New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER NINE.

Philosophy and Perils of the Know-Nothing Movement.

London, Friday, June 15, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A friend of mine thus writes me from New-York: "The condition of things here is as revolutionary as anywhere in Europe." What does that mean! If the United States are in a revolutionary condition, that revolution must be chiefly of a social character. Social revolutions imply a great hazard, and are very uncertain in issue. No programme can limit their bearing, and no leader control their extent. Nothing and nobody can have power enough to say to a social revolution: "Thus far thou shalt go, and no farther." Such movements are a dangerous weapon; like a double-edged sword, those who wield it often hurt themselves before they hit the enemy.

But what does it mean? I suppose it means the deep, underground movement and counter-movement connected with Know-Nothingism.

And what is Know-Nothingism? Do you know it? I don't. I see what there is on the wrinkling surface of the waves; but are these wrinkles the whole of the matter, or are they rather but a superficial symptom of something brewing in the deep? Very likely the last. But what is the thing there in the deep? Some tell me, "Oh! Know-Nothingism is absolute Nothingism; mere personal matter; a race for office, and places, and emoluments, and nothing more." I don't think that. A party with no other programme but "daub me and I will daub thee,"—"help me to some place—some emolument, and I will help thee to somewhether,"—such a party is impossible. It could never muster any strong numbers, for the simple reason, that there are not offices and emoluments enough to satisfy such numbers as are necessary to carry one single election. They certainly try their strength at elections, and endeavor to take hold of the political power vested in public functionaries, but it must be for some such purpose, which is capable of enlisting the feelings and commanding the energies of millions. Others tell me, that as the two great old national parties appear to be outworn from the simple (and very natural) reason, that most of the differences upon which they originally were established have been disposed of; a vague longing for some new basis, capable to enlist enthusiasm for or against, has got hold of the natural restlessness of men—they are longing for something new, because the old does not give sufficient aliment for excitement:—Know-Nothingism is something new. Its being undefined, is its chief attraction; and its secrecy its foment. Men put their own interpretation upon the generalities, which in the lower degrees of initiation are offered to the crowd. Those generalities suit many, if not everybody, like the ambiguous words of the ancient oracles. The masses take the bait; they rush in, in hope to find in the higher degrees of initiation their particular expectation realized. In the meanwhile they receive their orders, from mysterious authorities, and they obey,—blind instruments of an unknown will. And behind the veil which screens the "image of Sais," and which no profane hand dare raise, there are sitting three or five men,—perhaps fanatics, perhaps philanthropists, perhaps ambitious, or even impostors,—who can tell?—perhaps they meditate great aims; perhaps they laugh in their sleeves, and mean nothing but themselves. But among the Know-Nothings they at least know what they are about, and knowingly move the vast machinery of those who know nothing. What different matters those behind the veil may will, nobody can tell; but one thing they certainly will—"power."

What do you say to this explanation? There may be something in it. But I am too far off to pass a judgment on the matter, and must stop at what I see on the surface. And there I see an *anti-foreigner* and *anti-Jesuit* movement. Americans will understand me—no further explanation is necessary.

Allow me some few remarks on the first.

The development of the life of nations is subject to certain gradations, like the life of individuals. They are necessary, because they are a law of nature. The people of the United States, generated and brought up rather from without than from within, had the fortune, (whether good or bad, time will show; seventy-six years! what is that? a wink of the eye. Beware of pride! You have not yet been tested by the dangerous test of Time;—some mushrooms grow fast, but fast is their decay likewise; the oak has a slow growth, but it lives long,)—I say, the people of the United States had the good or bad fortune to pass, by a few gigantic leaps, along many a mile-stone which marks the slow, gradual progress in the life of other nations. But this uncommon phenomenon did not dispense them from being to a certain degree subject to the laws of nature, as we see their operation in the history of other nations.

The time was sure to come when the aggregate of several millions of individuals should feel that impulse of nature which I beg leave to characterize by the word "*nationality*." The idea of "*forming a distinct nationality*" is not compassed within the narrow limits of any political institutions. It partakes of the social condition of men. Social habits are derived from individual character, from the climate, from geography, &c.—they react upon the political institutions; these, in their turn, react upon the social habits;—they act one upon another, like the two millstones;—they grind each other,—and, by their mutual grinding, form that character of of the people which makes them a *distinct nationality*. It would strike me that the United States have come to that gradation in their development when a "*mere society of individuals*" is led by nature to take the shape and the character of a "*nation*."

It is not an object of blame—it is not an object of praise—it is a fatality. No help against it, and no escape from it. It is the law of Nature and of Nature's God.

I have seen the United States. Experience has sharpened my eyes, and I was struck with the obvious symptoms of this approaching crisis. I prayed to God that when the crisis came, you might be spared those dangerous rocks upon which the vessel of many a society in the Old World partly stranded, partly became arrested in its course for centuries;—these rocks are "*language, race, religion.*" We know it, alas!—we know it well here in Europe; what it is to bear up the vessel of freedom to a safe port amidst Scyllas and Charybdises like these. I saw the crisis approaching, and I saw these dangers approaching; and because I saw both, I never addressed either Frenchmen, or Germans, or Irishmen, in America, without admonishing them, "*before all and above all be Americans.*" Cherish the recollections of your old native land, as the departed son cherished the memory of his father's house, allotted to the brother that remained at home; rejoice in his joy, grieve in his grief, partake of his sorrows, and lend him a brother's hand for making the old house of the father more comfortable to your kindred. Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister, it is understood, has taken umbrage at the Administration for preventing the departure of recruits for the Crimea.

These natural affections are a great boon of Providence in your hands, for the glory, happiness and security of your adopted fatherland. The policy of isolation is a bad policy—freedom is not secure only by community;—the ocean is no barrier against the hostile principle of despotism, if your adopted country stands alone, and the enemy has the power of a world to wield. May the old affections of your heart servo you to preserve your new fatherland from the danger of isolation. Yours is the task of grafting the twig of *philanthropy* upon the stock of American *patriotism*. Broad, practical, national philanthropy, is the best patriotism for the only great Republic of the world. It is the best,—the only guarantee of its future. But as sure as you value freedom, civilization, your own happiness, and the welfare of your children, divest yourself of the idea of either making America German or Irish, or forming a Germany—an Ireland—in America. Speak your language, adore your God, but don't try to be a distinct nation in the American nation,—be philanthropic Americans, *but before all and above all be Americans*,—or else you will bring ruin upon your own house by bringing division upon your adopted country; and division of America is a definite triumph of despotism throughout the world.

My words I do not remember, but such was the meaning of my words, on more than one occasion in America. I claim no other credit for them, but that of having done the duty of an honest man. Whenever I happen to allude to what is defective in America, the offended pride of self-conceited Americans revolts against my so-called "arrogance." I bear the taunt of anger and the venom of passion with resignation, because one thing I feel in my conscience, and that is, that whether I blame, or praise, or venture to advise, I am prompted in so doing by the most devoted affection. There are many, many things which I do not like in Americans; some which I regret, and reprove; but thus much I dare say, America can have no friend more sincerely devoted than me.

Have those whom you call "the foreigners" not acted up to my fraternal advice? If that be the case, I am sorry for it. It was a great fault, and may lead to dangerous results.

Thus much I own: that as a move for *American nationality*, (we may approve or disapprove of it,) is something natural and unavoidable—a necessary gradation ordered by the laws of nature; just so I say, if discordant elements raise their head to disturb the process of this natural crisis, a reaction against them I can understand.

The question worthy of the most earnest consideration of every true American patriot is—whether the remedy to which that natural reaction resorted be a good one? Or is it, perhaps, "*medicina pejor morbo*,"—a remedy which aggravates the evil which it is intended to cure?

Sir, I really fear such is the case. You see I am not preoccupied by any partiality. I accept as natural what there is natural,—I do not extenuate the case for facilitating my reasoning. But really I fear *pejor medicina morbo*. I will give you my remarks on this in my next. KOSSUTH.

HAVANA.

Cuban Police—Affairs in Spain—Disbanding of Colored Regiments—Business.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 20, 1855.

We have published, under date of 16th inst., a royal order for organization, discipline, pay and emoluments of the Police corps, established in Cuba upon the lucid plans of General CONCHA, to cover what he had already accomplished, as well as his proposed reforms. The salary system is to rule through all grades, which is specified with equitable care for each class, and infraction by subsidiaing tax on the part of any official for services rendered in his official capacity, to be visited with instant and severe punishment.

Our reports from private sources from Spain, which begin to find outlet in the community, represent the country in a very disturbed state, and public sentiment apparently against the Government. Our press represent affairs in quite a different light, and count the whole force of the rebellion at sixty men. By the *Velasco*, one letter was received, which stated that the Coriolanus—PEZUELA—was at the head of 17,000 Vascougadas, bound to Madrid, which we presume to be an exaggerated statement, if it has any foundation.

The negro troops of Cuba are about to be disbanded, and will hereafter be only liable to serve as volunteer militia when State exigences may make it advisable. No order has been published, but the disarming is in progress, caused by the refusal of capitalists to take the stock of the Spanish Bank without this condition.

A celebrated and long appreciated sugar broker of this mart has just departed from the sphere of his useful labors with about $40,000 of advances upon sales he had effected with our merchants for account of planters. DRAKE & Co., R. MORAISON & Co., &c., are among the present losers, although a legal question will probably be settled by the Commercial Court, as to where the loss is to eventuate—with the planter or the purchaser. Sugar, for certain qualities, has advanced a half cent per pound—admitted ½ to ⅝ of a cent for dry goods. Business active. Exchange on London dull—8⅛ to 9 premium. New-York and Northern cities 3⅛ to 4½ discount. New Orleans 2 discount. Health—"as good as can be."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 30.

The long contemplated resignation of Mr. MASON, Commissioner of Patents, it is said has taken place. He will leave next Thursday for more lucrative pursuits.

Mr BLAKE, the new Commissioner of Public Buildings, has given bonds in the sum of $60,000, and appointed Mr. ROCHE, the retiring City Collector, as his Clerk.

Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister, it is understood, has taken umbrage at the Administration for preventing the departure of recruits for the Crimea.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 1.

During the month of June, about twenty clerks, messengers, and watchmen, have been removed from the Departments for political reasons.

Mr. WALDO, Commissioner of Pensions, has not yet decided as to the acceptance of the Connecticut Judgeship, to which he was recently elected in Connecticut.

The Pension Office commences issuing eighty acres bounty land warrants next Tuesday.

The total number of applications received for land warrants up to the present time is 182,000. The total number of applications allowed, 11,084; and the total number of warrants issued, 7,550.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft, is $18,438,712.

Arrival of the U. S. Frigate Cumberland.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 30.

The U. S. frigate *Cumberland*, flag-ship of the Mediterranean, arrived here to-day, after an absence of over three years. The *Cumberland* sailed from La Spezzia May 8, Genoa May 10, and the Gibraltar May 29. The *Cumberland* parted with the United States steamer *Saranac* on the 29th off the Straits of Gibraltar.

Late New-Brunswick papers state that a handsome sum has been subscribed and extensive preparations made for the celebration of the fall of Sebastopol when it takes place.

The schooner *Eugenie* had arrived at Pictou with 160 more of the passengers rescued from the ship *Lochmabar Castle*, wrecked near the Magdalen Islands. The whole number on board were saved.

The outward train from Boston ran off the track to-day, near Winchendon. The engine, tender and baggage car were thrown down an embankment, twelve feet, and the forward passenger car slightly damaged. All the passengers escaped uninjured. Only one of the firemen was hurt.

The total mortality in this city during the six months ending to-day, was 1,863, being a decrease of 354 on the corresponding six months last year.

The Liquor Law in Maine.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 30.

At the law term of the Supreme Court at Augusta, in the case of JOHN HERSHAM, sentenced in the Police Court to fine and imprisonment for selling a glass of liquor, Chief Justice SHEPLEY discharged the prisoner on a writ of *habeas corpus*, deciding that Municipal Judges and Justices of the Peace have no jurisdiction for punishing liquor sellers under the second section of the law, which can only be done by indictment and trial by jury in the Supreme Court. The effect of this decision is to completely nullify the law so far as the manner and form of its execution has been attempted.

Arrest of a Post-Office Clerk.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 30.

The special Mail Agent, Mr. PINKERTON, this morning arrested THEODORE P. DENNISTON, a Clerk in the Post-Office here, for robbing the mails. Four thousand dollars in bank-notes were found in his room. It is the general belief that $10,000 to $15,000 have been lost from the mails in this manner. The brother of DENNISTON was arrested in April last for the same offence. DENNISTON is now in jail.

The American Party in Georgia.

MARION, Ga., Friday, June 29.

The American State Council of Georgia have been in session in this city. The Georgia platform was adopted, and Hon. GARRETT ANDREWS was nominated as the candidate of the party for Governor. The Convention was largely attended, and its proceedings were characterized with much enthusiasm.

Falling of an Aqueduct.

EASTON, Pa., Sunday, July 1.

The Aquedoct eight miles below here, on the Delaware division of the Canal, fell yesterday, and it will take two or three weeks to repair the damage.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 30.

It was exceedingly hot this morning, but an easterly wind springing up, has moderated the weather, and the thermometer at noon registered 84° in the shade. BOSTON, Sunday, July 1.

There has been but very little air stirring here all day. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer stood at 73° in the shade.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, June 30.

The thermometer at this place reaches 93° in the shade.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 1.

The thermometer in this City has ranged to-day from 95° to 97° in the shade. There have been a number of deaths from *coup de soleil*.

CONCORD, N. H., June 30.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the thermometer stood at 96 degrees in the shade.

The Tabernacle.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, pastor of the Tabernacle church, stated in a sermon the other Sabbath, that his church now comprises but 268 members, being near 100 less than when he took charge of it ten years ago. This remarkable diminution, in the centre of a population of half a million souls, he attributes to the fluctuating character of a New-York congregation. The number of additions by profession during his connection with the Tabernacle, has been 170, or 17 per annum on an average. By letter from other churches, 265, or 26½ per annum on an average.

NEW-YORK CITY.

First Hop at the Latourette House.

The season of hops at the Latourette House, Bergen Point, was inaugurated on Thursday night. It was beautifully managed and very pleasant from first to last. Whoever knew how to dance was furnished with a partner, and whoever did not, had abundant facilities for the most agreeable of flirtations. The generous host of the house did every thing that a host could do to make the affair memorable, and his guests delighted to honor his occasion. There was a marked absence of stiffness—and snobbish exclusiveness—a gentle unreservedness and graceful freedom replacing everything of that unseemly sort.

Our reporter put on his iron-rimmed spectacles to observe if there was a homely lady there. "Not one," he said, "not a blessed one." In his experienced eye, Mrs. A——s B——n was the most stately lady in the room. Miss V——n B——n be pronounced a superb dancer and quite pretty. Mrs. M——r he discovered to be full of life and vivacity. Miss B——s was apparently the centre of an interested circle, but she declined dancing except in cotillions. Miss W——ns, from New-York, was much admired—dressed in most comely and tasteful style. Mrs. L——g, the possessor of a fine figure, was exceedingly graceful. The best dancers were three sweet lasses under fifteen years. Miss P——y, a splendid dancer, appeared in white. The most handsome ladies were Miss C—— B——n, (in blue,) and Mrs. E——e, (in pink,) and Miss F——e T——r, who did not dance. Mrs. V—— S—— produced a decided sensation.

The elderly ladies gained many thanks by their kind omission to interfere with the young folks. The music, which was capital, was furnished by the National Guard Band. The supper was all that could be desired. These hops are to be resumed every Thursday evening. If the first is a token of what is to follow, they will be deservedly popular. A delicious serenade to two of the ladies present stole an hour or two of the brief sleep that the morning should have afforded, but our Reporter did not learn that they resented it much.

Where are the Policemen?

Shortly after 1 o'clock Saturday morning, in passing up Broadway, on the east side, as we were nearing Anthony-st., a middle-aged man, of very respectable appearance, walking quietly down the street on the opposite side, was suddenly attacked and knocked down by some half dozen of the score of rowdies who nightly hang about the corners of Anthony and the adjacent streets. It is probable their object was plunder, though from the crowd immediately surrounding we were unable to discern whether his pockets were pillaged or not. A nymph *du pave*, doubtless an accessory of the rowdy gang, managed, by raising an outcry for help, to distract attention from the man who had been knocked down, and thus afforded the attacking party opportunity for escape. We did not learn the name of the man attacked. He shortly became sensible, and was removed. But one thing we did do. We united with others in shouting, in decidedly stentorian voice, for the Police. *But no policeman came.* We waited some half hour, repeating at intervals the cry, but none appeared. At the corner of Canal-street we were so fortunate as to stumble upon an officer, who informed us that two policemen were specially deputized to stand unremitting guard at the corners of Anthony and Leonard streets.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 341 deaths in this City the past week, viz: 51 men, 53 women, 127 boys, 110 girls. This is an increase of 19 on the mortality of the previous week; a small increase considering the recent very sudden change from moderate coolness to excessive heat. The principal causes of death, were—abscess, 3; albuminaria and Bright's disease of kidneys, 4; apoplexy, 3; bronchitis, 5; cholera infantum, 16; congestion of the brain, 7; consumption, 28; convulsions infantile, 40; croup, 8; diarrhœa, 8; dysentery, 7; dropsy in the head, 20; drowned, 5; scarlet fever, 14; typhoid fever, 5; heart disease, 3; hooping cough, 7; inflammation of the bowels, 5; inflammation of the brain, 5; inflammation of the lungs, 7; marasmus infantile, 15; measles, 10; old age and teething, 4 each. There were 35 cases of still-born, and 3 of suicide. The number of cases of consumption and other lung diseases, it will be seen, is comparatively small. Twenty-three of the deaths occurred in the public institutions. Nativities—United States, 245; Ireland, 41; Germany, 39; England, 8; Scotland, 3; France, 2; Wales, Switzerland and unknown, 1 each. The whole number of deaths for the corresponding week of last year was 517.

Annual Exhibition of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institution.

The parents and friends of the pupils of this Institution assembled in great force on Friday evening at Hope Chapel, which was excessively crowded on occasion of the annual exhibition. Recitations were delivered in English, French, German and Spanish, very creditably to the oratorical talents of our future legislators, and at the close, twelve "Graduates" of the Institution were honored each with a Latin diploma, "*cruditioni comprobatus*"—what will Young America come to!—and an address from Dr. FERRIS.

We were particularly struck with the filial feeling of one juvenile orator, who, on the conclusion of his speech, instantly carried a glass of water to his mother.

Altogether, it was a very successful affair, and sufficiently gratifying and stimulating to the young and to those whose duty it is to repress exuberant vanity; but it was dreadfully hot—fans were in very active requisition.

The late Affray about a Dog in Delancey-st.

Coroner HILTON held an ante-mortem examination at the residence of MARGARET FURLIO, who was shot by a shoemaker about a week ago. The nature of defence to be set up by accused, will be seen from the following questions put and answered on the cross-examination:

Question.—Did you not aim a blow at my head? *Answer.*—No.

Q.—Did you not strike me on the head, hitting the muzzle of the pistol at the same time, and making it go off? *A.*—No.

Q.—Did I not present a pistol at your husband to defend myself from a knife he had in his hand? *A.*—No; the pistol was pointed at me, and my husband did not have a knife in his hand.

Q.—Have I not always tried to live on peaceable terms with you? *A.*—I never spoke to you.

Q.—Have you not tried to injure me in every way in your power? *A.*—No.

Railroads in the City.

"A fogy" complains to us that the Eighth avenue Railroad Company, which requires forty-five minutes to compass the distance between Chambers-street and Twenty-eighth-street, don't let a man carry a shoulder of mutton inside o their cars, however closely wrapped, nor even a neat little clock, which certainly could neither grease a lady's dress, nor give out an evil odor. They tax the mint, &c., but omit to make respectable time on the road.

Fatal Accident.

JAMES DONALD, a laborer, residing in Thirty-sixth-street, was instantly killed on Saturday, by the premature explosion of a blast, while working at a sewer in East Forty-ninth-street.

☞ We entered a house yesterday where three children lay dead of the scarlet fever, and the fourth was seriously ill of the same terrible complaint. The only medical attendant that had been called was a magnetizer; and the only medicine he had left, so far as we could learn, was an infusion of sage tea for a gargle! So soon as the case of the family was made known,—a highly respectable one though not in condition to pay a bill,—one of our first physicians volunteered to take charge of the surviving girl through her sickness.

☞ Mr. A. G. SLOO, the original contractor with the United States Government for carrying the mails to Chagres, has instituted proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, against GEORGE LAW and certain other parties with whom he contracted to carry out his contract, charging them with a violation of the same, and other misdeeds.

☞ The Aldermen meet again to-night. The Mayor has not yet condescended to report the Policemen appointed since January 1, as requested by a vote of the Board last month. We are anxious to see whether he will brave the Aldermen as MACKELLAR braved BRIGGS. Perhaps his Honor would consent to say how many lottery-policy dealers have been appointed, if nothing more.

☞ There is to be a great gathering of the friends of Liquor in the Park to-night. The posters flanked the dead walls throughout the "Bloody Sixth." There is no question there will be a great turnout.

Those who get it up say that it has no connection with the Liquor Dealers' Association—which somewhat surprises us.

☞ The heat yesterday was about as great as on Saturday. The thermometer indicated 94 degrees in the shade through the middle of the day. There was less riding than usual during the middle of the day.

☞ Dr. BETHUNE last evening preached a sermon commemorative of the late Rev. Dr. BRODHEAD, at the Church corner of William and Fulton streets. There was a very large attendance.

☞ Several of the up-town clergymen preached yesterday on the obligations due to the enactments of civil Governments—with more or less direct reference to the coming Fourth of July.

☞ Mr. SCOVILL, of Albany, is in this City to effect the purchase and distribution of Maine law medals. They are handsomely got up. The new style are gold-plated—the old style silver-plated.

☞ A lady says that she sat by her window the other day three hours to warn off the boys from eating the ice which had been used to pack a corpse in.

☞ There was a row as usual last night in the Seventeenth Ward. It came off in ALONZO BOGELL's liquor shop—open, of course—corner of Ninth-street and Avenue A.

☞ Cherries are plenty and good this season. At six, seven, and eight cents they abound.

☞ Chancellor FERRIS is seriously sick with inflammatory rheumatism.

Around the Hotel Doors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your article of this morning, headed "The Ladies ask a Question," occurs the following sentence—"but these St. Nicholas pests, they say, are away from home,—unknown." In this, permit me to say, you are mistaken—the front of the St. Nicholas is the rendezvous of the most notorious blacklegs in the City, who not only *stare* at ladies but frequently follow and insult them. This is a fact, which would have had publicity in the newspapers ere this, but for that natural repugnance we all have, to bring the names of our female relatives before the public in connection with a Police complaint. Yours, DECENCY.

The Late Accident in Seventy-sixth-street.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on Friday on the body of SAMUEL HOLMES, a carpenter, who died from the effects of injuries received by the falling of a building in Seventy-sixth-street, which was being raised. The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death from a fracture of the collar bone, several ribs, the shoulder and thigh, and other injuries received by the falling of a building, rear of Seventy-sixth-street and Third-avenue, said falling being the result of the careless manner in which the building was raised and afterwards secured by the contractor or his foreman. Deceased was 63 years of age, and a native of New-Jersey.

Warning to Bathers.

DIEDRICH DORCH, a young man about 23 years of age, and a native of Germany, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, East River.

HERMAN GREAVES, a German, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Christopher-street.

JOHN FLEMING was drowned while bathing at the foot of Fifty-first-street.

Two unknown men were found drowned in the East River. Deceased were supposed to be natives of Ireland. They had been in the river some time.

Fatal Accidents.

MAXWELL MUNCE, a young man about 22 years of age, died on Friday from a fracture of the skull, the result of injuries by a fall from a house-top, No. 7 Cherry-street. An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL on the body, when it appeared that deceased had gone to the roof on Thursday evening last to get cooled off, and while there he fell asleep and rolled over the gutter, falling on the sidewalk, a distance of forty feet. Deceased was, it is said, slightly intoxicated at the time of the occurrence. The moment that he fell, neighbors ran to his assistance, but when he was lifted life was extinct.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society.

The officers of this Society for the ensuing year were chosen a few days since, as follows: President—SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Vice Presidents—Erasmus D. Hudson, Lawrence Wetmore; Corresponding Secretary—Oliver Johnson; Recording Secretary—Henrietta W. Johnson; Treasurer—Rowland Johnson; Additional Members of the Executive Committee—Abby H. Gibbons, Wm. A. Hall, J. F. Cleveland, J. Mortimer Hall, Thomas P. Nichols.

Steam Navigation Between Antwerp and New-York.

The *Precurseur d'Anvers* of June 12 says: "The transatlantic steamer *Constitution*, built in Amsterdam, to run between Antwerp and New-York, is on the eve of being launched. The *Belgique*, of the same line, is expected here in August. She will make her first trip in September. The *Leopold I.*, built in Antwerp, will be launched next month, and the keel of the *Duc de Brabant*, the fourth steamer of the line, was laid last week.

Wedding at the St. Nicholas.

We copy the following from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 29th ult:

We make no excuse for referring to a grand nuptial occasion which is to take place next month in New-York. It is gotten up on a scale of ostentation and munificence necessarily giving it a publicity that will force the reporters—in spite of their well known repugnance for such things!—to notice it as a part of the chronicles not to be withheld from the public. The parties are wealthy. The bridegroom is a Louisiana planter, (sugar,) and the bride is the daughter of a New-York Judge. The preparations are of the amplest kind. No Presidential tour was ever so magnificently provided for, even in the days of Old Hickory. There are 1,000 guests invited, all of whose expenses are to be borne by the lavisher. The arrangement is to be terminated by a ball—parts of journeymen and gentlemen from the South, and will pass through this city about the 15th July. In this respect he will be joined by recruits in every city; for the attractions will surely throw in the shade the fleas pots of the "wealthy Cinnamocho." There being no possibility of accommodating the multitude at a private mansion, the St. Nicholas Hotel has been rented at $2,000 a day for four days, during which there will be royal feasting. The finest distinguished caterer in New-York has been engaged to fill the post of purveyor for the vast assemblage of guests. Every art and every expedient that can add to the pomp and circumstance of the event will be employed. Wealth there is in abundance, and the parties are determined that the ceremony and attending circumstances shall exceed in grandeur anything that has ever preceded it. We will ask for the present that our fair readers into the secret of who these people are who are about to become so notable; it would disturb the interest of the affair, to tell them all about it at once.

Sympathy for the Self-Destroyed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We were surprised to see, in the *Express* of last Saturday morning, the 30th ult., an article treating on the late "double suicide" that occurred in our neighboring city, Brooklyn—in which they "laugh to scorn" the deep sympathy which was manifested, and the funeral rites which were extended to the unfortunate female in the tragedy. And why? Because such charity towards is recognized as a "public weakness." The *Express* says: "Had the good people of Brooklyn not been in such a hurry to manifest their sympathies for the unknown, but waited for the Coroner to let them know who the unknown was, they would have been spared the mortification which we are quite sure has overtaken them ere this." Why should they feel mortification, because they have committed an act of charity and humanity to an unfortunate fellow-passenger in the thorny path of life? It appears to us, from all knowledge of the affair, that she was entitled to the deepest sympathies of the "good people of Brooklyn," for who should receive sympathy rather than the unfortunate?

One more unfortunate
Weary of breath,
Rashly importunate,
Gone to her death!

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care;
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young and so fair!

Touch her not scornfully,
Think of her mournfully,
Gently and humanly;
Not of the stains of her,
All that remains of her
Now, is pure womanly.

Past all dishonor
Death has left on her
Only the beautiful.

Owning her weakness,
Her evil behavior,
And leaving, with mo[illegible],
Her sins to her Sa[illegible].

Truth is that she has been identified as a "public woman," yet does that destroy her nature? Alas! too often are they thus judged; too often are they thus scorned. Yet it was by the heartlessness of man that she was first cast out with a woman's love, shame-branded; perhaps she yet retained a womanly heart, perhaps she was yet "not all hardened."

True, she also committed crime by taking her own life; but what led her on to the act? Why, love—love for him who was found lodging by her side—love for him whom she was enabled to call friend. So seldom do this class of women gain true friends, that when they do they "grapple them to their souls with hooks of steel;" they look upon them as the only solace their blighted hearts can know, and as in the case now in question, they rather choose death with him they love than life without his presence.

This poor girl, SARAH WILLIAMS, cried by her own hand, and the cause was love, as by the testimony it is clearly proven. Such a suicide should always be looked upon with pity and sympathy, the more so now because "a public woman" shows that one of the purest feelings of nature (love) still finds a home in her otherwise desolate heart.

Alas! when will the time arrive when these unfortunates will be looked upon with an impartial eye; when will the time arrive when they shall be justly judged, when the extent of their temptation shall be fairly weighed against their sin? As we pass through our crowded City and see these poor outcasts, we cannot but recall to "our mind's eye," the following which we lately read: "Fair mother—pure wife—frown mournfully at her if you can; my heart bleeds for her. I see one who once slept pure and holy on a mother's loving breast—I see one who was young and beautiful—who is poor, friendless and drunken—I see one whose interest can never wash her stain away—I see one upon whom the gaze of mercy is forever shut, by her own unrelenting, unforgiving sex. They who utter long prayers and wrap themselves in self-righteousness, turned a deaf ear as she pleaded for the bread of honest toil. Earth looked cold and dark and dreary, for her feet stumbled wearily on life's thorny road. Oh, world, judge her not too harshly, for who shall say that with her desolation—her temptation, your name, too, might not have been written Magdalen?"

The article in the *Express* also laughs at the testimony of the physician who pronounced her "a prostitute of a superior grade—a very honest and sincere woman." Now, wherein the *Express* sees the joke we are ignorant. Cannot a "fallen woman" yet retain honesty and sincerity? Are they, when they take the fatal step, stripped of all human feelings? We judge not. We feel assured that repentance is yet open to them. We feel "that there is a future left to all who have the virtue to repent and the energy to atone."

"Chide her not—chide her not—
Harsh man, deride her not—
Frail thou, as she!
Thou dost know—then dost know
What caused her overthrow—
Her fate[illegible]!"

Yet I feel I waste time, for truly may it be said,

"Every sigh a tear may claim,
Except an erring woman's shame."

KNICKERBOCKER.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have been looking for some remarks from you concerning the actors in the extraordinary proceedings that have taken place in Brooklyn, in connection with the late suicides.

Is self-destruction a virtue, that we hear of Ministers of the Gospel and ladies of respectability competing for the honor of conducting the funeral of the wretched victim? When we see Christian men and women eagerly offering money and means to aid in this ostentatious display, and rushing by thousands to pay the last tribute of respect and sympathy to the deceased, what are we to think of the moral effect of such a spectacle?

I can excuse a few romantic young ladies and gentlemen being attracted by the mysterious circumstances attached to the event, but I cannot so easily excuse Rev. Mr. WALKER and the other prominent actors in this affair; for the tendency of so much parade and misplaced sympathy is unquestionably to exalt and glorify the act of suicide.

And what are the reasons assigned for these anomalous proceedings! The parents of the young man have been denounced and insulted because they hesitated to receive the body of the girl into their house with that of their son, and they were certainly entitled to full discretion in such a matter.

It was surely trial enough for them that their feelings should be lacerated by the presence of the corpse of their own son, coupled with the horrible associations of such a death; and why should we add to their affliction by insisting on the addition of the body of another, (connected, it is true, in some unexplained manner with their son, but to them entirely unknown,) whose presence under the circumstances could excite only sentiments of horror and antipathy. Then again, the privacy of the grief of the bereaved parents would have been invaded by thousands of thoughtless people, intent only on gratifying a morbid curiosity under pretence of recognizing the features of the deceased woman. It would have been well if those very benevolent neighbors had had some little sympathy to spare for those who really the greatest sufferers by this catastrophe.

And then, what was the horrible alternative complained of? The body was sent to the dead-house. Well, is not that building expressly constructed for such emergencies, and how is propriety outraged by such a disposition? The poor, the unknown, and friendless who die in our midst, are deposited in that place, and we have furthermore delegated to public officers the duty of giving decent Christian burial to the poor unfortunates. I am yet to learn that infamy or disgrace necessarily attaches to the recipients of the charitable acts of a Christian government; and it appears to me, if we can complacently leave in their hands the care of burial of the poor, whose only crime was their friendlessness, surely we can accede to them the care of the "nameless" suicide, unless, as above suggested, people seem to believe, such persons deserve better and more distinguished treatment at our hands.

It matters little who or what the deceased was. I only wish to draw attention to the shameful notoriety which has been given to the private conduct of the neighbors. I do not desire to revert to the barbarous treatment which was accorded in the Remains of suicides in by-gone times; but if de self-murder as a crime, and if these ladies and gentlemen had thought fit to subscribe and give the quiet and unostentatious burial, it would have been more consistent with Christian principles and Christian charity, than the absurd and ill-judged extravagance of the scenes narrated in the newspapers.

Yours, respectfully, W.

BROOKLYN, June 30, 1855.

VESUVIUS AND VICINITY.

Up Vesuvius and Down Again—Pompeii—Herculaneum—Baiæ.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

NAPLES, Sunday, March 25, 1855.

Vesuvius lies exactly east of Naples, and obtrudes itself upon your notice from every part of the city. As you walk about the streets, as you traverse the bay, or ride into the country, it seems to pursue you, to gaze at and frown upon you. By the road, its top is eight or ten miles from the town, but in a direct line, it is less than five. To the stranger who is impressed with its history, it has ever an ominous look, but it is decidedly a favorite with the dwellers around it. Familiarity has shorn it of its horrors, and the romance of its convulsions seems to be a compensation for its destructiveness. Could its fires be forever quenched by a royal edict, I have no idea that the people would consent to it. For ten days after our arrival, its summit was enveloped in clouds, but it cleared at last, and at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, we set out, six of us, to visit it.

I may as well say, that what is generally called Vesuvius consists of a mountain with two crests—its southern slopes coming down to the bay, along the verge of which are Portici, Annunziata and Resina, with the vestiges of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The northern crest is called Mount Somma, the southern Vesuvio. It was once a single pyramid with a single crater. Ages ago, in some mighty convulsion prior to the great eruption of 79, it it seems to have broken down its top on all sides, leaving it, as it were, an irregular plain. On the southern side of this a new crater was formed, the various overflows of which, for the last eighteen centuries, have heaped up the pyramid which now bears the name of Vesuvius. The entire mountain is thirty miles in circumference: the highest elevation about 4,000 feet above the level of the bay.

It rises by a very gentle ascent to the height of 2,500 feet. Here is the first plain, five miles in extent, which seems to be the proper basis of the mountain. At this point, on an isthmus of sand thrown out by some ancient convulsion, and lying between black and hideous rivers of lava, is the Hermitage, as well as the Royal Observatory, devoted to scientific investigations of the volcano. This latter is visible from Naples, and seen between the peaks of Somma and Vesuvius, seems almost as elevated as they are. Yet, when this point is attained, it is found that the crater is still 1,500 feet higher up. As far as the Hermitage, the vegetation is prolific, except upon the more recent streams of lava, these being black as forged iron, and absolutely naked. The slopes of the mountain all around are dotted with villas and villages. Vineyards and olive groves are the chief objects of culture. Huge cacti and gigantic aloes run riot in the soil.

We engaged a guide and horses at Resina, still proceeding up the ascent in our carriage as far as the bleak old stone edifice called the Hermitage, which we reached in three hours from Naples. Our road hither was a serpentine path up the sandy isthmus I have mentioned. Sometimes we traveled a mile to advance a hundred rods. All the way we were attended by a troop of volunteer boys, ragged as bears, as well as our six horses, lively little runts, that cut across our path, disdaining the beaten road, and clambering over the cliffs of lava like squirrels. Each had a rider as compact and adventurous as himself. We found at the Hermitage an uncouth assemblage of wild-looking men and shaggy boys, some thirty in number, and all waiting for us, sent as a Providence for their benefit.

It here became us as intelligent tourists to inquire of our guide for some *Lacrymæ Christi*, the inestimable beverage produced on the shell of this amiable volcano. He referred us to the master of the Hermitage,—a grisly monk standing under a tree and leaning against its trunk. I called out to him, but he was deep in his breviary and made no answer. I could see his eyes twinkle at the prospect of a transaction, but his lips mumbled away as rapidly as ever. He knew there was no competition, and let me call again and again, without in the least besturring himself. In about five minutes, however, the saint uncoiled from his devotion, and brought forth two bottles, one of red and one of white wine—the veritable Lacrymæ Christi of Vesuvius, as he told us—made in Calabria, as the guide told us aside. "How much is it?" we asked. "What you please," was the answer, which always means double what you please. But the wine was very refreshing, and we paid willingly. We found the monk to be a very jolly fellow, and were much edified by his conversation.

Having engaged two chairs fastened to poles, and arranged our corps of assistants, consisting of fourteen pushers and pullers, a guide and an armed policeman, we mounted on six horses. Precision compels me to mention a detail at first sight unnecessary,—that our party consisted of two gentlemen, three ladies, and a little girl of 9 years. Besides our regular troop, there was a loose dozen of fellows, some with straps, some with chains and some with wine and oranges,—depending upon chance for an opportunity to be useful or obtrusive. We were at least thirty in all, without counting the four-legged members of the expedition.

We now left the plain, and with it all signs of vegetation, except here and there some spindling grass or tenacious weed that rooted itself in the iron soil. We soon came to the volcanic fragments, and over these lay our ragged bridle path. The scene gradually became ghastly, lonesome and wild. No one, without seeing it, can have any idea of the fearful aspect of a spreading mass of lava lying at the foot of a volcano rising and smoking above it. By the side of our track lay the torrent which was poured out in 1850. It seemed at least half a mile in width, and several miles in length. It had the appearance of melted scoriæ, thrown out from a blacksmith's forge. Its complexion is black, slightly tinged with a bluish gray. The surface is undulating and broken into a thousand jagged and ragged forms,—twisted, bent, contorted,—displaying to the imagination the terrible means by which the dread phenomena were produced,—the bowels of the earth converted into a crucible, and the mountain vomiting forth whole seas of rocks, sand and earth, liquefied in the sulphureus and fiery agency of the elements. The mind is absolutely humbled and oppressed in the presence of such scenes. I felt this myself, and read it visibly in the countenances of our adventurers, save only the child who rollicked along on her pony, led by a young vandal who had seized his bridle. While we meditated and soliloquized, she abandoned herself to the delight of her first adventure on horseback. While we gazed thoughtfully upward at the frowning pyramid, or glanced with emotions of wonder and admiration at the far-spreading Bay of Naples, and the glittering cities along its border,—all now at our feet,—she saw only her pony, and felt only the exhilaration of his bounding motion.

After an hour's ride hither and thither, and often over bristling and dangerous points of lava, or along the narrow verges of yawning crevices, seeming to look into the depths of Inferno, we came to the plain called *Atrio del Cavallo*—the termination of our ride. This lies between the craggy elevations of Mount Somma on the north, and the cone of Vesuvius to the south. It is an irregular valley of ashes, sand and stones, intersected by masses of lava. The cone, about 1,000 feet high, rises at an angle of forty degrees, directly from this valley. It is composed of loose ashes and scoriæ, and broken, rolling, jagged masses of lava. The ascent of this is the tug of war.

Two of the members of our party—the oldest and the youngest—being seated in chairs, were borne up the ascent, each with four men. The rest bravely set out on foot. There was nothing really dangerous, but there was something a little scary in the operation, to say nothing of the discouraging, treadmill sensation in climbing such a mountain, half knee-deep in sand and ashes, or what was worse, over the sharp jagged points of lava. The child went first, and was speedily out of sight in easy unconsciousness, enjoying the luxury of a ride up Vesuvius. The elderly personage was soon nearly sea-sick, because of the walloping from side to side, either on account of the bending of the poles, the ruggedness of the way, or perchance a mischievous roll, now and then, put in gratis by the carriers, in revenge for the weight of their burden.

Some of the foot passengers soon began to puff, and now the waiters upon Providence, the men with straps, the men with an extra chair, the boys with lusty arms, fell upon them and insisted on lending a hand. It was a regular rape of the Sabines. In vain was all remonstrance, until, descending to the scene of action, I endeavored to beat them off. They still persisted, however, and it was not till the gendarme actually loaded his carbine and threatened to fire on them, that they gave way. One desperate fellow even defied him, and I expected to see him made a fatal example of, for the soldier took aim, and evidently was not a man to be trifled with. I now understood the necessity of such a guard. These fellows are savage as wolves, and but for the presence of authority, armed with power to shoot them down, would render the traveler's condition anything but safe. As it was, they were rude and insulting to the ladies, seeming to consider that in such an adventure, and in such a place, the laws of civilization are at least partially repealed or to be liberally interpreted.

After three-fourths of an hour—during which the ascent constantly grew more difficult and more formidable—we all reached the top. The scene amply compensated us for the toil of getting there. Our first attention was absorbed by a deep yawning gulf, out of which was issuing a thin white vapor, strongly impregnated with sulphur. This is a crater formed within the last three months, seeming to forebode a speedy convulsion. Passing beyond this, we came to the crater of 1850. It is a profound excavation, the depth of which we could not determine, as it was filled with smoke. We understood it to be 200 feet. The edges are narrow, permitting one person only to pass at a time; portions of it consist of masses of pure sulphur, several feet thick. The quantities of brimstone here amazed us, and sufficiently indicated the abundant supplies of this ingredient in kindling the fires of the volcano. All around the gas and smoke were issuing from the crevices, and in these the heat was intense. A speculator in eggs had wasted half a dozen for us in one of their fissures. We ate them, as in duty bound, though they had a sulphurous taste, either from the mode of cooking or from their longevity.

The third crater, that of 1839, is still larger and still more active. The smoke issues in volumes, and its odor is such as almost to stop the breath. Six months ago, a German gentleman standing on its verge, was suddenly involved in a puff of exhalations, and losing his senses for the moment, fell into the crater, a distance of two hundred feet. With great difficulty he was found, still alive, but he expired a few moments afterward.

The extent of surface embraced in the present grand crater of Vesuvius, which includes the several particular vents I have mentioned, as well as some others, is about two miles in circuit. The great chimney of the mountain, however it may seem to be open in several places, is still encumbered by a huge mass of materials, which have been accumulating since the terrific eruption of 1850, and hence it is supposed another eruption, necessary to relieve the volcano of its burden, cannot be remote.

Having long studied the summit of the mountains with wonder bordering on fear, and having taken an admiring survey of the prospect, circling far out to sea on the south, and far over the valleys and mountains to the north, we commenced our descent. This consisted of a series of flying leaps in the sand and ashes, (for now we avoided the lava,) with a few incidental slumps, tumbles, sprawls and pitches, much more ludicrous than dangerous. Each downward step, or rather jump, could not measure less than twelve or fifteen feet. It is scarcely possible to describe either the scene or the sensations occasioned by this coming down from the upper to the lower regions. It is, strictly speaking, neither running, nor walking, nor flying, nor pitching, but a compound of them all, attended by a remarkable tendency to turn heels over head. It would be a break-neck business but for the soft feathery bed in which these gymnastics are performed. A fat old man or a fat old woman, going it strong, beats the witches of Salem. For me, I felt that gravity was gone, the centre as well as the periphery—gravity,—physical, moral and social. I made this observation even more upon others than upon myself. All dignity, all perpendicularity, all putting the best foot first, all look ere you leap, were lost in the funny headlong momentum of the descent. *Facilis descensus averni*, said Virgil, and I thus translated the passage at the moment: It is a good deal easier to go down than up Vesuvius.

In due time we reached the bottom of the cone, mounted our ponies and proceeded back to the Hermitage. Here we made a settlement, everybody putting in a claim for services rendered—even the men driven off at the muzzle of a carbine. Some rested their rights on leading the ponies, which, however, they were positively forbidden to do; one had carried the signora's shawl, another had picked up her bonnet; one had given signorina a push at a critical moment of the ascent,—and though she resented it as an insult, he must still be paid. Two men had lent the signore their strap, and wanted a dollar. One chap, a mere thatch of rags—who had merely trotted along from Resina, and had rendered no other service than to look at us by the way—burst into tears when he found his proffers rejected. One of the young ladies, seeing this, felt a spontaneous relaxation of her purse strings, to the extent of two cents—which greatly comforted the broken-hearted beggar. We paid our guide a dollar, and four dollars for each chair. The whole expense for the expedition was thirty dollars,—a detail which I chronicle for the use of future excursionists and parties of six. Such is a very concise narrative of how we went to see Vulcan Vesuvius.

After the volcano, in point of interest, comes Pompeii, the volcano's victim. I went twice to the buried city, once in a carriage and once by railroad. It is some fifteen miles from Naples, and lies on the margin of the bay, immediately at the foot of Vesuvius. It has been so often described that I shall not impose my account of it upon you. I shall content myself with remarking that, taken in connection with its relics at the Museum of Naples, it throws more light upon the domestic manners of ancient Rome, than all other sources of information. It is more exciting to the imagination, more satisfactory as a study to our curiosity, than the relics at Rome, whether in the streets or the Vatican. It is difficult, nay impossible, to call up to the fancy the crowds that once thronged the former at the great Capitol, or rent the air with acclamations in the Coliseum,—but at Pompeii we can easily picture Diomedes and his daughter, Sallust, and others in their houses, for here are their very rooms, fresh with their decorations; here are their utensils, their books or rolls of papyrus, the very coin found in their purses, the very rings worn on their fingers. Here are their sofas, their wine jugs, their lamps, their drinking cups, their plates and platters, their pots and kettles.

Here were found their bones, dramatically laid out to tell the dread story of their death, and the final catastrophe of a great city. Whoever has read Bulwer's *Last Days of Pompeii*, has noticed the minuteness of this descriptions,—the delineations of objects belonging to persons; and whoever has visited the place, has found that, in every particular, these are based upon facts which the senses verify. Except that there is a romantic hue and poetic exaggeration—lawful to the novelist—thrown over the scenes and events of the tale, and here and their a fictitious name or incident necessary to the continuity of a story, the whole might be a history, and far more reliable, far more susceptible of realization by the imagination, than the legends of Romulus and Remus, of the Sabine Women, of Egeria and Numa Pompilius, of the fight of the three Romans and the three Albans, of the Sybilline Books, of the wrongs of Lucretia, the death of Virginia, or the heroism of Horatius Cocles.

But while I make these remarks, I feel bound to warn the reader against adopting the extravagant language of critics upon the character of the arts displayed in the relics of Pompeii. It is quite true that the Pompeians seem to have had almost every convenient device common to our households, especially in the kitchen. Furnaces, stoves, pots, pans, griddles, gridirons, were all in use. Glass, especially in bottles of diversified forms, was abundant. Glass for windows does not seem to have been used, except in a very few cases; the house of Diomedes was partially glazed with plates of mica, which are now at the Museum. The shapes of nearly all the utensils, such as vases, lamps, drinking-cups, and all such as admitted of tasteful proportions, were Egyptian in conception, whatever name they bore, as Grecian, Etruscan, and the like. I saw abundant evidence of the fact—becoming more and more evident every day—that Egypt was the great mother of ancient civilized nations and ideas, that the Pelasgians and Etruscans, the giant shadows of Italian history, as well as the Greeks, whether of the Peninsula or of Asia Minor, were of Egyptian kith and kin.

Still, when we come to speak of the fine arts of Pompeii in a modern sense, and compared with modern achievements, our language should be measured. The architecture certainly presents nothing of remarkable excellence. The vaunted frescoes, which have excited so much drooling ecstasy of admiration, would, for the most part, not satisfy the present requirements of a parlor fireboard. They are clever enough, as decorations of the houses of cits of a third-rate Roman town 1,800 years ago. We are surprised, and have reason, therefore, to be delighted at finding the taste of these people so far advanced—at discovering their appreciation of luxury so refined. But to speak of them as exquisite specimens of pictorial art, as we now use language, is absurd. The Mosaics, so much extolled, are all coarse and inferior, compared with the best modern productions in this branch of art. Most of the statuary is poor, a few groups only ranking among the higher achievements of sculpture.

One thing in these decorations is remarkable—the subjects are almost exclusively drawn from the Greek mythology. Among the thousand specimens there are scarcely a dozen of a strictly historical character. Venus and Cupid are the great staple of these productions. Is there not a remarkable analogy in this to the more modern paintings of Italy, so largely devoted to the Christian mythology? Here the Virgin and Child occupy the first place in palaces, convents, churches, and private houses. Next come the Saints, and the more dubious their legends, the more sure are they of the honors of oil and fresco. Is not this a curious trait in the Italian mind, which seems thus in ancient as well as modern days to insist upon making religion a fable, and fable a religion! Is Italian inspiration safe to those who desire a religion whose basis is immutable truth!

After Pompeii comes Herculaneum, which is but five miles from Naples. A small part only of the town is excavated, chiefly because the modern city of Resina is built immediately above it, on the very lava which covers it. Here, for fifteen hundred years, the people lived, ignorant of the wonders which lay buried beneath them. The chief object of interest among the disclosed relics, is the ancient theatre, of such dimensions that its orchestra was nearly one-third more extensive than that of San Carlo of Naples—the largest modern theatre in the world. It is buried nearly one hundred feet in the lava; the descent is by as deep cut in the rock. It is but partially excavated, and parts and pieces of it can only be seen, and that by the light of torches. What an amazing revelation! a theatre which once held 8,000 spectators, now hidden in the earth, and actually beneath the streets of a modern city, whose busy wheels and jarring movements thunder over the head of the explorer!

Though Herculaneum was probably much less populous then Pompeii, it seems to have been more sumptuous. Several of the edifices disinterred display considerable luxury and taste. Numerous statues and a large number of valuable antiques, now in the Museo Borbonico, were found here. Among the marbles is the interminable family of Balbuses, including father and son, both on horseback, and both the subjects of unbounded critical eulogy. Nevertheless, one of them has got the head of somebody else upon his shoulders—though fortunately an old one. This, by the way, is the son's statue, while the head of the father, having been knocked off and lost, its place was supplied by a new one—the work of a modern sculptor, Canardi! What an advantage stone has over flesh: it may be mended even to the extent of fitting another man's head upon a pair of shoulders, and thus it may rise from the dead, and after 1,800 years, stand erect among living generations. But a real head once knocked off is done for. What a curious commentary on life and the things of this world. Reality dies and returns to ashes: men perish, and all that constitutes existence, their consciousness, disappears like vapor—nothing but memory, the mere mirror of existence, is perpetuated. And in this dream of the past, how things do get jumbled! On the old trunk of Balbus we find the vulgar head of some modern Smith, and to us and to Balbus, it is all one and the same!

You will suppose that we did not leave Naples without visiting Baiæ, that fashionable watering-place of the times of Cicero and Cæsar—that Baden Baden of the days of Nero. On our way we stopped at Lake Avernus, where Virgil locates the descent of Æneas into hell. I even took a look into the hole by which he went down, and which is a dark, narrow, winding grotto, leading to a huge cavern invaded by the waves of the sea. The waters of the charming little bay of Baiæ—bright as they were two thousand years ago—on the one hand, offered a striking contrast to the temples, baths, villas and theatres of the luxurious Romans, lying in grass-encumbered heaps, upon the other. How calm, how eternal, is this beautiful nature, to which a thousand years are as one day, and one day as a thousand years—how evanescent is man! what shadows are even emperors and princes, and what shadows they pursue!

The idea of the transitory character of Rome and the Romans, to which I alluded in a late letter, is still more forcibly impressed upon the mind here, than even at the would-be eternal city. Everything strictly Roman, everything imperial, everything which constituted the glory of Rome was false, and hence has perished, or is perishing. Its temples were devoted to a fictitious religion, and they are gone with the myths which they enshrined. Its aqueducts were built in ignorance of the simple fact that water will rise to its level, and hence their remains are rather monuments of barbarism than of art. Its gigantic baths were constructed for purposes of debauchery, and are now heaps of ruins. Its theatres and amphitheatres were adapted only to a brutal age, and they, too, are ghostly mounds of decayed rubbish. These are the types and symbols of the vaunted eternity of Rome. Eternity of what! Of stone, of brick, and of mortar! Not even this, for the remains of Roman edifices show very little art,—little that lives to interest mankind. What architect can now profit by all the ruins of Rome? We can see the physical power of Emperors in the heaps of brick they have left, showing that millions of brawny arms were obedient to their behests. Whoever has seen the Villa of Adrian, has easily pictured the road from Rome to Tivoli, seventeen centuries ago—a continuous workshop of toiling stone-cutters, brick-makers and masons. But what knowledge displayed in his villa,—which he designed to embrace in one series of edifices all he had seen worthy of commemoration during his travels,—could instruct even a common house carpenter of our day!

Rome is dead, and with it, all its material glory. It has perished because its foundations were false, its ideas, its civilization, unsound. No cement can bind error to eternity, no stone can lend immortality to falsehood.

And now, adieu to Naples. I have only skimmed its surface in the sketches I have sent you of my visit. I hope one day to see it again, and to have more time to devote to a city which in all Italy is the most Italian.

DICK TINTO.

Communication from an Alumnus of the New-York University.

While public attention has momentarily been drawn to the Annual Exercises of the New-York University, it may not be inopportune to say a few words regarding its condition and prospects. Let us take for our facts the following:

The University owns a valuable property on Washington-square, and is free from debt. Its professors of Chemistry, Philosophy, Latin and Greek, are especially recognized among the learned for their fitness and capacities. It is situated in the heart of a growing metropolis, where at least a thousand youths are annually entered at some collegiate institution of the land. Yet its last graduating class numbered only a baker's dozen; the institution is not possessed of a library, and its literary societies, if not defunct, did not at least possess vitality enough to have a yearly celebration.

These statements render unnecessary arguments to show that with all the chances of progress in its favor, the Institution is languishing, and that *somebody* or *something* are to blame.

Before the present Chancellor achieved his success in clearing the University from debt, this pecuniary incubus was urged as the fact of its depression. But the latter continues, although the debt is gone.

That which experience demonstrates to be the stumbling-block to the success of individuals and corporations in a business view when the availabilities of prosperity are then property, will be found the retarding cause of the University's decline—impolicy—mistaken views—lack of worldly energy!

The government of the University is primarily from a Board of Council whose members number most prominent citizens of New-York City. These choose Professors. The professors promulgate the discipline, and under the present system of management have a joint interest in the receipts of the Institution. But the Councilmen are, after all, the parties to look to for want of success in the practical workings of the Institution. *It is in their power to declare or change policy and to infuse new energy into the whole government of the University.*

But respectable as are the members, and eminent as they may be for virtue and wealth, it is undeniable that a lamentable exemplification of "old fogyism" (an undefinable but striking word,) accompanies their sittings, their views, their actions, *and that instead of controlling the professors in the matter of policy, they allow the latter to control them.* A virtual "cognovit" to this effect was given by an eminent member of the Board *not* obnoxious to this charge of "old fogyism," when his two sons were withdrawn from the University and sent elsewhere.

There are nearly a *hundred* free scholarships attached to the Institution. Why are not *all* of these filled? Would it not pay the Professors? or does worldly experience teach us that charity students can never compete with the scions of aristocracy? The students of the College last year did not number as many as this amount of scholarships.

Under existing circumstances it is not to be expected that any change in the Board will be made either of measures or of men. More such men as Alex. W. Bradford, John T. Johnston and Wm. McMurray are wanted. The University is not a quarter of a century old, yet *some* Alumni *could* be found already eminent at the Bar, in medicine, and in the Exchange who are *not* given to "old fogyism," but who could infuse energy into the dying Institution, and convert it from a puny rival of the Free Academy into a University in *substance* as well as in name.

Meanwhile, before the new year opens, will each member of the Council, and each professor purchase and read the incomparable essay on University Education, by Sir William Hamilton, in his works published by the Messrs. Harper?

AN ALUMNUS.

The Post-Office Inefficiency—Who is Responsible?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On the 16th of April last an institution in Philadelphia put into the Post-office there a letter containing notes and drafts to the amount of nearly $40,000, put into an envelope and addressed in printed characters to an institution in New-York, which letter has not come to hand.

Notwithstanding that complaint was made at the Post-office, or perhaps in consequence of the complaint, another letter addressed by the same party in Philadelphia to the same party in New-York, mailed in Philadelphia on the 26th of May, containing drafts and notes to the amount of over $37,000 is also missing.

Business men will at once understand the trouble, annoyance, expense and loss of interest accruing on such repeated derelictions of duty by the Department paid to perform certain services, and the consequent loss of confidence in its efficiency.

The dead letter office in Washington is another instance of the inefficiency of the Department. A gentleman writes:

I mailed a letter in Washington containing a draft for money in August, 1850, and in June, 1855, after a lapse of nearly five years, the draft was returned to me by the dead letter office.

Another writes thus:

On the 16th of June, inst., a letter was pre-paid at the New York Post Office for Boston, containing stock scrip and check. After waiting several days, without a reply, I telegraphed the party at Boston, who replied, "I have received no letter from you!" Called at the Post-Office here, and after a search the letter was found snugly stowed away among the *unpaid* letters. It is in *proof* that the letter *was pre-paid*. The party who made the remittance was compelled to incur an extra expense of one dollar to find his letter, which from carelessness or design, had been ticketed by the *inside* railpost to the paper mill."

The frequency of these occurrences may well shake, if not wholly destroy the confidence of the mercantile community, and the result will be that they will abandon in toto the remitting of money by the United States mails.

For the total inefficiency of the whole Department, we naturally look to the head, and what do we find there? A man without one single qualification which that most responsible position requires; a man of no business qualifications or habits whatever.

The Discovery of Missing Money Letters at a Paper Mill.

From the Baltimore American, of Friday.

We alluded yesterday to the fact that two parcels of money had been found among waste paper at a paper mill in Baltimore County, supposed to have come from the Baltimore Post-office. We learn that Mr. Daniel B. Wilhelm, a most worthy gentleman, well known in this city, who keeps a paper mill near Uniontown, in Baltimore County, last November, purchased in Baltimore a parcel of old waste paper, which he sent to his mill to be worked over in the manufacture of wrapping paper. Shortly after receiving it, one of his hands found a letter among the paper containing $95 in bank notes, but the letter was destroyed by the person finding it, and the money handed over to Mr. Wilhelm. Shortly after this, Mr. Wilhelm having given orders that all sealing wax should be torn off of the old newspaper packages, &c., before they were thrown into the mill, as such substances were likely to injure the machinery, his foreman was tearing off the wax adhering to the paper, and came across a number of newspaper packages which were torn open and thrown in to be ground into pulp. Finally, a package was torn open and the wrapper thrown in, and with it a check for $10,000, which was supposed to be a cancelled one, many such having been found among the old paper. On further unrolling the package a large number of bank bills were found in the interior wrapper, on various banks, some of them one's, two's and five's, to the amount of $434. On finding these notes, the check accompanying them and the wrapper had both disappeared in the mill, and no clue could be discovered as to whom they belonged. Mr. Wilhelm, to whom the money was all promptly handed by his foreman, immediately came to the city in November last and advertised in two papers the fact that he had found such sums of money among some waste paper, and called on the owners to come forward and prove their property. This money has since been claimed by the special Post Office agent, Mr. Maguire, who asserts that the letters or packages containing them were missing from the Baltimore Post-Office, and that the waste-paper purchased doubtless came from that quarter. Mr Wilhelm, we learn, gave up the $25 on the production of a letter from a lady addressed to Mr. Maguire, who stated that she had mailed such an amount to this city, which had never reached its destination. He has, we learn, also given up a portion of the $434 to Mr. Maguire, who asserts he has found the owner, but declines giving the balance to him until the ownership is more satisfactorily proven. Mr. Wilhelm is anxious that the money should reach its real owner, and is certainly justifiable in retaining possession of it until that fact is proven beyond all controversy. The claiming of the money by the Government is a tacit acknowledgment that all the paper mill stories are not unfounded.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY. H Wilson, Compiler. For the year ending May 1, 1855. 1 vol., large 8vo. New-York. John F. Trow.

With considerable trouble, wading through many pages of advertisements, we succeeded in discovering the above title page. A really good Directory cannot be too highly commended. But this large volume does not merit the character. To our taste, it is only *one-third* of a Directory—the alphabetical list of names, and even in this many names which we looked for and ought to have found, are "absent without leave." A mere list of names, however, is only *part* of such a volume. There ought also to be a list of occupations and trades, alphabetically placed, with the names of those who follow them. Lastly, there should be an alphabetical list of streets, with the names of the residents. If Mr. Trow, or any one else, wants a model, let him look at Didot's *Paris Annuaire*, or Kelly's *Post-Office Directory* for London. In these the idea, with many others worthy of adoption, is fully carried out. Mr. Trow simply gives a list of names—by no means so good as it ought to be. Another defect is that the Appendix does not contain the *latest* information. For example, Mr. Forbes is represented as Librarian of the Society Library—an office he ceased to hold over two months ago, his successor having been appointed at least five weeks since! We shall examine the volume carefully and report results—not expecting to have a favorable report to make, judging from the errors and omissions which stare us in the face on the first glance. There is a map of New-York, somewhat less than half a sheet of foolscap, totally inadequate for the pretensions of such a work as this. When *are* we to have a really good Directory?

A Munificent Gift.—Some seven years ago M. Vassar, Esq., of this City, deeded the Central Baptist Chapel, with all its furniture and appurtenances, together with the lot on which it stands, to a committee of gentlemen, in trust for the society who worship there, with the understanding that if, at the expiration of that time, the church was in condition to sustain itself and support a gospel ministry, the entire property should then be made over to the Trustees of the Society. The term specified having expired, and the conditions upon which the property was given having been fulfilled, Mr. Vassar a few days since delivered up the deed to the Trustees of the Church, and the property, worth some $20,000, has been transferred to their hands without incumbrance or reservation. The gift is not only princely, but the cheerfulness and quietness with which it was made redeems the circumstance an instance of unusual and unostentatious liberality.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph, 20th.*

Later from the Rio Grande.

The Galveston *News* has a characteristic letter from a sympathiser in the Mexican insurrection, dated Brownsville, June 6. The letter purports to give a summary of recent events on the other side of the Rio Grande. Its partiality, however, is too apparent to make it of any authority. The writer says:

The despot's troops in Monterey, commanded by their Governor and Commanding General, Don Geronimo Carolona, after resisting some ten hours, surrendered prisoners of war, and among the badly wounded was the second in command, Col. Mosley.

A considerable loss was sustained by both parties, and on the capture of the place the [illegible] command of the revolted forces was given to Don Antonio Maria Jaureguy, who, [illegible] Arista's administration, was the Comm[illegible] General of Nuevo Leon. Jauregui is by [illegible]sion a soldier, and noted for his animosity [illegible] Mexican tyrant as a man, as a soldier and [illegible] ruler. He immediately started with four [illegible] men against Saltillo, which place, by this [illegible] certainly fallen into their hands. The w[illegible] Coahuila is represented as being up and [illegible] against Santa Anna.

I have before me the programme of the revolutionists, as signed in Monterey, and I notice the names of every person there noted for [illegible] wealth, and high social position. The haughty Woll, in Matamoras, however, has under his official signature qualified them all as "infamous banditti." He may yet be called to a most terrible account, and the idea of this ungrateful foreign mercenary, applying the term "banditti" to those who have fed and supported the rascal for over a quarter of a century, is truly worthy of the inhuman wretch whose heart never felt the emotions of gratitude.

On last Thursday Woll received information of of the revolt of the Government troops stationed in Victoria, the former capital of Tamaulipas. They seconded the Montery movement, and immediately put themselves *en route* for that place. The Government troops stationed at Guerrero on the Rio Grande, had to abandon the place into the hands of the revolutionists, who will make an immediate effort to secure a place on the river, lower down, for the purpose of establishing a custom house.

Troops are being concentrated at Camargo for the purpose of keeping open their line of communication with Matamoras, which is the head-quarters of the Government forces.

On the 28th ult., Woll declared Matamoras and all Tamaulipas in a state of siege, and also that from and after the 1st of this month persons entering Matamoras would have to be provided with a passport, and presenting themselves to the military authority, to explain why they desired to enjoy the enviably glorious privilege of visiting Santa Anna's realms of "God and Liberty." The ukase is being rigidly enforced, and, as you may well imagine, has the desired effect of preventing intercourse and crippling mercantile operations.

The despot's minions are right in doing what they now can to express openly their animosity, for their days of power and rule in Northern Mexico are numbered.

We are hourly looking for exciting news from above, and our frontier is certainly on the eve of a change for the better.

The late showers on the river will secure the most of the crops, and the Rio Grande is in fine navigable order at present.

The Corpus Christi *Valley and Advertiser* of the 16th, has the following:

By a gentleman who arrived in this place late last night, direct from Brownsville, we learn that Matamoros is virtually in a state of siege. Woll is yet in the city with some four or five hundred troops, and it is believed he feels himself in a precarious situation. On the entire line the Federalists are carrying all before them. Three [illegible] were sent from the city of Matamoros a [illegible] ago, to escort from the mouth of the river a large amount of money, lately arrived from the [illegible] There are about three hundred men this side of Rio, armed, &c., and it is thought their object is to attack the three companies and take from them the *dinero* for which they have gone. Public sentiment in Brownsville is very strong against Jamin Vincent, who, our "special correspondent" informs us, killed a Mexican one day last week.

Later from Texas.

We have Galveston papers to 21st June.—From all the indications we have seen, the late high prices of provisions cannot continue much longer. The accounts are encouraging from all parts of the country. The wheat and other grain crops will be fully, if not more than an average.

The Columbia *Democrat* represents the crop in Brazoria County as remarkably promising. The late rains have contributed much to the excellence of the crop.

A letter from Laredo, dated the 7th instant, says: There is a report that the rancho of Don Bartolo Bennevides, was attacked by the Indians [illegible] before last, and a great many of his stock driven off. The amount I do not know. Lieut. Kenly, of the Rifles, is after them with about 35 men.

We are having a great sufficiency of rain here, and everything looks fresh and green again.

A gentleman, known as Capt. Baker, from Louisiana, lately bought land near the mouth of the Colorado. He had brought out his negroes and was preparing to plant a crop. One night he was shot dead in his bed by some persons unknown. Suspicion existed of foul play on part of his negroes.—*Texas Mercury.*

The Victoria *Advocate* learns that a gang of thieves, including Blackburn, Chambers and Hays, who recently ran off considerable stock from that vicinity, were arrested in Liberty County, convicted of similar offences there, and sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary.

Preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July are extensive and general.

Copious rains have fallen in all parts of the State where the long drouth had heretofore prevailed.

Major Hill, Paymaster, and Dr. McCormick, of the medical staff, had arrived at San Antonio, from Corpus Christi, and Gen. Smith was expected.

A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons has been organized at Waco.

The Galveston *Journal* learns that a singular and very fatal disease prevails among the cattle near Bolivar's and Smith's Points. It frequently causes death in an hour from the first attack.

Department News.

From Washington Union of Saturday.

From Nicaragua—Alleged Imprisonment of the American Minister—The following is translated from the Boletin *Official* of the issue of May 26, published at Granada:

In some of the newspapers of the American Union has been published a notice that Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister of the United States near this Republic, had been imprisoned by order of this Government, and intimating other insults.

This is an infamous calumny, which has been [illegible] less forged with the damnable intention of exciting the odium of the North American nation against this Government. It is a falsehood without any kind of foundation in any respect.

Mr. Wheeler came to this city while the [illegible] were in the Alteva, the suburbs of this city. He presented to his excellency, General Chamorro, [illegible] received him with the greatest courtesy; and the object being then to visit General Chamorro, he [illegible]ed, as he came, with full liberty. Afterwards, when the factionists had raised the siege, he returned, and presented himself in his official character as the Minister of the United States, which was conceded without the least hesitation, in accordance with the usages and considerations belonging to his important mission.

The honorable Minister has been most cordially recognised, and now enjoys relations of greatest harmony with this Government.

There occurred a recent reunion of friends in this City, at which were present his excellency, the President of the Republic, and his Ministers; also Mr. Wheeler was present. In reply to a sentiment to President, complimentary to the United States, he uttered these notable words: "His full heart by such token of respect—he had seen with satisfaction in the papers a notice of his imprisonment by the Government of Nicaragua, where he had received many testimonials of respect and cordial friendship. If his imprisonment was meant those tics of friendship by which the people of Nicaragua had bound him—the unexpected and unsolicited acts of kindness to himself and his Government—then these newspapers have spoken truthfully; for, in this sense, he was indeed a prisoner, bound hand and heart by their respect to the Government of the United States, and attached to their Minister to this Republic."

Thus is demonstrated the falsehood of this publication, and proves what we said at first—that this statement was a contrived trick to bring upon this Government the hatred of the people of the American Union, whose contentions can never be realized.

An English mathematician, named Daisy, has been for some time past engaged in weighing the earth. Here are his figures: 1,256,195,[illegible],000,000,000,000,—or in words, one quadrillion, two hundred and fifty-six thousand, one hundred and ninety-five trillions, six hundred and seventy-five thousand billion tons avordupois.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SOFTS.

Anniversary of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

Addresses of John Cochrane, General Wye, and J. Wallace Cone.

Letters of Governor Henry A. Wise and Others.

The members of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club celebrated the third Anniversary of their organization on Saturday night last, in the Metropolitan Theatre. Owing either to public indifference, the oppressively hot weather, or the charge of fifty cents for admission made at the doors, or all these causes combined, the audience was notably small. At no time during the evening did it number over five hundred, and of that fully one-third were ladies. One of the most agreeable features of the celebration (next to the ladies of course) was the presence of Dodworth's Band, which, before and after the addresses, performed several selections from the operas of "William Tell" and "*La fille du Regiment*," which deservedly elicited the warmest encomiums.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, retiring President of the Club, delivered the opening address. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CLUB: It becomes my duty to present to you the anticipated proceedings of the evening as the presiding officer of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club. I must first, however, be permitted to congratulate those of you who are present, on having had the courage and daring to come here on this occasion presenting no feature other than those of an ordinary political meeting and the celebration of the anniversary of a political club. It may be proper for me to direct your attention in brief to the history of the Club which now this evening celebrates its third anniversary, and also to direct your attention to some few of the events which lie dispersed along its past career, and to direct your attention in brief to the political position which it now presends to occupy. On the 30th of June, 1852, was it that some members of the young Democrats of the City and county of New-York, binding themselves together under the circumstances in which they found themselves placed, determined to organize an association which should thereafter be known as the Young Men's Democratic Union Club of the City and County of New-York. For years previously to that time those who had kept a careful eye fixed upon the political horizon of the State, had distinguished storms and threatenings. Those who pretended to prophecy the future had gloomy forebodings with regard to it. They who had lifted up their political hand during the past age of those years, let fall nerveless that hand, powerless under the gloom which was agitating and distracting the land. Division and distraction sat upon the helm of our political warriors. Division was in their council. Their organization was divised, dispersed and disruptured, while here and there throughout the extent of the State, powers were raised and blows were struck which had no other political effect than that of distracting the Democratic party, and of trailing in the dust that banner which had been previously triumphant. Agitated by these divisions, was it that the Democratic party failed of its successful and triumphant career. They were never united except on occasions when a division of the spoils presented hopes of success. They were never united and coojointed except on the musty principle of a more musty proverb, "Better a half loaf than no bread." Each division of the party united on a ticket, and thus the members of each division were elected over the candidates of a common foe. Thus we stood till we came down to the National Democratic Convention of 1852. The divisions in the Democratic party of the State of New-York were carried to that Convention, and nearly engendered its unanimity, until, with a singularly unanimous vote, the Convention nominated the present incumbent to the Presidential chair—General FRANKLIN PIERCE. [Apolsuse.] The example of those who assembled in that Convention was imitated throughout the land. Where bigotry had previously prevailed, unanimity was subsequently found, and the Democracy of the City, which had previously been divided and sundered, now cooperated in action against a common foe. The example was imitated in the State of New-York. The Democracy of the State supported the platform occupied by the standard bearer of the party, and the different factions of this State united in taking a position on that platform; and looking with a common eye towards the standard bearer of their principles, the person who was placed before them for their support for the Presidency. Then was it under these circumstances that this Club had its origin—a halcyon path in the midst of a political calm and sunshine. Then was it, that placing themselves upon the same platform on which the whole Democratic party of the Union stood, they, in common with that party, looked to the standard bearer of these principles, in the person of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. Then was it too, that baring their arms in this common struggle, assisting with all their might and energy in the completion of the work counseled by older and wiser heads, they acted in line and in direction. Then was it that throwing their standard to the breeze they found themselves acting with other politicians and statesmen in support of the great principles of the Democratic party and in support of its candidate. It was not till after that administration had been inaugurated, it was not till after the successful candidates of the Democratic party had entered on the administration of affairs, and on the distribution of the emoluments of office, that this club raised its eyes in astonishment at the recurring spectacle of a divided party, distracted counsels, and disrupted organization. Then was it again, too, that the old principle of "a half loaf" prevailed over the old principles which established the triumph of the Democratic party. Then was it that both sections contending with each other in regard to the emoluments of office, each withdrew from the other, the one claiming not only the half loaf principle, but claiming the whole loaf, and not only that, but in the division and disposition of office, extending its claims to the five loaves and two fishes. [Laughter.] Then was it again that the party in the State of New-York stood in a divided position. But this club, maintaining its integrity—true to the principles which they had professed, and which actuated the party—still contending that the platform which they occupied was undisturbed—maintained that the champion of that platform was entitled to the leadership of the Democratic party of the Union. It was under these circumstances that the Democratic young men of the Club retained their integrity—maintained their fidelity towards the Democratic party, and held their course as straight-forward champions of the union of the party, and not the champions of its divisions.

The Speaker proceeded to advert to the political events which succeeded the formation of the Club, to the opposition they had to meet with from the advocates of the Maine Liquor law, and from the fearful and odious combination, as he said, that had grown up secretly in our midst, and to the success by which their efforts were crowned in the campaign of 1854, with HORATIO SEYMOUR as their standard-bearer. Then was it, he continued, that through the different wards of this city, under the auspices and labors of the young men of this club, central union clubs took their origin to one leading principle. Both are marked and defined as principles inscribed upon the escutcheon of democracy. In the first place they went to the masses—the masses who compose the party—and who are ever its leading life and its spirit—they went to the masses in order that they, organizing themselves as the party, might ignore the action of the leaders who by bargaining and chaffering would destroy the interest of the party. They believed that the union of the party would be accomplished by a fusion of the people, and not by the chaffering and bargaining of those who professed to be the leaders. In the next place the principles which they professed, and which they enforced by their reasoning and by their action, was that each and all of these organizations should look for its authority to Tammany Hall as their legitimate parent. [Applause.] With these two features in their platform, they marched steadily forward. It was stated that Tammany Hall had been a charitable institution. It was stated that she was no longer worthy of her ancient fame. It was stated, and has been recently stated, that Tammany Hall was but a mere piece of refuge. Why was it that Tammany Hall should have been selected as the source of the local organizations of the masses who had accomplished a fusion by their successes in the previous political campaign—of the masses who had deserted their leaders, who were quarrelling among themselves—and had accomplished their own fusion by a triumph which put to rout their political foes? Tammany Hall was selected because she had never fallen from her high estate. Tammany Hall was selected, because that from far time back, in those days when Democracy had its origin, the corner-stone of Tammany Hall was laid. Tammany Hall was selected, because she had witnessed the career of a JEFFERSON. She had witnessed the success of a JACKSON. She had thundered with applause at the election of Democratic President after Democratic President, and she had thundered with acclamations of triumph as the victories of a hundred fights came rolling into her hall year after year from one State after another State throughout the Union. [Great applause.] Tammany Hall was selected because she is, in fact, a charitable institution. She looks with great consideration, with tenderness, upon the errors of her foes, and she looks with great consideration and charity, indeed, upon the errors of her former friends. Tammany Hall is now to them a place of refuge, for even now she holds out her arms wide open and invites, with all her tenderness, her erring children back to her bosom, and will be happy to receive them. [Laughter and applause.]—

I thank thee Jew, for teaching me that word.

—Tammany Hall is, indeed, a place of refuge, not only for the erring and the wandering of the politicians of this and of other States, but Tammany Hall is also a place of refuge for the exiles of other nations and for the wanderer from other climes. [Applause.] It has been said—and this is the proper place to notice the charge—that whatever may have been inscribed upon the banners of Tammany Hall in times past, she has proved recreant to her trust and false to her professions, and that she should be whistled down the wind of political doctrines, and never again raise her head in the conclave of the dignitaries of the land. It has been charged that Tammany Hall, while professing all deadly hostility to the miserable pretensions and foul principles of Know-Nothingism, is, in fact, secretly countenancing their principles and assisting to the consummate of office those who have moved in the midnight conclaves. Gentlemen, there are mercenary spirits in all parties. When the mercenary spirit of man shall be obliterated he shall be elevated high above his present nature, and a purity will be attained which will be little less than that of the angels themselves. The mercenary in spirit, and the mercenary in mind, takes his career over the hills of the rich and over the hamlets of the poor. That spirit enters your proud temples built to the ever living God, and it takes its course through the halls erected for the foundation of political truths. It is found in the midst of your social circles; it is found in the pulpit; it is found in the Senate and at the bar. Can you expect that it will not take its place in a political party composed promiscuously of men of all climes, of all religious creeds, and of all social beliefs? No, that spirit is to be found there as elsewhere; and where interest is before men, and interest is sacrificed to, this mercenary spirit will take its course, and in secrecy and under disguises seek to accomplish its ends, by stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in hell. [Loud applause.] Thus it is that, if ever Tammany Hall has placed upon its tickets the names of those secretly devoted to this foul organization, it has been done in ignorance—it has been done by the machinations of the interested. Tammany Hall is not to be known by the principles which they who impose upon her credulity profess; but she is to be known by the principles which she avows to the community at large. [Applause.]

Mr. COCHRANE proceeded to inquire who were they who made this imputation against Tammany Hall, and answered the question himself by a complimentary and lengthened dissertation on the impurity of their purposes, notwithstanding the purity of their professions, the secrecy and dangerous character of their acts and the fact that the political statistics of the country had proven against them that without throwing their votes for the Know-Nothing candidate he could never have received the number of votes that he did. In proof of this he referred not only to our own City but to Binghamton, as bearing out his statement beyond the possibility of denial.

It has been stated further, he said—and I advance once more to the rescue, in this respect, in order to wipe off reproach from the young men who are here represented—it has been stated in this connection, I say, that, could the leaders of Tammany Hall be persuaded to forego their selfish purposes, the union of the party might be complete, immediate and imminent. I see on my right one of the leaders of that celebrated place (Mr SHEPARD.) There are others who are charged with the same offence—if offence it may be termed—and yet these gentlemen, distinguished, prominent, able as they may be, are not leaders of Tammany Hall. They are not leaders of any portion of the Democratic ranks. They stand up merely as the reflex of the opinions of the masses at their back. They stand up as the exponents of the principles of the creed which these masses profess; and if in any particular they depart from that profession, or wander from that creed, then, and immediately from that moment, their characters of leadership expire, and they sink back into the mass from which they were originally taken. [Applause.] Leadership, gentlemen, is a misnomer; it is no longer applicable to the political phasianx. Who are the leaders in this country? It is the people. They are the leaders. [Applause.] And where a man who is elevated upon their shoulders betrays his trust in representing their principles, he sinks into the obscurity of the past, and another, more honest and more true, is elevated in his place. Therefore it is, gentlemen, that we are to have no union by a bargain between leaders, but we are to have a union, if at all, by a fusion of the masses. The young men of this club had busied themselves continually in exerting their power towards the organization of central union clubs, which shall look towards the parent Tammany Hall, as the legitimate source of all political power and organization. [Applause.] But it has been said that there is no fusion among the masses, and evidence is advanced to support this assertion as true. I refer to it again for the reason that it should be contradicted and disproved, in order to vindicate the position of the young men of this Club. The proof which is adverted to for the truth of the fact is, that they who steadily contended that there should be a union of the party, by a bargain with the leaders, claim that the meeting which assembled within these walls but a few evenings since, is the evidence that there still is a division in the Democratic ranks in the State of New-York. But, gentlemen, the music of the band is heard, even though there may not be heard the heavy tramp of the thousands and thousands of the masses behind; and though there may be tooting and drumming, though there may be the antics and exercises of the drum-major in the front, and though the noise is as great and the clamor as confusing as though that band was followed by its myriads behind; yet, when the inspection is made, and it is perceived that it is but the band which proclaims this noise to the world, how is it that you will say that that noise shall compose a party, while they who make it are told upon the fingers of your hand? No, clamor may be made by numbers on either side; but when you come to the strength of parties, when you proclaim to the world that there is a force which calls itself, and is entitled to the appellation of a party, then alone is it that the proclamation is worthy of the notice and of the attention of the world. So resolutions may be passed: so assertions may be proclaimed: so, may it be that a party exists upon a paper, while in truth, and in fact, and by reference to the statistics of the country, there is no party division, because the numbers have all arranged themselves on one side. I perhaps have encroached too much upon the time of the audience this evening. There are those who are to succeed me who will enter more upon the spirit of the proceedings, and who will present more at large the political characteristics of the day. I have but to say a few words before resuming my seat. The principles which the young men of the Club profess are principles derived from those resolutions inspired in 1798 through JEFFERSON the apostle, and MADISON the sword of Democracy. [Applause.] The principles which they profess are principles as old as nature itself. They are principles which repose at the basis of our manhood. They are the principles on which rest the pillars of the Constitution itself. They are principles which recognize the dignity of our manhood under all ages, in every land, everywhere. They are principles which strip from the immortal spirit the accompaniments and surroundings with which the conventionalities of life have encompassed it, and elevate man to the highest dignity of his nature. They are principles which are most vital to Democracy. The Club proclaims here to the world, that they stand where they ever have stood; fast fixed upon the doctrines of political sovereignty; fast fixed upon that doctrine on which reposes the Constitution of the Union; fast fixed upon the Constitution itself, with all its compromises, with all its truths, and all its great principles; fast fixed upon the Democratic Administration which represents those truths and those principles, and upon the measures of that Administration which have been enacted in accordance with those principles. As they stand here this evening so will the country find them as the curtain rises now upon the next great act in the political drama in the State of New-York—fast fixed in opposition to all coercive legislation which shall have for its object to instil or to drive morality into the human heart, as you would fire the seed into a flinty soil through a Queen Anne's musket—fast fixed in opposition to that fell spirit of Know-Nothingism, which would exclude from all the benefits of our institutions, and from the charter of his rights, him who chances to have been born upon a foreign soil, [applause,] and which, by the same principle, would exclude from our use the very staff of life itself—those flowing crops which now wave over our soil from your Western counties; which would exclude from your use that valuable animal the horse—the beast of burden—all because they happened to have been introduced from foreign lands—nay, gentlemen, who would exclude from your midst even the grateful air of Heaven, which relieves us from this overpowering heat, because, perchance, they come wafted from foreign climes. These young men, then, as the curtain rises upon the next act of the political drama of the State, are to be found standing fast fixed upon the democratic policy of an economical administration of the finances of the State—fast fixed in their steadfast opposition to all fraud and corruption; opposed as steadily to the frauds of those who may represent themselves as their friends, and who are arrayed under the banner which floats over them, as against the frauds and corruptions of opposing political foes. These are the positions which they occupy; and as they stand here to-night, on the third anniversary of their existence, it is with pride and pleasure that they look to their origin, and challenge foul calumny itself to say that in any instance they have been untrue to those principles, or have forfeited their faith. [Applause.] Gentlemen of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, the limit of my second term of office has expired. Neither my inclination nor my judgment have prompted me to seek at your hands what has been freely tendered—a continuation of that term in office. My successor has been chosen, who will take upon himself most faithfully the burdens of the coming year. But in your future progress let me advise you that, not content with the enjoyment of principles in the abstract, not content with reposing as abstractionists, you remain idle, but that you apply those principles to action—not the action which should degrade you to the groveling level of low and trading politicians—not the action which should degrade you to the interested pursuit of office and place, but that action which shall ennoble the man while it illustrates the principle. And as the energy of the alkali is inert and unknown until application to the acid brings out its energy and renders the beverage useful and nourishing, so with principles, which, though inert in the abstract, if applied to the great touchstone, action, will become that Archimedean lever which shall lift and reform the world. Look to it, then, that your principles be sound: look to it, then, that your actions conform to your principles.

"Examine all things, and hold fast to that which is good" [Loud and prolonged applause.]

MUSIC—*Pot Pourri* from "*La Fille du Regiment*."

Mr. CONE then announced that letters had been received from Hon. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia; [Applause,] Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS and C. J. INGERSOLL, Pennsylvania; DANIEL L. SICKELS and Hon. GIDEON J PILLOW, New-York; Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Hartford; and Hon. ROGMAN M. PRICE, New-Jersey.

We subjoin the letter of Mr. WISE, which was read amid repeated acclamations of applause.

FROM HENRY A. WISE.

ACCOMAC, Va., June 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have received yours of the 30th ult., at this place, from Washington City. It breathes so true a tone of patriotism and sound wisdom that you almost tempt me to forget myself, and make a promise which I could not worthily redeem. If anything is wanted, it is exactly what you propose—to restore the Republic to a sense of the individual rights it must and shall defend or cease to exist. The issue is: Shall the Republic continue? It cannot if intolerance, priestcraft, sectionalism, bigotry, higher law, are to reign in the elections. And if bad men will secretly combine for the purposes of political assassination, good men must openly band together to conserve the liberties and the inalienable rights which neither mobs nor legislation may assail without bringing death and destruction to our whole system of private rights and public policy.

Cordially, then, with all my heart and all my head, I devotedly unite with "The Young Men's Democratic Union Club," of New-York, in the noble enterprise they undertake of restoring the old feeling—the heroic revolutionary feeling—of this blessed country and its happy people. We must recur to fundamental principles. We must revive the national sense of who we are—of our origin—of our fathers' faith and sacrifices—of what we are and should be, the necessities which constrain us as of old to be united in order to remain free, and the ends we ought to aim at, and the Constitutions, State and Federal, which are the standards and the touchstones of our political action. There must be a revival of the love of law, order, reverence for sound morality, and respect for private and public authority. Legislation must be so restrained as not to invade inalienable rights. Men must be educated—not legislated—to be good Christians and good citizens. The Church must not lay its hands on political power, for the sake of persecution or any other purpose. There must be no Popes here, either Protestant or Catholic. No power must dare to interpose between our consciences and our God. The Constitutions and laws of the land must be obeyed—the union of the States, and the rights and sovereign ties of the States must be preserved and perpetuated. To this end we must revive anew national feeling in the fusion of conservatives of all parties against the destructives, who would bring nothing but confusion upon us all, by combining all the odds and all the ends of all the same in one *omnium-gatherum*-ism of Know Nothingism.

I beg pardon: I wish I could accept your call. I would gladly if I could. I cannot. My health is shattered. I have been absent from home since 1st of January. I am worn down in the late canvass. I must rest. My lungs are suffering, and I cannot for a month to come either labor or speak.

My heart and soul are with you with all my might.

I am your obliged servant and friend,

HENRY A. WISE.

TO SPENCER WALLACE CONE, L. F. HARRISON, C. L. VANZANDT, Committee, &c.

MUSIC—Quick step from "Rigoletto."

General JAS. M. NYE was introduced by the President amid loud and reiterated applause. This was the first time, he said, that his Democracy had ever been tested before the foot lights. It was well to withdraw occasionally, he continued, for an hour for purposes such as those which had called this meeting, and it would be well that these anniversaries should more frequently occur, in order to give an opportunity to discuss for a few minutes the great principles on which all politics stand. Democracy, and all associations to further it, had his warmest sympathy. It was sent out originally upon a simple errand, to fight the battles of freedom everywhere. It had made men, men; it had elevated the lowest to a level, politically, with the highest; it had given to the youngest every man, on wielded by all save experience, and it had called forth order out of chaos. Democratic clubs could not exist under other forms of Government than this; and he had but a single simple word of advise to give to this Club; and that was, that its Polar star should be the star of right and justice. In that way, when, half a century hence, this Club should count its fifty and three years, when those members upon whose cheeks now sat the bloom of youth should have grown gray and bent under the weight of years, they could look back to the principles which they had sustained as those which had maintained the rights of all, and sacrificed the rights of none. [Applause.] Democracy was a watchman whose eye never closed, and whose courage never relaxed. It was victorious, and would be victorious, because its vitality was the universal principle of human right. It did not inquire where a man was born, so he it that he were a man; it stepped not to inquire what their faith or his might be; it only regarded that kindness which courtesy and manhood would dictate, and simply asked if the man were at heart a Democrat.

Know-Nothingism, he continued, was held together by a principle of frigidity; it had frozen together; and hence there was nothing surprising in its liquefaction and dissolution at this season. It was the growth of a night; it grew so rapidly that it grew without strength; its limbs could not support its head, and hence it had fallen down. [Applause.] Democracy, in its essence and spirit, was at war with all such transactions. Democracy was the growth of years, and as clothed by a JEFFERSON, was the offspring, of mind—the disinterment of man from that grave in which he had so long been buried—and the principle of renewed and increased vitality. It was not to be shattered by any of these modern born offspring, begotten in the littleness of men. But it was not fair to turn water on a drowned mouse. [Laughter.] The Know-Nothings had had a troublesome and brief existence; and, he hoped, a happy transit. [Renewed laughter.] Democracy was the bond which held this Union together.

He hoped that this Club, however, would not waste too much of their time in the effort to save the Union. The Union could take care of itself. It was a Union that was cemented by revolutionary blood, and bound together by the love, the sympathy and the affections of twenty millions of freemen. That Union could not be destroyed until the youth of this land forgot their origin and their parentage—until patriotism should have taken its final flight, and He who holds nations and their destinies in his hands declared that nations should exist no more. [Applause.] Sir, he proceeded, dissolve this Union! Where is the man—in what obscure corner does he live—that dare attempt it, when old General JACKSON has not been dead over sixteen years? [Loud applause.] To think of it should be treason, and the arm that attempts it should be stricken down by the already baffled wrath of Heaven. [Applause.] But I entertain no such fears. Democracy will triumph over all such attempts. It is the cry of the paling babe—it is the effect of disappointed ambition. [Applause.] A woman would drive the whole force with an old-fashioned pudding-stick, into the Atlantic. [Laughter and applause.] I have no sort of fear upon the subject of the Union. It will stand, Mr. President. It will speed on, Sir, on its way. Its mission is onward; and I anticipate the day when the far-off islands of the ocean shall be made vocal with the songs of Republican freedom. [Enthusiastic cheering.] And I expect to see the day when, from ocean to ocean, unbroken, your club and kindred associations, keeping over their eye upon the true principles of Democracy, will behold its universal reign. I expect to see, Sir, that glorious principle speed on and speed on, till its beauties only are lost and absorbed in the more effulgent yet benignant rays of the coming "Son of Righteousness." [Vehement and prolonged applause.] A glorious future awaits this club. How pleasant, Sir,—how beautiful it is to see the youth of our country club together for propagating these glorious principles. Work on, and you will find your reward as your fathers found it, when you are gathered all ripe and ready for the crown that awaits those who are faithful to Republican principles. Mr. President, I have detained this audience much longer than I had intended to do. It was an unexpected call. I have brought this humble offering into the sanctuary; but I have freely given it. Its faults you will excuse,—its short-comings, I trust, this audience will excuse; and, Sir, I have done. [Loud applause.]

MUSIC—"Union Polka," dedicated to the Club.

The President announced that in the absence of Mr. LORENZO B SHEPARD, who had been called away a few minutes before by pressing business, the meeting would be addressed by Mr. CONE.

Mr. J. WALLACE CONE then came forward amid applause, and made a brief but finished address, in the course of which he appealed warmly to the ladies. This Union, he observed, in conclusion, has within it the seeds of vitality. It cannot die. It is one of the things which was meant, we believe, by a gracious God, to be eternal till its work is done. [Loud applause.]

MUSIC—"Finale—Grand National Overture."

After a few words, by way of valedictory, from the President, the meeting dispersed.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Briggs and the Contumacious Witnesses

Flaw in Judge Daly's Decision—Chief Matsell's Nativity, &c.

A meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen to inquire into the nativity of the Chief of Police and other matters of equal moment, was called for 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. At the appointed hour indefatigable Alderman BRIGGS appeared and took his seat as Chairman of the Committee.

The "contumacious witnesses," (WM. MCKELLAR, MICHAEL MCCANN and TIMOTHY WEBSTER,) were in attendance, under the recent order of Judge DALY, to answer the questions propounded to them at a former meeting. The "outside Secretary," Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH, was not *est inventus*.

After waiting about ten minutes, neither of the other members of the Committee made their appearance.

Alderman BRIGGS, (waxing impatient,) then said: Well, gentlemen, I shall proceed with a portion of the evidence without waiting any longer for my colleagues.

MCKELLAR—You cannot proceed with mine.

MCCANN—Nor mine either.

MCKELLAR—I may want to appeal, and I cannot appeal from you alone.

Alderman BRIGGS—It appears that I have not the power to commit witnesses, so it would be impossible for me to hold you strictly to the rule to-day.

MCKELLAR—What has become of your associates?

Alderman BRIGGS—Well I really don't know. There is something curious about it. I have an affidavit here, however, (producing a paper from his pocket) which we might as well read, and then we will adjourn, that is if we do not get a full Committee.

MCKELLAR—How long is the affidavit? Suppose I adjourn now.

Alderman BRIGGS—You had better remain in case we should get a quorum of the Committee.

Alderman C. A. TUCKER here entered the room, thus making a quorum of the Committee.

Alderman BRIGGS (after a pause so as to allow his associate to be seated)—Under the circumstances, it requires that I make a little explanation of the operation of things.

The ALDERMAN then handed a paper to the Clerk of the Committee, from which that gentleman read the following statement, which was received by the contumacious witness and the reporters with loud laughter:

"I did not know until after I had sent notices for the contumacious witnesses to appear before the Committee, [illegible] Judge DALY (who is now in Iowa,) prohibited an unintentional mistake in his order [illegible] contumacious witnesses to appear at my [illegible] touching any and every matter embraced [illegible] resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1855; when he doubtless meant that they should appear and testify under the fraud and [illegible] resolution, adopted by the Board of Aldermen April 26 1855. Under these circumstances, I am [illegible] to proceed with the investigation until Judge DALY returns from Iowa.

MCKELLAR—You must have bright counsel, Alderman. [Laughter.]

MCCANN—I am really sorry you saw that flaw.

Alderman BRIGGS—You may assure yourselves that I will proceed legally and right, and in no other way.

MCKELLAR—That's right

Alderman BRIGGS—I shall be perfectly safe before I go ahead.

MCKELLAR—Then you will not want me?

Alderman BRIGGS—No, we shall not hear you to-day; we shall adjourn soon.

MCKELLAR—Well, I am going away in July.

MCCANN—I wish you would fix some time, Alderman, for I am going away too. I only wish they would let me correct some mistakes I have made in my day.

Alderman BRIGGS—We will send for you when we want you.

MCKELLAR—That is not the only mistake you have made, Alderman [Laughter.]

Alderman BRIGGS—Well, I am going to take time to find the mistakes if there are any more.

WEBSTER—Have not you got to abide by Judge DALY's decision, Alderman?

MCCANN—Certainly he has. I abide by it.

Alderman BRIGGS—That will be settled hereafter.

MCKELLAR—It is not for you to say that the Judge made a mistake. You cannot appeal. We are satisfied with his decision. You seem to suppose that the Judge did not understand what he was doing.

Alderman BRIGGS—That will be shown hereafter. His decision don't look exactly right to me, nor to a good many others.

MCKELLAR—Well, I am here, ready to answer under the order of the Judge

Alderman BRIGGS—I am afraid you might act as you did before, and not answer.

MCKELLAR—Oh, I will answer all the questions the Judge has ordered me to answer.

MCCANN—So will I.

Alderman BRIGGS—That don't go as far as I desire quite.

MCKELLAR—Then you had better get out a new commitment and try the question over again.

MCCANN—The fact is, I reckon that you have no legal right to go as far as you desire to go.

Alderman BRIGGS—We want to see the Judge first and hear what he says.

Alderman TUCKER, (testily)—I suppose we could easily get another order to make you show cause why you refuse to answer.

MCKELLAR—Now, don't you get mad, Alderman. Keep cool. Don't loose your temper. [Laughter.] The weather is too hot for that.

Alderman BRIGGS—I know what I have got to attend to, and I shall move quite cautiously, you may depend upon it. It is too warm to do much now.

MCKELLAR—Well, are you going to read that affidavit? because I should like to hear it.

Alderman BRIGGS—Yes, we will have the affidavit now.

The CLERK of the Committee then read the following affidavit:

I, LETITIA MILLIDAN, whose maiden name was HOWARD, and now a resident of Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., depose, that I was born in Brandon, Suffolk County, England, in 1795; that in 1809, my father, JOHN HOWARD, came home one evening while the family were at tea, and said, "Here is Mr. GEORGE MATSELL, a tailor by trade, to whom I was introduced to-day, who has recently come from London, to reside permanently in Brandon;" that as soon as Mr MATSELL was introduced to us, he said to my father, that "he had a daughter named MARY, who was just about my age, who was born in 1795;" that I afterwards became acquainted with MARY MATSELL, SUSAN and WILLIAM, who were all the children Mr. MATSELL had when he came to Brandon; that I have heard Mr. MATSELL say that he was a native of Norfolk County, England, (which adjoins Suffolk County,) and that he went to America after he married, and buried his first wife in London, by whom he had no children, and that he soon returned to England; that I have also heard Mr. MATSELL say, that some time after he returned to England from America, he got married again in Norfolk County, where he had three sisters residing, and that he then went to reside in London; that I was very intimate with MARY, Mr. MATSELL'S eldest daughter, and visited her frequently in Brandon, and often slept with her at her father's house, which was only about forty rods from my father's residence in Brandon, and that MARY has often slept with me at my father's house; that MARY and myself have often been to church together; that Mr. MATSELL, the Chief of Police of the City of New-York, was correct when he stated before the Police Investigating Committee that he was born in 1811, but that he was born, to my positive knowledge, in Brandon, England, in 1811, instead of America, as he stated his mother told him; that I distinctly remember him from his birth up to the time he left Brandon, with his parents, in the Spring of 1817; that I distinctly remember AUGUSTUS and ELIZABETH MATSELL, who were to my knowledge born in Brandon, after the birth of GEORGE; and that I also knew them until they left Brandon in 1817; that GEORGE had not "WASHINGTON" attached to his name during his residence in Brandon, from 1811 to 1817; that Brandon, in those days, had only several hundred inhabitants, and that the MATSELL family, like all other families there, was generally known throughout the town: that in April, 1817, Mr. MATSELL, his wife, (whose maiden name was ELIZABETH CONSTABLE,) Mrs. CONSTABLE, (the mother of Mrs MATSELL,) MARY, SUSAN, WILLIAM, GEORGE, AUGUSTUS and ELIZABETH MATSELL, all suddenly left Brandon, without any one knowing it except themselves, and were not heard of afterwards, until a letter was received from them in Brandon, from America; that this is the only family named MATSELL that I ever knew or heard of in England or America; that I left England with my husband for America nine years since, and have resided in Geneva, N. Y., ever since I came to America; that my husband is a shoe manufacturer, and if any person at a distance desires to know how we have conducted ourselves during our nine years' residence in Geneva, they can easily learn by inquiring of the shoe and leather dealers and respectable citizens engaged in other pursuits in Geneva; that I expressly desire here to state, that I have not given this affidavit from choice; that it originated in this wise: a Mr. MEAD, who is acquainted with my husband in Geneva, stated some time since that he had been reading in the New-York newspapers that Mr. MATSELL, the Chief of Police, had returned himself in an official document to the Common Council as a native of the United States, and had sworn before the Police Investigating Committee that "his mother told him so," and that "he did not know where his father resided before he came to America," that on hearing this both myself and husband very naturally expressed much surprise that Mr. MATSELL should disown his country, and my husband at the same time narrated to Mr. MEAD some of the facts in this affidavit; that Mr. MEAD, without consulting me, wrote to Alderman BRIGGS, Chairman of the Police Committee in New-York, informing him of these facts; that recently a person calling himself STEPHEN H. BRANCH came to Geneva with the letter that Mr. MEAD wrote to Alderman BRIGGS, as evidence of his authority, and after being introduced to me by Mr. MEAD, requested me to give this affidavit, which I have very reluctantly given, from my strong desire not to voluntarily injure Mr. MATSELL or anybody else; that my husband told Mr. BRANCH that I should not make oath to what I have here stated respecting Mr. MATSELL'S nativity until he had gone before a Magistrate and protested against it, and that his wife had given her affidavit only from his desire to have her conform to the laws of America and to the recent decision of Judge DALY, which my husband had attentively read before the arrival of Mr. BRANCH in Geneva; but Mr. BRANCH finally consented to let these reasons for giving my affidavit be embodied in the affidavit itself, and I then, by permission of my husband, (and greatly relieved myself with this expression of my motive in the affidavit,) went before a Magistrate and made a solemn oath that all I have here stated is most sacredly true. And further this deponent saith not. LETITIA MILLEGAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 25th day of June, 1855, GEORGE M. HORTON, a Justice of the Peace in and for Ontario County.

WEBSTER—It appears that they agree with Judge DALY even away down in Geneva.

MCKELLAR—Did you get the parish register yet? [Laughter.]

Alderman BRIGGS—I think that affidavit is about as much as we require. I do not think we want anything better.

MCCANN—I wish you would send me after that kind of document, Alderman.

Alderman BRIGGS—Oh, our Private Secretary attends to that.

MCKELLAR—The "outside Secretary!" Oh, yes, BRANCH is around. [Laughter.] He gets traveling expenses, I presume.

WEBSTER—Why, Alderman, I could go down into Jersey and get an affidavit that you were born in Ireland. [Laughter.]

MCKELLAR—I say, Alderman, we have got another dog pound. Don't you want a dog? [Laughter.]

Alderman BRIGGS—Well, yes. I think you might send me a nice one.

MCKELLAR—Oh, if you want one you have got to go and fetch it. If you don't think it worth calling for you can't have it.

Alderman BRIGGS—Well, gentlemen, that is all for to-day. The Committee stands adjourned at the call of the Chair.

Exeunt Omnes, much edified.

Letter from M. L. Bishop.

No. 108 First-street, 27th 5th Mo., 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of the 26th you have a paragraph headed "Margaret L. Bishop—John Wroe,' the tone of which calls for a reply. You have placed my name and profession parallel with "JOHN WROE," and the man's character you denounce demoniac, &c., bringing forth charges against him the which, if you can prove, you will do more than ever has been done by his most bitter enemies, and you hold me forth to your readers as so associate with this "JOHN WROE." I state the following in answer to some of your ludicrous remarks:

I have been a member of the Christian Israelite Church since 1829, which is twenty-six years, and JOHN WROE was then in said church. This goes beyond the statement given by the TIMES. As to the "long beards, white hats, &c.," which you say they wear, I would ask you, are these men at liberty to act for themselves in these matters? You say the "women are attired in linen exclusively, and wear green stockings." Gentlemen, if you have had such familiar intercourse with *these-attired ladies*, so as to know the *particular color of their stockings*, I can in truth assure you that there is no such law or custom among the women in the House of Israel. But be those things as they may. You say, "It is not for you to *traduce* any system of conscientious belief in this free land." What, then, has given rise to this sophistication in your article headed "Margaret L Bishop—John Wroe?" What is of man will fail, and what is of God ye cannot destroy. You date the origin of the system of my belief to fifteen or twenty years ago. I date its origin nearly 6,000 years ago, but his in the measures of time "till the whole is leavened." Further, if the JOHN WROE you refer to has erected "marble lodges as gates to New Jerusalem, leaving them "unfinished" to this day; or if your JOHN WROE tolerates polygamy or doctrines contrary to the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, then he is not the *same man at all* whose name is attached to the book you found on the table of the seminary, No. 108 First-street. We have been acquainted with JOHN WROE, whose name is attached to the books for over twenty years, and have always found him a faithful minister in the works of God. He has traveled over a great part of Europe, has been three times to America, and three times to South Australia within the last fifteen years. He is a man in his seventy-third year; stands now in the same capacity in the church as he did thirty-three years since: so when you place me with *John Wroe*, let it be *this John Wroe*, not *that* "JOHN WROE" with whom you are concerned. We shall be happy to have your company next evening. With respect,

MARGARET L. BISHOP.

Effects of the Heat—Fatal Cases.

The following inquests were held by the Coroners on fatal cases of sun-stroke:

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of an unknown man at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of heat.

ANTHONY KORL, a German, who resided at No. 126 Willett-street, died from sun stroke on Saturday. Deceased was 52 years of age.

An inquest was held on the body of OWEN EARLY, a native of Ireland, 33 years of age. Deceased resided at No. 33 Prince-street.

An inquest was held on the body of MARY O'BRIEN, who died from the effects of heat on Saturday, while at work in GOSLING'S saloon, in Broadway, where she was employed as a cook.

ELIZABETH AHERN, No. 8 Elizabeth-street, 19 years of age, died on Saturday from the effects of heat.

RICHARD FITZGERALD, 22 years of age, native of Ireland, died from the effects of heat on Saturday. His body was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A colored man while at work on the bark *Constantine*, pier No. 59 East River, was sun struck on Saturday and died.

An unknown man, about 30 years of age, died in the Fourth Ward on Saturday, from the effects of heat and intemperance. On searching the person of deceased, a letter was found addressed to JAMES ALBRIDGE, Esq., No. 95 South Delaware-avenue, Philadelphia.

An unknown man, about 40 years of age, died from excessive heat on Saturday morning. His body was taken to the New-York Hospital. He appeared to be a laborer.

JOSEPH FRAZER, residing in Oak-street, died on Saturday from the effects of heat. Deceased was about 36 years of age and a native of Ireland.

MICHAEL COSTELLO, residing at No. 259 West Thirty-second-street, died from the effects of heat on Saturday. Deceased was found dead in the rear of his house. He was a native of Ireland.

JAMES WARD, residing at No. 151 Laurens-street, died from the effects of the heat on Saturday. Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body. Deceased was 39 years of age and a native of Ireland.

An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE on the body of MARY ANN ANDERSON, 26 years of age and a native of Scotland, who died from the effects of heat. Deceased, it is said, has a husband in Canada.

We hear of several persons who were prostrated by the heat in Brooklyn Saturday and Sunday, but are unable to learn of any deaths.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 2 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

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The Vienna Conferences not a Failure.

The Vienna Conferences are for the present at an end, and the sword must cut the Gordian knot which they had tried in vain to unravel. We must not, however, fall into the common error of supposing that those Conferences have proved altogether a failure, even though they have not stilled the tempest of war, and restored peace to Europe. John Bull and his French ally, indeed, are very much disappointed that the Vienna Conferences have not realized their over-sanguine and unreasonable anticipations. But though they have failed to accomplish impossible things—though they have not drawn FREDERICK WILLIAM and FRANCIS JOSEPH into the war as the allies of the Western Powers—though they have not frightened Russia into an acceptance of that "point" which involved the destruction of her supremacy in the Black Sea—though they have not established the rights of the Sultan on a solid and durable basis, or made good the exaggerated expectations of France and England, yet there is at least one party which is neither disappointed at nor displeased with their results, and that party is Austria.

So favorable have the Vienna Conferences been to Austria, from their commencement to their close, that we very much suspect they were originally got up for her special benefit and convenience. The great object of the French and British Governments, next to that of curbing and humbling Russia, has been to make Austria a party to the war against her. The great object of Austria has been to keep herself clear of the contest, and through the instrumentality of the Conferences, she has fully succeeded hitherto in doing so. But how have the Conferences enabled Austria to effect her object? Thus, Austria was not bound to take part in the war until diplomacy had entirely failed to terminate it—the continuance of the Conferences was palpable proof that, even in the estimation of France and England, diplomacy had still some chance of success. Now, whenever Austria was urged by the Western Powers, during the continuance of the said Conferences, to abandon her neutrality and rush into the strife, it was always in her power to reply that the means of negotiation not being yet exhausted, the proper time for *her* to mingle in the fray was not yet arrived. Such was the way in which the Vienna Conferences enabled Austria to baffle the importunity of the Allies.

Nor is it only for this convenient apology that Austria is indebted to those propitious Conferences. They have likewise placed in her hands guarantees which secure her from the vengeance of the Western Powers now that they have discovered her real intentions and perfidy. It is to the Conferences that Austria owes the possession of the Principalities. Austria was well aware how vulnerable she was in her provinces and dependencies. She was very sensible that she was playing a dangerous game with the Sultan's confederates, and she had received early and ample warning from the Anglo-Gallic Press, that in the event of her proving false to them her disaffected subjects would be made the instruments of her punishment. Without expressing her apprehensions to any, Austria determined to provide against the danger, by taking bail for the peaceable and inoffensive behavior of Frank and Saxon towards herself during the continuance of the present war; and it must be admitted, that in accomplishing her object she displayed admirable tact and adroitness. Almost immediately after the retreat of the Russians from before Silistria, Austria suddenly suggested to the Conference, then in session, that if the Sultan were satisfied, she would so far overcome her reluctance to mingle in the strife, that she would undertake the defence of the Principalities during the war, and even employ force to drive the Russians out of them, should they not willingly retire. The Conference, completely off its guard, and overjoyed to find any disposition on the part of Austria to make advances towards the Allies, at once approved of her suggestion, and recommended it to the instant consideration of ABDUL MEDJID. The Turk, not dreaming of treachery, and delighted at having it in his power to oblige his friends, closed with the proposition of Austria, who, after putting her signature to a treaty in evidence of her honesty, was permitted to occupy the Principalities with her armies, and to obtain possession of those guarantees, which now enable her to bid defiance to the enmity of the Sultan's confederates.

The British press has often threatened Austria with an Italian, Hungarian and Polish insurrection, should she prove false to the cause of the Western Powers. Her falsehood to that cause is now apparent to all the world; but dare France and England employ the only effective instruments which they possess for the punishment of her perfidity? By no means. For if they ventured to do so the Trans-Danubian Provinces of their ally and *protégé* would atone for their temerity. The Vienna Conferences have saved Austria from a foreign war—the Vienna Conferences have given her security that "Italy will not be set on fire at the four corners,"—that "the discontent of Peland and Hungary will not be backed by the nations of the West." So far, then, as Austria is concerned, it cannot be truly said that the Vienna Conferences have proved a failure, nor that the men who composed them have assembled, and sat, and deliberated in vain.

Local Platforms of the Know-Nothing Party.

We publish this morning an able and interesting Letter from Gov. KOSSUTH, discussing the sentiment which lies at the bottom of the Know-Nothing movement, and the perils to the country which it indicates. The movement itself, meantime, seems to be losing whatever of national character it ever had, and is shaping itself to the sentiments and necessities of specific localities.

Know-Nothing platforms are as thick as blackberries in their season. We scarcely take up an exchange paper in which there is not published a platform and principles of the Order of the particular locality in which the paper is published. Amid such confusion, to estimate with anything like accuracy the strength of any one of the many divisions of the American Order is impossible, and will continue so to be while new expressions of opinion are brought forth every day. At the time the Northern and Western delegates seceded from the National Council which met recently at Philadelphia, many of those who wished to ascertain the effect of the secession, based calculations of the strength of the Pro-Slavery branch on the number of delegates who remained in the Council; and in like manner they calculated the strength of the seceders—in both giving weight to the supposed number of the Order in each State. No basis could have been more false, as the subsequent action of the local Councils has shown.

There are many members of the Order at the South who are not well satisfied with the platform which New-York has given them. Their ideas of the objects proper for the Order to labor for differ materially, even strangely, speaking in accordance with general information on the subject previous to the meeting of the National Council. The Southern States all agree upon a necessity for the protection of Slavery; but in Louisiana, danger from a spread of Catholicism is not apprehended, and any necessity for proscribing those professing that creed has not been thought of by them. So innocent were they of the feeling on that subject entertained by the Order generally, that they actually sent to the National Council a gentleman professing the Roman Catholic faith, as a delegate. In this respect Louisiana is not alone. Hostility to Catholicism is not so intense in any portion of the South as it is in the Northern and some of the Western States; and when the Order is marshaled for a grand National effort, Catholicism will prove inconsistent with its past history if it is not present and taking care of itself in the South. Again: At the West and Southwest, members of the Order are not so clear on the necessity for the prevention of immigration as the Order in the more densely populated portions of the country desire. They do not see the propriety of raising obstacles in the way of a settlement of the unpeopled districts of the West. In fact, they apprehend great injury would accrue to them individually if such a course were pursued. The only point on which they seem to be in perfect harmony with their brethren North and South is, that it is absolutely necessary that they should themselves hold all the offices of honor, trust, or profit in the gift of the people. They are not at all enthusiastic in defence of Slavery—very many of them express determined opposition to the extension of that institution. Such, of course, cannot stand upon a Southern platform.

Then again, at the North, we have determined hostility to Catholicism; no naturalization under a less term of residence than twenty-one years, and none at all, if possible; no more Slave territory, and a restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

Such is about the position the Order held at the close of the National Convention. Since then, as we have before intimated, there have been various expressions of opinion with reference to the platform of the Pro-Slavery branch, and also, of the Free-Soil declaration. The grand division of the Order at Philadelphia is followed by local divisions, all of which, however, so far as we have observed, have been confined to the adoption and rejection of portions of the Southern and Northern platforms. No new principle has been declared by any local division. They seem satisfied with selecting such planks from the two main platforms as will form a structure on which they can conscientiously stand. These local divisions must, if they continue, prove disastrous to all hope of success; more so than even the Philadelphia secession. Had that been the only division, the Order might have obtained preponderance in individual States by standing for or against Slavery extension, as the popular sentiment might require; but in these local divisions we have, for instance, in Massachusetts, a fractional portion of the Order declining to work with that which is strongly opposed to Slavery; and yet their points of difference are so delicate that the South will fail to recognize them as friends; consequently, they have no one to unite with, and will, therefore, be thrown out altogether. There are other local dissensions throughout the States, which are in effect much like that in Massachusetts. Uniting the Order as closely as a liberal calculation will permit, in each of the three sections of the country, it stands at present pretty nearly as follows:

South.—United on the necessity for the protection of the interests of Slavery at all times and at all hazards. No particular hostility to Catholicism; some portions even favor it. Term of residence, after which foreigners may be naturalized, say from ten to twenty-one years—not particular which, if Slavery be let alone. Native Americans to hold all offices in the gift of the people.

West.—An almost unanimous opposition to Slavery. Hostility to Catholicism not general, but intense in various parts. Opposed to any action on the matter of immigration, which would retard the settlement of their portion of the country, and consequently backward on the proposition to extend the naturalization term, fearing the effect would be a diminution of immigration. In favor of Natives and members of the Order holding all the offices in the gift of the people.

North.—A determined and growing hostility to Slavery encroachment. No more Slave territory—no more Slave States. Re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise. Repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Restrictions upon immigration. No naturalization under a term of residence of twenty-one years. In favor of Natives and members of the Order holding all the offices in the gift of the people.

It is extremely difficult to discover in these opposing elements the desired or necessary materials for a combined effective effort in the next Presidential campaign. It is also equally difficult to tell what will be their aspect as a whole a few weeks hence, and after they have completed their interesting series of "dissolving views."

All Sorts of Americans.

The great American movement, which is to secure America for Americans, is divided up into a great many factions, but which is the "real Simon Pure" of the Order we are unable to announce. There are first the O. U. A.'s, or United Order of Americans,—then there are the Native Americans, the National Native Americans, and the Americans *par excellence*; besides these regular parties, there are the Sons of America and the Adopted Americans, the Anglo-Americans, Irish Americans, France-Americans and German Americans. Americanism, in some form or other, appears to be a decidedly popular political element at the present time. But that unadulterated American sentiment which bound the hearts of our forefathers together, and made them willing to forget all sectional and personal differences for the sake of a United Nation, does not seem to be any stronger now than it was when there was less talk about Americanism and more action in its favor. If the fashion has been set for the season, and all political parties must take an American designation of some kind or other, it would not be a bad idea if some party would call themselves United States Americans. There is room for such a party, for none of the American parties now in existence appears to have bestowed much attention upon the kind of feeling which such a party designation might be supposed to represent. America is rather a comprehensive word—it includes the entire Continent, from the Arctic Circle down to Cape Horn, in which is found a great diversity of tribes, nations, dialects and religions. But the United States of America fill only a small space on this great Continent which is called America. We are, properly speaking, United Statesers, and not Americans. The Brazilian, Chilian, Peruvian, Mexican, Canadian or Nicaraguan, has just as good a right to call himself an American, as we of the United States. But, until we can get a good pronounceable national designation, the better way would be to forego the American appellation as a political distinction, unless we choose to call ourselves United States Americans, or, what would be better, perhaps, *E Pluribus Unumites*.

Our Upas Trees.

The oppressive heat of the weather is rendered still more intolerable by the sickening odor with which the air, in many parts of the City, is poisoned by the ailanthus trees which have been planted to shade the sidewalks. The disagreeable effects of the ailanthus are, perhaps, more annoying in Brooklyn than in New-York; for nearly every street across the river abounds in this filthy tree. Some of the churches are surrounded by them, and people in delicate health are often made seriously ill by these poison-emitting trees; they are now in full blossom, and when the air is calm the odor is most oppressive. They should be removed by a Corporation ordinance, for, even though they were perfectly innocuous, they are worthless for the purposes of shade, and have nothing to recommend them but their rapid growth. While we have so great a variety of hardy, sweet and beautiful indigenous trees, many of which grow as rapidly as the ailanthus, it is altogether too bad that our streets and public grounds should be encumbered by this filthy and worthless foreigner. We are Know-Nothings, decidedly, in our opposition to the ailanthus, which was originally brought here by mistake, under the belief that it was a species of mulberry, and it has now taken such a root in our soil that it can only be eradicated by a public ordinance. Every man who has an ailanthus tree in his neighborhood, should make it his duty to destroy it.

Our City Colleges.

In another part of our sheet will be found a communication from a graduate of the New-York University, relating to the existence of defects in its government, and suggesting the trial of a remedy. It comes from one who *ought* to know what he writes about, and whose criticisms are entitled to some weight. Whether his conclusions be correct, or his suggestions proper, is for the government of the College to say.

But it is very manifest to the citizens of our metropolis that the two Colleges of New-York City—Columbia and that above alluded to—are not as prosperous, and do not occupy the position in the world of education which Colleges of the Empire City *should* hold. It is no fruit for such institutions to send forth yearly mere handfuls of students *boquetted* (so to speak,) from College cloisters to the world over a Commencement stage, and dividing attention and applause with flirtations in the side aisles, and a brass band in the gallery. It is no progress to pursue the old policy of years gone by—parsing the same Greek—construing the same Latin—enjoying the same electricity—and chalking the same problems, class after class and year after year, *without doing anything else*. True, there are many drawbacks to collegiate success in a City. Boarding and lodging and the *et ceteras* of mere life are serious items. The temptations and allurements from study are great. The bustle of the world is said to interfere with scholastic pursuits. But who will deny that education, like every other accompaniment of modern age, may not be *adapted* to the spirit of that age; and the old maxim pondered, *non scholae sed vitæ discendum*.

We are pleased to hear that the Trustees of Columbia College intend for the future, from their new quarters, to inaugurate a fresh "era of good feeling." Emulation even in education is commendable, and will the University lay behind its older compeer!

Amusements.

A terrible week for professionals the past week. Audiences startlingly thin, and enveloped in clouds of humid atmosphere, like newly cooked food. Artists looking slippery and anobibious. Ushers indifferent to human comfort. Fiddlers out of tune. Everything as though it should be wrung out and dried.

The German Opera, since its commencement, has had a vital struggle with the weather. First night it poured in torrents; second, it rained a deluge; third, the thermometer stood at 93°. Something is probably brewing for to night. With worthy heroism the manager has gone on gratifying limited and critical audiences. He indulges the wild hope that the weather may be better this week. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays don't do. It rains or boils on those days. He is now going to try his luck on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

There are a great many points of excellence about this little Dutch company at Wallack's, and it deserves, and should receive, encouragement. On Saturday AUBER's "Masaniello" was produced in a highly creditable manner. The leading parts were entrusted to Miss CAROLINE LEHMANN and Messrs. QUINT, MULLER, VINKE, &c. Everything was done neatly, promptly, and well. Some of the choruses were given with remarkable precision,—among others the prayer in the third act. All the instrumental portion of the performance was as perfect as it need be.

To-night, this weather-beaten German opera will give "Massaniello" for the second time. "Fidelio" is in a rapid state of progress, and will be produced on Monday next.

At Niblo's Garden, the PYNE and HARRISON opera troupe have given eight or nine performances of the "Daughter of St. Mark," and filled up the remaining days of a fortnight with other well-established operas. To-night, a new opera called the "Queen of a Day" is to be produced for the first time. The music is composed by Mr. EDWARD FITZWILLIAM, (son of the celebrated actress,) the libretto by BUCKSTONE.

The Metropolitan Theatre (which seems destined to lead a very spasmodic sort of existence,) will open for a special performance on the Fourth. The grand patriotic Drama of "Massaniello" is to be produced. Nothing about the actors yet.

At Burton's the EDDY and CHANFRAU combination appears to prosper. To-night three excellent pieces are announced: "Mose in California," "Raffaelle," and "Deaf as a Post."

During the past week Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS have succeeded in drawing perfectly marvelous houses considering the weather. The Broadway Theatre has the advantage of being a cool, comfortable house, although not so much so as Mr. MARSHALL's other house, the Walnut street Theatre in Philadelphia. In the latter establishment Mr. MARSHALL puts his audience into a kind of refrigerator, and cools them down according to the exigencies of the moment. A huge machine pumps the hot atmosphere through an avalanche of ice, and sends it into the theatre 20° lower in temperature. Who wouldn't go to a theatre if he could get cool for half a dollar? To-night Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS appear in "John Bull" and "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty."

FRANCONI's OLYMPIC CIRCUS, No. 45 Bowery, is worth visiting by the lovers of equestrianism. In a day or two the Hippodrome in Madison square is to re-open.

NEGRO MINSTELSY—GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD's, No. 472 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.—DUSSELDORFF Gallery; SMITH's Tour of Europe.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

A new (or comparatively new) farce from the French, called the "Garrick Fever," has been produced at the Olympic, London, (Eng.) for the especial benefit of Mr. RONSON, the Comedian. The story is of a poor country actor, who reaches a provincial theatre at the moment when the manager is anxiously expecting the arrival of DAVID GARRICK, whom he has invited to a "star engagement." The audience have assembled, the manager is in despair at the protracted absence of the great man, when *Decimus Gingle*, as he is called, perceiving the state of affairs, boldly presents himself as the London tragedian, deceives the manager, and, having primed himself with an immoderate quantity of sherry, resolves to deceive the public likewise. He dresses for the part of *Hamlet* in a Court suit, as actors were wont to dress in the good old times, goes through a scene in the manager's room, and even rushes upon the stage, where he is received with a hurricane of applause, but is soon brought back in deplorable condition; for the wine, which has fired his genius, has ultimately caused his downfall. The piece is exceedingly pleasant, satirizing, as it does, that disposition of public opinion to find merit in a great name, and to overlook all qualities belonging to obscure individuals.

RICHARD WAGNER.—(Extract from the Cologne Correspondence of the London *Athenæum*: "Never did Germany stand in more need of a composer than at present. For Herr WAGNER's operas do *not* please, in spite of the picturesque and sympathetic nature of their *libretti*,—and in spite of all the machinery of wit, sarcasm, misplaced enthusiasm, and political sympathy brought to bear on recommending them. "Tannhauser" is the most liked among them, but this principally in the holes and corners, and not the high-places, of German Opera. Dresden excepted. Curious it was, after reading the composer's letter to the Cologne manager, translated in the *Athenæum* a few weeks since, to hear at Cologne on everyside that "Hohengrin" had there proved an entire and profitless failure. I cannot but give currency to this report, in confirmation of my idea that the new doctrine, howsoever it may disturb young writers, blighting and burning up all their geniality by encouraging in them a humor at once *blasé* and arrogant—does not and cannot command a public—and that, though it may represent the irritations and discontents of a part of the rising generation of pseudo-artists, it has neither gone to the heart nor touched the sympathies of the great music-loving people of Germany, north and south. c."

Lovers of musical curiosities will learn with interest, that the original MS. score of "Don Juan," (MOZART's own score, it is attested, by the representatives of HERR ANDER, of Offenbach, to whom it was confided for publication,) after having been long in the market and offered to many libraries, (that of the British Museum among the number, we are told,) has at last found a purchaser in Madame VIARDOT. It is described as all but complete, and full of interesting *indicia* and changes made by the composer's own hand.

A new play called "Love's Martyrdom" has been produced at the Haymarket. It is by Mr. JOHN SAUNDERS, a poet new to the stage, and is said to be in an extremely impassioned style. The audience called for the author at the end of the piece, and expressed admiration qualified by dissent when the piece was announced for repetition.

The Royal Opera at Drury-lane Theatre, London, appears to deserve success. The company is good, (including among others the name of New-York's tenor BETTINI,) and the prices are thoroughly Democratic: galleries 12½ cents, pit and boxes 25 cents, dress circle 62½ cents, stalls $1.

Magnificent offers from the opera at Rio Janeiro, are said to have been accepted by Madame STOLTZ, who is always (if we are to trust French journals,) reaping new triumphs and making huge receipts at the Grand Opera of Paris, yet never, somehow, staying there.

PARODI, Madame STRAKOSCH, STRAKOSCH, and LEONARDI, gave a grand Concert in the Metropolitan Hall, Chicago, on Thursday evening. The audience is described as "fine," the reception "most enthusiastic," and the satisfaction of the audience "unbounded."

The Otsego County Musical Convention commenced its first semi-annual session on Monday last. There were two hundred vocalists in attendance, numbering among them some of the best singers of the County, under the direction of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY.

The RAVELS have been playing an engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo, attracting better and larger audiences than have ever before been inside that establishment. They took their farewell benefit on Saturday last.

The recitatives substituted by M. MEYERBEER, in place of the original spoken dialogue, having arrived, we are told that "L'Etoile" is now in busy rehearsal at the Royal Italian Opera, London.

An English lady in Paris (Mrs. VANSITTART,) an admirer of Madame RISTORI, has sent her a ticket for the ball at the Hotel de Ville on Monday, accompanied with a handsome lace dress to wear on the occasion.

COLLINS, the Irish Comedian, is at the Cleveland Theatre. Mr. GEO. JORDAN and T. E. OWENS are playing at the Athenæum in the same city.

"Peg Woffington" is being played at the People's Theatre, St. Louis, with Miss LOUISA HOWARD and Mr. WM. FARREN in the principal parts. "Garem" is the afterpiece.

VERDI's new Opera, the "Sicilian Vespers," after three postponements was produced in Paris on the 13th instant. We have not yet read the French criticisms thereon.

The BUCKEY's, (our capital New-York Serenaders,) give three performances at Wieting Hall, Syracuse, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week.

At the Odd Fellows' Hall, New-Orleans, a combination of ice cream and music is to be attempted. For twenty-five cents you have a good band and get a dish of ice cream. Good idea.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE completed an engagement at the Chicago Theatre on Friday last. She appeared as *Constance* in the "Love Chase," and *Juliana* in the "Honeymoon."

The *Prophète* has now been several times repeated at La Scala in Milan, and, according to the journals, its popularity increases at each succeeding representation.

Mr. CHARLES BRAHAM, who has just been giving a concert in Paris with fair success, is said to have been offered an engagement at the Grand Opera.

ROSSINI has arrived in Paris. There is every hope that the health of the sovereign *maestro* will be completely restored.

Magnificent offers have been made to M. ROGER (so the French journals assure us,) to tempt him to the United States.

A meeting was called for Thursday last, to take into consideration the propriety of dissolving the Charleston, S. C., Philharmonic Society.

The band on Boston Common attracts large crowds these fine evenings. Why can't something of the kind be established in New-York?

Mr. W. R. BLAKE (the new stage manager of the Broadway Theatre,) took a benefit at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, on Friday last.

FRANCOIS RAVEL and YRCA MATHIAS are at the Boston Theatre.

Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART gives a Concert at Hartford, Conn., this evening.

The English theatrical speculation in Paris has been already dispersed in "empty air."

Executive Committee of the Census Marshals.

At the late Convention of the Census Marshals the following Executive Committee was announced by the delegations from the several Wards, with full power to attend to all grievances and complaints in the different Wards, and to transact other executive business, such as the calling of the Marshals of their own Wards together for the purpose of consultation, and thus to aid in securing uniformity in the preparation and copying of the statistical schedules, and for arriving at other important results:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wards.	Marshals.
1.	John M. Griffin, No. 49 Whitehall-street.
2.	Joseph Manning, No. 191 Pearl-street.
3.	Alexander Crosset, No. 2 Church-street.
4.	William Denman, No. 119 Oliver-street.
5.	Walter R. Savage, No. 36 Thomas-street.
6.	Charles B. Foote, No. 134 White-street.
7.	Terrence M. Lynch, No. 683 Water-street.
8.	Morris De Camp, No. 146 Spring-street.
9.	William McGibbon, No. 1 Twelfth-street.
10.	Edward H. Dominick, No. 291 Grand-street.
11.	Jacob W. Seaman, No. 690 Fourth-street.
12	A. C. Judson.
13	John Cooper, No. 75 Broome-street.
14.	Michael Smith, No. 180 Hester-street.
15.	S. Wallace Van Wart, No. 13 Minetta-street.
16.	Charles J. Day, No. 113 Eighth-avenue.
17.	Edwin A. Ware, No. 214 Ninth-street.
18.	John H. Burleson, No. 32 Lexington-avenue.
19.	George W. Debaun, No. 729 Third-avenue.
20.	John Williams, No. 174 West Thirty-fifth-street.
21.	James M. Odell, No. 131 East Thirty-sixth-street.

Ex-Officio Members.

Chairman—JABEZ GIDEON, Eleventh Ward.
Secretary—D. C HENDERSON, No. 119 Chambers-street.

The Committee assembles this (Monday) afternoon at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of presenting the memorial of the Marshals to the Common Council. Marshals who did not attend the Convention at the Broadway House are requested to communicate their residences to the Secretary, as it is important that the address of each individual Marshal should be known. Heads of families now out of town may address their statistics to the Marshals of their Wards, to whom all inquiries should be made in reference to Ward statistics.

Board of Police Commissioners—Linn's Case.

It being agreed on Friday that the further testimony in this case should be taken at the Recorder's Chambers, the evidence was resumed at 10½ o'clock on Saturday.—Mr. J. B. PHILLIPS proposing now to furnish proofs that at the time referred to LINN did not wear an imperial or glazed cap, as sworn to by one witness.

Catharine Trotter—Lives in Brooklyn; lived at No. 13 Roosevelt-street in March; is the sister of Linn; is married; recollects his being at her husband's house on Sunday evening previous to his arrest; he was there from 5 P. M. until 9½ P. M.; took tea there, and left the house at that time in company with Simon Wood; cannot say when she next saw her brother; does not think her brother wore an imperial at that time; was dressed in black pantaloons, black coat and satin vest; never knew him to wear a glazed cap since he was a boy.

Simon Woods—Lives at No. 27 Vestry-street; knows Linn; is a silversmith; was in company with Linn on Sunday evening previous to his arrest at his sister's, at 7½ o'clock; left there with him at 9½; wore black pants, a satin vest, blank coat and black hat; has never known him to wear an imperial during the past two years; never recollects seeing him wear a glazed cap; went from his sister's with him to the Sixth Ward Station, and staid there till 10½ P. M.; went thence to Broadway where deponent left him; did not see him again that night.

Officer John Lord—Knows Linn; recollects having seen him at the Sixth Ward Station-house on Sunday night, March 4, with the previous witness, with whom deponent is not acquainted; it was after 9 P. M.; remained there upwards of an hour; took Linn and his friend through the Station-house to show it to them; recollects it from the circumstance that two women were then in custody for being dressed in men's clothes; the book shows this to have been March 4.

Judge STUART here entered the Court, and some conversation arose as to the report in the TIMES of yesterday. It was explained that the Judge had expressed himself as wishing to take no part in the proceedings, but that upon consultation between the Mayor and the Recorder, it was decided that Judge STUART *must* be sworn.

☞ In our notice of the portraits of De WITT CLINTON and ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, the Presidents of the Public School Society and the Board of Education, designed for the Meeting Room in the Hall of Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, the name of the artist should have been JAMES BOOLE, instead of BOYLE. The portraits will be on exhibition at the Rooms of Messrs. WILLIAMS & STEVENS, in Broadway, during the present week.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHEN THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE HAD enraptured the public attention, by her magnificent singing, every villain and street scum hoisted its spurious *Song Bird*. So, the reputation of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague, and the certainty of its operation, together with its mildness and lack of odor and taste, has suddenly started into clamorous life scores of remedies that had been hitherto without any character.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 246 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., 8 PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS—For Summer wear, are composed of a material very light, soft, elastic and durable; and for gently absorbing perspiration, they have no equal, and cannot be too strongly recommended. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution protection; to the strong man safety; to all health and comfort. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings

JAMES E RAY, No 168 Bowery, near Grand-st.

"RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE" NEVER fails to insure perfect health and enables any one to inhale Malaria with perfect impunity. Dr. J. R. Chilton's certificate accompanies each bottle. For sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and dealers generally.

J. A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECtures on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

GENIN'S SUMMER HATS.—FIRST ON THE list, light, superb original and eminently becoming, stands the GENIN Dress Hat of the season—a magnificent drawer of exquisite proportions; faultless in style, perfect in all its details, and as a specimen of workmanship and flesh, worthy of a place in any exposition of the useful and ornamental arts at home or abroad. Especial attention is directed to this fabric, because it presents an unusually in the branch of manufactures to which it belongs, viz: a combination of two materials, both beautiful in their separate conditions, but which thus unite produce a material, form the best ideal of a classic and aristocratic dress Hat. The

SOFT HAT DEPARTMENT

embraces not only the ordinary styles of the day, but upwards of twenty new ones, designed and manufactured for the present season, and can present such a variety of shapes, shades, quality, sizes and prices, that a head or taste can possibly be supplied. Business men, sporting men, travelers, fashionable men, and in short, all men, will find in the immense assortment just the articles they desire. The

STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT

is replete with fabrics from all parts of the world. Here will be found hats from Panama, Leghorn, India, China, England, France, &c., as well as an extensive assortment of home manufactured articles. The

CHILDREN'S FANCY HAT DEPARTMENT

has just been replenished with a full Summer Stock, assorted and home-made manufactured, and patrons are invited to examine the new styles of the season, which are more graceful and becoming to juvenile faces than any that have preceded them. The

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPARTMENT

is furnished with every variety of traveling, sporting and fancy caps, boys' dress and school caps, &c.

GENIN, No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A FACT known to thousands, that one of the great clothing houses in New-York is making extensive sales of Summer coats and vests, made in a style of perfect excellence never approached before. These coats and vests are made through entirely by SINGER'S Sewing Machines. It is not strange that the firm referred to should have a rush of business and obtain better prices than any of their competitors. They have taken the right means by employing exclusively SINGER'S Machines. These Machines have just been greatly improved, so as to run without noise and with very little exertion of the operator. All other machines are liable to suits for infringements of valid patents. SINGER'S only can be bought with safety.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE—FOR CHOLERA, DIARrhea, headache, lassitude, nausea, coldness of the skin, pain in the abdomen, pains &c. This preparation is admitted as a phenomenic preparation throughout Europe, by an Imperial decree, having proved infallible in the army and navy. Travelers ought not to leave town without a bottle in their valise. Price 37 per bottle, and for sale by DR. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER,

No. 86 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Photographic Daguerreotype apparatus and chemicals, green and white eyeglass oils, essences of apple peach and cherry brandies, rum and gin fly paper, fig blue and Vienna chalk

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FOR Summer.—Can be found, for durability and style unsurpassed, at the extensive Clothing Emporium of ALFRED MOYROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. Their liberal manner of business transactions with their customers, has earned for them a reputation honorable, and a notoriety for introducing PERMANENTLY the ONE PRICE system, and exchanging goods or refunding the money for those purchased, when the purchaser buys what does not please him. Their stock of Furnishing Goods and Clothing is now complete, and they would respectively invite citizens and strangers to call and examine the same, which will be shown to them cheerfully. No 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., N. Y.

ASTONISHING FACTS! THAT G. M. BODINE IS selling splendid Barege Delaines for only 1s., fine De Bage only 1s., beautiful Printed Muslins only 1s; also Barages, Poplins &c., correspondingly cheap, at No 373 Grand st., corner Orchard. Crape Shawls reduced 25 per cent; splendid Crape Shawls only $6, $8 and $10. Summer Silks in great variety selling off very cheap. Also, Brocade, Plain and Plaid Silks at half price. Mantillas and Parasols selling at less prices than cost to make. Summer stuff for men and boys' wear. Print Ginghams, Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linens, White Quilts, Drapery &c. Will be sold less than cost.

G. M. BODINE,

No 373 Grand-st., cor. Orchard.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks the same that were awarded seperate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851 and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, also in the Locks, and the only powder proof Locks that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

KNOX'S HATS—ONLY ONE THING IS MORE difficult than to make a high reputation, any line, and that is to retain it. KNOX has thus far succeeded in doing both. His Hats are known throughout the Union, and those who buy them are never disappointed. If the reader desires, let him ask a friend who has tried one, and then make a hasty call to secure an article which will exactly suit his style, from the unequaled assortment at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.—WE WILL offer on Monday, July 2, our immense stock of rich Summer Dress Goods which we have bought within a few days for less than one-half their usual prices. Fine Lawns at 6d.; French Muslins 1s.; Rich Barages at 1s.; Rich Barege Relize Grenadines, Tissues, Silks, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., equally cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—THE Chemists endorse this preparation as harmless, and all who have used it prefer it to every other. It takes a shorter time to apply it than to shave. A lady can change her gray or too auburn locks to black or brown quicker than she can cut them. It never injures the hair. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN SUMMER HATS.—RAFFERTY & LEASK will offer for a few days a large and superior assortment of Summer Hats of all kinds and styles, at extremely low prices, which will enable every man, woman to have a new Hat in which to celebrate the glorious Fourth. Now is the time to call at No. 57 Chatham, and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian; Jacob Chickering's, Hallett & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

MOURNING GOODS.—MOURNING GOODS.—IN ADDITION to our heavy stock, we will offer on Monday, July 2, Black Barages at 1s per yard; Printed Lawns at 6d.; Fine French Ginghams 1s.; French Prints, yard wide, 1s.; and all other goods at very reduced prices.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

DRESSING CASES.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S CASES, for comparison and utility, will be found to equal, if not surpass, either domestic or foreign manufacture. Cases made to order repaired and altered.

HUNTLEY & FARGIS, No. 557 Broadway.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.—CORN FARINA.—An unequaled, delicate, and nutritious preparation for the table, and a wholesome diet. To parties buying to retail it affords an unprecedented remuneration. Prepared and sold by BENSEL & HOLMAN, No 215 Centre-st.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Paillasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No 150 Chatham-st, corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail.

M. WILLARD, Agent.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No 11 Broad-st.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time.

Sentence of John Dunnigan for the Murder of his Wife.

Reported for the Albany Morning Express.

The prisoner DUNNIGAN was brought into Court yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock, for sentence, instead of 2 P. M., as it was announced he would be. The change was made because of the dense crowd which would have assembled. As it was, but very few were present. The prisoner exhibited intense emotion and looked most wretchedly, weeping profusely.

The Court convened at 10 o'clock, when the District Attorney rose and addressed the Court as follows:

"May it please the Coort—JOHN DUNNIGAN, the prisoner at the Bar, having been convicted of the crime of murder, I now move that the sentence of the law be passed upon him."

Judge WATSON—DUNNIGAN stand up.

The prisoner did not rise, and the order was repeated, when he arose.

Judge WATSON—Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you: if so, you now have an opportunity?

Prisoner stood with his handkerchief to his face, and with a vacant appearance, not seeming to understand the remarks of the Judge. It was repeated, when he told his counsel he could not hear. On another repetition, he said, "No, Sir! I am not guilty."

Judge WATSON—If I understand you, you say that you are not guilty. The Court do not believe it. You have had a full, fair and impartial trial and the Jury, after hearing all the testimony adduced, and having no disposition to shut out any evidence, but giving it all a most careful examination, have pronounced you guilty, and the Court acquiesce in their verdict. They are bound by the solemn obligation of an oath, to look carefully into all testimony, have done so and decided on it, and although some apparently mysterious circumstances are connected with your crime, that plea cannot now avail you. It is always a painful duty to pronounce the sentence of death. But we sit here as the ministers of the law. Your's is the highest crime in the knowledge of the law, and punishable with its highest penalty. You stand here guilty of the crime of murder. There are crimes of this character which have some extenuating circumstances; such for instance where it is committed for gain, for money, or where the victim is one of your own sex, and has the power and strength to struggle with you against it. But the victim here was your wife, her whom you swore to cherish and to protect, who looked up to you for love and for care, and who, at the time the deed was committed, could not flee from you. In her case, too, the Jury have undoubtedly found that your victim was incapable to offer you violence or defending herself. Had they thought otherwise, they would probably have rendered a verdict of manslaughter. But she was incapacitated for defence, and walked even as a cripple. So also the blows, four in number, show that the act was meditated, and the blows followed each other in succession to effect her death. Consider your situation; from the evidence it appears that in her latter years she was given to dissipation, and leading a life such as rendered her totally unfit to die; yet you sent her thus unprepared before her final Judge; if you believe in after rewards and punishments you must shudder at the sentence which awaits you. Then look at your own position, notwithstanding this, notwithstanding that you gave her not one moment to reflect, to prepare for death, the humanity of the law gives you time—though it may seem short—to reflect, repent and prepare for your doom; and if you do so you may be received, and the same Judge that pronounces on her may pronounce your acquittal. See how your character has changed; from being a man regarded as of peaceable habits, exemplary and industrious, so much so that many willingly came forward to testify to your good name, you now stand here to receive the sentence which condemns you to an ignominious death, having destroyed your wife, and left your children without her care and protection. See how the crime effects them; as most children do, they undoubtedly cling to the mother more than to the father, and yet, notwithstanding you deprived them of her, they came here to testify in your behalf, clinging to you, and swore in such a way, in order to serve you, as left not a particle of doubt in the mind of any one hearing them, that they were committing perjury. Yet, so great was the sympathy felt for them that even for this perjury not one single word has been urged against them; it was for your life—their father's. Had you not murdered your wife you would not have been here, and your children would never have committed that sin, and we trust you did not instigate them to it, and have not, by so doing, added to your catalogue of crime.

But I will not enlarge further; I believe from appearances that you will reflect, and have dwelt longer on my remarks for this reason, and in the hopes that they may induce you to thoughts and repentence. I will not harrow up your feelings by saying more, but hope that you will make the best of the time allowed you, and in which you will have the aid and advice of religious men. Look to another and higher power, not to any human tribunal, for from the former have you an assurance of getting forgiveness.

It now remains for me to pass the painful sentence of the law, which is, That you, JOHN DUNNIGAN be taken hence to the jail, and there safely kept; that on the 24th day of August next, between the hours of ten and two you be hung by the neck until you are dead. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul!

At the conclusion of the sentence, DUNNIGAN threw back his head, his hands violently pressed on his brow, and in tones of anguish exclaimed, "Oh, Lord! oh, Lord! oh, Lord!" He wept and groaned bitterly, and on being remanded from Court, continued gesticulating and giving vent to his grief.

Railroad Collision—Engines and Cars Broken—Two Men Killed.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 26.

A distressing accident occurred at Madison on yesterday morning, which resulted in the death of two of the employees of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company. We learn the particulars were nearly as follows:

The heavy engine, "Indiana," took a train of freight cars down the plane early in the morning, and was standing upon the track near the river. The engine No. 14, after giving time for the "Indiana" to get out of the way, also started down the plane, without any cars attached, having on board SAMUEL IDLER, engineer, THOMAS BIZETTE, fireman, and E. J. ROBINSON, a clerk of the Company.

The track being wet, the wheels slipped, and were soon beyond the control of the brakes. The engine went down the plane with fearful velocity, and when within a hundred yards of the "Indiana" the engineer and firemen leaped to the ground. The engineer struck against a switch-signal and was instantly killed; the fireman struck the ground, and died immediately. Mr. ROBINSON clung to the engine, and was awfully bruised, but was living when Mr. JOHN MANCOURT, the conductor, left Madison. The engines and freight cars were battered to pieces by the concussion. All the sufferers leave families.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 30.

Last evening, about 9½ o'clock, the large four-storied building on the North side of Brown-street, above Fourth, occupied by Messrs. RISBEL & LINCOLN, as a steam bedstead factory, was discovered to be on fire, and, notwithstanding the alarm was promptly given, and the firemen early on the ground, the flames spread through the combustible materials with which the establishment was filled, and soon completely enveloped it.

From this building fire was communicated to the Masonic Hall, and in a little while that, with the Hall, was a mass of ruins. The Hall was also a four storied structure, built in 1846. The greater portion of the walls of both buildings fell in, and so intense was the heat, that Mr. JOHN WAGNER'S carriage manufactory caught fire, and was soon entirely destroyed. A large number of carriages and wagons were removed in safety, but the bulk of the tools and machinery fell a prey to the devouring element.

The Zion Methodist Church, (colored,) adjoining, was also destroyed, together with a portion of the dwelling, owned and occupied by Mr. D. RANSLER, Jacob G. CONRAD'S flour and feed store, and the back part of eight or nine houses fronting on Fourth-street.

The back buildings of several dwelling-houses on Apple-street, and some erected on the courts in the rear of the factories and hall were seriously damaged, occasioning great loss to the occupants, who are generally poor persons.

HIRES' grocery store, corner of Apple and Brown sts., ABBOTT & LAWRENCE'S extensive stove works, on the south side of Fourth street and upwards of a dozen dwellings on Fourth and Apple streets, were repeatedly on fire, but the well-directed efforts of the firemen saved them from destruction.

The upper part of the factory in which the fire originated, was occupied by Messrs. GETZ & FISHER, carpenters, who had a large stock of finished work on hand. Their loss is heavy, as is also that of Messrs. RISBEL & LINCOLN, and JOHN WAGNER.

The fire raged with fearful rapidity for upwards of two hours, during which time property to the amount of probably $70,000 or $80,000 was consumed.

At 12 o'clock it was reported that a man and two boys were killed by the falling walls. Four persons were considerably cut and bruised, but not so much as to prevent them from getting home without assistance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.**

Is at this Season most invaluable as a Restorator and

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE, AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ **Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.**—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY WAYS, AREAS-SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO, IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. B. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KIBBEE & BULL, No. 33 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 62 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 256 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ **To All Ague Sufferers.**—NEW PRINCIPLE—NEW REMEDY—NO POISON—NEVER FAILS—The new antidote to Malaria called RHODE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the only remedy in the market that is entirely free from Mineral poisons. The certificate of the celebrated chemist Dr. J. R. CHILTON, attached to each bottle, proves its *innocence*; and evidence of its wonderful efficacy can be had of all dealers who have it for sale: GEORGE H. BATES, No. 133 Water-st., Wholesale Agent, and for sale by C. H. RING, C. Y. CLICKENER & CO., and Druggists generally.

☞ **Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D SANDS, C. Y. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **Grand Mass Meeting of the Citizens of New-York—WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY, WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW,**

"The undersigned, residents of the City of New-York, who are opposed to the Prohibitory Liquor Law lately passed by the Legislature of this State, as an unnecessary infringement of the natural liberty of the citizen, recommend that a Public Meeting of all those who are opposed to said Law, upon the like principle, be held in the Park, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the afternoon."

The above Call has been signed by over 10,000 citizens within the past few days, placing it entirely beyond the means of the Committee of Arrangements to obtain. To avoid making any distinction among the signers, it has been decided simply to publish the names of the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Josiah W. Brown,	William Perry,
David O'Keefe,	Henry Smith,
Fred. Weekind,	A. J. Williamson,
Dudley Haley,	Gideon Clafton,
Joseph H. Toone,	Thomas Monroe,
George D. W. Clinton,	S. H. Moser,
A. Stookey,	George H. Purser,
Theodore A. Ward,	Lyman Candee,
John D. Dixon,	George A. Ramey,
John Clancy,	George Williams,
John Simmons,	Henry Hughes,
William M. Tweed,	George C. Glazier,
Robert Murray,	Wm. V. Adams,
J. McKibbon, Jr.,	R. W. S. Bussell,
E. Wainwright,	Horatio N. Wild,
W. J. Bruley,	C. A. Conover,
Joseph D. Baldwin,	James S. Anderson,
Thomas Charnock,	Norman McLeod,
William W. Wemore,	James M. Betts,
James R. Steers,	William Cammiege,
William Boardman, Jr.	Charles J. Dodge,
Thomas Veitch,	Andrew Kerrigan,
Robert A. Haggerty,	Edward R. Thompson,
John Orr,	E. C. McConnell,
Joseph H. Petty,	Peter Mitchell,
Wm. L. Gregory,	Daniel W. Norris,
John B. Ryer,	John M. Inoyse,
Charles A. Clusky,	Samuel D. Sumter,
Edward Riley,	Bernard Gaffney,
William H. Cornell,	Wm. B. Reynolds,
Anthony Lambrecht,	D. C. Pentz,
Henry H. Adams,	Mathew Chase,
Robert Gamble	Samuel Allen,
Charles W. Baker,	Joseph Cornell,
Thomas J. Munday,	J. R. Mack,
James Furey,	George Boyd,
Daniel B. Taylor,	Alexander P. Sharpe,
William F. Jackson,	J. hn Doherty,
Josiah Sutherland,	John A. Conaock.

Peter P. Boppert.

The following gentlemen have consented to be present and address the meeting:

Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD,
THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Esq.,
LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq.,
JAMES C. THAYER, Esq.
Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
Hon. JAMES BROOKS.
JOHN COCHRANE, Esq.,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq.,
EDWARD MONTAIN, Esq.,
Gen. JAMES W. NYE
Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
JOHN COMMERFORD, Esq.,
AMBROSE L. PINNEY, Esq.,
Col. MICHAEL DOHENY,
RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq.

It is also expected that several other distinguished gentlemen will be present and speak.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet at Room No. 43, Astor House, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, when it is earnestly requested that every member will be present.

☞ **The Suburban Home Association** will hold its sixth regular public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, July 2d, at the rooms, No. 187 Bowery. The property of this Association is situated on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, only forty minutes distant from the City. $75 in small weekly payments will secure an eligible and commodious lot; about one half of the property is already subscribed for, and persons wishing to secure the advantages of the combination should make immediate application.

A MURPHY, President.
JAS. C. PEARSON, Secretary.

☞ **Fourth of July at Bergen Point, N. J.**—The ladies connected with the Church will hold a Fair and Festival on the Fourth of July; during the day, at which they will offer for sale a beautiful assortment of useful and fancy articles. Also refreshments of every kind appropriate to the season.

An Oration will be delivered in the Church, at 11 o'clock, by O. H. MORRIS, Esq., of New-York.

The New-Brighton boat touches at Bergen Point every trip, and omnibuses run from Jersey City every hour during the day.

☞ **Demonstration in favor of the Prohibitory Law.**—There will be a meeting of the Citizens of Brooklyn on MONDAY EVENING, July 2, in York-st. M. E. Church, Rev. J. H. KING, Hon. C. C. LEIGH and others will address the meeting. All those in favor of the law passed at the last session of the State Legislature, entitled "An Act for the suppression of pauperism and crime," are requested to attend. Meeting to commence at 8 o'clock.

Signed on behalf of many citizens,
JAS. BUCKLEY.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The Monthly Meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The prizes of the June Exhibition will be distributed.

WILSON G. HUNT, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Celebration of the Fourth of July.**—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman.
C. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

☞ **Prison Association of New-York.**—An adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association will be held at Clinton Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Cosmopolitan Club.**—The members of the COSMOPOLITAN CLUB are requested to attend their regular monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 3d inst. Punctual attendance is requested.

☞ **Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.**—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine A. B. & D SANDS, Agents, No 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HOME yesterday afternoon, JOSEPH RANKIN, about four years old. Fair complexion. Had on a blue checked jacket and gray pants. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his father, in Hick-st., third house from Woodhull st., Brooklyn, or at No. 17 South-st., New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls. Sons as seamstress and plain dressmaker; cuts and fits for children makes ladies' plain dresses in a capital stitcher on linen or muslin; will take nurse and seamstress' place; wages $5 per week. The other is a neat girl, 17 years old, a Protestant; can sew neatly, mind a baby, or do chamberwork; wages $4; excellent city references from both. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a very respectable and competent young woman as good meat and pastry cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is highly recommended. Also, by two neat, tidy and prepossessing young women, as nurses and seamstresses, or chambermaids and waiter-ses; one English, the other American; first-rate recommendations produced and wages moderate. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook, also a good domestic baker an excellent washer and ironer. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a private family. Is capable of taking charge of a dairy. Good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 23 10th-st., between 5th and 6th aves. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter; is capable of taking care of children and can do plain sewing; would do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 149 Laurens-st., between Houston and Prince-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, with good City reference, as a good cook; is accustomed to service in respectable families; makes excellent bread, and is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, in the City or country by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 73 King st., upper floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young girl, to do general housework in a city or country; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and is willing and obliging, and desirous to please in every respect. Apply at No 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant German girl, who speaks English, to do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Apply at No 79 Elizabeth-st., in the rear, room No. 5.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse or chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No 14 Thompson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook washer and ironer, in the City or country. Can be seen in her last place, where she has lived a long time, No 236 West 32d st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very well recommended competent young woman; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework. Has no objection to the country. Call at 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as waiter and chambermaid. Inquire at her employer's, No. 51 East 19th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of education and refinement wishes a situation, as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower. An agreeable home being the chief desire, remuneration would be but a secondary consideration, while a strict and faithful discharge of all duties and devotion to the interests of the household, are guaranteed. Would not object to be companion to a lady. Address JOSEPHINE, Times office.

MIDDLE AGED LADY WANTED—Of energy and good address, to superintend a plain sewing benevolent Institute. Situation permanent; pay sufficient to live very respectable. $100 required to invest for an outfit, secured by bond. Apply at No 206 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

MINING CAPTAIN WANTED.—One who has had experience in Copper and Gold Mining, may apply at the Office of the PHŒNIX GOLD MINING COMPANY, No 18 Exchange place, Room No. 15.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 67 Jane-st., from 10 A. M to 2 P. M.

TWINE SPINNERS.—A few good hands wanted. Apply Monday, from noon till 3 P. M., No 61 Pine-st

NO. 287 BROADWAY—Corner of Reade-st, at MORRIS & CONNER'S, can always be had English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels boarding-houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or at the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

ANY PERSON WANTING SERVANTS, and will call at No. 14 Eighth-avenue or No. 143 Bowery, will find a good assortment of them who are well recommended, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. Also, men and boys on hand. C. MASON.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS may be obtained at the office of the American Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn; and No. 27 Greenwich st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., &c., at No. 27 Greenwich st.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of good servants will find them for City and country by applying at the Protestant office, No. 13 4th av., one door from Froy-st.; English, Irish and Scotch. No charge to employers.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine st., are engaged as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

PROTESTANT HELP can be obtained at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Astor-place, Bible House.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No. 35 Rutgers-st

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st Ferries, 33 Cranberry and Willow sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber has a number of large rooms unoccupied in his delightful farm-residence, near Glen Cove, and families wishing to secure them will do well to make immediate application, either in person or by letter to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—At a nice farm house near the Catskill Mountains on the North River. Also, with a small family at Elizabeth City near the station. G. WEBB, No. 341 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARDING—Beautifully situated on the Bank of the Hudson, at Rhinebeck. Inquire of I. A. BURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st., or J. W. CHAMPLIN, No 51 Maiden-lane

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can have a furnished room, with or without parlor board, in a fine house having all the modern improvements, gas, baths, &c. Location very pleasant, one block from Abingdon-square. Family strictly private. No boarders in the house. Apply at No. 42 Jane-st., near 8th-av.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. 402, Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevins and Bond sts.

BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room on fourth floor, with large pantry, let to a gentleman and wife with good board. Terms, $6 50. Single gentlemen can be accommodated at $3. Five minutes from Fulton-st and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING EXCHANGE—No 4 Astor-place—Individuals and families wishing board in the City, Brooklyn or the country, are respectfully invited to examine their select list, from which a number of excellent boarding places registered with us. Information free. Persons desiring boarders are also invited to call.

DEMAREST & BASSET

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A letter directed to the undersigned, dated in Paris June 8, and forwarded by steamer *Arctic* from Havre, containing:

Draft at 30 days' sight, on Bondvien Bros., San Francisco, for $400

Draft at 5 days' sight, on Cambridge Livingston, N. Y., for £46 sterling.

Also, five coupons, each $35 due 15th June, of the N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Nos. 279 to 283

Nine coupons each $26 25 due 15th June of the N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Nos. 1,375 to 1,377, 1,222 to 1,226 and 1,378

Two coupons same, each $13 13, Nos. 1,168 and 625

Seven coupons Belvidere Delaware Railroad Co., each $30, Nos. 51 to 54, 92 to 94, due 1st June

Ten coupons Commonwealth of Virginia, each $30, due 1st July; Nos. 3,566, 4,478 to 4,480, 8 150, 8,575 to 8,578 and 9,962 to 9,963

Payment of the above having been stopped, information leading to the recovery will be received by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No 48 William-st.

$50 REWARD.—Supposed to have been stolen by two boys one apparently about fourteen, the other ten or twelve years old, a GOLD HUNTING DUPLEX WATCH, enamelled dial, three quarter plate movement, No. 3,868, T. F. Cooper, London, maker. The above reward will be paid for its return uninjured to No 22 Maiden-lane.

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WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PELLIS, } Vice Presidents.
R. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 616 Broadway, opposite St Nicholas Hotel.

Interest on deposits made on or before the 11th July will bear interest as if made before the 1st July.

Bank open DAILY, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 7 o'clock.

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"'Tis true the Messrs. Lynan's bank doth burst;
'Tis true, they pay but sixpence on the dollar;
Their speculations, from the very first,
Forewarned me bankruptcy would surely follow,
And thus, as rapid diver I dorst,
Removed my money, that it raised their choler,
I then invested it in real estate,
My income now is really very great!"

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MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports, [illegible] for the week ending June 23, and comparison with the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Pkgs.	1854. Value.	1855. Pkgs.	1855. Value.
[illegible]	12,871	$104,570	—	$—
[illegible]	134	365	—	—
[illegible]	2,567	16,430	—	—
[illegible]	—	—	55	933
[illegible]	682	4,744	—	—
[illegible]	375	3,525	—	—
[illegible]	—	—	185	1,912
General America	75	707	—	—
[illegible]	—	—	50	563
[illegible] West Indies	235	2 005	—	—
[illegible] W. Indies	3,110	99 135	332	6 876
[illegible] in America	4,707	34,734	2,697	25,110
Total for the week	23 365	$259,909	3 844	$35,094
Total 3d week June	20 944	178,709	4,591	45,479
Total 2d week June	19,287	153,195	5 847	62,276
Total 1st week June	17,359	139 033	5 142	55,467
Total in May	74,393	596,710	20,926	226,710
Total in April	67,276	538,984	34,977	325,298
Total in March	76,450	606,388	35,490	323,851
Total in February	112,445	1,017,427	39,468	367,486
Total in January	202,699	1,800,136	66,766	659,423
Total in December	208,121	2,000,000	62,000	439,200
Total in November	205,000	1,440,000	46,200	439,963
Total in October	246,048	1,670,326	61,745	345,409
Total in September	188,876	1,055,326	34,403	229,959
Total in August	139,414	783,998	32,130	188,497
Total in July	242,985	1,357,700	59,154	737,823
Total since 1st July	2,033,103	$13 892,234	$500,930	$4,480,688

WHEAT.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	58,736	$106,564	—	$—
Antwerp	10,146	16,998	—	—
[illegible] W. America	—	—	1,485	3,564
Total for the week	68,882	124,562	1,485	3,564
Total 3d week June	60,402	123,250	—	—
Total 2d w'k June	43,023	80,076	—	—
Total 1st w'k June	34,779	69,125	—	—
Total in May	59 874	98,485	—	—
Total in April	69,796	123,629	—	—
Total in March	210,433	447,976	3,642	5,914
Total in February	216,000	452,992	—	—
Total in January	299,782	622,803	36,164	80,564
Total in December	1,026,370	2,040,003	91,220	181,938
Total in November	1,462,317	2,229,748	21,306	44,481
Total in October	1,439,293	2,142,750	24,963	42,556
Total in September	864,039	1,156,165	—	—
Total in August	294,678	501,482	65,101	107,831
Total in July	761,798	935,510	199,954	352,393
Total since 1st July	7,288,808	$11,458,707	435,732	$808,649

COTTON.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	9,398	$868,081	1,596	$94 678
Antwerp	—	—	1,587	24.846
Naples	—	—	750	35 000
Hamburg	—	—	97	4,568
Rotterdam	285	19,155	—	—
Bremen	267	9,188	—	—
Havre	5,916	176,346	—	—
Total for the week	13 866	$798,770	4,130	$159,092
Total 3d week June	7,816	327,489	3,283	103,397
Total 2d w'k June	5,433	265,825	2,711	136,748
Total 1st w'k June	6,784	288,894	5 636	266,292
First week in May	37 335	1,617,569	42,503	1,809 535
Total in April	27,538	1,333,562	23,490	931,240
Total in March	28,896	1,342,050	18,815	868,890
Total in February	20,944	1,135,190	14,352	622,755
Total in January	20,229	1,017,464	21,251	886,745
Total in December	13,774	651,283	23,264	947,336
Total in November	19,161	647,408	11,352	467,518
Total in October	23,723	1,003,163	21,140	894,353
Total in September	26,655	1,336,372	18,954	740,537
Total in August	14,298	762,147	22,750	976,962
Total in July	31,224	1,536,865	35,926	1,536,500
Total since 1st July	348,186	$14,117,310	269 281	$11,217,868

CORN.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	30,776	$25,518	80,840	$83 019
Cork	—	—	14,161	14,161
Glasgow	—	—	3 204	3,900
Antwerp	—	—	4 113	4.200
British W. Indies	2,808	2,220	1,308	1,335
British N. Amer'a	240	133	—	—
Total for the week	33,824	$27,871	103 626	$106 615
Total previously	2,769,395	2,478 492	4,192 659	3 947 068
Total since 1st July	2,803,219	$2,506,363	4,296,282	$4,053,683

CORN MEAL.	Bbls. and hrs.	Value.	Bbls. and hrs.	Value.
Hayti	16	$43	—	$—
British W. Indies	250	910	114	573
British N. Amer'a	102	408	478	1,562
Total for the week	362	$1,361	584	$2 135
Total previously	69,552	278 101	57 516	284 242
Total since 1st July	69,914	$279,462	58,100	$286,377

BEEF.	Bbls. and hrs.	Value.	Bbls. and hrs.	Value.
Liverpool	605	$13 331	—	$—
Bristol	108	2,828	60	919
Antwerp	—	—	13	219
Genoa	100	1,200	10	159
Africa	—	—	45	475
General America	51	831	—	—
British W. Indies	91	1,359	359	7 348
British N. America	62	981	16	248
Total for the week	1,017	$20,730	502	$9,341
Total previously	54,166	827,649	70,537	1,450 223
Total since 1st July	55,183	$878,379	71,039	$1,459,564

PORK.	Bbls. and hrs.	Value.	Bbls. and hrs.	Value.
Liverpool	1,580	$23 048	—	$—
Hull	96	1,450	—	—
Cork	—	—	22	210
Bremen	100	1,200	10	150
Bordeaux	1,658	27,734	—	—
Havre	67	922	—	—
Antwerp	—	—	80	1,211
Africa	—	—	32	491
General America	150	2,168	—	—
Porto Rico	—	—	20	350
Hayti	155	2,174	—	—
Spanish W. Indies	—	—	50	919
British W. Indies	—	—	90	855
British N. America	1,065	13,277	240	3,956
Total for the week	3,890	70,963	502	$8 343
Total previously	80,436	$902,152	165,039	$2 534 283
Total since 1st July	85,326	$973,115	165 531	$2,602,513

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times,*

FRIDAY, June 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are not as actively inquired for, and being rather more freely offered, they can now be had at $6 50 for Pearls, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—Nothing new has occurred in our market. The Philadelphia *Commercial List* of to day says: "There has been a fair demand for Quercitron Bark at our former quotations. Sales of 200 hhds. No 1 at $38 ₱ ton. Tanners' Bark has been arriving freely, and is dull. Sales of 300 cords Spanish Oak at $15@$18 50 ₱ cord, and Chestnut at $19@$13."

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade is still dull, but otherwise favorably situated in this market. The Philadelphia *Commercial List* of this morning remarks: "Has little of interest has transpired in this branch of trade since last week. Purchasers buy only for their immediate necessities, and the demand is confined to the near trade of this and adjoining States. On all kinds of thick work the tendency is upward, and already an advance of full 10 ₱ cent. is realized over Spring prices. An advance is also felt in the lighter and medium grades, though not to the same extent. The various manufactories here are producing the usual supply. The prospect for a large trade was never better, and every indication tends to strengthen the belief that it will commence early and continue late. Our advices from the South and West are full of promise."

COFFEE—The market is not nearly as brisk, but prices remain quite firm. The day's sales include 50 bags Maracaibo at 12¼c.@12¼c.; a small lot of Laguayra at 11c.; and 400 Rio at 10½c @10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—This staple is less sought after, yet it is without any further important change in value. The day's sales have been quite moderate. We quote the various kinds, as accurately as possible under the circumstances, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile. N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	11	11	11¼
Middling Fair	11¼	11¼	12
Fair	12¼	12¼	13

FISH—Dry Cod are coming forward slowly, and are in fair request at $4 12½@$5 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are generally quiet and languid. Other articles have not varied much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are essentially the same. The inquiry has been rather moderate for desirable qualities, but as these have not been very freely offered, prices therefor have been pretty well supported. Poor grades of Flour are quite dull and declining. The sales add up 5,700 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$7 87 @ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 8 87½
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 87½@ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 50

Canadian continues quiet and languid; 900 bbls. comprise to extra were taken at $9 75@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is still inactive and drooping,—sales having been made of only 1,000 bbls., mixed to extra, at $10@$11 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at $7 @$8 75 ₱ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is retailing only at $4 87@$4 93¾ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. The supply of prime is limited, and the small quantity of such that is being offered is held above the views of buyers. Hence, the inactivity. A few small lots of Michigan White found purchasers at $2 52@$2 54 ₱ bushel. Rye is less abundant and is now on the advance,—500 bushels brought $1 55, and subsequently a higher rate was claimed. Barley is unaltered. State and Western Oats are quiet and very heavy at 66c.@65c. ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty actively dealt in,—but being abundant, it is languid in price. The home and export demand continues estimated. The receipts are extensive, and composed mainly of Western mixed. This is the only kind which is plenty in our market at present. The sales since our last have exceeded 84,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed at 89c.@90c. for unmerchantable, and 90c.@93c. for inferior to prime, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River disposed of at $1 @$1 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market has not varied much. The receipts have been pretty liberal and the stock here has been kept up to a little over 126,000 of all kinds—but as but a portion of these have been offered for sale, and as the inquiry has been good, for the season, prices have remained firm. The following is a statement of the composition of the supply in first hands at present: 20,700 Buenos Ayres, 55,000 Rio Grande, (including 13,500 from Rio Janeiro,) 28,900 Orinoco, 2,000 Maracaibo, 1,000 African, 900 Porto Cabello, 1,750 Chagres, 9,000 Matamoras, &c., 700 San Juan, 3,000 Savanilla, 1,089 Rio Hache, 2,500 West India, &c., and 2,000 Southern, Texas, &c.

HOPS—We heard that 47 bales last year's crop were sold within a range of from 25c @28c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is unchanged, 180 tons having found buyers at $28 50, cash and $30@$30 50, 6 months, at 4 mo. American Pig been in better request at old rates. The business in other kinds has been quite moderate, but without admitting any new feature to quote.

LATHS—Eastern are viable and firm at $1 50 ₱ thousand. The stock is much less extensive and is decreasing.

LEAD—A lot of 60 tons English brought $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Spanish and Galena remain as last noticed.

LEATHER—With demand for domestic tanned Sole exceeding the receipts thereof, prices have been very well supported and close with much firmness. The week's sales have amounted to 48,900 sides Hemlock and 9,300 sides Oak,—leaving in the market 78,000 sides Hemlock and 16,000 sides Oak. French Calfskins are moderately active at former rates. English salted Sheepskins are quiet and haggeld.

LIME—Rockland is worth 85c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl. There is not a great deal of it here.

MOLASSES—The market is still inactive, yet otherwise unchanged. The supply of all kinds is a poor one.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is sparingly inquired for, and is barely worth $2 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs Spirits do. rules quiet and heavy, at 40c.@41c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar is unaltered in demand and value. Resin is in fair request at previous prices. Pitch is unchanged.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are as before reported. Linseed is held at 86c.@87c. for large, and 87c.@89c. for small parcels ₱ gallon—but there exists only a very limited inquiry at these figures. Lard oil is retailing at old prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately active and steady, with sales since our last of 750 bbls. at $19 50 for new Mess and $16 50 for new Prime, and $19 12½@$19 25 for oldMess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm; 200 pkgs. brought 9½@10c. for Hams, and 7½c @7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged, sales having been made to-day of 350 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and steady; 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $16 75@$17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $23@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is obtained at 15c @18c for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is worth but from 5c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Remains inactive, but is pretty stiffly held at former quotations.

SKINS—Are sparingly dealt in, and as the stock is increasing, prices are becoming weaker.

SOAP—There were 50 bxs. Castile sold at 10½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The market continues to be amply supplied, while the demand is moderate, and prices are unaltered. Sales were reported to-day of 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 5½c.@6½c.; 40 Porto Rico, at 6½c.@6¾c.; and 225 bxs. brown and yellow Havana, at 6c @7c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Only 5,000 lbs. changed hands to-day, at 12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, mostly at 40c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business in this line to-day has been less extensive, but no important change has occurred in rates. The latest charters have been: a ship from St. Stephens to Liverpool, Deals, £3; one from Bic to London, and one from Escoumain to London, each £4 2s 6d.; a bark from Miramichi to Newport, E., £3 15s.; a ship, 215 tons, from St. John's River, Florida, to Azores, Lumber, $12 50, without primage, thence from Cape de Verde to Buenos Ayres and back to New-York, $3,700; a bark from Santa Cruz, Cuba, to Queenstown, I., for orders, Mahogany, £3 10s., Cedar, £3 5s., Honey and Palm Leaf, £3 15s., and Fustic, £1; a bark to Dublin, Corn, 7d., in ship's bags; one to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $15 and 25c. ₱ foot; another from Savannah, same destination, $19; one, 500 tons, to Glasgow and back, $5,000; one from Bangor to Rio, Lumber, on private terms, and back to New-Orleans or New-York, Coffee, 60c ₱ bag; one from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, 38c., port charges not paid; and a brig from Calais, Me., to Bordeaux, Lumber, on private terms.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house with cellar, gas, &c., situated in the most improved part, No. 2 6 Washington st., in Hoboken. Terms easy. Apply at the place.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOOD CHANCE.—Two handsome new cottages at BELMONT, ten minutes' walk (plank walk) from Harlem Railroad Depot at Fordham. One cottage, with kitchen and wash house extension, barn, a good well of water and cistern, large dry cellar and fine garden plot. All in prime order. Main building has walls hard finished on the second floors marble mantels and grates, contains two fine parlors, six chambers with ample closet room. Will be sold on accommodating terms or let at low rent for balance of year to a good tenant. One cottage, with plot of land 100 feet square (equal to four City Lots) well studded with fine full grown fruit, apple, pear and cherry trees. Cottage just finished all in prime order, contains fine basement, kitchen, cellar and closets; large size parlor and dining room on first and four chambers on second floor. Walls hard finished, marble mantels and handsome grates on first floor. Terms of sale easy. This presents a rare chance to a young married man desirous to possess a homestead; for apart from a fine healthy locality, convenient to an every day City business, he may acquire in five or six years time, a valuable piece of property by only appropriating during that period, the amount which he would have to pay as rent for a house of equal accommodation in the City, by yearly installments on account of his purchase. This, at the expiration of five or six years, instead of so much money paid for which he would have nothing to show, he would possess a nice piece of property, worth, as moderate computation, taking into account the gradual but sure rise of property in the vicinity of the City, at least two-thirds more than to present value. For particulars apply to JOHN C. KAYSER, near the premises, or at No. 62 Cedar st., 3d floor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A beautiful country residence for gentlemen doing business in the City, only five minutes walk from Glenwood Depot. The house was built by day's work, in the best manner, in the Italian style, with bath-room, gas, marble mantel, glass sliding doors ceilings ornamented very richly; containing 13 rooms and cellar; the grounds containing ten or eleven lots, ornamented and studded with large forest trees; the view of the Hudson as far as Staten Island cannot be surpassed. Price, $7,000; terms easy. Also, a large double first class house for $9,000. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton av., first house above Lamartine-av., or Yonkers Post-Office.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to 120 acres good hous-, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

$10 ONLY FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE 20 OF JULY, 1855.—Let those who are destitute of a home secure a residence near the City while they have the opportunity and the means. Many persons spend more for what they call amusement, on the Fourth of July, than is necessary to secure a pleasant residence, which will constantly increase in value and make a happy family home. 700 building lots and fifty farms will be divided among 400 subscribers on the 20 of July. Each receives a deed for two lots, 25x100 feet, or a farm of from two to ten acres, for only $10, payable in installments. Apply to CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c.; and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, OR MERCHANDISE.—A first class house, containing 12 rooms, with gas, range, &c.; in a good neighborhood, and handsomely situated on the corner of Woodhull and Hicks-sts., South Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 199 Columbia-st., corner of Union, South Brooklyn.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Situated on the Sovain River Road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, at Hastings, containing 33¼ acres, on which is a mill, right of stream, from 8 to 10 acres of fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 6 to 8 acres heavy timber, the rest in grass. Will be sold low, on application to THEODORE MALLABY, at the Bank, corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE.—One of the finest houses in Yonkers, with two acres of ground, carriage house, &c. Also, three smaller houses; also, a very beautiful cottage for sale, or would exchange for a house in New-York. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No 8 Wall-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the west side of the Hudson, below the Highlands. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FARM FOR SALE.—In good condition, 53¼ acres, near New-York; excellent soil; 12 acres wood; good springs, fruit, &c., and good house; $3,500; part remain. C. A. LEVERIDGE, No. 38 Wall-st.

152 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—About one-half mile from the depot, in plots of 2 or 80 acres, having the finest river view between Sing Sing and New-York. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, c. 49 Wall-st., basement.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—21 Lots, $35 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 3½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy; or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—In Lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 13 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 96 Liberty-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM WANTED—From 5 to 100 acres, for which cash or exchange will be made. Apply to C. A. LEVERIDGE, No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A house wanted furnished, in the City or country. Apply at No. 72 West 25th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Concluding Examinations will begin on MONDAY, July 2, at 9½ A. M., in the College Chapel, and continue as follows:

Ethics and Belles Letters.		Classics.	
Seniors	Monday,	2d—9½@12	Tuesday, 3d—12@3
Juniors	Tuesday,	3d—9½@12	Monday, 2d—12@3
Sophomores	Monday,	9th—9½@12	Saturday, 7th—9½@12
Freshmen			Tuesday, 10th—12@3
Mathematics.			Physics and Chemistry.
Seniors	Thursday,	5th—9½@12	Friday, 6th—9½@12
Juniors	Friday,	6th—12½@3	Thursday, 5th—12½@3
Sophomores	Saturday,	7th—12½@3	Tuesday, 10th—9½@12
Freshmen	Monday,	9th—12½@3	

Regents of the University, parents of students, Alumni of the College, members of the Board of Education, Professors and Teachers, and friends of education generally, are invited to be present at these examinations. The Annual Commencement will take place at Niblo's on Wednesday, July 11, at 10 A. M. Candidates for admission into any of the classes may present themselves for examination in the College Chapel on Saturday, June 30, or on the last Saturday (30th) of September, at 10 A. M.

CHARLES KING, Pres't. Columbia College.

A. H. WHEELER—Teacher of WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 626 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Ladies' class from 4 to 5. Mathematics taught by Mr. POND.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two neat new three story and basement brick houses, on west side of 46th-st., near 8th-av. Rent $500 per annum. Inquire of CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

HOUSE TO LET.—In Brooklyn, at a bargain. Apply to W. J. MUNN, Mechanics' Bank, Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three 3-story houses in 33d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., will be let very low to good tenants. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 294 South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The new, elegant and commodious brown stone front dwelling-house, No 96 East 19th st., near Irving-place, supplied with all the modern improvements, and furnished throughout with rich furniture. The owner, the present occupant, leaves for Europe in the Autumn, and will give possession immediately after July 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For cards of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank building, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st. N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A handsomely furnished house, with modern improvements; location unsurpassed for a healthy Summer residence, high ground good water, pure air, and within 15 minutes' walk of Wall-st. Furniture nearly new, and in good order. Will be let for the Summer or per year. Possession immediately. Apply to L. W. CROSS, No. 15 Park-row.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A new furnished cottage, containing nine rooms, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, three miles below West Point. Apply to JOHN DENTON, on the premises, or by letter to LOUIS B DEWITT, Box No. 947, Baltimore, Md.

ROOMS TO LET—To small American families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the new houses in West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.; rents from $9 50 to $13 50 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No 11 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., New-York.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

THE HARLEM SMELTING WORKS TO LEASE—And a two-story brick dwelling, with large garden attached. The works are in complete order, being now in full operation. The property consists of six lots in the centre of the village, and will be rented on reasonable terms to a responsible person. Apply to ALFRED H. CORNING, No 4 New-st., up stairs, or J. N. WATSON, 4th-av., between 125th and 126th sts., Har em., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

TO CARPET, CABINET OR UPHOLSTERERS.—To let or lease the house No. 285 Bowery; is well adapted for the above business, the first and second stories having a glass front, which can be entirely opened for display. All the eastern cars pass the premises, which makes the location desirable for country as well as City trade. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No 108 Thompson-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No 291 West 18th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No 103 Cliff-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d proximo, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR BANKING PURPOSES, issued in 1834, being the $300,000 Loan, 5 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, VA., issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND ZENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO. 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA Special Loan of $75,000, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY PA., issued to the PITSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD CO. 6 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ATHENS COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY (OHIO) issued to the COLUMBUS, FIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 10 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

THE COUPONS of the following named Bonds, due in this City the 2d proximo, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date:

CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Company.

CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company.

CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued for School purposes.

HOLMES COUNTY—Issued to the Akron Branch Railroad Company.

PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

COUNTY OF MUSKINGUM—To Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company.

COUNTY OF MUSKINGUM—To Central Ohio Railroad Company. ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.—CINCINNATI, June 22, 1855.—At a meeting of the Directors, this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the Capital Stock (and pro rata for any stock not entitled to full dividend,) out of the earnings up to the 31st of May last, inclusive, payable so soon as the Company shall realize funds sufficient for the purpose, from the sale of its six per cent coupon Mortgage Bonds, dated May 2, 1853, payable 1873, but not less than ninety cents on the dollar, and public notice will be given when funds are so realized.

At any time on or after the 10th of July next, and before public notice is thus given, stockholders who prefer may receive payment of their dividends in the Bonds above mentioned, at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar, bearing interest from May 2, 1855, in sums of one thousand dollars each, (which is the amount of each Bond,) and stockholders may unite their dividends, to make up the value of a Bond, or pay the deficiency in cash, at the same rate.

Certificates for the dividend, payable as above stated, will be issued on or after the 10th July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, for the stock registered on that office, for all other stock; and the payment of dividends, either in cash or in Bonds will be made at the respective places of registry.

E. J. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND R. R. CO.,
No 18 William-st., New York, June 18, 1855.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND—A semi annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 10th day of July next.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 30th inst., and open on the 10th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close and re open on the 22d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board

EDWIN C LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, CITY OF NEW YORK,
JUNE 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 5th day of July next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) from the profits of the past six months will be paid to stockholders of this Bank on and after MONDAY, 2 uly 2, by order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 2, 1855. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, July 1, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 5th inst.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Institution

AUCTION SALES.

A. G. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.—Office No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—A. G. TUTTLE will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the large houses, Nos. 117 and 115½ Grand-st., near Broadway, a large portion of which is nearly new, having been in use but a few months; comprising mahogany, parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture, beds, bedding carpets, China, glass and plated wares, culinary articles, &c., &c. Also, a deposit will be required from each purchaser. Catalogues on the morning of sale

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and confided to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 82, page 431, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Exchange, Fronting Diamond, in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 4 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and meant by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Chartiers Township, in the County aforesaid, to wit: The Burnsides Tract, bounded by lands of MacFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCorkle, containing 113 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from E. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 168; The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of Thompson's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 88.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmundson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 98 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 63 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 176. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of James McCurdy, Albert Hagan, Lewis Thaxton's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to E. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 322. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from E. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said Township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 35 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 30 years from 1st of April, 1848, at the yearly rent of $1,000 to rear until April 1st, 1858, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex. McKee to E. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 366, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that certain Railroad constructed and known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 80 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Truck Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

BY N. A. THOMPSON,
(Office in the Old State House, State Street.)
LONG ISLAND

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE LAT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25 at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, the beautiful Hotel on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with the entire furniture of the establishment, bowling alleys, &c., and 2½ acres of excellent land belonging to the same. The house was erected in 1851, in a most thorough and substant al manner, at a cost of $22,000, and has since been occupied only during the Summer months. It contains 150 large, airy and well ventilated rooms, with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class hotel, and will accommodate 250 boarders.

The furniture is all of the very best description, and nearly new, having been made to order expressly for the hotel at a cost of $10,000. There are four superior bowling alleys, completely furnished, in connection with the house.

Long Island is one of the most healthy and delightful places in the part of the country. It contains nearly 200 acres; is situated within 4½ miles from Boston, and not over one mile from the nearest point of the main land; is in the immediate vicinity of the principal ship channel, and from all points commands the finest view to be had of Boston harbor and the city, and the islands in the bay. A large and convenient wharf is in front, and within a few rods of the hotel.

The entire property will be put up and sold in one lot, upon the following terms:—One-third payable in cash; one-third payable in the Preferred Stock of the Long Island Company, and one-third to remain on mortgage for one, two, three and four years, with interest.

For further particulars, apply to WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer for the Long Island Company, No. 8 Merchants' Bank Building, No. 28 State-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY, July 2 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6,500 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.
$76,000 Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
250 California State 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000
$2,000 Green Western Railroad, (Illinois,) 1st mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$8,000 Ohio State 6 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,500 Flushing Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds
30 shares Hudson River Railroad.....$100 each
5 shares Nevada and Virginia Steamship Co.....$100 each
100 shares Hamilton Insurance Company.....$15 each
60 shares Cumberland Coal Company.....$100 each
150 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company.....$100 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company.....$100 each
200 shares Bowden Copper Mining Company.....$5 each
125 shares Phœnix Iron Mining Company.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent CASH DAY, and the balance before 2 o'clock TO-MORROW. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 5. ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MORTGAGE PROPERTY—At the dwelling-house in Warren-st., opposite the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold the entire contents, embracing elegant velvet and tapestry Brussels carpets, ice floor and stairs; Ingrain do; magnificent rosewood suites, richly upholstered, rosewood book cases, centre tables, pier, sofa and side do, French plate and oval mirrors, rosewood stagere, amour a glace, elegant rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood 7-octave piano forte, a very superior instrument, and many queer mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, &c., gas chandeliers, oak extension table, valuable silver plated ware, consisting of tea sets, cake baskets, spoons, forks, salvers, &c., beautiful oil paintings, by talented artists, hair mattresses, counterpanes, &c.; elegant mantel and stagere decorations, consisting of the most beautiful decorations of China vases, flower vases, figures and bisque figures, China dinner and tea sets, decorated and plain ivory cutlery, cutlery, linen sheets, table cloths and napkins. Particular attention is directed to this sale, as the goods are of a very costly character, are nearly new, and will be positively sold

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER TUESDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 115 Nassau-st., my usual sale of costly new and second-hand furniture, nine new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany chamber sets, rich tapestry and other carpets, cooking stove, window curtains, wardrobes, sofas, tables, looking glasses, bedding, feather beds, mattresses, first quality French plate pier and oval mirrors, several oil paintings, hall lamp, one heavy silver mounted clarionet, with case cost $100 been in use about five years, made by a celebrated maker in Germany; silver keyed Boehm flute, cost $130; casings furniture will consist of a large and varied assortment of superior cost immade parlor and chamber furniture, dining room and kitchen furniture, of the latest and most fashionable style. Also, the entire furniture of a genteel house, of the usual variety. We invite the trade, country merchants, and those about furnishing to view the articles, which will be on exhibition on Monday for sale, at 10 o'clock, one superior second-hand rosewood and second-hand mahogany piano-fortes, sold to pay advances. Goods can be packed on the premises, at a reasonable charge

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CUTLERY, FIRE CRACKERS—On TUESDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, No 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich, champagne, claret, brandy, gin, prunes, nuts, tea, coffee, cho olate, starch, knives, scissors, pistols, hammers, files, scales, sky rockets, coats, vests, pants, vest patterns, cassimeres.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—We would recall attention to the triennial sale of about 500 cases boots and shoes, comprising a prime assortment for the season, on TUESDAY, 3d July, 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of A. D. GALE, No. 94 Beekman-st.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY—Will sell in full assorted retailer's stock of china, glass and earthenware, on MONDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 147 Division-st., where the store must be taken down for a subject to pass through the lot. THOMAS F. FIELD

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855 will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855, at 74 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st.,

will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to outdoor sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Magnificent Household Furniture—Rosewood piano-forte, pier and oval mirrors, velvet carpets, oil paintings, statuary, &c., to be sold THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ A. M. precisely. These goods are the entire splendid contents of the first-class four-story dwelling No. 70 Murray-st., and are to be sold without reserve. A part, but not minute list, is annexed: Parlors—One magnificent rosewood suite, consisting of seven pieces, the frames of which are solid rosewood, elaborately carved and upholstered, in crimson and maroon brocatelle, cost $425; rosewood seven-octave piano forte, of beautiful tone and fully warranted; massive rosewood bookcase, carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass coors and back; elegant ladies' secretaire, inlaid beautifully throughout; carved rosewood centre tables, with statuary marble tops; heavy French plate pier glasses, rosewood buffet, beautifully decorated china vases, marble statuary, some very fine designs; an excellent collection of oil paintings, by artists of acknowledged talent; royal tapestry velvet carpet, alabaster, marble and Gothic mantel clocks, elegant lace curtains, cornices, shades, &c. Dining room—Solid mahogany extension table, with carved feet; mahogany tea and breakfast tables, mahogany cushioned chairs, decorated China dinner and tea sets, silver tea services, castors, cake baskets, forks, spoons, &c.; at glass wines, goblets, preserves, fruit dishes &c.; ivory cutlery, engraved decanters, silver napkin rings, &c. &c. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads bureaus, washstands and card tables rosewood suits in hair cloth, mahogany do. tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets; pier and oval mirrors, palliasses, pure curled hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, Marseilles counterpanes, lace and muslin window drapery, cornices, china toilet sets, engravings, &c. &c. Catalogues at the house. Sale without regard to weather.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Important and peremptory sale, the last of the season, at No. 79 Nassau-st., TO MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock of an immense stock of household furniture. Parties wanting furniture should not miss this opportunity. Sale positive and without reserve.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on MONDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 321 Gold-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of mahogany parlor, chamber and bed room furniture; Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; sofas, tête-a-têtes, marble top centre tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, extension tables, crockery, etc.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Mortgage sale of a fine bay Vermont horse, 8 years old and 15 hands high, an excellent trotting buggy, silver-mounted harness, blanket and hood. THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, in front of our auction store, No. 79 Nassau-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, at the Bazaar, No. 31 Crosby-st., at 12 o'clock, one pair of horses, bay and gray; a two-seated carriage, double harness,—the property of a gentleman selling for want of use.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND THIRD OF JULY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON RIVER, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Landing at Cold Spring, Newburgh, Hampton, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Barrytown, Red Hook, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and New-Baltimore. Fare for the excursion, UP AND DOWN, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. The splendid, fast-sailing steamer HERO, Capt. J. W. HANCOX will leave from the foot of Robinson-st. TUESDAY, July 3, at 8 P. M.; Amos-st. (Old Pension wharf,) TUESDAY, July 3, at 6½ P. M., returning, will leave Troy at 8 P. M. Albany at 10 P. M. WEDNESDAY, (4th of July,) at 7 P. M., making the same landings.

The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make this the most delightful excursion of the season. To escape from the City, and enjoy the invigorating breeze, and witness the delightful scenery on the Hudson on a moonlight evening, and to meet our friends in the country on the anniversary of the glorious Fourth, is a trifling expense, is a luxury seldom offered. In addition to the facilities above offered the evening will be celebrated by the discharge of cannon and fire-rockets, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an appropriate oration will be delivered by Capt. J. W. HANCOX, ex-member of the New Jersey Legislature.

FOURTH OF JULY.—GRAND EXCURSION.—First annual Caledon Excursion of MANHATTAN CO. No. 23 A. F. A. to Glen Wood.—The splendid steamer AMERICA, and the double-decked barge SOUSAKIE. Also, the New-York Brass and Cotillion Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets $1, to admit a gentleman and ladies. To be had at the landings on the morning of the excursion. Landings—19th-st., North River, at 6 o'clock A. M.; Spring-st. at 6½. Pier No. 3 at 6½; Fulton-st., Brooklyn at 7½, Broome-st., East River, at 7½; South 30th-st., Williamsburg, 8; 8th-st., E. R. 8½; 23d-st., East River, at 9 o'clock. The Committee pledge themselves this excursion will be A No. 1 of the season.

THOMAS HAYES, Chairman.
NATHANIEL J. BURCHELL, Treasurer.
OLIVER B. LEICH, Secretary.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT (late Falcontown Landing.) The new and light draftet-saloon JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BONDEN will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York	Leaves Ocean Port.
June.	June.
26 Tuesday.....11½ A M	26—Tuesday.....4 P. M.
27—Wednesday.....12 M	27—Wednesday.....5 P. M.
28 Thursday.....6 A. M.	28—Thursday.....6 P. M.
29 Friday.....7 A. M.	29—Friday.....2½ P. M.
30—Saturday.....3½ P. M.	30—Saturday.....7 P. M.
July.	July.
1—Sunday.....8 A. M.	1—Sunday.....4 P. M.
2—M nday.....8 A. M.	2 Monday.....4 P. M.

All freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

LEAVES NEW-YORK	LEAVES RED BANK.
Monday, July 2.....9 A. M.	Monday, July 2.....4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 3.....9 A. M.	Tuesday, July 3.....4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 4..8 A. M.	Wednesday, July 4..5 P. M.
Thursday, July 5.....8 A. M.	Thursday, July 5.....12 M.
Friday, July 6.....8 A. M.	Friday, July 6.....12 M.
Saturday, July 7.....9 A. M.	Saturday, July 7.....12½ P. M.
Sunday, July 8.....8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 8.....4 P. M.
Monday, July 9.....8 A. M.	Monday, July 9.....3 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will make her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, (commencing July 3, 1855,) leaving foot Broome-st. East River, 7 A. M.; foot Gouverneur-st., East River, 7.15 A. M. foot Peck slip, East River 7.30 A. M.; Spring-st. North River 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., North River, 8.15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 8.30 A. M. Refreshments fishing tackle and bait furnished on board.

N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 12th-st., East River.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.—NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—EXCURSION TICKETS between New York and Philadelphia will on the 3d inst. be at the trains but the 8 A. M. and on the 4th and 5th inst. a 10 A. M. and 12 M. good to return from Philadelphia in the afternoon trains of the 4th and all the trains of the 5th, except the 10 A. M., No. 54

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION.—Extra trains and Excursion tickets at low rates, between New York and the way stations on the New-Jersey and Millstone Roads. For particulars see bills.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The new first class steamer ELM CITY, C. M. Lewis, Commander, will leave New-York for New Haven, on the morning of the 4th, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave New Haven at 11 o'clock the same evening, and arrive in New York early on the morning of the 5th. Fare $1 50 for the whole excursion. To persons desirous of visiting the beautiful city of New-Haven, or of enjoying a short sea voyage, the above excursion offe s a rare chance.

FOURTH OF JULY TRIP TO THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. Wood, will make a Trip to the Fishing Banks, WEDNESDAY, 4th of July, leaving foot Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; Gouverneur-st. 7.15 A. M.; Peck slip, 7.30 A. M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., 8.15 A. M.; Pier No. 4, 8.30 A. M. Refreshments, Fishing Tackle and Bait furnished on board.

BOAT FOR BRIDGEPORT.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, at 3 o'clock, connecting with the Housatonic Naugatuck & New-Haven Railroad. The steamer CATALINE, Capt CHARLES WEEKS will leave from Wesmichael wharf, Peck-slip, East River, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, N. H.—There will be no boat on Wednesday morning July 4. For information inquire of OLD W CORLIES, No. 282 Pearl st.

PICNICS, EXCURSIONS—And persons going to the country, should supply themselves with the pleasant Cream Soda Syrup, very convenient for preparing a glass of cream soda water whenever wished for; each bottle containing syrup sufficient for sixteen large tumblers, with directions, price 3 shillings For sale by WM E. WHITEHEAD, No. 289 Broadway; WIEDENKELLER & HIGGINS, No. 269 Greenwich-st. corner Murray; also at No. 461 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON,—Steamer NORWALK, Capt RODMAN, will run the regular trip for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Barclay-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st. 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York 25 cents No half price for children.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. For particulars apply to WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 12th-st., East River.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—An elegant first class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. 222 West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts

UNITED STATES RAILROAD CAR-BRAKE COMPANY—No. 62 Beaver-st., New-York.—President, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS; Secretary and Treasurer, NORMAN S. WASHBURN. General Agent, WILLIAM G. CREAMER. Directors—GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, HENRY SHELDEN, JOHN M. HOPKINS, WILLIAM NORRIS, WILLIAM G. CREAMER.

We now offer to Railroad Companies the cheapest, simplest and most efficient method of enabling the engineer of a locomotive to apply the entire brakes of a train of cars, that has ever been made. We have in our office a full sized model, showing the operation of this invention perfectly to which we ask the attention of all persons interested in Railroads. It is needless to describe the advantages of giving the engineer the power to apply the brakes; suffice it to say there is hardly a railroad accident occurs but that the adoption and proper understanding of this invention would totally prevent or greatly mitigate. Its immediate adoption is demanded as well by the interests of the company as the safety of persons and property conveyed by Railroads. We offer every facility to Companies desirous of testing, for themselves, the advantages of this method. For circulars and other information apply at the office of the Company. W. G. CREAMER,
General Agent.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision and seeing near and distinct objects through one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker. No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

CANADA HATS! CANADA HATS—Received this day, of extra quality and width of brim. For sale by GAYNOR, MACDONALD & CO., Nos. 24 and 26 Warren-st

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the saltrheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1853 I peddled, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORTON & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st., BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

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P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

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SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

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EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M.; Cincinnati at 6 P. M.; Xenia at 2:40 P. M.; Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M.; Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland

LEAVES CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

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AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Cheever.

On Sunday evening, Dr. CHEEVER delivered an eloquent discourse at the Church of the Puritans, in Union-square, in support of the *constitutionality* of the recent enactment, and in aid of a fund for the New-York City Temperance Alliance.

The reverend Doctor took for his text the 2d verse of the 8th chapter of Ecclesiastes: "I counsel thee to keep the King's commandment, and that in regard of the oath of God." He observed that in these words we have one of the main bolts by which this world is fastened to its moorings. It would swing away into chaos,—it would be tossed as a cock-boat in an ocean of depravity, if the authority of God were not upon it,—not in his word merely, as addressed to individuals, but in the very right and responsibility of human government, as derived from God. There is authority and stability in human government, because God has so constituted society. There is such a thing as Government, not because men have got together and agreed that they will be governed, but because God has preordained that they *shall* be.

The powers that be are ordained of God. They are so ordained for the purposes of human redemption; that is, the whole power and constitution of civil society are ordered and maintained, that God's plan for the redemption of the race might be executed; ordered and maintained, because there *was* such a plan. It is because there is a possibility of pardon, sanctification and eternal life in Christ. It is because He died for sinners—it is because sentence of eternal death is not executed—that Government on earth is possible. The powers that be are ordained of God in subserviency to the Kingdom of Christ, and for the sake of that kingdom. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to enforce and apply the position just taken. So, said he, let every soul be subject to the higher powers. He that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God. Ye must be subject, not for wrath but for *conscience* sake. This is the only legitimate ground of government, no man is responsible but to God—and to human government only because and in so far as it is of God. It is essential to a world of probation, that if you would fix a piece of metal you must hold it for experiment in a vice, and so of moral agencies that the processes of the Gospel may be tried steadily.

The retribution authorizes of God is a righteous thing. What is here done partially and impotently is only what will be done in full measure in eternity,—death temporal here, death eternal hereafter. There is no sickly benevolence in the operation of the powers of justice that are ordained of God. The *powers* that be are ordained of God, as the ministers of righteousness and not of sin. It is not said the *laws* that be are ordained of God. The case would be wisely different were it so.

We have in our own country a violation of the Seventh Commandment in our own Governmental Constitution. The tenor of such laws will be found contrary to the law, justice, benevolence and purposes of God, as though they were made as put down the Kingdom of God. The wording is, the "*powers*" that be;—executive powers for righteousness, and the people must see to it that they are operative solely for righteousness.

The powers are to uphold God's authority, not man's. The moment law commands the perpetration of an iniquity, break it, disobey it. The very obligation that binds men to obey scriptural laws, binds them to disobey such laws as are contrary to his word and will. When the powers that be turn against God's law, they must be corrected, and this, as the last consummation, will gradually be done as we approach the millennial period.

The reverend Doctor supposed a case, namely, the existence of a law fostering, for the sake of great governmental revenue, the sale of opium. He put the case against a law forbidding its sale, excepting under proper restrictions, and, quoting the passage denying eternal life to "drunkards," worked out very eloquently the consequences and obligations, or want of obligation in one of the two supposed cases. The Doctor entered in very lawyer-like language into the acceptation of the term "constitutional." He argued that law, government and true constitutionality were all on the side of conscience and prohibition.

[D]espots will compel men to drink rum and eat opium, but when men seek to restrain themselves, that, forsooth, is unconstitutional. What is greatly needed in our country is a Court of Equity in common law—that would not suffer the niceties and subtleties of law to do other than support right and equity, and not to throw the entanglements of legal technicalities and distinctions into the scale of a great moral wrong. Those who have held us formerly it was curiously instantly to obey law *as law*, are not very consistent now in asking us to wait, in accordance with their opinion, until it is determined that an existing law is constitutional. Who made, who supports the Government? The origin of all law—the People—and they will take care of it.

This State is not like France, governed by Paris—nor is the State of New-York governed by this City. We defend this law, not because it is man's law, but in accordance with the will, and therefore a law of God, fastened to his throne. He contended that the lawyers had done much to destroy the reverence for the foundations of all law.

Can it be a question, whether such a law is to be supported? Is our Mayor a man of pretences, a man who will strain at a gnat and swallow a camel? For all the abuses he has exerted so much energy to put down, and been so applauded in the conflict, are but musquitoes, or gallinippers at the worst, in comparison with the gigantic and tremendous evils against which this law is aimed. Are our Judges and our police a body of men who shall be set pell mell upon a poor innocent vender of harmless controversial pamphlets on the week day, and shut him up in prison, while they let men by thousands vend what ROBERT HALL justly called distilled death and liquid damnation even on the Sabbath, and suffer a host of boy-vagrants to go roaring through the streets and past the Church doors, hawking immoral newspapers!—filled with defiance of this very law?

The moral sublimity of the progress of this law, and the consequences hanging on its success or its failure, are so great that it is almost as if we were permitted to be watchers while God was going to create a world. It is, indeed, a stupendous experiment, an experiment of such vast, surpassing interest, that one would think every good man must look upon it with intense anxiety that it may succeed. One would think every man would wish to clear the way for its fair, unimpeded trial.

It is demonstrated that if this Prohibitory Law be not sustained, you must continue to pay and to lose some twenty millions a year to support some six or seven thousand men to carry on for their own private emolument and your destruction this intolerable traffic. You pay all this to enable these men to manufacture and send to prison some twenty thousand convicts, criminals and drunkards, every year. The protection of these men, you are told, in this business, is constitutional; but the protection of your property and morals against the blasting operation of this business is entirely unconstitutional!

Now why does not the Mayor deal out the same justice to all owners of such property as possesses this dreadful quality of making men mad, and on that account is prohibited from running at large unmuzzled by this prohibitory law? Why, instead of his late anomalous proclamation to the police, does he not give notice to all owners of *rum*, that the ordinance respecting (*his* traffic will be strictly enforced. We have seen him some time ago warning the people that he shall not hesitate to assume even doubtful powers, if the good of the city requires it. Would it not be best to exercise the powers that are *undoubted* against the traffickers in rum, as well as against the owners of dogs?

This is a legal caution and protection against hydrophobia. The Mayor's legal advisers, it would seem, admit the constitutionality of a prohibitory law against dogs, and will have their heads cut off, or their bodies suspended without judge or jury; nay, and the poor owners shall be made to pay the expenses of impounding them. But dogs are property. Rum is no more property than dogs. But dogs are apt to have the hydrophobia and will bite, and rum will bite also, and where the hydrophobia has killed one man, the rum traffic has killed millions. Dogs are apt to bite, powder is apt to blow up, and therefore both dogs and powder are placed under a prohibitory law; but applied to rum, it is unconstitutional.

After some other observations in a similar happy strain, the reverend gentleman concluded.

Rev. Mr. Thompson's Discourse.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON delivered last evening to his congregation, at the Broadway Tabernacle, an earnest and stringent discourse upon the subject of intemperance, more particularly as applicable to the Prohibitory law, to go into effect the present week. As the basis of his remarks, a large number of passages of Scripture were chosen, comprising what the reverend orator designated the sacred statutes upon the subject. The Bible, he insisted, though not strictly enjoining absolute abstinence, was decided in its language and intent against the unjust use of that which might intoxicate. A woe was pronounced equally against the drinker and the furnisher. The Bible statutes were in force to-day, and the penalty consequent upon this violation. As to the Prohibitory law, he urged that prohibitory laws or otherwise, the duty of the Christian of the present day was decisive and unalterable. But the duty of all, whether belonging to the church or not, was to remove all temptation to the use of alcoholic beverages. He pronounced strongly against the prevalent custom of permitting the introduction at weddings or parties, on New-Year's day and other festival occasions. The woe spoken of attaches equally to those as to the various rumseller. And furthermore, it was a woe that would attach to all who failed to do their duty in the premises—their duty of prevention. The question was not whether a certain law was constitutional or not—whether foreign or domestic, mixed or unmixed liquors were sold—whether a policeman knew a party sold, or intended to sell—whether the Mayor designed to make the Prohibitory Law a *carte blanche* for the liquor dealers—there were no contingencies—the statutes were plain, and God would set no Judge. The discourse concluded with a lengthy dissertation upon the evils of intemperance, physically, intellectually, socially and morally.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Salter on Aural Discharges.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times.

One common result of unchecked inflammation, wherever situate, is *suppuration*, or the conversion of the diseased portion of flesh into *matter*, in order to its separation and *removal* from healthy surrounding structures.

Thus we generally have a discharge of *matter* from the ear when active inflammation of the organ has subsided, and it becomes a subject of great importance to consider what this discharge proceeds from? What structures, in fact, having been diseased, are now undergoing transformation, and are being *removed* from the system in the form of *matter*? Why, nothing less than that beautiful arrangement and wonderful adaptation of muscle, bone and membrane, which constitute the instrument by which external sounds are conveyed to our senses.

These discharges are also very usual accompaniments of the infantile eruptive fevers, and the class of skin-diseases which produce incrustations of matter, die away, and then reappear elsewhere, more particularly upon the head; and again, in a vast majority of scrofulous cases, where the glands of the neck become inflamed and *suppurate*, there will arise the annoying complication of an *aural discharge*. Now, we are all, doubtless, conversant with the fact, that our members and organs—whether given us for the purpose of locomotion, granted us as sources of actual vitality, or permitted us as means to the greater enjoyment of life—are supplied with secretions, to prevent the impairment of their power by use and friction. The joints secrete a lubricating oil; the coverings or investing membranes of the heart, lungs and brain yield a fluid having a similar effect; the eye, by its continual supply of tears, is enabled to move freely and quickly; and the ear is kept moist by the secretion of wax. We shall, consequently, quite understand that when matter proceeds from the ear, which, in a natural condition, only secretes wax and a very thin fluid, *disease of the organ itself exists, and destruction of its mechanism is going on, sooner or later to end in the loss of hearing.*

Again, unrestrained aural discharges cause and promote the growth of *polypus* and other tumors in the outer canal—one cause of deafness mentioned in my letter of the 29th—the mischief may, and does frequently, ascend to the brain, resulting in paralysis of one or both sides of the face, and producing the painful, sterling appearance of the eye, and the distortion of the mouth; indeed, I might spread out this list of evils to a fearful catalogue, but I would fain hope I have already adduced sufficient arguments to show why the sufferer from aural discharges should be the object of our anxious solicitude.

The treatment of this affection cannot be very well entered into within the limits of a letter. Neither local or general measures avail much separately, both will be necessary, and it is always imprudent to check any discharge suddenly, or to check it at all, without placing the system in such a state as not to require the *drain*, so to speak, thus established; therefore, attention must be paid to the liver and stomach, with a view to the *radical* cure, while applications are made to the ulcerated surfaces; should a polypus or tumor be superadded to the disease, their removal is essential, taking care the roots are thoroughly destroyed, for if they are not it will, to a certainty, grow afresh and with renewed vigor.

In conclusion, I would say to those of your readers whom my remarks may interest, do not neglect a discharge from the ear, at any age, in any sex, and of whatever duration. Do not build your hopes of improvement upon such unenduring foundations as *change of air, sea bathing, positive saturations in Cod Liver Oil*, or in the idea that your child will, with increasing *strength and years, lose* the malady and have restored its faculty. Such are merely convenient methods of getting rid of troublesome cases, which I unhesitatingly assert cannot receive due consideration at the hands of those who attempt to charge their minds with the origin, progress and treatment of the innumerable diseases and accidents which constantly threaten the stability and working power of our sublimely intricate frames.

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

are composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely-wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO TRAVELERS.—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S ZEPHER MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills, consequent upon unlooked for, and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

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REDUCED TO COMMAND SALE.—The entire stock of rich Spring and Summer Dress Goods, comprising Shawls, Mantillas, Silks, Barèges, Jaconets and Lawns, and other seasonable goods, of Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. The immense reduction in prices, with the view of a speedy disposition of the entire stock, shows a large increase in business during the past week. Strangers should visit this establishment before they leave the City.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS.—ARCHER WARNER & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of GAS FIXTURES, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings' churches, factories, &c., warranted.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon those organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

SODA WATER AND CREAM SYRUPS.—Made from fresh cream; something new and superior to ordinary syrups. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and try it, at ROSNTON'S only, at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The last feather breaks the camel's back." It would take two of RAY'S Zephyr Under-Shirts to do the same; their airy lightness and delicacy of texture hold the palm over all other Summer Under-Garments. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings. JAMES E. RAY,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We call the attention of the public to the Free Excursion to West Flushing for Monday next. The proprietors offer their very desirable lots on easy terms. For full particulars, free tickets, &c., apply to BARKER, DUNCOMB & SMITH, No. 14 Pine-street.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two more new pieces to be produced at this house to-night, entitled "The Roll of the Drum," and the local extravaganza of "City Secrets," with the comedetta of a "Hole in the Wall." Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.—The trade can continue to sell my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps under the new Liquor Law without license.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 23 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE INSURANCE IN STOCK COMPANIES.—No charges except premium. A. M. McKAY,
No. 12 Wall-street.

LONG ISLAND.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN.

One Man Murdered, Another Mortally Wounded, and a Third Severely Injured—Rum and the Knife—Narrow Escape of Officers.

While the sickening details of one awful tragedy in our midst are yet fresh in the public mind, another has occurred, seldom if ever surpassed in atrocity, to take its place. This revolting affair occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, at the corner of Raymond-street and Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, and resulted in the death of CHARLES JOHNSON, the mortal wounding of his brother, ROBERT JOHNSON, and severe injury to PATRICK MCDONOHOE—all effected with a knife in the hands of MICHAEL MCGOSMAN. The following are the particulars, as gathered from the police and several of the parties present at the time of the transaction:

It appears that CHARLES JOHNSON, ROBERT JOHNSON, WILLIAM JOHNSON, PATRICK MCDONOUGH and JAMES CAMPBELL, had been spending the evening together at the house of THOMAS JOHNSON, (a brother of the other JOHNSONS named,) on Lafayette-street, near Raymond. ROBERT JOHNSON is in the employ of Mr. HEATH, the contractor on Clove road, and lives at Bedford. Soon after 12 o'clock he started for home. All of the parties named as being in his party, walked with him to Raymond-street, where, after some little conversation, CHARLES, the deceased, proposed, as it was a pleasant night, to walk part of the way home with ROBERT. All assented to it but WILLIAM, who said he would wait where he was until their return. They started up Raymond-street, and just at the corner of Fulton-avenue they discovered three men, (subsequently found to be named MICHAEL MCGORMAN, MICHAEL MCGEE and PATRICK SORLEY,) extended across the gutter, face downward, and feet extended in the street. Seeing a new pair of boots near them, and supposing them to be sleeping off the effects of strong drink, one of the party remarked, "Somebody will steal those boots; we had better start them home, or the M. P.'s will take them in." Acting upon this suggestion, they attempted to arouse the men by shaking them, and then by rubbing their ears, but only succeeded in arousing MCGORMAN, who, springing up suddenly, said he would go home for nobody, drew a knife from his pocket, and thrust it several times into CHARLES JOHNSON, inflicting punctured wounds of the abdomen and pleura, nates and arm, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. He next attacked ROBERT JOHNSON, stabbed him in the back and abdomen, and then struck at PATRICK MCDONOUGH, inflicting an incised wound on his right thigh, some eight inches in length, when he escaped from the fiend with his associates. The whole transaction was the work of a moment. When the knife was drawn, the deceased called out "watch," and after he was stabbed, sung out that he was murdered, and his companions were stabbed when they came to his assistance, while the others fled. CHARLES A. LIVINGSTON, a private watchman, heard the cries of murder, and immediately after rapping for assistance, repaired to the spot and saw a portion of the transaction. He attempted to arrest the infuriated man, but it was with great difficulty that he escaped with his own life, after defending himself against the knife for a whole block, breaking his club to pieces over the man, who vowed a determination to kill him. Mr. LIVINGSTON, having escaped from his assailant, started for assistance, and after going three blocks to the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Navy-street, he found officers CASLER, VELSOR and SKIDMORE, of the Fourth District Police, who promptly started for the spot and succeeded in finding MCGORMAN on Fulton-avenue, near Gold street, five blocks from the scene of the murder. He was determined not to be taken alive, using his knife freely, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he was overpowered and secured. Even then he made desperate efforts to relieve himself. The knife, covered with blood, was found in his pocket, and acknowledging the deed, said that he wished to kill the policeman and at least twenty Irishmen. His companions were arrested near where the murder occured, and with WILLIAM JOHNSON were all safely lodged in the Fourth District Station-house. The two wounded JOHNSONS were immediately conveyed to the Brooklyn City Hospital, on Raymond-street, where they received the immediate attention of Dr. HENRY W. HOLMES, Physician in that Institution, and Mr. JOHN MORGAN, Superintendent, but CHARLES JOHNSON was past all medical skill, and breathed his last in a few hours. His brother, ROBERT, it is feared, cannot live. MCDONOUGH was taken to his boarding-house, on Raymond-street, but at 12 o'clock yesterday was removed to the Hospital. His injuries are not considered at present dangerous.

Private watchman LIVINGSTON says that he saw the three men on the side walk about 10 o'clock that night, and a moment before the affray heard the remark made by some of the party, "You had better go home," but supposing it to be a policeman, paid no particular attention to it until he heard the cry of murder.

MCGOWAN is said to be well known to the police, and is a desperate character when in liquor. He once attempted to kill Mr. BAGLEY, contractor in Herkimer-street, when aroused by him in a similar manner, and in whose employ himself and his two associates were last week as bank diggers. When attempting to escape at this time, he stopped several citizens in Fulton-avenue and inquired for a policeman, saying that several men had been stabbed on Raymond street.

WILLIAM JOHNSON was yesterday morning discharged from custody, Capt CALL, of the Fourth District, having satisfied himself that there was no charge against him.

The parties to this affair are all Irishmen, and those injured had never seen their assailant before. The act was committed without any provocation, as far as we are able to learn, other than what is here stated.

CHARLES JOHNSON (dead,) was 17 years of age, and a blacksmith by trade. ROBERT JOHNSON is 25 years old, a japanner by trade. PATRICK MCDONOUGH, 18 years old, is an apprentice to Messrs. PRENTICE & Co., hatters, Raymond-street.

The knife found had the point broken off, which it was supposed might be in one of the injured parties. He was asked in the cells what kind of a knife his was, and he replied that if the one they wanted to know about had the point broken off it was his; and when presented to him, covered with blood, said that he owned the knife, and could tell it if covered six inches in blood. During the day yesterday he changed his manner somewhat, and pretended not to know for what crime he was detained. The assailed parties are said to have been sober, although they acknowledge to having drank one glass of liquor apiece during the evening. When MCGOSMAN was arrested he was not intoxicated, but evidently had been—his associates also. As the case now appears this is one of the most atrocious murders that has ever happened in our midst.

Yesterday afternoon a *post mortem* examination was held on the body of CHARLES JOHNSON, but nothing additional of importance was elicited than what we have already stated.

Coroner REDDING summoned a Jury, who viewed the body and will commence the investigation to-day.

Desperate Assault.

The Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn, sent an aged woman named HARDEMAN, 65 years of age, to the City Hospital yesterday, suffering from injuries received at the hands of her son, who is said to be insane. Her jawbone was broken, and there were severe contusions about her head and body.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Sixty-two deaths occurred in Brooklyn during the week ending June 30, from the following

DISEASES—Asthma, cancer, casualty, congestion of the brain, croup, debility, delirium tremens, diarrhœa, dropsy, dropsy in the heart, puerperal fever, typhus fever, inflammation of the brain, malformation, measles, pustule malignant, scrofula, soft brain, teething—1 each; suicide, still-born, premature birth, scarlet fever, consumption, congestion of the lungs—2 each; drowned, erysipelas, inflammation of the lungs—3 each; dropsy in the head, marasmus—4 each; cholera infantum—5; consumption—9. Males, 35; females, 27; adults, 25; minors, 37. Total, 62.

☞ There is to be a children's Floral Concert at the Central Congregational Church, Fulton-avenue-corner of Osmond-street, to-night. Good music is expected, and an address from Rev. H. W. PARKER.

☞ STEWART, the pickpocket arrested at the funeral of the "Unknown," on Thursday, was on Friday sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary by Justice DANIEL K. SMITH.

☞ A burglar entered the house of Mr. D. S. PETERS, No. 295 Gold-street, Thursday night, and stole $200 worth of silverware and jewelry.

NEW-JERSEY.

Identified.

The body found on Sunday last floating in the water near the Elysian Fields, has been identified as that of the person known as "Dutch Charley," who was drowned from the Hoboken Ferry boat about five weeks ago.

Resort to Hoboken.

There was an immense crowd of visitors to Hoboken yesterday—more than during any previous Sunday this season. A large proportion of them are Germans who visit West Hoboken.

☞ The Trustees of Nassau Hall, have appointed Prof. G. A. MATILE, LL. D., formerly of Neufchatel, as Professor of Civil and Constitutional History.

Great Storm at Milwaukee.

From the Sentinel, June 28.

Our city was visited early yesterday morning with one of the severest thunder storms we ever remember to have seen. There had been one or two showers, attended with thunder and lightning during the night; but the sun rose clear, with the promise of a fair day. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, however, the storm came up in all its wrath and magnificence and for awhile the rain descended, the wind blew, the lightning flashed, and the thunder roared, with scarce a moment's intermission. At times the blast was like a tornado, and the rain came down in perfect floods. Almost at the height of the storm a startlingly vivid flash of lightning was followed instantly by a terrific crash of thunder, and this again, almost without a minute's pause, by the fire bells of the city ringing a loud alarm. The firemen turned out promptly at the summons, in spite of the driving tempest, but fortunately their services were not needed. The lightning had struck the machine shop of Messrs. TALBOT & REEVE, West Water-street, and set fire to some shavings, but the flames were speedily extinguished without damage to the building.

The force of the wind prostrated trees, fences and chimneys on the American House block was blown down, breaking through the roof; and two on Bichard's Block, without doing any damage. A portion of the battlement and a chimney in the "Law Buildings" were blown over, and went crashing through the roof of the next building east, owned by J. B. CROSS; damaging it to the extent of $200. In several of the lumber yards the plank were whirled about by the wind and carried into the river. The chimney on the rear part of Dr. WOLCOTT'S residence, was struck by the lightning and knocked into "smithereens." On Jackson-street, near Huron, a hundred feet or more of plank sidewalk was neatly ripped up and carried bodily across the street. Two small houses on Spring-street were turned completely round. Any quantity of window lights were blown in by the violence of the tornado. The streets, especially those having a considerable declivity, resembled mountain torrents. After the storm subsided, and throughout the day, the air continued hot and sultry and the clouds at nightfall seemed to promise another storm.

Fiendish Murder near Fulton, Mo.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, writing from Fulton on the 25th of June, says:

A most violent act was committed on the person of ROBERT NEWSOM, of this County, on Saturday night last, 23d inst., at his residence, eight miles south of this. He was murdered by one of his own slaves, a negro woman, in the kitchen—supposed some time during the night—and his body entirely consumed by fire in the kitchen fire-place, and the ashes taken up next morning and deposited in the back yard. His body appears, so far as discovery can be made, to have been entirely consumed, except a few small bones, found in the pile of ashes, including a part of his skull bone and the extremities of some of his fingers. The murder was committed without any sufficient cause, so far as I can hear. Mr. NEWSOM was an old citizen of the County, about sixty years of age, and very active and energetic in his business. He possessed a valuable farm, and had accumulated a very handsome estate. The woman confessed to the murder on Sunday (yesterday,) evening, and is in the hands of the law.

LATER.—Mr. NEWSOM, when the family retired, was left at his table reading a newspaper. None of the family heard any disturbance during the night, although the kitchen was within a few feet of the dwelling. He was absent at breakfast on Sunday morning, (yesterday,) and the family, for the first time, became alarmed, and called in the neighbors, who continued to look for him until the afternoon, when suspicion fell on the woman, who confessed, and showed the ash pile, where the remnant of bones were found. The ash pile had not before been noticed, and would not have been, if she had not directed attention to it.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 27, by Rev. Jas Mitchell, at his residence, No. 171 East 16th st., Mr. GEORGE S. HUBWELL, of Essex, Conn., to Miss SARAH JANE MORTIMER, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 30, by Rev. S. T. Spear, D. D., DONALD MURRAY, Esq., of New-York, to MARY ELLEN, daughter of Thos Bertcons, Esq., of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 28, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, ROBERT L. CUMMING, of New-York, to MARION HELEN STRACHAN, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, suddenly, on Saturday evening, June 30, at the residence of his parents, No 151 West 24th st., HENRY J., only son of William Henry and Martha M. Hall, aged 13 months and 9 days.

His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., where funeral services will be held.

In this City, on Sunday, July 1, FREDERICK ALFRED aged 2 years, 3 months and 10 days, the youngest son of Dr. J. and Mrs. A. E. Ranney.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No 40 East 28th st., on Monday, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday, June 30, RICHARD SCYDAM, merchant of this City, in the 71st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Thomas' Church, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M. His friends and those of his sons-in-law Cortlandt Palmer, O. De Forest Grant and Matthew P. Read, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, June 29, JOHN W. ASHLEY, orphan son of James M. and Emma Ashley, aged 7 years.

In this City, on Saturday morning, June 30, EDWARD B. ROCHEFORT, merchant, of the firm of Rochefort & Stewart, aged 29 years.

His friends and those of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier 16th st., at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, this day, (Monday,) the 2d inst.

In this City, on Monday, June 25 at No. 221 6th av., JOHN CALDWELL, aged 2 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Saturday, June 30, Mrs. ELEANOR JONES, in the 68th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Cranberry, N. J., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 1, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, aged 22 years, of the firm of Wheelwright & Co.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, G. Wheelwright, No. 198 Washington-st., on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

At Cold Spring Harbor L. I., on Saturday, June 30, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, THOS. HARRISON, of the firm of Harrison & Fleet, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Cold Spring, L. I., on Monday, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock. Cars leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 10, where carriages will be in waiting. Cars return from Cold Spring at 3 o'clock.

At Westbury, L. I., on Friday, June 29, CECILIA M. CONKLIN.

At Cincinnati, on Wednesday, June 20, of cholera, AARON B. NICHOLS of New York, aged 57 years.

At New-Orleans, on Thursday, June 28, Mrs. MARIA, wife of Mr. Walter A. Peck, and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Newburg, on Saturday, June 30, DAVID MCLEOD son of David and Mary Jane Campbell, formerly of this City, aged 10 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place at Newburg, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JUNE 30.

$1,400	U. S. 6s '67	119½	10	New-York Cent'l RR.	103
10,000	Ind. State 5s	b90 86½	50	do	100½
5,000	do	b60 86¾	50	do	100½
20,000	do	b30 86	650	do	103
5,000	do	s3 86	100	do	s30 103½
3,000	Virginia 6s	101	75	do	c 103½
10,000	do	b60 101½	50	do	s10 103½
10,000	Louisiana 6s	96	50	do	b10 100
1,000	Harlem 1st M Bs	83	50	do	s10 100
4,000	Erie Cvt. Bs '71	b3 86½	100	do	s30 100½
3,000	Erie Bds. of '85	s3 91½	100	Erie Railroad	51
23,000	Erie Bds. of '75	91½	200	do	s3 51½
5,000	do	b30 91½	200	do	51½
5,000	Albany Ex. Cifs	60	500	do	b60 52
7,000	Hud R 3d M. Bds.	77	200	do	s12m 50
10,000	do	b80 77½	100	do	s60 51½
1,000	Pan. Bds 2d issue	104½	200	do	51½
2,000	N. J. Cen. R. Bds	99	150	do	51
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	84½	950	do	s3 51½
5,000	do	84½	400	do	b60 52
3,000	Ill. C. R. Fd Bs w p	82½	100	do	s3 52
3,000	Ill. Freeland Bds.	87	100	do	s30 52
6,000	T. & A. 1st Mg. Bs	81½	225	do	52½
10,000	Ft. Wayne & Sc. bds	73½	50	do	s10 52
138	Ocean Bank	85	200	Harlem Railroad	s3 29½
18	Howard Bank	100½	220	do	29½
9	Commonwealth Bank	100	300	do	b60 29½
750	Nic. Transit Co.	s30 17½	100	Reading Railroad	s30 93½
200	do	s3 17½	250	do	s3 93½
200	Canton Co.	27½	69	Hudson River R. R.	94
200	do	b60 27½	50	Mich Cen. & R bds	102
60	do	s10 27½	50	Mich S & N Ia R.R.	79
40	do	27½	100	Ill Central R. R.	s60 97½
15	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	112	50	do	s3 97½
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	29	26	Clev & Pittsb'g R. R.	59
100	do	b60 28½	100	do	b3 59½
760	do	c 29	3	do	b3 60
200	do	29½	14	Gal & Chicago R. R.	108
250	do	b3 29½	150	Clev & Toledo R. R.	93½
50	Chic. and R. I. R. R.	97½	200	do	b15 93½
30	Panama Railroad	106½	50	do	s30 93½

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	Louisiana 6s	95½	200	Nic'us Transit Co.	b60 17½
10,000	Virginia 6s	101½	50	Galena & Chic R. R.	108
10,000	do	b60 101½	60	do	b30 108½
1,000	California 7s	91	12	Mich Cent. R. R.	101
9,000	Erie Bonds of '75	91½	100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	29½
1,000	Erie Con Bds. '71	84½	200	do	s60 29½
8,500	Ill. C R.R. Bds	85	100	do	b3 29½
5,000	do	b20 85½	100	do	s30 29½
2,000	do	s30 85	100	do	b10 29½
35,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	88	100	do	29½
20,000	do	b60 88½	150	Erie Railroad	s10 52
200	Nic'us Transit Co.	b10 17½	200	do	s30 52½
100	do	s3 17½	400	do	s60 52½
200	do	b4 17½	100	Reading Railroad	93½
100	do	b30 17½	200	do	b30 93½
100	do	b3 17½			

MONDAY, July 2—A. M.

The week just closed, like its predecessor, was an active one in Wall-street in Stock operations. The fluctuations were more frequent and prices less regular, while the aggregate business was scarcely so large. The course of the market for nearly all State and Railway Bonds was in favor of an advance, and prices closed on Saturday afternoon, higher on Virginia Stock by 1½ ℘ cent.; on Missouris, 1 ℘ cent; Tennessees, 1; Louisianas, 2; Californias 1, and Indianas 2 ℘ cent. The rise in Illinois Central Bonds was 1½ on the regulars and 5 ℘ cent. on the free land issue; on Wabash Valley Bonds 5 ℘ cent., on Terre Haute and Alton 8 ℘ cents. 3 ℘ cent., and on Panamas 2½@3 ℘ cent. The Bonds of the New-York Central line of the Erie Road were firm and in good request at the previous week's rates, notwithstanding the continued disagreement between the two Companies which somewhat unsettled speculation in their shares, and created something of a panic near the close of the week in nearly all Road shares. The Western Roads, however, closed on Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 5 ℘ cent. higher than on Saturday week. Cleveland and Pittsburg recovered 10 ℘ cent. and sold freely at 60. Advice was received on Saturday that the Company had declared a half yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent. in the unsold Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company at par, leaving a surplus of $50,000 on the net earnings. The dividend is equal to 3½ or 3½ ℘ cent. The general market closed on Saturday afternoon firm; Erie and New-York Central within a small fraction of the rates of Saturday week, and Reading 1 ℘ cent. dearer. The Bond list decidedly strong.

We had hoped this morning to present the official Custom-House results of the Export and Import trade at this port for the fiscal or Treasury year, which closed on Saturday afternoon. But the tables, owing to the intervention of Sunday, could not be completed at the Custom-House in season. The Foreign Import business of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted to $3,611,345, against $2,699,982 the corresponding week of last year. This comparatively large sum total of entries has enhanced the regular Sub-Treasury balance, which in the absence of any considerable disbursements, stood on Saturday afternoon, $1,956,795, against $1,307,541 at the close of the previous week. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $938,641, against $1,667,620 the same week in 1854, and of Specie, including $533,060 by the Havre steamers on Saturday, the Export was $1,338,983, against $500,000 same week last year.

New-York Daily Times.

ANTI-PROHIBITION.

GREAT MEETING IN THE PARK.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Speeches of L. B. Shepard, Hon. J. Sutherland, Gen. Nye, Gen. Walbridge, Capt. Rynders, &c.

RESOLUTIONS, &c.

A "grand mass meeting," pursuant to advertisement, was held last night in the Park. It was composed, "without distinction of party,"—if the advertisement might be trusted—of those citizens of New-York who were opposed to the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and the call for the meeting, according to the same authority, was signed by over 10,000 of said citizens, the Committee of Arrangements numbering some eighty prominent men.

Around the platform erected in the front of the City Hall, as early as 6 o'clock a crowd began to gather, although the hour of 7 was the advertised time of commencement. When such of the Committee as were willing or able to be present, came upon the stand, there were, perhaps, from four to five thousand persons congregated. But from all quarters they came dropping in,—the washed and unwashed,—principally the latter; a few with respectable garments, and multitudes with haggard faces, as if they had long encountered the demon Rum, and got worsted in the combat. Still, a more orderly set of men we never saw at any meeting; and when the assemblage had increased to seven or eight thousand people, there was less tumult than we have often witnessed at gatherings of less than a fourth of the number.

On the front of the platform we noticed the following inscriptions:

"I do not fear executive encroachment, but the tyranny of legislative majorities."—JEFFERSON.

"The experience of nations in all periods demonstrates that temperance, like other virtues, is not produced by the law-makers, but by the influence of education, morality and religion."—SEYMOUR.

Ex-Alderman TWEED read the notice calling the meeting, and said that he had been deputed by the Committee of Organization to propose that ex-Mayor ANDREW H. MICKLE should act as President. The motion was carried by acclamation, and Mr. MICKLE accordingly took the Chair. The numbers present began sensibly to increase. Fresh arrivals kept pouring in, and long before the meeting broke up, there could not have been fewer than from ten to twelve thousand persons.

Hon. Mr. O'KEEFE, in commencing the proceedings of the evening, advanced to the front of the platform and said that he had been deputed by the Committee to read the following resolutions for their consideration and approval:

Resolved, That as citizens of the State of New-York, not casting in spiritous liquors as a matter of commerce, we hereby solemnly protest against the late Act of the Legislature of this State, called "The Prohibitory Liquor Law," as *tyrannical*

MONTESQUIEU says, "Every punishment which does not arise from necessity is *tyrannical*."

If public necessity, or public good, called for further regulations or restraints of the sale or use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in *public* places, or on *public* occasions; or for further, or other punishments for their abuse as a beverage, resulting in the *open* and *public* exposure and exhibition of the indecencies of drunkenness, or in the commission of crime; further laws might have been passed for such specific objects, without the violation of any great principle of natural justice, or private individual right and liberty. But this Prohibitory Liquor Law, which, by absolutely prohibiting and making criminal the sale of spiritous liquors and wines, in any place, at all times, in any quantity, to any person, as a beverage, indirectly prohibits and prevents the purchase and the use of them as a beverage, even in the privacy of the citizen's own dwelling, with its novel and most extraordinary provisions for preventing, discovering and punishing any violation of its extraordinary interdicts, was, in our opinion, wholly uncalled for by any public necessity, and is, therefore, *tyrannical*.

Resolved, That so far as the purpose and object of this act is to interdict and prevent us from drinking spirituous liquors and wines as a beverage at all times and in all places—even at home, in our own dwellings—so far as by it any and all use of spirituous liquors as a beverage is prevented, or intended to be prevented, and such appears to be the main object and purpose of the act, by rendering their *lawful* procurement as a beverage impossible, as far as the Legislature had power to legislate over the subject matter,) we solemnly protest against it, not only as tyrannical, but as unconstitutional;—unconstitutional, as not being authorized by the powers of legislation given to the Legislature by the Constitution of this State; the individual private actions of the people of this State, which do not and cannot directly affect others or the Government, but which only directly affect their own individual private characters, conduct or economy, not being the legitimate subject of *Municipal* regulations or laws, but being beyond their control.

It is not true that the only limits to the legislative power of the people of this State are the express restrictions of that power contained in the Constitution of this State and of the United States. It is not true, that upon entering into society a man surrenders all his individual natural rights and liberty. The people of this State, in framing and adopting the written Constitution of this State, did not surrender, and did not intend to surrender, the right to manage their own individual private affairs, in their own way, except so far as their duties and obligations to others, and the protection and security of Government, required.

The Constitution of this State, like the Constitution of the other States, and of the United States, takes for granted the existence and continued inviolability of the great principles of natural justice, of right and wrong, of law, so far as they may be supposed to have been modified by existing Colonial customs and institutions) and of the well-defined, universally acknowledged, true objects and limit of Civil Government, and Municipal Law, as distinguished from Revealed or Natural Law.

Most of the express provisions in these Constitutions, for the protection of the natural rights of the citizen, are restraints upon the admitted or expressly granted legitimate power and subjects of legislation, and were not inserted—and were not necessary to be inserted—to protect him from a violation of these great principles.

Surely, with or without the clause in the Constitution forbidding the taking of private property without compensation, the Legislature would have no right or power to take the property of A and give it to B.

There is nothing in the Constitution expressly forbidding the legalizing of larceny or murder; surely no one would contend that a law doing so would be constitutional.

There may not be any express clause of the Constitution which restrains the passage of a law compelling the citizen to say grace before meal, or forbidding him from eating meat, or prescribing how often he may eat meat, the color of the coat he shall wear, the material of the bed on which he shall sleep; or how often he shall have his hair cut, or shive. Surely any such law would be not only absurd, but *unconstitutional*. Why? Because such a law would not be within the Legislative power given in the Constitution. Legislation, under the general power of legislation in the Constitution, cannot rightfully extend beyond the proper subjects and scope of municipal laws and regulations—as distinguished from revealed or natural laws as understood and defined at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. "Municipal law is a rule of *civil* conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a State."

It is a rule of conduct for a *citizen* in his relations to the Government and to others; it prescribes his duties and obligations to the Government and to others as a citizen, but not his duties and obligations to himself; the latter belong to the natural or revealed law.

It might be difficult to prescribe any limit to the power of the Legislature in forbidding any *open action* which may *directly* injure or affect others if by the force of example only; and even dangerous to assert that there is no *fair* any limit to it; but we think it right to claim and insist that this Act of the Legislature, which undertakes by universal prohibition, to regulate the private character, conduct, and morals of the citizen—to prevent him from *injuring himself*—and which is not justified or pretended to be justified as an act of public policy, for the public good, except so far as their universal prohibition may indirectly and resultingly promote the public good, by promoting the individual private morals and economy of the people of the State, and thus make men better citizens by making them better men, was not authorized by any legislative power given by the Constitution.

We feel called upon to assert these principles in defence of our private rights against these attacks of fanaticism in the form of legislation, justly to be apprehended, and particularly dangerous, where ideas of sin and morals change not only with the revolution of years, but with the revolutions of parties.

Strange that we should so early in our career as a nation be called upon to enunciate and rely upon these principles, against a proceeding of the people themselves, under color of their own written Constitution.

Can it be, that extreme Democracy has a tendency to run into extreme tyranny!

Resolved, That the necessity and constitutionality of laws, enjoining or allowing the abatement of nuisances; the seizure and destruction of infected cargoes; the destruction of noxious weeds, of dogs running at large, interdicting in cities trades or operations injurious to health or offensive to the senses; and other laws of like character and purpose are entirely consistent with the grounds upon which we claim the "prohibitory liquor law" to be tyrannical and unconstitutional; because the nuisance to be abated, and the trade or operation interdicted, are, or are supposed to be, injurious or offensive to others, *without any voluntary concurrent action of such others*—but alcohol, of itself, is not a nuisance; nor can any force of words, even in a statute, change the physical or chemical nature of a thing, and make that a nuisance, which in its nature is strikingly curative and antiseptic. Spiritous liquor is not and cannot be injurious or offensive to any one, unless he drinks it. If any one is injured by it, it is an injury *he brings upon himself* by his *own voluntary action*. Laws for the abatement of nuisances are rational and just, "on the principle that every person ought so to use his property as not to injure his neighbor," but the personal right and liberty to act, and to use your own, so as not to injure or offend your neighbor, is as strong and sacred as the obligation not to injure him or his property.

If the indirect resulting injury to society from the individual members thereof, voluntarily injuring themselves by the use of spiritous liquors or wine as a beverage, justifies their absolute prohibition as a beverage, we do not see, why any supposed personal injury from the use of tea, or coffee, or even meat would not authorize the absolute prohibition of the use of the tea, or coffee or meat.

Resolved, That the act itself acknowledges the justice and correctness of these views.

The declared object of the act is to prevent the use of wines and spiritous liquors as a beverage. Then, why not directly prohibit the drinking of wines and spiritous liquors as a beverage? No! that would be too *open* and bold an attack upon private rights. But the act undertakes to do, and does do, *covertly*, and in a round-about way, by a succession of the most extraordinary and anomalous provisions, (to the extent even of declaring wine, which the Act itself shows is consecrated by a holy sacrament, a nuisance,) that which it dare not do openly; thus making a palpable acknowledgment of the sacredness of private rights, and adding to its gross attack upon those rights, the infamy of *cowardice*.

Resolved, That we entertain no very high opinion of *abstract* morality, consisting of words merely.

We acknowledge and regret the evils resulting from the intemperate use of ardent spirits. As philanthropists it is our duty to prevent and alleviate those evils in every legitimate and proper manner, and to every justifiable extent. But, in our opinion, one successful, unjustifiable legislative attack upon private rights under the cry of this wordy abstract morality, urged on by fanatical zeal, would do a greater injury to humanity by destroying the confidence of the world in free Constitutional Government, than has been caused by wine since the day of Noah.

Resolved, That we are opposed to this law, as a slander upon the people of this State; being a direct legislative declaration that the people of this State are not capable of managing their own private affairs and conduct; and as inconsistent with their claimed capacity for Free Government.

Strange, that the people themselves should declare that they can safely be trusted with the right to make laws, and to elect Judges to construe and execute those laws, but cannot be trusted with wine or spiritous liquor in their own houses.

Resolved, As the citizens of the City of New-York, we regard this law, not only as unconstitutional, but as a violation of the chartered rights of the City, and as a wanton and uncalled for attack upon the business prosperity of a large class of our citizens from whom the State has heretofore drawn a large portion of its revenue. Instead of preventing pauperism and crime, as its title would indicate the intention of this law to be, we believe that the sudden and violent destruction of business employing some 300,000 persons, thus forcing them to crowd into other occupations at a time when there are more workers in every branch of business than work, would be to increase these evils in the community rather than to diminish or prevent them.

Resolved, That whatever may be the just grounds for opposing this law, we advise no *forcible* resistance; on the contrary, we deprecate it. Our appeal for a redress of the wrong must be, first, to the Judges; next to the ballot-box.

We have confidence in the intelligence and discretion of the public authorities authorized to enforce this law, and that conscious of the grave doubts existing of its constitutionality in the minds of eminent jurists, they will await the decision of the highest judicial tribunals before involving in destruction millions of property, to the ruin of individuals, and the eventual and serious responsibility of the City Treasury.

Resolved, That we believe the Prohibitory Law violates the express private rights guaranteed by the Constitution, violates the just rights of person and property, and seriously affects the prosperity of the City of New-York. We earnestly invite all political parties to denounce it in their organized committees and conventions; and we pledge ourselves to vote against every candidate, directly or indirectly, in upholding or countenancing such oppressive legislation.

Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON was the first speaker. He addressed the assemblage with much vigor, and placed before them in a plain and emphatic manner the leading arguments on which the antagonists of the Prohibitory Law base their opposition to its enactments. He was followed by Judge SUTHERLAND, who was introduced amid loud applause. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met to express our opinion of an act of domestic tyranny. Could there be a more fitting occasion, than on the eve of our annual National Celebration of the day when we first threw off foreign tyranny and became free Americans? [Cheers.] We have met to resist a law, an obnoxious law; a law which we deem to be a gross, tyrannical and unconstitutional infringement of our private individual rights, but even in such a meeting, even in opposing the law, we will serve the cause of law, and order, and Government; for we will neither counsel or countenance any disorder, violence, or force. We oppose the law, but we oppose it by reasoning, not by force; we peaceably, quietly, through the Press, by resolutions and addresses, appeal to the people of the State, to redress the wrong which they themselves have committed. We oppose calm reasoning to passion and prejudice—the holy, calm voice of truth and justice, to the vociferous cry of fanatical zeal and blind bigotry.

The resolutions which you have adopted, and which were read a few moments since, without going into the particulars of the many grossly obnoxious and outrageous features of this law, are mainly directed to the principle of this law, and of all laws of like character, which undertake to regulate a citizen's duty to himself, and not his duties to others or to the Government. These resolutions speak and look to the future, as well as to the present. While they contain full expression of our sense of the injustice of this act of Prohibition, they express also, a firm determination to resist the law, by the calm force of reasoning, and in all peaceable and legal ways, and if they and this meeting answer no other purpose, they will show the future that we were conscious of our rights, stood up to them, and defended them—not by force and violence, but by an appeal to the "sober second thought" of the people themselves, who passed the law.

I am not in the habit, when I address popular assemblies, of committing to writing what I may have to say, but on an occasion like this—a meeting called to resist a law, I am extremely careful what I say. [Note.—It may be advisable to state that up to this stage of his address the speaker had been referring frequently to copious notes.] I am, he continued, a law and order man, and this is the first meeting I have ever attended whose object was to oppose a law. Now, I deprecate all violence; I deprecate all force. In the name of God let us appeal to ourselves—to the people themselves—or first, to the judges and next to the people, to reverse this odious act of tyranny. [Cheers.] I believe it is beyond the power of your Legislature to do what they have undertaken to do. I believe that is the last sentiment about the matter that we ought to express.

After some further observations, the burden of which was the necessity for opposing the law, but opposing it by lawful means, as being the best means of preserving their rights and maintaining their character as American citizens, the speaker retired.

General JAMES W. NYE, on being presented by the Chairman, was received with vociferous and prolonged cheers. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—It is one of the beauties of our political system that we are authorized and permitted, nay, even required to discuss with entire freedom and frankness, all or any of the acts of Legislation which our Representatives may see fit to pass. In an entire kindness of spirit, with no desire to find fault with any body, we come up here upon the eve, yes, rather upon the dawn of a law that will be attempted to be enforced, to meet here in solemn council in order to state our views in relation to that enactment.

Now let it not be understood that in taking this stand here, we come here to listen to or to speak one word in favor of intemperance. [Cheers.] I would that not another father's hopes should be blasted; I would that not another mother's heart should be wrung; or a sister's eye made to weep over the havoc of intemperance. We come not here as advocates for intemperance, but we come here as advocates for temperance in all things—in legislation as well as in the indulgence of any appetite we possess. [Cheers.] We come here simply as citizens to express our dissent to this enactment; and in this country, where so many thousands form so important a part in our Government, it seems to me that our voices ought not to be powerless. [Hear, hear and cheers.] Now, I will lay down one principle to start with: that no woman was ever made virtuous by legislation. [Loud laughter and cheering.] I assume that morals of every kind are the result of education, not of legislation. [Cries of "Good; that's it."] Starting then, upon that ground, adhering firmly to that doctrine, let me see whether the present law is not a direct attempt to make men moral by coercion.

I assume that that legislation is vain and worse than nought that goes in advance of public sentiment. [Cheers.] While I do not assume by any means that the large majority of the people are intemperate or advocate intemperance, I do assume that they are all, or a great majority of them, in favor of temperence, and believe at the same time that if you attempt to legislate upon what a man shall eat, or drink, or wear, or what he shall say, you have attempted a thing that the whole history of legislation proves to be abortive. [Loud cheers.]

We have a variety of moral statutes—let me name some of them. We have a statute against profane swearing; we have a statute against the commission of acts of adultery; we have various statutes making it penal to do this thing and that, yet they are openly disregarded, treated as though they never were written, or enacted, or printed; and that induces the thing—an open disregard for statutory enactment. [Loud cheers.] What does this law do? Why, do they not say that if I drink a glass of spirits I shall be criminally punished? In the language of these resolutions, I say that it was a piece of sheer cowardice, and they dare not pass such an enactment. They make it penal for you to sell, and they make me a thief to drink. [Laughter and cheers.] They make one-half of God's creation cheats and the other half liars. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

I am opposed to such legislation. [A Voice—No wonder.] This statute promises that no man, unless he be of good moral character, and will swear that he don't drink spirits as a beverage himself, shall be allowed to sell it for mechanical or medicinal purposes. Now, I want to tell you one effect it will have in this hot season—it will make nine-tenths of all the citizens deplorably sick—[cheers and laughter]—and it will give the most overgrown monopoly to those persons of good moral character to administer to them that ever was witnessed in the world. [Renewed laughter and cheers.

I repeat, that it will make you and me pretend to be sick when we are well; and it will give to the retailer—this man of good moral character—a most magnificent monopoly. Away, then, fellow-citizens, with your medical diplomas! Away with all "modern quackery"! This whisky-seller will have more patients than you all. Again, this law provides that it shall be penal to sell any liquors that are manufactured here. Now, not being much of a Native American, if I have a spark of the leaning at all in me, it is for home-made whisky. [Laughter and cheers.] I want to know where these wiseacres found the principle—through which glass they looked, to observe that it was less intoxicating to drink imported spirits than home-made? [Cheers.] I want to know where these moralists read their code of morals for authority to say that whisky was any the less whisky because it had been brought from the other side of the water? I want to know where and in what school they studied the interests of their fellow-citizens when they decided that the broad acres of corn and of rye and of oats that are raised here shall be allowed to rot in the ground for want of a market, while the barren lands are made fruitful from the profits they make in importing that liquor, the produce of the same stuff they make and send here in adulterated state! I want to know when did they learn that it was necessary to propose to paralyze the arm of American industry for the purpose or giving to the foreigner a complete monopoly to minister to the drinking appetite of men here?

The speaker next adverted to the means by which the law ought to be resisted. He deprecated force, and recommended a bold, open, manly resistance as the only way to test its validity. [Cheers.] He should say publicly to the ministers of this law, "I shall violate this statute, and incur its penalties." He would say of himself, that he never drank enough to intoxicate him; and he hoped that every one of his audience would say so. [Cheers.] He should say to this Legislature that enacted this law, "Gentlemen, it is in vain, it is in vain to attempt to legislate upon the appetites of men." [Cries of "Yes, sir," "Yes, sir-ee," and loud hoorays.] No, the core lay deeper than legislation. It lay on their hearthstones and his; it layin their example and their precept; it lay in moral practices and precepts—in learning the young to be temperate for temperance' sake, and virtuous for virtue's sake. [Applause.] A future of morality built upon such a basis would be an enduring structure, and would stand high above all the petty legislation of the day. If there was anything in the world that pained him, it was intemperance.

He called on them to show to the world that they could make themselves better men by disciplining themselves, than could be made of them by the action of any tyrannical legislation. [Cheers.] He called on them, every one of them, to be a living, moving example—a living, moving, traveling sign—that they needed no such legislation. When that time should come the folly of legislators would cease; and the wisdom of this mass, around and before him, making a portion of the entire mass of our State, would be an enduring monument of the fact that there existed no necessity for such legislative action.

A VOICE—Three cheers for General NYE.

Three tremendous cheers were given, amid which the speaker retired.

Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD was introduced amid loud manifestations of welcome. It gave him great pleasure, he said, to concur in those expressions of sentiment which they were giving to the country and to the State, to-night. They had met here for a purpose, the highest, perhaps, that any free men could assemble to accomplish—he meant the defence of the Constitution—of that Constitution which protected every right that was dear to us. It protected life; it protected liberty; it protected property. There was nothing which did not depend for its protection upon the Constitution of the State, and the Constitution of the country. That Constitution was assailed. It was assailed by those who claimed that they were doing great service to the cause of morality in attacking the fundamental law of the land. They propose to begin a great reform; and they begin that reform by the confiscation of vast amounts of property which are entitled to the protection of the Constitution. No legislature under heaven, claiming to be civilized, and having a regard for individual rights, had commenced any act claiming to be a great reform by the confiscation of private property. When the Government of Great Britain determined to abolish Slavery in the West India Islands, the first thing they did was to secure the payment of over $100,000,000 to those who owned the slaves.

Our modern reformers, however, had adopted a different course. But the people had met here to-night to say, what he thought every fair man would concede—that no great reform was to be accomplished by the invasion of individual rights—[loud cheers]—and by the destruction of constitutional property. Did any one, he asked, of those who attempted to vindicate this Prohibitory law, meet the argument that it was unconstitutional? Not one. The argument was too clear. And he, (the speaker,) would take the risk of sitting down with any fair-minded man, he did not care who he might be, and with the Constitution as their chart and guide, convince him that the Prohibitory Liquor law was flagrantly unconstitutional. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

The learned gentlemen went on at some length, and with much force, to comment upon those features of the law which seemed to him most at variance with the Constitutions both of the State and Union. This was the issue to which he called upon those who disliked the law to hold their opponents. By that means they would carry their contest to a successful result. Those who thought to strike at the sacred rights of men through a violated Constitution, would be yet ashamed to acknowledge that they were ever guilty of such an attempt, whilst those who sustained that Constitution derived fresh courage and fresh vigor from their former fortitude, and consoled by their memories of the past and fair hopes of the future, would transmit to their children their share, humble though it might be in the great contest in vindication of constitutional liberty. [Reiterated cheers.]

General WALBRIDGE then appeared on the stand. He denounced the Prohibitory law as most iniquitous and tyrannical, but he earnestly pressed upon all its opponents the duty of being temperate in their opposition, deliberating with reason concerning it, knowing that there was a power more omnipotent than law—the power of public opinion; the power of the people in their organized meetings. For that reason he would not counsel resistance to the law, knowing that the moral force of popular opinion would be sufficient to put it down. He was no lawyer, and could give no legal opinion about it constitutionally, but he was a man, and he knew that the law infringed the freedom of the citizen. He would submit a question to the meeting. Would his hearers constitutionally, but firmly, resist that law at the ballot-box? [Cries of "Yes, Yes."] Our National Anniversary was approaching, and the pulsations of our political sentiment beat more ardently as that day drew near its dawn. Suppose the Judges of the State, after that great day, were to declare the law to be Constitutional, what was to be done? Why, they must wait till the Ides of November, and revoke the law at the ballot-box, so that when the next Legislature met it should be composed of the right stamp of men, who would repeal, in our Legislative halls, the only law upon our statute book which conflicted with the manhood and dignity of the citizen.

Vociferous shouts were here raised for Capt. RYNDERS, and presently that gentleman, red in the face, as if he had fought his way through the crowd, pitched himself upon the platform.

He said he did not expect to get an invitation to speak; and now that he had undertaken to speak, he did not know at what point to begin. Enough had been said about the unconstitutionality of the law. All that they perfectly understood, because it had been instilled into them by legal gentlemen of eminent qualification, renowned in the law. But he would make a comparison that would, perhaps, make them understand his meaning as well as if he spoke legally. And the comparison was none other than this, that the present meeting could compare—with perhaps the exception of one or two—with any meeting ever held in that Park.

The Know-Nothings met here the other night and called it a great meeting, but this far greater meeting is a meeting of the Know-Somethings, for they know what they are met to protest against—a legislative act which invades social, civil and religious rights. It would be natural to suppose, in a country boasting of a Republican Government, that no Government could be found despotic enough to pass a Prohibitory Law. Look at the despotism which we say exists in England, and see how her worst acts compare with this last act of this much vaunted Country of Freedom. Suppose Queen VICTORIA or her Parliament should pass a law that John Bull should not drink half-and-half, what would be the consequence? Why the Queen's throne would not be safe. It would be more than her Crown would be worth. The English people wouldn't stand it, and neither should Americans. It had been truly said that we were a law-abiding people. And the best evidence of that fact was the display in the Park to night. There was not less than 15,000 people assembled, and they had none of them a desire to break the law. They had met peacefully to resist it, and would abide the issue. But, continued the Captain, if we cannot repeal it, why, we must either move to New-Jersey or we must fight. [Loud and protracted cheering.] My friends, said RYNDERS, I don't advise a fight, because we can whip our opponents at the ballot-box. But if all remedies fail, it will be well enough to fight.

However, as the best legal authorities have found the law to be unconstitutional, there will be no necessity for fighting. A peaceful home is all we desire, for if the law is not repealed, it will become a nullity, and after ages will regard it as one of the most fanatical acts ever passed in the nineteenth century. The thousands around me, are come like myself to protest against the invasion of our neighbors' rights which is authorized by this law. The invasion of their rights is the invasion of their own. The Emperor of Russia may command the lives of his subjects, but he dare not put a stop to their lager bier. He may order them to the knout but he must not stop their pipe.

The clergy referred to the Bible. Well, he had read it a little, and found no passages recommending abstinence from liquor; on the contrary, he found a paper in Ecclesiastes commending a man to drink that he might remember his grief no more.

And where (continued the Captain) was the wisdom of those wiseacres in admitting imported liquor, and excluding that of home manufacture? American ale, cider or whisky, was to be destroyed that the foreigner might import his ale, cider and whisky, and flourish at the expense of Americans.

The whole policy of the law was wrong. If a man got drunk no sober man was to drink; but suppose a clergymen committed adultery were they to do away with Churches and ministers? If one educated man committed forgery, were they to abolish schools and decree reading and writing? The speaker concluded by saying, that as he did not intend to go to New-Jersey and would not fight against the law, he would vote only for such men as would repeal it. He retired amid loud and continued cheers.

Judge MORTON, of Georgia, was the next speaker. He said that he had been addressing a crowd for a long time from the other side of the platform, and was therefore hoarse and unfit to commence anew. The people on this side of the stage had no idea of the size of the meeting. It found its end at the end of the Park, in the south, beyond the Fountain, while on the north, it was arrested by the City Hall. On the east it stretched towards the rising sun, and went towards the setting in the west.

This was no gathering of mischievous fanatics, or of spies or informers: it was a meeting of the masses of the people. The constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law had yet to be tested in the Courts, and when the Fourth of July arrived he would advise that one prominent case be taken, say COLEMAN of the Astor House, TREADWELL of the St. Nicholas, or Captain FRENCH; let the authorities set to work upon that; let that go through the circuit of the Courts and be carried up to the Supreme Court. His word for it the citizens would be ready to abide by that decision.

What was the use of burdening the Court with thousands of cases, when one case would involve the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law as it stood?

The President next introduced

Hon. THOMAS J. MUNDAY, who said that he, also, had been addressing a large assemblage on the other side of the platform. It was, however, his duty to respond to their call. He had been a member of the Legislature which passed the Prohibitory Law, and he could say, with truth, that it was passed by a set of the most fanatical hypocrites that ever disgraced a Legislature. They were mostly from the rural districts and had never seen the City till they disappeared at Blackwell's Island. He would tell them that New York did not ask the bill. Let them remember how nearly SEYMOUR came being elected. When he was in the Legislature, before the bill was passed, he begged them to submit the question to the people—Maine Law or no Maine Law—but they were too cunning to do that. As the law is passed, we are in duty bound to respect it so far as it goes, but when we take into consideration that our best jurists have declared it to be unconstitutional, we will submit it to the decision of our Courts and get rid of it as early and as easily as we can, taking care to send to the next Legislature men who would show the moral fanatics that the City of New-York must and should be respected.

Colonel JEWETT, of Maine, was the last speaker. There was more than one intemperance; there was intemperance in legislation, as well as intemperance in appetite—worse than all was the intemperance of temperance. The people were to blame for putting into power the set of fanatics who had passed the bill. The Emperor of the French was stigmatized as a despot, but he was not half so despotical as our legislature. The clergy had divided their garments by descending into the arena of politics. They were like women who had lost their virtue, and were now only fit to be dragged in the dust. He would not counsel other than legal resistance to the law.

A motion to adjourn was now put. Mr. O'KEEFE was loudly called upon, but did not appear, and presently, the President declared the meeting adjourned.

During the speeches, ROSEARSON's band, of twenty-five pieces, played national and patriotic airs.

The vast mass of people, which by this time numbered 13,000 or 14,000, began to disperse, and in a quarter of an hour the Park was restored to its usual quiet appearance.

LIQUOR.

Mayor Hall's Order on the Liquor Law.

The following is Mayor HALL'S Message to the Police Department of Brooklyn on the Liquor Law:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 29, 1855.

To the Police Department of the city of Brooklyn:

The near approach of the day when the new policy of our State in relation to the traffic in intoxicating drinks is to become operative, and the position I hold as the chief executive officer of the city, whose express duty it is to see that the laws are enforced, combine to render it eminently proper that I should address you in relation to that policy and point out the new duties to devolve upon yourselves in giving it its full effect.

It is needless for me to express to you my sentiments in respect to the propriety of the enactment so soon to take effect, inasmuch as those sentiments have been long well known in the community and cannot have escaped your attention; suffice it to say, that I confidently look forward to the most benign results; to the welfare and happiness of the community, from the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this statute.

On and after the Fourth day of July next the keeping for sale and the selling of intoxicating liquors except by the persons, in the manner and for the purposes authorized, and in the cases specially excepted by the provisions of the new Law or allowed by the laws and treaties of the United States, will become wholly unlawful and criminal, and all liquors kept in violation of that law are by its express provision declared to be a public nuisance.

The persons by whom, and the manner and purposes in and for which, Liquors may be lawfully kept for sale and sold, are as follows:

It may be kept for sale and be sold,

1st. By the importer of the same for any purpose in the original package in which it was imported, *and in no other manner*.

2d. By the persons who shall become specially authorized pursuant to the second section who may keep and sell in the premises and place particularly designated and described in the written declaration on oath or affirmation of such persons, filed in the offices of the County Clerk and City Clerk, and it may be sold by such person only in the following cases:

1. To any person of the age of twenty-one years, being of good character for sobriety, provided the person selling the same shall have good reason to believe and shall believe that the same is intended by the purchaser to be used for mechanical, chemical, medicinal, or sacramental purposes, and not to be sold, disposed of or given away or to be drank on the premises, and

2. To any person authorized to sell the same as in said section, provided,

3. By any person where cider shall be the liquor sold, and when the same shall be sold in the quantities of at least ten gallons. But in this case no part of the cider so sold shall be drank on the premises of the seller, and any such drinker or a repurchase by the seller of any portion of the cider sold, shall subject the seller to the penalties provided by the act.

4. By the manufacturer of alcohol or of pure wines from grapes grown by him when such alcohol or wine shall be the liquor sold.

5. By the importer of foreign liquors when such liquors shall be kept or sold *in the original packages* in which the same were imported.

The provisions of the act do not apply to the manufacture, keeping or sale of burning fluids of any kind, perfumery, essences, drugs, varnishes, nor any other article which may be composed in part of alcohol or other spirituous liquors if not adapted to use as a beverage nor intended to be used as a beverage or in evasion of this act.

Intoxicating liquor may also be kept *but not for sale* in any dwelling house in which or in any part of which no tavern, store, grocery, shop, boarding or victualling house or room for gambling, dancing, or other public amusement or recreation of any kind is kept, or in any church or place of worship for sacramental purposes; or in any place where either any chemical, mechanical or incidental art requiring the use of liquor is carried on as a regular branch of business, or while in actual transportation from one place to another, or stored in a warehouse prior to reaching the place of its destination. It may also be lawfully kept in any bonded warehouse within the limits of the State.

All liquors held at the time of his insolvency by any authorized liquor seller, who shall become insolvent, may also be sold by legal process to any other authorized liquor seller, and the legal representatives of any deceased person who, at the time of his decease, was an authorized liquor seller, may sell such liquors as may come into their possession as the property of such deceased person, to any person authorized by the act to sell liquor.

Every other keeping or selling of liquor *of any kind*, or in any quantity, will be unlawful, and it is made your express duty by the law to seize and store such liquor and to arrest the offender in the following cases:

1. Whenever such unlawful keeping or sale shall come under your personal observation

2. Whenever any lawful warrant or process authorizing and requiring such seizure or arrest shall be placed in your hands for service.

In the first of these cases you will be authorized and required to arrest the offender and to seize such liquors as are unlawfully kept, at the time and place of the commission of the offence, together with the vessels in which the same are contained, and it will also be your duty in every such case, to make complaint on oath against the person arrested, and to prosecute such complaint to judgment and execution.

In the *second* case you will be authorized and required to search the place and seize the liquors, which are particularly described in the warrant given you.

Whenever any liquors shall be seized by you under any provisions of the law, it is made your duty, except in cases where the owner thereof shall have been arrested, forthwith to give written notice to such owner or his agent, if known, of the seizure of such liquors, and in such notice the liquor together with the vessels containing the same, must be described as near as may be, and the name of the magistrate by whom the warrant was issued, or in case of arrest or seizure without warrant, the name of the magistrate before whom you have taken the person arrested, and also your own name and residence, and the time of such seizure. This notice may be served by delivering it to the owner or his agent, personally, or by leaving it at his last or usual place of residence, with a person of mature age residing on the premises. If the owner or his agent cannot be found, and his place of residence shall not be known to you, the notice shall be served by delivering it to any person of mature age residing or being employed in the place on which the liquor seized was contained, or if no such person can be found, then by posting the same in a conspicuous place upon the outer door of the place where the liquor was found; and in such case copies of such notice, containing also a description of the place in which the liquor was found, must be forthwith conspicuously posted in at least three public places within the city. After service and posting of such notices it will be your duty to make a return to the magistrate named in the same, of the time, place and manner of such service and posting.

Whenever any liquor seized and stored by you shall not be adjudged forfeited, it will become your duty to return it to the place where it was seized, but when it shall be adjudged forfeited, and a lawful warrant authorizing the destruction shall have been delivered to you, it will then become your duty to summon the complainant, or such other person as shall be designated in such warrant, and in the presence of such person to execute such warrant, and such person and you must join in making return by affidavit of the time, place and manner of the execution of such warrant, and upon the receipt of such return, the magistrate will deliver to you an execution, under which you must proceed to sell the vessels which contained the liquor, and you must make return of such execution and your proceedings under the same, and of the proceeds of sale to the same magistrate

It is made your duty by the law to serve all processes issued by virtue of the act which may be delivered to you for service.

It is also made your duty whenever you shall see any intoxicated person in any store, hotel, street, alley, highway or place, or disturbing the public peace and quiet, to apprehend such person and take him before some magistrate. If the magistrate shall, after due examination, deem such person too much intoxicated to be examined, or to answer upon oath correctly, and shall direct you so to do, it will be your further duty to convey such person to such jail, lock up, or other safe and convenient place, as shall be designated by the magistrate, and there to keep him until he shall become sober, and thereupon forthwith to take him before the same magistrate, or if he cannot be found, before some other magistrate to be examined according to law. The magistrate who are authorized to take cognizance of offences committed against this act, are, the Justices of the Peace, Police Justices, City Judge and County Judge.

In addition to these duties you will be required to take notice of and report all places in which you have reason to suspect that any violations of the law are committed together with the names of the persons keeping and seen to visit such places.

Should any circumstances which come to your knowledge be sufficient to induce a reasonable belief that any offence has been committed and that the same is within the knowledge of any other person or persons except the supposed offender, you will be required to make complaint on oath, to some magistrate, detailing such circumstances and belief with the name or names of such person or persons.

I have thus in detail stated for your more perfect understanding the cases in which liquor may be sold, and the new duties which are devolved upon you by this law, and I shall look to you for the faithful discharge of those duties.

I am satisfied that the law can be enforced, and that if enforced it will be productive of great benefit, and in my earnest desire and intention as well as my duty to see that it is enforced.

Your faithfulness and vigilance will greatly assist me in the discharge of this duty, your tardiness or remissness will be a great hindrance, a neglect or refusal on your part to perform any duty required of you is by an express provision of the law, declared a misdemeanor, and is punishable by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and in addition thereto, a conviction of any such offence would work a forfeiture of your office. I trust, however, that there is no member of the Police force in this city to whom the terrors of the law are the only incentive to a strict and faithful performance of duty.

GEORGE HALL, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

The French on Liquor.

The French residents of New-York met a while since and addressed a protest against the Prohibitory law to the American public. It is temperate, amicable, sincere to all appearances, and fraternal. It asks "all to descend into the depths of their conscience, to interrogate it loyally, to weigh then the imprescriptible rights of each." That is a proper request, certainly. Let Americans do it, and we anticipate, notwithstanding the protest, a more close and earnest embrace of the principles of the law than ever. Into the depths of their conscience, is the lowest place we wish any liquor-seller to go. It will be a profitable retirement to spend an hour or two there.

How to Treat the Liquor-Sellers on the Fourth.

GENEVA, N. Y., Saturday, June 30, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Fourth of July is at hand, and the "Prohibitory Liquor Law" is then to go into operation. The result will be either beneficial or adverse to the great Temperance cause. It depends chiefly on the conduct of the Temperance men of New-York City, whether the law shall be triumphantly sustained or fall into disuse. Let it be put in large letters before the Temperance men of New-York to do nothing at all on the Fourth, except to hold their congratulatory meetings and rejoicings. Don't attempt a single arrest on that day. Let the people alone *on the Fourth, and next day they will be ready to join in the crusade against rum.* Don't oppose them on the Fourth, and afterwards when their pockets are empty and their heads ache, they will condemn themselves, and wish there was an Anti-Liquor Law. Having nothing to do on the Fourth, those that are fond of liquor will like to have the last drink. If they are not disturbed, it will be the last drink with many who intend then to try and obey the law, thinking it a staff to lean on. But, if Temperance men are injudicious, and interfere on that day, it will prevent the reaction in their favor which is *sure to take place on the 5th*, if the people are let alone and the grog dealers unnoticed until the 5th. "A masterly inactivity" on the Fourth, is the true policy for Temperance men.

T. B.

☞ There was a grand Temperance and Carson League Demonstration at Union Hall last evening. Addresses and a brass band made the exercises go off with spirit.

☞ The Eighteenth Ward Temperance Alliance held its monthly me

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

French Quickstep at the Emperor—A New-Yorker feeds on the Five Points—Curious theme for an American Embassy—Theatricals, &c.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Friday, June 15, 1855.

Frenchmen are becoming impudent. They talk politics in the cars in the presence of individuals whom they know to be English from their conversation, but who may, nevertheless, be perfectly familiar with French. Thus, the other day two Parisians returning to the Capital from Versailles, indulged in a strain of comment upon his Majesty, which, had I been inclined to peach, would have secured them both imprisonment and fine. One of them accused the sovereign of being a *cri-cri*. Now, it may not be an insult to call a man a grasshopper, but it cannot be considered a compliment. The other was more decided in his opinions, and pronounced him a *fier coquin*, which I will render freely by the phrase "unmitigated wretch." These gentlemen both looked appalled when, on leaving the cars, I said to them, "*Messieurs, je suis parfaitement de votre avis*." They have not probably slept since in the fear that I may be a *mouchard*.

During the twenty months of municipal intervention in favor of cheap bread, the sum that the city paid to the bakers was no less that seven and a half millions dollars! The economy to each individual was somewhat over five dollars, and the items composing this formidable total, varied according to the season, from one-quarter to one-half cent a pound. The new plan by which the necessitous may obtain tickets at the Mayor's Office, is to last till the first of July only. According to this, a man must prove himself too poor to pay the full price, also proving the number of mouths he has to feed. The Mayor then delivers him a series of fifteen tickets—one for each day in the fortnight—giving him the right to one pound of bread a day for each mouth, at the reduced rate. The city pays the difference.

Another statistical fact. Recent sales of land upon the Champs Elysées show its average value, in that situation, to be six dollars a foot. This makes the Champs Elysées the third best location in the city, in a money point of view—the Boulevard being first, and the Rue de Rivoli second.

A very serious newspaper, one whose business is with figures, and which would not willingly jest with a column of addition, declares that the whole distance run by the various trains upon the Northern Railroad in 1854, was ninety million miles—as far as from here to the sun! The accountant must have made one of those errors which were so much in vogue about the time of the elections for the Empire—he has introduced a supernumerary cipher, and thus multiplied by ten. Nine million miles is quite as much as the Northern Railroad can claim.

A young lady from New-York the other day ventured upon the dangerous ground of political discussion. The particular subject was the guarantees under deliberation at Vienna. "Why," said she, "I have heard of these Five Points ever since I was a girl; they seem to take a long while to settle." This is in Mrs. Partington's vein, and it is very likely that ill educated lady may have been guilty of the same confusion. Such unwitting plagiarisms and coincidences may often occur 3,000 miles apart. The *Charivari* had a picture some time ago of the Four Points, which were four bayonets—one English, one French, one Turkish, and one *Austrian*. It is not probable that a second edition of the lithograph will be called for.

Would the people of the United States believe the story, if they were told that the dispatch bag for the Embassy in this city, by the Liverpool steamers, often waits for days at London, for an opportunity to come by private hand! The way this business is managed is this: The Purser, or whoever the agent is, on board the steamer, always finds it very easy to forward the diplomatic dispatches by some passenger to London, who delivers them to the dispatch agent there. This gentleman has no other way of expediting the Paris bag, than to find out some traveler proceeding thither and willing to take charge of it. Now this is generally an easy matter, but it often happens at certain seasons, that no eligible opportunity presents. Not a fortnight ago, the bag for Paris remained three days at London. But it is worse, in the case of the outgoing dispatches, which being intended for a certain steamer, must be sent on a given day. It not unfrequently happens, especially at this moment, when all the travel is towards Paris and none from it, that one of the attaches takes the United States dispatches to the railroad, and entrusts them to the first accommodating passenger that offers! I need not point out the inconveniences and dangers of this system. Mr. MASON has complained to our Government, but without effect, and LIVINGSTON & WELLS have offered to express all the diplomatic correspondence for $1,000 a year, but without reply. I will acknowledge that I have some interest in this myself, for the only complete file of the TIMES received in Paris comes in the dispatch bag of the Legation.

A gentleman lately returned from his travels, witnessed a curious scene at the American Embassy at one of the Continental Capitals. A native of the country came in and began to talk, of course, in his own language. *None of the officers of the Legation could understand him.* He then tried them in French, but they understood that no better. Seemingly very much astonished, he prepared for an effort and produced the following detached fragments of broken English:

"Me, ge Morica."

"Me want passport."

"Me, woman (wife) littel girl."

This disjointed statement sufficed to convince the American Embassy that as the man was a foreigner, he had no need of a United States passport, to enter the country; but how were they to tell him so, and how could they make him comprehend that he only required such passports as were necessary to quit Europe? The Secretary of Legation made a brief declaration to that effect in English, but the applicant was no wiser for it.

"Try him in broken English, then, Sam," suggested the second *attaché*.

"I don't know as I can," replied the Secretary; "however, I'll try."

"Foreigners no wants passport."

"Me no give passport to foreigner."

"America, great, free county; no pasaport dere."

"You want de passport for go away Europe; no want de passport for go in America."

This lucid explanation seemed to satisfy the petitioner, for he bowed himself out, saying, "Me glad I come."

It would puzzle me to imagine what means of communication is resorted to at this Embassy, in case the applicants can neither talk nor understand "broken English."

There is an American Consul in France, whose clerk has instructions to "send off" all Frenchmen who can't converse in the Consul's mother tongue.

It is now said that RACHEL will consent to play during the Summer, but her motive is maliciously declared to be no higher than her dissatisfaction at seeing her theatre making more money without her than with her. This would seem to be an impossibility, but it is nevertheless true. On the nights when she plays the receipts always attain the maximum, but a severe reaction is felt on the off nights. When she does not play the receipts maintain an unvarying figure somewhat above the average. Thus RACHEL, performing twice a week, draws a house of $1.000 a night; on the other five nights the receipts are not over $300—making $3,500 for the whole week. The theatre is now doing quite as well as this, if not even better, with two new comedies, which it gives on alternate evenings. You can easily see how the authors of today have no great affection for the great tragedienne. She confines herself principally to the classic repertory, upon which no copyright money is paid; but when she is absent, rusticating or taking a vacation, the living authors have ten per cent. of the receipts, for the performances are then for the most part modern works.

The Jardin d'Hiver announces twenty-five monster balls during the season. MUSARD to lead the orchestra, 120 strong, and CELLARIUS to be Master of Ceremonies and Director of the Dances. The supper table to be 90 feet long. The toilette required will not be a ball dress, but an elegant promenade dress. The ladies of Mabille and Ranelagh will be pretty effectually kept out by the levying a toll of 10 francs upon the fair sex, as well as upon that of which you and I are unworthy members. Still the female portion of the attendance will be composed of damsels whose characters are no better than those of Mabille, but whose pretensions are higher, whose resistance is larger, and whose price is reckoned in louis instead of in francs. The doors open at midnight. The proprietors of *Figaro* would seem to be interested in the enterprise, for every ticket bought at the office of that paper entitles the holder to a three months' subscription gratis.

The Ambigu is preparing to revive DUMAS' play of "Kean," in a view, I suppose, of attracting the English. The Government has taken off the interdict from "Richard Darlington," by the same author, which has been prohibited for two years or more. The Italian Company—"the ordinary artists of his Majesty the King of Sardinia,"—commences to-morrow night, with SILVIO PELLICO'S "Francesca da Rimini."

The *Charivari* announces the formation of a company of Antiques, comprising all the Invalides of the profession, and the retired and pensioned favorites of the last generation. It is really astonishing to see what length of days these ladies and gentlemen attain. The names of thirty are given, their united ages amounting to 2,671 years!

DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Spring Weather—Prairie Storms—Health of Kansas—Immigration—Territorial Courts, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

COUNCIL CITY, Shawnee County, K. T., SUNDAY, June 10, 1855.

A New-England Spring is a mild coquette—one day greeting her lovers with the brightest of smiles, and the next overcast with weeping clouds. But our Kansas coquette is a spirit of more ardent disposition; her veins glow with almost tropical fervor. June, otherwheres the month of flowers, is here the season of storms; storms which sweep with unimaginable fury over the vast prairies, and intermitted with days of brilliant sunshine which would be positively unendurable but for the constant breeze—often amounting to a gale—which tempers the heat down to a point which is scarcely more oppressive than that of June at the East.

Last night gave us the rarest specimen of these storms; one which the "traveled" amongst us pronounce beyond anything known to their experience. Its approach was heralded about two hours before nightfall by the gathering of portentous clouds in the west, reaching far around on the northern and southern horizons, piled mass upon mass, of every variety of shape and color, and emitting forked and arrowy flames of unendurable splendor. About dark the wind increased to a gale, and the solemn thunder announced the presence of the storm. The vast masses of clouds closed above us, like the serried ranks of an earthly army, and rain poured down as though the windows of heaven were indeed opened above us; and from that time till daybreak, with slight intermissions, did the elements contend with a fury which no mortal contest could emulate. The "Council City House" is a large building, not wholly finished, located on a summit which overlooks all the country around, and it offered the fairest mark for the elemental rage. The winds raved around it like so many fiends, and the incessant lightning and crashing thunder might well represent the disappointment of the "prince of the power of the air," baffled by a higher power in his purpose of malignant hate. An ingenious writer in the last *Herald of Freedom* proves Kansas to be the orginal garden of Eden, and the immediate scene, of course, of the deluge; and I am favorably disposed to the theory, not only on account of its originality and fitness, but because I firmly believe that no other country on the globe could so easily "get up" a deluge as this.

Like wild beasts, retiring into their caves at the approach of sunlight, the "high contesting powers" drew off their legions about sunrise, and gave us a bright, glorious day, tempered by a breeze which makes a complete Paradise of any shady spot which one may chance to find. After all, the climate is admirable. The winds are high, but they keep us healthy. I firmly believe the natural health of Kansas superior to that of any other portion of the United States. Pulmonary and bronchial difficulties are always alleviated—often cured—among emigrants; and rheumatism seems scarcely known. With the advent of dwellings and groves, the severity of the winds will not be felt; and the modification of our houses to suit the circumstances, will obviate all inconvenience and danger.

Emigration is light at present; but the Fall will show a large increase. It is said that plans are on foot to colonize Missouri with Eastern Free-Soilers, and make an effort to abolish Slavery there. This would indeed be a master-stroke of policy—*if well executed*—and a fit reprisal upon the Atchisonians for their lawless invasion of Kansas. With the war thus carried into Africa, the slaveholders' "Emigrant Aid Company" would have a home-market for its self styled patriotism, which would absorb the supply. It would be a most effectual means of procuring peace for Kansas; under able leadership, such a *coup de main* would be Napoleonic in results, as it is in conception.

News is not plenty; a good many are rushing down to Arkansas, to mingle in the melee of the mines. I dislike this gold fever; and hope the places of such as go will be filled by a wiser emigration from the land of industry and progress.

Occasional skirmishes still occur, but they are in general quarrels about "claims." The violence of the Missouri Nullification movement, I believe to be over. Let the North send us thousands of strong, prudent, courageous men, *next Fall*, and the result is sure.

The Territorial Courts are in Session—Judge JOHNSON'S at Pawnee, Judge ELMORE'S at Tecumseh. Gov. REEDER is daily expected. *This* place begins to be talked of as the capital; its central location and natural advantages—fertility, coal, health, water, &c.,—make it, I really think, the proper point. *Nous verrons.* LITERAL.

The Broken-Back of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If New-York can be carried this Fall strongly and distinctly against the Kansas villainy, it will have great influence on the action of the next Congress and on the Presidential election of 1856. That it can be so carried, there can be no doubt, if the simple question of the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act be made not only the most prominent, but the sole prominent question at issue. And if a compact party can be formed on this ground, and no other whatever, it will carry every State of the North and effect its purposes in 1856.

Every possible means of influence which can be exercised to prevent this, by those whose paramount pecuniary interest is the value of slaves, and by their weak back and bohoo allies is now being vigorously used.

A large majority of those who would be glad to vote in the City of New-York for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, are strongly opposed to the Maine Law, to a Protective Tariff, and to any alteration of the present Naturalization laws, (not to a better execution of them.) In large districts of the interior, the contrary is the case. The *Herald* assures its friends in the South that these minor differences of opinion will prevent any union of the people of New-York against the designs of the South. It asserts that there are five strong parties in the State, no one of which is based on the platform alone of resistance to the encroachments of the South; that it is impossible that any two of these parties can be induced to lay aside the subjects on which they differ, and unite so as to give a distinct expression of their sentiments in one voice on the subject of the extension of Slavery, and the breach of faith involved in the Kansas-Nebraska act.

This no doubt indicates the policy to be pursued by the Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings, the Bohcos and the office holders under the Administration. It becomes every true republican to do his best to oppose it by generosity and conciliation. Let us sacrifice everything less momentous for the just integrity of the Union. DAGUERRE.

FROM HAVANA.

Three Days Later from Havana—Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCK, Esq., Commander, arrived from New-Orleans *vid* Havana at an early hour yesterday morning. The accounts are from Havana to the afternoon of the 27th June, but there is no local news of general interest.

The Government continues the gradual disarming and disbanding of the colored troops called into service during the late excitements.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, Lieut. Commanding MITCHELL, touched in at Havana on the 25th June, and sailed for Key West on the 26th. She had been employed since the 11th ult. in a cruise of observation around the Island. The health of Havana is considered better than it has been for many years.

Public Tranquillity—Wreck of an American Brig—Arrival of the Fulton—Health.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

The matters of the Spanish Bank are so adjusted that it will be soon in operation. There seems to be no offensive demonstration caused by disarming the negroes. All parties are apparently gratified, and men of intelligence feel confident of the continuance of the public peace and the safety of the whole population, if England can be kept from interfering with the municipal and legislative jurisdiction of the Island.

The American brig *G. W. Brinkerhoff*, PHILBROOK, of Boston, was wrecked to the eastward, on the 21st inst. She was bound from Gibara to New-York, and loaded with sugar, molasses, and honey. Officers and crew picked up by the Spanish brig *Victoria*, and brought to this port 23d inst. Nothing saved but a few pieces of clothing by the officers and crew.

The United States war steamer *Fulton*, MITCHELL Commander, which has been cruising round the island in search of a suspicious vessel, arrived here on the 25th, and left for Key West the afternoon of the 26th—all well.

I hand you commercial statements which give the transactions of the last two weeks.

The health of Havana is remarkably good—and I have never seen the society in a more composed state, although expectation seems to be determined that our next news from Spain will be of a most interesting character, from the items gathered by *careful* correspondence, received by the last British West India Mail steamer, from Southampton.

Yellow Fever at St. Thomas.

Ship *Key Stone*, Capt. MCFARLAND, arrived at Quarantine on the 1st inst., making the passage in 11 days from St. Thomas. Capt. MCFARLAND reports that yellow fever prevails to an alarming extent at St. Thomas, so much so that he lost six of his crew while in port, and two on his passage. The *Key Stone* is bound to Boston, and put into this port for the purpose of filling up the deficiency in the crew which was created by the deaths from yellow fever.

The War in the Crimea—The Prospect of its Continuance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you permit a quiet looker-on at events whose information as to Eastern geography is limited to that to be obtained from the maps we have of the seat of war, to make a few (as he hopes) common sense remarks as to the contest going on in the Crimea?

Most of the newspapers talk as if transportation was no consideration, and as if the Russians, having stores at Odessa, could easily rearm, feed and provide ammunition for Sebastopol.

Measuring on the map, it is some 200 miles from Odessa to Sebastopol, over roads that a moderate shower turns into quagmires hub deep for carriages. The country is worse for roads than it is between Albany and Buffalo. We recollect (some of us,) that at times before the construction of the canal, the roads were declared *impassable*, and teams could not even make ten miles per day. In the last war it was said to cost $1,000 to get a field piece from Albany to Buffalo. As the firing now goes on, the batteries must be rearmed at least once a fortnight. The guns for arming them will require twenty or thirty horses each to draw them. Some 1,200 pieces must therefore be constantly on the road, requiring some 30 000 horses. Ammunition, rations, platforms for guns and clothing will require, to say the least, as many more horses.

Over the roads I mention above, a horse can hardly draw more than he can himself eat in a twenty days' journey. How the Russians are to get their supplies up is more than I can imagine. For these reasons, the destroying of provisions for 60,000 men for 100 days, seems to me fatal to Sebastopol.

But it is said that Russia would not leave so important point unguarded, and that therefore the reports of the success of the allies must be exaggerated. Russia has *depended* on deceiving the allies as to her forces, as she did in the army supposed to lie outside the allied lines at Sebastopol. Depend on it, she has every man in the Crimea she *can feed*.

The allies, on the contrary, are but six days, by sea, from France, and unlimited magazines.

It seems to me that so unequal a contest cannot last long. I believe when the side on which the attack is conducted shall be reduced, and the other side of Sebastopol invested, the guns on the north side will be found to be unserviceable pieces, brought from the south side of the harbor, and *when the north side* is invested it will soon fall. J.

What next! Two volumes, handsomely printed, containing a translation of Father DANIEL BARTOLI'S well-known *History of the Life and Institute of St. Ignatius de Loyola, Founder of the Society of Jesus.* It is published by EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, New-York, and will probably have thousands and tens of thousands of enthusiastic and admiring readers. For the public at large, it is enough to say that LOYOLA, who commenced life as a soldier and sinner, renounced the world, in disgust, while yet a young man, made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and eventually founded the Order of Jesus, of which he became General, and so continued until his death, in 1556. He was beatified by PAUL V., in 1609, and canonized in 1622, by GREGORY XV. If ever man was a spiritual Knight, it was IGNATIUS LOYOLA. The Jesuits, with worse and better fortunes, have continued to exercise immense power throughout the Christian world. Of their origin, views, doctrines and founder, these two volumes give the account which the Church of Rome has adopted and accredited.

The Magazines.

Graham's Magazine, though deficient in several points which characterize a perfect periodical, is much better than usual. We earnestly hope that the editor will abolish the absurd articles headed "Fashion" which weigh heavily on this magazine in a sort of literary night-mareship. Many of the original papers here are admirable, but there is a sort of man-milliner air about the platitudes of pen and pencil, called "Fashion," which is enough to prevent writers of established character from contributing to the work. The critical notices of new works are written with ability and impartiality; some of the tales are clever; the "Editor's Table," (though it sometimes *does* have a plum out of *Joe Miller*,) is lively and smart; but the twiddle-twaddle about women's gear is awfully weak. The money expended in procuring drawings and engravings of *broderie Anglaise*, handkerchief designs, *guipure* designs, pincushion patterns, *basque* ornamentations, *fichu* pin-covers, robe-skirts, infants' robes, &c., might procure good engravings from designers, or paintings by the first native artists. The very good articles in the July number of *Graham* are the opening of a story by Frank Forrester, (H. W. HERBERT,) called *The Wigwam in the Wilderness*; the "Editor's Table," on which many witty *morceaux* are placed, and Mrs. ESTELLE A. LEWIS' extremely graphic and artistical sketch of WASHINGTON ALLSTON and his career. The terseness and clearness with which she describes each work of art as it successively came to the world from the studio of deep, thinking ALLSTON, is worthy of all praise and much imitation. Here is her summing up, grave and deliberate as that of a Chief Justice:

"ALLSTON left in Europe and America about a hundred works. Who would think of saying that an author who had written a hundred volumes had dreamed away his life?

It is said that BOCCACCIO wrote a hundred tales. Can any one suppose that it costs less thought and labor to produce a hundred pictures than the hundred tales of BOCCACCIO?

That our artist sat in almost breathless silence through long nights and weary days, with his hands folded across his breast and his eyes fixed on vacancy, no one doubts, between whom and his great mind there is a common organ of perception. But was he idle? Was he dreaming? No! He was living the real life of the artist and the poet—that life which God intended them to live. He was sojourning in the realms of fancy; now he paused in the Plutonian regions to hear the cries of despair—now he sat on the brow of Heaven listening to the harps of angels—and now wandered on the confines of worlds for which there is no name—now he talked with beauty and received her soul, heart-lifting, brain-growing lessons—now he basked in the eye of fancy—now explored the caverns of imagination—now dallied with the fantastic beings of some orbless world—and now, with the goblet of his soul brimmed with the essence of truth and beauty, came back to earth to have it jostled and wasted by the jarring of dull and vulgar mortals, between whom and a soul so high there is no language, no medium of thought, no sympathy, no appreciation.

The paintings of ALLSTON are progressive. To be fully appreciated they should be seen collectively. The mind would then see how great a thing genius is, and how wonderful may be the creations of one mind. It would take in at a glance the length, and height, and depth of a mental world—the supernatural, the sublime and the beautiful, that stir the stormy passions in the strongest heart, and the sentiment that lifts the gentlest wave in the breast of the maiden.

There is a solidity in our artist's works that is nor whim nor accident; it is done on a principle. The paint is laid on in thickest masses. The effects of nature are produced by combination; light is reflected and refracted over and over again, from object to object, until complete harmony is produced—harmony of thought, harmony of color. He painted the whole process of nature, the last link in the chain being the outward layer of his covering. His great distinguishing merits are repose, harmony and coloring. He justly deserves the title of the 'American Titian.' He was the painter of chastity.

If ALLSTON had cultivated letters exclusively, he would have done much for the literature of his country. What he has done in this department is an earnest of much power. Since his death, a volume of his poems has been published, which compare favorably with a similar volume of any of our poets."

Putnam's opens with a slightly captious attack upon IRVING'S *Life of Washington*, in which the reviewer twice uses the phrase "the fore-front of a biography." Is there such a thing as the *back*-front? The best paper in the Magazine (though it commences rather heavily) is that entitled "What Cheer?"—the most useful, full of old-world histories and allusions, is called "Plant-Mummies"—the most telling is a critical notice of a *quintette* of recent American poets, in which praise and censure are distributed very liberally, and very fairly, also. Among the ("*To be-continued*") papers are three, of various degrees of merit. "Cape Cod," which has become bookish and (in a whisper we say it,) rather pedantic, is getting rather heavy. "Twice Married" *may* turn out very good, but it may be a long time to wait. MEAGHER'S "Australiana" is capital,—but, Messieurs les Redacteurs de cette Magazin, do not you think that the article, not having been a long one altogether, it would have been quite as well not to have divided it? Were we MR. MEAGHER, we certainly should complain of thus breaking the interest. In fact, the whole ought to have appeared at once. So much humor, so much graphic character-sketching is exhibited in this article that we venture to predict, (*Nota Bene*, we never prophesy, except when very sure of the result,) that whenever T. F. MEAGHER ceases to be "MEAGHER of the Sword," and becomes "MEAGHER of the Pen," he has but to go in and win. A capital paper, on a dreadfully used-up subject, is "Mr. Pepperdale's Fourth of July Oration,"—a good travesty. Among contributions of very small account are a comm on-place, *Chambers' Journal* sort of story, called "How I came to like Diamonds"—a poem bearing the name of "Victor Galbraith," remarkable for the variety of sounds to which the hero's patronymic is made to rhyme,—and a melancholy criticism on the Opera at New York, saying nothing which has not been said before, and better, in the newspapers of the day. *Putnam* circulates, we hope, far out of New-York. What can its non-local readers care for, or think of, weak remarks on *local* opera? With these exceptions, we do declare that the July number of *Putnam* is well-written and readable, and our space not allowing us to make large draughts on MEAGHER'S article, or the great pepperage oration, we copy a morsel of song which naturally conveys a natural thought.

Birds are singing round my window,
Tunes the sweetest ever heard;
And I hang my cage there daily,
But I never catch a bird!

So with thoughts my brain is peopled,
And they sing there all day long:
But they will not fold their pinions
In the little cage of Song!

The *Knickerbocker*, now the most ancient of all the American periodicals, has a "fatal facility" in getting *borrowed* off our desk. At the last moment, to-day, and wholly contrary to rational expectation, it has come back. The man who returned it deserves immortalization—for it is a very good number. There is a sketch by SHELTON, called "Our Little Man," unfortunately too long, though deserving of it, for quotation. Other articles are there, also, of merit—but we ruthlessly turn away from them to chat with the Editor at his famous "Table." This month, he gives a good deal of it; in fact, it is a telescope-table, and he has put in several additional *leaves!* Some new correspondents make their mark on this "Table," this time, and promise to be acquisitions. Here are specimens of the Juvenile Gossipry with which ever and anon, Old Knick delights all ages:

"Speaking of 'little folks:' we have them at our house, Frank, three years old, and Ada, one. They have a very kind and indulgent mother and persuasion and rewards, in the shape of *bon-bons*, frequently take the place of the more severe discipline that once was considered indispensable, and was a 'little out of sorts' one day, and crying fearfully; her mother, handing her a cake, said, 'Take this, and stop your crying.' Frank, who had been playing merrily a moment before, suddenly burst into a terrible fit of grief: 'Mamma give *me* a piece of cake to stop *my* crying!'"

"A 'wee' cousin of mine, while talking with his aunt the other day, said: 'Aunty, I should think that Satan must be an awful trouble to God.' 'He must be trouble enough,' she answered. 'I don't see how he came to turn out so, when there was no Devil to put him up to it!' was the reply."

"A little girl of scarce three summers called in at the house of a newly-married couple, neighbors of mine, and finding the lady a little indisposed, after talking a few minutes on some other matters, very politely and sympathetically asked: 'Do you think you will die, Mrs. H——?' 'Oh, no! I presume not now.' 'What would you do with your clothes and furniture if you should die?' 'I should let Gorham (her husband) have them.' 'What would you do with that white bonnet of yours? I think it's a very pretty bonnet.' 'I should let Gorham keep *that*, too.' '*Perhaps he might marry again!*' was the little one's last query. Wasn't that decidedly 'fast?'"

"At a Sunday-school celebration, where, being very much crowded, the little ones, 'undergoing catechism,' were pushing and 'hunching' each other as 'children will,' the catechiser inquires the definition of peace. One little girl, in a particularly uncomfortable place, seemed anxious to answer: 'Well, my little girl, what is the definition?' 'I think, Sir, it means, not to "*hunch*" when you are *crowded*.'"

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine has engrossed our attention for the last twenty minutes. We have read it through. We survive. Our vitality must be great. MRS. STEPHENS is a sensible woman, we believe—and hope. MR. C J. PETERSON, her coeditor, is *ditto*—we presume. How is it, then, that nine-tenths of the tales and sketches in this magazine are namby-pamby lack-a-daisical love stories, such as are calculated to amuse bread-and-butter smelling damsels in their teens—*and none beside?* Surely, in a periodical expressly published for the softer sex, a higher aim than mere amusement should be held in view. The miserable "Fashions" inundate us here, as in *Graham*, only with fuller intensity and force. In a word, whenever this magazine will cast aside all these "follies of fashion," we have no doubt it will please us vastly. Above all, let that terrible "Crochéting" be abandoned—at once and forever! If, as the editors boast, "neither labor nor money is spared to make *Peterson's* the best ladies' magazine in the world," we regret at the needless expenditure. We have not found a quotable passage in the present number.

The Genius of the West is the somewhat assumptive title of a Monthly Magazine, published and edited at Cincinnati, by WILLIAM T. COOLEHALL, author of a very unequal volume of Sketches, (*Easy Warren and his Cotemporaries.*) brought out, last year, by J. S. REDFIELD, New-York. This periodical, now in its fourth volume, has given evidence of vitality such as few Western publications have possessed. It is well got up, and some of the articles would do credit to any of the more ambitious and pretentious metropolitan magazines. Such, for example, is the analyzing and appreciating criticism on the Poetry of ALICE CAREY, spiritly and racily written, (although the lady is not "a head and shoulders above all the American poetesses, living and dead,") and a clever series of sketches worked up into "Life Illustrated in a Funeral Excursion." Nothing can be in worse taste that the introduction, in the editorial tableau, (a portion of the Magazine intended to be bound up with the rest,) of puff notices of tailors, spring-bedsteads, &c. This is dreadfully provincial, and ought to be discontinued, as well as the incorporation in the body of the work, of complimentary notices of the magazine from country editors. The cover ought to be the place for these last.

Who buys an American book! The answer to this question is supplied by the fact that of *Abbott's Life of Napoleon*, published only ten days ago, seven thousand copies (or 14,000 volumes) have been sold. As it is a five dollar book, this makes an expenditure, on the part of the public of $35,000.

Interesting from New-Mexico—Operations of the Army Against the Indians.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TAOS, NEW-MEXICO, May 30.

Knowing how deeply interested the people of St. Louis and Missouri generally are, in the prosperity of New-Mexico, I take up the pen to inform you of the unprecedented successes of Colonels FAUNTLEROY and ST. VRAIN over the hostile Utah and Apache Indians, with their respective commands. For years, these land pirates have been a terror to the inhabitants of this Territory—pilleging and massacring the inoffensive people, and this with almost perfect immunity.

Now, it is changed. It was reserved for Col. F. to put a step to this state of things, to crush, break up, and almost annihilate these wretches. Much praise is due to the gallant troops, as also to the New-Mexico Volunteers under Lieutenant-Colonel ST. VRAIN. Nor should it be omitted that every facility to make a successful campaign was afforded by General GARLAND, commanding the Department. Taking into consideration the disadvantages which the troops labored under, in having to march several hundred miles, in the severest weather, into a country almost perpetually covered with snow, almost untrodden by the white man, to meet a hostile enemy on their own stamping ground, already prepared for their advent, it compares, I say, favorably with any expedition of ancient, as it far exceeds in success any other, or altogether, known in this Territory since it has been in the possession of the United States; and now, to give you a synopsis of affairs as briefly as possible, I will state:

On the 20th of April, by order of Col. FAUNTLEROY, commanding, Lieut.-Col C. ST. VRAIN left Fort Massachusetts in command of two Companies of Volunteers and F Company U. S. A. 1st dragoons, with instructions to march through the Sangre de Christo Pass, Wet Mountain Valley, up the Arkansas River, and meet Col. FAUNTLEROY at the Puncha Pass; but he, having struck a trail of Apaches at the crossing of the Huerfano, followed it, and on the 25th, came up with the enemy on the Purgatory, in the Raton Mountains, captured their camp, with all its equipage, baggage, &c., killed seven Indians captured six, and wounded seven. On the 23d of April, Col FAUNTLEROY left Fort Massachusetts with two Companies of Volunteers, D Company, 2d Artillery, and D Company, 1st Dragoons, and proceeded to the head of the St. Louis Valley, where the command struck a large trail of the Utahs on the evening of the 27th. On the morning of the 28th, the command followed the trail for twenty-four miles through the mountains to the left of the Puncha Pass, and halted. Spies and guides being sent out to reconnoitre, returned at 9 o'clock at night. At 10 o'clock the command was in the saddle and off. Having followed for about thirteen miles, came up to the enemy's camp. The mounted were ordered to dismount and hitch their horses; a guard was established over the horses and pack animals, and the command prepared for an attack. At about day-break, as the command approached the enemy's camp, their dogs gave the alarm; the enemy fired a few shots by way of opening the fire; this was returned with great rapidity by the command. The camp was soon taken—the enemy routed. Forty of the enemy were killed, six captured and a very large number wounded.

The command had one slightly and one mortally wounded. Ten mounted men were detailed to drive off the stock. A very large amount of camp equipage, plunder, &c., was found in their camp, consisting in part of six rifles, four pistols, two dragoon saddles, five $5 gold pieces, 200 buffalo robes, 175 Indian saddles, a pile of lariats, some powder and lead, dried meat, blankets, trinkets, bead-dresses, body dresses, several shields and spears, bead work, 26 bows and quivers with arrows, 35 horses and 12 sheep were taken, and also a number of goats.

This fight took place at daybreak on the 29th of April, near the Arkansas River, about twenty miles north of the Puncha Pass.

On the afternoon of the 1st of May the command came upon a party of some thirty-five of the enemy in the Chow-atch Valley, captured their camp of six lodges, with all its equipage, viz.: twenty horses, thirty buffalo robes, several shields, spears, adragoon store, &c. In the running fight, two of the enemy were killed and four wounded. The next morning parties were sent out into the mountains, who succeeded in killing two and wounding several. In the mountains their chief, TIERRA BLANCO, made his appearance on a ledge of rocks, announced his name, and said, in substance, "You are my brothers; I am your friend. My people do not want to fight; they desire peace very much." &c., &c.

The command returned down the Del Norte, to Fort Massachusetts, on the 9th of May, in good health and spirits.

In this whole campaign but *one horse* was lost. This, as I started out with saying, will favorably compare with all the campaigns previous in this Territory. To say that all the officers did their duty would be like gilding fine gold. To the United States troops, too much praise cannot be given, as also to the volunteers.

Lieut. Col. ST. VRAIN starts again for Fort Massachusetts, there to be joined by Col. FAUNTLEROY, who is detained in Taos by a Court Martial, of which he is President; he will start in a few days and will no doubt conclude the war by *wiping out* these human fiends who have heretofore been such a scourge to this Territory. You will hear from me again. QUIEN SABE.

From the Plains.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 20.

MR. MAGRAW, U. S. Mail Contractor between St. Louis and Great Salt Lake City, has just returned from the Blue River, having accompanied so far the outgoing mail for the present month. There went out as passengers, Judge DRUMMOND, recently appointed an associate Justice of Utah Territory, accompanied by his lady, and BRIDGER, the mountain trader, with his Indian wife and child. Mr. BRIDGER is going for the purpose of resuming possession of his trading post on Black's Fork, from which he was summarily ejected by the Mormons a year or two since. At the Blue Mr. MAGRAW met Lieut. HEATH, late in command of Fort Kearney, and direct from that point. He spoke of having received dispatches from Laramie immediately previous to his departure, and later he is confident, than any intelligence which can have crossed the plains, which made no mention of any disaster having befallen that post, nor of hostile demonstrations by the Indians anywhere. There were considerable numbers of what are called two-faced Indians loitering about the posts, who profess friendly intentions, but are distrusted by those in command, and believed to be in constant communication with those who are avowedly hostile.

Of the United States troops now *en route* across the plains, a body of four hundred infantry crossed the Blue on the 5th inst. They had suffered considerably from sickness, having buried nine men on the march from Leavenworth. On the 11th about a hundred more crossed the same river, generally in good health. Returning Mr. MAGRAW met encamped on the Nemaha three hundred and fifty mounted dragoons, who were in good health, with the exception of a few cases of dysentery and fever. Mr. MAGRAW speaks in admiration of the excellent quality of the horses belonging to this corps, their fine condition and the excellence of its appointments generally. He also met numerous trains belonging to MAJORS & RUSSELL, Government freighters, all enjoying good health and doing remarkably well. Those gentlemen have established a discipline amongst their employés stricter than is usually enforced in the military. They permit no drinking, gambling, or swearing; their movements and their encampments are of the most quiet and orderly description, whilst their work is done with unprecedented celerity, and with perfect safety with the property entrusted to them. Some trains made the trip from Leavenworth to Kearney and back in 31 days, without having lost an ox or overturned a wagon. One train, which has been partially abandoned at Oak Point in consequence of an alarm of sickness, has been remanned, and was moving on well.

About a thousand Mormons have thus far set out on their route to Salt Lake. Three hundred and fifty, principally from Nova Scotia and St. Louis, were encamped on the Nemaha, in charge of Mr. HANLY, emigrating agent. They were in good health and getting along well. About an equal number were met forty miles this side the Nemaha, under charge of Mr. SECRET. These had suffered somewhat from sickness, and one man had died the day before Mr. MAGRAW passed them, of cholera. About ten miles this side of the last named party, another considerable band from Texas was met, in good health and moving on well. At the point where the road from Atchison falls into the mail route, Mr. M. met two gentlemen just from Atchison, who informed him of the arrival of five hundred Mormons at that place, on one boat, in a wretchedly filthy condition, and suffering much from sickness. Twelve had died of cholera during the evening and night succeeding their arrival.

Mr. MAGRAW has no information of any mishap having befallen the outgoing mail train for April; but, as it has not been heard from, he apprehends that the mules may have been stampeded or otherwise lost, so that no intelligence can be received until the return of the escort which went out with the May train. It is said that, but for the Mormon emigration and commerce, and the movement of Government troops and stores, the Plains would present a desolate appearance this season,—very different from anything that has been seen since 1849. There is not known to be any overland travel to California or Oregon, nor is any stock being driven in those directions.

Asleep on a Rattlesnake Den—Fearful Position.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*, writing from Paoli, Kansas Territory, on the 17th of June, relates the following incident of his own personal experiences:

"On last Sunday evening the air was so be witchingly balmy, and the sky so softly veiled by shadowy clouds, that I was seduced into a lengthened stroll along the bluffs, which proudly aspire to overlook the umbrageous woodlands on the one side, and the sun-lit plains upon the other, until I reached an elevated pinnacle, so tall as to command a panoramic view, whose picturesque and varied beauties ravished all my senses and lost me in most dreamy reveries.

I reclined upon the summit of the rock with my head upon my hand, until, presently, it rolled away upon the cushion of springy moss, which grew there like an emerald diadem, and I was locked in that strange slumber which leaves you semi-conscious, and yet restrains volition. I had laid thus several minutes, with my left arm stretched to its extent, when at the extremities of the fingers of that hand, there was a sensation, new and peculiar that sent a thrill of pleasure to the mind and heart, it was soothing, drawlog, and agreeably titillating, as if the fingers were dissolving away in a delightful self-absorption. Just then, from this sort of blissful abandon, I was startled by the report of a gunshot within a few paces of me. I sprang to my feet, and with astonishment, saw my friend MITCHELL, standing near and gazing at me with a fixed look of ghastly horror. Before I could inquire what he meant, my attention was caught by the sound of the most shrill, keen, ringing rattle that ever penetrated human ear; and on looking down I discovered a huge rattlesnake with gory head, quivering and writhing in the agonies of death, and sending forth from his erect tail the terrible tocsin that I heard.

From his fearful propinquity I began to realize my position, but not until I heard an explanation from M could I fully understand

NEW-YORK CITY.

Legislative Committee on Building Associations.

The Legislative Committee delegated to investigate into the management of the Building Associations of New-York, met again yesterday afternoon at the usual time and place. The testimony of the Secretary of Mechanics' Associations Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and also Secretary of the Union Association, was the only evidence received. He testified to every thing being straight and honorable in the conduct of the Associations he represented. They were all formed, he averred, upon a similar basis, with definite times to run, and certain to induce beneficial results to the members.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

In re Lyman Cole.—Yesterday morning, Lyman Cole was admitted to bail in the three indictments against him, for the sum of $4 500. Bail will probably be given on the 5th of this month.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Ingraham and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Yesterday morning the Court rendered the following decisions in cases appealed from the Courts below:

Mary Berman vs. *Charles Olmstead*.—A Justice is bound to decide within fourteen days after trial; and if he neglects to do so, he loses jurisdiction of the action. Judgment reversed, with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Robert Walker*.—This case came up on appeal from a decision under the new Prohibitory Liquor law—Ingraham, F. J. The prohibitory sections of the Acts of 1854 and 1857, for levying a duty on strong liquors and regulating inns and taverns in the City of New-York, are not repealed by the 2d and 25th sections of the act entitled An Act to prevent intemperance, &c., passed April 9, 1855, and remain in force until July 4, 1855. The ordinance of the Common Council, for more effectually enforcing the Excise laws, passed March 20, 1855, does not impose any penalty that can be recovered in a civil action. Where a complaint claims to recover different penalties, some of which cannot be recovered in a civil action, and the only proof is the admission of the defendant that he had sold liquor, it is held that such admission was not sufficient. Judgment reversed.

Ingraham, First Judge: This action was brought to recover from the defendant several penalties for different offences under the license laws. The complaint contained a charge of selling by retail strong and spirituous liquors, in the City of New-York, to be drank on the defendant's premises, in said City, without being licensed according to law. It also contained a charge of selling strong and spirituous liquors in the City of New-York, without any license so to do. For the first offence, the penalty of twenty-five dollars is claimed, and for the second, of ten dollars for each violation of the law.

The defendant admitted two sales of liquors as alleged in the complaint, subsequent to the 1st of May, 1855, and without any other evidence the Justice rendered judgment for fifty dollars. Upon this admission, there was not enough to warrant the judgment that was rendered.

The penalty of twenty-five dollars which the Court below adjudged the defendant to be liable for, was for a violation of the statute of the State, and the offence consisted in selling *by retail* strong or spirituous liquors, to be drank upon the premises of the seller. The other offence charged in the complaint, was for a violation of the ordinance of the Common Council, which provided a penalty of ten dollars for each offence, and the offence was described merely as selling strong and spirituous liquors without any license so to do.

The defendant only admitted two sales of liquors, as alleged in the complaint, subsequent to the 1st of May, 1855.

There was nothing in this admission that proved the first offence, for which the greater penalty was to be imposed.

As well might it be held that a man charged by indictment with two offences of the same nature, but of different degrees as to punishment, who admits that he has committed one of the offences as charged, was guilty of the greater.

To warrant giving judgment in such case on the admission of the defendant, it should be made in such a way as to show which offence has been committed, and to which the defendant intended the admission to apply.

The first offence charged is selling *by retail* strong and spirituous liquors, in the City of New-York, to be drank on the premises of the seller, without being licensed according to law, in violation of the statute of the State.

The second offence charged is selling strong and spirituous liquors, in the City of New-York, without any license, in violation of the ordinance of the Common Council of the City.

The defendant's admission may be applied to one or the other. If it is to be applied to the latter, the admission does not describe any offence for which a penalty is imposed either by the statute or by the ordinance.

The recovery can in no event be sustained for the greater penalty. We might by virtue of our power on appeal reduce the amount of this judgment to the lesser penalty, if that penalty could be recovered in this action, and it would then only be necessary to decide the question as to the effect of the sections of the act of 1855, now in force, upon the ordinance of the Common Council imposing the penalty of $10. This would render unnecessary the decision of the question how far the statutes of 1824 and 1827 are repealed by the act of 1855, but as no recovery can be had for the penalty imposed by the ordinance of the Common Council for the reasons hereafter stated, and as the Counsel have mainly argued this question of repeal as applicable to the statutes of the Legislature on this subject, we have deemed it best not to omit the examination of it at the present time.

The first act on this subject remaining in part unrepealed, is that passed in 1813. 1 R. S., p. 676. This statute prohibited the sale *by retail* of strong or spirituous liquors to be drank on the premises of the seller without license. It was materially amended by the act of 1824.

The second section of the act of 1824, laws of the State of New-York, 47 Sess., p. 256, prohibited the sale of spirituous liquor *by retail*, to be drank on the premises of the seller without license, and made the offence punishable as a misdemeanor, in addition to any penalties prescribed by any previous statute, or by the Charter of the City; and the 5th section prohibited such sale in quantities above five gallons, without such license.

Doubts having arisen as to the construction of the second section by the act of 1824, the act was amended in 1825, (48 Sess. Laws, p. 339,) but not in any way material to the question now under consideration, and a new act was passed in 1827, so amending the act that every person who sold *by retail* in the City of New-York, or delivered in pursuance of such sale any wine or strong or spirituous liquors, to be drank in his or her house, &c., without being licensed according to law, should forfeit and pay the sum of $25 for every offence.

By the term, "licensed according to law," we are to understand, any mode referred to either in that law or other laws on that subject then in force. This, undoubtedly, was the primary meaning, and such was the expression intended by Judge Whodruff in his opinion in the case of The Mayor vs. Marvin, decided March Term, 1855. But it was not intended in that case to limit the meaning of the term, "licensed according to law," to such laws as were then in existence, and thereby to exclude any other form of license which the Legislature might thereafter prescribe. As the laws stood at the passage of the Act of 1855, either a license to retail spirituous liquors, or a license to keep an inn or tavern, would be such a license as the Act of 1827 required, to exempt the person licensed from the penalties of that Act.

We then come to the inquiry whether the provisions of the Act of 1855, now in force, have the effect to repeal the provisions of the previous acts referred to. At the present time, no other provisions are in force but the 2d and 25th sections; and in construing them we are to look at it simply as no Act containing those two sections, unconnected with the other provisions which go into effect on the 4th of July.

There is nothing in these sections intimating any intention to repeal the previous acts. The only section which repeals any other statute is the 24th section. This, at the present time, has no repealing effect; but it does show, by the time fixed at which the section becomes operative, that until the 4th of July, 1855, it was not declared by the Legislature that any repeal should take place.

It can only be by implication, then, if at all, that any such repeal can be upheld.

A repeal of a statute by implication is not favored—(Dwaine on Statutes, 674; Smith's Com.; Van Rensselaer vs. Snyder, 9 Barb., 302. See also p. 268 Hayes vs. Simonds)—and statutes are not considered so to be repealed unless the repugnancy between the new and former statutes be plain and unavoidable—(3 Kent's Com., p. 467.

There can be no such clear repugnancy inferred from these statutes. They can both subsist together without contradiction. The taking away the license in certain cases amounts to a prohibition in that respect; but leaves other portions of the statute in effect, and not changed by the new provisions. I have already referred to some cases of this character, and others might be pointed out, where the sections of the act of 1855 now in force do not at all interfere with them.

It is said that new penalties will be applied on the 4th of July, under the new act; and, therefore, the present laws are repealed. Whether or not such will be the effect of those penalties when in force, we are not now to inquire. If they are inconsistent, provision is then made for a repeal of the inconsistent parts of the old statutes. But that repeal does not take place until the repealing clauses are in operation.

Besides, it is a general rule in the construction of statutes that subsequent statutes, which add new penalties and institute new methods of proceeding, do not repeal former penalties and methods of proceeding ordained by former statutes without negative words to that effect—(Dwaine on Statutes, 674; 2 T. R., 365; 19 J. R., 248)—unless the incongruity between the two statutes is such as to make it apparent that they cannot stand together. And the same view is taken of such statutes where the powers under them may well subsist together. If they be such that both may stand together, they shall have a concurrent efficacy.

The case referred to from 2 J. R., 379—Jones *vs.* Estie—is not in point. That was not in favor of repealing a penalty which had before been provided by law; but was against an attempt to apply a penalty where the statute had never placed it; and the Court held that a penalty could not be *raised* by implication.

A question not dissimilar to the present arose in the case of The People *vs.* Formosey—(5 Denio, 70)—where it was contended that the provisions of the Revised Statutes as to licenses for the sale of liquor were repealed by the act of 1845, giving to the people the right to vote in each town, whether the power to grant licenses under those statutes should be exercised or not by the Commissioners of Excise.

It was contended that if in any town the people voted in favor of "no license," then the provisions of the Revised Statutes were virtually repealed. The Court held that in such a case the statute would not be repealed, but the consequence would be that the power to grant licenses for such towns would be suspended or taken away.

It is added, "The provision prohibiting the sale of liquor and all the consequences of violating those provisions, would have remained vital and unaffected in full force and operation, and the consequence would have been that every one who sold liquors in such town in quantities less than five gallons at one time, would have been liable to a penalty of $25, and to an indictment." And, again, it is said: If the new law created a new offence of a similar character, it is not so inconsistent with the former enactment as to amount to a repeal of it, and where there is not a clear intention to substitute one act for another, both must be maintained.

This principle is also held in Williams *vs.* Potter, 2 Barb. S. C. R., p. 316, where it was held that the statute which allowed a reentry upon demised premises, when the rent could not be collected by distress for the rent, was not repealed by the subsequent statute which abolished the right to distrain for rent—unless the latter statute is manifestly inconsistent with, and repugnant to the former, both remain in force. Courts are bound to uphold the prior law, if the two may subsist together.

The same doctrine may be found in Bowen *vs.* Lease, 5 Hill, 225, where it is said, "The invariable rule of construction in respect to the repealing of statutes by implication is, that the earliest act remains in force unless the two are manifestly inconsistent with and repugnant to each other, or unless in the latest act some express notice is taken of the former, plainly indicating an intention to abrogate it. 9 Cow., 506.

See also Goldon *vs.* Buck, 15 Earl, 371, where it was held that two acts relating to the same subject, conferring several powers to be exercised for different purposes, might well subsist together, and the former not be repealed by implication.

Van Rensselaer *vs.* Snyder, 9 Barb. S. C. R., 302; 15 Earl., 377; 3 T. R. 569.

I have not referred to the fact, that by the second section of the act of 1855, a new mode of permitting sales of liquor is introduced, which, although not in the old form of licensing, may be considered a statutory license to any elector who complies with the conditions therein required. I see no reason why this is not a sufficient substitute to comply with the requisite of the act of 1827, so as to provide a mode of selling licensed by law, although that mode may differ from the one originally adopted.

The proper mode of construing these Statutes is to consider the provisions of the act of 1855, now in force, as incorporated into the previous acts, leaving out the portions which are rendered inoperative thereby. The effect would be to strike out the provisions for licenses to sell spirituous liquors in quantities over five gallons, and to retail spirituous liquors to be drank upon the premises, and to substitute the second section of this act, providing for the sale of liquor under the limitations therein prescribed. The other provisions of the act of 1824 and the whole of the act of 1827 would then remain unaffected.

Another rule applicable to the construction of Statutes will aid very much in the decision of this question. It is that the Courts should from the whole scope and object of the Statutes, ascertain what the object and intent of the Legislators was in passing the later act, and so to construe both that the intent of the Legislature shall prevail. There can be no doubt of what the intent was in the passage of the act of 1855. If we look at the portions of the Statute not to be in force until July, it is evident that the object and intent was to restrain or limit the sale of intoxicating liquors. If, however, we only look at the two sections now in operation, the same conclusion will follow, viz.: That the Legislature intended that no licenses should be granted to sell liquor by retail after the 1st of May, are put in the mode provided by the second section.

No one could rationally conclude that such an act was passed with the intent and for the purpose of making the retail traffic in liquor free and uncontrolled between the 1st of May and 4th of July, preparatory to the execution of a law which was intended totally to prohibit such traffic.

On the contrary the only intent that can be inferred from the absolution of the license system on the 1st of May would be to prevent from that time the continuance of the system as in existence previously, and the substitution in its place of the new mode of selling as provided for by section second of the new act. If the sale of liquor after the 1st of May was not intended to be prohibited by the acts of 1824 and 1827, the provisions of the second section before referred to would be useless, and the direction that it should take effect on the 1st of May would have been an idle provision. If, during that period, from the 1st of May to the 4th of July, the Legislature intended to repeal all previous restrictions on the sale of liquors, there would be no necessity for providing a mode by which the sale of spirituous liquors for mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes could be effected. There can be but one conclusion as to the intent of the Legislature in this matter, and that is that the restrictive provisions of the acts of 1824 and 1827 should remain unrepealed by the act of 1855.

The other penalty sought to be recovered, is under the ordinance of the Mayor, &c., of New-York.

There is no ordinance against selling liquor passed by the Common Council except that of the 20th March, 1855. The offence charged to have been committed is that of selling strong and spirituous liquor in the City of New-York without any license so to do.

This is not prohibited by the ordinance referred to. That ordinance forbids any person from selling *by retail* any strong or spirituous liquor *to be drank on the premises* of the seller, and from selling any such liquor to be drank on Sunday.

Before there is no penalty given by that ordinance which can be the subject of an action and recovered therein. The mode of collecting it is pointed out in the ordinance to be by a proceeding before a magistrate on a complaint, and the fine is to be imposed on a conviction by the magistrate, and in default of payment the offender is to be committed to prison.

It is therefore unnecessary to inquire whether the act of 1855 in any way affects the ordinance of the Common Council. It is sufficient for this case to say, that there is no penalty provided by that ordinance for which this action can be maintained.

As to one of the offences, then, charged in this complaint for which a penalty is sought to be recovered, viz.: selling strong and spirituous liquors without a license, I find no provision either in the acts of the State or the ordinance of the Common Council to warrant a recovery.

The sales prohibited by the statute are, 1. Selling in quantities *over five gallons* without a license. Act of 1824.

2. Selling *by retail* any strong or spirituous liquor to be drank on the premises of the seller. Act of 1824.

3. Selling *by retail* any strong or spirituous liquors to be drank on the seller's premises. Act of 1827.

Whether the sale was over or under five gallons, whether it was by retail or wholesale, whether it was or not sold to be drank on the premises, does not appear in the case, nor does the defendant admit sufficient to bring him within either of the prohibitions.

The admission does not even come within the provisions of the ordinance of the Common Council, and if it did, I have already shown that under that ordinance no penalty is recoverable in this form of action.

Our conclusions upon this case then are:

1. That the prohibitory sections of the acts of 1824 and 1827 are not repealed by the 2d and 25th sections of the act of 1855, previous to the 4th of July, 1855.

2. That the ordinance of the Common Council for the more effectual enforcing of the Excise laws, does not impose any penalty that can be recovered in this form of action, but must be collected under a criminal proceeding before a magistrate.

3. That the complaint in this case sets up different offences for which different penalties are to be imposed, and which are to be collected in different modes of proceeding.

4. That the admission of the defendant that he on two occasions made two sales as alleged in the complaint, is not sufficient to warrant judgment against him for the larger penalty.

5. That as such admission may apply to the offence charged under the ordinance of the Common Council, upon which no penalty can be recovered by action, the judgment cannot be sustained.

Thomas Chrystal vs. *Michael Honnelly*.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Lejeur and others vs. *Abbey and others*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Webster vs. *Floocke*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Finn vs. *Simpson*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Caif vs. *J. Messmore*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Carland vs. *Day*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Champion vs. *Daly*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Ollinger vs. *Levy*.—Judgment affirmed for $153, and reversed as to the residue without costs.

McBride vs. *Decker*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Signet vs. *Reddings*.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Healy vs. *Kinsley*.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Sigler vs. *Smith*.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Mann vs. *Schwagwalder*.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Filett vs. *Marshall*.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Wilson vs. *Slater*.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Charles C. Dale and others vs. *Pauly C. Merton*.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Cook vs. *Ritter*.—If the plaintiff in ten days elect in writing to deduct from the judgment $151 for counsel fees, the judgment is affirmed without costs, otherwise the judgment is reversed with costs.

NEW-JERSEY.

Celebration of the Fourth of July.

In Jersey City a salute will be fired at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset, and the bells will be rung. In the evening there will be a fine display of fireworks got up by J. G. & J. Edge, in Van Vorst-square. There will also be music at the time of the pyrotechnic display.

The Continental Guard, Capt. Sanderson, will parade at 4 o'clock A. M., on that day.

In Hoboken no celebration will take place.

The people of the ancient hamlet of Communipaw will celebrate the day by a festival. D. B. Wakeman, Esq., of Jersey City, will read the Declaration of Independence, and Rev. Mr. Whitaker, of Jersey City, will deliver the oration. The celebration will take place in the early part of the day.

Arrest on Charge of Picking Pockets.

Saturday evening, during the throng at the ferry gates in Hoboken of those who were returning to New-York, officer McDonough espied three suspicious persons—two of them young men and one a boy—dodging about in the crowd, and upon seeing one of the party attempt to pick the pocket of a lady, he arrested two of them whose names were given as Pete McGarvey and Edward Mehan, and started for the Station House. They resisted and McGarvey escaped by slipping out of his coat and vest, which he left in the hands of the officer. Mehan resisted, but could not escape, and was committed to jail to await an examination.

A City Workhouse.

A communication, signed by several ladies of Jersey City, has been addressed to the Aldermen of Jersey City, relative to the erection of a Workhouse in connection with the City Almshouse. A Committee of four Aldermen and four citizens—one from each ward—has taken the subject into consideration. That Committee consists of Aldermen Lyman, Edge, Insley and Tyrrel, and Messrs. D. S. Gregory, J. Slater, J. G. McLaughlin, and A. Ramsay.

A Southern Planter Robbed of Six Thousand Dollars by a Gipsey.

From the Norfolk Beacon, June 28.

We learn with regret that Charles W. Mixon, Esq., of Chowan County, N. C., has had the misfortune to have $6,000 stolen from him. The facts of the case are these, so far as we have been able to ascertain. Some two weeks ago, Mr. Mixon, who is a large planter and has an extensive fishery on the Albemarle Sound, went to Elizabeth City and drew from the Bank of the State some $6,000, which he took with him home and deposited in his secretary, to which no one has access except himself and wife. When the Cashier gave Mr. M. the money, as there was several hundred dollars on his own Bank, he made a private mark upon them, remarking to Mr. M., "I do this to see how long before they will come back."

Eight or ten days after his return he went to the secretary, took the package in which the money was deposited, and started with it in his pocket for Edenton, eight miles from his residence, to meet debts which he had promised to pay on that day. When he arrived at Edenton the package was missing. He remarked to a friend, I have lost my money—go with me—I must have lost it a few miles from town where I had occasion to stop. When they arrived at the place the wrapper and twine which contained the money was found, but no trace of the money. Footprints were discovered near, which on examination corresponded with one of Mr. M.'s servants, who on the same day left home to visit his wife who resided in Edenton.

After examining the negro, he confessed the package was found, but it contained nothing but a parcel of paper which had been neatly placed in the package to correspond with the size of the package of money. On Mr. Mixon's return home, being naturally excited at his loss, and the servants seeing their master's distress, one of them came forward and told her master that a Gipsey woman was seen by her to go in his desk while he was away, and that she remarked to the Gipsey that the master did not allow any one to go into his desk except "Miesus." The Gipsey remarked, "Go away, I am after medicine for Mrs. Mixon."

It appears there had been in the neighborhood several weeks a Gipsey family, consisting of men, women and children, dwelling in tents, and practising their legerdemain for the cure of diseases. As Mrs. M. had been in delicate health for a long while, one of this corps, a Gipsey doctress, visited Mrs. M. several times. It is supposed by Mr. M. that at the time the Gipsey woman was seen by the servant girl to enter his desk she had placed Mrs M. under the influence of some opiate and thus succeeded in getting the key, and then extracted the money from the package, and placed pieces of paper in the place of the money.

His suspicion thus aroused, he dispatched a messenger to the cashier of the bank in Elizabeth City, informing him of his loss, and requesting him to stop payment. An hour after the messenger had arrived, nearly all the money that had been marked was sent by a broker from this city, which would have been redeemed but for the timely notice of Mr. Mixon's loss. The cashier immediately sent a dispatch to Mr. Mixon of what had occurred. He soon left for Norfolk, and on arriving here he was told by the broker that he had a few days before received nearly $6 000 from a broker in Philadelphia, for which he wanted Northern funds.

The money on different banks in North Carolina had been sent out and other money received for it, except those sent to the Elizabeth City Bank. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the Philadelphia broker, to know how he became in possession of the funds. He replies, another broker paid it to him, and that he received it from a horse drover. Officers are on the track of the drover, and we hope Mr M may yet get some clue to the culprits and bring them to justice. The Gipseye disappeared several days before the money was missing.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Monday, July 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Holders ask $6 50 for Pearls, and from $6 87½@$7, for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs., but at these quotations no important sales have transpired since our last. A very limited inquiry existed for Pearls, at $6 50; while for a considerable lot of Pots, a price equivalent to $6 62½ was offered and refused.

CANDLES—Remain in moderate request at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at old rates—sales having been made of only 30 bags Maracaibo, at 12½c.; 100 Laguayra, at 14½@14¾c.; and 900 Rio, at 9½c.@10¾c., ₱ lb. The stock of the latter, here, equals about 47,000 bags—only a small portion of which is being offered for sale at current prices, as holders anticipate some improvement both in demand and value. The following is an estimate of the total stock of Rio, in the principal Atlantic ports of the United States, at the close of June: New-York, 47,000 bags; Philadelphia, 19,500 bags; Baltimore, 15,000 bags; New-Orleans, (estimated,) 16,000 bags; Charleston, 2,500 bags; Boston, 2,800 bags; total stock June 30 1855, 90,000 bags; stock in all ports June 30, 1854, 143,000 bags; stock in all ports June 30, 1853, 230,000 bags. From this, it appears that there is much less Rio now in all the Atlantic ports of this country, than usual at this period for some years.

COTTON—Exhibits rather more activity and steadiness, though most of the sales have been made at previous quotations:

	New-York Classification. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	11	11¼	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair	11¼	11¾	12	12¼
Fair	12¼	12¼	13	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue as previously reported,—there existing a fair inquiry for desirable qualities at pretty firm prices; while inferior kinds are partially neglected, and are still tending downwards. The day's transactions include 5,000 bbls. within our range.

Inferior State	$7 87 @ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 8 87½
Mixed Western	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 50

Several contracts for State were settled to day at very low figures—some as low as $8 ₱ bbl. The demand for future delivery has almost entirely subsided. Canadian is dull and drooping. 1,100 bbls. common to extra were procured to-day at $9 75@10 62½ ₱ bbl. Southern is a little brisker and steadier, with sales of 1 250 bbls. at $10@$12 25 for inferior mixed to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is more inquired for, and has been purchased to-day to the extent of 300 bbls. fine and superfine at $7@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request at former rates—the day's sales reaching 500 bbls. at $4 87½ for Jersey and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is rare and held above the views of buyers; 500 bushels Upper Lake changed hands at $2@$2 05 ₱ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 25,000 bushels at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats are unaltered. Corn is still abundant, and being less sought after is a trifle cheaper; sales were reported to-day, of 73,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at 88c.@91c. for inferior to Prime, ₱ bushel. Some heated was sold as low as 83c@85c.; and some Western Yellow brought $1 02 ₱ bushel. The settlement of contracts was continued to day, and a considerable number thereof were cancelled at 91c ₱ bushel.

HAY—The re have been 400 bales River, taken at former rates.

HOPS—The day's sales include 84 bales last year's crop at 25c@27c ₱ lb.

IRON—Is unchanged in demand and value.

LATHS—Are likewise without variation.

LEAD—Is dull and heavy as before quoted.

LIME—Rockland seems in moderate demand at previous figures.

MOLASSES—The market is still very indifferently supplied, and is, in consequence, quiet. Prices rate firm, though being somewhat nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is plenty and heavy at $2 75@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do is pretty active and firm at 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Tar is in fair request, mainly at $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl. Common Resin is more sought after and is worth $1 85 ₱ 310 lbs. delivered. Fine Resin and City Pitch are unchanged.

OILS—Nothing particularly new has occurred in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is only taken in lots from store at 87c.@89c. ₱ gallon. The supply is fair. Lard Oil appears about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is essentially unaltered—the day's sales including 650 bbls., in lots, at $19 43¾@$19 50 for new Mess, $16 50 for new Prime, and $19 12½@$19 25 for old Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm; 20 pkgs. brought 9½c @10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged—sales having been made to-day of 600 bbls and tcs. fair to prime, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and steady; 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $16 75@$17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $22@$26 ₱ tce. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is obtained at 15c @18c. for Ohio; 15c @22c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c @25c. for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is worth but from 5c @9c ₱ lb.

STOCK OF PORK AND BEEF IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN PACKING YARDS, JULY 1, 1855.

New-York Yards	Mess.	Thin Mess.	Prime Mess.	Prime.	Repacked Mess.	Repacked Chicago Mess.	Repacked Extra Mess.	Repacked Extra Chicago Mess.	Country Prime.	Country Mess.	Unclassified.	Total.	L.	G.	E.	J.	C.	Total.	Old Stock, July 1, 1854.	This Date Last Year.
OLD PORK.																				
Brooklyn Yards	296	337	13	359	1719	453			4	1335		4320	372	213	10	29	43	667	1479	3227
	316											316	245		132			377	1479	3227
															10			10		
															204			204		
	316											316	245		346			591	1479	3227
	36									126		162	1491		13			1504		
															1247			1247		
	36									126		162	1491		1260			2751		
NEW PORK.																				
4 Yards	636											636	1491		17			1508	2674	3101
															1247			1247		
	636											636	1491		1264			2755	2674	3101
Brooklyn Yards	116											116	1491		97			1588	1048	1365
															763			763	3611	1800
	116											116	1491		860			2351	4659	3165
	15											15	1491		124			1615	2822	1800
	131											131	1491		984			2475	7481	4965
NEW BEEF.																				
4 Yards	64											64	1491		17			1508	2674	3101
	2088											2088	1491		1785			3276	7481	4965
	88											88	1491		1941			3432	7481	4965
	3											3	1491		1941			3435	7481	4965
	2179											2179	1491		1941			3432	7481	4965
	2322											2322	1491		2049			3540

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1855.

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The Great Topic.

Now the thermometer is above ninety, and people talk of nothing but the heat, while they do nothing with energy but to use the fan; and the great Philosopher of Brooklyn Heights—E. MERIAM—frightens the public every morning with his bulletins of the heated term. Now everybody rushes out of the City who can afford to get away, and those who can't, say they are going next week, and ladies darken their front windows to make believe they are not at home. Now gentlemen who wear wigs are to be pitied, and people who expect editors to be brilliant while they are melting away are most preposterous in their expectations. Now ice is a pleasant thing to think upon, and one feels like volunteering to go in search of Dr. KANE, and an Esquimaux is an enviable person. Now lying on the grass, under the shade of willow trees by the side of bubbling brooks, or plashing in the waves at Newport or Long Branch, is much more agreeable than shinning in Wall-street, or standing behind a counter in Broadway. Now brokers wear white coats and trousers, and crowd into DELACROIX's to drink hock and soda and consult the thermometer. Now the wheat fields are turning the color of gold, and corn is growing "like sixty," and farmers are happy under the promise of tremendous crops and good prices. Now the streets are in much better condition than they were last year at this time, and the City is healthy, notwithstanding the heat. Now sunstrokes are common, and unfortunate foreigners who drink incautiously suffer in consequence, and an ounce of caution is better than a pound of cure. New fruit is abundant, and ice plenty, and money "easy," and provisions coming down, and raspberries coming in, and country hotels are crowded, and City boarding-houses deserted, and jobbers are doing nothing, and auctioneers are having their holiday, and artists are off to the mountains sketching, and schools are breaking up, and everybody thinks more of drinking than eating. Now the opera season is at an end, and Castle Garden is given up to immigrants, and Italian prima donnas and prima tenors are off among the breezy hills, and the choruses are sweltering in back streets, and actors are starring in Canada, and young ladies are creating sensations at Saratoga. Now boys are preparing for the Fourth, and uncles and fathers carry home alarming bundles of fireworks, and sky-rockets, like young orators, are impatiently waiting for an opportunity to explode and dazzle. Now the railroads are making their harvest, and steamboats go crowded, and excursions are in vogue, and musicians are much sought after. Now people have an affection for their country cousins, and fastidious ladies are willing to put up with anything for the sake of country air, and happy is he or she whose parents live in a farm house near a steamboat landing or a railroad station. Now fashionable churches are deserted, and popular preachers follow the example of their parishioners and talk about recuperating. Now people prefer agreeable reading, and choose their literature as they do their clothing because it is light. Now the thought of work is oppressive, and dancing is not to be alluded to, and one wonders how our ancestors could have had the courage to be independent in such weather. Now is the last day of liquor, and claret punch must no more be thought of, nor champagne *frappé* be ordered for dinner, nor milk punch be dreamed of, nor sherry cobblers imbibed through oaten straws; now sherbet and orgeat and *eau sucre* must take the place of more stimulating drinks, and we must all make up our minds to obey the laws, and be good citizens; for now has come the time that will try men's tempers, and call upon the temperate and friends of good order to show their hands and prove themselves well wishers of society. Now let us be grateful that we have an abundance of pure water, and that it can be cooled with ice much cheaper than it can be tempered with cognac or any other kind of ardent spirit. Now we have not exhausted our subject, but we will stop lest we exhaust our readers.

Liquor in Brooklyn.

Mayor HALL has issued a proclamation to the Police Department, directing them to enforce the Prohibitory Liquor law on and after the 4th inst. We give it in full in another column. It is not probable that any arrests will be made on the Fourth, but evidence may be obtained against parties who sell on that day. The Mayor, we understand, anticipates no serious difficulty in enforcing the law.

Lost Letters.

Additional instances of Post-Office dishonesty figure in, or rather disfigure, grace or rather disgrace, the morning press. One DENNISTON is charged at Chicago with helping himself to the key-note of ten or fifteen thousand dollars; his brother to an amount very slightly less. A diary of such occurrences might be kept, and no day lack its entry. It is the peculator one day—the paper-mill the next; and what escapes the fingers of the thief, and some trifling chances of reaching its right owner, comes to us, in all the glory of cream-laid and hot-pressed, from the stationer's. Letter-writing has fallen upon evil days. When called upon for reformation, the Post-Office Department skulks behind a delusive registry system, which simply stamps the letter with an external advertisement of its value, and leaves it to the honesty—Heaven save the mark!—of clerks and carriers. The security acquired by the public is all embraced in the fact that these letters, bearing like a *non vean tiche* the evidence of their wealth on their outsides, do not go into the low-lived society of common clerks, where each is a spy on his fellow, but is admitted to the private parlor of a "confidential" personage, who discusses them at leisure and pleasure. The security, indeed, is the consummation of insecurity.

The mischief lies chiefly, we think, in a fallacy which affects the whole administrative system—namely, that Government can do no wrong, nor be held accountable at law or in equity for acts of apparent negligence, and of positive breach of trust. It cannot be made defendant in an action. Through its officers it may commit acts of the grossest wrong and rapine; may sacrifice private interest and property; and, by omissions of duty, by fraud, by violence, may be the source of vast loss and suffering to thousands, but there is no power competent to compel redress. If any be obtained, it must be obtained after a tedious and ruinously costly prosecution of the matter before the new Court of Claims, which has no definite authority beyond that of referring the claim, if substantiated, to Congress, who retain the option of allowing or declining it, according to the form and pressure of lobby influence. Such redress, at its best estate, is rather a tribute to grace and favor than to justice. In Post-Office affairs is the evil most strikingly displayed. Government, in its supreme willfulness, assumes a monopoly of letter-transportation. All other carriers, or bailees, to use the legal term, are held strictly answerable for losses or miscarriages occurring in the voluntary performance of their trust; but while the Government insists, under stringent penalties, upon taking our letter, it insists equally upon taking no care of it in its carriage, and upon being irresponsible for it in case of loss or detention. It requires no especial nicety of perception to detect the wrong herein. One cure, therefore, for Postal infidelity consists in making Government answerable in all cases; in other words, in making the Postmaster's receipt for a valuable letter, the contents of which he has ascertained by actual inspection, a good basis of action against the Department; and a short formulary of proceeding should be contrived to render such suits as speedy as possible. By this means the registry law might cease to be the imposture it is.

For smaller amounts—sums of or under ten dollars—the British machinery of Post-Office orders should have been adopted long ago. There has been no sound objection urged to it, unless it be that the draft is constantly liable to be drawn upon an office too poor to meet the call; an inconvenience to avoid the results of which any business man might suggest a half dozen expedients. We may for instance want to transmit ten dollars to some village post-office, of insignificant income, the master of which has just been stripped of his money by a comprehensive draft from Washington; and has besides several money-orders in addition to ours to meet. What is to prevent him from paying my correspondent with a draft on the New-York office, so numbered as to correspond with the draft transmitted thence; a duplicate of the draft being forwarded hither directly by way of verifying the transaction, and a triplicate retained, in order to balance the village Postal account? Such order must obtain cash anywhere, where bank bills pass current; and would in most instances command a premium. In this way money might traverse the country in safety, and relieve us of that ill-boding sense attending the dispatch of money letters by mail—a feeling like that left over from the purchase of an expensive lottery-ticket, or the investment of a residuary hundred dollars in mining shares. It may likewise be considered whether, dispensing with any registry, the same law which enables the traveler to prove the contents of a lost trunk, should not apply to valuable correspondence; and also whether damages ought not to be had for letters, though not containing money, which convey or solicit important information, the miscarriage of which occasions a loss reducible to a pecuniary equivalent.

These, or better suggestions if there are such, should certainly engage the attention of Congress early in the next session. The public begins to regard the Post-office suspiciously as a school for scoundrels, a nursery for pick-pockets and mail-robbers. Really faithful and honest employés are involved in the odium created by unascertained peculators. Detectives glare at them disagreeably wherever they go; men button up their pockets guardedly at their approach; and, recollecting the last lost letter, invoke the vengeance of Nemesis upon their—possibly—guiltless heads. It is due alike to the public, and its true servants, to remove all opportunities for suspicion; and if the reform prove costly, there will be the no-longer-needed salaries of thief-catching mail-agents, together with funds saved from the investigation and prosecution of frauds, to draw upon in liquidation. The subject is commended to Congress, and all others in authority.

The Difference in the Wars of Civilized and Uncivilized Nations.

While the attention of the world is fixed upon Sebastopol and the 26,000 cannon-balls daily showered on that devoted city, there are other features in the war, which, from the important character they must assume hereafter, deserve a passing notice. It is a truth frequently demonstrated, that civilized nations, even in their wars, advance the cause of civilization wherever they plant their standards. In the pending European struggle we have marked the great difference between Russia and the Western Powers. Russia recently invaded and for a time occupied the Danubian Principalities, in the assumed character of their "Religious Protector." When she relinquished her possession the whole country was left desolated, fields and vineyards were laid waste, towns were destroyed, warehouses were burnt and bridges were cut away behind her retreating armies. On the other hand, when the English and French shall have left the Crimea, there will yet remain, monumental of their visit, towns reconstructed, streets paved and dwelling-houses built, a railroad in an enemy's land and an electric telegraph through the midst of the Black Sea. These facts alone are sufficient distinction between the civilization of Eastern and Western Europe.

Russia, though of such colossal magnitude and strength, is at best but a Barbaric Power. Her aim and her policy are now, and have ever been, to increase her might and multiply her resources by conquest rather than by the arts or the newly-discovered sciences of our enlightened age. It is true that, to further her own ends, she has sometimes pursued the means that the civilization of other nations has placed within her reach; but even these, without an exception, are works projected and carried out in time of peace, to be used in time of war. Thus she has railroads which do not connect cities and counties, but military stations, fortresses, and arsenals. The railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow merely divides—it does not connect one portion of the country with the other. It does not run through cities, towns, or villages; it is not arranged for the transport of passengers or goods, nor is it intended to increase trade or promote its activity. Thus the iron rusts in time of peace, because it is only made to serve in time of war. Again, we know that the tempests which sweep over the Black Sea render its coasts almost useless for the purposes of trade. Instead of attempting to diminish this natural barrier to commerce and navigation, Russia has thrown additional obstacles in the way,—and, characteristically enough, she does so by civilized means. Under the name of quarantine, she has rendered navigation difficult—almost impossible—and, while pretending to promote the [illegible]lness of the districts on the Black [illegible] she has, in fact, perpetuated sic[illegible]ndered the people incapable of resisting her plans. When the dominion of Russia in the Black Sea shall have ceased, its shores will blossom; and, amid the blessings of peace, *they* will reap advantages from the present struggle. The telegraph, now laid for the purposes of war, will become the thread from which the further advances of civilization shall be spun, and the Crimea may yet be restored to the high position she occupied in days of old. The Philanthropist must look to the future; and, though he may see no moral principle in the political aspect of the war, he will, nevertheless, hope that the seeds of civilization, sown by invading armies amidst carnage, disease and death, will eventually spring up and bear an abundance of fruit.

Jewing the Jews.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who is notorious for great promises and abundant non-performances, has been exhibiting himself, as usual, "with ground and lofty tumbling"—*out* of a pledge which he publicly made some eight years ago. He has backed out of the nominal advocacy of the removal of the legal obstructions to Jews sitting in Parliament, without first taking an oath "upon the true faith of a Christian." He has written a letter, published in the English papers, in which he says that, as he believes the House of Lords continue hostile to the removal of Jewish disabilities,

"The Government in these circumstances would be only throwing away time in attempting to carry a measure which one House of Parliament is sure to reject. Many liberal members of Parliament, while they would support a motion to relieve the Jews from their disabilities, would consider as inopportune a question which would not advance the object to be attained. I must, therefore, consider that it would be inexpedient to stir the question of Jewish emancipation in the present session of Parliament. That claims so just can be permanently rejected, I will not believe. But the friends of intolerance naturally cling to this last vestige of religious persecution, and exult in the facility with which the exclusion of a body not formidable in numbers can be maintained."

The history of Lord JOHN's connection with this Jewish disabilities question may be briefly related. At the general election in 1847 there was every prospect that Lord JOHN, who was then Prime Minister, would *not* be reëlected by the City of London, and such rejection would materially have damaged him. The Baron LIONEL NATHAN DE ROTHSCHILD, a Jew, was ambitious of entering Parliament. Any constituency could choose him, but he would become liable to heavy pecuniary penalties if he sat in the House of Commons without taking an oath as a Christian. Lord JOHN's friends and those of ROTHSCHILD, agreed that the two should run on the same ticket. Lord JOHN had no money to spend, but possessed great influence as Prime Minister. ROTHSCHILD had considerable power over the bulk of the city voters, and was willing to spend largely in bribery:—in point of fact, he did so expend as much as thirty thousand pounds. The *quid pro quo* from Lord JOHN was that he would use his power, as head of the Government, to obtain the admission of Jews into Parliament. The election terminated in the return of RUSSELL and ROTHSCHILD.

The Jews naturally expected that Lord JOHN would fulfil his promise. Like the juggling fiends spoken of by *Macbeth*, who potter with us in a double sense, that keep the word of promise to our ear, and break it to our hope, Lord JOHN jockeyed the Jews. It was competent, of course, for the House of Commons to declare, for and by itself, what pledge should be taken by those persons elected to seats therein. In 1833, the House had actually done this in the case of Mr. PEASE, a Quaker, and had passed a resolution permitting Quakers to set on their affirmation, instead of on their oath. The Russell Administration had a majority in the Commons, but less power in the Lords. To attempt to admit the Jews into Parliament, by a special statute, was hopeless—for the Lords would certainly not consent to such an enactment. A simple resolution of the Commons, on the other hand, would admit the proscribed race, at once and without difficulty. *This* was precisely what Lord JOHN did not propose. Session after session, he carried a bill for the removal of the Jewish Disabilities through the Commons—to be invariably swamped in the Lords. At last, as if tired of such a legislative farce, he throws the question wholly aside. Well might the Jews believe that, from first to last, he was not serious in his attempt to admit them into the Legislature. It is believed that, in the course of the present year, his Lordship will be created a Peer of the Realm, which, taking him out of the Commons, will render him independent of his present London constituents. So, he throws them overboard.

He was pledged also, strongly as public man could be, to reform his own Reform bill of 1832, and to establish a system of education throughout England. As he has latterly kept silent on these important subjects, it is to be presumed that he intends to break his word respecting these also. In sooth, like Brutus, "an honorable man."

Robert Schuyler's Letter.

It is a rather remarkable circumstance that just about a year from the day on which the great frauds of ROBERT SCHUYLER were first announced to the public, a letter makes its appearance from that gentleman, in explanation of some of the fraudulent transactions—less important than the great fraud of over-issue—with which he has been charged. It is the first intimation that we have had of this man's existence since he first disappeared, and as the letter bears no indication of his present place of abode, we know nothing more of him than that he is still living, though, as he says, and as we might expect, greatly weakened in body and disturbed in mind. Probably no single defalcation in the mercantile world ever caused such disastrous effects as the frauds committed by ROBERT SCHUYLER, and our community is now but just recovering from the disastrous influences of his criminal conduct. His example has been both an example and a terror to the commercial world; it has taught capitalists to place no more confidence in the honor of their agents than the exigencies of business absolutely require, and by leading to the invention of new checks on the integrity of the officers of chartered companies and a closer scrutiny into their manner of keeping their accounts, this great fraud may be the means of preventing many smaller ones. The past year has been one of disaster to Wall-street, and it must greatly heighten the remorse of this wretched man to know that he has been the direct means of bringing ruin upon thousands whom he had never personally known, as well as upon his personal friends who had trusted in his honor.

The letter of Mr. SCHUYLER, which does not appear to be of any importance, was published by the *Tribune* yesterday, and, as that paper states, was received from the absconding financier by the last steamer from Liverpool.

Musical.

NIBLO's GARDEN.—A new English Opera entitled "A Queen of a Day," was produced here last evening by the Pyne & Harrison troupe. The music is by Mr. EDWARD FITZWILLIAM, a young English composer, who is, we believe, at the head of the Haymarket Theatre orchestra. A "Stabat Mater" by Mr. FITZWILLIAM, brought his name into notoriety some eight or ten years ago, but we are not aware that he has produced anything besides this Oratorio and the present Opera.

The libretto is by that experienced playwright, Mr. BUCKSTONE, and is evidently written on the fallacious principle that an opera libretto cannot be too bald. We see no other way of accounting for the tameness of the dialogue. BUCKSTONE possesses the faculty of making his characters talk amusingly, but certainly does not exercise that faculty in this play, or at least to any desirable extent. Nevertheless, as opera librettoes go, this one does not suffer by comparison with a dozen we might name.

The story is furnished by the history of England. Time, towards the end of the Protectorate of OLIVER CROMWELL. CHARLES the Second, while in exile, has formed an alliance with CATHARINE of Braganza. Imagining that circumstances favor his immediate action, CHARLES returns privately to England. CATHARINE, anxious for the safety of her betrothed, follows him and lands at Dover. Her position is one of great danger, and she is only able to secure personal safety through the ingenuity of a courtier. This gentleman substitutes a little milliner—who bears a striking resemblance to the Queen—for the royal personage. By thus centering all the action of the moment round the fictitious Queen, the real Queen is enabled to escape in safety to Scotland. In this way *Lucy Lovelace*, the milliner, becomes "Queen of a Day." There is, of course, an under-plot relating to the private affections of *Lucy*—who has a beau in a young sailor—but it is unimportant. Mr. FITZWILLIAM has followed the model of the old English opera writers, and in this respect differs from modern composers, who, without a single exception, imitate the Italian school. There are no recitatives, and no difficult *ensembles*. The opera opens with a Glee, is followed by a Song, then a Cavatina, then a Ballad, and so on. In the composition of these *morceaux*, Mr. FITZWILLIAM displays some talent and invention, but is, at times, deficient in taste. For instance, in *Lucy's* Cavatina, "Returning from a Foreign Shore," which should be a simple strain of homely feeling, we have a string of unmeaning and common-place variations tagged to the end. A better effort in every respect is CIOSLY's song, "Amid the Songsters of the Grove," although but poorly given by Miss PYNE. An ingenious duet for female voices called "An April Day," was encored; also, another duet for tenor and soprano, called "Follow your Fancy." The finale to the first act is written in simple counterpoint, and would doubtless be effective if well sung. Last night it was given execrably. In the second act there is an excellently conceived song and chorus: "The Valiant Trooper free from Care." It is not carried out so thoroughly as it might be, but is in its way quite clever. The musical merits of the second act are not equal to the first. But there is sufficient in both to give promise of something better hereafter from the pen of the same composer. As a short opera, the "Queen of a Day" is agreeable and clever.

The instrumentation is thin and commonplace throughout. An eternal *pizzicato* is the twanging accompaniment to everything. The vocalists acquitted themselves creditably, particularly Miss LOUISA PYNE, and the opera was successful. It has been placed on the stage neatly, and is worth seeing in every respect.

MAX MARETZEK is plowing his farm on Staten Island, and has recently hitched Pegasus to his team. He is writing a book called *Music in America; a History of the Last Seven Years*. The "gentleman who manages the Press" at the Academy of Music had better look to his laurels.

ON DIT.—That ULLMANN is to be the future lessee of the Academy of Music, materially aided by the stockholders, the Committee or Mr. PHALEN.

A Dramatic Company is performing at St. Paul's, Minnesota. The appointments of the Theatre (says the *Daily Pioneer*,) are very good.

Miss AONZA ROBERTSON is filling an engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre.

Miss EDITH HERAUD will shortly appear at the Haymarket, in a new play in five acts.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Forfeiture of the Brig Porpoise, for being concerned in the Slave Trade.

BOSTON, Monday, July 2.

Judge CURTIS, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day rendered a decision in the case of the brig *Porpoise*, seized for being engaged in the Slave trade. It was held that a vessel which has acted as a tender upon slavers, and has carried merchandise which was used for the purchase of slaves and had otherwise aided in the slave transportation, although she had not actually carried a single slave, was guilty of being engaged in the slave trade within the meaning of the statute. The brig was consequently declared forfeited.

The New Line of American Steamers between Boston and Liverpool.

BOSTON, Monday, July 2.

DONALD MCKAY's model of the new steamship *Cradle of Liberty*, intended for the new line between this city and Liverpool, has been placed in the Exchange News Room for exhibition. The steamer is to be three hundred and twenty feet long, forty feet broad, and thirty-one deep.

A meeting of the merchants and all others interested in the new line will be held at the Exchange in a few days.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 2.

The weather here continues oppressively hot. The thermometer at noon to-day stood at 92° in the shade. Five fatal cases of sunstroke in the city have been reported since Saturday noon.

Steamboat Explosion.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Monday, July 2.

The steamer *Lexington*, running between Louisville and St. Louis, was blown to atoms near Stephensport, Ky., on the up trip. The packet *Baltimore* has just arrived from the scene of the disaster with 20 officers and passenger of the *Lexington*, including the Captain, THROOP, and the first clerk, Mr. DAVIDSON, both wounded. The captain thinks that there were not more than 35 wounded out of 100 who were on board. The ladies were all saved unharmed. The accident occurred at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. Boat and cargo a total loss.

The Judicial Election in New-Orleans—The Cholera, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 2.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. Only about half the vote of that city was polled at the late election for Judges, and although the result has been claimed as an Anti-Know-Nothing victory, most of the papers say that politics had nothing to do with it.

The deaths in New-Orleans during the preceding week amounted to 101, of which 48 were from cholera.

The weather here has somewhat moderated. The thermometer was not over 87° to-day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 2.

The new Commissioner of Public Buildings made four removals among inferior officers in his department to-day, appointing new men to the offices vacated.

Railroad Extension.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 2.

The first nineteen miles of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, from Philadelphia to Gwynne, were opened to-day.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Monday, July 2.

The river now stands at six feet, and is still falling.

Non-Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 2.

We have received no mail south of Wilmington, N. C., this morning.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 2.

Money abundant. Stocks dull. Reading, 46½; Morris Canal, 15; Long Island 17½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45 5-16; Pennsylvania State Fives, 87, ex. dividend.

Forgery on the Comptroller's Office.

Yesterday morning a forgery was perpetrated upon the Auditor of the Comptroller's Office, by which $500 was obtained from the bank containing the funds of our City treasury. It seems that during the rush of City officials to get their salaries, a man made his way through the crowd in a very gentlemanly manner, and presented to Mr. TIMPSON an order purporting to be drawn by ALFRED CARSON, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, requesting the Auditor to forward by the bearer his warrant for the quarter's salary ending June 30. The said warrant was for $500, and being duly attested by the proper authorities, and the signature of Mr. CARSON being so skillfully executed by the forger, it was handed to him without the least suspicion that anything was wrong. The check was drawn *to the order* of Mr. CARSON, payable at the Mechanics' Bank in Wall-street, and the chap lost no time in forging the endorsement of "ALFRED CARSON" with such skill as to offer it at the Banking Institution without any fear of detection. The paying teller passed the warrant and plunked down the cash, which the rogue stuffed in his pocket and made off. As yet no trace of the forger has been made, and nobody appears to know who he is. Who loses the $500? the City or the Bank?—certainly not the Chief.

Effects of the Heat.

A cool breeze yesterday helped in some measure to moderate the excessive heat of the day. A few cases of *coup de soliel* are recorded.

CORNELIUS HEARN, of No. 223 Elisabeth-street, was found prostrated by the heat on Sunday evening. He died soon after. His death was hastened by drinking.

JOHN SCHROEDER, a German, 40 years of age, was prostrated by the heat in Broadway on Sunday. Deceased died in a few minutes after the unfortunate occurrence.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Mr. E. L. CHARLES, Hermitage, Wyoming Co., N. Y., says: "Dec. 1, 1854.—Your Pills are all you say, in your advertisement in the Tribune."

Mr. THOS. E. GASSAWAY, Annapolis, Md., says: "The box of Pills I got before, I used with great success."

E. T. BEDELL, Esq., Albany, N. Y., says: "Jan. 8, 1855. Your medicine has given ample satisfaction in cases here it has been used, to my knowledge."

WM. RUST, Esq., New-Brunswick, N. J., says: "Having contracted the Chagres Fever while at the Isthmus last Winter, after my return an attack of chills and fever was sure to follow the least exertion or exposure; but your Pills have prevented those attacks and restored my health. In short, with your Pills, I would be willing, if necessary, again to encounter the miasma of the Isthmus; while without them nothing would tempt me."

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depôt, No. 335 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., 6 PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

COOLING AS THE REFRESHING SHOWER, REFRESHING as the gentle dew, and grateful as the evening breeze in Midsummer, are RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERSHIRTS. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy the best Undergarment ever devised for Summer wear.

JAMES E RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTures on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 3,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

GENIN'S SUMMER HATS.—FIRST ON THE list, light, superb, original and eminently becoming, stands the GENIN Dress Hat of the season—a magnificent drab beaver of exquisite proportions; faultless in style, perfect in all its details, and as a specimen of workmanship and finish, worthy of a place in any exposition of the useful and ornamental arts at home or abroad. Especial attention is directed to this fabric, because it presents an anomaly in the branch of manufactures to which it belongs, viz: a combination of two materials, both beautiful in their separate conditions, but which thus gracefully united, form the beau ideal of a classic and aristocratic dress Hat. The

SOFT HAT DEPARTMENT

embraces not only the ordinary styles of the day, but upwards of twenty new ones, designed and manufactured for the present season, and combrians such a variety of shapes, shades, quality, sizes and prices, that no head or taste can possibly be unsuited. Business men, sporting men, travellers, fashionable men, and in short, all men, will find in the immense assortment just the articles they desire. The

STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT

is replete with fabrics from all parts of the world. Here will be found hats from Panama, Leghorn, India, China, England, France, &c., as well as an extensive assortment of home manufactured articles. The

CHILDREN'S FANCY HAT DEPARTMENT

has just been replenished with a full Summer Stock, imported and home-manufactured, and parents are invited to examine the new styles of the season, which are more graceful and becoming to juvenile faces than any that have preceded them. The

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPARTMENT

is furnished with every variety of traveling, sporting and fancy caps, boys' dress and school caps, &c.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., OF A HIGH CARE BRAND.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 3, at 11 o'clock, at his sales-room, No. 11 Broad-st., an extensive variety of superb brandies, wines, &c., including some which are 15 years old, having been imported expressly for the Irving House, and used upon the tables of that celebrated house daily; also, many others which are in bond and will be sold without reserve. A portion of them are the balance of the stock of one of our first importing houses, and to be sold in consequence of the party's declining business. This sale offers unusual inducements, and we recommend all parties that are desirous of purchasing fine liquors to attend the sale, as it is positively the last sale of the season, previous to the enactment of the Prohibitory Liquor law. Every article is warranted as represented. For full particulars, we refer to the advertisement of Mr. NICOLAY in another column.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A FACT known to thousands, that one of the great clothing houses in New-York is making extensive sales of Summer coat and vest, made in a style of perfect excellence never approached before. These coats and vests are made through out, except button holes, by SINGER'S Sewing Machines. It is not strange that the firm referred to should have a rush of business and obtain better prices than any of their competitors. They have taken the right means to accomplish it—exclusively SINGER'S Machines. These Machines have just been greatly improved, so as to run without noise and with very little exertion of the operator. All other machines are liable to suits for infringements of valid patents. SINGER'S only can be bought with safety.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FOR SUMMER.—Can be found, for durability and style unsurpassed, at the extensive Clothing Emporium of ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. Their liberal manner of business transactions with their customers, has gained for them a reputation honorable, and a notoriety for introducing PERMANENTLY the ONE PRICE system, and exchanging goods or refunding the money for those purchased, when the purchaser buys what does not please him. Their stock of Furnishing Goods and Clothing is now complete, and they would respectively invite citizens and strangers to call in and examine the same, which will be shown to them cheerfully. No 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., N. Y.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the look, and the only powder-proof look, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

H. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.—WE WILL offer on Monday, July 2, our immense stock of rich Summer Dress Goods which we have bought within a few days for less than one-half their usual prices. Fine Lawns at 6d.; French Muslin, 1s.; Rich Barèges at 1s 6d.; Rich Satin Robes, Grenadines, Tissues, Silks, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., equally cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN SUMMER HATS.—RAYFERTY & LEASK will offer for a few days a large and superior assortment of Summer Hats of all kinds and styles, at extremely low prices, which will enable every gentleman to have a new Hat in which he can celebrate the glorious Fourth. Now is the time to call at No. 57 Chatham, and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co's Pianos, with and without the Æolian. Jacob Chickering's, Hallett & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is so certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst: also, old ulcers, fever sores, tetter, and the worst cases of impurity of blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depot, No. 265 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 23 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOUDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

OF

English, French, German and American

FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,

No. 345 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS—MOURNING GOODS.—IN ADDITION to our heavy stock, we will offer on Monday, July 2, Black Barèges at 1s. per yard; Printed Lawns at 6d.; Fine French Ginghams, 1s.; French Prints, yard wide, 1s.; and all other goods at very reduced prices.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

AS CLEOPATRA OF EGYPT AND HELEN OF Greece transcended in beauty all the women of their day, so KNOX'S hats excel in elegance, beauty and variety all the productions of his rivals. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and at No. 533 Broadway.

NOT PRINTED!—ROYAL ENGLISH VELVET Carpets 11s and 12s per yard. Enrlish tapestry Brussels Carpets, 4s. 6d. and 5s. per yard. English Ingrains 4s., 5s. and 6s. HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 89 Bowery, Sign Great American Eagle.

ZEPHYR AND GAUZE MERINO UNDER SHIRTS and Drawers, exactly the articles for gentlemen to wear this oppressive hot weather. Also, a large assortment of Cravats, Ties, Gloves, &c., at AGATE'S celebrated Corrazza Shirt Emporium, No. 205 Broadway.

WHAT CHARITY IS TO THE OTHER VIRTUES, KNOX'S hats are to those of other makers. Gentlemen who want the best of everything must per force buy their hats of KNOX. Summer hats of all kinds cheap at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

THE DIAMOND IS THE MOST BRILLIANT OF gems, and KNOX'S are the most tasteful of all the hats now manufactured. Gentlemen should buy their Summer hats of him, at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

A WORD IN SEASON—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices.

DEVLIN & JESSUP, 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A rare lot of calf and patent leather Boots and different styles of patent leather Shoes will be sold much below cost until the 5th of July only, at No. 72 Nassau-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

CHECK MARSEILLES SUITS, $6 50; ZEPHYR Cassimere Suits, $10; July Suits, $3; Grass Linen Coats, $1 50; beautiful Thin Vests, $1; Alpaca Coats, $2, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his Store Nos 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

LAWNS! LAWNS!!—WE WILL OPEN THIS morning 3 cases of fine French Lawns at 1s., worth 1s 6d.; 1 case of Elegant Grenadines at 6d., worth $1 50 per yard.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

LADIES WILL PLEASE MAKE A NOTE OF THE advertisement in this morning's paper headed "Closing Sales of Summer Dress Goods," and act accordingly.

LONG ISLAND.

THE RAYMOND-STREET MURDER.

Investigation Before Coroner Hedding—Deposition of one of the Wounded.

The Coroner's Jury to investigate the circumstances attending the death of CHARLES JOHNSON, killed in Raymond street, near Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning last, assembled in the Coroner's Room, City Hall, at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday. The following are the jurors as empaneled:

1. ROBERT VAN DYKE, 5. JOHN RAPPOLD,
2. SAMUEL JOHNSON, 6. JOSEPH HOWARDS,
3. JOHN SMITH, 7. NICHOLAS AMMERMAN,
4. PATRICK LEONARD, 8. WILLIAM GASCOYNE,
9. DAVID H. FITHIAN.

The jury having viewed the body in the dead house, at the City Hospital, the day previous, proceeded at once to examine witnesses.

Justice HENRY P. CURTIS appeared as counsel for the parties under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in this murder, and asked permission to cross-examine the witnesses, and that the accused further be present pending the investigation.

Coroner HEDDING refused to grant this, and was sustained in his decision by District Attorney UNDERHILL, who gave his opinion at the request of the Coroner.

The testimony taken, so far as it goes, confirms the statement which appeared in the TIMES yesterday morning.

Charles Livingston, sworn:—Am a private watchman; between 10 and 11 o'clock, Saturday night last, I passed down Fulton-avenue and saw three men sitting on the curb stone in Raymond-street; passed again after 11 o'clock and they were still there; about 1 o'clock I heard some one say "where do you live?" "you had better go home;" soon heard the cry of "I am stabbed," "murder;" I ran towards the parties and rapped my stick several times; saw MCGORMAN or COSGRIFF in the act of stabbing some one; could not see who it was; as he struck I sprang at him; he jerked his head back and passed his hand, said "damn your soul, M. P., I'll kill you;" he backed me up on to the sidewalk and then he followed after me to Navy-street, I defending myself all the time with my club, which I split in striking him over the hands; struck again on the sidewalk but got no answer and went on down to Myrtle-avenue; saw an officer on corner of Raymond-street; told him what had occurred; he rapped for assistance and started for the place where the stabbing was while I waited to direct the other officers where to go when they should come up; Officers SKIDMORE, GILSON and CARLES came up; we all then went in pursuit; a young man named CAMPBELL was standing in the street when I attempted to arrest MCGORMAN; the other two men were lying down when we got back, the same as I left them; saw only MCGORMAN use a knife; the man I saw him stab was thrown down by the blow; Officer WILSON and myself left the scene of the murder, and went down towards Navy-street, and met Officers SKIDMORE and CARLES with MCGORMAN; I asked if they had got the knife; the prisoner said that it was in his pocket; we got a wagon then and went to the Hospital with the wounded parties.

To Jurors—Heard the man's name was GORMAN at the Station-house; am sure it is the same man that I saw stab some one.

Mr. CURTIS renewed his motion that the prisoners be present, and that he have permission to cross-examine the witnesses. Denied.

A knife was identified by witness as the one taken from MCGORMAN. This is a clasp-knife, with two blades in one end and a corkscrew in the other. One blade is 4¼ inches in length, with the point broken off, leaving the end over half an inch wide.

Jesse A. Carter, sworn: Am a policeman of the Fourth District; I helped arrest MICHAEL MCGORMAN as he was going into Gold-street from Fulton-avenue, on suspicion of having stabbed a man; met persons when I was after him who said in reply to a question as to whether they had seen any suspicious person pass, that a man had skated them where he could find an officer, as three men had been stabbed in Raymond street; I told him he must go with me; he said, "go where?" I attempted to get the knife out of his pocket, when he struck at me; found the knife shown in his pocket; it was covered with fresh blood; on the way to the station house he attempted to get away, and threatened to kill us; said he had killed three men, and would like to kill a thousand Irishmen; he said that the officers could not blame him for attempting to get away; before I went after MCGORMAN, saw the two companions sitting on the sidewalk where the murder was committed.

Dr. William Henry Babcock, sworn: Resides at the City Hospital; examined the body of deceased, eleven hours after death; Drs. ENOS and BOYD were present; found one punctured wound on the left side of thorax between the seventh and eighth ribs—two wounds, superficial, on the left buttock—one wound on inner aspect of right arm, two or three inches below shoulder border of axilla—one wound in abdominal wall, three inches below umbilicus in the left iliac region, about one inch wide at bottom, two inches long; in an upward direction through this wound was protruding, when brought to the Hospital, a mass of intestines about the size of three fists; upon opening the thorax there was found in the left pleural cavity about four ounces of blood, and in the anterior inferior portion of the lower lobe of left lung punctured wound; a portion of the small intestine was found reddened, and near the junction of the ileo-jejunum and ileum a wound dividing the gut transversely, and about eight inches from it another, transfixing the intestine and wounding it in two points; there was also a large quantity of blood in the abdominal cavity; the first wound was sewed up; the other organs were found healthy, and these wounds were sufficient to cause death.

Dr. Samuel Boyd, sworn: Was present at the examination of the body at the request of the Coroner, with DRS. BABCOCK and ENOS. The evidences were that deceased came to his death by being stabbed with a sharp instrument as describes by preceding witness.

The investigation at this point was adjourned to this morning at 8½ o'clock.

The following deposition of ROBERT JOHNSON, (dangerously wounded,) was read to the Jury and embodied in the proceedings. This was taken at the Hospital on Sunday.

DEPOSITION.

BROOKLYN, July 1, 1855.

ROBERT JOHNSON being duly sworn before one of the Captains of Police of the city of Brooklyn, says: That on the morning of the 1st day of July, at about 11 o'clock, himself, WILLIAM and CHARLES JOHNSON, and two other persons, whose names he does not know, were going to the Bedford House, on the corner of Fulton and Raymond streets; that they saw three men lying on the side of the curb stone; the two boys that was with us went to get them up to go home; they appeared to be very drunk; one of them got up and grabbed CHARLES, who immediately hollowed out that he was murdered; I went to see what was the matter of my brother, when the same man stabbed me twice with a knife, and immediately ran away.

Sworn to before me. R. W. CARR.

The three persons—MICHAEL MCGORMAN, or GORMAN, MICHAEL MCGEE, and PATRICK MCGEE—arrested for this murder, were yesterday brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, and upon affidavits committed to jail to await an examination.

MCGORMAN, who it is supposed used the knife, is a well formed, athletic man, 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, with dark hair and complexion. He alleges that the deceased attempted to steal a pair of boots from his feet, when he stabbed him.

It is stated that the accused parties all came to the City to buy clothing on Saturday, having been paid off that day by their employer, Mr. BAGLEY, and that they were seen drinking in the shops along Raymond-street and that vicinity during the afternoon and evening, and that about 9 o'clock they started for home, intending to take the cars at Fulton-avenue. When they arrived there no car was in sight, and they sat down on the curbstone and dropped asleep. MCGORMAN has a mother residing in Raymond street, and that afternoon paid a month's rent for her in advance.

CHARLES JOHNSON was buried yesterday, and his funeral was largely attended. Hopes are now entertained that his brothers will recover.

The National Anniversary in Brooklyn.

This day will be celebrated in Brooklyn, as follows, under the direction of a Committee of the Common Council:

A national salute will be fired at sunrise from Fort Greene by the veteran survivors of the war of 1812.

The bells of the various churches will be rung half an hour at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

The several regiments of the military will assemble at the City Armory at 7 o'clock A. M., and proceed to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council at 9 o'clock A. M.

A grand display of fireworks will take place in the Western District at the City Hall, and in the Eastern District at the corner of North Leonard and Leonard-streets, to commence half an hour after sunset.

Full bands of music will perform at each of the above places.

IF YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—My ONGUENT will produce them in six weeks. It won't stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle; large bottles, containing eight, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 426 Broadway; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State st., Albany.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson Market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Cream syrups and Pure soda Water.**—Having been aware of the difficulty of obtaining pure soda water, free from copper, for some years past, I have at last succeeded in obtaining fountains and appendages in which water might remain for months, as pure as it runs from the Croton. My new fountains are lined with pure Banca block tin, one-eighth of an inch thick, which tin has been analized and pronounced to be equal for the purpose to sterling silver. The connecting pipes and taps as well as the tube from which we draw, are all lined with the same material, so that the water comes in contact with no other metal, and free from all copper or other poisonous metals that there was so much said about last season. These are the first and only fountains, with all the appendages, that have been fitted up in this manner in this city; and that the public may prove the above statement, I will in a few days have one of them opened and exposed for exhibition in front of my store, on the corner of Canal-st and Broadway. As regards the water, it is different from other makers, having in the combination a preparation of soda, besides the carbonic acid gas, which makes it much more wholesome. As to my new machinery and manner of preparing it, I will say more about hereafter. In the meantime I invite the public to try it for the medicines, and judge if the water prepared in this manner, and flavored with our new cream syrups, is not superior to anything they have ever tasted. Our cream syrups are of the following flavors, viz: Vanilla cream, pineapple cream, strawberry cream, raspberry cream, orange cream, and lemon cream. BUSHTON'S, now only at the corner of Canal-st, and Broadway, and No. 16 Astor House, corner of Barclay st.

☞ **Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.**—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS-SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO, IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. R. WOEN, No 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs KISBEE & BULL, No. 33 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 12 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 268 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ **To All Ague Sufferers.**—NEW PRINCIPLE—NEW REMEDY—NO POISON—NEVER FAILS—The new antidote to Malaria called RHODE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the only remedy in the market that is entirely free from Mineral poisons. The certificate of the celebrated chemist Dr J. R. CHILTON, attached to each bottle, proves its innocence; and evidence of its wonderful efficacy can be had of all dealers who have it for sale. GEORGE H. BATES, No. 133 Water-st., Wholsale Agent, and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and Druggists generally.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. AND D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Removed**—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES, To No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **The Jews' Society.**—*Mr. Editor of the New-York Daily Times*: Indisposed to pay for the publication of a full answer to "Mortimer DeMott's paid Communication, Cards, &c., affecting the Jews' Society, in your issue of Friday, June 29 1855, we hereby give public notice that whoever will apply to our address, No 34 third story, Bible House, New-York, shall be furnished with a satisfactory refutation of the false statements of said cards, an exposure of the bad faith of their authors, and of wicked plots to injure private character, and attempts to destroy said Society. All donations, &c., intended for the Society should be remitted to F. L. SEELY, Treasurer, No. 229 Broadway.
E. R. MCGREGOR, Cor Sec'ry A. S. M. C. Jews.

☞ **Fourth of July at Bergen Point, N. J.**—The ladies connected with the Church will hold a Fair and Festival on the Fourth of July, during the day, at which they will offer for sale a beautiful assortment of useful and and fancy articles. Also refreshments of every kind appropriate to the season.

An Oration will be delivered in the Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., by O. H. MORRIS, Esq., of New-York.

The New-Brighton boats touch at Bergen Point every trip, and omnibuses run from Jersey City every hour during the day.

☞ **American Institute—FARMERS' CLUB.**—A regular meeting of the Club will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 3, at noon. Subjects—*Pruning Pear Trees—Market Gardening, and Milk, Butter and Cheese*. Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **Celebration of the Fourth of July.**—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY of OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman.
G. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as coachman, or to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful. Knows his business perfectly. Or will work on a farm. Has the best reference for both. Can be seen at No. 23 Bridge-st., second floor, front room, for two days, if not suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man who has had considerable experience in the care of horses and in driving down town; has a license for driving; or he would accept of employment as porter and can give good City reference as to capability, honesty and schrinity. Address J. PHILLIPS, No. 76 Rose-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in the City or country. Can be seen in her last place, where she has lived a long time, No. 236 West 32d-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as seamstress, nurse, can do embroidery, or as chamber-maid or waitress in a small family. Good city references; can be seen at No. 22 5th-st., in the rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress—has a good city reference from her last place. No objections to travel. Call at No. 125 Warren st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as Waiter and chambermaid. Inquire at her employer's, No. 61 East 19th-st.

MIDDLE AGED LADY WANTED—Of energy and good address, to superintend a plain sewing beseerlest Institute. Situation permanent; pay sufficient to live very respectable. $100 required for an outfit, secured by bond. Apply at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

25 ACTIVE MEN WANTED—As agents for the sale of a staple article in great demand at this season, and whose an intelligent person can make 20 dollars a week, with little trouble and no risk. None but honest men required, who can give good references, as large amounts will have to be collected. For particulars, apply by letter, prepaid, to GEORGE WARING, Chatham-square Post-Office, enclosing one dollar, to prevent those from applying who are not sincere. Money accounted for, or returned, if services are not accepted.

A YOUNG LADY—Competent to teach all the Latin and Greek authors usually studied in a preparatory course for College; also, French, the Higher Mathematics and the rudiments of Music, wishes to engage as preceptress or assistant in a Seminary, Private School, or as Governess. South preferred. References unquestionable. Address TEACHER, Williston Seminary, Box No. 22, East Hampton, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY wants a situation to attend a confectionery or fancy store. Is acquainted with the business; can give City reference. Would not object to Brooklyn. Call at No. 189 East 20th-st., 2d floor, back room.

MEN'S STRAW HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—A few really good men's straw hat trimmers, who fully understand the different styles of trimmings, may find work and good wages at A. LELAND & CO'S, No. 171 Pearl-st.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade st., at MORRIS & CONNER'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, Irish and German help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-street.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of good servants will find them for City and country by applying at the Protestant office, No. 13 6th av., one door from Troy-st.; English, Irish and Scotch. No charge to employers.

A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL—Wants a situation: is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 131 3d-st.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

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BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
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NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

DRS. BLAIN AND LA MOUR,
OCULISTS AND AURISTS,
No. 732 Broadway.

HORSE AND WAGON FOR SALE.—A light leather-top wagon, in superior order; cost $240. Price $170. A Morgan horse, kind and sound; also, a light harness, cheap. To be sold separately or together, at No. 187 South st.

THE SLOOP YACHT ARIEL FOR SALE—Built in the most staunch manner, about 24 feet keel, 10 feet beam, fitted up in complete order. Inquire at No. 114 Chambers-st., W. B. SCRIBNER; No. 306 West-st., E. BAXTER.

A DIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 99 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ONWARD AND UPWARD.

The New Novel upon Fashionable Religion,

WHICH; THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT?

The sale of this great work is unprecedented. The second edition is exhausted—the third rapidly disappearing. From present indications this book will not only be the book of the year, but of the century. The fourth edition, which is now in press, will be ready in time to enable us to keep up with the stream of orders which is constantly pouring in.

GARRETT & CO.,
Publishers, No. 16 Ann-st.

NEW LAW BOOK.

HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.

By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counsellor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

THE BRITISH POETS.

A COMPLETE COLLECTION FROM CHAUCER TO WORDSWORTH.

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We cannot speak too highly in praise of this edition—the only one that deserves the name of complete—of the British Poets.

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A fairer printed, a more tasteful, or a more valuable set of books, cannot be placed in any library.

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The best, the most permanently valuable, the most convenient, and the cheapest edition of the standard poetical literature of Great Britain ever published.

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We regard it as the most beautiful and convenient library edition of the English Poets yet published.

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We do not know any other edition of the English Poets which combines so many excellencies.

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JUST PUBLISHED
THE POETICAL WORKS OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.
WITH A MEMOIR BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF GEO. HERBERT.
One Volume.

We have in Press and shall issue soon, the Works of Moore, Vaughan, Shakspeare, Herrick, Marvell, Spenser, Skelton, Donne, Chatterton and Chaucer.

The remainder of the series will be published as fast as the volumes can be prepared.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington st., Boston.

BOOKS FOR THE SUMMER.
ARE YOU GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
OR
DO YOU REMAIN IN TOWN?

The following new and popular Books are well adapted to either City or Country reading:

Henry Ward Beecher's Star Papers, 12mo	$1 25
Hammond's Country Margins and Summer Rambles	1 00
Hammond's Hills, Lakes and Forest Streams	1 00
My Confession: the Story of a Woman's Life	75
Mr. Roe's Long Look Ahead	1 25
Miss Cheshbro's Susan, or Fisherman's Daughter	1 25
Bell Smith Abroad, illustrated	1 25
The Old Inn, or Traveler's Entertainment	1 00
He writ's Dell, from the Diary of a Penciller	1 00
Mr. Wikoff's My Courtship and its Consequences	1 25
The Newsboy, By Mrs. Oakes Smith	1 25
Jack Downing's Down East	1 00

ELIAS HALGHT'S line of Squam Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BOGERT will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York. July.	Leaves Ocean Port. July.
3—Tuesday	4 P. M.
4—Wednesday	5 P. M.
5—Thursday	12 M.
6—Friday	12 M.
7—Saturday	7 P. M.
8—Sunday	2 P. M.
9—Monday	3 P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

GRAND THIRD OF JULY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON RIVER TO ALBANY AND TROY—Landing at Cold Spring, Newburgh, Hampton, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Barrytown, Red Hook, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and New-Baltimore. Time for the excursion, UP AND DOWN, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. The splendid, fast-sailing steamer HERO, Capt. J. W. HANCOX, will leave the foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAY, July 3, at 6 P. M.; Amos-st. (Old Pier No. 1), at 7 P. M.; and Jersey City at 7½ P. M., returning, will leave Troy at 6 P. M.; Albany, on WEDNESDAY, (4th of July,) at 7 P. M., making the same landings.

The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make this the most delightful excursion of the season. To escape from the City, and enjoy the invigorating breeze, and witness the delightful scenery on the Hudson on a moonlight evening, and to meet our friends in the country on the anniversary of the glorious Fourth at a trifling expense, is a luxury seldom offered. In addition to the facilities above offered the evening will be celebrated by the discharge of cannon and fire-rockets, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an appropriate oration will be delivered by Capt. J. W. HANCOX, ex-member of the New Jersey Legislature.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 3	8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 3	4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 4	8 A. M.	Wednesday, July 4	5 P. M.
Thursday, July 5	8 A. M.	Thursday, July 5	12 M.
Friday, July 6	8 A. M.	Friday, July 6	12 M.
Saturday, July 7	9 A. M.	Saturday, July 7	12½ P. M.
Saturday, July 7	4 P. M.	Saturday, July 7	6 P. M.
Sunday, July 8	8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 8	3 P. M.
Monday, July 9	11 A. M.	Monday, July 9	3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 10	12 M.	Tuesday, July 10	6 P. M.

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W. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will make her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, (commencing July 3, 1855,) leaving foot Broome-st. East River, 7 A. M.; foot Peck slip, East River 7 30 A. M.; Spring-st., North River 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., North River, 8 15 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 8 30 A. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board.

N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM O. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or of the Captain on board the boat.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.—GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS—Fare 50c. for the Excursion.—The Steamer THOS. E. HULSE will make an Excursion to the Fishing Banks, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1855, leaving New-York from foot of Amos-st., 8.45 A. M.; Spring-st., 8.50 A. M.; Jay-st., 9 A. M., Pier 3 North River, 9.15 A. M. Returning to the City at about 3.30 P. M., giving Passengers 3 hours to remain on the Fishing Grounds. This Excursion will be one of the finest of the day, giving excursionists a fine view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York, with the fortifications, and affording an opportunity of enjoying the healthy breezes from the ocean.

GRAND FOURTH JULY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE LOWER BAY TO THE FLOATING LIGHT AND BANK.—Fare for each Excursion 75 cents.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS commander, will make two grand Excursions on WEDNESDAY, July Fourth leaving Pier foot of King-st., at 7 o'clock; 12th at; E. B. at 7½; B come at at 8½; Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 o'clock; in the afternoon the MASSACHUSETTS will leave Kwy. at 1 o'clock; 7th at R. 1½; B come at at 2½; Pier No. 3, N. R. at 3; returning early in the evening in time to see the Fireworks. A band of music will be on board.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.—NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—EXCURSION TICKETS between New York and Philadelphia sold on the 3d inst. till the trains of the 6 P. M., and on the 4th until the 10 A. M. and 12 M.—good to return from Philadelphia in the afternoon trains of the 4th and all the trains of the 5th, except the 10 A. M., for $4.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION.—Extra trains and Excursion Tickets at low rates, between New-York and the way stations on the New-Jersey and Millstone Roads. For particulars see bills.

1776—WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL CELEBRATION ON FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.—By a GRAND EXCURSION around Staten Island. Fare 50 cents. The celebrated steam yacht RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. O. W. FARNHAM, Commander, will leave the foot of Broome-st. at 10 o'clock A. M., Montgomery-st., Brooklyn, at 10½, Hammond at 11, 10th, Spring-st. at 11, and Pier No. 3 North River at 11½ o'clock, being the best and cheapest family excursion of the day, affording a delightful view of the harbor scenery and Government fortifications. N. B.—The Washington Continentals, Capt. J. DARROW, will accompany the Excursion.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The new first class steamer ELM CITY, J. M. Lewis, Commander, will leave New-York for New Haven, on the morning of the 4th, at 8 o'clock. Returning, will leave New Haven at 11 o'clock the same evening, and arrive in New York early on the morning of the 5th. Fare $1 50 for the whole excursion. To persons desirous of visiting the beautiful city of New-Haven, or of enjoying a short sea voyage, the above excursion offers a rare change.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—To NEWBURG WEST POINT, HAVERSTRAW, ROCKLAND LAKE, NYACK and PIERMONT. Fare to Newburg and West Point, 50 cents; to Haverstraw 37½ cents; to Piermont and Nyack, 25 cents. The upper steamer 18 ADAM SMITH, Capt. R. T. BLANCH, will leave Chambers-st. pier at 8 o'clock A. M., returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M. A band of music will accompany the boat.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M., for Pier foot of Amos-st. and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

FOURTH OF JULY TRIP TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The Steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will make a Trip to the Fishing Banks, WEDNESDAY, 4th of July, leaving foot Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; Conover-st., 7.15 A. M.; Peck Slip, 7.30 A. M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., 8.15 A. M.; Pier No. 4, 8.30 A. M. Refreshments, Fishing Tackle and Bait furnished on board.

BOAT FOR BRIDGEPORT.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, at 3 o'clock; connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck & New-Haven Railroad. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS will leave from steamboat wharf, Peck-slip, East River, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. N. B.—There will be no boat on Wednesday morning, July 4. For information inquire of GEO. W. CORLIES, No. 283 Pearl st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The new and splendid steamer SUN, Capt. H. WHEELER, will make three excursions to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island on the 4th of July. Leaving Amos-st. (Old Pier No. 1) Spring-st. at 8½, 11½, 2½; Pier No. 3 North River at 9, 12 and 3 P. M. Leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 5½ o'clock. Fare for the whole excursion, 25 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. For particulars apply to WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 12th st., East River.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION!—SEA AIR—SEA BATHING—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will leave foot of Jay-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., for Shrewsbury, Long Branch, &c.—Returning, leaves Shrewsbury at 5 o'clock P. M., giving passengers nearly the entire day for rural or aquatic recreation.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—The steamboats *Flora*, *Robert L. Stevens*, and *Thomas G. Haight*, will leave the foot of Spring-st., for Gutten-berg, Hull's Ferry, Tillie-studium and Fort Lee, commencing at 7 o'clock A. M., and running hourly from New York, until 6 P. M. Returning hourly from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—An elegant first class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. 232 West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

CHAMPAGNE CREMANT,
"PREMIUM WINE."
FROM Messieurs BUNIART, PERE ET FILS, RHEIMS.

An invoice of 300 baskets of this Wine, landing ex ship *Hebrella*, is excellent order, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, sole owners and importers of this brand in the United States.

WHITLOCK, NICHOLS & CO., No. 84 Front-st.

W. N. & CO. beg to announce that this Wine, received from one of the first houses in France, was ordered to compete with the best Wines ever sent to this country, and, in the opinion of distinguished judges, the quality is not surpassed by any Wine in this market.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—Bounded by the west side of 5th-av. and

AUCTION SALES.

A C TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office—No 64 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—The sale of furniture advertised to take place THIS DAY, at Nos 113 and 115 Grand st., is unavoidably postponed in the consequence of sickness in the family,) till FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, when it will positively be sold without regard to weather. The sale will comprise a large assortment of genteel furniture, &c.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested, issued and created to me, in and by a certain deed of trust and conveyance, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 16th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, Vol. 82, page 388 &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., all and singular the REAL ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and embraced in and by the said deed of trust and assignment, and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Reynolds Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, Bells, and James Wylie, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 113 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol 91, page 188. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 58.3 perches—described in a deed from William McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume page 187. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmondson Phillips, Samuel Biddle, James Robbins and others, containing 216 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 189. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 82 perches—described in a deed from Enoch Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 193. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Neil McCurdy, Jonathan's heirs, Lewis Thornburg's heirs and J. H. Dorsey's heirs, containing 116 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 83, page 322. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 128, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight acres tract, and also, a piece of land on the west side of Mc-Kee, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1854, subject to a annual rent of $1,000 per annum until 1st, 1860, and thenceforth $300 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, carpenter-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 388, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of ground in the village of Shousetown, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depôts, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 50 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Frocks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

ROCKY BAR MINING COMPANY—No 13 William-st, New York City, June 13th, 1855. Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held on the 26th of March last, notice is hereby given, that the following certificates of stock in this Company, held or supposed to be held in California and England, upon which any or all of the following assessments remain unpaid, viz:—8 per cent, due 15th March 1853; 3 per cent, due 21st February, 1854; 2 per cent due 15th October, 1854; and 4 per cent, due 15th March, 1855, will be sold at public auction, in the Merchants' Exchange, in this City at 12½ o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 19th day of July next, for non-payment of any and all such assessments remaining unpaid thereon, namely—

Old Stock, par $100—Nos 155 to 163, 634, 635, 637 to 641 643 to 648, 1691, 1996 to 2983, in all 1742½ shares, for compayment of all the above-named assessments, amounting to 15 per cent.

New Stock, par $5—Nos 1181, 1182, 1252, 1253, 1282, 1303, 1363, 1376, 5023, 5107, 6121, 6125; in all 4610 shares, for nonpayment of the second, third and fourth named of the above assessments, amounting to 9 per cent.

New Stock, par $5—Nos 5067, 5010, 5015 5017, 5018 5108, 5109 5120, 5194; in all 1370 shares, for non-payment of the third and fourth-named of the above assessments, amounting to 4 per cent.

New Stock, par $5—Nos 2271, 2365 or 1828, 5001, 5008 5012 5013, 59 4, 5116, 5175, 5176 5127; in all 1470 shares, for non-payment of the last named of the above assessments, viz., 2 per cent. By order of the Board, M. BRENAN, Secretary.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF CHOICE BRANDIES, WINES, CORDIALS &c., &c.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, July 3, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No 11 Broad-st., the remaining portion of that fine lot of wines, brandies, &c., consisting in part of 6 cases London Dock brandy, 1846, in bond, duties paid or unpaid; 16 hhds. fine cognac brandy, 1848, in bond; 110 cases old Jamaica clarets, fine article; 20 cases Santa Lucar; 80 cases Hunt saute ne, in bond; 50 cases Schiedam schnappe, quarts and pints; 50 cases Hock wine; 3 cases Shiraz wine; 4 pipes do., No. 2; 10 cases claret wine. The above liquors are all in bond, and will be delivered from the U. S bonded warehouse. 3 dozen pale otard brandy, bottled 13 years for the use of the late owner. Families and dealers about laying in stock are respectfully invited to this sale, as it is the last sale of the season, previous to the enactment of the prohibitory liquor law. The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash, bankable money.

HENRY T LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY N. B. WOOLLEY & CO.—Will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday) at No 36 Beekman-st., corner of William, at 10½ o'clock, the whole contents of furniture in their two saleerooms, consisting of rosewood piano-fortes, one excellent organ, and a general assortment of parlor, dining room and chamber furniture; one rosewood suits in French brocatelle, rosewood bedsteads, chairs, centre and pier tables, card do with marble tops, mahogany French bedsteads, do bureaus, washstands, chamber desks, bookcases, centre and dining tables, large quantity of silver plated ware, cutlery, &c.; oil paintings, mirrors, &c. Must be sold to pay advances Also will be sold, second hand furniture

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, July 6, at 2½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st, the remaining portion of Ancient Oil Paintings, belonging to a collection of the late T. A. Cummings, Esq., including many fine old specimens from the schools of Ponsein, Bemberger, Teniers, Van Dyck, Bemel, Carlo Maratti, Zuccarilli, Van Gain, Lauerck, Wennix, Murillo, Dominichino, Lucca Giordano, and other masters of celebrity, many of which are gems, and worthy the attention of connoisseurs; the whole to be positively sold to close the estate Also a fine collection of modern Paintings and Engravings, now ready for examination. Catalogues to be had at the sales room.

THOS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 12 North William-st, the o'ean g sale of choice imported wines, brandies, rum, gin, whisky, &c., in samples and bottles, suitable for family medicines, &c; also clarets, cherry brandy, London Port, Madeira, &c Also, four cases old L. D. brandy, 1806, in pints. Also, 90 boxes cigars; a lot of dry goods, &c.; also, an invoice of furniture, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, FIREWORKS, CUTLERY.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Green sich, champagne, claret, brandy, figs, prunes, nuts, teas, coffee chocolate, starch, knives, pistols, scissors, hammers, files, scales, sky-rockets, coats, vests, pants, vest patterns, cassimeres.

TUNIS MOSELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE—At 91 Nassau-st. THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to prepare for Fourth, of July, furniture of all kinds new and second hand pianofortes. At 12 o'clock, oil paintings and mirrors, mattresses, etc. During the sale, 10 yards of sarata ample before the sale.) Also, English velvet and Brussels carpeting. As this is a special sale, bargains may be expected.

H WILSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—We would call attention to the triennial sale of about 500 cases boots and shoes, comprising a prime assortment for the season, on TUESDAY, 3d July, 10 o'clock A M., at the store of A D GALE, No 94 Beekman-st.

ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $31,000 Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, (Hypothecated,) 1868.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to and the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, fill-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn.

JAS POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st, one door from Nassau st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HEYER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MORTGAGE PROPERTY—At the dwelling-house to Wa han st, opposite the depot of the Hudson River Railroad THIS DAY (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold the entire contents, embracing elegant velvet and tapestry Brussels carpets, for floor and stairs; Ingrain do marseilleret rosewood suites, richly upholstered rosewood book cases centre tables, pier, sofa and side do., French plate and oval mirrors, rosewood etagere, sconce & glass, elegant rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood 7-octave piano forte, a very superior instrument, and nearly new; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, &c., gas chandeliers, oak extension table, valuable silver plated ware, one-octave of tea ns, cake baskets, spoons, forks, salve s, &c., beautiful oil paintings, by talented artists, hair-mattresses, counterpanes, &c.; elegant mantel and etagere decorations, comprising of the most beautiful descriptions of China vases, flower vases, Parisian and bisque figures. China dinn r and tea sets decorated and plain; ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, linen sheets table cloths and napkins. Particular attention is directed to this sale, as the goods are of a very costly character, are nearly new, and will be positively sold

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, July 3d, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st, no trace sale of cost), new and second-hand furniture, nine new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, rich tapestry stair and other carpets, cooking stove, window curtains, shade several live scene feather beds and pillows, hair mattresses, first quality French plate pier and oval mirrors, several oil-paintings hall lamp, one heavy silver mounted chronometer, with case cost $100, been in use about five years, made by an celebrated maker in Germany; silver-keyed Boehm flute, cost $120; manifest furniture will consist of a large and varied assortment of superior custom-made parlor, chamber, library, drawing room, dining room and basement furniture, of the latest and most fashionable styles. Also, the entire furniture of a genteel house, of the usual variety. We invite the trade, country merchants, and those about furnishing to view this article, which will be on exhibition on Monday also, at 12 o'clock, nine superior toned new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes. Sold to pay advances Goods can be packed on the premises, at a reasonable charge

A M CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.—A M CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No 23 Bowe y, will sell on TUESDAY, 3d inst, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of ready-made clothing and piece goods, consisting of Marseilles, linens, cassimere, cloth, frock and sack coats; Marseilles, linens, cassimere and cloth pants of various styles; do, do, do, and do. satin vests; cassimeres, Marseilles, linen, broadcloths jeans, vestings, alpacas, &c. The above goods will be sold without reserve, to pay advances, and are well worthy the attention of the trade in general. Also, tea pieces of English broadcloths.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY July 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 19 Nassau-st, a pair of black horses about 16¼ hands high, 8 yrs old, believed to be perfectly sound, can trot from 3½ to 4 minutes. Also, a brisk g, suitable for one or two horses will seat four persons and is in perfect order Can be seen from 10 A M as above. Also, the equipment of a staff officer of the United States. Also, a bright bay carriage horse, 6 years old, 16½ hands high, a free and stylish driver

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, July 3, in front of as carooms, No. 19 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, a stylish mixed horse 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness; has trotted a mile in three minutes; paces under the saddle and trots in harness.

EUGENE B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Important and peremptory sale, the last of the season, at No 79 Nassau-st, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock of an immense stock of household furniture. Parties wanting furniture should not miss this opportunity. Sale positive and without reserve.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G SWAN being alone authorized and empowed to settle the affairs of the late concern

FREDERICK G SWAN.
EDWARD A WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Produce Commission Business, in the City of New-York That FREDERICK G SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A ROCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G SWAN,
CALEB SWAN.
BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A ROCK.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 8th and Columbia sts, warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of MERRILLS, CAMP & HILLYER, for the purpose of importing manufacturing and jobbing tailors' and clothiers' trimmings, at No 34 Warren-st., corner of Church.

HENRY A. MERRILL,
GEORGE D. MERRILL,
Late of firm GODDARD & MERRILL.
EDWIN HILLYER,
JOHN D CAMP.
Late of firm THOMAS N. DALE & Co.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—The subscribers having this 30th day of June 1855, entered into a copartnership under the name and firm of DAVIES & HANDS, and taken the business and establishment of CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st, are prepared to execute publishers' bookbinding and to manufacture books for the trade, authors, societies, &c.

WM CHARLES DAVIES.
CHARLES ALFRED HANDS.

The subscriber having resumed the above business to his Nephews, WM C. DAVIES, and CHARLES ALFRED HANDS, recommends them to the favor of his customers and the trade. CHARLES JENKINS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone, signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY Jr.,
NEW-YORK, 5th Mo., 15, 1855. CHAS LOEKLE.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner, H. GERKER.
PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
N. B. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William st., New York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B NONES, Notary Public, No 14 Warren-st Naturalized citizens must procure their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors to be served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT—At the best market prices by J. B. NONES, constantly on hand and for sale—160 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed without regard to time.
F. KOWING, No 64 Wall-st., basement.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, (and no where else,) until the 12th day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter, (say about 1,200 tons of Coal, and 1,200 cords of Oak Wood and 200 cords of Pine Wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of Lehigh, White Ash, of 2 240 pounds to the ton, screened by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the fire at the various School-houses. The proposals must state the location of the mine from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size, and stove size. The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered properly sawed and piled in the School yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be not less that 3 feet 8 inches in length, and the oak not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less three inches in diameter. The proposals must state the price per cord, of 128 cubic feet, (solid measure,) for pine and for oak—and also the price per cut for sawing each load. The wood will be inspected and measured by a person appointed by the Committee. At least two-thirds of the wood and coal must be delivered at the Schools where ordered during the months of August and September, and the balance when required for consumption. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAYE PORT,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
GEORGE P. NELSON,
ROBERT A ADAMS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world, R. PATON.
N. B—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE—Neat, pretty suites as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms 634 Broadway, near Bleecker st., besides every style of elegant and fashionable enamelled suites. S. H. WARWICK.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in this City, on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d proximo, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR BANKING PURPOSES, issued in 1834, being the $300,000 Loan, 5 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA. issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA. issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, VA., issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND ZENIA RAILROAD CO. 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA. Special Loan of $75,000, 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY PA., issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD CO 6 per cents.

PERRY COUNTY, (OHIO.) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents

ATHENS COUNTY, (OHIO.) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY (OHIO) issued to the COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 10 per cents

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO, No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

THE COUPONS of the following named Bonds, due in this City the 2d proximo, will be paid on presentation at our office, No 52 Wall-st, on and after that date:

CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Company.

CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued to the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company.

CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued for School purposes.

HOLMES COUNTY—Issued to the Akron Branch Railroad Company.

PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY

COUNTY OF MUSKINGUM—To Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company.

COUNTY OF MUSKINGUM—To Central Ohio Railroad Company

ATWOOD & CO

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND. R. R. CO.
No 18 William-st, New York June 15, 1855

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND—A semi annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 10th day of July next

The second instalment at the rate of Eight per cent per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 30th inst., and open on the 10th July, and the Transfer Books or Construction Stock will close on the 22d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board

EDWIN C LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 107 Chambers st.—NEW-YORK, June, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it resolved that under the provision of the by-laws, an interest be and hereby is declared for the six months ending the 1st July next, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of July next.

Also, that an extra dividend be now declared for July next, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half yearly interest allowed to depositors at that period; such extra interest of dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors or passed to the credit, at the same time with the said July interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JAS D P. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW YORK June 27, 1855

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 10th day of July next, inclusive.

The Interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of July, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 3d July.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND,
COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY
CLEVELAND, June 23, 1855

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared from the earnings for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.

Stock holders registered in New York Books will be paid at the banking office of Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st, New-York. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th inst, until the 2d of July inclusive. By order of the Board,

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren st.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent per annum on all amounts entitled thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 16th instant All interest not called for will draw interest as principal All deposits made on or before 10th inst will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A M to 1 P M, and from 4 to 7 P M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
R. D VAN PELT,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.
} Vice Presidents.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credits of depositors as principal

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 to 1 P M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. Co.

NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings, for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland Ohio, in currency or by sight check on New York, at the option of the stockholder, respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AGENCY—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK—Notice is hereby given that the January and July (1856) installments of interest upon the Stocks of the State of Illinois will be paid at the Agency of the State, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of July next. The instalments, (at the rate of $15 per $1,000 each,) will be applied upon the following Coupons from I. and M. Canal Bonds:
Coupon of Jan 1848, from Old $1,000, £200 and £100 Bonds
Coupon of July 1848, from £225 Sterling Bonds
Coupon of July, 1849 and Jan 1850, from Bonds of 1847
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The COUPONS falling due on the 1st of July next, on the SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON KY, guaranteed by the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on MONDAY, the 2d of July, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st., New-York.

S J. WALKER, Treasurer
Covington and Lexington Railroad Co

June 27 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st of July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and the REAL ESTATE BONDS (upon) more RELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 57 Wall-st New York

JAS. H. GODMAN, President
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co
Dated, MARION, (Ohio) June 20, 1855.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, CITY OF NEW YORK,
JUNE 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent on the capital of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 5th day of July next.

E J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) from the profits of the past six months will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after MONDAY, July 2, by order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, JUNE 27, 1855.—A dividend of 10 per cent. out of the surplus profits of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment By order of the Board of Directors. WM. C. BUSHMORE, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 2, 1855. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKIE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.—Coupons of Milwaukie City Bonds issued to this Company, due July 1, will be paid on presentation after that day, at the Broadway Bank, New-York.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

ISLAND CITY BANK, No 190 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th proximo The Transfer Book will be closed from this day to July 10

WM. G TEBBINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall st. New-York.

THOS H SHARPE, Treasurer
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Co.
Dated INDIANAPOLIS (Ind) June 20, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST coupons due on the 1st of July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on after that date at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO, No. 52 Wall st New-York.

HENRY R MAYO, Treasurer
Dayton and Michigan Railroad Co.
Dated TROY, (O) June 20, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY F

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,108,804 03
Average amount of Specie..... 950 018 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 395,377 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,360,043 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE S. COE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July 1856
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $581,206 00
Average amount of Specie..... 65,043 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,880 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 471,189 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,710,215 62
Average amount of Specie..... 1,429,867 46
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America..... 106,431 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,171,955 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $8,363,018 34
Average amount of Specie..... 1,317,076 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 288,480 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,704,333 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of July, 1856
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,120,896 13
Average amount of Specie..... 145,776 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 77,678 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 990,336 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July 1856.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,411,357 14
Average amount of Specie..... 646,885 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 230,716 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,739,587 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HAL'SEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,523,472 13
Average amount of Specie..... 264 329 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,467 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,243 713 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,486,025 11
Average amount of Specie..... 822,789 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,280 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,063,871 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWERY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWERY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,376,778 88
Average amount of Specie..... 871,914 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 204,960 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,694,5 8 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1 094,898 28
Average amount of Specie..... 61 024 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 186 907 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 921,261 14

City and County of New-York, ss— I, NATHANIEL G BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N G BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.
JAS. L BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,427,241 29
Average amount of Specie..... 151,077 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 224,585 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,201,413 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $224,112 98
Average amount of Specie..... 17 150 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,969 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 137,772 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S VANDERHOOF, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
H. H HICK, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,542,156 00
Average amount of Specie..... 204,057 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,250 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,149,197 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $480,928 34
Average amount of Specie..... 40,108 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,176 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 425,113 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
T STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,485,786 00
Average amount of Specie..... 263 838 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 274,194 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,340,341 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 2d day of July, 1856.
ABM. R LAWRENCE, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $733 387 98
Average amount of Specie..... 45,467 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 145,669 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 571,080 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
GEO L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,751,197 77
Average amount of Specie..... 150,957 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 54,807 75
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,363,974 10

City and County of New York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,572,901 85
Average amount of Specie..... 993 377 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 76 981 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,983 615 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,073 386 54
Average amount of Specie..... 128 787 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 88 343 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,069 956 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
SMITH E LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $539,977 00
Average amount of Specie..... 54 239 00
Average Amount of Circulation..... 95 566 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 283,792 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,608,296 31
Average amount of Specie..... 234,439 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 125 814 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,359,927 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM J LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
EDWIN F COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $536 264 91
Average amount of Specie..... 30,769 86
Average amount of Deposits..... 465,334 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of July, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $546 224 75
Average amount of Specie..... 141,389 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 86 182 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 511,672 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
JOHN C. BEACH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30 h day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,335,079 92
Average amount of Specie..... 74,231 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,060 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 705 849 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $406 693 00
Average amount of Specie..... 47 869 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,834 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 216 379 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $492,417 20
Average amount of Specie..... 66,143 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,295 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 440,106 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,875,295 99
Average amount of Specie..... 139,983 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 211,394 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,395,377 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM H. MACY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM H. MACY President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,354,611 42
Average amount of Specie..... 1,400 713 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 316 250 52
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,838,219 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J M MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $842,154 38
Average amount of Specie..... 141 651 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,764 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 702,161 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,186,756 60
Average amount of Specie..... 154 943 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 118 753 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,015,659 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,162,590 83
Average amount of Specie..... 832 901 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 403,472 27
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,506 687 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. W EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,139,213 03
Average amount of Specie..... 118 773 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 181 576 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 917,413 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cash er of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $742,190 45
Average amount of Specie..... 57,336 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,343 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 620,547 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E D BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,101,755 00
Average amount of Specie..... 344,661 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,521 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,510 641 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,781,730 08
Average amount of Specie..... 1,163,010 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 914,738 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,178,537 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of July, 1856.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,477,626 18
Average amount of Specie..... 366,716 94
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 136,403 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,690 202 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E J OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,742,136 38
Average amount of Specie..... 1,024,982 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,047 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,862 478 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, JR., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

HENRY MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
GILBERT S NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30 h day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $977,822 06
Average amount of Specie..... 175 521 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,615 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 939,961 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
R. M. STEBBIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,493,787 09
Average amount of Specie..... 180,718 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 168,717 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 821,057 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1856
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $405 692 98
Average amount of Specie..... 21,534 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 65 707 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 150,400 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $298,031 66
Average amount of Specie..... 10 497 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,949 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 142,115 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D B HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D B HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30 h day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,038,01. 86
Average amount of Specie..... 183 511 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 178 396 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 789,464 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A B HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
EDW'D N. HOGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,396 195 70
Average amount of Specie..... 126,743 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,150 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 711,983 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. MARTIN, President of the OCEAN BANK in the City of New-York being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. D. R. MARTIN, President

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $592,344 06
Average amount of Specie..... 41,456 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,977 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 361,305 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $891 786 30
Average amount of Specie..... 56,110 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,012 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 616,434 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM FILDEN, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM FILDEN, President

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
WM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $906,047 08
Average amount of Specie..... 63 053 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,458 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 704 329 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July 1856
WM. E SHAY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,470,537 79
Average amount of Specie..... 538,390 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,049 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,439,204 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
THOS S SUMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $684,205 00
Average amount of Specie..... 54,436 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,672 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 407,631 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856.
JAS. HELLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,175,210 30
Average amount of Specie..... 142,111 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 177,191 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 676 541 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,098,380 00
Average amount of Specie..... 86,152 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,706 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 772,264 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W A KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30 h day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,441,165 42
Average amount of Specie..... 151 412 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 283,440 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 993 547 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of July, 1856
E B FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,631,591 93
Average amount of Specie..... 271,441 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 194,372 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,269,781 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of July 1856.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No 335 Broadway, New-York, No 110 South Front-st, Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1856.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the State n of the C. C & C Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND

EXPRESS TRAIN at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland Reaches Columbus 12:30 P M., Cincinnati at 6 P M Xenia at 2:40 P M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P M. Indianapolis at 8:30 P M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....MONDAY, July 2.
Isaac C. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry parties for remission of taxes; of Daniel Tiernan and others, averse to granting license for a line of stages upon Bloomingdale Road to terminate at Eighty-sixth-street; of W. S. Wright and others, to have Great Jones-street repaired.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A petition was submitted by a Committee, appointed as representatives of the New-York Fire Department, relative to granting discharge certificates to members of the Fire Department. A change from the present method was asked to obviate the numerous gross frauds alleged to be practiced, nullifying often the action of the different Fire Companies in cases of expulsion. It was asked that no discharges be granted unless shown by affidavit that the party making such application had served faithfully the time prescribed by law. The prayer of the petitioners was granted.

DAYS OF MEETING.

Alderman WILLIAMSON moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn to Tuesday afternoon, and thereafter, with the exception of Fourth of July, hold its sessions daily till the completion of the usual monthly term.

Alderman HOWARD moved as an amendment to adjourn to Thursday afternoon, which was carried.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Mayor and Common Council were invited to receive a marching salute from the First Division on the Fourth of July, at 11 o'clock A.M., in front of the City Hall. Accepted.

THE PICTURE PRESENTATION OF MR. ANTOINE ETEX.

A communication was sent in by the Mayor announcing the presentation to the City by Mons. Antoine Etex, an eminent French artist, of his painting recently on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, entitled "The Glory of the United States." The communication was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, with request to make an appropriate response to the donor.

RAISING THE JOSEPH WALKER.

Alderman HEDDICK offered a resolution directing that the Street Commissioner report whether he has made any requisitions upon the Comptroller for the payment of any moneys to be applied towards the payment of the amount claimed upon any contract or agreement made between any officer or officers of the Corporation, or any Department of the City Government, and Walter R. Jones, for the removal of the wreck of the *Joseph Walker* from the slip foot of Dover-street, stating the amount of any requisitions he may have made, and specifying the law, resolution, ordinance, or other authority which confers upon him the power to make such requisitions or drafts upon the Comptroller. Adopted without a dissenting vote.

In view of the stunning music of the meeting convened at this time in front of the Hall, or its potent attractive features, or these influences combined, the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.
The President in the Chair.

The Board met pursuant to the Charter. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of property-holders in Seventy-ninth-street, asking for a discontinuance of the pay of the Inspector for grading. From Eagle Company No. 13, for new engine. To have the Potters' Fields new graded. To extend the sewer in East Broadway to Montgomery-street. To set curb and gutter stones in Amity-street. Of J. Keyser and others, for fire bell tower in Fifth-avenue. In relation to lots of ground in Central Park. From Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, against the plan of house proposed for their body. For a basin, &c., at the northwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. Of Hose Company No. 41, to have a fire hydrant in front of their house. Of Canvas Marshals, for an increase of compensation. For a new Ferry from Jersey City, at Pavonia-avenue to foot of Gansevoort-street.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Street Commissioner be directed to have the gutter-stones in West-street, near Morris, relaid. To lease for ten years the premises No. 12 Elm-street, for the use and occupation of Hose Company No 60.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To lay a cross-walk in front of the new Court-House in Chambers-street. To repair the sidewalks in Elm-street, from Reade to Leonard-street. To reset curb and gutter-stone in Canal-street, from Varick-street. To lay a cross-walk be laid in front of Church-street, at the corner of Park and Mott streets. That the sidewalk in Worth-street, from Broadway to Elm-street, be repaved. To advertise for proposals for a contract for the removal of dead animals. To flag sidewalks in front of 160 Ninth-street. To place iron shutters on the north side of Fireman's Hall. To have lots filled in between Avenue C and the Dry Dock. To inquire whether the flagging of the lower side of Twenty-third street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, has been done in accordance with the specifications. To repair part of the pavement in Rivington-street. That the vacant lot No 237 Rivington-street be filled up. To advertise for a contract for the removal of dead animals. To grant permission to the Police to wear a light uniform in the hot weather. To prevent men from taking contracts who did not pay their laborers $1 25 per diem.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

To require his Honor the Mayor to appoint two dog-catchers for each Ward, and thereby prevent the boys from becoming thieves.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Street Commissioner report by what authority he has contracted to rebuild pier foot of Eighty-sixth-street. To inquire into the expediency of organizing a Board of Inspectors. To furnish a copy of Judge Daly's decision and the papers relative thereto. To stay all proceedings in relation to the flagging of Thirty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the sidewalk in front of Nos. 136 and 138 East Third-street, have curb and gutter stones set. To drain sunken lots in block bounded by Nos. 43 and 44 Fiftieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. To build a dock at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, East River. To have Forty-eighth-street, from the Third avenue to the East River, paved, curbed and gutter stones set in. To flag sidewalks in front of Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Eleventh avenues. To fence vacant lots bounded by Broadway, Seventh-avenue, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Hose Company No. 8, for a new location. To have the houses on Fourteenth-street renumbered. Of Theodore Hunt, for payment of money due him on contract for building Union Market and Eighteenth Ward Station-house. To have cross-walks relaid in the vicinity of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. To pave Forty ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues. To fence vacant lots on Forty-ninth-street, near Broadway.

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE.

On motion, the preamble and resolutions moved by Councilman MASON, on the 13th of June, and printed at length in our report of the proceedings, were taken up on motion to refer to Committee of the Whole, which was lost—Ayes, 21; Nays, 26. The previous question having been moved and adopted, the main question was put on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, which were adopted—Ayes, 21; Nays, 11.

The following *veto message* in relation to the Reynolds' contract was read and ordered to be printed. Another veto with reference to the building of the bulkhead at Manhattanville, was read and ordered printed.

VETO OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE REYNOLDS CONTRACT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1855.
To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval the Resolution, directing the Comptroller to pay WM. B. REYNOLDS Forty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-five 5-100 dollars, for the purchase of certain property embraced therein and appropriating that sum for that purpose.

I am impelled to this course for the following among other reasons.

The Resolution in question among other property provides the following: "The right and title to Barren Island, including all the leases, contracts and conveyances held by WM. B. REYNOLDS for any part or portion of the Island and its appurtenances, the sum of $10,000, copy of the leases and deeds which are hereunto annexed and the originals of which are to be transferred to the City on the payment of the aforesaid sum."

Among the papers is a deed from WM. B REYNOLDS to the Corporation, conveying two acres of land on Barren Island for the nominal sum of $1, and an assignment of a lease of other property in which the consideration is fixed at $10,000. The resolution above referred to includes the leasehold and the fee in one mass, as the property to be purchased for $10,000, and I am, therefore, to disregard the application made of the sum by the seller, by which only a nominal portion of the $10,000 is applied to the fee property. But even assuming that it is a purchase made for the consideration of only one dollar, it is yet a purchase of land, and as Barren Island is in Kings County, a purchase of land outside of the jurisdiction of the City. This presents to me the first objection,—whether any such power has been devolved upon the authorities of the City. I confess this question has caused me much concern, and no little investigation. The Montgomery Charter authorizes the City to take and hold land, but it expressly limits the amount which may be thus held in property of the yearly rent or value of three thousand pounds. In the edition just published of the laws of the State applicable to the City, there is a note to the clause of the Charter, stating, that this limitation does not prevent the holding of land, which when purchased was not of greater annual value, but which afterwards rose beyond it, showing that this limitation was considered still in force.

I have not been able to find any general act which has extended this power of purchase, although the statute book is dotted with laws, authorizing particular purchases by the City from time to time for various public objects. I infer that this limitation still stands, except as it has been enlarged by the special acts, authorizing particular purchases. There is no question but that the City now holds property of a much greater annual value than the charter authorizes; and this being the case, I am brought to the conclusion that there is an entire absence of power to make the purchase in question. The rule of law applicable to municipal corporations, as laid down by the highest judicial authorities in this State, is this: that they take only the special powers granted to them by their charter, or by subsequent Laws. Authority must be shown for this purchase before it becomes lawful. The only power known to me is the one which is fettered with the limitation expressed. If the power to purchase land were unlimited, whether in or out of our local jurisdiction, the discretion of the two Boards and of the Mayor would be the only safeguard of taxpayers against the most extensive purchases at extravagant prices—a safeguard that might not at all times be sufficient. The community do not rely entirely on protection of this character, and hence in charters and in constitutions it is common to interpose checks in the exercise of dangerous powers. For the first time since my accession to office has this important question been presented to me, whether the City can purchase land outside of our jurisdiction, and I have examined it with the care which such a question demands, in view of its becoming a precedent and so example for other and more important cases. It is a power likely to lead to great abuse, and I withhold my assent to the resolution, not only because the charter requires it, but also because I am satisfied that unlimited power of that character would be highly dangerous. The amendments to the charter adopted in 1830, 1849 and 1853, clearly show that to such unlimited authority was left in our local legislation. The amendments of 1853 provide that *all supplies* to be furnished, embracing an expenditure of over $250, shall be by contract for which estimates and bids shall be furnished after due publication. All that is not real estate or leasehold property, comprehended in this proposed purchase from Mr REYNOLDS, is personal property, the tools and implements of conducting his business as a contractor for removal of offal, &c., and for its manufacture into articles of use, boats, shovels, carts, &c. These are supplies furnished to the city, without the formalities required by the charter. I cannot suppose that it was intended to fetter the public authorities in this respect so completely, and yet leave open a power to purchase any amount of land anywhere at any price, in the discretion of those whose action heretofore had made checks and guards highly necessary. An amendment to the charter adopted in 1849, provides that neither the Common Council, nor any member thereof, shall perform any Executive business whatever. This restriction I understand was intended among other things to prevent the purchase of articles or the making of contracts by this branch of the city government, leaving such duties to be performed by the heads of departments. This resolution in effect dispenses with all Executive officers, and specifies the things to be purchased, the price to be paid, and the person from whom purchased, and this is not compatible with the theory upon which the local government was then formed in dividing the Executive and Legislative departments. The resolution in this case appears to me to be an infraction of this amendment calculated to defeat the object which governed the Legislature in establishing it. I have other grounds of objection to which it is unnecessary to allude. They refer more particularly to matters of detail. The principles involved I have deemed of great importance, and upon them alone I have considered it sufficient to stand in the discussion of this subject. Had the Common Council followed the practice with reference to ferry leases, &c., of making it incumbent upon the successor of Mr. Reynolds, in the offal contract, to take the property here alluded to instead of the city, many of the objections which I see to this proposition would have been avoided. With distrust in my own knowledge of law generally, but confident in the soundness of the position herein assumed, I beg to return the resolution without my approval. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Some other routine business was disposed of and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Supervisors.—MONDAY, July 2.
His Honor, the Mayor, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and approved, the Board proceeded to pass upon

BILLS RENDERED.

Wm. P. Richardson, for arranging papers in the office of the Court of Common Pleas, $52.

A. M. Herrick, for copying dockets of judgment, $100.

Elisa G. Birdsall, for copying, &c., in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas, $52.

The above bills were ordered to be paid.

Sundry other bills were received and referred to appropriate committees among them one of

Victor M P. Lyn, for extra services connected with the new Court-House, from Oct. 1, 1853, to July 1, 1855, $200.

Sixth Regiment Militia, for transportation on St. Patrick's Day, on the Third-avenue Railroad, and provisions furnished on that day, $91 05.

THE NEW POLICE CLERKS.

Supervisor VOORHIS submitted a resolution directing payment from June 18 to July 1, 1855, of the salaries of Wm. H. Canniff, John Quackenbush and John S. Ambler, appointed at the last meeting of the Board. Clerks of the Second, Fourth, and Seventh District Police Courts, respectively.

Supervisor HERRICK said he was opposed to the payment of the Clerks mentioned. He was not certain they were Clerks as alleged. A few, he believed, took possession a few weeks since, of the room occupied by the Board, and appointed sundry individuals to what were assumed as vacancies in the Clerkship of the Police Courts. Other parties, and the parties legally holding such offices, had been paid by the Comptroller for services rendered in such capacities. Within his own knowledge, one of the persons mentioned had done no work whatever, as Police Clerk, since his pretended appointment. He moved, therefore to lay the resolution on the table.

Supervisor VOORHIS hoped the amounts specified would be paid. The parties mentioned were legally constituted clerks. He wished in the passage of the resolution to direct who should be paid. If the Comptroller had paid others declared to be incumbents of the offices referred to, he had transcended the duties of his office.

The motion of Supervisor HERRICK to lay on the table prevailed—Ayes, 11; Noes, 10.

Subsequently this resolution was re-read as new matter. Upon the question of the legality of its introduction and the adoption of sundry amendments offered, a lengthy and exciting discussion arose. The question upon the adoption of the resolution being finally taken, the same was adopted by a vote of 12 in favor to 11 opposed.

COMMISSIONER OF RECORDS.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Records, informing that such commission required for the current year for the purposes for which it was organized, $50,000. Referred to Committee on County Offices.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, announcing that the sum required to be raised by tax in the City and County of New-York, directed to be assessed and collected as its portion of the $800,000 provided to be raised by an "Act to establish Free Schools throughout the State," passed April 12, 1851, was $271,639 40. The Board were directed to make the assessment in accordance with the act referred to. Referred to Committee on Annual Taxes.

INCREASING SALARIES OF JUDGES.

On motion, the subject of the increase of the salaries of the Justices of the Superior Court, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Surrogate, Recorder and City Judge, made the special order of the meeting, was postponed and made the special order for next Monday afternoon.

Adjourned to Thursday.

☞ No less than seven lost children were picked up by the officers of the different wards last night, four of them in the Eleventh Ward. Their whereabouts was ascertained by their anxious parents by means of the Police Telegraph at the office of the Chief of Police.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

OAK HALL CROWDED! JAMMED!—A great reduction has been made in prices on our New Summer Clothing for men and boys. Large Plaid Vests and fine garments at *tremendous bargains*. DE GROOT & SON, Oak Hall, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Sanborn on Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, and their Treatment by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors.

LETTER NO. VIII.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION AND ITS MEDICAL TREATMENT.

In *attempting the cure of Consumption, the first object to be accomplished is a removal from, or of the causes which produced it.* It must be evident to every intelligent person, that there is but little use of resorting to *medical means* of any kind, so long as the person is constantly exposed to its causes. With as much reason and success could fire be extinguished by pouring oil upon it.

Notwithstanding there is a most lamentable ignorance of the laws of health and disease, still I never knew a consumptive invalid who was not aware of the cause of his difficulty. On every hand there are a thousand causes, *trifling*, it would seem, which few persons are so ignorant of as not to understand what they are most powerful and effective in producing this most *flattering* and *fatal* disease. Now, the causes which are known to have a tendency to produce consumption, to a great extent, *can be avoided.* And never will the mortality of this disease be lessened until people learn the *positive* necessity of observing the *physical* and *natural* laws of their existence, and the *worse than folly of relying upon human means and medicines to prevent or cure it.* When we reflect upon the manner in which we, as a nation, live—how we eat, drink and sleep—how marry—the neglect of a thorough physical education of children—it ceases to be a wonder that *one-fourth* of the human race die with consumption. I will here add a few words in regard to the *hereditary descent*, or the *transmission* of this disease from parents to their children. Nearly *two-thirds of persons who die with consumption inherit it.* What a subject does this fact present for reflection. *Consumptive parents* can but beget *consumptive children*, and in this manner is it transmitted from family to family, from generation to generation. It is here that the great reform should commence which is so absolutely required. Public opinion, as it exists at the present time, may deem it both *improper* and *unwise* to assert that persons who are *known* to have consumption existing *have no right to marry.* Yet how frequently does this occur. Now, I honestly believe that parents have no moral right to entail upon their offspring the seeds of *consumption, suffering* and *death.* "A (healthy) child in a house is a well-spring of pleasure;" but it is a most pitiful spectacle to behold a child with the *rich legacy*, consumption, entailed upon it, and reflect upon its brief career of suffering and death.

I come now to the medical treatment of Consumption, and the proper and rational method of cure. In every article which I have written on Consumption, I have endeavored to tell the patient the *truth*—have neither sought to *flatter* nor *deceive.* I can honestly say that I never yet have been guilty of telling a consumptive person that I could *cure* him when in my own judgment I knew I could not. Neither will I give an opinion to *please the patient*, and after a careful examination of his lungs, having ascertained the nature and extent of his disease, will candidly inform him what he may *reasonably* expect, and what not. *I have said that Consumption is more easily prevented than cured*—have mentioned the *causes* which produced it, and will here repeat again that before undertaking to cure it, *its causes must be removed.*

In speaking of the treatment of consumption I am supposing that the patient has existing in one or both lungs tubercles in a greater or less quantity, which give rise to the symptoms previously mentioned. Now, there are but *two objects* to be accomplished in attempting to cure consumption. *First, to remove from the lungs the tuberculous matter therein existing*; and secondly, to *prevent the further deposit of such matter.* If these are accomplished, the patient *lives*; if not, he dies. The removal of tubercles can be accomplished to a certain extent by *medical means*; but their further *formation* in the blood and *deposit* in the lungs can only be prevented by avoiding *the causes which produce them*, and by a free use of nature's great remedies—*pure air, exercise and diet.* In making this assertion I wish to except *alcohol*, which I claim *does* prevent the formation of tubercles, and is the *only medicine which should be given into the stomach* during its *treatment* and *cure.* I shall speak of its effects at another time. It matters not in what stage of consumption, this principle should be kept in view: *support the system* and *add to the vital energies*, and thus, to counteract the tendencies of the disease, which are to *tear it down and weaken them.* The question is, how can the removal of tubercles best be accomplished? By applying the remedies directly to the lungs where the disease exists, or into the stomach, where it does not exist. The two systems of treatment are as widely different as daylight and darkness; and if the *one* be *true* and *beneficial*, the *other* must be *false* and *injurious.* I boldly assert that the old method or practice of administering medicines into the stomach to cure or prevent Consumption is both *false* in *theory* and *fatal* in *practice*, and the fifty thousand graves annually made in this country alone is strong evidence of the truth of my assertion. *A physician with as much reason might as well attempt to remove a foreign substance from the eye by pouring drugs into the stomach as to undertake to cure Consumption, or in other words, to remove tubercles from the lungs by the same method.* There has been but little variation in the plan of treating consumption, from the earliest history of medicine, until within the last twenty years. During this period, however, consumptives seem to have lost confidence in physicians, and have resorted to *patent nostrums*, these "*sure cures*," with which the country is covered at the present day. Others again have taken another tack, and resorted to Homœopathy, (which is far less dangerous,) and still others to Hydropathy, and they all have utterly failed to cure consumption, for the simple reason that the *means* employed have *assisted* the *disease* to *destroy the patient, and done nothing to assist nature to restore him.*

The treatment of consumption will be continued through several letters. Respectfully yours,

GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D.,
Physician to the New-York Lung Institute,
No. 6 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Bisin on the Eye—LETTER No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—In accordance with my promise of Friday, I will to-day speak of Conjunctivitis, or more commonly known as Acute Ophthalmia; and first of the causes of this disease so prevalent among all classes, especially the poorer.

The immediate or exciting causes are direct injury, such as wounds or violence inflicted in surgical operations. Also, by substances coming in contact or getting into the eye, such as dust, sand, steel, &c. These may injure mechanically, others chemically. Among the latter class, it may be well to enumerate a few of the many applications made to the eye in the form of remedies. Such for instance as acetate of lead, white and red precipitate, nitrate of mercury, oxyd of zinc, nitrates of zinc and copper, nitrate of silver, and not unfrequently do we find even the nitric and muriatic acids and muriate of antimony used. And it would seem as if the most delicate and sensitive organ of the body had been selected for trying the most violent applications.

The simple fact of their being called remedies makes them none the less harmless, for a small portion of any of them being applied to the sound eye of a healthy person would produce a greater or less degree of inflammation. Again, exposure to cold and damp atmosphere, living in damp basements, or sudden change of temperature, disorder of the digestive organs, too long continued exercise by gas light or upon minute or bright objects, and many other causes might be mentioned, but this must suffice. The symptoms are redness, which is superficial, smarting pain, heat, dryness, accompanied with slight headache and fever, and hot little intolerance of light, together with a feeling as if there was sand or gravel in the eye. These symptoms, though slight at first, may increase in severity, and cause granulation of the lids, or purulent ophthalmia, the former causing a feeling as if pins were pricking the ball of the eye. The treatment of this disease, according to the usual mode, is bleeding, leeching, poultices, scarification of the conjunctiva, mercury, blistering, &c. Whereas, if mild, constitutional treatment, together with soothing applications are made use of, very many of the hopeless cases which we now meet might have been relieved and saved from hopeless blindness. But, says one, you do not follow the prescribed rules as laid down in medical works in your treatment. No, for six years' experience has taught me that to heal, I must not risk to destroy, nor pull down to build up; but rather strengthen and soothe the inflamed organ that is weak, and thereby restore it to its natural vigor and activity. In my next letter I will speak of purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Your ob't servant, W. D. BLAIN, M. D.
Oculist and Aurist, No. 783 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon those organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

KNOWLEDGE VERSUS IGNORANCE.—If Ignorance of an obtainable good be a real loss, then a knowledge of the invaluable virtues of RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Shirts is truly a great gain, admitting to the gratification of wearing the most sensitive, economical and pleasant Summer garments ever manufactured for increasing our health, comfort and enjoyment. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

SODA WATER AND CREAM SYRUPS.—Made from fresh cream; something new and superior to ordinary syrups. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and try it, at ROBERTON'S only, at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay street.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND WEDDING TO TAKE PLACE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS—TWO THOUSAND GUESTS INVITED.—Splendid suits for the occasion may be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton street, at $30. Also, Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10: Check Marseilles suits, $8 50.

[Advertisement.]

☞ All who study health and comfort, (now that the excessive heat of Summer is upon us,) should wear the beautiful, light, elastic and durable Zephyr Merino Undergarments, to be had, wholesale and retail, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An approved bosom friend, is one of RAY'S Zephyr Merino Undershirts, unlike other friends, their lightness, elasticity and coolness, win for them an enduring attachment. JAMES E. RAY,
No. 108 Bowery, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.—The trade can continue to sell my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps under the new Liquor Law without license.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

MARRIED.

At Hoboken, N J., on Sunday, July 1 by Rev J. K. Burtis, Mr. CHARLES PIERCE, of New-York City, to Mrs. ANNA WORDEN, of Hoboken.

At Northampton, Mass., on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Morris F. White HENRY C. HALL, of New-York City, and AMANDA H., daughter of Rev. Wm. M. Ferry, of Grand Haven Mich.

At Matteawan N Y., on Monday, July 2, by Rev. D M L. Quackenbush, Mr. ELVINA SCHENCK, daughter of Samuel B Schenck Esq., to ALEXANDER ANNAN, both of the above named place.

At Rive head L I, by Rev Christopher Youngs JAMES W YOUNGS to MARY, daughter of the late Matthias Hotchinson.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, July 2, PETER EMBURY, Jr., after a linger ng illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Peter Embury, No. 41 West 37th st. this afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, July 2, JANE ANN, wife of Jacob Heimance

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further notice from her late residence, No. 243 Delancey st, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P M

In this City on Monday, July 2, of consumption, PHEBE, wife of Samuel Kissam.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at her late residence No 173 Lewis st, corner of 4th st, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

At the residence of his parents on Sunday, July 2 GEORGE R., second son of Susan Ann and Dominic R. Smith aged 2 years and 8 days

The remains will be taken to Greenburg, Westchester County.

In South Brooklyn, at the residence of her son, James Bell, No 109 Harrison-st, on the morning of Monday, July 2 Mrs MAGDALENA O BELL, aged 77 years

The time of her funeral will be announced in Wednesday morning's papers

In Brooklyn, No — Flushing-avenue, on Wednesday, June 27, CHARLES H DORSAY, aged 2 years The remains were interred on the Cemetery of the Evergreens

At Poughkeepsie, on Monday, July 2, at 7 o'clock A.M., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. David S. Jones, CATHARINE J., relict of the late De Witt Clinton, in the 73d year of her age.

Due notice of the time and place of her funeral will be given.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 2.

$7,000 Missouri 6s ex int	96	300 Erie Railroad	s3 52½
10,000 Ind State 5s	85½	100 do	52¾
2,000 Erie Bonds of '75	91¾	300 do	s30 51¾
25,000 do	b30 92	300 do	51¾
5,000 do	b30 91¾	100 do	b30 52¼
5,000 do	b30 92	200 do	s30 52
1,100 Erie C. B. '62 ex int	87	150 do	54¾
5,000 Hud R 3d M B	b60 78	100 Harlem Railroad	b3 24
15,000 do	b60 78¾	300 do	23¾
5,000 do	b60 78¾	200 Reading Railroad	s3 93
35,000 Ill C. R. R Bds	86	1500 do	b30 93
15,000 do	s60 86	300 do	s3 93
10,000 do	b30 86¾	400 do	93¾
1,700 N. Y. Cen 7s	102¾	50 Hudson R. Railroad	42¾
1,000 Ill & To. 1st M Bs	86¾	100 do	s60 42¾
4,000 Panama Railroad	105	10 M S & N Ia RR	ex div 105
100 Cumb Coal Co	s3 29¾	25 M S & N Ia Con	ex div 98
250 do	b30 30	200 Panama Railroad	s60 101
100 do	29¾	100 do	s64 102
400 Gardiner Gold Mine	1¾	50 do	b90 102
1,700 Nic. Transit Co	b3 18	150 do	b60 102¾
400 do	b60 18¾	50 do	opg. 101¾
200 do	b30 18¾	5 do	101¾
100 do	b10 18¾	70 Galena & Chi R.R.	102½
100 Canton Co	27	20 Chicago & R I R R.	97
200 do	b30 27¼	50 Cleve. & Pittsb'g R.R.	60
185 N. Y. Cen. RR	s3 100¾	700 Ills. Central RR	s3 98
25 do	s60 100¾	50 do	98¼
500 do	s60 100¾	20 Sixth-ave. RR	80
100 do	c 101	50 Mich C R.R.	b60 ex d 97½
50 do	b30 101¼	32 do	97
100 do	b60 101¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$2,500 Chicago and Mississippi R. R. 10s	84¾
75,000 Virginia 6s, (hypothecated,)	100
3,000 Fort Wayne and Southern R. R. 7s	73½
500 California 7s	90
2,000 Great Western Railroad, Ill., 1st mort. 10s.	81¾
1,000 Flushing Railroad 1st mort. 7s. Int. added.	70
8 shares Hudson River Railroad	43
100 shares Hamilton Insurance Co	43¼
25 shares Cumberland Coal Co	30
150 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co	$10
200 shares Bowden Copper Mining Co	60c.
135 shares Phœnix Gold Mining Co	40c.

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Ill & Tol 2d M B	62¾	200 Erie Railroad	s3 52¾
25,000 Erie Bonds of '75	b3 91¾	50 do	52¾
3,000 Erie Con Bds. '71	87	400 do	52¾
2,000 Ill. C R.R. Bds	89¾	200 Harlem Railroad	23¾
5,000 do	b30 86¾	150 do	b3 23¾
5,000 do	86¾	100 do	s3 23¾
10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash & St Louis Bs	b60 88	400 Reading Railroad	s3 93
100 Ocean Bank	86	400 do	b3 93¼
50 Nicaragua Transit Co.	b3 18	100 do	s90 93¼
100 do	b60 18¼	80 Hud. Riv. Railroad	42¾
250 do	b3 18¼	12 Ill. Cen. Railroad	98
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R	s60 101¼	50 do	98¾
200 do	101¼	42 Galena & Chic R. R.	102½
150 Canton Company	27¼	50 do	102¾

MONDAY, July 2—P. M.

The Imports into the port of New-York for the month of June, as reported this afternoon from the Custom House, were

In dutiable goods, marketed direct	$8,020 545
Dutiable goods, warehoused	2,716,245
Free goods	1,188,043
Total entries	$11,924,833
Same month 1854	12,529,000

There was also entered in June in foreign gold and silver the sum of $68,779.

The Exports from New-York for the month of June, in Domestic Produce, were to the value of $3,956,706. There was reexported during the month Foreign Merchandise to the value of $1,283,988. The official Specie Export of the month, differing from the weekly entries, is declared from the Custom House at $3,812,562. There would seem to be a material error here, as the European steamers sailing direct on the 2d, 9th, 16th and 30th June, carried out $5,562,000. We have therefore taken the latter figure as likely to give the more correct comparison with last year.

TREASURY YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30.

The result of the following comparative Tables of the Foreign Trade and Gold movement at the port of New-York for the Treasury year, ending June 30, the date to which all the financial reports of the Federal Government are brought up, may be recapitulated thus:

Reduced Import of Foreign Goods	$34,525,000
Reduced Import of Foreign Specie	1,783,000
Whole reduction of Imports	$35,308,000
Of this reduction, the difference in Foreign Dry Goods alone was	$29,472,000
Reduced Export, Domestic Produce	$13,110,000
Increased Gold Export	$5,453,000
Increased Recep. Foreign Goods	3,662,000
	9,115,000
Whole reduction in Exports	$3,995,000

The apparent decrease in the Receipts or Deliveries of Gold from California during the year, is $4,907,000. The reduction of Gold in the Federal Treasury during the year was $10,458,100, exceeding by $4,547,000 the increased Foreign Export of Gold from the port of New-York, and about equal to the increased Export from New-York and Boston together. The direct exports of Gold from this port are less by $665,000 than the deliveries of California Gold at New York, taking the manifests of the steamers as the bases of comparison. They are less by $2,448,000 than the California and Foreign Gold and Silver together received at this port. The City Banks of New-York have increased their Specie reserve during the year $4,510,000; reduced their circulation $1 667,000; increased their deposits $10,447,000, and their loans and discounts $6 978,000.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854-5.	vs.	1853-4.
July	20,034,000		20,078,000
August	22,819,000		19 682 000
September	14,103,000		16,997 000
October	10 940 000		11 926 000
November	8 593 000		12,430,000
December	9,277,000		13,317.000
January	12,855 000		19,318 000
February	12,014 000		10.816,003
March	10.090,000		16.112,000
April	9,033 0 0		16.573,0 10
May	11,576 003		17.015 000
June	11.925.000		13.529.000
Total	$153.268,000		$187,773,000
Foreign Specie	1 154 000		2,937,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-5	vs.	1853-4.
July	$3,768,000		$4,583,000
August	4 487,000		4.549,000
September	3.772 000		3,579,000
October	4 672 000		5,457,000
November	4.660,000		7 489,000
December	5.675 000		7.167,000
January	4 997,000		5.304 000
February	3,155,000		5,401,000
March	4 888 000		5.563,003
April	4.350,000		4.579,000
May	5,072,000		5 524 000
June	3,957,000		4,975.000
Total	$53,373,000		$66,483,000
Foreign Goods reexported	$10,112.000		$6,450.000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-5.	vs.	1853-4.
July	$2,922 000		$3,901,000
August	4 548 000		1,184,000
September	6 547 000		1,244 000
October	3,359.000		4 758 000
November	3,538,000		3,886 000
December	57 000		3,132.000
January	156 000		1,846 000
February	2,124,000		590 000
March	2 299,000		1,466,000
April	3.313,000		3,475.000
May	5 320,000		3.652.000
June	5,562 000		5,168,000
Total	$39,745 000		$34.292,000

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1854.	Manifests.	1855.	Manifests.
July 9	$1,150.223	Jan. 15	$583,270
July 12	1,807,355	Jan. 25	1,251,565
July 23	200,000	Jan 30	640,200
July 24	1,784,301	Feb. 8	1,230,209
Aug 4	662,275	Feb 14	476,495
Aug. 12	1,127,038	Feb 25	1,113,347
Aug 24	1,196,009	Mar. 4	646 659
Sep. 8	1,022,000	Mar 12	1,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1184. NEW-YORK WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SARATOGA.

Opening of the Season—The Hotels—Arrivals—Singular Disappearance.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, July 2, 1855.

Saratoga is an annual, and blooms only once a year. It is not yet in full flower, but it begins to blossom, and in a fortnight or three weeks at farthest, will be resplendent with all its short-lived magnificence. Every one wonders regularly as the year comes round, what there can be here to make Saratoga attractive. It has neither sea nor mountain—neither the grandeur of ocean nor the wildness of rock and forest,—to reward the lovers of scenery and adventure. Its mineral waters are unquestionably its paramount attraction; and so long as these continue to flow, Saratoga, in spite of the arid, sandy plains that encompass it, will continue to be foremost among the watering places of the world. For it is not only the drooping invalid that is restored by their use. Everybody—sick or well—feels the better for them. I have no both chemical or professional skill as would qualify me to tell in what specific ingredients their virtue consists: I only know from experience and observation that there is in them some property marvellously restorative and invigorating to systems exhausted either by disease, the dissipations of fashionable life, or by excessive and long-continued labor, than the aggregate contents of the *materia medica*. The whole world, moreover, seems to know this;—so that Saratoga is pretty sure always to be thronged when the heats of Summer compel everybody to look away from home for relaxation and health. Thousands who have thought at the end of one season that *next* year they would go elsewhere, find themselves longing, when July approaches, for the fresh, life-giving waters of Congress Spring, and inevitably find their way hither before the month expires.

I think the season opens rather earlier than usual this year. It is not customary to find much company here until after the Fourth of July: but the leading hotels already present a very fair array of guests, and every arrival gives a goodly addition to their numbers. It was not until Saturday last that a train of cars was run from Troy, to connect with the 6 o'clock morning express train from New-York; so that persons arriving at Troy in that train were compelled to wait there until evening or come on in a freight train. The Summer arrangement has now gone into effect; and those leaving New-York at 6 A. M. reach Saratoga at 1 in the afternoon.

The Hotels have all been improving the Spring vacation to prepare for the Summer campaign, while there are half a dozen or more of quiet, comfortable, unpretending houses, at which very excellent accommodations can be had at moderate rates,—the three leading competitors for fashionable travel are, as usual, the United States, Union Hall and Congress Hall. It is curious to watch the changes and vicissitudes of public favor, as shown in the changing fortunes of fashionable hotels. Twenty-five years ago Congress Hall was the only hotel known to fashion and wealth at Saratoga; and when the Springs were the great headquarters for political consultation,—when the whole programme of State and National contests was arranged here by the great political chess-players of the country, Congress Hall was their scene of operations. The United States soon after, under the skillful and dashing administration of the MARVINS, began to encroach on its domains, and drew to itself much of the fashion and distinction of the land;—while Union Hall, which was started and for a time carried on as *par excellence* the moral and religious hotel of the place, in which music and dancing were eschewed and religious exercises morning and evening took their place, was crowded with clergymen and their flocks from every quarter of the country. The Union, however, gradually dropped its asceticism,—wine resumed its place on the tables, the light-hearted again danced to brilliant music in its halls, while the sad and serious either naturally or artificially, felt their hearts again bounding with life as they looked on and listened stealthily at the window, or more courageously adventuring to take seats along the parlor walls. Congress Hall, meantime, drooped between this spirited competition on either side; its thronged halls gradually thinned out; its table fell off; the building was suffered to grow old without repair, and the general discipline and conduct of the establishment fell far behind the requirements of the times. So it has been in the background for some years,—visited only by the few old stagers with whom the reminiscences of its better days outweighed all defects of its *ménage*, and by others of a quiet mood who gloried more in its magnificent old piazza than in all the *éclat* of more modern and more showy establishments.

But a change has come over all this, and Congress Hall has put on even more than its ancient glories. Mr. HATHORN, the old proprietor of Union Hall, under whose administration it achieved its great success, bought Congress Hall last year, and has expended nearly $100,000 in refitting and furnishing it. The main building was suffered to remain, after being thoroughly repaired, repainted and refurnished. Two spacious drawing-rooms open upon the piazza, and a fine large new wing has been added, over 200 feet in length—the lower part being devoted to the dining room and the three upper stories containing long *suites* of family apartments, embracing two, three or more rooms, as may be required, and all larger, better arranged, better ventilated and in every way more comfortable than I have ever found in any similar establishment. These family rooms are decidedly a feature of Congress Hall, and relieve it entirely from the objection generally urged against hotels at Summer watering places, of narrow and confined accommodations. The whole house is furnished in elegant style, and the table is excellent in all its appointments. Visiting the *kitchen* has come to be a favorite expedition among the ladies here, and they bring back reports that free that department entirely from the cloud of suspicion that in such large establishments generally rests upon it. They said it is the neatest and cleanest portion of the whole house.

The two other hotels are also in excellent trim. The splendid grounds of the United States look as green and attractive as ever, and Union Hall wears its usual comfortable appearance. So far as numbers are concerned, there is not much difference as yet between the United States and Congress Hall; the arrivals at each are about the same day by day.

The Prohibitory law, I am inclined to think, will have a better chance here than Mayor WOOD is likely to give it in your City,—though it will not probably be rigidly enforced even here. I believe all the hotels will give up their bars, though at table, wine may possibly be supplied as usual. A great deal will have been gained for the temperance cause, even by their abandonment of the bars, as it is there that habits of dissipation are mainly formed.

There is a good deal of conversation about town in regard to the personal affairs of a gentleman well-known in this neighborhood, who has recently disappeared, under circumstances calculated to elicit comment, if nothing more—Mr. CHARLES BURR. Visitors at the Springs may have seen him, as he was in the habit of wandering about the hotels and discussing theology and kindred topics with everybody who would listen to him. His father was JONATHAN BURR, of Sandy Hill, an eccentric, intemperate man of harsh temper and large wealth. His wife, who was of a distinguished family, lost several children before her own death. Mr. BURR married again, and his second wife died soon after, leaving CHARLES, an infant of the ear is more liable to attack than the lower. The season at which the attack is made, lasts only a few days, and thus the farmers of Lower Canada avoid it by late sowing. Winter wheat was abandoned here for the sole reason that it fell a prey to the fly.

The Hessian fly is a bird of another color. It attacks the plant, and bores through the upper stalk, depriving it of vitality before it attains its growth. It derived its name, we believe, from the circumstance of having first made its appearance in the United States at the time of the revolutionary war, from the belief that its introduction was attributable to some earthworks thrown up by a body of Hessian troops, from the soil of which the insect had been disinterred. We have never seen it do any great amount of damage.

We do not believe that the true weevil ever attacks the living grain, but confines its ravages to granaries, and old bread, such as ship biscuit.

Before the fly visited Lower Canada, the Richelieu alone exported 100,000 bushels of wheat; this plague made us importers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LIQUOR.

Instructions to Liquor Dealers.

The Law Committee, as it is termed, of the General Liquor Dealers' Association, comprising Messrs. RICHARD FRENCH, R. C. MONTGOMERY and GEORGE F. SHERWOOD, have issued a circular of instructions to the various liquor dealers of the City as to the action they are to take in meeting any efforts made toward the enforcement of the provisions of the Prohibitory Law.

By this circular it is enjoined upon the members of the different Liquor-Dealers' Associations not to resist any officer in the discharge of his duties, but trest him with respect, and on no account to oppose him with violence. Such conduct is dwelt upon as both reprehensible and impolitic. They are advised as possessing legal redress, and that upon this they should base their claims to justice and right. Meanwhile, if the officer calls to make seizure of their property, they are told to ask such officer to wait till they can call on their constituted legal adviser and get a writ of replevin and the necessary bonds signed as security; which to effect, it is only necessary to show their ticket of membership. Should the officer persist in immediate seizure, they are requested to deliver to him, forthwith, the key to their liquor cellar, and allow him to remain in possession until they can procure the writ referred to. If any member is arrested and also seizure made of his property at the same time, he is to proceed to the Magistrate with a friend who shall go his bail for appearance at Court, when, on no consideration, is he to fail to demand a trial by Jury.

The Liquor Movement.

Nearly all the Liquor Societies held meetings last night, at which instructions were given to their members relative to the Prohibitory Law, which goes into operation to-day. The liquor shops will all be kept open as usual.

MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

At a meeting of the Liquor Dealers Central Convention, held last Thursday evening, at the National Hall, Messrs. Christian H. Schaffer, J. H. Williams, and N. R. Bunce, were appointed a Committee to wait on the Liquor Dealers' Association of Brooklyn, and give them assurances of the sympathy of the Liquor Dealers' Associations of New-York, and their willingness to cooperate with them in their efforts to relieve themselves from the restrictions under which they are placed by the late special action of their Mayor.

The members of the Brooklyn Association received this Committee yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Montgomery Hall. The object of their mission being made known, they were received with demonstrations of cordial favor, and gratitude expressed for the interest taken in their behalf by their brethren in New-York. Mr. SCHAFFER, of the Committee, suggested the appointment from their body of a Committee, agreeing that a like Committee would be appointed by the New-York Association, the two Committees to wait upon His Honor Mayor HALL, with request that some one case be made the legal test question in the present issue in that city. It was urged that such Committees, besides being more pacific, would obviate much expense and difficulty in the enforcement of the law, and doubtless riot and bloodshed. The suggestion was received with approval, and such a Committee, we learn, will be early appointed.

Coroners' Inquests.

COUP DE SOLIEL.

An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE yesterday, on the body of MICHAEL DILLON, who came to his death from the effects of heat on Monday. Deceased was 22 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of HUGH CONWAY, who died from exposure to the heat on Monday. CONWAY was 33 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of an unknown woman who died from the excessive heat of Monday, at the City Prison yesterday. She was brought in on a four days' commitment by Officer ELDER, who supposed her to be intoxicated. She was a stout woman of middle stature, dark complexion, gray eyes, black hair, plain ring on the finger, black silk dress flounced. She appeared to be about 27 years of age, and a native of this country.

HENRY PHILLIPS, about 50 years of age, and a native of Ireland, died on Monday, from the effects of excessive heat. Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday on the body of JACOB KUHN, who came to his death from the effects of a sun stroke received on Monday afternoon. Deceased was a German, about 22 years of age.

DID NOT CONSULT THE CORONER.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body of a still-born infant that had been buried by its father, BENJAMIN DOWDEN, in St. Mark's burying ground. The father being poor, and ignorant of the law, was exculpated from all blame by the jury. The parents of the child had only been about ten months in the country. The father was discovered by officer WHITE, of the Seventeenth Ward, while he was engaged burying the child in the churchyard, and arrested.

SUPPOSED ABORTION.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of a female infant at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house. Sergeant BISSEL, of that Ward, deposed, that the fœtus, which appeared to be about four months old, was found on Monday afternoon, in Forty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, wrapped up in paper. It was much decomposed. A verdict of still-born death was rendered.

FATAL FALL.

PETER WILLSEE, an old man about 88 years of age, who had reached second childhood, fell from the second-story window of house No. 198 Second-street. The fall fractured his skull. Deceased was a native of Rockland County, N. Y.

ANOTHER FATAL FALL.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of WM. MCCARTNEY, a seaman employed on the ship *Golden Gate*, lying at Pier No. 9 East River, who died from the effects of a fall from the fore-top-sail. Deceased was 33 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest on the body of JOHN G. H. GREENE, a young man about 21 years of age, who was accidentally drowned while bathing at the foot of Christopher-street.

DIED FROM INTEMPERANCE.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest yesterday on the body of JOHN DOUGHERTY, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, at his late residence, No. 326 West Twenty-seventh-street, who died from convulsions produced by intemperance. Previous to his death he was in the habit of indulging rather freely in the "crathur." This was the end of it.

THE MANIA.

Another Suicide.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body of SARAH ANN BURLING, who committed suicide on Monday by taking a dose of arsenic. The father of the girl deposed that his daughter had, during the last eighteen months, been subject to temporary fits of insanity. On several occasions she took laudanum with the intention of committing suicide, but her life had been saved by the application of proper remedies. She was as well as usual yesterday morning, and went out, returning at noon. The arsenic, about three cents' worth, was mixed in some buttermilk. The physician gave her an emetic, then, sweet oil and molasses, whites of eggs and magnesia—but it was too late. She had often said that she was tired of living, and gave no other reason for attempting to commit the rash act. Deceased was 20 years of age, and a native of this City.

Bathing.

Get often to the bath—take it at comfortable heat—that is to say, as near cold as may be. Croton is cheap, and he is wise who uses plenty of it. Water, soap and a crash towel, will do wonders towards keeping down the mortality list.

Foundling.

An infant about four days old was found abandoned in front of No. 164 Fifth-avenue, on Monday evening. The deserted child was taken to the Almshouse.

Police Items.

A DESPERATE ASSAULT.

A man named JOHN BURNS was arrested yesterday morning charged with making a deadly assault upon a neighbor with a hatchet. BURNS was somewhat intoxicated at the time, and was making considerable noise, when a neighbor under him went up stairs to remonstrate with him as he had a child sick. The reception he met with was anything but agreeable or pleasant. BURNS struck the complainant on the skull with the sharp edge of a heavy hatchet, knocking him senseless to the ground. The injuries received fortunately will not prove fatal. The accused was held for examination.

THE RIGHT MAN MISSING.

PATRICK MALONEY, PATRICK KINGSLEY and SARAH MALONEY, were arrested yesterday by officer SMITH of the First District Police Court, charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $40, from the jewelry store of LIONEL JACOBS, No. 102 Chatham-street, under the following circumstances. KINGSLEY and JAMES MALONEY, a brother of PATRICK, entered the store of complainant together, for the purpose of purchasing a watch. KINGSLEY purchased a watch and left with his companion. In a short time KINGSLEY returned to the store for a warrantee, when he was immediately collared by JACOBS and compelled to tell where MALONEY lived. The complainant had discovered the watch missing. KINGSLEY gave the requisite information, and on proceeding to No. 6 Morris-street, and searching the house, they discovered the watch under the pillow. The two PATRICKS and SARAH were taken into custody and held to answer by Justice BOGART, but the thief is still missing.

ROBBERY.

The store of WILLIAM WOOD, No. 57 Broadway, was entered and robbed last Saturday night of a case of black cassimere, valued at several hundred dollars. A reward is offered for the recovery of the goods.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to answer the article of the *Herald*, in its Sunday issue, respecting the sympathy evinced for the girl WILLIAMS. It says: "Moreover, in the whole story, not a single redeeming or endearing trait has been brought to light." Pray what would the *Herald* ask? Did not that poor girl, by her unfortunate traffic, raise for herself a sum verging on some three thousand dollars? And this sum she nobly lent to liquidate the honorable debts of the lover, and I doubt not her future partner in life. Does not the physician testify that she was one of a "superior grade?" What does this mean? Simply that she has fallen, and society will not reclaim her, and she must do it herself; and the only course she has is to leave all that foul conduct of the common prostitute behind, and cling to saving an after-life of purity. Oh, Editor of the *Herald*, thou art a man! Oh, didst thou not, in thy time, drag down to infamy any poor, helpless and too confiding girl? Cease thy outcry, and let the dead rest in peace; and raise thy voice, if you will, for the establishment of a place of refuge for such as her—for, alas! there is no redemption. Man—such as you—caused her fall. Man lives to honor—she to dishonor. I say again, she saved and applied to a good purpose her trifling earnings, and the doctor says she was a "girl above the common—a superior one." Therefore, "let her rest in peace." I applaud the conduct of the people of Brooklyn, and hope that, by their conduct, they may have inspired many a poor girl to save her ill-gotten wealth, and in after days seek a life of repentance. Your obedient servant, M. F. N.

A Hint at some Gross Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

To-morrow is the seventy-ninth anniversary of our Independence. Instead of celebrating it as usual, as a day on which we gained our rights let it be a day of mourning, for Justice has left the Temple in which she has stood since our glorious forefathers shed their blood on the Plains of Lexington. I say "Justice" has left us. Can "Justice" be in her accustomed seat when a fellow-man can be murdered in our very port by a brutal captain, and the murderer when he is brought before her go free? Does "Justice" command her servants to dismiss a criminal from her court when summoned there? Does she value time so highly that for one small hour she lets a murderer go free? or does she wipe her scalee with gold, banishing all stain of blood? I put these questions to the people through the columns of your sheet. Receiving their answer, I will state the case.

ALFRED H. HUNTER,
Late Surgeon to the ship *Roscius*.

Sensible and Pertinent.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Noticing in the TIMES of to-day, that the Common Council are tendered by the military the honor of a marching salute at 11 o'clock to-morrow, I must express my surprise at (to say the least) the *want of consideration, if not of good sense*, in selecting an hour in the hottest part of the day, especially after such general expressions of indignation on the last "Fourth," by the press and the public. The military on that occasion were ordered out at 6½ o'clock A. M., and could have completed the parade and been dismissed by 9 or 9½ o'clock, had the Division officers been as prompt as the men.

Many of the soldiers were obliged to leave the ranks on account of the oppressive heat, and some were weeks in recovering from its effects. N. G.

Is Cheap Coal Cheapest?

Mr. EDITOR:—I've been looking up my Winter's supply of coal, and I'm stuck. I find in most yards they will let me have it at six dollars fifty per ton. At others they say I can have it at either five fifty

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He was sent to Union College, but soon after, for some reason or other, he was turned out of doors by his father, who would never lift a finger to help him, or even recognize him afterwards. Not being a person of great energy of character, this abandonment completely ruined him, and he fell into dissolute habits and became occasionally and partially insane. He obtained a precarious livelihood by peddling about the streets, and continued this for a number of years, until the death of his father, not long since, at an advanced age, left him sole heir to an immense estate, consisting of several hundred thousand dollars. By his consent, the Court appointed guardians for him, making Hon. JOHN CRAMER trustee of his property, and B. F. HOAG of his person—Colonel BURR, as he was generally called, being authorized to draw liberally on the estate for his support. For several years he has employed a man named DARWIN COLE to travel with and take care of him, paying him the liberal sum of $2,500 a year, and making a very handsome provision for him in his will.

Within a few weeks past a story has been current that the Colonel was engaged to be married to a widow lady, of great personal attractions, half his own age, and well known in the fashionable circles of Saratoga. Of the facts of this matter, of course I cannot speak with any certainty;—but it seems agreed, that his *next of kin*, at all events, believed the rumor to be true. Several weeks since Col. BURR gave up his rooms at the American, saying that he should be absent only a few days. He went away with COLE, and although the latter has frequently been heard from, no tidings whatever of the whereabouts of BURR can be obtained. I understand that his misfortunes and his character have made for him very many influential and devoted friends, among whom are Chancellor WALWORTH, Judge BOCKES, Alderman PETERS of New-York, Judge WILLARD, his counsel, Messrs. CRAMER and HOAG, his trustees, and others; and that none of them can learn anything of his whereabouts, although they have made very diligent inquiry. Rumors of all sorts are current on the subject,—some that he has been seen in various cities of the United States, others that he is to be clandestinely taken to Europe, &c.. &c., all of course implying that there is a conspiracy to retain possession of him for the sake of controlling the disposition of his property. He is somewhat advanced in years, infirm in health, and at least eccentric in his mental habits—all which circumstances naturally encourage such rumors.

If there is any ground for such suspicions, the parties to it would do well to bear in mind, that the dangers it involves are at least quite equal to the stake for which they are playing. Still the whole thing may prove to be unfounded, though nothing but BURR's return will put an end to the rumors that are now current in this vicinity.

Yours, &c., Q. Q.

FIRE AT SEA.

Loss of the Ship Star Republic on a Voyage from New-York to Galveston—No Lives Lost—Account by one of the Passengers.

We have obtained from ROBERT J. LALOR, one of the passengers on board the *Star Republic*, which was recently destroyed by fire on her passage from New-York to Galveston, the following account of the sad accident:

On Wednesday last the ship *Star Republic*, Capt. COLE, left New-York for Galveston, Texas, with a miscellaneous cargo, and carrying Messrs. GEO. PHILLIPS and wife and child, J. N. BEVANS and wife, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, R. J. LALOR, Capt. COLE, WARREN G. WEEDEN, 1st mate, and JOHN SMITH 2d mate; also, 7 sailors, 1 steward, and 1 cook, all colored.

About 2½ A. M. on Sunday it was discovered that she was on fire. Clouds of smoke issued from the hold, which it was found impossible to subdue or even arrest.

The boats being prepared, and one of them having been launched, the women and child were carefully, and without confusion, placed in it. The other passengers having followed, it was dropped and held on by them astern. The ship was then in lat. 37° 30', lon. 73° 45', with a slight breeze, and about 70 miles from land.

While the other boat was being launched, a sail appeared to windward. It proved to be the brig *Rush*, Capt. BARTON, bound from New-York to Jacksonville, Fla., coming promptly to the relief.

The passengers were quickly transferred to her, and for two hours after, and until they were compelled to quit by the flames, Capt. COLE, his officers and crew, assisted by Mr. S. PHILLIPS, incessantly labored to get out as much as possible of the luggage and provisions, and convey them to the brig.

The passengers, officers and crew have just returned to New-York—we rejoice to say, safe and well, with the exception of the fatigue consequent on so much adventure and anxiety.

How they got back, and some other points of interest, the following card most fully explains:

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, recently passengers on board the ship *Star Republic* when destroyed by fire at sea, while on a voyage from New-York to Galveston, in justice cannot separate without recording our *unanimous* approval of the conduct of her captain, officers and crew. Capt. COLE, during the few days we sailed in his care, we found ever careful, considerate, attentive and polite. His assistants, in their different spheres, were no less so. Calm courage and energy, and self-possession, and vigorous exertion marked the conduct of them all, from the moment the unfortunate state of their ship and the utter impossibility of saving her became apparent, until every living thing and as much as possible of other valuables on board were transferred with care to the brig *Rush*, Capt. BARTON, who opportunely perceived our danger, promptly bore down to our relief, and hospitably entertained us, until we were taken off by the schooner *S. S. Learnard*, A. MANCEL, master, bound for New-York, on board which we received much kind attention.

We hereby bear witness that Capt. COLE was the last man to leave his ship, and then only when the ruthless element of her destruction imperatively compelled his departure, having previously left no effort untried to preserve her or her cargo. That constant future good fortune may recompense him and his officers for their present loss, is the heartfelt desire of

J. N. BEVANS and lady,
GEO. PHILLIPS and lady,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, and
R. J. LALOR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

CAPT. COLE'S ACCOUNT.

The following is the report of Capt. COLE, as obtained from him:

Left the port of New-York on June 28, for Galveston, Texas. July 1, being the third day out, in lat. 37° 30', lon. 73° 45', at 2½ A. M., discovered the ship to be on fire in the hold. Kept off before the wind, and commenced throwing water down the main hatch, as near as possible in the direction of the fire. At 3½ o'clock, the fire rapidly increasing, and to that extent that there was no possible chance of saving the ship, lowered the stern-boat, and got the most of the passengers in her, ready to shove off, as the case might require. In the meantime the officers and crew were vigorously endeavoring to stop the progress of the flames, which had then spread almost through the entire hold, and were rushing out the main hatch. There being no hope of saving the ship, got out the long boat, and put in her the passengers, baggage, and some provisions, compass, quadrant, &c. When the brig *Rush*, Captain BEARTON, was discovered running down for us, and was soon hove too, to windward, dispatched the small boat in charge of the first officer, with passengers and baggage to the brig, while the rest of the crew, with the aid of Mr. S. PHILLIPS, succeeded in saving the rest of the passengers, luggage, &c.

At about 5.30 A. M., the ship in flames below and aloft; nothing more could be saved; the spars beginning to fall; the rest proceeded to the brig, where we were all very kindly received by Capt. BARTON, who then filled away to the Westward. The ship continuing to burn while in sight. At 5 P. M., spoke the schooner *S. S. Learnard*, Capt. MANUEL, from Gonsives for New-York, who kindly took us on board and brought us all safe to this City.

The ship was owned by WAKEMAN, DIMON & Co.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

by Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 3.

Secretary DOBBIN is expected to leave his Department, temporarily, in a few days, for the benefit of his health, and will probably rusticate in Virginia.

The Army Order, containing the late promotions, etc., will be issued in a few days.

About 200 of the eighty-acre land warrants were issued to-day.

Secretary MARCY received another patch of land of 80 acres to make up the 160 acres, to which he is entitled.

Interesting from the Far West—Indian Depredations &c.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 1.

We learn that a party of seven men on the route from Fort Union to Fort Sarpy, were attacked on the 1st of May by a band of three hundred armed Sioux Indians, and one of their number, GEORGE SIKES, of Quincy, Illinois, killed. The remainder of the party were detained some time by the Indians, but were finally permitted to proceed, and reached Fort Sarpy, having suffered greatly on the route.

The Sioux were also congregating, in great numbers, around Fort Pierre.

We learn from Leavenworth, that Mr. MCCREA, who shot MALCOLM CLARKE, has been committed to jail on a charge of murder, bail having been refused.

It is reported that a violent personal encounter had taken place in Kansas between Governor REEDER and STRINGFELLOW, and that the Governor was badly beaten.

Railroad Accident.

NASHUA, N. H., Tuesday, July 3.

Last evening the train on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, when near the Groton Junction, came in contact with a horse on the rails, and was in consequence thrown off the track, and the engine and tender thrown down an embankment. The engineer was thrown over a fence some distance into a meadow, and the fireman buried beneath the ruins of the tender, but neither of them were fatally injured. The first-class passenger car was considerably damaged, but none of the passengers hurt.

A. Miss ADELAIDE SMITH, of this city, took poison last night, in a fit of jealousy, and died in a short time.

Destruction of the Glasgow Mills by Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, July 3.

The Gingham Establishment known as the Glasgow Mills, at South Hadley Falls, was burned this afternoon. The fire originated in a pile of yarn in the attic, and is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion. The machinery and building, with much of the stock, were destroyed. Most of the manufactured goods were saved. The loss is estimated at $250,000. Insured for $150,000. Two men were injured by falling from ladders, and one man killed by the falling of a wall.

From New-Orleans—Terrible Storm in the Harbor of Mazatlan.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 3.

The Southern mail is in this morning, bringing New-Orleans papers of Wednesday. On the 1st day of June a terrible storm visited the harbor of Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, causing great destruction of property. Six merchant vessels, with cargoes valued at over $1,000,000, were totally destroyed, and twenty-three men drowned. The only American vessel lost was the schooner *Copeland*, in ballast.

Vessel Capsized—One Man Drowned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, July 3.

The schooner *Rialto* was capsized on Sunday off Long Point, and the mate drowned. The captain and remainder of the crew were saved. The captain's wife was in the cabin at the time of the disaster, and remained there for two hours, when the vessel partially righted, and she was providentially released just as the crew were on the point of abandoning the wreck.

Steam-Engine Explosions.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 3.

The locomotive of a freight train on the Frankfort Railroad, exploded this evening, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The steam-boiler at BALDWIN'S Foundry, in this city, also exploded this morning, but as in the above case without any serious result beyond about $2,000 worth of damage to property.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 3.

An extra Police force is on duty to-night by order of the City Government to suppress the usual noisy prologue to the celebration of the Fourth. No discharge of fire arms, crackers, &c., is to be allowed after midnight. Weather cool this evening. The city is perfectly orderly and quiet.

The New-Hampshire Liquor Bill.

CONCORD, Tuesday, July 3.

The Liquor bill reported to our Legislature, provides a fine of $50 for the first conviction of a single sale; $50 and thirty days' imprisonment for a second conviction; and for every subsequent offence, a fine of $100 and ninety days' imprisonment.

Cricket Match.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, July 3.

A home and home match of cricket between the Paterson and Newark Clubs, is to be played. The first match comes off at Newark on Friday, the 6th inst., the wickets to be pitched at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Fly.

From the Montreal Commercial, June 30.

We have constant complaints from Upper Canada and the Western States of the destruction caused to the wheat crop, by the fly, the Hessian fly, and the weevil, but there appears to be a confounding of insects. What is called the fly, deposits its eggs in the ear, where the maggot attacks and consumes the pickles. The damage is not visible until the grain is far advanced, and about to change color, when an unnatural yellow cast will be observed upon the ear, giving a ripening look to the whole field; as the plant advances, a good deal of chaff falls on the ground, and the ear instead of heading down, stands straight up. The upper part

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Col. MING, first Clerk to the Mayor, delivers the oration before the Columbian Order. He gives a history of the origin of the Society, and the incidents connected with the burials of the Martyrs of the Prison Ship. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Hon. JOHN KELLY.

Concert at the Tabernacle.

The pupils of Colored Ward School No. 2, of Laurens-street, near Broome, gave a concert in the Tabernacle Monday evening, under the direction of their music teacher, Mr. SAMUEL W. WALDRON. The children acquitted themselves very creditably. Besides several choruses which were well sung, Master F. DANFORTH acquitted himself well in a solo entitled "Kitty Clyde." Also, Miss HELEN MARIA CLOW, "My home, my happy home," in a clear, sweet voice; she sung her solo exceedingly well. She was highly appreciated by the audience, who gave manifestations of the same by a shower of bouquets. Father HERESIN, to whom this concert was a testimonial, performed tastefully some pieces on the piano-forte. There were only some five hundred persons present to witness this grand entertainment.

Demilt Dispensary—Report for June, 1855.

Whole number of patients under treatment, 1,716; new patients, 1,678; attended at their residences, 218; attended at the Dispensary, (classified as follows,) 1,460; diseases of the heart, lungs and throat, 135; diseases of the head and abdomen, fevers, &c., 331; diseases of the eye and ear, 72; diseases of the skin, 80; diseases of women, 70; diseases of children, 207; diseases in surgical department, 175; diseases in minor surgery, 231; diseases in vaccination, 150. Total, males, 658; females, 1,020. Born in the United States, 597; born in Ireland, 1,002; born in other countries, 79; sent to the hospital, 10; died, 9; remaining under treatment, 40; prescriptions dispensed during the month, 2,953.

E. LEE JONES, M. D.
House Physician.

Horticultural Society.

The New-York Horticultural Society held its monthly meeting at its rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Monday evening, its President, WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., presiding. Mr. P. B. MEAD, the Secretary, submitted a report of the committee on the management of the late exhibition, and a list of the premiums awarded, which was adopted. After the delivery of the premiums to those to whom they were awarded, and the transaction of some other business of no general interest, the Society adjourned.

Short Weight.

Capt. WALLING, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, reports to the Chief of Police as follows:

"A man named JOHN W. ROGERS, residing at No. 185 East Seventeenth-street, came to the station-house with a package of sugar, which he said he had bought at BUFFAR'S grocery, corner of Eighteenth-street and First-avenue, and had paid for 3½ pounds. I weighed the package, and found there was but three pounds six ounces, being two ounces short."

Horrid Early Depravity.

Information was received yesterday at the Mayor's Office, that a boy of about 13 years of age had committed an assault on the person of a little girl not over four and a half years old. The boy has not yet been taken into custody, but will be arrested in the course of a day or two, when the case will be examined. The boy is an American, but the parents of the little girl are Germans.

Fires.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in the upper floor of No. 21 Baxter street, occupied as a porter and tenant house. It was soon put out. Damage about $250.

The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at 2 o'clock P. M. the same day, was a false one.

☞ PRESERVED FRUIT.—We were favored, a long time ago, with a specimen of apples kept by a process invented and patented by W. D. PARKER, No. 299 Washington-street. They retained remarkably their flavor and freshness. The process of preservation is by means of a peculiarly constructed ice-house.

☞ The regular examination of the pupils of the Columbia College was commenced Monday morning. The Senior Class was examined in "Ethics," and the Junior Class in the "Classics." The examination will continue until the 10th instant.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

There were 107 commitments to the Jersey City Prison during June for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	64	False pretenses	1
Drunk and disorderly	9	Passing count'f money	1
Disorderly	6	Larceny	1
Assault	6	Fighting	4
Stealing	11	Malicious mischief	1
Violating city ordinan's.	4	Imposter	1
Suspicion of theft	3	Total	107

The nationality of these prisoners is given as follows: Ireland, 71; England, 14; Germany, 9; United States 13, of whom three were colored persons.

Liquor Case.

THOMAS FAGAN, arrested by Mr. FARLEY, Chief of Police, for selling liquor without a license, was brought before the Recorder on Saturday, and fined $10 and costs.

Careless Use of Firearms.

A young man named WASHINGTON SEAMAN, was arrested on Monday in Hoboken for carelessly discharging a pistol, the bullet or shot from which accidentally wounded a man named B. COLVER in the left arm. He was taken before the Chief of Police, Mr. BERNARD, who committed him to the County jail for four days.

The Dog Law.

Mayor CLICKENER, of Hoboken, has issued a proclamation authorizing the killing of all dogs not muzzled and not wearing collars on which the name and residence of the owner are inscribed, which may be found running at large during the dog days.

Gift to Harvard College.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The New-York *Evening Post* of June 21 says: A private letter from Boston, which has been this morning put into our hands by a friend to whom it was addressed, remarks:

"Mr. —— mentioned to me yesterday a pleasant fact of recent occurrence connected with our venerable friend, ex-President QUINCY. It seems that the father of Mr. QUINCY, who died in 1775, had made in his will a bequest of $1,000 to Harvard College, in case his only son, JOSIAH, died before he attained his majority. This fact was recently brought to the notice of President QUINCY by Mr. WINTHROP, when Mr. QUINCY remarked that he should be sorry to have the College suffer because his life was preserved, and he immediately gave the College $10,000, for the purpose of publishing the doings of the astronomical observers at the College Observatory. Each volume published from this fund is to be marked as having been published from the bequest of 'JOSIAH QUINCY, a patriot of the Revolution.' The charming old gentleman, now in the 84th year of his age, is as bright and active as a man of 40. His long life has been crowded with acts of patriotism and usefulness. May he be still longer spared, a noble example to the young men of the times."

As this paragraph from the New-York *Evening Post* has been republished in Boston, and widely circulated, the editor is requested to enumerate a few of the mistakes it contains. Mr. WINTHROP did not make any suggestion relative to Mr. QUINCY's late donation, and although Chairman of the Observatory Committee, was not aware of the bequest gift until it was presented to the Corporation of Harvard University. The will of President QUINCY's father, giving *two thousand pounds sterling* to that seminary in case he died a minor, has been known to him from childhood. In 1836, an extract stating that bequest was inserted in a "Memoir of the Life of JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of 1775, by his son." A professorship of law, botany and moral philosophy, were the objects therein designated, but as in the lapse of eighty years these have been attained, Mr. QUINCY has now given to the Astronomical Department of Harvard University $10,000 as an equivalent for the bequest of £2,000 sterling, hitherto rendered void by the preservation of his life.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

LIVES AND SERVICES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. [illegible] New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

It is singular that, though the lives of eminent lawyers are not generally marked with eventful incidents, they usually read well. In this country, for the most part, our leading lawyers—even our judicial men—have been more mixed up with active life than their compeers across the Atlantic. JAY was only six years on the Judicial Bench. ROUTLEDGE, whose appointment was never confirmed by the Senate, acted for six months only. Yet their biographies fill this large volume. Why? Because, almost of necessity, they must be exhibited not merely as having worn the ermine, but as statesmen, diplomatists, men of letters and men of the world. Otherwise it would have appeared absurd to devote over two hundred pages to the life of ROUTLEDGE, whose appointment was negatived, and who actually officiated for only a few months.

ABBOTT, in the past year, what Mr. FLANDERS has here commenced, had been well performed by Mr. GRIFFITH, VAN SANTVOORD, in his *Sketches of the Lives and Judicial Services of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court*, (published by SCRIBNER of New-York,) a work which even includes Mr. TANEY, the present Chief Justice, and is full of legal anecdote and details of no ordinary interest. Mr. FLANDERS, in the volume before us, includes *the Times* as well as the *Lives* of his subjects, and thus making the work somewhat less professional, addresses himself, perhaps, to a larger circle of readers.

His biography of JOHN JAY, including the whole period and the leading events which secured our independence as a Nation, is much more than a *résumé* of political and personal transactions. It is the life of a man who would have been eminent in whatever pursuit he devoted himself to—who served his country ably and devotedly in the Senate, on the Bench, at the Courts of foreign Potentates, as a member of the Executive, and as Governor of his native State. He is remarkable too, as having, *two periods*, in conjunction with ADAMS and FRANKLIN, disobeyed the instructions of Congress in 1782–3, when acting as one of the Commissioners sent to Paris to negotiate a peace with England. Lord ST. HELENS, who had taken part in the transaction, gave his testimony, in 1838, "that it was not only chiefly, but solely through his (JAY's) means, that the negotiations of that period between England and the United States were brought to a successful conclusion."

As a lawyer, almost from the time he commenced his practice, JAY took a high standing:

"What method JAY adopted in the study of law is wholly conjectural. The first volume of BLACKSTONE's Commentaries must have made its appearance in this country as he was entering upon the third year of his studies, and we may fairly suppose that he abandoned black letter law for the more attractive pages of that elegant compiler. Be that as it may, we have contemporary authority that he was a diligent student, and his after career furnishes evidence that he now laid the basis of a competent stock of professional learning. His law was adequate to the exigencies of his practice, and sufficient to enable him, in his judicial capacity, to pursue legal investigations with honor to himself and benefit to the public. His mind, like the mind of Chief Justice MARSHALL, was happily fitted to suggest and comprehend arguments drawn *a priori*, from the spirit of laws, and the natural foundations of justice."

His active professional life did not extend over a period of six years. It terminated when he was twenty-nine, when (in 1774) his country called him into the field of politics. In 1776–7, his legal ability was employed in framing the Constitution of the State of New-York. Others were appointed to assist him, but "the Constitution, as finally adopted, was chiefly the work of his hands." It is worthy of notice that, although a tolerant man in religious matters,

"To that clause of the Constitution, allowing the free exercise of religion within the State, Mr. JAY proposed to add, 'except the professors of the religion of the Church of Rome, who ought not to hold lands in, or be admitted to a participation in the civil rights enjoyed by the members of this State, until such time as the said professors shall appear in the Supreme Court of the State, and there most solemnly swear that they verily believe in their consciences that no pope, priest, or foreign authority on earth has power to absolve the subjects of this State from their allegiance to the same. And further, that they renounce, and believe to be false and wicked, the dangerous and damnable doctrine that the pope, or any other earthly authority, has power to absolve men from sins described in, and prohibited by, the Holy Gospel of Jesus Christ; and, particularly, that no pope, priest, or foreign authority on earth has power to absolve them from the obligation of this oath.' This proposition was rejected."

On the organization of the Government of York, in 1778, JAY was made Chief Justice of the State, but only held his office until September, 1779, and for a good part of the time did not discharge its duties. He was drafted off to serve as a member of Congress—a situation in which he had already distinguished himself—of which he became President; in which capacity he remained until sent as Minister to Spain, whence he went to Paris to negotiate the Peace with England; and on his return, in July, 1784, after an absence of some years, found that Congress had appointed him Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

JAY retained this high office until September, 1789, when on the formation of the Supreme Court of the United States, he accepted the Chief Justiceship. "Few of his decisions," says Mr. FLANDERS, "while he remained on the bench, were of a character to amuse or instruct the reader. Nor do they enable us to judge of the extent of his juridical acquirements; nevertheless, they evince a juridical faculty, a power of analysis, an aptitude for legal process, and a ready apprehension of principles." His last session was in February, 1794.

While on the bench he was put forward as a candidate against CLINTON, for the Governorship of New-York, and defeated, though he had a majority of votes, upon a technicality.

In 1794, when there was a strong probability of a war with England, JAY was sent to London as Special Minister. Before his return, in 1795, he was elected Governor, having previously resigned his seat on the bench, and served until 1801, when he was again appointed Chief Justice—an honor which he declined, relinquishing all public employment at the age of fifty-six. He died in 1829. Mr. FLANDERS thus sums up his character:

"Mr. JAY's character is disclosed in the record of his life. His moral and intellectual qualities were in harmony. His public principle commanded the respect of the world. His private virtues attracted the affection and homage of his friends. He was modest, claimed no merit, assumed no importance, and seldom alluded to the great events of his life. He was charitable, not impulsively bestowing his means without discrimination, like Goldsmith's village preacher, whose 'pity gave ere charity began,' but with a judicious selection, and from a sense of duty. His economy was exact, but 'liberal.' 'A wise man,' he said, 'has money in his head, but not in his heart.' The recipients of his bounty were numerous. He had an elevated sense of justice, and the claims of humanity. His religion was a part of his being, and displayed itself in the uniform tenor of his life. He acted under the habitual conviction of accountability. 'All his serious thoughts had rest in heaven.' His feelings were always under the control of his will, and hence he was never guilty of those extravagances of conduct which too often mar the career of genius. He was tenacious in his friendships, and equally so, we suspect, in his enmities. Having once had a good cause to doubt a man's sincerity or integrity, he never after trusted him." His disposition was cheerful,—his conversation equally instructive and entertaining.

"The intellectual endowments of JAY are easily described. His mind was vigorous, exact, logical. To genius he could make no pretensions. Judgment, discriminative, penetrating, was the characteristic of his understanding. If over the other faculties of his intellect imagination had presided, the compass of his thought would have been enlarged, and grace and flexibility been imparted to his mind. JAY was not a variously learned man. Modern genius did not delight him. Of the ancients, CICERO was his favorite. The Bible was his constant study. Observing steadily throughout his life the great principles of justice and rectitude, he 'ascended to the temple of honor through the temple of virtue.'"

There is much to interest the general reader in the memoir of ROUTLEDGE, who succeeded JAY. We have already quoted sufficient to show in what manner Mr. FLANDERS has executed his task—carefully, ably, industriously, and with a manifest determination to be impartial. Whether the book was required is another question.

A COMPENDIUM OF MERCANTILE LAW. By the late JOHN WM. SMITH. Third edition, greatly enlarged and revised throughout from the last English edition, by JAMES P. HOLCOMB and WM. Y. GRUDLSON. 1 vol, 8vo, 755 pp. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is a book we commend to the notice of business men. It treats of the rules of law which govern commercial transactions. These are considered in four classes:

First with respect to mercantile persons. For there are various kinds of business doers; or rather various capacities in which men may do business—as individual traders; as partners; as joint stock companies; as corporations; as principal and agent to each other.

The rules upon which these personal capacities and relations of men depend are stated and explained with great clearness and force.

Part second discusses the incidents peculiar to mercantile property.

Part third treats of mercantile contracts. Here are explained the forms of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, the modes of endorsement, the liabilities of the parties, acceptance, presentment and notice, payment and refusal of payment, and the case of lost notes and bills. In the same way other mercantile contracts are described and the rights and duties of the contracting parties explained. Contracts with Carriers, contracts of Affreight-ment, Maritime Insurance, Insurance upon lives, and against fire, Bottomry and Respondentia, contracts of hiring and service, contracts with seamen, apprenticeship, guarantees, contracts of sale, contracts of debt. Under this last topic are considered debts and payments, the rules of interest—when it may be claimed and when it may not—the application of payments and the nature of receipts.

The fourth and last part is devoted to mercantile remedies. By these are not meant the methods of remedies by suits at law for mercantile injuries, but those methods of dealing which the merchant himself may adopt to protect himself from wrong. These are liens of various kinds and stoppage *in transitu*.

From this very brief analysis it will be seen that this book devotes itself particularly to the information and interest not so much of lawyers as of business men. It is nevertheless strictly and in the best sense a law book; being carefully, learnedly and accurately prepared, and the authorities which support its statements being fully and clearly set forth.

When one looks at a law library he cannot but be struck with some surprise,—familiar as the sight may be to him,—that so few words and so little learning stand out to keep men out of difficulty, while so many books, so great labor, so vast an erudition is reserved to bring them out of trouble after involved in it. We are thankful that an ounce of prevention is as efficacious as a pound of cure. Where an article is so scarce as prevention, it is fortunate that large doses are not required.

The present volume is a volume of prevention. Every active business man should have a little shelf of such volumes, not to consult upon an exigency, not to dip into in a hurry, but to study; to study as he studies the arrangement of his counting-room, the direction of his clerks, the order of his business.

If the young merchant packing his portmanteau for a week in the country, would leave out that box of cigars, which is to furnish him with company in afternoon reveries on the piazza, and would put in its place such a volume as this, he will not only find himself five dollars or thereabout better in pocket, but the opportunities of recreation and pleasure which he enjoys will not stand so much in the way of his becoming an ASTOR of a GRINNELL.

Shipping a Crew.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

You will oblige many seamen by inserting the following. Seamen are now charged by those who ship them, or those connected with the office, from one to three dollars for a chance to go to sea, and at the same time the owners of the ship are paying the same parties two dollars per man, just double what it was a few years since. Now, Sir, I wish the merchants of this City to see this in its proper light; to look into it, and take measures to effect a radical reform. No reasonable man can deny but it is high time that the present system was done away with. When seamen are scarce, and it is a difficult matter to procure crews for the larger class of vessels, it is a common thing for Shipping Notaries to pay from one to ten dollars over and above the advance to get men. This premium the sailor does not get, but it goes into his landlord's pocket, which the owners pay, it being charged into the ship's bill by the Notary. But how does this work when seamen are plenty and ships scarce? Why, simply the man has to buy his chance or the landlord does for him, but it will be sure to be found in his account—Debtor to shipping, so much. But do the owners find credit on their bills for men shipped in this way? No, never. Such a bill cannot be found in this City. Well, you say, if this is all true, what remedy is to be applied? It may be remedied in the following manner. Let the master of a ship, a day or two before he sails, hoist his "sack," as in times gone past; let the seamen come on board, be selected by the master or mate, and examined sufficiently to know whether they are seaman or not, and let those who procure orders go to the notary's and sign the articles, and if the practice of selling or giving away the orders is resorted to, to procure berths for poor or inexperienced hands and they are sent aboard, turn them ashore and procure others in their stead. The way things are conducted now is, if two men make application to go in the same ship, one a well-dressed, thorough-going seaman, and who despises the idea of being bought and sold "like a bale of cotton;" or, in other words, refuses to pay the notaries or their agents two or three dollars for a chance to work night and day for 50 cents, and the other may be a rum-soaked libel on the very name of sailor, but is willing his landlord should pay for his chance, he will be shipped and the good man rejected, simply because he will not put an extra $2 or $3 in the notary's pocket. Merchants and Captains, aye, and those who never saw salt water, talk about sailors being such a low, despicable set of men. It is a great wonder they are not ten times worse under the present system. They are, generally speaking, slaves, bondsmen, of the worst kind, from the moment their foot touches the land until they embark. If he has not the faculty of figuring correctly, so much the worse, and even if he has, a glass of "chain lightning," administered by way of a quietus, scatters his arithmetic to the winds, and the first gleam of consciousness finds him some hundreds of miles from the scene in which he remembers to have last figured, bound, he knows not where, neither the name of the ship. An instance occurs to my mind which illustrates this: The ship ———, bound from New-York to Europe, was nearing the Banks of Newfoundland, when one evening just at dusk the mate was accosted by a man whom he had never seen, with the question, "Will you tell me what ship this is, Sir?" "The ship ———," replied the mate. "Where is she bound?" "To ———." "Oh, my head," moaned [illegible] fellow; he stared [illegible] for a moment, gave one spring, cleared the rail, and was seen no more. It was the first time the man had been on deck, having been confined to his berth on account of sickness, brought on by too over-dosing of his liberal landlord. There is one thing which will prevent all this, which will raise the now down-trodden sailor to a standard which, of all other men, he most deserves. No other class of men suffer as much, or are so ill used, or poorly fed and paid. I am willing to admit that there are exceptions, but they are few and far between. Some of them, no doubt, have to be hard used to get along with. But who are they, and where did they come from? It is not for the wages that they go to sea, but for the plunder they obtain by robbing their more trusting mates, and oftentimes extending their excursions into the "between decks," and even the cabin. The remedy for all this is to abolish the system of advancing money before it becomes due. Pay them after it is earned, and make it an offence punishable by a fine or imprisonment to sign a ship's articles to proceed on a voyage, which they fail to adhere to, unless by mutual consent, for good and valid reasons.

In conclusion, I would commend this subject to the consideration of the "Board of Commerce," as a matter which may be profitably discussed, as well as many others, in relation to our commerce; for what is the use of ships without men to sail them, and it is reasonable to suppose they would rather have good thorough going seamen to guard their treasures, and may-hap their lives, than poor, inefficient men, who have been literally sold, composed for the most part of hod-carriers, tailors, shoemakers, and runaway apprentices, and farmers' boys. And I venture to say, that it is in the power of the ship owning merchants of this country, and without any additional expense to themselves, to establish and keep up as healthy and efficient merchant marine sailors as the world can boast of. Nearly all the laws relating to our merchant marine are over half a century old, and are far behind the age, however adaptable they might have been when eight months was considered a fair passage from Calcutta, and out to the West Indies and back in four months was considered smart work. I say in those days these laws might have answered every purpose, but now necessity demands a thorough overhaul and reorganization of the radically rotten state of things. SALT WATER.

Julia Pleads for the Ailanthus.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A writer in the TIMES yesterday, under the head of "*Our Upas Tree*," calls upon every man who has an Ailanthus tree on his premises to destroy it, and thinks they should be removed by a corporation ordinance. Permit me, through your columns, to say a word *per contra*. It is true that there is, for about nine days, when they commence blowing, a disagreeable odor, which, at the same time, is pronounced a *very healthful* one by botanists and physicians. But this, for so short a time, is surely a small evil in comparison with the advantages it affords. It is beautiful to the eye, refreshing as a shade, of quick growth—but above all, it is *always free from those jumping or measuring worms* which destroy so many of our forest trees, and of which, an observer in our City will notice, hardly one escapes their ravages.

I beg leave to "call upon every man who has an Ailanthus tree" on his premises, to nurture it with care, and that it may be an ordinance of the Corporation that every street be planted with them. And this in no spirit of contrariety, but because it would afford an agreeable shade to every pedestrian in the Summer heats, and enable us to walk our streets without fear of those horrid worms falling upon our necks, and crawling into our hair and ears. JULIA.

Letter from Robert Schuyler.

From the New-York Tribune, July 2.

SIR: The *Tribune* of the 11th of May last contains a report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. It appears that the President stated that the Company had sustained a total cash loss of $137,627, by the various operations set forth in the Directors' report ascribed to me. If I had strength to do so, I should examine the details of these statements, and show you, as I believe, that none of them are founded in facts, and that the conclusion is erroneous and untrue, and that no loss of cash capital has been the consequence of any act of mine.

But I am only able at present to point out one single error, which, however, is of greater amount than the whole alleged loss, and which, on correction, at once places the balance on the other side. The account of R. & G. L. S. is charged by the Treasurer on the 21st September, 1853, for 3,200 shares Harlem Preferred Stock, $169,200, for which sum that stock was sold to them, and for which they agreed to retire the bonds of the Company due 1st October, 1853, on which payment had been originally made for the stock. No other provision was made for these bonds; and on the 1st of October, and subsequently on presentation, all of them, amounting to $160 000, were taken up by the firm, partly in cash, about $110,000, and the remainder by exchanging with the holders other bonds of the Company belonging to the firm. After the last bond was paid, I believe that the amount of the sale was adjusted and the balance due paid to the Company in cash, or its equivalent.

The construction books alone contained the amounts of the stock and bonds, and should also show the particulars of the sale and settlements, and I have no doubt they do so; and if they do not, the facts are substantially as I state them. It follows then, either that the Treasurer's debit should not have been made, or that the President, in combining the two books, and making rentries for the purpose of correcting errors, should have credited the account of R. & G. L. S., with full payment for the stock $169 200, whereby the figures which he states to result in a balance against them of $89,200, would show a balance of $80,000 in their favor, even if the other items were correct, which is not admitted. I make no comment on these errors, but presume them to have been unintentional. Though I did not intend to trouble you as to the other charges, I beg to say, as to the allegation that $10,156 were paid to me for specific purposes and not applied as intended, that if it is intended to assert that these sums were directly or indirectly applied to my own use, that after a most careful self examination, I do not remember a single case of the kind, nor that any person ever applied to me directly, or through any one else, for the payment of any intended appropriation not paid over.

It is meant that there are no vouchers to show the payments, though the amount strikes me as greater than I supposed, yet it is true that many payments in the nature of secret service were made, to which no voucher could be required. I believe, however, that the directors always had a general knowledge of these payments, and deemed them necessary. I am also charged with $5.000 drawn from the earnings of the road for Norwalk damages. I am confident that I placed with the Treasurer vouchers for every draft upon him, except for amounts paid with the knowledge and approval of the directors, as counsel fees of a confidential character to gentlemen of standing and influence, which can be shown, I believe, if necessary, by others than myself—and except, also, the sum of $500, drawn for lost baggage, expenses and fees, waiting payment when I left my office, and I presume not paid over.

I hope you will publish this statement, which I have prepared under great difficulty—without documents, and upon your report alone—in the greatest debility of body, and in a broken spirit, but with clear recollections. ROBERT SCHUYLER.

The Escape of Lewis Baker—Statement of Capt. Chipman, of the Brig Isabella Jewett.

About the second day of March, I think, a stranger came on board the brig, then lying at Jersey City, and said he had a friend in feeble health, who wanted to go to the Canary Islands and back with me. I asked him what kind of a man he was; he said he was a poor laboring man, and had been to sea some. I told him I would meet him next day at PATERSON'S shipping office, New-York, and give him an answer. We met accordingly, and he agreed that his friend should sign the shipping papers and assist on board what he could, and pay fifty dollars for his passage out and back to New-York.

On the 7th a man came on board, gave his name as SMITH, having signed the shipping articles; [illegible] to be in feeble health; eat but very little; remained on board until Friday, when he assisted to haul the brig into the stream and to get her underway. We ran down to Sandy Hook, there came to an anchor, and remained there two days—till the 11th. While the brig lay at the wharf I was very busy in getting ready for sea, and was not much on board except during the night; but my mate was constantly on board; and SMITH's conduct was such there, at Sandy Hook, and during the whole voyage, as not to excite the slightest suspicion in our minds, or those of the whole crew, so far as I can learn, that he was not, in all respects, the real character he represented himself to be. I had never heard of the POOLE and BAKER affair before we left, and if I had I should not have mistrusted SMITH as having had anything to do with it; and I never have learned that either my officers or crew had heard anything of it.

The brig went out over the bar at noon, on the 11th, and was up to the Azores on the 25th, being fourteen days. We went to the southward of the island—the usual route for merchant vessels—and then met a head wind, which held us sixteen days, and during that time drove us back sixty miles; it then coming round, we made the passage from thence in five days to the Canary Islands. Had we gone to the northward of the Azores, as the wind was, we should have made the passage in nineteen days, I presume. The brig was heavily laden with a full cargo.

On our arrival at Palmas, the *Grapeshot* boarded us, and inquired of me if we had a man by the name of LEWIS BAKER on board? I told them we had not. They seized the man calling himself Smith, and said that his name was BAKER; that he had murdered a man, and that they had authority from the Government of the United States to take him. This was a total surprise to me, and, I presume, to every man on board; and on learning their purpose and authority, I at once acquiesced in their taking this man out of my vessel.

During the whole voyage, BAKER conducted himself in a manner entirely acceptable to me, my officers, and crew; and I should as soon have suspected any other seaman on board of being guilty of a crime.

Since my return to this port, I have called upon Judge STUART, and explained to him the extent of my knowledge upon the subject.

I will thank the newspapers who have given circulation to rumors and sayings, directly or indirectly, affecting me and my vessel, to have the goodness to publish this statement of facts.

ISAIAH L. CHIPMAN, of Bucksport, Me.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mock Auctions.

Of the many systematized swindles that abound in the Metropolis, the most barefaced and flagrant is that known as the "Mock Auction." The policy, lottery, patent-safe and other such frauds are conducted with some degree of secrecy, as if in fear of the law, but the mock auction business is carried on in the light of day, in the most public places, and flourishes within the very shadow of the City Hall. The oft-repeated and heartless impositions practiced by means of this fraud on the unwary visitor to our City, as published in the newspapers, have of late drawn toward it much of public attention; and we are glad to learn that Mayor WOOD has expressed his determination to "crush it out" of being. If he will but execute his expressed determination, he will do that which his predecessors have failed to do, and accomplish a very needful and gratifying reform.

Mock auction shops have existed in this City for at least thirty years past. They were at one time very numerous, having their head-quarters chiefly in the lower part of Broadway and Chatham-street, around which, under the old police *régime*, it was not uncommon to see hundreds of persons assembled, and engaged in a fight, arising from some swindling transaction perpetrated by the auctioneers. The Police then did nothing more, if they did as much, than attempt to quell the disturbance and save the auctioneer from being lynched by his victims and their sympathizers.

At length, during the administration of Mayor MICKLE, an effort was made to ruin their business, by employing men to parade banners in front of their shops, with the words, "Beware of Mock Auctioneers" painted thereon. This, though it did not ruin, much injured their business, and they had actually the audacity to institute legal proceedings against Mayor MICKLE for damages. They clubbed together, and raised a sum amounting to about $10,000 to carry on the lawsuit. JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., who was then Corporation Attorney, appeared for the City. The "Peter Funks" were defeated.

Since that time their number has been gradually diminishing, their acts being watched with greater attention; but they are not yet (though the business is conducted on a smaller and meaner scale) by any means extinct. There are about sixteen mock auction shops now open throughout the City—all of them, of course, down town, and on the streets leading from the various railroad or steamboat landings to the principal business thoroughfares. Half of them are within a few steps of the City Hall, and at least three of them in Chatham-street. They can be distinguished easily by their dirty little red ensigns, and tomb-like appearance. Within no articles are on exhibition, save a few watches of doubtful value; and without there is no sign of any kind indicating the persons who do business there. Within the store during business hours—from 8 to 4 o'clock—are always to be seen a few scaly, rascally-looking fellows, known as "pigeons," who, by making bogus bids and purchases, act as decoys to the "green ones." The whole appearance of these places within and without is sufficiently suspicious to excite the doubts of any, save those eager to grab at the tempting offer ever held out to them by the "Peter Funk" of a "fine gold watch, 18 carats fine, four holes jeweled, going for only $12." The victim, once within the place, is fortunate if he escapes without being "taken in."

The Peters of the Funk family have heretofore, when brought up to answer a charge of swindling, managed to escape justice through some flaw of the law, or on the payment of the sum fraudulently obtained, and are allowed to depart.

This mode of legal procedure has gone on long enough; and we trust the Mayor will put an end to it. The fellows should be allowed no rest; they should be hunted down and watched by the police, and when convicted of fraud, should be made an example of.

The mock auction is surely not one of "the necessary evils of crowded communities," nor one that cannot be extirpated by legal means. A proper vigilance, and the strict enforcement of the annexed law, passed by the State Legislature on the 5th of April, 1853, are, we should think, all sufficient to abate the nuisance of which we complain. It was as follows:

SECTION 1. Whereas, a failure of justice frequently arises from the subtle distinction between larceny and fraud; and, whereas certain evil disposed persons especially in the City of New-York, have for several years past, by means of certain fraudulent and deceitful practices, known as mock auctions, most fraudulently obtained great sums of money from many persons, to their great impoverishment.

SEC. 2. Each and every person who shall, through or by means of the aforesaid recited deceitful and fraudulent practices, or by means of any other gross fraud or cheat at common law, designedly and with intent to defraud or obtain from any other person any money or any goods, wares, merchandise, or other property, or shall obtain with such intent the signature of any person to any written instrument the false making whereof would be punishable as forgery, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for not more than three years, or in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided always, that, if upon the trial of any person, indicted for such fraud, it shall be proved that he obtained the property in question in any such manner as to amount in law to a larceny, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to an acquittal; and no person tried for such fraud shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for larceny upon the same facts.

SEC. 3. All auctioneers doing business in the City and County of New-York shall hereafter be required, between the 1st and 15th of June, in each and every year, to obtain from the Mayor of said City a license to engage and carry on such business and occupation, upon filing a bond with two good securities, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. The Mayor, on the complaint of any person having been defrauded by any auctioneer or the clerk, agent or assignee of such auctioneer, doing business in the City and County of New-York, is hereby authorized and directed to take testimony under oath relating thereto; and if the said charge shall in his opinion be sustained, then he shall revoke the license granted under the provisions of this act, and commit the parties for trial according to law, and direct the said bonds to be forfeited, as provided for in the preceding section.

Farmer's Club—American Institute.

TUESDAY, July 3, 1855.

THE SIZE OF CATTLE NOW AND THEN.

The usual weekly meeting of this Association took place on Tuesday at noon.

On the screen was an elaborate chalk sketch of the inner face of the left jawbone of the Egyptian sacred Bull. Its identification, as to authenticity is founded upon the fact of it being accurately copied from the jaw-bone of a "mummied" bull in Doctor ABBOTT's collection, guaranteed by some of the highest European authorities. The object of the diagram was to show by comparison with the average of the American ox, that there is no appreciable discrepancy between the ancient and modern (not species but) *varieties*. The measurements of each were given in detail.

The practical inferences sought to be established are, that the limit beyond which certain modes of feeding can go in modifying the osteological development of animals is more confined in its range than has been commonly imagined. No doubt the Egyptian god Apis was well fed.

SELF-CLOSING FAUCETS.

Dr. FIELD, of Brooklyn, being called to the Chair,

Mr. TUTHILL, of Boston, was introduced to the meeting, and proceeded to illustrate and describe certain self-closing "faucets" for the supply of water or other fluids, the peculiarity being that there is no drip nor waste, and also an instantaneous full stream. The contrivance is of very general applicability. Vulcanized rubber forms the internal spring and packing to close a valve acted upon by pressure with the finger. The simplicity and ingenuity of the contrivance elicited much approbation. It is not liable to get out of order owing to the elasticity and durability of the rubber. It is patented, and named "Coffin's Patent."

Mr. MEIGS observed that the Government once wanted some mail bags that would not wear out. A number of India-rubber bags were dragged along the road hence to Washington. The metallic fastenings became displaced but the bags were uninjured. The inventor demonstrated its application as a steam valve, in which case the rubber does not come in contact with the steam. Oil decomposes rubber; in this case, also, the same modification of parts is applicable.

Letters were read from the "Croton Aqueduct Department," and from other parties, highly eulogising this *self-closing* contrivance, and explaining that the fluid can only run so long as the pressure of the hand is upon the valve. A specimen was promised for the Museum.

THE SIZE OF CATTLE.

Dr. WATERBURY then reverted to his diagram to prove that a well fed bullock in the days of the Pharaohs was no bigger than an equally well fed American bullock.

Professor MAPES endeavored to show from his recollection of the reports of the Mark Lane *Express*, that domestication had increased the bulk of certain animals. The weight of an ordinary ox in England was once not more than 500 pounds; now the average was 1,000 pounds. Besides, breeding had reduced the actual, not the relative size of the jaw-bone in particular. It was discrepant to adduce this specimen, admitting it to be the genuine "Bos Taurus." Again, had not the Doctor admitted that smaller specimens might have been selected. This single bone was no proof of the average. BELZONI's investigations prove, and all Egyptian sculptures and drawings attest it, that once the relative and actual *size* of the ox, as compared with man, was smaller then than now.

Dr. WATERBURY said there is a natural type of ox, to which varieties will return. [Prof. MEIGS admitted.] Dr. W.—And we have no reason to believe that the domesticity of the Egyptian ox had not done much for it. The deposit of fat would do much.

Prof. MAPES—The deposition is not exclusively of fat, the increase is equally that of other structures, (to an *extent*) it is true, that an animal may be tied up and merely suddenly fattened. Siberia the origin of antique ivory, the hyena caves of England, sharks' teeth found in New-Jersey and other facts, prove the animal races were once huger than now. As to man, it was a fact that the chain-plate, and mail encasements at the Eglintown tournament required to be let out and made larger, to accommodate the supposed puny descendants of the Middle Ages.

Dr. WATERBURY said "the mastodon," for it was not an elephant, was extinct, and that Siberian illustration was not to the purpose.

Prof. MAPES contended that the present crocodile degeneration of the Saurians was no confusion of species, nor any impeachment of his argument.

PEAR TREES.

The conversation then turned on the pruning of pear trees and the best method of determining the quantity and kind of blossom to be removed.

Prof. MAPES said that when pears are growing, those that touch, might advantageously be removed.

The CHAIRMAN related his experience: This year he had not plucked off a single blossom, but the trees spontaneously threw off the excess. Much ought to be left to nature.

Prof. MAPES said the depth of hole, and the supply of proper chemical pabulum was all important, but the pear tree takes in more water than other trees; a dry, thin *mulch* that keeps the tree free from Summer blight is very necessary.

J. PAYNE LOWE said that the beetle known to naturalists as the *Oreoda Lanigera* sometimes does much injury to the pear tree by feeding upon the leaves. During the day these insects secrete themselves by drawing together some leaves, and may be seen flying about during evening and morning twilight. This insect finds a place among the group known as "Rutilians," in consequence of the shining appearance of the head and thorax.

In order to prevent in part the ravages of this insect, if the trees frequented by them be shaken, they will fall to the ground from which they may be taken and destroyed, and this will prevent very materially their rapid increase.

The Chairman expressed his belief that neither Summer nor Winter blight will occur where the soil is deep and well supplied with the proper materials that are needed. The application of the mineral constituents of the past (chiefly *superphosphate of lime*) was essential. If nothing be used but ordinary fermenting stable manure, the fruit will soon degenerate. He commended the use of the improved superphosphate to cabbages, and, from his own observation, to wheat, especially on Long Island, where it had been said nothing but horse manure would enable the sandy soil to yield wheat. Experiment proved that wheat there would not cost $6 per bushel!

Dr. WATERBURY asked if the superphosphate was nitrogenized?

In reply, the Chairman said, that from a quarter to a third of Peruvian guano was used with it.

Adjourned to the the 17th inst., the subject then being "Market Gardening."

Irish Benefit Society.

A second meeting of a new Society, called the "New-York Irish Aid Society," was held at No 125 Grand-st. Monday evening. JAMES MULLIGAN occupied the Chair, and R. WALSH acted as Secretary. After the transaction of some opening business, Mr. WALSH explained the objects of the organization to be, to raise means to forward destitute Irish families to some more desirable location than New-York. He said that here in New-York and in other seaports the Irish emigrants huddle together in poverty and suffering, instead of seeking, as do the Germans, a free and happy home in the Far West, where land of the best quality was abundant and cheap, and where a poor man would be sure of finding a home, with enough to eat, and health, free from the cares that ever beset the poor emigrant in the large cities.

He drew a vivid picture of the condition of the emigrants of the West compared with those settled in New-York, and concluded by urging on every Irishman, anxious to meliorate the condition of his poor countrymen, to assist the Society in the object it sought to attain. It was not a political movement, and had no connection whatever with Buncombe;—it was simply a matter of humanity, appealing more especially to Irishmen. He hoped the movement would be sustained.

Mr. MULLIGAN was heart and soul for the Society. It contemplated a movement that he had long cherished and was anxious to see carried out. He pledged himself to support the organization with all his energy;—to preserve it and protect it from all political and religious connections likely to injure its efficiency.

Counselor SHEEHAN gave in his adhesion to the Society, and pledged himself to its support.

Mr. WALFORD also spoke at length.

Several new members were then enrolled, after which the meeting adjourned for one week.

This Aid Society will, if properly conducted, prove most advantageous to the class of persons whom it is intended to benefit. Twenty-five persons have already enrolled themselves as members of the Society. The initiation fee is placed at $1, but many of its members have placed in the hands of the treasurer larger sums—some as high as $25.

Teachers' Association.

This body held its monthly meeting for June on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education—the President, J. H. FANNING, in the Chair. There was a fair attendance on the part of the Teachers, and Superintendents' McKEEN, of this City, and BULKLEY, of Brooklyn, were also present.

Superintendent McKEEN called the attention of the Association to the approaching annual meeting of the "American Association for the Advancement of Education," to be held in this City on the 28th day of August next. After considerable discussion by the Teachers present, in which the origin, history and claims of said Association were pretty freely canvassed, on motion, a Committee of ten, including the President as Chairman, was appointed to cooperate with the local Committee of the American Association, in making suitable arrangements for their annual meeting.

The Librarian, S. JENNER, Esq., submitted the usual monthly report. Since the last meeting, a donation of fifty valuable volumes for the "Teachers' Library" has been received from FARMER, BEACE & Co., publishers of this City.

The Committee appointed, at the last meeting, to examine the Constitution of the New-York State Teachers' Association in regard to membership thereof, submitted a brief report, simply recommending that the members of this body who may be present at the State Convention of Teachers at Utica, in August next, bring before that Convention the propriety of such a change in its Constitution as will provide for a *more clearly defined membership* of said body. The report was adopted unanimously, and the Association adjourned till September.

The Weather.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The present heated term commenced one day last week, and should it continue until the same time this week, it will have lasted seven consecutive days, which is but a fraction short of one-fourth of a lunar month.

I have observed since its commencement, that the Ailanthus tree emits an unpleasant and sickly odor, while animals of the canine species are inclined to make night hideous with their howlings, and those of the feline species are wont to hold their nightly convocations on the wood-shed in the rear of our place of observation.

It is instructive to observe at the same time, that the common Worm that has made such havoc on our shade trees has disappeared, and this may in some measure account for the shock of an earthquake recently felt in Baltimore, concerning which we are promised some interesting data from our associate observer. MARY ANN.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Tuesday, 2½ o'clock, A. M.

P. S.—It should be noted that the Mercury was 12° less at midnight than at midday, which will account for the air being cooler.

The Post-Office Premises to Accommodate.

The Post-Office Department has promised by an advertisement to deliver letters three times a day to any place below Fifty-fourth-street, henceforth, and to carry letters to the office, from the boxes, four times a day. For decency's sake, will Mr. Postmaster FOWLER try to get some system into operation by which letters can be delivered in the City the same day they are deposited in the boxes? Our accommodations in this respect are as yet worthy only of a race of "stupids"—creditable only to dark ages and slow coaches. Do try, Mr. FOWLER, and redeem your character and that of your Uncle Samuel.

A Portrait by Powell.

Mr. W. H. POWELL, the painter of "The Discovery of the Mississippi by DE SOTO," has just completed a portrait, cabinet size, of Miss COLLINS, lost with her mother and brother with the ill-fated *Arctic*. This portrait is intended as a present to her father. Mr. GEORGE STEERS, from a daguerreotype of the young lady, has had this portrait painted. All that knew the lady say that it is perfectly life-like and natural.

The Third Presbytery.

The Third Presbytery of New-York met on Monday, Rev. Mr. EGBERT, Moderator. Rev. Dr. ADAMSON, late of the Cape of Good Hope, urged the necessity of establishing a seminary to educate for missionaries young men of color. It is proposed to establish such an institution in Philadelphia. Strong resolutions were adopted touching the Prohibitory Law, and recommending a compliance with its provisions.

Mechanics' Institute School.

There was a very lively gathering on Monday night, at No. 182 Third-avenue, to hear the little white-frocked Misses of this establishment play their commencement "pieces" and give their recitations. There were twenty-two compositions, and all went off to the gratification of everybody—whether most to that of the children or their parents, it would be hard to determine.

The Prison Association.

The Executive Committee of the above Association held an adjourned meeting in their Committee Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Monday evening.

From the Diary of the Agent it appears the following had been their operation during the past month: 397 persons have been visited in our City prisons; 189 complaints were carefully examined; 31 persons have been discharged from custody on their recommendation; 99 discharged prisoners received assistance in money, which enabled most of them to leave the City; 13 persons were supplied with useful clothing. Employment and places were procured for seventeen men and boys, who had been inmates of our City and State Prisons, where they may each obtain an honest livelihood.

Tammany Society.

The Tammany Society, at a meeting held at Tammany Hall on Monday evening, unanimously elected JOHN COCHRANE's Sachem in the place of L. B. SHEPARD, who is chosen Grand Sachem.

☞ The following are the officers chosen for the ensuing year by the Young Men's Democratic Club:

President—S. WALLACE CONE; *Vice-Presidents*—Cornelius Carnes, Henry Fenno; *Recording Secretary*—D. Jones Crain; *Corresponding Secretary*—C. L. Van Zandt; *Financial Secretary*—Wm. R. Farrell; *Treasurer*—L. F. Har

Mayor of New-York and the Police.

The following paper has never been presented to the Board of Aldermen. It would have been presented on Monday night, but that the subject was not reached. Each reporter present had a copy of it given him; but, of course, held that it would be a breach of faith to publish it until it had been presented. One of our cotemporaries was surprising, however, and had it yesterday.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: Your Board passed a resolution on the 16th ult., that His Honor the Mayor be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish for the information of this Board at its next meeting, to-morrow afternoon, the 12th inst., a list of all appointments made in the Police Department since the 1st day of January last, designating them by Wards, together with the names of all Police whose terms of office have expired and were not reappointed, and also the names of all policemen removed," which could have been replied to immediately, but for your adjournment until to-day. I now have the honor to reply. It would have been sufficient for me to have said, in response to this resolution, that the appointments and removals in the Police Department are made by the Board of Police Commissioners; and to that body the inquiry should be addressed: but admitting the power to give the information asked is in my hands, respectfully decline giving it, inasmuch as it would appear to recognize the right of the Common Council to call for the right to call upon the several Executive Departments for information to be given by the Charter to the Mayor *and* the Common Council, but no authority is given to either Board in its separate capacity, or both Boards jointly, to call upon the Mayor for information respecting the Department of which, by State law, he is made the sole and exclusive head. The object of inquiries of this kind, and indeed the only ground upon which they can be maintained, is to procure information for the purpose of legislation, and to furnish to the law making power data to enable it to arrive at correct conclusions. When these are its objects it should never be withheld, and would not be by me, even while denying the authority to require it.

In the present instance, however, no such motive can be set up.

The inquiry now made as to the appointment and removal of policeman, cannot be required to subserve any legislative objects; because the Common Council have no power to legislate in the premises. It has no jurisdiction over the appointing and removing whatever; and can take no action, which will in the least affect them, one way or the other; therefore, to grant this information can serve no good purpose, while an admission of the right to ask, which admits the obligation to give it, would be as detrimental to the interests of the Department as it would be a violation of the Charter and laws, which wisely place the Police under a Board of Commissioners who are independent of the Common Council in all respects. The reasons for this organization are obvious. The police of a City like New-York should be essentially military in its character and discipline; it should possess all the elements of a well disciplined corps whose chief duty it is to execute with alacrity and faithfulness the orders issued from headquarters. It should be consolidated—no one part should be hostile to the other. All influences attempting to interfere with the official *regime*, outside of the immediate command, should be rejected, as much as would be the attempt of the civil authorities in time of war to direct the evolutions of an army. Military command does not divide its authority. However many officers there may be, each possessing commanding powers, they are exercised by gradation, no two having co-ordinate powers. There is no division of authority; if there were, there would be no efficiency. Our Police force is founded upon this principle. It is military in its uniform, in its *personnel*, and in its discipline—in the mode of issuing orders;—in individual responsibility, and the nature of its penal codes. In the City's quiet and peace each policeman is centred. Properly directed and reviewed by an officer in time of riot or disorder, it would become our army, subject to precisely the same duties, and commanded precisely upon the same military principles. No outside power, created for duties of an entirely opposite and different character, should be permitted to interpose itself between the Commanding General of this army and the army itself. It was a wise provision that the Police should be exempt from any interference from the Legislative branch of City Government; that it should be removed from the partisan-like contests and popular influences which are continually agitating your own and all other political deliberative bodies; that there should be one branch of the public service not liable to demoralising party influences, and tossed to and fro upon the wave of political struggles. With the Police no sectional party or personal interests should be for a moment created. It is not difficult to see that in a City like New-York the most stringent Government and laws, which the nature of our institutions will permit, is yet too weak to do the service which may be demanded in the preservation of public order. At any no cent the City may be thrown for reliance upon this civil military organization. This body may alone become the stay and corrective of popular violences.

To meet such a calamity no other force should be required. It should always be sufficient to suppress attempts to subvert municipal authority. An armed resistance to an unarmed mob can in no event be necessary if the Police force is properly organized, disciplined and commanded. It is my aim to do away with the necessity of shedding blood in the preservation of the peace of the City—to bring the Police to a condition which will enable it under my personal command, without military assistance and without taking life, to put down whatever force may be raised for resistance to the laws. I desire to be left alone in these designs, believing myself to be the best judge of what is required, and feeling that the legislative branch of the Government should rather strengthen my power than weaken it by introducing a belief in the Department that there is a higher authority than mine, and a Court of Appeals, to which to apply against the subjection incident to the principle by which I come end. These are the motives which bring me to the determination to resist at all hazards any interference with the Police by any other power whatever. It is under my command, by State laws, by action of the Commissioners, and by public sentiment, and so long as it remains, all attempts to subvert or lessen this authority shall be resisted to the end. It will be for the people to decide whether I shall be supported in thus upholding their interests by a firm, honest and impartial administration of the Police Department, and whether the improvement already manifest shall continue and be sustained by the intelligence and virtue of the community. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

IMPORTANT TO LIQUOR DEALERS.

The Recorder's Charge to the Grand Jury on the New Liquor Law

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—July 2 and 3.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The July Term of the Court of General Sessions opened on Monday. Judges and Juries have no pulsation to endure much in such hot weather as we have protested against since Friday; consequently it will not surprise our readers to learn that on Monday only eleven Grand Jurors were present, and that a quorum could not be furnished. To-day, (D. V.,) the Court will get a Grand Jury.

When the Grand Jury failed, the next step was the summoning of a Petit Jury, which was done in good earnest by the gentlemanly clerk of the Court, and but inadequately responded to by the parties summoned. And those who were summoned, to make matters the worse, began with one accord to make excuse. We did not believe there was so much deafness in New-York—we did not believe there was such general indisposition in New-York. Fat men were consumptive and lean men were dropsical. If the getting of money in the regular course of business were as distasteful as a Juror's duty, we should truly be a City of paupers.

The Recorder was not lenient with these suddenly diseased persons. He evidently distrusted them as much as we did. We could but note how his least whisper, when he said "Can you not really hear the evidence?" produced a ready negative from a deaf Juror anxious to be discharged. Halt, lame and blind, men who had married wives, or had bought yokes of oxen,—they all prayed to be excused. Though the term was only to be a week long, and they would not have to serve again for a twelvemonth, they still begged to be excused.

There was no case of importance tried yesterday. Frederic Meyer pleaded guilty to an assault and battery with a dangerous weapon, (a pistol,) with intent to do bodily harm. He was indicted for an attempt to kill. The assault was committed on the person of Charles Williams, on Dec. 3, in the house situated on the corner of Third-avenue and Seventeenth-street; there had been no quarrel between the parties; they had been in business together, and Williams had proposed a dissolution of partnership; the parties occupied the same sleeping-room; on the morning of the day in question the accused took Williams' pistol and discharged it full in his (Williams) face, while he lay asleep; the ball entered his left cheek, and the flash of the powder nearly deprived him of sight; the culprit made his escape, but was arrested the same night in Water-street.

The Recorder said that the case was so aggravated, that although the accused had pleaded guilty, he could not sentence him to much less than the full term prescribed by the law. The sentence of the Court was four years' imprisonment in the State Prison, which was very lenient as we understood it.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Yesterday at the opening of Court, the Grand Jury were duly empannelled. Their names are as follows:

WILLIAM HISMARD, Foreman,

Samuel H. Ackr,	Lewis Beach,	William Barnes,
Mathias Bloodgood,	William Banta,	John C. Baxter,
Nathaniel T. Boyd,	Henry Chase,	John Flanagy,
George Haws,	John Lemann,	John G. Nelson,
Sam'l. S. Beckman,	Robert W. Bonnell,	William G. Biggs,
William T. Beer,	John W. Bartow,	Clarkson Crolius,
Henry W. Hicks,	Lorenzo Bloss,	Charles H. Mount,
	James Radley.	

The Recorder then proceeded to deliver his charge to the Grand Jurors, which, on this occasion, was unusually interesting, it being the first charge from the judicial Bench in this City in which reference has been made to the new Liquor Law.

The Recorder observed that the meeting of Grand Jurors was so frequent in this City, and the gentlemen composing that Jury were generally so familiar with the routine prescribed them, that it might be unnecessary to allude upon the nature of their authority. It would only be necessary, therefore, to ground his opinion which the law made it imperative for Judges to charge upon. He would observe, however, that if matters came before them which had not been investigated by a Magistrate, it would be well for them to pay particular attention to that class of cases, and see whether the liberty of being confronted with witnesses was not abused by the *ex parte* finding of bills. He advised that the aid of the public prosecutor should be called in whenever new cases were presented.

The Recorder then alluded to the loss of time arising out of cases of false pretences. He referred, in accordance with the injunctions of the Statute, to the violation of the usury laws—to the law relating to lotteries—to the law respecting the elective franchise—and to the law relative to extortion by public officers, in taking undue fees. He then proceeded to deliver the following *important charge relating to*

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW:

The statute requires that the Court should charge you specially to inquire into any violations or offences under the act passed Ap ril 9, 1855, entitled "An act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime." By the passage of a subsequent act, entitled "An act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of General and Special Sessions in and for the City and County of New-York," passed April 12, 1855, *exclusive* jurisdiction is given to the Court of Special Sessions to hear, determine, and punish according to law, all *misdemeanors*. The selling of liquor in violation of the act of April 9 is declared a misdemeanor, and unless a complaint for misdemeanor is sent by the Court of Special Sessions to the General Sessions for trial, and unless the accused when arrested shall elect to have his case heard and determined by the Court of General Sessions, the law is imperative that it shall be tried in the Special Sessions.

This is a personal right conferred upon the defendant; it enables him to have a speedy trial, divested of the delay, the tedious details and expense that attend a trial in this Court. It is my opinion, and I so charge you, that as the law now is, you have no right or power to indict any one for selling liquor in violation of the act of April 9. The complaint for the violation of that act must be made first to some magistrate named in the act, and by that magistrate must be sent to the Special Sessions for trial. That Court, if the accused require it, can send the case to this Court for trial. There is a question, however, whether an indictment can be found for the offence, but it is unnecessary to instruct you on that matter at the present time.

After reading the foregoing, the Recorder added that it was a question whether an indictment would lie for the offence of keeping and selling liquor, inasmuch as the Act provided singular remedies, which might be exclusive of an indictment, as the Act said nothing of indictment. Moreover, the Special Sessions Act of April 12, 1855, evidently repealed some portion of the Liquor Act of April 9, 1855. The remaining business transacted in this Court yesterday, was quite unimportant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

CAN A CORPORATION COMPEL ITS FULL-PAID STOCK TO PAY ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS?

Lees et al. vs. *The Gold Hill Mining Company.*—The defendant is incorporated under the General Manufacturing Law of this State, with a capital of a million of dollars, represented by 200,000 shares, of the par of $5 per share. Being indebted in the sum of $128,000, it applied to the Legislature, which passed a law authorizing the Trustees, with the sanction of a majority of the stockholders, to assess each share of stock its proportion of such indebtedness: and to forfeit and sell, at public auction, all such stock upon which the assessment should not be paid, and to issue new certificates to the purchasers, whereupon the old stock should be annulled and void in law. The plaintiffs, being the owners of full paid stock, declined to pay the assessment imposed by the Trustees under this law, (being 73c per share, or about 15 per cent on the par,) whereupon the Trustees advertised it for sale, but were restrained from selling it by an injunction—a motion to dissolve which is now made.

Barney Humphrey and Butler, for the defendant, contended that the law authorizing this assessment was constitutional—that the power to alter or amend the charter, renewed by the Legislature, embraced the right to assess the holders of stock to pay the Company's debt—that the powers of the Legislature were unquestionable and unlimited, even though exercised in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner—that the courts were powerless and had no right to interfere—that the acceptance of this law by a majority of the Trustees and Stockholders made it binding on the whole,—that the Legislature often granted power to borrow money, issue bonds, execute mortgages, subscribe for stock in other companies, &c., which were analagous powers to that of laying an assessment on the stock.

Marsh, Leonard and Hoffman, for the plaintiffs, urged that the law was unconstitutional, and all the proceeding of the Trustees thereunder void, as to all parties who had not assented—that, as had been held in all the States, a charter, upon acceptance, becomes a contract, within the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and which the Legislature of a State cannot impair—that this law was also in conflict with the State Constitution, which declares that no man shall be deprived of property without due process of law, inasmuch as in this case, if the party did not pay an assessment which he had never agreed to, his stock was to be sold from under him and canceled in his hands without any suit or right to be heard, an auctioneer being substituted for the Sheriff, and the whole being conducted under a Legislative execution and a corporate seal. It was further contended that the reserved right to alter or amend the charter, was a right to be exercised for some public end and on behalf of the State, to be exercised in subordination to vested rights and constitutional provisions, and that the illustrations cited where the Legislature had granted the power of issuing bonds, or subscribing for stock, &c., related merely to questions of policy and management as a corporation, and not, as in this case, to a direct and palpable overriding of individual rights. That the stockholders in Companies formed under this general law, where the stock had been all paid in, were not personally liable for the debts of the Company, except to employés; but here, by Legislative legerdemain, they were made to pay the entire indebtedness of the Company or lose their stock: that the right to alter a charter conferred no such powers as were put forth here, to make stockholders personally liable where they were not before; that this enactment did not declare its if to be "to act to alter or amend," but only claimed, by its title, to be an "act for the relief" of the defendant; and that, if the Legislature could grant such authority in this case, they might in the case of every corporation in the land.

The following decision was rendered on Saturday, July 29:

HOFFMAN, Justice.—The Golden Hill Mining Company was incorporated under the general law passed February 17, 1848, and amended in June, 1853. (3 R. S., 3 Ed. 913., Sess. Laws 1853. ch. 333.) The Company was organized in September, 1853.

It is stated that the capital stock was fixed at one million of dollars, consisting of two hundred thousand shares at five dollars a share. Capital stock to the amount of $175,792 had been actually issued, and was paid up. The plaintiffs had become entitled to about four thousand shares, and had paid for them in full.

By the second section of the act of 1853, the Trustees were authorized to purchase mines and other property necessary for their business, and issue stock to the amount of the value thereof in payment therefor; and the stock so issued shall be taken and declared to be full stock and not liable to any further calls; neither shall the holders thereof be liable to any further payments under the provisions of the 10th Section of the Act of 1848.

It appears that the stock was issued under the Act of 1853, for the purpose of making the purchase of the mines and other property, and then was not merely declared not subject to further calls, but was exempted from the provisions of the 10th section of the general act.

That tenth section subjects the stockholders to an individual liability to the creditors to an amount equal to the amount of their stock respectively, until the whole amount of the fixed capital shall be paid in, and a certificate thereof filed as prescribed in the eleventh section.

The stock was to be filled up one-half in one year, and the other half in two years from the incorporation, or the Company should be dissolved.

By the eleventh section, the President and a majority of the Trustees shall, within thirty days after the payment of the last instalment, make a certificate stating the amount of the capital so fixed and paid in.

As the Company was organized after the act of June, 1853, viz.: in September, 1853, the two years have not yet elapsed, supposing the eleventh section fully applicable.

The act of February 13, 1855, authorized the Company to levy an assessment upon each share of the capital stock, for the purpose of paying the debts of such Company. And by the eighth section, all moneys received by the company from the proceeds of said assessment, shall be applied to the payment of the lawful debts of such Company, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

The act provided that the assent of a majority of the shares was made necessary to the assessment, and in case of the refusal or neglect of any one to pay the assessment, his shares might be sold at public auction, and a new certificate issued to the purchaser.

The act was obtained on the petition of a majority of the stockholders, stating the condition of the Company, that they had purchased a mine and mining property in North Carolina, and paid a portion at the time, and obtained a credit of $125,000, of which was paid in January, 1854, the sum of $25,000, and in September of the same year the sum of $44,000, leaving unpaid the sum of $36,000, besides interest; and that on the 31st of December, 1854, there was due $131,486 50, being the balance of the purchase money and amounts expended in the improvements, buildings, &c., connected with the mines.

The money then has been expended, and the debt contracted, under the act of 1853. The proceeds of the stock issued on the purchase have, I conclude, been all expended; and the sum mentioned is a debt incurred under the power to purchase, conferred by that act, beyond such proceeds.

The case then may be thus presented:

The Legislature have provided for the payment by the issue of stock, of property to be purchased by a corporation, meeting that the amount issued, whatever it may be, shall be full stock, and not subject to any further call, and that no individual liability shall exist until the whole is filled up, as does exist in general cases under the same number.

But it is to be noticed, that although no individual responsibility of the plaintiffs exists, except probably for the demands of workmen, (§16,) yet the stock, or rather the property which it represents, is subject to the debts of the Company. I regard this as very material, in considering the important question in the case, viz.: the legality of the act of 1853.

It is not to be denied that this charter, (comprised in the general act and that of 1853,) is subject to the 8th section of the act as to the general powers and liabilities of corporations. (1 R. S. 600, §8.) It is subject "*to alteration*, suspension, and repeal, in the discretion of the Legislature." Some plausible criticism has been used by the counsel of the plaintiffs, but it appears to me that is not to be disputed.

The question then is, whether the power to make a new call or assessment upon the stock of the plaintiffs, falls justly within the reservation of Legislative authority, contained in the word *alteration?* It appears to reduce itself to this. In the act of 1853, the Legislature have said to each subscriber, The stock you take out of the issue authorized to purchase the mines, when you have paid in full for it, shall not be subject to a further call; but, under the general law existing, we have the right to alter this provision, and subject it to another demand. The Trustees cannot make any further demand upon you, but we remain entitled to empower them to do so.

I shall refer to a few of the leading cases in our Courts upon this subject.

In The Hartford and N. H. Railroad Co. vs. Cromwell, 5 Hill, Rep. 383, it was decided that an act which authorized the company to employ a portion of their capital in establishing or aiding a line of steamboats on the waters of the Sound, which, it was supposed, would aid the road, was not a legal statute, so as to bind a stockholder who had not assented to it.

Chief Justice Nelson said: He did not deny but that alterations might be made of such a character as not to absolve the subscriber; such, perhaps, as were clearly beneficial, or at least not prejudicial, to his interests. A modification might be advisable, to facilitate the execution of the very object for which the company was originally established."

In White vs. The Utica & Schenectady Railroad Company, before Justice Mitchell, in 1855, the plaintiff was a stockholder, and had paid up his stock in full. The charter was for the construction of a Railroad from Schenectady to Utica. In 1851, an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing any Railroad Company of the State to loan its credit, as subscriber to the stock of the Great Western Railroad Company in Canada West, the amount not to exceed five per cent upon its capital. The Directors of the Utica Company having obtained the requisite consent of the number of stockholders as directed in the act, subscribed a certain amount to such Western Railroad.

The plaintiff filed his complaint for an injunction against the Directors carrying this subscription into effect.

The learned Judge examined the case very carefully, and concluded that the statute authorizing the subscription was a constitutional exercise of Legislative authority, under the right to amend or alter the charter of the Corporation.

Undoubtedly this decision gives a very ample latitude to this power, and would certainly lead the learned Judge to a decision against the plaintiff in the present case.

The same point was decided by the General Term in White vs. The Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, (14 Barbour, 560,) and the distinction was taken between that and the case in 5th Hill, that in the latter no power had been reserved by the Legislature to alter the charter.

Without attempting to define what are substantial alterations, which exceed the Legislative authority, and what are constitutionally within its province, it seems to me that this proposition may be safely stated: That where the individual stockholder, or his interest in the stock or property of the Company, can be in some mode reached or affected, under the law as it exists, it is competent for the Legislature to provide another and more efficient mode; especially when the object to be effected is not merely within the manifest scope of the purposes of the incorporation, but highly useful if not necessary to carry on its lawful operations.

This proposition is sufficient to govern the present case; and the result is that the injunction must be dissolved without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 28.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

DECISION.

Cowan, assignee, &c. vs. *Crane.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer and Campbell.

Phœnix vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration, &c.*—Mr. Cutting yesterday resumed his argument on behalf of the plaintiff. At his close, Mr. Ogden Hoffman opened for the Commissioners of Emigration. He finished his argument, and Mr. Cutting will reply to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 2.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Cohle et al vs. *Schoonmaker.*—Motion for judgment denied with $5 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

Battle vs. *Pope.*—Motion denied.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Gray vs. *The American Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews.*—Order set aside, with $5 costs to defendant.

Green, Administratrix, et al. vs. *Lambert.*—Motion dismissed.

Lee et al. vs. *The Gold Hill Mining Co.*—Injunction dismissed without costs.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Gilbert vs. *Lounsberry.*—I have a strong conviction that the defendant is entitled to costs, but on consultation, my brethern are so much impressed to the contrary, that I shall order that it be made part of the judgment that the plaintiff recover his costs.

Jesse B. Dow vs. *Michael Donahue et al.*—Adjustment of costs. Judgment roll and execution set aside on defendant's stipulating to bring no action by reason of a levy of the execution, without prejudice to the rights of Bogtios to employ a regularly substituted Attorney or the defendants' Attorney, to perfect judgment and collect any costs for which the defendants are justly liable.

Caleb D. Gildersleeve vs. *William McAuliffe et al.*—Motion denied but defendants may have costs readjusted. If he desires it, costs may be taxed against each defendant against whom a several judgment is perfected. If the plaintiff attempts to collect too much, the remedy is by motion.

Thomas Turner vs. *Frederick Wiechel et al.*—Leave given to assignee to bring no action on the judgment, and if brought within ten days, execution to stand as security, unless approved security is given to pay such sum as may be recovered, to the extent of one-half the amount of the judgment and interest, in which case judgment may be set aside. If not brought in ten days, execution to be set aside.

LONG ISLAND.

THE BROOKLYN SUICIDES.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation—The Excitement abated—The Jury Satisfied—Closing Incidents.

This investigation was adjourned over to yesterday, from last week, for the purpose of introducing the testimony of members of Mr. GUSTIN's family, and also that of the female "auxiliary," to satisfy several members of the Jury and some outsiders. The Jury accordingly met at the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were present THOMAS P. GUSTIN and Mrs. SARAH GUSTIN, father and mother of deceased, a brother of deceased, and the servant girl, supposed to be the relator of numerous stories in circulation as to the treatment received by the deceased the evening previous to their death, and who it was alleged at the previous meeting had been kept away by design.

Coroner REDDING stated to the Jury that a married sister of young GUSTIN, whom they wished summoned, was unable to attend on account of illness, he having a certificate from the family physician to that effect; but her brother, then present, had stated that if the Jury insisted he could bring her there at all hazards. One of the Jurors demanded that they should have the benefit of her testimony, but not being seconded very promptly by his associates, it was suggested that they first examine the witnesses then present; and then, if the Jury was not satisfied, they would consider about bringing forward the married sister. This was assented to, when the following witnesses were called:

Mrs. Susan Gustin, sworn—I am mother of the deceased, HORATIO N. GUSTIN, and wife of THOMAS P. GUSTIN; did not know a lady named SARAH WILLIAMS; saw the deceased lady, but never saw her before; she was never at my house before, to my knowledge.

To a Juror—He was not there with any other female the evening previous to this occurrence.

Ellen Murphy, sworn—I reside in the family of Mr. GUSTIN; knew his son, now deceased; never saw the woman called SARAH WILLIAMS until after she was dead; saw them first through the window; did not then know that they were dead; opened the door to let Mrs. GUSTIN in, when my foot hit against Mr. GUSTIN's, and I found he was dead.

To a Juror—They were not repulsed from the house the day previous; think it was ten or twelve days before that he went away; did not know that he was keeping company with any woman; heard his mother say once that she surmised that some woman had taken up with him in New-York; lived with Mr. GUSTIN since the 18th of April last; never saw his son, the deceased, until he returned from the West.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury being satisfied with the evidence, rendered the verdict that HORATIO N. GUSTIN and SARAH WILLIAMS came to their death by taking prussic acid on the morning of Wednesday, June 26, 1855. Signed:

JOHN D. EMMONS,	JOHN H. STANSBURY,
JAMES R. WESCOTT,	ISAAC HAMMOND,
EDWARD L. WHITE,	JOHN T. BARBER,
	Jurors.

While the different members of the Jury were signing their names to the verdict, Coroner REDDING took occasion to address them, and in feeling terms exculpated Mr. GUSTIN and family from blame in this unfortunate affair, and while condemning the excitement that had been created by some persons residing in the neighborhood, doubted not but what they were governed by proper motives.

The Juror, who was the most desirous of bringing Mr. GUSTIN and family and the servant girl before them, then explained why he had pursued the course he had. He said that there were a great many rumors afloat, and many people believed that the family knew this woman, and it was to allay the public excitement and satisfy his own mind as to the whole facts in the case. He expressed himself satisfied with what evidence they had taken as did all of his associates. The result would allay the excitement.

The Jurors were then discharged, after receiving the thanks of the Coroner.

THE RAYMOND-STREET TRAGEDY.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The Jury to investigate the circumstances attending the death of CHARLES JOHNSON, in Raymond-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning last, reassembled at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The first witness called was WILLIAM JOHNSON, an elder brother of the deceased. This witness' testimony was confirmatory to that already published, and in addition, he stated that MCDONOUGH (the person the least wounded,) was stabbed first, then CHARLES JOHNSON (dead,) and last ROBERT JOHNSON (not expected to live.) He (the person using the knife) came at me, and I hit him with a pair of boots that I found on the ground; then the private watchman (LIVINGSTON,) came up, and he attacked him, chasing him into Fulton avenue; would not now know the man who used the knife; saw only one person use a knife.

James Campbell, sworn—Reside in Raymond street, between DeKalb-av. and Lafayette-st.; a few minutes after twelve left the butcher's shop, corner of Myrtle and Hudson avenues; got across the street and heard the cry of "Murder" and "Watch;" ran up the street as far as Tyrell, and saw a man lying in front of John Langstaff's with his skull split open; saw him taken away by an officer; then I went down Myrtle-avenue to Navy-street, up to Lafayette-street to Thomas Johnson's house where I saw Patrick McDonough and Chas. Johnson; I sat there for about ten minutes, when Robert and Wm. Johnson came along; went up Raymond-street as far as Fulton-avenue, saw three drunken men lying in the mud gutter with heads on the sidewalk; four of our party went over, I stood behind; they woke one of them up and got him on his feet; when I went over, Wm. Johnson and myself took hold of the one who woke up first, when the other three of our party went to wake up the middle one; they could get no answer out of him, and rushed his ears; went to the third; got him up and asked him where he lived, that they would take him home; first thing I heard Gorman say out. "Be Jesus, let me go;" he (Gorman) backed himself into the gutter and fell down; he then got up again and walked over toward McDonough and the Johnsons; first I heard was McDonough cry out that he was stuck; I was about five feet distant; he came towards me and said, "Dokes, I'm stabbed;" he said that twice; I told him to shut up as he was only fooling; after about a minute saw Charles Johnson walk towards the mud gutter and fall. McDonough asked me would I take him home. I said "Yes." I waited awhile and saw Gorman run after the watchman, and he and he would put him (the watchman) out of the way; then McDonough asked me again to take him home; I said "Yes," and got no help of his arm and took him down Raymond-street to near his own house, where he fell and I could get him no further; left him to get a man to help me; got a young fellow called "Noisy," we got him to Brannon's frame house; Noisy then said, "D—n it I can't carry him any further." I then said, "Wait until I get Mulen and he'll help me in;" he said, "No, he was going in the house; I ran to Mullen and he aided me to take him to the house; I left McDonough in charge of Mewitted and Gibbs, then I saw an M. P.; I ran to where Gorman resided and got on the corner of Fulton-avenue and Raymond-street, when Gorman raced after him, saying he would put him out of the way; did not see Livingston come up to the corner where the men lay; he passed me on the sidewalk; he halted about eight feet from me and struck his club; Gorman, McDonough and the Johnsons were standing in the street talking in an excited manner at the time; Livingston then repassed me and got on the corner of Fulton-avenue and Raymond-street, when Gorman raced after him, saying he would put him out of the way; did not see Livingston get any of the party; he struck no one as I saw; after Gorman had struck the three he made a rush at Livingston and he ran down Fulton-avenue; saw no knife used by any one; did not see Gorman strike at any one.

VERDICT.

This being all the testimony offered, the Jury retired to a private room, and after consulting a few minutes, returned with a verdict that the deceased, CHARLES JOHNSON, came to his death by wounds inflicted with a knife in the hands of MICHAEL GORMAN in Raymond-street, between one and two o'clock Sunday morning July 1, and that there was no blame brought before them to criminate MICHAEL MCGEE and PATRICK MCGEE.

The Jury was then discharged.

Disgraceful.

On Saturday last, an elderly lady, named MARY ADDIE, died in the fourth story of house No. 152 Myrtle avenue, leaving an only daughter, who had no means to bury her. She endeavored to obtain assistance, but without success, until yesterday morning the stench was so great as to attract the attention of passers by, when the Keeper of the Dead-House was directed to take the body away. It was so much decomposed that it was necessary to use a shovel to get the body into the coffin.

☞ The Police of Brooklyn made 84 arrests in the 48 hours ending Monday morning. Fifty-eight of this number were arrested for causes directly attributable to the use of strong drink.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 3, 1855—P. M.

The past week has been a rather quiet one in the Dry Goods market. The business wants of the trade had been previously satisfied, and what orders remained to be filled—a limited number, in every sense—absorbed such lots as were obtainable at anything like early Spring prices. To the influence of these circumstances, in conjunction with the fact that the bulk of the supplies now on hand are held with greater firmness, and, to some extent, at higher rates, most of the inactivity discernible in the trade is ascribed. The extremely warm weather—the approach of our great National Holiday—and the consequent retreat of many operators to the country, have likewise impeded transactions. In other respects, however, we can notice no particular alteration.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings have been in moderate request at the recently improved quotations. Bleached goods are quiet, yet stiffly held. Denims are still in light stock, and fair demand at unaltered figures. Some degree of animation characterizes the trade in Drills, which exhibit increasing firmness. Duck is now quoted a shade dearer, but is not very actively inquired for. Ginghams are less abundant, but as the demand is not very brisk, they are unchanged in price. Jeans are quiet at old rates. Lawns have not varied much. Nankins remain as previously reported. Osnaburgs are sparingly offered at the improved figures before mentioned. Hence, they rule inactive. Printing Cloths are generally rather quiet, but stiffly held. Prints are essentially the same. Stripes and Ticks are salable and steady.

Woolens are without much activity, and are still mainly unaltered in value. Blankets are in rather better request at current rates, in anticipation of an improved Fall business. Fancy Cassimeres are in fair supply and limited demand at old prices. Other makes are quiet and heavy. Cloths are also inanimate, but quoted firm. Flannels are more freely dealt in at full quotations. Jeans are less active, yet stiffly held. Linseys have increased in value, and are now generally quoted by factors at from 15c.@17c. ₩ yard for the medium and finer styles, with a moderate inquiry within the range. Muslin de laines are as previously reported. Satinets and Tweeds exhibit less activity, but are firm and uniform in price.

Foreign goods are essentially unchanged. The current movements are quite limited, and productive of no variation in any prominent feature of the market. The stock of all kinds is moderate, but, as will appear when the next season's business shall have been fairly commenced, well assorted. The current imports are not very extensive, nor is there much inclination among our importers to do anything to render them heavier than the necessities of the trade will require them to be. For the Treasury year, just closed, the total import of dry goods at this port was but $62,918,443, against $92,389,627 the previous Treasury year, showing a falling off in the imports during the year, ending with the 30th ult., of $29,471,184. This is a very large decrease, and stands in astonishing the stability, in the face of the comparative inactivity in the trade for some time past.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, July 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less freely offered and being held above the views of buyers at $6 50@$6 62½ for Pearls, and $6 37½@$7 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.,—they remain quiet.

BEESWAX—Some 2,500 lbs. American Yellow were reported as having been sold at 27c.@27½c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—The market remains inactive, but steady. The stock of Rio is not larger, while of other kinds there is but a moderate supply here. The sales to-day have been light and unproductive of any important change in prices.

COTTON—The market having been mainly cleared of pressing parcels,—a stronger and firmer feeling has arisen therein. We understand that fully 15,000 bales have been sold to go out of the market within the past seven days, and this movement has afforded the trade so much relief that prices have gained considerably in effect, and are now 1c.@1c. ₩ lb higher on the principal selling styles than they were four days since. We subjoin a review of the rates at which sellers and buyers meet at present, while expecting advices of a decline of ½d @¾d. ₩ lb. by the next arrival from Liverpool, and calculating on a crop of only about 2,800,000 bales. If no concessions of a decline in the English markets reach us by the steamer, now nearly due, and the advices from the South continue—as at present—to be of falling rivers, we may naturally look for a buoyant and perhaps a speculative market here, after the lapse of a few days. The Eastern mills, we learn, all hold very light stocks, and as the prospects of further receipts at the shipping ports of more than 180,000 to 190,000 bales, are considered very poor, it is deemed quite probable that the legitimate laws of demand and supply—independent of all other influences—must eventually lead to an improvement in prices. The total stock in all ports in this country at present is estimated at not over 774,000 bales, against 955,000 the same period last year, showing a falling off in the supply on hand in the ports this year, of 181,000 bales, while there is a very decided increase in the wants of consumers. NEILL, BROTHERS & Co remark, in their circular of this date, that there is also an estimated reduction of 31,500 bales in the stocks in interior towns, (31,100 against 62,500) of 118,000 bales in the quantity shipped hence, but not arrived to Great Britain prior to last advices, and of 372,000 in the stock in Liverpool, making a total decrease of 702,000 bales in the available stocks in this country and Great Britain, compared with the quantity brought last year, when the consumption was smaller. All these circumstances point towards better prices than are now current, and holders, in anticipation of such a movement, are out near so close to realize. We quote strictly classified qualities thus:

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9½	9¾	9¾	10
Middling	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¼
Fair	12¾	13¼	13¼	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in rather better request at slightly stronger prices. The receipts are temporarily limited, and this circumstance gives holders some little advantage. The Eastern and local trade are still the principal buyers. The day's business consists of 6,200 bbls, within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 00 @ 0 00
Ordinary State	8 12½@ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 8 87½
Mixed Western	8 43¾ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 75 @13 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 50

Canadian is unchanged. 1,300 bbls. common to extra were procured to-day at $9 75@$10 62½ ₩ bbl. Southern is also unaltered, with sales of 1,100 bbls. at $10@$12 25 for inferior mixed to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is still inquired for, and has been purchased to day to the extent of 300 bbls., fine and superfine, at $7 50@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in less request, at $4 67½ for Jersey and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered, and is tending downwards. The day's sales include 21,000 bushels prime Canadian White at $2 35; 200 new Southern do. at $2 45; and some Upper Lake Red within a range of from $2 02 @2 05, ₩ bushel. Rye is rare and quiet, but stiffly held; 600 bushels brought $1 55 ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. About 1,500 bushels Barley Malt changed hands on private terms. State and Western Oats are plenty and heavy, at 61c.@65c. ₩ bushel. Corn is not an abundant, and being in good demand, partly for home use, and partly for export, it exhibits rather more firmness. The sales since our last add up 68,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at 89c.@92c. for inferior to prime, ₩ bushel.

BEEF—Sales 450 bales River disposed of at old rates.

HEMP—Messrs. LEWIS S. MORRIS & Co. have furnished us with the subjoined review of the Hemp trade of New-York for the past month:

The stock of American Hemp on hand, as reported by us on the 1st of June, consisting of:

Undressed

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4 1855.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ To-day being the anniversary of our National Independence, no morning paper will be issued from this office to-morrow. We shall, however, publish an evening edition at 12 o'clock to-morrow, which will contain full and graphic accounts of this day's festivities, together with the very latest news, domestic or foreign, received up to the hour of publication.

The Day.

It is as difficult for us at the present time to conceive of the feelings which animated the hearts of our forefathers, the authors of our national existence, when, seventy-nine years ago, on this ever-to-be-remembered day, they proclaimed their determination to cut themselves free from the domination of monarchical rule, as it would have been for them to look forward to the glorious results of their independent spirit and heroic virtues. They sowed and we have reaped, and woe will be the day when we cease to feel grateful for the priceless blessings which we have inherited from them, or fail properly to commemorate the Anniversary of our Independence. It should be observed as a holiday in every part of the nation, and, in whatever part of the world the Stars and Stripes float upon the breeze, there all who have the right to be sheltered under its folds, should, according to their opportunities, commemorate the natal day of our national liberties. And such, we believe, is the case. In all the great capitals of the world to-day, on all the navigable seas, in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in South America, in China and in Japan, there are gathered together Americans under the shelter of their national flag, who rekindle their patriotic sympathies, and revive their love of home by rejoicing at the return of our great national holiday.

Next to the recollections of the heroic virtues of our patriot fathers, that which should be to us the greatest cause of rejoicing is that we are still a united people, and that at each return of this happy day, the chances and probabilities of disruption, or disunion, become less and less, while all the motives for our union become stronger and more abundant.

We have always had sufficient motives for gratitude and merry-making, for public demonstrations of joy and festive gatherings, but never, on any return of the day, have we had greater cause than now. Last year at this time there were fearful forebodings of pecuniary disasters, which were partly justified by the commercial embarrassments of the past twelvemonth, and the dreaded cholera had just begun to manifest its presence in our midst. But now the day dawns auspiciously, the morning breaks brightly, the future is full of promise, and the present time is prosperous; we are free from the presence of any infectious disease; not only the City, but the country, is healthy to a remarkable degree; the season has been, thus far, most propitious to the agriculturist, and abundant crops have rewarded the labors of the husbandman at the South, while a rich season is in store for the farmers of the North. From all parts of our vast country come reports of abundance, peace and health, and the little sectional and partisan squabbles of unquiet and ambitious demagogues are not sufficient to cause a ripple of discontent in the public mind.

Let us, then, have a merry and happy Fourth, and remember that it is only by being temperate and moderate that we can be either merry or happy. Although no extraordinary parades of a public nature are to take place, yet we believe that there have never been more extensive preparations made for observing the day by private parties than at the present time. So great are the facilities offered by our numerous railroads and steamboats for traveling, that nearly the whole City will empty itself into the country, while all the rural population of the neighborhood will be attracted into our streets to enjoy a sight of the military turn-outs and the fireworks in the evening.

A Popular Cry.

Down with the Ailanthus trees! New-York is sick at the stomach,—the whole population is poisoned by the nauseating effluvium emitted by the filthy Ailanthus trees which have been planted in all our streets. Where is Mayor Wood, that he does not issue a proclamation against the Ailanthus? What is the use of arresting all the innocent little poodle dogs and long-eared spaniels, for fear they should bite somebody in the heel, and permitting a forest of nauseating and disease-breeding trees to remain in our streets and public parks? We know a gentleman who recently purchased a house which was surrounded by Ailanthus trees, and the first thing he did after coming into possession of the property, was to cut down every one of the rascally trees and to set out in their places some of the beautiful natives of our own forests, and a similar course should be pursued by our City authorities. We heard a resident of Brooklyn Heights complaining yesterday that he had often been annoyed by the cargoes of Peruvian guano, and Buenos Ayrean hides, stored in the warehouses under the Heights, but the two annoyances combined did not begin to be half so nauseating as the odor emitted by the Ailanthus trees under his windows.

A Word in Reply to the Richmond Enquirer.

The history of the world, where it is not made up of the sad recitals of international and civil wars, finds its chief material in the contests of opinion and passion. Now it is a question of finance, then of religious liberty, again one of trade or politics, or social reformation. There is a great circle permanently marked out, in which the interest of the race may be seen perpetually revolving and agitated, sometimes on a higher and again on a lower elevation, as the age is rude or polished.

It is our good fortune to be engaged for the most part with the problems of peace, and little with the destructive exigencies of war. Many of the problems which baffled the wit of other ages we have successfully solved. The practicability of free institutions, for a time, at least, has been demonstrated. Religious toleration has been amply vindicated. The political equality of men practically acted upon. And yet, after all—strange phenomenon of free society—the great and only truly difficult problem which can now engage the minds of the people of the United States is that of domestic slavery.

The foremost sons of the Old Dominion, those who have succeeded to WASHINGTON the author, and to JEFFERSON the defender of political equality and of freedom on this side the water, recreant to ancient principles, now declare what their fathers deemed a necessary and sad necessity of the times, to be a natural, necessary, and universal element of society.

Such is the retrograde position assumed by the *Richmond Enquirer* on the subject of Slavery, in responding to some remarks which had been made by us vindicatory of the South, its prosperity and morality.

We do not intend to enter into an elaborate defence of free society against the expressions of our able cotemporary, nor yet to attempt an answer to all the ingenious and specious suggestions which are hazarded in defence of an institution which its own heavy weight urges on to its ruin, but the occasion is a suitable one for fresh remembrance of the benignant influences of freedom as contrasted with the withering ones of servitude.

Where the national mind is awake and energetic with the life of intelligence and education, all history shows that there will flourish to a greater or less extent radical and novel ideas and theories, and mental aberrations and extravagances. It is an inevitable condition of the free light of day that some weak eyes should be blinded, or at least dazzled. But these circumstances have no more influence on the general intelligence and virtue of society than the obscurations upon the face of the sun have upon the power of its light and heat to bless and vivify our world.

The sentiment of religious liberty was evolved amid many absurd and fanatical systems. In the Sixteenth Century the sentiment of political equality was surrounded in its origin in England by wild fanaticism, and in France by revolutionary violence; and yet those periods form epochs in the progress of the human mind. Thus much for the rather inconsistent charges of Northern superstition and skepticism of the *Enquirer*. If there be anything of the kind, it is only an evidence of the extraordinary activity of the human mind with us, and sure in the end to be tempered and corrected by that sober, sound and intelligent morality which is interwoven with every fibre of the great body of Northern society, and which enables it with impunity to tolerate in its midst the enunciation of the wildest and most extravagant political and religious theories. The citation of the philosophy of HOBBES, by our cotemporary, "that man is in a state of continual war with his fellows," as capable of conception only in a free society, is unfortunate, seeing that it is only among the savage tribes of Africa that that philosophy is practically exhibited, and that its results are the captives who go to sustain the Slave-trade and build up the institution of Slavery. In regard to the carrying of deadly weapons at the South, although it may not prevail in Virginia and in the more northerly of the Southern States, yet the fact that laws have been enacted in a number of those States to prevent it, and quite recently one in Louisiana, would seem to indicate that such a practice does prevail in certain anciently settled quarters of the South. Be this as it may, to us, at least, the evils of servitude will ever present themselves as palpable and profound. We can see abundant reasons for the necessity of its continuance in the South under existing circumstances. We can absolve our Southern brethren from all censure for such action as may be necessary for their own preservation, and for the preservation of their slaves and of the prosperity of their cultivation under the peculiar and delicate circumstances in which they have been placed by the policy and avarice of another age and nation. But we cannot sympathize with any political system which reckons Slavery as one of its proper and permanent institutions.

That institution has never been consistent with highly civilized life, at least, in modern times, and in that singular compound of barbarism and refinement which made up the civilization of the ancients, the element of Slavery proved one of the chief agents of its dissolution. In modern society, which has been moulded chiefly by the Christian religion, absolute servitude gradually changed into predial, and ultimately wore out imperceptibly. It is quite surprising then to see Christianity, which has been most effective in the extirpation of Slavery in the Old World, claimed as its ally and defender in the new. On the contrary, we trust under its influence to see Slavery gradually and silently wear out on this continent. Our anticipations for the South, but for this expectation, would be of the gloomiest character.

An intelleotual, young and vigorous oligarchy, reigning over degraded and ignorant multitudes, may stand and answer moderately well in the present condition of the South. There is still an abundance of food and room for the masses. The reigning classes are as yet unpalsied by luxury and ease, and they exercise leniently and kindly the irresponsible and unmeasured power which they possess.

But will this always be the case? We have no reason to believe it. The South is not exempt from those natural laws which have alternately elevated and ruined other societies. The people there—*for* so the Slaves, considering their number, may properly be styled—will increase steadily and in a much greater ratio than the oligarchical body which governs them. This our statistics manifest. This latter class will not always retain its youthful vigor and strength. A half century may exhibit the alarming spectacle of an ignorant people, penetrated with a sense of wrong, waxing stronger and stronger in physical power, while the intellect and vigor of those who have kept them in industrious subjection are constantly diminishing.

What would be the issue of such a state of things, we cannot say. We know what has occurred in St. Domingo and in other of the West India Islands. We know, too, that there cannot be perpetual peace where one great class of the people feel the smart of heavy burdens imposed by another.

The whole subject is surrounded with difficulties. Northern men can see with those of the South the impolicy as well as the impossibility of sudden emancipation. Animated by an ardent aspiration for the preservation of the noble fabric of freedom which has been erected on this continent, we regret to see the Richmond *Enquirer* and many of its compeers at the South determinedly maintaining, not that Slavery is an inevitable and painful necessity of the present, but "a natural, necessary and universal limb or element of society."

Settling Up.

Gen. QUITMAN, discharged from the post of Lieutenant General of Fillibusteros, is now obliged to discharge his character and conscience. People, particularly those investing in the grand Cuban-Conquest-and-Equal-Division Junta, are inquisitive about the funds; talk vaguely of accounts-current and balance-sheets, as if by any possibility mercantile bores of that sort could find place in the glowing scheme of heroes and conquerors; and they have gone so far as to address observations on the subject to the generalissimo himself. Now, the generalissimo has lost too much in time and money in this business, to think of losing reputation to boot, and so writes a letter to the world, wherein, without attending to details, he declares all reflections, whether glorious or censorious, upon him and his fellows in the Cuban enterprise, unqualifiedly false—in short, a flam. Than which nothing is more likely. The fire-eating Governor has never exposed himself in any way, as far as we know, to the suspicion of dishonesty; and, on the other hand, this expedition, that was never expedited, sets forth an indifferent title to an immortality of fame. Let Gen. QUITMAN's shield therefore remain a blank, until better fortune fill it with a blazon more decidedly to his credit.

To do justice to the gentlemen in the management of this business, it must be owned that no charge of malversation appears to have a better ground than may be supplied by a spirit of gratuitous crimination common to all disappointments in pecuniary adventures. The designs of the Fillibusteros have really deserved no more respectful name. A few may have enlisted from patriotic motives; the mass, certainly inclusive of all those who reprobate most severely the management of Messrs. GOICOURIA, BETANCOURT, VALIENTE, and the rest, embarked in the business as one likely to yield a comfortable per centum, and with as little regard to the welfare of their lovely island as a dealer might have in cheapening a cargo of slaves. The inducements held out were almost exclusively of this description. The property of the Spanish crown, worth at a modest estimate a hundred millions of dollars, together with the plunder of the Catalans, was to be divided among the adventurers. Glowing accounts were lavished of superb harbors, where navies might float, and where towns might be created as by magic, and lots sold at Australian prices; of gold mines, prolific of dust; of copper beds, facile in working; of plantations, abundantly stocked with slaves, and producing sugar and tobacco sufficient for worlds of eaters and smokers; of office and power for the ambitious. No consideration of prudence or sense was admitted to modify the bewitching story. It was the golden fleece; and, as Bowery hath it, "nothing shorter"—that prompted the enterprise. Nothing was more heartily dreaded than the contingency, never very likely, of the American Government obtaining the island by seizure or purchase, since any such national interference would have spoiled the prettiest of private opportunities for getting wealth, because it would transfer the royal demesnes of Cuba directly to the Federal Government, and forbid all motions towards lawless plunder and indiscriminate confiscation. All that was asked or offered by the Cuban leaders, in their manifold negotiations at Washington, was, that they might be allowed to steal the island, upon condition that presently after they should deliver up the denuded carcase to this Government; in other terms, they proposed to devour the kernel, under a stipulation to fling us the shell. With an Administration so keenly alive to the value of spoil and plunder, it is needless to say speculations so merely selfish found no favor. Even the terrors of Africanization, at which the conspirators pretended to shudder, failed to secure the acquiescence of Government. Wanting it, the expedition perished in infancy. Gen. QUITMAN quitted it in disgust. The Cuban managers came away disdainfully and penniless. The disappointed at once clamor for an account of moneys had and expended. The management, backed by the retreating General, declare that the moment for such disclosure has not arrived. The disappointed mention, not entirely under breath, peculation, breach of trust, knavery, with certain other terms expressive of internal anguish. They should—and we regret to have it to say—they should talk only of folly—their own folly—folly of the most selfish, and, therefore, of the blindest sort, which induced them to buy acres of moonshine in the hope of tarning them into realms of gold by the alchemy of bullet and blade. In this City there were wary men, some of them slave-traders—in Cuba there were rich planters, overloaded with money, who put up the larger share of the funds invested, and lost in the venture. The venture was one of American blood—the blood, in most cases, of American youth, enlisted in the cause by ill-founded sympathy, by fondness for gallant enterprise, by such incitements as those just mentioned, and who were assuredly doomed, we cannot doubt, had the expedition sailed, to the fate of that other band of victims led by the brave but unfortunate LOPEZ; while the reckless contrivers of the plot, losing nothing but money they are better without, would live on undisturbed by the catastrophe. It is of their own joint-stock folly and rashness these disappointed gentlemen have to complain. No man's knavery—we say it in an excess of charity—is at fault. The scheme is a failure, as all schemes should be where avarice and madness, having secured themselves, stake the lives of courageous, thoughtless men upon chances where the odds are so transcendently adverse to success. The upshot is precisely what was to have been anticipated. All this whining about an imaginary swindle somewhere about the board, is simply contemptible. Their desert was defeat and loss, and they have their deserts. To sympathy they have no rational claim.

Recorder Smith on the Liquor Law.

The Recorder, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged the Grand Jury for the first time, as required by the statute, on the subject of the New Liquor Law, which goes into operation to-day. Our readers, we believe, are scarcely prepared for the nature of this charge. If the Recorder is correct, the Law is indeed inoperative. By the express terms of the law, selling of liquor, except for medicinal or other specified legal purposes, is declared a misdemeanor, and by another law, passed three days after the enactment of the liquor act, it is provided that all misdemeanors shall be tried only in the Court of Special Sessions, unless the accused, when arrested, shall elect to be tried by the Court of General Sessions. That he will so elect there can be no doubt, when it is pretty certain that, owing to the course adopted by defending counsel to exclude Jurors who have formed or expressed an opinion, or who are in any way interested in the issue of the trial, from serving on such an occasion, it will be almost impossible to find twelve impartial men who can agree upon a verdict. But in addition to this difficulty, a far more serious dilemma is offered. There is not a word in the act about finding an indictment, and the Recorder did not hesitate to charge the Grand Jury, that as the law now stood, they had no right or power to indict any one for selling liquor in violation of the act. If the Recorder is right, there is an end to all prosecution in the matter, unless the offender is tried at Special Sessions, which, as we observed before, he will be careful to avoid. After all we shall perhaps have to wait for the decision of our highest Court. In the meantime this charge of the Recorder will not be without its influence, both on the friends and opponents of the law.

The Suez Canal Project.

The removal of REACHID PACHA from office, or his forced resignation by the Sultan of Turkey a short time ago, is said to have resulted from his intrigues in the interest of England against the piercing of the Suez Canal.

This matter, for ten years past, has produced jealousies between the representatives of France and England at Constantinople; and, despite the cordial alliance against Russia, those jealousies are constantly appearing. Those who will recall to mind the career of NAPOLEON in Egypt, and the efforts which England then made to expel the army which he had left in occupancy of it, will perceive that England has the same objections to the piercing of the Suez Canal now that she then had to the possession of Egypt by France.

The maritime channel now, as the military occupation then, threatens to open up the passage to the East, and endanger those India possessions of which England takes such excellent care.

It is worth observing how often the selfish and sordid interest of a nation, and sometimes of a single individual, is successful in debarring whole classes and nations of incalculable benefits. The project of piercing the Suez Isthmus has been hailed in every disinterested quarter as a noble one, and full of hope and promise to the Eastern nations, as well as of benefit to the West. And yet the representative of England at Constantinople, from a miserable fear about her possessions in the Indian Ocean, has been active and persevering in his efforts to [illegible] this project. The [illegible] efforts have been successful, and still the project is likely to be proceeded with.

It is one hardly inferior in importance to the repression of Russian ambition, and, should the latter matter be satisfactorily disposed of, is very likely to lead to complications between France and England which may make the Allies of to-day open enemies, and may unite France and Russia in a war against England, in defence of a free passage to the East through the Suez Canal.

Amusements.

At Niblo's Garden, the Pyne & Harrison *troupe*—excellent vocalists, who sing in an English version of DONIZETTI's "Daughter of the Regiment." After the first act of the opera, the whole company will come forward and sing "Hail Columbia!"

At the Broadway Theatre, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS appear in the National Drama of the "Battle of Bunker Hill," "Pat's Frolics," and "Law for Ladies."

There will be two performances at Burton's—afternoon, at 2 o'clock, "Paul Jones the Pilot," "Mose in California," "Tom Cringle's Log." In the evening, at 8 o'clock, "The Bell-Ringer of Boston," "New-York as it Is," "Paddy Murphy's Magic Shirt," and "Out for the Fourth."

At Barnum's Museum there will be dramatic performances every hour.

At the Metropolitan Theatre there will be a performance of the Revolutionary play of "Masaniello." Madame SOTO is the *Fenella*.

In the way of Negro Minstrelsy, we have CHRISTY & WOOD's and PERHAM's; and for Fine Arts, he Dusseldorf Gallery, the Bryan Gallery, and SMITH's Panorama, "The Tour of Europe."

Concert.

Mrs. G. STUART announces a Concert in Springfield, Mass. Our readers in that place should enjoy the opportunity.

The Day.

The noise and confusion was terrible by midnight. To-day, if possible, it will be still worse confounded. Our advertising columns tell how men that choose to escape it can do so. May everybody have a good time, obey the laws, keep sober, not get shot by the careless boys, survive without any permanent deafness, not suffer from the heat, get properly patriotic, and bear as well as may be the absence of the DAILY TIMES to-morrow morning. The impatient are reminded that by sending their husbands to our publication office by noon of Thursday, they get a copy of our Evening Edition of that day, with about everything in it that can be reckoned news. We pity you from morning until noon of Thursday, may you have strength to bear your deprivation.

The Day in Brooklyn.

The military will parade in Brooklyn this morning. At 7 o'clock the line will be formed on Hicks-street, right resting on Clarke-street, and will pass through Hicks-street, Montague-place, Henry-street, Atlantic and Hoyt streets, Fulton-avenue, to City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, and from this pass through Myrtle-avenue to Bridge-street, Sands, Fulton and Cranberry streets to the City Armory, where ranks will be broken.

There will be a display of fireworks at the City Hall in the Western District, and also in the Eastern District at the corner of North Second and Leonard streets—to commence half an hour after sunset.

The Veterans of the War of 1812 will fire a national salute at sunrise from Fort Greene; the bells of the different churches will be rung half an hour at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

Celebration of the Fourth at Yellow Hook.

The Nepper Tandy Light Artillery, Capt. WILLIAM H. HOGAN, of Brooklyn, will visit Yellow Hook to-day, and pay their respects to Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, HENRY A. KENT, Esq., and W. C. LANGLEY. They will fire a national salute from Bay Bridge at midday.

The Fourth in Jersey.

The Ellis Guard, Capt. SAMUEL ELLIS, accompanied by Flockton's Jersey City Brass Band, left Jersey City yesterday afternoon to go to Newton to unite in the celebration of the Fourth of July in Newton. American Chapter of the Order of United Americans, of Jersey City, have also gone to Newton for the same purpose.

Display of Fireworks in Hoboken.

This evening will be set off, on the green in front of Mayor CLICKENER's residence, in Hoboken, a grand display of fireworks, by the celebrated pyrotechniat, WM. STANTON, comprising a choice collection, ending with the Temple of Liberty.

The First Female College in New-York.

In 1851, a Committee, consisting of Dr. MANDEVILLE, LUTHER TUCKER, Dr. WYCKOFF, B. P. JOHNSON, and one or two others, addressed a Circular to the friends of female education, asking counsel and aid in the work of erecting a State Female Seminary. As the result of the labors growing out of this movement, we believe the Elmira Female College has been established. A building has been erected, almost completed, in that beautiful village, and the first term will open in October. The regular collegiate course is to be departed from, in that more attention is to be given to natural science and less to the ancient classics, than is common in the male colleges. Two years are given to the "Academic course," four to the "Collegiate" within the walls. Terms, for board and tuition, $110 per year. Prof. BOYD, of Geneva, is President elect, though his letter of acceptance has not yet been received. Mrs. MASON, of Canandaigua, is invited to the Domestic and Social Department; Miss NUTTING, of the Maine Female Seminary, superintends the school arrangements, and Miss WOODMAN, of Portland, takes the chair of Mathematics.

The Women's Hospital.

The first patient cured left this institution on the 2d inst. There are four others already perfectly restored, and will leave in a few days.

There are now 33 patients in the wards, with many applicants awaiting admission.

The appropriation of $2,500, donated unanimously by the Board of Councilmen, awaits action in the Board of Aldermen, where it also meets with general favor. The interests of the institution and of awaiting patients imperatively demand immediate action. There is no question about the worthiness of the object.

A Fire Company on a Hurst.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, as Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 was dashing down Nassau-street in company with two other Engines, three abreast, they came in contact with a horse and wagon in front of the *Times* Office, completely smashed the carriage, injuring the gentleman inside very severely. On the Company went, without waiting to inquire the extent or amount of damage they had been the means of producing. A little further down the street they ran over one of their own members, severely injuring his arm. In Maiden-lane they knocked down a baker's horse and wagon and ran over the horse. The fire to which they were hastening was at last reached without further accidents.

☞ Another book by HENRY WARD BEECHER is shortly to be published, entitled *Plain Talk to my People*. It is to contain the substance of many of his most valuable discourses, dressed up this year to form a volume of plain-spoken advice to young men. [illegible] New York and Brooklyn [illegible] Thursday evening. There was a very respectable audience, and General WM. HALL presided. Resolutions were introduced. Several Generals were called upon to speak, which they did [illegible] progress. A [illegible] was urged with general unanimity. It was suggested and approved to have the Regiment [illegible] by the middle of September. The Committee adjourned to meet in August.

Presentation.

The City Blues, Company D, of the 12th Regiment, presented their Captain with a splendid gold medal and a pair of gold epaulettes at the Brandreth House on Monday evening. The presentation was made by Private J. M. SCHENCK, in a neat and appropriate address, which was happily responded to by Capt. FOWLER, the recipient. The Company then partook of a sumptuous repast furnished by the Messrs. O'GRADY, of the Brandreth House, during which toasts were drunk and responded to, songs sung, and the interim happily beguiled by the music of Dodworth's Band. The evening passed off pleasantly, terminating with a serenade to the Captain and First Lieutenant of the Company.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Rev R. L FRAZER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W DAVISON, R. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM ELWOOD,
JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
E. M. TISDALE, JOHN D STERLING.

DEAR SIR: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, R. L. FRAZER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1854.

DESHLER'S PHILLS are for sale at the Depôt, No. 341 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

THE POPULARITY OF ANY NEW AND REALLY Good Medicine serves to galvanize into notice all the old and exploded remedies. Such has been the effect of DESHLER'S New Discovery for the Cure of Fever and Ague, upon the old and ineffectual remedies for that complaint. Discarded and forgotten remedies have been revived, and even new ones invented, in the hope that the defeat of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS might be shared by them.

Sold at the Depôt, No. 341 Broadway; also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., C. H. RING, STEBBINS MORGAN & ALLEN, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBINS, A. B. & D. SANDS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECtures on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 2,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A FACT known to thousands that one of the great clothing houses in New-York is making extensive sales of Summer coats and vests, made in a style of perfect excellence never approached before. These coats and vests are made throughout, except button holes, by SINGER'S Sewing Machines. It is not strange that the firm have found it to their interest to do business and obtain better prices than any of their competitors. They have taken the right means by employing exclusively SINGER'S Machines. These Machines have just been greatly improved, so as to run without noise and with very little exertion of the operator. All other machines are liable to suits for infringement. None of valid patents SINGER'S only can be bought with safety.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FOR Summer—Can be found, for durability and style unsurpassed, at the extensive Clothing Emporium of ALFRED HOWARD & CO., No 441 Broadway. Their long course of business transactions with their customers has earned for them a reputation honorable, and a notoriety for introducing PERMANENTLY the ONE PRICE system, and strengthening goods or refunding the money for those purchased, when the purchaser buys what does not please him. Their resort of fashionable Goods and Clothing is now ready, and they would respectively invite citizens and strangers to call and examine the same, which will be shown to them cheerfully. No 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., N. Y.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the only Safes that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

KNOX'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT, No. 212 BROADway, corner of Fulton-st., solicits general admiration. It is the most unique and tasteful up-town retail resort in the City—graceful, light, cool and airy looking. Here he exhibits his new style of Summer hats, and protected from the sun's rays by a handsome awning of a peculiar and novel construction. Though somewhat proud of his new down-town location, Mr. KNOX will not cease in his attention to the patrons of his other beautiful store, No. 513 Broadway, above Spring-st.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.—WE WILL offer on Monday, July 2, our immense stock of rich Summer Dress Goods which we have bought within a few days for less than one-half their usual prices. Fine Lawns at 6d.; French Muslin, 1s.; Rich Barèges at 1s. 6d.; Rich Barège Robes, Grenadines, Tissues, Silks, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., equally cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN SUMMER HATS.—RAFFERTY & LEASK will offer for a few days a large and superior assortment of Summer Hats of all kinds and styles, at extremely low prices, which will enable every gentleman to have a new Hat in which he can celebrate the glorious Fourth. Now is the time to call at No. 57 Chatham, and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian, Jacob Chickering's, Hallet & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas the worst cases of impurity of blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depôt, No. 346 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—THE Chemists endorse this preparation as harmless, and all who have used it prefer it to every other. It takes a shorter time to apply it than to shave. A lady can change her gray or sandy locks to black or brown quicker than she can curl them. It never injures the hair. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

SATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in private rooms,) at SATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

SATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience as several as life. SATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by SATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 246 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS—MOURNING GOODS—IN ADdition to our heavy stock, we will offer on Monday, July 2, Black Barèges at 1s. per yard; Printed Lawns at 6d., Fine French Ginghams, 1s.; French Prints, yard wide, 1s., and all other goods at very reduced prices.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No 139 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices.

DEVLIN & JESUP, 38 and 39 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

CHECK SUITS, $6 00; SEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS, $10; Joly suits, $5; grass linen coats, $1 50; brocade silk vests, $1; alpaca coats, $1. At RYAN'S Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

M VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try him before Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

Later from Mexico.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st, and from the city of Mexico to the 16th inst.

Numerous collisions between the Revolutionists and the Government troops are recorded, and the official papers, as usual, give success to His Serene Highness on all occasions.

General TEVERA writes to the Government that he had an engagement with the Rebels under DEGOLLADO at Tinayuca and had defeated them, taking forty prisoners.

SANTA ANNA was at the head of his troops in Michoacan, and was, according to the accounts of his glorifiers, pushing the revolutionists vigorously. He made a forced march toward Ario, thinking to surprise a body of the rebels, but a shower came on during the night and somewhat dampened the ardor of the royal army. It was also announced that in addition to this great misfortune, some traitors sent word to the rebels, so that they were enabled to save their bacon by prompt flight.

After this grand achievement, His Serene Highness returned to the Capital, gave a grand ball, and received the homage of his satellites.

The news of the capture of Monterey by the revolutionists of the north, had reached Mexico, and the Government had issued several manifestoes and decrees. The *Universal* is decidedly pathetic on the subject of revolutions, and sheds tears over the idea that Mexicans base enough to league themselves with piratical Yankees can be found.

The diligence between Toluca and Morelia had been stopped by robbers, and the passengers plundered of about $2 000. The affair was done in the most genteel manner. A lady passenger had a ring of great value on her finger, which one of the robbers strove in vain to get off. Finding he could not succeed, he begged the lady to keep the bauble in remembrance of him.

Later from Texas.

A very fatal disease called the charbon is killing the cattle in large numbers in the vicinity of Matagorda,

The Galveston *News* has the following paragraph:

A friend of ours has just returned from New-Orleans, to which city he has sent a drove of cattle over land for sale. He informs us that he has lost heavily by the operation. He was compelled to sell at some five dollars less per head than he could have got at home, on the Brazos river; besides losing nearly as much more in the expense of driving, &c.

The Matagorda *Tribune* says that the weather and crops, in that section, are all that could be reasonably desired. The corn crop will exceed that of last year.

Mr. WILLIAM H. JONES has been re-appointed Collector for the port of Aransas.

The crops in Brazoria county are progressing in a most encouraging state.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH INDIANS.—Early Tuesday morning, the 12th instant, says the San Antonio *Texan*, Messrs. JETT and PRICE, who live some 15 miles from San Antonio, discovered that several of their horses had been taken during the night, and on making examination, they discovered several moccasin tracks in the immediate vicinity of where the horses were yarded. They immediately spread the news and soon, joined by three of their neighbors, LANGLY, AVENI and ADAMS, started in pursuit.

They found it very difficult to follow the trail, but hastened on as fast as the circumstances would permit, and when they had proceeded some twelve miles, and were in the valley of the Chicon, they very unexpectedly come upon the Indians, three in number, who had staked out their horses, and were taking their *siesta*, apparently without any apprehension of being pursued. The men were not all together when they came upon them, although not far apart. They were within thirty yards of them before they were discovered; the Indians sprang to their feet, and one of them commenced an attack, or rather a defence, while the other two saddled three of their best horses—all three mounted and fled.

The Indians, it seemed, had but one gun, but after discharging it, they made a free use of arrows, several of which were shot at their pursuers, and several guns fired at them in return. Some of the arrows, shot by one of the Indians were found, and there was blood on them, and there is little doubt but one, and perhaps two of them were dangerously wounded. they followed them some four miles, and discovering that there were probably more Indians connected with the party, returned, having got four of the seven horses stolen.

The mule rode by LANGLY, as soon as they came within sight of the Indians, took fright and ran some distance before he could bring him under control—so he could not assist in the rencontre.

The others were poorly mounted, the Indians being in possession of their best horses; they were also badly armed, having old muskets, guns out of order, and, we believe, but a single revolver among them, and the time of the combat did not, probably, exceed one minute.

Some twelve or fifteen well armed men and mounted have gone in pursuit of the party; but it will prove a wild goose chase, for they will not be overtaken, especially when they are the best mounted.

Disaster at Mazatlan—One Million of Dollars Worth of Property Lost.

From the New-Orleans Bee, 27th ult.

A frightful disaster occurred in the harbor of Mazatlan, on the night of the 15th of June. A considerable number of vessels were, according to custom, moored outside the harbor. They were mostly laden with valuable cargoes, and were awaiting an anticipated revolutionary movement, in order that they might enter the port by paying a part only of the heavy duties exacted by the Tariff. The movement, however, did not take place, and the Government having abated somewhat of its demands, these vessels sailed into the port in the latter part of May.

A few days afterwards, during the night of the 1st inst., a violent south wind arose, the waters of the harbor were lashed into fury, the storm became furious, the craft became unmanageable, were driven from their anchorage, and broke into violent collision with one another. Six of the vessels were nearly entirely destroyed, and 23 of the crew drowned. The cargoes lost are estimated above one million dollars.

The vessels lost are as follows: The British ship *Benjamin Elkin*, from Liverpool, with a return cargo of iron and copper—two of the crew drowned; the English barque *John Patchett*, loaded with dry goods; the English barque *Tartar*, with a full cargo, from Europe; the French ship *Monette*, vessel and crew total loss, with a return cargo of mother-of-pearl, dye-wood and skins; the Peruvian brig *Miguel* from Guayaquil, with a cargo of liquors, not insured; and the American schooner *Copeland*, in ballast. The latter was to have left the next day for San Francisco.

It is reported that an American clipper of 1500 tons has foundered in the port of Ignula.

Sam Houston a Duellist.

From the Corpus Christi (Texas) Valley and Advertiser, June 16.

Judge J. tells a tale about SAM HOUSTON, which is "good enough to print." During the canvass that resulted in SAM's beating BURNETT for the Presidency of the Republic of TEXAS, some rather harsh terms had passed between the parties, when BURNETT took occasion to send HOUSTON a challenge. Previous to its reception, SAM got information of the intention of his opponent; and when Dr. ARCHER, who was sent by MR. BURNETT to deliver the challenge, was introduced into Mr. HOUSTON's room, he found that gentleman in bed, groaning, and apparently suffering with the most excruciating pain.

It was some time before the distinguished visitor was noticed by the invalid; but finally, after listening to the reading of the challenge, SAM groaned out: "Tell him I'll fight him!—when his turn comes I've seventeen on my list before him! When they have been disposed of, this affair of honor *shall be settled!*" The doctor took his leave, and was ushered from the apartment by a deep groan from the invalid.

The Massachusetts K. N. Council.

The official organ of the Know-Nothing State Council announces that a new Constitution is to be drafted by a Committee appointed for the purpose.

The *Bee* professes to be in the secrets of the Committee, and gives us the details of the coming report.

The Constitution will require only the signature of members. The "adherence" to "American principles" will be "firm." The meetings of the town Councils are to be secret, though no password will be required. The nominating Conventions are to be public, nor will it be necessary to become "a brother" to obtain a nomination. This new Constitution will be reported at the regular quarterly session in Springfield, on the first Tuesday in August next.

It is also stated that a mass meeting, without regard to party, will be held in Springfield at the same time in August.

"GONE TO ROME OR NOT?"—Mr. BANCROFT, the Historian, we learn, instead of having gone to Rome, as the papers announced a few weeks since, is quietly dwelling at his residence in Newport, engaged in the composition of his History of the American Revolution, with no thought whatever of professing an allegiance of any kind, whether spiritual or temporal, to his Holiness the Pope.—*Providence Journal.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

☞ Is at this Season most Invaluable as a Renovator and

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE, AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

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☞ **Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c.** The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY WAYS, AREASIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO, IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. B. MOEN, No. 3 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KIBBEE & BULL, No 33 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay-sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 12 Warren-st.; D DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ **To All Ague Sufferers.—NEW PRINCIPLE—NEW REMEDY—NO POISON—NEVER FAILS**—This new antidote to Malaria called RHODE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the only remedy in the market that is entirely free from Mineral poisons. The certificate of the celebrated chemist Dr. J. R. CHILTON, attached to each bottle, proves its *innocence*; and evidence of its wonderful efficacy can be had of all dealers who have it for sale GEORGE H. BATES, No. 133 Water-st., Wholesale Agent, and for sale by C H RING, C V. CLICKENER & CO., and Druggists generally.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B & D SANDS, C V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO, Proprietors, Boston.

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☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association No. 3.—NOTICE.**—The members are hereby notified that a the next regular meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 6 the subject of *Quit Claim Deeds* will be brought up for action. Also, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a Collector to wait on deliquent members.

N B.—All members desirous of taking up their deeds should be present on the above evening.

By order of the Association.

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Celebration of the Fourth of July.**—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY of OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman C H. TUCKER, Secretary.

☞ **American Institute.**—A stated monthly meeting of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th day of July, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway Members are requested to attend.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for CALIFORNIA &c., per U S steamer GEORGE LAW, will close at this office on THURSDAY the 5th of July, at 1 o'clock P M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced Protestant servants—one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of American, English and French cooking; the other an experienced nurse; will do chamberwork, and is willing to assist in any way she is required Can give the highest City reference, for years, to their present families. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. 259 7th-av., on THURSDAY, the 5th inst.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable girls with good references; one for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework. Is a good baker and first-rate laundress. The other for chamberwork and waiting or sewing. Call at No. 22 Bowery

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook washer and ironer, in the City or country. Can be seen in her last place, where she has lived a long time, No 236 West 32d st. Can be seen for two days.

TEACHER WANTED—By the 1st of August, in a first-class boarding-school. He must be a graduate of a respectable college, a good scholar and disciplinarian, a single man, and a Congregationalist or Presbyterian. A man who expects to devote himself to teaching preferred Salary $300 and board Address INSTRUCTOR, care of W. H. McDonald, No. 102 Nassau-st, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a gentleman of many years' experience wishes a situation as book keeper Good references. Address H. N. S., No 219 Greenwich-st.

MIDDLE AGED LADY WANTED—Of energy and good address, to superintend a plain sewing benevolent Institute. Situation permanent; pay sufficient to live very respectable. $100 required to invest for an outfit, secured by bond Apply at No 206 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN FAMILY AND SERVANTS' INDUSTRIAL AND PROTECTIVE INSTITUTE, No 206 Fulton st., under the approval of His Honor Mayor Hall and other distinguished citizens This institution is prepared to receive visitors, and invite all to come and see the arrangements made for their mutual benefit This Institute provides employment for females to pay their board while waiting for a situation It also gives Silver Medals to servants who remain blameless in their situation for one year A subscription list is opened for the signatures of the benevolent, willing to aid in getting up a home for the aged and infirm servants. A dom-stic Newspaper will be issued from the Institute. Prospectuses of all can be seen at the office Wanted—Six hat finishers and ten hat trimmers, six cooks five chamber and nurse girls, eight for general work. Mrs. MILLER, Female Superintendent. WENTWORTH PARSONS, Male Department. F. BROWNE, Manager and General Agent.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, nicely or in suites, in a pleasantly located house Inquire on the premises, No 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No 38 Rutgers-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 39 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BOARDING AT YONKERS.—Three or four persons can be furnished with board in a private family in one of the most beautiful locations in this village. Apply to T. A. D., No. 138 Front-st

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements The situation is delightful. Call at No. 402 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevin and Hoyt sts

PERSONS WISHING BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, in a healthy place 14 miles from the City, near salt water, conveyance to the City five times a day, can see the landlord at Chatham-square Post Office, between 4 and 5 o'clock to the 5th of July, and have a full statement of location and terms.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With breakfast and tea, to a single gentleman, in a private German family Apply after 8 o'clock in the evening at No 519 Hudson-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—May be obtained near Williams Bridge, half an hour's ride from 26th-st. by Harlem Railroad, cars running hourly; house well shaded, airy and spacious, and only eight minutes' walk from the depôt; fresh fruits and vegetables stable and carriage-house Apply to JOHN T. BRIGGS, Postmaster, near the premises References—LEONARD SCOTT, No. 54 Gold-st; T. M. PARTRIDGE, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Several families can be accommodated with board at Meadow Side, near Glen Cove. The house is new, the rooms large and airy—sea-bathing and every convenience for fishing and boating, within two minutes' walk of the house, and surrounded by shady walks and drives. For particulars, inquire of SILENUS COOKE, No. 151 Bowery, or of SIDNEY C. VALENTINE, Stage Proprietor, at the landing at Glen Cove

COUNTRY BOARDING—For one or two small families, within ten minutes' walk of the landing, splendid view of North River, fine orchard round the house. Terms reasonable. Apply at BURR'S Farm, Nyack, Rockland County N. Y., or P BARCLAY'S Nyack and New-York Express, on board steamer *J. P Smith*, foot Chambers-st. Three steamers ply daily.

COUNTRY BOARD. The subscriber has a number of large rooms unoccupied in his delightful farm-residence, near Glen Cove, and families wishing to secure them will do well to make immediate application, either in person or by letter, to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

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AND THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The following *is an* extract from the *Church Journal's* review of STAR PAPERS:

"Henry Ward Beecher is one of that class of men whose powers and principles are just such as to make them 'immensely popular.' His

STAR PAPERS

form a volume, bright with all his better qualities. Fresh, racy, sparkling; they are filled to overflowing with the richness of nature. Mr. Beecher's enjoyment of clouds and skies, and rocks and streams, and green grass, is refreshingly enthusiastic. A singing lark or a shining trout rouses him to rapture and he worships elms with a devotion equal to that of an old Druid for oaks He shows the rare strength of a temperament endowed with exquisite sensibility, alive to every impression. Such a jolly genius, with his flashes of broad humor, his fondness for fishing and flowers, and his beautiful generally, his admiration of picture galleries, and his ecstacies over the choral service,—all these would have given him a very uncomfortably 'malignant' character on board the long-faced *Mayflower*, or among the grim adherents of the 'Solemn League and Covenant.' His letter on the choral service alone is such a noble tribute to the highest kind of ritual worship in the Church, that, with us, it cannot but cover a multitude of his sins."

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The New Novel upon Fashionable Religion,

WHICH: THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT?

The sale of this great work is unprecedented. The second edition is exhausted—the third rapidly disappearing. From present indications this book will not only be the book of the year, but of the century. The fourth edition, which is now in press, will be ready in time to enable us to keep up with the stream of orders which is constantly pouring in

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GREEN TURTLE!—A fine Green Turtle will be served up THIS DAY in soup and steaks, at Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st., by R. C. MONTGOMERY. Families supplied by the quart, &c. Also, fresh Salmon, Soft Crabs, Soles, Cream and Fluke.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The COURAN WAVE, Capt. M. S. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Tuesday, July 3	9 A. M.	Tuesday, July 3	4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 4	8 A. M.	Wednesday, July 4	5 P. M.
Thursday, July 5	8 A. M.	Thursday, July 5	12 M.
Friday, July 6	8 A. M.	Friday, July 6	12 M
Saturday, July 7	9 A. M.	Saturday, July 7	12½ P. M
Saturday, July 7	4 P. M.	Saturday, July 7	4 P. M.
Sunday, July 8	9½ A. M.	Sunday, July 8	3 P. M.
Monday, July 9	11 A. M.	Monday, July 9	3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 10	12 M.	Tuesday, July 10	4 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York. July.		Leave Ocean Port. July.	
3—Tuesday	8 A. M.	3—Tuesday	4 P. M.
4—Wednesday	8 A. M.	4—Wednesday	5 P. M.
5—Thursday	7 A. M.	5—Thursday	12 M.
6—Friday	11 A. M.	6—Friday	12 M.
7—Saturday	1 P. M.	7—Saturday	7 P. M.
8—Sunday	8 A. M.	8—Sunday	2 P. M.
9—Monday	10 A. M.	9—Monday	3 P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will make her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, (commencing July 3, 1855,) leaving foot Broome-st., East River, I. A. M.; foot Gouverneur-st., East River, 7.15 A M; foot Peck-slip, East River 7 30 A M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., North River, 8 15 A. M; Pier No. 4 North River, 8 30 A. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board.

N B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM G LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or of the Captain on board the boat.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—An opportunity will be given to all that wish to visit the Institutions under the respective charge of the Ten Governors, (without a permit for this day only) to be at Grand-st. at 9 A. M., and 1 P M. and 3d-st. at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M., where the steamboat KING PHILIP will be in attendance to convey them to Black-well's and Randall's Islands, and will give them ample time to visit these beautiful Islands, and see the vast improvements that have been made under the charge of the Governors of the Alms House. The last boat will leave Randall's Island at 5 P. M., and Blackwell's at 5½ P M. Fare 12½ cents each way. No deduction for children.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.—GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Fare 50c. for the Excursion.—The Steamer THOS. E HULSE will make an Excursion to the Fishing Banks, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1855, leaving New York from foot of Amos-st., 8.45 A.M.; Spring-st., 8.50 A. M.; Jay-st., 8 A. M.; Pier 3 North River, 9 15 A. M. Returning to the City at about 3 30 P M., giving Passengers 3 hours to remain on the Fishing Grounds This Excursion will be one of the finest of the day, giving passengers a fine view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York, with the fortifications, and affording an opportunity of enjoying the healthy breezes from the ocean.

GRAND FOURTH JULY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE LOWER BAY TO THE FLOATING LIGHT AND SANDY HOOK.—Fare for each Excursion 50 cents.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. H. HANKS, Commander, will run the two grand Excursions on WEDNESDAY, July Fourth, leaving Pier foot of King-st, at 7 o'clock; 12th st., E. R. at 7½; Broome-st at 8½; Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 o'clock. In the afternoon the MASSACHUSETTS will leave Kingst. at 1 o'clock; 12th-st. E. R., at 1½; Broome-st., at 2; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 3; returning early in the evening in time to see the Fireworks. A band of music will be on board.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.—NEW JERSEY RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS between New York and Philadelphia sold on the 3d to all the trains but the 8 P M., and on the 4th to the 10 A M and 12 M.—good to return from Philadelphia in the afternoon trains of the 4th and all the trains of the 5th, except the 10 A. M., for $4

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION—Extra trains and Excursion Tickets as low fares between New-York and the way stations on the New-Jersey and Millstone Roads. For particulars see bills.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION.—Fare only 25 cents.—FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS to Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, by Ferry foot of Whitehall-st. Touching at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt Landing. A sail of six miles for six cents, affording the finest views in the world. On the fourth and fifth of July boats will leave every half hour, until 8 o'clock P. M. Fare, 6¼ cents Night boats will leave Island at 9 and 10 o'clock, and New-York at 9 and 11 o'clock. Fare, 12½ cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The new first class steamer ELM CITY, M. Lewis, Commander, will leave New-York for New Haven on the morning of the 4th, at 7½ o'clock. Returning, will leave New Haven at 11 o'clock the same evening, and arrive in New-York early on the morning of the 5th. Fare $1 50 for the whole excursion To persons desirous of visiting the beautiful city of New-Haven, or of enjoying a short sea voyage, the above excursion offers a rare change.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The elegant steamer EAGLE, Capt E. MAPORO, will leave the foot of Murray-st. at 8 A M., for Port Richmond, Rossville, Perth Amboy, Keyport, Union and Port Monmouth. Returning—Leave Port Monmouth at 3 Union 4, Keyport at 5, Perth Amboy at 5½, and Rossville at 6 P M—arriving at New-York about 7 o'clock. This is decidedly the most pleasant and desirable trip that can be taken from the City on that day. Fare each way, 25 cents.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt ROBMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York—Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A M, 12½ and 3½ P M Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A M, 12¾ and 3¾ P M. Pier No 3 North Rivers, 10 A M., 1 and 4 P M Leaving Coney Island at 11 A M, 2 and 6 P M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York. 25 cents. No half price for children.

FOURTH OF JULY TRIP TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The Steamer CROTON, Capt W. H. WOOD, will make a Trip to the Fishing Banks, WEDNESDAY, 4th of July, leaving foot Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; Gouverneur-st., 7 15 A. M.; Peck Slip, 7.30 A M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A M.; Robinson-st. 8.15 A. M.; Pier No 4, 8.30 A. M. Refreshments, Fishing Tackle and Bait furnished on board.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The new and splendid steamer SUN, Capt H. WHEELER, will make three excursions to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island on the 4th of July Leaving Amos-st. Dock at 8½, 11½ 2½; Spring-st. at 8¾, 11¾, 2¾; Pier No 3 North River at 9, 12 and 3 P M. Leaving Coney Island, first trip, at 51 o'clock. Fare for the whole excursion, 25 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS For particulars apply to WILLIAM G LOCKWOOD, No 37 South-st., or Capt WILLIAM H WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 12th st., East River.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—The steamboats *Flora*, *Robert L. Stevens*, and *Thomas C. Hooper*, will leave the foot of Spring-st., for Gattenburg, Hull's Ferry, Tillistudlum and Fort Lee, commencing at 7 o'clock A. M., and running hourly from New-York, until 4 P M Returning hourly from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M

THE EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st Pier.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—An elegant first class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M C SMITH, No 232 West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KIN

Interesting from Central America—Circular about the Kinney Expedition.

By the arrival of the steamship *Daniel Webster* at New-Orleans, we have advices from Central America. The Government of Nicaragua had become very much alarmed at the announcement that the Kinney expedition was about to arrive there. Preparations were making to give the expeditionists a warm reception. The New-Orleans Crescent says:

"The news from the interior is of importance, and may be relied on as correct. The war is about concluded. The revolutionists having returned to Leon, petitioned for pardon from the Government. Indulgence has been accordingly granted by the President to all soldiers of the rank and file and to all subalterns not above the rank of sergeant. Many soldiers have abandoned the revolutionists and presented themselves with their arms. Gen. Guardiola arrived on the 15th ult. at Grenada, and it is very probable that there will be war between Nicaragua and Honduras, to destroy Cabana, who protected the revolution in Nicaragua. Guatemala will aid this movement for the purpose of putting an end to the Coquimba party, the unceasing enemy of peace and order in Central America."

The expedition of Messrs. KINNEY and FABENS caused some alarm. The Government has issued the following decree, and martial law has been proclaimed, calling all men to arms from the age of sixteen to sixty.

WAR DEPARTMENT OF THE REP. OF NICARAGUA, } GRENADA, June 1, 1855. }

SIR: His Supreme Excellency has been pleased to issue the following decree:

The Deputy President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its Inhabitants:

Having positive information that the adventurers, KINNEY and FABENS, are preparing and arming a piratical expedition in the United States of North America against this Republic, with a view of taking possession of a portion of its territory under false pretences, and and be ng advised that said expedition intends to attack and destroy the independence of the nation, all Nicaraguans are bound to rush to its defence, and it is a sacred duty of the Government to adopt efficient measures for preserving the territorial integrity of the Republic and saving its sovereignty and liberty. Therefore, in the exercise of its power it decrees:

ART. 1. All able-bodied Nicaraguans are summoned to take up arms and defend the independence of the country against the piratical foreign invasion which threatens it.

ART. 2. Wherefore, from the publication of this decree they will be ready to serve when the occasion requires it, hastening to put themselves at the disposal of the military chief at the proper point at the first signal of alarm which he may give.

ART. 3. The same Nicar guans are bound, if said expedition commences operations, to prosecute to death the individuals of it who enter the country, and those who do not comply will be subject to such punishment as the Government may prescribe.

ART. 4. Those who voluntarily entertain the enemy or afford them aid of any sort, will be considered and treated as traitors to the country.

ART 5. At present, and so long as it is probable that said expedition will be put in operation, all foreigners are prohibited from remaining upon the frontiers of the Republic, and the respective m litary commanders will require them to retire without delay to the principal towns in the interior.

ART. 6. The for going prohibition does not include foreigners previously established in the country, nor those who may come *in transitu*, transported voluntarily by the Accessory Transit Company in Nicaragua, provided neither the one nor the other gives just grounds to suspect them as accomplices to the expedition or favorable to it.

ART. 7. The adventurers, KINNEY and FABENS, are prohibited from entering the Republic, whatever may be the object and character with which they profess to come; and if they do succeed in entering the authorities of the Republic will take care to apprehend said deliver them to the nearest military commander, that he may convey them with greater security to the Military Governor of the Department where the Government resides.

ART. 8 In case the filibusters occupy any town of the Republic, the inhabitants thereof are required to abandon it and hasten to the nearest one in which these may be Government forces. Those who fail to do so will suffer the punishment which it may prescribe.

ART. 9. The Ministers of dispatch are respectively charged with the execution of this by communicating it to whom it may concern.

Given in Grenada, the 1st of June, 1855.

JOSE MARIA ESTRADA.

To Hon. FRANCISCO BARBARENA, Minister of War.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—Commencement takes place on Thursday, August 9. HARVEY DERBY of Boston has the Valedictory, and RUFUS CHOATE, Jr., E. A. STRONG and CHARLES W. BUCK, all of Boston, have Orations. The Amherst *Cabinet* says: "The Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be delivered by Rev. H. W. BEECHER of Brooklyn. N. Y; the address before the Literary Societies by RALPH WALDO EMERSON of Newburyport; the address before the Alumni by Rev. F. D HUNTINGTON of Boston; the address before the Society of Industry by J. P. THOMPSON of New-York. Music by Dodworth's Band, New-York."

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp & Jobs.) 122 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for begilia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DIETZ, BRO & CO (Manuf'rs). ..122 William-st, rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp & Manf..22 Warren-st

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL..... 687 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

B. L. ALLEN (late A B Allen & Co) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 287 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE (Imp and Manf.r., 838 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO FICHT.....358 Spring-st

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers,) 62 Vesey-st

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Deers, Snakes and Blinds.

H. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..78 Beekman-st,

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND..229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

DOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N.Jackson& Sons,) No 201 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

P. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,). .....60 Wall-st

Boats and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 289 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..12 East 27th, and 113 Nassau-st.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 61 cents per foot. 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Fluegrave, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO .....120 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE. .....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

SYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Plamished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY .....75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Gold on com. by D M FARNUM 6 Jason-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinests' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP. (Succ. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

H. TITUS & CO .....288 Washington-st.,

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 24 and 26 Frankfort-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

I. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S. (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated papers in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise cheaper (quality as the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Whoever's name is owned to call on them.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef Mutton, Lamb and Veal, to cure and put up in shapes, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

A. H. WHEELER.—Teacher of WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING, No 835 Broadway, corner of 11th-st. Ladies' class from 4 to 5. Mathematics taught by Mr. POND.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A two-story house pleasantly situated on Washington-av, in Sixth-gate-place, Central Morrisania. Is 20x30, and lot 20x125 feet. Rent $200, or would sell at a bargain. Inquire at No. 55 William-st. J. S. FERRIS, Jr.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house with cellar, gas, &c., situated in the most improved part. No. 218 Washington st., in Hoboken. Terms easy. Apply at the place.

ASTORIA.—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated 13 miles from the ferry, with splendid view of the river and bay. The house is nearly new, and contains eleven rooms, closets and cellar, marble mantels, inside shutters, blinds, &c. Also stable, carriage and other out buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the whole premises in good order. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st. or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM IN NEW-JERSEY OR MERCHANDISE.—A first class home, containing 17 rooms, with gas, range, &c., in a good neighborhood, and pleasantly situated on the corner of Ward's No. 1 and Hicks-sts., South Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. A LYDECKER, No. 199 Columbia-st., corner of Union, South Brooklyn.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS OR ANY PERSON OR COMPANY DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN THE MARBLE BUSINESS.—The subscriber offers for sale his inexhaustible quarry of white marble, situated 78 miles north of New-York, near the Harlem Railroad at South Dover Station. Said quarry has been worked for grave and monument stones for the last 25 years; is the most desirable quarry in the States for building purposes; is not to be passed for brilliancy and purity of white-ness; is easily worked and easy of access; is not troubled with water, &c. Is situated on and adjoining a farm of about 200 acres of land, that is well adapted for both pasturing and tilling purposes; is not inferior to any farm in the county and will be sold with said quarry, if desired. Also to be sold with said quarry, about 12 acres of land, on which there are three good dwelling houses, barn, mechanic shops, a fine orchard of grafted fruit, and a never-failing water power, on which the existing grist mill is good repair, a mill for sawing marble built the past season on the most improved plan and in the most substantial manner, with six gangs of saws. Also, a large quantity of marble in the rough unsawed, which will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. E. A. PRENTON.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS AND LUMBER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A valuable timbering region for sale in Steuben Co., N. Y., consisting of 1,500 acres of heavily timbered land, mostly white pine and oak, three saw mills in full and complete operation—one by water and two by steam—making 30,000 feet in 24 hours; oxen, horses, trucks, both sleighs, wagons, chains, bars, gearing, tools and utensils—a full equipment for a large milling and farming establishment. 100 acres under cultivation, and fully cropped and seeded. This property is offered for sale as an entirety, and is believed to be one that can be recommended to capitalists as a safe thing for giving a large return. Price $35,000. For further particulars &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—On the east end of Long Island, containing about one hundred acres, accessible by railroad and steamer from New-York. On the premises is a modern and comfortable two story dwelling-house, with orchard, garden and all necessary accessories; also, numerous well-arranged farm buildings, all new. The neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and in beauty of situation, and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing, offers attractions seldom to be met with. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to LEWIS S. MORRIS & CO., No. 114 Front-st. corner of Wall-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Situated on the Saw-kill River Road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, at Hastings, containing 33½ acres, on which is a mill, right of stream, from 8 to 10 acres of fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 6 to 8 acres heavy timber, the rest in grass. Will be sold low, on application to THEODORE MALLABY, at the Bank, corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place.

VOORHEES.—FOR SALE.—One of the finest houses in Yonkers with two acres of ground, terrace house, &c. Also, three smaller houses; also a very handsome carriage for sale, or would exchange for a house in New-York. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE. No 8 Wall-st

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—21 Lots, $35 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 34 miles from Williamsburgh ferry. To men easy; or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to O S BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—In lots to suit purchasers, from 1 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out buildings in first rate order, and 13 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. POSTER LORD, No. 96 Liberty-st,

THE FISHING SMACK ALBION.—FOR SALE or to exchange for other property, the ALBION, formerly belonging to the late Grinnell of this City. Inquire of ANDREW FASH, Jr., that, near the Albion, or of WILKINSON, 106 East Pond House Dock, Harlem where the fishing smack can be seen.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick dwelling House No 267 Henry-st., Brooklyn, and furniture for sale at a moderate price. Rent $650 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. T. CURTIS, No. 36 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three 3-story houses in 53d-st. between 6th and 5th avs., will be let very low to good tenants. Apply to C. & R POILLON, No 224 South-st.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Two furnished ones at Rockaway near the Pavilion, they are among the best situations at that place, and will be rented low for the season. Also to rent, a furnished new cottage at Staten Island; also one at Fort Lee. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Mortimer Buildings, No 11 Wall-st.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A small Cottage fully furnished to rent in a desirable situation, near the residence of the subscriber on Staten Island. Rent $400 per annum. Apply to E. HEMENT, No 45 William-st

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A new furnished cottage, containing nine rooms, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, three miles below West Point. Apply to JOHN DENTON, on the premises, or by letter to LOUIS E DEWITT, Box No 947, Baltimore, Md.

SEVEN FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET on the Hudson. The whole of the main front of a fine, large, new two-story brick house, comprising front and back parlor, three bed-rooms, dining and slop rooms, bath, in the hall, piazza, &c. Situated a pleasant distance east of the village. Furnished reading, 10 hours from the City—price $200 for three months. Address E BRETT, Fishkill Landing.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No 11 Pepper-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No 212 Pearl-st., New-York

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard st., most spacious rooms on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. One more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO CARPET, CABINET OR UPHOLSTERERS, &c.—To let or lease the house No 285 Bowery; is well adapted for the above business, the first and second floors having a glass front, which can be entirely opened for display. All the eastern carpets in the premises, which makes the location desirable for country as well as City trade. Apply to GEO. W DEAN, No 103 Thompson-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No 291 West 18th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No 192 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C HULL & SON, No 103 Cliff-st

SUMMER RETREATS.

SEA VIEW HOUSE—FOURTH OF JULY.—HIGHLANDS OF NAVERINK, N. J.

The above new and delightfully furnished house was opened on the 1st inst., for the reception of visitors. In its appointments for luxury and comfort it is equalled by few and surpassed by none on the American Continent. As a delightful resort for the citizen during the scorching months of Summer it is only necessary to mention in addition to the above that it has every advantage in Surf and River Bathing, Sailing, Shooting and the delightful walks through the woods which surround it add materially to the comfort of the guest.

For those making an excursion to the Highlands to-day out of the noise and bustle of the City a delightful treat is provided. At 3 o'clock P. M a sumptuous DINNER will be furnished. At 6 o'clock there will be a HOP with FULL BAND, and at 10 o'clock the Exhibition of FIREWORKS will be given which has never been excelled in grandeur on the Shrewsbury River.

Steamboats JAMES CHRISTOPHER and OCEAN WAVE make daily trips each way from the foot of 1st-st M. JARVIS

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has leased this well known place, formerly occupied by S. W. Allis, and added the three adjoining houses the whole having a front on Church-st. of 250 feet directly opposite one of the most beautiful Parks in the world, with a balcony around the entire building.

The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, papered, painted and furnished entire, with furniture of the most modern style, at an expense of $30,000, and can accommodate with convenience 300 guests.

Attached to the house are bowling alleys and billiard saloons for the accommodation of boarders, and good, stables and outhouses thereto are beautiful drives and shady walks free for equestrian amusements of every kind, such as fishing, boating, sea bathing, &c., thus making the Tontine one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the vicinity of New York.

Having secured the services of the well-known proprietor of the Seamen's Head House, SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq., he flatters himself that the public will class his hotel among the first in the New-England States.

H. LEE SCRANTON, Proprietor

OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catherine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., returning at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM F. JONES, Proprietor.

THE STEPHENSON HOUSE.—THE BATHS OF ST CATHARINES AT CANADA WEST.—This spacious and perfect ly-appointed hotel was opened June 15. It is 12 miles west of Niagara Falls by the Great Western Railroad. St Catharines is a cool healthy and delightful Summer retreat, and the baths of the mineral spring are the most efficacious in curing chronic diseases, of any on the Continent. Address E W STEPHENSON,

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Harlem River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d proximo, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR BANKING PURPOSES, issued in 1834, bearing the $300,000 Loan, 5 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, 5 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY 5 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, VA., issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the CLEVELA D, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND ZENIA RAILROAD CO. 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. 5 per cents

THE BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA Special Loan of $75 000, 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY PA., issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD CO 6 per cents

BOSS COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents

ATHENS COUNTY, (OHIO) BONDS issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY (OHIO) issued to the COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS 10 per cents

WINSLOW LANIER & CO, No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR IND R. R CO } No 18 William-st. New York June 18, 1855. }

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old Stock of the Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the last six months and 3½% loan payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 10th day of July next

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent per annum on the Consolidated Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 30th inst., and open on the 10th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 22d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board

EDWIN C LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 107 Chambers st.—NEW-YORK, June, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it resolved that under the provision of the by-laws an interest be and hereby is declared for the six months ending 1st inst. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $501 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of July next.

Also, that an extra dividend be now declared for July next, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half yearly interest following, to depositors as of this day, and entitled to a share of dividend as calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors or passed to the credit, at the same time with the said July interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JAS D P OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY. } NEW YORK June 27, 1855 }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the Capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July next

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 10th day of July next, inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of July, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No 56 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 2d July.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.—This Institution has declared a semi annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent per annum on all amounts credited thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 16th instant. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A M to 1 P M, and from 6 to 7 P M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM M FULLER, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }

VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on $500 and upwards shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED F. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. Co. } CLEVELAND, June 27, 1855. }

NOTICE.—A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the earnings, for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland Ohio, in currency or bank sight check on New-York, at the option of the stockholder requesting it. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board GEO. E. ELY Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AGENCY—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the January and July (1856) installments of interest upon the Stocks of the State of Illinois will be paid at the Agency of the State, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of July next. The instalments (at the rate of $15 per $1 000 each) will be applied upon the following Coupons from 1 and M Canal Bonds: Coupon of Jan 1848 from 1,000 £200 and £100 Bonds Coupon of July 1848, from 1,000 Sterling Bonds, and Coupon of July, 1849 and July 1850, from Bonds of 1847

JOHN MOORE Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The COUPONS falling due on the 1st of July next, on the SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky, guaranteed by the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on MONDAY, the 2d of July, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st, New-York.

JAS. J. WALKER, Treasurer

Covington and Lexington Railroad Co

June 27 1855

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st of July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and the REAL ESTATE BONDS (special mortgage) of the BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st New York

JAS H GODMAN, President

Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co.

Dated, MARION, (Ohio) June 20, 1855.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 5 } Broad-street, New York, July 3, 1855 }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO. } NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855 }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, CITY OF NEW-YORK, } JUNE 30, 1855 }

DIVIDEND.—A Semi Annual Dividend of Four per cent on the capital of this Bank has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 5th day of July next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of three and one-half per cent (3½) from the profits of the past six months will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after MONDAY, July 2, by a check or Board.

DANIEL V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK BROOKLYN, JUNE 27, 1855.—A dividend of 10 per cent. out of the surplus profits of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment By order of the Board of Directors.

WM C. RUSH MORE, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 2, 1855. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKIE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.—Coupons of Milwaukie City Bonds issued to this Company, due July 1, will be paid on presentation after that day at the Broadway Bank, New-York.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 2 Hanover-square, corner of Pearl-st. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable this day. DONALD STONE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, July 1, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Four per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 5th inst.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier

CITY OF PEORIA BONDS.—The coupons falling due on 1st July, 1855 in bonds of the City of Peoria, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at the office of

RIGGS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st,

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—Corner of South 3d and 4th sts.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, in all sums of $3 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 16. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICHARD, } Vice Presidents.
NATHANIEL PRINCE, }

SAMUEL W TRUSLOW, Sec etary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE. Depositors are informed that a Semi Annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum of all sums of $500 and under and five per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY July 16

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of Depositors as principal

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A M to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President

JOHN MANNING Comptroller.

BROOKLYN JULY 3, 1855. SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 173 Atlantic st., Athenæum Building. Depositors are informed that interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars or upwards which have been deposited in this Institution at least three months previous to the 1st inst. Will be paid on and after the 16th inst. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Depositors are reminded that deposits made by the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Open daily from 10 to 2, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. IRA SMITH, President.

OSC W. WARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that date, at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st, New-York

THOS H SWARTHOUT, Jr., Treasurer

Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Co.

Dated INDIANAPOLIS (Ind) June 20, 1855

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st of July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st New-York.

HENRY S MAYO, Treasurer

Dayton and Michigan Railroad Co.

Dated TROY, (O.) June 20, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, June 27 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

R O GLOVER, Secretary

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months payable on MONDAY the 2d of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board

JI MEIGS, Jr., Cashier

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855—FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of July. By order A S FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place New York June 7, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on and after 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until that date WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary

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MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPAN

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office—No 94 Broadway.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—The sale of furniture advertised to take place THIS DAY, at Nos. 110 and 112d Grand-st, is unavoidably postponed (in consequence of sickness in the family,) till FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, when it will positively be sold without regard to weather. The sale will comprise a large assortment of genteel furniture, &c

BY E. THOMPSON,
(Office in the Old State House, State Street.)
LONG ISLAND

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, July 29 at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, the beautiful hotel on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with the entire furniture of the establishment, bowling alleys, &c., and 24 acres of excellent land belonging to the same. The house was erected in 1851, in a most thorough and substantial manner, at a cost of $32,000, and has since been occupied only during the Summer months. It contains 150 large, airy and well ventilated rooms with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class hotel, and will accommodate 300 boarders.

The furniture is all of the very best description, and nearly new, having been made to order expressly for the hotel at a cost of $20,000. There are four superior bowling alleys, completely furnished, in the separate building on the premises.

Long Island is one of the most healthy and delightful places in this part of the country. It contains nearly 300 acres; is situated within 45 miles from Boston and not over one mile from the nearest point of the main land; is in the immediate vicinity of the principal ship channel, and from all points commands a fine view of the harbor and islands in the bay. A large and convenient wharf in front, and within a few rods of the hotel.

The entire property will be put up and sold in one lot, upon the following terms:—One-third payable in cash; one-third payable in the preferred Stock of the Long Island Company; and one-third to remain on mortgage for one, two, three and four years, with interest.

For further particulars, apply to WM. A. HAWES, Treasurer for the Long Island Company, No 8 Merchants' Bank Building, No. 28 State-st.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c. Sold by virtue and in execution and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and power vested in and confided to me, and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April 1852 and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol 62, page 454 &c. Public sale at Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1855, at 5 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY, and PREMISES included in and intended and mostly by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Steam Mills, Machinery, Tools and Utensils under the surface of those five tracts of land situate in Robinson Township in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Jamieson Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nicole, M Harbison and William McCormick, conta ning 112 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z W Kennington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol 91, page 320. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's and the Burgess tract, and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 88.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm McCarrick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmondson Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robertson and others, containing 218 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmond on Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmondson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by land of Samuel McCurdy, Alkon's heirs, Lewis Thompson's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z W. Kennington, recorded in said office in volume 94, page 322. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z W Kennington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling houses and other improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, bounded by lands of McKee and adjoining said eight acres tract, and also, a piece of ground on the bank of the river 33 feet, commencing on the south western end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on M Kee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company having been demised for 20 years from 1st of April, 1854, subject to a ground rent of $300 a year until April 1, 1858, and thereafter $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and barber and other improvements and premises and privileges being described and denoted in 4 pieces from A to D inclusive, and recorded in said office in volume 92 page 384 and the lease or agreement thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 28 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 150 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, and that Railroad and Superstructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being a total seven miles in length, and all the materials, appurtenances and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, &c. Mines and Coal Works including two Locomotive Steam Engines 10 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements Fixtures Materials and Merchandize, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation J F D LANIER, Trustee.

PHILIP R WILDER & Co. Auctioneers.

POSITIVELY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SIXTEENTH-ST.—PHILIP R. WILDER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, 1855, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the following property, viz—6 lots together with the unfinished three-story brick dwelling erected on the north side of West 16th-street, 200 feet west of the 5th-av, each 20 feet in front and in the rear, and 100 feet in depth. The builders are now to the top of the third tier of beams laid, and have commenced from the weather

The north side of West 16th-st, commencing 200 feet west of the 5th-av, being 40 feet in front by half the depth of the same size and description as the above, and adjoining the builder to buildings now existing to build for the accommodation of the purchaser.

Maps can be had at the auctioneer's.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROWN STONE HOUSES AND LOTS. Nos. 221, 223, 225 and 227 West 32d st.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the four desirable brown stone houses and lots Nos 227 225 223 and 221 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., and with a 175 feet of the latter's rear line, to the first 9 inch wall on each of the block. Houses 18 feet 9 inches by 50 feet each, in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements. For the elections of purchasing either the residence or investment would do well to examine the above property, as the houses will be sold with or reserve to the highest bidder. From $4,000 to $7,000 can be left on each and mortgage for a term of years, and the rest can be adequately. For full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 11 Broadway.

ALBERT H NICOLAY Auctioneer.

PERMANENT SALE OF ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, July 6, at 8 o'clock, at the sale-room No. 11 Broadway, the remaining portion of Ancient Oil Paintings, belonging to a collection of the late T. A. Cummings, Esq., including many fine old specimens from the schools of Fontainebleau, Bamberger, Teniers, Van Eyck, Bassan, Carracci, Zucarelli, Van Gelt, Lancret, Wenning, Murillo, Domenichino, Lucca Giordano and other masters of relish fit, many of which are genuine and worthy the attention of connoisseurs; the whole to be positively sold in order to settle the estate. Also a fine collection of modern Paintings and Engravings, now ready for examination. Catalogues to be had at the saleroom.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By J. BOGART, FRIDAY, July 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-rooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., by virtue of an attachment and execution, a large and extensive assortment of household furniture. Also, to-day advertised and storage a lot of new bedsteads, partly finished. Persons wishing on the morning of sale. N B—The sale will commence on the second floor with kitchen furniture.

MATTHEW JORDAN Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & CO.—Boots and fancy goods sales Room, No 356 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock large sale of standard and miscellaneous boots, stationary, fancy goods, &c.; books are now ready on good order

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855 will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855 at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to take the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, rails, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, as held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st, will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECASES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 67 Liberty-st, one door from Nassau st, will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Carpets, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to auction sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

COAL.

COAL.—300 tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries; suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stores; was rafted free of impurity and no clinkers. Also, pure, free burning red-ash coal for grates delivered at lowest rates free of from yard, or at a corresponding reduction if from boats. THOS. DYER, 104th-st, Yard and Office, Nos 117 and 119 7th-av.

COAL.—Discharging this day from ship Gen Manning a superior lot of Liverpool Orrel Coal for family use, delivered to any part of the City at $7 per chaldron. Apply at No 313 Bowery, and No. 311 Greene-st.
JACOB WEEKS

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard on 23d-st., near the junction of Broadway and 4th-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J L WORTH

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now open to receive orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 449 Broadway, or their agent, J. R. PLATT No. 79 Murray-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name or firm of F. S SCHLESINGER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by its own liquidation. Its concerns will be liquidated by F S Schlesinger.
Signed, F. S SCHLESINGER, General Partner.
ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN, Special Partner.
By A. CALLISEN, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited copartnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of title 1, chapter 4, of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which the said copartnership is to be conducted is F. S. SCHLESINGER & ANDREWS; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is that of buying, importing, exporting and selling dry goods and piece goods, receiving and selling on commission, &c.; that the general partners interested in the said partnership are FREDERICK S SCHLESINGER, whose place of residence is the City of New-York, and JOHN ANDREWS, whose place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, and that the special partner interested therein is ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN, whose place of residence is Altona, in Holstein; that the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership the sum of fifty thousand dollars of capital in cash; and that the said partnership is to commence on the second day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the first day of July, in the year 1860.
Signed, F S SCHLESINGER,
J ANDREWS,
ADOLPH C P CALLISEN,
By A. CALLISEN, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G SWAN being authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern
FREDERICK G SWAN,
EDWARD A WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G SWAN, of the City of New-York is the general partner and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A ROCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A ROCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.
FREDERICK G SWAN,
CALEB SWAN
BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A ROCK.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1855

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, combs, whips, and dealers in leather, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BREEMER at their factory, northwest corner of 5th and Columbia sts, Cincinnati. No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New York.
HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of MERRILL, CAMP & HILLYER, for the purpose of importing manufacturing and jobbing tailors' and clothiers' trimmings, at No 34 Warren-st., corner of Church-st.
HENRY A. MERRILL,
GEORGE D. MERRILL,
Late of firm GODDARD & MERRILL.
EDWIN HILLYER,
JOHN D CAMP,
Late of firm THOMAS N. DALE & Co

NEW-YORK, July 2 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers having this 30th day of June 1855 entered into partnership under the name and firm of DAVIES & HANDS and taken the business and establishment of CHARLES JENKINS, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st are prepared to execute publishers' book binding and to manufacture books for the trade, sailors, societies, &c.
WM CHARLES DAVIES,
CHARLES ALFRED HANDS.

The subscriber having resigned the above business to his Nephews WM C. DAVIES, and CHARLES ALFRED HANDS, recommends them to the favor of his customers and the trade CHARLES JENKINS.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE W. WATSON and JOHN P. BAINBRIDGE, under the style of WATSON & BAINBRIDGE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE W. WATSON,
JOHN P. BAINBRIDGE.

NEW YORK, July 3 1855.

P S—All sums and debts will be settled by JOHN P. BAINBRIDGE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOCKLE has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOCKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm and alone signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY Ja.,
NEW-YORK, 5th Mo., 15, 1855. CHAS LOCKLE

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be continued by the surviving partner, H GERKER.
PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1855.

THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the subscriber is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by OWEN DOUGHERTY, who is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. OWEN DOUGHERTY.
ORANGE, N. J June 27, 1855. H A AKEROYD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A letter directed to the undersigned, dated in Paris June 8, and forwarded by steamer Arago from Havre, containing:
Draft at 30 days' sight, on Bondwien Bros., San Francisco, for $400.
Draft at 8 days' sight, on Cambridge Livingston, N. Y., for £40 sterling.
Also, five coupons each $36 due 15th June, of the N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Nos. 270 to 280.
Nine coupons each $36 25 due 15th June of the N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Nos 1 376 to 1,377, 1,202 to 1,206 and 1,318.
Two coupons some, each $13 13, Nos. 1,100 and 625.
Seven coupons Bolivars Delaware Railroad Co., each $37 50—0 to 54 02 in full, due 1st June.
Two coupons Fremm bonds of Virginia, each $30, due 1st July: Nos. 3,506, 4,474 to 4,499, 6 150, 9,575 to 9 670 and 8 982 to 8 983.
Payment of the above having been stopped, information leading to the recovery will be received by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No 48 William-st.

THE SILVER FLUTE (sorrowed Castes patent) found by some person on the travel ng bar which he took from a car of the New-Haven Railroad on the 3d instant, has not been returned, although a liberal reward is offered. The instrument is complete and as it is now proposed to sell it to any bidder, the initials of whose name are not engraved by W J S, scale or fingering, without which it will find it very difficult to learn to play. Inquire at No 45 9 corner New-York

$20 REWARD.—Left in the Broadway and 23d-st. stage early this (Monday) morning a SMALL FUND Containing letters of introduction, passport, and other papers with letters of credit all of which are of no use to any one but the owner, payment of the letters of credit having been stopped. The above reward will be paid if left at my office Friday, the 6th inst., and a liberal one after that date to TAYLOR & RICHY, corner of Front and Pine sts., or through the Post-Office.

$5 REWARD.—Will be paid for the recovery of a new Black colored Sommer CLOTH COAT dropped from a wagon on Saturday, June 30, somewhere between the corner of Broadway and 42d-st and 6th av., thence to the arsenal. The finder will receive the above reward, and confer a favor upon the owner, by sending the above coat to No. 117 Broadway, upstairs

LOST.—On Friday afternoon last, to passing from Fancon-street through Wall and Nassau sts to Maiden lane and thence to Broadway, two BANK BILLS one of $10 and one of $50. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving them at the office, No 9 Justice-court.

$200 REWARD.—Stolen from the store of the subscriber Saturday night last, eighteen pieces black delaines, for the recovery of which the hundred dollars will be given, and one hundred dollars additional for the detection and conviction of the thief. For description of goods and particulars of robbery, apply to
MILLARD WOOD & CO, No 57 Broadway.

$150 REWARD.—Lost, yesterday afternoon between Carroll-st and Court-st., Brooklyn and Wall-st New-York City, a pocket-book containing nowards of $1,150 in bills and gold pieces. Whoever will restore them to the owner shall receive a reward of $150. Apply at No. 120 Smith st., Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD.—Stopped on to have been stolen by two boys one apparently about fourteen, the other three or twelve years old, a GOLD HUNTING DUPLEX WATCH, enameled dial, three quarter plate movement. No 7,695, T P Cooper, London, maker. The above reward will be paid for its return unimpaired to No 22 Maiden-lane.

FOUND.—THIS DAY on the 8 o'clock boat from Staten Island, a pocket-pocket containing a small sum of money. The owner can have it on identification at No 10 Spruce-st.

FOUND.—A sum of money, which the owner can have by applying to WILLIAM AMBLER, No 8 Monroe-st, New-York, up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa in Saratoga County N. Y upon a durable stream of water. is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privileges amply sufficient for the operations and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa.
HARVEY CHAPMAN

FOR $3 000 CASH.—A physician desirous of establishing himself in practice in the City of New-York can secure a drug store well stocked and doing a good business, in one of the principal avenues of the City, an extensive life Agency of standard mutual works and a complete set of surgical instruments, relinquished only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Address DOCTOR, No 84 East 23d-st

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—Wanted, an interest in an independent or literary Weekly Paper, in any or country; the latter preferred. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No 1,211 Post-Office, New-York, with amount of business and price, and terms of payment for a part or the whole.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A small HOE JOBBING PRESS. Also, a HOE CARD PRESS, in perfect order. Apply on M RARAGWANATH,
Machinist and Press Maker, No 45 Ann-st.

REMOVAL.—HATCH & YALE have removed from No 78 Cedar-st. to No 136 Broadway, between John and Fulton sts

A DESIRABLE PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankers in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure ringing of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that said another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places go to plentiful and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1848; secondly, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1853 I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day, children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1

MARSH, ORTIS & CO., No 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIFFELIN, ROOS & CO., No 170 William-st; ROWD & PAUL, Chambers st; F C WELLS & CO, Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO, No. 115 Maiden lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS H RINO, No 192 Broadway; C V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A B & D. SANDS, No. 81 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists

LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.—Every function of nature should be stimulated when relaxed. There can be no health without strength. The LUCINA CORDIAL is a specific for all weakness, local or general. Upon its wonderful success in cases of these physical disabilities which sometimes seem to forbid the hope of offspring. As an invigorant it acts so promptly and so surely upon the sexual system of the other. There is no case of debility, however long standing, in which it has been administered, but what the broken constitution of the husband is reinforced as by a new accession of the very principles of life. There is no species of disturbance to which the organization of the gentler sex is subject which it will not certainly relieve; and it is recommended by high authority, and endorsed by numerous testimonial certificates as an infallible cure for general debility, nervous prostration the effects of high living and dissipation, liver complaint, and every difficulty which interferes with the full development of the highest condition of physical vigor, in man or woman. Price $3 per bottle or two bottles for $5. DR. MAGNIN, No. 32 Warren-st., New-York; or E. FLINT corner 28th-st and 9th-av

FOR THE PILES.—Dr UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets to be had gratis. Dr Upham's office for consultation and advice, No 397 41st-st, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has the signature of the inventor, never before used, on the outside wrapper. Counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worth less but absolutely injurious. Be part cular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No 397 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO, No 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition cloth 345 pages 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should see or consult no other learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single persons consult it daily at No 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1 by the author, M LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No 49 Reade-st, corner of Broadway where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A M. till 3 P M, and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Dispatch, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN be treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. In some cases a few drops are sufficient to cure a disease. No 3 Division-st, the only place it can be had. Well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. All only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedies ever discovered that never would have been cured without it. Dr HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the hundreds

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES, and who are in want of a speedy and radical cure, are requested to use Dr LALANA'S injections, according to instructions given on the label of the bottles. The afflicted will never forget the use of this medicine which has made the hearts of curses, who thought the aid of one cure or cessation. For sale at No 13 and 15 Division-st., corner of Reade, International Pharmacy. Price 50 cents a bottle.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No 16 Duane-st., between Chatham and Will am-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every variety of disease; even the worst can take them without fear of injury. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease unlucky took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great hospital of Paris and all cases will be duly treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE
PIANO FORTES
T. W. CHAMBERS,
No 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co's Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallet & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only warehouse in the City where the Hoyard Patent Pianos, with several modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or Purchase money refunded. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for the SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. JAMES WAREROOMS ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of cheap Pianos. New and second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 each. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co's Premium Boston Pianos will be for sale at the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO's Celebrated Melodeons. Also the much admired Cabinet or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other establishments.

ELY & MUNGER
No. 519 Broadway, at Nicholas Hotel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos 343, 345 347 and 349 West 28th st., near 9th-av. Pianos with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials, under their supervision. Written guaranty with every piano. J. & C. Fischer's practical men, and manufacturing exclusively, furnish the best pianos lower than anywhere else; decidedly the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos rented, repaired, to let, and exchanged

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has re-opened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufactures. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—Nos 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway.—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES. GEO. HEWITT, NEWTON AND BRADBURY respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most emphatic antial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 82 Walker-st, near Broadway, N Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

CHEAP, CHEAP—A very superior three 7-octave $350 Cornwood piano is offered for $220, including stool by celebrated makers; fully warranted. Sold on account of sickness. Been used but 10 weeks; finished all around; heavy rosewood mouldings; perfect every way. Can be seen at No 9 College place, from 9 A M till 8 P M.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 745 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations contractors, turnpike or plank road companies for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of sweeping adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No 336 Broadway, New-York, No. 116 South Front-st Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville and Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c. This route requires no commercial traps, & no representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c. This route requires no commercial traps, & no representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public

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TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 2:30 A M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P M., Cincinnati at 6 P M., Xenia at 3:40 P M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland

LEAVES CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P M

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

EDUCATION.

12th Ward Schools.

The regular annual examination by the School Officers had been held during the past week, closing with a grand exhibition on Friday last at the large and elegant school, No. 44, in North Moore-street, which was one o the most imposing and well-arranged displays connected with our public schools, that has ever been witnessed in any single school in this City.

PRIMARIES.

The exhibition on Friday commenced at 8½ o'clock in the Primary School, Miss C. CONNOLLY, Principal; Miss EMMA DAVIS, Vice Principal, and Misses C. GESDON, H. HULL, P. A. HOGG, H. E. TAPPEN, S. E. JONES, ISABELLA JEWNESON, A. A. ROCKEFELLER, and MARY WALLACE, Assistants, with an attendance of 700 girls and boys. The School Officers were all present, also Messrs. Superintendents RANDALL and McKEAN, and a very large number of visitors, filling every foot of available space, and the entire halls.

Candidates for promotion were examined in various exercises by the teachers, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. A. W. Leggat, Albert L. De Camp, Charles C. Nott, William E. Eager, and the venerable Seth Grosvenor, ex-officio member of the Committee. The results of the exercises generally were commended by the Superintendents, as being an improvement upon those of the examinations held by themselves some time since. The Principal of this School is esteemed one of the most thorough and efficient teachers in this City, and great care has been taken in the selection of Assistants. The exercises closed with singing and brief addresses, by Mr. RANDALL and others.

THE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Examiners and the audience adjourned from the primary to the female department at 11 o'clock. Miss J. A. EBBETTS, Principal; Miss BARBARA McDONNELL, Vice-Principal, with Misses H. G. MORGAN, E. WARREN, E. THURSTON, E. B. WARREN, E. H. NORRIS, MARIA L. CORBETT, J. E. CUNNINGHAM and FRANCES E. SMITH, Assistants, and an attendance of 400 girls, in gala dress and in most perfect order, assembled to receive them.

The opening exercises commenced with reading the Scriptures by the Principal and a chant by the whole school.

The exercises were arranged in the following order:

1. A Composition, by Miss Sarah Carpenter, and a Solo, by Miss Mary Stansbury, pupils; Recitation, Astronomy, by Section B, Junior; Duet, "Lays of the Night," by Emma Heath and Eleanor Mead; Duet, (instrumental.) "The Greek March," by Sybil Perkins and Mary Wilkes; Composition, Agnes Delamar; Solo, "The Willow Song," by Mary Stansbury; Chorus by the whole school, "The Queen of Merry May;" Recitation, Philosophy, Section B; Duet, "Take these Flowers," Misses Stansbury and Sarah Coddington; Composition, Harriet Loveridge; Solo, "Oh, Charming May," Harriet F. Thompson; Composition, Harriet Hyde; Chorus, "I'm Queen of a Fairy Band;" Recitation, Ancient History, Section A; Solo, "Angels' Message of Love." E. Mead; Composition, Josephine Robbins; Chorus, "The Wanderer's Guiding Star;" Duet, "Sweet Sister Fay," Misses Marcia and Julia Underhill; Composition, the Bible, Miss Electa Eager. This composition was the model performance of the occasion, and was marked by great delicacy of thought and sentiment, with unusual clearness and beauty of expression. Chorus, "Now the wind is blowing fresh and fair;" Duet, "When night comes o'er the plain," M. F. THOMPSON and MARGARET SHIELDS; Composition, "A Winter's Night," ELIZA SIMMONS; Duet, LIZZIE LOVERIDGE and M. F. THOMPSON; a splendid chorus, "Oh, shall we go sailing;" Composition, "Oh, for a subject," MARY TATE. This author treated her subject in a playful style, and received by unanimous consent, the second place for composition. The compositions generally were fair, and the singing unusually good.

The School had a short time since given a grand concert at the Tabernacle, which netted over $400, to be appropriated to the purchase of a grand action piano, which is now in course of manufacture specially for the School. A large number of annual certificates were given out in all the classes for punctuality and good scholarship. Book prizes were given by Mr. LEGGAT, one of the school officers, to Miss EAGER, Miss TATE, and Miss ELIZA SIMMONS, for Composition. Prizes for the greatest improvement in Penmanship were given by Dr. WILSON, of the Board of Education, to Miss EAGER and Miss MARTHA WILSON. The exercises closed with addresses by Mr. RANDALL, Dr. KENNEDY, and other school officers, ending with the stirring chorus, "Merry Zingara," sung by the whole school.

BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Several of the lower classes being in the class rooms, leaving a large space in the main room for the accommodation of visitors. This space was immediately occupied by several hundred ladies', who crowded the alleys and filled every inch of space in the room. The exercises opened and continued in the following order: Reading the Scriptures and Chant; Composition, Master HUDSON; Composition, Master BELDEN, son of the Principal; Composition, Master TAYLOR; Declamation, Master BYRNES; Chorus—"A Life on the Ocean Wave," by the whole school, in which many of the fair visitors joined. Recitation and Algebra, Section A; Chorus; Composition—Tobacco, Master LOUDER. This was good and pointed. Comic Declamation, Master GEDNEY. The powers of imitation exhibited by Master GEDNEY were very remarkable, and excited the attention of all present. Recitation—Latin, Grammar by Latin class, under charge of the Principal; Solo—Master GRAY, who has a beautiful tenor voice, which, by culture, may secure its owner great fame. Composition—Master OSTRANDER; Declamation—Master BELDEN; Recitation, English Grammar and Parsing—Section B; Solo—Master SMITH; Chorus, by School—"My Native Land;" Declamation—Master SWARTS; Chorus—"The Angels' Whisper;" Declamation—Casabianca, Master WEST; Recitation in French by French class, taught by JACOB F. BERGEN; Chorus "American Boy," by Masters GRAY and SMITH, which was listened to with much satisfaction, notwithstanding the crowd and the intense heat. Declamation—Master BOGERT; Declamation—Master THURMAN; Chorus—"Liberty Bell."

Annual certificates were distributed to a large number of pupils in all the classes for punctuality and scholarship. Elegant book premiums were presented by the School officers to several of the boys for distinguished merit, whose names we are unable to give. Brief addresses were made by several gentlemen present, followed by a chorus, "The Mountain Bugle," closing with the grand chorus "Good News from Home," in which pupils, teachers and audience all heartily joined. It was gratifying to see present on this most interesting occasion, and participating in these exercises so heartily, several of the gentlemen who were school officers at its inception and took a most active part in the establishment of this School, which is performing so great a work for the people in the lower part of the City. We mention the names of Messrs. THOMAS E. SMITH, SETH GROSVENOR, Dr. JAMES KENNEDY and WM. SCOTT, as the most zealous and devoted workers in the founding and organization of Ward School No. 44. The Teachers in the Boys' Grammar School are: Wm. Belden, Jr., Principal, Thomas W. Conklin, Vice Principal, Chas. E. Aymar, Chas. D. B. Simonton, Ezra Seach, Jr., and Misses Mary E. Higgins, Lois A. Smith, Eliza H. Burr, Louise Buschman, Angelina Cornell, Assistants, and Miss Sarah E. Place, who holds the position of Floating Teacher, her duties taking her into both Grammar Schools, Mr. Nash, Music Teacher, and Jacob J. Bergen, French Teacher. There were 400 boys in attendance on Friday, making a total in the School of 1,500.

There is in the Fifth Ward, besides No. 44, Primary School No. 17. Miss Maria Eayrs, Principal, with three assistant teachers; Primary School No. 35, Miss Charlotte C. Wray, Principal, with four assistants; also, Colored School No. 5, P. M. Williams, Principal; Boys' Grammar School, with Miss E. Jennings, Assistant. In the Girls' Grammar School, Elisa D. Richards, Principal, Harriet Anderson, Assistant. In the Primary School, Elizabeth O. Pierce, Principal, and Margaret Roach, Assistant. These schools are very well taught, and furnish a fair quota of promotions to the upper schools. The officers for the Fifth Ward for 1855 are:

Commissioners—A. D. Wilson and Charles S. Tappen.

Inspectors—Joseph Brock and Lemuel W. Perks.

Trustees—Seth Grosvenor, Albert L. DeCamp, Andrew W. Leggett, Joseph W. Kellogg, Timothy Hedges, Wm. B. Eager, Chas. C. Nott, James M. Tuthill. S. Grosvenor, Chairman; W. B. Eager, Secretary.

Free Academy Examinations.

The examination of the respective classes of this Institution commenced Monday, and continued throughout the day. The Senior Class was examined in Greek by Prof. OWEN, and in German by Prof. GLANDENELBE. The Junior and Sophomore Classes were also examined by Professors BENEDICT, BARTON and HUNTSMAN, in civil engineering, English literature, Roman antiquities and logic.

The Police Offices Monday.

A fellow who stopped at a house of ill fame was robbed of $30 worth of watch and chain.

A man in Walker-street tried to commit suicide yesterday, and failed. No new appointment made.

A gentleman on an Eighth-avenue car had his pocket picked.

A child—murdered, probably—was found dead at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

A young man's pocket was picked of some $225 at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Mayor's Veto—The Manhattanville Contract.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the preamble and resolution directing the discontinuance of the contract to build a bulkhead at Manhattanville, by the present contractor, and to direct the Street Commissioner to receive proposals for a contract for building a new bulkhead to rest upon the works already made, and that the contractor for the new work shall take the old work at an appraisement, to be made by two persons to be selected by the old contractor and the Street Commissioner.

My objections to this proposition are many. It is sufficient to state only the most prominent.

Without referring to the many attempts made to comply with the reasonable wishes of the people of Manhattanville, for suitable dock accommodations, at that point, and the several contracts which have been made and large sums of money already fruitlessly expended for that purpose, and which by a strange fatality have not as yet succeeded in yielding anything but disappointments, I shall only deal with the present proposition now before me. It appears that previous to this Resolution by the Common Council, a contract was entered into, September 14, 1854, with DAVIN HUNT, to build a rip-rap wall and bulkhead, extending from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Manhattanville; the conditions of which were, that the work should be of the most substantial and durable character, and to be of enumerated material and style of construction, for the sum of forty-six thousand four hundred fifty dollars, to be completed in five months from date of the contract, under a penalty of $20 for each day that it should remain uncompleted after the time had expired. Fifteen thousand dollars of this sum has been paid. That Mr. HUNT or assigns have failed to perform this contract is evident, otherwise we would not have the proposition to release him, and to construct another and far more expensive work. The report and resolutions now before me for approval, admit in effect that Mr. HUNT has forfeited his contract, but gave as a reason that "since the commencement of the work, it has been discovered that the bottom under the rip-rap wall is so steep and rocky, as to render the foundation insecure, and so expose the whole work to slide off, and that a portion of it already built had sod about 90 feet into the river, and there rested upon a solid bottom well fitted for the foundation of a permanent work, therefore," continues the Preamble, "it has become inexpedient to go on with the building of the bulkhead as heretofore ordered, and it is necessary to build a bulkhead at a further distance from the shore," and these are all the reasons for releasing Mr. HUNT or his assigns, and ordering the construction of another work, far more extensive, and it is to be presumed far more expensive. By what means the Committee arrived at their conclusions does not appear. No evidence is furnished me that scientific or practical men were employed to make soundings or examine the bottom with the necessary caution for the erection of this new work, and I am forced to the conclusion that none were employed. Certainly if the many attempts to build bulkheads, rip rap walls and piers at that point have all failed in consequence of some unusual impediment of the bottom or other physical defects, it behooves us to examine the whole matter with care before venturing another contract, and expressly is this necessary before building upon that part of Mr. HUNT'S work that has slid out into the river, as this resolution proposes, without knowing whether it lies as represented, on a solid bottom, and is well secured and safe from further slidings. It would be an inexcusable waste of the people's money, to go on with further expenditures in such a blind manner, with every probability of another failure and another similar proposition as the present. But admitting that these examinations have been made, and that the proposed work will be substantial, and in all respects answer the purpose, still it furnishes no grounds for releasing Mr. HUNT from his contract, which the Corporation made with him in good faith, and to which it would have been held with great tenacity if it had failed in any particular. He contracted to build this work, gave sufficient security to perform the agreement, has received a large sum of money on account, and should be compelled to finish it. It is no answer to say the work slid out into the river and he could not. When he agreed to receive from the Corporation $46,460 for its construction, he took the hazards of all accidents and all contingencies. It was in short, a contract by which he assumed, not only the expense, but the risk of every other kind from the elements, from physical obstructions at the bottom of the river, and of every other nature. And he should be made to perform his agreement, or respond to the City in any damage that it suffers in consequence of failure. If this position be thought too severe and exacting as between the City and an individual, a compromise might be effected, in which it should be stipulated that the Corporation should be allowed to retain the work which has slid out (and which by the way, may be worthless for the purposes of a new contract such as may be required) and Mr. HUNT retain the $15,000 already paid. This would be a fair and liberal arrangement, to which among individuals, not the slightest objection would be made. I am aware that the idea of compromising matters of this kind, in which the City is a party, upon principles of exact equity is entirely novel, and that the practice has been to hold the Corporation to a rigid fulfillment where the bargain has been against its interest (as is the case ninety-nine times out of a hundred,) and to release the individual from losses or responsibility when the bargain has been against him; but we now hope for fairer dealing, and a better protection for the rights and interests of the people. But admitting that it be right to contract this new work as proposed, and that it be right to build on the work that has slid out, without examination as to the stones for that purpose, and that it be right to release Mr. HUNT from his contract, can it be right not only to release but also to pay him for the work done, which is of no value to the City as it now remains? In my opinion, such a course cannot be justified. It looks to me like giving a premium for forfeiting contracts: like game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." The City is to lose in any event, for it requires no sagacity to see that the sum paid for this old work to Mr. HUNT or assigns will be paid upon the cost of the new work, and of course be merged in the price charged to the City. It will then have lost the $15,000 paid Mr. HUNT or assigns, besides the hazard of having the same game played over again under another name, and perhaps involving a much greater loss. Admitting that it be right to pay Mr. HUNT for this work, (supposing the City has not already paid its value,) I object to the mode of appraisement. It should be appraised in some other way in which the interests of the City represented on one side, the interest of the new contractor, (after he had made the new contract,) should be upon the other. This will be equitable, admitting the objections urged by me to such a proceeding are without force.

With these views thus hurriedly expressed, it will be impossible for me to concur with the Common Council in this resolution. I am forced to this conclusion much against my predisposition in the premises, because I am sincerely desirous of offering no obstacles to the speedy construction of sufficient dockage at Manhattanville. The people of that ancient locality are distinguished for industry and probity, and it is incumbent upon the Corporation to afford every facility for the better protection of their interests, and for the development of their industrial capacities. I think the immediate expenditure of an existing appropriation made to improve the present pier, and the northerly position of the bulkhead north of it, could be made to answer all the present business wants. These improvements could be made without delay, and in the mean time thorough examination by competent engineers can be obtained, so as to proceed in the erection of suitable works, with some sure knowledge and reliable data, upon which to make new contracts.

This course would secure us against further failures, and be more compatible with the true interests of the City and the people of Manhattanville.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.—July 3.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Brown, Strong, and Rockwell.

This Court assembled to-day at Poughkeepsie. The Calendar (not yet taken up) contains the unusually large number of 137 cases for argument.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—The question of the constitutionality of this Court, which has of late been much debated, came up upon a motion.

Joseph Hussen vs. *William I. Cook.*—This action has been tried in the City Court, before Judge Culver; and, the plaintiff having appealed, the cause was placed on the calendar of this Court.

The plaintiff, however, desiring to retrace this step, and supposing that the cause was not an appealable one, has obtained from Judge Culver an order to show cause why it should not be struck off the calendar. The order was returnable at a period shorter than that required for an ordinary notice of motion.

Mr. SANXY, for the defendant, opposed the motion and took the ground that Judge Culver had no legal right to grant the order to show cause. That firstly, the Court was not legally organized, as it lacked the uniformity of organization and jurisdiction with other local Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction throughout the cities of this State, required by the 18th section of the Constitution—not acting in conformity with the City Court of Rochester or the Recording Court of Oswego, &c. Secondly, if the Judge did possess jurisdiction of his own Court, he had no power to transfer to a cause in the Supreme Court, which this had become—the 36th section of the Brooklyn City Court giving him certain powers as a Commissioner of that Court, not extending to the present case. And thirdly, he had no power to abridge the time for notice.

Mr. SANXY expressed his intention of obtaining a final decision on this point by going to the Court of Appeals, and finally, by what appeared to be a general understanding, an order was made that the cause be stricken from the Calendar, and Mr. SANXY gave notice of appeal. The question will therefore, doubtless, be put in train for final adjudication in the above Court.

Wm. Farrell vs. *Henry A. Jones.*—A question bearing upon the same matter arose in this case. The defendant had been arrested by order of the Supreme Court, and gave bail. His bail having justified, he was too late, according to the code, to apply to be discharged, but made a motion before Judge Rockwell for liberty to apply. This was denied, and the order denying it affirmed by the General Term. The bail afterwards surrendered him, and being in custody, he made a motion, giving the regular notice, before Judge Culver; who, on hearing it, ordered his discharge.

It was now moved that this order be vacated—as Judge CULVER could but have the powers of a Judge at Chambers, and could not in a Supreme Court suit hear and determine a motion requiring notice. Decision reserved.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Campbell; for the defendant, Mr. Jesse C. Smith.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—The Court, shortly after assembling, appointed William Orr, of Dutchess County, Calvin Frost, of Westchester, and William Redman of Brooklyn, Esqs., examiners of candidates for admission.

The examinations took place in the adjoining room, and the following gentlemen having been reported as duly qualified, were ordered to be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court: James C. Voorhis, Joshua Reane, John Rowan, Joshua Anderson, Sherman W. Kerval, Jr., Ray K. Phelps, James L. Lynan, John D. Campbell, F. R. Fenton, Daniel C. Birdsall, T. Q. Swartwout, J. J. Howard, Francis L. Dalton, James C. Dunn, Jr., Martin V. B. Dimsinw, and John A. Mapes.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.—The Court adjourned till Tuesday morning next, when the calendar will be taken up. Motions will not be heard till Thursday morning.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Blain on the Eye—Letter No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—In accordance with my promise of Saturday, I will to-day speak of Conjunctivitis, or more commonly known as Acute Ophthalmia; and first of the causes of this disease so prevalent among all classes, especially the poorer.

The immediate or exciting causes are direct injury, such as wounds or violence inflicted in surgical operations. Also, by substances coming in contact or getting into the eye, such as dust, sand, steel, &c. These may injure mechanically, others chemically. Among the latter class, it may be well to enumerate a few of the many applications made to the eye in the form of remedies. Such for instance as acetate of lead, white and red precipitate, nitrate of mercury, oxyd of zinc, nitrates of zinc and copper, nitrate of silver, and not unfrequently do we find even the nitric and muriatic acids and muriate of antimony used. And it would seem as if the most delicate and sensitive organ of the body had been selected for trying the most violent applications.

The simple fact of their being called remedies makes them none the less harmless, for a small portion of any of them being applied to the sound eye of a healthy person would produce a greater or less degree of inflammation. Again, exposure to cold and damp atmosphere, living in damp basements, or sudden change of temperature, disorder of the digestive organs, too long continued exercise by gas light or upon minute or bright objects, and many other causes might be mentioned, but this must suffice. The symptoms are redness, which is superficial, smarting pain, heat, dryness, accompanied with slight headache and fever, and but little intolerance of light, together with a feeling as if there was sand or gravel in the eye. These symptoms, though slight at first, may increase in severity, and cause granulation of the lids, or purulent ophthalmia, the former causing a feeling as if pins were pricking the ball of the eye. The treatment of this disease, according to the usual mode, is bleeding, leeching, poultices, scarification of the conjunctiva, mercury, blistering, &c. Whereas, if mild, constitutional treatment, together with soothing applications are made use of, very many of the hopeless cases which we now meet might have been relieved and saved from hopeless blindness. But, says one, you do not follow the prescribed rules as laid down in medical works in your treatment. No, for six years' experience has taught me that to heal, I must not risk to destroy, nor pull down to build up; but rather strengthen and soothe the inflamed organ that is weak, and thereby restore it to its natural vigor and activity. In my next letter I will speak of purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Your ob't servant,
W. D. BLAIN, M. D.
Oculist and Aurist, No. 732 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RINO, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO'S invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. CONDINGTON, No. 713 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LENOY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street. In boxes, with name and trade-mark in full on each. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS.—ARCHER' WARNER & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great depôt, No. 276 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.—This title fairly belongs to the great California Tree, now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace, and which that vast structure alone of all our edifices, is large enough to contain. It is called the Washingtonea Gigantea, and is probably the largest tree on the earth's surface.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND WEDDING TO TAKE PLACE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS—TWO THOUSAND GUESTS INVITED.—Splendid suits for the occasion may be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton street, at $30. Also, Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10: Check Marseilles suits, $8 50.

[Advertisement.]

SODA WATER AND CREAM SYRUPS.—Made from fresh cream; something new and superior to ordinary syrups. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and try it, at REGNTON'S only, at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.—The trade can continue to sell my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps under the new Liquor Law without license.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Accident.

On Monday afternoon, the driver of a hearse, returning from Greenwood Cemetery, was thrown violently from his seat in consequence of the breaking of the fore axle of the carriage. The horse immediately started off at full speed with the hearse, and before the driver could recover himself, the horse and carriage passed over him, injuring him severely. He was picked up and carried into an adjacent store and thence to the hospital. The horse and carriage went down the crowded street towards the Ferry and upset a private carriage in its progress, but was finally stopped. The hearse was broken to pieces.

Names of Streets.

The following names of streets in Brooklyn have been recently changed. Oxford and Hampden streets, and Portland-avenue, south side of De Kalb-avenue, to Sonth Hampden; South Oxford and South Portland, and north of DeKalb-avenue, to North Hampden, &c.

☞ The Brooklyn Common Council have at last agreed upon purchasing a site for a Station House for the First District Police, on Montague-street, near Clinton.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 1, by Rev. Charles B. Sing, CHARLES MOUNT FOWNLEY, of New-Jersey, to Miss SARAH M., eldest daughter of Montgomery Rossell, Esq., of Pleasantville, N. Y.

In this City, on Sunday, June 1, by Rev. John J. Porter, Mr. JOHN H. BADELL, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARY ANN LAMAN, of New-York.

In this City, on Sunday, July 1, by Rev. C. C. Norton, E. W. BARNARD, Jr., to LOUISA L. GAMBLES, daughter of the late Benj. F. Gambles, all of this City.

At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. Mr. TRAVER, Mr. GEORGE MCGINNIS to Miss EMMA J. SCOFIELD, both of Walden, Orange County.

DIED.

MORRIS.—The relatives and friends of the late Mrs. MAGDALENA O. HILL, and of her son James Hill, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from this house, No. 103 Henry-street, South, Brooklyn, on Thursday, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Their remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Monday, July 2, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM, son of THOMAS and MARIANNE WHELAN.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Pear-st. The boat will be taken to Jersey City for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

In this City, on Monday, July 2, after a short and severe illness, JOHN F. CORNWELL, youngest son of John and Catharine A. Cornwell, aged 1 year, 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at 188 East 31st st., this day, (Wednesday,) 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, July 2, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. JOSEPHINE COX, wife of Leander M. Cox.

Funeral services to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 194 Ransom st. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

In Brooklyn, at No. 154 Myrtle-av., on Saturday, June 30, MARY ANNE, aged 64 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Peekskill, on Monday, July 2, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. David B. Jones, Mrs. CATHARINE J., relict of his Excellency the late Gov. De Witt Clinton, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Church, Washington-square, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 3.

$4,000	U. S. 6s '67	112½	100	Cum. Coal Co	do	s60	30
5,000	Indiana State 6s	85½	500	do	do	s3	30
8,000	Virginia 6s	98½	150	do	do	b10	30
10,000	do	b30	200	do	do	s60	30
1,000	Missouri 6s	92	50	do	do	b30	30
5,000	do	c 92	100	do	do	b30	30
15,000	do	b60	200	do	do	b30	30
5,000	Louisiana 6s	94	300	Canton Co	do		27
5,000	do	c 94	100	do	do	b60	27
3,000	California 7's '70	96	137	N. Y. Cen. R. R	do		102
4,000	New York 6's '68	103	100	do	do	s30	101½
3,000	E. Con. Bds. '71 a 3	86½	100	do	do	s60	102
10,000	do	b30	100	do	do	b30	102
4,000	do	87	26	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.			61½
13,000	Erie bds. of '75	b30	92½	Mich. Cen. R. R.		s. pds.	86
1,000	do	c 92½	300	Erie Railroad			53½
13,000	H. R 2d M. bds.	78	50	do		b10	51
10,000	do	b30	78	do			52
3,000	do	b30	78½	do		s60	52½
7,000	Ill Cen. R R B's	86½	100	do		b30	53
500	do	s6	400	do		s3	53½
5,000	do	b30	400	do		b30	53½
5,000	do	b30	67	50	do	b3	52
14,000	do	c 86½	215	Harlem Railroad		s3	29
6,000	do	86½	100	do		c	29
8,000	do	b10	87	100	do	s60	30
10,000	C. F. Es. '77 pref	102	100	do	do	b30	30
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	91	100	Reading Railroad		s60	93
3,000	do	b60	92	200	do	s6	93
10,000	N. Y Central 7's	102½	950	do		b3	94
500	do	103	50	do		s60	93
2,000	N Y C R reals	88	400	Hud. River R. R.		c	43
5,000	L. E. Wab&St L b	87	200	do		b60	43½
1,000	Chic & R. I. R'rs	102	110	M. So & N. Ia. R. R.			104
1,000	Cleve & Tol In. cy's	91	50	Mi. So & N. Ia. Con.			98
1,000	Cleve & Tol Div Bds	84½	50	Panama Railroad		cop	101
900	Nic Trst, Co	b60	100	do		s60	101
400	do	b60	100	do		b60	102
1,450	do	18½	50	Ill Central Railroad			86
300	do	s60	100	do		b10	86½
100	do	b30	100	do			86½
100	do	18½	90	Galena & Chic. R. R.			100
750	do	c 18½	50	do		b60	100½
250	do	18½	225	Cleve. & Tol R. R.		s3	94
100	do	b60	18½	75	do		94½
100	do	b30	18½	25	Chic & R. Island R R.		97½
50	do	b15	18½				

TUESDAY, July 3—P. M.

The near approach of the National Holiday cut short the day's business on both the Stock and Merchants' Exchange. The Brokers had but one session and adjourned over to Thursday. The market was again strong, and a good business done in State and Railway Bonds—say $200,000 altogether. Prices ¼@¾ ℔ cent. better on Illinois Centrals, and ¼@¾ ℔ cent. on most other descriptions. The Share dealings, with the exception of Nicaragua Transit Stock which has suddenly advanced to 18¾ ℔ cent., were comparatively moderate, and felt the indifference of Brokers to operate until after the Fourth. Reading closed 93¾; Erie, 52¾; New-York Central, 101¾@102.

The Foreign Mail by the Boston steamer to-morrow will not be a large one. The additional business done this forenoon in Bills on London was at 109¾ ℔ cent. for Commercial and 110 for Bankers' signatures; on Paris, f.5.13¾. Money was in liberal supply, and the Bank Statement considered an extremely promising one for continued ease in the Specie reserve. The inter-exchanges of the Banks through the Clearing-House this morning, growing out of the large dividend payments of yesterday, amounted to $22,778,573. The Sub-Treasury paid to-day, exclusive of Government interest, $184,549; received $140,907, and held at the close a regular balance of $2,060,386. The Boston steamer will take about $600,000 Gold in bars, sent by express from this City.

The Custom-House return of the Specie export for the month of June, to which we referred yesterday, as being unexpectedly small, was correct. Most of the heavy shipment made the week ending 2d June, was made on the Collins steamer of Wednesday, 30th May, and went into the May return of the Custom-House. We therefore republish our table of Gold Export for the fiscal year, with the proper correction.

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-'5.	vs.	1853-'4.
July	$2,922,000		$3,901,000
August	4,548,000		1,184,000
September	6,547,000		1,244,000
October	3,359,000		4,756,000
November	3,538,000		3,886,000
December	57,000		3,132,000
January	156,000		1,846,000
February	2,124,000		580,000
March	2,299,000		1,466,000
April	3,313,000		3,475,000
May	5,320,000		3,652,000
June	3,812,000		5,168,000
Total	$37,995,000		$34,292,000

We are glad to learn that the Connecticut Legislature has passed a special act, by way of amendment to the New York and New-Haven Railroad Charter, which authorizes a compromise of the SCHUYLER difficulties; an increase of the Capital Stock is allowed, if deemed the best mode of adjusting the claims of the so called SCHUYLER Stockholders. The act contemplates a vote of approval and acceptance of the act by the original Shareholders.

Some discussion, we find, has grown up in Philadelphia on a proposition broached by a morning paper in this City, that a New-York party should buy the main line of the Pennsylvania Public Works and turn the route from a point near Holidaysburg to New-York account by an extension of the Lehigh Valley and Catawissa Railroads, through the Northern counties, to that point. The practicability of the scheme, as a means of extending, through the New-Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania works referred to, the trade of this City to the West, the Railway interest here would require some time to think of. It is not altogether new, though certainly contemplating a large outlay of means. New-York is probably more concerned in preserving her supremacy on the Lakes, and the Lake Shore. Philadelphia has been urging her Sunbury and Erie Railroad to intercept the trade of the Northwest at the harbor of Erie. This work is also a costly one, and we have heretofore deemed it on this account, and the frequent back sets and changes which it has had in the administration of its affairs, as quite remote, if not impracticable. The city of Philadelphia, however, by profuse grants of credit, may accomplish it, as she did the Pennsylvania Central. Of course, under the circumstances, no volunteer aid to a scheme so expensive, and purposely designed to compromise our New-York and Erie and New-York Central interests can be looked for, from this City.

Money Circular for the Continent.

TRANSLATION.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 3.

Our Stock Market during the past week has experienced much less animation than during the preceding one. The demand for State Stocks and Railroad Bonds has been well sustained, with an upward movement in prices, of the former, whilst without pressing sales some disposition has been evinced to realize at present prices the shares of Western Railroads has occasioned some decline in this class of Stocks, but to-day the Market closes firmer. The approach of the festivities of the Fourth of July and the heat of the weather, which for some days past has been intense, tend, as usual at this season, to slacken the current of business. City Bonds remain without much animation and no fluctuations worthy of notice. Some sales of County Bonds of Ohio and Kentucky have been effected at some slight advance, without very large sales. Illinois Freeland Bonds have risen 6¼ ℔ cent., and Construction Bonds rose 2½ ℔ cent. Erie 7's, of 1876 and 1862, and Terre Haute and Alton 1st Mortgage, with fair business, remain stationary in price. The 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukie, to the Lacrosse & Milwaukie Railroads, recently introduced in this market, have given rise to some transactions. We shall hereafter quote them in our semi-monthly Railroad Bond list, and give below some particulars respecting these securities. In Railroad Shares the fluctuations have been various. With but few transactions, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton rose 4, Cleveland and Pittsburg 3½, Reading 1, Illinois Central 3, Panama 6 ℔ cent.; the latter is now quoted ex-dividend. Money has been more active, apparently occasioned by the late activity in the Stock market, and by disturbance of loans, preparatory to payment on the 1st July of numerous interests and dividends. The rates, however, remain unchanged, 6@7 for call loans, as well as for paper which remains scarce. The Exchange market has been heavy, and our quotations of to-day establish generally some decline on last week.

DE COPPET & CO.

Cotton Circular.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

My last circular was dated 27th of June. We are since in receipt of advices *per Baltic* to 16th ult. The demand in the Liverpool market had suddenly ceased without any assignable cause, and the total sales only amounted to 70,000 bales, nearly half of which was bought on speculation. Holders, however, as a body, evinced no anxiety to sell, and prices stood steadily at the previous week's quotation. In Manchester a pause had also occurred, and business was reported as heavy. The Bank of England had further reduced the rate of interest. The weather for the harvest was magnificent, and political accounts very favorable.

This news, as regards cotton, was wholly unlooked for. Many buyers, on receipt of the last European advices, retired their stock for sale, fully expecting that this steamer would bring advice of such an advance in Liverpool as would enable our market to recover from the depression which had characterized it during the previous ten days. The disappointment, therefore, was great, and on Thursday and Friday sales to some extent were reported as having been made on a basis of 11c. for Middling.

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS.—The receipts show a slight gain on the corresponding week of last year, and the deficiency now stands at 171,000 bales, and next week it will be further decreased, as we learn by telegraph that in Mobile, 20,000 bales had arrived, and in New-Orleans 12,600, against a total at both ports last season of 6,900. The export to Great Britain shows a deficit for the week, compared with last year, of 23,000 bales, the total decrease being now augmented to 49,000; while to France nothing has been exported, and to other foreign ports,

New-York Evening Times.
THURSDAY, 12 O'CLOCK, M.

FROM FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

Violation of a Flag of Truce by the Russians.

Dreadful Affair in the Gulf of Finland.

Nothing Important from Sebastopol.

THE MARKETS, &C.

By the United States Mail steamship *Hermann*, Capt. HIGGINS, at this port this forenoon, we have London papers of the 20th ult.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 16th ult.

The *Hermann* left Bremen on the 15th, and Southampton on the 20th ult., and brings 250 passengers and a full cargo of French, German and British merchandise.

In the House of Commons Sir C. WOOD confirmed the murder of the crew of the *Cossack's* cutter, when landing some Russian prisoners at Hango under a flag of truce. He stated that dispatches had been received from Admiral DUNDAS containing full particulars of the occurrence. Some short time ago H. M. ship *Cossack* took and destroyed some coasting vessels off Hange and carried off as prisoners the captain of one of the vessels, his son, and another Finnish sailor.

Admiral DUNDAS wishing not to visit with unnecessary severity the trade of the country so long as the communications and supplies between the Gulf of Finland and St. Petersburgh were interrupted, directed that the *Cossack* should put back to Rango and restore to liberty the persons so captured, together with four others, who expected to be put ashore at that place.

The *Cossack* accordingly returned for that purpose. A cutter was sent ashore from the ship, under the command of Lieut. GENESTE, and a flag of truce was displayed half an hour before reaching the jetty. The officers and prisoners had, however, barely landed, when about 300 or 400 Russians came down upon them, and, although explanation of their visit was made, both in English and Finnish, the Russian soldiers said that they did not care for the flag of truce, but that they would show how the Russians could fight.

About one hundred Russian soldirs then immediately fired on the officer and the Finnish prisoners on the jetty, killing them all, and then fired into the boat until every man fell. They then rushed into the boat, dragged one wounded man out and bayonetted him on the jetty and retired leaving five bodies for dead in the boat. One man only was picked up alive, by a gig from the Copc, which was sent to ascertain the cause of the cutters delay, and from whom the particulars were ascertained.

In a dispatch from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, received at St. Petersburg, he states, that on the 11th and 12th June the fire of the Allies before Sebastopol was weak, and the loss of the Russians very trifling, and that the Allies had reconstructed the Kamschatka lunette.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* of the 12th June, after commenting on the recent circular of Count WALEWSKI, relative to the Four Points, asserts that the renewal of the negotiations for peace is not only possible, but easy.

Latest news from the Baltic states, on the 14th ult., the Allied fleets were to weigh anchor for the neighborhood of Hango at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, where the flag of truce was fired on.

Telegraphic dispatches from Gen. PELISSIER, of the 16th, say that the general state of affairs was most satisfactory, and that the Allies were rapidly completing their new batteries, which would soon open fire with terrible effect.

There is no additional news from the Crimea.

At Cajliari, Italy, a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt on the 11th June.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Startling Rumor.

There was a rumor prevalent in Southampton, that the Emperor of the French was suffering from the effects of an apoplectic fit. It was also rumored a great battle had been fought in which the Allies were defeated, and a French General killed. These rumors were both considered doubtful.

Commercial.

The Corn market was firm at the rates of the previous week. The arrivals of wheat and flour had been good; oats only moderate, and barley and other Spring sown but scanty. Rapeseed, hempseed, mustard, canary seed, and those used in confectionary, much as last quoted.

There was no great change of importance in the progress of trade in the manufacturing districts. At Manchester, owing to the caution excited by the recent movements at Liverpool, the transactions have been small, with a tendency to lower prices. At Birmingham, the Iron Trade was fairly maintained, although confidence was somewhat checked by the fear that several speculative firms would break up.

At Nottingham a moderate business had been carried on, and signs of improvement were observable in the foreign trade, but the stoppage of the large iron works of JAMES HAYWOOD & Co., had caused some anxiety. In the Woolen districts activity still existed, and an improvement had taken place in the Irish Linen markets.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market on the 16th ult., the demand was moderate, the trade buying merely to supply urgent wants, with back prices firmly maintained. Total business, 5,000 bales, all to the trade. On the 19th, the demand for Cotton was limited, and the sales barely reached 2,000 bales, 200 of which were for export. Prices were barely maintained.

The English Funds on the 18th opened heavy, and at this there was a slight tendency to a revival; it was not maintained. Consols closed at 91¾@¾. Exchequer Bonds 100¼@101. Omnium 4¼ prem. On the 19th Consols improved to 91¼@¾. Omnium left off at 4¼@¾ prem.

Messrs. STOKES, HUGHES & PREVOR report a more active market in American Securities, particularly in first class State Stocks, in which large parcels had lately changed hands at advanced rates, and of which more could be placed if the supply were larger. The following are the latest quotations Maryland 5 ₩ cent. stg. 93@94; Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Stock, 78@80; do. 5 ₩ cent. Bonds, 87, sellers; Virginia 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 87@89; do. 5 ₩ cent. stg. 86¼@88¼ New-Orleans City 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 81; ex. div. Boston City 5 ₩ cent. 89@90. In American Railway Bonds, Pennsylvania Central 6 ₩ cent. 1st mort. closed at 93¾ @95; do. Sterling 2d mort. 92@94.

Latest Liverpool Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 19.—Sales of COTTON on Saturday were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation—closed heavily. The *America* arrived on Sunday. Sales on Monday, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation—market again heavy. Sales to-day, (Tuesday,) 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation—closing dull.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and rather lower.

New-York Evening Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1184. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

How the City Kept It, and What They Did in the Country.

First Day Under the Maine Law.

THE MILITARY PROCESSION.

The Streets.

The Fireworks Put Out.

How Things Went at "the Institutions."

THE TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE OCEAN BIRD.

Accidents and Incidents, Fires, Lightning, Thunder and Rain.

"NOISE AND CONFUSION."

The day was well observed. The weather was fine till 4 o'clock, after which it was rainy. The firing of crackers began the night before and was kept up incessantly. The new liquor law *in this* City was nowise observed.

At sunrise upon the Battery, under Brigadier-General SPICER, was fired a grand opening salute. To this speedily ensued more extended and unanimous similar exhibition of patriotic pride and gusto. Pistols, musketry rattle, and the deeper base of the cannon's opening roar, followed in mingled harmony of uproarious discord. Meanwhile, gradually kept pouring into Broadway, the City's grand artery on every *omni* gathering occasion, an increasing influx of human beings; those that did not participate, determined to witness the day's programme of proceedings from the promised "pomp and glorious circumstance" of parade, to all the minute regular and irregular evidences of noisy jollification prevalent.

BEFORE THE PROCESSION.

Sufficiently inspirating to the most patriotic must have been the scenes of general confusion everywhere prevalent for nearly three hours prior to the formation of the procession in Fourteenth-street. On every side continued the firing of lesser and bigger guns, of nearly every grade, from the incipient "colt," to the mammoth "Paxen." Simultaneous and making "confusion was confounded" was the hissing stunning racket arising from the thousand and one inventions for display of juvenile patriotism. Add to this the din of multitudinous drums and shrill fifes marshaling their various bands to the one grand point of connection. And pushing them was a jostling forming in the line and out of the line—officers presenting—subordinates impertinent, on the part of hurrying outsiders, eager for all the sight, was clambering up sheds and stoops and swearing at the trouble. Numbers, more ambitious, sought "under difficulties," individual storage places on iron railings and roofs. Not only was nearly all New-York astir, but present were an unusually large host of country cousins, who had come to witness "the sights" on this day. Also in attendance and eager strivers for best seeing positions, was a decided alopathic mixture of the foreign element.

The Parade of the Military.

We have seldom seen the military of our City appear to a better advantage. Notwithstanding the heat, they turned out in very large numbers. An additional feature of interest was the fact that the advertised programme was carried out to the very minute. The procession commenced to move and the escort reached the Park at the precise moment advertised. At 8 o'clock the division line formed on Broadway, with the right resting on Fourteenth-street. Soon after they marched around Union-square to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Third-avenue, down Third-avenue to Tenth-street, through Tenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers-street, through Chambers-street to Centre-street and thence to the east gate of the Park.

THE REVIEW BEFORE THE MAYOR IN THE PARK.

A large number of tickets had been given out by the Committee of the Common Council to citizens and ladies, which admitted them to the Governor's Room. The room and balcony were well filled before the arrival of the procession. The police, under Chief MATSELL, kept a large space open in front of the City Hall to enable the military to pass through. Fully fifteen thousand persons were present to witness the parade. At 10 o'clock precisely, Major-General SANFORD, with his staff, passed through the east gate of the Park, followed by the Division escort. At the same moment the Committee of the Common Council waited on Mayor WOOD and the members of the two branches of the Council and conducted them to the front of the City Hall. On a small platform a small flag belonging to the Mayor's office, and bearing the coat of arms of the City of New-York, was raised. The Mayor then took his position on the platform, the Common Council, and other officials holding their official staffs, ranging themselves on either side.

The veteran corps of 1812, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel RAYMOND, first passed in review, saluting the Mayor as they passed. They numbered about seventy-five.

The Military then passed in the following order:

The Engineer Corps of the Division, numbering about thirty men.

First Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General SPICER.

First Regiment, Colonel RYER, composed of five companies and numbering about two hundred and twenty men—all Cavalry.

Third Regiment, also Cavalry, Colonel POSTLEY, composed of eight companies, and four hundred men.

Second Regiment, Infantry, Colonel BOGERT, preceeded by ROBERTSON'S Band, composed of eight companies and about five hundred men. Captain EAGLESON'S company, dressed in the Highland uniform, which forms a part of this regiment, and attracted much attention.

Seventy-first Regiment, Infantry, Colonel VOSBURGH, composed of eight companies and about two hundred and twenty-five men.

Second Brigade under the command of Brigadier General YATES.

Fourth Regiment, Col. HINCKEN, composed of two hundred and eighty men. A part of this regiment is composed of cavalry. Besides this, it has two batteries of light artillery of eight pieces each. The artillery passed through the Park in sections.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, Col. SWARTZWELDER, composed of eight companies and five hundred men.

Sixth Regiment, Infantry, Col. PINCKNEY, composed of about 225 men.

Seventy-fifth Regiment, Infantry, Col. DOHENY, composed of about 120 men. This was the first occasion in which this new regiment has appeared in parade.

Third Brigade—On account of the accident which befell Brigadier General HALL, the command devolved upon Colonel DURYEA, of the Seventh Regiment.

The escort of the Brigade came first. Following was the Engineer corps of the Seventh Regiment. The Brigade then passed in the following order: Seventh Regiment (the National Guard) Lieutenant Colonel NEVERS, composed of eight companies and over 400 men. The marching of this regiment was the best and received the highest commendations of all.

Eighth Regiment, Col. LYON, preceding SHELTON'S Band. This regiment has two troops of horse and about 320 infantry.

The *Guarde La Fayette*, Capt. LE CLAIRE, composed entirely of French citizens, is a part of this regiment. It numbers one hundred men.

Ninth Regiment, Infantry, Lieut. Col. LELLEY The regiment turned out about two hundred and fifty men. The first company appeared in the new uniform of the regiment. It is composed of a blue frock coat and bear skin cap.

Fourth Brigade, under the command of Brigadier Gen. EWING.

Tenth Regiment, Col. HALSEY—this regiment turned out about two hundred and fifty men.

Eleventh Regiment, Infantry, Col. VAN BOREN, composed of about two hundred and fifty men.

Twelfth Regiment, Infantry, Lieut. Col. HART, preceded by its Engineer Corps. The regiment turned out about three hundred and fifty men.

Sixty-Ninth Regiment, Infantry, Col. RYAN, composed of about two hundred and sixty men.

The Military after having passed through the Park, the different companies marched to their respective armories and disbanded.

SEVERE ACCIDENT TO BRIGADIER GEN. HALL

A severe acoident occurred to Brigadier General HALL, commandant of the brigade, which not only prevented him from accompanying his command in the parade, but will also confine him to his bed for some time to come.

About 8½ o'cloch, as he was reviewing his brigade on Broadway, near Amity-street, on the left of the line, his horse made a spring and slipped on the wet mud of the Russ pavement, and fell. General HALL was thrown with great force to the ground, his right leg being caught under the horse. As soon as he was released, he was conveyed by Councilmen RIDDER and several other gentlemen to a neighboring house, where his injuries were examined. It was found that both bones of the right leg were broken about four inches above the ankle joint. The bones were not splintered, the fracture being nearly straight across. The fractured limb was immediately set by Dr. QUACKENBOSS, of his staff, Drs. SAYRE and WOODWARD, of Gen. SANFORD'S staff, and Dr. EAGER, of the Seventh Regiment. Gen. HALL was then conveyed to his residence in a carriage. He was visited after the parade by all general field, and staff officers of his brigade. He is at the present time in good health and spirits, though suffering much from pain in the fractured limb. He will probably be confined to his house for about two months.

The Day at Tammany.

Not a very large but a very respectable audience assembled at Tammany Hall shortly after 1 o'clock P. M., pursuant to call, and in accordance with annual custom. The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, founded in 1780, was represented by some of its choicest spirits. They deemed it, in the terms of their circular, "peculiarly fitting at the present time, when civil liberty has been invaded by legislative influence, and religious liberty is threatened by the organization of intolerant and proscriptive men, that we should return to the great truths of the Declarastion of Independence, and the early contests in which that Declaration was vindicated."

As soon as the Sachems began to assemble, Shelton's fine Band took its place on the balcony and played some magnificent airs. At 1½ o'clock the procession was formed, and, having paraded the room, W. D. KENNEDY, Esq., Father of the Council, and LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., Grand Sachem, *ex-officio*, took their places at the desk, and the other Sachems seated themselves around. Among those present we noticed Sachems R. B. CONNOLY, ANDRE FROMENT, CASPER C. CHILDS, Col. ALEX. MING, Hon. J. KELLEY and DOUGLAS TAYLOR.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., opened the proceedings with an address.

After concluding this address, Mr. SHEPARD called upon Hon. J. KELLEY to read the Declaration of Independence, which being done, Mr. SHEPARD proposed, in accordance with their custom, the memory of the author of the Declaration of Independence—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The customary oration was then delivered by Col. ALEXANDER MING, the orator of the day, but we have not room for the oration until to-morrow.

Much applause followed the reading of the above. An ode, written for the occasion by F. R. HOLBERT, Esq., was then sung by Messrs. CONNOLLY, TAYLOR, G. B. HALL, and ALBERT WALLACE, assisted by the audience.

A collation having been provided in another room, by Messrs. HOWARD & BROWN, the proprietors of Tammany, the greater number of the audience repaired there, the price of admission being $1. The first regular toast was given by Mr. SHEPARD before the meal was commenced. It was—

The Day we Celebrate: May it be as perpetual as Time.

After the viands had been amply discussed, the Second regular toast was prodosed.

The President of the United States: The first Commoner of the land—the instrument of freemen to protect public and private rights.

To this toast JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., responded. He said that the only organization that opposed FRANKLIN PIERCE, was that which opposed Tammahy. Tammany, however, stood, and would continue to stand for PIERCE, under all circumstances.

The third regular toast was:

The Memory of Washington—Immortal as his deeds. Drank uncovered, the band playing a funeral dirge.

The fourth toast, proposed, like the others, by Mr. SHEPARD, was

The Tammany Society.

Responded to by Mr. O'KEEFE.

The fifth toast was,

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence—The Modern Runnymede—who demanded and obtained a *better* Magna Charta.

Air by the band—*We are all a Band Brothers.*

AMBROSE L. PINNEY responded.

The sixth toast was,

The Constitution and the Union, the pillars of Liberty.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, County Clerk responded. The band played that stirring air, "Clear the Husky Racoons Down."

To the next toast,

The Governor of the State of New-York.

Captain RYNDERS responded, mounting on the table that he might make himself heard above the uproarious sounds of conviviality which now began to prevail.

The eighth regular toast was,

The Army and Navy—The Shield and Buckler of Columbia.

Major HALL briefly responded.

The next toast was,

The Empire State—The brightest Star in the escutcheon of the Union.

Other toasts were drank and other speeches made, which we have not space to enumerate. The whole proceedings were characterised by the utmost harmony and good feeling.

The Day at "the Institutions."

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The celebration on Randall's Island presented a most cheering and gratifying spectacle. The boys were marched down from their school to the grove about 11 o'clock, and were preceded by their juvenile band, playing "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and other spirit-stirring airs. The order and discipline displayed could not have been excelled by some of our crack militia companies. A canopied platform was erected in the grove for the accommodation of the governors and the visitors who were present, and seats were placed around for the children and the several officers of the institution. At 12 o'clock, Governors SMITH, DRAPER, DENE, TAYLOR, TOWNSEND and TIERNAN arrived, when the proceedings commenced by the delivery of an appropriate oration by one of the boys, Master B. MOUNT, which elicited the praise and admiration of the entire assembly. The powers of elocution displayed were of a very high order, and reflect much credit on the training of the educational department of the House of Refuge. This was followed by a song, in which the girls, amounting to some hundreds, joined. Several of the boys amused the audience by getting through very humorous and interesting dialogues. One of them next delivered a stump speech in admirable keeping with the occasion. After the programme of speaking and singing and music had been gone through, Governor DRAPER proceeded to deliver the oration of the day, as follows:

GOVERNOR DRAPER'S ADDRESS.

CHILDREN: Six years ago this day, I had before me on this spot a thousand little ones. And every Fourth of July since that day I have met on this Island as an equal number of boys and girls, who like you, this morning have made glad my heart by your healthful appearance and your happy faces. The smile of Heaven is upon you. The morning of life you have here commenced opens upon you with the offer of an enviable future. Children though you are, you can well understand and appreciate the blessings which surround you. Children though you are, you well understand how to prize the health and happiness you enjoy upon this noble spot, devoted to your special use and comfort.

What I have to say to you this morning shall be brief. I will not hold you in long suspense while your little hearts are jumping with hope for the usual enjoyments of the day.

This Anniversary of American Independence is the pride of all lovers of Liberty. No son of America refuses to welcome its coming with emphatic cheering. A national drum beat, and a loud Huzza! The cannon speaks loddly at early dawn, and is followed by a continuous and unceasing expression of smaller noisemakers of a kindred character all kept busy in making broadly and fully known the glory of its birth!

Why should you not, then, gather in the happy thoughts which the day itself proclaims, and spring to your huzzas with hearts drilled to youthful patriotism and Randall's Island pride?

With the Fourth of July comes every year this large family before me; a new congregation surrounds this ennuel stand, erected amid these noble shades, the protectors of innocence and youth, while enjoying the free breezes of heaven on this great national gala day.

It is worthy of your remembering that few who were here six years ago, are among us here now; every year, with few exceptions, a new family is found on this Island. The changes of life are strongly illustrated here—the thousand children I addressed six years ago upon this spot, are spread over our whole land, or gone beyond the reach of human error or human sorrow. The elevating efforts made for many of them here, have thrown many of them into paths of thrift and honor, while others have passed beyond the reach of mortal effort, and I trust are counted among the children of a forgiving Father.

To amuse you on this joyful occasion is the wish of your governors, your instructors, your officers and friends; to make your amusement not only of one day's duration, but carried forward for your special benefit for all time is their desire, and they, therefore, ask of you to choose the path of honesty and truth, and unite in the preservation of all that is good in and about the institution which *they are charged with*, and which bless you so much in your present stands your commander, your protector, and your best friend, the responsible head of this great Institution. He stands within your circle in parental relationship; he has kindly carried you and your brothers and your sisters, through years of painful responsibility; he has held your hands in parental friendship, and while he sought your daily comfort, has not been unmindful of his duty to you—His child!

Beside him, and not far off, the honest mother stands. Twenty-three years, with twenty-three families, equal to the one before me, she has passed among the fatherless and motherless in this institution. What glory rests within the citadel of her true heart when her reflections contemplate the careful guard she has kept over 20,000 helpless, dependant orphans, placed under fortuitous circumstances, by a wise Providence, in hands so ready, guided by a heart full of the melting lava of pure affection. To Col. STEARNS, the warden, and Mrs. LEY, the matron, you will surely give a heartful cheer. Thus have you spoken for your chiefs, and that does not end the expression of your true gratitude for others that are equal in their efforts to make you cheerful, useful, and happy. Many of your matron mothers, your nurses, and your friends, come in with equal justice for their share of grateful remembrance. Year after year, they have also been in service and fatigue at your bedside, and kindly guarded your bed of pain and sorrow; till the welcome return of health, took you from their watchful care. Mrs. STRONG, Mrs. RYAN and others, have a claim for your bright thoughts and acts that must not be forgotten. Mr. RIPLEY, too, your hourly watchman who guards you with a father's care, and whose daily pride in your faithful performance of duty demands from your youthful thoughts and actions, a return of grateful and generous recollections,—who but those who note your progress, can justly estimate the labor performed in your service? Who but thou, who stretch forward to solemn thought as to your future, can properly judge of the efforts here made to join you with the general throng, and pass you onward to a prosperous future? Your course to honest industry and fame, holes away with the children of the affluent in every sphere. The world has a width for you coequal with the broadest space allotted to the most affluent of your day. The streams of honest strife are opened—by our common Father—equally for you as for the son and daughter of any living boaster of honor, fame or wealth, and each and every hour which is spent here or elsewhere, can be made to elevate your present, fix or obliterate the past, or strengthen and adorn the future. Bright examples are before you. The contemplation of this glorious Anniversary may form within you, if properly reflected upon and gently applied, a turn of your youthful minds to brilliant and noble patriotic deeds—such as the Fathers of the Republic whose noble services and love of country, of law, order, and liberty, has endeared them and will forever endear them to every child of America, whose lot has been cast by birth or choice within the bounds of our country under a flag without dishonor, and a Constitution always to be defended.

Think, children, I conjure you, of the blessings you here enjoy, dwell with grateful hearts upon the provision made for you amid the anxious hours of sickness which at times comes stealthily among you while childhood seems to invite disease. See your faithful physician making his rounds to stay the first symptom which appears among you in the Hospital, and while your thoughts are freshened with a recollection of its dreadful march, turn to your Father in Heaven, with honest and fervent thankfulness, that he has provided you with an earthly friend in your faithful physicians. Your doctors, as well as your nurses, are your reliable friends, their hopes and happiness are kindly interwoven with your health, your strength, and your happiness—reward them by conduct worthy their energetic service. Remember, I beg of you, the services of all who daily serve you in the great branch of future hope—your EDUCATION. What could you do without their patient attention, their enduring efforts? Day by day they open new and useful paths of knowledge; they place your childish thoughts upon the bright path of information, in its most endurable form; they teach you the honored points of human aspiration; they break the bread seal of human foresight, and teach you to hold communion with your God and Father. Regard, I conjure you, all who lend a helping hand for your present comfort and your future welfare. Those who daily toil in your midst, and in friendly kindness aid your infant steps, are not to be passed over in this day's thankfulness. Remember their services, and return to them, when you have opportunity, your best acknowledgments.

All this is due from you, as good and grateful children, and when you've passed your hour here, and are sent forth to take the further steps to your majority, may this bright starting point be made brighter by those whose duty it will be to send you forward, with every honorable encouragement to do well. I ask for you no future fame, beyond an honorable American citizenship. I would not spend my breath in picturing the brilliant hopes of official consequence, but rather would I urge upon you to make sure and firm a place among your fellows, that shall shed a permanent lustre upon America and Americans, based upon the private right, and a well secured integrity, which will serve to strengthen the fabric of a Government of the whole people, without taint or dishonor. Now then to your celebration—send off the Roman candles, squibs and crackers, go in cheerily in the cakes and fruits provided for you, and make this blessed Island ring in happy shouts of American Independence. D.

After Governor DRAPER had concluded, all the children were allowed to depart and amuse themselves in whatever manner they chose for the remainder of the day. The joyous and happy countenances which were collected around the Governors must have been highly gratifying to the managers of those admirable institutions which reflect so much credit on the City of New-York. The proceedings were wound up in the evening by a grand display of fireworks, which gladdened many a young heart, who will carry the recollections of this celebration with them through life.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The celebration at the Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, was one of the most striking that occurred, perhaps, throughout the whole Union. The lunatics were collected in the several halls, when one of their number read, for their edification, the Declaration of Independence. They had also singing and a performance on the piano, accompanied by violins. Another of the inmates delivered two able and eloquent addresses, which were listened to with great attention, and occasionally elicited the applause of the audience, who appeared to understand and appreciate some happy and humorous hints.

HOUSE OF REFUGE CELEBRATION.

At the House of Refuge there was a very pleasant, noiseless sort of celebration. Led by Mr. ATTERBURY, one of the Directors, a small party of gentlemen visited the West end of Randall's Island, to see how the boys of the Refuge got through with the Fourth.

At eleven o'clock, the boys entered their noble Chapel, the girls occupying the gallery. Mr. ATTERBURY took the Chair. After prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. HORTON, there was singing and some orations we believe, by the boys. Addresses of a patriotic, inspiring and practical sort, were made by Mr. ATTERBURY, Judge CAMPBELL, Senator ERASTUS BROOKS, Dr. JOHN WATSON, Dr. FRANK, and TUTHILL. Mr. KETCHAM, the energetic Superintendent, told the lads of how much service the Senator had been to them in the Legislature, and they gave him three such cheers as must have strained the rafters. This over, the inmates went to their dinner, which was one fit to celebrate the day in, and the visitors to a fine collation provided by the skilful hands of the superintendant lady. It was an exceedingly pleasant occasion, and will leave a goodly savor in the memory of all who enjoyed it.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND BOYS' MEETING.

Most of these institutions kept the Fourth. The general order was—rallying the children at some spot named, a procession to the school-room, speeches by Rev. Drs., Hon. Judges, Senators, Editors, Lawyers, philanthropists, and boys of the school, all of which were short and sweet, or else pronounced boree on the spot, songs by the children, often of odes written for the occasion by native poets pressed into the service, and then a liberal distribution of cakes, oranges and lemonade, with the addition in some places of packs of fire-crackers—all which were received with unbounded applause.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Many of the Sabbath Schools, especially those connected with the Mission and feebler Churches, had celebrations, proceeded through given streets, with banners, each member decked with a ribbon, designating his connection. Some had the Declaration of Independence read by the boys, speeches calculated to influence one's patriotism, songs calculated to fix the story of our early struggles for Independence, and a treat to fruit, &c., calculated to make everybody wish for an early return of the day.

There was an interesting time in the Reformed Dutch Church, on West Twenty-third-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, by the Sabbath School connected with the Church. The exercises opened with prayer by the pastor, Dr. HARDENBURGH. After singing the first Ode composed for the occasion, and reading the Declaration of Independence, an eloquent address was delivered by Rev. L. G. OLMSTEAD, the Superintendent. Prof. VAN DER WEYDE presided at the Melodion, and discoursed the finest music. THOS. JEREMIAH, Esq., made some stirring remarks. After singing the second Ode, the children and friends retired to the Sabbath School room, where refreshments were served up in commendable style.

Accidents.

A boy named JAMES MURPHY had his face badly burned by the unexpected explosion of a pistol.

JOHN ENNIS, a lad 13 years of age, residing at No. 138 East Thirty-ninth-street, was badly gored by an ox that had been frightened by fire crackers.

WM. MAHON, a lad residing No. 71 Henry-street, was seriously injured by the explosion of a sarsaparilla bottle that had been filled with powder. The botile had not exploded soon enough and he lifted it up to see what the matter was when it exploded.

Mrs. PHILLIPS, wife of SAMUEL PHILLIPS, residing at No. 32 King-street, while setting at the back stoop of her house, was shot through the thigh with a ball from a pistol or a gun discharged from the rear of the house No. 19 Charlton-street. At the same time the brother of Mr. PHILLIPS had a narrow escape; a ball passed through his pantaloons and lodged in the ground.

JOSEPH MARTIN, a little boy about 2½ years of age, fell from a window in the house No. 40 Baxter-street, and was almost instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body.

TIMOTHY HALEY was seriously injured by the falling of a building in Walker-street, on Tuesday. He was taken to the City Hospital.

HENRY LOWES, a bay residing at No. 46 Orchard-street, had his foot badly sprained by the falling of a flag-stone.

A man named MICHAEL HALSEY, was found lying upon the sidewalk in Centre-street, with his head cut in a dreadful manner. He had fallen upon the pavement while in a state of intoxication. He was taken to the hospital.

PATRICK ROONEY, residing at No. 136 Washington-street, was severely injured by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of GEORGE REPPER. ROONEY was conveyed to the hospital.

EDWARD MORGAN, residing at No. 6 Depeyster-street, was run over by Hose Company No. 47 and slightly injured.

FERDINAND SMITH, a youth about 16 years of age, in firing a pistol off, discharged the ball at a lady, which passed through her hair, grazing the head. The boy was arrested and committed to the Tombs to answer.

A young man employed in a bakery on the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, was wounded severely by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

THOS. EAGER fell from a stage and was severely hurt.

CATHARINE DELLICKER, of No. 53 Thirty-ninth-street was prostrated by the heat.

ADOLPH MILLER, No. 363 First-avenue, was run over by a wagon and seriously hurt.

An inquest was held by Coroner on a child, ten years of age, burned to death by the explosion of a camphene lamp at No. 3 Dominick-street.

LAWRENCE NORRIS received a bullet in the abdomen. The ball passed entirely through the body, coming out at the right side. The pistol was discharged by some unknown person.

WM. O'CONNOR was injured by the explosion of some powder, on the corner of Spring and Mason streets.

ROBERT PETERS, on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-eighth street, had two of his fingers shot off.

Gen. HALL, while reviewing the military in Broadway, near Fourteenth-street, was thrown from his horse, and had his leg broken.

A son of LEVY RICARD was seriously injured by an explosion of powder. A son of LEVY VAN GETTEN was also seriously hurt, with carelessly using powder,

FIRES AND ALARMS.

The fire-bells scarcely ceased sounding alarms, for the different Districts, throughout the entire Fourth. The firemen, and the policemen reserved for such duty, were kept quite busy. None of the fires, however, did any serious damage.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the roof of McCULLOCH'S paint shop, in Twenty-first street, near Broadway, took fire on the roof, from some of the miniature fire-works flying about, but was almost immediately extinguished by officer FARRINGTON, of the Eighteenth Ward Police.

At 1 o'clock P. M., Officer CROFT, of the First Ward, discovered a fire breaking out of the sixth story window of No. 132 Watts-street, corner of Pine-street, occupied by JOHN COOPER, lithograph printer. The firemen and police reserves were speedily on the spot and put it out before any but trifling damage was sustained. The fire is thought to have been caused by an incendiary.

About 2½ o'clock a fire broke out in a row of old wooden stables situated on the east side of Waverly-place, between Amos and Christopher-streets, and were all soon destroyed. They were owned by M. & L. MAZEY and a Mr. JOSEPH. Loss about $500. The fire originated from fire crackers.

The old frame house No. 34 Gansevoort-street, owned by WM. B. ASTOR, and occupied by several poor females, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $100.

Miscellaneous.

Processions, civic and military, formed as they are of associated individuals, we suppose, like corporations, are presumed not to have souls, and not having souls, to be incapable of course, of feeling. Considering it therefore, not pertinent to inquire whether the parties forming the procession yesterday, found going through their line of march an easy or somewhat difficult and inconvenient matter. We can only say, that in view of the unmistakable heat from 10 to 11 o'clock, that, with those who stood so long under the direct rays of the hot sun and looked composedly upon the passing pageant, the degree of patriotism must have been considerably higher that the temperature indicated by Fahrenheit. It could not have been lower therein, or unless one was subjected to unusual curiosity. Old Metropolitan residents, indeed, we observed, were mostly careful to seek the shade. When this could not be effected, with a look of the utmost familiarity and shoulder shrug of indifference, as if to say there was nothing new in it, they gently retired—many doubtless to see how the Prohibitory law was being enforced. But those who had come to New-York for the first time, to "see the Fourth," anxious to gratify their spirit of curious inquiry, and from consequent general absorption in wonder at what they saw, probably were oblivious whether they stood in sun or shade. However, for the labor part or fun of the thing we opine most were fully satisfied with the military display afforded, and did not regret their ultimate egress from the Park as referred to above. Meanwhile trade in all the manner of edibles and potables offerred in the Park had been exceedingly brisk, fry cakes, and for weeks waiting purchasers, found willing consumers. Pails of iced lemon were speedily emptied. The small man with the small pop-gun was blessed with unprecedented rapidity of customers. The chair weigher's apparatus with its umbrella cover was overburdened with the quick transition of occupants till its fortunate proprietor was nearly overburdened with pennies. Most thriving business was driven by ice cream venders who decorated their apparatus with such reduncancy of miniature American flags enticed all, be their line of trade in whatever special commodity it might chance, no doubt, not from the addition made to their coffers wished "all the year were playing holidays." And the fountain, which, from long disquistude, we supposed had lost its native strength and vigor, was playing with all its pristine might and beauty. Its resuscitation was greeted with evident delight. At noon the larger portion of the throng having left, the scene in the Park was quite rural, stretched lazily upon the grass were groups story-telling, or talking politics and the Bible. At intervals were mothers quietly hushing their babies to sleep—two or three we noticed reading—nearly all were smoking and the boys incessrat in setting off their fire-crackers—all, indeed, as jolly as they could be. A large number availed themselves the opportunity of viewing Mons. ETE'S painting, representing the Glory of the United States, lately presented to the City, and on exhibition in the Governor's room. At 1 o'clock, a smart shower coming up, served nearly to denude the Park of visitors—so it remained the rest of the day.

BOWLING-GREEN—THE BATTERY.

During the forenoon the fountain at Bowling-green was kept playing, and though wanting the equestrian statue of GEORGE IV., in the respect mentioned, served doubtless to waken in the mind of thousands passing it, recollections of "Auld Lang Syne."

From the Battery, at noon, in accordance with the programme of arrangements, a detachment from Bridadier General YATES' brigade fired a National salute. Nothing further occurred at this locality during the day. Availing themselves of the cool and quiet shade, were a goodly number, but not much more so than usual. There was advertised to take place, but no hour mentioned, a grand aquatic entertainment, with exhibition of sundry wonderful feats in the water, and especially to show the alleged superiority of a certain life-saving apparatus in case of shipwreck. The circular tents for the exhibition were partially erected and the apparatus visible, but interdiction having been placed upon the exhibition, it did not occur. Many were anxiously inquiring for it.

WASHINGTON PARADE GROUND—UNION-SQUARE AND OTHER SQUARES.

The up-town public Squares were each in appearance pretty much the counterpart of the other. By the attractions of their shade and as breathing places of more wholesome air than the noxious gases and more or less fetid atmosphere of the hot, crowded streets, they formed nucleuses for comfortable gathering of the multitude. Where were fountains, they were let play, to the diversion and cooling and comfort of those assembled. In all merrily exploded the fire-cracker, and the manifold mimic appurtenances of the glorious Fourth. The grass was permitted to be trod upon and laid upon. Without license, the multiplied poor, but willing to turn an honest penny, could make sale of their diverse edibles and cooling ices. After the procession, as segments of the stray uniformed companies here and there wandered in, this assemblage

...more thriving, and greater vivacity imparted to the general animation. In groups, temporarily discovered bands of music, and by their martial airs, and soul-enlivening melody, attuned to their very depths the patriotism of their auditors. The day, indeed, was felt to be a holiday, and as communication of freedom won was spent with every seeming consciousness and appreciation of the special privileges of freedom universally permitted.

THE FIVE-POINTS.

At noon we passed through this locality, and were surprised at the general quiet manifest. The children of the two mission schools were out on a holiday, and the place was thus minus their intoxations. The stated denizens, judging from the uniform stillness, we concluded must have gone elsewhere also to spend the day.

THE ICE CREAM SALOONS,

which from early morning we noticed were crowded with visitors. As places of general day resort, these were found very cooling, and with many convenient resting places in their tours of research and sight seeing.

THE THEATRES.

The frequent showers of rain yesterday contributed in no slight degree to the profit of such places of amusement as were open in the day time. From the fifty-cent theatre down to the six-cent side-shows, there was a well sustained and profitable ebb and flow.

The weather was not so propitious in the evening. People were fagged out, and were glad to avail themselves of an excuse to stay at home. About the time when the fireworks should have gone off there was a brisk shower of rain, and that drove people home rather than to the theatre. None of the theatres were inordinately crowded,—at the Broadway there was perhaps the largest attendance, every one appearing dreadfully hot with laughing so much at Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. The PYNE and HARRISON troupe attracted a fine audience, and sang in DONNIZETTI'S "Daughter of the Regiment" effectively. In the termination of the first act all the leading artistes and a powerful chorus came forward and sang the National Anthem, (the audience did not stand up, although the orchestra set the example.) Popular enthusiasm redemanded this effort, and it was given amid great applause.

There was a great crowd at BURTON'S day and night, to see EDDY and CHANFRAU. But as a kind of compensation there was scarcely any one at the Metropolitan Theatre. According to the latest statistics, 37 was the number.

THE FIREWORKS NO GO.

Individual enterprise carried the day on the Fourth as against the Corporation in the matter of setting off fireworks. The frequent dashes of rain which took place in the afternoon, prevented the elevation of the large pieces prepared for the occasion under the $4,000 appropriation of the Common Council, to their proper places, and fully thirty thousand people who visited the Park during the course of the evening to see the pyrotechnic display, were disappointed. Large numbers who visited Madison-square, Tompkins-square, Mission-square, the Distributing Reservoir, Carmansville, Harlem, Lamartine-place, and the junction of East Broadway and Grand streets, also to enjoy the pleasures growing out of the City's liberality, by seeing the displays advertised in the programme to take place there, were also disappointed so far as we can learn.

Mr. ROBERT GRANT, the inventor of the Calcium Light, displayed one of his finest lights from the spire of Grace Church. It illuminated Broadway through its whole distance, North and South, a distance of four or five miles. The exhibition was highly successful, and was highly commended by all who saw it.

WISE LIQUOR DEALERS.

We hear that two liquor dealers in the Eleventh Ward, yesterday took down their bars and turned their liquor into the streets. They said they would not continue in a business which was contrary to the law of the State. All honor to them.

LONG ISLAND.

The Fourth in Brooklyn.

The day was ushered in with the firing of a national salute from Fort Green by the veterans of the war of 1812, and the ringing of bells—this jubilant manifestation was repeated at noon and at sunset, half an hour each. At 7 o'clock A. M. the military paraded, taking the route as announced, and were reviewed by his Honor, Mayor Hall, and the members of the Common Council, at the City Hall, at nine o'clock, and soon after were dismissed. The usual demonstrations at large, of letting off fireworks on private account, were as numerous as on any previous occasion, and we are happy to say no very serious accident occurred to mar the festivities of the day. A boy named STACK had the fingers of his left hand blown off in front of the post office by the bursting of a pistol which he was firing, and two others had one finger each blown off by premature discharges of pistols in their possession. Several others were injured slightly in different parts of the city.

The excitement was increased about 2 o'clock P. M., by a fire in Jay-street, near Fulton-avenue. The old Mansion House at this place caught fire in the roof from fire crackers, but was extinguished after the roof had been burnt off. A fight occurred here between the firemen and the police, which at one time bid fair to be serious in its results, but was quelled by the arresting of several firemen. The cause of this disturbance was the refusal of the Chief of Police to admit any person to the burning building without a fireman's uniform on. Many members of the Department, who had gone to the fire without this, felt indignant and endeavored to force an entrance.

About the same time another fire broke out at the corner of York and Charles streets, in building occupied by Mr. MAHON. This was also set on fire by fire crackers, and was extinguished after the roof had been burnt off.

The City Fireworks were let off from the top of the City Hall in the evening, much to the gratification of thousands of citizens who had assembled there. The exhibition was precipitated by the approach of a rain storm, which caused many of those present to reach home wet to the skin.

The National flag was displayed from all the shipping and public buildings in the City—excepting the head-quarters of the King County Liquor Dealers' Association, on Montague-street.

The fear of a disturbance, yesterday entertained by some people, was quite groundless. Everything passed off peaceably; indeed, we cannot remember a celebration of the Fourth which presented such features of order and decorum. Most of the liquor dealers kept their houses closed, although it was, in some instances, not impossible to obtain "a horn", by applying at the private door. A few dealers made no show of closing until about noon, after which time it was nearly impossible to find any place where liquor could be obtained in these whole City. At night two or three places were open in Fulton-street, but the owners were very chary of strangers, and when they did oblige an old customer, they preferred to do so, as they said, "out of the original package"—namely, out of a huge demijohn, containg several gallons. It was understood that the members of the Carson League were around in great force.

Struck by Lightning.

The house No. 12 DeKalb-avenue, Brooklyn, owned by JACOB BROWN, and occupied by Mr. B. STAFFORD, was struck by lightning at 4½ P. M. The house was much shattered; servant girl thrown several feet; one window-frame completely demolished; Mrs. STAFFORD had but just left the window, and passed to an adjoining room. No one was seriously injured. It was strange that it was not set on fire. The chimney was torn to fragments.

How the Fourth was Kept on Board the Hermann.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Fourth of July on board the steamer *Hermann* was celebrated with much spirit. On the evening of the 3d inst., our gentlemanly and efficient captain assembled all the passengers, and to the gay and festive music of the Polk Redowa and Scottisch, the dawning hours of the Fourth were ushered in. Upon the stroke of 8 bells, which on shore we call the midnight hour, the dancing ceased, and our commander surprised us with festivity as rare as unexpected. The ladies, each with a cavalier attending, had no sooner ascended the quarter-deck than a salute was fired of 13 guns, (man-of-war style,) while blue-lights and rockets announced that the 79th advent of our glorious anniversary had dawned on us. Capt. HIGGINS, at the head of the table, made some well-chosen and appropriate remarks, proposing as the first toast "The health of the babe's name, Liberty." His toast was responded to by W. C. HAMILTON, Esq., of Maryland, and followed by a toast to the health of the commander and his lady, who had contributed in no small degree to the pleasure of the voyage. The health of Mr. R. VENAS, officer of the steamer, was then proposed, and was responded to by that gallant officer.

Sunrise was duly ushered in by a national salute. At 11 o'clock, the Chairman, Mr. P. C. BROWER, of Ohio, introduced W. C. HAMILTON, Esq., as Orator of the day, who, after a brief and brilliant oration, proceeded to read the Declaration of Independence, in the presence of the officers, crew and passengers—the former in uniform. At the close of which the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung.

The passengers then dispersed, only to be called together again to participate in a sumptuous repast, when there was an address of thanks presented to the Captain of the *Hermann*, by Mr. BART, of Canada.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 3, HORACE, son of Horace and Mary E. Brooks, aged 9 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 36 Irving-place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

On Wednesday, July 4, by being drowned while bathing at Acquascanonk, N. J., ALONZO WILMARTH, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, July 6, from the residence of his brother-in-law, E. A. Brooks, No. 91 London-terrace, West 23d-st., N. Y.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Hermann, from Southampton and Bremen—D. Sandmacher, lady and child, Wm. Lepreshon and lady, 3 children and servant, Marcus Stern, lady and servant, F. Williams and lady, friend and child, O. C. G. Opets and lady, Mr. Tweed and lady, Mrs. Chas. Lodge and 2 children, Mr. Worms and 3 children, Ranell Erhard, S. Weidman, Mr. Major, Miss A. Holden, Ida Kerner, Jos. Bunton, Capt. T. Tristam, S. Austin, H. Von Beehter, John H. Blum, Hugh Teoney, T. Atthof, N. Cohen, J. Zeller, W. Dyas, Mr. Weidmann, Geo. Bestel, Salvador Millett, Ulrich Atthof, Mr. Desain, G. H. Smithson, W. O. Houlton, A. Portugues, Pearson C. Brown, J. Schiller, Chas. Starks, T. Castle, Mr. Ghrend, J. Lowenthal, H. Emden, William Wens, Mr. Ostinger, Mr. Brown, J. Ottadeo, H. H. Foore and lady, Mr. Lacey and lady, M. Cahon, lady and 2 children, M. Ratterling and lady, Mr. Rosheer, lady and 2 children, Geo. Sensed and lady, daughter and 2 children, Mr. Manuel and lady, J. Coonalde and lady, M. Hallmann, lady and daughter, J. F. Finck, lady and 6 children, F. W. Forest and lady, son and 2 children, Ernest Habaar, Mr. Secton, 3 daughters and 4 children, C. H. Sommer and lady, son and daughter, 4 children and servant, Mrs. M. Cohen, daughter and 7 children, L. Mesch, 6 children and servant, T. Lesser, lady and 4 children, A. Lesk and daughter, Mr. Nollmann and lady, Mrs. R. Rumpold and 3 children, Mrs. M. A. Stoneham and master, A. Hyatt, Mrs. A. E. Kuatz and child, J. B. Howe and child, J. Norris and 2 children, J. Tanak and child, F. Cloger and child, C. Manearing, E. Damp, M. A. Gambell, C. W. Linsler, Miss S. Leerick, T. Rosenfeld, E. and A. Schmidt, F. Dorabay, R. Goldman, R. Bohn, K. Steinfeld, L. Kamesdither, M. Shackman, M. Simon, C. Bluman, Anton Lorrenstein, J. Letz, B. Lap, M. Prouse, Ros Steinfeld, E. and T. Scheveren, E. Osterberg, Mr. Goedorfer, S. Osterberg, M. Horat, Mr. Jahner, M. H. Schultze, E. Reinsberg, S. Meinsberg, S. Lutz, Mr. J. Van Laer and son, Mr. Federlein, S. Schroder, T. Theobe, Thomas Clark, James Price, W. Morsey, Max and Ran Ostenberg, L. Ullman, W. Schmidt, S. Mayer, F. Spungmeyer, Mr. Steermann, S. Rosenfeld, T. Willinghace, H. Sloce, D. Goldberg, H. Schmidt, J. A. Hamilton, E. Kertchen, M. Blumlin, J. Abels, J. Tioker, C. Korn, M. Zechen, T. A. Oehme, C. Hons, G. Werner, E. Besancourt, C. G. Oliver, Jonas Brown, Master A. Suss, Mr. Feshleimer, M. Dormaul. Total, 340.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 5 and 6.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, Higgins, from Southampton and Bremen June 20, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Saad.

Steamship Pampero, Auld, New-Orleans 9 ds., via Norfolk, with flour and 70 passengers to master. Tobugas bearing G. E. by E., exchanged signals with ship Sultana, from New-Orleans for New York. The P. was detained off the Hook 12 hours.

Ship Mississippi, Allen, Rotterdam June 17, with mdse. and 71 passengers to Boonen, Grives & Co.

Ship Ocean Queen, (packet,) Spencer, London and Portsmouth May 30, with mdse. and 237 passengers to E. E. Morgan. In lat. 47, long. 40, had large quantities of ice.

Bark Kate Wheeler, (of Hampden, Me.) Stilson, June 26, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Buena Vista, for Gibraltar and a market. The brig J. W. Harmer would sail the same day for New-York. The brig Leghorn sailed same day for Philadelphia. The K. W. was from Montevideo in ballast, seeking cargo; touched at Pernambuco and St. Thomas, but could get nothing.

Brig Elizabeth, Lindsay, Para 23 ds., with India-rubber, &c., to Corning, Benio & Co.

Schr George, (of Kennebunk,) Ward, Jeremie, St Domingo, June 22, with coffee to master.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, (of Beaufort,) Fairchild, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

See THIRD PAGE for the SECOND EVENING EDITION.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Instantaneous, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

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MOURNING GOODS—MOURNING GOODS.—IN ADDITION to our heavy stock, we will offer on Monday, July 2, Black Barèges at 1s. per yard; Printed Lawns at 6d., Fine French Ginghams, 1s.; French Prints, yard wide, 1s.; and all other goods at very reduced prices.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDROBE in time. Summer has come at last. You can if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices.
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CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—THE Chemists endorse this preparation as harmless, and all who have used it prefer it to every other. It takes a shorter time to apply it than to shave. A lady can change her gray or location locks to black or brown, quicker than she can curl them. It never injures the hair. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his Store Nos. 78 and 80 Front-st.

CHAMPAGNE CREMANT, "PREMIUM WINE."
From Messieurs RUINART, PERE ET FILS, RHEIMS. An invoice of 300 baskets of this Wine, landing ex ship *Helvetia*, in excellent order, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, sole owners and importers of this brand in the United States.
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W. N. & CO. beg to announce that this Wine, received from one of the first houses in France, was ordered to compete with the best Wines ever sent to this country, and, in the opinion of distinguished judges, the quality is not surpassed by any Wine in this market.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, that will wear? Then go to No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 8s., 10s., 12s. and 14s. Misses and Children's to fit the foot and please the eye; Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, French Leather and Calf Boots, Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, &c. to 9s. Call and examine our stock and you will be suited. No. 321 Grand-st.
JOHN SAMMIS, Proprietor

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855.

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Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

A Word in Reply to the Richmond Enquirer.

The history of the world, where it is not made up of the sad recitals of international and civil wars, finds its chief material in the contests of opinion and passion. Now it is a question of finance, then of religious liberty, again one of trade or politics, or social reformation. There is a great circle permanently marked out, in which the interest of the race may be seen perpetually revolving and agitated, sometimes on a higher and again on a lower elevation, as the age is rude or polished.

It is our good fortune to be engaged for the most part with the problems of peace, and little with the destructive exigencies of war. Many of the problems which baffled the wit of other ages we have successfully solved. The practicability of free institutions, for a time, at least, has been demonstrated. Religious toleration has been amply vindicated. The political equality of men practically acted upon. And yet, after all—strange phenomenon of free society—the great and only truly difficult problem which can now engage the minds of the people of the United States is that of domestic slavery.

The foremost sons of the Old Dominion, those who have succeeded to WASHINGTON the author, and to JEFFERSON the defender of political equality and of freedom on this side the water, recreant to ancient principles, now declare what their fathers deemed a necessary and sad necessity of the times, to be a natural, necessary, and universal element of society.

Such is the retrograde position assumed by the *Richmond Enquirer* on the subject of Slavery, in responding to some remarks which had been made by us vindicatory of the South, its prosperity and morality.

We do not intend to enter into an elaborate defence of free society against the expressions of our able cotemporary, nor yet to attempt an answer to all the ingenious and specious suggestions which are hazarded in defence of an institution which its own heavy weight urges on to its ruin, but the occasion is a suitable one for fresh remembrance of the benignant influences of freedom as contrasted with the withering ones of servitude.

Where the national mind is awake and energetic with the life of intelligence and education, all history shows that there will flourish to a greater or less extent radical and novel ideas and theories, and mental aberrations and extravagances. It is an inevitable condition of the free light of day that some weak eyes should be blinded, or at least dazzled. But these circumstances have no more influence on the general intelligence and virtue of society than the obscurations upon the face of the sun have upon the power of its light and heat to bless and vivify our world.

The sentiment of religious liberty was evolved amid many absurd and fanatical systems. In the Sixteenth Century the sentiment of political equality was surrounded in its origin in England by wild fanaticism, and in France by revolutionary violence; and yet those periods form epochs in the progress of the human mind. Thus much for the rather inconsistent charges of Northern superstition and skepticism of the *Enquirer*. If there be anything of the kind, it is only an evidence of the extraordinary activity of the human mind with us, and sure in the end to be tempered and corrected by that sober, sound and intelligent morality which is interwoven with every fibre of the great body of Northern society, and which enables it with impunity to tolerate in its midst the enunciation of the wildest and most extravagant political and religious theories. The citation of the philosophy of HOBBES, by our cotemporary, "that man is in a state of continual war with his fellows," as capable of conception only in a free society, is unfortunate, seeing that it is only among the savage tribes of Africa that that philosophy is practically exhibited, and that its results are the captives who go to sustain the Slave-trade and build up the institution of Slavery. In regard to the carrying of deadly weapons at the South, although it may not prevail in Virginia and in the more northerly of the Southern States, yet the fact that laws have been enacted in a number of those States to prevent it, and quite recently one in Louisiana, would seem to indicate that such a practice does prevail in certain anciently settled quarters of the South. Be this as it may, to us, at least, the evils of servitude will ever present themselves as palpable and profound. We can see abundant reasons for the necessity of its continuance in the South under existing circumstances. We can absolve our Southern brethren from all censure for such action as may be necessary for their own preservation, and for the preservation of their slaves and of the prosperity of their cultivation under the peculiar and delicate circumstances in which they have been placed by the policy and avarice of another age and nation. But we cannot sympathize with any political system which reckons Slavery as one of its proper and permanent institutions.

That institution has never been consistent with highly civilized life, at least, in modern times, and in that singular compound of barbarism and refinement which made up the civilization of the ancients, the element of Slavery proved one of the chief agents of its dissolution. In modern society, which has been moulded chiefly by the Christian religion, absolute servitude gradually changed into predial, and ultimately wore out imperceptibly. It is quite surprising then to see Christianity, which has been most effective in the extirpation of Slavery in the Old World, claimed as its ally and defender in the new. On the contrary, we trust under its influence to see Slavery gradually and silently wear out on this continent. Our anticipations for the South, but for this expectation, would be of the gloomiest character.

An intellectual, young and vigorous oligarchy, reigning over degraded and ignorant multitudes, may stand and answer moderately well in the present condition of the South. There is still an abundance of food and room for the masses. The reigning classes are as yet unpalsied by luxury and ease, and they exercise leniently and kindly the irresponsible and unmeasured power which they possess.

But will this always be the case? We have no reason to believe it. The South is not exempt from those natural laws which have alternately elevated and ruined other societies. The people there—for so the Slaves, considering their number, may properly be styled—will increase steadily and in a much greater ratio than the oligarchical body which governs them. This our statistics manifest. This latter class will not always retain its youthful vigor and strength. A half century may exhibit the alarming spectacle of an ignorant people, penetrated with a sense of wrong, waxing stronger and stronger in physical power, while the intellect and vigor of those who have kept them in industrious subjection are constantly diminishing.

What would be the issue of such a state of things, we cannot say. We know what has occurred in St. Domingo and in other of the West India Islands. We know, too, that there cannot be perpetual peace where one great class of the people feel the smart of heavy burdens imposed by another.

The whole subject is surrounded with difficulties. Northern men can see with those of the South the impolicy as well as the impossibility of sudden emancipation. Animated by an ardent aspiration for the preservation of the noble fabric of freedom which has been erected on this continent, we regret to see the Richmond *Enquirer* and many of its compeers at the South determinedly maintaining, not that Slavery is an inevitable and painful necessity of the present, but "a natural, necessary and universal limb or element of society."

A Popular Cry.

Down with the Ailanthus trees! New-York is sick at the stomach,—the whole population is poisoned by the nauseating effluvium emitted by the filthy Ailanthus trees which have been planted in all our streets. Where is Mayor WOOD, that he does not issue a proclamation against the Ailanthus? What is the use of arresting all the innocent little poodle dogs and long-eared spaniels, for fear they should bite somebody in the heel, and permitting a forest of nauseating and disease-breeding trees to remain in our streets and public parks? We know a gentleman who recently purchased a house which was surrounded by Ailanthus trees, and the first thing he did after coming into possession of the property, was to cut down every one of the rascally trees and to set out in their places some of the beautiful natives of our own forests, and a similar course should be pursued by our City authorities. We heard a resident of Brooklyn Heights complaining yesterday that he had often been annoyed by the cargoes of Peruvian guano, and Buenos Ayrean hides, stored in the warehouses under the Heights, but the two annoyances combined did not begin to be half so nauseating as the odor emitted by the Ailanthus trees under his windows.

Shipping a Crew.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

You will oblige many seamen by inserting the following. Seamen are now charged by those who ship them, or those connected with the office, from one to three dollars for a chance to go to sea, and at the same time the owners of the ship are paying the same parties two dollars per man, just double what it was a few years since. Now, Sir, I wish the merchants of this City to see this in its proper light; to look into it, and take measures to effect a radical reform. No reasonable man can deny but it is high time that the present system was done away with. When seamen are scarce, and it is a difficult matter to procure crews for the larger class of vessels, it is a common thing for Shipping Notaries to pay from one to ten dollars over and above the advance to get men. This premium the sailor does not get, but it goes into his landlord's pocket, which the owners pay, it being charged into the ship's bill by the Notary. But how does this work when seamen are plenty and ships scarce? Why, simply the man has to buy his chance or the landlord does for him, but it will be sure to be found in his account—Debtor to shipping, so much. But do the owners find credit on their bills for men shipped in this way? No, never. Such a bill cannot be found in this City. Well, you say, if this is all true, what remedy is to be applied? It may be remedied in the following manner. Let the master of a ship, a day or two before he sails, boist his "sack," as in times gone past; let the seamen come on board, be selected by the master or mate, and examined sufficiently to know whether they are seamen or not, and let those who procure orders go to the notary's and sign the articles, and if the practice of selling or giving away the orders is resorted to, to procure berths for poor or inexperienced hands and they are sent aboard, turn them ashore and procure others in their stead. The way things are conducted now is, if two men make application to go in the same ship, one a well-dressed, thorough-going seaman, and who despises the idea of being bought and sold "like a bale of goods;" or, in other words, refuses to pay the notaries or their agents two or three dollars for a chance to work night and day for 80 cents, and the other may be a rum-soaked libel on the very name of sailor, but is willing his landlord should pay for his chance, *he* will be shipped and the good man rejected, simply because he will not put an extra $2 or $3 in the notary's pocket. Merchants and Captains, aye, and those who never saw salt water, talk about sailors being such a low, despicable set of men. It is a great wonder they are not ten times worse under the present system. They are, generally speaking, slaves, boardsmen, of the worst kind, from the moment their foot touches the land until they embark. If he has not the faculty of figuring correctly, so much the worse, and even if he has, a glass of "chain lightning," administered by way of a quietus, scatters his arithmetic to the winds, and the first gleam of consciousness finds him some hundreds of miles from the scene in which he remembers to have last figured, bound, he knows not where, neither the name of the ship. An instance occurs to my mind which illustrates this: The ship ———, bound from New-York to Europe, was nearing the Banks of Newfoundland, when one evening just at dusk the mate was accosted by a man whom he had never seen, with the question, "Will you tell me what ship this is, Sir?" "The ship ———," replied the mate. "Where is she bound?" "To ———." "Oh, my head," moaned the poor fellow; he stared around him for a moment, gave one spring, cleared the rail, and was seen no more. It was the first time the man had been on deck, having been confined to his berth on account of sickness, brought on by the over-dosing of his liberal landlord. There is one thing which will prevent all this, which will raise the now down-trodden sailor to a standard which, of all other men, he most deserves. No other class of men suffer as much, or are so ill used, or poorly fed and paid. I am willing to admit that there are exceptions, but they are few and far between. Some of them, no doubt, have to be hard used to get along with. But who are they, and where did they come from? It is not for the wages that they go to sea, but for the plunder they obtain by robbing their more trusting mates, and oftentimes extending their excursions into the "between decks," and even the cabin. The remedy for all this is to abolish the system of advancing money before it becomes due. Pay them after it is earned, and make it an offence punishable by a fine or imprisonment to sign a ship's articles to proceed on a voyage, which they fail to adhere to, unless by mutual consent, for good and valid reasons.

In conclusion, I would commend this subject to the consideration of the "Board of Commerce," as a matter which may be profitably discussed, as well as many others, in relation to our commerce; for what is the use of ships without men to sail them, and it is reasonable to suppose they would rather have good thorough going seamen to guard their treasures, and mayhap their lives, than poor, inefficient men, who have been literally sold, composed for the most part of bod-carriers, tailors, shoemakers, and runaway apprentices, and farmers' boys. And I venture to say, that it is in the power of the ship owning merchants of this country, and without any additional expense to themselves, to establish and keep up as healthy and efficient merchant marine sailors as the world can boast of. Nearly all the laws relating to our merchant marine are over half a century old, and are far behind the age, however adaptable they might have been when eight months was considered a fair passage from Calcutte, and out to the West Indies and back in four months was considered smart work. I say in those days these laws might have answered every purpose, but now necessity demands a thorough overhaul and reorganization of the radically rotten state of things. SALT WATER.

Julia Pleads for the Ailanthus.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A writer in the TIMES yesterday, under the head of "*Our Upas Tree*," calls upon every man who has an Ailanthus tree on his premises to destroy it, and thinks they should be removed by a corporation ordinance. Permit me, through your columns, to say a word *per contra*. It is true that there is, for about nine days, when they commence blowing, a disagreeable odor, which, at the same time, is pronounced a *very healthful* one by botanists and physicians. But this, for so short a time, is surely a small evil in comparison with the advantages it affords. It is beautiful to the eye, refreshing as a shade, of quick growth—but above all, it is *always free from those jumping or measuring worms* which destroy so many of our forest trees, and of which, an observer in our City will notice, hardly one escapes their ravages.

I beg leave to "call upon every man who has an Ailanthus tree" on his premises, to nurture it with care, and that it may be an ordinance of the Corporation that every street be planted with them. And this in no spirit of contrariety, but because it would afford an agreeable shade to every pedestrian in the Summer heats, and enable us to walk our streets without fear of those horrid worms falling upon our necks, and crawling into our hair and ears. JULIA.

Farmer's Club—American Institute.

TUESDAY, July 3, 1855.

THE SIZE OF CATTLE NOW AND THEN.

The usual weekly meeting of this Association took place on Tuesday at noon.

On the screen was an elaborate chalk sketch of the inner face of the left jawbone of the Egyptian sacred Bull. Its identification, as to authenticity is founded upon the fact of it being accurately copied from the jaw-bone of a "mummied" bull in Doctor ABBOTT'S collection, guaranteed by some of the highest European authorities. The object of the diagram was to show by comparison with the average of the American ox, that there is no appreciable discrepancy between the ancient and modern (not species but) *varieties*. The measurements of each were given in detail.

The practical inferences sought to be established are, that the limit beyond which certain modes of feeding can go in modifying the osteological development of animals is more confined in its range than has been commonly imagined. No doubt the Egyptian god Apis was well fed.

SELF-CLOSING FAUCETS.

Dr. FIELD, of Brooklyn, being called to the Chair,

Mr. TUTHILL, of Boston, was introduced to the meeting, and proceeded to illustrate and describe certain self-closing "faucets" for the supply of water or other fluids, the peculiarity being that there is no drip nor waste, and also an instantaneous full stream. The contrivance is of very general applicability. Vulcanised rubber forms the internal spring and packing to close a valve acted upon by pressure with the finger. The simplicity and ingenuity of the contrivance elicited much approbation. It is not liable to get out of order owing to the elasticity and durability of the rubber. It is patented, and named "Coffin's Patent."

Mr. MEIGS observed that the Government once wanted some mail-bags that would not wear out. A number of India-rubber bags were dragged along the road hence to Washington. The metallic fastenings became displaced but the bags were uninjured. The inventor demonstrated its application as a *steam* valve, in which case the rubber does not come in contact with the steam. Oil decomposes rubber; in this case, also, the same modification of parts is applicable.

Letters were read from the "Croton Aqueduct Department," and from other parties, highly eulogizing this *self-closing* contrivance, and explaining that the fluid can only run so long as the pressure of the hand is upon the valve. A specimen was promised for the Museum.

THE SIZE OF CATTLE.

Dr. WATERBURY then reverted to his diagram to prove that a well fed bullock in the days of the Pharaohs was no bigger than an equally well fed American bullock.

Professor MAPES endeavored to show from his recollection of the reports of the Mark Lane Express, that domestication had increased the bulk of certain animals. The weight of an ordinary ox in England was once not more than 500 pounds; now the average was 1,000 pounds. Besides, breeding had reduced the actual, not the relative size of the jaw-bone in particular. It was discrepant to adduce this specimen, admitting it to be the genuine "Bos Taurus." Again, had not the Doctor admitted that smaller specimens might have been selected. This single bone was no proof of the average. BELZONI'S investigations prove, and all Egyptian sculptures and drawings attest it, that once the relative and actual *size* of the ox, as compared with man, was smaller then than now.

Dr. WATERBURY said there is a natural type of ox, to which varieties will return. [Prof. MEIGS admitted.] Dr. W.—And we have no reason to believe that the domesticity of the Egyptian ox had not done much for it. The deposit of fat would do much.

Prof. MAPES—The deposition is not exclusively of fat, the increase is equally that of other structures, (to an *extent*) it is true, that an animal may be tied up and merely suddenly fattened. Siberia the origin of antique ivory, the hyena caves of England, sharks' teeth found in New-Jersey and other facts, prove the animal races were once huger than now. As to man, it was a fact that the chain-plate, and mail-encasements at the Eglintown tournament required to be let out and made larger, to accommodate the supposed puny descendants of the Middle Ages.

Dr. WATERBURY said "the mastodon," for it was not an elephant, was extinct, and that Siberian illustration was not to the purpose.

Prof. MAPES contended that the present crocodile degeneration of the Saurians was no confusion of species, nor any impeachment of his argument.

PEAR TREES.

The conversation then turned on the pruning of pear trees and the best method of determining the quantity and kind of blossom to be removed.

Prof. MAPES said that when pears are growing, those that touch might advantageously be removed.

The CHAIRMAN related his experience: This year he had not plucked off a single blossom, but the trees spontaneously threw off the excess. Much ought to be left to nature.

Prof. MAPES said the depth of hole, and the supply of proper chemical fabulum was all important, but the pear tree takes in more water than other trees; a dry, thin *mulch* that keeps the tree free from Summer blight is very necessary.

J. PAYNE LOWE said that the beetle known to naturalists as the *Oreoda Lanigera* sometimes does much injury to the pear tree by feeding upon the leaves. During the day these insects secrete themselves by drawing together some leaves, and may be seen flying about during evening and morning twilight. This insect finds a place among the group known as "Rutilians," in consequence of the shining appearance of the head and thorax.

In order to prevent in part the ravages of this insect, if the trees frequented by them be shaken, they will fall to the ground from which they may be taken and destroyed, and this will prevent very materially their rapid increase.

The Chairman expressed his belief that neither Summer nor Winter blight will occur where the soil is deep and well supplied with the proper materials that are needed. The application of the mineral constituents of the pear (chiefly *superphosphate of lime*) was essential. If nothing be used but ordinary fermenting stable manure, the fruit will soon degenerate. He commended the use of the improved superphosphate to cabbages, and, from his own observation, to wheat, especially on Long Island, where it had been said nothing but horse manure would enable the sandy soil to yield wheat. Experiment proved that wheat there would not cost $6 per bushel!

Dr. WATERBURY asked if the superphosphate was nitrogenised?

In reply, the Chairman said, that from a quarter to a third of Peruvian guano was used with it.

Adjourned to the the 17th inst., the subject then being "Market Gardening."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Rev R. L. FRASER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir*: We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W. DAVISON, E. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM ELWOOD,
JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
E. M. TISDALE, JOHN D STERLING.

DEAR SIR: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And since I am sure, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, R. L. FRASER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23, 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depôt, No. 36 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., 8 PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

THE POPULARITY OF ANY NEW AND REALLY Good Medicine serves to galvanize into notice all the old and exploded remedies. Such has been the effect of DESHLER'S New Discovery for the Cure of Fever and Ague, upon the old and ineffectual remedies for that complaint. Discarded and forgotten remedies have been revived, and even new ones invented, in the hope that the éclat of DESHLER'S ANTI-PER

SECOND EVENING EDITION.

THURSDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Attempt to Storm Sebastopol.

The Allies Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

CONSOLS DECLINED TO 94 3-4.

Cotton Dull and Lower—Breadstuffs Steady.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 5.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, Capt. LANG, arrived at this port yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, and will be due at Boston at an early hour on Friday morning.

Her mails will doubtless reach New-York on Friday afternoon.

The *America* brings dates from Liverpool to the 23d June, three days later than received by the *Hermann*.

The news is scanty, but in the highest degree important.

The Allies had met with a serious check before Sebastopol.

On the 18th of June the French and English respectively attacked the Walakoff and Redan towers, but were both repulsed with great slaughter.

The details could not be looked for before the end of June, and in the meantime private advices of the most serious description were agitating the public mind.

According to one account, the British loss alone was not short of four thousand, including among the killed General CAMPBELL, and upwards of seventy other officers.

Contradictory rumors prevailed, and it was thought that the above was somewhat exaggerated.

In the British Parliament, Mr. ROEBUCK had moved a vote of censure against the Ministry.

A large new French Loan was to be immediately negotiated.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market, depression had succeeded the buoyancy lately exhibited—and, with a very limited demand, prices had considerably declined—in some cases to the extent of one farthing ₩ lb. The week's business was restricted to some 24,000 bales, mostly for the trade.

BREADSTUFFS, with the exception of INDIAN CORN, which had slightly advanced, ranged at about the rates current on the departure of the *Baltic*.

PROVISIONS generally were steady at former quotations.

The London Money Market was still easier, and Consols had declined to 90¾.

[The details of the news will be published on Friday morning.]

Serious and Fatal Riot in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, July 5.

Yesterday evening as a procession of firemen, Turners and others was parading the streets, a difficulty arose between one of the Turners and a boy, when an alarm was sounded by the Turners, and they all rushed back assaulting and throwing stones at the people in the streets. The riot then became general, and the Turners being armed with revolvers, commenced firing upon the crowd. Over a dozen pistols were discharged, and one young man was so severely wounded that he died within half an hour. Many others were badly injured by shots and stones, but none, it is believed, fatally. The police have arrested 24 Turners, against whom public opinion is very decided, as there appears to have been no excuse whatever for their conduct.

The Fourth of July in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 5.

Yesterday passed off in accordance with the published programme, and owing to a refreshing breeze more than the usual comfort was experienced. Quite a number of accidents occurred from gunpowder explosions, and the driver of an express wagon was thrown from his seat and killed. The boat races were witnessed by immense crowds.

The first race with fancy boats, rowed by youths under eighteen, was won by the *Battery Pet*, of New-York; and the *G. D. Westervelt*, and *J. D. R. Putnam*, both likewise of New-York, won the respective races in which they were engaged. The race between amateur club boats, was won by the *Maid of Erin*, of St. John, N. B.

The Fourth in Montpelier, &c.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, July 5.

The celebration of the Fourth in this city brought together about ten thousand people. The oration was delivered by C. W. HILLARD.

EX-Governor EATON, of this State, and late Professor in Middlebury College, died this morning.

The Fourth in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 5.

The celebration yesterday passed off very quietly here. There were no public ceremonies. JACOB GOULD, a little carrier for the Philadelphia Post-Office, was drowned while bathing at Absecum.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, July 4.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner met here to-day—Hon. J. CLANCY JONES presiding. ARNOLD PLUMMER, of Venango, received the nomination on the third ballot. The Committee on Resolutions made two reports—that of the majority avoids the Liquor Law and the Nebraska question, but the minority report takes strong ground on both subjects. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 80 to 19, after being amended by the insertion of a resolution against negroes voting.

The Explosion of the Steamer Lexington—Forty Lives Lost.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 5.

The explosion of the steamer *Lexington*, previously reported, occurred near Stephensport during the up trip on Sunday last, and out of the whole number on board only one escaped uninjured, excepting the ladies, all of whom were saved. About forty are reported to have been killed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 4.

The steamer *Lexington* was bound from St. Louis to Louisville, and her boilers exploded at 3 A. M. on Saturday, four miles from Rome. The wreck burned with great rapidity to the water's edge. The *D. A. Given* came to the assistance of the *Lexington*, and succeeded in saving all the ladies and children on board.

It is believed that as many as 25 lives were lost and 20 or 30 others injured; among the latter Capt. THORP was badly scalded. The boat was an old one, and her cargo consisted of 250 bales of hemp

Know-Nothing Ratification at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 4.

The Know Nothings held a meeting last night to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention An imposing procession took place. Speeches were made by Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, President BARTLETT, Gen. PILCHER, Mr PRENTICE, and others. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the crowd was estimated at 10,000 persons.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 5.

Last evening the pork-packing establishment of ROLOSON & Co., was totally destroyed by fire. It was one of the largest houses in the city.

Yesterday's celebration passed off here with much animation and without any accident of note.

The Southern Mail is in from all points as late as due.

Fire at Farmington, Conn., &c.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, July 4.

The dwelling-house of EDWARD TILLOTSON, at Farmingdale, was destroyed by fire last night with most of its contents. Loss, $3,500; insured for $2,000.

A boarding-house of the Carpet Company, in Tompkinsville, was also burnt this morning.

Arrival of the Cahawba, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 3.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York direct, arrived here to-day.

The Nicaragua steamship line has been abandoned. The *Daniel Webster* left here on Saturday for New-York, and the *Prometheus* will leave on the 15th inst., after her return from San Juan.

MERRICK, the Know-Nothing candidate, is elected Chief Justice of Louisiana.

The Mail Robbery at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, July 4.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have indicted DENNISON, who was arrested a few days since, charged with robbing the mails. His bail has been fixed at $5,000.

Loss of a Schooner on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 5.

The schooner *Monsfield*, bound from Milwaukie to Oswego, with a cargo of 10,000 bushels of wheat, came in collision on Thursday with the schooner *Telegraph*, and the former immediately sun .

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 4.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* sailed at noon to-day, with 201 passengers for Liverpool, and 13 for Halifax. She also took out $881,000 in specie.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 5.

Our Money market is unchanged. Stocks dull, at following quotations. Reading Railroad, 46½; Morris Canal, 15; Long Island Railroad, 17½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; Pennsylvania Fives, 87½.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 5.

The COTTON market is dull, with a declining tendency; the sales to-day were 1,500 bales, at 10c.@ 10¼c. for middling. FLOUR dull, with a declining tendency. The quotations are $7 50@$8 for superfine, to $8 25 for fancy. Keg LARD is quoted at 11½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 3.

COTTON easier but not quotably lower. Market dull. Sales about 1,500 bales. FLOUR is quoted at $8@$8 25. CHARLESTON, Monday, July 2.

COTTON has declined ¼c. to ⅜c. Sales to-day 700 bales.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

The Fourth at West Point.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON related that a certain individual, writing a "Natural History of Iceland," had one book specially devoted to the subject "*Of Owls in Iceland*," the first and only chapter of which consisted of the sentence, "There are no owls in Iceland." In like manner, the historian of the glorious Fourth, writing on the celebration at West Point, might briefly record, "There was no celebration at West Point." In truth, the demonstrations here have been very few and far between of late years. Precisely at noon there was a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the original number of the States when Independence was declared.

But there were "lots of fun" outside. One espiral joke occurred—amusing to all except the sufferers. New-York sent a steamboat full of persons, bound on an excursion to West Point, where (they had been told,) the day was to be honored with remarkable *éclat*. They had a glorious voyage up the river—in beauty worth a dozen Rhines, in commercial position and utility worth a score of Thameses. They arrived at West Point landing-place, a right merry company. But there they were met with a ruthless standing order which prohibits the landing of excursionists,—*a sich!* So they had to cross the river to GARRISON'S Ferry, where they were transferred to the compact ferry steamer, the *Putnam*, (so called, we presume, in honor of the county in which Judge GARRISON'S homestead and landed estate are situated,) and were then taken across the river again, and landed without opposition—as ferry passengers! They rushed *en masse* up to the Military Academy; they saw the white tents of the cadets picturesquely parcelled on the fine *plateau*; they discovered that there were no particular manifestations in honor of the day, they surrendered themselves to ROE'S Hotel, which had been provisioned as if it were a besieged fortress. They obtained refreshment, *ad libitum*, but when they called for "strong waters" (as is the custom of excursionists on an afternoon,) were informed that Captain ROE kept a Temperance house, and, besides, would never violate the anti-drink law, which make champagne drinking next door to a capital felony, and places brandy and water imbibation only a degree or two below larceny.

Our reporter wisely kept on the east side of the river. He went by the Hudson River Road, and though heaps of passengers had been disgorged at various stopping places along the line, reached Garrison's Ferry at the exact minute promised on the yellow time bill. (President SLOAN and Superintendent SYKES have made the arrivals so regular that people set their watches by them, in preference of the sun, which sometimes does not *shine*, whereas, they always* do.) After a satisfactory dinner, he was taken a series of drives, behind a pair of two-fifties, to see the beautiful High lands and river views which abound in Putnam County. He saw the Indian Falls, and beautiful they are. He saw all sorts of landscapes and water-scapes. He looked from the top of the Iron Rock. He noticed that cherries appear to be the staple (roadside) produce of Putnam County. He took tea from the identical table, and beneath the shadow of the south redoubt, at which WASHINGTON himself sat, in the war of Independence, nearly seventy years ago, and what further happened to him remains to be related in his Autobiography—in nine folio volumes. Only, as a memorable matter, he may say, that with the exception of a very small flare-up, consisting of a five cent packet of Chinese squibs, he happily did not smell powder during the whole day.

TO NEWBURG.

A considerable number of citizens went up by two excursion-boats to Newburg, and the cars were loaded continuously. The Maine Liquor Law was rigidly observed—no person drinking anything strong whatever, *except on the sly*. The general practice of the day, however, seemed to be considerably "on the sly."

AT YONKERS.

Not a drop of liquor to be had—quiet, pleasant times—fireworks before GETTY'S in the evening. The cars ran off the track below Yonkers, and the passengers enjoyed the rain.

THE RIVER.

The squall in the afternoon stripped several sloops of their sails and laid one flat on her side No serious losses to anybody, however. When the rain came down at the heaviest the boat laid to—and took it.

Three boys, on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, named COLWELL, IRVIN and McCOY, were firing off pistols, when one of their powder flasks caught fire by some accident or another and exploded, severely injuring the boys in the hands and face. They were immediately taken home and attended to.

A woman, named MARY O'CONNOR, was sun struck yesterday and taken to the City Hospital.

A man, named WM. O'CONNOR, in the Fifth Ward, had his face badly burned by the bursting of a powder-flask. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

A child, seven years of age, named ELLEN LILLY, whose parents reside at No. 103 Avenue D, was run over by one of the Avenue C and Houston-street Line of Stages, yesterday, and killed almost instantly. Those who observed the occurrence say it was purely accidental.

A party of gentlemen at Mount Vernon, while engaged in firing a salute in honor of the Fourth, had one of their number named RAYNOR severely injured, by the premature discharge of a cannon. RAYNOR was ramming home the cartridge when the explosion took place, and his hands were severely injured, possibly crippled for life.

MOUNT VERNON.

The citizens of the adjoining town of Mount Vernon celebrated our national anniversary with unusual spirit. The ladies of the Dutch Reformed Church of that place gave an entertainment, the Declaration of Independence was read and patriotic addresses delivered. The proceeds of the dinner and other luxuries are to be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt of the church. At night there was a splendid display of fireworks, under the immediate direction of WM. H. OAKLEY, Esq.

Fire in Prince-street—Narrow Escape from Suffocation.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out on the first floor of building No. 138 Prince-street, occupied by MR. J. C. STONE, as a fancy store, in which was stored a quantity of monster fireworks. The alarm was soon given, and the police of the Eight Ward and firemen were quickly on the ground. Owing to the material within the store, the flames made rapid headway, and an immense quantity of suffocating smoke soon filled the building, and spread about so much as to retard the labors of the firemen and police. Two families occupied the upper part of the building—that of Mr. JAMES NAGLE and Mr. BEESE were in bed and asleep at the breaking out of the fire. Their danger was, of course, most imminent, as all hopes of escape by the stairs were cut off by the flames and smoke. This fact created terrible excitement among those collected on the outside, who took speedy means for rescuing, if possible, those in peril. Finally, with much difficulty, the firemen succeeded by means of their ladders in reaching the second story, into which they went, and by groping on their hands and knees reached the beds of the sleepers, carried them to the window, aroused them, and with the assistance of the policemen and firemen on the outside, lowered them to the sidewalk. The persons thus saved were Mr. and Mrs. BEESE, and Mr. and Mrs. NAGLE and their two daughters, two sons, and their niece. Some of the occupants of the building thus aroused, in their excitement and haste to escape, were somewhat injured. Miss MARGARET NAGLE leaped from the second story to the ground, injuring her back and hips, and sprained both her ankles. Miss ELLEN NAGLE, while descending from the second story, got her feet entangled in the rungs of the ladder and fell to the ground, spraining both her ankles. She was also otherwise injured, though not seriously. Their cousin, Miss MARY ANN ———, was badly bruised about the shoulders and head, while effecting her escape.

After the above named person had been rescued, it was ascertained that another person—a son of Mr. VOYLES—was yet within the building in his bed-room, on the attic. A few daring firemen again darted into the building, and reached the attic where they found the young man soundly asleep, unconscious of his danger, and the room filled with a dense and suffocating smoke. He objected decidedly to being aroused from his slumbers, and resisted strongly his rescuers, who were conveying him in their arms down to the second floor, and asked them "what they meant—what they were going to do then?" He was soon made conscious of the state of affairs, however, and speedily reached the street, greatly exhausted as were also the gallant fellows who had saved him

So overpowering was the smoke that the rescuers were compelled to drop three times one of the females whom they were conveying, and rush to the window to catch a breath of the fresh air.

The gallant firemen who more particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion, by thus saving so many lives, are THOMAS O'BRIEN, CHARLES WILSON and LEVI D. WHITE, of Hose Company No 56; GARDENER VAN BRUNT, of Engine No. 11; and a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, whose name our Reporter was unable to ascertain.

The damage to the building was not very extensive. The whole of the store premises and first story were "gutted," and the basement part was more or less damaged by water.

Mr. STORR'S loss amounts to $1,000,—$900 on stock and $100 on furniture. He is insured for $1,000 in the Lorillard Insurance Company. Mr. NAGLE'S loss amounted to $500. Mr. BEBEE'S loss is small.

Additional Fires.

About 9½ o'clock, P. M., a fire was discovered issuing from the fourth story of No. 250 Washington-street, occupied by WAINRIGHT & SAYRES, as a wool and willow-ware store. The fourth story and roof were entirely destroyed.

At 10:40 o'clock, P. M., a fire broke out on the roof of tenement house No. 9 Essex-street, but it was soon extinguished and with trifling damage.

The building on the corner of Vesey and Greenwich streets, occupied as a store and dwelling, was discovered on fire at 10½ o'clock, P. M. It was put out without much damage.

At 11½ o'clock a fire broke out in the fourth story of a building in the rear of No. 72 Fourth-street, occupied by SULLIVAN D. HENNELLY as a lock factory. It preceeded from the furnace. Damage trifling.

At one o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 92 Warren-street, occupied as a patent medicine manufactory. The upper portions of the building were occupied as a dining saloon and for offices. The firemen were on the ground immediately and confined the flames to the basement, which was not much damaged.

First Arrest under the Prohibitory Law.

CHARLES H. SMITH, proprietor of the Globe Hotel, in Howard-street, was yesterday arrested, and brought before Judge BIRDSALL, of the Marine Court, on a charge of violating the new Prohibitory law. He gave bonds for his appearance, to answer the charge when called upon.

Cricket on the Fourth.

A match was played at Hoboken between twenty-two members of the New-York and St. George's Club. There was a good may friends of Cricket on the ground, and if the weather had not proved treacherous they would have had a good day's sport. A very heavy thunder storm between 3 and 4, which nearly blew the tent down and wetted all who took shelter under its roof, put a stop to the day's play in the middle of the second innings Score:

WALKER'S SIDE.

1—Walker b Wright	10
2—Sams b Richards	27
3—Fletcher b Wright	15
4—Bally b Wright	3
5—White c and b Wright	7
6—Hadbaugh c Cuyp b Wright	5
7—Wild run out	4
8—Montgomery b Sharp	2
9—Sherry b Sharp	7
10—Galhwaite not out	2
11—A. Hatton b Sharp	1
Byes, 9; Wide Balls, 3	12
Total	94

SHARP'S SIDE.—SHARP b FLETCHER, 20; WRIGHT run out, 7; MAXWELL not out, 13; SPINEY not out, 21; byes, 11; leg byes; wide balls, 8; no ball; two wickets for 82 runs. The other players did not have an opportunity of showing off, and we must chronicle their deeds another day. The names were—CUYP, HYAM, RICHARDS, PERRIN, RICHARDSON, B. and C. HALTON.

Display of Fireworks Designed for the Fourth of July.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council for the celebration of the Fourth of July give notice that the display of fireworks designed for the evening of the Fourth instant, but postponed in consequence of the unfitness of the weather, will take place on Monday evening next, the 9th inst. Should the weather that evening also prove unfavorable the display will be further postponed until the first fair evening thereafter, succeeding a fine afternoon. By order,

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman.
C. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 5.

$5,000	Missouri 6s....s4m	95	100	Oumb. Coal Co.....s3	29½
1,000	do.....s4	96¼	150	do.....s	29
16,000	do.....b2	97	100	do.....s30	29¼
18,000	Louisiana 6s.....	94½	50	do.....b30	29
10,000	do.....s4m	94	100	N. Y Cent. R. R.b30	101
5,000	do.....s4	94½	100	do.....c	101
5,000	Virginia 6s.....	98	100	do.....s60	101½
4,000	Indiana State 5s....	86½	100	do.....s60	101¾
6,000	do.....s	86½	200	do.....c	101½
1,000	Erie 2d Mtge Bds..	99½	100	do.....s30	101
5,000	Erie Bonds of '78..	91½	100	do.....s3	101
11,000	do.....s	91½	150	do.....s60	101½
1,000	Mad. Riv. 2d M. Bs	81	350	do.....b[illegible]	
4,000	Mad. Riv 3d M. Bs	76½	150	do.....b60	101¾
2,700	do.....s	78½	8	Mich. Cen. Railroad.	98
5,000	do.....s	78½	25	do.....b60	98
12,000	Mich S. Con Bds.	105	700	Erie Railroad.....s12m	50
2,000	Goshen Line.....	95	50	do.....b3	52½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R R Bds.	96½	750	do.....s	52
15,000	do.....b30	86½	200	do.....s30	52¼
3,000	do.....s	86½	450	do.....b3	52
30,000	do.....s	86½	250	do.....s30	52
10,000	do.....s60	86	300	do.....b60	52
3,500	do.....b30	86½	150	do.....b10	52
5,000	do.....b3	86½	100	do.....b15	51½
1,568	N. Y. Cen. R R Bds	91½	740	do.....s10	51½
560	N. Y. Central 7's..	108	100	do.....b10	51½
4,000	T. H. & A 1st mge Bs	93	200	do.....b1	51½
5	Hanover Bank..ex div	98	350	do.....s	51½
25	O. L. & T Co ex. div	98	150	do.....s	51½
100	Nicara. Dran Co.....s60	18	100	do.....b30	51½
100	do.....b60	18½	100	do.....b60	52
100	do.....s	18½	100	do.....s60	51½
300	do.....s3	18	100	do.....b3	51½
50	do.....b10	18½	180	Harlem Railroad.	29½
50	do.....s10	18	250	do.....s60	29
400	do.....s60	17½	100	do.....s	29½
100	do.....c	17½	16	Mich. So & N. Ind. Con	97½
500	do.....s3	17½	75	Panama Railroad	101
200	do.....s30	17½	20	Rome Watertown R.R.	74
100	do.....s30	17½	650	Illinois Cen. R.R...b3	98½
100	do.....b10	17½	10	do.....s	98½
563	Gard Gold Mine b1w	1	100	Cleve & Toledo R.R..	93
1000	Reading Railroad b10	93	82	do.....s	92½
100	do.....s10	93	100	do.....b60	93
3400	do.....s30	93	100	do.....b60	93½
50	do.....b10	93½	50	do.....s	93
100	do.....c	93½	200	do.....b30	93
100	do.....s	93½	58	do.....s	93½
50	do.....c	93½	25	Chicago & R. I. R.R..	97
300	do.....s3	93			

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 4 and 5

Cleared.

Ship—Brewster, Weeks, Jacksonville, J. W. C. Loud.

Schooners—Isabella, Faulkin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Ben, O'Neal, Wilmington, J. S. Powell; J. B. Spofford, Lover, City Point, C. H. Pierson.

Arrived.

Ship Shawsnack, Doane, Liverpool 40 ds, with mdse. and 325 passengers to W. & G. Thacher & Co.

Ship Stephen F. Austin, Clark, Galveston 25 ds, with cotton to J. H. Brower. Sid in co. with bark D. Godfrey, for Boston.

Bark Helena, (Br.) Coppin, Leghorn 76 ds, with mdse. to order.

Bark Carolina, Sherwood, Charleston 4 ds, with cotton to Dunham & Dimon

Bark Konig Soverre, (Nor.) Fischer, fm Bergen (Norway) April 30 in ballast and 178 passengers to order.

Bark E. Giddings, Acre, Cardenas 7 ds, with sugar to M. H. Taylor & Co.

Bark Lucerne, Liscomb, Lisbon 45 ds, via St Ubes, with salt to J. A. Macbeath

Brig Industry, Brasbury, Machias 9 ds, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mason B. Davis (of Fall River) Baker, Galveston 26 ds, with cotton to Wadleigh & Kane

Brig Col. W. Cosgins, Cosgins, Santa Cruz, Cuba, 17 ds, with mahogany, &c, to master.

Brig Red Wanderer, (of Bristol, Me.) Cox, Havana, June 29, with sugar to master

Brig Lanzarote, (of Boston,) Harriman, Matanzas 8 ds, wit sugar to master.

Brig Florence, Ray, Nenvitas 9 ds, with mdse. to Peck & Church.

Brig Carolina, Smallfield, Cumberland, N. B., 10 ds, with ship timber to Sargent & Co

Brig E Drummond, Dunham, Trinidad 15 ds, with molasses to Nesmith & Sons

Brig Sea Witch, Gray, Windsor N. S., 10 ds., with plaster R. J. K. Ins & Sons.

Schr. Anbham (or Mystic,) Green, Matagorda June 11, with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co

Schr. Stephen Hutchins, Munson, Malaga May 11, via Sagua, with mdse. to Gomez, Wains & Co. Sid. in co. fm. Setubal with bark N. G. Highburn, Randall, for New-York; Chas. Henry, Small, for Boston, sid. fm. Malaga previous to May 11.

Schr. Ransom, (Br.) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. George, Ward, Jeremie 12 ds., with coffee and wood to master

Schr. S. M. Smith, Ryder, Georgetown 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Native Lass, (Br.,) Molonis, Prince Edward's Isl and 16 ds., with potatoes to W. A. Walker.

Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co

Schr. H. D. Lighton Cole, Machias, with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co

Schr. Pathfinder, Hobbins, Washington, with naval stores to Bateman & Rudderow

Schr. Saunders, Weymes, Eastport with laths to master

Schr. Mary D. Lane, Grinnell, Matanzas June 26 with sugar to Lane & West. Sid. in co. with bark Sultana, for New-York

Schr. W. H. Clare, Smith, Eleuthera 7 ds., with salt and pineapples to G. Miller.

Schr. Madagascar, Read, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Hughes & Co

Schr. Falmouth, (of Baltimore,) Warren, Savannah 5 ds., with naval stores to Brown & DeBassett.

Schr. E. C. Howard, (of Harwich,) Baker Mobile 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Lane & West.

Schr. Jennie B. Cox, Wimperer, Tortugas, in ballast, to Lane & West

Schr. Fairfax Osborne, Georgetown, with flour, &c., to Stanger, Clemann & Co

Schr. Caroline Wilson, Longstreet, Virginia

Schr. Navy, ——, Virginia, with pine wood.

Spoken, &c.

June 21, off Cape Florida, was seen ship Sultana, from New-Orleans for New York

May 15, lat 16, 20 S., lon 34 15, ship Corinza, of and from Boston, for San Francisco 40 ds., out.

Foreign Ports.

At Fleetwood, June 28, schr. Gil Blas, of New-Haven, for New York, idg

At Para, June 12, brig Bremen, of and for Boston in 10 ds.

At Jeremie, June 27, schr. John Elliot, for Boston in 6 ds.; Seven sail for New-York in 6 ds.

At Santa Cruz, June 18, bark Hill, for Cork, next day.

At Malaga, May 11, barks Pointer, Sturdevant, for New-York in 6 ds.; Chevalier Kunzi, for do do.; brig Isis, for, New-York do.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A two-story house pleasantly situated on Washington av., in Bath gate-place, Central Morrisania (is 20x30, and for 50x12 feet. Rent $300, or would sell at a bargain. Inquire at No 55 Williamst.

J. S. FERRIS, Jr.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house with cellar, gas, &c., situated in the most improved part, No. 216 Washington st., in Hoboken. Terms easy. Apply at the place.

A STORE.—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated 1½ miles from the ferry, with splendid view of the river and bay. The house is nearly new, and contains eleven rooms, closets and cellar, marble mantels, inside shutters, blinds, &c. Also, stable, carriage and other out building, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the whole premises in good order. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st. or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, OR MERCHANDISE.—A first-class house, containing 17 rooms, with gas, range, &c., in a good neighborhood, and pleasantly situated on the corner of Woodhull and Hicks-sts, South Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 199 Columbia-st., corner of Union, South Brooklyn.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS OR ANY PERSON OR COMPANY DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN THE MARBLE BUSINESS.—The subscriber offers for sale his inexhaustible quarry of white marble, situated 78 miles north of New-York, near the Harlem Railroad at South Dover Station. Said quarry has been worked for grave and monument stones for the last 25 years; is the most desirable quarry in the States for building purposes; is not to be surpassed for brilliancy and purity of whiteness; is easily worked and easy of access; not troubled with water, &c. Is situated on and adjoining a farm of about 300 acres of land, that is well adapted for both pasturing and tilling purposes; is not inferior to any farm in the county and will be sold with said quarry, if desired Also to be sold with said quarry, about 12 acres of land, on which there are three good dwelling houses, barn, mechanic shops, a fine ornament of grafted fruit, and a never-failing water-power, on which there is a grist mill in good repair, a mill for sawing marble, built the past season on the most improved plans and in the most substantial manner, with six gangs of saws. Also, a large quantity of marble in the rough and sawed, which will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

E. A. PRESTON.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS AND LUMBER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A valuable lumbering estate for sale, in Steuben Co., N. Y., consisting of 1,400 acres of heavily timbered land, mostly white pine and hemlock, three saw mills in full and complete operation—one by water and two by steam—making 30,000 feet in 24 hours; oxen, horses, trucks, bob sleds, wagons, chains, bars, gearing, tools and utensils—a full equipment for a large milling and farming establishment. 170 acres under cultivation, and fully cropped and seeded. This property is offered for sale as an entirety, and is believed to be one that can be recommended to capitalists as a sure thing for giving a large return. Price $36,000. For further particulars, &c., inquire of

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—On the east end of Long Island, containing about one hundred acres, accessible by railroad and steamer from New-York. On the premises is a modern and comfortable two story dwelling-house, with orchard, garden and all necessary appurtenances; also, numerous and well-arranged farm buildings, all new. The neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and in beauty of situation, and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing, offers attractions seldom to be met with. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to LEWIS MORRIS & CO., No. 114 Front-st., corner of Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in this City, on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d proximo, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR RANKING PURPOSES, issued in 1854, being the $300,000 Loan, 5 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, VA., issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND ZENIA RAILROAD CO. 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO. 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., Special Loan of $75,000, 6 per cents

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD CO. 6 per cents

NOBLE COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents

ATHENS COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 8 per cents

THE BONDS OF CHAMPAION COUNTY (OHIO) issued to the COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS 10 per cents

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND R. R. CO.,
No. 18 William-st., NEW YORK June 18, 1855.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent on the Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 10th day of July next

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 30th inst., and open on the 10th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 22d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board

EDWIN C LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 107 Chambers st.—NEW-YORK, June, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it resolved that under the provision of the by-laws, an interest be and hereby is declared for the six months ending the 1st July next, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of July next.

Also, that no extra dividend be now declared for July next, being in addition

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

EDUCATION.

Fifth Ward Schools.

The regular annual examination by the School Officers has been held during the past week, closing with a grand exhibition on Friday last at the large and elegant school, No. 44 [illegible] in North Moore-street, which was one of the most imposing and well-arranged displays connected with our public schools, that has ever been witnessed in any single school in this City.

PRIMARIES.

The exhibition on Friday commenced at 8½ o'clock in the Primary School, Miss C. Conroy, Principal; Miss Emma Davis, Vice Principal, and Miss [illegible] C. Gordon, H. Holl, P. A. Hope, B. F. Tappen, S. E. Jones, Isabella Jewsbury, A. A. Rockefeller, and Mary Walley, Assistants, with an attendance of 700 girls and boys. The School Officers were all present, also Messrs. Superintendents Randall and McKeen, and a very large number of visitors, filling every foot of available space, and the outer halls.

Candidates for promotion were examined in various exercises by the teachers, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. A. W. Leggat, Albert L. De Camp, Charles C. Nott, William B. Eager, and the venerable Seth Grosvenor, ex-officio member of the Committee. The results of the exercises generally were commended by the Superintendents, as being an improvement upon those of the examinations held by themselves some time since. The Principal of this School is esteemed one of the most thorough and efficient teachers in this City, and great care has been taken in the selection of Assistants. The exercises closed with singing and brief addresses, by Mr. Randall and others.

THE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Examiners and the audience adjourned from the primary to the female department at 11 o'clock. Miss J. A. Ebbetts, Principal; Miss Barbara McDonnell, Vice-Principal, with Misses H. G. Morgan, E. Warren, E. Thurston, E. B. Warren, E. H. Norris, Maria L. Connett, J. E. Cunningham and Frances E. Smith, Assistants, and an attendance of 400 girls, in gala dress and in most perfect order, assembled to receive them.

The opening exercises commenced with reading the Scriptures by the Principal and a chant by the whole school.

The exercises were arranged in the following order:

1. A Composition, by Miss Sarah Carpenter, and a Solo, by Miss Mary Stansbury, pupils; Recitation, Astronomy, by Section B, Junior; Duet, "Lays of the Night," by Emma Heath and Eleanor Mead; Duet, (instrumental,) "The Greek March," by Sybil Perkins and Mary Wilkes; Composition, Agnes Delamar; Solo, "The Willow Song," by Mary Stansbury; Chorus by the whole school, "The Queen of Merry May;" Recitation, Philosophy, Section B; Duet, "Take these Flowers," Misses Stansbury and Sarah Coddington; Composition, Harriet Loveridge; Solo, "Oh, Charming May," Harriet F. Thompson; Composition, Harriet Hyde; Chorus, "I'm Queen of a Fairy Band;" Recitation; Ancient History, Section A; Solo, "Angels' Message of Love," E. Mead; Composition, Josephine Robbins; Chorus, "The Wanderer's Guiding Star;" Duet, "Sweet Sister Fay," Misses Marcis and Julia Underhill; Composition, the Bible, Miss Electa Eager. This composition was the model performance of the occasion, and was marked by great delicacy of thought and sentiment, with unusual clearness and beauty of expression. Chorus, "Now the wind is blowing fresh and fair;" Duet, "When night comes o'er the plain," M. F. Thompson and Margaret Shields; Composition, "A Winter's Night," Eliza Simmons; Duet, Lizzie Loveridge and M. F. Thompson; a splendid chorus, "Oh, shall we go sailing;" Composition, "Oh, for a subject," Mary Tate. This author treated her subject in a playful style, and received by unanimous consent, the second place for composition. The compositions generally were fair, and the singing unusually good.

The School had a short time since given a grand concert at the Tabernacle, which netted over $400, to be appropriated to the purchase of a grand action piano, which is now in course of manufacture specially for the School. A large number of annual certificates were given out in all the classes for punctuality and good scholarship. Book prizes were given by Mr. Leggat, one of the school officers, to Miss Eagen, Miss Tate, and Miss Eliza Simmons, for Composition. Prizes for the greatest improvement in Penmanship were given by Dr. Wilson, of the Board of Education, to Miss Eagen and Miss Martha Wilson. The exercises closed with addresses by Mr. Randall, Dr. Kennedy, and other school officers, ending with the stirring chorus, "Merry Zingara," sung by the whole school.

BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Several of the lower classes being in the class rooms, leaving a large space in the main room for the accommodation of visitors. This space was immediately occupied by several hundred ladies', who crowded the alleys and filled every inch of space in the room. The exercises opened and continued in the following order: Reading the Scriptures and Chant; Composition, Master Hudson; Composition, Master Belden, son of the Principal; Composition, Master Taylor; Declamation, Master Byrnne; Chorus—"A Life on the Ocean Wave," by the whole school, in which many of the fair visitors joined. Recitation and Algebra, Section A; Chorus; Composition—Tobacco, Master Loubee. This was good and pointed. Comic Declamation, Master Gedney. The powers of imitation exhibited by Master Gedney were very remarkable, and excited the attention of all present. Recitation—Latin, Grammar by Latin class, under charge of the Principal; Solo—Master Gray, who has a beautiful tenor voice, which, by culture, may secure its owner great fame. Composition—Master Ostrandre; Declamation—Master Belden; Recitation, English Grammar and Parsing—Section B; Solo—Master Smith; Chorus, by School—"My Native Land;" Declamation—Master Swarts; Chorus—"The Angels' Whisper;" Declamation, Casabianca, Master West; Recitation in French by French class, taught by Jacob F. Bergen; Chorus "American Boy," by Masters Grey and Smith, which was listened to with much satisfaction, notwithstanding the crowd and the intense heat. Declamation—Master Boorst; Declamation—Master Thurman; Chorus—"Liberty Bell."

Annual certificates were distributed to a large number of pupils in all the classes for punctuality and scholarship. Elegant book premiums were presented by the School officers to several of the boys for distinguished merit, whose names we are unable to give. Brief addresses were made by several gentlemen present, followed by a chorus, "The Mountain Bugle," closing with the grand chorus "Good News from Home," in which pupils, teachers and audience all heartily joined. It was gratifying to see present on this most interesting occasion, and participating in these exercises so heartily, several of the gentlemen who were school officers at its inception and took a most active part in the establishment of this School, which is performing so great a work for the people in the lower part of the City. We mention the names of Messrs. Thomas E. Smith, Seth Grosvenor, Dr. James Kennedy and Wm. Scott, as the most zealous and devoted workers in the founding and organization of Ward School No. 44. The Teachers in the Boys' Grammar School are: Wm. Belden, Jr., Principal, Thomas W. Conklin, Vice Principal, Chas. E. Aymar, Chas. D. S. Simonton, Ezra Beach, Jr., and Misses Mary E. Higgins, Lois A. Smith, Eliza H. Burr, Louise Buschman, Angelina Cornell, Assistants, and Miss Sarah E. Place, who holds the position of Floating Teacher, her duties taking her into both Grammar Schools, Mr. Nash, Music Teacher, and Jacob J. Bergen, French Teacher. There were 400 boys in attendance on Friday, making a total in the School of 1,500.

There is in the Fifth Ward, besides No. 44, Primary School No. 17, Miss Maria Eayrs, Principal, with three assistant teachers; Primary School No. 35, Miss Charlotte C. Wray, Principal, with four assistants; also, Colored School No. 5, P. M. Williams, Principal; Boys' Grammar School, with Miss E. Jennings, Assistant. In the Girls' Grammar School, Eliza D. Richards, Principal, Harriet Anderson, Assistant. In the Primary School, Elizabeth O. Pierce, Principal, and Margaret Roach, Assistant. These schools are very well taught, and furnish a fair quota of

[illegible] additions to the upper schools. The officers for the Fifth Ward for 1855 are:

Commissioners—A. D. Wilson and Charles S. Tappen.

Inspectors—Joseph Buck and Lemuel W. Parks.

Trustees—Seth Grosvenor, Albert L. DeCamp, Andrew W. Leggett, Joseph W. Kellogg, Timothy Hedges, Wm. B. Eager, Chas. C. Nott, James M. Tuthill. S. Grosvenor, Chairman; W. B. Eager, Secretary.

Free Academy Examination.

The examination of the respective classes of this institution commenced Monday, and continued throughout the day. The Senior Class was examined in Greek by Prof. Owen, and in German by Prof. Charbenekker. The Junior and Sophomore Classes were also examined by Professors Benedict, Barton and Huntsman, in civil engineering, English literature, Roman antiquities and logic.

The Police Office Monday.

A fellow who stopped at a house of ill fame was robbed of $30 worth of watch and chain.

A man in Walker-street tried to commit suicide yesterday, and failed. No new appointment made.

A gentleman on an Eighth-avenue car had his pocket picked.

A child—murdered, probably—was found dead at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

A young man's pocket was picked of some $225 at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Mayor's Veto—The Manhattanville Contract.

Mayor's Office, New-York, June 30, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Counsellmen:

Gentlemen: I return herewith the preamble and resolution directing the discontinuance of the contract to build a bulkhead at Manhattanville, by the present contractor, and to direct the Street Commissioner to receive proposals for a contract for building a new bulkhead to rest upon the works already made, and that the contractor for the new work shall take the old work at an appraisement, to be made by two persons to be selected by the old contractor and the Street Commissioner.

My objections to this proposition are many. It is sufficient to state only the most prominent.

Without referring to the many attempts made to comply with the reasonable wishes of the people of Manhattanville, for suitable dock accommodations, at that point, and the several contracts which have been made and large sums of money already fruitlessly expended for that purpose, and which by a strange fatality have not as yet succeeded in yielding anything but disappointments, I shall only deal with the present proposition now before me. It appears that previous to this Resolution by the Common Council, a contract was entered into, September 14, 1854, with David Hunt, to build a rip-rap wall and bulkhead, extending from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Manhattanville; the conditions of which were, that the work should be of the most substantial and durable character, and to be of enumerated material and style of construction, for the sum of forty-six thousand four hundred fifty dollars, to be completed in five months from date of the contract, under a penalty of $20 for each day that it should remain uncompleted after the time had expired. Fifteen thousand dollars of this sum has been paid. That Mr. Hunt or assigns have failed to perform this contract is evident, otherwise we would not have the proposition to release him, and to construct another and far more expensive work. The report and resolutions now before me for approval, admit in effect that Mr. Hunt has forfeited his contract, but gave as a reason that "since the commencement of the work, it has been discovered that the bottom under the rip-rap wall is so steep and rocky, as to render the foundation insecure, and to expose the whole work to slid off, and that a portion of it already built had slid about 90 feet into the river, and there rested upon a solid bottom well fitted for the foundation of a permanent work, therefore," continues the Preamble, "it has become inexpedient to go on with the building of the bulkhead as heretofore ordered, and it is necessary to build a bulkhead at a further distance from the shore," and these are all the reasons for releasing Mr. Hunt or his assigns, and ordering the construction of another work, far more expensive, and it is to be presumed far more expensive. By what means the Committee arrived at their conclusions does not appear. No evidence is furnished me that scientific or practical men were employed to make soundings or examine the bottom with the necessary caution for the erection of this new work, and I am forced to the conclusion that none were employed. Certainly if the many attempts to build bulkheads, rip rap walls and piers at that point have all failed in consequence of some unusual impediment of the bottom or other physical defects, it behooves us to examine the whole matter with care before venturing another contract, and expressly is this necessary before building upon that part of Mr. Hunt's work that has slid out into the river, as this resolution proposes, without knowing whether it lies as represented, on a solid bottom, and is well secured and safe from further slidings. It would be an inexcusable waste of the people's money, to go on with further expenditures in such a blind manner, with every probability of another failure and another similar proposition as the present. But admitting that these examinations have been made, and that the proposed work will be substantial, and in all respects answer the purpose, still it furnishes no grounds for releasing Mr. Hunt from his contract, which the Corporation made with him in good faith, and to which it would have been held with great tenacity if it had failed in any particular. He contracted to build this work, gave sufficient security to perform the agreement, has received a large sum of money on account, and should be compelled to finish it. It is no answer to say the work slid out into the river and he could not. When he agreed to receive from the Corporation $46,450 for its construction, he took the hazards of all accidents and all contingencies. It was in short, a contract by which he assumed, not only the expense, but the risk of every other kind from the elements, from physical obstructions at the bottom of the river, and of every other nature. And he should be made to perform his agreement, or respond to the City in any damage that it suffers in consequence of failure. If this position be thought too severe and exacting as between the City and an individual, a compromise might be effected, in which it should be stipulated that the Corporation should be allowed to retain the work which has slid out (and which by the way, may be worthless for the purposes of a new contract such as may be required) and Mr Hunt retain the $15,000 already paid. This would be a fair and liberal arrangement, to which among individuals, not the slightest objection would be made. I am aware that the idea of compromising matters of this kind, is which the City is a party, upon principles of exact equity is entirely novel, and that the practice has been to hold the Corporation to a rigid fulfillment where the bargain has been against its interest (as is the case ninety-nine times out of a hundred,) and to release the individual from losses or responsibility when the bargain has been against him; but we now hope for fairer dealing, and a better protection for the rights and interests of the people. But admitting that it be right to contract this new work as proposed, and that it be right to build on the work that has slid out, without examination as to the fitness for that purpose, and that it be right to release Mr. Hunt from his contract, can it be right not only to release but also to pay him for the work done, which is of no value to the City as it now remains? In my opinion, such a course cannot be justified. It looks to me like giving a premium for forfeiting contracts; like game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." The City is to lose in any event, for it requires no sagacity to see that the sum paid for this old work to Mr. Hunt or assigns will be paid upon the cost of the new work, and of course be merged in the price charged to the City. It will then have lost the $15,000 paid Mr. Hunt or assigns, besides the hazard of having the same game played over again under another name, and perhaps involving a much greater loss. Admitting that it be right to pay Mr. Hunt for this work, (supposing the City has not already paid its value,) I object to the mode of appraisement. It should be appraised in some other way in which the interests of the City represented on one side, the interest of the new contractor, (after he had made the new contract,) should be upon the other. This will be equitable, admitting the objections urged by me to such a proceeding are without force.

With these views thus hurriedly expressed, it will be impossible for me to concur with the Common Council in this resolution. I am forced to this conclusion much against my predisposition in the premises, because I am sincerely desirous of offering no obstacles to the speedy construction of sufficient dockage at Manhattanville. The people of that ancient locality are distinguished for industry and probity, and it is incumbent upon the Corporation to afford every facility for the better protection of their interests, and for the development of their industrial capacities. I think the immediate expenditure of an existing appropriation made to improve the present pier, and the northerly position of the bulkhead north of it, could be made to answer all the present business wants. These improvements could be made without delay, and in the mean time thorough examination by competent engineers can be obtained, so as to proceed in the erection of suitable works, with a sure knowledge and reliable data, upon which to make new contracts.

This course would secure us against further failures, and be more compatible with the true interests of the City and the people of Manhattanville.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SUPREME COURT—Second District.—July 3.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Strong, Strong, and Rockwell.

This Court assembled to-day at Poughkeepsie. The Calendar (not yet taken up) contains the unusually large number of 137 cases for argument.

The City Court of Brooklyn.—The question of the constitutionality of this Court, which has of late been much debated, came up upon a motion.

Joseph Hussen vs. William I. Cook.—This action has been tried in the City Court, before Judge Culver; and, the plaintiff having appealed, the cause was placed on the calendar of this Court.

The plaintiff, however, desiring to retrace this step, and supposing that the cause was not an appealable one, has obtained from Judge Culver an order to show cause why it should not be struck off the calendar. The order was returnable at a period shorter than that required for an ordinary notice of motion.

Mr. Sandy, for the defendant, opposed the motion and took the ground that Judge Culver had no legal right to grant the order to show cause. That firstly, the Court was not legally organized, as it lacked the uniformity of organization and jurisdiction with other local Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction throughout the cities of this State, required by the 18th section of the Constitution—not being in uniformity with the City Court of Rochester or the Recording Court of Oswego, &c. Secondly, If the Judge did possess jurisdiction of his own Court, he had no power to interfere in a cause in the Supreme Court, which this had become—the 26th section of the Brooklyn City Court giving him certain powers as a Commissioner of that Court, not extending to the present case. And thirdly, he had no power to abridge the time for notice.

Mr. Sandy expressed his intention of obtaining a final decision on this point by going to the Court of Appeals, and finally, by what appeared to be a general understanding, an order was made that the cause be stricken from the Calendar, and Mr. Sandy gave notice of appeal. The question will therefore, doubtless, be put in train for final adjudication in this cause.

Wm. Farrell vs. Henry A. Jones.—A question having upon the same matter arose in this case. The defendant had been arrested by order of the Supreme Court, and gave bail. His bail having justified, he was too late, according to the code, to apply to be discharged, but made a motion before Judge Rockwell for liberty to apply. This was denied, and the order denying it affirmed by the General Term. The bail afterwards surrendered him, and being in custody, he made a motion, giving the regular notice, before Judge Culver; who, on hearing it, ordered his discharge.

It was now moved that this order be vacated—as Judge Culver could but have the powers of a Judge at Chambers, and could not in a Supreme Court suit hear and determine a motion requiring notice. Decision reserved.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Campbell; for the defendant, Mr. Jesse C. Smith.

Admissions to the Bar.—The Court, shortly after assembling, appointed William Gro, of Dutchess County, Calvin Frost, of Westchester, and William Redman of Brooklyn, Esqs., examiners of candidates for admission.

The examinations took place in the adjoining room, and the following gentlemen having been reported as duly qualified, were ordered to be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court: James C. Voorhis, Joshua Beane, John Rowan, Joshua Anderson, Sherman W. Knevel, Jr., Bey K. Phelps, James L. Lynan, John D. Campbell, P. B. Feeton, Daniel C. Birdsall, T. G. Swartwout, J. J. Howard, Francis L. Dallon, James C. Dunn, Jr., Martin V. B. Dinslow, and John A. Mapes.

Order of Business.—The Court adjourned till Tuesday morning next, when the calendar will be taken up. Motions will not be heard till Thursday morning.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Blain on the Eye—Letter No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir—In accordance with my promise of Saturday, I will to-day speak of Conjunctivitis, or more commonly known as Acute Ophthalmia; and first of the causes of this disease so prevalent among all classes, especially the poorer.

The immediate or exciting causes are direct injury, such as wounds or violence inflicted in surgical operations. Also, by substances coming in contact or getting into the eye, such as dust, sand, steel, &c. These may injure mechanically, others chemically. Among the latter class, it may be well to enumerate a few of the many applications made to the eye in the form of remedies. Such for instance as acetate of lead, white and red precipitate, nitrate of mercury, oxyd of zinc, nitrates of zinc and copper, nitrate of silver, and not unfrequently do we find even the nitric and muriatic acids and muriate of antimony used. And it would seem as if the most delicate and sensitive organ of the body had been selected for trying the most violent applications.

The simple fact of their being called remedies makes them none the less harmless, for a small portion of any of them being applied to the sound eye of a healthy person would produce a greater or less degree of inflammation. Again, exposure to cold and damp atmosphere, living in damp basements, or sudden change of temperature, disorder of the digestive organs, too long continued exercise by gas light or upon minute or bright objects, and many other causes might be mentioned, but this must suffice. The symptoms are redness, which is superficial, smarting pain, heat, dryness, accompanied with slight headache and fever, and but little intolerance of light, together with a feeling as if there was sand or gravel in the eye. These symptoms, though slight at first, may increase in severity, and cause granulation of the lids, or purulent ophthalmia, the former causing a feeling as if pins were pricking the ball of the eye. The treatment of this disease, according to the usual mode, is bleeding, leeching, poultices, scarification of the conjunctiva, mercury, blistering, &c. Whereas, if mild, constitutional treatment, together with soothing applications are made use of, very many of the hopeless cases which we now meet might have been relieved and saved from hopeless blindness. But, says one, you do not follow the prescribed rules as laid down in medical works in your treatment. No, for six years' experience has taught me that to heal, I must not risk to destroy, nor pull down to build up; but rather strengthen and soothe the inflamed organ that is weak, and thereby restore it to its natural vigor and activity. In my next letter I will speak of purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Your ob't servant, W. D. BLAIN, M. D.
Oculist and Aurist, No. 732 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Durno's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by Hegeman, Clare & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. Adamson, No. 698 Broadway; L. Leroy, No. 771 Broadway; H. Trimmer, No. 29 Whitehall-street. In boxes, with name and trade-mark in full on each. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas, Gas.—Archer Warner & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

The Eighth Wonder of the World.—This title fairly belongs to the great California Tree, now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace, and which that vast structure alone of all our edifices, is large enough to contain. It is called the Washingtonea Gigantea, and is probably the largest tree on the earth's surface.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Wedding to take place at the St. Nicholas—Two thousand Guests Invited.—Splendid suits for the occasion may be obtained at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton street, at $30. Also, Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10: Check Marseilles suits, $8 50.

[Advertisement.]

Soda Water and Cream Syrups.—Made from fresh cream; something new and superior to ordinary syrups. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and try it, at Rushton's only, at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay street.

[Advertisement.]

Notice to Grocers and Druggists.—The trade can continue to sell my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps under the new Liquor Law without license.

Udolpho Wolfe,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Accident.

On Monday afternoon, the driver of a hearse, returning from Greenwood Cemetery, was thrown violently from his seat in consequence of the breaking of the fore axle of the carriage. The horse immediately started off at full speed with the hearse, and before the driver could recover himself, the horse and carriage passed over him, injuring him severely. He was picked up and carried into an adjacent store and thence to the hospital. The horse and carriage went down the crowded street towards the Ferry and upset a private carriage in its progress, but was finally stopped. The hearse was broken to pieces.

Names of Streets.

The following names of streets in Brooklyn have been recently changed. Oxford and Hampden streets, and Portland-avenue, south side of De Kalb-avenue, to South Hampden; South Oxford and South Portland, and north of De Kalb-avenue, to North Hampden, &c.

☞ The Brooklyn Common Council have at last agreed upon purchasing a site for a Station House for the First District Police, on Montague-street, near Clinton.

"Gone to Rome or Not?"—Mr. Bancroft, the Historian, we learn, instead of having gone to Rome, as the papers announced a few weeks since, is quietly dwelling at his residence in Newport, engaged in the composition of his History of the American Revolution, with no thought whatever of professing an allegiance of any kind, whether spiritual or temporal, to his Holiness the Pope.—*Providence Journal*

Later from Mexico.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st, and from the city of Mexico to the 16th inst.

Numerous collisions between the Revolutionists and the Government troops are recorded, and the official papers, as usual, give success to His Serene Highness on all occasions.

General Tevera writes to the Government that he had an engagement with the Rebels under Degollado at Tissyucs and had defeated them, taking forty prisoners.

Santa Anna was at the head of his troops in Michoacan, and was, according to the accounts of his glorifiers, pushing the revolutionists vigorously. He made a forced march toward Ario, thinking to surprise a body of the rebels, but a shower came on during the night and somewhat dampened the ardor of the royal army. It was also announced that in addition to this great misfortune, some traitors sent word to the rebels, so that they were enabled to save their bacon by prompt flight.

After this grand achievement, His Serene Highness returned to the Capital, gave a grand ball, and received the homage of his satellites.

The news of the capture of Monterey by the revolutionists of the north, had reached Mexico, and the Government had issued several manifestoes and decrees. The *Universal* is decidedly pathetic on the subject of revolutions, and sheds tears over the idea that Mexicans base enough to league themselves with piratical Yankees can be found.

The diligence between Toluca and Morelia had been stopped by robbers, and the passengers plundered of about $2 000. The affair was done in the most genteel manner. A lady passenger had a ring of great value on her finger, which one of the robbers strove in vain to get off. Finding he could not succeed, he begged the lady to keep the bauble in remembrance of him.

Amherst College.—Commencement takes place on Thursday, August 9. Hasket Derby of Boston has the Valedictory, and Rufus Choate, Jr., E. A. Strong and Charles W. Buek, all of Boston, have Orations. The Amherst *Cabinet* says: "The Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be delivered by Rev. H. W. Beecher of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the address before the Literary Societies by Ralph Waldo Emerson of Newburyport; the address before the Alumni by Rev. F. D. Huntington of Boston; the address before the Society of Industry by J. P. Thompson of New-York. Music by Dodworth's Band, New-York."

Cotton Circular.

Per Asia.] New-York, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

My last circular was dated 27th of June. We are since in receipt of advices per *Baltic* to 16th ult. The demand in the Liverpool market had suddenly ceased without any assignable cause, and the total sales only amounted to 39,000 bales, nearly half of which was bought on speculation. Holders, however, as a body, evinced no anxiety to sell, and prices closed steadily at the previous week's quotation. In Manchester a pause had also occurred, and business was reported as heavy. The Bank of England had further reduced the rate of interest. The weather for the harvest was magnificent, and political accounts very favorable.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Mrs. P. Egan, Miss Bates, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Clifton, Miss Murray, Miss Jackson, Miss Wilson, Miss Seedley, Miss Porter, Miss Cruttenden, Miss Dougherty, Miss Waterhouse, two Misses Haines, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. R. A. Pringle and family, Mrs. Hall and child, Mrs W. Shepherd, Mrs M. J. McFadden, Mrs L. Halpin, Mrs. Kinsman, Mrs. P. Doyle, Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Benaum, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. M. Osborn, Mrs. Caldwell and son, Mrs. E. Mollet and family, A. Izard and lady, J. J. Dix on and family, Z. Colburn and family, O. M. Gosselin, S. G. Baldwin, F. C. Matthieson and servant, F. R. Hascod, J. R. Mayer, J. L. Pescinan, M. Redfield, J. P. Alston, G. Brown, C. P. Alston, E. F. Howe, M. Parker, J. E. Shepherd, H. Mayer, J. R. Sanders, A. Cross, P. A. Scranton, W. W. Hoxbee, John W. Caldwell, Jas. W. Kein, P. Rimley, S. Hubbard, L. L. Selleigle, D. Gottlengel, F. M. Whaley, Charles Platt, E. Jones, M. Nisson, M. Ward, D. W. Hart—and 30 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.			
Sun rises	4 33	Sun sets	7 34
Moon rises	11 13		
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY			
Sandy Hook	9 24	Gov Island	12 09
Hell Gate	1 50		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..TUESDAY, JULY 3

Cleared.

Steamship—Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship—Cultivator, Austin, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks—Almeda, Halleck, San Francisco, Earl & Weed; D. Kimball, Ames, City Point, master; Alamo, Sherwood, Mobile Post, Ryerson & Co.; M. Morton, Bulkley, Savannah Sceraton & Tallman; Race Horse, Searles, Boston, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.; Amelia, (Br.,) Flint, Payswash, N. S., J. H Brune.

Brigs—Tweed, (Br.,) Nelson, Maitland, N. S., J. S Whitney; Ronsee, Rodgers, Jacksonville, J. Grice; Lucilla, (Br.,) Masters, Norfolk, Henderson & Jones; Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda, Wm. Smith; St. Agnes, (Br.,) Campbell, Bathurst, J. S Whitney; Mastello, (Br.,) Bingay, St. John, N. B., Reed & Orr; Cape Fear, Atherton, Union Island, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners—Pearl, Sloane, St Marys, Dolbee & Potter; Knight Sears, Boston, J. W McKee; Fair, Osborn, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Sowassett, Tyler, Richmond, J. S. Merrill; Wescogus, White, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; Black Squall, Brown, Lavaca, McCready, Mott & Co; Eliza Amanda, Williams, Philadelphia, James Hand; Abby Lindsey, Chase, Plymouth, C H Wooley; John Frazier, Hathway, Providence, J. H. Hooper; Lady Bannerman, Roberts, Abaco, ——; M. Rogers, Farren, New Haven, master; Cornuet, (Br.,) Cook, St. Johns, N. B., J. S. Deady; W. A Griffee, Borden, Grenada, H. Underwood; Fanny, Mitchell, Charleston, George Bulkley; Mazeppa, (Br.,) Landry, Richibucto, A. Leary; Martha Maria, Small, Salem, R W Popes & Co; Wm T. Conquest, Selleck New-Haven, master; B. Flamer, Appleget, Wilmington, J. R. Gilmore; Courier, Ward, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, 54 hours fm. Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday at 8½ o'clock P. M., Cape Hatteras bearing N W., was passed steamship Knoxville, bound to Charleston. Monday, at 4 o'clock spoke bark Carolina, fm. Charleston bound N.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, 65 hours fm Savannah with mdse. and passengers to S L Mitchill. July 1, lat 33 57 N., lon. 77 31 W., exchanged signals with schr John Boston, for Savannah; at 8½ o'clock P. M., 15 miles S. of Hatteras exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, hence for Charleston; at 10½ o'clock P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah.

Ship Catharine, Edwards, Antwerp May 23, with mdse. and 203 passengers to Schubard & Gebhardt.

Ship E Bulkley, Hinkley, Baltimore 4 ds, with coal to order.

Bark Elise (Brem.,) Klenper, Bremen 40 ds, with mdse. and 180 passengers to Henchen & Unkart—passengers to W Weed.

Bark J. Walls, Jr, Garvie, Langarote May 26, with barilla wood to W. W. De Forest.

Bark Indiana, (of Warren,) Young, Cienfuegos 17 ds, with sugar and molasses to M. Taylor & C —vessel to J W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Merdeo, (Br.,) Earle, Windsor 12 ds, with plaster to master.

Brig Helen Maria, (of Bangor,) Peirce, Guayama, P. R., 9 ds, with sugar to Aguirre & Galway.

Brig Highland Mary, (Br. of Windsor, N. S.,) Davison, Androssan 45 ds, with coal to J S Whitney.

Brig Moselle, ——, River Head, to ballast.

Schr Lewis A Edwards, Hartiet, Georgetown 4 ds, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter. Sld. in co. with T. Nicholson, for New-York.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Davion & Sprague.

Schr. Envoy, (of Vienna,) Collins, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr Charles L. Libby, Campbell, Vera Cruz 11th ult., with hides, specie, &c., to Margous Bros. Left bobr. Heinrica (Hanoverian,) fm. St. Thomas, in distress, the captain, mate and 3 of her crew having died on the passage. No Am. vessel in port.

Schr. S S Learnard, (of Provincetown,) Manuel, from Gonaives, St Domingo, June 23, with logwood to H. Halbicht, of Boston.

Schr. F. W. Johnson, Conklin, Washington, N. C., 4 ds, in ballast to master.

Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beardsley, Wilmington, N C, with naval stores to B Blossom.

Schr Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr S D Hart, Wass, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr E. Flower, Bacon, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr Lewis Crowell, Boston, with mdse to S. W. Lewis.

Schr Globo, Paine, Salem, with mdse to R. W. Ropes.

Schr Eagle, Rhodes, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. West Gleam, Cape Cod, with fish.

Schr. Charm, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr E A. Stevens, Bacon, Boston.

Schr. Augusta, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Susan, Boying, Boston.

Schr Medora, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Wide World, ——, Providence.

Schr. Flying Cloud, ——, Providence.

Schr Hudson, Kelly, Harwich.

Schr. J Williamson, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. Perseus, ——, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Tabith and Hannah, Hammond, Egg Harbor.

Schr. J. M. Lane, Colby, Gloucester.

Schr. Elm City, Prichee, New Haven.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, Harwich.

Schr Susan Chase, Snow, Harwich.

Sloop Beazie, Dorfee, Providence.

Propeller Chaos, Osgood, Norwich.

Propellers Locust Point, French, (Cromwell's line,) Baltimore, with mdse. to John Riley.

Sailed.

Ships Mercury, French, for Havre; City of New-York, Morse, for Liverpool; Great Western, Furber, for do, and others.

BELOW—2 barks and 2 horns, brigs.

WIND—Sunrise, N.; meridian, calm; Sunset, S. S W.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 28—Arr., ships Sea Flower and South Carolina, from Boston.

Memoranda.

Capt. Mannel, of schr. S. S. Learnard, arr. at this port, reports: lat 31st, spoke brig Rush, Bearton, bound off, and took from her the captain, officers, crew and passengers of ship Star Republic, hence for Galveston, burned at sea.

Disasters.

Capt. Garvie, of bark J. Wallis, Jr., arr. at this port, reports: June 24, lat 29, lon. 69 20, fell in with a brig lumber laden, waterlogged, dismasted and abandoned; had letters—THWICK on the stern, the remainder worn off.

Spoken, &c.

June 11, lat. 43 45, lon. 48 20, ship Marmion, of New-York, stg. E.

June 1, lat. 37 20, lon. 74 10, brig Lilly Mills, from Havana, stg. N. E.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives, June 23, brig Abrasin, Stevens, for New-York in 4 ds.; Uranus, for do., unc.; Mediator, (Br.,) for do. next day.

Fine and Extra Fine Meats—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by Thomas F. Devoe, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

Oats unchanged. Sales 1,000 bushels at 33c. Whisky—Nothing doing. Canal Freights—Corn to Albany 10c. Receipts for the twenty-four hours preceding 8 o'clock last evening: Flour, 4,157 bbls.; Wheat, 22,519 bushels; Corn, 88,108 bushels; Oats, 6,003 bushels.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 3—6:30 P. M.

Flour—The demand slightly improved to-day, but prices tend downwards. Sales, 400 bbls., at $8 50 @$9 50 for the range of good to extra Upper Lake and fancy Ohio. Wheat—Nothing doing. Corn dull. Sales 12,000 bushels at 76c and at private terms. Oats steady. Sales 12,000 bushels at 53c. Canal Freights—10c. for Corn to Albany. Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending noon to-day: 3,644 bbls. Flour; 108 bushels Wheat; 110,448 bushels Corn; 4,107 bushels Rye.

Albany, Tuesday, July 3—12:30 P. M.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—no sales. Corn—not much doing; sales, 8,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 87c.@87½c., afloat. Oats better. Sales—Chicago, 60c., weight. Whisky, 40c. Receipts by Canal to-day, 1,251 bbls. Flour; 32,750 bushels Corn; 12,150 bushels Rye; 3,500 bushels Oats.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 2.

Our Cotton market is quiet and unchanged, but prices are irregular. Middling is quoted at 10c. The sales on Saturday amounted to 3,500 bales.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Tuesday, First Board*—$2,500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 87; $2,000 City 6s, 93½; $100 do, 93½; $200 do, 93; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 86; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77½

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1185. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

ATTEMPT TO STORM SEBASTOPOL.

The Allies Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

Fearful Loss of British Officers and Men.

The Mamelon Recaptured by the Russians.

ENGAGEMENT AT EUPATORIA.

Operations in the Sea of Azoff.

NEW MOVEMENTS IN ASIA.

More about the Outrage at Bango.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

CONSOLS DECLINED TO 90 3-4.

DECLINE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CROP WEATHER FINE.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 5

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and sailed shortly after for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning.

The *Asia* reports, June 27, passed R. M. steamship *Africa* at 8 P. M., in lat 51° 20', lon. 24° 09' W. 28th, passed brig *Caroline*, SCHENCK, running East, lat. 51° 03' N., lon. 30° 16' W. 30th, passed ship *Toronto*, standing East, lat. 49° 56' N., lon. 42° 27'. July 1, passed several icebergs in lat. 48° 35' N., lon. 48° W.

The steamer *North Star* (of the Vanderbilt line, arrived at Havre on the 20th ult.

The steamer *Hermann*, from Bremen, via Southampton, sailed from the latter port on the 20th ult. for New-York, having on board 250 passengers and some 350 tons of cargo.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

Lord RAGLAN's dispatch and the newspaper correspondence are to hand, describing the gallant capture of the Mamelon and the Quarries. The details are highly interesting, but the main facts have been already stated with general correctness.

DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES.

The Allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most sinister rumors prevail in regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English loss is set down at *four thousand men*, but the report is believed to be much exaggerated.

The following are the only official notifications of the event:

"Lord PANMURE regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attached the Redan, and the French the Malakoff Towers, at daylight, on the morning of the 18th, without success, which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th inst. (June) at the earliest."

The *Moniteur* announces that the Government has received two dispatches from Gen. PELISSIER, the first dated the 17th, informed of operations concerted between the General and his Allies, and that the Turks and Chasseurs made a reconnoisance towards Aitodar, Gen. BOSQUET occupying the Telernaya. The next day, at daybreak, the French and English were to attack the Malakoff Tower. The second dispatch, dated the 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that, although the troops had showed the greatest ardor, and gained a footing in the Malakoff Tower, Gen. PELISSIER was obliged to order their retirement into the parallel. This was effected with order, and without molestation by the enemy.

Private accounts published in the London *Standard* say the loss of British officers, in killed and wounded, amounts to less than seventy. Among the killed and wounded are General Sir C. CAMPBELL, Col. YEA and Col. SHADFORTH. From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct, the loss, in killed and wounded of the British alone, amounts to very little short of four thousand. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great, but Lord PALMERSTON said on Friday night no additional information had arrived. The Allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion, they (the Russians) recaptured the Mamelon Tower.

Previous advices were to the 17th, stating that there had been smart firing on both sides, but without any result of importance.

A dispatch from Bucharest, *vid* Vienna, confirms the report that an expedition has been undertaken against Perekop. PELISSIER is exceedingly savage against the telegraphic messages NAPOLEON sends him. He is reported to have recently replied that when anything occurs he will let the Emperor know, but that he has not time to act as telegraph operator. This, according to rumor, accounts for the recent absence of news in the *Moniteur*.

The Black Sea.

The Russian account of the successes of the Allies in the Sea Azoff is published. GORTCHAKOFF confirms the successes claimed by the Allies, but says that operations against the Sea of Azoff were expected—that not having means to oppose the hostile fleets, the garrison had orders to blow up the batteries and retire—that the grain stores burned by the Allies were mostly private property, and do not materially affect the supply of the army—inasmuch, anticipating such an attack, supplies were mostly conveyed by land, notwithstanding the facilities offered by sea.

The correspondence relates horrible atrocities perpetrated by the French and Turks at the capture of Kertch. A boat expedition is rumored to be preparing to enter the River Don, but the Russians have the entrance defended by twenty-seven gun boats.

Gen. ANOUJANOW, Vice-Hetman of the Cossacks of the Don, has issued an address for their general enrollment as militia.

Asia.

The Russian forces have advanced and encamped near Redout Kale. The Turks have evacuated Batoum and Chourouk Su. NASSIF PACHA has advanced with his staff to Kars. A dispatch from Varna, dated June 17, which was retarded on the way, says the Russians had made an unsuccessful attack on Kars, and it was reported that they had retaken Anapa.

The Austrian Commander has proclaimed martial law in Moldavia, but the Moldavian authorities refuse to promulgate the order unless authorized by the Soltan.

CONSTANTINE BALSHE, son of the reigning Prince, was killed at Jassy, in a duel, by the Austrian Major STAISERG. The affair had caused considerable sensation in the Principalities.

The Baltic.

Admiral BAINES, with a squadron of seventeen steamers, has left Kiel for the Baltic. The rest of the fleet lay off Seaker Island.

The recent attack on an English boat's crew at Hango, under a flag of truce, causes much excitement in England. Evidence rests solely on the authority of a negro, the sole survivor, who asserts he heard the Russian commander say, "I don't care a damn for a flag of truce." Unprejudiced supposition is, that the Russians supposed the boat was taking soundings, as recently was done at Kertch.

Admiral DUNDAS has communicated with the Russian authorities and British Government through the Danish Minister at St. Petersburg, and demands redress. The Russian account in the *Invalide Russe* says six were killed, and the remainder are prisoners. A dispatch from Dantzic confirms that the officers of the boat, Lieut. GRENEST, Dr. EASTINS, Mr. SULLIVAN, and all of the crew, except six, are prisoners.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is appointed resident Russian Minister at Vienna. M. TITOFF to Wurtemberg, and M. FONTEN to Hanover.

Russian influence is very active even in the smallest German Courts.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes the semi-official discussion on Count WALEWSKI's French Circular of May 23.

The *Journal* also semi-officially says that peace is possible, if France and England are willing, inasmuch as the fourth point is morally, although not formally, settled, and the other points, namely, the navigation of the Danube and the evacuation of the Principalities are also settled, leaving only the Vienna third point to be arranged.

All the camps are healthy excepting that at Balaklava, where cholera prevails. The Sardinians are suffering, and General MARMORA, the younger, is dead.

HALIL PACHA remains in office. A national monument is to be erected to the English dead at Scutari.

ENGLAND.

Since the presentation to Parliament of the report of the Roebuck Committee there has been considerable excitement created by Mr. ROEBUCK in consequence of his report being overruled by the other members of the Committee, they having given notice of a vote of censure on the Government, so worded as to embrace all sections of the opposition—namely, that Parliament deeply lamenting the sufferings of the army during the Winter campaign in the Crimea, and coinciding with the report of the Sebastopol Committee, that the Administration was the chief cause of the calamities, hereby visits with its severest reprehension every member of the Cabinet, which led to the cause of such disastrous results.

The debate on Administrative reform after repeated adjournments, ended in the unanimous passing of Sir BULWER LYTTON's resolution.—That the House of Commons recommends to the earliest attention of ministers the necessity of a careful revision of the various official establishments with a view to simplify and facilitate the transaction of public business, and by instituting judicious tests of merit, as well as by removing obstructions to its fair promotion, and by legitimate rewards to secure to the service of the State the largest available proportion of the energy and intelligence for which the people of the country are distinguished.

Sir JOHN PAUL, WM. STRACHAN and ROBERT M. BURNS partners of the banking house of STRACHAN, PAUL & Co., London, have been arrested on the charge of disposing of the securities entrusted to their charge.

Mr. BUCHANAN received the degree of Doctor of Canon Law from the University of Oxford, as also did Chief Justice ROBINSON, of Canada, Sir CHAS. LYELL, ALFRED TENNYSON, Sir DELACY EVANS, MONCTON MILNES, etc.

The Admiralty have awarded $16,000 to the salvors of the ship *James Cheston*.

FRANCE.

The Senate and Legislature are convoked for July 2, to negotiate a new loan of a hundred or a hundred and fifty million dollars.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has been ill for two days, but has recovered.

The French funds fell two per cent. on the announcement of his illness.

The Countess of LAVALETTE died at Paris on the 18th.

Nineteen Hussars were court martialed at Rouen lately, for mutiny, and two sentenced to be shot.

SPAIN.

The disturbances at Santiago have been suppressed. We have no reliable statement respecting the progress of the Carlist insurrection. Russia is suspected as the instigator.

Mr. DONGE had had his first interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and friendly remarks were exchanged.

Lord HOWDEN left Madrid on the 21st.

HOLLAND.

Extra estimates are voted for the reorganization of the Navy.

SWITZERLAND.

The opening of the Federal Assembly is fixed for July 2.

ITALY.

The Marquis of ANZEGLIO has been sent on a special mission from Sardinia to London.

An Austrian dispatch dated the 12th, proposes to Prussia that Prussia and Austria should come to an understanding as to a common course of conduct to be adopted by the two Powers in their communications in the Diet at Frankfort.

DENMARK.

The Danish Diet is dissolved. DELUCE forbids enlistment for foreign service under penalty of eight years' imprisonment.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian army is being disbanded. The reduction is great and rapid.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, 11:50 A. M.—The following has just been received:

MARSEILLES, Friday Night.—The English steamer *Astrolope* has arrived, bringing news from Constantinople to the 16th of June. There has been a slight engagement at Eupatoria since the 12th of June. The Russians attacked, unsuccessfully, the batteries. The general loss in the taking of the Mamelon and the quarries is 4,000 men. Wheat is declining at Marseilles.

☞ *For News by the Hermann see Sixth Page.*

The Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday. Little business of general interest was transacted. Several new members were elected, and the amended bylaws were adopted. Mr PHŒNIX, from the Committee on Reciprocity, reported in part that communication had been had with Hon. Mr. MERRITT, of Quebec, Canada, and that the Canadians are desirous of extending the Treaty to all the manufactures of Canada and the United States, and also mutually to open the coasting trade. He asked for time to report fuller. Mr. BROWER nominated Mr. GIDEON FOUNTAIN as a Marine Surveyor. This was laid on the table to await a vacancy.

The Board then adjourned.

An Iron Railroad Car.

A railroad car made of iron was run for exhibition and trial on the Sixth-avenue Railroad yesterday. It is constructed somewhat differently from the other or wooden cars; is much larger, being able to seat 30 persons, and weighs 2,000 pounds less, and seems to us to possess many other advantages over the cars now in use. It is said to be easily "dented," and we heard the fear expressed that when a little worn it will, when in motion, make a loud, rumbling and disagreeable noise. It yesterday, however, ran very smoothly, and gave general satisfaction.

The Crystal Palace.

Several thousands of persons visited the Crystal Palace on the Fourth. The great object of attraction to most, was evidently the enormous California tree, which is erected under the dome to the height of 28 feet, and will be raised to the height of 116 feet. No one could be blamed for skepticism in reference to the probability of such a growth of forest tree unless the eye had actually seen it. The wood resembles red cedar. It is without odor, and the leaves are like those of the white cedar.

FOURTH OF JULY.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

How the City Kept It, and What They Did in the Country.

First Day Under the Maine Law.

THE MILITARY PROCESSION.

The Streets.

The Fireworks Put Out.

How Things Went at "the Institutions."

THE TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE OCEAN BIRD.

Accidents and Incidents, Fires, Lightning, Thunder and Rain.

"NOISE AND CONFUSION."

The day was celebrated much after the usual sort. The weather was of the finest order until 4 o'clock, when a drenching shower drove the masses from the parks and streets to take shelter where they might. After another interval of sunshine, a steady rain set in, which cooled off the enthusiasm of the day marvelously. The fireworks were thereby quenched, but the sound of fire-crackers, pistols and guns was not much abated.

The hotels, printing-offices and shipping were adorned with flags from sunrise to sunset. The military turned out and made a handsome display. Large companies of citizens went out into the country or on excursions along the sea shore, being tempted by very cheap excursion-tickets on almost all of the railroads and steamboats. Many from the rural districts, too, poured into the City, and spent the day in seeing sights and hearing the crash. The Ten Governors and a very large deputation of citizens went out to visit the Institutions—where the day was celebrated by fireworks, processions, extra dinners, speeches and the like.

There was no speech-making in New-York, except at the Tammany celebration, where Col. MING made one. In Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the baby cities of Hudson, Hoboken, &c., the day was spent very much as with us.

The only great oration delivered anywhere in our neighborhood was by EDWARD EVERETT, at Dorchester, where an immense throng was gathered to honor the occasion and to refresh their patriotism. A reporter from our office gives a vivid description of this affair on another page, and the substance of the oration itself.

The Fourth was the first day of New-York under the Maine Law. In the City the law was in no respect observed. In Brooklyn, no arrests were made for its violation, but much testimony was gathered. Indeed, so long as Mayor WOOD administers affairs with us, and Recorder SMITH's opinion holds good, the Maine Law must remain utterly a dead letter. No case ever can get far enough to be appealed to the highest Court. And we are assured that the liquor dealers out of the City are so confident of a decision by the Court of Appeals adverse to the law, that they will offer no obstacles, but rather urge to the issue any complaints that the Temperance people may bring against them.

Altogether the Fourth was well spent, but the Maine Law awaits yet the first day of its operation. Though by the letter of the act it was born on the Fourth day into the Empire State, it had not drawn its first breath at day-dawn of the 5th.

NOISES.

The Fourth seldom enjoys a noisier opening. All night of the Third the firing of crackers and pistols prevailed, driving sleep from all eyes and tormenting the nervous. A salute was fired at sunrise on the Battery by Brigadier-General SPICER. The bells of the churches rang for an hour from sunrise, and again at noon, and from 6 o'clock to 7.

THE STREETS AND PARKS.

From early morning the streets were thronged with citizens and strangers. All sorts of peddlers peddled never so briskly from stands extemporized, without license, on all the squares and greens, candies and cakes, green apples, oranges, bananas, lemons, figs, pipes, soda-water, lemonade, crackers, &c., &c. The fountains were all in full play.

At 5 o'clock the rivers that half an hour before rushed through the gutters were all still, and the sidewalks dry as a bone. But by 6 a regular rain had set in, and thenceforth the streets and parks were comparatively deserted.

The Parade of the Military.

We have seldom seen the military of our City appear to a better advantage. Notwithstanding the heat, they turned out in very large numbers. An additional feature of interest was the fact that the advertised programme was carried out to the very minute. The procession commenced to move and the escort reached the Park at the precise moment advertised. At 6 o'clock the division line formed on Broadway, with the right resting on Fourteenth-street. Soon after they marched around Union-square to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Third-avenue, down Third-avenue to Tenth-street, through Tenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers-street, through Chambers-street to Centre-street and thence to the east gate of the Park.

THE REVIEW BEFORE THE MAYOR IN THE PARK.

A large number of tickets had been given out by the Committee of the Common Council to citizens and ladies, which admitted them to the Governor's Room. The room and balcony were well filled before the arrival of the procession. The police, under Chief MATSELL, kept a large space open in front of the City Hall to enable the military to pass through. Fully fifteen thousand persons were present to witness the parade. At 10 o'clock precisely, Major-General SANFORD, with his staff, passed through the east gate of the Park, followed by the Division escort. At the same moment the Committee of the Common Council waited on Mayor WOOD and the members of the two branches of the Council and conducted them to the front of the City Hall. On a small platform a small flag belonging to the Mayor's office, and bearing the coat of arms of the City of New-York, was raised. The Mayor then took his position on the platform, the Common Council, and other officials holding their official staffs, ranging themselves on either side.

The veteran corps of 1812, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel RAYMOND, first passed in review, saluting the Mayor as they passed. They numbered about seventy-five.

The Military then passed in the following order:

The Engineer Corps of the Division, numbering about thirty men.

First Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General SPICER.

First Regiment, Colonel RYER, composed of five companies and numbering about two hundred and twenty men—all Cavalry.

Third Regiment, also Cavalry, Colonel POSTLEY, composed of eight companies, and four hundred men.

Second Regiment, Infantry, Colonel BOGERT, preceded by ROBERTSON's Band, composed of eight companies and about five hundred men. Captain EAGLESON's company, dressed in the Highland uniform, which forms a part of this regiment, attracted much attention.

Seventy-first Regiment, Infantry, Colonel VOSBURGH, composed of eight companies and about two hundred and twenty-five men.

Second Brigade under the command of Brigadier General YATES.

Fourth Regiment, Col. HINCKEN, composed of two hundred and eighty men. A part of this regiment is composed of cavalry. Besides this, it has two batteries of light artillery of eight pieces each. The artillery passed through the Park in sections.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, Col. SWARTZWELDER, composed of eight companies and five hundred men.

Sixth Regiment, Infantry, Col. PINCKNEY, composed of about 225 men.

Seventy-fifth Regiment, Infantry, Col. DOHENY, composed of about 120 men. This was the first occasion in which this new regiment has appeared in parade.

Third Brigade—On account of the accident which befell Brigadier General HALL, the command devolved upon Colonel DURYEA, of the Seventh Regiment.

The escort of the Brigade came first. Following was the Engineer corps of the Seventh Regiment. The Brigade then passed in the following order: Seventh Regiment (the National Guard) Lieutenant Colonel NEVERS, composed of eight companies and over 400 men. The marching of this regimen was the best and received the highest commendations of all.

Eighth Regiment, Col. LYON preceded by SHELTON's Band. This regiment has two troops of horse and about 320 infantry.

The *Garde La Fayette*, Capt. LE CLAIRE, composed entirely of French citizens, is a part of this regiment. It numbers one hundred men.

Ninth Regiment, Infantry, Lieut. Col. KELLEY. The regiment turned out about two hundred and fifty men. The first company appeared in the new uniform of the regiment. It is composed of a blue frock coat and bear skin cap.

Fourth Brigade, under the command of Brigadier Gen. EWING.

Tenth Regiment, Col. HALSEY—this regiment turned out about two hundred and fifty men.

Eleventh Regiment, Infantry, Col. VAN BUREN, composed of about two hundred and fifty men.

Twelfth Regiment, Infantry, Lieut. Col. HART, preceded by its Engineer Corps. The regiment turned out about three hundred and fifty men.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, Infantry, Col. RYAN, composed of about two hundred and sixty men.

The Military having passed through the Park, the different companies marched to their respective armories and disbanded.

SEVERE ACCIDENT TO BRIGADIER GEN. HALL.

A severe accident occurred to Brigadier General HALL, commandant of the brigade, which not only prevented him from accompanying his command in the parade, but will also confine him to his bed for some time to come.

About 8½ o'clock, as he was reviewing his brigade on Broadway, near Amity-street, on the left of the line, his horse made a spring and slipped on the wet mud of the Russ pavement, and fell. General HALL was thrown with great force to the ground, his right leg being caught under the horse. As soon as he was released, he was conveyed by Councilman RINDER and several other gentlemen to a neighboring house, where his injuries were examined. It was found that both bones of the right leg were broken about four inches above the ankle joint. The bones were not splintered, the fracture being nearly straight across. The fractured limb was immediately set by Dr. QUACKENBOSS, of his staff. Drs SAYRE and WOODWARD, of Gen SANFORD's staff, and Dr. EAGER, of the Seventh Regiment. Gen. HALL was then conveyed to his residence in a carriage. He was visited after the parade by all general field and staff officers of his brigade. He is at the present time in good health and spirits, though suffering much from pain in the fractured limb. He will probably be confined to his house for about two months.

The Day at Tammany.

Not a very large but a very respectable audience assembled at Tammany Hall shortly after 1 o'clock P. M., pursuant to call, and in accordance with annual custom. The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, founded in 1789, was represented by some of its choicest spirits. They deemed it, in the terms of their circular, "peculiarly fitting at the present time, when civil liberty has been invaded by legislative influence, and religious liberty is threatened by the organization of intolerant and proscriptive men, that we should return to the great truths of the Declaration of Independence, and the early contests in which that Declaration was vindicated."

As soon as the Sachems began to assemble, Shelton's fine Band took its place on the balcony and played some magnificent airs. At 1½ o'clock the procession was formed, and, having paraded the room, W. D. KENNEDY, Esq., Father of the Council, and LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., Grand Sachem, *ex-officio*, took their places at the desk, and the other Sachems seated themselves around. Among those present we noticed Sachems R. B. CONNOLLY, ANDRE FROMENT, CASPER C. CHILDS, Col. ALEX. MING, Hon. J. KELLEY and DOUGLAS TAYLOR.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., opened the proceedings with an address.

MR. LORENZO B. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

BROTHERS: The revolving year has brought us once again that day of which we are most justly proud. It returns in peace and prosperity. No national calamity represses the rejoicings with which we hail its presence. Gratitude for the services and devotion of our fathers, just pride for our high national honor and power, and the revealings of the future filled with the promise of a grandeur unapproached in the history of man, felicitously concur to elevate our spirits to the dignity of the occasion.

There is no clime in which our flag, borne by the leviathans of our commerce, does not leap to meet the rising sun of this most glorious day. There is no breeze under Heaven that does not bear the voices of those resounding cannon which vindicated triumphantly upon the great deep, "free trade and sailor's rights."

We shall most fitly begin this day by expressing our humble thanks to that kind Providence which has maintained our country during the perils incident to national existence, and kept alive that patriotic ardor which fosters a Democracy above mere sectional, local or temporary purposes, and with a spirit as philosophic as it is just embraces our remotest brethren as warmly as those who are nearer. This spirit, the spirit of our fathers, perpetuates the Union;—when it shall become corrupted, and public virtue and service shall give no recognized title to public respect; when constitutional duties shall be considered immoral or degrading, then, indeed, our disintegrated Union will tumble into antagonistic elements, and the hopes of free government be extinguished in lasting gloom.

As brethren of the Tammany Society we cannot forget that its foundations were laid by men who have departed. Not one now lingers upon the stage of life. They have gone in the fullness of years and of honor, leaving us the heritors of their sublime estate—our country, and those principles of civil and religious liberty which infinitely transcend in their blessings to mankind the imperial gifts of all the sovereignties which the history of men records. Those principles are the links which bind us to our fathers, our brethren, and our children. It is our pleasing duty to keep those links strong and bright. And this day, as if in presence of the departed free whose memory we invoke, let us reverently add one other stone to their monument, one other anthem to their praise!

After concluding this address, Mr. SHEPARD called upon Hon. J. KELLEY to read the Declaration of Independence, which being done, Mr. SHEPARD proposed, in accordance with their custom, the memory of the author of the Declaration of Independence—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The customary oration was then delivered by Col. ALEXANDER MING, the orator of the day.

Col. MING opened his address with a sort of rhapsody, appealing to our Fathers, and expressive of gratitude to them. The portion which treats of the history of Tammany is better:

THE ORIGIN OF TAMMANY.

I will venture, said he, to weary the ears of some of my brethren of the Columbian Order, by briefly stating the origin of the Tammany Society: In 1773-3, during the period of disaffection which was strengthening with the strength and growing with the growth of the malcontents to the American Colonies, the loyalists and office holders under the Ministry of that time—especially in the seaport towns—organized a goodly number of King GEORGE's loyal subjects into St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies, to sustain the Crown in its acts of usurpation. To oppose and neutralize the effect of these Tory Associations, it was suggested by a number of the more liberal colonists to form an Order on more liberal principles; and as they were growing more and more hostile to Great Britain, they resolved that the tutelar saint must be of aboriginal origin. TAMMANY was an Indian chief then residing in Pennsylvania, of extremely virtuous and honorable habits—noble, tolerant, brave, social and intelligent, with extremely high notions of liberty and equality. Him they adopted as their Saint. The first members of this Society, principally composed of the officers of the train bands in the militia and some other distinguished citizens connected with agriculture and commerce, drew up the first plan of its organization. With an eye to the permanent security of themselves and the Colonies, they saw that Revolution was the only remedy—and every man of distinction they could enroll under their banner at that early day they courted to join them,—they were thus instrumental, by the association of talent, industry and wealth, to counteract and overturn many of the deep laid schemes of the St. George's, St. Andrew's, and other Loyal and Tory Clubs of that time. Many a meeting of the Tammany Society of that day was adjourned by an instant summons from the boom of the cannon or volley of musketry. Their mottoes were, "No Kingcraft," "A Union of Republican States," "Liberty or Death!" About this time Tammany Society found it necessary to place itself in opposition to a recently formed "Society of Cincinnati," in consequence of the engraftment on its charter of the aristocratical feature that none but the eldest born of its members should be eligible to membership. Hence it became unpopular with many of the officers—so much so, that WASHINGTON, who had consented to have his name used as President of it, had to get the obnoxious clause repealed, to appease the Democratic opposition of the Scheme of Tammany Society, who were opposed to all English titles of nobility.

Much applause followed the reading of the above. An ode, written for the occasion by F. R. HULBERT, Esq., was then sung by Messrs. CONNOLLY, TAYLOR, G. B. HALL, and ALBERT WALLACE, assisted by the audience.

A collation having been provided in another room by Messrs. HOWARD & BROWN, the proprietors of Tammany, the greater number of the audience repaired there, the price of admission being $1. The first regular toast was given by Mr. SHEPARD before the meal was commenced. It was—

The Day we Celebrate—May it be as perpetual as Time.

After the viands had been amply discussed, the second regular toast was proposed.

The President of the United States—The first Commoner of the land—the instrument of freemen to protect public and private rights.

To this toast JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., responded. He said that the only organization that opposed FRANKLIN PIERCE, was that which opposed Tammany. Tammany, however, stood, and would continue to stand for PIERCE, under all circumstances.

The third regular toast was:

The Memory of Washington—Immortal as his deeds.

Drank uncovered, the band playing a funeral dirge.

The fourth toast, proposed, like the others, by Mr. SHEPARD, was

The Tammany Society.

Responded to by Mr. O'KEEFE.

The fifth toast was,

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence—The Modern Runnymede—who demanded and obtained a *better* Magna Charta.

Air by the band—*We are all a Band Brothers.*

AMBROSE L. PINNEY responded.

The sixth toast was,

The Constitution and the Union—The great pillars of Liberty.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, County Clerk, responded. The band played that stirring air, "Clear the Husky Racoons Down."

To the next toast,

The Governor of the State of New-York.

Captain RYNDERS responded, mounting on the table that he might make himself heard above the uproarious sounds of conviviality which now began to prevail.

The eighth regular toast was,

The Army and Navy—The Shield and Buckler of Columbia.

Major HALL briefly responded.

The next toast was,

The Empire State—The brightest Star in the escutcheon of the Union.

Other toasts were drunk and other speeches made, which we have not space to enumerate. The whole proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling.

The Day at "the Institutions."

A HAPPY DAY AMONG THE MADMEN.

The Lunatic Asylum presented the singular spectacle of having all its inmates collected in the several halls, to celebrate the anniversary of their country's independence. A banner, which had been prepared by one of the lunatics, was suspended on the staircase, above the second landing, and had the following motto inscribed upon it:

RELIGION, EDUCATION, LIBERTY.
III
INDIVIDUALS OF AN INEVITABLE TRINITY.
THE SOUL OF REPUBLICANISM.

The following was the programme of arrangements:

Chaunt of praise—"Oh! come let us sing, &c."

Opening prayer, by Rev. W. SEARLES.

Reading of Declaration of Independence, by a lunatic, who would only allow his initials, J. B., to be published as he was decidedly opposed to having himself "paraded in the newspapers."

Ode to America, composed for the occasion by W. A. BURDETT, an inmate of the institution.

Three of the female lunatics joined in songs, whilst two of the mad violinists on their instruments, and Mr. BURDETT, on the piano, accompanied them.

Oration composed and delivered by the same.

Echo Song composed and set to music by the same.

This gentleman is a most interesting madman, being evidently a man of genius and education, and was formerly connected with a newspaper in the West. On our arrival, he politely informed us that he would feel most happy in furnishing us with the account of the whole proceedings. We had no idea at this period that he was a lunatic, and having asked him if the person who was reading the Declaration of Independence was a madman, he replied, "Oh, decidedly—he is a regular madman, and belongs to the house. We are all mad here, with the exception of Doctor RANNEY and the Ten Governors. I don't think they are mad." All the inmates, both male and female, who were present, appeared to take unusual interest in the whole affair. After the preliminary arrangements had been gone through, our intellectual madman, with all the grace of an accomplished orator, delivered the following address:

MR. BURDETT'S ADDRESS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW PATIENTS OF THIS INSTITUTION: I have been invited by a Committee of gentle

men of this favored land, to address you upon the highly honorable and important position of Orator of the day we [illegible] celebrating. In entering upon the discharge of [illegible] duty, it is not without feelings of very humility and self-abasement, at my own unworthiness and inability to [illegible] merit a hearing, from minds so vastly superior, and experience so much more deep and comprehensive, than that of your humble speaker. Yet, I am proud of the compliment, and will make a feeble effort to say a few words, which, however illelegant in oratory and style, or however awkwardly put together, are, nevertheless, the true and faithful representatives of my mind and heart.

It has been the custom among the more enlightened and civilized nations of the earth for many centuries gone by, to set apart a season of rejoicing in commemoration of some great and happy event in their country's history—on which occasion the sires and the matrons—the sons and the daughters—the small and the great, and the bond and the free—were permitted to participate, and with songs and dancing, with cheerings and merry makings, with speeches, which were crowned with praises, thus openly manifest the gratitude feelings of their hearts, the unity of their interests and their willing allegiance to the laws which governed them. These jubilees, when conducted with rational moderation, and with a view to awaken, revive, and refresh memory upon the glorious theme they were designed to honor, were ever productive of great and lasting benefit—not only in knitting more closely the bonds of fellowship—of love and of patriotism, but also by impressing upon the minds of youth the important, lasting connected with the event—for a testimony and example—that they in after years might make them known to their offspring—that the generations to come and the children yet unborn might know them, and whether their hopes upon the glorious achievements of their forefathers, not forgetting their noble deeds of valor and self-sacrifice in behalf of their beloved country—may, feeling inspired with the same burning zeal, emulate the patriotic love which inspired the breasts of their honored ancestors.

It is for this laudable purpose, dear friends, that we have assembled to day; and permit your speaker to congratulate you, one and all, upon the propitious return of this glorious and time honored occasion—an era of distinguished interest—a day of days—on which the pulse of the greatest and happiest nation upon earth throbs with accelerated emotions of exultation and delight, and her sons and daughters, catching the electric fire, burn with love and gratitude—first to their God—next to their race—and lastly to their dear native land. And, Sire,

"Lives there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land!"

A CONTRASTED LUNATIC.

Here we indulge in no boisterous and unbecoming mirth; here we seek to encourage that pure and genuine patriotism which elevates the soul in gratitude to God, the giver of every good and perfect gift; and here we can with quiet and heartfelt devotion and reverence the holy urges which prompted our forefathers and ancestors to sacrifice kindred affections, their worldly interests, and even life itself, to purchase for us that freedom which we this day so happily enjoy.

Contrast, if you please, my friends and fellow patients, the enviable position you here occupy with that of the fellow-being millions of the unfortunates [illegible] sphere beyond the wall. Contrast [illegible] with those unfortunates who are similarly afflicted with many of you, either through mental or physical infirmity, and who may be at this moment (to you no inexplicable) lying in some loathsome dungeon, with scarce a garment to cover them, enduring, perhaps the bitter pangs of starvation and the damp and chilling air of some Russian prison-house.

Oh! my friends, when we reflect upon these things, truly can we say that the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places and we possess a goodly heritage.

Well may our hearts burn with love to God, to our country, to her benevolent institutions, and to those friends—kind Heaven's ministers of comfort—whose highest aim appears to be to serve us in every possible way that may conduce to our general welfare and restoration. Do we, dear friends fully realize these blessings, or do we indulge in frequent complaints about imaginary evils which originate in the unbalanced workings of a disordered brain? If this be the fault with us, let us try to do away with such feelings which are alike prejudicial to our case, our health and our happiness, and strive to encourage feelings of respect, regard and thankfulness towards the officers of this institution who labor with such interest and assiduity for our complete and perfect cure. I have heard some of you complain of your captivity and express a desire to return to your homes and friends: but is it not possible that you err in doing so? Has the thought ever occurred to you that your confinement here was a matter of necessity, and that your return to your homes would be attended with great danger to your health, your reason, and perhaps your life? I beseech you to think of this, and also bear in mind that you are here rid of a great many evils, annoyances and temptations which are inseparable with city life. You may murmur at the fact that you are here denied many of the little luxuries that you enjoyed at home. What do they amount to, compared with the numerous advantages that you possess here? You must remember that you are sick, and require medical attendance; here you get the very best, and without fear of doctors' bills staring you in the face. Here you have clean and comfortably furnished rooms appropriated to your use, with an abundance of substantial food and respectable clothing. Here you have means afforded you for amusement and intellectual recreation—and what a charming open air lot! I defy you to place with the bounds of miles of New-York City, so beautifully situated as this! You are permitted to rove through green pastures and by the side of everflowing waters. You are surrounded with sweet fragrant flowers, sweet birds and sweet flowers, and in the enjoyment of all that is lovely, what more do you want? Surely your condition here is not Edenlike it is not the fault of circumstances. Be happy, then; be contented; and show your attendants, at least by a happy countenance and cheerful behavior, that you are not dead to all feelings of gratitude. I will now bid you an affectionate adieu. It was my intention to have given a few minutes in catechising you upon some of the events in the history of the American Revolution, but time will not permit, and I must hasten to deliver the oration which has been prepared for this occasion.

THE MADMAN'S ORATION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Before we proceed to open upon the oration (so called) for the day, permit me to remark that the little confused mass of matter of which it is made up, has been prepared under the most provokingly unfavorable circumstances.

DIFFICULTIES OF WRITING THE ORATION.

For any patient to use a light upon any of the halls of this Institution after dark, is a direct violation of rule, and my days have been so much occupied in making preparations for the display of banners, music, &c., that the only time my thoughts could be pleased upon my say to-day, has been during the long hours of darkness. The moon, however, has favored me, and I have feelingly penciled some few ideas, which I trust will at least fill up the hour granted me for my oration. To proceed then—first allow me to direct your attention to the banners which are suspended yonder and yonder. The white contains the sentiments of the lords of creation, the other of the ladies, and both the work of a poor unfortunate, whose heart is as sound to the inscriptions they contain. *Read them*—Religion, &c. Of the first subject, ladies and gentlemen, we can say but little on the present occasion for want of time, place, and circumstances, and will refer you to the Sabbath, the Sanctuary, and a more sanctimonious state of feeling than most of you possess to-day. Permit me to remark, however, that

RELIGION

Religion is a subject of paramount importance to the minds of the Christian, the philanthropist and the true patriot; and the only source of real happiness here or hereafter. Without it the best efforts of humanity in the amelioration of their race must prove utterly futile; with it, and great things can be accomplished on the part of the various institutions which have for their aim the evangelization of the world and the accelerated approach of that morn of millennium glory when all shall know the Lord. Without it, the strength of a giant to the cause of idol gods is made utter weakness by Omnipotence; with it, the feeble arm of the shepherd minstrel is promoted to the championship of Israel. Religion to the handmaid of prosperity, the etherial essence of all that is promotive of happiness here and of joys eternal hereafter, and is a subject too deep, too profound for unassisted human intellect to comprehend—a subject hid from the wise and prudent, and revealed unto babes. How beautifully expressed by the same hallowed lips on another occasion—"Suffer little children," &c. This is religion.

LIBERTY ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Of Liberty—the third individual in that glorious trine—permit me to say a few words in the negative relation—a subject quite as irrelevant to the time, place and occasion, as your speaker insanely deems he is.

Blackwell's Island, friends, is no field for the advocate of Liberty. Could ALEXANDER SELKIRK—or, his name more familiarly known in youthful story, "Robinson Crusoe,"—could he revive again, and range from the wreck on Blackwell's Island, as upon the desert one of the sea, he might indeed sigh as earnestly for liberty, but with altered feelings to prompt his muse: he could be no monarch of all he surveyed. Of Liberty, then, the captives of this island are unprepared to speak, but of that quiet and unostentatious individual Education, we feel a power, a will, a prerogative to speak, and the closing remarks of this address shall be devoted, partly to her praise and partly to the progress of American Republicanism.

EDUCATION.

Of Education, then. Where—oh, where shall we begin to discourse her honors; to set forth her claims; to

[illegible] purposes. I [illegible] Presidents—who, [illegible] Chief Magistrates! We are [illegible] who are worshiped by principle—not the prostitute of crying.

WASHINGTON.

Had we witness the spectacle—unparalleled in the history of other nations—of a man, called from the [illegible] of the people by the voice of popular favor, beseeching the equal suffrage, but emanating rather from the [illegible] walks of life—assuming the reins of the greatest Government in the world,—and, when his term of office was fulfilled, his trust expired, his mission ended, retiring quietly into the privacy of agriculture [illegible] jarring string in all the machinery of State—we cannot forbear, to quote here the eloquent Bancroft, upon the early history of this wonderful man. His remarks refer to a period when Europe was convulsed with anarchy and dissension. When the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle had been negotiated by the ablest statesmen of Europe, in the splendid forms of monarch. [illegible] Christendom—at this very time the woods of Virginia [illegible] of the youthful GEORGE WASHINGTON, the sun [illegible] shine.

Born by the side of the Potomac, beneath the roof of a Westmoreland farmer, almost from infancy his lot had been the lot of an orphan. No academy had welcomed him to its shades, no college crowned him with its honors. To read, to write, to cipher, these had been his degrees in knowledge. And now at 16 years of age, in quest of an honest maintenance, encountering intolerable toil, cheered onward by being able to write to a schoolboy friend, "Dear Richard, a donkeon is my constant pain every day, and sometimes six pistoles;" himself his own cook, having no spit but a forked stick—no plate but a large chip; roaming over spurs of the Alleghanies, and along the banks of the Shenandoah [illegible] nature, and sometimes spending the most of the day in admiring the trees and richness of the land. Among skin-clad savages, with their scalps and rattles—holding a bear skin a splendid couch—how strangely did his experience contrast with the imperial magnificence of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. And yet God had selected, not a Kaunitz, or Newcastle—not as Monarch of the House of Hapsburg, nor of Hanover—but the Virginia stripling, to give an impulse to human affairs, and, so far as events can depend on an individual, had staked the rights and destinies of countless millions in the keeping of the widow's son.

We will now dwell briefly upon the gift of intellect and its concomitant blessings, and close with the fruit of American Republicanism.

We close, then, by a reiteration of the motto inscribed upon your banner, "Religion—Liberty—Education." The three individuals of an invincible trinity. The locks of strength to this young Samson of a Republic, and whichever be the hand that, by whatever blandishments, would dare to sever a single hair. Let this glorious triune irradiate the vast circumference of our own God-favored America—free as the sun, fair as the moon, yet terrible to despotism as an army with banners; and a more brilliant noontide of splendor will illuminate her deep forests, her fertile vales and widespreading prairies—her mountains will echo with notes of [illegible] joy—her hills break forth into singing—her springs and rivers will appear more pure and refreshing—her lakes will ripple in sweeter harmony—her Coeur de Lion sons will stand forth in the majesty of their own God-given strength—her fair daughters will smile in more winning loveliness—flowers will bloom in brighter brightness, and verdure wave in greener groves.

A benediction having been pronounced, the celebration, which was so highly amusing and interesting, terminated; and the Governors proceeded to visit the Workhouse and Penitentiary.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The celebration on Randall's Island presented a most cheering and gratifying spectacle. The boys were marched down from their school to the grove about 11 o'clock, and were preceded by their juvenile band, playing "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and other spirit-stirring airs. The order and discipline displayed could not have been excelled by some of our crack militia companies. A canopied plaiform was erected in the grove for the accommodation of the Governors and the visitors who were present, and seats were placed around for the children and the several officers of the institution. At 12 o'clock, Governors SMITH, DRAPER, DUKE, TAYLOR, TOWNSEND and TIEMANN arrived, when the proceedings commenced by the delivery of an appropriate oration by one of the boys, Master B. MOORE, which elicited the praise and admiration of the entire assembly. The powers of elocution displayed were of a very high order, and reflect much credit on the training of the educational department of the House of Refuge. This was followed by a song, in which the girls, amounting to some hundreds, joined. Several of the boys amused the audience by getting through very humorous and interesting dialogues. One of them next delivered a stump speech in admirable keeping with the occasion. After the programme of speaking and singing and music had been gone through, Governor DRAPER proceeded to deliver the oration of the day.

After Governor DRAPER had concluded, all the children were allowed to depart and amuse themselves in whatever manner they chose for the remainder of the day. The joyous and happy countenances which were collected around the Governors must have been highly gratifying to the managers of these admirable institutions which reflect so much credit on the City of New-York. The proceedings were wound up in the evening by a grand display of fireworks, which gladdened many a young heart, who will carry the recollections of this celebration with them through life.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The celebration at the Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, was one of the most striking that occurred, perhaps, throughout the whole Union. The lunatics were collected in the several halls, when one of their number read, for their edification, the Declaration of Independence. They had also singing and a performance on the piano, accompanied by violins. Another of the inmates delivered two able and eloquent addresses, which were listened to with great attention, and occasionally elicited the applause of the audience, who appeared to understand and appreciate some happy and humorous hints.

HOUSE OF REFUGE CELEBRATION.

At the House of Refuge there was a very pleasant, noiseless sort of celebration. Led by Mr. ATTERBURY, one of the Directors, a small party of gentlemen visited the West end of Randall's Island, to see how the boys of the Refuge got through with the Fourth.

At 11 o'clock, the boys entered their noble Chapel, the girls occupying the gallery. Mr. ATTERBURY took the Chair. After prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. HORTON, there was singing and some orations we believe, by the boys. Addresses of a patriotic, inspiring and practical sort, were made by Mr. ATTERBURY, Judge CAMPBELL, Senator ERASTUS BROOKS, Dr. JOHN WATSON, and Dr. FRANK TUTHILL. Mr. KETCHAM, the energetic Superintendent, told the lads of how much service the Senator had been to them in the Legislature, and they gave him three such cheers as must have strained the rafters. This over, the inmates went to their dinner, which was one fit to celebrate the day in, and the visitors to a fine collation provided by the skillful hands of the Superintendent's lady. It was an exceedingly pleasant occasion, and will leave a goodly savor in the memory of all who enjoyed it.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND BOYS' MEETING.

Most of these institutions kept the Fourth. The general order was—rallying the children at some spot named, a procession to the school-room, speeches by Rev. Drs., Hon. Judges, Senators, Editors, Lawyers, philanthropists, and boys of the school, all of which were short and sweet, or else pronounced bores on the spot; songs by the children, often odes written for the occasion by native poets pressed into the service, and then a liberal distribution of cakes, oranges and lemonade, with the addition in some places of packs of fire-crackers—all which were received with unbounded applause.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Many of the Sabbath Schools, especially those connected with the Mission and feebler Churches, had celebrations, proceeded through given streets, with banners, each member decked with a ribbon, designating his connection. Some had the Declaration of Independence read by the boys, speeches calculated to influence one's patriotism, songs calculated to fix the story of our early struggles for Independence, and a treat to fruit, &c., calculated to make everybody wish for an early return of the day.

Accidents.

A boy named JAMES MURPHY had his face badly burned by the unexpected explosion of a pistol.

JOHN ENNIS, a lad 13 years of age, residing at No. 128 East Thirty-ninth-street, was badly gored by an ox that had been frightened by fire crackers.

WM. MAHON, a lad residing No. 71 Henry-street, was seriously injured by the explosion of a sarsaparilla bottle that had been filled with powder. The bottle had not exploded soon enough, and he lifted it up to see what the matter was when it exploded.

MRS. PHILLIPS, wife of SAMUEL PHILLIPS, residing at No. 32 King-street, while sitting at the back stoop of her house, was shot through the thigh with a ball from a pistol or a gun discharged from the rear of the house No. 19 Charlton-street. At the same time the brother of Mr. PHILLIPS had a narrow escape; a ball passed through his pantaloons and lodged in the ground.

JOSEPH MARTIN, a little boy about 2½ years of age, fell from a window in the house No. 40 Baxter-street, and was almost instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body.

TIMOTHY HALEY was seriously injured by the falling of a building in Walker-street, on Tuesday. He was taken to the City Hospital.

HENRY LOWRE, a boy residing at No. 46 Orchard-street, had his foot badly sprained by the falling of a flag-stone.

A man named MICHAEL HALEY was found lying upon the sidewalk in Centre-street, with his head cut in a dreadful manner. He had fallen upon the pavement while in a state of intoxication. He was taken to the hospital.

PATRICK ROONEY, residing at No. 136 Washington-street, was severely injured by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of GEORGE REPPER. ROONEY was conveyed to the hospital.

EDWARD MORGAN, residing at No. 6 Depeyster-street, was run over by Hose Company No. 47 and slightly injured.

FERDINAND SMITH, a youth about 16 years of age, in firing a pistol off, discharged the ball at a lady, which passed through her hair, grazing the head. The boy was arrested and committed to the Tombs to answer.

A young man employed in a bakery on the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, was wounded severely by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

THOS. EAGER fell from a stage and was severely hurt.

CATHARINE DELLICKER, of No. 53 Thirty-ninth-street was prostrated by the heat.

ADOLPH MILLER, No. 363 First-avenue, was run over by a wagon and seriously hurt.

An inquest was held by the Coroner on a child, ten years of age, burned to death by the explosion of a camphene lamp at No. 3 Dominick-street.

LAWRENCE NORRIS received a bullet in the abdomen. The ball passed entirely through the body, coming out at the right side. The pistol was discharged by some unknown person.

WM. O'CONNOR was injured by the explosion of some powder, on the corner of Spring and Mazion streets.

ROBERT PETERS, on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, had two of his fingers shot off.

A son of LEVY RICARD was seriously injured by an explosion of powder. A son of LEVY VAN GETTEN was also seriously hurt, with carelessly using powder,

The squall in the afternoon stripped several sloops of their sails and laid one flat on her side. No serious losses to anybody, however. When the rain came down at the heaviest the boats laid to—and took it.

Three boys, on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, named COLWELL, ISVIN and MCCOY, were firing off pistols, when one of their powder flasks caught fire by some accident or another and exploded, severely injuring the boys in the hands and face. They were immediately taken home and attended to.

A woman, named MARY O'CONNOR, was sunstruck on Wednesday and taken to the City Hospital.

A man, named WM. O'CONNOR, in the Fifth Ward, had his face badly burned by the bursting of a powder-flask. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

A child, seven years of age, named ELLEN LILLY, whose parents reside at No. 103 Avenue D, was run over by one of the Avenue C and Houston-street line of stages, Wednesday, and killed almost instantly. Those who observed the occurrence say it was purely accidental.

A party of gentlemen at Mount Vernon, while engaged in firing a salute in honor of the Fourth, had one of their number named RAYNOR severely injured, by the premature discharge of a cannon. RAYNOR was ramming home the cartridge when the explosion took place, and his hands were severely injured, possibly crippled for life.

The schooner *Middlesex*, Capt. TAPPAN, left Wyckoff's Landing, Staten Island Sound, at 9 A. M. on the morning of the Fourth, with a party of pleasure, consisting of 22 persons, 8 of them ladies and children. About 3 P. M. a squall struck the vessel and capsized her, and in a few moments she turned bottom up. At the time she capsized and filled, all hands except the captain and one other gentleman were in the cabin, and were with great difficulty rescued by those on deck. The gentlemen behaved with great coolness. One young gentleman in particular is deserving of much praise for his efforts to save a young lady who was missing, and whom after diving into the main hatch he found completely immersed in the water, so jammed between a water cask and the vessel's side that much effort was required to release her; he succeeded, however, but she was much exhausted. The vessel now lies bottom up where she was capsized in Prince's Bay, about a mile and a half from the shore.

Fires and Alarms.

The fire-bells scarcely ceased sounding alarms, for the different Districts, throughout the entire Fourth. The firemen, and the policemen reserved for such duty, were kept quite busy. None of the fires, however, did any serious damage.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the roof of MCCULLOCH'S paint shop, in Twenty-first street, near Broadway, took fire on the roof, from some of the minature fire-works flying about, but was almost immediately extinguished by officer FARRINGTON, of the Eighteenth Ward Police.

At 1 o'clock P. M., Officer CROFT, of the First Ward, discovered a fire breaking out of the sixth story window of No. 132 Water-street, corner of Pine-street, occupied by JOHN COOPER, lithograph printer. The firemen and police reserves were speedily on the spot and put it out before any but trifling damage was sustained. The fire is thought to have been caused by an incendiary.

About 2½ o'clock a fire broke out in a row of old wooden stables situated on the east side of Waverley-place, between Ames and Christopher streets, and were all soon destroyed. They were owned by M. & L. MABEY and a Mr. JOSEPH. Loss about $500. The fire originated from fire crackers.

The old frame house No. 34 Gansevoort-street, owned by WM. B. ASTOR, and occupied by several poor females, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $100.

About 9¾ o'clock P. M., a fire was discovered issuing from the fourth story of No. 250 Washington-street, occupied by WAINWRIGHT & SAYRE, as a wood and willow-ware store. The fourth story and roof were entirely destroyed.

At 10:40 o'clock, P. M., a fire broke out on the roof of tenement house No. 9 Essex-street, but it was soon extinguished and with trifling damage.

The building on the corner of Vesey and Greenwich streets, occupied as a store and dwelling, was discovered on fire at 10½ o'clock P. M. It was put out without much damage.

At 11½ o'clock a fire broke out in the fourth story of a building in the rear of No. 72 Fourth-street, occupied by SULLIVAN D. HENNELLY as a lock factory. It proceeded from the furnace. Damage trifling.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 92 Warren-st., occupied as a patent medicine manufactory. The upper portions of the building were occupied as a dining saloon and for offices. The firemen were on the ground immediately and confined the flames to the basement, which was not much damaged.

Fire in Prince-street—Narrow Escape from Suffocation.

About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out on the first floor of building No. 138 Prince-street, occupied by Mr. J. C. STONE, as a fancy store, in which was stored a quantity of monster fireworks. The alarm was soon given and the police of the Eight Ward and firemen were quickly on the ground. Owing to the material within the store, the flames made rapid headway, and an immense quantity of suffocating smoke soon filled the building, and spread about so much as to retard the labors of the firemen and police. Two families occupied the upper part of the building—those of Mr. JAMES NAGLE and Mr. BEEBE, who were in bed and asleep at the breaking out of the fire. Their danger was, of course, most imminent, as all hopes of escape by the stairs were cut off by the flames and smoke. This fact created terrible excitement among those collected on the outside, who took speedy means for rescuing, if possible, those in peril. Finally, with much difficulty, the firemen succeeded by means of their ladders in reaching the second story, into which they went, and by groping on their hands and knees reached the beds of the sleepers, carried them to the window, aroused them, and with the assistance of the policemen and firemen on the outside, lowered them to the sidewalk. The persons thus saved were Mr. and MRS. BEESE, and Mr. and MRS. NAGLE and their two daughters, two sons, and their niece. Some of the occupants of the building thus aroused, in their excitement and haste to escape, were somewhat injured. Miss MARGARET NAGLE leaped from the second story to the ground, injuring her back and hips, and spraining both her ankles. Miss ELLEN NAGLE, while descending from the second story, got her feet entangled in the rungs of the ladder and fell to the ground, spraining both her ankles. She was also otherwise injured, though not seriously. Their cousin, Miss MARY ANN ———, was badly bruised about the shoulders and head, while effecting her escape.

After the above named persons had been rescued, it was ascertained that another person—a son of Mr. NAGLE—was yet within the building in his bed-room, on the attic. A few daring firemen again darted into the building, and reached the attic where they found the young man soundly asleep, unconscious of his danger, and the room filled with a dense and suffocating smoke. He objected decidedly to being aroused from his slumbers, and resisted strongly his rescuers, who were conveying him in their arms down to the second floor, and asked them "what they meant—what they were going to do there?" He was soon made conscious of the state of affairs, however, and speedily reached the street, greatly exhausted as were also the gallant fellows who had saved him.

So overpowering was the smoke that the rescuers were compelled to drop three times one of the females whom they were conveying, and rush to the window to catch a breath of the fresh air.

The gallant firemen who more particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion, by thus saving so many lives, are THOMAS O'BRIEN, CHARLES WILSON and LEVI D. WHITE, of Hose Company No. 56; GARDENER VAN BRUNT, of Engine No. 11; and a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, whose name our Reporter was unable to ascertain.

The damage to the building was not very extensive. The whole of the store premises and first story were "gutted," and the tenement part was more or less damaged by water.

Mr. STONE'S loss amounts to $1,000,—$900 on stock and $100 on furniture. He is insured for $1,000 in the Lorillard Insurance Company. Mr. NAGLE'S loss amounted to $500. Mr. BEEBE'S loss is small.

The Theatres.

The frequent showers of rain yesterday contributed in no slight degree to the profit of such places of amusement as were open in the day time. From the fifty-cent theatre down to the six-cent side show, there was a well sustained and profitable ebb and flow.

The Fireworks No Go.

Individual enterprise carried the day on the Fourth as against the Corporation in the matter of setting off fireworks. The frequent dashes of rain which took place in the afternoon, prevented the elevation of the large pieces prepared for the occasion under the $4,000 appropriation of the Common Council, to their proper places, and fully thirty thousand people who visited the Park during the course of the evening to see the pyrotechnic display, were disappointed. Large numbers who visited Madison-square, Tompkins-square, Mission-square, the Distributing Reservoir, Carmansville, Harlem, Lamartine-place, and the junction of East Broadway and Grand-street, also to enjoy the pleasures growing out of the City's liberality, by seeing the displays advertised in the programme to take place there, were also disappointed so far as we can learn.

Mr. ROBERT GRANT, the inventor of the Calcium Light, displayed one of his finest lights from the spire of Grace Church. It illuminated Broadway through its whole distance, North and South, a distance of four or five miles. The exhibition was highly successful, and was highly commended by all who saw it.

Display of Fireworks Designed for the Fourth of July.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council for the celebration of the Fourth of July give notice that the display of fireworks designed for the evening of the Fourth instant, but postponed in consequence of the unfitness of the weather, will take place on Monday evening next, the 9th inst. Should the weather that evening also prove unfavorable the display will be further postponed until the first fair evening thereafter, succeeding a fine afternoon. By order,

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman.
C. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

Cricket on the Fourth.

A match was played at Hoboken between twenty-two members of the New-York and St. George's Club. There were a good may friends of Cricket on the ground, and if the weather had not proved treacherous they would have had a good day's sport. A very heavy thunder storm between 3 and 4, which nearly blew the tent down and wetted all who took shelter under its roof, put a stop to the day's play in the middle of the second innings' Score:

WALKER'S SIDE.

1—Walker b Wright	10
2—Sams b Richards	27
3—Fletcher b Wright	15
4—Baily b Wright	2
5—White c and b Wright	7
6—Hindbeugh c Cuyp b Wright	5
7—Wild run out	4
8—Montgomery b Sharp	2
9—Sherry b Sharp	7
10—Garbwaite not out	1
11—A. Hatton b Sharp	1
Byes, 9; Wide Balls, 3	12
Total	94

SHARP'S SIDE.—SHARP b FLETCHER, 20; WRIGHT run out, 7; MAXWELL not out, 13; SPIVEY not out, 21; byes, 11; leg byes—wide balls, 8; no ball—two wickets for 62 runs. The other players did not have an opportunity of showing off, and we must chronicle their duds another day. The names were—CUYP, HYDE, RICHARDS, PERRIN, RICHARDSON, B. and O. HATTON.

LONG ISLAND.

The Fourth in Brooklyn.

The day was ushered in with the firing of a national salute from Fort Greene by the veterans of the war of 1812, and the ringing of bells—this jubilant manifestation was repeated at noon and at sunset, half an hour each. At 7 o'clock A. M. the military paraded, taking the route as announced, and were reviewed by his Honor, Mayor HALL, and the members of the Common Council, at the City Hall, at 9 o'clock, and soon after were dismissed. The usual demonstrations at large, of letting off fireworks on private account, were as numerous as on any previous occasion, and we are happy to say no very serious accident occurred to mar the festivities of the day. A boy named STACK had the fingers of his left hand blown off in front of the Post-Office by the bursting of a pistol which he was firing, and two others had one finger each blown off by premature discharges of pistols in their possession. Several others were injured slightly in different parts of the city.

The excitement was increased about 2 o'clock P. M., by a fire in Jay-street, near Fulton-avenue. The old Mansion House at this place caught fire in the roof from fire crackers, but was extinguished after the roof had been burnt off. A fight occurred here between the firemen and the police, which at one time bid fair to be serious in its results; but was quelled by the arresting of several firemen. The cause of this disturbance was the refusal of the Chief of Police to admit any person to the burning building without a fireman's uniform on. Many members of the Department, who had gone to the fire without this, felt indignant and endeavored to force an entrance.

About the same time another fire broke out at the corner of York and Charles streets, in building occupied by Mr. MAHON. This was also set on fire by fire-crackers, and was extinguished after the roof had been burnt off.

The City Fireworks were let off from the top of the City Hall in the evening, much to the gratification of thousands of citizens who had assembled there. The exhibition was precipitated by the approach of a rain storm, which caused many of those present to reach home wet to the skin.

The National flag was displayed from all the shipping and public buildings in the City—excepting the head-quarters of the King's County Liquor Dealers' Association, on Montague-street.

The fear of a disturbance, entertained by some people, was quite groundless. Everything passed off peaceably; indeed, we cannot remember a celebration of the Fourth which presented such features of order and decorum. Most of the liquor dealers kept their houses closed, although it was, in some instances, not impossible to obtain "a horn" by applying at the private door. A few dealers made no show of closing until about noon, after which time it was nearly impossible to find any place where liquor could be obtained in the whole City. At night two or three places were open in Fulton-street, but the owners were very chary of strangers, and when they did oblige an old customer, they preferred to do so, as they said, "out of the original package"—namely, out of a huge demijohn, containg several gallons. It was understood that the members of the Carson League were around in great force.

THE FOURTH AT GREEN POINT, (BROOKLYN.)

The citizens in this locality got up an independent celebration on their own account, which passed off very pleasantly. The Declaration of Independence was read by A. J. PROVOST, Esq., and an oration was delivered by H. P. LOVELL, Esq, of New-York, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks.

The only accident in all Brooklyn, of a very serious nature, happened at this place. A boy, named JOHN H. RHODES, while placing a loaded pistol in his pocket, it was discharged, and the contents lodged in his stomach, inflicting a mortal wound. The lad was taken to the house of his parents, in Attorney-street, New-York.

JAMAICA.

The people of Jamaica had their celebration in HERRIMAN'S Woods about a quarter of a mile from the village. Mr. JOHN A. KING made a speech and General NYE delivered an oration. The procession then took dinner and returned to the village at one of the hotels. There were many guests from New-York.

Struck by Lightning.

The house No. 12 DeKalb-avenue, Brooklyn, owned by JACOB BROWN, and occupied by Mr. B. STAFFORD, was struck by lightning at 4½ P. M. The house was much shattered; servant girl thrown several feet; one window-frame completely demolished; Mrs. STAFFORD had but just left the window, and passed to an adjoining room. No one was seriously injured. It was strange that it was not set on fire. The chimney was torn to fragments.

The Fourth at West Point.

Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON related that a certain individual, writing a "Natural History of Iceland," had one book specially devoted to the subject "*Of Owls in Iceland*," the first and only chapter of which consisted of the sentence, "There are no owls in Iceland." In like manner, the historian of the glorious Fourth, writing on the celebration at West Point, might briefly record, "There was no celebration at West Point." In truth, the demonstrations here have been very few and far between of late years. Precisely at noon there was a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the original number of the States when Independence was declared.

But there were "lots of fun" outside. One capital joke occurred—amusing to all except the sufferers. New-York sent a steamboat full of persons, bound on an excursion to West Point, where (they had been told,) the day was to be honored with remarkable *éclat*. They had a glorious voyage up the river—in beauty worth a dozen Rhines, in commercial position and utility worth a score of Thameses. They arrived at West Point landing-place, a right merry company. But there they were met with a ruthless standing-order which prohibits the landing of excursionists,—*as sich!* So they had to cross the river to Garrison's's Ferry, where they were transferred to the compact ferry steamer, the *Putnam*, (so called, we presume, in honor of the county in which Judge GARRISON'S homestead and landed estate are situated,) and were then taken across the river again, and landed without opposition—as ferry passengers! They rushed *en masse* up to the Military Academy; they saw the white tents of the cadets picturesquely parceled on the fine *plateau*; they discovered that there were no particular manifestations in honor of the day, they surrendered themselves to ROE'S Hotel, which had been provisioned as if it were a besieged fortress. They obtained refreshment, *ad libitum*, but when they called for "strong waters" (as is the custom of excursionists on an afternoon,) were informed that Captain ROE kept a Temperance house, and, besides, would never violate the anti-drink law, which make champagne drinking next door to a capital felony, and places brandy and water imbibition only a degree or two below larceny.

Our reporter wisely kept on the east side of the river. He went by the Hudson River Road, and though heaps of passengers had been disgorged at various stopping places along the line, reached Garrison's Ferry at the exact minute promised on the yellow time bill. (President SLOAN and Superintendent SYKES have made the arrivals so regular that people set their watches by them, in preference of the sun, which sometimes does not *shine*, whereas, they always do.) After a satisfactory dinner, he was taken a series of drives, behind a pair of two-fifties, to see the beautiful Highlands and river views which abound in Putnam County. He saw the Indian Falls, and beautiful they are. He saw all sorts of landscapes and water-scapes. He looked from the top of the Iron Rock. He noticed that cherries appear to be the staple (roadside) produce of Putnam County. He took tea from the identical table, and beneath the shadow of the south redoubt, at which WASHINGTON himself had sat, in the war of Independence, nearly seventy years ago, and what further happened to him remains to be related in his Autobiography—in nine folio volumes. Only, as a memorable matter, he may say, that with the exception of a very small flare-up, consisting of a five cent packet of Chinese squibs, he happily did not smell powder during the whole day.

TO NEWBURG.

A considerable number of citizens went up by two excursion-boats to Newburg, and the cars were loaded continuously. The Maine Liquor Law was rigidly observed—no person drinking anything strong whatever, *except on the sly*. The general practice of the day, however, seemed to be considerably "on the sly."

AT YONKERS.

Not a drop of liquor to be had—quiet, pleasant times—fireworks before GETTY'S in the evening. The cars ran off the track below Yonkers, and the passengers enjoyed the rain.

Mount Vernon.

The citizens of the adjoining town of Mount Vernon celebrated our national anniversary with unusual spirit. The ladies of the Dutch Reformed Church of that place gave an entertainment, the Declaration of Independence was read and patriotic addresses delivered. The proceeds of the dinner and other luxuries are to be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt of the church. At night there was a splendid display of fireworks, under the immediate direction of WM. H. OAKLEY, Esq.

First Arrest under the Prohibitory Law.

CHARLES H. SMITH, proprietor of the Globe Hotel, in Howard-street, was on Wednesday arrested and brought before Judge BIRDSALL, of the Marine Court, on a charge of violating the new Prohibitory law. He gave bonds for his appearance, to answer the charge when called upon.

WISE LIQUOR DEALERS.

We hear that two liquor dealers in the Eleventh Ward, took down their bars and turned their liquor into the streets. They said they would not continue in a business which was contrary to the law of the State. All honor to them.

How the Fourth was Kept on Board the Hermann.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Fourth of July on board the steamer *Hermann* was celebrated with much spirit. On the evening of the 3d inst., our gentlemanly and efficient captain assembled all the passengers, and to the gay and festive music of the Polk Redowa and Scottisch, the dawning hours of the Fourth were ushered in. Upon the stroke of 8 bells, which on shore we call the midnight hour, the dancing ceased, and our commander surprised us with festivity as rare as unexpected. The ladies, each with a cavalier attending, had no sooner ascended the quarter-deck than a salute was fired of 13 guns, (man-of-war style,) while blue-lights and rockets announced that the 79th advent of our glorious anniversary had dawned on us. Capt. HIGGINS, at the head of the table, made some well-chosen and appropriate remarks, proposing as the first toast "The health of the babe named Liberty." His toast was responded to by W. C. HAMILTON, Esq., of Maryland, and followed by a toast to the health of the commander and his lady, who had contributed in no small degree to the pleasure of the voyage. The health of Mr. R. VENAS, officer of the steamer, was then proposed, and was responded to by that gallant officer.

Sunrise was duly ushered in by a national salute. At 11 o'clock, the Chairman, Mr. P. C. BROWER, of Ohio, introduced W. C. HAMILTON, Esq., as Orator of the day, who, after a brief and brilliant oration, proceeded to read the Declaration of Independence, in the presence of the officers, crew and passengers—the former in uniform. At the close of which the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung.

The passengers then dispersed, only to be called together again to participate in a sumptuous repast, when there was an address of thanks presented to the Captain of the *Hermann*, by Mr. BART, of Canada.

The Fourth in Jersey City.

The day passed off without any special event. Salutes were fired and the bells were rung at sunrise, noon and sunset. The Continental Guard, Capt. SANDERSON, turned out in full strength, at 5 o'clock in the morning, on parade, and made a fine appearance. In the evening all of the fireworks were let off at Van Vorst-square, except the principal piece, which was reserved until last evening.

At Communipaw, there was a rather quiet and very pleasant celebration of the day, as previously announced, under the auspices of the ladies.

HOBOKEN.—FIREWORKS.

The coolness of the weather on the evening of the Fourth prevented the display of fireworks that evening in Hoboken, but it came off in fine style last evening.

Fourth of July at Cape May.

The Fourth was celebrated at Congress Hall, Cape May, with unusual *éclat*. Thirteen guns were fired at sunrise. A meeting of the guests of the hotel and people of the town was held, and JOSEPH F. SHARRIS, Esq., was appointed to the Chair.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, late Governor of Pennsylvania.

"Yankee Doodle" from the band followed, after which the following toast was offered by SAMUEL HOUTALINO, Esq., of New-York:

The President of the United States—The guardian of our national Union and the protector of our national honor.

The President rose, expressed his surprise at being called upon to speak under the circumstances, thanked the gentleman from New-York to whom he was indebted for the compliment, spoke briefly of the American Union, its origin to the Revolution, the humble part which his ancestors had taken in securing the independence which they were celebrating, alluded to the value of the Union, the importance of preserving it, his determination to maintain it and enforce all the laws essential to its preservation, &c., and took his seat amid general applause.

His remarks were very felicitously expressed and enthusiastically received. The following toast was then read by the Chair:

Delaware—Among the first to ratify the Constitution, and we have the evidence in her able representative, now our guest, that she will be the last to forsake it.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, who was expected to be present and respond to this toast, was kept away by indisposition. His absence was apologized for by Gov. BIGLER.

Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Cape May County, then closed with a brief but appropriate speech, after which upon motion of Mr. HOUTALINO, the meeting adjourned.

The President was to leave Cape May for Washington to-day.

The Regatta at Boston.

The regatta was the great incident of the Fourth at Boston. At 9½ o'clock a gun was fired from the judges' yacht for the boats for the first race to get ready. This was for fancy boats, to be rowed by boys under 18 years of age. Only three out of some eight or ten which it had been announced were to enter presented themselves, viz.: *Battery Pet*, of New-York; *American Boy*, of New-York; *Johnny Jumper*, of Boston.

The prizes were a silver oar for the winning boat, which was awarded to the *Battery Pet*, and a silver boat hook to the second in the race, which was won by the *American Boy*.

The second race was for dories. A beautiful silver trumpet, worth $125, was offered, to gain which five dories started. The race was won by Mr. WILLIAM DICKER, in the dory *Daniel D. Westervelt*, which was built in this City by Messrs. NEWMAN & RANDELL, expressly for the race.

The third race was for club boats, for a prize of $100, which was won by the four-oared boat *J. D. R. Putnam*, which was also built by NEWMAN & RANDELL, expressly for the regatta, and was rowed by Messrs. STEPHEN ROBERTS, P. LYNCH, H. LAWSON and J. MOTHERSON, of New-York.

The *Putnam* was also entered for the fourth race, but the judges started the boats before the contestants in the third race had come back to the starting point, thus shutting out the *Putnam* and *Joseph Delmonico*, both of New-York, and both of which had been properly entered.

The New-York boat *J. D. R. Putnam*, the winner in Wednesday's regatta, was matched against the St. John boat *Neptune* for $300 a side. The race was to come off yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

THE FOURTH IN MASSACHUSETTS.

CELEBRATION AT DORCHESTER.

EDWARD EVERETT'S ORATION.

History and Philosophy of the American Revolution.

From the Special Reporter of N. Y. Daily Times.

The celebration, on Wednesday, in Dorchester, Mass., of the seventy-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, and the two hundred and twenty-fifth of its own settlement, was characterized by a pomp and circumstance so spirited and so imposing, and by an enthusiasm so general and so fervid, that the occasion may well claim for itself a place in the record of striking events which the history of that ancient, patriotic, and most respectable little township furnishes. It was glorious. It was not a thing to be described; it was to be enjoyed,—and it was enjoyed. Ten thousand men, women and children, shared in it, and of all the number we will venture to say that not one in a thousand saw the day close in dissatisfaction, save the dissatisfaction of its having closed too soon, or can ever for the future recall the incidents of it without a feeling of honest pride and pleasure.

Dorchester is not a town in the ordinary sense of the word. It is a series of villages, with numerous cottages and farmhouses interspersed between, stretching away southward from Boston along the Fall River Railroad for, probably, some ten or twelve miles.

The country is strikingly beautiful. Looking upwards from the low lands contiguous to the bay, a chain of green hills is seen to stretch away as far as the eye can reach, their summits crowned with glittering villages, and their sides dotted over with the snug homesteads of the thrifty New-England farmers whose white walls peep out here and there from amid the embowering foliage, or with the more pretentious structures to which, during the heat of Summer, the wealthy citizen retires from the burning atmosphere, the din and bustle of the City, to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*. These eminences, alternating with deep vales thickly wooded, and threaded with winding and interminable lanes and pleasant streams, make up a landscape beautifully undulating and picturesque.

On the level top of one of the loftiest of these heights, about four and a-half miles from Boston, and known as Meeting-House Hill, the proceedings of the day were initiated. From an early hour in the morning the people were assembling to it from every quarter. The roads leading to it were filled with merry troops of passengers slowly wending their way up. Horses, wagons, carriages, hackneys, omnibuses, sulkeys, coaches, tax-cart, and every imaginable variety of vehicle ever seen in that region, kept hastening in and discharging their living and noisy loads. Nothing could exceed the gayety of the scene. Old men on whose heads eighty Winters had deposited their snows, whose eyes had seen the growth of a nation, but in whose hearts the fires of youthful patriotism time had never quenched—venerable mothers, surrounded by the loved ones whom this happy day had once again assembled under the old roof-tree—warm-hearted, enthusiastic youth—gay and laughing childhood—all mingled here in honor of the great event to which, perhaps, some of them had contributed, and which was "a joy for ever" to them all. Everything breathed gladness. The ringing laughter of rejoicing children, the distant echoes of the music as it rose and fell on the ear, and reverberated among the hills—the swelling cheers which hundreds of patriotic throats sent up from the crowds scattered here and there through the fields—the booming of the cannon, the murmuring hum which one could almost fancy he heard from the dim and distant city, the sounds of the village bells trembling through the vales, even the defiant and thrilling tu-whoo of the approaching locomotive,—all seemed to join with harmonious accord in glad acclaim—the country is free! As the morning advanced the scene became still more imposingly gay. Flags were suspended from tree to tree, across the lanes, looped over porticoes, hoisted on poles, waved over heads, and exhibited in every available spot where it was supposed a flag might be placed. Firemen, dressed in brilliant uniforms, marched with music, their engines decorated all over with flowers, and each drawn by two or four horses; School processions, consisting of boys and girls, decorated with parti-colored sashes, and straw hats wreathed with garlands, kept pouring in on every side. Vendors of confectionery, fruit and ice cream, pitched their tents around, and gathered crowds of youthful patrons. Enterprising gentlemen from the country erected stalls under the hedges, and disposed to their numerous thirsty customers lukewarm lemonade, and choleratic, home-made hop-beer, at exceedingly small charges. One old gentleman, with a strikingly Celtic physiognomy, vended large quantities of candy under a tattered piece of canvas on which could still be traced the words, "Religious Liberty." The "Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society" announced its existence, and the fact of its institution so far back as 1843, and its incorporation so recently as 1855, by a conspicuous advertisement over the door of a small house, in front of which a youngster, abetted by two or three laughing girls, persisted, with patriotic tenacity, in firing a pocket-pistol in the face of every passer-by. The society further manifested its zeal and devotion to the principles on which it is started, by the following address written in endorsing band on a strip of parchment, and posted on a paling:

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF DORCHESTER, ALL HAIL!

You are particularly requested to register your names at the rooms of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, where a book is open to receive any information relative to your genealogy or history, which may aid the Society in the completion of the genealogies of the families of Dorchester.

A compliance with this request will confer an important favor upon the Society, and upon all others whose study it is to preserve materials for a general history of our Republic.

SAM was also "around," and perpetrating his elegant jokes to the infinite amusement of his admiring fri

was obtained by ticket. The people began to pour in at 10 o'clock, and the stream was uninterrupted until nearly the places set apart for the specially invited guests and those taking part in the procession were left unoccupied. About 12½ o'clock, the sounds of music and the discharge of cannon announced to those within it that the procession, which had formed at the main hill, had begun its march.

The line wound up by an indiscriminate and irregular crowd, among whom we observed GEORGE WASHINGTON MELLEN'S rival for the Presidency, Mr. PRATT, dressed in enormous cocked-hat, stuck full of feathers, and capering about in the most ludicrous antics.

The procession passed through the tent—the Governor, orator, officers and guests, with the ladies accompanying them, were conducted to the seats respectively set apart for them, and the main body of the procession filed round and took places on the remotes benches. The pavilion was now crammed almost to suffocation; it was necessary to raise the canvas which formed the walls in order to furnish at least an opportunity for seeing the speaker to the masses who were unable to gain an entrance legitimately. On the platform we observed the President, Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Gov. GARDNER, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, (the orator,) Hon. Rufus Choate, Hon. W. Keyes, Hon. Thos. Motley, Adjutant General Stone, the Governor's Staff and Council, Peter Cooper, New-York; W. Foster, Boston; Rev. Mr. Hosmer, Buffalo; Rev. Mr. Morrison, Milton; Rev. W. Richards, Boston; Rev. Dr. Neill, do.; Rev. Mr. Miles, do.; Rev. Mr. Ellis, Charlestown; Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Rev. Mr. Frothingham, Rev. James H. Means, Rev. Dr. Walker, Col. Aspinwall, &c.

The seats in front of the platform were almost entirely occupied by ladies,—the beauty and fashion of the neighborhood,—among whom we recognized the Governor's lady.

After order had been obtained through the exertions of the Marshals, under the direction of Major COBB,

The PRESIDENT rose, and announced that prayer would be offered by Rev. NATHANIEL HALL.

The reverend gentleman made an affecting and eloquent prayer, in the course of which he made strong allusions to the sin of Slavery.

A hymn, composed, we understand, by Rev. S. G. BULFINCH, was sung by a choir to the air of "God Save the Queen."

THE ORATION.

Mr. EVERETT was presented in highly complimentary terms by the President, and was received with tumultuous cheers.

The honorable and learned gentleman, when silence had been restored, said:

Among the numerous calls to address public meetings with which I have been honored during my life, I have never received one with greater pleasure, than that which brings me before you this day. Drawn up with unusual precision and care by a skillful pen, subscribed by more than one hundred and fifty of your leading citizens, and placed in my hands by a most respected Committee of their number, it apprizes me that "the citizens of Dorchester, without distinction of party, actuated by motives of public good, and believing in the salutary teaching of national events, when contemplated with an inquiring spirit and an enlightened judgment, are desirous of celebrating the Fourth of July, 1855, in a manner that shall prove creditable to that ancient town, instructive to the young, renovating to the aged, and morally profitable to the nation," and it invites me, as a native citizen of the town, to join you in carrying this purpose into effect.

You are well acquainted, fellow citizens, with the circumstances that prevented my appearing before you last year, in pursuance of this invitation. I might still, without impropriety, offer you a sufficient excuse, in the state of my health, for shrinking from the effort of addressing an audience like this, and I feel deeply my inability, under any circumstances, to fulfill the conditions of your invitation as I have just repeated them. But I confess I have not been able to forego this first opportunity, the last, also, no doubt, I shall ever enjoy, of publicly addressing the citizens of Dorchester—the place of my birth, my early education, and of all the kindly associations of my childhood. I have felt an irresistible attraction to the spot. I behold around me the originals of the easliest impressions upon my mind, which neither time nor the cares of a crowded life have effaced. Some fifty-six or seven years have passed since, as a school-boy, I climbed—Summer and Winter—what then seemed to me the steep acclivity of Meeting-house Hill. The old school-house, (it was then the new school-house, but I recollect that which preceded it,) has disappeared. The ancient church in which I was baptized is no longer standing. The venerable pastor whose affectionate smile still lives in the memory of so many who listen to me, has ceased from his labors; the entire generation to whom I looked up as to aged or even grown men are departed; but the images of all that has passed away have been cast and abide, with more than photographic truth, upon the inmost chambers of my memory. Some of us, my friends, companions of school-boy days, remain to cherish the thought of the past, to meditate on the lapse of years and the events they have brought forth, and to rejoice in the growth and improvement of our native town. We have pursued different paths in life, Providence has sent us into different fields of duty and usefulness, of action and suffering; but I am sure there is not one of us who has wandered or who has remained, that does not still feel a dutiful interest in the place of his birth; and who does not experience something more than usual sensibility on an occasion like this.

In those things, which in a rapidly improving community are subject to change, there are few places, within my knowledge, which within fifty years have undergone greater changes than Dorchester. The population in 1800 was 2,347; in 1850 it was a little short of 8,000. What was then called "the Neck," the most secluded portion of the old town, although the part which led to its being first pitched upon as a place of settlement, was in 1804 annexed to Boston; and being united with the city by two bridges, has long since exchanged the retirement of a village for the life and movement of the metropolis. The pick-axe is making sad ravages upon one of the venerable heights of Dorchester; the entrenchments of the other, no longer masking the deadly engines of war, are filled with the refreshing waters of Cochituate lake. New roads have been opened in every part of our ancient town, and two railways traverse it from north to south. The ancient houses, built before the Revolution, have not all disappeared, but they are almost lost in the multitude of modern dwellings. A half century ago there was but one church in the town, that which stood on yonder hill, and the school-house, which then stood by its side, was till 1802 the only one dignified by the name of a town school. You have now ten churches and seven school-houses, of the first class; and all the establishments of an eminently prosperous town, situated in the vicinity of a great commercial metropolis, have increased in equal proportion.

But all is not changed. The great natural features of the scene, and no where are they more attractive, are of course unaltered. The same fine sweep of the shore, with its projecting headlands, —the same extensive plain at the north part of the town,—the same gentle undulations and gradual ascent to the south,—the same beautiful elevations. I caught a few days ago from the top of Jones' hill the same noble prospect, (and I know not a finer on the coast of Massachusetts,) which used to attract my boyish gaze more than fifty years ago. Old hill, as we called it then, (it has lost that venerable name in the progress of refinement, though it has grown half a century older,) notwithstanding the tasteful villas which adorn its base, exhibits substantially the same native grouping of cedars, the same magnificent rocks, and commands the same fine view of the harbor which it did before a single house was built within its precincts. Venerable trees that seemed big to me in my boyhood, seem but little bigger now, through I trace the storms of fifty Winters on some well recollected branches, The aged sycamores which shaded the roof, beneath which I was born, still shade it; and the ancient burial ground hard by, upon whose early graves may yet be seen the massy unhewn stones placed there by the first settlers for protection against the wolves, still attracts the antiquary with its quaint and learned inscriptions, and preserves the memory not merely of "the rude forefathers of the hamlet," but of some of the most honored names in the history of Massachusetts.

But I ought to apologize, my friends, for dwelling on topics too deeply tinged with personal recollection. The occasion on which we are met invites all our thoughts to public themes. It is two hundred and twenty-five years since the commencement of the settlement of our ancient town,—the first foothold of the pioneers of Governor WINTHROP'S expedition. It is the Seventy-Ninth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence of the United States. Our minds naturally go back to the foundations of the ancient Commonwealth of which we are citizens, laid as they were within our limits. We dwell with pleasure and pride on the growth of our native town under the vicissitudes of colonial fortune, from its feeble beginnings to the dimensions of a large and flourishing municipality; and we meditate with just interest upon those eventful scenes at the commencement of the Revolutionary War of which our heights were the theatre, and which exerted an undoubted influence upon the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in hastening the Great Declaration.

Thus the appropriate topics of the day correspond with the three great divisions, which make up the whole system of political philosophy. We have: First—The foundation of a State,—the measures and agencies by which, under Providence, a new people is called into the family of nations;—manifestly the most important event, humanly speaking, that can occur in the history of our race Second—We have the institutions and events which make up the political life of a community;—the organization and action, by which the divinely appointed ordinance of Civil Government is administered, so as best to promote the welfare and progress of a people. Third—We have one of those great movements called revolutions, by which a people for urgent causes introduce organic changes in the frame-work of their Government, and materially renovate or wholly reconstruct the fabric of their political relations

In reference to each of these three great branches of political philosophy, the history of our ancient town and the occasion which calls us together furnish us with the most striking illustrations and instructive lessons. The foundation of a new State, in a quarter of the globe unknown, is an event without a parallel in the domain of authentic history. The time and the manner in which the earliest predecessors of the present inhabitants of Europe became established there, are but imperfectly known; while the first settlement of Asia and Africa is lost in those unfathomable depths of antiquity, which the deep sea-line of research has never sounded. It is only after comparing the authentic pages of our early history with the clouds of insipid fable that hang over the origin of Athens, and Rome, and Great Britain,—fables which neither PLUTARCH, nor LIVY, nor MILTON has been able to raise into dignity and interest—that we perceive the real grandeur of the work of which the foundations were laid two centuries and a quarter ago on Dorchester plain.

So with respect to the second branch of political philosophy, the organization and administration of States, I am disposed to affirm that there are secrets of practical wisdom and prudence—elements of growth and prosperity in our municipal system—which deserve to be thoughtfully explored. Our towns, of course, are but units in the great sum which makes up the State. They possess none of the higher powers of government. Not by their hands is wielded the mace of legislation, or the scales of justice, the purse or the sword of the Commonwealth. But whenever the prosperity of New-England and the younger States modeled on its type is traced to its ultimate causes, it will be found to a good degree in this municipal system In the pages of these ancient volumes—these old town records which have in few cases been better preserved than in Dorchester—there will be found lessons of experience, of blessed common sense shaping itself to the exigency of uncommon times, of patient and hopeful submission to present evils in the hope of a brighter day, of fortitude and courage in a humble sphere, of provident care for the rising generation and posterity, of unwearied diligence for the promotion of religion, morals and education which in their joint effect have given us this goodly heritage.

Lastly, of those great movements by which organic changes are wrought in established Governments and a new order in the political world brought in, it must be admitted that the event which we commemorate to-day, in the character of the parties,—an infant confederacy of republics just starting out of a state of colonial pupilage on the one hand, and one of the oldest monarchies in Europe on the other;—the long and silent preparation and the gradual approach;—the soundness of the principles which impelled the movement, acknowledged as it was by the most illustrious statesmen of the mother country,—the purity and pristine simplicity of manners that characterized the revolutionary leaders,—the almost total absence of those violent and sanguinary incidents that usually mark the progress of civil war,—and the gradual development out of the chaos of the struggle, of well balanced systems of republican government and federal union;—these all must be allowed to set a mark of solitary dignity and elevation upon our American Revolution. They make it perhaps the only instance in history of the severance of a mighty empire, equally to the advantage of the new State and the parent country; the solitary case of a rising republic not built upon the calamitous ruins of earlier organizations.

You will readily perceive, my friends, that the thorough treatment of this subject in all its parts would occupy much more time than can be reasonably devoted to a public address; and that in attempting to embrace them all in the remarks I venture to offer you, I must wholly omit some important topics and pass lightly over others.

It is impossible fully to comprehend the importance of the work which was accomplished in the colonization of America, without regarding it as a part of the great plan of Providence, in disposing the time and circumstances of the discovery of our continent; hidden as it was till the end of the fifteenth century from the rest of the world. This thought was brought so forcibly to my mind a few years since by a circumstance personal to myself, that I think you will pardon me for alluding to it, though in itself of a trifling domestic character. In the year 1841, I occupied with my family the Villa Carregi near Florence, a mansion once, as its name imports, (*Casa regia,*) a princely residence, belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, but of late years private property and occasionally leased to travelers. Half fortress, half palace, it was built by COSMO DE MEDICI in 1444, nine years before the capture of Constantinople by the Ottomans in 1453. By that appalling event a barbarous race (which had issued from the depths of Asia some centuries before, and had engrafted the Mahometan imposture on the primitive stock of Tartarian paganism,) had stormed the last stronghold of the ancient civilization, the metropolis of the Greek Empire, and established the religion of the Koran at the heart of the old world. Had no great event occurred to renovate the civilization of the West, it is not easy to imagine what might have been at this day the condition of Christendom. Even as it was, the Sultan was for two centuries forward the strongest military power in the world—the scourge and the terror of the Mediterranean, and the master of some of the finest provinces of Eastern Europe.

But the first germ of revival sprung from the ruins of the old civilization. A host of learned and ingenious men, Christian scholars,—fled from the edge of the Turkish scimetar and took refuge in Italy. They were received with hospitality there and especially by the merchant princes of Florence. The Platonic Academy was established in the arcades of the Villa Carregi;—a great intellectual restoration took place in Italy and spread rapidly to the West of Europe;—where precisely at the same time the art of printing, (after slowly struggling through successive stages of improvement in the cities of the Netherlands and the Rhine,) burst upon the world in a state of perfection not surpassed at the present day. The stores of learning and thought accumulated by the mind of antiquity were thrown open to the world. The modern bar and Senate were not yet created, philosophy stammered in the jargon of the schools; but CICERO, and DEMOSTHENES, and PLATO stept forth from the dusty alcoves of monkish libraries. The pulpit of St. Chrysostom was hushed, but Moses and the prophets, the Evangelists and the Apostles rose, if I may venture to say so, as from the dead. The first book ever printed with a date appeared in 1455, (just four centuries ago this year,) and in 1462, nine years only after the Koran began to be read at Constantinople, the Bible went forth on the wings of the press to the four quarters of the world. MAHOMET the second had struck down the last Christian emperor; but FAUST, and SCHOEFFER, and GUTTENBERG, the Strasburg printers, aimed a deadlier blow at MAHOMET the first, his code of barbarism, and all the hosts of political and spiritual darkness throughout the world. The walls of Byzantium spouting torrents of noquenchable flame had crumbled; but the mind of the world rallied to the new combat under the living artillery of the press, and came off victorious. A conflict more important to humanity, was never waged on earth. And from that day to this, the civilized world of Europe and America, is indebted for that superiority which no second night of ignorance can darken, no new incursion of vandalism can overthrow, to an enlightened, conscientious, independent press.

But Providence had other instrumentalities in store; higher counsels. A broader field of development was to be opened to renovated humanity. The East of Europe and the West of Asia, by nature and position the Hirocracies of the old world, had relapsed into barbarism, but the hour had arrived to "redress the balance of empire and call into existence a new world in the West." At the close of the century which witnessed these extraordinary events, a Genoese mariner—declined from the meridian of life, in pursuit of a vision which he had cherished through years of enthusiasm and disappointment—seeking a sovereign truth through the paths of sagacious but erroneous theory—launched forth, the living compass his pilot, and the constellated heavens his only chart, to find a western passage to India and discovered a New World. A Florentine gentleman followed in his track, completed his discoveries—projected them on the map, and (Oh vanity of human renown) in spite of geography and history—in spite of orators and poets, in spite of the indignant reclamations of all succeeding ages, forever stamped upon the new-found continent the name of a man who did *not* first discover it!

Thus, then, we have two of the elementary conditions of the political, moral and religious restoration about to be effected in the order of Providence, at a moment when an overshadowing cloud of Mahometan barbarism had shot rapidly towards the zenith and seemed about to settle down on the Christian world. We have a general excitement in the Western mind, produced by the revival of the ancient learning and the art of printing, and we have the boundless spaces of a new hemisphere opened to the commerce, the adventure and the ambition—in a word, to the quickened thought and reviving life of the Old World.

But something further is wanting—a third condition is required, which should draw the two already existing into efficient cooperation; and that was the impulse and the motive, the moral machinery, the social inducement, the political necessity, which should bring the reviving intelligence of the age into fruitful action upon this vast new theatre, for the joint benefit of America and Europe, and the solid foundation of a higher civilization than the world had yet seen

In the Villa Careggi, which I have just named, LORENZO DE MEDICI, the merchant dictator of Florence, lived and died, and his son GIOVANNI was born; created through the influence of his fond father, an Archbishop at 12, a Cardinal at 14, and raised to the papal throne at the age of 38, as Pope LEO X. This aspiring, liberal and munificent Pontiff, who, regarded as a secular prince, was, with all his faults, the most enlightened sovereign of his age, cradled in all the luxuries of worldly power, nursed at the bosom of the arts, raised to the throne of the then undivided church in early manhood, devoted his short but brilliant reign to two main objects, viz.: the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and the completion of the Church of St Peter at Rome, the most splendid and costly structure of human hands, and designed by him to be the great Metropolitan Temple of Universal Christendom. To defray the enormous expenditure incurred by these and other measures of magnificence and policy, LEO resorted to the famous sale of indulgences throughout the Christian world. The mind of Western and Northern Europe had been warming and kindling for a century and a half toward the Reformation; the sale of indulgences was the torch in the hands of LUTHER which lighted the flame.

Some of the German princes put themselves at the head of this great popular revolution, which was in reality the movement of the age toward civil and religious liberty; but HENRY VIII. of England was one of its earliest opponents. The traveler is shown, in the library of the Vatican, the identical copy of his book against LUTHER, sent by HENRY to Pope LEO the Tenth, which earned for him and all his successors the title of "Defender of the Faith." A few years passed by, new light, kindled at no spiritual altar, shone into his mind. CATHARINE of Arragon was repudiated; ANNE BOLEYN was married, and the supremacy of the Pope abjured by HENRY VIII.

This certainly was not the Reformation, but it was a step toward it. After the decease of the remorseless and sensual monarch, the conscience of England took up the work which his licentiousness and ambition began. The new opinions gained credit and extension rapidly, but with fearful dependence on the vicissitudes of the State. The service and ritual of the Church of England, substantially as they exist at this day, were established under EDWARD VI; but his sister MARY, married to PHILIP II, the man who caused his own son to be assassinated for the good of his soul, restored the old faith and kindled the fires of Smithfield.

With the accession of ELIZABETH the Church of England was cautiously restored, and Protestantism again became the religion of the State. But the trial of prosperity was scarcely less severe than the trial of adversity. Among the pious confessors of the reformed faith, who had been driven into banishment under MARY, bitter dissensions arose on the continent. One portion adhered at Frankfort to the ritual of the Church of England, as established by EDWARD; another who had taken refuge at Geneva preferred the simpler form, and the more republican system of church government, which had been adopted by CALVIN. On their return to England, after the accession of ELIZABETH, these differences grew to formidable magnitude, and those inclining to the simpler forms received the name of "Puritans." The Queen leaned to the ceremonial of the ancient church; a large number of the clergy and laity regarded the sacred vestments, the use of the cross in baptism, and some other portions of the ritual, as remnants of Popery. There was no disagreement on points of doctrine; but difference of opinion and taste on these empty forms—the mere husk of religion—led to bitterness of feeling, to the formation of hostile sects, (the constant scourge of Protestantism,) to the interference of legislation to secure unity of worship; and when this failed, as it always has and always will, except under governments purely despotic, the exercise of the iron arm of power to punish nonconformity. For this purpose, Courts of High Commission and the Star Chamber were established —tribunals abhorrent to the genius of the common law of England; and penalties of fine, imprisonment and death were denounced upon all whose consciences forbade them to conform to the established ritual After various laws of greater or less severity passed for this end, the statute of 1593 was enacted, by which persevering non-conformists, guilty of no offence but that of failing to attend the Established Church, were required to abjure the realm and go into perpetual banishment. If they did not depart before the prescribed time, or returned from exile, the punishment was death. This atrocious statute, in its final result, peopled New-England. The *fundatis perficiens*—the real foundations of Plymouth and Massachusetts—are to be sought not in the patent of JAMES or the charter of CHARLES, with their grant of zones of land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but in the bloody text of this act of 1593.

Its thunders slumbered at the close of the reign of ELIZABETH, but not long after the accession of JAMES the penal laws began to be executed with rigor. He had early announced that no toleration was to be extended to dissent; and in his uncouth border English had threatened to "harrie" the Puritans out of the land. That portion of them who had formally separated from the Church, and were known as Brownists, were the first victims. They were driven under circumstances of great cruelty from England, as early as 1609, and after suffering for some years the harsh discipline of exile in Holland, went forth the immortal band of Pilgrims to find a new home in the wilderness. The more appropriate duties of this occasion permit us to pay only a passing tribute of respect to the precious memory of ROBINSON and his little flock, canonized as they are in the patriotic calendar of America, and honored in a progeny which in every State of the Union proudly traces its lineage to Plymouth Rock.

The fathers of Massachusetts belonged to the more moderate school of the Puritans. They regarded the Ecclesiastical vestments and ceremonies with as little favor as the separatists; but they considered the Church as established by law a true Church and still clung to her communion. But the burden lay heavy on their consciences; and after the accession of LAUD to the primacy, it became absolutely intolerable. They now hastened to execute the plan which they had for some years been meditating, that of transporting themselves to the New World; where, as they supposed, they could, without a formal separation from the Church of England, adopt those simpler forms of worship and Church Government, which their views of divine truth required.

Mr. EVERETT then proceeded to give at considerable length a detailed outline of the various early settlements on Massachusetts Bay, and especially of the early settlement of Dorchester, with notices of the individuals and incidents connected with it. This portion of the Oration, as it is mainly of local interest, and as the pressure upon our columns is very great, we omit. After this Mr. E. proceeded:

On the 19th of April the all-important blow was struck—the blow which severed the fated chain whose every link was bolted by an act of Parliament, whose every rivet was closed up by an order in Council, which bound to the wake of Europe the brave bark of our youthful fortune destined henceforth and forever to ride the waves alone—the blow which severed that fatal chain was struck. The blow was struck, which will be felt in its consequences to ourselves and the family of nations till the seventh seal is broken upon the apocalyptic volume of the history of empires. The consummation of four centuries was consummated. The life-long hopes and heart-sick visions of COLUMBUS, poorly fulfilled, in the subjugation of the plumed tribes of a few tropical islands, and the distant glimpse of a continent; cruelly mocked by the fetters placed upon his noble limbs by his own menial, and which he carried with him into his grave, are at length more than fulfilled, when the new world of his discovery put on the sovereign robes of her separate national existence and joined the great Panathenaic procession of the nations. The wrongs of generations were redressed. The cup of humiliation drained to the dregs by the old puritan confessors and nonconformist victims of oppression—loathsome prisons—blasted fortunes—lips forbidden to open in prayer—earth and water denied in their pleasant native land—the separations and sorrows of exile,—the so undying perils of the ocean—the scented hedgerows and vocal thickets of the "old countrie," exchanged for a pathless wilderness ringing with the war whoop and gleaming with the scalping knife,—the secular insolence of colonial rule, checked by no periodical recurrence to the public will,—governors appointed on the other side of the globe, that knew not Joseph, the patronizing disdain of undelegated power, the legal contumely of foreign law, wanting the first element of obligation, the consent of the governed expressed by his authorized representative,—and at length the last unutterable and burning affront and shame, a mercenary soldiery encamped upon the fair eminences of our cities,—ships of war, with springs on their cables, moored in front of our crowded quays,—artillery planted, open-mouthed, in our principal streets, at the doors of our Houses of Assembly,—their morning and evening salvos proclaiming to the rising and the setting sun that we are the subjects and they the lords,—all these hideous phantoms of the long colonial night swept off by the first sharp volley on Lexington Green.

Well might SAMUEL ADAMS exclaim as he heard it, "Oh, what a glorious morning is this;" glorious, but as is too often the case with human glories, the germ and the fruit of sorrow, sanctified with tears and sealed with blood. Precious lives are to be sacrificed, great trials public and private to be ensured, eight years of war are to desolate the land, patriot armies are to march with bloody feet over ice clad fields, a cloud of anxiety must hang over the prospects of one generation of the young, while another of the aged go down to the grave before the vision is fulfilled—but still glorious at home and abroad—glorious for America, and strange as the word may sound, glorious even for England. Lord CHATHAM rejoiced that America had resisted. Surely Lord CHATHAM never rejoiced in the shame of England; he rejoiced that America had resisted, because she resisted on the great principles of constitutional liberty. BURKE, in the early stages of the contest, spoke these golden words: "We view the establishment of the British Colonies on principles of liberty, as that which is to render this kingdom venerable to future ages. In comparison of this we regard all the victories and conquests of our warlike ancestors or of our own times as barbarous and vulgar distinctions, in which many nations whom we look upon with little respect or value, have equaled if not exceeded us. THIS IS THE PECULIAR GLORY OF ENGLAND!" All the victories and conquests of our warlike ancestors or of our own times—PLANTAGENETS and TUDORS—Crecy, Poitiers, Agincourt; Dunkirk and Calais; Jamaica and Gibraltar; the CROMWELLS and the BLAKES, the WILLIAMS and the GEORGES; the triumphs of MARLBOROUGH at the gates of France, the thunders of CLIVE on the banks of the Ganges—all, in BURKE'S judgment, barbarous distinctions, vulgar fame, compared with "the peculiar glory" of founding a Colonial Empire on the principles of liberty!

Of the great events which influenced the result of the Revolution, few are more important than that which took place within our limits At Lexington and Concord the great appeal to arms was irrevocably made. As the alarm of that day spread through the country, the men of Dorchester hastened to the field; they stood side by side with their countrymen from every part of New-England, when the great question of the capacity of a patriotic militia to contend with veteran troops was decided at Bunker Hill. But the occupation of our heights produced a distinct strategic result, not inferior in importance to any other in the whole war. It was literally *victoria sine clade*; a noble victory achieved without the effusion of blood.

But there is another circumstance which must ever clothe the occupation of Dorchester Heights with an affecting interest. It was the first great military operation of WASHINGTON in the Revolutionary war; not a battle, indeed, but the preparation for a battle on the grandest scale, planned with such skill and executed with such vigor, as at once to paralyze the army and navy of the enemy and force him, without striking a blow, to an ignominious retreat. WASHINGTON, as you well know, was chosen to the command of the army in Philadelphia, on the day the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. The siege of Boston had already formed; and those noble lines of circumvallation—twelve miles in compass—of which some faint remains can still be traced—had been drawn along the high grounds of Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury and Dorchester. An adventurous expedition against Quebec had failed; partial collisions had taken place wherever there were royal forces throughout the country; but nothing decisive was brought about, and a feverish sentiment pervaded the Continent. Congress was still conducting the war without a constitutional existence; and all eyes and all hearts were turned to the army and to WASHINGTON. Men at a safe distance and with nothing at stake, are prone to judge severely the conduct of those who are at the post of responsibility and danger. WASHINGTON himself felt the delicacy and the hazards of his position; the importance of sustaining the expectations of the country; the necessity of decisive results. But his army was without discipline or experience—save a few veterans of the seven years' war—without adequate supplies of any kind—composed of men who had left their homes at a moment's warning, and were in patient to return—weakened by camp diseases and the small-pox—with a stock of powder so scanty, that stratagem was resorted to by the commander to conceal the deficiency even from his officers. Thus the Summer and Autumn were away, and every week increased the public impatience and added to the embarrassments of WASHINGTON.

At length, however, the reenlistment of the army was completed; advanced lines were thrown up,—ordnance captured at Ticonderoga had been transported by KNOX with prodigious effort across the country,—ammunition had been taken by MANLY in his prize ships,—shells were furnished from the royal arsenal at New-York. It was WASHINGTON'S wish to cross the ice to Boston, to carry the town by assault, and destroy the Royal Army. The ice, however, did not make till the middle of February, and then it was decided by a council of war that the town could not be assaulted with success.

It was then resolved to repeat on a grander scale, with full preparation and ample means, the hasty operation which had brought on the battle of Bunker Hill. It was determined first to occupy the heights of Dorchester, and as soon as an impregnable position was secured there, to establish batteries on Nook's Hill and other rising grounds nearest Boston. The fleet in the harbor was within range of the heights; the town was commanded from the hills below. The occupation of these points would of necessity compel the enemy to take the risk of a decisive action, or to evacuate the town.

WASHINGTON, though preferring the bolder measure, yielded to the decision of his council, and threw his whole soul into the work. A plan for a grand combined movement was matured. The heights of Dorchester were to be occupied on the night of the 4th of March, in order that the anticipated battle might be fought on the anniversary of the ever memorable 5th of March, 1770. As soon as the conflict was engaged on the Heights, PUTNAM was to cross from Cambridge with a body of 4,000 men, land in two divisions in Boston, and forcing his way through the town burst open the fortifications on the Neck, and thus admit a division of the American army from Roxbury. To distract and occupy the attention of the enemy, the town was severely bombarded from Somerville, East Cambridge, and Roxbury, during the nights of the 2d, 3d and 4th of March.

I am told by professional men that these dispositions evince consummate military skill; and show that WASHINGTON, too often compelled by his situation to pursue the Fabian policy, possessed a talent for military combinations that entitles him to a place beside the greatest captains of the last century.

The 4th of March, the day so long and anxiously expected, at length arrives. The troops are put in motion in the evening from the American lines at Roxbury and Dorchester. An advanced guard of 800 precedes; the carts with intrenching tools came next, with the main body, 12,000 strong, under General THOMAS—the whole followed by a train of 300 wagons, loaded with fascines, gabions and bundles of hay. They cross Dorchester Neck without being perceived, and reach their destination in two divisions—one for each of the heights. Bundles of hay were placed on the side of the causeway at the most exposed parts, as a protection in case the enemy should discover and attempt to interrupt the movement. Under this shelter, parties from the American army passed several times during the night, without being perceived, though it was bright moonlight. This was owing, no doubt, to the cannonade and bombardment of the town from the opposite quarter, by which also, the whole surrounding country was thrown into a state of painful expectation and alarm. The operations were conducted by GRIDLEY, an experienced engineer of the old French war, and before morning the defences, though incomplete, were adequate against grapeshot and musketry.

WASHINGTON was present on the Heights. In the strictness of military duty the presence of the commander-in-chief was not required, perhaps not even permitted; but the operation was too important to be trusted to subordinates. Accompanied by Mr. JAMES BOWDOIN, then a youth of seventeen, afterwards your respected fellow citizen and the representative of Dorchester, in the Convention of Massachusetts which adopted the Constitution of the United States, WASHINGTON, whose headquarters were at Cambridge, repaired, on this eventful night, to Dorchester Heights. He has left no record descriptive of the scene or of his thoughts and emotions at what he must have regarded, at that time as the most eventful hour of his life, and the most critical moment of the war. "The moon shining in its full lustre" (they are the words of WASHINGTON) through the clear cold air of early March, revealed every object with that spectral distinctness, with which things present themselves to the straining eye, at a great juncture. All immediately around him intense movement, but carried on in death-like silence; nothing heard but the incessant tread of busy feet, and the dull sound of the mattock upon the soil frozen so deep as to make it necessary to place the chief reliance on the fascines and gabions. Beneath him the slumbering batteries of the castle,—the roadstead and harbor filled with the vessels of the royal fleet, motionless except as they swung around at their moorings at the turn of the midnight tide; the beleaguered city occupied with a powerful army and a considerable non-combatant population, startled into unnatural vigilence by the incessant and destructive cannonade, but yet unobservant of the great operations in progress so near them; the surrounding country dotted with a hundred rural settlements, roused from the deep sleep of a New-England village by the unwonted tumult and glare.

It has been stated, in one or two well authenticated cases of persons restored after drowning, where life has been temporarily extinguished to the full glow of health, with the faculties, unimpaired by disease, in perfect action, that in the last few minutes of conscious existence the whole series of the events of the entire life comes rushing back to the mind distinctly, but with inconceivable rapidity—that the whole life is lived over again in a moment. Such a narrative, by a person of high official position and perfect credibility, I have read. We may well suppose that at this critical moment of WASHINGTON'S life a similar concentration of thought would take place, and that the events of his past existence, as they had prepared him for it—his escape from drowning and the rifle of the savage on his perilous mission to Venango—the shower of iron hail through which he rode unharmed on BRADDOCK'S field, would now crowd through his memory; that much more, also, the past life of his country—the early stages of the great conflict now brought to its crisis, and still more solemnly the possibilities of the future for himself and for America would press upon him—the ruin of the patriotic cause if he failed at the outset—the triumphant consolidation of the Revolution if he prevailed; with higher visions of the hopeful family of rising States—their auspicious growth and prospering fortunes, hovering like a dream of angels in the remote prospect—all this, attended with the immense desire of honest fame, (for we cannot think even WASHINGTON'S mind too noble to want the last infirmity,)—the intense inward glow of manly heroism about to act its great part on a sublime theatre: the softness of the man chastening the severity of the chieftain, and deeply touched at the sufferings and bereavements about to be caused by the conflict of the morrow; the still tenderer emotions that breathed their sanctity over all the rest; the thought of the faithful and beloved wife who had followed him from Mount Vernon, and of the aged mother, whose heart was aching in her Virginia home for glad tidings of "GEORGE, who was always a good boy,"—all these pictures, visions, feelings, pangs—too vast for words, too deep for tears—but swelling, no doubt, in one unuttered prayer to heaven,—we may well imagine to have filled the soul of WASHINGTON at that decisive hour, as he stood upon the heights of Dorchester, with the holy stars for his camp-fire, and the deep folding shadows of night, looped by the hand of God to the four quarters of the sky, for the curtains of his tent.

The morning of the 5th of March dawned, and the enemy beheld with astonishment looming through a heavy mist the operations of the night. Gen. HOWE wrote to the minister that they must have been the work of at least 12,000 men. In the account given by one of his officers and adopted in the *Annual Register*, it is said that the expedition with which these works were thrown up, with their sudden and unexpected appearance, "recalled to mind those wonderful stories of enchantment and invisible agency, which are so frequent in the Eastern romances."

Gen. HOWE, like a gallant commander, immediately determined on the perilous attempt to dislodge the Americans before their entrenchments should be rendered impregnable. A powerful detachment, led by Lord PERCY, dropped down to the castle in the afternoon, to rendezvous there, and thence cross over to Dorchester point, and storm the heights. A heavy gale, (a "dreadful storm," it is called, in the British account,) scattered the barges and prevented the embarkation of the troops. This delay gave the Americans time to perfect their works. barrels filled with earth were placed round the heights, an *abattis* of trees disposed around the foot of the hill, a reinforcement of 2,000 ordered to the support of Gen. THOMAS, and every preparation made for a decisive conflict.

It was soon understood that the Royal Commander, not deeming it safe to take the risk of an engagement, had determined to evacuate Boston. To prevent the destruction of the town, WASHINGTON was willing that they should leave it unmolested. Finding, however, after some days, that no apparent movement was made for this purpose, he determined without further delay to occupy Nook's hill and the other elevations fronting and commanding the town. This produced the desired effect, and General HOWE was compelled to acknowledge the inability of a powerful land and naval force under veteran leaders, to maintain themselves against untried levies whom they were accustomed to regard with contempt, led by officers from whom they affected even to withhold the usual titles of military command. He was obliged to acquiesce in an engagement with the Selectmen of Boston, tacitly sanctioned by "Mr. WASHINGTON," that his army should be allowed to depart without being fired upon, upon condition that they would not burn the town.

Thus, on the 17th of March, 1776, an effective force of 10,000 evacuated the town, and with a powerful fleet and a numerous train of transports sailed for Halifax; PUTNAM, with a detachment of the American army, took possession of Boston. The beloved commander himself made his triumphal entry the following day, and the first great act of the drama of the Revolution was brought to a triumphant close—on that Dorchester Neck which our fathers selected as a place for settlement.

This event diffused joy throughout the Union, and contributed materially to prepare the public mind for that momentous political measure, of which we this day commemorate the 79th anniversary. That civil government, however human infirmities mingle in its organization, is, in its ultimate principles, a Divine ordinance, will be doubted by no one who believes in an overruling Providence. But that every people has a right to interpret for itself the will of Providence, in reference to the form of government best suited to its condition,—subject to no external human responsibility, is equally certain, and is the doctrine which lies at the basis of the Declaration of Independence. What makes a people—what constitutes this august community to which we give that name; how many persons—how few; bound to each other by what antecedent ties of physical descent, of common language, of local proximity, of previous political connection? This is a great question, to which no answer, that I know, has yet been given; to which in general terms perhaps none can be given. Physiologists have not yet found the seat of animal life—far less of the rational intellect or spiritual essence —of the individual man. Who can wonder that it should be still further beyond our ability to define the mysterious laws which, out of the physical instincts of our nature, the inexplicable attractions of kindred and tongue,—the persuasions of reason—the social sympathies—the accidents, as we call them, of birth,—the wanderings of nations in the dark ages of the past,—the confederacies of peace —the ravages of war—employed by the all-disposing hand of time, which moulds everything according to the primal types in the divine mind, work out in the lapse of centuries, with more than Promethean skill, that wondrous creation which we call a People.

The Declaration of Independence which we celebrate to-day, attempted no definition of these mysterious agencies; it assumed their result. It assumed that the late Colonies of England were a People and entitled to all the rights implied in the name. "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to the separation." Such is the grandly simple and solemn commencement of the great instrument by which, seventy-nine years ago, with the hearty concurrence of the citizens of Dorchester, the "Continental Congress of America, renouncing allegiance to the British Government, asserted the Independence of these United States." They left—they were compelled to leave it to the bloody arbitrament of war, whether they were rebellious colonies to be reduced by force, or a sovereign people rightfully struggling to be free.

Happy for humanity would it be if this question could find a peaceful and practical solution. It will, in the coming centuries, perhaps in times near at hand, be a frequently recurring question. Vast colonial dependencies exist in various parts of the world, subject to the powers of Western Europe. Such is the case with half the Continent of North America, with all the West India Islands with a single exception, of an immense region of Southern Africa; of the vast territory of India and of most of the islands of the Indian Archipelago; and of the whole Australian world. There is no reason to doubt that in the lapse of time these colonial dependencies will grow up in population, in wealth, in intelligence, and in all the elements of political life to the stature of a perfect State. How devoutly is it to be wished that principles of public law should be established, regulating the transition of colonies into a condition of independence, by great constitutional compacts, and not through the gates of bloody revolution!

There is another momentous question which is left undecided in the great Declaration—and that is, whether all the inhabitants of British America, in their united capacity, and in that alone, formed the "one People" which asserted their independence. (which was perhaps the opinion generally entertained by the statesmen of 1776;) or whether the inhab

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1855.

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The News from Europe.

By the simultaneous arrival of the *Hermann* at this port and the *America* at Halifax, we have received our files of European journals to the 20th, with telegraphic advices to the 23d of June. In these stirring times every mail brings us intelligence of more or less importance, but that by the *America* is of especial interest. During the whole course of the war the stubborn resistance of the Russian in defence of his country has surprised the world. Those who once scoffed at the idea that Muscovite chivalry could stand against French sabres and British bayonets have since found reason to change their opinions; and now, every skirmish before the walls of Sebastopol and every device of military tactics are duly weighed to find out whether they give any indication of the final issue of this momentous struggle. Reviewing the present and previous campaign, the Allies, it must be admitted, have slowly but surely progressed. They have thoroughly blockaded all the Russian ports and are masters of Azoff and the Black Sea. They have proved themselves superior to the Russians in two pitched battles and numerous skirmishes, and, under terrible misfortunes and difficulties, they have held good their position on an enemy's soil for nearly a year. Their entrenchments before Sebastopol are as impregnable as the fortress itself; and though the besieged have manifested no diminution of valor, the besiegers have quadrupled their original force, multiplied their resources, and generally bettered their condition in such a way that the fall of Sebastopol has been lately regarded as a mere question of time. This consummation is now, however, as indefinite as ever, for the Allies have met with a most serious check and unexpected interruption to the gradual progress they were undoubtedly making.

From the accounts published elsewhere it will be seen, that on the 18th of June—the anniversary of Waterloo—the first regular assault on Sebastopol was attempted, and though these accounts may be exaggerated in many particulars, the fact is clearly established that the allies were signally repulsed. The French and English, it seems, respectively attacked the Malakoff and Redan towers, the possession of which would be tantamount to the capture of the Southern portion of the City, and the English loss alone is set down at 4,000 men, including Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and other distinguished officers. We must wait for the details before we can form any correct estimate of this repulse, or how far it may affect the issue of the campaign. That it will render the struggle more desperate, more bloody, and more lasting, we cannot doubt, for while one party will gain confidence by their success, it will be utterly impossible for the French and English to abandon their present enterprise under the stigma of actual defeat. This event sufficiently demonstrates that with the prestige of previous triumphs—with an enormous army in perfect discipline, and an able general in command—the allies are yet unable to take Sebastopol, and that much remains to be done ere that remarkable fortress can be reduced. Whether the impetuosity of PELISSIER, and his burning thirst for distinction, have led him in this attack, beyond the bounds of prudence, remains to be seen. It would appear now as if Lord RAGLAN (who has all along received such virulent abuse for his inactivity, from the English Press,) is about the wisest of the allied generals. The world has had its laugh at his meteorological dispatches; yet he it was who first opposed the Crimean expedition, and always deprecated any attempt to carry the city by storm. His judgment has been correct in more cases than one, and it is a question whether the allies have not already spent more treasure, and lost more brave men, than Sebastopol and the whole Crimea are worth.

We have commented on the massacre of British seamen at Hango in another column, to which we refer the reader. The general news by these arrivals is not of any importance. It will be seen that the debate on Administrative Reform was, on the 18th ult., resumed in the British House of Commons, and Mr. LAYARD's motion was lost by a very large majority.

☞ Quite a spicy debate took place last night in the Board of Aldermen, upon the Mayor's refusal to give them information asked for as to the character of sundry Police appointments. The doctrine was broached that the Mayor is not the whole of the City Government, and it was even hinted that Mayor WOOD can do wrong. The Board would do well to act with caution. It may provoke a *coup d'état*. It should not forget that we have an Executive officer who never shuns responsibility except when he finds it convenient to do so, and who enforces all laws which he approves.

The Massacre at Hango.

England has at last got good cause for an indignant outburst of fierce wrath against the cruelty and savage nature of Russia, and which will, moreover, cause an exclamation of horror from all other Christian nations. We have heretofore read with many grains of allowance the published reports from English officers and travelers of the savage cruelty of Russian warfare, but the massacre of a boat's crew at Hango, who approached the shore under a flag of truce, for the purpose of setting some Finnish prisoners at liberty, appears to have been an act of cold-blooded disregard of the usages of war which have been held sacred among all civilized nations. The act appears to have been one of pure savage cruelty, and without palliation or excuse; though there may be something which the Russians have to offer which will materially lessen the apparent atrocity of their conduct. The survivor of the unfortunate boat's crew would not be likely to divulge anything which would tend to mitigate the horror which the cowardly and cruel act of the Russians must create. But we know that it was by a ruse that the English obtained soundings into the harbor of Kertch, which led to the capture of that place, and the imprudent boasting of the cunning device of the officer, who imposed upon the credulity of the Russian General, would very naturally put the Russians on their guard against the repetition of such a trick, and lead them to regard with suspicion any friendly approach to their shores. It might have been that some act on the part of the unfortunate boat's crew was supposed to be an attempt to take soundings. But let the case have been as it might, the murder of these unarmed men by a force so irresistibly large, even after the doomed wretches were in the power of their merciless foe, was an act of such savage atrocity that there can be but one feeling respecting it, and that must be one of unqualified detestation. The massacre of these men will, of course, create a feeling of exasperation which will lead to acts of retaliation, and we may anticipate other savage excesses on the part of the Allies which will make the blood run cold with horror, and give a fatal preëminence to the name of Hango in the history of this horrible affair.

Vacations for Business Men.

Every one knows, who knows our City, that our business men get very little rest or vacation. Business has become so complicated—on so grand a scale; it is so exciting to all engaged, and demands such incessant application, that the human machines are let run, like the looms and engines, right through the year. Thousands never leave their office or warehouse, except on Sundays, from one year's end to the other; others get a whiff of sea or mountain air in August; others are absent a month, perhaps; but this is all the relaxation or change which the delicate, never-resting, intense organ in the most of American heads ever gets. Whether this is well or not, must depend on the answer, which every man shall make to the silent question in his own breast—"*What am I working for?*" If it is for fifty, or one hundred, or five hundred thousand dollars, and a position in the great world of trade, to be enjoyed *sans* health, *sans* stomach, *sans* capacity for all better and higher things; why this is quite reasonable, and such a life may secure its aim. But if, on the other hand, a man says, "I want money, but I want more a capacity of enjoying myself; I want to have a relish for nature, and to take to myself something from the world of mind, if possible. I want to leave a healthy race behind me, and to reach old age, with something in me beside the golden shell of wealth;"—then it may be doubted whether the life of many of our merchants and professional men exactly tends to this result. In fact, to speak plainly, the very bad results are palpable to every one. Continually we hear of some model business man who never leaves his counting-house but for his meals, and who is being quoted on 'Change and in the papers, suddenly and mysteriously attacked with bleeding at the lungs, or a complaint of the heart, or a trouble in the head, and carried off, as the obituary said, by a mysterious stroke of Providence, but as his friends knew, by his counting-house. Others, too, who quote their own health as a triumphant proof of how well incessant head-work agrees with the body, forget to mention their children,—a nervous, dyspeptic, weakly, consumptive race, who may possibly live to curse, if not their father, at least his business.

It is notorious that the children of our merchants are not generally athletic and vigorous young men and women, but quite the contrary. The *physique* of our busy City population constantly degenerates. Such a decline shows itself first naturally in the weakest portion—the women. If it were not for fresh importations of a better stock from the country, we should soon present a puny race in the city. These results are not due to climate especially, for the climate at least of New-York, is the most healthy along the coast. We believe they are in the main owing to this incessant brain-work, unaccompanied by proper exercise of the muscles and by sufficient open-air amusement. It has often seemed to us that the vigorous health of some of our old statesmen and prominent clergymen, who have done immense labor in their time, was due above all to the zeal zest with which they went into amusement. The lives of our lawyer-politicians are extremely irregular, and in many respects very wearing on the health, but it will be seen that these men have their times of fishing-frolic or sporting, or they have bought the very healthy, even if expensive, luxury of a farm, and after every new strain of the brain, these things give them a new relaxation. We have no doubt WEBSTER's farm and his "chowder" parties furnished him a new lease of life. So with these piscatorial and country-loving clergymen—who of their craft more vigorous and likely to live than they? In many of these instances the cause may be confused with the effect—still amusement and bodily vigor walk very closely together.

It is well known that the hearty, healthy stock from which we are descended are marked by very different habits in this respect. The Englishman has a solid faith in vacations—in a good long time for country sports, for angling, or sporting, or hunting, or climbing mountains. The University-student has his three months; the Courts and the lawyers some ten weeks; even the busy merchants and manufacturers are off through long spaces for their sports and rest from labor. There is a great deal, too, of amusement scattered along the year:—cricketing, bowling, riding, angling and fishing. It is true, this is in a climate well fitted for outdoor exercise, but it is also in a climate in which more brain-work can be done than under any other of the world,—a cool, equable, mild, damp atmosphere, which does not stimulate or disable too much. If an Englishman needs rest and exercise, how much more do we, with our intense clarified air, and our life and society leading everywhere to the most strained and excited activity.

Perhaps it is useless to exhort men to grasp at less and enjoy more, and to remind them of what every one knows, that the happiness of life is much more in a good stomach and a capacity for small pleasures, than in any amount of stocks, and bonds and mortgages. Still, every word helps. Some of our people begin to see that American life is not based on the most healthy and rational principles in the world. There are men who positively are contented to retire with less than $500,000. Others are seen occasionally on a yacht, or in a fishing party, or among the mountains, who come back quite certain that the enterprise *paid*, even as well as if they had been in Wall-street. The laws of health are uttering themselves in tones quite as impressive as the laws of trade, and the business public are beginning to listen. We trust the first fruits will be the thorough celebration and enjoyment of vacations and *Holidays*—and in that faith we commend to all our only National Holiday.

The Retiring Commissioners.

Three bureaus in the Department of the Interior are, or are about to be made, vacant: the Land Office, the Pension Office, the Patent Office. From the Land office Mr. JOHN WILSON is ejected, having been tainted with that *pustulé maligne*, Know-Nothingism, which is said to be incurable otherwise than by the knife. So far as Mr. WILSON is personally concerned, there may be no outburst of inconsolable grief. He has been a tolerably industrious and honest officer—at least Mr. MONEYPENNY has found nothing to object to him: he has stood true to the worst doings of the Administration touching the Missouri line, thereby vindicating the friendship of Gen. CASS, to which his appointment was owing; and in asserting publicly that Americans should fill the offices of Government, he only proclaimed what his own actions had spoken quite loudly already. But this putting off the seals in commission at a moment so busy is a most unfortunate thing for the public service. The General Land-Office is overcrowded with employment. The voluminous records—they extend to very nearly ten thousand folio volumes in MS.—are daily swelling with the large business introduced by the Bounty Land Law, while the same law calls for an extension of the Government surveys at a place wholly unknown to practice. The rapid settlement of the new territories on the Missouri demands unusual energy and promptitude. The work assigned to years, in the common course of things, should be accomplished, if possible, in a twelvemonth. The labor called for by the Land Graduation bill has never been completed, notwithstanding the utmost diligence has been used by the clerks and assistants. The loss of a chief at such a crisis must inevitably produce delay and inconvenience. Either the Commissioner holds a sinecure—the duties of his office no more than sufficing for the capacity of a head clerk—or a Commissioner should now control the Bureau. A removal, under present circumstances, could not have been prompted by any regard to the public service; but wholly by private, malignant and unworthy motives. No unfitness for the transaction of his duties is charged upon Mr. WILSON; therefore, not he, but public business is sacrificed by his capricious removal. We could have better spared a better man. It may, at least, be required of the President that an officer as diligent be appointed, and appointed instantly.

Mr. WALDO, of the Pension office, is also understood to be on the retiring list, in consequence of his appointment to the Supreme Court Bench of Connecticut. Again, the vacancy occurs most inopportunely; for, in addition to the ordinary routine of the bureau, the vast labor of examining claims to bounty land, and issuing the warrants, demands an active and judicious man to control and expedite it. We are told that a very thorough system has been introduced into the dispatch of business. The system, we apprehend, is not yet fairly at work, as the number of warrants delivered weekly bears a very insignificant proportion to the vast bulk of 180,000 applications thus far filed. It is therefore desirable that no protracted interregnum may be allowed to exist, where so much is dependent on the energy which an untiring Chief may infuse into the transaction of business.

Mr. MASON withdraws from the Patent Office in pursuit of more lucrative service. Under his administration large arrears of business have been cleared away, and the processes incident to the grant of letters patent so shortened and facilitated, that instead of waiting a year, or years, as was the rule not very long ago, the patentee may expect his papers within a few weeks after the application. These results are brought about by the substitution of fresh men in place of those hackneyed slaves of routine, whose intolerable tediousness has been as costly to unfortunate inventors as to Government. The services of Judge MASON have been important, and of enduring value. They must be parted with regretfully.

While the country is thus losing important officers at a critical moment, it has also lost its President. President PIERCE is at Cape May. For practical purposes he might as well be at Cape Horn, since he cannot by any possibility proceed to the appointment of successors for his retiring corps without the advice of his Cabinet; and the Cabinet is scattered to the four winds. Statesmen, even of the grade now standard at Washington, need rest and relaxation as well as their betters. It was less necessary perhaps to provide for the vacancies in the Pension and Patent Bureaus, their incumbents being in a condition to remain until successors can be found. But Mr. WILSON's removal was *un fait accompli* before the President sought the solace of salt water; and we must wonder no step was taken to replace the decapitated member, when his loss, otherwise a matter of indifference, would certainly become one of moment, should the energy of the office flag in consequence of his absence. It would be better in any future case to provide a successor before ejecting the incumbent;—in other words, it would be wise not to give way to the impulse of personal pique and resentment, where public interest is concerned.

Pennsylvania Know-Nothing Division.

The Know-Nothings of Pennsylvania, at their State Council now in session in Reading, have divided—Governor JOHNSTON leading off for a Northern party. Other delegates organized a Council on the Philadelphia Platform. At the time of the Northern and Western secession from the National Council, a majority of the Delegates from Pennsylvania signed a protest against the adoption of the Pro-Slavery Platform, and in doing so they most undoubtedly represented the true sentiment of the Order in their State. Soon afterwards, the Executive Council of the State held a meeting, at which, under the influence of New-York and Southern Delegates, they resolved that the Order in Pennsylvania did not favor the action of their protesting Delegates, and declared in favor of the Pro-Slavery Platform. This action greatly pleased the Southern men, who believed that thereby Pennsylvania was secured to their interests. Like confidence was placed in the declarations of remaining Delegates from other States, and all of them have now proved worse than worthless. The Order in the North and West is too strongly impregnated with Free-Soil sentiments to move to their detriment, even at the command of prominent and ambitious members of their local Councils.

Mr. Everett's Oration.

We devote a large portion of our space this morning to the oration of EDWARD EVERETT, delivered at Dorchester on the celebration of the Fourth. We are quite sure no one who reads it will regret the space it occupies. It is an exceedingly eloquent and interesting production,—sketching the early history of the country in that graphic style and with that felicity of language in which Mr. EVERETT has no superior, and setting forth in a clear and admirable view the moral aspects of the Revolution and the philosophy of the foundation of States. It will be noticed that he speaks in terms of indignant denunciation of the recent conquest of Kansas by Missouri. The conclusion of his address was especially touching,—making personal allusion to his own retirement from public life, and expressing the hope that it might be final. The day seems to have been celebrated at Dorchester with unusual spirit and interest.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Ohio State Council.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

READING, Thursday, July 5

The State Council of the American party has been in session here for the last two days. The Convention has repudiated the twelfth section of the National platform by a vote of 30 to 143—a new section, reinacting the Missouri Compromise and opposing the advance of the Slave States North of the Compromise line has been adopted by a vote of 133 to 53. The Eastern delegates stood 73 to 27. Thirty Western men opposed the platform as not being strong enough.

Last night, resolutions on the calling a National Convention at Cincinnati on the 8th of January, on the Pennsylvania platform were offered. Ten delegates have seceded. The Convention is now discussing the resolutions which will certainly pass.

One o'clock P. M.—The Convention agreed without discussion and adjourned with cheering for the Platform.

The Fourth passed off with but few slight accidents.

A boy named DIEFFENBACH, employed to drive a mail wagon, was accidentally killed this morning by a kick from a horse.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 5.

Yesterday passed off in accordance with the published programme, and owing to a refreshing breeze more than the usual comfort was experienced. Quite a number of accidents occurred from gunpowder explosions, and the driver of an express wagon was thrown from his seat and killed. The boat races were witnessed by immense crowds.

A Committee of the Baltimore Common Council arrived here this morning for the purpose of examining the Boston city water works.

EDWARD HOWE and HENRY HOLBROOKE were arrested last night for passing counterfeit money. About $600 in counterfeit tens on the Montpelier Bank, Vermont, were found upon them.

In Taunton, last evening, a temporary staging erected for viewing the fireworks broke down, and twelve or fifteen persons were injured, but none fatally.

The Abolitionists met yesterday in Framingham, W. L. GARRISON presiding, and many Abolitionists spoke. EDWARD EVERETT was savagely denounced by some of the speakers.

The Anti-Slavery Know-Nothings held a political jubilee in Abingdon. Speeches were made by HENRY WILSON and other prominent leaders of the Order. The attendance was large.

The Know-Nothings in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 5.

The Know-Nothing State Council now in session at Reading has divided—Governor JOHNSTON leading off for a Northern party. A number of delegates are also organising a State Council on the Philadelphia platform. Governor GARDNER, of Mass., has written a letter to Governor JOHNSTON, urging Pennsylvania to join the Eastern wing of the party. There is much excitement among the members. The Council has repudiated the Philadelphia platform by striking out the twelfth article. Free-Soilism seems destined to rule the State.

The platform adopted by the State Council is that adopted by the National Council, except the 12th section, for which the minority resolution proposed in the National Council was substituted.

Ten members only seceded, and they adopted the National platform.

It is reported that Governor JOHNSTON deserted the Alleghany delegation and outraged the sentiment of his District on the majority platform.

READING, Thursday, July 5.

The State Council to day adopted the National platform. The Free-Soilers and Abolitionists thereupon seceded.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 5.

Last evening the pork-packing establishment of ROLOSON & Co. was totally destroyed by fire. It was one of the largest houses in the city.

Yesterday's celebration passed off here with much animation and without any accident of note.

The loss by the fire at ROLLISON's establishment was about $75,000—insured for about $40,000. Several firemen were badly injured.

THOMAS WINANS' Mansion and Grounds are magnificently illuminated to-night, in honor of the repulse of the Allies at Sebastopol. The Garden covers about six acres, and is one glare of variegated lamps. A display of fireworks also took place.

Serious and Fatal Riot in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, July 5.

Yesterday evening as a procession of firemen, Turners and others was parading the streets, a difficulty arose between one of the Turners and a boy, when an alarm was sounded by the Turners, and they all rushed back assaulting and throwing stones at the people in the streets. The riot then became general, and the Turners being armed with revolvers, commenced firing upon the crowd. Over a dozen pistols were discharged, and one young man was so severely wounded that he died within half an hour. Many others were badly injured by shots and stones, but none, it is believed, fatally. The police have arrested 24 Turners, against whom public opinion is very decided, as there appears to have been no excuse whatever for their conduct.

Celebration of the Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 5.

The celebration yesterday passed off very quietly here. There were no public ceremonies. JACOB GOULD, a little carrier for the Philadelphia Post-Office, was drowned while bathing at Absecum.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, July 5.

The celebration of the Fourth in this city brought together about ten thousand people. The oration was delivered by C. W. HILLARD.

Ex-Governor EATON, of this State, and late Professor in Middlebury College, died this morning.

EASTON, Pa., Thursday, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated here with much spirit.

A fire at Phillipsburg, destroyed the foundry of J. R. TEMPLINS. The loss is heavy. Insurance $7,000.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, July 5.

Independence day was very generally observed, and passed off quietly and without serious accident.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 5.

Two young men belonging to the Saratoga Light Artillery, named WHITFORD and KEMPTON, each lost a hand yesterday morning while firing a salute.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, July 4.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner met here to-day—Hon. J. CLANCY JONES presiding. ARNOLD PLUMMER, of Venango, received the nomination on the third ballot. The Committee on Resolutions made two reports—that of the majority avoids the Liquor Law and the Nebraska question, but the minority report takes strong ground on both subjects. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 89 to 19, after being amended by the insertion of a resolution against negroes voting.

Know-Nothing Ratification at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 4.

The Know Nothings held a meeting last night to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention. An imposing procession took place. Speeches were made by Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, President BARTLETT, Gen. PILCHER, Mr. PRENTICE, and others. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the crowd was estimated at 10,000 persons.

Arrival of the Cahawba, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 3.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York direct, arrived here to-day.

The Nicaragua steamship line has been abandoned. The *Daniel Webster* left here on Saturday for New-York, and the *Prometheus* will leave on the 15th inst., after her return from San Juan.

MERRICK, the Know-Nothing candidate, is elected Chief Justice of Louisiana.

Fire at Farmington, Conn., &c.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, July 4.

The dwelling-house of EDWARD TILLOTSON, at Farmington, was destroyed by fire last night with most of its contents. Loss, $3,500; insured for $2,000.

A boarding-house of the Carpet Company, in Tompkinsville, was also burnt this morning.

Fatal Affray.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 5.

An affray occurred at an Irish dance-house in this city on the morning of the 4th. A man named MCNAMARA was stabbed to the heart by another Irishman, named HARRIGAN, and died instantly. HARRIGAN is in jail.

The drinking-houses here are generally kept open.

Loss of a Schooner on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 5.

The schooner *Mansfield*, bound from Milwaukie to Oswego, with a cargo of 10,000 bushels of wheat, came in collision on Thursday with the schooner *Telegraph*, and the former immediately sunk.

Railroad Accident.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Thursday, July 5.

An engine and gravel-car were thrown off the track this morning in East Bridgeton, and HUGH MANGAN, a laborer, was instantly killed, and another man dangerously wounded.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 4.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* sailed at noon to-day, with 201 passengers for Liverpool, and 13 for Halifax. She also took out $881,000 in specie.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 5.

Messrs. MCSPEDON & BAKER have been awarded the contract for furnishing stationery to the Treasury Department.

The Mail Robbery at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, July 4.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have indicted DENNISON, who was arrested a few days since, charged with robbing the mails. His bail has been fixed at $5,000.

Man Killed.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, July 5.

A man named ROXBURY, a ship carpenter, was killed here yesterday by being struck on the head with a stone. The man who committed the act is under arrest.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, July 5.

The river here now measures only five feet in the channel and is still falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Convention of the Veterans of 1812.

The Veterans of 1812 have met in Convention at Utica, for the purpose of considering their interests and memorializing Congress on the subject. The Convention was well attended, and a memorial passed unanimously, earnestly requesting the early attention of Congress to their long delayed claims.

Probable Loss of Life in the Bay.

Two young men named GILFILLEN, and three others named RANDALL, BOWES and HOPPER, hired a sailboat at Whitehall at an early hour on the Fourth, to take a sail, and have not since returned. It is feared that their boat was capsized, and that they were all lost. The parents of the young men reside in East Broadway.

Death of Robert Johnson.

ROBERT JOHNSON, stabbed by MICHAEL GORMAN in Raymond-street last Sunday morning, died of his injuries at the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday. Deceased was a brother of CHARLES JOHNSON, who was killed at the same time by the same person.

Mr. BEGLEY, the contractor on Herkimer-street, requests us to state that MICHAEL GORMAN never attempted to stab him, as was stated on a former occasion.

☞ There was no police news yesterday of importance—neither was there a death by violence. Several deaths will likely occur from the effects of reckless firing on the Fourth. Pickpockets and burglars did not make much on the Fourth. It was a dull day with the gentlemen engaged in those professions.

BUSINESS NOTICES

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. NUMBER SIX.

FEVER AND AGUE.—W. H. LEVISON, Esq., Editor of the New-York Pioneer, adds the weight of his testimony as follows, viz:

FEVER AND AGUE.—We cheerfully avail ourselves of this opportunity of testifying to the merits of Mr. C. D. Deshler's Fever and Ague Pills. (Agency No 341 Broadway.) We can do no less—for, having tried them in our own family with entire success, common gratitude to a friend of the question the desire to communicate the intelligence to the public, would induce us to do so. We found them not only certain, but safe and pleasant remedies for the distressing complaint which they are intended to cure. Children, who are so frequently subject to Fever and Ague, take them without the symptoms of disgust so frequent and so justifiable with them when about to take medicine. We confidently recommend these Pills to those who may suffer from Chills and Fever as an effectual cure, and one particularly recommended and agreeable.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 363 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption" &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 3.—Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS never fail in curing all diseases peculiar to ladies commonly called female complaints. They are perfectly harmless. They are certain to restore a free to its proper channel, and remove all obstructions from whatever cause, and may be used successfully as a preventive. Price $1 per box. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS corner of Fulton and William sts.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; HALL, RUCKLY & CO., No. 220 Greenwich st. At retail by WM. HAYES, Brooklyn, Fulton st.; LIVINGSTON, corner 5th and G and st. Williamsburg; BARKER, do., and by all druggists. WM. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; SIMER & BRO., do.; FRENCH & RICHARDS, do., and will be sent (confidentially) to ladies, by sending us $1 to the proprietor, Dr. DUPONCO, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A FACT known to thousands, that one of the great clothing houses in New-York is making extensive sales of Newsome coats and vests, made in a style of perfect excellence never approached before. These coats and vests are made throughout, except button holes, by SINGER'S Sewing Machines. It is not strange that the firm referred to should have a rush of business and obtain better prices than any of their competitors. They have taken the right means by employing exclusively SINGER'S Machines. These Machines have just been greatly improved, so as to run without noise and with very little exertion of the operator. All other machines are liable to suits for infringements of valid patents. SINGER'S only can be bought with safety.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FOR SUMMER.—Can be found, for durability and style unsurpassed, at the extensive Clothing Emporium of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. Their liberal manner of business transactions with their customers, has gained for them a reputation honorable, and a notoriety for introducing PERMANENTLY the ONE PRICE system, and exchanging goods or refunding the money for those purchased, when the purchaser buys what does not please him. Their stock of Furnishing Goods and Clothing is now complete, and they would respectively invite citizens and strangers to call and examine the same, which will be shown to them cheerfully. No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., N. Y.

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, RARE BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS.—We wish to remind our readers that Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at his salesroom No. 11 Broad-st. at 11 o'clock, the remaining portion of Ancient Oil Paintings, belonging to the collection of the late Thomas Cummins, Esq., including many fine specimens from the school of Powers, then between Terburg, Teniers, Vanes, Benaels, Carlo Moratti, Zeemeller, Van Gam, Sawered, Wemes &c., many of which are gems, and worthy the attention of connoisseurs. Also, a choice collection of French and English books. For further particulars see catalogues. The whole to be sold to close the estate.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New-York.

KNOX ON THE HEAD!—THOUGH A SEEMING paradox nothing is really more agreeable. The KNOX Hats are to all odds the most agreeably light, handsome and expedient of any in the City; and the variety of coastal Summer hats—straws, beavers cassimeres Panamas, &c.—is almost endless. Each has its merit, and the most correct styles are not wanting; while elegant canes, travelling bags and other Summer et ceteras, can be had at the same places, No. 523 Broadway, and No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian. Jacob Chickering's, Hallet & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—THE Chemists endorse this preparation as harmless, and all who have used it prefer it to every other. It takes a shorter time to apply it than to shave. A lady can change her gray or tow auburn locks to black or brown quicker than she can cut them. It never injures the hair. Sold and applied at No. 8 Astor House.

PANAMA HATS.—WE HAVE PREPARED, BY pressing into shapes peculiar with young gentlemen wearers, our entire stock of Panama Hats, which, to show off, we offer at unprecedented low prices. A few Seashore Hats only remain on hand. Visitors to watering places should examine them. LEARY & CO., Hatters,
Astor House, Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the utmost on of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, in 9 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOUDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an improvator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

LADIES FOR THE COUNTRY WISHING LINEN Gaiter Boots at 12s., Slippers, Ties, Toilet Slips, Lace Boots and Rubber Shoes at 3s., with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices don't forget J. S. MILLER & Co., No. 134 Canal-st.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Paillasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time. Summer has come at last. You can if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices.
DEVLIN & JESUP, 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

KNOX.—KNOX THE HATTER, HAS LEFT HIS old quarters in Fulton-st., and goes to the corner of Broadway and that thoroughfare. He is also to be found at No. 623 Broadway. He is doing a tremendous business in every style of hats and caps.

CHECK MARSEILLES SUITS, $8 50; ZEPHYR Cassimere Suits, $10; Jaly Suits, $3; Grass Linen Coats, $1 50; beautiful thin Vests, $1; Alapaca Coats, $2, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Great Trotting Match on the Union Course, Long Island, between three Northern horses of the best blood extant in the country. The race was made several days ago for $2,000 a side, to harness; mile heats, best three in five, and the steeds entered as follows:

JOHN DANIELS entered *Chicago Jack*.
H. WOODRUFF entered *Lady Franklin*.
SAMUEL MCLAUGHLIN entered *Lady Moscow*.

The first named animal is the horse that recently won many rests on the Cambridge course, near Boston, and it was generally believed he would come out victor in this contest. There was a good attendance from the city and suburbs. Previous to the time for starting the race, information was received that HIRAM WOODRUFF was unable to leave his residence, owing to serious illness, and therefore could not drive *Lady Franklin*, as named in the agreement. He was, by consent of all parties, replaced by DAN PFIFFER.

The match had been satisfactorily arranged, the horses were brought up for exercise, and while scoring, numerous wagers were made on the result, and many offers were made, "the field" against "any named horse," but with few takers. At the appointed hour the Judges called the drivers and directed them to proceed. They came to the stand in beautiful style and received the word. Without any interruption the three steeds kept neck together and handsomely glided around the course amid enthusiastic cheering among the spectators. It was exceedingly close between *Lady Moscow* and *Chicago Jack* on this heat, but the former fleetest her speed at the home stretch and easily won the heat in "two thirty-seven."

On the next heat *Moscow* was the favorite, but the betting was only even, as the horsemen were rather dubious in regard to *Jack*. However, they were quickly relieved from their suspense, as *Lady Moscow* won this heat, as also the next one, quite handily, and the race was recorded in her favor. Annexed is a summary of the heats:

Lady Moscow	1	1	
Chicago Jack	2	2	
Lady Franklin	3	3	

Time, 2.37—2.37—2.38½.

Lady Moscow having performed her part in this race with good success, her owner proposed to put up one thousand dollars, and enter her, to trot this afternoon, in the same with *Sontag* and *Flora Temple*. Whether the proposal was accepted or not we did not learn.

This afternoon, the trotting match of "two mile heats," between the renowned gray mare *Sontag* and little *Flora Temple*, will came off over the Union Track. It will be recollected that *Flora Temple* has not appeared in public since she cast her shoe and broke down, while attempting to trot twenty miles in one hour. *Flora* has never yet been beaten in a race of two mile heats,—hence a very exciting contest is looked for, and the attendance will no doubt be large, as both steeds are great favorites in this city.

The Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the schooner *Ed. Barnard*, at New-Orleans we have advices from Brazos, Santiago to the 21st.

The Mexican war-steamer *Santa Anna* was at Brazos, having on board $40,000 in specie. The war-steamer *Iturbide* had arrived with $50,000. Owing to heavy weather, had been obliged to put to sea. The schooner *Star* had arrived from New-Orleans. The *Barnard* sailed in company with the schooner *Susan*, for Bahia.

The New-Orleans *Delta* learns from a passenger on the *Barnard*, that the revolution was progressing rapidly, and that nearly every town in Tamaulipas and Nueva Leon had pronounced against the Government. Matamoras, Camargo and Reynosa are about the only places which remain loyal.

The Mexican war-steamer *Iturbide*, lost a launch and three men off the mouth of the Rio Grande, during a gale, on the 16th.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS-SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO, IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. B. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KIBBEE & BULL, No. 33 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 22 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ Those Ladies Linen Boots and Slippers ARE SELLING RAPIDLY AT HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No 435 Broadway, cor. of Howard-st.

He is also selling splendid French Gaiter Boots for Ladies, of all colors, at $1 75 per pair; their equal were never offered at that price until introduced by the proprietor of this establishment.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Dr. Agrimont's Tropical DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY—is now offered to the public, after having been used in private practice many years with astonishing success. It is the result of the experience of a medical man acting as surgeon in our army in Mexico, and on steamships in all climates. It will keep for any length of time, and can be taken in cold water. It is entirely different from the usual tampering and uncertain methods of treatment, relieving the most alarming cases in a few hours, either infant or adult. This never-failing remedy may be had of most of the druggists, and at the General Agency, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

WM. W. BODGE & CO., Proprietors.

☞ Wakefield Industrial Home Association No. 3.—NOTICE.—The members are hereby notified that at the next regular meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 6, the subject of *Quit Claim Deeds* will be brought up for action. Also, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a Collector to wait on delinquent members.

N. B.—All members desirous of taking up their deeds should be present on the above evening.

By order of the Association.
J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

The undersigned for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to. WATCHES.

WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE	$100 to $150
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT WATCHES FOR TRAINING HORSES	125 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 185
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 78
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	32
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	18
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	6 00 to 80 00
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS per set	2 00 to 20 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 85 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	3 00 to 25 00
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	1 50 to 10 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 3 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR RINGS	100 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 800 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 850 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to	$9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	12 00 to	15 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	15 00 to	25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00 to	25 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	13 00 to	23 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c. &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,)
near Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—At the sign of the Golden Boot, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, that will wear? Then go to No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 88., 1s., 1s. 6d. and 1s. Misses' and Children's to fit the foot and please the eye; Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots, Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, &c. to 3s. Call and examine our stock and you will be suited. No. 321 Grand-st.

JOHN SAMMIS, Proprietor.

THE HARLEM BRICK WORKS TO LEASE—And a two-story brick dwelling, with large garden attached. The works are in complete order, being now in full operation. The property consists of six lots in the centre of the village, and will be rented on reasonable terms to responsible parties. Apply to ALFRED H. CORNELL, No. 4 New-st., up stairs, or E. N. WATSON, 404 1st., between 12th and 13th sts., Harlem, from 6 to 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, who have excellent City references from their last places—one is a good cook and must excellent washer and ironer, a competent baker of bread and biscuit; will take $7 a month—the other is a competent seamstress; is a fine washer and ironer, and will take care of the children, or assist in the nursery; wages $6 a month; no objection to a few miles in the country. Call at No. 219 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By two Protestant young Women; one as cook, or to do general house work; the other as chamber-maid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress. Also by two nice girls, one 16, the other 14, to assist in housework or mind children. Also a smart cleanly woman would do housework for $4 per month. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Would have no objection to do general housework in a small family. Is an excellent washer and ironer; understands plain cooking. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 199 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THIS DAY—For respectable, experienced and well-recommended American, English, Scotch, German and other servants, in every capacity, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 195 7th-av., near West 23d-st. The patronage of City and country employers is respectfully solicited. A lady in attendance.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as a good cook, washer and ironer, and has lived four years in her last place, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED.—A middle-aged Protestant Woman desires a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing. A comfortable home preferred to large salary. Can be seen at No. 463 Willow-st., Brooklyn, and refers to H. R. Pierson, No. 68 Merchants' Exchange.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in the City or country. Can be seen in her last place, where she has lived a long time, No. 286 West 33d-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to do housework, and to wash, cook and iron; no objection to go to the country; good references given. Call at No. 81 King-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as chamber-maid, or as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; is very willing and honest. Apply at her last place, No. 434 Broome-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 25 Warren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter in a private family, or nurse; can do sewing and embroidery. Good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 5th-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent girl, to do plain cooking and general housework. Apply at No. 6 Amity-st., third door west of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, who has always lived in one place, as nurse, or to do chamber-work. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 109 Greene-st.

AGENTS WANTED—To travel in all parts of the States and the Canadas, to sell a map of North America, United States and Cuba, with distances, population, portraits, &c. Map of Europe, Crimea and the Baltic Sea, with routes, distances, population, portaits, &c. The illustrated Life of Christ, Mirror of Sebastopol, Crimea and the Black Sea, with portraits, distances, population, &c. Price of these maps 25 cents each; size 26 by 32 inches. Published by A. H. JOCELYN, No 66 Fulton-st., up stairs.

BOOK-KEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—A gentleman of many years' experience wishes a situation as book keeper. Good references. Address H. N. S., No 219 Greenwich-st.

MIDDLE AGED LADY WANTED—Of energy and good address, to superintend a plain sewing benevolent Institute. Situation permanent; pay sufficient to live very respectable. $100 required to invest for an outfit, secured by bond. Apply at No 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—38th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.—Governesses, housekeepers, also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. A superior French lady's maid now at the Institution.

CLERK WANTED—In a law office, who writes a first rate hand. None other need apply.
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COPYIST WANTED—In a law office, a copyist who engrosses handsomely. Address Box No. 1,209 Post-Office, in handwriting of applicant, stating terms.

AMERICAN WOMAN WANTED—To go in the country, must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No 207 4th st.

STONE MASON WANTED—To go in the country. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

BOY WANTED—In a retail hardware store; a boy about 16 or 18 years old. Inquire at No. 146 Bowery.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine st., get engaged as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

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COUNTRY BOARD—May be obtained near Williams Bridge, half an hour's ride from 26th-st. by Harlem Railroad; carriage hourly; house well shaded, airy and spacious, and only eight minutes' walk from the depot; fresh fruits and vegetables, stable and carriage house. Apply to JOHN T. BRIGGS, Postmaster, near the premises. References—LEONARD SCOTT, No. 54 Gold-st; T. M. PARTRIDGE, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARDING—Near Fishkill Landing, and within 2½ hours of the City. The house is large and nearly new, delightfully situated and well shaded, fine mountain and river scenery, pure spring water and healthy situation. Terms from $5 to $7 per week. For particulars apply at No. 183 Greenwich-st., or to ELLIS S. POTTER, corner South and Fulton sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Several families can be accommodated with board at Meadow Side, near Glen Cove. The house is new, the rooms large and airy—sea-bathing and every convenience for fishing and boating, within two minutes' walk of the house, and surrounded by shady walks and drives. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery, or of HENRY C. VALENTINE, Stage Proprietor, at the landing at Glen Cove.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

BUSINESS CHANCES

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a practical experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa.
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DAGUERREAN AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOM for sale, in a good location, together with all the apparatus, specimens, &c., necessary for conducting business. Any person wishing to engage in this beautiful art, will find this a good opportunity of so doing. Instruction given gratis in one of the best and most certain photographic processes known. Price $350. Apply at No. 264 Grand-st., New-York.

$2,000 FOR $800.—A valuable lease of five years and a manufacturing business, tools and fixtures, doing a cash business, from 75 to 100 per cent profit $30,000 worth of work in a year. Sickness is the reason for selling. For further particulars inquire No 956 Broadway.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND ICE CREAM SALOON FOR SALE.—Will be sold at a great sacrifice, as it must be so by this day at any money. Good reason for selling. Inquire on the premises, 405 6th-av.

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JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXIVH.

The self same day a cabriolet drove down
Halted in front of Doctor GOURAUD'S store:
And through the plate-glass windows might be seen
Miss JULIA WRIGHT—who entered at the door,
Dark as an Indian queen—her stately mien
Cast a majestic shadow on the floor!
The goods she bought with in the coach were placed,
Then Julia entered and drove home in haste
Nothing can excel GOURAUD'S *Italian Medicated Soap* for removing Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, Redness and Roughness, or for curing Pimples, Chaps, Cracks, Chafes, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, &c.; it is also excellent for shaving. GOURAUD'S *Poudres Subtiles* are warranted to eradicate superfluous hair from the upper lip, chin, brow, &c., without injury to the skin. GOURAUD'S *Liquid Hair Dye* will positively color red, light, or gray hair a beautiful brown or black! GOURAUD'S *Liquid Rouge* is a splendid preparation for permanently tinting pale cheeks with a lovely rose color! No. 67 Walker-st.

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JAMES G. GRAHAM, Executor, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—On the east end of Long Island, containing about one hundred acres, accessible by railroad and steamer from New-York. On the premises is a modern and comfortable two story dwelling-house, with orchard, garden and all necessary accessories; also, numerous and well-arranged farm buildings, all new. The neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and in beauty of situation, and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing, offers attractions seldom to be met with. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to LEWIS S. MORRIS & CO., No. 114 Front-st. corner of Wall-st., New-York.

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YONKERS.—FOR SALE—One of the finest houses in Yonkers, with two acres of ground, a carriage house, &c. Also, three smaller houses; also, a very beautiful cottage for sale, or would exchange for a house in New-York. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 8 Wall-st.

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THE YACHT ULTRA FOR SALE—100 tons burden, 80 coaster rig and fully equipped. Can be seen by applying on board, at Hoboken, with an order from the subscriber. E. H. LUDLOW, No 11 Wall-st.

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HOUSE OR APARTMENTS WANTED—ON THE SEA SHORE.—The subscriber wishes to hire a small house, or two or three rooms, for the season, on the sea shore in the vicinity of New York; Staten Island preferred. Address W. HOLME, No 108 Charles-st., N. Y.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSE, OR PART OF A HOUSE, WANTED. Address, with terms, &c., J. H., Box No 2 864 Post Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three 3-story houses in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., will be let very low to good tenants. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 274 South-st.

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COTTAGES TO LET.—Two furnished ones at Rockaway near the Pavilion; they are among the best situations at that place, and will be rented low for the season. Also to rent, a furnished new cottage at Staten Island; also one at Fort Lee. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Mortimer Buildings, No. 11 Wall-st.

COTTAGE HOUSES TO LET—On 117th-st., between 3d and

[illegible] EUROPE

...AL OF THE HERMANN.

...ival at a Flag of Truce by the Russians.

...Affair in the Gulf of Finland.

...Important from Sebastopol.

Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the State of the British Army.

INTERESTING FROM ITALY AND SPAIN.

THE MARKETS, &C.

By the United States Mail steamship *Hermann*, Capt. HIGGINS, at this port yesterday, we have London papers of the 20th ult.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 18th ult.

The *Hermann* left Bremen on the 15th, and Southampton on the 20th ult., and brings 250 passengers and a full cargo of French, German and British merchandise.

In the House of Commons Sir C. WOOD confirmed the murder of the crew of the *Cossack's* cutter, when landing some Russian prisoners at Hango under a flag of truce. He stated that dispatches had been received from Admiral DUNDAS containing full particulars of the occurrence. Some short time ago H. M. ship *Cossack* took and destroyed some coasting vessels off Hango and carried off as prisoners the captain of one of the vessels, his son, and another Finnish sailor.

Admiral DUNDAS wishing not to visit with unnecessary severity the trade of the country so long as the communications and supplies between the Gulf of Finland and St. Petersburg were interrupted, directed that the *Cossack* should put back to Hango and restore to liberty the persons so captured, together with four others, who expected to be put ashore at that place.

The *Cossack* accordingly returned for that purpose. A cutter was sent ashore from the ship, under the command of Lieut GENEATE, and a flag of truce was displayed half an hour before reaching the jetty. The officers and prisoners had, however, barely landed, when about 300 or 400 Russians came down upon them, and, although explanation of their visit was made, both in English and Finnish, the Russian soldiers said that they did not care for the flag of truce, but that they would show how the Russians could fight.

About one hundred Russian soldiers then immediately fired on the officer and the Finnish prisoners on the jetty, killing them all, and then fired into the boat until every man fell. They then rushed into the boat, dragged one wounded man out and bayonetted him on the jetty, and retired leaving five bodies for dead in the boat. One man only was picked up alive, by a gig from the *Cossack*, which was sent to ascertain the cause of the cutter's delay, and from whom these particulars were ascertained.

In a dispatch from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, received at St. Petersburg, he states, that on the 11th and 12th June the fire of the Allies before Sebastopol was weak, and the loss of the Russians very trifling, and that the Allies had reconstructed the Kamtschatka lunette.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* of the 12th June, after commenting on the recent circular of Count WALEWSKI, relative to the Four Points, asserts that the renewal of the negotiations for peace is not only possible, but easy.

Latest news from the Baltic states, on the 14th ult., the Allied fleets were to weigh anchor for the neighborhood of Hango at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, where the flag of truce was fired on.

Telegraphic dispatches from Gen. PELISSIER, of the 16th, say that the general state of affairs was most satisfactory, and that the Allies were rapidly completing their new batteries, which would soon open fire with terrible effect.

There is no additional news from the Crimea.

At Cagliari, Italy, a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt on the 11th June.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Startling Rumor.

There was a rumor prevalent in Southampton, that the Emperor of the French was suffering from the effects of an apoplectic fit. It was also rumored a great battle had been fought in which the Allies were defeated, and a French General killed. These rumors were both considered doubtful.

ENGLAND.

State of the British Army Before Sebastopol.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th of June, Mr. ROEBUCK brought up the report of the Select Committee upon the State of the Army before Sebastopol, which, on the motion of Mr. DISRAELI, was ordered to be read. The report (which occupies some ten columns of the London papers) opens as follows:

"The complicated nature of this inquiry, the variety of subjects to be investigated, the number of witnesses examined, and the frequent inconsistency and contrariety of the evidence, render it no easy task to present a clear, definite and just exposition of the matters submitted to your Committee.

"The difficulty of this task has been enhanced by the impossibility of summoning some persons as witnesses who might have furnished important information. From the same cause some persons are left under impressions, in regard to which your Committee regret that they can pronounce no conclusive opinion. The declining of the investigation has, moreover, been registered by considerations of State policy, so that in the extent of this report your Committee must admit that they have been compelled to end an inquiry which they have been unable satisfactorily to complete."

On "the condition of the army before Sebastopol" the report says:

"An army encamped in a hostile country, at a distance of 2,000 miles from England, and engaged during a severe Winter in besieging a fortress which, from want of numbers, it could not invest, was necessarily placed in a situation where unremitting fatigue and hardship had to be endured. Your Committee are, however, of opinion that this amount of unavoidable suffering has been aggravated by causes hereafter enumerated, and which are mainly to be attributed to delays and insufficient arrangements for the supply of the army with necessaries indispensable to its healthy and effective condition. In arriving at this opinion, they have made allowance for the unexpected severity of the storm on the 14th of November, and they have not been unmindful of the difficulties which the sudden cessation of peace must inevitably produce at the commencement of a campaign.

"In order to obtain an adequate notion of the painful condition of the army the evidence must be perused; and your Committee will only refer to such details as may be requisite to sustain their opinions.

"From the 16th of September, when the army landed in the Crimea, until the end of October, or, as some witnesses state, until about the middle of November, the troops suffered from overwork and from dysentery, but were not, upon the whole, ill-provided with food; at this period there was a want of clothing for the men at hand, and a painful deficiency of all appliances for the proper treatment of the sick and wounded. As the season advanced, the causes of sickness increased, and the army, with its number of effective men daily diminishing, became more and more disproportioned to the amount of duty which it had to perform.

"From the middle of November this army was, during a period of many weeks, reduced to a condition which it is painful to contemplate, but which was endured both by officers and men with a fortitude and heroism unsurpassed in the annals of war. [Cheers.] They were exposed, under single canvas, to all the sufferings and inconveniences of cold, rain, mud, and snow, on high ground amidst the depth of Winter. They suffered from overwork, exposure, want of clothing, insufficient supplies for the healthy, and imperfect accommodation for the sick.

"The fatigue necessarily resulting from the inadequacy of the force for the task assigned to it. The British army was a portion of an Allied force. The whole scheme of the siege, the extent of front to be defended, the parallels to be maintained, and the works to be undertaken, depended on military considerations, and were decided upon in conjunction with our Allies. Your Committee regard these matters as beyond the limits of their inquiry."

The report then reviews with great severity the conduct of the various departments, both at home and abroad, whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of the army—a duty they have greatly neglected to perform. Finally, the report concludes in the following terms:

"Your Committee cannot but remark that the first real improvement in the lamentable condition of the hospitals at Scutari are to be attributed to private exertions, to private subscriptions, and private expenditure. A fund, raised by public subscription, was placed under the superintendence of the *Times* Commissioner, through Mr. MCDONALD, an intelligent and zealous agent. At the suggestion of the Secretary-at-War, Miss NIGHTINGALE, with admirable devotion, organized a band of nurses, and undertook the care of the sick and wounded. Hon. JOCELINE PERCY, Hon. and Rev. SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE and Mr. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD, after a personal inspection of the hospitals, furnished valuable reports and suggestions to the Government. By these means much suffering was alleviated, the spirits of the men were raised, and many lives were saved.

"Your Committee have now adverted to the chief points contained in the replies to above 21,000 questions, and in noticing these various subjects they have divided them under distinct heads, in order fairly to apportion the responsibility.

"Your Committee report that the suffering of the army resulted mainly from the circumstances under which the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken and executed. The Administration which ordered that expedition had no adequate information as to the amount of the forces in the Crimea. They were not acquainted with the strength of the fortresses to be attacked, or with the resources of the country to be invaded. They hoped and expected the expedition to be immediately successful, and, as they did not foresee the probability of a protracted struggle, they made no provision for a Winter campaign.

"The patience and fortitude of this army demand the admiration and gratitude of the nation on whose behalf they have fought, bled, and suffered. Their heroic valor, and equally heroic patience under sufferings and privations, have given them claims upon their country which will doubtless be gratefully acknowledged.

"Your Committee will now close their report with a hope that every British army may in future display the valor which this noble army has displayed, and that none may hereafter be exposed to such sufferings as are recorded in these pages." [Loud Cheers.]

The report, which occupied an hour and 25 minutes in reading, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Administrative Reform in the British Parliament.

From the London Times, June 20.

The debate of Monday last came to a conclusion not very dissimilar from that which has recently wound up our Parliamentary contests—it negatived one motion and adjourned the other, as it appears, *sine die*. Having obtained the aid of the Opposition to defeat Mr. LAYARD and his followers, Lord PALMERSTON, with admirable dexterity, turned the tables upon his allies, and by the aid of those they had just contrived to overthrow, compelled Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON and his friends to give up his amendment at the very time when success seemed completely within their grasp. There is probably not much to regret in all this, for a new subject like that of Administrative Reform, or rather, as it seems to us, it would have been more aptly called Administration Reform, cannot suddenly find its true position in an assembly of such traditionary politicians as lead the House of Commons. One thing is quite certain—that no question was ever argued more feebly and more inconclusively than the defence of existing corruption.

* * * The speech of Lord PALMERSTON is a perfect study, and should be diligently conned over by every Minister who wishes to learn how to deal with a very empty case and a very full House. The first point was to get up a sensation. He had been made the object of cruel slanders at the meeting at Drury-lane, and everything there said against him he denied with a burst of eloquence, but vague, and therefore safe, declamation. As to the formation of his Government, Lord PALMERSTON says truly that they are no connections of his; but his case would have been much better if he had been able with equal confidence to assert that they were no relations or connections of each other. He chose them, he says, for their merits and talents; but he forgot to explain how it happened that over this particular connection merit and talent are so equally distributed, while in almost every other they are scattered by nature with so sparing a hand. This first argument is a study, and may thus be formulated for the use of rising politicians:—State the half of your case that makes for you, and trust to the carelessness or dullness of your audience not to see the other half.

Still more instructive was Lord PALMERSTON's answer to Mr LAYARD's vigorous attack on the diplomatic service. Mr. LAYARD stated that out of 28 heads of missions 21 were peers or related to the peerage, and out of 24 Secretaries of Legation 17 possessed the same distinction, and that the only two Ambassadors we possessed were peers. The first answer is a valuable specimen of the *argumentum ad hominem*, especially recommended to the use of those who may be over-scrupulous or timid in its employment. There is an audacity in it which is almost sublime. "Talk of diplomacy," says Lord PALMERSTON; were not you yourself Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, promoted by your merits, which is a sufficient answer to the charge of favoritism in all the missions and legations, and, if everything was so wrong, why did not you during the five weeks during which you held this subordinate office set everything to rights!" Lord PALMERSTON held the office of Secretary of War for many years, but he would probably think it hard to be asked why he did not introduce 40 years ago those improvements which constitute his political capital now.

The concluding portion of Lord PALMERSTON's speech is also well worth the consideration of those who wish to create an impression that they promise much, while in reality they bind themselves to nothing—a faculty most valuable in all men, but inestimable in Prime Ministers. "We do accept Administrative Reform," says Lord PALMERSTON; "I can assure the House it will be pursued. How is it possible that the Government can have any interest in pursuing any other course?" It is impossible to make fairer professions, yet, before the Administrative Reform Association, soothed by the force of the charmer, disbands itself and retires as from a field already won let it carefully consider how much beyond empty professions and mere verbal adhesion it has gained from Lord PALMERSTON. Let them consider what state of things he considers consistent with Administrative Reform. He has no object on to reform the army, but his notion of army reform is consistent with a division of power between the Minister at War and the Commander-in-Chief, an irresponsible distribution of patronage, and a continuance of purchase, with all its inequality and injustice. Lord PALMERSTON is for Administrative Reform in diplomacy, but it must be consistent with the maintenance of the close system, over which he has so long presided, where rank and connection are everything, and talent and industry next to nothing,—a system of jobs and sinecures, of enormous expenditure and puny results, overpaid and underpaid, starving the junior and pampering the senior, exacting no knowledge and opening no career. Lord PALMERSTON is for reforming the civil service; but it must be a reform which leaves the working members of the service underpaid, which deprives them of those higher offices which are the legitimate objects of their ambition, and which rejects that principle of competition, the only guarantee for real efficiency, the only protection from undue influence. To institute an examination which shall exclude very gross incapacity in the extent of the reform, and we are told, most truly, that we must wait many years for the benefits to be derived from such a change. All this may be "accepting Administrative Reform," but scarcely in the sense of Administrative Reformers. No Government that we are likely to have for some time to come will be wise except upon compulsion, and it is quite evident that the requisite amount of that persuasive stimulant has not been as yet applied.

SPAIN.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Madrid on June 14, says:

Mr. DONON, yesterday, had his first interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was most cordial, and the American Minister declared that his Government were desirous of preserving friendly relations with that of Spain, and that he should act in that spirit.

In the Cortes, to-day, thanks were voted to the French Government for its loyal conduct with respect to the Carlists. Three bases of the Constitution and parts of a fourth were voted.

The gentlemen of the road who yesterday reduced Madrid to despair by making free with Her Majesty's mails, and cutting off our communication with civilization, were extraordinarily brisk in their operations. If Spanish legislators would display as much activity as Spanish highwaymen, the affairs of this country would progress otherwise than they do, and there would be hopes of seeing the Constitution voted before the fitting of deputies (which daily augments) causes the session to die a natural death. The banditti, self-styled Carlists, who kept us for twenty-four hours in benighted ignorance of all that occurred beyond Burgos, proceeded as to a conquered country, evidently dismissing from their minds all thoughts of civic guards, military patrols and Custom-house detachments, who might have been expected to be on the look-out in a district which HIRARO's band has for some weeks with impunity infested. They took their time and did things comfortably. One of the two mail-coaches they burnt bodily. Of both they carried off the horses, every one of which is doubtless now bestridden by some predatory adherent of the Pretender. Señor PACHECO's despatches were not coming per mail, but by an estafetta. Having disposed of the two mails, the robbers stopped the estafette. On being requested to allow the despatches to pass, they opened their eyes in astonishment. Those were the very things they wanted. It is hard to say what use they intend to make of them. They then started off, and burnt the Logrono mail. Three mails and an estafette, including despatches from four or five ambassadors, burnt within about twenty-four hours! Most business-like celerity! It is evident that highwaymen are the only people in Spain who do things out of hand, and effectually. After this, who shall deny that Africa begins at the Pyrenees! It is not true that the notorious ESTUDIANTE DE VILLAGUR was at the head of the band. A person who knows him assures me that he has grown fat to unwieldiness, and that the daring partisan has subsided into a tradesman in a French city. He is now ill at Bordeaux.

To all appearance this session of the Cortes draws to a close. The 20th clause of the Constitution could not be voted yesterday, an absolute majority of the Chamber not being present. To-day lists are to be laid upon the tables of all the Deputies now in Madrid, and of those who voted against the prorogation of the Cortes. You will, perhaps, remember that a motion was made some time ago that all Deputies absent without leave, or who did not take their seats within 15 days, should be declared to have vacated them. The report of the committee on this motion was taken into consideration, but not go further. Blocks of steel would not hold the legislators of Madrid at this sultry season, and the session will die of a decline. Such, at least, is what is generally predicted, and will probably occur. The new Constitution will have to stand over until Autumn, and who knows if it will ever be voted?

The three per cents were done at 22.10; do. Deferred, 18.15.

ITALY.

Advices from Turin under date of June 14, gives us the following items:

A telegraphic dispatch from the Sardinian Minister in London informs the Government here that he has been charged by the Queen of England and Prince ALBERT to convey their condolences to General DELLA MARMORA on the death of his brother, and to testify to him their sincere sympathy in all that rewards him.

The *Monitore Toscano* publishes telegraphic dispatches from Rome of the 12th, relating to the late attempt against the life of Cardinal ANTONELLI. It appears that the Cardinal was issuing from the Palace of the Vatican to enjoy a walk, when, while descending the steps before the entrance, a man named DEPELTOIS, a hatmaker by trade, rushed on him, and attempted to stab him, but was providentially stopped in time, and arrested. These are the only details as yet received.

The Massacre at Hango.

From the London Times, June 20.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP COSSACK, OFF CRONSTADT, June 11, 1855.

On the morning of the 26th of May, the *Cossack* and *Esk* stood close into Hango, and observed several vessels anchored inside the numerous islands. The boats of both ships were sent away armed, in charge of Lieut. FIELD, (*Cossack*,) to bring the vessels out. On the boats getting in sight of these vessels they made sail and ran on shore, and were deserted by their crews.

On the boats boarding and taking possession of them they were found to be firmly grounded, and, as the telegraph had been at work along the coast from a very early hour, and there was every reason to believe that troops were or would soon be in the vicinity, as several persons were seen lurking about the rocks, and the men were exposed on all sides to any attack of musketry, the boats being in a narrow creek, and the thickly-wooded shore and rocks affording every facility to the enemy, the vessels were set on fire and destroyed. They were two large gelliots belonging to St. Petersburg, (empty,) a brigantine laden with wood, and two schooners, one of which, laden with grain, for Ekness or Sweaborg, was brought out, and three prisoners. The ships anchored at Hango Head for the night. Early next morning a sloop was brought out from behind the ruined forts of Hango, and destroyed. Some persons were seen near the telegraph. Both vessels left and joined the Admiral at Biorke Bay.

The Admiral, after seeing the prisoners, ordered the vessels back again to land them at Hango, or where they chose, and four more Russian prisoners were received on board the *Cossack* at Nargen, who requested to be landed with the others at Hango.

On the forenoon of June 5, the *Cossack* stood close in, and sent the cutter away with a flag of truce to land the prisoners. In the boat besides were Lieut. L. GENASTE, Dr. R. T EASTON, Mr C. SULLIVAN, Master's Assistant, and three stewards, as a Finnish Captain, taken prisoner here on the 26th of May, informed us there were no troops here, that the inhabitants would trade, and that the stewards could get stock, &c. As the boat pulled in towards the shore, she was lost sight of behind the islands, the ship standing off and on under easy sail. There being no signs of the cutter's return, about 4 o'clock the gig, with a flag of truce in charge of Lieut. FIELD, was sent in search. She was observed to be pulling along the coast in search of the cutter, so the ship stood close in and anchored near the ruined fort. About 8 o'clock the gig returned, having seen the cutter secured under a jetty inside several small wood boats and with several dead bodies in her; fearing an ambush or treachery, the gig did not attempt to bring the cutter out, but returned to the ship. Several persons were seen a little distance off waving to the gig to land.

About 3 o'clock next morning both vessels steamed in close to the telegraph station, and shortly after the cutter was observed with one man in her, apparently wounded, sculling towards the ship. A boat was sent to her assistance, and she was brought alongside, having in her JOHN BROWN, ordinary seaman, a young man of color, the only survivor. After being helped up the side he said, "They are all killed." Afterwards, in the sick bay, he made the following statement:

"On the cutter, with a flag of truce flying, getting alongside the jetty or landing-place, near the village of Hango, the officers and liberated prisoners jumped out, and Lieutenant GENESTE held up a flag of truce to a number of Russian troops, who had suddenly sprung up from the cover of houses and rocks,—about 500, dressed as riflemen, and armed with muskets, swords and bayonets,—and told them what it meant and why they landed; they replied that they did not care a d—— for flags of truce there, and would show them how the Russians could fight,' or words to that effect. A volley was then fired at the officers and liberated prisoners, and afterwards on the boat, until all were supposed to be killed. The Russians jumped into the boat, and, after throwing several dead bodies overboard, lying on the arms in the bottom of the boat they found HENRY GLIDDON, A. B., who was only wounded; they took him out of the boat and bayonetted him on the wharf; JOHN BROWN, lying beside him, and severely wounded, feigned death; he was dragged from end of the boat to the other, but luckily not thrown overboard. They then took the arms, magazine, coins, &c. The officers were shot down, and the liberated prisoners first. Dr EASTON was the first who fell, and the Finnish Captain took the flag of truce from Lieut. GENESTE, and waved it, shouting 'A flag of truce!'—*which had been previously explained to them before they fired.* The Russians spoke English, and the person who led them, from his dress and appearance, seemed to be an officer. The Russians yelled, and fired on the men before they could defend themselves; indeed there was not an attempt made."

The boat was found to be completely riddled above the water line. It was lucky she escaped without a hole through her bottom, or she would have filled. It was evident that the Russians intended to leave none to tell the tale, but it has pleased Providence to ordain it otherwise. The ships fired a few shots and rockets at the telegraph, but, a fog coming on, they were obliged to haul out into deeper water. There were no troops seen; the cowardly ruffians had evidently gone away. It was not thought prudent to attempt to recover the remaining bodies.

The following list is correct: L. Geneste, Lieutenant, aged 25; R. T. Easton, Surgeon, aged 39; Charles Sullivan, Master's Assistant, aged 21; Edward Thompson, leading seaman, aged 24; William Linn, Captain's Steward, aged 32; John Lorton, Midshipman's Steward, aged 22; William H. Banks, Gun-room Steward, aged 34; Benjamin Smith, A. B., aged 23; James Cornwell, ordinary, aged 21; J. Gliddon, A. B., aged 27; George Boyle, aged 20, ordinary; William Rosebody, aged 21, ordinary; Thomas Stokes, aged 23, ordinary; John Haughey, aged 24, stoker; Francis George, aged 20, ordinary; Owen Francis, aged 21, A. B; Liberated Prisoners: John Lunstrom, aged 50; Theodore Lunstrom, boy, about 11; A. F Loonberg, aged 21; and four other Russian prisoners, names unknown.

It will be asked in England, "Where are the gunboats?" "Ay, where!" Lying idle with the line-of-battle ships. The Admiral has ordered the captains of line-of-battle ships to consider the screw gun boats (tenders) as one of the ship's boats, as there is nothing but scrubbing and polishing going on. The Bothnia blockading squadron was sent away only yesterday. The *Ajax* is to remain at Ledsund, the *Hogue* at Nargen, the *Cæsar* at Baro Sound. We can see 10 line of-battle ships ready for sea, and a great number of steamers, some with their steam up, in Cronstadt.

I think it right again to mention that the flag of truce was flying clear when the cutter was about half way from the ship, and distinctly visible from the shore, and continued so until she landed.

From Another Correspondent. June 7.

The *Lightning* brings news of a most melancholy and atrocious outrage committed by some Russian troops upon a boat which endeavored to land under a flag of truce, with the charitable intention of sending 10 prisoners at liberty. How this kindness was received will be seen by the following narrative. The *Cossack*, 20, Captain E. G. FANSHAWE, was cruising off Hango-head on the 6th of June, and being ordered to land 10 Russians she had on board, who had been taken from some wood-boats which the *Merlin* and herself had captured and burnt, she attempted to do so by sending them in a boat carrying a flag of truce. In that boat was the crew of nine men, Lieutenant GENESTE in command, Mr. R. EASTON, the surgeon, Mr. SULLIVAN, master's assistant, three stewards, (who went in hopes of buying some provisions,) and the 10 prisoners. On nearing the shore they found about 500 or 600 soldiers on the beach, and as the boat ran alongside a sort of jetty the three officers jumped upon it from her, when the officer in command of the soldiers called out in English, "that he would have nothing to do with the d—— flag of truce," and immediately ordered his men to fire. Mr. GENESTE, Mr. EASTON, and Mr. SULLIVAN fell at the first volley. One of the prisoners then held up the flag, which Mr. GENESTE had when he fell, but he was instantly shot; some of the men then jumped ashore to assist the others, but only to meet the same fate, for volley after volley was mercilessly poured upon them and the boat, until it was supposed all were killed, when the Russians came down and robbed them of every thing worth taking away. The *Cossack*, after waiting some time for the boat, sent another in search of it, which picked it up a short distance from the land, with one poor fellow in it struggling with one arm to scull the boat, while the other dangled at his side with three bullets in it. When wounded he had fallen to the bottom of the boat, and as the water came in through the shot holes it revived him, and, finding himself alone among his dead comrades, he, with an almost superhuman effort, managed to get the boat to sea, until he was picked up. In the same boat were four of his dead messmates. This deliberate massacre, for no attempt was made to take them prisoners, and both friends and enemies were killed indiscriminately, will never be forgotten, should we have an opportunity of taking vengeance for the murders. Neither men nor officers were armed, though some muskets were in the boat.

Commercial.

The Corn market was firm at the rates of the previous week. The arrivals of wheat and flour had been good; oats only moderate, and barley and other Spring sown but scanty. Rapeseed, hempseed, mustard, canary seed, and those used in confectionery, much as last quoted.

There was no great change of importance in the progress of trade in the manufacturing districts. At Manchester, owing to the caution excited by the recent movements at Liverpool, the transactions have been small, with a tendency to lower prices. At Birmingham, the Iron Trade was fairly maintained, although confidence was somewhat checked by the fear that several speculative firms would break up.

At Nottingham a moderate business had been carried on, and signs of improvement were observable in the foreign trade, but the stoppage of the large iron works of JAMES HATWOOD & Co., had caused some anxiety. In the Woolen districts activity still existed, and an improvement had taken place in the Irish Linen markets.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market on the 18th ult., the demand was moderate, the trade buying merely to supply urgent wants, with back prices firmly maintained. Total business, 5,000 bales, all to the trade. On the 19th, the demand for Cotton was limited, and the sales barely reached 2,000 bales, 200 of which were for export. Prices were barely maintained.

The English Funds on the 18th opened heavy, and although there was a slight tendency to a revival it was not maintained. Consols closed at 91¼@¾. Exchequer Bonds 10@101. Omnium 4¼ prem. On the 19th Consols improved to 91¼@¾. Omnium left off at 4¼@¼ prem.

Messrs STOKES, HOOKHAM & PEZVOR report a more active market in American Securities, particularly in first class State Stocks, in which large parcels had lately changed hands at advanced rates, and of which more could be placed if the supply were larger. The following are the latest quotations: Maryland 5 ₱ cent. stg. 93@94; Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent Stock, 78@80; do. 5 ₱ cent Bonds, 87, sellers; Virginia 6 ₱ cent Bonds, 87@89; do. 5 ₱ cent. stg. 86¼@89¼; New-Orleans City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 81, ex. div.; Boston City 5 ₱ cent. 89@90. In American Railway Bonds, Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st mort. closed at 93¼ @95; do. Sterling 2d mort. 92@94.

Latest Liverpool Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 19—Sales of COTTON on Saturday were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation—closed heavily. The *America* arrived on Sunday. Sales on Monday, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation—market again heavy. Sales to-day, (Tuesday,) 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation—closing dull.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and rather lower.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, July 5—6 P. M.

This has been a comparatively quiet day in business circles. The advent of the National Holiday led many of our merchants away from the City, and most of these not having returned, as yet, trade possesses very little vigor. The warm weather, too, interfered with it, and it is also similarly affected by the absence of the regular Liverpool steamer's mails.

ASHES—Are inactive, but quoted firm at $6 75 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is sparingly dealt in, but is unchanged in value. We have heard of no further considerable additions to the stock on hand.

COTTON—Remains in moderate request and steady in price. The amount pressing on the market is not large, and factors are not eager to realize. We continue to quote strictly classified quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair..12	12	12	12¼	12¼
Fair.....12¼	12¼	13¼	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less freely offered, and are in rather better demand at firmer prices. The low grades have improved the most: medium and choice qualities are very stiffly held, but are not quite so brisk. The day's sales consist of 4,500 bbls., within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 12½@ 8 25
Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 68½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 87½@ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 50

Canadian is still unchanged. 12,000 bbls. common to extra were procured to-day at $9 75@$10 62 ₱ bbl. Southern also remains unaltered, with sales of 1,000 bbls at $11@$12 for inferior mixed to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is at $7 inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots at $7@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in stock request, at $4 87½ for Jersey and $5 25 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The supply is increasing.

FRUIT—The market continues quiet but firm. The general stock is a very small one.

GRAIN—Wheat is nominate and languid. Sales were reported of only small parcels New Southern Red at $2 45 ₱ bushel. Rye is less abundant and being in demand it is up one advance. 600 bushels were purchased to-day at $1 56 ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are quiet and depressed at 60c.@64c. ₱ bushel. Corn is much plentier, and though actively sought after, it is a shade easier. The day's transactions amount to over 63,500 bushels, chiefly Western mixed at 88c @91c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Some 400 bales River were sold at $1@$1 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been moderately dealt in at old rates since our last notice. The total imports during June, reached 152 931, and during the half year ending with one including June, 735,548. The stock now in first hands is computed at something over 120 000 of all kinds. They then took the arms, magazine, coins, &c. The officers were shot down, and the liberated prisoners first. Dr EASTON was the first who fell, and the Finnish Captain took the flag of truce from Lieut. GENESTE, and waved it, shouting 'A flag of truce!'—*which had been previously explained to them before they fired.* The Russians spoke English, and the person who led them, from his dress and appearance, seemed to be an officer. The Russians yelled, and fired on the men before they could defend themselves; indeed there was not an attempt made."

The boat was found to be completely riddled above the water line. It was lucky she escaped without a hole through her bottom, or she would have filled. It was evident that the Russians intended to leave none to tell the tale, but it has pleased Providence to ordain it otherwise. The ships fired a few shots and rockets at the telegraph, but, a fog coming on, they were obliged to haul out into deeper water. There were no troops seen; the cowardly ruffians had evidently gone away. It was not thought prudent to attempt to recover the remaining bodies.

The following list is correct: L. Geneste, Lieutenant, aged 25; R. T. Easton, Surgeon, aged 39; Charles Sullivan, Master's Assistant, aged 21; Edward Thompson, leading seaman, aged 24; William Linn, Captain's Steward, aged 32; John Lorton, Midshipman's Steward, aged 22; William H. Banks, Gun-room Steward, aged 34; Benjamin Smith, A. B., aged 23; James Cornwell, ordinary, aged 21; J. Gliddon, A. B., aged 27; George Boyle, aged 20, ordinary; William Rosebody, aged 21, ordinary; Thomas Stokes, aged 23, ordinary; John Haughey, aged 24, stoker; Francis George, aged 20, ordinary; Owen Francis, aged 21, A. B; Liberated Prisoners: John Lunstrom, aged 50; Theodore Lunstrom, boy, about 11; A. F Loonberg, aged 21; and four other Russian prisoners, names unknown.

It will be asked in England, "Where are the gunboats?" "Ay, where!" Lying idle with the line-of-battle ships. The Admiral has ordered the captains of line-of-battle ships to consider the screw gun boats (tenders) as one of the ship's boats, as there is nothing but scrubbing and polishing going on. The Bothnia blockading squadron was sent away only yesterday. The *Ajax* is to remain at Ledsund, the *Hogue* at Nargen, the *Cæsar* at Baro Sound. We can see 10 line of-battle ships ready for sea, and a great number of steamers, some with their steam up, in Cronstadt.

I think it right again to mention that the flag of truce was flying clear when the cutter was about half way from the ship, and distinctly visible from the shore, and continued so until she landed.

From Another Correspondent. June 7.

The *Lightning* brings news of a most melancholy and atrocious outrage committed by some Russian troops upon a boat which endeavored to land under a flag of truce, with the charitable intention of sending 10 prisoners at liberty. How this kindness was received will be seen by the following narrative. The *Cossack*, 20, Captain E. G. FANSHAWE, was cruising off Hango-head on the 6th of June, and being ordered to land 10 Russians she had on board, who had been taken from some wood-boats which the *Merlin* and herself had captured and burnt, she attempted to do so by sending them in a boat carrying a flag of truce. In that boat was the crew of nine men, Lieutenant GENESTE in command, Mr. R. EASTON, the surgeon, Mr. SULLIVAN, master's assistant, three stewards, (who went in hopes of buying some provisions,) and the 10 prisoners. On nearing the shore they found about 500 or 600 soldiers on the beach, and as the boat ran alongside a sort of jetty the three officers jumped upon it from her, when the officer in command of the soldiers called out in English, "that he would have nothing to do with the d—— flag of truce," and immediately ordered his men to fire. Mr. GENESTE, Mr. EASTON, and Mr. SULLIVAN fell at the first volley. One of the prisoners then held up the flag, which Mr. GENESTE had when he fell, but he was instantly shot; some of the men then jumped ashore to assist the others, but only to meet the same fate, for volley after volley was mercilessly poured upon them and the boat, until it was supposed all were killed, when the Russians came down and robbed them of every thing worth taking away. The *Cossack*, after waiting some time for the boat, sent another in search of it, which picked it up a short distance from the land, with one poor fellow in it struggling with one arm to scull the boat, while the other dangled at his side with three bullets in it. When wounded he had fallen to the bottom of the boat, and as the water came in through the shot holes it revived him, and, finding himself alone among his dead comrades, he, with an almost superhuman effort, managed to get the boat to sea, until he was picked up. In the same boat were four of his dead messmates. This deliberate massacre, for no attempt was made to take them prisoners, and both friends and enemies were killed indiscriminately, will never be forgotten, should we have an opportunity of taking vengeance for the murders. Neither men nor officers were armed, though some muskets were in the boat.

Commercial.

The Corn market was firm at the rates of the previous week. The arrivals of wheat and flour had been good; oats only moderate, and barley and other Spring sown but scanty. Rapeseed, hempseed, mustard, canary seed, and those used in confectionery, much as last quoted.

There was no great change of importance in the progress of trade in the manufacturing districts. At Manchester, owing to the caution excited by the recent movements at Liverpool, the transactions have been small, with a tendency to lower prices. At Birmingham, the Iron Trade was fairly maintained, although confidence was somewhat checked by the fear that several speculative firms would break up.

At Nottingham a moderate business had been carried on, and signs of improvement were observable in the foreign trade, but the stoppage of the large iron works of JAMES HATWOOD & Co., had caused some anxiety. In the Woolen districts activity still existed, and an improvement had taken place in the Irish Linen markets.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market on the 18th ult., the demand was moderate, the trade buying merely to supply urgent wants, with back prices firmly maintained. Total business, 5,000 bales, all to the trade. On the 19th, the demand for Cotton was limited, and the sales barely reached 2,000 bales, 200 of which were for export. Prices were barely maintained.

The English Funds on the 18th opened heavy, and although there was a slight tendency to a revival it was not maintained. Consols closed at 91¼@¾. Exchequer Bonds 10@101. Omnium 4¼ prem. On the 19th Consols improved to 91¼@¾. Omnium left off at 4¼@¼ prem.

Messrs STOKES, HOOKHAM & PEZVOR report a more active market in American Securities, particularly in first class State Stocks, in which large parcels had lately changed hands at advanced rates, and of which more could be placed if the supply were larger. The following are the latest quotations: Maryland 5 ₱ cent. stg. 93@94; Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent Stock, 78@80; do. 5 ₱ cent Bonds, 87, sellers; Virginia 6 ₱ cent Bonds, 87@89; do. 5 ₱ cent. stg. 86¼@89¼; New-Orleans City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 81, ex. div.; Boston City 5 ₱ cent. 89@90. In American Railway Bonds, Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st mort. closed at 93¼ @95; do. Sterling 2d mort. 92@94.

Latest Liverpool Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 19—Sales of COTTON on Saturday were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation—closed heavily. The *America* arrived on Sunday. Sales on Monday, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation—market again heavy. Sales to-day, (Tuesday,) 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation—closing dull.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and rather lower.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, July 5—6 P. M.

This has been a comparatively quiet day in business circles. The advent of the National Holiday led many of our merchants away from the City, and most of these not having returned, as yet, trade possesses very little vigor. The warm weather, too, interfered with it, and it is also similarly affected by the absence of the regular Liverpool steamer's mails.

ASHES—Are inactive, but quoted firm at $6 75 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is sparingly dealt in, but is unchanged in value. We have heard of no further considerable additions to the stock on hand.

COTTON—Remains in moderate request and steady in price. The amount pressing on the market is not large, and factors are not eager to realize. We continue

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance of the trusts, discretion and powers created in and conferred on me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. [illegible] page 421 &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, at 10 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and described as aforesaid, viz: All the steam and other boats, barges, &c., owned by said Company, and all the coal, mining and manufacturing tools, implements and machinery. All the Lands and Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Burnside Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nicklin, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 113 acres and 103 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol 91, page 248. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 86 perches—described in deed from M. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Simonton, Phillips, Samuel Biddle, James Robinson and others, containing 216 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 33. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 82 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 199. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs Lewis Thorabery's heirs and Steele's heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 88, page 332. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from E. W. Cunningham and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 19, on which are erected five frame dwelling houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight acres tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 24 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white ash on M'Kee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of gainsaying thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 99 years from 1st of April, 1851, subject to a ground rent of $300 a year until April 1, 1861, and thereafter $400 a year, on which pieces of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-house, carpenter-shop and workhouse being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to E. W. Cunningham, recorded in said office in volume 88, page 306, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 197. Also, all those 16 Lots of Ground composing the village of Chartiers, and out upon the said Chartiers Creek, being 10 feet in front and rear, and 20 feet in depth, on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and construction known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said village of Kennington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, appliances and appurtenances thereof, and belonging to the said Company, including Iron, Rails and Coal Wagons, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 50 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Truck Tools, Blacksmith, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation.

J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, July 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern,

$4,000 California State 7 per cent. Bond

$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1 000 each

$4,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each.

$2,000 Ohio State 6 per cent Bonds of 1860.....$ 000 each

$5,000 Northern Indiana (Goshen Branch) Road 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each

$3,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula 7 per cent Bonds.....$1 0 0 each.

$6,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.$1,000 each

25 shares Third-avenue Railroad.....$100 each

40 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

10 shares Webster Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each

75 shares Hamshire Coal and Iron Company.....$100 each

5,000 shares Fair Grove Gold and Copper Mining Company.....$5 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser, excepting the State Bonds. Next regular sale on Monday, July 9.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, Office No. 48 Pine-st., Corner William.—FRIDAY, July 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—By order of Assignees.

$2,000 Seven per cent. Bonds of the Borough of Green Bay, due 1863. Interest payable in New-York, 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.

$7,000 Eight per cent Bonds of the Borough of Green Bay, due 1864. Interest payable 1st January, in New-York. $1,000 each.

Also, for account of whom it may concern.

$5,000 Seven per cent. Second Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, due 1860. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October in New-York. $1 0 0 each.

$500 Seven per cent. Bond of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, due 1858. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York. $500.

30 shares of the Capital Stock of American Coal Company of Alleghany County, Maryland, (stock all paid in full) $25 each.

$10,000 Seven per cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, due 1875. Interest payable April 1 and Oct 1, in New-York. $1,000 each.

$16,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Memphis, (Tennessee,) due 1885. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York. $1,000.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SIXTEENTH STREET.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz —5 lots together with the unfinished buildings thereon, situated on the north side of West 16th-st., of the size each, 25 feet 8 inches in front and rear, and 100 feet in depth; the buildings are up to the second story, with the third tier of beams laid, and have been well protected from the weather.

One lot on the north side of West 16th-st., commencing 220 feet east of the 6th-av., being 26 feet in width by half the block in depth. This sale will afford a very desirable opportunity either to builders or to those wishing to build for their own occupancy. Terms at sale. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

ALBERT H NICOLAY Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, July 6, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No 11 Broad-st., the remaining portion of Ancient Oil Paintings, belonging to a collection of the late T. A. Cummings, Esq., including many fine old specimens from the schools of Poussin, Bamburger, Teniers, Van Dyck, Bemel, Carlo Maratti, Zucarelli, Van Gamm, Lanerck, Wenlon, Murillo, Domenichino, Lucco Gordano, and other masters of celebrity; many of which are gems, and worthy the attention of connoisseurs; the whole to be positively sold to close the estate. Also a fine collection of modern Paintings and Engravings, now ready for examination. Catalogues to be had at the salesroom.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY JULY 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, cor. of Fulton-ferry and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn—Miscellaneous sale—New and second hand furniture.—Mahogany bureaus, wardrobes, book cases, French bedsteads, mattresses, beds bedding, chairs, tables, sofas, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, Summer range, cook-stoves, refrigerators, &c. Also a splendid assortment of stuffed birds and insects in cases, and a small quantity of jewelry, silver plated goods, a splendid double barrel rifle, a lot of excellent writing fluid, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF HORSE, WAGON, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No 11 Broad-st., a bay mare, 7 years old, sound, kind and gent e in all harness and under the saddle, together with a top wagon. Also, a set of plated harness, a fly-net and whip, all in good order. Terms, cash.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auct'r.—Office No 94 Broadway

SALE OF GENTKEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., THIS DAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 114½ Grand-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., of a family removing from the city. Terms cash, and deposit required from each purchaser.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROCERY STORE, north west cor. 27th-st and 9th-av., SATURDAY, July 7, 10½ o'clock.—Consisting of green and black teas, coffees, sugars, codfish, herring nuts, counters, scales, tea canisters, oil and molasses cans, spices, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY.—At 10½ o'clock, at Store No 304 Broadway, cor of Duane-st., a large and splendid collection of new and fashionable furniture, oil paintings, china ware, gilt frame mirrors, silver plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855 will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855 at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Alleghany Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, and stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed belonging to the same, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn.

JAS POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st, one door from Nassau st, will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Carpets, Household Furniture, Paintings, Stationary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out door sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

COAL

COAL.—Discharging this day from ship Guy Mannering, a superior lot of Liverpool Orrel Coal, for family use, delivered to any part of the City at $7 per chaldron. Apply at No. 313 Bowery, and No. 211 Greene-st.

JACOB WEEKS.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $6 25 from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.

MAT. CLINTON.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in 13th-st., near the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices, every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name or firm of F. S. SCHLESINGER, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Its concerns will be liquidated by F. S. Schlesinger

Signed, F. S. SCHLESINGER, General Partner.
ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN, Special Partner.
By A. CALLISEN, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited copartnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of title 1, chapter 4, of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is F. S. SCHLESINGER & ANDRESEN; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is that of buying, importing, exporting and selling merchandise, and of buying, receiving, and selling merchandise on commission. That the several partners interested in the said partnership are FREDERICK S. SCHLESINGER, who has place of residence is the City of New-York, and JOHN ANDRESEN, whose place of residence is the City of Brooklyn; and that the special partner interested therein is ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN, whose place of residence is Altona, in Holstein; that the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership the sum of fifty thousand dollars of capital in cash; and that the said partnership is to commence on the second day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the first day of July, in the year 1860.

Signed, F. S SCHLESINGER,
J. ANDRESEN,
ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN.
By A. CALLISEN, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. ROCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Fifty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. ROCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. ROCK.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & Co., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, tawed's whits, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 54th and Columbia sts, warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

HENRY GERKER,
HENRY GORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers having this 30th day of June 1855, entered into partnership under the name and firm of DAVIES & HANDS and taken the business and establishment of CHARLES JENKINS, Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-st., are prepared to execute publishers' bookbinding and to manufacture books for the trade, authors, societies, &c.

WM CHARLES DAVIES,
CHARLES ALFRED HANDS.

The subscriber having resigned the above business to his Nephews WM C. DAVIES, and CHARLES ALFRED HANDS, recommends them to the favor of his customers and the trade.

CHARLES JENKINS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said late firm, and alone carries on liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY Jr.,

NEW-YORK, 5th Mo., 15, 1855. CHAS LOEKLE.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner, H. GERKER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing heretofore between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. HARRISON assuming all the liabilities thereof and hereafter conducting the business alone.

GARRIEL HARRISON.
G. W. HILL.

JULY 5, 1855.

THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by OWEN LOREMUS who is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

OWEN DORSEMUS.

ORANGE, N. J. June 23 1855. H. A. AKEROYD.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 6 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders viz: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas P. Gale, Jon athan Thorne, David B. Ogden, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoun, David B. Keeler, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beals, Wells Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 22 1855

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis, Gaylord Robbell, Freeman Campbell, Richard Varick, Lyman Chapin, Cornelius Stephens, Simon Shindler, Edward D. Nelson, James S. Lewis, John P Velverton, Gideon De Angelis, James S Brouwer, Christopher Gwyer Jotham C Meeker, Wm D Washburn, Solomon Pauta, Charles Crane, Peter R. Christie, Mortimer Brown, Wm. Cauldwell, Geo. W. Gwyer, John Moncreenay, George D Crasin, Abraham Lassit, Matthias Clark, Samuel Birdsall, D Jackson Steward Edward L. Lynch, David D Crane, Thomas Williams, Edward S Clark, William Mott, Phillip J. Bousstead, Alfred Barton, Charles H McIntire

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL Secretary.

BUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Oliver-st., New-York, July 2, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directo s for the year ensuing:

Isaac O. Barker, George Packham, Geo. H Purser,
Elijah F. Purdy, Merrit H Smith, Jr. Joseph Whitfield,
Wilson Small, William Peet, John H. Bowie,
Jonathan Sloat, Charles Henry, David Lapin,
Jacob Miller, James Davis, Edwin A Hopkins,
Ewd. A. Fraser, John W Ketcham, Abram S. Scribner,
Wm. H. Adams, Samuel Rawzor, James V Watkins
Ayson Wooding John Robinson, Chas. D Bailey,
Geo. J Hamilton, John B Simpson, Mark Stephenson,
Thomas Wallace, D W Woodford, John Fettigrow,
Joseph Rose, John Ash,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously reelected President and JOHN W KETCHAM, Vice President. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Office, No 13 Wall-street, Branch Office, No 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $300,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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I. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. No 17 William-st, New York
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

d-posited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—Is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country

JOSHUA S. LYMAN, President.

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D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No 855 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000
OFFICE NO 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and the Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risk of Inland Navigation, at current rates.

CALEB BARSTOW, President
RICHARD A OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000. WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES
No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.

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FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No 24 Grove st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.

N. B—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. FARRINGTON, —ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos 46 and 48 Wooster-st

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD. No 144 Grand st.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. R. PLATT. No. 79 Murray-st

A DIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1848; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1849 I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 2 to 5 years, tea spoonful. As no dose can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st, Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

SCHIFFLIN, BROTHER & CO., No 170 William-st, BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st; R. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No 10 Maiden lane; DAVID T. HENNELL & CO., Warren-st; WARD, CLOKE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists

Sold by Agents for New-York: CHAS H RING, No 190 Broadway; V. CHICKENERA, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 81 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C. as she pays particular attention to all private diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

N. B.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—Being a safe never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No 580 Houston-st

FOR THE PILES.—Dr UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For sale at the only and astonishing cures are performed at the Doctor's and consulting room for consultation and advice, No 387 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Rowe y and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, which is signed in my own hand. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Rowe y and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition cloth 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, presenting all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sent free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Address DR. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No 47 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. The secrets of the trade from second to last, and is the only remedy on earth that cures. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs

NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A lady having been restored to health in a few days, after being afflicted ten years from general nervous debility in desires of benefiting her fellow creatures; will on receipt of $1, send in any part of the States sufficient medicine to cure the severest case, and a prescription of the same. Address Mrs. MORTON, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted confidentially at the office. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the cruel malady took up its abode there up. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's. Joseph Pirsson and Joseph Lipin have now be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodions, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 each. New instruments from $150 to $1,000, all instruments are full warranted in every respect. A. W. LAND & Co's Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co's World Renowned Melodions. Also the much admired Cottage or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodions to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER

No. 519 Broadway, 2d. Nicholas Hotel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials, under their supervision. Written guarantee with every piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing very largely, furnish the best pianos lower than any where else; decidedly the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

CHEAP, CHEAP.—A very superior tone 7 octave, $320 rosewood piano is offered for $220, including stool, by celebrated makers; fully warranted. Sold on account of sickness. Been used but ten weeks; finished all around; heavy rosewood mouldings; perfect every way. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Nos 160 and 162 Centre-st, opposite Canal, east from Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer to the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed on the agraffe parent arch overstrung scale, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 84 Walker-st, near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 748 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of stylish brown horses, fast travelers. Can be seen at the stable in University-place, corner of 14th-st.

THE UNITED STATE MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations contractors, turnpike or plank road companies for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleansers, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York, No. 119 South Front-st Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.—HATCH & YALE have removed from No. 25 Cedar-st. to No 196 Broadway, between John and Fulton sts.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville Jeffersonville, St. Louis, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the State house of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroads from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE W

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

HOW IT WORKS.

THE MAGISTRATES IN A DILEMMA.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS.

Liquor yesterday was sold as openly and as pivotally as it was on any day previous to the Fourth. There were various reasons which helped to produce this result. The liquor dealers labor under the idea that they can only be tried before the Sessions, and that as their offence is only a misdemeanor and the law does not require that they should be indicted, they cannot be tried at the Sessions, and consequently there is no Court in which they can be tried. This is the general opinion of the law among liquor dealers. The opinions of the magistrates at the several Courts differ materially.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Brennan will not commit a person temporarily who is intoxicated; the policeman must take him back to the Station-house and there keep him until he is sober. When sober enough to give a correct statement, he is sworn, and if he answers all the questions put to him, he is discharged.

At the Tombs, Justice Bogart takes the affidavit of the officer who made the arrest, makes no examination, but commits the person so intoxicated for examination before the Special Sessions. No affidavits are taken by him where the person is sober, as to where the liquor was obtained that produced intoxication.

At the same Court, Justice Connolly takes the affidavit of the officer, commits the prisoner until sober, fines the confirmed or discharges without a fine, or holds the prisoner to answer at the Special Sessions, just as he thinks proper.

At Essex Market Police Court, Justice Welsh commits the inebriate temporarily; examines him or her when sober, and discharges the prisoner. If our reporter is not mistaken, he (the Magistrate) thinks he has no further jurisdiction in the case. His duty is only to take the depositions of persons who have been intoxicated and transmit the same to the Special Sessions, where warrants for arrests and seizure of illegal property shall be issued. Justice Brennan thinks differently. He believes he has the power to issue a warrant for the seizure of property when the case is clear. Yesterday an officer of the Nineteenth Ward came before him and complained of a house where intoxicating liquor was sold. He, however, could not swear whether the liquor was imported or of domestic manufacture, and he was requested to go and find out whether it was domestic liquor or not.

Justice Bogart takes nothing to do with the matter further than committing persons found intoxicated, to be dealt with as the law directs. Justice Brennan passes the fine of $10 for intoxication to be collected by the Corporation Attorney. Justices Brennan and Welsh have both consulted the District Attorney, and they both think they are right. The question now is which of the magistrates is right? They all differ—some of them to a great extent. The following is a list of the disposition of cases at the various Courts:

THE TOMBS.
Before Justice Bogart.

At this Court, before Justice Bogart, no affidavit is taken of where the liquor is obtained. Those who have been having "a jolly good Fourth," still lie in prison awaiting their examination before the Special Sessions. Besides the following committed for intoxication, about forty others, the names of which it is unnecessary to give, have been committed for disorderly conduct, which the magistrate thought proper to send also before the Special Sessions:

Judges King, Julia Connolley, Harvey Brown, John Doe, (Third Ward,) Patrick Higgens, John Creemeo, Jane Doe, Andrew Brady, John Conway, Hannah Wilkins, Robert McAvery, John Doe, (Fourth Ward,) Pat. Fitzsimmons, Bernard Farren, Thomas Smith.

Before Justice Connolly.

Sarah Jones, Catherine Gallahushan, Eliza West.

These persons have been committed to answer at the Special Sessions. There were other cases which he disposed of by fining the drunkard and discharging him. Others were discharged without a fine after the deposition had been taken.

JEFFERSON POLICE COURT.
Before Justice Brennan.

Here a large number of persons were arrested for intoxication, and a great many for being drunk and disorderly. The police in a great many cases could not swear positively that the accused, though disorderly, was actually drunk, although he had smelled a horn. The magistrate making allowances for the day discharged the accused. It is unnecessary to give the names of these persons. The following depositions made by sobered inebriates, will show what a hard case it is for a man to tell exactly where the last glass was drank that used him up. It will be seen that a few of those found intoxicated didn't pay for all they drank.

Isaac Smith got the liquor that made him drunk in New-Jersey.

John McGuire got it at the house of his father-in-law, but didn't pay for it.

Bridget Shane got her liquor in Twenty-fourth-street, but did not pay for it.

John Williams didn't know where he got his grog.

Michael Fitzgerald, ditto.

Owen McManus, ditto.

John Hasbrook got the liquor at a friend's, but didn't pay for it.

John Morgan didn't know where he got drunk. The place where he had been last he left his coat, which is now a goner.

Lawrence Conway didn't know where he got intoxicated.

Bernard McKane says he did not get drunk—he was sick.

Lake Rodger paid a woman a quarter to go and get some liquor for him; would not know the woman again.

Isaac Chatterton paid for all the liquor he drank, and had it in a number of places.

Michael Burke could not say whether he was intoxicated or not; had drank one glass of liquor that day, drank considerable liquor the day previous; took one glass in his own house, which his wife brought in; could not say where she got it; took a glass of liquor on the corner of Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue from a man named Campbell, but did not pay for it.

Ellen Herber did not know the parties from whom she got the liquor that made her intoxicated.

John Johnson, of Greenville, N. C., who had been having a jolly time, could not tell where he got the liquor that made him intoxicated, he had got it at so many places.

Jeremiah Haley drank the liquor which made him intoxicated, at a house kept by Tom Russell, but didn't pay for it.

John Flurry went to several places in the Eighth-avenue, and had liquor, but could not tell the last place he had entered. He had gone to the bar, and had a drink, when he left. When he recovered himself he was lying in the Station-house.

ESSEX MARKET COURT.
Before Justice Welsh.

Very little business in the inebriate line, so far, has come before this Court. It will be seen that the parties arrested for intoxication can tell where they had their liquor.

Patrick McCabe swears that he purchased liquor at the porter-house of one Hooks, at the corner of Houston and Sheriff streets. He drank Boston bitters at another house on the corner of Avenue B and Third-street. At a Dutchman's on the corner of Willet and Houston streets, he drank brandy. But at which of these places he don't say where he got drunk or intoxicated.

William Higgins, sworn to obtaining brandy of Daniel Casey, corner of Eleventh-street and Avenue B; when he left the bar-room his brain reeled to such an extent that he fell into the warm embrace of a policeman.

Daniel Fitzsimmons deposed to being furnished with beer at Barmon's distillery, No. 6 Sheriff-street. He does not swear as to who furnished the liquor.

These were all the cases that came before Justice Welsh.

The Corporation Attorney will have quite a time of it, collecting the fine of $10, imposed by law on persons found drunk.

Wives and mothers may take comfort now; a drunkard, if seen by the police, cannot cross the threshold of his door until he is a sober man. There will be fewer family jars by and by.

☞ Some of the grocery groggeries in the Ninth Ward have boxed up their bar-rooms. Old soakers whose faces are familiar, are still made welcome behind the scenes.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn—The First Proceedings under the New Law.

Throughout the whole City of Brooklyn, containing a population of nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants, only *fourteen* arrests were made on the Fourth of July for drunkenness, in the Districts as follows: First District, 2; Third District, 3; Fourth District, 6; Fifth District, 3. The total number of arrests during the day was 68; of which number about a dozen were boys for bathing, seven firemen for resisting the police, and a large majority were for minor offences. The parties arrested for drunkenness were yesterday, (the 5th,) brought before Justice Daniel K. Smith and Justice J. C. Blachley, and each, after examination as to where they obtained liquor, &c., was fined ten dollars, or in default of payment were sent to the County Jail for ten days—the lowest term allowed by the law.

We give, as specimen proceedings, the first two cases tried before Justice Smith:

Alexander Caskan, being duly sworn, says: That he is a Policeman of the city of Brooklyn, and that on the 4th day of July, 1855, he saw Michael Ryan intoxicated, in violation of an act for the prevention of intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, whereupon complainant apprehended said Ryan.

Defendant, upon examination under oath as to the cause of his intoxication, and for the purpose of ascertaining if any offence has been committed against any of the provisions of an act for the prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, says: I live in Kelsey's Alley, near the South Ferry, this city; I drank some intoxicating liquor yesterday; drank brandy at my home, where I lived, with my brother Dennis Ryan; I got the brandy of a man named James Collins, who keeps a grocery and liquor store in Columbia-street, corner of Kelsey's Alley; drank two or three glasses in his place; Collins supplied me with the liquor; drank with another man; he also drank brandy; think I did not drink brandy at my brother's yesterday; the other man and myself drank two or three times together at Collins'; drank none anywhere else.

Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of intoxication when arraigned, and was fined $10, and in default was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the County Jail.

Timothy Lyons, arrested by Officer Joel Mullen, being duly sworn, says: I live in Warren-street, this city; drank intoxicating liquor yesterday—brandy and strong beer; drank brandy at Coney Island in a public house; do not know who keeps said house, or the person that furnished me with it; no person was in company with me; I drank some brandy at the Valley Grove Tavern; do not know who keeps it; a man behind the bar furnished me with the liquor; no person was with me there; saw no one there that I knew; there is a name up but I do not know what the name is; the place is at the foot of Prospect Hill, and on the right hand side going down the old road to Flatbush, and where First-street intersects the old road; I drank brandy and beer at a house on Fulton-avenue; do not know the name of the man that keeps the house; it is on the right hand going up Fulton-avenue, and near the Hunterly Road; saw a man named Burnet at that place, he lives on Fulton-avenue, near the house where I drank; he drank with me; he is a blacksmith, and keeps a shop there; the man of the house furnished me with the liquor; I drank brandy on the morning of the Fourth, near where I live, at a grocery kept by Thomas Lynch; he furnished me with the brandy himself; I paid for it and drank it in his store; his store is on the corner of Hoyt and Butler streets; Charles Linney was in there; he lives in Warren-street, between Smith and Hoyt; don't know the number; I do not recollect of having drunk at any other place yesterday; Linney drank brandy with me.

Sentence the same.

No seizure of liquor was made yesterday. A number of places were open, but in most cases sales were made on the sly. Two complaints were made that will probably be acted upon to-day.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Commissioners Verplanck (President,) Carrigan, Kelly, Purdy, Cummings, Kennedy and Garrique. Not any business of Special interest was transacted.

On motion of Commissioner Purdy, a series of preambles and resolutions, highly laudatory of Dr. Wm. Darling, who is about to visit Europe and to retire from the position of First Assistant Physician of the State Marine Hospital, were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Commissioner Kelly, resolutions highly flattering to Dr. Vache, Chief Physician of the Marine Hospital, were also unanimously adopted.

The Board will meet again on Wednesday.

The annexed is a summary statement of the condition of the Board to the 4th inst.:

Number emigrants arrived to June 27, 1855	60,586
Number emigrants arrived since to July 4.....	2,820
Total.....	69,476

	1855.	1854.
Inmates in Institution, Ward's Island....	2,392	2,903
Inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital..	150	327
Total.....	2,542	2,790

Balance in Mechanics' Bank Jan. 1, 1855....	$61,292 78
Aggregate receipts to June 27, 1855. 192,067 68	
Receipts since to July 4, 1855, for Commission of Alien pas'gers .. 63,060 00	
	199,267 68
Total.....	$260,460 14
Disbursements to June 27, '55 .. 293,673 38	
Paid sundry expenses of June 20 and 27..... 19,578 21	
	313,251 59
Over draft on Mechanics' Bank, July 4, '55.	$52,791 45

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Salter on the Enlargement of the Tonsils.

LETTER NO. IV.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It was my intention to have entered now upon the discussion of diseases of the eye, but the interest which has been manifested in my efforts, by the subjects of Ear affections, leads me to suppose that this class of sufferers are in the greatest need of information; indeed from the history which most of my patients have given me of their cases, together with the long and varied, though unhappily fruitless, courses of treatment to which they have submitted, one would imagine deafness to be an irremediable malady; the shadowy prospects of relief being unenlivened by one brighter ray of hope.

Under these circumstances I propose giving further consideration, without interruption, to the *causes of deafness*.

The general theory regarding *enlargement* of the *Tonsils* as the *cause* of deafness, is that, by their greater size they block up the orifice of the *internal passage* to the Ear, which admits air to the *internal* surface of the *drum*; (air on either side of this instrument being necessary to its *acoustic* completeness.) Now the *Tonsil Glands*, it is well known, are situate one on each side of the throat somewhat below the level of the lower jaw; and the orifice of the *internal* or *eustachian* tube is immediately behind the nose. In fact, an instrument carried along the floor of the nostril, by an expert hand, can be passed at once into this tube. It will, therefore, be difficult to conceive how a gland could attain such a magnitude as to reach so far as to interfere with this tube. I have never, in my private or hospital career, seen them so large as to cause deafness by obstruction unless, indeed, in scarlet fever or diseases in which the tonsils and the throat with its adjacent structures, become so inflamed as to prevent the passage of air even to the lungs. The trouble, however, is that the tonsils become gradually enlarged from a succession of attacks of inflammation, which attacks *extend* to the *tubes*, and the effect of inflammation is *thickening*, so that the internal walls of the tubes being thus thickened, their calibre is made smaller, if not, indeed, obliterated; and hence, we have a cause of deafness certainly assignable to the tonsils.

In this way disease of these glands becomes a subject of anxiety to the aurist, demanding his care and attention, inasmuch as their neglect leads to results, little within his control, producing a kind of deafness, often beyond the reach of his art; and I would the more particularly attract attention to this fact, on account of the very efficient means of relief which modern science has brought to bear upon this troublesome disease.

My own experience of the treatment of enlarged tonsils, leads me to hope little from mere medicinal applications, unless at a very early stage, when doubtless they can be cured; but when far advanced, it is better to remove a portion of their substance.

This operation is now performed by surgeons of reputation, without the dangerous use of an unguarded knife, which may inflict the most serious injury by the sudden starting of the patient, especially children, or the slightest nervousness of the operator; seeing that there are, in the neighborhood of these glands, arteries and nerves of *vital importance;* to puncture one of which is of course jeopardizing the *life* of the patient; and that, in an attempt to cure a disease which is not *fatal* in itself! Therefore I advise the use of an instrument recently invented in Paris, the ingenious arrangement of which renders this operation comparatively quite safe and decidedly effectual.

Indeed, it does not appear to me that it could be so applied as to effect more than that for which it is designed—namely, the removal of such a portion of the tonsil as *experience* shall decide to be *necessary* for the cure of the pain and inconvenience which their frequently inflamed condition and *consequent increased size* induce, and the *prevention* of ultimate *loss of hearing* from that cause.

It is difficult to indicate the point at which attempts to relieve will *not* avail. In my opinion it is the bounden duty of the aurist to leave no means, which he can safely use, untried; to restrain no efforts that can have, as their *reasonable* result, the effect of restoring a faculty, the loss of which embitters the social happiness of man at his hearth side; renders useless, to some extent, his best energies in the business world, and nullifies the pleasure and advantage of education and information because of his inability to *impart knowledge* to others in a *conversational* tone. The blind very properly receive our unbounded sympathies; we feel delight in preparing homes for their reception; but surely the *deaf* should excite feelings equally warm: the aspect of their countenances too clearly indicating an amount of *mental depression* greatly exceeding that of the blind. Your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS SALTER, M.D., Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Milton's Tree Beaten.—Milton, in his *Paradise Lost*, talks of a tree used by Satan as a lance:

"——— to equal which,
The tallest pine hewn on Norwegian shores
To be the mast of some great Amiral;
Were but a wand."

Even that immense tower of timber, however, is eclipsed we are inclined to think, by the "Washington Giantess," or Monster Tree of California, now being exhibited at the Crystal Palace. More than six thousand persons visited the Palace on the Fourth of July, and their report will send tens of thousands to the exhibition. The trunk of the tree would fill up a street from curbstone to curbstone, and its upper side as it lay prostrate, would form a convenient step from a third story window. Go and see this latest "big lump" from California.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Wedding to take place at the St. Nicholas.—Two Thousand Guests Invited.—Splendid suits for the occasion may be obtained at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $30. Also, Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10; Check Marseilles suits, $8 50.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The season is closing, and Summer Clothing is selling off at half price at Rogers & Co.'s, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Room must be made for new goods, at any sacrifice. Gents' Summer Coats, $1; Marseilles Vests, $1 to $1 50. Boys' Summer Coats, 50c.; Marseilles Vests, 50c. Prices marked in plain figures, and no deviation.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—The Liver, the Stomach, the Kidneys.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon those organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas, Gas.—Archer Warner & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This neat and popular place of amusement takes the lead of all others in presenting entertainment for the public. To-night four excellent pieces will be performed, viz.: A national drama, of considerable merit, entitled "*Mother Bailey, the Heroine of Connecticut*," "*Robert Macaire*," "*Object of Interest*," and the "*Young Scamp*."

Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer Lexington—Conflagration and Explosion—The Killed and Wounded.

From the Louisville Democrat Extra.

Louisville, Saturday, June 30, 1855—10 P. M.

By the *J. C. Fremont*, just arrived in port, we learn the terrible and harrowing particulars of the explosion of the steamer *Lexington*, on her way from St. Louis to this port.

The accident occurred about 3 or 4 o'clock this morning, about five miles from Stephensport. Her entire works forward of the wheel were blown away; the boat then took fire and burned to the water's edge, and then turned bottom up. Skiffs and flatboats put off from the shore as soon as possible, and succeeded in saving considerable numbers.

The *D. A. Given* was coming up, a short distance behind her, and came in sight in time to see the burning wreck, and saved all she could pick up. She then went back to Stephensport to bring a doctor up for the wounded that were on shore. The *J. C. Fremont* came up behind the *Given*, and rendered all the assistance that could possibly be given. The *D. A. Given* succeeded in saving the baggage to a great extent.

The *Fremont* brought up eight of the passengers, all badly wounded. The officers and passengers of the *Fremont* did all in the power of human beings to alleviate the sufferings of those they brought up, as well as to save all they could find on or about the wreck. The few who had been taken ashore by the flats and skiffs were cared for by the *Given* and *Fremont*, and the people on shore.

The officers of the *G. A. Given* and *J. C. Fremont* acted a noble part.

The explosion occurring as it did, before day, and no one being up about the boat except the pilot, the watchmen, and the engineer, with two or three firemen, the engineer being lost, or supposed to be, and the pilot, too, there was no one to give information of the cause of the disaster.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From the Louisville Courier, July 2.

This terrible disaster occurred near the town of Rome, Indiana, one hundred miles below this city, while every soul on board, with the exception of that portion of the crew who were on watch, were asleep in their berths totally unconscious of the danger and death that surrounded them.

The boat it is supposed, exploded all her boilers with a terrible noise, causing death and destruction to all around. The upper works of the boat, forward of her water wheels, were blown to fragments, throwing the sleeping passengers and the crew about like "chaff before the wind," many of them falling in the river, and others alighting among the fragments of the burning boat and the red hot furnaces on the lower deck, as the boat, almost on the instant of the explosion, caught fire, thus exposing the survivors of the wreck to the horrors of being either burnt alive or drowned. At this juncture the boat careened and commenced sinking, when a wood boat was caught, and that, together with skiffs, and the steamers *J. C. Fremont* and *D. A. Given*, which came up, saved many lives.

The *J. C. Fremont*, with eight of the survivors, all wounded, reached this port Saturday evening. The *D. A. Given* stayed by the wreck some time, and arrived here yesterday morning with a good many of the wounded and the passengers who were saved. Capt. Woon and officers of the *D. A. Given*, and Doctors Robertson and Jones, of Rome, Ia., merit the warmest thanks of the survivors and the community for their many kind acts on the occasion. Capt. Woon had his boat turned into a regular hospital at once, and was most assiduous in his care and attention to the wounded.

Capt. Tunoor, who was terribly burnt, went back to St Louis, accompanied by his mate, John Johnson, first engineer, Mr. Davidson, the clerk, and a number of the cabin crew, on the *Baltimore*. The boat turned bottom upward, and sunk near Stephensport. The second mate was standing near the forward bitts at the time of the explosion, and the first thing he knew, he caught the Captain in his arms. The latter was on the hurricane deck the moment before. Several of the passengers who were saved, including Capt. T. White, who arrived on the *Given*, knew nothing of the disaster till they found themselves in the river, in their night dress, among the floating portions of the wreck. How they were saved, or in what manner they reached the shore, was equally a mystery. A passenger asleep in an upper berth was saved, and the one in an under berth of the same room.

The second engineer, Willis, who was on watch, was killed, and his assistant saved. The second clerk and an assistant barkeeper were killed, and two firemen, names not known, burnt to death in their bunks. Two passengers, who got on the boat at Smithland, were killed. One of them was a gentleman about 39 years of age, medium size, with brown hair and dark sandy goatee. Mr. Wiley Johnson, of Madison, had his leg broken, and received several contusions. He was taken to Madison on the *Strader*. A German deck hand and a colored man, who lived back of New-Albany, died on the *D. A. Given*. All the ladies, children and passengers in the after part of the boat were saved unhurt. One or two dead bodies, and portions of the wreck were met by the *Rainbow*, thirty-five miles below the scene of the disaster.

The *Lexington* lacked only a few days of being five years old. The machinery was made by Phillips, Hess & Co., of New-Albany, and the boat was quite old enough to be condemned. She had been a packet in our trade, but was recently sold to St. Louis. The inspectors, of course, now that the damage is all done, will investigate as usual. The boat was under way, had but two firemen on watch, and it is the opinion of those who saw the wreck that the boilers had no water in them. All the wounded persons are burnt, bruised or crippled. Annexed is a full list of the killed, wounded and saved:

List of the Killed and Missing.—Phillips, Liberty, Mo; Henry Lewis, Joseph Miller, second clerk, Nashville, Tenn.; Poney Williams, second engineer; M. Fairchild, Haynes, carpenter; John Taylor, colored; Baldwin, colored, New-Albany; Harrison, New-Albany; Samuel Lawry, colored. Two brothers, names not known, got on board at Smithland, supposed to be from Georgia; one killed and the other missing. Two Irish deck hands missing: supposed to be burnt.

Wounded and Crippled.—Jesse Bayles, Louisville; Thomas Paine, Cincinnati; Thomas P. Gibson, first mate; Harry, New-Albany; J. M. Gardener, King's Landing, Ky.; P. Flynn, Auburn, N. Y.; S. B. Johnson, St. Louis; A. Badgett, pilot, St. Louis; Capt. Thomas White, Louisville; Capt. J. Throop; E. G. Davidson, Paducah, first clerk; Snead Strong, Nashville, pilot; J. P. Johnston, first engineer; Mr. McElroy, Lebanon, Ky.; J. R. Hall, Liberty, Mo.; M. Fring, Chas. Squires, S. W. Fundersmith, David Harris, Cincinnati. John Barnard, pilot, Louisville; W. C. Harkins, Madison.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 4 by Rev Ira R. Steward, Capt Jas. H Brownlow to Isabella Laing, eldest daughter of the late Capt. William Thome, teacher of navigation in this City.

In the City, on Wednesday, July 4 at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev J. B. Wakely, of the Jane-st. M. E. Church, Mr. Edmund Bird, of Tarrytown, to Miss Mary E Bird, of this City.

At Fredonia, in Trinity Church, on Tuesday evening, July 3, by Rev. Chas. Arey, Edward H Lord, of Piermont, to Miss Julia Caroline, youngest daughter of Wm. Risley, Esq., of the former place.

In this City on Sunday evening, July 1 by Rev Charles B Smith, Charles Mooney, formerly of New-Jersey, to Miss Sarah M eldest daughter of Montgomery Russell, Esq., of Pleasantville, N. Y.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 4, after a short illness, John Fanshawe, of Yorkshire, Eng., in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 West Washington-place, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 4, of congestion of the brain, George N., only son of Charles P. and Catharine M. Messenkopp, aged 3 years 8 months and 5 days.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family, also, the members of Atlantic Lodge, No 179 F and A. M., and Amerathus Lodge, No 302 I. O of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 286 West 31st-st, between 9th and 10th aves on Friday morning 6 h inst., at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, July 5, Harvey Havens, infant son of James P. and Josephine A Bennett.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No 17 Perry st, corner of Waverly-place, at 2½ o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon.

In this City, on Thursday, June 5 Agnes, only child of Alexander and Margaret A Frear aged 1 year, 11 months and 6 days

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from No 123 Waverly-place, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, July 5 David Wilson, stonecutter, a native of Fifeshire Scotland, aged 38 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 195 West 19th-st, on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 3, Horace, son of Horace and Mary E. Brooks, aged 2 years, 7 months and 15 days

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 86 Irving-place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

On Wednesday, July 4 by being drowned while bathing at Acquackanonk, N. J., Alonzo Wilmarth, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock A M., on Friday, July 6 from the residence of his brother-in-law, E. A Brooks, No. 31 London-terrace, West 23d st., N Y.

In Brooklyn on Last Sunday, on Wednesday, June 27, Stephen C. Kelly, aged 2 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Greenpoint on Wednesday, July 4, Francis A. Barton, of consumption, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, in Meserole-st., near 4th.

In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 5, Miss Catharine, daughter of the late William and Mary Weatherill, aged 55 years and 10 months

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Mr. Horace Ulter, No. 50 Prospect st., near Morgan st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Tuscaloosa and Alabama papers please copy.

At Milford, Conn., on Thursday, July 5, at 8½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of R. L. Baldwin, Herbert Dimon, son of Charles L. Dimon, of New-York, aged 3 years and 6 months.

His remains will be taken to his grandfather's, Edward Phillips, No 59 Stanton st., and due notice will be given of the funeral.

At Stamford Conn., on the morning of Tuesday, July 3, Marion Ginter, infant son of Wright and Mary A. Gilles, of New York City.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....July 5.

$5,000	Missouri 6s....s4m	85	
1,000	do.....	86½	
16,000	do.....	b3	87
16,000	Louisiana 6s.....	84½	
10,000	do.....	s4m	84
5,000	do.....	84½	
5,000	Virginia 6s.....	86½	
4,000	Indiana State 5s.....	85½	
6,000	do.....	86	
1,000	Erie 2d Mtge Bds..	90½	
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75..	91½	
11,000	do.....	91½	
1,000	Hud. Riv. 2d M. Bs	96½	
4,000	Hud. Riv 3d M. Bs	96½	
2,700	do.....	79½	
5,000	do.....	79½	
12,000	Mich S. Con Bds..	105	
2,000	Goshen Line.....	95	
8,000	Ill Cen. R.R Bds.	96½	
15,000	do.....	b30	86½
3,000	do.....	86½	
30,000	do.....	86½	
10,000	do.....	s60	86½
2,000	do.....	b30	86½
5,000	do.....	b3	86½
1,000	N.Y. Cen. R.R Bds	94½	
500	N Y Central 7's..	103	
4,000	T H & A 1st mge Bs	88	
5	Hanover Bank.. ex div	98	
20	O. L & T. Co's div	98	
100	Nicara. Trans. Co	s60	10½
200	do.....	b60	18½
100	do.....	s3	18½
600	do.....	s3	18½
50	do.....	b10	18½
50	do.....	s10	18½
400	do.....	s60	11½
100	do.....	c	17½
500	do.....	s3	11½
100	do.....	s30	11½
100	do.....	s30	17½
100	do.....	b60	17½
500	Gald. Gold Mine b	tw	11
1000	Reading Railroad	b30	93
100	do.....	s10	93½
300	do.....	s30	93½
50	do.....	b10	93½
100	do.....	c	93½
100	do.....	s	93½
50	do.....	s	93½
300	do.....	s3	93½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.....	s3	29½
150	do.....		29½
100	do.....	s30	29½
50	do.....	b30	29½
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b20	101½
100	do.....	c	101½
150	do.....	s60	101½
200	do.....	c	101½
100	do.....	s30	101½
100	do.....	s3	101½
150	do.....	b60	101½
325	do.....		101½
150	do.....	s60	101½
8	Mich Cen. Railroad.		98½
25	do.....	b60	98½
700	Erie Railroad.....	s1m	50½
50	do.....	b3	52½
250	do.....		52½
200	do.....	s3	52½
450	do.....	s3	52½
250	do.....	b30	52½
300	do.....	b60	52½
150	do.....	b10	52½
100	do.....	b10	52½
200	do.....	s60	51½
200	do.....	b10	51½
100	do.....	b3	51½
100	Harlem Railroad.....		29½
250	do.....	s60	29½
100	do.....		29½
16	Mich. So & N. Ind. Con		97½
75	Panama Railroad.....		101½
30	Rome Watertown R.R.		74½
650	Illinois Cen. R.R..	b3	96½
10	do.....		96½
100	Cleve & Toledo R.R..		93½
82	do.....		93½
100	do.....	b60	93½
300	do.....	b60	93½
50	do.....		93½
200	do.....	b30	93½
58	do.....		93½
25	Chicago & R. I. R.R..		97

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Indiana State 5s....	86½	
8,000	do.....		86½
9,000	Tennessee 6s, '90..	96½	
2,000	T H & A. 1st M. Bds.	94	
3,000	Erie Bonds of '75	91½	
1,000	Ill C R R Fr Bds	87½	
1,000	Panama Bds., 2d s.	107	
150	Cumb. Coal Co.....	b3	29½
100	do.....	s60	29½
200	Canton Co.....	s60	27½
200	do.....	b60	27½
100	Nicaragua Trans. Co.		11½
100	Sandusky Rv. R. R.	b30	43
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R....		101½
15	do.....		101½
490	do.....		101½
100	do.....	s60	101½
50	Erie Railroad.....	b15	52
100	do.....	b3	52
200	do.....	b60	52½
50	do.....		52
200	Reading Railroad....		93½
400	do.....	s3	93½

Thursday, July 5—P. M.

The Foreign Market advices by the *Hermann* to June 23d, at this port and the *America* at Halifax are quite discouraging for the Cotton speculation. The fall at Liverpool in two weeks is equal to *one cent the pound*. From the last steamer, the decline submitted to by sellers is fully ½ cent. Orleans fair quoted at 7½d. and Middlings 6½d. by Brown's circular, while other authorities quoted ½d. below these figures. The sales of the week were only 24,400 bales, or almost one-sixth the amount sold in a single week, on the full tide of the recent speculation. The stock in Liverpool is reported 555,000 bales, of which 343,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs are generally quoted at nearly the same rates as by the previous packet; though the continued fine weather in England was discouraging to any speculative movement. Indian Corn had declined 1s. 6d. the quarter. The holders of Provisions at Liverpool were quite firm in their demands on a reduced stock. In the Manchester Cotton trade there was but little doing. In the London market, Iron Rails had advanced to £7 5s. @ £7. 10s. Money abundant and rates of discount still easier. The Gold export was limited, and the Bank had accumulated $1,480,000 on the previous return. It was apprehended that the new French Loan of $150,000,000 might turn the exchanges. Consols, influenced by the terrible news from the siege of Sebastopol, fell off 1@1½ ₰ cent., closing 90½@90¾. The inquiry for American Stocks is again reported active. The London Market had been well cleared of most descriptions of State Stocks, and further supplies, it is stated, could be placed at full prices. There was an increased demand for Railroad bonds, and prices are quoted higher. The figure for Virginia State Stock dollar bonds, is 90, and Sterling Fives, 85, ex dividend; Erie Third Mortgage 87½, and the new Sinking Fund Bonds, 84; Pennsylvania Central First Mortgage, 92, ex dividend.

The market for Stocks opened, after the holiday, with a good demand for State Stocks, at the prices of Tuesday, but before the list of Railway Securities was called through, a member of the Board announced the news from Europe, by the Halifax steamer, to the effect that the British funds had fallen 1 ₰ cent. in consequence of a severe repulse of the Allies before Sebastopol. This intelligence, though founded on a private dispatch from Halifax, was generally believed, as a similar rumor was brought by the *Hermann* early in the forenoon, and the *America* was known to have arrived at Halifax, though the news had not been given to the press. The effect was to weaken the market, and both shares and bonds were sold at lower rates by ¼@½ ₰ cent. After the Board, the heads of the news were generally circulated in the Street, including a decline of ½ cent. in Cotton, which the dealers in that staple were apprised of. At 3 o'clock the first brief summary to the press was made public, confirming the advices from the seat of War and from the London and Liverpool markets. The sales at the Second Board were not large, but prices assumed more steadiness, and the decline of the morning was nearly recovered. As compared with Tuesday, Erie and New-York Central shares left off ¼@½ ₰ cent. dearer, and Reading 93½ ₰ cent. against 93 on Tuesday. The Money Market was without any particular change. Most of the demand loans to the leading brokers are made at 6 ₰ cent.; but a good deal is done at 7 ₰ cent, owing to the increased activity in the speculative list. Mercantile paper, first class, continues to be readily taken at 7 ₰ cent., and very short dates at 6 ₰ cent—both at bank and by outside lenders. The money going into the Sub-treasury for duties does not perceptibly increase the demand from the importers, who, for the most part, have been remarkably easy through the past two months. The decline in Foreign Exchange to 110 on London, top rate, was fully established last packet day; and we find that the impression obtains that the demand is not likely, at present, to increase. The July dividends, collected for Foreign account, are generally going into other American funds.

The Hudson River Railroad received in June $120,411 against $128

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 6.

The frigate *Constellation*, at Norfolk, is to be refitted forthwith for the Mediterranean station.

President PIERCE is expected home to-morrow.

The Company of Flying Artillery, from Fort McHenry, which has been on a visit to this city since the third instant, returned home this evening.

A Dance House Riot.

DETROIT, Friday, July 6.

Last night a large crowd attacked a negro dance house in this city, and a fight ensuing one of the girls belonging to the house was killed with a brickbat. Several persons were wounded. The house was fired by the crowd, and burnt down.

Two Ladies Drowned.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, July 6.

Mrs. JAMES LANCELOT, of Cranston, and Mrs. STEPHEN STURGEON, of New-York, were drowned this afternoon while bathing at Field's Point, three miles below this city.

Departure of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 6.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia* arrived here from Boston at 10 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at 11.45 A. M. She was detained on the passage to this port by foggy weather.

Non-Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 6.

We have received no mails south of Washington to-day.

Prospects of the Crops in Illinois.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 24, 1855

Knowing that you feel an interest in common with the rest of mankind in the prospect for the growing crops, I will state that I have recently passed over the State of Illinois, on the different roads. North and South, East and West, some 2,000 miles in all; and I heard the prediction that the crops of wheat will be larger by at least one-fourth than was ever gathered in some localities. The fly and China bug were working to some extent, before the recent rains and cool weather, which appear now to have checked their operations if not entirely destroyed them.

Never before in the history of the State, has one-half as much prairie been broken—in any one Spring—as this, most of which has been planted with corn. One man down on the Central Railroad has some 3,000 acres of this sod corn growing. This will require no cultivation, and is a pretty sure crop in any season.

But no one thing has interested me so much in my travels as the beautiful Maclusa, or Osage Orange hedges. I am surprised that so little has been said about this remarkable plant, in its adaptation to the present wants of our country. Some of the hedges which I saw were completed, which I am told takes about four years. These would turn not only cattle and horses, but even pigs and chickens. The owners tell me that the cost, allowing a fair price for all the labor, is not one-half as much as that of any other good fence, and that the labor of trimming is not as much as the putting up of a rail fence which the prairie winds blow down, and that a hedge is year by year growing better, while a common fence is deteriorating. Some of the hedges did not look quite so well, but it was always attributable to the neglect or carelessness of the owner. I have noticed a very neat concise treatise on the planting and culture of the Osage Orange hedge, by H. W. PUTEIN, of Manchester, Conn., which appears to be gratuitously circulated. The writer evidently understands thoroughly his subject, and I am satisfied from a comparison with the best hedges, and the grower's method of cultivating, that the suggestions contained in this pamphlet are practical and invaluable to the inexperienced hedge grower. What a glorious substitute will these beautiful live fences make for the long lines of dry wood, usually piled up for this purpose, so that good taste as well as economy make it desirable. I am told by competent judges that plants enough were sold last Spring to set 5,000 miles—in this State, at this rate, a few years will fully test the matter—and if successful what an immense annual saving to this country. Let some abler pen than mine pursue this subject further. Truly yours, W.

The Mayor of Albany and the Liquor Law.

Mayor PARMELEE, of Albany, has published a letter to the Chief of Police, on the duties of the members of that department in regard to the Prohibitory Law. He tells them that their ordinary duties are prescribed by the laws of the City, under which they hold office, and that they will be held paramount over those enjoined by the Liquor Law. He says:

If any member of the Police feels himself conscientiously bound to quit the service of the City, and enlist under the Act in question, he will be promptly furnished with every facility for the exchange.

When a Policeman volunteers to act as complainant, informer or public prosecutor under that Act, it will be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of neglect of duties now by law required.

Neither can the members of the Police, who are subject to required duty, be spared to attend to the services of process issued upon the complaint of others.

In respect to the apprehension of persons who may be "seen intoxicated" in any street or other place specified in this law, the police will continue to conform their actions to the regulation of the Police Department as now in force.

There is a reason, and one which extends to the Police Constables also, for the direction herein given as to those provisions of the Prohibitory law which relate to the seizure and destruction of liquors. Whoever in pursuance thereof, either in person or by his or their agents, servants or officers, acting within the scope of their authority as publicly understood, undertakes to destroy private property, will be called upon to respond in damages should those provisions be declared unconstitutional and void.

Considering the strong probability that such will be the ultimate and not very remote destiny of this portion of the Prohibitory law, it is not deemed advisable, in the meanwhile, to run the risk of subjecting the city to pecuniary liability. The Police Department are therefore strictly enjoined from engaging in any proceedings of so precarious a character. And while they are assured that in so doing they will be defended against all consequences, they are also to understand that any violation of this last above specified order, will be regarded as cause for removal.

I am warranted in saying that all which I have herein stated, is in accordance with the views of the Common Council, and will be sustained by them should occasion require.

You will please communicate the above instructions to the Police Department, and require its officers to report to you any deviations therefrom.

WM. PARMELEE, Mayor.

The Prohibitory Law in the Interior.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Rochester *Advertiser* of this morning says the bar-rooms about town exhibit no signs of anything stronger than water. The ardent seems to have been discarded entirely, and no instances of the violation of the law have yet been heard of.

In Buffalo but little difference was made. With few exceptions the saloon and hotel keepers kept their bars open as usual. No seizures were made.

Prosecutions were commenced under the law against several hotel keepers in Saratoga yesterday morning. Suits were commenced against E. A. DEUEL, of the Monogomery Hall, and J. L. HAGERTY, for violation of the new prohibitory law. Issue was joined in the suit against DEUEL, and some preliminary argument had. It is to be tried on Saturday.

The retail dealers in Seneca Falls submitted to the law by removing from their bars and shops all intoxicating beverages. So says the *Seneca Courier*. The beer pump at the "Hole in the Wall," a place of public resort in that village, presented a mournful appearance. It was profusely draped in black, and attached to it was a handsomely lettered card, on which was inscribed:

"*Died July 4, 1855, of the Maine Law.*"

At Syracuse many of the dealers have sold off their stocks at auction, and closed their shops. One is said to have sold $2 300 worth on the 3d and 3d. Demijohns and jugs were consequently traversing the streets in great numbers on those days.

At Troy selling goes on very much as usual. No arrests have been made.

At Utica most of the retail shops are closed, but no section that we hear of has been taken by the city authorities.

In Schenectady the law was observed by the closing of many of the bars. Three persons were arrested for drunkenness and dealt with according to the statute.

THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the *America's* mails arrived at our office, (2 o'clock A. M.,) we are enabled to make but a few selections for this morning's paper. The papers are devoid of any additional intelligence of the reported defeat of the Allied Army before Sebastopol.

Of the attack on the 18th of June, the *Morning Herald* says:

"The British troops carried the outworks of the Redan, but found that the enemy had prepared a deep trench, which it was impossible to pass without either scaling ladders or planks. The gallant band were exposed to a most murderous fire, and after sustaining, it is said, a loss of from four to five thousand men and having forty officers killed, retired. Our casualties were much augmented by the guns of the Malakoff enfilading the outworks of the Redan, added to which, the men-of-war in the harbor were laid broad-side on, and by their fire on the retiring troops caused fearful havoc, there being no cover or shelter whatever from the storm of projectiles."

The *Times* does not profess to give a particular account of the affair. It says, however, in a leading article, that the losses of the allied troops are believed to be greater than in any former action of the war.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Colonel YEA, of the 7th Regiment, Colonel SHADFORTH, of the 57th, and many other officers of distinguished gallantry, fell in our ranks; while the French have lost two general officers, and a vast number of men in all branches of the service.

The *Daily News* intimated that Government was in possession of fuller intelligence which it withheld from the public.

The Crimea.

From the London Daily News.

The default of official announcements of any kind from the Crimea has now extended over so many days as to call forth general remark, and give scope for the most adventurous reports. The latter are without exception of sinister character; most of them being now three or four days old, are sufficiently answered by the fact that Prince GORTCHAKOFF, although able to communicate in two days with St. Petersburg, can report nothing to our disadvantage. But each day brings forth its rumor, and, in the present excited state of the public mind, a line from Lord RAGLAN, were it but the old assurance that before Sebastopol "the weather is very fine," would have a happy effect.

The late successes in the East have stimulated the desire for news of further action, "as if increase of appetite had grown by what it fed on." It cannot be doubted that if the public were informed that the last fortnight had been occupied, as doubtless it has been, in the construction of new batteries, places of arms, rifle pits, and so on, in the newly gained ground, and that the commanders were only waiting until the right could be placed more nearly on an equality of favorable conditions with the left attack, to open, as they will, a cannonade, not limited in extent and onject, like the last, but enclosing Sebastopol with the most dreadful tempest of fire that ever beat upon a doomed city, it would be acknowledged that time is not being lost.

Ominous Silence of the Moniteur on Affairs in the Crimea.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 19—6 P. M.

The *Moniteur* maintains the same silence on the affairs of the Crimea; and, as a matter of course, the same sombre ideas fill the public mind, and the same discouraging rumors prevail, though not quite to the extent of yesterday and the day before. The *Moniteur* is mute, the public is uneasy, and the Ministerial offices are besieged by inquisitive seekers after news. Official people declare in the most solemn manner that they have no news, and to the earnest and pathetic appeals of inquirers Ministers place their hands on that part where the heart is presumed to rest, and repeat the declaration.

I am sorry to say they are not altogether believed. It may be doing them great injustice, but the uninitiated will have it that there is something concealed, and that concealment means disaster. Yet if anything unfavorable had occurred within the last few days in the Crimea, there are other channels through which it would have become known. The French Government may keep its secrets to itself, but it has no control over the English press, and the Russian Government would be only too delighted to have any triumph to proclaim to the world. Notwithstanding the silence of the *Moniteur* and the affirmation of official persons, it may, I think, be safely said on the present occasion *point de nouvelles, bonnes nouvelles*.

Russian Version of the Hango Massacre.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 20.

I am not yet in possession of the date at which the Russians perpetrated that (except in Russian history) unheard-of outrage of firing on a flag of truce near Hango, as telegraphed to you from Danzig. I am therefore at a loss as to whether the following account of a similar affair, as it appears in the *Petersburger Zeitung*, can have reference to it. Particulars enough have already reached here to show me that if this Russian version, got up for home consumption, really refers to the same disgraceful episode, the Russian journalists have abandoned the skill and dexterity with which they have hitherto contrived to present facts in new and surprising aspects, and have taken to coarse and clumsy lying.

"The Commander of the forces in Finland, Adjutant General VON BERG, reports a very successful skirmish, which took place not far from Hango Udd, between our volunteers of the second battalion of the King of Prussia Grenadier Regiment and a part of the crew of the English frigate *Cossack*. The affair took place as follows: On June 5th, at noon, the frigate *Cossack* appeared in the roads at Hango Udd, and sent off a boat, which came ashore in the vicinity of the telegraph, and landed a small party under the command of some officers there.

"Ensign SEWERTSCHKOW, of the King of Prussia Grenadier Regiment, to whom this portion of the coast is entrusted, having been early informed of this enterprise of the enemy, concentrated some men of his detachment behind a building opposite the landing-place, and another portion, under the sub officer, PETER POWLOW, he detached along the beach to cut off the retreat of the English. The enemy, attacked on a sudden, defended himself but feebly, and laid down his arms. The success of this affair must be ascribed to the coolness and the foresight of Ensign SEWERTSCHKOW.

"The loss of the enemy amounts to five killed; there were taken prisoners, one officer, one surgeon, one marine, (*garde-marin.*) and eight sailors, of which latter four were wounded.

"In addition to the above, our troops made spoil of the flag of the boat, seven muskets, and seven cutlasses. The boat itself, with one cannon on board, was sunk.

"On the following morning the English frigate came in close to Hango Udd, and fired at the buildings for about an hour and a half, but without doing them any great harm."

ITALY.

The Attack on Cardinal Antonelli.

Yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, Cardinal ANTONELLI, after a conference with some artists engaged by the Government on different works, proposed to one of those gentlemen, M. MINARDI, to go and see the church of St. Paul. While descending the steps of the Vatican, his Eminence perceived on the last step but one a man of very repulsive appearance, who it was thought wanted to present a petition.

The Cardinal, who was struck even at the first glance with the singular change passing over the man's features, expected to see him approach with his hat off, when, on the contrary, as his Eminence was only a couple of paces from the stranger, he saw him move his hand under his coat, as if he were going to take out some weapon. This movement induced the Cardinal to quicken his pace, and to turn sharply from one balustrade to the other, in order to take shelter behind the partition wall.

The assassin had in fact grasped a poniard, but losing the opportunity of striking at close quarters, in consequence of the Cardinal's rapid pace, he hurled the weapon at his Eminence. Most fortunately, being badly aimed, it struck the wall and missed the object intended. The servants who accompanied the Cardinal instantly rushed on the assassin, calling to their aid the sentinels of the Swiss Guard. The assassin was soon overpowered, and was soon recognized as one DE FELICI, a hatter, who has been under the surveillance of the Police.

The University of Virginia and Yale College.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sufficient time has elapsed since the publication of the account of the University of Virginia, contained in the TIMES of June 12 and 20, to allow the correction of any mistakes, misprints, &c., which might mar the accuracy of its statements. No such corrections, however, have been made, and the declaration is before the public, with the whole weight of authority that types and the name of "Desultorius" can impart, viz.:

"At Yale a student graduates, if he remains during the term, as a *matter of course*. All he has to do, to get his degree, is to just go to College and stay the prescribed number of years. *Time*, and not actual requirements, disposes of the matter. * * * All the young men there can hope to graduate. It is only necessary to stay out the term. The large body of idlers expect their diplomas along with others; while at the University (of Virginia) it is a matter of *work*, and obtaining any honor is done by 'hard licks.'"

It is something of a venture to dispute the authority of an incog. "Desultorius." He *may* be a well-informed person, yet it certainly looks like palpable ignorance to found superior claims of a favorite University upon a nullity like this.

An inquiry into the truth or falsity of the assertions above quoted, is one of some importance. The whole country looks to its oldest and largest colleges, to sustain the high standard of scholarship which the intelligence of this great nation requires. Yale and Harvard, (for so all our traveled scholars testify) are famed throughout Europe as the great and leading schools of learning in the United States, (the University of Virginia having not *yet* been heard from.) Now, scholars of America, can it be that in the standard, leading institutions of our good land, things are at such loose ends, that "a student graduates if he enters as a *matter of course*"? "Desultorius" asserts this, not of Yale alone, but selecting her as the highest, of all other American colleges, except that preeminent one, the University of Virginia! A little exercise of judgment ought to have shown "Desultorius," "*a priori*," without necessarily having the facts before him, that his statement must be quite at variance with the truth, and the burden of the proof lies wholly and heavily on his shoulders.

But this is a befitting place to state what rigid examinations Yale does in fact institute, and *carry out*, wherewith she continually purges her classes of all those who have not been faithful in the studies of the course. These are, *First*, the *term examinations*, embracing all the studies pursued in each term; the questionings are close, thorough, and the accuracy of the answers is *rigidly registered on the spot*. All those who do not come up to the very line of the required standard, are without hesitation dismissed. *Secondly*, there is the much dreaded *biennial examination*. Every class undergoes this at the close of its sophomore, and its senior years; each branch of study is entitled to a separate examination on all the books gone over in one year, the trial embracing of course the work of two years. That there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, or collusion, the questions are given in *printing*, and the answers are required in *writing*; the scheme of questionings is a crowded collection from the studies gone over, so arranged as to be an accurate test of the student's knowledge. This examination is conducted in a large hall, where each student has a small table quite by himself, pen, ink, blank paper, and—the scheme. Three hours and a half are allowed for the answering of all the questions, during which time the Faculty are constantly present to prevent any victim from using any one's ideas but his own.

This trial occupies between two and three weeks, being held every other day during that time, and its results affect the standing most materially, for each counts the value of a whole term's standing, or both register *one-seventh* of the course. The "idler" now is politely requested to take up his books and walk. Even the last biennial, which applies the test of scholarship to the Senior Class, already riddled and thinned out from its Freshman year up, picks out invariably more victims to be omitted from the list that is presented for the B. A. Besides these examinations, every recitation throughout the course is marked, and in everything a rigid standing is required as a *condition of continuance*.

In all these registries of standing in the daily recitations, the term examinations, and the biennial, the student *must* come up to the required standard, or he can never receive his degree. This is the *fact*, and yet "Desultorius" says, "It is only necessary to stay out the term. The large body of idlers expect their diplomas along with the others, &c." He is partly right—they may *expect* their diplomas; but they do not *get* them.

Every class at Yale loses its average of between thirty and forty, dismissed for falling below the standard of scholarship. It was an incorrect remark that the graduating class is one-fourth of the undergraduates; it is *never* one-fourth, and if computation is made of those who have been members, and whose names have disappeared from the list, to be replaced by new ones who enter on an advanced standing, the above average of dismissals will be found correct.

How high the standard of scholarship is, which Yale requires, is a question which can safely be left to the judgment of the learned world; and that judgment has long since pronounced it unsurpassed.

It really weakens one's faith in the accuracy of "Desultorius'" statements in favor of the University of Virginia, to find him so careless, or so ignorant in regard to other Universities.

It is also unfortunate, that while he doubts "if any college in the Union exacts from its graduates such high qualifications," he should be obliged to confess that "the *literary* influences exercised at the University" are "extremely meagre."

ALUMNUS.

The Worcester *Transcript* relates that a man named CUTLER came from Manchester, N. H., to West Boylston, Mass., and found a home with Mr. NORMAN H. GOODALE, where he was taken sick. After his recovery, he left, as he said, to meet his wife in Albany. In eight days he returned, with a young woman who he said was his wife. The couple remained at Mr. GOODALE'S about ten days, when CUTLER was again taken sick and died. Mr. GOODALE, after conversing with the woman, suspected something was wrong, and sent a messenger to Manchester, who returned with information that CUTLER had a father, mother and wife in that place. The girl for whom he had deserted his wife, also belonged to Manchester, and has a father living there. These parties came to West Boylston to attend the funeral of CUTLER, and the widow of the faithless found herself face to face with her for whom she and her children had been deserted. The girl was, after the funeral, taken to the house of her parents.

Dr. Holmes' Speech at the Recent Anniversary of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 2.

The Chair proposed the following toast:

The distinguished Professor of Anatomy in Harvard University—"He touches nothing he does not adorn."

In response to which, Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES said:

I have no choice, Mr. Chairman, in appropriating to myself the sentiment containing the words of eulogy which you have so kindly misapplied. I remember of whom those words were justly spoken, and by whose lips of wisdom they were uttered.

It is the pride of the medical profession that it has held in its ranks not only those who have been the succor and solace of humanity in its hours of anguish, but many who have helped to fill its most tranquil moments with soothing thoughts and cheering images. Such was the most charming of English story-tellers, the tender, melodious poet, the lively, ingenious dramatist, the learned scholar in the various ranges of history and science, over whose dust his illustrious friend who had loved, and pitied, and laughed at, and consoled, and aided, and admired him in life, wrote the expressive line to which I have for the first time listened in listening. It was not his to pass his life amidst those scenes of sorrow with which many of us, his medical brethren, have been familiar—scenes, in the words which the kind-hearted JOHNSON wrote on the tomb of another and humbler medical friend:

"Where hopeless anguish pours his moan,
And lonely want retires to die."

I would not say that GOLDSMITH did better, even in consecrating those rare talents of his to imaginative literature and discursive learning. I dare not place any gift, however beautiful, or any success, however brilliant, above the talent or the skill which can relieve a single mortal pang, and the self-devotion which lays them at the feet of the humblest fellow-creature.

I may speak thus freely of you whose daily practical labors I no longer share. And so, although I reject and repel the personal application of those words of eulogy with which my name was introduced, denying their appropriateness, shivering at their audacious extravagance, repudiating them in sentiment, in substance and in form, as energetically as ever a sovereign state repudiated its bonds, or a legislature cut loose from its committees, I may yet take the hint from them for a few remarks on the relation which has long existed between the medical profession and that wider culture which produces what we call a national literature.

We leave the mingled tables and histories which brought down even the youthful divinity of light and song to participate in our earthly labors, and lifted mortals to the rank of divinities for their triumphs in the art of healing, and come at once to later, if not recent times. I was passing a rainy day in the city of Lyons, when my good fortune led me to the book-shop of the BERRHAN of that ancient town. You will find on my shelves a black-letter copy of *Avicenna*, from that old storehouse, which reminds us that medicine and philosophy and literature went hand in hand beneath the dissecting in all the far spreading and crusade of the Saracens.

But you will find, also, on a topmost shelf another and choicer prize from the same collection; a little quaint sextodecimo, or octodecimo, or infinitesimo volume—a Tom Thumb in stature, but a Falstaff in girth—*The Apperimes of* HIPPOCRATES, translated by and with a preface from the hands of FRANCIS RABELAIS, doctor et once of medicine and melancholy, whose prescriptions the sick and the well were never tired of swallowing, from his time to our own. Who that ever roared over his broad, riotous, audacious satire the fun flashing through the sooty license as the white teeth of a chimney sweep through his smutty features, and remembers that his portentous, rough-cast humor, like the silver-steel wit of ERASMUS, was but the mask of a graver purpose—the chasseur's dash at the avant corps, before the heavy dragoons of reform rose pell mell into the main body; who that remembers the hearty tributes of PORE, and tracks the mad fancy of the man alike in the agonies and antics of *Tristam Shandy* and the fierce grotesques of *Gulliver*, can help feeling proud to remember that, were he now on earth and wandering among us, he would be, perhaps, at this very moment on his legs at the side of the chairman, answering a sentiment in honor of the Medical School of Montpelier! Nor let us forget, in this connection, his countryman, dear, noble old AMBROISE PARE, surgeon of princes and Prince of surgeons, whose book, full of the science of his time, is empurpled to the mere scholar, by the simplicity, frankness, liveliness, unconscious humor and child like reverence that runs through it—a book which PIERRE RONSARD, the poet of his nation, as he was called in proud preeminence, honored with a poem expressive at once of his friendship and admiration for the great king-honored, man loving, God-serving chirurgeon.

Let me touch with reverence for a moment the sagest name of HALLER, the most gifted personage I think our profession can claim since the new birth of arts and letters; at once a physician, a naturalist, a statesman, and—let me not hesitate as the least of his claims to be remembered—a poet, worthy to be the precursor of GOETHE and of SCHILLER.

If we pass over to the land to which we owe our birth and our language, to whose memory shall we pay homage first if not to that of the author of the "Religio Medici," whose rich if somewhat stiffly brocaded erudition was the handmaid of as much imagination and philosophy. Shall we forget SMOLLETT, who has made us and our fathers and grandfathers laugh as no men of mortal birth ever made us? Or stately ARBUTHNOT, or witty GARTH, or learned GOOD, or thoughtful "Delta" of *Blackwood*—our brother MOIR—or dashing LEVER, "Charles O'Malley," and a dozen other rattling Irish stories?

Nor should we pass wholly over those among ourselves who in the fields of romance and song have maintained the old alliance between the beneficent and the beautiful arts. One name at least we must always hold in remembrance while

"Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurls her banner on the air."

The hand that wrote that flushed and almost overheated lyric had been laid on many throbbing pulses, but when it traced those lines it touched the beating heart to every breast of a mighty people. And, in this connection, I cannot forbear betraying a half confidence, which involves nothing that need blush to meet the light, when I refer to that delightful, printed but not published volume, coming from the sick chamber of our elegant and clear minded friend, the author of the treatise on Medical Philosophy, and showing that beneath the rich growth of wisdom ran a living stream of poetry which the leaves and fruits of the tree of knowledge had well nigh hidden for so long a time.

We have need, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, of every humanizing influence, of every form of culture, to lend grace and dignity to our position. We are assailed as we never were before. Journalists are running their scions through our necks, and keeping every sore spot open and raw, with their daily and weekly epigrastics sprinkled with the biting cantharides of their "machine-spread blistering plasters." Legislatures are debating whether to build costly hot-houses to force a growth of mushrooms—no, of toad-stools—into existence among the roots of the bread-tree, which so many centuries have nursed with the life-blood of true-hearted and sound-minded men. The so-called "reformer," whose inclosure, like those of the rodent animal, grow into his own flesh so soon as he finds nothing hard to gnaw upon, is mumbling at our ungnarled extremities.

And, in the meantime, we must not disguise it from ourselves, that causes are at work within as well as without, that may well occasion grave thought on the part of all who are anxious that the profession should maintain its high standing. Medical practice is breaking up into *specialties* that make men skillful and narrow-minded. The Egyptians had their specialists for each organ, and the indications are unequivocal of a return towards the state of primitive Egyptian culture. I do not say that it is not better for mankind that our art should be thus subdivided, but it is full of danger to the social and intellectual standing of the profession. It is now, I think, six years since, in a written introductory lecture delivered to my class, I pointed out distinctly to them the course which medical practice was shaping for itself. And every succeeding year has confirmed what I then said.

Each of the mucous membranes is already invaded by its exclusive manipulator; for the path to medical renown seems at present to lead through these slippery highways. One man passes his days in cauterizing throats and swabbing out bronchial passages. Another explores the narrow track from the fossa navicularis to the vermontanum; there he lives and moves and has his being. Another studies science mainly through the valves of speculum. Another selects a still lower sphere, and holds divided empire with the sacrarides. It will not be many years, one may venture to predict, before a large part of the business of medicine will be divided among not merely dentists, aurists, oculists and dermatologists, but also among pneumonists, cardiologists, nephrologists, hysterologists, urethrologists, and the like.

The subdivision of labor ends in most cases in the production of at least one cheap and perfect article; namely a piece of human machinery capable of doing one thing well, and good for little else in many cases,—stiffened, cramped, anchylosed, to all the intellectual joints that give freedom and power to mankind. Now there is nothing that can rescue the profession engaged in such a track from degradation to the rank of the mere mechanical arts, but a high standard of education and accomplishments. Every teacher would wish to believe that he had done something to maintain such a standard among those who have been the subjects of his instructions.

And if, as my name was mentioned as a teacher, I may venture to allude for a moment to my own aims, I will say that while it has been my duty to insist on many of the most practical points in medical education, I have always treated with the contempt which it deserves that apathy and clownish spirit which would lead the student of medicine to gauge his acquirements simply by the cow-leech's test of immediate, obvious, practical, marketable utility.

There is something else besides the skillful hand, and the brain filled with the minute details of some speciality, necessary to bring the physician into healthy and dignified relations with the intelligence of a wide-awake community like ours. Depend upon it if our general culture does not in some degree keep pace with that of our enlightened clients, we shall become "servants," as old WISEMAN used to call his own professional assistants; valets of the sick man, and fit companions for the flunkies that comb and brush him in health. And so, at last, the small specialist, pedicure, or aniseur, will do his small services and be shown out by the back door, as our predecessors, the Egyptian craftsmen, when they had performed their office of making the necessary incisions for the embalmer, were driven from the house with their fee in their pockets, and such convenient missiles flying about their heads as the friends could lay hands on.

I have pointed out a danger, but not without suggesting a remedy. In a word, to keep our profession what it has been, worthy of such a eulogy as POPE bestowed upon it, fit calling for such men as HALLER, as ARBUTHNOT, as AMBROISE PARE, as our professional brother now languishing in illness, which he charms at once with philosophy and song, we must give it every attraction which large aims and liberal culture can add to its inherent nobleness, so that we may call to it that nobler class of minds out of which alone the true heroes of our divine science can be moulded.

Wait but a moment longer while the little flash I have sent up among your after-dinner fireworks drops its blue light in a versified sentiment:

As the river of New-England,
That is flowing at our side,
No rock can stay from running
To meet the salt sea tide;
So roll our art's deep current,
By many a grateful shore,
Till life has reached the ocean
That pain shall vex no more!

As the mountain of New-England
In the far off northern sky
Looks down upon the river
That wanders murmuring by,
So from her cloud-capped turret,
Let solemn art look down
On fashion's lying whisper,
And folly's idle frown.

As the bright star of evening
Plays on the mountain's crest,
Glancing from every streamlet
That sparkles on its breast,
So let the heavenly splendors
Of truth's white star be found,
Still shining fairest in us
While all is dark around.

Platform of the American Party.

At a State Convention of the American Party of Connecticut, held at Hartford on the 28th ult., N. D. SPERRY, Esq., of New-Haven, President, HEZEKIAH GRISWOLD, of Hartford, and ENOS HOPKINS of Naugatuck, Vice-Presidents, and GEO. W. ROGERS, of Meriden, Secretary. After approving of the action of the Connecticut delegates at the National Convention in Philadelphia, and declaring the necessity of making uniform the principles upon which the American Party take issue, they promulgate the following as their Platform:

1. The maintenance of the Union of the Federal Compact, as the paramount political good; hence the full recognition of the rights of the several States as reserved in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

2. Obedience to the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land.

3. A revision of the laws regulating emigration, and the settlement of emigrants, and unqualified opposition to the transmission to our shores of criminals and paupers.

4. A radical change in our naturalization laws.

5. The support of those only for political stations, whether executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic, who do not hold civil or ecclesiastical allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, and who are Americans by birth, or by thorough education and training. The protection of all persons in the legal and proper exercise of their religious and civil rights—the unrestrained enjoyment of all in their religious opinions and worship.

6. The common schools of the State free to all, without distinction of creed or party—to strictly guard them from all influences that would give them a denominational or partizan character, the use of the Bible in common schools, and opposition to all attempts for its exclusion.

7. Protection of American industry and genius, and the improvement of rivers and harbors.

8. The unconditional restoration of the Missouri Compromise and the admission of Kansas and Nebraska into the Union as free States.

9. Opposition to the extension of Slavery to new free territory, and the exclusion of Slavery therefrom.

10. Protection on the part of the General Government by armed intervention if necessary, to the people of the territories in the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

11. The perpetuity of the Union by strict adherence to the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and confirmed by the CONSTITUTION.

12. All the principles of the Order to be henceforth everywhere openly avowed, and every member to be at liberty to admit his connection with it.

It was also resolved to hold a mass meeting of the party, and that all persons friendly to the principles be invited to attend.

Astounding Post-Office Robbery—The Thief Secured—Four Thousand Dollars Recovered.

The most important arrest in the annals of Post-Office depredations ever brought to light in this country was made in this city on Saturday morning last by ALLAN PINKERTON, Special Mail Agent, assisted by Deputy Sheriff BULKLEY. The thief was a clerk in the Post-Office in this city, and was arrested in the street as he was going to his breakfast. He was thrown into consternation, he turned as pale as ashes, and made no effort to throw away the money on his person, which was prevented, and he was conveyed to the jail and searched.

The name of the wretched young man is THEODORE F. DENNISTON. He is between 25 and 30 years of age and unmarried. His brother, PERRY DENNISTON, was arrested for the same crime in March last, and is now at liberty on bail for $3,500. The DENNISTONS are understood to be nephews of Postmaster COOK, and if this is the case their opportunity to commit these depredations upon the public is due to the relationship. Their father lives in New-Jersey, and the sons, upon a salary of *five or six hundred dollars a year*, have the credit of having purchased and paid for a *farm* for him within the last year or two.

On arresting DENNISTON, the officers went to his boarding house and searched his room. The search was nearly concluded without finding any trace of his crimes, when officer PINKERTON decided to search minutely and took the pictures down from the walls. On removing the backs of several, bank bills to the amount of $3,788 were found concealed, most of which were of large denomination. The money was distributed as follows: Behind a picture of the Virgin Mary and the Immaculate Conception, $1,503; The Highland Lovers, $900; The Indian Warrior, $1,000; a framed Daguerreotype of his mother, $300. In his desk was $135, which, with that found on his person, makes nearly four thousand dollars recovered.

W. J. BROWN, General Agent of the Post-Office Department, was in the city and visited DENNISTON in the Jail. Upon being told of the recovery of the money he voluntarily confessed his crimes. He says he had no accomplice, and that he never imparted his secret to any one, that he did not commence stealing letters until after the arrest of his brother, whose duties in the office were the same as his own, and of course each had the same opportunities. They were "pilers;" that is, they arranged all the letters for distribution, and had a good opportunity to judge of the nature of their contents. He states that he has burned all the letters; that he never looked to see who they were for, or from, and cannot furnish any aid in restoring the money to its right owners. The greater part of it was taken in small sums, although one letter gave him three hundred dollars. He has been in the habit of exchanging the money at the banks, principally for Eastern funds, and bills of large denomination. After taking the first package, all fear and compunction of conscience was gone, and in a little while it became impossible for him to pass a money package through his hands without purloining it. He says he never knew what the love of money was before, and he has given full freedom to his desires since the means of gratifying them was so easily obtained.

The United States Courts meets to-day, and as the case will go immediately before the Grand Jury, no public investigation will take place until the trial. It is not likely that any bail can be obtained this time to abrat the ends of justice.

The public will feel a certain degree of commiseration for DENNISTON and those to whom he is intimately related, but that will not repress a sensation of relief and gratification that the villainy is at an end, for the complaints against this office have been of long standing. To ALLAN PINKERTON is due all the credit of the detection. We cannot attempt to enter into the detail of the surveillance upon this man DENNISTON. Mail depredations are the most difficult to ferret out, and the means of detection used for the other DENNISTON would not answer for this one.

For three weks Mr. PINKERTON has scarcely seen repose, to the devotion with which he has followed up the criminal. Complaint after complaint poured into the Department, and call after call came from the Department to PINKERTON to redouble his vigilance, until body and brain were nearly exhausted. As a detective police officer, Mr PINKERTON has no superior, and we doubt if he has any equals in this country. There is danger of expecting too much of his peculiar talent and force, for we suppose there is some impossibilities in detection of villainy, even for him.—*Chicago Press, July 2.*

Administrative Reform.

Hearken to Molly the Cook-maid's Letter to Dr. Swift."

Our country's come to a pretty pass, and I don't see how on earth you're to get out of it.

For the last two years it's been getting worse and worse, I don't think there's a respectable decade of it.

First, we didn't stand firm to prevent the war which would never have been made by Czar NICHOLAS if he hadn't thought from our tone we very tame, we'd grown we should quietly lie down for him to tickle us.

Then we went into the war without knowing a bit where or how we were going to wage it.

And sent a great fleet to gain glory in the seas where there wasn't an enemy to engage it.

To be sure we did a feat at which NELSON would have blushed, and so I think would CUTHBERTSON and JARVIS;

We stormed an empty fort, and batter'd down its walls and bragged me though we'd done a splendid service.

At Inkermann and Alma great victories we gained—the very name of them still makes us glow with glory—

But the heroes who had won them left to starve and die of cold makes a miserable pendant to the story.

"But see what we've done!" say the Whigs. "Aren't you ashamed! Look at Kertch, Taganrog, and Anapa, you railers!"

But I'm weak enough to think that we owe their fame to them than to French and English soldiers, guns and sailors.

Well, perhaps 'tis hardly strange that people should combine to give vent to their strong disapprobation,

So a body has been formed (which sets its face against foreign) for reforming the whole Administration.

But I think they might have left the matter in the hands where 'tis placed by the English Constitution,

For all good ends will be gained if the Commons honestly vote for Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON's motion.

But I very much opine, and this firm belief of mine is, I fancy, also that of the whole nation,

That these citizen reformers, though rash long and angry stormers, are themselves in need of mighty reformation;

When I see them daily voting for the lowest they're denoting to the populace as men of genius, honesty,

I cannot own their merit nor believe their public spirit, but attribute all to demagogic vanity.

[*The Press.*

John Van Buren's Reply to the Invitation of the Tammany Society to Attend at the Celebration of the Fourth.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to return my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to unite with you at Tammany Hall in celebrating our National Anniversary, and to express my great regret that previous engagements will deprive me of that pleasure.

The noble principles upon which our independence was declared, and the glorious struggle by which it was established, can nowhere be more appropriately celebrated than at Tammany Hall. As your able and well remarks, the persevering efforts to invade civil liberty by legislative action, and to organize intolerance and proscription against religious *freedom*, make a reverence to the fundamental principles of our political existence a high duty of justice and patriotism; and to a Democrat this duty brings with it an honorable pride in the position everywhere assumed by his political brethren.

Fortunately for the country, questions frequently arise which apply the touchstone of sincerity to the professions of men, and compel the country to decide who are and who are not its true friends. Such are all questions touching constitutional freedom—freedom of opinion, of trade, of speech, of religious faith. The appeal of misjudging philanthropy to legislative coercion and the assumption of superior patriotism and Christianity by bastard Americans, give the Democratic party of the nation the opportunity which it never failed to improve, of standing out before the world as the opponent of intolerance and fanaticism, the defender of the nation's hospitality and its justice, and the champion of civil and religious freedom. In every State of the Union its position is the same.

Without previous understanding or apparent concert, without meeting each other in consultation, the Democrats of Maine and Georgia, of New-York and Mississippi instantly assume the same position upon a sudden and new question, and fearlessly construct a combination which is sweeping everything before it. This is the great and glorious instinct of Democracy. This gives, it is true, conservative and national character. This makes it what it is—the natural saving and governing power of the United States.

Truly yours, J. VAN BUREN.

To LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Grand Sachem.

From the Rocky Mountains.

Last evening we met Messrs. SIDNEY MOZIER, GIDEON SHAW and JAMES OSBORNE, who arrived in this city y

A WEEK IN THE WILDERNESS.

THIRD LETTER.

The Adirondack Iron Works and Beds—Return to Raquette Lake.

My last letter closed with a dissolving view—presenting eight or ten of our party revolving, like turkeys on the spit, before the blazing fire of Superintendent CURTIS, at the Adirondack Iron Works. In our eagerness to accommodate our horses, we had forborne, on leaving Raquette Lake, to take with us any baggage whatever—so we were unable to make any change in our drenched clothing, and were compelled to rely entirely on the effects of the drying process which we were indigenously undergoing. The sound of the supper dinner induced desistance, and half an hour's labor replenished the inner, a good deal more completely than twice that effort had dried the outer man. In the course of an hour or so we considered ourselves sufficiently dried to be laid away; and we accordingly repaired, with an eager appetite for sleep, to the comfortable beds we found provided. I had a warm and earnest discussion with my three room-mates as to the propriety of sleeping with an open window;—being afflicted with a chronic tendency to catarrh, which is greatly aggravated by taking cold, I pleaded for an exemption from exposure to the open air. With their usual politeness, my companions yielded the point, and I rejoiced silently, in their blindness, two or three times during the night, as I waked and heard it raining in torrents, and felt the chilly rawness of the air in our room. My throat was very sore in the morning,—and I felt at once that I had taken cold—a fact for which I could not account, until it was accidentally discovered that the window at the head of my bed, having been raised before we entered the room and being concealed by a curtain during our earnest deliberations, had been wide open during the whole night. This fully accounted for the state of my throat, but did not cure it. I found I had received a sensible accession to the cold I had caught during my fishing excursion on Raquette Lake—the effects whereof continue down to the present hour.

By the way, I owe an apology to the trout of Raquette Lake for the tale I told of their practices, upon my first and only attempt to entice them to my embrace. It has been rashly inferred from my narrative by some of its readers, that there are no trout in Raquette Lake. This would be a sad mistake. Millions of the splendid creatures swim those waters, "both when we wake and when we sleep," and thousands of them have been enticed therefrom by anglers more expert and more patient than myself, as Messrs. WARREN and GIBSON can testify, from an experience of many seasons in the wily craft, and as some of our company proved almost daily during our stay in that vicinity. We had them at meals morning, noon and night, and EDWARDS told us of three strings having been caught in a couple of hours—one weighing fifteen pounds, and the other two over ten apiece; but unfortunately for our appetites and our faith in the story, they were all devoured before our return.

But I have still more decisive evidence of the friendly sentiments of the trout in question, in spite of their unhandsome conduct during my trolling excursion. Soon after my return to the City I welcomed to my table—always hospitable when such guests seek entertainment there—thirteen specimens of the race, who repented, I doubt not, of their behavior, and made haste to follow one whom they had so deeply wronged. They bore no mark that bespoke their origin, and I was, and still am, half inclined to suspect that they may have come from the farther region of Lake Champlain, and that the hospitable FOUQUET, whom all the region round about Plattsburg knows, was not entirely innocent of their long but safely accomplished journey. The case was one of doubt, as I could not be certain where they came from—but I followed *Hoyle* and took the trick. If I have done the trout of Raquette too much honor in crediting them with the gift in question, I'll make amends on my next visit to the place of their abode.

But I am neglecting Adirondack,—where I left myself getting out of bed, with a sore throat and a sorry prospect so far as exploring the country was concerned,—for the rain continued to come down in torrents. We speculated despondingly on the probabilities of its holding up,—ate breakfast with a gloomy despair which happily did not affect our appetites with any special despondency,—and spent an hour or two in profitable meditation on our condition and prospects.

The village of Adirondack, where we were thus employed, is a little hamlet, scattered along the Adirondack River, half a mile or thereabouts above the head of Sandford Lake, and inhabited exclusively by persons connected directly or otherwise with the Iron Works that have been there established. The surrounding region is mountainous and rocky—rougher and of harder soil by far than that we had left. The Adirondack range of mountains commences in this vicinity, and extends nearly parallel to Lake Champlain, from which it is distant from ten to thirty miles,—embracing the highest peaks in the State, and being, according to geologists, the oldest dry land on the Western Continent. In a clear day, Mount Marcy, the highest of the range, is visible from the village—but this monarch of the mountain was too busy on the day of our visit, in battling with the clouds that dashed themselves upon his head, to exhibit himself to our inspection. The whole region seems to be pervaded by iron. Here and there, throughout the whole range of hills, are detected veins of ore—sometimes mixed with rock, sometimes running in veins beneath it, and often coming out in large rich masses upon the very surface. The village of Adirondack has long enjoyed the reputation of having the largest and richest deposits of Iron Ore on this portion of the Continent. Geologists who have examined it carefully, have made reports of its wealth so technical and scientific that many could not understand them, and so apparently extravagant in their tenor that more would not believe them. The mines were first discovered in 1826 by an old Indian hunter—father of ELIJAH, our guide round Raquette Lake—who brought a piece of the ore to the late DAVID HENDERSON, of Jersey City, then in Northern New-York on a mining excursion, and told him he had picked it up while hunting beaver, at a spot where the river run over *an* iron *dam*. An exploring party was at once made up, and under the Indian's guidance made its way to the Adirondack, where may now be actually seen what the Indian described—*a stream of fifty feet wide falling over a dam of solid iron ore*, which extends across it, and can be traced for a long distance on either side. But this was speedily found to be only one, and by no means the best, of a large number of ore beds in this immediate vicinity—all yielding ore of unequaled richness, in close proximity to immense forests and excellent water power, and apparently in quantities which ages could not exhaust. The tract was immediately purchased by Mr. HENDERSON, with ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE and ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, Esqrs., and arrangements were made for making experiments with the ore. It was found to be of a very superior quality, and works were speedily erected for carrying on the manufacture, which has been continued ever since, though upon a small scale, in consequence of the extreme isolation of the place, the lack of roads, as well as of capital, and the consequent enormous expense of getting in supplies, and taking out the products of the mines to market. A Company, composed mainly of New-York gentlemen, has recently purchased 104,000 acres of the land, including the village of Adirondack and its mines, and has erected a new and splendid blast furnace half a mile nearer the head of Lake Sandford than the old one, and at which all the work of the establishment is at present carried on.

It may not be amiss to mention that the old Indian who discovered this mine lived to be over a hundred years old, and died, as is supposed—though it is only known that he disappeared—last Winter. He had been living with ELIJAH, whose occupation as a guide took him a good deal away from home; and during one of these absences his old father left the shanty for the neighborhood of Pleasant Lake, some miles off through the dense wilderness, where he had lived for the most of his life. He was never heard of again,—nor has the most diligent search ever revealed his remains or any trace of his fate. He probably fell a prey to wild beasts.

I have never had any experience in mining operations, nor have I been in the habit of visiting mines of any sort; so that any report I may make of Adirondack will be very likely to lack the technical knowledge necessary to give it value. I can only tell what I saw,—sometimes, perhaps, without fully understanding it, and sometimes ready, it may be, from its striking contrast with anything I had ever seen before, to be more astonished than the occasion called for. A few weeks previous I had visited Clinton Prison, for the purpose of inspecting the ore beds, required by the State for the purposes of that institution. One of them, which yielded a rich and excellent ore, had been carried down some forty or fifty feet below the surface, and then the quantity of water which flowed in rendered it impracticable to work it further except at very great expense. The other,—which the State now hires of its owners, as it is not on the prison grounds,—has been carried horizontally some three hundred feet forward, at a depth of fifty or sixty feet beneath the surface; and as the vein dips downwards, this depth, from which the ore must be raised by steam power, is constantly increasing. Mining below the surface is thus, of necessity, for these two reasons, exceedingly and often ruinously expensive;—great power is required to lift the ore out, and still greater is sometimes incurred to keep it free from water, so that mining operations can be carried on. The Adirondack mines, as will be seen hereafter, offer a striking contrast to those just mentioned, as indeed to most others in the world, in both these respects.

We visited only *three* of the ore-beds of Adirondack. The first was at the upper end of the village, a little above the iron dam and near the site of the furnace first erected and now abandoned. At a few feet from the road is an excavation some fifty feet long, ten or twelve wide, and fifteen or twenty deep, from which ore has been taken from time to time. The back wall of the excavation seems to be of solid ore, entirely free from rock, very black, coarse-grained, and yielding full eighty per cent. of iron. Pieces that had been roasted were lying about, and could easily be broken in the hand. This vein runs in plain sight, and on the surface for some distance from north to south, and then dips under the rock, but soon reappears. This is repeated several times within the distance of *three-fifths* of a mile, for which it has been clearly traced in this direction; and although only some forty feet in width have been exposed by the removal of the soil, the vein has been ascertained by examination and measurement to be over *seven hundred feet* wide, from east to west. This ore is called the *coarse-grained black ore*, and when worked alone, as it has been, and without separation, it makes iron most remarkable for its hardness and tenacity,—and indeed produces steel of the best quality. A good deal of ore has been taken from this bed—more, perhaps, than from either of the others.

Leaving this we crossed the river just above the iron dam, climbed a steep ridge that overlooks the town, and came to the second of the great ore-beds of the neighborhood,—that which yields what is called the *fine-grained ore*. It has not been worked to any great extent, but is opened sufficiently to show the character and extent of the vein. It is harder and the grain is smaller than that of the vein first visited; at the surface it seems to be more mixed with rock, but deeper excavations reveal ore of purer quality. The vein has been traced very nearly a *mile*, and throughout that distance preserves a uniform breadth of over *a hundred and fifty* feet. It is upon the side of a hill,—so that the ore could be sent down an inclined plane as fast as it could be taken out, while all the water that might accumulate would run off of itself; a little stream indeed runs constantly from the hill side into the river below.

As we had resolved to make considerable progress on our homeward journey during the day, we spent but little time at each of these beds; and as the *Sandford bed*—the largest of all—was two miles down the Lake, we determined to stop at that as we passed. On our way to the boats, we looked in at the new furnace, which was built last Summer, by the new Company, at a cost of over $43,000, and which is now the only one kept in operation. As it was very nearly time for the morning *run*, we waited to see how pig-iron is made. A long row of moulds in sand had been prepared—lying like the cross sleepers on a railroad track, some three feet long, and eighteen or twenty inches apart, and connected by a channel running along the side. When everything was ready, the furnace was tapped, and the melted iron flowed out in a bright red stream, filling the moulds and depositing about six tons of the most beautiful pig-iron I ever saw. Breaking one of them after it was cooled, it presented a surface white as silver, and entirely free from flaws and impurities of any kind. Judging from its appearance, compared with that of other pig-iron which I had seen, I was not at all surprised to learn that this commands in the market $50 per ton when other iron is selling for $35. This furnace makes two of these runs daily, producing from ten to twelve tons of iron; and this is, at present, the extent of the two works at Adirondack. Nothing but capital, and a good road giving them easy access to market, is needed to enable the Company to produce ten or twenty times as much—every ton of which could be sold at remunerative rates.

At about noon we reembarked and set our faces towards the south. Landing on the eastern border of the Lake we passed through a field and ascended a hill six or seven hundred feet in height,—following up a little stream that ran down washing away the surface and exposing metallic ore all the way up,—until we reached a point some fifty or sixty feet from the ridge, where an excavation has been made directly in the face of the mountain. Huge blocks of ore very nearly pure, have here been taken out, and the structure of the mass is so regular that toes may sometimes be pried out with the crowbar alone. For the whole length of the excavation, which is forty or fifty feet, there stands before you a high solid wall of the purest ore,—and for a distance of over three hundred feet, an examination shows that the ore is entirely free from stony matter. The ore is black,—its grain in point of size between that of the other two I have described, and the quality quite as good as that of either of the others. It is impossible to speak accurately of the extent of this enormous bed of iron ore,—as no limits to it have yet been ascertained. It can be traced for a long distance by the frequent exposures of the ore on the surface:—and a series of very close and careful examinations made by Prof. EMMONS, the State Geologist, shows that for 1,667 feet it preserves a width of 514 feet, without going under the rock. After it does thus pass beneath the rock, however, the reappearance of the vein at various points renders it certain that it is not discontinued, but only disappears;—and there is very little doubt that it passes under the lake and again appears on the other side. It has thus been clearly traced for about *two miles and a half*. This is, therefore, neither more nor less than an enormous *mountain of iron ore*; and Professor EMMONS, from the data which observation afforded him, has calculated the contents of the vein lying within two feet of the surface, at nearly *seven millions of tons*, most of which could be raised without blasting, and which would make at least 3,000,000 tons of iron—of the very best quality ever sent to market! These are astounding figures,—but they are those of a scientific, disinterested, and reliable person. Nor will any one who has seen the enormous aggregate of ore which lies in plain sight at the various beds of Adirondack, consider them too large. Indeed, it is not easy to say what figures would be too large to indicate the vast wealth of iron ore that is here accumulated; nor can any one who visits the spot be surprised that scientific men should have inferred from the appearances presented, that this whole valley rests upon a bed of iron,—of which these veins are merely points that protrude above the surface. "In all the uncertainty which lies over the subject," says Professor EMMONS in his Report as State Geologist, "I am more disposed to believe that the whole valley of the Adirondack River is underlaid by the magnetic oxide. It is true that this belief borders on the extravagant, particularly when it is first suggested; but after all where is the extravagance in supposing that a mountain may be composed of iron ore, or a valley underlaid with it?" All this is merely speculation,—and of scientific rather than practical interest;—for whatever the valley may rest upon, it is very certain that there is more ore *above* the surface than can be removed during any one generation, by all the labor that can be put upon it.

Nor is the amount of ore more remarkable than the facilities which exist for working it. The structure of the mass so nearly resembles the stratification of common rock that huge blocks can be removed without any blasting, and a slight blast detaches enormous quantities of it. The ore is so free from rocky intermixtures that the labor of separation is saved. The location of the beds is so high that the ore may be sent down an inclined plane either to the lake or the furnace, and no lifting power will ever be required. Nor is it possible that operations should ever be embarrassed by accumulations of water, as the elevated situation of the beds offers facilities for the easiest and most perfect drainage.

The iron made at the furnace at Adirondack is composed of a mixture of the several ores found in the vicinity, as they are worked easier in that way than separately, and the iron produced is believed to be better. As to the quality of the iron, I believe men engaged in that trade, who are acquainted with it, agree that it is equal to any in the United States: indeed, experiments made by Prof. JOHNSON, to test its comparative strength, established the fact that no iron in the world except the Russian iron is superior to it in this respect. It is said, moreover, to be the only American iron from which *good steel* can be manufactured; and works were established at Jersey City for the express purpose of making steel from this iron, five or six years ago, and, I believe, have been in successful operation ever since. Their steel has enjoyed a good reputation in the market, and has been repeatedly commended as fully equal to the best imported. Specimens of both the iron and steel made from these ores were sent to the World's Fair, at London, and took the prize medal, as the best on exhibition—as did, also, a specimen of the fine-grained ore from the second of the beds which I visited, as mentioned above.

The question will very naturally be asked by others—as it was by me—why, with such advantages, these ore beds should have attracted so little attention, and why they are not worked with greater energy and success. Only some ten or twelve tons of iron are made per day at present, and this, I believe, is as much as has ever been produced. The cost of making it, I have been informed, is less than $25 a ton, while it sells readily, even at the present low prices, for from $45 to $50. Here would seem to be a margin for profit large enough to tempt capital into the manufacture, and to erect the most extensive iron works in the world. The ore, moreover, I am informed, could be sold in its raw state at New-York, for mixture with other ores in various parts of the country, for $5 a ton, in any quantity, while the cost of extracting it is not a fifth of that amount.

I suppose the principal reason for the neglect of this region is to be found in its *isolation*. It is in the heart of a rugged mountainous region, out of which it is almost impossible to transport heavy loads of any sort, as the only road out is the one to Crown Point, by way of Schroon Lake, a distance of some thirty miles, and so rough as to be almost impassable for teams, and quite impracticable for heavy loads. By Sandford Lake water communication may be had for ten miles south, to the old works, or Tahawa, as the place is called;—which is within about ten miles of the line of the intended Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad, at the point where the Boreas River enters the Hudson. The completion of this road, therefore, to that point, and the construction of a branch therefrom to Tahawa—at the foot of Sandford Lake,—would bring the Adirondack Iron Mines within easy reach of market, and the road will have a descending grade all the way to Saratoga. I cannot help thinking that nothing more than this is necessary to make them the largest and most profitable works of the kind in the United States. I know but little of the Company which owns them now, or of its operations. I believe, however, that it purchased this property, embracing over 100,000 acres of land, a few years since for about $600,000, one-sixth of which has been paid. It became embarrassed in consequence of the financial difficulties of the country within the last year or two, and has not been able consequently either to complete its payments or to erect the works necessary for the successful prosecution of the enterprise. The impossibility of getting the iron to market, moreover, without a road, has checked all their operations. If the Sackett's Harbor Road should be built, all these difficulties will vanish, and the works cannot fail to be pushed forward with an energy proportioned to their importance. What the prospect of such a consummation, is I have no means of knowing. By the parties interested in it, it is represented as being good. The road would certainly confer immense benefits on the section of country through which it would pass, and would add immensely to the productiveness and wealth of the State.

We left the Sandford Ore bed at about 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon,—reached HASKELL's in boats at 3,—ate that magnificent dinner of trout and venison, which I mentioned in my last letter, and mounted our horses for a return to Raquette Lake. We reached BISSELL's in good season that evening,—staid there all night, and reached the outlet of Raquette Lake at about 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The rain had subsided, but the air was cold and the Lake too rough for the little boats in which our navigation had to be performed for the seven miles that intervened between us and WOOD's, where the main body of our company had remained. We were in a hurry to get on, however, and embarked at once: but as we rounded a headland that had sheltered us from the wind, and entered the broad lake, our boatman told us the boat could not ride the swell with the load she carried,—so we turned about to await the subsiding of the winds and waves. Taking shelter under a bark shanty which ELIJAH had built for our accommodation, and making a hearty lunch upon some bread and sardines which had been sent out for our consolation, I stretched myself, rolled in a blanket, before a blazing hot fire, and slept for half an hour in a style which, I doubt not, my readers, by this time, would gladly imitate. So I will give them another respite,—and make them happy, furthermore, by adding that one more letter will probably finish all I have to say about my observations and experiences during my Week in the Wilderness.

H. J. R.

INDEPENDENCE DAY
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Trial Trip of the Ocean Bird.

This splendid new steamship performed her trial trip on Independence Day, and the experiment was worthy of the occasion.

Before speaking of her performance it may be well briefly to describe her. She is 240 feet in length, 38 feet beam, her depth of hold being 24 feet. She has three decks, the height between each being 7 feet 6 inches. The *Ocean Bird* is 2,260 tons burden—that is, carpenter's measurement. She has four boilers, containing over 5,400 feet of fire surface. Cylinder diameter, 65 inches, and 12 feet stroke. What is important in reference to accidents is, that she has, in addition to the ordinary kelson, heavy plate-iron kelsons, which form air-tight chambers 20 inches in width. They are cross-braced with iron bars, forming life boats or water tanks, and upon which rest the lower deck beams, thereby connecting with heavy iron clamps the dead woods and lower deck, which makes it almost impossible for the ship to strain in any sea-way. This fact in her construction was amply borne out by her performance, so far as it could be demonstrated on the comparatively quiet sea of Wednesday, every one remarking her perfect ease, freedom from vibration or that impression of effort which occasionally *seems* as if it were attached to steamboat machinery. These kelsons or tanks run from stem to stern in the lower hold, and are crossed and braced at right angles with the same materials, forming the lower deck into separate sections or compartments, each water-tight, thus making the ship a perfect life-boat. The iron water-tanks hold 2,000 gallons. She has coal-bunkers for 700 tons, and her sides are cross-braced at right angles with heavy iron straps, 4½ by ⅜ inches. Besides all this, the boilers, engine and fire-rooms are enclosed with heavy iron plates, making her fire-proof. She has accommodations for 200 chief cabin passengers and for 500 in the steerage, is well coppered and copper-fastened.

As to her performance. The wind, which she scarcely felt in the Bay, blew a pleasant, stiffish breeze from S. S. E. long before the *Ocean Bird* reached the Lightship. Had her guards been braced differently, and the canvas awnings been taken down, undoubtedly she would have been better stripped for her race against time and the strong flood against her, to say nothing of an occasional list and roll, from the passengers rambling confusedly all over the vessel. As it was, she made about 19½ turns of her wheel in the minute. At 11:20 she passed Governor's Island, and at 1 was abreast of the light-houses at Neversink. And here it ought to be remarked that as she left for her trip down the Bay she was making only 15 revolutions, her steam being as yet not well up. As she passed the *Golden Gate*, which was lying at anchor fishing, it was computed that with the above-mentioned disadvantages, and the absence of a cargo to steady her, she was honestly making more than 20 nautical miles in the hour.

After making a gyration or two round the lightship, during which time active preparations were making below for dinner, and on deck by some but very few ladies and effeminate gentlemen, for a dreaded reversal of the enginery of their own anatomical machinery, most of them trying to make merry with the Atlantic breeze as it came to kiss their pale faces, a smart shower came on, and the clatter of knives and forks soon superseded all attention to the elements of air and ocean.

Dinner being dispatched, Captain GRAHAM in brief and happy language expressed the pleasure he felt in seeing his friends around him, especially the ladies, who formed of those present so large and so happy a proportion. He would "give them, the Ladies," [a laugh,] and deputed Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE to respond for them.

Mr. HOXIE did so; he began well, uttered some graceful and patriotic things, spoke of woman as forming the character of the future hero or legislator.

Mr. LAW being urgently called for, in brief, emphatic and telling language, adverted to the talent and enterprise of Captain GRAHAM in the production of the noble vessel in which his friends were then assembled, and to the purity of the aims under which it had been constructed.

Mr. MCKAY, builder of the *Great Republic* responded to the sentiment of Mr. LAW.

The Press was duly honored.

By this time the rain had ceased and the *Ocean Bird* had arrived off Eighth-street, the services of old JOHN MCCURE, the pilot, were no longer needed, and the guests departed, all evidently delighted with their pleasant trip, and especially with the urbanity and polite attention of Captain GRAHAM.

To Mr. J. B. BAKER, first officer, we have pleasure in acknowledging our obligations for his attention in communicating all desirable information.

Celebration at Burlington College, N. J.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, July 4, 1855.

Burlington College since its foundation has been a favorite resort upon our national birthday. To those whose patriotism is not the less sincere for being less uproarious, who desire to avoid the celebration of the Fourth of July in the city, with its heat, dust, clamor and discomfort; the explosions of squibs, and the thunder of cannon, the high-flown rhetoric of some political declaimer, the shouts of hot and red, sometimes black and blue Republicans—no more delightful retreat could be offered than this, where they may participate in rational and intellectual, yet hearty and enthusiastic rejoicings.

The proceedings were conducted under the supervision of the Committee of Arrangements, composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. George S. Lewis, Chairman; Hugh L. Clarke, Luke D. Chadwick, T. Gardiner Littell, James O. Watson. At 9 A. M., the students, according to their usual custom, proceeded from the College to Riverside, where, in the presence of the ladies of St. Mary's Hall, and a numerous assemblage of residents of Burlington and invited guests, Mr. HUGH L. CLARKE, in a neat and appropriate address on behalf of the students, tendered their congratulations to the Right Reverend President of the College, and expressed the hope heartily sympathized in by all, that for many years he might continue to witness the successful results of his labors in behalf of their Alma Mater. The Bishop responded in his usual cordial and felicitous manner; he was startled by the fact, that the speaker had recalled recollection that this was the ninth anniversary of the double birthday of their College and their country; he showed that the word independence was to be understood in its historical sense, and its Declaration as a national enunciation, that as regards individuals in their social intercourse, there could be no absolute, wide pendenee—all were in a degree dependent on each other, and therefore mutual consideration and forbearance to be the only preservatives of order and prosperity. He concluded by an application of his remarks to those about him, with an expression of hearty reciprocation of their attachment. Three hearty cheers were then given for the President, the Rector, the orator, and the young ladies of St. Mary's Hall, and the procession again formed and returned to the College.

At 11 A. M. a large audience assembled in the College Hall. We noticed among others on the stage, the members of the Faculty, Rev. E. Y. MORRHOUSE, Messrs. GARRET S CAMERON, JOHN J. CHETWOOD and JOEL CONDIT, of the Trustees, Rev. Mr. OGILLY of the diocese of New-York. Every class among the Alumni was largely represented. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. S. GARDINER LITTELL. An oration was then delivered by the Rt. Rev. President, and was one of the most able and forcible productions of its eloquent author. His theme was "Organizations are the bane of free Institutions." Party amalgamations were subversive of the Constitution, as instanced by the perversion of its provision establishing the electoral College, and absolute control exercised over it by party conventions, which had reduced it to the very shadow of a form. He referred to the most glaring instances of political corruption, and predicted that the tendency of this ceaseless struggle for power, by factions alternately successful, would be to incline the minds of men to seek repose under absolute power.

The remedy for this evil is "the individual exercise of the right of suffrage in the integrity of Freedom." Vote is derived from *votum*, which signifies wish, will. Every man should vote, and vote for the best man. A voter should not be a mere office seeker, or an instrument in the hands of one. But too often, instead of JEFFERSON's test of fitness for stations of public trust,—is he honest? is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution? the question is, can he be elected, and, if so, will he give me an office? We have seen verified the maxim of TACITUS: "*Romæ omnia venalia.*" In Rome all things for sale—translated into American—to the victors belong the spoils.

At the conclusion of the oration, Dr. GAUNTL moved that JOHN S. LITTELL, Esq., of Germantown, Pa., be called to the Chair, and that a Committee be appointed to obtain a copy for publication. The motions were adopted, and Dr. GAUNTT, Captain ENGLE and GARRET S. CONNOR, were appointed the Committee.

The principles contained in this address, about, we hope, to be freely circulated, must find a ready and cordial approval from every thinking mind; for although, as is sometimes the case, a faction is organized to advance unsound views, or to subserve the purpose of selfish political intriguers, another party must necessarily be called into existence, to destroy its baseful influence. No one can doubt the justice and expediency of disbanding this when its mission is accomplished. In the midst of more exciting events, a celebration of this kind may be overlooked, and for the time forgotten; but when on the day of trial, the educated ability of the nation is found throwing its vastly preponderating influence into the scale, and from confusion producing prosperity and peace, justice will be done to the memory of the founder of an Institution, where in his own words, "Their text books as Christians are the Bible and prayer book, and as Freemen the Constitution."

The day closed with an "Elocutionary Soiree," in which the students of the College took part in miscellaneous pieces, scenes from plays and two or three pleasant farces. It was a season of intellectual recreation, and the several parties acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, affording most solid amusement to the large audience who assembled to witness the performances.

But the clock warns me that I am trespassing upon the "wee sma' hours" as well as upon your patience. Noisy patriotism under my window is giving way to weariness, and the devotees to *spiritual* independence are finding their way homeward as best they can; the last cracker in the last bunch has performed its fitful office, the band has "gone off" nearly as noisily. I close my day in Burlington with the sincere wish that every and all of freedom's sons have passed the time as profitably as that portion of the family under the care of Bishop DOANE.

I am under obligations to Mr. LITTELL, of the College, Mr. CHETWOOD, the Rector, and to Messrs. GEORGE and WILLIAM DOANE for favors and attention—they have my thanks.

Yours, &c., RIVERSIDE.

The Fourth on Cape Cod.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HYANNIS, Wednesday, July 5, 1855.

To the denizen of a business street who wishes to escape from the odor of flowering ailanthus trees and leaky gas pipes, and the noise of exploding fire-crackers and turbulent new shoys, Cape Cod offers a most desirable retreat; and, having assurance of the fact, down I came here to enjoy the cool breezes and quiet of this barren spot. There is nothing to offend the eye or the ear here, while there is much to charm both, and the novelty of a thousand sights is as recuperative to the mind as the bracing air is to the body. Cape Cod was once an out-of-the way place, stretching its sandy neck out into the Atlantic apart from the rest of the world, as though it wished to be alone, and a year or two ago I should not have known how to navigate myself to Hyannis if I had desired to visit this place. But it is so no longer. A railroad has been built, branching off from the Fall River and Boston Road at Middleboro, which runs down through the centre of the Cape to the very water's edge, or rather out over the water on a solid pier at this jumping-off place. The road passes through several ancient and flourishing towns, as Porter's Mills, Tremont Iron Works, Wareham, Sandwich, Barnstable and Yarmouth. Out of the stunted pine woods and the sandy soil of this most ancient and fish-like territory, the descendants of the Pilgrims have contrived to gather wealth and to wax prosperous, and as I have seen the whole population out, to-day, in their holiday attire, keeping up the Fourth, I must pay them the compliment of saying they are a very hearty, hobnob looking and thrifty people, though the ladies seem to have a great fondness for pink ribbons, and the gentlemen for fancy "pants" and pineapples. I have seen no procession, heard no guns, caught no strains of martial music, nor been able to detect the slightest indications of anybody's having been "taking something." Yet everywhere along the line of the road there has been an appearance of patriotic hilariousness and unaffected gayety. All the people have left off work, dressed themselves in their Sunday clothes, and, taking their wives and babies, have gone out to visit their neighbors, and eat pineapples and peanuts at the railroad stations, where the beauty and fashion of the Cape towns seem to make it a point to assemble,—a very good practice, for their presence enlivens the scene, and gives an agreeable coloring to the local recollections of the traveler.

Hyannis, where I came to a stopping place, is the terminus of the railroad, which here connects with the Nantucket steamer; it is a town of some two thousand inhabitants, and has an excellent harbor, which is much used as a refuge in stormy weather by vessels bound through the Vineyard Sound. Since the completion of the railroad the Nantucket people have commenced fitting out their whale ships here instead of having them to lie in the open roadstead outside the bar, which prevents loaded vessels from entering the harbor of that town. There is a small but well-kept and comfortable hotel in Hyannis, and it might become a favorite Summer resort, if it were not for the sandy nature of the soil, which renders traveling on the railroad rather extremely unpleasant on account of dust; however, dust on a railroad in hot weather is a matter of course. For the rest there is a fine beach, plenty of sea room, a pure and bracing atmosphere, and delicious drinking water; no mosquitoes, and only two or three poor starveling silenthus trees, which are innocent of a blossom. Cape Cod is interesting from its very barrenness, and it is one of the healthiest spots in the Union. The best route hither from New-York is by the Fall River line, and the best boat of that line, judging from my own experience, is the new steamer *Metropolis*.

At Glen Cove, L. I.

On the evening of the Fourth, the guests of Mr. ORMSBY, of the famous Pavilion at Glen Cove, chartered the fine little steamer *Dellgrove*, Captain BATES, and made a trip from the Cove up the Sound. While off in the river, Mr. OTIS ORMSBY, proprietor of the Pavilion, made an attempt to set off a sky rocket, but unfortunately touched the fire to the wrong end, and it suddenly exploded. The right hand of Mr. ORMSBY was severely lacerated. He suffered much pain during the night, but was easier yesterday.

This, we believe, is the only accident that occurred anywhere along the North side, and the old patriots of Glen Cove say the "Fourth" was never more properly celebrated in that section of Long Island. The peace and quietness is attributed to the fact, that no steamboat landed there with rowdies and brassers, as has often been the case.

During the day, the *colored natives* of the Island assembled together over one hundred strong, and proceeded upon a sailing excursion in a large sloop. They were accompanied by a band of musicians, and had a jolly time of it.

In Albany.

The display made in Albany was superior, in point of attraction, and the number who turned out, to any similar demonstration made in several years past. The military were out in large numbers, and presented a very imposing appearance. There were several visiting fire companies in the line.

A procession was formed, which, after passing through the prescribed streets, halted at the City Hall, where the usual ceremonies were had in the presence of a very large throng. The Declaration of Independence was read by CHARLES W. KNEEDER, Esq., in a masterly manner. His enunciation was distinct, full and complete. The oration of STEPHEN PASCOCK, Jr., Esq., elicited throughout the most enthusiastic applause. It was replete with sound, logical and appropriate sentiment, and found response in every liberty-loving person's breast present. The oration was worthy the day and the man. We hope it may be published and generally circulated.

The Order of United Americans had a procession and celebration on their own account. They passed through the principal streets, and assembled at Association Hall. JAMES HORTON, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence, and W. S. HEVENOR, Esq., pronounced the oration.

The exercises at the Third Presbyterian Church were highly interesting. The oration was pronounced by CLINTON CASSIDY. The Prize Essay was decided in favor of the production, "The Decline of Poetry," by HENRY H. BATES, Esq., and the Poem Prize, that for "Ourselves—Our Age," by WM. D. MORAHAN, Esq.

The pyrotechnic display at the Park was spoiled in consequence of the soaking the fireworks received, rendering it impossible to "touch them off."

In Troy.

There was a grand procession over a mile in length. It is estimated that at least 2,000 persons alone were in the procession. After marching through the line laid down in the programme—some four miles, embracing all the principal streets in the city—the procession brought up at the Court-House about 2½ o'clock in the afternoon. The route was the longest ever marched on any previous similar occasion, occupying nearly four hours' time.

At the Court-House the usual exercises of the day took place, embracing prayer by the Reverend Clergy, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, music by the Band, Oration, Benediction, &c.

The Declaration was read by CLARENCE BURT, Esq., of Troy, who prefaced the same with a few appropriate remarks.

The Oration was delivered by B. H. HALL, Esq., of Troy. It was a production eminently appropriate to the occasion, and was listened to throughout with marked attention and interest by a large assemblage of citizens.

There was no display of fireworks, on account of the rain.

In Saratoga.

The celebration in Saratoga was of a highly creditable character. In the military line Captains WATERMAN, BLIVEN and WELCH, were out with their companies, all belong to Colonel PECK's regiment, (the 29th,) and all making a good appearance. Nos. 1, 3 and 4 of the Village Fire Companies, also turned out in good style. After marching through the principal streets the procession proceeded to Dr. J. L. PERRY's Grove, where the Declaration was read by CHARLES S. LESTER, Esq., of this village and an oration delivered by Hon. CHARLES HUGHES, of Sandy Hill. Mr. H.'s effort was very graciously received, and is warmly commended. Dinner was served at the American to invited guests, and other, and passed off very satisfactorily. We have heard it estimated that 1,000 persons were in attendance upon the exercises at the Grove.

In Buffalo.

In the evening, the city blazed with fireworks from the roofs of buildings, from windows, and from the streets; but the grand pyrotechnical feature came off on Franklin-square. It is thought that there were between twenty and twenty-five thousand people present, all enjoying the grand exhibition, and it was the general opinion of this immense crowd that it was the most gorgeous exhibition of fireworks that ever came off in this city—a deserved compliment to the pyrotechnical genius of Messrs. MORRIS & Co., the Buffalo manufacturers. There were no serious accidents during the day—a wonderful result, under the circumstances—and everything was more quiet and orderly than could have been possibly expected.

In Rochester.

The procession formed in the order announced, and marched to Washington Square, where the Military, Firemen, Turners', Carmens' and Tailors' Associations remained only to hear the Declaration read, when they retired. The Sons and Daughters of Temperence held on through the entire exercises. The Proclamation was read, with fine emphasis and clear, full tone, by Professor RAYMOND, who, in a few well chosen words, truly characterized the men who composed and adopted the glorious instrument, and set forth wherein consisted their true glory. In the evening, a great crowd assembled on Brown's Square, to witness the public display of fireworks provided by the city.

In Auburn.

The military and civic procession with the fire companies was very imposing. Between six and eight thousand persons, men and women, formed the audience in the City Park, while Young America gathered in the suburbs of this great sea of heads in geometrical proportion. Professor JOHN W. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, was the orator of the day. Dinner was served at the American Hotel at 4 o'clock, and the Auburn Flying Artillery closed the celebration with a national salute at sunset of one gun for each State in the Union, at which time the bells of the churches again sent up to Heaven their loud peans of rejoicing and praise for the priceless blessing vouchsafed to the American citizen, "FREEDOM TO WORSHIP GOD!"

In Syracuse.

The *Chronicle* says: "We had a very quiet day yesterday. There was no great expenditure of gunpowder in our streets. Fire-crackers and pistolettes were to be heard occasionally, it is true; but we hardly heard a gun, not even a pistol, during the day. But how were drunk, and who could hardly tell whether there were suffering from the old drunk of the day before, or whether they bought their liquors on the spot. Quite a respectable delegation of Indians and their squaws came to town during the day, but they were unbalanced 'Indo and Insane.' A stranger would have scarcely dreamed that yesterday was a great national holiday, from any indications of it in our streets. The Ethiopian Minstrels, of various styles of Timbuctoo beauty and agility, drove quite a thriving business with their heels and banjos. Towards night, patriotism began to blaze away more vigorously, and our adopted citizens had a

...ion "torchmongers," and bad liquors evidently began to ...ect their sway; but, on the whole, the day was unusually quiet."

In Oswego.

The preparations for celebrating the Fourth were made on a large scale at this flourishing City of the Lake, and that, of course, almost everyone was engaged to deliver the oration. We regret only that everything passed off to the satisfaction of those present and that there was no drunkenness or other disorders as has been too often the case at these celebrations.

In Fulton.

The preparations for the celebration were on a large scale at Fulton, and Rev. STARR KING, of Boston, had been engaged to deliver the oration. We learn that he was present, and that, high as the expectations of the people were raised, they were fully met. His address was eloquent, patriotic and stirring, while it held up the great radical idea of an equality of rights as set forth in the Declaration of Independence as the true American platform. He was frequently applauded and his address is highly commended. In the evening a fine display of fireworks was provided, which came off a little delayed from the programme. In attempting to discharge the first rocket, by some carelessness its direction was changed so as to fall on the platform and fire all the pieces, wheels, rockets and other pyrotechnics that were gathered for methodic use. The consequence was the scene not set down in the bills. No one was hurt, but there was some screaming, some extra cursing, and such a blaze of glory as was never dreamed of, even by the elder Adams, when he had the vision about bonfires and rockets.

In Jordan.

There were no public doings at Jordan, but a good deal of patriotism on private account was expended in the way of firecrackers and gunpowder. On Tuesday evening the boys held what the Irish call a wake, over the decease of Toddy. The occasion was one of due solemnity; and called forth many mournful eulogies over the services and virtues of the departed. Toasts were drank, sentiments of veneration and respect pronounced, speeches made and songs vocalized. The village was all alive on the Fourth, but there was no drunkenness.

In Meridian.

The day was celebrated at Meridian, in the township of Cato, with an old-fashioned enthusiasm, which seemed to imply that there was some remaining sense in the hearts of the people, that something substantial was gained for man by the blood and sweat of our fathers. There was a procession of ladies and gentlemen. The Declaration was read by J. HOYT, Esq., after which a handsome dinner was spread under the trees for some three hundred people. Fireworks in the evening.

In Utica.

The *Telegraph* gives the following account of the celebration at Utica:

"The annual burst of patriotism has passed. The country is again safe, and our liberties assured with a double assurance. Our experience and observation tempt us to recommend the abolition of the Fourth as an "institution." The annual recurrence of the Anniversary of American independence continues to record the coldness and indifference of the people. We no longer love the Fourth as a proud reminiscence of the era that inaugurated our independence as a nation. The circumstances attending the Utica celebration reflect discredit upon the spirit of our people. From the first, "liberty, equality and fraternity," sunk into a pre-text *ennui*. Only those who hoped to profit by the celebration in a business way, were desirous of a celebration, or willing to contribute thereto. If the American people have become so negligent or indifferent—if it is no longer possible to interest the *decency and respectability* of the community in these celebrations, let them be "anathema." But there is much about these Bacchanalian Anniversaries calculated to offend and disgust. The coarse, vulgar rout and rabble from the rural districts, which we had the *proud* pleasure to contemplate, the quick recurring pyrotechnic concussions and squibs, including of course the firecrackers; the music, (fife and drum,) the universal noise and confusion, the procession, the neglected orator—every method of systematic madness, noise and nonsense, were well calculated to secure a vote against this great country."

In Philadelphia.

Says the *Gazette*: "The day was ushered in by the firing of a national salute at the Navy-Yard, the thunder of cannon at other points in the city, and the rattle of guns and pistols everywhere, in one vast *feu de joie*. The ringing of various chimes and other bells added music to the time. A number of boat-clubs, gaily costumed, carrying flags and banners, and preceded by bands of music, were soon in motion. They paraded through some of our principal streets, and attracted a great deal of attention. They then embarked on sloops and schooners, with which the noble Delaware was alive. These vessels were decked in holiday array, and their appearance, as they sailed up and down in front of the city, with music playing, and crowds of gaily dressed young men dancing upon their decks, was truly charming.

The United American Mechanics, to the number of about 200 men, paraded, with banners, flags, and the emblems of the Order, and presented a neat and elegant appearance. They left the city to participate in the celebration at Wilmington, Del.

At home, private amusements and domestic enjoyments were more conspicuous on this day than upon any we have seen for years. In the lack of public demonstrations—a most lamentable and disgraceful deficiency—each person seemed determined to enjoy himself on an individual scale. Chesnut-street, and other of our principal thoroughfares, were thronged throughout the day. Many appeared to be looking for amusement, or something to admire—a vain search. Others, in social groups, seemed to be wrapped up in their own power of enjoyment, and to care nothing for public displays. Thousands of our citizens visited Camden, and the beautiful gardens at that place were crowded throughout the day.

Salutes were fired at the Navy Yard, at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. Other salutes were fired by the National Artillery, and by Capt. M. W. BERRYMAN, with two guns captured at Cerro Gordo.

The evening was cloudy, affording a fine opportunity for the display of fireworks. From an early hour in the evening until midnight, there was a constant succession of rockets of all sizes, and of all degrees of brilliancy. Roman candles, serpents, wheels, and other varieties of fireworks, were to be seen in all parts of the city. And thus concluded the Fourth in Philadelphia."

In Baltimore.

The Baltimore *American* says—"Many of our citizens were astir much earlier than usual, and the booming of cannon, the processions, the gay banners, and the delightful music, gave life and animation to our national holiday. The excursions advertised by us to depart, moved early in various directions, and so far as we know, returned in the evening without meeting with any disaster. But among the private parties of pleasure we have to record two fatal accidents, both of them occurring to females, and both by drowning.

Three ladies and two gentlemen went on an excursion to Curtis' Creek, and while the former were bathing, being unacquainted with the shore, they got beyond their depth. Two of the ladies were, at great personal peril, rescued by the gentlemen; but the third (a Miss HOLT) was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

The other case was that of a Miss TAYLOR, who was drowned in the Spring Gardens by the capsizing of the boat in which she was seated; but we have not yet been able to learn the full particulars."

In Washington.

The *Star* says: "The day was appropriately celebrated throughout Washington, its sister cities, and the surrounding country. We never saw the glorious Fourth of July more generally kept as a holiday, even in New-York, whose immense foreign population go so notoriously further than any others in merry making on such occasions. The coming up of the rain storm near noon, that continued until night, of course damped the ardor of thousands who were in the streets, evidently bent on making a day of it. It arose a few moments after those who proposed to join the national celebration got under way in procession, serving to disperse nearly all those on foot instantly, as it came down in torrents. That procession was attended by thousands on the sidewalks and in the street, a large portion of whom were females, whose dresses, bonnets, &c., suffered shockingly, first from the thick clouds of gritty dust that preceded the drenching rain, and then from the latter so annoying incident to a gale day on the avenue.

All the members of the Cabinet attended in coaches; and, also, the venerable GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, who is understood to bear KNOW-Nothingism little love indeed. This estimable and universally popular gentleman looks remarkably well, notwithstanding his advanced age.

A large crowd had assembled in the Capitol grounds, in anticipation of the ceremonies to take place there, thousands of the fair sex being present. The latter took refuge in the Rotunda, where never before were so many ladies gathered. The rain caused those charged with the custody of the building to throw open the immense hall of the House of Representatives for the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the delivery of the oration. It was crowded from the floor to the highest point in its spacious galleries. Rev. SMITH PYNE made the opening prayer; Dr. GARNETT read the Declaration, and the oration, delivered by J. M. CARLISLE, Esq., followed. We need hardly add that this able lawyer, sound logician and accomplished scholar, acquitted himself highly to the gratification of the thousands who faced the storm for the pleasure of hearing him."

In Boston.

At 4½ o'clock A. M., a large number of persons had gathered in State street, to witness the mustering of the firemen with their apparatus. The line was formed with the right resting on Washington street and the left "away down Long-wharf." Several of the Companies were in uniform, and the members of each Company were dressed in uniformity, and presented a fine appearance.

The Floral Procession was a pretty feature of the morning, but was not got up on so extended or expensive a scale as in some former years.

About 10 o'clock A. M., the City Procession formed at City Hall, and numbered about 60 or 70 persons as it left the Hall, under the military escort of the American Artillery, Lieut. MOORE; Washington Guards, Capt. WEBBY; Roxbury Artillery, and the Canton Infantry, Capt. GUSHMAN—the whole numbering 97 guns—and, accompanied by the Boston Brass Band and Bond's Cornet Band, passed through School, Washington, Summer, Lincoln and Beach streets, Harrison-avenue, Pearson, Washington, Common and Tremont streets, to Tremont Temple.

The Temple was well filled, the main floor being occupied by gentlemen and the gallery with ladies. The exercises were varied and highly interesting.

The music was performed by a large choir of children selected from the public schools, under the direction of J. C. JOHNSON, Esq.

The oration, by Rev. ALONZO B. MINER, was listened to with much attention.

After the services at the Temple, the children who performed the singing in an admirable manner were taken to Chapman Hall, where a most excellent and bountiful collation was provided for them.

The principal feature of the day was the Regatta, the prizes for which were won as follows:

First Race—First prize, a silver oar, by the *Battery Pet*, of New-York. Second prize, a silver boat-hook, by the *American Boy*, of New-York.

Second Race—First prize, a silver speaking trumpet valued at $125, by the *G. D. Westervelt*, of New-York. Second prize, a magnificent American standard, valued at $25, by the *Margaret Emma*, of New-York.

Third Race—Prize, a purse containing $100, by the *J. D. R. Putnam*, of New-York.

Fourth Race—First prize, a splendid silver pitcher and two goblets, valued at $250, by the *Maid of Erin*, of St. John. Second prize, a silver cup valued at $50, by the *Ariel*, of East Cambridge.

The Regatta was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators, numbering, as estimated by various persons, not less than 50,000 or 60,000, all of whom had a fine view of the exciting scene from the Mill Dam, the free use of which was generously granted the public by the proprietors,) and from many other prominent points.

At 6 o'clock P. M., the City Government and invited guests proceeded in a body from City Hall to Faneuil Hall where a dinner had been provided by J. H. SMITH, the well-known caterer, and at which His Honor the Mayor presided. Plates for between 700 and 800 persons had been laid; but only about 500 were filled. Toasts appropriate of the day were drunk and duly responded to.

The celebration closed by a magnificent display of Fireworks on the Common, from the laboratory of Messrs. SANDERSON & LANERGAN, which was attended by one of the largest gatherings ever assembled on the Common. They were very fine.

In Springfield.

A correspondent sends us the following account of the Fourth in Springfield: The 79th anniversary of our Independence was celebrated here to-day in an appropriate and orderly manner. At sunrise salutes were fired, and the bells rang a merry peal. At 4½ o'clock the "Shag, Tag, Rag and Bobtail Association" marched in procession through the streets, and created much merriment among the early risers. At 6½ o'clock the Floral procession formed in Pynchon-street and marched through the principal thoroughfares of the city. From the Public Grounds on Armory Hill Mons. PAULLIN ascended in his balloon. The wind, which was blowing fresh from the southwest, soon bore him to a great distance. In a few moments he disappeared in the clouds.

Owing to some disagreement, the projected city procession did not occur.

At 5½ o'clock P. M., the crowd rushed to the river bank to view the regatta—one of the most interesting features of the celebration. Owing to the stiff breeze that was blowing, the river was very rough, and the short seas that continually broke over the boats presented a great impediment to them. The boats entered were as follows: *Nereid*, 6 oars; *Transit*, 6 oars; *Thetis*, 6 oars; *Atalanta*, 8 oars; *Rowena*, 4 oars.

All the boats were from New-Haven. Clubs were expected to be present from Boston and New-York, but were unable to attend. The prizes were, an elegant silver goblet and salver, a fine telescope, and a set of colors. The following table gives the time as reported by the judges, though we question its accuracy:

	h.	m.	s.
Time of starting			
Nereid passed the stake boat	5	16	45
Transit, passed the stake boat	5	39	40
Atalanta, passed the stake boat	5	42	15
Thetis, passed the stake boat	5	43	5
Rowena, passed the stake boat	5	45	30
	5	47	30

In the evening, the unwearied, apparently few in number, attended a Ball. The public festivities of the day closed with a grand display of fireworks. The weather was cool, comfortably so, and in the evening a fine shower of rain put a stop to the discharge of the various missiles devised and set off by the ebullitions of American patriotism. C.

In Lowell.

Early in the morning there was a grand parade of the firmen under command of the Chief Engineer. At 10 o'clock a civic procession was formed, and under escort of the four Lowell Companies, the Davis Guards of Acton, the Hale Guards of Haverhill, the Beverly Infantry, and the Somerville Light Infantry, accompanied by the Lowell Cornet Band, proceeded to St. Paul's Church, where an eloquent oration was delivered by Rev. AUGUSTUS WOODBURY of Lowell. The Declaration of Independence was read by CHARLES MORRELL of Lowell. Subsequently, an excellent dinner was partaken of at Huntington Hall. HOMER BARTLETT Esq., presided at the table in a very happy manner. Speeches full of patriotism were made at the table by several gentlemen. The festivities of the day closed with a fine display of fireworks, prepared by Mr. BEALS of Boston.

In Bridgewater.

The Anti Nebraska celebration at this venerable town was eminently liberal and patriotic. It was held in the grove on Sprague Hill—a beautiful spot, the highest land in the county, and first visible to mariners approaching the coast.

In Cambridge.

The Fourth was celebrated in Cambridge in an unusually quiet manner. The bells were rung and cannons fired in the morning, at noon and sunset, but there was not more than half the number of fire crackers exploded that there was last year. In the morning, on the top of the flag staff in Cambridgeport, three large demijohns were hoisted, for what purpose we do not know. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks by Messrs. HOVEY & Co.

In Framingham.

There was a large gathering of Anti-Slavery people in Harmony Grove, in Framingham, yesterday. Extra trains of cars left Boston and Worcester in season to reach the Grove at about 11 o'clock A. M. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. HORATIO ALGER of Marlboro. After a few introductory remarks by Mr. GARRISON, addresses were made by WILLIAM WELLS BROWN and C. C. BURLEIGH. In the afternoon WENDELL PHILLIPS made the principal speech of the day. Rev. Mr. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, and others spoke. The number in attendance was very large, and the day was spent very pleasantly by all, with no incident to mar the enjoyment.

In Taunton.

The rising generation of the beautiful town of Taunton commenced their celebration of Independence Day on the evening of the 3d, and kept up through the night, with such a continual racket that hardly an inhabitant of that usually quiet place succeeded in securing an hour's peaceful rest. At sunrise on the Fourth the celebration passed into older hands, and deep-mouthed cannon pealed forth their ponderous welcome to the joyous anniversary. The bells rung forth a merry chime, and at early hour all the town was astir.

Between the hours of 7 and 8 a large floral procession formed near the Town Hall, and marching thence was preceded by a brass band. About twenty school districts were represented in the procession. A company of young archers succeeded, and after marching and counter-marching through some of the principal streets the procession proceeded to the grove on Summer-street, where the children partook of a collation.

At about 11 o'clock, a "citizens' procession" was formed in front of the Town Hall, and, after making the tour of the principal streets of the place, marched to Central Hall, where the oration of the day was to be delivered.

Arrived at Central Hall, the spacious apartment was speedily filled with persons, both ladies and gentlemen, who were anxious to hear the words of the accomplished orator, NATHANIEL MORTON, Esq., and, after some preliminary exercises, comprising "Hail Columbia," from the band, prayer by Rev. Mr. POLLARD, reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Hon. SAMUEL L. CROCKER, Mr. MORTON was introduced to the congregation. The address occupied about an hour in the delivery, and was both eloquent and appropriate. It treated of the associations connected with the day, and compared the history and present condition of our country with those of European nations. It alluded to the fact that religion is a main feature of American loyalty, and set forth the advantages of our institution of civil soldiery, declaring that experience had shown that it was best for the government and governed to assimilate as much as possible; that the hand of the citizen was best fitted for the sword.

After the conclusion of the oration, a procession of several hundred persons was formed, and marched up to the Town Hall, where they partook of an ample dinner which was laid before them.

In Lawrence.

The citizens of Lawrence celebrated the day in quite a spirited manner; the municipal authorities, the citizens and the corporations, uniting to render the day pleasant and agreeable to all concerned. The usual demonstrations of firing cannon and ringing of bells took place at morning, noon and night, while "Young America" was as jubilant as the occasion required.

There was a floral procession, a military display and grand civic procession. The oration was pronounced by Hon. JOHN P. HALE, who declared his sympathy with the victims of oppression and tyranny, of whatever name or nation, and said it was our duty to welcome them to the blessings of liberty, education and a free government, but we must tell them that in order to secure these institutions they must be managed by those who can understand them. This was what he understood by the great American movement. With the expression of the most entire confidence in the stability of the Union, Mr. HALE closed his remarks, which were listened to with attention and frequently applauded.

In a tent on the Common a dinner was spread for some thousand people. One of the toasts given was:

Our Southern Neighbors—Withall their way wardness and petulance, they have many noble traits, and we hope that after they have sown their wild oats they will be a credit to the family.

To this toast Hon. JOHN P. HALE was called to respond. He said he little thought when he was recently officially informed of his election to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New-Hampshire, that his first public duty would be to defend the South; but so it was. When a criminal is without counsel, the judge assigns him one, and he supposed he was called upon to defend the South in the same manner. Mr. HALE said he had spoken without defend a Southerner, with all the waywardness and petulance than that other, noble bird, the Northern man with Southern principles. He stated in emphatic terms that during his residence in Washington he had received much kindness from Southerners, and perhaps more than from Northerners. Southerners had truly many noble traits, and much of their waywardness and petulance he believed to be the result of the continued giving up and seeing in of the North. Southerners respected manliness. Mr HALE's remarks were felicitous, and received much applause.

The day was closed with a display of fireworks.

In Fitchburg.

The citizens of Fitchburg celebrated the Anniversary of Independence with appropriate ceremonies. At sunrise national salutes were fired and the bells were rung. At 5 o'clock the "Antique and Horrible" Brigade composed of the "West Fitchburg Invincibles," the "Independent Honey Pinks," the "Old Shampaigners," and the "Continentals," mustered on the street. The Continentals were dressed in the uniform of '76, and made a fine appearance.

At 8 o'clock, the children of the public schools, one thousand in number, with their teachers, joined in a floral procession.

At 11 o'clock a procession of the citizens and trades of the town was had.

After marching through the principal streets, the procession proceeded to the Town Hall, where an oration was delivered by E. P. ALDRICH, Esq., of Worcester.

After the oration, the citizens and military sat down to a sumptuous dinner served in admirable style by Mr. DAY, of the Fitchburg Hotel.

Fireworks in the evening concluded the services of the day.

In Newburyport.

At Newburyport the school children assembled at an early hour and joined in procession and marched through the principal streets of the city to the City Hall, where an address was delivered by Rev. D. M. REED.

The Fire Department turned out in uniform, and had a procession and parade.

In Abington.

At Abington there was a Know-Nothing Anti-Slavery Celebration, at which Hon. WM. H. WOOD, of Middleboro', presided, and addresses were made by Hon. S. C. MAINE, of Chelsea; A. W SPRAGUE, of Boston; B. W. KIMBALL, of Salem; Hon. J. W. FOSTER, and others. The addresses were interspersed with music by the Abington Brass Band.

In the afternoon, after a dinner had been served under a large tent, Hon. HENRY WILSON made an address. Sentiments and speeches followed, and the whole affair passed off pleasantly.

In Bellows Falls.

The glorious Fourth was ushered in at this delightful spot by the residents of the Island House, who discharged a variety of fireworks, which were very attractive to the many spectators. On that day the "A. R. A. F.," a fantastical corps numbering some sixty odd, paraded, accompanied by a band, which made up in vigor what it lacked in science. Captain COBB commanded this corps, no two of which were dressed alike. In the afternoon a new corps, the Green Mountain Guards, Captain TAYLOR, in a very neat uniform, turned out some thirty strong. They did fair to be a credit to the State. In the evening, fireworks, &c., enlivened the festivities, and the day closed very happily.

Col. SHUTLEFF, of the Island House, to commemorate the day, liberated an American eagle, who sought his former home in the mountains.

In Providence.

In the city founded by ROGER WILLIAMS, the Fourth was honored with much spirit, although no unusual demonstrations were made, either by the corporation or the citizens.

At 9 o'clock a grand procession was formed on Broad-street, whence it proceeded to the First Baptist Church, where the services of the day were duly celebrated.

At 12 o'clock one hundred guns were fired in the Park, and the festivities of the day were closed with a brilliant display of fireworks.

In New-Bedford.

The celebration of the "Fourth" in New-Bedford was unfortunately interrupted in one of its most prominent features, the grand trial of the Fire Engines, by a fire which occurred about 11 o'clock. The firemen were in uniform, and marching in the procession when the alarm was given. Owing to this unfortunate occurrence the trial of the engines for the City Plate, which was to have taken place at Rodman's Pond, was dispensed with.

The customary salutes of the day were fired at morning, noon and night.

A pleasant incident of the morning, not directly connected with the celebration, was the laying of the corner stone of the new Liberty Hall building, at sunrise, under the direction of ex-Mayor FRENCH, President of the Association.

In Worcester.

The city authorities of Worcester having declined to make an appropriation for a public celebration on the Fourth, some of the citizens expressed their indignation through handbills which were posted about the streets—some with coffins on them, another with a caricature of several of the Aldermen sitting on their tombstones, intending to represent those who voted against any appropriation. Others formed themselves into independent clubs and promenaded the streets, making night hideous. A free lunch was served up at the head-quarters of their respective clubs at 11 o'clock, which closed this part of the entertainment, with the exception of a detachment of a Freedom Club, who visited several of the first men during the afternoon.

In the evening every neighborhood had a display of fireworks. The sky was brilliantly illuminated from all parts of the city.

In Southboro'.

The citizens of Southboro' and Marlboro' united in a Temperance celebration of the Fourth, which passed off in the most joyous and satisfactory manner. The people from Marlboro' were met at the depôt by a procession and a band of music, and escorted to the green in front of the Church, where they were welcomed by an appropriate speech from Mr. SAVAGE. The response was given by Mr. FELTON of Marlboro', in a very happy manner.

The procession then entered the Church and heard an eloquent address from Rev. RUFUS CLARK.

An abundant repast was provided for the company in Southboro'.

In New-Haven.

The Fourth passed off here pleasantly and peaceably. The only public demonstration (beyond the usual firing and bell ringing,) was on the part of Mr. JEPSON's echo are, who made a very imposing appearance. A procession, consisting of hundreds of "lads and lasses," was formed in Chapel-street, and led by the brass band to the north portico of the State-House, where they "made the welkin ring" with their melody. Mr. J. displayed much ingenuity in his programme. A party of boys painted and dressed as Indians—thirty-one young misses, representing the several States—a couple of the "Continentalers"—a specimen of the "live Yankee," with bell-crowned hat, long swallow-tailed coat and short drillings—and a young lady, representing the Goddess of Liberty, riding in a fanciful chariot, drawn by a Shetland pony. As they passed up Chapel-street, the widowed and bereaved were filled with admiring spectators, and the pageant gave general satisfaction. The performances at the State-House were highly creditable, and the little folks enjoyed it hugely. A slight interruption occurred by the breaking down of a staging, but no one was hurt.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sea-Shore Hotel.

Few of our citizens are aware how near to their own domicils they may enjoy all of the benefits and pleasures which are imputed to the sea-bathing at Newport, without making one-half of the sacrifice of time, comfort, or money required of them at the more noted watering-places. There are, all around our bay and harbor, such pleasant places; but surpassing them all are the Highlands of Nevisink, where are combined all the safety and quiet of river bathing, with the exhilarating excitement and the danger of a rough-and-tumble in the surf.

The "Sea View House," opened last Saturday for the reception of company, affords delightful quarters for those desirous of enjoying the luxury and the pleasure of a sea-shore life. Both the house and the furniture are entirely new, insuring purity and cleanliness, and those under whose auspices it is to be conducted will spare neither labor nor expense in the management of its internal affairs. The catering for the "creature comforts" will be liberal, and the quantity abundant.

There is communication, by steamboats *James Christopher* and *Ocean Wave*, twice a day, from the foot of Jay-street. Those in quest of Summer haunts will find at least pleasure enough in a sail down the Bay to repay the trouble of making a personal inspection of the "Sea View," and enough of health in the invigorating breeze from the ocean to carry them through a month of hotter weather than we had yesterday.

Felonious Assault and Battery.

JAMES KENNEDY, CHARLES DALY and MATT. POWER were committed and ordered to find bail in $1,000 each, charged with a felonious assault upon RICHARD LANSON, who stated, in his deposition, that all the prisoners came down on Pier No. 4 North River, where he was employed as a private watchman. KENNEDY apparently acted as sentry at the head of the pier, while the other two approached deponent. POWER seized his club and tried to wrest it from him; but he beat them off the pier, and when he got outside the gate, DALY threw a pocket-knife at him and wounded him severly in the right shoulder.

Sixteenth Annual Commencement of the Rutger's Female Institute.

The Sixteenth Celebration of this interesting institution took place on Friday afternoon, July 6th, in the church in Rutgers-street. Long before the appointed hour, the galleries were filled, exclusively with young ladies, the organist playing a voluntary while the sacred edifice was filling. The side aisles of the floor being already occupied, chiefly with ladies, at 2½ o'clock, the centre of the floor, previously left empty for their reception, was filled with the advancing train of the pupils of the Institution, (mostly dressed in white, about 480 in in number,) the organ pealed out in louder tones, and the President, Rev. Dr. FERRIS, and the Committee, took their seats on the platform. The *coup d'œil* of the interior was truly imposing—the flutter of hundreds of fans, and the open casements tending somewhat to abate the otherwise insupportable warmth of a close July afternoon.

The exercises of the day commenced with singing to the full organ the following ode of greeting—the words by one of the pupils—the music by J. C. COOK, Esq.:

O Lord, to thee we raise our song,
For thou hast led us safe along
Life's dimly-lighted way;
Accept in love the songs of praise,
With grateful hearts to thee we raise,
Here, on this festal day.

Our journey has been strew'd with flowers,
Gath-ered from the immortal bowers
Of wisdom and of truth
No sorrow's cloud has crossed our way,
But visions, lit by hope's glad ray,
Have cheered the path of youth.

Then, on this bright, this joyous day,
Be our's the part to raise a lay
Of thankfulness and love.
O God, our guide in moments past,
Be thou our guide while years shall last:
Thou bear up safe above.

A musician may comprehend the *effect* of not fewer than 3,000 effective treble voices. As a composition the music was suitable to the purpose.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS then uttered a brief but emphatic prayer; in substance it was that the time might come when all the female influence of our beloved country would be found actively arrayed (through the medium of education) on the side of peace, law and order, and of all that stands related to the moral elevation of society.

The report of the Committee on the Compositions of the Third Department was then read by Rev. Mr LUCAS. From the inconvenient position of the reporter's table at the back of the platform, it was utterly impossible for any of the reporters to catch a syllable of this document. After which the Prize Composition—subject, "Twilight,"—by Miss BRADDIGHAN, Gold Medalist, was read by Rev. Mr. JONES. It occupied but a few minutes in its recital, and appeared to be graceful, thoughtful, serious, so far as we could catch a few disjointed expressions.

The report of the Committee on the compositions of the second department was next read, and the speaker, Rev Dr KREBS, being blest with a good voice and distinct enunciation, no reporter could justly complain of *him*. The report gratulated parents on the proficiency of their children, and said would not that even the young people should repress the conscious flow of their own talents, nor crush the appreciation of their own modest merit. A little play of imagination might be allowed to sweet sixteen. If the manifestation of thought were occasionally somewhat declamatory who should say it was a fault? Several compositions were noted by name or title, as deserving of great commendation. The Committee had no difficulty in agreeing upon the best, and a little poem would be given as a specimen of *one* of the best. A composition was then read by Rev. Dr. KREBS, entitled, *The Light of Life*—a short poem having reference to the beauty of the physical element of light, and deserving a place in any respectable literary miscellany. The Rev. gentleman recited it much as if he were giving out the words of a funeral hymn, that is with most sombre and *unvarying* intonation, the "light and shade" of expressive elocution being by him altogether dissociated from the "light" of life. Its ultimate reference was to the light of the "Sun of Righteousness."

The prize composition "Man was made to mourn," by Miss WHIPPLE, Gold Medalist, was then read.

The sweet sadness of the HEMAN's school of lady writers was perceptible through a most sermon-like composition. It was eminently feminine in character and evincing great promise.

A choral song was then sung to a piano-forte accompaniment, the music by J. C. COOK, Esq. The melody was simple and pretty. The poetry being *by a pupil*, as a *specimen* we append it:

On the hill the sunlight playeth,
And the gentle zephyr strayeth
Through the glade;
Stealthily the streamlet glideth,
Where the modest wild flow'r nideth
In the shade.

Summer birds are sweetly singing,
Through the woods their notes are ringing
Loud and long;
Nature in the scene rejoices,
And with thousand happy voices
Swells the song.

Let us join the joyous chorus,
While sweet Summer smiles before us
And above,
Heart and voice in concert blending,
Up to Heaven the tribute sending
Of our love.

Dr. KREBS then read a clever prize composition following the report of the Committee on Compositions of the first department. It was by Miss JOSEPHINE HOXIE, to whom was awarded a gold medal.

The reports on Penmanship were then read, also that on French examination (for the gold medal) and that on music. They were all warmly commendatory.

The gold medal for the best French proficient was awarded to Miss MARY VANDERPOOL, and for Penmanship Miss MARGARET E. ADRIANCE.

The report on music was "inaudible" in the spot where we were placed.

Another choral song, "Summer is here," was next given. The melody is slightly altered from "Lile let us cherish," and the effect was pleasing. Next followed the reading of the report on Geographical examinations, that on Drawings and Paintings, and that on Mathematical examination. It was utterly impossible, at the table behind the speaker, to hear them. Our impression was that they were commendatory. A passage about the "differential calculus" we would fain have caught. It evidently recorded the triumph of some lady mathematician—as we *think*, the same Miss MARY VANDERPOOL of whom we have made previous honorable mention. The other names escaped us. The gold medal in geography was awarded to Miss CHARLOTTE HAYNES; those for the best paintings to Miss MALONE and Miss FORD.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS then proceeded to the agreeable duty of the distribution of awards. The young people thus honored comprised such a number that enumeration is out of the question—the process of distribution occupying at least an hour. The "Graduates' Song," the "Parting Hymn" and the "Benediction" closed the exercises of the day.

The Liquor Law.

There is little change in the working of this new law from yesterday. At Jefferson Market Police Court fourteen arrests for intoxication were made and the depositions taken, after which the prisoners were discharged by Justice BRENNAN. At the lower Police Court Justice BOGART has pursued the same course as that adopted by Justice BRENNAN, and discharged the prisoners after taking their depositions. Justice WELSH we understand commits the prisoners if unable to pay their fine of $10.

The following is Justice DAVIDSON's opinion of the law:

Section 12 states as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person to be or become intoxicated in any store, grocery, lane, street or public place, and for each offence he shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars, to be sued for in the same manner as fines in the 4th section of this Act, and in default of payment thereof, he shall stand committed as provided in said 4th section.

Section 4 provides that:

In default of the payment of any such fine, costs and fees, or any part thereof, the defendant shall be committed until the same are paid, not less than one day per dollar of the amount unpaid.

The question arises, How is the fine to be collected, and has a Police Justice the right to impose the fine, and in default of the payment thereof can he commit? This is answered by reference to section 5, which reads as follows:

Every Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, &c., &c., shall have power to issue process to hear and determine charges, and punish for all offences arising under any of the provisions of this Act, &c.

Hence I am clearly of the opinion that a Police Justice may impose the fine, and in default of payment thereof may commit the party convicted of the offence.

Justice PEARCEY commences his sittings on Monday, at this Court.

He coincides with Justice DAVISON, and is of opinion that it is the duty of the magistrate to impose the fine of $10.

A Shot Fired.

A shot was fired on the afternoon of the Fourth, (supposed to be from a rifle,) from the yard of a rear building in Forsyth-street, through two board fences; thence the whole length of lot No. 312 Broome-street, entering the back door, through the hall, passing through a heavy hall door, thence across Broome, where it wounded a little German boy in the arm.

Special Sessions.

The Court of Special Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge STUART. The cases disposed of belonged to the ordinary class of common assaults and petty larcenies, which possessed no general interest.

Board of Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, at the Mayor's office. Present—His Honor the Mayor and the Recorder.

The case of the Eleventh Ward Policemen, EDWARD CHURCH, PETER HANRATTI, JOHN W. WELL and GILBERT NELSON, was first called up, but no evidence taken.

The next case taken up was that of CHARLES LIND, policeman of the Seventh Ward, charged with having received on the 9th of June last, money as a bribe from JOHN QUIRE, to secure the release of a prisoner whom he had arrested.

JOHN QUIRK, the first witness called, testified to having seen a man named CONNER arrested by Officer LIND and taken to the Station-house. He followed the parties to the Station-house, and was told by Mr. LIND that CONNER had been committed and fined $5; but said he would get his discharge for $5. This amount witness said he paid to the officer, having previously taken the same from CONNER's pocket, as he was too intoxicated to take care of it; witness was positive as to the identity of Officer LIND.

A witness named DANIEL CLOSOY testified to having drank during the time referred to, but that no money was asked or received by Officer LIND. No money could have been received by the accused without his knowledge.

Captain LETTS gave evidence to the general good conduct of LIND, as an officer. He was respected by the entire police force of the Ward.

JAMES R YATES corroborated the testimony of CLOSOY. No other witnesses were called.

Four affidavits were submitted refuting the charge; when His Honor the Mayor closed the case.

An examination ensued in the case of STEPHEN MARTIN, policeman of the Seventh Ward, charged with intoxication. Several witnesses were called and testified in support of the charge. The defence set up was rheumatism. Capt. LETTS testified to the uniform efficiency of the accused as an officer.

Adjourned till next Tuesday.

Military.

The Seventh Regiment, (National Guard) Col. DURYEA, will go into camp at Kingston, Ulster County, on Monday the 9th inst. The regimental line will form in Broome-street at 8 o'clock A. M., and march to the steamboat *Santa Claus*, foot of Canal street. They will be received at Kingston by the National Greys of that place. The regiment will return home on Saturday the 14th inst.

The Highland Guard, the Company that appeared in the Highland costume on the Fourth, is commanded by Capt WM. MANSON, and not by Capt. EAGLESON, as stated in our report.

Fires.

An alarm of fire was caused at 8½ o'clock Thursday night, occasioned by the gas escaping from its pipe, and setting fire to the shelving in the hat store of Mr. FREEMAN, No. 667 Broadway. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water.

Stabbing Case.

Another stabbing case occurred on Thursday evening in the Eighth Ward between two firemen, who had undertaken to settle an old feud by strength of arms. In the scuffle it is alleged that the one stabbed the other and then fled. The wounded man it is said is not seriously wounded. The would-be assassin has not yet been arrested.

Found Drowned.

An unknown man about 35 years of age, was found drowned yesterday at the foot of Houston-street, East River. He was supposed to have been a prisoner on Blackwell's Island.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....THURSDAY, July 5.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

THE MAYOR VS. THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The communication from the Mayor, in relation to the request of the Board of Aldermen for information respecting the appointments to the Police, made by the Police Commissioners, was read to the Board. (The communication has already been published in the TIMES.)

Following the reading of the resolution was a brisk debate. It was opened by Alderman HERRICK, who contended that from information which he had received he believed that the law creating the Board of Police Commissioners was no law. By a decision in a competent Court in a certain case, no enactment of a Legislature was a law until certified to be a law. The law creating the Board of Police Commissioners had never been so certified. He moved, therefore, that the communication be referred to the Law Committee to ascertain relative to the constitutionality of the law under which the Mayor claims to command this increase of military power, independent of the Common Council. He said that the communication was disrespectful to the Board.

Alderman VOORHIS said that when the Mayor said that he should resist any attempts made on the part of the Common Council to obtain information, it looked to him as if the Mayor was afraid of investigation. He might have to tell of men who received pay as policemen who did no duty. It had recently transpired that at least one reporter was receiving pay as policeman, and rumor stated others besides. If the different reporters were to be enrolled in the police, and receive salaries for doing nothing, he did not wonder at the number of puffs which his Honor constantly received.

Alderman KELLY desired to know who the reporters were whom Alderman VOORHIS had designated. Unless their names were produced the charge must fall to the ground. He thought that much of the feeling manifested by members of the Board could be traced to a jealousy of Mayor WOOD's popularity, secured by his efficiency as an executive officer. He believed that the appointments made by the Police Commissioners would compare with any appointments which had been made by any previous Board. So far as respectability, honesty and integrity were concerned, they would compare with any member of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman HERRICK hoped that the Mayor had appointed no man of whom he was ashamed. All this Board asked was to know who they were. The Mayor disrespectfully says I shall not tell you. The Mayor might be a smart man, but it was necessary to curb him a little. When he insisted about his powers it was time to let him know that this Board had powers also.

Alderman WM. TUCKER desired to know if the Mayor had given all the information desired what good would be accomplished. Even if it were discovered that there were robbers in the police this Board could not dismiss them. He would not be dragged into a quarrel between the Common Council and the Mayor. Even if mistakes had been made sometimes in fixing appointments, it was not to be wondered at, when the number of appointments to be made was taken into consideration. He moved that the communication lay on the table.

Alderman VOORHIS said that he could only vouch for one reporter receiving pay as a policeman. He was Charles M. Vandevoort, who was a clerk in the Mayor's office, vested with police power in the day time, and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK—SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

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The Liquer Law.

This is the third day of the Prohibitory Law; and yet scarcely a movement has been made in any quarter to give it practical efficacy in this City. All the liquor shops are continued in full blast,—the bars at all the hotels are kept open as usual,—not the slightest indication is found in any quarter that there is any more stringent law in force in regard to selling liquor, than there has been hitherto. The only difference between the present state of things and that which prevailed before the present law went into force, is, that as no licenses are now required, everybody who chooses to do so opens a groghop and sells liquor *ad libitum*, without impediment of any sort.

This state of things is due to the declared determination of our City officials, Executive and Judicial, not to interfere with the sale of liquor;—and to those defects in the law which enable them to give this action the appearance of sanction from its provisions. It must be confessed, moreover, that this spectacle of a law, enacted for so beneficent a purpose, so completely nullified and contemned, does not excite in the public mind any such feeling of indignation as it would naturally be expected to create. According to present appearances the law is certain to fall into utter neglect. It is obsolete already—more so even than were the license laws, and the laws forbidding liquor sales on Sunday, which it superseded.

It is barely possible that we may, bye and by, get decisions from some of our City Courts which will give the law more vitality, and lead to some attempts to secure its execution. But so many of our Judges have already expressed opinions on the other side, that there is but little room for such an expectation.

How the law fares in other portions of the State we are as yet but partially advised. In the country districts we have little doubt it will be enforced, and will become popular from the good effects that will follow its execution. In the cities and large towns, where it is needed most, greater difficulty will be experienced in giving it effect. In several of them, from which we have received intelligence on the subject, liquor continues to be sold at hotel bars and in drinking saloons as usual. In Rochester, Utica, Syracuse and Seneca Falls the law has been enforced. In Albany the Mayor has forbidden the Police to take any part in its execution. This goes a little beyond Mayor WOOD.

Prussia in 1800 and in 1855.

The present attitude of Prussia among European Powers bears a striking resemblance to the attitude she maintained, in the end so fatally to herself, during the palmy days of the first NAPOLEON.

Then, as now, it was in her power by espousing the cause of the Allies, to have hastened the overthrow of NAPOLEON by a dozen years. She might thus have averted from herself years of shame and ignominy by a frank policy at the opening of hostilities. An overweening anxiety to preserve peace within her own borders, hostility and jealousy towards Austria, favors received from NAPOLEON, and the tempting lure which he offered her as the price of her neutrality—the electorate of Hanover—induced her to remain a quiet and passive spectator of the war which raged around her. At the present time family alliance and friendship, as well as an undue fear of encountering the sacrifices and dangers of war, and the still undying jealousy of Austria, keep her quiet and immovable, while Russia threatens in 1855 as NAPOLEON did in 1805.

If the Allies are right at the present time in construing the predominant influence and encroaching policy of Russia in Turkey and Persia as a serious menace to the integrity of the rest of Europe, then Prussia mistakes her true and permanent interest in holding back from the coalition against the Colossus of the North.

True, her uniting in that coalition might compel temporary sacrifices of the most serious character. Her territories might be overrun and her industry ruined by the armies of the Czar. But this state of things could not endure. Europe in arms would in the end inevitably reinstate her loyal and generous ally in the complete possession of her own dominions, and in all probability secure to her from her wanton invader territorial indemnities for her pecuniary losses. Her only guarantee on her present line of policy against absorption, should Russia be so inclined, and the rest of Europe powerless to resist her, is in the family connections and affections of the two Courts. But she should remember that the closest alliances which blood and friendship can cement melt away like wax when exposed to the ardent and regal passions of ambition and territorial aggrandizement.

If the first ALEXANDER may be almost said to have consented to the assassination of his father PAUL, to make way for his own assumption of the Imperial Crown, will the second ALEXANDER be prevented by less sacred considerations from availing himself of any combination of events which shall leave Prussia at his mercy? No unbiased mind believes it.

The highest considerations, then, of self-interest and self-preservation, would seem to urge Prussia to cast in her lot and join hands with the Western Alliance in their attack upon Russia, if she is sincerely impressed with the belief which seems to animate them, that the question at issue is the very existence of the European dynasties.

But Prussia remains immovable, despite these considerations and the menaces and unmeasured reproaches of the Western Powers.

We are justified in drawing from this fact the conclusion that Prussia, in common with many persons in England and on this side of the ocean, regards the mission of Russia, as the future regenerator of the East, and as the restorer of the Cross to the dome of St. Sophia, as being quite compatible with the liberties and integrity of the nations of Europe.

Mr. Everett on State Rights.

The eloquent oration of Mr. EVERETT, replete with the erudition of the scholar and the fervor of the patriot, which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, touches incidentally upon one of the most momentous and difficult questions connected with our system of government,—that which involves the legitimate relations of the Federal and State Governments of the Union.

Mr. EVERETT, in the course of his discourse, says:

"There is another momentous question which is left undecided in the great Declaration—and that is, whether all the inhabitants of British America, in their united capacity, and in that alone, formed the "one People" which asserted their independence, (which was perhaps the opinion generally entertained by the statesmen of 1776;) or whether the inhabitants of the several colonies were *each a people*, who, if it had pleased them, could each have declared its separate independence, (as some appear afterwards to have held and to hold.) This was a question not discussed this day 79 years ago That was a period of high patriotic excitement, of fervid sentiment, of impulsive effort against an impending danger. The metaphysics of State are an after-thought of prosperous and speculative times. But however these questions may be decided, whatever foundation there may be for the opinion that the inhabitants of each State in the Union are entitled to the name and the rights of an independent people, it may be safely affirmed that they cannot at one and the same time be the people of two different States or territories—although the contrary doctrine seems to prevail to some extent, I trust not widely, in the West, and it has lately been maintained by the sharp logic of the revolver and the bowie-knife, that the people of Missouri are the people of Kansas."

No close observer of the practical workings of our Federal Constitution will refuse to admit, that during the sixty-six years of its existence there has been a gradual decline in the weight and dignity of the separate States, and a correspondent aggrandizement of the Federal Government. We have no sympathy with those ultra systems which find favor in some quarters of the country respecting State Rights, and which, if acted upon, would reduce the bond of our Union to a mere rope of sand; and yet, in view of the constantly increasing and overshadowing influence if the General Government, it is certainly an event not inauspicious to the integrity of our political system, that what Mr. EVERETT rather slightingly styles the metaphysics of State, and considers an afterthought of prosperous and speculative times, should have come to form the subject of deep reflection to American statesmen. It is unquestionably a plain practical fact, embarassed by no metaphysics, that the permanency of the complicated political fabric of this country depends vitally and essentially upon the perfect integrity of all its parts. Thus, if the General Government be silently suffered to usurp any of the prerogatives of those of the States, the result in the course of time will be a centralized Government, perhaps a despotism, modified and softened by the prevailing institutions and the intelligence of the people. This system, from the manifest inadequacy of such a Government to so extensive a country, would ultimately dissolve, and anarchy, more or less complete, would ensue. So, on the other hand, should the ambition of the States beat down the General Government and strip it of its legitimate power, the same result would follow from democratic violence in the one case as from aristocratic ambition in the other.

The problem of State Rights, like most others in this country, is not likely to be settled on abstract grounds of argument and reason, but will be solved according to the interests involved. Hitherto the Southern States have been the champions of the rights of individual States against the usurpations of the General Government,—and the Northern States have taken federal ground. This difference of opinion upon a fundamental principle of our Government, grew out of the collision between the supposed interests of the two sections,—the South resisting the Federal Government in the matter of taxation, because the system adopted was supposed to be specially favorable to the Northern States. Mr. CALHOUN was the exponent of the State Rights theory of our Government which grew out of this collision, and left, in the Dissertation published after his death, one of the ablest arguments in its support to be found in the whole compass of political literature. Mr. WEBSTER, on the other hand, asserted and sustained the supreme authority of the Federal Government, in speeches which will die only with the English tongue.

We have frequently expressed the belief that ten years would witness an entire change of sentiment on this subject,—and that the Northern States would become the ardent asserters of State Rights against the South. That change of opinion is even now rapidly going on: and it has been brought about precisely as was the sentiment which it supersedes,—by a collision of interest. When the South believed they were suffering at the hands of the Federal Government, they denounced and resisted its authority. Now that they require its services for the recapture of fugitives, they proclaim its supremacy and deny the right of any State to resist its authority. The North, on the other hand, finding its soil invaded, its courts and laws contemned, and its citizens seized and carried off by Federal power, questions its legitimacy, and asserts the rights of individual States. And so it happens that Massachusetts is assuming towards the Federal Government precisely the position held by South Carolina in the days of nullification,—and is making Mr. CALHOUN, rather than Mr. WEBSTER, the expounder of her views of the Constitution.

This, like all great questions, involving political principles, must be settled by exigencies rather than argument. The necessities of each age and each section will shape their opinions upon it. Missouri, that invades Kansas to plant slavery there to-day, may be called on to resist invasion from some other quarter to-morrow: and her sentiments will change with her interests. In a country where public opinion makes, interprets and executes the law and the Constitution, there can be nothing much more fixed than public opinion itself.

Turned Up.

A Saratoga correspondent of the TIMES, a few days since, mentioned the disappearance from that place of Col. CHARLES BURR, under circumstances which excited comment, especially as inquiries from Mr. COLE, the person who traveled with him, failed to elicit any satisfactory explanation. We are happy to have been assured by Mr. COLE, that Col. BURR is now in this city,—that he has been traveling for some weeks in various parts of the country for recreation and amusement, as every gentleman has a perfect right to do, and that neither our correspondent, nor any other parties at Saratoga or elsewhere, need give themselves any uneasiness whatever in regard to the Colonel's affairs. Mr. C. states that the Colonel is in good health and condition, and that he prefers enjoying himself for a season where he will not be subject to the excessive attentions of those, who suppose they understand his interests and wishes a good deal better than he does himself. We presume this explanation will be perfectly satisfactory to the parties concerned.

A New Crichton.

They have got a new author in England, or one whose name is comparatively new on this side of the Atlantic at least, who appears to be a kind of admirable Crichton, according to some of the English papers, though we must confess that we have read none of his productions which gave us a very exalted opinion of his genius; but then we may have read a good many things from his pen without knowing it, for it seems that he writes for all the English periodicals, from the Quarterly Reviews down to *Punch*. The name of this versatile author is SHIRLEY BROOKS, and the *Press* says of him, in reviewing one of his productions:

"To our list of clever novelists must now be added the name of SHIRLEY BROOKS. Every one has, of course, heard of SHIRLEY BROOKS. Not to know him in the literary society of London is to argue oneself unknown. If report is to be believed, he writes for half, and the cleverest half, of the periodicals in London. No kind of writing comes amiss to his pen. He is as much at home in the *Quarterly* as in *Punch*. So accustomed are people to associate wit with his pen that it has been insinuated he is one of the writers in the *Press*; but this, of course, is a fable, and only shows the exaggerated opinion which people are apt to entertain of a man's capacity whose name is up in the world. But it is certain that most of those "goods things" which pass from mouth to mouth, with the currency attainable only by what is genuine, are the sparkles thrown from the mind of this most facile of writers and good-tempered of wits."

Freedom in Texas.

We have frequently mentioned the able and independent conduct of the German paper, the *Zeitung*, published at San Antonio, in Texas, and especially its bold and argumentative opposition to Slavery as fatal to the progress and growth of Texas. The following paragraph from the Austin *State Gazette* shows the freedom of discussion which there prevails, and the manner in which the arguments of the *Zeitung* are met:

"This Free-Soil organ has a column and a quarter dedicated to the *Gazette*. It is the first, and we trust the last time that we shall find this incendiary print upon our table. In Louisiana it would come within the range of the statutes which provide for imprisonment for life, or the *infliction of the penalty of death*, upon any person who shall 'publish or distribute' such works. He intimates that all the Germans in Texas are as bitterly opposed to negro Slavery as he is, and he has the impudence to defy us 'to strike at the root of the matter'—those are his words—'unless we stop the immigration of Germans.' It certainly becomes the Germans to disavow this organ. If we could believe his assertions to be true, *we could not allow a German to tread our soil*. This beautiful and lovely country, intended by its productions of cotton to be the home of millions of our Southern sons, and by its position and resources capable of wielding the sceptre of political and commercial power in the South, is too precious a heritage to be despoiled at this time by Abolitionists, and that incendiary hand, too, to come from foreigners to whom we have tendered the rights of American citizens! We hope to see the law of Louisiana reenacted in Texas and carried into execution."

Slippery Paths.

One of the first requisites of a street pavement is a secure foot-hold for horses, and this is just what Broadway lacks. It was in consequence of the smooth surface of the Russ pavement, which was rendered more slippery than usual by the rain, which converted the dust into slime, that Gen. HALL's horse fell on the Fourth, breaking his rider's leg in a shocking manner. We rarely walk two or three blocks in Broadway without seeing a horse down, and a storekeeper told us he had seen at one time, from his door, seven carriage horses lying on the pavement. The Russ pavement is smooth and durable, and so far is good, but it is too smooth to afford horses a foot-hold, and in wet weather it is too slippery for pedestrians.

The Tables Turned.

We publish in another column an account of a very disgraceful affair which recently occurred in St. Louis, where, it seems, they have a *Herald* that publishes scurrilous articles about people; and a *Mr. Bennett* having been improperly alluded to in the paper, he compelled the craven editor to publish a humble apology, and then took further satisfaction out of the poor wretch by giving him a flogging with a cowhide. We have not much doubt that he deserved the punishment, but it sounds rather oddly to hear of the Editor of the *Herald* being cow-skinned by Mr. BENNETT,—as the boot has hitherto been on the other leg.

The Recorder and the Liquor Law.

"After the empanelling of the Grand Jury, the Recorder charged them upon the usual topics, and briefly alluded to the Prohibitory Liquor Law that would be in operation during the present month, and inform d the members of the Grand Jury that it was their duty to inquire carefully into any cases which might be brought before them of *violation of this law*, and upon sufficient proof being adduced of guilt to warrant their finding bills of indictment against the accused, they were *to do their duty fearless of consequences*."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice that in your paper of Wednesday, you state that the Recorder, in his charge to the Grand Jury, instructed them that *they had no right or power to indict any person for selling liquor in violation of the new Liquor Act*, thus making that act wholly inoperative. How is it, Sir, that your report of what the Recorder said differs so materially from the report in the *Tribune*, which I have quoted above? Certain that either the TIMES or the *Tribune* must be in error respecting the actual expressions used by the Recorder, I referred to the *Herald* to set me right, but found that that paper was entirely ignorant that the Recorder had made any charge whatever, as not one syllable could be found in its columns respecting it. A SUBSCRIBER.

We have only to reply to our correspondent, that in our report of the Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury, on the new Liquor Law, we gave his own words, *verbatim et literatim*.

☞ VESPASIAN ELLIS, in an oration delivered at Washington on the Fourth before a Know-Nothing Association, made the following statement:

"The Pope's Nuncio to Spain, before the Cabinet of the President was known to be public here, *declared, in Madrid, that the present Postmaster General, a Catholic, would be a member of the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce!* There is other and abundant proof to confirm the opinion that this appointment was secured to the Romish hierarchy *before the Catholic vote was cast for the present incumbent!* Let these facts be *known* to the American people, and the 'American reformation' will sweep from political power, in 1856, the aiders and abettors of the Romish hierarchy, with their followers and dependants, of all ranks and conditions."

Under these circumstances, would it not be well for Mr. ELLIS to submit some evidence of the truth of his startling assertions?

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

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HECKER'S MACCARONI.—FOR DELICACY OF flavor and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends half at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 28 pounds each, by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No 201 Cherry st., New-York. A discount on purchases of ten or twenty boxes.

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This at all times wholesome and delicious food, but particularly in Summer, and for children, when bowel complaints prevail or are apprehended, is sold by family grocers generally, and wholesale by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

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FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
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FEVER AND AGUE.
THE PREPARATION OF
DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS
does not fail obliged to put his own remedy. He prefers to exhibit the testimony of disinterested parties. Read the following

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.

No 1.

FEVER AND AGUE—Read the testimony of R. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS:

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec 14, 1854.

CHAS D DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicines did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever and fever and ague. Your Pills performed a perfect cure—by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Yours, truly,

R. B. COLEMAN.

No. 2.

DR. Chas Streater, of Williamsburg, Pa., says, under date of Dec 14, 1854: "The Pills I am pleased to say, have given general satisfaction."

Mr. J. N. Crawford, of Camptown, N. J., says: "The Pills have given good satisfaction, and cured a number of cases of Fever and Ague."

Rev P. H. Jacob, of Coshocton, Ohio, writes: "The last Pills you sent me came duly to hand, and have effected wonders. We are well satisfied of their power over Chills and Fever."

Again—Feb. 1, 1855, he writes: "Your Pills have done wonders here."

No. 3

Mr. MCMASTERS of the *Freeman's Journal*, says:

"Several intelligent persons among our subscribers have, of their own accord, spoken to us in grateful terms of the prompt and complete relief they have experienced in obstinate cases of Fever and Ague, from the use of Deshler's Pills. We most earnestly recommend Deshler's remedy * * * * not out of regard to Mr Deshler nor directly or indirectly solicited by him; but as an act of kindness to the many readers of the *Freeman*, whose places of abode expose them to the distressing and exhausting ravages of this disease."

And again:

SEPT 18, 1854.—A friend of mine, a school teacher near this City, named McIlduff, says that your Pills cured him of Fever and Ague, with remarkable and unmistakable quickness. J. A. MCMASTERS.

No. 4

Mr R L CHARLES, Hermitage Wyoming Co, N Y., says: Dec. 1, 1854—Your Pills are all you say, in your advertisement in the *Tribune*."

Mr THOS N GASSAWAY, Annapolis Md., says: "The box of Pills I got before I used with great success."

E T. BEDELL Esq Albany, N Y, says: "Jan 9, 1855. Your medicine has given ample satisfaction in cases where it has been used to my knowledge."

Wm HOUGHTALING, New-Brunswick, N J., says: "Having contracted the Chagres Fever while at the Isthmus last Winter, after my return an attack of chills and fever was sure to follow the least exertion or exposure; but your Pills have prevented those attacks and restored my health. In short, with your Pills, I would be willing, if necessary, again to go under the miasma of the Isthmus; while without them nothing would tempt me."

No 5.

Rev. B L. FRAZER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following: C. D DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendation from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your AGUE Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, sir, to say, that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome and our appetites and health restored by their use. Therefore, we unhesitatingly recommend them to the afflicted; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our *honest* opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W. DAVISON, E. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM ELLWOOD,
JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLPS,
E. M. TISDALE, JOHN D STERING.

DEAR SIR: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church; and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours, truly, R. L FRASER.
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit,
Black River Conference.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1854.

No 6

W. H LEVISON, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Picayune*, adds the weight of his testimony, as follows, viz.:

FEVER AND AGUE.—We cheerfully avail ourselves of this opportunity of testifying to the merits of Dr. C. D Deshler's Fever and Ague Pills (Agency No. 224 Broadway.) We do so less—for, having tried them in our own family with entire success, common gratitude is owing out of the question the desire to communicate the intelligence to the public, would induce us to do so. We found them not only certain but safe and pleasant remedies for the distressing complaint with they are intended to cure. Children and infants are frequently subject to Fever and Ague, take them without the symptoms of disgust so frequent and so justifiable with them when about to take medicine. We confidently recommend these Pills to those who may suffer from Chills and Fever as an effectual cure, and one particularly convenient and agreeable.

No 7

HANOVER NECK, Morris Co., N J, July 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Your Pills do the business up right, and we have no more fear of chills than of the small pox.

C. D. DESHLER. JAMES CORY.

HANOVER NECK, Morris Co., N J, July 18, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I had a violent attack of ague in March last, when I commenced with your Anti-Periodic Pills, which broke it immediately. And a remedy for the ague in my own case, and that of others where I have recommended them, I have found them superior to any other medicine I have ever taken. Yours, respectfully,

C. D. DESHLER. ISRAEL B. CONDICT.

No 8

HANOVER NECK, July 24, 1854

DEAR SIR: Having been sick with the Chills and Fever for some months in 1853, and being under the doctor's hands without getting better, I got a box of your Pills, which cured me immediately, and I have had no return of them since, but am better than before the chills. I then got a box for my wife, who had the chills, and they cured her also at once. We have been well ever since. I shall them the best medicine for chills and fever ever invented.

THOMAS MORAN.

PISCATAWAY, July 26, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Last Fall two of my children, aged respectively 8 and 17 years, were severely attacked with chills and fever. I procured one box of your Anti-Periodic Pills, and the result was a perfect cure in both cases, and without any more than one slight chill after the first dose. One box cured both cases. Had I procured a doctor, each case would have cost me $5 or $10. The two were perfectly cured for $1. TIMOTHY WOOD.

To C. D. DESHLER.

No. 14.

From Rev. H. A. Raymond

YUCHER'S FERRY, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—* * * Those who have used your Pills appear to be perfectly satisfied. Yours,

HENRY A. RAYMOND.

Again:

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 8, 1854.

This is to certify that my mother-in-law, aged 60, had a very severe attack of chills and fever, so much that the doctor left her in bed, and reduced her to a very low state. The chills occurred every day, were very severe, and her appetite was totally lost. I procured a box of your Pills, and gave them according to directions, when she was free from the chills the next day, and her appetite and strength restored in a few days, and she is now in the country in the most perfect health. I feel great pleasure in recommending your Pills for Fever and Ague.

BENJAMIN V. ACKERMAN, Barnes-st.

No 15.

NEW-YORK, No. 62 Beekman st., May 1, 1855.

C. D DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The Pills you gave me were taken by my wife, who had a severe attack of Fever and Ague, much worse than any she had last Fall, and the experienced immediate relief. The cure appears to be perfect, and there are none of the unpleasant sequences consequent upon the usual attendant on remedies taken for this disease.

As we all suffered, more or less, with the intermittent last Summer and Fall, and used several remedies with various success, we are prepared to judge of yours, and do not hesitate to say that they are the very best I know of.

Respectfully yours, STEPHEN ANGELL.

No. 16.

MILTON, Northumberland Co., Pa. March 19, 1855.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* We do not know of a single instance, where the directions have been followed, that your Pills have failed to effect a cure in cases with spring of Fever and Ague of long standing—and where other remedies failed. The Pills have a reputation here that is now a sufficient for the cure of Chills and Fever in the country. People have come a distance of thirty miles for them.

Respectfully yours, HAGER BROWN, Postmaster.

No. 17

No 4 EVERITT HOUSE, 4th-av., N. Y., March 17, 1855.

C. D DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Fever and Ague Pills in my family, and never found them to fail in curing that dreadful complaint. Chills and Fever I have recommended them to great many friends, and always found them to cure. As I have taken them myself after trying all other remedies, and found them the only thing to cure me. I am able and willing, as I have done, to recommend them.

Yours, &c., F. G. PECK.

Again:

From Rev. S. H Joyce

MARLBORO', Ulster Co., N. Y., March 26, 1855

DEAR SIR: The Fever and Ague Pills were first brought to my notice by your Circular. Shortly after I ordered a box for a neighbor, and it effected a cure in a case of quite long standing. Yours, S. H. JOYCE.

No 18.

ORANGE, N. Y., March 22, 1855.

C. D DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* Some time in the first part of May, 1854 my wife was attacked with Fever and Ague, and after trying almost every thing without any good result, my eye chanced to drop on the announcement of your Anti-Periodic Fever and Ague Pills in the *Tribune*. You will recollect that I ordered a box by mail. I received it, and my wife took the Pills according to directions; as a consequence, she had no more of the Ague. I then recommended one of our Druggists to send and get some, which he did, and I have had the pleasure of seeing them administered in about forty cases—since when every case yielded to the treatment. Yours truly, GEORGE W. HAVENS.

No. 19.

VERMILLION, Oswego Co., N. Y., March 26, 1855.

C. D DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* While in New York last Fall, I was out of health from Chills and Fever, and much afflicted with derangement of the liver. A friend in Cortlandt-st. recommended your Pills as a remedy for my case, and I procured them. The effect was remarkable, excelling anything of the kind under my observation. I think them all they claim to be.

Respectfully yours, MORRIS PLACE.

No. 20

From Rev. Dr. Abell

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1854.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* Enclosed are five dollars, for your Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Pills which you will please send to John G Yates, of this place. He obtained from you the same amount about six weeks since, and they fully answered all they promised. They served a number of families.

Yours truly, JAS. ABELL.

Again: CHITTENANGO, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1854.

C. D DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* The Pills were received by Express, and in every case where we have sold them they have effected an entire and satisfactory cure.

Yours truly, J. & R. C. WALRATH.

No 21

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Sept. 6, 1854

MR. C D. DESHLER—*Sir:* Your Fever and Ague Pills, so far as I can learn, have given entire satisfaction.

Yours, &c., WM H. BROWN.

Again: DOVER, Del., Oct. 4, 1854.

MR. C D DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* I have the pleasure to say that your Pills have performed cures in nearly every case. Very respectfully, D F. BURTON.

No 23.

HON SCHUYLER COLFAX, M. C., Editor of the South Bend *Register*, speaks in the following terms of DESHLER'S Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Pills:

SOUTH BEND, April 19, 1854.

We are not in the habit of editorially noticing any of the numerous Patent Medicines of the day, for we generally know comparatively nothing of their merits or the skill exercised in their manufacture. But a new remedy just introduced here, we know from our own observation to be a most effective remedy for Fever and Ague. Period Fevers has, and we therefore give it this unsolicited endorsement. Last year Mr DESHLER sent us a number of boxes of the Pills, assuring us that our incredulity would be overcome if we would test them. And we can testify that in seven obstinate cases to which they have been tried, they have proved an infallible cure, and have not failed in a single instance. What is better still, the disease does not return, and the system is left in a robust healthy state.

No 22

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb 22, 1854

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* Last Fall I was severely attacked with Chills and Fever, for which I was attended by a regular physician. He would succeed in breaking the chills, but they returned again in a badly as ever. I used half a box of your Anti-Periodic Pills, and was perfectly cured. I never had a chill after the first dose. In the course of a week I felt thoroughly cured. A similar cure was effected upon my son-in-law, Wm Vanderveer.

Yours, truly, JACOB V. WRIGHTSMIRE.

No 24

MENDHAM, N. J., May 4 1855

C D DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* Your Pills give good satisfaction wherever used. ALBERT WOODRUFF.

Again: MARY HOPE, Pike Co., Pa., April 27, 1855.

C D DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* Those who have taken your Fever and Ague Pills, in accordance with the directions, have been perfectly satisfied with their good effects.

Yours, &c., JAMES SELDON.

Again: PALMYRA, N. Y., March 16, 1855.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* Those who have used your Pills are well pleased with them.

Yours truly, J. S. H. DEMING.

No. 26.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1854.

C. D DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* Your pills have given good satisfaction. Yours, O. V. CRANE.

Again:

SAFE HARBOR, Lancaster Co., Pa., July 15, 1855.

MR C D DESHLER—Sir: I am asked now, what to say in regard to your GREAT MEDICINE, other than that they are the best pills that ever came to this section of the country. We sold TEN BOXES out of the first dozen received, and THEY HAVE EFFECTED THE PERMANENT CURES. We certainly feel under many obligations to you for sending your medicine among us. We hail it as a perfect "God-send." If you want any certificates from us, let us know. One person who purchased a box says: "The pills are worth ten dollars a box, and that he would have saved OVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN DOCTOR'S BILLS had he known of your pills a year ago." Your obedient servant, W. H. FRY.

No. 28.

RURAL DALE, Ohio, April 27, 1855.

C D DESHLER—*Sir:* Having tried one box of your Fever and Ague Pills, and derived great benefit from them, I enclose $2, for which please forward two boxes by mail.

LEMUEL A COVERDALE.

HIGGINS' FERRY, S. C June 14, 1855.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* Please find enclosed $3 for which send me two more bo

Two Persons Drowned—Shocking Occurrence at a Mormon Baptism.

From the Cincinnati Times, July 2.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, a party of Mormons, numbering probably about fifty, under the direction of Elder H. GREENHOLY, crossed the river by Cops. AIR's ferry, for the purpose of administering baptism to some eight or ten converts. They proceeded up the river bank to the foot of East-row, where the converts, composed of both males and females, were prepared for baptism. This preparation was indecent, to say the least. Both men and women were required to strip to their linen, in the midst of the crowd and upon the river bank.

The Elder led an old man, aged about fifty years, by the name of ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, who resided near the corner of West-row and Front-street, into the water and baptised him, according to the ceremonies of the faith. After this, the old man who was a good swimmer, struck out into the river, for the purpose, it is said, of taking a swim. It is supposed that his drawers slipped down over his feet, which, destroying his motion, caused him to sink. His son, also named ALEXANDER, aged about 23 years, and who was stripped for baptism, seeing his father sinking, plunged in after him. He could not swim at all, and getting into deep water, immediately sank and drowned before his father.

Dragging hooks were obtained as soon as possible, and in about an hour's time both bodies were recovered. Coroner FOSTER, of Campbell County, held an inquest over the bodies, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The bodies were delivered over to a son and brother, who were present at the holding of the inquest.

News from the Plains.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 3.

Yesterday evening the steamer *New Lucy* arrived at this port from the Missouri River. Among her passengers was Mr. ROVILLE BRONETTE, a French mountain trader, and one of the partners in the house of BRONETTE & Co., who reports himself but thirty-two days from Fort Laramie. He states that trouble with the Indians existed only in the imagination of the Department at Washington and the officers and soldiers of the new regiments. The Indians are extremely kind and very anxious for peace. They are much alarmed at the punishment which they learn is in store for them. Mr B. left the Fort on the 27th. He met the various trains that have started from our frontier, above and this side of Fort Kearney, all getting along well, and the men in fine spirits. His company consisted of ten men, two ladies, two children and eight wagons. They were delayed one day at Fort Kearney by a drove of buffaloes which consisted of many thousands. In addition the St. Joseph *Gazette* of the 27th ult., says: "We had the pleasure of a few minutes' conversation with Mr. KINKEAD, of the firm of LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD, Salt Lake City, to whom we are indebted for the following information, which he assures us is entirely reliable: Major ROSS, ex-Sub Indian Agent, Dr. BIDELL, Elders HAIGHT, KAY and others, arrived at Fort Leavenworth and Atchison a few days since. They left Great Salt Lake City on the 5th of May, and report no news of interest from that place. The United States troops under Col. STEPTOE, had started for California, via the Humbolt River. On the road they saw no indians except a village of Sioux at Ash Hollow, who said they wanted to make peace. KANE and party they met about one hundred miles this side of Fort Laramie, and NAYE & McCOMB's train on the South Plains. The emigrants were all getting along and the grass fine. From these brief notes it will be seen that the rumors of Indian depredations have been entirely without foundation. No outrages have been committed and no probability of any. This news will give great relief to many anxious persons.

Department News.

From the Union.

Modification of the Tariff as Cape Verde Islands.—Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands, dated June 5, 1855, and received July 4:

"I have the honor to inform you that, by an act of the Portuguese Government, the following articles are made free of duties in American bottoms when imported into these islands: 'Corn, corn meal, beans and rice.'"

Contract Awarded.—The contract for furnishing stationery for the use of the Treasury Department for the current fiscal year has been awarded to Messrs. McSPADON & BAKER, of New-York.

The African Squadron.—The United States sloop-of-war *Marion* was at Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands, on the 5th of June. As the United States brig *Dolphin* sailed from Norfolk on the 8th of May to relieve the *Marion*, the latter may be expected at Boston in the course of two or three weeks.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **A Contribution Sermon in aid of the American Widows Relief Association**—Will be given SABBATH EVENING, July 15, by Rev. DANIEL MC. L. QUACKENBOS, of Fishkill, in the Dutch Reformed Church, 9th-st.

Owing to the great distress existing in many families, the Trustees respectfully ask manufacturers generally to notice this appointment and that the friends of the poor Widow and Orphan will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear a talented Preacher, and add a mite toward the relief of suffering humanity.

President—JOHN P. HEADWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Treasurer—THOMAS MORGAN, Nassau Bank.
Secretary—SOLON ROBINSON, No. 114 Greene-st.
Board of Trustees of the Association—Thomas McElrath, Nassau Bank, or No 17 Spruce-st; Frederick Cook, No. 3 College place; Wm H Burroughs, Irving House; John S. Roberts, No. 25 Henry-st.; Wm. D Murphy, No 233 Henry-st.; Soloo Robinson, No. 114 Greene-st.; Lambert Suydam, No. 158 Chatham-st.; Edmund Cutler, No. 229 12th-st.; John P. Treadwell, St. Nicholas Hotel; Charles L. Frost, No. 106 Clinton place; George W Browne, No. 8 East 18th-st; William Trimble, No. 83 24 av; James B. Colgate, No. 114 East 21st-st; Joseph Curtis, No. 47 Lexington-av; C Dinsmore, No. 240 9th-av.; Wm. B Allen, No. 43 East 34th st.

Donations of money or clothing much needed, and will be gratefully received at the Secretary's Office, No. 114 Greene-st.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church.**—The Corner Stone of the new Church to be erected on 34th st., between 6th and 8th ave., will be laid on THURSDAY next, (13th) at 4 o'clock P. M. Bishop JANES and others will officiate. Further notice hereafter. Services TO-MORROW, as usual at Conti tal Hall, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. Charles Spurr**—Will preach in the P M Church, Atlantic-st. near Smith-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M Seats free. A collection will be taken up after each service to assist the Trustees to meet their expenses, and the teachers and children of the Sabbath School will hold an exhibition on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, for the same purpose.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church**—On 23d st., between 5th and 7th ave., (Rev. Dr HARDENBURGH's) The tenth of the series of Discourses to the Young will be delivered by the Pastor, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject—*The Self Denial Practiced by, and the Reward Promised to the Twelve* Matthew, xix chap., 27 and 28 ver.

☞ **The Christian Standard of Morality.**—A sermon on this topic, with special reference to the late double suicide, in Brooklyn, and the circumstances connected therewith, will be preached in the Fleet st. M. E. Church by the Pastor, J H. PERRY, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—Rev. Geo. C. LUCAS, pastor, will preach on the SABBATH MORNING, on *The Christian invited by the Saviour to sup with Him*—preparatory to the Communion of the Lord's Supper in the afternoon; and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, on *Christ stilling the tempest.*

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Israelite Sanctuary, No. 3 8 1st-st. Subject—*Busy, Soul and Spirit to enter into Life Eternal and The Glory of the Church in the Latter Day.* Seats Free. Public invited.

☞ **United Protestant Church**—A Missionary Sermon may be expected in Union Hall No 1,130 Broadway, bet 26th and 36th sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sabbath,) at 7½ o'clock, by Rev Dr W. R GOADBY. Subject—*The Glory of God seen in the History of Missions.*"

☞ **Ordination.**—The religious services connected with the Ordination of Rev W H RICHARDS to the work of the Christian Ministry will be held in the Second Presbyterian, corner of 2d av and 10th-st., TO MORROW EVENING, 8th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Scotch Presbyterian Church**, North Sixth-st., near Fifth-st., Williamsburg—Rev Dr. FISLEY, Pastor—Public Worship TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Evening Discourse—*Death and the Intermediate State.*

☞ **The Second Religious Service** on the SABBATH in the reformed Dutch Church, Wayne-st., Jersey City, will be held at 9 o'clock P. M., instead of the usual Sabbath evening Service, during the months of July and August.

☞ **Dunne-street Methodist Church**, (near Hudson-street.)—Preaching TO-MORROW, July 8, by Rev L. R. KING, Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½. Evening Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Laight-street Church**, corner of Laight and Varick sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT. Subject—*The Women of the Bible.*

☞ **Rev. L. M. Pease**, of the Five Points House of Industry, will preach at the Universalist Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW FORENOON, at the usual hour.

☞ **Signs of the Times.**—The Messenger of Christ will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P M., at Mechanics' Hall, No 472 Broadway, on *The Fulfillment of Prophecy in the great events of the Present Day.*

☞ **Spiritualism in Brooklyn.**—Doctor J. R. ORTON will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute TO MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Public Conference EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING. Seats free.

☞ **Twenty-fifth-street Congregational Church**, in 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.—Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the AFTERNOON at 3½, by the Pastor, Rev. JONATHAN CRANE.

☞ **The Society of the New Jerusalem in Brooklyn** hold public service every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Athenæum building, second floor, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton—Preacher, Rev. GEO. BUSH.

☞ **Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church.**—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. G. S. PLUMLEY.

☞ **A Small Congregation Known as Scotch Baptists** meet every LORD'S DAY at No. 69 Bond-st., two doors from the Bowery, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **The Discussion between Prof. S. Matthews and Geo. Storrs**, on *The Soul*, is just issued in pamphlet. Those who desire to search the truth, and nothing but the truth, in relation to the commencement, progress and conclusion of that discussion will find it in this pamphlet. For sale at *Bible Examiner* Office, No. 161 Fulton-st. Price 25 cents.

☞ **Unitarian Society, Williamsburg.**—Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, pastor of the "Church of the Messiah," in this City, will preach TO MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, in Tenor's Academy, No 90 South 8th-st., Williamsburg.

☞ **Universalist Church**, Orchard-st., near Broome. Rev Dr. SAWYER, pastor. Services every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock and at 7½ in the EVENING. Subject—for to-morrow evening's lecture—*Divine Justice.*

☞ **Westminister Church**, 22d st., between 6th and 7th ave. The usual services in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) will be at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Agriment's Tropical DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY**—Is now offered to the public, after having been used in private practice many years with astonishing success. It is the result of the experience of a medical man acting as surgeon in our army in Mexico, and on board California steamships. It will keep for any length of time, and can be taken in cold water. It is entirely different from the usual tampering and uncertain methods of treatment, relieving the most alarming cases in a few hours, either infant or adult. This never-failing remedy may be had of most of the druggists, and at the General Agency, No. 22 Beekman-st., up stairs, New-York.

WM B. BODGE & CO., Proprietors.

DR. TOWNSHND'S SARSAPARILLA

☞ **Is at this Season most Invaluable** as a Renovator and

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

Our great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE, AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ **Heymann's Dyspepsia Elixir**—A speedy and infallible remedy for Dyspepsia in all cases. The extraordinary effect this Elixir has in reanimating and invigorating the dormant energies of the system, by stimulating and strengthening the digestive organs, thereby causing a regular and healthy action of the bowels, allaying those feverish and unpleasant sensations so enervating to the constitution and depressing to the mind, would appear almost incredible, were it not proved by many astonishing and rapid cures of long standing and obstinate cases—the facts and particulars of which are certified to by persons of undoubted truth and respectability, who, in gratitude for the speedy relief afforded them, have furnished their address, and if called upon, will convince all of the wonderful efficacy of this invaluable medicine. Reference may be had to Mr. Leonard Gosling, No 396 Broadway; Mr Thomas Spink, No. 341 Broadway; Mr. H. P Whitney, No 82 Nassau-st.; Mr A P. Carman, D. D S., No 306 Bleecker-st; Mr W. D Callahan No 34 Cannine-st.; Mrs Arabella A. Dokstader, No 8 Cornelia-st

Prepared and sold by A. E. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, No 100 Fulton-st., corner of William. Sold also by Druggists generally. Price $1 50 per bottle.

☞ **Hedding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries, recommended by physicians Sold by all druggists in the United States A B & D SANDS, C V CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO, Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New York; for sale by C. H RING, Broadway, and all druggists

TEMPORARY OFFICE OF THE "AMERICAN ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY," corner Carroll and Columbia-sts., BROOKLYN July 6, 1855

☞ **S. Baldwin, Esq.** having kindly granted permission, we shall exhibit specimens of our Artificial Stone in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after Monday next, and furnish the public with a circular containing full information concerning the same.

THE AMERICAN ARTIFICIAL STONE CO.

☞ **Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.**—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine A. E. & D SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City or Country, by two highly respectable young women, (Protestants,) one an excellent cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry; the other is Scotch, and would take a place as chambermaid or nurse. Can do general housework if required. They are both good servants. Apply No. 371 Bowery, this day or Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as a good cook, washer and ironer, and has lived four years in her last place, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No 83 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in the City or country. Can be seen in her last place, where she has lived a long time. No 226 West 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl from North Germany, in a small private family. She is a good cook, and understands general housework. Address No. 136 Essex-st., five stairs up, fourth door

MIDDLE AGED LADY WANTED—Of energy and good address, to superintend a plain sewing benevolent Institute. Situation permanent; pay sufficient to live upon respectably. $100 required to invest for an outfit, secured by bond Apply at No 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—38th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.—Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. A superior French lady's maid now at the Institution.

CLERK WANTED—An experienced entry clerk, one who is thoroughly acquainted with his business. DOREMUS & NIXON, No 21 Park-place.

COPYIST WANTED—In a law office, a copyist who Congresses handsomely. Address Box No 1,209 Post-Office, in handwriting of applicant, stating terms

AMERICAN WOMAN WANTED—To go in the Acconstry, must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No 207 4th st.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

EMPLOYMENT.—BROOKLYN FAMILY AND SERVANTS' INDUSTRIAL AND PROTECTIVE INSTITUTE, No. 206 Fulton st., under the approval of His Honor Mayor Hall and other distinguished citizens. This institute invites employers and domestics to come and inspect our arrangements for their mutual benefit, on a plan never reached by any Society in America. Sewing is provided for females to pay for board while remaining in the institute for a situation, and all they earn is handed them. Reputable Mechanics to all who remain blameless in their situations for a year. A Newspaper is issued, styled *The Domestic Guide and Family Intelligencer.* Wanted—Six hat finishers and eight female trimmers—constant work. Twenty well-recommended female cooks can have situations at once. An Ame ican boy, 15 years old, wanted. A subscription list is opened for signatures of the benevolent, willing to aid in getting up a home for the aged and infirm domestics

Mrs ALLEN, Female Superintendent.
F. BROWNE, General Agent.

TO TEACHERS.—PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a Boys' Boarding School, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality within 20 miles of the City of New-York The school is now in a flourishing condition there being now in attendance above 20 boarding pupils. The present Principal retires on account of ill health. To a man qualified for the position and who has a capital of from $1,500 to $2,000 a rare chance is offered to engage in a paying business. Address P D V S, No 786 Greenwich-st., corner Bethune, New-York City

INFORMATION WANTED—With regard to ROBERT SAMUEL HOGGINS, formerly of Cannonbury and Hammersmith, near London, and more recently of the firm of Thomas & Hoggins, of No 106 Wall-st., whether he be dead or alive To any person furnishing reliable information of the present whereabouts of said Hoggins, a suitable reward will be paid on application to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A GENTLEMAN OF FINISHED EDUCATION, who has occupied the chair of moral philosophy and belles lettres in one of our best colleges wishes a situation as teacher in a private family, or in some established seminary. Address WHITBY, care of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—To do general house work in a small private family One who can come well recommended from her last place, may apply at No. 385 State-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale hardware store; a Boy about fifteen years of age, one who resides with his parents preferred Address Box No. 4,010 Post-Office, in the handwriting of the applicant.

COLORED LAUNDRESS WANTED—Must thoroughly understand her business and have a first-rate character from her last place. Apply at No 147 2d-av.

25 TRUNK MAKERS WANTED—Inquire between 7 and 9 o'clock A. M., Nos. 69 and 71 1st-av.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHE produced in six weeks' time by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. Try it. $1 a bottle; large bottles, containing eight of the small ones, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R O. GRAHAM, No 566 Broadway; HAYES, No. 116 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 17 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany.

ROOFS, ROOFS, ROOFS!—The cheapest and best articles for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No 38 Beekman-st.

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BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house Inquire on the premises, No. 76 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 39 Cranberry and Willow sts

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements The situation is delightful. Call at No. 402, Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevins and Bond sts

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—Pleasant board can be obtained for two or three small families in a beautiful country town, fifty miles from the City. The location is one of the best in the country, and considered one of the healthiest. Those wishing to spend a few weeks in the country cannot find a more desirable place. For particulars, address immediately BURR, at this office, stating where an interview may be had

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED—In a private family in the country, 4 miles from Jersey City, and 1½ from Bergen Point, in New-Jersey. Communication cheap and constant. For further particulars apply to J. S. V., No. 53 West-st., from 9 to 12 and 1 to 5, or to O H. CROSBY, No. 86 William-st.

BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER—Can be obtained by two or three gentlemen with a private family, in a very eligible residence on New-York Island, and on moderate terms Address R., at this office, giving name and residence, and fixing time for an interview

BOARD WANTED—For a few weeks, in a pleasant Bootsy place, 30 to 50 miles from the City, by a gentleman, for himself, wife, two children and nurse. Address E., Times Office, stating price per week or month.

ABINGDON-SQUARE—Pleasant rooms, with full or partial board for two or three persons, in a small quiet family at No 2 Abingdon-square (on Bleecker next to corner of Bank-st.) Terms very moderate. Apply at the House, or at the store No. 438 Broadway.

ELEGANT PARLORS—With bedrooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen, in the house No 14 Leroy-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber has a number of large rooms unoccupied in his delightful farm-residence, near Glen Cove, and families wishing to secure them will do well to make immediate application, either in person or by letter, to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., breach of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7 To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

DRY GOODS.

The
GREATEST BARGAINS
Is
MANTILLAS!
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
DRESS GOODS,
Will be found at
LYONS & JONES',
No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts.
N. B.—The Red Cars pass the door every five minutes.

BROOKS' NEW PATENT GLACE SPOOL COTTON, FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING, —This new thread combines the smoothness and lustre of silk, with great strength and durability; freedom from knotting and kinking It is made from superior long staple cotton and will be found an excellent substitute for silk, and admirably adapted for sewing machines; also, for tailors, milliners upholsterers, hatters and shirt manufacturers. Wound on 200, 300 and 600 yard spools, white black, all colors, assorted from No 8 up to No 200. Any number, color or length can be had of WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine depot, No. 343 Broadway.

SUMMER FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. SOAYNOR has just received another importation of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, manufactured at Lyons, expressly for her, of a very light coutille, and beautifully adapted for Summer wear, only weighing from four to five ounces each corset Her prices are only half usually charged, while for ease and elegance in fitting, her French Wove Corsets are confessedly unsurpassed. GAYNOR, Importer, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

MACHINE TWIST—For sewing machines—a good assortment and warranted of the best quality. E. H. ARNOLD, Agency of the Chinaroi sewing silks, Troy Woolen Co's setinets, and Brook Tape Co's stay bindings, No. 94 Beaver-st.

CLEARING OUT SUMMER GOODS.—TRACY IRWIN & CO., offer for sale cheap, the balance of their stock of Barnsley white and fancy Linen Drills, white and fancy Marseilles Vestings, and brown and white French and Irish Linens and Linen Drills Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

SELLING OFF, AT LESS THAN COST, my large stock of Dressirimming Ribbons and Millinery Goods. M. H. ALICHTENSTEIN, Ribbon Store, No. 90 Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.—Stolen from the store of the subscriber, Saturday night last, eighteen pieces black Bombazine, for the recovery of which one hundred dollars will be given, and one hundred dollars additional for the detection and conviction of the thief. For description of goods and particulars of robbery, apply to

MILLARD WOOD & CO., No 57 Broadway.

LOST.—The person who took through mistake a small parcel from the Myrtle-av. cars when at the Fulton Ferry, will confer a favor by leaving it at LOSSING & RARRET'S No. 71 Nassau-st., New-York If its an unfinished engraving, useless to any one but the owner

LOST—A manuscript map of part of Newfoundland, of no value to any one but the owner. Whoever will deliver the same at the office of the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., will be liberally rewarded.

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NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
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Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

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OCULISTS AND AURISTS,
No. 732 Broadway.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with stands in case	55
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	38
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up as well without a key	83
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	58 to 96
SILVER ENGLISH PAPENT LEVERS	16 to 28
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 26
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J Tobias, and other celebrated makers.	

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second door, near Broadway.

CHAMPAGNE CREMANT,
"PREMIUM WINE,"

From Messieurs BUNIART, PERE ET FILS, RHEIMS. An invoice of 300 cases now landing ex ship *Helvetia*, in excellent order, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, sole owners and importers of this brand in the United States.

WHITLOCK, NICHOLS & CO., No 84 Front-st.

W. N & CO. beg to announce that this Wine, received from one of the first houses in France, was ordered to compete with the best Wines ever sent to this country, and, in the opinion of distinguished judges, the quality is not surpassed by any Wine in this market.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXVIII

So soon as e'er the prescrib'd week had ended
Young Blackstone, with a beating, anxious heart,
Flew, on the wings of love, to his intended;
Scarce swifter flies through air the feathered dart
Than Blackstone's footsteps, when his pace he mended;
The house he entered; ah! what made him start?
Start backward, like Macbeth, from Banquo's ghost—
Could one week's sickness thus have changed his host!

It is now becoming evident that Miss Julia had prepared a great surprise for her lover. She had doubtless removed her Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sallowness, Redness, Roughness, Chaps, Chafes, Ringworm, &c., through the means of GOURAUD'S *Italian Medicated Soap!* Her *superfluous* hair, too, she had probably uprooted with *Gouraud's Poudres Subtiles*; and the sequel will no doubt show that she had colored her *red* hair a beautiful black, through the instrumentality of GOURAUD'S *Liquid Hair Dye!* If her pale cheeks were a rich carnation color, it was undoubtedly produced by GOURAUD'S brilliant *Liquid Rouge.* The genuine preparations of Dr. F. GOURAUD can be obtained at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn

HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF CITRONELLA ROSE.—All climes and all countries answer to HARRISON'S call and obey his commands Ceylon yields her lovely Citronella Rose, and he gathers its perfume of Oriental sweetness, and presents it a captive order to delight and inspire America's sons and fair daughters. Dealers can buy it at wholesale of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., and consumers at retail of CHILSON, No. 288 Broadway.

HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER penetrates the skin, invigorates the growth of the root, which prevents hair from falling, and secures a new growth of hair on the bald head.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LETTERS TO BISHOP HUGHES.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Pearl-st., Franklin-square, publish THIS DAY:
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LETTERS TO THE RIGHT REV. JOHN HUGHES, CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NEW-YORK. By KIRWAN. Revised and enlarged. 12mo., muslin, 75 cents.

"Dr Murray's style is always lively, often picturesque, and flowing with strong religious emotion. Firm and decided in his convictions, he never takes from their sharp edge by clothing them in soft language. His zeal against the Roman Catholics has a raciness and unction that reminds one of the iconoclastic appeals of John Knox. He is an ardent friend, an uncompromising opponent. No one can go to sleep over his pages When they do not actually thunder and lighten, they send forth crackling sparks, showing an atmosphere surcharged with electric currents."

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Parts 23 and 24.

A Dictionary of Practical Medicine: comprising General Pathology, the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Morbid Structures, and the Disorders especially incidental to Climates, to the Sex, and to the different epochs of Life; with numerous prescriptions for the Medicines recommended. A Classification of Diseases according to Pathological Principles a copious Bibliography, and an Appendix of approved Formulæ. The whole forming a Library of Pathology and Practical Medicine, and a Digest of Medical Literature. By JAMES COPLAND, M. D., F R. S Edited with notes and large additions, by CHAS. A LEE, M. D. To be completed in 8 large 8vo. volumes. Vols. I. and II. now ready. $5 per Volume; Sheep extra, $5 50 per Volume.

From the British and Foreign Medical Review.

An encyclopedia embracing the whole range of medical science. Dr Copland, by his individual effort succeeded by the force of great learning and extensive experience, has succeeded in the production of a work unequaled by the labor of many. It has been pronounced by critics, both in England and America, to be altogether unrivalled in medical literature. The indefatigable compiler has devoted over twenty years of arduous labor to his subjects, collating the experience and authorities of the leading European practitioners and medical writers of the age; and in this American republication are incorporated those of our own country. The information amassed in these volumes, is literally enormous; the whole of the materials have been most carefully selected, patiently studied, valued, winnowed, digested, elaborated and arranged into compact and simple forms; easily accessible, and readily available. It is not easy to point out, in the whole range of medical literature, any work by a single hand so much calculated to excite admiration of the industry and talents of the author.

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During the Years 1851-2-3. With numerous Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, $1 25.

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WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED.
MARY LYNDON;
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AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
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From a Review in Norton's Literary Gazette.

We have received an early copy of this work, which is now in press and will shortly be published For this book we hesitate not to predict an unusual success The volume is a powerful production, and will create an excitement in literary circles.

From the New-York Times.

Its worth is no large, its original features and individuality of character are so striking, that we expect to hear it laughed at and loved, admired and abused more than any work published for many seasons The book is not one which will be read to-day and forgotten to-morrow. It will do somewhat toward moulding the career of thinking men and women in the next generation. This is not slight, as it is not undeserved praise.

From the Home Journal

It is destined to make a powerful impression, and create a profound sensation. The story is one of great interest:—the subject woman's wrongs. The characters and incidents are drawn from real life, and are depicted with a power of delineation of the most vivid intenseness

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,
No 222 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Orders should be forwarded without delay to secure a prompt supply on the day of publication. This work will not be sent without special orders

THE MOST POPULAR BOOK OF THE DAY
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
Have just published,
THE ENGLISH ORPHANS,
OR, A

KANSAS.

The Assault upon Governor Reeder.

From the Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

WESTPORT, Kansas Territory, June 26.

Since my last I have been compelled to roam, even in imagination, and return to communicate to you the painful fact, that Governor REEDER has returned to Kansas. But a few days since a flattering rumor spread through the country of REEDER's resignation. The heart of Kansas throbbed in gladsome unison, far more harmonious than sweetest melodies, and gave extreme delight.

But just in the midst of our patriotic jubilee, his Excellency stepped in, as did his sable majesty into Paradise, and all joy and happiness and hope departed. I say a *patriotic* jubilee, because I believe Governor REEDER to be the worst enemy that Kansas has. He has done more to retard her growth, development and prosperity, than all the abolitionists and other agencies that Abolitionists disunionists and traitors could invent. This is no idle assertion, made hastily, or through malice, for I do not know Governor REEDER personally; but it is the result of calm and extensive observation and

The last sentence was cut short by the entrance of a friend who came to give me an item of such interesting intelligence that I must send it to you fresh and in preference to everything else.

Yesterday morning Gen. B. F. STRINGFELLOW, of Weston, Mo., proceeded to Gov. REEDER's residence, near the Shawnee Mission, and after introducing himself to the Governor, said, "I understand, Sir, that you have publicly spoken and written of me in the East as a frontier ruffian, and I have called to ascertain whether you have done so?"

Gov. R.—"I did not so write, or speak of you in public."

Gen. S.—"Did you speak of me in those terms anywhere, or at any time?"

Gov. R.—"No, Sir."

Gen. S.—"Did you use my name at all?"

Gov. R.—"I may have used your name in private conversation."

Gen. S.—"Did you use it disrespectfully? Did you intimate, or insinuate, that I was other than a gentleman?"

Gov. R.—"I might have done so."

Gen. S.—"Then, Sir, you uttered a falsehood, and I demand of you the satisfaction of a gentleman. Every much question your right to that privilege, for I do not believe you to be a gentleman; but nevertheless give you the opportunity to vindicate your right to that character, by allowing you to select such friends as you please, and I will do the same, and we will step out here and settle the matter as gentlemen usually do."

Gov. R.—"I cannot go. I am no fighting man."

Gen. S.—"Then I will have to treat you as I would any other offensive animal."

And with that he knocked REEDER down with his fist. I suppose the Abolitionists will pronounce this a "ruffianly attack." Let one of them do so, and then dare to show his face in Kansas! They will not say so, however, but pronounce it a proper punishment, when they hear that as soon as REEDER returned he expressed himself satisfied that Kansas would be a Slave State, and that he was in favor of that institution. I learn it is a fact, and I learn it from a gentlemen who heard it from a gentleman who heard him, that he so expressed himself on the steamer coming up the river, and also after he had landed.

Another Explosion in Louisville—City Foundry Partly Destroyed.

From the Louisville Democrat.

At ten minutes before 6 o'clock this (Monday) morning, the boiler at the City Foundry, owned by JAMES BARDWIN, blew up, but providentially no one was either killed or hurt.

Mr. HALDWIN went to the foundry himself this morning, and built the fire in the furnace; he then looked around the establishment five or ten minutes before starting home to his breakfast. He examined the gauge prior to leaving, and found that there was not one pound of pressure on; he tried the cocks and found plenty of water, and then opened the flue caps. He had been gone but half an hour when the explosion took place. His son-in-law, Mr. DRAPER, lives only fifty feet from the foundry—in fact, his back gate opens into the foundry lot. He noticed that the safety-valve was perfectly silent—no hissing of steam, no vent in any way, and concluded that steam was not yet up. Another gentleman living near, and who never misses in the morning hearing the hissing of the steam and the action of the valve, states that all was silent.

Water was blown into the street—water covers the roof of the adjoining shed—was thrown against the side of one wing, and lies on the iron and timber scattered about in the yard—consequently there was no gas in the boiler. The only conclusion at which we could arrive in view of all the circumstances is, that yesterday being Sunday, some rascally person entered the premises and fastened down the valve, or placed upon it too great a weight. This will account for the complete silence and is easily reconcilable with the presence of an abundant supply of water in the boiler.

The boiler was lifted from its bed, and carried over the roof of the office, and across Main-street, alighting on the edge of the sidewalk in front of Mrs. C. COLEMAN's residence—a horizontal distance of not less than 130 feet. One man who saw it in its flight, says it went up 100 feet above the earth. But from the evidence of its passage the flight attained does not exceed 30 feet—perhaps 25. The lines of the telegraph in front of the foundry are broken through. The middle row of lines was cut in two, and the boiler is the only thing to be seen that could have done it.

The steam commenced at the one end of the boiler, and tore the iron to pieces spirally. One piece lies in the yard between the office and furnace, which shows the action of the explosion; the ripping is through seams and rivets. Were that piece straightened out, it would be some thirty feet long—were it replaced in its circular form, it would not be more than five or six. One piece was blown off laterally and passed through a wall of the engine room, breaking it entirely down. The floor and roof fell in immediately; no other damage being done, unless it is the breaking up of some of the patterns which covered the floor.

The portion of the boiler carried across the street consisted of the fluse, with a part of one end of the boiler attached; the head is broken to pieces. It struck in the street, tearing up the stones, and then bounded some ten or fifteen feet forward upon the sidewalk. Fortunately, also, the fires were entirely extinguished, or the foundry might have been entirely destroyed. Not a cinder nor burning coal was to be seen.

The bricks from the furnace were blown five and six hundred feet distant—fell in numbers on the roofs of houses half a square off. Mr. R. PRIEST was at his house some six hundred feet down the street—some of the brick, small werm, fell into his yard with such force as to kill some of his chickens. The concussion of the air was so great as to violently shake the house in which the writer lives—distant about four hundred feet; the jar was more violent than we have ever experienced from an earthquake. The safety-valve and weight were found half a square away.

The boiler gives evidence of being very imperfect. Part of the torn edge appears as if an old flaw had been in it—but that may have been caused by the steam—other parts, however, are clear and fresh. The iron in some places is very thin—at one point not exceeding one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness.

The extent of the damage will not exceed, probably, $2,000. It so happened there was no one about the establishment, and it was too early in the morning for many passers-by, or a number of lives might have been lost.

An Editor Cowhided—A Base Libel and a yet Baser Acknowledgement by its Author.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 3.

Subjoined we give a card which made its appearance in the *Evening News* of yesterday:

I ask the publication of the following card, in anticipation of its appearance in the *Republican* to-morrow, (it is not in time itself. I will add, that after the execution of this paper, I went to Mr. FERGUSON's room, and there inflicted personal chastisement upon him.

W. BENNETT.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the Missouri Republican:

I hereby certify that Mr. W. BENNETT called on us yesterday, and demanded a retraction of the article headed "High Life in St. Louis," and which I promised so make in the *Herald* of this morning. I did give the retraction in my daily, but by an oversight on my part, it did not appear in the Sunday *Herald*, which was contrary to my intentions, and my promise to Mr. B. was thereby violated.

The poem I am author of, and not knowing the NERVE of the party alluded to, I now don't have presumed too much, and though my sole object was to promote the circulation of my paper,—there not being the least ground for any such situation,—I hereby retract, and pledge myself HEREAFTER that nothing shall appear in the *Herald* derogatory to the PRIVATE CHARACTER of any citizen of St. Louis. This statement I make in justice to Mr. BENNETT, and from the fear of consequences, as well now as hereafter. I am aware that Mr. BENNETT, with his family, had made arrangements to leave for the East long before the poem was commenced. Therefore his absence will not be construed as avoiding any imputations the poem may seem to apply, as he leaves to-morrow, and returns at home within two weeks; and as I know him to be a man who will do all he has promised, I hereby retract what I admit to be an attempt at slander. I pledge myself, that this shall be published in my next daily, and in the next *Sunday Herald*. P. G. FERGUSON.

P. S.—Mr BENNETT has called on me at my room at 10 o'clock P. M., and has assured me he came to give me a COWHIDING. I have begged that he would not do it, though I admit I am deserving of even more, as I have assailed his family without cause, willfully and maliciously. P. G. FERGUSON.

I have carefully read the foregoing, and admit that I fully understand every word, and endorse the justice of the demands made of me. Hence my repeated signatures. P. G. FERGUSON, Editor *Herald*.

The *Republican*, commenting editorially on the above, says:

The family so grossly scandalized is known, far and near, as one of the most hospitable in our city. With ample means to entertain—with warm hearts and kind regards for those who are numbered among their friends—with more than the unusual desire to make the sojourn of strangers in our city agreeable and pleasant—their house has been open on many occasions every year. But not on these occasions alone have they been conspicuous. Whenever relief has been wanting for the poor and unfortunate—whenever influence or exertion were called into requisition—we have always heard them spoken of as the most reliable in such time of pressing need.

The press has sunk low indeed—has been degraded beyond all forbearance—when, for the avowed profit of a few dollars, the good name of a whole family can be assailed, and upon no other ground than that which has been named. We confess the abasement which we feel at the degradation of the press, as exhibited in this instance, and hope never more to see such a prostitution of it—so gross an abandonment of all its high aims, and of its influence when properly exerted.

Mr. FAUCETT, also editor of the *Herald*, has attempted a justification of his partner in the following letter:

ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: I had no connection with the publication of the articles in the *Herald*, at which Mr. BENNETT has taken offense. I had no knowledge of them until they appeared in the paper, or I certainly would have objected to the publication. Nor did I have any connection with the retractions published by you this morning, and consequently, so far as I am concerned, they are not binding on me, nor the *Herald*, as a paper. My partner assures me that the statements published were extorted from him while lying on a sick bed, at midnight, and that he was not fully aware of the contents of the paper when he signed it. Be that as it may, although I do not approve of the first publication, no further retraction shall be made to the *Herald*.

J. L. FAUCETT.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, July 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, at $6 50 for Pearls, and $6 62½@$6 75 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,300 lbs American Yellow have been made at former rates.

CANDLES—The demand is less active, but prices are unchanged. The supply is moderate.

COFFEE—Remains quiet and languid. Sales were reported of only 80 bags Rio at 10¼c.@10½c.; and 150 St. Domingo, part at 9½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Rules about the same,—the demand therefor being limited at unaltered figures.

COTTON—The market is extremely quiet and unsettled. The steamer's advices are even more *unfavorable* than we had anticipated, and as her mails have not yet been received, there is not much inclination to operate. Buyers claim an abatement from previous figures of ½c. ₱ lb, but this most factors refuse to concede. Hence, the inactivity and irregularity now discernible in the trade.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair request, and are steadily held at $4 12½@$4 37½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring rule quiet at former quotations. The general supply is not a heavy one, but seems adequate enough for the season.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still in pretty brisk request, partly for the Eastern and local trade, and partly to fill contracts; and as the receipts are not so large and receivers are less anxious to realize, prices of most kinds evince increased firmness. The day's sales add up 6,000 bbls. within our range:

Inferior State	$8 12½@ 8 31½
Ordinary State	8 37½@ 8 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 56½@ 8 68¾
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 87½@ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 50

Besides what we have reported above, several contracts for common State were reported as having been settled at $8 25 ₱ bbl. Canadian is rather brisker and firmer, with sales of 1,300 bbls at $9 87½@$10 75 for inferior to common to choice extra grades, ₱ bbl. Southern is doing better. There is less of it offering, while it is attracting more attention. 1,250 bbls found buyers today at $10 25@$12 for mixed to extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots at $7 62½@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request at $4 87½ for Jersey, and $5 ₱ for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The supply is increasing.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request, and as it is quite scarce it is very firm in price, with, if anything, a tendency to rise. The day's sales include 20,000 bushels fair to good Canadian White at $2 35@$2 40; and a lot of do. cured reported at $2 15 ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy. We have heard of no transactions therein. Rye is rare and advancing, but is not active. Small sales were effected to-day at prices ranging from $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are abundant and languid at 59c.@63c. ₱ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand at strengthening prices, with sales since our last of 68,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed at 89c.@92c., closing at 91c@92c ₱ bushel. Small lots Southern were also reported as having been sold at 96c.@97c. for Yellow, and $1 10 for White ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were but 300 bales River sold at yesterday's prices.

HEMP—Continues quiet, but very firm.

HOPS—Are less abundant and generally held at 25c.@28c. for good to prime of last years crop, ₱ lb. This day's sales, however, have been limited.

IRON—Sales of 200 tons Scotch Pig have been reported since our last, at $39 2½@30, usual credit, ₱ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern remain in light supply and fair request, at $1 50 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—We have nothing really new to notice under this head.

LIME—Rockland is less active, and now not worth over 80c. for Common, and $1 12½@$1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—No further sales have been made since our last. Market poorly supplied and quiet, but firm.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is still selling pretty freely at 40c.@41c., cash, ₱ gallon. There is more offering. Common Rosin is not over abundant, but it is less actively inquired for, and is quiet at $1 85, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Pitch is unaltered.

OILS—Crude is in slack request at 79c.@73c. for Whale, and $1 75@$1 78 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Manufactured kinds have not varied much. There were sold a small lot of Red Oil at 86c. ₱ gallon, and 100 baskets Olive at $3 37½, cash. Linseed is in pretty fair demand from store at 80c.@86c. ₱ gallon; but whale parcels are scarcely noticed, and are somewhat nominal in price. Lard Oil is retailing chiefly at 85c.@90c. ₱ gallon. There is less of this kind offering.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very active, but it exhibits a little more firmness and buoyancy in price. The day's sales include 850 bbls. at $16 50 for New Prime; $19 12½@$19 186 for New Mess, and $19 for Old Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue saleable and firm; 200 pkgs. brought 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard remains unchanged—sales having been made to-day of 280 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 10½@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 900 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$18 for Country Mess; $10 for repacked Mess, and $16 75@$17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $25@$26 ₱ tc. Bref Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 18c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@24c for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is worth but from 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet, but otherwise unchanged. The stock is still very moderate.

SALT—Is dull and heavy, but without any particular change in value.

SEEDS—Rule quiet, yet pretty firm, at old quotations.

SPELTER—Is also inactive and somewhat nominal. The imports during the six months ending June 30, reached only 5,058 plates, against these for the same period last year, which equaled 112,814 plates.

STEEL—The inquiry for most kinds is quite moderate at, however, steady prices. English, 16c @18c.; German Cast, 13c.@14c.; English Spring, 6½c.@7½c.; American Spring, 5c @5½c.; English Blister, 9c @14c.; American Blister, 4½c.@5½c.; Milan, (in bond,) 5½c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been a little brisker, but have not increased in value. The day's sales include 475 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5½c @6c.; and 230 New-Orleans at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 12,500 lbs. Prime sold at unchanged prices.

TOBACCO—Exhibits no essential alteration the sales since Tuesday embracing 142 hhds. Kentucky and Maryaville at 7½c.@12½c.; 85 cases Seed Leaf at 6½c.@12½c.; 73 bales Havana at 25@36c.; and 104 Cuba on terms not made public.

WHISKY—We heard thet 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison were procured, to-day, at 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were essentially unchanged. For Liverpool, the engagements included 30,000 bushels Corn at 3½d @4½d. ₱ bushel; 600 bales Cotton, mostly compressed, at 3-16d. ₱ lb., and some heavy goods at 17s 6d.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, we heard of no considerable shipments to-day. The Tobacco mentioned yesterday, was at 20s. For Havre, some Copper was taken at 83, while Cotton was quoted at ½c. ₱ lb. For other ports, nothing particularly new transpired.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Bertin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's).....138 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf..22 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.....567 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 287 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

S. M. SEVEE, (Imp. and Manf.)..826 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT.....268 Spring-st

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers),62 Vesey-st

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND..229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....54 Barclay-st

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane and No. 51 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 491 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....6 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 256 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6½ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO .....120 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

SYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....76 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 3 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO. .....383 Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

I. AHLBORN & CO .....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the notice of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canada, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They accept the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story house, pleasantly situated on Washington-av., in Hathaway-place, Central Morrisania. Is 20x30, and lot 50x120 feet. Rent $240, or would sell at a bargain. Inquire at No. 55 William-st.

J. S. FERRIS, Jr.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house with server, gas, &c., situated in the act of improvement No. 216 Washington-st., in Hoboken. Terms easy. Apply at the place.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS OR ANY PERSON OR COMPANY DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN THE MARBLE BUSINESS.—The subscriber offers for sale his inexhaustible quarry of white marble, situated 73 miles north of New-York, near the Harlem Railroad at South Dover Station. Said quarry has been worked for grave and monument stones for the last 25 years; is the most desirable quarry in the States for building purposes; is not to be surpassed for hardness and purity of whiteness; is easily worked and easy of access; not troubled with water, &c. Is situated on a splendid farm of about 200 acres of land, that is well adapted for both pasturing and tilling purposes; is not inferior to any farm in the country, and will be sold with said quarry, if desired. Also to be sold with said quarry, about 12 acres of land, on which there are three good dwelling houses, barn, mechanic shops, a fine orchard of grafted fruit and a never-failing water power, over which there will be erected proper a mill for sawing marble built the past season on the most improved plans and in the most substantial manner, with six gangs of saws. Also, a large quantity of marble in the rough and sawed, which will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

E. A. PRESTON.

ASTORIA.—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated 1½ miles from the ferry, with splendid views of the river and bay. The house is nearly new, and contains eleven rooms (inasts and cellar, marble mantels, slate roofers, &c. Also, stable, carriage and ice house, and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the whole premises in good order. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE.—One of the finest houses in Yonkers, with two acres of ground, carriage house, &c. Also, three smaller houses; also a very beautiful cottage for sale, or would exchange for a house in New-York. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No 8 Wall-st.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—21 Lots, 60x5 to 81st reach, at Columbusville, L. I., 3½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy, or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to C. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—In Lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 12 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 60 Liberty-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSE, OR PART OF A HOUSE, WANTED. Address, with terms, &c., J. H., Box No. 2,964 Post Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick dwelling House, No 207 Henry-st., Brooklyn, and furniture for sale at a moderate price. Rent, $660 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. T. CURTIS, No. 36 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three 3-story houses in 83d-st., between 4th and 5th ave., will be let very low to good tenants. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 244 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—RENT LOW. A very desirable country residence situated on Bergen Heights, N. J., 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry. A neat 9-story Gothic cottage, 7 rooms, with stable, &c., in perfect order. The house was newly furnished about 12 months since the furniture of which will be sold; terms moderate. Stages pass within a few yards of the place every fifteen minutes to and from the city; fare 6¼ cents. For salubrity, and as a cool retreat for the Summer season, it is unsurpassed. Possession given immediately if required. For further particulars apply to R. KINGSLAND, No. 110 Chambers-st.

COTTAGE TO LET AT MADISON, N. J.—A very desirable cottage, with fruit trees, &c. pleasantly situated within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. To desirable tenant the premises will be rented on favorable terms. Immediate possession given. Apply to R. H. HUNTER, No. 175 First-st., New-York, or A. BLANCHERT, Esq., near the house.

COTTAGE HOUSES TO LET—On 113th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., two neat well finished cottage houses, eight rooms each, rent $100; large yard and garden would be let, furnished, or a few Summer boarders taken. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—Part of a genteel two-story house in Greene-st., near Broome-st., containing front and back parlors and front basement and kitchen and four rooms in the attic, and all the modern improvements. Furniture for sale. Also, house No. 223 Thompson-st. to let.

Also, house No. 89 Clinton-place to let. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small, quiet family, of three or four only, in the upper part of the City, convenient to railroad and stages, consisting of two parlors on first floor, front basement with pantry and closet in hall, front bedroom and bedroom on third floor. Newly painted and ready for occupation. Rent, $188 per annum. Inquire at No 26 Front-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 25 Ann-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Rent at rate of $400 per year. Also, store and dwelling, corner Suffolk and Stanton sts. Rent $450. Apply to C. C PINCKNEY, No. 7 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

TO LET.

STABLE TO LET—No. 209 9th-st., recently fitted up for four horses. It has two rooms conveniently arranged for a dwelling, having separate entrances, and supplied with Croton water, water closet, &c. The whole offers superior accommodations as a private stable. Apply to LATHAM & BROTHERS, No 32 Beekman-st.

TO CARPET, CABINET OR UPHOLSTERERS, &c.—To letor lease the house No 295 Bowery; is well adapted for the above business, the first and second stories having a glass front, which can be entirely opened for display. All the eastern cars and omnibuses pass the premises, which makes the location desirable for country as well as City trade. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No 108 Thompson-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No 291 West 18th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR AFIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

W. S. ROBB & CO.,

Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 23 William-st., New York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—At high prices. By VERY, GWYNNE & CO., No 12 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $200,000

Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE FLEWETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. W. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John Harris,	John Garvin,	L. P. Ludlam,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	S. F. Sanderson,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward Bressingg,
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Gen. B. Mureweod,
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hognet,	J. T. S. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. Van Leuver,	C. P. Lindsley,	Robert Hoberts,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Enga,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr
James Myers	Frederick Panly,	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, May 26, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION For the DIRECTORS of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders viz: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Archibald, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Jonathan Thompson, Daniel B. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCrosh, David B. Kenler, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beals, Wyllis Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Aaron Cyrill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO. NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord S. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chopin,	Cornelius Stephens,
Simon Shandler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Quincon De Angelis,	James W. Brouwer,
Christopher Gayer,	Jotham P. Mosher,	Wm. D. Waterbury,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Morevenny,	George D. Cregin,	Abraham Leggett,
Matthias Clark	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson St-ward
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Vane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Morris,	Phillip J. Bonesteel
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H McIntire	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL Secretary.

FUTURES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st., New-York, July 2, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following named persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Isaac O. Barker,	George Peckham,	Gen. H. Porter,
Elijah F. Purdy,	Merritt H. Smith, Jr.,	Joseph Whitfield,
Wilson Small,	William Peet,	John H. Bowie,
Jonathan Purdy,	Charles Lyng,	David H. Mcalpin,
Jacob Barker,	John Davis,	Edward Hincken,
Fred. A. Fraser,	John W. Ketcham,	Abram S. Scribner,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Samuel Purser,	James V. Watkins,
Aaron Welding,	John Robinson,	Chas. D Baxter,
Geo. J. Hamilton,	John B. Simpson,	Mark Stapleton,
Thomas Wallace,	O. W. Woodford,	John Pettigrew,
Joseph Rose,	John Ash,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously reelected President and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Vice President. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

FONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Office, No 13 Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200 000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furnitures, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm E Dorrea,	Thomas Haviland
Samuel Jessup,	John S Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor
Jeremiah G Lugar,	George C Lozar,	Andrew J. Cass,
Crom. T. White,	F W Geissenhain-	J Wade Wilson,
E H Himbrick,	er Jr.	David S. Holmes,
George Kent,	James R. Quick	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 29 Wall-st. This Company, with a Cash Capital $250,000, and a large surpl

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTERED COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEES SALE OF COAL LANDS, RAILROAD, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and confided to me, in and by certain indenture of trust or mortgage executed by the CHARTERED COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 69, page 431, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 10 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in said indenture and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land situate in Johnston Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Ramsdale Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 113 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 168. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 88.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in the same volume, page 167. The Maras Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmondson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, contain ng 115 acres—described in a deed from William Maras to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 178. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornberg's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 83 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 329. Also, all that certain piece of land situated on the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are elected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 80 feet, commencing at the Ohio River, and containing ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st April, 1853, subject to a ground rent of $500 a year until April 1, 1858, and thereafter $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructive Railroads of the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Shops, Mines and Coal Works; two Locomotive Steam-engines, 50 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 31st day of July, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of ground, with the buildings and erections, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d avs., of the City of New York, and designated by the number (328) on a map on file in the office of Register in the City and County of New-York, entitled "Map of 400 lots of ground, situate on the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Jacob D. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836, which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of 55th-st., distant 125 feet easterly from the cor. formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th-st. with the easterly line of the 2d av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts., thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th st. 25 feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
R. G. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff in person. 357-2aw3w S*

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND MIRRORS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday, July 7,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 59 Beekman-st., 2d story, a large assortment of good new and second-hand Furniture, from a family who are breaking up housekeeping. It will comprise, in part, rosewood and mahogany parlor dining-room, bed-room and basement furniture; sofas and bureaus, of all kinds; sofa bedsteads; couches, and couch bedsteads; dining and extension tables; French and other bedsteads; book cases; wardrobes; marble-top centre, card, side and sofa tables; large and small mirrors; French plate oval do.; oil paintings; carpets, oil cloths; hair and other mattresses; two or three cooking and other stoves; together with mantle and office clocks; second-hand furniture, &c. N. B.—Goods must be removed same day, and disputes required from all strangers.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SIXTEENTH STREET.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz.—5 lots together with the unfinished buildings thereon, situated on the north side of West 16th-st., commencing 96 feet east of the 6th-av. each 20 feet in width by half the block in depth. The buildings are up to the second story, with the third tier of beams laid, and have been well protected from the weather.

One lot on the north side of West 16th-st., commencing 220 feet east of the 6th-av., being 25 feet in width by half the block in depth. This sale will afford a very desirable opportunity either to builders or to those wishing to build for their own occupancy. Terms at sale. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, WAGON, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 11 Broadst., a bay mare, 7 years old, sound, kind and gent's in all harness and under the saddle, together with a top wagon. Also, a set of plated harness, a fly-net and whip, all in good order. Terms, cash.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE OF A FAMILY.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Nassau-st., plain and in good order. After which new furniture rich and plain, for one parlor, &c. Also, oil paintings, mirrors. Also, cigars of various kinds, and segars. As only one sale a week, earnestness is expected.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at northwest corner 27th st. and 2d av., black and green teas, champagne, sugar, coffee, smoked beef, codfish, herring, macaroons, starch, cordials, tobacco, cigars, counters, scales, spring balances, cutlery, crockery, &c.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & CO.—Boods and Fancy Goods —Sales-Room, No. 356 Broadway.—SATURDAY EVENING, July 7, at 7½ o'clock.—Sale of Standard and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c. The books all new and in good order.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855 will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855 at 7½ o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials what may be thereunto and thereon belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn.

JAS POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchasing and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to outdoor sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

COAL.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY COAL ASSOCIATION are now selling the best kinds of Coal, all screened, free from slate, and full weight—either red or white ash, at the following reduced prices (the lowest for the season) viz.: Stove Coal, $5 50; Nut Coal, $4 75. Terms cash when ordered. Offices No. 347 Fulton-st., oppo site the City Hall; No 67 Fulton-st., next to the Atlantic Bank and No. 34 Hamilton-av., and Atlantic dock, near the Ferry, Brooklyn.

J. H VAN WINKLE.

COAL.—Discharging this day from ship *Guy Mannering*, a superior lot of Liverpool Orrel Coal, for family use, delivered in any part of the City at $7 per chaldron. Apply at No. 313 Bowery, and No. 211 Greene-st

JACOB WEEKS

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.

MAT. CLINTON.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No 24 Grove st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.

N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 45 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.—No. 59 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.—By virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors this day passed, the Finance Committee refer to the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, at 85 per cent., one million new hundred thousand dollars of seven per cent. coupon bonds, redeemable May 1, 1875, convertible into stock of the Company until May 1, 1860, and entitled to the security of any mortgage that may be hereafter laid on the Railroad from Elizabethport to Phillipsburg on the Delaware River. The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, and will be registered on the books of the Company in the name of the holder or as a bond payable to bearer, as the convenience of holders from time to time may require. It may be unnecessary to call the attention of stockholders to the prospects of this road, or to repeat that it is the main Eastern outlet of three lines, all in rapid course of development; one leading to the Lackawanna coal mines and Oswego, on Lake Ontario, one to the Lehigh coal fields and ultimately to Erie, Cleveland and the Great West; and one requiring the construction of only 33 miles of road to pierce the centre of the Schuylkill Coal Basin, and make a direct, unbroken line to Pittsburg and Wheeling; nor need they be reminded that these lines are all free from break of gauge or trans-shipment; nor of the remarkable coincidence, that by their land the three Anthracite coal regions are each brought within 135 miles of New-York, there not being five miles difference in distance between any two of them.

The partial opening in June, and anticipated completion in July, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the probability of the opening of the Warren and Lackawanna Roads in the Fall, render it imperatively necessary that this Company should proceed vigorously with the construction of the second track. With the work already accomplished, it can be economically completed in two seasons without interfering with the business of the Road; and at a great saving in expense over what it would cost if left till the Road is overwhelmed with business.

Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for bonds to the extent of three-fourths of the stock held by them at the books of the Company. Subscriptions for greater or less amounts can be made, subject in the former case to reduction or rejection by the Committee, if the subscriptions shall be in excess of the whole amount of bonds offered. Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company, No. 59 Wall-st., till the 14th July, inclusive; after which the allotment will be made.

TERMS.—Ten per cent of the par value of the bond will be payable on notice of acceptance of bids, ten per cent on the 10th August, and the balance in installments of ten per cent, not oftener than once in thirty days as required by the Company. The call will be five per cent when the bonds for the discount will be issued. As soon as the same can be prepared, bonds will be issued, in exchange for the instalment receipts. Subscribers can have the option of paying in full, at any time, upon giving notice at the office of the Company to that effect, and the Company will give the Company the right to forfeit the unpaid portion of the subscription and the discount all wed on the bonds.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ADAM NORRIE,
} Finance Committee.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Modena,	Sydney, N.S.W
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Constantinople,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta.
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle.....Hunter River
Brisbane and Ipswich.....Moreton Bay
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine.....Moun Alexander.
Ballarat
Sandhurst Agency.....Bendigo
Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblenez,	London.	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Liverpool,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athenes,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Rio,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Basle,	Genes,	Madeira,	Seville,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg.
Bayrout,	Hamburg,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stuttgard,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste.
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Moscow,	Venise,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienna,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.—Capital Stock, $250 000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Commission Business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.

H. S LANSING, Manager.

NOTICE.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, and the HURON AND OXFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, all being now consolidated under the title of the SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, the 10th July inst., at 2 o'clock, at which meeting the report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting will be made.

An immediate necessity for action exists and all parties interested are urged to be present in person or by proxy.

JULY 2, 1855. W. M. VERMILYE, Chairman.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

B. P KISSAM.
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Bank of America,	Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank.	Shoe and Leather Bank.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims (which can be done through him more economically than through a lower) and secure business generally. He refers to Hon. Wm. M. Gwyn, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.) New-York, CHAS. B. HAWES, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—Wellman
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards
TAYLOR BROTHERS & CO., Bankers,
No 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

COLLECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—HENRY BUIST, Attorney and Counsellor, Charleston, S. C., will attend promptly to all collections in his city and State. Reference in New-York—BERRS & BOGART, No. 31 Broadway; BROMLEY & ROVES, Attorneys, No. 60 Wall-st.; W. WILLIAMS & Co. Charleston—JOHNSTON, CREWS & BRANLEY

$8,000 WANTED—For 3 or 5 years, on first class, unincumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses, in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 69 Wall-st.

TROY AND RUTLAND RAILROAD.—The holders of the Coupons payable July 1, attached to the Bonds secured by the first mortgage of $100 000 are requested to send the same to the Bank of Albany, at the city of Albany, for reemption.—ALBANY, June 28, 1855.

J. B. JERMAIN,
Receiver of the Troy and Rutland Railroad.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—Northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

GEORGE PEYTON.

Uncurrent money of every description discounted at the lowest market (Wall-st.) rates. Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND B. WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 58 3d-av., corner of 11th-st.

D. C. WEEKS,
W. J. BARNES,
} Assignees.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

$4,400 WANTED—On bond and mortgage, on improved real estate in this City, worth twice the amount. Address L. B., No. 176 West 23d st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 15 William-st.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or found convenient.

REFERENCES—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician.—Office No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid *particular* attention to *uterine diseases* of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance per journey on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA.—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No 580 Houston-st.

LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—Every function of nature should be stimulated when relaxed. There can be no health without strength. The LUCINA CORDIAL is a specific for all weakness, local or general. Hence its wonderful success in removing those physical disabilities which sometimes seem to forbid the hope of offspring. As an invigorant it acts as promptly and as surely upon one sex as the other. The trembling nerves, the relaxed muscles of the feeble wife, are speedily restored to health, and the broken constitution of the husband is reinforced as by a new accession of the very principle of life. There is no species of disturbance to which the organization of the gentler sex is subject which it will not instantly relieve; and it is recommended by high authority, and endorsed by more than a thousand certificates as an infallible cure for general debility, nervous prostration, the effects of high living and dissipation, liver complaint, and every difficulty which interferes with the full development of the highest condition of physical vigor, in man or woman. Price $3 per bottle or two bottles for $5. Dr. MAGNIN, No. 92 Warren st., New-York; or E. FLINT, corner 28th-st and 9th-av.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition cloth 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. This truly valuable work is recommended before learning fully in this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT. Physicians consulted on the invalidities of both sexes by the Company, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Stants Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Despatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Division st., the only place now so well known for the many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A lady having been restored to health in a few days, after being afflicted ten years from general nervous debility, is desirous of benefitting her fellow creatures; will, on receipt of $1, send to any part of the States sufficient medicine to cure the severest case, and a prescription of the same. Address Mrs. MORTON, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even when all others have been without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease already took on its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos 411 and 160 Nassau-st., No 4 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS RALPH, M D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States at Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes, second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are full warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodeons. Also, the much admired Vestral or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufactory.

Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av. Pianos with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials, under their supervision. Written guarantee with every piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing very largely, furnish the best pianos lower than anywhere else; decidedly the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons that they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their improved Duplex Grand Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

CHEAP, CHEAP.—A very superior tone 7 octave, $350 rosewood piano is offered for $220, including stool, by celebrated maker; fully warranted. Sold on account of sickness. Been only but ten weeks; finished all around; heavy rosewood mouldings; perfect every way. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway.—Having an experience of 25 years and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with instruments made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No 900 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FIRTH & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 748 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and no where else,) until the 14th day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter, (say about 1,200 tons of Coal, and 1,200 cords of Oak Wood and 200 cords of Pine Wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of Lehigh White Ash, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the fires at the various School-houses. The proposals must state the location of the mine from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size, and stove size. The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered properly sawed and piled in the School yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be not less that 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less three inches in diameter. The proposals must state the price per cord, of 128 cubic feet, (solid measure,) for pine and for oak—and also the price per cut for sawing each load. The wood will be inspected and measured by a person appointed by the Committee. At least two-thirds of the wood and coal must be delivered at the Schools where ordered during the months of August and September, and the balance when required for consumption. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
GEORGE P. NELSON,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents.

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

THE HARLEM SMELTING WORKS TO LEASE—And a two-story brick dwelling, with large garden attached. The works are in complete order, being now in full operation. The property consists of six lots in the centre of the village, and will be rented on reasonable terms to a responsible person. Apply to ALFRED E. CORNING, No. 4 New-st., up stairs, or J. N. WATSON, 4th-av., between 125th and 126th sts., Har em., from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, for Crestline, Wyandot, Upper Sandusky, Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Found Dead.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at the Office of the Chief of Police last night, announcing that a woman named ELIZABETH BECK was found dead at 8 P. M., at the corner of Fortieth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

☞ The ship *Nebraska*, Capt. BESTMANN, from Bremen May 23, with passengers to J. F. SCHUMACHER, went ashore on Thursday night on Romer Shoals, at 12 o'clock. The steam-tug *Achilles* brought up her passengers.

☞ We regret to learn that Hon. Judge MORRIS, of the Supreme Court, has been taken quite ill, and will be obliged to relinquish all business for some time to come.

☞ In the Marine Court, the one liquor case was laid over till this morning.

☞ The Councilmen met last night, but did nothing of consequence.

Northwestern Dispensary—Report for June.

Number of new patients, 1,053; treated at their homes, 302; treated at Dispensary, 851; males, 423; females, 643. Class—Heart and lungs, 204; head and abdomen, 191; eye, ear, surgery, 122; skin, 40; vaccinated, 36; women and children, 170; minor surgery, 180. Results—Well or relieved, 1,003; Hospital, 6; dead, 8; transferred, 36; remaining under treatment, 7. Nativity—United States, 387; Ireland, 598; other countries, 36. Number of prescriptions, 2,100; largest number in one day, 110; average, 80.

J. HENRY WATTS, M. D., House Physician.

New Police Uniform.

The Captains of Police throughout the City, in accordance with the consent of His Honor the Mayor, met on the 4th, and adopted the following style of Summer uniform which is to be donned by every policeman in the City as soon as it can be procured. The uniform consists of a brown linen coat and pants, and Panama hat, with a yellow badge around it, containing the words Police, &c., with the number of his warrant and the Ward to which he is attached.

The St. Nicholas Marriage.

The papers have recently published a magnificent programme of a marriage about to take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New-York. We have reason to believe that the marriage referred to is not to take place at all. It would have been better not to have announced it until the two persons most interested had definitely agreed to it.—*Albany Argus.*

The Saengerfest.

The receipts of the Saengerfest amount to $6,100; expenses, $5,500—leaving a balance of $600.

The expenses of the Saengerfest of 1852 exceeded the receipts by $2,600.

☞ Following is the *Daily News* (Democratic) account of the Tammany (Democratic) celebration:

"A secret political society, called the Columbian Order, celebrated the Fourth by a dollar dinner at the Tammany Hotel. We believe nothing unusual occurred."

☞ Not Mr. NASH, but Mr. G. F. BEISTOW, should have been credited with the teaching of the Music Classes in School No. 44.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Charge of Fitting Out a Slaver against Mr. Echelveira.

CONTINUATION OF TESTIMONY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE—July 6.

Before Mr. Joseph Bridgham, U. S. Commissioner.

The hearing of the evidence in the case of Emanuel Echeiveira, charged by the United States authorities with fitting out the *Mary Jane Peck* as a Slaver, was resumed to-day.

The first witness sworn was

James A. Van Brunt—Who testified that he was a shipbroker of the firm of Van Brunt & Slaght; that he knew Mr. Echeiveira, and had transactions with him in relation to a vessel named the *Mary Jane Peck*; witness was instrumental in disposing of that vessel to Mr. E.; he acted for the owners as broker; Mr. Klots was one of the owners; the arrangement for the sale was consummated, he thought, in the latter part of February, 1859; Mr. E. gave witness a check and note in payment; the check witness thought was for $2,560; the notes amounted to $2,400, making $4,900 in all; the check was to run for six months; the payment of the notes and check, less witness' commission, was made by witness to the owners on the 1st of March, the day probably or the day after he received the notes and check from Mr. E.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Platt, the witness testified that he had never had any dealings previous to this with Mr. E.; that such sales through brokers are common; that he never was introduced to any person as principal in this transaction, although he saw several gentlemen around there; that almost always in negotiations for the sale of vessels, the name of the principal is communicated to the vendor; the object of that is to avoid the disputes that might arise among the several brokers who might wish to conduct the sale; in cases in which as brokers, witness' firm have had the exclusive control of the business, intrusted to them, the name of the principal was not communicated; [objected to;] witness' firm had, on several occasions, executed bills of sales in blank; that was not an unusual thing; Mr. Echeiveira informed witness that he was buying the vessel for another party. [Objected to.]

To District Attorney—He did not name that other party, but gave that as a reason why he did not pay the entire amount in cash.

To Mr. Platt—Witness did not ask Mr. E. for the name of that other party; the advantage to a broker who is purchasing a vessel for a third party in not disclosing the name of the principal, is that he will thereby keep other brokers from interfering in the sale, and prevent the vendor from communicating directly with the principal."

Albert C. Walsh, examined—I was a notary in March, 1854, and am yet; my clerk shipped the crew for the *Mary Jane Peck* in March, 1854; the original of this certificate of the list of the crew was signed by me; Capt. Davis certified the bill, and sent me to Mr. Echeiveira, who paid me; I certify in this list that the Captain swears to the best of his knowledge and belief, that the men shipped on this list were born in the places here mentioned; the men on this list must have been Americans, else I should not have certified it; they might not have gone on the voyage however; I cannot swear that I saw any one of them myself; the Captain frequently tells us to open our articles two or three days, sometimes a week, before the vessel clears; after the men sign their names, the articles and crew-list are made out for the vessel to clear; when we come to go after the men, I don't suppose there is one vessel out of five from which one or more or all of the men do not back out; in that case we have to make out the short articles in a short printed form, in which the men agree to abide by the stipulations in the original articles—because they cannot sign the articles after they have been certified in the Custom-House; these short articles are given to the Captain without going through the Custom-House, and are accompanied by a certificate that the men originally shipped have deserted, and these others shipped in their place; Captain Davis told me that he had some Spanish passengers on board; I cannot swear that I furnished Captain Davis with a short set of articles; if the crew originally shipped did not go out with him, I did furnish him with it; he did not tell me that he had a Spanish crew; he said he did not know how he would get along, as he had a large number of passengers; my impression is that he said Spanish passengers; I saw a gentleman with him who spoke a foreign language; it was after the sailing of the vessel that Mr. Echeiveira paid me; the amount of the advances was one or two dollars for shipping; Mr. E. is a commission merchant, as I have always understood; I have shipped one or two crews for him, and know vessels that he has chartered for Cuba.

Cross-examined by Mr. Platt.—Capt. Davis employed me to ship this crew.

Q.—Are you or are you not usually paid your commissions and advances by the Captain's order on the commercial house doing the business of the vessel? [Objected to.]

A.—The Captain merely signs the bill, and says, "Take it to such a house;" Capt. Davis told me that he was the owner of the vessel. [Objected to.] The notary has clerks and runners to see that the crew goes on board the vessel; it is the duty of the notary to attend to that. [Objected to.] The notary's pay is dependent upon the men's going on board the vessel; he gets receipts for them when they are put on board; they usually go on board after the vessel has got into the stream; when the captain is ashore he certifies the bill, which is paid on his certificate; I was on board this vessel, but whether the captain signed the bill on board or on shore, I do not know; he signed it, however, and it was paid on his certificate; we scarcely ever get payment for a bill unless it is signed by the captain; I don't know whether we took receipts for these men or not.

To the District Attorney—I was alongside this vessel once or twice while she was lying loaded at Pier No 5 or No. 6, East River; somewhere at any rate between Coenties-slip and the Battery; the cargo appeared to be of a general description; on the first occasion when I was on board saw the captain on board, men working about the vessel, and a gentleman who spoke a foreign language, whom I took to be a Spaniard; I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Echeiveira on board; I was on board the vessel on the morning when, I think, she sailed; she was then lying in the North River; my business for going on board was to see that the crew were there; I was on board that night or nine o'clock; she was lying between Governor's Island and the Jersey shore; I saw Captain Davis there and the men whom I put on board, and some persons whom I supposed to be Spanish passengers; I cannot say that the sailors I saw were the men shipped on this list, or the men shipped in their stead, but they were the men shipped by my runners; I saw a mess go about with Captain Davis, with whom Captain Davis consulted about everything; I don't know any man who was the Spanish Captain, but this man spoke a foreign language, which I supposed was Spanish; I asked Capt. Davis about the shipping of the crew on Saturday, but he said he would have to consult this gentleman, who was always with him; I saw one of Mr. Echeiveira's clerks there, whose name I do not know; I did not go with the vessel to Sandy Hook, but I saw the steamship *James Farleigh* come alongside to take her down; I think that boat belonged to James Rosse; I do not know who was her captain or pilot; I did not see the set cooner under weigh; some riggers came ashore with me; I think Mr. Echeiveira's clerk went down on the vessel to Sandy Hook.

Here the District Attorney announced that his case was closed. He gave a gentle hint to Mr. Walsh to the effect that the first notary he should ever discover tampering with his duties in certifying falsely to a crew list, he would report him, and have him broken, if not indicted.

The case for the defence was postponed until Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Judge COWLES will, during this month, take the place of Judge MORRIS at Chambers, and will attend at 12 M. every day. No litigated business will be heard. On Saturday Judge COWLES will appoint some other day to hear motions on that day's calendar, in order to accommodate gentlemen wishing to leave town on that day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—July 6.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Rowland and wife vs *Bennett.*—Under all the circumstances and with the evidence before me I think it would be conducive to the ends of justice to give to the Commissioners an opportunity for revising their report. An order should therefore be entered referring the report back to the same Commissioners for further consideration, with directions to make such changes therein as in their judgment upon such consideration, and on further proof, if necessary, may appear to be just and proper.

Rodgers et al. vs. *Tilley et al.*—This was an amicable suit to reform a family settlement, alleged to be void as it stands, and to have been drawn up by mistake in a form not truly expressive of the intent of the parties.

It seems that the defendant, Tilley, was induced in his life-time to place his property in the hands of the plaintiff. Rodgers, as trustee with a direction, on his death, to convey to his children then living, in equal shares. The trustee, finding the property encumbered, applied a portion of the rents and income to the discharge of the debts, and also sold some property, both real and personal, for the same purpose; and it is to test the validity of his acts that this suit has been brought.

ROOSEVELT, J.—After an elaborate analysis of the law affecting the case, announced, as his conclusions, *First*, that a trust to lease for the payment of debts may be executed by making a lease and selling it for a sum, in gross, to be advanced to the creditors, in discharge of their debts. Such a transaction would be within the spirit, if not within the letter of the statute authorizing trustees to sell lands for the benefit of creditors.

Second—That a trust to receive rents and profits and to apply them [after satisfying existing creditors] to the use of a man's wife and family during his life, is a valid trust within the provision authorizing the creation of a trust "to receive rents and profits, and apply them to the use of any person during the life of such person or for any shorter term."

Third—If either of the trusts (of which there can be no doubt) be valid, it is sufficient to sustain the deed of trust.

Fourth—The limitation on the death of the grantor to his children, "then in existence," is a valid future estate, and there being children now living who would (by the terms of the deed) have an immediate right to the possession upon the ceasing of the intermediate or precedent estate, to wit, the death of the grantor, the future estate, although by possibility it may open to let in after-born children, is nevertheless not only a valid, but a vested estate in the present son and daughter of the grantor.

The Judge announced that these propositions were to guide the plaintiffs' counsel in drawing up a decree to be submitted for settlement.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

In the matter of the adjustment of accounts between the Knickerbocker Savings Institution and the Knickerbocker Bank.—Report of referee as to the amount due to the Savings Institution confirmed

After the payments as firstly provided in § 4 in chapter 257 of Laws of 1853, the receiver will next pay to the Savings Bank or to such parties as are entitled thereto the moneys arising from the assets of the Bank to the full amount of 20 per cent. of the whole aggregate deposits of the Savings Bank.

The costs of this reference must be paid from the funds of the Knickerbocker Bank. In principle it is the same as would have been a suit at law between these two Institutions. The parties representing the Savings Bank fund on the reference and the Knickerbocker Bank funds must pay the costs of the litigation.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—July 6.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Spleman et al., vs. *Beattie et al.*—The injunction must be refused, and the temporary order discharged, with $5 costs

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

In the matter of Joseph B. Russell, on Habeas Corpus.—The applicant enlisted in the army some weeks since. Becoming tired of military life, or perhaps having acquired all the glory which a man can acquire this side of Sebastopol, he wished to leave that path, and distinguish himself in some other branch of usefulness. He therefore discovered that at the time of his enlistment he was not of age by some fifteen or twenty days, and he accordingly had a writ of *habeas corpus* taken out, and thereby had himself taken out, on the payment of some $2 50 disbursements and the return of his uniform.

This is getting to be a very popular manner of spending a few weeks on the pleasant Governor's Island.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

In the matter of the application of Lyman Cole to be admitted to bail.—The applicant appeared on Thursday with his counsel, and offered John M. Cole, a citizen of Massachusetts, as his bail for the full amount required by the Court.

The District Attorney, who appeared for the Government, objected, on the ground that Mr. Cole was not a citizen of this State, and the objection was sustained by the Court. The defendant then offered to pay into the Court the whole amount of bail required, but the District Attorney again interposed an objection to this proceeding, which, he observed was novel and contrary to precedent and practice.

Mr. Busteed, for the defendant, contended that it was perfectly proper and advisable for the defendant to give his personal recognizance, upon paying into Court the sum required as bail, and the Court, without giving any decision in the matter, adjourned the case until yesterday.

At the time appointed for the hearing of the case, however, it was found that Judge Morris, before whom the case has been heard, was quite unwell, and unable to attend to the matter. As he will be absent from Court some time, it was proposed by Mr. Busteed that the matter should be transferred to his Honor Judge Cowles, who will sit at Chambers during this month. After some informal conversation it was agreed that the counsel should write to Judge Morris and ascertain all the necessary facts, and report to the Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—July 6.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith and Hon. Judge Stuart.

Hot weather is not congenial to Law Courts. The July and August terms of the General Sessions are expedited as much as possible by the authorities—serious cases being reserved till a cooler season, and only the commonest prison cases being brought up for trial. In order to finish the business of the present term during this week a double Court was held yesterday, Judge STUART presiding in the room appropriated to the Oyer and Terminer, and Recorder SMITH in the regular trial room of the Court of Sessions. Yet with all this effort not much business was done, the Grand Jury feeling, with the rest of our citizens, the debilitating effects of the humid and hot atmosphere, which alike depresses our shirt collars and our mental energies, and therefore lagging a little in their work of finding true bills of indictment.

All were oppressed alike. The Judges on the Bench looked as if the White Mountains, or Niagara, or Saratoga, or Cape May, or a mere fishing excursion a few miles out, would have been preferable to the duties imposed upon them by the statute. The District Attorney —or we were mistaken—would have better enjoyed the prospect from the piazza in front of the Mountain House, than the flabby appearance of the prisoners in their dirty shirt-sleeves. The Jury looked haggard, and the officers of the Court equally with the prisoners, were collapsed; while for our own part, we had a remembrance of cool breezes, blowing from Round Top and High Top, and tantilized ourselves with reminiscences of delicious immersions in the Dog Hole.

ATTEMPT AT GRAND LARCENY.

An unlucky fellow, named William Murphy, was charged with an attempt to commit grand larceny on the 22d June, at the house No. 2 Bleecker street, the third floor of which was occupied by Mrs. Odell and her husband. Mrs Odell was at work in the back yard about 11 o'clock, A. M., when she suddenly remembered that her husband required a dinner, and, like a good wife, she went up stairs to prepare it. On approaching her room, she heard a noise as of a man jumping. With cautious and cat like tread, she entered the room, and lo! beneath some curtains that protected a recess from the gaze of visitors, she beheld a man's feet protruding. Mrs Odell, in a loud voice, demanded who was there, but the owner of the feet did not reply. She raised a cry of alarm, and he came forth, protesting that he was an honest man, but kept descending the stairs while he protested, as if he thought that his honesty would have a better chance in the street, where he could use his legs to advantage. Mrs. O., however, was too smart for him. She opened the street door and called "thief" and "watch," thereby inciting a good colored man to come to her assistance. Colored man tried to arrest the man; he struck at the colored man and they had a tussle. Mrs. Odell's husband came up at the nick of time, and held him till Officer O'Connell appeared. The officer was delivering him at the station-house when he escaped, and was not found for two days. Being then found, he was lodged in the Tombs; tried yesterday, convicted by the Jury, and sentenced to nine months in the Penitentiary, by the Recorder.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Thomas Nolan pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. It was a stabbing affair, but the District Attorney consented to receive the above plea in consideration of the prisoner's youth. Sentenced by the Recorder to one year in the Penitentiary.

ATTEMPT AT GRAND LARCENY.

Philip Coyle and Thomas Coyle were tried for an attempt to commit grand larceny. Edward Irvine owned cows in Sixty-fifth-street, and the prisoners tried to abduct them. The cows were very clean to their disadvantage, and the jury found the guilty. They were a couple of ill-favored fellows, and we experienced a pleasurable sensation when the Recorder sent them to the State Prison for 3 years.

BURGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

William Dunbar was tried before Judge STUART on a charge of burglariously entering the house of John Berridge. The evidence did not sustain the accusation, and Dunbar escaped with a verdict of not guilty. He left the Court rejoicing.

GRAND LARCENY.

Thomas Jaines pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and on the sentence of Judge STUART, will be absent from general society for the space of six months.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

A Cyprian—and not a pleasant one—named Jane McShaen, was tried before Recorder SMITH, for a mistaken freedom with the watch and chain of Henry Baker, in a very private room in Anthony-street. McShaen met Baker in Elm-street on the night of last Saturday, and after a little private conversation, their repaired to the above room, where, during a very confidential communication, the watch was abstracted. Evidence quite satisfactory. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence—absence from her friends and society for the term of four years, her place of residence being at Sing Sing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The season is closing, and Summer Clothing is selling off at half price at ROGERS & Co.'s, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Room must be made for new goods, at any sacrifice. Gents' Summer Coats, $1; Marseilles Vests, $1 to $1 50. Boys' Summer Coats, 50c.; Marseilles Vests, 50c. Prices marked in plain figures, and no deviation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon those organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL"—

Ye Constabel he walks in haste,
And on ye Loper lowere;
"Whate hurry man?" quoth he, "I'm g'wan
For ye Balm of Thousand Flowers."

[*To be continued.*]

[Advertisement.]

GRAND WEDDING TO TAKE PLACE AT THE ST NICHOLAS—2,000 GUESTS INVITED.—Splendid suits for the occasion may be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $30. Also, Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10; Check Marseilles suits, $8 50.

[Advertisement.]

SODA WATER AND CREAM SYRUPS.—Made from fresh cream, something new and superior to ordinary syrups. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and try it, at RESHTON'S only, at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A bill to suit the million is announced at this favorite theatre tonight, viz: "Mother Bally," "Dumb Girl of Genoa," "Robert Macaire," and "Object of Interest," together with singing and dancing.

LONG ISLAND.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn—The First Arrest for Selling Liquor.

The Police of Brooklyn made return yesterday morning of twenty-three arrests for intoxication: By the First District Police, 3; Third District Police, 4; Fourth District Police, 11; Fifth District Police, 2; Seventh District Police, 2; and in the Eighth Ward, 1.

Those arrested in the First District were brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH; Third District, before Justice BLACHLEY; Fourth District, before Justice HENRY P. CURTIS, where each party was required under oath, to state where they obtained their liquor, and, if proved guilty, as charged, they were fined $10 each, and, in default of payment, were sent to the County Jail for ten days.

The accused, very generally, could remember where they obtained their liquor, but many of those brought before Justice CURTIS were not so fortunate in having a good memory. One NATHANIEL LEONARD stated that he drank full thirty glasses of liquor on Thursday last. No recollection of drinking out of his own house—his wife purchased what he drank there, but where she made the purchase he did not know. A Mr. MORRISON got his liquor in New Utrecht and other places in the country; had no recollection of drinking in Brooklyn; keeps a saloon on Fulton-avenue; did not know the name of any person of whom he purchased liquor. Defendant belongs to the K. O. L. Association; the Secretary was present and paid his fine of $10.

MARGARET GILMORE said her liquor was all bought in New-York by a female friend; where purchased she did not know; it was all drank at her house.

In the Eighth Ward SAMUEL CASE was brought before Alderman BENNETT for drunkenness and fined $5. Under what law he inflicted the fine, we were unable to ascertain.

Several warrants were taken out yesterday for the arrest of liquor dealers, but only one was arrested. That was ALEXANDER MCCONAGHY, who was taken before Justice BLACHLEY, when at the request of his counsel, S. D. MORRIS, Esq., the examination was postponed until this day.

ROBERT JENKINS, keeper of a bar-room at No. 175 Hudson-avenue, was found guilty in Justice DANIEL K. SMITH's Court yesterday, by a Jury, of violating the Sunday Ordinance, and was fined $50.

Another person was arraigned for trial on a like charge, but the case was dismissed, it appearing that the accused had abandoned the traffic.

Unknown Man Drowned.

A man, supposed to be steward on board ship *Jupiter*, was drowned in the East River, opposite Montague-street, Brooklyn, while attempting to avoid being run down by a ferry-boat. He was in a small boat and in his fright jumped overboard. The officers of the ferry boat made every exertion to save him, but without avail.

Embezzlement.

Yesterday, JOHN M. LITTLEFIELD, Assistant Collector of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, on complaint of J. W. BRAISTED, Collector, charging him with embezzling about $6,000 in money belonging to the county. The accused was held for examination on the 9th inst.

Firemen's Indignation Meeting.

The indignation of the Brooklyn Firemen at the alleged ill treatment by the Chief of Police at the fire in Jay-street on July 4, found vent in a public meeting, held at Fireman's Hall, last evening. The attendance was very large, and the proceedings were marked by a unanimity rarely witnessed in this Department.

The annexed preamble and resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and were spoken to by Hon. JOHN H. RHODES, A. J. S. DEGRAW, Esq., and others:

Whereas, the firemen of the city of Brooklyn claim for themselves the right of performing their duties as firemen at all times and under all circumstances, subject only to the Chief Engineer, without the officious interference of any person or persons claiming to possess a higher power. And,

Whereas, at the fire in Jay-street, on the afternoon of July 4, not only the firemen, but the Chief and Assistant Engineers were most grossly assaulted by the Chief of Police while in the performance of their duties; and the Chief of Police not only hindered and obstructed the Chief and Assistant Engineers, thereby causing the needless destruction of the building, but caused the policemen under his command to commit a most murderous and brutal attack on members of the Fire Department, for no other cause than that the firemen so beset endeavored to obey the orders of their superior officer—the Chief Engineer. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Brooklyn Fire Department, will ever sustain our officers in the faithful discharge of their duties, and that we will perform those which we have voluntarily assumed, despite the arbitrary interference of any other person.

Resolved, That this Department will use all fair means to have the Common Council examine into the acts of the Chief of Police, feeling confident that on arriving at a true statement of facts touching the officious misconduct of the Chief of Police, they will cause him to be displaced from a position which must be obnoxious to every disinterested citizen that so long as JOHN S FOLK is Chief of Police, the liberty, if not to say the lives, of our Firemen are jeopardized, from the unlawful and unscrupulous use of clubs under his direction.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to communicate with the Common Council, and ask that the matter be referred to the appropriate committee, with directions to take immediate action thereon, in order that the duties of the Fire and Police Departments may be properly designated, and that the difficulties which have long existed may hereafter be obviated.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the committee referred to above: A. F. Campbell, R. J. Luckey, James K. Leggett, John F. Rhodes, Wm. Burrill, David Healey, James Hurley, A. J. S. Degraw, Jos. Whiting, P. B. Anderson, Israel D. Velsor.

Parker Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.

The first annual commencement of this Institution was held last evening in the chapel of the building, which is a large and beautiful structure of the same Gothic order, airy and comfortable, and well arranged, and lighted for all the purposes of education. The audience assembled was one of the finest we have ever seen in Brooklyn, the large chapel being densely crowded, and was really worthy of the occasion. Brooklyn, so celebrated for her lovely women, seemed to outdo herself in this particular, for we never before beheld such an array of female loveliness as was here exhibited *en masse*. There were all sorts and kinds of beauty, from the fair-haired blue-eyed Saxon to the dark-haired gazelle-eyed daughter of Spain.

The young ladies of the institution were all dressed in white, emblematic of their purity and innocence, and deported themselves with a vivacity and grace truly bewitching. They occupied the galleries, and with their fans oscillating, their heads moving, and their tongues chattering, they resembled a parcel of butterflies in a garden of roses.

At 7½ o'clock the exercises commenced with music by DODWORTH's splendid band, and a Chant sung by the scholars. An impressive and appropriate prayer was then made by Rev. Mr. GUION, of St. John's, which was followed by the Report on the Academical Department, read by Judge GREENWOOD, containing the facts with regard to the studies and the efficiency that had been manifested both by teachers and scholars. It gave great credit to the former, who had nobly devoted themselves to their duty, and to the latter for their industry, perseverance and remarkable proficiency; some of them being highly complimented by Judge GREENWOOD. He spoke of woman and her education as of vast and incalculable importance to the interests and destiny of the world, and quoted Sir THOMAS MOORE's idea of a perfect woman and the right kind of a wife. This report, like everything Judge GREENWOOD does, was short, terse, and very much to the point.

Rev. Dr. FOSTER then read the Report on Compositions, which was certainly very felicitously expressed. The committee found it the most difficult thing in the world to decide on the merits of the various compositions, and so selected almost at hazard from among the mass the few that were to be read. These were: "The Lost Pleiads," "Thoughts on Pictures," a "Poem," and "The Natural History of Animals," written by Miss HELEN HOLLISTER, which was indeed most excellent, and drew forth repeated applause. They were read well, by Prof BOOTH.

Mr BUCKLEY read the Report on the Collegiate Department, which expressed an intenseness of study and devotion on the part of the pupils most gratifying to all concerned, rendering them entirely worthy of the honors about to be conferred upon them.

The band having played the "Katy Did Polka," the President made the usual address to the Trustees, after which he distributed the beautifully engraved diplomas—calling each young lady by name, who were remarkable for their marked intelligence.

We append a list of the names of the

GRADUATES.

Catharine F. Angell, New-York; Mary E. Atwater, New-York; Sarah W. Bacon, New-York; Olive A. Baker, Maine; Mary A. Burke, New-York; Sophia Church, New-York; Josephine C. Cummings, New-York; Celinda T. Davis, New-York; Rachel H DePoy, New-York; Maria L. Dodge, New-York; Harriet H. Gilbert, New-York; Helen M. Hollister, New-York; Mary E. Pierson, New-York; Clementine Prince, New-York; Abbie B. Seeley, Connecticut; Catharine F. Seeley, New-York; Moselia M. Thompson, Wisconsin; Susan M. Waring, New-York; Jane M. Warner, Pennsylvania; Sarah M. Webster, New-York; Caroline Woodbury, Michigan.

The President then gave them a farewell address in language of great interest and affection. The band played "Home, Sweet Home," Rev. Dr MCLANE pronounced the benediction, and the gratified, delighted audience took a lingering departure.

The occasion was one of great interest, and will not soon be forgotten.

NEW-JERSEY.

Found Dead.

Justice GARDNER, of Jersey City, held an inquest on Thursday upon the body of a German named ZACHARIAH ZOEN, found dead the day previously in the timber yard of JOHN L. BURST, on the corner of Montgomery and Henderson streets. A letter was found upon his person addressed to his son in Poughkeepsie, stating that he should not live a great while, and did not desire to live. No evidence could be adduced to show by what means he came to his death, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Cause unknown." Deceased was from Leipsic, in Germany; but latterly resided in Orange, N. J.

Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad.

The Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad Company, being fully organized and ready to proceed with the work of constructing the road, have addressed a memorial to the Common Council asking the privilege of laying the track through the streets of Jersey City, which they have designed as their route to Bergen Hill. The cars will be propelled by horse power. The matter was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Lyman, Edge, Green, Rapelyea and Keeney.

Fight.

A row took place in Hoboken in the Atlantic Gardens on the evening of the Fourth, in which WM. PETERSON, THOMAS HAMMEL and THOMAS HOGAN, of New-York, and JAMES CLARK, WM. POWELL, known as "Red-headed Bill," and others of Hoboken were engaged. Chief of Police BERNARD and officer CHERRY arrested those named, and they were locked up for examination.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, July 5, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, No 171 East 11th-st, Mr WILLIAM GOTTS to Miss MARGARET FIDELIA MONDSON GREEN, both natives of England.

In Brooklyn, at her father's house, on Monday, July 2, by Rev D D Bethune, HENRY AGNEES, Jr., to Miss SARAH ALLYN BRAINARD, daughter of Capt. D W. Brainard.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, EUCHENIA PREVOST, wife of Rev. JOHN KNOX, and daughter of the late Rev John M. Mason, in the 6.d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Reverend Clergy, are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 326 4th-st., to proceed thence to the Church in 10th-st., where the funeral services will be held.

In this City, on Thursday, July 5, of congestion of the brain, KATE MEARNS, youngest daughter of Councilman John C. Wendell aged 2 years, 10 months and 29 days.

Her remains were taken to Buttermilk Falls, Orange County, for interment.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, July 5, MARGARETTA, the daughter of John H. and Margaret Moon, aged 10 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No 177 West 21st-st. Her remains will be taken to English Neighborhood for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, July 5, FRANKLIN R., son of Franklin R. Barnes, aged 1 year, 9 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock from his residence, No 299 8th-st.

In Brooklyn on Friday, July 6, HARRIET CONSTABLE, the wife of Edgar J. Barlow, and daughter of the late Hezekiah B Pierrepont.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 32 Pierrepont-st, on Monday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock. The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at 4 o'clock P. M., after which the remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, July 6, FRANCIS M., only child of Sarah and David Latourette, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of its parents, No. 14 Lafayette-place, South 4th-st., near 7th st.

At Waverly, N. Y., on Friday, July 6, HENRY BRADLEY, of this City, son of the late Joel Bradley, of Lee, Mass., aged 37 years.

Notice of funeral in Sunday morning's *Herald*.

At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, July 1, HERVEY WILDER, infant son of Henry J. Mills, and grandson of Dr. A. H. Wilder.

At Midland Cemetery, on Thursday morning, July 5, HENRY, son of Charles E. and Susan M. Dimon, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and also of his grandfathers, John Dimon and Edward Phillips, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No 99 Stanton-st, this morning at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Suddenly, on Monday July 2, near Mobile, on his way from New-Orleans to Baltimore, HENRY RODERALD, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Henry Roderald & Co., of New-Orleans.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, July 6.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	96	200	Reading Railroad	s60 98
1,000	North Carolina 6s	98	100	do	n3 98
5,000	Missouri 6s	97	800	do	c 98
5,000	do	b30 97	50	do	b10 97½
15,000	do	97	500	do	n60 94
5,000	Louisiana 6s	94	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R	102½
16,000	do	85	100	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	94
20,000	Erie Bonds of '83	96	100	do	b60 95
1,000	Erie Bds. of '75	91½	50	do	b30 95
14,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	c 86½	850	Erie Railroad	c 52½
5,000	do	b30 88	100	do	s3 52½
6,000	do	b30 84½	200	do	b60 52½
6,000	do	s60 84	100	do	b30 52½
3,000	do	86½	100	do	b30 52½
12,000	Ill. F bs, with't pr.	85	650	do	b3 52
3,500	N. Y. C. R bonds	91½	500	do	s60 52
3,000	Ter H & Alt. 1st m	b 93½	150	do	s30 52½
2,000	Ter H & Alt. 2d m	b 88	600	do	52
5,000	Hud. R. 3d m. b.	b60 79½	100	do	c 52
5,000	do	b60 15	70	do	s3 52½
14	Metropolitan Bank	149	100	do	c 52
100	Canton Company	s3 27	100	do	b3 52
100	do	b3 27	50	do	s30 52
100	do	s3 27½	50	do	b10 52
100	do	b60 27	200	do	c 52
100	do	b30 27½	50	do	s3 52
400	do	s3 27½	50	do	b10 52
400	do	b60 27½	50	N.H & Hartford R. R.	125
400	Comb Coal Co	s3 29½	200	Ill. Cen. R. R.	c 98
100	do	b60 30	50	do	s60 98
200	do	c 29½	310	Cleve & Pitt-burg R R	63
100	do	b30 30	10	do	62½
800	do	b15 30	40	Chic & R I R R	98
400	Gard'ner Gold Mine	14	50	N. Y. Cen R R.	c 101½
300	co	b30 2	250	do	b30 101½
450	Nic Transit Co	18	181	do	s10 3
300	do	b60 18	400	Harlem R. R.	b60 29
200	Hud Riv. Railroad	42½	200	do	s60 29½
100	do	s30 41½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2,000	Ill. Imp. Stock	97 10c	16	N Y. Cen R. R	101½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R R Bs	s3 96½	50	Ill Cen. Railroad	s60 98
9,000	Ill Central R bs	s. p. 85	00	Mich Cen R R	b60 98
10,000	Erie Bonds of '75	92	11	do	97½
100	Canton Co	s60 27½	50	Erie Railroad	s30 52
9	Mich. S & N. Ind Con	97	100	do	52½
100	Nic'lus Transit Co	s6 18½

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1187. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, July 7.

The Senate, by a vote of 7 to 5, postponed the bill to unite the Concord and Manchester and Lawrence Railroads, until the next Legislature.

The Liquor Law was passed in the House yesterday afternoon, by 213 to 50. Resolutions were also passed declaring it the duty of Congress to prevent Slavery in the Territories, repudiating the interference with the Missouri Compromise and demanding its restoration, asserting non-submission to the introduction of Slavery into Kansas, and the determination to use all constitutional efforts to prevent farther aggressions of the slave power.

NEAL DOW addressed a large meeting on the subject of temperance last night, and defended his conduct at the Portland riot.

Further from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 7.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received, but there is one mail still due.

Rio Grande dates to the 23d ultimo confirm the successes of the Revolutionists. The whole Mexican frontier, with the exception of three towns, was in their possession. A large number of Americans were among the Revolutionists.

Explosion of the Propeller J. W. Brooks.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, July 7.

The propeller *J. W. Brooks*, hence for Ogdensburg, blew up, fifteen miles from Ashtabula, yesterday morning. Two engineers were badly scalded, and will probably die. One fireman and one deck hand jumped overboard and were drowned. There were ten or twelve passengers on board, but none of them were injured.

The Know-Nothings of Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, (N. Y.) Saturday, July 7.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Americans was held in this place last evening, and was addressed by S. SQUIRES, delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

At the special election held to-day for President of the Village, Mr. PARK, the American candidate, was elected.

Crop Prospects in the West.

DAYTON, Ohio, Saturday, July 7.

The harvest in the Miami Valley is now fairly under way. The wheat harvest has been progressing for a week under remarkably favorable weather. The crop is abundant, exceeding all expectation, and the grain is of a superior quality. A heavy crop of oats, flax and barley is anticipated.

Later from Salt Lake.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 7.

An arrival here from Salt Lake reports the Indians on the way very quiet. Col. GRANGER, from Fort Union, reports the Indians on the route also quiet.

The Carson League at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 7.

The Carson League have commenced prosecutions here. LANDON, of the City Hotel, is the first victim.

Boston Imports.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 7.

The following is a statement of the value of the import of foreign goods to this port for the past week:

Dry Goods	$52,646	Hemp	79,904
Sugar	118,1.9	Indigo	16 398
Coffee	90,722	Hides	30,072
Linseed	62,976	Other Articles	185,522
Total			$565.519

Louisville Mayoralty.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 7.

The Court of Appeals have decided that BARBEE is the legally chosen Mayor of this city.

The Know-Nothings of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 6.

The Know-Nothing Council of Louisiana has repudiated the Catholic teat of the Order.

From Cuba.

Capt. CAMPBELL, of the brig *Fannie*, from Matanzas, arrived on Saturday, informs us the weather had been very fine, the health of the place good, and no sickness. There had been rain in the interior, which was very favorable for the growing cane. The prospects for the next crop are very good. Sugars very dear, with a small stock on hand. Molasses exceedingly scarce and held at high rates.

The feeling, so far as the anticipated fillibuster movement was concerned, was entirely removed, and confidence restored. Business was dull, particularly for imports. A number of articles are quite unsalable, except at a heavy loss. Money was worth 12 70 per annum. Exchange on New-York 3.50@4.70 discount.

AT HAVANA.—Several companies of troops had arrived at Havana, where the public health is very good.

Freights dull for all parts.

The first steamer of the new Spanish Company was daily expected.

Weevil in the Wheat in Ohio.

AUGUSTA, Carroll Co., Ohio, Monday, July 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed is a sample of wheat from this County with the weevil in it. Separate the chaff from the grain, and you will see the destroyer like small yellow spots.

The early wheat has nearly escaped, but the late wheat will be considerably damaged.

Yours respectfully, J. K. L.

New Counterfeits Afloat.

A large quantity of spurious bills on the Montpelier Bank, Vermont, of the denomination of $10, are supposed to be in circulation. A complaint was entered at the Essex Market Police Court on Saturday against a man named HENRY MCCOMBS, keeper of an oyster-saloon at No. 26 Crosby-street, who, it was supposed, was connected with the circulation, if not the manufacturing, of these bills. One of these notes was traced to him. He was taken into custody and held for examination. Parties having spurious $10 bills on the Montpelier Bank are requested to bring them to the Essex Market Police Court. Their information may assist the officers in ferreting out this gang of counterfeiters.

Fire.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a canal boat lying at Pier No. 42 N. R., near Canal-street. It was put out speedily. Damage trifling.

Police Physicians.

The Mayor proposes to divide the City into seven medical districts, each of which will have its separate surgeon for the police.

Majority Declaration of the Pennsylvanian K. N. Council.

The following is the declaration on the subject of slavery contained in the majority report before the Pennsylvania State Council which met recently at Reading.

Resolved, That we do not propose to interfere in anywise with slavery, within the limits of those states where by the laws it already exists; but that, to every attempt to bring the freemen of the North into new partnership with slavery, to every attempt to subject new territory to slavery, to every measure proposed in Congress for the further protection or extension of slavery, and for the admission of new slave States, we declare ourselves now and immutably opposed and resistant.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

$828,972 on Freight

THE BOLTON CLAIM CONFIRMED.

Oregon Elections.

INTERESTING FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamer *Northern Light*, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, arrived yesterday afternoon in seven days from San Juan, with passengers and treasure from San Francisco, per steamship *Sierra Nevada*, June 16, making the trip from California in 22 days.

The *Northern Light* brings 457 passengers and $828,972 freight, with a large amount in the hands of passengers. The most important news is the confirmation of the Bolton and Barrow claim by the United States Land Commissioners, embracing 10,000 acres of land in the most eligible part of San Francisco! estimated to be worth $40,000,000. PALMER, COOK & Co. own the larger part of this claim.

Affairs in Central America are in a more disturbed state than heretofore. Col. WALKER having received a reinforcement at Realejo, landed at Pito, about 14 miles north of San Juan del Sur, on the 27th ult., with 375 men, and is reported to have taken RIVAS. The next day he entered San Juan del Sur and carried off the arms and ammunition collected there without opposition. Should he be successful in a few engagements, the war will soon terminate.

The town of San Juan has again been organized, under the lead of T. J. MARTIN, late Mayor.

The *Northern Light* left in the harbor H. B. M. war steamer *Buzzard* and mail steamer *Clyde*, brig *Sam Philp*, of Genoa, schr. *Panama*, of New-Orleans, July 4, off Cape Antonio, passed brig *Charles*, of St. Johns, standing north.

Among the passengers are Col. J. H. Wheeler, American Minister to Nicaragua, who brings on two important treaties; O. Garrison, Esq., D. Page, of Page, Bacon & Co.; J. W. Palmer and G. W. Wright, of Palmer, Cook & Co.; T. K. Battele, J. B. Crockett, J. W. Dunnell, F. H. Holt and George C. Bates, Esqrs.; Purser A. Welch, U. S. N., and Dr. P. C. White.

SPECIE LIST

Drexel & Co., Phil...	$218 5.0	Schooler & Bros	15,000
Metropolitan Bk., N.Y.	166,000	Goldsmith & May	12,706
Wells Fargo & Co	122 628	I Stearns Rue & Co.	12,517
Isaac Falconer & Co	45,873	Treadwell & Co., Bost.	10,000
Bank of America	27,280	Geo Daniels N. Y.	8,235
Wm B Dinsmore	25 627	Briggs & Co., N Y.	3,000
Aaron Jacobs & Co	24 45	John M Brown & Co	3 118
W. Seligman & Co	24,200	W. Hiller N. Y.	5,100
Elmer Fuge nbaum Co.	21,800	G. Rosenstein & Co.	4,800
Jacobs Levi & Jacobs	21 160	J. Hatch & Bro., Balt.	2 000
Wm T Coleman & Co	20,269	Roxeuna Derby, Mich.	1,300
Aymar & Co	2 423	Levi M. Kellogg N.Y	1 200
Johnson & Lowden	11,164	Total	$828,972

CALIFORNIA.

Summary of News.

THE BOLTON CLAIM CONFIRMED.

The great claim of JAMES R. BOLTON, for the lands of the ex Mission of Dolores—three square leagues immediately adjoining the city of San Francisco—was confirmed by the U. S. Land Commissioners on the 5th instant. The grant calls for about fifteen thousand acres, and when its extent and location are taken into consideration it may be safely asserted that it is the most valuable land claim in the United States. Every possible means was resorted to to defeat the claim, but all to no purpose; and after a lengthy trial the claim was confirmed. Mr. BOLTON, in 1850, notified all parties of his rights and proposed to lease or sell upon easy terms. The lands were granted in 1846 by Governor PICO, to the Padre SANTILLAN, the resident priest of the Mission, upon condition that he would pay the debts of the Mission, (at that time amounting to a few thousand dollars,) and comply with a few other unimportant conditions. Those conditions were complied with, the debts paid, and the Padre put in judicial possession. Matters went on very quietly until the occupation of the country by the Americans, and the subsequent discovery of gold, when the priest found himself involved in all kinds of trouble with the "settlers." Litigations were crowding upon him, and finding himself totally inadequate to the contest, he sold the claim to Mr. BOLTON and moved off to Mexico, his native country. Had he retained possession of the claim he would at this day have been one of the richest men in the country.

The decision of the Land Commissioners is one of vast importance to the whole community. It establishes a title to the land in question, and puts at rest that strife and bickering which has in too many instances resulted in bloodshed. The settlement and improvement of the suburbs of San Francisco, will follow as a matter of course. Some of the present owners of the land are disposed to compromise with the occupants upon reasonable terms, and all who have built houses or made other improvements, are coming forward to obtain deeds from the proper parties. Some time since Mr. BOLTON disposed of one-half of his claim to a company of capitalists in Philadelphia, and the other half to Messrs. PALMER, COOK & Co. of this city, and under their management the property will enhance rapidly in value, as they have the means to make such improvements and apply such influences as will carry the business of the city in that direction. The trial of the cause before the Commissioners was one of extreme interest, and involved the entire history of grants to land in California, as well as the history of the Mission establishment, and the power of the Governors to sell or otherwise convey the same. The confirmation by the Supreme Court of FREMONT'S Mariposa claim, had undoubtedly had some influence upon the action of the Commission in their recent decisions, but in their opinion on the Bolton case they say that had the decision of the Mariposa case been different, it could not have effected the Mission claim, that being as nearly as possible a perfect title.

The settlers have held several meetings, and their plans are understood to be as follows:

First—To raise funds to pay expenses in carrying an appeal from the decision of the U. S. Land Commission up to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Secondly—That the appeal shall be urged on the ground that the Land Commission is unconstitutional, because the Federal Constitution says "In suits at common law, where the amount in controversy exceeds twenty dollars, the right of trial by Jury shall be preserved."

Thirdly—To nominate two candidates for the Office of Supreme Judges of this State, to fill the two Judgeships to be voted for at the Fall election; and the nomination of the two Settlers by the Democratic State Convention to be secured if possible.

Fourthly—To vote for no candidate not known to be friendly to the cause of the Settlers as opposed to the holders of Mexican titles.

Fifthly—To organize a Settlers' party throughout the State.

Sixthly—To petition the President to remove Commissioners THOMPSON and FARWELL.

PAGE, BACON & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

Several meetings have been held of the attaching and other creditors of the late banking house of PAGE, BACON & Co. The result of these has been to bring out a statement from the Trustees appointed to arrange the affairs of the house, and a proposition has been made to stay all legal proceedings in this State, and the creditors to take in security for their debts the famous Martin Koontz tract, bordering upon the city of St. Louis. But few signatures have been obtained to the document, and, from the present aspect of affairs, there seems little likelihood of the creditors coming to any agreement.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY ELECTIONS.

Since the Municipal election, occurring on the 28th ult., San Francisco has been generally quiet. The returns have been canvassed and the results found to differ but a few votes from the account sent forward by the last steamer edition of the *Alta California*. The returns of the Fourth Ward have been a matter of dispute up to this time, there having been two sets of returns thence. It is thought that those votes, in consequence, will be thrown out, in which event there will be a difference in favor of JUDAH for City Attorney, and of GLENN for City Marshal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of June 13, a fire broke out in the small two-story wooden building on Jackson-street, between Stouts-alley and Dupont, which being situated in the midst of a nest of wooden tenements, the flames soon spread and in less than a half an hour had enveloped all the surrounding buildings. The utmost efforts of the Fire Department were unable to stay the flames until they had destroyed nearly every wooden building and several brick ones forming that portion of the square included between Dupont-street and Stout's-alley, and Washington and Jackson streets. The loss has not been large, taking into consideration the amount of ground burned over, the buildings being occupied principally by Chileans, Mexicans and Chinese, as dwelling-houses, although one or two brick dwellings which were destroyed would not come under this category. The total loss is about $35,000, not counting personal effects.

SAN FRANCISCO THEATRICALS.

In theatricals the most important matter to notice is the relinquishment of the management of the Metropolitan by Mrs. CATHERINE N. SINCLAIR. For the past eighteen months this theatre has been conducted on the most liberal scale by this popular manageress and actress, and so long as people could afford to attend theatres, has been well patronized. Latterly, however, it has shared the fate of many other undertakings and has been doing a losing business, which has induced Mrs. S. to relinquish the management. She proposes to take an excursion through the country during the next four weeks and perform there during a short engagement. She will then return to this city, and whether she will appear upon the stage again, or again assume the management of one of the theatres, will probably depend on circumstances as they may exist at that time. Highly successful complimentary benefits have been tendered to Miss J. M. DAVENPORT and to Mr. and Mrs. F. M. KENT, previous to their departure for the Eastern States. A grand complimentary benefit has also been given to Madame CLOTILDE BARILI THOEN, at the Metropolitan, at which the opera of "Ernani" was performed to one of the largest houses ever collected at that theatre.

At the American several sterling dramas have been produced in rapid succession—among them some Shakesperian plays—which have drawn good houses. "The Tempest" is about being brought out there, with a splendid stock company, led by Miss LAURA KEENE.

The San Francisco Minstrels have been nightly filling their hall by capital negro delineations and burlesques.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A NEW-YORKER.

A horrible murder was committed at the Mission Dolores on the 3d inst., by which Mr. J. B. WEST, late of New-York State, was killed by two men, named BEACH and MARION. Capt. WEST and family occupied a house conjointly with Capt. CAMERON and family, situated in the locality known as Horner's Addition. Recently the house was robbed of firearms, ammunition, etc., and suspicion rested upon two men named MARION and BEACH, living at a house situated in an unfrequented section of the county, about one and a half miles distant west from the Mission. Yesterday morning, Messrs. WEST and CAMERON, in company with Officer RIDGEUT, proceeded to reconnoitre the premises occupied by MARION and BEACH, and, seeing no one about the house, they entered, and discovered the stolen property. It was then agreed that the officer should hasten back to the Mission, and procure the assistance of a party of men to insure the capture of the thieves, who were supposed to be at some distance from the house. Messrs. WEST and CAMERON secreted themselves among the bushes in the vicinity of the house, but had not remained long in concealment when they saw MARION and BEACH approaching the house. WEST immediately discovered himself to the robbers, and drew his pistol. MARION came up to within pistol shot of WEST, and they both commenced firing. Four balls from MARION'S pistol took effect upon WEST, and he fell dead. The robbers then ran and caught WEST'S horse, which they mounted and rode off in the direction of the coast range. CAMERON hastened to the Mission and gave information of what had occurred, and a large party started in pursuit of the murderers. A messenger arrived at the police station with the tidings at 3 o'clock, and officers NUGENT, DUNBAR and TALCOTT scoured the country in every direction, and traced the fugitives to a small ravine about one mile this side the Lake House, where they found WEST'S horse almost lifeless from hard riding. MARION and BEACH are known to the police as horse thieves, and it is presumed they procured fresh animals near the place where WEST'S horse was found. In the month of March last, MARION was tried before the Court of Sessions for horse stealing, but escaped conviction. His daguerreotype is in the possession of the police, and nothing can save him and his confederate from capture, and a message was immediately telegraphed to San Jose, giving their descriptions in detail. Capt. WEST leaves a wife and three children, living in the vicinity of the Mission.

THE MINES.

Mr. STEPHEN C. PIERCE, a resident of the vicinity of Jamestown, called at the office of the Sonora *Herald* recently, and gave information regarding the discovery of a rich gold quartz lead on Whisky Hill, near Cooper's Flat. The discoverers are SAMUEL ANDREWS & Co. They have struck ore at several points within a distance of 1,000 feet on their lead. They suppose that the amount of quartz rock which they have taken out in four days will yield about $4,000. The quantity taken out on Wednesday last will, it is supposed, yield $1,000.

The Toulumne papers state that a rich gold quartz lead, and a silver mine, have been discovered in that county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A plague of grasshoppers has been experienced around Marysville, by which all green things are devoured. They have been collected and eaten by bushels by the Indians.

A man named KIRBIE was stabbed in Georgetown by one JENKINS, which it is expected will prove fatal.

The cargo of the clipper ship *Winged Racer*, lately arrived from the eastward, consisted almost entirely of locomotives, baggage cars and machinery for the Sacramento Valley Railroad. The work will be completed and the cars in motion in a short time.

The clipper ship, *Metropolitan*, lately capsized at Broadway wharf, has been righted, and will continue fitting out for China.

Preparations were being made in San Francisco for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of the National Independence.

The wheat crop is damaged by smut in many parts of the State. The barley crop is represented as being in a very forward and flourishing condition.

Madame LOLA MONTEZ, the world renowned, took her departure from California, where she has been residing for above two years, in the bark *Fanny Major* for Australia, on the 6th inst. She carried a troupe with her, and will take the route to Europe via India.

Several ships have arrived at San Francisco since June 1, from the Eastern States—the *Flying Cloud*, in 108 days from New-York; *Syren*, in 122 days from Boston; *Audubon*, 154 days from Boston; *Phœnix*, 125 days from Boston; *Harvey Birch*, 122 days from New-York; *Red Rover*, 107 days from New-York, and *Samuel Russell*, 116 days from New York.

A man named SMITH, left from the mizzen truck of the bark *Yankee*, on the 3d June, striking on the spun of the spanker gaff, and from thence to the quarter-deck, killing him instantly. He was a native of Germany, aged between 22 and 23 years.

OREGON.

THE ELECTIONS.

General LANE, the Democratic nominee has been reelected to Congress by nearly 2,000 majority. The *Times* extra gives the following majorities for General LANE:

Multnomah	79	Benton	180
Wasco	59	Umpqua	52
Clackamas	158	Lane, (Long Tom precinct only heard from)	41
Yamhill	42	At Port Orford	39
Marion	283		
Linn	397		
Polk	338	Total	1654

Washington County went Know-Nothing by 23 majority.

Columbia County is uncertain.

Jackson, Coos, Umpqua, Douglas, Tillimook and Lane (except Long Tom precinct) remain to be heard from. Allowing these counties the same ratio, LANE will be elected by not less than 2,000 majority.

The Whigs could have made a much better fight without the aid of their "Hindoo Allies."

There is supposed to be a majority in favor of the formation of a State Constitution.

THE INDIANS IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

The Crescent City *Herald* says: "The Indian troubles in the neighborhood of Illinois Valley, Southern Oregon, are far from being settled. The Indian Agent, Dr AMBROSE, is using every exertion to concentrate them on the Reservation on Rogue River. Tuesday before last, some of them drove away REEVE'S cattle, and a party of volunteers, in pursuit of them, surprised, on Thursday, four Indians, supposed to be their scouts. Firing, they killed one Indian and wounded the others, who retreated into the bushes."

QUIET RE-ESTABLISHED ON KLAMATH RIVER.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Camp Wool, on the Klamath, under date of May 31, says: "The so-called 'Klamath War' is at an end. Capt. YOUNG'S Company, who have done faithful service, was discharged on the 26th May, all of whom have gone to work mining, on the river. Everything is now quiet, and persons coming into the mines may rest assured that they will not be molested by the Indians."

YIELD OF THE MINES.

The *Times* states that it is in receipt of numerous letters from different portions of the mines in that region, all detailing the most glowing accounts, not of big strikes, but uniform and average wages of from five to twenty-five dollars per day.

PROFITS OF THE HUMBOLDT LUMBER TRADE.

The *Times* says: "Experience has proven that the Eureka Mills can furnish lumber on the wharves at $12 per thousand feet, and realize a fair profit, sells now came to the Bay as purchasers, and pay cash on receipt of their load. The consequence is, that the mills are steadily employed, and are enabled to pay their employes regularly."

PROSPECTS OF THE HUMBOLDT CROPS.

The grain crop of Humboldt County presents a fine appearance, save in a few instances where the Australian wheat was planted, it having smutted. The blue stone, wherever used, has proved a preventive against smut, while adjoining fields are almost ruined. Some farmers are cutting down their crop, hoping that the second growth will not be affected.

TRADE WITH HUMBOLDT BAY.

The *Times* says: "Business during the past week has been unusually brisk dust has been brought down in much larger amounts than in any previous season. Several large trains have arrived this week that never traded to this place before. The demand for supplies is increasing so rapidly that our merchants are barely able to supply it."

NEW MINES.

J. W. PATRICK writes to the Crescent City *Herald* an account of the discovery of a new and large mining district on the Middle Fork of Smith's River. The locality is about thirty-five miles from Crescent City, a little north y east, and comprises a vast region which has hitherto escaped the notice of miners, although I think it will furnish good wages to a thousand men for years to come. There is plenty of water the year round, and elk, deer, black and grizzly bears in abundance. I am not sure whether there are any Indians or not, as with the exception of a few footmarks we met with and the signs of a fire at some six miles to the south of us, we have not seen anything that would tell of their presence.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

We have news from Los Angeles to June 7, and from San Diego to June 2.

LYNCHING.

We learn that BROWN and WILKERSON, and another whose name is not mentioned, were hung recently at the Tejon. WILKERSON was one of the band that were arrested with MOON and WATSON, and made his escape at the time they were hung by the people at the Monte. BROWN is represented to be a brother of DAVE BROWN, that was hung here last Winter, and is supposed to be the captain of the band of robbers and horse-thieves that have been prowling through this and the adjoining counties for several months past.—*Los Angeles Star.*

INDIAN MURDERS.

Two male Indians were found murdered on Sunday, May 27. Sunday, June 3, says the *Californian*, passed away rather quietly; but one person was killed during the day—an Indian woman was stabbed by a female antagonist, and died shortly after. It was a free fight, consequently a fair one. There were no mourners.

LOSS OF CROPS

Melancholy accounts continue to reach us of the general ruin, throughout this and the adjoining county of San Bernardino, of the wheat crop. Whole fields are completely ruined. The Mormons have one enclosure of 4,000 acres entirely gone with the rust, or *chaluriste*, as the Californians term it.

FROM SAN DIEGO.

On Sunday evening, the 20th inst., a difficulty occurred between Dr. R. C MATTHEWSON, United States Deputy Surveyor, and a man named JAMES LLOYD, in which pistols were used, and LLOYD shot through the head by Dr. M. The ball entered just above the right eye, shattering the bone forming the arch, and passing between the skull bone and the skin, came out just above the right ear, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Dr. M. was immediately arrested, and on Monday was examined before Justice CROSTHWAITE, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at the July term of the Court of Sessions. Mr. E. H PERRY, of San Francisco, assistant to Dr. M., was also arrested and held to bail as accessory. The wounded man is doing well and will probably recover.

FROM SALT LAKE.

The three Indians convicted of manslaughter, in the murder of Capt. GUNNISON and seven others, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, were allowed to escape within a week after sentence.

The Mormons held a General Conference of the Church on the 6th, 7th and 8th of May. The *News* describes the meeting as large and harmonious.

The names of 156 persons are given of those who will go on missions this year.

The statistics presented are given below.

By compiling the late reports from the several bishops, there are now in this Territory First presidency, 3; apostles, 7; seventies, 2 080; high priests, 715; elders, 994; priests, 514; teachers, 471; deacons, 227; besides the usual ratio of persons not yet ordained to the ministry.

Missionaries now sent, and already in the field, from Utah Territory, to different portions of the earth, 331

During the last six months there have been born in Utah Territory, 965; died, 268; baptized, 478; excommunicated, 55.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 25th of May.

The *New Era* of the 17th of May, publishes the following card of PAGE, BACON & Co:

BANKING HOUSE OF PAGE, BACON & Co.,
HONOLULU, May 16 1855.

We beg to give notice that the House of PAGE, BACON & Co., Honolulu, has no pecuniary interest whatever in the affairs of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co., San Francisco, or in the business of Messrs. PAGE & BACON of St. Louis, nor have we any responsibilities outside of our own business.

PAGE, BACON & CO.

On the above card the editor remarks: It is pleasant to remember that when the storm swept over both the other Houses, a white ego, not a feather was ruffled, not a dollar prematurely drawn out of the house in Honolulu.

Judge ROBERTSON has decided in the case of GUSTAVUS MELCHERS and GUSTAVUS C. REINERS *vs.* WARREN GOODALE, Collector General of Customs, that the duty of fifteen per cent imposed on goods imported from China, by the act of 1853, cannot be levied on such goods when imported under the Danish flag, and that, therefore, the plaintiffs are entitled to recover back the ten per cent. overpaid by them to the Collector General on the *Ana Thor*. Judgment was rendered for the sum of $2,141 08, together with the interest on the same from the 27th of September, 1854, up to May 5th, 1855.

A correspondent of the *Alta California* writes from Honolulu on the 24th May as follows:

The Hawaiian Legislature is still in session, but has fixed the 2d proximo for its adjournment. Among the most important acts passed at this session, I may mention the new Tariff bill, (which becomes a law on the 1st of May, 1856,) the bill to remodel the Department of Public Instruction, (abolishing its former sectional character,) the bill to establish Hospitals for the indigent sick among the natives, and the bill to permit the manufacture of wine from native grapes. This last is a great advance on the old teetotal blue law system of legislating, which has been acting as incubus hanging over the enterprise of this people. A finer wine growing country, naturally, never came from the hands of the Creator than these islands. I have frequently seen bunches of grapes here, raised with but very little culture, weighing from four to five pounds each. A gentleman from Lower California is now on the Islands, having brought with him a large number of grape slips, which he designs planting as soon as he can locate himself. I hear, also, of quite a number who contemplate going into the wine raising in different parts of the Islands, and I hope it will not be long ere we shall be able to offer in your market "Hawaiian pure juice of the grape." Speed the time, say I, when the villainous compounds now so freely used, are superseded by the "wine that maketh the heart glad."

On the 9th, arrived the French frigate *La Forte*, Admiral FOUANICHON, from Callao, and the English frigate *Amphyrite*, Capt. FREDERICKS, both from Callao. Both vessels sailed again for the northward, the *Amphyrite* on the 12th, and the *Forte* on the 15th.

On the 11th, arrived the *Obligado*, brig, and on the 19th, the *Eurydice*, frigate, both French, and after two or three days delay for fresh provisions, they also took their departure for the North, perchance to be food for Russian powder.

We have now in harbor only the United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander STEWART, and the British storeship *Rattlesnake*.

The British line-of-battle-ship *Monarch*, is said to be looked for here shortly, also *en route* for the North, so there is likely to be some hard knocks given and taken at Petropaulowski this Summer. The Allies, very naturally, are anxious to retrieve the losses of last year.

San Francisco Markets—Semi-Monthly Commercial Summary.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 14, 1855.

Since our last semi-monthly report, the jobbing trade has been active. There have been considerable transactions from first hands: in SUGARS, GUNNY BAGS and a few other articles, there is a slight improvement. In almost every other article a decline. The GRAIN market has materially receded. At the close, Chili BARLEY cannot be quoted over 1c., nor California 1 1-16c. WHEAT is also depressed, say $1 70 ₩ 100 lbs. There is no inquiry for OATS, and the extent of the inquiry has not led to transactions of over 1,000 bags, at 1¼c.@1½c.

We briefly sum up the transactions of the fortnight, as follow:

FLOUR—There was a sale of 500 bbls. Hexall reported to have been made at $11 ₩ bbl.; the article is worth probably $10 50. There were also sales of 5,000 qr. sacks and 2,000 half sacks Chili, at $6@6 15; also 45,000 qr. sacks domestic at $6@7. Self-rising Flour has declined a shade; sales amount to about 1,400 qr. sacks at $9@9 50.

GRAIN—Sales of 18,400 bags Barley, at 1c.@1½c.; 13,200 sacks Wheat, at 1½@1¾c. ₩ lb.

PROVISIONS—There is an advance in Clear Pork: it can scarcely be quoted less than $21 50 ₩ bbl. Hams and Clear Sides have also slightly improved, but not enough to give encouragement to shippers. Lard has been sold at figures slightly lower, though dealers have confidence of an advance; JEWELL & HARRISON'S, in 10-lb. tins, has been sold as low as 15c. ₩ lb.

GROCERIES—We scarcely know what to say about the Coffee market; the stock is controlled by a few hands, and prices are almost arbitrary: Rio may be quoted at 13c., though it is held higher; other classes may be judged of from this remark. There have been large sales of Crushed Sugar, at 12½c. Sales of New-Orleans Sugars have been made to some extent, at 8c. @9c. China Sugars have increased in firmness, and at the close No. 1 is worth 11c. ₩ lb. Syrup is also firmer, there have been considerable sales of East Boston, at 64c.@67½c. ₩ gal. in Teas, there have been large transactions, but on private terms, which means a shade lower—say, for Imperial 40c @41c. ₩ lb. There have been large sales of Adamantine Candles, at a slight advance. We may mention as the extreme, 20c. Rice has excited some attention, and large sales have been made at about last quoted figures.

NAILS—Sales of 2,000 kegs, at 5½c.@5¾c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Sales of 250 tons Cumberland, at $32 ₩ ton and 796 tons Anthracite, at $22 50 ₩ ton.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, May 30, by Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, Mr. Thos. Sunderland to Miss Mary A. Jackson, daughter of Rev. Aaron Jackson, of New-York City.

May 21, by Rev. Jos. Robertson, Mr. Wm. S. Hussey, merchant of Lafayette, to Mrs. Jemima Galbreath, both of Yamhill County, Oregon.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Clinton, Alameda County, on the evening of the 31st May, by Rev. Mr. Sill, Wm. M. Stewart, Esq., to Miss Annie E., daughter of Gov. H. S. Foote.

On Wednesday, June 6, at the residence of J. Goldsmith, by Rev. Dr Eckman, Mr Tobias Shaw to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Goldsmith, Esq., all of San Francisco.

At Warrenton, Va., April 24, Mr. Wm P. Hilleary, late of Marysville, California, to Miss Harriet A. Mellhany, of the former place.

In San Francisco, June 10, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Adolphus Gustavus Beck to Mrs. Maria Ramona Westcott.

On the 9th June, at Cook's Bar, Mr Wm. Matthews to Miss Amanda M. Hays, both of that place.

In San José, June 5, Mr John Cyrus, of Napa, to Miss Lovina Graves, of San José.

At Middletown, Shasta Co., June 4, Mr. M. L. Richmond to Mrs. Mary McIntire, all of that County.

DIED.

In San Francisco, May 29, at the residence of her husband, Gideon Aughinbaugh, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Aughinbaugh, aged 33 years.

In Sacramento, May 30, Capt. David Martin, formerly of Perth Amboy, N. J. Aged 43.

In San Francisco, on the 3d inst., of cholera infantum, Carlos, son of Samuel B. Wilson, aged one year, two months and ten days.

On board the bark *Archibald Grocie*, lat. 7° 20' S., lon. 161° 20' W., Alexander S. Chalmers, seaman, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

At sea, June 2, on board steamship *Cortes*, of inflammation of the bowels, George O. Gunn, M. D., surgeon of steamship *Cortes*, formerly of New-York City.

At French Corral, Yuba Co., May 30, Mr. Giles W. Baldwin, a most estimable citizen of that place, and W. P. of the Division of the S. of T.

In San Francisco, at 7½ o'clock Monday evening, June 11, Louisa H., wife of George C. Colburn, late of New-York City, and daughter of Erastus Sparrow, of this place.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

The Great Two Mile Race Between "Flora Temple" and "Sontag."

The great race of two mile heats, to wagons, between the celebrated horses *Flora Temple* and *Sontag*, took place on the afternoon of the 6th inst. over the Union Track, Long Island, and was witnessed by a large audience, considering the inclemency of the weather. As will be recollected, a contest of mile heats, best 3 in 5, came off early in the Spring between these same steeds, and resulted in *Flora* being beaten, and Captain TRUNDY, the owner of *Sontag*, pocketing some four or five thousand dollars by the good luck! The little mare having lost her reputation, as "No. 1 of the Turf," it was wholly attributed to the owner taking her from the training and management of her old "Boss"—HIRAM WOONRUFF—who has no superior as a driver in the world. Capt. TRUNDY feeling elated at winning the laurels from the "mistress of the turf," he reluctantly permitted Mr. WHELAN to match *Sontag* against *Flora Temple*, for a race of two mile heats to wagons, for $2,000 a side. It was given out in the sport of world that WARREN PEABODY would again drive *Flora*, he having driven her in the former contest, and in the twenty mile attempt. In consequence of HIRAM not being named in the affair long side were bet in the City in favor of *Sontag*, a week previous to the day for the match to come off, and the question now arises, whether the backers can lose under the circumstances relative to the driving of *Flora*.

Since the stake money was posted *Flora* had been under the direction of Mr. PEABODY until the evening previous to the race, when Mr. MCMANN, her owner, made the change, and little *Flora* was returned to HIRAM WOONRUFF, who had but a few hours to train her to his old style of driving. Mr WOONRUFF had just risen from a sick bed, but was determined to reclaim *Flora's* high reputation. When it was whispered about among the turfmen on the track that "HIRAM was going to drive," everything in the way of betting came to a standstill. The people stood gazing at the noble steeds for a long time, and were utterly unable to form any opinion as to the result. Hence the selection of Mr. WOONRUFF to pull the ribbons over *Flora* materially changed the aspect of affairs, and the betting was even until after the *first mile*, when *Flora* had the call of $100 to $60, with but few takers.

FIRST HEAT.

The Judges being selected, and taking their places in the stand, they tossed up for the pole and it was won for *Sontag*. Sheriff BOYD was present and rendered his efficient service in keeping the track clear and preserving good order. It was said that HIRAM was under weight some thirty pounds, but there being no objection made on the part of *Sontag*, no action in the matter was taken. After exercising from the draw-gate to the upper turn several times, the Judges called them up and they proceeded to make a start for the first heat. The second time they came in front of the stand "neck and neck," and the word *go!* was given in a loud distinct voice. They kept close together until having gone an eighth of a mile, when *Sontag* made a break that gave WHELAN considerable trouble. Meanwhile *Flora* sped past *Sontag* and took the pole. At this period there was great cheering among the spectators, and the friends of *Flora* seemed overjoyed at her being ahead. However, *Flora* felt her oats, and also cut up one of her old capers, in breaking up, which gave WHELAN an opportunity to glide by her and passed the first "quarter" ahead, in *thirty-nine* seconds. By this time *Flora* had fell behind some distance, but HIRAM had succeeded in getting her down to her usual square trotting gait, and held the reins so taut as to check her from making any more breaks. When a couple of lengths ahead of her competitor, *Sontag* made another wild flare up, and *Flora* passed the half mile pole (ahead) in *one minute and seventeen seconds*, continuing to keep steady, firm, and under a speed of at least "two-thirty" or less. *Flora* astonished everybody, but the general remark was, "Why, HIRAM'S there now." She opened a wide gap, and left the gray mare a long distance in the rear. In fact, *Sontag* never came near *Flora* again in the entire two miles. *Flora* did not make another break in the whole race, which was owing to the skillful management of Mr. WOONRUFF, who trained her from her infancy. She accomplished the first mile in 2 33¼, and won the heat by over four lengths in 5 07. As *Flora* came in three cheers were given for her and the driver, and she responded by a shake of the head, which created quite a laugh among those who notic

...ship. [illegible] Daughter [illegible] America. I see in the New-York papers, chapters of a novel [illegible] entitled *Le Clocle*, by PAUL HOWARD. This is nothing in the world but the exposition and development in the narrative form of Mme. EMILE DE GIRARDIN'S admirable [illegible] of *La Joie fait peur*. Mr. PAUL HOWARD is, I believe, an American, though he resided [illegible] London, and [illegible] styled himself "Howard Paul."

M. ALEXANDRE, the deservedly celebrated manufacturer of harmonicon parlor organs, has been considerably taken down this week by a Court of Justice. The Vaudeville lately gave a benefit performance, to which the Opéra and the Gymnase lent their aid. The attendance was small, and this seemed inexplicable. It turned out that M. ALEXANDRE, who was to furnish an organ for the musical ...ete, had a multitude of bills printed, upon which ...ription of the organ was chronicled in very large ...ters, the player being dimly mentioned in small ...nts. These bills were circulated in profusion in the hotels, cafés and public places, so that the idea was propagated that the benefit in question was to consist of an organ jubilee. The manager sued the musician for this operation, and recovered one thousand francs damages.

Let me mention an instance of the prosperity of France. One of the Hope palaces, which has cost not far from six million, was offered for sale at auction a month ago, at the upset price of 2,500,000f. Not a single bid was obtained, and the sale was ...poned. Another attempt has just been made, upon the upset price of 1,800,000f., but with no better success. The speculation would be a seductive one, if people had sufficient confidence in real estate investments.

Mr. THOMPSON, photographist, from New-York, exhibits at the Crystal Palace photographs of faces as large as life. His machine is on a scale of unrivaled magnitude, and produces results really extraordinary, though still capable of improvement. The *Presse* does not like them, and remarks in its scientific feuilleton: "Mr. THOMPSON has made an interesting application of the megascope or magic lantern, in executing portraits of the size of life. But the lens, in spreading the image, diminishes the luminous intensity, and produces an indefinite and vaporous image, resembling the *ombres Chinoises*. These portraits are exceedingly ugly, but we mention them on account of their scientific interest." Nevertheless, I consider Mr. THOMPSON as entitled to, and sure of a medal from the Jury. The merits generally of the photographic department, the success of the Germans in portraits, of the English in landscape, and of the French in the reproduction of monuments, will go far towards elevating the process to the rank it aspires to occupy—a place among works of art. You are aware that the French commission, when called upon to class photographs, hesitated at the question whether it should consider them as industrial products, or as forming a branch of the art of design, like lithographs or etchings. It chose the former alternative—five years hence, it will choose the latter.

Bread is at this moment dearer than ever before. For two years, the city enabled us to procure the two-pound loaf at eight sous; six weeks ago, it declared it could afford such an outlay no longer, and that we must pay nine. So the price was fixed at nine; but since then it has risen to ten, and the municipal treasury has still the extra sou to account for to the baker. That is, it pays half a sou a pound upon the daily consumption of the city; and as the city consumes just a million pounds a day, the cost of this measure is a thousand dollars every twenty-four hours.

The weather continues deplorable and inexplicable; violent, gusty rains alternating with gloomy cold spells, and chilly momentary apparitions of the sun. Those whose business it is to represent the prospects of the harvest as unusually flattering, find it very hard work just now. There can be no doubt that the crops are already damaged, and that their situation is a very precarious one. The vines are doing no better than for three years past. The working classes are taking to brewed vegetable drinks as a poor substitute for wine. Pea-pod water is one of the principal. These are sold at about three sous a quart, and answer their purpose satisfactorily enough. One of them—I forget the name—has been examined and approved by the Prefect of Police.

We have interesting news from Spain this week. Madame la Comtesse MONTIJO, being upon the point of leaving Madrid for Paris, for the purpose of visiting the Crystal Palace and her imperial daughter, wished to send her diamonds on in advance. The safest method she could think of was to make a package of them, direct them to the Empress, and place them in the dispatch box of the Embassy. The courier was waylaid before he reached the French frontier, the diamonds, worth $40,000, were withdrawn, and the telegraph wires were cut. The Carlist party is made to bear the odium of this act, which has a certain political character about it, though its most apparent feature is highway robbery.

Then we have heard of the reception by the Queen of Mr. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE. The *Charivari* is my authority for the following details. Mr. DODGE and all the *personnel* of the legation entered Madrid bareback, upon prairie horses. Their accoutrements and arms were borrowed equally from the wardrobe of the primitive savage, and the modern defensive system of the frontier rearer; the tomahawk from one, the bowie knife from the other. As they entered, they uttered fearful yells, supposed to be imitated from the war whoop of the Apaches. The population fled as they approached. The guardian of the palace being unwilling to admit them, Mr. DODGE fired a revolver at him, but the ball was averted by the hand of Providence, as in a well known instance of late occurence. The Ambassador finally penetrated to the presence of the sovereign, whom he graciously reassured upon the subject of his wild aspect, saying that the masquerade was intended to throw ridicule upon the fears of those who imagine every American Ambassador to Spain to be a brute in person and a brigand in intent. The *Charivari* was very humorous in this same style during the embassy of Mr. SOULE, but should really invent something new for the diametrically opposite Mr. DODGE.

An extraordinary plan for relieving the embarrassed streets of Paris is under examination by the municipal Council. It is nothing less than a project for the cutting of six underground passages, following the track of the principal routes of communication upon the surface, and connecting the most widely separated points of the City. The idea is to lay down rails, and to propel the cars by the atmospheric or some other fixed system. The united length of the six tunnels proposed, is twenty-three miles; forty-one stations are marked down, besides the twelve points of departure and arrival. The expense is calculated at 64,000,000 francs, and the profit at seven per cent. The advantages would be the relief of the streets by the withdrawal of all freight and market wagons, the economy of a vast deal of paving and street tending, and the probable prevention of *one accident a day*, the average casualty statistics of the thoroughfares of the City. The sponsors of the plan ask for a charter and the aid of the municipality in the form of the guarantee of a minimum of interest.

Steam power has not yet been communicated to the machinery of the Crystal Palace. Such engines and pieces of mechanism as can be worked by hand, are provisionally so worked. Complaints are made of the machine that is to furnish motion as being a very feeble affair. Our experience would certainly justify us in anticipating some ridiculously inadequate fiasco. Last Sunday 60,000 people visited the two palaces, and the receipts were therefore over $3,000. On Friday, the five-franc day, the Company loses $7,000. The price is a series of exclusion. The Germans have just achieved its crowning day. It was determined to issue two medals commemorative of the Exposition. The first four were well enough, and represented the Palace on each side, with either the Emperor or the Empress, or both together, or Prince NAPOLEON, on the other. But the fifth, just made public, was found to consist of the profile of one M. DE ROUVILLE, the President of the Company! This absurdity had hardly been current twenty-four hours, when the Company received orders from the Minister of State to suspend the coining of the medal, to withdraw such as were in circulation, and to break up the dies.

Last Sunday, Mr. MASON presented to their Majesties, at the Tuileries, five members of Congress, ten Commissioners to the Crystal Palace, among whom was the indefatigable Mr. VATTEMARE, besides several other American gentlemen, among whom was a returned volunteer in the Turkish army. With the latter the Emperor conversed for some time and with great interest. He spoke, individually, to all present, without exception, and showed his great tact in his selection of suitable topics. He asked one of the Commissioners whether we had yet got to making cannons of India rubber. If I am rightly informed, the following was the apt and ready reply: "No, Sire, but we make India rubber balls!" DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Repulse of the Allies before Sebastopol—Reaction of Public Opinion against Pelissier—The efficient force of the Allies—Mr. Layard's Motion—Mr. Buchanan a D. C. L.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, June 22, 1855.

This mail will bring you the news of *the first important defeat of the Allies*. Lord PANMURE'S communication in this morning's papers, regrets to state "that a combined attack on the Redan and the Malakoff towers, at daylight on the morning of the 18th inst., has not met with the success which has heretofore attended their efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably." We can form no idea what this officially stated reverse may yet be followed by, or to what grave resolutions it may drive the Western Powers, but that it will operate a reaction in the public mind, respecting men and affairs, may be already and safely asserted. I must state, that the public, here as well as in France, anticipated the sad information of Lord PANMURE. Rumors of exactly such a defeat as we now hear of were circulating both in Paris and London these last three or four days. There was a *presentiment* in people's mind about some awful disappointment, and the foreshadowings of that presentiment were so distinct that the Redan and the Malakoff were mentioned as the points from whence the blow was to be looked for.

Another rumor, or rather murmuring, must also be noticed, because it will now become more than murmuring, although success would have silenced it at once General PELISSIER was hailed as "the right man in the right place," as soon as he crossed the Tchernaya and took the Mamelon. Praise so long discountenanced by a protracted inactivity, became indiscriminate and was freely given to the first signs of a more energetic warfare. The price of the victories gained was not asked for, people being satisfied with something having been done; nor was it ascertained whether the advantage acquired by those victims were in proportion to their price. But when the first glorious tidings of an energetic progress had been duly dwelt upon and exulted over, and the sanguine expectation of the public mind was open to receive more and more good news—the telegraph kept silent, and no dispatch spoke of anything done for more than ten days, so that people, who, at first, had no thought or wish to ask after the "butcher's bill," have had time to look into the matter in a somewhat more businesslike manner. The consequence of this leisure was, even before this last sad news had reached us, that General PELISSIER lost a considerable part of his starting reputation. The man—so I heard it said in various circles of political society—seems to have had nothing more at heart than the selfish ambition and vanity to show, by a sudden and instantaneous act of unreasoning boldness, that he is really quite a different General than CANROBERT. He is recklessly lavish of blood in order to make his name sound terrible, but the question is, whether this prodigality in human life can be afforded at such a distance, and in face of an enemy whose bravery in self-defence is, and must be admitted, while the extent of his means cannot be questioned. Military men of high standing made no secret of their opinions that the "energy" of PELISSIER may possibly be successful, but that it is fraught with more danger than was the "prudence" of CANROBERT. "He may succeed (was the remark but the other evening made by Sir J. BURGOYNE, at a *soirée*,) in capturing Sebastopol by what seems to be a sort of *coup d'état* commandership in most of those Decembrish Generals; but if he fails, he will have lost the army." All these and more of the like views were, I say, entertained here during these last seven days, and it is not difficult to see that these views will have been strengthened by the defeat of the 18th. It will not be out of the way or uninteresting to inform you that the exiled French Generals entertain views similar to those just stated, and I have been advised (in a letter received from Jersey) to consult an article in the last number of the *L'Homme*, treating of the *status* of the French army in the Crimea, and emanating from the pen of General LEFLO, whose opinions on the war and its leaders are pretty much the same as CHANGARNIER'S. I send you that article *in extenso*. It concludes thus:

"There has been too much blood spilt for mere works of *contre approche*, for works that are external and entirely independent of the real fortifications of Sebastopol, for works constructed five months after the commencement of the siege, and not so much with a view to a defence, properly so called, as with the intention of using them for offensive operations against the besiegers. General PELISSIER starts in a grand style, (all this is argued on the ground of the immense losses which the capture of the Mamelon and the Quarries has cost the allies,) and seems to aim at reducing the war to the standard of neither more nor less than the greatest and swiftest possible consumption of human life. This system can certainly dispense with science and art, and is well adapted to inspire *bourgeois* and half-pay officers to exclaim, what a great captain is General PELISSIER! A great warrior of butchery he is, no doubt, and with no individual risk to himself, but it remains to be settled whether a more judicious employment of the formidable artillery of the allies could not lead to the same material results with 3,000 men less *hors de combat*."

These views, published three days ago, have been justified by the news received this morning. It is now clear that all the previous highsounding statements as to "untenability" of the Malakoff Tower after the fall of the Mamelon were what I have told you they are, mere absurdities, pompously declared by silly politicians who make a mountain from a molehill, and are ready to be frightened by a molehill as if it were a volcanic mountain. It is equally clear that much as the allies may do on the *shores* of the seas that surround the Crimea, they are by no means in that superior strength which it was trumpeted they were, when engaged to carry on land operations. The fact is that PELISSIER is obliged to *steal* away some thousands of his men from one line to post them on another line. He did so during the nights of the 7th and 8th inst., when under the cover of darkness ten thousand men were hurried up from the Tchernaya to help in keeping the Mamelon against a dreaded attack. It is, of course, a sign of good generalship, and quite *in natura rerum*, that the troops should be placed where and in such numbers as they are most wanted, but I only wished to state that the strength of the Russian army is in no case to be estimated after the fluctuating opinions of English editorials that see much or none of the enemy, according to the state of fright or exultation, both equally childish, which they are in, by turns and fits.

It is to be regretted that Mr. LAYARD'S motion did not come on earlier, or could not walk a few days longer. It date would have been quite different from what it now is, though, I do not mean to say that it would have been carried in any case. Now it lies buried under the Mamelon, and honorable members wish nothing more than that it *requiescat in pace*. BULWER'S salt-water amendment met yesterday evening with a deserved fate. It was adopted without discussion, and amid general laughter.

The House of Lords discoursed on the Hango massacre, and was unusually but not unnaturally excited. The Russian version of that act of barbarism is not worth dwelling upon. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg must really make up its mind to give—not reasons, which are impossible—but apology and satisfaction, by punishing those savages.

It is not unlikely that the report of the Sebastopol inquiry will give rise to new battles in the House, which must pass a judgment on the labors and result of the inquiry. The impression produced by the defeat reported this morning may, if not soon rectified by further successes, exercise a considerable influence on that judgment, which, by striking at the ABERDEEN Administration, would hit Lord PALMERSTON'S position. His Lordship is, however, in no great dread of any such defeat. The session is so much advanced that "to find a day" for any other but most pressing subjects will be next to impossible.

NAPOLEON wants some 700,000,000 or 800,000,000 more, so he summons his men of all work in what is called the French Legislative Assembly. I am really curious to see the success of a third national loan. The Bourse of Paris has got feverish at the very idea.

Austria is reducing her army, and fights the Wallachians, who are murdered at so many head a day—if not for their money, at least for their wives, who are wanted by the officers of that highly civilized army. Just now we hear of a duel, in which a Wallachian nobleman, who had a most beautiful wife, has been killed. For the *canaille* martial law will do the work just as well.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been made Doctor of Civil Law by the University of Oxford, which kept its Commemoration-day under the Presidency of the Earl of DERBY. Our Minister was observed exchanging smiles and remarks with Count MONTALEMBERT whenever allusions to the blessings of constitutional life were made by the orators of the day.

The second edition of the *Times* contains no further news. Its "own correspondent" writes from Kertch that that town has been sacked and devastated by the Allies to a horrible and revolting extent. I admire Mr. RUSSELL, and I admire the *Times* yet more, for publishing such unasked-for information. True, that the Turks are chiefly accused of the described vandalism, but the French and English come in also for their share of shame.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Late Ministerial Crisis—Mr. Dodge's Arrival—The Cholera—The Court—Interesting Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 18, 1855.

Nothing very particular from Madrid this week. O'DONNELL and MANOZ have had some sharp explanations in the Cortes, which go to show the little unison which prevailed in the last Cabinet. All of the late Ministers gave some reason for retiring except LUZURIAGA, who very frankly said that he resigned because he chose to do so. The new Ministry have as yet done nothing.

Mr. DODGE has had an interview with the Minister of State, all very friendly and satisfactory. I expect every mail an account of his reception by the Queen, which had not as yet taken place at my latest dates, but was preparing. The Carlists are not making much headway. On the 15th, Gen. O'DONNELL read a communication in the Cortes, to the effect that everything was quiet in Navarre, and that the troop had returned to their usual quarters.

The mail which left Madrid on the 10th, and the corresponding one from France, were both stopped and their contents rifled and burnt, by a party of mounted Carlists. The courier of the French legation remonstrated, but with no effect. Their principle object seemed to be the correspondence from Rome to Madrid and "vice versa."

There is hardly any cholera in Madrid, but several cases have occurred at Aranjuez, which it is thought will hasten the return of the Court thence.

Several suits have taken place at Cordova, and in Madrid there have been some disturbances between the Guardes National and the Gallegos and Asturians. They do not seem to be much noticed, although in one of them, six men were reported killed, and more than twenty wounded. The weather at Madrid continues delightfully cool and pleasant. Funds have an upward tendency, although but little is doing. More to-morrow, if the Carlists don't rob the mail.

The Cholera and the Queen.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 19, 1855.

An insight into what has recently taken place at Aranjuez, gives you a very fair idea of the state of mind of Donna ISABEL Segunda. The Royal Palace at Aranjuez is built on the Tagus, which renders it very unhealthy in the warm season. Two or three cases of cholera had already broken out in the royal stables, without the Queen paying any attention to them, although they were all fatal. When a lady of honor of Her Majesty who had rooms in the upper floor of the palace was attacked and died in a few hours, all the other ladies, frightened to death, came down to the Queen imploring her to return to Madrid, but she became very angry, and replied that they might go as soon as they pleased; that as for herself she needed not servitors, and was not afraid of the cholera, but on the contrary that she wished to remain with the cholera in Aranjuez. Immediately Her Majesty gave orders for all the Royal carriages, except one, to return to Madrid, and sent off many ladies and gentlemen belonging to the Royal service. The consuls of the attendant physicians were useless. Although more cases broke out in the palace, the Queen ordered rooms to be prepared for her on the ground floor, and declared her intention of passing the Summer there.

The Infante Don ENRIQUE, brother of the King, and the most distinguished Prince of the House of Bourbon, who perchance is destined to play a great part in the events of the revolution which is still going forward, went to see Her Majesty, and with his accustomed noble frankness, told the Queen that by persisting in her determination, she was exposing her life and that of the Princess. "Cousin," replied the Queen, in broken accents, "I tell you that choler is worse than cholera." The King, for his part, instead of attempting to dissuade the Queen, animates her in her resolution, saying ironically to gentlemen, "The people said last year in Madrid that Kings should not fly from the cholera, now we will remain here and not fly."

This obstinacy on the part of the King and Queen, is neither more nor less than the result of their irritation at the recent political events. The Queen, let them say what they please, hates the ruling party, and only waits for an occasion to shake off the yoke they have imposed. My last advices also state that the venerable Duke of CASTAÑEDEBENO was dying of a severe attack of cholera; he is about 97 years of age, and commander of the Royal Guard. He held the rank of Field Marshal—was a cotemporary of WELLINGTON in the Peninsula—was probably the oldest living General in Europe, and one of the most remarkable of the survivors of the wars of NAPOLEON. It is probable that even against the wishes of the Queen, the Ministry will cause the Court to return to Madrid.

I forgot to mention that there was an attempt made to assassinate H. M., about 10 days since at Aranjuez, and a man was arrested there upon the Suspension Bridge, crying "Muera la Reyna!" The press have not mentioned this in any manner, and it is very little known in Madrid—but it is positively true. Although the Madrid papers state that Gen. Dubon had an interview with H. M. on the 15th inst., it is not so. Our new Minister was to be received by the Queen on the 17th, and there is no doubt but that his reception will be very cordial.

Yours, &c., AN AMERICAN.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.

PILLAGE, PLUNDER, VIOLATION AND MURDER AT KERTCH.

In the afternoon of the day on which we occupied Yenikale the crews of some merchant ships from Ambelaki landed and began to break into three or four houses which had been closed and fastened up, and to pillage the contents. As they could not remove the heavy furniture they smashed it to atoms. Towards evening Turkish stragglers from the camp and others who had fallen out of the line of march, flocked into the town, and perpetrated the most atrocious crimes. To pillage and wanton devastation they added violation and murder. The Tartars who were in the town hailed the arrival of the Osmanli with delight, and received them as liberators, and as brethren to whom they were bound by the ties of religion, of language, and of hatred to the Russians. They led the few Turks from house to house, pointed out, as victims to their cupidity and lust, those who had made themselves obnoxious to their ignorance or fanaticism, and fed fat their ancient grudges to the Russian tradespeople and merchants. The French patrols endeavored to preserve order, and succeeded to some extent, but not till they had killed and wounded several Turks and Tartars. One miscreant was shot as he came down the street in triumph waving a sword wet with the blood of a poor child whom he had hacked to pieces. Others were slain in the very act of committing horrible outrages. Some were borne off wounded to the prison or the hospital, and at last respect of life was established by its destruction. There was not, to be sure, a general massacre. Even savages would have refrained from slaughtering the inhabitants of a town which had submitted, and thrown itself upon their mercy. It was with difficulty, however, that the French controlled the excesses of the Turks, and of some of their own countrymen. Some English merchant sailors next day aided in the work of pillage and destruction. On a remarkable conical hill at the back of the town are two buildings, one of which is said to mark the resting-place of MITHRIDATES—the other, of modern date, but incorporating some of the pillars of an ancient temple, which were found on the site, is built after the model of the Parthenon. It has been used, if not originally intended, as a museum, and was full of cinerary urns and of antique relics collected amid the ruins of the ancient Bosphor, of statuary, and of the contents of tumuli which were opened in the neighborhood.

It is impossible to convey an idea of the scene within this place. The museum, or whatever it was, consisted of a large room, with glass cases along the walls, and niches for statuary, and rows of stands parallel to them, which once held the smaller antiquities. At the end opposite the door, a large ledge, about 30 feet from the ground, ran from side to side, and supported a great number of cinerary urns, most probably dug out of the tumuli which abound in the neighborhood. It was reached by a winding staircase through one of the pillars at the end of the room. One might well wonder how the fury of a few men could effect such a prodigious amount of ruin in so short a time. The floor of the museum is covered for several inches in depth with the *debris* of broken glass, of vases, urns, statuary, the precious dust of their contents, and charred bits of wood and bone mingled with the fresh splinters of the shelves, desks and cases in which they had been preserved. Not a single bit of anything that could be broken or burnt any smaller than it was, had been exempt from reduction by hammer or fire. The case and shelves had been torn from the walls; the glass was smashed to atoms, the statues pounded to pieces. It was not possible to do more than guess at what they had once contained. On ascending to the ledge on which the cinerary urns had been places, the ruin was nearly as complete. A large dog lay crouching in fear among the remnants of the vases, and howled dismally at the footsteps of a stranger. The burnt bones which the vases contained were scattered about, mixed with dust and ashes, on the floor, and there was scarcely an urn or earthen vessel of any kind unbroken. Here and there a slice of marble, on which were traced one or two Greek letters, could be discovered, and the slabs and pieces of statuary outside the building were generally too large and too massive to admit of their being readily broken; but on the whole the work of destruction was complete, and its only parallel could be found within some of the finest houses in the town, such as that of the Governor, where the ruin was equally indiscriminate and universal. One sentry planed over the door would have prevented all this discreditable outrage, which will no doubt be attributed by the enemy to our generals and our troops.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MAMELON BY THE FRENCH.

It was about half-past six when the head of the French attacking column came into view from these two spots, as it climbed its arduous road to the Mamelon. A rocket instantly went off as the signal of our diversion, and as instantly the small force of our men detached for the post of honor made a rush at the Quarries. After one slight check they drove out the Russians, and turning round the gabions commenced making themselves snug; but the interest was so entirely concentrated upon the more exciting scene, full in view upon the right, that they had to wait a good while before attention was directed to their conflict. The French went up the steep to the Mamelon in most beautiful style and in loose order, and every straining eye was upon their movements, which the declining daylight did not throw out into bold relief. Still their figures, like light shadows flitting across the dun barrier of earthworks, were seen to mount up unfailingly—were seen running, climbing, scrambling like skirmishers up the slopes on to the body of the work, amid a plunging fire from the guns, which, owing to their loose formation, did them as yet little damage. As an officer, who saw BOSQUET wave them on, said at the moment, "They went in like a clever pack of hounds." In a moment some of these dim wraiths shone out clear against the sky. The Zouaves were upon the parapet firing down into the place from above; the next moment a flag was up as rallying point and defiance, and was seen to sway hither and thither, now up, now down, as the tide of battle raged round it; and now like a swarm they were in the heart of the Mamelon, and a fierce hand-to-hand encounter, here with the musket, there with the bayonet, was evident. It was seven minutes and a half from the commencement of the enterprise. Then there came a rush through the angle where they had entered, and there was a momentary confusion outside. Groups, some idle, some busy, some wounded, were collected on the hither side, standing in shelter, and now and then to the far corner a shell flew from the English battery facing it. But hardly had the need of support become manifest, and a gun or two again flashed from the embrasure against them, than there was another run in, another sharp bayonet fight inside, and this time the Russians went out, spiking their guns. Twice the Russians made head against the current, for they had a large mass of troops in reserve, covered by the guns of the Round Tower. Twice they were forced back by the onsweeping flood of French, who fought as if they had eyes upon them to sketch the swift event in detail. For ten minutes or so the quick flash and roll of small arms had declared that the uncertain fight waxed and waned inside the enclosure. Then the back door, if one may use a humble metaphor, was burst open. The noise of the conflict went away down the descent on the side towards the town, and the arena grew larger. It was apparent that the Russians had been reinforced, by the space over which the battle spread. When the higher ground again became the seat of action, then there came the second rush of the French back upon their supports, for the former one was a mere reflux or eddy of the stream. When rocket after rocket went up ominously from the French general's position, and seemed to emphasize by their repetition some very plain command, we began to get nervous. It was growing darker and darker, too, so that with our glasses we could with difficulty distinguish the actual state of affairs. There was even a dispute for some time as to whether our allies were going in or out of the work, and the staff themselves were by no means clear as to what was going on. At last, through the twilight, we discerned that the French were pouring in. After the interval of doubt, our ears could gather that the swell and babble of the fight was once more rolling down the inner face of the hill, and that the Russians were conclusively beaten. "They are well into it this time," says one to another, handing over the glass. The musket flashes were no more to be seen within it. There was no more lightning of the heavy guns from the embrasures. A shapeless hump upon a hill, the Mamelon was an extinct volcano, until such time as it should please us to call it again into action.

THE SPIRIT OF THE QUARRIES BEFORE THE ENGLISH.

There, as long the more hidden struggle of our own men in the hollow on the left came uppermost. "How are our fellows getting on?" says one. "Oh! take my word for it, they're all right," says another. And they were right, so far as the occupation and retention of the Quarries was concerned, but had nevertheless to fight all night, and repel six successive attacks of the Russians, who displayed the most singular pertinacity and recklessness of life. As it grew dark, our advanced battery under the Green Hill made very pretty practice and pretty spectacle by flipping shells over our men's heads at the Russians. From the misshapen outline of the pits a fringe of fire kept blazing and sparkling in a waving sort of curve, just like a ring of gas illumination on a windy night; the attempt to retake them out of hand was desperately pushed, the Russians pouring in a most terrific discharge of musketry, which caused us no small loss, and as it came up the gorge, extending with the fresh wind, sounded in the distance like water gulped simultaneously from a thousand bottles.

CORPORAL QUIN DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF.

It is due to Lance Corporal QUIN, of the 47th, to make public the bravery which he last night exhibited, and which has already brought him under the notice of General PENNEFATHER. In one of the attacks made by the enemy on the quarries, after they were in our possession, the Russians experienced some difficulty in bringing their men again to the scratch. At length one Russian officer succeeded in bringing on four men, which Corporal QUIN perceiving, he made a dash out of the work, and with the butt-end of his musket brained one, bayoneted a second, and the other two taking to their heels, he brought in the officer a prisoner, having administered to him a gentle prick by way of quickening his movements. After delivering him up, he suggested to his comrades that there were plenty more to be had.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

An extraordinary accident has befallen Captain MORTIMER ADYE, of the Artillery. A man in the trenches was filling a shell very clumsily with powder, and the officer observing him took it from him in order to give him a lesson. While engaged in this operation a shell from the enemy came over, burst, and ignited the powder which Captain ADYE had been pouring into its receptacle. He had the shell between his knees at the time when the powder caught fire, yet, wonderful to say, he escaped with the loss of all the hair on his face and a good scorching.

HARD LINES.

Among other illustrations of character which came out during the recent struggle it may be told that one of our sailor artillerymen being desired to keep under cover, and not put his head out to tempt a rifle bullet, grumbled at the prohibition, saying to his comrades loud enough to be overheard, and meaning to be overheard, "I say, Jack, they won't let a fellow go and look where his own shot is: we ain't afraid, we ain't; that's what I call hard lines."

SPECTATORS ASTONISHED BY A SHELL.

Last night a group of gazers were on the Picket-house Hill, when a shell came among them. It passed so close to one man as to paralyze his arm, and carried off the head of a navvy who stood behind.

Interesting Miscellaneous Extracts.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on the 4th of June, "off Cronstadt," gives the following account of an exciting chase: "We are now before Constradt, the strongest fortress in the world. The forts are frightful to look at. We started from Revel on the 26th ult. for this place, under easy steam; and on the way we had a bit of the excitement, though not the reality of an action. About 25 miles from Cronstadt, the man at the mast-head reported nine Russian sail of the line, with all sail set, making for Cronstadt. A signal was hoisted at the *Duke*, 'give chase under all sail and steam.' I was on duty at the time, and an order came down to light up the other boiler, and get up steam, and work the engines full power, as the Russian fleet was ahead. Talk about excitement! I never saw men so smart as our stokers were; coals were flying into the fires by the hundred weight—steam was up in no time, and the engines making 60 revolutions per minute—a good speed for engines of 400 horse power, and pistons two tons weight. In the meantime signals were flying at the Admiral's ship, 'Prepare to meet the enemy—keep in close order,' and others. The *Duke* was the first, we next, and every stitch of canvas set, and flying through the water. After giving chase an hour and a half, they made them out to be Russian merchantmen, so the line-of-battle ships slackened speed, and the frigates and paddle steamers went ahead and intercepted their retreat into Cronstadt, and they all ran up a creek, whither they were followed closely by the *Euryalus*, *Amphion* and *Dragon*, and the whole of them (13) captured. On board one of them were six poor women, and I believe the poor creatures thought they were going to be cruelly massacred, by their woful looks; but the Admiral sent them ashore. Some of the ships were laden with wood for the Russian steamers, one with flour, one with oil, and some with grain, but the Admiral could not spare men to take the prizes home, so he unshipped the cargoes of some of them into such of the fleet as wanted them, and burnt the ships at night. It was a grand sight, but to me a dismal one, to see innocent men's property destroyed."

A report drawn by by Professor PALMIERI, at Naples, on the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, states that some days before the commencement of that phenomenon, the single irregularities was observed in the dipping needle, the variations of which became so strong and frequent during the last two days before the eruption as to amount to what the professor calls a magnetic storm. The magnetic vibrations continued with increased intensity during the eruption; and the electrical state of the atmosphere was equally remarkable, being greater than the maximum in ordinary times; its diurnal period was disturbed, greater electricity having oftener been observed during the night than the day; and, what was still more singular, during the eruption of ashes the fixed conductors gave but slight indications of negative electricity, while the movable ones gave the strongest possible signs of positive tension. In general the electrical current appeared to follow the course of the smoke. The barometer remained constantly low, the thermometer on the side where the lava flowed rose eight degrees, and the wind kept veering round to all the points of the compass.

A Color-Sergeant of the 90th Foot writes to his mother from camp: There are some beautiful places about Sebastopol, but they all seem to be seized for the purpose of defence. Whilst admiring some beautiful house you will most likely see a cannon discharged from one of the windows, which windows, I think, should not be left standing; others are of the same opinion. I will give you a case in point—during the last bombardment, the order was not to fire upon the town, but upon certain batteries, and, if possible, to silence their guns. A sailor (captain of one of the guns, an excellent marksman, who had done considerable damage to the enemy, and succeeded in disabling several of their guns,) thinking he had done sufficient this way, turned his attention to the town, firing several shots, and battering down several houses, enjoying the fun amazingly. He was, however, seen by the officer commanding the battery, who ordered his grog to be stopped for disobeying orders. Jack vowed if the grog was not restored he would knock down the town. Unfortunately he received a slight wound before being able to carry his threat into execution.

It is said that, in consequence of the late massacre, the Allied Governments will issue the following proclamation, if satisfaction is refused by Russia: "Colonel ——, of the Russian army, having committed a cold-blooded, cowardly, and brutal murder on the persons of three officers and 16 seamen of Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, who, under a flag of truce, had, unarmed, intrusted themselves to his honor and that of the noble profession of arms, which he has disgraced by the cowardly act of an assassin and pirate, Colonel —— is hereby placed without the pale of the law of nations, which he has so disgracefully violated, and it is hereby ordered and directed, to all whom it may concern, that, upon his capture by any French or British naval or military authority, he, the said Colonel —— shall, on being identified, be immediately hanged by the neck, until he be dead; and that the usual reward for the apprehension of a common murderer (£50) be paid over to his captors."

By the arrival of the *Shalimar*, which has reached Liverpool after a capital run of seventy-five days from Melbourne, we learn that the Governor is still reaping the fruits of his folly in trying the Ballarat rioters for high treason. By the news brought by a former vessel, we were told that the first of the prisoners, after an able defence made for him by his counsel, Mr. BUTLER COLE ASPINWALL, was acquitted. And now we are informed by the new arrival that, up to the time of her starting, "the prosecution of the Ballarat rioters had continued at Melbourne. The prisoners were declared not guilty in every case. Mr. ASPINWALL was appointed, and conducted the defence in almost every case." The Governor and his law officers seem, it is said, greatly humbled at being thus balked again and again.

Recent copious showers have had an exceedingly favorable effect on almost every description of the growing crops in England. The corn has greatly improved in appearance, and wheat, previously seemed thin and sickly, it has stocked rapidly, and assumed a much more healthy aspect. A considerable quantity of rye grass and sainfoin has been cut, and hay-making, though under somewhat unfavorable auspices, has commenced; the latter, where the plant was good to begin with, seems a fair crop. The early sown turnips have been much eaten by the fly, and many farmers have ploughed them up. The recent weather, however, has been highly favorable for those sown later, and mangel-wurzel is coming along well.

At an auction sale at Melbourne, in the beginning of February, bacon was sold at 4½d., unsmoked, American cheese at 1½d., English at 3d., and butter at 8½d.—an unwelcome return for the ruin, exporters of such articles! Indeed, we hear of whole cargoes being purchased at a low price, reshipped to England, and sold at a considerable profit. Shoes or boots, that two years ago would fetch £1 10s. and £2, could be bought for 4s. 6d. While such has been the neglect of the land to go to the diggings, that vegetables were exceedingly scarce, a cabbage fetching half a crown. Many of the idle people who left England with the hope of picking up a living there, were preparing to return.

On Saturday, the 9th of June, M. LEMAOUT, the editor of the *Publicateur des Côtes-du Nord*, published at St. Brieuc, an article on his barometric observations, in which he asserted that, according to his theory—that a bombardment produces rain and storm even at great distances—there must have been a fresh cannonade at Sebastopol on the 6th, and which he thinks very probably caused the thunderstorm which took place on that day. Without declaring any belief in the system put forth by M. LEMAOUT, there certainly is a strange coincidence between the above declaration and the fact of the renewal of the bombardment having actually recommenced on that day.

It is the intention of the Government to apply to Parliament for a vote of public money, which is to be applied in erecting a monument in commemoration of British soldiers who have died at Scutari. A design for the monument has already been prepared by Baron MAROCHETTI. This tribute of respect to the memory of so many brave men, the victims of disease and neglect, will, no doubt, be willingly rendered by the nation. It was suggested some time ago by Miss NIGHTINGALE, and Her Majesty is said to feel a lively interest in its realization.

A very important discovery has just been made by a M. PETIT, of Lyons, of a means of impregnating silk by a chemical process with gold, silver, brass or iron, so that it can be woven with perfect flexibility, and thus form, as it were, stuffs of those metals. The invention has been secured by patent, and will be worked by a company of capitalists. Permission has been given to place a specimen in the Universal Exhibition. It is said that the price of this new material will not be high.

A letter from Constantinople, in the *Borsenhalle*, of Hamburg, says: "The Austrian Government has determined on adopting measures to remove the obstacles to the navigation at the mouth of the Sulina, and to protect neutral vessels. Accordingly, one of LLOYD'S steamers is to be stationed there to assist vessels, and an employé of the Consulate of Galata has been sent to Sulina to act as Consular Agent, and to give the documents required for navigation to all the vessels that may demand them."

A letter from Rome, in the *Messagger*, of Modena, states that a monument to DANIEL O'CONNELL, executed by BENSONI, at the expense of Mr. BIANCONI, the well-known car proprietor in Ireland, has just been completed, and is to be placed in the Church of Sant' Agata alla Suburra, belonging to the Irish College at Rome. The inscription is in Latin, by Dr. NEWMAN.

Mr. FRANCIS BOULT, of Liverpool, has received a reply from Prince CZARTORISKY, to the address lately adopted at a public meeting held in that town. The Prince states that he is convinced "that so much real sympathy and matured concern shown now in England for the Polish cause must end, sooner or later, in an effective interference in her favor."

A baker in Paris is driving a great trade by selling the 7d. loaf for 6d. He is enabled to do this by using one-sixth rice instead of wheat flour. It is said that the bread is as good as that made in the ordinary way. The quality has been tested by the Government in feeding the troops, and the report was favorable.

The Countess de LAVALETTE, daughter of the Marquis de BEAUHARNAIS, and cousin germain of Queen HORTENSE, died in Paris on the 18th inst. She was the wife of Count de LAVALETTE, Postmaster-General under the first empire, whom she saved from the scaffold, in 1815, by her energy and presence of mind.

The opening of the ordinary session of the Swiss Federal Assembly is fixed for the 2d of July. Among the number of subjects to be brought under consideration, will be the affair relative to the extradition of Tessino, which, it is thought, will be the most troublesome business of the session.

Under date of the 31st of May (12th of June), the Military Governor of St. Petersburg announces that no change had taken place in the position of the allied squadron in the Gulf of Finland. It had been joined by a three-masted steamer.

Cholera has appeared in Cairo, and already numbers 400 amongst its victims; the disease is chiefly confined to the natives. Some few Europeans (about ten) have, however, been taken away by the disease.

A computation, originating at Vienna, places the number of the Allied Armies near Sebastopol at 160,000, viz.:

WASHINGTON.

Gov. Reeder and the Administration—Decision upon the Legal Questions—Reception of the Decision.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 7, 1855.

Governor Reeder is occasioning a vast deal of trouble to General Pierce and the Southern Democracy. His appointment was at the outset violently opposed by the *Sentinel*, and the whole Slave interest here, on the ground that no Northern man could into effect the intentions of the authors of the Nebraska Bill, as Governor of either Territory. When the mind of the President, under the influence of Forney, was known to be made up in favor of Reeder's appointment, deputations were formed to urge upon the President a reversal of the decision; but the Northern section of the Nebraska phalanx warned their Southern brethren that the matter had been carried far enough for that occasion. Reeder was nominated, and confirmed by the Senate, but not until after some discussion in that body as to his political antecedents. The very day, however, the commission was made out, Colonel Davis discovered that the Governor was an Abolitionist, though "his speeches had leaned the other way." The Governor had been an ardent advocate of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, from the moment that it was proposed, and had perambulated the hills of Berks, haranguing the benighted o that region on the beauties of Squatter sovereignty. It was this voice crying in the wilderness which recommended his name for the place he afterwards received; and at all other times, upon all other questions, he had been known as a Northern man with a Southern face. Still this was not all that was wanted,—the times required a Southern heart and a Southern will for the Executive Chair of Kansas.

That he should, in this state of facts, be denounced as an "Abolitionist," was inevitable. It was in vain that Forney pointed to his speeches; Reeder might do very well for the latitude of Pennsylvania, but was not the man to crush out the Yankees in Kansas—which was the reasonable service expected of him. A Yankee from New-Hampshire or Massachusetts would have filled the place much better, because he would have accommodated himself much more readily to circumstances.

As things have turned out, Reeder has become a great question in Southern politics. Georgia, in convention assembly, denounces him; Senator Brown, of Mississippi, protests against him; and nearly the whole Democratic press of the South is out in full cry against Pierce, for appointing and not more promptly dismissing him. The poor Governor, baited on every side, has been a mark for the special malignity of the savages organized by Atchison, and led by Stringfellow. Intelligent and observing Missourians have informed me at intervals of many months past, that Reeder would be assassinated in secret, or slain in a tumult, or murdered in a street-fight if he remained in the Territory, and continued his opposition to the schemes of the Slave State party. The late assault upon him by Stringfellow was undoubtedly made in pursuance of a plan to take his life. The account given of the affray by the assailant himself, or some friends, in the St. Louis papers, develops the design. When it is intended to murder a man at the South, in a public or private quarrel, the practice is for the person harboring the design to arm himself, step up to his intended victim, and insult him. If the insult be resented by word or blow, the assailant either instantly plunges his knife into the vitals of his adversary, or steps back one or two paces and shoots him down with a revolver, which he holds ready prepared for that service. Had Reeder struck Stringfellow for his insolence, that ruffian would undoubtedly have murdered him, *secludam artem*.

The Administration is directly responsible for this shameful outrage. Stringfellow is the agent of Atchison in Kansas, and through him controls all the Federal patronage in the Territory. His brother is editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*, an infamous and brutal sheet, which teems with the filthiest abuse of the emigrants from the Free States, habitually stigmatizing them as Yankee thieves and scoundrels, and which has openly exhorted the mob from Missouri to hang the Governo and burn down the office of the Free State organ, and the public hotel occupied by leading men of the Northern party. The Federal patronage is poured out like water upon this abominable priut. It is supported by the pay it receives for publishing the laws, Government contracts, &c., &c. The official countenance and support which these two leaders of the Atchison banditti have received, is of course considered a warrant for their worst excesses, and has been a source of the disturbances which have agitated the Territory.

I cannot learn that Reeder's vindication from the charge of illegal land speculations has been received. It must be waited for, but when received it will have no effect whatever upon the President's course toward him. Reeder will be dismissed, and some creature, designated by Atchison will be named to succeed him.

Three or four bureaus of the Government have been placed in commission. Judge Mason has retired from the Patent Office without absolutely resigning. He leaves the public service for five months in order to attend to his own affairs, after which he proposes to resume his duties. He will return to office at the meeting of Congress. There are other than private reasons connected with the retirement of Mr. Mason. Congress has paid no attention to his recommendations, and the President and Cabinet have shown themselves equally indifferent. The President and Jeff. Davis regard the Judge as a very excellent officer. He is very capable for the discharge, or rather the superintendency of the scientific duties connected with the position, and is firm in resisting importunities or suggestions of favoritism. His possession of these qualities renders the President averse to losing him.

John Wilson walked in the Native American procession yesterday with his official head under his arm, and the Declaration of Independence in his hand. The Native proceedings in honor of the great anniversary were very spirited. Their procession was far more lively than that of their competitors, the Anti-Know-Nothings, and the address of Mr. Ellis, their orator, was mantled by a fine foam of patriotic rage which was really quite exhilarating. The orator on the other side was J. M. Carlisle, a leading lawyer of the city, whose address, though a little too ambitious and ecstatic, was a brilliant performance. Both efforts were political harangues bearing closely upon the party questions of the day. AQUIDAY.

The Outrage on Gov. Reeder of Kansas.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Kansas City, Mo., Thursday, June 28, 1855.

The country is again thrown into a state of intense excitement, by the attempted perpetration of an outrage upon the person of Gov. Reeder, at his quarters at Shawnee Mission, about nine miles from this place. The facts, as I am able to give them, are undoubtedly reliable. It appears that the Governor was sitting alone in his office, his Secretary, Mr. Lowery, being sick and confined to his room at the time, when the well-known Gen. Stringfellow entered. He was courteously received, and after a general preliminary conversation, in which he dilated upon the influence and control he would have over the present Legislature, and the great excitement existing in Missouri against Gov. Reeder, he made two propositions to the Governor—one being, that the Governor should sanction any bill that should be passed to punish the tampering with slaves in the Territory, or the uttering of Abolition sentiments, and the other that he recommend in his Message that the Legislature adjourn to Shawnee Mission, on the border of Missouri. The Governor replied that, although in favor of a Free State, he was willing and thought it quite proper that temporary protection be given to slave property in the Territory, until the question be properly decided; but that he could not promise to sanction a bill he had never seen, and much less could he agree to a bill making the penalty for minor offenses death, as he had heard proposed, and that he would not officially recommend the Legislature to adjourn to Shawnee Mission.

At this the general became much excited, and asserted in regard to the question that he understood, repeated in substance what he had said to Gov. R. He was told that the case of the Missourians had been discussed, and that an early adjustment was desired by all; and that an early adjustment was desired by all; and that Gov R. had represented Kansas as being conquered and subjugated by the citizens of Missouri; to which the Governor replied that it had. Stringfellow then in a spirited manner, and in answer to another question by Stringfellow, said that he considered such a course of conduct as unlawful and dishonorable.

By this time the excitement of Stringfellow became very great, so much so as to attract several persons standing in front of the door; and he on the spot gave the Governor verbal challenge, which was immediately declined, the Governor saying that he was no subscriber to the dueling code. At this time the Governor was carelessly sitting with his chair balanced upon the two hind legs. Stringfellow advanced and by pusting his hand upon his shoulder pushed him over, at the same time falling upon him and scratching him deeply in the cheek with his nails. The Governor kicked him off and rose to his feet, both gentlemen drawing their pistols, when Stringfellow was seized by Attorney General Isaacks and Mr. Haldeman, and the Governor dropped the muzzle of his weapon, saying that he scorned to attack a man who was prevented from defending himself. By the interference of the two gentlemen the matter was calmed down and Stringfellow left.

To yourselves and your readers, I leave all comment on this most unparalleled outrage, merely stating, further, that Stringfellow, who thus begins by attempting to intimidate the Governor of Kansas Territory, and, failing in that, personally assults him, is a resident of Weston, Mo, and makes no pretence of living in the territory. It is generally believed that the Missourians have disenvered that they will be unable to manage two-thirds of the Legislature, and thus avoid the Governor's veto, and, therefore the conduct of their acknowledged leader. During the late affair the Governor had twice a good opportunity to shoot Stringfellow, and the friends of order, and his friends, are very thankful that he refrained; for had any injury, even the slightest, occurred to Stringfellow, in two hours a crowd would have been raised on the border, against which resistance would have been useless, and no one can imagine what would have been the ultimate consequence. Respectfully youre,

TRAVELER.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Troubles and Dissensions at the Democratic State Convention.

Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

Harrisburg, Thursday, July 5, 1855.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner, assembled here to-day. It soon became evident that at least three-fourths of the delegates felt unfriendly to the National Administration, and felt disposed to do pretty much as they pleased. Hendrick B. Wright, ex-member of Congress from the Luzerne District, and who aspires to the Governorship of Kansas, proclaimed himself the *especial* champion of the Pierce Administration, and declared before the organization of the Convention that "*strong* resolutions must be passed for the Administration, the Nebraska bill, popular Sovereignty, and against Gov. Reeder." He soon found this an up-hill business. The delegates hadn't much love for Nebraska, and many who had been its warmest advocates, declared that they were thoroughly disgusted with its operation and mortified at the conduct of the Administration in refusing to sustain Gov. Reeder. Among the delegates, I noticed a number of the most prominent and able Democrats of the State, who positively and openly refused to vote for any resolution endorsing the Nebraska bill. They said they had "enough of *that* kind of doctrine." Immediately after the temporary organization, Mr. Wright offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of 13, on resolutions. Had it carried, the Chairman would no doubt have given him a packed Committee to his liking. But the proposition was postponed until after the permanent organization, when the Committee was increased to 33, to be appointed by the delegations from each Senatorial District. The Committee met, and I am told Mr. Wright presented a string of resolutions, as long as the moral law, on every conceivable subject. One strongly endorsed Pierce's Administration, another supported in strong terms the Nebraska bill, and eight or ten took the South rn side of the Slavery question. They were ultra Pro-Slavery in their character, but received no favor. But two or three of the Committee stood by the Colonel, some thirty voting for three or four short and plain resolutions introduced by Col. S. W. Black, in which the Nebraska doctrine was entirely omitted. This enraged Col. Wright, and he refused, although Chairman, to report the resolutions to the Convention, swearing he would report his own.

In the evening the fun commenced in earnest. Wright read his book to the Convention and made a speech an hour's length in its defence. Sam Black followed, speaking eloquently for an hour, in which he pitched into the Administration, charging it with the ruination of the Democratic party. He said it was the Nebraska bill, uncalled for as it was, that had defeated Gov. Bigler, who was made to shoulder Pierce's load—that it had overturned the President's own State—left Douglas at home and sent Abolition Senators from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, &c. A vote was taken and Black was sustained by 89 Yeas, 19 Nays. Wright then undertook to force his resolutions through singly; the first one offered was a strong one, endorsing the Nebraska bill, which was rejected—95 to 14. This was considered a pretty hard dig at the Administration, and was generally regarded as a rebuke of a strong character. In another year, as things are progressing, it will require a larger body of Custom-House officials to pass even a Pierce resolution, than were in attendance here yesterday. The plain truth is, a great change has taken place in the views of the Pennsylvania Democracy. The best men in the party are becoming independent enough to consult their own consciences as to public measures, and will no longer suffer their State and party to be misrepresented by the present imbecile Administration. The whole delegation from Governor Reeder's District manfully voted No on Wright's resolutions—so did many of the delegates from Philadelphia, Lancaster, &c.

Respectfully yours, Knox.

TENNESSEE.

The Political Campaign—Canvassers—Crops—Calamities—Congressmen—Conclusions.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Nashville, Monday, June 18, 1855.

The State political campaign is being conducted with a great deal of zeal and activity. Since the 1st of May the two candidates have been in the field, speaking almost daily in the different towns throughout the State. This stumping, and meeting the sovereigns face to face, seems to be the only satisfactory way available. Perhaps some of your readers are not familiar with the *modus operandi*—at any rate, it will bear description.

The candidates at the commencement of the campaign, mutually agree upon the time and places at which they will speak during the canvass, one appointment for both speakers being the general rule. The 11th was the appointed day for Nashville. The speakers were greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd. Hon. M. P. Gentry, the Whig and Know-Nothing candidate, spoke first, their time being limited to an hour and-a-half each, with another half an hour for rejoinder. Gentry was quite eloquent, especially on the American question, which in the present campaign is his hobby.

One of the gravest charges brought against Gov. Johnson was, that while a member of Congress he attended a meeting where W. H. Seward was present, and actually made a speech in conjunction with that gentleman!! He was also accused of several other things equally monstrous. Mr. Gentry concluded with a glowing eulogy upon the character of Sam, considering him a valuable acquisition to the South.

Gov. Johnson followed in a speech of the same length, reviewing his opponent's political character, making sundry charges and accusations, and defending his own positions generally. He is decidedly emphatic on the subjects of Sam—loudly denouncing them, at the same time defying their boasted power, whether *Wise*-ly or not time must determine.

Gentry is more of an orator than his competitor, but in political tactics Gov. Johnson is an adept and skillful manager. The August election will be as closely contested as any ever held in the State.

The crops throughout the State were never more promising or abundant. The wheat is already harvested, and is said to be the largest crop ever raised in the State.

The Suspension Bridge which spans the Cumberland at this place was the scene of a somewhat fearful calamity. About 6 o'clock last Saturday evening, while a six-horse team with a heavy load was crossing, the cross timbers and flooring gave way precipitating the driver, horses and load into the river below, a distance of 130 feet. The driver escaped with a broken leg and some bruises, the horses being drowned, and the wagon almost totally demolished. Another man in a buggy went down, but escaped unharmed with the aid of a broken plank. Two young men who were standing on the bridge at the time were drowned. It is considered as almost a miracle that so few lives were lost, as the accident occurred at a time when people are generally crossing more than at any other time during the day. The cables and iron work are uninjured, and workmen are busily engaged in replacing the wood work.

Hon. F. K. Zollicoffer, member of Congress from this district, is a candidate for reelection. He addressed his fellow-citizens at the Court-House a few days since. He strongly advocates Know-Nothingism, regarding it as a special boon to the South, inasmuch as the foreign vote is almost entirely Anti-Slavery. In the course of his remarks he said, "It is a truly conservative party, conservative of national principles, and, if I am not much mistaken, *conservative of the interests of the South*." It is quite evident that too much is expected of Sam in a local way, and that when he gets dressed up for good, there will be hosts of his former friends who "don't know" him. Beaort.

MILITARY SURGERY.

Lecture by Dr. Gluck at the New-York Medical College.

The introductory to a course of lectures on this subject was commenced by Dr. Gluck at the New-York Medical College, in Thirteenth-street, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. In these times of arming and fighting it seemed to be particularly appropriate, and notwithstanding the heat we strolled up to listen. Dr. G. having served in the Hungarian army, drew most of his illustrations from the events of these campaigns, certainly not without an increase of sympathy in his hearers. He said, that however enthusiastic the surgeon may be, through innate love for his country, or other reasons touching him as a citizen, his duty as surgeon demands the utmost care for both *friend and foe* alike; hard as it may be, and really is, to divest himself of patriotic feelings. It is but natural that a soldier, if wounded, whether friend or foe, has reason to claim, by rights of humanity, equal attention and sympathy. Helpless as he is, he deserves our interest to the greatest extent, however unjust his cause, however wrong the motives that engaged him or forced him to take up arms.

On the field of battle, as well as in the hospital, the severity of the case met with has to decide on the preference of attending, if friend and foe are mixed together and are equally accessible.

In the first instance, the sick or wounded soldier needs consolation, and encouragement that comes from the soldier's lips reacts more beneficially when proffered in the soldier's native tongue.

Presence of mind, calmness, assurance, conservative boldness while operating, are attributes necessary to the military surgeon, who, above all, must possess a thorough medical education. Although the field of battle is the best surgical school, it is so but to those who are not only perfectly familiar with the principles of surgery, but knew at the same time *what* and *how* to observe, in order to be useful in the moment, and to turn it later to practical utility.

Military surgery differs from domestic or civi surgery in many points of view. Regardless o the severity of the wounds which mostly occur on the field, the circumstances of war aggravate the treatment, and those have to be consulted to a great extent; and indeed operations have often to be performed sooner, or modified and delayed altogether on that account. Whereas in domestic surgery the welfare of one has to be considered, the military surgeon must not lose sight of the influence on the plurality, and he is more justified in bestowing greater care upon those who—if soon discharged from the hospital—may render further services to the country or their cause, than to neglect them for the sake of trying "good luck" on absolutely hopeless cases; he should, however, not detract that attention that humane feelings dictate, even if death be imminent and certain.

The duties of a military surgeon are too numerous to be mentioned here, and mostly suggested by circumstances of war. These are in many respects different in time of peace from what they are during war. With slight differences, the duties of the military surgeon during peace are almost like those of a civil surgeon, while the duties during war are peculiar, and deserve therefore an especial and closer consideration.

Among the chief duties of the surgeon is recruiting—and middle-sized men of sufficient strength should be taken when there is a choice, and as near to this as possible under other circumstances.

No better proof is needed, as to how necessary it is to keep the troops in good spirits and enthusiastic, than the fact that it reflects beneficially on the new comers, who have to replace the sick and wounded, if not the dead ones. The 9th battalion —remarkable for its extraordinary heroism, called vonos sapkas (red cap) noted, and not soon to be forgotten by many an Austrian and Croatian soldier, if he luckily escaped with one wound,—was the terror of the opposing armies, so much so that they were often brought one hundred miles or more in carriages in order to take a certain place of importance. Their *prestige* was so great, that by their presence it was calculated, not with probability, but assurance, the possession of a height, village or space to be gained, and the further plans arranged accordingly. Although the loss was always a great and terrible one—death almost sure to one part of them, on account of the great task to be executed—yet no battalion entered with more resignation, and did its duty, and were ready to die, than the 9th.

To give you an instance of the deliberate coolness of such young men as belonged to this battalion, I will briefly state to you the history of one case, to which I shall take opportunity to revert, on account of its peculiarity, when treating of gunshot wounds in the thigh. D. P——, a good-looking red cap soldier, 24 years of age, received a wound in his left thigh, from a bullet discharged from a rifle of a barbarous serf, who stood on the top of a low church tower, and subsequently fell motionless to the feet of the wounded Honvéd. The red cap Honvéd, exasperated for the destruction of the enameled cross he wore in the pocket of his pantaloons, as a sacred reminiscence of his mother, fought like a lion, after having received the shot, alternately bayoneting, loading, and discharging. For his wound he little cared. The battle that began at 2 o'clock, and about 4 caused him a wound, found him at 9 in the morning yet amongst the last on the field. Was it not for his cross, that he looked at immediately, and found an arm of it shattered, he would not have been aware of his wound. When the battle was at an end, he repaired to the ambulance with his swollen limb. The bullet could not be found, in spite of several attempts. The wound, however, healed up; after nine weeks, he wore his red cap again in rank, and was promoted to the rank of officer. He paid little attention to his leg, and it gave him no trouble while the war was raging. In his fortunate escape to England, his wound broke open, and passing some time in the hospitals of the various countries he traveled, the bullet was several times looked for, but not found,—he left the hospitals with the bullet in his thigh. While a refugee in London, he suffered off, and on, until tired, when he resolved to have it cut off. One day, much annoyed by the pain in his thigh, he called at my room, and not finding me in town, he applied to one of the surgeons of the day, who, after examination, could not ascertain the situation of the ball. Directing him, with a note, to me, the surgeon requested me to assist him, and for that purpose to bring him to the hospital he had the charge of. With this view I repaired with my countrymen to the hospital, where, in the presence of the pupils, I explained that my comrade, aged 24, had been in 49 engagements, and in one of these battles received a gunshot wound in his left thigh. A laugh of admiration by the pupils startled my comrade, who, at that time ignorant of the English language, feared to appear ridiculous, and on no account would submit to any further trial. Walking home the pain in his thigh increased, and he decided on having the ball cut out at once. He lit his cigar, ordered a pale of water, undressed, and laid down in bed. A penknife, used for cleansing his pipe, he seized, for want of any other instrument, stuck it along the cruralis, two inches from the knee joint, and, feeling with his finger, thrust it to the very bone, wherefrom he drew it upward, forming, most deliberately, a wound two inches in length, which admitted his finger to search for the ball, which he luckily extracted, after some considerable searching. Bandaging his thigh, he applied cold lotions, and was well a fortnight later.

Accoutrements must be arranged as lightly as possible, ambulances provided, and portable kitchens, for the married soldier had rather go hungry than to cook. Recently a new model was devised by a late officer of the Hungarian army, and constructed in such a way as to prove more practical. It is on two wheels, and may be drawn by one or two horses in tandem; it can be easily carried over trenches, hills and mountains. One man, ascending behind, while on the way following the troops, may be continually preparing meals, so that the soldier may be served at any time indicated. The simplicity of construction would render it very valuable.

ARMS.

The surgeon's mission being to attend to the injuries inflicted by various weapons, it is necessary that he should be, if not familiar, at least somewhat acquainted with the arms in use—the more so as the surgeon himself may be called upon to use some of them in self defence, if mixed up with the scuffle, as it often happened during the war in Italy, and particularly so in Hungary, where the surgeons wore the same uniform as the other officers in the army, with an additional white crape around the left arm, for which distinction the enemy little cared if he got hold of some of us.

As by the formation of a wound, the nature of the weapon, the projectile, its consistency, size, and form, the velocity and power with which it has been thrown, the angle under which the distance in which the missile was sent, has to be considered; and as further, the nature of the parts to be pierced, the elasticity of the textures and organs must be regarded, it must not be *superfluous* to enter into the construction, and explain the properties of some arms now in use, before reverting to their various effects on the different parts of the body.

Here the Doctor exhibited all sorts of firearms and swords. Some of the Turkish being of a curious shape, curved in the opposite direction to that of the cutlass. Those people, however, do not try to cleave open a foe, but putting the weapon upon him draw it, cutting a slice out if possible. Minie balls, Pritchard's balls, spherical, conical, &c., &c., were exhibited, but all seemed to have alike a wicked look. He went on to say:

In a revolution, or even in regular war, it may happen that no time is left for drilling, and the immediate assistance of some part of the population being necessary, it naturally follows that the weapons most accustomed to will be used on such occasions. Thus Kosciusko achieved his first glorious victories mostly through the men provided with sickles. Guerilla bands were organized in Hungary to infest the enemy continually with the most different kind of arms and weapons.

Among the weapons used during the war was one kind exclusively handled with the greatest advantage by the regiment called Csikos. Those men came forward on Kossuth's powerful appeal of "the country is in danger." Although by nature tough, and leading, as cattle drivers, a solitary life, they are a set of men with the tinge of wild poetic feeling, and enjoy nothing more than melancholy plaintive songs, that strike peculiarly even *natives*. *En masse* they voluntarily repaired to the different recruiting places for being enlisted.

As no time was left for their being drilled, and in want of other arms and the necessary knowledge for using them, they fought with their own weapon, called "ostor," which consisted of a handle, measuring about one-half a yard, to which was attached a lash, from two to five yards long, terminating in a wire measuring from four to six inches. This weapon was used most effectually by them, to the greatest vexation of the Austrian cavalry, in a wild run on horseback, from a distance calculated to injure the face of the rider or of his horse, before he could use his arms, and to throw it around the enemy, who was unable to respond to such arms, not being accustomed to them, and thus to dismount him by strangulating some part of his body, and by a rapid movement to tear him from his horse. Often satisfied with the prize of the horse, they allowed the enemy to take to his heels, knowing that in some hospital he will remember them for their saluting him manually.

A hussar sword was soon substituted for this kind of weapon of their own, and their name, after having been drilled regularly, changed for Hunyady *Hussars*.

In conclusion, the lecturer stated his plan of proceeding. Though we did not understand when his next lecture was to be, we respectfully suggest that he take a cooler day for it, if he waits till September.

CRICKET.

Newark vs. Paterson Club.

This match was played at Newark, N. J., on Friday. Among the visitors, who were very numerous, we noticed several members of the New-York Club. The new tent accommodated the ladies very pleasantly. Newark, who commenced the amusement, came out victorious by 45 runs, though at starting they were rather unfortunate, 5 wickets going down with round O. R. Jefferson helped them in the second inning's by making 19 runs. He played well, getting two 3s and a 4. Wuetz headed the score of the day, making 21, among them a good 5 hit. Seaman also made a good five. The Paterson were hardly strong enough for the Newarkers—they missed Butler, Buchanan and Parkins. Shaw and Law played well. Hallas bowled some good balls, but the play all round might have been better. There was a good deal of bad fielding throughout the day. We look for better play in the return match at Paterson. Score:

NEWARK CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.		Total both Innings.	
1. Hedges c Hinchcliffe b. Pilkington	2	b. Hallas	3	4	
2. Beaver b. Hallas	0	run out	0	0	
3. Warner b Hallas	0	b Pilkington	3	3	
4. R. Jefferson b Hallas	0	b. Hallas	19	19	
5. Wheatcroft b. Pilkington	0	c. Hinchcliffe b. Hallas	8	8	
6. J. Elverson b Pilkington	0	b. Hallas	1	1	
7. Smith c Hinchcliffe b Pilkington	2	c. Hinchcliffe b. Pilkington	2	4	
8. Seaman c. Hallas b Pilkington	1	b Pilkington	0	1	
9. Baker b. Pilkington	9	not out	0	9	
10. Wentz b. Hallas	4	b. Hallas	17	21	
11. G. Elverson—not out	0	hit wicket	3	3	
Byes 12—Wide 1	13	Byes	10	23	
		Judge 2—Leg Byes 1	3	3	
Total	41		72	113	

PATERSON CLUB.

1. Smith—run out	2	run out	2	4
2. Rowell c and b Jefferson	0	hit wicket	1	1
3. Hallas c G. Elverson	0	b. G. Elverson	0	0
4. Hinchcliffe b. G Elverson	1	b. R. Jefferson	2	3
5. Traugger b Jefferson	3	c. and b. Elverson	0	3
6. Pearson—run out	0	b. G. Elverson	1	1
7. Shaw c Jefferson b. Elverson	15	b. Elverson	5	20
8. Law b. Jefferson	7	b Jefferson	9	16
9. Pilkington c. Seaman	5	run out	8	13
10. Graves—not out	0	b. G Elverson	1	1
11. Bridges—run out	0	not out	0	0
		Byes 2—Wides 4	6	6
Total	33		35	68

The Franklin Club of New-Jersey played a match on the Fourth among themselves. They had ten on a side. Winn, Houston, Reed, Guiles, Burns and Broadbent batted well, and the bowling of Winn, Booth and Robt. Guiles was much admired. Score:

STAPLETON'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.		Total both Innings.	
1. Robt Guiles b Winn	1	b Houston	0	1	
2. R. Codling b. Winn	0	c. Wharton b. Winn	1	1	
3. J. Stapleton b Winn	18	c Houston b. Stager	38	56	
4. M. Booth c. Davis b. Houston	0	c. Davis b. Houston	3	3	
5. Rich Guiles c. Stager b. Winn	11	o. J. Guiles b. Winn	1	14	
6. Barr b Winn	1	b. Winn	0	1	
7. Tucker hit wicket	1	b. Stayar	0	1	
8. C. Broadbent b Winn	3	Not out	10	13	
9. J. Garrabrant, not out	9	b Winn	1	10	
10. L. Davis b Winn	0	c. Stager b. Winn	1	1	
Byes 4. No ball, 3	6	Byes	3	9	
Total	60	Total	80	105	

WHIG'S SIDE.

1—E Winn st b. Booth	0	b. Codling b. Guiles	6	20
2—J. Burns b. Guiles	4	Jos Beaver wicket	4	10
3—J. Houston c. R. Guiles b. Booth	6	b Guiles	8	9
4—A. Stager c & b Booth	4	c Guiles b. Guiles	8	9
5—O Broadbent b Booth	5	c. & b. Booth	0	0
6—J. Booth c. Broadbent b. Booth	9	c Codling b. Guiles	6	6
7—M Davis b Booth	1	b Guiles	2	3
8—Meadervil b. Booth	0	b Guiles	0	0
9—Warson run out	3	b Guiles	3	3
10—J. Guiles run out	2	not out	3	4
		Byes	3	
		No ball	1	
Byes	3	Wide	1	5 8
Total	49	Totah	55	72

IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

A great Cricket match was to have come off last week in Liverpool between eleven of All England and twenty of Liverpool, with two "crack" players, Crossland and Buttress, allowed. The match was expected to continne for three days. A band was to be in attendance; also a printing press, so that cards of the score could be issued at the fall of each wicket. A charge of 2s. 6d. admission to the ground for three days.

General Quitman.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It cannot be with other feelings than deep regret and indignation, that the personal friends of Gen. Quitman witness the newspaper attacks upon him, arising out of his connection with the Cuban Junta. Whatever may have been the character of that Association, whatever may have been the selfish or interested motives of the principal leaders, it is but justice to Gen. Quitman's private character to credit him with disinterested motives, so far as money is concerned, and the public will so decide when the truth is known. Gen. Quitman is a man of large private fortune, and has no inducement to sacrifice a long life of honor to peculation. In accepting the command of the proposed invasion of Cuba, his fondness for military display evidently overcome his better judgment, and his name was no doubt obtained, to be used by his subordinates for private ends, and he will probably find that he has been sacrificed by those of his associates, who would sell him, Cuba, their own country or anything else, so that they could obtain some temporary advantage—such is my estimate of the professed filibuster. When Gen. Quitman was offered the command of the expedition, he bargained for no remuneration, so far as he was concerned, but stipulated that *two military men* of distinguished character and position, who were to form his military advisers, should be provided for, as they would sacrifice a profession by joining him. This was done, though very inadequately. Beyond this, no money raised for the invasion of Cuba has been disposed of at Gen. Quitman's suggestion. He has suffered pecuniarily, for he subscribed a large sum himself, and, I believe, used his influence with many wealthy planters and others to follow his example. That money in large amounts has been raised and squandered by the pretended friends of Cuba, there cannot be a doubt, for the figures would show an amusing race between tavern bills and muskets, champagne and powder; for it is a curious fact that modern patriotism is exceedingly expensive *in personal habits* as well as in the materials of war. The private history of the Cuban Junta, if ever published, will develop the fact that it was originated under the sanction of the Administration, and by the same power betrayed and finally sacrificed. How much the military jealousy of Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of War, has had to do with this, is to be seen. It is well known South, that Quitman as the "hero of Cuba" would have sent the gallant Secretary to the shades of private life, and, therefore, there was a reason for clipping the wings of the Cuban Junta; at least, for sacrificing Gen. Quitman. I believe Gen. Quitman, by this unfortunate connection, will find that he has planted thorns in his pillow, and that he will never fairly escape from the unfortunate position in which he has placed himself. He is a clever, excellent gentleman, hospitable to a proverb, and a kind friend, but if I were to select from all creation a leader for a military invasion, Gen. Quitman is the last person in the world I would choose. I cannot conceive about him a single quality for such a position; it is because he is not competent for such a task that he has been sacrificed—*has failed*. T.

THE NEW-YORK PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

How it is observed in the City and throughout the State.

THE CITY.

Some powerful influence, it appears, is at work to stay the progress of intemperance in the City on Sunday. Perhaps the fine of ten dollars imposed by the Magistrates, is serving this cause materially. In place of forty or fifty persons being arrested for intoxication between Saturday night and Sunday morning and taken to the Tombs, only fourteen persons on this charge were brought there yesterday. During the day, two additional prisoners were brought up on the charge of intoxication. Justice Bogart committed the sobered inebriates to prison in default of the payment of the fine of ten dollars. From Saturday morning until Sunday afternoon, the total number of persons fined for drunkenness was twenty-seven. No proceedings at this Court have yet been commenced against any of the liquor sellers. In fact, few of the prisoners can tell where they got their liquor. One says he got the first glass in Brooklyn, but where he got the remainder he does not know. Another was so much affected by the liquor, that he could not tell where the first glass was drunk. A third says he is a stranger here, and can't tell where he got his liquor; was never in prison before and feels awful at being choked up with felons; will take care, next time, of the quantity and quality of liquor he imbibes. A fourth has no idea where he got drunk; could tell, however, that he drank a glass of liquor in Water-street. A fifth says he drank his first glass of liquor near the river. This is just about the nearest point that any of them can arrive at.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Pearcay committed fifteen prisoners to the lock-up for ten days, in default of payment of the fine. The Sunday previous, if we are not mistaken, no less than some fifty or sixty drunk and disorderly cases were disposed of by fine or imprisonment, or discharged with a reprimand. Liquor is no doubt sold as openly and with as much impunity as before, but men are more careful about exposing themselves when intoxicated. The $10 fine rises up before the intoxicated man's eyes like Banquo's ghost: and not a corner is turned, or a street ventured into, unless he sees the path all clear before him. There is more hesitancy in the drunkard's step than formerly. Stars are unwelcome gazers now.

At the Essex Market Police Court ten persons were committed to prison for intoxication by Justice Welsh. This magistrate says, that the presentation of complaints to the Court of Special Sessions for violation of the Prohibitory Liquor law on Friday last, was made by him to meet the dilemma that occurs by the charge of Recorder Smith to the Grand Jury, intimating a doubt of the power of that body to indict for such offences. Judge Stuart, who has equal powers with the Recorder, dissents from that official's view of the matter, and refused to entertain the complaints presented by Judge Welsh.

Considering that many of the liquor saloons were, as usual, open yesterday, there were very few arrested for intoxication. We have not had a quieter or more orderly Sabbath in a long time.

At neither of the Police Courts has a prosecution against the liquor sellers been commenced. It is the opinion of several magistrates that it is more than useless to arrest them. The intoxicated man can never tell whether he got drunk on foreign or domestic whisky, and unless that is proven by complainant, who is also a prisoner, there is no use in prosecuting the liquor dealers. There is considerable mist as yet befogging some of our committing magistrates. This is a new dilemma which has sprung up to bewilder not a few of them. So far the new law only touches the person found intoxicated.

The Mayor issued no new general order to the Police force on Saturday, in regard to the enforcement of the law.

Many of the small liquor dealers have kept their stores closed, believing that the Prohibitory law being unconstitutional, the Sunday law which forbids the sale of either domestic or home liquor, under the penalty of $10, is yet in force. A few kept their groggeries open because they believed that there was no law that could reach them, the Sunday law being abrogated, and the new law being unconstitutional.

FIRST SUIT IN THE CITY.

In the Marine Court, Saturday morning, before Hon. Justice Birdsall, was reviewed the case of Charles E. Smith, charged with selling on the 4th of July to Henry Hill (complainant) a glass of brandy, in violation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The opposing counsel submitted each lengthy arguments in the case, but, as the notion of the Justice of this Court is only that of a preliminary committing magistrate, the public would doubtless feel little interest in traversing their chain of diverse argument.

Justice Birdsall gives his decision this morning, which either is to discharge Mr. Smith from custody or bind him by recognizances to appear at the Court of Special or General Sessions, as he may elect.

ALBANY.

The *Knickerbocker* of the 5th, said: "The Prohibitory Liquor Law is very generally disregarded. We doubt that there was a single establishment in the whole city that paid a particle of attention to it. The officers, we understand, were really "spotted," and in the course of the next twenty-four hours, will be called upon to "face the music" and take the consequences. Those interested in the sale and manufacture of liquor in Albany had held a meeting on Monday evening, and passed a number of resolutions, the tenor of which is to regard the liquor law as a nullity, and to continue the business the same as heretofore.

TROY.

The liquor dealers in Troy seem to keep open doors as before. The *Budget* of Sunday has the following: It will be seen from our Police Report that Jas. Brintnall this morning had convicted a man—the first brought up under the Prohibitory law—for being intoxicated. The penalty fixed by law for this offense is $10. That amount the fellow was fined, which he paid, else he would have been compelled to go to jail for ten days. After being convicted, he was examined on oath as to where he procured his liquor, and swore positively he did not know. This forgetfulness on the part of the "victim," probably saved the "victimizer" from arrest.

A person supposed to be connected with the Carson League was in attendance watching closely the course of the Justice.

SCHENECTADY.

In Schenectady, the law was observed by the closing of many of the bars. Three persons were arrested for drunkenness, and dealt with according to the Statute.

UTICA.

At Utica, most of the retail shops are closed, but no action has been taken by the city authorities.

On the Fourth, very little liquor was sold in this city, and that in the lowest gregarious. There was considerable drunkenness, but it was in a good measure the remains of the preceding night's debauch.

ROME.

The *Sentinel* says: "One new feature of the Fourth was the absence of all drunkenness. We saw only one man who seemed out of order, and he was decidedly afloat: whether he was sick and had been after medicine, or had not heard of the Maine Law, we cannot tell; he was certainly out of his reck

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Slavery and the North.

We observe that several of the leading journals in the Southern States are devoting more attention than usual to the vindication of Slavery, as an essential element of social progress. A recent number of the Louisville *Journal* contains a very able and temperate article, of which the object is to prove that slave labor is absolutely necessary to furnish the basis of our foreign trade, as well as to afford consumers for the surplus products of the Northern and Northwestern States. The writer insists that there is no necessary hostility between the free and the slave labor of the country,—that, on the contrary, they are mutually beneficial to each other, slave labor exchanging cotton for the corn and grain of the Free States,—and that to each should be secured, therefore, a full and free development. This is the defence of Slavery based on considerations of material wealth. Other journals take still higher ground, and sustain Slavery as absolutely essential to the proper moral development of social character; and among them the Richmond *Enquirer* and the Charleston *Mercury* have insisted upon the superiority of Southern society in morals and in manners, in consequence of the existence of Slavery as a purifying and elevating agent.

It is no part of our present purpose to controvert these arguments, nor, indeed, to canvass the right or wrong—the advantage or disadvantage—of Slavery at all. Such a discussion would be of little practical utility, nor is it called for by any sentiment which exists in this section of the Union. The great body of the people at the North regard Slavery as a political and social evil; but they have just as little thought of interfering with it in those States where it exists, as they have of permitting its introduction within their own jurisdiction. In seeking to convince the North that Slavery is a blessing, Southern journals proceed upon a false basis. They assume that the great Anti-Slavery movement which threatens to carry the whole North before its rising and tumultuous swell, is directed against Slavery in the Southern States,—that it aims at its abolition, and that it thus menaces the whole framework of Southern Society. We are not surprised that such an apprehension should excite alarm. But we believe it to be entirely without foundation. Profoundly as the public sentiment of the free States detests Slavery, there is but a meagre and powerless minority of their people who would countenance any interference with it in Southern States, or who would not regard its sudden abolition as certain to end in disaster and ruin. Nor is it simply, or mainly, because they deem Slavery an evil, that they seek its exclusion from the new territories. In its social aspects,—its influence upon the character, industry and general prosperity of these territories,—they concede that Slavery is a local institution, and its admission or exclusion a matter of primary interest to the people of the locality themselves. Nor is it from any paramount desire to confine Slavery within its present limits, and so to cripple and in the end destroy it, that the free States resist its extension. All these are motives which doubtless have more or less weight with individuals, and with parties in the North; but they are not those which, in our judgment, have so united and strengthened Northern sentiment in the Anti-Slavery attitude which it is fast assuming.

The South must remember that the Slavery question has assumed a *political* aspect, and that its decision involves the entire character and tendency of the federal Government. The slaveholding interest, as one of the great material interests of the country, has for years controlled, in a greater or less degree, every department of the national Government, shaping legislation, engrossing the whole patronage of the country, dictating laws, overruling judges, making the Executive its tool, and all the rights, interests and powers of the other sections of the confederacy subservient to its advancement and its ambition. For years the North has seen and felt the evidences of this aggression, in the whole scope and tendency of our federal legislation. Its interest and its welfare have always been postponed, and often sacrificed, to those of Slavery. Its statesmen have been compelled to humiliate themselves and degrade their constituency, to escape the ostracism of this exacting and relentless power. And yet the North has always pardoned, or at least tolerated, its encroachments,—partly because it was easier to do so than resist them, and partly because it saw in them only desperate efforts at self-preservation. But the repeal of the Missouri Compromise gave a new aspect to the subject. It betrayed new characteristics, new traits of temper, new modes of conduct on the part of the slaveholding power. It was seen to be faithless as well as ambitious,—treacherous as well as grasping. It revealed a new necessity for withstanding its aggressions, lest it should achieve the purposes which it seeks, and exercise power with as relentless selfishness as it shows in its pursuit.

The Free States have *political* rights and interests at stake in this matter, and it is in their defence and for their protection that this resistance to the extension of Slavery and the admission of Slave States is put forth. When there were but thirteen States, New-York, even in the Senate, wielded more than one-seventh of the national power;—now she has less than *one-fifteenth*, though her population is still one-eighth that of the whole Republic. If her power is still further to be curtailed, she asserts her right to a voice as to the conditions on which it shall be done. In common with all the Free States, she refuses to put another share of her weight and her power in the nation, into the hands of the Slave Power, to be used for her own degradation, and for the overthrow of her best and most important interests. The Free States in their present Anti-Slavery movement, are only resisting the aggressions of Slavery upon their political rights. They were aroused to the necessity of so doing by that startling act of treachery and of wrong, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Louisville *Journal* knows how sharp was the provocation, for it foresaw the effect of the outrage and protested against it. But the voice of reason and of prudence was powerless against the clamors of avarice and ambition. An eager grasping for imperial sway,—the near and tempting prospect of dominating over the whole government of the nation, of engrossing all its power and all its patronage, and of making all its action at home and abroad subservient to that great interest which consists in the ownership of slaves,—drove its representatives and champions headlong upon the act which has aroused against it the most formidable danger it has ever yet encountered. The prize was tempting,—for the slaveholding interest is enormous. The Wheat crop of the United States was estimated at *one hundred millions* of dollars in 1850:—the Cotton crop at about the same. Any act of legislation which should promise to raise the value of this crop ten per cent. would be eagerly and desperately pushed by the interest concerned. The slaveholding interest of the South represents *three thousand millions* of dollars; is it at all strange that this vast interest,—enormous, united, resolute as it is,—should venture upon the most audacious acts which should promise greatly and instantly to augment its wealth and to give it a permanent ascendancy over this Union, and so a paramount influence among the nations of the Earth?

The events, moreover, that are daily occurring on the field where this great contest must be decided,—the armed invasion of free Kansas by a slaveholding crusade, and the forcible imposition of Slavery upon its soil,—the mobs, murders and wholesale violence by which the slave power seeks there to overbear the rights and to trample on the interests of the Free States, only prove still more clearly the absolute necessity of a firm and resolute resistance. We rejoice at every day's indications that such a resistance will be made,—that the free States will demand and enforce the renewal of the prohibition of Slavery from Kansas and Nebraska, and that no Slave State will ever be admitted into the Union from within their limits. And we ask those Southern journals which aim to discuss this subject upon its true grounds, to bear in mind that the object of such action is not the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, but the protection of our own political rights under the Constitution and in the Union, from the aggressions and encroachments of the slaveholding interest.

The Arrival of the Northern Light.

By this arrival we are in possession of a fortnight's later intelligence from the Pacific State. The most important feature in the news is the confirmation of the claim of JAMES R. BOLTON, by the Board of U. S. Land Commissioners, to a track of 13,500 acres, lying mostly within the corporate limits of San Francisco, and covering the whole southern part of the municipality. This land is occupied by about one thousand settlers, who lay claim to tracts of various size. The settlers have held several meetings in consequence of the decision of the U. S. Land Commissioners, and they purpose raising a fund in order to appeal the case to the Supreme Court. The *Alta California* says of this land: "Its present worth would be reckoned by millions, and now that the United States Commissioners have passed upon the question of its validity, a rapid enhancement in value will follow. Every confirmation of land titles is a real benefit to the country. It matters not so much in whom the title rests, as that there should be somewhere a good title to real property, and the prosperity of the State will be retarded just so long as the question of land titles is unsettled."

There is no other news from California by this arrival of any importance. From Oregon we learn that General LANE, the Democratic nominee, has been elected to Congress by over sixteen hundred majority.

The San Francisco markets are improving, and the mines generally are represented in a flourishing condition.

Letter from Kossuth.

We have received, by the *America*, a long and exceedingly able letter from Governor KOSSUTH, in which he first replies to those Democratic and republican journalists who have made it matter of reproach against him, that he has become a regular correspondent for pay of the DAILY TIMES and other papers;—and then proceeds with a discussion of the character and tendencies of the Know-Nothing movement in the United States. His views on this subject are exceedingly interesting and instructive.

The length of the letter prevents its publication this morning. We shall endeavor to make room for it to-morrow.

Three Words.

It was proclaimed, not long ago, that it needed only the utterance of "three words" to make Russia, Prussia and Austria as mild, quiet and submissive as the Anglo-French Alliance could possibly desire. The ominous "words" in question are—POLAND, HUNGARY and ITALY.

Russia, Austria and Prussia participated in, and exclusively profited by, the partition of Poland. Every one knows that to restore the nationality of the plundered country, would be the severest blow which the trio of throned robbers could receive. The friends of freedom throughout the world have been anticipating that circumstances might arise when the famous "balance of power" in Europe may render it politic, as it always would be honest, to set up Poland once more as a Kingdom; to restore the independence of Hungary, actually achieved a few years ago, and only crushed down by force and fraud; and to raise Italy from its present subjugation into a great, united Kingdom.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, as mouthpiece of the British Ministry, emphatically declared, in a late Parliamentary debate on the foreign policy of England, that

"The case of Poland was now so utterly hopeless that it would be madness in England and France to take any part in promoting resistance in that country." He added, what no doubt he felt: "Much as I desire Austria to take part with the Allies, I should sincerely lament anything being done to weaken the power of Austria in the great European system."

Here, then, we have England strenuously avowing that, though Russia cannot be humbled save through Poland, nor Austria driven out of an alarming neutrality, except when threatened with Hungary and Italy, these most obvious means of gaining the desired end are *not* to be resorted to. On the other side, Mr. ROEBUCK said:

"An English Minister who knew the position of his country, and the part she ought to have taken, would have said—he knew when he mentioned the words there were persons in the house who would raise their voices against him, but he would assert that he was as certain as he was of his own existence that the day would come when these three words would be the watchwords of freedom over Europe, and the forerunners of good government in the world. Those three words were—Poland, Hungary and Italy."

But *why* should England object to allowing these three words a proper utterance? Simply because, if good government were once established on the Continent of Europe, it will be impossible any longer to retard the advance of much needed reforms at home. The Aristocracy of England—hereditary possessors of the loaves and fishes of office, patronage and power,—naturally desire to delay any reform, departmental or general, which will lead to their own deposition. Three new and great nationalities in Europe would make a decided change in the state of things there; and the Oligarchy, which has taken possession of the Government of England, as if it were an entailed estate on them and theirs, will battle to the last against getting into a war of nationalities. Neither PALMERSTON nor DERBY, DISRAELI nor RUSSELL, will utter the ominous three words.

Counting by Tens.

During the last four or five years public attention in England has been gradually attracted to the advantages of the decimal system in money, and some progress has already been made by the issue of the *florin*, or tenth part of a pound sterling. At this moment probably some 400,000,000 people use the decimal system. The United States, Russia, France, Austria, Portugal, the South American States, and even the Chinese have used it for several years, and it seems very strange that England, the most commercial country in the world, should be so long in adopting a system which has been found to work well by all the nations we have named. The people of Canada, too, convinced of the many inconveniences attending pounds, shillings and pence, some years since passed a law for the adoption of the decimal currency of the United States. But Portugal has gone one step further, and already possessing a decimal coinage, is about to establish a decimal system of weights and measures also. Now, although as a matter of convenience we have in some instances decimalized our weights and measures, yet no act of the Legislature has yet authorized the system, and it would be well, now that there is a probability of something effectual being done in Great Britain, for us to set the example of adjusting all our WEIGHTS AND MEASURES to a decimal scale by law. This, we need hardly observe, would materially benefit every class in the community, the merchant and the clerk, the contractor, the engineer, and the man of science, while the great mass of the people would be protected from many of those fraudulent operations which they have now continually to submit to, owing to the uncertainty at present attending weights and measures of every description.

All measures of length should, it seems to us, be a certain portion of the earth's perimeter. This would at once do away with the necessity of keeping standard measures, for then the original starting point could always be readily obtained at any time, and with the decimal system calculations of every kind would become much simplified.

At present the degree, for instance, is divided into sixty minutes, and each of these again into sixty seconds, and none know but those who have had practical experience the great difficulties attending all necessary calculations at sea, under this mode of division. Indeed, we have no hesitation in saying that, with a decimal system, where the degree was divided into tenths, hundredths, &c., as much information might be acquired by our sailors in six weeks as can now be obtained in six months. And then, too, the terms "minutes" and "seconds" might be wholly done away with, since from their being used both with reference to time and space, serious mistakes in nautical calculations sometimes occur. Sixty-nine miles and a fraction make a degree, a division which for purposes of calculation must seem absurd to the merest tyro in arithmetic; but then this mile is composed of 1,760 yards, which consist of three feet of twelve inches each. We have taken no notice of the other divisions of the mile, namely, rods and furlongs. But even the inches are uncertainly divided into twelfths, tenths and eighths, thus making confusion worse confounded. Hence, under the present system, we have no simple rule by which we can readily multiply thirty-three yards, two feet, five inches by itself without resorting to reduction or compound multiplication, whereas with a decimal system it could be done at once; therefore a great step in the direction of the education of the young would be obtained. Indeed, arithmetic would thus become so simplified as to do away, in a great measure, with the difficulties which at present lie in the way of the teachers of our public schools, while the scholars themselves would attain a position in education in half the time now spent for that purpose.

Since, then, we have already adopted the decimal system in our coinage, a system which is abstractedly admitted, in all civilized countries of the world, to be the best, we see no reason why all other divisions of weights and measures should not be in accordance with it. And we do not think much inconvenience could arise from making the change.

English Deserters in the United States.

The presence of two ex-Presidents in London, and the courtesies shown to them by the Queen, have been the cause of considerable comment by the English press, but none of the London editors appear to be particularly well informed as to the history of either of our distinguished countrymen. One paper, in alluding to Mr. FILLMORE, calls him a Pennsylvanian, and another says he is the senior of Mr. BUCHANAN, our Minister at the Court of St. James. These are not errors of any importance, but they show how little attention is paid to American affairs by English writers. No such mistakes are ever made by our own papers in reference to Englishmen of a corresponding eminence of position. In fact, the great error with us is of an opposite character; we display a too intimate knowledge of English politics, and politicians, for it shows that we attach altogether too much importance to foreign affairs, and too little to the occurrences in our own country. There are very few Englishmen who know anything at all of the nature of our political institutions; and even statesmen, whose business it is to be thoroughly acquainted with the nature of our Federal Government, and that of the individual States, are ignorant of the essential principles upon which they are based, or at least they appear to be from their speeches.

But one of the most remarkable instances that we have recently seen of ignorance of the state of affairs in this country, is the letter of "an officer serving in Canada," published in the London *Times*, who proposes to raise a body of soldiers in Canada for the Crimea, by the Queen's offering a pardon to all the deserters from her Majesty's service in the United States. This officer thinks that at least two thousand men might be obtained by such means, and recommends that officers should be appointed all along the frontier to receive back her Majesty's runaway subjects. The officer states that the condition of British deserters in the United States is worse than that of slaves, and that in consequence of having broken their oath of fidelity to the Queen, their word is not received in our Courts; so that they are unable to sue for their wages, and are compelled to work for nothing.

Such a remarkable statement is published by the London *Times*, but we can hardly suppose that the editor of that paper believed anything of the sort; it was probably published to prevent English soldiers in Canada from deserting to this country. We were not before aware that there were so many English deserters among us; but they probably have the good sense not to proclaim the fact of their desertion, though we doubt if it would do them any harm.

The Northwest Passage.

A select committee has been appointed by the British House of Commons, to inquire into the propriety of making Capt. MCCLURE some reward for having discovered the Northwest passage. Up to 1828 there was a standing offer from the British Government of £20,000 to any one who should succeed in solving this long vexed problem. In that year the offer expired, and was not afterwards renewed. Capt. M'CLURE, it will be remembered, commanded the *Investigator*, which, in company with the *Enterprise*, started in January 1850 in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. They kept together until off Cape Horn, when they parted company. The *Investigator* in due time passed Behring's Straits, and reached the ice on the 2d of August in the same year, without any tidings of her consort. Captain M'CLURE resolved to proceed, because it was hoped at the time that some tidings of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party might be obtained in the region which he had then reached. He took the *Investigator* accordingly up Prince of Wales' Strait, and in a sledge reached Banks' Land. Opposite his position at this point lay Melville Island—so that at that very moment the problem of a northwestern passage was solved for all practical purposes. Although the discovery was utterly useless so far as commerce is concerned, it is urged that it has been customary to bestow a reward either in honor or money, or in both, upon all persons who have distinguished themselves upon these perilous expeditions. Sir EDWARD PARRY, who reached 110° west longitude, received £5,000 and knighthood. Sir JOHN ROSS was rewarded in a similar manner for his discoveries in Boothia Felix. Sir G. BACK was knighted on his return from Hudson's Bay; so was Sir JAMES RICHARDSON. Sir JAMES C. ROSS received the same honor for his adventurous expedition to the Antarctic Seas. And it is very properly urged that it would be difficult to say that Capt. M'CLURE was not equally with these distinguished officers, entitled to honor and reward.

Quarantine at New-Orleans.

Captain MCGOWAN has been held to bail at New-Orleans for "running quarantine," as the phrase goes; in other words, for refusing to anchor for ten days his vessel, the *Crescent City*, when, by his engagements with his employers, the public, and the United States Government, he would be obliged to return to New-York in less than five. No doubt the officers of quarantine were quite right; and no doubt the Captain was equally right in preferring to pay the $2,000 in the way of forfeited recognizances, rather than meet the larger loss implied by detention. The *True Delta*, which gives us the facts, does not mention that disease actually existed on the vessel, but leaves us to suppose that the circumstance of its touching at Havana, where epidemics are prevalent, exposed it to suspicion.

All this is unfortunate for the owners of the steamer-line; but vastly more unfortunate for New-Orleans, in its commercial and substantial interests. Assuming such quarantine to be necessary, an end is put to the present steam communication during the Summer months. For one-half the year only can we communicate with them by sea, with the great facilities offered by rival lines of steamships, since the long delay at quarantine must so diminish the service of which each vessel is capable, that the business from being a barely paying one, will become ruinously profitless and losing. The patronage of the lines, we are informed, is not such as to justify the omission of Havana from the route; and if that port be thus rigidly quarantined, the lines will have to be withdrawn for the warmer half of the year.

We have had occasion before to exhibit the folly of attempting to bring New-Orleans into the field, as a rival of New-York for the trade of the West. The climate and sensitive health of the place forbid such an idea. The case now before us is an illustration. Were the steamers hence to New-Orleans, *via* Havana, to be quarantined here as they are at the other end, in view of sickness at the intermediate point, we should have the pleasant spectacle of a vessel in quarantine twenty days and in port ten, as a condition of accomplishing a voyage of twelve days out and home again. Of course nothing could be more absurd. And yet such is the requirement of New-Orleans as the only safeguard of its health: a requirement utterly hostile to its commercial prosperity. If it be absolutely essential, New-Orleans must presently pass from the list of great sea-ports and depôts. It will be obliged to withdraw from active business, in consequence of ill-health.

Spiritualism.

The Spiritualists of this City hold regular spiritual exercises every Sunday at the Stuyvesant Institute. Their meetings are well attended. Yesterday the Institute was crowded both forenoon and evening, on which occasions, Rev. U. CLARK and Miss H J. JUDAH held forth. Mr. CLARK's evening discourse was filled with abuse of all Christian sects now in existence. Spiritualism, he said was the one thing needful, for it brought light and happiness instead of darkness and misery—taught man his true sphere and duties, and asserted, by tests, as did the early Apostles and their Master, man's spiritual existence.

Miss JUDAH spoke as a "medium," but expounded nothing new or strange. With closed eyes and spasmodic quiverings, impelled by "unseen agencies," she commenced by asserting "that Spiritualism is true, nevertheless," and delivered herself freely and gracefully of a pretty string of pretty phrases, signifying nothing. For this, however, the audience were prepared, as at the commencement of the exercises, they were informed by Mr. CLARK, "that but little must be expected of the medium, to-night, in consequence of a physical inability arising from indisposition."

The regular exercises concluded, when Miss JUDD resumed her seat, but immediately thereafter two ladies, under spiritual influence arose, and entered into an animated controversy concerning "here and hereafter." One of them seemed to give utterance to the thoughts of some one who, while in the flesh had preached false doctrines, for which he (or she) felt heartily repentant. This impromptu affair induced many of the audience to remain beyond the usual hour, to the apparent dissatisfaction of the lessee, who whatever his *principle*, showed no *interest* in the discussion. Finally the gas went out, and the spectators did likewise.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 547 deaths as having occurred in the City the past week. This is an increase of 225 over the number reported the previous week. Of the whole number of deaths, no less than 370 were among children. The principal causes of death were: Apoplexy 12, bronchitis 8, cholera infantum 49, consumption 50, congestion of brain 18, convulsions infantile 65, croup 10, debility infantile 5, diarrhœa 10, dysentery 14, dropsy in the head 25, scarlet fever 25; heart, disease of, 6; hooping cough 7; heat, effects of, 5; sunstroke 16, marasmus infantile 25, measles 11. There were 12 cases of premature birth and 27 of stillborn. Twenty-five deaths were the result of violent causes. Nativities: United States, 399; Ireland, 78; Germany, 34; England, 10; Scotland, 7; Unknown, 8; British America, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and Wales, 1 each; Prussia 3, and France 2.

The Battery Lighted by Gas.

For the first time the Battery was illuminated on the evening of the Fourth with the beautiful gas lights that have recently been placed there under the superintendence of JAS. DEWEY, Esq., of the Lamps and Gas Department. For many years past the people have been coaxing and begging the authorities properly to light this old City landmark, but all in vain. But Mr. DEWEY replaced the dirty old oil lamps, with gas burners, which are to be regularly lighted every night hereafter. Many thanks to Mr. DEWEY. A good gas-burner is equal to half a dozen policemen to prevent robbery and violence.

☞ The Justices in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, commenced disposing of drunkards under the new law, the same as in the Western District, examining each as to where they obtained their liquor, and inflicting a fine of $10.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILKIN'S AMBELET.—PREPARED BY DR. C. M. ELLIOTT'S prescription, presented to me, will restore, preserve and cleanse the hair. Price 50 cents per bottle. M. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

BLACK BAREGES AT 25c.—WE WILL OPEN ON Monday, one case fine Black Barages, slightly damaged on the way over, at 25c. per yard, worth 50.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

M. VANDERBROOK'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, recommended by use in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in procuring a good article, should try his Store Nos. 93 and 95 Front-st.

AGUE SUFFERERS CURED WITHOUT POISON!—NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—The universally esteemed Doctor and Author, Dr. HOLLICK, has discovered, and in this atmospheric antidote, called LIFE MEDICINE, a new principle, which, in "HOLLICK'S ANTIDOTE FOR FEVER AND AGUE CURE," never fails to restore perfect health. Every other medicine, pill or substance, in the materia medica, containing bark, quinine, arsenic, mercury, zinc, iodine, or other medicinal drugs, which, though they may "break the chills" temporarily, are sure to "break the constitution" of the poor sufferer at the same time. They are the offspring either of false medical principles or mercenary motives. None of them can offer such testimony as the following from the most celebrated chemist in the United States:

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "HOLLICK'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MIASMA," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. 138 Washington-st., and for sale by C. N. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

WHEN THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE HAD astonished the public attention, by her magnificent singing, every village and street organ boasted its operatic Jenny Lind. So, the reputation of DESHLER'S NEW DISCOVERY for Fever and Ague, and the certainty of its operation, together with its mildness and lack of odor and taste, has suddenly started into existence more life scares of remedies that had been hitherto without any character.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depôt, No. 326 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., STERBINS MORGAN & ALVEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5.—Incurable consumption, asthma, diseases of the throat, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON VULCANIZED GUTTA Percha manufactured by the North American Gutta Percha Company of New-York, under Nader & Murphy's patents, made by order of the United States War Department.

[Extract of proceedings of a Board of Officers at Philadelphia, April 13, 1855.]

* * * The Board proceeded to examine the following articles of gutta percha fabrics, presented by the Vice-President of the North American Gutta Percha Company, viz.:

Knapsack, on duck,	Pistol case,
Haversack, on duck,	Valise,
Water tank, oc., 4½ gallons,	Neck stocks,
Military sheaves,	Large sacks, for transporting
Cap body,	supplies,
Cape over and cape,	Canteen, on duck.
Tent Poncho	

These were submitted to the following tests: Heat was applied to them at a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit. This did not soften the surface of the articles or render them adhesive in the least. The canteens were then filled with spirits of wine, vinegar, lard, oil and water, all of which were subjected to the degree of heat mentioned above, and the liquids kept in the canteens for twenty-four hours. They were not impaired by the high temperature applied to them, and there was no perceptible action upon the fabrics by either of the liquids. The results of the aforesaid and experiments were satisfactory to the Board. That it was the object of the report to ascertain what would be the effect of long-continued high heat upon the fabrics. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Quartermaster for applying this heat, and the Board adjourned to meet again on the 20th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 20, 1855.—The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, all the members.

An examination was then made of several articles which had been folded and rolled up into a compressed package, as also the canteens containing the liquids before mentioned, all of which had been subjected for a week to a continuous heat of from 150 to 156 degrees Fahrenheit in a closet room.

The articles contained in the package were found to be not impaired by the action of the heat, and were apparently in the same state as before being submitted to the test.

There was a slight taste imparted to the spirits of wine, but no change could be perceived in the oil, vinegar or water from the action of the gutta percha upon them. Several articles were placed in an ice-house, imbedded in the ice, and after being kept there for several days, were examined while in a very cold state, and found to be very pliable.

Several articles were presented to the Board to-day, with the articles enumerated in the list before mentioned. These are a military cap, or bag of a new pattern, a bridle rein, and a set of camel hair brushes. All under gutta percha.

After the tests that the Board have been at liberty the limited time it has been in session to apply to the fabrics presented, have been perfectly satisfactory to all the members, and they would recommend for a practical service trial upon the frontiers the articles herein enumerated, to be placed in the hands of the troops in order to ascertain whether they will prove serviceable in the field.

Several officers from officers of the Army and Navy have been present before the Board, which give the results of their experience in the use of the gutta percha, all of which are favorable.

The Board would severally recommend for the use of the enlisted men the military shawl, knapsack, haversack, canteen, valise, water cap and cover, half cradle rug, saddle-bags and sword and bayonet scabbard.

The Board also recommend for the expedition that has been ordered into the Plains under General Harney, the large sacks for the transportation of flour, sugar, coffee, medicine and ordnance stores, for such articles that are liable to become damaged by exposure to moisture or the weather; also, the tanks for carrying water or other liquids, and the water buckets for the use of troops.

In the economy of transportation as to the preservation of the contents, these articles are regarded by the Board as very superior to the wooden barrel, &c., or the ordinary cloth or canvas sacks.

The Board, in conclusion, would unanimously recommend to the Department the propriety of adopting the new pattern military hat presented by the Gutta Percha Company. It is believed that this hat, in addition to being more cool, is much better adapted to the service than the one at present in use. It has a broad rim, which will protect the head from the rain and sun, and can be compressed into any shape with an injury, and is regarded as very serviceable.

J. F. JOHNSTON, Lieut. Colonel First Cavalry.
G. H. CROSMAN, Major and Q. M. Quartermaster.
M. B. MARCY, Captain Fifth Infantry.

THE EAR.—DR. HARTLEY, PROPRIETOR OF THE Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia the only institution left United States exclusively and successfully devoted to the treatment of Ear diseases and with the profound knowledge of Aurists in America, generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and promoting the deaf from being swindled by pretended Aurists. Consultant free in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evil by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands. Dr H may here state that he has no connection whatever with any parties advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a "certificate" purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Dr HARTLEY having been temporarily retained from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Institution of which he was the head, is now in New-York, and will receive patients at his rooms, No. 65 Grand-st., until the 8th of August.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, through others, wireless exhibitors, and now advertised as "Wheeler's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New-York.

DESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—THIS invaluable medicinal beverage is highly recommended by the medical faculty as a pure stimulant, and a positive cure for Dyspepsia, the affect of Summer heat, and debility of the Urinary Organs. Dr CHILTON, the eminent Chemist pronounces it a medicinal liqueur of great value in all cases where a diuretic is required. Dr CASTLE and Prof. HALSALL highly approve its use as a beverage. Sold by M. W. HILL & SONS, Druggist No. 679 Broadway, and by Druggists and Grocers generally. Principal office, No. 80 Fulton-st. $1 per quart bottle.

HECKER'S MACCARONI.—FOR DELICACY OF flavor and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each, by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry st., New-York. A discount on purchases of ten or twenty boxes.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE IS THE EXPONENT of its own virtues. A pair of red or gray whiskers or moustache with a comely brown or nutty tinge in five minutes. The transformation is like magic. The result is permanent. Neither hair nor scalp is injured. Applied at No. 6 Astor House.

HECKER'S FARINA.

This at all times wholesome and delicious food, but particularly in Summer, and for children, when bowel complaints prevail or are apprehended, is sold by family grocers generally, and wholesale by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry st., New-York.

FINE LAWNS AT 6d PER YARD.—JUST RECEIVED from Auction, and will be offered for sale on Monday, July 9, 3,000 yards of fine Printed Lawns, very wide and fast colors, at the low price of 6d per yard—the same as usually sold at 1s 6d.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK," &c.—AND when artist meets artist in search of the best hat, he is sure to find KNOX'S Hats. KNOX has some beautiful Brave and Panamas, with about fifty varieties of fashionable Hats of all kinds, prices and qualities. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton, and No. 333 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied. (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as near as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon, have a splendid stock from our large stock of Clothing of the season, at our usual low prices. DEVLIN & JENKINS, [illegible]

RICH BAREGES AT 25c.—FOR TEN DAYS ONLY WE offer two cases of Black Figured Barages, at 25c. per yard, worth 50c. Store open on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, as usually and cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, wholesale and retail, at the Manufactory, No. 223 Fulton-st., between Pearl and Gold-sts. Feathers cleaned, dressed and curled. Wholesale and retail. H. WILLIAMS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Metropolitan Hotel.

For several months past, in one of the upper rooms of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a tall, intelligent looking man, about 55 years of age has been wasting away with consumption. His calm and dignified manner, and his cheerful smile, rendered him the object of peculiar interest to the many visitors passing through the building. His name is William John Tayr in the 'Ladies' "Old Brewery" book. He was called the "reformed inebriate." For more than three years he led an exemplary Christian life, and proved one of the most encouraging and interesting cases connected with the Mission. Saturday night he took leave of his wife and four children, and quietly closed his eyes in death. His funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel of the Mission.

Fire in Maiden-lane—Accidents.

About 12 o'clock last night the attention of officer Dickinson of the First Ward was attracted by an explosion within the store No. 158 Maiden-lane, occupied by John Coffee as a liquor-store. On entering the premises through a side door which he found open, he discovered the first floor of the building in flames. He instantly caused an alarm to be given, and the firemen were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was sustained.

While running to the fire, two firemen, one named Patrick Lynch, a member of Hose No. 7, the other Sheridan, who had hold of machine No. 4, were precipitated to the street and injured, but neither of them seriously.

Rutgers Female Institute—Students.

The following young ladies were announced as graduates, and received their diplomas, on Friday:

Margaret E Adriance, Mary E. Bird, Susan H. Burkhalter, Emily E. Balkley, Mary E. Conklin, Mary E. Clapp, Mary A. Cornell, Mary Ellsworth, Caroline G. Hall, L. Cordelia Holmes, Josephine Hoxie, Mary S. Imlay, Oneita W. Lummis, Sally Ann Little, Annie R. McLane, Phebe J. Merrett, Mary A. Mathews, Phœbe A. Nostrand, Sarah M. Norris, Elmira A. Nash, Annie M. Read, Mary E. Vanderpool.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports eighty-eight deaths, as having occurred during the week, ending the 7th inst., from the following

Diseases.—Abscess brain, atrophy, bronchitis, casualty, bilious cholic, congestion of the brain, croup, dropsy in the abdomen, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the lungs, killed, premature births, sun-stroke, ulcers of intestines, unknown—1 each. Cholera infantum, congestion of the lungs, dysentery, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, heart disease, old age, scrofula, at 2 cases—2 each. Consumption, dropsy in the head, inflammation of the brain, teething—3 each. Convulsions, drowned—5 each. Diarrhœa, 6; marasmus, 10; cholera infantum, 12. Males, 43; females, 45; adults, 25; minors, 63. Total—88.

The Raymond-street Tragedy.

The parties under arrest for the killing of the brothers Johnson in Raymond-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning last, were on Saturday brought before Justice Daniel K Smith for examinat on. There being no evidence to criminate Patrick Sharley or Michael McGee, they were discharged. The examination of Gorman, the one who it is alleged committed the murder, has not been concluded. The evidence is the same in purport as that brought out before the Coroner and published in the Times. Henry P. Coates, Esq., appears as counsel for the accused.

☞ House No. 159 Dutfield-street was entered about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and robbed of a large quantity of silver ware and jewelry, while the family were absent at church.

NEW-JERSEY.

Warning to the Owners of Fruit Stands.

Notice has been given to the owners of the fruit, flower, candy and gingerbread stands, which on Sundays abound on the route from the Ferry to the Elysian Fields in Hoboken, that hereafter they will not be allowed to encumber the walks or streets. There were fifty-six of these stands in operation on Sunday last, of which number only about one dozen of the owners are residents of Hoboken.

Amusements.

Notwithstanding the cool evenings of the past week, the theatres (what few are open) have not been well attended. Mr and Mrs. Barney Williams at the Broadway The tre have appeared in a succession of well established plays, and altogether have done moderately well. Still there is room for improvement, both in the houses and the manner in which the pieces have been put on the stage. At Burton's Theatre they work very hard, play three or four pieces every night, and generally strive, in a deserving way, to secure public support. The Pyne and Harrison troupe at Niblo's are drawing better houses now. Fitzwilliam's new opera, the "Queen of a Day," will be repeated to-night. There are many excellencies in the music, and it is not beyond the capabilities of the *artistes*. Miss Louisa Pyne introduces Benedict's popular aria, "The Skylark." At the Museum there has been an infinity of moderately good pieces and remunerative audiences. In the way of negro minstrelsy we have but two companies now in New-York, Geo. Christy & Wood's, No. 472 Broadway, and Perham's, No. 663, where the Alleghanians will give a series of performances, commencing on Wednesday. John R. Smith's grand tour of Europe and Siege of Sebastopol, No. 539 Broadway, attracts fair audiences. It is a deserving work of art, instructive and amusing. The German Opera Company at Wallack's Theatre exploded on Monday last,—nothing heard of the fragments. The French Vaudeville Company are producing here the celebrated drama "Les Filles de Marbre."

Items.

The members of Mr. Hullah's upper singing classes gave their last Concert on the 20th June at St. Martin's Hall, London. The programme contained some tough works for amateurs; amongst others, Sebastian Bach's motet, "I Watch and Pray," for two choirs and three solo voices; Mendelssohn's Psalm for two choirs, "Why Rage the Heathen?"; Marcello's Psalm, "Ate Signor," and Crock's motet, "Thou art Beautiful." The last named is a profound composition of a great Italian harmonist, full of fantiesse counterpoint and imitative and responsive passages of great difficulty. The London papers speak very highly of the singing of the pupils.

Verdi's new opera, "Les Vepres Sicilliennes," is attracting immense crowds at the Grand Opera, Paris. The French journals pretty nearly all agree that the *libretto* is a bad one, although from the extensive manufactory of M. Scribe. One critic says: "In a very brief preface prefixed to the *libretto*, in which, anticipating the observations which his unwarrantable liberties with historical facts are certain to call forth, he thinks fit to treat the 'Vespro Sicilliano' as merit invention, and hence claims the privilege of dressing up the story *a sa façon*." As regards the music, every one also agrees on one point—it is not equal to the "Trovatore."

That indefatigable dramatist, Mr. Tom Taylor, produced a new piece at the Adelphi Theatre on the occasion of Madame Celeste's benefit. It is called "Helping Hands," and was written to measure for Mr. Webster. The hero is a distressed old musical enthusiast who loves nothing in the world so much as his Stradivarius' violin and his busts of Bach and Beethoven. His household gods are seized for debt, but are ultimately restored to him by helping hands. There is much pathos and homely feeling in the piece. Mr. Webster's delineation of the hero is highly praised.

At the American, Miss Laura Keene, Mrs. Jordan, and others, are playing in a piece called the "Millionaire, or the Politician's Bride." This piece is from the pen of W. M. Leman, Esq., and was played in Philadelphia some years ago. It was enthusiastically received in San Francisco, but does not appear to draw large houses.

At the last Concert given by the pupils of the London Academy of Music, Spohr's beautiful opera, "Azor and Zemira," was given according to the version produced at Covent Garden some five-and-twenty years ago. The manner in which the airs, concerted pieces, and choruses were sung did great honor to the pupils as well as their instructors.

Mr. Dion Bourcicault is to be the lessee of the New-Orleans Varieties. This establishment has been reconstructed by a Committee of wealthy stockholders, and will be, when finished, one of the largest and handsomest theatres in America. It would be difficult to find a more competent manager.

The magnificent scenic effects of Madame Ristori in the tragedy of "Elisa," (from the dramatic critics of the Paris Journals,) has realized $4,25 every theatre at each representation. Her whole style is endowed at which the greatest of our tragedians may take a lesson.

Mr. Payne has become the lessee of the Academy of Music. The unrivaled services of Mr. Ullman have been secured to "manage the press," *vice* Henry Wikoff, resigned. There is a rumor that the Academy will reopen shortly for a brief Summer season.

At the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, they are playing a piece called "Sam; or, The Know-Nothings Exposed." The Charles-street Theatre was opened for a single performance on Saturday; "Jack Sheppard" the leading attraction.

An English company is playing in Paris, under the direction of Mr. Wallace, who is the chief tragedian of the troupe. The season opened with "Macbeth." There is also a small ballet company, represented by Mr Marshall and Miss Rosina Wright.

The Festival of the "Three Choirs." Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th of August, are fixed upon for the next meeting of the three celebrated English Choirs of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester, at Hereford.

A performance of private theatricals under the direction of Mr. Charles Dickens is to take place on the 10th July at Campden House, Kensington. Tickets five dollars. Proceeds in aid of the Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest

Miss J. M. Davenport took a farewell benefit on the 15th, at the Metropolitan, just prior to her departure. The house was crowded in every part. "Camille," and the "Belle's Strat gem," were the pieces.

Josh Silsbee is playing a round of Yankee characters at the Stockton Theatre. The prices have been reduced to suit the times. One dollar for the dress circle, and fifty cents for the upper tier.

There are three bands of music now performing regularly at Saratoga: Munoz's at the United States Hotel, Wagner's at Congress Hall, and Weine's at Union Hall.

Mr Coulnock took his benefit at the Cleveland Theatre on Saturday night, appearing in "Richard the Third." Miss Logan and her sister commence an engagement to-night.

Miss Eliza Hensler will give a concert in Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday next, the 11th. She will be assisted by her sister, Miss Louise Hensler, and Mr. Frank Howard.

Mr. Henry Farren and Miss Louisa Howard are still at the People's Theatre, St. Louis. The "St. Louis Theatre" closed on the Fourth.

Francois Ravel, with Yrca Mathias and a ballet company, make their first appearance to-night at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. Fisher (formerly of Burton's) is playing a star engagement at the Theatre Royal, Montreal; also Miss Agnes, a pupil of Mr. Fisher's.

The Ohio State Musical Festival takes place at Cleveland on the 17th July and four following days. Conductors, Messrs. Mason, Hadbury and Cady.

Miss Maggie Mitchell (who rejoices in the title of the "Star of the West") is playing at the Chicago Theatre.

Mlle. Parodi's Concert Troupe was, at last accounts, in Detroit. On Saturday last they sang at the Fireman's Hall.

Gabriel Ravel, the Martinelli Family and a ballet Company commence a Summer season in the Howard Athenæum, Boston, to-night.

Mr. Marshall of the Broadway Theatre, and Mr. Barry, of the Boston Theatre, have gone to Europe to secure stars for the forthcoming season.

A theatrical agent announces he is engaged by "several leading 'stars' and numerous *respectable* members of the profession." Rather a hard hit that.

Signor Bottini, Madame Gassier and Signor Gassier, are said to be on the eve of departure for America.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble is giving a fresh series of Shaksperian readings at the Marylebone Institute, London.

The Opera campaign at the Haymarket (where Mr. and Mrs Sims Reeves have been singing) was to terminate on the 23d.

An English Opera is still going on at the Surrey Theatre under the direction of Messrs Rowca. Mdlle. Nau and Mr St. Albyn are the newest attractions.

The Barili-Thorne Italian opera troupe are now playing at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco.

The Misses Denin were at the Troy Museum on Friday last, playing for the benefit of Young Dimond.

The season at the Lyceum, Hartford, Conn., terminated on Saturday evening, with a benefit.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne commences an engagement at the Athenæum, Cleveland, to-night.

Fall of a Building—One Man Killed and Two Injured.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a four story brick building at No 85 Pearl street, near Vine, owned by Charles Urban, safe manufacturer, fell with a tremendous crash, killing one man named Frederick Kleineman, and injuring two others, named John Kolp and Wm. Rivers, but not seriously. From the evidence given in before the Coroner, the work of removing the old wall was commenced one week ago, and in doing so, a large amount of old mortar and pieces of brick accumulated on the third and fourth story floors, the weight of which caused the shores to give way, and no doubt the building to fall. The wreck was complete, for there is only a part of the lower story left standing, and that is greatly injured. Kleineman was engaged in removing the wall when the accident occurred. He was caught by the joists in the third story, and killed instantly. Kleineman leaves a wife and three children. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. They, however, gave the following as the cause of the accident:

"From the insufficiency of the shoaring and bracing, and of the overloading the floors with brick and mortar in taking down the walls."—*Cincinnati Gazette, July 7.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Aktmont's Tropical DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY**—Is now offered to the public, after having been used in private practice many years with astonishing success. It is the result of the experience of a medical man acting as surgeon in our army in Mexico, and on board California steamships. It will keep for any length of time, and can be taken in cold water. It is entirely different from the usual tampering and uncertain methods of treatment, relieving the most alarming case in a few hours, either infant or adult. This never-failing remedy may be had of most of the druggists, and at the General Agency, No 12 Beekman st, up stairs, New-York.

WM B BODGE & CO, Proprietors.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

☞ **Is at this season most invaluable as a Renovator and**

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE, AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually seats and its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD as DR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depot, No 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ **Those Ladies Linen Boots and Slippers** ARE SELLING RAPIDLY AT HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No 425 Broadway, cor. of Howard-st.

He is also selling splendid French Gaiter Boots for Ladies, of all colors, at $1 75 per pair, their equal were never offered at that price until introduced by the proprietor of this establishment.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians Sold by all druggists in the United States A B & D SANDS, C V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **New-York Yacht Club.**—The third general meeting of the Club will take place at the Club House, Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Dinner at 5 o'clock, sharp

Business—Admission of members, and to make arrangements for the annual cruise of the Club.

N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

Lists close at No. 4 Pine-st. on Tuesday evening.

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Suburban Home Association** will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 9 at their Rooms, No. 187 Bowery. Every Member is particularly requested to be present, and all who wish to secure a beautiful site for a suburban residence, convenient to the City, and easy of access at all times at a low price, and on easy terms, would find it to their advantage to attend this meeting and learn further particulars.

ARTHUR MURPHY, President.

James C. Pearson, Secretary.

☞ **Irishmen and Friends of Ireland Attend.**—The New-York Irish Aid Society will meet THIS EVENING at No 125 Grand st. Every citizen who is willing to aid the objects of the organization is respectfully invited to attend. Per order, JAMES MULLIGAN, Chairman.

M. T. Keelin, Secretary.

B. Walsh, Corresponding Secretary.

PERSONAL.

McLean—Pay $10 68 or you will hear something more to your advantage. Z.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG LADY—18 years of age, who does not read a romantic novels takes this mode to be introduced to a gentleman who desires more than chance to adopt it,) of seeking for a life-partner, who, if sincere, of pleasing address, strict morality, and a frank and generous nature, will, she trusts, find to the advertiser a congenial spirit. No interview allowed until after a satisfactory correspondence. Address Miss F. T. V., Carmansville, N. Y.

WANTED.

Situation Wanted—By an Englishman, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is an excellent inside servant. Has lived with noblemen's families of the highest distinction. No objection to town or country, or to travel. Good reference given. Address or call at No. 75 40 h-st., corner of 6th av., or at the office of this paper.

Situation Wanted—By a Protestant young man, as porter, where he can make himself generally useful to his employer in New-York or Brooklyn. has worked at carpenter work; has some skills, or would take a situation in the country to work in a garden. Best of references given. Address L. E., *Daily Times* Office for three days.

Situations Wanted—By two respectable girls, one to do general housework; the good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer makes bread. Steady place more looked for than wages. The other (speaks French, German and English,) as chambermaid and seamstress. Can make up anything with the needle. Is a nice, competent girl. Apply No. 217 Bowery.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable Protestant American girl as good cook or laundress; understands baking bread, and would do housework for a small family, or chamberwork or fine washing; no objections to go to the country; has the best of references Call at or address No. 69 6th-av., near Waverley-place.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young woman as professed cook; understands baking, pastry and soups; has no objections to a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; can bring reference from the first families in the City. Apply at No. 24 Rose-st., between Duane and Frankfort s'g.

Situation Wanted—By a neat girl of 19, as children's nurse and chambermaid; can sew neatly, wash and iron for the nursery, or as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to wait on a small private family or go into the country for the Summer; has excellent city reference; will take $5 a month. Call at No 217 East 23d-st.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small private family; can do plain sewing and chamber work; is capable of doing all kinds of house work. To be seen for two days at No. 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or as laundress, in a small family. Has good reference from her last place. Call at No 149 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts

Situation Wanted—By a very competent young German woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house work. She speaks English well, and can give good recommendation Call at No 261 Bowery, for two days.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in the City or country. Can be seen in her last place, where she has lived a long time, No 236 West 37th-st. Can be seen for two days.

Middle aged Lady Wanted—Of neatness and good address, to superintend a plain sewing house; steam institution. Situation permanent; pay sufficient to live very respectable. $100 required to invest for an outfit, secured by bond Apply at No 206 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Christian Home for Female Servants—304-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.—Governess's board expected; to servants in every respect supplied from the Institution. A superior French lady's maid now at the Institution.

Clerk Wanted—An experienced entry clerk, one who thoroughly acquainted with his business. DORESUS & NIXON, No 21 Park-place.

Book-keeper's Situation Wanted—A gentleman of many years' experience would like a situation as book keeper. Good references. Address H. N. S., No 219 Greenwich-st.

All Protestant Servants—Applying at No. 7 Carmine st, get engaged as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds

To Teachers.—Principal Wanted—For a Boys' Boarding School, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality within 20 miles of the City of New-York. The school is now in all respects condition, there being now in attendance about 20 boarding pupils. The present Principal retires on account of ill health. To a man qualified in the position and who has a capital of from $1,500 to $2,000, a chance is offered to engage in a very lucrative business. Address P D V S, No 786 Greenwich-st, corner Bethune, New-York City

Musical.—A lady, whose circumstances have been reduced, and is without any friends near to her, is in the power of the City, compelled to sell her piano forte, which she is willing to give for a second-hand one, only to secure cash; it is a large sized, fine rosewood piano of splendid and musical tone, of one of the best makes of the City; made expressly for order. Address PIANO, P S, Broadway Post-Office near Canal-st.

Information Wanted—With regard to Robert Bayliss Hodges, formerly Cannonbury and Hammersmith, near London, and more recently of the firm of Trimmer & Higgins, of No 116 Wall-st., who will be read or also. To any person furnishing reliable information of the present whereabouts of said Higgins, a suitable reward will be paid on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A Woman Wanted—Who can wash and iron and who has a home, will be two and for three days a-week on a small family. Must be steady. Apply to Mrs. THOMSON No 3 Patchin-place, Amos-st., near 6th-av.

287 Broadway—Corner of Reade st—at Moses Phillips Comforts was always he had a great choice of English Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families Also waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No 102 Greenwich-st.

Servants.—A large number of first-class Servants can be found at the Protestant office, No 1265-av., one door from Troy-st. No servants are allowed a seat in this office but those of good moral character, and will recommended. Employers promptly suited.

Wanted at Hoboken—A practical gardener and single-handed workman that is sober and industrious and willing to do justice to his employer; good wages and steady employment will be given. Inquire of J. H. WARD, No. — Washington st.

American Boys Wanted—At the Metropolitan Post Office, American Bible House, Astor-place. Must be well acquainted with the City and will be required to get the morning papers, &c.

Men Wanted.—Ten or twelve smart active men, to engage in a light and profitable business in the City. Inquire of W JENNINGS & CO, No. 269 Broadway, room No. 42

Chairman Wanted.—A single man with satisfactory references, may apply at No. 27 Washington-square.

One Wood Engraver Wanted.—Apply to J. D. FELTER, No 135 Nassau-st.

25 Trunk Makers Wanted—Inquire between 7 and 9 o'clock A. M., Nos. 68 and 71 1st-av.

BOARDING.

Boarding on Brooklyn Heights.—A Gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 39 Cranberry and Willow sts

Brooklyn.—A private family having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements The situation is delightful. Call at No. 403, Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevins and Bond sts

Boarding in the Country.—Pleasant board can be obtained for two or three small families on a beautiful country town, fifty miles from the City. The location is one of the best in the country, and considered one of the healthiest. Those wishing to spend a few weeks in the country cannot find a more desirable place. For particulars, address immediately HURR, at this office, stating where an interview may be had

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New-York, July 5, 1855.

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Lost.—On the evening of the 6th inst., a note for $4364 32, payable to our order. The finder will be rewarded by sending it to S. & E. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 13 South st.

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From the Boston Post

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JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MONDAY, 9TH INST.,
THE CYMRY OF '76;
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With an Appendix, containing notes, sketches, nomenclature, &c., of
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BY ALEXANDER JONES.

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Just received,

[illegible]

In the letter of the New York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 2d I noticed an article headed as above, and was pleased to find some one [illegible] to call the attention of the public to such a nuisance as the Ailanthus trees of this city [illegible] flower. I arrived in Gotham on Saturday, from which time until the present I have been annoyed to the almost pestilential odor thrown off from the flowers of the Ailanthus, and were it not that I see that their time of flowering is nearly past I should at once leave the City rather than endure such a poisonous, sickening odor any longer.

You say that they were originally brought here by mistake, under the belief that they were a species of Mulberry; this I believe is a mistake also. If I am correctly informed they were imported some fifty years since by a respectable nurseryman in this vicinity, at a time when there was some excitement about manufacturing Morocco leather, which previously had been imported. This tree was recommended as the one which furnished the material with which the imported Morocco leather was tanned. It was soon found that many species of the genus *Rhus* growing in our country, all of which are more or less poisonous, answered equally as well as the imported Ailanthus for making the same leather; hence, the demand for the imported plant ceased, but they had been set in one corner of the gentleman's nursery, where they had spread and become as great a nuisance as Canada thistles; the inquiry then was how to get them out of the ground. While the gentleman's son was pondering upon this business he thought he would try the effect of a *puff direct*, for at this time we had no Business in the City, therefore he set himself to the task and commenced by calling it "*the tree of Heaven*," and gave a wonderful description of the beauty of the tree—changed the price from twenty-five cents to one dollar, for each plant, and told the writer that he sold off the next season five thousand dollars' worth of plants from the same ground that previous to that *puff* he would have given one hundred dollars to have cleared of them.

I think the gentleman's success in that one *humbug* encouraged him to try another with the same plant.

I think it was about the year 1847 or '48 that every Postmaster in the United States received a package of seeds of the Ailanthus, containing 125 seeds, requesting them to sell one hundred of them at one cent each, and remit to a person named, one dollar, and keep twenty-five seeds to pay them for their trouble—at the same time describing it as one of the most splendid and valuable trees that had ever been discovered.

So far as the writer was informed about one-half of the Postmasters remitted their dollar forthwith, not knowing the tree in question.

Now, supposing there were 25,000 Postmasters in the United States at that time, and one-half of whom remitted as above, then the gentleman may have pocketed the snug sum of $12,000 by the trick.

I am opposed to monopolies, and am not willing one modern man should have the praise of all the humbugs that have been played upon the Yankees.

The Riot in Columbus, Ohio, on the Fourth of July.

From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, July 5.

Yesterday evening, about 6½ o'clock, our city was thrown into intense excitement by a street fight, on the corner of Town and High, which resulted in the death of one young man named HENRY FOSTER, and in severe injuries to several others. The firemen of the South Ward, the German Light Infantry Company, and a company of Turners, had been celebrating the Fourth in the South part of the city. At about 6½ P. M., with two fine bands of music, they marched in procession through Front-street to Town; they then passed up Town to High, and down High toward the south end of the city. The Turners were in the rear of the procession. As the rear of this Company came up Town-street, a boy, apparently about 15 years old, was seen having a quarrel with one of the Turners. He threw a stone, and hit the one he appeared to have the dispute with. One of the Company then stepped out and threw a stone at the boy, who then followed up street to the rear of the United States Hotel, when he picked up another stone and appeared to be about to throw it, when MR. SIMONTON, the landlord of the United States, seized him and took the stone from his hands.

At this time JOHN WHITE, who was standing in a door opposite, knowing the boy, and fearing that he might get into difficulty, passed over the street, took him from SIMONTON, and forcibly carried him across the street. When nearly on the south side he was attacked by the Turners, and stones were hurled at him and the boy. By some signal or cry, the portion of the Turners who had passed around the corner, and on to High-street, halted, and the most of them broke ranks and rushed back to Town-street. They seized the stones, of which there was an abundance on that street, and commenced throwing them towards the United States Hotel, and the persons who happened to be on the pavement near it. Four windows of the hotel were broken, a portion of them in the second story, which were filled with ladies who had been called to them by the fine music and the procession. Exasperated at this attack, a few persons who happened to be near seized stones to repel them, when the Turners rushed up Town in a confused mass. The people on the pavement, seeing stones flying rather too thick, and too near to be comfortable, fled in all directions to places of safety.

After the Turners reached High-street they drew their revolvers, and commenced firing upon those around them. Several shots in rapid succession followed, while the stones continued to fly through the air. Fosters, the unfortunate young man who was shot, was on the east side of High-street. There are different reports as to his acts. It is positively asserted by some that he had his pocket-book out to pay some one a sum of money; while others assert that he had thrown stones. Several of our citizens saw the man who took deliberate aim and shot him. We understand he is identified, and we hope this is the case.

The ball penetrated the right shoulder, and passed through the lungs. He fell, but soon raised himself up and staggered to the corner of HUGHES & BEEBE'S shop, a few feet from where he was shot. It was soon evident that the wound was fatal, and he died about half an hour after. We have heard that one or two others were wounded by the discharges of the pistols. Mr. OSBORN had a narrow escape. As he passed round the corner of Town to High-street, one of the Turners fired at him; the ball struck him, breaking a comb and a rule in his pocket, and making a slight wound in the flesh. Several persons were severely cut with the stones. It is wonderful, considering the number of pistols discharged, that no more persons were killed.

It may be well imagined that this act of shooting down American citizens in our streets, by an association of foreigners, created great excitement. The crowd around the corner of Town and High streets soon became immense, and threats of summary vengeance were loudly uttered. It required all the efforts of the friends of peace to prevent an immediate outbreak. There were but a few persons who, at that time, knew the origin of the difficulty, as there were scarcely any men in that part of the street when the difficulty arose. Before the facts became known so as to justify the action, the Turners had dispersed.

The Mayor and police were soon on the ground, and immediately took steps to arrest the offenders. Up to a late hour last evening they were engaged in ferreting out the persons who were implicated in this bloody affair. Twenty-four of them were arrested and are in jail.

We have taken great pains to arrive at the facts, and we believe we have given a clear, impartial and true statement of them. We are forced to the conviction that the attack of the Turners upon our citizens and the murder of young FOSTER were totally without justification. Not the least evidence or presence of a disposition to disturb them existed. There were not half a dozen persons within several rods of them when the quarrel with the boy arose. The acts of SIMONTON and WHITE were peaceful, and if they had not been attacked there would have been no difficulty. The fact that the Turners were all armed with deadly weapons ought to excite attention. The dreadful use they made of them, without provocation, and in the midst of one of our principal streets, cannot be too strongly reprehended, and must be promptly punished.

The Canal War—More Outrages at Birch Creek—Reservoir Destroyed.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 4.

We learn that letters have just been received by Governor WRIGHT from the officers of the Wabash Canal, stating that the Clay County rioters have again cut the embankment of Birch Creek Reservoir, and let the water out. It was at first reported that the injury was not serious, but further information shows that the reservoir is destroyed, all the water gathered by the late rains being let out.

The Engineer, Mr. HALL, writes on the 2d inst:

"The Reservoir at Birch Creek is again destroyed. We had but just finally completed the repairs of the late depredations in Clay County, and let out the completion of the clearing of the Reservoir, upon which the contractors have made a commencement, when we are again suspended by another act of violence and outrage. On Friday night a company of men assembled, and cut the bank discharging all the water that has been collected during the last rains." The Clerk of the Board of Trustees, Mr. HAGER, writes:

"On Friday night the embankment of the Birch Creek Reservoir was again cut, and the water let out. . . . There were not more than a dozen men who perpetrated this outrage. Some five or six men had been sentinels to watch, in anticipation of this, but though well armed, and it was a bright moonlight night, they were too timid to attack the scoundrels, or to approach near enough to identify them, or even after it was done, to watch them to their homes.

They saw them distinctly, and report that there were only about twenty. The work has been thoroughly done, and the water completely drained off, and it is now too late to do any good by repairing the breach, even if the people there should consent to let it stand."

The cost in the State of protecting the works during the repair of the last breach was about $3,000, and we believe ninety-nine hundredths of the people would rather it were three hundred thousand, than that a band of lawless villains should set the law at defiance, derange or destroy the business of half the State, and force our creditors to come back upon us for compensation for the worthless canal we have imposed upon them. We hope, if upon investigation it should be found necessary, that men enough will be sent into Clay County to make sure work of arresting those concerned in the riot, and giving them a trial that won't be a farce.

News from the Rio Grande.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 30.

The steamship *Neutilus*, Captain THOMPSON, from Brazos Santiago, *via* Galveston, arrived yesterday.

By this arrival we have Brownsville papers to the 23d inst. They do not add much to our stock of information as to the progress of the insurrectionary movement in Northern Mexico, but such intelligence as they do contain is favorable to the cause of the insurgents—shows that they are increasing in numbers, obtaining advantages, and actively preparing for "coming events."

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 9th, has confirmation of the report that VICTORIA has gone over to the insurgents. The *Flag* says:

The cloud of insurrection still gathers force on this frontier. Since our last the city of Victoria, the former capital of the adjoining State of Tamaulipas, has gone over to the insurgents. Captain ZRAGOSA led the movement, it seems, at the head of some two hundred regular troops. After taking prisoner his commanding officer, DAVILLA, and the local prefect, he immediately commenced his march for Monterey, where he has, ere this, doubtless joined his forces with the insurgents of that place. The whole frontier, with the sole exception of the three towns of Matamoras, Raynosa and Carmargo, seems now to be in complete possession of the revolutionists. We have heard of no real fighting as yet, but from the preparation everywhere going on it cannot be many days before they come to blows in earnest. The enemies of the existing government, now here, are taking advantage of the present open communication for the spread of incendiary articles among the people. They show that justice is on their side, and they relate their wrongs with a pathos sufficient to raise the ire of their countrymen, if they have a spark of patriotism not ground out by their oppressors.

"Ranchero," the Brownsville correspondent of the Galveston *News*, in his letter of June 15, writes as follows:

As yet nothing decisive has taken place on the line between the government forces and the revolutionists, and the first intelligence received here will probably be that a respectable force will be marching on Matamoras, as it is not probable that SANTA ANNA's hangman in that place, Gen. WOLL, will venture out to try his hand against them.

On the 8th, at night, CARVAJAL crossed the river with some two hundred men, in the neighborhood of Roma, and on the 11th at night, Gov. GARZA, the same who made last year the gallant defence of Ciudad Victoria, left this place accompanied by a number of officers. He was on the next day followed by several other Richmonds, and all are by this time on the other side of the river. Out of this place alone, they enlisted between two hundred and fifty and three hundred men, and by this time have probably formed a junction with the parties of Ceralvo, Mier and other towns. The whole effective force when combined will consist of some seven hundred men, to which you may add three thousand in Monterey. We have good reason for anticipating soon a radical change of affairs in the three adjoining departments of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, and it may well be asserted now that Santa Anna's days of misrule and corruption are forever over in that section of unhappy Mexico.

The United States commanding officer in Fort Brown having received information that the neutrality laws of the United States were being violated by the revolutionists, the gallant Major PORTER detached some fifteen mounted men and a field piece, to arrest and disperse the violators of Uncle Sam's territory; but it seems that they found no armed men, nor did they see anything to justify them in arresting any one.

SANTA ANNA has appointed the cut-throat WOLL Governor and Commanding General of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila; and when we consider that Tampico, Matamoros and Camargo are the only places held by his minions, one may safely suppose that the appointment was intended as a burlesque.

Some half a dozen of the most respectable men in Matamoras, private citizens and officers in the army, were suddenly arrested last Monday, and in less than two hours were on the road to the mouth of the river, to be there put on board of a Mexican steamer of war, and taken to San Juan de Ulloa. As they were not even told what the charge against them was, they will not find it out before their arrival there.

We have been having beautiful showers of rain, and they will secure the crops on the line. The river also continues in fine navigable condition, and the probability of an early change of rulers over the way, justifies our merchants and others in anticipating better times.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 16th has not come to hand. The *Flag* of the 23d says:

We have no additional news to record from the insurgents, other than vague rumor. Their numbers, however, we learn, have been considerably augmented by recruits from this bank.

Judge WATROUS had arrived at Brownsville, and the United States Circuit Court had commenced its session. There were several important cases for trial.

Frightful Accident on the North Missouri Railroad—Three Men Killed and Seven Wounded—Fiendish Villainy.

A distressing accident occurred on the North Missouri Railroad, last night, about 12 o'clock, the particulars of which we have obtained from the officers of the road.

The casualty occurred about five miles from the city, on the ninth section, at the bridge across the Belleforntaine road, and was the result of an act of atrocious villainy perpetrated by some unknown fiends, who we heartily hope to see arrested and brought to justice. Near the side of the track, on the bridge, was a derrick, which had been used in hoisting stones and timbers with which to build the bridge. The bridge being completed, the derrick had been swung aside so that the cars could pass unobstructed. The unfortunate train left St. Louis at 12 o'clock, and passed over the bridge, which was perfectly clear; an hour later it returned, and in running across the bridge the smoke pipe was torn from the locomotive, by some unseen agency, and a company of laborers, sitting on a platform car, swept off also, and precipitated, some of them, over the bridge, falling a distance of twenty feet, and the rest on the ground at the side of the track. The derrick had been swung round, so that a stout rope attached to it hung immediately across the track, several feet above the ground having passed the bridge a short time before, and finding it clear of obstruction, no danger was apprehended, and the locomotive pushed across, with the consequences as stated above.

JOHN O'NEIL, laborer, and JACOB LAW, carpenter, of Wayne County, Indiana, were killed instantly. JACOB GRIM, was so awfully wounded that he cannot recover, and is expected to die in a few hours. JOHN RUSSELL, JOHN CASEY, JOHN CLARK, — BROWN, and four others whose names we were not able to ascertain, were severely wounded, though their injuries are not supposed to be of a dangerous character.

Who could have been guilty of the diabolical deed, which was thus the cause of the death of three human beings, or what motive could prompt any one to commit the fiendish outrage, are matters as yet involved in complete mystery. We hope that no efforts will be spared to ferret out the wretch and inflict on him the punishment he so richly deserves.—*St. Louis Evening News.*

Horrible Murder.

On the Fourth of July eve there was a dance at the house of ROBERT DAVIS, on Ohio-street, near the Canal Basin. A difficulty occurred between an Irishman named PAT HORIGAN, from New-Orleans, and some others. The confusion caused by this was so great that Mr. DAVIS put HORIGAN out of the front door of his house. HORIGAN had been cut in his hand, somewhat, and showing the wound to a man by a gas light, he said he would "give the man that cut him the contents of what he had in the other hand." At this time HORIGAN saw some of the party going out by the back door, and rushing around there, swore a great deal, and said, "I can lick the man that cut me—will fight him with knife, pistol, or anything." An Irishman named MCNAMARAGH said something, and HORIGAN stepped up to him—when MCNAMARAGH threw him down and fell upon him. While in this position, a bystander warned MCNAMARAGH that HORIGAN had a weapon, and told him to beware. As he said this, HORIGAN jumped up and ran off. MCNAMARAGH was taken up and carried into the house, where he expired in less than ten minutes. He received one wound in the back, another in the shoulder 2½ inches deep, and another between the fourth and fifth ribs, penetrating and almost severing the right lung. Dr. E. P. GRAY was called in, but the man was dead. He said the wound in the lung would have been mortal without the others.

HORIGAN fled across the Creek and took refuge in the house of DANIEL O'CONNOR, in the employ of E. K. HALL, who (O'CONNOR) was arrested yesterday on a charge of concealing a felon and waived an examination. The police went over there and surrounded the house. HORIGAN had changed his clothes and attempted to escape by the back window, but was caught by policemen CARR, REYNOLDS, and another policeman whose name we could not learn, and by them was taken to jail.

HORIGAN is a small man, and a desperate one. His right hand is much deformed, which may lead to his identification as a criminal in other cities, as he was heard to say, that if he killed any one at the dance, it would not be the first man he had killed. This leads the officers to believe that he is a fugitive from some other city.—*Buffalo Democracy.*

Miraculous Escape.

We noted on Tuesday the capsize of the scow *Rialto*, Captain GAFFETT, off Long Point, on Sunday night last. She was light and bound for Sand Hills for lumber. The captain had his wife, a daughter of ALBERT POWELL, one of our City Trustees, on board. On Saturday evening about 11 o'clock, a sudden gust of wind struck her and capsized her. She turned completely over, bottom up. She lay in this position five hours. All the crew were saved except the mate, who being on the lee side of the vessel, was carried under. He came up, however, and the others who had managed to get on the hull, tied their shirts together and let them down, but the sea was rolling considerably and the line slanted and let the poor fellow back into the sea, where he disappeared and was drowned. The survivors, after about five hours suspense, were about to leave the vessel in a boat. The yawing of the vessel in the calm, was supposed to be the swell, but providentially as they were about to leave it, a sea struck the scow and she half righted, bringing the companion-way out of the water. To the joyful surprise of the captain, the lady made her appearance then, and was taken out by the companion way and conveyed with the rest to the shore, where she was properly cared for. This was a most wonderful escape, and is the more interesting from the fact that Mrs GAFFETT was in a very delicate situation, expecting in a few months to become a mother. Five hours buried alive in the little cabin must have been full of excruciating anxiety and terror. Few instances of an fortunate escape are on record. We are told that when the schooner *Erie* capsized, several years ago, with a female in the cabin, Capt. PEASE, now commanding the *Crescent City*, actually extricated her from the wreck by cutting a hole through the bottom of the vessel.

Cleveland Plaindealer.

A correspondent of the Savannah *Georgian*, writing from Birdsville, Ga., on the 28th of June, gives the following account of a bloody riot:—On Monday night last, at No. 8, C. R. R., B. J. JOHNSON, BENJ. SHEROD, Jr., and one man named ROBERTS, while under the influence of liquor, had a rencontre, in which JOHNSON and SHEROD (who were both after ROBERTS) got badly beaten—and on the following morning the same party raised the riot again, and it was ended by JOHNSON shooting ROBERTS through the arm near the body. Report says his arm is not broken. It appears that soon after they commenced their work of destruction, (on Monday night) in the store of Mr. WILLIAMS, ROBERTS blew out the candle and took a prominent position where he could throw tumblers, pound weights, &c., in the direction of every noise he could hear in the dark house, and by the time JOHNSON and SHEROD could find their way to make their escape out doors they were cut to pieces with tumblers, and severely bruised with pound weights.

A correspondent writing from the Gold Mines at the Witchitaw Mountains to the editor of the Warsaw (Mo.) *Democrat*, says: Since our arrival at this place I have made several gold expeditions, and I think I can speak sanguine in regard to its inexhaustible quantities. The gold is confined only to the Witchitaw mountains and its tributaries. Our company has done no digging of consequence, our discoveries being on the surface. I have averaged from eight to sixteen dollars per day. I cannot speak for the whole emigration, as regards their success: I only speak of what is confined to myself and company.

MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports,

Exclusive of Specie, for the week ending July 5, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.
	FLOUR.		1854.	1855.
Liverpool	5,465	$40,566	—	$—
London	1,598	11,884	—	—
Havre	1,350	9,860	—	—
Hayti	200	1,955	—	—
Brazil	300	3,083	1,599	17,838
British Guiana	—	—	750	7,781
British West Indies	1,246	10,019	724	6,470
British N. America	4,101	34,135	2,410	20,780
Total 1st week July	14,949	$111,502	5,483	$52,869
	Bushels.	WHEAT	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	50,099	$67,520	—	$—
London	7,135	19,734	—	—
Total 1st week July	57,234	$117,254	—	—
	Bales.	COTTON.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	3,130	$131,868	5,076	$204,478
Antwerp	226	9,348	320	14,669
Marseilles	—	—	123	5,830
Gottenburg	—	—	29	1,500
Havre	2,055	76,992	—	—
Trieste	42	1,442	—	—
Total 1st week July	5,453	$225,655	5,548	$226,197
	Bushels.	CORN.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	30,687	$25,019	142,924	$148,064
Glasgow	—	—	15,508	17,369
Cork	—	—	8,861	9,304
British Guiana	—	—	500	560
British W. Indies	1,534	1,250	155	190
British N. Amer'a	1,300	1,215	6,010	7,380
Total 1st week July	33,521	$27,478	174,008	$182,769
	Bbls. and trcs.	CORN MEAL	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.
Liverpool	—	—	298	$1,490
Danish W. Indies	400	$1,045	50	301
British N. Amer'a	1,536	5,537	1,787	6 365
Total 1st week July	1,936	$6,582	1,995	$8,176
	Bbls. and trcs.	BEEF.	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.
London	—	$—	375	$8,926
Glasgow	—	—	50	1 450
Marseilles	—	—	265	3,000
Cadiz	—	—	40	420
Antwerp	—	—	70	710
Venezuela	2	36	—	—
British Guiana	—	—	400	4,200
British W. Indies	58	819	42	657
British N. America	60	829	35	467
Total 1st week July	120	$1,684	1,277	$19,829
	Bbls. and trcs.	PORK.	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.
London	800	$12 125	—	$—
Liverpool	30	300	—	—
Cadiz	—	—	20	314
Antwerp	140	2,545	60	910
Toulon	—	—	2,006	38,200
Hayti	200	2,649	—	—
Porto Rico	20	265	—	—
British Guiana	—	—	418	5 824
British W. Indies	229	2,851	109	1,578
British N. America	178	2,577	576	3 098
Total 1st week July	1,606	$23 322	3,219	$50,176

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, July 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid, at $6 50 for Pearls, and $6 62½@6 75 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The Inspection Warehouse contained to-day 181 bbls. Pearls, and 1,508 bbls. Pots, together 1,689 bbls.

BRICKS—North River Hard are becoming more abundant, but being in fair request they rule pretty firm at $3 75@$4 ₱ thousand.

COFFEE—Is still quiet, but not being pressed on the market, it is firm and uniform in price. This day's transactions have been rather limited.

COTTON—Remains depressed and unsettled in price. The discouraging tone of telegraphic summary of the *America's* news is not modified by her private accounts. Factors are anxious to sell, but reluctant to reduce their claims to suit buyers, who are indisposed to operate, unless at much lower prices than those current previous to the publication of the steamer's advices; hence the inactivity and irregularity which still characterize the business.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are arriving in moderate quantities, and being still in fair demand they continue to command pretty full rates. The day's sales include 6,000 bbls. within our range:

Interior State	$8 25 @ 8 37½
Ordinary State	8 37½@ 8 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 50½@ 8 68½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 87½@ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 50

Canadian is pretty brisk and steady, with sales of 1,300 bbls. at $9 87½@$10 75 for inferior common to choice extra grades ₱ bbl. Southern is essentially unchanged 900 bbls. found buyers to-day at $10 25@$12 for mixed to extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at $7@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request at $4 75 for Pennsylvania, $4 87½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—No important change has occurred in this line. The demand is limited, but the general stock is equally so, and holders are quite firm.

GRAIN—Wheat is doing better, being in light supply and rather livelier request. 2,900 bushels fair Michigan White brought $2 42 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet but steady. A lot of 500 bushels was obtained at $1 56, but the article is generally held at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are still in ample stock and slack demand, at 59c. @63c ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately active and steady, with sales since our last of 78,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed at 89c@92c for very inferior to prime; 96c@97c for Southern Yellow, and $1 08@$1 10 for do. White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is in fair supply and limited request, at $1@$1 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market is less active, but prices are maintained. The stock in first hands this morning embraced 126,089 of all kinds—including 17,500 Buenos Ayres, 54,500 Rio Grande, 28,200 Orinoco, 600 Maracaibo, 1,300 Porto Cabello, &c., 3,500 Vera Cruz, 9,000 Matamoras, &c., 1,350 African, 1,750 Chagres, 700 San Juan, 300 Savanilla, 2,250 Port-au-Platt, 2,000 West Indies, and 2,500 Southern, Texas, &c.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, at 25@28c. ₱ lb. for first year's crop.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet, yet firm, at $29, cash, and $30@$31, usual credit, ₱ ton. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern are dull and heavy, at $1 93½@$1 50 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is also inactive at old quotations.

LEATHER—The demand for domestic tanned Sole has been good throughout the week, and the sales have amounted to 13,700 sides Hemlock, and 4,700 sides Oak, leaving a stock on hand, this morning, equivalent to 64,600 sides Hemlock, and 19,000 sides Oak. Prices have been well supported,—closing firmly and buoyantly. Other kinds have not varied.

LIME—Rockland is inactive and somewhat nominal.

MOLASSES—Remains quiet at unaltered prices,—with a limited stock offering.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally inanimate at previous figures.

OILS—The business in this line to-day has been quite limited, but no material change has occurred in prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for at strengthening prices. The day's sales consisting of 1,100 bbls. at $19 25@$19 37½ for New Mess, $16 37½@$16 50 for New Prime; and $19@$19 12½ for Old Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue salable and firm; 150 pkgs. brought 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard remains unchanged—sales having been made to-day of 280 bbls and tcs. fair to prime, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates: 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $16 75@$17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $23@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 14c. @17c. for Ohio; 16c @20c for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@24c for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is worth but from 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in very slack request, at, however, unchanged rates.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile taken at 10½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The market is inactive, but prices are unaltered.

TALLOW—There have been 9,000 lbs. prime sold at 11½c @12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is legal at 250 barrels Ohio and Prison were effected, at 40c @41c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued rather quiet, but steady—the engagements, to-day, having been limited, at former quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship to San Juan del Sud, coal, on private terms, thence from the East Indies to Europe, £4 10s @£5, according to the ports of loading and delivery; one from St Stephen, N. B., to London, deals, £4; a bark to Buenos Ayres, on private terms, and back to the United States from Rio, with coffee, 60c. ₱ bag; a schooner (1,100 bbls.) to Aux Cayes and back, about $1,900; and a bark and a brig from Richmond to Rio, new flour, and back to the United States, with coffee on private terms.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—No. 69 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.—By virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors this day passed, the Finance Committee offer to the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, at 85 per cent., one million five hundred thousand dollars of seven per cent. coupon bonds, redeemable May 1, 1875 convertible into stock of the Company until May 1, 1860, and entitled to the security of any mortgage that may be hereafter laid on the Railroad from Elizabethport to Phillipsburg on the Delaware River. The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, and will be registered on the books of the Company in the name of the holder or as a bond payable to bearer, as the convenience of holders from time to time may require. It may be unnecessary to call the attention of stockholders to the prospects of this road, or to repeat that it is the main Eastern outlet of three lines, all in rapid course of development; one leading to the Lackawanna coal mines and Oswego, on Lake Ontario; one to the Lehigh coal fields and ultimately to Erie, Cleveland and the Great West; and one requiring the construction of only 33 miles of road to pierce the centre of the Schuylkill Coal Basin, and make a direct, unbroken line to Pittsburg and Wheeling; nor need they be reminded that these lines are all free from break of gauge or trans-shipment; nor of the remarkable coincidence, that by this road the three Anthracite coal regions are each brought within 135 miles of New-York, there not being five miles difference in distance between any two of them.

The partial opening in June, and anticipated completion in July, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the probability of the opening of the Warren and Lackawanna Roads in the Fall, render it imperatively necessary that this Company should proceed vigorously with the construction of the second track. With the work already accomplished, it can be economically completed in two seasons without interfering with the business of the Road and at a great saving in expense over what it would cost if left till the Road is overwhelmed with business.

Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for bonds to the extent of three-fourths of the stock held by them in the books of the Company. Subscriptions for greater or less amounts can be made, subject in the former case to reduction or rejection by the Committee, if the subscriptions shall be in excess of the whole amount of bonds offered. Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st. till the 14th July, inclusive; after which the allotment will be made.

TERMS—Ten per cent of the par value of the bond will be payable on notice of acceptance of bids, ten per cent on the 10th August, and the balance in installments of ten per cent, not oftener than once in thirty days as required by the Company. The ninth call will be five per cent, when the bonds for the discount will be issued. As soon as the same can be prepared bonds will be issued, in exchange for the instalment receipts. Subscribers can have the option of paying in full, at any time, upon giving notice at the office of the Company. Non-payment of the installments will give the Company the right to forfeit the unpaid portion of the subscription and the discount allowed on the bonds.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ADAM NORRIE,
} Finance Committee.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No 48 William-st, New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Malta,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aus.,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle		Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich		Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:		
Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine		Mous Alexander, Ballarat
Sandhurst Agency		Bendigo.
Owens Agency.		

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No 6 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Leipsic,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pisa,
Anvers,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athenes,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Rica,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Basle	Genes,	Malaga,	Sienne,
Berlin,	Geneve,	Malte,	Smyrne,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste,
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Moscow,	Venise,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienne,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsrune,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No 72 Broadway, New York—Capital Stock, $250 000—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs Livingston Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels packages, merchandize, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.

H. S. LANSING, Manager.

NOTICE.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, and the HURON AND OXFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, all being now consolidated under the title of the SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, the 10th July inst., at 2 o'clock, at which meeting the report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting will be made.

An immediate necessity for action exists and all parties interested are urged to be present in person or by proxy.

JULY 2, 1855. W. M. VERMILYE, Chairman.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars on banking the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office

B. P. KISS

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTERED COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORK, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance of the trust, direction and powers contained in the deed of trust executed by the CHARTERED COAL COMPANY, bearing date the [illegible] day of April 1853, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a Mortgage to secure the payment of certain bonds, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4th-st., in the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY, and PREMISES included in said and intended and described by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Forward Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The [illegible] tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, [illegible] and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 113 acres and 109 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol 91, page [illegible]; the McCormick Wheat tract, bounded by lands of McFarland, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel [illegible], containing 148 acres and 83.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded as aforesaid, in [illegible] page 167. The Marks tract, adjoining the [illegible] of Edmondson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson's heirs, containing 315 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same [illegible] page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—[illegible] 94 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from [illegible] Edmundson to said Company recorded in same [illegible] page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of [illegible] Irwin, Alkan's heirs, Lewis Thornberry's heirs [illegible] heirs, containing 98 acres 119 perches—described from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. [illegible] recorded in said office in volume 93, page 321. The [illegible] piece of land called the McKee Tract, [illegible] near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, [illegible] Alexander M'Kee and Ohio River, [illegible] described in a deed from Z. W. [illegible] Company, recorded in said volume 91, [illegible] the erected five frame dwelling-houses and [illegible]. Also, all that other certain piece of land [illegible] containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, [illegible] adjoining said eight-acres tract, [illegible] ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing [illegible] eastern end of said ten acres and extending [illegible] white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers [illegible] the privilege of maintaining thereon a [illegible] interest of said Company being a leasehold [illegible] 1st of April, 1902, subject to a ground rent [illegible] per annum, and the [illegible] 2500 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad, [illegible] office, engine-shed, [illegible] and scale, and [illegible] improvements—[illegible] and privileges [illegible] and described in a deed from Alex McKee to [illegible] recorded in said office in volume 92, page [illegible]. Also, all the other [illegible] Company, on and [illegible] Company in said volume [illegible] page 477. Also, all [illegible] Ground comprising the village of Remington, [illegible] from the said Mansfield tract, being each [illegible] in front and in rear, and [illegible] in depth, and on which [illegible] two-story frame dwelling and [illegible] hog-house Also, all [illegible] and construction known as the Chartiers Coal [illegible] Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said [illegible] Remington, being about seven miles in length, and [illegible] equipments and appurtenances thereof, [illegible] said Company's Depot, Pittsburg and Coal [illegible] two Locomotive Steam-engines, 80 Burden-cars, [illegible] Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and [illegible] the said Company and Corporation. JOHN D. TAYLOR, Trustee.

BY N. A. THOMPSON,
(Office in the Old State House, State-street, Boston.)
LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—LAST AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, July 11, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, the beautiful location on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with the entire furniture of the establishment, bowling alleys, &c., and 24 acres of excellent land belonging to the same. The house was erected in 1851, in the most thorough and substantial manner, and at a cost of $21,000, and has since been occupied only during the Summer months. It contains 150 large, airy and well ventilated rooms with all the modern improvements and conveniencies for a first class hotel, and will accommodate 250 boarders.

The furniture is all of the very best description, and nearly new, having been got under expressly for the hotel at a cost of $10,000. There are four superior bowling alleys, completely furnished, in a separate building near the house.

Long Island is one of the most healthy and delightful places in this part of the country. It contains nearly 200 acres; is situated within 44 miles from Boston and not over one mile from the nearest point of the main land, is in the immediate vicinity of the principal ship channel, and from all points, commands the finest views to be had of Boston harbor and the city, and the Islands in the bay. A large and convenient wharf in front, and within a few rods of the hotel.

The entire property will be put up and sold in one lot, upon the following terms:—One-third payable in cash; one-third payable in the Preferred Stock of the Long Island Company; and one-third to remain on mortgage for one, two, three and four years, with interest.

For further particulars, apply to WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer for the Long Island Company, No. 8 Merchants' Bank Building, No. 28 State-st., Boston.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, July 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Great Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$11,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$12,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$16,800 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent.....$1,000 each
$5,500 Phoenix Coal Mining Company of North Carolina 8 per cent.....$250 each
$6,000 Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad 8 per cent.....$1,000 each.
$21,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal.....
4 shares Commercial Insurance Company.....$3,000 each
260 shares Citizens' Fund Coal Company.....$50 each
175 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each
44 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
53 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser, excepting the State Bonds. Next regular sale on Thursday, July 12.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE OF SUBSTANTIAL AND ELEGANT SOLID ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE AND MAPLE FUR TRADE, will take place without postponement, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) July 10, at 10½ o'clock, from the large five-story residence in Warren-st., near College place Piano-forte, pier glasses, English carpeting, oil paintings, bookcase, elegant solid rosewood suites of the most fashionable make, and sumptuous'y upholstered and variously covered; easy, reception and other chairs, in elegant styles of finish, large all-spring arm-chairs, massive rosewood centre and oval top tables, massive rosewood bookcase, magnificent double acting rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves, elegantly carved, pearl inlaid plate, and for quality and volume of tone unsurpassed by any, (warranted)—a number of rosewood centre and other tables, all with marble tops, various kinds and tastefully carved; also, a few choice oil paintings, by different artists, fruit piece, by Hunt; Waterfall, by West Point; by Lacroix, Crow Nest, by the same; Chateau of Charles XIth, by Remy, Sylvan Sunset by Haidwick Ancient Author, unknown, and others; elegant pier and oval mirrors, in heavy gold frames, rich and heavy lace curtains elegantly printed shades, magnificent Axminster velvet and tapestry carpets, chandeliers, ladies' inlaid rosewood escritoire, book cases, carved sofas and corner stagers, plain mirror back and front; a great variety of ornamental articles, Sevres porcelain vases bisque and parian figures, statuary; also, in dining room, large 14 feet extension table, walnut, China dinner and tea sets; costly silver plated cake baskets, spoon castors, forks, tea service and silver, &c.; ivory cutlery, French cut glass decanters, liquor cases, wines, &c. Also, in the chambers, carved ancient and modern rosewood bedsteads, with marble top and glass bureaus, washstands, commodes, armoir a glace, wardrobes. Also, mahogany do. chairs, sofas, rockers, elegant bedsteads, bureaus, mahogany chairs, hair mattresses, counterpanes, curtains, linen, Brussels carpeting, &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HENRY-STREET, BROOKLYN.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz.—5 lots together with the unfinished buildings thereon, situated on the north side of West 16th-st., commencing 96 feet east of the 6th-av, each 20 feet in width by half the block in depth. The buildings are up to the second story, with the third tier of beams laid, and have been well protected from the weather.

One lot on the north side of West 16th-st., commencing 220 feet east of the 6th-av., being 25 feet in width by half the block in depth. This sale will afford a very desirable opportunity either to builders or to those wishing to build for their own occupancy. Terms at sale. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

JOHN F RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

OPENING SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—DAY, RUSSELL & CO., will sell at their spacious salesroom, No 85 Nassau-st (lately occupied by Mr. E. W. BLAKEMAN & CO.) NOW MORNING (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock A large collection of household furniture, &c., comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in satin brocatelle and hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany bookcases; mahogany and blackwalnut sofas; tete-a-tetes, rocking, arm and parlor chairs; marble top tables, rich ormolu centre—marble top and plain; extension tables, lounges, beds, mattresses, pallasses, wardrobes, mahogany bedsteads, sideboards, washstands, stocks, oil-paintings, &c, &c Sale positive, and for cash. Catalogues on morning of sale.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the house No. 87½ West 26th-st, near 6th-av, viz: all the furniture contained in the house, consisting of rich tapestry and other carpets, chamber and dining room, kitchen and kitchen furniture, comprising the usual assortment, which is well worthy of the notice of housekeepers and dealers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855 will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge near the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water-power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials thereunto and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all and right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st.,

will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Carpets, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to outdoor sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, PIER AND OVAL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.—To be sold THIS DAY, (Monday) at 10 A. M. precisely. These goods are the entire splendid contents of the first class four story dwelling No. 70 Murray-st, and are to be sold without reserve. A part, but not minute, list is annexed. Parlors—One magnificent rosewood suite, consisting of seven pieces, the frames of which are solid rosewood, elaborately carved and upholstered in crimson and maroon brocatelle, cost $425; rosewood seven octave piano forte, of beautiful tone and fully warranted; massive rosewood bookcase, carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass doors and back; elegant ladies' escritoire, inlaid beautifully throughout; carved rosewood centre tables, with statuary marble tops; heavy French plate pier glasses, rosewood buffet, beautifully decorated china vases, marble statuary, some very fine designs; an excellent collection of oil paintings, by artists of acknowledged talent; coved tapestry velvet carpet, alabaster, marble and gothic inlaid clocks, elegant lace curtains, cornices, shades, &c. Dining room—Solid mahogany extension table, with carved feet; mahogany tea and breakfast tables, mahogany cushioned chairs, decorated china dinner and tea sets, silver tea services, castors, cake baskets, forks, spoons, &c; cut glass, wines, goblets preserves, fruit dishes, &c; ivory cutlery, engraved decanters, silver napkin rings, &c. &c. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and card tables rosewood suite in hair cloth, mahogany do., tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets; pier and oval mirrors, pallasses, cure curled hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, Marseilles counterpanes, lace and muslin window drapery, cornices, shades, toilet sets, engravings, &c, &c Catalogues at the house. Sale without regard to weather.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Supreme Court—Under the direction of CHAS E. STRONG, Referee 5th av and 97th-st.—13 lots of land, commencing on the north east corner of the 5th-av. and 97th st., being together 1ie feet 9 inches on the avenue, and 225 feet on 97th-st. At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange for account of whom it may concern, $5,000 N. Y. City Fire Indemnity Stock, payable May 10, 1868; $6,000 State of Kentucky 6 per cent Bonds, interest payable in New York, 1st January and 1st July, $1,000 each; 864 shs of American Coal Co., Alleghany County, Md., scrip stock.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—TUESDAY, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No 141 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, a large, varied and extensive assortment of rich china, glass, earthen and crockery ware, elegant china tea and dinner sets from stone china, &c., a large assortment of rich vases, cut glass and plain ware earthern ware, assorted china toilet sets, stone china do., earthern do. china card baskets, &c; the whole comprising a complete and general assortment, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, and without reserve, and will be worthy the attention of the public.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD—At 10½ o'clock TO MORROW, at the large salesrooms, No 304 Bowery, a large and well selected stock of furniture, housekeeping goods, oil paintings, mirrors, silver plated ware, China tea sets, &c. Catalogues now ready, and will be found worthy of inspection.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 Crosby-st. will be sold at 10 on Monday, at 12 o'clock, twenty houses to inhabit for all purposes. Also new and second hand wagons, single and double harness, saddles, &c,

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of firm of F S SCHLESINGER, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Its concerns will be liquidated by F S Schlesinger.

Signed, F S SCHLESINGER, General Partner
ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN, Special Partner.
By A CALLISEN, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited copartnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of title 1 chapter 4, of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the state of New-York; that the name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is F. S. SCHLESINGER & ADRESEN; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is that of buying, importing, exporting and selling merchandise, and of buying, receiving, and selling me chandise on commission. That the general partners interested in the said partnership are FREDERICK S SCHLESINGER, whose place of residence is the City of New-York, and JOHN ANDRESEN, whose place of residence is the City of Brooklyn and that the special partner interested therein is ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN, whose place of residence is Altona, in Holstein; that the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership the sum of fifty thousand dollars, of capital in cash; and that the said partnership is to commence on the second day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the first day of July, in the year 1860.

Signed, F S SCHLESINGER,
J ANDRESEN,
ADOLPH C P CALLISEN,
By A. CALLISEN, Attorney

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G SWAN being alone authorized and empowed to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G SWAN
EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business. That the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of gilt cornice, looking glass, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c. and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 3d and Columbia sts, warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st, New York.

HENRY GERKER,
HENRY GORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr.

NEW-YORK, 5th Mo., 15, 1855. CHAS LOEKLE.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner, H GERKER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing heretofore between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. HARRISON assuming all the liabilities thereof, and hereafter conducting the business alone.

GABRIEL HARRISON.
JULY 5, 1855. G. W HILL.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catherine Market-slip, New York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days.

SAM F JONES, Proprietor

SEA VIEW HOUSE—HIGHHANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J.

The above new and elegantly furnished hotel was opened on the 1st inst., for the reception of visitors. In all its appointments for luxury and comfort it is equaled by few and surpassed by none on the American Continent. As a delightful resort for the citizen during the scorching months of Summer it is only necessary to mention in addition to the above that it has every advantage in Surf and River Bathing, Sailing, Shooting, and the delightful walks through the woods which surround it add materially to the comfort of the guest.

Steamboats JAMES CHRISTOPHER and OCEAN WAVE make daily trips each way from the foot of Jay-st.

M. JARVIS

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the travelling public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms; his house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Hudson River express train.

M. MOORE, Proprietor

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa.

HARVEY CHAPMAN.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A DRUGGIST.—With a small Capital, desiring a partnership. The proprietor of a well established Drug House in Toledo, Ohio, doing a profitable and safe business of over Thirty-five Thousand Dollars yearly, wishes to associate with him a competent business man, who knows something of the Drug trade, can keep books and has a cash capital of $5,000 or $6,000. The business can be increased without much trouble to $60,000 or $70,000 annually. For an interview with the proprietor, inquire at No. 139 Astor House, until Monday evening next; afterwards by addressing J M A., Box No 80 Toledo, Ohio. The best of references required.

$2,000 FOR $800.—A valuable lease of five years and a manufacturing business, tools and fixtures, doing a cash business, from 50 to 100 per cent profit $30,000 worth of work in a year. Sickness is the reason for selling. For further particulars inquire No 956 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful and yet its value has never been known unt I I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1853 I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st. Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 150 Greenwich st; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No 170 William-st. BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st; F C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; HENDERSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, CHERNELL & KISSEY, Warren-st; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS H RING, No 192 Broadway; C V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A B & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs CROCKER, Ladies' Physician.—Office No. 560 Houston st, second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs C, as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with success. Also, attendance particularly given to ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P S—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. to 4 P M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, reliable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, the proprietor of this great remedy has brought it to in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No 560 Houston-st

FOR THE PILES.—Dr UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No 387 43d-st, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not half the strength, and is absolutely worthless. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No 387 43d-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition cloth 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction and generation. All should consult it before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway and mailed free for $1, by the author, M LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No 42 Reade-st, corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 10 A M till 2 P M, and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier and Enquirer, Sun, Standard, Evening Express, Books, N. Y. Courier, Dramatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance in chronic or private diseases. No 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease to the blood. It only costs the patient from ingredient attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it! You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr HUNTER refers people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and quacking by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the most obstinate, and can be taken without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dreadful malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION, 300 pages with plates. Price $1 in cloth, and 100 Cases and No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS RALPH M D, 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co's Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over 1,000 testimonials of their action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D & H W Smith's Melodion's, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Canal-st, Sutton Square, Piano with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co's World Renowned Melodions. Also the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodions to let. Prices lower than any other establishments.

ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials, under their supervision. Written guarantee with every piano. J. & C. F being practical men, and manufacturing themselves, furnish the best pianos lower than anywhere else; decidedly the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor Howard-st.

CHEAP, CHEAP.—A very superior tone 7 octave, $350 rosewood piano is offered for $220, including stool, by celebrated makers; fully warranted. Sold on account of sickness. Been used but little; finish all around; has rosewood mouldings; perfect every way. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with their recent improvements, and to their assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st, near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No 209 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FOR ONLY $187.—A most excellent and beautiful 7 octave rosewood piano, of a fine and full tone, new and warranted. Apply at No. 54 Great Jones-st., between Broadway and the Bowery.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 748 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT No. 79 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville and Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c. &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, fa se representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted,) from the State House of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 3:30, Indianapolis at 10 A. M

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Novel Strike—Early Up.

Saw the sun rise yesterday, and we are happy to inform our City readers that that phenomenon continues to be attended with nearly the same remarkable appearances as when they were young and innocent, lived in the country, and thought nothing of going barefooted along the dewy lanes, to drive cows before sunrise. At that hour, even in the City, the air was cool and bracing. Above the rumbling and clatter of the streets we positively heard birds singing, but they may have been owned birds—birds in cages, and hung out of a window—probably, indeed, they were. The sky blushed at the sight's coming, just as in old times when our city was young and naturally timid, the warm blushes tingled in her cheeks at her lover's approach. Get up before sunrise, dear reader, some clear morning—mind it be a clear morning, for on cloudy days, to all intents and purposes, there is no sunrise—note how curiously you feel yourself at the window, and see how early the DAILY TIMES is brought to your door.

Had ye wait breakfast for the milkman. These sauntering fellows don't come so very early after all. But why do they make such a terrible racket when they come? Does it hurt them to live on the quiet Orange County, and are they only giving voice to an inward griping? Why not, as civilization gets in years, and improvement is coming up the home-stretch, why do not they drop their savage shrieks and their vocal hieroglyphics as it were, and learn suavity and the language? Instead of a "moo-o-ilk," with a Mohawk whoop, sing out in a pleasant voice that would lull the sleepers and only arrest the ear of waiting maids—"Here lasses is the milk you love—bring out your tickets please, and don't keep me too long tarrying at the door." Long before the millenium dawns, the present owlish generation of milkmen will die ont utterly—we are willing to stake our paper's credit for sagacity on that prophecy.

Is there a fire? Ding, dong, ding, ding—are all the bells let loose? Only the usual chime! Rings every morning? It must be a terrible nuisance, say you?

Not a bit of it, you say, the sleepers do not heed it by the third day after the first of May, and they that are awake accept it as cheerful music. The devout freight the fleeting sounds with thankfulness, and the gay take from them the pitch for their day's singing.

Fall away, then, sweating sextons who toil the bell-ropes and are deafened with their rattling and the clangor overhead; but really one would think that such indiscriminate bell-ringing would terribly confuse the firemen, and some day suffer the City to burn down.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 30th day of June to the 7th day of July, 1855; Men, 104; women, 13; boys, 197; girls, 173; total, 547. Adults, 177; children, 370; males, 301; females, 246; colored persons, 11.

DISEASES.			
Aneurism of the heart	1	Dropsy, in head	26
Apoplexy	12	Dysentery	14
Asphyxia (infant)	3	Enlargement of the heart	4
Asthma	1	Enlargement of spleen	1
Bleeding	3	Erysipelas	2
Brain, disease of	1	Fever	6
Bronchitis	6	Fever, bilious	1
Burned or scald	1	Fever intermit't	1
Cancer (hard)	1	Fever, nervous	1
Cancer of womb	2	Fever, puerperal	1
Casualty	8	Fever, scarlet	25
Cholera infantum	9	Fever, typhous	2
Child, premature birth	1	Fracture of bones	1
Cholic (Iead)	1	Fracture of skull	2
Congest'n bowels	1	Gangrene	1
Congest'n brain	12	Hemorrhage	1
Congestion brain (spoon boat)	1	Hernia, inguinal	1
Consumption	89	Hernia, umbilical	1
Convulsions	50	Heart, stiffness of	1
Croup	2	Hip disease of	3
Dentition, colic	2	Hooping cough	7
Diarrhœa, infantile	66	Inflam. of bowels	9
Dysentery, infantile	10	Inflam. of brain	11
Debility, senility	11	Inflam. of heart	1
Debility, infantile	8	Inflam. of kidneys	1
Delirium Tremens	1	Inflam. of lungs	5
Diarrhœa	10	Inflam. of spine	1
Dropsy	4	Inflam. of stomach	1
Dropsy in chest	2	Inflam. of throat	4
Intussusception of intestines	1		
Locked jaw (adult)	1		
Lung Vesicles	2		
Malformation of anus	1		
Mal'm of heart	3		
Malformation of throat	1		
Marasmus, infile	25		
Measles	11		
Old age	4		
Palsy	5		
Pleurisy	1		
Premature birth	12		
Rheumatism	2		
Scrofula	2		
Small Pox	5		
Softening of the stomach	1		
Spasms	3		
Still-born	27		
Stomach, dis. of	1		
Suicide	4		
Sun Stroke	16		
Teething	2		
Ulceration bowels	2		
Unknown	1		
Unknown to the Jury	1		
Total	547		

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED

Bones, joints, &c	5	Stillborn, and prem. birth	39
Brain and nerves	178	Stomach, bowels, and ac. digestive organs	128
Generative organs	8	Uncertain seat, and gen. ral forms	34
Heart and blood-vessels	24	Unknown	2
Lungs, Throat, &c	106	Urinary organs	1
Old Age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fe- vers	41		
Total, of which 26 were from violent causes			547

Wards.		Wards.	
I	18	X	21
II	8	XI	36
III	8	XII (includes Randall's & Ward's Islands	26
IV (City Hospital)	48	XIII	24
V	29	XIV	16
VI	29	XV	10
VII	22	XVI	20
VIII	26	XVII	45
		XVIII	24
		XIX (includes Blackwell's Island)	13
		XX	37
		XXI (includes Bellevue Hospital)	45
		XXII	46
Total	547		

Ages.—Under 1 year, 203; 1 to 2 years, 85; 2 to 5 years, 50; 5 to 10 years, 19; 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 13; 20 to 25 years, 25; 25 to 30 years, 24; 30 to 40 years, 46; 40 to 50 years, 26; 50 to 60 years, 21; 60 to 70 years, 13; 70 to 80 years, 6; 80 to 90 years, 3; unknown, 7—Total, 547.

NATIVITIES—British America, 1; England, 10; France, 2; Germany, 34; Ireland, 78; Italy, 1; Prussia, 2; Scotland 7; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; United States, 399; Unknown, 8; Wales; 1; West Indies, 1. Total, 547.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Bellevue Hospital, 12; City Hospital, 11; City Prisons, 2; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Colored Orphan Asylum, 3; Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 3; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; Small Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 20; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1—Total, 57.

THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 7, 1855.

Loss of the Yacht "Grace"—Three Men Drowned.

We regret to announce that the pleasure yacht *Grace*, built by MCMAHON of this port, who is also owner, foundered yesterday on her trial trip when in the Narrows. The cabin lights were open, and owing to the shifting of ballast, she suddenly took in sufficient water to produce the accident. Five individuals were on board at the time, of whom, most unfortunately, three perished—namely: G. GRADY, and J. W. PARKER (who were in business together as plumbers) and — SMITH, who is a printer. The two survivors escaped by swimming, and were picked up by a row-boat in sight. The yacht had a small boat at her stern, which could not be unloosed quickly enough, as she went down very suddenly. This sad affair occurred about 10½ o'clock on Sunday morning. She sank in deep water off Fort Hamilton. At least two of the parties were unmarried.

Remarkable.

On last Saturday, a driver of one of the Second-street line of Stages, drove from Bleecker-street to where Beekman would intersect Broadway, if the Corporation were wise and enterprising, and had neither horse of his team floundering on his side. Hurrah, then, for the Russ pavement, which does and always floor a team, much as it is calculated to do so. Don't think of tearing it up, or of deepening its groves. It is not sure to secure a fall even in slippery times; and when there is no mud, a common driver gets over it sometimes without being called on to cut a harness.

Sunday Perils.

The migration on Sundays from the City to the outskirts and outlying villages is immense. The steamers are loaded down, and the cars crowded past all convenience, not to speak in the connection of comfort. We look for little accidents every Sabbath along the railroad line. But on the ferry boats and steamers we expect to be obliged to record a terrific accident. It would be strange if none should occur, for the carelessness on board is proverbial, and few of the boats are provided with many life-boats, or the means of checking a sudden fire.

Killed on the Railroad.

A little girl nine years of age, named CLARA FARLEY, was run over by one of the Second-ave nue Railroad cars, at the corner of Fifty-seventh-avenue and Eleventh-street, about 8 o'clock last night, and instantly killed. Her parents reside at No. 112 First-avenue.

☞ One of the young men stabbed the other evening at the Baxter-street housetop affair by the Italian organ grinders, died on Friday evening at the City Hospital from the effects of his wounds.

☞ The examinations at the Free Academy are continued to-day. Prof. GIBBS' classes in Chemistry and Prof. KOERNE's in Lineal Drawing.

☞ Twenty inebriates are serving their ten days' imprisonment at the Essex Market Prison in default of the payment of their fine of $10.

Fallen from a Window.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, on the body of ELLEN HURLEY, who came to her death by falling from a window under the following circumstances: Deceased had been for the last six weeks in the employ of CATHARINE CONNER, Hague street, as a servant. About 5 o'clock on Saturday she was hanging some clothes on a clothes-line out of the window. She was told to be careful by her mistress, but the reply of ELLEN was, that she could take care of herself. The mistress left her and went into the bedroom, on the same floor, when she was startled by the screaming of the children. On running out to see what was the matter, she discovered deceased lying in the yard insensible. She had fallen out of the window. The unfortunate girl was picked up and conveyed in an insensible condition to the Hospital, where she lingered in great agony till Sunday morning, when death terminated her sufferings. Deceased was 18 years of age and a native of Ireland. Verdict—Death from concussion of the brain.

Run Over by his Ice Cart.

An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL on the body of CHARLES ISVIN, who died yesterday at his residence, No. 311 West Thirty-seventh-street, from injuries received by his ice wagon running over him. From the evidence of an eye witness, it appears that the horse became unruly, and on approaching the corner of Horatio and Hudson streets, he reined up his horse on the side-walk. When he jumped he fell, and the wagon passed over him. He died in half an hour afterwards. Verdict: Internal hemorrhage, from injuries received by being accidentally run over by his own ice cart.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—July 7.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer Hoffman and Campbell.

DECISIONS.

Shepard vs. *Bent*.—Motion for new trial, costs to abide event.

Branford vs. *Gowan*.—Motion to dismiss complaint denied.

THE CASTLE GARDEN INJUNCTION.

Phœnix vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration, in the matter of converting Castle Garden into an Emigrant Depot*.—The decision in this case was rendered on Saturday. The case was first argued at Special Term, before Hon. Judge HOFFMAN, and the temporary injunction against the Commissioners was ordered to be dissolved. From this decision the plaintiff appealed to the General Term, where the case was again argued. Verbal opinions were rendered by Chief Justice OAKLEY and Hon Judge DUER—Judge STOSSON declined taking any action in the matter, as he was largely interested in the issue. The case was decided on essentially the same grounds as the decision at Special Term.

The Court announced that this disposed of all the cases before them, except what was known as the Telegraph case, (MORGAN vs. The Telegraph Company,) and that that would be decided in August term.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

[Advertisement.]

TERRIBLE SACRIFICE OF RICH DRESS GOODS.—The whole stock of rich Spring and Summer Dress Goods of CHAS. RIGAU & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. The importance of this unparalleled sacrifice can only be explained by necessity of closing out the entire stock previous to the 1st of August. They will therefore offer rich Barèges and Tissues of the latest styles and richest patterns at 1s. and 1s. 6d per yard. Rich Paris Printed Jaconet and Lawns at 6d. and 9d per yard. Rich Barege Delaine, (chintz colors,) of the most desirable styles and choice patterns, at 6d. and 9d. per yard. Rich plaid and stripe Spring and Summer Silks. Rich embroidered and plain India Crape Shawls. The immense variety that forms this elegant stock renders it impossible to detail the prices. Suffice it to say, they form the same low ratio in reduction as the above mentioned. Those who desire a rich Dress, Shawl or Mantilla, will see the fallacy of purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."—
Ye "Balm of Thousand Flowers," quoth he
What goode may that importe?
It takes ye freckles off ye face,
And all that kind of sorte.

To be continued.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, and Miss HATHAWAY will appear at this popular Theatre to-night in the play of "Doo Cæsar de Bazzo." A new piece called "Hell on Earth, or Good and Evil," will also be produced, with new scenery, &c., and the whole will conclude with the drama of "Don Cæsar de Bazan."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country have generously and nobly recommended this valuable ointment to their patients and the public generally as a sure remedy for wounds, sores and ulcers. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS.—ARCHER WARNER & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The season is closing, and Summer Clothing is selling off at half price at ROGERS & Co.'s, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Room must be made for new goods, at any sacrifice. Coats' Summer Coats, $1; Marseilles Vests, $1 to $1 50. Boys' Summer Coats, 50c.; Marseilles Vests, 50c. Prices marked in plain figures, and no deviation.

[Advertisement.]

SODA WATER AND CREAM SYRUPS.—Made from fresh cream; something new and superior to ordinary syrups. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and try it, at RUSHTON'S only, at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street.

MARRIED.

At Hempstead, on Wednesday, July 4, by Rev. Mr. Moore, MR. ABRAHAM VAN NOSTRAND, of Brookville, to Miss LOUISA WALDRON, of the same place.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, June 7, CHARLES IRVIN, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 311 West 37th st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City on Saturday morning, July 7, MARY, only daughter of George F. and Ellen Porter Betts, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Hon. Bonnel R. Betts, are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her father's residence, No. 54 East 25th st.

In this City, at No 653 Walker-st., on Wednesday, July 1, THOMAS HOWARD, aged 8 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Friday morning, EUPHEMIA PREVOOST, wife of Rev. Joan Knox, and daughter of the late Rev. John M. Mason, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Reverend Clergy, are requested to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 56 4th-st., to proceed thence to the Church in 9th-st., where the funeral services will be held.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 6, HARRIET CONSTABLE, the wife of Edgar J. Barlow and daughter of the late Hezekiah B. Pierrepont.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 Pierrepont-st., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at 4 o'clock P. M., after which the remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Suddenly, on Monday, July 2, near Mobile, on his way from New-Orleans to Baltimore, HENRY HOPEWELL SCHAUB, senior partner of the firm of Henry Rodewald & Co., of New-Orleans.

On Friday, July 6, FRANCIS WAYLAND, son of Thomas M. and Mary A. W. North, aged 10 months.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday, July 7, ELIZA A., wife of Jonathan F. Rick, aged 29 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this morning, at the New-Haven Railroad office, 26th-st., 4th av., at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle, for interment.

At Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, July 7, SPENCER G., infant son of S. A. Hisley.

Funeral services this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his residence.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 29, EDGAR H. HERRICK, son of E. H. Herrick of this City.

At Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday morning, July 7, of typhus fever, CORNELIUS MYERS, second son of the late Cornelius and Emma Myers, of this City, in the 30th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets and Money Matters, see Fourth Page.

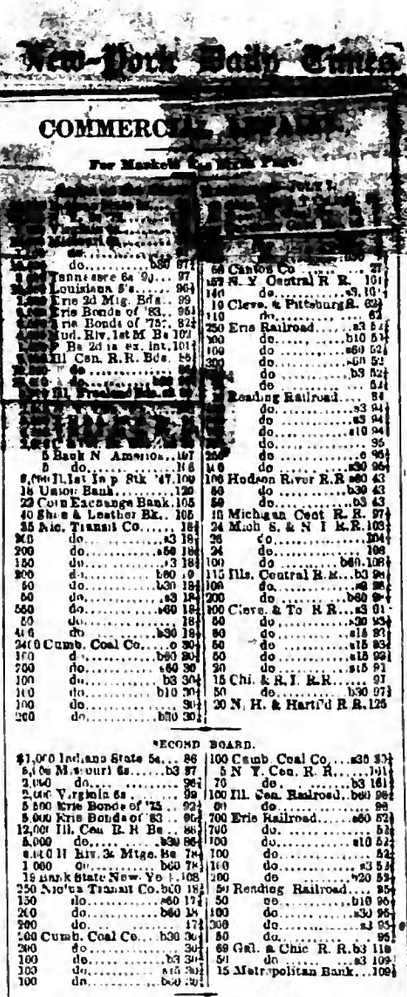

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s	86	100 Cumb. Coal Co	s30 33½
5,000 Missouri 6s	b3 97	5 N. Y. Cen. R. R	101
2,000 do	b30 98½	75 do	b30 101
2,000 Virginia 6s	99	100 Ill. Cen. Railroad	b60 98½
5,500 Erie Bonds of '75	92½	60 do	98
5,000 Erie Bonds of '83	96½	700 Erie Railroad	s60 52½
12,000 Ill. Cen. R. R Bs	86	700 do	53
5,000 do	b30 86	100 do	s10 52½
2,000 do	s10 86	100 do	53
1,000 do	b60 78	100 do	s3 53½
15 Bank State New-York	108	200 do	b20 53½
250 Nicaragua Transit Co	b30 18½	50 Reading Railroad	95
150 do	s60 17½	50 do	b10 96
200 do	b60 18	100 do	s30 96
200 do	17½	300 do	s3 95½
100 Cumb. Coal Co	b30 34	50 do	95
200 do	34½	69 Gal. & Chic. R. R	b3 110
100 do	s15 35½	50 do	s3 109½
100 do	b60 35½	15 Metropolitan Bank	109½

MONDAY, July 9—A. M.

One of the California packets, of the 16th June, the *Northern Light*, of the Nicaragua line, arrived last evening with a gold freight of $828,000. The Panama steamer, now due, and with the same San Francisco dates, will probably bring a larger sum. The product of the mines, this season, is estimated by the San Francisco press, as equal to sixty millions a year. "Every indication" remarks the San Francisco *Herald*, "satisfies the belief that the yield for the year 1855 will fully equal that of any previous year since the discovery of the mines. The branch mint was coining at the rate of $100,000 a day, and the gold dust on deposit was largely in excess of the ability of the establishment to turn into coin. An effort was being made to increase the capacity of the machinery to $3,000,000 a month. The dust was coming in in quantities ranging from one hundred ounces to half a ton, and the demand for coin by the miners was very urgent. Quartz mining was looking better in some of the districts. The jobbing trade at San Francisco with the interior showed considerable activity the week the steamer sailed. The market was still greatly overstocked with Flour, and in view of the flourishing condition of the growing crop, large shipments were about to be made to Australia, and a ship was up for Liverpool, to be laden with a thousand tons of Flour. The milling establishments of the State have rapidly increased to fifty four in number, equal, if run full time, to a million and a quarter of barrels ℔ annum. But not one-half of them find full employment, so that the number of mills, like the yield of grain, is largely in excess of the domestic wants of the country. The agricultural prosperity of the State appears to be second only to its mineral wealth. The noted clipper ship *Flying Cloud* arrived out from this port in 108 days. There were a number of wagers lost on the failure to make the voyage within 100 days. She was heavily laden, and encountered rough weather, and it is stated that she had three feet of water in the hold, thereby damaging part of the cargo.

The course of the Stock and Money Markets the past week was in favor of somewhat high prices in the former, and increased activity in the latter. The leading State and Railway Bonds advanced from 1 to 3 ℔ cent., and the Road shares show an improvement of ½ to 2 ½ ℔ cent. The light fancies, such as Nicaragua Transit and Cumberland Coal shares, also advanced 1 ℔ cent., with very considerable speculation in the Transit Stock. The general market closed on Saturday with a firm feeling, particularly in the Bond list. The letters by the Boston steamer, which were delivered on Saturday morning, speak very encouragingly of the favor in which American Stocks are held, both in London and on the Continent. The prices in London were from 1 to 4 ℔ cent. dearer than by the previous packet, the largest advance being in the Freeland Bonds of the Illinois Central. Sales had been made at 75 ℔ cent., sterling money. But our own market has gone much ahead of nearly all the rates quoted, these being based on the New-York list of June 4, and although many of the orders come out limited above the prices of that date, the subsequent rise makes it impracticable to operate upon them with much freedom. Some Foreign orders for Reading shares put the market up on Saturday to 95½ ℔ cent. The well informed circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London, says, in regard to American Stocks:

The demand for American Stocks and Bonds is daily increasing, and considerable transactions have taken place, at quotations given herewith. States' Stocks are comparatively neglected. The advance in Virginia 6 ℔ cent. reported by last advices from New-York has produced a corresponding advance here, though the demand is sluggish, we have buyers at 90 with coupon for Virginia 5 ℔ cent. sterling there is no inquiry. In Railroad Bonds, the principal run is upon Illinois Central, in which we note an advance of 2 ℔ cent. on Construction, and 4 ℔ cent. on Freeland Bonds. The two descriptions are now the same price. The demand for this Company's shares, which we noted last week, still continues, but few, if any, are offering. A fair business has been done in Erie 1885's and 1875's at our quotations. The London Directors of the Great Western of Canada have issued to the holders an allotment of one new share for every original share. This sudden process of doubling the Capital Stock has startled the proprietors and caused a fall of £2 ℔ share. The Convertible Bonds are of course similarly affected, but those of 1873 are well maintained.

The rates for Money Loans during the past week, ranged 6 to 7 ℔ cent. The exceptions below 6 ℔ cent. are not frequent, and owing to the speculative activity in Stocks, there is more done at the outside rate than a few weeks ago. The supply of means subject to temporary use in the Street is still large, and the dividend payments early in the week tended to its increase. Foreign Bills since the last packet day have been quiet. The full rate on London is 110 ℔ cent., which is rather against the use of Coined Gold as a medium of Exchange, though it is probable the next steamer will carry out a considerable amount of gold bars, should the California steamers arrive in season. There is a more active export movement in Cotton since the fall in prices, and the shipments of the week amounted to nearly $300,000.

The Foreign Trade of the week was moderately active. The Import of Merchandise, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, amounted to $3,126,974, against $3,510,783 the first week in last July. The total Import of the calendar year, 1850, to the present date amounts to $70,620,000, against $96,874,000 to corresponding date in the calendar year, 1854. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week amounted to $1,172,290, against $1,091,020 the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year 1855, the total Export value of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from the port of New-York is $30,503,000, against $35,406,000 to same date in the calendar year, 1854. There was no Specie export registered at the New-York Custom House during the week. The Boston steamer carried out $881,000, of which about $600 000 was in Gold bars, forwarded by express from this City. The direct shipment from this port the first week in July, 1854, was $799,000. For the calendar year, 1855, the Specie export from the port of New-York to the present date amounts to $17,024,000, against $16,986 000 to corresponding date last year. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $2,084,504, against $1,956,795 at the close of the previous week. The balances to the credit of the various accounts was $6,238,464. The disbursements of the week, from the Interest Fund in the Department, amounted to about $700,000, in payment of July dividend on the Public Debt of the United States. The Manhattan Company disbursed about $1,500,000 on account of the principal of the Public Debt of the State of New-York, falling due 1st of July; leaving about $1,300,000 yet to be presented for payment.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of produce for the past week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	5,453	$225,653	5,548	$266,197
Flour, bbls	14,940	111,502	5,488	52,869
Corn Meal, bbls. &c	1,036	6,582	1,635	8,176
Wheat, bushels	57,934	117,254		
Corn, bushels	39,521	27,478	174,008	152,760
Pork, bbls. & tcs	1,606	23,329	3,219	50,176
Beef, bbls. & tcs	190	1,654	1,977	19,880
Total Produce		$513,475		$600,016
Miscellaneous		577,545		578,288
Total for the week		$1,091,020		$1,172,290

The Ohio and Mississippi Road, Western Division, from St. Louis to Vincennes on the Wabash, was formally opened through for business on the 4th inst. The completion of this division affords another Railway route from this City to St. Louis, by way of the Cleveland and Columbus Road to Gallion, 78 miles; thence by the two Bellefontaine Roads to Indianapolis; thence by the Terre Haute and Richmond Road to Terre Haute, and thence down the Wabash, by the Evansville Road to Vincennes. In point of distance the route is shorter than via Chicago and Alton, and if the equipment and running arrangements on the Evansville and Ohio and Mississippi be complete—as we presume they are, or soon will be—good time will be made.

The price of Bounty Land Warrants in this City ranges from $1 09 to $1 12 the acre: the minimum Government price of the Public Lands, when entered with Cash, being $1 25 the acre. Considering the large accession of Warrants under the recent Bounty Act, the price keeps up well, and we hear that the demand is constant and liberal. Some of the Public Land Receivers out West are giving more trouble than is called for, in passing upon the assignments of the Warrants; but for which, the City dealers in them could afford to pay even better rates than the present to the Old Soldiers, or their Widows and Children. We have seen a number of Warrants recently returned, on the pretext of informality, from one of the most distant of the Western Land Offices, which ought to have passed the closest scrutiny, and would have done so, but for the officious anxiety of the Receiver to give trouble. Every instance of the sort necessarily influences the market price of Warrants to the original holder. The attention of the Land Commissioners at Washington has been called to the subject.

The investigation into the DAVIDSON & GORDON frauds in London, amounting to about two millions dollars, has just terminated in the committal of both parties for criminal trial. The counsel who appeared for the well known banking firm of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co.,—who concealed their knowledge of the frauds from October, 1853, to July, 1854—remarked at the close of the case:

As I understand that the charge is one of not surrendering and obtaining goods, I wish, as the name of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. has been mentioned, I may be allowed to say that the matter was referred to their solicitor, and that the warrants which were deposited with them had all the appearance of genuine ones. You have it, Sir, in your depositions that their clerk was sent down to ascertain whether there were goods which these warrants represented. Of course Messrs. OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. had no prospect of charge like this being brought. They have had a very serious lose, and that at a time when the money market was in a very gloomy condition. I am sure that all who consider this matter will feel that *it would have been most imprudent to have raised a panic in the market with regard to these warrants*. This matter was referred, as I before stated, to their solicitor, and had it been referred to me I should have given the same opinion as he did. I am sure you will agree with me in saying that, although Mr. GORDON chose to make some statements, there is not a scintilla of evidence to show the facts implied. Represe ting this house, which has rendered every assistance it could, I merely desire that they may stand as high as they always have done in the mercantile world.

MR. BALLANTINE, for the prosecution, said: I have not exhibited any desire to act unfairly to any one, otherwise I should have objected to my friend being heard at all. Upon the subject of whether Messrs. OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. ought to have instituted proceedings or not, I am not prepared to give an opinion; *but they ought, at all events, to have allowed the matter to be publicly known, and ought to have prevented the same means being used to create injuries to other people*. So long as these matters continue to be discussed I cannot withdraw from my opinion, otherwise I should be admitting that which I could not for one moment entertain.

This case was scarcely ended before the Police Court, before the more recent bankruptcy of STRAHAN, PAUL & BATES assumed a criminal shape. The firm failed on Monday, 11th June, for about $3,000,000, after exhausting their entire means, and keeping open on the previous Saturday after it was rumored that they could not go through. They paid out on that day about $110,000. The firm were bankers to the nobility and gentry in the West end of the City, receiving large deposits and retaining heavy balances from their customers, which they some years ago diverted to a speculation in Italian Railway contracts. It is stated that the house has been involved for nearly six years. It appears that they even used the securities of their customers, lodged for safe keeping. One of the members, Sir JOHN PAUL, is a Knight. They have all surrendered themselves to a criminal investigation of their proceedings and the abuse of confidence reposed in them. The affair, at the last dates, was creating much excitement in London circles.

The French Funds have fallen 2@3 ℔ cent., and the English Stock Market been more or less affected by the well-authenticated reports of a new French Loan of $150,000 000. The Emperor had called the Legislative Assembly to meet on 2d July, to deliberate on financial measures; the main object being the preliminary arrangements for the new loan. The measure will not be particularly advanced by the discouraging accounts from the siege of Sebastopol, and is likely to agitate the Money Market of the Empire much more seriously than the previous loan. It has little or no effect, however, on mercantile discounts, or the general abundance and cheapness of Money for business purposes, either in Paris or London.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company have made a half yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent.

The Trustees of the old Utica and Schenectady Road advertised to pay a dividend of 9 ℔ cent. out of the surplus assets—recently disposed of at auction—of the Company on the 17th July.

It is stated in the London *Times* that an additional step towards the establishment of electric communication between America and Europe is about to be effected in the course of a few weeks. The submarine telegraph cable to connect Cape Breton island with Newfoundland is in course of shipment on board the *Sarah L. Bryant*, at the works of W. KUPER & Co., the manufacturers, at Greenwich, and in less than two months the line is expected to be in operation. The length of the cable is 74 miles, weighing 400 tons, and it contains three conducting wires.

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds, will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

City Trade of the Canals.

Statement showing, the quantity of the several articles that cleared on the canals at, and the quantity left at New-York, during the first week in July, 1855, ending on the 7th inst:

ARTICLES CLEARED.			
Sugar, lbs	671,542	Pig Iron, lbs	552,000
Molasses	110,000	Cast'gs & Ironwr	106,200
Coffee	47,000	Foreign Salt	7,200
Nails	69,951	Stone Lime & Clay	335,000
Iron	292,927	Mineral Coal	1,955 900
Crockery	42,068	Misc. at 4 mills	1,555,774
Railroad Iron	1,027 000	Sundries	230,500
Hides	2,100		
Cotton	7,700	Total	7,660,566

ARTICLES ARRIVED.			
Flour, bbls	12,606	Butter, lbs	24,500
Ashes	211	Lard, Tall'w & Ld. oil	769,800
Beef	134	Wool	20,000
Pork	2,585	Bran & Ship stuff	33,700
Wheat, bushels	11,000	Tobacco, Manuf.	428,500
Rye	5,100	Hops	5,500
Corn	296,000	Leather	105,700
Barley	400	Furniture	3,500
Oats	79,400	Bloom & Bar Iron	32,200
Peas and Beans	200	Cast'gs & Ironwre	33,100
Potatoes	100	Dom. Woolens	17,200
Boards & Sc'nl'g, ft	965,000	Dom. Cottoo	20,200
Timber, cub ft	8,500	Domestic Salt	7,000
Shingles, M	66,500	Merchandise	570,400
Dom. Spirits, galls	16,000	Stone Lime & Clay	1,500
Staves, lbs	692,800	Mineral Coal	1,000
Bacon	541,000	Sundries	372,900
Cheese	2,100		

I certify the above to be correct
RICHARD H. WOODS, Collector.

London Markets.

Per America.] LONDON, Friday, June 22—5 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets there has been little activity this week. COTTON and BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR lower. COFFEE is firm. MONEY abundant. CONSOLS leave off 90½@90¾ for the account. DOLLARS 4s 11½d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. South American DOUBLOONS 75s. 3d. American EAGLES 76s. 2½d. @76s. 3d.

COCHINEAL—In the public sales have comprised 138 bags middling to good Mexican Silvers, which nearly all sold at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. 135 bags ordinary to good Honduras Silver from 3s 8d.@4s. 62 bags good to fine Teneriffe Silver all sold at 3s 10d.

COCOA—862 bags Trinidad offered at auction mostly sold at easier rates, from 37s. for dark gray to 40s. for fair red.

COPPER—Steady. Tough Cake and Tile, £126. Best Selected, £129. Sheathing, 14d. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 12d.

CUTCH—The market continues firm, and at the public sales extreme prices have been obtained. 1,054 casks, and 1,208 bbls and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction, and mostly found buyers, fine ordinary to low middling, bringing from 58s. 6d @61s., with middling from 61s. 6d.@66s. 1,300 bags good ordinary Native Ceylon brought 46s. 6d @47s., and 220 bags very good, 48s. 127 pkgs. Mocha realized from 84s. @84s. for good clean.

COTTON—Is quiet, and the sales for the week are 1,000 bales only. 500 bales good Thursday, at auction, were all bought in at 4¼. ℔ lb. At Liverpool the demand has been moderate this week: yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 6½d. ℔ lb.

At the CORN market on Monday there was only a moderate supply of English WHEAT, but business was inactive, and the greater part of the supply remained over unsold. The weather continues favorable for the growing crops. Last week's average quotation for English WHEAT was 77s. 5s on 57,314 qrs. returned. To-day there was little doing, holders generally showing no disposition to give way.

TEA—Is without improvement and little doing; Common Congou is 9 ℔ lb.

DRUGS, &c—There is little to report in the absence of public sales. Cutch—1,700 bags partly sold at 22s 6d. a 23s. 6d. Shellac—Of 250 chests offered, the chief portion, consisting of good orange, found buyers from 53s @58s. 6d.; the remainder, of dark lively orange, was taken in at 47s. Sapan Wood—30 tons Siam brought £8 10s @ £9 15s ℔ ton. Turkey Opium 17s. 6d. @ 18s. Quicksilver 1s. 10d. @ 1s 11d. China Camphor 80s. Myrabolanes—600 bags chiefly sold at 8s.

HEMP—We have no alteration to notice. There are sellers of St Petersburg clean at £45 10s. Manilla is very dull of sale, and 1,956 bales at auction were nearly all bought in at £34@£40. Jute continues in fair demand at full rates: 2 367 bales in public sales chiefly sold at £11@£19 10s.

INDIGO—The declarations for the sales to commence 10th proximo amount now to 9,294 chests.

IRON—The demand for both Welsh and Staffordshire continues good, and we quote Rails £7 5s. @ £7 10s. Bars £7@£7 5s., at which rates it would not to be easy to buy for prompt delivery. Scotch Pig quiet at 75s. for mixed Nos on the Clyde.

LINSEED—There is some improvement in the tone of the market, holders asking 1s. advance on last week's rates, which in some instances has been realized. Bombay is held at 69s. Calcutta 66s.@66s 6d. No arrivals during the past week.

LEAD—In fair demand, at previous rates, at which holders are firm. Common Pig £22 10s

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NO. 10.

Reply to Personal Attacks from American Papers—The Philosophy of Danger of the Know-Nothing Movement.

LONDON, Friday, June 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I learn from hearsay (American papers I very seldom happen to see myself, except the *Progress*) that some journals of your Republican country have had the very good, refined and republican taste to make themselves merry by deriding me—that the Governor of Hungary is brought down to act the part of a contributor to newspapers, for a remuneration. I remember to have heard after my return to Europe from America, that I had been charged with an equal good taste, (though of a different character,) with having pocketed mighty sums in America for myself, and with living now in comfort and luxury on them. If I were adoring half so much the Almighty Dollar as (be it said without offence) many an American does, I would have had to regret that I had not presented myself in America as a dancer, singer or something of that kind. I feel quite satisfied that with half the pains and trouble it cost me to make some 600 speeches, I could have earned enough to live now on it, if not in luxury at least in comfort; whereas, having been but a patriot in exile, and "the honored guest of the Great Republic," I happen to have requested some honorable Senators to look into the books of my cashier, shortly before my leaving, (June 11, 1852,) and I happen to have their written testimony in my hands to the effect that the balance I had in hand on leaving America amounted to the mighty sum of eleven hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-seven cents; something rather less than I possessed on going thither. However, I have met personally many a kindness and sympathy in the United States, and the cause of my dear country—though far, foreign and unknown to America,—and the misfortunes of my nearest relations, (two of whom, alas! have succombed to the anguish of exile,) have met many a generous hand of friendly assistance.

As to my country, it would have been perhaps better had I met less of encouraging promises, or had I not committed the fault of acting on them as on a reality. I would have been spared many a poignant sorrow that still embitters my dreary life; and what I in reality have received, might have been employed more usefully, had I not been induced by broad promises to take a broad ground. However, past is past; and though I now know more of America, still I bear too grateful a recollection of all that there was kind and generous in your country towards the poor wandering exile, not to be glad to think that there was sincerity even in those promises, that turned out disastrous, because left unrealized. Circumstances often influence the resolutions of men. Without the *coup d'état* of Louis NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, many a thing would have passed differently, even in your country.

Nevertheless, of one thing I feel satisfied; and that is, that my rapid visit to the United States has not been made in vain. I will not flatter myself with the proud idea that I have been a humble instrument in the hands of Providence, for sowing a seed for the future, which, without my humble instrumentality would not exist; but thus much I may be permitted to believe, that my accidental presence elicited a spontaneous revelation of what there is glowing at the bottom of the heart of that great moral individuality,—the American people. The spark lay in the flint, hidden and dormant, because the happy course of your domestic progress presented no occasion for its manifestation; it accidentally met the steel of a humble wanderer's presence; and the spark burst forth—and what a blaze it was! It amazed two hemispheres with its brilliancy. The wanderer past; and the flint is apparently cold; but the spark is living within; a bountiful Providence recorded its manifested existence, and booked it down amongst the elements, destined to do great things towards the advancement of great destinies. I, Sir, have an unshakable faith in the inspirations of a "people" everywhere. Though you may think them composed of mere egotists, whenever a great opportunity unites them in a collective body, that collectiveness pervades like an electric fluid the gigantic mass, and the atoms of individual egotism vanish in the light of a people's collective nobility. There is something lyrically great in the impulses of a people's heart, I, Sir, had the good fortune to lay my hand on many a people's heart—of yours among the rest—and my soul listened to the oracles of its palpitations. I trust that heart, Sir,—and I know that when the steel of a great opportunity comes to meet the flint again, that spark at which I warmed the chill of my hopes will burst forth again,—but it will burst forth with a consciousness of aim and purpose it would perhaps not have had without my visit to America for an antecedent; and the spark will not blaze away in barren sympathies, but the great people of America, which may read these my lines just under the recent impressions of their great anniversary, will act a great and noble part in the great cause of humanity.

Such, Sir, is my opinion of America, and my feelings are corresponding to it. What, then, do I care about it, Sir, that some poor creatures who never have elevated their minds to even the shadow of such thoughts as my soul lives upon,—unable to have an idea of the nobility of their vocation as priests of the shrine of a free Press, dip their pen in the venom of their envy and in the gall of their own sordid natures, and try to asperse me, one day with the charge of covetousness and of misappropriation of funds, partly the gift of noble sympathy for a noble cause, and partly earned by my own hard toil; and then, having feasted on the envy of my supposed wealth, rejoice at discovering that I am after all nothing better than a poor working man, having to toil hard for my hard daily bread and the bread for my children, and upon that discovery turn around to-morrow and exclaim, in sordid exultation, "Lo! lo! look at your exalted Governor of Hungary; he has turned a journeyman writer, and writes for bread."

Sir, the Governor of Hungary is proud of this. Some of my upbraiders would have had perhaps their pockets fill, though their hands not very clean, had they had the millions of my country and the disposition of her vast resources under their control, as I have had. I acted differently, and I claim no credit for it, because I confess not to have had any notion of the possibility that a man could think of himself when his nation does him the honor of charging him to think of his fatherland. And even when in some lonely moment of exhaustion, seeing my wife and children grouped in tears around me, the shadowy thought crossed over the flickering light of my spirits, "What will become of these if I am gone?" my angel whispered in my ears, "They will have for a father Him above;" and I did not regret then, and do not regret it now, that I held higher the duties of an honest citizen than the regards for the dear heads of my little ones. They will have a father in Him above when I am gone; while I am spared for them, the Governor of Hungary takes it to be a joyful task to have to work for their bread and their education. The Governor of Hungary wandered into exile poor and penniless;—and had to work, and God gave him the joy of having been able to wipe off many a tear and to soothe many a calamity; neither claiming gratitude, nor feeling offended at ingratitude, so common among men; but this brought him by and by to the necessity of having to earn with toil and hard work the bread of his own family. He is proud of it; and though poverty be not a current value at the Exchange, I prefer to leave to my children the glory of *this*, my poverty, than all the treasures of the earth, stained with the mark of dishonesty.

Let us have done with those mosquitoes, sprung from the putrid vapors of envy and gall;—let us rather revert to the social condition of America.

Putting myself entirely aside, I must confess to be surprised to find that one man can be found in your country who, under any circumstances whatever, and with reference to whomsoever, could be such a recreant to one of the most glorious republican principles essentially American, as to make the word "labor" a word of derision and of reproach. Why, Sir, no man is exempt from frugality, and no community exempt of blame. I have heard America blamed for many a thing, some of which I, in honor and conscience, could neither defend nor excuse; but taking all in all, I had always a triumphant answer to give: "Never mind, they will clear themselves by and by of this and of that—they have a principle of vitality, rich in incalculable results, and that is—that with them *labor is honor, and idleness, though gilded with treasures and pomp, is a disgrace.*" In this word "labor is honor," there is such an immense power of energy, that word implies such an indefatigable application of mental and moral faculties, that if the progress of any people can be taken for certain, the progress of that people *is* sure, with whom labor is an honor. And, Sir, has it come to this, that you have already men in your community who can dare to turn that sacred word "*labor*" to derision! Verily, verily, I fear there *is* something rotten in Denmark. This is a new confirmation of the report, that your country is really undergoing the progress of a social revolution, I even would call it social decomposition, because I fear—I fear, the movement is not to your advantage.

This naturally brings me to the subject of my last letter—

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

I was saying in my first article, that though the phasis of nationalization is natural in the life of a community, and though I regret that the comparatively recent foreign population of the United States was inconsiderate enough to provoke an envenomed crisis in this process, which bade fair to develop peacefully, still I fear the medicine may prove worse than the evil. I desire to substantiate this anticipation.

This Know-Nothingism at the very first revelation of its corporate existence, manifested itself in the shape of such a powerful organization, that it could not have grown up over night. Secret associations require a great deal of time before they can spread so as to become a power. This work must have gone on for months, years, perhaps. Now, Sir, one of the anomalies that I was most surprised to meet with in America, is—the strange predilection of the American people for secret organizations. Is it that their life is too prosaic, too material, and the soul requires some poetry, that they flock to secret organizations, where there is always some mystery, and mysteries always have a poetical shadow around them? I can't tell, but it is a fact that Americans like secret organizations. Any idea capable of uniting large numbers—even the idea of mutual succors and benevolence—has the best chance there if surrounded with the mysteries of some secrecy. I had been but a very few days in America, when men, conspicuous by standing, character and abilities, told me—"all these parades, provisions, reviews, meetings, speeches, dinners, and cheers and acclamations, are substantial only so far as they indicate, that there are elements here, out of which great things may be worked out for your cause. But to make them in reality effective, you must organize a secret society—there is no other means to come to an issue." I stared at the speaker, and wondered whether he were serious, or perhaps — — so strange did the idea occur to me in America. That the patriots of the ancient colonies of England, before they went to fight on Bunker Hill, matured their resolutions, and organized resistance to oppression in secret associations, that I can understand; but America free! republican! the press absolutely free; publicity unbounded, the right of public association unlimited for all purposes not positively unlawful, and still that propensity to cluster in secret groups, appeared to me exceedingly strange. However, I dare say the same suggestion has been presented to me, in the North, East, West, South, everywhere, almost in every city, where I stopped only for three days. Nay, I have been even favored with plans in detail, that made me wonder at the accomplished familiarity of American gentlemen with the rather complicated business of organizing secret associations. I mention this curious incident of my American experience (to which I of course did not give any practical effect) as an evidence of the strange preoccupation of your countrymen in favor of secret organizations.

Now mark the effect. Wherever that predisposition exists, men will not be found wanting to turn it to account. The order of Rev. Father Jesuits are historically known to be very skillful in profiting by such predispositions. Allow me to mention two incidents. A gentleman in the United States (a banker), made a generous gift to the cause of Hungary. On coming, in the course of peregrinations, to the city where he resided, encouraged by his previous sympathy, I ventured to request from him the favor of taking upon himself the local agency of my interests. He declared he did not dare to do it from fear of absolute ruin; and gave me the following explanation: Scarcely had his gift to me become public, than a deaf rumor began to be spread along the city, that the Bank of Mr. N. N. looked rather embarrassed; the holders of its bonds began to fall in for exchange; their numbers went increasing; in a very few days it was a rush: the Bank stood the storm, but it would have been of course impossible to stand it a fortnight longer. The proprietors called for a commission, to look through their books; the investigation verified the creditable condition of the establishment, and the publication of the authentic fact by and by calmed the tempest. The banker, however, traced the alarming rumor from source to source, till he at last perfectly succeeded in tracing its origin to a certain religious college. In relating this fact, he added: "Sir, matters go so far with us, that we scarcely dare to speak a confidential word at our own private dinner table; because, by some means or other, it makes its way to the college; and is there carefully recorded for future emergencies, to be used either to our detriment or for a pressure, to make us do something, which else we would not do. We dare not trust our servants, nor our own children. Our society is undermined by secret agencies." I know he spoke the truth; I have heard it confirmed by a thousand authorities; and have seen facts. One I desire to mention,—in a certain city, the home of a far-famed, and renowned American statesman, whose name is a banner for many. I had the misfortune to be prevented from making the acquaintance of that distinguished gentleman, by the sad accident that his only son was just expiring. The young man died. And the Rev. Father Jesuits presented themselves, with irrefutable proofs, before the downcast Protestant father in the prime of his grief, claiming the right of performing the funeral rites of his dead son, because he was affiliated to their order secretly. Had he professed the Roman Catholic religion publicly, who could blame him for it? it is a matter between God and one's conscience. But that would not have answered the contemplated object. A secret affiliation was necessary; and it is only after the death of the young man, that the father could learn the fact, that he had near his bosom, in his own only son, the inheritor of his name, fame, and influence, an affiliated member of that terrible society, the members of which have to abjure their own personality, for an absolute blind obedience towards their superiors. Was my other friend not right in saying: "We dare not trust our own children!"

Such is the evil—and a sad one it is—and what is the cure Know-Nothingism resorted to against it? Why, Sir, it is the evil itself—a like secret organization for political purposes. One glass full of venom was already circulating in the veins of your people—they apply for remedy a bumper full of venom more. It is not antidote, Sir—it is venom. The antidote of the venom of secret underground work, of ambition, is publicity. Let the patriots of America stand up in the broad daylight of the sun, denounce the danger, hunt it up to its darkest recesses; set up a principle just, sound, Republican and patriotic for a banner; but not a blind hatred of blood, tongue and race, and they will gather around them millions of devoted hearts to serve well and to save the country; but let them not undermine the social relations of your community, because they can rest assured of it; they are sowing wind, and he who sows wind can reap but a hurricane.

In the first place, this underground political manœuvre justifies, sanctions and legalizes, the secret machinations of Jesuitism. The Know-Nothings have furnished them with the most persuasive means of agitation for straining every nerve of their adepts in the mischievous work of secret proselytism. They have gained in America what they have lost, with public opinion, even in the most Roman Catholic country in Europe—I mean the *prestige*—that their cause is identical with the Roman Catholic religion; and that *prestige* will prove an all-powerful instrument in their dexterous hands, now that the Know-Nothings have sanctioned, by their example, their mighty weapon—secrecy. On that field your Know-Nothings cannot rival the historical ability of the Jesuits, be sure of it; because they have not, and cannot have, in their repository of means that which, in secret machinations, is the most powerful of all—the rousing of scruples of conscience and superstition. The Know-Nothings cannot make fanatics; yet they were inconsiderate enough to play that dangerous weapon into the hands of the enemy. Be sure of it, Know-Nothingism has driven, and will drive, many a Roman Catholic into the army of the Jesuits, whom no power and no persuasion could otherwise have brought to that army.

Secondly; the Know-Nothings declaring war, not to Mr. X nor Mr. Y, either because he is a man unfit, or a man of unreliable patriotism, but because he is a foreigner, force by that very fact all foreigners to opposition. No, there would be no harm in that; they force them to a systematic organization of compact defence. Secrecy again. Many amongst the "foreign population" (as you call them, ye foreigners and sons of foreigners, all of you, as many as you are)—many of that foreign population, attracted to America by mere material considerations, and devoted to private pursuits, kept themselves aloof from party manœuvres and factions; and those who took an active interest in public affairs merged themselves into one or another of the great national parties. Now, the Know-Nothings compel them all, Whigs and Democrats of every description, and the indifferent besides, they force them all into one compact corporate organization for defence—an organization the more lively in exertion the less doubt there is about it, that your "foreign population" furnished with arguments of a just complaint, capable of rousing excitement, and nurse it in the shadow of mystery up to a fanaticism. They will say: Look at these Know-Nothings here! All of them are of foreign descent; they have imported foreign blood, foreign language, foreign laws, foreign institutions, foreign religion, to America, and now they pretend to exclude us from our just share in the management of the public affairs of our common country—not because we are unfit or unqualified, but because we happened to have arrived here twenty-five or fifty years after them. They will say: Look to these virtuous Republicans, the descendants partly of persecuted just, partly of adventurers, profit hunters, and even felons and criminals; they conquered a vast wilderness from the native red men, partly by arms, partly by enervating him with fire-water; and they held out to the world the promises of freedom, equality and fraternity, alluring us with it to come and to help them in cultivating that wilderness; and now, after we are here, in confidence in their magniloquent promises, they organize themselves in secret societies for our persecution, on the plea that some amongst those whom distress drove to this country happen to offend the laws with which they are not yet familiarized, and fill the prisons, or fall to the charge of public charity. But we, we are not criminals—we fill not the hospitals, we rather help to support them, and foster the progress of our adopted fatherland, with our head, with our arms, with our capital. Yet they persecute us whom they have allured, because they, our equals, style us "foreigners." Do you not think that there is something in this apt to create not only a compactness of opposition, but even push it to fanaticism! Well, there you have a second underground movement of secret organization. The "Sag-Nichts" do what the Know-Nothings have taught them.

So we have native Americans and foreigners, Protestants and Jesuits, Know-Nothings and Sag-Nichts, all of them organized in secret societies, working with mystery, mining and countermining the whole community, setting up man against man, kindred against kindred, friend against friend, and the servant against the master, all in secrecy, spreading a net of secret spies and counterspies over the country, envenoming the affections, severing the family ties, and transforming freemen into conspirators, Republicans into blind agencies of a hidden will; add to this, Sir, that you have Slavery in your land, and mind that your Know-Nothings set the example for secret political organizations, and then say whether you do not tremble for the future of your country, feeling the very foundation of the *social life of America* undermined by secret agencies!

Please to recollect that Know-Nothingism, such as we see it manifested, is not restricted to considerations of prevention against the further influx of foreign emigration. This is another question, and not an easy one I own. On the one hand, an American citizen may well ask, shall America be the sewer into which corrupt, oppressed and overfilled Europe drains its vice and its pauperism! On the other hand, the philanthropist may ask, shall there be no place on earth for him who has nothing but his arm and his right to live, and no spot on earth to rest his head upon! The question may be embarrassing; but, after all, the question of future naturalization is but a question of how many years of residence. Nobody can think to demand from you to admit to a full share of your civil and political rights, every new comer, on his arrival. Nor have you done this hitherto. On the other hand, you certainly cannot imagine to exclude all foreigners from the community of your rights. That is out of the question,—simply because it is impossible. We, in Hungary, fixed on ten years of residence for naturalization. Our condition was widely different. You have fixed five years for it—monarchial England only three. That is a mere question of time; and it would be curious, indeed, to see a Republic less communicative than Monarchies, or even Despotism. And there is, besides, the measure of special naturalization by Congress or Government, in case of particular merit. All this is not the question in issue.

The Know-Nothings make a deaf, underhand war, not against those who might yet come, but against those who are there, (and their number goes by millions,)—against those who went there on the assurance of full political, religious and social equality, held out by your institutions; and who find themselves attacked by secret organizations, not on a basis of this or that political issue, but on the basis of Foreignism.

To resume the situation in a word, Sir, this is so much as a *Civil War*; and, let me add, a Civil War of the most dangerous character, because it not only partakes of the nature of political sectarianism, but is, in fact, a social revolution, carried on by secret institutions.

If the old issues are gone, raise new ones; but raise them on a principle. If the old parties are worn out, form new parties; but always on a principle. Of one thing, however, I would warn America to beware, and that is *the introduction of race, tongue, religion into the arena of political contest.* Centuries may have to atone for the error of one generation.

Dixi et salvavi animam:—Do as you like!

KOSSUTH.

Liquor Items.

IN THE CITY.

Cases of intoxication are becoming less frequent, if we may judge from the reports of arrests and convictions at the Police Courts. At the Tombs there were ten committals; at Essex Market the same; at Jefferson Market there were only three—making a total of twenty-three cases of intoxication in the City on Monday. The same course is now pursued by all the Magistrates. At the Tombs, one of the thirsty crew was able to raise his $10, but the remaining twenty-two had to serve out their time. Yesterday, at Jefferson Market, six of Sunday's inebriates were brought up before Justice PEARCEY. Five of them were recommitted, to finish their ten days, and one was discharged, with a reprimand. On asking the Magistrate for an explanation of this case, he stated that the person discharged was a very respectable man—had a wife and eight children to support, and further, the man had never been found drunk before. He had only taken three glasses of beer, which had so overpowered him that he sat down in the street and fell asleep. The Magistrate thought this a rather hard case, and inclining to the side of humanity he discharged him. This, the magistrate believes he has a right to do. He reads the law thus: "Every man upon conviction, shall be liable to a fine of $10." This word liable, he believes leaves it discretionary with magistrate to fine or discharge; but the fine shall not be less than the sum stipulated by law. No arrest for selling liquor, or seizures of liquor property have yet been made; nor will there be any search-warrants issued until the proper form is printed.

IN BROOKLYN.

The following persons, arrested by Officer CHAS. S. FROST in Brooklyn yesterday, for selling liquor in violation of the Prohibitory Law, were brought before Justice SMITH for trial:

HUGH FITZPATRICK, corner of Willoughby-street and Hudson-avenue; THOMAS LYNCH, corner of Hoyt and Butler streets; EDGAR MORRISON, corner of Fulton and Hudson avenues. These parties were arrested on complaint of persons who had been arrested for intoxication.

When called upon to plead to the charge, they being members of the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association, S. D. MORRIS, of counsel for that Association, moved for their discharge on the following grounds:

First—That it does not appear in the warrant whether the brandy charged to have been sold was imported or domestic liquor.

Second—That it does not appear in said warrant that the defendant is not an importer, nor that the liquor sold was not in the original packages.

Mr. MORRIS signified his desire to argue these questions before the Court rendered a decision, and the further hearing was consequently adjourned till Wednesday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

No search and seizure warrants have as yet been issued. Application was made yesterday to Justice SMITH to issue a warrant, but he refused, deeming the evidence insufficient.

DRUNKARDS IN BROOKLYN.

The Police of Brooklyn arrested during the three days ending yesterday morning 44 persons for being intoxicated. All were disposed of in the new way.

LONG ISLAND.

The Liquor Law is generally heeded throughout Long Island. One who would be likely to discover it, if it were to be had, assures us that neither at Farmingdale, South Oyster Bay, nor Babylon—think of that, no rum in Babylon!—nor yet in the vicinity around about anywhere, was it to be had for money nor for love, except to very old acquaintances, and very much on the sly.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Heavy Defalcation of a Railroad Treasurer.

BOSTON, Monday, July 9.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Railroad Company, to-day, the President made a report to the effect that Mr. TUCKERMAN, the late Treasurer, has confessed that he has embezzled the funds of the Road to the amount of $207,000. His defalcations have been going on for several years. He offers all his property, amounting to but a small part of the defalcation as security. The President asks for a Committee of Investigation, and a warm debate upon the subject is now going on. Otherwise the annual report of the condition of the road is favorable. It is reported that TUCKERMAN had invested largely in sustaining Dr. MORTON's claim to the ether discovery some two years since at Washington.

A portion of the defalcation of TUCKERMAN is the overissue of 625 shares of the Eastern Railroad. He states in his confession to the Directors that he has deceived them for nearly the entire time that he has been connected with the Company, a period of ten years, and this, notwithstanding there have been during that time several Committees of Investigation, who reported after examination that all was right and correct. He has transferred to the Company assets which he values at $65,000. After a heated debate at the meeting to-day, a Committee of Investigation was appointed, and the meeting adjourned for three weeks without choosing a Board of Directors. TUCKERMAN, who is a young man, is believed to be still in this City.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 9.

A meeting of the Cabinet took place this afternoon, and continued for over four hours. All the members were present, engaged, it is understood, on business which has accumulated during the President's nearly fortnight's absence. No definite action was taken on the new appointments of Commissioners of Land and Patent Offices.

Secretary DOBBIN leaves here to-morrow morning for the Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia. It is understood that Mr. CUSHING will also leave shortly.

The wall around the Washington Monument, and President's grounds, were thronged this evening, to witness the fireworks, postponed on the night of the Fourth, in consequence of the rain.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 9.

As this morning's express train from Baltimore to Philadelphia, was rounding a curve near Staunton, Del., it ran over and killed a man named MATTHEW COCHRAN, of this city. He was lying across the track, either by design or in a state of intoxication.

The deceased was a carpenter by trade, about 50 years of age, and has a family residing in this city.

No blame is attributed to those in charge of the train.

The First Seizure of Liquor under the Prohibitory Law.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Monday July 9.

Ten kegs of lager bier and two bottles of imported Dutch wine were seized at P. BERBERICK'S saloon this afternoon, by an agent of the Carson League, and deposited in the Court-House. BERBERICK gave bonds to appear and answer the charge to-morrow morning.

Suicide.

PATERSON, N. J., Monday, July 9.

A Hollander, named MYNART FUNDEMORE, committed suicide in this city last night by hanging himself with his cravat. He had made arrangements to remove West to-day with his family, and the cause of the rash act is unknown.

Arrest of the City Authorities in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 9.

Several of our City Authorities are in custody, by order of Judge BULLOCK, for contempt of Court, in refusing to grant licenses.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 9.

The trains on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad are now running regularly on time.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Monday, July 9.

The River here measures four feet four inches by the metal mark, and is still falling.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 9.

We have received no mails this morning south of Washington.

"A complaint has been preferred against the Sexton of the New Cemetery at Dundas, C. W., of 'dunning' the mourners for his pay while the funeral was actually going on!"

☞ This Sexton is one of the descendants of JOHN RANDOLPH, doubtless. JOHN taught all his boys the doctrine "pay as you go."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Examination at the Free Academy, Twenty-third-street, Lexington-avenue.

The examinations at this institution, which commenced on Monday, July 2, interrupted only by the festivities of Independence Day, will occupy Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week, and then close.

Up to Friday, last, they had relation to Greek, German and Civil Engineering, English and Roman Antiquities, Logic, French, Natural History, and Astronomy, Analytical Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus, the Constitution of the United States, and other matters, under the direction of Professors OWEN, GLADDING, BARTON, WEBSTER, KOEHLER, DORRANCE, MANDEVILLE, DOCHARTY and MORALES.

Monday, the 9th, was devoted by Professor GIBBS to the examination of the Senior Class in Chemistry, and by Professor KOEHLER to the Introductory class in Linear Drawings.

Some of our remote friends may need the explanation that this, the "Free Academy," is the growth of the Public School system which, initiated in 1804, just half a century ago, has so closely identified itself with the history of our progress. The "New-York Free Academy" is a legitimate and inevitable development of the system of popular instruction, so liberally endowed by the State, and amply provided for by the City, whose name it bears. Its foundation dates from a resolution of Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, in July, 1845, in the Board of Education, of which he was a Commissioner; and in January, 1849, the noble building in Lexington-avenue was opened for the admission of candidates, of whom every one must have been previously a pupil of a Primary or Ward school for twelve months. Eleven hundred and sixty four pupils have been admitted since the commencement in 1849. The last report enumerates 542 students on the books of the institution.

We subjoin the following examination papers of Monday as illustrative of the scientific "status" of the pupils of this institution:

CHEMISTRY—SENIOR CLASS.

1. Give an account of the manufacture of iron, with the whole theory of the operations.
2. Explain the rules for the nomenclature of the oxides.
3. Give the latest and best definition of the terms acid, base, and salt.
4. Give an account of the manufacture of white lead by the Dutch process.
5. Explain the laws of combination by weight.
6. Give an account of the manufacture of coal-gas.
7. Explain the use of symbols in chemistry.
9. Give in symbols the reactions which take place in preparing oxygen from chlorate of potash; chlorine from sulphuric acid, peroxide of manganese and common salt; fluo-hydric acid from fluor spar and sulphuric acid; caustic potash from carbonate of potash.
10. Write the formula of alum, and show how other and isomorphous alums may be formed from it.
1. Show how alcohol is formed by the fermentation of sugar.
2. Give an account of the laws of combination by volume.
3. What are homologous bodies? Give instances of four different series.
4. How many kinds of isomerism do we distinguish?
5. What is meant by the term allotropism? Give instances.
6. Show the relation between alcohol, ether, olefiant gas and acetic acid.
7. State the points of difference between organic and inorganic bodies.
8. Explain the constitution of the oils and fats.
9. What is the chemical division of food?
10. What is the source of animal heat?

To these questions the answers were generally given with correctness, and at least promptly.

The mode of examination is admirable. A student for instance says "No," instead of "Yes," as to whether it be worth while to attempt to separate silver from lead. The examiner then asks which of the two metals is more readily oxidizable, (as if to remind him of what in his knowledge ought to have drawn out a contrary answer,) the formation of litharge, crystalization, then subsequent oxidation is recalled to the student's recollection by the gentlest steps imaginable, which, without wounding his sense of defalcation, forms a lecture far more instructive to him and to all than a direct address would be formally on that particular topic.

On Tuesday the examinations will turn on intellectual philosophy, history, the belles lettres, ancient and modern languages and geometry.

Irish Aid Society.

Another meeting of this new organization, established for the purpose of forwarding indigent Irish emigrants from the over-crowded City to the wide West, was held at No. 125 Grand-street, on Monday evening. There was a large attendance, and much interest was manifested in the objects of the Society, as explained by Mr. JAMES MULLIGAN, who acted as Chairman. Mr. T. KEELER, the Secretary, read the minutes of the various meetings held, and made a brief statement, exhibiting the condition of the organization, which, on the whole, appears to be quite promising.

Mr. JOHN DUFFY made some well-timed remarks in reference to the organization and its objects. He thought that before proceeding further it was advisable to place the Society on a permanent basis, and give publicity to its objects as soon as possible. To effect this, he suggested the appointment of a Committee to frame and submit such rules and regulations for the government of the Society as might be deemed proper.

A Committee, in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. DUFFY, was appointed, as was also other appropriate committees.

A number of gentlemen were then enrolled as members of the Society on the payment of $1.

After the transaction of some other business, merely local, the Society meeting adjourned to Monday next.

☞ The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, at their annual meeting in the City Hall, on the 4th inst., elected the following named officers:

President—HAMILTON FISH.
Vice President—E. P. MARCELLIN.
Secretary—ALEXANDER C. THOMPSON.
Treasurer—HENRY H. WARD.
Assistant Treasurer—T. O. FOWLER.
Standing Committee—C. A. Clinton, D. M. Frye, A. A. Leggett, R. Varick De Witt, W. S. Popham, Dr. A. Clinton, E. Macomber, G. W. Bleecker.
Delegates to the General Society—C. E. Clinton, Dr. E. P. Marcellin and Col. Fowler.

☞ They are tearing down so much of the Hospital Dead House as infringes upon the new line of Duane-street. When the widening is completed, Duane will be a handsome thoroughfare. It is a great pity that the new store on the northwest corner of that street and Broadway should have been built of old brick, and made to look so very shabby.

☞ We do not yet hear of the coming of the Winking Madonnas. Were they not to have reached us before this? We trust they have not been wrecked.

☞ The Third Presbytery held an adjourned meeting at the Mercer-street Church Monday morning. The session was a short one, and no business of interest to the public was transacted.

Shipment of Treasure by the Mail Steamer from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 16.

The following is the shipment of treasure, to-day, by the Mail Steamship *Golden Gate*:

B. Davidson	$205,200	J. B. Thomas	24,870
Drexel, Sailer & Church	141,000	D. O. Mills & Co.	20,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	142,456	Sherwood & Newell	20,000
Tallant & Wilde	87,000	Shaw & Reed	20,000
James Patrick & Co.	56,000	Macondray & Co.	19,000
E. Kelly & Co.	42,440	Sparta & Newhouse	10,000
Sweetser, Hotchings & Co.	42,448	Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	16,000
Flint, Peabody & Co.	15,000	J. Myrick	15,000
Georg, Howes & Co.	16,318	Mansfield & Wood	10,000
C. Hudson	14,000	E. Griffin, Jr.	3,000
J. Saulnier	13,048	Fay & Wilkins	1,500
Schloer, Brothers & Co.	12,700	Case, Bisbey & Co.	6,750
J. B. Weir	11,640	Bo'shardt, Jacoby & Co.	7,815
Alsop & Co.	10,362	Other shippers	27,972
M. Fusina	10,000	Total	$1,063,079

☞ There is a great deal of poetry about "dying for one's country," the glory of a "death-bed on the battle-field," and all that, but statistical returns show that the great majority of soldiers die of the dysentery, which must be a very different affair.

SUMMER GLEANINGS.

Life at Saratoga.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Saratoga Springs, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

When the wild geese *fly over* we say there has been a storm at the North, and when there is a long list of arrivals in the Saratoga *Morning News* we say there has been a flood of sunshine at the South. If this is a true sign there can be no doubt about the State of the weather between New-York and New-Orleans, for *the arrivals* are beginning to be numbered by hundreds, and whatever the weather may be elsewhere, it is here worthy of any tropical clime. But there has been plenty of rain, so that the ground is not parched and the trees and lawns and gay parterres are in the perfection of richness and beauty. As we enter the village the United States Hotel looms up before us, and its grounds always look as if there was one place in the world where flowers never fade and leaves never fall. There are never any traces of Autumn's dyes or Winter's footsteps when the Summer birds come back again, and the nests are always ready for their reception. We do not stop here, however, but wend our way down street to Congress Hall, which, as all the editors in the land are telling us, has been, to use their favorite expression, "rejuvenated" this Spring. We are particularly partial to fresh, clean things; and therefore select this for our abiding place, though from its location it must always be a favorite with indolent ladies. It is nearest the Spring and nearest the Hamilton Bathing-house, to which ladies can resort in their dressing-gowns and return unseen by mortal eyes, which, in these days of elaborate dressing, is no slight consideration.

We have always wondered, as we passed by it, that it should have lost its rank so entirely; but today we learned one of the principal reasons. The cooking apartments had none of the modern improvements, and no professed cook, in these days of light and knowledge, could undertake to roast and bake and boil in such old fashioned quarters. I looked in upon *Monsieur*, the baker, this morning—who is not a Frenchman, however, but a substantial looking Scotchman—and learned how a well ordered kitchen should be built and kept. He likes very much to escort ladies about his premises; so whilst the gentlemen are smoking their cigars on the front piazza, we will look about, and may learn something, which will better fit us for the "sphere of woman." In the first place, he says, his kitchen is always ready for company, as every kitchen should be. He has a neat white jacket, and white paper cap, as have also his assistants. Would that all cooks would follow their example! There is one large furnace for the boiling of vegetables, which are steaming away all by themselves—another for the frying of meats—another for the roasting, and another for the baking. All around on shelves and in cupboards are the dishes and kettles, so various and so neatly arranged that we might well imagine ourselves in a hardware store. There is another large room devoted entirely to *washing the dishes*—how they shine!—the rows of earthern, glass and silver. Another room is devoted to boxes of flour, and butter, and pastry rolling, while the ovens are heating in an apartment so far away that nothing is baked but loaves of bread! The house is only half full yet—so we eat only three barrels of flour a day!

Never in our lives having seen such nice biscuit, we ask the secret of compounding them, not knowing but some day we may be cook to "His Majesty." To which he politely answers, "Yee are very happy to see ladies and sheenlem all around premises," &c, &c. Thinking, perhaps, he did not hear in the midst of the thumping, and rolling, and sputtering, we repeat the question, and he tells us with the utmost politeness, that he has been master-cook for twenty years in a great hotel, and always has his room ready for ladies, even in their satin slippers. So, whether he heard or not, we fully understood that we must get our knowledge elsewhere, or else be resigned to not having such biscuit as these. We had heard that they were *raised* with Congress water, but he did condescend to tell us he used common water. Yet we have eaten most delicious Johnny Cakes, for which the leaven was taken from some of these bubbling fountains.

We have looked into the kitchens of steamboats and had our appetite spoiled for the remainder of the voyage, and we had somewhere obtained the notion that a great hotel kitchen would do the same; but we are actually longing for dinner, it will relish so much better, after seeing the burnished vessels and polished fingers used in its preparation. We well remember when our good housekeepers thought, "no matter how the kitchen looked," and when very little pains was taken in designing it and arranging it for the convenience of those who must toil there so laboriously. It is one of the signs of a progressive age that light, airy rooms and *everything handy*, are allotted to cooks and chambermaids. With all these and many other "modern improvements," it is not strange that Congress Hall has come up again to more than its original standard.

Our butterflies were for a long time in a chrysalis state, on account of the weather, but they have now spread their wings, and are flitting about. We believe the hops have commenced at each hotel, and we have sweet music nightly, whether there is dancing or not.

Being a chronicler, I must chronicle the fashions; and though fashions are, in one sense, of very little consequence, in another they are of more consequence than almost anything else. The deteriorated health of American women is the lamentation throughout the land; and though I do not believe with many that it is owing to the unprecedented folly of American women, I know there are many foolish fashions which it would be for the benefit of all future generations to banish from ladies' wardrobes.

It is of no use to condemn things without giving a reason where reasoning beings are concerned, and ladies generally are not taught the whys and wherefores of their sufferings. Physicians tell them the great weight of skirts is destructive to health, but they do not tell them how, and so the skirts are not doffed. The HARPERS are publishing a little book on fashions, connected with health and dress, called "Letters to the People," which I hope all the people will buy. The author gives free scope to taste and elegance, which are both perfectly compatible with health,—approves and encourages all exhilarating and timely amusements, and gives good reasons for all that is disapproved and condemned. I believe there are good sense and principle enough among American women, to reform in these matters when they are appealed to in a proper way, and rightly understand the Physiological reasons of their degeneracy. English women do not flourish in an American climate, and we cannot expect American women to become English women here; and dress, like anything else, is influenced by light and knowledge. Dress-making should be considered one of the fine arts, and dress-makers *artistes*. She who fits and fashions for the human form, should possess an artist's eye, should have the bumps of form and figure and adaptation. If we go to a painter, he directs as to our position and costume, and we rely upon his judgment. And the study of Anatomy and Physiology is not more necessary to him, than to her who is to have it in her power to compress and mould so delicate a structure to almost any form she chooses. Fashion as it is now understood compels all to dress nearly alike, and every lady thinks she must get this or that, because everybody else has it, when this is the very reason why she should not have it. Each has a style of figure and contour entirely her own, and should have a taste to correspond. I do not know that old lady's name or residence, but I am sure she is one of those substantial New-England women, whose husband is the village merchant, and they have lived happily together in the same place for forty years, varying the monotony of their lives by now and then a visit to Boston and New-York and the Springs. She has sufficient regard for the fashions to avoid eccentricity, but would as soon think of appearing with bare neck and arms, as streamers, flounces and flowing sleeves. How genteel and lady-like she looks, and how I wish every old lady knew as well how to make her dress correspond with her age and physique. But nature denies to all a true and appreciative taste, but she denies to very few eyes and ears, and it seems strange that more people cannot learn by observation.

"Oh would some pawer the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

MINNIE MYSTLE.

CANADA.

Political Topics—The Separate School Act—Dissolution of the Union—Loyalty and Annexation—A Fourth of July Invitation—Firemen's Excitement—The Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Monday, July 2, 1855.

Since Parliament was prorogued, somewhat more than a month ago, there has been nothing new or striking in the aspect of political affairs. The newspapers, it is true, have had an abundance of political articles, but these for the most part have been a rehash of old debates in the House of Assembly. On one subject a singular unanimity has been exhibited by the press of Upper Canada—with hardly an exception they have united in denouncing the act passed at the close of the session, giving additional facilities for the establishment of Roman Catholic Separate Schools. However strong party feeling may run in Upper Canada on various political questions, all are as one in a desire to maintain uninjured our admirable Common School system—the priesthood, and those over whom they can exert influence, of course excepted. Even the Government themselves, unless impelled to it by the political necessity of preserving the Roman Catholic support of Lower Canada, would never have dreamed of taking a step, the direct tendency of which is to break up our national system, and leave education to be dispensed by the various sects, which amounts to the same thing as saying that the mass of the population should be permitted to grow up in ignorance. Sir ALLAN MACNAB and his Upper Canada colleagues, evidently disliked the task of making an onslaught on our Common Schools—they knew also that they could do nothing which would make them more unpopular throughout the Upper Province; but on the other hand, they were goaded on by Bishop CHARBONNEL, wielding some 50 votes in the House of Assembly; if they displeased the Bishop, they knew that their future reign must be brief—and so with the best grace they could assume, they allowed Mr. TACHE, a French Canadian, member of the Government, to introduce the Bishop's bill into the Legislative Council. When it came down to the Assembly, it was warmly attacked by the members from Upper Canada, Conservatives and Reformers alike. The Government saw that a storm was gathering, and made an attempt to disarm opposition, by admitting almost every amendment that was proposed—very quietly, however, and without discussion, so as not to excite the attention of the French members, who imagining that the affair was going on all right and square according to the Bishop's wishes, had nearly deserted the House and resolved themselves into "*Comité de la Pipe*" in the smoking-room. But no man can well serve two masters. The priests, since the prorogation, have discovered the trick, and their journals are proclaiming that the act does not nearly come up to what they required, and that they must have another next session—while with the rest of the population of Upper Canada the conduct of the Government has gained for them as much odium, as if the bill had passed in as bad a shape as introduced by Mr. TACHE. Most of the country newspapers in fact have founded their denunciations of the Government on the text of the original bill, which, though in principle the same, was much more obnoxious in its details, than the act as it finally passed.

Next to the Separate School Law, the subject which has been most earnestly discussed by the Press, during the last month, has been the question of the maintenance or dissolution of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada. From the one subject to the other, the transition is very easy. It is said we, in Upper Canada, are on the eve of losing that splendid scheme of education—which is inferior to none in the world—simply because the priests of Lower Canada desire to have it so, and to reduce us to a level, as regards ignorance and unintellectuality, with their own population, who submit to their rule because they know no better. Why not dissolve at once a Union which is leading to so deplorable a result? It is said, again, that the demands of the Lower Canadians on the public purse are insatiable, while they do not contribute to it half the amount that is collected in Upper Canada. Thus the Legislative grants for Academies and Colleges in Lower Canada, (chiefly under the control of ecclesiastics, who give as little education for the money as they possibly can,) was last year £19,000 or £20,000. The grants to the similar class of Institutions in Upper Canada amounted only to about £4,000. Again, a bill was passed at the close of the session, providing for the payment of the jurors of Lower Canada out of the public revenue—a charge which, in Upper Canada, is borne by local assessments. The Upper Canada members, of course, characterized it as an act of downright injustice to their section of the country, but the Lower Canadians declared that they would break up the Government unless they got it, and they did get it. Again, last session, the Lower Canadians got £150,000 out of the public chest, to compensate the parties affected by the abolition of the Feudal Tenure—purely a local matter, which should have been provided for by a Lower Canada tax. Not only so, but they had the barefacedness to ask that half the proceeds of the secularization of the Upper Canada Clergy Reserves should be made over to them—property to which they had no more claim than they have to that of your Trinity Church Corporation, for example. Our present Government are wonderfully flexible—they live by "bowing" to the demands that are made upon them from various quarters, but *this* demand was somewhat too strong even for them, and they successfully resisted it. But such is our present system—Upper Canada contributes the money and Lower Canada spends it, and at the same time only allows us an equal representation in Parliament, although we have a population now nearly greater by one-half. And such, it is feared, will be the case, so long as the Union lasts. The great majority of the French members go in one body, and can control affairs by selling their support to whichever of the Upper Canada political parties will purchase it.—the terms being in all cases the encouragement of Romanism in both sections of the Province, and free access to the public treasury for Lower Canadian fingers. It is no wonder, therefore, that a cry is getting up in Upper Canada—dissolve the Union. On the other side it is urged that the two Provinces together make a nation—apart they would be only two large municipalities, neither of which could command that credit in the money market for public works which Canada now enjoys; although undoubtedly in this respect Lower Canada would be by far the greater loser. It is also benevolently urged that it would be a pity to leave so fine a country under the domination of the priests, to remain forever in a state of ignorant unprogressiveness; and that its salvation depends on its continued connection with Upper Canada. The question in fact is a knotty one, and a good deal could be urged on both sides of it. LYON MACKENZIE has thrown his whole soul into an agitation for a dissolution of the Union, having now the *Examiner* newspaper as his organ. The *Globe*, the leading organ of the Parliamentary opposition, and the property of Mr. BROWN, its most prominent member, joins with the *Leader*, the Toronto Ministerial organ, in deprecating any such agitation, which seems destined, however, to acquire considerable strength before Parliament again assembles. The *Minerve*, the chief Ministerial organ in Lower Canada, goes decidedly for a dissolution. The idea of a Federal Union of all the British American Provinces is advocated by many, but years must elapse before the practical difficulties in the way of carrying out that project could be removed.

But in the midst of all these discussions as to the future modes of our political existence, the idea of a severance from the mother country is never once mooted. The spirit of loyalty to old England, allow me to assure you, still a *great deal more* than "lingers among a portion of our population;" and permit me also to add that not a few of our newspapers came out with quite wrathy comments on a recent article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, which spoke of "the absurdity of a dependence upon a little isle of the ocean three thousand miles distant becoming every day more manifest and striking to the people of Canada." Perhaps in strict logic it ought, but as a matter of fact it does not, as must be plain to every unprejudiced traveler through these Provinces. The City Council of Oswego put our loyalty to a severe test by sending over a courteous invitation to the Mayor and Council of Toronto to partake of their hospitality on the Fourth of July. Since reciprocity came into operation, it should be remarked that our commercial relations with Oswego have augmented in perhaps a ten-fold degree, and as a natural result a very friendly feeling has sprung up between the two cities. It required therefore a very stoical sense of duty on the part of our civic authorities, to bring themselves to decline the kind and well-meant invitation of the Oswego City Fathers. They did so, however, unanimously, if I recollect aright. A similar invitation was sent to Hamilton, which took no action whatever in the matter. The Kingston Council, on the other hand, by a majority, accepted the invitation, and their having done so lays them open to a charge, rather of stupidity and ignorance of what the Fourth of July and Declaration of Independence means, than of disloyalty—Kingston being well known to be a hot-bed of ultra loyalty, so that its citizens might do almost anything without being called in question on that score.

The accounts of the prospects of the crops are somewhat conflicting. The Hessian fly has, in some districts, injured the Wheat, but on the whole, there is reason to expect, perhaps, more than an average crop, a much greater breadth than usual having been sown.

Toronto is at present in a ferment about two matters of local interest—a quarrel with the Grand Trunk Railroad about the construction of the Esplanade, and the disorderly state of the Fire Brigade. The Grand Trunk have intimated that, as authorized by act of Parliament, they will run their line along Queen-street, one of the most crowded streets of the city, traversing it from end to end. A number of the citizens threaten that if a rail is laid in Queen-street, they will play Erie over again. A mass meeting of the citizens will be held on the subject to-morrow night. As to the firemen, a number of them were guilty of most disgraceful conduct at a fire which occurred a few nights ago, and maltreated several of the police constables, one of whom now lies in a dangerous state. The *Globe* of Saturday, came out against them, not mincing its words, and proposing the establishment of a paid brigade. The *Leader* of this morning followed suit, and a great deal of excitement among the firemen has been the consequence. To-night, after 10 o'clock, they paraded the streets with banners and music, to the number, with their friends, of some 400. At the *Globe* office they made a demonstration of groaning, but no mischief has been done up to the hour that I write. E.

General Quitman—His Connection with the Cuban Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have noticed a communication in your paper of this date, signed "T.," in which the writer repels with just indignation the insinuations made in certain quarters against the fair character and high standing of General QUITMAN. But I think the article rather injudicious, inasmuch as it is only a vindication of his private character, while it leaves exposed, if not, in fact, admits, that his public conduct is liable to censure and severe criticism.

Permit me to quote one passage from "T.'s" communication:

"In accepting the command of the proposed invasion of Cuba, his fondness for military display evidently overcame his better judgment, and his name was no doubt obtained to be used by his subordinates for private ends, and he will probably find that he has been sacrificed by those of his associates, who would sell him, Cuba, their own country, or anything else, so that they could obtain some temporary advantage—such is my estimate of the professed fillibuster."

Now, Sir, although I cannot pretend to be an intimate friend of Gen. QUITMAN, and, furthermore, have none of his confidence, yet as a sincere admirer of both his public and private character, I protest against all the assertions made in the above quotation. I deny that his "better judgment" was "overcome" in accepting the command of the proposed invasion of Cuba." His motives were honorable, and he was guided by that remarkable good sense for which he has always been celebrated in the various civil and military positions he has held in his long, varied and eminently useful life. That his associates in the Cuba movement would "sacrifice" and "sell him, Cuba, their own country, or anything else," is also a most gratuitous assertion, founded only in the writer's "estimate of the professed fillibuster." If this be the class of people whom Gen. QUITMAN has chosen for associates, confidants and companions in danger, it matters little what may be public opinion as to his honesty in money matters. This writer further adds:

"He is a clever, excellent gentleman, hospitable to a proverb, and a kind friend, but if I were to select from all creation a leader for a military invasion, Gen. QUITMAN is the last person in the world I would choose. I cannot conceive about him a single quality for such a position; it is because he is not competent for such a task that he has been sacrificed—*has failed.*"

Not being able to perceive the object of T., one of "the personal friends of General QUITMAN," in portraying his character in such milk and water colors, I must protest against the whole picture, as a daub which none of his acquaintances would recognize if the name were omitted. Although the General is a native of this State, I am afraid that his biography is not as well known here as in the South. It is therefore only as a duty which I owe to an acquaintance who is absent, that I take up my pen at this time to counteract the impression which T. might produce. It is almost superfluous to say that General QUITMAN has been distinguished at the bar as a lawyer, in the State of Mississippi. As Chancellor of that Sate he gained additional honor by the erudition he displayed, as well as by the wisdom of his decisions. Again, as Governor, he was no less favorably known and admired. But with all this, QUITMAN possessed a passion for the military science and for feats of arms. That may be a weakness in him, but it is one so common in the American character as to be excusable among friends. He was a Captain in the Texas War of Independence; he was a Major General in the Army of the United States during the war with Mexico; and it seems he was the leader of the Cuban patriots, in their desire to liberate their country from the most detestable despotism in the civilized world. General QUITMAN is most eminently and deservedly popular in the Southern States, from his many public and private virtues. And withal, being a gentleman of very large fortune, no one who knows him would impute to his conduct any motives of private gain or profit.

It has been my fortune to be thrown with him under circumstances peculiar and trying, when the highest talents of the General were required and brought into play. It was then that I formed my estimate of the man, when QUITMAN displayed those qualities which stamped him as one of the best Generals the United States Army ever possessed. I might say he was cool in council, but that would only half express the placid calmness and equanimity of his mind in deliberation. That he was intrepid, courageous, chivalric in action, we all know, from the gallant exploits at Monterey, at Chapultepec, and at the gates of Mexico. Unfortunately it is only as the dashing leader in the desperate charge that he is generally known to his countrymen in the Northern States. The opinion which was formerly held of General WAYNE, the "Mad Anthony" of the Revolution, is the same erroneous opinion now held by many of General QUITMAN. It has not been many years since history revealed the fact, that WAYNE was no less trusted in council, and his suggestions appreciated by WASHINGTON, than he was confided in at the moment of the most impetuous assault. History will some day trace the parallel between WAYNE and QUITMAN.

As you are well aware, far be from me the charge of fillibustering. But, while I am not a fillibuster, I am not disposed to view the appellation as a stigma or reproach to those to whom it is applied—especially to Cuban fillibusters. I never participated in any of the councils or movements of the Cuban patriots. I now know none of the "Junta." But I was once invited to a meeting—to a *junta*—for an especial purpose. On that occasion I listened to the manly sentiments of Creoles who loved their country—who were willing to give up life and fortune for their beloved land—and many of whom still held immense estates on the Island. To me their thoughts did not come filtered or diluted through a translation. And while I could sympathize with them in their pure, their holy patriotism—that love of country which I can respect for any soil or clime—I truly grieved that they had not a leader worthy of a cause so noble and sacred. I had often been in Cuba, and knew what they asserted was true. I know their wrongs and injuries are great. I know also that public opinion on that Island is with them, heart and soul. I feel that to achieve their independence is right. The use they may make of it when achieved is in the hands of God. In a cause so noble I can applaud all who join; and if there be those among them whose motives are base, I can applaud them still—for good actions always are commendable. It was, therefore, with pleasure I learned that General QUITMAN was identified with the movement, as the chief in command. No one better qualified could have been selected in the United States—for no one better qualified could have been found.

It seems there has been a failure in the enterprise, and it is insinuated that Gen. QUITMAN is implicated in that failure. If there has been a failure, I am afraid there has been treachery, of which the General is the victim, and a treachery deeper than dollars and cents. Who are the traitors? That is the question. Gen. QUITMAN dare not speak out at this time; for it must be borne in mind the lives and fortunes of many may be jeopardized by any imprudence. Although in self-vindication calm, cautious, noble and prudent, he knows that of all his acquaintances none will harbor any suspicion of him. Therefore he can wait until the *political* curtain is raised and a new act in the drama of history is revealed, when his fair fame will present all its well deserved lustre. I am one of these acquaintances, and I feel confident in the future.

In conclusion, let me say the writer, "T," although a friend of the General, has only a slight knowledge of his character. I have no doubt his intentions were honorable and meritorious. But his article struck me as injudicious. I trust my remarks will not be subject to the same comments. E.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1855

"Stump" Speaking in Tennessee—Benefits of the System of "Stumping."

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., Monday, June 25, 1855.

The political contest in this State is waxing warm, and candidates of all descriptions are in the field. Know-Nothings, Maine Law men, Free Liquor men, and old orthodox Democrats, are pouring out their respective vials of wrath and patriotism wherever and whenever they can get a hearing. The candidates for Governor (ANDREW JOHNSON and M. P. GENTRY) are now traversing the State in company, making speeches in every town of any size; and candidates for the Legislature are doing the same thing in the smaller districts which they are aspiring to represent.

The system of "stumping" is one which strikes a Northern man at first as very singular, and there are very few who are pleased with it at once; but it cannot be denied that it is peculiarly adapted to the habits and modes of thought which prevail in Tennessee, and moreover that it has some advantages which might go far to recommend its adoption anywhere.

It is very seldom that any man is *nominated* in this State for any office (except that of Governor) by a *Convention* of his party. If he wishes to be a candidate, all he has to do is to send a little notice to the newspapers—which is inserted in a column along with many others, under the heading "Announcement of Candidates"—and for which the printer takes care to get his pay *in advance*. These "Announcements" generally read thus: "We are authorized and requested to announce that Major John Smith is a candidate to represent the County of Greene in the next election." And thereupon "Major John Smith" is in the field, no thanks to anybody but the printer. But it is one thing to be a candidate and a very different thing to win the election, as Major Smith will find before he is through. Some four or five others are also "announced" for the same office, and there is no chance for Major Smith to win except by taking the "stump." Accordingly he consults with his competitors, and they make a series of appointments extending over the whole district which they are to canvass, and so arranged to suit the convenience of the voters that every man in the district may have an opportunity to hear the different candidates speak, if he wishes to, without interfering with his business materially. These preliminaries arranged, the contest begins. Each candidate is expected to set forth in his speeches the views of State policy which he expects to support, and to give his arguments therefor; he also takes every occasion to make strictures upon the past public course of his competitors, and to defend his own (if either may have been in public life before.) Of course his competitors follow with their speeches, and endeavor to serve Major Smith up with the same sauce which he has applied to them; so that generally the weak spots in the public character of all the candidates are pretty plainly exposed to view, and their political views pretty thoroughly examined before the canvass is ended. These speeches are generally delivered in a courteous and gentlemanly manner, as any unjust imputations are certain to lead to personal difficulties on the spot.

The advantages of these public discussions are various. In the first place, they serve to keep the people well informed in regard to political questions, since no measure of public policy can be adopted by the Legislature without its merits being thoroughly discussed before the great body of the people. Another advantage is, that the *whole people* have a voice in the selection of their public men, and it is not possible for any man, by wire-pulling at little Conventions, where few except politicians attend, to get a nomination which will secure to him the full vote of his party. And a still greater advantage, and that which I believe has so often given the ascendancy in Congress to Southern members, is, that the system of public discussion really *tests* the *talents* of the candidate, and if he is not capable of filling the office to which he aspires, he cannot sustain himself against his competitors on the stump, so as to gain the votes necessary to secure his election. A large proportion of those who are "announced" *withdraw* before the election comes on, simply because their opponents are, in common parlance, "too much for them," and the result is, that the people get the man they desire, and the one whom they judge to be *best qualified*. M.

The Baptists in Missouri.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the issue of this popular sheet of June 25, 1855, there is a brief report of a lecture "on the moral and religious condition of Missouri," which requires some attention. The lecturer accuses Baptists of intemperance, and what he calls Campbellites of debauchery! Had these accusations been made by any man not professing to be a Christian, it would have excited our surprise. But, coming as they do from a professed minister of the gospel, they become doubly surprising. It is over thirty-eight years since I became a member of a Baptist church, and I have been acquainted with Baptist churches ever since. I have known them to be troubled, at times, in their efforts to reform those who had been addicted to intemperance before they became members. I have known them to fail in their benevolent efforts. I have known a few instances of ministers becoming intemperate among them. I have seen the same things in other religious denominations, but that any class of Baptists are intemperate beyond what is known among other religious societies, is not true where I am acquainted, and I know something of the Baptists of Missouri. No person can believe his statement that he had known seven ministers in one town so drunk that they could not attend to their official duties. The statement is undoubtedly untrue, as the lecturer most certainly knows. *Will he tell the name of that town and the names of those ministers, with the date of the criminal conduct which he charges on them?*

He charges them also of being guilty of believing in the doctrine of unalterable decrees relative to the salvation and condemnation of men. Some Baptists do so believe. But is not this the doctrine of the Presbyterian confession of faith? Why then not charge it on them also? Why single out the Baptists? Are not some Presbyterians liquor drinkers, and have they not made more wealth in liquor dealing than the Baptists have? Has a Presbyterian minister never been known to be intemperate?

He charges "the Campbellite Church" with the crime of "debauchery." I am also acquainted, and somewhat extensively, with this kind of people. I have known their leading men and many of their prominent Churches, for more than a quarter of a century, and I know this charge to be untrue. I have known them to be accused of many errors, but not of crimes. In all my acquaintance with them I never heard this charge preferred against them. I am acquainted with "Campbellites" in Missouri also, and I know this charge to be unjust.

His charge of their denial of faith, and regeneration, is only a repetition of a slander a thousand times uttered, *and as repeatedly denied. No people have ever insisted more earnestly on the importance of faith, repentance, and regeneration.* From a long and intimate acquaintance with their writings, preaching, and conservatisms on these topics, I know the charge to be utterly destitute of truth.

This lecturer is totally unfit for the business he has undertaken. He is incompetent, or worse than incompetent. From what he has reported concerning these Christians, I can have very little confidence in any of his representations. I never knew greater injustice done any people; and if he treated his Missouri opponents as unjustly as he has these Baptists, nothing short of the "*charity*" which "*suffers long and is kind*," "*is not easily provoked*," and "*thinks no evil*," prevented the *ornithological dress* with which he was threatened.

S. E. SHEPARD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 30, 1855.

Hospital Money Paid by Seamen.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I wish, Sir, through the medium of your journal to call the attention of merchants and captains of vessels to the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, an institution of great benefit to seamen. To a great extent there appears to be a want of information in regard to Hospital matters, and I thought it possible to throw some light upon the subject. In the first place I will refer to the provisions made by the General Government. The Government levies a tax on all seamen in the merchant service, of 20 cents per month, which fund goes to provide for him when sick. I believe in no port except New-York is the number to be admitted into the Hospital limited. And these limits often bear heavily on the sailor. A foreigner must pay three years before he can be allowed its privileges, and all must have paid Hospital money the three months next previous to making application for admission, and when admitted only four months allowed him. You will see by the arrangement, that many are left unprovided for. To meet this want, the Hospital on Staten Island was erected, known as the Seamen's Retreat. Thousands of seamen used to inquire, Why do I have to pay a dollar for every foreign voyage I make? However difficult it might then have been to give correct and satisfactory answers, it is now plain. A few years since the law was changed, and now a master pays $1 50, mates $1, and seamen 50 cents, on all foreign voyages, and 20 cents a month in all coasters. I find there are some that resist paying this tax to support this Retreat, and some on the grounds, as they say, of protecting the men. Now I have to say to such, they are mistaken in the application of their benevolence. There are cases occurring daily in this port where foreigners have not sailed three years out of the country, consequently cannot be taken care of at the Government expense. He has been in a vessel where his benevolent captain refused to pay the tax for the support of the Retreat. He is taken sick and needs medical treatment. Where will he get it if he has no money? Both Hospitals are shut against him. He does not belong to the Commissioners of Emigration. He is not a subject for the Ten Governors, and who will take care of him? Some benevolent friend or the Seamen's Friend Society. Captains had better pay than risk causing some poor fellow neglect.

Query—Do captains never make the men pay, and in the hurry of business *forget to call and settle at No. 8 Old slip?* SHEET ANCHOR.

American Medical Monthly.

The July number is on our table, and by its increased size gives some reason for its delay. Its contents are "Cases of Anomalous Development of Tubercle," by Dr. H. J. BOWDITCH, of Boston; selections from favorite prescriptions, by Dr. GREEN, of this City; a note on the bite of the Scorpion, by Dr. WETHERILL; and a report of the proceedings of the Academy of Medicine. The last is long, and, with editorial comments upon it, constitutes the feature of the number. These proceedings consist of the reports (and discussion upon them) of a Committee, of which Dr. WILLARD PARKER was Chairman, appointed six months ago to investigate the treatment proposed by Dr. HORACE GREEN for bronchial and pulmonary disease. That treatment is the injection, through a tube passed into the windpipe, of nitrate of silver—a topic which has very much attracted the notice of the profession from its novelty, and which has claimed for it marked merit. The proceedings "give accounts" of two meetings held last month, one of them especially to consider this subject, and of which a brief and necessarily imperfect account was given at the time in our columns. This account in the *Monthly* is very much more full, and is said by the editor to be chiefly copied from documents presented at those meetings. This, of course, renders it very reliable, and therefore of still greater value.

These papers and discussions have made so much talk among the profession that we had a good deal of curiosity to read them, and have therefore given a thorough perusal. The Committee consisted of seven, and a majority report, signed at first by three, afterwards by another, making four, is given, and the minutes on which it is based. Another member of the Committee (Dr. JAMES ANDERSON) sends a note saying that he *agrees* to half of the report, but not to the "second division," though it does not exactly appear where he draws the line. Another member (Dr. A. H. STEVENS) makes another report, saying that he saw two patients injected without any apparent evil results, but was not present at enough of the meetings of the Committee to sign their paper. Dr. B. F. BARKER makes the minority report. The *majority* and *minority* reports are, in fact, the important papers, and only five of the Committee express a decided opinion.

Neither our room nor our purpose allow us to go into an extended examination of these papers and the accompanying discussion. One must be struck, however, with the different tone of the two, the majority having, to an outsider, the look of a partisan committee—the minority, of a scientific one; and this is true to such an extent that one feels no confidence in the correctness of the conclusions of the former.

One thing in the majority report has surprised us very much. We see it gravely stated, now-a-days, that a sponge probang cannot be passed into the trenches. We have so long considered this a settled point that we were surprised to see it mooted. It is well known that ten years ago, or more, it was denied, but latterly the effort has been to show that many others did it before Dr. HORACE GREEN attempted it. Rather queer if now it is to be proved that it cannot be done at all. The argument then would be in brief, to Dr. G., "You did not do it till after others had accomplished it, and, besides, it cannot be done;" certainly not *very* logical.

The remarks by the editor, Dr. E. H. PARKER, are dispassionate, and, taken in connection with the fact that so very full a report is given of all that has been done and said, show that Dr. G. and his friends believe themselves to be strong in their position.

A Moral View of a Commercial Failure—Swindling by Wholesale.

From the London Times

Talk of Robin Hood and Little John in Sherwood Forest, of Rob Roy in the Highlands, and of their dingy imitators in this metropolis described by DICKENS and AINSWORTH, we believe there is to be a perpetual succession of the class. Perhaps the same man passes from one form into another—developing, according to the changes of Society, from a forester to a mountaineer, thence to a highwayman, thence to an instructor of pickpockets and receiver of their day's work in St. Giles'. The last stage before us is very splendid—a gilded butterfly compared with the shabby chrysalis and the worm. Only think of a select society of gentlemen, high in the fashionable, and even the religious world, living in magnificent style for years and years on the deposits of a number of confiding and even admiring, noblemen and gentlemen. They have had good houses, costly furniture, splendid establishments, sumptuous entertainments, and the best of company up to the very last, with the full consciousness that they were doing it all out of the money of some score, or rather some hundreds of people who felt it an honor to put their money into the hands of such men. The aristocratic adventurers of the Captain Macheath school who would never stop anything less than a gentleman, were not so nice in their ideas or so select in the class of their victims. How the gay coterie must have laughed in their private meetings at the Earl of this, or the Marquis of That, and the scores of Right Honorables, and the substantial country gentlemen and the excellent gentlewomen, and the religious societies, and the respectables of every rank, who were throwing their money into the till, never to see it again! Is there no Gil Blas to write an account of this bandits' cave? The clergy, who are always imitators of what is good and great, and have an instinct in favor of the substantial and abiding, have thrown the savings of their rectories into the bank. Almost anybody who happened, by the sale of a property or the death of a relative, to be burdened with an odd fifty thousand pounds he did not know what to do with, felt immensely obliged to those kind gentlemen, Messrs. STRAHAN, PAUL and BATES, for relieving him of the troublesome charge. Why, it is the merest chance in the world they have not gone on indefinitely, right into the next century; for there are all sorts of stories afloat of people who were on the point of putting another twenty thousand or seventy thousand into the bank. They have been so long in the business, and always so respectable. People remembered them when they were cricketers, and all that sort of thing, and, though less able latterly to bat and to bowl, no doubt they were becoming more and more substantial every year—nobody knew how rich. All the time the whole firm was not collectively worth as much as the crossing-sweeper opposite their door; and they knew it. As they walked out of the Bank arm in arm, they knew that he was worth all of them put together.

People who have been balancing themselves long on a narrow ledge between splendor and bankruptcy get rather unscrupulous. It cannot matter what you do with a man's money when you are really living upon it. It would only be an idle superstition to respect the form when you are devouring the substance. So, not only common deposits, but securities—viz.: Dutch guilders, Danish bonds, Italian railway shares, and every form of paper in which prudent clergymen and judicious capitalists could invest their savings, have passed into the strong room of 217, 218, Strand, to pass out of it nobody knows where. There is much virtue in lock and key. There may be everything under it, there may be nothing; and at the aforesaid number in the Strand the latter seems to have been the case. We suppose there was an unusual influx of wealth in the last week; a sort of flickering in the socket. The partners found, it is said, a good round sum in the till. So they wrote to their particular friends, to certain favored depositors, to give them a hint; and when some three-fourths or so had been sacrificed to friendship, or perhaps to make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness, they left the remainder to the public, just as the genteel highwayman of the old school used to present his victim with a guinea out of his own purse, for luck, or to carry him to the next town. Really the thing has been done in such grand style, and it is of so little importance whether it is Sir JOHN SMITH or Sir ROBERT JONES who gives a good dinner, that we could almost admire the brilliancy of the fraud. But, unfortunately, as usual, there is a crowd of little as well as great depositors. Widows and orphans and wards, and small people of all sorts, compose the bulk of the sufferers. It is said a good deal of the prize money due to our poor sailors has gone to bolster up the credit and the hospitalities of the firm, and, among others, the widow of Admiral BOXER has lost his savings. Is it possible to exaggerate the crime of such a career? What is it to rob—ay, to rob and murder half a dozen people, put them out of pain at once, and dispose of their bodies where nobody will know anything about them, compared with the act of scattering ruin over hundreds of quiet, respectable, and virtuous households, the scene of sacred economy and the sweet charities of domestic life? How many girls will go portionless! how many young men go to Australia, or behind counters, instead of to College or the Guards, in consequence of this bankruptcy! How many hearts will be broken, how many constitutions undermined by trudging and drudging, that have hitherto known nothing worse than a headache after an evening party or the shaking of an ill-hung carriage! What do the perpetrators deserve, could we really deal out penalties in proportion to the real malignancy of the crime! Unfortunately, this is not the only blot the only scandal, lately betrayed in high commercial quarters. *Absit omen.* We trust we are on the eve of no greater mishap than the ruin of a few hundred families.

ATCHISON AND THE SLAVERY AGITATION.—There is no denying the fact that ATCHISON urged his friends in the border counties in this State, to get up the Slavery excitement in Kansas, and keep it up, regarding it as the only means by which he could secure a reelection to the U. S. Senate, and now since the election is over in Kansas, and the excitement in a measure dying away, a new plan is fixed upon to keep up the excitement in this State, and for the purpose mentioned. Meetings are gotten up in different portions of the State, for the purpose of instructing the members of the Legislature to vote for ATCHISON's reelection to the Senate. The first of these meetings is to take place shortly in Platte County. The object of these meetings is very apparent. Whigs are to be *caught*, and brought to the support of ATCHISON. Some nullification Whigs are now put forward as advocates of ATCHISON's claims, and their conduct applauded by the nullifiers. But as a general thing the Whigs repudiate the issue which the nullifiers would force upon them, and prefer to stand by their own champion.—*Jefferson Enquirer. June 30.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Society of Liberals.

A meeting of the Sobiety of Liberals was called for yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, for the purpose of discussing as to "The comparative merits of the ancient Philosophers and the founders of Christianity." At the hour appointed (3 o'clock P. M.) five persons had assembled, consisting of elderly persons, who we at once recognized as being old friends of the rights of man in general, and of TOM PAINE in particular. The most prominent, as talking loudest at that time, was a Mr. PALMER, an old man, of apparent peculiarity, his weakness seeming to consist in a bitter enmity to all things Christian, and a love of unmentionables of a questionable length, they not meeting, at a low calculation, the brogans which encased his pedal extremities by fully three inches; an old man, now a clerk in a down-town store, formerly a newspaper-carrier, the keeper of the room and two other persons. At about 3½ o'clock the number of those present increased considerably, and at about that time the meeting was called to order, and said Mr. PALMER was appointed to the dignity of the Chair. At the taking of the Chair, the discussion was opened on the Christian side by DR. COLE, who, taking SOCRATES and CONFUCIUS as the acknowledged leaders of the Pagan philosophers, commenced by a comparison of their teachings with those of Christ, to show that in a moral point of view his teachings were superior.

It had been said that the precepts of Christ were of such a character as could not be sanctioned, because He taught that he who did not believe and be baptised should be damned. If Christ taught such a doctrine, speaker could not reconcile it with the principles of righteousness; but people have been misled as to the true purport of the word used. The Greek word does not sustain Theologians in their rendering; the term which is translated faith includes opinion, but this is the slightest part of its meaning. It signifies the venturing out of that opinion in which they believe. Such being the case, the doctrine of Jesus on this point is released from all objection.

Did he ever bid mankind to cast aside the evidences of his senses? If all his sentiments were sustained by fact there can be but little difficulty in following him. The speaker contended that Jesus never uttered a doctrine that was unsustained by common sense, but the fault is in the shortcoming of commentators.

Jesus has laid himself open to the severest criticism, and at the same time given to his disciples the best means of support. He is before us as a prophet, and by that He should rise or fall, for if His prophesy be not true, then He must fall as a leader. The 24th chapter of Matthew contains His great prophesy in which He foretells three events, the entire destruction of Jerusalem, His own second coming, and the end of the world. That the first did occur need not to be stated; the second he would not speak of, and the third he contended is also complete. The word *aion* used does not mean *world*, as we have it, but it meant dispensation, and all will agree that the Jewish dispensation has come to an end.

DR. HULL followed in opposition; he advanced neither authority nor opposition, but simply declined to discuss with any one who was so foolish as to believe in the supernatural aids in the foreseeing of events; if so, why did not TOM PAINE claim this power when he foretold the Independence of the British Colonies; or why not CHESTERFIELD, when he foretold the career of NAPOLEON? He did not believe the Gospel of Matthew to be written by Matthew, and, therefore, could put no trust in what it said at all; the prophesies were committed to writing after the events said to be foretold in them had transpired.

MR. PALMER, (the Chairman, next spoke, during the major part of his address a little boy was engaged in casting peanut shells out of the window to his great annoyance,) in defence of SOCRATES as the superior philosopher; he asserted that PYTHAGORAS stands before Jesus of Nazareth in the doctrine of humanity, for he was more merciful, and CONFUCIUS, 600 years before Christ, taught for man to do to his neighbor as he would be done by. While in patience compare Job, the man who cursed the day of his birth, and SOCRATES who died rebuking his wife because of her complaints, and himself laid down to die without a murmur.

MR. BERGEN, in the affirmative, commenced by referring to the prophesies.

CHAIRMAN—That is not the question, Sir; it is the moral doctrines.

MR. BERGEN—I have been interrupted by you several times, and I want you just to keep quiet. I shall take which course I like best to prove our position, and if you do not like it, why you can think of something else.

He then went on to show how miraculously the prophesy of Jesus was fulfilled in the saving of the Christians from the sacking of Jerusalem, when even JOSEPHUS gives his testimony of the wonderful signs by telling us that "a cow brought forth a lamb," and that is a historical fact.

DR HULL—Narrative. Sir, not fact.

MR. BERGEN—That is your way of getting over everything.

Speaker was then told to sit down, as his time had expired—a rule then first observed.

MR. WALKER followed in aid of the "free thinkers," and MR. DRISCOM in the affirmative. MR. COLE then closed, and the meeting adjourned.

Great Improvement at the Five Points.

A rose by any other name would be rather sickish, and the odor that marks the path of the skunk, if labeled with a Parisian name would sell to the "upper ten" fast enough to make the fortunes of a squadron of hunters. The authorities have learned this secret.

A few months ago there was an exceedingly loathsome and ill-odored quarter of the City lying between Broadway and Chatham-street, and directly in the rear of the Tabernacle. Readers may have heard of it—the famous Five Points. Now it would be very poor policy to alter that name—it draws so finely. But the Orange-street, and Anthony-street, and Cross-street, that made up the Five Points, are no more. By a cheap legislative enactment Orange-street henceforth is Baxter, Anthony is Worth and Cross is Park-street; and so we have got rid of the worst three streets that shamed our City. It was a worthy dodge, and should be remembered. The locality itself, however, presents much of its old appearance. Farlow's-court indeed is levelled, and on its site a handsome building for the use of Mr. PEASE'S House of Industry is rapidly rising. The air is about as foul, the place about as filthy, the rioting in-doors about as noisy, and the crowd of dirty, miserable vagabonds about as pressing as ever. The two mission-houses do what they can to relieve immediate suffering, and lift up the little ones of the vicinity from the living death into which they were born. But it is not the function of either Institution to wash up the adults or make respectable the beastly crowd. By changing the names of the streets every one of the denizens of that locality now enjoys a residence in a respectable street.

The Juvenile Asylum.

We visited the new "House of Reception" of the Juvenile Asylum yesterday, and were much pleased at the neat appearance of the whole establishment. It consists of two five-story buildings with a yard between, connected at every story by platforms. The sides being open, there is always plenty of air, a great advantage over most similar institutions. All the rooms are well lighted and pleasant, and all are kept scrupulously clean. We visited the spacious kitchen, the dining-room, (in which supper was preparing,) the bath-room, (with plenty of Croton,) the well ventilated bedrooms with their iron bedsteads, and the school-room, where we saw about 60 of the boys, of all ages, from 6 to 14, perfectly still and quiet, under the tuition of a female teacher. The Superintendent, Mr. A. C. PEARCEY, (brother of Justice PEARCEY, who formerly occupied this post,) is entitled to great praise for keeping the whole institution so neat. Our citizens, and strangers in town, should visit it. It is situated at No. 23 West-Thirteenth-street.

Evil Omens.

We do not keep a croaker on a regular salary, But one who is competent for the post assures us that not less than 50 000 people are in this City to-day out of employment. He thinks before another year is out we shall be all croaking—the time will be never so hard—work will be scarcer than last Winter, and public soup the necessity again. A word from an enlightened croaker should suffice to make people try if they can feel bottom, and study whether possibly they are sowing more than they can reap.

Supposed Murder.

On Thursday last the train ran over a man named JAMES CONNOR near Turner's, on the Erie Railroad. It was afterwards proved that he had $200 with him in the morning, and that when he was discovered his pockets were empty. It is supposed that CONNOR was murdered, robbed, and laid upon the track so that the train might pass over him. Deceased resided at Turner's. Great excitement prevails as to the cause of his death.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I always bought my coal from the highest price dealers, thinking that if I bought it from those persons that sold cheap that I would get "stuck;" but I thought that if I could get coal at $1 a ton less, and get the weight and quality as good, I might as well save some $30, as that is about the number of tons I lay in for Winter. I went to my coal dealer and told him what I intended to do. He told me that if I did that I would not get what was right. But I thought I would risk it, and went to a coal dealer that sold $1 a ton cheaper than I could get it from the person who always supplied me, and he guaranteed that he would give me the best quality of coal, and that if I got one load that was not the weight, he would charge me nothing for my thirty tons of coal. I got my coal from him and weighed several loads on my old coal-dealer's scale and found them correct, and the coal is as good as any I ever got at the highest price. I would not write this, but I think it is high time that the people should become aware of the fact that dear coal is not the cheapest. I am afraid this is too long to publish, but if you publish it, I think "One who has a little ahead" will know what to do.

ONE WHO TRIED BOTH DEAR AND CHEAP COAL.

The Numbers of the Dear People.

So far as we may guess from the returns of the Census Marshals, the City of New-York now enjoys a population of 750,000 persons, or about one-fifth of the people of the whole State. Brooklyn (consolidated) has, it is thought, no less than 200,000 people. New-York and its Long Island environs, then, must have a representation in future Legislatures of about one in four of all the members. After taking the last census, the Seventeeth was pronounced the most populous Ward of the City. The appearance now is that the Eleventh will take the palm—its population at the present time being estimated at 65,000.

The Inch Worms.

The worms on the trees have retired from sight. Some, indeed, have gone through the retirement of the chrysalis state, and now flutter on wings. Hence the myriads of white butterflies that so much amuse the children in Washington-square and Union-park, and are covering the leaves of all trees but the ailanthus with eggs for the next year's harvest of worms. Won't the Farmer's Club please tell us how to kill the next season's crop while in the egg?

The Common Council and the Gas Companies.

The Committee of the Common Council, to whom had been referred the application of the Metropolitan Gas Company for permission to lay their main pipes, and the remonstrances of the Manhattan and New-York Companies against the granting of such a permission, on the ground that serious injury both to individual and public interests would accrue therefrom, met yesterday, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, in the Councilmen's Chamber.

Mr. PINCKNEY, the Chairman, presided, but only one other member of the Committee was present.

Mr. WILLARD appeared for the Manhattan Company, and Mr. STOUGHTON for the Metropolitan Company.

Mr. PINCKNEY suggested that, if it were agreeable to both parties concerned, the minority of the Committee present would hear the arguments, which the legal gentlemen employed on the side of the applicants, as well as on that of the defendants, had to offer for and against the permission sought for by the former.

Mr. STOUGHTON did not object to have the matter proceed before a minority, inasmuch as the purpose, as he understood it, for which the Committee had been instituted was to hear the objections which the remonstrant companies had to offer, to the granting of the required privilege to the Metropolitan Company, and to give them an opportunity to show cause why that permission should not be granted.

Mr WILLARD considered that the understanding of the learned gentleman on the other side, as to the object for which this Committee had met, was put in rather technical language. An order to show cause, if a party failed to appear, was followed by a default—a thing which was not to be thought of in this case. The magnitude of the interests, both public and private, involved in the determination of this application, demanded that the matter should be heard before a full Committee.

After some further conversation, of a somewhat discursive character, it was eventually decided that the Committee should meet again this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....MONDAY, July 9.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

RAISING THE JOSEPH WALKER.

Sundry documents and communications were received in relation to raising the *Joseph Walker*, and the contract entered into by the Mayor with Walter R. Jones, for its removal. These papers were in reference to resolutions of inquiry upon the subject, passed at the last meeting of the Board. In answer to the resolution directed specially to the Comptroller, as to the moneys expended towards the removal of the *Joseph Walker*, to whom paid, together with the particulars of the contract entered into for such removal; the Comptroller submitted a report, in which he states that the exact amount already paid for the removal of the *Joseph Walker* is $7,500. The warrants were made payable to the order of Walter R. Jones, and were based on requisitions of the Street Department in the usual form, referring to section 159 of the ordinance of 1849. At the time the first requisition was presented the Comptroller states that he was informed that Mr. JONES had made a proposition to raise the vessel referred to which had been accepted by the Mayor, and also that Mr. JONES had given good bonds for the fulfillment of the undertaking. The preceding statements, he adds, answer the specific inquiries of the resolution, so far as the ordinances place the documents in the official custody of his department. He adds, however, deeming it, he says, proper to do so, that the second requisition of the Street Commissioner was originally made for five thousand dollars. Before the warrant was made out in compliance with this requisition, one of the creditors of Mr. JONES, obtained an injunction and served a copy on the Finance Department for a claim of $1,500. The warrant therefor was made, he says, for $3,500, and the balance was held subject to the order of the Court. The Court made an order for the payment of the $1,500 on the claim against Mr. JONES, and a warrant was made out in pursuance to such order and signed by himself. The Mayor refused to countersign the warrant and hence the sum actually paid from the Treasury was, he explains, as before stated $7,500. The following is the communication by His Honor the Mayor upon the subject:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 9, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the papers called for by a resolution adopted by your body July 5, asking for copies of any correspondence with Walter R. Jones, in relation to the removal of the sunken wreck of the ship *Joseph Walker*, also, any agreement made with said Jones for the removal of that vessel; also, any resolutions upon the subject passed by the Commissioners of Health, and also any communications made by citizens or others relative to the dangers of a pestilence likely to arise from the decaying vegetable matter supposed to be contained in said wreck.

As this subject appears to have attracted some attention in the Common Council, I beg to state that so far as the arrangement with Mr. Jones is concerned, it was made by myself in pursuance of what I deemed ample legal authority, and that in the agreement to raise that vessel, the interests of the City were fully protected, and cannot suffer in any respect. I am entirely willing to assume all the responsibility of the proceeding, and respectfully invite any action which in your judgment should be taken in the premises.

Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Annexed is a copy of some of the most interesting of the documents and correspondence referred to above:

STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK CITY, }
HALL OF RECORDS, April 24, 1855. }

HON. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your communication of this date, I would briefly state, from the large size of the *Joseph Walker*, now lying at the foot of Dover-street, it would cost, from the best information that I can get from practical men, at least some $10,000

Very respectfully yours, JAMES FUREY,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF WALTER R JONES, }
Insurance Broker, No. 30 Wall-st., April 25, 1855. }

HON. F. WOOD, Mayor of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I understand various merchants and others, residing and doing business in South-street, between Fulton and Catharine streets, have petitioned to your Honor for the immediate removal of the burned and sunken ship *Joseph Walker*.

Your Honor is probably not aware of the fact that this hull, with her cargo consisting of grain, in bulk principally, together with cotton, flour, &c., &c., has laid there for some twenty months, during which time four different parties have endeavored to raise and remove the same out of the City limits. I think the City authorities should cause the prompt removal of this hulk, as the same is a nuisance to the City, and besides, a very great detriment to the public convenience of our great shipping interests. The hulk as it now lays in the slip preventing other vessels getting dock berths, which are very much needed in the lower part of the City. At the request of several friends engaged in the shipping business in that vicinity, I desire to call your Honor's attention to this subject, and hope your official business engagements will not prevent your giving the subject your prompt attention

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
WALTER R. JONES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 26, 1855.

WALTER R. JONES, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your note of the 25th, I beg to advise that I have determined upon the removal of the wreck of the ship *Joseph Walker*, and have conferred with the Comptroller and Commissioner of Streets for that purpose, who concur with me that the public interests require its removal forthwith. You will please reply at what sum you will undertake this matter, and what time you think it could be accomplished in. Your immediate answer is solicited.

Very Resp'y, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF WALTER R. JONES, }
Insurance Broker, No. 90 Wall st., April 27, 1855. }

HON. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR—I will agree to have the ship *Joseph Walker*, now burned and sunk at the foot of Roosevelt-street, raised, floated and taken away from the slip within a reasonable time for the sum of $13,000, such payments to be made as the work progresses. For the faithful performance of the work under this communication to you, I will give good security to be approved by you. If my proposal is accepted, any lien or liens on the vessel and cargo for salvage to accrue in addition to the above sum to be paid by the City is to belong to the party or parties raising and removing the vessel. I think the job may be accomplished in sixty days. Enclosed, please find my estimate.

WALTER R JONES, Jr.

The following is the specification of estimates alluded to above,

For hire of five 2½ inch chains, $150 each	$750
Hire of eight new patent screws	1,000
Hire of forty men sixty days, at $2½ per diem	4,500
Board of men at night on tide duty	250
For wrecking schooners	1,250
Cartage and sundry cash items	200
Two steam pumps (Board of Underwriters)	600
Hire of two engines for the pump	250
Blocking and cross blocking	200
Sundry frame works	1,000
Steamboat towing	1,350
Total	$13,000

Following this is the Mayor's reply instructing Mr Jones to commence the work forthwith, with a copy of the contract entered into upon the terms set forth in the correspondence, and signed by W. R. Jones, A. R Tomlinson, and Robert L. Low.

Accompanying these papers is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Commissioners of Health on the 5th of May, 1855, declaring that the vessel *Joseph Walker*, if permitted to remain where she is, would be of great detriment to the public health, and that the Mayor be requested to take the necessary steps for its immediate removal.

As set forth in a final note, it appears that on the 28th of April an offer was made to the Mayor to remove the *Joseph Walker* for $15,000—one also by A. R Van Olinda & John Kennedy to remove the same for $16 000. An offer was also received from Mr. J. H. Barnes to raise the ship for $3,500, provided the privilege was given of allowing the ship to lie in the middle of the slip, with her head up to the bulkhead, so that she could be discharged. The above papers and communications were on motion referred to some Special Committee, to whom previous documents upon this subject had been referred, for further investigation, and the manner in which the $7 500 paid out of the City Treasury had been expended.

The Committee consists of Aldermen ELY, VOORHIS and VARIAN.

REMOVAL OF DIAMOND REEF.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to confirm award of contract to Husted & Kroche for removal of Diamond Reef, and appropriating $35,6.0 for the performance of the same. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be entered at length on the minutes and made the special order for Wednesday evening.

A large number of reports were received from the other Board and referred to the appropriate Committees, after which the Board adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, Daniel D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Engine Company No. 50, for the enlargement of house. Of W. J. Lyons and others, for the construction of a sewer in Walker-street. Of Samuel Cantry, to be paid for services as a Census Marshal the sum of $60. To have pier foot of Rivington-street dredged out. Of A. H. Patterson, to be paid for street signs.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That sidewalks in Wooster-street be flagged and new curb and gutter stones set. That sidewalks in Laurens-street be flagged and new curb and gutter stones set. That sidewalks in Thompson-street be flagged and new curb and gutter stones set. That sidewalks in Mercer street be flagged and new curb and gutter stones set therein.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

To amend the ordinance for filling up Ganesvoort street.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the sidewalks in McDougal-street and in front of No. 2 Chatham-street, be flagged and new curb and gutter stones set. That Fortieth-street be regulated and graded from the west line of First-avenue to a point 380 feet east thereof.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Sundry reports of Standing Committees were presented and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

REPORT ADOPTED.

Of the Committee on the Fire Department, confirming the contract for making two dies and four thousand badges for the use of the Fire Department. Amount of bid $856.

REPORT ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

In relation to the application of market gardeners, and in favor of giving permission to the aforesaid marketmen to place their wagons in the vicinity of any of the Public Markets in the upper part of the City.

On motion the Board went into Committee of the whole, Mr. VERMILYEA in the Chair, and took up the regular calendar. After disposing of several papers the Committee rose and reported progress, which was accepted. The Board then resumed and sojourned.

Police.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A POLICEMAN.

An attempt was made last Saturday morning about 2 o'clock, to take the life of Officer BISSEL of the Twenty-second Ward, while he was patrolling his beat, by shooting him with a revolver. It appears that the Officer in going his rounds observed two men who seemed to be concocting some robbery. Determined to frustrate their designs, he followed them rather closely to the corner of Tenth avenue and Eighty-sixth-street. They then suddenly turned round on the Officer when within a few feet of him, and one of them leveling a revolver at the Officer, exclaiming at the same time, "G—d d——n, you shan't follow us any longer," he fired three shots at the Officer without effecting his purpose. One of the balls passed through the hat, grazing the hair, but the other balls passed without touching him. As soon as the villians saw that their purpose was not accomplished they ran off, hotly pursued by the officer, who in turn discharged the contents of his revolver after the ruffian, but apparently without effect as both escaped.

CHARGE OF FALSE PERTENCES.

JOHN FRACHNECHT, a German grocer doing business at No. 386 Hudson-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with obtaining produce goods to the value of $45 80, from the firm of J. PYATT, No. 200 Washington-street, by means of false representations. The prisoner it is alleged called at the produce warehouse of complainant and purchased some goods for which he paid the cash. The bookkeeper of the establishment discovered afterwards that he had received a counterfeit $10 bill from accused. On going to the store of FRACHNECHT, he obtained current money for the bad bill. A conversation ensued between the parties, and on the representations made by the prisoner, he was induced to give him credit to the above amount. On calling a second time for payment of the bill, the brother of accused told the bookkeeper that brother JOHN had nothing to do with the store, and that he had a mortgage on it for $2,000. but would sell out for $1,800. Justice CONNOLLY held brother JOHN to bail in $500 to answer.

DARING BURGLAR CAPTURED.

WILLIAM DYER, a young man about twenty-two years of age, was brought before Justice PEARCEY yesterday, charged with committing a most daring burglary the night previous on three dwelling-houses in East Twenty-third-street. From the evidence given on the preliminary examination, it is shown that the accused, by means of burglars' tools broke through the basement door of Mr. SEAMAN, No. 36 East Twenty-third-street, while the family were in the country. The door through which the burglar effected his entrance was bolted and secured at all points, and lined with iron on the inside. Here the burglar ransacked the house completely, opening drawers, and bundling up everything that could be carried off. After having completely gutted the house of all that was movable, the burglar broke open the scuttle and went upon the roof. On coming to the scuttle of the house adjoining, occupied by a Mr. MILLER, he entered and proceeded to serve it in the same manner as he treated SEAMAN'S. Leaving this house, he went on the roof again and entered the house of Mr. CURTIS, adjoining to Mr. MILLER'S, by the scuttle Within the house he wended his way down to the parlor and lit the gas. Here his perigrinations received a sudden check by the barking of a little dog that awoke one of the inmates. This was a gentle hint for him to decamp; but it was too late to effect a safe retreat. Officers WALLACE and ARNOX, of the Eighteenth Ward, were passing at the time of the occurrence and were called in by Mr. CURTIS. The officers, on searching the house, at last discovered that the burglar had effected his escape through the scuttle. On going on the roof they found DYER secreted behind a chimney of a house in the same row of buildings. On arresting him they found in his possession a large chisel and other tools, such as are used by burglars. The chisel which they found in DYER'S possession exactly fitted the marks made by the burglar in the doors and drawers, indicating the progress of the rogue's march. DYER was shireless when arrested. The accused is a boatman by occupation, and is particularly anxious that his parents should know nothing of this occurrence. He says that he was alone during the operation, which, if true, shows him to be an exceedingly clever burglar. He was committed for trial.

Y Drych A'r Gwyliedydd.

Another weekly paper in the Welsh language, and issued in this City, has been laid on our table. It is called *Drych A'r Gwyliedydd*, (The *Mirror and Watchman*) is a large and handsome sheet, edited by Messrs. JOHN W. JONES and MORGAN A. ELLIS, and printed by RICHARDS & JONES. It is "neutral in politics and religion," and has, we are informed, over 5,000 subscribers, a fact not to be wondered at, when we say its subscription price is but $1 per annum. The publication office is at No. 138 Chatham-st.

Serious and Shocking Accident.

A man named JOHN LYNCH, while walking along Seventeenth-street, near First-avenue, yesterday, fell on the sidewalk by accident and was seriously stabbed in the side by a shoemaker's knife, which he had in his pocket at the time. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and is scarcely expected to survive.

Child Run Over.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the little girl named CLARA J. FARLY, who was run over and fatally injured by car No. 22 of the Second-avenue Railroad Company. The verdict of the Jury exculpates the driver, but calls the attention of the Company to the condition of the brakes on some of the cars.

The Late Tragedy in Baxter-street—Effects at Sleeping on a Roof.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest yesterday at his office, on the body of JOHN WILSON, one of the young men who died at the City Hospital on Friday, from the effects of a stab received at the hands of several Italians, on the morning of the 2d inst., on the roof of a house in Baxter-street. The evidence so far shows that deceased and his party went up to the top of the house to have a row and a fight. Only two appeared on the roof at first; they then left, but returned in a short time with an addition to their number. This time they challenged the Italians to fight, and a fight did ensue, resulting in the death of WILSON.

Cæsar Pogline being duly sworn said: I reside at No. 7 West Thirteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue; I will interpret English into Italian, and Italian into English, to the best of my ability.

Pasvio Demartini, being sworn said: I reside at No. 36½ Baxter-street, late Orange-street; I do not know of any person being stabbed at the place; between 1 and 2 o'clock on last Monday policemen came to this house and arrested three men on the roof; I did not notice any of them being wounded; they were not Italians; they spoke English; I would not know them if I saw them again. I have heard persons say that they lived in the house, but I never saw them; I heard the cries of women previous to the policemen coming in; the cries proceeded from the roof; I was sleeping on the roof of No 36½ Baxter-street, and next house to where I heard the disturbance took place; the screams of the women woke me up; they were Italian women; I recognized some of the women when I woke up: one is named THERESA, I don't know her other name; she lives in the house with the prisoners. I recognize another woman who was present named COLLETTA; I have not heard any other person say that they saw the affray; I heard this woman only scream once before the policeman came: they came in immediately.

At the suggestion of Mr. THOMAS HUSLEY:

Q.—What distance was it between where you were sleeping and where the screams proceeded from? A.—About 12 feet.

Q.—Were you alone then? A.—There were four Germans and two Italians, and others, sleeping on the roof near me.

Q.—Did any of those who were sleeping on the roof with you, cross over on the roof where the screams proceeded from? A.—After I heard the screams from the women, and cries of the men, several passed over: but I did not go over until after the policemen came.

Direct examination resumed.—The cries for help were spoken in Italian; I saw a crowd of persons together, but did not see any fighting, I live in room No. 9, with my family, and intend to reside there.

John Bubtista Demartini being sworn said: I reside in room No 10 of No. 36 Baxter-street; I am an Italian; I have been here about four years; it is the same house where the affray took place on last Monday morning: it was half-past one or two o'clock; I did not know JOHN WILSON or THOMAS WILSON, or a man named FLANNAGAN; I know the prisoners. I know GIACONO, but I don't know the other. I think they reside in room No. 7, in the same house with me; they live in the highest story of the house but one; the night was very warm; the prisoners, myself, BARTOLOMEO, and one or two Italian men whose names I do not remember, and five or six women and seven or eight children; BARTOLOMEO has gone to California; I don't know where the other men have gone to; BARTOLOMEO has a wife and child in Chiveri, a small province near Genoa, in Italy; the other two have no families; the prisoner, GIACOMO, has a wife; the other prisoner has none; the wife of GIACOMO was not on the roof; the parties spoken of were lying on the roof on small mattresses, when two men came up and commenced jigging and dancing; the prisoner, who calls himself DOMENICK PENDLE, spoke to them in English, asking them to stop and not to make any noise; they replied in English, swearing, "You God d——d Italian we want to fight you." I have heard that these men lived in the same house, but I never knew them, or saw them, to my knowledge before; soon after swearing, as I have stated, these two men went down stairs; in about half an hour they returned in company with another man whose name I do not know; the three commenced to act in the same manner as the other two had previously done; one of them staggering around pretended to be drunk; I think that this was the first that came up; this man staggered around among the men and women; curtains were around the bed that the prisoners were sleeping in; and this man cut the cords that fastened them up with a knife; I saw the knife in one of their hands, but cannot say what kind of knife it was; he made a motion with it as if cutting the ropes of the curtains and it fell immediately after; the night was not so dark but that I could see the blade of the knife in this man's hand; all three of the men were close together at the time; after this all three squared off saying, "God d—n you Italians we want to fight you," all of us Italians were laying down at the time; one of them took his coat off; as soon as these men squared off and said they wanted to fight, the prisoners got up and the men who was staggering took hold of the prisoner DOMINICK PENDLE; the other two took hold of the other prisoner upon which the rest of us who were sleeping on the roof jumped up and cried out "help us;" the women screamed saying "help our children" and the men went to the rescue of the prisoners; there were others who came to help the prisoners from the roof next door and nearest to Chatham-street; a fight between the parties ensued; I did not see any one with a knife in the fight; I stood one side and had nothing to do with it; in about three minutes after the policemen came; I am not certain whether they were fighting when the police came or not; the policemen took the three men that spoke English away; I then noticed blood on the roof; I have not heard any one say that they knew anything about any one being stabbed after these men were taken away by the police; the others and myself went to bed again on the roof; I do not know of any having left the roof who had been sleeping there previously; I am sure that both prisoners went to bed again on the roof and slept there until between five and six o'clock; about nine o'clock that morning I went into the office of the agent of the building to pay my rent, when I found both the prisoners in the act of doing the same; I paid my rent and went out; I afterwards heard that these men were arrested by the officers while in the office of the agent; I have not seen the two Italians who slept on the roof with me to my knowledge, and whose names I did not know, since the affray; BARTOLOMEO was on the roof when I got up the next morning; he lived in the house up to the 5th of this month, when he sailed for California: the first two men who came on the roof while we were asleep, were small men; the one that came up with them afterwards was a stout man, and the tallest of the three: one of the small men wore a light colored striped cap; I think he had on a light colored coat; I think the other small man wore a cap, but I cannot say what kind of clothing he had on; the large stout man wore a hat; I cannot say of what color, or what kind of clothing he wore; BARTOLOMEO had been talking about going to California about three months previous to this affray: I did not have much acquaintance with the other two Italians, and don't know whether they went away in consequence of the affray or not; previous to myself and others crying for help, I saw the large man, who I took to be an Irishman, take hold of and strike the prisoner PEADLE; all I saw the other do was to take hold of GIACOMO; I did not see them strike him; this was before I cried for help.

Cross-examined.—Went to bed at 10½ o'clock on Monday night, previous to this affray; my bed was about two feet from that of the prisoner; I was asleep previous to the two men coming up the first time and the noise they made awoke me; the night was quite clear, and I think the moon was shining at the time; when I first saw the two men that first came up they were about nine feet from me; I am certain that these two men are two of the three men that came up afterwards; my bed had a curtain, but I could see what took place between the openings of it; when they first came up I made a noise; I got up and saw them go down stairs; I then went to bed and laid about half an hour; COLLETTA SERALI was on the roof at the time, asleep, when the assailants made their appearance; her two children were asleep with her at the time; did not see them when they made their first appearance; she was awakened by the noise, and took one of them up in her arms and the other by the hand, and tried to go down stairs, but the crowd prevented her; the child in her arms screamed out suddenly, and looking at its right leg she saw it was bloody, and upon examining it she found a deep wound in the right ankle; the three men cried out "Fight, fight;" one of them took off his coat and wanted to fight; there was a general fight, in which all engaged.

A. Henry Thurston, M. D., of the N. Y. Hospital, was sworn—The deceased, JOHN WILSON, was admitted on the morning of the 2d instant, about twenty minutes past one o'clock, he was stabbed on the left side over the cartilage of the seventh and eighth rib; the other turn protruded about two inches, it was returned and the wound closed; he lived until Friday afternoon of the 6th inst., and at four o'clock P. M., he expired; I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased and found the wound had penetrated into the cartilage of the seventh and eighth ribs on the left side; the wound was about a quarter of an inch long; was found in the anterior surface of the stomach about an inch from the lesser curvature, and about an inch and a quarter from the pelvic orifice; acute and extensive peritonitis existed; the above wound was the cause of death; it might have been produced by a dirk-knife, pen-knife or stiletto, or any other weapon that was long enough to penetrate the depth of an inch.

The inquest was here adjourned until Wednesday, at the request of Judge BEEBE, counsel for the accused.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Albert G. Sloo, of Indiana, and Elwood Fisher, of Columbia, vs. George Law and others—The evidence in this case is being taken before R. E. Stilwell, U. S. Commissioner, at the Marshal's Office. The principal features of the present action are based on a contract entered into between the parties to the suit, for the transfer of a certain contract entered into with Messrs. Sloo and Fisher by the Government for the building of four Naval steamships, and also for the transportation of the mails between Havana, New-Orleans and Chagres.

This contract was ratified by an act of Congress, passed in March, 1847. The annual compensation for this service was fixed at $290,000. After the transfer of the contract to George Law and others, difficulties arose between the contracting parties, and an action was brought by Sloo in 1849, and a motion of injunction, on behalf of the plaintiffs, was heard and denied on the ground that the ships contemplated in said contract with the Government had not passed into possession of the defendants, and that the interest of the plaintiffs did not begin until the ships had been accepted by the Government, and entered upon the performance of mail service. By a future arrangement with the plaintiffs, the defendants became possessed of some of the vessels which were run by them on the Pacific route; and, after some time, they wished to increase the number of ships on this line and entered into arrangements with Mr Sloo for that purpose. He now contends that the *Golden Gate* was the vessel which ought to have been transferred instead of the *George Law*, which was accepted by the Secretary of the Navy as one of his vessels named in the original contract with the Government. One of the reasons assigned for refusing his injunction in 1849 was, that the interest of the plaintiffs did not begin until the vessels agreed upon by the contract with the Government had been accepted and entered on the mail service. But, as one of the ships previously accepted is now on the mail service, Mr. Sloo thinks that George Law and others can be held accountable. There are some additional grounds advanced by the "orator," but these are the principal features of the case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

DECISIONS.

Campbell vs. *Bulkley*—Order signed.

People ex rel. Minturn vs. *Van Sychell et al.*—Attachment allowed.

Mahon vs *Burg.*—Motion denied.

Smith vs. *Beckett.*—Order signed.

Boyd vs. *Judd.*—Motion granted, allowance of $75.

Buck vs. *Crussell et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before the Chief Justice

Hodgton vs. *Hammond.*—This was a suit by the assignee of one Van Waganer, to recover for brokerage due him for the sale of a house belonging to the defendant, which was sold in the Spring of 1854 for $7,150. The assignee was called to prove his own case, which he did. The defendant was then called to prove that he did not employ the assignee, but another individual, to whom he had paid $50. This individual was next called to prove that he was not a broker, but that he did something at the request of another, who was in some way connected with the assignee, and that all the knowledge he, the witness, had of the property being for sale was derived from the third party, who had it in his turn from the assignee. The Chief Justice delivered an opinion, that the assignee must have been employed by the defendant, and that through the agency of the former the sale by the latter was effected, and judgment must be rendered for the plaintiff for $71 50, and giving the defendant liberty to pay the costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham and Woodruff.

IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY HOLDERS.

George Allen, Appellant, vs. the Mayor and Commonalty, &c., Respondents.—This case came before the Court on a Bill of Exceptions, as if the defendants had put in a general demurrer and not specified the grounds of their objection.

Messrs. Judson and Andrews appeared for the appellant, and put in the following points of law—viz: That the plaintiff owned four lots of land situate on the South side of Sixty-second-street, 100 feet East of the Seventh-avenue, in this City, on which there were no assessments, and that the plaintiff had, by mistake, paid an assessment on the South side of Sixty-second-street, 100 feet West of the Seventh-avenue.

The defendants were the cause of, or at least instrumental to, leading the plaintiff into the mistake, and inducing him to pay the assessment; because the plaintiff purchased his said four lots from Sullivan E. Bennett, Aug. 22, 1853; and immediately thereafter, in September, 1853, the defendant gave notice to the plaintiff that his four lots were charged with an assessment; and in December, 1853, the defendants left at the residence of the plaintiff a bill, notice and demand, headed with the name of Sullivan W. Bennett, to the effect that if payment of the said assessment were neglected, such measures would be pursued to collect the same as the law directed. The plaintiff was thus led to believe, and did believe, that the said assessment was upon his said four lots, and he paid the same on the 13th of January, 1854. The plaintiff did not discover the mistake until April, 1854. The plaintiff never owned the said four lots of land upon which the assessment was paid. The plaintiff could put no other construction upon, nor give any other interpretation to, the acts of the defendants, than that the said assessment was actually laid upon his said four lots.

It was a part of the official business and duty of the defendants to have the care and management of all matters, and the possession and custody of all papers and documents appertaining to assessments; and they ought to be, and are, in law, held to greater strictness to avoid errors and mistakes in that behalf, than an individual, like the plaintiff, in his private capacity, and a stranger in fact to the proceedings, papers and documents of the defendants. The money was paid by mistake and under a misapprehension. The mistake was one clearly of *fact*, and not of *law*—and mutual also, but originating with the defendants. The defendants had received the money, in law, as the money of the plaintiff, and they cannot in good conscience retain it. Under such circumstances there can be no doubt of the plaintiff's right to recover. Story on Contracts, (3d ed., 1857,) Sees. 409, 410, 411, 422, and notes. Addison on Contracts, pp.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1855.

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John Bull and his Beer.

The recent attempt in London to commence an agitation in favor of the Maine Law has had the effect of exciting a tremendous flurry among the British papers, from the London *Times* down to *Punch*. John Bull believes in beer; like the landlord in FARQUHAR's comedy, he eats beer, drinks beer, and sleeps upon beer; and, as another philosopher has said, he who drinks beer thinks beer,—so that Mr. John Bull has been beery in the extreme in his discussion of Maine-lawism. All political questions in England are discussed with reference to their effect upon the Exchequer, for where the income hardly ever equals the expenditure, it must inevitably be the first thought when any attempt is made to interfere with the commerce of a taxable commodity. If you deprive us of the income which we derive from the tax on malt, where shall we look for the deficiency, and what article of consumption can bear an extra burden, is the very natural question of Ministers, to all attempts at temperance reformation in Great Britain. This way of considering all such questions of reform as one of finance, must make all the efforts of the temperance men in Great Britain hopeless, so far as Government aid is concerned, even though the people themselves were inclined to forego their stout and heavy wet. But beer has been the common drink of the English people for so many centuries, the love of it has become so much a part of the British nature, from the prince to the peasant, that we should sooner expect that a Chinaman would give up his tea, a Turk his coffee, a Frenchman his claret, or a Virginian his tobacco, than an Englishman his beer. It is very remarkable that our ancestors did not bring with them from England their beer-drinking habits; but it is certain that they did not. Germans in America swill beer as freely and as copiously as they were accustomed to do in the fatherland. But not so with Englishmen in America. Beer was never a favorite drink in New-England, though they had an abundance of barley and hops, and could have made it cheaply; yet breweries are almost unknown in the New-England States. The Pilgrims must like all their countrymen, have been drinkers at home; yet they did not bring their love of John Barleycorn with them. The cause was not owing to their temperate habits, or antipathy to strong drinks, for they became noted for their distilleries, and New-England Rum has been as famous a potation as Albany Ale. Cider and rum were the favorite liquors of the Puritans of New-England; while in the middle States, where the population was not so purely English, malt liquors have been more commonly drunk.

With John Bull beer still remains the favorite beverage; and, judging from the abusive tirades which have been poured out upon the advocates of a Maine Law, who lately met in Exeter Hall, in London, we imagine it will continue to be for many generations to come.

One of the first things that strikes an American with astonishment on visiting England is the immense number of beer shops which he sees in every street, and wherever he turns his steps. The great breweries are among the great sights which every one must see who visits the Metropolis. BARCLAY & PERKINS come in regular order on the list of lions with St. Paul's, the Tower and the British Museum. BARCLAY & PERKINS' Brewery is to London what the Coliseum is to Rome, and they will probably fall together.

John Bull and his bear, we fear, are inseparable; but still, a movement has been commenced which may lead to a divorce of those old friends. It was in Portland, the chief business of which a few years ago was the distillation of rum, where the Maine Law originated, and it may be under the very shadow of BARCLAY & PERKINS' vast buts that the prohibitory doctrine will take root on the other side of the Atlantic.

A Friend of the Ailanthus.

Even the Ailanthus has a friend. We have no doubt that there are undertakers who think well of the cholera, and every nuisance probably has its defender. Somebody sends us a letter deprecating the attacks on his favorite tree, the Ailanthus, and, among other things in its favor, says that it is of great service to the City, as its leaves absorb the foul amells of the streets. This, we must confess, would be about as powerful a recommendation of a tree as could be given, and we think it must be true; but then, the foul effluvia which the leaves of the Ailanthus absorb are all emitted again in a condensed essence by the flowers of the same tree, so that we gain, or rather lose, nothing by the process. The simple facts about the Ailanthus are, that no insect will feed on its foliage, and so poisonous is the odor that it emits that no bird will build its nest in its branches, or even light upon them. It bears no fruit, its wood is worthless, and its odor is poisonous. If it absorbs the noisome odors of our streets, the fact is only an evidence of its dirty habits and affinity for filth.

Our City Pictures.

There are but few of our citizens, probably, who are aware of the fact that New-York is the owner of the finest collection of pictures in the country; and, of the thousands of strangers who visit us and take infinite pains to see what we have worth looking at, not one in ten knows that the City Hall contains a splendid gallery of historical paintings. We are not aware that any city in the Union has followed the noble example of New-York in adopting the plan for founding a great historical gallery of art, which has been so liberally and judiciously done here. Our City pictures consist of portraits of all of the Governors of the State, the Mayors of the City, and of the most distinguished of our naval and military heroes, with a few of other distinguished men who have been in some measure connected with our history. Such a gallery as this grows in value every year, and will be an inestimable inheritance for posterity. The collection has now become very large, so that there is no longer space to hang the portraits in the "Governor's Room," and some of them are now standing against the walls for the lack of a suitable place to exhibit them in. Nearly all of these pictures have been painted by native artists, and they possess great value as an exposition of the progress of art among us, apart from their value as authentic portraits of the eminent citizens of the State and Nation. The collection is unique, and its character should not be destroyed by presence of any foreign productions, or of any works of art not of a strictly historical character. The City pictures now form a collection of American worthies by American artists. Nearly all of our painters of eminence for the last forty years are represented in the City Hall by examples of their genius.

It is with great regret that we notice that the Corporation has accepted an allegorical painting from Mr. ETEX, a French artist, representing what he calls "The Glory of the United States," to be placed among our City pictures. An allegorical painting should not be allowed a place in a collection of portraits, let its merits be what they might; but Mr. ETEX's gift has no merit whatever as a painting, and it will only occupy room which better pictures are entitled to. It was a most generous act on the part of the artist, for he doubtless sets a high value upon the work, and might have sold it to good advantage; and his generosity should have been properly acknowledged. But his picture is not a suitable one for our City Hall; it would appear to better advantage in the Capitol at Washington, in company with Mr. POWELL's "De Soto," and CHAPMAN's "Baptism of Pocahontas," than in our Governor's Room. Mr. ETEX is a sculptor of reputation, and he has been employed in decorating the *Arc de l'Etoile* in Paris, but painting, we should say, is not his *forte*. His "Glory of the United States" represents a group of figures, among whom we recognize resemblances to WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, JEFFERSON and LAFAYETTE; an Indian crouches in the foreground, and the genius of America, dressed in a light pea-green garment, floats over their heads, with an American flag in one hand and a rather meagre looking wreath of laurel in the other, with which she is about to decorate the brows of WASHINGTON. It is in the style of the finale of a patriotic pantomime, and would not be out of place in the National Theatre; but, placed in a public collection of portraits of our eminent statesmen and heroes, it is *de trop*, decidedly, and we would recommend it to Mayor WOOD as eminently entitled to his attention as a nuisance.

A New Life of Swift.

We are very glad to notice that MURRAY, of London, has advertised a new life of Dean SWIFT, by JOHN FORSTER, author of the *Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth* and a life of GOLDSMITH; for, though we should be better pleased if the task had been undertaken by some man of a higher order of genius, and, therefore, more likely to do justice to the subject, yet we are sure that Mr. FORSTER will give us, at least, as full and impartial a compilation of facts as can be done, and, we have no doubt, will come at many of the falsehoods which have been so abundantly circulated during the past hundred years by the various biographers of the great Dean. No eminent Englishman stands so much in need of an honest and appreciative biography as SWIFT, whose very virtues have been transformed into unnatural vices by his past historians and reviewers. SCOTT tried to be just towards the Dean in his biographical sketch of him, but he undertook the work as a job, and accepted all the blunders of his predecessors because he lacked the time or could not afford to be exact and thorough in his investigations. The two men who have done the most give a false character of SWIFT are JEFFREY and THACKERAY; in fact, the latter, in his lecture, did but little more than to intensify the malignity of the reviewer, and by clothing it with the attractive charms of his style, rendered the traduced genius more hideous than ever. THACKERAY's portrait of SWIFT is a mere work of the imagination, a most powerful and terrific figure, which owed as much to his creative genius as Becky Sharp or Captain Costigan. No such persons ever existed. The real Dean, the large-hearted philanthropist, the brilliant satirist, the conscientious churchman, the constant friend, the genial companion, and the patriot writer, such as his own works and the testimony of his cotemporaries prove him to have been, bears no resemblance whatever to the ghost-like, unhappy, malignant and heartless infidel which he appears in the brilliant lecture of THACKERAY. FORSTER, we have no doubt, will be true to history, and under his patient and thorough investigations, the Dean will emerge into the light, cleansed from the accumulated layers of spochryphal dirt which prejudice, malignity and ignorance have united in heaping upon his manly form.

Recent investigations have thrown new light upon the character of SWIFT, and, to a certain degree, dispelled the fascinating mystery which has heretofore invested the sad story of the devoted STELLA with so romantic an interest. The late work of Dr. WILDE of Dublin, on SWIFT's madness, possessed much valuable matter as a contribution to a new life of the great satirist, and we hope that Mr. FORSTER will be able to offer some new facts, which will settle the doubts respecting his marriage with STELLA. It is one of the strangest circumstances in the history of this strange being, that, notwithstanding there has never been any evidence of his marriage, yet nearly all his biographers, and even Dr. WILDE, profess to believe in it.

Steamboat Splendors.

Great as have been the improvements in steamboat building and equipment, there is one department of our "floating palaces,"—and that by no means the least essential to the personal comfort of the passengers,—in which the movement has been rather backward than forward. Steamboat splendors have certainly increased in brilliancy and gaudiness to a point where an Arabian Night's Entertainment becomes dull and tame. All that can be done to dazzle the eye and distress the imagination by carving, gilding, upholstery, and painting, has been effected. Laces, embroideries, brocades, velvets, mirrors, candelabras, and ornaments of ormolu abound in the saloons and cabins of our steamboats, and the denizen of an oriental harem would be astonished at the magnificence of their appointments. But all these splendors, though they may be very gratifying to uncultivated tastes, very soon become wearisome, and one longs for something a little more subdued and quiet. The eye as soon wearies under such loud shows as the ear with loud sounds. But, it is not until you are seated at the supper tables of these steam palaces that you begin to feel the full oppressiveness of such extravagances; when you begin to feel how little conducive they are to comfort. The tables are overloaded with useless ornamenta; and artificial flowers, gilded vases, and polychrome candles so obstruct the table that you can find no room for your plate and cup and saucer. Artificial flowers and gilded gingerbread are but poor substitutes for good tea and fresh butter, and the want of wholesome ventilation is not sufficiently compensated for by velvet carpets and brocade curtains.

Travelers of fifteen or twenty years ago are enthusiastic in speaking of the clean linen, comfortable meals and general good order of the Lake Champlain boats commanded by Captain SHERMAN, who is gratefully remembered as the very Napoleon of his profession. But we do not remember ever having heard anybody speak with enthusiasm of the gilded trappings and sumptuous upholstery of our Sound or River steamers.

As Marlow says, in GOLDSMITH's comedy, when we see a new side-board in a hotel, we feel pretty sure that we shall have to pay our portion of its cost when the landlord presents his bill; and travelers now-a-days must often be troubled with vague surmises that the hotel and steamboat splendors which astonish them will have to be paid for by an extra tax upon their pockets in some way or other. Neatness, order, ventilation and plain wholesome food, are the things which travelers greatly prefer to any amount of brilliance in gilding and ornamentation.

Commissioners of Emigration.

Within the last few years the Commissioners of Emigration have rendered considerable service to the country by the transmission of newly arrived emigrants to districts where labor was in demand. Thousands of those who were thus sent forward would have become paupers and been dependent on public alms for support, had they been forced to remain in the crowded sea-board cities of the Union. It is to be expected that the vast concourse of emigrants who yearly arrive in the United States from all parts of Europe, will carry with them much of evil as well as good—inconvenience as well as advantage; but the evil is mitigated and the good increased by the well organized plan of action adopted by the Commissioners of Emigration. The rapid progress in the path of wealth and greatness which this country has made, and for which the history of the world affords no parallel, is to be mainly attributed to the importation of available labor. The discipline of this labor and its proper disposal form an important item in our social economy; and we therefore regret that the means at the disposal of the Commissioners of Emigration are inadequate to the full development of the plan of operations which they have adopted. They receive from the consignee of the vessel two dollars a head for every emigrant arriving in the port of New-York, which constitutes a general fund for the aid and benefit of those who may be under the necessity of applying for relief. If any parties forwarded to any of the counties in the State of New-York become destitute, the Commissioners are liable for their support. The following sums have been thus appropriated and paid over to the several counties during three years:

1852.....	$104,514 31	1854.....	$97,532 13
1853.....	84,162 48		
Total.....			$286,208 92

The above sums, however, do not include the amount paid to the Ten Governors for the support of emigrants in the institutions which are under their charge.

Their funds are now exhausted, and they are also indebted to the several counties, for the first three months of the present year, in the sum of $42,387 33. The Commissioners have agents in Albany, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo, who are prepared to send all emigrants Westward when they cannot obtain employment. Should they remain five years in any of the counties of this State, such counties would be liable for their support in the event of their becoming destitute; but when they are transmitted westward the counties are relieved from future responsibility respecting them, and their own prosperity and condition improved. Labor is thus dispersed from the crowded and settled localities where it is not in much demand, to the thinly populated States where it finds immediate and remunerative employment. A well-directed and properly organized system of dispatching bands of workmen where they will advance their own interests, cease to be a burden upon the community and contribute to the strength and greatness of the republic, must be regarded as a national benefit. The intelligence office which has been opened by the Commissioners in Canal-street has been the means of obtaining employment and permanent situations, both in the City and country, for large numbers every week. The emigrants are consequently saved from the swindling practices which were too frequently pursued by similar offices in this City. The Commissioners had last week overdrawn their receipts to the amount of $39,513 24. With a decrease of emigration their funds will be still more reduced, and their efficiency proportionately diminished. The Commissioners have been frequently placed in trying and disagreeable positions, and bad to discharge very onerous duties, but the machinery has worked well and given general satisfaction.

☞ The various prominent casualties by which human life is destroyed, seem to each predominate for a considerable period, and then disappear almost entirely from the list, until their time arrives again. Sometimes steamboat explosions are the fruitful cause of death; then wrecks, then fires, and then drownings. The railroad is the only prolific cause which enjoys a continuous success: There are but few days during which one or more victims are not sacrificed beneath its moving trains. We report several cases this morning, concerning each of which, as usual, a Jury is satisfied that no blame attaches to the engineer.

☞ Judge BULLOCK of Louisville, Ky., is determined to sustain the "dignity of the Court;" even when the offenders are men in high places. Sometime ago he declared it to be the duty of the authorities of Louisville to grant licenses for the sale of liquors. The present officers of the City, differing in opinion from the Judge, refused to grant any licenses for the sale of liquors, whereupon the Judge yesterday arrested them for contempt of Court. He is not suspected of favoring a Maine law.

THE DEFERRED FIREWORKS.

Displays in the Park, Madison-square, Tompkins-square and Elsewhere.

The postponement of the Fireworks on the night of the Fourth resulted only in temporary disappointment to our sight-loving citizens. The show which was suspended by the unpropitious weather on the "Glorious Anniversary," came off in all its anticipated splendor last night, and more than surpassed the great expectations which were formed respecting it. A finer display of fireworks we have never seen in our City—the only drawback to the entertainment, as far as the Park was concerned being the long interval which the gentlemen who "touched them off," saw fit to interpose between the pieces. The crowd was immense, and the interest manifested, especially by ladies and juveniles, was very great. While daylight yet lingered in the City, the Park began to be filled with people, chiefly of the unwashed and greasy class. A few respectable people—respectable, we mean, as far as apparel and the appliance of soap and water endorsed them externally—kept dropping in among them, till about 8 o'clock, when the first rocket was let off, by which time the Park was filled as nearly to a jam as it would hold, with people of all classes, ages, and conditions. The trees, of course, were weighty with human fruit, for the police, who commenced vigorously to deter men and boys from climbing them, soon gave up the task in despair. The great weight which some of the branches had to bear in consequence, brought branches and contents to the ground, the cries of the sufferers being lost amid the cachinnations of the spectators.

Passing amid the crowd,—though it was hard work forcing our way,—we were amused at the endeavors to "turn an honest penny" manifested by gentlemen and ladies in the fruit and candy line. Stalls from which these tempting articles were vended, met us at every angle outside the chains of the grass plots. We were asked to buy penny cigars; we were tempted to allay our thirst with penny glasses of lemonade, furnished from a reservoir of that liquid which a man had strapped to his back; we were invited to try our strength by tugging at one machine, and to see, by the aid of another, how much less we weighed, in pounds avoirdupois, than the celebrated DANIEL LAMBERT. What sort of a trade these enterprising people had after the rockets began to ascend in rapid succession, we cannot determine, but when the pyrotechnics were over, and nothing but the smell remained, we found them as actively employed as before the show commenced.

AT THE PARK.

We have said that the fireworks last night have never been excelled in the City,—at least within our remembrance. This was eminently the case with those exhibited in the Park. The rockets discharged from the roof of the City Hall, with scarcely the intermission of a second, were of a superior kind, and elicited the admiration of the vast thousands assembled. Of the large pieces exhibited in front of the Hall, there was not one which did not merit great praise, and most of them were far beyond anything we had witnessed before on any similar occasion. Wheels, stars, crosses, wheels within wheels, stars surrounded by stars, crosses large and crosses small, in white fire, in red fire, in blue and green and every imaginable color of fire, revolving globes and writhing serpents, Roman candles, Bengal lights, mortars, and almost every species of firework except toubillons, drove children crazy because they were not tall enough to see at all, and ladies to elevate themselves on the extremest and finest tip-toe, by the aid of the arms and shoulders of strange gentlemen, that they might see the better. Some ten or twelve of these fancy pieces, various in device, and magnificent in appearance, were displayed between 8 and 9 o'clock, before the last and crowning piece of the entire show was exhibited. This was truly a great triumph of the pyrotechnic art, covering, as it did, the whole balcony and pillared portico of the City Hall. The design was a life-size figure of WASHINGTON on horseback, forming the centre of the façade of a temple, surmounted by a spread-eagle in the centre, and by shields and urns at the corners. Four revolving pillars, in variegated fire, added greatly to the effect of this triumphant piece. Along the mouldings of this supposed temple were the inscriptions, in large letters of white fire, "Liberty," "Washington." "Justice." The applause, when this display terminated, was loud, long, and well-deserved.

Between the pieces, a band which we understood was WALLACE's, stationed on the balcony, played some lively and patriotic airs. How many thousands of people were present during the exhibition we cannot undertake to say, but it seemed to us the Park could hold no more.

AT TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

The display at Tompkins-square began shortly after 8 o'clock. At this hour there was a large assemblage, and with the rapid additions to the number within half an hour, the total number finally convened to witness the exhibition could not have been less than from 12,000 to 15,000 people. Aside from the multitudinous rockets and general minor pyrotechnic display, a variety of larger and carefully prepared pieces were given. The "Rose of Ispahan," as it was designated, was the introductory representation. Its prominent features were an apparent phalanx of solid wheels and brilliant flyers. A "Pyramid" followed,—in the centre was a shield, forming first a simple colored wheel, it changed to a pyramid of colored candles. Next was "The Star of America"—first a vertical wheel with colored flyers terminating in a representation of a brilliant star. The "Peruvian Cross," next in order, formed a brilliant display of fancy checkered work of divers colors, in form of the Peruvian cross, the whole terminating with cannon-like explosions at the ends of the arms of the cross. Ensuing was "The Pride of Aurora," intending to represent the rising sun. The "American Coat of Arms" formed the next representation. The leading insignia were conspicuously and marvelously well displayed. Another "Pyramid" was shown, after which was given "The Chaplet of Flora." This comprised a variegated wheel and wound up with throwing off brilliant colored stars. The grand finale to the exhibition was a representation of the "Temple of Liberty." Conspicuous over the mimic arch of the temple was the motto, "*Our Union Forever.*" In bold relief also was the American flag. The piece was beautifully designed, and terminated with a colored battery and magnificent display of cross-firings, of sundry hues and much brilliancy. The applause manifest upon its termination showed it evidently the crowning piece of the evening. The exhibition lasted about an hour. Meanwhile ROBERTSON'S Brass Band furnished the music for the occasion. No accidents occurred.

THE DISPLAY AT MADISON-SQUARE.

The display at Madison-square was got up by J. G. & I. ENGE, of Jersey City, in splendid style, and although not as costly as the one in the Park, could not easily have been excelled. It was witnessed by an immense concourse of persons, who manifested their approbation during the progress of the exhibition by frequent demonstrations of applause, amounting at times to enthusiasm. At 8½ o'clock the display of rockets and illuminated bombs commenced the spectacle. The illuminated bombs were projected about one thousand feet high, and upon exploding filled the air with colored stars and streamers.

Then followed in quick succession the following pieces—DODWORTH's band performing in the intervals:

1. "True Lover's Knot"—in which brilliant lines tie themselves in a thousand different knots.
2. "The Indian Palmetto"—this piece was dazzlingly brilliant.
3. "Tribute of Ceres and Polka Dance."
4. "Polka Dance and Colored Battery."
5. "Zama Peruvia"—one of the most splendid pieces of the pyrotechnic art.
6. "1776"—a wheel of Maltese and radiant fires mutating to a star, between the points of which "1776" appeared in diamond lava work, and was greeted earnestly by the throng in the square.
7. "The Yankee Windmill," a new piece, which showed its extraordinary powers in a whirlwind of fire.
8. "The Star of America," in which variegated fires of crimson, purple, green and yellow, changed to the Star of America, fifty feet in diameter. It was vigorously cheered by the crowd.
9. "The Cross of Honor," a much admired piece.
10. "The Illuminated Yew Tree."
11. "Liberty and Justice," a new and very appropriate design, which proved itself popular with the people.
12. "The Fairies' Frolic," a peculiar and popular piece. In variety of shapes and colors, it excels all others, and its rapid changes and great brilliancy greatly excited the spectators.
13. "Union." This was similar to "1776," except the word "Union" was displayed with much effect.
14. "The Cascade." This new piece represented most truthfully and beautifully, a cascade of water falling over rocks.
15. "Temperance Emblems." This was also a new piece, and displayed the outlines of an endless chain enclosing a triangle, in the centre of which was a star. Outside of the triangle, and within the chain, were the words "love, purity and fidelity." The whole changed to a sun forty feet in diameter. Its effect was beautiful.
16. "The Temple of Liberty." This was the last piece, and both its title and merits developed the full enthusiasm of the assembled multitude. It commenced with the display of varied and beautiful fires, which finally changed to a well defined view of the Temple of Liberty, on the dome of which was an eagle, and the words "WASHINGTON." In diamond lava-work. Midway between the columns of the Temple was a representation of the Goddess of Liberty seated on rocks. Revolving scenes, turning figures of colored fires, columns of stars, and jets of varied hues were so arranged in the burning of this piece as to add greatly to its effect. From the capitols of each column floated the Star Spangled Banner, and bombs, maroons, streamers, and balls of colored fires were discharged into the air, forming a surface of over 10,000 feet of brilliant flame. It was a sight very seldom to be seen, and when it was ended the people went home delighted.

JACKSON-SQUARE.

The anticipated fireworks in Jackson-square on Monday night did not come off. What was the reason has not transpired.

Military.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) left Monday morning for their week's encampment at Kingston. The Regiment formed in line in Broome-street, at 8 A. M. The formation was very pretty, and exhibited the perfection of drill attained by this favorite regiment of our citizen soldiery. After the formation, telling off, lodging the colors, &c., the regiment broke into open column, and moved down Broadway in fine style, headed by their own band of forty pieces, for the steamboat in which they embarked. Friday will be a grand gala day at the encampment;—in the evening a grand ball will be given, at which a large number of military gentlemen and friends of the corps from all parts of the State will participate. The regiment will return on Saturday.

Diamond Reef.

We are happy to learn that Prof. MAILLEFERT, who a few days ago returned from Louisiana, where he has been engaged in the important improvement of the Falls at Alexandria, has addressed to the Common Council an offer to remove Diamond Reef for a smaller amount than any of the other bidders. Professor MAILLEFERT has some claims upon the good will of our citizens for the great improvement of Hell Gate, and as his ability is at least equal to his reputation, we are confident that his proposals will meet with due attention, the more so, as by accepting them, an economy of several thousand dollars will be obtained for the finances of our City.

Tour in Europe.

There are few exhibitions in the City better worth visiting than the panoramic *Tour of Europe*, which Mr. J. R. SMITH presents every night at the Chinese Museum. There is, we are aware, a vague prejudice against panoramas of every kind, and they have been so multiplied of late as somewhat to fatigue public attention. But, if well executed, they present far more vivid and life-like views of scenery and incident than can be gathered from description, or in any other way, except by personal visitation. Mr. SMITH's evenings present a very great number of views of the most striking and interesting cities, mountains, &c., of Europe—embracing Italian scenery, Mount Vesuvius from various points, before and during an eruption, the exhumed cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum at its base, the Alps at various points, Berlin, Paris, and other great cities, and a great variety of other famous and attractive scenes. Indeed, the only defect of his exhibition is the *excess* of views which he has crowded into it. Too many views are presented for distinctness of impression, and time enough is not given for a detailed and satisfactory examination of each. The pictures are well painted, and the effect of the whole is exceedingly pleasing. We repeat our advice to strangers, and all others who have not seen this excellent panorama, to lose no time in paying it a visit.

Crops, &c., in Texas.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times:

HOUSTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, June 28, 1855.

Our whole State has been favored with the most abundant rains. Plentiful Corn crops will be realized. In view of crop which will in a few weeks be in market, Corn has fallen to 50 cents per bushel. It is thought it will soon come down much lower. No doubt is now entertained of a full crop of Corn throughout the State. The prospects of Cotton and Sugar continue good. The health of Texas was never better at this season of the year. A very large emigration is anticipated next Fall and Winter. The cause of education is receiving a part of the attention to which it is entitled. It is expected that at the next Legislature, which meets in the Fall of the year, decided action, of a favorable character, will be taken on this subject.

Grace Church.

The Choir of this place of worship has lately been much improved by the addition of Mr. FRAZER, the distinguished tenor, who was formerly associated with Mr. and Mrs. SEGUIN.

BUSINESS NOTICES

AGUE SUFFERERS CURED WITHOUT POISON!—NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—The universal cause of Fever and Ague is Malaria, and the perfect antidote to that atmospheric poison, called "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," never fails to insure perfect health. Every other medicine, pill or mixture, in the market, contains arsenic, quinine, mercury, strychnine, or other noxious drugs which, though they may "break the chills" temporarily, are sure to "break the constitution" of the poor sufferer at the same time. They are the offspring either of false medical principles or mercenary quacks. None of them can offer such test many as the following from the most celebrated chemist in the United States:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

GEORGE H BATES, wholesale agent, No. 123 Webster-st., and for sale by C. M. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. No. 7.

HANOVER NECK, Morris Co., N. J., July 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Your Pills do the business all right, and we have no more fear of chills than of the small pox.

C. D. DESHLER. JAMES CORY.

HANOVER NECK, Morris Co., N. J., July 15, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I had a violent attack of ague in March last, when I commenced with your Anti-Periodic Pills, which broke it immediately. As a remedy for the ague in my own case, and that of others where I have recommended them, I have found them superior to any other medicine I have ever taken. Yours, respectfully,

C. D. DESHLER ISRAEL B. CONDICT.

Sold at the Depot, No 341 Broadway, New-York. Also, by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, By E. T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Boston; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from the commencement up to the present time, and in perfect order. Address R. J. LEONARD, this office.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and it is the lock, and the only powder proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—THIS invaluable medicinal beverage is highly recommended by the medical faculty as a pure stimulant, and a positive cure for Dyspepsia, the effects of Summer heat, and debility of the Urinary Organs. Dr. CHILTON, the eminent Chemist, pronounces it a medicinal liqueur of great value in all cases where a diuretic is required. Dr. CASTLE and Prof. HOSACK also highly approve its use as a beverage. Sold by H. W. HILL & Druggist, No. 679 Broadway, and by Druggists and Grocers generally. Principal office, No. 86 Fulton-st. $1 per quart bottle.

FORTY KINDS—NO LESS THAN FORTY VARIETIES of Summer hats are now for sale at KNOX'S. No customer, too, present an equal diversity. From the lobbyist man to the Secretary of State, all find their interest to purchase their hats of KNOX. KNOX is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., at No. 128 Broadway. Call and buy a Summer hat.

HECKERS' FARINA.

This at all times wholesome and delicious food, but particularly in Summer, and for children, when bowel complaints prevail or are apprehended, is paid by family grocers generally, and wholesale by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

HECKERS' MACARONI—FOR DELICACY OF flavor and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 50 pounds each, by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A discount on purchases of ten or twenty boxes.

FINE LAWNS AT 6d PER YARD.—JUST RECEIVED from Auction, 3500 will be offered for sale on Monday July 9, 3000 yards of fine Printed Lawns, very wide and fast colors, at the low price of 6½ per yard—the same as usually sold at 12½.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 8 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as numerical as life. BATCHELOR'S MODAVIA CREAM, so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

A WORD IN SEASON—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you will soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices.

DEVLIN & JESSUP, 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

RICH BAREGES AT 12½c. PER YARD.—JUST RECEIVED, two cases of Rich Printed Barèges, which we will open on Monday morning, at 12½c. per yard—the same as usually sold at 25. Also, some Rich Barège Robes, equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

BLACK BAREGES AT 25c.—WE WILL OPEN ON Monday, one case fine Black Barèges, slightly damaged on the voyage, at 25c. per yard, worth 50.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in procuring a good article, should try him. Store Nos. 28 and 30 Franklin-st.

The Cadets and the Army.

From the Washington Union.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 3, 1855.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO 9.

I. The following named cadets, constituting the first class of 1855, having been adjudged by the Academic Staff of the Military Academy, at the June examination, competent to perform duty in the army, the President of the United States has attached them to corps and regiments, in conformity with the 4th section of the Act of April 29, 1812, "making further provision for the corps of engineers," as follows:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

RANK.
1. Cadet Cyrus B. Comstock, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855
2. Cadet Godfrey Weitzel, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855.

DRAGOON ARM.
6. Cadet Ebenezer Gay, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company C, 1st Regiment.]
8. Cadet David McM. Gregg, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company C, 2d Regiment.]
16. Cadet James Wheeler, Jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company E, 2d Regiment.]
20. Cadet Lewis Merrill, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company D, 1st Regiment.]

CAVALRY ARM.
3. Cadet Cornelius Van Camp to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company F, 1st Regiment.]
5. Cadet Justus B. Wheeler, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company F, 2d Regiment.]
16. Cadet John R. Church, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company K, 1st Regiment.]
17. Cadet Albert V. Colburn, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company D, 2d Regiment.]

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.
10. Cadet John V. D. DuBois, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company G.]
20. Cadet William W. Averell, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company C.]

ARTILLERY ARM.
4. Cadet George H. Elliot, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company A, 4th Regiment.]
7. Cadet Samuel Brook, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company H, 1st Regiment.]
9. Cadet Frederick L. Childs, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company F, 2d Regiment.]
11. Cadet Michael P. Small, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company G, 3d Regiment.]
12. Cadet Francis S. T. Nicholls, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company L, 2d Regiment.]
13. Cadet Alexander S. Webb, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company K, 4th Regiment.]
14. Cadet John W. Turner, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company L, 3d Regiment.]
15. Cadet Francis A. Cheap, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company A, 1st Regiment.]

INFANTRY ARM.
19. Cadet George D. Ruggles, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company D, 1st Regiment.]
21. Cadet Alfred T. A. Torbert, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company K, 2d Regiment.]
22. Cadet Charles W. Thomas to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company C, 5th Regiment.]
23. Cadet James H. Hill, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company F, 10th Regiment.]
24. Cadet Edward L. Hartz to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company K, 7th Regiment.]
25. Cadet Clarence E. Bennett, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company A, 2d Regiment.]
27. Cadet Timothy M. Bryan, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company C, 8th Regiment.]
28. Cadet William B. Hazen, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company D, 8th Regiment.]
29. Cadet Henry W. Freedly, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company K, 8th Regiment.]
30. Cadet Henry M. Lazelle, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company G, 1st Regiment.]
31. Cadet William R. Pease, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company G, 10th Regiment.]
32. Cadet Jesse K. Allen, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company F, 8th Regiment.]
33. Cadet Robert C. Hill, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855 [Company B, 6th Regiment.]
34. Cadet George McUlick, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. [Company G, 6th Regiment.]

II. The General Regulations (paragraph 211) allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service; and any one who shall fail "to join at the expiration of his leave will be considered as declining his appointment, and his name will be dropped from the army rolls." In accordance with this regulation, all the graduates above named, unless hereafter otherwise directed, will report, in person, at their proper stations on the 30*th of September next*

III. The Brevet Second Lieutenants assigned to the corps of Engineers will report by letter, to the chief of their corps in this City. The Brevet Second Lieutenants attached to regiments will receive further orders from the headquarters of the army, City of New-York; and they will report, by letter, accordingly, and also to their regimental commanders. Where the address of the regimental commander may not be known the report intended for him will be enclosed for transmittal to the Adjutan General's Office.

By order of the Secretary of War,
S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

Later from Texas.

We have received San Antonio papers of the 22d ult., Austin 23d, Galveston 28th, and other papers from the interior and coast towns.

The Austin *State Gazette*, of the 23d, has the following paragraphs:

Everywhere public sentiment is vindicating the sealing system of Texas against the unjust and disreputable proposition of Congress. In public assembly and the press Texas is taking her true stand upon this question.

There is about $20,000 subscribed for a foray upon Mexico, and we learn that some of the filibusters are at present at the head quarters in San Antonio. Rumor gives the names of several, and some from Austin. It is intended to raise some 500 or 1,000 men in Texas to go over to Mexico.

The recent rains have brought the corn up gloriously. We have now the best expectation for making a very large crop of corn. The rain happened in the nick of time. Cotton looks well. Generally speaking, our planters have good stands and a large yield.

The Galveston *News* of the 28th ult., says:

All our accounts from the interior, in relation to the crops, continue to be every way very encouraging. Seasonable and abundant rains have fallen everywhere, and, though it was previously the general opinion that a failure would extend to nearly all parts of the State, yet now this gloomy apprehension is quite dissipated and the crops of corn, cotton and sugar cane promise to be fully an average one. The danger now apprehended is from too much rain for cotton in the Fall.

The *Valley and Advertiser* has the following about the Indians:

The mail rider between this place and Laredo, reports that on the 6th of this month, about two leagues from Laredo, he discovered a trail of a large number of Indians—he estimates them at about a hundred or more—the trail crossed the road northward. On his arriving in Laredo he found they had killed a Mexican citizen of the town named TRINIDAD RANGEL who was herding oxen about six miles to the north of the town.

Two companies of rifles went in pursuit of the Indians, but could not catch up with them. It is thought to be more than probable that these Indians were Lipans, from the other side of the Rio Grande, not far from St. Fernando, in front of Eagle Pass, where a large number of them are living. They are in the habit of crossing the river suddenly, committing outrages and murders on the ranches along the Rio Grande, above and below Laredo, and recrossing it before they can be caught up with by the troops.

The same paper has the following army news in a letter dated Fort McIntosh, June 4.

First Sergeant MCNALLY, of Company D, and Sergeant TRACY, of Company F, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, have received the appointments of Second Lieutenants in the said regiment.

Company H, 5th Infantry, under Lieut H. C. BANKHEAD, has moved its camp from Los Cerisos, forty miles above this post, at a point called El Pico, sixteen miles from here.

The health of this place was never better, notwithstanding the heat of the weather.

The Rifle band and a small detachment of recruits arrived here on the 9th.

The Revolution in Northern Mexico.

"Ranchero," the Brownsville correspondent of the Galveston *News*, in his letter of June 21, says:

We have to-day the very current rumors that Tampico has revolted, and that the Government troops in Camargo are on the retreat to Matamoras.

Gen. CARDOVA, who was captured at Monterey, and on oath promised to remain neutral in the struggle, has broken his oath and with the assistance of CRUZ, who commanded in Coahuila, and had to abandon Saltillo, has seduced the notorious Seminole chief, WILD CAT, to join them with his warriors. They were stationed at La Encarnacion, some seventy miles beyond Saltillo, on the road to San Luis Potosi. The Federalists, after garrisoning Monterey with 2,000 men, and occupying the passes of the Sierra Madre, had detached a strong force against them, and as yet we have not learned the result.

The river is very high, and the probability of good crops continues to keep our farming community in good humor.

The *News* has a letter from one of its editors, dated Brownsville, June 25, from which we extract as follows:

I have just heard that the Caravajal revolutionists have retired from Camargo, and that the great body of them are at or near Mier. It is stated that the leaders do not agree among themselves, and there are too many of them aspiring to command.

I find it difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to the revolution, so vague and uncertain is the information regarding it, and it moves so slow, has so little confidence, and seems so imperfectly organized, that I cannot think it will amount to anything, unless the revolt in other parts of Mexico is completely successful. I have been told that there are supplies of arms and equipments on this side for the revolutionary forces, and that they have some specie at their service. They may do something handsome, but it is doubtful.

P. S.—A gentleman from Roma informs me that GARZA crossed the Rio Grande, from this side, with about two hundred and sixty followers, on the 22d. GARZA and CARVAJAL each wanted to be Commander-in-Chief, but VAUDKORT, the Chief of the Pronunciamentos at Monterey, told them in effect, that they need not quarrel about the matter as he would take command himself, and if they did not like this arrangement, they might leave, or "go on their own hook," as he felt himself competent to the task. It is presumed CARVAJAL and GAIZA will join them. He had announced that he would leave Monterey on the 21st inst., with seventeen hundred men and nine pieces of artillery, leaving a garrison of a thousand men in Monterey. Reynosa has a small force, and is being fortified, but it will be an easy conquest. Camargo is garrisoned by four hundred men, but rumor has it, that it will be evacuated without a fight. WOLL, the General in Matamoros, is said to be in fear and trembling. Capt. KENNEDY, of the *Grampus*, has an order from him to bring to this place the $50,000 which was brought to the mouth of the Rio Grande by one of the Mexican steamers. KENNEDY commands the steamer *Grampus*, and it is inferred from WOLL'S order that he does not consider the other side of the river a safe place for his specie.

The purpose of VANDORAL is to take Camargo, and open the road to Chihuahua, so that the merchants anticipate a speedy opening for goods. Matamoros will be taken at some subsequent time.

Such is the substance of the various rumors afloat this morning. It is proper to add that this is one side of the story, and I have no means of ascertaining the other.

CARVAJAL has a few Americans in his company, but the whole affair may be said to be Mexican. This side of the River, however, furnishes a goodly portion of the arms and supplies, but all these had not reached the revolutionists at last advices.

Kidnapping a White Girl.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 9.

On Friday last, at an early hour in the morning, a white girl, fourteen years of age, the daughter of Mr. SAMUEL GOSNAILL, residing within three miles of Downingtown, Chester County, was carried away by two men, in a close carriage, a distance of twelve miles from her home, towards the Maryland line. The girl had been with a neighbor for the past two or three weeks taking care of a sick child, and on the morning of Friday, while going along the road to drive a cow from the pasture field, she was accosted by two strange men, very genteelly dressed, who were standing near a carriage, attached to which were two horses.

They asked her name, and where she lived, to which inquiries she gave answers without hesitation, supposing that they were friends or acquaintances of a gentleman residing in the neighborhood. Without any further conversation, one of them opened a tin box, and took therefrom what appeared to be a pitch plaster, which he instantly clapped over her mouth, when both of them dragged her into the carriage and drove off.

They passed by an indirect route from the place, through Coatesville, some three miles from her home. Here they let her out upon the road, in a secluded and wooded portion of the country, threatening to kill her if she made any alarm, when they drove away as fast as they could.

The poor girl, faint and sick from mental excitement and terror, scarcely knew where she was or what to do, when she was met by two colored persons, who assisted her in taking the plaster from her mouth, and advised her as to her course homeward. The girl succeeded in getting to her home a little before sunset, having been all day absent. She states that the fellows ordered her no insult or personal violence, except that occasionally when her sobs and efforts to cry prevailed, they threatened to knock her brains out with the whip.

The solution to this outrage is that the men mistook her for a mulatto, and designed taking her into the State of Maryland. Ascertaining, however, while on the route, that they had made prisoner of a sunburnt white girl, they concluded to make the best of an error by giving her leave to find her way home, and they to get out of Chester County as quickly as possible.

Propeller Explosion.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, July 7.

The propeller *J. W. Brooks*, Capt. SHATTUCK, burst her boiler off Ashtabula, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The second engineer, JOSEPH HARRISON, was badly scalded, and one fireman, named JOHN QUAYLE, of Brockville, C. W., and a deck hand, PETAS FRASER, of Edwardsburg, C. W., were so frightened as to jump overboard, and were drowned. The first engineer GEORGE HENDRY, was slightly scalded but not disabled or seriously hurt. The boiler is only slightly injured, and will be repaired in three or four days. There was flush water at four cocks and the pressure of steam at the time of the accident was less than 70 pounds by the indicator. The engineer tried the water and pressure half a minute before the explosion. The boiler was comparatively new, having been made in Boston in the Spring of 1851.

It was not the *bursting of the boiler* in the ordinary use of the term. The stay bolts drew out, attributable, perhaps, to the insufficiency of the bolt heads, and the steam escaped through the holes of these bolt heads thus opened. She was towed in here by the propeller *Montezuma* this morning.

Capt. SHATTUCK did everything in his power to rescue the drowning men; the boat was scuttled away with despatch, but the men disappeared almost immediately. The *Brooks* was laden here for Ogdensburg and Cape Vincent, and her cargo will be transferred to the propeller *Ogdensburg* and go forward without delay.

HON. GREENE C. BRONSON ON THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—The Buffalo *Commercial* says: "We learn from an authentic source that Judge BRONSON is preparing an argument against the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor law, in which he will discuss the whole question with that fullness of legal knowledge for which he has been long distinguished. The learned Judge has no doubt of the unconstitutionality of the act, and he may be expected to enforce and illustrate his convictions with all the power of his great and richly stored mind."

RESHIPPING OF PAUPERS TO NEW-YORK.—The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* of July 2 says: Ten paupers arriving at Indianapolis from the Ward Island Hospital, New-York, were reshipped by the trustees of the former city to their old quarters East.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Aurimont's Tropical DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY**—Is now offered to the public, after having been used in private practice many years with astonishing success. It is the result of the experience of a medical man acting as surgeon in our army in Mexico, and on board California steamships. It will keep for any length of time, and can be taken in cold water. It is entirely different from the usual tampering and uncertain methods of treatment, relieving the most alarming cases in a few hours, either infant or adult. The never-failing remedy may be had of none of the druggists, and at the General Agency, No 22 Beekman-st, up stairs, New York.

WM B. RODGERS & CO, Proprietors.

☞ **The Proposed Discussion**—Between Mr. GEO. STORRS and myself, was suddenly arrested by Mr. STORRS and shut out of his paper. Reason, he could not answer his opponent's arguments. The pamphlet adopted by him as "the discussion, &c." is the afore named anti-slavery straw, issued on speculation. It consists of a few brief and unfinished arguments, written by myself, with Mr STORRS' tone winded "responses" together with any amount of personal invective from Mr STORRS and certain other benighted anti-slavists, written after his paper was closed against me! All therefore, who wish to read such a "discussion" will patronize Mr STORRS. Should my worthy opponent ever acquire courage to go on with the discussion, from which he has so suddenly retired, the arguments I desire to present against his Deistical philosophy will in due time be given to the world. Till then, any work purporting to be "the discussion" between Mr. STORRS and myself, is an imposition upon the public.

H. MATTISON.

NEW YORK, July 7.

☞ **For the West.**—The second meeting to organize an Association for Mutuality will be held at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING. All who desire the best land in a settled community, at the low price of $1 25 per acre, and on three years' credit, are invited to attend.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A B & D SANDS, C V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO, Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **Seventh Regiment, N. G.**—*To the Public*: Having been informed this steamboat excursion tickets for KIDDERPORE are being sold, representing that such tickets will entitle the holder to admission to the camp ground of the regiment, and the entertainment to be given on the gala day. I consider it my duty to state that no other persons than those holding tickets of invitation signed by me will be admitted to the ground on the occasion. The Regiment go into camp for the express purpose of improvement in military drill and discipline, and I trust no enjoyment other as they may find in a strict conformity to this intent. It is hoped that this timely notice may prevent disappointment to those who might otherwise purchase the tickets referred to.

A. DURYEA, Colonel 7th Regiment National Guard.

☞ **New-York Yacht Club.**—The third general meeting of the Club will take place at the Club House, Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Dinner at 4 o'clock, sharp.

BUSINESS—Admission of members, and to make arrangements for the annual cruise of the Club.

N. STODDOGOOD, Recording Secretary.

Lists close at No. 4 Pine-st. on Tuesday evening.

☞ **Military Encampment of the 7th Regiment, National Greys, at Kingston.**—Steamer *Alida*, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves foot of Robinson st EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired Physician restored to health in a few days, after years of suffering from general nervous debility, will make known free the prescription used. Address Dr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, No. 57 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **A Statement appeared in the Sunday Courier** of July 1, in relation to the double suicide in Brooklyn, in which it stated that Mrs. MERRITT knew the parties. Now this is incorrect, as Mrs. MERRITT never knew or heard of them until she read the account in the public prints.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American woman, of intelligence and capability, as competent seamstress, or companionable nurse to an invalid or aged lady; would take charge of one or two big children, and make all their clothing in the best style; would go to the country for the Summer, or South with a good lady requiring the efficient and conscientious services of such a woman. Good references given. Inquire at No 135 West 20th-st, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an experienced Protestant woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of American, English and French cooking. Also, an experienced Protestant nurse; will do chamber work or is willing to assist in any way required. Both will be found honest and faithful. Can give the best City references for years. To be seen at Mrs MANNING'S Advertising Office No. 259 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very neat and competent young women, as good plain cook and baker; first rate washer and ironer; could take a place as laundress. The other as chamber maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Would do the washing and ironing. Both are highly recommended. No objection to in the country. Apply at No. 54 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near the L. I. Railroad depot for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family; the other as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Also a very obliging, smart woman, will go to do general housework for $4 per month. Good references given and no objections to the country. Apply at No 204 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston, in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, in City or country; one is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; prefers places where she is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are both well recommended for character and competency. Apply at No 491 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young man, as porter, where he can make himself generally useful. He can speak a little English; has been worked at cabinet-making; has some tools; or would take a situation in the country to work in a garden. Best of references given. Address L. B., *Daily Times* Office for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do [illegible] housework; is a good plain cook, also a first-rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th aves.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 194 West 16th st., in the rear. Best of City references.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Good references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can give the best City references for years. To be seen at Mrs MANNING'S Advertising Office No. 259 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very neat and competent young women, as good plain cook and baker; first rate washer and ironer; could take a place as laundress. The other as chamber maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Would do the washing and ironing. Both are highly recommended. No objection to in the country. Apply at No. 54 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near the L. I. Railroad depot for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; the other as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Also a very obliging, smart woman, will go to do general housework for $4 per month. Good references given and no objections to the country. Apply at No 204 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston, in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, in City or country; one is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; prefers places where she is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are both well recommended for character and competency. Apply at No 491 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as nurse, where she can make herself generally useful. Has no objection to light house work. Best of City reference. 166 East 22d-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 194 West 16th st., in the rear. Best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Good references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can give the best City references for years. To be seen at Mrs MANNING'S Advertising Office No. 259 7th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family, willing to go a short distance in the country. Good City references given. Apply at No. 6 Monroe-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or waitress; best of City references. Apply at No 225 5th-st., in the rear.

TEACHER.—A graduate of a New England University, an experienced teacher, and a thorough scholar, desires a situation; one in a classical school preferred. The best of reference will be given. Address West or South. Address Box No 38, North Scituate, R. I.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY of plain habits, from Boston, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper either in the City or country. She would not object going to California. Address ARABELLA, Broadway Post-Office, for two days.

FRENCH WOMAN WANTED.—In a private family, a French woman, as seamstress and dressmaker. Also, a Protestant girl, as waiter; one well qualified for the latter will find a permanent home. Apply at No. 74 Broadway, at 12 A. M., back room, second story.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS.—May be obtained at the office of the American Benevolent Society, No. 191 Bowery, and No. 5 Sands-st., Brooklyn; and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., &c., at Greenwich-st.

SCOTCH, ENGLISH, IRISH AND GERMAN Cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and house work girls for City and country; also farmers, coachmen and porters, may be engaged at the office No 4 East Broadway, corner Chatham-square. N. B—A pastry cook and baker wanted. J. MCLERNON, Agent.

BILL POSTER WANTED.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No 1 Beekman-st., want a bill-poster; only those already in the business and able to produce good references need apply.

EMPLOYMENT.—BROOKLYN FAMILY AND SERVANTS' INDUSTRIAL AND PROTECTIVE INSTITUTE, No. 206 Fulton-st., under the approval of the Honor Mayor Hall, and other distinguished citizens. This institute invites employers and domestics to come and inspect our arrangements for their mutual benefit, on a plan never reached by any Society in America. Sewing is provided for females to pay for board while remaining in the house for a situation; and all that can be handed them. Rewards Silver Medals to all women made homeless in their situations for a year. A Newspaper is issued, styled *The Domestic Guide and Family Intelligencer*. Wanted—Boy but finishers and Girl Female trimmers—constant work. Twenty well recommended females can have situations at once. An American boy, 15 years old, wanted. A subscription list is opened for Benefactors of the benevolent, willing to aid in getting up a home for the aged and infirm domestics.

Mrs ALLEN, Female Superintendent.
F. BROWNE, General Agent.

TO LAWYERS.—A young man, twenty years of age (a nephew), of active and industrious habits, residing with his mother, son of the late good Senator Lemuel Fairfield, Esq., wants a seat in a Lawyer's office, to write, study, and do office business; will do it for a small hand, as quick at figures; is well acquainted with the City Courts and practice. Good City references given. Wages, $3 per week. Those wishing the services of a competent and trustworthy person, may address E R FAIRFIELD, *Times* Office, or Prescott House, room No 102.

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NOTICE.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, and the HURON AND OXFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, the 10th July inst., at 2 o'clock, at which meeting the report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting will be made.

An immediate necessity for action exists and all parties interested are urged to be present in person or by proxy.

JULY 2, 1855. W. M. VERMILYE, Chairman.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on

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NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,

Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

$8,000 WANTED—For 3 or 5 years, on first class, unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses, in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 60 Wall-st.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—Northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

GEORGE PEYTON.

Uncurrent money of every description discounted at the lowest market (Wall-st.) rates. Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND R. WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 59 3d-av., corner of 11th-st.

D. C. WEEKS,
W. J. BARNES. } Assignees.

JOHN B. McKRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

$100,000 TO LEND—On bond and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, on good productive real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., second story, front rooms.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 15 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian. Also, for Chickering, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeon's, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 cash. New instruments from $100 to $1,000; all instruments are full warranted in every respect. A. W. Lapp & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodeons. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Fortes of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER.

No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

CHEAP, CHEAP.—A very superior four 7 octave, $350 rosewood piano is offered for $220, including stool, by celebrated makers; fully warranted. Sold on account of sickness. Rare chance; finished in full carved round; heavy rosewood mouldings; perfect every way. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No 709 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS IN BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn people must not forget that the very best Pianos may be had at No. 23 Court-st. (marble block) upon the most satisfactory terms. Excellent Pianos to hire. H. E. MATHEWS.

FOR ONLY $187.—A most excellent and beautiful 7 octave rosewood piano, of a fine and full tone, new and warranted. Apply at No. 54 Great Jones-st., between Broadway and the Bowery.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 248 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

A NEW PIANO-FORTE—7 octaves, with iron frame, can be had very low for cash, if applied for immediately, at No. 112 Macdougal-st., rear.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS,

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of

LAND WARRANTS,

IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. R. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William st., New York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND R. R. CO.
No. 18 William-st. New York June 18, 1855

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst. payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 10th day of July next.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 30th inst., and open on the 10th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 22d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 107 Chambers st.—NEW-YORK, June, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it resolved that under the provision of the by-laws, an interest be and hereby is declared for the six months ending the 1st July next, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of July next.

Also, that an extra dividend be now declared for July next, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half yearly interest allowed to depositors at that period; such extra interest of dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said July interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 10th day of July next, inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of July, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 2d July.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of Depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren st.—This Institution has declared a semi annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent per annum on all amounts entitled thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st instant. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before 10th inst will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
R. D. W. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN JULY 3, 1855. SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 173 Atlantic st., Athenæum Building.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars or upwards which have been deposited in this Institution at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be paid on and after the 16th inst. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Depositors are reminded that deposits made by the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Open daily from 10 to 2, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9. IRA SMITH, President.

GEO. W. WARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITAL, ALBANY, June 26th, 1855.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of four (4) per cent., on the Capital Stock has this day been declared payable on Monday the 16th day of July next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

Stockholders registered on the New-York Books will receive their dividends at the Merchants' Exchange Bank.

By order of the Board, H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, June 27 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday next. The first day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 20 day of July next until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent payable on and after the 14th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 6 Broadway-street, New-York, July 3, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a semi annual dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until after that time.

JOHN D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—A Semi Annual Dividend of four per cent has been declared by the Company, payable on and after the 12th inst., to the stockholders registered upon the books in New-York.

EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK, July 5, 1855.

DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW YORK JUNE 25, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent on the six months terminat ng the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 500 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. Young men wishing to prepare for the Fall business, may enter now on favorable terms, and be qualified in a short time to keep any set of books. Strangers can be qualified in a few days by DOLBEAR'S improved system of teaching. There are six rooms for private instruction.

A. H. WHEELER—Teacher of WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th st. Ladies' class from 4 to 5. Mathematics taught by Mr. POND.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and no where else,) until the 12th day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter, (say about 1,200 tons of Coal, and 1,200 cords of Oak Wood and 200 cords of Pine Wood more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of Lehigh White Ash, of 2 240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the bins at the various School-houses. The proposals must state the location of the mine from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size, and stove size. The wood be of the best quality, cut and split, corded, and piled in the School yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be not less than 8 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less three inches in diameter. The proposals must state the price per cord, of 128 cubic feet, (would measure,) for pine and for oak—and also the price per cart for sawing each load. The wood will be inspected and measured by a person appointed by the Committee. All coal two-thirds of the wood and coal must be delivered at the Schools where ordered during the months of August and September, and the balances when required for consumption. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
GEORGE P. NELSON,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G. SWAN.
EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of zinc, cut and bent glass, reletins, rowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 5th and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner, H. GERKER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855.

INSURANCE

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 22 1855

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord S. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens.
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S. Brunover.
Christopher Gwyar,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn.
Solomon Pantas,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggett,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward.
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane.	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Low,	Phillip J. Bonestael
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERWILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Office, No. 13 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. The Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise and Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. R. Doryea,	Thomas Havilam
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor
Jeremiah C. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Case,
Crum. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhain.	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Himbark,	er, Jr.,	David S. Holmes
George Read,	James R. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000

OFFICE No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company insures Boildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risk of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICE, No. 22 William-st., and

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7 023,826 59
Average amount of Specie	7 5 085 30
Average amount of Circulation	311,515 00
Average amount of Circulation, notes of other Banks	6,393 184 06
Average amount of Deposits	487,916 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. MURRAY, A't Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. MURRAY, A't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$506 470 00
Average amount of Specie	47,824 00
Average amount of Circulation	29 709 00
Average amount of Deposits	434 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,718,001 84
Average amount of Specie	1,476,911 31
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	109 481 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,244,859 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,363,491 36
Average amount of Specie	1,181,630 70
Average amount of Circulation	1,190 00
Average amount of Deposits	6 339,167 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY E. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,158 969 46
Average amount of Specie	93,043 57
Average amount of Circulation	53,156 00
Average amount of Deposits	956 294 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,434 052 94
Average amount of Specie	485,434 93
Average amount of Circulation	2,134 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,835 834 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,547 343 35
Average amount of Specie	94,037 20
Average amount of Circulation	1,214 443 94
Average amount of Deposits	419,815 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3 4 1,268 72
Average amount of Specie	761,785 16
Average amount of Circulation	103 874 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,015,240 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,517,624 69
Average amount of Specie	712,9.0 62
Average amount of Circulation	516,484 00
Average amount of Deposits	3 188,639 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 029,771 88
Average amount of Specie	80 782 82
Average amount of Circulation	174 490 00
Average amount of Deposits	852,120 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N G BRADFORD, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

JAS. L BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,415 444 80
Average amount of Specie	134,342 20
Average amount of Circulation	309,035 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,073,440 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. RIVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. RIVERITT, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$238,911 99
Average amount of Specie	12,078 35
Average amount of Circulation	14,790 00
Average amount of Deposits	139,339 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. V. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. V. VANDERHOOF, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855

H. H. NICH, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,5-9 029 00
Average amount of Specie	2 0,819 10
Average amount of Circulation	71,462 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,196 6s9 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$684,287 08
Average amount of Specie	86,974 64
Average amount of Circulation	101,306 00
Average amount of Deposits	427,916 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855

S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,443,317 00
Average amount of Specie	319 906 00
Average amount of Circulation	284,514 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,348,509 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 9th day of July, 1855.

LOUIS N GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$734,280 78
Average amount of Specie	69,212 34
Average amount of Circulation	144,853 00
Average amount of Deposits	590 694 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GEO G TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,727,105 14
Average amount of Specie	171,080 19
Average amount of Circulation	71,362 41
Average amount of Deposits	1 315 478 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R STRONG, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,792,617 12
Average amount of Specie	261,319 09
Average amount of Circulation	78 615 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,965,204 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,520,689 52
Average amount of Specie	145,164 81
Average amount of Circulation	88 495 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,545 722 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$536,484 00
Average amount of Specie	68 674 00
Average Amount of Circulation	96 118 00
Average amount of Deposits	291,663 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,640,657 60
Average amount of Specie	274,063 76
Average amount of Circulation	116,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,450,660 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$535 995 32
Average amount of Specie	91 824 90
Average amount of Deposits	814,177 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of July, 1855.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$687 379 47
Average amount of Specie	117,531 61
Average amount of Circulation	90,067 00
Average amount of Deposits	648,235 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,289 426 19
Average amount of Specie	85,755 82
Average amount of Circulation	114,023 00
Average amount of Deposits	831,166 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$410,473 00
Average amount of Specie	42,369 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,638 00
Average amount of Deposits	218 630 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$496,072 22
Average amount of Specie	89,447 01
Average amount of Circulation	102,745 00
Average amount of Deposits	443,199 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

JNO HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,221 006 81
Average amount of Specie	183,226 06
Average amount of Circulation	237,984 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,470,783 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5 321,146 46
Average amount of Specie	1,778,327 34
Average amount of Circulation	331 781 51
Average amount of Deposits	6,129,457 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$800,306 07
Average amount of Specie	89,431 95
Average amount Circulation	98,772 00
Average amount of Deposits	709,444 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. G. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. G. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,908,378 53
Average amount of Specie	141,041 11
Average amount of Circulation	117,970 00
Average amount of Deposits	992,549 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,313,042 10
Average amount of Specie	742,118 23
Average amount of Circulation	440,701 54
Average amount of Deposits	3,651,659 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,182,216 11
Average amount of Specie	103,175 70
Average amount of Circulation	149,980 00
Average amount of Deposits	921,583 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$739,773 33
Average amount of Specie	54,952 48
Average amount of Circulation	104,766 00
Average amount of Deposits	521,703 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,168,832 00
Average amount of Specie	325,813 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,693 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,601,364 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,799,159 49
Average amount of Specie	1,130,171 81
Average amount of Circulation	232,490 18
Average amount of Deposits	4,770,996 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 7th day of July, 1855

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,595,099 59
Average amount of Specie	221,411 79
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	144,099 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,787,706 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,895,243 80
Average amount of Specie	704 655 04
Average amount of Circulation	105,084 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,788,621 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, JR., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,013,377 00
Average amount of Specie	207,381 00
Average amount of Circulation	121,300 00
Average amount of Deposits	918,609 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

R M STEBBINS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,406,848 79
Average amount of Specie	261,016 79
Average amount of Circulation	119,246 00
Average amount of Deposits	991,177 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$406,907 26
Average amount of Specie	22,226 41
Average amount of Circulation	65,740 00
Average amount of Deposits	130,671 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$209,209 97
Average amount of Specie	9 607 68
Average amount of Circulation	107,190 00
Average amount of Deposits	128,066 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,040 744 52
Average amount of Specie	144 468 12
Average amount of Circulation	175 045 00
Average Amount of Deposits	872,923 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A B HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

EDW'D N ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,239,662 29
Average amount of Specie	105,196 73
Average amount of Circulation	107,590 00
Average amount of Deposits	739 854 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

CHAS PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$598,710 14
Average amount of Specie	51,694 92
Average amount of Circulation	96,141 50
Average amount of Deposits	461,656 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$830,609 52
Average amount of Specie	59,391 96
Average amount of Circulation	119,246 00
Average amount of Deposits	629,285 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

WM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$903 635 44
Average amount of Specie	126 475 04
Average amount of Circulation	127,715 00
Average amount of Deposits	769,111 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

WM. E SHAW Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,615,925 47
Average amount of Specie	306,353 46
Average amount of Circulation	98,372 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,345,960 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. HAYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYNON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

THOS. S SUMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$605,394 00
Average amount of Specie	50,352 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,420 00
Average amount of Deposits	428,548 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. MALLETT, Vice President of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. MALLETT, Vice President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,190,846 64
Average amount of Specie	134,145 32
Average amount of Circulation	210,167 00
Average amount of Deposits	891,823 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,071,982 00
Average amount of Specie	44,299 00
Average amount of Circulation	108,977 00
Average amount of Deposits	770,346 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,436,098 48
Average amount of Specie	145,498 11
Average amount of Circulation	294,686 00
Average amount of Deposits	809 486 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of July, 1855.

E B FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,084,963 66
Average amount of Specie	353,297 14
Average amount of Circulation	197,827 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,373,540 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of July, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES R. SWHITING against GARRIT H STRIKER, Jr, CHAS. S LIT

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Surgeons for the Police—The Mayor's Project.

Mayor Wood's plan of reorganizing the Surgical Department of the Police is to-day officially promulgated. It reads like a "general order." The Mayor has discovered the great mistake he made on the occasion of the late review, when he fell into the error of supposing that the police were doctored gratuitously because there were doctors in the department.

At present there is no regular medical staff on the Police. But by degrees there have been found six men called doctors who were willing to accept office as policemen, and these have been detailed as they were appointed, to do "medical duty." Now the whole medical duty consists in examining applicants for appointment to the police, an occasional visit to the Station-houses, and when a policeman was reported sick to call on him and certify his sickness, so that his pay may not be cut off while disabled. The doctor did not prescribe unless paid for it out of the policeman's private funds, as by any other citizen.

There is no question that this is wrong. The policeman is paid little enough. When he is taken sick—having acquired the disease in the course of duty—he ought to be attended gratuitously, or, better, his bills should be paid by the City. This, however, is not what the Mayor proposes to do.

We give his plan in his own words:

"I propose to divide the whole department into seven Surgical Districts to be under the charge of a resident physician. There shall be a Surgeon General, whose station shall be at the office of the Chief of Police, and whose duty it shall be to be at that office every day, at such hours as may be thought necessary by the Mayor, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon reports from the District Surgeons, and for the purpose of receiving and giving such directions with reference to the general government of the Medical Department, as may be necessary.

He shall have full supervision of the whole Department, so far as the health and sanitary condition of the officers and men are concerned.

He shall make written reports to the Mayor at least once in each month, and perform such other duties connected with his Department of the Police as may be required.

The City shall be divided into seven Surgical Districts, as follows: District I.—First, Second, Third and Fourth Police Districts. District II.—Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Police Districts. District III.—Seventh, Tenth and Eleventh Police Districts. District IV.—Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Police Districts. District V.—Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Police Districts. District VI.—Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Police Districts. District VII.—Twelfth and Twenty-second Police Districts.

Each Surgical District shall have appointed to it one Surgeon, who shall reside in one of the Police Districts comprehended within his Surgical District.

It shall be the duty of the District Surgeons to visit each Station-house within his District, at least once in every forty-eight hours, to examine into its condition as to cleanliness, ventilation, and the state of the medicine chest, and to ascertain that every article hereinafter named as being required, shall be supplied, (which shall be done by a requisition on the Surgeon General,) and see that they are fit for use. It shall be his duty to *visit at his residence every member of the Department within his District, who is reported as being unable to perform duty in consequence of physical inability or sickness*; to report to the Surgeon General on or in every forty-eight hours the specific nature of the malady, whether medicinal or surgical, the probabilities of its having been contracted in actual service, and whether in his judgment the disability is of sufficient magnitude to exempt the patient from duty, and to report the name and numbers of the sick, the convalescent and the discharged. It shall be his duty to *attend and treat professionally every member of the Department, when sick or unable* to perform duty, without receiving any compensation from or making charge to the said invalid. *This attention shall be constant until the recovery of the patient*, without reference to the character of the disease, or how contracted; to be diligent in protecting the Department from simulated sickness, and in no case to report any as having acquired the disability in the course of duty, without conclusive proof of the fact; and to examine into and report all cases, where it is supposed intemperate habits or the use of stimulating drinks or other vices are a cause of disease. He shall also examine all applicants for appointment residing within his District, after they shall have passed the examination and approval of the Commissioners. *These shall be referred* to him immediately after the action of the Commissioners, by the Chief of Police. These examinations shall be careful and critical, and the result be reported promptly in writing to the Surgeon General. *The Surgeon General shall then review the examination*, and *if he approve, it shall be final, whether the applicant be rejected or approved by the Surgeon General.* If he do not approve, the *Mayor shall determine the result, through outside examination by eminent members of the medical profession.*

There will be provided in every Station-house, so far as practicable, a room in which to place persons injured by accident or otherwise, and there will be provided medicine chests, with such medicines and common surgical instruments and appliances as are usually required; also sedan chairs, tourniquets, lint, bandages, splints, &c., &c.

In cases of injury to persons brought to the Station-house, or to prisoners requiring immediate attention, the Captains or other officers in charge, shall notify the District Surgeon, whose duty it shall be to attend forthwith, for which he shall be entitled to extra compensation.

This arrangement will go into effect on the first day of August ensuing.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

That is to say, a Surgeon-in-Chief shall be created, responsible directly to the Mayor, with a good salary and little to do, that little consisting mostly of the job of passing finally upon the fitness of applicants to enter the service. The surgeons are to be seven in number, (they are six now,) all to reside each in his own district, and to call upon the sick in their beat and prescribe to them.

But, note how they are notified that their services are wanted. Suppose Policeman John Smith is taken sick to-day at 8 o'clock of cholera. His Captain reports him sick next morning to the Chief about 10 o'clock. At noon, if he is lively, the Surgeon looks over the returns and before night calls to see the patient that he is to treat gratuitously. So in thirty hours from the time of seizure, the poor fellow gets his first visit—just in time for the Mayor's Surgeon to certify to the Sexton that it was cholera that killed the man.

Let the Captain be authorized to send for the Doctor the moment one is reported sick to the Station-House, or let the poor fellow send for his family Doctor, and pay *him* for attending him, while there is some hopes of a cure.

We confess we are puzzled. We cannot see what possible good this new system will do. The old system enabled the paymaster to learn whether the sick man was or was not simulating his sickness. The new one will hardly do more. The humane and honorable way would be to let the Captain devise a plan to catch the pretenders to illness, and allow the really sick to be attended by their own family physicians, not for no consideration, but for the usual fee paid out of the City Treasury. The appointed surgeons must be small-potato surgeons if they only receive policemen's pay—$700 per annum—and like other policemen *are forbidden to engage in any other business.* Yet the duties of Surgeon will keep him very busy. The average number of sick daily, says the Mayor, is fifty—which would give seven patients daily to each of the seven surgeons. To this, add the Station-House inspection, the examination of candidates, and the political dirty work to be done, and it will be seen whatever the Chief Surgeon's berth may be, the Surgeon's will be no sinecure. Nor for the money do we believe there will be a rush on the part of the "First class professional men," to get possession of the station.

[Advertisement.]
Dr. Salter on Nervous Deafness.
LETTER NO. 5.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The greater number of cases of deafness owe their origin to the *results of inflammation* of the Ear, as a primary disease, or complication of others that already shown.) But there is no doubt, deafness does, now and then, arise from impairment of the power and sensitiveness of the auditory nerves, (which is the *main spring* of the organ,) without any unhealthy condition of the remaining portion of the aparatus, and at the same time unconnected with diseases of the brain.

This affection of the Ear resembles that of the Eye, called *Amaurosis*, in which the *optic nerve*, (those supplying the power of a perfect mirror, reflecting back to our senses the objects within the field of observation; their exact size, shape and color,) becomes the seat of paralysis; producing derangement of sight in various degrees. For example, the sight may be rendered, *long* or *short*, obscured by gauzy clouds, or the impression of *floating objects* in the air; better upon atmospheric changes, at night than day, and *vice versa*—after meals than before; in short, difficulties ranging from distortions and interruptions to actual blindness.

A brief account of *nervous deafness* may be thus given. It generally arises between the ages of twenty and forty; commencing in one ear, but almost invariably extending to both, though one retains greater sensibility than the other; and it is a somewhat remarkable fact that musicians do not lose *their ear for music*, yet may not appreciate ordinary sounds. Ringing in the ears (as it is called) and a variety of noises are usual accompaniments of this form of deafness, greatly adding to the discomfort of the sufferer. Any excitement or mental emotion vastly increases the loss of hearing for the time being.

As to the causes, among others, direct injury to the nerve may be mentioned, as experienced by those who have become deaf from sudden loud noises made close to the ears, or a constant noise such as in the trade of boiler making; while others have never heard since having received a terrible shock to the nervous system from frights, and the unceremonious communication of alarming or unpleasant intelligence; and further, paralysis of the nerve may arise without any assignable reason.

Regarding the treatment of all nervous diseases, much difference of opinion exists; in this particular form, I believe, difficulty chiefly consists in coming to a right decision as to the true state of matters. The comparative number of persons afflicted with pure nervous deafness is small; yet how often we hear of it,—the simple truth is, that the adjective *nervous*, like *scrofulous*, is made of very flexible material, and can be made to completely cloak a want of knowledge of the real state of the Ear, or other organs, and unfortunately the patient has no help till the symptoms assume such a severity as to demand further attention, when, however, the disease has made great progress.

Electricity, the introduction of medicated vapor into the internal ear, leeching and blistering, are a few of the remedies which different individuals have selected *separately* for the *cure of nearly all forms of deafness.* No wonder, then, that the public are inclined to view those practitioners who prefer a special channel for their energies, as mere *Empirics.* Th se applications are all useful, when appropriately applied; but no course of treatment is reliable which is not based upon a mature consideration of *all* the symptoms exhibited both *local* and *constitutional*; and I cannot too strongly denounce any system which is not founded upon these rational investigations. Hoping, as I do, to strip aural, as also ophthalmic surgery, of the quackish garb they now wear, and trusting the practitioners of this department of medical science may gain the same position in the United States which has been conceded them in London, Dublin and Paris; but which, however, cannot be realized so long as the preposterous, bombastic pretensions of uneducated adventurers, can in any way be mistaken for the laudable ambition of scientific men.

Your most obedient servant,
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RINO, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. SCOTT and Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, two immense favorites, are to appear at this theatre to-night. Miss ELIZABETH WALTON a young and highly accomplished lady of this City, is also to make her debut. "Pizarro," "Rough Diamond," and "Good and Evil," are the pieces selected.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon those organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]
"YE CONSTABEL."—
Ye pimples they were on ye face,
Ye freckles and ye tanne,
Ye "THOUSAND FLOWERS" did them efface,
Ye celebrated "BALME."
[*To be continued.*]

[Advertisement.]
LOOK! TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!!—The season being advanced, we have determined to sell the balance of our new Summer garments below the cost of manufacturing. Fine clothing for men and boys.
OAK HALL, DE GROOT & SON,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
SODA WATER AND CREAM SYRUPS.—Made from fresh cream; something new and superior to ordinary syrups. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and try it, at RUSHTON'S only, at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Public Schools.

Of all the great material interests connected with the growth and prosperity of our sister city there is no one in which the whole people so directly participate, and yet of which they have so little positive knowledge, as the system of public education. Not one in ten of the parents whose children are taught in the schools connected with this system, deems it worth his while to enter the school-rooms where their children assemble day after day for years—sometimes, indeed, not until the period allotted for school culture has passed away. Kind and intelligent mothers there are by thousands who send their daughters to be trained for years by strangers, that always remain strangers, because these mothers have never, by word or deed, thought fit to strengthen the hands of the teachers by visiting the school and showing sympathy in the success of their efforts. It is no wonder, under these circumstances, that the system of popular education has not become all that it might have been.

One of our reporters visited several of the schools yesterday, in company with the City Superintendent, J. W. HOLKLEY, who has held that responsible position since the Consolidation.

The first school visited was No. 1, at the corner of Concord and Adams streets. This school was established in 1816, and is the oldest Public School in the City. At the time of its organization, the school-house was a small two-story wooden building, and Brooklyn hardly reached the dimensions of a village. Judge DYKEMAN was one of the first teachers.

The present school building is built of brick on a lot 100x100, which is to be increased by an additional of 30x100, and important alterations made in the building, which is very defective in most respects.

There are on register at the present time 757 pupils under the care of Mr. L. E. WHITE, Principal of the Boys' Grammar School, assisted by Misses E. J. LEE, BROOKS, Mrs. BROADHURST and Miss LAWSON, with 208 pupils. In the Girls' Grammar School, Mrs. DENNISON, Principal, with Misses JONES and CARTER, assistants, and 152 pupils. In the Primary School, Miss CULLEN, Principal, assisted by Miss SWAN, Miss BEATY, Miss CANFIELD and Miss CONKLIN, thirteen teachers in all. The Grammar School of the Ward has been connected with the Public for twenty years. The Building will accommodate about 1,000 pupils and has some good qualities, but separate improvements are needed to make it a first-class School.

The order and general appearance of the pupils were very fair, and the exercises in singing indicated considerable progress. Mr. E. ANTHONY and Mr. S. G. TAYLOR, of the Board of Education, were present, and manifested great interest in the school. Brief addresses were made by the Superintendent and Mr. ANTHONY, in each of the departments of the schools visited.

He next called at No. 7, in York street, between Jay and Bridge. This is also an old school. The present building is three story, of brick, and has been lately much improved. The Boys' Grammar School has a register of 264 pupils, under the direction of Mr. F. C BUCK, Principal, assisted by Misses S. BUCKELEW, E. FOLOSE, S. G. WATSON, C. A. CASSIDY and L. S. LOWE.

This school appeared very well, and has a fine corps of teachers.

The Girls' Grammar School showed a register of 238 pupils, in charge of Miss E. SHACKFORD, Principal, Mrs. C. MURPHY, Miss L. WELLS, Miss M. STORER and Miss PREPARD, Assistants.

In the Primary School, we found a register of 616 boys and girls, under the care of MRS. H. E. ROSHMORE, Principal, assisted by Misses E. WETHEMON, A. RAYMOND, —— SEYMOUR, M. PARK, C. MYERS, E. KINCHLER, M. J. KNIGHT and J. A. FISHER. This school is a very desirable one, and has a full attendance. There is a Branch Primary connected with No. 7, located in Front-street, between Gold-street and Hudson-avenue. This School was a discovery to some of the party, they having never heard of its existence before. While in quest of this Primary, a couple of boys, marching in a different direction, with books in their hands, were observed. Following their lead, brought the party to a school in Little street, near the Navy-Yard, well taught by a Mr. COLEMAN and his two sisters. This school, with about 80 pupils, was also a discovery, being unknown to several of the company.

In the Primary which was afterward reached, were found, in a neat one story building, 353 girls and boys on register, under the care of Mrs. M. LEECH, Principal, assisted by Misses M. LEECH, L. MERLE and L. BRACH. It appeared to be well trained and in good order.

The next visted was No. 14, at the corner of Concord and Navy streets, overlooking the new City Park and occupying the finest situation of any Public School around. The building is a triangle, fronting on two streets, 100 feet each way, has a depth of 35 feet, and is about as awkward and ill-contrived as it is possible to conceive. This architectural marvel is said to be due to Alderman HARRIS. How it was possible for any man to have designed such a "shocking bad" structure for such a purpose and to stand in such a place, is beyond reckoning. The packing-boxes in our Park are triumphs of architectural taste in comparison. The School, however, is a very fine one, and has an admirable corps of teachers throughout. The exercises in alegebra and singing were very satisfactory. The Boys' Grammar School held in one wing, divided by four sets of sliding doors, had a register of 256, under the charge of Mr. C. H. KIMBALL, a very thorough and devoted teacher, as Principal, assisted by Misses LAURA J. PORTER, M. WHEELER, SARAH BROWN, H. COFFIN and A. WARNER. The Girls' Grammar School, in the opposite wing, similarly divided into class rooms, had a register of 361, under the care of Miss E. PIERSON, Principal, aided by Misses LAURA GAGE, M. A. COBB and ANNA RICHMOND.

In the Boys' Primary, Miss A. F. NYE, Principal, assisted by Misses L. SHERMAN, V. BLAKE, E. BUCKALEW and MARIA CRANE, with a register of 361 boys. The Girls' Primary, Miss E. FRANKLIN, Principal, and Misses K. PELLETREM, J. WRIGHT and H. BEEBEE, and a register of 243. No. 14 is an excellent school and is fully attended. It was established in 1854.

The next call was to No. 12, in Adelphi-street, near Myrtle-avenue. The school here has three departments on one floor, the house being 225 feet long, extending from street to street, and about fifty feet wide. The Boys' Grammar School is under the care of Mr. E. S. ADAMS, assisted by Misses ISABELLA HERRING, E. BARNES and E. E. TINGLEMANGE, with 118 pupils in attendance. It is admirably taught.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss A. H. TUTHILL, Principal, Misses E. THORNTON and C. RYER, Assistants, with a register of 146 pupils, is a very desirable school. The teachers are good ones and the pupils are orderly and intelligent. The Primary School, Miss J. B. VOORHIS, Principal, assisted by Miss E HARDENBURGH, A. BROWNE and H. EDWARDS, had a register of 294. The teachers and pupils of No. 12 will compare favorably with our best. The building is better calculated for a rope walk than for a School House. It was designed by Mr. STEBBINS, late Principal, and at present an agent for the People's College Association. No. 12 was first organized and opened March 3, 1847; the new rope walk was opened on the 5th of July, 1850.

Suffolk County Teachers' Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Thirteenth Quarterly Meeting of the Suffolk County Teachers' Association was held at Franklinville, on the 5th and 6th inst. There was a full attendance, and the spirit and energy evinced by the members and by the people generally, argue much for the advancement of popular education in Suffolk.

Several original papers were read, and an essay presented by Mr. H. H. HOWELL.

Prof. T. H. BOWEN of Albany, and Prof. CHAS. DAVIES, LL. D., delivered the addresses, and sustained their extended reputation as educators. Their addresses were timely, elegant and practical, evincing that they spoke as men whom study and experience had fitted to be directors in the great project of educating the people. Speeches were also made by Rev. Mr. REID of Franklinville, Rev. Mr. HALE, Rev. Mr. HARRIS and IRA F. TUTHILL, Esq., of New-York.

The subject of Arithmetical Ratios and Proportion were scientifically and practically treated by Mr. D. SOPER, Esq., of Shelter Island.

Very interesting reports were received from most of the Teachers, touching the educational interest in their respective vicinities.

The question of "School Discipline" was discussed with much spirit.

Delegates were appointed to the State Teachers' Association.

A Text Book Committee was appointed, whose duty it shall be to review and report to the Association from time to time the new Text Books which may appear in the different sciences.

Speeches were made by members of the Association on various subjects of importance, and a deep feeling of attention to the subject of popular education seems awakened.

A racy and interesting critique was presented by Prof. H. H. SKINNER, of Russelville, Ky., and Miss KATE R. KING, of Orient, on the doings of the Association.

We met with generous hospitality and kindness from the citizens of Franklinville.

The Association adjourned to meet at Tetalket, the 4th and 5th of October.

JAS. CRUIKSHANK, Cor. Secretary.
BELLPORT, L. I., Saturday, July 7, 1855.

Crops.

The hay is heavy and plenty—the last rain a little too late for some who had already commenced cutting. The Corn looks well—though it was much hurt by the worm. Potatoes are thrifty. Wheat is ready almost to be cradled, and is in excellent condition. Oats look well. The farmers rattle their gold in their pockets and laugh at the idea of hard times.

Sudden Death.

Prof. MORRIS HAASE, a German, recently appointed to a Professorship in Hartford, Conn., died suddenly at his boarding-house, No. 169 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, from a disease of the heart. Deceased was about 33 years of age, and during the day previous to his death was in the apparent enjoyment of good health.

A New and Interesting Work.

The Assessor's Books for the City of Brooklyn are now open for examination and correction. An early call by tax payers may prove advantageous.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Seal.

The Corporate Seal of the City of Hoboken has just been completed. It presents a bird's-eye view of Hoboken, taken from the water, and shows West Hoboken in the distance. The design was made by a New-York artist, named HAGUE, and the view was taken at the suggestion of Mayor CLICKENER, from a boat some distance from the shore. It is a beautiful and appropriate Seal and reflects credit upon those concerned in getting it up.

Cap your Hay.

The *Agriculturist*, (ORANGE JUDD, Editor,) advises farmers to get ready caps for their hay. It is timely:

"Most farmers are doubtless aware that on an average, one-fourth of the value of all hay gathered is lost by its exposure to rain and heavy dews. This loss may be saved by simply being provided with a supply of hay caps. These can be made by pieces of cotton sheeting, say a yard and a half square, with the torn edges hemmed, and a loop of tape or string sewed upon each corner. They would be rendered more effectual if slightly coated with oil; or by dipping in water made quite milky with chalk, or whiting, and after drying dipping them into alum water. If prepared in the latter manner, they will shed water quite freely. When grass is cut down and put up in small stacks of two to four hundred pounds each, it can then be protected by one of these cloth coverings, the corners of the cap being fastened down by thrusting little wooden pins through the loops into the sides of the stacks. Protected in this way, hay can stand in the field unharmed through rains and dews till it is thoroughly cured."

COOL IMPUDENCE.—"Will you oblige me with a light, Sir?" "Certainly; with the greatest pleasure," says Stranger, knocking off the ashes with his little finger, and presenting the red end of the cigar with a graceful bow. SMITH commences fumbling in his coat pocket, takes out his handkerchief; shakes it; feels in his vest with a desperate energy; looks blank. "Well! I do declare, I haven't got one, true as the world. Have you another, you could spare?" "Certainly, (says Stranger with a smile,) and I beg you will accept it." There is a puff, puffing till the fresh cigar ignites, when they separate with a suave bow and wave of the hand. SMITH chucks his friend, who was near splitting with laughter, under the ribs, with—"There! didn't I *tell you* I would get it? *That's* the way to get along in the world. Nothing like *cool, polite*, impudence!" We thought so too.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 28, by Rev. Heman Bangs, Mr. J FACKETT ALLING to Miss ANNA E BERTINE, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 4, by Rev. A. H Robinson, Mr H CLAY STOOTHOFF, of Williamsburg, to Miss MARGARET JONES, of this City.

At Rose Hill, Staten Island, on Tuesday evening, July 3, by Rev. Chas. W. Foy, MARION W., second daughter of Hon. H R Reardsley and CYRUS BUTLER of New-York.

On Thursday, July 5 AUGUSTUS FLEMING, of Bellows Falls, Vt., to ALICE SMITH, of Toledo, N Y.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, July 9, after a short illness, of disease of the heart, Mrs. AGNES BLACK, aged 75 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence No. 208 West 24th-st., without further notice.

In California and New-Orleans papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, July 9, ELIZA JOHNSTON, youngest daughter of Wm M. and Mary E. Johnston, aged 2 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock P M. on Wednesday afternoon, 11th inst., from her father's readence, No. 308 Broome-st.

In this City, on Monday, July 9, of dropsy, Col. ALVAH MANN, in the 40th year of his age.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, from the Florence Hotel, this day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

At Staten Island, on Monday, July 9, HUGH ARMSTRONG, Esq., in the 76th year of his age.

Timely notice will be given of his funeral.

At Greenport, L. I., on Wednesday, July 4, FRANCIS A. BARTON, Jr., M —, Messenger-st, aged 26 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 9.

$6,500 U. S 6s '67	120	800	Gardner Gold Mine		2
1,500 Ohio 6s '70	102	200	N Jersey Transit Co		18
1,000 Tennessee 6s	90	50	Canton Co		27¼
1,000 do	90	50	do		27¼
1,000 do	90	50	do		27¼
39,000 Missouri 6s	97	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R		103
6,000 Log Sonora 6s	97	100	do		103½
26,000 do	97	50	do		103½
3,000 Indiana State 5s	83	10	Chic. & R'k Isl. R. R.		97
3,000 do	83	25	Erie Railroad		55
500 Virginia 6s	99	275	do		55¼
1,000 do	99	300	do		55¼
5,000 Fl. Int. Im. Sk	97	100	do		56
2,000 Erie Bonds '83	96	25	do		55¼
13,000 Erie Bonds '75	92	150	do		55½
10,000 do	92	300	do		55½
6,000 Ill Cen R. Bds	87	200	do		55½
10,000 Pen. Pac. 20 instm.	101	600	do		55¼
6,000 Ill. Excel. Bds w p	85	200	Harlem R R		12m 28
1,000 Ill Cen. R Fr B. S	89	200	do		63 29
1,000 do	89	100	do		63 29
2,000 Terre H & A 1st M.	90	100	do		63 30
5,000 Terre H & A 2d M	90	100	do		63 30
3,000 Clev & Tol Jn B.	63	200	do		60 30
1,000 Mad. Riv 3d M Bs	78½	100	do		63 30
10 Bank of America	112	300	do		63 30
12 do	112	300	do		63 30
10 Bnk. State New York	108	200	do		10 30
53 Bank of Commerce	109	250	do		10 30
100 Mechs Bk'g Assoc'n	103	100	Hudson R. R. R		10 43
19 Shoe & Leather Bank	107	100	Mich. Cen. R. R		97
10 Ohio Life & Trust Co	100	50	M. S & N. Ia R R.		10 102
100 Continental Bank	100	50	do		63 102
20 do	100	50	do		30 103
10 Del & Hud Canal Co	102	10	Clev. & Pitts. R. R		62
110 Cumb Coal Co	63	25	Gal. & Chic. R. R		10 100
550 do	63	50	do		109
100 do	59	193	do		11
250 do	30	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		9
100 do	60	150	do		63 93
100 do	60	25	do		60 91
50 do	30	50	do		60 91
200 do	60	30	Third-avenue R. R		36

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,100 Great Western R.R. (Ills.) 10's and int	84
2,600 La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. 8's and int	81
5,500 Phenix Gold Mining Co of N. C. 6's and Int.	53
6,000 Fort Wayne & Southern R.R. 7's and int	75
7,000 one certificate Breckenridge Cannel Coal Co., representing 70 shares of $100 each, of the capital of said Company	$1,300 to $1,390
4 shares Third-avenue Railroad	36
40 shares Lennox Fire Insurance Co	82½
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co	90½
40 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co	84½
25 shares Rutger Fire Insurance Co	85½
28 shares Rutger Fire Insurance Co	86

Mr. S. DRAPER'S semi-weekly sale of stocks and bonds will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	100	100	Cumb. Coal Co		1
5,000 Missouri 6s	100	100	do		100
1,000 do	97	100	do		100
31,000 Erie Bonds of '55	99	100	Reading Railroad		118
5,000 Erie Bonds of '83	96	100	do		88
20,800 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	87	150	do		60
4,000 Terre Haute & Alt.		300	do		10
2d Mort Bonds	92	50	Galena & Chic. R. R		110
20 Bank of America	112	100	Erie Railroad		55
40 Hamp Coal Co	84	100	do		10
100 Ill. Cen $20 Stock	100	100	do		55
100 Nic Transit Co	17	150	do		63
500 do	16	100	do		63
200 do	17	100	do		63
550 do	17	200	do		15
200 do	17	100	do		10
210 do	10	100	Cleve & Tol R R		9
500 do	17	150	Ill. Cen. Railroad		83
100 Harlem Railroad	28	100	Little Miami R. R		84
100 do	28	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R		102

MONDAY, July 9—P. M.

The Official Weekly Bank Averages, which are advertised on another page of this paper, to Saturday, July 7, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous statement of June 30:

Increase of Loans	$2,266,067
Decrease of Specie	250,052
Increase of Circulation	116,950
Increase of Deposits	3,742,878

The large difference in the items of Loans and Deposits is owing, in a considerable measure, to the movement in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, the fiscal agents, in this City, of the State of New-York. The Bank, by reason of the recent negotiation of the new loan of the State, the proceeds of which were paid in on the 30th June or 1st July, made the following changes in its averages of the week:

MANHATTAN BANK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
June 30	$4 354 611	$1,200,713	$2,841,549
July 7	5,321,146	1,778,327	6,129,457
Increase	$966,535	$577,614	$2,287,908

The small decrease in the general Specie average is owing to the shipment *via* Boston, early in the week, and the non-receipt of gold from California until after the statement of the week was made up. The line of Loans is now within a few thousand dollars of the statement of August 6, 1853, when the system of weekly averages first went into operation. The Specie basis, however, has since been greatly enlarged, and the Deposits, subject to be banked upon, increased about 22 ℔ cent. The following is the comparison, adding $12,000,000 to the Deposits returned August 6, 1853, for Country Bank balances, not then included in the official returns:

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
August 6, 1853	$97,889,617	$9,746,452	$70,410,756
July 7, 1855	97,852,491	15,381,093	85,647,949

The present condition of the Loan column and its rapid increase for some weeks past, are not deemed very satisfactory signs of the future of the Money market. The increase, it is pretty well understood, has been mainly in the nature of temporary loans on the hypothecation of Stocks, the sudden calling in of which, from any unlooked for cause of disturbance to confidence would certainly be productive of more or less trouble both in Wall-street and to the general financial interests of the interior, and particularly to the various Railway concerns now pressing their new, or long deferred negotiations on the market.

Including the regular Sub-Treasury column on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 1, '54	July 7, '54.	June 30, '55.
Loans	$85,[illegible]	$97,852,491	$93,586,424
Specie	11,130,190	15,381,093	15,640,145
Circulation	9,069 253	7,743,669	7,396,119
Deposits	71,457 981	85,647,949	81 904 371
In Sub-Treasury	8,130.148	2 084,504	1,956,795

Both the Money and Stock markets opened for the week, this forenoon, with great ease and strength. The business paper that finds its way into the Street is taken at from 6 to 7 ℔ cent., and first-class City names as long as six months to run, are discounted at the outside figure. Both the Banks and outside lenders were freely disposed to accommodate the Brokers with loans, returnable on demand or at short notice. Foreign Exchange, for the packet on Wednesday, showed a little more firmness, and the leading Bankers put up their rate on London to 110¼, though transient bank and prime commercial bills were done at 109⅝. On Paris, *f* 5.13¼@*f* 5.12½ to the dollar. The Nicaragua steamer delivered about the same sum that is reported to have been manifested at San Francisco on the Panama mail packet, now due at this port, exclusive of $200,000 manifested for England to be sent to London direct from the Isthmus. The two shipments, with the sums in the hands of passengers and various drafts on the Sub-Treasury, will probably exceed two millions of dollars. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $235,853; received, $159,416, and held at the close a balance of $2,016,018. The sales of State and Railroad Bonds at the Brokers' Board amounted to $250,000, at an advance of 1 ℔ cent. each on Tennessee and Louisianas; ½ ℔ cent. on Virginias; ½ each on Erie of 1883 and 1875, Illinois Centrals, Freelands and Alton 8 ℔ cents. The Share list was generally firm in the forenoon, with a further advance of ½ ℔ cent. on Reading Railroad. At the Second Board, the market for most of the Road Stocks and for Cumberland Coal and Nicaragua Transit closed unsteady, owing to the announcement of the probable result of the Bank Statement.

The Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of June, 1855, were..... $120,980
For same month in 1855..... 225.930
Increase this year..... $105.050

We are requested to call attention to the adjourned meeting of the parties interested in the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, to be held at the Astor House to morrow, (Tuesday) 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Lake Erie steamers are a continual source of annoyance to Western travel, as well as of loss to the Railroad Companies owning and running them. The Buffalo and Cleveland boats are owned in common by the Cleveland and Columbus, New-York and Erie, and New-York Central Companies. Their movements are directed by the majority in interest. This year, by an arbitrary arrangement, they are made to leave Buffalo at 8 o'clock in the evening, an hour too early for the arrival of the 6 o'clock morning trains from this City. The consequence is, that Western travelers who leave here via Albany or Hornellsville, in the hope of crossing the Lake at night, on a line steamer, instead of going direct to Dunkirk, and thence around the Lake by rail, are generally disappointed on arrival at Buffalo, and have to pay the additional fare and ride all night in the cars in order to reach Cleveland in season for the Cincinnati express. The excuse for the arrangement is, that it is necessary for the steamer to leave as early as 8 to ensure the morning connection at Cleveland, or to save a second train from that city to the West. It may work well for the State Line and Lake Shore Roads, but not pleasantly to the traveling public.

The New Route to Iowa.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Chicago and Burlington Line of Railroad is just beginning to prove its value. It is, including the whole distance between Chicago and Burlington, 212 miles long. It is a Road owned by several Companies, though the whole line is operated by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies. Out of Chicago the trains run 30 miles over the Road of the Chicago and Galena Railroad Company—then commences the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, which extends to Mendota, 56 miles, where it connects with the Central Military Tract, extending 80 miles, to Galesburg: from which point the trains run over the Peoria and Oquaka Road to Burlington, a distance of 42 miles, which last road has been leased under the authority of an act of the Legislature by the Chicago and Burlington and Quincy and the Central Military Tract Roads jointly. This whole line of road is new, having been opened in part last year, and in part within the present season. The Central Military Tract Road is as yet without adequate equipment and the necessary accommodations along the line. The results, however, of the line are surprising, for a route so wholly new and through so new a country. The business for the last month was as follows, and as stated showing the proportions belonging to each of the component parts of the line:

CHICAGO AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD.

Chicago and Burlington Railroad earnings for the month of June, 1855:

For freight	$106,393 00
For passengers	41,167 27
For mail service received	5,728 57
Total	$ 151,288 84

The proportion to each road forming the line is as follows:

	Freight.	Passengers	Mail Serv	Total.
Gal. & Ch Un.	92,342 17	6,003 71	——

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Know-Something State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, July 10.

The political Order calling themselves Know-Somethings met in Convention here to-day. About ninety delegates were present. H. E. ALDRICH, of Worcester, President of the Order, occupied the Chair.

The resolutions adopted mainly reaffirm the principles of the party as promulgated at the late National Convention in Cleveland.

One of the resolutions adopted pledges the party in favor of Temperance, but without making any reference to the Prohibitory Law.

Two of the other resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of an immediate and thorough union of all the people in the State who believe that freedom, rather than Slavery, should be the controlling element of our national policy.

Resolved, That a Committee of Two from each Congressional District be appointed to correspond and cooperate with the members of all the various parties throughout the Commonwealth, favorable to a fusion movement upon the above basis; and this Committee shall be authorized, in conjunction with them, to call a State Convention in August or September next, or whenever, in their judgment, the time for such Convention shall have arrived.

The feeling was very strong for a fusion, but it was thought best not to call for one in the Convention directly.

The Committee chosen under the last resolution is as follows:

John Kendrick, of Orleans; Chas. G. Davis, of Plymouth; Gershon B. Weston, of Duxbury; Horace Collamore, of Pembroke; Velorous Taft, of Upton; E. G. Leach, of West Roxbury; Jacob Sloper, of Boston; Wm. S. King, of Roxbury; John M. Clark, of Boston; James P. Richardson, of Cambridgeport; John Prince, of Essex; E. P. Hill, of Haverhill; J. Parker Gould, of Stoneham; Moses P. Hanson, of South Reading; S. P. Adams, of Lowell; O. W. Abbee, of Marlboro'; P. E. E Aldrich, of Worcester; W. W. Rice, of Worcester; L. A. Moody, of Chicopee; W. Bates, of Springfield; Edwin F. Jenks, of South Adams; S. H. Reed, of Greenfield.

State Convention of Country Bankers.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, July 10.

The Bankers' Convention met in the City Hall this morning. G. W. CUYLER, of Palmyra, was chosen President, and G. H. MUMFORD, of Rochester, and D. H. RASBACH, of Chittenango, Secretaries. A number of plans were presented for the establishment of a Bank of Mutual Redemption, when a Committee of ten was appointed to whom were submitted all the different plans and propositions with power to arrange and report a scheme for adoption by the Convention. The meeting then adjourned to reassemble at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed on the Committee: GEO. H. MUMFORD, of Rochester; MILES P. SAMPSON, of Leroy; HAMILTON WHITE, of Syracuse; JOHN S. GARSEN, of Buffalo; GEO. W. RODGERS, of Lockport; C. H. MERRIMAN, of Auburn; GEO. W. TIFFT; of Buffalo; J. B. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca; A. G. STORY, of Herkimer; P. OUTWATER, Jr., of Syracuse; G. W. CUYLER, of Palmyra, and D. H. RASBACH, of Chittenango. There are fifty-six Banks represented and entire unanimity prevails as regards the object of the Convention.

The Election in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, July 10.

There is quite a commotion in this place concerning the politics of Mr. PARK, the recently elected President of the village. He was nominated as the Democratic and Anti-Maine Law candidate, but it now appears that he was also the candidate of the American party, and of course received the suffrages of the Order.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, July 10—P. M.

Great consternation was exhibited after the result of our Charter election had transpired to learn that GEORGE PARK, the candidate for President of the village, proved to be an American and on the American ticket. Long and contradictory were the reports, but the "knowing ones" enjoyed the fun amazingly. Sam is around and can be depended upon here. It seems PARK was the American candidate, and was also nominated by the Hunkers.

The Liquor Law in Albany—Severe Assault Upon a Member of the Carson League.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 10.

The preliminary examination to-day of the case of WILLIAM LANDON, proprietor of the City Hotel, charged with selling liquor contrary to law, caused the greatest excitement in this city. The Court Room, Hall and streets in the vicinity were crowded. Justice COLES decided that the complaint made on information and belief was sufficient to authorize the issuing of a warrant, and that the charge was competent to be examined, when the further examination was postponed till Thursday afternoon. CHAUNCY P. WILLIAMS, Esq., one of the Carson League, and the complainant in this case, was severely assaulted as he was passing out of the Hall of the Police Court, and showered with pulverized charcoal, by parties unknown.

Cricket Match.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 10.

The match between the Utica and Albany Cricket Clubs commenced this morning. But one innings on each side was played, and at 4½ o'clock this afternoon the stumps were drawn for the day, with the following result: Utica first innings, 55; Albany first innings, 73; Albany ahead, 18. The play will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Several cricketers from New-York were present, among them GEORGE H. CASTLE, Esq., President of the New-York Club, and Mr. JAMES.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, July 10.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of ten to one, passed the Liquor bill, with certain amendments, which do not in any way affect the efficiency of the bill as it passed the House.

The bill to redistrict the State for choice of State Senators has passed the House by 205 to 75.

A bill to regulate Naturalization and the Suffrage of Naturalized Citizens, similar to that now in force in the State of Maine, was introduced to-day in the House. It is doubtful if the Legislature will adjourn on Saturday next, as previously announced.

The Portland Riot.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, July 10.

The second Coroner's inquest on the body of ROSSINS, who was killed in the late riot, returned a verdict last evening. It is quite lengthy, and after reviewing the whole of the evidence, declares that the deceased came to his death by the rash and illegal orders of Mayor DOW, and leaving for the Courts to determine whether the Mayor is guilty o murder or manslaughter.

The Recent Accident on the Western Railroad.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 10.

Governor GARDNER has issued a proclamation offering one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of the persons who placed obstructions on the Western Railroad, on the night of June 5, which threw the New-York and New-Haven train off the track.

The Steamship Benjamin Franklin.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, July 10.

The steamship *Benjamin Franklin*, which put into this port in distress and with sickness on board, while on her passage from St. Thomas to New-York, has been a second time ordered into quarantine on account of another case of yellow fever having occurred on board. The repairs in the vessel are suspended.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1189. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 10.

JOHN ALLEN, Jr., of the firm of JOHN ALLEN & Co., forwarders, New-York and Buffalo, had one of his legs cut off on the Erie Railroad at Corning, yesterday. The accident was owing to his attempting to jump from the train when it was in motion.

Rumored Loss of the Ship Ann.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, July 10.

It is rumored, but not generally credited, that the ship *Ann*, from New-York, bound to New-Orleans, went to pieces near Key West, and that all hands perished except the Captain, (GILES,) his son, and son's wife.

Southern Mail Failures.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 10.

We have no mail this morning from beyond Savannah, and two New-Orleans mails are now overdue.

WASHINGTON.

Political Affairs in Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 9, 1855.

The resignation of Mr. MASON does not appear to be conditional. He will, if no permanent appointment of Commissioner be previously made, complete the preparation of his annual report for 1855, but his present connection with the Patent Office has ceased.

It is understood that the office of Commissioner of the local bureau has been tendered to Hon. BERNHARDT HENN, of Iowa, and declined by him, and that subsequently the same offer has been made to Major PHELPS, of Missouri, a member of the next Congress. Mr. PHELPS will, of course, decline, as he is not only extremely fond of Congressional service, but is candidate for the Senate *between* Messrs. BENTON, DONIPHAN and ATCHISON. I may remark, parenthetically, that the common impression among Missourians is that ATCHISON will be elected. Mr. BENTON is considered to have abandoned political life, and to have gone into the book-making business, in which, as Editor of FREMONT'S Journals for the Senate press, he had had a great deal of experience previous to his engagement with the APPLETONS.

The President is much embarrassed in regard to the several important appointments now vacant and likely to become so. The Land Office must be given to a Western man, and as it seems that there is some undisclosed objection to ex-Governor SHANNON, who was first selected, and as the second and third favorites of the Executive for the post have not responded affirmatively, it is conjectured that an appeal will next be made to General SHIELDS, who held this office from POLK'S inauguration until the beginning of the Mexican war. The General is now in Minnesota, reported to be locating land and awaiting the official demise of Gov. GORMAN, into whose boots he has been expecting to glide. It has been intended to remove GORMAN for some months past, but the axe, though suspended by an invisible thread, does not fall. Besides, there is reason to believe that this particular piece of Federal forage was destined for Dr. OLDS, whose sudden conversion upon Nebraska and the Collins line has been heretofore a subject of public comment. But the Doctor, like his illustrious cotemporary, BORLAND, has just gone into the drug line, and would seem to have given over hopes of official distinction. But, further to complicate this knot of personal aspirations and engagements, there is little doubt that SHIELDS was promised or believed that he was promised the commission of Brigadier General, which Congress created for somebody last Winter. Now, more than one of the army officers who look upon the field appointments as made only for them and not for the service or the country, have intimated that if Gen. SHIELDS, or any other civilian, should be so uncivil as to step between them and this promotion, he would be instantly summoned to the field of private combat. I am not aware of the specific intrigues which have resulted in the place being kept vacant to this date, but it is by no means improbable that the singular and audacious menace to which I have referred may have had its influence in producing this result.

It is not certain that Mr. WALDO will leave the Pension Office for the Connecticut Judgeship, to which he has just been elected. The President desires him to remain where he is, as the business of that office is immense, owing to the operations under the new Bounty Land law, and as Mr. WALDO has initiated and systematized them, and is consequently more likely to conduct them successfully than anybody else.

Mr. SHUGERT, the acting Commissioner of the Patent Office, has been for many years an able assistant in the Bureau, and has enjoyed the confidence of each succeeding head of it during the whole period of his service; but the place will be bestowed with reference to political effect. Gen. PIERCE is a candidate for renomination, and cannot afford to lose a trick.

The position of Mr. CLAYTON, Second Auditor, has undergone some change. He is a Whig, of the same elevated and noble stamp as TOOMBS and STEPHENS. He was an undisguised Know-Nothing, and before his Georgia principals and patrons took the opposite *shute*, was supposed to be protected by the shadow of their names. But those luminaries have seen fit to hide the light assumed to be their own, and shine with a reflected brightness. In a word, TOOMBS and STEPHENS have repudiated the Know-Nothings. The first, departing for Europe, cast a Parthian shaft against the Order and the principles it represents, and the other is now screeching in scraggy tones through all the pine barrens of Georgia and along the dismal shores of Okefenokee, against the monstrosity of the notions, that only Americans should govern America, and that a political subject of the Pope is not as good a citizen of this Republic as a Protestant native of it. There is much of canny cunning, however, in the frantic ardor of both these patriots, and they have not taken sides at this late day upon the native question without due consideration of the incidents of continued pay and mileage. Unless Mr. CLAYTON has changed also, his case is hopeless, and he must go.

Mr. STOECKEL is almost the only Minister of the first class who remains here. He has always maintained a serene equanimity under all the reports of reverses to the arms of his countrymen; and it is reported that on the receipt of the news of the last steamer, he gave way to a little natural elation upon the terrible defeat sustained by the Allies on the 18th of June.

The wretched generalship and the inadequate force of the Allies certainly do not promise for them any brilliant conclusion of the drama. From the immense number of men which the Russians are able to concentrate upon any single point of their extended defences, there must be in the Sebastopol and the forts on the north side 100,000 men, and with the formidable armaments of their ships in the harbor, they must have from 1,600 to 2,000 of the very best cannon in the world—served, as the experience of the siege indicates, by the best artilleriets in the world, who are guided by the genius of the first engineer in the world. The place was impregnable to the Allies on the 17th of October, 1854—it is certainly three times as strong in July, 1855.

Let me see what has taken place during this war. There had been one very remarkable siege before Sebastopol was attacked. The siege of Silistria, on the south side of the Danube, was commenced by the Russians on the 14th of April, 1854, with an army, admirably supplied, of 70,000. The garrison consisted of 8,000 Turks, but indifferently provided with the means of resistance to such a force, aided, as it was, by scientific engineers of the highest celebrity. Not less than four desperate attempts were made to take the place by storm—each one of which was defeated, and followed by no less desperate a sortie by the Turks. In one of these assaults Gen. SCHILDERA was killed, Gen. LUDERS was desperately wounded, and Count ORLOFF and the Princes GORTCHAKOFF and PASKIEWITCH were severely wounded. Previous to the last attack, which occurred on the 22d of June, OMAR PACHA had thrown into the place a great reinforcement, and had supplied a new commander in the place of MUSA PACHA, who was killed. The result was that after a siege of a half-fortified place for sixty-eight days, by 70,000 men, 30,000 of that number were killed and wounded, and the rest fled in dismay from before the place. From which it may be judged whether Sebastopol, the strongest place in the world—Gibraltar excepted—*is easy to take.* AQUIDAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$839,613 ON FREIGHT.

News From South America and the West Indies.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

The steamer *Illinois*, JAMES P. MCKINSTRY, U. S. N., commander, sailed from Aspinwall June 30, 11 o'clock P. M., arrived at Kingston July 3, 2 o'clock P. M., sailed thence for New-York July 4, 8 o'clock A. M., and arrived last evening. Experienced strong head winds, with heavy sea, during the entire passage from Aspinwall to Kingston, July 8, at noon, passed steamer *George Law*, bound to Aspinwall.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate* left San Francisco June 16, 6 o'clock P. M., with the United States mails, 450 passengers, and $1,063,079 54 in treasure, of which $218,688 09 was destined for England.

At 6½ o'clock A. M., 23d ult., passed Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age*, about 125 miles north of Acapulco; at 6:40 P. M., same day, arrived at Acapulco. [The Nicaragua Company's steamer *Pacific* was lying at anchor in the harbor; she sailed at 10 o'clock P. M. for San Francisco.] Sailed from Acapulco at 8:30 A. M., 24th ult., and arrived at Panama on the 29th, at 11 o'clock P. M.

June 23, on the outward passage, passed wreck of brig *Westport*, of Southbay, Maine. The June number of the New-York *Nautical Magazine*, in the list of disasters at sea, mentions this brig as having been abandoned on the 21st of April, in lat. 34° 24', long. 75°. From this account, she has drifted in the intervening time S. 87° E., a distance of 271 miles, about 4½ knots per day.

There has not been a single case of sickness among the passengers on board the *Illinois* during the voyage, which fact can be attributed to their freedom from exposure during the transit across the Isthmus. Passengers now pass from ocean to ocean without soiling their "patent leathers."

The flag-ship *Independence*, of the Pacific squadron, was at Paita on the 21st ult., to sail in two or three days for Callao.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams* was at Panama on the 30th ult.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Illinois*, and J. M. FREEMAN, of Adams & Co.'s Express, for late South American papers delivered with the utmost dispatch.

The *Illinois* brings no later news from California.

TREASURE LIST OF STEAMER ILLINOIS.

George N. Ashby	$10,330	Mansfield & Wood	$10,600
Bank of America	69,100	J. Negbaur	3,500
A. Berwin	4,000	Newhouse & Spatz	18,800
C. A. Burges	1,593	Order	76,196
Bucklin & Crane	18,796	Pierce, Hone & Co.	8,680
Bush & Wilde	10,937	Reed & Wade	6,000
Chambers & Heiser	6,750	Schloss Brothers	12,700
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	11,242	Henry Strybing	3,600
B. DeArmas	10,157	Sumps n & Tappan	15,000
George Daniels	11 082	G. W. Schenkberg	10,000
Drexel & Co	141,000	J. E. Sweetser	8 971
McDurand & Co.	13 042	P. Sprague & Co	14,393
William Hoge & Co	87,900	R. L. Taylor	18 284
J. J. Hand & Co.	15 800	T. Waiteone & Sons	15,500
W. S. Hansell & Sons	1,080	J. B. Weir	11 640
Hudson & Brothers	14,000	Welsington & Abbott	5 200
H. Harris & Co	7,500	Wells, Fargo & Co	142,456
E. Kelly & Co	42,460	From San Francisco	$839,391
Mechanics' Bank	1,200	From Aspinwall.	
Manning, Stanwood & Co	24,590	Thomas Hlandt	222
Total			$839,613

THE ISTHMUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Aspinwall *Courier* says: Yesterday a number of the laborers on the railroad at this terminus struck on account of the reduction of wages to six dimes—and the workmen, mechanics, machinists, &c., struck on account of discontent with their food. We presume there are but few, if any, of these men who have enough surplus in hand to subsist on for any considerable time, and therefore we consider their "strike" to be foolish. We understand the Company have employed a number of new laborers, and will employ a number more to-morrow, to work on this station, at six dimes per day.

The same paper says: Every testimony goes to show that the present rivalry between this and the Nicaragua route to California may soon result in the complete success of the former, if liberal and energetic means be promptly employed; and if this is not done, the competition will still be kept up for a considerable time to come. No line of public conveyance was ever known to be just what it should be—and such competition as that now existing is sure to bring out all the defects or bad management of either.

Two companies have recently been chartered for operations on the Isthmus, in the neighboring province of Chiriqui—one by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the other by that of New-York; the former for colonization purposes, &c., the latter for working a coal mine at Bocos del Toro. Both are evidently got up principally by the same individuals. The *Courier* believes it is the intention of the former to construct a road through the province of Chiriqui, from ocean to ocean.

The Panama *Star* of the 28th June has an article on permitting foreigners to vote and hold minor offices in the new State of the Isthmus. The *Star* says:

"By giving foreign residents an interest in the formation and administration of those laws, their lively cooperation with the Government would be further secured. Take for instance the new and rising town of Aspinwall. The great majority of the population are foreigners—the whole city is owned by foreigners, and has been raised by foreign capital. In a few years it will rival Panama in extent and commercial prosperity. The residents there, for lack of a proper administration of the laws of the country, have been compelled, for self security and the preservation of public order, to organize to a certain extent a local Government, different from, and at variance with, that of the country. To this they have been forced, not out of opposition to the authority and law of the country, but from actual necessity. They will not, and cannot tolerate venal Judges, unjust Alcaldes, or an ignorant, brutal and mercenary police force. Give the citizens there a share in their own local Government, allow them to participate in the administration of the laws, give them a vote in the election of the officials who are to control them; and we venture to assert that Aspinwall will be the best, and most orderly conducted municipality in South America. 'But at the present time the case is different."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

The news of the past fortnight from this Republic is of very little interest. It comes down to the 31st of May. Congress was to meet on the 1st of June, and the Presidential message was looked forward to with great interest. Various schemes for further internal improvement will be brought forward. Preparations are being made for the National Exhibition of Industry in September next. A Railroad from Talca to Santiago is proposed, and has been favorably received—capital $2,000,000, in 3,000 shares of 1,000 each. The Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad progresses rapidly under the able superintendence of Mr. LLOYD. Three steamers of 1,600 tons each are being built in England for the Valparaiso and Liverpool trade, and two more are to be commenced at an early date.

The mines are yielding well throughout the State.

Some alarm is felt among the farmers from the long continued drought, and in some districts the cattle have died for want of pasture.

THE MARKETS.—The fortnight (May 15 to May 31,) had been exceedingly dull, and no transactions of importance had taken place. Cotton, Silk, Woolen and Linen Goods were dull, and the market fully supplied. In Metal no sales. Wines, Liquors and Oils in little demand. One small lot of Coal changed hands at $12 ₩ ton.

Since the 1st of January of this year the import of Sugar has been 79,953,560 lbs., of which 2,916,100 lbs. came from Sydney. During the same period the export of Flour has been 54,844,500 lbs, including 28 915,100 lbs. to Australia, 6,866,000 lbs. to England, 10.638,800 to Brazil, and 3,150,000 lbs. to California. Nitrate has been sold at 18½; Reals in Copper the sales have been small. Freights to England vary from £4 15s. to £5 5s.

Peru.

The approaching meeting of the Assembly, on the 15th of June, was anxiously looked forward to, and the friends of peace seem to fear that CASTILLA and ELIAS cannot long continue to act together, and that whichever of the two is elected, the other will organize a formidable and perhaps an armed opposition.

The liberated slaves in Lima presented Dr. M. T. URETA with a gold plate, suitably inscribed, as an acknowledgment of his services in procuring their manumission.

General CASTILLA has issued a decree relating the value of the silver currency, which, for the future, is to be of the lei (fineness) of 10 dineros 4 graine, and that each hard dollar coined hereafter shall weigh 420 graine at the above standard; he orders the mint at Lima to buy silver at the rate of $10 2 reals per mark, and that of Pasco at the rate of $10 1r.

The United States vessels of war *Independence* and *John Adams* were at Paita on the 15th, but in consequence of despatches received from Lima sailed for Callao, to enforce the settlement of a question pending between the United States Representative and the Government, relative to the detention of the Captain of the American vessel *John Cummins*.

Bolivia.

Some activity manifests itself in the trade between this Republic and Peru. The approaching Presidential election continues to excite public attention. Señor LINARES, one of the candidates, has a large party in his favor.

Paraguay and Brazil.

The question is ended amicably between these two countries. Salutes were interchanged by the Brazilian squadron and the PARAGUAYANS. This was to repair the offence of expelling the Minister LEAN. A treaty has been made defining boundaries and the conditions of river navigation.

JAMAICA.

We have Kingston papers to the 2d inst., but the news is meagre in the extreme.

An attack was made by a portion of the military stationed in Spanish Town on the civilians of that place, on the evening of the 28th, which would doubtless have been very serious, but for the timely interference of the officers of the regiment. It appears that some thirty or forty soldiers marched from the barracks to the market place, armed with sticks, which they flourished as they went along the streets, at the same time making allusions to the death of one Sergeant ABRAHAMS, whom they asserted was murdered by one of the people of the town, and whose death they were determined on revenging. On reaching the store of Messrs. D. & E. WOLFE, they commenced to put their threat into execution by striking a man named JAMES HENRY, who was quietly walking along. This cowardly attack was resented by the citizens, who armed themselves with sticks, and the soldiers ultimately beat a precipitate retreat. With the view of preventing another row, the soldiers are all searched before they are allowed to leave barracks, and whatever instrument of offence that may be found on them is taken away.

We learn from Savannah-la-Mar that His Excellency the Governor has ordered an investigation respecting the liberation of the man ANDERSON *alias* NETTLES, from on board the brig *Young America*, and that it was to have taken place at the Court-House there on the 15th inst.

The *Trelawny* has the following: The American bark *Fanny Buck* that arrived here on Tuesday last, grounded on coming into port. We are not aware whose fault it was, but we must certainly say that never was a vessel more "lubberly" managed than she was, whilst being brought in. We are happy, however, to say, that she has been got off.

The bark *Prince Rupert*, Capt. TURTON, for London, cleared at the Custom-House, Port Maria, on the 14th inst., and among the exports comprising her cargo we find forty bales of Plantain Fibre. This shows that somebody has been at work. Success to the attempt. We shall soon see whether Jamaica will not be able to get along, without increasing her production of sugar and rum.—*Watchman.*

Australia.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

We are indebted to a passenger by the last British steamer from the South, for Melbourne papers to the 26th of April, being five days later than those we received by mail, and twenty-eight days later than the last accounts published in our journal.

The *Age* opposes very strongly the proposed export duty on gold as an act of injustice to the miner, and as a tax imposed on labor. With equal justice they say that wool, tallow and the other exports of the colony should be also taxed.

The land system still continues to excite a great deal of ill feeling against the Government, and the same journal speaks out plainly against it, and against the folly of thwarting, thus obstinately and rashly, the interest of the settlers. It says:

"There is a vast area of land, sufficient to support millions of people, lying idle and waste; and here are the unemployed crying out for free lands. Their number is daily increasing by immigration, and the voice of their complaint may very soon assume the tone of a demand, threatening the so-called vested rights and established interests, until the volcano of dissatisfaction bursts, producing a disturbance more formidable than Ballarat, because more general, and more disastrous in its consequences, because more fundamental in its cause."

In another article on the same subject it says, speaking to the Home Government:

"Do you owe us now gratitude? Can you offer us no return? Be assured that if you violate your duty as a parent, we will not be slow to renounce our filial obedience as your offspring."

The increasing Chinese immigration is also creating much public discussion, and though public feeling considers it undesirable to check the immigration of these people, it is generally felt that some step should be taken to control its excess and to put a stop to the evil and immorality it produces.

The foundation of a new theatre was laid in Lonsdall-street by Mr. G. V. BROOKE on the 19th April. It is the property of Mr. COPPIN.

The papers notice the production of a vineyard, the property of Mr. BELPERRON, which this season produced twelve tons of grapes and 5,600 gallons colonial or white wine, which is extremely pleasant, and without containing the heat of sherry, is something of the lemon flavor and of a light character.

Gold at Melborne is quoted at £2 16s. 6d. At Sydney it ranges from, Ovens and Ballarat gold, £3 17s. 9d. to £3 18s.; to Braidwood at £3 14s. 3d. to £3 14s. 6d. The demand continues to exceed the supply. Exchange 1 per cent. premium.

In Sydney Wool had arrived from the interior in large quantities. For middling and low qualities the price had rather declined, the holders of fine clips seemed indisposed to sell, and preferred shipping under advance.

In Tallow the requirements for domestic use rendered the supply inadequate to the demand. Beef, £38@£56; Mutton, £57@£70; Hides, 5s.@13s.6d. each; Sheepskins, 3d.@6½d. ₩ lb.

The price current of the Melbourne *Age* of the 23d April, says:

Many leading articles are getting scarce, and rising in price every day. Trade continues active. Among the articles quoted scarce, we notice Allsopp's Ale; Belmont Sperm Candles; American Dried Apples; do. Oats; Yellow Maize, whole; Collins' small sized Picks; English and American Cheese, American Ducks and Drills much in demand, commanding long prices; Steel's Liverpool Soap and Turpentine much wanted.

Hay, £16 10s.@£17 10s. ₩ ton; pressed hay in advance.

THE MINES

From the Melbourne *Age* of the 23d of April we make some further extracts. In the Ballarat and other mining districts improved machinery has been introduced, and old claims are being worked over again with profit. In the Gravel Pits mines there are rumors of 30 to 50 lbs. per 24 hours being nuggetted from individual claims. The amount of gold brought down by the escort by no means represents the yield of gold. From Ballaret district it was in one week 30,000 ounces. In one lead, one party washed upwards of 100 ounces in a bucket of stuff.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

From the market reports we select a few of the leading items: American BOOTS and SHOES, 25 ₩ cent. on invoice price. CANVAS, in good demand—bleached, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. ₩ yard; Scotch brown, and do. Nos. 1 to 8, 1s. to 1s. 1d. American DRIED APPLES very scarce —₩ lb., 6d. FURNITURE—no sale for American. FLOUR in bbls., none; GALLEGO & HAZALL, ₩ ton, 2,000 lbs., £46. American OATS scarce, 7s. ₩ 40 lbs. HOPS, ₩ lb., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. Short-handled D American SHOVELS, polished, ₩ dozen, £3 10s. to £2 15s.; SPADES, £3 10s.; COLLINS' PICKS, small size, much wanted, ₩ dozen, £3 to £3 5s. Cut NAILS, little sale. CHEESE market bare—₩ lb., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d.; HAMS, 6d. to 1s. 1d.; BACON, 5d. to 6d.; Goshen BUTTER, 1s. 3d to 1s. 6d.; Carolina RICE, ₩ ton, £40 to £45; Crushed SUGAR, ₩ ton, £33 to £35; MOLASSES, none; American DUCKS and DRILLS much in demand, commanding long prices; RESIN, 16s to 18s.; TURPENTINE —wanted, ₩ gallon, 5s. 6d.; SHINGLES, dull; LUMBER, assorted invoices, in Bay, £10 9s. to £11; yellow pine, tongued and grooved, £13; honey dew TOBACCO, in 20 lb. boxes, for 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d., (in bond;) Cavendish, 10d. to 1s. ₩ lb.; CIDER, unsalable.

In WOOL the sales have been small; superior docks 1s 3½d. to 1s.5d. ₩ lb.; superior average do. 1s.2d. to 1s 3d.; broken, low, &c., 11d. to 1s.; scoured, 1s 2d. to 1s.4d.; in grease, 6d. to 8d MUTTON TALLOW, very scarce. BEEF TALLOW, ₩ ton, £44 to £45. HIDES, salted, each 11s. Best trussed HAY, £16 to £17 10s. ₩ ton. The amount of Gold shipped from Melbourne for the week ending April 21, was valued at £965,000, $1,475,000. The latest dates received from New-York were to Dec. 30, and from San Francisco Jan. 27. The ship *General Jessup* sailed on the 21st for Calcutta with part of her original cargo from New-York.

Expenses at Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING PRISON, CLERK'S OFFICE, MONDAY, July 9, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The public attention for the past year or two has been very justly drawn towards our State Prisons. The question whether they are to be a source of revenue to, or a charge upon the Treasury of the State, has been a much mooted question. The people have very justly condemned the unscrupulous management, or rather mismanagement of these institutions, which was at the time of its assumption by the present Whig administration ruining their credit and plunging the State deeply in debt upon their account. They have hurled Locofocism and its minions from power and place, and placed this very important branch of our State Government in the hands of those of whom at least they expect better things.

The Press has teemed with instances of mismanagement, fraud and peculation of this Prison and the demand for reform has been sounded throughout our State. The Whig Press has claimed that with proper and judicious management the Prison might be made a source of profit rather than a loss to the State. But thus far it has been a matter of speculation only, and people have been patiently awaiting the result of the present administration of Prison affairs.

I am now prepared to give the result of the first six months of the present year's expenses and receipts at this Prison.

On the first day of January last, at the time of the assumption of Prison affairs by the present administration, there was not sufficient provisions for a single ration, and they had to be purchased at exorbitant rates for present necessities, and indeed ever since, during the entire portion of the time, provisions have been full twenty-five per cent. higher than for years before. I merely mention this to show that there was no stock on hand with which to commence operations, and that there were at that time present and immediate necessities to be attended to, which required a large outlay.

The following table will show the amount of expenses under the present administration, from Jan. 1 to and including the month of June, and also the expenses of the previous administration during a like period of time in the year 1854.

Month.	1855.	1854.
January	$11,116 10	$29,370 68
February	9,668 70	6,644 91
March	9,208 36	7,207 98
April	9,420 43	24,686 33
May	9,000 30	10,448 61
June	8,977 24	10,807 04
Total	$56,691 13	$89,364 98
Deduct expenses of 1855 from 1854		56,691 13
Total		$32,673 85

Showing a balance in favor of the Whig Administration of *over* THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS in six months.

Again, the excess of expenditures of the Sing Sing Prison during the time above mentioned as per the reports of the Inspectors—

For last year was	$43,956 95
While for the same period of time for this year, was only	11,691 95
Balance in favor of 1855	$32,265 00
The expenses during and for the month of June, 1854, were	$10,807 04
Receipts for same month	7,237 75
Excess of expenditures for June, 1854	$3,569 29
The expenses during and for the month of June, 1855, were	$8,277 24
Receipts for same month	7,793 01
Excess of expenditure	$484 23

Thus it will be seen that this prison for the month of June comes within less than five hundred dollars of paying its way, and this at a time, too, when pork is $20 per bbl., and all other things in the same proportion.

In view of the above facts, I think I can safely say that the problem is solved. With a moderate market, and prices within *living* range, Sing Sing Prison can be made to pay its own way, at least, if not proving a source of revenue to the State.

Respectfully yours,

B. GAGE BERRY, Clerk Sing Sing Prison.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Excursion.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 5, 1855.

Yesterday was a great day for St. Louis. By the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway to Vincennes, 147 miles from this city, St. Louis is more than 100 miles nearer to New-York than by any other route. Your readers are aware that this is the broad gauge, the same as the Erie, so that by this route passengers can have broad and comfortable seats most of the way from New-York here. It passes over a beautiful section of country, as productive as any in the world. The valley of the Wabash is renowned for its fertility all the world over. That rich valley—and the intervening country from Vincennes to St. Louis is fully equal to it—is now connected by an air line railroad from Vincennes to St. Louis. Yesterday, the President and Directors of the Road, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of this city, the principal merchants, bankers, lawyers and business men, with invited guests from abroad, and numerous delegations along the route, numbering in all over 700, passed over the entire road from St. Louis to Vincennes, at which place they were received by a large concourse of people, and "welcomed to our ambitious little city" amid the discharge of cannon, the loud huzzas of the people, waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, music from the various bands, speeches, &c. After partaking of a collation, very handsomely got up by the ladies of Vincennes, a procession was formed, headed by thirteen young, and I may add, beautiful ladies, representing the old thirteen States, and marched to the market, where speeches were made by Judge LOW, Mr. BACON, Mr. HANSON, Mr. VINTON, Judge BREESE and others. Mr. BACON'S speech was a complete vindication and justification of his course in connection with the road. It is susceptible of being very much simplified. The Company owed PAGE & BACON, and were honest enough to voluntarily give them all the security in their power, without compelling them to resort to legal process to compel the Company to do its duty; and I hope other companies will do the same, rather than compel their creditors to go to the expense of almost endless litigation. Mr BACON has rendered an immense service to St. Louis, at a terrible pecuniary sacrifice of his own interest, but in our humble judgment he will not be without his reward.

The Western world will yet regard him as one of her greatest benefactors. The history of St. Louis cannot be written without justly giving him a high place upon its pages. The prospects of the road are remarkably good; it is the favorite route of the citizens of this place, and I have no doubt but that its financial position will soon be disembarrassed, either by the issue of income bonds or preferred stock, or in some other way which will be satisfactory to all the parties in interest. The earnings of the road this present season must be immense. There are wheat and corn enough on the line of this road alone, this season, to feed your City for a year or more; and still there are thousands of acres lying in its immediate neighborhood unoccupied and uncultivated—a good place for those who are now without adequate compensation for their labor, to locate—where they will certainly have their reward. I have seen no place where I should rather have a farm than in Southern Illinois, on the line of either the Illinois Central or the Ohio and Mississippi Railways.

Business is quite active here. The wheat is a large part of it harvested, and the crop is immense; and corn bids fair to be as good. The crop of both will undoubtedly be larger than was ever before raised in this country. C.

Board of Ten Governors.

The Board met on Tuesday at Randall's Island. There were present Governors TOWNSEND, DUNN, TIEMANN, SMITH, TAYLOR, DEGRAW, HENRY and WEST.

A complaint was received from Mr. TIMOTHY DALY, Warden of Bellevue Hospital, implicating Dr. IVES, one of the house staff, with irregularity and violent conduct; also, Dr. NORCOM, with participation in such irregularity and disobedience to the orders of Dr. ISHAM, to leave the nurse's room when desired to do so. It averred that Dr. NORCOM struck the nurse, using to her a vile expression. She fell into hysterical convulsions, and a regular fracas occurred.

The first intention was the immediate dismissal of the offending officers, but lest it should seem as though no opportunity were given for the defence, the affair was referred to the Bellevue Hopital Committee. A long communication was read from Dr. SANGER, in reply to a communication from the Board, advocating the utility of leaving with him the sole responsibility and power of the appointment of the medical officers. The Hospital had hitherto been under the surveillance of no medical clique or party, but he was satisfied that the public service would be best promoted by leaving the arrangements as at present. It was moved that the letter be printed on the minutes.

Governor DUKE evidently dissented most strongly from the view of this letter; he thought the examination conducted by a number of physicians would be more truthful and searching than if conducted by an individual; because one man might say they were competent; if great mortality occurred the public would surely doubt that competency. He knew of an instance where a youth (with a New-York diploma) was rejected *thrice* by the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, and after hard study had become competent.

Governor WEST regarded Dr. SANGER'S communication complacently. If a physician were appointed, he ought to be properly selected and treated. He referred to the "fracas" that had just occurred at Bellevue, describing the medical officers as "a set of fellows that would disgrace Tammany Hall." If it were fitting, he would offer a resolution to abolish the present system of appointments.

Governor SMITH objected to the printing of the documents which had been read; no object could be gained by it except the glorification of Dr. SANGER.

Gov. TIEMANN said the time was come when the medical arrangements required to be entirely superseded at Bellevue Hospital. The Medical Board ought to be abolished, and its Department committed to one responsible and governing mind. He had invariably admitted that the hospital nursing was good, but had no faith in the medical arrangements, or the talent there.

Gov. DUGRO said the practice at Bellevue was confided

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Macbeth in Paris—Verdi—Rachel—Ristori—A Royal Love Letter—Gossip, &c.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 19, 1855.

The Thane of Cawdor gave hospitality once, and has now in his turn received it. The English Company commenced its representations on Friday last, in the midst of obstacles of divers natures. The French orchestra found incredible difficulties with Dr. ARNE's English music sung with the choruses, and the machinists and scene shifters were completely unhinged by the necessity of such constant changes in view of the audience; for in no French literary theatre does there ever occur a change, except between the acts, and when the curtain is down. The last rehearsal, in costume, took place *in presence of the Censure*, their object being, of course, to sit in judgment on SHAKSPEARE, and to expurgate such sentiments and allusions as might clash with the interests of the powers that be. I have not learned that any such were discovered, and have my doubts whether the *Censure* understands English.

The aspect of the house, on the first night, was singular. It was not over full, not at all fashionable, though the scene of the entertainment was the Italian Opera. Their Majesties were not present, much to my surprise, considering the alliance and the success of the mutual doings at Genitchi and Taganrog. The reason of their absence was probably this: the manager, or rather impresario of the Company is M. RUIN DE FYE, one of the exiles of the *coup d'état*, and but lately pardoned and reinstated. I do not think there were over twenty-five Americans in the house. There were few English, the immense majority of the audience being French. It was curious to look over into the pit, to see the rows of open *Shakspeares*, devoured by poring linguists. Luckily there were no two copies of the same edition, and each man turned over by himself. Had they all turned over together, the rustling would have drowned even the Macbethian utterance. I regret and am ashamed to say that directly under the chandelier was a collection of unanimous and simultaneous clappers, such as in any other theatre I should have pronounced a claque, without hesitation. But as the Italian Opera has never been polluted by the presence of this institution, I should be very loth to believe it to have been introduced by SHAKSPEARE, and by an English company, but I must credit the evidence of my eyes, and in fact, the admission of a responsible person.

The performance consisted of a vaudeville by Mr. STIRLING COYNE, "Macbeth," and a concluding divertissement of ballet dancing, shine cutting and jugglery. The curtain delaying its ascent for some moments after the cessation of the music, the foreign portion of the audience immediately commenced a rub-a-dub movement with their heels, which was as immediately hushed and frowned down by the majestic French. They seemed to say, "The performance may be English, and you may think you can introduce English manners, but we beg you to remember that this is the Italian Opera House of Paris, France." The curtain at last rose and the great tragedy began.

The performance was to the French, and the critics admit it must have been, a series of surprises and sore disappointments. Surprise at the utter neglect of detail, at the evident deficiency of rehearsals, at the constant changes of the scenery—scenery, too, which was recognized as having figured in "Don Pasquale" and the "Trovatore,"—at the abundant use made of the fantastic and supernatural element, and, above all, at the very novel style of interpretation; and disappointment at finding that they—the French—were not the proficients in the English language that they had flattered themselves to be. They had hoped to understand without effort; but FIORENTINO mentions persons who with some knowledge of colloquial English, did not seize upon and individualize "one traitorous word" as it passed. The caldron was so true to nature that the house became filled with smoke, and ladies rushed from their boxes, exclaiming "*quelle horreur!*" So that FIORENTINO advises the management to announce that next time "Macbeth" will be *inodore*.

The performance of the principal characters was creditable—that of *Macbeth*, by Mr. WALLACK, highly praiseworthy. The critics are very complimentary, and doubt whether there is a superior Thane upon the English stage. He was heartily and enthusiastically applauded in the scenes after the murder and at the banquet, besides at numerous mute passages of attitude and pantomine. Mrs. WALLACK, as *Lady Macbeth*, Miss WARING that was, afterwards Mrs. SEPTON, the only American in the Company, does not seem to have given as much satisfaction, and is presumed to be out of her walk in such characters. The other personages were not properly interpreted. On the whole, "Macbeth" cannot be said to have achieved a flattering success. To please the French such a play would require two months' rehearsal, and an outlay of some thousands upon the scenery and accessories.

Well, this was the first night, and the receipts were nineteen hundred francs, two hundred more than the average daily expenses. The second and third nights they fell much behind the expenses, and M. DE FYE, the impresario, having very little capital to boast of, could not pay the ballet corps and the supernumaries, who being in a strange country must not allow their dues to get into arrears. The actors have taken the alarm and an explosion has been the consequence. To-night was to have been the fourth representation of "Macbeth," and their Majesties had ordered their box to be prepared, but there is to be no performance. The catastrophe is complete, and the Company, under its present organization at least, may be considered as disbanded. It is very unfortunate and very mortifying. No manner of aid was lent to the enterprise by the English residents, and very little by the Americans. It is possible that another attempt may be made by Mr. WALLACK when relieved of his French director.

VERDI's "Sicilian Vespers," though certainly successful and destined to a prosperous career, is not equal to the "Trovatore." The second act is the best, and is universally acknowledged as a burst of genuine inspiration. At the fall of the curtain upon this act VERDI was loudly called for, and, after having struggled with M'lle CRUVELLI for quite a length of time, he suffered himself to be conducted upon the stage. The enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds, and had the whole Opera been written in as happy a vein, the composer would never have been contested again. But the third and fourth acts are comparatively feeble. There is a *De Profundi*, evidently suggested by the success of the *Miserere*, and a *Bolero* which would seem to be a reminiscense of the famous *Polonaise* in the "Lombardi." The Opera concludes just as the signal for the apochryphal massacre of the French at Palermo is to be given; signal which never was given and massacre which never occurred, according to M. SCRIBE. VERDI was again called for and again appeared, this time offering no resistance. The "Vespers" are sharply criticized, and the tone of the majority of the articles indicates clearly enough a foregone conclusion. VERDI must remember that ROSSINI, before obtaining acclimation in France, suffered ten years of exclusion, of denial, and of ridicule. It is to be hoped, for VERDI's sake, that the "Vespers" will obtain a pecuniary success, for the subject will rendered its representation, I should suppose, out of the question in Italy, at least in Rome and the Two Sicilies.

I said lately that I had never seen RACHEL's name upon a list of contributors to a benevolent object. But I have since. She has decidedly taken the alarm at the tone of the feuilletonists. The following sequence appears in *Figaro*, in behalf of a septuagenarian actress:

Mlle. RACHEL FELIX	100 francs.
M. RAPHAEL FELIX	50 francs.
Mlle. LIA FELIX	10 francs.
Mlle. SARAH FELIX	10 francs.
Mlle. DINAH FELIX	5 francs.

This includes all the family except old Mrs. FELIX. By what elegant term do you suppose the critics are given of late to designate this family? By the term "band" or "tribe." One feuilletonist, pursuing this idea still further, uses the expression "The Beni-Felix Tribe." Beni, which is of African derivation, signifies something very like Bedouin. The storm which has broken over RACHEL's head is altogether too violent to last; a reaction must follow. It will be a lesson to her, and she has, doubtless, taken it to heart before this. Her sufferings at the triumphs of the magnificent Italian are said to be acute, and the idea is prevalent that she will either give poison or take it. She is paying the penalty of ten years of despotism and tyranny.

Only one journal in Paris has espoused her cause during this relentless attack—the *Charivari*; and this espousal was in the indirect form of ridicule directed against RISTORI, for the "tragedy duel" to which it was said she had challenged RACHEL. The story was that she should play *Myrrha* and RACHEL *Phedre* the same night; they would toss up to see which should begin, and would invite comparison upon their merits. Now, although this was a fable, due to the prolific invention of Mr. ALEXANDER DUMAS, the *Charivari* chose to assume its authenticity, in order to inform RISTORI that in France the interpretation of the classics is never placed on a par with horse racing. It even said that the proposition resembled the charlatanry of dealers in miraculous pomatums. This notice falls harmless, as RISTORI, so far from seeking to institute comparisons, has consistently avoided them, and even declines playing *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, a character "created" by RACHEL. The city had been quite exhilarated by the rumor that she had yielded to the pressing solicitations of Mr. SCRIBE, and would enact the Italian version. An interesting feature of the performance was to be her recital, *in the original French*, of LAFONTAINE's fable of "The Two Pigeons," occurring in the play. I am afraid this hope will never be realized.

As RACHEL is at last, and once for all, about to leave for the United States, the idea is entertained in high quarters that RISTORI may be induced to remain permanently. The Minister of State is said to be inclined to offer her any persuasions in his power. So far, so good. But the idea that she may succeed in so perfecting herself in French as to perform in that language is one destined to disappointment. RISTORI speaks French well—better, perhaps, than any other Italian in France; but between this and pronouncing it with the perfection indispensable in the interpretation of the classics there is a gulf that no study nor practice can span. I have no idea, indeed, that she will ever make the attempt in public. I gave you her title, imperfectly, the other day—she is Marchesa CAPRANICA, and Duchessa DEL GRILLO.

Anecdotes of Imperial condecension are current this week. At the review upon the Champ de Mars, His Majesty offered a cigar of the panatelle brand to a National Guard. The citizen was somewhat overwhelmed by this courtesy, and replied: "Sire, I will smoke this cigar all my life!"

Some nights afterwards, as the Emperor was leaving the Variétés, and was still laughing at the drolleries of LASSAGNE, one of his companions said to him: "There he is, your Majesty, in the doorway, if your Majesty would like to speak to him." As the Emperor passed, he said: "Upon my word, Mr. LASSAGNE, I should not have recognized you!" Listen to the intolerable reply: "Thank you, Sir; thank you, Madame!"

As there was no Madame in sight, poor LASSAGNE is quizzed awfully at his want of presence of mind. He excuses himself by averring that when he saw the Emperor, he supposed the Empress was with him as a matter of course.

The Police Court of this city witnesses many singular incidents, and the trial of Miss ANNA BOULARD is worth briefly narrating. The young lady in question having been seduced and abandoned, and being completely destitute of means, was turned out of doors by her landlord, and in consequence arrested for vagabondage, imprisoned, and finally brought before Mr. GEOFFROY CHATEAU, President of the Court, in an exceedingly interesting condition. Numerous certificates were produced in her favor, and her only error would seem to have been an anticipatory and undue confidence in a promise of marriage.

THE PRESIDENT—A young woman with such excellent recommendations ought not to be destitute in this way. Would not one of your former employés claim and support you during the period of your confinement?

ANNA—Oh, I should not dare to ask them; they would despise me.

PRESIDENT—I can understand that you feel as you do. Still the law does not permit us to send you to the hospital, and I must remand you to prison unless some one claims you.

VOICE—I will claim her as far as this goes, (*producing a coin,*) and if some of these other gentlemen will aid me——

OTHER VOICES—Of course. There, take this. Pass round the hat, &c., &c.

PRESIDENT—The tribunal is grateful that its idea has been understood and acted upon. [The usher passes round his velvet cap, and pours the collection into ANNA's apron.] Now that this poor child has resources at her disposal, I am at liberty to acquit her. Cease weeping, ANNA; your honorable past life has redeemed your error; may your future life cause it to be forgotten. Go, behave like a good girl, and honest people will always be ready to relieve you.

The great domestic preoccupation of the moment has inspired the *Charivari* with an illustration upon wood. A cur with tail aloft and a general self-appreciating demeanor seems to be causing a peasant women to shed abundant tears. Some one asks her what's the matter? "Oh, dear," she says, "my poor cur that loved me so has gone and got proud since the increase in the price of meat!"

A. M. GERARD, considering that one way to reduce the price of meat is to augment the supply of poultry, exhibits a hatching machine of three thousand egg power. The economy of hen leisure thus obtained is really enormous. An interesting feature of the exhibition is said to be the exactitude with which M. GERARD has learned to say, "Now, within the next half hour all the eggs in No. 5, or No 6, as the case may be, will turn inside out." They never fail to be seized, during the period specified, with an agitation and tipping, followed by an issue of hideous little monsters, which immediately set about interpreting the first law of nature. M. GERARD won last week at the cattle show seven prizes and nine medals for specimens of his own personal incubation.

The Dancing Gardens are resorting to singular expedients to attract the multitude. The Jardin d'Hiver gives a three months' subscription to *Figaro*; the Parc d'Asnieres purchases a mammoth ox at the cattle show, and, roasting him whole, furnishes "rosbif" to its guests; while RAVELAGH has a fountain that spirts cologne water, and allows the ladies to draw numbers from a lottery, the prize in which is an open carriage and two horses for a month.

A servant girl in a provincial town has just discovered the extraordinary powers of the steam of boiling water. She was cooking some potatoes for dinner, and in order to hasten their mollification, put a heavy weight upon the cover of the kettle and filled up the cracks with clay. It was not long before the cover flew off, the kettle was split into flinders, and the potatoes fell into the fire. It is probable that some scientific application of this new motor will at once be made. It is notorious that the most important discoveries are invariably made by accident.

It is not long since pawnbrokers and decorations of the Legion of Honor were introduced into Algeria. Another of the blessings of civilization has just been made known to the inhabitants—warnings of the press. The *Colonization* has received a warning for "articles which denote in the editors unfortunate tendencies, and which it is important not to tolerate." Imagine, if you can, an editor with an unfortunate tendency!

A royal love-letter has come to light in Lyons, under singular circumstances. A grocer was putting up half a pound of figs in a yellowish, time-worn paper. The purchaser was an amateur of autographs, and his quick eye at once detected a *billet-doux* from HENRI IV. to the Belle GABRIELLE. When will people learn to destroy their improper correspondence? However, in this case it makes no difference, as HENRI IV. had no reputation to lose, nor the Belle GABRIELLE either!

But I have no space in which to detail the thousand and one trifles which compose the budget of the week; how Mlle. CACCHI, a new danseuse from Italy, fearing the effect of the ridiculous pronunciation of her name, has it spelt CONQUI; how the Prefect of the Ariege has authorised a foray and stampede against two bears in his department; how one hundred pigeons were sent with messages, three days ago, to Antwerp; how the public health of Paris is so satisfactory that the hospitals have taken down their extra beds; how the American Commissioners have had another magnificent dinner at the *Café de Paris*; how people walk about in the Crystal Palace with their umbrellas up, the rain filtering through the roof; how, on Sundays, nine-tenths of the money is in coppers, and how it takes five hours to count it; how GEORGE VANDENHOFF advertises readings of Sheridan; how people are resuming their flannels, and how, if this weather lasts, we shall have sleighing by the Fourth of July.

DICK TINTO.

Yale College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 9, 1855.

The order of exercises for Commencement Week at Yale College is as follows:

Sunday afternoon, July 22, the Baccalaureate Address will be delivered by Rev. GEORGE P. FISHER, Professor of Divinity. Examination of candidates for admission Monday and Tuesday. Tuesday evening, Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON preaches the Concio ad Clerum. Wednesday evening the usual Alumni meeting takes place; in the afternoon the anniversary of the Literary Societies, and in the evening the Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society is to be delivered by Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, lately appointed Professor at Harvard. Thursday, July 26, the Commencement exercises proper occur.

S.

Fishing and the Crops in the Western Part of the State.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PENN YAN, Monday, July 9, 1855.

The best fishing for lake trout in this part of the State is in Crooked Lake, (Keuka is the Indian name, meaning "Crooked.") Many are caught during the fishing season, which is from the middle of May to the last of June. They are taken mostly trolling, and rare sport it is to get a ten-pounder on the end of 200 feet of line; and as he is brought in, hand over hand, the excitement increasing as he appears down in the pure depths of the lake, as a gleam of light, coming nearer and nearer, and you lean over the side of the skiff, with every eye open and nerve tingling for the final throw, and then, with a successful swing, he is landed in the boat, trembling and bright with the drops of his native element, it is a pleasure such as none but a genuine disciple of the "gentle IZAAK" can appreciate.

It is amusing to see an unskilled tyro catch his first fish—or rather not catch him. He has many bites at first, either from the grass at the bottom, or a swell on the surface, and many a time does he measure off, with hasty zeal, 200 feet of excitement, to end only in a bit of barbed steel with a piece of sucker tied to it. But when he does get a genuine bite, and feels the unmistakable jerk of a live fish, that fish will have no breathing-time for the next few seconds of his existence. He must come along. But if, by an unlucky swing in getting him in, he is brought against the side of the boat, the hook tears out and away goes the captive; plunge goes, also, into the water both hands of the excited fisherman, and as they are raised, dropping and empty, he looks into them with stupid wonder, and then into the water, and then into the boat, to see where his fish could have gone to, but finally, with a deep-drawn sigh, concludes he hain't got him.

The morning and evening being the best biting-time of the lake trout, it adds much to the pleasure of the sport, as hills and lake then appear most attractive. Nothing can be more exhilarating or beautiful than a sunrise or sunset among the inland lakes and hills of Western New-York. There is almost invariably in settled water a north or south breeze blowing gentle and steady, as from the sea, and coming from the green hills and fresh fields, laden with the invisible essence of health and beauty; and the sun just rising, to add still richer hues to the scene, methinks that nature could not appear in a more attractive form in Italy or any land; and though there is not the same cool freshness and exhilaration in the air at evening, there is a quiet beauty and soothing stillness in its twilight that can be found only in its perfection among these hill-girt lakes.

But a word in regard to the crops of Western New-York may be as interesting and more instructive to your readers.

Wheat is now in a proper state to show the work of the weevil and also the Hessian fly, and I am happy to state that they are not committing the ravages we had reason to fear earlier in the season they would. The weevil is very bad in certain localities, such as low, alluvial bottoms, protected from the wind, but on rolling and up-land they will not do serious damage. This destructive fly seems to be of a clannish disposition, being apt to collect mostly in a few neighboring fields or farms, and woe be to the unlucky owners, for they will leave little but straw.

The Hessian fly, or joint worm, which works in the stock near the ground, seems to be most destructive on up-lands, while the weevil, being very small, and obliged to work on the head of the wheat, and therefore exposed to the wind, seeks low and protected places. Should both increase hereafter, as many fear—the light-winged weevil, as a band of Scythians, to sweep the valleys, and the Hessian fly, as the hireling of the Revolution, to scour the hills,—the prospect would indeed look alarming, as they are already appearing in Canada and the West, and everywhere that wheat grows in this country. But the fact is encouraging that in sections where the weevil first appeared, and three years ago almost entirely destroyed the wheat crop, now they are doing but little damage. This seems to indicate that they are passing on; and like the "course of Empire," westward they take their way.

Other crops are looking in the finest condition, except corn, which is backward; but since the recent warm weather, is growing with astonishing rapidity. There is undoubtedly ten times the amount of rye sown here that there ever was before, and other Spring grain in proportion, with the exception of barley; and though there is not the usual quantity of this grain sown it will be a good crop, from the astonishing growth and yield of what is in the ground.

The rye harvest will commence in about a week, and that of wheat in two weeks. Both crops must be very large. The only danger to be apprehended now is from continuous rains at the time of harvest, but as this seldom does any serious damage, owing to the settled weather of the harvest season, the prospect for a good old-fashioned crop is most encouraging. And it is an encouraging sign also that the grumbling farmer has quite ceased grumbling, and he begins to think that "things look a *leetle* better," and he even ventures to brag very cautiously on the size and well-filled condition of his wheat heads, and the extra rows of grain in many of them; but should a grain buyer come around to hear his story, he will quickly put in a dozen weevil, for fear his statement will bring the price down.

KEUKA.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

ARIEL AND OTHER POEMS. By W. W. FOSDICK. Illustrated with designs by DALLAS. 1 vol. New-York: BUNCE & BROTHER.

The fanciful poem which heads this collection, and gives a name to the volume, is not the best composition in it. The author takes "delicate Ariel" on his dismissal by Prospero, and, with a most unpardonable boldness, actually introduces Prospero as a speaking character in the poem. Now, no matter how well he thus may speak, the attempt to continue what SHAKSPEARE had so well done ought not to have been made. Ariel, the Spirit of Air, in juxta-position with Llama, the Spirit of Fire, is gracefully and delicately limned, but the introduction of Prospero weakens the poem much.

The miscellaneous contents of this volume vary very much in quality. Mr. FOSDICK possesses almost an excess of that "imagination all compact" without which what is called poetry cannot be produced. He has an affluent fancy, a rich vein of comparison, a flow of language, a facility of versification, a luxuriance of imagery, and a force of expression such as are rarely found combined in a single mind. This very richness sometimes makes against him,—that is, when he brings all of it into play at once. However, he can be judicious in his use of these varied powers, and the following passage from a poem on DANIEL BOONE attests it. We have marked in italics some felicities of thought and expression:

Strange, fair Kentucky! though no saanen shook
Thy giant hills, yet every stream and brook
Could tell a tale, that somewhere on its course,
Knife had met knife, and force encountered force,
And tomahawks gleamed in the sunlight's flood,
Descended swift, and dyed themselves in blood!
What then the feelings of the man that dared
This perilled place, alone, and unprepared—
Who knew not that the hut which he should leave
At daylight's dawn, would still be there at eve,
Or only ashes left to tell its tale
Where once its smoke arose above the vale?
For here no succor or support could aid
The single hunter in the forest shade;
No hand could stretch to give its kind supply,
No ear to hear, or heed his helpless cry;
If sickness came, no eye to watch his bed,
No soul to smooth the pillow 'neath his head,
No friendly face beside him sit, to cheer,
Or tell old tales, to every bosom dear;
No loving wife, to mingle soul with soul,
Like blended streams which with one current roll,
No simple child his hours to beguile,
To meet his look with upturned eye and smile,
No hand to press his own with cordial clasp,
And thrill his heart with friendship's fervid grasp.
He saw no tear, save those the fountains shed;
And heard no murmur, save the dove o'erhead;
The sable raven sweeping through the sky,
Turned down on him his *bare and burnished eye*—
Lured by the game he scented as he passed,
His husky voice came croaking on the blast;
And o'er the height of woody mountain peaks,
The circling eagle wheels aloft and shrieks,
To hear beneath, his stranger footsteps press
The brown leaves mid the silent wilderness.
But still, to be alone, was not to pine,
And BOONE! true loneliness was only thine.
To stand upon some mountain's craggy crest,
And see the sun sink silent in the west,
The night's *dark curtains drawn across day's red*,
And all the vale grew silent as the dead,
Oh, then it is, when light's fair form hath flown,
That man may feel how much he is *alone*.
To sit at night beside thy cabin fire,
And watch the flames of blazing wood expire,
With statute Silence, dumb, and all alone,
And not a voice to answer to thine own,
Nor household spirit for the empty chair;
But noiseless Darkness, *with her vacant stare*,
Peers through the shadows of the lonely room,
Then seeks the forest with her sister, Gloom.

As an example of Mr. FOSDICK's more florid style, we annex a quotation from a dirge on AMELIA:

Oh, she was gentle as the deep,
Where in calm sunshine halcyons fall asleep;
And, like the sea, her mind's deep treasury
Held hidden kingdoms, rare in purity,
And rich as cities paved with gems and gold,
Which the deep caverns of the ocean hold—
Where perls dwell, in palaces of pearl,
Around whose base the golden waters curl,
Lit by a sun which shines not on earth's face.
So shone her mind, resplendent in its grace—
Catching from heaven her light celestial flood,
As the young pelican which drinks its mother's blood;
Her glowing genius mantled her in rays,
As seraph's presence sets the air a-blaze;
And goodness from her glances, like a charm,
Fell e'en on frozen hearts, and they grew warm;
Her speech was ever liquid on the tongue,
But Music stood enraptured when she sung,
And sounds like pearls fell from her mouth in song,
Or rained like roses when the breeze is strong.
Alas! in vain the traveler shall seek,
Sweet child of Song, beside broad Chesapeake,
Thy childhood's home, to find thee now!
Nor where Ohio's bright blue waters flow,
Bearing the sunshines's gold upon his breast,
Through the green valleys of the woody west;
There vainly shall the eye which reads thy keys,
Look for thy form, to bless thee, and to praise.

A considerable portion of the book is occupied with humorous or light poetry. There is much ingenuity in the rhymes and considerable skill in ringing the changes upon words, but, on the whole, we prefer Mr. FOSDICK in his more serious vein. Here is a small poem, written with a simplicity suited to the subject, which has greatly pleased us:

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

She dropped her mite into the treasury
Of that rich temple, where the many thronged,
To stand beneath its sacred arches vast,
To wear humility without and pride within,
And move 'mid columns massive, grand and tall.
Not so with her—her very heart bowed down
With meekness low, as bends the lily's cup
When balmy gales of Spring sweep through the vale,
The proud and haughty lavished forth their gold,
Till heaps were high of rich men's yellow ore,
And purse proud worldlings made their open show
Of largest charity. Half hid, she stole
To 'scape observing eyes and drop her mite
In coffers rich, for heaven not spurn;
A blush stole o'er her cheek: the gift was small,
So poor an offering for so great a cause,
'Mid so much wealth,—'twas less than naught!
A drop in ocean's waves—in ocean's sands
A grain. She faltered as it fell. A tear
May be a prayer more deep than lore of words,
And that sad sigh which swelled up from her heart,
To think the gift so small was all she had,
Was grateful to the ear of gracious God,
As is the morning hymn which swells aloft,
When seraphs about Hosannas round the sun!—
That mite for her the daily bread might buy,
Or give her orphan babe a better meal;
She thought but this, *some may be poorer still*—
And as she thought, the white-clad Charity
Before her stood, with sad and pleading eyes,
And outstretched hand, asked alms for heaven's sake.
The widow gave, and gave with it her all!
Ere to the coffer's base the coin had dropped,
An angel caught and clasped it to his heart,
And flew with it to heaven and to God!
Before His throne God set that mite, and lo!
It was a Star!—a bright and golden orb,
More rich than gems and virgin ore if massed
To weigh the Andes down!

Our opinion of Mr. FOSDICK, as a poet, is decided. He possesses "the spirit and the faculty divine," and his very faults arise out of the fertility of his fancy. He has done well here. He will do better by and by.

The book is very handsomely got up, and the illustrations, by Mr. DALLAS, greatly ornament the poems.

Lord CARLISLE, the recently appointed Viceroy of Ireland, not having been included in the British Ministerial arrangements of 1852–3, with plenty of time and abundance of money on hand, and retaining some of his schoolboy recollections of classical literature and localities, went a-touring in the East, and threw the results of twelve months' travel and observation into a neatly printed volume, called *Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters*, which—chiefly because the writer was a *Lord*—has gone through several editions in London. It has been republished by HICKLING, SWAN & BROWN, of Boston, in a handsome form, with a variety of engravings which were not given in the London edition. It appears as "edited" by Professor FELTON, of Harvard University,—that is, he knows Lord CARLISLE, traveled in Greece much about the same time that his Lordship did, dined in company with him in Athens, has corrected some errors of the press for this American edition, praises the book for its "generous, candid and learned spirit," has added some notes of his own, (chiefly on Greece,) and records, when noticing that Lord C. has lately been made Viceroy of Ireland, that "it is a *pleasant* circumstance that he is the second Earl of CARLISLE who has been raised to that exalted dignity." For whom is it a "*pleasant*" circumstance? Truth to say, though the book is evidently written with good feeling and honest purpose, this Diary is very weak—so weak, so much in the namby-pamby style, that its contents would scarcely have been published (certainly not paid for) by any leading newspaper in London or New-York, if sent by a mere man of letters. The best part of the book is what Professor FELTON has added from his own memoranda, and the most "pleasant circumstance" of the whole is that Professor FELTON, a scholar and a ripe one, pledges himself in his preface to publish a volume embodying the results of his own observations in Greece—with the localities, antiquities and literature of which he is most familiarly acquainted.

The new volume of COOPER's Novels (People's edition, published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,) contains "*The Red-Skins, or Indian and Ingin; being the conclusion of the Littlepage Manuscripts.*" It is curious enough that this novel, confessedly not among COOPER's best, had a larger sale in England than any other of his later compositions. It was received there as a correct exposition of the working of the landlord-and-tenant system in this State. There are some good things in this novel, and a few semi-striking characters. It is a heavy fiction, notwithstanding the author's ability. As part and parcel of COOPER's writings, it must be taken in with the rest of his volumes, but we are sure that it rarely will have a second perusal. The test of a good book is, you want to read it a second time, if not oftener. As regards this series generally, we would suggest to STRINGER & TOWNSEND the propriety of having the old stereotype plates used in this edition looked at before they are used. The first chapter of *The Redskins* opens with a broken letter, and there are numerous examples of such defects in preceding volumes.

The Illustrated Manners Book, published as a manual of good behavior and polite accomplishments, is a short and stout volume, amusingly written and profusely embellished with characteristic engravings. Those upon wood are well executed—some by N. ORR, and some by the artists of the New-York Female School of Design. A large number of others, which claim to be "executed with the freedom and effect of pen and ink drawings, by a new and secret process called the Galvanotype," appear to us to be done by Glyphography, invented by E. PALMER, of London, in 1842—a process which is *not* secret. GEORGE CRUIKSHANK's scenes of "The Bottle" were done by this process. In the book before us, the specimens are generally indistinct and *smudgy*. A good many of the engravings are French. The book, which is singularly free from pretence, is readable and chatty, with a good deal of shrewd observation of men and manners. Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, New-York.

Constance Herbert, by GERALDINE JEWSBURY, (which has just appeared as No. 198 of HARPER's Select Novels,) is one of the most artistical works of fiction we have read for many a long day, with naturally drawn characters, probable incidents, and a dash of mystery sufficient to awaken and maintain interest to the close. It is greatly superior to Miss JEWSBURY's preceding compositions, and places her, as a novelist, on a level with, if not superior to, Mrs. MARSH. We notice one anachronism. The action of the story (the scene of which is principally in England) is fixed at a period at least sixty years back, but one of the characters is represented as then reading the agricultural journal called the *Mark-lane Express*—that is, fully thirty years before the first number of that paper was published!

Letters to Archbishop Hughes, by KIRWAN, collected and published by the HARPERS, in a neat volume now lying before us, includes the three series. They made some noise a few years ago, and have been thought worth revival, in the present polemical fever. The writer was originally a Roman Catholic, and here attacks "Popery" in no measured language, with interjectional diatribes against "the grinding tyranny and atrocious principles of its Bishops and priests." They are endorsed, in a very brief preface, by Mr. PRIME. All we need say is, that they exhibit one phase of the Popish controversy.

The Papal Conspiracy Exposed and Protestantism Defended, is a bulky attack (illustrated by some miserable wood-cuts,) which Rev. Dr. EDWARD BEECHER has fired off, (through M. W. DODD, publisher, New-York,) against "the great criminal," whose temporal head reigns in the Vatican.

Dr. ROWELL's *Manual of Dental Economy*, (published by CHARLES SCRIBNER,) will be found useful to those who have any regard for their teeth. It is terse and explicit on their construction and treatment.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

How it Works.

FIRST ARREST UNDER THE LAW IN THE CITY.

The constitutionallty of the Prohibitory Liquor Law is about to be contested in earnest. Yesterday, the first warrant for an arrest under the new law was served, and the accused was brought before Justice WOOD. The complainant in this case is a MARY MARTIN, a sobered inebriate, who, after having had an attack of the horrors, requested that the rot gut proprietor should be held to answer. The following is the affidavit of the complainant:

Mary Martin, of No. 151 Ludlow-street, swears that on the 8th of July, 1855, at Elizabeth-street, between Prince and Houston streets, intoxicating liquor was sold to deponent contrary to the provisions of an act entitled an act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, passed April 9th, 1855. Deponent says that she got several drinks of spiritous liquor, called brandy, from Thomas Dowd, now present, the proprietor of the above place, and drank it in said premises, in presence of said Dowd, and paid said Thomas Dowd for said liquor. Wherefore she prays that said Thomas Dowd may be held to answer according to law.

Down was present at the examination of the complainant, and was held at its close to answer in the sum of $300.

The papers have been sent down to the Special Sessions, and it now depends upon the liquor desler whether he will have a lively time or not by demanding a trial by Jury. The case excites considerable interest, as there is nothing sham about the complaint, arrest or bail, and there will be still less sham about its final disposal.

THE POLICE COURTS YESTERDAY.

At Essex Market there were a few cases of intoxication, about nine altogether. At Jefferson Market there were the same number of committals for intoxication, and three discharged after a reprimand. At the Tombs twelve were committed for intoxication.

One man, who appeared to be a workman on board of one of the California steamers, was among the arrested. Being sworn "true answers to make as to where he got the liquor by which he became intoxicated," he answered that he did not know. A fine of $10, or imprisonment for ten days, was at once imposed upon him. He paid up, expressing his opinion as he left the Court, that, "New-York is going to ——; but you may bet your life you won't catch me here again."

The next person arraigned was an old sailor. "I beg your honor's pardon," says he, "but I never was here before." "I'm sorry for you," replied the Judge, "you come under very unfavorable circumstances, and you must pay a fine of $10, or be imprisoned.

A veteran of the last war was then brought forward. He was out yesterday, he said, to see about his bounty land, and drank once or twice. He could not tell where he got his liquor, or whether he had been intoxicated.

Patrick Carr, being duly sworn, said: I live at No. 75 Roosevelt-street; I drank some intoxicating liquor yesterday; I got it from my employer, for whom I was working; I don't know his name; I was working in Wall-street; I don't know the number; he would not allow me to drink water, as I was in a profuse perspiration, and he took the liquor and mixed it with water and gave it me; I only drank once; I afterwards drank a pint of beer in Cherry-street, near Catharine-market; I don't know who keeps the place; I paid for it; that is all I recollect drinking. Committed for ten days.

John H. Moloney—I live at No. 109 Mulberry-street; I drank intoxicating liquors yesterday; I can't tell where I got any of it; I am not in the habit of drinking. Committed for ten days.

John Moloney—I live in Water-street, near Catharine; don't know the number; drank some liquor, brandy and beer; don't know where it was that I drank any of it; I stopped in the corners as I was passing; but I did not mind the streets. Committed for ten days.

Alexander Legget—I reside corner of Barclay street and College-place; drank intoxicating liquors yesterday; remember drinking and paying for a glass of brandy at French's Hotel; the barkeeper also waited on me there; I also remember drinking and paying for a glass of brandy at George Shurrager's in Broadway, near the Broadway theatre; I paid ten cents for each glass; I drank in other places, but those are the only two houses in which I now recollect drinking. Committed for ten days.

Margaret Martin—Resids corner of Walker and Orange streets; I did not drink any strong liquor yesterday. Committed for ten days.

John McMahon—Resided in any place; I drank liquor in different places yesterday, but don't know where. Committed for ten days.

Patrick McQuade, of No. 26 Twelfth-street—I drank liquor yesterday, and if I drank it in one place I drank it in twenty. Paid the fine of $10, and was discharged.

Mary A. Suydam, of No. 31 Sullivan street—I drank some champagne yesterday; it intoxicated me; I purchased it at Mr Hope's store about last Spring, and had it in my house since. Committed for ten days.

Catharine Welsh, of Washington-street—I drank intoxicating liquor yesterday; I purchased brandy of Mrs. Manning, in Washington-street; I do not know the number—and paid three cents for it. Committed for ten days.

Robert Cowan, of the State of Maine—I don't remember anything scarcely after I got on the dock yesterday; I drank at different places. [Prisoner was found drunk in Chatham-street.] Committed for ten days.

Isaac Jacobson, of Oneida County—I don't remember drinking any intoxicating liquors yesterday, except two glasses of porter, and I cannot tell where I got the liquor. Committed for ten days.

Eliza Gavat, of Mulberry-street—I don't know where the liquor was bought that I drank; it was brought to me into the house where I went to see a friend. Committed for ten days.

Frederick Forshell, a German, was found drunk in the streets. He could not understand English to be examined as to where he got his liquor. Committed for ten days.

John Thomas, of New-Jersey—I don't know who it was that sold me the liquor I drank yesterday. Committed for ten days.

Hugh Riley, found druck in Wall-street, did not know where he procured liquor. Committed for ten days.

OPINION CALLED FOR IN BROOKLYN.

In the Brooklyn Common Council, Monday evening, Alderman PELL offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted by a vote of 18 to 13:

Whereas, An Act was passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State entitled "An act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime; and whereas, said law went into operation on the Fourth day of July; and whereas, his Honor the Mayor has issued his proclamation for its strict enforcement; therefore

Resolved, That the Counselor to the City is hereby directed to report to this Board, at its next regular meeting, his opinion on said Act: first, as to its constitutionality; second, whether the City will be liable for damages, by reason of the acts of its executive officers, should they undertake to enforce the same, according to its provisions, if afterwards the law should be declared unconsititutional.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The Rochester *Daily American*, July 10, says: Six days have elapsed since the Prohibitory Law has been in force, during which time one intoxicated person has been arrested. On being examined he gave up the name of a landlord on Front-street as having furnished him liquor. The latter, after taking counsel and time to consider, paid the fine—fifty dollars—imposed by the Police Justice, pursuant to section four of the Maine Law. It is probable that, as a general thing the law will be voluntarily complied with in the city.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the course intended to be pursued by the municipal authorities, and believe it to be substantially as follows:

Taverns, groceries, grog shops, and drinking establishments of every description, are to be held strictly and impartially to immediate compliance with the Maine Law; in other words all sales of liquors contrary to its provisions, will be prevented or punished. The police are required to exercise the greatest vigilance, and no doubt can exist that the act will be thoroughly enforced in the suppression of dram-drinking throughout the city.

But in view of the conflict of legal opinion concerning the seizure and destruction clause of the Act, we understand that stocks of liquors being and remaining in store without any attempt to sell or dispose of them, will not at present, be molested. It is not to be overlooked that eminent counsel, some of whom cannot be suspected of partiality for liquor-dealers or their interests, have declared these features of the Prohibitory Law unconstitutional; nor can the city authorities shut their eyes to the fact that the Court of Appeals may take a like view of the case. Not much time will elapse before that tribunal must render a final judgment in the premises. That judgment must stand, and all will be compelled to submit. In case the Act shall be sustained, little damage can have occurred to the cause of Temperance,

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Common Council and the Gas Companies.

The New-York Sun and the Committee—The Claims of the Metropolitan Company and the Objections of the New-York Company.

The Standing Committee on Lamps and Gas, to which had been referred the hearing of the claims of the newly-chartered Metropolitan Company for permission to lay their main pipes through the City, and the reception of the remonstrances of the already existing and operating Companies, met yesterday, (Tuesday,) in the Councilmen's Chamber, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. ABRAHAM PINCKNEY, the Chairman, presided. The other members of the Committee present were Messrs. Jonathan Purdy, Jacob S. Moore, and W. Floyd.

The Chairman announced that at a meeting, last night, of the gentlemen of the Committee named above, the points which had been spoken of yesterday, in reference to the course of proceeding, were submitted to them, and they decided that they would read the petition of the Metropolitan Company, and then, if there were any objections to be offered on the part of either of the companies, they would receive those objections. The petition itself would be taken upon its own merits as they were presented on its face, unless sufficient objections to it were presented. If no such objections were made it would be fair to presume that the petition was fair.

The Chairman then read the petition asking permission for the Metropolitan Company to lay pipes in the streets and avenues of the City, in pursuance of the provisions of their charter of incorporation, granted April 17, 1855.

The petition goes on to state: "Your memorialists confidently anticipate that they will be enabled to furnish gas of a better quality than any heretofore furnished, and at cheaper rates; at the same time they are prepared to guarantee that their measurements will be accurate, their charges uniformly correct, and their business generally transacted to the satisfaction of the public.

"The fact that gas is furnished in other cities at a cheaper rate than that now charged in this City, is satisfactory evidence that the rates will be reduced under the operation of the competition with the existing companies, which this Company will furnish."

The Chairman, after reading the memorial, observed that his attention had been called that morning to an editorial article in the *Sun*, casting some reflections upon the Committee, by inference at least. He thonght that in speaking for himself he spoke for the entire Committee, when he stated that their disposition was to canvass this matter fairly, and fully and freely, and give all parties interested in it an opportunity of being heard. If there were any legal contracts existing between the City and the other two Companies, or if this application was not correct, the Committee were willing, and would patiently sit and hear any evidence that might be presented, and would endeavor, as far as possible, to give an impartial opinion.

Mr. FOX, (President of the New-York Gas Company)—That is an article I know nothing about.

Mr. STOUGHTON, (counsel for the Metropolitan Company)—Allow me to say, Sir, that I have never before heard of the article, nor have I had any reason to suppose that such an article was called for.

THE REPORTER OF THE SUN—Was it an editorial article?

CHAIRMAN—Yes, Sir.

THE REPORTER OF THE SUN—As a reporter I disclaim any knowledge of it; I have not seen it.

Mr. WILLARD, (counsel for the New York and Manhattan Companies)—I would add to what has been said by the gentleman on the other side, that I disclaim any knowledge of it, or any sort of connection with the publication of any article on the subject.

CHAIRMAN—The Committee are convinced that the article was written under a misapprehension, and being so, it was uncalled for, because it reflects on the Committee.

This matter having been dropped,

Mr. FOX rose again and said he would present his objections as President of the New-York Gas Company, in writing, and leave Mr. WILLARD to follow on behalf of both the remonstrant Companies.

The following statement of objections was accordingly presented and read:

The New-York Gas Light Company would respectfully represent to the Standing Committee on Lamps and Gas the objections to the application of the proposed Metropolitan Gas Company for permission to lay mains for distributing gas within the limits granted by the Common Council to the New-York Gas Company.

1. That at the date of the contract of the New-York Gas Company with the Common Council, the lighting of cities, especially of street lamps, with gas, was not known in the United States, excepting to a partial extent in Baltimore; and to effect the object in this City, under an arrangement with the Corporation, the New-York Gas Company invested a large amount of money, and from time to time, as requested, have furnished the public lamps and the citizens with all the gas which has been required within their district, the supply not having failed for any night since the commencement of manufacturing; in confirmation of which, as regards the public lamps, reference is made to every Superintendent of Lamps and Gas who has been appointed by the Corporation.

2. That all the streets within their district are now laid with sufficient mains to supply the citizens, and for public purposes, with whatever quantity that is now, or may hereafter be, required.

3. That permitting another Company to lay mains within the limits now occupied by the New-York Gas Company would cause much trouble and expense to both, in tapping for service pipes, and also, in case of leakages, from the difficulty of identifying the main pipes of the respective Companies. This has been experienced to so great an extent in European cities when permission had been given to lay two sets of mains in the same streets, prior to a knowledge of these difficulties, and resulted in so great losses to the Companies, as well as injury to the public, that the Companies had to be united or separate districts formed. The Committee on Lamps and Gas are respectfully referred to a report of the Law Committee of the Common Council, dated 23d August, 1830, for confirmation of the statement. In this City, where there is but one side of one street (the north side of Grand-street) in which each of the existing Companies have laid mains, mistakes have frequently occurred in tapping the pipes of either Company, causing difficulty in the accounts, and, in case of leaks, requiring search to be made and the ground to be opened, perhaps by both Companies, to ascertain and repair the damage.

4. That in the present state of many of the streets, now fully occupied with sewers, vaults, water pipes and gas-pipes, it would be difficult to place other lines of pipes without much injury, and causing great expense to the City in street paving. The Russ, Belgian, and other pavements cannot be taken up and relaid as perfectly as when first done, and consequently would soon need repairs. During the length of time necessary to lay so great an extent of pipes as would be requisite there would also be a serious inconvenience to business from the obstructing of the streets to carts and other vehicles.

5. That the statement of the Metropolitan Company, that they confidently anticipate furnishing gas of a better quality than any heretofore made, and at cheaper rates, is entirely problematical. The New-York Company commenced making gas from oil, then from resin, and now are manufacturing it from coals of the best quality—this last article being considered the most advantageous to the *consumer*, and being the material generally used in all cities. The Company have also from time to time reduced the price of gas as often as a change of material or his cost would allow, viz. from $1 to 30 cents per hundred feet, the present rate, and a further reduction to 25 cents per hundred was contemplated to be made on 1st Feornary, 1854, had the cost of coals and other materials remained the same as in the preceding year. At the present price, however, the expense of gas lighting is much below that of any other artificial light, in proportion to the quantity; and the reduction is still intended to be made as soon as circumstances will permit, probably sooner than a new company could get into successful operation.

6. The Metropolitan Company assert that they are prepared to guarantee that the measurement will be accurate, their charges uniformly correct, and their business generally transacted to the satisfaction of the public. In regard to this it is sufficient to state that there is but one mode, which is universally adopted, for assertaining the quantity used by each consumer. This is shown by the gas meter, an instrument invented for the purpose of measuring gas, which has been fully tested in Europe for about forty years, and on various occasions by the public authorities in this country, and found to be at least as accurate as any other measure used in commerce. The charges made by the New-York Gas Company are all at the same price and terms, and are intended to be correct; and the business of the Company, extending over a period of thirty years, is believed to have been transacted to the satisfaction of the public generally.

That the Lamp and Gas Committee may perceive the incorrectness of the assertions in the application of the Metropolitan Gas Company respecting the price of gas in this City, a statement is annexed, showing the prices charged in the principal cities of the United States and the materials from which the article is manufactured, &c. From this table it will appear that the citizens of New York, and particularly the Corporation, receive it gas at as low, or less price, than is charged in any other city, with the exception of Pittsburg, where from its proximity to the mines, the cost of material is much lower; and in Philadelphia, where the city supplies the funds at a low interest, yet notwithstanding this advantage, the last report of the condition of those works shows that a loss of $15,795 14 has occurred in carrying on the business for 1854.

That the Committee may be satisfied concerning the loss sustained by the New-York Gas Company in supplying the public lamps, reference is made to the same report of the Philadelphia Works, showing the loss in that city in lighting 1,620 lamps, even at the price of $20 each per annum, *for the gas*, to be $15,000, while but $15 is paid in New-York for the same number of hours' consumption of *gas, and for lamp-lighting, cleaning, &c.*, proving that the public receive a great advantage at the expense of the Company, at the prices which have been and are now paid for the street lighting.

The New-York Gas Light Company believe that the faithful performance of their agreement with the Corporation in supplying the public lamps, although involving great loss for many years—their extensive means for manufacturing and furnishing a full supply in the District occupied by them, with their frequent reductions in the price of gas, and the intention of further abatement, are good and sufficient reasons against giving another Company privileges which would occasion much expense and inconvenience to the public as well as to the Company, in the digging up and repairs of the streets, altering the conducting pipes to the lamps, &c., without any substantial benefit being gained thereby to the citizens.

WILLIAM W. HONE, President.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

Mr. WILLARD proceeded at much length and with great ability to press the objections, based on considerations of public and private interest, which the two Companies he represeented relied on as furnishing sufficient grounds to the Common Council for refusing to grant the privilege required. He was followed by

Mr. STOUGHTON, who replied in a clever argument to the points raised on behalf of the objecting Companies, and whose speech was unfinished at 5 o'clock, when the Committee adjourned until Tuesday next.

Tenth Ward Know-Nothings—Dr. A. L. W——e Wishes to Know Too Much—The Oracle Absent—Attempt to Reinstate Brother B——e.

Our Reporter again dropped in on Saturday evening at the corner of Ludlow and Grand streets to spend a social season with the Brothers. He was well received, and was fully repaid for all the anxiety it caused him in not being able to be with them at the previous meeting. Though the attendance was slim and composed mostly of the fuzzy-faced portion of the Council, still the same zeal for the Order seemed to prevail; which somewhat surprised our Reporter, inasmuch as the oracle, P——y B——n, was absent.

Brother J. T. B——s took the Chair. ONE candidate was initiated, and the round sum of nine shillings taken in by collection. Having reached the proper stage, Brother H——s moved that Brother B——s, the expelled Whig, be reinstated. This motion was laid upon the table by a vote of 16 to 13; the majority not deeming it safe to act on so important a measure in the absence of P——y B——n, the oracle and champion of the Tenth Ward Council. It is understood that he and the President, Brother B——s, favor the restoration of the expelled Whigs; and that both B——s and P——y are to be restored to fellowship, provided they will not favor WM. H. SEWARD, or the Whig party, *which meets at the Broadway House*, and will avow themselves in favor of the National Platform adopted at Philadelphia, particularly that clause which relates to Slavery.

A large number of candidatea were proposed, *as usual*, embracing some of the first citizens of the Tenth Ward, none of whom, however, will be initiated, as this game is resorted to to throw dust in the eyes of new members. Our reporter regrets to be thus plain, but does so from the highest sense of duty. A case in point is that of Dr. A. L. W——E. It seems that he had heretofore been proposed by the *little* "regalia man," and that on being visited by the Committee appointed to examine him as to his fitness, he took the sensible course with all sensible men of asking what Society it was to which he had been proposed? Whereupon the Committee dropped him, and reported to the Council that Dr. A. L. W——E in desiring to know to what Society he had been proposed had thus manifested a desire to get information which they were not in possession of, and, consequently, that he desired to know too much to be a good Know-Nothing! The oracle, P——y B——N, being absent, the case of the Doctor was laid over, and the Committee directed to see whether his desire for knowledge could not be checked a little.

Our reporter suggests that the *little* "regalia man" would best withdraw the name of the Doctor, to save his reputation; as it is understood that the fuzzy-faced in secret caucus have resolved to black ball him. It don't do, Doctor, to try to know too much. That was the trouble with our first parents. It is contrary to the sworn tenets of the Brothers.

This being the regular night for a meeting of the second and third degrees, an adjournment was attempted for that purpose, but failed, in consequence, partly of the absence of P——y B——N, and partly because it was supposed those degrees had been abolished by the National Council. Nothing official however having been received on this point, it was concluded to wait until P——y B——N and the Mogul could hold a consultation.

The President, Brother B——s, was compelled to leave before adjournment to attend a convention composed of the Presidents of all the Councils in the City, together with the delegates from the City to the State Grand Council and the members of the Executive Committee, called to settle some differences of opinion existing among the Councils in regard to the new Constitution. It was whispered that this was a roundabout way of doing what had always been done by the Grand Mogul *alone*; and that better satisfaction would ensue by referring the whole subject to him, to be settled by him in each Council in his own way—*that is, as the majority in a particular Council might desire.* It is supposed that in his constant wriggling about to find the bent of the majority, he has not only lost sight of the little principle he ever had, but has forgotten that the Union has geographical bearings. Hence he honestly supposes there is "no North, no South, no East, no West."

The Council adjourned some time before Sunday morning, and the Brothers went home in a friendly frame of mind. The case of Dr. W——E will come up at the next meeting, when it is expected he will be on hand in the ante-room, to testify whether he will go it blind, or whether he will insist on knowing what kind of a "grinding-mill" he is to be worked in.

The Drowning on Sunday Morning.

The name of the boat was the *Grace Kerr*, and she started from Rutgers-street at 6 A. M. The accident was caused by a sudden change in the wind, which caused her to gibe and lay over so that the water run in the windows, the ballast shifting at the same time. It is alleged the bark *Gilbert* passed the spot while the men were struggling in the water. It was an outward bound schooner that took them on board. The names of those saved were Messrs. DANIEL HART and JAMES MCMANN, and of those drowned, were JOHN W. PARKER, GEORGE GRADY and ROBERT FERGUSON. The last named gentleman was the Marine Reporter of the *Journal of Commerce*. So far the bodies of the drowned men have not been recovered, though a handsome reward has been offered.

The *Journal of Commerce* says of Mr. FERGUSON:

"Associated with this journal in different capacity for a series of years, ROBERT FERGUSON won the esteem of his co-laborers, by industry, promptness, and fidelity to duty. He was a young man of inflexible integrity and general good character; affable and agreeable in manners, intelligent and well-informed in matters pertaining to his calling. He has grown up from boyhood in this office, and worked his way from employment in the humblest station to the head of the marine department of this paper. As a husband and father his happiness was complete; and it was with feelings of sorrow and sympathy that we witnessed the agony of his devoted wife and three orphan children at their irreparable loss. The day before his decease the writer asked Mr. FERGUSON if he could swim; and he was answered that he could not. Had he possessed a knowledge of this art his life might have been saved. It will be seen that $150 is offered for the recovery of the bodies of the deceased, or either of them, viz: ROBERT FERGUSON, GEORGE GRADY, JOHN W. PARKER.

Grand Reforms in Postal Matters.

The Postmaster General has given his great mind to the subject of Post-Office abuses, and issued an order—that postmasters use the old wrappers of letters, so long as any are left, to wrap letters in, and the old pieces of twine, so long as they can be made to do. This great reform is like our Mayor's reorganization of the Surgical Department of the Police—calculated to save a penny possibly, but certainly to give an impression of thoughtful care and attention. The people don't give proper credit to the economy of some of their fat-feeding servants. Here is a case—

A country Postmaster sent on to Washington for a new supply of wrapping-paper, as is provided by law. He received promptly a bundle of old wrappers, all which had once been through the New-York office. He was instructed that a good wrapper could be used four times before it should be condemned as only fit to kindle fire with. When the great minds that move to such reforms wake up to the few remaining abuses in our postal system, we may confidently look for postal perfection.

Potatoes.

Let's annex Bermuda. Unless we do, it should shame us that she has to send us such quent ties of estables when millions of our own acres lie so near, are so rich, and lack a single laborer upon them. Three Bermuda vessels which arrived at this port not long since, brought 4,100 barrels, eighteen half barrels, and 1,600 bushels of potatoes, 100 barrels and 20,000 pounds of oninns, and 280 boxes of tomatoes. Probably a total of 25,000 bushels of potatoes from Bermuda alone, have arrived here this season. Charleston and Norfolk have sent us some too, but now the Long Island crop begins to come in; and none are better than those which come from nearest home. The promise of potatoes this season is most flattering throughout.

The Exempt Policy-Dealers.

The 60th section of the Police Regulations says: "The Captains will be diligent in the enforcement of the laws relating to *lotteries, lottery policies, selling of liquor*, and gambling of all kinds." Will not the Mayor, who is the determined Chief of the Police over and above all MATSELLS, whether George Williams, or George Washingtons, punch up the Captains to the performance of this most wholesome duty. Or if the Captains are busy, won't they let the Lieutenants take the matter in hand? Some of the Star Chamber appointees of the famous 28th of May, we suspect, are admirably adapted to the task.

Violating the Police Law.

A letter from Mr. VANDERVORST, of the Police Department, defends the writer from the charge of following a double occupation,—writing for a newspaper and doing the Mayor's work. We would call his and the Mayor's attention to the first section of the Police Rules and Regulations: "Each and every member of the Department shall devote his *whole time and attention to the business of the Department*, and he is expressly prohibited from *following any other calling, or being employed in any other business.*" Will not our "determined Chief" take a shy at the law and straighten out the business of his functionaries?

The Summer-clad Police.

The new Police uniform (for Summer) is very neat and fitting—chip hats, light colored linen frock-coats and pants, and the star, as usual, on the left breast. Policemen need not now be afraid to appear in the streets, or even when there is a row on foot. Dressed as well as the best of folks, we trust they will venture oftener into society.

Settled at Last.

DANIEL ULLMANN in his speech at Wilmington, Del., on the Fourth of July, referred to the report of his calumniators in reference to the place of his birth, and said: "I am an American by birth, and an American in heart; *I have never breathed any other than an American atmosphere; I have never looked on any other than an American sky*, and I have never been protected by any other than an American flag. From the place where I now stand I can almost behold the spot where repose my father and my mother—and within the sound of my voice now stands the house wherein I was born."

That being settled, why should any longer a certain portion of the American party be labeled "Hindoos?" They hate the name as they do the —— Pope. Mr. ULLMANN was not born in Hindostan and they are not a bit more like Hindoos than like Esquimaux in their appearance. Why, then, persist in stirring up the Hin——, there it is again —the native bile?

☞ Judge DENIO, of Utica, and Judge JOHNSON, of Albany, intend sailing for Europe in the Baltic to-day. They expect to be absent about two months.

☞ We are assured by a gentleman who has seen one of them that the Winking Madonnas *have* arrived and been distributed. No appointments for winking yet made.

☞ Columbia College Commencement takes place at NIBLO'S to-day

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....TUESDAY, July 10.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of merchants and others doing business in Doy-street, to have farmers prevented from throwing garbage in said street.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

The following reports from the other Board were concurred in:

Of Committee on Sewers—To build a sewer in Forty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, and through Eleventh-avenue to Forty-fourth-street. Also, to build a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue, 200 feet westerly, and one in Walker-street, from Cortlandt-alley to Elm-street.

Of Committee on Public Health—To fence in vacant lots on southwest corner of Fifteenth-street and Second-avenue, and south side Fifteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Also, on block bounded by Sixth-avenue and Broadway, and Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

Of Committee on Lamps and Gas—To place two lamps in front of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips—To build adjacent to Staten Island Ferry a suitable place for landing of the Government forces stationed in the New-York Harbor.

STORAGE AND EXPOSURE OF FIREWORKS.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor transmitting a communication from the Fire Marshal, accompanied by a petition signed by a large number of merchants and others, recommending the enactment of an ordinance prohibiting the storage or exposure of large quantities of fireworks in the City. The Fire Marshal, in the communication referred to, sets forth the dangers accruing from storage, in large quantities, of fireworks, to life and property, as very great; and that more effectual safeguards than are at present guaranteed to the citizens were called for. The petition, it is stated, is signed by all the dealers in fireworks in the City, with but a single exception. The papers were referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

MEDICAL BUREAU IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Alderman C. H. TUCKER offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The newspapers of this day contain a document purporting to be signed by his Honor, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, stating that said Mayor intends to establish a Medical Bureau in the Police Department to be under the superintendence of a Surgeon General, therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to examine into the laws relating to the Police Department and the ordinances organizing the Executive Departments of the City, and to report to this Board whether in his opinion, the Mayor possesses the power to establish a Bureau of Surgeons to be connected with the Police or any other department.

Adopted.

Numerous reports were received from the other Board and referred to their appropriate Committees, when the Board adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen.

President D. D. CONOVER, Esq., took the Chair, and directed the Clerk to call the roll; only twenty-eight members answered. The Chair directed the absentees to be called, when three others answered, and the Clerk read the minutes. On motion the minutes were approved.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED, ETC.

Directing the Committee on Wharves to report by what right the waterfront at Pier No. 1 East River is now occupied by its possessor. In relation to the reinstatement of Hose Company No. 46 in the Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To pave sidewalks in front of Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Chatham-street. To flag sidewalks in front of Nos. 16 and 18 Eighth-avenue. To flag sidewalks in front of Nos. 27, 29 and 31 Jane-street. To reset curb and gutter in Chatham-street. To set curb and gutter stones in Vandam-street. To set curb and gutter stones in Varick-street. To pave Fifth-avenue from Forty-second-street to Forty-ninth-street. For a full length portrait of General Ward Burnet. To fence vacant lot No. 150 East Twenty-third-street. To appoint a special Committee to examine plans for the relief of Broadway. To repair sidewalks and gutters in front of No. 150 East Twenty-third-street. In favor of a plan to aid the firemen in finding the hydrants.

PETITION REFERRED.

Of James G. Maclay and others, for the extension of Chambers street.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of suspending certain members of the Fire Department. In favor of suspending Terence Tiverman and others, members of the Fire Department.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

In relation to expulsions and resignations in the Fire Department.

REPORTS REFERRED.

In favor of paying sundry assessments against Colored Orphan Asylum.

WARD'S ISLAND FOR A BURYING GROUND.

In relation to the purchase of Ward's Island as a receptacle for the dead. The report states that "Nature herself has appeared to designate *Ward's Island* as peculiarly adapted to this great object. Entirely surrounded by water, the broad and rapid streams of Hell Gate, Little Hell Gate and Harlem River laving its shores and separating it from the main land on all sides, it seems to have been designated by a wise Providence to be a receptacle where the dead may repose in security, undisturbed by the rude vandalism of modern speculation and improvement. Your Committee are satisfied that ere many *years* will have elapsed, the whole Island will be required and will be had by the City, and constituted into a vast grand cemetery, laid out and improved and ornamented in such a manner, as will be creditable to the wealth and liberality of this great and rapidly increasing Metropolis, and what object can possibly be more noble, more praiseworthy than that of providing for the victims of vice, crime, and misfortune, suitable and neat resting places?—where their crimes, poverty and misfortune shall have been buried in the oblivion of the past by the hand of Death."

Resolved, That it be referred to a Commission of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Mayor, one by the owners of the land and water grants, and these two to select the third, and they shall proceed to make an estimate of the value.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

To lease for the term of ten years the premises known as No. 12 Elm-street, for the use and occupation of Hose Company No. 60.

The Board then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. VERMILYEA in the Chair, and passed on a number of papers on the regular calendar, which were ordered to a third reading. The Committee rose and reported, and the Board resumed; the report was accepted, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

The Church Book Society.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers was held in the Society's rooms, No. 637 Broadway, on Tuesday the 26th inst. The Bishop of New-Jersey was in the Chair, and 21 other members of the Board were present.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Report was read and ordered to be printed. The Executive Committee state that though in many respects they have suffered like all others during the past year, from the financial depression in the community, yet they are by no means discouraged, and mean to press home upon Churchmen the importance of liberal contributions in aid of the Society's work. There is no reason to doubt that by a vigorous effort the Church Book Society can secure all the funds that it needs, for we are persuaded that the laity, when rightly approached, will not shrink from any call of duty.

Several letters were presented from absent members, expressing their regret, in consequence of being compelled to be away at this time. The Executive Committee were also elected, vacancies in the Board filled, &c., after which the Board adjourned.

Census Returns of the Fifth Ward.

The returns from the Fifth Ward are complete, except from one district. In this Ward there is one sugar manufactory that turns out over 14,000,000 lbs. of sugar in a year, and another that does nearly as large a business. The following are the returns of the Marshals in all save one district, and in that we have given an estimate:

FIFTH WARD.

Dist.		Est.	Dist.	
1	Population	3,600	4	Population..... 4,500
	No. of dwellings	272		No. of dwellings.... 405
	No of families	740		No. of families..... 955
2	Population	5,040	5	Population..... 2,500
	No of dwellings	386		No. of dwellings.... 191
	No of families	1,124		No. of families..... 366
3	Population	4,050	6	Population..... 2,965
	No. of dwellings	430		No. of dwellings.... 196
	No. of families	1,000		No. of families..... 593

RECAPITULATION.

Population	22,655
Dwellings	1,809
Families	4,367

The following show the population of the present compared with former enumerations:

1830	17,722	1845	20,362
1835	18,815	1850	22,686
1840	19,189	1855	22,655

This shows a decrease of thirty-one in five years.

Highway Robbery.

THOMAS JACKSON, charged with committing a highway robbery on Monday evening, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday afternoon, and examined. The complainant, Mr. THOMAS BEATY of No. 229 Broadway was going through the Park near City Hall-place in the evening in question, when he was accosted by accused and requested to show him the City Hall, where an accomplice was waiting. BEATY was knocked down and severely beaten and robbed of his watch. His cries, however, brought the Second Ward Police, who succeeded in taking JACKSON into custody. He was committed for trial.

Robbery of Silks.

CATHARINE DEVINE, supposed to be an accomplice with her husband in stealing two cases of silk goods, valued at $4,000, from the sidewalk fronting the store of AUFFIN, ORDT, HESSENBERG & Co., No. 119 Broadway, was arrested yesterday and committed for trial. The goods were recovered in the house of Mrs. DEVINE, and upon that ground she was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the larceny. The husband has not yet been arrested.

A Jealous Wife.

MARY SNOWDEN, a colored woman, residing in Mott-street, was taken into custody yesterday, by Officer O'NEIL of the Sixth Ward, charged with stabbing her husband, with intent to kill, because he was rather partial to a certain other woman of the same hue and dye. MARY was committed for examination. The husband, though severely wounded, is doing well, and is little the worse of the chastising he has received.

Life Saving Apparatus.

An exhibition of a new life-saving apparatus took place yesterday on board of the floating bath off the Battery, in the presence of a large number of persons, including members of the Board of Pilots and nautical gentlemen. The apparatus can be seen in operation every day this week off the Battery.

☞ Mr. J. W. HADFIELD, of East Williamsburg, was the manufacturer of the fireworks displayed at the City Hall on Monday night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Slave Trade—Sentence of Capt. Smith—Interesting and Important Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 10.

Before Judges Betts and Ingersoll.

Capt. Smith, who was convicted of being engaged in the slave trade last Winter, but obtained a new trial on the question of his being an American citizen, was this morning brought up for sentence, having some three months ago pleaded guilty to an indictment for voluntarily serving on board a vessel engaged in the Slave trade.

Judge INGERSOLL having asked the usual question, if he had anything to say why he should not be sentenced, to which Smith replied that he had nothing to say, proceeded to pass sentence as follows:

The indictment in this case charges that you were employed or engaged on board a vessel, in carrying slaves from one foreign country to another, for which offence the law provides that the party guilty of it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, and an imprisonment not exceeding two years.

It has come to the knowledge of the Court that you were indicted for an offense in relation to the carrying of slaves, which if well sustained would have forfeited your life, but that there was some difficulty in sustaining the offence by proof under the clause under which you were indicted, and that it was therefore abandoned. The defence which you set up was rather a technical one, not going to the merits of the case.

As to this offence I do not understand that there was the least doubt. You were on board a vessel engaged in carrying slaves as alleged. The only question then is, what penalty shall be imposed, and from the information that has come to my knowledge, I see no reason why the Court should limit the time of your punishment to a less time than that prescribed by the act.

I have been informed that you have given important information to the District Attorney in reference to the business in which you were engaged, and that there is probability that it would redound to the benefit of the United States in breaking up this business. But I do not think that, sitting here as a Judge, I can take cognizance of this. Whether it will redound to the benefit of the United States is a matter of some question. If it should, then you may derive some benefit from it, but until it does you cannot.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I have determined to fix the term of your imprisonment at the whole length of the time fixed by the statute—to date from the time when you pleaded guilty. From that time you have been in prison just as you would have been if sentence had been passed. That sentence was deferred at the request of the District Attorney, who thought that the delay was best, and therefore I have thought it would not be right to sentence you for two years from now, for it would be imprisoning you for more than two years.

In relation to the fine, it has been said that you have no means of paying it. I have no means of determining this. But the offence is one that should be severely dealt with. And though I would, if consistent with my duty, be willing to impose a nominal fine, yet it is my duty to do all that I can to break up this traffic.

The sentence of the Court, therefore, is, that you be imprisoned for twenty-one months from this date, and pay a fine of $1,000.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Judge BETTS announced to the bar that circumstances had occurred which would render it impossible for him to hold the Term this month as he had anticipated, and that Judge INGERSOLL had consented to take it no next week. He should, however, take up one criminal case this morning.

He also announced the following decisions in cases argued at the June Term, but said that he had not written out his opinions, but only mentioned the points in each.

JURISDICTION—EVIDENCE.

Joseph Bounty vs. *Franklin F. Edwards.*—This suit was brought by the libelant to recover the value of certain ropes and chains, alleged by him to have been wrecking materials, and to have been carried away by the defendant from the libelant's possession.

Held by the Court—The pleadings and proofs fail to establish a case of which a Court of Admiralty can take cognizance, nor is it clearly in evidence that the defendant has, by his own acts, deprived the libelant of the property in question, or interfered with his right of ownership or possession.

The libel must be dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr Nash; for respondent, Mr. Sharman.

COLLISION—IRRESISTIBLE ACCIDENT.

William B Hamilton et al. vs *the steamship Franklin.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover the damages occasioned to the libelant's vessel, by being run into by the *Franklin*, while lying at a pier in the North River.

Held by the Court—The collision and damage complained of being established by the pleadings, the only consideration is whether the claimants prove it was occasioned by irresistible accident. On that point I think the defence is not maintained by the facts and law of the case.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelants, Mr. Barrett; for claimants, Mr. Morton.

DELIVERY OF CARGO—BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT—COMMISSION—PRACTICE.

John Greenway et al. vs. *The bark Griffin.*—*By the Court*—The libel claims to recover the value of a bill of lading of furniture, shipped on board the bark at this port, consigned to the libelants at Rio Janeiro. The allegation in the libel is that the cargo was not delivered pursuant to the undertaking of the bill of lading. The answer denies the charge, and avers that the goods were delivered conformably to the undertaking in the bill of lading at the port of Rio Janeiro, from the ship to the libelants, and were received by them.

If this fact is adequately proved, it discharges the ship from responsibility for the carriage and delivery of the cargo, because the *gravamen* of the libel is the failure to make delivery according to contract, and even if the libelants were subsequently dispossessed of the goods by the act of the Brazilian Government, for omission by the master or ship-owner to observe the revenue regulations of the port, and for that cause lost the property, this action is not shaped to determine whether that injury could be redressed by suit against the ship. The seizure and confiscation of the goods by the Brazilian Government is rehearsed in the libel as a concomitant of the imputation, but is not made the foundation of the liability of the ship. That is claimed upon the distinct charge of non-delivery of the goods according to the terms of the bill of lading.

Such delivery or non-delivery is matter of proof *ex pois*. The libelants must furnish first, *prima facie* evidence that the bill of lading has not been complied with, and then it devolves upon the claimants to prove the fulfillment of their undertaking. The libelants supply that initiatory proof if the commission executed at Rio is legal evidence.

Exceptions are taken to its regularity on various grounds, which with other prominent points will be noticed by the Court in its more formal opinion upon the case, but in view of the question of its admissibility, I think the claimants are precluded by the standing Rule 113 of this Court. Notice was given the proctors of the claimants, Jan. 13, last, that the commission and depositions annexed had been filed in the Clerk's Office of this Court, and had been opened. By the rule, any objection to the form or manner in which the depositions were taken, not specified in writing within four days after such notice, will be deemed waived.

The omission to have all the Commissioners unite in the execution of the commission, or of the witnesses to answer fully to interrogatories propounded or to make answer to any, would be of the character of fault or irregularity provided for by that rule.

Receiving the testimony then as before the Court, the libelants prove that the cargo was not delivered to, or received by them from the ship in fulfillment of the undertaking in the bill of lading, and upon that fact, not controverted by evidence on the part of the claimants, they are entitled to recover the value of the consignment which the ship failed to deliver to them.

Decree for libelants with a reference. For libelants—Mr. Lord and Mr. De Forest. For claimants—Mr. Stoughton.

CHARTER PARTY—JURISDICTION.

Asher Kershaw vs. *James H. Hackett, et al.*—The libel in this case was founded upon a charter party entered into between the parties. One of the defendant's denies any connection with it except by signing an engagement to guarantee the performance of it by the other defendant.

The charter party is under seal and in the usual form between the libelant and William H Hackett, for a voyage from New-York to San Juan de Nicaragua and back, and was executed July 2, 1850.

At the foot of it, and across the page, is written: "I guarantee to the party of the first part the faithful performance of this covenant by the party of the second part." Signed by James H. Hackett, without date.

Held by the Court—That this is a common law, undertaking of suretyship, no way of a maritime character, either as to the place of its execution, or the subject matter of the stipulation. The covenant to be fulfilled was one to pay a stipulated hire for the use of the vessel, and James H. Hackett guarantees the payment of it without consideration named—and no proof is given that his undertaking had any mutuality with the charterer or the charter party.

But if this undertaking is obligatory upon him, it is a personal contract, entered into on land, and is not the subject of an action in a maritime Court.

Libel dismissed with costs as to James H. Hackett—and as to the charterer, decree for libelant with a reference.

For libelant—Mr. Birdseye; for respondents—Mr. Donohue.

EXCEPTION—PLEADING—JOINDER OF PARTIES.

Timothy Kimball vs. *The Steamboat Austin and the Barge Jacob Duryea.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover the damages occasioned to the libelant's vessel by being run into by the barge while in tow of the steamboat *Austin*. The two vessels were seized under the process issued, and were represented by different claimants and different proctors. Exceptions were filed to the libel by both parties.

Held by the Court—That the objection that an action of tort cannot be maintained against two vessels is not tenable. Two vessels acting concurrently in the commission of a wrongful collision, may as well be jointly chargeable in admiralty for it as their separate pilots, masters or owners. That objection, therefore, is overruled. All the other exceptions are allowed, the libelant having leave to amend his libel within ten days on payment of taxable costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue; for the steamboat, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict; for the barge, Mr. Crosby.

Mathias Clickner et al. vs. *The Sloop Revenge.*—This was an application on the part of a claimant to open a default and allow him to come in and defend the suit and for a stay of proceedings.

Held by the Court—That it is the practice of this Court to grant liberal indulgences to parties in bringing out their equities in respect to property under arrest and liable to condemnation and speedy distribution.

Default set aside on terms.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue; for petitioner, Mr. McMahon.

SUBMISSION.

Joseph Collet vs. *The Ship Koophandel.*—This case was submitted without oral argument.

By the Court—The libelant fails furnishing evidence to support his libel. The facts proved by the claimants exonerate the ship from liability for the goods demanded by the libelant.

Libel dismissed with costs

For libelant, Mr. Russell; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

LIEN—BURDEN OF PROOF.

Thomas H. Faron et al vs *The steamtug Economy. The same* vs. *The steamtug Jackson. The same* vs. *The steamtug Underwriter.*—These three suits were brought to recover for supplies furnished to the vessels. The claimants deny their right to recover and allege that any lien they had has been lost.

By the Court—No proof is presented by either party. It is necessary for the libelants to support their allegations by evidence. The Court cannot, against the general denial of the answer, impy a right of action on their part. The claimants are not called upon for proofs to their allegations, until a *prima facie* right to a lien is made out by the libelants. Libels dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Van Vleeck. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe & Donohue.

COLLISION—REMEMBERING.

Spofford & Tileston vs. *The steaming Hector. Russell Sturges* vs. *The steamship Marion.*—These were cross libels, filed to recover the damages occasioned by the two vessels by a collision between them which occurred off Robbins' Reef.

By the Court—I deem it important to have more clear understanding of the merits of these cross actions, that additional proofs be furnished, or at least a reargument be had, to these points:

1. The *locality* of the collision in reference to the East line of the main channel or the West edge of the mud bank.

2. The bearing by the compass of each vessel, when she made the first movement of her helm, with a view to the position of the other; and more clearness and exactitude of proof as to her own position at that time.

3. The depth of water

New-York Daily Times.

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The Arrival of the Illinois.

The steamship *Illinois* arrived last night from the Isthmus with over $800,000 on freight. California dates are no later than those received by the *Northern Light*.

The *Illinois* brings later news from South America, the West Indies and Australia. From Peru we have nothing of any importance. By late advices we learn that the United States vessels-of-war, *Independence* and *John Adams*, had sailed from Paita to Lima to enforce the settlement of a question pending between the United States representative and the Government of Pern, relative to the detention of the Captain of the American vessel *John Cummins*. The Chilian Congress was to meet on the 1st of June. Valparaiso markets were dull. From Bolivia we learn that the approaching Presidential election was exciting the public mind.

We have also interesting news from Australia and Jamaica—a full summary of which will be found on another page of this morning's paper.

Satan Sitting for his Portrait.

Among the legends of the Romish Church, there is a story of a painter who succeeded so well in his pictures of the Virgin, that the jealousy of the Devil was excited by their popularity, and he appeared several times to the pious artist, and strove in vain by threats and cajolery, to induce him to paint his Satanic Majesty in as agreeable a manner as he had done the blessed Mary—for even the Devil, it seems, is ambitious of being thought good looking. In an evil hour the pious painter yielded to a temptation of the flesh, and found himself in a dungeon of the Inquisition, when the arch enemy of human souls visited him, and promised to set him at liberty on the condition that he would paint the long desired portrait. The fallen artist consented—the Devil took his seat, putting on the most agreeable look he could assume, and the result was a likeness which proved eminently satisfactory to his Sooty Majesty.

The editor of the *Herald*, who is generally called "the Satanic" by his cotemporaries, has a fondness for seeing agreeable portraits of himself similar to that which distinguished the Satan of the Romish legend; but, as no artist can be found sufficiently fallen to use his brush for so base a purpose, the ambitious demon of the Press is obliged to be content with seeing himself as others see him, or to sit to himself for his own picture. The Devil painted by himself would not, naturally, be so ill-looking as he might be if he sat to a more impartial artist. Self-praise, as the old saying has it, goes but little ways; however, as nobody will speak well of the "Satanic," he is not too modest to speak well of himself, and, as all artists understand the value of contrast, he always attempts to heighten his own good looks by introducing vile caricatures of other people into the pictures of which he makes himself the principal figure. The *Herald* yesterday contained one of its characteristic portraitures of itself, in which all human and journalistic excellences were attributed to itself, while all weaknesses and ill-looks were attributed to its cotemporaries. The Satanic exhibits a lack of cunning in its portraiture of itself, which would be unworthy its distinguished prototype. The Devil of the legend which we have quoted, knew too well the importance of having his portrait painted by a man of character, to think of painting himself, and our Satanic cotemporary should profit by his example, and hire somebody else, if the thing be possible, to give a flattering picture of his features. We have seen a book advertised, as in press, called "a Biography of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, by a Journalist," but it seems that the author has too much respect for himself to allow his own name to be published, and the author will be suspected of writing his own history if it should prove to be a favorable one.

We can imagine the sardonic leer of the *Herald* when it looked at itself in a mirror, and then commenced bedaubing the canvas with these bright tints:

"Its whole career has been one of entire independence of every species of influence and control outside of the just relations of life. It has never maintained relations with parties, cliques or cabals. Its steady adherence to constitutional forms—its fearless defence of what is just and practical, contradistinguished from what is specious, sophistical and abstract," &c., &c.

Somebody's sleeve must have had a laugh in it when these sentences were put upon paper, whether by an amanuensis, or the immaculate personage whose virtues they exemplify. It is hardly necessary that we should characterise such brazen effrontery, but we cannot well help alluding to such a cool and confident exhibition of an unblushing reliance on the gullibility and helpless imbecility of a class of readers to whom such balderdash may be offered with impunity. But the *Herald* knows the tastes and capacities of its readers, no doubt, and adapts itself to their understandings but we can hardly believe that they are quite so besotted as it gives them credit for being. The *Herald* attributes its success, in a financial sense, to its high-toned virtues and philosophical treatment of political questions; but the proprietor of the "Palace of Mirrors," or of any of the splendid dens of infamy in Mercer-street, might with as much truth attribute her success to her modesty and womanly virtues.

Sam Sold to the South.

Without seeing further into that mill-stone, futurity, than our neighbors, we venture to say there are visible some very decided auguries of the fate of "Sam." As an order devoted to the molestation and opposition of foreigners generally, and of one religious communion in particular, it may be regarded as demised: all such elements of its nature having been wisely eliminated at Philadelphia, to make way for a far more important matter as affecting American interests—the question of Slavery or Anti-Slavery, of Territorial servitude and sovereignty. The objects of an Order, especially of a secret one, are best discovered by reference to the tests of fidelity it puts forward. These appear to have resolved themselves into the single one of adhesion to the famous, or rather infamous, twelfth article; in other words, into devotion to Southern and Pro-Slavery ideas; and everybody watches the course of the order in accepting the test as a fair criterion of its merits and destiny.

For the Southern States, it is superfluous to say the Pro-Slavery clause is a subject of no difficulty at all. In the National Council, it is well known that the most prominent and judicious of the Southern leaders were prepared, and indeed anxious, to report resolutions condemnatory of the Kansas-Nebraska swindle, and to make the restoration of the old Compromise a watchword of the order. The measure was strenuously opposed by the luminous representatives of this State; who misrepresented the feeling in New-York and in the North so grossly, as to persuade, at length, their Southern friends that any concessions in the matter would be offensive rather than agreeable to the great body of Northern people. The resolutions, under this delusion, were put through; and of course will meet with no dissent at the South.

In the Free States there is more room for diversity of sentiment; and even here we are already supplied with pretty sure indications of the course of opinion. There is found to be a City Sam and a Country Sam. The former,—elaborated with all the refinement and delicacy of town life, with its strong tendency to destroy the moral tone of character; prepossessed extensively in favor of Southern trade, its profits, friendships and advantages; unfamiliar with principle, unless in company with interest,—is disposed to "cotton" to the South, and exact the full recognition of the Twelfth Commandment. The Councils in this City, by an average majority of five to one, endorse the platform. In Philadelphia almost perfect unanimity was obtained in the same direction. The Philadelphia delegates to the State Council bolted on this issue, the country, with an insignificant exception of one or two delegates, being united against them In Massachusetts the only disposition to quarrel with the action of the State Council in approving the extreme course of Messrs. WILSON and GARDNER was observed in Boston. So far the three great cities of the Free States. They are willing to accept the Slavery clause, not because they have any faith in its truth, or its efficacy as a political agent, but because, with a disinterestedness of friendship truly meritorious, they are willing to sacrifice all things, even the prosperity of the party, to the exactions of Southern membership. The City Sam is essentially cotton.

The Rustic Sam is as certainly "woolly." Not to mention Massachusetts, the action of the Order in Pennsylvania is a fair index of the whole. That State has always held true to geographical affinities, in looking leniently upon Slavery. It has always supported Pro-Slavery candidates. Yet at this moment, by a vote of six to one, it repudiates Slavery, and declares in favor of a more equal political balance between the North and South. If Pennsylvania adopts this course, what State at the North can be expected to go the platform? Not New-York; all we hear from its rural Councils tell the same story of repudiation. In New-Jersey, the sentiment, as evinced by the press and by an informal meeting of District Delegates, is irreconcilably hostile to the platform. The ultra resolutions adopted by the K. N. Legislature of New-Hampshire, in regard to the Kansas fraud, show how unsparingly the President's own State measures the President's demerits. There is the best reason, in fact, to believe that out of the great commercial cities the national organization of the Order will be abandoned, and the approaching Presidential canvass entered upon under the colors of Free-Soil—possibly, of Abolitionism. Sam, to do him justice, is, in his nature, rustic, unsophisticated, unlicked simplicity, averse to all fellowship with Slavery.

So stand the two factions of that great party, "majestic, though in ruins," which has frightened the Administration of General PIERCE out of its propriety and the Free States. But the electoral vote of any State on the Presidential question depends very slightly upon what cities think or say; and three cities, with a joint population of two millions, will have little influence upon a rural population of seven times that number. It is easy, therefore, to prognosticate what manner of candidate the American party as a Northern unity will choose to vote for. He will have to respond distinctly to the strong predominant sense of the day;—whatever else he is, he must not come short of the full measure of restoring the Missouri Compromise, either actually or potentially, by declining to sanction the admission of any Slave States north of the Compromise line. Such a man, assuming the Order to have the numerical value claimed for it,—and the assumption is, at present, we think, violent,—will carry the electoral vote of every State north of Mason and Dixon; or, in other words, will be chosen to the Presidency by an emphatic majority. It only remains to be seen whether such a candidate will turn up. He is not heard from thus far. The partisan managers in the great cities, conscious of their feebleness abroad, are trying to compensate it with an extra employment of shrewd dealing; and are not in despair of foisting a man into nomination who, dumb as a candidate, shall be a very Stringfellow in office. The contest is between a subtle minority and a bold, loud-spoken, and perhaps not over cautious majority. The success of the former, it is almost superfluous to say, is the sacrifice of all chance for the party; the substitution of their close-mouthed candidate for the cue demanded by the crisis is the substitution of defeat for victory,—of the final dissolution of the Order for its final triumph. If the times are significant of anything, it is that the American combination can be brought to support cordially no person friendly to the Philadelphia platform; and that if a Free-Soil candidate be not found in the bosom of the Order, they will look for one outside.

Palmerston's Permanency.

The Dublin *Nation*, edited by Mr. DUFFY, once an eminent patriot, and now a semi-Ministerial Member of Parliament, (whose vote helped to overthrow the Derby-Disraeli Ministry, and now supports PALMERSTON, as it once supported ABERDEEN,) informs its readers, in its publication of June 23, that some fears had been entertained in London among politicians, that the present English Ministry could scarcely retain office during the Parliamentary session, now fast coming to a close. It is probable that such fears may exist, but we suspect that they are groundless.

Lord PALMERSTON has got over the greatest difficulty which beset him. Cleverly contriving that the Roebuck Committee should have a chairman, (Lord SOMERSET) nearly related to Lord RAGLAN, the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, he thus may be said to have muzzled the report of that Committee. So completely was this done, that by a large majority, a few sentences blaming the incompetency of the Field Marshal, which Roebuck wished to introduce, were excised, and though a verdict of condemnation was returned, it was *general* and not *particular*. It blamed several, as a body, without mentioning any as individuals. Had Lord RAGLAN been condemned by name, his recall was inevitable. He could not continue at the head of the British forces, in the teeth of a strong Parliamentary conviction. And put into his post (and maintained there) by a Cabinet in which Lord PALMERSTON held a leading position, his fall would probably have involved the downfall of those who had appointed and sustained him. As it is, Lord RAGLAN will remain in the Crimea, a sort of military Micawber, hoping that "something may turn up," ere long, in the way of victory.

In another month or so the Parliamentary Session will end. About the twelfth of August, under ordinary circumstances, when the grouse come in, Parliament goes out. The greater part of the "Supplies" have already been voted. When the Ministry has coaxed the House of Commons out of the money-votes, he may (and probably does) snap his fingers at the Collective Wisdom assembled in what was the old chapel of St. Stephen. There may be a few hostile motions, (ROEBUCK's is one,) to test the confidence or non-confidence of the Commons in the Government, but there is little chance that, however angry, personal, or prolonged the debates, such motions will be carried. Two principle obstacles will prevent this. In the first place, supposing that the present Government was overthrown, who would take its place? COBDEN, BRIGHT, and the Anti-War leaders, though compact and powerful, have not sufficient partisan strength, as yet, to calculate upon being able to form an Administration at all likely to be permanent. Attempting to form it, and failing, would effectually destroy their *prestige* forever. In the next place, the extreme Liberal (or Radical) party has been completely broken up. Nor are the Peelites, now few and far between, in sufficient force to assume the reins of Government, with any prospect of success. Lastly, the Derby-Disraelite section, though it is much stronger now than Peel's phalanx in 1835, and has recovered the defeat by the coalition in 1852, will not take office yet. For them, the pear is not ripe enough, as yet. They wait the conclusion of the war, or the chance that its continued unsuccessful prosecution may make the English people downright distrustful of and angry with the existing Government.

There is yet another reason why, at this period, a break-up of the Palmerston Cabinet can scarcely take place. It is probable that, if such an event did take place, the new Minister would "appeal to the country"—that is, have a general election. Since the Reform Bill of 1832, the average duration of each Parliament has not exceeded three years. The last general election was in 1852. Members of Parliament are very much opposed to any Ministry or movement which will send them back to their constituents. To many of them, a dissolution of Parliament would be a political extinguisher, for they would not be reelected. A new Premier might call a new Parliament. PALMERSTON will manage with that which now exists, and those who have doubts of being again elected will naturally cling to PALMERSTON.

Having weathered the storm so far, there is every prospect that PALMERSTON will hold on during the rest of the session. After that, he is pretty sure not to be disturbed earlier than November, (should Parliament reassemble then)—perhaps not until next February, the usual time of commencing the next session. What is called "the chapter of accidents," is his main-stay-success in the Crimea, and a determined attempt to carry out the Administrative Reform, which he has promised may keep PALMERSTON at the head of affairs much onger than his enemies, or even his friends, anticipate at present.

Influence of the Atmosphere of Great Cities upon Surgical Operations.

The medical press of Paris has recently been discussing the subject of the influence of the atmosphere particularly upon surgical operations, and some remarkable facts of general interest have been elicited, showing that grave and delicate surgical operations performed in Paris have, in proportion to their number, more frequent fatal results than the same operations performed in the country or in less densely populated cities.

The most striking verification of this fact adduced, is in the case of the rare and dangerous surgical performance which is styled the Cæsarian operation. This, it is said, has not been successfully performed in Paris within the last seventy years, and no sucessful operation of this kind is remembered to have ever occurred in London; while in the Provinces of France some thirty cases have been reported, in about half of which the patients recovered. These results cannot possibly be referred to any inferiority of skill on the part of the surgeons of Paris, particularly during the lengthened period of seventy years, through which the cases run, and the medical press consequently refers it to the influence of the impure atmosphere of these great cities. May not this result, however, be caused in a Province by the more vigorous constitution and health of the patients in the country over those in the city?

It is said that a short removal from Paris, or to the salubrious quarters of Saint Cloud or Saint Germain, avoids this malign influence, and that one case of the successful performance of the Cæsarian operation has occurred in the vicinity of Paris. But it is not alone in the rare operation which has been alluded to that the influence of the atmosphere can be plainly detected. In the crowd of other surgical operations, all more or less grave and perilous, which are constantly occurring, the influence of the air of Paris is alleged to be injurious. In confirmation of this fact the surgeons of the city of Strasburg are cited, who, it appears, have a proportion of success at least double that of those of Paris in the amputation of limbs. For these reasons it is recommended to those from the country who seek the services of skillful city surgeons, to occupy the environs rather than the heart of the town, and the propriety of erecting special hospitals out of the tide of population for the performance of surgical operations is suggested.

If these learned medical gentlemen of Paris are correct in their theories and deductions, (and unquestionably there is much of truth evident in them, even to an unprofessional eye,) we would be pleased to be informed by some of the eminent surgeons and physicians who are at once an ornament to their profession and a solace to the suffering of New-York, whether our own City is also enveloped in the same malign atmosphere which is alleged to hang over the cities of London and Paris! In addition to the honor of being one of the first of commercial marts, we have also a world-wide reputation as one of the filthiest cities in Christendom; and the census now being taken shadows forth the population of New-York and the circumjacent suburbs as over a million of souls. Under these circumstances, that noble institution, the New-York Hospital, (our principal hospital for the performance of surgical operations,) in addition to standing in the centre of population, looks out on two of its fronts on two of the filthiest streets of our filthy City. Whether the magnificent watery *boulevards* which sweep majestically around Manhattan Island, dissipate the malaria which is detected in the atmosphere of London and Paris, we leave gentlemen of the medical profession to determine.

At all events, in selecting the site for the new buildings of the *New-York Hospital*, if it has not already been selected, and in erecting new hospitals of a similar character, which the rapid increase of our population will from time to time render necessary, it will be well to give to the considerations of which we have spoken their just weight and influence.

Irish Emigration Aid Society.

A Society has recently been established in this City for the purpose of sending Westward destitute Irish families who have resided for some time in New-York. It is the business of the Commissioners of Emigration to dispatch those emigrants to the interior who have recently arrived and are not inclined to remain in the City. The object of the present Society is to aid a different class, who are frequently in more need of assistance than those who have been only just landed on our wharves. There are many poor families in this City whose support is entirely dependent on the daily earnings of the parent; and, should sickness occur, or any accident throw him out of employment, the hardships which some families endure, and the devices to obtain a livelihood to which they must be driven, are very deplorable indeed. If they were able to remove themselves Westward, or into country localities where there is a demand for labor, their condition would be morally, physically and socially improved; but once sunk in the slough of poverty, they are unable to extricate themselves and must perish—miserably perish there—if some charitable hand be not stretched forth to their relief. To aid this numerous class of persons, whose offspring are forced to seek subsistence in the streets of New-York by very suspicious and questionable means, some Irishmen have resolved to organize themselves into a Society that will transmit such as may be deemed fit objects for their assistance to districts where they may be likely to obtain employment and good wages. The scheme is a philanthropic one, and must command the support and approval of those who are anxious to see crime diminished, pauperism transformed into independence and labor emancipated, by getting a wide field and no obstruction for the exercise of its strength. We will be glad to hear of the Irish Emigration Society going ahead prospering.

☞ The second Coroner's Jury of investigation into the cause of the death of ROSSING, who was killed during the late riot in Portland, Me., have rendered a lengthy verdict, in which, after reviewing the evidence, they declare that the deceased came to his death by the rash and illegal orders of Mayor Dow. They leave it for the Courts to determine "whether the Mayor is guilty of murder or manslaughter."

Concert.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.

An Invitation Concert was given here last night by Mr. S. B. DRIGGS, of Detroit, Mich., for the purpose of testing the qualities of a new pianoforte improvement, recently invented by that gentleman. Mrs. H. C. WATSON, Signor BERNARDI and Mr. T. FRAZER were the vocal assistants, Messrs. KING, MORGAN, HERL and WELS the instrumentalists. These resources were used discreetly, and afforded sufficient satisfaction to a crowded audience.

Mr. DRIGGS' invention cannot be considered fairly tested in a Concert room, so long as it is adapted merely to the capabilities of the square piano-forte. The amount of power that can be obtained from an instrument of two unisons is at best but sufficient for a private room. Everywhere else it is unsatisfactory;—stringey and drummy. Mr. DRIGGS' "improvement" appears to have some legitimate claims to distinction. A piano-forte on this plan can certainly be tuned more easily; the scale seems equal, and the "attachment" (called the Cinquine) is as good as anything of the kind recently brought forward. The entertainments gave unlimited satisfaction.

Dramatic.

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, the celebrated tragedian, sails to-day for Europe. He returns in a short time to fulfill engagements here and in the South and West; afterwards he visits California.

Barnum Forever—Attention, Ladies.

The lord of Iranistan is about to make another dash for the quarters of the people—we don't doubt he will take them. The project is this:

He invites all to lend him the daguerreotypes of their lady friends. These will be numbered and hung up in his Museum. On the 15th of October they will be open for exhibition. The good-natured public will flock in to see the portraits, and each visitor may write down the hundred of them that nearest suit his notions of beauty. These votes are to be deposited in a box. In three months all are to be counted, and the hundred that have the most votes will each receive a premium of $10 to start with. These hundred handsome ladies will then be painted on canvass, life size—from life where it is practicable, from the daguerreotype where it is not—at the Showman's expense. The hundred portraits will be hung in the Museum—25 cents admission and all the curiosities included.

Each visitor will, if so disposed, write down the twenty that he deems the handsomest of these and deposit his vote in a box. After three months of admiring and voting upon these, the box of votes will be opened and the premiums awarded: $1,000 to the original of the portrait that has the highest votes; $300 to the second, $200 to the third, &c., until the $5,000 have been awarded to the hundred. The portraits receiving the ten highest premiums will be engraved and sent on to be published in the French *World's Book of Beauty*, of which, we believe, Mr. B. is the American provider. Does anybody doubt that the great autobiographer will make a mint of money out of this new project?

Death of Col. Alvah Mann.

Mr. ALVAH MANN died on Monday, aged forty-six years. Mr. MANN was formerly of the firm of WELCH & MANN circus proprietors. Of the Broadway Theatre he was the builder and first manager, commencing in 1849. The property afterwards passed out of his hands, and with it nearly all of his savings. His last speculation as a manager was in the circus, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, in 1852-3, which was also unsuccessful. Since that time he has been afflicted with dropsy. Col. MANN was widely known throughout the country and was very popular. He was a native of New-York State.

The remains of Col. MANN were interred at Greenwood yesterday. Rev. Dr. CHAPIN met the friends of the deceased at Florence's Hotel, and after the utterance of a very able address and an impressive prayer, the funeral *cortege* passed away. About thirty individuals were present, among whom we noticed Miss HARRIETTE BASSETT, the adopted daughter of the deceased, attired in deep morning, and the following gentlemen, who officiated as pall bearers: Messrs. JAMES TROY, —— CREGAN, A. BANKES, E. P. FOX, —— HARRISON, W. E. DELAVAN and Gen. WELCH. Owing to the shortness of the notice, it was impossible for any immediate relative to arrive in time.

The Census Marshals.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Census Marshals was held last evening at O'DONNELL's, corner of Twentieth street and Third-avenue, JABEZ GIBBS presiding, and D. C. HENDERSON acting as Secretary. Reports were made as to the progress of census taking in the different Wards. Messrs. Burleson, Jordan, Savage, Cooper, Denman, Day, Manning, Williams, Gibbs, Messing, and Henderson, were appointed a sub-Committee of Conference with the Common Council. A General Convention of the Marshals will be held at O'DONNELL's, corner of Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The publication of imperfect and estimated census returns in advance of the official announcement of the result, was strongly condemned by several members of the Committee.

After the transaction of some other business the Committee adjourned.

Political Street Sweeping.

The Machine Street Cleaners are gone. The contract with SMITH, SICKLES & Co. expired on the last of June. They did their work admirably; but horses, carts and revolving brushes can't vote; so Mr. ERLING is down on them. Well, all we have to do is to keep an eye on the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, where the machines have been at work, and see if Mr. ERLING's voting sweepers do their duty as well. And, meanwhile, we shall look eagerly to see if the new contractors, after leaving the streets to rot with the accumulated filth, come in with the usual petition, after getting their money, that their contracts be forgiven them. The people have seen quite enough of political street-cleaning. Having enjoyed a specimen of a more decent sort, they will probably insist upon something different from what has generally prevailed during the hot months.

Baltimore City Functionaries in New-York.

Yesterday Councilmen MATHER, MASON and VAN RIPER received a Committee of the Baltimore Corporation, and proceeded to Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, to examine the Institutions. Speeches were made and a collation provided, after which the party returned to the City and attended the meeting of the Board of Councilmen. The following are the names of the Baltimoreans: JOHN S. SUTTER, DANIEL LEFEVAN, WM. S. BARTLETT, Jr.; W. E. BEAL, JOHN GRAVES, City Treasurer; T. S. SICKLES, Engineer Baltimore Water-Works. These gentlemen are stopping at the New-York Hotel. They have also visited Albany and Boston for a similar purpose.

The Mayor's Business.

The Mayor's reorganization of the Surgical Department of Police is not hailed by the Police as the wisest of moves. The *Post* says "It is as absurd to appoint special medical officers to prescribe for them as it would be to appoint a set of doctors to see that the bowels of the Aldermen are in proper order, or commission one of the Faculty as body physician to the Mayor. If we have municipal doctors to look after the health of one branch of the City Government let us carry out the system thoroughly and boldly in every department, and prescribe for all its clerks and other officers through the same machinery."

The Magdalene Asylum.

The regular monthly meeting of the lady managers of the above institution was held yesterday at the down-town depôt in Amity-street, at which no business of public importance was transacted, the regular statements not being on hand. Owing to the scarcity of the managers, many being out of the City, it was resolved to adjourn until September next.

☞ A colored military company called the "Tinker Guard," headed by a white band, passed our office yesterday on its return from a target excursion. They made a soldier-like appearance.

☞ Mr. E. H. LUDLOW sold at auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot and buildings No. 5 Broadway, running through to Greenwich-street, *for eighty-six thousand dollars*. The lot is about 174 feet in depth and 42 in width.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Rev R. L. FRAZER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir*: We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W. DAVISON, E. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM ELWOOD,
JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
E. M. TISDALE, JOHN D STERLING.

DEAR SIR: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, R. L. FRAZER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depôt, No. 36 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

AGUE SUFFERERS CURED WITHOUT POISON!—NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—The universal cause of Fever and Ague is Malaria, and the perfect antidote to that atmospheric poison, called "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," never fails to insure perfect health. Every other medicine, pill or mixture, in the market, contains arsenic, quinine, mercury, strychnine, or other noxious drugs, which, though they may "break the chills" temporarily, are sure to "break the constitution" of the poor sufferer at the same time. They are the offspring either of false medical principles or mercenary quacks. None of them can offer such testimony as the following from the most celebrated chemist in the United States:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. 133 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from the commencement up to the present time, and in perfect order. Address R. J. LEONARD, this office.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—THIS invaluable medicinal beverage is highly recommended by the medical faculty as a pure stimulant, and a positive cure for Dyspepsia, the effects of Summer heat, and debility of the Urinary Organs. Dr Chilton, the eminent Chemist, pronounces it a medicinal tincture of great value in all cases where a diuretic is required. Dr Castle and Prof. Hale also highly approve its use as a beverage. Sold by H. W. HILLS, Druggist, No. 679 Broadway, and by Druggists and Grocers generally. Principal office, No. 58 Fulton-st. $1 per quart bottle.

KNOX AND ROCKS.—BY BUYING YOUR HATS of the former you will save the latter. KNOX has in his new quarters the most superb collection of seasonable mountings that were ever seen. Full, Fur and Straw—all tasteful, all fashionable, all comfortable. Umbrellas, Carpet-Bags, and other neat and useful articles for the traveler, he also keeps constantly on hand at Nos 333 and 212 Broadway—for KNOX, you know, drives a double team.

EYE-DISEASES TREATED BY A NEW SYSTEM.—Cataracts cured in most cases without an operation. No cupping, bleeding or salivating. Eye-diseases treated by correspondence, when merely the sight and not the eye itself is affected. Dr C. W. UPHAM, Oculist, successor to Dr Rosbrug. Office, No 334 4th-st., near Broadway. Hours from 10 A. M to 3 P. M.

HECKERS' FARINA.

This at all times wholesome and delicious food, but particularly in Summer, and for children, when bowel complaints prevail or are apprehended, is sold by family grocers generally, and wholesale by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry st, New-York.

HECKERS' MACARONI.—FOR DELICACY OF flavor and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each, by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No 201 Cherry st, New-York. A discount on purchases of ten or twenty boxes.

FINE LAWNS AT 6d PER YARD.—JUST RECEIVED from Auction, and will be offered for sale on Monday, July 9 3,160 yards of fine Printed Lawns, yard wide and fast colors, at the low price of 6½c. per yard—the same as usually sold at 8c 6d

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE IS THE EXPONENT of its own virtues. A pair of red or gray whiskers are invested with a comely brown or nutty tint in five minutes. The transformation is like magic. The result is permanent. Neither hair nor scalp is injured. Applied at No. 6 Astor House.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c; CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 130 Chatham-st, corner of Mulberry; wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

BATCHELOR'S WIG TOUPEES, &c—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, and retail for 15s. BATCHELOR'S MOCHAVIA CREAM—is well known as an invigorating and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices. DEVLIN & JESSUP, 51 and 53 John-st., cor Nassau-st.

RICH BAREGES AT 12½c PER YARD.—JUST RECEIVED, two cases of Rich Printed Barèges, which we will open on Monday morning, at 12½ per yard—the same as usually sold at 25c. Also, some Rich Barège Robes, usually sheap. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ZEPHYR MEHINO LINEN THREAD, SILK AND Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, of every description. Cravats, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., at McLAUGHLIN'S Hat and Furnishing Store, No 201 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers. Shirts made to measure.

BLACK SILKS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING a large stock of superior black silks, warranted to wear well, at 87½, 75, and 75 per yard.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

BLACK BAREGES AT 25c.—WE WILL OPEN ON Monday, one case fine Black Barèges, slightly damaged on the edges, at 25c. per yard, worth 50.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, acknowledged by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try him. Store Nos. 21 and 30 Frankfort-st.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Public Schools.

We continue our notice of these schools, commenced in Monday's TIMES, with notes of the fine first class school No. 8, in Middagh-street, between Henry and Hicks streets. No. 8 is under the immediate official care of Mr. ENWARD ANTHONY, (a devoted friend of education, who holds much the same relation to this school as that of MR. DE LAMATER to our schools in the Sixteenth Ward,) MESSRS. CYRUS P. SMITH, President of the Board of Education, and Hon. JOHN GREENWOOD, favorably known as late City Judge, and in connection with the great educational interests of Brooklyn.

MR. BULKLEY with Mr. ANTHONY, attended by our special reporter, arrived at the School about 9 o'clock A. M., first visiting the Girls' Grammar School, which is held in the highest story of the School building. These are three admirable classrooms and a large room, the whole well ventilated, and from the lofty windows: which are several feet above any of the surrounding buildings, may be had a view of the East River, the Bay, the Islands, and the long line of shipping fringing like a forest the borders of the river on either side, with the innumerable roofs and spires of New-York resting against the green background of the Jersey shore and the Palisades; the scene being enlivened by constantly moving steamers, sail vessels and ferry boats, gliding in every direction, and altogether presenting a *coup d'œil*, surpassing adequate description. The register showed 241, the rooms being designed to seat but about 200, with Miss E. A. BROOKS, Principal, aided by Miss S. VAN DUYNE, Mrs. HITCHCOCK, and EMILY B. ELWELL. There is a piano in this School, and MR. HENRY WELLS holds the position of music teacher in all the departments of No. 8; also, in Nos. 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, and Colored School No. 1. Mr. WELLS is evidently a thorough and conscientious teacher, judging from what we saw during the hour devoted to music in the school under notice.

The appearance of the pupils was most gratifying, and we hardly can recall a similar number of girls in any school who presented so many marks of superiority. The school building will accommodate about 600 pupils in all the departments, and has applications to double that number during the year. A first class building should be erected capable of seating at least 2,000 pupils in the place of the present edifice, which is but about 40x70 feet, and stands on a lot 50x100. Such conditions are not a matter of felicitation to the Board of Education, cepecially in this most desirable locality for a superior school.

In the Boys' Grammar School the number of pupils on register is 223, under the care of Mr. JOSIAH REEVE, Principal, assisted by Misses A. M. LEONARD, C. B. NICHOLS, and JULIA CRATEY. The boys were exercised in Music by the teacher, and brief addresses were made in both Grammar Schools by Mr. BULKLEY and Mr. ANTHONY. There is a fine large room, and then class-rooms, all very comfortable for about 200 pupils. There is also an excellent Library of 2,500 volumes, composed mainly of works of History, Science, Travels, Biography, &c. The large Telescope belonging to the School was burned in the Female Academy. There is also a good set of Philosophical apparatus belonging to the School.

In the Primary School,—Miss B. C. NICHOLS, Principal; Misses M. A. MUMFORD, C. J. MORIARTY and H. HIBBARD, Assistants,—we found a register of 250, a number much larger than the rooms can comfortably accommodate.

Large school buildings—like No. 45, in the Sixteenth Ward here, with complete furnishings of the most approved description—have been demonstrated in this city to be cheaper, by three or four dollars per scholar, than the old buildings designed to accommodate six or seven hundred pupils. This fact should be known to the Brooklyn Board of Education, and a new and more liberal policy adopted in relation to school buildings.

Williamsburg, before the consolidation, was far ahead of Brooklyn in its educational policy, having adopted very nearly the New-York system of buildings, furnishings, &c., while Brooklyn held back, and does not, to this hour, furnish books or stationery. The effect of this course is to lead to the formation of a large number of small private schools, of a very inferior description, where pupils pay a small sum per month, or they stay away from school altogether. We have already found several of this class of small private schools.

One scholar from each of the Girls' Grammar Schools, of which there are eighteen in all, is selected each year and sent to the Packer Institute, to be educated as teachers—this institution, to this extent, standing in the place of a Free Academy or Normal School for girls. There is another institution, not yet opened, where the same condition will be extended to the Boys' Grammar Schools.

On leaving No. 8, after a visit of about three hours, the company took the cars and started to visit School No. 2, in the Eighth Ward, Forty-seventh-street, (Gowanus,) South Brooklyn, below Greenwood Cemetery. This is a very old School, it having been organized in 1820, on the site of the new entrance to the Cemetery. The present building is delightfully situated, is of wood, two stories in height, with a Register of 105 girls and boys, under the care of Mr. JACOB SAND and Miss C. M. BENNET.

The next school visited was No. 10, in Fifteenth-street, (Gowanus,) South Brooklyn. This school building is also of wood, and is designed to seat about 600 pupils, there being on register in all the departments 465.

In the Boys' Grammar School, Mr. P. ROUGET, Principal, Misses V. ROPER and M. TABER, assistants, with a register of 104. This school appeared well, but is never visited by parents.

In the girls' Grammar School, with a register of 106, Miss S. O. BODWELL, Principal, and Miss A. SCRIMSHIRE, Assistant—there should be another teacher supplied to this School, to secure effective training.

The Primary School—Miss M. A. BRAIDEN, Principal, Misses M. E CORMETT and MAY E. FIELDING, Assistants—has a register of 225, and should be supplied with another teacher. The position of this School is also very fine, overlooking the Bay and surrounding hills.

Brooklyn Finances.

Annual statement of the Auditor and Comptroller in relation to the accounts of the Collectors of Taxes and Assessements, and City Treasurer for the year ending June 30:

COLLECTOR OF TAXES, &c., EASTERN DISTRICT.

An investigation of the accounts of the Collector of Taxes and Assessements for the Eastern District presents a deplorable state of affairs in the administration of that office. CITY TAX.

A comparison of the returns, (required by the City Charter to be made daily to the City Treasurer and the Comptroller,) with the amounts stamped as paid on the original Tax Rolls shows the following deficiency:

Deficiency on First Ward Roll	$1,204 61
Deficiency on Second Ward Roll	38 57
Total	$1,243 18
Overpaid on Third Ward Roll	321 14
A deficiency of	$922 04

For which the City Treasurer holds, as an acknowledgment, the memorandum check of J. W. BRAISTED, the Collector.

On requisition from the Auditory Department, the Collector delivered over, on the 6th inst., the Assessment Rolls on Moore and Devoe streets. An examination of these rolls gives the following result:

MOORE-STREET.

Amount stamped as paid on the original Roll	$4,899 01
Amount paid by the Collector to the City Treasurer	4,661 27
Leaving a deficiency of	$228 74

DEVOE-STREET.

Amount stamped as paid on the original Roll	$4,721 41
Amount paid over by the Collector to the City Treasurer	4,483 40
Leaving a deficiency of	$238 01
Making the total deficiency	$1,388 79

Thus—On City Tax Roll $922 04
Devoe-street Assessment 238 01
Moore-street Assessment 228 74—$1,388 79

The manner in which the books of this Department have been kept shows reprehensible negligence, which will be fully understood when we state that not a single footing up is to be found in any book belonging to the Eastern Collection District.

The following extracts from the account on Moore-street will show the manner in which the requirements of the Charter, relative to daily returns, were complied with:

RECEIPTS.		RETURNS TO TREASURER.	
Feb. 1	$61 50	Feb. 2	$60 20
Feb. 24	51 66	Mch. 1	384 06
Feb. 28	341 80	Mch. 5	13 81
Mch. 5	61 60	Mch. 19	20 27
Mch 24	61 60	Mch. 30	80 00
Mch. 26	193 00	Apl. 20	256 76
Mch. 31	61 50	Apl. 21	1,048 60
Apl. 19	256 08	Apl. 23	338 50
Apl. 16	6 00	Apl. 24	57 00
Apl. 20	1 160 50	Apl. 25	74 04 — 131 94
Apl. 23	300 50	Apl. 30	60 17
Apl. 25	57 00	Apl. 28	118 60
Apl. 27	214 50	June 5	149 04
June 4	193 00	June 29	121 03
June 15	60 00		
June 26	61 60		
	123 50		

The foregoing is as accurate a result as could be obtained in the short time allowed us to investigate the business of the office up to July 1.

When the Collector shall have had his books properly written up a more thorough understanding of the state of the affairs of his office can be had.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES, &c., WESTERN DISTRICT.

An investigation of the accounts of the Collector for the Western District has proved most satisfactory. The following statement will show the work of his department to July 1, 1855:

Cash on hand Dec. 30, 1854 ..... $25,836 83

Receipts.	Taxes.	Def'ts de.	Assessm't.	Def't ce de.
Jan...	$111,394 96	$2,167 56	$19,853 16	$294 94
Feb....	52,882 67	1,487 03	15,520 14	343 02
March.	48,443 23	1,860 72	5,072 16	160 83
April.	45,967 90	2,079 19	18,586 75	336 41
May...	20,687 39	1,174 60	6,020 45	113 41
June...	7,314 56	496 23	7,150 92	231 41
	$286,692 77	$9,199 56	$73,210 57	$1,482 92

Total $370,585 83

For arrears of taxes from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1855 ..... $32,583 36
Am't rec'd from sales for 1858 ..... 10,006 90
Default on arrears 9,379 73
Default on sales 898 85
Advertising ..... 2,672 90 — $49,441 74

Total $443,864 40

Late city of Williamsburg:
Am't rec'd on account of taxes $2,319 83
Default on do ..... 182 93 — $2,702 76

Total $446,577 16

RETURNS TO THE

1855.	City Treasurer.	County Treasurer.
January	$49,561 04	$16,318 31
February	39,565 33	33,334 90
March	27,499 04	33,932 89
April	25,414 16	44,308 66
May	6,621 75	35,035 86
June	19,362 43	45,136 62
Total	$166,323 75	$246,067 27 — $416,391 02

Balance on hand, June 30 ..... $30,176 14
Which has been returned to the City and County Treasurer.
Amount of moneys held by the Collector on account of redemption of property sold for taxes $3,315 09

CITY TREASURER.

The following is a statement of moneys received and disbursed by the City Treasurer, during the six months ending June 30, 1855, which fully corresponds with the Comptroller's books:

RECEIPTS.

1855.	General Fund.	Special Fund.
From the late Treasurer	$140,072 43	$39,567 93
January	62,670 73	27,867 10
February	46,787 67	27,291 19
March	51,573 51	16,212 25
April	147,750 21	28,512 31
May	75,584 37	16,108 67
June	118,809 88	24,689 98
Total	$641,147 83	$180,179 43 — $821,327 26

PAYMENTS.

January	$———	$16,568 37
February	5,614 52	22,722 62
March	106,095 96	15,816 90
April	81,048 02	29,778 96
May	156,215 96	21,981 00
June	119,021 98	22,992 41
Total	$467,996 46	$129,690 36 — $597,686 72

Balance on hand June 30, 1855 ..... $223,440 54

D. L. NORTHUP, Auditor.
W. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

Semi-Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Brooklyn City Sinking Fund.

The following statement of the condition of the above Fund has been made by the Commissioners for the six months ending June 30, 1855:

On the 1st of June the loan of 1835 of $200,000 became due, and, although the payment of said loan does not appear in the annexed statement, yet by reference to the balance sheet, it will be seen that ample provision had been made for the liquidation of said indebtedness at maturity.

The net earnings of the Sinking Fund from its commencement to the 30th day of June, 1855, amounted to $45,938 73, which is wholly attributable to the judicious manner in which the various investments have been made.

Notwithstanding a heavy amount has been drawn from the Treasury, there is still a balance of $258,280 73 toward meeting the accruing liabilities of said fund.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1855.

Sinking Fund	$415,931 41
Brooklyn City Bonds	$36,540 43
Kings County Bonds	44,200 00
Interest on Bonds	1,748 50
Bonds and Mortgages	32,759 00
Interest on Mortgages	1,941 54
Premium	6,764 17
Cash	31,267 78
Total	$445,921 41

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30, 1855.

RECEIPTS—*January.*

Interest on Bonds of Caleb Smith	$1,600 00
Interest on Bonds of Thomas Nelson	12 00
Interest on Bonds of Hugh Brady	8 00
Interest on Kings County Bonds	42 00
April.	
2 Kings County Bonds, at $1,000 each	1,000 00
Interest on Kings County Bonds	2,595 00
Premium on sale of City Bonds	995 00
May.	
Bond of S. S. Powell & J. W. Lordon	713 00
Interest Accrued	53 43
June.	
Premium on sale of City Bonds	10 00
Interest on City Bonds	9,946 21
Interest on Deposits	968 90
Total	$18,441 54

PAYMENTS—*February.*

4 City Bonds, $1,000 each, at 99-100ths the int.	$3,960 00
Interest Accrued	24 00
March.	
21 City Bonds, $1,000 each, at par Interest	21,000 00
Interest Accrued	284 00
Total	$25,268 00

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1855.

Sinking Fund	$458,280 73
City Bonds	$331,540 42
Bonds and Mortgages	32,046 00
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages	1,205 82
Kings County Bonds	42,200 00
Interest on Kings County Bonds	428 00
Premium	6,119 17
Cash	44,441 32
Total	$458,280 73

SECURITIES AND CASH IN HAND, JUNE 3, 1855.

City Bonds, Payable.	Amount.	Kings Co. Bonds. Payable.	Amount.
1855	$107,000 00	1855	$3,700 00
1856	10,000 00	1857	3,000 00
1857	16,000 00	1858	5,500 00
1858	32,000 00	1862	5,000 00
1859	2,000 00	1863	2,000 00
1860	37,000 00	1864	5,000 00
1862	3,000 00	1867	8,000 00
1863	21,000 00	1869	10,000 00
1864	3,000 00		
1866	9,000 00	City Bonds	331,540 42
1868	10,000 00	Bonds and Mort	32,046 00
1869	11,540 42	Interest on Mort	1,205 82
1871	99,000 00	Int. Kings Co. Bds.	428 00
1873	1,000 00	Premium	6,419 17
		Cash	44,441 32
Total	$331,540 42		

Total amount in Sinking Fund $458,280 73

NEW-JERSEY.

A Mowing Match.

A trial of mowing and reaping machines came off on Monday under the auspices of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, on the farm of OBADIAH MEEKER, situated between Newark and Elizabethtown. A large number of spectators was present. S. S. ALLEN'S, DEITZ & DUNHAM'S, WHITENACH'S, MANNING'S, KETCHAM'S and FURBUSH'S machines took part in the trial. The grass was "timothy," and much of it was short, uneven, thin, and filled with weeds. The trial was a very satisfactory one. The decision of the judges has not yet been declared.

Display of Fireworks.

Messrs. J. G. & I. ENOS will give another display of fireworks on Thursday evening, at Van Vorst-square, in Jersey City, on account of the weather having prevented the public from attending the exhibition on the evening of the Fourth as numerously as usual.

Drowned.

A man supposed to be a hand employed od board of a Virginia schooner, was drowned at the Cunard Docks, in Jersey City, on Monday evening, by accidentally falling into the dock. Search has been made for the body without success.

The Dog Law.

Mayor MANNERS has issued the usual proclamation in Jersey City against unmuzzled and collarless dogs—not excepting the imported article.

The Columbus Riot.

The Columbus *Journal* of Saturday evening contains the evidence given before the Coroner's Jury in regard to the riot in that city on the Fourth of July, in which the Society of German Turners and a portion of the Americans were engaged, and which resulted in the death of a young man named HENRY YOUNG. The following is the verdict of the Jury:

We, the undersigned, jurors, empannelled and sworn on the 6th day of July, in the year 1855, in the township of Montgomery, County of Franklin, Ohio, by WILLIAM FIELD, a Justice of the Peace, and acting as Coroner for the time being in said county, to inquire and true presentment make in what manner, and by whom the deceased, whose body was found at the city of Columbus, in said township and county, on the 6th of July, 1855, came to his death.

After having heard the evidence and examined the said body, we do find that deceased came to his death by the effects of a ball or slug wilfully and meliciously discharged from a pistol in the hands of one GOTTLEIB MAYER, a member of a social company in Columbus, known as the Turners, and to which death said company, as far as they were, on parade on said Fourth, were more or less accessory.

Given under our hands and seals, at the place of said inquisition above mentioned, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1855.

Magnetism in Cholera.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLORENCE, Friday, June 8, 1855.

Electro-Magnetism is announced to be a remedy for cholera, by two eminent physicians, in different parts of Italy. The coincidence is noteworthy. Dr. ROSSI, of this City, was preparing a memoir, the fruit of much study and experience, to show that the malady results from some electro-magnetic or animal-electric disturbance, for which, galvanism is the proper remedy, when he was informed that Dr. CONCATA, of Padua, had conceived and demonstrated the theory within a few days in the restoration of four desperate cholera patients, by means of the electro-magnetic current, and that he was preparing a report, under the direction of the municipal authorities, for publication. It will soon be determined whether his is one of "the immortal names"—whether he is to have the grateful remembrance, the enviable satisfaction of having restricted the sphere of ignorance and superstition. The simultaneousness of the conception is only another indication of the wide diffusion of mental cultivation.

STATE ELECTIONS.—Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, hold their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North Carolina on the second Thursday, of the same month. On the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month. In Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, North Carolina and Tennessee, Members of Congress are to be elected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Agrimont's Tropical** DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY—Is now offered to the public, after having been used in private practice many years with astonishing success. It is the result of the experience of a medical man acting as surgeon in our army in Mexico, and on board California steamships. It will keep for any length of time, and can be taken in cold water. It is entirely different from the usual tampering and uncertain methods of treatment, relieving the most alarming cases in a few hours, either infant or adult. This never-failing remedy may be had of most of the druggists, and at the General Agency, No 22 Beekman-st., up stairs, New-York.

WM B. BODGE & CO., Proprietors.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

☞ **Is at this Season most Invaluable** as a Renovator and

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct supervision of

DR. JAMES R CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE, AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 3, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ **Those Ladies Linen Boots and Slippers** ARE SELLING HERRIOTT'S

HARRIOT'S

BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM,

No 435 Broadway, cor. of Howard-st.

He is also selling splendid French Calfer Boots for Ladies, of all colors, at $1 75 per pair; their equal were never offered at that price until introduced by the proprietor of this establishment.

☞ **Bedding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A 40-ton remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure on Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO, Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **New-York Polytechnic Institute**—No. 49 7th-av., cor. 14th-st.—TESTIMONIALS AWARDED FOR SESSION ENDING MAY 1, 1855—*General Testimonials Senior Department*—First Class, THOMAS J BENJAMIN; Second Class, WILLIAM H BENJAMIN; Third Class, SAMUEL P. EDGAR.

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The Institution will re open September 3.

☞ **New-York Yacht Club.**—The third general meeting of the Club will take place at the Club House, Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Dinner at 4½ o'clock, sharp.

BUSINESS—Admission of members, and to make arrangements for the annual cruise of the Club.

N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

Lists close at No. 4 Pine-st. on Tuesday evening.

☞ **Dr. Collett**—At the Odeon, corner of South 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg, will lecture each evening this week, at 8 o'clock, upon Physiology and the Laws of Health, with beautiful Models, Manikins, &c. All who would enjoy a rich entertainment should hear these lectures. Admission 12½ cents. The laugh alone is worth double the money.

☞ **For the West.**—The second meeting to organize an Association for Minnesota, will be held at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING. All who desire the best land in a settled community, at the low price of $1 25 per acre, and on three years' credit, are invited to attend.

☞ **Lovers of Aquatic Sports.**—Will be exhibited THIS DAY, only, in front of INGERSOLL'S Great American Boat and Oar Bazaar, No. 250 South st., a 35 ft. row boat built for the Night and Morning Club, Brooklyn. All desirous, are invited to attend.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, per U. S. Steamer BALTIC, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

A. C. VAN EPPS, late of Dean-st., Brooklyn, Electrician and Insurance Agent, is requested to send his address to Office of Brooklyn City Directory, and to Box No. 1,290 Post Office, New-York, and oblige many inquirers for him.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.—The corner stone of the new Church edifice, to be erected on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be laid with appropriate ceremonies TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Dr. E. O. HAVEN, Dr. A. M. OSBORN and Bishop JANES. The public are invited to unite with us in the religious services of the occasion.

"July the 1st in Oldbridge town there was a grievous battle."
IS THERE NO SOCIETY IN NEW-YORK
with spunk enough to celebrate the 12th of July?
SHADE OF THE "GLORIOUS MEMORY."

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young women, as cook and chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 9 Varick-st., for two days. Wages no object. Best of city references. Call at No. 21 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, as cook, to do general housework. Also, by a very nice American girl of 15 and a sewer, genteel middle girl of 16, to do light work or mind children. Also, by a young woman, as cook, or to do general house work. Best of City references given, and no objections to the country. Apply at No. 204 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young man, as porter, where he can make himself generally useful to his employer in New-York or Brooklyn; has worked at carpenter work; has some tools; or would take a situation in the country to work in a garden. Best of references given. Address L. E., *Daily Times* Office for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an Englishman, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is an excellent lamb servant. Has lived with noblemen's families of the highest distinction. No objection to town or country, or to travel. Good references given. Address C M., or call at No. 15 6th-st., corner of 6th av., or at the office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good city references; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young woman to take care of children; is capable of taking charge of a young infant. Has no objection to go in the country. The best reference given. Call at No. 812 Greenwich-st.; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable girl, with good references, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good baker, a first-rate laundress, and has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent, well-recommended English woman, as a first rate cook, good baker and pastry cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, as first rate cook in a respectable family; has lived in excellent places, and can give the best of reference as to capability, &c., &c; can be seen for two days; apply at No. 89 West 11th st, between 5th and 6th avs., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman desirous of going to California, as lady's maid or nurse. She can give the best recommendations. Address Box, No. 1,293, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do general housework. Has the most satisfactory reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 195 West 19th st., in the rear. Best of City references.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to cook plain cook and good washer and ironer, in a genteel house; work for a private family. Good City references. Call at No. 191 West 42d-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at the Thread and Needle Store, No. 343 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do housework or chamberwork. Apply at No. 100 Gold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and to mind children. Best of City reference. Call at No. 41 Perry-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A lady, as Vice Principal in a Female Boarding-School in the country near this City, qualified to teach the English branches and French. The latter language she must speak fluently, and on this account a French lady or one educated in France, who understands the English language, will be preferred. She must be a Protestant and have had some experience. Best of references required. Salary liberal. Address immediately, GEO. G BUTLER, Female Institute, Washington, D C.

TEACHER.—A graduate of a New-England University, an experienced teacher, and a thorough scholar, desires a situation; one in a classical school preferred. The best of reference will be given. No objection to going West or South. Address Box No 38, North Scituate, R. I.

FRENCH WOMAN WANTED.—In a private family, a French woman, as seamstress and dressing-maid. Also, a Protestant girl, as waiter; one well qualified to do her duties without further instruction. Apply at No. 74 Broadway, at 12 A. M., back room, second story.

BILL POSTER WANTED.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., want a bill-poster; only those already in the business and able to produce good references need apply

AN AMERICAN GIRL, from Ohio, wishes a situation in a plain American family, to do the general housework; is a good cook, &c. Apply at the Servants Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carm-st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

BOOK-KEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—A gentleman of many years' experience wishes a situation as book keeper. Good references. Address H. N. S., No 319 Greenwich-st.

COOK WANTED—In a small private family, an experienced cook. One with good references may inquire at No. 9 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on the Heights.

BOY WANTED.—A boy in a Lawyer's Office; must write a good hand. Apply at No 12 Park-place.

FARMER WANTED—A single man (American preferred,) well acquainted with farming and the management of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful, may find a situation by immediate application to FRANCIS T GARRETSON, at his office, No 74 Wall-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. Good reference required

287 BROADWAY—Corner of Reade, at MORRIS & CONNERY'S, can always be had a great deal of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, 34th-st., between 6th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

☞ **Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A 40-ton remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure on Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO, Proprietors, Boston.

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The Institution will re open September 3.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 38 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes to procure a good furnished room and parlor board in a private family where there are no other boarders and where the comforts of a home and good society are to be obtained; location in the neighborhood of Broadway and 4th-st. preferred. Address J. R., office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, in a private family, would furnish their own rooms, and would like to make an arrangement to board permanently. Terms not to exceed $500 or $600 per year. Address H. B., Office of *Daily Times*.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a lady, child, infant and nurse, within a current of fifty miles of the City. Address M. F. T., at this office, stating locality, price, &c.

174 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Rooms in suites or single may be obtained in a first-class house, replete with all the modern improvements. It also has in connection a delightful country seat, situated on Long Island Sound. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

COUNTRY BOARDING—Near Fishkill Landing, and within 2½ hours of the City. The house is large and nearly new, delightfully situated and well shaded. Fine mountain and river scenery, pure water and healthy situation. For particulars address H. C. R., Box No. 1,736, Post-Office.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., branch of my Williams and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1855.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PAIR OF BAY HORSES FOR SALE—Excellent travelers, perfectly sound and kind; good in single or double harness and under the saddle. Also, a light wagon and harness. Can be seen at CONKLIN'S Stable, corner of 47th-av. and 25th-st.

SPLENDID LIGHT BAY MORGAN HORSE FOR SALE—About 15 hands high, sound and kind, 7 years old this Fall. A stylish driver and fast traveler. Sold for want of use. For particulars inquire at No. 67 Liberty-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"We admire it more than we can well express."
So says the New-York *Evangelist* of
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
STAR PAPERS.
And the *Congregationalist* says:
"No Summer-pocket should be empty of it."
Those who want a good book for Summer reading cannot do better than to get this beautiful volume. Price $1 25.
J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau st., New-York.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J. DIOSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN MAHOMEDANS.
A HISTORY OF THE MORMONS.
Illustrated. 400 pages 12mo. Price $1.
The history of this singular sect has not before been written. This book contains a complete view of the rise and progress of this arch delusion both in Europe and America, including an authentic history of the present state of Mormonism, its social, moral and political aspects, the "Spiritual Wife" doctrine etc., with twelve illustrations. Sold by Book sellers. Single copies will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. Address
MILLER ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
No. 26 Park-row, New-York, and 107 Genesee st., Auburn.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED,
OUR WORLD;
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SLAVERY IN ITS TRUE COLORS.
One 12mo volume, 600 pages, illustrated. $1 25.
AMERICAN AGITATORS AND REFORMERS.
Containing Sketches of the most prominent Reformers of the day. Six Steel Portraits. 12mo, $1 25

ARCHY MOORE THE WHITE SLAVE, OR MEMOIRS OF A FUGITIVE, by RICHARD HILDRETH; with a new introduction, prepared expressly for this edition. 12mo illustrated. $1 25

"THE WORK OF A MASTER."
CONE CUT CORNERS.
BY RENAULT.
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The Boston *Traveller*, one of the most conscientious papers in the country, and which is almost fastidiously careful not to bestow unmerited praise upon any book, notices CONE CUT CORNERS as follows:
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Popular Feeling towards the Emperor in Paris.

Correspondence of the Manchester Advertiser.

PARIS, June 18, 1855.

It is impossible to live a fortnight in this country without perceiving the hollowness of that ficitious popularity with which the Bonapartist journals find it to their interest to surround the person of the Emperor. What more common than to read in those prints of enthusiastic crowds cheering him as he rides along,—of an adoring populace rending the air with their frantic cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" I have been here nearly three weeks, and have seen His Imperial Majesty present himself not a few times to his people,—at the opening ceremonial, at the palais upon subsequent occasion, on the Champs Elysées, and at the theatre, but I declare that I never yet upon any one occasion heard anything which the liveliest imagination could justly construe into enthusiasm. Last Friday I was in the Champs Elysées about 5½ o'clock; presently the carriages ranged aside, and the idlers got upon the benches; a line of *piqueurs*, in green and gold liveries, told me that the Emperor was approaching. As I walked slowly towards the Place de la Concorde the party overtook me, although it was proceeding at a slow walk. The Empress was in an open carriage, accompanied by one of the ladies (I think the Princess Esselng,) and the Emperor was walking his horse by her side and talking to her constantly. Behind them came about half a dozen carriages; and as one of them was a close Brougham, and kept very near to the Imperial party, I imagined that that particularly zealous Corsican agent who was so promptly at the throat of Pianori, could not be far distant. The people around remained passive as the cortege passed by; and save an uneasy sort of seesaw motion of the Empress' head, which might be either intentional or accidental, no demonstration was made by the Imperial couple. As they neared the corner of the Place de la Concorde, some twenty or thirty blouses rushed from under the trees and shouted "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and then the Emperor took off his hat and his wife became most demonstrative in her acknowledgments. The well-dressed crowd (in carriages and upon the lottoirs) whose promenade had been interrupted, coldly waited until they had passed, and then resumed their motion as calmly as before; whilst the chosen of December returned moodily to his palace, bearing with him the plaudits of thirty blouses.

I have no bias against this man; on the contrary, I think that he has done much that is to be commended, and that even much may be excused which is generally condemned; I simply record the fact as it has passed within my own observation, that neither upon this nor upon any other occasion, have I ever witnessed the slightest enthusiasm demonstrated towards his person.

In the *cafés*, on the other hand, a very opposite color gives a tinge to the conversation. Men talk, in bated breath, of daily prosecutions for free speaking—of mishaps which have befallen such men as M. Grassot, the comic actor, for epigrams and jokes not considered strictly respectful. Last Monday, no less than five persons were tried for this class of offence—called, by fiction of law, *offences against the person of the Emperor*—and the defendants were in each case sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. But these things don't appear in the journals. You hear Sebastopol spoken of with sneers, and the English alliance with anything but favor. The late reception in England appears especially to have excited the most sovereign contempt.

The Chicago Mail Robber.

From the Daily Journal.

Theodore F. Denniston, the Post-Office clerk, the discovery of whose heavy robberies of the mails lately excited much sensation in this city, was indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at their present session, and his bail fixed at $5,000; since that time he has been in jail. Yesterday he was brought into Court to plead to the indictment. The counts were read by the clerk, when the Court instructed the prisoner of his rights and privilege and of the law and its penalties. The plea of Guilty was made and ordered to be entered on the records. Mr. Ballingall, as counsel for the prisoner, said he would submit to the Court the youth of the prisoner, as a call for the exercise of some clemency in adjusting the penalty. Mr. Hoyne, the United States District Attorney, remarked he should not urge the fixing of a higher term of imprisonment than the lowest prescribed by the law, and would enter a *nol. pros.* in the other indictments against the prisoner. Denniston was then remanded to jail. He will be brought up for sentence some time during the present term. Having pleaded guilty, of course he cannot be admitted to further bail. The lowest penalty fixed by law in such cases is an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of ten years.

The prisoner is a young and well appearing man, with none of the external marks of villainy in his air or countenance. He manifested little feeling of any kind, but seemed pale and downcast. Although the bail fixed was $5,000, it was on the single indictment first found. Several others still to have been brought against him would have rendered necessary sureties to several times that amount.

Death Caused by a Corpse.—In a farm-house near Liberty, Miesouri, the mistress of the house became ill one morning, having, according to symptoms, received an attack of cholera. Her husband had left the house at daybreak, and her only daughter, who was then with her, sent for a physician. After a few hours the latter arrived, but was already met at the door and received by the sobbing girl with the cry "She is dead!" He was conducted into the room where the corpse lay, examined it, and directed the daughter not to allow the interment until 24 hours had elapsed. He had scarcely done so when the corpse nodded significantly. The daughter saw this motion, and was so horrified that she fell down dead on the spot. It is a well known fact that persons who die of cholera retain the warmth of the blood for a long time, frequently alarming bystanders by contraction of the muscles.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Tuesday, July 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have been more active, but have scarcely varied in price. The sales of the last two days have amounted to 180 bbls. at $6 50 for Pearls and $6 62½@$6 75 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—A small lot of American Yellow brought 27½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Nothing really new has occurred in this line. The supply is moderate, but is fully equal to the wants of the trade, and this precludes any improvement in prices.

COFFEE—The demand is fair at steady rates, with sales since our last of 350 bags Laguayra at 10½c.@11c., mostly at the latter rate; 400 Maracaibo at 10½c.@11c.; 260 Rio at 10½c.@10¾c.; and a parcel of St. Domingo at 9½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Rules quiet but firm, with not a great deal offering.

COTTON—Is more sought after, and is a shade dearer. The market has been cleared of pressing parcels, and with the increased demand has sprung up renewed firmness and buoyancy in prices. This day's transactions are estimated at over 3,500 bales within our range:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	11¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling Fair	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼
Fair	11¼	12	12¼	13¼

FEATHERS—Rule quiet at old prices. The amount in market is heavier.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, in the absence of any considerable arrivals and with a reduced quantity offered, while there exists a pretty active inquiry for the Eastern and local trade, have again increased a little in value and continue to exhibit a rising tenor. The day's sales add up 6,800 bbls. within our range:

Inferior State	$ 8 37½	@ 8 50
Ordinary State	8 50	@ 8 62½
Straight State	8 62½	@ 8 75
Favorite and Extra State	8 75	@ 9 12½
Mixed Western	8 75	@ 9 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 00	@ 9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25	@ 9 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 87½	@ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 75	@12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25	@10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25	@10 00
Extra Genesee	9 75	@12 75

There were also reported some sales of Common State, deliverable within thirty days from Sept. 15, at about $7 62½@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Several contracts were likewise settled, to-day, mainly by the delivery of the Floor. Canadian is pretty bak and buoyant, with sales of 1,600 bbls. at $9 87½@10 for interior common to choice extra grades ₱ bbl. Southern is still essentially unchanged. 250 bbls. found buyers to-day at $10 37½@$12 25 for mixed to extra grand ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at $7 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in stock request at $4 75 for Pennsylvania, $4 87½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is generally dull and heavy, but not being heavily stocked, it exhibits an essential change so far as regards prices. By auction, to-day, sales were made of 600 boxes Sicily Lemons at 50c.@$1 18½, and 2,500 boxes do. Oranges at $1 12½@$3 87½ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is rare and needed at full previous quotations. The day's sales include 2,000 bushels fair Canadian White at $2 40, and smaller amounts of new Southern Red and White at $2 35@$2 45 ₱ bushel. Rye is less inquired for and is now barely worth $1 55 ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Barley Malt attracts more attention and has been purchased to day to the extent of 2,000 bushels at $1 37½ ₱ bushel, delivered. State and Western Oats continue quiet, but are pretty stiffly held at 50c@53c. ₱ bushel. Corn remains in good demand for home use and export at rising prices. The receipts are not so extensive, and there is less pressing on the market. The day's business consists of 52,000 bushels at 90½c.@94½c. for very inferior to prime Western mixed ₱ bushel, the bulk of the sales having been made at 92c.@94c. ₱ bushel. Southern is now quoted at 98c for Yellow, and $1 10 for White, with, however, not much activity. Some Western mixed, deliverable next month, was bought at 95c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—We have to record sales of 450 bales River at 95c @$1 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues quiet and firm. The stock is still a moderate one, and it is stiffly held.

HOPS—Good to Prime of last year's crop are quoted at 25c @28c. ₱ lb. with, however, but little animation in them. Other kinds are neglected. The supply is not extensive.

IRON—Sales of 250 tons Scotch Pig have been effected since our last at $29 50@$31, chiefly at $29 50@$30, usual credit, ₱ ton. Nothing new has occurred in other descriptions worthy of notice.

LATHS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

LEAD—The market is a little brisker, but otherwise without variation. Sales transpired to-day of 240 tons foreign at $6 12½@$6 18¾ ₱ 100 lbs.; and several lots do., to arrive, on terms not disclosed, though a part was understood as having been at $6 1st ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is quiet, but steady at 80c. for Common and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—A lively demand exists for distilling, but the scantiness of the stock prevents an active trade. Sales have been reported of 735 bbls. New Orleans at 29c.@32c.; and 104 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in rather better request, with less offering at $2 75@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is also a little more active, and now pretty readily brings 40c.@41c., cash, ₱ gallon. Shipping Tar is quite salable and firm. Common Resin is in fair demand, and is steady mostly at $1 85 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Fine Resin and City Pitch rule quiet at old rates.

OILS—Crude is more inquired for, chiefly at 72c. for Whale, and $1 75 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Manufactured kinds have not varied much; 100 baskets Olive brought $3 50 cash. Linseed is quiet, yet steady at 80c.@87c. ₱ gallon. Red, Palm, and Lard Oils, remain as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved demand, mainly on speculation, but it has not materially increased in value. The day's sales amount to 2,400 bbls.,—including 1,000 bbls. New Mess—buyers' option, 90 days, at $20; and the remainder, mostly on the spot at $19 25@$19 37½ for New Mess; $16 37½@$16 50 for New Prime; and $19 for old Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue salable and firm; 150 pkgs. brought 9½c@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard remains unchanged, sales having been made to-day of 260 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c. @11c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75 @$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $22@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 14c @ 17c. for Ohio; 16c @20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is worth but from 4c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quite dull and languid. Small sales were reported to-day at $5 62½@$6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs. The arrivals are not large, nor is the stock here a heavy one, but the wants of buyers seem quite limited, which in part accounts for the inactivity and weakness in the market.

SALT—The demand is pretty brisk, but at essentially unchanged prices.

SEEDS—Clover is retailing at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. The supply is rather light. Flax is rare and held at $1 90 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is quoted at $2 ₱ bushel,—at which rate there is nothing being done in it here, though some sales have been effected at Boston. Timothy is quiet and somewhat nominal in value.

SPICES—The market is but moderately active at old figures, with rather less offering.

SUGARS—Exhibit no new feature,—the day's sales including only 380 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 51c @51c.; 110 New-Orleans, to lots, at 6¾ @6¾c.; and 150 Texas on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales of 6,000 lbs. prime transpired at yesterday's quotations.

TEAS—Are moderately inquired for at full prices. Huffman & Co. announce a catalogue sale of Fresh Teas, imported in the ship *Contest*, &c., for the 18th inst. This announcement is apt to interfere with private business, the intervening time, but cannot injure the firmness and buoyancy of the market, in regard to prices.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been more sought after at former figures; while a moderate demand has existed for other kinds at steady rates. The sales since Friday last include 273 hhds. Kentucky at 7c @10½c., 114 cases Seed Leaf at 7c @13c.; 185 bales Havana at 21c.@33c.; and 35 Ambalema, for export, on terms not made public.

WHISKY—There were sales reported of 250 barrels Ohio and Prison, at 40c @41c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business in this line was not very active, but rates were maintained. For Liverpool—the engagements since our last have included about 1,600 bales Cotton, at 3-16d @7-32d. ₱ lb.; and over 20,000 bushels Corn, in bulk and bags, at 34d.@41d. ₱ bushel. For London and Glasgow, the engagements were very light, and rates were nominal. For Havre, the Cotton quotations was 1c. ₱ lb., with no considerable amount offering. Other quotations unaltered. For Bremen, there were some small shipments reported of Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb.; and of Liquors at 2c ₱ gallon. For other ports we heard of nothing particularly new.

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DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manufs.) ...132 Witham-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf...22 Warren-st

American Perfumery.

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$8,000 HOUSE FOR SALE. A first class new and basement house, 157 West 38th st., north side, between 7th and 8th aves., well finished in every respect; a first class private residence. Terms easy, or will exchange for a farm near New-York City, or one or two vacant lots. Apply personally to A. DAVIS, No. 255 8th-av., New-York.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Situated on the Sprain River Road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot, at Hastings, containing 33½ acres, on which is a fine large young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 7 to 10 acres of heavy timber, mill and right of stream. Will be sold at a bargain on application to THEODORE MALLABY, at the Bank, corner 8th-av. and Waverley-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—On the east end of Long Island, containing about one hundred acres, accessible by railroad and steamer from New-York. On the premises is a modern and comfortable two-story dwelling house, with orchard, garden and all necessary accessories, also, numerous and well arranged farm buildings, all new. The neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and in beauty of situation and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing, offers attractions seldom met with. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to LEWIS S. MORRIS & CO., No. 114 Front-st., corner of Wall-st., New-York.

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HOUSE TO LET.—A handsome cottage house and about two or three acres of land; also, the privilege of a barn, at Far Rockaway, L. I., near the Ocean. Also, five side, hall-some country seats. Apply to SAMUEL I. L. NORTON, at Far Rockaway, or at No. 34 Oak-st., New-York. Stages pass and repass the door daily, to and from New-York.

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STABLE TO LET—No. 209 9th-st., recently fitted up for four horses. It has two rooms conveniently arranged for a dwelling, having separate entrance, and supplied with Croton water, water closet, &c. The whole offers superior accommodations as a private stable. Apply to LATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

BUTCHER'S STALL TO LET—On the function of Main and Fulton sts., Astoria, L. I. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, Long Island.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 291 West 18th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 197 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st

PART OF LOFTS TO LET—No. 33 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROS. & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G. SWAN.
EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. ROCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. ROCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN.
CALEB SWAN.
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior.
GEORGE A. ROCK.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 5th and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia, and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

HENRY GERKER.
HENRY JORDON.
FREDERICK STAAKE.
FREDERICK GERKER.

NOTICE.—We would inform our customers and the public in general, that we have not dissolved partnership, which has been reported by some ill-disposed persons or persons; but we have only sold our Manufactory, and are now prepared to furnish Tables with Slate, Marble and Wood Beds, with our New Invented Cushions of superior elasticity. They being the only correct Cushion now in use, we invite buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Private Houses Club Rooms and Public Rooms fitted up at short notice on liberal terms. Clothe, Balls, Cues and Cue Tips for sale at the lowest cash prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

GRIFFITH & DECKER.
Billiard Table Manufacturers, No. 80 Ann-st.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner, H. GERKER. PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $6. P. D. OATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—No. 69 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.—By virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors this day passed, the Finance Committee offer to the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, at 95 per cent., one million five hundred thousand dollars of seven per cent. coupon bonds, redeemable May 1, 1875, convertible into stock of the Company until May 1, 1860, and entitled to the security of any mortgage that may be hereafter laid on the Railroad from Elizabethport to Phillipsburg on the Delaware River. The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, and will be registered on the books of the Company in the name of the holder or as a bond payable to bearer, as the convenience of holders from time to time may require. It may be unnecessary to call the attention of stockholders to the prospects of this road, or to repeat, that it is the main Eastern outlet of three lines, all in rapid course of development, one leading to the Lackawanna coal mines and Oswego, on Lake Ontario; one to the Lehigh coal fields and ultimately to Erie, Cleveland and the Great West; and one requiring the construction of only 33 miles of road to pierce the centre of the Schuylkill Coal Basin, and make a direct, unbroken line to Pittsburg and Wheeling; nor need they be reminded that these lines are all free from break of gauge or trans-shipment; nor of the remarkable coincidence, that by this road the three Anthracite coal regions are each brought within 135 miles of New-York, there not being five miles difference in distance between any two of them.

The partial opening in June, and anticipated completion in July, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the probability of the opening of the Warren and Lackawanna Roads in the Fall, render it imperatively necessary that this Company should proceed vigorously with the construction of the second track. With the work already accomplished, it can be economically completed in two seasons, without interfering with the business of the Road, and at a great saving in expense over what it would cost if left till the Road is overwhelmed with business.

Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for bonds to the extent of three-fourths of the stock held by them in the books of the Company. Subscriptions for greater or less amounts can be made, subject in the former case to reduction or rejection by the Committee, if the subscriptions shall be in excess of the whole amount of bonds offered. Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st. till the 14th July, inclusive; after which the allotment will be made.

TERMS.—Ten per cent of the par value of the bond will be payable on notice of acceptance of bids, ten per cent on the 10th August, and the balance in installments of ten per cent. not oftener than once in thirty days as required by the Company. The ninth call will be five per cent., when the bonds for the fifty first issue will be issued. As soon as five cents can be prepared, bonds will be issued, in exchange for the installment receipts. Subscribers can have the option of paying in full, at any time, upon giving notice at the office of the Company. Non-payment of the installments will leave the Company the right to forfeit the unpaid portion of the subscription and the discount allowed on the bonds.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ADAM NORRIE,
} Finance Committee.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Meadow,	Strasbourg,
Bern,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Seville,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manula,	Singapore,
Bagnuli Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Rong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblenta,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lyons,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle,		Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich,		Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:		
Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton
Castlemaine,		Mount Alexander.
Ballarat,		
Sandhurst Agency,		Bendigo
Ovens Agency.		

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pise,
Anvers,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athens,	Dresde,	Lorgona,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers in and confided to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, Vol 36 page 431 &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1855, at 12 o'clock P M, on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, at 12 o'clock P M, all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and described by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal or which lie in and under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in the Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, and James Nicklin, M Harbison and William McCormick, containing 113 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z W Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol 91, page 176; the McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel Purdy, containing 140 acres and 88.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 187. The Beam Tract, adjoining the Edmondson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 216 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume page 189. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Marks and the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume page 176. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of McCurdy, Aikan's heirs, Lewis Thorobern's heirs and Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z W Remington, recorded in office aforesaid in volume 91, page 322. All that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, containing eight acres described in a deed from Z W Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected a large frame dwelling-house and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acres tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 50 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending thence to a point on McKee's lane, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of passing thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1852, subject to a ground rent of $500 a year until April 1, 1872, thereafter $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-house, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements and premises and privileges being described and demised by a lease from Alex McKee to Z W Remington, recorded in said office in volume 88, page 396, and the assignment thereof to said Company, recorded in volume 91, page 177; all these 73 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the river to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive engines, 50 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

BY N. A. THOMPSON,
(Office in the Old State House, State Street, Boston)
LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 12 M., on the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, the beautiful hotel on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with the entire furniture of the establishment, bowling alleys, and 24 acres of excellent land belonging to the same. The house was erected in 1851, is most thorough and substantial manner, at a cost of $40,000, and has since been occupied only during the Summer months. It contains 150 airy and well ventilated rooms with all the modern improvements and conveniencies for a first class hotel, and will accommodate 250 boarders.

The furniture is all of the very best description, and nearly new, having been made to order expressly for the hotel at a cost of $10,000. There are four superior bowling alleys, handsomely furnished, in a separate building near the house.

Long Island is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in this part of the country. It contains nearly 300 acres; is situated within 4½ miles from Boston and not over one hour's time from the centre of the business of the city. In the immediate vicinity of the principal ship channel, and from its grounds commands the finest view to be had of Boston and the city, and the Islands in the bay. A large convenient wharf in front, and within a few rods of the house.

The entire property will be put up and sold en masse lot, on the following terms:—One-third payable in cash; one-third payable in the Preferred Stock of the Long Island Company, and one-third to remain on mortgage for one, two, three and four years, with interest.

For further particulars, apply to WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer of the Long Island Company, No 8 Merchants' Bank Building, No. 28 State-st., Boston.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 31st day of July, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E H LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d ave., of the City of New-York, and described by the name of Lot No. 1 on a map on file in the office of the Register, in the City and County of New-York, and entitled "Map of 600 lots of ground, situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Jacob Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, 1854," which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of 55th-st., distant 125 feet easterly from the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th-st., with the southerly line of the 2d av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts., thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th-st 25 feet, thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.

JOHN OBSER, Sheriff.
R. G. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff in person. jy7-2aw3wS

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER.—TO MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.—Elegant Household Furniture several new and second-hand rosewood and mah.-grain Piano-fortes, worthy the attention of the trade. Furniture will consist in part, viz.: 30 solid rosewood and mah.-grain parlor suits, in hair cloth and French satin brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, of the latest and most fashionable styles; Turkish and Voltaire easy chairs; carved rosewood mirror and other armoire; elaborately carved etageres; rich centre tables, library and secretary bookcases, in great variety, library tables; spring-seat rocking and reception chairs; several superior extension dining tables, 14 feet long; carved oak and walnut hall-stands with marble tops, carved pier and centre tables; several suites of richly decorated enameled chamber furniture; table cutlery and plain sofas, together with an endless variety of desirable articles in the house-furnishing line.

ADRIAN H. MOLLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 11, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 State of Kentucky 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July.....$1,000 each
100 shares American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, (scrip stock.)
38 shares American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, (full stock.)

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, will be sold jewelry stock, comprising a large assortment of diamond jewelry, gold and silver watches, among which are to be found single stone and cluster diamond rings, fine gold pencils and ear-drops, 18 carat gold-case watches, Lepine movements, double time-keepers, English patent levers by celebrated makers, 18 carat fine suits in cases—comprising breast pin and ear-rings; 18 carat gold guard and fob chains, ladies' chatalaine do., seals and finger-rings, bracelets, lockets, pencils, sleeve-buttons, &c; fashionable silver watches, silver napkin rings, butter and fruit knives, &c. A rich assortment and peremptory sale

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

FIFTH-AVENUE AND NINETY-SEVENTH-ST. LOTS.—SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Charles E Strong, Esq., referee, by order of the Supreme Court:

Five Lots on the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 97th-st., each 25 feet 5 inches by 100 feet.

Four Lots on the northerly side of 97th-st., each 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches, commencing 100 feet east from 5th-av.

For maps, &c, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE.—MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the house No. 87½ West 26th-st., near 6th av., will be sold the furniture contained in the house, consisting of rich tapestry and other carpets; parlor, dining room, chamber and kitchen furniture, comprising the usual assortment, which is well worthy of the notice of housekeepers and dealers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

D. C. DAVIS, Auctioneer

BY STEVENS, DAVIS & CO.—THIS DAY, July 11, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No 16 Spruce-st., large sale of elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture; suits in brocatelle; sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, rockers, cornice, bookcases, wardrobes, washstands, centre tables, mirrors, and paintings of great variety and beauty; large assortment of clocks of the best manufacture; also one superior piano-forte, and 40,000 cigars. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the Canals and main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the tunnel and the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the rights, water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, as held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in all property, real, personal and mixed belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at or letter addressed to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg.

JAS POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract or auction of Real Estate; to the borrowing and lending of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on reasonable terms.

BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 61 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st.

Will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Carpets, Household Furniture, Dentistry, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to contracting generally.

Liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Goods, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c. WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No 8 Pine-st, Brussels and ingrain carpets, suites of rosewood furniture, in plush and brocatelle; chairs and sofas in hair cloth, mirrors, quartette tables, bookcases, hat stands, pier tables, centre tables, window curtains, hair mattresses, French bedsteads, black walnut cottage bedsteads, washstands, mahogany French secretaries, dressing and tea tables. Also, without reserve to pay advances, an elegant carved rosewood 6½ octave piano-forte, made by Bowers & Leavett, Boston. Also, for account of whom it may concern, case of elegant China vases, with flowers and shades, about 75 pair; 3 cases, containing 82,000 cigars; bale, about 900 yards cotton webbing; cases sweet oil; 6 cases, 40 dozen each, Jean Marie, farina Cologne. Also, fishing rods and reels, lines and hooks, game bags and hatchets, copper kettles, boilers, pans, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 75 West 13th st., consisting in part of mahogany and rosewood parlor chairs, sofas, card, centre and dining tables, mahogany and rosewood secretary bookcase, dressing bureaus, washstands and rocking chairs, French plate mirrors, Tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil paintings, engraving, rosewood and mahogany 6½ octave piano, window curtains, glass, china and silver plated ware, elegant bedroom furniture, and a large quantity of kitchen utensils, plants, &c. Also, one silver tea set, 3 pieces

J. BERNSTEIN, Auctioneer.

BY PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—On THURSDAY, July 12, at No. 104 6th-av., at 10 o'clock.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Catalogue sale of an elegant assortment of furniture, consisting of rosewood sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, pier glasses, marble tables, rosewood piano, rich curtains; consisting of the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping. For catalogues, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 61 Liberty-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY AND FANCY GOODS.—WEDNESDAY, July 11, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large assortment of all kinds of White Granite, Flower, Blue and common ware, suitable for grocers, dealers, and country merchants. Also, the stock of a retailer.

JOHN REDDING, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN REDDING Auctioneer, will sell TO-MORROW, 11th inst, at 12 M., on the premises, No 16 East 27th-st., the machinery and tools of a glass-cutting establishment. J. L. HARLEY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

AT THE BAZAAR, No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, twenty horses, suitable for all purposes. Also new and second-hand wagons, harness, saddles, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt H B PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, Middletown and Red Bank.

Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot

FARE 37½ CENTS.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Tuesday, July 10	12 M	Tuesday, July 10	4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 11	1 P M	Wednesday July 11	5 P. M.
Thursday, July 12	11 A M	Thursday, July 12	5 P. M.
Friday, July 13	7 A M	Friday, July 13	2 P. M.
Saturday, July 14	3½ P M.	Saturday, July 14	6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 15	7 A M	Sunday July 15	3½ P. M.
Monday, July 16	6 A M	Monday, July 16	9 A M
Monday, July 16	4 P M	Tuesday, July 17	7 A M
Tuesday, July 17	4 P M		

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, POINT OCEAN, PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BOGERT, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

FARE 37½ CENTS

Leaves New-York.		Leaves Ocean Port.	
10—Tuesday	11 A M	10—Tuesday	4 P. M.
11—Wednesday	6 A M	11—Wednesday	3 P. M.
12—Thursday	6½ A. M	12—Thursday	3 P M
13—Friday	7 A M.	13—Friday	3 P. M.
14—Saturday	3 P M	14—Saturday	7 P M.
15—Sunday	8 A M	15—Sunday	4 P M.
16—Monday	6 A M	16—Monday	9 A M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

FIRST ANNUAL COTILLON AND PIC NIC EXCURSION OF BUNKER HILL LODGE No 21, A. P. A., to GLEN WOOD.—The new and splendid steamboat SUN and the barge METER, and Adkins' celebrated Brass and Cotillion Bands are engaged for the occasion. To take place on THURSDAY, July 12, 1855. Tickets $1, admit a Gent and Ladies, to be had of the Committee or at the landings on the morning. Landings—At 18th-st., N. R., at 6 o'clock, A. M.; Hammond-st., 6½; Spring-st., 6½; Pier No 3, N. R., 7; Fulton-st. Brooklyn, 7½; Broome st., 7½ Williamsburg, 8½; 8th-st., 8½; 23d-st., E. R., 8 o'clock. The barge will lie at the foot of 8th st., East River.

ROBERT SHERARD, Chairman.
GEORGE TILSON, Treasurer.
JAMES MCBRIDE, Secretary.

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC.—The Sabbath School connected with the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church, will proceed to St. Ronan's Well, near Flushing, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1855, on a Pic-nic excursion. The manner in which will afford a fine view of the public institutions on Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands, and of the beautiful scenery on the East River. The steamboat THOS. G HAIGHT will leave the foot of 23d-st., North River, at 7½ o'clock A. M., and foot of Amos-st at 8 o'clock A M. Returning will leave the Well at 5 o'clock P M. Tickets, 50 cents; children half-price, and may be had at the furnishing store of JAS R. EDWARDS, No 383 8th av.; at the store of A D SAVAGE, No. 115 8th-st.; and at the jewelry store of Mr. PHELPS, No 193 6th-av. Also, of any of the Teachers.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON Capt W. H. Wood, will make her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, (commencing July 3, 1855,) leaving foot Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; foot Governeur-st., East River, 7½ A. M.; foot Pecksslip, East River 7 30 A. M.; South River 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., North River, 8 15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 8 30 A. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board.

N B—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or of the Captain on board the boat.

NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENT AT NEWBURGH.—Passengers leave by the Hudson River Railroad cars from Chambers-st

At 6 A M, arrive at Rhinebeck at 9.05 A M
At 8 A M, arrive at Rhinebeck at 12.34 P M
At 12 M, arrive at Rhinebeck at 3.30 P M.
At 5 P M, arrive at Rhinebeck at 8.36 P 51

Leave Rhinebeck for New-York at 6.36 A M; at 1.18 P M; at 10.21 A M, and at 6.36 P M.

Ferry boats connect at Rhinebeck for Kingston on arrival of above trains

GRAND EXCURSION TO KINGSTON—FRIDAY, July 13, 1855, by the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. Merritt, Commander—leaving pier foot of 41st-st at 6 o'clock A. M., Pier No 3, N. R., at 6½ Chambers-st. at 7, Hammond st. at 7½, 25th-st at 8 precisely, arriving at Kingston early in the afternoon, in time for passengers to witness the Grand Review of the 7th Regiment N. Y. S. M and participate in the Military Festivities. Returning, will leave Kingston at the same as the entertainments are over, arriving early next morning. Fare for the Excursion, $1 50; each way, $1.

EXCURSION OF THE SANDS STREET SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, TO YONKERS.—By steamer MASSACHUSETTS.—THURSDAY, July 12, 1855. Tickets 50 cents; children half price; may be obtained at the door, morning of the excursion. Dodsworth's Band is engaged for the occasion. Leaves Deforrest Dock, near Fulton Ferry, at 8 A M. D O'NEILL, Chairman.
J. I. GASCOIGNE, Sec etary.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt ROOMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Annas-st. at 9½ A M., 12½ and 3½ P M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A M, 12¾ and 3¾ P M. Pier No 3 North River, 10 A M., 1 and 4 P M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A M and 2 and 6 P M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For particulars apply to WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No 37 South-st, or Capt WILLIAM H WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 12th st., East River.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privileges amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa.
HARVEY CHAPMAN.

JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE—With fixtures, lease and good will, in a good location and well established. A rare chance for a practical man, as the jobbing will pay the expenses. Will be sold with or without the stock. Apply on the premises, No. 214 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$2,000 FOR $800.—A valuable lease of five years and a manufacturing business, tools and fixtures, doing a cash business, from 50 to 100 per cent profit $30,000 worth of work in a year. Sickness is the reason for selling. For further particulars inquire No 466 Broadway

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON
N. B—Circulars forwarded on application as above

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES
WARREN WARD, No 144 Grand-st.

COAL

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.
MAT. CLINTON.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Screened and delivered, dry and in good order, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Woman. One Hundreth Edition (500,000) 18mo. pp 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities, peculiar to the female system, or from intemperance or the follies of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention amelioration and relief

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement, every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M Mauriceau proved a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House; No 1 Vesey st; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishers' Office, No. 129 Liberty-st New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So earnest was I to sell extra quantities, that I sent the cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1844; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853 I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 6 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice per day.

MR KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 180 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No 170 William-st., BOYD & PAUL, Chemists, 8 F C. WELLS & CO., Fulton-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No 192 Broadway, & CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs CROCKER, Lady Physician—Office No. 560 Houston-st, second door west of Sullivan—has devoted many years to the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs C, as she has paid *particular* attention to *uterine diseases* of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P S—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P M

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for suppressions, and other diseases which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—as justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own merits. These Pills can only be procured of Mrs CROCKER, No 560 Houston-st

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac-simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. Any interference proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C V CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in regard to their treatment. Should not be considered more learning from this valuable work the superiorus of the other Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT. Physician, Consulting Surgeon, No. 222 Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis. Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is our only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 13 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

DODGE'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.—A new and invaluable remedy for rheumatism, pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sprains, bruises, &c. It has been examined and tested by distinguished chemists, whose certificates may be seen at the Agency, and pronounced it from many injurious or hurtful qualities. Two bottles sold is warranted to prove effectual or the money to be returned. Sold by H. W. HILLS, General Agent No 619 Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY for the Medical cure of all Local Nervous diseases, and their concomitant attendants without medicine. Will be sent to any address upon receipt of $1. Address CHARLES F. COOPER, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y. Please specify the complaint

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS RALPH, M D, No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 8 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted)

FARO PLAYING TABLES.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD CAR-BRAKE COMPANY—No. 62 Beaver-st., New-York.—President, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS; Secretary and Treasurer, NORMAN S. WASHBURN. General Agent, WILLIAM G. CREAMER Directors—GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, HENRY SHELDEN, JOHN M. HOPKINS, WILLIAM NORRIS, WILLIAM G. CREAMER.

We now offer to Railroad Companies the cheapest, simplest and most efficient method of enabling the engineer of a locomotive to apply the entire brakes of a train of cars, that has ever been made. We have in our office a full sized model, showing the operation of this invention perfectly, to which we ask the attention of all persons interested in Railroads. It is needless to describe the advantages of giving the engineer the power to apply the brakes; suffice it to say there is hardly a railroad accident occurs but that the adoption and proper understanding of this invention would totally prevent or greatly mitigate. Its immediate adoption is demanded as well by the interests of the company as the safety of persons and property conveyed by Railroads. We offer every facility to Companies desirous of testing, for themselves, the advantages of this method. For circulars and other information apply at the office of the Company. W. G. CREAMER, General Agent.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public

SPRING ARRANGEM

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Diamond Reef.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: We observe in the editorial columns of yesterday's issue of your paper, that Professor MAILLEFERT had "addressed a communication to the Common Council, an offer to remove Diamond Reef for a smaller amount than any other bidders."

As our bid for removoving Diamond Reef was $32,400 less than Messrs. MAILLEFERT & RAASLOFF'S, when the proposals were received—ours being $35,600, and theirs $68,000, we apprehend there must be some error in your statement, but if true, it is somewhat singular that now that the contract is about to be awarded to us as the lowest bidders, that the gentleman is ready to do the work some $30,000 less than their previous offer.

The following were the bids above ours received by the Street Commissioner:

Maillefert & Raasloff	68,000
J. M. Cary	54,000
Cornelius Smith	40,000
And our bid amounted to	35,600

Yours, truly,

HUSTED & KROEHL,
Submarine Engineers.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

Death of an Esteemed Citizen.

MR. HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, an old and highly-respected merchant of this City, died yesterday at noon, at his residence on Staten Island, after a short but painful illness. Mr. AUCHINCLOSS was a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1780, and emigrated to this country in 1802. He established himself in business in New-York in 1805, and for fifty years has been continually engaged in trade, being at his death the oldest dry goods merchant in New-York actually engaged in business—his senior contemporaries, JOHN HAGGERTY, JOHN STEWART and other old business men, having long since retired.

Throughout his long mercantile life he bore a high character for integrity and sagacity, and his judgment was universally respected. He never sought public offices, or took any prominent part in politics, but filled for a long time the office of President of the Board of Trade, and has been at different times a director in various important companies.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS was a Presbyterian of the old school, and one of the founders of Dr. ALEXANDER'S church in Fifth-avenue, of whom he was the sole survivor. He devoted much of his time and attention to ecclesiastical matters, and was a liberal giver, especially to the church with which he was connected.

His loss will be felt by the whole mercantile community, among whom, it may be said, he has left none but friends. We understand that the funeral will take place to-morrow from Dr. ALEXANDER'S Church, of which the deceased was senior elder, and that he will be buried in the Marble Cemetery in Bond-street.—*Post.*

Forging Post-Office Stamps.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Francis A. Wheelock was taken into custody by the United States Marshal, charged with forging and having in his possession for unlawful purposes a stamp, purporting to be of San Francisco, Cal., March 1. He was committed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Liver Complaint, pain in the head, want of appetite, impurity of the blood, are all cured by BRANDRETH'S Pills, which are in a peculiar manner antibilic and congestial to the diseases incident to this climate. Their prompt and judicious application clear those obstructions of the intestinal canal, the cessation of so many alarming symptoms usually occurring during our summer months; and always more or less experienced under the heat of a tropical sun. The quick expulsion of obstruction of this kind is most salutary and life saving. The matters which compose these obstructions being generally of so irritating and malignant a nature that mortification of the stomach and bowels is sure to result when, by the folly of the physicians, or weakness of the medicine, they are not removed. BRANDRETH'S Pills remove these noxious obstructions at once; the system and the blood are thus relieved of what, by its retention, was about to produce Death; and the sickness which, under other treatment, would have been fatal, or, at the best, of long duration, is, with BRANDRETH'S Pills, only the affair of a few days and a half a dozen doses of Pills.

For 104 years this medicine has had the preference; all others of this class are mere imitations, quite imbecile when compared to the original Vegetable Universal Pills of Dr. BRANDRETH, which have in no case failed to give full and perfect satisfaction.

The wise should be prepared always with a box of these pills *in their possession*; then, when sickness is near, or you feel within its noxious circle, you may resort to this medicine of health-securing power, and be saved. What medicine so congenial for the human frame as that which is certain to avert its influence only for good! BRANDRETH'S Pills cannot be used amiss. When fever is around, when its pestilential vapors are floating, perhaps, in the atmosphere we breathe, how important that, upon the first feeling of giddiness, heavy pain in the head, intolerable languor and sleepiness, pain in the back, especially about the kidneys; and these symptoms are occasionally accompanied by a queer gnawing feeling down the left side, with remarkable heaviness just below the ribs. These feelings, or any of them, admonish that four or six BRANDRETH'S Pills are wanted. Down with them, they will save you a world of trouble; those who have used them most affirm they are not recommended, not sufficiently advertised, not enough made known.

They prevent danger from contagious maladies. I do not profess that the disease for which they may be used as a preventive may not assail the constitution, but I do affirm, no danger would result from the attack, provided the Pills were used through its varied stages. This is particularly applicable with regard to the Yellow Fever, the Cholera, and Dysentery. These dreadful disturbers of men's minds are entirely within the control of BRANDRETH'S Pills, and those who will keep them on hand have no need to fear consequences; "a stitch in time," &c., said a man whose brain was not small, and whose name is better than heaps of wealth to his descendants. And another has observed, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

B. BRANDRETH.

BRANDRETH'S Pills are sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth's Buildings; at BURTON'S Bookstores, No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 296 Bowery. Also, D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; of J. KERR, No. 813 Broadway; of Mrs. HAYES, No. 179 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and of all respectable Medicine Venders in the world.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For protection against Mosquitoes and all Insects, use HASKINS' Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air. It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of rubber braid, so that it will fit securely at all times, and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes, and can be taken down in an equally short space of time; yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed. Particular attention paid to orders.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers street, New-York.

N. B.—Hotel keepers will find it to their advantage to protect their guests from mosquitoes and insects.

[Advertisement.]

PUBDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Is now the centre of attraction. Mr. J. R. SCOTT, one of the first actors we have on the Stage, together with Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, an accomplished and talented actress, are attracting large and fashionable audiences. To-night they appear in the beautiful play of the "Stranger,"—the drama of "Good and Evil" concluding the programme.

[Advertisement.]

TOLD IN A FEW WORDS.—The terrible sacrifice of Rich Dress Goods, at CHAS. HEARD & Co's., No 301 Grand-street. Rich Barages and Tissues at one shilling and one shilling and sixpence per yard; Paris-Printed Jaconets and Lawns at sixpence and ninepence per yard; Barge de Laines, choice colors, and the most desirable styles, at sixpence and ninepence per yard. Could more be said in fewer words?

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S CREAM SYRUPS and PURE SODA WATER.—Upwards of 20,000 persons have refreshed themselves at RUSHTON'S Soda Fountains the last few warm days. The new Syrups are made from pure fresh cream, and are the most cooling and delightful drink ever produced. More refreshing even than Ice Cream in hot weather. Call and try it. Corner Canal and Broadway, and No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 80 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."

Ye "Constabel" he has a bearde
As harde as bearde could be,
Quothe he, "Ye Balm" for shaving is
Ye thing, it is, quothe he.

(*To be continued.*)

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS.—ARCHER WARNER & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon these organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish are unrivaled.

CURTIS & RAY, No. 13 ½t Canal-street,
between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO'S invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street. In boxes, with name and trade-mark in full on each. Price 25 cents.

BIRTH.

In this City, at No 270 West 46th st., on Saturday, July 7, Mrs. ROBERT FYFE, of a daughter.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 5 by Rev. James Millett, Mr. THOMAS P. MEALY to Miss MARGARET A. COWEN, both of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, July 3, by Rev. Benjamin Lockwood, of Brooklyn, E. D. ALFRED B KETCHAM, Esq., counselor-at-law, to Miss S. ANTOINETTE SPANGLER, both of this City.

At Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday, July 1, by Rev. J. E. Du Bose, OLIVER COURSEN, of New-York City, to VIRGINIA daughter of E. N. Calhoun, M. D., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, July 9, ELIZA JOHNSTON, youngest daughter of Wm. M. and Mary E. Johnston, aged 2 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday afternoon, 11th inst., from her father's residence, No. 308 Broome-st.

In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 10, ISAAC FOND, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 2d av., near 126th st., Harlem, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Trinity Church Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 9, ANNIE, youngest child of James M. and Cornelia A. Dunbar, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 172 Henry-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Dean st., on Saturday, July 7, WILLIAM WHITE, aged 68 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Staten Island, on Monday, July 9, HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, of this City, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Dr. Alexander's Church, corner of 12th-st. and 5th av., at 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 11th inst., without further invitation.

At Georgetown, in Cortland County, on Third day morning, Seventh Month, 10th CATHARINE RING, widow of Elias Ring, and daughter of David and Clement Hands, in the 73d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Fourth day, 11th inst. The friends and those of her son, Charles H. Ring, are invited to attend.

At Carmansville, on Tuesday, July 10, EDWARD MOATT, M.D., only son of Edward and Margaretta R. Anthony, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, from the house of Mr. George W. Lent, 6 Mott-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

On Saturday, July 7, after a lingering illness, JAMES GANNON, aged 36 years.

Coroner Hilton held an inquest upon the body of ANTHONY MONAHEN, aged 44 years, born in Loughrea, Ireland, who died suddenly from disease of the heart.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 10.

$6,000 Indiana 6's	96	250 Erie Railroad	s10 52½
600 M & Ha '67	100	do	s3 52
3,000 Virginia 6s	99	100 do	s60 52
2,000 N. Carolina 6s	98	100 do	c 52
9,000 Erie Bonds of '75	92½	100 do	s6m 52
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M. Bs	103	50 do	s10 52
1,000 do	102½	50 do	s15 52
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Bs	81	250 do	s12m 50
65,000 Ill. R. Bds	b3 86	200 do	b60 52½
40,500 do	b3 86	50 do	s3 52
25,000 do	b60 87	100 do	s10 52
500 do	87	200 do	b30 52½
10,000 Ill. F. bs. w p	100 85	200 do	c 51
26,000 do	b3 84½	10 Gal & Chicago R R	111
26,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. F bs	s3 89	400 Reading Railroad	s6m 96
3,000 T H & A 2d m bs	90	50 do	86
1,000 Cleve & Tol. Div Bs	84	100 do	b60 86
6,000 L E Wab & Ill L Bs	86	400 do	85
20 Bk North America	106	700 do	86
8 Com Exchange Bank	104	200 do	b30 86
20 Mechs Bkg Assoc'n	103	100 do	86
100 Canton Co	b60 17	100 do	86
80 Nic. Transit Co	b10 17	200 do	s60 85
100 do	17	10 Mich. S. & N. ja R R	98
900 do	17½	50 do	99
300 do	s60 17	100 Panama Railroad	101
100 do	s3 17	5 Cleve. and Cin	104
200 Comb. Coal Co	b3 26	10 do	101
200 do	c 26	200 Cleve and T. R R	b60 93
500 do	s60 26½	100 do	b6 93½
100 do	b3 26½	50 do	93
200 do	c 26½	50 do	b30 93½
200 do	b30 30	50 do	94
700 Gardiner Gold Mine	2	100 do	s60 91
500 do	b15 2	50 do	b60 93½
200 do	b10 2	20 do	92
200 McCulloch Gold	1	55 do	93
50 N. Y. Central R R	s60 101½	150 do	s15 91½
100 do	c 101½	50 do	s10 91½
212 do	101	100 do	b60 92½
61 Hudson R. R R	42	500 Harlem Railroad	c 29½
85 Mich. Cen. R. R	97	100 do	s6m 28
20 do	97½	50 do	29
25 do	b60 97½	300 do	b60 28½

SECOND BOARD.

25,000 Missouri 6s	96½	100 Erie Railroad	b30 52½
6,000 Va. & Tenn. R. R. 2d Mort. Bonds	78	50 do	b15 52½
5,000 Pan. Bs (2d issue)	101½	100 do	b60 52½
10,000 Ill Cen. R.R. B	b10 98	100 do	b3 52½
10,000 do	b30 98½	100 do	s10 52½
9,000 Erie Bonds of '83	96½	57 Little Miami R. R.	95
100 Comb. Coal Co	s3 30	160 Hudson Riv. R. R	42½
100 do	b10 30½	100 Cleve & Tol. R. R	b60 92
100 do	30½	120 do	91½
700 Canton Company	s3 27	50 Panama Railroad	101
100 Nic. Transit Co	b10 18	100 do	101½
300 do	17½	60 Gal. & Chic R. R	b3 110
200 N Y Cen. R. R	s60 101½	400 Harlem Railroad	s3m 29
100 do	s3 101½	60 do	28½
100 do	s30 101½	200 Reading Railroad	s60 95½
150 do	s60 101½	400 do	s3 95½

TUESDAY, July 10—P. M.

The Collins steamer *Baltic*, sailing from this port for Liverpool to-morrow, will carry out public and private advices of a highly encouraging tone in regard to the Grain and Cotton crops of the country. The harvest reports of the former from the South and West, where the Wheat has fully matured and much of it is gathered, are to the almost unvarying effect that the yield is unprecedentedly large, while the prospect in the Northwestern or Lake States, and in New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-England, is equally encouraging. Even our new Pacific State, California, by the last accounts to June 10, just received, is assuming an important position as a Grain growing section of the Union, and is likely this season to turn out a crop largely in excess of the domestic wants of her population. The new Cotton crop at the South continues to look well, and the present weather is said to be everything the planter could reasonably desire. The recent rains caused a partial rise in the Alabama rivers and some of the Southwestern tributaries of the Mississippi, hitherto blockaded by extreme low water, and the receipts of old crop Cotton have thereby been increased at Mobile and New-Orleans to the extent of from 30,000 to 40,000 bales. The general deficit of receipts at the Southern ports, as compared with last year, is now reduced to 131,000 bales. By commercial practice the Cotton year ends the 31st August, and the probability is, that owing to the favorable nature of the Season the deliveries of the new crop before that date will be somewhat more important at New-Orleans than last year. The fall in prices in this market, from the extreme rates to which speculation carried them up a few weeks since, on the news from Liverpool, is equal to about two cents the pound, though the present quotation for Middling Uplands is ½c.@¾c. better than the lowest sales of last week, immediately after the arrival of the *America*.

The business and financial reports which go out by this opportunity are not less satisfactory than the crop advices. There is a healthy but not extravagant increase in the preparations making for the Fall trade in Dry Goods and General Merchandise, as compared with the Spring season. Mercantile Credit has much improved, and failures are extremely rare. The Domestic Commission and Importing interests are easy in their finances, and although collections have been a little backward from particular sections of the country, where there were short Grain crops last year or low waters cut short the deliveries of Cotton, the general result has strengthened confidence in the solvency of the country merchants. In the Atlantic cities Money affairs work comfortably. Discounts, as compared with last July, have been reduced fully one-third in rates, and borrowers outside of Bank are accommodated at 6@8 ₱ cent., where, for 18 months previous to the months of April and March, they were subjected to 9@12, and in some cases 15 ₱ cent. The Specie strength of the Banks, from Baltimore, South, to Boston, East, has been much increased, while the disposition of both lender and borrower, for general business purposes, is to move with commendable caution until the result of the crops and the probable course of prices and demand are clearly ascertained. The individual deposits and country bank balances have been increased in even a greater ratio than the gold accumulations, and in this City they now reckon upwards of $95,000,000, or double the Bank Capital. The tendency of this has been to very free temporary loans on Funded and Share securities, speculation in which, owing to the bright look ahead of crop and business prospects, and particularly the almost certain result of a largely enhanced traffic on our Railroads to and through the West, is extremely active; the movement being further encouraged by the disposition manifested of late in London and on the Continent to purchase into American funds with some liberality.

The Money and Stock circulars of the present date, issued by Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., CAMMANN & Co., and MARIE & KANZ, together with the sales to-day at the Brokers' Board, afford the following quotations for the leading Government, State and miscellaneous Securities, which are known, and more or less dealt in, on the other side. With the exception of Pennsylvania, whose half yearly interest is paid in August, the figures for the Federal and State Stocks are ex dividend, and show an improvement, as compared with last week, of from 1 to 3 ₱ cent.

U. States 6s of 1867-8	120	St. Louis County 6s	84½
New-York 6s of 1872	119½	St. Louis do. short date	94½
New-York 6s of 1873	120	Sacramento City 10s	87½
Ohio 6s of 1860	107	New-York Central 7s	103
Ohio 6s of 1875	112½	New-York Central 6s	91½
Pennsylvania 6s, old	90½	N. Y. Central Shares	101½
Pennsylvania Coupons	93½	Erie 7s, 1883	96½
Kentucky 6s	102	Erie 7s, 1875	99½
Virginia 6s	99	Erie Shares	52½
Tennessee 6s	98	Panama Shares	101½
Louisiana 6s	97	Hudson 1st Mort	103
Missouri 6s	97	Hudson Convert	79
North Carolina 6s	99	Illinois Central 7s	86½
Georgia 6s	99	Illinois Free Lands	89½
California 7s	87½	Illinois Shares	98
Indiana 5s	88	Reading Shares	95½
New-York City 6s, long	100	Cleve. & Columbus	107
Philadelphia 6s	94½	Galena	110½
Cincinnati 6s	96½	Rock Island	97½
Baltimore 6s	99½	Dayton	84½
St. Louis 6s	87½	Toledo	91½
New-Orleans R. R. 6s	80	Alton 1st Mort	83
New-Orleans 6s, reg	91	Alton 8s, 2d Mort	80
Pittsburg 6s	81½	Mich. South. Shares	103½
San Francisco 10s	100	Michigan Central	97½
Chicago 6s	93	Ohio Trust 6s div	100
Detroit 7s	103	Delaware & Hudson	139
Cleveland 7s	105	Pennsylvania Coal	103
Memphis 6s	79½		

EXCHANGES.

London	109½@110½
Paris	5.13½@5.15
Amsterdam	41 @41½
Frankfort	41½@41¾
Bremen	79 @79½
Hamburg	36½@36¾
Antwerp	5.13½@5.16¼

The Exchanges, as quoted, closed this afternoon less firm than they opened for the paucst yesterday. There was not much done on London at the outside fraction, several of the leading banking houses drawing freely at 110. A fair amount of business was also done in transient Bank and local commercial bills at 109½, ¼ @110. The shipments of Specie were not all entered at the steamer's office this afternoon. They will probably exceed a million of dollars. The remittances in American Bonds and Shares will embrace a number of small orders in the Western Railroad and City and County Securities not usually dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and bought by private inquiry.

The Stock Market this forenoon felt, unfavorably, the impression created by the enlargement of the Bank Loans. The increase of two and a quarter millions, during the past week, was partly the result of the conflicting way in which the averages were made up for the intervening 4th July, but as remarked in our last notice, the operation of the new State Loan and the funds which it threw into the Street had much to do with both the Discount and Deposit columns of the Statement. At the Second Board the market was better, and the closing sales show no very marked difference from Monday, except in Reading, the rapid rise in which was not sustained. Demand loans were quite active at 6@7 ₱ cent., the Brokers making up their accounts, however, with ease on these terms. The Western Bank balances are increasing, particularly from Ohio and Indiana. The Panama steamer with the California mails of June 16—already anticipated by the Nicaragua route—arrived this evening, and will deliver to-morrow $839,000 in Gold. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $230,133; received $173,781, and held at the close $1,959,660.

In a recent notice taken by one of our Wall-street cotemporaries of the very exceptionable use made in the Northwest of certain Wild Cat Bank Charters in Georgia, the Manufacturers' Bank of Macon was confounded with the Merchants' Bank of the same place. The former is owned at home; has its circulation at home, and is, we are assured, prudently and safely managed, keeping a good account with one of our City Banks.

It is stated that the party who were recently voted out of the direction of the Broadway Bank, through the controlling influence of the President, with whom they had a difference *two years ago*, are about to "get up" a new Bank in the same neighborhood. We do not hear that it is called for by the business wants of Broadway or Park-place, but it will, no doubt, serve the private purposes of restoring to the Bank parlor the gentlemen who, in failing to publicly expose certain abuses in the old Bank at the time they occurred, put themselves in the power of the very officer that they now charge with wrong doing.

Money Circular for England.

Per Baltic.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

Although the transactions in the Stock market during the last fortnight have been comparatively limited, the tendency of prices is generally upward. The amount of first-class securities offered for sale is small, while the demand is steady, principally for domestic account, the foreign orders being in many instances limited below current rates. There have been sales of United States 6s, 1867, and of the new New-York State Loan at 120. Our present quotations of State Stocks, excepting Pennsylvania 5s, are *interest off*, and show a general improvement of 2@3 ₱ cent. The advance in Louisiana 6s is fully 6 ₱ cent. For City Bonds, the market is quiet. But few are offered, and the demand is light. In Railroad securities the principal changes are an advance of 4 ₱ cent. in the 1st Mortgage Bonds, and of 3½ ₱ cent. in the shares of the Reading Railroad, 3 ₱ cent. in Illinois Central Railroad Construction, and 7 ₱ cent. in the Freeland Bonds, with stock privilege. Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Bonds have also improved 3 ₱ cent. A dividend of 6 ₱ cent. for the last six months has been declared by the Panama Railroad, and is deducted in the quotations herewith, which consequently show an advance of 2 ₱ cent. on those given in our last report. The Macon and Western Railroad has also declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on 1st proximo. There were no new defaults in the payment of interest on the 1st inst. The demand for money is more active, but it has been fully met by an increased movement in loans on the part of the Banks, and there is no material change in the rates of interest. Loans on call range from 6 to 7 ₱ cent., and discount of first class paper from 6 to 7 ₱ cent. The Bank statements for the fortnight show the following result:

	June 26.	July 7.	Increase.
Loans	$94,092,486	$97,595,491	$3,706,005
Specie	14,702,699	15,081,093	676,464
Circulation	7,235,663	7,748,009	407,416
Deposits	79,113,135	85,647,349	6,534,114

CAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for the Continent.

New-York, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

The business of the week, interrupted by the celebration of the Fourth of July, was resumed on the following day, when the news by the Liverpool steamer to 24th June, was received. This produced, at first, quite a depressing effect upon our Stock Market, but the home influences, of continued abundance of money, of a prospect of diminished shipments of Gold, and the demand occasioned by the reinvestment of portion of the large amounts of dividends collected, soon overcame the momentary heaviness and caused some of the substantial stocks to reach higher prices than they had yet touched. To-day, the Weekly Bank Report operated as a damper upon the Market. The many interests due on the 1st July, have been met with punctuality. The demand for United States 6s continues; New-York 6s are in good request for banking purposes, and have touched 119@120 for those of 1872 and '73. There was, during the week, a rise of ¼ on Indiana 5s, of 2 on Tennessee 6s, of 3 on Louisiana 6s, and of 1 ₱ cent. on Missouri 6s. The latter gave rise to active transactions. There was somewhat more doing in Western City Bonds, generally, although still in limited amounts. Some sales of the Bonds of St. Louis, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Sacramento and San Francisco, took place, as also of some of the Kentucky County Roads, without material change in prices. DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translated Extract.] NEW-YORK, July 10, 1855.

Since our advices of 2d inst., the holiday of the Fourth has intervened; but, notwithstanding this interruption, the movement of the week has been large. The abundance of money, the investment of the heavy dividends paid out in the beginning of the month, and the favorable advices received from different sections of the country as to the crops, have imparted a pretty general upward tendency to the market. The movement would have been more marked had it not been for the news received on the 5th per Liverpool steamer of the 23d of June, of the effect produced in the London and Paris markets by the reverses sustained on the 18th of June by the Allied Armies before Sebastopol. Speculative securities were temporarily depressed by these advices, but they renewed the same day, and the market remained firm up to yesterday. To-day, the expanded condition of the Banks produces a disposition to realize, and most stocks show a downward tendency. Orders in stocks for foreign account seem to have been gradually increasing for some weeks past, and less disinclination is shown to touch securities which for a long time had been neglected. City and County Bonds are only sold in limited quantities. Railway Bonds are higher, with considerable sales. We note some transactions in La Crosse and Milwaukee, and Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds. MARIE & KANZ.

Cotton Circular.

New-York, Tuesday, July 10.

The market had closed firm at the issue of our last circular per *Atlantic* on 27th ult., but broke down again on the receipt of the *Baltic*'s advices to 10th ult. Large parcels of cotton appear to have been held here under limits above our range of prices for the arrival of this packet, when they were to be peremptorily sold. The effect of course was a decline in price to meet the views of exporters, as speculation had entirely ceased, and rates fell to 11c. for middlings, but recovered to on the 30th, at which they were steady up to receipt of the *America*'s accounts to 03d ult. on Thursday, 5th inst. These advices of sales in the week under 50,000 bales at a decline of ¼d. and gloomy accounts from the Crimea for the allied armies, although accompanied by favorable weather, were disappointing here, and buyers demanded 1c decline. Some sales were reported as low as 10½c. for middlings, but buyers were plenty at higher figures, and found 10½c. too low to proceed with in quantity. The market was slimly supplied with samples under 10½c., holders being averse to sell under 10½c. The business has been light since, and certainly has not amounted to 1,000 bales daily. The sales and shipments from first hands in the fortnight amount to 10,000 bales. We adjust our quotations to the prices at which purchases can occasionally be made, which show a decline in the fortnight of 11c., at which the market closed steady yesterday, with indications of an upward tendency.

The Tombigbee River has risen again since our last issue, and let out 80,000 bales, but has since fallen and is likely now to remain down. Three steamboats have reached New-Orleans from the Arkansas River, two from the Ouchita and one each from White and Black Rivers—all with light loads and reporting falling streams. None from Red River above Alexandria. These arrivals coming to the ports on the receipt of the lower markets abroad, sales have been effected as low as 9½c. both at Mobile and New-Orleans, but as telegraphic orders to buy freely under 10c. were dispatched with the *America*'s news, it is supposed that the market has been swept ere this date. There is no change in public opinion about the extent of the receipts of this crop. The growing one has been greatly benefited by the frequent showers, and should they now cease and we are favored with continued hot and dry weather it will be very desirable.

T. J. STEWART & CO.

The Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company.

The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the above road, as consolidated, was held yesterday, (Tuesday,) at the Astor House, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed June 26, last, to take into consideration the plan of adjustment proposed on behalf of the Directors of the Company, as published in the TIMES of the 28th ult. Mr. WILLIAM M. VERMILYEA again occupied the Chair, and Mr. WILLIAM DEGROOT acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the report was presented and read. We present the following complete digest of it:

The Committee are satisfied that some compromise is necessary, and they think that, with some modifications and additions, the plan proposed (and published in full in the TIMES of the 28th June) should be adopted.

1. That the holders of bonds under first mortgages, submit to a relinquishment of two years' interest on such bonds.

2. That all the existing mortgages, and the bonds secured by the same, (except the $24,000 remaining of the original mortgage, due in July, 1855,) be surrendered for cancelation, and that there be issued by the Consolidated Company a new series of bonds, to be secured by a mortgage of the entire Road and equipments, equal in amount to the outstanding bonds secured by the first mortgages of the three divisions, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New-York. The principal of said bonds payable in twenty years, with the privilege of conversion into the capital stock of the Company at the option of the holder. These bonds to be issued for the sole purpose of exchange, dollar for dollar, for the bonds secured by said first mortgages.

3. That there be paid in full, out of the earnings of the Road: all taxes due and unpaid; claims for labor and materials; the $21,000 original bonds due July, 1855, and the interest on the same and all claims secured either upon the property of the Company or by such undoubted personal security as should prevent the creditor from submitting to an abatement of his claim, provided that the amount of claims so to be paid in full shall not exceed $84,000.

4. That after the year 1857 a Sinking Fund be created, and that 10 per cent. of the net earnings of the Road after paying the interest on the first liens be set apart for that purpose.

5. That a receiver be forthwith appointed in the case now pending in Erie County, Ohio, with power to take possession of and manage the entire road, and all its appurtenances and property; to appoint and remove all the employés of the Company, other than the President and Directors; to receive the income of the Company; appropriate the receipts to necessary repairs and running expenses, and pay the balance of the floating debt, so that the whole cost of the property shall be represented by a sum not exceeding $9,400,000 of bonds and stock after the expenditure of the $900,000 appropriated to the floating debt, and to accumulate the residue, subject to further directions, and with such other powers as to the Court may seem expedient.

The Committee then give a statement of the results of the plan so modified. The entire debt and stock, now amounting to four millions of dollars, will be reduced, the preferred debts being paid to $2,100,000, divided into the new series of bonds $1,290,000, and stock as reduced $1,110,000. The reduction proposed upon the several bonds and stocks, the Committee think, will add to their actual value, the only one having any appreciable value in the present condition of affairs is the debt secured by the first mortgages. And as to this, the apparent loss of two years' interest will be amply compensated by the increased value of the capital, and the certainty of future regular payments of interest, and the final redemption of the principal, while the second and third mortgages will derive their value from this compromise. The reason for a distinction between the securities stock of the Columbus and Lake Erie Company, and the Mansfield and Sandusky City Company, exists in the fact that the first named Road has cost less per mile than the last, and parties interested have their demands upon a supposed ability to make more advantageous connection with other Roads.

The Committee then offered a statement of the indebtedness of the Road, as also a copy of the original plan of adjustment proposed, already published *exclusively in the* TIMES; they also furnished the draft of an agreement to be signed by those assenting to the arrangement.

Mr. ABIJAH MANN, Jr.—I have been before made acquainted with the contents of this report in some respects, although I have not been present to hear the entire reading. I have a set of resolutions drawn up in conformity with the suggestions of the report, which will properly bring up the business before us. I therefore move you, Sir, that

Resolved, 1. That this meeting do adopt and approve of the Report made by the Committee, and recommend the plan of adjustment with the modifications proposed in the Report for the conveyance of all parties concerned.

2. That the form of contract reported by the Committee be adopted, and the parties present will now proceed to sign the same.

3. That —— & —— be, and they are hereby appointed agents, whose duty it shall be to solicit the various parties interested to sign the contract, and that their charges and compensation be adjusted and paid by the Receiver under the sanction of the Court, where the proceedings are pending.

4. That this meeting do recommend —— as Receiver, and respectfully request the Court or Judge to whom the appointment belongs, to confer the office upon him; inasmuch as the duties of the Receiver will be such as to require his entire time and constant attention this meeting do further request that his compensation be sufficiently liberal to insure the services of a competent person.

After some further remarks by Mr. MANN,

Mr. CAMP, of Ohio, (the President of the road,) followed, I beg leave to offer on behalf of the Board of Directors an amendment to the resolutions presented by the last speaker. Since the subject was referred to this Committee a schedule of the plan proposed was sent to Ohio and submitted for the consideration of the stockholders there. The result appears in a series of resolutions which I will offer as an amendment; they were sent to me with the request to lay them before this meeting. The action of this body drew from the Board of Directors a series of resolutions which I will read before presenting my resolutions, as being my instructions:

Whereas, It is known that an adjourned meeting of creditors and stockholders is appointed to be held at the Astor House, in the City of New York, on the 10th of July next, to take into consideration what can be done to put this road on a footing of security and income; therefore,

Resolved, That as parties in interest, we are of opinion that it is not in our power to stipulate for the receiver as proposed, that power belonging to the stockholders

Resolved, That this Board, as a party defendant in the case in which the receiver is to be appointed, will hold themselves uncommitted on that question in the present state of affairs

Now, Sir, having read to you the action of the Directors, I beg to offer in amendment to the proposition of Mr. MANN that it be

Resolved, That the appointment of a Receiver, as contemplated by the report, shall be understood to continue until the 1st Monday of December next, at which time, in the event that the plan shall not be concurred in by the various parties in interest, the continuance of such Receiver under the appointment herein agreed to shall cease. And on or after the said 1st Monday of December, either party shall be at liberty to move for or resist a new appointment of a Receiver, upon such showing as may then be made for or against such appointment.

Hon. Mr. STANBURY, of Ohio, said: I am counsel for the trustees, under the first mortgage, of the Sandusky Railroad; I do not own a dollar of the stock; I have not a dollar of the debt, and I live in a part of the country away from the road, so that I have no feeling other than as counsel for my clients, as I have stated; of course I owe them a duty that I must not forget; indeed, I would not have gone beyond that strict line of legal duty if I

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

The Repulse Before Sebastopol.

ILLNESS OF LORD RAGLAN.

The Capture of the Mamelon.

RETURN OF THE KERTCH EXPEDITION.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

Destruction of Infernal Machines in the Baltic.

BOMBARDMENT OF HANGO AND SWEABORG.

Administrative Reform in England.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

Continued Reduction of the Austrian Army.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

THE MARKETS.

Cotton Active—Breadstuffs Dull.

CONSOLS 91¼.

The *Pacific*, from Liverpool, Saturday, June 30, arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Pacific* arrived out at 11.40 A. M., on Sunday, June 24.

The news of the arrival consists almost entirely of details of the intelligence already transmitted by telegraph, but correspondence does not come down so late as the 18th June, on which day the allies made their unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The Allies' losses on that occasion were considerably overrated, yet the official lists of killed and wounded foot up considerably over five thousand men. Notwithstanding this check the investing army keep in good spirits and do not permit their repulse to stay the progress of the seige. Lord RAGLAN is dangerously ill, and has asked to be recalled; Sir GEORGE BROWN is also on the sick list. Rumors of battle on the Tchernaya, and elsewhere, had caused some distraction to speculators, but were untrue. There is no immediate indication of further operations on the Sea of Azof, or in the Baltic.

Administrative reform keeps its ground in England. Capitalists are exercised respecting the probable amount and conditions of the new French loan. Austria continues to disband her army. Elsewhere in Europe everything is dull. Liverpool Cotton has suddenly and unaccountably reawakened into speculative activity. Breadstuffs were dull and lower; weather fine. Provisions quiet. Money abundant. Bullion increased £108,000. Consols 91¼, ex-dividend. A moderate business in American Stocks.

FRANCE.

The Attack on the Mamelon and Redan Towers—The Pillage at Kertch—Pelissier—Dumas' Interpretation of the Vendom Inscription—Parisian Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 28, 1855.

Hardly had I dispatched my last letter than the Black Sea telegraph recovered its voice and transmitted fearful tidings to his Majesty. You will have received full accounts of the repulsed assault of Malakoff, and of the English lamentations in consequence. The news taken out by the steamer of to-day consists mainly of such details of this action as have acoumulated, and of the narratives of the previous successful action of the Mamelon. These two affairs must be kept carefully apart in the mind of the reader.

The attack of the Mamelon, an improvised exterior work, but very murderous and effective, took place on the 7th of June, and cost the Allies 4,500 men at the least. PELISSIER'S final and detailed despatch has been published, but he confines himself to saying, "Our losses are serious." To suppose he wrote this sentence in this way, is to suppose that he withheld from the Minister and the Emperor the statistics of the killed and wounded. It is obvious then, that the figures are suppressed. All the private letters put the loss at from 3,000 to 4,000 French—Lord RAGLAN acknowledging 500 English. The wounds are very bad, and of that sort that definitively incapacitate. The success in this affair amounts to just this: if the Allies are ever to take the city itself, they must first take the outworks, but the taking of the latter does not in any degree involve the fall of the former. It is evident the Emperor regards the cost of the Mamelon as above its value, since he judges it inexpedient to acquaint the people with the price paid for it.

The combined assault of the fortifications themselves, of the Grand Redan battery by the English, and of the Malakoff Tower (Korniloff Bastion, in Russian) by the French, and its immediate repulse, is the most important and significant action of the war. The London papers have no authority for saying that the Russians were compelled to put forth their whole strength, and that their resistance was a last desperate effort. We have no details that justify such a conclusion; on the contrary, it would appear that the two batteries employed their usual and ordinary resources. The *Moniteur* acknowledges a loss of 3,350 Franch, and Lord RAGLAN a loss of 1,400 English, in all 5,000—a heavy price to pay for a whipping. We shall see from the letters by mail, next week, whether the Allies are burning to try it again, as the *Pays* thinks they must be. This check—a serious one in the losses entailed and in the inferences it leads to—has been, during the week, the theme of almost undivided comment.

There are other matters of interest from the Crimea. The daily losses of the Allies are great. The *Times* speaks of the loss in the Mamelon alone, as 200 a day! Cholera and heat are largely fatal—the former being quite violent in the Sardinian army. LIPRANDI'S camp is so strongly entrenched as to be invulnerable—an admission made by the English. Sebastopol is well provisioned, and even if it were not, has nothing to fear from the recent performances of the Allies in the Sea of Azof. Perekop, itself a small Sebastopol, is to be further fortified and defended, though as yet no attack menaces it. From Russian sources we learn that no English and French are to be permitted to leave the Crimea; that is, that the Russians expect to be able to control, before long, the proceedings of the invaders.

We are told the story of a cannoneer "before" Sebastopol, who said, after the Mamelon triumph: "Well, if this is the way when Father PELISSIER coughs, what will it be when he spits?" We have learned by telegraph, PELISSIER spit at Malakoff, and Malakoff spit back. That is all. The cannoneer is undoubtedly satisfied.

You will probably have been harrowed up by that precious piece of fiction known as the "Hango Massacre." The English Parliament has been badly humbugged by a man named BRUM, "the only one who survived to tell the story;" soon after, a Russian dispatch, of course *subject to caution*, informs the British Parliament that the men are all safe, and are prisoners. That imposing body has made itself very ridiculous, by a display of inconsiderate haste and unfounded wrath. As for the flag of truce, it is probable the Russians did not see it, but it is a question whether they would not have been justified in firing upon it, even if they had. The English are suspected of having *photographed* Sebastopol, under the protection of such a flag, and of having *sounded* the harbor of Kertch in the same way. They cannot complain if the detection of such an unworthy ruse should render the Russians suspicious of their white flag whenever they raise it.

However, the sack and pillage of Kertch, by English, Turks and French, after the inhabitants had surrendered and offered the invaders bread and salt in token of submission, is an exploit that would outweigh millions of Hango massacres. You will find the details in the English papers. The capture had been bloodless; so the brave corps of occupation thought it would spill some for amusement. Children were cut into mince-meat, and women were carved like joints of roas mutton. The other extempore uses to which women were put, you may narrate if you like—I can not. The Turks, English and French are waging a war in the interests of civilization; but verily civilization may well blush at the savage processes by which her champions are propagating her worship. What Ashantee civilization! What Bedouin Christianity! What a cannibal Bible! What a Dark-aged Nineteenth Century!

A somewhat similar abuse of a flag of truce as those mentioned above, on the part of the English, is brought us by the Sebastopol letters, describing the attack on the Mamelon. A squad of Zouaves, thinking to take the city by a *coup de main*, rushed heroically at Malakoff, where, much to their surprise, they found a ditch, into which they jumped. All were immediately killed but two, who pretending to be hit, fell to the ground like the rest. Their plan was to wait till an armstice was agreed upon to bury the dead. Wait they did, and for twenty-four hours. On the approach of the French burying party they got up and asked for something to eat. Unworthy perversion, as I said before, of the uses of a flag of truce!

PELISSIER has, after a long telegraphic discussion with the Emperor, obtained from him full and discretionary powers, his Majesty being at first desirous of holding a supervisional control over his Commander-in-Chief. To this PELISSIER would not consent, alleging that it paralyzed his action, while not diminishing his responsibility, as the Emperor would never publicly assume any. It is added and believed that PELISSIER even threatened to withdraw from the command. This is all of importance, this week, from or connected with the Crimea, so we will turn to other matters.

This is the season of thunder showers, and "about now," the almanac might say, "look out for curious stories of the freaks of lightning." A streak did in fact execute a singular feat, the other day, at Gisore. It found its way into a room where there was a little girl of seven years. It did not touch her, but as it passed worked such an effect upon her system that her sex was completely changed, and she was found to have become a boy. This, I take it, is without precedent. The newspaper which chronicles the occurrence does not detail the feelings of the child at being thus "altered," probably because its extreme youth prevented it from cherishing any very settled opinions upon the matter either way. But it alludes to the regret of the parents at thus losing their only daughter. They were economizing little by little in order to secure her a marriage portion, and now may very probably have to sacrifice their savings to redeem their son from the conscription. "How fortunate," exclaims the provincial journal, "that the female thus metamorphosed, instead of being an irresponsible child, was not a wife and the mother of a family!" In short, this story, though perhaps not the best hoax on record, is certainly the best sell of French origin. Many grave and serious papers have adopted it as a grand physiological marvel, and call upon the Academy of Sciences for an explanation and a theory.

I have seen the objections of Messrs. "E. A. A." and "Freshman," to DUMAS' interpretation of the Vendome inscription. They are wrong in attributing the criticism to me. I merely abridged some six or eight columns of DUMAS into as many paragraphs. I did not suppose I had stated the matter so blindly as to induce misapprehension. I have laid the discoveries of the two collegians before Mr. D., but I cannot say whether he will reply or not. In the mean time I send to the office of the TIMES the three numbers of the *Mousquetaire*, containing the entire original article; to be forwarded to whichever of the two, E. A. A. or Freshman, claims it first by making known his address. They will find the criticism in much greater length than I gave it. I may add that I had no little difficulty in obtaining the numbers, as the edition was exhausted.

While waiting for the reply of Mr. DUMAS, I can set "Freshman" right in at least one of his misconceptions. He understands DUMAS to have said, or me to have made him say, that *monumentum* always means *tomb*. Now, although the primitive signification of *monumentum* was *tomb*, and nothing but *tomb*, (see *Varro de Lingua Latina*, or *Forcellini's Lexicon*,) from *monere*, to admonish, or remind, DUMAS was not ignorant of its many derived significations. His position is only this: that when a spire or column, like the column of the Place Vendome, declares itself by its own inscription to be a *monumentum*, then that column is a tomb. Thus, the column Vendome, built as a *triumphal* column, would be declared by the future Champollions, to be a *sepulchral* column. This is his assertion: and it is not yet invalidated. "Freshman," singularly enough, quotes HORACE'S famous *Exegi Monumentum*, in support of his opinion: DUMAS had already quoted it in support of his! He says:

"I repeat that *monumentum*, applied to a column, means tomb, and the proof of it is that when HORACE used *monumentum*, in his *exegi*, he meant to intimate that his *works* were a *sarcophagus* more durable than the tomb of MAUSOLUS, or than the pyramids of Egypt, called *monumenta* by VIRGIL. HORACE was not mistaken; his tomb at Tiber (Tivoli) has crumbled in the humid dust of the cascades, but the tomb he erected to himself while living is yet upright."

The word *monumentum*, employed in an inscription, certainly carries with it, to everybody's mind, an idea of being a record of death. It unquestionably indicates reminder, admonition, souvenir, respect. A *monumentum* is *in memoriam*. DUMAS thinks it an unfitting term for a tall spire made from the enemy's molten cannon, and erected on a spot which has no connection with the event commemorated. The column Vendome is not a *monumentum*; it is a *columna*, as in HORACE:

Ne injurioso pede stantem columnam.

Now, as to *belli Germanici*, DUMAS said it would in all probability be read "of the war of Germanicus," instead of "of the Austrian war." "Freshman" opposes this assertion, because he has found *bello Germanico*, in CÆSAR. He will allow me to remark to him that CÆSAR'S expression is capable of but *one* interpretation, on account of the forced agreements of *Germanico*, which cannot be other than an adjective, with the noun *bello*. The Academy's expression is capable of *two* interpretations, as *Germanici* may be an adjective agreeing with *elli*, or it may be a proper noun governed by it. Hence the justice of DUMAS' criticism; and hence the entire want of point of "Freshman's" rejoinder. He might quote "Tam-O'Shanter," or "High-Diddle-Diddle," quite as aptly.

With regard to *trimestri spatio*, DUMAS pronounces it an "incredible barbarism." He could not have been ignorant that PLINY uses the expression, for it is quoted as an example under *trimestris* in all the lexicons. He means to say, I take it, that the expression, "in three months," would have been naturally rendered by *tribus mensibus*, and that *trimestri spatio* is far-fetched, affected and barbaric. The sobriety and severity which should characterize the language of inscriptions, do not admit of either round-about or inversion, though the classics may furnish one or two precedents for its employment, in ordinary writing.

In regard to *ducto suo*, my idea was, while translating the article, that it was good. DUMAS styles it "abominable and impossible," and would have preferred the ablative absolute, as in this line of VIRGIL:

Hic desperandum teucro duce et auspice Teucre.

I leave him to substantiate his assertions, on this point, if he judges fit so to do.

I understand the article was written, compared and verified with great care, and cannot doubt that the author is prepared to meet all objections. Not a single flaw has thus far been pointed out in France, at least in print. Mr. "Freshman" will have the credit, perhaps, of having caught the great romancer tripping. As his letter is to fall under the eyes of Mr. DUMAS, I am sorry that it is written in such careless English. What can a Frenchman, however good a linguist he may be, make of this sentence: "I'll bet a new hat that Dick Tinto *won't get head.*" A lad so sharp in a dead language should surely pay some little attention to his mother tongue. DICK TINTO.

P. S.—RACHEL has taken her passage for the United States in the *Pacific* of the 11th of August.

Captain LINES, of the *Arago*, is in Paris, and has met with a hearty welcome after his two years' absence.

HORACE GREELEY is soon to return, when the yet undecided case of his pecuniary responsibility towards exhibitors in your Crystal Palace will be heard and decided.

RISTORI achieved another huge success last night, in "Maria Stuarda." Full details in my next.

The French shipment of wounded and sick from the Crimea amount to 43,000 men! The dead must be reckoned at 100,000 more. It is said this afternoon that the Cholera is raging in the French army before Sebastopol.

ENGLAND.

The late Reverses—Parliamentary Intelligence—The Scene in Hyde Park—Reduction of the Hango Massacre—The Sound Dues, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, June 29, 1855.

This week has been one of deep sensations. The defeat on the 18th—the Waterloo-day before Sebastopol—a formidable demonstration in Hyde Park against lordly legislation—rumors respecting NAPOLEON'S health—signs of coolness in the intimate alliance—Austria's resolution *not* to join that alliance, and to reduce her army—the bankruptcy case in the city—the details of the Hango tragedy—all these facts, or half facts, have deeply agitated the public mind during the last seven days.

The reverse in the Crimea was, of course, the chief element of this excitement. There was a perfect panic at the first news, and Government appears to me to have been promoting the panic from tactical reasons, in order that the losses might not be found very heavy when compared to the rumors first told by exaggeration. We lost 4,000 men, whispered people last Sunday evening, and the sadness was general. But the next day, Government proclaims that the loss is but 1,300 men, and so it is not heavy at all. The same proportion keeps good with the French—they have not lost 10,000 men, they *only* lost 4,000. What is that? A trifle, to be sure; and those who still shake their skeptical heads are told to read the history of the first NAPOLEON'S battles, in which the death of some twenty or thirty generals in one single combat was of no consequence at all. Well, we may yet come to get accustomed to such "trifles;" but, for the present, people will not quite believe, as they are asked to do, that the commemoration of the Waterloo day was almost advantageous to the Allies, though they have taken, it seems, possession of a dilapidated tower in the cemetery *between* the Redan and the Malakoff. At all events, an *éclatante revanche* is promised at no distant time; but there is "no news" says PELISSIER, from before Sebastopol, down to the 26th inst. I must call your attention to the fact, that Sir GEORGE BROWNE'S army-corps has left Kertch and was actually before Sebastopol *two* days before the repulsed attack, so that the Allies (the French having, as I told you in May last, stolen themselves away from the Tchernaya) had employed *all* their available forces to carry those two works. I know, on the other hand, that both here and in Paris, the ministers of war have been urged to send reinforcements without any delay. All this goes far to strengthen the opinion, that no new attack of any importance will be made in the next four weeks. General PELISSIER'S reckless disregard of human life (his whole military genius, say his enemies) may anticipate that term; but I heard opinions expressed in more than one political circle, and by men of official relations, that Lord RAGLAN will, after this last lesson, be found "less ready to subordinate his prudence to the *energy* of PELISSIER."

Parliament is just now bored by the SPOONERS and GROSVENORS. There is in yesterday's *Times* a most amusing leader on the *species* of the first-named gentleman. There is, however, to be a—perhaps decisive—battle here too. The information I sent you was correct. Mr. ROEBUCK has given notice that he will move a vote of censure against *all* the members of the Aberdeen Cabinet. PALMERSTON'S position has not yet been so seriously menaced as now. He was clever enough until now, to let his enemies battle between themselves (Austria's policy) and always to join the victorious side. This result he was mainly indebted for to the shape of the hostile motions which were not acceptable to all his enemies, and so they were open to amendments and subsequent defeats. ROEBUCK'S motion labors under no such disadvantage. It proclaims *no principle*—like LAYARD'S—and so all parties may endorse it. It is not warlike, not peaceful—like LOWE'S or BRIGHT'S. It is, in short a common ground of hostility for adversaries of all shades of the noble Viscount at the head of her Majesty's Government, while it is a logical declaration of the House's opinion on the report of the Sebastopol Committee. How Lord PALMERSTON will evade this censure, is yet a mystery. The battle is to be given on the 9th of July, which, judging from the prevalent heat, will be a very hot day for the "lucky dog" of Downing-street. The noble lord would be glad, no doubt, to get rid of the motion as he did of bills thrown overboard the other day, in order to hasten the ship of Parliamentary Business, but this won't do for such a motion. Mr. ROEBUCK is quite the man to "find a day" for himself, though refused to be given one. There is, however, a resource left to the noble lord, and this is the threat of *dissolution*, a resource by no means trifling, or unlikely to support him. I wish it might fail, for then the country would be put *in position to show* whether it is or not in earnest in talking in favor of "right men in the right places." The Emperor NAPOLEON does evidently not like these constitutional crusades, and lets his opinion be known in an article published by the *Pays*, *Journal de l'Empire*, the most startling article that has as yet been found in any paper of the imperial press. My colleague in Paris will, no doubt, speak of it, but I may do so, too, because the sensation it caused is mainly felt here. Everybody is indignant against its imputations, though few will think it prudent to give public vent to that indignation. I will quote but a few lines, but these will be quite sufficient to show what it tends to and what spirit it is written in. Professing to be a vindication of Prince ALBERT'S now notorious speech, the French semi official paper enumerates the various misdeeds of the English press and Parliament, and then it goes on in this style: "Russia has been taught that for her England could not be a serious enemy, and that in action she might even be an embarrassment for her Allies." This is pretty strong, but it will come stronger by and by. Prince ALBERT'S popularity has, at all events, not gained by this advocacy of his lucubrations. Despotism may have advantages over constitutional Government to attain *its ends*; but then these ends are not exactly such as that the consort of a constitutional Queen should feel free to ignore when speaking of his adopted country's mistakes. I have no great expectations from that Administrative Reform Association, because I do not, as yet, see anything resolute in its exertions, but they are certainly no comedians for the mere reason of their meeting in a theatre. The movement is in the public mind, and will, by and by, be seen in the public place, and then woe to the private-box jesters. They could already see some parts of that disposition in favor of a "change" last Sunday in Hyde Park, where some 25–30,000 men and women from the so called "lower classes" met, by appointment, to give a good lesson to aristocratic legislation. I was not there, but I intend going next Sunday, when another such meeting will have to take place. Lord R. GROSVENOR has, as you know, introduced a bill for the total prohibition of Sunday trading. All shops were to be shut up, except those frequented by oligarchic drunkards. I mean the "Clubs," which were to be left in full enjoyment of their revelries. Their lordships want to have a quiet drinking day for themselves alone, and so the people were to be shut out from all amusements on that day. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR'S bill met with ready support by all the gentlemen of the field and the sports, and was read a second time. But here the "populace" stepped in, and having ranged itself all along "Rotten row" and "the great carriage drive," moved some an unexpected amendments:—Go to Church," cried 30,000 lips. "Let your servants rest! put your horses in your stables! walk, walk! don't drive, don't ride on Sunday!" and more of such demagogic utterances of a seditious advice. And the noble and most religious ladies and gentlemen were mightily frightened in their carriages. A fair Countess, with a keepsake face, was so terrified as to stand up in her rolling palace, and to show her prayer-book to the mob; but the mob told her, very rudely no doubt, but very justly, to "walk to Church and don't drive, or you shall be d——d, says Lord R. GROSVENOR." The lesson was a good one, and should it not profit it will be repeated. I hear that the police has taken extensive precautions against the occurrence of such another demonstration. *Three thousand* constables are said to have received orders to be "on duty" in Hyde Park the day after to-morrow, but I scarcely see how the demonstration can be impeded, unless the gates should be closed against any but aristocratic folks—an experiment not likely to be attempted, though the Parks are asserted to be a *private property of the Queen's!* If the demonstration fails, it will be because frightened "high life" will not dare to face the terrible prospect. I am almost sure that no carriages will be visible, except, perhaps, a few, with curious or defying lordlings and their "May Fair" beauties in them. The people are convened at all events. The following placard has been most extensively circulated throughout the metropolis:

SUNDAY TRADING BILL.

Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR says you are not respectable. "He begged to inform the House of (un-) Commons, that since the movement (the demonstration in Hyde Park,) he had received several letters from workingmen, in which they spoke of the persons there assembled in no complimentary language." Come, therefore, in your best clothes next Sunday to Hyde Park, and try to look and behave like your betters. Bring your wives, dressed out like Columbines, and your sons in round collars and long black sacks, eat, drink, ride, loll, chat, flirt, and be merry, as they do, on Sunday next; for on Monday you must work, and if it please the Lords this will be the last Sunday on which you can perpetrate any of these vile abominations.

I wonder how this popular style is relished by our pious legislators. They try to sneer at it in public, but I am much mistaken if they feel not rather afraid in private. *This* movement, depend upon it, will succeed, because it is made in the right way, because it is made by the masses without any homage to convenience, and with no hypocritical professions of respect for the aristocracy. If the administrative reformers had *such* support, then they would give more hope; but speechifying alone will come to nothing against an enemy who is master of the tongue. These oligarchs must be made to feel and to fear, that their immoral resistance to all radical reform will bring an outbreak of *popular violence* against their haughty necks, or else they will remain stubborn in keeping up all the abuses of power in their own hands. We must only remember how parliamentary reform and the repeal of the corn laws were obtained. In order to be convinced that without a salutary dread of such popular exasperation there is no prospect in this country for any change for the better.

The "Hango massacre" has lost part of its original dimensions, though it remains the same atrocious act. But Englishmen ought not to be so loud in crying for vengeance after what we hear of the atrocities committed at Kertch. They had, morever, such a good laughter, but some weeks ago, at the silliness of the Russian Governor of that place, whose captured coach has been the means of sounding those waters under the protection of a flag of truce, that the Russians might to some extent be excused for not exposing themselves to another ridicule by implicitly trusting the harmlessness of English flags of truce. I know that the story about the Governor's coach leading the way to Kertch has been *contradicted*, but this contradiction came *after* the Hango affair. I told you my opinion of that barbarism; but then English leaders must be more cautious in telling amusing stories about coaches, flags of truce and soundings, lest the Russians might not quite like the fun of being first deceived and then laughed at. And now I am happy to say that only four of the *Cossack's* crew have been killed—the rest are prisoners. By the bye, the *Constitutionnel* says that three American officers—Majors DELAFIELD and MORDECAI, and Capt. MCCLELLAN—arrived in Warsaw on their way to St. Petersburg, to request permission to enter the Russian army in the Crimea.

I may tell you that the United States are *expected* (literally) to force the Sounds, without paying the dues. The "stars and stripes" are looked for by all sorts of royal beasts, eager to follow the trace left by our ships. Another news is that Lord HOWDEN gave a dinner to his Excellency, our Minister at Madrid. It is said that Don ALFONSO ESCALENTE will go to Washington as Spanish Minister. Senor BRUIL'S financial plan has been defeated, and so he will resign. "Wanted a new Minister of the Exchequer." King BOMBA has improved his Government by having instituted a *commissione delle tegnate*, which means "*a commission of bastonade.*" The name is striking and saves me the trouble of explanation. It is for the Sicilians, but Neapolitans may have also its benefit. There is more than the usual amount of excitement in Italy, and Mr. KISSELEF, who is sent to Rome (while Baron BRUNOW goes to Frankfort) as Russia's Minister, may promote it, if he likes. The affair of "Baroness BECK" is once more revived by Mr. GOULMIN SMITH, who proves that Lord PALMERSTON knew her to be a spy. You will find the correspondence in the *Morning Herald* (last Monday) if you should not prefer to let it rest there, which is my advice, because though *she* has as certainly been a spy as Lord PALMERSTON is a wily diplomatist, Mr. GOULMIN SMITH'S part in that business remains nevertheless a not very creditable one, the whole matter having, moreover, some secret springs which better be left buried with her. We might however ask with the *Times*, "When will anything be done straightforward in this country?"

The season is approaching its end. The last levee has been held. Societies give their farewell concerts. Winter gave us its last word, and now it is decidedly warm—aye, hot—and this is an excuse for the following style of dog-day criticism in reference to the great WAGNER question.

The musical critic of the *Morning Post*, speaking of the last concert in this season of the Philharmonic Society, makes the following remarks of curious originality: "There can be no doubt that this society is rapidly declining, and that a total reorganization, on principles more consonant to the principles and requirements of the age, can alone save it from dissolution. Their exclusiveness, routine, &c., &c., when associated *with the worst kind of Democracy*, as in the present instance, can only lead to utter destruction. So long as the old Philharmonic was truly conservative and knew that it had a heritage of glory to sustain, we honored it; but when it fell fast asleep upon its laurels, and only awoke to place the guardianship of art's sacred temple in the hands of an unbeliever in its divinities, our respect was at an end. Could the directors see nothing between blind reverence for the used-up ideas of a by-gone period and the wildest innovation and licentiousness of the degenerate present? * * * It is truly ludicrous to observe how a professedly conservative society can throw itself into the arms of a *desperate musical Democrat* like Herr WAGNER."

What next? Such pens ought to go muzzled about in this season of madness and raving.

Six o'clock.—The evening papers bring the following telegraphic dispatch:

"DANTZIC, June 29.—The fleet is off Cronstadt. Forty-six infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed. One of them exploded on the poop of the *Exmouth*. Admiral SEYMOUR and Capt. LEWIS, who were examining it at the time, were severely injured. Lieut. PIERCE was slightly injured."

The Baltic is decidedly a dangerous sea for the allies.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, (second edition,) the allied Generals in the Crimea are on quarreling terms. PELISSIER complains against Lord RAGLAN. It is stated that a correspondence has taken place between the two Governments on the subject, and that it has not yet terminated. Add this to what I said above, and then calculate the chances of Sebastopol's fall.

SPAIN.

The National Debt—Our new Minister—Doings in the Cortes—Political and General News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 25, 1855.

The aspect of the political horizon at Madrid continues dark and lowering. The new Ministry have as yet done little or nothing except making preparations for paying the last six months' interest upon the National debt—for which purpose 2,000,000 francs have been forwarded to Paris in drafts upon the house of URIBARREN & Co.; £33,000 to London upon MURIETA, and £30,000 upon ROTHSCHILD; but affairs at home are complicated. The new Minister of Finance after all, it appears, does not know what to do, (in fact it is one of the hardest problems to solve, how to pay a great sum with nothing at all,) and reports are rife of his resignation. The Carlists although put down for the present are still at work, and the determination of MONTEMOLIN and CABRERA to land in Catalonia seems to be confirmed.

Mr. DODGE, our new Minister, was received by the Queen at Aranjuez on the 17th inst., and has every reason to be satisfied with his reception; the speeches on both sides were highly conciliating. On the following day the Court returned to Madrid, Mr. DODGE and family also returning thither. On the 21st Mr. DODGE and lady dined with Lord HOWDEN the British Envoy, Mr. and Mrs. PERRY, and Mr. SMITH of the U. S. Legation, and several of the members of the diplomatic corps were also present. This dinner was given by Lord HOWDEN in honor of Mr. DODGE'S arrival. The general impression made by our Envoy since his arrival at Madrid is decidedly favorable to himself and to the country.

Nothing has been done in the Cortes of late. The discussion upon the Constitution drags slowly along, without making much headway; many members have gone home. The Queen wishes to go to La Granga—but the Ministry oppose it, as it is thought she would not be safe there. She will probably go to the Escurial, which is nearer Madrid and easier to cover in case of need, and if things improve, perhaps afterwards to her favorite Summer resort.

The result of the *Black Warrior* affair has rendered the appointment of a Minister to Washington extremely difficult, as the "Moderado" party, thinking that there has been too much ceded to the United States, do not wish to have anything to do with it. They now speak of a Señor ESCALANTE, a person of no political signification whatever, but I consider that as yet it is very doubtful who will be sent. The United States steam frigate *Saranac*, Captain LONG, was at Malaga on the 14th, where she remained two days, being visited by many of the fair Malagueñas. She sailed thence for Spezzia. Officers and crew all well. The weather at Madrid re-

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mains astonishingly cold, not to say chilly; in the middle of June at night, to think of wearing cloaks and cloaks as in the cold there at present. As regards monetary affairs, there has been a little more animation this past week, and funds have had a corresponding rise. Consols are at 92 20; deferred 18.26. The Duke DE MONTPENSIER, when at Alicant, very nearly lost his life by the horses taking fright and setting off at full speed in one of the most dangerous parts of that steep city; he was rescued by a laboring man stopping them at great personal risk. The cholera at Madrid has almost disappeared. At Aranjuez and other places in the Province it still exists, but in a mild form. The crops of all descriptions are very fine this year. Letters from Malaga state that the raisin crop will probably be a very good one. Wine and packing grapes do not look so well. Some of the newspapers in the South of Spain complain that the English are encroaching upon the neutral ground at Gibraltar, and throwing up fortifications outside of their own limits, and call upon their Government to attend to the matter. Mr. COLLINS, United States Consul at Tangiers, died about a week since; the office is in the hands of the British Consul. The Madrid papers are speaking of the report of the removal of Mr. PERRY, which had arrived there on the 21st. The *Novedades*, of the 22d, has the following: "The news which we yesterday gave concerning the removal of Mr. PERRY, the honored Secretary of the United States Legation, appears to be without foundation. From correspondents worthy of all credit, we learn that Mr. SOULE, author of the intrigues put in force with this object, will not effect the removal of Mr. PERRY, whose honorable, elevated, able and beneficial conduct, contrasts so notably with that observed by Mr. SOULE, of rendering as rancorous as possible all subjects in dispute between the two countries." Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

The Repulse Before Sebastopol.

There is an entire absence of additional news from the Crimea. The repulse of the allies from before Malakoff and Redan is confirmed, but (if we may credit the Government's published accounts) the rumored loss was much magnified. Lord PANMURE gives a nominal list, showing 93 officers killed and wounded, 144 private men killed, 1,058 wounded, and 150 missing (taken prisoners.) PELISSIER names 37 French officers killed, 96 officers wounded, 17 officers missing, (prisoners,) 1,544 private men killed and missing, and 1,644 wounded. Total English *hors de combat*, 1,434; French, 3,337; both, 4,774. Generals MEGRAN and BRUNETT were severely wounded.

Lord RAGLAN is reported dangerously ill, and is said to have solicited his recall. Sir GEORGE BROWN too is sick, and incapable of supplying RAGLAN'S place.

The accounts yet to hand do not materially vary the first announcement of the repulse of the allies, excepting as regards the number of the slain. Details are anxiously looked for, inasmuch as sundry disagreeable rumors are in circulation. In Paris it was repeated that the failure was, in a measure at least, owing to errors committed by the British commanding officers. Their errors are described as twofold—first, in not having had fascines provided for filling up the trench within the Redan; and next, in not having immediately apprised the French Commander that they found it necessary to retire. The British, on their side, say that they took the Redan, but could not hold it because the French failed to silence the guns of the Malakoff.

Other rumors were current, but without foundation. It was said that a battle had been fought on the Tchernaya; that the Sardinians were cut to pieces; that the Allies had finally stormed and taken the Malakoff and Redan. But the official dispatches dispelled these statements, by reporting an entire absence of news.

Gen. PELISSIER'S latest dispatches to his Government are equally devoid of interest.

CRIMEA, June 24.—I have nothing new to announce. We are pushing our approaches against the Malakoff, and are hastening the construction of the advanced battery, which will complete the investment of the port. We are also drawing closer with our left attack. There are still some cases of cholera.

JUNE 25.—The works indicated are progressing.

JUNE 26.—Nothing new to communicate.

(Signed) PELISSIER.

Lord PANMURE under date, British War Department, June 29, says:

The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's works, and are erecting new batteries to be armed with heavy guns. The enemy continues to repair the damage done during the last attack. Very little fire on their part. We (Allies) retain possession of the Round Russian Fort in the Cemetery from whence the Russians were driven on the 18th; also of the Mamelon on the gorge of the valley which divides the English left attack from the right of the south harbor.

A report from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF brings the news in the Crimea, according to the Russian version, down to the 24th inst.

The Prince states that the allies fire very little, and he avers that the troops which had crossed the Tchernaya, had again returned to the left bank of the river.

On the night of the 22d the Russians had observed a great movement in the allied squadrons.

The Repulse Before Sebastopol.

From the London Times.

The actual number of our own killed and wounded in the recent attack on the Redan is not of that terrible amount which was at first supposed. When it was stated that the loss of our noble army was not less than 4,000, that was interpreted to mean the British loss alone; and it was inferred that if we had lost so many, the loss of the French must have been 10,000 or more. It now appears that the total loss of killed and wounded in the whole allied army does not exceed 4,000, of which our portion was just under 1,300. The number of non-commissioned officers and men killed is 144, and wounded, 1,058; the total number of officers killed and wounded is 93—making the exact total 1,295. The enemy, it appears, boast that they have taken 600 French prisoners, which, in the present state of our knowledge, we can only suspect to be a Russian exaggeration. The whole loss is numerically not so great as what we have suffered in the space of a few days, without glory and without any addition to the rolls of honor, by cholera or by frost. It is lamentable, not so much for its number, nor yet for such men as CAMPBELL, YEA and SHADFORTH, who, having done so much, have fallen outside the walls they deserved to enter, as because this is a reverse, a check, a delay. It cannot really affect the ultimate fate of Sebastopol, but it must prolong a struggle every day of which is so much lost to the interests of peace, to the happiness of many nations and the cause of humanity. So far as regards the more material part of the question, no doubt we are already in a better position than we were in on the morning of the 18th. No doubt our batteries are in better order, our guns heavier, our knowledge of the position and of the obstacles before us greatly increased, and the force in the front augmented. To concentrate our army on the siege, we have been obliged to leave the inhabitants of Kertch in the hands of our Allies. As the siege continues, one consideration after another will be sacrificed to the necessity of our position, and it may even come to pass that we shall be driven to the most cruel and wasteful of all courses—investment and blockade.

It depends on ourselves whether this affair is to operate as a warning, or is to be a sample of all that we do, and are still to do, in the course of this siege. Are we always to accept from the enemy the terms of the combat? Are we to confine ourselves to marching up a hill crested by his artillery, standing on our own defence against his advancing columns, carrying the works that he throws up in our way, and attacking, after many days of active and mutual preparation, the particular points on which he has concentrated all his energy, skill and resources? It is very clear that if we are to let the enemy take the initiative, stake the lists, and impose all the conditions of the conflict, we can hardly expect to escape heavy losses, even if not actually defeated. It has always been assumed that if we may be permitted to choose the particular point of defence, and to work upon it with such tolerable security as there must always be below the general surface of the ground, we shall be able to contrive such a deadly arrangement of fosses, re-

king fires, palisades, and impediments of all kinds, that the attacking army must be entangled and pounded to pieces before it can extricate itself, or even find out where it is. But this advantage is subject to a greater advantage on the side of the assailants. They may select more than one point of attack; they may select many, leaving it utterly doubtful to which they will ultimately address themselves with most force and hope of success. They may attack on many points, reserving to themselves the choice at the last moment which shall be the feint and which the real attack. In the siege of Badajoz the Duke of WELLINGTON failed to enter at the two breaches he had made with so much time and cost, and in the attempt to storm which he lost so many men, and took the place by following up one or two successful feints out of half a dozen that had been planned. Even if Sebastopol is to be carried at one particular breach, and we are too bigoted to a plan to think any other possible, still it is a maxim of war that we should distract and divide the attention of the foe, and so take away somewhat from that shower and storm of death which must overwhelm the assailants if they confine themselves to one particular point. In the recent attack on the Redan it appears that this obvious precaution has been wholly disregarded. For aught we know—that is, for aught that has transpired—the Russians were able not only to devote all their strength for ten days to rendering a comparatively small length of defence utterly impregnable, and full of such snare as no forethought could provide against, but also to employ their whole garrison in the defence. *We have never yet been able to surprise the Russians.* They know the time of our intended movements as soon as our own army; and when to this is added a like certainty as to the point and the mode of attack, then the assault is reduced to the lowest conditions of success; the defence is raised to the most favorable, not to say the absolute certainty of success. As far as the nature of the defences is known in this country, there is no reason why three or four simultaneous assaults should not have been made on various points of the fortifications, from the Flagstaff Battery to the Quarantine Bay, why the fleet should not have taken its share in the work, and why a threatening demonstration should not have been made by a portion of our army on the Tchernaya. When the details arrive, it may turn out that more was done in this way than has been communicated in the necessarily brief messages of the electric telegraph; but we cannot disguise our fear that from want of some such ordinary and safe precaution there has been a wasteful sacrifice of men.

The siege has latterly assumed the solemn pace of a grand heroic war. It would seem as if the auguries had been taken, the decrees of Heaven had been read, and that Sebastopol is not to be taken till the third, or possibly the tenth year. Meanwhile, we are to have a succession of engagements, in which the victory is to incline to this or that side, with all the vacillation of the ancient epic. It is commonly ascribed to the art of the poet that the hopes and fears of the reader are kept in suspense by the alternate successes of the Trojan and the Greek, and the poet was so averse to the vulgarity of a decided and final success that he left it only to be surmised. That is very much our case. For inscrutable reasons the allies shrink from following up an advantage at the moment when victory declares for them; from first to last they have never once taken at the flow that "tide in the affairs of men" which alone leads to success. They have always stopped, like the aged and weary, to rest from their day's toil, to recruit their strength and collect their thoughts, as if an army of near two hundred thousand men did not contain the materials of perpetual youth, sleepless activity, and inexhaustible strength. On the 7th the fortifications of both the Redan and the Malakhoff Tower were actually entered by the Allies, and, though the few that entered did not return, that is no reason why a reserve of sufficient force, and fresh for the assault, might not have been poured in with the retreating Russians, and have made good their ground. At least, it appears that no such attempt was then made; though, if a few exhausted men out of the first body of assailants, with no other orders or direction but their own heroism, were able to do so much, it is fair to suppose that a large, fresh, and properly ordered reserve, rushing on like a second wave of the assault, and followed by a third wave if necessary, might have concluded on the 7th the work vainly resumed on the 18th. The operations of this last day are as yet only matter for conjecture. It is possible, indeed, from the great number of regiments engaged, and the large proportion of wounded in some of them, that more was attempted on our side than the attack on the Redan; but, we repeat, we see too much reason to fear that we have rushed, with the indiscriminating valor and obstinacy of our race, at the particular object offered by the foe and duly prepared by him for the reception of such unskilled soldiers.

Lord Raglan and Gen. Pelissier.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* speaks of communications having taken place between the French and English Governments, arising out of complaints by General PELISSIER, on the want of combination or of energetic support upon the part of his English colleague.

The Capture of the Mamelon on June 7.

The *Moniteur* has just published General PELISSIER's dispatch giving an account of his capture of the Mamelon. As it contains the best report that has yet appeared of that brilliant affair, we reproduce the dispatch in full:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Monday, June 11.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL: My two telegraphic dispatches of the 7th and 8th of June, and my letter of the 9th of the same month, have informed you in a succinct manner of our brilliant affair of the 7th. To-day I received General BOSQUET's reports, as well as different information I waited, and I am now able to give you a full and detailed account of this combat, which is a real victory, as much from the glory it throws upon our arms, as from the important results obtained.

On the 6th, at 3 P. M., as I have had the honor of informing you, the artillery of our right attack opened against the town; the English batteries opened fire at the same moment, and they were immediately supported by our batteries of the left attack. This fire of artillery was vigorously kept up during the whole night between the 6th and 7th, and at 3 o'clock of the evening it was completed by the fire of all our batteries of the left attack; so that, dating from that moment, the place was enveloped with a girdle of fire, which, starting at the east from our batteries at Careening Bay, extended to the west as far as Quarantine Bay. It was then that the plans for the attack concerted between Lord RAGLAN, OMAR PASHA and myself,—and, as far as we are concerned, carefully studied by Gen. BOSQUET,—began to be put in execution.

The plan was to carry on the right, on the spur of Careening Bay, the works called by us "*Ouvrages Blancs*," or "Works of the 23d and 27th of February;" to carry in the centre the Mamelon Vert in front of the Malakoff Tower; while on their side on our left, the English were to storm the so called "quarries" in front of the great Redan. Each of these attacks was separated from the other by a steep and rocky ravine; that of the White Works was separated from the Malakoff attack by the ravine of Careening Bay, and the Malakoff attack was separated from the English attack by the ravine of the Carabelnais. These ravines inconvenientily isolated the attacks, but their covered spots enabled us to place numerous and powerful reserves, sheltered from the enemy's fire.

The 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Divisions of the 2d Corps had been selected for the attack. At 4½ P. M. these four divisions took up their respective positions, the divisions MAYRAN (2d) and DULAC (4th) on the side of Careening Bay, and the divisions CAMOU (3d) and BRUNET (5th) in the centre attack. General MAYRAN was to direct the simultaneous attacks against the White Works of the 23d and 27th of February. The first brigade of his division commanded by General DE LAVARANDE, and consisting of a portion of the 19th Battalion of the Chasseurs à pied, (Commandant CADEBET;) of the 2d Zouaves, (Colonel GAVAIN;) and of the 4th Regiment of Marines, (Lieutenant Colonel CAMPSCOURT;) occupied our trenches of Careening Bay. This column was charged to attack the works of the 27th February. On the left of DE LAVARANDE's brigade was the second brigade of MAYRAN's division, under the order of General DE FAILLY, consisting of the remainder of the 19th battalion of Chasseurs à pied of the 63th of the line (Colonel DAMAN), and of the 1st battalion of the 97th. This column was to storm the work of the 23d February. The Dulac division formed the reserve of these two attacks. The first brigade of this division, under the orders of General DE SAINT POL, was to take up a position in the parallels of Careening Bay after the attack of the first two columns; and the 2d brigade of the same division, commanded by General BISSON, formed the second reserve. Moreover, the second battalion of the 97th of the line, and a battalion of the 81st, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel LARROCY D'ORION, of the 97th, had been concentrated in the ravine of Careening Bay to turn the enemy, and to cut off his retreat after the storming of the *ouvrages blancs*. In the centre, the operations were entrusted to General CAMOU. The first brigade of his division, under the orders of General WIMPFFEN, occupied the parallels of the Malakoff spur; to the right, the Algerian Rifles, (Colonel BOSK;) in the centre, the 50th of the line, (Colonel DE BRANGTON;) to the left, the 3d Zouaves, (Colonel POLHES.)

The second brigade of the Camou division, commanded by General VERGE, was in reserve in the ravine of Carabelnais, ready to take the place of the 1st brigade in the parallels. The Division Brunet, under the orders of its chief, was also stationed in the Carabelnais ravine, to act as a second reserve. Two battalions of the Imperial Guard, one of Grenadiers, the other of Gardes, were placed at the disposal of General CAMOU for the attack. This *ensemble* was completed by the Turkish division of OSMAN PASHA, which the Generalissimo OMAR PASHA had detached from his army on the Tchernaya, and which took up a position on the Inkermann heights.

At 6½ o'clock Lord RAGLAN was at the English observatory. I myself proceeded to the trench in front of the Victoria redoubt, whence, as agreed upon with his Lordship, I sent up rockets as the signal for the attack. General BOSQUET, who was at the battery next to the Lancaster battery, had just received his last reports. Everything was ready; the troops were burning with ardor, and perfectly confident of success.

"As the first rocket went up, the Javarend Brigade, headed by its General, rushed forward from the second parallel of Careening Bay, and, at a running charge, carried the works of the 27th of February. Despite the fire of grape and musketry it had to face during the 200 yards it had to cross, and which caused considerable loss, the column penetrated into the battery by the embrasures and breaches. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued at every point; a number of the defenders were killed on the spot, and we were soon masters of the entrenchment.

At the same signal and with the same impetuosity, DE FAILLY's brigade rushed upon the work of 22d of February. The distance is double, the ground to cross more difficult, with a murderous flank fire from the other work; nothing stopped this gallant brigade. It arrived in a dense body at the battery, sealed the parapet under a rolling fire, and, jumping into the work, overcame the desperate resistance of the enemy. Driven back on these two points, and hotly pressed by our men, the Russians fled in disorder, some towards a little battery constructed since the 2d of May, to defend the entrance to the Careening Bay ravine, and some towards the bridge crossing the bay by which the ravine debouches into the great port of Sebastopol. Some of our men carried away by the pursuit of the enemy, seized upon the battery of the 2d of May, and spiked the guns. As this battery, however, is 500 metres beyond the work of the 22d of February, the most distant from our lines, and placed under the double protection of the works of the *enceinte* and of the forts to the north of the roadstead, it is impossible to think of occupying it as yet.

General MAYRAN, perceiving a Russian column advancing to retake the battery of the 2d of May, ordered his men to charge with fixed bayonets, drove back the column into the town and took 60 prisoners, including three officers. He rallied his advanced troops and led them back to the works of the 23d and the 27th of February, which remain definitively in our hands.

Meantime, the two battalions consecrated in the ravine of Careening Bay, under the orders of Lieut.-Col. LARROCY D'ORION, were anything but idle. Descending the ravine at the moment the attack was taking place on the ridge, they pushed on as far as the aqueduct bridge, climbed up the right bank, and cut off the retreat of the enemy driven from the first two works. This movement, executed with as much vigor as skill, and which procured us 400 prisoners, including 18 officers, does the highest credit to Lieut.-Col. LARROCY D'ORION. While this was taking place on the west side of Careening Bay, the battle was waging with still more exciting incidents around the Mamelon Vert.

At the same signal of rockets from the Victoria redoubt, General DE WIMPFFEN, with his brigade, left the trenches which, on our side, encompass the base of the Mamelon Vert, that is to say, of the *Place d'Armes* on the left, and of the Third Victoria parallel.

Three columns rushed forward at once on the enemy's works, and carried by storm two advanced cuttings and intermediary embrasures. A fire of grape from the redoubt, the combined fire of the great Redan and of the batteries to the left of the Malakoff Tower, did not impede their advance. To the right, Col. ROSE, at the head of the Algeria Rifles, carried a battery of four guns annexed to this redoubt.

Col. DE BRANGION in the centre, with the 50th, and Col. DE POLHES, of the left, with the 3d Zouaves, resolutely attacked the redoubt itself, threw themselves into the trench, scaled the parapet, and cut down the Russian Artillerymen at their guns. Col. DE BRANGION, who had the honor of being the first to plant his "eagle" on the redoubt, fell in this attack under the grape of the enemy, gloriously enwrapped in his triumph.

Strict orders had been issued not to go beyond the gorge of the works, and to form at once a lodgment against the fire and attacks from the town. But carried away by their ardor, our soldiers pursued the Russians into the ditch of the Malakoff battery, 400 metres beyond the redoubt, and tried to enter the *enceinte* with them. The natural consequence was that they were obliged to fall back under the violent point blank fire of the enemy's reserves that manned the ramparts. The two wings of the French line threw themselves back, while the besieged sent out a powerful column of fresh troops to attack our centre.

The redoubt of the Mamelon Vert could not, as yet, offer any shelter. The fire had either blown up a mine laid by the enemy, or a powder magazine, which had seriously scorched Commandant TIXIER, of the 3d *Chasseurs à pied*, and a number of men, planks, beams and burning ropes gave rise to fears of another explosion. The interior of the work was not tenable. Instead of supporting itself on the redoubt, our line crossed the summit and formed a semi-circle round the Mamelon.

There was not a moment to be lost. Gen. CAMOU ordered General VERGE to leave the trenches. General BOSQUET ordered the 5th division to advance, which was immediately obeyed by General BRUNET. The movement of this divis on was imposing; the 1st brigade commanded by Col. DOPRAT DE LA ROQUETTE of the 100th of the line, occupied the parallels behind the Mamelon, and the 2d brigade, under the orders of Gen. LAFOST DE VILLIERS, advanced to the left in the rear under cover of some rising ground. The VERGE brigade formed in columns at the same moment under the enemy's fire, and, with drums beating the charge, ascended the hill, and reinforced General WIMPFFEN's brigade. The position was carried, and the enemy driven back a second time into the town; we were definitively masters of the Mamelon Vert, which our troops triumphantly occupied, amid shouts enthusiastically repeated of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

It was past 7½ o'clock and dusk was coming on; as I had foreseen, we had established ourselves in the conquered positions at the moment darkness would allow our engineers to commence operations to consolidate ourselves there. These works were directed by Gen. FROSSARD, with Chef de Bataillon CHABRON, of the Engineers, as commander of the attack on the Careening-bay side, and DE PERSEVILLE on the Mamelon Vert. These works, executed during the night with great intrepidity, intelligence and remarkable coolness, were solidly constructed by daylight, and enabled us from that moment to resist every attack of the enemy.

All assaulting columns were accompanied by brigades of Sappers, commanded by Engineer Officers. These detachments all fought valiantly. Captain DE LA BOISSIERE, of the Engineers, was seriously wounded, as one of the first, he scaled the parapet of the work of the 27th of February. The artillery, which plays so important a part in this siege, contributed in a great measure to the day's success. As soon as the assaulting columns had started, the aim of all the batteries of the Careening Bay and of the Victoria parallel was changed, and turned against the body of the place. During the night a great number of the embrasures of the batteries were restored. Moreover, six detachments, consisting each of 15 gunners, commanded by captains of artillery, marched with the first battalions of the columns to turn the guns of the works taken against the enemy, and to ascertain what work was necessary. All the operations were carried out under the immediate direction of Lieut. Col DE LA BOUSSINIERE.

The guns of the battery of the 2d of May were spiked, under the fire of the enemy, by a detachment of gunners commanded by Capt. MELCHIOR. As regards the armament of the *Ouvrages Blancs* and the Mamelon Vert, it remained in our power, making a total of 73 guns taken from the enemy.

While we were taking the White Works and the Mamelon Vert, the English, with rare intrepidity, stormed the Quarries, and established themselves firmly there, thus taking a glorious part in the day's success.

The Turkish Division of OSMAN PASHA rendered great services. Different battalions led on by SEFR-PASHA, Chief of the Staff of the Turkish Army, contributed under fire, and at the advanced posts, to the consolidation of our conquests on Mount Sapouns.

What shall I say, Monsieur le Marechal, of the troops of the 2d Corps! Facts speak better than anything I could write you; they were admirable. Their success was skillfully prepared and insured by General BOSQUET.

It would be an omission on my part if I did not mention, with praise, the two battalions of the Imperial Guard, who fought like picked troops.

We have suffered sensible losses; among others, that of the brave General DE LAVARANDE, killed by a cannon ball at 6 o'clock in the morning, in the Work of the 27th, which he had captured; and Colonel HARDY of the 50th, mortally wounded, at the head of his regiment. We have to regret many dashing officers and brave men, but these losses are not so very great when we consider the number of troops engaged, the length of the combat, and the important results obtained. I must not conclude this report without expressing my satisfaction at the manner in which the ambulance duty was performed. Our medical officers were, as usual, beyond all praise. I am, &c., PELISSIER.

The Evacuation of Anapa, &c.

The Allied Admirals have given orders to complete the destruction of the fortifications of Anapa. Two hundred pieces of cannon, (unserviceable,) with two years' provisions, were found in the forts. The Circassians plundered the tower, the inhabitants having retired with the garrison across the Kuban, conveying their most portable valuables. The Russian forces are concentrating at Tiflis for the opening campaign. The fortifications of Erzeroum are completed.

The *Invalide Russe* thus announces and explains the evacuation of Anapa:

"As far back as March of last year, when the enemy's fleets entered the Black Sea, it was deemed indispensable to suppress the greater number of the fortresses along the coast. All these points have been occupied by us solely with the object of keeping in check the mountaineers, not to defend the coast against the powerful fleets of the maritime Powers of Europe. Garrisons were left only at Anapa and Novorossisk, because these two points, having safe land communications with the Caucasian line, could be evacuated at a short notice if the events of the war should render such an evacuation necessary.

Now that the enemy has occupied Kertch and Yenikale, and possesses a powerful squadron, with troops on board, in such close vicinity to Anapa and Novorossisk, he might easily, in a very short time, land the latter on the Caucasian shores, and thus place our fortresses in imminent danger. In fact, Novorossisk, defended only by field fortifications, to guarantee it against the attacks of the mountaineers, and Anapa itself, an old Turkish fortress of irregular construction, offered none of the desired conditions for any chance of success against a double attack by land and sea, made by an enemy with a powerful artillery and naval force at command; consequently, a longer occupation of those points and the defence of their lines of communication could not have had any other result than to prevent us giving to a considerable portion of our troops a destination more suitable to the moment.

From these considerations Aide-de-Camp-General CHOMOUTOFF, Ataman *locum tenens* of the Cossacks of the Don, who holds the chief command in the territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, resolved on the 17th (29th) of May to evacuate first (Novorossisk), as the point most distant from the Kuban, and then submitted to a council of war convoked by him the question of how far the occupation of Anapa was necessary.

Taking into consideration the weakness of the works of defence of the fortress, the difficulty of maintaining a strong garrison there, owing to the deficiency of water, the necessity there would be of organizing there an active reserve to keep up the communications with that detached point, and, finally, the circumstance that the advantages its occupations afforded had ceased to exist, the council of war, which, under the Presidency of General CHOMOUTOFF, consisted of Lieutenant-General KOZLOVSKY, in temporary command of the troops in the Caucasus and of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, Vice-Admiral SERKHIAKOFF, Major-General LOSKO, and Colonels of the Staff DOUSSOVO and SITSCHINSKY, decided on the 22d of May (June 3), that Anapa should be evacuated, and its garrison transferred to the territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea.

Conformably to that decision of the council of war Anapa was immediately evacuated; everything connected with the hospital and offices that could be easily removed was carried off; the guns were rendered unserviceable, the fortifications blown up, the buildings set fire to, and on the 24th of May (June 5) the garrison was finally withdrawn. Its retreat was happily effected. Simultaneously with the evacuation of Anapa the neighboring stanitsas of the military Transkuban colonists were suppressed.

The measure taken by Aide-de-Camp-General CHOMOUTOFF will, under actual circumstances, have the essential advantage of concentrating all his forces, the better to defend the country under his command, and to repulse the attacks of the enemy against it."

The *Invalide Russe* also announces the attack upon Marioupol and Yeisk (Gheïsk) by the allied squadrons. It adds:

"On the 7th of June the squadron also appeared before Temruk, but a strong wind sprang up, which soon became a tempest, and compelled the ships to go out to sea."

The Military Governor of St. Petersburg had issued the following notification of the movements of the allied squadron in the Gulf of Finland:

"On the 5d (15th) of June a screw liner and a frigate of the enemy were cruising off Cronstadt.

"On the 4th (16th) of June there was no change visible in the position of the fleet."

Sea of Azoff.

Letters from Constantinople of June 18, mention that the troops of the Kertch expedition had returned to Kamiesch, with the exception of 4,000 men who were left at Yenikale. Four ships have been sent to finish the burning of Arabat. There has been a naval *reconnaissance* of Kaffa, and an expedition against Perekop is again spoken of.

Sir R. LYONS' dispatches are published, but they contain no facts not already known.

Russian deserters report that the Malakoff tower is mined.

The *movable* force of the army—French, English, Turkish and Sardinian—is estimated at 60,000 available for the field.

Brigandage is prevalent in the immediate environs of Smyrna. A party of robbers have carried off an English surgeon named MCCRAITH, and some other persons, and demand a large ransom for their release.

The Porte has just concluded a small loan (equal to about $3,000,000,) at 12 per cent., on the revenues of Smyrna. It is reported that France and England are about to guarantee another Turkish loan of £4,000,000 sterling.

Captain LYONS, of the *Miranda*, a most efficient officer, is dead. He was struck by a rifle ball while on the paddlebox of his ship, and was taken to the Hospital at Scutari, where he died.

Brigadier ESTCOURT, of Constantinople, Adjutant-General of the forces in the Crimea, is also dead. Date of June 21st, mentions the arrival of 2,000 wounded, and adds that cholera had reappeared.

The Late Operations in the Sea of Azoff.

From the London Times, June 27.

The lucid dispatches of Sir EDMUND LYONS, combined with the circumstantial narratives furnished by our own correspondents in the East, have now enabled us to present our readers with a connected and intelligible view of those successful operations by which the war has been extended, to the infinite damage of the enemy, over seas and along shores hitherto secure and unassailed. A slight inspection of any ordinary map will show that the Crimean peninsula, jutting out into the Black Sea from the mainland, encloses a portion of those vast inland waters towards the northeast in such a manner as to form a second or inner sea, which bears, in fact, about the same geographical relation to the Euxine that the Euxine itself does to the Mediterranean. The inner sea—called "the Sea of Azoff"—is approached by a Bosphorus of its own, usually designated the Straits of Kertch. Though its extent, compared with that of the Euxine, is but small, its shores being wholly Russian, comprises the chief portions of the southern seabord of that empire, and, as all the eastern coast of the Crimea is included in its circuit, it became of great consequence to assert for the Allies in these waters the same superiority which had been established in the Black Sea. The attention of the Allied commanders had been directed to these quarters some time ago, but it was not until last month that an expedition was actually undertaken for the purposes in view. Our ships traversed the Euxine in all directions, but did not penetrate the Straits of Kertch.

On the 24th May, however, a squadron comprising eight English, four French steamers, and six screw gun-boats, and carrying a land force of 16,305 troops, assembled at a rendezvous about ten miles south of the Straits, and proceeded to enter them without delay. The very demonstration itself proved equivalent to victory. It was found that though the Straits, like all other assailable points of the Russian Territory, were tolerably well fortified, and some pains had recently been expended in strengthening the defences, the various positions were all considered by the enemy as untenable against the advancing force. About midway up the Straits the troops were disembarked at a place called Ambalaki, on the western shore, which is formed by the eastern promontory of the Crimea. By their advance from this point all the Russian positions along the coast, including the important stations of Kertch and Yenikale, the latter of which commands the entrance to the Sea of Azoff, would have been taken in the rear and cut off from all communication with the interior. This consideration, combined apparently with an exaggerated estimate of the Allied force, seems to have deterred the enemy from any attempt at resistance, and post after post was abandoned before the advancing expedition. First, the batteries at Ambalaki, and then the towns of Kertch and Yenikale, were evacuated, so that the Allies had nothing to do, after bivouacking at Ambalaki for the first night, but continue their march, and take possession of all the important stations successively, up to Yenikale itself. In what strength the Russian garrisons actually mustered it is not easy to ascertain, but if there were no more than 2,500 troops at Kertch, it is clearly not probable that any effectual resistance could have been offered.

After passing through Kertch the allied troops proceeded to Yenikale, and there took up their quarters for a time, a small detachment being left at the former town to complete the destruction of the Russian establishments. No sooner was the passage of the Straits secured than a flying squadron was forthwith dispatched into the Sea of Azoff; and here similar successes awaited us. The command of this inland sea passed to the Allies in an instant. There was nowhere any Russian force capable of offering resistance to the squadron, although the number of vessels surprised showed what extensive use had been made of this channel of communication with the Crimea. On the northern coast of the Sea of Azoff are situated some of the chief provision depôts of the Government, while the western shore is formed by that singular spit of land along which, or by means of which, a special military road into the Crimea is understood to have been constructed. At the southern extremity, or root of this tongue of land, stands the fort of Arabat, and beyond the Straits, at its northern point, lies the town of Genitchi. Along the coast, between Genitchi and the mouths of the Don, are situated the important grain depôts of Berdiansk, Marioupol, and Taganrog. To deal with these places, now that an entrance into the sea had been effected, was but the work of a few days, and the correspondence from the spot which we have already published will convey an accurate idea of the operations which ensued. Berdiansk surrendered, on condition that while the Government stores and shipping were destroyed, private property should be respected. At Genitchi, as the like conditions were refused, the place was bombarded, and a vast amount of grain and shipping destroyed, including the large flats or ferries by which the Strait was crossed. Arabat was cannonaded till its magazine blew up. Taganrog and Marioupol were then visited, and the stores and shipping burnt at each place in the like manner. It was at the former of these towns that, according to the Russian bulletin, although a cannonade described as "infernal" in its severity was maintained for six hours and a half, the list of casualties is confined to "one Cossack killed." How very different a version the same fact can receive will have been seen from the lucid dispatches of Captain LYONS in our impression of yesterday.

With a similar absurdity of depreciation, the organs of the Russian Government have assured the world that nothing beyond a certain amount of damage to private property has been accomplished by an expedition, which, in the space of a few days took, destroyed, or cause to be destroyed, 290 vessels, with an immense quantity of stores, and deprived the enemy of four months' provisions for 100,000 men. Even these returns, however, do not convey a sufficient idea of the results. The important feature of these successes consists in the command thus obtained of the Sea of Azoff, and of the eastern coast of the Crimea, which will enable us to deprive the Russians in the Peninsula of their chief supplies. Another result, too, of a most valuable and gratifying kind, is the evacuation of the strong fort of Anapa, now officially announced in Lord RAGLAN's despatch. This place, situated at the angle of the Circassian territory a little to the southeast of the Straits of Kertch, was to be the object of attack after Kertch and Yenikale had been secured; and the letter of our correspondent in our last impression closed with the intimation that the troops were expected to sail from Yenikale on this service on the 8th of June. The hazards, however, of this enterprise have now been saved. The Russians, dismayed at our successes, and actuated, perhaps, by some such motives as had been influential with the garrison of Kertch, withdrew from the place of their own accord, and such was the strength of the fortifications thus abandoned that the casualties probably escaped may be reckoned as some compensation for the losses experienced before Sebastopol. So fortunate, indeed, has been the whole expedition, that the returns show but some three or four men wounded from first to last, and the troops are now returned as disposable without loss for any other service. All that is necessary is to secure the passage of the straits and the entrance to the Sea of Azoff, and this, it seems to be presumed, can be effectually accomplished, now that the Russian defences are destroyed, by leaving a garrison well intrenched at Yenikale. After this our steamers and gun-boats can scour the Sea of Azoff with perfect facility, nor will the Russian flag find any more place upon these waters than upon those of the Euxine.

THE BALTIC.

Reported Operations at Hango.

Accounts *viâ* Stockholm, June 23, from Helsingfors, mention that the English have bombarded Hango and destroyed the telegraph station. The Russians admit that the *Cossack*'s boat displayed a flag of truce, but allege that they feared a stratagem.

A fire at St. Petersburg has destroyed the Nova Steamer Works.

Letters from Abo, June 21, state that the English fleet is dispersed, and is cruising along the coast of Finland. The Grand Duke NICHOLAS had just reviewed the troops at Helsingfors and, Abo, and inspected the fortifications of Sweaborg.

Bombardment of Sweaborg—Infernal Machines Destroyed.

A dispatch dated the 25th inst., states that Sweaborg had been bombarded and the stores destroyed. It also corroborates the statement that a large number of infernal machines had been cast up most unexpectedly.

The *Times* (second edition) of Friday has the following:

DANTZSIC, Friday, June 29.

The *Vulture* has arrived with the mails.

The fleet is off Cronstadt.

Forty-six infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed. One of them exploded on the poop of the *Exmouth*. Admiral SEYMOUR and Capt. LOCKE, who were examining it at the time, were severely injured. Lieut PIERCE was slightly injured.

The *Vulture* met Admiral BAINES' squadron somewhere near Nargen Island.

White Sea.

The blockade was formally announced on June 11, by the blockading squadron in the waters.

ENGLAND.

Parliament has been mostly employed in disposing of small bills in the summary manner described as "The Massacre of the Innocents," preparatory to the end of the session. Mr. ROEBUCK has postponed for a fortnight his motion of want of confidence in the Government. A curiously complicated case has arisen in the House of Commons, Baron ROTHSCHILD, the Jew member for London, who virtually has no seat in the House, inasmuch as the Parliamentary oath "On the faith of a true Christian" prevents his sitting therein, has forfeited his shadow of a seat by having contracted for the recent £16,000,000 loan. A select Committee is appointed to decide how a man who has no seat can forfeit it. Major REED has given notice of a bill to extend Parliamentary franchise to all persons who pay income tax.

In reply to a question, Lord PALMERSTON stated that no relations existed between England and the Circassians, except those of cooperation.

Austria's Duplicity—The Treaty of December 2.

In the House of Lords, on the 26th of June, Lord LYNDHURST rose to call the attention of the House to the treaty of the 2d of December, 1854, and the Vienna Conferences, his reason for making the motion being to obtain some explanation from Lord CLARENDON as to the present position of Austria with regard to the allies. This was a delicate matter to touch, but he did not anticipate any inconvenience from the discussion, as he intended to confine himself to a simple statement of facts. The noble lord then proceeded, in a clear and masterly manner, to contrast the relative positions of Austria and Prussia, and to show, however servile the latter Power might have shown herself on all occasions to Russia, that better things were to have been expected from Austria, who yet had missed a grand opportunity of vindicating her own rights and maintaining her own interests, by entering into an offensive and defensive alliance with France and England. In the course of a long speech, Lord LYNDHURST said: "It is not my intention to make any statement of what happened after Austria had taken possession of the Principalities, because I am not sufficiently conversant with the facts to be able to state every public act of hers there. I may observe, however, that when the armies of a friendly Power enter into a country for the purpose of protecting it, the first duty of that Power is, to take care that the strictest discipline is maintained in her armies. [Hear, hear], and to prohibit all violence either to property or to person. Now, my lords, there have been surmises—whether they are correct or not, I will not undertake to say—*that this principle has not been strictly adhered to during the time that Austria has occupied the Principalities.* [Hear, hear.] By the treaty between Austria and Turkey, it was provided that all the privileges of the inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia should be scrupulously respected, but I understand—and my noble friend opposite will be able to correct me if I am wrong—that, so far from that stipulation having been adhered to, martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Principalities. I pass this over, however, because it forms no part of my argument, and because, as I said before, I am not sure whether the information which I have received upon these points is perfectly correct. It was about the middle of the month of August that Austria took possession of the Principalities; she remained there perfectly undisturbed by Russia, and while we were struggling in the Crimea in support of the common cause,—while we were shedding our blood and spending our treasure for the attainment of an object in which, as I have stated before, Austria was much more deeply interested than ourselves—Austria was quietly establishing herself in the Principalities, spinning, as I may say, innumerable notes, memorials, and letters addressed to the different German Powers, and weaving a complication of negotiations, compared with which all the entanglements of our Court of Chancery, even in its worst state, would be models of simplicity and straightforwardness. [Hear, hear.] In this state affairs continued until the 2d of December, when the treaty to which I am about to call your lordships' attention was signed by Austria and the Western Powers. That treaty appears to me to be a most singular document. So far as relates to the obligations imposed on the Western Powers it is distinct and perfectly intelligible, but when we come to consider the obligations which it imposes on Austria, it is vague, indefinite, and almost unintelligible. The stipulation which is binding upon the Western Powers is, that in case Austria should be attacked by Russia we should immediately engage with her in an offensive and defensive alliance. Nothing can be more distinct and precise than that engagement; but, on the other hand, it is stipulated that, in the event of peace not being concluded before the end of the year upon the basis of the Four Points it so often referred to, then that Austria will—what? Take up arms and join the Allies?—No; but deliberate without delay with the Allies upon effectual means of attaining the objects of the alliance. [Hear, hear.] Now, my lords, what the precise meaning of these words may be I will not undertake to say; but this I will say, that, according to my interpretation of them, they must mean that Austria will concert with the allies upon active measures to give effect to the alliance, and that she will take part in those active measures. In what position, then, do we stand in respect to Austria? Is the treaty of December 2 binding on her or not? We have for two years been going on hand in hand with Austria, consulting her on all occasions, yielding to her advice and counsels, and hoping that the time would arrive when she would take active measures in cooperation with the allies. We have from time to time been disappointed, and now, in this last stage, we appear to be left by her to our own energies and our own resources. [Hear, hear.] There is a popular story among sailors of a mariner who saw what he considered a friendly flag in the distance; he altered his course and steered towards it, when all at once the strange ship disappeared and showed herself to another quarter of the horizon; the mariner then shifted his course and pursued the vessel, until she finally disappeared, leaving the mariner in an unknown sea, surrounded with rocks and quicksands, to his own energies and resources. I will not mention the name given to this strange vessel, as it might be considered personally offensive, [laughter,] but such has been the way in which Austria appears to have acted towards the allies. [Hear.] *I believe that Austria has a secret understanding with Russia; that in pursuance of it she has withdrawn her forces from the frontiers of Gallicia and other places, and that these two Powers have come substantially to a neutrality treaty.* Here I must be allowed to say a few words on the subject of these conferences. A noble Viscount in the other house is said to have complimented the plenipotentiary for this country on account of the great talent he displayed in those conferences. Now, no person entertains a higher opinion of the talent of the noble lord, our plenipotentiary, than myself. I never knew a man, involved in difficulties and perplexities, extricate himself from them with more address and dexterity than that noble lord [" Hear," and laughter,] and I do believe that the noble lord would voluntarily place himself in situations of difficulty in order to exert his skill in escaping from them. [Laughter.] However, whatever talent the noble lord displayed on the occasion, I am bound to say that the only Power that obtained any advantage in the negotiations was Russia. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF said that the first two points out of the four were German points, and the only points on which Germany ought to be called on to make sacrifices. These two points were discussed at the beginning of the Conferences, when everything went on with the utmost smoothness and calmness between the negotiators. Those two points were settled and agreed on to the satisfaction of all parties. What happened afterwards? The third point then came on the *tapis*, when Lord J. RUSSELL, with great suavity of manner, [a laugh,] proposed that Russia should take the initiative. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF saw his advantage, and said he had no powers, and must refer to his Government. That was an operation that consumed considerable time, and 18 days elapsed before an answer could be obtained. How were those 18 days employed? Through the medium of Prussia and other channels communications were made to the lesser Powers of Germany, representing that Russia had conceded everything that could be demanded of her—including the protection of the Provinces, the free navigation of the Danube—and that there was no reason why troops should be levied—why they should enter the field, or that expense should be incurred for these purposes. And this was followed up by distinct communications from Russia, in which she said, "If you will remain quiet, and not take any part in this controversy, whatever may be the result of the conferences, I will adhere to all the engagements I have already made." [Hear, hear.] Then, was I not correct in saying that Russia had gained in these controversies advantages beyond all price? For we well know that the lesser Powers had ceased to make any preparations to assist Austria, and we know that Austria had never considered herself safe in taking up arms apart from the lesser Powers. [Hear, hear.] I am authorized, therefore, in making the statement which I have made. It is to be remembered that at the Conferences the Plenipotentiaries on the part of the Allies were as four to one against Russia. There was, in the first place, the slow and cautious Austrian, the more lively and active Gaul, the cool Englishman, and the sly and silent Turk on the one side, and on the other the wily Russian; and yet the Russian won the race in the field. [A laugh.] After 18 days had elapsed the Conferences recommenced. I have stated that the utmost courtesy had marked the proceedings of the Conferences, but now a marked change took place. The same outward show of courtesy, the same politeness was maintained, but there was an undercurrent of sneers and sarcasm. Allusions not very flattering were made to the English, observations as to a supposed desire of France to make a descent upon Tunis, and of backwardness to undertake operations on the part of Austria—all these oozed out from time to time—and there was an air of triumph visible throughout the subsequent negotiations on the part of Russia. [Hear.]

Lord LYNDHURST concluded by saying that there could not be a doubt that our British Plenipotentiary to Vienna, however great his ability, had been deceived by false hopes and promises of peace, and there was as little doubt that the conduct of the late Government, in deserting the seat of Government at a most important crisis of the campaign, and leaving the war to its fate, while they betook themselves to their country seats, was disgraceful in the extreme. Popular indignation had driven that Government from power. It was not for him to say how far Lord PALMERSTON had realized the expectations of the public, but he warned him that nothing but the greatest vigor, decision and activity could maintain him in the position which he now filled.

Lord CLARENDEN thought, in spite of the able statement of Lord LYNDHURST, that no good could arise from the censure which he had cast on Austria. The indiscriminate blame which had been heaped on her in particular and Germany in general, had greatly estranged the sympathies of that country, which had once been with the Allies, and diverted them into another channel. So far as the Government were concerned, it would have been an unpardonable oversight to neglect to secure the cooperation of Austria, and this the Government had done; but, while showing great deference to Austria, they had not allowed that feeling to influence their preparations for war; and, though they diplomatised at Vienna, the warlike operations before Sebastopol were carried on with the utmost vigor. Even now nothing could be further from his intention than to create any misunderstanding with Austria; her conduct neither justified censure nor merited praise, and the result of the recent negotiations with her, though they had failed, had left England and France free and unfettered to make peace on their own terms.

The discussion was prolonged by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Duke of ARGYLL, and Lord DENMAN. It then dropped.

The Hango Outrage.

In the House of Commons, June 27, Captain DUNCOMBE asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether any further d

with all their influence. This plan of an ultimatum, the rejection of which by Russia we declared ourselves ready to make a *casus belli*, consisted of two distinct propositions, of which the Russian Government was to take its choice. The first of these rested upon the principle of a reciprocal limitation of their forces, to be agreed on by Russia and Turkey, and established by treaty, originated with France. The second alternative, offered by Austria, consisted of a progressive system of guarantees against the development of Russian power in the Euxine, which were to be incorporated with the general body of European international law, partly by the treaty to be concluded between Russia and Turkey, and partly by a treaty to be concluded between Austria, France, England and Turkey. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, before leaving Vienna, was made acquainted by verbal communication with these propossals. The French Minister, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, who left Vienna some days later, received a written copy of our plan, and undertook to submit it to the examination of his sovereign, and also to bring it before the British Government. It is unnecessary to speak here of the regret with which very soon after we received intelligence, not of the hoped for acceptance of England and France, but, instead, the opposition of the English Ministers to the views of their colleague, and of the resolution of the Emperor NAPOLEON to relinquish the services of the ministers who had just won the admiration and the confidence of the Austrian Court. This, however, is certain, that both the circumstances under which the rejection of our proposition took place, and the grounds on which the Cabinets of London and Paris contested their value, could only confirm us in the conviction that those propositions deserved to be admitted, and that each of the two Western Cabinets would do very wrong indeed to allow a solution of an eventful question, so honorable as that we offered, to escape them.

We are not at liberty to speak more fully of the language held by Lord CLARENDON and Count WALEWSKI, which is only conddentially before us. It is enough that, according to our firm conviction, neither Cabinet has sufficiently considered the meaning and importance of our plan, whether regarded as supplying the strongest possible and most effectual guarantees against the everreaching policy of Russia in the East, or in relation to the special object of terminating of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea.

His Majesty the Emperor has felt no doubt concerning the position marked out for the Imperial Court under these circumstances. It appeared at once to His Majesty that it was his duty to furnish the Cabinets of Paris and London with an opportunity of again examining our positions and the consequences to which the unexpected rejection of them would expose Europe. The assurances of peaceful sentiments, communicated to us by Count WALEWSKI, the evident impression of being undeceived that has taken possession of moderate men's minds in France and England; the reserve with which the English Ministers have spoken in Parliament respecting the state of the question, and have even appealed to the duration of the negotiations; perhaps too, the seemingly intentional stress, with which the dispatch of the Earl of CLARENDON dwells on the absence of all official and direct communication from Austria,—all these circumstances have necessarily been an inducement for us to address to the powers, with which we are in alliance, as well as the complete refutation of the objections raised against it. Should this step not be attended with the success desired, we cannot dispute the right of the belligerent powers to insist on more ample conditions in their interest, but we must leave it to themselves for their demands that title which is expressly recognised by the protocol of Dec. 28, which declares that the detaHe of the bases to be obtained will depend on the progress of military events. We, for our part, would simply rely on the basis that we deem to be obtained by the engagements that have been entered into. We should firmly abide by the bases recognised by us in the Conferences, and continue to protect the integrity of the Turkish Empire against a fresh attack. In this attitude we should know how to await the moment, when on the resumption of negotiations for peace, we might be able to render our influence available for the adoption of the four guarantees in the sense we attribute to them. Should on the other hand our proposal for an ultimatum meet with the approval of the Cabinets of Paris and London, the final success of the work of peace would then solely depend on the last resolution of the Court of St Petersburg. Your Excellency perceives, that the next communications from Paris and London, will have to decide on our further course of proceedings. Not till then shall we be in a condition to make definite proposals to our German confederates with respect to the future action of the Diet. Convinced that the line of policy which we have invariably pursued since the bases of the four points were first established, deserves the entire confidence of the German Governments, we indulge in the hope, that the overtures we shall have to make to our federal Allies in either of the cases specified, will meet with their ready assent, and that the opportunity for securing active unanimity on the part of Germany will not be lost on this occasion. The correct appreciation which most of the German Courts have formed respecting the step lately taken at Frankfort by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, is well calculated to confirm us in this conviction.

Receive, &c. COUNT BUOL.

Miscellaneous.

The *Austrian Gazette* has an article endeavoring to prove that the Allies should abandon the siege of Sebastopol, because the taking of the town will involve a sacrifice disproportioned to the advantages of victory.

The *Oct Deutsche Post* says, that in Vienna military circles it is taken for granted that the storming of the three bastions, Redan, Malakoff, and Kornioff must have been attempted by scaling leaders.

A letter from Vienna of the 23d, in *Spener's Gazette* of Berlin, says:

"As it is possible that the bases of peace, hitherto accepted, may be placed in question by the events of the war, the Austrian Cabinet has thought it right to ascertain the opinion of the German Confederates on the subject. With this view it has, it is said, addressed to the Cabinet of Berlin a dispatch, dated the 15th, in which it sets forth its opinion of the present situation, and sets for that of Prussia. A similar communication is to be addressed to the other German Governments. It is hoped that an understanding will be come to between Prussia and Austria so as to enable them to submit in common propositions to the Diet."

PRUSSIA.

Baron Manteuffel's Reply to the Russian Circular.

Paris papers publish the text of the dispatch addressed on the 6th inst. by Baron VON MANTEUFFEL to Baron VON WERTHER, the representative of Prussia at St. Petersburg, in reply to the Russian circular note delivered by M. DE GLINKA to the various Representatives of the German Governments assembled at Frankfort. (This dispatch, after pointing out the connection of the first two points that have formed the subject of deliberations of the Conference of Vienna with the special interests of Germany, puts on record that the Imperial Cabinet looks upon the understanding attained on this subject as a useful and durably acquired result, even should the Conferences in their *ensemble* not arrive at any formal settlement.) The Prussian document says: "The King attaches the greatest value to the guarantees which the above mentioned stipulations offer, not only to the territory of the Confederation, but also to the entire possessions of the two great Powers, which are members of it, and even to the position of Austria in the Principalities. It is from this point of view that the conciliatory dispositions manifested by the Russian Plenipotentiaries at the Conferences of Vienna have caused our august master well-grounded satisfaction.

SPAIN.

Another Loan—Cuba Quiet.

Telegraphic intelligence from Madrid is to 27th June. There was a rumor that the Government was about to demand a loan of 200,000,000 of reals to cover the deficiency in the finances.

Nothing further is published respecting the Carlist insurrection.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 22d contains a decree, dated the 23d ult., by which General DE LA CONCHA, Captain General of the "ever faithful isle of Cuba," raises the state of siege in that island and its dependences, and takes off the blockade of the coasts which was established on the 13th February. The *Gazettee* announces that all fears of a piratical invasion of the island had ceased; that Mr. QUITMAN, who was to have commanded it, and the other American officers who were to have taken part in it, had resigned; and that such serious dissensions about money matters had arisen between those gentlemen and the Cuban Society at New-Orleans that the latter had been dissolved. It adds that, in consequence of this, commercial confidence had been reestablished in the island, and the creation of a bank of issue and discount already decreed was to be proceeded with.

The Committee of Finance yesterday rejected the plan of M. BRUIL, by six votes to three. A general meeting of the members of this Committee is to be held to-day. It is probable that M. BRUIL will retire from the Government. His successor is not yet mentioned.

The *Epoca* says that some letters of CABRERA, throwing light on the plans of the Carlists, had been seized. The Queen had visited the cholera hospitals. The Government had definitively abandoned the object of a forced loan. The levying of the extra octroi duty, for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of the Canal of ISABELLA II, had commenced at Madrid, and had encountered no opposition.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Telegraphic anticipation of the Indian mail, with dates from Calcutta to May 19, Madras 24th, Bombay, 27th, Shanghai, 4th, Hongkong, 10th, and Canton, May 8, is received. Nothing new from India; trade was not active; Money market tight and freights falling. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 1½d.

Famine prevailed in many parts of China. There had been considerable fighting, with varying success. Exchange at Shahghai, 6s. 3d.

The Overland Mail.

We have received the following telegraphic dispatch, from Trieste dated 28th inst.:

"The steamer *Bombay* arrived here this morning, at 2 A. M., in 144 hours, from Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 22.

The Indian mails leave Alexandria, to-day, with advices from Calcutta of the 19th May; Madras, May 24; Bombay, May 27; Shanghai, May 4; Hong Kong, May 10; and Canton, May 8

The is nothing new from India.

Trade was inactive; the money market tight; freight falling.

Exchange at Calcutta, 2.1½.

Famine prevails in many parts of China.

The rebels have taken some towns, and the Imperialists have gained some battles.

Exchange at Canton, 4 1: at Shanghai, 6.3."

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Pacific.] LONDON, Friday, June 29—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week, but without much activity. The weather is favorable for the growing crops. MONEY continues abundant. CONSOLS leave off 91a.@91¼a. for the account. DOLLARS. 5s. Bar SILVER, 5s. 1½d. South American DOUBLOONS, 75s. 3d. American EAGLES, 76s. 3d. By Electric Telegraph from Trieste, we learn the arrival there of the Overland Mail, with advices from Calcutta of the 19th of May, Madras 24th, Bombay, 27th, Shanghai 4th, Hongkong 10th, and Canton 8th of May. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 1½d.; Canton, 4s. 11d.; Shanghai, 6s. 3d.

COCOA—Is quiet.—740 bags Trinidad have been offered during the week, and partly sold from 37s.@41s. for good gray and good red, being rather cheaper. 428 bags Grenada realized from 36s @39s. 6d.

COPPER—In demand at late quotations.

COCHINEAL—Is firm; 278 bags at auction to-day all found buyers; the inferior qualities at 1d ₱ lb advance. 25 bags Mexican Silvers brought 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. 78 bags Teneriffe 3s. 10d @4s. for good to fine Silvers, and 4s. 2d.@4s. 7d. for Blacks. 175 bags Honduras Silver 3s. 9d.@4s. 2d. for ordinary to good.

COFFEE—The market continues active, and all colory descriptions of Ceylon find ready buyers at full prices. 877 casks, 488 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction during the week, and nearly all sold from 58s @66s. 6d. for low middling to middling bold colory. 1,400 bags Native in public sale realized 46s. 5d.@47s. 6d. A cargo of 3,000 bags St. Domingo has been sold afloat at 44s., for a near port, and a cargo of 1,950 bags Rio (low quality) at 40s. 9d. for the Mediterranean, insured free of particular average. The following were the imports and stocks on the 1st instant, compared with those of the corresponding period last year:

IMPORTS.	1854.	1855.
Chief Ports of Europe	157,200,000	191,500,000
Great Britain	16,900,000	15,700,000
Total lbs	174,100,000	207,200,000
STOCKS.	1854.	1855.
Chief Ports of Europe	96,200,000	112,300,000
Great Britain	27,100,000	21,000,000
Total lbs	123,300,000	133,300,000

COTTON—There was nothing doing until yesterday, when holders accepted lower prices, and a large business was done at ¼d @½d. decline from the highest points. The sales for the week are 3,300 bales. At Liverpool the demand has also revived, and the sales have again become large; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 6½d. ₱ lb.

At the CORN market on Monday there was a small supply of English WHEAT, with considerable arrivals of Foreign, chiefly from the lower Baltic ports. The trade was dull, influenced partly by the favorable state of the weather, and the greater part of the English WHEAT remained over unsold. Last week's average quotation for English WHEAT was 76s. 7d. on 68,925 qrs returned. To-day the market was very dull, and to effect sales it would have been necessary to take lower prices. We quote White American WHEAT 78s @83s.; Red, 74s.@78s. ₱ qr. American FLOUR 40s.@43s. ₱ bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—1,100 cases Castor Oil, at auction, sold chiefly on easier terms, from 4½d @5½d. for fair to good seconds. Sticklac—450 boxes from 31s. 6d.@36s. for mid. to good Siam. Cutch—Of 1,660 bags, about one-fourth sold at 22s. for mid. Pegue. Gambier very dull; 1,000 bales fair quality were offered, but chiefly taken in at 17s. 6d. Quicksilver, 1s. 10d.

HEMP—The market continues without improvement. St. Petersburg Clean is quoted £45. 75 tons slight country dameged at auction brought £35 10s @£40. Manilla dull, and difficult of sale. Jute £14 15s. for good ord.

INDIGO—Little doing in anticipation of the sales on 10th proximo, the declarations for which amount to 10,657 chests.

IRON—Continues in good demand at full prices. We quote Rails £7 5s @£7 10s, Bars £7 15s, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs 73s. for mixed numbers in the Clyde.

LARD—Prices are rather looking up. Western in kegs 52s @54s.

LINSEED—The market has been active at advancing prices; fine descriptions 70s., either on the spot, or for arrival. Arrivals this week, 1,078 quarters only, all from the East Indies.

RAPESEED—Has also advanced; average quality 68s. @69s. ₱ quarter.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign scarce and prices have improved; Marseilles cargoes £10 10s.@£10 15s., cost, freight and insurance. Distant shipments of Boston bag Cakes £11 10s., New-York barrels difficult to buy for future deliveries at £12.

OILS—Fish are quiet; Sperm sold at £128, Southern £49, Pale Seal £52 10s., Cod £46 10s @£47. Olive firm, and in good demand, Trieste £54, Levant £52, Spanish £54, Gallipoli £55@£56. Rape is scarce, and has advanced, Brown having been sold at 56s., and Refined at 58s. 6d.@59s. Linseed has been largely in demand for speculation, and prices have improved to 40s. 6d. on the spot, and 42s. 6d. for deliveries up to December. Cocoa Nut dull at 40s. 6d.@41s. 6d. Palm 36s.@40s.

RICE—Flat, and prices rather lower. 2,000 bag Bengal at auction were chiefly bought in from 14s @15s. for good middling white. 1,000 bags Bengal sold privately from 14s. 6d @14s. 9d. for good white. In floating cargoes we have nothing to report.

SALTPETRE—Quiet, and 6d @1s. lower; 500 bags Bengal (ref. 10¼ ₱ cent.) sold at 27s., and 500 bags (11 ₱ cent.) 31s. 6d.

RUM—Steady; 100 puncheons Demerara sold at 2s. 6d ₱ proof gallon.

MOLASSES—100 punch. Porto Rico bought in at 18s.

SPICES—Pimento—360 bags went from 4½d.@5½d. Nutmegs—246 cases Penang all sold from 1s. 10d. @ 3s. 2d., with fine from 3s. 8d. @ 4s. 6d. Cloves—51 bags Zanzibar realized 5½d., and 112 cases good Penang from 9½d @11½d. Ginger—956 bags rough African brought from 22s. 6d. @ 23s.

SPELTER—Dull at £23 10s. on the spot.

SUGAR—The market is not active, but holders generally are not disposed to press sales, and prices are supported. The sales of West India are 3,300 hhds., and of 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered, about one-half found buyers. 700 hhds. and 160 bbls. Porto Rico, and 1,200 boxes Havana chiefly sold at about previous rates. We have only to report the sale of one floating cargo, viz.: 3,400 bags White Pernambuco at 25s. for Trieste, insured free of particular average.

IMPORTS.	1854.	1855.
Chief ports of Europe, lbs.	312,200,000	255,700,000
Great Britain, lbs	354,400,000	295,000,000
Total lbs	666,600,000	550,700,000
STOCKS.	1854.	1855.
Chief ports of Europe, lbs.	114,400,000	70,800,000
Great Britain, lbs	213,800,000	151,200,000
Total lbs	328,200,000	222,000,000

TEA—Public sales, comprising 32,457 pkgs., held during the week, have gone off very flatly, only about 4,000 pkgs. of this quantity having been sold at and after the auctions. Common Congou dull at 8½d.@8¾d. ₱ lb.

TIN—English was advanced on the 26th inst. 3s. ₱ cwt. on common, and 4s. on refined; present prices are: blocks 114s., bars 115s., refined 118s. Straits scarce and held at 2s. advance, say 112s. Banca 114s.

TURPENTINE—1,000 bbls. rough are reported at 8s. 6d. American Spirits have been sold at 34s. from warehouse, and 33s. 6d. to arrive.

TALLOW—is quiet at 52s.@52s. 6d. on the spot, and 53s. 6d. for the last three months of the year.

Less doing in American Stocks, but without any change in prices. The chief sales have been in Pennsylvania Railroad 6's at 91½, ex. div. Panama 7's Railroad Bonds at 93. Virginia Sterling 5's at 85, ex. div. Pennsylvania State 5's Bonds at 86. New-Orleans City 6's at 81, ex. div. New-York and Erie 7s (3d mortgage) Bonds at 87@87½; 7's Bonds of 1862, convertible, 83@84. About £200,000 Canada 6's have been placed at 110, ex div. 1st July. Few State Bonds offering.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Pacific.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 29, 1855.

COTTON MARKET—With a very limited demand from the Trade, our market continued exceedingly depressed until yesterday, when a sudden change of feeling was manifested, and with sales of 20,000 bales, of which Speculators took a large share, prices recovered about ¼d. ₱ lb., which had been lost during the week, and close to-day at 1-16d. advance on last Friday's quotations for current qualities. The sales for the week are 43,330 bales, of which 19,910 bales are on Speculation and for Export, leaving 23,420 bales to the Trade. The sales to-day are 20,000 bales. Market active, with upward tendency. We quote:

Fair Orleans	7¼d.	Middling Orleans	6 9-16d.
Fair Mobiles	6¼d.	Middling Mobiles	6 7-16d.
Fair Uplands	6¼d.	Middling Uplands	6¼d.

No event of importance has occurred during the week to affect trade, which is generally quiet, though in some branches there are symptoms of rather more activity. The Money market is unchanged. Consols close at 91¼ ex dividend. Though the Manchester market has been in a very unsatisfactory state, rather more business has been done this week, at prices showing a reduction fully equal to the decline in the raw material, but the reaction in our Cotton market yesterday met with an immediate response in increased demands on the part of sellers.

CORN MARKET—Wheat is in moderate demand at same prices. Flour is dull at a decline of 1s.@2s. ₱ bbl. Indian Corn is neglected, and quotations are reduced 3s @4s. ₱ quarter. The weather is now all that can be desired for the growing crops.

Western Canal sup Flour, new, ₱ bbl. 38s. 0d @39s. 0s.
Balt. and Phil. sup. Flour, new, ₱ bbl. 40s. 0d @42s. 0s.
Ohio sup. Flour, new, ₱ bbl. 39s. 0d.@40s. 0d.
Sour sup. Flour, new, ₱ bbl. 35s. 0d.@38s. 0d.
White U. S. Wheat, ₱ 70 lbs. 11s. 0d.@12s. 6d.
Red and Mixed Wheat, ₱ 70lbs. 11s. 3d.@11s. 8d.
Yellow and Mix'd Ind. Corn, ₱ 480 lbs. 46s. 0d.@46s. 6d.
White and Mix'd Ind. Corn ₱ 480 lbs. 47s. 0d.@47s. 6d.

ARMS—200 bbls. have been sold at last week's prices.

RICE—Is in good demand and prices have advanced; 3,500 bbls. have been sold at 4s.@4s 3d. for common American, and 8s ₱ cwt. for the finer qualities.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Not much doing; prices unchanged.

TALLOW—There has been a moderate demand at last week's prices for Y. C. at 52s @53s. ₱ cwt. for North and South American.

LARD—250 tons American brought 50s. 6d.@52s. ₱ cwt.

OILS—About 700 tons Palm have been sold on the spot and for arrival at £38 10s to 40s. ₱ ton. Not much doing in Seal and Rape Oils; the former may be quoted at £51@£51 10s ₱ ton, and the latter at 58s ₱ cwt.

RICE—The demand has been limited. Nothing doing in American.

DYEWOODS—The sales have not been very large, consisting in 300 tons Campeachy Logwood at £6 7s. 6d.@ £6 15s. ₱ ton.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

THE VERY LATEST.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

LONDON, Saturday Morning, June 30.

The *Times*, in its leading article this morning, alludes to a report that the Emperor ALEXANDER is seriously ill, but is unable to state what reliance can be placed on the rumor.

The reign of the King of Prussia is probably drawing to a close, as for some time the accounts of his health have been unfavorable.

The *Morning Herald* says: "Within the last 48 hours we know that one of our ablest and most gallant Captains of war, publicly stated that he would stake his life and all he possessed on earth, that Lord DUNDONALD would destroy Sweaborg within 48 hours after his arrival there, without loss of life to the Allies, and at a cost not exceeding £400,000."

VIENNA, Thursday, June 28.

Sir GEORGE BROWN, General PENNEFATHER and General CODRINGTON are sick.

ALI PACHA and General SCARLETT have arrived. Three hundred of the Foreign Legion have also arrived here from England.

MARSEILLES, Friday, June 29.

The mails from India and China arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, and were forwarded on at 9

Monetary and Commercial.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.—The English Funds opened heavily on Friday at a decline of ¼ ₱ cent., but a partial reaction took place, and the market closed steady.

The closing quotations on the Paris Bourse on Friday showed a further fall of 3-5ths from speculative sales, made in preparation for the approaching loan.

At Vienna the official announcement of a reduction in the army has caused a slight improvement in the Money market.

There is an increase in the Bullion in the Bank of England amounting to £5,930.

THE PORTLAND RIOT.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Neal Dow Found Guilty of Rash and Illegal Conduct.

The following material portions of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury for investigation into the causes of the death of JOHN ROBBINS, who was killed during the riot at Portland, we find in the *State of Maine* July 10:

An inquisition, taken at Portland, within the County of Cumberland, commencing on the 9th day of June, and ending on the 9th day of July, in the year 1855, before WENDELL P. SMITH, one of the Coroners of said County, upon view of the body of JOHN ROBBINS, there lying dead, by the oaths of JEREMIAH DOW, NATHAN NUTTER, STEPHEN EMERSON, JOHN C. PLUMER, ASA BAILEY and JOHN READ, good and lawful men, who, being charged and sworn to inquire for the State, when, how, and by what means, the said JOHN ROBBINS came to his death, upon their oaths say:

That the said JOHN ROBBINS came to his death at Portland, on the sidewalk on Congress-street, in front of the store occupied by the city of Portland, for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and about four feet from the door of said store, on the 2d day of June, in the year 1855, by means of a musket ball, which passed directly through his body, and between the eighth and ninth ribs on each side, severing in its course the aorta, and passing through the lower lobes of the lungs, and producing instantaneous death. That the said musket ball was discharged from a musket in the hands of some person whose name is to the Jurors unknown, but who was either a member of the company of the Rifle Guards, commanded by Captain CHARLES E. ROBERTS, or a person who was acting as a volunteer member of said Company, at the time of the discharge and firing of the musket ball aforesaid. That said firing and discharge was a part of a volley of musketry, discharged by a portion of said Company, who were stationed at the time in said store, and who then and there, by the order and command of NEAL DOW, Mayor of said city, discharged muskets loaded with ball cartridges, which balls passed through the Congress-street door of said store, into Congress-street, at about 11 o'clock, on the evening of the said 2d day of June.

And the Jurors aforesaid further find that the said company of Rifle Guards were called out on the evening aforesaid, to disperse a collection of persons then assembled in Congress street, in front of said store, and that said call was under a precept signed by said Dow as Mayor.

And the Jury find that the said precept was one unauthorized by any existing law of this State, and wholly void, and that the same was copied from a form of a precept prescribed by an act, entitled "An Act to organize, govern and discipline the Militia," approved March 22, 1844, and which act was repealed by the twenty-third section of the 84th chapter of the public laws of 1848; and that there was not at that time any authority under the Statutes of this State, by which a military force could be called out, as such, by any Mayor of a city, or by any such precept as was issued in this case.

The Jury further find, that late in the afternoon of said day the Mayor and some of the Aldermen of the city had reason to apprehend that there might be, in the course of the evening, in front of said store, such an assemblage, as was, in fact, afterwards allowed to gather there, and that as early as 5 o'clock in the evening the City Marshal's apprehensions were so far excited that, for his own protection, he procured a revolver, five barrels of which he loaded with ball cartridges; that he advised others of the police to arm themselves in like manner; that at this time—and for the space of an hour or more afterwards—there was no unusual collection of people in that vicinity.

Nevertheless no effort appears to have been made to prevent such an assemblage. No Policemen were stationed in the street where the crowd was expected to assemble; nor was any demonstration there made of the presence of any Police force ready to command the persons, who should unlawfully assemble, to disperse, or to arrest and secure those who, upon being so commanded, should refuse. Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, the Marshal ordered those of the Police who could procure pistols readily, to get them and go into the City Store when it became night, to protect the liquors in the store, which were claimed as city property, from an anticipated attack. Accordingly seven of the policemen, most of them armed with revolvers, stationed themselves inside of the store, where they were joined at about 8½ o'clock, by the City Marshal and one of his two Deputies, who remained within the building until after the crowd was dispersed. After the police had entered the store, the collection increased in numbers and there was some shouting; and stones were thrown from the crowd against the door and windows of the building. At this stage of the proceedings, the Jurors cannot doubt, from the testimony before them, that a few Policemen, acting in concert, could easily have dispersed the assemblage, and arrested any person present disposed to commit any acts of violence.

The Jurors are not satisfied that any exigency existed, requiring the resort to such extreme measures before the other usual and legal expedients had been resorted to, to disperse such an assembly, even if there had existed any authority by law in any Mayor, or other single magistrate, except the Governor of the State, to call out a military company, under such circumstances. The private citizen who apprehends an unlawful and forcible invasion of his rights of person or property may be justified in doing nothing more than to prepare himself with the means of resistance and defence, and, when the attack is made, to use the force necessary to overcome it. But it is believed by the Jurors that, under circumstances like these, there is devolved upon the authorities of a city, and its police force, as the conservators of the public peace, the higher duty of preventing, as far as in them lies, the necessity of such resort to acts of violence and of using all the means in their power to preserve the public tranquility, and they are not passively to await the opportunity of inflicting punishment without having first resorted to the means of prevention.

And now after a full consideration of all the evidence in the case, the Jury find that the said JOHN ROBBINS came to his death by and through the agency of said NEAL DOW, Mayor of the City of Portland, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, and in consequence of the rash and illegal order to fire given as aforesaid by the said NEAL DOW, in the said City Store, to the said military company called the Rifle Guards; and that the homicide of the said JOHN ROBBINS, by the said NEAL DOW, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, was, and is without any legal justification or excuse.

But whether such homicide, committed under the circumstances aforesaid, constitutes the crime of murder, or manslaughter only, the jury are not able to decide, and therefore leave that question to be determined by the appropriate Law Tribunal of the State. Such being the conclusion to which the jury are brought by the evidence, they further find, in the language of the Statute, that the said JOHN ROBBINS "died of Felony," and not "by mischance or accident." And with a view that justice may be done in the premises, the jury recommend that the witnesses whose testimony appears to be material, be required to enter into recognisance according to law, for their personal appearance at the term of the Supreme Judicial Court for the transaction of criminal business next to be holden at Portland, within and for the County of Cumberland, on the last Tuesday of July current, so that all the facts respecting the death of the said JOHN ROBBINS, and the criminal conduct of said NEAL DOW, may be in the usual manner laid before the Grand Jury, then and there to appear agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided. In testimony whereof the said Coroner and the Jurors of this inquest have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

JEREMIAH DOW, [L. S.]	NATHAN NUTTER, [L. S.]
ASA BAILEY, [L. S.]	STEPHEN EMERSON, [L. S.]
JOHN READ, [L. S.]	JOHN C. PLUMER, [L. S.]
WENDELL P SMITH, Coroner, [L. S.]	

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Liquor in the City.

At the three Criminal Courts of our City a few intoxicated persons continue to be brought up and disposed of in the usual way.

MARINE COURT.

THE FIRST LIQUOR CASE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

In re the People ex rel. Hill vs. *Smith.*—Yesterday morning his Honor, Judge BIRDSALL, delivered the following opinion in the above cause. In doing so his Honor observed that he had not gone fully into all the questions presented by the defendant's counsel, but had merely made up an opinion on the two main points, so that both parties could have the advantage of going as early as possible before the Appellate Court, after the case had been heard by the Court of Sessions.

BIRDSALL, J.—The defendant is charged with having violated section 1 of an act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, in having sold a glass of brandy to one Taylor on the 4th day of July inst.

The proof of the sale of the liquor is complete. The defendant admits the sale. Several questions are raised by the counsel of the defendant as to the constitutionality of the law.

In the first place, although I knew of no constitutional or statutory provisions restricting a committing magistrate from passing upon such questions when they arise, yet I certainly doubt the expediency of a committing magistrate in exercising that power. It more properly belongs to the Court authorized to try or an Appellate Court.

The act of April 12 having taken away the jurisdiction of this Court, I can act only as a Police or Committing Magistrate. From my judgment there can be no appeal. Consequently, to pass upon these questions would only be assuming a right or power which could not have any effect, and which would not establish any right under the law. Had I not been divested of jurisdiction, then it would have been a duty imposed to have examined thoroughly every question, and which I should have done unhesitatingly.

Then I pass from such questions as to whether or not "an offence has been committed," or is there probable cause found to believe an offence has been committed.

What are the restrictions under the law? "Liquor must not be sold in this State, except as authorized under or by virtue of a law of the United States, or as provided by the law." Such I conceive to be the true construction to be placed on the law. The question then arises, What liquors are authorized by the laws of the United States to be sold within this State, and how or what quantities may be sold?

That the right to import, as contended by the learned counsel, implies the right to sell is conceded, but how? Why, only in *the original packages*. Then, I may say the law of the United States authorized the sale of liquors in its original packages and not to sell by the glass. The State has a right to regulate the sale, and having the right to regulate the sale, the law says virtually you shall not sell liquor in this State, but you may sell to the extent of the authority given by the United States and no more.

Taking this view, an offence has been committed. I concede that the law is open to other constructions. It may be construed so as to except liquor which is imported. It is true, if a doubt arises as to construing penal statutes, it should be construed in favor of the prisoner. Yet I, sitting only as a magistrate, and it evidently having been the intention of the Legislature to prohibit entire the sale of liquors, I deem it expedient to hold the defendant liable. In so doing both parties get the judgment of the Court authorized by law to try these cases, and from whose decision an appeal may be had.

Justice PEARCEY has given his opinion upon the law. We give it in full:

OPINION OF JUSTICE PEARCEY, OF THE SECOND DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

The act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, passed by the Legislature of the State, April 9, 1854, contains subject matter the correct interpretation of which there may be honestly a difference of opinion; but it is not my intention to travel over the whole ground occupied, or presumed to be occupied, by that act. Whatever may be my private opinion of the act, either for or against, or the opinions of others, I cannot justly be biased by any of these considerations. I have only to say that I have taken voluntarily a solemn obligation as a magistrate, which I can neither set aside or disregard, and consequently can know no friends or regard any enemies to the above-mentioned act. In the case before me, the accused was charged with violating section 12, viz., being found in the street intoxicated; and the charge was distinctly and clearly proved by the officer making the arrest, also by the examination of the accused himself. It is contended that I have no right or power to impose the fine, or imprison in default of payment. That part of the twelfth section reads thus:

It shall be unlawful for any person to be or become intoxicated in any store, grocery, lane, street or public place, and for each offence shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the same manner as fines in the fourth section of this act, and in default of the payment thereof, he shall stand committed, as provided in said fourth section.

By referring to section fourth, we find:

Every person who shall violate any provision of either of the preceding sections, shall, upon conviction, &c., be punished as follows: For violation of section first, for the first offence by a fine of fifty dollars; for the second offence by a fine of one hundred dollars, and thirty days' imprisonment; for the third and every subsequent offence by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, and by imprisonment not less than three, nor more than six months &c; and in default of payment of any such fine, costs or fees, or any part thereof, the defendant shall be committed until the same are paid, not less than one day per dollar of the amount unpaid.

Thus, by examining both sections—the one declaring the commission of a certain act a crime, and imposing a penalty thereto, the other describing the manner of recovering that penalty, or, in default of payment, the imprisonment incurred thereby—I am clearly of the opinion, as a magistrate, designated by section fifth of the same act to institute proceedings on all violations of said act, it is not only my province but my duty to impose the fine of $10 on the accused for being intoxicated. The point has been raised that the words "sued for and recovered," has a generic meaning, and that a suit should be instituted for the recovery of the fine as a debt by civil law. I do not think so. That it was never the intent of the Legislature, that the penalty thus imposed should be thus sued for at civil law, no person will dispute for a moment. If it was intended that the fine was to be sued for by the Corporation Attorney, (as has been argued,) the section would have designated that course and named the officer instead of referring to the fourth section. What can be more clear than that the fine shall be paid on conviction. If the words "sued for and recovered," had in the same manner been inserted in section four, then it would have admitted of no other construction, but such is not the case, the fine is to be collected in the "same manner," that is to say, on conviction. Again, the point has been raised, that intoxication is a misdemeanor, and the Special Sessions, by virtue and in pursuance of the "Act enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions," passed April 12, are alone competent to adjudicate upon and dispose of such cases. By referring to the Revised Statutes, 2 vol., page 860, sec. 54, we find "where the performance of any act is prohibited by any statute, and no penalty for the violation of such statute is imposed either in the same section containing such prohibition, or in any other section or statute, the doing such act shall be deemed a misdemeanor." Section 12 of the act for the prevention of intemperance, &c., imposes a penalty of $10. Therefore, it is not a misdemeanor, and for a violation of said section, in my opinion, it is clearly the duty of the Magistrate to inflict the imposed penalty.

Defalcation of the Clerk of the Superior Court.

APPOINTMENT OF GEORGE T. MAXWELL, ESQ.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—June 11.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer and Slosson.

Yesterday morning it was announced by Judge OAKLEY that on account of the misconduct of the Clerk of the Superior Court, it became his painful duty to remove him from office, and he was removed accordingly. George T. Maxwell, Esq., Deputy Clerk, was appointed in his place.

The difficulty does not seem to have been the result of any fraudulent intent on the part of Mr. Lynch. He was in the habit of lending various sums of moneys paid into Court to friends, always, however, taking good security for its repayment. In this manner he has lent some $10,000 or $12,000, and is unable now to raise that sum, though probably it will all be returned eventually.

This habit of accommodating his friends, although not so aggravating as though he had fraudulently appropriated the moneys to his own use, was by no means treating moneys paid into Court as security, with that consideration which such moneys are usually supposed to merit, and so thought the General Term when they removed him and substituted Mr. Maxwell.

Mr. George T. MAXWELL first came into office under Charles A. Clinton, as Assistant Deputy Clerk, on the 14th of January, 1840, and has been serving, either in the Court rooms or at the office, ever since. Mr. Clinton was succeeded by Jessie Oakley, and then came D. R. F. Jones, Robert G. Campbell and George Lynch. Mr. Maxwell now succeeds Mr. Lynch, and his long experience, and already well earned popularity, will guarantee the acceptability of the appointment to the bench and the bar. We learn that Mr. H. H. Rice, well known as one of the Assistant Clerks, has been appointed deputy, in Mr. Maxwell's place—though we are happy to learn that Mr. Maxwell will continue to give his personal attention to the trial terms.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Closing Exercises at the Institution in Fiftieth-street.

The closing exercises of the examination of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb took place yesterday afternoon. The chapel of the buildings on Fiftieth-street was crowded at an early hour with the friends of the Institution and of the pupils thereof. A large proportion were ladies. Among the gentlemen we noticed Rev. Drs. STILES and PRIME, Professors LOOMIS, J. M. SMITH, HORACE GREEN and A. C. POST, Superintendant RANDALL, and Judge CAMPBELL.

After introductory remarks by the President, Dr H. P. PEET, the members of the high class were examined upon the slate in different departments, and several of their essays read.

A valedictory to the class was eloquently delivered in the sign language by Mr. VAIL, and rendered into articulate sounds and good sounding English by Mr. LEWIS PEET.

Reports of the Committees who examined the members of the "High Class" were then read. As they tell the whole story in the best possible way, we make room for two of them

First, Prof. LOOMIS, who never allows a word of commendation to escape his lips that he could not properly take oath to, reported upon the class standing in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. It was as follows:

PROFESSOR LOOMIS' REPORT.

Having been invited by the Directors of the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution to conduct the examination of the High Class in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, I have attended to the duty assigned me, and now present the following report:

The class in question consisted of sixteen persons; of whom seven composed the Junior division, and nine the Senior division.

The entire class was first examined in *Dories' Elementory Algebra*, of which the Junior division had read eighty-six pages. A series of questions (about twenty in number,) was propounded by myself, and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1855.

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The News from Europe.

There is nothing, perhaps, that so unmistakably indicates the anxiety and uncertainty of the public mind in England as the present tendency to exaggerate the rumors that daily reach the British capital from the theatre of war. At one time the capture of some defenceless village is magnified into an important victory that must inevitably result in the reduction of Sebastopol, and at another, a temporary check is looked upon as a defeat, from which nothing can flow but disaster and ruin. These exaggerations—absurd though they be—show conclusively that the English people have lost that confidence in their own superiority, which has always been a national trait, and has contributed in ages past to their success in arms. Their eyes have at length been opened; they have learnt now by rude experience that their opponent is a match, if not more than a match, for the mighty combination arrayed against him, and that the possibility of his ultimate overthrow is a problem yet to be solved.

As we anticipated, the loss of the Allies in their attack on the Malakoff and Redan Towers was greatly exaggerated. The details of those desperate fights had not reached Liverpool at the time the Pacific sailed, but from the telegraphic dispatches we learn that on the side of the Allies only 4,776 men, including 93 English and 150 French officers, were killed, wounded, or made prisoners. This check—so say the accounts—had not depressed the spirits of the army. On the contrary, the siege was kept up with unabated vigor, and, in a late communication to the London press, the British Government states that the English and French "were erecting new batteries and pushing their approaches against the enemy's works with the intention, no doubt, of shortly making another assault on the Malakoff and the Great Redan. Some outer works were taken by the Allies in the battle of the 18th, and the Mamelon still remains in possession of the French. Beyond this, the war news from the Crimea is wholly devoid of incident. PELISSIER, in his curt dispatches, repeats again and again the words "there is nothing to communicate," and leaves the public in ignorance of his plan of operations, or how he will atone for the defeat that has followed fast upon the first display of his generalship. Judging the man by his antecedents and his reputed courage and impetuosity, it is, however, fair to infer that he will not long remain idle.

In the meantime other accounts, not very favorable to the Allies, reach us from Sebastopol. The Cholera is on the increase. Lord RAGLAN and that excellent officer, Sir GEORGE BROWN, have both been taken ill; the former, it is said, is about to resign his command which will be given to General SIMPSON. There are also rumors of dissensions in the Camp between the French and English Chiefs. The French allege that the failure in the late assault was principally owing to the slowness or carelessness of the British, and the British, retorting, assert that they carried the Redan, but could not hold it because the French failed to silence the guns of the Malakoff. It may be that all this is mere idle rumor, but the arrogance of PELISSIER as a Commander-in-Chief, and his proverbial recklessness of the lives of others, may well breed a jealousy and distrust that bodes no good to the alliance between France and England, and to the cause in which they have embarked.

From the North we learn that Hango and Sweaborg have been bombarded, and that large stores in the latter place were burnt. Forty-six infernal machines, discovered in the Baltic by part of the English fleet, were successfully destroyed.

The intelligence from Great Britain by this arrival, possesses many features of interest. In the House of Peers, Lord LYNDHURST called the attention of Parliament to the attitude of Austria, and her disregard of the treaty of the 2d of December, 1854. An abstract of the debate that ensued will be found elsewhere. In the House of Commons, Sir C. WOOD made another official statement in relation to the Hango outrage. It seems now that several of the British seamen, supposed to have been killed, were only wounded, and that others, not wounded, were made prisoners. Some disturbance was lately created in London, in consequence of placards displayed throughout the metropolis, inviting the working classes to attend in Hyde Park, on Sunday the 26th June, and see how the aristocracy observed the Sabbath. In obedience to the call, many thousands attended, and as the carriages of the great rolled by, their inmates were received with shouts of "Go to Church!" "Shame on you!" "Down with Sabbatarians!" This scene will doubtless have a salutary effect on legislators of the GROSVENOR stamp, and teach them that laws for the strict observance of the Sabbath must be enforced with rigid impartiality on the rich as well as on the poorer classes.

A Right Kind of Meeting.

We have not much faith in public meetings, especially those that are held in the Park; they are usually projected by a few interested persons who have their own ends to accomplish, and have a sinister aspect, or at least a partisan tendency. Public meetings should be, what they very seldom are, meetings in public for the public good. As newspapers supply the place of popular orators, and convey to millions of readers the stirring appeals which were once made by oral effort to the popular ear, public meetings are no longer of great importance. But there was a meeting in the Bowery last night, which was entitled to particular consideration, as it was of a very novel character, and had for its object the effecting a great and much needed reform. It was simply a meeting of "working men,"—and any meeting in this country must be composed chiefly of such—to protest against the present most inefficient and costly manner of street cleaning. There is nothing more astonishing in connection with our municipal affairs, than that our citizens should patiently endure the injuries to their health and business which must inevitably result from the filthy condition of our streets. The working men are just the class who should protest against the contract system, which has always worked disastrously. Such a phenomenon as a cleanly swept street has never been witnessed in this City under any Administration, and the people seem to regard cleanliness as an impossible attainment. Yet nothing could be more easy than to have the streets perfectly swept, and the dirt removed every night. Perfectly clean streets, with cobble pavements, is an impossibility; but they might be kept comparatively clean, and those streets which are paved with square blocks might, and ought to be kept perfectly so.

We hope there will be other meetings of other classes of our citizens to protest against the present contract system, and to stir up the Corporation to the adoption of some method of paving the streets and keeping them from dust and filth.

As all the old contracts are now about expiring, and many of them have been nullified, the time has come when a new system of street cleaning must be adopted; and, as experience has abundantly proved that the very worst system that we have ever had was the contract system, a different ought now to be adopted. In so important a matter as this—one on which the health and prosperity of the City in a great measure depend—we should not be placed at the mercy of contractors. It would be much better to contract for the Police than for street cleaning. A man can, in an emergency, defend himself, but he cannot clean the street in front of his house. That must be done by the City. The only way in which our streets can be kept clean is by having a properly organized department, with a proper man at the head of it, with authority to employ such men as may be necessary to accomplish his purposes. As for the street-sweeping machines, they may be useful aids in keeping the streets clean, but they can perform but a small part of the work which is necessary to be done. The charter requires that the streets shall be cleaned by contract, but the charter is as dead and obsolete as the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The charter required an impossibility, and consequently it is no law.

Decrease of Emigration for the Month of June.

We find, on reference to the books of the Commissioners of Emigration, that there is a considerable falling off in the number of emmigrants who arrived at this port during the month of June, as compared with the same period last year. The demand for men in the Crimea compelled the British Government to instruct the Poor-Law Commissioners to prohibit the exportation of able-bodied paupers, which traffic had been partially carried on for several years past, from the almshouses of the country. The report of bad times in America, and an increasing demand for labor at home, had a powerful influence in checking the headlong mob of emigration which had considerably thinned some of the most populous counties of Ireland. At all events, the statistics of the Commissioners show a decline of 6,380 for the last month. The number that arrived in June, 1855, was 19,427; and in the same month last year, 25,807.

During the week ending last Saturday the Commissioners of Emigration obtained employment for 150 men, 14 of whom were engaged in the City, and 136 dispatched to the country. They also provided situations for 176 females, 123 of them being employed in the City and 53 sent out to places provided for them in the country.

From the 1st to the 30th June, three hundred and twelve emigrants have been dispatched westward—the greater portion being sent to Iowa and other places out of the State of New-York; whilst thirty-five, during the same period, were sent back to the old country. This unusual ebb of the tide of emigration to the shores of Europe, however trifling, is worthy of observation. When persons traverse three thousand miles of ocean, and brave the dangers and endure the hardships of a long voyage, they don't wish to return if necessity do not absolutely compel them; and when they select to return to the place whence they came, instead of penetrating westward and trying their fortunes in those yet boundless and unbroken fields of industry, they must feel strongly convinced that their condition would be better at home than here. But this is an erroneous idea, superinduced by the destitution which must stare every unemployed and friendless stranger, in large and crowded cities, in the face. The maxim, that a great city is a great desert, is as true now as it was in the days of the ancient Roman writer, who intended this pithy aphorism to apply to the very class to which these emigrants belong—the honorable inheritors of no money. Should those men take heart and allow themselves to be sent out West, their industry would certainly be crowned with success; but while they linger round our streets and spend the last cent, there is no hope for them. In a short time they become spirit-broken, crest-fallen, and totally incapable of making any exertion for improving their condition. Let the strong toiler not dally in the crowded town, but rush out among the fresh green woods and rural cities and rolling prairies, where the joyous voice of labor ever soundeth.

Book-Publishers' Association.

Nearly all the trades and occupations have found it necessary, for their mutual support and the adjustment of internal difficulties which none but their own fraternity can properly understand, to form a guild, or association; and it is a proof of the growing importance of the book-publishing interests in New-York, that the members who constitute this peculiar branch of business have found it necessary to form themselves into an association, the objects of which are summed up in the second article of its Constitution, viz.:

"Its objects shall be the transaction of such business connected with the interests of the Trade as may come before it; including the establishment and regulation of Trade Sales in New-York; also the cultivation of social intercourse among the Trade."

The "cultivation of social intercourse" will probably be little promoted by such an organization, for social intercourse must depend upon other considerations than a community of business interests; but "the establishment and regulation of Trade Sales in New-York" is a matter of great importance to the book-publishers and book-sellers, and may very properly be regulated by an association. All kinds of business have a tendency to regulate themselves by the laws of their own necessities, but the organization of a society to fix and give shape to these laws is, doubtless, the natural result of the law of *laisser faire*. Trade Sales are among the phenomena of the book-trade in this country. They have gradually increased in importance from very small beginnings, and have, heretofore, been chiefly managed by one or two business firms, the contributors to the sales having but little control in the business; but hereafter, we presume, there is to be a change in this very important branch of the bookselling business. The firms composing the Association include nearly all the principal publishers of New-York, with one rather important exception,—the exception being, in fact, the largest publishing house in New-York, if not in the world. We are not aware of there being any hostility to the Association on the part of those who have not thought proper to become members of it. One of the articles of the Constitution prevents the members of the Association from contributing to any trade sales in New-York, except those that are authorized by the Association, and it is probable that this restriction may be the cause of some of the publishers withholding their names from it.

The Association will, doubtless, be productive of good results to its members, and we do not see that the public are likely to be in any manner injured by it, since it leaves the business perfectly free to honorable competition, excepting in the one particular point to which we have alluded.

The first sale under the direction of the Association will probably take place this Fall, but we are not aware that the day has been yet appointed.

The War and the Funds.

The caption of our remarks is not exclusively European in its bearing. The American Funds are having an interest in the singular course of events on the other side; not in the War itself, but in the material or moneyed strength which Great Britain is now exhibiting in the midst of her great and bloody contest with Russia. Not the American Funds alone, but American Cotton is rapidly appreciating, of late, in the English markets, by reason of this strength and the extraordinary prosperity of trade and increase of wealth throughout the Kingdom. There is no such example in the annals of the forty years' peace of Europe which terminated in 1853, as the present weekly consumption of Cotton, or the weekly deliveries to the trade for consumption at Manchester and Liverpool. The average since the 1st of January last has reached the enormous figure of 49,000 bales a week. The trade returns of the Kingdom in some other respects show a decline as compared with last year, not so much under the effects of the War, as from over exportation to the distant Foreign and Colonial markets the two previous years; but in the consumption of Cotton, as in the case of Money in London and the accumulation of Gold in the National Bank, the evidences of increasing, or, at all events, of substantial wealth, are indisputable.

The rise or fall of Consols has little to do with the private wealth of the people of England, or their internal and export trade. These appear to be so far inexhaustible as to remain, for the most part, beyond the reach of the cost or the contingencies of the War. Once adjusted to the state of hostilities in the East, they move with a steadiness and strength which not only afford abundant material aid to the Government, but excite the surprise of the whole commercial world. In illustration of this present financial state of things in England, we are quite sure that the following private letter from one of the oldest banking firms in London, received by the steamer yesterday, and which we are permitted by the house to whom it is addressed to use, will be read with interest:

LONDON, Friday, June 29, 1855.

DEAR SIRS: Since we addressed you as per duplicate enclosed, we are in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 12th inst. The dullness prevailing your market will, we doubt not, long ere this have been removed by the accounts from this side. We see no cause at present to apprehend any change in the tide which has set in. Money, although squandered in war, will still accumulate and must seek good investment. Should the war continue, (and we see no chance for peace,) the reation of Consols and French and Turkish securities may cause a superabundance of them in the market, and so lower the price of such securities; but good American Stock, paying high interest, will continue in steady demand, for the wealth of this country, finding no occupation in distant commerce, and continually accumulating, must seek investment in such securities as are free from the unseen contingencies of European politics; and should we have an abundant harvest, of which there is every probability, specie must accumulate in our Bank to such an extent as to cause a degree of confidence hitherto unheard of during a state of war, and giving to our enemies but little hope of advantage in continuing the contest; for it is a maxim superior to all military rules, that in a protracted struggle the length of the purse materially decides the issue. Our market for American Securities is rather duller than last week, but we are so much in advance of your quotations (of 12th June) that it could not be expected to be otherwise. Our prices are nominally unchanged, but buyers are less eager.

Revolution Among Newspapers.

The removal of the compulsory penny stamp upon newspapers in England went into effect on the 30th ultimo, and has caused a great flurry among publishers. An immense number of new cheap papers have sprung into existence in London and some of the Provincial towns, and a reduction of price, equal to the removed tax, has taken place with the high priced papers. An active competition has commenced; the old-established papers having made preparations to increase their attractions so as to defy the whole brood of new comers, and the new papers expecting to support themselves by robbing their large cotemporaries of their matter, and then underselling them. We doubt if the change will have any beneficial effect for the public. A few cheap papers may be established, but those already in existence, with their perfected machinery and large capital, will be able to live down all opposition. The day of cheap newspapers, we believe, is past. The daily exigencies of a newspaper office require such an enormous expenditure, that there can no more be a cheap newspaper than a cheap war. Both require to be carried on on a large scale, and the cheapest will be found the dearest in the end.

The most remarkable change in the London Press is that of the *Illustrated News*, which has reduced its price a penny, and doubled its size and the number of its engravings.

The First Liquor Seizure.

In the Eastern District of the City of Brooklyn, some $2,500 worth of alcoholic liquors were seized yesterday on the ground that they were kept for illegal purposes. There were two cases, one of $2,000 worth, and the other $500. They are the first seizures that have been made in that City, notwithstanding many of the ardent friends of the law have been untiring in their efforts to secure its enforcement ever since the Fourth of July. The fact of a seizure having taken place, very naturally caused considerable excitement, but, we are informed, no disposition to violence was manifested by any person present. After the many failures to bring violators of the law fairly before a proper tribunal, the action of the Justice in the two cases named will tend to make its working friends more vigilant, and we may now expect seizures to become common—at least until an effective opinion relative to the constitutionality of the Act is obtained.

☞ The decision rendered by Judge BIRDSALL of the Marine Court yesterday, on the Liquor case brought before him, is important, inasmuch as it will ensble the parties interested to bring the subject before the Court of Appeals, and lead thereby to a decision by by that tribunal on the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Law.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 11.

During the last three days, long interviews have taken place at the State Department between the British Minister and the Secretary of State, relative to the course to be pursued by the Fishery Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty. These interviews have been attended by Messrs. CUSHMAN, the American Commissioner, and PERLEY, the British Commissioner. It has been agreed that the Commissioners shall forthwith proceed to the fishing grounds within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, embarking at Halifax in a British cutter, each being attended by a secretary, surveyor, and marine hydrographer, to record the proceedings, and make the requisite charts. An officer from the Coast Survey office will probably be detached to perform the latter duty for our Commissioner. When the season shall be so far advanced that they can no longer prosecute their labors in the Gulf, or on the coast of Nova Scotia, they will shift their ground to the coast of the United States, where a United States cutter will be provided, and operations conducted in the same manner as on the shores of the provinces. All the arrangements were completed to-day in the most amicable and liberal manner, and the necessary instructions issued. The Commissioners were entertained at dinner, yesterday, by the President of the United States, and left Washington this afternoon for New-York, *en route* for Halifax.

The President to-day issued his proclamation prescribing the following frontier posts through which bonded merchandise may be exported to Canada in addition to those now designated by law under the Reciprocity Treaty: Rouse's Point, Cape Vincent, Suspension Bridge and Dunkirk, New-York; Swanton, Albury and Island Pond, Vermont; Toledo, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mackinac, Michigan; Eastport, Maine; and Pembina, Minnesota.

Hon. WM. LEE, Commissioner from the Sandwich Islands, and Baron WINSPEAR, the new Neapolitan Chargé d'Affaires, severally presented their credentials at the State Department to-day, and were afterwards introduced by Mr. MARCY to the President, when the usual official civilities and assurances of mutual friendship were interchanged.

WILLIAM L. LEE, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, has arrived in Washington clothed with power to negotiate a commercial treaty with this Government.

The United States Court of Claims commences its session to-morrow in the Supreme Court room.

Col. WHEELER, our Minister to Central America, has arrived here.

Baron WINSPEAR, the new Chargé d'Affaires from Naples, will probably present his credentials to-day.

Reported Loss of the Ship Ann.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, July 11.

The man who represented himself here as the only survivor of the ship *Ann*, which he said was lost off Key West, has been arrested and imprisoned as an imposter.

The State Bank Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 11.

The Bankers' Convention reassembled at the City Hall this morning at 9 o'clock.

MR. GANSON, from the Committee appointed to prepare a plan for the redemption of the notes of the Banks of the State, made a unanimous report as follows:

That a common agency or Clearing House for the redemption of Bank notes be established in the City of New-York—that all the country Banks, members of the Association, transmit to such Agency all their country Bank notes, for which they shall be credited by the Agency the amount thereof, less one quarter of one per cent.; that such Agency shall return to each member of the Association its own notes, charging them the amount thereof, less one-fifth of one per cent., the debtor Banks arranging with their corresponding Banks in the City of New-York to pay on the requisition of the manager of the Agency the balances due to creditor Banks, to be paid by the manager to their credit in their corresponding Bank; that each member of the Association shall furnish to the Agency a moderate per centage on its circulation, the amount to be hereafter fixed, for the purpose of redeeming such country bank notes as shall be offered otherwise than through the Associated Banks, which notes shall be returned in the same manner and at the same rates. In case the necessary expenses of the Agency shall exceed its income from its business, such excess shall be assessed upon the members of the Association in proportion to their redemptions. That it be referred to a Committee of Five to digest and propose a detailed plan for carrying out the above general propositions, and to submit the same to the several Banks for their approval and adoption; and that when the same is adopted by at least fifty of the Banks, the Committee take the necessary measures for putting the plan in operation.

The report was discussed at considerable length and finally adopted without amendment. The following Committee was appointed under the recommendation of the Report: George W. Cuyler, Geo. W. Tefft, Geo. H. Mumford, Hamilton White, E. B. Judson, Wm. R. Osborne, and J. D. Hungerford.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The most harmonious feeling characterized the entire proceedings.

From Nova Scotia—Revolt of the Foreign Legion, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 11.

Late Halifax papers state that numerous quantities of mackerel have been caught, and that the prospects of the fishing season were never better.

Fifty men of the Royal Artillery serving in the garrison, were under immediate orders for the Crimea.

The Foreign Legion stationed at Melville Island had broken out in open revolt. They complain that they have been grossly deceived both by the parties who induced them first to go on there, and by the Government there before enlisting. A strong force of the 76th Regiment was sent out to quell the mutiny and to take the ringleaders into the Citadel.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Wednesday, July 11.

The House of Representatives, to-day, postponed the Ten Hour Law to next session, by 126 to 101.

Police Justice HUNT, of Nashua, has been removed by a strict party vote.

The bill to remodel the Judiciary has been passed by a large vote.

The New-Hampshire Senators in Congress were instructed to support an extension of the period of residence of aliens from ten to twenty years, before entitling them to the full benefits of naturalization.

The Affairs of Page, Bacon & Co., of the City of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 11.

In our papers this morning H. D. BACON's reply to the Committee of the Common Council of St. Louis is published. He proposes that the city shall pay to Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO. the full amount due for interest, cost, &c.; also all the money expended by them on account of the railroads subsequent to the date of the deed, up to the time of the retransfer of the same, with interest—the city taking the mortgage bonds of the Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent., and having twenty years to run.

From Texas—Louisiana Judicial Election.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 11.

New Orleans papers of Tuesday and Wednesday are received.

Galveston dates to the 28th ult., report several Indian outrages.

There is nothing later in regard to the movements of the Rio Grande revolutionists.

The election of MERRICK, the Know Nothing candidate, as Chief Justice of Louisiana, is certain by about 2,000 majority.

Know-Nothing Convention in Maine.

HALLOWELL, Me., Wednesday, July 11.

A large and respectable Know-Nothing Convention of Kennebec County was held here yesterday, nearly every Council being represented. Strong resolutions were adopted against the National Administration and Slavery, and recommending open nominations in connection with the Republican party.

Steamer Burned and Eight Lives Lost—Mortality at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 9.

The steamer *Magnolia*, with a cargo of 1,000 bales of Cotton, was destroyed by fire a little below Baton Rouge, and eight lives were lost.

There were 160 deaths in this city, last week, including 32 from yellow fever, and 19 from cholera.

A Melancholy Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 11.

On Saturday night, a young man named BELSING, of good family, took his sister, who has been leading a dissolute life, out riding into the country, and there shot her. He then returned to the Hotel where he was staying, and on Sunday shot himself.

The Liquor Seizure at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Wednesday, July 11.

BERGERICK, who was arrested on Monday last for selling lager bier, was tried yesterday, by a jury, before the County Judge, found guilty and fined fifty dollars. The wine seized was returned to him before the trial.

Cricket Match.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 11.

The Utica Cricket Club won the match to-day, beating the Albany Club by three runs. The first and second innings of the Utica Club counted up 116, and the Albany Club's 113.

Powder Mill Explosion.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 11.

The Powder Mill in Bennington, N. H., exploded Monday, killing a man named THOMAS WEST. Two hundred kegs of powder exploded.

Arrest of Nichols, the Forger.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 9.

J. C. NICHOLS, the forger of cotton bills of lading, has been arrested in Brussels and placed in prison.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 11.

The United States mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. THOMAS EWEN, arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 10.

The steamship *Alabama* has arrived here after a passage of sixty hours from New-York, with all on board well.

The Court of Appeals on its Travels.

The members of this Court seem likely to spend an active and agreeable vacation. Two of them, Judge JOHNSON, of Albany, and Judge DENIO, of Utica, sailed yesterday in the *Baltic*, to refresh themselves at the fountains of Jurisprudence, and visit the haunts of COKE, MANSFIELD and THURLOW. We hope they will not bend their wandering steps to the Crimea, lest some stray bullet may deprive us of Jurisconsults, whose places could not easily be supplied.

Another, Judge DEAN, of Poughkeepsie, whose nuptials were celebrated at Dr. ADAMS' Church on Madison square yesterday, will be scaling the White Mountains instead of the peaks of law, and recreating, from judicial labors, at Newport and Nahant.

Others, too, we hope will let repose and the loveliness of nature prepare them for a vigorous onset upon all the complicated knots of law that may come before them in September.

The Varieties.

The Mayor's Complaint Book was unusually interesting yesterday. Complaints are entered there against traveling prostitutes, (referred to Captain TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward, who was to make a descent on the cyprians last night,) "short tons," crying dogs, and noisy fish peddlers.

The National Guard and Seventy-first Regiment.

We are informed that the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. VOSBURGH, will parade on Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst., for the purpose of formally receiving the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Col. DURYEA, on their return from their week's encampment at Kingston, New-York.

☞ Let no reader omit to read the refreshing account of what the Commissioners of Emigration think of *rum*. It is in the regular report published this morning in another column.

IRON SHUTTERS.—The Board of Fire Underwriters Wednesday decided to apply a kind of fastening to iron shutters throughout the City, (at their own expense,) of such a character that one window of each story above the first may be opened *from the outside*.

☞ Rev Dr. BAIRD, late Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, sailed yesterday in the *Baltic*, on a visit to Western Europe. He will visit the several missions, and also attend, as a delegate, the great meeting of the French Evangelical Alliance, to be held in Paris on the 23d of August.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—NO POISON!—RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the natural antidote to Malaria, which will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and Ague sufferers will please notice that it is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the market which does not contain arsenic, quinine, strychnine, or other poisonous drugs; and to prove this the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAMES H. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H BATES, wholesale agent, No 133 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS.

☞ Dr. Agriment's Tropical DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY—Is now offered to the public, after having been used in private practice many years with astonishing success. It is the result of the experience of a medical man acting as surgeon in our army in Mexico, and on board California steamships. It will keep for any length of time, and can be taken in cold water. It is entirely different from the usual tampering and uncertain methods of treatment, relieving the most alarming cases in a few hours, either infant or adult. This never-failing remedy may be had of most of the druggists, and at the General Agency, No 22 Beekman-st., up stairs, New-York.

WM B BODGE & CO., Proprietors.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECtures on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from the commencement up to the present time, and in perfect order. Address R. J. LEONARD, this office.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

THE HEAD.—THE HEAD IS A VERY IMPORTANT portion of the human body, as we in the newspaper business are fully aware. However we have to look especially to the heads of furniture—the majority of people in using their hands where with to make bread look to its external adornment. To all who do this we commend KNOX, the hatter. He is to be found at the corner of Fulton st and Broadway, where he has a magnificent assortment of all sorts of head gear. His hats are elegant, durable and cheap. If you want to get a tip top article, call on him, and our word for it, you will not be disappointed.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—THIS invaluable medicinal beverage is highly recommended by the medical faculty as a pure stimulant, and a positive cure for Dyspepsia, the effects of Summer heat, and debility of the Urinary Organs. Dr Chilton, the eminent Chemist, pronounced it a medicinal tincture of great value in all cases where a diuretic is required. Dr Castle and Prof. Hare also highly approve its use as a beverage. Sold by H. W. HILLS, Druggist, No. 679 Broadway, and by Druggists and Grocers generally. Principal office, No. 58 Fulton-st $1 per quart bottle.

DODGE'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.—A NEW and invaluable remedy for rheumatism, pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sprains, bruises, &c. It has been examined and tested by distinguished chemists, whose certificates may be seen at the Agency, and pronounced free from any injurious or hurtful qualities. Every bottle sold is warranted to prove effectual or the money to be returned. Sold by H. W. HILLS, General Agent No 679 Broadway.

HECKERS' FARINA.

This at all times wholesome and delicious food, but particularly in Summer and for children, when bowel complaints prevail or are apprehended, is sold by family grocers generally, and wholesale by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry st, New-York.

HECKERS' MACARONI.—FOR DELICACY OF flavor and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each, by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No 201 Cherry st, New-York. A discount on purchases of ten or twenty boxes.

TEN SALESROOMS

The largest Carpet Establishment in the United States, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No 99 Bowery. Enormous stock of English Mosaic, Medallion Royal Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, &c., sold at tremendous low prices.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOUDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No 343 Broadway.

WILKINS' AMIELET FOR THE HAIR IS NO BARber's, self styled professor's or unknown individual's preparation like the innumerable humbugs of the day. For particulars see advertisements. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., and the principal druggists.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices.

DEVLIN & JESSUP, 39 and 36 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

BLACK SILKS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING a large stock of superior black silks, warranted to wear well, at 5s, 6s and 7s per yard.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 947 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try him. Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Scott's Pay—Return of the President—Case of Gov. Reeder—New Diplomatic Appointment, &c.

Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

The case of Gen. SCOTT and his arrears of pay as Brevet Lieutenant General, remains in the hands of the Attorney General. A studied effort by zealous partisans of Gen. SCOTT, who cannot surely be called his friends, has been made to convict the Administration of petty and harassing persecution of this great officer, in connection with his new rank. The charge is also made that he has been denied the decorous attention which was his due. The two accusations are hardly consistent. The last I know to be unfounded, and I presume the former to be equally untrue.

The claim of General SCOTT was laid before the War department in March, and was argued by him in written communications. On the 23d of April it was referred to the Attorney General. On the same day General SCOTT was apprised of the reference in a polite note from the Attorney General, and since that date hardly a day, certainly not a week, has passed, without the transmission of some paper connected with the case between General SCOTT and the department. General SCOTT has submitted his own views upon the law, which have been backed up by careful opinions of eminent counsel. As late as last week General SCOTT was informed that if the statement on his part was complete, the Attorney General would proceed to examine the case; if otherwise, that he would await General SCOTT's leisure. Nothing has occurred which could wound the most delicate susceptibility, and the only matter of difference between the distinguished soldier and the Government is the money claimed by the former, which continues in the treasury. It may be presumed that a decision will soon be made.

The President and family returned to town on Saturday, and we hear with adequate satisfaction that his return was celebrated yesterday by a Cabinet session four hours in length. The topics under consideration were doubtless the Missouri troubles, and the embarrassment in which the President finds himself to order the removal of REEDER before he vindicates himself from the trumped-up charges against him. The position of REEDER is a most troublesome one for the Administration. The Legislature has met, and he has the same magisterial power over its proceedings as Gen. PIERCE has over Congress. REEDER may veto the Legislature and therein may flout ATCHISON, DAVIS and PIERCE, without remedy. He will not be allowed to stand between the wind and their infallibility. The ostensible cause of STRINGFELLOW's assault upon REEDER was that he would not pledge himself to sign an act for the legal expulsion of Northern settlers, under the pretence of suppressing the utterance of Abolition and seditious sentiments, or to sanction another one for locating the seat of Territorial Government in the chosen lair of the Missouri banditti. If these projects are defeated by the Governor's veto, the main objects of the late invasion and violence will have been defeated.

The Legislature is said to have met on the 2d inst., and we shall doubtless soon hear that it has vindicated its character by expelling the Free State members elected at the second trial.

Mr. WELLE WILLIAMS, nephew of Chancellor WALWORTH, has been appointed Secretary of Legation in China, where he will exercise the power and receive the salary of a *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Rev. Mr. PARKER has written that his health will require his return. He would probably have been appointed successor to Mr. MCLEAN had he desired it. The troubles between the Legation and Mr MURPHY, the Consul at Shanghai, grows out of a section of the treaty of 1844, which gives the Minister exclusive jurisdiction over Americans in China. The payments of duties by American merchants to Mr. MURPHY were made in consequence of an order made by Mr. MCLEAN, which is contended to be irreversible by any other authority.

The breaking up of China will begin with the return of peace in Europe. Russia has already seized both banks of the Amoor, and when her military power shall be released from the struggle with the Western Powers, she will doubtless establish herself in all the Northern Provinces which may be considered convenient additions to her Empire. What good this probable extension of Russian dominion bodes to our commerce may, perhaps, be explained by such Russian organs among us, beginning with the Washington *Union*, as perceive in the triumph of despotism abroad the surest and most reasonable guarantee of democracy at home.

I may mention, by the way, that R. A. PRYOR, Esq., sub-Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, has received, as is understood, some diplomatic employment to the North of Europe, and he will sail on the 11th. This gentleman will be recognized as the enterprising editor of the *Union*, who, shortly after the inauguration of President PIERCE, shocked the Democracy by publishing an article commending the Russian system and principles of government, and by contrast disparaging our Republican forms and practices. This evidence of partiality for Russia was then so heterodox, that PRYOR was incontinently turned out of his organship. The Administration having now entered undisguisedly on a Russian alliance, and the tone of the organ having become accommodated to the change of policy, it has been judged only proper and decent to reward Mr. PRYOR for his sagacity and spirit in adopting that course two years ago.

AQUEDUCT.

Cooking Fruits.

It is easier to teach an old dog new tricks, than to satisfy a thorough bred reformer. The venerable Dr. ALCOTT is down on the use of green fruit, but if you cook it he is still as seriously offended.

"Green or unripe fruits," says he, "are still unripe fruits, though they may have been stewed ever so long, and though ever so much sugar or molasses, or spices or aromatics, may have been added. The things added do not, in all probability, alter their nature. Or if we could suppose they did, it would be quite as apt to be an alteration for the worse as for the better."

Currants and gooseberries, he says, are rather worse cooked than uncooked, for the following substantial reasons:

1. Because few people, even children, will eat many of them while green without the aid of cooking. 2. Because it is a waste, and, therefore, a sin to cook and eat them while green, since they are less nutritious, and it costs nothing practically to ripen them.

He sorrows over the loss occasioned by the use of green fruit. But much fruit is shaken from the tree green; it must either rot on the ground or be cooked and used. Give it to the pigs—do you say? But Dr. ALCOTT doesn't believe in pigs—he holds all flesh meats to be an abomination, and in his millennium, pigs will run wild, adorning the landscape, but never to be fatted or killed. We would like to know what the incorrigible vegetarian would allow.

The Baxter-street Tragedy—Verdict of the Jury.

The examination into this case was resumed yesterday by Coroner HILTON. A number of witnesses were examined, who corroborated in a great measure the testimony of witnesses examined on Monday. The evidence showed conclusively that the deceased, in company with two other men, had gone to the roof of the house in Baxter-street for an improper purpose, but being unsuccessful on that point, they wanted to fight the Italians on the roof. The verdict of the Jury was that deceased came to his death from a stab in the stomach, received from a knife or some other sharp instrument in the hand of some person to the Jury unknown. Further, we exonerate the prisoners—BARTON and PENDLE—from all blame. The prisoners were then discharged from custody.

LONG ISLAND.

The First Search and Seizure in Brooklyn—$2,500 worth of Liquor Seized.

A warrant was issued by Justice JACOBS of the Eastern District yesterday against THOMAS BERRY, an extensive liquor dealer on the corner of Grand and Seventh streets, on the affidavit of four persons who testified to buying liquor at his place since the Fourth of July.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Captain GUIHARD, of the Fifth District Police, who with a posse of officers proceeded to the place, searched the premises, and seized about $2,000 worth of liquors, consisting of brandy, in casks, gin, rum, different kinds of wines, four hhds. of beer, and a number of bottles containing wine, brandy and champagne. An officer was then placed in charge of the liquor and premises, with strict orders not to let it be touched. The proprietor was then taken into custody, and brought before Justice JACOBS.

PHILIP HAMILTON, Esq., appeared as counsel for the defendant, he being a member of the Kings' County Liquor Dealers' Association, and Mr. HAMILTON being one of their counsel. He moved for the discharge of the defendant for reasons of insufficiency of the allegation in the warrant of arrest. It not setting forth that the liquors alleged to have been sold were not such of which the right to sell is given in this State by the laws and treaties of the United States.

The motion to discharge was denied, and exceptions taken.

The counsel then proposed to give bail for the appearance of the defendant at the Court of General Sessions. He objected to being tried by the Court of Special Sessions, and referred to the Revised Statutes as to his right to object to be tried before a Court of Special Sessions.

The Justice reserved his decision until the 14th inst.

About 4 o'clock a warrant was issued by the same Justice against JOHN RUSSELL, keeper of a liquor saloon corner of North Second and First streets, on the affidavit of two persons who testified that they had purchased liquor at his place. The warrant was served by Assistant-Captain HUNT, of the Fifth District Police, who searched the place and seized $600 worth of various kinds of liquor, which was also placed in charge of an officer until to-day, when it is intended to remove all the liquor to some appropriate place.

No resistance was shown towards the officers when they made the search.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

Mayor HALL, of the City of Brooklyn, has issued the following Proclamation directed to the Chief of Police:

Section 33 of the act for the prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, provides for the finding of indictments against all persons violating any of the provision of said act.

This cooperative power is necessary, as there is not sufficient magisterial force in the city, as at present consolidated, to attend to all the complaints now being preferred.

You will, therefore, instruct all the police force under you command to report, as heretofore, all violations of said law, together with the names of witnesses, that the same may be forthwith placed before the Grand Jury.

New Ferry.

The keels for two ferry-boats to be run on the proposed new ferry from South Tenth-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, to Catharine-street, New-York, have been laid at the ship yard of Messrs. LAURENCE & FAULKNS, foot of North Fifth-street. These boats are 53 feet 6 inches wide, and 19 feet 4 inches deep. Messrs PEASE & MURPHY of New-York supply the machinery, and the boats are to be similar to the best of the Fulton Ferry boats.

Pic-Nic Excursion.

The American volunteers of Brooklyn, Captain J. S. MORGAN, went on their first annual Pic-Nic Excursion to Washington Grove. About one thousand persons were present, and everything passed off in a satisfactory manner.

Arrest of Pickpockets.

The Chief of Police of Brooklyn, last evening arrested three boys from one of the Myrtle-avenue cars, for picking the pockets of several persons in the crowd about the Fulton Ferry. In the pocket of one was found a note due on the 1st of June for $100—apparently not paid. The owner thereof can obtain it by calling on the Chief of Police.

Expenses.

The estimated expenses of the City government of Brooklyn, for the present fiscal year, including Sinking Fund, are..... $851,683,27
City Revenue..... 160,400,00
Total..... $691,283,27

Fatal Accident.

A laboring man named ROBERT PATTEN was instantly killed yesterday afternoon in TOWNSEND's sarsaparilla factory, on Front-street, near Washington, Brooklyn, by a dumb-waiter falling upon him.

☞ A meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, when an attempt was made to bring forward the resolutions offered at a previous meeting by Supervisor FENTON, in which it declares that the members of the Board will comply with the requirements of the Prohibitory Liquor Law—in seeing that law is enforced. The attempt failed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve**—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and BEDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries,** or any other fruit or vegetable may be for years preserved in a fresh state with natural flavor and color, by the use of SPRATT'S Patent Self-Sealing Cans. Accompanying which are explicit directions for preserving.

They are easily opened or closed without the application of heat, by a patent screw attachment.

N. B.—The genuine Self-Sealing Cans, have cast in letters on the cover, "Spratt's Patent." This much is mentioned to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. For sale by the proprietors.

WELLS & PROVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ **New-York Yacht Club.**—The third general meeting of the Club will take place at the Club House, Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Dinner at 5 o'clock, sharp.

BUSINESS—Admission of members, and to make arrangements for the annual cruise of the Club.

N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

Lists close at No. 4 Pine-st. on Tuesday evening.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired Physician restored to health in a few days, after years of suffering from general nervous debility, will make known (free) the prescription used. Address Dr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, No 81 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Removed**—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES, to No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. This Truss never rusts, nor grows worn from use. A day's trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

PERSONAL.

TUCKAHOE.—If this should meet the eye of the two Gentlemen that rode up in the 12 o'clock M. Train, FRIDAY, July 6, and got out at Tuckahoe, they will much oblige the Conductor by sending their address to the Harlem Railroad Office, 26th st. and 4th-av.

JAMES B. CARYL, Conductor.

A. C. VAN EPPS, late of Dean-st., Brooklyn, Electrician and Insurance Agent, is requested to send his address to Office of Brooklyn City Directory, and to Box No. 1,290 Post Office, New-York, and oblige many inquirers for him.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

What landlord loves the vicious rat,
That undermines his house?
What careful matron loves to see
The trace of gnawing mouse?
Both are infallibly destroyed by LYON'S Pill!
The blood-red insect, vilest pest!
That sucks our life blood, steals our rest,
Rendered harmless forever by LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER. N. LYON'S signature on label. Depôt, No. 424 Broadway.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS.	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

MR. HOPPER—Daguerreotypist, for merly of 98h-av., respectfully informs his friends and patrons, that he is with Mr. WELLING, corner of Bleecker and Carmine sts., where he would be most happy to serve his patrons as formerly.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $6. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable and competent woman, as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of French cooking; understands perfectly making preserves, jellies, &c. Has lived with some of the highest families. Also a nice Protestant young women desires a place as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Any lady requiring such help, will apply at No 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant man and his wife of the best staying as to competency; the man as coachman or groom, who understands the care and treatment of horses from his youth; the wife as laundress or general servant, (having no family.) They have no objections to go in the country, and are anxious to make themselves generally useful. Apply in the store No 72 Division st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended girls with excellent City reference; one as seamstress, can cut and fit for children, make boys' clothes neatly, and is a competent family seamstress; two years' City reference; will go with a lady in the country for the Summer. Also, a smart girl as cook or general housemaid. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 317 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED By an Englishman, as Coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is an excellent inside servant. Has lived with noblemen of families of the highest distinction. No objection to go in country. Can travel. Good reference given. Address C. M., or call at No. 75 4th-st., corner of 6th av., or at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended middle-aged woman, to do general housework. As a good cook and baker and first rate washer and ironer. Is willing and obliging and has no objection to going in the country. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 11 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable trustworthy woman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; as to character and capability, the best of testimonials can be given. Can be seen for two days, at 161 12th-st., corner University-place, front room, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED.—A middle-aged Protestant woman desires a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing. A comfortable home preferred to large salary. Can be seen at No. 173 Willow-st., Brooklyn, and refers to H. R. Pierson, No. 68 Merchants' Exchange.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active, willing girl, in City or country, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread—will make herself generally useful and desirous to please in every respect. Apply at No. 317 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to mind children and do plain sewing; considers a respectable private family more than wages; has no objection to go in the country; will for two days at No. 317 East 30th-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer and house keeper. Has no objection to go in the country. Can produce both City and country reference. Call at No. 13 James-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as Chambermaid and waiter in a small family; can do plain sewing if required. Has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address E., this office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A lady, as Vice Principal in a Female Boarding-School in the country. She must be qualified to teach the English branches and French. The latter language she must speak fluently, and on this account a French lady or one educated in France, who understands also the English language, will be preferred. She must be a Protestant and have had some experience. Best of references required. Salary liberal. Address immediately, GEO. G BUTLER, Female Institute, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH AND MUSIC TEACHER.—A French Classical Teacher, who has taught in Paris for three years and now engaged in a large Scholastic Institution in New-York wishes for a situation to teach the French and Latin languages, piano, and the elements of Drawing. He can produce the best testimonials and the most highly respectable references. Address, for three days, Prof GEORGES, H. B., No 766 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—An experienced teacher in Vocal and Instrumental Music, to go South. A lady preferred. Inquire for Miss MARVIN, Clinton Hotel.

TO PARENTS.—A lawyer, near New York, wishes a bright, active, well educated lad, aged about 17 or 18, as student; if his family, temper and habits are suitable, he will be treated as a son, boarded, clothed and educated in the law without expense to his parents. Address COUNSELOR, Bible House Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Accustomed to tuition, desires an engagement as visiting or resident governess. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address J. F., *Times* Office.

A CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOME.—An American girl from 15 to 17 years of age, desirous to obtain a good home with a small family, 20 miles in the country, will apply to J. R. SIMONSON on board the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, foot of Robinson st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. None need apply but a neat and tidy person, bringing good references for character, &c.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGROSSER AND COPYIST—Is willing to take a situation in an attorney's office, either at a fixed salary or on other terms. Apply by letter to R. FERRIS, Post-Office, New-York.

287 BROADWAY, CORNER OF READE-STREET—At MORRIS & COHNER'S can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses, and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, and mechanics, at this, or the Branch Office, 102 Green-st.

BILL POSTER WANTED.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., want a bill-poster; only those already in the business and able to produce good references need apply.

BOY WANTED—Of about fifteen, in a law office. Apply at No 27 Wall-st., fourth floor, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

GARDENER WANTED—One who thoroughly understands his business, may apply to WARREN LELAND, office of Metropolitan Hotel.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine st., get engaged to the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, No. 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.—Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

INFORMATION WANTED—With regard to ROBERT SAMUEL HOGGINS, formerly of Cannonbury and Hammersmith, near London, and more recently of the firm of Trimmer & Hoggins, of No 108 Wall-st., whether he be dead or alive. To any person furnishing reliable information of the present whereabouts of said Hoggins, a suitable reward will be paid on application to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Southerners and strangers visiting the City, or parties about closing their houses for the season and desiring transient or permanent board, can be accommodated with a young widow lady, living retired. To parties liberally disposed, she would devote every effort to make them realize the happiness and comfort of home. Address Mrs. M. A. B., Lower Post Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes to procure a good furnished room and partial board in a private family where there are no other boarders, and where the comforts of a home and good society are to be obtained; location in the neighborhood of Broadway and 4th-st. preferred. Address J. R., office of the *Daily Times*.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house. Inquire in the premises, No. 70 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References equired.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a lady child, infant and nurse, within a circuit of fifty miles of the City. Address M. F. T., at this office, stating locality, price, &c.

174 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Rooms in suites or single may be obtained in a first-class house, replete with all the modern improvements. It also has in connection a delightful country seat, situated on Long Island Sound. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

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COUNTRY BOARD—Can be obtained in a private family four miles from Jersey City and 1½ from Bergen Point, in New-Jersey. Communication pleasant and constant. For further particulars apply to I. M. V., No. 53 West-st., New-York, from 9 to 12, and 1 to 5, or of O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 Williams-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARDING—Near Fishkill Landing, and within 2½ hours of the City. The house is large and nearly new, delightfully situated and well shaded. Fine mountain and river scenery, pure water and healthy situation. For particulars address H. C. R., Box No. 1,739, Post-Office.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., branch of my William and Beaver-st. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1855.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	36
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with cremonde in case	55
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	38
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	85
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 250
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WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	55 to 95
SILVER ENGLISH PAPENT LEVERS	16 to 28
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SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.	

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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For the year ending May 1, 1856.
COMPILED BY N. WILSON

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17. Do you travel by Omnibus, Ferry, Steamboat, or Railroad? Consult TROW'S DIRECTORY.
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The work will make a decided hit.

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For sale by all Booksellers; or we will send by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No 25 Park-row, New York, and No 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

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There is no subject of the day, that is attracting more attention, than the rapid increase and rising power of the Mormons in Utah. What will be their ultimate destiny is as yet an unsolved problem. From every people an Institution, transplanted vessels are landing their converts in countless numbers. This narrative, therefore, is then at opportune, giving as it does, an insight into the domestic habits and customs of that wonderful people. As will be observed by the contents the book is a full disclosure of the experience and sufferings endured by females in the Mormon country, and the reader is carried along by the narrative, with absorbing interest from the beginning to the end.

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We suppose it must be called a novel; but it is as far as possible from the sentimental trash which usually passes under that name. The author knows the world. We shall go with his hero, and we hope all of our readers will be of the company.

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It strikes a bold, energetic and telling blow at fashionable religion, and its scathing diction cannot be read by fashionable or business Christians without impressing them with a profound sense of humiliation. It will attain a world-wide celebrity and leave an enduring mark upon the literary column of our century.

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THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,

Of the present week is now published. It contains an able disquisition upon the

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Per Pacific—Daily Times, Daily News, Despatch, Atlas, Observer, Leader, Examiner, Morning Herald, Chronicle, Weekly Times, Reynolds' Lloyd's, Army Despatch, News of the World, Sunday Times, Catholic Standard, Manchester Examiner, Birmingham Journal, Liverpool Papers, Glasgow Herald, Dublin Nation, Tablet, Telegraph, Belfast News Letter, Londonderry Standard, Colrain Chronicle, Cork Constitution, Limerick Chronicle, The Illustrated London News commences a new volume, July 7th. Now is the time to subscribe, in consequence of an announcement by the Pacific, the News will still be furnished at the old price, $10 per annum, or $5 for six months in advance. All the above papers for sale by the single copy, or mailed to any part of the United States.

C. McKEE, No. 90½ Nassau-st., Sun Buildings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROFESSOR BEDFORD'S NEW WORK.

CLINICAL LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. By G. S. BEDFORD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Midwifery, in the University of New-York. Price $2 75 by mail, free of postage. Pages 543. Just published by

S. S. & W. WOOD, Medical Booksellers, No 261 Pearl-st.

From the New-York Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences, for July, 1855.

We hail the advent of such a work, abounding in practical matter of the deepest interest, and illustrated by principles and laws ordained by nature. It is a storehouse of knowledge for the student of medicine or practitioner who may be deficient in experience or in sound physiological, pathological, therapeutical principles and even the erudite and skillful will be well rewarded by a perusal of the work.

WILL BE READY ON THE 1ST OF JULY,
"THE OLD FARM-HOUSE."
By Mrs. CAROLINE H. BUTLER LAING

To accomplish these objects he proposes that every person having a fair friend over 16 years of age, (single or married,) whom he believes competent to compete for the premiums and *feist* embraced in this enterprise, shall forward to him (free of expense) her Photograph or Daguerreotype.

These Likenesses shall be considered merely as a loan, and shall in due time be returned to, or otherwise held subject to the order of the lenders.

They must be taken of a size not less than a "half plate," so as to include the hands of the sitter, and be placed in a plain frame for hanging.

A sealed envelope must accompany each portrait, enclosing the address, (with or without the real name of the fair original,) describing the color of her eyes, the shade of her complexion, and a small lock of her hair in order that the artists may do their celebrity and their subjects justice in executing the subsequent Gallery of Oil Paintings. Of these envelopes, from among those accompanying the one hundred likenesses that receive the PREMIUMS, 98 will be opened, and although no lady's name will be asked as a right, it is hoped that those to whom the Premiums may be awarded will not ultimately object to allow their real names to be attached to the Oil Portraits, and especially to be published in the French "World's Book of Female Beauty."

As fast as the Likenesses may be received they will be numbered. On the 15th day of October, 1855, all that may have arrived will be placed before the public at the American Museum, or in some other suitable locality in New-York.

In order to secure a fair and impartial decision the VOICE OF THE PUBLIC shall determine which portraits may be entitled to the Premiums! Each visitor will be constituted a JUDGE, and be allowed to give his or her opinion in the following manner:

Every visitor, on entering the Gallery devoted to the Daguerreotypes, shall receive a slip of paper, upon which he or she may mark down the particular number of the one hundred (or less) portraits, out of the entire collection, which he or she may conceive best entitled to Premiums. As the visitor passes out this slip shall be taken and de

Matters in Ireland.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DUBLIN, Friday, June 22, 1855.

The Town Council of Belfast is, and long has been, an exclusive Conservative body. There has long, also, been a considerable number of respectable Liberals in that rising and enterprising town—both Roman Catholics and Protestants—and their numbers and influence have been increasing of late. The town improvements, and the funds to make them, have, of course, been under the Corporation. By act of Parliament, money was borrowed, and the town has been wonderfully improved and beautified; but there was dissatisfaction that it was in the hands of the Tory party, and they were accused of making it subservient to political purposes.

The chief agent in all these transactions was Mr. JOHN BATES, an attorney. But there is another attorney in Belfast, a Mr. JOHN REA. He has been long accusing the Council, and their officer, Mr. BATES, of all sorts of misapplication of funds, and Mr. BATES of pocketing immense sums in the shape of costs. After long struggling, Mr. REA has got the matter into Chancery; it has occupied the Court for weeks—has arrayed all the leading men at the Bar, on opposite sides, and has produced as much in the form of affidavits, pleadings, relations and replies, as, if printed in consecutive columns, would stretch across the Atlantic.

The Lord Chancellor has given judgment that the Council has borrowed £83,000 more than they were entitled to do by the act of Parliament empowering them. This was a breach of trust, and for this they are responsible to the rate-payers. A sum of £50,000 they were empowered to expend on gas works; part of it they expended otherwise. This, too, is a breach of trust, and for this they are responsible. Another sum, the "Sinking Fund," His Lordship ordered to be lodged in Court. The Council were acquitted of all dishonesty—had expended the money advantageously; but the law compels men to go strictly by the letter when acting as trustees for the public. Mr. BATES' costs, enormous as was their amount—as is always the case in getting an act of Parliament and in expending public money—have been regularly and fairly taxed.

The Council will have to go to Parliament for an act of indemnity.

Mr. LUCAS is invalided at Brompton—the anxiety and fatigue of his unsuccessful mission to Rome, to get permission for the junior priests to agitate in spite of the Bishops and senior clergy, having unfitted him for Parliamentary and literary labor.

A gratifying proof of the rising condition of the country is given in the report of the Poor Law Commissioners, now in circulation, which states that the rise of agricultural wages is general, and a great dimunition of numbers in the Poor houses, with the exception of the metropolis, whose Poorhouses are still filled with paupers from all parts.

☞ Dr. WM. TERRELL, of Sparta, Hancock County, Ga., died on the Fourth of July. He donated some time before his death to the Athens College, $30,000, the interest of which is to be devoted forever toward procuring a course of lectures every year on "Agriculture as a Science and the Practice and Improvement of different People; on Chemistry and Geology, so far as they may be useful to Agriculture; on Manures, Analysis of Soils, and on Domestic Economy, particularly referring to the Southern States—the lectures to be free. He had traveled much in this country and Europe and had seen what science can do in producing crops without wasting the soil. His death is a public loss.

USELESS AS BUTTONS.—It had been the practice among the attendants of divine worship in one of our down east churches, for some of the youth to flatten out pewter buttons, and pass them into the contribution box. The old Dominie at length felt it his duty, in justice to his pocket, to check the growing evil. "My dear friends," said he, "some of you are in the habit of flattening the eye of metal buttons, and contributing thereof to the treasury of the Lord. I would simply observe, that while the process makes the resemblance to a ten cent piece no more complete, it renders them utterly useless as buttons."

Summer Resorts.

Mr. DISTURNEL, No. 197 Broadway, has just published a neat but small volume of notices of the Springs, Waterfalls, Sea Baths, Resorts and Mountain Scenery of the United States and Canada, giving analyses of the medicinal waters, and full descriptions of the more celebrated places, with Maps and Engravings, a useful compilation for Summer travelers and cool retreat seekers.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 11, 1855—6 P. M.

The Dry Goods Trade, the past week, has been devoid of animation; and, though no very considerable additions have been made to the stock on hand, the rising tener of prices has received a partial check. The existing demand is limited and emanates almost exclusively from jobbers, who are in want of small lots to keep up their assortments, while satisfying the requirements of their customers. Specialators are again quite passive, and from country dealers no active inquiry has as yet set in. However, owners are not anxious sellers, and as they generally anticipate a favorable market for what they have to offer for sale, during the approaching season, they manifest no inclination to materially lessen their claims. To the influence of these circumstances is ascribed the inactivity and steadiness, which, though widely different, and not usually united, now form the most prominent characteristics of the business.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are more easily procured at the improved rates, noticed in our last; but are not in much request, at present. Bleached Goods are quiet, but firmly held. Cotton Flannels are about the same. Denims are in moderate demand, as are likewise Drills, at steady prices. Most styles of Duck have attracted only slight attention—but are quoted rather higher. COLT is selling his Hard Duck, No. 1, 18 oz. to the yard, at 32c.; Soft do., do. do., at 31c.; and the other Nos. and weights at proportionate figures,—down to his Hard Duck, No. 10, 9 oz. to the yard, at 20c.; Soft do., do. do., at 19c., ₩ yard. Ginghams are inactive and somewhat nominal. The destruction of the Glasgow Company's mill, on the 3d inst., by fire, it is thought will lead to some rise in the Fall opening prices for these goods, which may affect the demand therefor. Lawns and Nankins are unchanged. Osnaburgs are far less freely offered, though being needed at advancing quotations. Printing Cloths are not active—being in slight stock, and generally held rather above the views of buyers. The novelties in the Print line, designed for the Fall trade, are reaching the market pretty freely and will soon be opened to the public. At present, this branch of business is stagnant and prices are unestablished. Stripes and Ticks are even less abundant, and as factors ask rather higher rates for what remains in their hands, the current movements are limited.

Woolens are still but sparingly dealt in at, in the main, former prices, so that what is novel in this department scarcely merits any notice. Blankets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Doeskins and Flannels have been in slack demand, but pretty stiffly held, with no heavy stocks on the market. Jeans are a little plentier, and as the inquiry therefor is a tame one, prices are scarcely sustained. Linseys are in moderate request at previous figures. Monalin de Laines intended for next season are becoming more abundant, but the receipts have not as yet furnished a perfect assortment, pending the appearance of which and the incoming of a regular demand, the trade is dull, though steady. Satinets and Tweeds are in larger stock and but limited request at old rates.

Foreign goods are not in much demand just now and prices thereof are somewhat nominal and irregular. All parties are preparing for the business of the season which ensues. The importers are quite busily occupied in this way, but will soon have their arrangements perfected, and then we may look for some activity and buoyancy in the trade. The assortment of suitable productions is still incomplete, more so in Cotton and Woolen fabrics than in Silk manufactures, but the lapse of a few weeks at the outside will in all probability remove this slight disadvantage, and with the revival of the regular early demand, buyers are apt to have very little trouble in procuring whatever articles they are likely to need. These circumstances will, doubtless, favorably affect the next season's business, at its commencement, by imparting thereto a lively and buoyant tone. Such, at least, is the anticipation of many of our leading merchants; we sincerely hope it may be fully realized.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, July 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at $6 30 for Pearls, and $6 62½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Remain as last noticed, with slightly heavier supplies in market, though these are quite firmly held

BRICKS—North River Hard are plenty and heavy at $3 75@4, cash, ₩ thousand. Other kinds are unchanged.

CEMENT—Is in moderate demand and is steady at $1@1 25, mostly at $1@1 12½, cash, ₩ bbl.

COAL—All descriptions are in slack request at unaltered rates.

COFFEE—Is not so active, but it rules firm. The sales since our last include 145 bags Maracaibo at 11c. @11½c.; a lot of Savanilla on private terms; and 400 bags Rio at 10½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has continued in lively demand and has again advanced about ⅛c. ₩ lb. There is not so much offering, and holders are not anxious to sell. We append a revised list of current prices at the close:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Mobile.	Florida.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	10¼	10¼	11	11¼
Middling Fair	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼
Fair	12¼	12¼	12¼	13¼

FISH—Dry Cod are plentier, and can now be procured at $4@$4 25 ₩ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are dull and heavy, without any important change in value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue pretty brisk and buoyant, the light receipts and the urgent necessities of home dealers giving more strength to the market. The day's sales comprise 7,600 bbls., chiefly good, common and medium qualities; only a limited business having been transacted in the low, and better grades, these not being needed by the trade. We quote:

Inferior State	8 37½@ 8 50
Ordinary State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Straight State	8 62½@ 8 75
Favorite and Extra State	8 75 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	8 87½@ 9 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 75

Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. common State, deliverable in November, on terms not disclosed. Canadian is brisker and firmer, with sales of 2,400 bbls. at $9 87½@$10 87 for inferior common to choice extra grades ₩ bbl. Southern is not very active or buoyant. Only 900 bbls. found buyers to-day at $10 12½@$12 for low mixed to extra brands ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at $7 37½@$8 87½ ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request at $4 75 for Pennsylvania, $4 87½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The market remains generally dull and heavy, but it still exhibits no essential change as regards prices.

GRAIN—Wheat continues scarce and quiet, but very firm, with sales of a small parcel of Michigan White, at $3 50; and 1,600 bbls. new Southern Red and White, at $2 37½@$2 45 ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are still less active, being now held at 61c.@65c. ₩ bushel. Corn is more freely offered, and though in pretty good demand, partly for home use and partly for export, is a shade lower. The day's transactions consist of 58,000 bushels inferior to prime Western mixed, at 90½c.@93c.; and Western Yellow at 94c., closing with merchantable Western Mixed, at 91c@92c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—There have been 300 bales River taken at $1@$1 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are less abundant and being more sought after, are quoted in some instances 1c. ₩ lb. dearer. At the advance, however, there is not a great deal doing, buyers being indisposed to pay it for any more than what they cannot do without.

HOPS—Sales of 80 bales last year's crop transpired at 25c @27c. ₩ lb.

IRON—We have only to notice sales of 120 tons Scotch Pig at $30@$31, usual credit, ₩ ton. Market generally quiet, but firm.

LATHS—Eastern are still plenty and obtainable at $1 43¾@$1 50 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Nothing new has occured in this line. Market moderately supplied and steady.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned is even more inquired for at buoyant prices. Other descriptions are without essential change.

LIME—Rockland is dull and drooping. It is now sought after at no more than 80c. for common, and $1 10 for lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—This branch of trade exhibits but little animation—the home demand being moderate, while there prevails no considerable inquiry for export But, as the Stocks in market are not pressed thereupon, prices continue tolerably firm and uniform. We repeat our previous quotations.

WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timber, White Pine, ₩ cubic feet	29 @— 23
Oak	25 @— 30
Grand Island, W. O	35 @— 40
Georgia Yellow Pine, by cargo	20 @— 24
YARD SELLING PRICES.	
Timber, Oak Scantling, ₩ M. feet	30 — @40 —
Or Beams, Eastern	20 — @22 25
Plank, Georgia Pine, worked	33 — @35 —
Georgia Pine, unworked	25 — @27 —
Georgia Pine, step	35 — @— —
Plank and Boards, N. R. clear	37 50 @40 —
N. R., second quality	30 — @35 —
N. R., selected	22 50 @28 —
Boards, North River, box	17 50 @20 —
Albany Pine, ₩ pce	16 @— 20
City Worked	22 @— 25
City Worked, (both sides) narrow, clear ceiling	30 @— 22
Plank, City Worked, (both sides) narrow, clear partition	23 @— 25
Albany Pine	23 @— 30
City Worked	24 @— 29
Albany Spruce	18 @— 20
Spruce, City Worked	22 @— 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed, ₩ bunch	2 50 @ 3 —
Pine, split and shaved	— @ 3 25
Cedar, three feet, first quality, ₩ M	36 — @38 —
Cedar, three feet, second quality	30 — @36 —
Cedar, two feet, first and second qual	25 — @30 —
Company, three feet	40 — @— —
Cypress, three feet	28 — @— —
Cypress, two feet	22 — @— —
Joists, Hemlock, each	— @— 12½
Wall Strips	— @— 10
Staves, W. O. Pipe, light, ₩ M	75 — @— —
White Oak, pipe, heavy	90 — @— —
White Oak, hhd., heavy	72 — @— —
White Oak, hhd., light	63 — @— —
White Oak, bbl., heavy	55 — @— —
White Oak, bbl., light	45 — @— —
Red Oak, hhd., heavy	60 — @— —
Heading, White Oak	72 — @— —

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—*Monthly Report*—UNITED STATES TIMBER, STAVES, &c.—A parcel of Savannah Pitch Pine has been sold at 22d. ₩ foot; 249 Planks at 3½d. ₩ foot of 2 inches, the latter must be well manufactured to insure prompt sale, otherwise they are very difficult to dispose of. New-York Hogshead Staves in the rough are exhausted. New-Orleans Hogshead have been sold from £14@£18 ₩ M.; Wine Pipe from £16@£20 ₩ M.; Pipe from £15@£120 ₩ M., as ₩ thickness; Ash Oars 44d. ₩ foot; Locust Treenails £4@£6 ₩ M., of 2½ inches; and Hickory Handspikes 18s.@18s. ₩ doz.

MOLASSES—Has not varied much. Sales were reported of small lots New Orleans, in bbls., at 30c.@31c.; Cuba Muscovado, in hhds., at 28c.@28½c., and 29 hhds. Neuvitas Syrup on terms not made public.

NAILS—Cut being less abundant and in brisk demand, now command 4c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still in request and steady at $2 87½@$3 12½ ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is also in fair demand, and now pretty readily brings 40c @41c., cash, ₩ gallon. Shipping Tar is quite salable and firm. Common Resin is pretty brisk and steady mostly at $1 85 ₩ 310 lbs., delivered. Fine Resin and City Pitch rule quiet at old rates.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong is rare and warranted, chiefly for export, at $45 ₩ ton, but is held for higher prices.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are as previously reported. Red Oil is retailing at 58c.@60c. ₩ gallon. Palm is dull and nominal. Linseed rules quiet and languid at 86c @87c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied in demand or value.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET,
For the week ending July 9.

SPERM—Since our last has declined. The transactions include sales of 600 bbls. at $1 75 ₩ gallon. We would remark, however, that this is usually the quiet season for oils, and holders do not manifest any desire to operate—a majority of whom will not sell at these prices, but are firm at previous quotations, and the decline may be considered as only temporary. In Warren we understand that 1,000 bbls. have changed hands at $1 75, and in Nantucket 500 bbls. have been sold at $1 76, and 130 do. at $1 74.

WHALE—Continues firm with a fair demand. In this market we report sales of 1,000 bbls. at 71½c. ₩ gallon, 60 do. at 72c., and 250 bbls. upon terms we did not learn. In New-London we hear of a sale of 500 bbls. for New-York account at 74c.

WHALEBONE—The demand is modest and prices fully sustained. Sales consist of 5,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 46c., and 11,000 lbs. do. upon private terms.—*Shipping List.*

POTATOES—New are even more abundant and less valuable. The daily receipts begin to equal the wants of purchasers, and the closer the proportion becomes in this regard, the cheaper will be the vegetable itself, until such time as none but New Potatoes appear in market, and these in sufficient plentiness to come within the reach of all classes of consumers, when a still lower range of prices must prevail. New Bermuda can now be procured at $4 50@$5, New Southern, $3@$3 50 ₩ bbl.; and new Long Island, $1@$1 12½ ₩ bushel. Old Potatoes are dull and heavy, and what sales are being made thereof, are effected at very irregular prices. The stock of Old is not a large one, but generally it is of poor quality.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and being in pretty good request, it exhibits greater firmness. The day's sales add up 1,200 bbls. at $19 37½@$19 50 for New Mess; $16 37½@$16 50 for New Prime; $19 12½@$19 25 for Old Mess, and $18 75 for thin Mess ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet but steady; 100 pkgs. brought 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard remains unchanged, sales having been made to-day of 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c. @11c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 230 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75 @$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $23@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 18c @20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for choice do., ₩ lb.. Cheese is worth but from 6c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Only a very limited business has been transacted to-day, at $5 62½@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is still salable and firm, as before quoted.

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile brought 10½c. ₩ lb.

SPELTER—Remains quiet at old quotations. There is not much of it offering.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at previous figures, with sales of 290 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5½c.@6½c.; 80 New-Orleans at 5½c.@6½c.; a small lot of Porto Rico at 6½c.; and 70 boxes brown Havana at 6½c.@6½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. prime changed hands at 11½c @12c. ₩ lb., mostly at the lower rate.

TIN—The demand is not active, but prices are firm for all kinds. The general supply is moderate.

TOBACCO—Crude is in improved request at buoyant rates, while manufactured kinds are selling moderately at old prices.

WHISKY—There have been 1,000 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 40c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The market possesses more life and firmness. The inquiry from the trade and from manufacturers is more animated, and is partly speculative, nurtured by the advices from the interior, to the effect that most, if not all, the new clip has been purchased, which will have a decided influence in limiting the receipts in this City, while the stock here is likely to remain for some time a rather poor one in every respect. The past week's sales have included about 75,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled at prices within our range:

American, Saxony fleece, ₩ lb., 40c.@44c.; American, full blood Merino, 37c.@40c.; American, ½ and ¾ Merino, 33c.@36c.; American, native and ¼ Merino, 32c.@35c.; Extra, pulled, 35c @38c.; Superfine, pulled, 30c.@33c.; No. 1, pulled, 25c.@28c.

Some sales were reported both above and below this range, but the bulk of the transactions have occured at prices within it. Foreign Wool is essentially unaltered in demand and value.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, but otherwise unchanged. The direct engagements include only 600 bales Cotton for Liverpool, at 7-32c.@¼c. ₩ lb.; and a few hundred bales do. for Bremen, at about ¼c. ₩ lb. The latest charters have been: Ship *Alert*, now at Boston, loading for Australia from Maulmein, (Bay of Bengal,) to a direct port in the North of Europe, £4 10s.; ship *Ocean Belle*, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, deals, £3 13s.; a British bark, from St. John, N. B., to Bristol Channel, £3 12s. 6d.; a bark, from Savannah to Bremen, Pitch Pine Lumber, $17; one from Jacksonville to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $18; a brig, 248 tons, to Lisbon and back, $2,500; one of 150 tons, to Aspinwall, $650, and back to New-York from Carthagena, on private terms: one to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 37½c.; a bark to Constantinople, with the privilege of two ports on the Danube; a brig and a schooner to Malaga and back, and a schooner, 125 tons, to Portau-Platt and back, on terms we did not learn.

Retail Market Prices.

There is not much change in the prices of farm produce this week, except in the line of VEGETABLES, which, being unusually abundant, are considerably lower. Potatoes are arriving from Long Island now, pretty freely, and some from Bermuda. Those raised in the former place sell at 25c., and those from Bermuda at 37½c. ₩ half peck. The Green Onions on sale are very fine and large, and are sold readily at 6c @7c. ₩ head. Salad—15c. ₩ dozen. Cabbage—6c.@7c. ₩ head. Green Peas sell at 9c. ₩ half peck, which is 3c. lower than asked last week, for the same; String Beans 9c. ₩ half peck—less than half the price at which they sold a few days ago. Tomatoes are in large supply, and sell at 31c. ₩ quart. Beets and Carrots each sell at 4c. ₩ bunch, and Turnips at 6c. Squashes 8c. each. A few Watermelons have arrived; they sell at 50c. apiece.

FRUITS—We observed a large collection of Currants, Raspberries, &c., on the stand of Messrs. FISHER, MARSTON & BAYLIS, No. 2 Washington Market. Plums are yet somewhat scarce, but are in good demand at $2 ₩ bushel; Raspberries, 4@5c. ₩ basket; Gooseberries, 37½c. ₩ half-peck; Green Currants, 12c. ₩ quart; Strawberries are out of date; Appies, 37½c.@62½c. ₩ half-peck.

There is but little if any change in the prices of FRESH MEATS, though the quantity on hand, especially of Beef, is somewhat diminished. Porterhouse Steaks sell at 18c. ₩ lb., and other kinds of beef range from 8c. to 16c. ₩ lb.; Lamb, 15c. ₩ lb.; Veal, 8c.@14c. ₩ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Are in average supply and demand at unchanged rates. Best Orange County can still be had at 25c. ₩ lb., and other brands range from 18c. to 22c. ₩ lb.; Cheese, 10c.@14c. ₩ lb.

SALT MEATS AND FISH—There is no alteration to record, though Fresh Fish is a little more plenty and in better demand.

New-York Cattle Report.

ALSO OF MILK COWS, VEAL CALVES, SHEEP AND LAMBS AND SWINE.

The number received at each market place, and selling prices each week. Prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, every Wednesday, the principal sale day at Bull's Head.

TOTAL RECEIPTS,

As taken from the books kept for that purpose at all the principal markets:

A. M. ALLERTON'S	Forty-fourth-street.
O'BRIEN'S	Sixth-street.
BROWNING'S	Sixth street.
CHAMBERLAIN'S	Foot of Robinson-street.
	WEDNESDAY, July 11.

Beeves	2,020	Sheep and Lambs	12,383
Veals	727	Swine	5,200
Milk Cows	145		

These are by the following routes:

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hudson.	Rud. boats.
Beeves	112	1,132	433	439
Veals	431	—	14	—
Cows	20	—	—	—
Sheep and Lambs	114	—	151	—
Swine	—	1,137	265	709

The number at ALLERTON'S to-day is 2,116 Beeves.

BEEVES.

The features of the market at Bull's Head, to-day, are no way striking, and present little change from those of last Wednesday. Our supply is much larger—the number last week was 1,830; this 2,116; which is 286 more than last Tuesday. This increase has been quite sufficient to cause a slight reaction from the forced up prices of last market day, though the supplies of good stock are not liberal, and prices of this may be said to have maintained themselves remarkably well, with owners having pretty full weights. The market on the whole may be characterized as pretty lively at full prices, the majority of the droves averaging 11c. ₩ lb.

Our supplies come mostly from the Western States, (Illinois and Ohio,) there being few coming from the South or Southwest. This latter feature is a new one in the trade; last season we received a large number originally from the Philadelphia market, but the course of things seems to have directly reversed, now we are occasionally called upon to supply them, they taking the tail ends of our market, which, by the by, is no more than we had to submit to last year.

The market closes with a good surplus on hand, but we doubt if the extreme price of this morning is maintained for the remainder of the day, as the day is excessively warm and butchers are a little cautious about the number they kill.

Prices are as follows, estimated by the pound for the meat in the quarters:

Best Cattle offered at	11½c.@—
Good retailing qualities at	10½c.@11c.
Common retailing qualities	10c. @—
Inferior retailing qualities	9c. @ 9½c.

A few brought 12 cents.

At BROWNING'S the demand has been brisk during the week at prices ranging from 8½c to 10½c. At CHAMBERLAIN'S, BEACH & SMITH sold 40 head from Ohio at 10½c @11c. ₩ lb.

The following is the number received at the different market places:

At Allerton's	2,116	At Browning's	567
At O'Brien's	86	At Chamberlain's	151
Total			2,920
Received the previous week			2,551

We give a few notes:

SHERMAN & WHEELER had 156 head from Ohio, owned by JOHN BAKER, averaging 6¼ cwt.; 50 sold to the Jews at 8¾—8 to KEYSER at $80—and 4 to KINNER at $70. The market about the same as last week.

S. REMICK was selling 45 cattle, from Indiana, weighing about 6¼ cwt., a commonish lot, selling slowly at 9½c.@11c.

MEAN & HOLCOMB had 69 from Madison County, Ohio, belonging to FRIFER & HASKELL; average weight about 7¼ cwt., and will bring 11c. on an average. These were pretty good retailing quality; 6 sold to GEO. HAWS at $90, weighing 8 cwt.—which is little over 11c.

CHAS. TEED had 124 head from Illinois, owned by CLAPP; average weight about 7 cwt., half fatted; will average about 11 cwt. 12 sold to GEO. HAWS at $88 each, and 7 to OSWALD at $90.

JOS. WILLIAMS had 111 head from Ohio, owned by S. M. BAERS, a very good drove, selling on an average of 11c. or $72 a head.

W. H. GORNEY was selling 134 head—71 were owned by J. CHRISTOPHER & Co., of Buffalo, and 60 head from Ohio, owned by KIONS—average weight about 7 cwt., selling at 10½c @11c. The market fair.

B. BARTRAM had 124 head from Illinois, bought of ALEXANDER, weighing 7¼ cwt., a nice drove—10 to G. HAWS at $88, and 96 to JOHN HARRIS at $92 a head, and 7 to GWYER at $102 a head.

GEO. TOFFEY had 54 small size cattle from Ohio, weighing only 6 cwt., selling at 10½c.

BEACH & SMITH had 70 head from Fayette County, Ohio, owned by SNYDER, average about 6½ cwt.—selling at 10c @11c. A lot of 17 sold to TOFFEY to sell again at $73, and 6 at $75.

THOS. WHITE had 63 head from Ohio, average about 7 cwt., a pretty fair drove, some small—selling at 10c @ 12c. 15 sold to J. IRWIN at $88 each.

D. BARNES & Co. had 92 head from Illinois, average weight about 6 cwt., a middling drove selling at 10c. @11½c.

G. ATRAULT was selling 61 head—65 were from Ohio, owned by BILLS & Co.—selling at 11c., average weight 6¼ cwt. 6 were taken by GILMORE at $83—16 owned by JOHN ATRAULT, selling at about the same rate—4 sold to DUCHART at $83.

We annex the different States from whence brought:

New-York	116	Indiana	44
Ohio	619	Iowa	124
Illinois	993	Kentucky	108

MILK COWS.

We have little new to advise, there being no improvement either in demand or price—a decline in price more than otherwise. A cow giving 15 quarts a day brought $35. For a full blooded Durham, 4 years old, with calf, $70 is asked. The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	20	At Browning's	20
At O'Brien's	40	At Chamberlain's	65
Total			145
Received the previous week			176

VEAL CALVES.

A more liberal supply in market, some of which are of the meanest description, and these are very difficult of sale. Good Calves sell readily, but at prices a shade lower than last week. Sales at 4c.@5½c., and a few extra, 6c., live weight.

The receipts are as follows, mainly by the Harlem Road:

At Allerton's	445	At Browning's	58
At O'Brien's	20	At Chamberlain's	204
Total			727
Received last week			501

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The following is a report of BROWNING'S market, and can be applied to the state of the other markets as the same:—

Of the number reported above, were 2,768 Lambs, nearly all from New-Jersey, and poor for this time of the year; those from the Northern part of this State, quite alike; the few from Long Island were fat. The demand for Lambs was very great, and for more than was in the market, especially Friday and Saturday, which days were the best market days for Lambs for weeks past. There were no good Sheep on hand those days, which is the cause of Lamb retailing, in the different markets, from 1s. to 18d. ₩ lb., combined together with the scarcity, poorness of the Lambs, as some of them were sold as low as 10s., called "crowfoot." The average run of the Sheep was rather common; those from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and the few from Illinois, were mostly the tail-ends of big droves, although good prices were realized for drovers, as the report of McGRAW will show, he sold Sheep as low as 12s. JAMES MCCARTY'S fall report we are unable to give in consequence of the funeral of his brother, to-day; he sold about 1,900 Sheep and Lambs during the week. In the pens remaining this morning about 1,150, with a pros pect of the market still improving.

SOLD BY A. VAN WERT—AT CHAMBERLAIN'S:

142 sheep for	$456 00	40 sheep for	$130 00
192 sheep for	673 75	20 sheep for	80 80
100 sheep for	342 25	60 sheep for	185 60
142 sheep for	942 50		
Total	696	sold for	$2,690 10

Average ₩ head, $3 85.

SOLD BY SAMUEL MCGRAW & SON, AT BROWNING'S:

361 sheep	$1,349 49	126 sheep	$467 00
96 sheep	298 38	22 lambs	87 50
164 sheep	574 75	77 lambs	319 00
187 sheep	641 75	21 lambs	52 32
184 sheep	403 00	7 lambs	33 50
57 sheep	209 50	27 lambs	91 25
95 sheep	361 50	80 lambs	372 25
130 sheep	419 37	23 lambs	100 50
219 sheep	625 49	13 lambs	39 00
87 sheep	287 38	20 lambs	92 75
115 sheep	345 47	40 sheep	154 75
34 sheep	142 00		
Total—Sheep and lambs	2,184	sold for	$7,568 90
Average per head			$3 47

The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	1,267	At Chamberlain's	5,240
At Browning's	5,876		
Total			12,383
Received the previous week			11,349

SWINE.

The excessive warm weather has rather checked the demand, with a good supply on hand, and prices have experienced a decline. Mr. ALLERTON reports 2,111 in the week, and sales of good Corn-fed Hogs at 5½c.@6c., live weight.

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS OR ANY PERSON OR COMPANY DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN THE MARBLE BUSINESS.—The subscriber offers for sale his inexhaustible quarry of white marble, situated 73 miles south of New-York, near the Harlem Railroad at South Dover Station. Said quarry has been worked for grave and monument stones for the last 25 years; is the most desirable quarry in the States for building purposes; is not to be surpassed for brilliancy and purity of whiteness; is easily worked and easy of access. Not troubled with water, &c. Is situated on and adjoining a farm of about 200 acres of land, that is well adapted for both pasturing and tilling purposes; is not inferior to any farm in the county, and will be sold with said quarry, if desired. Also to be sold with said quarry, about 12 acres of land, on which there are three good dwelling houses, barn, mechanic shops, a fine orchard of grafted fruit, and a never-failing water power, on which there is a grist mill in good repair, a mill for sawing marble, built the past season on the most improved plans and in the most substantial manner, with six sashes of saws. Also, a large quantity of marble in the rough and sawed, which will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
E. A. PRESTON.

$8,000 HOUSE FOR SALE. A first class 4 story and basement house, 157 West 38th st, north side, between 7th and 8th ave, well finished in every respect; a first class private residence. Terms easy, or will exchange for a farm near New-York City or one or two vacant lots. Apply personally to A. OAVIS, No. 255 9th-av., New-York.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Situated on the Sprain River Road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot, with frontage, containing 20 acres, on which is a fine large young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 7 to 10 acres of heavy timber, mill and right of stream. Will be sold at a bargain or application to THEODORE MALLABY, at the Bank, corner 6th-av. and Waverley-place.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 80 Nassau-st

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A fine farm of 100 acres (with crops) in Westchester County, forty miles from New-York. Four lots of ground corner of 4th av. and 130th-st; a lot of wine goods; marble house on 91st place, Brooklyn; a good work on 3d-av.; house and 20th-st; a yacht of fifteen tons, built with air chambers, won't sink; four lots on 26th-st, near 4th-av; a house and furniture on 26th-st, near 4th-av.; a fine country seat near New-Rochelle; a second mortgage on New-York property for $2,000. Also, other valuable property in New-York and Brooklyn, and in the country. Apply to JOSEPH DAVISON, Hanover Building, basement, corner of William and Pearl ste

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—Only 45 minutes' ride from the City by steamboat and railroad. The house is new, two stories, and contains nine convenient rooms, with seven pantries, furnished with five beautiful mantels and grates. The situation is the most pleasant and healthful around New-York. It will be sold very cheap. Inquire of J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—One hundred and fifty two acres of good land, beautifully located, with an unsurpassed river view fifty miles in extent will be sold in plots from two to eighty acres, the whole or any portion. Inquire of P. C. BULKLEY, No. 69 Wall-st., basement.

N B—Wanted on commission, to fill applications desirable dwellings in good neighborhoods in New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, 11 miles from the New-Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—71 Lots, $35 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 3¼ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy; or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

LOTS FOR SALE—Two of the best lots on Murray Hill, or will be exchanged for a house and lot in XVIIIth Ward, ranging from $4,000 to $7,000. Address BUILDER, No 57 East 25th-st.

YACHT FOR SALE.—The schooner yacht BRENDA 36 tons, a very fast sailer; she is coppered and copper fastened, has two suits of sails, and well found in chains, anchors, rigging, &c., and in perfect order for immediate use; has fine cabin accommodations. Apply at 92 West-st

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

STORE WANTED.—A modern built, well lighted store, at least 100 feet deep, with basement, is wanted for occupancy on a lease of at least five years, to be ready during the months of January, February or March of next year. Location preferred between Fulton and Chambers sts., and between Broadway and Church-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and conferred upon me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 29th day of April 1852 and recorded in said office in volume 82, page 388, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all these 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 150 feet deep, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and construction known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Coal Pits, Mines and Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 80 Burden Cars, 1,200 Flat Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1856 will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855 at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad in Pittsburg, and including the Railroad over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter address- to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS POTTER, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855

F COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIER TABLES, OIL CLOTHS, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, CUTLERY &c.—Mr. COLTON will sell on FRIDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, all the furniture of a large three story house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description, viz: Rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle, de in hair cloth and velvet, rosewood sofas, rosewood and mahogany secretary, dressing and plain bureaus, with and without marble tops; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, dining and extension do., sofas and tête-a-têtes, French bedsteads, couches and couch bedsteads, full French mahogany and other bedsteads, large French plate mirrors, oval do., oil paintings, Voltaire and carved rocking-chairs, superior do., cottage furniture, three-ply carpets, drugsels and ingrain carpets; oil cloths, mantel, hall and other clocks; oak furniture &c., &c. Also, every description of good furniture had little used, from a family breaking up. Also, a lot of feather beds, hair mattresses, china and glass ware, table cutlery, &c., &c. N. B.—All the above furniture will be sold without reserve, and without regard to weather. Catalogues ready early on Friday morning.

RUSSELL W. WHITCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD, THIS DAY, PART FURNITURE contained in house No. 72 8th-st., near 13th-st., on FRIDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock. The sale will be without reserve, and positive, rain or shine. Catalogues of which can be obtained at the house, and the whole examined on the morning of sale. It consists of elegant rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suite in tapestry, rosewood and marble-top tables, oval and pier mirrors, marble-top rosewood stagere, mirror front; sofas, tête-a-têtes, a m and reception chairs, splendid mantel-vase French clock, oil-paintings, shades and curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, marble-top rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany washstands, china toilet sets, ingrain carpets, rugs, oil-cloth, dining and breakfast tables, spring seat and French chairs, in velvet and their cloth, with a large variety of chamber and basement furniture, rich china, silver ware, cutlery, iron ware, &c. A deposit will be required of all purchasers.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st.—Elegant Household Furniture new and second hand Pianofortes; also, lot of second-hand furniture, new Furniture will commence in part, viz.: 10 rich rosewood parlor suites of furniture covered in rich brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, of the latest and most fashionable styles; Turkish and Voltaire easy chairs; carved rosewood marble-top sideboard, elaborately carved stageres, rich centre tables, library and secretary bookcases, in great variety; library tables; spring-seat parlor and reception chairs; several superior rosewood dining tables, 14 feet long, carved oak and walnut buffets, with marble tops; carved pier and centre tables; several suites of richly decorated enameled chamber furniture; tête-a-têtes and plain sofas, together with an endless variety of desirable articles in the house-furnishing line.

J. BERNSTEIN, Auctioneer.

BYPECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS.—On THURSDAY, July 12, at No. 104 8th-av., at 10 o'clock.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Catalogue sale of an elegant assortment of furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-a-têtes, pier glasses, centre tables, rosewood piano, rich curtains, consisting of the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping. For catalogues, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 81 Liberty-st.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, WAGONS, FURNITURE, RAISINS.—FRIDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich.—Bruches, smoked beef, starch, coffee, tea, nuts, figs, prunes, macaroni, knives, saws, scissors, saws, hammers, chisels, clocks, coats, vests, pants, vest patterns, scales, cigars, pickles, olive oil, crockery.

WILLIAM B JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY B. JONES, store, No. 145 Canal-st.—By virtue of several executions, I will expose for sale THIS DAY at 10½ A M., seventeen pieces of carpet, consisting of Brussels, tapestry, and velvet. WILLIAM B JONES, Constable, Office, Marine Court.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL.—TO MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 384 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood mahogany, oak and walnut furniture; also gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, rich china and silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

JOHN P MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, July 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the stores of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., 390 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, fresh goods, without reserve for cash. Auction sale every THURSDAY.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock P. M., at the Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a collection of fine engravings, lithographs, paintings, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS. No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS.—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 81 Liberty-st, one door from Nassau-st will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Carpets, Household Furniture, Paintings, Stationery, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to outdoor sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 3 to 8 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.

N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, at Tall. Do you want Boots Shoes and Gaiters, that will wear? Then go to No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters of the, the, the, and ide. Misses and Children's to fit the feet and please the eye. Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers to to &c. Call and examine our stock and it will be united. No. 321 Grand-st.

JOHN SAMMIS, Proprietor

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. R. PLATT, No. 70 Maiden-st.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 63 William-st, New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagnoli Lucca,	Hague,	Medelin,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aus	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Khady, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Consents,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 6 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250 000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.

H S LANSING, Manager

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 78 Wall-st., N. Y.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—Northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st.
GEORGE PEYTON.

Uncurrent money of every description discounted at the lowest market rates. Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 55 3d-av., corner of 11th-st

D C. WEEKS,
W. J BARNES, } Assignees.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every description, whether in port, upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 Wall-st., New York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 28 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 16 William-st.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt H E. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot

FARE 37½ CENTS.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 10.....12 M.	Tuesday, July 10.....4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 11. 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 11. 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 12.. 1½ P. M.	Thursday, July 12.. 5 P. M.
Friday, July 13.. 2 P. M.	Friday, July 13.. 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 14.. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 14.. 6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 15.. 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 15.. 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 16.. 6 A. M.	Monday, July 16.. 2 A. M.
Monday, July 16.. 6 P. M.	Tuesday, July 17.. 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 17. 6 P. M.	

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squaw Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BROWN, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

FARE 37½ CENTS.

Leaves New-York. July.	Leaves Ocean Port. July.
10—Tuesday.....11 A M	10—Tuesday.....6 P M.
11—Wednesday.....6 A M	11—Wednesday.....3 P M.
12—Thursday.....6½ A M	12—Thursday.....3 P M.
13—Friday.....7 A M.	13—Friday.....3 P M.
14 Saturday.....9 P M	14—Saturday.....7 P M.
15—Sunday.....8 A M	15—Sunday.....6 P M.
16—Monday.....8 A M.	16—Monday.....8 A M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CHOTON, Capt. H. Wing, will make her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, (commencing July 3, 1855,) leaving foot Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; foot Gouverneur-st., East River, 7.15 A. M.; foot Peck slip, East River 7.30 A. M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., North River, 8.15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 8.30 A. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board.

N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or of the Captain on board the boat.

NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENT AT KINGSTON.—Passengers leave by the Hudson River Railroad cars from Chambers-st.:

At 6 A. M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 9.06 A. M.
At 9 A. M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 12.34 P. M.
At 11 A. M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 3.30 P. M.
At 5 P. M. arrive at Rhinebeck at 8.28 P. M.

Leave Rhinebeck for New-York—At 6.36 A. M.; at 1.19 P. M.; at 10.23 A. M.; and at 6.38 P. M.

Ferry boats connect at Rhinebeck for Kingston on arrival of above trains

GRAND EXCURSION TO KINGSTON—FRIDAY, July 13, 1855, by the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander—leaving pier foot of King-st. at 6 o'clock A. M., Pier No. 3, N. R., at 6½, Chambers-st. at 7, Hammond st. at 7½, 26th-st. at 8 precisely, arriving at Kingston on the afternoon in time for passengers to witness the Grand Review of the 7th Regiment N. Y. S. M. and participate in the Ball in the evening. Returning, will leave Kingston as soon as the entertainments are over, arriving early next morning. Fare for the Excursion, $1 50; each way, $1.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Ames-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. For particulars apply to WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 12th-st., East River.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Doane-st. Pier.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE. Assignments will be strictly executed.

N. W. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 33 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth; Ohio Life and Trust Company.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 75 from yard. No 86 Thomps-st., weight and quality warranted.
MAT. ULINTON.

INSTRUCTION.

A. H. WHEELER.—Teacher of WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING, No 838 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Ladies' class from 4 to 5. Mathematics taught by Mr POND.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No 94 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor or Diseases of Women On a Hundreth Edition (best, 000) 12mo. pp 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often a need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but concise words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from door albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every succeeding one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M Deoomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this are another year would be passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st. New York; JOSEPH DICKER, Mobile; also by JEFFERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,234 New-York Post-Office.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid *particular* attention to *private diseases* of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantage of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Revulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, is offered to the recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 580 Houston-st.

WILKIN'S AMIELET.—This most valuable preparation for restoring and preserving the hair in the most perfect luxuriance and color, was originally compounded by the celebrated Dr. AMIEL, of the City of New-York, and has for the last ten years been gratuitously distributed by him to his friends. Dr Elliot, urged by many to allow this most valuable cure for baldness to be brought before the public, has now kindly and gratuitously presented the undersigned with the recipe for that purpose, as will be seen by Dr Elliot's official letter below. The AMIELET is also highly recommended for general use, as a most pleasant and exhilarating wash for the head, keeping it entirely free from dandruff. Price fifty cents per bottle. For sale by druggists generally. Orders with remittances sent to the undersigned will be promptly executed.

M WILKIN.
No 44 Maiden lane, New York.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1855

This is to certify that I have given M. Wilkin the prescription for restoring and improving the hair, and known as the AMIELET, which I invented, and for which I make no charge, but give gratuitously.

SAMUEL M. ELLIOT, M. D.
No 1 Clinton-place, and Ellicottville, S. I.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 722 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all diseases, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis. Staats Zeitung, Democrat. Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

JACOB A. VAN HORN'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE SYRUP.—It casts all other compounds into the shade, and at once removes colds, coughs, asthma, croup, bronchitis, bile, headache, phlegm, ulcers, rheumatism, fevers, and prevents consumption, and produces immediate cures and also thoroughly purifies the blood. Thousands who have found relief attest its wonderful qualities. A trial will convince the most incredulous. Principal office, No 100 Barclay-st., New-York. CHAS. H. RING, Agent, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and also No. 306 Broadway. The above syrup can be had of all druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the country.

HARRISON'S ELECTRIC PAIN SALVE.—Is the author's invention for the cure of external wounds, from burns, scalds, bruises, chafing or diseased eruptions. It arrests the pain almost instantly, and heals quicker than any other application, without leaving a scar. It has been amply proved by trial. The salve is the great depot of HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN PERFUMERY, W. H. LYON & CO., No. 4 Dey-st., at wholesale. It is at retail by E McINTIRE, No. 372 Broadway

They also sell that lovely Extract of the loveliest of lovely flowers, the Violet. It will make the latter cease to hate, and lover love the more. HARRISON'S Perfumes are all American.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Divinity-st., only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find the out by bitter experience, if your trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands after all others had been tried and failed without it. Dr HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the great malady took no its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Hunter, of York, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY for the Medical cure of all Local Nervous diseases, and their concomitant attendants without medicine. Will be sent to any address upon receipt of $1. Address CHARLES M. COOPER, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y. Please specify the complaint

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—349 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 4 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and no where else,) until the 13th day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing winter, (say about 1,200 tons of Coal, and 2,000 cords of Oak Wood, and 600 cords of Pine Wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of Lehigh White Ash, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the bins at the various School-houses. The proposals must state the location of the mine from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size, and stove size. The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered properly sawed and piled in the School yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be not less that 3 feet in inches in length, and the oak not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less three inches in diameter. The proposals must state the price per cord, of 128 cubic feet, (solid measure) for pine and for oak—and also the price per cut for sawing each load. The wood will be inspected and measured by a person appointed by the Committee. At least two-thirds of the wood and coal must be delivered at the Schools where ordered during the months of August and September, and the bal ance when required for consumption. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
GEORGE P. NELSON,
ROBERT C. ADAMS,
ANDREW J CASE,
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855

PROPOSALS AND CONTRACTS FOR CLEANING STREETS.—The undersigned hereby give special notice to all persons who may desire to contract for cleaning the streets in the several Wards, or any of them, that the contractors will be held to a strict compliance with the terms of the Ordinance passed April 8, 1854, for cleaning the streets, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, corner of Grand and Essex sts.

Notice is also given, that the liabilities of the 499th section of the ordinance of May 30, 1849 will be rigidly enforced against every bidder and his sureties, in case of failure to comply with the terms of said ordinance. Section 499 provides that each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New-York, to the effect, that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance, and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the next highest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY.—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and thoroughways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning machines, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surfaces, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements, as is almost admitted results. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 336 Broadway, New-York, No. 110 South Front-st Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor or Diseases of Women Or a Hundreth Edition (best, 000) 12mo. pp 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often a need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but concise words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from door albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every succeeding one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M Deoomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this are another year would be passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st. New York; JOSEPH DICKER, Mobile; also by JEFFERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,234 New-York Post-Office.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid *particular* attention to *private diseases* of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantage of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Revulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, is offered to the recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 580 Houston-st.

WILKIN'S AMIELET.—This most valuable preparation for restoring and preserving the hair in the most perfect luxuriance and color, was originally compounded by the celebrated Dr. AMIEL, of the City of New-York, and has for the last ten years been gratuitously distributed by him to his friends. Dr Elliot, urged by many to allow this most valuable cure for baldness to be brought before the public, has now kindly and gratuitously presented the undersigned with the recipe for that purpose, as will be seen by Dr Elliot's official letter below. The AMIELET is also highly recommended for general use, as a most pleasant and exhilarating wash for the head, keeping it entirely free from dandruff. Price fifty cents per bottle. For sale by druggists generally. Orders with remittances sent to the undersigned will be promptly executed.

M WILKIN.
No 44 Maiden lane, New York.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1855

This is to certify that I have given M. Wilkin the prescription for restoring and improving the hair, and known as the AMIELET, which I invented, and for which I make no charge, but give gratuitously.

SAMUEL M. ELLIOT, M. D.
No 1 Clinton-place, and Ellicottville, S. I.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 722 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all diseases, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis. Staats Zeitung, Democrat. Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brun

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MILITARY.

Encampment of the Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia.

This corps arrived at Rondout on Monday afternoon at 4 P. M., and were received by a large concourse of the residents of Kingston and its vicinity. They were escorted to the grounds set apart for the encampment by the "Kingston Greys,"—a Company similar in dress to the Guards,—and a large cavalcade of horse, composed of citizens of Rondout and Kingston. On their arrival at the grounds, they immediately prepared to encamp, and at a given signal the tents were pitched simultaneously, and in a short time order reigned in "Camp Worth." The Regiment numbers at present about three hundred and eighty, but a considerable accession to their numbers will be made on Friday next, the gala day, when they will probably muster four hundred and fifty, rank and file. The Regiment, during encampment, will assemble daily at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. for parade drill, and these hours are the most appropriate for visitors to the camp. The discipline is the same as that of the regular army, and is strictly enforced. Many of the members are accompanied by their families, and the hotels are therefore well filled; in fact, some difficulty is already experienced in finding temporary residences, so great is the influx of visitors from all parts, and the hospitality of the citizens will have to be taxed considerably to provide quarters for all who come, particularly on the night of the ball. *Mem.*—Noop but *invited* guests will be admitted to the ball, as it is an entirely complimentary affair, and not one having any pecuniary advantage in view. The Guard Band gives a concert this (Thursday) evening, at the Music Hall at Kingston, on their own account, by permission of Col. DURYEA.

A daily journal is issued at the local printing office, wherein the "doings" of the Regiment, in all particulars, are given. It contains the daily exercises, orders, &c., and is published for and distributed at the camp. The members of the Regiment are the principal contributors. It is called the *Camp Worth Journal.*

COMMENCEMENTS.

The One Hundred and First Anniversary at Columbia College.

Rarely have we seen such a brilliant human flower garden as yesterday morning was present in the dress-circle, boxes and parquette of Niblo's Theatre. The theatre presented the most brilliant and crowded array of beauty and bonnets, grace and gentleness, of ribbons and raciness, of modesty and merit, of dress and demeanor,—not to speak of the rich ruby redness of roseate cheeks, or the blue, brilliant beam of benevolent eyes,—that it was ever our fortunate lot to behold. Speaking for our friends of the graduating class, we say, God bless them all, with a fervor that is fervently felt, without falsehold and without favor.

Dodworth's Cornet Band was in attendance and acquitted itself very well. WEBER's *Oberon* was the overture. After which was played VEGRI's chorus, from Il Trovatore, during the performance of which the procession ascended from the parquette to the stage. This procession was composed of the Trustees and Faculty of the College—Professors ANTHON and HACKLEY excepted—of the Clergy of the City, and invited guests. The graduating class and the College students occupied the front seats of the parquette. Among the invited guests we noticed Dr. VETHAKE, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor BLEDSOE, of the University of Virginia, Professor DONALD MCLEOD, of Cincinnati, Dr. WEBSTER, Principal of the Free Academy, Rev. Dr. VAN PELT, an alumnus of 1798, GOEBE HOFFMAN, Esq., and many other notable persons, whom want of space on our part, and not natural modesty on their part, prevents us from specifying by name and distinction.

After prayer, by Dr. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, of Trinity Church, President CHARLES KING called Mr. OSCAR SMEDBERG to deliver the Greek Salutatory Address. The ladies looked as if they understood it, the gentlemen on the stage, (Trustees and Faculty) looked as if they understood it still more; the President looked as if he really did understand it, while the Graduating Class in the parquette applauded (we suppose) in the right place. For ourselves we can assure our readers that the poem was in tolerably good Greek, of the corrupt post-christian era, and was composed in five different cadges. 1. Dactylic Hexameters. 2. Anapæstic, Dimeters. 3. Dactylic Tetrameters. 4. Iambic Trimeters. 5. (which was the epilogos,) in somewhat stilted Sapphic metre. We append a translation of the Sapphics.

"It is true that the power of fate cannot be overcome, nor her pitiless heart. The fragrance of the flower which has perished in the midst of the grassy mead, blooms forth anew at the next Summer, while we, the wise, go down to the world below, and sleep the endless sleep, from which we never can awake. But with you, O Alma Mater, youth shall ever be a sweet and honeyed delight. Thou shalt be happy and thy name shall never die."

The Band performed the "Adelaide Waltz" after the Greek Poem. After which came off the Latin Salutatory Poem, delivered by MR. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD. It was in hexameters. MR. DELAFIELD, in delivery, scanned it very accurately, and altogether made it quite pleasing to his audience, especially the ladies. We translate six lines of it, by way of taste:

"Muse, mistress of the lyre, unto whom the power has been granted by Phœbus to sway by pleasing strains the bosoms of men, inspire thy bard, grant him illumination of mind, bestow upon him a worthy strain from a breast eased from care, that with thee he may approach the pure fountain of Aganippe, rejoicing in thy benign guidance, O celestial One!"

The English Salutatory Address was then delivered by MR. BENJAMIN L. CURTIS, with perfect self-command. The Address was well delivered and every way did honor to the youthful orator.

The next oration was delivered by MR. CHARLES E. MILLER. His subject was—"The Ideal."

After the air "Fra Diavolo" from the Band, MR. GEORGE R. SCHIEFFELIN proceeded to deliver his oration entitled "The Scholar's Motive."

Great applause and many bouquets followed, after which the Band played "Wenn Die Schwalben."

MR. WM. DEAN then delivered an oration on "Solitude," which, on the whole, was well received.

The Band played DONIZETTI'S "L' Elisir d'Amore," after which MR. CHARLES DA COSTA appeared on the stage with an oration on "The Drama." [Bouquets and applause.]

The Band played "William Tell," and Mr. JAMES R. HOSMER followed with an oration, which he entitled "Ipse Dixit." It met with the usual tribute of applause. Next was MR. GEORGE A. OSTRANDER. His oration was entitled "Now and Then," and it was received with more than usual applause. The "Master's Oration" was next on the programme, by Mr. JAMES R. SMEDBERG.

The special Testimonials awarded at the late concluding examination were delivered. These were awarded to the heads of the respective classes, as follows:

Senior Class—OSCAR SMEDBERG.
Junior Class—C. M. CLARK.
Sophomore Class—MINTURN MAURY.
Freshman Class—WILLIS T. BAXTER.

There were also from ten to fifteen general testimonials given in each class for excellence in particular departments. The applause, as the various names were called by the President, was loud, long and hearty.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts, was conferred on the following members of the late Senior class: Oscar Smedberg, Lewis L. Delafield, Benjamin L. Curtis, Herbert B. Turner, Charles E. Miller, Charles Da Costa, Edward Cammann, George R. Schieffelin, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., William Dean, Philip A. Embury, Edward Hermon, James R. Hosmer, Walter Knight, David B. Miller, George L. Murphy, Geo. A. Ostrander, William A. Perry, John G. Weeks).

The Honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was then bestowed upon the following gentlemen: Rev. Russell Trevett, Professor of Latin and Greek in St. James College, Maryland; Rev. Joseph F. Smith, Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, Rev. John M. Macauley and Rev. Joseph H. Coit.

The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on the following candidates in course: Messrs. H. A. Taintor, Eustace Trenor, John Trenor, Jr., L. Loqueer, T. L. Mitchell, A B McDonald, Charles L. Bogert, Henry W. Clark, John W. Harper, John Howe, George H. Hinton, C. de G. Mount, John H. Pell, Rev. Geo. C. Pennell, James R. Smedberg, Robert Ray, C. A. Cook, Daniel Merrell.

The concluding oration, which he called "The Student's Mission," was then delivered by Mr. HERBERT B. TURNER. In his valedictory to his classmates, after referring to the years which they had spent together, he said: "Yet, although the past is gone, bright memories of those sunny days, lasting as the undying flame upon the vestal altar, will ever animate our coming years, and scatter fragrance around our path. The future is still our own. Be it ours to improve its sacred moments. Youth is passing rapidly, but manhood, the time for action, is at hand. We must now go forth into the world. Our College-days are ended, and we are men to will and to do. Friendship is inciting us to our share in life's tumults. Beauty, with her cheering voice, is encouraging us to be up and doing, and feeble, retiring age summons us to take our places in the world. We must obey the call; we must separate. The last sad words of parting must be spoken; the last lingering clasp of the hand must be given.

Brothers, adieu! May holy angels hover around you, and strew your heavenward path with the bright flowers of joy, and peace, and love. May we all, at last, be reunited on that distant shore where separation is unknown. My companions, my friends, my brothers—farewell!

A torrent of applause followed this oration. The concluding prayer and benediction were then delivered, and after a finale from the band, the vast assemblage dispersed. We understood that the graduating class were to partake of a supper, prepared for them in the evening, at Delmonico's Hotel.

OUR CITY POLICE.

Dealing in Lottery Policies a Recommendation to Office—Pleasant Personalities about a Police Captain.

The public will bear us witness that we have tried hard enough to induce our excellent Mayor to tell us what they did when his Honor and the Recorder—Judge STUART being sick in bed—met at the Recorder's house on an "off night," the famous 28th of May. It would mortify us sadly to fail in getting the coveted information, were it not that we are in such excellent company. The honorable Aldermen have tried their prettiest just to get the names of the sixty-eight appointees upon that notable occasion, but not a name can be obtained by threats or flatteries, love or——but money has not been tried, so it is not proper to add money from his Honor, for whom the Police are appointed, and whose property they are.

This seems curious to people, no doubt. They think it legitimate to inquire who they are that are set to watch their houses, and naturally wonder if they ought not to watch them, when the power that appoints them fears even to give their names—especially since it has been charged over and over again, and not denied even by the Mayor's amiable organ, that among them are men well worthy to be inmates of some of our strongest City institutions, though, to a man, all sound in the political faith that their Honors the Mayor and Recorder profess.

But if they who should will not tell, we who would not must give to the world a few of the facts upon which we have based our charge. *First*, that among the Star-Chamber appointees were men who had been engaged in the lottery-policy business.

We have procured extracts from the official record book kept at the Sixteenth Ward Station House for registering all "suspicious persons and places." These extracts show the reports made by Policemen against JOHN MCKEE, or MCGEE, as he is generally called, now Police Captain, for keeping a Lottery Policy shop in different streets and avenues of the Sixteenth Ward:

On the 24th January, 1850, officer D. B. DUTCHER reports JOHN MCKEE as keeping a Lottery Policy shop at No. 137 Eighth-avenue.

On the 31st March, 1852, officer MCCAFFERTY reports MCGEE (doubtless MCKEE) as keeping a Policy shop at No. 235 West Seventeenth-street.

On the 28th June, 1852, officer GREIG reports JOHN MCKEE as keeping a Policy shop at No. 66 Ninth-avenue.

On the 31st March, 1853, Officer MCCAFFERTY reports JOHN MCGEE as keeping a policy shop at No. 232 Twenty-fifth-street.

The same date the same officer reports the same man as keeping another policy shop at No. 239 Ninth-avenue.

On the 27th June, 1853, Officer MASON reports JOHN MCGEE as keeping a policy shop at No. 68 Ninth-avenue

On the same day, Officer GREIG reports the same man as kaleo eeping a policy shop at No. 232 Twenty-fifth-street. This place is the same one that was reported March 31.

Since this last date *no record* has been kept, but we have the word of those who ought to know, that *McKee* continued this *lottery policy trade* in the Sixteenth Ward until very recently, when he was appointed to some sort of position under the General Government, and subsequently was *made Police Captain of the very same Ward where he has so long been engaged in an illegal traffic.*

We might go on to tell how, as many responsible residents of the Sixteenth Ward aver, a gentleman not unknown to the Mayor from early youth, and residing in that Ward, is looking forward to be elected Alderman there next Fall, and relies greatly on the influence of this "policy" captain among the police of that district.

We might go on to relate what is told us as true, that in the suppressed list there is the name of a Tenth Warder who was in the lottery policy trade in Crosby-street up to within a few days of his appointment.

But the above is enough for a sample of the 28th of May appointments. They speak for themselves. Is it wonderful that the policy dealers are less severely dealt with than the Cyprians? They (the latter) have no representative in the Police Department.

Attempt of a Husband to Shoot His Wife.

A returned Californian, named CHARLES WILLIAMS, was taken into custody yesterday by Officer PINNEBOAST, of the Fourth Ward, charged with making a felonious assault upon his wife, to whom he had only been married about three weeks, and attempting to take her life by discharging a pistol at her. From the affidavit of the wife who resided at No. 46 Oak-street, it appears that on Tuesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, she had gone across the street to the house of a man named JOHNSON, to get some milk, and while obtaining the same her husband came in and seized her by the throat with one hand and with the other presented a pistol at her, and said, "MARY, you will have to take it."

She screamed for assistance, when JOHNSON interfered and rescued her from her husband. She then started to run across the street, but was followed by her husband, and when she had got up two or three steps on the stairs of JOHNSON's house, which seems to be a basement, she looked behind and saw her husband close to her, who seized hold of her by the dress and discharged the contents of a pistol at her. MARY fainted, and does not know anything further about the affair. She was struck about the head by her husband while in this position, but was speedily released by the appearance of an officer, who took him into custody.

The ball which was discharged from the pistol was afterwards found. In the fright, the wife had fallen; this probably saved her life as the ball passed over her head. The prisoner was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, and committed for examination. Accused is a native of Denmark, but had spent a number of years in the Land of Gold. The causes which led to this attempt at murder, are the same old story—rum and jealousy.

Meeting of the A. B. C. F. M.

The Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is to be held at Utica, N. Y., commencing Tuesday, Sept. 11, 4 P. M.

The hospitalities of the city and vicinity will be cordially extended to clergymen, honorary members, and so far as possible, to other friends of the Board. Those who wish to avail themselves of them, are requested to inform HIRAM HURLBURT, Esq., Utica, mentioning whether they are clergymen, honorary members, or friends of the Board; legibly writing their names and Post-office address, and enclosing postage stamps for replies introducing them to their hosts. The Committee of Arrangements cannot promise to provide for those from whom no request is received by the 27th of August, and those who fail to take the places assigned them, will please notify it to MR. HURLBURT, that the vacancies may be filled by others. Families will be ready for their guests on the morning of the first day of the meeting.

Newspapers circulating among the patrons of the Board, will confer a special favor by publishing this notice without any more particular request for it.

T. H. FOWLER, GEO. H. FISHER,
W. J. BACON, SAMUEL THOMPSON,
N. H. DERING, SPENCER KELLOGG,
HIRAM HURLBURT, J. WYMAN JONES.
WILLIAM WALCOTT, JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
UTICA, July, 1855. Committee of Arrangements.

☞ The Surgeons of the New-York Eye Hospital, at the last quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors, reported 355 new cases with diseases of the eye. The Institution, open every Tuesday and Thursday and Saturday from 1 to 2 o'clock, at No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, near Third-avenue.

A Curious Tale—Confined Seven Days in a Boarding-house.

The following story of a seaman sailing from Virginia seems almost too strange to be true, and yet the man seems sane.

DAVID WEBB, the complainant, deposes that on the 3d of July he met a man named HARRINGTON, who induced him to go do a boarding house, No 10 West-street, kept by a man named JOHN O' BRIEN, under the pretence of getting him to board there. When going to the house he told HARRINGTON that he belonged to the schooner *Daniel D. Martin*, and that the captain owed him $11. His baggage and clothing were on board the same schooner. After going to O'BRIEN's house, he was shown the room which he was to occupy. HARRINGTON and another person, unknown to WEBB, went into a small boat to go to the schooner, when they found she had gone to sea or had left. HARRINGTON then commenced to abuse WEBB because they could not find the schooner. WEBB was beat over the head with an oar and otherwise seriously injured in a cruel manner. When the boat landed they compelled WEBB to go back to O'BRIEN's house. They then took him by the collar and threatened him with violence if he should make a noise. WEBB was then taken up stairs and locked up in a room against his will. On the 4th HARRINGTON and O'BRIEN entered the room and asked him if he would go on board of a ship as a sailor. WEBB, being anxious to get off, told them that he would. They then returned at night again, and saw WEBB go on a shed, from the window, to empty some slops. O'BRIEN came up to the room, and told him if he showed himself at the window again he would blow his brains out. He called out to get his pistols ready. He returned in a few minutes with a martin-spike and nails, and nailed the window fast, the door of the room at that time being locked.

The complainant was locked up and detained in that room from the 3d to the 10th inst., when he escaped at ten in the morning. On the day he escaped, he and O'BRIEN had gone to several shipping masters, but none would take WEBB because he never sailed on anything but fore-and-afters. WEBB returned with O'BRIEN to his house, when he received more cruel treatment at the hands of HARRINGTON. WEBB further says that when he was locked up in the house on the 3d inst., they stripped him of every article of clothing. He then made his escape with nothing on but his shirt and drawers, by breaking through the window that had been nailed up. After escaping, he waited in an entry-way till an officer came along who procured a pair of overalls for him.

The complainant was taken into the City Prison and identified HARRINGTON as the man who had induced him to go to O'BRIEN's house, and that HARRINGTON was the man who assaulted him. WEBB is a tall, stout built, sunburnt man, about forty years of age, and seems capable of standing his own against any. It seems stranger still, after having received this alleged cruel treatment at the hands of O'BRIEN, that he did not attempt to make his escape when on the street. The mystery will, however, be all cleared up upon investigation. Both O'BRIEN and HARRINGTON are in prison.

Board of Aldermen.

RAISING THE JOSEPH WALKER—CONDUCT OF THE MAYOR, COMPTROLLER AND COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH QUESTIONED.

Alderman WILLIAMSON offered the following resolutions, growing out of the contract relative to raising the *Joseph Walker*, and the official part taken in such contract by some of the leading City functionaries.

Resolved, That the Special Committee appointed by this Board to inquire into the facts relative to the raising of the sunken ship *Joseph Walker*, be instructed to report to this Board the facts elicited at as early a day as possible, with such recommendation as they may deem the interests of the City require, to prevent any further depredations of like character on the City treasury, so that the proper action of the Common Council may be had, or in the opinion of this Board the course of the Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner were highly censurable at least, if not in culpable violation of law.

Resolved, That this Board condemns the action of any public officer of like City who "takes responsibility" of violating the law which gives him existence, as a precedent dangerous to the public interests and subversion of all government. It is an argument that might be, and is used by the highwayman, the burglar and the forger. If there is to be no other check to the doors of the City Treasury than the will of one or two public officers, who violate law both in withholding lawful demands against the City and paying demands of their own creation, contrary to all law, then, indeed, it is high time that the idea of a representative government were abandoned.

Resolved, That we will appeal to the Mayor of the City all the aid in our power in enforcing the laws of the State and ordinances of the City now in existence by passing such other needful regulations as may be authorized by law, called for by the government of the City; but we will not sanction any act tantamount to a violation of the law of the State or the ordinances of the City, even though his Honor should secure the aid of the entire press by appointing reporters to policemen's pay for the purpose of misrepresenting us to the public.

A discussion ensued upon the reading of the resolutions, in which nearly all the members of the Board participated. Aldermen VARIAN LORD thought the resolutions premature, inasmuch as a Special Committee had been appointed to investigate into the facts of the case. Their verdict should be first heard before condemnatory resolutions were adopted.

Aldermen HOWARD, ELY, STEERS, DRAKE and BALOON, approved their reference to the Special Committee, and urged a thorough investigation.

Alderman KELLY asked their withdrawal.

Alderman WILLIAMSON refused to withdraw.

Alderman VOORHIS hoped the resolutions would be adopted or submitted. The discussion lasted nearly two hours, and finally postponement was voted—Ayes, 10; Noes, 9.

Adjourned to this evening.

☞ In the course of three months after the opening of the "People's Washing and Bathing Establishment," in Mott-street, there were 38,000 bathers.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."—
Ye Constabel he found ye "*band*,"
Of men whose skins were "*Yellow*,"
Quod he, ye "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS,"
Will make them white and mellow.
[*To be continued.*]

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have the greatest sale of any medicine in the world. They act upon the vital organs of the body, purify the blood, give a healthy tone to the stomach and vigor to the system. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The favorite Tragedian Mr. J. R. SCOTT, with the popular Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, are doing an immense business at the favorite National. To-night they are to appear in the Drama of "Rob Roy." The Drama of "Good and Evil" concludes the programme.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sunday-School Excursion.

The Sunday-School connected with Trinity M. E. Church, in York street, Jersey City, went on an excursion yesterday, by the New Jersey Railroad, to a grove about a mile south of Rahway. They were under the care of the Pastor, Rev. Mr. WHITEHEAD; the Superintendent, Mr. WM. H. JELLIFFE, and the teachers and friends of the school. The day was spent in pic-nic gatherings and innocent sports, in which nearly all joined. A few brief impromptu addresses were made to the children. Nothing unpleasant occurred, and not the slightest accident happened, to mar the pleasures of the day.

Fire Works in Jersey City.

On account of the unpleasantness of the weather on the evening of the Fourth, many persons were prevented from witnessing the display of fireworks then given. It was, however, but a partial one, and Messrs. J. G. & I ENOS gave another last evening at Van Vorst-square, which was witnessed by a large crowd of persons. The display was a fine one and gave great satisfaction.

Police.

A difficulty occurred on Tuesday afternoon in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, between two Police officers and a citizen in whose family an arrest was being made. One of the officers was rather roughly handled, and the citizen was considerably cut about the head by a club in the hands of one of the officers. An examination will be had into the facts of the case.

A Plea for the Ailanthus.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Knowing your sense of justice, I plead for a space in your columns for the defence of a persecuted and maligned friend who is not at present in a condition to protect himself, being all the while engaged in the philanthropic endeavor to shield the pedestrians of our City from the dangerous effects of the scorching sun. I allude to Ailanthus Tree, Esq., well known to most of our citizens, and best esteemed by those most intimate with him. I am sorry, Sir, to see that you have joined in the outcry that is regularly raised against him at this time of the year, just because his breath is a little peculiar for a few days, in consequence of the season. You call him filthy. Was anything ever more outrageous? Why, Sir, it only needs a single glance at his well fitting coat, and the perfect color of all his covering, showing not even a *eigo* of dust, to satisfy any one that he is the very pattern of neatness. Talk of his being a relative of the Upas family and given to poisoning! No one who has him for a neighbor ever made such a charge, unless he (or she) was so careless as to let vegetable filth collect and decay in the wet gutters, and then the results of their own slatternly habits they are ready to charge upon their faithful friend, forgetting, in the excitement of the moment, all the long days through which he has stood sheltering them, not only from the sun and rain, but from the worms and flies which annoy other people. Worse than all, Sir, you have compared him to other trees which are "hardy, sweet and indigenous." What are they? Linden, Elm, Maple, Sycamore and Willow are all as bald as Elijah, and so covered with vermin that to pass near them has been for the past month an offence to the eyes and nostrils, not to mention the horror of great worms crawling on you or entering your houses from their vicinity. You have even gone so far as to pronounce my friend "worthless for purposes of shade." Do you know him? You would never have written that of him had you seen him yesterday, in the heat of the day, bearing an umbrella for a whole block in front of my residence, over the heads which were bared in token of gratitude for his acceptable courtesy: and when we had that severe shower, last week, that same umbrella warded off every drop from the unfortunate pedestrians driven to its shelter. Can any of his rivals show similar deeds or similar acknowledgments of them? Every artifice has been tried in years past to bring my honored and faithful friend into disrepute without success. You now attempt to excite personal violence, among other arguments, by saying: "It is altogether too bad that our streets and public grounds should be encumbered by this filthy and worthless foreigner. We are Know-Nothings, decidedly, in our opposition to the ailanthus, which was originally brought here by mistake, under the belief that it was a species of mulberry, and it has now taken such a root in our soil that it can only be eradicated by a public ordinance. Every man who has an ailanthus tree in his neighborhood, should make it his duty to destroy it." Be it known to you, that although opposed to Hindooism myself, and on that point at variance with him, he is a Southerner by birth, descended from an American ancestry of more than three generations, and therefore, according to the strictest rules, entitled to admission to the Order, if he is not, as I suspect, already a member. At any rate, he shows their peculiar propensity to spread and establish themselves. PHIL. ARBOR.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.—The Memphis *Daily Eagle and Enquirer* says of the late Municipal election in that city:

"The contest was warm, and the anti-Americans were exceedingly sanguine of success, large bets having been made on the result even on the day of the election. At the late hour we write this paragraph, we have only time to say that the American party is constantly increasing in this State, as the result of the election will show, and we shall not be satisfied with any small majority in August. If our friends in other sections of the State are as thoroughly aroused as we are—the bitter and coarse manner in which the party has been denounced here having aroused our ranks and infused into every American heart an unconquerable spirit—if our friends elsewhere are organized and working, GENTRY will be elected Governor of Tennessee by a majority made up of thousands not hundreds."

STATE ELECTIONS.—Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, hold their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North Carolina on the second Thursday, of the same month. On the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month. In Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, North Carolina and Tennessee, Members of Congress are to be elected.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, Mr. FREDERICK BLACKMAN to Miss EMMA L. HOLMES, daughter of the late Charles D. Holmes, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 11, at Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev Dr. Wm. Adams, MARY, youngest daughter of the late Alvan Stewart Esq, of New-York, and Hon. GILBERT DEAN, of Poughkeepsie.

☞ Utica and New-Haven papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 11 by Rev William Hogarth, CHARLES OTIS to Miss MARY A. DUGAN, niece of the late Rodmon Bowne, all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 26, by Prof. Bush, Mr. THOMAS SCOTT, of England, to Miss CAROLINE SLADE, of Boston, Mass.

In this City, on Monday evening, July 9 by Rev Dr. H. Anthon, Rector of St Mark's Church, C. B SUCKHARDT, Esq, to Mrs. CATHARINE MEARS, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, DAVID E. HILL, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Bell, No 11 Perry-st., on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to BROOKVILLE Cemetery for interment.

At St Louis, on Monday July 9, MARY ANNE, wife of Joseph R Wendom, of that city, and eldest daughter of A. R Lawter, of Rossville, Staten Island.

☞ New-Orleans and Boston papers please copy.

In this City on Saturday, July 7, at No. 61 Park-st., JOHN TAFFE, aged 56 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Ypsilanti Michigan, on Saturday, June 23, at the residence of his father, CHARLES MCKINSTRY, aged 36 years.

Deceased was a graduate of Rutgers College, and for several years past practiced law in the City of New-York.

In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 10, ISAAC FORD, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 26 4v., near 119th-st, Harlem, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Trinity Church Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 11.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '66	108	20 Cleve. & Toledo R.R.	92
5,000 N. Carolina 6s	85	30 do	93
2,000 California 7s, '70	86	300 do	b30 94
4,000 Virginia 6s	98	550 N. Y. Central	s30 101
9,000 Minnesota Stock of '57	b60 101	50 do	101
5,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	99	50 do	101
6,000 Erie Bonds of '70	s3 93	100 do	s46 100
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M. Bs.	105	50 do	101
5,000 Hud. R. 2d M. B.	b30 79½	10 Erie Railroad	24
10,000 do	79	50 do	24
10 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bonds	86	100 do	24
2,000 do	86	200 do	b30 24
1,000 do	86	200 do	s10 24
18,000 do	s15 86	100 do	b15 24
10,000 do	b15 86	50 do	s3 24
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	86	50 do	b3 24
5,000 do	b30 86	350 do	s3 24
5,000 do	s15 86	16 Harlem Railroad	9
4,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Bds	91	300 do	b60 9
1,000 do	91	20 do	9
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Sub. B.	87	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	41
5,000 N. Y. Cen. Is	102	5 do	41
4,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. Bs	89	50 Reading Railroad	b10 9
6,000 Chi. & Rock Isl. Bs	94	50 do	9
1,500 Olev. & T. Div. Bds.	84	50 do	b45 9
4,000 do	85	50 do	b10 9
16 Metropolitan Bank	109	200 do	s3 9
5 do	109	10 Hud. River R. R.	49
10 Bank of Commerce	108	34 Mich. Cen. R. R.	97
30 Hanover Bank	104	20 do	s 97
76 Continental Bank	118	95 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	104
16 Ohio Life & Trust Co	30	28 do	s3 103
200 Nicaragua Tr. Co	s3 18	24 do	103
200 do	s6 18	24 do	104
200 do	s60 18	200 do	s6m 103
200 do	b3 18	50 do	b15 104
50 do	s3 18	60 Panama R. R.	s15 101
100 do	b3 18	100 do	101
50 do	b30 18	100 do	101
100 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	b30 30	5 do	101
100 do	b45 30	84 Mich. S. & N. Ia.	s 97
100 do	b30 30	50 Chi. H. & D. R.R.	83
200 do	30	27 Cleve. C. & Chi. R.R.	107
100 do	b10 30	100 Ill. Cent. of R. R.	s3 98
100 do	30	140 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s3 100
50 Hempshire Coal Co.	10	40 do	b60 110
800 Gardner Gold Mine	2	30 Cni. & R. Isl. R.R.	96
500 do	b30 3	200 Canton Company	s3 27
50 Wis. & L. S. R. R.	83	200 do	s60 27

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	99	27 Hudson Riv. R. R.	42
20,000 Missouri 8s	96	50 do	b3 42
50,000 do	b60 96	500 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 101
5,000 Erie Bonds of '75	92	200 do	101
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85	100 do	s30 101
20,000 do	86	50 do	101
4,000 Ill. Freeland Bds.	88	515 Reading Railroad	s60 95
5 Commonwealth Bank	100	50 do	95
25 Metropolitan Bank	109	300 do	96
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 29	100 do	s3 96
1000 Nic. Transit Co.	b30 18	500 do	s10 96
50 do	s60 18	100 do	96
100 do	18	300 do	s30 96
350 Erie Railroad	s3 62	400 do	96
100 do	b10 62	100 Cleve & Tol R. R.	b10 92
100 do	52	110 do	92
200 do	s60 52	100 do	s60 91
50 do	b30 52	70 do	91
300 do	s10 52	100 Harlem Railroad	b60 28
50 do	b10 52	50 Flor. & K. Jt. Stock	8

WEDNESDAY, July 11—P. M.

The Money and market accounts from Europe by the steamer *Pacific*, which were made public at an early hour in the forenoon, report an unexpected, and as some of the letters say, unaccountable revival in the Cotton speculation. After the sailing of the last packet the Liverpool market continued to yield in rates, with very light sales, up to Friday, 29th June, the day before the present steamer sailed, when the demand revived, and 20,000 bales were taken during the day, one-half on speculation. The decline of a farthing earlier in the week was fully recovered, and prices closed about the same as on the previous Friday. The sales of the week, including the operations of the last day, were 43,300 bales. The crop weather was very fine throughout England, and Flour and Indian Corn both declined upon it: the first, 1s.@2s. the bbl., the latter, 3s.@4s. the quarter. Meat Provisions were less active—in Bacon, at a decline of 6d.@1s. the hundred weight; while Beef, owing to the light stock, was held with steadiness. There was more doing at Manchester in Cotton Goods and Yarns. The Iron trade continued firm, and Rails were firm, at £7 15s. the ton, with an indisposition on the part of manufacturers to enlarge their contracts ahead. Great ease obtained in the London Money Market; the Bank had an accession of $540,000 to the Specie reserve, and a single arrival from Australia, ship *Lightning*, had delivered $1,380,800, which, with $1,700,000 from New-York, had not yet gone into the Bank report. The Funds were ¼ ₱ cent. higher; Consols at the close, 91½. The French Funds ¼ ₱ cent. lower. Threes quoted 66.35. The new Loan is said to be increased to $100,000,000. The Government are about to call upon the Legislative Assembly for a large increase of the Army. Taxation was to be aided by a levy of 10 ₱ cent. on the passenger receipts of the French Railways; the Companies to be permitted, in return, to advance their rates of charges. In London the affairs of the bankrupt house of STRAHAN, PAUL & BATES continued to excite remark. It is doubtful whether a criminal charge will be sustained against them. The occurrence of the failure, involving the misuse of special deposits of securities by the customers of the house, has induced the other Banking-houses to invite, by printed notice on the pass-books of depositors, a personal examination of the securities lodged in their keeping. In regard to American Stocks, the quotations of the previous packet are substantially reported. The market in London was cleared of State Stocks. Further sales of Railroad Bonds, at 88 for Erie Third Mortgage, and 75@75½, for Illinois Centrals. The supplies were not large, and the quotations much above the latest received advices from New-York. We hear that account sales were received to-day, of $75,000 Erie Thirds at 86 ₱ cent. The new orders for Shares and Bonds are again limited below the market here, the rise since the 12th of June, (the latest New-York quotations known in London,) being too rapid for the limits sent out. There was not a large business doing on the Continent. Of the Bonds of the Reading Company held in London, $500,000 have been converted into shares. They were of the issue of 1849, due in 1860, and privileged for conversion. The Managers of the Company at Philadelphia to-day, voted a cash dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on the Common Stock, which will fully meet the wishes of the friends of and operators in the shares. They advanced in this market, this afternoon, to 96½ on the announcement of the dividend, and will probably reach even nearer par before its payment, if the financial statement, which is to accompany the notice of a cash division of profits, be as favorable as generally anticipated.

The Stock Market to-day was not buoyant. In State Bonds there was a freer offering of Missouri's, and the prices gave way ¼@½ ₱ cent., with sales of $70,000. The new issue by the State for Railroad purposes is understood to be short of $400,000 for all the month of July, one half of which has already been disposed of. Illinois Central Bonds were ½ ₱ cent. lower at the close, and New-York Central shares showed some weakness. On the other hand, Michigan Southern, Toledo and Reading Railroad Stocks were stiffer, and Nicaragua Transit advanced to 18¼@18¾. The general market closed steady in the afternoon. The Brokers were readily supplied with Money, and rates were scarcely so full on demand loans as yesterday.

The steamer sailed for Liverpool at noon with $936,000. The Sub-Treasury received $100,573, disbursed $89,087, and had at the close a balance of $1,971,146.

JUNE TRAFFIC ON THE RAILROADS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

The Indian Delegation at Washington—Very Little Clothing, but Plenty of Wrath.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 12.

The "Kaw" delegation of Indians which arrived here on Monday, asked their "Great Father" that one of them be made chief, and invested with sundry flashy trappings and a big pile of money; but, instead, all of them to-day received pantaloons, shirts and shoes, they being naked, excepting blankets, having worn out their leggings and moccasins by their journey hither.

Mr. MIX, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has detailed an employé of that Bureau to accompany them as far as Pittsburg, thence they are to be sent to St. Louis, where the Superintendent of Indian Affairs will forward them to Kansas. They left here this afternoon quite wrathy because of the failure of their mission.

Organization of the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 12.

The Court of Claims organized at noon to-day. Gentlemen desiring to be admitted members of the bar were required to file their credentials for future examination, or give their names to the Clerk, and hereafter furnish proof of their qualifications to practice—whereupon about fifty lawyers complied with the request, including ten ex-members of Congress and attorneys from all parts of the country.

Murder Trial in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 12.

The trial of SCHLAGEL for the murder of his wife, which has been occupying the attention of the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the last three days, will be completed to-night. The evidence is through and the argument is proceeding. The evidence for the defence supplied an important link in the evidence wanting by the prosecution. A witness was brought forward who testified to seeing SCHLAGEL and his wife in the street on Saturday evening, thereby contradicting SCHLAGEL's previous statements as to going home on Saturday evening, when he found his wife gone and a letter left for him. This letter is now ascertained to have been written by himself. It is generally believed that he will be convicted, though the evidence is entirely circumstantial.

The Projected Line of Steamers between Boston and Liverpool.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 12.

A meeting of merchants was held at the Exchange to-day to forward the establishment of a line of ocean steamships between Boston and Liverpool direct. About one hundred and fifty were present. Hon. GEORGE B. UPTON presided.

The meeting was addressed by the President, GEORGE R. SAMPSON, ENOCH TRAIN, MYERS SMITH, and others.

Resolutions setting forth the importance of the project were adopted, and a committee of thirty-six chosen to solicit subscriptions to the stock. It is contemplated to build four new first-class steamers for the line.

Know-Nothing State Convention at Louisiana, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 12.

New-Orleans papers of Friday are received. The Louisiana Know-Nothings had nominated a State ticket, as follows: For Governor, CHARLES DERBIGNY; Lieutenant Governor, LOUIS MCGOWAN.

The steamship *Crescent City* has been acquitted of the charge of violating the Quarantine laws of New-Orleans, on her last arrival at that port.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, July 12.

The House adopted an address for the removal of several Judicial and Executive officers. Also resolutions, the same as those adopted by the Maine Legislature, relative to the process of the naturalization of foreigners, and the regulation of the right of suffrage. A bill was also passed authorizing the Banks in the State to take stock in the Bank of Mutual Redemption at Boston.

The Recent Duel—The Liquor Law in Buffalo

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 12.

LEAVENWORTH, the wounded duelist, is recovering fairly. The leg in which he was shot will be shortened about one inch.

The first liquor case in this city came before the Court to-day. A witness was subpœnaed, who refused to testify, on the ground that he might criminate himself. The point was not decided.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WHEELING, Thursday, July 12.

The breach in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, caused by the late heavy rains, has been repaired, and trains leave here again this evening as usual. The river at this point measures eighteen feet and is rising.

Killed by Lightning.

UTICA, Thursday, July 12.

At 7 o'clock this P. M., near the Starch Factory, a young German (name not ascertained) on board the canal boat *Wyoming*, was during a heavy storm, struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Miss Hensler in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, July 12.

An overflowing house greeted Miss HENSLER last evening, and more enthusiasm was displayed than at any Concert ever given here, with the exception of JENNY LIND.

Fire at Lewiston, Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Thursday, July 12.

The machine works of C. H. REYNOLDS & Co., in this town, were damaged by fire this morning to the amount of about $4,000. Mostly insured.

Yankee Notions, for July, (published by T. W. STRONG, New-York,) somewhat realizes the idea of an American *Punch*, being crowded with amusing and satirical engravings and a vast variety of humorous and witty letter-press. One of the best hits we have seen for some time is a series of engravings illustrative (in a comic vein) of the Kinney Expedition. They are cleverly imagined and neatly illustrated. We subjoin a *jeu d'esprit* or two from the *Notions*:

The Irishman who wrote to his friend, informing him of the devoted attentions of his young wife during his sickness, couldn't hide a national tendency to waggery, as he added: "Ah! Dennis, my boy, I'm more than ever convinced of the truth of the poet's remark—that the whole world is nothing to a man, if his wife be a widow."

"Biddy, has that fellow cleared off the snow from the pavement?" "Yes, Sir." "Did he clear it off with alacrity, Biddy?" "No, Sir, with a shoval."

"Frank," said an affectionate lady the other day to a promising youngster, "if you don't stop smoking and reading so much, you will get after a while so that you won't care anything about work." "Mother," replied the young hopeful, leisurely removing a very long cigar, and turning another leaf of BARNUM, "I've got so now!"

☞ A gentleman, who thinks he must be the man meant in the following extract, wishes us to say that it is not true; that he is *not* a candidate for Alderman. So, please, reader, don't vote for him. The item appeared yesterday in the TIMES:

"We might go on to tell how, as many responsible residents of the Sixteenth Ward aver, a gentleman not unknown to the Mayor from early youth, and residing in that Ward, is looking forward to be elected Alderman there next Fall, and relies greatly on the influence of this 'policy' captain among the police of that district."

☞ The Amherst *Express* states, that Rev. SAMUEL HARRIS, of Pittsfield, has been elected Professor of Theology in the Bangor Theological Seminary.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1191. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.

Annual Commencement.

THURSDAY, July 12, 1855.

The Tenth Annual Commencement in the Jesuit College, at Fordham, New-York, took place to-day. The celebration was held under a vast awning erected beneath the tall trees in the vicinity of the Institution, and in a corner of the rising ground formed by the picturesque and beautifully wooded lawn in front. The canvas was entirely inadequate to cover the vast assemblage which had convened to witness the exercises of the day. The number of persons present was at least three thousand, and comprised not merely a large representation of the parents and relatives of the students and of the lay friends of the college, but a multitude of clergymen drawn together from every pastoral district in New-York and its neighborhood. From the top of the pavilion waved the American flag; the interior was desorated with flags and garlands of evergreens and flowers, and for many yards beyond the boundaries of it there was collected on every side a concourse of spectators, male and female, who evinced the utmost enthusiasm and sympathy in the proceedings which marked the occasion. The subdued and mellow rays of a genial sun pierced through the foliage, and fell in sloping and golden beams on the happy upturned faces of proud fathers, and happy mothers, and rejoicing sisters, and on the grave and quiet features of the "reverend seigniors" who mingled with the crowd, and who seemed as intensely gratified with the manly deportment and unqualified *éclat* with which the young and swelling orators acquitted themselves as if they had had a personal interest in their success. A splendid orchestra occupied a space in front of the platform, bounded on the outer side by an artificial hedge of boxwood and geraniums. On the platform, and elsewhere throughout the tent, we observed the reverend gentlemen composing the faculty of the College, of whom we may name Rev. R. J. TELLIER, S. J., President; Rev. E. Ferard, S. J., Vice President; Rev. P. Tissot, S. J., Treasurer; Rev. W. Gockeln, S. J.; Rev. J. Daubresse, S. J.; Rev. Cl. Pernot, S. J.; Rev. L. Jouin, S. J.; Mr. Ed. Doucet, S. J.; Mr. H. Glackmeyer, S. J.; Rev. W. Moylan, S. J.; Mr. F. Belanger, S. J.; Rev. P. Hillenmeyer, S. J.; Rev. G. Foertsch, S. J.; Rev. F. Dumortier, S. J.; Rev. R. Baxter, S. J.; Mr. M. Nash, S. J.; and many others.

Archbishop HUGHES, attended by Very Rev. Father STARRS, occupied a seat in front of the platform. Among the clerical visitors we noticed Rev. Mr. QUIN, of New-York, Rev. Mr. KELLY and Rev. Mr. COYLE, New-Jersey; Rev. Mr. PRESTON, and a host of others.

The exercises commenced with an overture by the band.

Mr. JOHN R. HASSARD, of New-York, delivered the first of a series of discourses on "Divine Providence." His theme was the *Existence of Providence*. He presented with considerable ability of style the well known *a priori* argument for the existence of a supernatural and supreme controlling power over the affairs of men and of the universe. His address was received with reiterated applause.

A grand chorus from "William Tell" was performed by the orchestra, and a portion of the students, under the efficient conduct of Mr. GLACKMEYER S. J., who also acted as general director of the proceedings. The excellent musical training, and admirable arrangement of voices exhibited in this performance were such as to elicit the warmest applause from the audience.

The second discourse, on the "Objects of Providence," was delivered by Mr. MARTIN T. MCMAHON, of New-York. He spoke of the apparent discrepancy between the government in the world of an infinitely wise and good and loving Providence, and the evils and moral inequalities that exist in it, and reconciled the seeming inconsistency by the arguments ordinarily employed for that purpose. He presented his grounds, however, with a force of eloquent reasoning and beauty of illustration that deservedly procured for him the heartiest encomiums.

After the performance of another piece of music by the orchestra, Master ARTHUR S. FRANCIS of Delaware, a young and prepossessing boy, delivered the third and last of this series of addresses. His subject was "The Object of Providence;" which he treated with marked ability. His idea of man's happiness was not that of a happiness to be enjoyed here below, but a happiness to be realized only in Heaven. He ridiculed the social reorganization advocated by modern utilitarianism, and alluded contemptuously to the "cant of progress." In referring more especially to the religious considerations presented by his subject, he called down frequent bursts of enthusiastic approbation by the highly poetic character of his mode of treatment, and finished elegance of style. The orchestra and singing class then performed a grand chorus and solo (the solo by Mr. BAILINI,) from AUBER's Opera of "Haidee." This performance, like the previous one, was most effective, and was loudly applauded.

The Valedictory was delivered by Mr. JOHN T. POWER, of New-York, who had sufficient evidence of the force of his very appropriate and feeling farewell in the moistened eyes, both of youthful students and gray-haired professors, which he saw around him at its close.

Another grand chorus and quartette, from ROSSINI's "Comte Ory," followed; after which Rev. JAMES MORAN, A. M., of Trenton, N. J., and one of the most recent graduates of the College, delivered a touching and very eloquent address to the graduates now leaving it. He dwelt on the patriotic reminiscences of the locality in which the celebration was being held, and spoke of it as the place in which the "Father of his country" had met with his greatest reverses, and where, even when pursued by a heartless foe, he had done the sternest and most heroic act of his entire life—signed the death warrant of ANDRE, the spy.

Another piece of music was performed by the orchestra, which was followed by the conferring of degrees by the President on the following young gentlemen:

Degree of Master of Arts, to JAMES HOGAN, of Troy N. Y.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following students: John R. Hassard, New-York; Martin T. McMahon, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; Arthur G. Francis, Wilmington, Del.; Denis J. O'Donovan, New-York; James Barnard, Three Rivers, C. E.; Hippolyte V. Feugas, Charleston, S. C.; John T. Power, New-York; Richard J. Stevenson, New-York; James L. Conron, New-York.

The Archbishop took a seat on the platform, amid much applause, and distributed an immense pile of books in premiums, the bulk of which were borne off by Masters John D. Murphy, Thomas A. O'Connor, Henry F. Smith, George Fitzpatrick, Francis Rogers, Francis J. Mattimore, John McDonald, Peter Broderick, James Hothan, Martin Myers, Henry M. Murphy, Richard Merrick, Wm. Rogers, and other young gentlemen from every quarter of the globe, and several of whom were not much over 30 inches high.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Archbishop then rose and said:

MY DEAR YOUNG GENTLEMEN: We have again witnessed with great satisfaction the distribution to you of your well earned honors; some in receiving that diploma which entitles them to a certain rank in the republic of letters;—others, premiums,—evidence of talent and successful application;—others still, who, though they have not received premiums, do not show the less on that account. But it is impossible that all should be conquerors; and laurels, I understand, are distributed but to those who have won them fairly. I shall not detain you at this moment, for I think there is another premium in store for you which you will appreciate—that is, the congratulations of your parents and of your friends on your successes. From year to year the anniversary of the commencement of this College is a day of delight to those who have watched its progress from the beginning; to those who have seen the first small seeds of science committed to the soil in this place, and who now begin to witness the reaper gathering in the harvest for the benefit of society, for the honor of religion, for the distinction of the young gentlemen who have won the premiums that are here distributed. That Providence, of which we have heard, seems to bless this institution; good health, happiness, peace, contentment prevailing in this community, so near a great and bustling city, yet so secluded, and so well adapted to purposes of study and of education, everything going on prosperously—even the day, the very weather we have generally, seems to indicate the smile of delighted God upon an institution which was begun to promote His glory and the good of man;—which was begun to promote the welfare and the interests of science and of religion. This was the object, and we behold that continuous approval of Heaven upon us, who mark one year after another. I anticipate in future time that we shall have more graduates annually, because the course of studies in this institution is preparatory, and it would be impossible for the first years that the same numbers should receive honors—that is, the highest honors—that the institution can bestow, as may be anticipated when the whole College shall have been for several successive years in a training of preparation. I hope we shall all live to see the day when it will not be even fourteen, but four and forty more graduates going forth. And, young gentlemen, let me add one word to the kind and affectionate address which you have listened to already, and it is this. That science and even a diploma will not be to you a protection, nor yet a certain passport to success. Success in the world will depend on the means that you employ to be successful here—that is, good conduct, application, rectitude, integrity. These are the qualities which make men; diplomas are but the introduction to the scenes in which these qualities shall have to be displayed for the welfare of society. I have great confidence in you; for if you should not succeed it will not be for want of having been impressed with a knowledge of the means by which success is attained. I have confidence in all who shall have received literary honors here; and, although not immediately connected with the Institution, you may be sure that I feel deeply interested in your success, during your collegiate career. I shall follow you with my eye through life, ready to rejoice at your success, and ready to weep, if, at any time you should bring evidence of failure to those who have witnessed your prosperous and your honorable commencement. I will not add more, having, perhaps, said too much. We have all been feasted with eloquence and with music, and whilst these are ringing in our ears, no harsh sounds ought to disturb the pleasure of the enjoyment. I think, then, that I may say, on the part of this respectable and numerous assembly, come to sympathize with you, come to witness your success, that we have all been deeply gratified. And although it takes a long time to go through that just and well-balanced distribution of merits, nevertheless it is important that we should have patience on such an occasion, and that your friends should be here to witness the ceremony—for even ceremonies in this matter are very useful—in order that they may stimulate you when you return, renewed in vigor after your peaceful and happy vacation with your families, to enter the lists again. And again let us hope that we shall all meet, and that those who have not to-day been distinguished by honors, will have established their claims to them, and when they shall be conferred, will understand that it is their right. I think, then, that a little exercise now will be agreeable; so, if you please, I will bid you good-bye.

The assemblage then dispersed, some to return, some to wander through the grounds, and some to talk with their old friends among the Reverend professors, but all equally delighted.

The members of the Press are indebted to Rev. Messrs. TISSOT and GOCKELN, and to Messrs. H. GLACKMEYER and M. NASH, for their kind attentions and gentlemanly courtesy.

KNOX COLLEGE, GALESBURG.

The Trustees have resolved to erect a College edifice at an expense of thirty thousand dollars, and a building for the better accommodation of the Female Collegiate Department, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be commenced this year, and completed next year following. The available or productive funds now in the hands of the Board, as reported by the treasurer, is *one hundred and ninety-four thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars*; the property in real estate is estimated at *sixty-two thousand one hundred and eleven dollars*; of which $22,322 is to be deducted for the present buildings, and site of the College, and the Academic Department. All of this, with the exception of twenty-five thousand dollars given recently by a gentleman in Cincinnati, is the product of the property placed in the hands of the Board at the founding of the College. The teaching corps was increased by the appointment of a Professor of Modern Languages, Mr. E. S. WILCOX, a graduate of this college, and of Mr. GEORGE CHURCHILL, a graduate also, to take charge of the Preparatory Department. On the evening preceding the Commencement, Mr. JOHN G. SAXE delivered a poem before the Literary Societies. Six young gentlemen received the degree of A. B., and three that of A. M. The number of pupils in all the departments, as per Catalogue, has been 400, an increase of 52 over last year.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Following is the Order of Exercises of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.: Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, July 29, 10 o'clock A. M., by Prof. CHARLES K. TRUE, D. D.; Address, before the Missionary Lyceum, Sunday, July 29, 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. ALLEN STEELE, of New-York City; Oration, before the Philorhetorian and Peithologian Societies, Monday, July 30, 8 P. M., by THOMAS E. VERMILYE, D. D., of New-York City; Poem, before the Philorhetorian and Peithologian Societies, Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M., by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Medford, Mass.; Alumni Festival, Tuesday, July 31, 7 P. M.; Commencement, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

WORCESTER ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

The Commencement of the Roman Catholic College at Worcester, Mass., took place on Tuesday. Most of the Priests of Massachusetts were present. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on HENRY F. BROWNSON, of Boston; and medals or premiums were awarded to some twenty students, by Bishop FITZPATRICK. This College was burnt down three years since.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The Commencement of this University was held last week. Prof. SMITH, of Lane Seminary, addressed the graduates and a commemorative discourse upon the life, character and services of the late Rev. Dr. BISHOP, was delivered, by Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS, of Indianapolis. The inaugural adddress of Rev. Dr. HALL, as President, was another excellent feature of the occasion.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

Illinois College is to celebrate its quarter-century commencement the present week. Among the exercises are expected a historical discourse by President STURTEVANT; an address before the Sigma Phi Society by Hon. EDWARD BATES, of St. Louis, a poem by Rev. W. H. COLLINS, and an address to the Alumni by JOHN B. SHAW, of Beardstown.

NEWTOWN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The various exercises connected with the anniversary of the Newton Theological Seminary, attracted a large audience last week. Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS of New-York, addressed the Backus Historical Society; Rev. R. C. MILLS addressed the Alumni, and Rev. Dr. MURDOCK, of Hartford, addressed the Knowles Rhetorical Society. Essays were delivered by eight graduates.

The Union Seminary.

The *Evangelist* announces—and it is good news for the friends of the Union Seminary—that Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, now Collins Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion in Bowdoin College, has accepted the appointment of the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the Union Theological Seminary; and that he will enter upon its duties at the opening of the term in September. Prof. HITCHCOCK is a gentleman of rare accomplishments both as a scholar and a theologian. He is no less eminent as a preacher. The Chair which Prof. HITCHCOCK is called to fill, will hereafter be designated as the Washburn Professorship of Ecclesiastical History. This name is given by the Christian lady, whose munificence has endowed it, in honor of her lamented brother, the late Rev. SAMUEL WASHBURN, Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church in Baltimore. Mr. W. and Prof. HITCHCOCK were intimate and personal friends.

Agricultural College.

The citizens of Ovid are to hold a meeting on the first day of August to deliberate upon the subject of a State Agricultural College, for which a charter was granted by the Legislature in 1852. On the same day, the spacious edifice just built by the Trustees of Ovid Academy for the accommodation of female pupils, will be dedicated to the ends of its erection. The principal speakers on the occasion will be Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, President of Genesee College, and Hon. SILAS M. BURROUGHS of Medina; other gentlemen it is expected will participate in the exercises, which promise to be exceedingly interesting.

Affairs in Oregon.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PORTLAND, Oregon, Friday, June 8, 1855.

All along this Spring fears were entertained that the Indians living on the Upper Columbia, east of the Cascade range of mountains, would break out in open hostility against those settlers living far away from the settled portion of the Territory. They had imagined that the whites would, before many years, occupy even their country, and this jealous feeling being known to exist, fears of trouble might very naturally be entertained. Gov. STEVENS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, in connection with Gen. PALMER, of this Territory, acting under instructions from the Department, sent messengers among them, requesting the different tribes to assemble in one grand Council, on the 25th May, for the purpose of treating with them for the whole or a portion of their beautiful country. The Indians, misconceiving the purport of a treaty to be the taking from them their lands, very naturally arrayed themselves against all whites, determined to resist; and it was not until Gov. STEVENS arrived at the Council-ground, with a company of soldiers detailed from the "Dalles," and explained to them what he proposed to do, that the probabilities of an outbreak were dispelled. From a letter received in this city last evening, written by Gov. STEVENS, June 1, we learn that confidence is restored, and that he is meeting in Council the "Neg Perres," "Yskimas," "Walla-Wallas" and "Cayuses," and entertains the hope that the Council will result in peace and accrue prosperity for the Territory. After this Council terminates, he proceeds to Fort Benton, where he is to meet the "Blackfeet" Indians.

Proper arrangements are being made to protect the emigrant road from Indian depredations. Gen. WOOL arrived by last steamer, and ordered to the "Snake country," from "Fort Vancouver" and the "Dalles," *one hundred and fifty* infantry, under the following officers: Brevet-Major G. O. HALLER, 4th Infantry, commanding; Captain D. A. RUSSELL, 4th Infantry; First-Lieutenant H DRYER, 4th Infantry; Second-Lieutenant E. H. DAY, 4th Infantry; Second-Lieutenant H. C. HODGES; Second-Lieutenant GEORGE H. MENDELL, Topographical Engineer—also one company of Dragoons, (84 men,) under the command of Major FITZGERALD. They are to encamp in the "Snake country" until the emigration passes. By this prompt action of Gen. WOOL much trouble and blood may be spared. Last season these Indians annoyed the emigrants, stealing their stock, and in one instance murdering a whole family,—so that the course of Gen. WOOL will meet with an approval throughout this valley.

Our Territorial election for Delegate to Congress took place on Monday, 4th inst. From the returns already received it is safe to calculate that Gen. LANE has been returned by a large majority. Major JOHN P. GAINES, the Whig and Know-Nothing candidate, was badly beaten.

The contest was a warm one; the whole country was excited. GAINES and LANE stumped the Territory aided by larger and smaller lights. MARK A. CHINN, THOMAS J. DRYER, and DAVID LOGAN, canvassed for Gov. GAINES the southern part of the Territory—in fact this has been the fiercest political battle ever fought in the Territory. The Know-Nothing Order was not powerful enough to effect anything, and the *viva voce* manner of voting entirely robbed them of their strength. Many Whigs opposed to Know-Nothingism voted for LANE, so this election does not show the true strength of the parties—although it cannot be denied but the Territory is Democratic. There will not be in both Houses but three or four Whigs or K. N.'s. At this election the question "for" or "against" a call for a Convention to form a Constitution was submitted to the people, and it is believed to be carried; if so, Gov. CURRY will issue an order for an election of delegates to assemble in February next. Before another year Oregon may be reckoned a *free*, independent State—and she will in a few years vie with any of her Eastern sisters in wealth, prosperity, and enterprise. Her mild climate, her rich soil, her mountains of ore, her deep broad coal beds, and her position on the sea-board, must attract legions of emigrants to develop and extend her influence. Bind this Territory to your commercial City with iron bands, and quickly will we open the Oriental door. A glorious future awaits this Territory. R——.

Hay Caps—Hints for Farmers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1855.

SIR: I was very glad to see in your paper of yesterday, a short article on the subject of Hay Caps, which I have used for the last five years with great advantage. They should be made in the following manner, namely: Stout, unbleached sheeting should be purchased, (such as is made by the Lyman Mills Company at Holyoke,) from 36 to 42 inches wide; the latter is the best—which should be cut into lengths of 40 to 45 inches. The latter is the most useful. A much larger size would be objectionable as they would exclude the air from the hay cocks. To make 40 of them, (and no extensive farmer should have less than 100,) would require a gallon of linseed oil, which should be simmered with four pounds of beeswax, and a quart of Japan added after it is taken from the fire. When cold, the mixture should be about the thickness of lard in Summer, if not, more oil or more wax may be added.

The cloths should then be payed over, to use a sea expression, with the hand or a small piece of shingle, on one side only, and then dried in the sun; when dry, the females of the family will cheerfully, and in a very short time, sew into each corner a stone of the weight of about seven or eight ounces, which completes the affair.

No hemming is required, as the wax and oil will keep the edges sufficiently firm.

I don't think I am extravagant in saying they will pay the cost in one season, and will last ten years if taken good care of. Within a few days we have had one entire rainy day when my neighbor's hay was thoroughly soaked, while mine was as safely covered as if it had been packed away in the barn. My manager thinks that one-third of the cost of some new covers, just made, were paid for on that day.

Large covers, made in the same manner, to cover the whole of a load of hay, with heavier weights of course, would be an admirable protection against sudden showers, but as I have not often made hay at a distance from home, I have never required them. EDWARD CLARKE.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Trotting Twenty Miles Inside of an Hour—An Extraordinary Feat—Great Excitement.

Yesterday afternoon an extraordinary feat was performed by a trotting horse on the Centreville Course, Long-Island, which stands unequaled in the history of the Turf. The sport alluded to was the match of *Lady Fulton against time*, to wit:

Lady Fulton, driven by JAMES MCMANN, to trot the distance of *twenty miles* inside of an hour, for $5,000, to go to harness.

This match was made several weeks ago, since which time neither pains nor expense, have been spared by her owner to train the steed, and put her in firstrate condition.

There was a good attendance, and it was the general impression that the *Lady* would fail to perform the distance in the time specified. Four o'clock was the hour named to start, but owing to the intense heat it was postponed until after 5 o'clock. The three Judges being selected and having taken their places on the stand, Mr. MCMANN was called up. At precisely 25 minutes past 5 o'clock *Lady Fulton* came to the stand under a good gait, and received the word, *Go*. The horse appeared in good trim, looked fresh, and her easy style of trotting was the subject of general remark. On the fifth mile she lathered very freely, and the odds was then $100 to $40 that it would be a failure.

The mare now rallied and made excellent time until the ninth mile, when she made two bad breaks and fell off 15½ seconds—performing the mile in three minutes and 12½ seconds. On the tenth, eleventh and twelfth miles she broke several times, but lost no time. The betting now ran high at the long odds of $100 to $15 against the mare. The track was 335 feet short of a mile in the whole twenty miles, which astonished many when they saw the Judges leave the stand and pass up the track to time the *short* and last mile in the race. Annexed is an accurate table of the time of each mile, and the total time:

	Single Miles. m. s.	Aggregate. m. s.		Single Miles. m. s.	Aggregate. m. s.
1	2:54	—	11	2:56	32:33
2	2:53	5:47	12	2:38	35:31
3	2:56	8:43	13	3:02½	38:33½
4	2:54½	11:37½	14	2:57½	41:31
5	2:58½	14:36	15	3:06½	44:33½
6	2:56	17:34	16	3:03½	47:37
7	2:56	20:30	17	3:07	50:44
8	2:57	23:27	18	3:06	53:50
9	3:12½	26:39½	19	3:07	56:57
10	2:57½	29:37	20	2:58	59:35

When the noble steed had finished the great feat loud cheers were given for her by the crowd, who seemed delighted at the result.

CRICKET.

Albany vs. Utica Club.

This match was played at Albany on Tuesday and Wednesday, and after some very close and good play, was decided in favor of Utica, by three runs. The following is the score:

ALBANY CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Cooper, b. Smith, c Aldridge	2	c. Aldridge	3
Moore, c. French	20	c. French	5
Smith, Jr., b Wickens	3	c. Simmons, b. French	10
Parker, c Smith, b French	12	c. Smith b. Wickens	0
Hughes, run out	2	c French	0
A. Rose, leg before wicket	12	Run out	11
Smith, Sen'r, c. Smith	1	Not out	0
Gillespie, b. Smith	5	b Smith	0
Hibbs, st Ralph	4	c. French	3
Sykes, b. Wickens	5	c. French	9
Brevington, not out	0	c. Smith	5
Wide balls	6	Byes	2
Leg byes	2	Wide	1
Total	73	Total	49

UTICA CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Simmons, c Parker	1	Not out	3
Vines, b Parker	0	b. Parker	14
J. Hopkins, b Smith	9	st Moore	2
Lane, c Hobbs b Smith	22	c Cooper, b. Smith, Jr.	4
Urchin, b Smith	3	b Smith, c. Rose	2
French, b Smith	4	Run out	7
Ralph, c. Gillespie, b Smith, Jr	5	b. Smith	0
C. Hopkins, b Smith, Jr	8	c. Gillespie, b. Smith	3
C. F Smith, b. Parker	1	b. Smith	8
Aldridge, b. Smith	0	b. Smith	8
Sieard, not out	0	c. Parker, b Smith	7
Wides	5	Wides	2
Byes	1	Byes	1
Leg byes	1		
Total	55	Total	61

The Harlem Club play at Paterson on Monday, and on the 18th inst. the return match between the Second Eleven of New-York and St. George's will be played at Hoboken.

The New-York Yacht Club.

A meeting of the members of the New-York Yacht Club was held yesterday afternoon at their Club house, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. A few new members were admitted to the Club, after which the subject of the annual cruise of the Club was considered, and several propositions received as to the selection of a route. Owing to the sparseness of members present it was finally voted to rendezvous with their yachts at Whitestown, on the 3d of August, and wait the Commodore's orders. The general voice is in favor of going to Newport, and it is probable that the visit this season will be to that locality. Some dozen yachts it is understood will join in the cruise, and, among them, the new yacht *Widgeon*, owned by Commodore EDGAR. The *Julia* will of course be on hand. They will be absent about a month.

Personal.

JARED SPARKS and his family are spending a few days at West Point. They arrived there yesterday afternoon from Sharon Springs.

Hon. Miss MURRAY is at Albany, on her return from her visit to the West.

Rev. Mr. MILBROWN, Chaplain to the House of Representatives, formerly of Mobile, has taken up his residence in this City. He is at present at Saratoga, spending a few days with Chancellor WALWORTH. We understand that he is to deliver the course of twelve lectures before the Lowell Institute the coming Winter.

☞ We learn from the *Herald*, a paper published in Nassau-street, that its Editor sailed for Europe on Wednesday (the 12th) in the *Baltic*, to stay till cooler weather. It is presumed that the *Herald* will continue to be printed.

The *National American*, a new journal just established in Richmond, Va., has a salutatory to the American party, and says in conclusion, that it does not wage war against foreigners indiscriminately, but excepts those who have been so completely naturalized among us, so familiar with our constitution and laws, that their suffrages, so far from being a cause of offence, are known to be exercised with the highest discretion, and with an upright, though frequently misguided, judgment.

A SUMMER AT THE SOUTH.

NUMBER ONE.

The Southern Climate in Midsummer—How to Make it Pleasant.

"THE SALTS," UPPER GEORGIA, July, 1855.

A Summer at the South! "Who that was not obliged to do so, would ever think of spending the Summer in a warm climate?" will be the first remark, no doubt, of the first person who sees this communication, and in whose mind a Summer at the South is associated with thoughts of sand and sand flies—dust—withering heat—bilious fevers—miasms—sun strokes—curdled milk—oily butter—limp shirt collars—and general deliquescence—to say nothing of the negroes, whose glossy skins look as if they kept up the African custom of lubrication; and who go about, as SHAKESPEARE hath it,

"From the sweet South—
Stealing and giving odor."

All this is true, but there is a pleasant reverse to this picture. Refreshing, driving showers, that come down in *sheets* of water, making a thick veil for a few moments between you and the nearest tree—then suddenly parting—the bright sun-light breaking through, and every twig and leaf glittering with the rain drops—the rich green of the landscape deepened and brightened, the dust washed away, the sand beaten down by the force of the rain—everything looking fresh and beautiful, and "the earth sends up a pleasant smell,"—the sweet perfume incense of nature.

I must digress here to speak of a beautiful rainbow during one of these showers a few days since. It was in the afternoon, and as the veil of rain seemed to part and move towards the east, and rest for a moment against the great oaks on the other side of the lawn, the setting sun burst forth and painted a superb rainbow between us and the trees—a full arch, its base resting on the grass, gorgeous and broad as that which spreads its bow over the waters of Niagara.

Sand flies are most annoying, I grant, but short-lived; they rarely get into the house, and are seldom seen far from the water. The sea-side and the mountain region are not poisoned by malaria—and in August and September seek the mountains, and gather in health and strength for the coming year. Ample mosquito nets and window screens will protect your sleep from the vile little torments, which are as bad on the coast at the South as at the North—worse, perhaps, though the absence of the necessary protections in most Northern houses, gives them greater power of annoyance, on the Long Island and Jersey shore, than anywhere else, without it is on the Mosquito coast, in the dominions of King Gallinipper himself. Glorious thunder storms there are here often, and the negroes will tell you of various localities where thunderbolts have fallen. Near Savannah there is a place called "Thunderbolt," named, Gen. OGLETHORPE in his account of the settlement of Georgia gravely informs us, "from the falling of a thunderbolt—a spring, therefore, arose in that place which still smells of the bolt." Keep out of the sun at noon-day,—even the negroes are allowed to suspend work during the two or three hottest hours of the day. Sun-strokes are not as frequent here as at the North; and it is only to the recent immigrant population, a new class at the South, who, ignorant of the caution necessary, especially for the unacclimated—careless, too often intemperate, congregating in confined apartments, without free ventilation or cleanliness, exposing themselves recklessly to the heat of the day and the dampness of the night, that the Summer climate is really injurious. One may, in an airy house, a dress adapted to the weather, leading a quiet, regular life, pass a Summer very comfortably even in a Southern city—though a succession of Summers would no doubt emaciate and weaken the constitution. For an invalid who has been all Winter seeking strength and healing for delicate lungs in the soft, balmy atmosphere of the West Indies or Southern Florida, but who, impatient as the Summer approaches, turns his face northward, and in nine cases out of ten loses all he had gained, the months of May and June are always trying; here they are truly delightful. How many who for the last few years have sought the South for health, might perhaps still have been spared if they had been willing to leave the North before the weather became cold, and remain until the Summer had fairly commenced; but the restlessness of illness, and often the impatience or necessary business of friends who were with them hurry the invalids North; and yen ask the next Winter, and are told, "Mrs. —— left too early, found the weather damp and unsettled in New-York, took cold, and died soon after she reached home," or, "Mr. —— was so much better he thought he would return by land, leave Savannah last April, and stop at the various cities on the route. But there was a cold northeast storm in May that he felt very much, as well as the changes of climate and water on his journey; he has hardly recovered from the effects during the Summer; thinks his Southern Winter did him no good, and has decided this season to stay at home." Later we hear that he did try to brave a Northern Winter, failed rapidly, and in March his physicians sent him away—to die. If invalids would only consent to remain quietly even in Savannah, or what would be better, somewhere in the country; if sea air agreed with them, there are pleasant places on the salt water, where they could feel the exhilarating influence of the sea breeze, be content with what surrounds them, (they may miss the luxuries of home, but they can always find necessary comforts,) stay until the last of June,—and they would find the improvement of the Winter confirmed into real benefits. I speak from long experience. Of the four or five hundred invalids, in every stage of pulmonary disease, that I have met during the last few years at the South, how few survive! and of how many has it been said, "They came too late," or, "Went home too early."

This may be read by you, my patient friend, with your coat buttoned up to the chin, a cold rain falling with a dull, leaden sound against the closed windows; everything within doors damp and chill, everything without soaked and draggled. You have on a thick coat and velvet waistcoat, and look with no complacent eye upon the light Summer suit you ordered during the few warm days you fancied were Summer, and which was sent home when the mercury was at 60. You would like to have fire, but your wife or matron is a good housekeeper, and has her *regular* time for cleaning house; the grates are taken out, the thick curtains taken down, the rugs lie over the hearths, the bright ornamented fronts fill up the fire places. You may get an ague or neuralgia, but you cannot have a

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Improvement in the Crystal Palace—Chances of Medals—Success o the English Theatrical Company—Ristori's Triumph—Unique Translations.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

The Crystal Palace is daily improving in its appearance, and the attendance continues good. The receipts, however, are so much below the estimates formed, or the anticipations indulged in, that the stock has fallen from 170 to 115. In the American Department, the India Rubber exhibition is not only the most attractive display, but it is certainly the most remarkable. The pens, ever-pointed pencils, table ornaments, furniture, picture frames, of this substance, are constantly surrounded by wondering crowds. The India Rubber jewelry shelf is, to the untutored eye, quite as valuable as LEMOY's show-case of the genuine article, in the Palais Royal. On the cheap days, the eyes of servant girls and ladies' maids sparkle over it in a way that really puts the gummy gems to shame. It is but justice to France to state that though these articles are all made by the American process, under the American patent, yet the forms and devices are due to French taste and ingenuity. The lockets, ear-rings, breast-pins, bracelets, &c., of the patterns exhibited, could not have been produced in America. Mr. GOODYEAR's portrait, by HEALY, at the Fine Arts, is upon an India-rubber canvas. None of the coarser gutta percha fabrics are exhibited, no shoes, no wrappers, no dreadnaughts; and this is an improvement upon the Hyde Park manifestation.

America will undoubtedly receive a medal for these India-rubber fabrics; this probability is contested by no one. We are also quite sure of a medal for bank-note engraving, perhaps in the persons of Messrs. WRIGHT, RAWDON & HATCH. Our banking system has stimulated this branch of engraving, and no nation can pretend to compare with us in it. The same certainty of honor exists in regard to the sewing machine, the efficiency of which has been amply demonstrated, even without steam power. The following awards of medals are possible: To Mr. LADD, of Boston, for his piano; to the Massachusetts machine for cutting metals; and perhaps to either THOMPSON of this city, or MEADE of New-York, for their daguerreotypes. However, this is all very premature and anticipatory.

In the machine-room, there are yet no signs of steam power, and without it, without motion, the engine gallery is an intricate and unintelligible labyrinth. The raw material and alimentary products are nearly ready, but a good month will be requisite for the complete installation of the main edifice and its various annexes. The aged, the sick, and the infirm, are wheeled about the building, in arm-chairs and rollers, at hours when the thin attendance permits it—two francs an hour is the fixed price. The pushers are forbidden to accept any gratuity for themselves, but they accept, nevertheless. Just as the umbrella-takers place a plate of sous upon their counter, to intimate the propriety of contributing to it, in spite of the notice conspicuously posted, *Le vestiaire est gratuit*.

The turnstiles are useless on Sundays: that is, they do not, on that day, indicate the amount of money there ought to be in the till. It is true that they count and register the number of visitors, but, on Sundays, there is invariably more money than people. The reason is this: the till returns no change—every person, or every group of persons, must drop into the brass-bound slit the exact sum representing their number. It often happens that two people together, not having eight sous, prefer paying a ten sou piece to losing their place in the file and obtaining change at the neighboring lobby. Four people sometimes deposit a franc for sixteen sous. On one Sunday the excess, in this way, was between thirteen and fourteen dollars.

Difficulties between the exhibitors and the Company are frequent. The bronze cactus man one day missed his plants, and all his efforts to trace them proved unavailing. He thought they had been hidden about the building by some malevolent person, and instigated a search. The Company stopped him, saying they did not want any scandal, and objected to this hunting after stolen property on their premises. He applied to a Court for permission to continue his explorations. The Court gave it to him, authorizing him to call upon *an armed force* to aid him, if the Company offered any further opposition.

The only complete file of the TIMES received in Paris—my own—comes no longer, I regret to say. It was placed, in Semi-Weekly bundles, in the dispatch bag of the Legation. This dispatch bag has been suppressed, and the dispatch agent at New-York superseded. Abuses had crept into the management of this bag, it seems, and the Government, which never corrected an abuse before, evidently thought it time to begin. I understand that masses of private letters, large numbers of books, boots, shoes, and cravats, (sent, I presume as patterns,) chose this method of communication. The bag, which before was a swelled, puffy monster, and as interesting to open as a Christmas box, is now a thin, attenuated shrivel, containing nothing but the official and diplomatic exchanges! I mention this fact, because, as I shall see the TIMES no more, I shall be unable to reply to such criticisms on my Latin and objections to my facts as it may contain, and I desire to have the reason understood.

The English company of actors having dismissed their bankrupt impresario, M. DE FYE; having obtained the necessary capital for six experimental performances, and having constituted Mr. WALLACK manager with full powers, intended to resume activity on Monday night with "Othello." The Emperor, however, ordered "Macbeth" for the previous Friday, and made known his intention of attending. He contributed the sum of 1,000 francs, though it was certain the announcement of his presence would fill the house. The disastrous news from Malakoff arrived in the meantime, and at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. WALLACK received notice from the Tuileries that His Majesty was prevented from witnessing the representation, which therefore went on without him. It was supposed, and justly, that telegraphic details of the losses in the repulsed assault had indisposed him for scenic entertainments. The audience was a very large one, two-thirds of it being French. The following dialogue took place between two Parisians in the stalls. They supposed the witch scenes to constitute the fun of the play, and laughed immensely at the jokes they imagined they descried. Judge how much they understood:

"Well, I don't catch a single word, they talk so thick."

"Why, I thought you were adept in English?"

"I can understand people in shops, but I never heard English like this before. You understand everything, don't you?"

"Oh, yes, I manage to keep up pretty well."

"Well, what are the witches doing, any way?"

"Why, as far as I can make it out, they are having a pic-nic in the backwoods in America!"

This was perhaps a natural idea, as the cauldron, which blazed and cooked merrily, certainly suggested the imminence of a barbecue, or denoted preparation for a chowder. Everybody was amazed at the ascent of *Hecate* to Heaven upon a roseate cloud; *Hecate* usually disappears hellward through a trap.

The expenses of the Company have been diminished by 100 pounds a week, by the dismissal of the ballet corps, and the lopping off of sundry other excrescences. The London papers have published stories of the distress of the dancing girls in consequence, and of their actual starvation and homelessness in the streets of Paris; and of RISTORI's having seen them gathered about the stage door of the theatre, and of her having given them 300 francs—all the money she had with her. These stories are untrue, or rather grossly exaggerated, and are to be denied by WALLACK, and, I believe, by RISTORI, in the London *News*. This week the Company have played "Othello" and "Hamlet," with sufficient success to warrant the continuation of the enterprise. The police, however, fined them 300 francs for having finished the entertainment after midnight, on their first Wednesday. This fine is never imposed on occasions of first representations or of benefits, when the performances are unavoidably longer. Mr. WALLACK had forgotten to notify the guardians of the night that "Macbeth" was a "first representation," and hence the fine was relentlessly entered against him.

RISTORI continues her triumphal march, the mania to witness her performance of *Mirra*, preventing her from playing any other character. The receipts are $1,200 a night—the whole house being invariably secured beforehand, at the advanced prices exacted therefor. It is positive that the Comedie Française has offered the Italienne seductive conditions to perform there in French. It is equally positive, I rejoice to say, that she has declined. She is loath to enter upon a career of rivalry with RACHEL, and she knows that, however purely she may pronounce the French language, it would be a harassing effort to keep guard over her tongue during five acts of verse. She has glory enough, as she is. In one character, without previous reputation, upon a stage exclusively devoted to music, without scenery, during a season of hardship and trial, and in a foreign language, she has raised herself to a pinnacle never yet reached. She has unsettled RACHEL, whose position is in consequence a most uncomfortable one. But her greatest triumph has been the seduction of Mr. LOUIS VEUILLOT, the Jesuit editor. He was seduced into attending the performance, and two days after, devoted a leading article of three columns to her utter and entire demolition. He damned her, excommunicated her, upbraided her; he mourned over the taste of society, deplored the decline of morals, and—figuratively speaking—buried the actress at the fork of two cross-roads, with a stake rammed through her heart. The feuilletonists beg RISTORI not to be alarmed at this frantic display of impotence, and apologize for VEUILLOT on the ground that, being a very religious man, he is naturally very uncharitable and exceedingly fierce. The *Univers'* article is considered a confession and acknowledgment of the tragedienne's power, such as RACHEL would have given all her jewels for.

A report has been in circulation that M. ROSSI, *Mirra's* father, vexed at being able to appear in none other than the character of *Mirra's* father, had absconded, and that the police were actively pursuing him. At the very moment when the correspondent of the London *News* was committing this rumor to paper, M. ROSSI and your humble servant were seated before the Café Cardinal, at little green tables, enjoying the panorama of the Boulevards, and in complete ignorance of the existence of the aforesaid rumor.

Let me give you a few examples of the literature evoked this season by the inroads of foreigners and by the necessity of addressing them in their own language. LEDOYEN, one of the first Paris publishers, has issued a description of the Hotel des Invalides in English, evidently translated from the French by a Frenchman. This work bears upon it the blue stamp of the Ministry of the Interior, authorizing it to be peddled. I know you will thank me for the following elegant extracts:

"The Hotel des Invalides has one character which is entirely own to it, and out of all the others known buildings. These are not the appearances of a palace, of a barrack, of a hospital; it is nothing of that, and however it is all that under the name of Hotel des Invalides, original, singular, perfect establishment, that not a modern people has yet equaled, however willing imitate."

The following passage is a masterpiece of idiomatic French:

"The sides of the building are crowned with some tops ornamented with warlike and symbolic trophies, of a composition beautiful enough, but disfigured by some openings unclosed, of a common and pitiful taste. The two orders are ionic whose volutes are formed of some coras (horns) of rams and the other composite; which is of one unlucky effect. All that is terminated by one ornamented front in the taste of the age; in the middle of that front is the dial of a clock to equation which dates of 1781."

Speaking of NAPOLEON's last words, the translator says:

"Touching wish of a deading man, will of an emperor expiring in the exile, realized by a king who ought to go, he too, to carry his ash on the foreign land!"

Speaking of the graves of DUROC and BERTRAND which precede NAPOLEON's tomb, the translator exclaims:

"Splendid thought, noble historical triology; the Courage and the Friendship watching to the door of the Glory! That accommodation has something of homeric, it might be a song of the *Iliade*, so much the thought which presides to that arrangement is filled with poesy, with grand, with simplicity and with proper!"

The emotions with which you descend to the crypt, are thus described:

"You overcome the door, which conduct to the interior of the crypt, with pride and melancholy, but the imagination is prepared by the half-day spilled on purpose!"

Half-day spilled is for "uncertain light thrown upon the scene." Throughout the work, the author speaks of Mr. VISCONTI's "genii" for his genius; and in describing the spire of the church, says:

"At least, from the summit of the steeple, rushes in the sky one fluted obelisk!"

My review of this production of allied literature would be incomplete without the following quotation to conclude with:

"It is in this darkish asllum, shutted by a gridiron, that the visitor shall see to the light of a funeral lamp, the Emperor's statue where the white marble detaches itself happily on the dark blue of the badge of the bottom!"

This work, as I said before, is authorized by Mr. BILLAULT to be peddled!

Though we are close upon the 1st of July, the vegetables of the season maintain the high prices of the month of May. The poor can afford nothing beyond bread; neither meat, nor potatoes, nor peas, nor wine, and hardly salad. At a country grocer's the other day, I witnessed the following suggestive scene. A girl poorly dressed and evidently under fed, entered with one of the tickets given to the necessitous by the commune, and of the value of ten sous. These tickets are redeemable in food at any place where food is sold. The girl handed it to the man, and said she would take its worth in Swiss cheese.

"Cheese!" said the grocer, "the nommune does not furnish cheese; at any rate, I won't run the risk of having the ticket left on my hands."

"Why," said the girl, "we have spent all our money in bread, and we wanted cheese to eat with it."

"I can't give you cheese for that ticket, anyway. You ought to take potatoes or something of that sort."

"Potatoes! Why, we haven't got any pot to boil potatoes in, nor any fire to cook 'em with!"

"Perhaps Madame LEFEVRE, opposite, will take that ticket for cheese, but I can't, no way. Cheese is a luxury; it ain't a necessity. The Mayor don't care about paying for cheese, especially Swiss cheese. No, my good girl," seeing she persisted, "I can't do it, now, that's flat; butter, as much as you like, but cheese, no, I won't."

Such scenes as this would not be wort noticing in Winter; but in midsummer, they are significant enough to deserve a passing mention.

In one of the southern wine districts, the vines, throughout a wide extent of country, are ruined by a combination of causes, and the population is suddenly deprived of its only resource. The evil is one which requires an immediate remedy, and the Government, informed of the calamity, is maturing a plan, by which the inhabitants may be at once sent, as colonists, to Algeria. The yield generally, of wine, in France, this year, will be considerably below that of an "ordinary" season: this, after the two very inferior crops of '53 and '54, amounts to a real disaster. In view of the probability of fraudulent mixtures, the prefect of police is preparing a stringent system of surveillance.

DICK TINTO.

Mr. Dickens' Speech at the Administrative Reform Meeting in Drury-lane Theatre.

Mr. D. DICKENS (who was most warmly received) then addressed the meeting, and said: I cannot, I am sure, better express my sense of the kind reception accorded to me by this great assembly than by promising to compress what I shall address to you within the closest possible limits. It is more than 1,800 years ago since there was a set of men who thought they should be heard of for their "much speaking." As they have propagated exceedingly since that time, and as I observe that they flourish just now to a surprising extent about Westminster, [laughter] I will do my best to avoid adding to the numbers of that prolific race. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] The noble Lord at the head of the Government, when he wondered in Parliament, about a week ago, that my friend Mr. LAYARD did not blush for having stated in this place what the whole country knows perfectly well to be true, and what no man in it can by possibility better know to be true than those disinterested supporters of that noble Lord who had the advantage of hearing him and cheering him night after night when he first became Premier—I mean that he did officially and habitually joke at a time when this country was plunged in deep disgrace and distress—I say that noble Lord, when he wondered so much that the man of this age who has, by his earnest and adventurous spirit, done the most to distinguish himself and it, did not blush for the tremendous audacity of having so come between the wind and his nobility, turned an airy period with reference to the private theatricals at Drury-lane Theatre. Now, I have some slight acquaintance with theatricals, private and public, and I will accept that figure of the noble lord. I will not say that, if I wanted to form a company of her Majesty's servants, I think I should know where to lay my hands on "the comic old gentleman," [roars of laughter;] nor that, if I wanted to get up a pantomime, I fancy I should know what establishment to go to for "the tricks and changes," [renewed laughter;] also, for a considerable host of "supernumeraries," to trip one another up in that contention with which many of us are familiar, both on these and other boards, in which the principal objects thrown about are loaves and fishes. ["Hear," and laughter.] But I will try to give the noble lord the reasons for these private theatricals, and the reason why, however ardently he may desire to ring the curtain down upon them, there is not the faintest present hope of their coming to a conclusion. It is this: The public theatricals which the noble lord is so condescending as to manage are so intolerably bad, the machinery is so cumbrous, the parts so ill-distributed, the company so full of "walking gentlemen," [laughter,] the managers have such large families, and are so bent upon putting those families into what is theatrically called "first business"—not because of their aptitude for it, but because they are their families, that we find ourselves obliged to organize an Opposition. [Cheers.] We have seen the "Comedy of Errors" played so dismally like a tragedy that we really cannot bear it. We are, therefore, making bold to get up the "School of Reform," and we hope before the play is out to improve that noble lord by our performance very considerably. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] If he object that we have no right to improve him without his license, we venture to claim that right in virtue of his orchestra, consisting of a very powerful piper whom we always pay. [Laughter.] Sir, as this is the first political meeting I have ever attended—[hear]—and as my trade and calling is not associated with politics, perhaps it may be useful for me to show how I came to be here, because reasons similar to those which have influenced me may still be trembling in the balance in the minds of others. I want at all times in full sincerity to do my duty by my countrymen. If I feel an attachment towards them, there is nothing disinterested or meritorious in that, for I can never too affectionately remember the confidence and friendship that they have long reposed in me. [Cheers.] My sphere of action, which I shall never change, I shall never overstep further than this, or for a longer period than I do to-night. By literature I have lived, and through literature I have been content to serve my country; and I am perfectly well aware that I cannot serve two masters. In my sphere of action I have tried to understand the heavier social grievances and to help to set them right. [Cheers.] When the *Times* newspaper proved its then almost incredible case in reference to the ghastly absurdity of that vast labyrinth of misplaced men and misdirected things which had made England unable to find on the face of the earth an enemy one-twentieth part so potent to effect the misery and ruin of her noble defenders as she has been herself, I believe that the gloomy silence into which the country fell was by far the darkest aspect in which a great people had been exhibited for many years. [Cheers.] With shame and indignation lowering among all classes of society, and this new element of discord piled on the heaving basis of ignorance, poverty and crime—which is always below us—with little adequate expression of the general mind or apparent understanding of the general mind in Parliament, with the machinery of the Government and the Legislature going round and round, and the people falling from it and standing aloof, as if they left it to its last remaining function—of destroying itself,—when it had achieved that, the destruction of so much that was dear to them, I did and do believe that the only wholesome turn affairs so menacing could possibly take was the awaking of the people, the outspeaking of the people, the uniting of the people in all patriotism and loyalty to effect a great peaceful constitutional change in the administration of their own affairs. [Cheers.] At such a crisis this association arose; at such a crisis I joined it, considering its further case to be—if further case could possibly be needed—that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," that men should be gregarious in good citizenship as well as in other things, and that it is a law in nature that there must be a centre of attraction for particles to fly to before any serviceable body with recognized functions can come into existence. This association has arisen, and we belong to it. What are the objections to it? I have heard in the main but three, which I will now briefly notice. It is said, that it is proposed by this association to exercise an influence through the constituencies on the House of Commons. I have not the least hesitation in saying that I have the smallest amount of faith in the House of Commons at present existing, [hear, hear,] and that I consider the exercise of such influence highly necessary to the welfare and honor of this country. [Cheers.] I was reading no later than yesterday the book of Mr. PEPYS, which is rather a favorite of mine, in which he, 200 years ago, writing of the House of Commons, says:

"My cousin ROGER PEPYS tells me that is matter of the greatest grief to him in the world that he should be put upon this trust of being a Parliament man, because he says nothing is done that he can see out of any truth and sincerity, but mere envy and design."

Now, how comes it to pass that after 200 years, and many years after a Reform Bill, the House of Commons is so little changed, I will not stop to inquire. I will not ask how it happens that bills which cramp and worry the people and restrict their scant enjoyments are so easily passed, [cheers,] and how it happens that measures for their real interests are so very difficult to be got through Parliament. [Cheers.] I will not analyse the confined air of the lobby, or reduce to their primitive bases the elements of those statements which were made by hon. gentlemen who were once the candidates for your and my independent vote and interest. I will not ask what is that Secretarian figure, full of blandishments, standing on the threshold, with its finger on its lips. I will not ask how it comes that those personal alterations, involving all the removes and definitions of SHAKESPEARE's *Touchstone*—the retort courteous—the quip modest—the reply churlish—the reproof valliant—the countercheck quarrelsome—the lie circumstantial and the lie direct—are of immeasurably greater interest in the House of Commons than the health, the taxation, and the education of a whole people. [Cheers.] I will not penetrate into the mysteries of that secret chamber in which the Bluebeard of the party keeps his strangled public questions, and with regard to which, in giving the key to his wife—the new comer—he strictly charges her on no account to open the door. [Laughter.] I will merely put it to the experience of everybody here whether the House of Commons is not occasionally a little hard of hearing, a little dim of sight, a little slow of understanding, and whether, in short, it is not in a sufficiently invalided state to require close watching, and an occasional application of sharp stimulants; and whether it is not capable of considerable improvement? [Cheers.] I believe that in order to preserve it in a state of real usefulness and independence, the people must be very watchful and very jealous of it, and it must have its memory jogged, and be kept awake when it happens to have taken too much of the Ministerial narcotic—it must be trotted about, and must be hustled and pinched in that friendly way, as is the usage in such cases. [Laughter.] I hold that no power can deprive us of the right to administer our functions as a body comprising electors from all parts of the country, associated together because their country is dearer to them than drowsy twaddle, unmeaning routine, or worn out conventionalities. [Cheers.] This brings me to objection number two. It is stated that this association sets class against class. Is this so? [Cries of "No."] No, it rather finds class set against class, and seeks to reconcile them. I wish to avoid placing in opposition those two words "the aristocracy" and "the people." I am one who can believe in the virtues and uses of both, and would not on any account deprive either of a single just right belonging to it. [Cheers.] I will use, instead of these words, the terms "the governors" and "the governed." These two bodies the association finds with a gulf between them, in which are lying newly-buried thousands on thousands of the bravest and most devoted men that even England ever bred. [Cheers.] It is to prevent the recurrence of innumerable smaller evils, of which that calamity was the crowning height and the necessary consummation, and to bring together those two fronts looking now so strangely at each other, that this association seeks to help to bridge over that abyss with a structure founded on common justice and supported by common sense. [Cheers.] "Setting class against class!" That is the very parrot prattle that we have so long heard. Try its justice by the following example: A respectable gentleman had a large establishment and a great number of servants who were good for nothing—who, when he asked them to give his children bread, gave them stones—who, when they were told to give fish, gave serpents—who, when they were ordered to send to the East, sent to the West—who, when they ought to have been serving dinner in the North, were consulting exploded cookery books in the South—who wasted, destroyed, tumbled over each other, and were bringing everything to ruin; when at last the respectable gentleman calls his house-steward and says, even then more in sorrow than in anger, "This is a terrible business, no fortune can stand it—no mortal equanimity can bear it! I must change my system, I must obtain servants who will do their duty;"—the house-steward throws up his eyes in pious horror, and says, "Good God, master, you are setting class against class!"—and then rushes off into the servants' hall and delivers a long and melting oration on that wicked feeling. [Laughter.] I now come to third objection, which is common among young gentlemen who are not particularly fit for anything but spending money which they have not got. [Laughter.] Their objection is usually comprised in the observation, "How very extraordinary it is that these Administrative Reform fellows can't mind their own business." I think it will occur to all that a very sufficient mode of disposing of this objection is to say that it is our own business we mind when we come forward in this way, and it is to prevent it from being mismanaged by them. [Hear.] I observe from the Parliamentary debates—which have of late, by the by, frequently suggested to me that there is this difference between the bull of Spain and the bull of Nineveh, that, whereas, in the Spanish case, the bull rushes at the scarlet, in the Ninevite case, the scarlet rushes at the bull [laughter and cheers]—I have observed from the Parliamentary debates that, by a curious fatality, there has been a great deal of the reproof valiant and the counter check quarrelsome in reference to every case showing the necessity of Administrative Reform, by whomsoever produced, whensoever, and wheresoever. [Cheers.] I dare say I should have no difficulty in adding two or three cases to the list, which I know to be true, and which I have no doubt will be contradicted. [Laughter and cheers.] I should have no difficulty in adding two or three cases to the list, but I consider it a work of supererogation, for if the people at large be not already convinced that a sufficient general case has been made out for Administrative Reform, I think they never can be and never will be. [Cheers.] There is, however, an old indisputable, very well-known story, which has so pointed a moral at the end of it that I will substitute it for a new case—by doing which I may avoid, I hope, the sacred wrath of St. Stephen's. [Laughter.] Ages ago, a savage mode of keeping accounts on notched sticks was introduced into the Court of Exchequer, and the accounts were kept much as Robinson Crusoe kept his calendar on the desert island. [Laughter.] In the course of considerable revolutions of time the celebrated COCKER was born and died. [Laughter.] WALKINGHAME, of the Tutor's Assistant, well versed in figures, was also born, and died—a multitude of accountants, book-keepers, and actuaries were born, and died. Still official routine inclined to these notched sticks, as if they were pillars of the Constitution, and still the Exchequer accounts continued to be kept on certain splints of elm wood called "tallies." [Hear, and laughter.] In the reign of GEORGE III. an inquiry was made by some revolutionary spirit whether pens, ink and paper, and slates and pencils being in existence, this obstinate adherence to an obsolete custom ought to be continued, and whether a change ought not to be effected. All the red tape in the country grew redder at the bare mention of this bold and original conception, and it took till 1826 to get these sticks abolished. [Laughter.] In 1834 it was found that there was a considerable accumulation of them, and the question then arose, what was to be done with such worm-out, worm-eaten, rotten old bits of wood? I dare say there was a vast amount of minuting, memoranduming and dispatch-boxing on this mighty subject. The sticks were housed at Westminster, and it would naturally occur to any intelligent person that nothing could be easier than to allow them to be carried away for firewood by the miserable people who live in that neighborhood. However, they never had been useful, and official routine required that they never should be, and so the order went forth that they were to be privately and confidentially burnt. [Laughter and cheers.] It came to pass that they were burnt in a stove in the House of Lords. The stove, overgorged with these preposterous sticks, set fire to the paneling; the paneling set fire to the House of Lords; the House of Lords set fire to the House of Commons; the two houses were reduced to ashes; architects were called in to build others; we are now in the second million of the cost thereof; the national pig is not nearly over the stile yet, and the little old woman, Britannia, hasn't got home to-night. [Loud laughter and cheers.] Now, I think we may reasonably remark, in conclusion, that that all-obstinate adherence to rubbish which the time has long outlived is certain to have in the soul of it more or less that is pernicious and destructive, and that will some day set fire to something or other, which if given boldly to the winds would have been harmless, but which obstinately retained is ruinous. [Cheers.] I believe myself that when Administrative Reform goes up it will be idle to hope to put it down in this or that particular instance. The great broad, and true cause that our public progress is far behind our private progress, and that we are not more remarkable for our private wisdom and success in matters of business than we are for our public folly and failure, I take to be as clearly established as the sun, moon, and stars. To set this right, and to clear the way in the country for merit everywhere, accepting it equally whether it be Aristocratic or Democratic, only asking whether it be honest or true, is, I take it, the true object of this association. [Cheers.] This object it seeks to promote by uniting together large numbers of the people, I hope, of all conditions, to the end that they may better comprehend, bear in mind, understand themselves, and impress upon others the common public duty. Also, of which there is great need, that by keeping a vigilant eye on the skirmishers thrown out from time to time by the generals of party, they may see that their feints and manœuvres do not oppress the small defaulters and release the great, and that they do not gull the public with a field-day review of reform, instead of an earnest hard-fought battle. [Loud cheers.] I have had no consultation with any one upon the subject, but I particularly wish that the directors may devise some means of enabling intelligent working men to join this body on easier terms than subscribers who have larger resources. [Cheers.] I could wish to see great numbers of them belong to us, because I sincerely believe that it would be good for the common weal. Said the noble lord at the head of the Government, when Mr. LAYARD asked him for a day for his motion, "Let the hon. gentleman find a day for himself." ("Shame, shame.")

"Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our CÆSAR feed
That he has grown so great?"

[Loud cheers.] If our Cæsar will excuse me, I would take the liberty of reversing that cool and lofty sentiment, and I would say, "First Lord, your duty it is to see that no man is left to find a day for himself. [Cheers.] See you, who take the responsibility of Government, who aspire to it, live for it, intrigue for it, scramble for it, who hold to it tooth and nail when you can get it, see you that no man is left to find a day for himself. [Loud cheers.] In this old country, with its seething hard-worked millions, its heavy taxes, its swarms of ignorant, its crowds of poor, and its crowds of wicked, woe the day when the dangerous man shall find a day for himself, because the head of the Government failed in his duty in not anticipating it by a brighter and a better one. [Great cheering.] Name you the daytime, Lord PALMERSTON, and history in return may then—not otherwise—find a day for you; a day equally associated with the contentment of the loyal patient, willing hearted English people, and with the happiness of your Royal Mistress and her fair line of children." [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

The Sack of Kertch.

From the London Times, Wednesday, June 27.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication. It would seem to show that, whatever blame may attach to the General in command of the expedition, none can be attributed to the authorities at home for the excesses committed at Kertch and Yenikale:

ATHENÆUM CLUB, May 31.

DEAR SIR: Let me trespass a moment on your time, in order to venture a suggestion, or rather to express a hope, that an order may be sent by telegraph to Kertch *to place a guard over the Museum.*

The country around Kertch is covered with tumuli, in which have been found finely sculptured sarcophagi, numerous inscriptions, statues and golden ornaments, crowns and bracelets, as beautiful as those from the tumuli of Etruria. These are placed in a temple—copied from that of Theseus at Athens—built on the bluffs de just above Kertch.

In time of peace there was always a Russian guard at this building to prevent depredations, and it is possible some evil-disposed inhabitant of Kertch might seize the occasion of its withdrawal, to despoil this collection, one of the most interesting in the world. Whatever may be the future fate of this Museum—whatever land it is destined hereafter to adorn—much of its value must depend upon it remaining as *complete* as possible.

I should not venture to draw your attention to this, were I not aware that the number in England is very small of those who have had opportunities of personally studying the collections of this remarkable Museum, and of bearing witness to their importance for History and Art.

Believe me, dear sir, very truly yours,
GEORGE SUMNER

To SIR CHARLES WOOD.

ADMIRALTY, June 1.

DEAR SIR: Lord PANMURE will telegraph to Lord RAGLAN to give orders for the protection of the Museum and other works of art at Kertch. We cannot be sure of reaching Sir E. LYONS, who is at the upper end of the Black Sea. I remain, dear sir, yours truly,
C. WOOD.

G. SUMNER, Esq.

Interesting Foreign Extracts.

OLD AND YOUNG GENERALS.—Mr LAYARD in his speech gives the ages of the English Generals in the Peninsular War and in the present campaign. He stated:

"The Duke of Wellington was a Major General at 33; the Marquis of Anglesey, 34; the Earl of Dalhousie, 38; the Earl of Stratford, 36; Lord Hill, 33; Lord Raglan, 39; Sir George Murray, 40; Lord Combermere, 31; Lord Londonderry, 32."

By way of contrast, I have here a list of the ages of the general officers in the Crimea, which, I believe, is correct, and which shows how much attention has been paid to the recommendations of the commission:

"Lord Raglan, 67; Sir J. Burgoyne, 73; General Brown, 65; Duke of Cambridge, 36; Sir D. L. Evans, 68; Sir R. England, 62; Sir G. Cathcart, 61; Lord Lucan, 55; Gen. Tylden, entered service in 1806, 66; Gen. Cator, entered service in 1803, 69; Gen. Strangways, entered service in 1806, 66; Commissary General Filder, 64; Admiral Dundas, entered service in 1799, 67; Lord Rokeby, 57."

The following is an extract of a letter from Sydney, New South Wales: "The news of the sanguinary affair at Inkermann has excited the most extraordinary sympathy throughout the colony. A public meeting was held at the theatre to raise subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Very large sums were put down, commencing with the contribution of DANIEL COOPER for £1,000, and £500 a year during the continuance of the war. Several of the banks gave £500 each, and a great number of private individuals subscribed sums varying from £250 to £100. The city was subsequently divided into districts, and collectors appointed to each, —— Ward being assigned to myself and ——. In our perambulations through this very limited area we collected in three days about £3,500. I believe that the aggregate of the subscriptions raised in Sydney will be little short of £30,000. This is certainly a gratifying proof of the truly British sympathies by which the people of the colony are influenced, and, I think, affords an unequivocal argument that, whatever temporary causes of discontent may exist between it and the home authorities, its loyalty is unimpeachable."

There is a family in humble circumstances at Kettering, bearing the ancient royal name of PLANTAGENET, though now it is commonly corrupted into PLANT, we suppose for the sake of brevity. There is also living in the town the widow of a baronet, who earns a precarious livelihood at washing and charing. She is sometimes facetiously called "My Lady." Her late husband's grandfather, Sir JOHN NORWICH, lost a large estate through gambling, and was afterwards pensioned by the Duke of MONTAGUE, and his son, the last Sir JOHN, was so poor that he died in the parish workhouse, leaving nothing but the barren title to the late WILLIAM NORWICH, who followed the humble occupation of a sawyer. His son, the present Sir WILLIAM, emigrated some years since to America, where it is said he is doing well.

Major-General Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Bart., was son of the late Lieut. General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Bart., by his marriage with Miss HELEN MACDONALD. He was born in 1806, entered the army in 1821, and, as aide-de-camp of his father, he served throughout the first Burmese war. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 38th Foot in 1840, and was one of the original staff of the army sent last year in aid of Turkey, being appointed to command a brigade. He was made a Major-General in December, 1854, for services at the storming of the heights of the Alma, the battle of Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. He has left a widow, the only child of Colonel JOHN CROW, and is succeeded by his son, Sir ARCHIBALD AVA CAMPBELL.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 18th says: The Russian prisoners taken in the recent affairs, and who have been brought to this city, have given interesting information as to the present situation of Sebastopol. Some of the details have been kept secret owing to their importance; but it is generally known that the Russians have at this moment 16,000 wounded soldiers in the place, and that they cannot send them away, from being so closely watched. It is known also that cholera is exercising great ravages in the town, and it is true, as previously stated, that all women, children, and old men have been sent from the town, and are now encamped beyond the citadel.

The Cologne *Gazette* contains a letter from Pressburg, which says: "The late arrangements of the Emperor ALEXANDER II., relative to the succession to the Russian throne, appear to be of more importance than might have been at first supposed. It is said that they were caused by the desire of the CZAR to withdraw from affairs as soon as he possibly can. The Emperor, it is said, is of the opinion of the German party, that Russia can only lose, materially and morally, by a continuation of the war. It is added that the late events in the Crimea have produced a very marked effect on his Majesty, and have led him more than ever to wish to retire."

Constantinople letters of the 16th announce that the fortifications of Erzeroum are in great part terminated, and that 2,000 Turkish troops have gone to Batoum. France, it is said, presses the Divan to proceed with the project for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez; and England opposes it. Letters from Athens of the 22d state that the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, who arrived there on the 15th, left on the 21st for Candia. It was supposed that he would shortly proceed to Alexandria. At Damascus, on June 7, the organization of the English Legion was going on. Several Greeks and Catholics had been enrolled.

A letter from Kertch, in a Lyons journal, says: "An English officer having paid a visit to the cemetary of a Russian church, was greatly surprised to see a great number of newly made graves. As no one had been killed, and as no epidemic malady prevailed in the town, he conceived no suspicions, and had the graves opened. He found in them not fewer than fifty magnificent brass guns, quite new, and a great quantity of projectiles and gunpowder. The quantity of wheat preserved from destruction, is said to be sufficient to feed the allied armies for nearly a month."

JOHN HATFIELD, who died at the age of 102, a soldier in the reign of WILLIAM and MARY, was tried and condemned by a Court-martial for falling asleep on his duty upon the Terrace at Windsor. He absolutely denied the charge against him, and solemnly declared that he heard St. Paul's clock strike thirteen; the truth of which was much doubted by the Court, because of the great distance. But whilst he was under sentence of death an affidavit was made by several persons, that the clock actually did strike thirteen instead of twelve; whereupon he received his Majesty's pardon.

The widow of the late Admiral BOXER is now suffering from a most dire accumulation of misfortunes; the first of these was the death from cholera of her nephew, at Balaklava. This was followed by one decease, from the same cause, of her husband. The next intelligence she received was to the effect that her house in the country had been burnt to the ground. Scarcely had she been made acquainted with this fact, when the failure of Messrs STRAHAN's bank deprived her of an amount of not less than thirty thousand pounds; and, to crown all her misery, she has now a son before Sebastopol, who, it is expected, cannot long survive.

The St. Petersburg *Naval Magazine* publishes a report from Dr. PERAGOFF, chief army surgeon at Sebastopol, in which it is said that never in the history of surgery were such frightful wounds known as those which came under the treatment of the Russian surgeons during the bombardment which commenced April 9, and caused by the sixty-five-pounder shot and 200 pound shell of the besiegers. On the 9th, besides small operations of surgery, 300 amputations were performed in only three of the operating rooms. In the chief depôt of wounded, ten surgeons were continuously occupied, and a large assembly room was four times successively filled with wounded.

Even the orthodoxy of King BOMBA fails to satisfy Pope PIUS. A writer in the *Univers*—referring to the failure of a mission from the Papal Government to the Court of Naples, respecting the political supremacy of Ecclesiastics—says: "If the King of Naples respects the Church and loves the august person of its supreme ruler, his government will not affect to have more correct ideas than His Holiness upon the rights and duties of the spiritual authorities, nor will he permit himself to raise pretensions which are at once inconsistent and dangerous."

The St. Petersburg journals, of the 19th, contain accounts of the visit of the Allied fleets to Mariopol and Gheisk. The attack on the former place is described as a "criminal affair," and Lieutenant-Colonel KASTENKOFF, in mentioning the probability of another attack on Taganrog, says: Having every reason to suppose that our barbarous enemies are not yet satiated with their work of pillage and ruin, I am taking measures to prevent them from setting foot upon our sacred soil."

A copy "of the contract entered into by Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD with her Majesty's Government on or about the 20th day of April last, for a loan of sixteen millions for the public service," has been presented as a return to Parliament. It discloses no facts not already known; but it is expected may serve as a basis for a parliamentary motion touching the present state of the representation of the city of London in the House of Commons.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 16th, states that, although the navigation has only been open for a short time, trade is exceedingly active in that city. More than 500,000 tons of corn have been already exported, and a large quantity still remains in store. A number of vessels are loading in all the principal ports in Sweden. The prospects of the next harvest are said to be very satisfactory, and the belief is that it will be abundant.

The *Moniteur* says: "The Consul-General of France at London has just received from the Accountant-General of the Navy in England the sum of £1,547 7s. 2d. as the amount of the prize shares adjudged by the High Court of Admiralty, at London, to the officers and crew of the ship *Austerlitz* of the Imperial Navy. This sum will be sent to the treasurer of the invalids of the Navy, and will be distributed by him amongst the recipients, in conformity with the prize regulations.

Great surprise is expressed by some of the French journals, that no official notification has appeared in any of the Austrian papers relative to the reduction of that army. It has, however, been ascertained from the best sources of information, that the Austrian Government intended to dimin

NEW-YORK CITY.

Funeral of Rev. Erskine Alexander.

The remains of Rev. ERSKINE ALEXANDER were met at 4 o'clock, Wednesday, at Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S Church in Fifth-avenue, by his late pastor, Rev. Dr. DEWITT, and about two hundred friends and members of the church. The coffin was placed in front of the pulpit with the face exposed. The features were calm and unchanged. Among those present, we noticed Messrs. GEORGE GRISWOLD, PELATIAH PERIT, SILAS BROWN, GEORGE DOUGLASS, C. O. HALSTEAD, Judge SLOSSON, M. B. ESKELL, STEWART E. MARSH, and GEO. NEWBOLD.

The following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers: Messrs. JAMES GALLATIN, REUBEN WITHERS, STEPHEN WHITNEY, J. S. OTIS, GEORGE DOUGLASS, WM. WALKER, THOMAS U. SMITH, and A. AVERILL.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, after reciting appropriate selections of Scripture, paid a just tribute to the virtues of the deceased. We give a portion of the Rev. Doctor's address:

He said: "We are met to follow to the grave the oldest member of this church, and long one of its ruling Elders." After alluding to the efforts of the deceased in the formation of the Cedar-street church, 1807, he continued, "Born at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1780, he came to America in 1803, and settled in New-York in 1805, having thus been half a century in business, and as we are informed, the oldest merchant in this City in his particular department. In 1810 he was chosen Deacon in Cedar-street church, and in 1819 was ordained a ruling Elder. It is one of the excellences of our Scriptural and Apostolical polity, that it affords to the churches numerous instances of good and venerable men standing long as pillars to whom, at length, hundreds may look up as the guides of their youth and as more permanently identified with the church than even its ministers, who labor in word and doctrine. Such was our deceased father, first on our roll of eldership, and known in our ordinances for a term beyond the memory of us all.

It is right and proper to dwell on the exemplary points of such a character at such a time, but not in overdrawn colors,—for he whom we mourn was by no means a man of assumption or show. His prominent qualities were: Good natural sense, prudence, sound judgment, energy of will, perseevering diligence, eminent purity, perfect adherence to truth, unblemished and unsuspected integrity, moral courage, faithfulness in his attachments and scrupulous punctuality, glowing affection for his family and friends, and (as late events have shown) great fortitude in the endurance of pain. The fibre of his nature was strong rather than delicate, hence some misapprehended him as blunt and harsh, while such as knew him more intimately were aware how melting and how efficient were his benignant affections.

In very early life he became a communicant in the Church of Scotland. He was strongly attached to the usages of his Church, and a staunch friend to those pastors with whom he served.

In our church courts he was known for his sturdy adherence to the more rigid opinions of those who are designated the Old School of Presbyterians, while we know of no instance in which he has disallowed the claims of other evangelical ministers and churches. During a long course of years he has acted as Treasurer of the Presbytery of New-York, and Director of the Princetown Theological Seminary. I need not say, how sure we were to find him in his place on the Lord's Day, as well as on other occasions; his punctuality was conscientious and observable.

The deceased was not a man of smooth words or disguised flatteries, nor even prone to seek good ends by craft or indirectness. Making no pretensions to literary culture, he dwelt more in forcible reasons than fair speeches, and this as well in business as in religion. His was just the character we should lament to see going out of date. Of any man it is sufficient eulogy to say that he so uses his powers as to be virtuously successful in his chosen calling. Such honor belongs to HUGH AUCHINCLOSS. The judgment of the commercial circles in this City, as uttered in the great centres of business in our emporium, is decisive on this point.

In due analogy was his religious life. It was more in deed than in profession. His alms were modest but liberal, and if not faultless, he was sincere, and to the world's eye, righteous. Before God he was deeply humble. Others might pronounce more eloquent prayers, but his were very lowly."

The Doctor then referred to his patience during the closing and suffering scenes of his exit from mortality and his calm decease. These particulars we need not protrude on the public eye, nor transfer to our columns—

"The chamber where the *good man* meets his fate
Is privileged"—

it is enough to know that he died in the solid peace, trust and hope of the Christian. "He had long before given his dying testimony—finally, with eyes full of affection, fixed on his bosom friend of fifty years, he fell asleep."

After a few admonitory words to the Church, Dr. DE WITT uttered a most impressive prayer, and the body was removed for final sepulture to the Marble Cemetery, there to rest in hope, till "this mortal shall put on immortality."

Mr. Jenkinson among the Milliners.

We looked in at a door in Division-street early in the day, just at the right minute. There were several young Jewesses in that store. They were brunettish in hue; RACHELS in loveliness; robust as Albonis; jolly as country maidens; attractive a (Hebrew) PSYCHES. They flitted about like butterflies among artificial flowers.

Exposed to these fascinations, who can blame our country friend Mr. JENKINSON, if he succumbed? We saw that good-looking gentleman, upon whose youthful head scarce a score of Summers shone, in circumstances of profound peril. A pair of hands, formed expressly to captivate, (Madame RACHEL'S,) were extended perilously near that modest gentleman's neck. A bonnet—a lady's bonnet—trimmed, bedecked, and brilliant in gauze and straw, and in blossoms that almost smelled of the field, was on his head—on JENKINSON'S. The hands of a RACHEL held it beneath his chin. Two points of ribben, scolloped and enticing, met under that clasp. JENKINSON was captured! He had undertaken a woman's commission, and this perilous adventure was its natural consequence.

SALLY ANN had commissioned JOHN JENKINSON, her good cousin, to buy a bonnet. It was, as the young man confidently assured us, a terrible thing to do. He knew no one color from another, for FOWLES had failed to mark his "bump" higher than "No. 2." He knew, he was always apprehensive, that his purse-strings would not bear up against extensions of the limits that SALLY ANN had fixed upon for him. The disconsolate youth was in a sad state of puzzlement. One hat was large, another was small; one was high priced and another was low—almost too low.

"But it is such a love of a hat, *so cheap, too!*"

"True; very pretty; but what is it? *Dunstable? Leghorn?*"

"La! bless you, Sir, *Leghorn! No!* They are *old-fashioned, Sir!* and we don't keep them. Let me put this one on, if you please!"

(Young man submits to have his head sink back, while the hat is raised on his bump of conscientiousness. He surveys himself in the mirror.)

"You would make a very handsome young lady!" (Said with a languishing air.)

Mr. JENKINSON, the last we saw of him, had hastily ordered a sky blue trimming on a Tuscan shell, had deposited a gold piece upon the counter, and retreated so fast that we had barely time to say *good-by*, as he jumped aboard the ferry boat, and "made tracks" for home, declaring solemnly that he never would again fall among the Jewesses in Division-street. Young men from the rural districts, modest, retiring young men, better pay SALLY ANN'S passage to New-York and back, than venture alone into such quarters as that thoroughfare of temptation where Mr. JENKINSON escaped so narrowly and paid so dearly; so much more than he wanted to. The lesson is worth pondering.

Sam Brankrupt.

The gentlemen, who, at the suggestion of Judge DALY, and by desire of the Counsel appointed in behalf of the Corporation, and also with the concurrence of the late lamented Alderman BRIGGS, reported the famous Mackellar case when it was before the Court, have been compelled to ask the Common Council for the payment of their bill! Isn't Sam ashamed of himself, to leave his bills unpaid—to oblige his humble servants to work for nothing, or ask other folks for the wages? Fie upon Sam.

The Mayor's Police Surgeons.

In the late Administration by the Mayor of his creation of a Surgical Department in the Police, nothing is said of the pay of the seven surgeons. If, as is presumed to be the intention, the physicians are to be appointed policemen and then detailed to do surgical duty, according to the Police Regulations they *can do no other work*. The mechanic who receives a police appointment cannot spend an hour on his bench or in his shop for pay without danger of being "broke;" of course the Mayor's surgeons must be amenable to the same law. Now we suspect the Mayor—for the Commissioners seem to be ignored entirely in this precious reform—will have some difficulty in finding the seven "first-class physicians" who will consent to lay aside all other opportunities of business, emolument and fame, for the honor of being appointed Policemen at $700 a year!

And, by the way,—unless it is intended to lay out rather more money than it is generally supposed our Mayor single-handed is authorized to do,—we suspect the Station-houses will be found to afford very poor accommodations for surgical hospitals,—as the new scheme proposes. In some of them there are not common conveniences for the members of the Department—and the beds of the prisoners are said never to get cold—they are so constantly occupied. However "where there's a will, there's a way," and if the Mayor has really set his heart on turning each of the Station-houses into a one-horse hospital with a hard-working Tammany man as its surgical supervisor, we have no doubt it will be done—and the Comptroller will be called on to pay the money.

Diamond Reef.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have just now had my attention called to a communication published in your paper of the 11th, under the above caption, and I feel it to be my duty, to yourself and the public, to correct several mistakes which occur in it, both as to the figures and names.

It is not true that Messrs. MAILLEFERT & RAABLOFF sent in a bid of $68,000 as stated. Mr. RAABLOFF sent in one of $68,400, which was little enough for the work to be performed in accordance with the specifications given at the time the bid was sent in.

On my return from the South, finding that Messrs. HUSTED and KROEHL had withdrawn their first bid, which was not acceptable in point of *facts*, and had, contrary to custom, put in another one, lower than the first—and based on different surveys than those given with the specifications—I offered to the Common Council to remove Diamond Reef to the depth of 22 feet below the mean low water line established by the Coast Survey Department, for a less sum of money than any other. I contend that my bid was as legitimate as theirs, and should have been accepted, as the City would have saved $3,600 by so doing.

The bids sent in were as follows:

W. Raasloff	$68,400	Husted & Kroehl	35,600
J. M. Carey	54,000	B. Maillefert	33,000
C. Smith	40,000		

Yours, &c., M.

Laying of a Corner Stone.

On Thursday afternoon the interesting ceremony took place of laying the corner stone of a new edifice devoted to public worship among the Methodist Episcopal body in Thirty-fourth street, and to be called the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. It is intended to be ornamented with lofty tower and spire, from a design by the architect, Mr. JAMES BERRIAN, the height of which will be 200 feet, the ground plan occupying 65 feet by 96. The material of the building will be entirely stone, with the exception of the spire, which is to be wood covered with slate. The estimated cost of the church edifice will be $40,000; total cost of lots, Church and parsonage about $60,000. The people here form an off-shoot from the Church in Thirtieth-street.

About 300 persons were present. The exercises commenced with singing an appropriate hymn. After which Rev. Mr. WAKELEY read the 84th Psalm in a most impressive manner. Prayer was offered by Mr. FERRIS. Next Rev. Mr. COLLINS, of Brooklyn, recited a portion of the first epistle general of Peter. Then a short history of the present foundation was given to the people by the pastor, Rev. Mr. MATTISON.

This church will form no exception; its deeds will be held by lay TRUSTEES, and thus the erection will be exempt from the impression that the property is vested, as indeed none is, in the Methodist Episcopal Bishops. It will be a pewed church, and not free, as are many.

Professor HAVEN, of Michigan University, briefly addressed the assembly, attempting to illustrate the fact that all civilization and national greatness were dependent upon the existence of Christian temples for the worship of God in our midst. The speaker spoke of three chords in music, three primary colors, a trinity in love as in Deity—self-love, love of our neighbor and the love of God. This love had erected Christian churches. Jesus Christ was the first and only true philanthropist. Christianity and philanthropy are identical and convertible terms. Their object was not merely the erection of fretted arches and the formation of carpeted aisles, but surely it would be the bringing sinners to Christ, to rescue the guilty and degraded, and to be the means of the extension of the kingdom of the Redeemer.

The Rev. Dr. OSBORNE, pastor of the Mulberry-street Church, next addressed the company. "The growth of the soul as the accretion of truth" formed the subject of his argument which, elaborately and metaphysically worded, and interrupted by the noise of passing carts, was lost, we fear, on the audience.

After singing another hymn, a collection, and the address and ceremony of the laying of the stone by Bishop JAMES, the Doxology and Benediction closed the proceedings. A box was deposited in the corner stone containing a copy of the Scriptures; also the New-York DAILY TIMES and the other local papers of the day, various other religious serials, illustrative of the polity and local history of Methodism, as well as a copy of the Prohibitory Law, which we presume will not require to be exhumed even should the law be declared unconstitutional.

Heat and Dirt.

The thermometer yesterday noon was at 80° in a shady place. The weather was "muggy" and close. In almost every street of the City there is a strong smell of gutters. The hopes which some entertained that we were to enjoy a clean City this Summer are fast fading. On the contrary, New-York is a most notably filthy City. Though the dirt is not accumulated, as it was two Summers since, the frequent rains bring out more freely than was then the case the fœtid smells that testify to the neglect of duty on the part of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and of him to whom belong all the policemen and health wardens.

Through any part of the Eleventh, or the eastern part of the Seventeenth Ward, it seems like a sin to carry a child. One fancies that with the disgusting odors that prevail, the seeds of disease and death must be inhaled. Yet these are the most populous Wards of the Metropolis, and from them mostly the mortality tables soon will be swelled. But there is no such thing as responsibility on the part of those whose duty it is to abate these mortal nuisances. We must make up our minds to it, and as early as possible flee to the clean country and the bracing sea-side air.

Monument to Gen. Worth.

An Aldermanic Committee reported last night to erect the monument to Gen. WORTH on the corner of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, and to adopt Mr. BATTERSON'S plans.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

A Crackdown Wanted—Liquor in the City.

Yesterday there were nine commitments for intoxication at Jefferson Market Police Court, the day previous there were seven. But even though the average daily arrests for intoxication should reach twenty and hold there, it would be at least a decrease of fifty per cent., as compared with the returns a few weeks previous to the enactment of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The magistrates, particularly at the Tombs, have had little to do since this great decrease in intemperance became visible. A few weeks ago two magistrates, setting on the same bench, could never get ahead of their business; now one magistrate can dispose of all the work that is to be done easily, and find time to leave the bench once in a while and enjoy a comfortable whiff and a brandy cocktail at the "Ivy Green." This is one of the comforts of the new law—to the bench.

Many complaints are never taken by the Clerks, because the convicted man who is turned by the Court into a complainant, is too good-natured to inform upon his friends, when he knows very well that there is nothing to be gained by imparting his information. Other complaints that are taken might as well be left, since they amount to nothing. About thirty persons were convicted of intoxication yesterday. The following are affidavits of Wednesday's sobered inebriates. The affidavits are generally taken twenty-four hours after the arrest, allowing plenty of time to get the last lot of rum out of the head:

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.
Before Justice PEARSEY.

Edward Conley, Thirty-fifth-street, was picked up in said street in a state of intoxication. Got the liquor at his sister's, but don't know where she got it.

Frederick Sullivan, Seventeenth-street, near First-avenue, purchased liquor on the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, of a man named O'Donnell. He was found by the officer unable to take care of himself.

Alexander McClintock, No. 268 First-avenue, purchased liquor of a man named Higgins, corner Fourteenth-street and First avenue, and also on the corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, of a man by the name of Hamilton. He was found acting in a very disorderly manner.

David A. Carney, No. 93 West Twenty-sixth-street, purchased liquor at Wildey's, in Broome-street, near Wooster, three or four glasses of brandy, and also purchased two glasses of ale at Robinson's, in East Thirteenth-street. He was found at 4 o'clock in the morning unable to take care of himself.

James Mara, of Thompson-street, drank liquor at the shop where he was to work, but didn't know where it was obtained. The officer says that he found him violating the act for the prevention of pauperism and crime.

Grace Finley, No. 271 Thirty-sixth-street, bought two quarts of beer at Mr. Langdon's, about No. 278 West Thirty-sixth-street, and drank part of it at her own house.

Isabella Finley, No. 271 Thirty-sixth-street, purchased some liquor at the distillery in Thirty-seventh-street; don't know the man's name that owns it.

Hugh Finley, No. 271 Thirty-sixth-street, drank liquor at the house of his aunt, but didn't know where it came from.

Wm. Astor, No. 79 Seventh-street, purchased liquor at the St. Nicholas hotel, but did not know what quality or how much, as he was too much intoxicated at the time to tell. Could not tell where else he obtained liquor, or whether he did purchase any anywhere else. He was picked up in Mercer-street, using insulting language, &c.

Timothy Whitmore, No. 14 West Washington-place, drank liquor some four or five times in a restaurant kept by a colored man named John Donald, on the corner of Fourth and Wooster streets. He was taken from his house in a gross state of intoxication, at the request of his father.

John Duke, of Broome-street, could not tell where he purchased his liquor; obtained some of it at the corner of Wooster and Grand streets; don't know the man's name.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.
Before Justice Wood.

Only five cases came before this Magistrate. The complaints are not worth transcribing.

THE TOMBS.
Before Justice Connolly.

Martin Connolly, No. 381 Pearl-street, was treated by a friend to the first glass of liquor he drank that morning, who was going to his work; the next glass was also received from a friend at the end of Pier No. 4, N. R. That was all the liquor he had.

Henry Palmer, Greenwich-street, didn't know where he got the beer he drank.

James McGovern, of Rondout, ditto.

James McAdams, No. 121 Mott-street, drank several glasses of brandy at Manhattanville, at the public house next the railroad; don't know who keeps the house; was waited on by both landlord and landlady.

Matthew Lynch, of Elizabethtown, N. J., was a stranger in the City, and did not know the places where he had got the liquor that made him intoxicated; had a companion, but does not know his name.

Ann Riely, of nowhere, did not know who sold her the liquor that made her intoxicated.

Ellen O'Brien, No. 75 Jay-street, Brooklyn; drank the glass of liquor that made her intoxicated at a wholesale store in Catharine-street, near the ferry; can't tell in whose house it was, nor could she point it out; paid three cents for it; got another glass in Pearl-street, for which she paid three cents; don't know the number.

Mary Butler, of Leonard-street, got the liquor that made her intoxicated of a big, fat man, but don't know his name.

Mary Hand, No. 75 Greenwich-street, drank two glasses of beer yesterday; Amos Doran came into her house and sent for a quart of beer; she went for it herself; don't know where she obtained it, she lives in Trinity place; drank no other liquor save the beer.

No warrants for the arrest of liquor dealers, or search warrants for the seizure of liquor property, have been issued during the past two days. This is strange. Magistrates, if they chose, could arrest the liquor dealer, have him examined, and the case disposed of at the Special Sessions, before the ten days imprisonment of the drunkard had expired. Probably the Magistrates are waiting to see how the liquor case in the Court of Special Sessions may be settled this morning.

THE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

The liquor seized in the Eastern District Wednesday was yesterday replevined, and the liquor in three other shops was seized upon in that District.

A cellar at No. 25 Court-street, in the Western District, and another place in the Eastern District, have been rented for the purpose of storing property seized. There is no excitement about the matter in this city.

Rev. Mr. Wood on the Liquor Traffic.

Rev. Mr. WOOD, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, in his sermon last Sabbath morning, used the following language:

"What is now giving such energy to the traffic in intoxicating drinks—a traffic which does more than all other causes combined to ruin our youth, to spread pauperism over our land, to fill our streets with violence and bloodshed, our prisons and almshouses with victims, and our very air with blasphemy? What upholds all this in open defiance of law? Remember that the sale of liquors in this City amounts to *twenty-five millions of dollars every year*, and you have the answer. The results, as everybody knows, are crime and woe, pauperism and death; but the pecuniary interests at stake are so great, the gains so enormous, as to blind the eyes, and warp the judgment and ensnare the hearts of many, even among the virtuous and the good. Within these few weeks, we have seen this traffic to a great degree subsidizing the secular press, swaying the minds of thousands of timid and well-meaning men, and bribing, by its princely fees, our ablest lawyers to pronounce in advance upon the "unconstitutionality" of any attempt to arrest its desolating scourge; and all, *all* because rioting and drunkenness, ruffianism and murder are things altogether *too trifling* to stand in the way of a business so vast and so lucrative."

The Worms on the Trees.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is no longer the "inch-worm," but the *measure worm*, who spans at a leap one and a half to two inches, having outgrown his "inch" dimensions this fruitful season. Mr. TIMES, not wishing to take the business of answering your question from the hands of the Farmers' Club, I would suggest instant death to every miller, regardless of its spotless white, and all millers, bugs, beetles and butterflies, which leave their vermin behind them. Do we not kill cockroaches, mosquitoes, flies, spiders, and all such like? Do not let the beautiful wings of the miller and butterfly deter you in doing your duty. As a further remedy, burn tar or torches (under the trees they like best,) in the night time, and thousands will "dip in" and burn up. Or an alkali in solution, or lime dust thrown up among the small limbs, when damp, where the eggs will be found deposited on the under side. On small trees a ladder would enable one to pick off the eggs, which are easily detected lying in groups, as shown on the maple twig accompanying this. Lime dus-

would be decidedly distasteful in the enterprising store. It will not injure the leaf.

We wait for the Farmers' Club—but waiting is not the thing. Let us all take hold and kill the millers and measure worms around our dwellings.

F.

Rev. Dr. Krebs.

The pastor of the Rutgers-street Church, of this City, Rev. Dr. KREBS, has received a unanimous call to the Seventh Church, Cincinnati, of which Dr. WILLIS LORD was lately the pastor. At this present time we have no knowledge of the intentions of Dr. KREBS respecting this proposition; but we do know that if he accepts it, New-York will lose one of her most faithful, able and popular pastors. When a mere stripling, fresh from the Seminary, he took the charge of that important church, preceded by a line of distinguished pastors, and he has had strength to sustain himself, and to rise with every successive year since his settlement. Probably no pastor in this City can report a greater amount of labor better done than Dr. KREBS. A Western exchange paper says: "Dr. KREBS' acceptance of this call will be hailed with universal pleasure throughout all the West."

N. Y. Observer.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen—JULY 11.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Board being called to order, and the minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, in considerable disorder, reports were called for.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Pavement reported that after numerous inquiries they were of opinion that the iron pavement was the most durable and best, and reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in paving Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street with it. After considerable discussion, in which everybody had something to say of his own favorite pavement, the report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Mr. Beauchamp petitions the Common Council to be paid damages for an injury to his garden by water flowing in and standing upon it and destroying his flowers, by the sale of which he supports himself. For the reason that he does not wish to incur the expense of litigation he comes to the Common Council, (an economical place as all the world knows,) and prays to be paid his damages, and the Finance Committee report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in paying him $314 75, which, after some discussion, was adopted.

Committee on Public Health, to whom was referred a resolution of the Board of Councilmen in favor of filling sunken lots bounded by Avenues A and B and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, presented the following concise report:

That your Committee have examined the same and they find that the work is already done.

They would, therefore, recommend a non-concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which reason being satisfactory, the Board of Aldermen did non-concur.

The Committee on Finance reported, disagreeing with the Comptroller in his awards of contracts for advertising; non-concurring in the resolutions adopted by the Board of Councilmen, which report was laid on the table and directed to be printed.

The Committeee on Ferries reported in favor of establishing a ferry across the East River, from Thirty-fourth-street to Hunter's Point, L. I., the terminus of the Flushing Railroad. On discussion, it appeared that the land on Hunter's Point was the property of ex-Mayor Kingsland and some others. On motion of Alderman ELY of the Seventeenth Ward, the report was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report in favor of a lease by the ferries, of which the land at Hunter's Point and the Ferry Bridge there, should, at the end of the lease, belong absolutely to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

SITE FOR GEN. WORTH'S MONUMENT.

The Committee appointed to procure a site, &c., for the interment of the remains of the late Gen. Worth, report in favor of erecting a monument on the corner of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, and in favor of the plan and drawings of James G. Batterson. Directed to be printed.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen of the names of persons whom they nominate for Commissioners of Deeds, was referred to the Committee on Officers and Salaries, after an animated discussion.

THE DIAMOND REEF RESOLUTIONS

were then brought before the Board, and they voted to concur with the Board of Councilmen in awarding the contract for their removal by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Brown, Williamson, Moser, Fox, Wm. Tucker, Voorhis, Steers, Briggs, the President, Ely, Lord, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, Drake.

Negative—Aldermen Baird, Hoffintre, Howard, Trowbridge Kelly, Christie, Varian.

The Board then adjourned to this evening at 5 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, Daniel D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

On the call of the roll, a quorum was declared to be present, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

For a sewer in Walker-street, from Eldridge to Division streets; to have sidewalks repaired in Allen-street; for a new ferry from Jersey City to Pavonia-avenue and foot of Gansevoort-street; of Daniel Gallagher, for an extension of time to build sewer in East Broadway; to reestablish the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; to be paid for surgical attendance in the Sixteenth Ward; from residents of the Seventeenth Ward, in favor of the present system of cleaning streets in preference of by contract; to pay for medical services in the Twentieth Ward; for permission to grade Eleventh-avenue from One Hundred and Thirty-sixth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets; in relation to dumping-ground foot of Gansevoort-street.

For a basin and culvert on the northwest corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue. In favor of the widening College-place. *From Carey & Co., short-hand writers, to be paid for taking a special report of the proceedings before Judge Daly, in relation to the complaint of Alderman Briggs vs. McKeller, Matsell, McCann and Webster, for contumacy. Amount claimed to be due to the petitioners*—$104.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the sidewalks on Delancey-street be repaired from Goerck to Lewis-street. That the sidewalks in Hamersley-street, between Varick and Hudson-street, be repaired. In favor of flagging sidewalks on the Second-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-third-streets. That the names of each street and avenue of this City be painted legibly on the lamps placed at the corner of each street or avenue without delay. That the sidewalks in front of Nos 45, 47 and 49 Suffolk-street, be flagged and reflagged. That the sidewalks in front of lots in Clinton-street, Suffolk-street and Attorney-street, have curb and gutter-stones set.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance for the prevention of the practice of setting fish stakes within the waters of this City. That when this Board adjourn it stands adjourned to Monday next, the 16th instant, at 5 P. M. RESOLUTION REFERRED.

That the sidewalks in front of Nos. 159, 161 and 163 Rivington-street, be flagged and reflagged, and curb and gutter stones set.

The Board then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. PINCKNEY in the Chair, and took up the regular calendar, and having acted on a number of papers which were ordered to a third reading, rose and reported progress. The Board then resumed and adjourned to Monday next.

Police News.

SHORT WEIGHT.

ANDREW MARTIN, a green grocer on the corner of Catharine and Hamilton streets, was arrested yesterday, and held to answer at the Court of Sessions in $200, for selling short weight. His white sugar was 10 lbs. short in the 60 lbs., his brown 2 in the 35, his crushed a few ounces in 35, and the hams were 2 lbs. short in the 30 lbs. In the above articles he was 18 pounds 14 ounces short. The above was taken from the report made to the Chief of Police.

Mr. MARTIN has called on us; he says the report was a mistake—he was indeed so returned by the Captain—but it was all a mistake, and he explained *how* it was.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

ELIZABETH HOUGHTON, a domestic in the employment of JOSEPHINE NASH, No. 176 Mercer-street, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant MARTIN of the Second District Police Court, charged with stealing from her mistress, clothing valued at about $160. A portion of the stolen property was recovered. The accused was brought before Justice PEARSEY and committed for examination.

SHOP-LIFTERS CAUGHT.

As Officer MATTHEWS, of the Chief's Office, was proceeding home at an early hour yesterday morning, through William-street, his attention was called by the cry, "Stop thief." On turning round he observed two young men making "tracks" as rapidly for Frankfort-street as possible. He started in pursuit of them and after a short chase took both of them into custody. They were conveyed to the Tombs, where they gave their names as JOHN WILLIAMS and JOHN DONNELLY, both old offenders, and locked up for examination. They had entered the clothing store in Chatham-street and asked to look at the goods; one of them asked for a drink, which the girl proceed to give; in the meantime they lifted up some clothing, with which they attempted to escape. They were perceived in time and their object frustrated.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

A man named FRANCIS WHEELOCK was brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday, charged with forging a check on the St. Nicholas Bank for $292. The check was dated July 9, and bore the signature of A. C. STANLEY. The accused was committed to prison in default of $500 bail.

A FLOATING NUISANCE.

Four boys, named DANIEL MCAULEY, JAMES LONG, WM. CARROLL, and JOHN MALONE, belonging to the Sixth Ward, were arrested yesterday by the Police of the Fifth Ward, charged with fighting in the street. These boys, it appears, are in the habit of coming over to the Fifth Ward for the purpose of swimming; and they have come to be a perfect nuisance. On Wednesday evening this party came over as usual, when a regular street fist to fist and stone fight ensued between them and the Fifth Warders. A section of men was sent out to quell the disturbance. They arrested these youths, who were discharged by Justice BRENNAN, late in the evening, after a severe reprimand.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum Sold Under Execution.

From the Evening Post, July 12.

The life estate of Colonel MONROE in the Fanwood property, recently purchased by the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and formerly occupied by the Colonel, was sold on Tuesday last by the Sheriff under the executions against Colonel MONROE, to ARPHAXAD LOOMIS Esq., of Little Falls, Herkimer County, for $4,000. The execution was issued under a judgment obtained by the Montgomery County Bank and others against Col. MONROE, who, it is claimed by the plaintiffs, held a life estate in Fanwood, under the will of his late wife, upon which estate the plaintiffs' judgment became a lien prior to the sale and conveyance of the property to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum about a year ago. Mr. LOOMIS attended the sale as counsel for the plaintiffs.

How this lien came to be overlooked by the legal advisers of the Asylum we are not informed. They probably deny that the clause of the will of Mrs. MONROE, which gave her husband one-third of the rents, issues and profits of the real estate, during his life, created such an estate as could be reached by his judgment creditors.

The property embraces thirty-seven acres of land, and improvements of the Asylum, which are very considerable. The Asylum have one year in which to redeem the property, which they can do by paying the amount of Mr. LOOMIS' bid and ten per cent. interest. There are other judgments against Col. MONROE, amounting in the aggregate to about $2,500 more, which are also liens upon this property, and will have to be paid before the title of the property will be clear, provided the legality of the purchase and sale yesterday is sustained.

"Jim" Bloomer Arrested for Highway Robbery.

This noted individual was last night arrested by the Policemen in the First District, charged with a high crime. It is said that on the night of the 27th of June last he knocked down and robbed in the streets of New-York, Mr. W. C. ARMSTRONG, No. 296 Pearl-street, of a valuable gold watch and chain, a diamond breast pin, in all valued at $250. Officers ADAMS and MCMANUS, attached to the Chief's Office, came to this city last night in search of BLOOMER. He was taken down this morning.

Albany Journal, 11th.

Another Veto.

Mayor WOOD refuses his official sanction to the proposition to build a pier 350 feet long, and 40 feet wide, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. He thinks that all such matters should be postponed until the Harbor Commission, appointed by the last Legislature, shall have completed their labors, and the Legislature defined permanently the water lines on the west side of the City.

Accidentally Drowned.

Wednesday afternoon, about 5½ o'clock, a man named T. S. DOWNING, residing at No. 206 Eighth-avenue, while bathing at the foot of Nineteenth-street, was suddenly taken with cramps, and before assistance could be rendered life was extinct. An inquest was held on the body.

Found Drowned.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body of JOHN DRANIN, who was accidentally drowned at the foot of Jackson-street, East River, July 9. Deceased was a lad about ten years of age, and a native of Germany.

Caution to Hack Drivers.

Three hack drivers were fined in $2 each yesterday, for going on board the steamer *Illinois*, to solicit passengers.

Arrests by the United States Marshal.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

The United States vs. *Phillip McGuire.*—This defendant was arrested for passing a counterfeit half dollar. He was held to answer.

The United States vs. *Jeremy Perry.*—This defendant was arrested for opening a letter addressed to a young lady named Rose Gallagher, and taking a money order therefrom. It appeared that Rose was indebted to Perry for board, and that he thought himself privileged to take her remittance as security. He was admitted to bail.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Mr. Stilwell, U. S. Commissioner.

DISCHARGED.

Francis A. Wheelock, who was arrested on Tuesday, on suspicion of having unlawfully possessed himself of a false Post-office stamp, was discharged after a brief examination.

☞ There was nothing of importance done at the Supreme or Superior Courts yesterday. The summing up in the Ninth-avenue Railroad injunction case was commenced. There has been no decision rendered however.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Public Schools.

We resume our notice, with notes of School No. 6, situated in Warren-street, between South and Hoyt, in the Tenth Ward.

Mr. BULKLEY, Mr. ANTHONY and Mr. BRINSMAIDE, in company with our Reporter, repaired to the school at about 9 o'clock A. M., when they were met by Mr. COCKS, of the Committee having the school in charge. The examination commenced in the Girls' Grammar School, under the care of Miss H. G. TUTHILL, Principal, J. E. HOWE, E. H. SWAIN, H. HOWE and M. GARDNER, with a register of 310 pupils. Mr. WELLS exercised the pupils in singing with considerable effect. The appearance of the school indicated good discipline and faithfulness on the part of the teachers, several of whom have taught in our Ward Schools, and were well known to us as efficient and valuable teachers. The Principal, Miss TUTHILL, took charge of the school on the 2d of January last, being transferred from No. 4 in Classon-avenue. This school was organized in Baltic-street in 1845. The present edifice was opened on the 23d of May, 1853, and is built of brick, three stories, standing on arches, so as to throw the whole lot into a play-ground. The grounds are 100x100 feet; the building is 80 feet front and 60 feet deep, allowing five class-rooms on each floor by the use of sliding doors, all of which may be thrown into a single room. The great faults of the structure are that one half of the entire space is waste room,—the design being among the worst we remember to have seen. The situation is in a fine neighborhood, and the pupils appeared extremely well. Some specimens of penmanship that we examined were good. The various departments will seat about 900 pupils. The grounds would accommodate, with a proper building, at least 2,000 children.

In the Boy's Grammar School, Rev. DAVID SYMS, late Professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry in Columbia College, and more recently Principal of No. 7, of which we have spoken, is Principal, assisted by Misses DAMON, VOORHEES, GOIN and HIBBARD, we found a register of 280. Classes were briefly exercised in Algebra and in the structure and analysis of words, in which they acquitted themselves well. The teachers are thorough and intelligent, and the school a desirable one, yet too small to seat all the pupils who apply.

The Primary School, Miss ARABELLA D. HASCROFT, Principal; Misses M. MCDIARMID, M. A. AVERY, J. VAN DUSEN, E. BARKER, A. CURTIS, F. DUETHIS and EMMA GORDON, Assistants, has a register of 600, and an average attendance of 458; this number being about all that the rooms will seat.

Addresses were made by most of the gentlemen present in the various departments, after which the company proceeded to visit the large School No. 13, on Degraw-street, in the Sixth Ward, South Brooklyn.

This is the largest school edifice in Brooklyn, and has a total register of over 2,000 pupils, with an average attendance of over 1,600. The building is unique in its design, and generally well-adapted to a thorough class training.

In the Boys' Grammar School—Mr. A. B. CLARKE, Principal, assisted by Misses V. MAHER, L. O. HAMMERSLEY, S. NICHOLS, E. G. O'BRIEN, H. A. TELLER, S. L. STEELE, S. S. BARNUM and S. C. WILLIAMS—the number on register is 450, with an average of 391. The examinations being entirely unexpected, a fair estimate of the comparative condition of the schools visited is obtained.

The School was exercised in singing, by the Principal, who is a good musician, and the folding doors, which divide the building into class rooms, were thrown back, bringing the whole school into view in an instant, without a pupil leaving his seat, or the least noise. The building is 50x100 feet, standing on a lot 100x150 feet, and occupies a very commanding situation. The view from the windows at the rear of the building overlooks Governor's Island and the grand panorama of the bay and harbor, with their surroundings.

There is a good philosophical apparatus and a library of 3,000 volumes belonging to the school. The minutes of this school, kept by the Principal in person, are a model for imitation, and present a succinct history of the school from the day it opened on the 1st of October, 1849. There are eight class-rooms, and No. 13 is the most perfect and desirable school in its size and arrangement we have yet visited—No. 8 holding its own in respect to scholarship and quality.

The Girls' Grammar School is under the care of Miss H. J. Gershon. Principal; Misses Barnum, Sellen, Halsted, Fountain, Shannon, Hewett, S. Sellen, and F. Hammersley, with a register of 452, and an average attendance of 375. This school has precisely similar accommodations as the Boys' Grammar School, and is in very high condition. The classification being better than in any school yet visited, which is one of the good results of its large numbers.

The teachers are first-rate,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1855.

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The Liquor Law.

While it is conceded that the Prohibitory Liquor law fails entirely in this City, it should be remembered that it has not been allowed any trial at all. From the very outset, the whole array of officials, upon whom, like other laws, it depends for its execution, set their ingenuity to work to defeat or nullify it. The legal advisers of the City Executive gave elaborate opinions, which were really only ingenious directions for evading the duties it imposes. The Mayor with eager alacrity acts upon the suggestions, and issues a code of instructions to the police, which seems to have been modeled on *Dogberry's* proclamation to the watch, and which directed them in very explicit and unmistakable terms *not* to execute any of the prohibitory clauses of the law, but to confine themselves exclusively to its exceptions. The Recorder followed with a charge to the same purport, and with one or two exceptions, the other judicial officers of the City have followed his example.

Of course no law, with every department of the Government, Executive and Judicial, openly against it, could in any case be made operative. It cannot be said, therefore, that this law has failed in this City after a fair trial,—for such a trial it has not had, nor is it likely to have. The law, it is true, ought to have been so framed as not to give these officers any shadow of ground for the position they have taken:—but with the determination they have shown in regard to it, it is not easy to say what kind of a law would have secured their active support. In Brooklyn, there will be a far better opportunity to judge of the real character and effect of the law: if it fails there, it will be in spite of an honest, earnest and sincere endeavor to carry it into full effect.

Recruiting for the Crimea.

The remarkable intelligence which we have received from Cincinnati of recruiting for the Crimea in that city, proves that there has been just cause for all the precautions which have been taken to prevent the shipment of recruits from our ports for the British provinces. We had hoped that the attention which had already been drawn by the press generally to the acts of those Englishmen who, holding high official position on the American Continent, have not hesitated apparently for one moment to openly violate public law, was sufficient to have induced a greater respect for what becomes not only our dignity to assert, but equally theirs to maintain. We treat the matter gravely—but certainly not more so than it deserves, for we have little doubt but many of our most helpless citizens are being induced, by gross misrepresentations and specious promises, to enlist themselves into the British army from day to day.

As early as last Fall misrepresentations had been made to the English Government, that if proper inducements were held out, there would be no difficulty in obtaining recruits from our mixed, and at that time only partially employed populations. But since Governments proverbially move slowly, it was not until February of the present year that any effectual means were used to secure those men who were represented as being ready to embark for Windsor, west of the Bay of Fundy. And then immediate action was taken, not by Englishmen, either traveling or occupying any official position here, but by men, Americans themselves principally, who are well known in this City as having been at one time or other connected with most of the fillibustering movements of the last ten or twelve years. In some way they became acquainted with the action already entered upon by the British authorities here, and consequently at once determined to avail themselves of the opening which opportunely presented itself for the exercise of their military talents. In the first instance, however, it was necessary to communicate with the British Government, and therefore one of their number, a certain Mr. GRANT, an Englishman by birth, was directed to write to Mr. CRAMPTON at Washington for all requisite information. Previously, however, to doing so, Mr. GRANT called upon the Consul, Mr. BARCLAY, in this City, who did not fail to point out to him that any recruiting in this City or elsewhere in the States would justly be considered as opposed to public law; but at the same time he quietly intimated that Sir EDMUND HEAD, the Governor of Canada, had a number of blank commissions in his hands, and full power to organize and pay for any recruits that might present themselves at any depôt in Canada or at those of any other of Her Britannic Majesty's North American possessions. A letter offering an American Rifle Brigade was therefore written to Sir EDMUND HEAD by Mr. GRANT and MACK. In answer to this, JOSEPH HOWE, a well known man in Nova Scotia, came down eventually to New-York, where he had several interviews with different prominent members of the Worth Legion, amongst whom we need only mention DE BONGARD, FARNSWORTH and THOS. PICTON. The result of these interviews was, that they should severally proceed to engage as many men as they could, and ship them to Halifax or Windsor, where their enlistment would be finally completed—Mr. JOSEPH HOWE undertaking that commissions in the English army should be given to them according to the number of men each engaged. On these conditions, the gentlemen spent their time in the drinking shops of the lower Wards of New-York and Brooklyn, where they succeeded in inducing several men to join their proposed Rifle Brigade. Before they had completed, however, all their arrangements, Mr. HOWE conceiving that everything was moving very slowly along, proceeded to Philadelphia, and having engaged other agents, converted several lager bier saloons into recruiting offices. For a time, these succeeded well—and consequently the same line of policy was directed to be pursued at New-York and other cities. Our fillibustering friends were fully aware, that although it was quite possible that the authorities might wink at what they had been hitherto doing, yet that it was by no means probable that they would willingly disregard such open violation of the law as was now occurring. They therefore with one or two exceptions retired, and Mr. HOWE at once received an intimation that he had better get to Canada as quick as he could, which he shortly after left for England.

For some weeks we heard little of British recruiting, except through that portion of the press which is somewhat slow to understand the true position of affairs even in this City. But even again, we are once more led to believe that active measures are being taken by British agents here to engage men professedly for the prosecution of public works in Canada, but really for enlistment, and have heard within the last few days of more than one shipment of a hundred men or so at a time. As far as we can ascertain, the whole number that has been collected from New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, is up to the present moment something like thirteen hundred. This is too many, and if the authorities really do mean to take cognizance of the whole matter, it is time that something more effectual should be tried than has been hitherto. At any rate, it is the duty of the proper authorities to protect those defenceless citizens who are being daily inveigled to destruction by British recruiting in New-York.

A New Phase of Popular Power.

One of the most remarkable items of news which we have received from England in many a day, was brought by the *Pacific*—the last steamer from Liverpool. It was remarkable, as giving evidence of increased power on the part of the people, and consequently, a greater deference to their wishes on the part of the governing classes. We allude to the riot in Hyde Park, occasioned by an attempt by Parliament to pass a bill for the more rigid observance of the Fourth Commandment. The bill was presented by Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, and was generally supported by the aristocratic classes. The object of it was to prevent Sunday trading, and it was calculated to affect especially the lower and laboring classes, who would be prevented by it from making any purchases of the necessaries of life after a certain hour on Sunday morning. The wealthy classes, of course, who could make their purchases at any time, resort to their club-houses, and drive out in their own carriages, would not be affected by it, nor their conveniences or comforts in any manner be diminished by its provisions. The people themselves had no way of operating upon Parliament, and they took a very remarkable, and, as the sequel proved, a very efficient method of making their voices heard. It was, in the language of the *Times*, "an act of retributive justice." On Sunday afternoon, when the nobility and gentry were taking their accustomed drive in Hyde Park, a large body of men suddenly appeared and shouted out to the astonished aristocrats, "Go to church!" The delicate creatures were frightened out of their senses at such an unusual demonstration, and a Countess is reported to have stood up in her carriage and showed her prayer-book to the uncivil crowd, as an evidence that she had been to church. The affair appears to have caused a tremendous excitement, and the remarkable part of it is the feeling of deference shown for the opinions of the mob, both in Parliament and by the Press. The result will doubtless be the defeat of the measure. The rough common sense of the common people instinctively caught at the incongruous points of the law, and by a practical demonstration made their oppressors feel it. Twenty or thirty years ago the result would have been very different, and Parliament would have immediately passed the bill to let the people see that it was not to be intimidated or dictated to from without. The people will take courage by the success of this attempt to make themselves felt, and we shall be greatly mistaken if we do not hear of some similar demonstrations of the popular will, which may be attended with more serious consequences.

Slightly Cool.

We see it stated that the three American officers sent out by our Government to study war at Sebastopol, being discouraged in their application to the French Government for leave to visit the allied camp and then go over to the Russian army, have left for Russia. We notice also sundry sharp comments on the French Emperor for his alleged *incivility* in this matter. For ourselves, we are only surprised at his tolerating such an application at all. This errand of our American officers, if it be what it has been represented, seems to us the climax of impudence. "London assurance" fades into absolute modesty by the side of it. The operations of a great army in the face of an enemy depend so much upon a knowledge of that enemy's condition, that the most rigid precautions are held justifiable to prevent the communication of such knowledge from one side to the other. Very little evidence is generally required to hang a spy;—and the bearers of a flag of truce are often blindfolded to prevent them from acquiring contraband information.

We are surprised that our Government should even have authorized such an application as these officers are said to have made. Such a war as that now waged in the Crimea does not permit the parties to run the risks which granting the permission asked would of necessity involve.

The Viceroy of India.

Viscount CANNING has drawn the great prize in the Governmental lottery of Great Britain. He has jumped from the office of Postmaster General to the Viceroyalty of India—a transition which involved the pecuniary difference between £2,500 a year and not much less than £100,000. His competitors were the Duke of NEWCASTLE, late War Minister in ABERDEEN's Cabinet, and the Earl of ELGIN, late Governor General of Canada. But the Duke sailed as a Cabinet Minister, and [illegible] to rely exclusively on the melancholy fact that his immense estates being sapped, the salary of Governor General of India would enable him to carry on the war pretty comfortably. On the other hand, the Earl of ELGIN had been for eight years in vice-regal authority in British North America, with a handsome salary, and it was considered that, having shown considerable administrative ability, he would probably make a respectable deputy-autocrat in India. However, both Duke and Earl have been distanced, and the Viscount will occupy the time in Calcutta for the next five years, (barring accidents,) during which time he will have the opportunity of saving half his income—that is, of laying by a trifle of £250,000, and of providing for as many relations, friends and connections as he may desire to be made comfortable in Hindostan. It is a strange instance of *imperium in imperio* that the British territories in India, (containing about 1,500,000 square miles and a population of 150,000,000,) are wholly under the government of the East India Company, subject to the provisions of the 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 95, which came into operation last August. The merchants, traders and others who hold East India Stock, are virtually the rulers of that vast territory. The Court of Directors have the power (subject to the approval of the British Cabinet) of appointing the Governor General of India, and the power, too,—only exercised in the cases of WARREN HASTINGS and the present Earl of ELLENBOROUGH,—of recalling him, without assigning any reason. In every instance, we believe, the Directors have appointed the Viceroy with the previous concurrence, almost on the nomination, of the Prime Minister. When Lord DALHOUSIE was appointed, in 1847, it was understood that this was done at the suggestion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who was Premier, and, being retained in office, principally by the support of Sir ROBERT PEEL, whom he had supplanted and succeeded, desired to give a *quid pro quo* for such support by promoting to a position of high honor and great emolument one of PEEL's particular friends, who had shown ability as Vice President and President of the Board of Trade, and was somewhat out-at-the-elbows in money matters. In the ordinary routine, Lord DALHOUSIE ought to have returned to England three years ago, but the Burmese war, commenced under his Administration, was considered sufficient to detain him. To use an Indian phrase, he has been eight years shaking the pagoda-tree, and, (especially as he is a Scotchman,) is likely to have made a purse of nearly half a million sterling;—no difficult matter, with a salary of £100,000 a year, good allowances in addition, pretty pickings from prize money, and interest at twelve per cent. In all respects Lord DALHOUSIE has been fortunate. He was only 35 years old when he was sent to India; he has made a fortune there; he was created Marquis after two years' service, and, at the age of 42, he returns to England, at the very nick of time, when the public are tired of the old political and official hacks, and can estimate a man of energy, tact and talent. He is well connected, too.—Lord PANMURE being his cousin, the Marquis of TWEEDDALE his father-in-law, and the Duke of WELLINGTON his brother-in-law.

It can only be on Dogberry's principle of giving office to "the most desartless man," that Lord CANNING has been made Governor General of India. He was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs for a short time, and also Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, (this last with a salary of £2,000 a year,) but in no way distinguished himself in either capacity. In December, 1852, on the formation of the Coalition Ministry, he was made Postmaster General, receiving £2,500 for performing "the duties" of the office, the actual work being done by ROWLAND HILL, his Secretary, author of the penny postage. A very short time ago, he was made one of the Palmerston Cabinet, no one knows why, except that he bears an illustrious patronymic. Lord CANNING has nothing to distinguish him. In Parliament (he sat in the Commons until he succeeded to the peerage on his mother's death, in 1837) he was a mere nobody. In office, a mere red-tapist. Nor are his aristocratical connections so overpowering as to warrant his obtaining such a great prize as the Indian Viceroyalty. Except that the Duke of PORTLAND is his first cousin, virtuous CLANRICARDE his brother-in-law, and his wife a daughter of Lord STUART DE ROTHSAY, his connections are nothing worth mentioning. He has lived fifty-four years in amiable mediocrity, and *that* is scarcely a reason why he should be preferred. His wife is a lady of the Queen's bed-chamber, and may have interested the Queen in his behalf. But the Queen of England, as every one knows, has almost as little influence with her Ministers as any other lady in the land.

Viscount CANNING is notoriously a needy man. By his mother's death he dropped into the pension of £3,000 per annum, settled upon herself and her two next heirs, in 1828, when Parliament was so liberal (out of the taxes) as to make a liberal vote in order that she might "support the dignity of the Peerage" conferred upon her on the death of her husband, who had died in harness, in 1827, after having held the Premiership for some three months. But there is no reason why the CANNING family should be in this semi-pauper condition. GEORGE CANNING commenced political life, it is true, as an almost pennyless pauper, but in 1799 he married Miss JOAN SCOTT, whose dowry was considerably over £200,000, and for nearly twenty years was almost continuously in office, receiving an average salary of about £4,000 a year. Mrs. CANNING (the late Viscountess) was one of the three daughters of General SCOTT, of Balcomie, a man nearly related to the Ducal house of BACCLEUCH, but so anti-aristocratical that he made a provision in his will to the effect that if any or either of his co-heiresses, among whom he bequeathed about £600,000, should marry a Lord or a Lord's son, the person or persons so marrying should forfeit her or their share to the party or parties not so offending. Oddly enough, all three became Peeresses. One married the late Duke of PORTLAND (and was mother of Lord GEORGE BENTNICK); another became the wife of Lord DOUNE, afterwards Earl of MORAY; and the youngest married GEORGE CANNING, then an Under-Secretary of State, and was created a Peeress in her own right on his death. The testamental penalty imposed by General SCOTT was never enforced—the third sister, who had married a Commoner, re-bestowing on her sisters, by legal deed of gift, the fortunes which had become forfeited to her, by their noble alliances.

The late GEORGE CANNING, however, must have wasted his wife's fortune very much, for, in 1822, in order to retrieve his losses, he not only accepted the Governor-Generalship of India, but was prepared to sail, when the suicide of CASTLEREAGH caused a vacancy in the Home Government, which was filled by his being appointed Foreign Minister, with almost all the power of a Premier. After a lapse of thirty-three years, we have his son bound to the like distant and lucrative destination.

There is a vast difference between the men, however. One possessed eloquence, ability and statesmanship; the other has done nothing to distinguish himself. That he is a CANNING, a Viscount, and a poor man, is a very insufficient reason why he should be made Viceroy of India.

Dickens as a Politician.

At the last Administrative Reform meeting in Drury-lane Theatre, previous to the leaving of the *Pacific*, the author of *Pickwick* made a speech, according to promise, which will add greatly to his reputation. It was reported that CARLISLE and THACKERAY would also address the Reform meeting, but, if these popular authors are going to follow the noble example of DICKENS, they were, probably, reserved for another occasion, that there might not be a superfluity of brilliant attractions on the same night. Mr. DICKENS' speech was full of brilliant points, humorous illustrations, wit, puns, and good wholesome advice. A few such speeches from such master minds would soon bring about the desired reforms, or at least compel the governing classes to promise reform, even though they did not grant it. One of the most remarkable characteristics about the speech of Mr. DICKENS is, that there is not an allusion in it to the Queen, except an incidental one in the very last line of it, nor any of the flummery about loyalty and the Constitution which forms the staple of nearly all political harangues in England. There was nothing of the *pro rege, lege, grege* style in it. He spoke of doing his duty to his countrymen, but said nothing of his duty to the Queen. It was his first, and will be his last political speech, for he announced his determination to stick to his vocation hereafter, and to effect what good he might with his pen, and not be tempted to mount the rostrum again. His speech was as manly, earnest and sensible as it was witty, humorous and satirical. We hope that THACKERAY may be induced to follow the example of his great rival in literature, but we do not believe he will. THACKERAY is not, in any sense, a reformative writer. He loves to make fun of the world, and does it better than anybody else; but then he does it for his own particular benefit, and cares not how the world may wag with others, so long as it goes well with himself.

A New Revolver.

It is very remarkable that, notwithstanding we are essentially a non-combatant nation, and have done less fighting than any other great power of Christendom since we gained our independence, the most important inventions and improvements in firearms have been made by our citizens. COLT's revolvers are now used in all parts of the world, and many a death-dealing shot has been sent from these little instruments by the contending parties in the Crimea: SHARP's rifle, which is, in many respects, greatly superior to the Minié, and taken all together, is probably the most valuable improvement in the old musket yet produced, has yet its way to make in the world of warfare. But its time cannot long be delayed; the army that is equipped with this light, easily handled, and unerring instrument of death, would possess an immense advantage over its opponent. A new revolver has recently been exhibited, called "Beal's patent repeating pistol," a seven shooter, which strikes us as possessing many advantages over any of the revolvers which we have heretofore examined. Its advantages are its extreme lightness, simplicity, ease of loading, and safety to the person using it. There is a fearful number of patent fire-arms already in use; but, if it is necessary to use them for the protection of person or property, it is desirable that the best possible instruments should be employed. It is only to be regretted that the necessity for their use should exist. We do not imagine that improving their effective qualities will have a tendency to make their use more common, but quite the contrary. We regard, therefore, every new improvement in fire-arms as the means of aggressive warfare, as a step towards their disuse altogether.

A Yankee Interfering in the Crimea.

There is no lack of American ships in the Crimean ports, which have been chartered by the allies to transport their troops and provisions; but these conveyances, though performing a most important part in the war, are silent participators in the tremendous contest that is now waging in the East. Our countrymen, thus far, have been quiet spectators; and, with the exception of two or three young surgeons who entered the service of the Czar, and were sent to Sebastopol, we have not heard of any Americans taking part in the war. But the London *Times* of the 27th ult. publishes a correspondence which recently passed between a countryman of ours in London and the Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir CHARLES WOOD, in reference to the barbarous conduct of the allies in destroying the valuable monuments of antiquity at Kertch, which is the first instance of interference in the war that we have yet had to notice on the part of our country. The gentleman in question is Mr. GEORGE SUMNER, a brother of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, who has spent a considerable time in traveling over the Russian Empire.

The object of Mr. SUMNER's letter was to suggest the propriety of sending an order to the British Commander in the Crimea to cause a guard to be placed around the Museum of Antiquities in Kertch, to prevent their injury, and greatly to the credit of the English functionary, who might not have known that Mr. SUMNER was an American, his suggestion was promptly attended to, and a telegraphic dispatch sent to Lord RAGLAN. We publish the correspondence, which is highly creditable to both parties, in another part of our journal.

☞ The Book Publishers' Association held a meeting yesterday, as we understand, for the purpose of making arrangements for the first trade sale under their supervision, which will take place in September. BANOS BROTHERS are to be the auctioneers, as usual; but the contributors to the sale decide by lot what position they shall occupy in the catalogue. This is an important change, for heretofore they were ranked according to seniority, which gave an undue advantage to the old firms.

SARATOGA.

The Affair of Col. Burr—The Hotels and the Season—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Wednesday, July 11, 1855.

I observe that Mr. COLE, the attendant of Col. BURR—about whose disappearance from this vicinity I wrote you a few days since—has called upon you with an explanation of the matter. I do not agree with you in thinking that the parties interested will consider it satisfactory. Indeed, I know that those who have the best right to take an active interest in the matter, look upon it as merely a repetition of the old story by which their inquiries have so long been evaded. If Col. BURR is traveling solely for his own pleasure, and of his own will, why is he always denied to his friends who call to see him? Why are the letters they have sent him regularly withheld—or, if not withheld, why is he not permitted to answer them? Why does he never, in his pleasure travels, visit Saratoga, where all his interests lie, although his companion, Mr. COLE, very frequently makes his appearance here without him? And why are *anonymous* letters written to parties supposed to be taking an interest in his whereabouts, urging them to desist, and endeavoring to excite prejudice and resentment on their part against him? While Mr. COLE is giving explanations, he would do well to clear up some of these points. If he calls on you again, please direct his attention to them.

This may seem to be a private matter—not designed or proper for the public. But I have heard it so much talked of here, and the circumstances are so singular in themselves, as to warrant the notice I have taken of it. If the case is as clear and free from wrong as Mr. COLE contends, let it be shown by something more reliable than his mere assertion. Meantime I understand that steps will soon be taken by the parties who are legally responsible for the care of Col. BURR's property and person, to ascertain the facts in the case by a compulsory process, if no other will answer. I will keep you advised of the progress of the affair.

As the season advances Saratoga is filling up. None of the hotels as yet, however, are crowded. The season thus far has not been hot enough to drive people from the cities. D. DUNCAN, I notice, arrived last night from Mississippi, and took rooms at the United States. DAVID LEAVITT, of your City, and his family, came to day, and stay at Congress Hall. These two houses are evidently having a sharp contest for public favor this season: thus far Congress Hall is not at all behind. The Union, I hear, is also doing well.

The full band has arrived, and gives us magnificent music in the drawing rooms; last night it added a beautiful serenade.

The pickpockets have also arrived, though I have not heard of any operations as yet in their line. Yesterday at dinner at Congress Hall, one of them took a seat at table directly opposite a New-York gentleman who knew him, and whom he also evidently recognized. The gentleman left the table for a moment to notify the landlord, but when he returned the bird had flown. Persons stopping at hotels will do well to remember that a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, relieving hotel keepers from all liability for money, jewelry, or other valuables that may be stolen from their rooms:—they are obliged, however, to take charge of them if specially requested so to do, and then they become responsible.

As I anticipated in my former letter, the Prohibitory Law is not much observed at the hotels here. At the United States the bar is kept open as usual, though I believe care is taken to confine sales, so far as possible, to guests. At Congress Hall there is no bar, but I have noticed wines at the table at dinner. The same is the case, I believe, at the Union.

From all parts of the country everybody is rejoicing in the prospect of *good crops*. I hear no exceptions to the uniformly encouraging reports.

Q. Q.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 14.

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CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies: TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS: TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS: FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.
FEVER AND AGUE.
No 8.

HANOVER NECK, July 9, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Having been sick with the chills and fever for some months in 1853, and being under the doctor's hands without getting better, I got a box of your Pills, which cured me immediately and I have had no return of them since, but am better than before the chills. I then got a box for my wife, who had the chills, and they cured her also of same. We have been well ever since. I think them the best medicine for chills and fever ever invented.

THOMAS MORAN.

PISCATAWAY, July 20, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Last Fall two of my children, aged respectively 5 and 17 years, were severely attacked with chills and fever. I procured one box of your Anti-Periodic Pills, and the result was a perfect cure in both cases, and without any more than one slight chill after the first dose. One box cured both cases. Had I procured a doctor, each case would have cost me $5 or $10. The two were perfectly cured for $1. TIMOTHY WOOD.

TO C. D. DESHLER.

Sold at the Depôt, No 241 Broadway, New-York. Also, by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, By E. T. SEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Boston; GILBERT & CO. and P. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY owe pills, cholagogues, and mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often 'break the chills' for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

Better buy a sixpence worth of poison of an honest apothecary, than to pay a dollar for the same made into a "pill" or a "mixture," and remember that the only Fever and Ague Remedy in the market that is free from mercury and poisonous drugs, is "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;" and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 128 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. KING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAVES, and druggists generally.

DR. A. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from the commencement up to the present time, and in perfect order. Address R. J. LEONARD, this office.

THE RESULT OF ENTERPRISE AND BUSINESS TALENT.—To a man of enterprise and thorough business habits, New-York presents a wider field to make a fortune than the gold mines of California. An illustration of this, the success of KNOX, the Hatter, is a proper theme on which to dwell. A few years ago he started business in a small store in Fulton-st., between Dutch and Gold, with scarcely any other capital than a perfect knowledge of the trade, indomitable perseverance and unflagging industry. It was not long before these qualifications were discovered and appreciated by the public, and patronage began to flow in upon him. He soon acquired the reputation of getting up some of the best and most tastefully made hats in the City. His prices were low, and his attendance upon his customers courteous and prompt. In consequence of his success he was soon enabled to occupy a larger and better fitted up store, No. 128 Fulton-st.; and this was rewarded by still increased patronage, till he soon found that he had not room and must secure sufficient to enable him to open a large and elegant store at No. 512 Broadway—still one of his most prominent places of business. But this was not enough for his ambition. His store in Nassau-st., Fulton-st. store, and all too small for the transaction of his increasing business; and this Spring he was obliged to open a large establishment on the north-east corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., which he has fitted up in elegant style and filled with one of the finest displays of hats and caps for men, boys and children, of every variety and style, to be found in the City, most of which are his own manufacture, of unquestionable excellence and adapted to every season of the year and every climate in the world, from the light and graceful straw Hats, Silk or Beaver, through the various styles of Felt Hats, white or black, to the Panama and Straw. KNOX is certainly on the high road to fame and fortune, as he deserves to be, and we commend him most cordially to all our friends and the public at large as one of the best and most popular Hatters in the City.

PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMproved pianos, possessing in their improvement of action and sonorous power and evenness of tone, equal to the grand Pianos. Sole agency for T. Gilbert & Co's, Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown's and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos; and constantly in store, Pianos from some five of the best New-York manufactories. Each instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or per lease money refunded. Second-hand Pianos of all varieties, and at great bargains. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Sole agency for S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons, (tuned the equal temperament.) HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

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Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—THIS invaluable medicinal beverage is highly recommended by the medical faculty as a pure stimulant, and a positive cure for Dyspepsia, the effects of Summer heat, and debility of the Urinary Organs. Dr. Chilton, the eminent Chemist, pronounces it a medicinal tincture of great value in all cases where a diuretic is required. Dr. Castle and Prof. Hall also highly approve its use as a beverage. Sold by H. W. HILL & DRUSCHT, No. 679 Broadway, and by Druggists and Grocers generally. Principal office, No. 86 Fulton-st. $1 per quart bottle.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—COMMENCEMENT.—Music for July, 1855, consisting of five pieces, poetry by the young ladies, music prepared by J. C. Cook, the whole neatly and elegantly gotten up from engraved plates. Price only 25 cents, being one of the cheapest collections of musical compositions ever published.

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This at all times wholesome and delicious food, but particularly in Summer, and for children, when bowel complaints prevail or are apprehended, is sold by family grocers generally, and wholesale by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry st., New-York.

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FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Cots, Bolsterets, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Madberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 38 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—TRANSITS, Levels, Compasses, and one new English Transit, all of superior construction, for sale low, by HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 136 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequalled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try him. Store Nos. 18 and 20 Frankfort-st.

Mechanical Philosophy.—No. VI.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, July, 1855.

Leaving the instrument last described, we find in the adjoining room of the south wing—the one next to the transit building—an instrument of peculiar construction, called the Prime Vertical Transit. The Prime Vertical is the imaginary line in the heavens, passing from the eastern point of the horizon through the zenith to the western point, and consequently at right angles to the meridian; and a Prime Vertical Transit is a transit instrument placed east and west instead of north and south. Upon a single block of granite rests the axis, over three feet in length; at one end of the axis, outside of the pier, is the telescope—at the other end its counterpoise. Upon the axis rests permanently a large frame containing a delicate spirit-level, whose inflections show at any moment the inclination of the axis to the horizon. The thing required in mounting the instrument is, that this axis shall be truly horizontal, and that the telescope shall revolve exactly in the Prime Vertical, deviating neither to the north or south. But as with one instrument, so with all;—we cannot get them exactly right; and, having done mechanically the best we can, we must then apply corrections for the outstanding errors. The telescope is six feet and a half in length; its optical performance is said to be remarkably good.

In order to understand the use of this instrument we must look for a moment at the manner in which the heavens appear to revolve around us. The stars do not rise up from the horizon *vertically* but *obliquely*, and in an oblique course, but all with the same inclination to the horizon, they pursue their way descending at the same angle at which they rose. An imaginary line passing from the eastern point, intersecting the meridian at a distance from the zenith, equal to the latitude of the place, and thence through the western point of the horizon, is called the equator, and in lines parallel to this do all the stars move. All stars south of the equator, inasmuch as they must rise south of the eastern point of the horizon, never cross the prime vertical while above the horizon. Looking northwards we see the stars crossing the vertical after rising, and again in the west before setting; and the interval of time between the two crossings diminishes, and the place of crossing grows higher and higher, the further we go from the equator, until we arrive at the zenith, beyond which the stars fall to reach the vertical. It is then only a comparatively small belt of the heavens that forms the field of operations for the instrument before us; and, practically, this belt is narrowed to much closer limits. The object of the instrument is to furnish the times of these crossings, and comparing one with the other, to deduce the length of time occupied in passing from east to west. This computation gives us the distance of the star from the zenith, or, if we please, its altitude. But it may be asked, why use an instrument whose range is so limited, when you have circles in the meridian which you can apply to all the heavenly bodies? It is because in this narrow belt an observation with this instrument, compared with an observation in itself equally good with the mural or meridian circle, will give a more accurate result for the star's place; and if we can get more certainty even for a few stars, let us have it by all means. But besides this, there are special investigations of great importance that can be best attempted with an instrument of this kind. One of the most important of modern contributions to sidereal astronomy has been made by help of an instrument of precisely similar construction to this.

But we must now leave the ground floor and look at the last instrument which claims our attention—the great refractor or equatorial telescope. This is placed in the dome which surmounts the main building, its pedestal being the block o granite of which we have spoken as crowning the massive pier of masonry and brick work that rises through the centre of the building. The telescope is over fourteen feet in length, and its object-glass has a diameter of nine inches and a half. The tube is of light pine, handsomely veneered with mahogany, and with its brass bands and mountings it presents a very beautiful appearance. From the brass bed or socket in which the tube rests, and at right angles with the latter, proceeds a strong steel axis, passing through a large brass socket, to which, in its turn, another steel axis is similarly attached. The bearings for this latter axis are secured to the top of the stone pier, which is cut away so as to be inclined to the horizon at an angle of thirty-nine degrees. The pier is so placed that this inclined surface points towards the north pole of the heavens, and the last mentioned axis—the polar axis—has consequently the same direction. Turning upon this axis, therefore, the whole instrument revolves in precisely the same direction with the stars, an exceeding great convenience to the observer who may wish to follow an object for some length of time. Upon the other axis the telescope alone revolves, and moves only to and from the north pole. By the combination of the two motions it is, of course, possible to direct the telescope to any desired point in the heavens. A system of counterpoises is most ingeniously and satisfactorily applied, so that the telescope is perfectly balanced in every position, and requires the slightest force only to move it in any direction. A train of wheel work is attached to one side of the pier and can be connected with the telescope so as to carry it uniformly along in the same direction with the stars' motion, relieving the observer from all care and attention in following the object he may be examining. An outlook is afforded by an opening from top to bottom of the revolving dome, and the telescope can be directed with perfect ease to any point of the visible heavens.

The instrument is of course used for general inspection of the heavenly bodies; but this is not its principal employment. The high optical power is needed in order to bring faint and distant objects within our reach; as it were to show us things otherwise invisible or unattainable, so that we may measure them, or determine their positions with reference to such known objects as may be near at hand. The measurement is accomplished by help of the "Micrometer," an indispensable attachment for almost every construction of telescope. It consists simply of a fine screw near the eye piece of the instrument, carrying a small plate of brass, with an opening across which is stretched a fine thread or spider line, so placed as to be visible in the telescope at the same time with the star. Another similar line is fixed to another plate whose surface is so close to the "micrometer-plate" that this thread is also seen with equal distinctness—the two being brought so near together as barely to pass each other without touching. The head of the screw outside of the eye-piece is graduated like the heads of the microscope-screws of the mural and meridian circles. It is well determined by various kinds of trial, over how many seconds the movable wire will pass while the screw is turned through one complete revolution. The fixed wire furnishes a starting place.

If we wish now to measure the diameter of a planet, for instance, the telescope is so directed that the fixed wire shall exactly touch one edge of the planet, and then it is only necessary to ascertain by how many revolutions the screw must be turned in order to carry the other wire to the other edge; this number, multiplied by the value, in seconds, of one revolution, gives the desired result. By precisely the same way the distance between a planet, a comet, and some neighboring known star is measured; one wire being placed upon the unknown, and the other upon the known object. But the direction of the new body from the other must be determined, as well as its distance, and this is done by help of a small graduated circle, four or five inches in diameter, attached to the telescope tube, while the eye piece, with its wires, is made capable of revolving upon the axis of the tube,—being turned so that one of the wires just employed in measuring the distance shall now join the two, accurately bisecting both. The corresponding direction, or "position," as it is called, may be read upon the circle, the angle being counted from the north point towards the east. Distance and direction thus obtained, and the star's place being known from observations with other instruments, we have of course the place of our planet or comet. The accuracy of the result depends mainly upon the excellence of the micrometer screw, and the precision and distinctness with which the objects can be seen. This is not the only kind of instrument used by astronomers, but it is the most common, and we have no more time now to describe the others.

But some one will say, why cannot all these places of comets, &c., be determined with the Transit Instrument and Meral or Meridian Circles? Where is the necessity for another, and so large a telescope in addition to these? The answer is, that on the one hand very few of the comets especially, are visible when they cross the meridian. They are commonly near the sun, setting shortly after, or rising shortly before him, and if watched for in the meridian would never be found. And on the other hand, many of these new bodies, even when in the meridian, are so faint as to be invisible in telescopes of ordinary power. By help of the large instruments, these faint objects are referred to brighter ones near by, which are subjected to the meridian instruments in their turn. Neither instrument is competent of one, to do all the work of an Observatory, but like different branches of a science, or like different parts of a vast machine, all are mutually dependent.

I have now described, in detail entirely unintended, the various instruments in the Observatory, and no space or time is left to speak of the plan of astronomical operations therein adopted, of the special uses to which these instruments are devoted. Various specific labors are from time to time accomplished, but the general plan is for the formation of a most complete star catalogue, which shall contain for a certain part of the heavens an accurate determination of the place of every star therein within reach of the telescopes employed. Much of this work has been already done, and, though interrupted and delayed by various circumstances, it is still regarded as the peculiar and appropriate work of the Observatory. The "Equatorial" has been actively engaged in following up and observing the multitude of new planets and comets which have fallen like a meteoric shower during these past years, and, as if not content with what it had to do, has added another to the list. Three quarto volumes of observations have been published, and we are informed that a fourth will soon appear.

When we learn all this, and learn also that in this establishment the whole foundation and superstructure of the Wind and Current system has been based and built, from the few log-book tracks, up to the complete whole of charts, sailing directions, &c., it must be acknowledged that this is no establishment of idleness, but that all here employed are active in forwarding this cause of science and truth, to the great general and immediate advantage of commerce and the world.

Some of the descriptions of instruments, and modes of operating them, may seem a little obscure to the unscientific reader. It is impossible to avoid this apparent difficulty; but the studious mind, carefully applied to the effort of understanding the descriptions, will find the difficulties speedily vanish upon closer inspection.

S.

AMERICANS RIOTING IN HAVRE.—The latest Havre (France) papers give an account of a riotous fight in that port between a large number of white and colored sailors, of American ships. The police had great difficulty in quelling the riot, and a number of the combatants were seriously wounded. A variety of deadly weapons were used. Sixty arrests were made.

☞ The Albany *Atlas* says it is authorized to state that Judge RUGGLES, of the Court of Appeals, in consequence of ill health, intends to vacate his office when the cases already argued before him shall have been decided; and that his resignation will take place in time to allow the vacancy to be filled at the coming election.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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☞ Is at this season most invaluable as a Renovator and

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD as DR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

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☞ Those Ladies Linen Boots and Slippers ARE SELLING RAPIDLY AT HARNIOT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No 435 Broadway, cor. of Howard-st

He is also selling splendid French Gaiter Boots for Ladies, of all colors, at $1 75 per pair; their equal were never offered at that price until introduced by the proprietor of this establishment.

☞ Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians Sold by all druggists in the United States A B & D SANDS, C V. CLICKENER & CO., C.H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists

☞ A Contribution Sermon in aid of the American Widows Relief Association—Will be given SABBATH EVENING, July 15, by Rev. DANIEL MC. L. QUACKENBUSH, of Fishkill, in the Dutch Reformed Church, 9th st.

Owing to the great distress existing in many families, the Trustees respectfully ask ministers generally to notice this appointment, and that the friends of the poor Widow and Orphan would kindly aid the wishes of this opportunity to hear a talented Preacher, and add a mite toward the relief of suffering humanity.

President—JOHN P. TREADWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel.
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Donations of money or clothing much needed, and will be gratefully received at the Secretary's Office, No. 114 Grand st.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few weeks after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N.Y. CAUTION.—All quack imitations are spurious, and counterfeits of his original prescription

PERSONAL.

TUCKAHOE.—If this should meet the eye of the two Gentlemen that rode up in the 12 o'clock M. Train, FRIDAY, July 6, and got out at Tuckahoe, they will much oblige the Conductor by sending their address to the Harlem Railroad Office, 26 h st, and 4th-av

JAMES E CABYL, Conductor.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an experienced and highly respectable young man, as coachman or groom. He is perfectly acquainted with the care and management of horses; his testimonials are most creditable; will be found truthful in many respects. Also, by an experienced German cook, who understands her business; speaks English well, and is highly recommended; no objection to the country in either case. Apply at No 58 Atlantic st, Brooklyn, near the Long Island Railroad Depot for three days.

SITUATION WANTED By an Englishman, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and is an excellent inside servant. Has lived with noblemen's families of the highest distinction. No objection to town or country, or to travel. Good references given. Address C. M., or mail st No. 76 4th-st., corner of 6th av., or at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent well-recommended young woman; is a good plain cook and a first rate washer and ironer; is willing to go as laundress or to do general housework. Can give the best of City references. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a genteel girl, in a private family, to do chamber work and waiting; has lived one year in her last place, and has lived a year also where she now is stopping; has no objection to go into the country for the Summer. Call or address a note post-paid, No. 64 Sacket-st., South Brooklyn for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable American boy, 13 years of age, wants a permanent situation in a Book or Fancy Goods store. He is well educated, writes a good plain hand and has had some experience in business. Address P. P., Box No. 3041 Post-Office; or at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do a general housework. Is a good washer and ironer and a good plain cook. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at the fifth house from Park av. in Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waiter; has no objection to a short distance in the country; can give four years' recommendation; can be seen at No. 81 4th-av. for 2 days, second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter. Call at 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and assist to washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Apply No. 49 Bank-st., rear building, 3d floor, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl and her sister, as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and nurse, or would do light housework. Apply at the FEMALE SERVANT'S HOME, No. 149 Grand st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do general housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 88 West 19th-st., for two days.

TEACHER WANTED.—An experienced teacher in Vocal and Instrumental Music, to go South. A lady preferred. Inquire for Miss MARVIN, Clinton Hotel.

BOOK-KEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a gentleman of many years' experience wishes a situation as book keeper Good references. Address H. N. B., No 219 Greenwich-st.

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YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a surveyor's office, in the country capable of copying, coloring and lettering maps. Inquire of S P SWARTWOUT, No. 317 West 19th st, between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.

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BILL POSTER WANTED.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 1 Broad-st, want a bill-poster; only those already in the business and able to produce good references need apply.

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NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

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Ailanthus Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Nothing is more certain, Mr. Editor, than that "tastes differ"—that of smelling is about as various, as are the shapes of our nasal organs. I had a cousin, once, whose sense of smelling was so entirely obtunded as to make it quite a matter of indifference to her whether a bottle of asafœtida, or a bunch of roses were put under her nose. "I don't know, cousin Polly," she would often say, "whether I lose or gain by what you call a defect in my olfactory—since, if delicious odors do not charm me, offensive one's do not offend and distress me."

Now, Sir, how is it with "Julia?" May she not be in my cousin Peggy's category? It is true "Julia" says nothing of the villainous—sickening effluvia thrown off by the Ailanthus, but only of its "beauty"—the "healthfulness (?) of its odor—its "refreshing shade," and its "freedom from those *jumping or measuring worms*," &c. "Julia" may not, therefore, be insensible to the sickening odor of the Ailanthus, but may find it counterbalanced by the redeeming "*per contras*," set down by her in its favor. Well, I am willing that "Julia" should thus decide for herself—but, with the recent effects of this baleful tree upon my five children during this spell of hot weather, I must dissent from her "botanical" and "medical" authorities, (whom, however, she does not quote,) in favor of the *healthful* influences of this "*our Upas tree*." I have a "Julia," Mr. Editor, one of the five—a lovely child, now just six years old—and she, poor child, was barely saved from dying—all ill, at the same time, and all by the poisonous effluvia of this loathsome Ailanthus—two of them fling their branches across the windows of my nursery, filling the room with their poisonous odor. Fainting and vomiting attended in all of these five cases. Both my physicians traced this illness of my children to *the poison* of the Ailanthus—and I have not a doubt of it.

I had no remedy. The trees are not mine. I live in a hired house. I could not order them cut down. Yes, I had a remedy—it was to shut fast the windows—sash and shutters. But to keep my children from dying of the heat, my nurse and niece and myself had to fan them the live-long night, and such nights, too, when the heat threatened to consummate what the Ailanthus had begun.

I sent for my landlord, told him of my affliction, and begged to be allowed to cut these trees down. He refused—spoke as "Julia" does, of their beauty, and their shade, and freedom from worms, &c. But suppose they are beautiful, (which by the way I have not yet discovered,) or umbrageous, (and this I have not found except in a very limited degree,) and do not breed jumping worms, (no wonder when their *inherent poison*, thrown off in their flowering season, will allow not even *worms* to live on their leaves,) would all these make amends as "*per contra*," for their vile odor, and for the prostration, and illness, (one not yet safe,) of my five children?

I do not wish to *seem* even to be hard with "Julia," but as she is the advocate of the preservation and propagation of these vile trees, so have I heard others of our sex praise tobacco-smoking, and call it "*delicious!*" I have seen them arm in arm on the public way with men who were puffing smoke at every step down their throats. I have seen three men and one of my sex in a coach—the men all puffing out cigar smoke, and that solitary woman beclouded with it, and smiling and talking, and inhaling the disgusting emission with every breath, as if it were the South wind, which had just blown over a bed of violets.

I fear, Mr. Editor, my sex have much of the ill-breeding and vulgarity, which have become too characteristic of yours, of late, to answer for. Women may take my word for it, that just in proportion as they connive at, or approve vulgarity in man, will they lose man's respect; and, having said thus much, allow me to thank you for your declaration of war against the horrid Ailanthus, and subscribe myself with great respect your well wisher.

P. S.

Strained, not Broken.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the impression of your paper for to-day, "Backbone" speaks of the spinal column of New-York as if it were broken. I beg leave to object to its being so considered. It is strained—*not broken*—and it will become stronger than ever.

I would most cordially join hands with Backbone in wishing that all other questions might be postponed until the freedom of Kansas and Nebraska should have been secured. But is it possible? One of those which he has mentioned—the Tariff—is not likely to be mooted; but the other two—Temperance and Know-Nothingism—can *not* be exorcised. A formidable body of our voters are determined to have, *at the earliest possible moment*, a Prohibitory Liquor Law which will stand the test of the Courts; and, to keep men in office who would prevent its repeal, these voters intend to stand by Prohibition, at all hazards.

But the Know-Nothings are yet more formidable *in numbers*. Their feelings are too much engaged in the cause which they are advocating, to admit of their receiving favorably the invitation to postpone *their* cause for the "Backbone" cause. That is, they are *not yet* quite ready to accept the invitation. They might do it in 1856, *if then in existence*.

I hold it to be a fixed fact that the "Backbones" will carry the day in November, 1855. But let them run no risk. Let them make assurance doubly sure, by nominating candidates who would be acceptable to the Prohibitionists and to the Know-Nothings. In that way Governor CLARK was elected. But for Know-Nothing votes, SEYMOUR would now be Executive.

I repeat that the backbone of New-York is strained—not broken. A little careful nursing would make it stronger than ever. Time and Patience will surely effect a cure. FAITH.

TUESDAY, July 3, 1855.

The First Sunday School.

From the Southern Times.

We have seen published accounts, which claim for the celebrated ROBERT RAIKES, of England, the great honor of first founding a Sunday School. This is an error, for there are several instances, long prior to his successful efforts, recorded, of persons who devoted themselves to the development of the moral wants of the world's starvelings. Savannah, Ga., has the honor of the first institution of the kind, erected by the primitive Methodists, Rev. JOHN and CHARLES WESLEY, who with others came as missionaries to Georgia, with Gen. OGLETHORPE, on his second voyage, for the purpose of giving clerical services to the colony, and converting the Indians. CHARLES DE LA MOTTE, who was not a clergyman, but a gentleman of most liberal education, went out also at the same time, and was the school teacher to the colony. JOHN WESLEY wrote to Dr. BRAY in London on the 26th of January, 1737, the following account of Sunday School institutions. Speaking of the school, he says: "On Saturday afternoon I catechised them all. The same I do on Sunday before the evening service. And in the church immediately after the second lesson, a select number of them after having repeated the catechism, and been examined in some part of it, *I endeavor to explain at large, to enforce that part both on them and the congregation.*" Another account says of Mr. DE LA MOTTE: "Before public worship, on the afternoon of the Lord's day, he catechised the lower class, and endeavored to find some things of what was said by the minister, on their understandings, as well as their memories. *In the morning he instructed the larger children.*" Surely this beginning in the wilderness at Savannah, was the first Sunday School in the world. This school flourished and received the care of WHITFIELD, who succeeded WESLEY in the colony.

Again, in North-Eastern France, in Walbeck, in the Ban de La Roche, a Lutheran clergyman, named STOUBER, established a Sunday School for the benefit of adults, about the year 1760, which, however, soon embraced in its teachings young persons. By these means he elevated the moral and intellectual condition of the people of Steinthal in a rapid degree. In this year he was called to Strasburg, but upon leaving he inducted the celebrated OBERLIN into the charge of Ban de La Roche. OBERLIN carried out the plans of STOUBER, with great spirit, and what his predecessor had projected he perfected. "Every Sunday the children assembled at the church, sang hymns, which they had practised during the week, and recited lessons from the Bible." After which he conversed with them, and gave instructions in the duties and obligations of religion.

The first Sunday School was established in England, in 1769, by Miss BALL, at High Waycombe. This was fourteen years before the efforts of RAIKES at Gloucester. She caused them to read the Scriptures, and repeat the catechism and collect before going to Church. In the Old Church at High Waycombe, it is said, a place is still pointed out where Miss HANNAH BALL's Sunday Scholars used to sit. Mr. RAIKES, though he did not originate Sunday Schools, adapted them to the moral and intellectual wants of the ignorant children of England, and thus constituted himself a great benefactor to the world. Immediately after his recommendations in the Gloucester *Journal*, the system spread rapidly over the kingdom, and in four years' time not less than 250,000 poor children enjoyed its blessings. In 1785, the first Sunday School Society was formed in England. The first Sunday Schools in America, after the developments of Mr. RAIKES' plan, were established in New-York in 1816, and in Boston in 1817.

Incidents among the Newsboys—An Extempore Speech.

From the Independent.

Of course the boys in the Lodging-House have their own fun occasionally, especially when Mr. TRACY is out. One evening lately, after school, a boy who goes by the soubriquet of "Fatty," a dull looking fellow, with a deal of humor under the surface, thought he would try his part as a lecturer. Mr. N——, the assistant, was so much amused at the effort that he took notes of it afterwards.

The boy mounted the little platform, seated himself with great dignity, and rapping, to make order, began: "Boys, I want to speak a word to you. I come some way to-night to get speaking a word to you, boys! I love to see boys, and I have felt a great *interest* in you, boys. You are very clean, and nice, and comfortable here, boys, and I am glad to see you so. I was once a boy myself. I can never be a boy again. More's the pity!" (shaking his head with mock gravity.) "I was once just like yous. I used to pitch pennies, and chew tobaccer, and drink rum, and smoke cigars, just as you do." "I'll swear to that," murmured a boy from the seats. "Yes, boys, I was once a boy myself, and I feel for you, boys; and I am glad when I have an opportunity to talk to you. Now, how many of you boys made money to-day?" "I did," said one boy; none of the others spoke. "Only one boy made money!" Here a noise arose. "Now, boys! *boys!*" rapping on the table, "I want you to listen attentively, so that I can hear a pin drop. If I cannot hear a pin drop, I cannot speak at all. If you do not wish to hear me, I will stop. There is no use in my coming way here, and climbing up all these stairs, and leaving my friends at home, if the boys won't listen to what I have to say." This restored order in some degree, though some of the lads were near rolling off their seats in convulsions of laughter, for the manner and emphasis of the speaker were even better than his words. "Well, now, how much better it would have been for you other boys to have made money, and not a been a loafin' about corners, and pitchin' pennies, and losing your time, and drinkin.' O boys! I used to like rum once. Two thousand five hundred dollars, all but a cent, were pulled out of my pocket in two years by rum. Be men! Quit it. There is another thing I want to speak to you about—that is sellin' papers on Sunday. It's not right. You knows it isn't. You ought to go to Sunday School—to *Sunday School*, boys; and after you come out, you'd—you would"—(here he was at a loss for a reward for such virtue)—maybe you *would find a purse of money!*"

This was too much; the boys roared out, but he kept his self-possession, and continued: "Now, boys, would it not be better to find a purse of money than to sell papers? Boys, take my advice, and stop your selling papers on Sunday. I have a great deal more to say, if you would be quiet. Order! I am sorry you won't listen; but it is bed-time, and I'm sore you boys are tired." "Yes, yes," said several; "we'll hear you to-morrow night." "Very well, boys, I'll be happy to come up to-morrow night and talk to you."

The applause was enthusiastic, of course. "We'll have a night at the Tabernacle with *Fatty*," said one; and another thought he would "treat SAM HOUSTON."

The success of MARTIE (for that is his real name) as a moral lecturer, has emboldened him to attempt other social reforms. Lately a gentleman—a visiter—was in the school-room, and MARTIE was overheard to say very seriously to some of the boys who were making a noise: "Boys, you ought to conduct yourself the best you can when you sees a strange gen'leman as comes to see you. He'll think the more of you, newsboys, and put more dimes in your bank if you deserve it. Don't drink rum, and you won't be always a mussin! I don't drink no lager-bier, but takes my coffee at the Nassau!" (With great self-complacency.) "I takes my three plates of hot cakes, too, and then I feels in good humor with you all!"

THE JOURNAL.

"JUNE —.—Mr. I——s has been here to-night, and had a very good class in spelling and reading. Under his teaching, some of the boys are evidently making considerable improvement. The word 'gristle' seemed to puzzle them exceedingly. They spelt it in every imaginable way but the right. At last, when it was accomplished, Mr. I——s asked them what was gristle? One of them answered, 'The old fellow who gives out papers in the *Herald* Office!' This was said with so much sobriety that it was difficult to discover whether he was in earnest or not.

"June 4.—When a strange lad comes from the office of the Children's Aid Society to sleep for a night or two at the Lodging-House, he takes much interest in the sayings and doings of the boys. He will sit apart, silently watching their proceedings, his features, however, wearing an expression of blended curiosity and pleasure. He enjoys their repartees and *bon mots*; for the newsboys are little Curtans in their way, and can perpetrate a pun with ease.

"The first thing the newsboy does on entering the Lodging-House in the evening is to perform an ablution; and having washed his face and hands he takes his seat at the desk. Some employ their time in reading a favorite book from the library—perhaps the *Naval History of the United States*, the *Life of General Marion*, or *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Others chat agreeably together on the affairs of the day—the doings at Tammany Hall and the Tabernacle. A few play at chequers; and in a corner, 'out of the way,' may be seen sometimes one or two stitching the rents which the wear and tear of time had made in their pants. 'PADDY MOORE, why don't you have buttons in your pants for your suspenders?' 'Sure the holes will do as well, Sir.'

"As I write there are two or three at every desk, attentively reading some good book. They are acquiring a taste for books, and several of them are tolerably acquainted with geography and the history of their country. The selection in the library is good, and calculated to interest and amuse them considerably.

"JUNE 6.—A sad accident occurred to poor Paddy MOORE this evening. He fell through the lofts of a building near the Lodging-House, and had his arm broken. As he is much liked among the newsboys, and, indeed, by all who know him, they regret his suffering with many expressions of sympathy. Some blame, they say, attaches to a companion, (our worthy friend *Fatty*.) This boy, it appears, is ill-omened in their eyes, as he happened to have been with PADDY MOORE when he was run over by the stage some months ago. He was taken in a covered car to the Hospital. PADDY is an original, and has many peculiar traits of character. Of a playful disposition, and good-natured, he is possessed of a considerable fund of sly humor. As he has had so many escapes, it is to be hoped that he will be fortunate on the present occasion also.

"JUNE 11.—One boy who does not usually make much money, on coming up to-night, went straight to the bank and dropped in it two pieces of silver; then taking a gold dollar in his fingers and thumb, and shutting one eye, and bringing the other to that particular focus indicative of successful knowingness, "Eh! ain't that *good*?" "But how did you make all that, MIKE?" "I know; plenty of money, Sir!" "But how is it?" "It's all from 'Villikins and his Dinah, Sir!'" On further explanation, it appeared he had been selling songs, and had sold an armful at a great profit.

"THE LITTLE COLORED JUDE.

"JUNE 12.—I was much amused, a day or two since, at the office, by a little colored boy. He played all manner of mischievous antics. He could not sit still for a moment. He set the other boys by the ears. If one of them chanced to smile, he showed his white teeth in a broad grin, or rolled his eyes in that peculiar way which only those little colored gentlemen can do. He complained to Mr. MAOBY, and soon got into disfavor with them. The most demure boy in the office could not at times suppress a smile, when he spun round in the chair, or split the ink over the paper on which he was scrawling. He only remained quiet while eating some bread which he got from Mr. M. This he did something like a Turk enjoying his siesta in delightful abstraction, the whites of his eyes turned towards the ceiling. Mr. M. intended to get him a place in the country, but he stole away in the afternoon,"

C. L. B.

The British Consul at Cincinnati Charged with Enlisting Recruits for the Crimean Army.

We mentioned yesterday morning, that an important arrest was likely to come off during the day. In this we referred to the contemplated prosecution of CHARLES ROWECROFT, Esq., British Consul at this port, and certain other parties, who, it was alleged, had been enlisting recruits for the English army in the Crimea, contrary to the laws and treaty stipulations of the United States. The warrants were sued out by United States Deputy Marshal GEORGE S. BENNETT, before United States Commissioner WALLACE WARDEN, and Mr. BENNETT having, with his Special Deputy JOHN ELLIS, procured the assistance of officers, proceeded yesterday morning to make the arrest, as it was reported that the party were upon the point of leaving for Halifax. Most of those wanted were found at the depôt of the Little Miami Rail road.

The British Consul was arrested at his residence, and the whole party were taken to the rooms of the United States Court, on Fourth-street.

All but one or two of the persons arrested are Germans or Hungarians, and their names are: Fred. Poshner, Frank Rothenbucker, John Linderschmidt, M. Moschenhain, Wm. Schmetzer, John Kammerer, Nich. Finsterback, Jacob Grabaoke, John Baumer, Peter Luzius, John Dern, —— Turnbull, —— Mackay, David Rady, Charles Rowecroft, Dr. Hamilton.

DAVID RADY is an Irishman, and FRED. POSHNER, who, it is alleged, was to be captain of the party, is a Hungarian.

The case being called up at 11 o'clock, before U. S. Commissioner WARDEN, Mr. KETCHUM, the attorney appointed in the absence of the U. S. Attorney, to prosecute the suit, asked a continuance until to-day, to enable him to prepare a case.

Messrs. KING and TAFT, attorneys for Mr. ROWECROFT, objected, as their client was ready for trial, and fully able to prove his innocence. He was willing to answer the charge, but was not willing to give bail to oblige the prosecution.

The Commissioner finally continued the case until 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Consul ROWECROFT was allowed to leave on his parol of honor. The other defendants were required to give bail in the sum of $300 each, or in default thereof, to remain in custody.

The general impression among our citizens seems to be that Mr. ROWECROFT will be honorably acquitted. It is stated that he has been greatly annoyed by daily applications from persons who were anxious to join the army in the Crimea, and from this circumstance his complicity was, perhaps, inferred.

The story that a second party of recruits was to be arrested last night, was entirely without foundation.—*Daily Columbian, July 11.*

General Assembly's (N. S.) Presbyterian Minutes.

We have been furnished in advance of the publication of the Assembly's Minutes, with the following summary:

Synods	24	Licentiates	111
Presbyteries	108	Candidates	248
Ministers	1,567	Churches	1,659
Additions on examination			5,810
Additions on certificate			4,900
Whole number in communion			143,020
Baptisms of adults			1,705
Baptisms of infants			3,024

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Conn's Fund	$ 3,403 37	Foreign Missions	69,968 26
Contingent Fund	686 ¥	Education	21,710 96
Domestic Missions	76,871 31	Publication	48,322 01

One has been added to the number of Synods. The Presbyteries are the same in number as compared with last year. Five more ministers, three less licentiates, and forty more candidates, are recorded. The churches are too less. Several very small churches that have become extinct, having been struck from the roll of the Presbyteries, and a few have become Independent, or O. S., and so overbalancing the new churches that have been formed.

Although the returns from the churches are imperfect, they show the gratifying fact of an advance in the number of communicants. The net increase is 1,552. As the number of additions has amounted to 10,706, the number of removals by certificate, death or otherwise, has been 9,154. A similar fluctuation appears in the list of ministers. The alphabetical roll of ministers and licentiates, at the end of the Minutes, contains 120 new names, while 116 have disappeared. Of the latter, 33, an unusually large number, have been removed by death. The increase in the number of candidates gives pleasing evidence of a ministry in prospect. Nearly 6,000, it will be seen, have been added to the churches on profession; perhaps more. The fruits of many of the revivals of the past season are yet to be gathered in.

Although the last year's report of Contributions to Domestic Missions included the large sums given to the $100,000 Fund for Church erection, this year's report shows a diminution of less than $25,000; while the contributions to the Foreign Missions have advanced more than $6,000, and to the Publication Cause more than $15,000. The last year's report also included the contributions to the endowment of the Union Theological Seminary, which, in the case of a single church amounted to about $50,000, which almost covers the deficiency of that column.—*Evangelist.*

Gov. Reeder and Stringfellow.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 9.

The many rumors reaching our city respecting the quarrel and reported collision between Governor REEDER and STRINGFELLOW, all of which come through the ATCHISON presses, have been received by us with no little incredulity.

At length, by letter from an individual who was a spectator of the meeting, and in the truth of whose statement we have full confidence, we learn that STRINGFELLOW did not strike Governor REEDER with his fist, nor use towards him that lofty style of speech which the correspondent of the *Republican* has placed in his mouth.

The true state of the case is, that STRINGFELLOW approached Governor REEDER, and, in a bluff, insulting way, put inquiries to him concerning certain statements made by him in his speeches in the East. The Governor, observing the blackguardism of his opponent's manner, declined answering his questions, and told him to leave his presence, as he desired no contact with him. At this STRINGFELLOW made an attempt to strike him, but failed, upon which the Governor drew a pistol from his breast pocket and threatened death if his antagonist approached another step. STRINGFELLOW then withdrew.

This makes quite a different story of the interview, and puts *Second-fiddle* STRINGFELLOW in a less enviable light.

Obituary.

DEATH OF JAMES M. FRENCH.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. JAMES M. FRENCH, who expired at his residence in this city after a lingering illness which he bore with great resignation and fortitude.

Mr. FRENCH, although comparatively a young man, had identified himself largely in the politics of the State. He was one of the founders of the New School of Democracy, and through ill report and good report, prosperity and adversity, adhered tenaciously to his party. For three years, from 1843 to 1846, he was one of the proprietors and editors of the Albany *Atlas*, then as now, the leading Barnburner organ in the State. At the time of his death, he held the office of Pension Agent for the Northern District, the duties of which he performed with honesty and ability. Mr. FRENCH was of an amiable and genial temper, and showed no little strength of character in encountering the ups and downs of life. He had "troops of friends," both in his political and social relations, who will mourn in him the loss of one who valued friendship not lightly, and to whom he had endeared himself by his many self-sacrificing and amiable qualities.—*Albany Express.*

THE DEVIL RIGHT FOR ONCE.—The New-York correspondent of the *Congregationalist* writes: Dr. H., who is pastor of an Orthodox church, had been for some time annoyed by the forwardness of a lay brother to "speak" whenever an opportunity was offered, to the frequent exclusion of those whose remarks had a greater tendency to edification. This had been carried so far that the pastor, whenever he stated that "an opportunity would now be afforded for any brother to offer an exhortation," had always a secret dread of the loquacious member. On one special occasion, the latter prefaced a prosy, incoherent harangue, with an account of a previous controversy he had been carrying on with the great adversary. "My friends," said he, "the devil and I have been fighting for more than twenty minutes; he told me not to speak to-night, but I determined I would; he said some of the rest could speak better than I, but still I felt that I could not keep silence; he even whispered that I spoke too often, and that nobody wanted to hear me; but I was not to be put down that way, and now that I have gained the victory, I must tell you all that is in *my* heart." Then followed the tedious harangue aforesaid. As they were coming out of the session room, the good pastor inclined his head so that his mouth approached the ear of the militant member, and whispered—"Brother, *I think the devil was right!*"

ANTIOCH COLLEGE IN DEBT.—Antioch College, it appears, is $75,000 in debt. Of that sum, $20,000 is due to the Connecticut Life Insurance and Trust Company, at 6 per cent. interest. The Convention of Unitarians lately in session at Buffalo took measures to relieve the Institution of its load, and assist to pay the salaries of professors, tutors, &c. The Buffalo *Democracy* says that "while $24 a year are charged for tuition at this noble institution, and young men are boarded there for $1 25 per week, the Clark County Bank, on a debt due it of $20,000, and the Xenia Branch Bank, on a debt due it of $4,000, are each sucking 12 per cent. per annum interest out of the staggering and impoverished College."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, July 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue rather quiet and nasettled. Some sales have been made at $6 50 for Pearls, and $6 62½ for Pots, ¥ 100 lbs., but these rates are not satisfactory to either party, and in consequence but little is being done.

COFFEE—Has not varied much. The day's business consists of 200 bags Laguayra, at 11c.@11½c.; 200 pks. Java, at 14½c.@14¾c., and 1,800 bags Rio, part at 10c.@10¾c ¥ lb.

COTTON—The advance noticed in our last is pretty well sustained, but the market is not very active thereat.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Mobile.	Florida.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ¥ lb	9¾	10⅛	9¾	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	11	11¼
Middling Fair	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼
Fair	12¼	12¼	12¼	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still in fair request, chiefly for home use, and while the low grades, especially of Western, are a shade dearer, all descriptions exhibit, if anything, a rising tenor. The day's transactions include 5,700 bbls., within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 37½@ 8 50
Ordinary State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Straight State	8 62½@ 8 75
Favorite and Extra State	8 75 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	8 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 00 @12 75

Canadian is brisker and firmer, with sales of 1,500 bbls., at $10@$11 12½ for inferior common to choice extra grades ¥ bbl. Southern is still not very active or buoyant. Only 1,100 bbls. found buyers to-day at $10 12½@$12 for low mixed to extra brands ¥ bbl. Rye Flour continues to be sparingly inquired for, including fine and superfine, to lots, at $7 37½@$8 87½ ¥ bbl. Corn Meal is also in slack request, at $4 75 for Pennsylvania, $4 87½ for Jersey, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ¥ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand at full prices, with sales since our last of 9,000 bushels Michigan White, part at $2 50; and 1,000 heated new Southern Red at $1 85, ¥ bushel. Rye is dull and not worth over $1 48@$1 40 ¥ bushel. Barley remains as last noticed. State and Western Oats are in limited demand, but stiffly held, at 62c @65c. ¥ bushel. Corn is still more freely offered at easier prices, which sustains the active inquiry for home use and export. The day's sales amount to nearly 100,000 bushels, chiefly good to prime Western Mixed, at 90c.@91c. ¥ bushel.

HAY—There were 250 bales of River purchased at $1 06@$1 25 ¥ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in better request, and are very firmly held, at 25c @27c. ¥ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is salable and steady at $26@$29, cash, and $29 50@$31, usual credit, ¥ ton. Nothing new in other descriptions.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet at unchanged quotations.

LIME—Rockland is less abundant and is now held at 80c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ¥ bbl.

MOLASSES—The light stock and high claims of owners check sales; these, for this day, have been limited at yesterday's prices.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. A rather livelier inquiry exists for Spirits Turpentine at 40½c @41c. ¥ gallon, with less offering at these rates. Common Resin is likewise in slightly improved demand within a range of from $1 85@$1 90 ¥ $10 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as previously reported. Red Oil is selling slowly at 58c @60c ¥ gallon. Palm continues dull and nominal. Linseed rules quiet and languid, in lots, at 86c @87c. ¥ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request at still stronger prices, the day's sales consisting of 1,600 bbls. at $19 50 for new Mess; $18 50 for new Prime, and $19 25 for old Mess ¥ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet but steady; 150 pkgs. brought to @10c. for Hams, and 7½c. @8c for Shoulders, ¥ lb. Lard dull and drooping, sales having been made to-day of 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c @10¾c. ¥ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates: 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ¥ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $23@$26 ¥ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$17 50 ¥ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c @20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for choice do., ¥ lb. Cheese is worth but from 4c.@9c. ¥ lb.

RICE—Only a very limited business has been transacted to-day again at $5 62½@$6 25 ¥ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile disposed of at 10½c. ¥ lb.

SUGARS—Continued as last noticed, with sales of 650 hhds. Cuba at 5¼c.@6¼c.; and 300 New-Orleans at 6c. @6¼c ¥ lb.

TALLOW—Only 7,500 lbs. Prime changed hands at previous figures.

WHISKY—There have been 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, mostly at 41c. ¥ gallon—though a higher rate was claimed.

FREIGHTS—The business continued on a very moderate scale, owing partly to the liability of shippers to secure a sufficient quantity of produce on suitable terms; and partly to the increasing firmness of shipowners. For British and Continental ports, this day's engagements have been made in a straggling way, at about yesterday's quotations—many of which do not now suit shipowners.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ap7,'54-law2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s16'53-law2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of the notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the note issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s16,'53-law2yF

SAVINGS BANK.—Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Interest on deposits made on or before the 14th July will be at interest as if made before the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees,

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—31-33 Roosevelt-st., corner of 9th st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 16th inst. will bear interest from the 1st July. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No 261 THIRD-AVENUE, one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $1 to $500, and 5 per cent on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 16, will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President.

H. LOOMBORROW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PELLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 14th inst., will be entitled to interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under. By order

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 128 Chambers-st.—NEW-YORK, June, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it resolved that under the provisions of the by-laws, an interest be and hereby is declared for the six months ending the 1st July next, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500; and at the rate of four per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 16. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are exclusively invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE BLOOD, }
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.—No 515 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. July 12, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY.—Pursuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 30th June last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY 16th July. The interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the meantime, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th June.

Payment to be made on the books of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend on the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all amounts entitled thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 16th instant. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PELLIS, } Vice Presidents.
R. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $50 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY July 16. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are exclusively invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE BLOOD, }
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., N. Y., 11th July, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have declared a dividend of five per cent, from their earnings of last six months, ending 30th ult., payable in cash on and after 15th inst., viz: On all stock registered on the books of the agency in this City, at the office of Messrs. A. WOOD & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., on all other at the office of the Company in Milwaukee. The transfer books will remain closed until 10th inst. Per order of Board of Directors.

JOHN CATLIN, President.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 337 Broadway, (entrance on Reade-st.)—Depositors are notified that the usual sem

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and confided to me, in and by certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 82, page 433, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange on that day, in the CITY of PITTSBURG Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 80 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES granted in and intended and described as bound by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and has been under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the County aforesaid, to wit: The Burnsides Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Wylie, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 155. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 83.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmundson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 218 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 84 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornburn's heirs and J. F. Davis' heirs, containing 80 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from Irwin & Davis to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 83, page 323. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres, more or less—described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and ha bor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground on the west end of 35 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the assets of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1846, subject to a ground rent of $50 a year until April 1, 1858, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex. McKee to Wm. McCormick, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 388, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, pages 177 Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and superstructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 20 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 2 P. M., all the property of the late GUILFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the borough of Guilford, Conn., consisting of a well arranged Machine Shop, 130 by 40 feet, two stories, with a large attic cupola and bell, one 100 feet building, 150 feet in length, one stone-house and wharf, one blacksmith shop, foundery and trip-hammer shops, one two story dwelling, designed for a boarding-house, barn and garden connected therewith, and about 7 acres of upland and meadow. One steam engine of 15 or 20 horse-power, nearly new, steam pumps, &c., about 5 or 6 feet of shafting, pulleys, belting, &c., about 50 new turning lathe, with boring machines attached, about engine lathes of various sizes and patterns, 1 planer, 2 upright drills, flasks, patterns, circular saws, tumbling barrels, grindstones, &c. The situation of this property, being near the centre of a very pleasant and healthy village its proximity to the N. H. & N. L. Railroad, and water navigation, renders it a peculiarly favorable location for the prosecution of any kind of manufacturing business. The latter and other machinery will be sold at private sale, if application is made previous to the public sale; but on that day the whole will be sold without reserve, as a whole, or in such parts as may seem the most desirable. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL C. JOHNSON, Agent, Guilford, Conn., or of WM. FAULKNER, No 6 Sanford's Block, New-Haven.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 2, 1855 will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, weigh-houses, scales, tools, implements and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed belonging to the same. The terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855

E. H LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E. H LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d avs., of the City of New-York, and designated by the number (328) on a map on file in the office of Keeper, in the City of New-York, and entitled "map of 469 lots of ground, situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Jacob D. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836, which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., which point is the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th-st., with the southerly line of the 2d av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts., thence southeasterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.
JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
R J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney. 17-2aw3w*

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE contained in house No 72 8th-av, near 13th-st., THIS DAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock. The sale will be without reserve, and positive, rain or shine. Catalogues of which can be had at the house and which may be examined on the morning of sale. It consists of elegant rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood par or suite in tapestry, rosewood marble-top tables, oval and pier mirrors, marble-top rosewood etagere, mirror front; sofas, tête-a-têtes, arm and reception chairs, splendid mantel-ry set, French clock, oil-pantings, shades and cornices, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, marble-top rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany washstands, china toilet sets, rockers, card and sofa tables, damask lounges, rich carpets, rugs, oil-cloth, dining and breakfast tables, spring seat and French chairs, in velvet and hair cloth, with large variety of chamber and basement furniture, rich china, silver ware, cutlery, iron ware, &c. A deposit will be required of all purchasers.

F COLTON Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL CLOTHS, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, all the furniture of a large three story house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, viz.: Rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle, do. in hair cloth and velvet, mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, secretary, dressing and plain bureaus, with and without marble tops; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, dining and extension do., sofas and tête-a-têtes, French bedsteads, couches and couch bedsteads; full French mahogany and other bedsteads, French plate mantel and oval do., oil paintings Voltaire and carved rocking-chairs, spring-seat do., cottage furniture in suites, three-ply, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil cloths, mantel, hall and other clocks; oak furniture &c., &c. Also, every description of good furniture put in use, from a family breaking up. Also, a lot of feather beds, hair mattresses, china and glass ware, table cutlery, &c., &c. N B—All the above furniture will be sold without reserve, and without regard to weather. Catalogues ready early on Friday morning.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, SILVERWARE, &c &c., to close a consignment.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No 511 Broad-st., household furniture, &c., consisting in part of mahogany and black walnut suites, in hair cloth and de laine; sofas, chairs, side and centre tables, mahogany marble top bureaus, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, lounges, mahogany and oak desks, carpets, silver plate, &c. Together with a lot of oil paintings, remaining from the last sale. The whole to be positively sold to pay advances, and to make room for other sales.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

THIS DAY—FRIDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane—OIL PAINTINGS AND FRAMES.—A large and very splendid assortment of elegant Oil Paintings in richly gilt and elaborate frames; among which are numerous superb landscape paintings, various sizes and with figures—foreign and home scenery; historical painting, very fine; game, fruit and flower pieces, very rich; marine views winter scenery, very fine; rural and architectural views figures, &c. Also, a variety of engravings and etchings, with which the sale will commence. This collection is well worthy the attention of the public generally, as it is from the hands of eminent foreign and native artists.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY N. B. WOOLLEY & CO.—Will sell THIS DAY, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 36 and 38 Beekman-st., corner William, a large amount of household furniture, consisting of superior rosewood pianos made by Fisher and the celebrated Chickering. The latter must be sold, as the owner leaves shortly for Europe. An excellent organ and one of Horton's make melodions; also, one superior suite in French brocatelle, and any amount of all kinds of furniture; silver plated and glassware; China sets, &c., &c.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & CO.—Books and Fancy Goods—Salesroom No. 356 Broadway.—THIS EVENING, July 13 at 7½ o'clock large sale of Standard and Miscellaneous books, stationery, fancy goods, &c. (The books are all new and in good order.)

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at store No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture; also, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, rich china and silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—FRIDAY, July 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

$4,000 seven per cent first mortgage bonds of the Delaware, Lackawaxna and Western Railroad Company, due 1871, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

25 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. stock, $25 each.

$3,000 seven per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Flushing Railroad Co., due 1868, interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1, in New York, $1,000 each.

$2 000 six per cent bonds of the State of Virginia, $1,000 each.

$6,000 seven per cent. first mortgage convertible bonds of the Delaware Lackawaxna and Western Railroad Co., due 1875, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, in New York, $1,000 each

$5,000 six per cent. bonds State of Missouri, $1,000 each.

Also, 15 pothecated Stock

$2,000 seven per cent. second mortgage convertible bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., due 1880, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York, $1,000 each

300 shares proprietors of the city of Brunswick stock, $1 00 each

10 shares Cumberland Coal Co. stock, $100 each.

100 shares Hampshire Coal Co. stock, $100 each.

J. BERNSTEIN, Auctioneer

BY PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—No. 1M Liberty-st., on MONDAY, July 16, 1855 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange that desirable lot, 50 by 150, on Washington-av, (being parts of 46) with two-story brick building thereon, situate in Upper Morrisania village. The ground is well laid out, fruit trees, &c. A well, a good well on the premises. Terms easy. For maps and part cullars apply to the Auctioneers, No 51 Liberty-st

JOHN F RUSSELL, Auctioneer

BY DAY, RUSSELL & CO.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—THIS FORENOON, (Friday,) on will commence receipt and personal examination of goods for sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No 1 Vesey-st; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and of the Publication Office,) No 129 Liberty-st; New York; JEFFERSON TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. THOMPSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No 1,224 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both inveterate humors. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtues, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a burning sore mouth

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Two bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scald eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum

Four to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Fenders, peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Roxbury, and never got the money for five dollars. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet it's value has not been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day

No home or children should ever be without—eat the best you can get, and much of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day, children over 12 years, dessert spoonful; children from 6 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no drug can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1

MARSH, GRIS & CO., No 150 Greenwich st; SCHIEFFELIN BROS & CO., No 170 William-st; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No 118 Maiden lane; RAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H RING, No 192 Broadway; C V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A B & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—MRS CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 680 Houston st, second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

All letters addressed to MRS CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P M

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, all other specifics for which is and so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No 680 Houston-st.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical offices for consultation and advice, No. 324 Canal, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed name in imitation of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 324 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sent to No 128 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P M, and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in commending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DURING THE REMOVAL OF THE LINNEAN LABORATORY AND DISPENSARY and accomplishing his new Hospital in Broadway, Doctor SCHERBERGER can be best consulted, free, at his Branch Depot Office at No 129 Franklin-st., near West Broadway. Correspondents please observe this direction, not forgetting the new postage stamp law

Chronic diseases, female constitutional disorders, scrofulitic and mercurial affections, in all their forms, constitutes the strongest side of this Institution, where mercury in no case is resorted to, where the patient's case is candidly explained at once, and no person induced by flattering, untrue promises. The expense is told beforehand, and poor cured gratuitously. EM L. SHUBERGER, Sole Proprietor.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No physician in this place now or ever well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P.M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY for the Radical cure of all Local Nervous diseases and their concomitant attendants without medicine., Will be sent to any address upon receipt of $1 Address CHARLES S. COOPER, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y. Please specify the complaint.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—304 pages, with plates Price $1 Sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS RALPH, M D., No 643 Houston-st Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted)

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its great successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc Paint is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents.
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechan cal, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent.) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

By Dr A M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One Hundreth Edition (500,000) 18mo, pp 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for a number of years, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every succeeding one more and more disgusting and prostrating her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case, and procured it. I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M Deconnay provided a remedy (to spare) a protect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No 1 Vesey-st; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and of the Publication Office,) No 129 Liberty-st; New York; JEFFERSON TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. THOMPSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No 1,224 New-York Post Office.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M Xenia at 2:40 P M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 3:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Louisville and the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7.15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 3:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers a abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Passengers for Cincinnati from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply to the Day Express Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads

F. S. FLINT, Supt. C. C. & C. R. R.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Supt. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
A L HALL, General Eastern Agent

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—(COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St Louis Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Fairfield, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with a 5 P M train of M. S Railroad reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:26 P M

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P M., for Toledo, Chicago Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P M., Chicago 9 A. M., next day.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P M., Cleveland 6:10 A M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A M., Cincinnati 5:30 P M., and Chicago at 9:30 P M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place the St Louis coaches reaches St Louis at 9:45 P M., on following day; also connections at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 6:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A M., Toledo 3 P M Cincinnati 5 P M Chicago 11 A M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E B PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st; from NEW YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A M stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P M.

NEW YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A M. and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A.M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Boston and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Railroad to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 3, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st, as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Safferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, Emigrant, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 6:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Northern Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through War Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 33d-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad and Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario Parties of pleasure, and all persons visiting the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts., to
CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH.—The only line through to Mont

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The National Democratic General Committee.

A meeting of this Committee was held at the usual place, No. 663 Broadway, last evening. There was a large attendance of members, and the utmost unanimity and good feeling prevailed.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. D. PARSONS, who, in the absence of the Chairman, moved that E. W. GLOVER, Esq., be called to the Chair, which was unanimously carried.

LEWIS P. GLOVER, Esq., was then nominated and elected, by the members present from the Ninth Ward, as their colleague.

Mr. HASKIN moved that a Committee of Five be appointed to prepare the call for the primary elections in the several Wards, which was unanimously carried.

The Chairman of the Committee being now present took the Chair, and appointed Messrs. HASKIN, BAER, PARSONS, SAVAGE and BOYCE.

Mr. PARSONS then moved that two additional members be added to this Committee, which being carried, Messrs. GLOVER and THOMPSON were appointed.

It was then moved that the Committee adjourn to Monday, the 23d inst., which was carried and the Committee adjourned.

Wicked.

Pushing a noble steed up to the trotting of twenty miles within an hour. It was done on the Centreville Course yesterday. We hope it will not be re-attempted until the Dark Ages set in again.

The Blind.

The semi-annual examination of the pupils of the Institution for the Blind, was held in the chapel of the Institute on Tuesday. The exercises were concluded in the afternoon by a concert.

☞ Prof. GEO. F. ROOT, the well-known teacher and composer of music, quoth the *Evangelist*, is about leaving New-York for the present, in consequence of increasing and urgent calls for his services as conductor of Musical Conventions and Teachers' Institutes, in various parts of the country. A magnificent tea service of solid silver has recently been presented to him by members of the Mercer-street Church, where he has been for more than ten years Organist and Conductor of Music.

☞ Old Rip Van Winkle, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, has just discovered that complaints have been made about the loungers at hotel doors, that frighten all modest ladies who are passing, by their rude staring. The complaints were uttered about a month ago, and the nuisance was abated to a large extent in consequence. Rip will be out with the news soon, that they are fighting in Europe, and that certain allies are trying hard to take Sebastopol.

☞ Received from GEORGE SEYMOUR & Co., South Norwalk, Conn., a basket of excellent raspberries of remarkable size and fine flavor. *Encore.*

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Congress Hall.

The proprietors of this old and well-known establishment beg leave to announce to the traveling public that they have made large additions to its extent, refitted and refurnished it throughout, provided it with gas, water, and every possible convenience, and are prepared to accommodate their guests in a style of comfort and elegance not to be surpassed by any hotel in the United States. They have added to the building a new wing two hundred feet long, with a spacious, well-lighted dining-room; capable of seating six hundred guests, and the three upper stories devoted to suites of large, airy, handsomely-furnished rooms for families, suitable for any number of persons, with children and servants, and provided with piazzas to each story, running the whole length of the house. The new drawing-rooms are the largest and most elegant in the place. A splendid band is in attendance every evening. The table is lavishly supplied with substantial viands and all the vegetables and other luxuries of the season.

Particular attention is paid to this department, and nothing will be left unsupplied that the most fastidious can desire

Congress Spring, the most famous of the mineral waters of Saratoga, is in the immediate vicinity of Congress Hall; and the Hamilton baths, the best in the place, are immediately in the rear of the house, and can be reached by merely passing through its grounds.

The proprietors have spared no expense to render Congress Hall equal, in point of comfort, cleanliness and elegance in all departments, to the best and most fashionable hotel in any part of the world. They have expended nearly $100,000 in refitting the house and in the purchase of furniture, every article of which, throughout the house, is entirely new; and they will do everything in their power for the accommodation and comfort of their guests.

Porters, baggage-wagons and omnibuses will be in attendance at the Railroad Depôt on the arrival of every train, to convey guests and baggage, free of expense. HATHORN & HALL.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 1, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings on the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms.*

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."

"Ye Thousand Flower," "Constabel,",
Ye ugliness died route,
It's vanquished like ye freckles,
When ye "Balm" doth wipe them out.

[*To be continued.*]

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S CREAM SYRUPS AND PURE SODA WATER—Upwards of 20,000 persons have refreshed themselves at RUSHTON'S Soda Fountains the last few warm days. The new Syrups are made from pure fresh cream, and are the most cooling and delightful drink ever produced. More refreshing even than Ice Cream in hot weather. Call and try it. Corner Canal and Broadway, and No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-street

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon these organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS.—ARCHER WARNER & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment is to be given at this house to-night, for the benefit of Miss FANNY HERRINO. Mr J. R. SCOTT, Mrs. H. P. NICHOLS, Mr. J. DUNN, Mr WARREN and Mr. MILES, are to appear in addition to the Company. "Tom Cringle," "Carline" and "Jack Sheppard" are to be performed.

LONG ISLAND.

Military.

In August the Fifth Brigade of Kings County, and part of Westchester, Brigadier-General DURYEA, intend going on a week's encampment near the village of Hudson.

English Sky Larks on Long Island.

Star—*alias* Rev. H. W. BEECHER—says in the *Independent*:

"We have received a very welcome note from a friend, informing us that the sky lark had become domesticated upon our Long Island shores. We think it will be of interest to many to learn the facts, and we therefore take the liberty of publishing the letter, though not meant for publication:

DEAR SIR: I have just read in your new book entitled *Star Papers*, of your high-wrought enthusiasm at hearing the English sky lark, as he rose from the dewy grass singing up to Heaven. I think, Sir, that I can sympathize with you in your admiration of this world renowned songster, for I have often greeted the sun at his rising, that I might have a morning song before resuming my daily studies. But I heard him on *Long Island*. The veritable English sky lark is now acclimated, civilized, and naturalized as an adopted American citizen, and is to be found in the neighborhood where there they were first placed in quite large numbers. About ten years ago a wealthy Englishman living at East New-York, L. I., set a pair of valuable larks free, for the purpose of introducing them into this country. He has succeeded admirably, and deserves the commendation of all, lovers of birds and song. Though I have spent my days in the same neighborhood, I regret to say that I cannot now recall the name of this public benefactor. If, Sir, you should ever wish to hear the cause of one burst of eloquence in your *Star Papers*, take an early ride to East New-York, inquire for Mr. SIMMONS, who will direct you where you may often go to hear your favorite bird. Yours, etc.

NEW-JERSEY.

Licenses Granted.

The Council of Hoboken on Wednesday evening granted tavern licenses to the following persons: CHAS. T. PERRY, F. H. BAUMER, CHARLES ALLEN, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. STEIN, and Mr. HOPPY.

Public Printing.

The *Hudson County Democrat*, of Hoboken, has been appointed the Corporation paper by the Hoboken Council.

The Foreign Legion, and the New-York District Attorney—Statement by Count Kaulbah.

From the Evening Post.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 9, 1855.

The British brig *Buffalo*, Capt. C. A. STEWART, bound for Maitland, Nova Scotia, while at anchor near Tarpulin's Cove, was boarded by an officer of the United States revenue cutter *James Campbell*, just at the time when Capt. STEWART had left the brig for a fresh supply of water. When on the *Buffalo* this officer, through the aid of one of his sailors, who spoke the German language with fluency, entered into a conversation with some of the steerage passengers, and one of these men complained of being deceived as to his final destination, saying that he had shipped for Hartford, to work at his trade as saddler A few minutes afterwards the United States officer turned towards me and exclaimed: "Are you a British officer?" I simply answered, "No," and here our conversation ended. The officer with his men returned to the revenue cutter, probably to report to his commander the result of his visit.

Captain C. A. STEWART, after obtaining water, returned to the brig, and soon the same officer boarded the vessel again, and after examining the ship's papers, invited Captain STEWART to see Commander CLARK. They both left the brig, and after some delay, Captain STEWART returned and told us that, though Captain CLARK found his papers in order, he had arrested the brig, and, naturally enough, with the brig the passengers. On Sunday morning an officer came on board, and soon we were on our way to Tisbury, where Commander CLARK wished to consult with the collector of the port. On Monday morning, Captain CLARK returned, and we were told that, as the collector had gone to New-Bedford to consult, we were till then his prisoner. Against this Captain STEWART protested, but to no purpose.

On Tuesday afternoon an officer, with some gentlemen, came on board the brig, *Buffalo*, and, after some conversation with the steerage passengers, one of the gentlemen looking at us with wonderful astonishment, told us that we must follow him to the revenue cutter *James Campbell*. Not exactly pleased with his proceedings, I asked him on what authority we owed him obedience. He then produced a warrant without names, signed by the United States District Attorney HALLETT, commanding our arrest upon the charge of enlisting men. When I asked him for what purpose we should follow to the revenue cutter, he replied, merely to investigate the matter. Arrived, we were only asked our names, and told that as soon as the wind would be favorable we should proceed to Boston.

This is a true statement of this case.

As to the statement that Captain STEWART consulted with the cabin passengers, about a German, I hereby emphatically deny it. Captain STEWART not speaking German, and that man not understanding English, asked me to act for a moment as interpreter, which I did.

Reception of the New American Minister in Spain.

Mr. DONCE, on presenting his credentials, spoke as follows:

"MADAM: At the moment of presenting the letters of credence which accredit me in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to your Majesty, I fulfill the orders of the President of the Republic in expressing to you the sentiments of friendship and high esteem he entertains for your royal person. The most sincere desire of the President and of the American people to see tightened and consolidated the ancient and amicable relations which for so many years have existed between the Government of your Majesty and that of the United States. For my part, so long as I shall fill the office with which I am honored, as much by duty as from personal inclination, I shall neglect nothing which may contribute to do away with every cause of difficulty between the United States and Spain; and I will labor with assiduity and constancy towards the development of the interests and prosperity of the two nations. Allow me, madam, to express, in conclusion, the sincere views I entertain for the happiness and welfare of your royal person and of your family."

The Queen replied:

"MONSIEUR LE MINISTER: I have heard with much pleasure the expressions of friendship you have addressed to me in the name of the President of the United States, in presenting the letters which accredit you to me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Confederation; and I am happy to be able to assure you that you may make it known to the President that the sentiments which animate me for his person are not less friendly. I desire as earnestly as the noble American people to behold drawn closer the old and good relations which happily exist between Spain and the United States; and I doubt not that for your part you will contribute to that result, equally advantageous for the two nations, by seconding the desires of which my Government has given proof to put aside all motives of difficulty with the Government of the United States. I give you thanks for the wishes you form for my welfare and that of my family, and you may rest assured that you will find at my Court the welcome which is due to your highly distinguished personal qualities."

Operation of the Maine Law.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We hear of but very few arrests in the interior. Either the law is generally observed, or there is delinquency in its enforcement. The latter is not probable—where the sentiment in its favor is much stronger than in the cities, and the inducements to its violation much less. We have, however, heard of a few cases, which we notice below:

In Johnstown, a man named CHEATHAM was arrested for drunkenness on the 5th. He was sent to jail.

In Ogdensburg, a drunken man was arrested on the 6th, who was sent to jail until sober enough to be examined, when he swore he procured his liquor in Canada. In default of $10, he was sent to jail for ten days. Another man was arrested in an adjoining town on the 5th, for being drunk. He swore that he procured the liquor previous to the Fourth, and drank it in his own dwelling. He was fined $10. In the same neighborhood, a man took home a barrel of whisky, which he left in his wagon over night. In the morning he found the hung out and the barrel empty. As he was in the habit of abusing his wife when he drank, it is surmised that she executed the writ of "destruction" herself.

In Fultonville, Montgomery County, the *Whig* says: "The Prohibitory Liquor law is strictly observed in this village and vicinity. So far as we are apprised, it is complied with throughout the County. We have not seen a drunken man since the 3d. Brandy faces are in a decline."

In Corning, Chemung County, as we learn from the *Journal*, a public meeting, composed of the most influential citizens of that place, was held on Saturday evening at the Dickinson House, to exchange congratulations and take measures to thoroughly enforce the Maine Law. Major FIELD, the popular landlord, presided, and expressed his determination to obey the law strictly. Eloquent speeches were made in support of the law by Senator DICKINSON, D. D. COMSTOCK, and others, and resolutions were unanimously passed to support the law, cost what it may. It will be enforced at Corning.

In Canandaigua, according to the Repository, the bars of all the hotels and saloons were closed.

In Syracuse no progress was made yesterday with the liquor case pending before the County Judge.

In Poughkeepsie, BERBENCE, who was arrested on Monday last for selling lager bier, was tried yesterday by a jury before the County Judge, found guilty and fined fifty dollars. The wine seized was returned to him before the trial.

Gubernatorial—The Canvass in Alabama—Sharp Words—A Pistol Drawn.

On last Tuesday, Judge SHORTRIDGE and Col. WINSTON addressed the citizens at Jonesborough, Jefferson County. Our informant says there was quite a collection of the voters of Jefferson present; that WINSTON opened by speaking two and a half hours, occupying the most of the time in reading from CALHOUN'S Work on Government, reading Gen. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, Gen. JACKSON'S Proclamation, pitched into railroad speculators, railroad orators, and into the Know-Nothings. During the course of his speech, WINSTON said the Know-Nothing Lodges of the Free States were made up of free negroes. Judge SHORTRIDGE, in his reply, after skinning WINSTON most successfully, stated that the assertion of Governor WINSTON that the Know-Nothing Lodges of the Free States were made up of free negroes was not so.

WINSTON, who was seated in a chair some eight or ten feet from the pulpit from which Judge SHORTRIDGE was speaking, rose very suddenly, and addressed Judge SHORTRIDGE: "You are a liar!" Judge SHORTRIDGE replied to him, "You are an infamous liar, Sir;" and, as he said this, he made his way out of the pulpit and towards WINSTON. As the Judge descended from the stand, WINSTON drew out his pistol. By this time the whole house was thrown into confusion. A large crowd surrounded the combatants, and a general fight was prevented.

Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS then interfered, and with the assistance of others brought the gentlemen to a mutual understanding, and proper explanations were made, and Judge SHORTRIDGE proceeded with his speech.

WINSTON, during the difficulty, asserted that Judge SHORTRIDGE had used epithets in his speeches at Trussville and at Elyton, which he thought were intended to create a personal difficulty. Judge SHORTRIDGE replied to him that he was mistaken; that he wanted no personal difficulty with him; that he wanted to avoid alluding to his personal character, but he should handle his official and public acts unsparingly and fearlessly. This irritated his Excellency very much. This is a correct account of the matter as we received it from an eye witness.—*Selma Sentinel.*

Hon. Rufus Choate's Overcoat Pocket Picked—What Was found in it.

From the Boston Transcript, July 11.

About 3 o'clock this morning officer TURNER'S attention was attracted by an unusual light in the hosiery store of JOHN E. MOREY & Co., No. 7 Tremont-row, which caused him to enter the premises. He soon found that thieves had been at work, and on further examination discovered that the adjoining thread store of E. & J. HOLMES, No 4, and the dry goods store of HUGH DOHERTY & Co., No. 5, had also been broken into and ransacked more or less. The officer procured assistance and made immediate search for the robbers.

The law office of Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, located directly over MOREY & Co.'s store, appearing to be unfastened in the rear, the officers entered and reconnoitered. In one corner of an old bookcase, as snugly ensconced as might be, behind a set of huge and musty volumes, were found two youngsters, who proved to be the burglars, and who, on hearing the movements of the officers, fled to this retreat in hope of escape. It appeared that they had secreted their plunder—some $40 worth of porte-monnaies, fancy neck ties, &c.—in the pockets of an old coat belonging to Mr. CHOATE, which hung up in the office.

The principal of the rogues, named MICHAEL J. RYAN, proved to be the office boy employed by Messrs. CHOATE & BELL, and the other was a boy named JOHN HOLLAND—both about 16 years old. They confessed the crime, and directed where the stolen property was found.

One afternoon last week, Messrs. CHOATE & BELL received about $1,100, which was locked up in the safe for the night. In the morning the office was found in much disorder, having been thoroughly ransacked, but luckily the key was not found, and the money consequently remained untouched. The lawyer's boy looked during the day as if he had "lost a case," but was suffered to pass without a rigid examination, and is thus soon found tight in the criminal's box.

Progress of Toleration in South Carolina.

From the Charleston Standard.

We learn from the Barnwell *Sentinel* that Mr., or Counselor JOLIFFE, Abolitionist, member of the Bar of Cincinnati, and executor of the last will and testament of ELIJAH WILLIS, deceased, has visited Williston and taken his departure *without experiencing any violence at the hands of the citizens of that district.* For the honor of the State we are truly glad to hear it. It will be remembered that Mr. WILLIS, dying upon his arrival at Cincinnati, left his large property to certain colored persons, reputed to be his children, and committed the execution of his will to Mr. JOLIFFE. Mr. JOLIFFE expressed his intention to come on to South Carolina and undertake the execution of the trust. His announcement was received with many expressions of indignation, and threats were made that he would find it easier to get to Williston than to get away again. We are glad, however, that these threats have not been executed. If our laws permit the disposition of the property proposed by Mr. WILLIS, it is for us to alter, not to violate them; and it would have been scarcely proper, in the determination of a merely private right, to have dethroned the law and invoke the authority of brute force. In the determination of great political questions *this may, be sometimes justified*, but would be scarcely proper in the case of merely individual hardship, which, under the most delicate adjustment of the law, must necessarily occur.

The Louisiana Know-Nothings.

The following is that portion of the Platform of the American party of Louisiana, which objects to the application of the principles of the eighth article of the Philadelphia platform to American Catholics:

"While we approve of the platform adopted by the late National Council of the American party at Philadelphia, we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article to American Catholics, as unjust, unfounded and entirely unworthy of our country. We shall forever continue to protest against any abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each invidvual and his God. We utterly condemn any attempt to make religious belief a test for political office, and can never affiliate with any party which holds sentiments not in accordance with these."

Arrest of Capt. J. C. Nichols.

From the Charleston, S. C., Mercury.

By the steamship *America*, advices have been received of the arrest, at Brussels, of Capt. J. C. NICHOLS, who, it will be recollected, some months since, swindled some of our Banks and Exchange Brokers of about $75,000 by means of forged bills of lading. Upon his exit from Charleston he proceeded to New-York, and thence to Havana, whither he had previously despatched a vessel from this port.

Mr. H. W. CONNER, Jr., as the agent of some of the defrauded parties, proceeded to Havana, and getting on the track of NICHOLS, followed him from point to point on the Island of Cuba, thence to the Islands of Trinidad, Santa Cruz and Jamaica, when suspecting an intention on the part of the fugitive of proceeding to Europe in the West India steamer, he returned to Havana, had the necessary papers made out, and forwarded, by way of New-York, to Liverpool. NICHOLS, upon reaching Southampton, proceeded to London, thence to Liverpool and thence to the Continent; and as we have before stated, was arrested in Brussels, where he will await a requisition from the Federal Government, and be brought home for trial.

Mr. CONNER, throughout this long pursuit, has manifested an energy, perseverance and sagacity which would have reflected credit on maturer years, and its successful result has disappointed nearly every one who was acquainted with the difficulties by which it was surrounded.

Ineligible to the LL. D.

A Boston correspondent thus writes to a cotemporary all about Harvard College, and why certain famous men are not Doctors of Laws:

"At the last meeting of the Board of Overseers the Corporation of the University, as is usual, sent in for confirmation the names of those on whom they proposed to confer degrees at the approaching Commencement. Among these were Hon ROBERT C. WINTHROP and Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, on whom it was proposed to confer the degree of LL. D. Mr. ELIOT, you will remember, represented Boston in the Congress of 1850, and *voted for the Fugitive Slave bill.* He is, however, a most worthy and respectable gentleman, and a zealous friend to the College, which he faithfully and gratuitously served as Treasurer for a long series of years. Men much inferior to himself in standing and merit have obtained the degree of LL. D. from Harvard College without the slightest difficulty. A majority however of the Overseers are pestilent Abolitionists, who never forget and seldom forgive. Mr. WINTHROP is no friend to the Free-Soilers, but then, on the other hand, he was still less the friend of Mr. WEBSTER and the Union savers. *He* was confirmed, therefore, without opposition, while Mr. ELIOT was mercilessly voted down. Nothing could save him. Character, standing, respectability, services to the College, all went for nothing when set off against the fact that he had voted for the Fugitive Slave bill. Even Anti-Nebraskaism, even the fact that he was Chairman of a meeting in Faneuil Hall last year, which denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and talked strongly against the extension of Slavery, did not avail. The Abolitionists would not relent.

As soon as Mr. ELIOT'S friends in the Board of Overseers recovered from their consternation at this unexpected and unprecedented result, they very naturally sought to hush up the matter by proposing a vote of secrecy, binding each overseer not to disclose the names of persons proposed for degrees. Of course no one would oppose such a proposition, and it passed. The overseers have since kept very close, but in these days of spiritual communications, things will leak out, you know, in the most unaccountable way. I am really sorry for Mr. ELIOT, who well deserved his degree for his services to the University, and I would not mention a matter so unpleasant to his friends, only that I think the country ought to know how fanatical we have become in Massachusetts, and how rigorously the dominant party persecutes a Unionsaver who is so unlucky as to fall into their power. They cannot, however, rob Mr. ELIOT of the proud satisfaction of feeling that his name is forever enrolled in that glorious list of patriots and martyrs who sacrificed themselves for the Union and the Constitution in 1850, and gave a lasting peace to the Republic by finally suppressing the agitation of the Slavery question. What is the title of LL. D. to a man possessed of such ennobling recollections?"

CONGRESSIONAL VACANCY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Hampshire *Gazette* announces that HENRY MORRIS, Esq., Member of Congress elect from this Congressional District, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of Judge HOAR, resigned. His resignation takes effect in September next, and Mr. MORRIS, having accepted the appointment, must, of course, vacate his seat in Congress. The *Gazette* intimates that Hon. J. W. FOSTER, of the Council, wants the Congressional place, but thinks that the people may have something to say on the subject, and suggests Hon. EDWARD DICKENSON, who was run down by Mr. MORRIS last Fall.

A VERY GOOD MOVE.—We understand that the Executive Board of Brown University have determined to furnish rooms in the College buildings, free of charge, to candidates for the ministry, of all denominations, and such other deserving young men as the President may select. Some measure of this kind has long been desired by all the friends of the Institution. The cost of residence in College will then be materially diminished to those whose circumstances require it, while those whose means are ample will easily provide themselves with rooms in private families in the city.—*Providence Journal.*

HORRID DEATH OF DR. AVERETT.—The Danville *Register* says that "Hon. Dr. AVERETT, late representative from the Halifax District, in Congress, came to his death by accidental burning. On Friday week he retired to an office in his yard, shortly after supper, and lay down on the bed with his clothes on. By some means or other the flame of the candle communicated with the bed clothes, and from them to the clothes of the deceased. A neighbor passing by discovered an unusually brilliant light in the room, rushed to the office, and on entering it he found Dr. A. standing in the middle of the room, with his person enveloped in flames. On extinguishing the flames, his person was so burned and charred, that he survived only a few minutes. His daughter had been married the day before.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CAN A STATE GET DRUNK!—In the following item from the Boston *Post*, it would seem that the "State," as represented, must have been in a state of intoxication. A few years ago, the State Attorney of a northern county in Vermont, although a man of great legal ability, was fond of the bottle. On one occasion, an important criminal case was called on by the Clerk, but the Attorney, with owl-like gravity, kept his chair, being, in fact, not fairly able to stand on his feet. "Mr. Attorney, is the State ready to proceed?" said the Judge. "Yes—(hic)—no—your Honor," stammered the lawyer, "the State—is not—in a state to try this case to-day; the State, your Honor, is—*drunk!*"

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT PEEKSKILL.—Yesterday morning, as Hon. WM. NELSON, his wife, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, and grandchild were proceeding in a carriage through the main street in Peekskill, the horses took fright and ran away. When nearly opposite the Westchester County Bank, the carriage, striking against some obstruction, was overturned, and the whole party precipitated to the pavement. Although the inmates of the carriage were all more or less injured, we believe none of them are considered dangerously so. [*Hudson River Chronicle, July 10.*

A TRUE FISH STORY.—CAPTURE OF A MONSTER SWORD FISH.—The pilot boat *Effort*, Capt. SHERMAN, left our harbor on Thursday last, and returned yesterday morning. She had been on a fishing excursion off Block Island. A merry party from Boston was on board, and from the following it may be judged they had a glorious time. During the short absence, the largest sword fish ever caught and brought into our harbor, had the honor of dying on the deck of the *Effort*. His weight was five hundred thirty-seven and one-half pounds. His length fourteen feet nine inches. The monster was sent to Boston by the mid day train.—*New-Bedford Mercury, July 3.*

THE CROPS IN DORCHESTER COUNTY.—The Cambridge *Eagle* says that harvesting is nearly finished in that county, and that, from all appearances, there will not be an average yield of wheat. The oat crop, it says, will be good, and corn never looked more promising. Sales of wheat have been made at from $2 22 to $2 25.

☞ JAMES M. FRENCH, for a time one of the proprietors and editors of the Albany *Atlas*, died on the 12th. He was a young man of ability, character, and marked popularity.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Etats Unis* tells the following Parisian scandal: "The gay world is very much amused, just now, with an adventure of the charming Duchess de M——. Having planned a journey for the Summer, she had advertised her country-house to let, and, according to the directions as to where the owner could be found, the young Count d'A—— called to negotiate for the place. Arriving at the door, he requested to speak with her Grace. 'Come up at once,' cried a maid from the top of the staircase, 'Madame has been very impatient to see you!' With a polite attempt to inquire whether he was understood, but entirely overruled by the talkative servant, the Count mounted the stairs, and was shown at once into the bedroom of the lady. 'Ah, you are there!' said the lovely Duchess, 'now then, I am at your service.' And, throwing herself into an easy chair she drew up her flounces, unclasped her garter, drew off the silk stocking, and held out her bare foot to the astonished young gentleman! She and the maid had both taken him to be the corn-cutter, who had been sent for that morning! All Paris, except the Duchess, were quite amused with the little blunder."

A late number of the Chicago *Democratic Press* argues for the feasibility and advantage of constructing a ship canal from the head of Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, near Toronto. A subscription for the survey of the route has been set on foot, and when that is made the result will be laid before the Canadian Parliament next October. Among those most interested in the project are the merchants and capitalists in Chicago, Milwaukee, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Ogdensburg, and Oswego.

Five Generals recently sentenced to death in St. Domingo for conspiracy, were pardoned just as the soldiers prepared to execute the sentence. FRANCISCO RUIZ, one of them, rose from his knees an idiot, his nervous system having given way under the horror of the moment. One of his daughters had previously lost her reason upon learning that he had been condemned to death.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* relates witnessing some singular experiments by which mercury had been extracted from the body of a sick man in the form of quicksilver, by placing him in an electric bath. He had while suffering from chronic rheumatism, taken vast quantities of mercury in the shape of calomel and blue pills, from the effects of which he had almost lost the use of his limbs.

Miss SALLY CHAPPEL, of Louisville, sues General THOMAS TICKELL, of Mississippi, for a breach of promise, laying her damages at $10,000. She had calculated largely upon becoming Mrs. THOMAS TICKELL.

The robes worn by Archbishop HUGHES, at the late dedication of St. Paul's Cathedral, at Pittsburg, cost $3,000. So it is said in the Pittsburg papers.

Ex-Governor EATON, of Vermont, and late Professor in Middlebury College, died on the 5th inst.

MARRIED

In this City, on Thursday, July 12, by Rev. John Brash, CHARLES ANDERSON to HARRIET CUTHBERT, niece of John Herspool, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, July 12, by Rev. A. S. Leonard, WILLIAM BLONDEL, Esq., to LYDIA A. JUSTICE, step-daughter of the late John L. Broome, Esq., all of this City.

At the rooms of the American Sunday School Union, by Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, District Secretary, JOHN WALKER, of St. Catharine's, Canada, to ELIZABETH TAYLOR, late of Perth, Scotland.

At Walpole, N. H., on Wednesday, July 11, by Rev. Thos. Worcester, of Boston, THOMAS HITCHCOCK, of New York City, and MARIA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Asa H. Carter, Esq., of the same place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, DAVID E. HILL, aged 33 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Hall, No 10 Perry-st., on Friday, the 13th inst., at 80'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Bronzville Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 11, SOPHIA, wife of James Phillips.

Funeral from No 5 Carroll-place, Bleecker st., on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 11, HENRY WARD, youngest son of Henry G. Chamerlain

Relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No 145 West 12th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday July 12, after a short illness, of congestion of the brain, Mr. RALPH HALL, aged 68 years.

His remains have been taken to Connecticut for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 12, CAROLINE LAURA, wife of Dr. C. L. Mitchell, and daughter of Hon. H. F. Langdon, of Vermont, at the age of 32 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Montague-place, corner of Henry-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn on Wednesday, July 11, of cholera infantum, ALFRED EUGENE, infant son of Charles F. and Catharine M. Bareaud

The remains were taken to Hudson, N. Y. for interment, on Thursday, 12th inst.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 9, at No. 318 Atlantic-st., ELIZABETH ROGERS, aged 81 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...JULY 12

$6,000 Indiana State 5s...	85½	100	Bruns City L'd Co.	s60	4
800 Indiana 2½ per ct...	55	200	Canton Co.		27
9,000 Tennessee 6s '90...	77½	100	Reading Railroad	c	95
1,000 Georgia 6s...	98	355	do		95½
3,500 Chesapeake 6s '70s.	83	250	do	s60	95
2,000 Virginia 6s...	96½	500	do	s60	95½
1,000 Erie Conv. Bds '62..	86½	100	do	b33	95
2,000 Erie Bonds of '75...	92	300	Ills. Central R R		88
5,850 do...	93½	250	do		87
1,000 Erie 2d Mtge. Bds...	89	100	do	b60	88½
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M. Bds	103	850	Erie Railroad	c	51
5,000 N. J. Cen. R. R. Bds.	99	150	do	b60	52
22,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds s3	85½	50	do	s10	51
2,000 do...	s60	85	300	do	b60	52½
8,000 do...	s3	100	100	do	s30	51
6,000 Ill C. R. R. Fr. Bds	88	100	100	do	s60	52
2,000 do...	s3	100	100	do	s12m	50
5,000 do...	88	100	100	do	b60	52½
10,000 V. & T. R. R. 2d mtge	75½	150	150	do	c	51
3,000 Clev. & To. Div Bds	85	50	50	do	s10	52
50 Michigan Trans. Co...	3	18½	200	do	s30	51
50 do...	b3	18½	150	Hudson R. R. R...	s3	42
150 do...	s10	18	40	do	c	41½
50 do...	s60	18½	56	Mich. Central R. R.		97½
400 do...	b20	18	100	do	b60	97
200 Cumb. Coal Co...	b60	30	10	Mich. So & N. Ind. R.R.		104
100 do...		29½	150	Panama Rail Road...	c	101½
100 do...		28½	15	Gal. & Chicago R R.		110
100 do...	b60	29½	5	do...		110½
100 do...	b60	29½	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60	92
500 do...	s60	29½	35	do		91½
400 do...	s3	29½	50	do		91½
300 do...		29½	100	do	s60	91
500 do...	b30	29½	100	do	s3	91½
100 do...	s3	29½	100	do	s10	91
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R...	s60	100½	65	do	s3	91
100 do...	b6m	101	50	do	s3	91½
50 do...	b30	101	25	Wis. & L. S. R. R.		85
132 do...		101				

SECOND BOARD

$1,000 Missouri 6s...	96½	23	Galena & Chic. R. R		110
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85½	100	do...	b30	110
160 Nic. Transit Co...	16½	250	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	b60	92
100 Cumb. Coal Co...	b30	29½	50	do.		91½
50 do...		28½	50	Mich. So & N. I R R	104½
100 do...		29½	25	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R...	59½
100 Canton Company	b60	27½	56	Mich. Centra' R.R...	97
200 Erie Railroad...	s3	52	50	Harlem Railroad...	25½
50 do...	b60	52½	10	Hudson Riv. R. R....	42
50 do...	b10	52			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$12,000 Lacka's & Western R.R. 1st M.7's and int.. 91½
5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st mortgage 7's and int. 70½
2,000 Chicago & Mies. 10 ₱ c. Inc. Bonds and int. 83½
7,000 one certificate Breckenridge Cannel Coal Co., representing 70 shares of $100 each, of the capital of said Company and interest..$1,300
14,000 do. do. do. do. $1,150
1100 shs. Ohio & Miss. R. R. West. Div..hyp'd 85; to 85
171 shares Erie Railroad... 52½
100 shares East River Bank... 67
10 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co... 91½
200 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co... 59½
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co... 89½
2000 shares Fair Grove Cop. and Gold Mining Co 8½

Mr. S. DRAPER'S semi-weekly sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

THURSDAY, July 12—P. M.

The day has been a very quiet one in Wall-street. The disposition at the Stock Exchange was rather to sell Stocks than to speculate for a rise. The business was not very large—less than $100,000 on the list of Bonds, the principal operations being in Illinois Centrals, at ½@¾ ₱ cent. below yesterday's rates. The changes in Shares were not important on the Road Stocks. The report of yes

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Ohio Free-Soil Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, July 13.

The People's (Free-Soil) Convention was organized this morning, and then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. Judge COWAN, of Claremont, was chosen President. The number in attendance is very large.

COLUMBUS, Friday, July 13—P. M.

The proceedings of the Convention have thus far been harmonious. There have been no ballottings for candidates yet. The following are the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the people, who constitute the supreme power in the United States, should guard with jealous care the rights of the several States as integer dent Governments. No encroachment upon their legislative or judicial prerogative should be permitted from any quarter.

Resolved, That the people of the State of Ohio, mindful of the blessings conferred upon them by the ordinance of freedom whose Anniversary our Convention this day commemorates, have established for their political guidance the following cardinal rules: First, We will resent the spread of Slavery, under whatever shape or color it may be attempted. Second, To this end we will labor assiduously to render inoperative and void that portion of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which abolishes freedom in the territories withdrawn from the influence of slavery by the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and we will oppose by every lawful means the admission of Slavery in any national territory and the further increase of Slave Territory or Slave States in this Republican Confederacy.

Resolved, That the recent acts of violence and civil war in Kansas incited by the late acting Vice President of the United States, and tacitly encouraged by the Executive, command the emphatic condemnation of every citizen.

Resolved, That a proper retrenchment in all public expenditures, a thoroughly economical administration of our State Government, a just and equal basis of taxation, and single districts for the election of the members of the Legislature, are reforms called for by a wise State policy, and justly demanded by the people.

Resolved, That a State Central Committee, consisting of five, be appointed by this Convention, and that said Committee, in addition to its usual duties, be authorized to correspond with Committees of other States for the purpose of agreeing upon a time and place for holding a National Convention of the Republican party for the nomination of President and Vice-President.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 13.

Fourteen lottery ticket venders have been indicted here for a violation of the law of Congress. The penalty for infraction is imprisonment, and a heavy fine, one-half of which goes to the informer. The complaint was made to the Grand Jury by strangers. The statute, heretofore, has been a dead letter.

The Court of Claims admitted over thirty attorneys to practice this morning. Various motions were made with the view of getting the tribunal in working order.

Recruiting for the Foreign Legion at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 12.

The trial of Mr. ROWCROFT, the British Consul, for being concerned in the enlistment of troops for the Foreign Legion, was concluded this afternoon but the decision was deferred. At the close of the trial the United States District Attorney moved that the Consul be placed under bonds, but this was refused. The attorney for the defendant contended that Mr. ROWCROFT having been arrested in his house, which the laws of nations hold sacred, the arrest was illegal. It was also contended that enlistment must actually be made here in order to render the act criminal. The trial of the several other parties under arrest upon the same charge will commence to-morrow.

Foreign Military Companies in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 12.

General SARGENT to-day made a formal demand on each of the military companies composing Irish battalions, to deliver up forthwith all the arms, appendages and accoutrements, in their possession. The order was obeyed by only one company, whereupon General SARGENT served out writs of replevin, and the Sheriff took possession of the entire accoutrements of the other companies.

A similar demand is to be made on the various German companies. The cause of this is the insubordination that was manifested on the Fourth of July celebration. There is considerable excitement on the subject.

From Havana—Arrival of the Granada at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 12.

The steamship *Granada* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 8th inst.

The steamer *El Dorado* was to leave Havana for New-York on the 10th, for repairs. This completely suspends direct communication between this city and California.

The Captain-General of Porto Rico was dead, and yellow fever was said to be playing sad havoc there as well as at St. Jago.

In the Havana markets, Sugars were quite nominal, and Freights dull. The quotations to Europe were 5s. lower.

The Liquor Law in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 13.

The Court of Sessions decided to-day that a constable could not be compelled to testify to infractions of the Liquor Law before a Grand Jury, on the ground that section twenty of the Prohibitory Law makes it an offence against a constable, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to see an infraction of the law and not report and prosecute the same. His testimony might therefore criminate himself.

A Diabolical Outrage.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, July 13.

The dwelling-house of Mr. JOHN TUCKER, on the edge of this city, was blown up and almost entirely destroyed, last night. Some person placed a small keg of gunpowder under his bed, and from a train outside it was fired, causing a terrific explosion. No one was seriously injured, though the escape from death of Mr. TUCKER and two young ladies seems little less than miraculous.

Removal of Foreign School Teachers at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 12.

The Board of School Trustees in this city, by a vote of seven to five, have dismissed several teachers in our Public Schools, on account of their foreign birth and Catholic proclivities. The affair creates much feeling in our community.

Lynch Law in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, July 13.

Yesterday, at Janesville, Wis., during the trial of a man named MAYBEAY, for the murder of a raftsman named ALGER, a defect in the proceedings and the impeachment of the principal witness, so exasperated a crowd of Peck River raftsmen that they took the prisoner from the Sheriff, and hanged him.

Execution of a Murderer.

ROCK ISLAND, Friday, July 13.

STODDARD, the murderer of his wife, was executed here at 1½ o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of about 8,000 persons. At the scaffold he acknowledged his guilt, and attributed it to liquor.

The Know-Nothings of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 13.

The Know-Nothing State Council, lately in session at Springfield, has closed its labors. A platform of principles was adopted. There was considerable difficulty on the Slavery question, but finally Anti-Slavery resolutions, including the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, were adopted, by ayes 74, nays 35.

The Case of Schlagel.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 13.

The argument in SCHLAGEL's case was completed to-day, and Judge KELLY charged the Jury, who shortly afterwards returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Election of a K. N. Sheriff in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, July 12.

In the election of a Sheriff of this city, the Know-Nothing candidate was chosen by a majority of 850 votes.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

GALENA, Friday, July 13.

The train from Chicago yesterday P. M. ran off the track at Council Hill. One man was killed, and two others badly hurt. Six cars were thrown off, and for a considerable distance the track was torn up.

Telegraph Extension.

DELAWARE WATER-GAP, Pa., Friday, July 13.

A new Telegraph Line is now in operation at this Summer resort. The Line goes *via* Easton and Elizabeth to New-York.

Marine Disaster.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 13.

The bark *St. Andrews*, NORTHRUP, from New-York, bound to Montevideo, arrived at this port last night, leaking badly.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 13.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Saturday last, but they contain nothing of interest.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Lager Bier Turned Into the Street!—Great Excitement.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, an animated and anxious crowd were gathered on the corner of Broadway and Worth-street. The immediate cause was that HAYLORIST, proprietor of the well known lager bier establishment on this corner, was emptying into the gutter eighteen casks of lager bier. Sure enough eighteen casks of the genuine article were ranged in a formidable row on the sidewalk. A man of extra large size and of huge moustache was knocking out the bungs with a heartiness of will and dispatch that argued unmistakable determination to make way speedily and teetotally with every drop of the contraband stuff. Meanwhile a dozen voices simultaneously inquired "what it meant?"

"It must be a seizure under the new law," responded a score of others.

"Is it possible?" exclaimed still another, in bewilderment.

"Oh, there is some d——d humbug about it," exclaimed a hoarse voice, though one could not doubt what he saw with his eyes.

One or two essayed to taste the flowing liquid. The crowd kept every moment growing larger. Renewed inquiries were made and renewed responses given, and "still the wonder grew." At length the last bung was knocked out. The party most active in this wholesale destruction disappeared in the lager bier saloon. The last drop had ebbed away before the crowd dispersed. A horse and cart appeared soon after, and removed the empty casks. *It turned out that the lager bier was sour.*

A FREE LIST.

There is no perceptible decline in the liquor business, cases of intoxication or fines for the same. Yesterday, old topers seemed to have been pretty equally distributed through the City. There were twenty-seven arrests in all for this offence; nine at the Tombs, nine at Jefferson Market, and nine at Essex. Policemen knowing that they can't get a medal for taking a fellow to the Mayor's office who has become obfusticated from the effects of the "imported," don't trouble his Honor. No arrests for intoxication are ever entered at that Court. The magistrates had expected to get some light on the subject yesterday morning, from his Honor the Recorder, but he has left them to remain in blissful ignorance till Tuesday morning next, when he will render his decision. No warrants for the arrest of liquor dealers have yet been issued. If the complaints are allowed to accumulate to the first of August, there will be work enough for a thousand special policemen to serve the warrants. The Grand Jury will also have to strengthen their nerves with some of the "imported," if it should be decided that the complaints must be referred to them for their decision.

The following complaints were entered at

THE TOMBS.

WAS TREATED BY A FRIEND.

Ellen Smith, of Park-street, drank two glasses of liquor yesterday; drank one glass at Pike-street; got it from a Mrs. Walsh, but don't know where she got the liquor.

DUTCH SAM.

Martha Shannon, No. 23 Cherry-street, got her liquor at some store in Cherry-street, but forgot where; got a glass of brandy at a Dutchman's store on the corner of Oak and Rivington streets; he is called Dutch Sam, (not Samevel,) and paid him sixpence; don't recollect where else she got liquor.

Frances Leonard, Baxter-street. The liquor that she drank she obtained in her own house, but don't know where it came from.

TAKING A COOLING.

Henry Nevill, Third-avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, was found by the officer in Third-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, lying in front of a public house on a settee, unable to take care of himself. In going home from work he drank one glass at a house in Eighty-eighth-street; don't know the man's name; the liquor that made him drunk was obtained at a friend's house, who keeps boarders; was brought in by one of the boarders; did not pay for it. COULD NOT SAIL STRAIGHT.

Henry Hughes, corner Tenth-avenue and Fifteenth-street; can't say where he got the liquor he drank; was in pretty good trim, but could not sail altogether straight.

DON'T KNOW THE CITY.

John Holland, Gansevoort-street, drank his liquor in the Bowery, but can't tell where; is unacquainted with that part of the City.

A STRANGER AND THEY TOOK HIM IN.

John Lutterman, of Albany, drank intoxicating liquor yesterday, but don't know where, as he was a stranger and they took him in.

HOW UNCLE SAM GUARDS THE LIQUOR.

James Murphy, of Brooklyn, works in the United States Bonded Warehouse; was at work amongst the liquor yesterday; took a drink or two to begin with; after that he don't know where he drank.

VERY TRUE.

Hannah Downey, Brooklyn, says that if she was put to death for it, she could not tell where she got the liquor that made her drunk.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Pearsey.

WHAT TWO GLASSES WILL DO.

Thomas Collins, of the Lunatic Asylum, was used up by two glasses of strong beer. Where he got the stuff he can't tell.

Wm. McCauley, of Avenue B, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets, got tipsey in Baxter's house in Fourth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-streets.

TABLE LIQUOR.

Wm. Ford, No. 35 Hammersly-street, drank the liquor in his own house at the dinner table. Sent one of his children out who bought six cents worth, but can't tell where it was bought, was found in Hammersly-street acting in a disorderly manner.

OVER AND ACROSS THE WAY.

Hugh Auld, corner of Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue, was found by the officer in Eighth-avenue, near Fortieth street, in a highly elated condition, throwing stones, &c. He drank liquor in Thirty-ninth street at a house kept by Butterfield; went over the way and had something more to drink; don't know the man's name; went across the way and had a parting glass.

Richard McMan, No. 139 Eleventh-street, was found in Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, unable to take care of himself. Obtained his liquor in the Seventh-avenue, near Twentieth-street, from a man he believes named Dood; did not get it anywhere else.

SOWING HIS OATS.

James Oats, No. 133 West Thirty-first-street, drank liquor at his brother's house, Thirty-fifth-street, but know the number; purchased the liquor at the distillery, Thirty-seventh street, between the Eighth and Ninth-avenues; don't know who owns the distillery. Oats was found by the officer spreading himself out in the Seventh-avenue.

ESSEX MARKET.

Before Justice Wood.

It is unnecessary to give the affidavits of the parties arrested and brought to this Court for the offence of intemperance. However much the chapfallen inebriates may have indulged in frequent *smiles* the day previous, a cloud had appeared to darken their radiant faces. The lager bier, schnapps, and three cent brandy, all jumbled together, had left them in anything but an agreeable and humorous mood. Their complaints are devoid of interest. It is sufficient to give the names of the repentant sinners: Ed. Riley, Bridget Gilhooly, Mary Regan, Bernard Brown, Anne Graham, Harriet Riley, Peter Kelly, Catharine Hayton, Thos. Hunter, Jas. Sullivan.

The publishing of this "free list" appears to be a great public advantage. Hitherto fathers and mothers could never discover where their fast and hopeful sons had disappeared to; now they know by glancing at the morning papers.

A MAN MURDERED BY HIS MISTRESS—RUM, LOVE AND JEALOUSY.

We published a serious affray which occurred at No. 46 Mott-street a few days ago, between Oscar Snowden, a colored man, and his wife or mistress. The husband was so seriously injured from a stab which he received at her hands, that after lingering several days he died at the New-York Hospital on Thursday. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hilton.

David Snowden, son of the deceased, a boy about 13 years of age, was the principal witness against the accused. On being sworn, he deposed that he resided with his cousin at No. 3 Thomas-street; the name of deceased was Oscar Snowden; he was my father; my mother is dead; I think she has been dead about one year; deceased lived in the rear of No. 69 Mott-street; he lived with the prisoner, whom I recognize as being present; I know that he has lived with her several months past; the deceased was not a habitual drunkard, but would get drunk occasionally; the name of the prisoner is Mary Lambert; she is in the habit of getting drunk occasionally; they did not get drunk in each other's company; I make this statement from what I have seen myself; my father was not in the habit of being ugly when intoxicated; when the prisoner would get drunk she would take my father's clothes away from him so as to prevent him from going out; deceased would get angry when anything of this kind occurred, but would soon get over it; I lived with them up to last Tuesday morning; I slept in an adjoining room to them; I went to bed about 9 o'clock last Monday evening; I was waked by the deceased and prisoner quarreling together; there was no other person in the room at the time; they were both sober; they were using harsh words to each other; the prisoner called deceased a "s—n of a b—," and he called her a whore; I got frightened and got out of a window leading from my room to the yard; I got out of this window on a stoop, and looked in through the window; the prisoner was out, and my father hauled down the widow that I had got out of, and locked the door; I have heard this from the neighbors; also, that she came home and forced this window open; I did not hear her coming in; on looking back, through this window, I saw her standing with her back to the door that opene to the stairway leading to the yard; he had nothing on but his shirt or his drawers; he asked her for his pantaloons, and she replied that she would not give them to him; previous to this, and a little before dark on that evening, she showed me the knife now shown to me, saying she had bought it for two shillings and sixpence; she did not say what she bought it for; she then went out, and took the knife with her; she was sober at the time; she did not say where she was going or when she was coming back; I don't know what the object of the deceased was in fastening the prisoner out, while standing with her back to the door, as I have stated before, the deceased said to her that he wanted to go out; deceased then struck her across the arm, to make her come away from the door, upon which she went up to him and stabbed him in the side with a knife; I did not see her stab more than once; she may have stabbed him more than once; I saw the knife in her hand when she stabbed him, which resembles the one now shown me; I was standing about four or five feet from them at the time; there was a lighted candle in the room, and I could see all that transpired at the time; on the deceased being stabbed he cried "Oh! stop—I am stabbed;" he then ran to the window I had got out of, and in endeavoring to go out he fell into the yard; she then went down stairs and stayed in the yard until the officer came, and she dared him to arrest her; I was in the yard at the time; she then went up stairs to her room; the officer went up stairs to arrest her; while I was standing there she dared me to come up stairs, and said, if you do I will give you some too; my father never recognized her as his wife, although they lived as man and wife; they did not live on good terms for some time past, calling each other all sorts of hard names; she did not say what she would kill him for; he took good care of me and brother; I have heard her say when she and deceased were quarreling, she would kill him; after these quarrels they always got on good terms again; they often accused each other of being in love with those that they hadn't ought to love. Deceased had a hatchet in his hand on the night they were quarreling, and it was with the hatchet he struck her on the arm; he had the hatchet raised in his right hand, and said "I will kill you if you draw that knife on me;" he had it raised when she stabbed him; and she ran up to him, catching hold of the hatchet with her left hand, while she stabbed him with the knife in her right hand; this was with the hatchet they used to split wood with; after I saw my father stabbed, I picked up something from the stoop, and threw it at the prisoner; I don't know what it was.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony is unimportant, as they did not witness the occurrence. Their evidence, however, went to show the state of feeling existing between the parties previous to the affray. The following verdict was rendered by the Jury:

"That the deceased came to his death by a stab or stabs in the body, from a knife in the hands of Mary Lambert, July 10, 1855, at No. 65 Mott-street."

The prisoner was then remanded to prison.

SPECIAL SESSIONS—FRIDAY MORNING.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Considerable interest was manifested at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning, to know how the Recorder would dispose of the two liquor dealers, Smith and Dowd, charged with selling liquor in violation of the Prohibitory Law. A large number of persons were present. After disposing of about forty minor offences, the case of Martin *vs.* Dowd was called. The plaintiff, Mary Martin, the only witness for the prosecution, now serving out her ten days' imprisonment in the Tombs, was brought upon the stand. Messrs. Tomlinson and Taylor appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Tomlinson admitted that the defendant had sold brandy, but the brandy sold was imported. He called upon the prosecution to show that it was not imported brandy. He argued that the offence consisted in selling domestic liquor.

Mary Martin was sworn, and deposed: I purchased liquor at the house of defendant; cannot tell what it was, but believe it was brandy; cannot tell how much I drank; drank a good deal; don't know the number; it was in Elizabeth-street, between Prince and Houston streets.

Cross-examination, by Mr. Taylor—Cannot tell whether it was imported brandy or not; have been drunk several times.

Counsel—That'll do Mary.

Mr. Tomlinson argued that the Prohibitory law excepted imported liquor; if it had not excepted liquor imported, then the law would have been unconstitutional. The question of original package had nothing to do with the case. The law of the United States and the law of treaty do not stipulate in what form liquor shall be handed to the citizen.

The Court—Your point is, that under the first section of the Act imported liquors are entirely and absolutely excepted.

Mr. Tomlinson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Taylor then handed to the Court his brief, which the Recorder accepted and said he would give it a careful perusal.

The next case was called, Charles E. Smith. Mr. Morrison appeared for the defence. He said he would not detain the Court. He also pleaded guilty to selling liquor on the Fourth of the July, but contended that the liquor sold (brandy) had been imported liquor, which he was prepared to prove. He contended that the Court of General Sessions had no power to proceed in this case, nor had the Recorder any right to dispose it in the Special Sessions. He continued to say that the case could not be tried in the General Sessions without indictment, and it being only a misdemeanor, was not an indictable offence—it could not be disposed of there—nor could it be disposed of in the Special Sessions, if the party claimed a trial by Jury, because in that case, it was illegal to dispose of it in the Special Sessions. He contended at some length to prove that the case could not be disposed of either in the Courts of Special or General Sessions; in fact it could be disposed of "no where." Counsel handed his brief to the Recorder, who said he would give it his most careful attention. No decision in either case was rendered.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW IN BROOKLYN.

The case of HUGH FITZPATRICK, arrested for selling intoxicating liquors, was again brought before Justice SMITH yesterday. A decision was rendered that the defendant could not, as demanded, give bail to answer before another Court, but that he must prepare for trial ot once. Defendant then pleaded not guilty to the charge, and counsel demanded a Jury trial, when the case was adjourned to the 19th inst.

All of the parties arrested for selling liquor were then called upon to plead, and all save one pleaded not guilty. The other refused to plead through his counsel, and a plea of not guilty was entered against him.

Several cases of drunkenness were disposed of in the usual manner by the Brooklyn Magistrates; but one fact is noticeable, that those recently arrested have very treacherous memories. A few tell promptly of whom they purchased liquor, while the majority don't know, or obtained it through a friend or in some other indefinite way.

REPLEVIN.

The first case for selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Liquor law, was brought before Justice FENN, of the Eastern District, last evening.

The People vs. *John Krey*—Charged with selling liquor to a minor.

Phillip Hamilton, Esq., appeared for the defendant, and moved that the matter be referred to the Court of General Sessions.

The Justice denied the motion. Exceptions taken.

The Counsel then moved that the case be postponed to Monday next.

Wm. H. Gale, Esq., appeared for the people, and objected to putting it off, saying that they were ready to go on now.

After considerable discussion, the Justice postponed the case till Monday next at 10 o'clock.

A writ of replevin was sued out yesterday against officer Marsland, of the Sixth District Police, directing him to give up the liquors which he had seized the day before from John Krey; the property was given up to the custody of the Sheriff.

The Liquor Law in Poughkeepsie—Trial and Conviction for Selling Lager Bier.

The first case under the Maine Law came off the 10th inst., at the Court House in Poughkeepsie, before Judge ELDRIDGE. The person complained of was PHILIP BEISERCH, a German, keeper of a lager bier saloon, No. 122 Pine-street, Poughkeepsie.

The defendant, on being brought before the Court, demanded a trial by Jury, and pleaded not guilty. A *venire* for a Jury was forthwith summoned; and, after challenges were heard and decided, the following Jury were sworn to try the case:

Hiram Haight, James Blanchard, Richard Brittain, John H Otis, Edwin Hall, William Brownell.

T. C. CAMPBELL, District Attorney for Dutchess County, appeared for the people. H. A. NELSON, for defendant.

The counsel for defendant then moved to be discharged from arrest, on various grounds, particularly that the act was unconstitutional and the papers were defective, which was overruled by the Court, and the parties ordered to proceed to trial.

Mr. CAMPBELL, for the people, claimed that the defendant was guilty, under the present law, on two grounds of selling lager bier, and consequently of violations of the act, viz.

1. Under the first section of the act passed April 9, 1855, in having sold intoxicating liquors.

2. Under the twenty-second section of the act, by which the term intoxicating liquor is made to extend to and include alcohol, distilled and malt liquors, and that, therefore, malt liquors are in terms prohibited as much as alcohol.

The following witnesses were then called and sworn on the part of the people:

Joseph Rossell—I resids in Pine street; know defendant; he resides next door to me; was at his house last Sunday; there were several persons then present; I drank some beer there; it was lager bier; James Kerr drank at the same time and paid for the beer; the defendant was there: his wife drew the beer from a small keg and presented it to us in glass mugs.

James Kerr—On Sunday was at defendant's, in Pine-street, and asked for lager bier at the bar; they said they had none, but had some Irish drink; Rossell and I drank some, and another man, and I threw the money on the counter.

John Stelter—On Sunday last I was at defendant's lager bier saloon, in Pine-street; it is a public place; I went into the shed adjoining the bar room twice that day and called for lager bier, and it was brought to me and I drank it.

John Winslow—I have drank lager bier and know what it is made of; it is a malt liquor, made principally from malt, hops and water; it is intoxicating, I know.

Cross-examined—I am City Marshal, and have been sued for taking the bier.

Jacob Dale—I am a German; live in Church-street; I know the liquor called lager bier; it is made from malt, hops and water principally, and is a malt liquor; I know it is intoxicating; I have been intoxicated in this country, in New-Jersey.

John C. Hitchcock—I have tasted lager bier; it is a malt liquor.

John Mongloed—I am a German; I know the liquor called lager bier; lager means kept; it is manufactured of malt and hops and water, and is intoxicating; I have drank it often.

John E. Vanner—I was a practical brewer for thirteen years, and understand the manufacture of all malt liquors; I have examined lager bier; it is a malt liquor, and the principal ingredients are malt and hops, beside water; from its manufacture it must be intoxicating.

The complaint rested.

The defendant called nine or ten Germans, who all swore that lager bier was not intoxicating, amongst them the following:

Dr. Eberteen, who swore: I am a German and practical physician; I have seen lager bier made in Germany, but not in this country; it may be made from sugar, barley, wheat, or malt, or any vegetable substance; it is not intoxicating; I have drank twenty glasses at one sitting and felt no effects from it.

Dr. Gardner—I am a physician; lager bier is not intoxicating; I have seen lager bier manufactured in Germany, but not in this country.

Cross-examined—Lager bier is usually made from barley, or malt made of barley; I never saw it made except from malt; never drank any in any place except Bohemia, that was made from anything but malt and hops; I have drank lager bier at the defendant's several times.

Christian Clause, sworn—I am a German; I live in Poughkeepsie; lager bier is not intoxicating; I have drank sixty glasses in one day.

Cross-examined—The glasses I drank held a pint each, and I swear I drank sixty in one day in space of twelve hours, and felt no effects from it. (This man was a very small one, and the Jury and Court, and audience laughed heartily on his giving this evidence.)

The evidence here closed.

The counsel summed up the case to the Jury at length. The Judge stated that he did not think he was required by the Act to charge the Jury, and read to them the sections of the Act under which the prosecution claimed to convict defendant, and the Jury retired. After being out about four hours, the Jury came into Court and stated they had agreed, and the Foreman stated the verdict was guilty of selling lager bier. The Court stated to them that they should find a verdict of guilty or not guilty. The Jury again consulted, and the Foreman announced that the Jury found the prisoner guilty.

Thus ended the first case of a trial by Jury under the new Liquor Act in the State of New-York.

OPERATION OF THE LAW THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

In Troy, no definite course of action has been decided upon by the Carson League. A prominent member of the League assured the editor of a Troy paper the other day that he should be content to have the penalties of the law directed against disorderly houses only, leaving peaceable, quiet and respectable places unmolested, until the Courts have passed upon the disputed questions that have been raised on the constitutionality and construction of the law. He also expressed a willingness to make up a case to be amicably submitted for adjudication. The Liquor Dealers' Association of Troy have employed several able lawyers as counsel. Among them, Messrs. OLIN, BEACH, SEYMOUR and others.

In Rochester, the *Union* could hear of no places "where liquor was offered publicly for sale." The papers say "measures have been taken by the Police to secure the observance of the Maine Law—to be followed by *more stringent action* if necessary." The tavern and restaurant keepers have raised the price of entertainment to 37½ cents and 50 cents per meal, and the hotels will also probably increase their rates.

The Buffalo *Republic*, of the 10th, says of the matter in that city: "'Things is workin',' it seems, and the anti-liquor men are getting matters into a snarl, which they will find it hard to get out of. The Grand Jury this morning indicted, or intend to as fast as the cases can be taken up, about one hundred of 'our principal liquor dealers,' among them the proprietors of the different hotels and large restaurants. The liquor men are determined to fight it, however, and with the money and sympathy of which they are possessed will prove hard bargains. There is no one but lawyers to make anything out of the transaction, as the thing must eventually drop through, we opine, from its own gravitation."

In Syracuse, the first case of any importance under the Liquor Law came before Justice CUDDEBACK, on Tuesday, on the complaint of Poormaster MAYNARD, against Mr. HENSON, who keeps a rum shop on the corner of James and Warren streets. The matter was proceeding in a regular way before the Justice, when it was taken out of his hands by a writ of habeas corpus, granted by Judge WOOLWORTH, on the application of the prisoner. After examining the case the Judge pronounced that Mr. HANSON was properly detained, and the case went back to the Justice. A motion being made for a jury trial, the case was adjourned. It is understood that several other warrants are out against dealers who have violated the law.

In respect to the operation of the law in Utica, the *Herald* of that city says: "As far as we are able to learn, there is a more general observance of the new Liquor Law than ever its friends expected. We know of no place where liquor is sold either openly or by stealth in violation of the law."

ELMIRA.—One man has been arrested for drunkenness, and compelled to disclose the place where he procured his liquor. The offender proved to be an Irish woman living on High-street, by the name of SMITH. She is an old offender. A warrant has been issued by Justice POTTER for her arrest. The hotel keepers say they shall observe the law until it is passed upon by the Courts.

"Yesterday morning, at the General Term of the Supreme Court now in session in this City, BEISERICH's counsel applied and obtained a writ of certiorari, commanding E. Q. ELMENDOR, Judge of Dutchess County, and JOHN C. HITCHCOCK, constable, to return all proceedings taken in BEISERICH's case to said Supreme Court, at 9 o'clock this morning."

BUFFALO.—A liquor dealer was arrested, but no conclusion was reached. A policeman, who is supposed to have seen the liquor sold, refused to testify, because it would subject him to punishment if it should appear that he had neglected to inform of the party. The case was pending.

POUGHKEEPSIE—THE LAGER BIER CASE.—The Poughkeepsie *Press* says: "In the case of PHILIP BEISERICH, we stated that the defendant had been fined $50 and costs. In this we were mistaken, as the Judge postponed the giving of sentence until Mooday next.

MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO.—The *Whig* says: "In our own village the sale of liquor, if not altogether done away with, is, at least, very much less than it was a week ago."

SENECA FALLS.—Two cases of drunkenness—a man and woman—resulted in fines of $10 each. The woman obtained her liquor on a timber raft in the canal.

MEDINA, ORLEANS CO.—The Medina *Tribune* says: "During the past week we believe that little, if any, liquor has been sold as a beverage in the village of Medina.

UTICA.—A man named BRADY, on a spree, was arrested, testified where he got his liquor, and his examination was deferred.

The Examination of Her Majesty's Consul for Violating the Neutrality Laws.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 10.

At an early hour yesterday afternoon, the United States District Court-room was densely crowded, to hear the evidence in the case of Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Rowecroft, and others, for violating the Neutrality laws, by enlisting troops for the foreign legion, or Queen's army. George A. Jewett, Esq., appeared for the Government, and Messrs. Taft, King, Anderson and Logan appeared for the defendants. The examination took place before U. S. Commissioner W. W. Warden.

Counsel for the Government expressed a desire that the parties should be tried together, if counsel on the other side had no objection.

Mr. Anderson—We prefer to have Mr. Rowecroft tried separate from the others.

Mr. Jewett—If there is sufficient evidence to hold one, there will be enough to hold all, and by thus examining all the defendants at one time, the examination will be hastened to a termination. The parties we desire to put on trial now are the Consul, Mr. Rowecroft; the agent, McKay; Paymaster Turnbill, and Dr. Hamilton.

Mr. Anderson—We object and desire an asseverance. Mr. Rowecroft has his official rights as a Consul, and an officer under a foreign Government. We intend at a proper time to make a motion to quash the indictment.

The Commissioner suggested that as McKay, by reason of severe illness, was unable to be present, and therefore could not be put on trial, that he be tried jointly with Turnbill and Hamilton, at a future time, and that at present the examination proceed as against Mr. Rowecroft.

The witnesses were then called and sworn. Their testimony is as follows:

Daniel Conahan, sworn: Am acquainted with Mr. Rowecroft; saw him last Thursday evening at his residence in the presence of Mr. McKay, who took me there; was introduced to Mr. Rowecroft, and had much conversation with him in relation to enlisting troops for Her Majesty's army; assurances were given me that if I raised one hundred men, I should have a captain's commission in the English army; these were not satisfactory; I was then told if I would enlist fifty men by three weeks from last Thursday, and forward them to Niagara Suspension Bridge, I should receive a captain's pay and commission from that time forward; nothing further took place except a general conversation in regard to the raising of troops; I was asked the reasons why I went into the matter; I gave them reasons which were not correct by a great deal; the men I raised were to be furnished with free tickets for their transit, and money was to be placed in my hands to pay for the men's provisions while on the way; we were to go to Buffalo, and then go on the steamer *Clifton*, and tell the captain we had men for Her Majesty's service; we were then to be taken to Chippewa, and delivered to Col. Korponay, at the International Hotel. The men were to receive $30 bounty when they arrived in Canada, deducting the expenses of their transportation, and after that, they were to receive the pay of men in British service. The tickets were to be supplied to Mr. Rady for thirty-one men by Mr. McKay, on Monday last, accompanied by $50. Mr. Trumbull was in the room with Mr. McKay on Monday evening; it was understood that about twelve Germans were to go off the next morning. Turnbill told McKay to send to the Broadway Hotel, and he should have $50, the amount he asked for. Mr. McKay told a young man in the room at the time to go to No. 34 Broadway Hotel, and get the $50, or ask for a Mr. Truman, who would give him the money. After the young man had gone after the $50, a German came in and said that he would have eighteen men, instead of ten or twelve. Mr. McKay then said that he must have more money, and sent back to Mr Turnbull for $20 more, which was soon brought to Mr. McKay. Mr. Rady was to receive the office of ensign; when first introduced to Mr. McKay he was led to suppose that I could raise 100 men for the Crimea, and was told that if I could get a captain's commission I would engage to the number; I was told that Mr. Rowecroft was the head and front of the whole affair, and that if any of the English officers should get into trouble, Mr. R. was the only person who could help them out, and that he had to keep close; on the 6th day of July, I made a written proposition to raise one hundred men, on condition of receiving a Captain's commission and Consul Rowecroft's guarantee; I remarked that I considered the Fourth of July a good day to operate; when I was introduced to the Consul, he said "this is the gentleman I spoke of as engaging to raise some men."

The attorney for the Government asked the witness as to what other conversations he had with Mr. McKay.

Counsel for defendant objected, and insisted that as yet no connection between Mr. Rowecroft and McKay had been proven. The Consul had enlisted nobody, but simply informed applicants that they could get employ in the British army if they went to Canada.

The Court held that the question was proper.

Witness—Have not much more to state. Mr. Rowecroft told me that, as the representative of the English Government, he could give me no assurance, but on the part of Col Korpenny, an officer commissioned by the Governor of Nova Scotia, he could give me a guarantee that I should receive a captain's pay and emoluments on condition of taking fifty men. The understanding was that my obligation would not be filled even if the men arrived in Canada, unless they enlisted; McKay said Rowecroft was the head men in the business, and had the money—about $5 000 had been spent by direction of Mr. McKay; I sent fifteen men to Dr. Hamilton's office, on the corner of Main and Franklin streets, but they did not go in, because the police were around the office; I sent them by direction of Mr. McKay; there were eighteen Germans also enlisted, who were to go to Sportsman Hall, and there board the cars for Canada; Mr. Rady was to take charge of this company.

Cross-examined—The witness repeated the conversation he had with Mr Rowecroft; seeing that I was not satisfied with the assurance which he gave me first, he gave me that which I required; I told Mr. R. that I was a foreigner, and desired to return to the old country because of the Know-Nothing excitement; told him that I had a family, when he advised me not to go; I saw several men about enlisting for the purpose of detesting Mr. R., and show our hatred of the English Government; I was not in earnest when I applied to the Consul; none of my confederates in this scheme are among the prisoners; among those I conversed with were Messrs. Halpin, Rady, McKean, and Mylott; all but Rady are members of the United Irish Society in this city; I am an Irishman; have been in this country about twenty-five years; had heard the English were enlisting and determined to circumvent them; the company of fifteen I enlisted did not intend going to the Crimea, but would have preferred to have aided the Russians.

Examination for the Government resumed, but no new facts were elicited.

Wm. G. Halpin sworn—When I first heard of men enlisting for the British service, I determined to find out who the agents were, and suspected Mr. Rowecraft, as I could never see what business he had since he came to this country; had a conversation with Mr. McKay, who said he was an agent for the raising of men; I told him I could raise five hundred Irishmen in the City; he said if I could he would give me $1,000; he told me that Mr. Rowecroft was at the head of the matter, but he did not want to be known, as he would be at liberty to aid any of the agents who might get into trouble thereby; had several officers secured to prevent any danger; that Mr. R. was too smart to be caught. The witness then corroborated the testimony of Mr. Conohan, about sending to the Broadway Hotel for money, etc.; did not see the Consul on the subject of our departure.

Cross-examined—Had understood that Mr. Rowcroft was at the head. My motive was founded on my knowledge of the extremes England would resort to accomplish their ends, and that she was capable of making these secret enlistments. Was formerly President of the Irish Society.

Mr. Conahan was recalled, and stated that he was President of the Irish Society, which meets on Thursday night—it is a literary and beneficial society—the meetings are not secret, nor are religious or political topics discussed.

David Rady sworn: I received $40 on Tuesday night to take recruits to Niagara and pay their expenses; they went for the purpose of enlisting in the foreign legion under Col. Korpenny; I received the money from Mr. McKay, and also eighty-one tickets; have had no conversation with Mr. Rowecroft; after I had delivered up the men to Colonel Korpenny at the Western Hotel, I was to return; Mr. McKay said that the British Consul, Mr. Rowecroft, was at the head, and was just the man to get us out of the scrape, if anything occurred; I was once an Irishman, but am now a naturalized American; have some of the money Mr. McKay gave me, and spent some last night in drinking her Majesty's health; none of my recruits had enlisted with good intentions; my intentions were to keep men from going to England; had no enmity towards Mr. Rowecroft; once saw Mr. McKay in company with Mr. Rowecroft by looking through Mr. R.'s window.

Edward Mylotte sworn—Had no connection with Mr. McKay, but accidentally learned what was going on, and was made a Deputy United States Marshal to be the protector of those engaged in ferreting the matter out. Was made Marshal specially for this occasion;

FLORENCE.

Ancient Arches in Florence—Italian Sculpture—Society—Pink Tints—Lever—Mrs. Trollope, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, June 19, 1855.

Though I have been, very naturally, absorbed in looking about this far-famed city, and especially its environs, now in the full bloom of early Summer, I have not forgotton my promise to write you my impressions of it.

I may say, generally, that the first sight of almost any European city disappoints our Americans, and this is especially true of Italians towns. We have an idea that the bright sun and sky of Italy must impart a certain glory to everything that is beneath them; but nothing can be more dim, dull and sombre than the aspect of Italian cities. Florence is no exception, so far at least as the streets—the mass of the town—are concerned. The architecture is generally heavy, and the doors and windows so small as to make them resemble Turkish towns as they are described to us by travelers. There is indeed one small section of the place which is modern and looks cheerful, but with this exception the city is very like a collection of prisons.

The vicinity of Florence, however, is really delicious, and quite comes up to my vivid imaginings. The hundred hills between which the city lies imbedded, are all covered with olive orchards, these having now cast off their old leaves and put on new ones, shining as if freshly varnished. Between these the vines hang in festoons, and though promising poorly as to fruit, they look very picturesque; and, in this respect, form a striking contrast to the vineyards of France, which are like so many fields of pole-beans.

At night, and especially by moonlight, there seems to be really an enchantment in the air, it is so tranquil, so fragrant. It may be almost said that the voice of the nightingale "never is mute," at least after sunset. I cannot say, however, that its song comes up to the fervid descriptions of the poets. It is not a soft, continuous melody, tinged with melancholy, as I had supposed; it is, on the contrary, a succession of rather smart and lively notes, with frequent twitterings intervening, suggesting watchfulness and vivacity, rather than a train of pensive thought and emotion. It is not very unlike the song of our brown thrush, though less vigorous and varied. It does not compare in tenderness and pathos with the soft, suggestive trill of our wood thrush, so beautifully described by WILSON.

I am very busy in looking at the galleries, which are the real glories of Florence. Without these it would sink into a very indifferent city. I shall not describe them—for two reasons: they have been abundantly described before, and, besides, it requires more time to comprehend them than I can bestow upon them. I may, however, make this general remark: They are to be esteemed chiefly for their treasures of Italian art. In specimens of French, English, Dutch and German pictures, they are much behind the Louvre.

I believe, too, it is wise for a novice in art to be modest, for I find my own taste greatly modified by observation. I could have pronounced very positive opinions when I came to Europe; I hesitate now—for I find that many things, which seemed harsh at first, begin to reveal beauties before unseen, and that which appeared to me very clever then, I now often regard as meretricious and worthless. It is as dangerous to decide upon the characters of pictures from first sight, as upon those of men—for both have a soul, not always lying upon the surface.

The social attraction of Florence, to our traveling countrymen, lies mainly in the English and American residents there. Among the latter, our artists, numbering some dozens persons, are a great resource to the American chance visitor. Their studios are always open, and the artists themselves are generally ready to offer a welcome hand to their countrymen. Among our Sculptors, POWERS, of course, stands at the head. This reputation, however, rests upon his busts and single figures. He has never executed a group, which constitutes the higher region of the art. His taste is doubtless, exceedingly correct, but it is doubtful if his imagination has the fire necessary to create ideal forms, and make them live and breathe in marble. His Greek Slave, executed in his youth was probably his highest effort, and is chiefly remarkable as being the production of an unheard-of artist, self-created in the far West. By the side of the master productions of artists now living in Italy, it cannot, of course, lay claim to the highest merits. Mr. HART is now the rival—not eviously but emulously—of POWERS, in taking portraits in marble, which is a degree of credit actually amounting to fame.

MR. BALL is a recent comer here, but is very promising. Mr. BARBER is, or has been, lately at work at his "Coquette," which I think will give him name and fame. Mr. KELLOGG paints excellent portraits. Mr. GOULD, delicious groups in the style called *gmre*. Mr. TAIT treats Italian landscapes with the touch of genius. Mr. READ, the poet and the painter, the master of two arts, the renowned in two hemispheres, I have seen, but have not yet had the pleasure of an introduction to him. He is a great favorite here, amiable, modest, loving all, and beloved by all. I am told his pictures are full of grace and imagination.

I have visited the studios of the two most celebrated Tuscan sculptors now living—POMPIGLIONI and ROMANELLI. The former is the son of the celebrated artist who executed the "Kneeling Samuel," now as common in plaster, all over the world, as is the Virgin Mary herself. "Sleeping Innocence," a work sufficiently described by its title, is the most popular work of the present POMPIGLIONI, and is indeed a charming performance. ROMANILLI appears to be a prolific and imaginative artist, and has executed groups of several figures with great success. I have been in his studio but once, and cannot venture upon criticism.

The Cascine, the out-door parlor of Florence, has been too often described to allow me to give an account of it. It is peculiar, and on this account has a certain notoriety; in reality, however, its fame seems beyond its merits. I shall not undertake to bring it down from its pedestal, for I am not a "regular correspondent," and may therefore indulge myself in the pleasure of praising what has been always praised before. The task of telling the plain truth as to things which have acquired a false glory, I leave to "Dick Tinto" who seems to me at once the most discriminating and faithful of sketchers. He evidently does not indulge the weakness of dodging a subject merely because it deserves ridicule and sarcasm.

By the way, the attack upon him in the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, some weeks ago, was got up by an English physician here who had his knuckles pretty sharply rapped by "Dick" for an ungallant speech he is said to have made about our fair countrywomen; who the American was who signed it and vouched for it to the *Courier and Enquirer*, I shall not say.

If any one here had doubted before, he doubts no longer that the said physician deserved the excoriation he got from your correspondent; for if he had dared to deny the speech imputed to him, he would have done it openly, and under his own signature, and not have condescended to employ a hired English bully, skulking behind a false and deceptive anonymous title, for his vindication.

As to the foreign notables here, I have yet seen few of them. I caught a glimpse of LEVER some days ago, who is a stout, spasmodic, jolly Irishman. Mrs. TROLLOPE I met at an evening party, and gazed at the old lady with some interest. She is certainly a very remarkable woman. Her book on the United States was coarse and pointed with what seemed malignity, but which is more justly denominated satire. Many of her strictures were just, and no doubt had a corrective influence upon our manners. She is the author of ninety-nine volumes, mostly novels—and such has been their success that they have made her rich. She has built a very handsome house in the city, and is surrounded by friends and relatives. One of her sons is in Parliament; another, an author of great cleverness, resides here.

So much for the present. If I continue to pursue my studies here, you shall hear from me again.

CRAYON.

THE SOUND DUES—No. II.

Important Answer from the Danish Government—Former Relations with Denmark—Treaty Negotiated by Henry Wheaton, United States Chargé at Copenhagen—President Jackson's Message—Mr. Webster's Report upon the Sound Dues—Important Reductions in the Tariff Conceded by Denmark—Letter from Mr. Webster to M. Bille, the Danish Chargé d'Affaires.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The following letter, addressed some short time ago to one of your contemporaries of this City, leads us to suppose that even since we penned our first communication on the Sound Dues, the question has made another important step towards the crisis prepared by the recent action of the Federal Government. The letter reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 11, 1855.

The notice given by our Government to Denmark for a discontinuance of our treaty with that Power, has been replied to by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. A regret is expressed that negotiations had not been allowed to precede the decisive step taken by the United States, and which it is feared may lead to difficulties that otherwise might have been prevented. The notice does not allow to Denmark time sufficient to bestow upon so important a matter due consideration, even were she unembarrassed in her present critical position and relations with her neighbors, who are endeavoring to force her into the war with Russia. And further, the United States is shown that a compliance with her demand is an absolute surrender on the part of Denmark of thousands of pounds yearly to those Powers whose commerce bear equal taxation with the commerce of the United States, and which seldom exceeds two hundred dollars per annum. And this is a sacrifice that Denmark is not at present prepared, without any effort, to submit to. Denmark cannot but regard the course pursued by the United States upon her resolution to terminate a treaty of amity and commerce as one of severity, not called for by any overt act on the part of the Danish Government; but, on the contrary, instances are given where complaints have been entered and money refunded to American traders when, in truth, justice did not demand it; but a desire for the maintenance of friendship between the two nations induced the act. The Danish Government states plainly its utter inability in the time allowed it, to come to a favorable conclusion to our demand, and even intimates a possibility that, under no circumstances, will the wishes of the United States meet with favor. The United States being cut off from all negotiation until Denmark invites it by recognizing a desire to treat for the abrogation of her Sound Dues, the reply received by the Department of State will probably be the isst upon this subject between the two Governments until after the expiration of the treaties on both sides.

Upon that event taking place, Denmark, in all probability, will demand a greater tariff upon American commerce than is now exacted, and the United States may retaliate by annoyance upon Danish commerce coming to her ports. But is it not plain to see that this state of things cannot long exist without difficulties taking place and Denmark receiving the sympathy of Europe generally? For, in an impartial examination of our demand upon Denmark, does it not present features that, were the case changed, and the demand made by Denmark upon the United States, would be looked upon with disfavor and as interfering in matters belonging exclusively to the United States? If the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is in this country insisted upon with an unyielding pertinacity, does it look just that the United States should go abroad to interfere in and destroy a principle established by one Government and approved of by the remainder? Europe must be permitted to put in use the Monroe doctrine if found necessary to her purposes; and should a war grow out of our relations with Denmark, it may be that she will find active allies in those Powers by whom she is surrounded.

The course pursued by the United States Government in this instance is one of "severity" totally uncalled for, rife with serious difficulties, and the more incomprehensible when we examine the political relations which formerly, and up to the present day, subsisted between the two countries.

A most friendly feeling and understanding appear, indeed, at all times to have prevailed between the two nations, very naturally based upon common origin, common religion, uninterrupted friendly intercourse on the seas, and common interests and principles in regard to the all-important rights of neutrals, to uphold which both countries have fought and sacrificed so much. Every consideration tends evidently to make Denmark and the United States natural allies, and it is in this light that the former appears at all times to have viewed the latter. Ever since Denmark—then by far a more powerful country than it is now—recognized the independence of the United States, the political relations of the two countries have—*both with and without a treaty*—been of a most friendly character; at no time interrupted by any serious difference, much less by war. In regard to the Sound dues—we state it as a simple historical fact—that when the United States assumed their position as a member of the family of nations, they found the Sound dues in existence, fully established by immemorial usage, regulated by numerous treaties, respected by all nations having intercourse with the Baltic, and considered by all as one of the absolute rights belonging to the crown of Denmark. As such it was also considered by the United States, who paid the Sound dues equally with all other nations not privileged by treaty, until, after half a century of independence and commercial intercourse with Denmark and the Baltic, a treaty of amity and commerce was concluded and signed at Washington, the 26th of April, 1826. In this treaty, the right claimed and exercised by the King of Denmark, to levy the Sound dues, is assimilated with his other absolute sovereign rights in regard to commercial regulations, customs, etc. The fifth article of the treaty reads as follows: "Neither the vessels of the United States, nor their cargoes, shall, when they pass the Sound or the Belts, pay higher or other duties than those which are or may be paid by the most favored nation." These important advantages in regard to the Sound dues, sought for by the United States and granted by Denmark, were, together with other commercial privileges, considered an equivalent for similar advantages and privileges conceded by the United States to the Danish commerce. No reservation or protest whatever was then made, and no doubt expressed in regard to the right of Denmark to levy the Sound dues, and indeed, if anything of the kind had been attempted, all negotiation would at once have been at an end. Besides, is it not evident, that the United States would not have exchanged privileges and advantages, which, as a sovereign State, they had the unquestionable right to grant and bestow, against similar privileges and advantages, the right to grant which they considered to be in the least doubtful? Denmark never asked for special recognition of its right to levy the Sound dues, not more than of its other absolute sovereign rights. It is, therefore, not correct to say that it is only the treaty of 1826 which implies a recognition of this right on the part of the United States; on the contrary, when the United States became an independent sovereign power and sought recognition by, and friendly intercourse with the older members of the family of nations, they implicitly and explicitly recognized the political system as then existing, and as based upon treaties and usage; and by so doing, they at once, and *ipso facto*, obtained full participation in all advantages, and acknowledged their readiness to submit to, and take their share in all burdens and obligations recognized by the political system and laws of nations, as then established, and it was *then* that they *first* recognized the right of Denmark to levy the Sound dues. Subsequently, the two countries continued reciprocally to recognize the sovereign rights possessed by each, by submitting to the commercial regulations, duties, &c., which each of them had thought proper to impose upon the commerce of the other. A refusal on one part to submit to the regulations of the other would have been equivalent to a denial of the sovereign rights of the other, and would most likely already then have led to a war between the two countries.

The United States avoided such a conflict, and a great many others which might, and no doubt would, have grown out of similar causes, by very wisely recognizing the rights which they found well established. It is under cover of this policy—which was then the only one possible, but which also agreed entirely with the views and conviction of WASHINGTON and the American statesmen of his time,—that the United States have grown to what they are, and they may yet find it dangerous and difficult to abandon it, though, of course, if the experiment is to be ventured and cannot be put off any longer, it is no doubt always more prudent that the trial should be made with a small nation rather than with one of the five great powers of Europe.

However, even if the growth of their country should have operated a change in the views of American statesmen in regard to the rights of other nations, these rights themselves cannot be affected by such a change, nor do we believe that public opinion in this or in any other country will be found willing to endorse a policy originating in ambitious views, subversive of all established principles of international law, and which, if it could be carried out successfully, would at once place the smaller powers at the mercy of the stronger, and deprive the former of all and every protection now afforded by the law of nations.

The treaty of 1826, at all events, contains a ratification of the previous (tacit) recognition of the rights of Denmark to levy the Sound Dues, and is therefore a document of great importance in regard to the Sound dues question.

When the treaty of 1826 was published by authority in the semi-official paper of that day,—the Washington *National Journal*,—an editorial explanation was given of its leading features; and the reduction of the Sound Dues to the rates paid by *Great Britain*, *France* and the other most favored nations, was evidently then considered the utmost limit of what could be fairly claimed by the United States. But this treaty was not only the first concluded with Denmark; it is also the first one, in the history of commercial treaties, based upon the liberal principle of free and unrestricted navigation, and was as such recommended at the time by American statesmen to the approval and imitation of the commercial nations of the world. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President, and HENRY CLAY as Secretary of State, were at the head of this great move for relieving the commerce and navigation of the world from the effects of the then prevailing doctrine of *direct intercourse*, which had so injuriously checked its growth and expansion. A reservation, however, was expressly made the day before the treaty of 1826 was signed, and subjoined to that treaty as an "addendum," *but it had no reference to the question of Sound dues*. Its subject was an indemnity claimed by the United States Government for alleged unlawful seizures of American vessels and cargoes by Danish privateers, during the war between Great Britain and Denmark. When the justly celebrated Mr. HENRY WHEATON, the same year, was appointed United States *Chargé d'Affaires* to Copenhagen, it was not the Sound duestquestion, but this claim, which was made the special subject for his mission.

Many American vessels had, during the war with Denmark and Great Britain, sailed under British convoy, availed themselves of British licenses, and otherwise compromised their neutrality, and consequently been captured by Danish privateers, and condemned by the Danish Courts as good prizes. The United States Government now claimed an indemnity for those of their citizens who had sustained loss of vessel or cargo, in this manner. The right of the United States to claim such indemnity was doubtful—eminent writers, as MANNING, OCTOLAN, and HAUTEFEUILLE, have taken strong ground against it, and the Danish Government might in good conscience have repudiated it; but such was the friendly feeling in Denmark towards the people of the United States, such the high sense of justice of its Government, and such the esteem in which its distinguished representative was held at Copenhagen, that the negotiations, after having been carried on for several years, finally resulted in a treaty, (March 28, 1830,) by which the Danish Government agreed to pay the sum of $750,000, leaving it to the American Government to apportion it by Commissioners appointed by itself.

This treaty made quite a sensation among diplomatists and writers on international affairs, and the declarstion affixed to it, to the effect that "the Convention having no other object than to terminate all the claims, *can never, hereafter, be invoked by one party or the other, as a precedent or rule for the future*," has been justly considered as very characteristic of the extraordinary success of the American negotiator. The course pursued by Denmark in this instance, will be the more appreciated when it is remembered, that at that time Denmark was entirely exhausted in consequence of its long war with Great Britain.

Mr. WHEATON writes, himself, under date 20th of November, 1827, from Copenhagen, to the Secretary of State: "You can hardly have an adequate notion how this country was impoverished by the war brought upon it by the unjust aggressions of England, and followed by the dismemberment of the Kingdom at the peace. When we consider that they lost at a single blow their navigation and all their capital engaged in commerce, we cannot wonder at their reluctance to enter into new engagements. They have no means of replacing the capital thus lost," &c., &c.

And it may, likewise, not be considered improper to mention, that Mr. WHEATON arrived at this signal success *unaided by threats or hostile measures*, and that he actually obtained one-fifth more than he was instructed to insist upon. "But what was infinitely more important, Mr. WHEATON's treaty was the pioneer of the Conventions with France and Naples. From those treaties, millions were obtained for our citizens, and our right to redress was established for violations of neutral commerce," etc. (Introductory Remarks to the Sixth Edition of *Wheaton's Elements of International Law*, by WM. B. LAWRENCE.)

We have thought proper to review this interesting negotiation and its results, though it has no direct connection with the special subject of this communication, because the manner in which this claim of the United States Government was met by that of Denmark, ought alone to have been sufficient to protect Denmark against such an act of severity and harshness, as we have now to record.

When the last installment had been paid by Denmark under the above-mentioned treaty, President JACKSON took occasion to allude to the fact in his annual message to Congress, dated Dec. 3, 1833, by saying that "*the justice rendered to our citizens by that Government (the Danish) is thus completed*, and a pledge is thereby afforded for the maintenance of that friendly intercourse becoming the relations that the two nations bear to each other."

Would not any one reading this allusion in an annual message of the President of the United States, known for his extreme energy and jealousy in regard to the real or presumed rights of his country, say that there would now be peace and a good understanding without a cloud to mar its duration, unless some breach of good faith should occur, not anticipated by either party?—and indeed the pledge alluded to, and others which have since been added to it, have held out for some years, but appear now to be altogether forgotten.

This, however, is not the only instance in which Denmark has shown its good will toward the United States, though it may be one of the most striking.

Mr. WHEATON was not entrusted with any negotiations in regard to the Sound Dues, and his exertions in this respect during his residence in Denmark, and afterwards in Berlin, were confined to careful investigations, the results of which were laid down in his dispatches to the State Department, dated partly from Copenhagen, (1830, to 1833,) partly from Berlin, (1835 to 1846,) as well as in his well-known and justly esteemed work, *Elements of International Law*, of which a sixth edition has just been published.

We have not seen these dispatches, which we believe were never printed or published, but we find it stated by Mr. LAWRENCE, the editor of the last edition of Mr. WHEATON's work, that Mr. WEBSTER's report of May 24, 1841, one of the most important American State Papers upon the subject, was compiled from them, and may therefore be considered as expressing the views both of Mr. WEBSTER and of Mr. WHEATON.

This report, which accompanied President TYLER's message to Congress on the first of June following, does not bear the slightest sign of hostility against the Sound dues. Mr. WEBSTER broaches the subject by saying: "The right of Denmark to levy the Sound dues is asserted on the ground of ancient usage, coming down from the period when that power had possession of both shores of the Belt and the Sound. However questionable the right or uncertain its origin, it has been recognized by European Governments in several treaties with Denmark, some of them entered into as early a period as the 14th century, and inasmuch as our treaty with that power contains a clause putting us on the same footing in this respect as others, the most favored nations, it has been acquiesced in, or rather has not been denied by us;" and concludes his exposition of particular points of most interest to the United States in this matter, by saying: "I have, therefore, thought proper to bring this subject before you at this time, and to go into these general statements in relation to it, which might be carried more into detail, and substantiated by documents now at the Department, to the end, that if you should think it expedient, instructions may be given to the Representative of the United States at Denmark to enter into friendly negotiations with that Government, with a view of securing to the commerce of the United States a *full participation* in any reduction of these dues, or the benefits resulting from any new arrangement respecting them, which may be granted to the commerce of other States." This was a legitimate subject for negotiation, limited as it was to the demand of a full participation by the United States in any modification in the tariff of the Sound dues and other arrangements connected therewith, which at the time were under consideration and discussion in London, for the benefit and accommodation of maritime nations in general having commercial intercourse with the Baltic. The demand, therefore, met with a cordial response from the Danish Government, which will appear from the communication made by the Danish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, by order of his Government, in a note dated 20th of June, 1842, (Ex. Doc. No. 108, 33d Congress, 1st Session, p. 3 to 5,) and the reduction and arrangements which were in this instance made by the Danish Government proved highly satisfactory to the United States Government. The following letter from Mr. WEBSTER to M. BILLE, which we copy from the same Congressional paper above mentioned, will be read with interest as a characteristic proof of the cordial feeling then subsisting between the two Governments:

Mr. Webster to M. Bille.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1842.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note addressed to him on the 20th instant by M. STEEN BILLE, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the two printed copies of the new tariff on Sound and Belt dues by which it was accompanied. The observations which M. BILLE has been pleased to present in this note by direction of his Government, in explanation of the practical effect of the present arrangement, are duly appreciated, and the *undersigned cannot hesitate to concur with him in the opinion, that the settlement of this whole question is well calculated to strengthen and perpetuate the bonds of amity and good will between the two countries*, an effect as ardently desired by the President as by his Danish Majesty. The Representative of the United States at Copenhagen has been fully informed *of the satisfaction experienced by the President* upon the completion of these commercial regulations, and he has been instructed to take an early opportunity to communicate the expression of it to the Danish Government.

The undersigned hastens to say to M. BILLE, that, at his instance instructions will be promptly transmitted to the Consul of the United States at Elsinore, requiring him in case of need, *to cooperate with the Board of Customs of the Sound in maintaining inviolate the rules and regulations of the customs, and in preventing fraud upon the revenue.* The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to M. BILLE the assurances of his distinguished consideration. DANIEL WEBSTER.

M. STEEN BILLE, &c., &c., Denmark.

Thus ended the third friendly negotiation between the United States and Denmark, the former having obtained what they desired, and the settlement of the whole question being considered by Mr. WEBSTER as well calculated to perpetuate the bonds of amity and good will between the two countries.

We shall have some more reductions in the tariff of the Sound Dues to record, equally favorable to American interests, but we fear that this communication has already grown much too lengthy for the patience of your readers, and we therefore prefer, with your leave, to reserve the remainder of this exposition for another letter.

We have the honor to be,

Yours most respectfully, PAX.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1855.

Fourth of July at Sharon Springs—The Way They Celebrate It There, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, Friday, July 6, 1855.

This is truly a resort for those who love to look at Nature when clothed in her simplest, coolest attire. Sharon Springs is a place peculiarly adapted to suit the tastes of those who dwell in large towns, for here the shrill scream of the steam-whistle sounds but faint in the distance; and here romantic vallays, towering hills and rugged, rocky steeps show that Nature's God has beautified the spot. There are a large number of New-York "lions" here, as well as many from the "sunny South." This place is very much resorted to by Southerners—and I find on the hotel lists, the names of Judge C——, of Georgia; Col. B——, of New-Orleans; Hon. A—— P——, of Arkansas, and numerous others.

The people in this vicinity are very patriotic. They celebrate the "Fourth of July" in spirit and in truth. On the evening of the 3d instant, a large hall, erected by Mr. HENRY STRITE, was dedicated, and the ensuing day, although the rain descended in torrents during the forenoon, a beautiful liberty pole was raised, and a large flag, bearing the "stars and stripes," was thrown to the breeze. After the storm had subsided, the people commenced pouring into the village, (named Sharon, about four miles from this place,) and in a short time quite a multitude was assembled, who listened to several excellent speeches. The orator of the day was H. CLARENCE PAGE, Esq., of Albany, quite a young man, who delivered an address replete with patriotic sentiment, and boldly discussing the present political condition of the country. The oration was highly creditable to him, and worthy of older and more experienced minds. A. SMITH KNIGHT, Esq., of Montgomery County, also delivered an effective address. DAMON.

ON THE WAVE.

The Dawn on Board a Steamboat—"The Boston"—Traveling Crowds—Loss of a Bed—A "Help" in Distress, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

THOMASTON, Me., Tuesday, July 10, 1854.

A fashionable Baronet in a popular comedy describes the dawn seen from the windows of his traveling carriage, or after a ball, as "extremely disagreeable." But I think the most suspicious time for such an event is after a sleepless night on board a crowded steamer in July—say when one occupies the third shelf in the ladies' cabin, when the wan light struggling in through the small apertures and the heavy draperies, and, meeting the lurid, sickly glimmer of a pendant lamp that has swung and burned all night, falls on a spectral throng of white-robed figures, gliding to and fro and jostling one against another, pulling garments, and scrambling for articles of dress, while a voluble chattering, with cries and exclamations in every variety of tone and pitch, cause one to fancy Babel the preferable locality, because destitute of the most disagreeable accompaniments. Fresh air being the universal *phobia*, every crevice is closed that could admit a cooling breeze, and the damask fringed curtains seem ready to dissolve in the foul, stifling atmosphere, which reminds one of the hold of a prison-ship. It was a happy escape to the cars, in which we were speedily whirled into Boston. For the information of those designing to travel eastward, I will mention that there are steamers for Bangor taking the course outside the islands, that leave Boston every Tuesday and Friday at 5 P. M. The *Boston* is the largest and best of these, charging but $1 50 to Bangor, and less in proportion for intermediate places. This boat was crowded to excess. Truly, if the population is the life blood of our country, no one can complain that it does not *circulate* briskly! At night the ladies' cabin was thickly carpeted with narrow beds covered with occupants—a plain of upturned faces—panting in the humid and heated atmosphere. One lady, who quitted her couch for a few moments, found its place vacant on her return, some needy watcher having carried it off. She had a companion in misery in a weeping damsel in one corner, who, on being asked the cause of her tears, explained in broken English that she had been engaged as "help" by some one whose name she did not know, to go to some unknown place; the person she expected had failed to meet her on board, and she was destitute of money to pay her passage anywhere. This announcement had the effect of rousing all the housekepers on the sleeping list, and there was a general struggle who should obtain the "treasure" that had dropped from the skies into their midst. The lady who had lost her bed carried the day, paid the fare, dried the tears of the fair German, and took her to her home. An Irish dame, whose "little responsibilities" sat up and cried incessantly, continually lamented that her roving propensity had brought "meself and my three fine childher" into such a plight: for the rain pelted the small windows, and an increasing swell threatened a severe storm. By 6 in the morning we swept round a long wooded headland called "Owl's Head," where a lighthouse and a few dwellings could be seen, and presently approached the landing at Rockland, a city numbering some three thousand inhabitants, but with no beauty of aspect, despite its fine location. The ground is rugged and stony, and no effort has been made to subdue the rude and uninviting country into more pleasing features; the houses, small and scattered, are strewn in irregular ranges over the uneven land, and as the dirty stage coaches, crammed with their living and grumbling freight, lumbered heavily up the hills along the rough road, our first impressions of Maine were not particularly pleasant. In a drive of four miles westward, ascending to a more elevated region, the country becomes softly undulating, and agreeably diversified with green fields, woodlands and farms, in a good state of cultivation; the dwellings are neat and comfortable, and there are several country seats of considerable pretension to elegance. The village of Thomaston is one of the most beautiful in the State. The houses are scattered over an extensive space, overlooking St. George River, about eighteen miles from the sea, and nearly at the head of its navigation. It numbers about four thousand inhabitants, but little active business appears to be going on; its rich quarries of limestone being the chief source of wealth. Shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent, also, a few miles above; and many seafaring men have their homes here. There are five churches and two hotels, and a weekly paper is published in the village. The climate is cool and bracing; there is a delicious freshness and purity in the air, and that peculiar clearness of the sky and clouds which I have observed in portions of Minnesota in parallel latitudes. The inhabitants depend chiefly on Boston for their supplies, for the vegetables in which New-Yorkers have been luxuriating for a month are not much above ground here, and the Summers are too short and cold for great perfection in many products of the soil. As this locality has some remarkable associations, and the region around it is confessedly the loveliest portion of Maine, your readers may be interested in a brief glance at its history.

St. George's Island, now called Monhegan, was first named by GEORGE WEYMOUTH, an English captain, in May, 1605. He explored the harbor, with its islands and shores, taking "plenty of salmon, good lobsters, rockfish, plaice and lumps, and with two or three hooks, enough of cod and haddock to supply the ship's company for three days." They found also a great "abundance of muscles, some of which contained pearls, one having fourteen in it," and sowed some garden seeds, the first attempt at cultivation in the vicinity, and the second made in the State. The Indian name of the river signified "delightsome," but it was called St. George's by the early settlers. Private English adventurers frequented the coast for fishing, hunting, and trading, and built huts along the shore. Fort George was built in 1630, when a grant of lands on the river was made to BEAUCHAMP and LEVERETT, the same grant afterwards celebrated as the Waldo Patent, the truck house of which was nearly upon the site of Gen. KNOX's residence in Thomaston.

In the Spring of 1724 the commander of the fort, Capt. JOSIAH WINSLOW, had an encounter with the hostile Indians, and perished with his party—an event memorable among the local traditions. In 1735, Gen. WALDO, the grandfather of Mrs. KNOX, made preparations for a settlement on his lands, held conferences with the Indians, and commenced improvements. Tradition says that at an entertainment given by a newly-elected captain, some years later, he procured at the fort a gallon of rum and a pound of tea, and serving the first to the men out of doors, directed his wife to prepare the tea for the ladies. She boiled and served up the leaves well buttered, and when asked what she had done with the broth, replied, "I poured it out, and the very pigs would not drink it." This incident may mark the progress of civilization, for tea had been used seventy years in England.

Gen. WALDO and his son procured emigrants by issuing printed circulars in Great Britain and Germany, and settled many on his lands in 1754. His two daughters married ISAAC WINSLOW and THOMAS FLUCKER. The latter was the father of Mrs. LUCY KNOX, and resided in Boston at the outbreak of the Revolution, high in official station, one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the Colony. The lovely daughter of this highly honored and aristocratic gentleman bestowed her affections on the then obscure young soldier, HENRY KNOX; and to the grief of her family, married him, casting her lot with the destiny of her oppressed country. Her proud family predicted for her privation and exile; but the doom was reversed,—the aristocratic loyalists were deprived of wealth and driven from the country, while the daughter lived respected as the wife of one of America's most illustrious Generals—second only to WASHINGTON. A large portion of the WALDO Patent was confiscated, with FLUCKER's estate, and became public property. Mrs. KNOX, the only one of her family entitled to an inheritance, received her share, to which Gen. KNOX added the purchase of a large tract, about 1785. Ten years later, on his retirement from public life, he built the splendid mansion, which I shall describe in another letter.

The house is still standing, though shattered and perforated by bullets, where Gen. WADSWORTH had his headquarters in February, 1781, when the memorable attack was made, which resulted in his capture by the British soldiers. His wife, and her friend Miss FENNO, after binding his wounds, accompanied him till he reached the prison, from which he escaped a few months afterwards.

In those primitive days, the industry of the settlers was not so well rewarded as now; a woman was paid eight pence a day for hoeing potatoes; and a man's wages were two shillings. Gowns open in front were inverted over the head in the absence of bonnets, and umbrellas, as a defence against sun or rain. Flax, spun on the foot-wheel, formed the material for female dress, while fine linen, brocade, chintz and patch were in use among the wealthy classes. Tradition describes a gentleman's dress as consisting of a napless beaver hat, with a brim two feet broad turned up on three sides, a wig under it, varying from the full bottomed curls to the club or tie wig, a coat with a stiff upright collar, straight cut, padded skirts, and gold or silver lace, with small clothes buckled at the knee, stockings and silver buckled shoes.

Superfluities of dress were so little used in this region, that a gentleman visitor from Philadelphia experienced difficulty in finding a woman capable of doing up his ruffles in the proper style. E. F. E.

Railroad Dust Preventer and Life Protector—Important Decision to the Traveling Public.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Salisbury vs. *R. L. Stevens and Vosseransatin.*—We are happy to notice that this important suit, which the traveling portion of the community have so much interest in, has been decided by the United States Court, confirming Judge MASON's decision, in favor of E. C. SALISBURY. And we trust that all our main roads will at once adopt this important invention. The public demand it as a right, as every traveler must testify to. It removes all the objectionable features of railroad traveling, viz., dust and noise, and is a protection to our lives and limbs in crossing from car to car, as well as in. And the further great merits of this invention, it accomplishes all it claims, without any artificial drafts or closed windows while the thermometer is at 95. Give it a fair trial, railroad managers, and you will find your old customers ready and willing to return to you; but if something is not done you will find the boats crowded and railroad fares reduced.

The Tract Society and Slavery.

The *Independent* states that the report submitted to the General Association of Connecticut by its Committee, was not adopted by the Association but that the following minute was adopted, with only one dissenting voice:

"The relations of the American Tract Society to the subject of American Slavery having come before this Association, we deem it proper to express our opinion in the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body, it comes properly within the sphere of the American Tract Society, in its efforts to promote vital godliness and sound morality, to publish a decided testimony against American Slavery."

Tremendous Storm in Milwaukee—Bridges Carried Away—Damage to the Railroads.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Our city was visited during Sunday night by the heaviest storm we ever remember to have experienced, at this season of the year. There had been one or two showers, attended with thunder and lightning, in the course of the afternoon; and about 9 o'clock in the evening the clouds gathered and the storm burst afresh. For two or three hours the play of the lightning was vivid and incessant, and the reverberations of the thunder seemed to form one continuous peal. Towards midnight the storm was at its height, the wind blew with great violence, and from different points of the compass, the rain fell in a perfect deluge; the flashes of the lightning were fearfully vivid, and the peals of Heaven's artillery fairly shook the earth. This continued with little intermission till nearly daylight; but at length the wind lulled, the clouds dispersed, and the morning broke calm and clear.

An immense body of water fell during the night, flooding the streets and many of the cellars. Much damage was done to the fruit trees and flower gardens about the city. The Milwaukee River was in fuller bank and ran with a swifter current yesterday, than we have noticed in ten years' residence here. The Menomonee tore down its bed like a mill race, sweeping off in its mad career, the railroad and plank-road bridges, as far out as Wauwatosa, and flooding the plank and other roads in many of the lower levels. No trains left or came in yesterday, by the Milwaukee and Mississippi, or Milwaukee and Watertown Railroads; the carrying away of the bridges having effectually cut off the communication with the interior. The train which left Madison yesterday morning came in as far as the junction, (14 miles from here) and there remained at the last accounts.

From passengers who came in yesterday, we learn that the storm was nothing like so violent in the interior as on the Lake Shore. Marshal ABLEMAN assures us that he noticed the grain fields carefully, all the way from Madison, and saw none beaten down by the storm till he reached Waukesha. The Fox River was very high and the village partly flooded. We are led to hope, from this, that the damage to the crops is not as extensive as the violence of the storm in this neighborhood led us to apprehend. South of us the storm was not so heavy; the trains on the Lake Shore Railroad arriving yesterday, and no damage on that line being yet reported.

We hear reports of several milldams being carried away—that of Mr. CHASE, across the Menomonee, being one of them. The bridges across the Kinnekinick are also said to be gone. Indeed all the streams in the vicinity of our city are swollen beyond all precedent, and must have swept their banks pretty clean. The extent of the damage done to the railroads and plank-roads west of us is not yet ascertained. No doubt, however, the trains will be able to resume their trips to-day or to-morrow.

A fine breeze from the northwest set in yesterday noon, and continued all day, which will help to avert the threatened mischief from the standing grain.

LATER—We learn that five or six bridges have been carried away on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad track, between here and Elm Grove, 10 miles out. A large force is at work repairing the damage, which will not exceed $1,000. This morning passengers will leave here in omnibuses at 6 o'clock, at the expense of the Company, and be taken to Elm Grove. There will be but one train per day until the repairs are completed. By to-morrow morning the cars from the West will reach Wauwatosa, and passengers will be taken to and from that place.

Thomas Darcy McGee.

From the Fermenagh Impartial Reporter.

Mr. T. D. MCGEE, the converted rebel, who has become in America a great admirer of the British Government, has addressed a letter to the Irish newspapers, warning the people of this country against going to the United States, where they will be hated as Irishmen and Roman Catholics. The hatred of Irishmen is an Anglo-Saxon feeling that has existed all along in America; and the dislike to Roman Catholics is owing chiefly to the teachings of such rabid bigots as Mr. MCGEE. The Irish are a good deal to blame themselves for the ill-feeling against them; and the Roman Catholics may thank their own teachers for the hatred with which they are regarded. It is curious to find to fell a rebel as Mr. MCGEE turned into an ardent admirer of English rule. The Old Ireland party used to accuse the leading confederates of being Government tools. The charge was generally laughed at, as it was perfectly ridiculous in the case of O'BRIEN, MITCHEL and others; but the conduct of Mr. MCGEE and some others might lead one to imagine that it was not wholly a slander.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

DOESTICKS: WHAT HE SAYS. By J. G. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B. A. Pub. New-York: R. LIVERMORE.

There is much extravagance, and no small share of fun, wit, and cleverness in this volume. Generally speaking, reprints of newspaper articles do not read well, when collected. But "Doesticks" is an exception. We laughed with him when he wrote in the newspapers—we laugh with him now that he has garnered in his articles, enriched and illustrated by some capital humorous designs by J. McLELLAN, a rising artist whose forte is the humorous.

"Doesticks," (who really is a gentleman named THOMSON—an uncommon patronymic!) takes up every-day subjects and writes about them with a considerable degree of keen wit, pleasant satire, lively humor, and agreeable common sense. Now and then, it is true, he overdoes it,—and fails; but, for the most part, he is particularly "wide-awake," making his readers laugh whether they will or not. Here is a little bit *apropos* of the new state of things in this State, under the Anti-Liquor Law.

Traveling lately through the thirsty State of Ohio, I had many opportunities of observing how they get round and over the letter of the law.

In that State the framers of the law, with a commendable regard for the commercial welfare of their constituents, many of whom are large vine-growers, inserted a special clause allowing the traffic in beer and native wine to remain unmolested.

Travelers will therefore find in this State now a greater variety of wine than is grown in any other one country in the world.

Liquors which he in another place would recognize as brandy, rum or gin, are partially disguised under transparent cognomens as native wine.

Brandy "smashes," rum punches, gin cocktails, sherry cobblers, mint juleps, and every kind of desirable potable, are all manufactured from "Longworth's Sparkling," old corn whisky is known as "Still Catawba," and a vast deal of the "lager bier" is put up in brandy casks, and tastes exceedingly like the genuine article.

Being in the vicinity of the Pork City, (where they have a ham on the top of the tallest church spire in the place, pointing with the knuckle end to Heaven,) I had an opportunity to visit a large wine cellar which belonged to Dampcool's uncle, who was to accompany us, and had also from him permission to taste the different vintages.

Got to the place, went down cellar, boy gave each of us a long stick with a tallow candle on the end; got down; wine everywhere, in big casks, in long bottles, in small bottles, in tin dippers, in glass vials, and in little puddles on the floor.

Bottles ranged in regiments, all wrong side up, with cobwebs on the corks.

Every one had the year of the vintage painted on the bottom, as if it was a British baby, and its age had to be registered by the parish.

One cask was big enough to float a scow-boat, or hold a common sized church, if the steeple wasn't too tall.

Dampcool senior wanted to get in and swim—was afraid he'd get cornsd and couldn't get out, wouldn't let him try.

He would insist on getting on top of the reservoir—had a glass pump in his hand—pumped up wine for everybody—put the spout into his mouth, and pumped into himself for an hour,—first fifteen minutes made him rich; second quarter of an hour made him tearful; at the end of forty-five minutes he was helpless, but happy; and when the hour was up he tumbled off the top of the machine, and we stowed him away in a corner, where he lay until he revived sufficiently to be able to partake of some bread and butter which the Dutch housekeeper gave us, and which he insisted was lobster salad, and kept calling for boiled eggs, olive oil and mustard, to dress it with.

At last he was taken violently sick, and we took him out doors, set him on top of a basswood stump, when he looked like "Patience on a monument, smiling"—although he tried to convince us that he was D. WEBSTER, Esq., and insisted on making a speech to convince us that he "still lived."

Never before had I seen wine of such tremendous power. One of our party was addressing a number of bottles alternately as "Fellow citizens," "Gentlemen of the Jury," and "Ladies of the Committee."

Another had seated himself in a small puddle of Still Catawba on the brick floor, and was calling out for soap, towels, and a black boy to scrub his shoulders.

A third had emptied four bottles of "sparkling" into his vest-pockets to take home to the children, and put the fragments of the glass into his hat under the impression that they were hickory nuts, which he tried to crack with the carriage lamps, evidently supposing them to be nut-crackers.

My most intimate friend was trying to feed the horse some oats, by which appellation he called a three-cornered harrow and a breaking-up plow, and had filled the buggy with wild flowers, as he supposed, but which were, in reality, two year old grape vines, which he had pulled up by the roots.

Did not allow myself to become affected in like manner, as I had to spend the evening with the family of one of the "solid men" of Porkopolis, an ardent supporter of the Maine law, who always keeps a large variety of liquors in his cellars, and insists, whenever his friends spend an evening with him, on making them pass their time drinking whisky-punch, with seven whiskies to one water. Passed a delightful evening, called the children by French names, mistook the piano for the hat-rack, hung my hat on the harp-pedal, and laid my gloves on the key-board. Met Damphool's uncle as I was going to the hotel; he had brought home the glass-pump, thinking it was our carriage-whip, but was otherwise sensible.

Is going to sell his vineyard, and turn teetotaler.

Here, also, is a lively account of BARNUM'S great baby show:

Forced our way up to the platform. Saw a number of complacent mothers with movable fronts to their dresses, sitting side by side on an elevated plank, holding their babies in their laps (each one having a stock of baby linen handy, and a huge bucket of some liquid to me unknown, but which looked like starch, within reach, and which every now and then they poured into the faces of the specimen babies who lay with their wide mouths open like so many young robins) casting jealous glances at each other, tender glances on their young charges, and appealing glances at the crowd before them."

The youngest babies were dressed in unaccustomed clean clothes, in which, as they were unused to such style of garments, they looked ten times dirtier than ever—they had a profusion of green and blue ribbons on their frocks, which they kept in their mouths all the time—their faces were full of wrinkles, their eyes were watery and weak, and their pug-noses seemed to be living fountains.

Other babies under the required age, (4 years,) decked out in all sorts of colors, and with dresses made universally in most execrably bad taste, were standing on some of the other platforms, or running about amongst the crowd, daubing themselves and those indiscreet and enthusiastic persons who attempted to handle them, with half-dissolved candy, and sticky gingerbread. And occasionally getting up a fight among themselves—where little fists would unceremoniously visit little eyes, and little feet would indulge in a series of energetic little kicks, and little fingers would pull out little bunches of little curls, and little voices would give a course of most discordant screams (which were *little*, but——,) and so the little Tom Hyers would amuse themselves until separated by some courageous individual who dared to touch the little monsters.

I stepped up to a lady to ask the age of a baby which she had in her maternal arms, when I found myself instantly a centre of baby attraction—babies seemed to pitch into me from all directions—a baby poked its fingers into my eye, a baby put sugar on my ruffled shirt, a baby daubed gruel on my white vest, a baby filled my kid glove with milk, a baby dropped something done up in a rag down my neck, and a baby of huge dimensions and unredeemed ugliness amused itself by filling my hat full of playthings which it appropriated from the weaker babies on either side. So that I found in that article of apparel a tin whistle, three dolls, a sugar house, a miniature Noah's Ark with all the animals, a rattle-box, a hair-brush, and two india-rubber balls.

Tried to get out of the mass, but a baby was pulling my coat-tails, and a four year old baby stood upon each foot improving the pattern of my white pants by wiping their dirty hands thereon. I stepped back and knocked over a baby, I rushed forward and stepped on a baby, I leaped to one side and crushed a small baby in a pink dress, I sprung to the other and crushed a fat baby and its nurse against the wall. I tried to escape from the room but tumbled over a baby,—recovered my feet and started again, but babies got between my legs and tripped me down-stairs, where I landed in an exhausted condition, which was by no means improved by a careless woman dropping her baby directly on my head from the fourth-story.

Saw the distribution of prizes,—first prize given to an Irish baby with a snub nose; second, to a Dutch ditto, with eyes of different colors; and all the rest to the very babies who ought not to have had any, but deserved to be spanked and sent to bed until they should grow decent-looking.

Not a good-looking baby got a prize, and the very ones who should have taken the premiums were sent home without having their expenses paid.

The $100 prize baby did not amount to much after all. Not a young couple who saw it but thought they could do better in less than a year; and the mothers of those babies who didn't get anything thought they could beat it on six months' notice.

Those industrious ladies who desired to rear a large family in the shortest time possible, and so had produced three or four children at a birth, were all rewarded by the great showman for their extra pains and labors, and all went home triumphant with a premium for fecundity, and money enough to find flannel for all the brood.

Everybody said the baby show was a humbug, but everybody went to see it. Everybody said it was disgusting, but everybody paid his twenty-five cents to be disgusted, and everybody *was* disgusted to his heart's content.

No one was perfectly satisfied except the mothers of the lucky babies, and the proprietor of the entire concern, who made a small fortune by the operation.

The excitement is now over, the public have seen the sight, the press has had its say, the women have shown their babies, Dampcool has gone back to the country, and the world is once more comparatively quiet.

No other so great excitement will agitate the world until next year, when the great showman intends to revive the subject and show the world the *modus operandi* of baby birth, with illustrations by the mothers of the babies who took the prizes this year, and who in another twelve month will probably have no shame at all in the matter, and will stick at nothing. Let us wait and hope.

We take leave to hint to "Doesticks," that though one volume of this description may succeed, (as this is sure to do) it will be a perilous experiment to try a second. It is sound advice, not to overdo a thing, and to leave well alone.

COUNTRY MARGINS AND RAMBLES OF A JOURNALIST. By H. HAMMOND and L. W. MANSFIELD. 1 vol. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

This is a sort of joint-stock concern. The authors are Mr. HAMMOND, who wrote a pleasant book on *Hills, Lakes, and Forest Streams*, and Mr. MANSFIELD, whose *Up-Country Letters* are well known and liked. It happens that, as editor of an Albany paper, Mr. MANSFIELD received an anonymous contribution, promising certain pencilings on the margins of books, rather smartly written, which he published, with a playful commentary thereto appended. Thence arose further "Margins," and further commentaries. Meanwhile, the parties got acquainted. At last, the series was concluded. It fills 230 pages in this volume, which is shed out to a respectable bulk by the addition of another hundred pages of Country Rambles, not quite as racy as the rest.

It seems to us, after carefully reading the volume, (much pleased with many portions of it, and wholly approving of its tone and purpose,) that the Editor, (MANSFIELD,) has greatly the advantage over "Margins," (HAMMOND,) and in this wise. "Margins" had the opportunity of taking and making his own subject; whereas, the Editor could but follow suit in his comments. But, even with this disadvantage, Mr. MANSFIELD has much the best of it. His style is purer, his wit more racy, his views more expansive. On the simple word "Good-bye," thus pathetically does he discourse:

"How many emotions cluster around that word! How full of sadness, and to us, how full of sorrow it sounds! It is with us a consecrated word. We heard it once within the year, as we hope never to hear it again. We spoke it on an occasion such as we hope never to speak it again. It was in the chamber of death, at the still hour of night's noon. The curtains to the windows were all closed, the lights were shaded, and we stood in the dim and solemn twilight, with others, around the bed of the dying. The damps of death were on her pale young brow, and coldness was on her lips, as we kissed her for the last time while living. 'Good-bye, my daughter,' we whispered, and 'Good-bye, father,' came faintly from her dying lips. We know not if she ever spoke more, but 'Good-bye' was the last we ever heard of her sweet voice. We hear that sorrowful word often and often, as we sit alone busy with the memories of the past. We hear it in the silence of night, in the hours of nervous wakefulness, as we lay upon our bed thinking of the loved and the lost to us. We hear it in our dreams, when her sweet face comes back to us, as it was in its loveliness and beauty. We hear it when we sit beside her grave in the cemetery where she sleeps, alone, with no kindred as yet by her side. She was the hope of our life, the prop upon which to lean when age should come upon us, and life should be running to its dregs. The hope and the prop is gone, and we care not how soon we go down to sleep beside our darling, beneath the shadow of the trees in the city of the dead."

Here is another bit, (also by Mr. MANSFIELD,) respecting "errors of the press,"—the very bane of newspaper writers:

"Just so! We have laughed and scolded and said a good many things, that to some might sound like profane swearing, over this same matter. We have been victimized ourself, dozens of times—made to say all sorts of queer things, by the mere change of a letter, or mistake of a word. We came to our present position entirely green, as to all matters pertaining to the management of a newspaper. We had not, in all our life, had an hour's experience in proof-reading. We had tried our best to improve in this respect, but we still felt very short of perfection. The types make us say a good many things we never dreamed of, and the worst of it is, when they speak, whatever they say, becomes a fixed fact, unchangable as destiny, standing there impregnable, defiant of all human agency to change it.

Not long since, we visited a friend in the country, and in giving an account of our ramblings and the pleasant things we had seen, we undertook to describe his beautiful garden, and in doing so, spoke of a thrifty fig-tree and its fruit. We claim some genius for graphic description, and have always been a little proud of our efforts in that line. Judge then of our mortification, when our attention was called to the fact that we had hung all manner of 'PIGS' on the oriental tree in our friend's conservatory, from the little green nucleus from which the blossom had just fallen, to the fully ripe '*pig*.'

On another occasion we had been presented with a basket of oranges. Large, ripe, and luscious the fruit was, direct from the sunny South, where it grew. We acknowledged the gift in suitable terms, as all editors who are presented with nice things should. The next day one of those joke-finders, that are permitted, for some inscrutable purpose, to pester the world, stalked into our office and gravely inquired about the basket of '*ourangoutangs*' we had been favored with. 'Bring us the paper of yesterday!' we thundered to our devil, (not he of the hoof and horns,) who was sitting cross-legged on a stool, studying the programme of a band of negro melodists, who were to give a banjo and bone concert in the evening. The paper was brought, and sure as fate, we had acknowledged the receipt of a basket of most beautiful 'OURANGOUTANGS,' from our esteemed friend Mr. John Smith, who had just received a cargo of the same sort, at his old stand on the Hill.

A friend of ours, who was formerly connected with the press, as the editor of a country newspaper, relates an amusing anecdote on this subject. He had an old chum, whose name was BULLOCK, and who took to himself a wife one day. Our friend, who attended the wedding, undertook to announce, in a becoming manner, through the columns of his paper, the happy event. In the afternoon of the day on which the announcement was made, Mr. BULLOCK strode into his office, with face blazing, and eyes flashing with indignation, one hand grasping a newspaper, and the other closed up into a compact bunch of bones, like a sledge-hammer—'Look you, Mr. D——,' said he, with a voice choking with anger, 'by what name am I to be called? Answer me that, you type-setting, quill-driving son of a cylinder press.' 'Hallo,' cried our friend, 'what's out, now?' 'I want to know what my name is—my NAME, that's what's out,' cried the enraged BULLOCK.' 'Your name! Why BULLOCK, to be sure—Mr. J. D. BULLOCK, M. D.—who ever disputed that?' replied our astonished friend. 'Look there,' said the excited married man, pointing to the announcement of his own wedding in our friend's paper, and there, sure enough, was the marriage of the beautiful and accomplished Miss AMELIA AONES So and So, to J. D. BULLCALF, Esquire, M. D., with an acknowledgment of the receipt of a large slice of the bride's loaf, and a liberal puff for the wedding, which, under all the circumstances, looked mightily like a burlesque." The evident mortification of the editor, and his solemn word of honor that it was purely a mistake, appeased the injured party; but our friend always insisted that he narrowly escaped a personal assault on that occasion.'

We must lay down this book—a thought-suggestive one, and, therefore, much differing from the usual "books of the season," apparently written, we sometimes fancy, merely to kill time and to dissipate thought. It will bear a second perusal—the great test of a book's merit.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES. By HENRY W HILLIARD. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 497. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Mr. HILLIARD, of Alabama, has here collected his principal political Speeches, from 1839 to 1851, at which latter date he declined reelection to Congress. There are also some speeches, orations and addresses spoken from 1832 to 1854, on various political and social subjects in Philadelphia, Boston, New-York, and the State of Alabama.

A great variety of subjects are discussed in this volume, those most of general interest being, CARROLL of Carrollton, The War with Mexico, The Relief for Ireland, (in 1847,) The Last French Revolution, The Policy of President POLK, Slavery and the Union, Admission of California, Death of President TAYLOR, Vindication of DANIEL WEBSTER, TAYLOR'S Claims to the Presidency, American Industry, The Life and Character of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, The True Sphere of Woman, &c. All these topics, with others, Mr. HILLIARD has discussed, usually with high eloquence, always with good sense. His speeches read as if little labor had been bestowed upon them,—little labor of composition, we mean,—for no one can read them without feeling that the orator had industriously accumulated information and had no difficulty in communicating it to his auditors. Here is a portion of his eulogy on CLAY:

"For nearly half a century the name of HENRY CLAY has been associated with the eventful and glorious history of our country; and I could not pay a nobler tribute to his genius and his patriotism than to enumerate the great measures which he either originated or of which he was the most ardent and powerful advocate. It was the boast of AUGUSTUS that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble. Mr. CLAY might, in the closing days of his life, have lifted his illustrious head to a prouder survey than an imperial city converted from brick into marble; he might have swept the broad horizon of his country with an undimmed eye, and have claimed her wealth, her industry, her enterprise, her power, her glory, all that constitutes the pride of independent America, with the Mississippi sending its mighty tide to the sea free from foreign sway, with ships which bear the flag of freedom to the remotest waters of the earth, with a government stretching its power without check over a continent, and planting its triumphant eagles upon the shores of the two great oceans of the world,—he might have claimed all this, in a large sense, as the work of his hands, and looked upon it as emblazoning his fame forever. To his labors we are indebted for the freedom of the seas, for a treaty with Great Britain which left us in undisputed possession of our own waters, for the success of manufacturers, for the great works of internal improvement, and, above all, for that UNION which to-day exists in the full pride of its power and its glory."

Here is a slight sketch of WEBSTER:

"It is not always that the majesty of the intellect is symbolized in the external man, but in the case of WEBSTER it was so. His appearance was nothing less than grand. In the midst of his peers in the Senate he stood like a tower, in shape and gesture proudly eminent; or he sat, amid its angust deliberations, as if upon his broad shoulders alone he could bear the weight of the Government. His head rose with an ample swell, which reminded one of that dome which MICHAEL ANGELO hung in the heavens. His eyes were large, dark, and with that fathomless depth which gives so fine an expression to the face. These, with his dark complexion and hair, presented at all times a spectacle which would fix the attention if seen in any assemblage of men; but it was when he was roused by some great theme, or fired by some important debate, that he rose into an aspect of Olympian power and grandeur. Then we could comprehend MILTON'S description of the style of DEMOSTHENES:

'He shook the Arsenal,
And fulminsd over Greece.'

A thunder-cloud seemed at times to hang upon his brow, but as he advanced in his argument something like a smile, resembling a ray of sun-light, would pass over his features.

No grander spectacle could be witnessed than that which he presented when his mighty intellect was in full play, and the great passions of his nature glowed in his countenance. It was like looking upon a great mountain, in whose depths the molten ore, under the intense heat of internal fires, begins to flow, and at length pours out in a broad stream of living flame."

And again:

"There was a comprehensiveness in Mr. WEBSTER'S range of thoughts which never failed to appear in all that he wrote or spoke; he never took a small view of a subject. This gave to his style a massiveness which distinguished it from that of any of his cotemporaries. Indeed, it was Miltonic; what the author of *Paradise Lost* was among poets, Mr. WEBSTER was among the writers and the orators of our times.

His logical power was great; and he could furnish an argument ponderous as a cable which would hold a ship of war steady to its moorings in a tempest, while his poetical nature, his refined taste, and his acquaintance with general literature imparted an ornate beauty to his style, and a magnificence, rising sometimes into grandeur, which surpassed the noblest efforts of CICERO in ancient, or of BURKE in modern times.

There was a breadth of view in his examination of a question which reminded one who listened to him of the far-sweeping horizon which stretches around when we stand upon a mountain peak.

All these elements, however, could not have given him that ascendancy in the Senate which he held as an orator, if he had not possessed yet another quality—PATRIOTISM. He loved his country with a fervor that has never been surpassed. Impressive as he always was—great as he often was at the bar, in the senate-chamber and before the people—he rose to sublimity when he spoke of the power and glory of the Republic, or depicted its future grandeur. An indescribable majesty seemed to invest his person on such occasions, and he stood like an ancient demi-god swaying the destinies of a nation. He loved New-England; he loved his paternal home in the New-Hampshire hills, half hid amid the snow-drifts of Winter; he loved Massachusetts, which always cheered and sustained him; but his love was not confined to New-England: it was limited only by the remotest verge of the domain over which the eagles of his country flew. He was not a Massachusetts man, nor a New-England man, nor a Northern man; his great soul swept beyond these narrow limits; and while New-Hampshire might claim him because she gave him birth, and Massachusetts might claim him as her great Senator, and the North might claim him as the noblest and proudest advocate of her policy, shedding the splendor of his imperial Intellect over all her institutions, no section could appropriate him, for he was himself nothing less than an American.

It was this that imparted the highest glory to his great efforts. In ordinary times he was a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, ready to vindicate her policy and defend her interests, with enlarged national views, it is true, all the while; but when a great crisis came, which involved the stability of the Government, or threatened the glory of the Republic, his soul expanded under the intense fires of patriotism, and his eye, like that of the eagle in the blaze of noonday splendor, swept the remotest verge of the country, and he forgot all lesser distinctions in the proud consciousness that he was an American Senator."

FEMALE LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS: A NARRATIVE OF MANY YEARS' PERSONAL EXPERIENCE. By the Wife of a Mormon Elder, recently from Utah. 1 vol. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

An anonymous work like this, making grave accusations against a body, and against individuals, is not entitled to much consideration at any rate. For our part, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that its details are true. What, on her own showing, is the woman who writes the book, and conceals her name? On the very first page, she states, that at the time her narrative commences, her reputation was so far injured that she had determined to quit the place in which her early life had been passed,—her words are, "I determined to abandon my home,"—and leave friends and enemies in the dark as to her future whereabouts. She takes "the stage"—which means not a place for theatricals, but a public mode of traveling—and meets in it a middle-aged Mormon named Ward, who fascinates her with a glance! He introduces her to some Mormon friends, including an Amazon named Mrs. Bradish, marries her, and takes her away with him, in JON SMITH'S retinue. Not a date does she give—a few facts known to the public to support the story of a cock-and-a-bull which she spins out over 450 pages. Yet she affects mystery, now and then. She describes SMITH'S death, and, in a very gingerly manner, speaks of his successor as "B——m Y——g"—just as if she should say "W——m C——n B——y—t of the *Evening Post*"—every one knowing, of course, that BRIGHAM YOUNG and WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT are the parties indicated.

There is some ability (but not much) in the book. It has very little *vraisemblance*, nor can we believe, from a painful perusal of its platitudes, that it was written by a woman filling the position said to have been occupied by this *pseudo*-autobiographer. Nor can we bring ourselves to credit the assertion that the writer is a female. The book is such as might readily have been *manufactured*—out of newspaper anti-Mormon reports and a very small degree of imagination. It strikes us being the worst fiction of the season.

THE LIFE AND CHOICE WRITINGS OF GEORGE LIPPARD. New-York: M. M. MANDELL.

The title of this book is a misnomer. There are no "choice writings" given, as promised, but extracts from various of the late Mr. LIPPARD'S works. The biography, evidently penned by some enthusiastic admirer, is convulsive in style, conveying a limited amount of the details which make a biography of value and interest. We learn from it that Mr. LIPPARD was born in April 1822, and died in February 1854. He had written a great deal—many things so well, though dashed with that spasmodic extravagance which marked the French school of fiction, a few years ago, that we are persuaded had his powers been given a fair trial, he would have produced something "which the world would not willingly let die." But what could he do? what can any man do under like circumstances? He had to write for his bread—to write, as it were, from hand to mouth—to write as the moment required, and could not afford to wait the fitting time for composition, with mind at ease, and leisure to throw his best thoughts into the most suitable language. Even the specimens here given show a great deal of power—lessened, it is true, by an abundance of verbiage. Concentration of thought and condensation of language would have greatly improved his writings. Mr. LIPPARD'S private character and conduct appear, from his biographer's report, to have been amiable and exemplary. It would seem, also, that he was not a little eccentric. But he conciliated the regard and won the affection of all who knew him well. Short as his life was, he manifested great original power, and, in that respect, may be estimated as worth a score of the imitative mocking-birds who puff themselves uff as "American Dickenses."

BROOKFIELD'S FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION—pp. 180. A. S. BARNES & Co., New-York.

This little book ought to be in every School of the City. No more original, simple and yet philosophical school-book for children has appeared for years. In the most child-like mode, it teaches the principles which really should govern all style; first to lead the mind to observe, and then to give *its own names* to its own objects of thought. Not for instance, to call a brook "purling," or the grass "vernal," or a flower "lovely," merely because the books do, but to give each the name which the child would naturally fix upon it; going on the principle "that style is something which must grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength"—a natural out-growth of the mind. The plan in this treatise, is first to present simple subjects, in which all children are interested, then on each one to call out their thoughts by questions. These subjects are generally connected with natural scenes, as one of the author's objects is "to lead the child to look upon Nature with something of an artist's eye." The whole is exceedingly ingeniously and interestingly done; and the purpose of the book cannot be better stated than in the author's own words, "to lead the child to Nature, as to an ever-living source of Thought; to awaken and cultivate his Perceptions; to teach him to express those preceptions, not in the style of a Scott or an Irving, but in his own simple and often beautiful language."

The Dictionary of Practical Medicine; Edited by JAMES COPELAND, of London, is already, though not yet completed, a standard work of reference among the profession. It is in course of republication in this country, (by Messrs. HARPER, of New-York,) with such advantages—and they are neither "few nor few between"—as can be derived from the fact of its being reedited here, with additions by Dr. CHARLES A. LEE, one of the ablest and best informed of our medical writers. Two additional parts have just appeared, including the subjects from Scrofula to Symptomatology. Dr. LEE'S additions, which are numerous, are introduced in the shape of foot-notes, and between brackets in the text itself. He does not overload his author with additional matter, but inserts such results of his own experience and reading as improve the text. When finished, this work will be a complete—we might say the *most* complete—Medical Cyclopedia ever published.

Herbert; or the Pride of the Mess, is a novel by the author of *Cavendish*, who bid fair, at one time, to rival MARRYATT, GLASCOCK, CHAMIER, and other popular sea-romancers. Like them, WILLIAM JOHNSTON NEALE had originally gone to sea. But he did not follow that profession, and after a plunge into literature went to the English bar, and is now one of the leading lawyers on the Oxford circuit. The volume before us, (with the unhappy drawback of being wretchedly illustrated, and having a paper cover, while it merits such a binding as would make it permanent,) is one of the very best of its class—the best sea-story, in fact, since MARRYATT'S exit. The scene is partly in England, partly on board ship, and partly in the Crimea. It is literally a story of the day and for the day, full of life and adventure, with a broad dash of fun and a sufficient infusion of love. Published by F. BRADY, New-York.

Dr. GUERNSEY'S *Gentleman's Hand-Book of Homœopathy*, (published by OTIS CLAPP, of Boston,) has one merit,—it is very brief. That merit would be augmented, of course, by its becoming "fine by degrees and beautifully less"—inasmuch as, in our humble opinion, homœopathy may best be allocated as belonging to the genus—Humbug. Infinitessimal doses *may* be of use in cases where medicine is not required, though the patient has an impatient fancy for medicine, *aqua colorata* or *pilul. pan*,—which, being interpreted, mean colored water and bread pills.

Dr. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*, has published a ninth edition, with an appendix, of his *Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System*, adapted to popular instruction. We make no objection to the book, as a book, but must say that "popular instruction," in diseases of any sort, (and particularly such as Dr. DIXON treats of,) is the parent of quackery, and has injured the health of thousands. The only plan is to consult, not a book, but a medical man. Published by O. A. ROORBACH, N. Y.

Dr. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, late Missionary Bishop at Constantinople, has published a small pamphlet, (already in a second edition,) *on the War in the East*. A portion of it had previously appeared in one of the city newspapers, and discusses "the question at issue." The remaining and greater part treats of "European Protection of Oriental Christianity." Dr. SOUTHGATE, who takes rather a pro-Russian view of the present contest, has accumulated a variety of facts which throw a good deal of light on the causes of the War.

T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, has reprinted, in a neat and cheap form, a story entitled *Mother and Step-Mother*, which has very lately appeared in "Household Words." It is uniform with his edition of CHARLES DICKENS' works, which we recently noticed. It is a good story, full of domestic interest, and well worth separate republication.

Julia, by WESLEY BROOKE, author of *Eastford*, &c., is a poem in the "Don Juan" metre, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston. It is a domestic love-tale—by turns satirical, philosophical and descriptive. It is very discursive—like its great Byronic prototype—and shows considerable ability.

COLLEGE FESTIVALS.

How Commencements are Managed at an English University.

As this is the season for the annual commencements of our Collegiate Institutions, our readers may be interested in a description of the celebration of a corresponding festival at Oxford University, in England. We copy the following letter from the Boston *Traveller*:

LONDON, Friday, June 22, 1855.

I have just returned from a visit to Oxford to attend the annual "Commemoration," a festival corresponding with the "Commencements" in the American Colleges, though differing from them in the order of ceremonies. The commemoration was one of uncommon interest this year, in consequence of its being made the occasion for the laying of the corner stone of the new Museum, an event to which the friends of progress and reform in the University attach great importance. The Earl of DERBY, the Chancellor of the University, attended in person, which of itself gave the day a peculiar distinction, as his duties are usually performed on these occasions by the Vice-Chancellor. Tuesday, the 19th, was a kind of a *fete* day or popular festival, preceding the academic celebration of Wednesday. There was a bazaar, or fair, to raise funds for the restoration of the Abbey Church at Dorchester; there was a beautiful Flower Show in the gardens of Trinity College, attended by a brilliant company, and enlivened by music from the Coldstream band; and there was a sermon by the Bishop of Lincoln, before the Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary. In the evening there was a very important and interesting gathering at the Radcliffe Library, the learned and distinguished librarian, Dr. HENRY ACLAND, (who has been long actively engaged in promoting the interests of Physical Science in Oxford, and in the formation of the New Museum,) having issued invitations for a *Conversazione* in this building, in honor of the distinguished guests and of the occasion. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, and drapery, and flowers, and every accommodation was provided for the comfort of the thousand guests.

The Chancellor having entered, in his robes of purple and gold, after a little time had been spent in conversation and in examining the objects of interest in the library, the Vice Chancellor ascended the platform, and in a neat speech proposed the thanks of the assembly "to the noble lord our honored Chancellor for his kindness in visiting us upon this interesting occasion." Lord DERBY replied, in a speech of great eloquence, and of more than an hour in duration. His lordship is a fresh, full-faced, hearty-looking gentleman, in the full vigor of his powers, with bright eye and clear voice. He speaks with the greatest ease and fluency, and is altogether one of the most graceful and pleasing orators I ever heard. His speech on this occasion was justly regarded as of the highest interest and importance, as being a partial identification of himself, on the part of the great leader of the illiberal Tory party of England, elected Chancellor of the University by the opponents of reform, with the cause of progress and improvement in this ancient seat of learning. He did not go so far as the warm friends of progress might desire; he did not give an unqualified adhesion to their hopes and their plans, but it was a great deal for Lord DERBY to say so much as he did, and to say it so cheerfully. He avowed his belief that it was "desirable to increase the objects of study presented to the minds of the members of the University," and declared himself in favor of the study of the natural sciences, "believing that the knowledge of them imparted would not be superficial, and arguing on the necessity, for the sake of preserving the existing relations of the community, that the upper classes should be as well informed on matters of practical science as the middle and lower classes, who are much given to such studies.

He told the college men that they could not safely neglect such studies, "because to do so would lead to a separation of feeling between the Universities and the great middle class, which is rapidly increasing in political power and values no studies so much;" and he warned the clergy that they would incur loss of respect especially in towns, unless they have knowledge so interesting to the bulk of their flocks in alluding to the two dangers which might be expected to attend the introduction of the study of the physical sciences into the Oxford *curriculum*, first, of displacing old studies, and, second, that the new will be studied only superficially, he stated that he had no serious fears of either. He concluded with some eloquent remarks on the uses of the study of the works of God in the physical creation, introducing with great appropriateness add effect a part of the beautiful morning hymn of praise which MILTON puts into the mouths of our first parents.

The meeting was next addressed by Dr. WILLIAMS, Warden of New College, in a speech of genuine feeling, after which "God save the Queen" was sung, and the company separated. During the evening the electric light was exhibited on the dome of the building, and attracted a large crowd. At 11 o'clock there was a brilliant display of fireworks. A Masonic Ball, attended by a distinguished company of some six hundred guests, was given at the Masonic Hall, and bridged the interval between the public ceremonies of the day and of the succeeding.

The day of the commemoration was one of those cloudless, bright, and beautiful days, of which England can never boast but eight or ten in the course of a year. The throng of visitors was immense. The services of the "Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors of the University," were held in the Sheldonian Theatre, one of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN'S tasteless structures. The upper gallery was occupied by the undergraduates, the lower gallery by the ladies, and the area or pit by masters and friends introduced by them. The two upper galleries, and a large part of the area, were filled at an early hour, and the undergraduates employed the interval while waiting for the entrance of the procession, in the usual noisy demonstrations. This is a day of license for the students, a perfect Saturnalia, in which the ordinary restraints of College discipline are relaxed, and the young men are allowed complete liberty of shouting, groaning, and expressing their opinions upon the officers of the University, public men, and public measures and events in general.

Crowded in the capacious gallery there were at least some six or eight hundred students, all shouting, at the top of their voices, and almost without intermission, until the academic exercises commenced. First, they gave loud and hearty cheers for the Queen; then for Prince ALBERT, Lord RAGLAN, Gen. Sir DE LACY EVANS, Gen. PELISSIER, the Emperor and Empress of the French, and the Allies in general, interspersed with hearty groans for Russia. The name of "Miss NIGHTINGALE" was received with a perfect tempest of loud and oft-repeated applause. GLADSTONE'S name was greeted with hisses, indicating the popular disapprobation of his position in regard to the war, mingled with cheers testifying the admiration for his abilities and his past parliamentary services. "ABERDEEN" was greeted with groans. The boating men shouted for "The University Eight" and "The *Balliol* Crew." "The Senior Proctor" was enthusiastically hissed. "The Junior Proctor" as enthusiastically applauded.

Cheers were given for "The Late Proctors," and a wag proposed cheers for "Future Ones." Throughout the whole, "The Ladies" were repeatedly cheered; it was the standing cry, with which every pause was filled. There were shouts for "the ladies in white," and "the ladies in blue," for those "in pink," "in green," "in yellow," "in buff," and in every other color; for "the ladies in bonnets" and "the ladies in hats," "the ladies coming in," the ladies that have got in," "the ladies who can't get in," "the ladies going out;" for "the ladies engaged" and "the ladies disengaged," "the ladies with black eyes," "the ladies with blue eyes," "the ladies with black hair," "the ladies with light hair," "the ladies in glasses," and "the old maids." Lady DERBY, Lady STANLEY, Lady LYELL, and others, were singled out for especial recognition. Loud cheers greeted the names of Dr. ACLAND, Dr. POSEY, the Chancellor, and other University dignities. "DISRAELI" was loudly applauded, "LAYARD" received with groans tempered by a few cheers, "PALMERSTON" with mingled cheers and hisses, "BRIGHT and COBDEN" were groaned lustily, and "Sir EDWARD LYTTON" cheered. No language can describe the heartiness and the deafening intensity of these vociferations.

At a distance far outside of the building, it was like the sounding of the sea. Nor was there wanting a certain sublimity in the enthusiasm of the young men, and their honest, spontaneous and hearty expression of their sentiments. In the midst of this uproar, the great doors were thrown open, and the Chancellor entered the Theatre, followed by the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Heads of Houses, and Doctors of Divinity, Medicine, Law and Music, all in their appropriate gowns. The Chancellor was conducted to his throne on the platform, the Vice-Chancellor took a seat on his left, and the Proctors were stationed on either hand. Loud cheers were given by the undergraduates for Lord DERBY, but the cheering was interrupted by the playing of the National Anthem on the organ, and the students were then joining with all their vigor in the words of "God save the Queen." The Chancellor then announced the donation from Lord STANHOPE of the sum of £20 a year, to be offered as a prize for a composition on a subject of modern history, which donation was accepted by the Convocation. He then read the list of persons on whom it was proposed to confer the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and the opinion of the Convocation on each one. The undergraduates made this the occasion of new politics, giving loud answers on one side or the other, to "*Non placet*," "*Quamobrem?*" &c.

After one of the names, when the Chancellor had asked the Convocation, "*placetne vobis Dominé Doctores, placetne vobis?*" a voice replied to his lordship from the gallery, "*Non nobis, Domine*," at which somewhat irreverent sally Lord DERBY'S gravity was for a moment upset. The degrees having been assented to, Dr. RUSSELL, of All Souls College, presented each of the candidates, separately, to the Chancellor, in a short Latin speech, stating neatly the peculiar qualifications of the individual about to receive the honors of the University. First on the list was the name of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, our Minister at the Court of St. James', who was received with loud applause, interspersed with cries of "Bravo!" and "Yankee Doodle." The candidates closed in the area, with their scarlet doctor's robes, while being presented, and then ascended the platform, (the Chancellor and Proctors rising and taking off their square caps as they approached,) shook hands with the Chancellor, and took seats on the platform. The Count de MONTALEMBERT, a member of the French Academy, was the next recipient, and was received with loud cheers, and cheers of "*Vive l'Empereur*." Sir JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON, the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, was the third candidate. "Who is he?" queried the galleries, and some one enveloped the whole audience by shouting "Where's BROWN?" Imperfect response of applause greeted Lieut. Gen. Sir J. BURGOYNE, but this was as nothing compared with the thundering cheers with which Sir DE LACY EVANS was received as he mounted the platform. Both of these distinguished soldiers bore the marks of suffering and fatigue upon their faces.

Sir CHARLES

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

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The Stability of the Union.

The passage of the so-styled Personal Liberty bill in Massachusetts has furnished a text for a variety of disquisitions by Transatlantic editors, both French and English, upon the probable permanence of our Federal Union. Looking at our institutions from afar, these foreign gentlemen imagine they perceive in the disorganizing element of Know-Nothingism, and in the frequent conflicts of Northern and Southern opinion on the subject of Slavery, the inevitable elements of disintegration and decay.

There is a good deal floating upon the surface of the current of events which gives color to this opinion, and has caused many even of our own citizens, who give the subject but slight consideration, to become infected with it.

We never have shared these gloomy apprehensions. The United States is not a mere artificial political fabric, foisted upon the people like LOCKE'S transient constitution upon the people of Carolina, and subject to a similar swift destruction. It is rather like some noble tree, indigenous to the soil which sustains it, and a natural and necessary production of a peculiar latitude and longitude. Our people have not adapted themselves to our political system, but our political system was the fruit of the necessities and the temperament of our people, and has been adapted to them, their wants, their prejudices, and their local institutions. For this reason they will no more forsake it than will a man the mansion whose apartments have been constructed with a studious and careful reference to his peculiar tastes and necessities. In this respect we have a great advantage over foreign governments, and one which is overlooked in speculations respecting us. To a certain extent European governments have been imposed upon the people from without. Even the freest of all of them, the Government of England, was the imposition of foreign invaders, and has been modified by the rights which the people, through centuries of violent struggle, have been able to wrest now from the Crown and again from the aristocracy. On the Continent, still more grievously the frame-work of government has been moulded by the hand of the monarch and less by the people. It is for this reason, that the stability of our political system is anchored in the assent of the people, that laws such as the Maine Liquor Law, which we are told would not be tolerated for a moment under the absolute Governments of Europe, meet no open opposition, however deep a disapprobation may be entertained for them by many. Self-imposed laws may be irksome, but never odious or openly resisted, from the consciousness upon the part of those who submit to them, that it rests with their own volition to remove them.

Our political fabric, like the growing oak, is occasionally rocked by tempest. Such were the tempests which attended the passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws; the Embargo Act; the High Protective Tariff; the admission of Missouri into the Union—and tempests of a like character will continue to agitate the political atmosphere as long as Governments continue to exist. But so far from indicating what our transatlantic critics imagine—the probable overthrow of our Government—they rather, perhaps, serve to strengthen it, as the winds which rock the trees of the forest cause their roots to pierce deeper and cling more firmly to the solid earth.

There are considerations of the most imperious character which will forever insure the unity of the United States. Individuals there may and probably will be always found, who would be pleased to see it severed. Subjects of painful dispute and momentary estrangement will arise; social revolutions will sweep over the country, but the mysterious principle which creates a nation will forever preserve it entire when undisturbed by external forces.

The United States make up emphatically one nation. They have all common historical recollections. Their statesmen united their counsels—their people mingled their blood in the revolutionary struggle. Since that period they have gone forward together through many years of prosperity, and through a few of adversity. Their unity of language, which is the true characteristic of a nation, will prove an indisputable bond of union. Alliances of marriage, the exchange of social hospitalities, will from year to year give it renewed strength. The great agents of modern civilization—the railroad, the telegraph, and the steamer—will bring together our remotest boundaries to an extent which even now is not fully realized; and will give an ever-increasing value to that multitude of interests which find their highest guarantee in the union of the States.

Add to this that we already behold the sudden development of an intense yearning for a nationality and a literature which shall be wholly American, and we have reason to believe, despite exceptional cases of hostile feeling engendered in prosperous times, that the Union and the Constitution are more firmly anchored in the affections of the great body of the people, as it is more essential to their interest at the present period than at any other of our national existence.

Prosperity makes nations, like men, proud, reckless, and forgetful of the ties of affection and of the means which have elevated them to greatness.

A few lessons in the severe school of adversity, which are the inevitable experience of all societies at one time or another, would do much to cement and heighten the value of that noble Union whose value some men heedlessly calculate.

The British Reform Association.

The Reform movement in Great Britain is decidedly gaining ground. Though slow, its progress is certain and sure. The desire for radical reform in all branches of the administration displays its intensity in the anxiety and fear evinced by the members of the present Government. They no longer dare, as of old, to allow disgraceful acts committed by "gentlemen and noblemen" to pass unpunished. In the late "practical jokings" among military men at Canterbury, the culprits, though of high connections, were severely reprimanded—a rather significant fact, when we remember that the censure came from the Horse Guards. That the Administrative Reform Association is on the road to success, we do not doubt, though much time may elapse before it ultimately attains the grand objects it has in view. The meetings in Drury-lane Theatre have been honored by the presence on the stage of two Earls, many Baronets, some two dozen members of Parliament, besides numerous honorable and influential gentlemen, among whom such men as DICKENS, THACKERAY and CARLISLE, stand preëminent. The great middle classes of England are roused; they have grasped at the idea of Reform with something of their old Anglo-Saxon energy, and they are bound to carry it through *conte qui conte*. To demonstrate its yet hidden power, the movement has already performed one feat of convincing importance. It has returned the member for Bath. Many persons who would not have joined the Association before, will do so now that thay have found out it can make legislators. Mr. TITE'S success points to aspiring men the road to Westminster. They will see the words *sub hoc signo vinces* written over the entrance of the Administrative Reform Association, and they will be inspired with new life and new energy. It must not be forgotten, however, that this movement is but the beginning of the end. It was started rather as a preventive to some dreaded popular movement, than by any earnest desire to reform the stagnation and routine that exist in the Governmental Departments. The Chairman at one of the late meetings of the Association stated that "he was one of a few thoughtful and earnest men who believed that there was danger in the excitement of the public mind on the misgovernment of the country." Therefore, through the efforts of this Association, we must not look for anything beyond the infusion of some fresh blood into the arteries of the country's body. The rest will come hereafter. It is nevertheless a movement with which every American will sympathize and can heartily wish God speed.

A Slaughter of Innocents.

The New-Orleans *Delta* publishes a long article, nominating GEORGE LAW for the Presidency, and giving reasons why the Know-Nothings of Louisiana should adopt that gentleman, and throw overboard MILLARD FILLMORE, who even in the eyes of the *Delta*, is undeniably a strong man in Louisiana, where "his partisans are both numerous and influential." Not content with advising on the matter, the President-maker of the Cresent City, thinking a decisive example would not be without its influence, sets to work at annihilating several former favorites, as he would fain expect the Convention to do with Mr. FILLMORE. In this manner SAM HOUSTON, Commodore STOCKTON, GARRETT DAVIS and KENNETH RAYNOR, are leveled by the active iconoclast.

We are told that the hero of San Jacinto is politically dead and "ignominiously dissected" by this time: STOCKTON is too lazy an individual,—has not done sufficient "to promote his own political interest." If he does not look after himself, who will? DAVIS is "too fierce" and talks too openly for the Warwick of the *Delta*; while RAYNOR, having fallen between two stools, the North and the South, at Philadelphia, is only a subject for the merriment of both. As to Mr. FILLMORE, "he is too thoroughly committed to the old Whig party, with all its peculiar formulas, principles, ideas and machinery, &c." He is put to sleep in the following sentence:

"He may rest under the shadow of the old Whig vine and fig trees, but there is no place for him in the darkness of the great American banyan which spreads so umbrageously far and wide."

The *Delta* takes considerable pride to itself in being the nominator of GEORGE LAW some six months ago. At that period the *Delta* said that GEORGE SANDERS said that LAW would do for the Presidency. Since that time LAW has been ostensibly the candidate of the Know-Nothings, while Mr. SANDERS takes the opposite side of the question, as may be seen by his letter to the late Hard-Shell Democratic meeting at Metropolitan Theatre. That meeting was boastedly anti Know-Nothing in its character and aspirations, yet at it we find Judge WALKER quoted here as "Editor of the New-Orleans *Delta*," the organ of GEORGE LAW and Know-Nothingism, making a tremendous Hard-Shell oration—in fact, the speech of the night. There is a wheel out of order in some place, as it is but too clear that the clock is striking double.

The *Delta* gives five reasons why Mr. LAW should be President—first, it would be something original; second, he is not a lawyer; third, he is a self-made man; fourth, *if* President, he would "do something or die;" and fifth, "he is not a blue-light preacher or a Cromwellian Saint."

The Crops—What they are to Bring Us.

The new Grain Crop, throughout this wide land, we may assume to be beyond any probable contingency which could now cut it materially short in any section of the Union. In most of the Southern and Western States the Wheat, by far the most important of our cereals, has been harvested, and a glorious yield it proves. In the North and Northwest, it is almost ready for the cicle. The Indian Corn Crop is far and favorably advanced. It cannot now fail of an almost unprecedented result. Of Rye and Oats, few complaints are heard, and taking the country through, State by State, and County by County, and we do not remember ever to have heard or seen so little crop-croaking. The same remark applies equally to the new Cotton growth, though there are Summer and Autumnal casualties to which this plant is subject, that forbid the same early confidence in the extent of yield, as in the Grain or Potato Crop. The prospect, however, for the Southern planter, was never more encouraging on the 14th of July as it is this day, for a high average result in this important staple. The highest figures for the annual product, measured by the deliveries at the ports for shipment, were in 1853, 3,262,000 bales. These, with part of last year's crop, left in the interior by reason of low water in the rivers, are likely to be exceeded the coming season.

Such being the results, actual and reasonably anticipated, the task is not an ungracious one, to inquire, briefly, what are these great crops to bring us? The question is widely different from that of last season, relating as it does to blessings, to health, prosperity and cheap food, instead of the long train of depression in business and suffering to honest labor, particularly in our crowded cities, which followed the failure of the grain and potato crops of 1854, accompanied by a drouth through the Fall and Winter, and even extending to the early Spring, which aggravated the condition of the South and West. The contrast could scarcely be made more striking; certainly not more gratifying. An eloquent passage in one of the admirable papers of MACAULAY, on the bursting forth of Spring after a long Winter of gloom and darkness and despondency, might aptly describe the sudden change of prospects and the certainty of realization which the country has recently undergone on this most vital subject. But let any one who would bring the alternation of feeling nearer home, and practically to his own door, revert to the newspaper record of the sufferings of the poor in this great metropolis last Winter; the wages of labor, if not actually reduced, rendered precarious, and the extent of employment made wholly uncertain by the sudden depression, not to say wide-spread revulsion in business-building arrested in mid-winter, and the shipyards and foundries almost silenced, when, for the sake of labor, and as some recompense for famine prices for food, they should have been most active. The reverse of all this, next Winter, is one of the blessings which our superabundant Crops is likely to bring us. Another is, that the comfort and prosperity of the whole land are to be equalized, by equally distributed or uniform good crops and comparatively cheap bread; by the returns which they are to insure, as well to employment in the cities as to labor in the fields. And a third, and not the least important, is, that we shall have the wherewithal to a revival in the carrying trade, to activity in commerce, and to increased and profitable exports abroad.

Our bright picture, it may possibly be feared by the farmer and planter, is in danger of being too deeply shaded for their liking, by low prices. In other words the crops, from their very superabundance, may yield little or no profit in the seaboard markets. Flour may become a drug; Corn too cheap to bear distant transportation, and Cotton brought down below the price of remunerative procuration. Such fears, from the present point of view, whether they relate to the home or foreign market, must be regarded as at least premature. The Atlantic cities are rapidly outgrowing the immediatsly surrounding agricultural districts, in population, and consequently in their ability to consume what the country produces. This fact should content our Western friends, so far as the bare consumption of breadstuffs is concerned. The Cotton manufacture of New-England, Pennsylvania and New-York, by its increase upon a moderate reduction of the raw material, will be no small item to the Southern planter, if he should stand in need of it from any material falling off, by reason of the war or otherwise, in the present enormous consumption of Great Britain. So that the only point really worthy of serious question is, the result of the Grain crop in England and France, and the effect of an extraordinary yield in one or both these countries, upon our own export trade. They have both demanded heavy foreign supplies ever since the Eastern difficulties broke out in 1853, at a juncture when both were short of food at home. They would have taken largely of Flour and Grain from the United States this year, and at liberal prices, had we been able to spare them from our own scanty supplies. We anticipate no such crops on either side the channel this season as to cut off the foreign demand, and without calculating on extravagant prices next Fall and Winter, it may be regarded as almost certain, that the United States will enjoy a large and remunerative trade in Grain and Flour, as well as in Cotton, from the States of Western Europe. We base this calculation in regard to Grain not wholly on the continuance of the war, but on the reduced condition of present supplies, and the apprehensions already felt in France, that the growing crop will be wholly inadequate to her wants.

There is no reasonable drawback, therefore, to the universality of our congratulations. The great body of consumers have everything to encourage their rejoicings in the hope of cheap bread and reduced prices of living. The farmer who was last year cut off by the drouth has equal cause to be hopeful, while his more fortunate neighbor, who made something to sell at high prices, will be made content by the certainty that what he loses in price will be made good, threefold, by increased quantity.

A Monument at Last.

There is a reasonable prospect that the City will have a monument at last, though we would advise the admirers of monumental ornaments not to be too sanguine in their anticipations. The Board of Aldermen, on Thursday night, adopted the report of the Committee recommending the plan of Mr. BATTERSON for a monument in honor of General WORTH, to be erected in Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets; and if the Councilmen and Mayor should agree, the monument will be built. The design of the proposed monument is of the most common-place cemetery character, and will not be particularly ornamental to the elegant neighborhood where it is to be placed. It is simply a square shaft shaped like an obelisk, with bands on which the names of the battles in which the Hero was engaged are inscribed, and one side of the pedestal is to have a bas-relief of the General on horseback. Its height is to be but thirty-five feet, and it will be a very insignificant object for such a locality.

If it was necessary to honor the memory of General WORTH by a monument in this City, something better than this should have been done. A bronze statue would have cost less money, and been infinitely more beautiful and appropriate. Our first monument should be worthy of the City, and serve as a model for others. Such an exceedingly common-place affair as the design of Mr. BATTERSON, is alike unworthy the memory of the Hero, and of the City that confers it. Greenwood Cemetery is full of such pillars, and similar ones may be found in all parts of the country.

The Irish in America.

Elsewhere in our columns we republish from an Irish journal an article touching Irish emigration and Know-Nothingism, which, in more points than one, is remarkable, and worthy of careful perusal from all, and especially from those for whose benefit and guidance it was dictated.

The article in question is remarkable for the dispassionate tone, as well as the clear manner of its advice; the calmness preserved by the writer on a subject he well might be excused for treating in a more violent style, especially considering the channel of excitement which poured *its* intelligence to, and called for a check from him; and the good sound sense which led the writer to look sternly at the question, with a truly patrintic eye, discarding all sectionalism and having only the self-respect of his countrymen in view, and feeling the responsibility of giving an opinion at such a crisis.

In all of these characteristics, the Dundalk *Democrat* is worthy of close imitation by those rich and pseudo-Catholic journals in this country which come under that class fearlessly denounced by the former as "noisy, turbulent, and intolerant."

While censuring the extreme and "outrageous conduct of the Know-Nothings," the writer is not blind to the short-comings of such of his countrymen here whose actions and unrepublican opinions were material in arousing antagonistic feelings towards them. He denounces them in no measured terms, and admonishes them in such a manner as no Anti-Know-Nothing paper in this country had either the daring, the candor or good sense to do; and withal so wholesomely, so manly, so dispassionately as will make them listen.

A Damper.

Nothing could be more cheering, encouraging and satisfactory, than the harvest reports which have been pouring in upon us from all parts of the South and West during the past month. The season has more than fulfilled its golden promise, and the rich foison of the Southwest has exceeded the hopes of the planter. Equally promising was the season at the North and East until within the past ten days, which has been what the great MERIAM would call a wet term. We are having more rain than we need, and it comes at a time when it is likely to be productive of considerably more harm than good. It prevents the farmers from making their harvest of wheat and hay, and checks the growth of the corn. The rain not only prevents the farmer from gathering in his harvest, but interferes most seriously with the harvest of the watering places, and the profits of country boarding-houses, for the weather is so comfortable in the City there is not much inducement to go out of town. But it is not likely that we shall miss our hested term, and when all the icebergs in the Atlantic have been melted, it will be hot enough and dry enough.

☞ We have received full files of Cuban papers to the 8th instant, but can find nothing in them that would interest our readers. By the arrival of the steamship *Granada* at New-Orleans from Havana, we learn that the Captain General of Porto Rico was dead, and that the yellow fever was raging there as well as at St. Jago.

☞ We have a report this morning, of another interesting Lynch law case at the West. A man was on trial in Milwaukee for murder, when an important witness was impeached, which so exasperated a number of the friends of the deceased, that they seized the alleged murderer from the Sheriff and hanged him.

☞ We have it from Washington, that fourteen lottery ticket venders have been indicted for a violation of law. If the Washington papers have their usual luck in the way of advertising, reports of the cases, (if made,) will probably appear side by side with "splendid lottery schemes."

☞ The State Council of the Know-Nothings of Illinois has just adjourned. Our telegraphic report says, that after some difficulty on the Slavery question, Anti-Slavery resolutions were passed, together with one in favor of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

☞ We continue in this morning's edition, a publication of the manner in which the Prohibitory law is enforced in the State. The reports from various townships are quite interesting.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reciprocity Treaty and the Court of Claims.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 12, 1855.

The Reciprocity Treaty is something like Monsieur Tonson, it will come again, or like Banquo's ghost that will not be laid, though every respect has been paid to its manes. Having been presented to the world in every conceivable phase, which a treaty was ever supposed to possess, it now turns up in the form of an international commission. Hon. Messrs. CUSHMAN and PEDLEY have been here to receive diplomatic instructions for a marine survey of the fishing grounds, and have departed, charged with materials which must startle the finny tribes who come within their jurisdiction. Mr. CUSHMAN, the American Commissioner, is from Maine. Mr. PEDLEY, his colleague, is from New-Brunswick.

The duties of this Commission are to determine the bays, mouths of rivers, coves, inlets and other places which are reserved for the exclusive use of the subjects of the Government to which they belong. It is the intention of the Commissioners to proceed this season to the British waters, and to associate with them a sort of scientific delegation. Professor AGASSIZ has been invited to join in the exploration, and, like distinguished orators at a Democratic meeting, will probably regret his inability to comply. The first duty of the Commission will be to determine what parts of the British waters are not open to Americans under a due construction of the Treaty. In continuation of their labors, the same visitation will be next year inflicted on the coasts of the United States.

The Court of Claims met to-day, and somewhat relaxed the rules announced at their first meeting for the admission of attorneys to practice at their bar. The unprofessional lobby-men, however, are still rigidly excluded, and the greatest care has been taken to secure to the licensed limbs of the law a monopoly of the profits to be dispensed by the Court. The bar of this tribunal will soon become a powerful close corporation. The cases are large, the proceedings will be protracted, and the plaintiffs are all not only poor, but are absolutely penniless. It is, therefore, only the rich barristers, who can afford to wrangle for years without a fee, in the hope of a fortune as the reward of their labors, who will take and keep the principal cases to be adjudicated by the Court of Claims.

The amount of claims supposed to be well founded, is over $300,000,000, prominent among which are the remnants of the old Continental money and the Provincial Scrip issued to support the country through the Revolutionary struggle; private advances to the Government during that war, afterwards repudiated; and the French Spoliation claims. The French Spoliation men have decided not to petition the Court, relying upon their ability to control the next House of Representatives, despite the Presidential veto.

The forgotten scheme of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, which the administration entered upon with so much zeal two years ago, has been recalled to public recollection by the appearance of Mr. LEE, as Minister from the government of the islands, on the mission of negotiating a commercial treaty. The policy of this government has undergone a considerable change. We now only insist that the Sandwich Islands shall not be seized by Russia, France, or England, and when they are seized it will become our duty, upon the sacred principles of the MONROE doctrine, to protest. And the same is our position in respect to Cuba. We have magnanimously resolved to let it alone, because we cannot wrench it from the hands of its owners; but if any other power should attempt to appropriate the bunch of grapes which we cannot reach, we will, as in the former case, protest, and solemnly warn the world that nothing like that will be tolerated thereafter.

In short we have become conservative because, fortunately for us, our Executive has not the genius and energy required to make us successful in the career of robbery to which his party stood pledged. AQUEDAY.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of Colonists—Their Value—Self-Murder, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, July 8, 1855

Since my last advice per *Black Warrior*, we have had very little occurring to excite interest. The arrival of colonists from Swatow by the British ship *Martin Luther*, consigned to the contractors PAREDA, MACHADO & Co., on the 30th June, is the most important local item. These Asiatic substitutes for African labor are worth ten ounces each ($170) and they disappear for the estates shortly after arrival. They have a great penchant for suicide, and it seems to settle all their trials. Either too little rice of the want of a mantle or jacket, makes quite excuse enough for a fatal plunge over the side of the vessel or a swing from a tree, of which we have had several examples in the past week. The body of one was found on the bill back of Regla last week, who had evidently been murdered by his companions, strangled by the cat gut string, but there is no discovery of the perpetrators. With their sensitiveness and ignorance of our labor, and the treatment, wanting in kindness, the discount by death will be enormous before the expiration of the contract period of servitude, eight years. They also take to the worst habits of our laboring class, and are not docile under the severity of the overseers who have immediate control of their persons. The idea of locking up "*free laborers*" every night, to be certain that you will find them an hour before day dawn in the morning, is rich. The object of the introduction is being effected, but more slowly than was anticipated, as the annual loss will be considerably more than was anticipated. They are nothing to compare with the African for physical endurance. We have of the Cuban protectorate forces only the French war steamer *Acheron* in port. Several British vessels are cruizing on the north side of the Island. The British sloop *Eurydice* was spoken by the pilot of the port off the Moro on the 5th inst.

The sloop-of-war *Falmouth* came within signal distance on the 3d, and again on the 4th. Our very polite attentions when here, make no inducement to visit us often it appears. By the steamer *Isabel*, arrived from Key West yesterday, we learn that the Gulf Squadron having accomplished the great object for which it was dispatched to these waters, has been dispersed—but where the fragments have gone to summer, we are not advised, nor have we been able to learn what they have done under the extraordinary powers of the Commodore. We see nothing and know nothing except the dinner and the review of the Catholic Majesty's black and white soldiers—the pearl and jet settings of Cuban faith and love.

The business of the past week in Sugar has broken from all mercantile restraint, and the quotations have not been reported; they are however unchanged, as the excitement which has governed forced transactions has assumed no order that could have commercial recognizance. Exchange London 8¾ to 9 premium; New-York 3½ to 4¼ discount; Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore 3¾ to 4¼ discount. New-Orleans, short sight, 3 per cent. discount. Our sugar season is over—the engines have ceased their labor and planters are counting *their* gains—not those of the speculators. Of 250,000 boxes yet to go forward the makers do not hold a fourth. There is a universal cry of health from East to West in Cuba, and we are a very contented people. No sickness in Havana. I regret exceedingly that I am not permitted to thank the packer for papers—for two months!

Steamers *El Dorado*, from Aspinwall, arrived 6th; *Isabel*, from Charleston, arrived 7th, and the *Granada*, from New-York, entered port this morning at sunrise.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NEW REMEDY!—"FACTS ARE stubborn things," but those who will not believe until they see for themselves can have an ample and tangible proof that the old system of dosing AGUE SUFFERERS with mixtures of Arsenic, Quinine, Mercury and Strychnine, must soon be exploded and abandoned, because "the remedy is worse than the disease," and because you cannot take poison without being poisoned. You may not feel the ill effects at once; but you will be more fortunate than some others if you make the discovery before your constitution is broken. Be advised then, in season, and test for your own satisfaction the FACTS which prove that *ague sufferers can be cured without poison!* No matter how long you have suffered, nor how obstinate your disease. The discovery of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, or antidote to Malaria, is a FACT which will abundantly prove the truth of these assertions. It is nothing less than "NATURE'S INFALLIBLE ANTIDOTE," possessing the sure and active principle of resistance to any attacks from Malaria, which is known to be the cause of Fever and Ague.

The value of this remedy consists in these simple FACTS:

It is free from all poisonous drugs, pleasant to the taste may be taken at any and all times, and though the smallest quantity possesses the power to stop the worst Chills and Fever, the ingredients are so harmless that no possible injury can come from its constant use, in proof of which the following certificate is attached to each bottle:

NEW YORK, Jan 11, 1855.

"I have made a chemical examination of 'RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,' or 'ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,' and have tested for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

"JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

The claims of such a medicine are safely based upon its intrinsic merits. It has no similarity whatever to any of the pills or mixtures which abound in every section, and contain more or less of the poisons which destroy the vitality of the system, and have caused irreparable injury to thousands of credulous and ignorant sufferers.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE never fails, strange as it may seem, and a trial only is necessary to establish every word be stated as Facts!!!

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No 133 Water-street, and for sale by C. H. RINO, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and Druggists generally.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS, FEVER AND AGUE.

No 9.

COLUMBIA, Essex Co., Sept. 15, 1854.

DEAR SIR: During the Summer of '52 my two daughters, aged 19 and 22, were attacked with fever and ague. After having been attended by a physician unsuccessfully, they were induced to remove to New-York and finally returned home well of the ague, at the cost of four months loss of time, fifty dollars of money, and delicate health for a long time afterwards.

This Spring, about the middle of May, the youngest daughter was again severely attacked; and having been favorably impressed with your advertisement in the Newark *Daily*, I concluded to try your pills. We procured them of Mr Van Sunkirk, and they were taken according to the directions by daughter was perfectly cured and has never had a symptom since. Three weeks after, my eldest daughter had a severe attack, and the pills were used with perfect success. The health of both is restored to its full vigor.

A neighbor, Mr. Aaron Genung, aged about 78 years, was very bad with the chills and fever. I got him a box, and he has not had a chill since commencing to use them. Then Mr. Samuel Genung, another neighbor, was attacked. He was immediately cured, and enjoys better health than he had for some time. A lady from New-York, while on a visit to me had a very severe attack, and upon using the pills was instantly cured. In all these cases the chill was broken up by the first dose; and I cannot but conclude that your remedy is the most sure cure ever before the public.

To C. D. DESHLER. JAMES A. CAMPFIELD.

Sold at the Depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York. Also, by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, By E. T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Boston; GILBERT & CO. and F. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.—At this season of Summer travel every individual—and certainly every family leaving their home—should take precaution against the sudden attacks of chills, fever, ague, cholera, rheumatism, and dysentery, which are prevalent more or less on this continent. These long established and valuable medicines, MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, have saved thousands of lives when resorted to as a preventive to cleanse the system and purify the blood. Office, No. 336 Broadway, New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECtures on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 4,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from the commencement up to the present time, and in perfect order. Address R. J. LEONARD, this office.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure the choicest articles of domestic consumption, at moderate prices, is at the BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, No 113 Bowery, or at the CHELSEA TEA WAREHOUSE, No 114 9th-av. These well-known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to cut these articles, possess an advantage over stores retailing a variety, too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located just below Grand-st., No 113 east side and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises every beholder by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh ground coffee, in quantities to suit, and in quality to please.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—THIS invaluable medicinal beverage is highly recommended by the medical faculty as a pure aromatic, and a specific cure for Dyspepsia, the effects of Summer heat, and debility of the Urinary Organs. Dr Chilton, the eminent Chemist, pronounces it a medicinal tincture of great value in all cases where a diuretic is required. Dr Castle and Prof. Hale also highly approve its use as a beverage. Sold by H. W. HILLS, Druggist, No. 679 Broadway, and by Druggists and Grocers generally. Principal office, No. 88 Fulton-st. $1 per quart bottle.

NEW PIANO MUSIC—JUST PUBLISHED—RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT Music for July, 1855, consisting of five pieces elegantly gotten up from engraved plates. Poetry by the young ladies, music by F. C. Cook. Price for the whole piece, 25 cents. Being one of the cheapest collections ever published. Mailed free of postage.

COOK & BROTHER, No. 348 Broadway.

FOR A SUMMER HAT GO TO KNOX.—IT'S WASTing time this hot weather to visit minor establishments, when by going direct to No. 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., or No. 533 Broadway KNOX will give you thirty varieties to select from. KNOX can suit any kind of a head, and, we may add, any kind of pocket-book, &c.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

OF

English, French, German and American

FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,

No. 345 Broadway.

ECONOMIZE AND BE INDEPENDENT—DRESS well but not extravagantly. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos 66 and 68 Fulton-st., is the only place where Zephyr Cassimere Suits are sold at $10; Checa Marseilles Suits $8 50; July Suits $3.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—TRAVERSE, Levels, Compasses, and one new English Transit, all of superior construction, for sale low, by

HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try him. Store Nos. 25 and 29 Frankfort-st.

Broadway and Canal-street Sixth-avenue Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Coming down town in one of the Sixth-avenue cars to-day, in company with quite a number of ladies and gentlemen, all like myself desirous of reaching the termination of the road, at the corner of Barclay and Church streets, as soon as possible, to our great surprise, and with any but pleasant feelings, we ascertained that we must either disembark at the corner of West Broadway and Canal-street, or proceed onward to Broadway, which is some three-fourths of a mile above where we expected to go when the cars were entered. Now, Sir, for the good of the people do I write. If the conductors of such cars were directed to sing out "Canal-st set and Broadway," in the hearing of the passengers as they enter the cars, there could be no mistake. The lettering upon the cars can not always be seen. A FRIEND.

Emigration to America.

From the Dundalk (Ireland) Democrat.

We copy a letter from the *American Celt*, written by Mr. D'ARCY M'GEE, in which the writer appeals to Irish journalists on the subject of emigration, and points out the evils which emigrants from Ireland will have to meet Know-Nothing despotism in America.

We have but very few remarks to make on this important question. We have at all times been averse to the course taken by those who fled from Ireland, within the last six years, without taking time to consider maturely the prospects before them, and the dangers and difficulties they would meet with in a strange land. They rushed headlong from their native country, instead of battling for land and life, and flung themselves among a people who are proverbial for their love of gain, and who welcomed the Irish, not because they sympathized with their sufferings, but because they required them to build their railroads, dig their canals, clear their forests, till their fields, and work in their factories.

We are told now that Jonathan has got more of the Irish than he requires, and lest the Celt should become his master, that he desires to oppress him as the Egyptians oppressed the Israelites in Egypt. A storm of Know-Nothing persecution rages against the Irish and their religion in America, the object of which is to deprive them of many of their civil rights, and if possible make it penal to profess their faith openly.

We cannot believe that this persecution will continue very long. We believe that the good sense of the country will again return, and that the bastard policy of the Know Nothings will speedily die out. But while censuring the outrageous conduct of the Know-Nothings, let us be impartial and just. Has this persecution been unprovoked? Have all the Irish conducted themselves, as citizens of the Great Republic, in that sober, orderly and prudent manner, becoming a persecuted people who fled from the lash of tyrants, and found a home and a refuge in America?

We fear that some of them have been a noisy, turbulent, and intolerant class, who did no credit to the character of their native country, and were of little benefit to the land of their adoption. We fear, too, that some of the ultra Catholic journals went far beyond the bounds of prudence in writing on religious subjects.

We do not make these remaks to palliate the conduct of the native despots, who assign and maliga the Irish. We merely allude to the matter for the purpose of stating that the conduct of some of the Irish emigrants is not what it ought to be, and to counsel them to give up their intemperate habits, their rows, their faction fights, and act in such a manner as to earn the respect of their bitterest enemies

If they do this they will at once disarm the Know-Nothings, and bring to their aid every good citizen in the United States, those glorious spirits who subscribe to the tolerant views of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and the other illustrious fathers of the Republic. But if by their follies they disgrace themselves, can it be wondered at if the Americans declare that such a people are unworthy to share with them the freedom and blessings guaranteed by the constitution of their country?

What, we ask, would the Irish people say, if two millions of Russians, Prussians or Greeks should come among them, and by their conduct set us all by the ears, commence rows in our streets, faction fights on our railways; and to their journals assail our creed, and evince little willingness to respect our best institutions? Would not the native population begin to think it right to exclude them from public offices, and declare them dangerous foes to the country?

We still consider the United States a better home for the Irish emigrant than any colony belonging to despotic England. Mr. McGEE says the Catholic religion is respected in Canada. No doubt it is; but it would be far otherwise, were Canada not so near the United States. The Irish Catholics can maintain the freedom of their faith in the States, if they only act prudently, and warn their newspaper writers to be less intolerant on religious topics. What good can they effect for the faith by calling Protestants hard names? No man ever made a convert by such means as that; on the contrary, it is by showing themselves good Christians, full of charity, benevolence and kindness to their neighbors, that they will prove the superiority of their religion, and attract persons differing from them to inquire into its dogmas, and in the end submit to its teaching.

These are our views, and we invite Mr McGEE to pay a little attention to them. He will find, we have no doubt, that many of the Irish in America, are not faultless, and that they are not what they ought to be. Let those turbulent characters reform themselves, and persecution will soon die a natural death. The good sense of the American people will revolt against it; and remembering how the Irish bled in the struggle for independence, Jonathan will clasp them to his breast, and both united will make the Republic of the West the enemy of slavery and despotism, the refuge of the persecuted, and "the home of the brave, and the land of the free."

☞ The Long Island Railroad Company is likely to lose the services of one of the best men in its employ—Mr. G. P. BERGEN. It is rumored that he will be transferred to the Superintendency on the Harlem Road. Passengers on the Long Island Road will regret the change.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **A Contribution Sermon in aid of the American Widows' Relief Association**—Will be given SABBATH EVENING, July 15, by Rev. DANIEL MC. L. QUACKENBOS, of Fishkill, in the Dutch Reformed Church, 5th-st.

Owing to the great distress existing in many families, the Trustees respectfully ask ministers generally to notice this appointment, and that the friends of the poor Widow and Orphan will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear a talented Preacher, and aid a mite toward the relief of suffering humanity.

President—JOHN P. TREADWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel.
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Donations of money or clothing much needed, and will be gratefully received at the Secretary's Office, No. 114 Greene-st.

☞ **The Discussion on "the Soul,"** between MATTISON and STORRS, was not arrested by the latter, but it was suddenly abandoned by MATTISON, he retreating to his pulpit and the *Christian Advocate*, where he knew STORRS would not be allowed a reply. Every article furnished by MATTISON for the discussion was inserted in the *Bible Examiner*; not one of them was "shut out;" nor has he furnished another since his "seventh," published Feb. 1. He was never denied any space he chose to occupy in argument; and if he was not as "long-winded" as STORRS, he failed by exhaustion. In the pamphlet just issued, nothing is "suppressed" or "transposed." Everything appears just in the order it did in the *Examiner*. Those who wish to see the truth, and only the truth, in relation to the commencement, progress and conclusion of the discussion, will find it in this pamphlet. It contains 196 pages. For sale at the office of the *Bible Examiner*, No 141 Fulton street, 2d floor. Also at No. 171 8th av. Price 25 cents.

☞ **What shall be the End of these Things?**—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach prophetically TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 471 Broadway, on the *Approaching Destiny of the World in the Light of Scriptural Prophesy*. A rich treat for the spiritual. Seats free.

☞ **Westminster Church**, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev ALEXANDER STRAIN, of Cremore, County Armagh, Ireland will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—Rev. Geo. C. Lucas, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, on Solomon's Counsel of Prudence *unto Folly*. And in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Close of a Stormy Sabbath*.

☞ **Rev. H. H. Blair**—Of New-York, will preach in the City Academy Rooms, on the corner of Jorulemon and Court sts., South Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, July 15, at 7½ o'clock. Entrance on Joralemon-st.

☞ **First Reformed Presbyterian Church**, corner of Eighth-av. and 19th-st., Rev. JOSEPH G. WILSON, D. D., pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. C. MCARTHY, and at 8 P. M. by Rev. DAVID HERRON, who is to sail from Boston during the course of the ensuing week, in company with other brethren, as Missionary to India. Sabbath school meets at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M., at which time the School will be addressed by GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, and others.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 109 1st-st. Subject—*The Bridegroom and Bride, the nations of them which are saved, &c* Public are invited. Seats free. N. B.—Publications on the doctrines can be obtained at the Sanctuary.

☞ **Notice.**—Reformed Dutch Church on 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs (Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH'S) The eleventh of the Series of Discourses to the Young will be delivered by the pastor TO MORROW AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Subject—*The loss and gain of every true Christian*; Matthew xix: 29th and 30th verses.

☞ **Duane-street Methodist Church**—Near Hudson.—Preaching TO MORROW, 18th by the Pastor, Rev. L. H. KING, 10½ o'clock, (no morning) and 3 o'clock, (afternoon.) Also, preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. HARTWELL, of Chicago. Seats free.

☞ **Universalist Church**—Orchard-st., near Broome. Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D D, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Subject for TO-MORROW EVENING'S lecture—*The Missions of Christ and the Atonement.*

☞ **Scotch Presbyterian Church**, North 6th-st., near 6th-st., Williamsburg.—Public worship TO MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. The public are invited. Evening Discourse—*Is Satan a person.*

☞ **Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church**, 55th-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M., by GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY.

☞ **Rev. G. H. Eldridge**—Of Massachusetts, will deliver discourses in Hope Chapel, No. 728 Broadway, TO-MORROW, morning and evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Agrimont's Tropical DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY**—Has been used in private practice many years with astonishing success. It is the result of the experience of a medical man acting as surgeon in our army in Mexico, and on board California steamships. It is entirely different from the usual tampering and uncertain methods of treatment, relieving the most alarming cases in a few hours, either the nursing infant or adult. This never-failing remedy may be had of the druggists. General Agency, No. 22 Beekman-st., up stairs, New-York.

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NEW-YORK, July 6 1855.—Messrs W B. BODGE & CO.—*Gentlemen:* Being attacked a few evenings since with the Dysentery, I was persuaded by a friend after two days suffering, to use "DR. AGRIMONT'S TROPICAL DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA ANTIDOTE." Much to my surprise, I found almost immediate relief from the use of this article, and within four hours after a dose of it I was perfectly cured. From my own experience I can recommend this medicine to all suffering from the illness that I have spoken of. E. ALLEN, *New-York Herald*

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☞ **The Jews' Society**—The public still recollect my article in this paper of the 23d June ult., in which is shown an "unwarrantable use of names" in connection with certain cards published by MORTIMER DE MOTTE and others, as also the cards themselves of the 29th June ult. The following is from one whose name was appended to the card signed by MORTIMER DE MOTTE and others:

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1855.

MESSRS. WILLIAM LIBBEY, MORTIMER DE MOTTE, and others whom it may concern—I hereby forbid any further and all use of my name in connection with the card published by you and relating to the proceedings of the late annual meeting of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, and forbid the further circulation of said card with my name consented therewith.

Respectfully yours, CHARLES DAVIS

NOTICE.—Whoever will apply to our address, No 36 3d-story Bible House, shall be furnished with a satisfactory refutation of the false statements of the cards referred to above, and the wicked attempts of their authors to injure private character and to destroy said Society.

E. R McGREGOR,
Cor Secretary A. S. M. C. Jews.

☞ **New School of Medicine.**—A pamphlet illustrating the principles of this School and its preeminent superiority over Allopathy, Homœopathy, and all other systems of Medicine in the speedy cure of all diseases, even those esteemed the most malignant and fatal, may be had gratuitously, upon applicat on at the office of the author, J. LIVINGSTON VAN DORSEN, M D., No. 83 West 25 h-st., few doors west of 6th-av. New School Physicians, wishing to make known the principles of their Practice, may be supplied with the pamphlets at cost.

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☞ **Masonic Amity Lodge, No. 323.**—The members of the Lodge and the fraternity in general, are requested to meet at No 84 James-st., THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, with all Regalia for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late lamented Brother, John W Parker who was drowned at the Narrows on Sunday, 8th inst. By order

JOHN J. TINDALE, W. M.
R. T. ENTWISTLE, Secretary

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergymen, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Address to Rev. JOHN M. DONALL, No. 59 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, N. Y. CAUTION.—All quack imitations are spurious, and counterfeits of his original prescription

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PERSONAL.

TUCKAHOE.—If this should meet the eye of the two Gentlemen that rode up to the 12 o'clock M. Train, FRIDAY, July 6, and got out at Tuckahoe, they will much oblige the Conductor by sending their address to the Harlem Railroad Office, 26th st. and 4th-av.

JAMES B CARYL, Conductor.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED By an Englishman, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and is an excellent inside servant. Has lived with noblemen's families of the highest distinction. No objection to town or country, or to travel. Good reference given. Address C. M., or call at No. 75 4th-st., corner of 4th av., or at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man who has been engaged in the retail drug business for the past three years desires a situat on in a wholesale or retail drug store—the former preferred. Ample references given. Address Box No. 71, Jersey City Post Office.

DOMESTICS WANTED—At the Brooklyn Institute, No. 206 Fulton-st., under the approval of the Mayor, domestics to every capacity, plain sewing is provided for those waiting for situations to pay board; 6 hat trimmers at constant work. Male Department—4 farm laborers and 6 hat finishers coachman and groom wanted.—Mrs. ALLEN, Female Superintendent; F. BROWNE, General Agent.

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DIVIDEND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY that a dividend of five per cent has been declared from the earnings of said Road for the six months ending July 31, 1855, payable on the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company in Chicago. Dividends due to Eastern Stockholders will, when requested, be remitted by drafts on New-York, less current rates of Exchange, at the risk of the owner, to hereholders.

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May	402
June	810
July, to date	317
Total	1,319

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER:

Our Own Correspondence.	The Tax of Hair
Letter from Boston.	*Our Special Contributors*
From our Spanish Correspondent	English Larks on Long Island.
Home Base Society	She was have a Permanent
Letter from Valparaiso.	Verse Picture Gallery!
Mission Life to Iowa	The Nitre caine the Crown.
The New School Presbyterian scheme.	Incidents among the Newsboys
From the N. Y. Observer	Free Churches for the Poor.
Congregational Board of Publication.	*Literary Record.*
Editorial Articles.	*Religious Intelligence.*
N. S. Presbyterian Church	*Domestic Summary.*
Extension	*Miscellaneous.*
Doctorates and Declinatures.	What a Drink
Tract Society and Journal of Commerce.	*Foreign Miscellany.*
Letters on the War.	The Free Church of Scotland
Harvest Reports	*Editor's Book-Table.*
Commercial and Financial	Letters on the War.
Family Reading	*Foreign Intelligence.*
The Bread-and-Butter Struggle	Harvest Reports
Heart Burdens	Cattle Market.
A Parent's Prayer.	Review of the Market.
Good Says.	Prices Current.

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COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—JULY 13.

JAMES BOWNE, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Board having been called to order, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved—that is to say, were not disapproved.

Half-a-dozen reports, more or less, were passed in the same way as the minutes—by that consent which silence gives.

Resolution by D. LORD, Esq., that when the Board adjourn it adjourn to the first Monday of August. Passed.

An abstract of contracts for cleaning streets was submitted by the Street Commissioner, and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Comptroller submitting a statement of the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Companies for the month of June, was received, as follows:

Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	$16,534 86
Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	25,180 28
Total	$43,714 59

Ordered on file.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Committee on Lands and Places submitted a report in favor of allowing W. LATTING to erect a monument on the Battery 600 feet high and 100 feet at the base, to be called the Washington Monument. The Board of Councilmen had reported in favor of a monument in Central Park. The Committee of the Board considered the Battery ground the most suitable place. They therefore non-concurred with the Board of Councilmen, and offered resolutions that a circular lot, measuring 200 feet in diameter, on the Battery, the side now occupied by Castle Garden, be appropriated for that purpose, and that the use thereof be granted to the petitioner for 30 years, on the condition that the ground should not be occupied until $100,000 were collected for the purpose of building, and if at the expiration of five years said sum should not be raised, the grant to be null and void; the monument and land, if the money were erected, to be the property of the City at the end of 30 years.

Alderman VOORHIS was opposed to the project. He was a lover of Washington, as were all good citizens, but he did not want to mix up the name of Washington with that of Latting—a mere speculator.

Alderman DRAKE patriotically appealed to the picture of Washington across the room, in support of the resolutions.

Alderman LORD wanted to know whether it was necessary to have any such monument to support patriotism. Did any one need a Latting Observatory on Castle Garden to make him recollect the name of Washington? If he did his patriotism was not worth supporting.

Alderman DRAKE thought anybody who would not vote for Washington, did not deserve the freedom he enjoyed. He called upon the members to recollect that they received all their privileges and their liberties through Washington.

It is impossible, in our space, to do Alderman DRAKE's patriotism justice.

Aldermen ELY, of the Seventeenth, made a sensible speech in reply. He said that the Common Council had no right to allow the erection of the Observatory on Castle Garden. He quoted the statute ceding the land in question to the City of New-York, by which it is "vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and their successors forever, to remain for the purpose of extending the said Battery for a public walk, and for erecting public buildings and works of defence thereon, *but without any power to dispose of the same for any other use or purpose whatsoever*, and without any power of selling it, or any part thereof."

Alderman BRIGGS replied he thought the Battery was a very appropriate place to erect a monument to the memory of Washington.

Alderman ELY—You can't do it. It is out of our power.

Alderman BRIGGS understood that there was a recent decision that Castle Garden could be used as an emigrant depôt, and if—

Alderman ELY—That is by the State.

Alderman BRIGGS—Well, if the State can use it to build an emigrant depôt, I guess we can use it to erect a Washington monument on. [Laughter.] The Alderman thought, moreover, it would act as a fortification—the very sight of it would scare the enemy away.

Alderman HOWARD wanted to know what was to be done with the monument when it was completed. He was an American,—as patriotic as any other man, but he would not vote for giving away the land for any speculator to build any monument on.

Alderman DRAKE made another patriotic appeal, but in vain. The resolutions were lost by a vote of 13 to 8.

Alderman FOX, Chairman of a Special Committee to whom was referred the report of the Board of Councilmen on Commissioners of Deeds, offered a resolution in favor of adding two more to the Committee. Passed.

Alderman DRAKE then moved to adjourn.

A VOICE—Isn't there anything more to be done?

Alderman DRAKE—No! We're killed Washington and we may as well go.

Adjourned to the first Monday in August.

Board of Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at the Mayor's office. Present, his Honor the Mayor, and the Recorder.

The examination in the case of John W. Wells, Peter Hornaby, Edward Church, and Gilbert Nelson, Policemen of the Eleventh Ward, was resumed. These parties are charged with unbecoming conduct in having, on the 25th of May last, illegally arrested Wilhelmina Lindner, and, in so doing, severely maltreating her, in violation of Sec. 33 of Police Rules and Regulations. Also, with having on the same day arrested Edward Lindner illegally and conveying him to the Police Court, when he was discharged from custody.

Hon. ex-Judge Beebe appeared for the defendants. The testimony began to-day with the defence.

Mrs. Lindner first called—Swore to the policemen named being in the house on the 25th of May, and that Wells and Hornaby were the ones who took hold of her. She identified the parties present.

Lieut. Cameron was next sworn, and testified to several complaints having been made at the Station-House in the Eleventh Ward, of firing of fire-arms at the windows of the premises occupied by Mr. Lindner. Officer Nelson, he said, was furnished with blank subpœnas for the arrest of any parties using fire-arms in the house of Mr. Lindner; subsequently, officers went there and got two rifles, a lot of balls, a bag of cartridges; the balls were a kind of combustible balls; the officers had strict orders from the Captain to arrest all persons found in the room where they found firearms; they arrested three persons; two were put under bail for $300, and the other discharged.

Mr. H. W. Williams and Conrod Dwyer, living near the house occupied by Mr. Lindner, testified to frequent firing of firearms from his house, and danger therefrom.

Capt. Squires corroborated the evidence of Lieut. Cameron, as to complaints being rendered against the Lindners, and his instructions to his officers to arrest parties found on the premises.

Mr. Schuyler testified to having heard the complainants say they lost a valuable snuff-box, and that they would break the officers and make them pay for this.

Judge Beebe sworn, said: that he was in the Essex Market Police Court when the parties were brought thither, but that no complaint was then made of ill usage.

Nothing further of importance was elicited. The Board adjourned one week.

Board of Supervisors.

His Honor the Recorder in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and approved, the Board proceeded to pass upon the following

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of paying bill $91 05, of the Sixth Regiment, N. Y. State Militia, for expenses incurred on St. Patrick's Day for transportation of their Regiment, provisions, &c. Adopted, and bill ordered to be paid.

Of same Committee, in favor of raising by tax $50,000 for the purposes of the Board of Commissioners of Deeds, as granted by the act of Legislature of 1855. Adopted.

Of same Committee, in favor of paying bill of [illegible] Coroners, for official services, amounting to $1,079 99. Adopted and bill ordered to be paid. Of same Committee, to pay the quarterly account of the Coroners for the quarter ending June 30, 1855, amounting to $3,764 63, as also of various Doctors for post mortem examinations, amounting to $405. Adopted and ordered to be paid. Of same Committee, to pay quarterly bill of John Orser, County Sheriff, amounting to $1,404 70. Adopted and ordered to be paid. Of Committee on Criminal Courts, to pay bills of sundry policemen for official services in arrest and conveyance of prisoners. Ordered to be paid.

COMMUTATION OF TAXES BY STOCK CORPORATIONS.

The Committee on Annual Taxes to whom was referred the applications for remission and commutation of taxes by Stock Corporations, as provided in the amended statute upon that subject, July 21, 1853, submitted a voluminous report with their views of the intent of the statute, and those embraced within its limitations. The Committee give it as their opinion that moneyed or stock Corporations authorized to make dividends on their capital, and not in the receipt during the preceding year of net profits or clear income equal to five per cent. on such capital, after deducting the assessed value of their real estate, shall, under the act of July, be allowed to commute by paying to the Treasurer of the County a sum equal to five per cent. on their actual net profits or clear income. But to be entitled to this privilege, necessary proof, they add, must be submitted to the Board of Supervisors. Upon this, the Committee submit, as allowed to commute under the conditions stated: The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.....$30,000
The Atlantic Dock.....16,564
The New-York India Rubber Company... 1,000
The New-York Balance Dock Company... 5,000

The following Incorporations report in favor of striking out from the assessment rolls: The Union Mutual Insurance Company; the Commercial Insurance Company; the New-York Insurance Company; the Astor Insurance Company; the Mercantile Insurance Company; the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, the St. Marks' Insurance Company; the Peoples' Insurance Company; the United States Mail Steamship Company; Third-avenue Railroad Company; Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; South-street Stage Company; Dry Dock, Grand-street, Bowery and South-street Stage Companies; Gas Regulator Company; East River Bank; St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.

The report was adopted, and resolutions passed embodying the above specification of inclusion and exclusion from taxation.

INCREASE OF SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The subject of the increase of salaries to $6,000 per annum of the Justices of the Superior Court, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Surrogate, Recorder and City Judge, made the special order of the present meeting, was taken up, but after sundry motions as to the time of its consideration, finally postponed till the second Monday in September.

SERVICES ON THE *GRAPESHOT*.

The Committee on Criminal Courts reported in favor of paying the bill, $113 15, of Stephen R. Thorne, for services upon the *Grapeshot* while in pursuit of Baker. Upon the adoption of the report there was considerable discussion.

Supervisor HERRICK opposed it on the ground that if the bill were paid, sundry other similar bills would have to be paid. He questioned whether the City Judge had the right to give extra commissions to others outside the police force.

Supervisor VARIAN said that many were anxious to go out in the *Grapeshot*, and for every such party who went for pleasure or health, he thought it ridiculous to pay them for services not required. He doubted the power of the Commissioners of Police to send any one out of the precincts of the County of New-York.

Supervisor ELY thought if policemen were paid others should be paid. The bill was for only a policeman's pay. As to the power—if the Commissioners of Police had the power to send to Albany after a fugitive from justice, they had the right to send to the Canary Islands.

On the final question being taken, the report was adopted, and the bill ordered to be paid.

Adjourned to next Friday.

Diamond Reef.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A communication signed "M," appeared in your columns of yesterday, which requires some notice from us.

Mr. "M" says he has offered to the Common Council to remove Diamond Reef for $32,000. As no such bid was made when the proposals were advertised for, and no such offer appears on the minutes of either branch of our City Government, together with the fact that the Street Commissioner reported as the lowest bid, $40,000, would seem to throw some doubt upon the assertion.

By the Directory, any one may see that MAILLEFERT & RAASLOFF are partners, engaged for some years past in business together. One of the firm on the day advertised for opening the proposals, bid $68,400, and three months afterwards the other partner, after learning that the contract was about to be awarded to us by nearly a unanimous vote of both Boards, for $35,000, *offers* to do the work for $32,000, only a trifling fall of $36,400 from the price they wanted on the 16th of April last. We are not aware of the Reef having grown any smaller since that period.

We have never made but *one* bid for removing Diamond Reef, which we amended (as the law directs in certain cases) for an alleged informality.

The truth is, certain parties expected to get $68,400 out of the city for removing Diamond Reef, and having failed in the attempt through our bid being one-half the sum, with adequate security to the amount of $40,000 for its faithful performance, they are not satisfied with making long faces, but resort to the rather ridiculous position of bidding a day after the fair. With great respect, yours, &c.,

HUSTED & KROEHL.

WHERE IS THE EXECUTIVE?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was under the impression, and a pretty general one it is, I believe, that by adopting the new City Charter we should hear no more of contract-awarding by the legislative branches of our City Government. I was therefore not a little surprised the other day, to read the following in this paper, under the heading, "Removal of Diamond Reef:"

"The Committee on Wharves, &c., reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to confirm award of contract to Husted & Kroehl for removal of Diamond Reef, and appropriating $35,600 for the performance of the same."

Now, I think that there is an ordinance which prescribes that no contract shall be made for any work or supply unless an appropriation has been made previously. Also, that contracts shall be awarded by the Executive Departments, and sent to the Common Council for confirmation. All this, in the present instance, appears to be changed. No appropriation having been made previously, no contract could be entered into, and, therefore, we have the singular and absurd combination that by one and the same resolution a contract is awarded by a body incompetent to do so, and an appropriation made for the foregoing contract, when the appropriation should, under the law, have preceded the contract. I have not examined closely into this matter, but the above features struck me, as they will, no doubt, strike any man who is acquainted with the principles upon which our City government is now established. The whole thing may be a farce, and I believe it will end as such; still it is a farce, which directly and indirectly, may come to cost the City a good deal of money and besides, furnish a dangerous precedent. Shall we have the old jobbing system again? *Where is the Executive?* INQUIRER.

The following is the resolution referred to above:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to award and execute the contract for blasting and removing Diamond Reef to twenty-two feet below mean low water, to HUSTED & KROEHL, for the sum of $36,600, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor, the same to be charged to account of Docks and Slips, new work; and further, that the said contract is hereby confirmed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Discharge of Hermes, charged as a Slave-Trader.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Jeremiah Hermes was yesterday brought up for a final examination before Mr. Bridgham, United States Commissioner, charged with purchasing a black boy on the coast of Africa and bringing him for sale to this City. The boy was examined for the defence and stated that Massa Hermes did buy him on the coast of Africa, and bring him to this City, where he told him he was in a land of liberty and might go where he pleased. Since then he had been a free colored gentleman and a waiter in a boarding-house. Hermes was discharged

Before Mr. Commissioner Morton.

The United States vs. *Edward Burney.*—The defendant was arrested and held to bail for tampering with and obstructing the steam-gauge of the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*. The accused gave surety for $500 to appear when called upon.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, July 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,150 bbls. within the past two days—including 1,050@1,100 bbls. Pots, at $5 50—an abatement: and the residue Pearls at $6 50@$6 56½ ₩ 100 lbs.—closing at the latter price, which indicates a better feeling in the market for Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,500 lbs. American Yellow have been effected at 27½c.@28c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Remain quiet, but steady. There is not a heavy stock in market and owners are not eager to realize.

COFFEE—Displays no essential variation—sales having been reported, to-day, of 80 packages Java at 10c.; 170 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c.; and 700 Rio at 10c @10½c. ₩ lb. The stock of the latter is now about 34,000 bags.

COPPER—The inquiry is improving, but without materially affecting prices, which are firm, though not buoyant.

COTTON—The demand is more animated, at strengthening rates,—a heavier business having been transacted to-day, within our range:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12½
Fair	12½	12½	13	13½

FISH—Dry Cod are in rather better request, and are stiffly held, at $4@$4 31½—mostly at $4½@$4½—Newt. Mackerel are in moderate demand, at former prices. Herring remain dull and heavy, with an ample supply here.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are a little unsettled. Common qualities are more abundant, and, being in slack request, are a trifle cheaper, while medium grades are in fair demand, and quite firm; but the better descriptions are inactive, though not lower. The day's operations amount to 6,300 bbls., within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 31½@ 8 37½
Ordinary State	8 43¾@ 8 56¼
Straight State	8 56¼@ 8 68¾
Favorite and Extra State	8 68¾@ 9 00
Mixed Western	9 12½@ 9 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 00 @10 75

Canadian is rarer and rather dearer, with sales of 1,250 bbls., at $10@$11 12½ for inferior common to choice extra grades ₩ bbl. Southern remains about the same. Only 1,000 bbls. found buyers to-day at $10 12½@$13 for low mixed to extra brands ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is a little more inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at $7 37½@$8 87½ ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in slack request, at $4 75 for Pennsylvania, $4 87½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still sparingly offered, and dealt in at the prevailing high prices. Sales transpired to-day of only some small lots of prime Michigan White at $2 50, and superior Western Red at $2 95 ₩ bush. Rye is dull and lower—2,600 bush. were procured within a range of from $1 45@$1 50 ₩ bush. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. State and Western Oats attract less attention, and are not worth over 63c.@63c. ₩ bush Corn is less active and rather on the decline. The day's movements do not exceed 56,000 bush. inferior to prime Western mixed at 89c.@91c. ₩ bush.

HAY—About 400 bales River have been sold since our last at old quotations.

HEMP—A little better inquiry exists, but parties disagree about prices, and there is not much activity in the market.

HOPS—Are still in fair request, and are very firmly held, at 25c @27c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues quite salable and steady at $28@$29, cash, and $29 50@$31, usual credit, ₩ ton. 300 tons changed hands at these rates. Nothing new in other descriptions.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet and languid, but at unchanged quotations.

LIME—Rockland is still in light stock, and held at 80c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The light stock and high claims of owners continue to check sales; these, for this day, have been limited at yesterday's prices; including about 320 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 29c.@32c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is rather sparingly dealt in, but is quoted firm, at $2 87½@$3 12½ ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is moderately inquired for, and, as it is less freely offered, it now brings 41c @42c., mostly 41c @41½c., cash, ₩ gallon. Shipping Tar is unchanged in demand and value. Common Resin seems in less active request, but is tolerably firm, at $1 65@$1 00 ₩ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—We have no change to notice in Whale or Sperm. Red Oil is in little better demand, and is steady at 58c @60c. ₩ gallon. Palm and Olive are unaltered. Linseed attracts more attention, but is not much dearer, being worth but 86c. for Whale, and 87c.@88c. for small parcels, ₩ gallon. There is but a moderate business being transacted in Lard Oil, chiefly at 85c.@88c. per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still more active and tending upwards. The day's sales comprise over 2,100 bbls. chiefly here, at $19 62½@$19 75 for new Mess, and $16 50 for new Prime, but including 500 bbls. new Mess, for future delivery, at $20 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and lower; 140 pkgs. brought but 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is quiet and languid, sales having been made to-day of 200 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $10 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $23@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Western Clear long, 4,000 lbs. Middle Bacon sold at 10½c. ₩ lb. Butter is obtainable at 14c @17c for Ohio; 16c @20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese sells slowly at from 4c.@6c. ₩ lb.

RICE—The stock is light and holders are firm, but the demand is not active. Small lots changed hands, to-day, at $5 75@$6 37½, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—The inquiry is less animated, owing, partly to the reduced stock here and partly to the extreme firmness of factors. In other respects the market is unaltered.

SEEDS—Continue in limited supply and request at former figures.

SOAP—Small lots of Castile brought 10½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—The market exhibits no essentially new feature,—the sales being moderate at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Are pretty active and steady, with sales 900 hhds., mostly Cube, at 5¾@6¼; but including some Porto Rico and New-Orleans at yesterday's rates.

TALLOW—The day's sales consist of 12,000 lbs. prime Philadelphia and City rendered at 11½@12c.; and 4,000 lbs. rather poor country, rendered at 11c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The market is still tolerably brisk and buoyant; the sales effected since Tuesday last, including 147 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c @12c.; 236 cases Seed Leaf at 6½c @13c.; 432 bales Havana at 25c.@45c.; 40 Ghent at 26c.; 32 Yara at 38c.; and 94 Mayari at 10c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is in request at 41c., but is held at 41½c.@42c. for Ohio and Prison ₩ gallon. Hence the inactivity therein.

FREIGHTS—Ruled dull and heavy with engagements for Liverpool of only small lots of Cotton at 1-32d.@1-16d. ₩ lb., and 10,000 to 15,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 8d., with some reported in ships' bags, at 9½d.@9¾d. ₩ bushel; but these were considered too low for shipowners. For other British and for all Continental ports, the shipments were quite limited and rates were languid and somewhat unsettled.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

SMITH, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's).....122 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf., 29 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.....561 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) Issue) 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 361 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

S. M. SEGEE, (Imp. and Manf.)..826 Broadway, cor 12th-st

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT.....208 Spring-st

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND..229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. E. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson's Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st

Rent and Car Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Seats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 359 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON. 132 East 27th, and 118 Nassau-st.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6½ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....111 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....120 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....104 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....188 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper,

Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....57 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO.....,393 Washington-st.,

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

I. ABLOSER & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp's & manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.,

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....31 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of F. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise at proportionately the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS OR ANY PERSON OR COMPANY DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN THE MARBLE BUSINESS.—The subscriber offers for sale his inexhaustible quarry of white marble, situated 73 miles north of New-York, near the Harlem Railroad at South Dover Station. Said quarry has been worked for grave and monument stones for the last 25 years; is the most desirable quarry in the States for building purposes; is not to be surpassed for brilliancy and purity of whiteness; is easily worked and easy of access; not troubled with water, &c. Is situated on and adjoining a farm of about 200 acres of land, that is well adapted for both pasturing and tilling purposes; is not inferior to any farm in the county, and will be sold with said quarry, if desired. Also to be sold with said quarry, about 12 acres of land, on which there are three good dwelling houses, barn, meachanic shops, a fine orchard of grafted fruit, and a never-failing water power, on which there is a grist mill in good repair, a mill for sawing marble, built the past season on the most improved plans and in the most substantial manner, with six gangs of saws. Also, a large quantity of marble in the rough and sawed, which will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

E. A. PRESTON.

RARE CHANCE.—I offer for sale the Mulford Station Farm, situated on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, two miles from Elizabeth City, and one hour from New-York; the cars stop at the station morning and evening, to take and return passengers from New-York. The farm contains 55 acres of cultivated land, 55 of which are in growing crops; large house, barn and other out buildings and two cottages, which are now rented; it can be divided into two farms, as the houses and land is divided by the public road; excellent water and abundance of fruit. The productions of the farm find a ready market at the door; any person doing business in the City, or one wishing to make farming his principal business will find this a desirable opportunity. A splendid building lot of 8 acres, adjoining the Railroad, will be sold with or without the farm; price of lot, $1,000; farm, with lot and all the crops, $6,000; payment easy. Stock sold with the farm if desirable. Address TREMBLY W. MULFORD, care ALFRED H. LORTON, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A fine farm of 100 acres (with crops) in Westchester County, forty miles from New-York and lots of ground covering 4th av. and 130th-st.; a lot of wire goods; mahogany house on First-place, Brooklyn; a good store on 3d-av., near 20th-st; a yacht of fifteen tons, built with air chambers, won't sink; four lots on 26th-st., near 4th av; a house and furniture on 26th-st., near 4th-av.; a fine country seat near New-Rochelle; a second mortgage on New-York property for $2,500. Also, other valuable property in New-York, Brooklyn, and in the country. Apply to JOSEPH DAVISON, Hanover Building, basement, corner of William and Pearl-sts

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE COMPANY.—Are selling their lots on accommodating payment, and will build houses on them to suit purchasers. Plans and specifications of cottage houses can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway. Houses will be built at prices ranging, $4 000, $2,500, $1,000, $550. East New-York is the most beautiful and convenient of access of the new sections of the City, and is reached in twenty minutes. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., Agents, No. 195 Broadway.

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-YORK.—A house containing twelve rooms, attic and cellar, water in the kitchen; dining-room and bath room up stairs; nearly one acre of ground, well laid out with fruit trees, vegetables, flowers and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of Glenwood Station and seventeen miles from New-York. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises or to MOWBRAY'S Dry Goods Store, No. 269 Grand-st., New-York.

$8,000 HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class story and basement house, 157 West 38th st., north side, between 7th and 8th ave, well finished in every respect; a first-class private residence. Terms, or will exchange for a farm near New-York City, or one or two vacant lots. Apply personally to A. DAVIS, No. 255 8th-av., New-York.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Situated on the Sprain River Road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot, at Hastings, containing 33¼ acres, on which is a fine large young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 7 to 10 acres of heavy timber, mill and right of stream. Will be sold at a bargain or application to THEODORE MALLABY, at the Bank, corner 8th-av. and Waverley-place.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 80 Nassau-st

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—Only 45 minutes' ride from the City by steamboat and railroad. This house is new, two stories, and contains seven convenient rooms, with seven pantries, furnished with five beautiful mantels and grates. The situation is the most pleasant and healthful around New-York. It will be sold very cheap. Inquire of J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—One hundred and fifty two acres of good land, beautifully located, with an unsurpassed river view fifty miles in extent; will be sold in one piece from two to eighty acres, or the whole or any portion. Inquire of P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

N. B.—Wanted on commission, to fill applications, desirable dwellings in good neighborhoods in New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, 11 miles from the New-Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best modern improvements, filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—21 Lots, $38 to $100 each, at Columbiaville, L. I., 3¼ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy; or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Two of the best lots on Murray Hill, or will be exchanged for a house and lot in XVIIth Ward, ranging from $4,000 to $7,000. Address BUILDER, No 57 East 26th-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

STORE WANTED.—A modern built, well lighted store, at least 100 feet deep, with basement, is wanted for occupancy on a lease of at least five years, in the ready during the principles of January, February or March of next year. Location preferred between Fulton and Chambers-sts and between Broadway and Chatham-st. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No 1,418, Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—Three elegant houses in Riverterrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York; with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson-sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick dwelling house, No 207 Henry-st., Brooklyn, and furniture for sale at a moderate price. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. P. CURTIS, Agent, No. 36 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LEASE.—A three story brick house—two large workshops, and three lots of ground, cor. of Lexington-av. and 36th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 91 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET—The subscriber will let the house where he now resides, No 53 Grand-st., Jersey City, from the 1st of August next. J. M. CORNELISON, M. D.

THE HARLEM SMELTING WORKS TO LEASE—And a two-story brick dwelling, with large garden attached. The works are in complete order, having now in full operation. The property consists of six lots in the centre of the village, and will be rented on reasonable terms to a responsible person. Apply to ALFRED H. CORNING, No. 4 New-st., up stairs, or J. N. WATSON, 4th-av., between 125th and 126th sts., Harlem, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

FARM TO LET—Of 35 acres, with a large house 40 feet square, three stories high, with coach house and stables, with a great variety of fruit, one of the best places on the Hudson River, only eight miles from the City Hall, formerly occupied by Mrs. Parsons. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 1,088 Broadway, or Carmansville Lumber Yard, 10th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—To let or lease the large new buildings, Nos. 12 and 14 Pitt st., near Grand, 50 feet by 100, well adapted for almost any business purposes. On the premises is a steam engine capable of supplying sufficient power for the entire buildings. For particulars inquire on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The upper part of house No. 129 4th-st., with bath, gas and Croton water. Can be seen from 10 to 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Inquire on the premises. C. B. R.

FACTORY TO LEASE OR RENT—With steam engine and boilers, at Newark, New-Jersey. Inquire at the Washington Spring Factory, or Factory, near Quarry st., or of JOSIAH S. LEVERETT, 28 Cliff-st., N. Y.

FOR A FLORIST'S ESTABLISHMENT.—Wanted to lease for the above purpose, from four to eight lots of ground, situated above 14th-st. and below 50th st. Apply to A. REID, Florist, No. 807 Broadway.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET—No. 200 9th-st., recently fitted up for four horses. It has two rooms conveniently arranged for a dwelling, having separate entrance, and supplied with Croton water, water closet, &c. The whole offers superior accommodations as a private stable. Apply to LATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 32 Beekman-st.

265 BOWERY—TO LET OR LEASE—To Carpet, Cabinet, or Upholsterers, &c. The first and second stories, having a glass front. To a party wishing a branch store, this is a desirable location for the above business. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No. 108 Thompson-st.

BUTCHER'S STALL TO LET—On the junction of Main and Fulton-sts., Astoria, L. I. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, Long Island.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 217 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET—No. 33 Chambers-st. Apply to HUBT BROS. & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVI

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BULL-DOG RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and confided to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1855, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the County of Alleghany, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 82, page 631, &c. I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in said intended and described by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Turnpike Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, Ohio River, and lands of Thomas Nicklin, M. Harbison and William McCorquindale, containing 113 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 93. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Ridge Road tract and Same's Old Quarry, containing 141 acres and 83.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, bounded by lands of Edmundson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 216 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 189. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 176. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCarthy, Allan's heirs, Irwin Thornburg's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 322. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Charters Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and conveyed by said deed to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, bring on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground on the width of Long Island Railroad, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending to the Ohio on McKee's upper line, near Charters Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1854, subject to a ground rent of $600 a year until April 1, 1865, and thereafter $1,200 a year until April 1, 1885, and thereafter $1,800 a year. Also, all and singular the buildings and erections, machinery, engines, boilers, steam and scale, and harbor and other improvements—and premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 366, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 88 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon a certain tract of land, being each 56 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Charters Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam engines, 60 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation

J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY July 18, at 1 P. M., all the property of the late GUILFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the borough of Guilford, Conn., consisting of the following Machine Shop, 130 by 40 feet, two stories, with a large attic, cupola and bell, one foundry building, 136 feet in length, one storehouse and wharf, one blacksmith shop, forges, anvils and bellows, one two-story dwelling, designed for a boarding-house, barn and garden connected therewith, and about 7 acres of upland and meadow. One steam engine of 30 horse-power, nearly new, steam pumps, &c., about 500 feet of shafting, pulleys and belting, one large heavy engine lathe, with boring machines attached, nine engine lathes of various sizes and patterns, 1 planer, 2 upright drills, flasks, patterns, circular saws, tumbling barrels, grindstones, &c. The situation of this property, being near the centre of a very pleasant and healthy village, within the reach of the N. H. & N. L. Railroad, and water navigation, renders it a peculiarly favorable location for the prosecution of any kind of manufacturing business. The Lathes and other machinery will be sold at private sale, if application is made previous to the public sale; but on that day the whole will be sold without reserve, as it is supposed to be the most desirable. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL C. JOHNSON, Agent, Guilford, Conn., or of WM. FAULKNER, No 6 Sandford's Block, New-Haven.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8 1855 will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Eastern and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to extend the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and particularly all the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn.

JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

BY N. A. THOMPSON,
(Office in the Old State House, State Street, Boston.)

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—LONG ISLAND.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, the beautiful hotel on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with the entire furniture of the establishment, bowling alleys, &c., 24 acres of excellent land belonging to the same. The house was erected in 1851, in a most thorough and substantial manner, at a cost of $22,000, and has since been occupied only during the Summer months. It contains 150 large, airy and well ventilated rooms, with all the modern improvements and conveniencies for a first class hotel, and will accommodate 250 boarders.

The furniture is all of the very best description, and nearly new, having been made to order expressly for the hotel at a cost of $18,000. There are four superior bowling alleys, completely furnished, in a separate building near the house.

Long Island is one of the most healthy and delightful places in this part of the country. It contains nearly 300 acres; is situated within 4½ miles from Boston, and not over one mile from the nearest point of the main land; is in the immediate vicinity of the principal ship channel, and from all points, commands the finest view to be had of Boston Harbor and the city, and the islands in the bay. A large and convenient wharf is in front, and within a few rods of the hotel.

The entire property will be put up and sold in one lot, upon the following terms.—One-third payable in cash; one-third payable in the Preferred Stock of the Long Island Company; and one-third to remain on mortgage for one, two, three and four years, with interest.

For further particulars, apply to WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer for the Long Island Company, No 8 Merchants' Bank Building, No. 28 State-st., Boston

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d avs. of the City of New York, and designated by the number (338) on a map or plan in the office of Register, in the City and County of New-York, entitled "map of 160 lots of ground, situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Jacob D. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836, which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of 55th-st., distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th-st. with the southerly line of the 2d-av.; thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts.; thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th-st. 25 feet; the nce southwesterly and parallel with 2d-av. 150 feet 6 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st.; thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.

[jy7-2aw4w W&S] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
B. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, SILVERWARE, &c. &c., en masse and en parcel.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., household furniture, &c., consisting in part of mahogany suites, in hair cloth; sofas, chairs, ends and centre tables, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, lounges, mahogany and oak desks, carpets, silver plate, &c. Together with a lot of oil paintings, remaining from the last sale. Also, two fine large show cases and a lot of counters and desks. The whole to be positively sold to pay advances, and to make room for other sales.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION.—THIS MORNING, AT 10½ o'clock, at No 61 Nassau-st., of rich and plain furniture consisting of rosewood, mahogany and chamber furniture. Also, mahogany, oak and black walnut. Also, silver-plated ice pitcher; sofa and lounge bedsteads; oil paintings, from sales, second hand furniture, desks and a large stock of superior sugars. Each article will only be sold according to No. Therefore punctual to the time.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No 19 Nassau-st., a fine 6-year old bay mare, in excellent order, having been but little used; will be warranted sound. Also, a bay horse 7 years old, 16 hands high, warranted sound, and kind in all harness and under the saddle; guaranteed to trot a mile inside of three minutes. Can be seen at McGarry's Stables, No. 22 Ann-st

J. BERNSTEIN, Auctioneer.

RECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—No. 61 Liberty-st., on MONDAY, July 16, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that desirable lot, 50 by 113, on Washington-av (being part of lot 46,) with a two-story brick building thereon, situate in Upper Morrisania. will be. The ground is well laid out, fruit trees, &c. Also, a good well on the premises. Terms easy. For maps and part plans apply to the Auctioneers, No 61 Liberty-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

A. B. WOOLLEY & CO.—Will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos 36 and 38 Beekman-st., the whole contents of their store, consisting of household furniture, pianos, organ, plated ware, &c. Sale peremptory. Dealers especially are invited to attend.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 61 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Stationary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BELL & BUSH will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in our auction room, No 13 North William-st., the entire elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture of a family—parlors, dining-rooms, chambers, &c.—20 bedsteads, 18 bureaus; brocatelle, damask, and hair-cloth covered chairs; sofas, tête-à-têtes, couches, lounges, voltaire and other chairs, carpets, &c. &c. To cigar dealers and others—at 11½ o'clock, will be closed the balance stock of an importer of first class cigars, in lots to suit.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL.—On SATURDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, in the rear of the City Hall, corner Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, 11 horses, 10 dirt carts, 10 sets of harness, a lot of lumber, &c.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—No. 69 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.—By virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors this day passed, the Finance Committee offer to the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, at 85 per cent., one million, five hundred thousand dollars of seven per cent. coupon bonds, redeemable May 1, 1875, convertible into stock of the Company until May 1, 1860, and entitled to the security of any mortgage that may be hereafter laid on the Railroad from Elizabethport to Phillipsburg, on the Delaware River. The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, and will be registered on the books of the Company in the name of the holder or as a bond, payable to bearer, as the convenience of holders from time to time may require. It may be unnecessary to call the attention of stockholders to the prospects of this road, or to repeat that it is the main Eastern outlet of three lines, all in rapid course of development; one leading to the Lackawanna coal mines and Oswego, on Lake Ontario; one to the Lehigh coal fields and ultimately to Erie, Cleveland and the Great West; and one requiring the construction of only 33 miles of road to pierce the centre of the Schuylkill Coal Basin, and make a direct, unbroken line to Pittsburg and Wheeling; nor need they be reminded that these lines are all free from break of gauge or trans-shipment; nor of the remarkable coincidence, that by this road the three Anthracite coal regions are each brought within 135 miles of New-York, there not being five miles difference in distance between any two of them.

The partial opening in June, and anticipated completion in July, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the probability of the opening of the Warren and Lackawanna Roads in the Fall, render it imperatively necessary that this Company should proceed vigorously with the construction of the second track. With the work already accomplished, it can be economically completed in two seasons, without interfering with the business of the Road, and at a great saving in expense over what it would cost if left till the Road is overwhelmed with business.

Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for bonds to the extent of three-fourths of the stock held by them in the books of the Company. Subscriptions for greater or less amounts can be made, subject in the former case to reduction or rejection by the Committee, if the subscriptions shall be in excess of the whole amount of bonds offered. Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st, till the 14th July, inclusive; after which the allotment will be made.

TERMS.—Ten per cent of the par value of the bond will be payable on notice of acceptance of bids, ten per cent on the 15th August, and the balance in instalments of fifteen per cent. and often than once in thirty days as required by the Company. The ninth call will be five per cent, when the bonds for the discount will be issued. As soon as the same can be prepared, bonds will be issued, in exchange for the instalment receipts. Subscribers can have the option of paying in full, at any time, upon giving notice at the office of the Company, on the payment of the instalments will give the Company the right to forfeit the unpaid portion of the subscription and the discount allowed on the bonds.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ADAM NORRIE,
} Finance Committee.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities, viz:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Bombay,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagnidi Lucca,	Havre,	Modena,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aus.,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Bremen,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevay,
Cobletz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Columbo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras.
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle.....Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich.....Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, (Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine.....Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency.....Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblentz,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livorno,	Pisa,
Ancona,	Constantinople,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam
Basle,	Genoa,	Madura,	Seville.
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Smyrna,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Stockholm.
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Trieste,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Milan,	Turin,
Brussells,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Venice,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Vienna,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
		Nice,	Zurich

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 50 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250 000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward Gold, packages, merchandize, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with occasioned dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to transact commission business of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.

H. S. LANSING, Manager.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate, secure the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. Wm. M. Gwyn, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.,) New-York, CHAS. R. HAWES, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 78 Wall-st., N. Y.

COLLECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—HENRY BUIST, Attorney and Counsellor, Charleston, S. C., will attend promptly to all collections in his city and State. References in New-York—BERAN & BOGART, No. 31 Broadway; BROMLEY & BOYES, Attorneys, No. 60 Wall-st.; W. WILLIAMS & CO. Charleston—JOHNSTON, CREWS & BRANLEY.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND B. WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 58 3d-av., corner of 11th-st.

D. C. WEEKS,
W. J. BARNES,
} Assignees.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 78 Wall-st., New York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 15 William-st.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 8 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No 34 Grove-st. New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATTON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE, &c. FOR SALE—Sufficient for man and wife going to housekeeping; it is of the best quality and but little the worse for wear. It will be sold cheap, as the owner prefers to sell sooner than storing it. Apply at room No. 7, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Worster-st

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos 7 and 8 Jefferson Market

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo. pp 256. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Deconneaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Trustee Building,) and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—MRS CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to diseases of females, and will treat with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot

FARE 37½ CENTS.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 10 ..... 12 M	Tuesday, July 10 ..... 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 11 ..... 1 P. M	Wednesday, July 11 ..... 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 12 ..... 11 P. M	Thursday, July 12 ..... 5 P. M.
Friday, July 13 ..... 7 A. M	Friday, July 13 ..... 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 14 ..... 34 M.	Saturday, July 14 ..... 6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 15 ..... 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 15 ..... 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 16 ..... 8 A. M	Monday, July 16 ..... 9 A. M.
Monday, July 16 ..... 6 P. M	Tuesday, July 17 ..... 1 A. M.
Tuesday, July 17 ..... 6 P. M.	

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Square Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN VOSBER, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

FARE 37½ CENTS.

Leave New-York.	Leaves Ocean Port. July.
10—Tuesday ..... 11 A. M	10—Tuesday ..... 4 P. M.
11—Wednesday ..... 6 A. M	11—Wednesday ..... 3 P. M.
12—Thursday ..... 6½ A. M	12—Thursday ..... 3 P. M.
13—Friday ..... 8 A. M	13—Friday ..... 3 P. M.
14—Saturday ..... 3 P. M	14—Saturday ..... 7 P. M.
15—Sunday ..... 8 A. M	15—Sunday ..... 4 P. M.
16—Monday ..... 5 A. M	16—Monday ..... 9 A. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will make her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, (commencing July 3, 1855,) leaving foot Broome-st. East River, 7 A. M.; foot Gouverneur-st., East River, 7.15 A. M.; foot Peck slip, East River 7.30 A. M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., North River, 8.15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 8.30 A. M. Returning, will land at the above places. Returning, leave Newburg at 1 P. M.

N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 31 South-st., or of the Captain on board the boat.

NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENT AT KINGSTON.—Passengers leave by the Hudson River Railroad cars from Chambers-st.:

At 6 A. M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 9.06 A. M.
At 9 A. M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 11.36 P. M.
At 12 M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 3.30 P. M.
At 6 P. M., arrive at Rhinebeck at 9.36 P. M.

Leave Rhinebeck for New-York—At 5.36 A. M.; at 1.18 P. M.; at 10.33 A. M.; and at 6.36 P. M.

Ferry boats connect at Rhinebeck for Kingston on arrival of above trains

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEWPORT, R. I.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HAMM, Commander, will leave foot of King-st., at 8 P. M.; Pier No. 8 North River, at 6½, and from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock, on SATURDAY, July 14, 1855, arriving at Newport on Sunday morning, where passengers can pass the day at the most fashionable and beautiful watering place in the country. Leaving Newport in the evening, and arrive in New York early Monday morning.

Tickets only $1 50, to be had at the principal hotels, and at No. 69 Broad-st., where staterooms and berths may be secured.

DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSION.—SEA AIR—SURF BATHING.—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will leave Jay-st. Pier at 3 o'clock THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, for Long Branch, Highlands of Navesink and Shrewsbury, giving passengers ample time to bathe, and return at an early hour this evening. Fare 37½ cents each way.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Ann-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT AND COLD SPRING, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Cozzens' Dock, touching at Ames at each way.—The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULBE, will leave from foot of Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for the above places. Returning, leave Newburg at 4½ P. M.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. For particulars apply to WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 31 South-st., or Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 12th-st., East River.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Dusane-st. Pier

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 443 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT No. 79 Murray-st

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 348 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, daily (Sundays excepted.) Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concour with the other papers in recommending Dr LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. It only needs to be persevered in for a few days to effect a cure, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr HUNTER restores people in health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES, and who are in want of a speedy and radical cure, are requested to call on DR. LAMONT, proceeding in instructions given on the label of the bottles. The afflicted will never regret the use of this medicine which has made thousands of cures, without the aid of mercury or copaiva. For sale at Nos 13 and 15 Hudson-st., corner of Reade, International Pharmacy. Price 50 cents a bottle

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, jaundice, consumption, &c. &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Progress at Castle Garden.

Progress has been made in fitting the building for its new uses. About 1,000 feet of fencing has been put up round the building, with the exception of that portion of it which faces the water. The whole of the external inclosure has been graded and covered with plank or flagged. Extensive water closets have been constructed on separate sides of the building.

Internally, the galleries and permanent seating remain as heretofore. Under the dome, the fountain which formerly existed has been restored. It will serve a double purpose, that of cooling and purifying the air, as well as furnishing a free supply for drinking purposes.

A quadrangular range of enclosed desks is in process of erection almost in the centre, where it is intended to station clerks to elicit information from all passengers as to their destination and their means of supporting themselves. They there will receive such information as they may need in regard to routes and the cost of passage, as well as the freights of extra baggage. The old refreshment rooms to the right and left of the main entrance have been converted into bath rooms, each one being supplied with a tank 20 feet by 12 feet, and capable of holding a depth of three and a half feet of water. Wash basins, in the manner of troughs, are also provided, and proper toweling. It is designed to have a constant flow of water through the tanks and wash basins.

The buildings, formerly used as residences, near the gate, have been converted into offices. Ticket offices for sale of passage tickets, cashier's office for the receipt of freight money; an office for the examining physician, a police station; suitable accommodation for the United States Revenue officers and offices for the use of the Commissioners. When the emigrant lands, each is examined critically by the physician to ascertain if any diseased persons have escaped quarantine; or whether liable to be specially bonded from over, or under age, lame, blind or deaf—in such case the ship is held for such parties. After passing such examination, they are brought to the quadrangular range before mentioned, the emigrant is there questioned and receives all the information he needs, his baggage is weighed, a bill is presented to him for what is extra, he pays his fare at the cashier's office to the place for whence he is bound, receives his tickets and a check for his baggage and is immediately at liberty to go. If some hours elapse before the starting of the train, he can stay if he pleases, in Castle Garden office, with his family, and thus escape the inevitable "skinning," consequent upon his being turned ashore, with his trifle of money as formerly, into the merciful care of the proprietors of the miserable, stinking, filthy rum-holes, and typhus and cholera pest houses alongshore. Besides the harpy runners and boarding-house keepers, they are disentangled also from the *carmen*.

Workingmen against Contracts.

A meeting of the workingmen who are averse to the Contract system was held last evening at Mr. RAUNER'S, No. 1 Avenue A. Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON JAQUES was called to the Chair, and Mr. P. DONALDSON was appointed Secretary. On opening the meeting the Chairman stated that he was himself only a working man, at ten shillings a day, and if the contract system was persevered in he would have perhaps only seven shillings per day to support his wife and family, and that would not marvel. They would show Mayor WOOD and others that contracts would never do for a poor man.

Mr. NEALIE disapproved of the way they were going to work. It was illegal; the only way was to support none who would become candidates for legislative honors, but such as would pledge themselves to look after the interests of the poor man. He knew men now who would be glad to get two weeks' work in the month at street-sweeping in order to procure bread for their families, but which would be taken away from them by the contract system.

The Chairman stated that an association had been organized in the Nineteenth Ward under the name of "The Nineteenth Ward Workingmen's Anti-Contract Association"—to which a "Tax Payer" had already subscribed $100.

A Committee of two from each Ward was then appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting in the Park, of which due notice will be given. The meeting then adjourned.

Tired of Life—Another Suicide.

An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of SOPHIA EMMET, at No. 103 James-street, who committed suicide by taking arsenic on Thursday. From the evidence of WM. TANNIS, who keeps a sailors' boarding-house at the above place, it appears that she was a domestic in the family. On Thursday evening while she was clearing away the tea things from the table, she suddenly complained of burning in the stomach, and commenced vomiting, and said, "I am poisoned." He gave her some milk, and told her to go to bed. He thought she was only sick and laughed at the expression that she made. She went to bed, and in a few hours afterwards he went up stairs to see how she was getting along. She was then kneeling at the bed and did not make any answer to his questions. He then left her, thinking she was out of humor. The arsenic was obtained about four weeks ago for the purpose of killing rats. She had a curious temper and often said when she was crossed, that she would take her life. Deceased was 39 years of age, and a native of Germany. A verdict of suicide by taking arsenic was rendered.

The Body of John W. Parker Found.

Mr. JOHN W. PARKER, who was drowned from the yacht *Grace 'Kerr*, on Sunday last, was found yesterday a short distance below Fort Diamond.

There was another body found at the same place, which from the description given is supposed to be that of GEORGE GRADY.

Both the above were members of Engine Company No. 22 of this City. The body of Mr. PARKER will be buried to-day at 2 P. M. The funeral will be attended by the members of Engine Company No. 22 in citizen's dress. They will meet at their engine house at 1 o'clock, and from thence proceed to the former residence of the deceased, No. 84 James-street.

Forged Checks.

A convict named JOHNSON, lately discharged from the Sing Sing Prison, has passed several checks in this City, to which he has forged the name of C. BATEMAN, the Agent and Warden of that prison. Three of these checks have been returned to the Bank of Sing Sing, where the forgery was discovered. The officers are in pursuit of JOHNSON, who is believed to be still in the City.

The United States Steam Frigate Niagara.]

Messrs. TUPPER & LEE, of the Atlantic Forge, foot of Twelfth-street, East River, have just completed for Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, Fulton Iron Works, five immense shafts, weighing 150,000 pounds, for the U. S. steam frigate *Niagara*,

☞ The arrest of "Jim" BLOOMER, for highway robbery in Albany, on Thursday last, was effected by Sergeant ADAMS and Officer MCMANUS, of the Fourteenth Police District of this City. They arrived here with their prisoner yesterday afternoon.

☞ We understand that Rev. Dr. VINTON, late Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will preach tomorrow forenoon in St. Paul's, and in Trinity Church, Broadway, in the afternoon.

Fall from a Roof.

A boy named PATRICK FLANNIGAN, while playing on a roof at No. 59 Mulberry-street, accidentally fell over, and was instantly killed.

Extension of Chambers-street.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met on Thursday at 3 o'clock in the Chamber of the Board. A number of petitions, numerously signed, were presented in favor of the lengthening of Chambers-street to James-slip. The proposed extension is as follows: commencing from the present termination of Chambers-street, it takes off the southeast corner of Chatham and Doane streets, northeast corner of William and Duane streets, passes through the block bounded by Duane, Rose, William and Pearl streets, immediately opposite the commencement of Madison-street; takes of the southwest corner of Madison and Chestnut streets, passing through the block bounded by Roosevelt, Oak, Chestnut and Madison streets, passing through the block bounded by Oak, James, Batavia and Roosevelt streets. It then passes through the block bounded by James, Cherry and Roosevelt streets, and intersecting the head of James-slip at Cherry-street.

The petitions are signed by the most influential business men and property owners on the present line of Chambers-street, and through the proposed intersected district. Among them are Alexander T. Stewart & Co., corner of Broadway and Chambers-street; Harper & Brothers, Pearl-street—Franklin-square; William E. Burton, Chambers-street; John H. Lampe, Water-street; J. B. Dickinson, James-slip and Cherry-street; Harris & Co., Front-street; Jones & Rowland, Water-street; R. L. & A. Stuart, Reade-street; A. F. & J. H. Ockenhausen, Roosevelt and Vandewater streets; G. Merie, Water and Front streets; and many others interested in this important matter.

The meeting was then adjourned to the 13th of August, when remonstrances, if any, will receive a consideration.

Fires.

At 5 minutes past 12 o'clock Friday morning, a stable on the corner of Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue was discovered to be on fire. It was speedily extinguished by the firemen, with a small loss.

A fire broke out in the dwelling-house No. 17 Mangin-street, occupied by MOSES BRUSH and other families, and owned by SAMUEL JESSUP, about 1 o'clock Friday morning. Loss estimated at $100. Insured in the Broadway Company for $1,000.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Salter on the Eye.

LETTER NO. VI.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The adage which advises us, that "a *little* learning is a dangerous thing," probably applies with more force to the study of medical science than any other subject. The ill effects of the improper treatment of diseases are, alas! too well known; better were it to let nature take her own course than impede her with injudicious *assistance*.

With this view, I desire to avoid placing in the hands of your readers an amount of knowledge which may only prove dangerous when used; my object being merely to point out the importance of certain symptoms as likely to affect the utility or otherwise of those highly prized senses—*sight* and hearing—and to set up, as it were, the *light-house* of true science, to indicate the *quicksands, rocks and shoals of ignorance, quackery and presumption*, upon which sufferers may *strand* their hopes of the future enjoyment of their lives, from these two faculties.

But to render intelligible my remarks, it is necessary to give an idea of the structure spoken of.

The parts of the eye which become the more common seats of disease, are first the *Cornea*, formed of several layers of horny, transparent substance, situate over the circular colored portion of the eye, and inserted into the *white* portion, much as a pane of glass is set into the frame of a window, (and pretty much with the same object, as will be hereafter shown.)

Then we have the *Conjunctive*, a membrane which covers the ball of the eye, and also lines the eyelids, secreting a fluid to facilitate the rapid motions of the organ.

Next is the *Iris*, or substance which contains the pigment, or coloring matter of the eye—circular in form, and having a round central opening, called the *Pupil*. It is the dilating and contracting powers of this membrane which enables the pupil to regulate the amount of light admitted, by becoming smaller or larger. The dilation or contraction depend also upon mental emotions.

One more portion of the eye will suffice now—the *Retina*, or expansion of the *Optic Nerve* into a circular membrane at the back part of the eye-ball. This nerve arises in the brain, proceeds through the skull to be inserted into the eye where it has the effect of a mirror, reflecting the appearance of external objects, the picture of which passes through the *Cornea* and *Pupil*, and the *lens* of the eye, and so reaches the *Retina*.

The diseases which attack these four portions of the mechanism of the eye, are, in the first three, *inflammation*, in the fourth *paralysis*. Inflammation is caused in the eye by direct injury or contact with poisonous matter, and arises spontaneously. In the case of the *cornea*, besides pain, there is generally an exudation, or throwing out, of fluid between its layers, which in itself causes opacity and a cloudy obstruction, or may be converted into matter forming an *abscess*, in the removal of which a scar may be left upon the eye-ball. The *Cornea* may also become ulcerated, and in healing this, a similar defect may remain. Further, in small-pox we often have a pustule seated upon the eye, and as it is generally *left to itself*, sad are the results.

The *Conjunctiva* is the most usually inflamed, often involving the surrounding structures; reddening of the eye-ball, increased redness of the eye-lids, swelling and great pain, are the common symptoms. At first a colorless fluid is secreted, which, however, is soon converted into matter, being the most formidable stage of the disease.

Inflammation of the *Iris* is very painful, and a frequent accompaniment, I believe, of other forms. The natural color of the eye is here blended with a sheet of stagnant blood, making a blue eye of a greenish color, and a brown one, reddish brown. Great assiduity is required in this disease, for the fluid exuded, as in the other instances, causes the *Iris* to adhere to the *Cornea*, preventing the *Pupil* from *dilating* and *contracting*.

Diseases of the *Retina* of an inflammatory character, are few and difficult of detection; paralysis of the nerve, either in its origin, in its course to the eye, or in its expansion to form the *Retina*, is the general form of disease in this portion, producing amaurosis.

In my last letter I glanced at the subject of Amaurosis. This affection (as we have said) arises from injury of the nerve—perhaps caused by pressure of a tumor somewhere in its course—or from derangement of circulation; this, in its turn, caused by difficulties of digestion, inaction of the liver, or other internal organ; hence this subject presents a wide field for theoretical speculations which have tended only to mystify, and place obstacles in the way of correct information. No two cases present the same symptoms; sometimes blindness comes on at once, at others gradually; in some cases vision is more affected at night than day, in cold than heat, at close than distant observation, and directly the reverse. Pain in the head, ringing in the ear, vertigo, tendency to fainting, and sleeplessness, may or may not be experienced. The attack is often ascribed to previously existing diseases, for example, gout, rheumatism, scrofula, apoplexy, epilepsy, paralysis, typhus, and inflammation of the brain. All these symptoms and causes must be undoubtedly acknowledged.

Although this subject has received my careful consideration, it is not my wish to criticise the treatment of others, or vaunt my own; but I do wish to have these cases properly attended in their *early* stages, and to point out the absurdity of any one particular course, *made obligingly* to suit *all* cases, whether that course be the *lenient* and mild (so-called) or the prompt and energetic. In some cases means must be resorted to which could not be used with impunity to the healthy eye, for in that there would be *nothing* to *counteract*, no *evil force* to overcome; and then assuredly in some milder cases the same means are not warranted. In either case, however, a *rule* must be viewed with *suspicion*, as *illusive*, savoring of the *cure-all* system.

I shall now devote a few letters to the description of the eye and its diseases, and then return to the ear.

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist,
No. 87 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN,
THE PUREST AND MOST ACTIVE TONIC MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS INVALIDS.

The *tonic*, *diuretic* and *diaphoretic* properties of the JUNIPER BERRY have long rendered it an important member of the *materia medica*, and the concentrated extracts interfused and associated with it in this Tincture still further increase its curative and medicinal properties, and it has this advantage over all other remedies of a similar tendency—that no depression or despondency succeeds the invigorating stimulus which it imparts. Manufactured under the rigorous espionage and control of the English Excise police, THE VERY POSSIBILITY OF ADULTERATION IS AVERTED; and in this respect as its delicious flavor and more exquisite aroma testify, it infinitely surpasses any beverage of a similar nature.

In all disturbances of the *urinary* functions, in derangements of the *bladder* or *kidneys*, this medicine is a sure and an admitted specific; nor are its healing and invigorating qualities less marked where *dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism*, or *general depression and debility* have seized upon their prey. As a cure for the cold it is infallible, while its moderate and continued use as a *diet-drink* to accompany dinner or other meals, will greatly alleviate if not finally eradicate the majority of *chronic maladies*, and restore vitality and force to the most exhausted system. So pure in composition and so genial in its nature is it, that even infants may derive advantage from its gentle stimulus; and families who inhabit districts exposed by atmospheric causes or the miasma inseparable from new or swampy ground, to the dangers and the pains of *fever and ague*, will find in this delightful and exhilarating beverage a perfect and permanent preventive.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN has received the approbation and approval of almost the entire medical faculty, who have tested its high qualities and awarded it the PALM OF SUPERIORITY for its *purity* and *efficacy* in the cure of the above mentioned diseases, without a single dissenting voice. Over THREE HUNDRED LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION have been received from physicians of the first respectability in New-York City and vicinity alone, all of whom constantly use and prescribe it in their practice. These certificates, in the original handwriting, can be seen at our office.

The CORDIAL is put up in pint and quart bottles, with the words "R. E. MESSENGER & Co.'s London Cordial Gin" blown in the glass, neatly labeled and enveloped. The labels are copyrighted to the Clerk's Office of the Southern District of New-York, and bear our own signature, and our name on the wax, in order to guard against imposters.

R. E. MESSENGER & Co., Importers,
Nos. 58 Fulton-street, New-York,
and 140 Lincoln-street, Boston.

Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and Johnstreet; H. W. HILLS, (Lafarge House,) No. 670 Broadway; J. A. TARRANT, No. 278 Greenwich-street; P. L. TADMAN & Co., No. 81 Bleecker; JAMES S. SCOFIELD, No. 224 Canal, New-York. PENDLETON, corner of Fourth and South Fourth, and J. W. TUTTLE, corner of Fourth and South Sixth streets; H. C. BOSWELL, No. 118½ Grand-street, Williamsburg. H. B. ROSE, No. 158 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and by Druggists and Grocers generally.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSKETOES AND ALL INSECTS—HASKINS' PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE CANOPY AND NET, combining beauty, cheapness and entire security against insects without obstructing the circulation of air.

It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the Net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of Rubber Braid; it will fit securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

It is indispensable for invalids not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

A RARE CHANCE.—The Piano and Music business of the subscriber having increased so rapidly, and to so great an extent, he finds its management a greater task than he is well able to perform, and has decided to sell his entire stock of Music, Plates and Copyrights, and transfer to the purchaser his extensive Music trade, reserving the Piano business to himself. Terms easy. One-fourth cash, the balance in three, six, nine and twelve months. He would prefer an energetic perserving man as partner, rather than dispose of his Music Department, in case such an one should present himself. The stand is one of the best in the City.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, have all works on Physiology, Hydropathy, Phrenology, Phonography and the Natural Sciences generally.

The *Water Cure Journal* and the *Phrenological Journal* are each published monthly at $1 a year.

Life Illustrated, a first-class family newspaper, weekly, at $2 a year. Agents wanted at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Pure Cool Soda Water, combined with fresh Cream in Syrups, (as obtained at RUSHTON'S, under the Astor House, and Broadway, corner Canal-street,) something new and so different from ordinary Soda Water, that persons never get tired of it, and as the creams are flavored with the different fruits, they suit every taste.

Ladies will find it very convenient at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, when shopping or promenading.

[Advertisement.]

75 Liberty-street. S. G. WALKER, Agent for the American, Relisnce and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of Philadelphia, has removed to No. 75 Liberty-street, near Broadway, in rear of the Island City Bank.

Risks taken on reasonable terms, and losses promptly paid.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

YE CONSTABEL.

He uses "Balm"* to cleanse ye teeth,
Ye ivory then doth shine;
Ye wife in raptures kisses him,
And says ye breath's divine.

* Of "Thousand Flowers."

[*To be continued.*]

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have the greatest sale of any medicine in the world. They act upon the vital organs of the body, purify the blood, give a healthy tone to the stomach and vigor to the system. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-line, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A desirable engagement and a liberal salary may be procured by a first class teacher of music on the Piano and Guitar, by applying at the music store of HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway. None but those of well-established character, and who are first class teachers, need apply.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—MR. J. R. SCOTT and Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS are delighting the audiences of this favorite theatre by their performances To night they appear in the drama of "Nick of the Woods," which together with "Caline the Female Brigand" and "Robert Macaire," constitutes a most excellent bill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Manufacturers or proprietors of Patent Medicines, are solicited for their sale prices and terms, my object being to purchase for the English market, (or Medicine Depôt, London,) the most celebrated American Medicines of the day. Address, post paid, A. CARIO, *Albion* office, No. 10 Park-place, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Sunday School Excursion.

The Sunday Schools attached to the Sands-street and South Fifth-street Methodist Episcopal Churches went on a pic-nic excursion to Yonkers on Thursday, on board the steamboat *Massachusetts*. They were accompanied by Dodworth's Band, and had a delightful time.

Sudden Death.

PATRICK LYONS, residing in Second-street, near South First, Eastern District of Brooklyn, while in a drug store on Fourth-street near Grand, Thursday evening, dropped on the floor and died in a very few minutes from an affection of the heart.

Williamsburg Dispensary.

There were 475 persons treated at this Institution during the month of June. Males 182; females 293. 226 were natives of Germany, 218 of Ireland, England 16, Scotland 2.

Fire in Brooklyn.

About 12 o'clock Thursday night, BROWN'S Shovel Manufactory, near Newtown Creek, was destroyed by fire. Loss $500.

NEW-JERSEY.

Body Found.

The body of the man drowned at the Cunard Docks, in Jersey City, on Monday evening, has been found. It proved to be that of MARK CASTRO, of Egg Harbor, a hand on board of the schooner *Beauty*. He leaves a wife and eleven children. Justice GARDNER viewed the body and caused its interment.

Liquor Prosecutions in Jersey City.

The following persons have been convicted before Recorder CUTTER within a few days for selling liquor in Jersey City without a license: DANIEL SKELLY, fined $20 and costs on a second offence; WM. GOULDING, $10 and costs; MICHAEL DONNELLY, JOHN CARRIGAN, and OWEN MCSWEENEY, each $10 and costs.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, July 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James Millett, of No. 171 East 17th st, Mr. BENJAMIN CLARKE to Miss MARIA, daughter of the late James E. Hyde, all of this City

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 11, by Rev. Dr. Farley, Mr. THEODORE F. OVINGTON to Miss LOUISA KETCHAM, all of Brooklyn.

At St. Louis, on Monday, July 9, MARY ANNE, wife of Joseph R. Wendover of this city, and eldest daughter of A. R. Lussier, of Roseville, Staten Island.

☞ New-Orleans and Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, July 13, MARY E., wife of John McE rath, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at 10 o'clock A. M., to day, at her late residence, No 421 8th av. Her remains will be taken to Sandy Hook, for interment.

In this City, on Monday, July 9, AGNES BLACK, at No. 208 West 24th-st., aged 72 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 13, RUTH, wife of Wm. Rogers.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of Hoyt and State sts., without further invitation.

Drowned, on Sunday, July 8, JOHN W. PARKER, aged 23 years and 2 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, the members of Amity Lodge, of F. & A. M., the members of Excelsior Company No 22 and the members of the Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 84 James-st., this (Saturday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In Essex, Conn., on Monday, July 9, Mrs. ANN DEWEY, aged 67 years, wife of Rev. L. D. Dewey, and youngest daughter of the late Deacon Samuel Darling of New-Haven. In youth she publicly professed her faith in Christ, and continued to adorn that profession till the close of life. With firm reliance on the merits of her Saviour she gently fell asleep. Her end was peace. The memory of the just is blessed.

At Merden, Conn., on Thursday, July 12, REYTA LOUISE, infant daughter of Henry C. and Amelia W. Yale, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her parents, No 83 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Newport, on Sunday, July 8, ELIZ A. PARKER, eldest daughter of Edmund Parker, in the 19th year of her age.

At Newburg, on Friday, July 13, Mrs M SOPHIA, wife of Robert M. Olyphant, of this City, aged 33 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 13.

$2,000 U S 6s '67	120½	100 Penn Coal Co	s3.112
100 U S 6s '68	103½	500 McCulloch Gold	1
5,000 Virginia 6s	99	50 N Y Central R R	s101
6,000 do	98½	50 do	s60 101
6,000 Louisiana 6s	96	50 do	101
9 000 do	96½	200 Harlem Railroad	b60 28
1,000 California 7s '70	86	300 do	s3 28
16,000 Missouri 6s	s3 96½	50 New-Jersey Railroad	126
1 000 New-York 6s '61	112	100 Erie Railroad	s60 32
3,000 Indiana State 5s	85½	50 do	b10 32½
1,000 E & Cony R R 7s, '71	80	50 do	s60 32
9,000 Erie Bonds '75	97	500 do	31½
4,500 Erie Bonds '76	92½	150 do	s3 32
1,000 do	93	100 do	b30 32
11,500 Ill Cen R R Bds	85	200 do	b3 32
8,500 do	85½	200 do	32
9,000 do	86	600 Reading Railroad	s3 95½
4,000 Ill C Frankland Bds	86	100 do	b8 95½
6,000 do	87	100 do	s30 95
500 N Y C R R Bds	91	100 do	b10 95
6,000 N Y Cent R R E 7	97	100 do	s60 95
16 Bank of America	113	118 Mich S & N Ia R R	101
9 Bank of Commerce	110	50 do	b30 101
33 do	110½	60 M S & N Ind Co	98
10 Ocean Bank	88	100 Hudson River R R	42
90 Del & Hud Canal Co	122	100 do	s30 42
100 Nicaragua Trans Co	18	183 Cleve & Toledo R R	81½
80 do	s3 17½	200 do	b30 81
100 do	b30 18	200 do	b60 82
100 do	s3 17½	50 do	s30 81½
50 Comb. Coal Co	s10 29	35 Wis. & L Shore R R	85
600 do	s7 29½	14 Panama Railroad	s 101
do	s10 29	80 Mich. Cen. R. R.	96

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the first Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$9,000 Virginia 6s, and interest	98
8,000 Flushing Railroad 7s, and int	68
4,000 Del., Lack. and Western R. R. 7s, and int	90½
9 000 Cleveland and Toledo R. R. 7s, and int	83
3,000 Ohio and Mississippi R R 7s, and int	80½
25 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company	85½
170 shares Cumberland Coal Company	29½
300 shares City of Brunswick stock	4½

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Indiana State 6s	85½	15 Bank of Commerce	110½
4 000 Kentucky 6s	100½	50 M S & N I R R	b10 105
5,000 Missouri 6s	96½ 96	50 Comb. Coal Co	29
5 000 Ill C R R Bs	b10 86	1,800 do	29½
13 000 do	s10 86½	50 N. Y. Cen. R R.	s10 101
5,000 do	85½	100 Erie Railroad	s60 32
6 000 do	b30 86	100 do	s60 32½
3 000 Harlem 2d mtge Bs	93½	100 Reading Railroad	b10 95½
2 000 T H & A 1 M Bs	93½	400 do	95½
150 Canton Co	s3 27		
600 do	b60 27		

FRIDAY, July 13—P. M.

The dullness in the Stock Exchange continues. The business to-day is quite moderate. Prices somewhat irregular at the early Board, but a little firmer in the afternoon. Real holders are indisposed, on account of the abundance of Money and the general favorable look of Money affairs ahead, to press sales, and there is not much doing in contracts on time. It is difficult to realize anything very near the prices of last week, except on the more active description of Railway Bonds and Shares, such as Illinois Central, Reading, Erie and New-York Centrals. The Western Road shares are fairly supported in price, but the demand not active. The Galena and Chicago Company have declared a cash dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on the 1st of August. There is a market for the scrip stock issued for the February dividend at par and accumulated interest, and the whole sum will probably soon be paid off. State Stocks are 1@1½ ℔ cent. lower on Missouris as compared with last week. Virginias are ½@¾ ℔ cent. weaker, and Tennessees ½ ℔ cent. There are buyers of Louisianas at full rates, 96¾@96½. The regular Bonds of the Illinois Central and the Erie of 1875 were ½ ℔ cent. dearer to-day, and there was a good inquiry for Erie Third Mortgages, which sold as high as 97 ℔ cent. Government Stock of 1867 commanded as much as 120½ ex-dividend. A small parcel of 1862 New-York State Sixes sold at 112½. The new THOMPSON Loan of 1873 is held for 120 and interest from 1st of July. The Albany *Journal* states that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will bring forward the first of the Enlargement Loans authorized for the ensuing financial year soon after the 30th of September, to the amount of $1,250,000. The first offering the present financial year was not until February. It is presumed the Commissioners of the Canal Fund are anxious to avail of the high premium which the State credits now command as early as practicable. Among the new Railroad Loans now offering is one of $800,000, Eight ℔ cents, first mortgage on what is known as the Cut-Off or Joliet Road in Illinois, from the line of the Michigan Central to Joliet on the Rock Island Road. The work has been nearly or quite completed, and placed under a perpetual 8 ℔ cent. lease to the Michigan Central Company, who guarantee the prompt payment of the interest on this loan, out of $80,000 a year, to be paid to the Joliet Company for the use of their line of 44½ miles. A good portion of the loan has been taken by the Eastern friends of the Michigan Central Road. The half yearly Coupons are payable in New-York on the 10th July and the 10th January. The Reading Company close their transfers on the 17th inst., to reopen on the 30th. Particular request is made that all certificates discharged from one office to another shall be registered in due season. The Company report a net profit for 7 months of $1,189,292 against $713,913, same months last year. The six months' interest on the Funded Debt of the Company, and 4 ℔ cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, taken out of this sum, would leave a surplus applicable to floating liabilities of over half a million of dollars. The Coal tonnage of the Road has been an extraordinary one, and at higher average freights than have ever before been realized through the Winter and Spring months.

The Money transactions of the Street are remarkably quiet. Most of the large brokers are indifferent to using loans on demand, even at 6 ℔ cent.; others who do a liberal time business in Stocks at the Brokers' Board are readily supplied at this rate. A few of the large Banks report a good offering of mercantile paper this week, and their lines are quite full. The amount of paper seeking money outside of Bank continues limited. Exchange is without much movement since Wednesday. The Bremen steamer *Hermann* sails to-morrow, but the mail and specie will be light. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $280,288; disbursed $390,799, and held at the close a balance of $2 029,197. The payments through the Custom-House this week are not very large for the season. The Dry Goods Import falls short of the corresponding week last July one-half. The total entries being $1 219 897, against $2,435,730 the second week in July 1854. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man of Wool	1 163	$411,141	117	$46,643	194	$56,747
Man of Cott'n	488	186 073	8	4,291	94	20 785
Man. of Silk	676	487,116	9	8,977	151	35,062
Man of Flax	299	64,360	64	12,116	99	15,065
Miscellaneous	169	79 063	2	314	10	7,665
Total	2,845	$1,147,697	200	$72,210	538	$137,221
		72,210				1 147,987
Total entered		$1 219,897	Total marketed			$1,284,911

FURTHER RAILROAD RETURNS FOR JUNE.

	June, 1855.	June, 1854.
New-Haven	$65,808	$70,254
Reading	382,339	302,305
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	28,375	21,400

The earnings of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati for the six months of

1855	$176,445
1854	119,866
Increase, 6 months, 1855	$56,579

The transportation and other expenses of the Reading, in June, on a gross business of $382,339, was $170,133. Last year, in June, $174,501 on a business of $302,305—the difference *pro rata* arising from the increased Coal freights this season.

The Ocean Steam Navigation Company—the Bremen Line has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. payable 1st August. The Merchant's Clerk's Savings Bank pays its depositors a dividend equal to 6 ℔ cent. interest per annum, on all sums below $500, and 5 ℔ cent. on sums over $500, on 16th July. The Greenwich Savings' Bank has declared a similar division to be made also on the 16th. The Bank of Missouri makes a half yearly dividend of 8½ ℔ cent. The Brooklyn Gas Company 5 ℔ cent., half yearly, payable 1st August. The Beekman Fire Insurance Company 7 ℔ cent., half yearly, 1st August.

The Main Line of Public Works owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is to be sold at public auction in Philadelphia on the 25th inst., to the highest bidder,—not less than $7,500,000 to general bidders, nor less than $6,500,000 to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. The gross income from the works last year was:

Columbia Railroad	$821,594
Main Line Canal	272,499
Portage Railroad	78 008
Total	$1,170,008

Under political management, by the Board of Canal Commissioners, it cost last year to maintain the

Columbia Railroad	$390,761
Portage Railroad	238,391
Canal	316,714
Total Expense	$945,866

The Philadelphia *Leader* says that the net value of the Columbia Road, and the Canal thence to the Eastern base of the Mountains—Hollidaysburg—is equal to about $564,139, or 7½ ℔ cent. on $7,500,000, but if the Postage Road through the Mountains, and the Western Division of the Canal, are required to be kept open, in good order and worked, the net revenues would be reduced $250,000. "It will, therefore, be seen that a part of the Main Line (from Philadelphia to Hollidaysburg) is worth $250,000 ℔ year more than the whole of the Main Line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg."

Mansfield and Sandusky Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you allow me the benefit of a space in your columns to make some remarks in regard to this Road, its management, and the compromise now offered by the Directors of this Company and others consolidated with it?

There have recently appeared in your journal various communications touching this matter, but merely touching, avoiding always a direct thrust in the ribs. Signatures have appeared signed "First" and "Second Bondholders," commenting on the management of this Road; and a reply thereto (insolent and untruthful) by a party deep in the mysteries of the conducting of the affairs of the Road, who signs "late President," &c. Why? Because this party was, but a short time previous to the grand development and failure, in this City, and gave assurance that the Road was well managed, and that all its obligations would be promptly met. Perhaps a portion of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds at that time remaining unsold was the reason of the deception. Be that as it may, a few days after the 1st day of January, 1855, the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Road were presented by *very disinterested* agents of the same with a *very* brief letter from the President thereof, stating that they should not pay the interest on the Mortgage Bonds then due, but were ready for an investigation as to the why and wherefores. Soon a circular appeared, stating over the signature of the President, terrible deficiencies in the wheat crop, which reduced the earnings of the road next to nothing, in consequence of which the Directors, or a part of them, had been obliged to raise on their *individual* responsibility, money to meet the varied indebtedness of the Road for some years previous. All very well, if it had been *true*—but unfortunately, at least for the Bondholders, there appears to have been a sort of SCHUYLER, MEIGGS & Co. business about it. For why? They had all been led astray, and into a very deep snare—for the circular of the Comptrollers of this Company for the previous year certified that the road had paid splendidly, and the hopes for the future exceeded all the realizations. A dividend of four per cent. was declared and paid to the Stockholders. But now the late President tells us this was all fudge—for, says he, "now," (I mean at this date,) "we had, at the time we declared that dividend to the Stockholders, become individually responsible to raise the money to pay the interest on the Mortgage Bonds of the road." Well, his modesty is so unblushing, even now he asks simple justice only, and, strange to say, he gets a Committee to respond to his asking. "Even so, Mr. President, we endorse that sentiment,"—which, being truthfully interpreted, reads thus, viz.:

"I, Mr. President, and associates are fairly entitled to all that our wits have duped others out of, in the management of this road. We have made a great amount of money—but we are not satisfied. We must have a little more blood-letting, and if you flinch 'we will fight.'

We *only* ask from No. 1 that he deduct from his demand fourteen per cent.;

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO 1193 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 14.

Mr. PAYNE, of the Richmond *Inquirer*, has not yet received an appointment. MARCY and CUSHING are determined he shall not. FORNEY and the Kitchen Cabinet, on the other hand, are determined he shall.

Mr. WALDO has decided to accept the Judgeship of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and will retire from his office, as Commissioner of Pensions, on the first of next month.

Mr. WHEELER, Nicaragua Minister, leaves Washington to-morrow for New-York, and will sail in the next steamer for Central America.

Messrs. FAULKNER and BOCOCK, members of Congress from Virginia, arrived in town to-day.

The *Star* asserts that the Government has received information of the kind reception of Major MORDECAI and Capt. MCCLELLAND by the British Government, and says they have not been refused the liberty of visiting Sebastopol. They were splendidly and hospitably entertained at Berlin by the Russian Minister, and at Warsaw by Prince PASKIEWITCH, and they had accepted of an invitation to visit the Emperor at St. Petersburg.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, July 14.

The strong Anti-Slavery resolutions offered by Mr. TAPPAN in the House of Representatives two weeks ago, were passed by that body this morning, after an excited debate. The Pro-Slavery Democratic resolutions were rejected

The Legislature adjourned this forenoon *sine die*. Among the numerous measures of a political character, the most prominent of the acts are as follows: The remodeling of the Judiciary, and the consequent change of all the Judges; redistricting the State Senatorial Districts; the passage of a Prohibitory Law, and a general removal, by address, of the Democratic Sheriffs, Judges and Registers of Probate, and other incumbents of office filled by Executive appointment.

The Foreign Legation Case at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 14.

The United States Commissioner to-day, in the case of enlisting troops for the Crimea, held Consul ROWECROFT in the sum of $2,000, Messrs TUFNELL and HAMILTON in $1,000 each, and Captain PIRRNER on his own recognizance, to appear before the United States Court to answer the charge. Capt. MCKAY, the Agent of the British Government, was too sick to appear be ore the Commissioner, and his friends gave the required security for him.

The Liquor Law in Michigan.

DETROIT, Friday, July 13

In the case of THOMAS GALLAGHER, who was on trial yesterday, for selling a glass of brandy, it was proved to have been imported, whereupon the Jury rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty," declaring the sale of imported liquors, in any quantity, not prohibited by law.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 15.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are to hand.

The steamboat *Magnolia* had been destroyed by fire near Baton Rouge with a cargo of one thousand bales of cotton

The Liquor Case at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, July 14.

The SEEBERICK lager bier case has been carried to the Supreme Court, and will be argued at Brooklyn on Tuesday next.

Boy Drowned.

PATERSON, N J., Sunday, July 15.

This afternoon a boy named THOMAS CHARLES, aged about ten years, fell into the river a short distance below the Falls, and was drowned.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with dates from Havana to the 10th inst., but there is no news of importance.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 14.

There have been only 50 deaths in this city for the week ending to day. The city is remarkably healthy for the season.

Kentucky Know-Nothings Coming North.

The Louisville *Democrat*, with tears in its eyes, says it is informed upon good authority, that the Know-Nothing Council for Gilman's and Harrodsburg precincts have adopted a resolution in favor of repealing the Nebraska bill and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line—thus declaring for no more Slave States north of that line.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Crowd in Hoboken.

Yesterday a larger crowd went to Hoboken than has visited that city on any Sunday this season. It is estimated that at least 20,000 persons visited the Elysian Fields and other places in the city and neighborhood. The day passed off quietly, and up to 10 o'clock no arrests had been made.

Sad Occurrence in Hoboken.

At about 7 o'clock last evening, CHARLES IRELAND, aged 16 years, a son of Mr. JOHN IRELAND, proprietor of the Washington Gardens, was drowned. He swam out from the ship-yard to the yacht *Maria*, in company with other lads, and in reaching the side of the yacht, was carried under by the current. His body could not be found last evening.

News from the Plains.

The Santa Fé mail-got in on yesterday afternoon. By it we have little intelligence of interest, other than items respecting Indian difficulties. It seems Col. FUNTLEROY is determined to carry all before him. He has had three or four rencounters with the Indians, whenever they have been overtaken. Nearly fifty Indians were killed, quite a number wounded, and a few children taken prisoners, besides many animals, arms, &c., captured. The success of the troops have been so great as to induce the Chief BLANCO, a Ute, to ask for peace—but nope as yet has been granted, and they are still following them up. Part of the command are directing their force towards the Santa Fé road, and will scour the Cimaron country, while the other part will go to the Ratoon Mountains. Our troops, in their late skirmishes, have lost two men killed and one wounded.

While on the trail, Col. FONTLEROY came upon the Indians in the night, in the midst of a scalp-dance.

The troops are expected daily to relieve those at Fort Union, who are to scour the Red River country.

Col ALEXANDER and Capt. STURGESS and families, as also Mrs. STANTON and Mr. RUSSELL, are to leave for the States pretty soon. They will have an escort to the Pawnee Fork.

Four companies are to be stationed at the new post on the Bonito, in the heart of the Mescallero country.

The mail party had no interruption. Water and grass in abundance.

At Albuquerque, Rev Mr TOLHURST, a Missionary, was ordained—the services performed by Reverends READ, GORMAN and SHAW. It is said that the largest congregation of Americans was assembled on that occasion that ever did on any in that country.

The Salt Lake Mail that went out on the 1st of April has not been heard from, although the numerous reports which have been in circulation. Mr. MCGRAW, the contractor on that route, has just returned from a trip as far as the Blue, at which point he met with Lieut HEATH, who had later news from Fort Laramie than any other source, and he had not heard of those Indian depredations upon trains, of which so much has been said of late. All was quiet about Fort Laramie. We give but little credit to those reports which have been in circulation for the last week.—*Independence Messenger.*

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS have succeeded in crowding this Theatre during their engagement, and will play every evening this week in old and familiar pieces. They have only produced one novelty—a song called "Bobbing Around"—and this might easily be dispensed with. It is utter trash, degrading to the audience who applaud and the artist who sings it. It is filthy, [illegible] singing but a loathsome double entendre to commend it. Our surprise at the indelicacy of Mrs. B. WILLIAMS singing it, is only equaled by our regret that Mr. MARSHALL should permit it to be sung. A portion of the audience yells every time it is sung, but that portion is scarcely worth pandering to in an establishment of this character. It should not be tolerated. "Rory O'More," "O'Flannigan and the Fairies" and "Our Gal" to night, together with the prurient song of "Bobbing Around."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BURTON, the inimitable comedian, commences his [illegible] engagement here to-morrow in "Paul Pry." He plays on the off nights, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The English Opera Company fill up the other nights. AUBER's comic opera of "The Crown Diamonds," will be given to-night; a change on Wednesday and another on Friday. We hear, by the way, that Mr. BRETOW's opera "Rip Van Winkle" is in rehearsal, and will be produced in a short time.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WHITE's famous band of minstrels are playing here; assisting the dramatists in getting up a thoroughly pleasant evening's amusement.

In the way of miscellaneous minstrelsy we can recommend GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD's, No. 472 Broadway, and PERHAM's, (the Alleghanians,) No. 663 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.—The Dusseldorf Gallery and SMITH's Tour of Europe.

Items.

The Philharmonic Society's last Concert took place on Tuesday 26th June. After the Concert (says the *Daily News*) "HERR WAGNER was greeted with loud and general applause, which was most justly his due. Whatever difference of opinion may exist among our critics as to the peculiarities of his style as a composer, there can be no question as to his genius and attainments, or as to his high position among the musicians of the age." *Per contra* we find the following choice morsel in the *Morning Post*: "There can be no doubt that this society is rapidly declining, and that a total reorganization, on principles more consonant to the spirit and requirements of the age, can alone save it from dissolution. Their exclusiveness, routine and privilege form but a rotten foundation for any public institution, especially in these stirring times; and, when associated with the worst kind of Democracy, as in the present instance, can only lead to utter destruction. So long as the old Philharmonic was truly conservative, and knew that it had a heritage of glory to sustain, we honored it; but when it fell fast asleep upon its laurels, and only awoke to place the guardianship of Art's sacred temple in the hands of an unbeliever in its divinities, our respect was at an end. Could the directors see nothing between blind reverence for the used-up ideas of a by-gone period and the wildest innovation and licentiousness of the degenerate present? They found it necessary to do something "liberal," simply because they were generally blamed for lethargy and prejudice. They were roused from their comatose state by contemporary criticism not by any sudden consciousness of their duties and responsibilities—and what have they accomplished? The claims of native composers were strongly urged, and so they unshelved two symphonies written twenty years ago, and an overture nearly as old, instead of commissioning the authors, men capable of producing better works, to compose something new, or encouraging the remarkable talent which has recently sprung up among us. Novelty was demanded, and the directors at once secured the services of a conductor so ultra modern that posterity alone is expected to understand his musical theories. Their hastily-assumed nationality was lifeless and unsympathetic with the age; their enterprise, rashness, their novelty—corruption. The immediate result of this was a lamentable falling off in the subscription, and the final one may be easily guessed. It is truly ludicrous to observe how a professedly conservative society can throw itself into the arms of a desperate musical democrat like Herr WAGNER, and strive to uphold the present of British art by falling back upon its past. The Philharmonic Society has evidently misunderstood its position; and another season similar to that whose termination we record, will serve only as a discreditable epitaph for the time-honored institution. These remarks, though severe, are made in no unfriendly spirit, but because we wish the directors to retrieve their losses in public estimation while there is yet time to do so. The old Philharmonic has, doubtless, been productive of much good, by aiding the development of musical taste in England, and none more than ourselves desire that it should maintain the proud position which it has hitherto held.

The opera campaign at the Haymarket has not been much of a success, notwithstanding the undoubted excellence of the leading artists. On the subject of modern and ancient "opera" the *Sunday Times* has some sensible remarks: When our fathers talked about opera, they meant a sort of comedy, with occasional songs in it, of which SHERIDAN's "Duenna" was the most celebrated type. The principal *dramatis personæ* were not necessarily sustained by professed vocalists—nay, it would sometimes happen that the chief character had not a line of music, while the most striking melodies were put into the mouth of a personage who, having little or no connection with the plot, was inartificially dragged in for the sake of his voice. The concerted pieces if so they could be called, consisted of a bustling finale or two, in which there was scarcely an attempt at part-writing, and in which every performer could easily join, without any vocal ability beyond the power of articulation, as the effect of the *morceau* depended far more upon the action than upon the music. The change that has taken place in the signification of the word "opera" is by no means of a distant date. Till within the last thirty years, "Artaxerxes" was the only known English opera without spoken dialogue and it is a rendered fact that when WEBER's "Oberon" was produced in 1826, at Covent Garden, some of the audience were heard to declare that they regarded the scraps of dialogue with which it was interspersed as something refreshing. "after all *that* music." At a comparatively recent period when the same work was revised, the same scraps of dialogue excited derision—so completely had the notions of operatic propriety been reversed. When an occasional song was enough to entitle a comedy or melodrama to the name of opera, of course any manager in London could make his establishment as lyric as he pleased. Most actors could sing well enough for the less conspicuous *morceaux* of the pieces; and for the two or three "crack" songs that were to make the fortune of the musicsellers, one professional vocalist—say Mr. BRAHAM or Mr. INCLEDON—was engaged. Musical organization was impossible, for there was nothing to organize. These remarks will be sufficient to show that the "good old times" cannot be quoted as offering a precedent for operatic success at non-operatic establishments. An opera, in the antique sense, was a hardy plant, that would thrive anywhere; an opera, in the modern sense, is a delicate exotic, that requires an especial conservatory.

LESSON TO GREEDY MANAGERS.—The London *Morning Chronicle* gives the following account of a row at the Olympic Theatre: On Friday evening the benefit of Mr. WIGAN, the lessee of this theatre, took place, according to appointment. At an early hour, the pit entrance was besieged by a highly respectable body of individuals, including a great many ladies, who waited with exemplary patience and good humor until the doors were opened. In a minute or two the pit was quite full, and then it was observed, with much indignation, that no fewer than eight additional seats in this small theatre had been taken in for stalls, only half a dozen being left! The universal feeling of disapprobation soon found energetic expression. Up started an indignant Paterfamilias, and in a loud and decided tone demanded, "Where's the pit?" The inquiry was instantly taken up by the entire junior, and loud inquiries were made for Mr. WIGAN to come forward and explain the reason of this imposition. Two policemen were present, but both they and the officials were evidently abashed at the demonstration. The uproar continued, and no Mr WIGAN condescending to appear, a general cry of "jump over" arose, and in a few moments a determined move forward was made by some fifty or more ladies and gentlemen, who stepped over the new line of demarcation, and quietly took their places in the seats abstracted from the pit. This act of determination brought Mr. WIGAN out at last, who was received with a perfect hurricane of disapprobation that lasted for some minutes. On gaining a hearing, he expressed regret at having given offence to any portion of his audience, and, without affecting ignorance of the cause, said that those who had wrongfully taken possession of the stalls must give them up—he had Bow-street to back him, and if they did not they would be turned out. The same thing had been done at other theatres [loud and numerous cries of "Never to anything like such an extent"] And due notice had been given of the curtailment. Cries of "Nobody had any conception of its being carried out to this disgraceful extent" here arose, and the disapprobation was continued until Mr. WIGAN said he had got into a dilemma, and he must leave the matter to be settled by the good feeling of the audience. The seats, however, that had been taken by assault were retained by the possessors.

We clip the following bit of scandal from the Pittsburg *Dispatch* of the 30th: "G. C. BONIFACE, a member of the theatrical profession, and at one time a resident of this city, was arrested in Cleveland on Friday night, on a charge of seduction. It appears that Mr. BONIFACE and Miss REDDICK, aged about 14, being enamored of each other, adopted a plan to secure a clandestine interview, which, though after the most approved plans of getting up a "scene" on the stage, was not exactly consonant with the rules of society, or with the girl's mother's ideas of propriety. The young lady, whether aided by her lover or not does not appear, disguised herself in citizen's dress, so as to appear like an actor who was well known at her mother's dwelling, and during the evening passed out of the house without attracting any attention, and proceeded to meet the expectant swain at the appointed place. About 1 o'clock the mother was apprised of the absence of the daughter, and making inquiry and putting this and that together, arrived at the conclusion that she had, under disguise, gone to enjoy the company of Mr. BONIFACE if not to leave the city with him. She immediately waited on the Mayor and had a warrant issued for Mr. B's arrest. The girl was found during the night by the police, asleep in a carriage standing on the bank at the foot of Seneca street, and accounted for her presence there in the following way: She had returned home in her room's attire at 2 o'clock and reached her room without being seen, and being aware of the grief of her mother, had redressed herself in her own clothes, and made her escape by the back door, and reached the foot of the street near the lake, intending to drown herself, but thinking it a matter worthy of a second consideration, she stepped into the carriage, and being overcome by the arduous duties of acting a *Juliet's* part in a *Romeo's* attire, had fallen asleep. Mrs. REDDICK, believing that BONIFACE had seduced her daughter, had him arrested, but the charge was not pressed, and he was subsequently released, and so the matter ended.

Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR (FORREST) has relinquished the management of the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, for the occasion of her benefit (10th June) who delivered the following speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have so often appeared before you to express my heartfelt thanks for the kindness by you so bounteously bestowed, that it is impossible for me now to find a fit expression wherein to confess to you that debt of gratitude which words cannot discharge. To-night closes for the present my managerial career here—a career commenced with an express determination, which I have labored unceasingly to fulfill, of using every exertion to obtain the approval of this the most liberal public in the world; and although within the past few months I have, in common with almost every member of this community, suffered from the disastrous state of affairs, yet, whatever may be my after fate, I shall ever revert with feelings of pride and pleasure, with happiest memory to the time I have devoted here. To those who have labored long and arduously with me, I would take this occasion to express my sincere thanks. The recollection of their kindness is treasured in my inmost heart, and I can only trust they may enable me one day to prove how willingly I would reciprocate. To those who, envious of the encouragement and confidence with which you have honored me, have considered it their interest to become my enemies, I can only oppose a woman's weapon—patience. And, ladies and gentlemen, to you, whose time I fear to trespass upon any longer, I must unwillingly and regretfully speak that word, which, were it for the last time, I should scarcely dare trust my lips to utter—but now, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, with the hope that I shall ere long again have the pleasure of appearing before you, I most respectfully bid you—farewell."

Mrs. SINCLAIR has commenced a "starring" campaign in the interior.

The correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, speaking of the new tragedienne RISTORI, says her success is unabated. The *Athenæum Francais*, which withholds its opinion for a month, says of her at last, that "she is probably the most complete, and certainly the most powerful actress that has ever lived." She last night played SCHILLER's "Marie Stuart" for the first time, or rather MAFFEI's Italian version of that play. While preparing in the last act for her execution, and while endeavoring, upon her knees, with the assistance of the cross, which she presses to her bosom, to detach herself from the earth, and from earthly ties, her face undergoes a change such as no French audience has ever before beheld; she turns deadly pale; life, physical life, seems to abandon her, while through her eyes, which alone remain animated, shines the glory of the retreating ecstatic spirit. Never have I *seen* the immortal soul, as I saw it then, rapt, lost, withdrawn, eager for its liberation. The audience wept, and bowed their heads, and then to relieve their agony, broke into long and redoubled acclamations. The actor performing the part of the confessor, was so moved, that for a moment he could not proceed.

DEATH OF THE VETERAN LINDLEY.—We have to record the death of one of the most accomplished English violoncellists that ever lived, which event took place at his residence in Percy-street, Brighton, England, at the advanced age of eighty-three. In his early years LINDLEY was attached to the orchestra of the Brighton Theatre, and so great was his love of Brighton till almost the last period of his existence, that he would enatch all the time he could from his professional duties to visit the town; and he never failed when in Brighton to be present at the quartet meetings held there. We may say, notwithstanding the skill displayed by such performers as PIATTI, that there was something so charming in his tone and quiet taste that no performance, however good, by others in the profession, tended at all to lessen the reputation he enjoyed. He was the composer of several works for his instrument.

FRIGHTFUL EFFECT OF THE STUDY OF ART.—Mr. CHADWICK, speaking of the female schoolteachers of the Government Schools of Art, in his last pamphlet, says: "The females have been so far advanced in mental power and influence as to have been lost to the service by matrimonial engagements obtained with exceeding rapidity. To avoid these losses, plainer candidates were elected for training, but they, too, have obtained preference as wives to a perplexing extent." Mere "blues" have no chance whatever against these ladies of all colors—these Masters of Hearts.

The largest room in the world, under a single roof, unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St Petersburg, and is 660 feet in length, and 150 feet in breadth. By daylight, it is used for military displays, and a batallion can conveniently maneuvre in it. In the evening it is often converted into a vast ball room, when it is warmed by sixteen prodigious stoves, and 30,000 wax tapers are required to light it properly. The roof of the structure is a single arch of iron, the bars alone on which it rests weighing 12,630,000 pounds.

Mr. CHARLES REMYER, the eminent English tenor is playing *Henry Bertram* to Miss CUSHMAN's *Meg Merrilies* in "Guy Mannering," at the Haymarket Theatre London. At the same theatre, Miss FAUCIT is creating a sensation as *Rosalind*.

HENRY WIKOFF, Esq., "the gentleman who managed the press" at the Academy of Music, sailed for Europe on Saturday in the Havre steamship *Hermann*.

BUCKLEY's Serenaders have been delighting the good people of Rochester. They commence to-night in Buffalo.

Mrs. CATHERINE WINTER (one of the strong minded,) announces a lecture in St. Martin's Hall, London, "on Administrative Reform."

Mr. DAVENPORT—one of the best low comedians of the day—has been playing at the Theatre Royal, Montreal. His benefit was on Friday.

GABRIEL RAVEL and a ballet company are at the Howard, in Boston.

Miss LOUISA HOWARD and Mr. HENRY FARREN have been playing at the Royal Lyceum, Toronto.

There are upwards of forty places of amusement open in London at this "dull" season.

They have a Female Sax Horn Band at Huston Hall, Dayton.

MEYERBEER is in London, superintending the rehearsals of *L'Etoile du Nord*.

Mr. BUCKSTONE took his annual benefit at the Haymarket Theatre on Friday night, June 29.

Miss FANNY VINING and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT are at the National Theatre, Cincinnati.

Signor BLITZ is still at the Boston Museum.

Madlle. DURESTI is playing at the Albany Theatre.

OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Nomination of S. P Chase for Governor—Fusion of Know-Nothingism with Free-Soil.

Condensed from the Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday, July 14.

EARLY IN THE MORNING.

At an early hour the multitude that had rested, or attempted to rest, in the big hotels, were astir, and the streets were soon lively. The excitement was high. Everywhere groups could be seen in earnest conversation, and CHASE stock was up. Persons, not precisely friendly to him, freely expressed the opinion that he would be nominated by a heavy majority. To an outsider, not particularly well posted, it did not appear likely that BRINKERHOFF could come in, and the "third man" was not so prominent as the evening before. The wire-workers were intensely active, and the confused process of attempted fusion was perceptible on the corners, and wherever the people did most congregate. Columbus was a huge cauldron, in which the conflicting political elements simmered at fever heat. Patriots, willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of the country were abundant, and the particular friends of ambitious gentlemen labored with the energy for which that class of men are distinguished on such occasions.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The Convention was called to order by the appointment of BENJ. S. COWAN as President, and Mr W. B. ALLISON, of Ashland, and Mr. HERRICK, of Portage as Secretaries.

It was decided to name a Committee of one from each Congressional District, to decide on candidates, and suggested that each delegate, when the roll was called, should give his post-office address.

The Committee on Organization was empowered to report such rules for the government of the Convention as they might deem necessary.

It was moved that all resolutions relating to the platform of principles be handed over to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Mr. CABLE was opposed to being bound up in that manner.

A gentleman suggested that this reference of resolutions be made until the Committee on Resolutions reported. This modification was accepted, and the motion was carried, only a few persons voting.

At 11½ o'clock, the Convention adjourned to 1½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2½ o'clock.

A Committee of three was appointed to correspond with the State Convention, assembled at Indianapolis, Ind, and greet that body in the name of Freedom.

The Committee on Credentials reported there were but two counties in the Northwest not represented. But two or three cases of contested Delegations had occurred. The report was adopted without reading.

The rules of the last House of Representatives were adopted so far as practicable

A majority of all the votes cast were declared to be necessary for a nomination in all cases.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Officers and Rules was then adopted, with but two or three dissenting voices.

The following gentlemen were named as the Committee of Correspondence with Indiana:

A. MCCANE, —— POLLOCK, A. B. NORTON.

The Committee on Resolutions were called upon to report. Judge SPALDING read the documents.

THE FUSION PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That the people, who constitute the supreme power in the United States, should guard with jealous care the rights of the several States as independent Governments. No encroachments upon their legislative or judicial prerogatives should be permitted from any quarter.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of the State of Ohio, mindful of the blessings conferred upon them by the ORDINANCE OF FREEDOM, whose anniversary our Convention this day commemorates, have established for their political guidance the following cardinal rules:

1. We will resist the spread of Slavery under whatever shape or color it may be attempted.

2. To this end we will labor assiduously to render inoperative and void that portion of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which abolishes freedom in the territory, withdrawn from the influence of Slavery by the Missouri Compromise of 1820; and we will oppose, by every lawful and constitutional means, the existence of Slavery in any National territory, and the further increase of slave territory, or Slave States, in the Republican Confederacy.

3. *Resolved*, That the recent acts of violence and civil war in Kansas, incited by the late Vice President of the United States, and tacitly encouraged by the Executive, command the emphatic condemnation of every citizen.

4. *Resolved*, That a proper retrenchment in all public expenditures, a thoroughly economical administration of our State Government, a just and equal basis of taxation and single Districts for the election of members of the Legislature, are reforms called for by a wise State policy, and justly demanded by the people.

5. *Resolved*, That a State Central Committee, consisting of five, be appointed by this Convention, and that said Committee, in addition to its usual duties, be authorized to correspond with Committees of other States, for the purpose of agreeing upon a time and place for holding a National Convention of the Republican party, for the nomination of President and Vice President.

These resolutions were reported, said the Chairman, with singular unanimity, there being but one dissenting voice in the Committee of twenty-one.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought that the sentiments of the resolutions were happily expressed, and he hoped they would be adopted without discussion.

Mr. GIDDINGS was the solitary member of the Committee opposed to the resolutions, not, he said, because he objected to the resolutions themselves, but he thought they were a little too tender. They were not strong enough for the old guard. Still the resolutions were better than worse. If it offended his brother to eat meat, he would eat no more while time lasted. He was opposed to this milk for babes. He had disagreed with his colleagues, but had had the misfortune to disagree with people before this. He was used to disagreement, and hoped that everybody would vote for the platform.

The platform was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL moved to reconsider the motion by which the Committee agreed to proceed to nominate.

Judge SPALDING moved to lay Mr. CAMPBELL's motion upon the table.

The vote resulted 157 yeas to 210 nays, so the Convention refused to lay the motion on the table, and resolved that they would not proceed to ballot until after the proposition and speech of Mr EDWARD SMITH.

Rev. EDWARD SMITH came forward and said he was an old stager; he had commenced this fight of freedom when the first flint was picked.

It was moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor. This motion, with an admendment offered by L. D. CAMPBELL that the candidates be requested to pledge themselves to abide by the decision of the Convention, passed.

S. P. CHASE, JACOB BRINKERHOFF, JOSEPH B. SWANN, Gen. S. F. CAREY, and HIRAM GRISWOLD, were put in nomination, and the requisite pledge given.

L. D. CAMPBELL stated that he was authorized to withdraw the name of JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

NOMINATION OF CHASE.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Chase	228	Griswold	42
Swan	10½		

One hundred and eighty-five votes were necessary for a nomination. CHASE was declared the nominee, and a Committee, consisting of GIDDINGS, CAMPBELL and Rev. Mr. SMITH, appointed to wait on him and inform him of the fact.

It was moved that CHASE be declared unanimously nominated—but there were, perhaps, fifty negative voices—Know-Nothing voices.

NOMINATION OF LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

The following names were put in nomination:

FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, HIRAM GRISWOLD, CHAUNCEY N. OLDS, SAMUEL STOKELY and THOMAS H. FORD.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Backus	62	Griswold	47
Ford	145	Stokely	8
Olds	54	Lawrence	52

THE SECOND BALLOT.

Backus	55	Olds	43
Ford	223	Griswold	35

Mr. FORD was declared the nominee.

On motion of Mr. CABLE, JACOB BRINKERHOFF was nominated by acclamation for the long term of Supreme Judge. [Much enthusiasm.]

During the time that the vote for Lieutenant Governor was being counted, the Chair announced that Mr. CHASE was present, and a general call being made, he appeared upon the platform. A portly old gentleman, with a big voice, shouted as he ascended the steps—"All hail old fellow."

The following is an abstract of the

SPEECH OF MR. CHASE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I know, full well, that it is not from any merits of mine that I have been nominated. While he conceded that there were many men in the State better qualified than himself to uphold the banner of freedom, he yielded to none in devotion to the cause of freedom. The judgments of the platform adopted, were his judgments. He summed up his creed on the subject of Slavery in one single word. DENATIONALIZATION—let the general Government exercise its legitimate influence on the side of freedom. He had in years past expressed definite opinions, and they stood now unchanged. The sentiments to which he gave utterance in his speech against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were those he held now.

He was willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with all men who would stand by him in the great battle now about to be fought. It would be the fault of his head and his health if he did not go as far as the farthest, and as willing as the most willing, in the advocacy of the principles adopted by that Convention. He considered that within the sacred limits of the Constitution there was scope and verge enough for the action of the sincerest Anti-Slavery men. He would be toward the South just and generous. He expressed his deep and unfeigned gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, and concluded by hoping that the time might soon arrive when the sun in his course over this Continent, would find with his beams no slave.

For the short term on the Supreme Bench, a large number of names were put in nomination. While the vote was being taken, Mr. STAMBAUGH, of Tuscarawas county, interrupted the proceedings by saying that an outsider whom he did not choose to name, had been casting the votes of several delegations without their knowledge or consent. On being pressed, he stated that it was Judge LYES, of Huron. There was a denial of the fact, but the statement was confirmed in various quarters. The Convention, therefore, took a step backward, and the counties were all called again, while the votes [illegible] were taken down by [illegible]

The Lieutenant Governor was called upon the stand. Mr. FORD said his nomination was entirely unexpected. He would support the ticket, not because he was on it, but because he had an interest in it. He had promised (in the Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention) that Ohio should speak for Freedom, and now he hoped she would. He would not make a speech. He expected to go through the State and talk to all the people. Everybody should hear him as much as they wanted to. He had promised to expend a *barrel of sweat* on this canvas, and he intended to sweat it out. [Much merriment.]

Mr. BRINKERHOFF was called on for a speech. He responded elaborately, going in for the platform, and nothing else, saying that he was not indifferent to the favorable opinion of good men, that the Convention had given him the place he wanted, and that he thought the taxes that now oppress the people of Ohio might, could and should be reduced.

The vote for short term Judge was announced, but no choice was made. CHAS. C CONVERSE, of Zanesville, had the highest number of votes—119. It was moved that he be declared the nominee. This was objected to and another vote taken, resulting in the nomination of CONVERSE, who received 269 votes.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

On the second ballot, WRIGHT having received 213 votes, was declared the nominee.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

There was no nomination on the second ballot, but a number of delegates asked leave to change their votes and go for BARKER, editor of the Scioto *Gazette*, who was then, on motion, nominated by acclamation.

The Chairman read a dispatch from Indiana. The Republicans of Indiana sent greeting to the Buckeyes, in Republican Convention, saying that ten thousand freemen had set the seal of eternal condemnation on Doughfaceism and Old Lineism. Their platform had been adopted unanimously.

STATE TREASURER

The Convention now proceeded to ballot for State Treasurer. On the second ballot WM. H. GIBSON, of Seneca, was chosen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

J. D. KIMBALL, of Medina, was nominated for the office of Attorney General on the first ballot.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A. G. CONNOVER was nominated on the second ballot for member of Board of Public Works

At 10 o'clock, P. M., the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Indiana State Republican Convention at Indianapolis—Large Gathering—Speeches by Judge Morton and Senator Wilson.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, July 14.

The long-heralded Indiana State Convention assembled yesterday morning at Indianapolis. Not content with sending their delegates, the people seemed to have turned out *en masse*. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and banners with stirring mottoes and devices were apparent on every hand.

FORENOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled in the grove in front of the State House, where the speeches were made, and the resolutions read and adopted.

The seats were intended to accommodate 3,000 persons, but though they were filled to their utmost capacity, scarcely a respectable moiety of the crowd was accommodated. Two fine bands of music were in attendance, and their stirring strains were interspersed through the proceedings with fine effect.

A tremendous delegation, numbering no less than *seventeen hundred*, was present from Shelby County. The ladies (Heaven bless their souls) were around in profusion, and by their sweet smiles and showy calico, added much enlivenment to the scene.

Among the most prominent mottoes displayed were the following: "There is a North!" "Itinerant Vagabonds, Beware!" "Down with the Pope!" and "America for the Americans!" One borne by a German was not mal-apropos: "I have come to Live, but not to Rule"

At 11 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Dr. FARLEY, who proposed the name of Hon. CHARLES TEST as President of the Convention. The motion being seconded, it was carried unanimously; whereupon Judge TEST ascended the platform, and after a few preliminary remarks expressive of thanks for the honor, he called the attention of the meeting to the necessity of nominating other officers.

An adjournment of twenty-five minutes was then declared to enable the delegates to appoint their Committee on Resolutions. The following is the Committee reported: Wm. Wiltonsby, Milton Gregg, Wm. McDunn, S. S. Hardin, D. P. Holloway, Judge Carnard, John Beard, D. G. Rose, Walter Beech, John M Wallace.

The Committee then retired to prepare the resolutions.

There being loud calls for Judge MORTON, of Wayne County, he took the stand and proceeded in an earnest manner to express his sentiments touching the nature of the questions which had called them together. He remarked that the enemies of the great American movement had prophesied that the excitement would all die away in a short time. He was glad it was not so, and thought that the presence of an enthusiastic host proved the prophecy a false one. No, it was no temporary excitement which promoted the movement, but a love of liberty and a desire to have it perpetuated for posterity. Look at Kansas. There not her minions, backed by Missourian ruffians, trampled out what little of popular sovereignty there was in the Nebraska bill?

They have just gone through the farce of an election, and a Pro-Slavery Legislature is the result. The first act, of course, will be to incorporate Slavery as a legal and recognized institution. In view of these facts, we must prepare for speedy action. Let us resolve that no new Slave State shall be carved out of the Territory once dedicated by the Missouri Compromise. This much we can and will do. [Great applause.] I have watched the South to see what would be the reception of the news of the recent outrages in Kansas. I had hoped they would enter a disclaimer; but no. At first there was an ominous silence, next a faint murmur of approbation, and now loud and unreserved approval. Why, we have to repurchase the Union every year! Undoubtedly the Union is dear, very dear to us of the North, but dear as it is, it is dearer still to the South, and no longer should we allow the bugbear of disunion to sway us from our duty, which is unqualified opposition to the extension and perpetuation of Slavery.

Can it be said that there is no excuse for the existence of the American party in Indiana—here where a foreigner, no matter how degraded or ignorant, can vote and participate in all the rights of citizenship after a six months' residence, only having declared his intention to become a citizen? No, we of Indiana have greater cause of complaint than the people of other States, where a five years' residence is the shortest term of probation.

Gen. WILSON, of Mass., then took the stand amid enthusiastic applause. Adverting to the occasion as one of great interest and joyousness, he spoke of the beauty of the day, (the sun pouring down his intensest rays full in our face, we couldn't appreciate it!) and said nature herself seemed to sympathize with the occasion. He adverted to the Slavery question, treating it in precisely the same manner and in language nearly identical, as in his recent lecture at the Mechanics' Institute Hall, alluding to a rumor that Southern Senators intend going to the Capitol at the next session of Congress "armed to the teeth" he said Northern Senators would not shrink from any issue, personal or political. His speech throughout was well received.

At 1 o'clock the Convention took a recess until 2. A speech from GEORGE E. DUNN, Esq., was to follow, after which the resolutions were to be submitted to the consideration of the Convention.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, from New-Orleans the 8th and Havana the 11th, arrived here this afternoon, four days and fifteen hours from Havana.

The political news from the Island of Cuba is unimportant. The disarming the "Negro Militia" is progressing, there appearing no further need of their services.

The sugar mills have ceased grinding, and many thousand *boxes* are left standing in the fields that could not be conveyed to the sugar-houses on account of the rains. The markets continue active at the advanced figures of last advices for staple products and the stock diminishing. The health of Havana has been unequaled during the past Winter and Spring and continues so to the present time. Showers every day, and it is confidently believed that no epidemic will make its appearance this season.

[illegible] Vargas Gomez, who was [illegible] Havana on the 4th instant, was at anchor in the harbor of Havana. All well.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 11, 1855.

The steamer *El Dorado*, SCHENCK, master, went to sea yesterday morning, with the intention of reaching New-York for the purpose of repairs, she leaking so badly that she was only kept free by constant action of the pumps. There were very few letters entrusted to her, and but one or two passengers, who took their chances to sink or swim.

The steamer *Isabel*, ROLLINS, for Charleston, with United States mails and passengers, left port at 7 A. M. 10th, and probably remained near the *El Dorado* during the morning hours. Without very bad weather she will probably get safe to port; but she has been for several trips unfit for the service she was assigned. The test made by Capt. MCGOWAN, in the *Crescent City*, of the Quarantine regulations at New-Orleans against vessels from the Havana is approved here, under the belief that the spirit of the law was violated in the absolute want of the shadow of cause in our health, for the restriction; that the law did not require Quarantine of vessels coming from the *one* healthy port in the world; for

OUR INDIAN ARMY.

Sketches of Indian Warfare in New-Mexico.

The following interesting sketches of the movements of the United States troops stationed in New-Mexico to prevent or punish Indian incursions, were written by an Assistant Surgeon in the Army to his father, a well-known gentleman of this City:

NEW-MEXICO, FORT MASSACHUSETTS, Tuesday, March 13, 1855.

My last letter left you in some doubt as to our position. Owing to the severe weather we have not been able to commence the campaign against the Indians. Our forces will amount to two hundred regulars and some four hundred volunteers, mostly mounted. We shall probably start in a few days, and shall probably be out a long time, though it is hoped the Indians will give fight instead of talking to fight, which latter is more destructive to men and animals than battle, as forage is scarce and the mountains high and numerous. Besides, the altitude of the country is very great, and the air so light that a person cannot walk up a hill more than six steps at a time without getting exhausted and being obliged to rest. The snow is also very deep, adding greatly to the troubles and hardships. Half rations to subsist on, if we have to follow the Indians far, will render the expedition anything but pleasant.

In the southern part of New-Mexico another campaign is going on against the Indians in that quarter. Capt. STANTON, who came out with me, was killed in an engagement there. After having followed the Indians all day, with continual fighting, being in a bad position, he ordered the men to retreat, and in doing so two of his soldiers were killed. He went back to see to affairs, and while loading his rifle was shot in the head and killed instantly. His body was stripped by the Indians, and burned by order of the commander, that the ashes might be brought away, as we were too far from any settlement to attempt to carry it. All the men were dismounted and walked behind the horses, beating them with their muskets to keep them in a walk. Capt. S. was one of the finest men I ever knew, and Mrs. S. a very fine, accomplished lady.

I came near being the next officer on the catalogue of killed, though in a different part of the country. We are obliged to transact all our business, and send our expresses to a town called Taos, in New-Mexico, one hundred miles distant. There being some money transactions and a mail ready, our expressman was ordered to start, and I volunteered to accompany him, to attend to the business, and also to make some necessary purchases for myself. The road being infested by Indians, we traveled the first half of it by night. We reached a Moravian town called Costea, and being assured by the people that there was no danger between that and the next town, and that no trails or Indians had been seen on that road since the wars began, we started from Costea for Red River, twenty-five miles of smooth road, early the next morning. We were just out of sight of the town, when we saw a little ahead of us, off to the right, about fifteen warriors, armed with bows and arrows and rifles, and on looking back saw a large body of Indians attacking the town, and driving off cattle. Seeing we had no chance of escape but by beating the party ahead of us, and knowing the town of Red River lay in a straight line, we left the wood, which was crossed, and taking a "bee line," gave the Indians the advantage, that the race might be fair! Spurs were thrust into our horses, and off we started upon a keen jump. For about five miles we made some good running, but then the difference between grain-fed and poor grass fed animals began to tell. We beat, however, winning the race entirely. I was not so much frightened at the time as afterwards. With rifles in our hands, and revolvers in our belts, and both feet pounding the sides of our animals, we must have been a sight to behold.

The Indians killed two men on the road behind us, and several at the towns, besides stealing two thousand sheep, and a number of cattle, mules and horses.

The soldier's horse stood the race better than mine, which was so completely crippled that I was obliged to trade him off, and have one now that can do some "tall" traveling if called upon. We were the heroes of Taos, and our caution was highly approved by our commander. We returned under the escort of Capt. MCCREA'S company of Infantry, which relieves the company at this post, which has been ordered out in the field. Capt. MCCREA has been twenty-nine years in service, and has lost a leg.

Our post is now a little better off for society, there being five officers, including your humble servant. *Without grumbling* I can say that the seven months' service I have performed for the United States, has been attended with but little pleasure, and the future promises but little better. There are some medical officers in the country who have never been on a scout, or hardly out of the outskirts of their respective stations. But I do not complain, for with a constitution of iron I can rough it through, though I am growing rusty in my profession for want of reading material and practice.

I am quite busy now getting medicines, instruments and bandages packed in panniers to carry on mules. On the army scout each officer is allowed a mule to carry his blanket, provisions, &c., and Col. BURKE and myself have rigged up a tent to weigh about as much as a buffalo skin, to keep off the storms at night, which will be quite a luxury, for with snow under you and more falling over you, it is rather a cold bed for a nap. Before starting however, I would not mind eating a meal with Mrs. C., in order to refresh my mind as to the taste of a potato or other vegetable.

So that you may be able to find the location of this part on the map, if you wish, I give you the following outlines. The latitude is 37° 31' 59" and longitude 105° 40' west of Greenwich. The altitude of the Barometer above the level of the sea, 100 feet. The mountains which surround the Post are those laid down on the map as the Como Blanco, or White Mountains, called so from being always covered with snow. These are a spur of the Rocky Mountains, and run through New-Mexico, and our post is near the White Mountains. The nearest Fort to our north is Laramie, which is eight hundred miles distant. The nearest one to our left is supposed to be nine hundred miles; to the east, Fort Atchison on the Arkansas, 500 miles; to our south Cantonment Burguoir, 110 miles. You see, therefore, we are quite isolated from the rest of the military world. Over this vast territory roam over 10,000 Indian warriors, some bands of whom are at peace, and some at war. Most of these bands are at war with each other, happily for us. To-day, we had an alarm that the Indians were trying to run off with our stock. In ten minutes, sixty soldiers were on the trot towards the strangers, I bringing up the rear, with shot gun in hand, revolvers in my belt, pocket case in one pocket, and bandages in the other. We ran about half a mile, when we found the Indians to be Mexican traders coming in from a trading expedition with the Rappahoos and Shians. Late in the evening, a spy company of volunteers has just arrived, bringing the news that the command has started from Taos; on arriving here we join them and proceed on the campaign. Probably we shall have to go to Grand River, about half way to Salt Lake, and we may have to proceed there to obtain provisions, if we should be nearer that place than this.

Colonel FOUNTLEROY, our commanding officer, says he is going to use every exertion to find and chastise the Utahs, the only fun we shall have on the trip.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS, Sunday, April 8, 1855.

We have just returned from the first scout of the campaign, and resting on our oars, while we recruit ourselves and animals to start again. We left this post 500 strong on the 14th of March, and encamped on the Rio Trinchera, (so called on account of its being formed by three rivers.) about twelve miles distant from the Fort. The next morning, we were awoke at 7 o'clock, and soon our forces were in line; and marching this day, we traveled about twenty miles westwardly, and encamped on the Trinchera again, near where it empties into the Rio Grande. The next morning we were up bright and early,—traveled this day northwest, following up the Rio Grande. We found to-day where the Indians had killed some stolen sheep, but no trail was discovered. We encamped after traveling some 23 miles, and again next day we set out early and travelled 21 miles, being obliged to rest here at the mouth of the Cañon, through which the head waters of the Rio Grande flow, and where Col. FREMONT lost so many men and animals while attempting to discover a new pass to California, some two or three years since, the men having frozen to death. Some 30 spies were dispatched to see if there were any traces of Indians, and late in the evening came in reporting in the negative.

The next day we made another early start, when KIT CARSON, our guide, struck a fresh trail of Indians and their stolen stock. We traveled along the range of mountains lying on the west side of the great valley of St. Louis—Col. BENTON'S backbone of America, where he contemplates having the Pacific Railroad pass, in order to get through the Rocky Mountains. This valley is about one hundred miles long, level as a floor. It can be easily entered from the mountain streams, and made the garden of New Mexico, instead of a parterre for game, and the roaming ground for wild Indians.

We kept the trail for about twenty-five miles, and encamped on a small stream, near where the Utahs had been summering, which place they were obliged to leave on account of the small-pox; the bones of the victims of this scourge were lying scattered about upon the ground, having been well cleaned by the wolves.

This night we were not allowed fires, on account of the supposed proximity of the Indians, which was cold comfort, but with cold frozen bacon, cold water and a little bread, we appeased our appetites and slept soundly.

The next day we were out early and accoutred in our war instruments, for KIT CARSON prophesied we were to have a fight, and his word in such affairs is as good as wheat. We pushed on to the pass leading to Grand River and California, where poor Capt. GUNNISON crossed, and was subsequently killed by the Indians. The place has an Indian name, pronounced, but not spelled, "Low Watchy." At about 1 o'clock KIT CARSON and our quartermaster, being a little in advance, reached the top of a hill, from whence they discovered about 150 warriors about a mile distant, coming down, as we supposed, to commence another plundering expedition. They called out to us in Spanish to come on. The order was to surround them, but the Indians seeing our force, broke like sheep and ran for the mountains, leaving bloody trails as they vanished. We had two men wounded, while the Indians lost two chiefs and six men killed, besides a good number wounded. Four days after we overhauled them again, killed some, took a number of horses, meat, camp utensils, and some prisoners. One woman told us she had destroyed her own child and a niece, and that others did the same, to prevent our capturing them. Our prisoners tell us this band is entirely destitute, and must starve, as the snow is so deep that they cannot join other portions of their tribe. Probably they will make peace and cease murdering and stealing. We had one wounded man to carry back to our fort. The process of doing this may be novel to you. A litter is made of two long poles, with shafts at each end, while the man rides in a buffalo robe, tied on each side to the poles; he has a mule before and one behind. You would be surprised at the places these portable beds can travel over, and how easy they are to the wounded. Lieut. Col. ST. VRAIN, who is the oldest mountainer in this country, assured me he had carried a man six weeks in this way, until his broken thigh united, and that he had also traveled in like manner, while suffering from small pox. We journeyed where no white man or Mexican had been before, as we had the oldest hunters, trappers and guides in the country with us, and they said so. KIT CARSON amused us with a description of his travels, his visit to the States, and of his being Col. BENTON'S guest. KIT has as fine a head as DANIEL WEBSTER, and had he been well educated, would have made the greatest explorer and engineer living. He has been offered a commission in the army, but refused it. I was greatly deceived in this man, having imagined him to be a braggadocio. On the contrary, he is modest and unassuming, does not drink, and is brave as a lion. Some Mexicans killed a young squaw in a fight, taking her for a man. When KIT heard of it, he sprang on his feet, and said if he could restore her to life he would give $500. I never saw a more tender-hearted man. A dog was drowning at one of our camps, being unable to get out of the river. KIT exerted himself as much to save it as if the dog had been a human being. One beautiful sight I saw while passing through a deep gorge in the mountains. My horse was carefully picking out his path over the rocks—beneath ran a stream whose course was dammed up now and then by the beavers who inhabited it—on the banks of the ponds were moss grown, fallen trees—and hot springs sent their fumes to heaven from the opposite side of the pass. The day was beautiful, and lent its aid to the grandeur of the scenery. I think the territory of Utah, from the little I saw of it, much more valuable than that of New-Mexico.

You may suppose, from what I have written about killing and fighting Indians, that they are unjustly treated; but were you here, and heard of the murders and depredations they have committed on the inhabitants, you would think differently. These bands of Apaches and Utahs have broken treaty after treaty, and now hold in bondage Mexican women and children, whom they treat barbarously.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS, Thursday, May 10, 1855.

Our men having suffered severely from exposure to the rough climate of Northern New-Mexico on our last scout in the mountains, against the hostile bands of Utahs and Apaches, who have been plundering and murdering our citizens at pleasure, believing they were able to cope with the forces and resources of the United States, we were obliged to recruit a few days.

We next started under the command of Col. FOUNTLEROY, 1st Dragoons, who had previously detached about half the command, (250 men,) and placed them under the orders of Lieut.-Col. ST. VRAIN, of the New-Mexico Volunteers, to follow a large trail of Indians, supposed to be Apaches, who were traveling in a different direction from our contemplated route. Our Division consisted of D Company, 1st Dragoons; D Company, 2d Artillery, and two Companies of the New-Mexico Volunteers. We left this post on the 23d of April, with favorable weather. Every member of our party was full of bright hopes of surpassing the results of the last scout, which was the most successful of any yet performed against the Indians in this Territory, bands of whom have held out for ten years, notwithstanding powerful means have been brought to bear against them. They can do this, being defended in a great measure by nature—the country being so formed as to render almost any force sent against them useless, before these depredators can be reached and punished.

We struck out in a northerly direction, keeping on the edge of the great Valley of St. Louis, or rather on the line of junction between it and the Sierra Blanco and the West Mountains, which are a spur of the Rocky Mountains.

Every means was used to prevent our discovery by the Indians, who are always on the alert, by making no fires, and traveling such times night and day as would best conceal us; while spies were roaming the country ahead. By forced marches we soon reached the head of the St. Louis valley, when we discovered a recent trail of a few lodges of Indians traveling North, supposed to be going on a Buffalo hunt. We pushed on rapidly through the Punche Pass to the country bordering on the upper waters of the Arkansas River, when our spies came to inform us that they had struck a large trail of some 500 animals, at a point where they had all congregated from various parts of the country. The trail was about one day old, and the Indians were traveling slowly. This good news aroused every one to new exertions, for every sign went to show that the Indians were off their guard.

It was about 10 o'clock in the evening when we received this intelligence, and it was but short work packing and getting on the trail. Our spies followed it by moonlight. We marched with scarcely a word spoken, till about 4 o'clock of the morning of the sixth day out from here, when our spies sent word that the trail turned off, and that the Indians were encamped in the neighborhood. We soon came up, when the order was given for the mounted men to dismount, and a sufficient number of men were detailed to dismount and take charge of and defend our packs and animals. Spies were sent out to reconnoitre, and soon returned with the news that the Indians were in a large body encamped near by, enjoying a war dance. We felt certain now that our attack was to be a surprise. Orders were given to the picked men to creep upon and run off with their horses, while the attack was being made. The Indians outnumbered us, and had their families with them, which always causes them to be unusually brave, so it was thought not advisable to attempt to surround them, but to attack them in the form of a semi-circle, and in this manner the men were marched up, making as little noise as possible.

We approached them unobserved till within a short distance, and could see them dancing and singing, reminding us of the witches in "Macbeth," little thinking that in a moment's time many of them would be passing from life to death. A dog in their camp having smelt us began to bark, and thus gave the alarm. The word "fire" was given, when over two hundred rifles and revolvers opened upon them, looking like sheets of fire coming from each soldier's mouth, and sending missiles of death to many a poor red man.

Those who were able to run, started with the little they had, and in their confusion rushed into thicker fire and upon certain death. Our men followed up the stragglers, and for one hour we could hear nothing but the cracking of rifles. The Indians had seized some of their guns when alarmed, and returned our shots as they ran.

We killed about forty in all, captured all their provisions, six children, most of their arms, baggage, and trinkets too numerous to mention. Previous to this fight, our men had marched ninety miles in thirty-two hours, waded creeks that were swollen, eaten but one meal during that time; in fact, for five days—day and night most of the time—they were on the march, without fires to cook anything over, yet hardly a complaint was heard. But they received their reward by accomplishing one of the most effective blows ever struck against any band of Indians.

After scouring the adjacent country to the Indian encampment during the forenoon of the sixth day out, which resulted in capturing horses, goats, sheep, &c., our men came in almost exhausted, and were satisfied, for the time, with a mouthful of food. We had two men killed, who were buried with military honors on our return to the encampment, and one wounded.

The next day we were *en route* back to a pass which lies on the west side of the valley of St. Louis, and through which Capt. GUNNISON passed when he left the Territory for Salt Lake, where he was killed. We were in hopes to find some Indians here, as this is one of their great resorts. We reached this Pass on the evening of the 1st of May, (our ninth day out.) Here we found a few lodges of Indians, but they discovered us in time to get away, after losing two of their warriors, who were killed in the chase we gave them. The next morning they were reinforced by the straggling members of the party we had so cut up on the Arkansas. Skirmishing commenced early (the tenth day out) in the morning, and lasted all day. During the day, BLANCO, the head chief, made his appearance on a high ledge of rocks, and asked for peace, but was afraid to come in our camp. His speech was cut short by a Mexican, who had, unbeknown to the rest of the party, crept up on the rocks and shot at him. The little courage the old chief had left vanished with this shot, and he and his party disappeared immediately, scattering in every direction, and leaving no trail that could be followed. Two more Indians were killed this day, and another camp and a large number of horses captured. We then proceeded slowly through the mountains down to the Rio Grande, examining the country *thoroughly* as we went along. We wished to cross the Rio Grande and proceed further South, but the stream was so swollen as to prevent such a course. So we bent our way on again, so as to obtain fresh supplies and recruit. We reached this Fort on the 9th of May, and consequently have been sixteen days out. After recruiting a few days, and giving the Indians time to collect again, we will start out, and this scout will probably be the final of the campaign, as the Indians cannot hold out much longer, having no implements of war and nothing to subsist upon, and no means of procuring supplies. Yours, D. W. C. P.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Attempts to Seize the Lands of the Delaware Indian Reservation.

We publish the following letter because it comes from a responsible source, and purports to state facts of considerable interest in connection with the current history of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The most interesting region of Kansas at present is that adjacent to the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers. Bounded on the east by the Missouri, and on the south by the Kansas, lies the Delaware region. The reservation for a home for this tribe extends forty miles along the course of the Kansas. It comprises some 275,000 acres. Northward and westward of this is a region of about 600,000 acres, which the Delawares in the Treaty of the 6th of May, 1854, ceded to the United States *in trust*. This tract has a boundary of ten or twelve miles along the Missouri River, running south from Fort Leavenworth, and, of course, immediately opposite Platte County, Missouri, and but a few miles from Weston, Platte City and Liberty, all in Missouri. This land, so ceded in trust, has proved a strong temptation to many of those in its vicinity who know its value, and has proved the source of much strife also.

By the second section of the treaty I have named the United States agree to cause this land to be surveyed in the manner in which our public lands are usually surveyed, and forthwith to offer it for sale at public auction, in such quantities as the President may deem proper.

In the sixteenth section, the law of March 3, 1807, is extended to it, and that law declares that such lands shall not be occupied without the consent of the United States; that titles obtained otherwise than in the manner prescribed shall be forfeited; that it shall be lawful for the President to cause the removal of all squatters, by the Marshal and his assistants, or by the military if necessary.

The history of the nefarious transactions of an association of men, who, in known violation of the treaty of the 6th of May, 1854, and in avowed defiance of the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on that treaty, attempted to claim as by preëmption the lands of the Delaware Indians, which were so emphatically exempted from such preëmption,—this history, I say, cannot be wholly unknown, for it is given in full in Congressional House Document, Executive, No. 50, 2d Session, Thirty-third Congress. All of it is there, probably, excepting the letter of Secretary DAVIS, of December 16, 1855, in effect calling upon President PIERCE to dismiss Commissioner MONEYPENNY for his "injustice and discourtesy" to these law-defying officers of the Government. That association had little respect for Northern sentiments, as I shall show.

On the 29th of September, 1854, "a meeting of the settlers of Kansas Territory" was held at the city of Leavenworth. The preamble to the resolutions adopted commences: "*Whereas*, we the squatters upon the Delaware cession of public lands in Kansas Territory," &c.

In this is an avowal of an act in defiance of the treaty of the United States with those Indians, and the Attorney General's opinion upon it also. The third resolution modestly asked for the legalizing of their actions by "the immediate extension of the preëmption law over this district;" and the fifth resolution alludes to "the known views of the present administration in relation to the speedy settlement of these territories."

It was also resolved, on motion of JEREMIAH CLARKE, that "we have continued and unshaken confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the present administration, the *avowed advocate and champion of 'popular sovereignty in the territories;'*" and further, "*that we commit the protection of our interests to the Hon.* DAVID R. ATCHISON, *whose distinguished abilities and position, familiarity with Indian affairs, and sympathy with the pioneer, indicate him as our best advocate.*"

Was this a lawful meeting of citizens, and was it moved by sympathy with *Northern* settlers? No one will assert that it was. Were the orators at this meeting opposed to its proceedings? Assuredly not, or they would not have been there: for it met as a body of squatters on lands which the United States had promised by treaty should not be occupied except after proceedings that had not then been observed. Who, then, were the orators on this occasion? I quote from the minutes of the proceedings, as sent to the President:

"In the absence of the Committee the following gentlemen addressed the meeting: S. H. TWOMBLY, General DUNHAM, Major MCBAN, C. C. ANDREWS, D. A. N. and C. H. GOVER, and Rev. FREDERICK STARR."

The latter gentleman was assuredly then, (in September last,) not in a very fair way to forfeit his usefulness by his devotion to the cause of justice and freedom; nor had he changed his views in regard to the latter subject *as late as the 30th of March last*, as I am prepared to demonstrate from his public acts.

Far would it be from me to seek to weaken the influence of any friend of Freedom in this struggle against the aggressions of Slavery; but, whatever may be Mr. STARR'S purposes, if consistent opposition to Slavery is among them, he is singularly unfortunate in the manifestation of it. PENN.

Difficulties to be Encountered by the Free Citizens of Kansas.

From the Free State, (*Lawrence, Kansas,*) *July* 2.

It is a matter of extreme regret that we observe various factions of the Free State party entertain opinions so widely different as to the true policy which it should pursue in the present political state of affairs. *We hear every shade of opinion advanced,* from forcible resistance to the present constituted authorities, to a tame and quiet submission to all the wrongs and outrages which we have suffered, until the future shall replace our liberties. One man says that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a high-handed outrage, that all our elections have been high-handed outrages, and that the Governor acted highly injudicious in granting certificates to men fraudulently elected, and he is in favor of repudiating the whole Legislative Assembly and all its acts, &c. Another differs by observing that this bill was a very judicious and proper enactment, that the Governor did all he could do, his hands being tied by the bill, but that the citizens of Kansas were to blame in not entering protests in the time specified by the proclamation so as to have enabled the Governor to set the elections aside. Yet he is in for repudiation, and a total disregard for all the enactments of the present bastard Legislature, but bold that the Governor has no right to dissolve or prorogue that body. He also holds that the Free State members elect on the 22d of May, should stay at home and not present their credentials before that body at all. Another is opposed to a total repudiation and a premature declaration to disregard all their enactments until he can see what they are and what will be their effect, that such an act would stultify the Governor in ordering a new election, and would be repudiating our own Free State men elect. Another is for submission at present, but make all necessary preparations for defending our rights in case of future invasions. Another says he cannot cooperate with the Free State party unless that party expresses itself opposed to the immigration to this Territory of free negroes.

And so we might go on through the whole, but it is useless. Our party being made up of so many component parts—embracing every man that has a soul capable of appreciating the difference between right and wrong—is what makes it so exceedingly difficult to unite them on one grand platform of principles. On two points they are a unit. They all desire that Kansas should be a Free State, and they all condemn the outrages perpetrated by the Pro-Slavery party at our elections by which a great majority of the members hold their seats by fraud. But the party being composed of some radical men, who are unwilling to give an inch, in order to obtain the cooperation of their fellow men—some Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers, with their old notions, that have been maturing for years—when these all come together they exhibit an evident clinging to their old views, and *there being no one force sufficiently bold as to take the responsibility of laying down a platform of principles which would make a grand local point around which all Free State men should rally; it appears that we are now, under such circumstances, like sheep having no shepherd.* Nebraska Democrats say that the Free State party, owing to these facts, can accomplish nothing. We must, say they, have an organization of a truly National character, around which all can rally and do effective work, and that the best plan is a reorganization of the National Democracy.

They are unwilling that their favorite idea of Popular Sovereignty should fail, and if there is any credit due to those that make Kansas free, they wish to have it, as their salvation depends on its being free. Yet they would prefer lending their support to Slavery, rather than cooperate with that class of Free State men who are in favor of the immigration of free negroes, and granting them the privilege of the elective franchise.

The Pro-Slavery party is always a unit. It is Slavery first, last, always and eternally with them. They entertain but the one idea, the promotion of the Slave interests, and suffer nothing incidental to distract their attention from this one great object. Such is the melancholy state of affairs in Kansas Territory. Difficulties which all good Free State men should seek by all honorable means to surmount. *This can only be done by a thorough organization of all those who are in favor of a Free State.* We are not so self-conceited and one ideaed as not to cooperate with any class of men, who have for their object the freedom of Kansas, yet who entertains views somewhat different from ours. If a broad platform of principles were established, such as would embrace all who are willing to go for a Free State, and then cast away all minor differences, our object would be very easily gained.

But the very men who are most clamorous about casting away minor differences, are the very men who are most tenacious of their own ways of thinking, and they are unwilling to stand on any platform but that conceived in their own minds, taking the most radical ground. The question with all should be what means shall we use to accomplish the great end for which we all profess to be laboring? Everything is at present against us. The Legislative Assembly, the Judiciary, all those who have anything to do with executing the laws are against us. What then can we do?

We can do nothing until we are thoroughly organized and fully understand each other. To attempt any settled course of policy before this is done, is exceedingly hazardous, and might be productive of very injurious results to our cause. To have a general expression of opinion from the Free State voters of the whole territory, and then a platform of principles adopted,—which will best accomplish the end we desire, and carry utter defeat into the ranks of our opponents,—is certainly the great want of the Free State party. It is this want of an organization that has ruined us all along. It prevented protests being entered in many instances in the last election.

These ideas, which we have thus endeavored to throw out, should be considered well by every man who pretends to have the best interests of Kansas at heart. That such an organization of the Free State party on liberal principles should be made before the election for delegate, is a work of the most urgent necessity. And we now call the attention of every Free State man to this matter, and let us have a general Convention of Delegates for that special purpose. There has been no such convention attempted in Kansas as yet.

For three or four men to get together and call a convention without consulting the Free State voters of every district some time previously, is the height of folly. Let this matter be before the people sufficiently long, that they will have time to weigh well matters, and make their arrangements so as to be able to attend and be prepared to do something worthy of the consideration of intelligent freemen.

SUMMER GLEANINGS.

NUMBER TWO.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA, July, 1855.

A dull, rainy morning, and nobody at the Springs but three courageous women and five Catholic priests, who are taught to mind neither wind, nor weather, nor women, and so strictly do they obey their teachers, that their eyes involuntarily turn away when beauty draws near. One of them is very handsome himself, and like most handsome people, seems perfectly aware of it. A lady who has mingled with them much in the sunny climes where they generate, says Priests are the most fascinating men in the world, especially if they are Jesuits! They are always known by the manner in which they are shaven and shorn.

But here comes a poor, withered, dried up little woman, and gives me a most cordial greeting, but I cannot recognize her. "Why, don't you remember me?" she says; "I was cook last Summer where you boarded;" and immediately I remember her very definitely, and listen to the story of her sorrows *since last we met*, with all the interest possible. Next comes running a little Irish boy, with his round rosy face all smiles, but I have quite forgotten him too, but recall him perfectly when he tells me his mother is a washerwoman, and asks me if I will not come and see her. Bless his little trusting Irish heart, I will not be the one to teach him to shrink from human sympathy, or to expect coldness because he is not rich and gay. So I take his profered hand and go to their little cabin, where another warm greeting reminds me that gratitude is cherished long in a true heart for very little favors.

Then, as there are so few this evening to interrupt us, I seek my old friend the gardener, who has kept these grounds in order nearly thirty years, and chat with him about the improvements which have been made and are in contemplation.

He is an Englishman, you may know by his stout, burly figure, and by his manners—so respectful, without servility; one of those honest yeomen which have been England's boast for centuries, and which are the strength of every land. He has seen the place grow up, and has an affection for it—and if you will take the trouble to talk with him, he will tell you a multitude of incidents, which will increase your interest in Saratoga, however long and kindly you may have observed it with your own eyes.

It is evident that the majority of gentlemen and ladies do not come to Saratoga to drink Congress water before breakfast. They must be city people, who don't "wake up" with the milkmen or marketmen. I am sure it must be very seldom in their lives that they hear a bird sing, and they cannot love them as well as *some people*, or they would at least come out on pleasant mornings to listen to such music, after being confined so long to the miserable imitations of operas and theatres. Upon Congress Hall the carpenters are still at work, and yet the robins are not frightened away. Here is one within five inches of the hammer, trying to drown the stunning noise with his song, and I counted forty-five this very morning hopping among the trees. From the nest of one two little ones fell out to-day before they were fledged, and it was really heartrending to witness the agony of the parents. What will become of the little ones? Ah, people here know the value of these beautiful creatures, and no sooner is it known to the proprietors that an accident has befallen the birdlings, than a servant and a ladder appear, and they are carefully restored to the nest and their mother's bosom. And when did human voices ever speak gratitude more plainly than the warbling of their little throats? Is it not love with which their hearts yearn?

Next to the birds in beauty are these frolicsome children—some half a dozen babies in their nurses' arms, as many little girls hopping and screaming and jumping, while boys are shooting arrows across the green, and all are running to be the first to pick them up. The children are all sent forth in the morning early. Oh! it is a pity they cannot grow up among the birds and flowers!

But here is one who has always lived in the country, and listened only to the singing of birds, and now for the first time hears the stately music of the band. To her feet it is inspiration, and as from her appearance we must conclude that she has never been initiated into the mysteries of "balance" and "chassé," it is equally conclusive that dancing is to some one of nature's gifts.

"Oh, dear, what an intolerable bore it must be to you, to stay here two or three weeks," said a very nice gentleman to me, the first evening after his arrival.

"Why?"

"Oh, it is such a lazy life, and all this fush and fashion.

"Oh, this gentleman has never been here before," thought I; "we will see what he will say before the week is out." But this I only thought to myself—to him I said: "Why, I have nothing more to do with fush and fashion here than elsewhere. I work as many hours, and sleep as many hours, and spend no more in dressing. I talk more to be sure, and I know of no more profitable way of spending time." Gentlemen think, and very sensible gentlemen, too, that to talk about anything but law and politics is a miserable waste of time; and to talk with ladies—what a lowering of their dignity. Another declared that "nothing was to be learned of them but deceit and folly!" I shall not undertake to defend them against this charge, for I think they are both deceitful and foolish. I only wish that when those in whom is centred all wisdom, and dignity, and gravity, come in communication with us, they would attempt to improve and elevate, instead of obeying quite so closely Paul's injunction, and becoming all things to all, without the palliating motive of endeavoring to save some.

When some of these giddy dancers are weary with the whirl, I have talked with them in my cozy corner, and I have found that beneath the gauze and taffeta beat as true and deep feeling hearts as are to be found in the bosoms of man or woman elsewhere in the wide world. Gayety is no sign of frivolity or heartlessness, and the gay are very far from being the most given to dark and evil imaginings. There is a great difference between gayety and dissipation, though they are confounded in many minds, and those who sit weeping and morose, and talk about living a life of sobriety and purity, and really think young, joyous creatures should or can possibly live likewise, have learned little of their own hearts, and have interpreted very falsely the hearts of others, when they thank the Lord that they are not as these publicans, but a great deal better.

But I must not forget to say that the nice gentleman who expected to feel very much as if he were in a tread-mill whilst compelled by wife and daughters to remain at Saratoga, has learned to appreciate the frank and cordial intercourse of this care free life—he has found the most intelligent and cultivated society, and having time for sociality where soul-trammeling business did not interfere, has learned to appreciate it, so that the last words that I heard him say were in serious lamentation that *business* should *compel* him to return to New-York; and if I should tell you his name you would see that it was a great compliment to the good people assembled at Congress Hall.

MYRTLE MYRTLE.

Letter from New-Hampshire—Traveling Facilities, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HANOVER, Friday, July 13, 1855.

"My foot is on my native heath," and my heart leaps exultant in the presence of these granite hills. No wonder the natives of mountainous regions are distinguished for their love of country. I never could feel at home where there is no hill nor mountain to vary the line of the horizon, and where no river nor bubbling brook sings to me its sweet melody. These merry little brooks—how full of life and of life's memories they are as they hasten on over their pebbly beds, now visible, and then hidden in the deep shadow of the forest. Not even the mighty Mississippi could move me as do these tiny streams, for they carry me back to days when all was bright and sunny, and life's shadows had not darkened my pathway.

We had a pleasant, though fatiguing, ride from Saratoga. The railroad, winding its way through the Green Mountains, is a triumph of New-England enterprise. I wish some of this same spirit could be infused into the State of my adoption, for then, instead of being proverbially behind the times, it would become the garden of the Middle States.

Some fellow-traveler, reluctant to leave all of Saratoga behind him, found himself at Rutland doomed to disappointment. The baggage-men had treated his trunk with their usual disregard of consequences, and the health-giving water was rapidly filtering, drop by drop, through his broadcloth and linen. The lookers-on were making sage remarks on the folly of packing bottles in a trunk; but, alas! people must generally learn from experience, and this gentleman was probably taking a first lesson. He could not have been much consoled by the imputations upon his common sense to which he listened.

At Rutland we were delayed two hours, waiting for the cars. The Bardwell House, a mass of red brick and green blinds, without a tree reaching higher than the second-story windows, was the most prominent object in the foreground of the picture upon which we gazed, while the Green Mountains loomed up grandly in the distance. It was a pleasant study to watch the light and shade upon their sides as the sun shone clear or veiled himself with clouds—a picture of life, ever varying from joy to sorrow, yet rendered more beautiful by these same transitions.

At Bellows Falls we were detained another two hours, for which we were repaid by a fine view of the Falls. The Island House is a large hotel, recently built, I should judge from its new look. Its surroundings are exceedingly attractive. Walks are laid out around the grounds, affording a pleasant promenade on the banks of the river. The Falls are immediately below, roaring and plunging in their hot haste to force a passage over the impeding rocks. These invalids to whom mountain air is recommended could not find a more desirable location for the Summer than this house affords. The far-famed valley of the Connecticut stretches out in the distance, and the Green Mountains lend their magnificent charms to the landscape. Ascutney rears his lofty head a few miles to the north, inviting the traveler to come and look afar, from his summit, over the picturesque country spread at his feet. Bellows Falls is less than a day's ride from New-York.

Hanover is a fine specimen of a New-England village. The College has formed a nucleus for an unusually cultivated and refined society. The festivities of Commencement begin next week, in the examination of the classes. I am sorry to be obliged to inform you that MR. CHASE is not to be here at Commencement. Prof. BROWN supplies his place. Prof. PHELPS, of Andover, also speaks instead of Prof. PARK, who was originally invited. Many persons, who would have enjoyed being here at Commencement, have, in years past, staid away because the accommodations at the hotels have been so miserable. There are now two good houses. The Dartmouth is well kept, and, among its Summer boarders, numbers some of the choice spirits of New-York. The other hotel is kept by FABIEN, formerly of the White Hills, and is its own recommendation. ANNA HOPE.

Crops, New Wheat, &c. at the West.

From the St. Louis Republican.

ALTON, July 11, 1855.

This section of country was visited by a very opportune rain storm yesterday morning, of several hours continuance. The ground had become very dry and dusty, and all vegetation began to wither. But now the earth is well soaked, even to the bottom roots of corn and potatoes, and these crops may now be considered as made, whether it rains again or not for months to come.

The wheat harvest is finished hereabouts, and the reapers are laid by in fence corners and under barnsheds, except those adapted to mowing—they are now briskly laying low the timothy and clover of this county. Oats have come on very finely, and the machines are about to launch into them. I have seen some oat fields of very large and heavy growth, nearly as high as my head, and the straw strong and coarse. Ripe, early apples are becoming plenty, and in a few days the luscious peach will grace our boards and gladden urchins' eyes. Blackberries are ripening, grapes are doing well and have not begun to blight or mildew very materially as yet, and the watermelon vines in the American Bottom are healthy and prosperous; young melons are to be found as large as a goose egg, and in a month there will be plenty in market. Lovers of fruit need not commit suicide, therefore, because of disheartening prospects.

New wheat begins to come in slowly, in small lots. One of our mills is grinding it, mixed equally with old wheat. Some 500 bushels of new crop were sold yesterday at $1 25. The opinion continues to prevail that it will drop down to $1 before August.

A letter received yesterday from Washington informs me that only about 5000 land warrants have yet been issued of denominations of 160 and 120 acres, and which sell at $1 10 to $1 12 per acre. My correspondent says that very little can be made by buyers at those prices, and gives it as his decided opinion that warrants can be purchased in any quantity at 75 cents per acre, by the 1st of January next.

Western Matters at Washington.

From the St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 6, 1855.

A good thing is being told here on Governor IZZARD and the Treasurer of Nebraska. It appears that all claims are respected, except where more than one are held by the same individual. This was the case with Governor IZZARD; and his Treasurer, MR. RANKIN, in the exercise of his squatter sovereignty, chose to jump one of his best locations. The Governor threatened and blustered, and the Treasurer held on and *fortified*. MR. RANKIN named the place *Sebastopol*, and challenged the Governor to attempt an assault, but the challenge was respectfully declined, and Sebastopol has been laid off into town lots, and is fast rivaling its oriental namesake in importance.

I am informed that an investigation is now going on as to the participation of the Nebraska officials in fixing the seat of Government at Omaha City, and as to the *interests* and *motives* which led to their participation in the matter. Rumor says that the Secretary of the Territory is becoming rich on this single speculation.

☞ Flour in California is quoted at $7, here we are paying $13.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No. CLXVIII. July, 1855. Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co

There are ten principal articles in this number of an old and popular periodical. They vary in value, as in subject. The opening paper, upon the Clubs of London, is very suggestive, and no more. It appears to be a hash of certain articles (reminiscences) which appeared some thirty years ago, in the *New Monthly Magazine*, then one of the best of London periodicals, under the editorship of THOMAS CAMPBELL, the poet. The only new matter which we perceive are the *Legas Convivales*, drawn up by BEN JONSON, for the social meeting (which was *not* a club) at the old Devil Tavern, and the Rules of the Carlton Club in London. The reviewer says, rather boastingly, "We believe it literally true, that, hitherto in the hands of the members alone, they are now for the first time given to the world, through the medium of an American journal." Does it strike him, that their previous non-publicity has arisen out of their really being of no account, except to the members alone?

The article in question is greatly inferior to the requirements and capabilities of the subject. Its accuracy, as to names, may be judged from the fact that GEORGE CRUIKSHANK is mentioned, plurally, as CRUIKSHANKS. The famous Beefsteak Club is mentioned, but the critic omits to state that PEG WOFFINGTON, the celebrated actress, was its President at one time, and might be seen after the performance in Covent Garden Theatre, flourishing in the green-room, (where the Club held its weekly sitting,) holding up a pot of porter in her hand, and crying out, "Confusion to all order! Let liberty thrive!" We are told, however, that the Duke of NORFOLK (from his habits called *the dirty Duke*) was a member, and "after imbibing his six bottles he would proceed to some of the taverns of Covent Garden in the neighborhood, and there order green peas and an ortolan, at a time when the former were three guineas a pint. Being by no means either refined in appearance, or nice in his habits, he was on one of these occasions mistaken by a novice of a waiter for a debauched gardener from the adjoining market, and the Garden Ganymede was on the point of kicking him to the door for his presumed impertinence, when he luckily took the precaution of informing the landlord that 'that drunken cabbage grower had ordered an ortolan.' 'If he orders a dozen give him them immediately,' was mine host's prompt reply."

Here is a good story utterly spoiled in the telling. There is infinite absurdity in imagining the Duke of NORFOLK, a man of gigantic size and immense appetite, ordering *one* ortolan for his supper—the bird being not larger than a lark, and therefore only a single mouthful for him. Next, where were "some of the taverns of Covent Garden," where a man can obtain ortolans—a delicacy peculiar to the South of Europe, and rarely, if ever, brought into England. Lastly, what novice of a waiter would dream of kicking to the door one of the largest men in London? The fact is, the Duke went to dine at a tavern, ordered salmon to follow his soup, and asked the waiter whether cucumbers were in the market? The reply was in the affirmative, and the Duke, who always dressed carelessly, and was not known to the waiter, desired one to be brought. "They are a guinea apiece," responded the garden Ganymede. "Then, bring three," said the Duke. On appealing, in doubt between the homely appearance and the extravagant order, to the landlord, the reply was: "It is the Duke of NORFOLK, serve him with whatever he wants." As it was easier to supply a dozen cucumbers than as many ortolans, it is to be presumed that the Duke made a good dinner.

Of the twenty-two London Clubs, particular mention is made only of WHITE'S and SHOOKER'S. Not a word of BOODLE'S, nor of the Alfred, which BYRON much frequented,—nor of the Traveler's, memorable for the *jeux d'esprit* of TALLEYRAND,—ser of the Oriental, frequented by East Indians as yellow as their own mulligatawny,—nor of the Reform, where CHARLES SULLER used to shine above, while SOYER literally "ruled the roast" below,—nor of the Athenæum, in which poor THEODORE HOOK'S "temperance corner" is yet shown and honored,—nor of the Union, to obtain membership in which a man must have his name on the proposal book for years,—nor of the United Service, at which "the Duke" frequently dined "all the joint" for eighteen pence,—nor of the University, more famous for its *gurgine* than its library,—nor of the Garrick, one of the pleasantest places of social resort in London. All are passed over in solemn silence. Truly, a very unsatisfactory article—with nearly all the Clubs left unrecorded—reminding one of the provincial performance of the tragedy of "Hamlet," with "the part of *Hamlet* omitted by particular desire."

Much superior is the notice of American Society, suggested by GRISWOLD'S Republican Court. The following anecdote is well-told, and not without a large portion of simple pathos:

"As the landmarks of the Revolution fade, every consecration of its genius, in marble, colors, or type, every attempt to reawaken the echo of its voice, should be gratefully welcomed; as the living representatives of that epoch depart, their testimony should be carefully recorded; as the precedents of those days are superseded, its noblest examples should be reinvoked. Those of us who have, for a brief space, stood within this fast vanishing circle, feel the more keenly the moral need which exists for prolonging its conservative spell by all the means that art and letters can afford. A few Summers past, it was our lot to sit beside an ancient dame at the hospitable board of a family of manorial celebrity, one of the most beautiful domains that adorn the banks of the Hudson. The bowed and silent figure was the personification of comfortable old age; listless, inert, and mechanical, yet serene, the torch of life seemed flickering towards gradual extinction, and awaiting only a breath to disappear. Through the open window played the breeze of June, and the swaying tendrils of a venerable and lofty elm made a checkered and shifting light on the smooth oak floor; the trill of a locust resounded in the warm hush of noon; massive plate of antique mould gleamed on the high sideboard; portraits of Revolutionary heroes were arranged on the wall; and the entire scene, the atmosphere, and the tranquility concurred to induce that mood when the sense of Nature's glory is chastened by a feeling of human vicissitude. Suddenly a strain of martial music rose on the air. The old lady quivered, raised her eyes, clasped her hands, and exclaimed: "Ah! all intercession is vain; ANDRE must die!" The chords of memory had been struck; she was thinking of the execution of the gallant British spy. Our hosts made signs for us to listen, and with nervous rapidity her colorless lips breathed the names of English officers who had paid their devoirs to her maiden beauty, renowned in its day; she described her lofty head-dress of ostrich feathers which caught fire at the theatre, and repeated the verses of her admirer who was so fortunate as to extinguish the flames; she dwelt upon the majestic bearing of WASHINGTON, the elegance of the French, and the dogmatism of the British officers; the by-words, the names of gallants, belles, and heroes, the incidents, the questions, the etiquette, of those times seemed to live again in her tremulous accents, which gradually became feeble until she fell asleep. It was like a voice from the grave; and we could not but feel how precarious was the tenure and how imperative the duty by which the personal details that give such life to history are to be rescued from oblivion. The same convolution subsequently rose to our minds on a Winter evening at the fireside of Mrs. MADISON; and more recently at the funeral of Mrs. HAMILTON."

Here, too, in a few words, is a vivid picture of what has passed away within our time almost:

"The broad and easy staircase; the paneled wall; the spacious and gleaming sideboard, on which were displayed the old silver tankard and candle-cup with armorial bearings; the white-robed and high toilet-table; the Scripture prints on the chamber wall; the low ceiling with its projecting cross-beam: the crackling wood-fire and polished andirons; the family portraits in ruffles, wigs, stomachers, brocade, velvet, and shoe buckles; the laboriously wrought sampler, framed as a memorial of female industry; the spider-legged round table, glistening with years of friction, and sacred to tea-drinking when that meal was "a perfect regale," and to countless games of whist and cribbage, the former played in grave silence and "according to *Hoyle*;" the massive punch-bowl, the secret of whose mysterious compound was known only to a few choice spirits; the venerable dame in mob-cap, the oracle of the neighborhood, the idol of children, ensconced in a huge arm-chair by the fireside, and forever plying her knitting-needles: the heavy, brazen-clasped Bible on the quaint little stand beneath a mirror whose thick plate-glass so truly reflected every object; the thick and gay-tinted Turkey carpet, grateful to slippered feet and purring cat; the precious tea-caddy of lacker-wood; the diminutive panes which gave back the crimson glow of sunset or transmitted to the wanderer's eye the hospitable fire-gleam; the open face of the venerable clock at the head of the stairs, or in the kitchen corner, with the moon rising over the dial-plate; these and many other tokens of still life in our ancestral domiciles may offer but a homely contrast to the more gaudy and intricate arrangements of modern households; yet they are delightfully associated with domestic comfort, and over an unperverted fancy still exert a conservative spell."

Were we to quote what is good in this paper on American Society, we should reprint the whole of it.

Mount Lebanon, Lord CARLISLE'S Diary in Turkish and Greek waters, (a pleasant, feeble book, which owes its popularity almost wholly to the high rank, social position, and political and personal character of its amiable author.) *Recent Records of Travel*, by PRIME. DR SPRAGUE and Professor UPHAM, supply materials for other articles. There is a readable notice of the late HORACE BINNEY WALLACE,—a recondite essay on the Persistence of Physical Laws—a notice of MAURICE'S Lectures on Learning and Working, and a highly interesting article, full of antiquarian and historical lore and gossip, on the Private Life and Household of CHARLEMAGNE.

The briefer critical notices which conclude the No. are generally well-written. In the notice of Lady BLESSINGTON'S Memoirs, a mistake of carelessness occurs, where it is said that her furniture, books, &c., were "knocked down by the hammer of the eloquent auctioneer, GEORGE ROBBINS." One trifling reason why the fact was different is, that GEORGE ROBBINS, (who, by the way, though a *popular* was never an *eloquent* auctioneer,) was dead in May, 1849, when the sale took place. As Dr. MADDEN repeatedly mentions that Mr PHILLIPS was the auctioneer, the reviewer's error is rather strange.

We take leave to suggest that the list of new publications received might be rendered useful were it made alphebetical, or, better still, arranged under different heads. At present it occupies several pages which might be better filled.

The Sure Anchor; or, The Young Christian Admonished, Exhorted and Encouraged, by Rev. H. P. ANDREWS, is a small volume of good advice which the young of both sexes may read with advantage—particularly as their attention will be kept awake by the practical illustrations given by the writer. Published by JAMES FRENCH & Co., Boston.

We have not a house to build—unfortunately. If we had, it is probable that we should feel some special interest in the *Art of Stair Building*—a book written by J. R PERRY, stair builder, illustrated by plans, sections, and other practical illustrations neatly engraved. It simplifies a very difficult part of domestic architecture. Published by A. RANNEY, New-York.

The Book of Men, Women and Babies, professing to be a semi-physiological treatise, is good for nothing, and worse than that. We should be sorry to see it in the hands of any one whom we regarded. Published by DE WITT & DAVENPORT

Encampment of the National Guards—Melancholy Accident.

The Seventh Regiment, (National Guards,) Col. DORVEA, return to the City on Saturday afternoon, from their week's encampment at Kingston, and was received at the landing by the 71st Regiment, under command of Col VOSBOURG, and looked finely, though, of course somewhat jaded.

The encampment has been a very satisfactory and pleasing one throughout, with the exception of a melancholy accident which occurred there on Friday. The Regiment was going through the battalion movements, and all the different firings. The various companies had fired twice successively, and the whole left wing once, when the order was given for the right wing to load and fire. The order was obeyed with promptness, but scarce had the smoke cleared from the ground ere a piercing and heart-rending cry fell upon the ears of every one present, and it was soon found that a young country woman with her child had been shot by a ball from one of the muskets. The unfortunate young woman was borne in the arms of several soldiers to the hospital tent, where upon examination, it was found that the ball had entered the right side of the left breast, about an inch and a half below the nipple, passing entirely through the breast, entering the left arm near the shoulder, frightfully fracturing the bones of the arm and again passing out. The child, an infant only six months of age, was picked up when the mother fell, covered with blood, which flowed profusely from a wound in its head. Upon examination by the surgeons, it appeared that the skull was fractured and a piece of the bone above the forehead carried away; the wound was about three inches long, and through the aperture the brain protruded. The brain was pressed back to its place and the wound closed, when the little sufferer was given to a nurse for better care.

As soon as practicable, the mother and child were removed to a hotel in the village, where the Regiment made every provision for the sufferers, and raised by contribution about $1,000 for their assistance.

The wounded woman is the wife of JEREMIAH CASSELL, who lives about six miles back of Kingston. The ball that injured her passed through the skirts of a young man's coat standing near, and in its descent tore the dress of a lady who was standing behind Mrs. CASSELL.

Mr. CASSELL, the husband of the wounded woman, was present at the time of the accident.

The officers state that all the muskets were carefully examined before the firing, and inasmuch as each of the muskets had been already discharged three times, the accident, it is said, must have resulted from the negligence of some State official in the Commissary Department, placing a ball cartridge among the ammunition of the Regiment.

On the other hand it is thought the accident may have resulted from negligence on the part of some one of the soldiers, as several of the companies had been firing at a target with ball cartridge during the day.

The accident cast a melancholy gloom throughout the encampment, and in consequence of it the grand ball with which it was to have closed, did not come off, but the Regiment received their visitors in the camp.

Strange as it may seem, the mother and child are both doing well, and neither of them will die of their wounds.

Illinois.

The Illinois State Convention of the Know-Nothings had its session at Chicago on the 10th inst. The principal business before them was the approval or disapproval of the action of their delegates at Philadelphia. A very strenuous effort was made to secure the adoption of the Philadelphia platform, but it was defeated by a large majority. A series of resolutions was adopted, denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and declaring that in all future political contests they would require from their candidates distinct and unequivocal pledges upon this subject. They also assert the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories and the District of Columbia.

Malt Liquors.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you allow me to communicate to your readers the following facts, the collation of which is suggested by your article of this date, entitled "John Bull and his Beer." I am the more anxious on the point, as the subject—beer—is one, the merits of which are acknowledged by all medical writers of standing, and one which, at the present time, is worth consideration, presenting as it does, a middle ground between the extreme prohibitionists on the one side, and the extreme anti-liquor men on the other. The subject has the merit of moderation, at all events, which is a virtuous one in these days.

Ale or beer was known at least four centuries before the Christian era, as an Egyptian beverage. HERODOTUS, the earliest of the Greek historians whose works are extant, XENOPHON, and DIODORUS SICULUS make mention of it. The first-named ascribes the discovery of brewing a wine or beverage from barley to Isis, wife of ANYRIS; and TACITUS, in the first century of Christianity, speaks of the fact that the Romans and Germans learned from the Egyptians, at a very early period, the art of producing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation. The early Greeks had a barley beverage called Pinon, and the Gauls also were on good terms with John Barleycorn. It was early introduced into England, and in the laws of INA, King of Wessex, who flourished towards the close of the seventh century, alehouses are mentioned. In the thirty-fifth article of the Magna Charta, (granted June 19, 1215.) the measures for ale are regulated. Other interesting dates mark the progress of malt through the centuries.

So much for the antiquity of beer. Let us glance at its present proportions, and look into what hands the discovery of the good Egyptian housewife has fallen. England, Germany, and New-York State have been the greatest producers of this beverage in the world. There are about two thousand public brewers in the British Islands; and the number of victuallers who brew their own ale is set down at 28,000. In London there are about one hundred wholesale brewers. In 1850 there were 21,668 tons of hops grown in England, paying a duty of £270,000, (or $1,650,000.) *Blackwood* sets this down as probably a larger quantity than is furnished by all the rest of the world together. Of this amount only 98 tons were exported; and on the other hand, 320 tons were imported. The English boast of their cultivation of the hop, and extol "this branch of farming as the most liberal, the most remarkable," and the most expensive, of any in England. In the same year (1850,) the Barley and Bere crops of Ireland stood thus:

Barley, acres.....	203,350	Produce in quarters of 8 bushels.	1,209,835
Bere, acres.....	57,811		394,891

Of German beers I have no actual figures at hand, but it is well known that every German Province is famous for the production and consumption of a particular beer; while all the German States and beers bow before the omniputent beverage of Bavaria. The Bavarians truly may be said to walk in the ways of the jolly Boniface, who ate, drank and slept upon his ale. Beer and bread are, *par excellence*, Bavarian diet; and so jealous are the mechanics of any infringement or prohibition of the custom, that an attempt to raise the malt-tax was followed by a revolution in 1844.

The importance of the beer business to New-York is worth consideration. In DE BOW'S report on the seventh census, I find there are 744 brewers in New-York. This is irrespective of distillers, of whom there are 319. In the year ending 1850, New-York produced 3,585,059 bushels of barley, and 2 536,299 pounds of hops; five-sevenths of the entire crop of the Union. In 1840, this crop was less than half a million pounds in New-York, and the increase is a sufficient commentary on the consumption of ale and beer. The census quoted, gives the public brewers' returns as 615,000 barrels, which is more than one third of the returns for the whole United States. These facts are very interesting as indices to the wealth, and, as some physicians aver, the health of the State. Ale was the name formerly given to unhopped malt. When the hop was introduced from the Low countries, the beverage took the name beer. A writer in 1596, GERARD, says: "The manifold virtues in hops, do manifestly argue the holesomeness of beere above ale, for the hops rather make it physicall drinke to keep the body in health, than an ordinary drinke for the quenching of our thirst," and two centuries and a half afterwards the eccentric Doctor KITCHENER in his "Cork's Oracle' says, "Home brewed beer is the most invigorating drink. It is, indeed, gentle reader! Notwithstanding a foolish fashion has barbarously banished the natural beverage of Great Britain as *extremely ungenteel*." However ungenteel it may have been in the Doctor's day, the statistics in ours show that it is not "barbarously banished" from the meals of John Bull.

If space were allowed, many evidences of the truth of GERARD'S and KITCHENER'S ideas might be given, and especially from the works of medical writers.

Yours, S.

Interesting Particulars About the Author of "Jane Eyre."

From Sharpe's London Magazine.

The following particulars, obtained from a private and, we believe, authentic source, though we do not pledge ourselves to their accuracy, may not prove unacceptable to our readers:

On the northern side of one of the wildest and bleakest moors of Yorkshire stands the little village of Haworth, consisting of a church and a few gray stone cottages. One of these, scarcely superior to its fellows, and distinguished only by a sort of court-yard, surrounded by a low stone wall, and overgrown with grass, (shrubs and flowers refusing to generate in so ungenial an atmosphere,) is the parsonage. The architecture is of the simplest description—a straight walk leads up to the front door, on either side of which appears a window, that of the sitting-room looking into the church-yard, well filled with gravestones. On this parsonage, until within a few months since, not a touch of paint nor an article of furniture had been expended for thirty years, the period which had elapsed since the death of Miss BRONTE'S mother. Some six or seven years antecedent to that date, an Irish clergyman, Rev. PATRICK BRONTE, then resident at Penzance, espoused a young lady, contrary to the wishes of her relations, who refused to hold any further intercourse with her after her marriage. Her husband, obtaining the perpetual curacy of Haworth, took his bride to his new residence, where they spent the remainder of their days, she dying in a rapid consumption, after the birth of her sixth child, CHARLOTTE. Mr. BRONTE, who, though advanced in years, is still alive, is described as a man of studious and solitary habits, and of a singular and highly eccentric turn of mind, which, together with a peculiar temper, must have rendered him anything but a suitable guardian to a youthful family. Nor can we wonder at the mother's dying exclamation, "What will become of my poor children?" Engrossed by his own pursuits, the father never even dined with his family nor taught them anything, and the children learned to write and read from servants only. When CHARLOTTE was 12 years old she (even then of an original and self-reliant nature) asked and obtained her father's permission that her sisters and herself should be placed at the clergy-school at Cowan Bridge. This, as it then existed, she has described to the life in *Jane Eyre*. Two of her sisters died of the fever which at one time devastated the school; the two others, and probably CHARLOTTE herself, quitted it with the seeds of consumption in their constitution fostered by the cruel privations they underwent. The food was horrible, and of it, bad as it was, they obtained so little that often they were literally half starved. Frequently has she "crept under the table to pick up the crumbs others had dropped." At the time of the fever the doctor examined the food, he put some in his mouth and hastily rejected it, protesting it was not fit for dogs. "So hungry was I," said CHARLOTTE, "that I could have eaten what he threw away." The three survivors returned to Haworth with broken health; but there fresh trials awaited them. "At nineteen," continued CHARLOTTE, "I should have been thankful for a penny a week." I asked my father; but he said, "What can women want with money?" She was yet only nineteen when she advertised for and obtained a situation as a teacher in a school; not finding it turn out as she had hoped, she waited until she had saved money enough to pay her passage to Brussels, where she had secured a position as school teacher—she started alone, never having previously quitted Yorkshire. When she arrived in London it was night; she became alarmed, and not knowing where to go, and fearing to trust herself to strangers, she took a cab, drove to the Tower stairs, hired a boat and was conveyed to the Ostend packet. At first the officer in command refused to take her on board till the next morning, but on learning her desolate situation recalled his prohibition. In Brussels she remained two years, her experiences there are detailed in *Villette*. The character of Adele, in particular, is drawn from life. On her return she found that the health of her two remaining sisters was declining, and that her father's eyesight was becoming affected, and she considered it her duty to remain at home. She tried various ways of increasing their income, but failed in all. Without mentioning her project to her father, she wrote *Jane Eyre*, a work of which Messrs. SMITH and ELDER had the good sense to perceive the merits, and were courageous enough to publish it, in spite of its peculiarities, which might have alarmed any but a really spirited publisher. About three months after the appearance of her novel, and when its success was no longer doubtful, Miss BRONTE resolved to screw up her courage, and inform her father of the step she had taken. Mr. BRONTE, it appears, did not then join his family, even at meal times. At dinner CHARLOTTE announced her intention to her sisters, adding that she would put it in execution before tea! Accordingly, she marched into the study with a copy of her work, wrapped up in a review of it, which she had received, and the following conversation ensued:

"Papa, I have been writing a book!"

"Have you, my dear?"

(He went on reading.)

"But, papa, I want you to look at it."

"I can't be troubled to read manuscript."

"But it is printed."

"I hope you've not been involving yourself in any such silly expense!"

"I think I shall gain some money by it; may I read you some reviews of it?" She read the reviews, and again asked him if he would look over the book; he said she might leave it and he would see—later on that same evening he sent his daughter an invitation to drink tea with him. When the meal was nearly concluded, he said: "Children, Charlotte has been writing a book, and I think it is a better one than I expected." For some years he never mentioned the subject again.

A lady, who afterwards became intimate with Miss BRONTE, thus describes her first introduction to her: "I arrived late at the house of a mutual friend, tea was on the table, and behind it sat a little wee dark person, dressed in black, who scarcely spoke, so that I had time for a good look at her. She had soft, lightish brown hair, eyes of the same tint, looking straight at you, and very good and expressive; a reddish complexion, a wide mouth, altogether plain; the forehead square, broad, and rather overhanging. Her hands are like bird's claws, and she is so short sighted that she cannot see your face unless you are close to her. She is said to be frightfully shy, and almost cries at the thought of going among strangers."

Examination of the British Consul at Cincinnati for Violating the Neutrality Laws.

JULY 12.—The United States Court-room was again crowded yesterday, with those anxious to hear the arguments upon the trial of Mr. Rowecroft.

The audience seemed generally to regard the conduct of the Irish witnesses as anything else but honorable, who are probably heartily ashamed that they should stoop to such means to accomplish what they regarded as a worthy object.

Francis Barget, an officer who assisted in the arrest, produced railroad tickets for Buffalo, which he had taken from Reidy, one of defendants.

John Kamerer, testified that he was going to Buffalo, where he was promised work; knew nothing of any intention to go further. (He was one of the men arrested on the cars.)

Mr. Reidy testified to the list of men (the list was copied by direction of Capt Pushner) placed in his charge, with railroad tickets given him by Capt McKay.

First witness for defence was A. O. Russell, who was called to prove that the Consul protested against being arrested in his own house.

Mr. Mylotte stated that Mr. Rowecroft reminded Mr. Bennett that he was the representative of a great power, and his person was sacred. Asked if he would force him to go. Mr. Bennett replied that he did not wish to take him on a cart or express wagon, but should certainly require his presence before the Commissioners. The documents showing Mr. Rowecraft's appointment by the British Government as Consul, and the ratification of the appointment by the authorities at Washington, with all the privileges, &c., granted to the Consul of any nation, were then presented to Mr. Anderson, and read. He then read from a Consular Convention, ratified between the United States Government and the Emperor of the French, in 1853, section three of which says: "Consular offices and dwellings shall be inviolable—local authorities shall not invade them under any pretext. In no case shall they seize the papers therein deposited. In no case shall the offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum." This, it was contended, protected Mr. Rowecroft from arrest in his house, and rendered his detention here illegal.

Mr. Anderson, for the defence made the following points:

1. That as Mr. Rowecroft was exempt from arrest in his own house, the court could not take advantage of the wrong of its own officer, and try a man thus illegally brought before it.

2. That the warrant on which they were arrested was defective. It charged various offences, committed at various times—was vague and uncertain. They could not know from that warrant for what offence they were called to answer.

3. That enlistment was necessary to complete the offence.

4. This was not a conspiracy, and therefore Mr. Rowecroft could not be bound by the declarations of other parties. To conclude the crime of conspiracy, it was necessary that they should be acting to effect the same purpose. In this case defendants were conspiring to get for themselves bounty money and service from the British Government, but the Consul was only acting to supply the Government with soldiers.

In the argument of the case, the whole subject of the war, with the question of the holy places, &c., was discussed.

The prosecuting attorney, Mr. Jewett, followed Mr. Anderson, and occupied the whole of his time in refuting the points Mr. Anderson had made.

After concluding his remarks, he requested that the British Consul (who had heretofore been left at perfect liberty,) be put under bonds. This the Court refused to do.

On account of the novelty and importance of the case, the Court postponed its decision, but to no fixed time. It will probably not be given until the cases are all tried.

Seizure of Arms by the Sheriff of Cincinnati—The Irish Battalion deprived of their Guns and Accoutrements.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 13.

It will be remembered that Brigadier General SARGENT issued an order to the various regiments, battalions, and companies of the Third Brigade, First Division, O. V. Militia, to assemble on Broadway, on the Fourth of July, at 9 A. M., for a brigade parade. The Rover regiment, Col. KENNETT, obeyed the order, while the German regiment, Major FRANZ LINCK, and the Irish battalion, Lieut. Col H. MCGROARTY, disobeyed the order and sent notice to the commandant of the brigade to that effect.

For this insubordination and disobedience of orders, together with a belief that the arms will better serve the interests of the Third Brigade in other hands, General SARGENT yesterday made a formal demand of each of the commandants of the Companies composing the Irish battalion, to deliver up forthwith, to Capt. E. PENROSE JONES Brigade Quartermaster, all public arms, appendages and accoutrements in their possession. This order was obeyed only by one Company, the Republican Light Guard, Capt STEPHEN J. MCGROARTY, the others refusing to obey. The following are the Companies forming this battalion: Sarsfield Guards, Capt. CONAHAN; Sarsfield Light Artillery, Capt. DOUD; Shields Guards, Lieut. LAVANDER, commanding; Queen City Cadets, Capt. MCSHAFFER, and the Republican Light Guards, (formerly Mitchell Guards,) Capt. S. J. MCGROARTY.

When informed that these companies refused to deliver up their arms, General SARGENT sued out writs of replevin, and by authority of the Sheriff took possession of their entire arms, accoutrements, &c., and had them safely deposited in the Brigade Arsenal on Fourth-street. A detachment of military, by order of the Sheriff, guarded the Arsenal during the whole of last night.

The writ was executed yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, when but a few of the members of the companies were about, and before they were apprised of what was going on. Last evening the fact became pretty generally known, and a large number of Irishmen assembled on the corner of Ninth street and Western row, and were engaged up to a late hour in discussing the action of the Brigadier General.

We are informed that it was decided to appeal to the Adjutant-General of the State for a return of the arms and accoutrements forthwith. The officers of the various companies will leave for Columbus, on this errand, this morning.

We further learn from Gen. SARGENT, that notices will be served to-day on the commandants of the various companies composing the German regiment to deliver up their arms, &c., of the State, to the Quartermaster of the brigade; and in case they refuse, also, the same steps will be taken to obtain them.

Rents in California.

A letter-writer from San Francisco thus speaks of the fall in the prices of real estate in that city, and the consequent reduction in the incomes of its owners:

The enormous incomes of some real estate holders have dwindled down at a most rapid and fearful rate, and, though already small, continue to "become beautifully less." I am now moving into a house at $40 per month, which four months' since readily brought $115 per month, and "fancy rents" have declined at even a greater ratio. The United States bonded warehouses, for which $6,000 per month was originally paid, would not at this moment command one-fourth of that rate: and under a clause in the lease, which provides for a revaluation of the rent every two years by disinterested persons, will no doubt at the next biennial valuation, if proper attention is paid to the matter by the Government officials, be reduced accordingly."

Labor and Capital in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1855.

Neither labor nor capital will ever again be so valuable in California as heretofore. The supply of both is daily increasing, and the days of $80 per month for farm laborers and found, $6 per day in the city for common laborers, and $12 for mechanics have gone, not again to return; so is six per cent. per month for money, as likewise rents which gave a nett income of fifty to seventy-five per cent per annum on the cost of the property. The product of the mines is daily heaping up capital here, exclusive of all the gold sent to the Atlantic States, Europe, China and South America. Still, however, rents and labor will continue for a very considerable time yet to be much higher than with you, and, with the other great attractions on this coast, will cause California to increase with great rapidity in population, wealth and resources.

(Nat Intelligencer.

California Climate.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1855.

To give you an idea of the fertility of the soil and the nature of the climate: We have had strawberries since March, and they will last until November; blackberries since May; pears and grapes are the fruits of the country; raspberries of gigantic growth; cherries beautiful; peaches it is expected will be cheaper this year than with you; three years since they sold at one to two dollars each; other fruits in abundance. We have had artichokes that might choke an elephant since February, and vegetables of all kinds in an abundance that would amaze you; potatoes at twenty-five cents per bushel; and such *potatoes!*—perfect flour when baked. Then we have sweet potatoes, onglos, mangoes and many other fruits from the Sandwich Islands, nuts and preserves from Chili; and last, though not least, gold from the mountains in greater profusion than ever. Such another country the sun never shone upon.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FASCINATION.—About two weeks since a little girl, near six years of age, named COLLISTA HILL, of Gilmanton Centre, was searching for berries in the field, when her attention was arrested by a peculiar singing noise, and on looking up she perceived two large black snakes, one of which was in an erect attitude and gazing fixedly upon her, accompanying its vibratory motions by, as she says, "a most beautiful singing." She first attempted to run, but found herself utterly incapable of doing so. She then looked at the snake until she became so pleased with it that she took it into her lap, and held it until she thought it asleep and then fled to the house. For a number of days she visited the snake, unknown to her parents, who finally discovered her feeding it from her hands. She continued feeding it every day, becoming more and more attached to it, until it would wind itself about her arms and neck, and even take food from her mouth. Finally she was prevailed upon to place it in a box, and in that it is still kept, except when being fed. Hundreds in the vicinity have been to see it, and it is the opinion of medical men who have seen her that she is completely fascinated, and that the death of the reptile would prove fatal to her. Her parents have had many tempting offers to permit her to be taken about and exhibited with the snake, but, though they are poor, they have sense enough to refuse such offers. The snake is over four feet long. We have the above from a gentleman who has visited the girl, and received the facts from her and her parents, and of course it may be relied upon as substantially correct.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot, July 12.*

☞ The British Consul, CHARLES ROWECROFT, Esq., of whose examination on the charge of violating the neutrality laws of the United States at Cincinnati, we have given full details, is a literary, as well as a diplomatic gentleman. He sometime ago presented to the Mercantile Library a set of his works, embracing the following: "Tales of the Colonies, or, the Adventures of an Emigrant;" "Evadne, or, an Empire and its Fall;" "The Bushranger of Van Diemen's Land;" "Chronicles of the Fleet Prison;" "The Man without a Profession;" "Fanny, the Little Milliner;" and "The Triumph of Women."

☞ We learn from the Quebec *Chronicle* that the Provincial Government decided on Friday last, to accede to the terms proposed by Mr. HUGH ALLAN, of Montreal, viz.: Vessels of 1,750 tons, and 350 horse-power, to make fourteen fortnightly trips from Liverpool to Canada, and five monthly trips to Portland, in each year, at an annual bonus of £21,000 sterling.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Buffalo *Democracy* tells the following story: As we were standing on Thursday, at Hawks' counter in the Post-office, we were accosted by a poorly clad French woman, who desired us to do a little writing for her. As we stood there, trying to oblige the woman, she told us her story. She had left France with her husband and a son of some forty years, both of whom feared the terrors of the conscription more than they loved the soil of their sunny home, and had emigrated to America, landing here without hope of employment or means of support. They had worked their way to Buffalo, and here for some months, knowing nothing of the language, friendless and miserably poor, they subsisted upon such meagre charity as fell to their share in a commercial town overrun with beggars. When at their last hope, and nearly starved, they had received intelligence from Quebec of a character to startle and elate these poor, forlorn emigrants. They had been informed that the estate of the husband's grandfather had descended to the grandson, and that on the presentation of proper proofs, they would receive a property to the amount of sixteen thousand louis, or about $71,000; the paper which the delighted old woman desired us to draw was simply to assist her in communicating to a lawyer the necessary facts to be set forth in a power of attorney, with which the son was to be furnished in order that he might proceed to Quebec and obtain the veritable Godsend.

The Vermont *Journal* states that in Lisbon, N. H., on the 28th ult., an affray occurred between Mr DANIEL PRIEST and a young man by the name of QUIMBY, which resulted in the death of the former. It seems that the two had quarreled, and upon QUIMBY'S attempting to enter the shop in which PRIEST worked, in defiance of the threats of PRIEST, he was seized by the latter who was much the most powerful man, and held in such a manner as to occasion to QUIMBY the most excruciating pain. QUIMBY endured the agony as long as he could and then threatened to stab his tormentor unless released. PRIEST only tightened his grasp, and QUIMBY, drawing a knife stabbed him in four places. PRIEST then relaxed his hold, being fatally injured, and died in about a week. QUIMBY has been bound over for trial in the sum of $1,500. The Vermont *Journal* states that public opinion justifies him for the commission of the deed.

This morning, says the Cleveland *Plaindealer* of the 10th inst., Mr. TYLER, turnkey at the County Jail on going into the hall about 6½ o'clock, found one of the prisoners, JOHN W. RITGER, suspended in his cell by his handkerchief to the bars of the cell door, and dead. He was a German, about 40 years of age, who has resided in that city for several years. His fellow prisoner, on awaking this morning, discovered him standing, as he thought, at the cell door, inquired how he felt, but getting no answer, got up, and putting his hand on his shoulder, found him hung by the neck, and stone dead, his toes resting on the pavement of the cell. Coroner MARSEILLES was summoned, and a Jury investigated the affair. The verdict of the Jury was, that "JOHN W. RITGER came to his death by his own hands by hanging, during a temporary derangement of the mind."

In a farm-house near Liberty, Missouri, the mistress of the house became ill one morning having, according to symtoms, received an attack of cholera. Her husband had left the house at daybreak, and her only daughter, who was then with her, sent for a physician. After a few hours the latter arrived, but was already met at the door and received by the sobbing girl with the cry "She is dead!" He was conducted into the room where the corpse lay, examined it, and directed the daughter not to allow the interment until 24 hours had elapsed. He had scarcely done so when the corpse nodded significantly. The daughter saw this motion, and was so horrified that she fell down dead on the spot. It is a well known fact that persons who die of cholera retain the warmth of the blood for a long time, frequently alarming bystanders by contraction of the muscles.

At Springfield, on Thursday, the police made a seizure of several barrels of BURT'S ale which had been taken from the railroad depôt in a wagon. After they had unloaded the barrels, and were boring in to ascertain the nature of their contents, a pail filled with a noxious compound was thrown upon them from a building, and afterwards steam was let upon them from an escape pipe near the place where they were standing burning them considerably. One of the officers, to secure the wagon and driver, jumped in behind, but the driver started off with such a jerk, as to throw out his living load, who fortunately landed in the sand. The perpetrators of these outrages had not been discovered.

The Kane County *Democrat*, of the 11th instant, says, that two prisoners confined in the south cell of the County Jail at Geneva, came very near escaping on the night of the 3d inst. They had so far succeeded as to saw out a hole of sufficient size through the two-inch oak plank with which the cell is lined, and had they not been detected by the Jailor, Mr. MORRILL, would soon have had one of sufficient dimensions through the stone wall to have allowed them to escape. But, unfortunately for them, Mr. MORRILL does not sleep so sound but that he can be easily awakened, and their hegira was prevented.

We learn from the Green Bay *Advocate* that a species of piracy is rife and troublesome in the neighborhood of that port. A gang of depredators cruise about the lake, make forays upon the exposed fishing stations, commit wholesale depredations, and cause serious annoyance and loss to the inhabitants in these sparsely populated districts. The *Advocate* speaks of these acts of outrage as deserving the attention of Government, the citizens being powerless to suppress them.

The Lafayette *Daily Gazette* of the 10th says, this morning the sentence of death was passed on D. M. STOCKING. He exhibited the utmost indifference and returned to his cell without the least emotion. This man STOCKING is undoubtedly a hardened wretch and one of the most desperate desperadoes that ever infested our community. He will be hung on the 14th of Sept. next, (the same day that RICE and DRISCOLL are to be executed.)

LONG ISLAND.

Fires in Brooklyn—Eastern District.

A fire was discovered on Saturday evening about 11 o'clock by Officers TOWNSEND and DEVALIN, of the Fifth District Police, in the third story of a dwelling house corner of Grand and Second streets, occupied by H. HORLEY. The fire originated from a lamp being left near the bed and coming in contact with the bedclothes. The flames were speedily extinguished by the officers above-mentioned, with the assistance of the occupants. Damage $50. No insurance.

Another fire broke out about 1½ o'clock on Sunday morning in a two-story frame house in Richardson-street, between Graham-avenue and Smith-street owned by BENJAMIN LANE and occupied by the families of BINFORD HERRING and NORMAN KEMP, which was entirely destroyed with all its contents. The fire originated in the basement and spread with such rapidity that the occupants were saved with considerable difficulty, they making their escape out of the windows in their night clothes. Mr. HERRING'S loss on fur

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1855.

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Kansas Affairs.

The Legislature of Kansas was to meet on the 2d of July, and we may expect, before many days, to hear of its organization. A good deal of doubt is expressed as to the course that will be taken in regard to the members elected by the interference of the Missouri mob. As the Pro-Slavery party is understood to have a decided majority; and as the extension of Slavery over the Territory has been the motive for all the high-handed outrages that have been perpetrated, there seems little room to doubt that the game will be played out,—that the members elected by violence will also be admitted to their seats by violence, if necessary,—and that no obstacle will be permitted to stand between the leaders of this Pro-Slavery invasion and the accomplishment of their purpose. Governor REEDER has the power of vetoing their acts, and the recent dastardly assault upon him by STRINGFELLOW, because he would not pledge himself not to exercise it in certain cases, shows the apprehensions that are entertained of difficulty from this quarter. But it is well understood that the Administration at Washington has decided to remove this obstacle from the path of the Slavery propagandists, by removing REEDER; and there is little doubt that it will be done in time to prevent his vetoing any acts that ATCHISON and his friends may consider important for the attainment of their ends. Besides, if only one life stands between these men and their object, past experience has shown that means will speedily be found of taking it away. If Governor REEDER should veto an act of the Legislature authorizing the establishment of Slavery, room would be made for a successor to his office at any hazard. Men who enter upon such a systematic career of violence and outrage as Kansas has recently witnessed, would scarcely hesitate at murder or any other crime.

We see from an editorial which we copy from a recent number of the Kansas *Free State*, an Anti-Slavery paper published at Lawrence, that the opponents of Slavery there are weakened by the same dissensions which break their power everywhere. While the champions of Slavery are always united in sentiment and in action, its enemies are divided by various opinions as to the abstract ground to be taken, as well as the specific measures to be adopted. We infer from the tone of the article referred to, that there is danger of failure from this cause. Kansas is likely to become a Slave State, because those opposed to Slavery cannot act in harmony. They will not come together and agree upon some plan of operations. Each section has its own views and its own plans, which it will not yield to any other. This is a great misfortune,—one which the friends of freedom ought, by some means or other, to avert from their cause.

Conventions, meantime, are held in different parts of the Territory: one met at Lawrence, which seems to have been attended by delegates from all sections, and at which resolutions were adopted, declaring that the people of Kansas were opposed to the introduction of Slavery—that as a majority of the present Legislature were elected by force and fraud, laws of their enacting would not be obligatory, and that they were ready to meet those who threaten them with violence. Another met at Boonville, declaring Slavery perfectly compatible with the Constitution, sustaining the Nebraska bill, and throwing all the odium of the recent scenes of violence upon the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists by whom they have been provoked. And a third was held at Lawrence on the 27th of June, representing the regular Democracy, at which resolutions were adopted, promising to elect none but Democrats to office, sustaining what has already been done, and protesting against violence.

We shall await reports of the meeting of the Legislature with a good deal of interest.

Political History—A Revelation.

In a paper under this head, which we published some weeks since, it was remarked of the Democratic Convention of 1844, that Mr. VAN BUREN, in looking for a restoration to power, through a nomination from that body, "was doomed to disappointment—foiled, at the last moment, by the Chief of the Hermitage, who as surely planned the nomination of POLK, on the Texas issue, as he had previously planned the elevation of VAN BUREN on the downfall of CALHOUN."

We notice that Mr. ANDREW J. DONELSON, long the Private Secretary and confidential relative of Gen. JACKSON, has been making a speech at Nashville, to a mass meeting of the American or Know-Nothing party, which is reported at length in the Nashville *Banner*. The following remarkable passage goes far to confirm the truth of Gen. JACKSON's secret hostility to his former favorite at the last critical moment, when Mr. VAN BUREN expected his support for the nomination:

"When I was about to set out as a delegate to the Convention which nominated Mr. POLK, the great question then before the country was the annexation of Texas. The Democratic organization, by a large majority, had fixed upon Mr. VAN BUREN as the nominee; but, very unexpectedly, his Texas letter appeared, and brought confusion into the ranks of the party. *I consulted Gen.* JACKSON as to the course the best to be pursued in case Mr. VAN BUREN adhered to the views he had expressed on that question. The old patriot, with a light almost supernatural gleaming through his spectacles, took me by the hand and said, '*We must have Texas.* I prefer Mr. VAN BUREN above all others as far as personal feelings are concerned, and I know he is worthy of all confidence as a friend of the leading doctrines and principles of our party. *But we must have Texas.* The good of the country demands it, and there is no time to be lost. Remember your country first, when you are charged with a public trust. The good of the country is above all party. *If we cannot get Texas with Mr.* VAN BUREN's *aid, we must obtain it without his aid.*"

The Wreck—Its End and Moral.

The brief announcement which has just appeared in the Philadelphia papers, that the Trustees of the Bank of the United States will make their final dividend on the 20th September, suggests a retrospect of the eventful story of that once powerful and overshadowing moneyed institution. The end, though an inglorious one for the reputation of its management and a disastrous one for its confiding shareholders on both sides the Atlantic, is not without a lesson of practical usefulness to ill-regulated ambition. The National Bank of the United States, as founded by the wisdom of the first statesmen in the brilliant Congress of 1816, and sanctioned by President MADISON, had few organic defects. The charter had all the elements of general usefulness to the business of the country. It provided wisely and amply for the fiscal convenience of the Federal Government. In these respects its practical working proved everything that the framers and advocates of the institution had represented as its advantages, and opposition was soon silenced by the admirable manner in which it answered the great ends of a sound national currency and a safe depository of the Public Moneys. The "hard times" of 1819-21 thoroughly tested the strength of its credit, and for ten years afterwards its course of administration was to increased usefulness and popularity. The whole country was shocked by the first rude attack of President JACKSON upon its integrity. With all his great influence, that bold and popular chief could not at the outset of the war upon the Bank control his ablest friends, North or South, to make it a strict party question. The Bank had been too useful—too universally regarded as essential to a sound and uniform currency and the best commercial interests of the country, to render such an issue tolerable, even to the strongest JACKSON interest in South Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the East, while in the Western States, its more recently established branches were but just developing the full extent of their public importance, and were rapidly gaining on the confidence of the people.

The Bank found a host of friends in the ablest minds of the JACKSON ranks. Mr. McDUFFIE of South Carolina, Mr. LOUIS McLANE of Maryland, Mr. DALLAS and Mr. DUANE of Pennsylvania, Mr. VERPLANK of New-York, and many other lights of the party, were prompt to protest against the destruction of the Bank, and the policy of making the refusal of a new charter an administration measure. To their arguments on the subject Mr. ALBERT GALLATIN added the weight of his acknowledged financial wisdom, and the lesson of his own experience as Secretary of the Treasury during the absence of such an institution. The contest, indeed, promised but one result, for the first year or two after the initial demonstration of General JACKSON—a demonstration said to have been prompted by Mr. JEREMIAH MASON, the President of the Portsmouth Branch, to make the Bank a political machine in New-Hampshire—but the prospect soon afterwards changed.

Mr. NICHOLAS BIDDLE of Philadelphia, was at the head of the Bank, and had been since 1826. He was undoubtedly a man of surprising ability in finance, and at that time free from all thought of political ambition or political management. The National Bank, over which he presided with skill and untiring devotion to its true and original purpose, required nothing of the kind—had never provoked party opposition, nor enlisted party support. The war under General JACKSON was as unlooked for and unexpected by Mr. BIDDLE, as it was believed by a majority of the nation to be wholly undeserved. But it was persevered in, nevertheless. The iron will of JACKSON, seldom, on any question, turned from its purpose, was unmalleable on this. The distinguished men we have named could make no impression upon it. Mr. BIDDLE was duly advised of this, and so, in an evil hour, determined to enter the political field, the Bank and its popularity against President JACKSON, and the powerful party of which he was the acknowledged chief. From that hour the Bank was doomed; not that it was then too late to avert the blow by studied prudence, and a calm, conciliatory policy, but because the temper and skill of Mr. BIDDLE were not in that direction. He was an able Banker, but a neophyte in party politics. His movements at Washington and through the public press were a succession of blunders. The first great repulse, though he had achieved a majority in both Houses of Congress, proved fatal. The Veto upon the bill for the recharter of the Bank was sustained, and the time for a reversal of the sentence was most unpropitious, though neither Mr. BIDDLE, nor the Whig party with which his Bank had become identified, could be induced to think so. A Presidential election was pending. A few months were to decide the canvass between General JACKSON and Mr. CLAY. The fortunes of BIDDLE and the Bank were thrown into the scale of the latter, and they fell together in November, 1832.

It has always been a question of doubt whether Mr. BIDDLE or the Whig leaders in the Senate of 1832, were responsible for this great blunder of urging through Congress the bill of recharter before the Presidential election. The secret history of the transaction has yet to be written. It is by no means certain that Mr. CLAY himself, who had in his disposition, and indulged at times—generally most inopportune for his own good—much of the fiery impetuosity of General JACKSON, was not to blame in the premises. He had taken, as he supposed, careful observation of the course of public sentiment on the Bank question; probably believed it the strongest element in the pending canvass, but had neither rightly studied the temper of the masses, outside the great cities, nor weighed sufficiently the danger of bringing the influence of any mammoth corporation, however useful, into conflict with the freedom of elections. Be this as it may, the Bank charter was not to expire until 1836, and the issue, to say the least, was prematurely, and as the result proved, rashly forced four years, or a whole Presidential term, in advance. There was not even the apology for haste that the Bank required timely notice, in case of the refusal of a new charter, to wind up, as two years were allowed for this contingency in the original organization. This was a pretext first availed of by General JACKSON in making his early demonstration against the Bank. His own cunning suggested the thought. It was to be part and parcel of his policy to force the question into the arena of party politics. His opponents unfortunately fell into the snare. They made for him the very issue in the canvass of 1832, which, of all others, he would have selected.

The popularity of the Bank, however, among business people, did not pall before the triumph of the Administration. On the contrary, it continued to increase; and before the charter expired, the continuance of the institution, in some form or another, was felt to be a public necessity, particularly in Pennsylvania. The JACKSON party were in the majority in the Senate of that Commonwealth in 1836. The Whigs and Anti-Masons had control of the House. The game of Mr. BIDDLE was a bold one. He had failed in skill and of success on the national board, but at Harrisburg he determined to take the whole responsibility of the cost and means necessary to render the result sure. He proposed largesses to the cause of internal improvement and education, bonuses to the State Treasury, and the total abolition of State taxes to the people. They were accepted. The Senate yielded. The charter was had, and the name, capital, business and *prestige* of the National institution were transferred to the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania. The Federal Government sold its stock, one-fifth the capital of the Bank, at an agreed valuation of 115 per cent., and the connection ceased for ever.

This cannot properly be called the second great blunder of Mr. BIDDLE, for at the time it was the best he could do to perpetuate the Bank. The achievement of the Pennsylvania charter, however, after all, proved as fatal as the failure to obtain a recharter at Washington four years before had been unfortunate. It was, in one sense, a triumph for Mr. BIDDLE, or was thought such at the time. The mingled admiration and astonishment it excited throughout the country elevated his reputation to its highest pinnacle. But the ovation of praise was too much for him. He became intoxicated by a mistaken sense of his own greatness; he reeled under the trial, and, although the verification in 1837 of his oft-repeated prophesies in regard to the defects of the State Bank system, gave him a new hold on public confidence, it failed to impart consistency to the unwieldly machine which he had undertaken to manage under a State charter, and the sequel was failure and ruin. Five years completed the catastrophe to the credit of the Bank. A few years after, Mr. BIDDLE died at Andalusia, a disappointed and heart-broken man—crushed, as it were, by the combined weight of ingratitude from false friends and his own sense of the errors of misdirected ambition and overweening self-confidence. It has taken the Trustees of the Bank fourteen years to administer upon the wreck. The general creditors fall far short of their claims. The Stockholders get nothing. The story ends with the flemish distribution announced from Philadelphia.

Mercantile Honor.

Some ten or twelve years ago the London *Literary Gazette* published a series of articles under the startling head of LONDON ONE LIE, the object of which was to expose the various swindling devices of all manner of English, or rather London tradesmen, from the purveyor to the palace down to the humblest chapman of White Chapel. The evidence of Cockney cheating in all the ramifications of commerce was both entertaining and startling, and various developments have since been made which go to prove the truth of the *Literary Gazette's* articles,—that London, in the aggregate, is one lie. The last number of the *Quarterly Review* contained an article on the adulteration of food, which more than confirms all that had previously been stated of the fraudulent practices of English tradesmen, and reveals a systematic practice of adulterating common articles of food with all manner of deleterious and poisonous substances.

These dishonorable and fraudulent practices must prove shockingly damaging to that character for sturdy honesty as a merchant, on which John Bull has always prided himself. SYDNEY SMITH wittily proposed that every citizen of Pennsylvania, when he went abroad, should be made to wear a badge of dishonor, as a punishment for that State having neglected to pay the interest on its bonds for a year; and American gentlemen were refused admission to London club-houses for the same reason; but, if the stories which Englishmen tell of themselves be true, the London tradesman is not a safe person to be at liberty at all.

Americans are not quite in a position to cast stones at their neighbors, on the score of mercantile dishonesty, but when stones are thrown at us we may be allowed to toss them back again. Unhappily for our credit, defaulters are not so rare as they should be on this side of the Atlantic, but it is somewhat consolatory to know that we are not worse than our neighbors. The late failure of the old banking house of DEAN, STRAHAN & Co. of London, and the disreputable exposure of dishonorable conduct on the part of one of the most wealthy and respectable brokerage firms in connection with the failure of DAVIDSON & GORDON, another great and respectable firm, show that human nature is just as weak and liable to temptation in London as in New-York, Philadelphia or St. Louis. The case of DEAN, STRAHAN & Co. is a very peculiar one, and their failure has been the cause of as much mortification and scandal as it has of pecuniary distress. It was one of the three oldest banking firms in London, it having been founded in the time of King CHARLES the Second, and maintained its credit throughout all the revolutions and fluctuations which have occurred up to its fall. The head of the firm was a baronet, a man of piety and great consideration, and his depositors were the highest personages in the Kingdom. He had every inducement that could influence a human being to act uprightly—he had to sustain not only his own dignity of character, but the credit and reputation of his house, and the name and title which he had inherited from his ancestors. But he yielded to that fruitful source of pecuniary disaster and wreck of personal character,—railroad speculations,—and was lost. It is not only the loss of fortune in this case, but the three partners composing the firm are proved to have acted in a manner as dishonorable as it was disastrous.

There must be something wrong in the nature of mercantile life which makes men incur such fearful risks rather than submit to a failure, even when they discover their affairs to be beyond the possibility of redemption. Bankruptcy is so fearful a calamity, that for the sake of deferring it only a few weeks or days men are willing to bring down inevitable ruin upon themselves and all who have trusted in their honor. A general submits with manly fortitude to a defeat, and why should a merchant hesitate, when he finds that his affairs are hopeless, to call his creditors together, frankly confess his inability to go on, and capitulate with fortune on the best terms he can?

The Knout and the Cord.

The Army and Navy registers of the week furnish each its instance of self-sacrificing fulfillment of duty upon the part of distinguished officers. At Fort M'Henry, near Baltimore, a private soldier, more honorable for long, weary and perilous service than a complete staff of commissioned superiors we might name, is reported to have been whipped to death; one Lieutenant CLIFFORD, a name as yet unsanctified by the repute of gallant and meritorious achievement, being the officer of the day. And on Thursday, at Philadelphia, the whole population, gentle and simple, were furnished with an evidence of the devotion of the grog-distributing Navy to temperance principles, in an affecting view of an old sailor, suspended by the wrists to the rigging of the steamer *Robert Walker*, his crime being an unconscious extension of his leave of absence, while under the exciting influence of a less pure and peaceable brandy than his superiors were doubtless enjoying at the same hour. Such displays are indeed highly flattering to the martial aspirations of our people. What deeds of highest surprise may not be expected from the soldier, who, in time of peace, exhibits such absolute preparation of spirit for the worst atrocities of war! If the thirst for inflicting captivity and death be so unquenchable where fellow-soldiers are concerned, what must it become when directed upon the enemies of the country! There is much hope and comfort in such spectacles.

Still there is—we may venture with extreme diffidence to submit, the question being a military one, and therefore aside from ordinary rules of humanity—there is a certain impurity of taste exhibited in the *mode* of inflicting a discipline so wholesome and otherwise judicious, which a regard to popular delicacy and refinement might require to be modified. In cases, for instance, where soldiers have been found guilty of intoxication, it strikes us as somewhat gross and offensive to beat them very nearly to death, leave them some hours wallowing in their own blood, and then, when the last agonizing sobs are leaving them in company with a few feeble pulsations of life, to hang them up publicly by the hands, by way of *coup de grace*. The mode of accomplishing a result so laudable is all we would dare to complain of. Might it not answer, when the malefactor has seen only some half-dozen years of service and lived through only one war, to hang him promptly, and without trial! And where, as in the case of the man LOOP, at Fort McHenry, the offender has served fifteen or sixteen years, and through at least five cruel and bloody wars, without crime or fault other than his final one, would it be a degree of mercy inconsistent with the good government of the army to shoot him off-hand!

And in answer to the venerable query, "What shall become of the drunken sailor!" the recommendation of the song, "Put him in the guard-house till he get sober," is less shocking than his suspension to the yard-arm by the wrists. Solitary confinement, especially if attended with occasional applications of the boot, thumbscrew, rack, and other bagatelles of torture known to good old English law, might answer to satisfy the outraged majesty of lieutenants and boatswains, as well as to effect a salutary amendment in the criminal. It is the taste of our martial and naval heroes that seems to need purification; and the subject of purging it may be worthy the attention of the two appropriate departments at Washington. Possibly, the endowment of a chair in the several military and naval schools, for the specialty of "torture and murder as minor details of discipline," might reach the defect.

Street Cleaning Contract.

We have, heretofore, expressed the opinion that so important a branch of the City Government as that of street cleaning, upon which in a great measure the health and prosperity of the City depend, ought not to be entrusted to contractors, but should be under the direct management of the municipal authority; but, as the charter makes it necessary that the important work should be given out on contract, there is no help for it, although the experience of the past year has proved that, notwithstanding the contracts were duly awarded according to law, the City had to clean the streets after all. But we hope for better performances on the part of contractors this year, though the exigencies of the case will remain the same as ever. We want clean streets, without regard to cost, while the contractors want only profitable jobs, and we may be sure that they will do no more than is absolutely necessary to enable them to draw their pay.

On Friday last, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps awarded to the proprietors of the street-sweeping machines, Messrs. SMITH, SECKLES & Co., contracts for cleaning seventeen out of the nineteen districts into which the City is divided, for the next year. The price at which the contracts have been given is $144,000 for the year, something less than half the amount which was paid the last year; and we have not the least doubt that the work will be much better done, and that the contractors will be handsomely remunerated besides. But whether the work will be done as it ought to be, remains to be seen; it will give us unqualified satisfaction to be able to acknowledge our disappointment, if it should prove to be. Practical men have often expressed an opinion that the sale of the street sweepings would more than repay the cost of their removal; but the City can very well afford to pay $150,000 for having it done, if it be done properly. Messrs. SMITH, SECKLES & Co., if the Corporation confirm the contract, will have a fair chance to immortalize themselves and earn the right to a municipal monument; for we have so long been crying out against our dirty streets, that the novelty of clean thoroughfares, free from the annoyances of dust and mud, will be the surest means of gaining the hearts of the people for those who may confer such a blessing upon us.

An Ardent Apostle.

Rev. JAMES SHANNON, President of the University of the State of Missouri, publishes a card in the St. Louis papers, vindicating himself from certain accusations, the nature of which he does not specify otherwise than by saying that they are connected with the subject of Slavery. He uses WAYLAND's *Elements of Moral Science* as a text-book upon all subjects except War, the Sabbath and Slavery. On the latter subject, WAYLAND, according to President SHANNON, is heterodox, and he accordingly teaches on his own hook. The creed he inculcates is thus laid down:

"I have committed an unpardonable offence by believing, and teaching in the lecture-room and on *the hustings*,' that Slavery is sanctioned alike by the Bible, the laws of nature and the Constitution of the United States; and that Congress neither has, nor, *were it even a consolidated central despotism*, could it possibly have the right to impair a vested right of property in slaves in the Territories, the District of Columbia, or anywhere on earth to which the authority of the Federal Government extends."

President SHANNON thinks that after this avowal, his course ought not to give offence to any except to the most ultra Free-Soilers and Abolitionists. Others who believe in Slavery, but object to his saying anything about it, he answers by the following argument:

"I have long believed that God had raised up these United States as his own chosen instrumentality for the regeneration of the world; and I regard the preservation of the Union as indispensable to the accomplishment of this sublime result.

"Nevertheless, I am fully convinced that no created power can save the Union five years, unless the swelling tide of Anti-Slavery fanaticism be beaten back. To accomplish this object, and thus save the Union, I can conceive of no better method than to enlighten the public mind on the subject of Slavery in its various aspects.

"With these views I feel impelled by the high motives of patriotism, and *regard for the salvation of a lost world*, to enlighten the public mind to the utmost of my ability on this absorbing subject. Indeed, I would consider myself wholly unworthy the privileges of an American citizen, unworthy the name of a man, or a *Christian*, were I to shrink from a faithful performance of this duty through the fear of any consequences that might result to myself personally."

Off Again.

The Chevalier WIKOFF leaves for Europe to-day in the steamer *Hermann*, and, if we are to believe his organ, the *Herald*, he carries with him, if not any diplomatic trusts from our Government, at least the friendship and good will of Mr. MARCY, the Secretary, whom he lately visited in Washington. The Chevalier, we understand, considers himself entitled to some kind of recompense for his eighteen months' imprisonment in a Genoese castle, and feels that he has quite as good a right to the protection of his Government as MARTIN KOSZTA. The Chevalier's claims are rather complicated, and what with his charges against Lord PALMERSTON, Miss GAMBLE, TIM. BROWN, and our *Chargé* at the Court of Turin, it might puzzle a dozen diplomats to ascertain what party ought to pay the damage he has sustained. But, as he has made a good thing out of his *Courtship and its Consequences*, and been successful in managing the Opera one season, it might be considered that the accounts were about balanced, with a small margin in his favor.

☞ Imported liquors are as well received, and their consumers as leniently dealt with, in Michigan as in the City of New-York. A dealer in intoxicating drinks was on trial at Detroit on Thursday, for violation of the Liquor Law, when, on his proving the liquor sold to have been imported, the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and declared the sale of imported liquors, in any quantity, not prohibited by law.

Postal Reforms.

A correspondent writes to us in regard to the frequent complaints of the miscarriage of letters sent by mail, and to the disposition to lay the blame always upon the Post-Office clerks. He thinks it often arises from neglect on the part of the writer of the letter to give it an *accurate* direction. To illustrate this, he states that there are several *towns* in this State named Castleton, while there is only one Post-Office, so that a letter directed simply to Castleton might go to a very different place from the one for which it was intended. Letters intended for Castleton, *Vt.*, are also frequently marked for N. Y. Under these circumstances he thinks it unjust that Postmasters and their clerks should be held accountable for every letter that fails to reach its destination. He is undoubtedly right; and yet we are inclined to think there is room for improvement on the part of Post-Office attendants, in regard to carefulness.

Troubles of Travel.

A vague impression prevails that since the introduction of Railroads the old nuisance of baggage porters, hack drivers, and persons to be paid for doing nothing with your luggage, has wholly disappeared. Whoever has such a notion will have it corrected by a trip on a Newport or Fall River boat. There's an army of men, black, white and mixed, to seize your baggage and demand pay for putting it on board—another army, mainly black, anxious to "take care" of it, or in other words, to be paid for leaving it alone—and a multitude of hackmen at each end besieging you with offers of service. Why is not the provision of law which requires Railroad Companies to *check* and deliver baggage, extended also to Steamboats? It would very greatly promote the comfort and diminish the expense of traveling.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use pills, cholagogues, and mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often 'break the chills' for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

Better buy a sixpence worth of poison of an honest apothecary, than to pay a dollar for the same made into a "pill" or a "mixture," and remember that the only Fever and Ague Remedy in the market that is free from mercury and poisonous drugs, is "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;" and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 138 Water-st., and for sale by C H RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M HAYES, and druggists generally.

WHEN THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE HAD enamored the public attention, by her magnificent singing, every village and street soon boasted its spurious Jenny Lind. So, the reputation of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague, and the certainty of its operation, together with its mildness and lack of odor and taste, has suddenly started into clamorous life scores of remedies that had been hitherto without any character.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 302 Broadway. Also, by C. V CLICKENER & CO, S. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C H RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—ANOTHER VICTORY.

MOUNT ETNA, July 4, 1855.

F. B. Beddorm, Esq., London, C W, Agent for S C. Herring & Co:

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to inform you that my store, with the whole of the contents furniture, clothing, &c., was destroyed by fire last night. I saved nothing. You will remember I bought one of Herring's Safes from you last March, and I have much pleasure in informing you it stood the fire well; it was perfectly red hot for several hours, the handles and brass plate both melted off and after heating it out of the burning embers we had to pour water on it for nearly half an hour before it could be opened. You may fancy my satisfaction at finding my books, mortgages, deeds, notes and cash all right. I had a large amount of valuable papers in it which, had I lost, would have completely ruined me. You will please send me another safe directly, and I will send you the old one that you may show it to all who wish to have a perfectly fire-proof safe.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

J. W. EMERSON.

The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered to the public

S. C HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THIS IS A PASSage, and determined to distance all competitors, we have just made a grand improvement in our admirable sewing machines, by adding fifty per cent to their speed. A very great economy is thus effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the hire of operators, rent of rooms, &c. All the other recent great improvements are retained, and perfected in these new machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated, that SINGER'S Sewing Machines, at the moderate prices asked, are more economical to be used than any of the inferior machines in market, if the latter could be had as a gift. Convenient and satisfactory references can be given to those who are using our machines with great profit, and in every branch of trade.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 326 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were upon exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks

S. C HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION—SILKS, SILKS.

Rich plaid silks, from.....37½ to 88
Heavy and wide silks, from.....75 to 1 50
Solid and ombre striped, from.....50 to 75
Brache and figured striped, from.....75 to 1 25
Satin, plaid and brocade silks.

A. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO are closing out the entire balance of Summer goods, they offer the greatest bargains in all kinds of goods, commencing this day.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

BAREGES, JACONETS, LAWNS, AT COLUMBIAN Hall, No 281 Grand st, will be offered to-day:

5,000 yards rich Bareges, at 12½c., worth 25c.
6,000 yards rich Bareges, at 18¾c., worth 37c.
4,000 yards Satin Plaid Bareges, at 25c., worth 50c.
10,000 yards Jaconets and Lawns from 9c. to 25c.

S & M. E TOWLE & CO., No 281 Grand-st.

M WILSON, GILSEY BUILDING.—CITY AND country merchants desirous of purchasing shirts, collars and stocks, should avail themselves of the first pick from one of the largest and most choice stock of goods in the City.

M. WILSON,
corner Cortlandt-st and Broadway, Gilsey Building, in the basement.

NEW PIANO MUSIC.—JUST PUBLISHED.—RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT Music for July, 1855, consisting of five pieces elegantly gotten up from engraved plates. Poetry by the young ladies, music by J. C. Cook. Price for the whole set only 38 cents being one of the cheapest collections ever published. Mailed free of postage

COOK & BROTHER, No 343 Broadway.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand st; 75 cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOUDAVIA CREAM—so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR 233 Broadway.

TO SEA-BATHERS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE a large stock of goods suitable for bathing dresses, which we are now selling at great bargains. Also, Mosquito Netting of various colors.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c, CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No 150 Canal-st, corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail

M WILLARD, Agent.

SILKS! SILKS! AT 50c PER YARD.—WE WILL offer on Monday, July 16, four cases of rich Plaid and Striped Silks at 50c per yard, worth 87½c. Also, rich Black Silks at great bargains

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No 11 Broad-st.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARgest stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, (under Howard Hotel)

GROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 6½c PER YARD.—ON MONday we will offer another large lot of fine Printed Lawns at 6d. Also, two cases French Jaconets at 1s., worth 1s 6d. Also 300 Printed Cashmere Shawls at 12s., worth $3.

E. H LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—TRANSITS, Levels, Compasses, and one new English Transit, all of superior construction, for sale low, by

HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

RICH PRINTED BAREGES AT 1s. PER YARD.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer on Monday 1,000 yards rich Printed Barages at 1s. per yard; three cases do. rich Satin Plaid at 4s., worth $1.

CORN FARINA—WHICH, FOR CHEAPNESS, DELICACY, and nutriment as an article of food, and wholesomeness as a diet, stands unequaled. Prepared and sold by BENSEL & HULMAN, Washington Mills, 216 Centre-st.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Its Operation in this City.

THE FREE LIST.

Arrests for intoxication appear to be slightly on the increase. The total arrests for this offence from Saturday morning until Sunday evening was 70. At Jefferson Market there were 19 cases, the Tombs 30, and Essex Market 31. We understand that ex-Justice CLARKE intends applying for a writ of habeas corpus to-day for the purpose of testing the power of the Magistrates to commit prisoners, in default of the payment of the fine of $10. Justice BRENNAN now fines the prisoner, or in default of that fine, commits for ten days,—in some cases he dismisses with a reprimand. The free list is not so spicy to-day as it is sometimes.

JEFFERSON MARKET.
Before Justice Brennan.

BELIEVES IT WAS IMPORTED.

Hugh Kennedy, No. 309 Twenty-ninth-street, got intoxicated on the gin he purchased of Michael Haley, corner of Twenty ninth-street and Tenth-avenue; is a good judge of liquor and believes it was "imported."

SOME MISTAKE.

John Michael Caren, Gold-street House, was not intoxicated that he recollects; had been taking some liquor, but don't know where he got it.

EFFECTS OF A MIXTURE.

John Arms, Thirty-ninth-street, drank three glasses of beer and three glasses of gin; he paid three cents a glass; don't know whether it was imported liquor or home made.

WHAT ONE GLASS WILL DO.

George McCarty No. 160 Thirty-fifth-street, drank one glass of gin; don't know where he bought it.

TREATED BY A FRIEND.

Ann Costello, Twenty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, drank the brandy from which she became intoxicated from a bottle in her own house. The "imported" was given her by a friend who came to see her; don't know where her friend obtained the liquor.

THE FOREMAN RESPONSIBLE.

John Welden, Elizabeth-street, between Houston and Prince streets, drank both brandy and beer in a house in the Bowery, kept by a German, but don't know his name nor the number of the house. The brandy and beer was purchased by the foreman with whom he worked.

WITHOUT AN IDEA.

James Pratt, No 28 Waverley place, had no idea where he got drunk; knows that he drank champagne at Rabineau's, Chambers-street, but didn't get drunk there.

PORTER DANGEROUS.

Michael Farrell, Eleventh avenue, near Forty-fourth-street, got fuddled on porter.

THE ONE OR THE OTHER.

Daniel Thompson, No. 278 Mulberry-street. Strong beer and brandy obtained at a grocery on the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, fixed him. Don't know who keeps the store. Don't know whether it was imported liquor he drank.

ALL SORTS.

Hugh Hayer, No. 222 Twenty-seventh street, got drunk on all sorts of liquor. Don't know where he obtained t.

DRANK IT IN AN ALLEY-WAY.

John E. Hughes, No. 321 Seventh-avenue, met a friend named John Gilmoan, who had some brandy in a bottle. Was induced by him to go up an alley-way, where they had a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether—the effects of which sent him ten days to prison.

IN HER OWN HOUSE.

Catharine Brandon, No. 71 West Broadway, drank the liquor in her own house, but don't know where it came from.

DIDN'T BUY IT.

Martin Hughes, Thirty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth-aveaues, got drunk on brandy which he did not purchase

AFTER SUPPER.

Jas. Simlet, No. 12 Wooster street, with some friends took supper at the Metropolitan Hotel,, where they drank champagne and other wines.

PAID FOR IT.

Reuben Latten, No 693 Washington street, obtained brandy at Lockwood's corner of West and Amos-streets. He paid for his liquor; drank at another place in Spring street; can't tell whether or not it was imported.

SHOULDN'T HAVE STIRRED.

Wm. Oxley, No. 167 West Thirteenth street, got the liquor on which he became intoxicated at his own house. Gin, beer and porter overpowered him. Sent a little girl for it; don't know where it was obtained.

DON'T KNOW.

John Fulton, Second-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, drank beer and whisky at Pet. Cohan's, corner of Thirty-second-street and Second avenue. Also drank liquor at a house in Second-avenue; don't know that it was imported.

COULDN'T BE POSITIVE.

George Lindsay, No. 1 Horatio-street, drank two glasses of strong beer in the Bowery, but cannot positively recollect where the place or house is.

TWO DRUNKS $10.

Thomas Jackson, No. 187 Forsyth-street, became intoxicated from one glass of beer, an another of brandy, which was obtained at a house on the corner of Christie and Rivington streets.

ALL OWING TO GIN.

Harriet Livingston, Avenue A, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, got drunk on gin which she did not purchase.

ESSEX MARKET.
Before Justice Wood.

The affidavits of the offenders at this Court are dull and prosy. The liquor on that side of the City needs looking after. It has a powerful effect on the memory, and the lower extremities. Offenders generally "cave in" after the first glass.

The following is a list of the offenders brought before Justice Wood.

Wm. Gage, No. 324 Cherry-street; Cornelius Reardon, James-street; Patrick Dillon, No. 291 Avenue B; John Finn, corner of Hamilton and Goerck streets; Daniel McClain, No. 240 Eleventh-street; Timothy Murphy, No. 39½ Scammel-street; Patrick Lowery, No. 162 Goerck-street; James Hughes, corner of Munroe and Jackson streets; Edward Lesk, No. 5 Second streets; Isaac Goodman, corner Governeur and Division streets; Margaret Kelly, No. 70 Goerck-street; Samuel Havens, No. 9 Eighth-street; Patrick Connolly, Eighth-street: Andrew Kyle (no home;) John Clarke, Long Island; John Elleus, of Newark, N. J.; Charles Hamilton, No. 200 Thirteenth-street; George Carter, No. 60 Cherry-street; Andrew Riley, No. 75 Broome-street; Ann Gillespia, No. 370 Water-street; Margaret West, Baxter-street; Edward Mehan, No. 388 Sixth-street; Ellen Blake, No. 180 Avenue A; Daniel McManus, No. 10 Centre Market-place; Mary Sutton, Elizabeth-street; Ann Hart; No. 208 Elizabeth-street; R. A. Lewis, No. 301 Henry-street; Wm. Daggers, No. 93 Gold street; Michael Connery, No. 66 Jackson-street.

Richard Ferris, No. 307 Twelfth-street, was lucky enough to escape the ten days' confinement by paying his fine. He drank some wine at a friend's house in Mott-street, met a party in the Bowery and went to a place in Hamilton-street, near the Bowery—a German place—where he drank two bottles of wine; lost his watch there; went to a house in the Bowery, opposite Prince-street, kept by a man named Huley, when he told his companions that his watch was stolen; they all left in a hurry; they were all strangers to him. Costly spree.

THE TOMBS.
Before Justice Connolly.

At this Court they have got a book, equal in size to the Mayor's big complaint book, in which the statements of persons are recorded. It is termed the "Drunkard's Record." In the due course of time it will be a most valuable record to consign to the archives, if we ever have such a place in the New City Hall. The autographs of the offenders would form a fine subject for study.

PALE BRANDY.

Michael Firm, Franklin-street, drank pale brandy, but who he got it of he couldn't tell.

Reuben Decker got drunk in the liquor store at the corner of Centre and Hester streets.

John Foley, King-street, drank some beer in Brooklyn, but he does not know where.

A DOTING HUSBAND.

Catharine Harney, of Thirteenth-street, got drunk on some liquor that her husband gave her.

Sarah Simpson, West Broadway, got drunk on some liquor a woman in the house gave her.

Samuel McCarthy, No. 104 Washington-street, got the liquor that made him drunk at the corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

James Conway, Mulberry-street, don't know the name of the person who sold the liquor.

IMPORTED FROM ALBANY.

Timothy Croly, Montgomery County, New-York, came down from Albany in the steamboat; had a bottle in his pocket, and enjoyed himself on the way coming down.

A YANKEE BLADE.

Mary Ann Williams says she goes on board the canal boat *Yankee Blade*, lying at Pier No. 2, North River. She drank three glasses of brandy last night; got it all in one store in Roosevelt, corner of Water, street. The store is kept by a Dutchman; paid three cents a glass for the liquor.

HE WAS A STRANGER.

Francis Esxier was a stranger in the City and didn't know where he got his grog.

Wm. Jones, North Moore street, drank bitters on the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets.

RUM STRONG IN WATER STREET.

Clara Kelly, No. 9 Thomas street, got her liquor in Water-street. It affected her seriously; thinks the name of the street should be changed.

A PENCHANT FOR GIN COCK-TAILS.

Patrick Campbell, Raymond-street, Brooklyn, drank liquor of some description at fifty places yesterday. Had a number of gin cock-tails.

Patriek Grainer, boatman, got drunk on liquor furnished him by the captain.

Geo. Owens, corner of Madison and Oliver streets, purchased his liquor on the corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets

CURRANT WINE AS A MEDICINE.

Wm. Valentine, M. D., resides at Florence's Hotel; drank nothing but currant wine; it was recommended to him as a medicine; have drank nothing intoxicating in two years.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF HIS FOREFATHERS.

George Jennings, Fort Greene, Brooklyn. The offender was a man about fifty years of age. When requested to swear by the magistrate, he refused to do so, it was against his conscience to swear upon a Bible that had a cross upon the back of it. The old man who was not entirely sober was humored, and another Bible was brought to him. He was at last sworn On being asked what he had drank, he said he had drank everything he met. He drank beer and rum, and would do so till the day he died; his forefathers, who were as good men as the Judges, drank rum, and he would do the same; he did not know where he got his rum, and even if he did know, rather than inform he would take a pistol and shoot himself. He was friendly with Quakers, liked them, and would drink with them, but would be —— if he would drink with a Papist; hadn't the money to pay. He was trotted down stairs.

No more warrants as yet have been issued for the arrest of liquor dealers.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN BROOKLYN.

About the usual number of drunkards were brought before the Police Courts, examined as to where they obtained their liquor, and fined.

The case of Thomas Berry, charged with selling intoxicating liquors in violation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, was brought up before Justice Jacobs in the Eastern District, Saturday. The motion made previously by defendant's counsel, Mr. Hammond, that the defendant be admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, was denied.

Counsel then raised an objection to the proceedings, that according to the act passed April 13, the Justices of Williamsburg had no authority to do criminal business, and moved that the defendant be discharged on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The Justice will render a decision on Tuesday next.

The case of William Guishard, for the same offence, was disposed of in the same manner.

Operations on the New-York Prohibitory Law throughout the State.

ALBANY—THE LANDON CASE.—This case was resumed yesterday afternoon As usual, the Court room was very much crowded, and the outer hall was thronged with persons unable to gain access. It is noticeable that not only are there large numbers of former dealers, but also very many zealous temperance men present. James I. Johnson was the only witness examined. He swore to having drank and paid for several glasses of brandy at the bar of the City Hotel on the 6th, and also that, in an apparently serious manner, Mr. Landon had expressed a desire to be complained of, so as to have the law tested. Under these circumstances, Mr. J. had freely spoken of the matter to a leading temperance man, who had, he understood, communicated the fact to Mr. Williams. A great deal of irrelevant matter was introduced. Mr. Porter, counsel for defence, stated that he understood the complainant would probably introduce no further testimony. The defence had but one or two points to present. They designed to show that the liquor was imported, &c. The evidence would occupy but half an hour or so. Both counsel desired time to prepare in writing the several points in the case, and time would be saved by an adjournment to permit it to be done. Mr. Porter had the consent of the counsel for complainant to an adjournment till Monday. After consultation, Justice COLE adjourned the case to Monday, 10 o'clock A. M.

AMSTERDAM.—In Amsterdam, Montgomery County, a complaint was entered against the keeper of the American Hotel for selling intoxicating liquors in violation of the Prohibitory Law. The defendant was arraigned before Justice FRENCH, plead not guilty, and demanded a Jury trial. This demand was complied with, when the counsel for the defendant, Mr. Finlayson, argued against the constitutionality of the law, and Mr. Corey, for the people, in reply. The trial occupied two days, when, as we learn from Mr. Neff, police officer, the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was fined $50.

PLATTSBURG.—The first trial in this village, under the new law, was had before Justice SAILLY and a Jury, on Tuesday. James Higgins was brought up charged with selling liquor contrary to law—the offence was proved—constitutionality of the law and other points argued by the respective counsel—Jury could not agree. S. B. M. Beckwith, for prosecution; W. R. Jones, for defendant. Higgins was afterwards indicted by the Grand Jury then in session—brought before the Court—plead "not guilty"—trial put over to the next Court having jurisdiction.

UTICA.—The investigation of the case of Thos. P. McElwaine, proprietor of the City Saloon, charged with violating the Prohibitory law, was postponed until Friday next, the 20th inst. The complaint was made by the Overseer of the Poor.

SYRACUSE.—The liquor case which has been pending several days, resulted on Friday in a verdict of guilty against the seller, and he was fined $50. Warrants were thereupon issued against several others.

SARATOGA.—Several witnesses were examined before Judge McKean on Friday, preliminary to issuing process against Mr. Deuel, of the Montgomery Hall, for selling liquor without license.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.**—This is the great Spring and Summer remedy, and the only permanent BLOOD PURIFIER

and eradicator of disease.

Reader if your blood is impure, and your system out of order, there is nothing that will so soon restore you to health, and create NEW, RICH AND PURE BLOOD, as the GENUINE DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Try a bottle or two. Thousands will testify that it is the only medicine which

EFFECTUALLY CURES AND KEEPS THE BLOOD PURE.

Wholesale and retail depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., opposite St Paul's Church, Office No 2.

☞ **Those Ladies Linen Boots and Slippers** ARE SELLING RAPIDLY AT HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No 426 Broadway, cor. of Howard-st.

He is also selling splendid French Gaiter Boots for Ladies, of all colors, at $1 75 per pair; their equal were never offered at that price until introduced by the proprietor of this establishment.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States A B & D SANDS, C V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure Will send (free) the prescription used Direct to Rev JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. CAUTION.—All quack imitations are spurious, and counterfeits of his original prescription.

☞ **Dr. S. S. Fitch**—Anthor of the "Six Lectures on Consumption," office No 714 Broadway, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND WATERPROOF OIL BLACKING.—I am continually receiving complaints of persons traveling in different sections of the country offering an MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND WATERPROOF OIL BLACKING, an article which is not only worthless but injurious to leather. So nearly have they imitated my labels and blacking in appearance, that many have been deceived. My customers and those wishing my article of Blacking, will do well to notice my name in full—FRANK MILLER, Warsaw, N. Y., instead of F MILLER, as formerly, is upon the out and inside label on the cover of each box of my blacking For sale in most towns and cities throughout the country. FRANK MILLER.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City and country, by two very experienced, trust-worthy and highly recommended girls; one as first-class cook, is a most excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, nurse or seamstress, under stands all kinds family sewing, has had considerable experience with children, and is naturally fond of them Either are perfectly competent to discharge their duties in any gentleman's family; civil and obliging Apply or address post paid for three days at No. 10 Tillary st, near Fulton, Brooklyn

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two honest and tidy girls, who thoroughly understand their business; one is a girl of excellent judgment with a child—can wash and iron neatly, and do plain sewing; no objection to a lady who boards; wages, $5; excellent City reference. The other is a good cook, an excellent baker and a competent washer and ironer; will take $6; have been City reference Apply for 2 days at No 217 East 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; the other will do general housework, or chamber-work and waiting. Also, by an American young woman to do general housework and an American girl of 15 to do light work or mind children. They have best of references, and no objections to the country Apply at No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and efficient young women, in City or country—one as first-rate meat and pastry cook; would assist in washing, &c; has lived in some of the highest families; the other as neat chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; is prepossessing in appearance and manner Any lady who may require such help will no doubt be pleased by calling at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED By an Englishman, as Scotchman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and is an excellent inside servant. Has lived with noblemen's families of the highest distinction. No objection to town or country, or to travel. Good references given. Address C M, or call at No. 75 4th-st., corner of 6th av., or at the office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two American girls, sisters, wish situations; one to attend in a confectionery store or as waitress; the other as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork or waiting Apply at No. 56 West 33d-st., second flight, back room

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man who has been engaged in the retail drug business for the past three years desires a situation in a wholesale or retail drug store—the former preferred Ample references given. Address Box No. 71, Jersey City Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent, well recommended young woman; is a good plain cook, first rate washer and ironer or to do general housework Has no objection to the country Can give two years' City references Call at No 261 Bowery.

DOMESTICS WANTED—At the Brooklyn Institute, No 208 Fulton-st, under the approval of the Mayor, domestics in every capacity; plain sewing is provided for those waiting for situations to pay board; 8 hat trimmers at constant work. MALE DEPARTMENT—6 farm laborers and 6 hair dressers coachmen and groom wanted. —Mrs ALLEN, Female Superintendent; F. BROWNE, General Agent.

WET NURSE—A young married woman with a child four weeks old, who has an opportunity of having her own child cared for, is willing to engage as wet nurse. She can refer to her physician as to her own healthiness and good character. Apply to Mrs DAYTON, No. 462 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN WANTED—Ten first-rate Salesmen wanted at Columbia Hall Apply in the morning S. & M E TOWLE & CO., No 291 Grand-st.

AMERICAN, DANISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SERVANTS—The following are now disengaged, and at the Servants' Institute, No 149 Grand-st a Dane, as lady's maid; a very superior German cook, two French chambermaids, and several Americans, as nurses, chambermaids, &c.

A DRESSMAKER—Wishing to spend a few weeks in the country, would like to meet with some ladies who require her services. Can, if required make boys' clothes, &c. Is employed by many of the most respectable families. Address Miss VAIL Union-square Post-Office

HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Wanted 20 or 25 fur hat trimmers; also, a journeyman hat block-maker. Inquire corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts, Brooklyn. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

SERVANTS—Female help of every kind for City and country, may be found at the office, No 138 8th-av, one door from Troy car. A large number now on hand. Well recommended and will go for reasonable wages

287 BROADWAY—Corner of Reade-st, at MORGAN'S CONFECTIONERY, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, waiters, porters coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No 162 Greenwich-st

BILL POSTER WANTED.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st, want a bill-poster; only those already in the business and able to produce good references need apply

BOY WANTED.—A smart active boy in a Clothing store. Apply to E H. WEYMAN & CO, No. 29 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS Applying at No. 7 Carmine-st, get suited as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, No. 341h-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, nurses, parlor maids, cooks, house servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution

BOARDING.

BOARDING UP TOWN.—A gentleman and his wife can be accomodated with a new and handsomely furnished back parlor and extension room on first floor, private entrance, single or per week Also—house in first class three story, brown stone front, with hot and cold baths, gas, &c. Family strictly private—consists of three grown persons; and no other boarders will be taken; convenient to 6th av cars and Broadway stages. Call at No 119 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6 h-av References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Elegantly furnished rooms with board may be obtained at Nos 43 45 and 47 East 19th st., on early application in one of the most healthy and pleasant situations in the City, being in the immediate vicinity of Union-square, Gramercy-park and the grounds of Union-place.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Rooms, parlor and board, in a private family The home and situation very desirable. References mutually satisfactory. Address during the month of July, with real name, W. ANDREW, *Herald* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Front rooms for a gentleman and lady or two gentlemen, in a first class house in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from the South and Wall-st Ferries, where they will find the comforts and attention of a home Terms moderate. References required Apply at No. 43 Congress-st., three doors below Henry

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A private family have five or six rooms to let with board twenty miles from the City, near a depot and short distance from fishing and bathing. The house is well shaded, and the farm contains a good vegetable garden and abundance of fruit. Address FARM-HOUSE, *Times* Office

BOARDING—At Murray Hill, No. 877 6th-av.; cars every three minutes Cool, healthy, and convenient; no dust nor City air; no cost and vexation of living in the country; a new private mansion, 80 by 100 feet, five stories, with large yard, wide halls, extended balconies and extra baths. Genteel and Christian families do well to call. Terms extra easy.

BOARDING—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board at a beautiful and healthy location, where there are no boarders nor children It is within two hours' ride from the City. The best of references given and required. Address MUNSON, this Office.

BOARDING.—A very handsome suite of rooms, with or without board, can be obtained at No. 78 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—Huntington Harbor, L. I. Farm residence, pleasantest place on the Island; 16 from ro mas Good fishing, bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Apply personally or by letter to HENRY HENDRICKSON Huntington Harbor.

174 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Rooms in suites or single may be obtained in a first-class house, replete with all the modern improvements. It also has in connection a delightful country seat, situated on Long Island Sound. Terms moderate Apply as above.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7 To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1855.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—The following First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons having been lost or stolen from the United States Mail, notice is hereby given that payment of the same will be refused, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing. Bonds numbers 508 and 509 $1,000 each, of the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company; Coupons payable 1st of August, 1855; numbers 1 977, 1 978 and 1,979, $35 each, Coupons of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, Any person returning the above to J. R OSBORN, Toledo, Ohio, or to the office of the Company, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York will be suitably rewarded.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating five bonds of the City of New-Orleans for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1858 and numbered 86 91 93 94 and 95 Said bonds were mailed at New York for New-Orleans on the 19th and 21st of June, and have not been received. Payment has been stopped.

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And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular meeting of the Association will be held at the house of Engine Co. No 4, (Mercer-st., between Amity and 4th,) on TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, at 8 o'clock. O. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from ¼ inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, stays, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

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It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

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DOMESTIC GOODS as usual to all customers retailed at wholesale prices. Bargains daily received from auction
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A few elegant Guipure Lace Mantillas.
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The Rats and the Mice they make such a strife,
I cannot enjoy a moment of life;
While Bedbugs and Fleas and Cockroaches black,
Issue by hundreds from hole and from crack.
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ELYON OF BROADWAY, NO. 412,
Has the means to prevent them from troubling you more.

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HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GROCERIES.—A three story brick house, with marble basement Has all the modern improvements, gas and water arrangements, &c, &c Situated in Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn.

No 63 Wall-st, Basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station. 12 miles west of Newburg, and 3½ hours from New-York City Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 32 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary dotures Over 300 fruit and ornamental trees with 20 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire Captain THOMAS N HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C MOFFATT, No. 109 West 24th-st, New-York; F W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE COMPANY—Are selling their lots on accommodating payment, and will build houses on them to suit purchasers. Plans and spec

Opinion of George Wood, Esq., on the Maine Law.

The act of the Legislature of this State, recently passed, for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, has been so fully discussed in the opinions of different gentlemen upon this subject, and accompanied with the citation of so many authorities, that I do not think it advisable at this time to enter largely into the discussion of it.

I shall confine myself to giving, in my opinion, the general results of the examination I have made of the case, with a few explanatory remarks.

This is a highly penal statute. It creates offences which did not exist in the law before, and is lavish in inflicting fines, imprisonment and forfeiture of property.

I shall first consider this case on the supposition that all liquors, as well those imported as those manufactured in the country, are embraced in the provisions of the law.

I think this act, if carried out, will amount in effect and substantially to the general destruction of this kind of property.

It prohibits the sale of liquors for all purposes except for medicinal, manufacturing and sacramental uses. These exceptions are comparatively trifling in amount. They form a mere minimum.

This kind of property is manufactured and imported, bought and sold to be used as a beverage, and when no longer allowed to be used in that way, it is rendered in a great measure worthless as an article of merchandise and traffic. Under these circumstances, it is questionable whether a dealer in the article could afford to pay the storage for keeping it.

The power of disposal is an essential ingredient in the idea of property.

Property imports diminion, use, control. In a civilized country—indeed in any country advanced beyond the Hunter State—the power of disposal is all important. No man would acquire this property in the way of business as an article of exchange for the ordinary uses to which it is applied, unless he could sell it.

A manufacturer or importer don't expect to consume himself, or in his own family, his merchandise. Every one must see then that the great object of this act is, by destroying the general power of disposal of this property for its ordinary uses, to destroy the property itself, and it must be so held in law. This minimum of exception will only serve to establish the general rule and object, which is destruction.

The question then arises, can the Legislature destroy this property by this act under the circumstances of the case?

It will, I think, be conceded by every constitutional lawyer, that they cannot pass an act arbitrarily to destroy any kind of property without some legitimate ulterior object to be obtained. Suppose they should pass an act to destroy all the superfine broadcloths in the State—such an act would cut to the bone. It would be absolutely void. It would be so because it would impair vested rights.

Suppose the act should go further, and prohibit the future acquisition of such property—it would, then, also be void. It would, in that case, deprive the citizen of the inalienable right to "the pursuit of happiness," or, in other words, to acquire by his industry the comforts of life. It would deprive him of the liberty and privilege of acquiring property. This liberty was acquired in England by Magna Charta—and the provision therein is imbedded in our State Constitution.

The right to property is a vested right, and cannot be arbitrarily taken away without impairing the obligation of contracts.

It is said the State Legislature, in its sovereign capacity, can regulate property. This is true. And under this head they may restrict and control its use, regulate the mode of sale, and even prohibit its sale altogether. They may also direct its destruction at once and absolutely. But all this must be done, and can only be done, for some legitimate ulterior purpose within legislative competency. They may do all this when necessary for the preservation of life or health—of religion or morality. But, in a free country, where property is protected under a paramount fundmaental law, the necessity must clearly exist.

When that necessity does not exist, the fundamental law must prevail—must protect property from the iron grasp of arbitrary power.

There is, and in the nature of the case there must be, a line of demarcation between this legislative power on the one hand to impair and even destroy property for those ulterior objects above alluded to, and on the other hand the power of the judiciary under the fundamental law to protect the citizen in his property against hasty or ill-advised legislation aiming at the destruction of property when that necessity does not exist.

By whom is this line to be drawn? The advocates of arbitrary legislative power say it must be done exclusively by the Legislature—that *they* are the sole judges. This would be rendering the fundamental law as to its action upon the Legislature a dead letter. When they wish to destroy property by sumptuary laws, all they have to do is to aver by way of enactment that it is useless or prejudicial, and the hands of the Judiciary are tied. It is said they are sovereign; but their sovereignty cannot screen them when their acts are brought to the touchstone of the Constitution and the supervision of the judiciary who are its guardians.

The Legislature is of course to decide for themselves in the first instance, and if there is a probable ground, the averment that the property is a nuisance or otherwise injurious, so as to present a foundation for the restriction upon its use or for its destruction, their decision and action will be final and conclusive upon the judiciary. But, if there is no such probable ground, the judiciary should pass upon the subject accordingly, whenever the matter is brought regularly before them.

By way of illustration, take the cemetery cases in 5th and 7th Cowens' Reports. Certain lots had been used as burying grounds in the City of New-York for a long period. In the process of time the population became so dense as to render the use of the land for such purposes prejudicial to health; so much so as to amount to a nuisance. The Corporation of New-York, by ordinance, under the authority of the State Government, prohibited all future burials. This act of the Corporation was the same in effect as if it had been done by an act of the Legislature. The judiciary would see a cause for such legislative action. The matter of fact thus based on probability would be deemed by them final and conclusive. Neither the Legislature nor the judiciary in such cases act upon what would be called legal evidence in a court of law, but upon that general information acquired in relation to such subjects by officers acting in a public capacity.

But suppose the Legislature, under pretence of a nuisance, or some other ground, should prohibit interments within fifty miles of a city, would the judiciary sustain it? Clearly not. They would treat it as an arbitrary interference with private rights, and declare it unconstitutional. In the first two cases alluded to, the ordinances were sustained, because, although vested rights were incidentally impaired, they must give way to the public security. But in the other supposed case, there would be no such mischief existing or to be guarded against. Then arbitrary legislation must yield to the protection of property under the fundamental law.

I might illustrate the subject by referring to a class of cases under another branch of the Constitution. Property cannot be taken for public uses without making compensation to the owner. The Legislature takes property and provides what they deem in their legislative capacity a just compensation; but the judiciary have repeatedly held such compensation in particular cases to be inadequate, and declared the act void. They do it because they must exercise a supervisory control over legislative action when necessary to protect private rights under the Constitution.

Another topic of a kindred nature may be here adverted to. A law compelling a judgment creditor to submit to an appraisement of the property of a debtor, and not to file an execution, unless it should bring two-thirds of the appraised value, has been held by the United States Supreme Court to be void, as impairing the rights of creditors. Now it can hardly be pretended that a party to a contract has a greater right under execution in the property of his debtor, than an individual has in his own vested property.

It has also been decided that a judgment creditor cannot be delayed for a *limited time* from selling on execution. The State Legislature, in these stop laws might, by averment, have rendered valid their enactments under cover of salutary regulation, if the judiciary in such cases had been *bound* by their averments.

Gunpowder is frequently a nuisance in certain localities, and the State Legislature may protect human life and property from its injurious effects. But suppose a Legislature, under broad averments of its universal noxious qualities, should enact that it was a nuisance and prohibit the sale of it throughout the State—would the judiciary, when appled to for relief, quietly submit to it and give no redress?

The sale of liquor in small quantities, in unsuitable places, or by unfit persons, may be injurious. All this may be guarded against by appropriate statutory regulation. Drunkenness may be punished as a vice, and in a way to make it degrading. The property of persons addicted to intoxication, and becoming unfit to manage their affairs, may be taken out of their hands. There is a vast field for legislative regulation open to the reformer within the legitimate scope of the Constitution.

To abolish the entire use of all kinds of liquors except hard cider, raised in the rural districts, because less than one half of one per cent of the entire population are addicted to the excessive use of liquors, is going too far in a Constitutional Government. It is legislating against the many. In the next place we have to inquire, what are the vested rights which would be unconstitutionally impaired by this act?

They are property in liquor, acquired and owned by individuals at the time the act goes into operation; and, secondly, property in liquor imported under the laws and treaties of the United States subsequently to that period. In this, there will be a vested right, lawfully and legally acquired, independently of State legislation, and paramount to it.

It is lawful, under the authority of the United States to introduce it, and to acquire a vested right in it when thus introduced; it is lawful to use it, and it will be protected under the Constitution to the same extent as any other vested right.

But I concur with Mr. GERARD in thinking that this act does not embrace within its operation foreign liquors at all.

They are expressly excluded by the exception in the first section. If it should be said that the Legislature did not mean to except the liquor, but only liquor in a certain state or condition, viz: in the original casks and packages, it may be safely affirmed that such a qualification is not in the law. A penal statute cannot be extended or narrowed down in its exceptions contrary to the plain words.

The twenty-second section does not to limit this exception. It is precautionary, not restrictive.

Lastly—The remedies provided for enforcing this act are extremely objectionable. They violate, in most important particulars, the sixth section of our State Constitution.

Among other things, they make a man, in effect, give evidence against himself.

They presume him guilty instead of innocent, and then require him to prove his innocence.

They make *ex parte* affidavits of facts, and even of surmises, evidence against him upon the merits to establish his guilt.

All these provisions are inconsistent with the injunction that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

It will be recollected that these provisions in the Constitution are taken from Magna Charta.

It has been attempted to palliate these innovations upon the old settled common law rules, by asserting that similar regulations are resorted to in what are called proceedings *in rem*, in the Federal Courts.

These proceedings *in rem*, are taken originally from the civil law, and were introduced into Admiralty and Exchequer cases at an early period. Now, no one will object to them as far as they were thus carried, if they are confined to those subjects within those limits. Magna Charta, from time to time, during a long period, was repeatedly confirmed. During that time there was a constant effort by the ecclesiastics, learned in the civil law, to introduce it, with all its arbitrary regulations, into the main body of the municipal law, which effort was as constantly resisted. Hence this provision of Magna Charta, which, as events show, was *wisely* introduced into the State Constitution. The reformers of modern times require the same curb which was put by the old common law lawyers upon the ecclesiastical innovators of that early period. Common law forms of proceeding may be altered; but the great rules of evidence here adverted to and violated in this act were intended to be preserved by this provision of the Constitution, which has been borrowed from Magna Charta.

These views and considerations should not be lost sight of in construing this clause in our State Constitution. Otherwise, the whole of our Criminal Code, under the same influences which brought forth this act, might be marked with the same dark features of despotism.

Habitual drunkenness is unquestionably a great vice, and many other moral evils follow in its train. The destruction of all liquor, would, to be sure, prevent it. So the destruction of all property would prevent legal theft and robbery.

The great object of the legislator ought to be to awaken a strong feeling of degradation in regard to it. This has not, as yet, been accomplished. It ought to be done, and it may be done without encroaching on constitutional rights or the great principles of liberty embodied in the administration of our criminal laws. GEORGE WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 25, 1855.

Horrid Murder In Cincinnati—A Woman Killed by her Paramour.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 13.

The neighborhood of Third-street, between Elm and Plum, was thrown into a state of much excitement about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, from the circumstance of the murder of a colored woman, named REBECCA THOMAS, by a young man named RICHARD TAYLOR, also colored, who had been living with her as her paramour. The following are the circumstances of the case, as stated by TAYLOR himself:

TAYLOR is a barber, and worked with SAMUEL THOMAS, brother of the married woman, on Western-row, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and for several months had been living with REBECCA. During the period he has been habitually intoxicated, and they were continually wrangling with each other, she telling him to go away and leave her, calling him a penitentiary bird, a drunken dog, and other not very choice epithets, and he accusing her with inconstancy, which, by the way, she did not deny.

Yesterday morning he went to her house, and was ordered away by her. She told him that he could never live with her again, and that she was done with him forever. He said to her, "REBECCA, will you promise never to live with another man if I leave you?" To which she replied, "No, I will promise no such thing." After a few more words he left and went to the corner of Western-row and Fifth-street, where there is a hardware store, and asked if they had butchers' knives for sale. Some knives were shown him, and he selected one with a blade about eight inches long, which he purchased, and went back to REBECCA's house. He found her in the yard washing; passed by her and went up stairs. She followed him and said to him, "You d—d drunken son of a b—h, haven't I told you never to come into my house again?" He said to her in a conciliating tone of voice, "BECKY, don't curse me;" but she continued to abuse him, until at length he sprang toward her, as he says, perfectly crazy with passion, drew his knife, and without stopping to take off the paper with which it was enveloped, plunged it into her side. He does not know how many times he cut her, but recollects hearing her say, "Have mercy on me, TAYLOR; don't kill me."

After committing the fatal act he walked out of the house, and went as far as the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, when he was arrested and taken to the station-house.

He expresses his regret at what he has done, but says he expects no clemency. At the station-house yesterday morning, he seemed to be much affected, and was so overcome with emotion as to be scarcely able to articulate. He says he loved the woman too much to see her in the possession of another; that he had left his wife for her, and gave her all his earnings.

The murdered girl was about twenty-one years of age. TAYLOR has often made threats that he would kill her, but says he never thought he would do so; and that his first intention in purchasing the knife was to frighten her only, but that becoming mad with passion, he killed her. He expresses his willingness to make a true statement of all the facts before the Court, and says that he will not give them the trouble to call any witnesses. He fully expects to expiate his crime on the gallows.

The deceased is dreadfully mutilated. One of her hands is partially severed at the wrist, and both arms are cut in several places. There are, also, three wounds in her back, and a large deep cut on one of her shoulders.

The Murder and Suicide at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 11.

An incident of a most painful and interesting character has just been brought to light; the murder of her sister by the hands of her own brother, and subsequently his own self-destruction. It will be remembered, that on Monday morning we noticed the fact that a young man by the name of F. BLESSING, was found dead in his room at King's Hotel, under circumstances that led conclusively to the belief that he had committed suicide. Such, indeed, turned out to be the fact, and the circumstances connected with it and the murder which preceded, are of a nature intensely interesting.

The name of the unfortunate girl was EMILY BLESSING, who, having no parents, was left to the guardianship of her brothers and a married sister who lives in this city. We do not profess to be strictly accurate, but are informed that she was placed in a convent in this city, from which place she frequently escaped, and gave such evidences of a dissolute life as to render her relatives exceedingly unhappy. Young BLESSING, her brother, was particularly affected by her behavior, and for some time previous to the dreadful occurrence, seemed at times low spirited. On the afternoon of the fatal day, he got a buggy and proceeded to a house on Fourth-street, well known for its bad repute, and there saw his sister, whom he prevailed upon to take a ride with him. His manner is represented as having been quiet, and exhibiting no sign of the terrible resolution he had evidently concealed in his heart.

The brother and sister left the house together. It is known that he went up the Bellafontaine Road with and returned without her. He came back to his hotel near dusk, where he was joined, we are told, by his brother and brother-in-law, with whom he spent the evening in his own room, they little dreaming of the dreadful act he had committed. His conduct, in fact, appeared rather gay, and he sent for a bottle of champagne, which was drank. In the meantime he occupied himself in writing a letter. After an hour or so spent they left, and in the morning, as before recorded, he was found a corpse. The fact of his having taken his sister out with him and returning without her, and his well known sensitive nature, created a suspicion that he had killed her as well as himself, and accordingly search was made in the direction which they had gone, and yesterday morning the body of EMILY BLESSING, his sister, was found near the Watkins Road, in the woods, in what is known as the Lower Columbia Bottom, about 7 miles from the city. She had on a pink muslin dress and straw bonnet, and there were two bullet holes through her head, one above the right temple and the other just below the cheek bone, ball passing out through the left ear. At the coroner's investigation, it was proven by three witnesses that on the evening in question five successive pistol shots were heard. There was a ferry near by, and a close examination of the road led to the belief that he had hitched his horse and taken her a distance of some thirty yards in the woods, where he perpetrated the act. The repeated firing can only be accounted for from the fact, that she saw his purpose too late, and resisting, some of the barrels missed. The conclusion is clear to our mind, from his subsequent conduct, that he intended killing not only her but himself there, but his weapon was exhausted in sacrificing his sister, and he was compelled to return to the city, without putting his fatal resolution in regard to his own life into effect. Certain it is that a few hours afterwards, with his own hands, his soul was released from all earthly trouble and sent into that world where the soul of his sister had just preceded him.

Let the mantle of mercy fall upon this brother and sister. None but those who love and value the honor of a sister can, in common charity extenuate his crime. Dreadful as it is, and with all the consequences it entails, he has been driven by a keen sense of honor which is entitled at least to respect, to sacrifice his own life and that of his sister, rather than live to see her disgraced.

Mr. BLESSING was a young man only about twenty-three years of age, an engineer on the river, and was much esteemed by every one who knew him; and his sister was but a few years his junior.

Infamous Attempt to Destroy Life in Providence.

One of the most infamous attempts to destroy life and property ever known in this region, was made on Thursday night, happily without fatal result. The particulars, so far as they have been communicated to us, are briefly as follows: At about 12 o'clock on the night of the 12th inst. an explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder took place in the house of JOHN TUCKER, Esq., formerly a deputy sheriff and member of the General Assembly from North Providence. The house is situated on Smith-street, just west of the city line, and at but a few steps distance from several other dwelling-houses. There were six or eight persons in the house at the time, all of whom were asleep. None of them sustained any injury except Mr. TUCKER, who was hurled from his bed by the violence of the explosion several feet into an adjoining room, the partition between which and his sleeping-room had been thrown down by the shock. His hand was slightly burned, and he suffered from the effects of the sudden jar, but was not supposed to be dangerously hurt.

His escape from immediate death is short of miraculous. By the investigation made on Friday morning, it appears that a keg of gunpowder was placed in his chamber on the first floor of the house, directly under the head of his bed. An auger hole had been bored through the floor into the cellar window, where it was easily fired from the street, running directly by the west side of the house. The explosion was of such violence as to raise the bedstead on end, hurling Mr. TUCKER from it, as already stated. Every partition on the lower floor of the house was thrown down, a considerable portion of the westerly side of the house was thrown some distance across the street, all the windows in the lower story were broken, and most of the sash thrown out of the casings, and the east and south end of the house were wrenched in such a manner that it is surprising the house should have withstood so violent a shock. The floor of the room over that in which the explosion took place, settled some three feet, rendering it difficult for the inmates to escape in the confusion attending the first alarm, which they supposed arose from the house being on fire. Nearly every article of furniture in the house was destroyed. One visitor states that the only object he saw which appeared uninjured was an old fashioned clock, which had stopped at the moment of the explosion.

The house was of wood, substantially built, handsomely finished, and nearly new. It was two stories high, with a basement, and an ell on the south. The damage we have heard estimated at two or three thousand dollars, and upwards.

There can, unfortunately, be no doubt as to the worse than diabolical malice that caused this explosion. It was produced designedly, and with an ingenuity and a deliberate intention to commit wholesale murder, the baseness of which no language can express. Mr. TUCKER is a man of no kind a disposition, so generally esteemed for his probity and intelligence, as to be the last to excite such an enmity. But even were it otherwise, there is an unparalleled atrocity in contriving means to wreak vengeance upon him, which, but for some happy and untooked-for interposition, must have involved the destruction of so many others. We trust that no effort will be spared to ferret out the perpetrators of so horrible a crime, and that the police will display their vigilance and sagacity in bringing them to punishment. A reward should be immediately offered, liberal enough to accomplish the ends of justice in a case of such peculiar atrocity.—*Providence Journal.*

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM FOUNDERING.—The bark Swan, of Baltimore, on the passage from that city for Rio Janeiro, some months back, suddenly sprung a leak, and in order to save the vessel the Captain bore up for Pernambuco, where she arrived making water fast and was immediately run aground to prevent her sinking. On examining her, the leak was found to proceed from a hole in her bottom, through which a carpenter's chisel had fallen into the pump, when the vessel was building, three years before, and by the action of the pump had gradually chiseled a hole through the bottom planking, four inches in diameter, the exact dimensions of the pump orifice.

The Iron Trade.

Abridged from the Philadelphia Commercial List.

It seems a general law, that every great civilizing manufacturing interest must undergo a series of reverses, before it attains a permanent and profitable station. What interest has escaped?

Among all, to no one is the remark more applicable than to the manufacture of iron. Its birth in our country was under a faithless star. Yet we dare hope for a brighter future. The earlier manufacture of Iron from the ores, certainly suffered much from a want of knowledge on the part of the iron masters, while among them have been men of observation and intelligence. Yet the masses have been totally unfit to conduct the delicate and intricate chemical operations necessary to secure the best results. A want of scientific and general business education has caused the failure of hundreds. A greater cause of trouble has been, and is, a want of sufficient capital. To prosperous times, when in the eyes of the world, furnaces appear to cast dollars, many rush into the business, without any adequate conception of the capital required, and with the first change in price are swept away. The small list of investment that can be made to carry on even a charcoal furnace is large in comparison with other beginnings in other branches of manufacture. The creeper in Iron scarcely ever walks.

Much of the necessity of large capital depends upon the third impediment, viz.:—the ever varying Tariff policy. At one time is a Tariff which enables the man of small means to commence and invest all in his prepartions; and when ready to work profitably, another Tariff has been passed, which brings him into direct competition with the capital of Europe, and then his last dollar is gone. The foreign capital can afford to work without return for a time, so that all rivalry being crushed, it can reap for larger returns. Such has been the history of thousands, and such is always the policy of English capitalists. The rivalry has been unfair—the Government generally siding with the foreign producer. American Iron Masters' prices have been fixed by the prices of the surplus of Europe, and not by a fair home price.

A fourth point may be found in the fact that since the introduction of Coke Furnaces, the case has stood "Charcoal Iron es. Coke Iron." Coke Iron is made at much less expense than Charcoal Iron, requiring a less investment per ton of Pig Iron made. For many purposes it answers as well. To the public, one piece of Iron is like every other. The price is the point; and as a result, Charcoal Iron must come down to Coke Iron, or not be made. To sell at the same prices was ruin, and thousands were ruined.

The labor of Europe has for years been at the mercy of the Capitalists. An existence has been vouchsafed the poor creatures—with only one favorable aspect—its shortness. In the United States, where there is or might be at all times full employment for labor, its prices have been generally remunerating, opening to every one a prospect for health, competence and happiness. How then could Iron be made with such labor to compete against—the labor of Europe?

The cost of transportation from our Iron regions to the seabord, has equaled the cost of carriage from England to our Atlantic cities, the mines of England being almost on her coast. Such is a condensed statement of the past history of the manufacture of Pig Iron in the United States. How, therefore, can we look for success, where skill, capital, the policy of the Government, the character of the Iron, the labor and cost of transportation have been against us? Let us rather wonder that even a few of the many pioneers in this great interest, have succeeded in their enterprise.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, July 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are without essential change. The Inspection Warehouse contained to-day, 195 bbls. Pearls, and 1,527 bbls Pots, together 1,622 bbls.

COFFEE—We have nothing new to notice in this line. The day's sales embrace 130 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 10½c @11c; 600 Rio, at 9¾c.@10¼c., and a parcel of Jamaica on private terms.

COTTON—Continues active and buoyant within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling.....	11	11	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair.....	11¼	11¼	12	12¼
Fair.....	12¼	12¼	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are, as previously reported, somewhat unsettled. Common qualities being partially neglected and on the decline; while a fair home inquiry exists for the medium and better grades, chiefly the former, at pretty firm prices. The day's sales add up 6,000 bbls., within the anojuoted range:

Inferior State	$8 31½@ 8 37½
Ordinary State	8 37½@ 8 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 68½
Favorite and Extra State	8 68½@ 9 00
Mixed Western	9 12½@ 9 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 00 @12 75

Besides the above, some contracts were settled by the delivery of Flour, bought for the purpose at current rates. Canadian is rare and nominal. 900 bbls common to extra brought $10 12½@11 12½ ₩ bbl. Southern is essentially the same—there having been but 1,000 bbls. disposed of at $10 12½@12 for low mixed to extra brands ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at $7 87½@8 87½ ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues to slack request at $4 75 for Pennsylvania, $4 87½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The market remains quiet, but as there is a smaller stock therein, factors are extremely firm for most kinds.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in poor supply and fair request, with sales for the day of 1,200 bushels New Southern Red, to arrive next week, at an unpublished price, and a few small lots of Upper Lake do., part at $2 10 ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive and languid; 1,000 bushels were procured to day at $1 43@1 45, chiefly at the former rate. Barley and Barley Malt are still unaltered. State and Western Oats are plenty, and retailing only at 61c @65c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in good demand, but being freely offered, it is tending downwards. The day's sales do not exceed 74,000 bushels, making inferior to strictly prime Western mixed at 89c @91c ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 300 bales River sold at old figures.

HIDES—Mr HULL informs us that the Hide market has assumed a firmer aspect this week, with moderate receipts and a good demand, prices have advanced fully 1c. ₩ lb on most descriptions, and the stock has somewhat diminished. Although the stock in first hands foots up over 100,000 Hides, there are not more than 12,000 offered, even at the present advance, holders preferring to store their Hides, anticipating an active demand and better prices during the coming Autumn. Excepting 6,000 Porto Cabello, which were sold in Philadelphia for this market, and 2,400 Buenos Ayres from stores, the transactions have been chiefly in Hides afloat, as most of those here are held above the market. It is not the season to expect a very brisk demand, and should the receipts be large for a few weeks to come, and importers manifest a disposition to force their Hides upon the market a reaction would certainly take place. Receipts during the week are 25,046 Hides: 19,459 from foreign ports as follows: 17,546 Orinoco, ex. *Caura*; 800 African, ex. *Dolphin*; 500 West Indies; 213 Tampico; and about 100 from other ports in small parcels—and 5,587 coastwise, most of which were dealers' purchases in neighboring ports. Sales comprise 12,940 Dry Orinoco 24@21 lbs at 19c, six months, usual selection; 2,400 Dry Buenos Ayres 21½ lbs, at 23c supposed, six months, usual selection; 2,607 Dry Vera Cruz 18 lbs., at 17c., six months, usual selection; 1,055 Dry Vera Cruz 18 lbs., at 16½c., six months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Maracaibo 22 lbs., at 17c., six months, usual selection; 1,750 Dry Chagres, 1,200 Dry Southern and Texas, 9,000 Dry West India, — Dry California, 1,750 Salted Buenos Ayres. Expected to arrive shortly at this port, the *Foley*, from Rio Grande, with 9,000 Hides; *Moses Taylor*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 Hides; *St Mary*, from Porto Cabello, with 2,000 Hides; *Clara Borges*, from Porto Cabello, with 1,500 Hides, and others.

HOPS—Are in reduced supply and selling slowly at 25c @27c. for good to prime, of last year's growth, ₩ lb.

IRON—The market for this article is without any notice-ble change.

LATH—Eastern seem in rather better request at $1 30 cash, ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Is inactive, but pretty firmly held.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that this week's receipts, as well as the sales, have been large. The unexpected heavy demand, as well as the animation and business in the Hide market, has imparted considerable firmness to the market. Most of the dealers look for higher prices next Fall, as there is every prospect of a use reply in the Leather market and the manufacturers anticipate a good demand. The sales of the week are about equal to the sales for the month of July, 1854, and the stock is much reduced, most of that is of very inferior article. The receipts this week have been 70,000 hemlock and 6,000 oak, with sales of 70,000 hemlock and 6,000 oak, leaving on hand 64,300 sides of the former, and 16,000 of the latter. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light 25c cash, 6 months; do middle, 23c cash, 6 months; do heavy, 22c cash, 6 months; do weights, 20c cash, 6 months; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., light, 22c cash, 6 months; do middle, 21c cash, 6 months; do heavy, 19c cash, 6 months; do Orinoco, &c., light, 17c cash, 6 months; do middle, 16c cash, 6 months; do heavy, 15c cash, 6 months; do B. A. damaged, all weights 16c cash, 6 months; do poor, 10c cash, 6 months; do slaughter, in rough, 20c cash, 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland has not varied in demand or value.

MOLASSES—In the request at full rates,—with sales in lots, of 270 bbls New Orleans at 30c @32½c, and some Cuba at previous figures.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for all kinds is moderate at unchanged prices. The market is not quite so well supplied.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive appear as last noticed. Linseed is even more sought after at 86c @87c., but is, in many instances, held for considerably higher prices, which checks transactions. Lard Oil is unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving in demand and value. The day's movements reach 1,650 bbls. at $19 75@20, for new Mess; $16 50 for do. Prime; and $19 50 for old Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats rule dull and heavy. 125 pkgs. brought but 9½c.@10c for Hams, and 7½c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard continues languid, sales having been made to-day of 350 bbls and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c @10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is still in fair demand at full rates. 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@10 25 for Prime; $11@13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $13@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are rather inactive and ranged at from $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl; 200 bbls sold within the range. Butter is obtainable at 13c @17c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese sells slowly at from 4c.@9c ₩ lb.

RICE—Is apparently unaltered, being quiet, but firm, with a rather small amount offering.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business thus: "GOAT—The market is without alteration, and I can only notice a sale of 20 bales Curacoa. The recent arrivals, when landed, will probably cause more activity in the market. DEER—The sales this week have been large, embracing all the Foreign and a large parcel of Western, leaving the stock in first hands reduced. I noticed sales of 84 bales Angostora at 42½c.@44c ₩ lb.; the entire Arkansas collection, 90,000 lbs., to a dealer on private terms; 2,270 lbs. White River, (Arkansas) at 23c; 2,600 lbs. Honduras at about 48c; 2,000 lbs. Missouri at 35c., 800 lbs. Mexican at 50c., all cash."

SUGARS—The market is pretty active, but being better supplied, it is not quite so buoyant. Sales have transpired since our last of about 1,100 hhds mainly Cuba at 5½c @6¾c., the bulk at 5½c.@6c.; but including some New-Orleans at 5½c.@6c., and Porto Rico at 6½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We heard that 10,000 lbs. prime brought full previous rates.

WHISKY—There were sold 180 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41c @41½c., and 100 hhds. Drudge at 40c.; the latter four months' credit, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued about the same, with only very moderate engagements, mainly for English ports, at prev ous figures. The latest charters have been: A ship from Shediac to east coast England, Desis, at £2 5s; one from St. John, N B., to Liverpool, —, £3 15s.; a brig to Cadiz, light Pipe Staves, $20; one, 300 tons, to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, about $3,000; a bark from Norfolk to Porto Rico, Hhd. Staves, $11; a brig from Norfolk to Demerara, Shd. Staves, $14—(after wards cancelled; one to Negua and back, Sugar, $6, and Molasses $2 50; one, 190 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $1,600, a brig to Constantinople, and a bark, a brig, and two schrs. to Malaga and back, on private terms.

☞ WM. SMITH, Esq., has become sole proprietor and editor of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, having purchased the interest therein of his brother, RICHARD SMITH, Esq., who surrenders his connection with the *Price Current*, in order to devote his whole time and ability to the Cincinnati *Gazette*. We have known Mr. R. SMITH for a number of years, and can bear witness to the ability with which he has conducted his useful commercial journal. Mr. WM. SMITH, in assuming the management of the *Price Current*, brings to it an experience of several years, which will enable him to maintain the character of his commercial journal.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$5,000 City 6s, '73, 94¾; $13 300 City Railroad 6s 94¾; $2,000 do., 94¾; $8,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, 76¾; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83 88½; $1,000 Long Island Railroad 6s 81; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 150 Morris Canal, 16; 4 Reading Railroad, 47½; 41¾ do. C & P., 47½; 6 North Penn Railroad, 30½; 33 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 5½; 7 New Orleans Gas, 11½; 5 Lehigh Scrip, 88½; 4 Girard Bank, 12; 7 Bank of Pennsylvania, 119; 19 Mechanics' Bank, 29½.

Between Boards—$1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 85¾.

Second Board—$500 City 6s, 94¾; $7,000 Alleg Co 6s, (Connell, '84) $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 88½.

After Board—$100 Reading Railroad, 47¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 119; Philadelphia 6s, 94@94¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 88½@88¾; Reading Railroad, 47¾@47¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 85¾@85¾; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '50, 96@96¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾@44½; Morris Canal, 14¾@15; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 78½@77; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21@21½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31¾@31½; Long Island Railroad, 15½@17; Vicksburg Railroad, 8@8½; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 21@21½; Union Canal, 8½@8¾; New Creek, 21@21½.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000
Office, No. 5 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUSEBIUS PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. E. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	E. J. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	O. W. Burnham,	Edward Rissamey,
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood
E. R. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell
Austin S. Tuttle,	A Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. Van Duser,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Horan,
Jos. F. Bigelow,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Regs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles S. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers	Frederick Penis,	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 29 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Leman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens
Simon Shiodler,	Edward D Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C Meeker,	Wm D Washburn,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M Wilson,	George Warner,
John Mueyjenny,	George D Cragin,	Abraham Leggit,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D Jackson Steward
Edward L. Lynch,	David D Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward F Clark,	William Moir,	Philip J. Boocefeel
Alfred Barnes,	Charles H McIntire,	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Office, No. 13 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS

James Pirsson,	Wm E Duryea,	Thomas Havilan,
Samuel J

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTERED COAL COMPANY.—CHURCH'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and conferred on me, in and by a certain deed of trust and mortgage executed by the CHARTERED COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 30th day of April, 1853, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 81, page 631, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Vendue, at the "EXCHANGE" at the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and FRANCHISES included in and intended and meant by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in the Moreland Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Coleman Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, Hugh and James Nickle, M. Harrison and William McCormick, containing 113 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Robert Coleman to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol 91, page 1. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs the Burnside tract and Samuel Purdy, containing 149 acres and 88.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Harris Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmondson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 218 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson, Esq., to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aikan's heirs Lewis Thornberg's heirs and J. B. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 112 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Mansfield, recorded in said office in Volume 85, page 222. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Mansfington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 178, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and hereditaments. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight acres tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the south western end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 30 years from 1st of April, 1853, subject to a ground rent of $600 a year until April 1, 1856, and thereafter $900 a year, on which pieces of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to Z W Mansfield, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 20 Lots of Ground, comprising the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam engines, 60 Burden Cars, 1500 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Timbers, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery of every kind the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed by Public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction of the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in or to the said property, and premises hereby belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS PO LLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855

D. S. HOGUE, Auctioneer

GREAT SALE OF SUBSTANTIAL AND ELEGANT SOLID ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND MAPLE FURNITURE.—Will take place without any postponement, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, July 17, at 10½ o'clock, from the large five-story residence, No. 79 Warren st., near College-place Piano-forte, pier glasses, English carpeting, oil paintings, bookcase elegant solid rosewood suites of fashionable make, sumptuously carved, upholstered and covered; variously covered easy, reception, and other chairs, in elegant styles of finish; large all-spring invalid chairs, massive and costly rosewood revolving front secretary bookcase, magnificent double-action rosewood piano forte of 7 octaves, elegantly carved; pearl inlaid plate, and for quality and volume of tone is unsurpassed by any in the market; a number of fine bedsteads and other tables, all with marble tops, various kinds and tastefully carved; also a few choice oil paintings by different artists. Fruit Piece for a mantle, by Smith, West Point, by Lacroix; Cruz—sea by the same, Chateau of Charles X. by Remy; Sylvan Sunset, by Hardwick; Ancient Piece, author unknown and others; elegant mer and oval mirrors, in heavy gold frames; rich and heavy lace curtains, elegantly painted shades, magnificent Wilton, velvet and tapestry stair and floor carpeting, side and centre carpets, plate, glass, china, kitchen furniture, a variety of ornamental articles, Sevres porcelain vases, Turque and Parian figures, statuary. Also, in dining-room, large 14-feet extension table, (walnut;) china dinner and tea sets, costly silver plate, cake baskets, spoons, casters, forks, tea services and silver, ivory cutlery, French cut glass decanters, &c. Also chamber furniture, bureaus, washstands, commodes, armoir a glace, wardrobes, fine hair mattresses, counterpanes, mahogany bureaus, sofas, bedsteads, linen, &c

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of Land, with the buildings thereon erected, being on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d ave. of the City of New York, and designated by the number (728) on a map on file in the office of Register in the City and County of New-York, entitled "map of 469 lots of ground, situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Wilmerding," made by Job D. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836, which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz. Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of 55th-st., distant 125 feet easterly from the ten formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th-st., with the southerly line of the 2d-av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts., thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th-st 25 feet, thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.

17-2aw2w W&S*] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

B. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, July 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern

$13,000 Great Western Railroad (Ill.) 1st Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$3,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$6,000 Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Missouri State Bonds of 1853.....$1,000 each
$100 00 Louisiana State 6 per cent Bonds
$6,000 Pittsburg City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 City of Memphis Bond
$7,000 1 Certificate of the Breckenridge Canal Coal Company.
$2,000 Chicago and Mississippi 10 per cent. Income Bonds.....$500 each
100 shares Little Miami Railroad.....$50 each
20 shares Commonwealth Insurance Company.....$10 each
4 shares Park Insurance Company.....$100 each
$40 shares Hampshire Coal Company.....$100 each
4 shares Union India Rubber Company.....$100 each
2,000 shares Fair Play Copper and Gold Min. Co.....$5 each
100 shares New York Bay Cemetery Company.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, July 19.

J. BERNSTEIN Auctioneer

BYPECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—No. 58 Liberty-st., on MONDAY, July 16, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that desirable lot, 50 by 150, on Washington-av. (being part of No 46) with a two-story brick building thereon, situate in Upper Morrisania village. The ground is well laid out, fruit trees, &c. Also, a good well on the premises. Terms easy For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No 51 Liberty-st

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY WARE, BASINS, CIGARS, SOAP.—TUESDAY, July 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No 17 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, brushes, smoked beef, starch, coffee, teas, nuts, fire pails, mackerel, knives, files, scissors, screws, hammers, chisels, clocks, coats, vests, pants, vest patterns, scales, olive oil

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TUESDAY, July 17 at 10½ o'clock, at No 113 Nassau-st.—Mortgage sale of costly new and second-hand parlor, chamber, dinner, drawing-room and basement furniture. Also, eight rosewood piano-fortes. Sale positive. For particulars see Herald and Courier.

EUGENE S. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Mortgage sale of a handsome and docile bay mare, 14½ hands high, trots a mile in 3½ minutes; also, two spring carts and set of spring cart harness, to be sold without reserve THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, in front of our auction store No. 79 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer

TUESDAY, July 17, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 92 Navy, near Concord st., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, &c cloths mahogany sofa, mahogany and other chairs, bedsteads, cook stove, &c., &c. Also a new brick cart, large ladder, lot of lumber, &c

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—TO MORROW (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at store No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood walnut, mahogany and oak furniture; also, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, china and silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Carpets, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to outdoor sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c. left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AT THE BAZAAR, NO. 31 CROSBY-ST.—Will be sold at auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, horses, carriages, harness, saddles, &c., commencing at 12 o'clock

JOHN H. OATFIELD Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Cadiz,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dresden,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Dusseldorf,	Montevideo,	Strasburg,
Bremen,	Elberfeld,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Florence,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Malaga,	Seville,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Malhouse,	Stettin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Shanghai,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Singapore,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Turin,
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Toulon,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Trieste,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Venice,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Odessa,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	London,	Palermo,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Zurich.
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle,	Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich,	Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne, Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine,	Mount Alexander,
Ballarat,	
Bendigo Agency,	Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.	

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pisa,
Anvers,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athenes,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Beale,	Gatses,	Madeira,	Seville,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Sienne,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Malte,	Smyrne,
Besse,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	St Petersburg
Beyrout,	Marseille,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm.
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste,
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Moscow,	Venise,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienne,
Cadix,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich

Office in New-York—No. 6 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.—Capital Stock, $250,000. This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs Livierston, Wells & Co., Wells, Farro & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe to transact all Custom-House business with despatch. Drafts on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic

H S LANSING, Manager.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office

B. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Bank of America,	Leather Manufacturers' Bank,
National Bank.	Shoe and Leather Bank,

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The Harlem Gas Light Company having procured from the Corporation of the City of New-York a grant to lay pipes through all the streets and avenues, in all that part of the said City lying north of the centre line of 79th-st., for the purpose of supplying gas-light in that portion of the City, and having commenced operations in constructing the necessary apparatus and buildings, hereby give notice that books for subscription for $130,000 of the capital stock said Company will be opened on Tuesday the 16th day of July inst., at the main office of the Company at the office of BUFFET, WAKEMAN, Esq., the President of said Company, No. 17 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st., corner Hanover-st.

HENRY P. McGOWN.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards
TAYLOR BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND B WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 58 3d-av., corner of 11th-st.

D. C. WEEKS, }
W. J. BARNES. } Assignees.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandize, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 Williams-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian. Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and Jacob Holmes, where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeon, toned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $250 each. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. A. W. LAND & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodeons. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER

No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons that they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and in the mean time present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. FIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 148 Broadway, one door from Astor-place An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand

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DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 8 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. E. PATON.

N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES
WARREN WARD No 144 Grand-st

UNITED STATES RAILROAD CAR-BRAKE COMPANY.—No. 62 Beaver-st., New-York.—President, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS; Secretary and Treasurer, NORMAN S. WASHBURN. General Agent, WILLIAM G. CREAMER. Directors—GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, HENRY SHELDEN, JOHN M. HOPKINS, WILLIAM NORRIS, WILLIAM G. CREAMER.

We now offer to Railroad Companies the cheapest, simplest and most efficient method of enabling the engineer of a locomotive to apply the entire brakes of a train of cars, that has ever been made. We have in our office a full sized model, showing the operation of this invention perfectly, to which we ask the attention of all persons interested in Railroads. It is needless to describe the advantages of giving the engineer the power to apply the brakes; suffice it to say there is hardly a railroad accident occurs but that the adoption and proper understanding of this invention would totally prevent or greatly mitigate. Its immediate adoption is demanded as well by the interests of the company as the safety of persons and property conveyed by Railroads. We offer every facility to Companies desirous of testing, for themselves, the advantages of this method. For circulars and other information apply at the office of the Company W. G CREAMER,
General Agent.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One Hundredth Edition (100,000) 12mo. pp 250. (On fine paper, extra binding, $1.)

Every woman can, by discovery, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the sphere, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice to respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from floor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1841.

DR. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every succeeding one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that the state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. In receipt of which I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy the pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M Decourseaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this one another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Medical Agent, No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A M. till 2 P M, and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only refuge for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. It only requires to take one bottle to secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and quackies by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even when every other has been without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates Price $1 Sold at Nos 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor Houses,) and by the author, JOB RALPH, M D, No 643 Houston-st Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted)

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WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS

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LAND WARRANTS,

IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are unexcelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.

Assignments will be rapidly scrutinized.

N. R. COSB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William st., New York
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

PROPOSALS.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 28th inst., for the plumbing work and gas fitting required in the new school-house now building in 12th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 228 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st By order of the Building Committee

THOS. R JACKSON, Architect.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1855.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and four years' lease of a first-class Dry Goods store—size 75x25. Elegantly fitted up; plate-glass front, mahogany counters and drawers all round, not requiring a dollar's outlay, and situation unsurpassed in the City. The stock is light, fresh and seasonable, and the terms will be made accommodating. Communications from principals only will be attended to. Address D. & B, *Times* Office.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson Market.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 1, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P M., Xenia at 6:40 P M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 9:20 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF MORTALITY in the City and County of New-York, from the 7th day of July to the 14th day of July, 1855. Men, 70; women, 41; boys, 211; girls, 175; total, 497. Adults, 111; children, 386; males, 281; females, 216; colored persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Affusion of the brain	1	Consumption	48
Abscess of the liver	1	Convulsions, adult	3
Abscess of the spine	1	Convuls'ns, infants	34
Abscess in and about the throat	1	Croup	3
Anasarca	1	Debility, result of	1
Apoplexy	4	Debility, infants'	4
Bright's Dis of Kidneys	1	Delirium Tremens	1
Bronchitis	6	Diarrhœa	26
Cancer	1	Dropsy	7
Cancer in the throat	1	Dropsy, in head	25
Casualties, from falls, &c.	8	Drowned	6
Casualties, fractures, &c.	1	Dysentery	12
Casualties, burns, &c.	1	Enlargement of the heart	2
Casualties, scalds	1	Erysipelas	1
Cancer	1	Fatty liver	1
Cancer of the stomach	1	Fever, bilious	1
Cancer of the liver	1	Fever, nervous	2
Concussion of the brain, from fall	2	Fever, puerperal	1
Cholera	2	Fever, remittent	1
Cholera infantum	37	Fever, scarlet	18
Cholera morbus	2	Fever, typhoid	1
Concussion of the brain	1	Fever, typhus	3
Congestion of the brain	2	Fracture of neck	1
Congestion of the lungs	1	Fracture of skull	2
Consumption of the bowels	1	Heart, disease of	2
Consumption of the lungs	14	Hooping cough	10
Consumption of the bowels	1	Inflam. of bowels	6
Consumption, rapid	4	Inflam of brain	12
Congestion of the brain	1	Inflam. of heart	1
Congestion of the lungs	1	Inflam of liver	1
Constipation of the bowels	1	Inflam of lungs	8
Total			497

AGE AND SITUATION—DISEASES CLASSED

Brain, Spinal, &c.	2	Stillborn, and prem. birth	39
Bowels and nervous system	128	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	167
Circulating organs	1	Constitution, heart, and general fevers	16
Generative, Urinary, &c.	2	Unknown	1
Lungs, Throat, &c.	80	Ulcers in bowels	2
Skin, &c.	4	Urinary organs	5
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	38		
Total, of which were from violent causes			497

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	16	X.	22
II.	2	XI.	48
III.	9	XII. (includes Randall's & Ward's Islands)	26
IV.	13	XIII.	19
V. (Tombs & City Hospital)	18	XIV.	35
VI.	37	XV.	27
VII.	26	XVI.	17
VIII.	21	XVII.	36
IX.	21	XVIII.	27
		XIX. (includes Blackwell's Island)	17
		XX.	44
		XXI. (includes Bellevue Hospital)	27
		XXII.	27
Total			497

AGES.—Under 1 year, 219; 1 to 2 years, 78; 2 to 5 years, 14; 5 to 10 years, 25; 10 to 15 years, 9; 15 to 20 years, 7; 20 to 25 years, 15; 25 to 30 years, 14; 30 to 40 years, 23; 40 to 50 years, 26; 50 to 60 years, 7; 60 to 70 years, 7; 70 to 80 years, 5; 80 to 90 years, 3; 90 to 100 years, 1; unknown, 4—Total 497.

NATIVITIES—British America, 2; England, 10; Germany, 47; Ireland, 47; Italy, 1; Scotland 1; Sweden, 1; United States, 402; Unknown, 5; Wales, 1. Total, 497.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 6; City Hospital, 8. Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 3; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 3; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 3; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 12—Total, 38

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 14, 1855.

The American Widow's Relief Association.

Last evening a moderately large congregation met at the Dutch Reformed Church in Ninth-street, near Broadway, in response to an announcement of a contribution sermon in aid of the above fund. After the usual preliminaries of prayer and singing had been completed, Rev. DANIEL McH. QUACKENBUSH ascended the pulpit and preached the sermon, selecting for his text the 43d and 44th verses of the 10th Mark: "Whosoever will be great among you shall be your minister, and whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all." The following is a summary of his remarks:

"Honors have always been conferred by man on man, dignities of title and position formiog the ordinary acknowledgment of superiority, real, assumed, or fancied, their purpose being to acknowledge and reward merit; to give to success a public meed of praise, and thereby to excite others to emulation. These honors all tell of service and exploits, and are therefore carefully sought, while their decorations when won are proudly worn. This love of distinction is implanted in the heart of man for wise purposes, although it has its perversions and its crimes, yet, it is not ignored by the Creator in His system of religion as revealed to us. He has rather used, regulated and sanctified it, making it subservient to holy and wise ends. The Saviour instituted grades of distinction to which he would have all aspire, and the words of the text contain the order of the institution—the grades of ambition being mated by grades of honor. Referring briefly to the circumstances under which Jesus used the words of the text, the reverend gentlemen passed to a consideration of the nature of these Christian honors, which he stated are open to all, no previous rank being required, and no restrictions being in the way of the aspirant. The service, or a great part of it which God claims, may be rendered to him indirectly through man, and the society for which he spoke presents a ready reply to the question, "How?" He referred to its origin and progress. "In the early part of the first month of this year, a flour merchant of Buffalo sent fifty half barrels of flour to be distributed to as many American widows in distress, but not begging. The efforts made to do his bidding, revealed a most unexpected destitution in the class referred to; a few humane gentlemen who thus became acquainted with the facts, immediately organized this Association, and without a day's delay, began the work of relief." Up to the present time, about $10,000 have been collected and distributed. A curious fact presents itself in the means whence this large amount was obtained. The only call made for contributions was by publications relating instances of suffering. These brought responses, and the books of the Association show that more that one half of the collections are from abroad. The most distant States of the northeast and the northwest have heard the call and sent their gifts to relieve the widows of New-York.

The speaker then pleaded in an earnest and eloquent manner for the Association he represented, describing the sadness of heart, the weary doubts and fears, the accompaniment of the death-bed, the needs of bereaved families, the struggle at parting, even for the necessities of life, with the loved tokens of better days, the miserable sums received for which told of the extremity of want, which could not bargain, and dared not decline the smallest offer. This is the history of many families during the past year; this is the condition of many families in this City to-day.

At the conclusion of the sermon the collection was taken up, and although the congregation was but moderate, a sum of about $250 was raised. The benediction was then pronounced and the congregation dispersed.

More Suicides.

Saturday afternoon an inquest was held by Coroner WILHELM on the body of an unknown man, that was found dead at Stryker's Bay. Deceased had committed suicide by hanging. He was supposed to be a German. The act was, no doubt, committed while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

Coroner O'DONNELL the same day held an inquest on the body of SOPHIA SCOTT, No. 7 Fifth-street, who committed suicide by cutting her throat while in a deranged state of mind. A few weeks ago she attempted to destroy herself by jumping out of a window.

City Mortality.

We learn from the Report of the City Inspector, for the week ending Saturday last, that 497 deaths occurred in this City last week, viz.: 70 men, 41 women, 211 boys, 175 girls. 57 cases of cholera infantum, 54 of convulsions infantile, 48 of consumption, 23 of diarrhœa, 12 of dysentery, 18 of scarlet fever, 10 of hooping cough, 39 of marasmus infantile, 25 of dropsy in the head, 18 of scarlet fever, 2 of cholera, and 2 of sun-stroke are reported. The total number of deaths last week was 547.

☞ A cane, neatly mounted and suitably inscribed, made from the wood of the "old Bowery Sycamore tree" was presented on Saturday evening at the "Bowery Mug" to WM. HARRINGTON, Esq., by a number of his old associates and friends. The exercises on the occasion were befitting and pleasing.

Accident at a Building.

While a bricklayer, named JOHN MACREADY, was at work on the new building erecting on the corner of Thirty-first street and Fifth avenue, on Saturday afternoon, the derrick suddenly gave way and fell upon him, injuring the unfortunate man in a serious manner. He was conveyed to the Hospital and properly taken care of. A valuable horse and wagon were also badly damaged by the same derrick in its fall.

Police Items.

JOHNSON, THE FORGER, ARRESTED.

Johnson, the noted convict, and forger and counterfeiter, was arrested yesterday by Officer Keefe, of the Chief's Office. Johnson, about a year ago, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. To this charge he pleaded guilty, and was transferred to State Prison, Sing Sing, for seven years. On arriving there, his genteel appearance, insinuating manners and superior education won for him the sympathy and pity of warden and keepers of that prison, and instead of putting him to hard labor he was appointed to assist as clerk in the store room. In this capacity he had every chance to see the handwriting of Mr. C. Bateman, the agent and warden of Sing Sing Prison. A short time ago he was pardoned by Governor Clarke, and the first thing we hear is, that he has passed a number of checks on his old friend, the warden of the prison. He and his lady, up to a few days ago, might have been seen promenading Broadway, or lounging in Taylor's saloon. As soon as it became known that he had committed this forgery, he made himself scarce. His time was chiefly devoted to his mistress, who lives in Walker-street, but that neighborhood being too hot for him he took up with his wife again, who lives in the Sixth-avenue, where he was arrested by the officer.

It is a curious fact,—at least it is said so,—that while he was in prison his wife, who was using every effort to free her husband, was seduced by one of the attaches of the late Governor. She preferred a charge of bastardy against him at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Johnson is a tall, genteel looking gentleman. The wife and mistress live on pretty good terms with each other, and are both very pretty looking women.

ALLEGED FORGERS ARRESTED.

John Kinner alias Cass, Alex. P. Cutting and George E. Johnson, were arrested on Saturday charged with forging a check of $200 on the St. Nicholas Hotel, purporting to be signed by W. B. Scott, Detroit, Michigan. The check was received at the St. Nicholas Hotel as genuine, believing Kinner to be a son of Gen. Cass. It turned out, however, that the check was a forgery and a warrant was issued for the arrest of accused, and placed in the hands of officers Martin and Moren, of the Second District Police Court and officer Jourdan of the Sixth Ward. The accused were arrested on Long Island on Saturday evening and taken before Justice Brennan, who held them for examination.

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION.

Captain Myers, of the ship *Flora Temple*, was arrested on Saturday by Officer Rue, of the lower Police Court, on the complaint of Matilda Hobson, of No 111 Cherry-street, who charges the prisoner with having seduced her under the promise of marriage. Complainant was stewardess on board of the above vessel when it sailed in 1854 from Liverpool for Melbourne and Callao. While on their way from Callao to New-York, the seduction was accomplished under the promise of marriage. The prisoner was brought before Justice Connelly, who committed him for examination.

A SMART YOUNGSTER.

John McCabe, a boy 14 years of age was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, charged with stealing a horse and wagon containing groceries, belonging to Henry W. Shultz, No. 47 Ninth-avenue. The lad jumped into the wagon while it was standing in Washington-street, and attempted to get off with it. The Magistrate committed him for trial.

Robbery and Incendiarism.

Some scoundrel entered the stable of Mr. FOWLER, on Twenty-fourth-street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at an early hour on Saturday morning, and stole one of the horses, leaving in its place a dilapidated old hack, and afterwards fired the straw and litter. The smoke was observed by Mr. JAQUES, a butcher, who was passing on his way to market, and he immediately broke into the stable at great risk, cut the halters of the horses therein—six in number—and took them out. He was severely burned in his endeavors to liberate the animals. An alarm was then raised and Engine Company No 48 was promptly on the ground, and put out the flames before much damage was done.

Fire.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out on the first floor of building No. 45 Vesey-street, occupied by JOHN BOYD, wholesale liquor dealer, which soon extended to the upper stories, occupied in part as a printing office by J. LUDWIG, and for offices. The firemen were early on the ground, and succeeded in speedily extinguishing the flames. The entire damage amounted to about $2,000.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Mr. Morton, United States Commissioner.

The United States vs. *Philip McGuire*.—This prisoner, who was arrested for having a bad half dollar, was brought up for examination. It appeared that he had his dinner at an eating house in Reade-street, and gave the attendant the bad coin and asked for the change. The man had not enough by ten cents, but offered to send out and change. This he consented to, but before the man returned the person ran away, but was caught by the police. The Commissioner considered it a clear case, and committed the prisoner for trial.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A desirable engagement and a liberal salary may be procured by a first class teacher of music on the Piano and Guitar, by applying at the music store of HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway. None but those of well-established character, and who are first class teachers, need apply.

[Advertisement.]

A RARE CHANCE.—The Piano and Music business of the subscriber having increased so rapidly, and in so great an extent, he finds its management a greater task than he is well able to perform, and has decided to sell his entire stock of Music, Pianos and Copyrights, and transfer to the purchaser his extensive Music trade, reserving the Piano business to himself. Terms easy. One-fourth cash, the balance in three, six, nine and twelve months. He would prefer an energetic persevering man as partner, rather than dispose of his Music Department, in case such an one should present himself. The stand is one of the best in the City.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Garments are composed of a very light, soft, elastic and finely-wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and preventing its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.

DR VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Extraordinary bargains at Columbian Hall, No 261 Grand-street. French Jaconets and Lawns, from 9c. to 1s½, cost more to import; rich printed Barèges at 12½c; magnificent Satin Plaids at 25c., worth 4s. per yard. As S. & M. E. TOWLE are closing out the balance of their Summer stock, they have reduced all kind of plaid and striped Silks full 40 per cent less than the cost of manufactors. Canton Crape Shawls and Mantillas at less prices than any house in the trade.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Pure Cool Soda Water, combined with fresh Cream in Syrups, (as obtained at ROBERTS', under the Astor House, and Broadway, corner Canal-street,) something new and so different from ordinary Soda Water, that persons never get tired of it, and as the creams are flavored with the different fruits, they suit every taste.

Ladies will find it very convenient at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, when shopping or promenading.

[Advertisement.]

PUSEY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. SCOTT and Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS are playing one of the most brilliant engagements of the season at this favorite theatre. The past week the house has been crowded every night, and we doubt not the present one will be equally successful. To-night they are to appear in the much admired play of "Richelieu." The comedy of "Parents and Guardians" and the farce of "Box and Cox," with dancing by M'lle LOUISE TABLONI and Mr. MEAT SEATON, completes the programme.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only sure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, sore leg or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

YE CONSTABEL.

SUSAN sold of ye famous BALME,
She used it day and night;
Now her face is clear, and her mind is calm,
And her eyes "wide open tight."

[*To be continued.*]

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 63 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—3ic.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Corns and Bunions removed from the feet without pain, blood or danger, by Dr. I. CLUTE. Office No. 385 Broadway, (a few doors above White-street,) New-York. Immediately after the operation the shoes may be worn, with comfort. Each corn extracted, 50 cents.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 11, by Rev. Dr. Farley, Mr. THEODORE T. OVINGTON to Miss LOUISA KETCHAM, all of Brooklyn.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 15, at Plymouth Church, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. JAMES F. DIN formerly of Ohio, to Miss MARY FRANCES, daughter of Theodore Thomas, Esq., of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, Eastern District, on Thursday, July 12, by Rev. Ja. Corsine of New York, LUCIEN N. PALMER, M. D., and ANNA, daughter of the late John Cuthert.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, July 14, JOHN SLILL, aged 78 years.

In this City, on Saturday, July 14, FRANCISCO T. D. RAFAEL, son of R. and Margaret Rafael, aged 8 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No 649 6th av., on Monday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Sunday, July 15, MARY ELLA, infant daughter of Theodore V. and Catharine DeForest, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 206 East 18th-st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday, July 14, Mrs MARY RANDALL, a native of Keighley, Yorkshire, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 114 East 19th-st.

Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, July 15, MARY, youngest child of George R. and Harriet J. Gilman, aged 3 years, 4 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at 11 o'clock A. M., to-day, at the residence of her parents, No. 29 Gouverneur-st.

At Harlem, on Sunday, July 15, JOSEPH S., son of Hiram and Adeline Peck, aged 6 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at the house of his uncle Joseph S. Peck, No 17 Suffolk-st., New-York, at 3½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday, July 15, WILLIAM CLAY, only son of Richard and Mary Woardell.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, John Davies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No 128 3d-st.

At Bushwick, L. I., on Sunday, July 15, of dysentery, MARGARET COAN, only daughter of M. A. and M. C. Walker, aged one year and 10 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday July 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. All friends are invited to to come.

At Newburg, on Friday, July 13, Miss M. SOPHIA, wife of Robert M. Olyphant, of this City aged 33 years.

The funeral will be appointed for this morning, took place on Sunday, 15th inst.

At Meriden Conn., on Saturday July 7, ELIZABETH A. PARKER eldest daughter of Edmund Parker, in the 18th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 14

$2,500 N. Y. 6s '68	105	100 Nicaragua Transit Co.	17½
2 100 Indiana State 6s	85½	150 do	60 17½
9 000 Tennessee 6s '50	97½	200 Pan. Coal Co.	11
5 000 Virginia 6s	98½	100 N. Y. Central R R	101
1 000 do	96½	75 do	101
4 000 do	96½	50 do	101½
5,000 Missouri 6s	94½	500 do	830 101½
10 000 do	96	100 do	830 101½
10 000 do	96½	100 do	830 101½
6 000 Erie Bonds of '83	98½	100 Harlem Railroad	28½
73 100 Ill. Cen. R R Bds	86	100 do	24
6,000 do	83 85½	100 do	830 28½
67 500 do	86½	100 do	830 28½
5 000 do	830 86½	250 Reading Railroad	90½
5 100 Ill. Int Imp Bds	87 100	100 do	860 85½
5 100 Ill. Funded do	88	100 Hudson River R. R.	41
1,000 New-York Cen. 6s	91½	15 Mich S. & N. In R. R.	104½
1,000 New York Cen 7s	102	81 Galena Chicago R.R.	110
2 120 Cle & Tol. Div Bds	84½	470 Cleve & Tol R. R.	91½
30 Bk. State New York	109½	250 do	b30 91½
7 Bank of Commerce	109½	100 do	s3 91½
10 Metropolitan Bank	109½	50 do	s61 91½
200 Canton Co.	860 27½	50 do	s31 91½
800 Cumberland Coal Co.	29½	200 do	b30 91½
50 do	s60 29½	25 Wis. & Lake S. R. R.	85½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Virginia 6s	97½	150 Cleve and Tol. R. R.	91½
13 500 Ill. R. R. Bds	86½	50 do	b10 91½
10 000 Erie Bonds of '83	96½	50 Erie Railroad	s3 52½
10 000 do	91½	100 do	s10 52½
1 500 New-York Cen 7s	102½	50 do	s15 52½
2,500 do	103½	11 do	52½
1,000 Hud. R. Mtg Bs	103½	50 do	s3 52½
10½ Cumb. Coal Co	b3 29½	100 do	s10 52½
200 do	b60 29½	200 Reading Railroad	90½
50 do	s30 29½	188 do	90½
25 Canton Co.	26½	100 do	s3 90½
86 N. Y. Cen R R	101	75 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	104½
50 do	s30 101½		

MONDAY, July 16—A. M.

The past week was not an active one on the Stock Exchange. The daily transactions at the Board compared with those of the previous fortnight, were much reduced, particularly on the Share list, the prices of which scarcely varied ¼ @ cent. from the 7th to the 14th inst. The leading speculative securities of the New-York Central, Erie, Reading, and Illinois Central Roads closed on Saturday afternoon within the smallest fraction of the last sales of the previous week. Two or three of the State Stocks were 1@1¼ @ cent. lower, owing more particularly to the freer offering of Missouri and Virginia Bixes. The general market lost much of its buoyancy, and on Saturday the only transactions of magnitude were in Illinois Centrals, at an advance of ¼ @ cent., and in Missouri Sixes, at a decline of ¼@¾ from Friday's sales. The supply of Money on demand Stock loans was rendered particularly easy at the close of the week by the decreased activity at the Brokers' Board. Earlier in the week the demand was quite active, and the market evidently felt the effect of the heavy amounts placed on State and other Stocks about the first of July, and which were seen to have considerably enlarged the Bank Loans on the last official averages. The offerings of business paper at Bank are slightly on the increase. The import movement in Dry Goods, Sugars, Teas, &c., is larger than in June, though in Dry Goods much below last July, thus far. The orders for the Fall trade were later going out than usual, the importers waiting the probable result of the harvest. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the Import trade of the week amounted to $3 061 246, against $3,843,319 the corresponding week last year. Included in the General Merchandise return is $592,583 in foreign Sugars. The total Import of the calendar year 1855 to the present date amounts to $73,681,000, against $100 717,000 to same date in the calendar year of 1854. The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week were $882,068; against $1,529,464 the same week last July. For the calendar year $31 385,000, against $36 935.000. The Specie export of the week registered at the New-York Custom-House was $1,282 907, including $232 868 on the *Hermann* on Saturday. The same week last year the export was $520 000. For the calendar year to the present date the Specie Export from the port of New-York amounts to $18,307,000, against $17,544,000 to corresponding date in 1854. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $2,115 476, against $2,084,504 at the close of the previous week. The deliveries of Gold from the California steamers early in the week were $1 667,000, exclusive of the Gold Dust and Coin brought by the passengers. The Foreign Exchanges closed steady at 110 on London, 5.13¾ @5.12½ on Paris. The Assistant Treasurer of the United States sends us the following notice:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW YORK, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

The United States Treasury Transfer Drafts on Boston in sums of $50,000 each, on St. Louis in sums of $10,000 to $50,000 each, on Detroit in sums of $5,000 each, can be obtained at this office in exchange for coin. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of produce, from this port, for the past week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	10 283	$447 939	4,665	$230,104
Flour, bbls.	32 238	249 025	5,537	53 363
Corn Meal, bbls. &c.	950	3,811	1,594	13,221
Wheat, bushels	81,536	53,442		
Corn, bushels	33,433	28,579	130,123	132,558
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,658	25 961	1,027	19,447
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	1,308	22,253	113	1,496
Total Produce		$831,012		$451,219
Miscellaneous		698,452		431,849
Total for the week		$1,529,464		$882 068

The steamship *Hermann*, Capt. HIGGINS, for Bremen and Southampton, is detained for repairs in machinery until noon to-day, affording an opportunity for additional correspondence, if desired. The Liverpool steamer sails this week from Boston.

The Anthracite Coal Trade of the past week from the Lehigh and Schuylkill fields of Pennsylvania and for the season, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad	46,240	1,195.516	1,032.141
Schuylkill Canal	26,530	474 340	410 309
Lehigh Canal	27,614	473.493	418,489
Total tonnage		2,149,355	1,880,939

The regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY, will take place this day at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

The course of the Hartford *Times* on the New York and New Haven troubles is not an ingenuous one. Last Summer, when the SCHUYLER fraud first transpired, it was quite sure the Company could not be made to assume the responsibility of the wrong doing of their own Executive head and Transfer Agent. The Connecticut Stockholders would not hear to it. This position, so at war with sound commercial practice and the settled law of principal and agent, seemed to be fortified by the written opinion of WOOD and NOYES, the counsel retained by the old Board of Directors, who shirked the duty of acting for the right upon the great principles of equity about which the business public scarcely entertained a doubt. But the case went to the Courts, and in Full Bench has recently gone against the Company. The Hartford *Times* now plays the whining demagogue, and talks of the New York decision as designed to wholly destroy the original Stock, and calculated to ruin the Connecticut widows and orphans who hold in it, to enrich Wall-street. This, besides being untrue, so far as the intention or purpose of the holders of the SCHUYLER Certificates is concerned, is unworthy an intelligent journal like the Hartford *Times*. There is really no desire in this quarter to make two adverse parties to the settlement of the difficulty. The so called SCHUYLER Stockholders, who embrace a list of no less than 312 persons, mostly out of Wall-street, and some of them widows and guardians, have sought nothing beyond a recognition of their rights—of their equal rights under evidences of ownership in the New-Haven property, as genuine and regular as the certificate held by the first subscriber to the original stock. The case is well understood at New-Haven, and generally by the old Stockholders in Connecticut. They have united in asking the Legislature to pass such an amendment to the charter as will open the door to an early, equitable and full settlement of the controversy. This amendment has been passed, and it only remains for the Board of Directors to order a general meeting and vote of the Company to render it operative. Whether it is to be made effective or not to preserve the property intact, to the old as well as the Schuyler Stockholders, it will be for the former to determine. If the majority under the advice of such men as Mr. BRADFORD of Massachusetts, Mr. PHŒNIX of New-York, and the counsel of the Company, should again refuse all compromise, it will be for the Judiciary to enforce to the uttermost the verdict which has already been rendered in the single case of the Mechanics' Bank—that the Company are liable in money damages for the over-issued shares at their market worth at the time they came from the hands of their authorized Transfer Agent.

In reply to inquiries in regard to the paragraph copied from an Albany paper, stating that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund would call for another loan early in October, we would state that no official action has yet been taken by the Board upon the subject. The law, however, provides for such a loan at any time after Sept 30: and as the work on the Enlargement is being pushed forward with all possible rapidity, it is quite probable that the money will be needed and that the Loan will be made.

The Texas Debt—Settlement Probable.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Gov. PEASE, at present candidate for Governorship in Texas, has published his views relative to the Texas debt. He agrees with Senator Rusk that it is good policy for the State to accept the act of Congress, and believes that no policy can be beneficial which is not based upon State aid.

The debt of Texas is two fold. One, the largest portion, consists of those obligations and liabilities for which the duties on imports were pledged, while Texas was an independent Republic. This is the debt which is the subject of controversy in which the United States are a party, was sought to be settled, first by the Boundary bill of 1850, and now by the act proposing a compromise between Texas and her creditors—the survey to be paid by the United States.

The other portion of the debt, not secured by pledge of the customs, has been paid by Texas out of the proceeds of the five millions of bonds which were paid for her under the Boundary act. The reserved five millions have remained in the Treasury of the United States, because the three parties, the United States, the creditors of Texas, and the State of Texas, could not agree upon the acceptance and execution of the terms it proposed.

The United States would not pay any of the money without a release in full, from every creditor of Texas; a majority of creditors would not release Texas upon the terms of settlement which she dictated; and Texas was inflexible in her refusal to modify her law or change her position.

The five millions in the United States Treasury will, at the time of payment, and for this act, with accumulating interest, if accepted, have reached $6,250 000. The United States office to distribute among the creditors $7,750,000; but it must be in full and final settlement, and accompanied by full releases from all parties interested; and Texas must also release, entirely and finally, her claims against the United States growing out of Indian depredations.

The bill requires a final clearing up of the controversy in all its branches, and for this the United States are willing to add—1,500,000 to the grant of 1850.

The par value of the debt, with interest up to July, 1850, when the interest was stopped by a law of Texas, was $11,029,367 60. The amount of debt acknowledged by Texas, at the graduated rate which she adopted on the same day, was $4,436 639 18.

The new bill, therefore, would pay the Texas creditors about 72 2 2 cents on the dollar of the amount of their claims, allowing them the benefits of the interest for the time the United States has drawn interest. If the Texas law were to prevail in the payment, the difference in favor of Texas would be about $400,000.

This will be increased by the consideration that some of the creditors of Texas would receive less by the act of Congress than they would under the Texas law; and the Governor thinks it a point of honor for the State to make this good.

This amount is little over $100,000; so that the concession of Texas for the final adjustment of the affairs will be a little over $500,000: that is, that the sum paid for and to her will be less by that amount than what she expected to receive, and has hitherto insisted upon receiving, but which there has been no chance at any time that Congress would give her.

Gov. PEASE is decidedly for acceptance; he thinks the subject ought to be referred directly to the people, and that it is their interest to acquiesce in the proposition of Congress. One alluring argument he presents is, that with this subject satisfactorily disposed of, Texas will be entirely out of debt, and with a surplus fund in her treasury of $3,754,163 93.

The Coal Trade.

From the Miners' Journal, July 14

It is stated that the aqueduct on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal will be repaired in all this week. Our readers must bear in mind that the Lehigh Region met with a great many disasters by breakages in the Canal, &c., in the early part of last year, which checked the trade very materially, and up to this period last year were behind the shipments of the previous year; but after this period last year there were scarcely any obstructions encountered, and the Region was worked up to its full carrying capacity. This year with but few obstructions so far, comparatively speaking, they have only increased 61,000 tons, and the season is half over—consequently, the increase for the balance of the season is not likely to be as great as in the early part of it.

The Schuylkill Region with no interruption, and all the advantages of a brisk demand for Coal during the Winter season and the Spring, has only increased 266,000 tons, with the shipments this week less than the corresponding week of last year; and unless the demand increases more rapidly, are not likely to be greater than they were last year for some time to come, when every nerve was strained to its utmost capacity to supply the market.

We have no returns from the Lackawanna Region—but presume that the increase by the outlet of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, does not exceed 50,000 tons, if it reaches it—down the Susquehanna there is no increase—and the trade stands as follows, with half the shipping season over:

	Tons.
Increase from Schuylkill in 1855	266,029
Increase from Lehigh	61,709
Probable increase from the Lackawanna	50 000
Increase so far in 1855	317,038

The reduced stock of iron in the market, and the advance that has taken place in price, is causing many of the works that were standing idle to blow in again, to which end the reduced price of coal this year, and the prospect for an abundant harvest, we feel satisfied will require an increase of not less than 700,000 tons to supply the market and keep it regular. Nothing but an advance in price and an unusual brisk demand would secure this increased supply for the balance of the season. The dealers and consumers abroad can therefore survey the state of trade and govern themselves accordingly.

The Copper Region.

From the Lake Superior Journal.

Our latest advices from the mines show that everything is going on in the right direction. The energy manifested during the past year by the agents of the various companies already is made apparent by the amounts of copper and iron awaiting shipment at ports above. The Cliff and Minnesota Mines have become the standards for production, and, by their successful operation, have stimulated the companies on the same range to greater efforts. The Northwich Mine bids fair to equal either of the above in productiveness, also the Windsor, Northwest, Trap Rock, Portage, Adventure, and a host of others. A spirit of generous emulation seems to actuate the different companies that promises well for their permanency and for their profitable working. Our latest advices from the East confirm the statements in our last with regard to the increased interest manifested by Eastern capitalists in Lake Superior country. That this is now the most profitable field for permanent investment is a fact generally conceded; the only difficulty being to discriminate between the good and bad mines. Shipments of ore and pure metal will soon change the face of things, and make certainty doubly sure.

The Iron Mines are being worked with fair success, and the completion of the railroad and the plank road to the Iron Mountains from Marquette will give increased activity to operations in that quarter. The Collins Company commenced forging on Monday, 9th instant.

Boston Imports.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 14.

The following is a statement of the value of the import of foreign goods of this port

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Great Fires in Manchester, N. H.—Loss $200,000.

MANCHESTER, (N. H.,) Monday, July 16.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in Mill No. 3 of the Manchester Corporation, destroying about one half the building and its contents. The mill was 300 feet long, and the portion burned was occupied for cotton manufactures. The loss is $250,000, and 500 persons are thrown out of employment. The mill was insured for only $100,000, as follows: $10,000 in the Royal Office, Liverpool; $5,000 in the Home Office, New-York; $3,500 in the Northern Western Office, Philadelphia; $27,000 in the Rhode Island offices, and the balance in the Boston offices.

Another fire broke out between Manchester and Hanover streets, which destroyed thirty-two houses, including Putney's block, which was valued at $10,000. Among the sufferers are J. A. Penny, apothecary; Messrs. Raymond and Thomas, C. A. Putney, W. A. Putney & Co., W. M. Elliott, M. Carrow St. James, and many others.

The total loss by this fire is about $50,000. Two acres were burned over. The losses are principally insured, of which $3,200 is at the Ætna Office of Hartford.

A private dispatch states the loss by the second fire at $100,000.

A House Set on Fire—Six Persons Burned to Death.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 16.

A most horrible calamity occurred in the town of Brant, this county, yesterday morning, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. James Thompson, a farmer in good circumstances, was awakened by an alarm of fire, and discovered his house to be in flames, having been fired by an incendiary in three places. Mr. Thompson—who is an aged gentleman—rushed up stairs immediately on discovering what was the matter, to alarm his daughters, when, becoming overpowered by the smoke, he was unable to return, and himself, his three daughters—Julia, Mary, and Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, with the two little children of the latter—perished in the flames. The ages of the unfortunate ladies ranged from eighteen to twenty-four years. The rest of the inmates of the house, twelve in number, escaped with much difficulty. There is not the slightest doubt whatever of the fire being the work of an incendiary. The most intense excitement prevails in regard to the affair.

Falling of a Bridge—Three Persons Killed and Two Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 16.

This afternoon, about 1 o'clock, as the workmen engaged in the erection of the bridge over Ridley's Creek, on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, were about commencing work, the temporary framing gave way, and, falling, carried away the entire superstructure. Five workmen employed on the upper chord, and the foreman and two workmen on the lower chord, perceiving something giving way, sprang for the nearest pier, a distance of fifteen feet. Three escaped uninjured, three were killed, and two are so badly hurt as to leave no hope of their recovery. The names of the killed are—Dixon Dotey, James Russell, and Joseph Stille; mortally wounded—Joseph Stearns and Theodore Zeasin.

The Recent Case of Lynching in Wisconsin.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 16.

We have a full account of the hanging of the man Mayberry by a mob at Janesville, Wisconsin, last week. It appears that the prisoner had been found guilty by Judge Doolittle, but the law only prescribes imprisonment for life. The Sheriff undertook to remove the prisoner from the Court-House to the jail, but he with his posse had scarcely got out of the Court-House, when the cry arose, "Hang him, hang him!" The officers were then completely overpowered by the crowd, the prisoner seized, a rope placed around his neck, and notwithstanding his awful shrieks and prayers, they dragged him to a cluster of trees, and hung him till dead. A band of three hundred men had been organised to execute the deed. The greatest excitement pervaded Rock River for over one hundred miles.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16.

The Court of Claims have made a rule providing for the procuring of papers from the files of Executive departments, by requisition, for the preparation and trial of causes—the papers to be under the custody of the Court.

A gentleman of distinction from Central America reports that two-thirds of the people of that country will enthusiastically receive Colonel Kinney.

Ground was broken this afternoon for the erection of the extension to the National Treasury Building.

Riot at Toronto.

TORONTO, Monday, July 16.

On Saturday night a number of persons made an attack upon a Circus company, at present sojourning in this city, in consequence of some of the performers having assaulted certain citizens on the previous evening. The wagons were smashed up with axes and thrown into the Bay, and an attempt was made to fire the canvass, &c. Firearms were brought into play, and two or three persons were badly hurt, but the police finally quelled the disturbance.

Attempt to Rob the Monson Bank.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, July 16.

A desperate but unavailing attempt was made to rob the Monson Bank in this County on Saturday night; but after working for several hours and expending great labor upon the vault door, the burglars gave up in despair, gaining nothing.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 11.

The steamship *Grenada*, from New-York *vid* Havana, has anchored at the Balize, on account of the Quarantine law, and is awaiting orders to come up.

Non-Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 16.

We have received no mail south of Washington this morning.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Monday, July 16.

The river at this point measures five feet six inches, and is falling.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 16—12½ P. M.

Flour—The market is dull, with sales of only 300 bbls. at $8 62½ for choice Illinois River, and $8 62½@9 do. for fancy Wisconsin. Wheat—A dull market this morning. Sales of 4,000 bushels Lake Spring at $1 75. Corn—Prices are rather lower, and the demand is limited, with a good supply. Sales of 500 bushels on the spot at 77c., and 5,000, to arrive this week, at 76c. Oats are held at 55c. Canal Freights dull, and rates unchanged. Receipts last 48 hours—Flour—4,448 bbls. Wheat—11,650 bushels; Corn—109,923 bushels. Oats—25,684 bushels. Canal Exports for the same time: Flour—532 bbls.; Wheat—8,932 bushels. Corn—65,740 bushels; Oats—14,276 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 11.

Our Cotton market is unchanged. Sales today 3,000 bales. Flour is considerably higher, and there is no stock in market. Corn—Western Yellow, 65c.

ALBANY, Monday, July 16—6½ P. M.

Dlour dull and unchanged. Wheat—No sales Corn—Sales 18,000 bushels Western Mixed at 87c.@88c. Received by Canal to-day: 3,985 bbls. Flour; 77,390 bushels Corn; 13,200 bushels Oats.

☞ The Mechanics' Bank, in Wall-street, torn down last week, was once the residence of Alexander Hamilton.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1194. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Editor of the American Organ—Sam at the South—The Court of Claims—The Diplomatic Corps in Washington.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

The central organ of the Know-Nothings in this city has been placed under the charge of Mr. Wm. M. Burwell, of Virginia. This is a strategic movement merely, intended for effect upon the Southern elections, now close at hand. Mr. Ellis, late editor, is a gentleman of ability as an editor and great experience as a politician. He is a Northern man with Southern principles, having been born in Vermont and graduated in the Virginia Legislature. At the late Philadelphia Convention Mr. Ellis attempted to get over the Kansas and Nebraska villainy by proposing a series of resolutions, in which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was admitted to be an outrage deserving the reprobation of the country, but pledging the American party against agitation for righting the wrong. This propositon was not only rejected by the Southern delegates, but gave them deep offence, inasmuch that it was judged expedient to relieve the organ from the imputation of complicity with the suggestion during the Summer canvass in the South.

The new editor is a member elect of the Virginia Legislature, and is well known as an ultra champion of the extremest pretensions of Slavery. He cannot be said to have been untrue to any party with which he has been heretofore connected, for he recognises no object of party contention except the support of the South in her sectional crusade against the North. He was a Whig, but was a zealous partisan of the impudent treason of Toombs, Stephens and Clingman, which began the disorganization of the Whig party after the election of Gen. Taylor; and since its practical prostration he has until recently contended that it could not and ought not to be revived. Like most Southern politicians, the new American editor is a disunionist, upon the contingency that Southern policy in regard to Slavery, fillibusterism, &c., be not adopted by the general Government. The expulsion of the New-England States from the Union on the ground of a radical dis sympathy between them and the South, appears to be a favorite hobby with this gentleman. He thinks they should drop out of the procession of American Republicanism—by which he understands the indefinite annexation of Southern territory and the corresponding extension of Slavery. He thinks that New-England and the British North American Provinces can and ought to form a confederacy in which they may together work out their anti-Southern destiny. Such is the national, conservative, unwise policy to be impressed upon the American organ until the near approach of the meeting of Congress, when a change of front and the return of the old editor may be looked for.

Sam has unquestionably fallen into the lap of Delilah. Whether he will arouse himself from his voluptuous dream, and shake off that Circean embrace, until the marrow shall have oozed from his bones, is a matter of doubt and discussion with his warmest friends. The accounts of his progress at the South are various. I think the probabilities are against him in North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky; but the members of his family seem confident of success in the two latter States. Some violence is anticipated in Louisville, Memphis and New-Orleans, where the immigrant population is large. It is privately stated that in Louisville the Know-Nothings have resolved not to permit the naturalized foreigners to vote. Any attempt to carry into effect such a resolution would produce bloodshed, as the native Democrats would encourage and assist the German and Irish voters to maintain their rights. The Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in that District is Hon. Humphrey Marshall, a Fillmorean Whig of 1851, and late Minister to China. Marshall is a bold and energetic man, and certainly would have no objection to a brush with either native or foreign opponents, if he thought it would promote the chances of his election.

There is undoubtedly a more intense and general sympathy with the Know-Nothing cause at the South than in the free States. I have never yet heard any satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon. Distributed through all the fifteen Southern States in 1850 were less than 350,000 persons of foreign birth. Nowhere, except in two or three leading cities, were these to be found in such numbers as to excite the jealousy or arouse the national prejudices of the native population. The Roman Catholics, too, in that part of the Union, were a feeble and obscure sect. The eager adoption of the new Order in that section does not appear to have been founded upon an instinctive aversion to the political assumptions of foreigners, nor upon fear and hatred of the Roman Church; for there were much fewer causes to call these passions into action than at the North. The most probable explation of the movement is, that certain leading and philosophic minds at the South seize upon this new issue, and the novel and mysterious organisation connected with it, as a means of dividing the North and breaking the force of that sectional storm which had been aroused by the Nebraska bill. If this was the object, it has fully succeeded. Know-Nothingism has effectually precluded any organized resistance to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in my judgment the South is stronger than before that measure was consummated.

To attain the proposed end, it was not necessary that the Order should prevail in a single Southern State, and Stephens and his confederates are perfectly consistent in now, at the eleventh hour, and when all the advantage which they could have expected from the movement has been received, stepping forward to warn the South against the American party. The eloquent vaporing of Mr. Stephens about an Americanism which shall embrace all the patriotic republicans in the world is very silly and very safe, and will suffice to bring him back to Congress. He prefers the buttered side of his bread, and has wonderful skill in finding it.

The Court of Claims assembled day before yesterday, and admitted to practice some thirty or forty advocates, among whom were a dozen or more ex-members of Congress, who have acquired reputation as lobby-men. The business before it yesterday was of little importance.

The impression among the diplomatic *corps* produced by the late news from Sebastopol is represented to me to be of the most gloomy cast. Continued war is the only prospect. Continued losses and failures appear to be the destiny of all the parties engaged. Russia is, perhaps, suffering least of all; yet even Russia is draining the dregs of a bitter cup. She commenced the war for conquest. She would grasp as a blessed boon the restoration of things as they stood before the seizure of the Principalities. She cannot hope to advance her design of the absorption of Turkey; the most she can promise herself is the deliverance of her own territory from the invader. On the other side, the expenditures of the allies are eating out the vitals of the people, and consuming the substance of the land. The debts contracted, the shipping and material destroyed, the suspension and diversion of trade, are laying the foundations of national and individual bankruptcy, of social misery and political revolution. Louis Napoleon must conquer in his struggle with Russia or be conquered at the end of it by the Red Republic. The British aristocracy must conquer in the war to which they so reluctantly consented, or the third estate, the burghers, will certainly conquer them. AQUIDAY.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA UNCHANGED.

Details of the Attack on the Malakoff and Redan.

KERTCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

DISTURBANCE IN LONDON.

The Sunday Trading Bill Withdrawn.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

Interesting from India and China.

The Markets.

Consols 91 1-4 to 91 3-8.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Arago*, Lines Commander, from Havre and Cowes, passed the Needles (Cowes) at 1 A. M. July 5, and arrived 12 M. on the 14th July, in 11 days 11 hours. She experienced almost constant westerly winds, and on 11th July a violent westerly gale. She brings 126 passengers and 450 tons French and Swiss goods. Among the passengers are Gen. Dix and family, Mr. S. G. Goodrich, late American Consul at Paris, and Mr. A. M. Scharit, American Consul at Falmouth, and bearer of dispatches.

By the *Arago* we receive our files and dispatches with news to the 4th inst.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship *Africa* arrived out at Liverpool on the morning of the 1st inst.

The *Arago* brings intelligence of the death of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the British forces in the East. The melancholy news was received by Lord Panmure from General Simpson on the afternoon of the 30th ult. For some days previously, Lord Raglan had been suffering from indisposition, but until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 28th, his Lordship progressed to the satisfaction of his medical attendants. Afterwards alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased. From 5 o'clock P. M., he was unconscious, and from that period he gradually sank until 25 minutes before 9, at which hour he died. The event has plunged the whole army into the most profound grief. It is stated that Major-General Simpson has succeeded Lord Raglan *pro tem.*

The *Times* correspondent, writing from the Baltic, states that on the 21st ult. the *Amphion*, 36 screw frigate, while employed in reconnoitering the fortifications at Sweaborg accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence grounded. The boats were immediately dispatched in all directions to sound, and while so employed one of the near forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate. Four shots struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. The Captain of the *Amphion*, however, returned the compliment with such energy and precision that he succeeded in blowing up a large Russian powder magazine, and occasioned other serious damage to the fort.

News from Stockholm states that the British have destroyed Mystadt.

From Copenhagen, July 4, we learn that the French war steamers *Pelican* and *Tocsin* had anchored, and the English war steamer *Albion*, towing the *Jackdaw* and *Swinger*, had passed southwards.

The *Journal de Constantinople* reports that the town of Kertch no longer exists, a fire having completed its destruction on the 14th June.

A line of electric telegraph has been opened between Odessa and St. Petersburg, and before long telegraphic communications will be established between St. Petersburg and Sebastopol.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians and suite arrived at Buckingham Palace from Ostend on the afternoon of the 3d inst., on a visit to Queen Victoria.

Admiral Seymour, who was wounded on board Her Majesty's ship *Exmouth*, from the bursting of an infernal machine, was still suffering, and little hope was entertained of saving the sight of his eye.

The detailed accounts of the attack on the Malakoff and Redan Towers made by the Allies on the 18th ult., have been received, and are published *in extenso* in the London morning journals. The various correspondents ascribe the repulse and great loss which the French and English experienced to the want of proper management, and the total absence of that military knowledge and judgment so requisite in such hazardous and difficult undertakings.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a correspondence respecting the outrage at Hango, which Russia excuses on the ground that the flag of truce was not up. Russia accuses England of making improper use of flags of truce.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the French Government demand a new loan of seven hundred and fifty million francs. It proposes an impost of one-tenth on produce, and on the revenue accruing from the earnings of passengers and goods by railway. 140,000 men of the class of 1855 were called under arms.

The *Washington* arrived at Bremen on the 2d instant.

THE MALAKOFF ASSAULT.

Detailed Account of the Repulse of the Allied Armies on the 18th June.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS

From the Correspondence of the London Times.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 20, 1855.

It is but natural that the attack of the Allies on the principal points of the Russian defences should now be scrutinized in all its details, and, as it has failed, that the plan of that attack should be severely criticised and unsparingly censured. It is certainly true that, in some respects, these details were imperfect. As an example of this imperfection, it is stated that the supports were too distant from the attacking parties; that proper care was not taken to prevent the men becoming confused and losing their way in the labyrinth of works before the Redan; that no steps were formed above the berme of the parapet so that the men could step over in order; that the attacking parties were too weak, and that the men were crowded into narrow works and trenches which could not afford them cover, and were difficult of access and exit. It is, moreover, affirmed that no proper instructions were given to the artillery for their guidance in the event of success or defeat, and that it was only when the Russians had crowded over their parapets and through their embrasures, and had been shooting down pursuers for some time an their retreat, that an artillery officer obtained permission from Lord Raglan to open fire upon their lines; that no directions were addressed even to the ambulance corps with respect to locality or action, and that many minor points of some importance were also neglected; that the gravest charge of all is that the success of the assault was compromised by the facility with which Lord Raglan yielded to General Pelissier's request, and late on the evening of the 17th altered the arrangements for the following morning. As to the propriety of General Pelissier's views in making that request there is scarcely a difference of opinion in the army. If the Russians were indeed about to assault the Mamelon before dawn he would have been prepared for them with overwhelming numbers, could have decimated them as they retreated with his artillery, and could have immediately attacked a position held by a beaten and dispirited enemy. If they were not prepared to attack the Mamelon, but were prepared to resist us, the original plan of bombarding them for three hours before we attacked could not have failed to drive them from their works under cover, and to slay great numbers of them. That plan was perfectly successful in the attack on the Mamelon, which was easily taken after a fierce cannonade in the open day, which drove the enemy out of the works. Although we had silenced many guns in the Redan, we had not silenced all, nor had we quelched the ships' batteries; and Prince Gortschakoff tells us daily, and as we find truly, "The damage done to us by day we repair at night." We never searched out the strength of the Redan on that morning, and the Russians might have—for all we knew and *knew*—replaced every injured gun, and have had the battery in as good order as when we opened fire. We were certain of success. Sir George Brown, inflated by the bloodless conquest of Kertch and Yenikale, directed the operations as if the garrison of Sebastopol were a body of serf-militia. A private memorandum was sent round the night before the attack to officers commanding regiments, &c., to request them to keep their men in order, and to make them observe silence "when they got inside the Redan till the enemy were entirely subdued." It does not appear why there was no attack on the Russian works on our left. One would certainly have thought that even a feint by the French against the Flagstaff batteries would have been attended with advantage. However, these are points beyond my province, and I shall stop here, with the assurance that I am expressing the opinions of others, and am not hazarding any one statement of my own on a subject of such vast importance. It is impossible to forget that memorable morning as it is hopeless to attempt to describe what occurred.

WHAT THE PLAN OF ATTACK WAS.

In my former letter, written hastily, and under the depression of our ill-success, I could not do more than give a very meagre sketch of what took place, and I am not now able to amend my defects. It will be remembered that the plan of attack originally proposed was that the Allies were to open a cannonade for three hours on the Malakoff and Redan after dawn on the morning of the 18th; that the French were to assault the Malakoff, and that when they had gained possession of it we were to attack the Redan. As the latter work is commanded by the former, it would not be possible to carry or to hold it till the Malakoff was taken. The manner of our attack was as follows: The senior brigades of the Light Division, Second Division, Third Division, and Fourth Division were to furnish each one column of 1,750 men, to whom were joined 60 sailors, and these columns were to be employed against the Redan and the Cemetery and batteries on our left of the Redan, close to the neck of the Dockyard Creek. The Second brigade of these divisions were to be in reserve, and the Guards' brigade and Highland brigade were moved up and kept in reserve also for any duty that might occur. The attacking party of the Second Division was the only exception to these rules, as it was formed of broken brigades. Sir George Brown had the direction of the assault. The 1,750 men in each instance were formed of 400 men for the assaulting column, a working party of 400 men to cover them in case of a lodgment and to reverse the work, 800 men as a support, and 100 riflemen or sharpshooters preceding the head of the assaulting column to keep down the fire of the batteries and of the enemy's Chasseurs, and 50 men carrying woolpacks to bridge over the ditches. To these were added 60 sailors, bearing scaling-ladders. The Light Division column was to attack the right of the Redan at the reentering angle; the Second Division column was to attack the apex of the Redan as soon as the Light Division and Fourth Division had carried the work at the flanks; the Third Division was to assault the Cemetery and the Barrack Batteries; the Fourth Division column was to assail the left flank of the Redan at the reentering antering angle. The Second Division were only to attack the apex after the Light Division and Fourth Division had gained the flanks, and effected a junction along the base of the works, when they were to prevent the consequences of forcing a strong body of the enemy from the flanks into the angle of the Redan. The attacking column of the Light Division was furnished by the 7th Fusiliers, 33d Welsh, the 33d (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, and 34th Regiment. The storming party was led by Col. Yea, of the 7th. The 19th, 77th, and 88th Regiments, of the Second Brigade, were in reserve, under Col. Shirley. Soon after 12 o'clock they moved down from camp and took ground in the trenches under the direction of Major Halliwell, the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the division. The Second Division was on their left, the Fourth Division on the left of the Second Division, and the Third Division on the extreme left. The movement was simultaneous, and the troops moved of together till they came into the trenches, from which they were to issue forth to attack the dark wall of earth serrated with embrasures before them.

OPENING OF THE FIRE.

These embrasures were only too well filled. The fire which we opened on Sunday morning preliminary to the assault was marked by great energy, weight, and destructiveness. In the first relief the Quarry Battery, commanded by Major Strange, threw no less than 300 eight inch shells into the Redan, which is only four yards distant, and the place must have been nearly cleared by the incessant storm of iron splinters which flew through it. So near are the works that fragments of our thirteen inch shells fly back from the Redan into the Quarry Battery, and on some occasions our men have been injured by the splinters of their own shells, which have radiated from the inside of the Russian batteries. Throughout Sunday our artillery fired 12,000 rounds of the heaviest ordnance into the enemy's lines, and on the following day we fired 11,946 rounds of shot and shell. The Russian fire was weak and wild. Although they fired a good deal, they kept many masked, and one eight-gun battery on the flanks of the Redan were silent, and were left comparatively unnoticed by our artillery-men. The only damage they did by all their fire throughout the whole of Sunday was the demolition of the wheel of a gun carriage. Had the three hour's cannonade and bombardment which Lord Raglan decided on administering to the Russian batteries before we assaulted been delivered to them, it is very probable that we should have found but a small body of troops prepared to receive us at the parapets; and it must be esteemed a very unfortunate circumstance that his lordship was induced to abandon his intention in deference to the wishes of General Pelissier. General Pelissier, in requesting the English General to change the original plan of attack and to forestall the hour which was at first agreed upon, is not stated to have assigned any specific reason for the alteration, but it is reported that he wished to anticipate the enemy, who were about, as he was informed, to make an assault on the Mamelon. He felt, too, that the masses of French whom he had prepared could not be concealed from the Russians for any length of time, and that they would soon be revealed by the noise which always attends the movements of large bodies of men. It would, indeed, have been impossible to conceal the fact of the accumulation of so many battalions close to the Malakoff, and their presence would have been indicated certainly as soon as dawn, and probably earlier.

The Russian column, which is said to have issued from the Malakoff just before our assault, to attack the Mamelon, was certainly so small that it was, according to some, merely intended as a feint to draw out the French and lead them to the assault, for which the enemy were only well prepared. A deserter, who came in yesterday, (Tuesday,) has declared that the garrison have been expecting an attack ever since the termination of the third bombardment, and that the Allies got the Quarries and the Mamelon, because the bulk of the Russians were concentrated in the Redan and Malakoff, which they thought we should attack as soon as we had seized these outlying works. Heavy columns of infantry have been marched up every night, according to his statement, to the rear of the batteries as soon as our fire ceases and are withdrawn soon after daybreak.

BREAKING OF THE COLUMN.

As the 34th Regiment advanced, the supports, by some means or another, got mixed together with them, and some confusion arose in consequence. On crossing the trench, our men, instead of coming upon the open in a firm body, were broken into twos and threes. This arose from the want of a temporary step above the berme, which would have enabled the troops to cross the parapet with regularity; instead of which they had to scramble over it as well as they could; and, as the top of the trench is of unequal height and form, their line was quite broken. The moment they came out from the trench the enemy began to direct on their whole front a deliberate and well-aimed *mitraille*, which increased the want of order and unsteadiness caused by the mode of their advance. Poor Col. Yea saw the consequences too clearly. Having in vain tried to obviate the evil caused by the broken formation and confusion of his men, who were falling fast around him, he exclaimed, "This will never do! Where's the bugler to call them back!" But, alas! at that critical moment no bugler was to be found. The gallant old soldier, by voice and gesture, tried to form and compose his men, but the thunder of the enemy's guns close at hand and the gloom of early dawn frustrated his efforts; and, as he rushed along the troubled mass of troops which were herding together under the rush of grape, and endeavored to get them into order for a rush at the batteries, which was better than standing still, or retreating in a panic, a charge of the deadly missile passed, and the noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in head and stomach by grape shot. In the 34th, Capt. Shippner and Capt. Robinson were killed close by their leader, and in a few moments Capt. Gwilt, Capt. Jordan, Capt. Warry, Lieutenant Peel, Lieutenant Alt, Lieut. Clayton, and Lieut. Harman, of the same regiment, fell more or less wounded to the ground. A gallant and fine young soldier, poor Hobson, the Adjutant of the 7th, fell along with his chief mortally wounded, and is since dead, after amputation of his right thigh. The 7th Regiment has now only three or four officers left for duty. Major Pack, Lord Richard Browne, Lieutenant (Inkermann) Jones, Ensign Malan, Ensign Wright, Lieutenant Robinson, Lieutenant Appleyard, and Hon. E. Fitzclarence were wounded. The latter has had his left thigh amputated. In the 33d, Colonel Johnstone had his left hand shot away, since amputated; Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy was slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Quayle shot through the body; (doing well;) Captain Wickham wounded; Lieutenant Bennett and Lieutenant Ryland were killed. In the 23d, which was favorably placed, the only officer injured was Lieutenant-Colonel Lysons, who received a severe contusion. In the 88th, Captain Brown had his right arm carried clean away by a round shot. In the Rifle Brigade, Captain Plunkett and Lieutenant Knox and Lieutenant Freemantle were wounded. The division has lost upwards of 320 men killed and wounded, and it suffered severely as it retired from the futile attack. The signal for our assault was to be given by the discharge of two service rockets, which were to have been fired when the French got into the Malakoff, and the latter were to have hoisted a flag as a signal of their success.

REPULSE OF THE FRENCH.

It is certain that the French did, for a short time, establish themselves in the Malakoff, but they were soon expelled with loss, and I saw with my own eyes a large triangular blue and black flag waving from the Malakoff all during the fight. The moment the rockets were fired the Light Division rushed out of cover; in a quarter of an hour this infantry Balaklava was over, so far as any chance of success was concerned. The Second Division, seeing that the flank attacks failed, wisely kept under cover, and suffered but a trifling loss. Had they foolishly advanced, we should have to deplore greater and more useless slaughter. The 41st, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eman, were to form the assaulting party. Capt. Mauleverer, of the 30th Regiment, commanded the working party. The 2d Battalion Royals was to follow the 41st, and with the 55th was to form a supporting party, while the 49th and 47th were in reserve, and the 62d were to furnish men for carrying wool-packs and ladders. They were marched off and took ground, guided by Captain Layard, and were formed in the old advanced parallel, next to the Quarry, and remained there till the attack failed. The Fourth Division were guided down by their active Quartermaster-General, Col. Wyndham, and took ground in the trench to the left, but it would seem as if they attacked a little too near the apex of the Redan. Poor Sir John Campbell seems to have displayed a courage amounting to rashness. He sent away Capt. Hume and Capt. Snodgrass, his aid de camp, just before he rushed out of the trench, as if averse to bring them into the danger he meditated, and fell in the act of cheering on his men. I have in my former letter stated the losses of the Fourth Division, and the part they took in the fight, dreadful and useless as it was. The 57th, out of 400 men, had more than a third killed and wounded, and it became evident that the contest on the left was as hopeless as the fight on the right, and in 15 minutes all was over.

BRITISH ATTACK ON THE BATTERIES.

The brigade under Major-General Eyre, which was destined to occupy the Cemetery and to carry the Barrack Batteries, consisted of the 9th Regiment, 18th Regiment, 28th Regiment, 38th Regiment, and 44th Regiment. Four volunteers from each company were selected to form an advanced party, under Major Fielden, of the 44th Regiment, to feel the way and cover the advance. The 18th Royal Irish followed as the storming regiment. The brigade was turned out at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to march down the road on the left of the Greenhill Battery to the Cemetery, and halted under cover while the necessary dispositions were being made for the attack. General Eyre, addressing the 18th, said, "I hope, my men, that this morning you will do something that will make every cabin in Ireland ring again!" The reply was a loud cheer, which instantly drew on the men a shower of grape. The skirmishers advanced just as the general attack began, and with some French on their left, rushed at the Cemetery, which was very feebly defended. They got possession of the place after a slight resistance, with small loss, and took some prisoners but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack Battery. Four companies of the 18th at once rushed on out of the Cemetery towards the town, and actually succeeded in getting possession of the suburb. Captain Hayman was gallantly leading on his company when he was shot through the knee. Captain Esmonde followed, and the men, once established, prepared to defend the houses they occupied. As they drove the Russians out, they were pelted with large stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overhangs the suburb. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to delude the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were more numerous than they were. Meantime the Russians did their utmost to blow down the houses with shell and shot, and fired grape incessantly, but the soldiers kept close, though they lost men occasionally, and they were most materially aided by the fire of the regiments in the Cemetery behind them, which was directed at the Russian embrasures; so that the enemy could not get out to fire down on the houses below. Some of the houses were comfortably furnished. One of them was as well fitted up as most English mansions, the rooms full of fine furniture, a piano in the drawing-room, and articles of luxury and taste not deficient. Our men unfortunately found that the cellars were not empty, and that there was abundance of fine muscat wine from the south coast of the Crimea, and of the stronger wines, perfumed with roses and mixed with fruits, which are grown in the interior, in the better sort of houses. Some of the officers, when they went away, carried off articles of clothing and papers as proofs of their entrance into the place, and some others took away pigeons and guinea pigs, which were tame in the houses. The troops entered the place about 4 o'clock in the morning, and could not leave it till 9 o'clock in the evening. The Russians blew up many of the houses and set fire to others, and when our men retired the flames were spreading along the street. The 18th Regiment lost 350 men.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

In the middle of the day Captain Esmonde wrote to General Eyre to say that he required support, that the men were short of ammunition, and that the rifles were clogged. The rifles, which were of the Enfield pattern, had been only served to the regiment the day before, and again it was found that these admirable weapons are open to the grave defect which has been so frequently mentioned, and that they are liable to become useless after firing twenty rounds. A sergeant volunteered to creep back with this letter, but, when he reached the place where the General ought to have been, he found that the latter had been obliged to withdraw, owing to his wound, and he therefore delivered the letter to Colonel Edwardes. As there was no possibility of getting support down to the troops, Colonel Edwardes crept down along with the sergeant and got into the houses to see how matters were going on. The officer in command, on learning the state of the case, ordered the men to keep up the hottest fire they could; and meantime they picked up the rifles and ammunition of the killed and wounded, and were by that means enabled to continue their fusilade. The 9th Regiment succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the houses in two or three different places, and held their position, as well as the 18th. A sergeant and a handful of men actually got possession of the little Wasp Battery, in which there were only 11 or 14 Russian artillerymen. They fled at the approach of our men, but when the latter turned round they discovered they were quite unsupported; and the Russians, seeing that the poor fellows were left alone, came down on them and drove them out of the battery. An officer and half-a dozen men of the same regiment got up close to a part of the Flagstaff Battery, and were advancing into it, when they, too, saw that they were by themselves, and, as it was futile to attempt holding their ground, they retreated. About 15 French soldiers on their left sided them, but as they were likewise unsupported they had to retire. Another officer with only 12 men took one of the Russian Rifle Pits, bayonetted those they found in it, and held possession of it throughout the day. Meantime, while these portions of the 9th and 18th and parties of the 44th and 38th were in the houses, the detachments of the same regiments, and of the 38th, kept up a hot fire from the Cemetery on the Russians in the battery and on the sharpshooters, all the time being exposed to a tremendous shower of bullets, grape, round shot, and shell. The loss of the brigade, under such circumstances, could not but be extremely severe. One part of it, separated from the other, was exposed to a destructive fire in houses, the upper portion of which crumbled into pieces or fell in under fire, and it was only by keeping in the lower story, which was vaulted and well built, that they were enabled to hold their own. The other parts of it, far advenced from our batteries, were almost unprotected, and were under a constant *mitraille* and bombardment from guns which our batteries had failed to touch. Captain Smith, of the 9th, was struck by a grapeshot in the back as he was in the act of getting Captain Armstrong, of the 18th, into a litter with the assistance of Captain Gaynor. The shot broke his spine and drove his ribs into his lungs. He died yesterday. Lieutenant Douglas and Lieutenant M'Queen were also wounded. Of this regiment, 6 men were killed, and 53 wounded. In the 18th, Lieutenant Meurane was killed; Major Kennedy, Captain Hayman, (slightly,) Captain Cormick, (severely,) Captain Armstrong, (slightly,) Captain Wilkinson, (slightly,) Ensign Frankley and Ensign Hotham, (severely) wounded; 34 men killed and 216 wounded. In the 38th, Lieut. Davies, a brave and esteemed young officer was killed, and five were wounded more or less severely, among whom were the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth and Liutenant French; the latter has a fractured thigh. In the 44th Regiment no less than seven officers were wounded, of whom three—namely, Capt. Bowze Fenwick, Captain Hon. Herbert Agar, and Capt. F. Caulfeild, are reported to have died of their wounds. Capt. Mansfield's thigh is fractured; 17 men were killed, 108 wounded. The 89th Regiment was in the trenches and had a few men wounded. [illegible] killed and wounded in the [illegible] last accounts I received, the loss of the Division was, in total, 610.

Some of the officers got away in the [illegible] which arose about 11 o'clock, and blew [illegible] great violence for several hours.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The detachments from the hard-working and little noticed Naval Brigade consisted of four parties of 60 men each, one for each column, but only two of them went out, the other two being kept in reserve; they were told to carry off scaling-ladders and wool-bags, and to place them for our storming parties. On that eventful day 14 men were killed and 47 men were wounded. Two men were killed, and several others were wounded, by the bursting of one of our 68-pounders in the left attack. Among the latter was Major Stuart Wortley, who was injured by the explosion. As soon as the two storming columns got out of the parallel, the sailors suffered severely. When the men retreated, overwhelmed by the storm of the enemy's battery, several officers and men were left behind wounded, and endured fearful agonies for hours, without a cup of water or a cheering voice to comfort them. Lieut. Ernstow lay for five hours under the abattis of the Redan, and was reported dead, but he watched his opportunity and got away with only a contusion of the knee. Mr. Kennahy, senior mate of the *London*, and of the Naval Brigade, was also left behind close to the abattis, and for several hours of painful concealment he rolled himself over and over like a ball down the declivity, and managed to get into the trench. Lieut. Kidd came in all safe, and was receiving the congratulations of a brother officer, when he saw a wounded soldier lying out in the open. He at once exclaimed—"We must go and save him!" and leaped over the parapet in order to do so. He had scarcely gone a yard when he was shot through the breast and died in an hour after. Only three officers came out of the action untouched, Lieut. Dalyell, of the *Leander*, was struck in the left arm by a grapeshot, and underwent amputation. Lieut. Cave and Mr. Wood, midshipman, were also wounded. Capt. Peel, who commanded the detachment, was shot through the arm. Lord Raglan has visited the wounded in hospital, and has made many inquiries about them.

THE ARMISTICE FOR BURYING THE DEAD—TOUCHING INCIDENTS.

Tuesday, June 19.

The natural consequence, in civilized warfare, of such a contest as that which took place yesterday is an armistice to bury the dead. It was our sad duty to demand it, for our dead lay outside our lines, and there were no Russian corpses in front of the Redan or Malakoff. After the contest of the 22d of May, General Osten-Sacken is said to have applied twice to our generals before an armistice was accorded to him; and, indeed, General Pelissier expressly says that the truce was granted to the Russian general on his reiterated request. It is no wonder, then, that the Russians were rather chary of granting us an armistice, when they had on occasion to go outside their lines for their dead or dying and wounded. Somehow or other, the rumor got abroad that there would be an armistice early in the day, and we hoisted a white flag in the forenoon, but there was no such emblem of a temporary peace displayed by the Russians.

Our batteries and riflemen ceased firing, and the Russians crowded the tops of the parapets of the Redan and of the Round tower (Malakoff) batteries, and did not harass us by any fire, but of course it was dangerous to go out in front of the lines till they hoisted the white flag also. The advanced trenches were filled with officers and soldiers eager to find the bodies of their poor comrades, but they could not stir out of the parallels. They wa

unsheltered by any parapet—and to make out the bodies which lay scattered about in front of the Redan and Malakoff.

THE WOUNDED.

It was agonizing to see the wounded men who were lying there under a broiling sun parched with excruciating thirst, racked with fever, and agonized with pain—to behold them waving their caps faintly, or making signals towards our lines, over which they could see the white flag waving, and not to be able to help them. They lay where they fell, or had scrambled into the holes formed by shells; and there they had been for 30 hours—oh! how long and how dreadful in their weariness! An officer told me that one soldier who was close to the abattis when he saw a few men come out of an embrasure, raised himself on his elbow, and, fearing he should be unnoticed and passed by, raised his cap on a stick and waved it till he fell back exhausted. Again he rose, and managed to tear off his shirt, which he agitated in the air till his strength failed him. His face could be seen through a glass, and my friend said he never could forget the expression of resignation and despair with which the poor fellow at last abandoned his useless efforts, and folded his shirt under his head to await the mercy of Heaven. Whether he was alive or not when our men went out I cannot say, but five hours of thirst, fever, and pain under a fierce sun would make awful odds against him. The red coats lay sadly thick over the broken ground in front of the abattis of the Redan, and blue and gray coats were scattered about or lay in piles in the rai..courses before the Malakoff. I could see, too, that the white port streaks of the Russian vessels were blackened by their broadsides on the morning of the 18th. About 3 o'clock I rode down past the old 13-inch mortar battery in advance of our picket-house into the Middle Picket Ravine, at the end of which begins the French approaches to their old parallel, which is now extended up to their resent conquest, the Mamelon. A body of the 12th Lancers and of some light cavalry moved down the Woranzoff-road about the same time or a little later and began extending their files right and left in a complete line across the whole of our front, with the evident object of preventing any officers and men, except those who were required on duty, getting down to the neutral ground. However, my companions and myself were beforehand, and had got down into the ravine before the cavalry halted just behind the picket-house.

THE RAVINE.

As we advance this ravine is almost paved with shot and shell. They stud its sides or lie in artificial piles out of the path at the bottom. The earth gleams here and there with bullets and fragments of lead. In one place there is a French picket posted in the bend of the ravine, sleeping under their great-coats raised on twigs to protect them from the sun, or keeping watch over the eternal *pot-au-feu*, making delicious coffee with the rudest apparatus, smoking or talking gravely. Yes, for a wonder, the men are grave, and look almost sullen, but they are merely thoughtful, and thinking of the comrades whose bodies they will soon have to inter, for you will find them courteous and prompt to give you a drink of muddy water, or a light for a cigar, or any information they can afford. By the side of this ravine—your horse must needs tread on them, if you are not careful in guiding him—is many an humble mound, some marking the resting-place of individual soldiers, others piled over one of those deep pits where rank and file lie in their common glory covered with lime, and marked now and then with a simple wooden cross. Our Protestant feelings need not be outraged by the fact that this emblem of the old Christian world is not confined to the graves of Roman Catholics, but that the desire to secure for the remains of their comrades repose in their resting-places hereafter, has induced many soldiers to erect the cross above those melancholy mounds, knowing that the Russians will respect it. In other turns in the ravine, you will find mules with litters for the wounded, and ambulances, and the horses of the Land Transport Corps waiting for their burden. English and French are mixed together.

THE OFFICERS.

I saw in one place two of our men, apart from the rest, with melancholy faces. "What are you waiting here for?" said I. "To go out for the Colonel, Sir," was the reply. "What Colonel?" "Why Colonel YEA, to be sure, Sir," said the good fellow, who was evidently surprised at my thinking there could be any other colonel in the world. And indeed the Light Division will feel his loss. Under occasional brusqueness of manner he concealed a most kind heart, and a more thorough soldier, one more devoted to his men to the service and to his country, never fell in battle than LADY YEA. I have reason to know that he felt his great services and his arduous exertions had not been rewarded as he had a right to expect. At the Alma he never went back a step, and there were tears in his eyes on that eventful afternoon as he exclaimed to me, when the men had formed on the slope of the hill after the retreat of the enemy, "There! look there! that's all that remains of my poor Fusileers! A color's missing, but, thank God, no Russians have it!" Throughout the Winter his attention to his regiment was exemplary. They were the first who had hospital huts. When other regiments were in need of every comfort, and almost of every necessary, the Fusileers, by the care of their Colonel, had everything that could be procured by exertion and foresight. He never missed a turn of duty in the trenches, except for a short time, when his medical attendant had to use every effort to induce him to go on board ship to save his life. At Inkermann his gallantry was conspicuous. What did he get for it all? He and Colonel EGERTON are now gone, and there remains in the Light Division but one other officer of the same rank who stands in the same case as they did. Is there nothing to be done for the colonel? No recognition of their services? No decorations? No order of merit? Just as one is thinking of these things, a French officer passes by with two orderlies after him. He is about 35 years of age, and yet his embroidered sleeves and his cap show he is Colonel of a regiment, and his breast is covered with riband, and star and cross. Our colonels had entered the service ere this young man, who has won nearly all his honors in campaigns against Ben Something or other in Africa, was born.

THE MAMELON.

Let us get on, for the subject is unpleasant. You are now close to the Mamelon, and the frequent reports of rifles and the pinging of the balls close to you prove that the flag of truce has not yet been hoisted by the enemy. Here come two Voltigeurs, with a young English naval officer between them. They are taking him off as a spy, and he cannot explain his position to his captors. He tells us he is an officer of the *Viper*, that he walked up to see some friends in the Naval Brigade, got into the Mamelon, and was taken prisoner. The matter is explained to the allies; they point out that the Naval Brigade is not employed on the Mamelon, that spies are abundant and clever, are at last satisfied, and let their capture go with the best grace in the world. We are now in the zigzag, a ditch about six feet broad and six feet deep, with the earth knocked about by shot at the sides, and we meet Frenchmen laden with water canteens or carrying large tin cans full of coffee, and tins of meat and soup, ready cooked, up to the Mamelon. They are cooked in the ravine close at hand, and taken up in messes to the men on duty. The Mamelon rises before us, a great quadrangular work on the top of a mound or hill opposite the Malakoff, which is about 500 yards nearer to Sebastopol. The sides are formed of enormous parapets with a steep slope, and they bear many traces of our tremendous fire on them before the Mamelon was taken.

The parapets are high inside the work, and are of a prodigious thickness. It is evident the Mamelon was overdone by the Russians. It was filled with huge traverses, and covers, and excavations inside, so that it was impossible to put a large body of men into it, or to get them into order in case of an assault. The interior is like a quarry, so torn is it and blown up with shells. The stench is fearful. It arises from the dead Russians, who were buried as they fell, and bones and arms, and legs stick out from the piles of rubbish on which you are treading. Many guns were also buried here when they were disabled by our fire, but they do not decompose so rapidly as poor mortality.

SMALL MINES.

I was shown here one of those extraordinary fougasses, or small mines, which are exploded on the touch of the foot, and which the Russians planted thickly about their advanced works. A strong case containing powder is sunk in the ground, and to it is attached a thin tube of tin or lead, several feet in length: in the upper end of the tube there is enclosed a thin glass tube containing sulphuric or nitric acid. The portion of the tube is just laid above the earth, where it can be readily hid by a few blades of grass or stone. If a person steps on it he breaks the tin tube, and breaks the glass tube inside. The acid immediately escapes and runs down the tin tube till it arrives close to its insertion into the case, and there meets a few grains of chlorate of potass. Combustion instantly takes place, the mine explodes, and not only destroys everything near it, but throws out a quantity of bitumen, with which it is coated, in a state of ignition, so as to burn whatever it rests upon. Later in the day I very nearly had a practical experience of the working of these mines, for an English sentry, who kindly warned me off, did not indicate the exact direction till he found he was in danger of my firing it, when he became very communicative on the subject. One of them blew up during the armistice, but I don't know what damage it did. We have lost several men by them. While the ground is occupied by the Russians, they mark them by small flags, which are removed when the enemy advances. It makes it disagreeable walking in the space between the works. The white flag was hoisted from the Redan just as I turned into the second English parallel on my left, where it joins the left of the French right. What a network of zigzags, and parallels, and traverses, one has to pass by and through before he can reach the front! You can see how easy it is for men to be confused at night—how easy to mistake, when the ground is not familiar. Thus it was that the Fourth Division, who were accustomed to man one attack, did not know where they were in passing through the works of another, and thus, no doubt, did the error arise owing to which, Sir JOHN CAMPBELL attacked near the apex of the Redan instead of at the flank.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

The Russians threw out a long line of sentries along their works in front of the abattis which guards them, and at the same time we advanced another line of sentries opposite the Redan, and the French a similar cordon before the Mamelon. The officers on duty hastened to the intermediate space, and the burying and searching parties came out on their sad duty. The Quartermaster-General and his staff were on the spot, and every precaution was taken to keep officers and men from crowding about. The men in the trenches were enjoined not to get up on the parapets, or into the embrasures, or to look over. All officers and men not on duty were stopped by the cavalry a mile behind, or at the boyaux in the trenches. The Russians seemed to be under restraint, also; but they crowded on the top of the Redan and of the Malakoff parapets, and watched the proceedings with great interest. I walked out of the trench unmolested on the right and rear of the Quarries, under the Redan, in which we have now established a heavy battery, at the distance of 400 yards from the enemy's embrasures. The ground slopes down from our attack for some few hundred yards, and then rises again to the Redan. It is covered with long rank grass and weeds, with large stones, with tumuli—alas! of recent formation—and with holes ranging in depth from 3½ or 4 feet to a foot, and in diameter from 5 feet to 7 or 8 feet, where shells have fallen and exploded. It is impossible to give a notion of the manner in which the earth is scarred by these explosions, and by the passage of shot. The grass, too, is seamed in all directions by grapeshot, and furrowed by larger missiles, as if plows, large and small, had been constantly drawn over it. Sometimes it is difficult to get over the inequalities in the ground, which is naturally of a broken and uneven surface. There is a red jacket in the grass—a private of the 34th is lying on his face, as if he were fast asleep; his rifle, with the barrel curved quite round and bent nearly in two by the grapeshot which afterwards passed through the soldier's body, is under him, and the right hand, which protrudes from under his chest, still clutches the stock. It was the first body I saw, and the nearest to our lines, but as we advanced and passed the sentries they lay thick enough around and before him. The litter-bearers were already busy. Most of our dead lay close to the abattis of the Redan, and many, no doubt, had been dragged to it at night for plunder's sake. Colonel YEA's body was found near the abattis on the right of the Redan; his boots and epaulettes were gone, but otherwise his clothing was untouched. His head was greatly swollen, and his features, and a fine manly face it had been, are nearly undistinguishable. Colonel SHADFORTH's remains were discovered in a similar state. The shattered frame of Sir JOHN CAMPBELL lay close up to the abattis. His sword and boots were taken, but the former is said to be in the Light Division camp. It is likely he was carried away from the spot where he fell up to the ditch of the abattis for the facility of searching the body, as he could not have got so far in advance as the place where he lay. Already his remains were decomposing fast, and his face was much disfigured. Captain HUME, his attached aide-de-camp, had the body removed, and this evening it was interred on Cathcart's-hill—his favorite resort, where every one was sure of a kind word and a cheerful saying from the gallant Brigadier. It was but the very evening before his death that I saw him standing within a few feet of his own grave. He had come to the ground in order to attend the funeral of Captain VAUGHN, an officer of his own regiment, the (38th,) who died of wounds received two days previously in the trenches, and he laughingly invited one who was talking with him to come and lunch with him next day at the Clubhouse of Sebastopol. I must close here for the present.

EFFECT OF THE DEFEAT ON THE TROOPS.

Although the army has been disappointed by the result of the attack on the Redan and Malakoff, it has not despaired—it does not despair of the result of this weary siege. I venture to say that the expectation of nearly every officer and soldier in the camp on the day of the 18th of June was, that the assault would be renewed that evening or on the following morning, but we are now, it is said, going to attack the Redan and Malakoff by sap; we are about to undergo the tedious process of mines and countermines, globes of compression, etonnoirs, fougasses, and all the apparatus of scientific engineering, in which the Russians are at least our equals. It is not too much to say that General JONES, our chief engineer, expects nothing of importance to be achieved for several, many, weeks to come—that Sir GEORGE BROWN is wiser and more discreet, and Lord RAGLAN less sanguine and more perturbed than they have been for some time past. Cries of "Murder" from the lips of expiring officers have been echoed through the camp, but they have now died away in silence or in the noise of active argument and discussion. Oppressed by the news of death's doings among many dear friends, and by the intelligence of the loss of one who was valued by all who knew how to appreciate rare scholarship, a quaint humor, a pure heart, and a lively fancy, I can scarcely be supposed competent to view our position in its natural aspect, or to escape the influence of the gloomy atmosphere with which I am just now surrounded. Lord RAGLAN'S amiable disposition is acutely touched by the loss of so many gallant men. For myself, I admit that, knowing nothing of war, and merely chronicling, as far as possible, the results of its operations, I do not see any possibility of our being able to abandon our present position on the south side of Sebastopol, or to make a general attack on the Russian armies which are encamped before us. Every ravine has been made another Sebastopol by their engineers. Our Land Transport Corps is so hardly pressed by the service of the Siege Artillery that, as I am informed, the ration of fuel has been, on several occasions recently not forthcoming for the troops to the full amount. It is to be presumed that the allied generals are acquainted with some facts respecting the strength and position of the Russian army, which induce them to think it would be unadvisable to break up our camp and try to force the passes of the Belbek. They may distrust their own strength or the efficiency of their means of transport, or they may be deterred by the force and attitude of the enemy. They may be influenced by considerations, and may act on information of which we are ignorant, but the belief of many officers of inferior rank and of great intelligence is, that the proper way to attack Sebastopol is to put finger and thumb on its windpipe, no matter how far the place may be removed from the great organ itself, and let it starve. We are not strong enough, it is said, to invest the place immediately outside, for we are *only* 210 000 men, and it would require an army of 250,000 or 260,000 men to occupy the lines, which would enable them to resist at all points the attempts of the enemy, whether from within or from without the cordon of investment. The allied generals, perhaps, feel that their only chance of cohesion exists in their being together, and that it would be unsafe to divide and split up this army of English, French, Sardinians and Turks, not only on strategical grounds, but on others affecting the *morale* of the force. It must be remembered this great army is no flying corps. It is encumbered with huge apparatus of war, with an immense amount of *materiel*, with siege-trains and heavy ordnance, and warlike stores which could not be left in the hands of the enemy, and which, having taxed the energies of two great nations in their transport and accumulation, cannot now be carried away in a few weeks. We have converted the plateau into a great fortress commanding Kamiesch and Balaklava. If we abandoned it to-morrow the Russians would be in it the same evening; if we left a small force to occupy it, the enemy would soon discover our weakness, and either carry the plateau by a grand movement or weary out the troops and defeat them in detail by constant sorties. In the extraordinary country in which we are waging war there is this condition—that the southern coast where water abounds is so mountainous that it is impossible for artillery or cavalry to traverse it by any but the military road, which passes through tremendous defiles and ravines into which a general might well hesitate to lead an army. On the north of this range, on the contrary, where the whole country is open and the gun-carriage can find a road wherever it turns in this season, water is so scanty and so far apart that it would be hazardous indeed to march a large army through it, when a ruthless and active enemy, driven to desperation, might soon render it untenable by tampering with a few wells. In our march to Kalamita Bay each day's work was clearly indicated by the rivers. With a determined enemy we should have had to fight for our water every day—first at Bouljanak, then at the Alma, next at the Katscha, and afterwards at the Belbek; but northwards of Bouljanak we should have found no water to fight for. Perekop is inaccessible and poisonous, and the shores of the Siwash are certain death—more certain and quick than the marshes of the Dobrudscha, at the recollection of which the bravest Frenchman trembles. We know nothing of the road or roads across the Siwash. When at Genitchi the flying squadron found they could barely approach the place, and it would have been extremely imprudent to go past the straits in light boats, which might have been destroyed by a few field pieces directed by an unseen enemy along its banks.

THE ARMY.

It will easily be seen, by these few remarks, that the army is not in that position in which we could wish to see it. Our generals are becoming ill again. General PENNEFATHER is in orders to-day, and will have to leave for England forthwith. Major-General CODRINGTON—one of our best brigadiers—is already on his way from this to regain his shattered strength. We have lost the services of Brigadier BULLER for some time past. Sir GEO. BROWN has been ordered on board ship for the benefit of his health, as he has been suffering from diarrhœa for some days past; and we hear, with regret, that General ESTCOURT is very unwell. At this moment Colonel SHIRLEY, of the 88th Regiment, virtually commands the Eighth Division, and the prospect of spending the next three months on this arid plateau, is indeed depressing. Although water has not failed, it is scare and bad. Guards are placed over the wells and streams, and each man and horse is supplied in turn, and they have to form a queue at the troughs; and sometimes the thirsty man or beast has to remain for an hour ere his turn comes. Our Sanitary Commissioners are all departed. Dr. SUTHERLAND left this week. Mr. RAWLINSON is also gone. The latter gentleman has been unwell for some time, in consequence of the shock he sustained from too close contact with a 40-pound shot from the Russian batteries. He had gone towards the front, but was just about to turn back, thinking he had gone too far, when a shot, which ricochetted over the high ground, close at hand, struck the pommel of his saddle and split it, and threw the rider to the ground, with no other injury than a scratch on the side from the steel binding of his purse. They made some effort to agitate the water question, but there was a misunderstanding between them and the authorities on the subject of employing an officer of the Royal Engineers to assist them, and their services were not required.

THE BALTIC.

Destruction of Infernal Machines—The Affair at Sweaborg.

The Correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Dantsic on the 29th of June, says:

The *Vulture*, 6, Captain GLASSE, arrived in the roads yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock; she brings the weekly mails from the fleet, the bulk of which is anchored to the north of Cronstadt, Tolboukin Lighthouse W. S. W. five miles.

The subject which forms at the present moment the chief topic of conversation in the Baltic Fleet, is the infernal machines, of which at least 46 have been discovered and picked up off Cronstadt during the last ten days. One of them lately burst on the poop of the *Exmouth*. Admiral SEYMOUR, Captain LOUIS, R. M., Flag-Lieutenant PEARCE, and four others, were examining it at the time, and most wonderful it is that they were not all killed on the spot. Admiral SEYMOUR is severely injured, especially in the left eye; Captain LOUIS, R.M., in both legs; and the others have also all suffered more or less from the explosion. I am, however, only too happy to be able to state, on the best authority, that all the severe cases are progressing favorably. With regard to these diabolical inventions themselves, it is generally admitted that the principle on which they are constructed, is in itself very ingenious and complete, but still, in consequence probably of some miscalculation in the practical application of the principle, they have hitherto failed in producing the destructive effect which had doubtless been anticipated by the enemy.

The *Vulture*, when half-way between Nargen Is. and and Dagcrort, met at 2 A. M., on the 27th instant, the squadron under Admiral BAYNES, consisting of four line-of-battle ships and several gunboats and mortar vessels, *en route* to join the Commander-in-chief. On the same day the *Tartar*, with two mortar vessels, also passed up the Gulf.

On the 21st inst., the *Amphion*, 36, screw frigate, Captain KEY, while employed in reconnoitering the fortifications at Sweaborg, accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence grounded. The boats were immediately dispatched in all directions to sound, and while so employed one of the nearest forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate. Four shots struck her, kil ing one man and wounding two others. Captain KEY, however, nothing daunted, returned the compliment with such energy and precision, that he succeeded in blowing up a large Russian powder magazine, and occasioned other serious damage to the fort.

The corn trade has, during the past week, experienced little or no change; prices continue the same, and sellers show no desire to press sales, in consequence of the limited stocks and the small prospects of further supplies.

Freights are taking a downward tendeney, in consequence of numerous arrivals.

The timber trade has been steady during the week, and several purchases have been made at fair prices. The supplies, however, from Poland, will in the timber, as well as in the corn trade, fall very far short of what has hitherto been expected.

ENGLAND.

Death of Lord Raglan.

In the House of Lords, on the 3d of June, after the Clerk had read Her Majesty's most gracious Message, informing their Lordships of her intention to confer a signal mark of her favor on the widow and heir of the late Lord RAGLAN.

Lord PANMURE rose to move an address, in answer to Her Majesty's Message, and, in doing this, reminded the House of the distinguished services and glorious career of the soldier whose memory they were now called on to honor. In his death it might be truly said that all England had to lament the loss of an intrepid soldier, a great commander, an accomplished gentleman, and a noble and distinguished citizen. Lord PANMURE concluded by moving the address, which was, as usual, the echo of the Message.

Lord DERBY was anxious to take the earliest opportunity of expressing his concurrence in the graceful tribute which Lord PANMURE had paid to the memory of the gallant commander whose career had shed additional lustre on the annals of the noble house from which he sprang. Of his military qualities it would ill-become him (Lord DERBY) to speak, but he would assert that few men placed in the position recently filled, by Lord RAGLAN would have so completely overcome the difficulties and embarrassments of a divided command, and thus consolidated the feelings of mutual confidence and good will which happily exists between the Allied armies. In conclusion, he begged most cordially to support the Address.

Lord HARDINGE, after an intimacy of fifty-six years, was anxious to bear testimony to the great merits of Lord RAGLAN, whose powers and abilities he was convinced were much higher than they were commonly supposed to be.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Lord CARDIGAN in turn declared their conviction that Lord RAGLAN had evinced great tact and capacity in a most difficult position, and were followed by Lord GALLWAY, the Duke of BEAUFORT, Lord ELLESMERE, Lord GRANVILLE and Lord BROUGHAM, who all spoke in the highest terms of Lord RAGLAN'S merits.

The motion was then agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, on the same night, Lord PALMERSTON, premising that he had to perform one of the most painful duties that could devolve upon a Minister of the Crown—one, however, which would secure the sympathy of the House—said it was his intention to propose, in furtherance of Her Majesty's wishes, that a pension of $1,000 a year should be granted to Lady RAGLAN, and $2,000 a year to the present Lord RAGLAN, with remainder to his son. It was unnecessary, he observed, to expatiate upon the merits of the late Lord RAGLAN, whose whole life had been devoted to the service of his country, and who bore in his person a visible token of his readiness to expose his life upon the field of battle. When the command of the army now in the Crimea was offered to him he might have declined it, on the plea of advancing age and important duties at home; but, with the spirit of a soldier, he did not hesitate an instant in making every personal sacrifice to the call of duty to his country and his Sovereign. He had in this command to contend with the greatest difficulties; and, although he had the satisfaction at last of seeing himself at the head of one of the most magnificent armies that had ever quitted the British shore, it must have caused a severe pang to a heart like his to find that his brilliant hopes could not be realized. In addition to his gallantry, his other qualities peculiarly fitted him for the situation in which he was placed. The gentleness of his nature, his conciliatory disposition, and his consideration for the feelings of others, contributed to knit in the bonds of companionship two armies which had hitherto known each other only as opponents in the field of battle. He moved resolutions to give effect to his proposition.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DISRAELI, who in an eloquent tribute to the late Lord, observed that his qualities were remarkable, and that it might be doubted whether they could be supplied by any of his successors in command.

Sir DE LACY EVANS added his warm, cordial, and most earnest concurrence, and he was followed by Admiral WALCOTT and Lord J. RUSSELL.

Mr. M. GIBSON took this constitutional opportunity, he said, to make some inquiry of the oveGrnment in reference to the policy they were now pursuing in the East. He cordially concurred in the motion, and thought Lord RAOLAN had been unfairly dealt with. Adverting to the circular of Count BUOL, he wished, as Lord J. RUSSELL had admitted that circular to be correct as regarded him, to have some explanation from Lord JOHN. He adverted likewise to the excesses commited at Kertch.

Lord PALMERSTON said he differed from Mr. GIBSON as to the fitness of this occasion to enter upon such a discussion, and that he would not be led by any taunts or challenges of Mr. GIBSON or his friends, to mix up with a subject which ought to receive the undivided attention of the House the acrimony of party.

The resolutions were then agreed to *nem. con.*

THE SUNDAY MOVEMENT.

Another Popular Demeustration in the Park —Withdrawal of the Bill.

From the London Times, July 3.

Surely at the present moment we have got real troubles on our hands in sufficient abundance without soliciting, in mere wantonness, any further causes of anxiety here at home. Yesterday afternoon there was a most serious disturbance in Hyde Park, and the worst of the matter is, that *the sympathies of nine-tenths of the educated population are on the side of the rioters.* The pretext for the assemblage was of course this most absurd and ridiculous bill of Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, for what he calls "the better observance of the Sabbath." The result was just what might have been expected,—that yesterday afternoon Hyde Park was crowded by a vast multitude, determined in some way or another to make their voices heard and their wishes known upon this preposterous attempt on the part of a small, of a very small minority, to impose their bigotry and prejudices upon the mass of the community in the form of law. This was no vulgar mob. For the most part, the people were decently attired in their "Sunday" clothing, and were exactly taken from that class of persons who habitually resort on the Sunday afternoon to Hampstead, Wimbledon, and other suburban localities of the like kind for the sake of a little fresh air and innocent recreation. As the scene was described by eye-witnesses, well nigh "every man" had a decent coat upon his back." The police regulations of the day were of the worst description. The police made the worst of the bad regulations, and in every way exceeded their duty. This will sufficiently appear from a mere statement of the evils which could by any possibility have been anticipated, and the precautionary measures which were taken to resist them. What the evils were we know from our experience of last Sunday. The people hooted and groaned at every carriage which passed along the drive near the Serpentine, and exhorted the occupants to *"Go to Church,"* in place of desecrating the Sabbath by inhaling the fresh air of the Park on the Sunday afternoon. Last week was any mischief done? Who was hurt? Was a carriage—was a horse injured? The truth is, that *no injury was done to anybody, and therefore it was perfectly absurd to plan against the crowd a campaign of a far more vigorous description than any of which we have yet had notice in the Crimea.* Six hundred police constables were directed on the Serpentine. The attacking force was dexterously concealed in and about the Humane Society's premises—the reserve was located in the powder magazine. This place was also prepared for the reception of the prisoners who might be captured in the course of the operations. Here they might be confined with their broken heads to meditate upon the abilities of Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR and the perfections of Sabbatarianism, as evidenced in their own bloody scalps, until they were forwarded under escort to Vine-street, or elsewhere, supposing the police to have maintained the communications, despite of indignant ladies and fluttering parasols.

Now, it really cannot but strike an unprejudiced observer that, although it might require 600 policemen to keep a crowd of 100,000 persons in order, yet in all probability six policemen might have prevented any carriage at all from entering the drive, and so all cause of offence would have been removed. The crowd would have strolled about, the younger members of it would have smoked cigars of a stupendous flavor, the ladies would have indulged in pop and ginger beer, or sought for yet cooler libations at Lord DOURO'S fountain. There would have been some rough joking and a round of well deserved groans for Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, and in due time these disappointed rioters would have returned home. It seemed, however, a wiser course in the eyes of our rulers to give to these "high jinks" of the people the dignity of an "affair." Carriages were admitted to the Drive, and when the hooting began the police rushed out from their ambuscades, and made unsparing use of their truncheons on every person within their reach. So vigorous was their onset, that the people were driven about in all directions, the constables pursuing, and hitting away right and left. By a very clever manœuvre, for which the very highest credit is due to the gallant constable in command at that particular point, a portion of the crowd was driven into the Serpentine. To avoid the truncheons, some of the baffled foe—as it is reported to us—absolutely took to the water, and endeavored by swimming to gain the opposite bank; but no resource is unknown to British valor. The police had boats at their service, and the fierce creatures were brought back in triumph to the shore. Need we say that the police were victorious in this hotly contested affair? Tranquillity was finally restored, and we can but express an earnest wish that a medal may be given to every police constable engaged in this spirited affair. On the one side let the inscription be "Serpentine, July 1, 1855;" on the other, "Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR and the Sabbath unprofaned." Next Sunday we are threatened with a repetition of similar scenes, and probably on repetition they will be found to be of a more serious nature. *Such occurrences as those of yesterday do not take place without leaving much exasperation behind.*

At the present moment we cannot afford to waste time and attention upon Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR and this Sabbatarian tomfoolery. The people of London don't want a Sunday bill, and there's an end of it. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR has as much right to force such a measure down their throats against their will as any private individual would have to interfere in the arrangements of his household. We *can inform him that while the bludgeonwork was at its height murmurs and curses against* the "aristocracy" were heard, as though *they were the cause of this dire confusion.*

Withdrawal of the Bill—Effect of the Movement.

From the London Times, July 3.

The Londoners have thrown out Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR'S bill for the Better Observance of the Sabbath, without any of those dilatory proceedings which render Parliamentary deliberations so tedious to the bystanders. We have fallen back upon the customs of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, who, in the last resort, assembled on some open plain, overruled the resolutions of the notables, and decided without appeal by the acclamations of the whole tribe. *Hyde Park on Sunday was the Champ de Mars of the English race,* and there, in the afternoon of that day, it was solemnly decided that the Sunday bill was not to pass, and that if Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR persisted in running counter to the wishes of the people, *he had better retire for a season into some secluded and rural residence.* To do him but justice, he had the sense, at the eleventh hour, to take the hint in good part, and withdrew the bill. Now, the result obtained has just been as follows: The House of Commons has been driven from a course which they had deliberately adopted by the voice of a mob, and what is worse is this—*the mob were in the right, and the House of Commons in the wrong.* The next point is, that a scene of riot and confusion took place in the heart of the metropolis on a Sunday afternoon, that many of the Queen's subjects were most brutally handled by the police, and all because a foolish lord persisted in pressing on a foolish bill. One might have thought that here was the 10th of April come again, with the exception of the special constables, for no special constable would have accepted a truncheon in such a cause. Finally, incalculable mischief has been done by stirring up jealousies and heartburnings between the various classes of society. Contempt and hatred towards the lawgivers pass rapidly into contempt and hatred of the law. A man of discretion and sound judgment would have seen at a glance that this was not one of the occasions on which men will listen to anything—even to reason.

The bill, however, is withdrawn, as may be seen by our Parliamentary report of last night. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR admitted that he was "in a most awkward predicament,"—which, no doubt, he is. He went on to say that his measure interfered with no man's recreation or religious convictions, but that, as it had been made the subject of misrepresentation and ridicule, and had caused much irritation, he was desirous of withdrawing it. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, if he be a reasonable man, should admit a suspicion into his mind that perhaps his bill was not exactly calculated to promote the end he had in view, since the persons for whose benefit it was intended revolted so violently against its provisions. Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon was certainly not filled with grateful citizens; on the contrary, not only were loud outcries raised against the particular measure, but indignation was expressed against the order to which Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR belongs. They have him to thank for such a conclusion. The upper classes of this country are quite innocent of any participation in Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR'S legislative labors, but the people refuse to examine so closely into the niceties of the question. They only see that the upper classes are making laws which will interfere with their actions and with the exercise of their free will on every Sunday throughout the year. They see, moreover, that the day which they are called on to observe with such Puritanic strictness, is devoted by a very large section of the persons who pass the restrictive laws, to purposes of amusement and dissipation. After all,—and we appeal to Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR'S own candor,—must not a Sunday bill stink in the nostrils of an unshaved, hungry, exasperated artisan, who has been debarred from procuring any little comfort on the Sunday, save at hours most inconvenient to him? The best thing which can be done is to leave the question alone altogether—certainly for a time, for the people have been irritated beyond measure by the follies of these Sabbatical legislators. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR complains that he does not like to be mobbed and hullied out of his bill; neither do the mob like to be bullied and "Grosvenored" out of their Sunday. One thing we promise him—that if he will leave the mob alone, they certainly will not interfere with him.

The bulk of the discussinn last night consisted of statements made by various members of the outrageous conduct of the police on Sunday last, and of reflections upon Sir GEORGE GREY for his mismanagement of the affair. We most entirely believe that but for the police there would have been no riot at all. Had orders been given, for that one Sunday, to exclude the very few carriages which appeared in the Park from the Drive, still less would any mischief have occurred. Where would have been the great hardship? Why should the Home Secretary be so eager to protect people who showed so little anxiety to protect themselves?

FRANCE.

Opening of the French Chambers—Speech of the Emperor.

The following is the speech delivered by the Emperor of the French on the opening of the Legislative Assembly on the 2d inst.

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS, MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES: The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session already made you foresee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination. Unhappily the Conferences of Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country and to your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the question before you.

One year already had passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in the defence of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favor the adhesion of Austria and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe.

In that situation the Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formulated. Before our successes a refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, forsooth, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and of the sacrifices already made?

Well, France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace and to give an unchallengeable proof of their moderation.

We restricted ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river.

We demanded, in the interests of Austria and of Germany, a better constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against these repeated invasions of the North.

We demanded, in the interest of humanity and of justice, the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan.

In the interests of the Porte, as well as in those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number of which she could only maintain with an aggressive object.

Well, all these propositions, which I may call magnanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the Conferences.

Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfill her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed.

Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *casus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships-of-war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities.

To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and, on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty.

The war had to follow its course.

The admirable devotion of the army and navy will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle.

The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me.

Some months since it offered me 1,700,000,000f. more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honor and its rights as a great nation.

I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence, and a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them; but serious questions agitated abroad, which have always remained pending, and the nature of circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is, therefore, with regret that I abandoned the idea.

My Government will propose to you to vote the annual Recruitment Bill, there will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a recruitment bill.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here, solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore.

So great an example of unselfishness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world.

Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for, as you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or, if it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its providential mission, it must learn how to support at times the trials which alone can retemper it, and restore it to the rank which is its due.

Faith in the Almighty, perseverance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the state of Russia is most menacing to its rulers. The peasants, ground to the earth by despotism, and thinned in their numbers by conscription, and the nobles themselves do not attempt to conceal their scorn towards the present Emperor for what they term "his vacillating and pusillanimous conduct;" while, on the other hand, his brother is exalted to the skies as a hero, and as the only individual worthy to sway the destinies of the Empire. A revolution is spoken of as not being at all improbable with the object of driving ALEXANDER II. from the throne, and of placing there his brother, the Archduke CONSTANTINE.

AUSTRIA.

We have news from Berlin which states that it is affirmed by men who have access to the precincts of the foreign office, that Count ESTERHAZY had presented to Baron MANTEUFFEL, last Wednesday evening, the draft of the motion that Austria proposes shortly to bring forward at the diet in Frankfort.

The motion that Austria purposes to bring before the diet is described to me as pledging the diet to adopt the four points in their entirety, to approve the course Austria has taken in the Eastern conflict for the protection of German interests, and as a corollary to make the expenses attendant on the Austrian occupation of the Principalities a charge on the federal treasury.

The Vienna *Zeitung* gives an official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the last two years. The ordinary receipts for the year 1854 amounted to 245 millions of florins, being about eight millions more than the previous year. The ordinary expenditure of the State rose from 286 millions of florins in 1853 to 370 millions last year, showing a surplus expenditure of 92 millions. The total annual deficiency rose from 56 millions in 1853 to 140 millions in 1854, chiefly in consequence of the enormous expenses of the army, and especially of the last levy of 95.000 men. The ordinary expenses of the army cost 117 millions of florins, together with 91 millions of extraordinary expenses, making a total of 208 millions of florins, or nearly 21 million pounds sterling. The late reduction of the army is calcul

A SUMMER AT THE SOUTH.

NUMBER TWO.

Scenery and Life at Southern Retreats.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

THE RANGE, UPPER GEORGIA, July, 1855.

Later and later every year I have lingered at the South. As the warm weather advances it becomes exhilarating, not enervating to me. I inhale health with every breath. There is a buoyancy and elasticity in every movement that contrasts most pleasurably with the heavy, weary feeling that weighs upon me in colder climates. The blood flows freely and seems suddenly, like that of St. Januarius, to have become liquefied by some miracle. Nothing, not even musquitoes, can disturb my equanimity. I am content with the simple luxury of breathing. The early morning is generally the faintest part of the day. A pleasant breeze springs up about 11 o'clock, and at the close of the afternoon, even in the hottest weather, a walk or drive is delightful. We rarely have one of those close, sultry days, such as usually characterize the heat of Summer at the North, where the air seems to have lost its vitality, and as if

"The pulse of nature
Had run down, and ceased to beat."

Unfortunately Savannah has scarcely any place of resort in her vicinity, where the inhabitants can enjoy the luxury of sea-air, sea-food, and sea-bathing. There are localities enough that present all these advantages, but strange to say they are not improved. The citizens are at length slowly and gradually becoming conscious of this, and I trust the time is not far distant when one can find within four or five miles of Savannah, pleasant boarding-houses, good bathing-houses, and all the appliances and means for rural and aquatic pleasures, where the Northern invalid may remain in comfort till the tardy Summer has settled round his distant home—where the professional and business man who cannot go North or up the country, may be with his family and still attend to his affairs in town.

There are a few places, however, where one can have something of all this—places where one can go from Savannah and enjoy sea air, crabs, shrimps, and freedom—where, as an old negro informed me the other day, some invalid had gone "powerful sick, but was helped mightily by the fresh breeze from the salt water." From one of these places I am now writing, in a comfortable writing chair on the broadest and coolest and shadiest of piazzas. A smooth, green lawn dotted with large cedars and magnificent live oaks, the growth of a century, spreads out in front and each side of the house. The situation a high sandy bluff, with a beautifully curved outline, washed on two sides by one of those ocean inlets that between low, sedgy, sandy, or wooded islands and the main land, indent the whole Southern coast; they take various names—near Savannah, they are known as Augustine Creek, Warsaw, and Vernon River, but are all included under the general designation of "The Salts." It is now high tide—the clear bright girdle of water is seen glistening in the sunshine, between the trees. The stream is quite narrow on the Eastern side, and opposite, marsh islands, covered with tall green sedge, (out of which you occasionally see the graceful white crane skim along the water's edge,) and intersected by narrow creeks and winding streams stretch out a mile or two—where a high white bluff, crowned with oak and pine, indicates the mainland and bounds the horizon. Passing on, the stream sweeps round the point marked by a giant oak, whose great moss-hung arms extend far out over the water; it glides along the Southern front of the lawn, turns again round the point of the next island, then spreads out into a lake-like expanse, with a high tree-fringed bank on one side, curving round to the east and the points of sedgy or wooded islands on the other; small vessels, with their white sails spread to the breeze, stand out in relief against the wooded back-ground—now a steamboat, with its heralding cloud of black smoke, comes labering and groaning from behind that wooded bank, between the green islands; the channel brings it close to our point puffing and wheezing like a fat asthmatic, hurrying with all the speed it can to Savannah, as if it knew that cotton had advanced ¼ cent. per pound by the last advices.

You cannot see where the stream turns from this lake-like expanse—its boundary, and that of our Southern prospect, is a high bluff covered with superb trees, whereon has arisen lately, with almost magical celerity, quite a village. Snug cottages, new bathing-houses, a pretentious looking hotel and various improvements, have given it quite a watering-place air—while the gleaming lights that of an evening peep out with a social inquisitive look from between the trees, show that its cool, breezy situation and fine bathing facilities are already appreciated. Beyond some of those islands the white sails disappear, and a steamboat that has just passed, (not our asthmatic friend, but one of the regular Florida steamers,) will soon be lost to sight behind the strip of woodland that seems to divide the two nearest islands—the channel is beyond. We can trace the course of the steamer for a long time by the wreath of smoke above the trees, until after various windings and turnings it emerges into some wide sound or the open sea.

Sweet and refreshing is the breeze as it comes to you—whispering of the great ocean, beyond those green forests and islands; its breathings, are mingled with the sound of the rising and receding tide, in its ebb and flow. The tides are very high at this season, and the water clear and very salt; there are no foam-crested waves or surging surf, but the water lies like a smooth mirror, and you may sit all day with your books and work on the cool shaded piazza, fanned by the gentle influence of the breeze that scarcely ripples its surface. The long graceful moss hangs like a fringe from the spreading branches of the oak and waves to and fro in the sunshine; the great trees cast cool shadows on the grass; a group of goats with their kids are lazily browsing or quietly resting in the shade; a few white blossoms still remain among the dark glossy leaves of the magnolia; a tall, slender pomegranate, its slight flexile branches bending under the weight of the double scarlet flowers; a superb lagerstracmia with its great clusters of bright pink flowers, so exquisively delicate that it well deserves its common name of crape myrtle, for they look like flowers of curled or crimped crape hanging upon silken threads,—it is the queen of flowering trees; an enormous grape-vine which climbs from the trunk of an old tree to the corner of the piazza, has been selected by a colony of mocking birds,—they will leave no grapes for us, but they are paying us in advance with their songs. The eye takes in beauty everywhere in its range—quiet beauty, nature in repose. We have something more substantial just now in sight, an old negro with his crab-net; he has been crabbing most successfully at the point. To make a fine under a large kettle out of doors, boil them in the salt water from where they were taken, will be short work; old Jacob boils them exactly right: he says he can always tell when they are done, by "breaking one of de foot off;" he will have them boiled and cooled in time for lunch, which I wish, dear reader, if you are fond of crabs, you were here to share. The season for the best is nearly over; we must make the most of them: we shall get more in the mountain region, where we intend going next week—till then, adieu.

Remarkable Freak of Nature.

The brig *Isabella*, from Humacoa, P. R., arrived yesterday morning, had on board a horse, full grown, and having but three legs,—two hind and one fore leg—there being no appearance of any joint or place for the other leg. The breast is very small. He is remarkably active and manages to get along at a respectable gait.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

"Things is Working"—The City.

THE FIRST DAY.

Nothing of particular interest transpired at our City Police Courts yesterday in relation to the arrests for intoxication. There is, however, a remarkable decrease in the number of arrests. At Essex Market, there were eight brought before Justice Welsh at the Tombs; before Justice Bogart, seven; and at Jefferson Market, before Justice Brennan, there were the same number; twenty-two arrests in all.

The Magistrates held a private meeting on Saturday, and they all agreed, with the exception of Bogart, who was absent, to fine in $10, and in default of payment commit for ten days. They were also unanimous on the right of a magistrate discharging a prisoner with a reprimand, when there was sufficient cause to do so.

Justice Bogart has commenced to send persons guilty of this offence to prison for five days. He reads the law, they shall be "*Noble*." If the other magistrates are right in discharging a prisoner without a fine, perhaps Justice Bogart must be admitted right in only going half way.

The following are the examinations of yesterday:

JEFFERSON MARKET.
Before Justice Brennan.

SOMEWHERE UP TOWN.

Wm. Maher drank his brandy up town somewhere, but does not remember the exact locality; paid for it, however.

Elmira Robinson, of No. 225 Wooster-street, drank brandy, which she had bought, but don't know where.

WHO BOUGHT IT?

James Harvey, No. 149 Crosby-street, drank two glasses of beer at home; didn't buy it.

TREATED BY A FRIEND.

Francis Hammill, No. 12 Hudson-street, drank his liquor at a friend's house.

ALL SORTS.

Barney Brady, No. 129 Ninth-street, drank brandy, gin, and everything in that line; got it at different places.

WAS ON THE FREE LIST.

Wm. Farrell, Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was at a wedding, where he drank beer and brandy; was on the free list.

A LEETLE TOO MUCH.

John Creeman, Pennsylvania, took a leetle brandy, which had a wonderful effect; don't know where he got it.

HAS A FRIEND.

Dennis Rourk, Thirty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, was a little high from drinking beer in a private house; did not pay for it.

ACCOUNT KEPT OPEN.

Philip Riley, corner of Thirty-third-street and Seventh-avenue, drank all kinds of liquor—gin, brandy, beer, &c.; neither bought or paid for it.

YET HE WAS DRUNK.

Philip Brook, Eighty-ninth-street, did not drink any liquor.

WAS OUT OF HIS LATITUDE.

Sutton P. Barrett, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, drank his grog in Hoboken, N. J.; was overhauled in Leroy-street.

DRANK AT HOME.

George H. Wheeler, No. 60 White-street, drank his liquor in his own private house; drank once or twice at Schaffer's, Broadway.

Daniel Shay, Third-avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets, drank liquor in his own house; also, two glasses of liquor at Tierney's, in Third-avenue, second door from Eightieth-street.

THE TOMBS.
Before Justice Bogart.

Thomas Walker, Brooklyn, didn't know where he got his rum; got it at several places.

ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Jas. Mitchel, Brooklyn, did not purchase any rum in the City, and drank it while sailing.

George Weidmyer, no residence given; got his liquor out of town. Fined $10; paid.

Christopher Feiser, no residence; became intoxicated in Houston-street, don't know whereabouts.

Charles Close, found beastly drunk; don't know where he got his grog.

Jas. Rayhel, got his liquor at the corner of Walker and Jefferson streets.

Bernard Shea, got his rum down-town.

Daniel Snyder, No. 13 Madison-street. Don't know where he drank his liquor.

Smith Hickey, No. 420 Pearl-street. Got tipsy on beer, which he bought at different lodging-houses.

Edmond Dunn, (no residence.) Got muddy he don't know where.

NO RELATION TO STRABO.

George Owens, Oliver-street. Don't know where he got his liquor; don't know one street in New-York.

Before Justice Welsh.

James Armstrong got drunk on Jersey City liquor; don't recommend the liquor there.

Wm. Connor (no residence given) was found drunk in a house in Avenue C.

Simon Darnton (no residence given) got his liquor at a porter-house corner of Second-street and Avenue C.

UNDER ONE'S OWN VINE.

Ellen Mahony, no residence, got the liquor in the house where she lives. Ellen is a hard one.

Thomas Woden, no residence, got his liquor at home.

FRIENDLY SONS OF BACCHUS.

Edmond Jones got his liquor at a friend's.

William Gloss, grossly intoxicated; don't know where the rum was given him.

James Cox, St. Nicholas Hotel, got his grog at a friend's in Thomas-street.

WHAT BEER CAN DO.

Valentine Long was overcharged at a brewery in Forty-Fifth-street. Fine $10. Paid.

Andrew Wesler, found drunk in Third-street; drank no liquor, but acknowledges to drinking beer.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn—A Good Arrangement.

The Police for the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, made ninety-one arrests, forty-five of which were persons for being drunk or drunk and disorderly. These cases were for the most part disposed of yesterday by the Police Magistrates in the usual manner.

An arrangement was made yesterday between the Mayor and Corporation Counselor and Mr. Toynbee, keeper of Toynbee's Hotel, and his Counsel, John A. Lott, whereby a certain portion of Mr. Toynbee's liquors should be seized under the new law, and the case be argued before the Supreme Court this day. This has been agreed upon for the purpose of bringing the question as to the constitutionality of this part of the law before the Court at once, and the proceeding will undoubtedly meet with general approval.

James Ainsley, of the Eastern District, yesterday went before Justice Palmer and made complaint against Mayor Hall, Justice Jacobs and Assistant Captain John Hunt of the Fifth District Police for seizing and illegally holding the property of complainant. Complainant's liquors were seized under a warrant issued by Justice Jacobs, by Officer Hunt, and deposited in the bell-tower. The action is brought against Justice Jacobs upon the supposition that according to the charter of the consolidated city, this Justice has no jurisdiction in criminal matters, and consequently no right to issue such a warrant. The Mayor and Police Captain are sued as private individuals for dameges.

LIQUOR ON LONG ISLAND.

The article is *rayther* scarce. Old soakers are beginning to blench; and on a trip through the Island last week we saw white noses where noses were always red before. The bars of the hotels that were wont to flow with liquor enough, are dry now as a bone. The fact that in New-York, even, where the Mayor and all his aids seem bound to leave liquor as free as possible, a man can't get drunk without being paraded in the papers, and fined $10, disgusts the old topers in the country, and makes the dealers feel that the risk is too great to venture lightly on. Without trying at all to *enforce* the law, its provisions seemed to secure their own enforcement; and the Maine Law already, whether constitutional or not, has wrought a most marked change—dryed up hosts of old rummeries, and obliging men to flee from ennui by going to work in their gardens or on their neglected fields, who have been loafers by profession for a score of years past.

THE MAYOR VETOES THE RESOLUTION ASKING FOR THE CORPORATION COUNSELOR'S OPINION ON THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council held last evening, the following communication was received from His Honor Mayor HALL

GENTLEMEN: I have with return without my approval, a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Common Council directing the Counselor to give his opinion,

1st. As to the constitutionality of the Act for the prevention of Intemperance, &c.

2d. Whether the city will be liable for damages by reason of the acts of its executive officers, should they undertake to enforce the same according to its provisions, if afterwards the law should be declared unconstitutional.

In the month of May last I procured an opinion from the Counselor of the City, (which was published,) in which he stated that no new power by the act referred to was conferred upon me as one of the officers of the City.

Arrangements are now in progress to take the opinion and the decision of the Supreme Court upon all the questions propounded in the resolution, and those questions will probably be argued before the Court and a decision thereon had during the present week.

I do not deem it necessary or proper at present to embarrass the proceedings of the Counselor in the case so to be argued, by requiring his opinion on a subject in which, by the Charter of the City, he is not called upon to act, and I do not perceive by the terms of the act that the City is in any way called upon or required to discharge any duty under the act.

I am satisfied, from my personal observation, that the necessary actual engagements of the Counselor in business of the city, precludes him from giving the opinion in time to meet the requirements of the resolution. So far as professional opinions are concerned, the public have already been flooded with them on both sides of the question. For the satisfaction, however, of the Common Council, I now state that whatever proceedings I institute, or cause to be instituted under the law, I shall do it on my own responsibility, and without any expectation of ever calling upon the municipal authorities of the city to become responsible for such acts.

Respectfully, GEORGE HALL, Mayor.

Alderman PELL considered the communication impertinent. They had a right to ask their own officers for an opinion without the interference of the Mayor.

Alderman BARNARD said that this matter came before them in the shape of a veto and should take the usual course. The communication was laid over under the rule.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

John King, arrested in Williamsburg for selling liquors and his property seized, was yesterday discharged by Justice Fenn, who decided on a point raised by defendant's counsel, that he had no jurisdiction, being only a civil magistrate.

Counsel notified the Court of his intention to lay a claim for damages.

Prohibitory Law Sustained in Erie County.

DUNKIRK, Friday, July 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A case has just been decided here, involving the validity of the Prohibitory Law. It was brought by ABNER W. CAMP, Supervisor, on behalf of the people, against DANIEL PHILLIPBARR, charged with selling liquor in violation of the law. The defendant was arrested and brought before the Justice, JAMES DELVIN, on the 10th inst., and the matter adjourned till the 12th inst. D. TILLINGHAST, of Buffalo, and L. B. BROWN, Esq., of Dunkirk, appeared as counsel for the defendant, and THOMAS P. GROSVENOR, of Dunkirk, as counsel for the Supervisor. Divers objections were raised by defendant's counsel, among which were the following:

1. That the warrant was insufficient for informality.

2. That it was not enclosed as required by statute.

3. That the magistrate had no jurisdiction, for the reason that a conviction rendered the defendant infamous by depriving him of the right and incapacitating him from sitting as a juror in like cases. He could not, therefore, be proceeded against except by presentment by a grand jury. The defendant's counsel also contended that for these same reasons the act was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it authorized a trial and conviction by a magistrate without the intervention of a grand jury. The principal authorities relied upon by defendant's counsel were, the Bill of Rights and the sixth section of article 1st of the Constitution. The counsel for the Supervisor contended that the offence did not come within the denomination "infamous crime" at common law or as defined by statute; that the conviction was no more a disqualification than the keeping of the liquor. He referred to the Constitution, and several acts while New-York was a colony, to show in what class of cases jury trial had been previously used, to KENT'S Commentaries, Constitutions of other States, and decision of Ohio; also to 0 HILL'S Rep., p. 75, *People vs. Duffy*. The defendant's counsel took the objection that the complaint or warrant did not contain the proper negative averments to constitute an offence under the act, inasmuch as it did not aver that the liquor sold was not imported liquor. The counsel for the Supervisor contended that the absence of these averments did not form a constituent part of the offence, and therefore the averments were properly omitted. That the fact whether the liquor was imported or not, was a fact peculiarly personal to the defendant and within his knowledge, and not a fact of which the complainant could be supposed to have any knowledge, or even the ability to prove; also, that the statute itself in terms placed the burden of proof upon the defendant to show himself within the exception. Several authorities were cited for both sides, and all the above points discussed by counsel at length, and were all decided against the defendant, who then pleaded to the complaint, Not Guilty. A jury was called by the people. The defendant's counsel then asked the Court to compel the complainant's counsel to elect on which of the specifications in the complaint he would proceed, there being four cases of sale complained of. Court ruled that he might give evidence under all or any, and would not compel him to elect. The defendant's counsel excepted to all the rulings of the Court. The trial then proceeded. Quite a number of witnesses were examined. The cause was summed up to the Jury by D. TILLINGHAST for the defendant and by T. P. GROSVENOR for the Supervisor. The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty under three of the specifications, and *not guilty* as to the other specification, whereupon the Court rendered its judgment adjudging the defendant guilty of a misdemeanor, and imposing a fine of $50 and costs. This is the first attempt in this County to carry the first section of the law into effect, and consequently the trial created considerable interest and excitement, but the result has been entirely satisfactory to the friends of TEMPERANCE.

Prohibition in Yates County.

PENN YAN, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You say in your paper yesterday that it is conceded that the Prohibitory Liquor Law fails entirely in your City, and that the reason is because your officials, and those upon whom devolves its enforcement are hostile to it. Here in the country we enforce it. No—*enforce* is not the word. It is observed by the people the same as any other law. We are law-abiding citizens, and believe if we may disregard one law with impunity, so we may any other. Allow me to say to the New-Yorkers, that the principles of the Maine Law, so called, are a fixed fact in the legislation of this State. We need it, and have it we will; and if your City does not choose to fall in with us and go for the right, it may go to grass. New-York City is not all the world. There are other cities where we can do our trading, and I would just hint that we in the country are not dependant on New-York for the necessaries of life, but rather the reverse. If the people of the country should withhold their support and trade from the City, its streets might become a cow pasture, and its stores and warehouses a dwelling for the owls and bats.

YATES.

Rescued From Drowning.

LOUIS SEEDERS, a lad, fell overboard off a boat at the foot of Broome-street, and would have been drowned but for a man named JOHN IRWIN.

Yale College—Commencement Week.

The following are the exercises of Commencement week at Yale College, closing Thursday, July 26:

Sunday, July 22—Baccalaureate sermon by the Pastor of the College Church, Rev. GEORGE P. FISHER. Tuesday—Concio ad Clerum, by Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON, of New-Haven. Tuesday and Wednesday—Convention of the chapters in various colleges of the Psi-Upsilon Fraternity. Literary exercises on Tuesday evening. Poem, by WM. H. BUALHION, Esq., of Albany, N. Y. Oration, by Rev. HORACE JAMES, of Worcester, Mass. Wednesday morning, the Alumni meeting. Wednesday afternoon, the annual meeting of the Lincolnian and Brothers Societies, in the new halls, recently furnished in an elegant and substantial manner. Wednesday evening—Phi Beta Kappa oration, by Prof. F. D. HUNTINGTON, of Harvard University. Exercises of the graduating class, Thursday.

Hamilton College Commencement.

The Commencement at Hamilton College, Clinton, will be held on Wednesday, July 25.

Sunday afternoon, July 22, Rev. WM. S. CURTIS, the recently elected Chaplain and Professor of Moral Philosophy, will deliver an inaugural address.

Sunday evening—An address will be delivered before the Society of Christian Research, by Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of the New-York *Evangelist*.

Mondey evening—Prize declamation, by members of the three lower classes.

Tuesday afternoon—Address before the Alumni, by Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D., of Albany, of the class of 1826, and a Poem by Rev. B. W. DWIGHT, of Brooklyn, of the class of 1835.

Tuesday evening—Oration before the Literary Societies, by Hon. JOHN TINE, of Ogdensburg, and a Poem by FRANCIS M. FINCH, of Ithaca.

La Fayette College.

The annual Commencement of La Fayette College, at Easton, Pa., takes place this year on the 25th inst. Rev. ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, of Princeton, N. J., preaches on the Sunday evening previous. Prof. ELLIOTT, of Miami University, Ohio, delivers the address before the Alumni, and Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, D.D., of New-Brunswick, N. J., that before the Literary Societies. La Fayette College has assumed a prominent position among our literary institutions during the last few years under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. MCLEAN, who has secured for it an endowment of over $100,000. It is well organized, admirably located, and promises long and increasing usefulness.

Dickinson College.

At the commencement, held on Thursday, July 12, the following honorary degrees were conferred: The degree of D. D. upon Rev. WILLIAM H. RULE, of London; and upon Rev. JAMES H. PERRY, of New-York. The degree of D. P. S. upon WILLIAM DARLINGTON, LL. D., of Westchester, Penn. The degree of A. M. upon Rev. CHARLES R. ZCHIEGNER, of Williamsport, Penn.; Rev. JOHN A. REDBELT, of Kingston, Penn.; Rev. THOMAS DAUGHERTY, of Bellefonte, Penn.; and Rev. STEARNS PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Leather Spectacles Wanted at the Post-Office.

On Thursday last a letter was sent from the DAILY TIMES Office to our Post-Office plainly directed to *Greenport*, Long Island. It was forwarded wrong of course; we expect blunders; we should be shocked if our blundering Post-Office Clerks should fail to do just such stupid things. It was forwarded to *Green Point*, thence in good season it was hurried on to Greenport.

Hunter's Point has lately been renamed, and now rejoices in the designation of *Long Island City*. Now, if there is a Post Office there, we warn all letter-writers when they send to any other place on Long Island, to leave the Long-Island off of the superscription, lest their epistles be sent to lodge a night in this Long Island City Office. Let us remove all stumbling blocks, and hope for the best.

Fatal Accident.

Sunday afternoon as one of the Second-avenue Railroad Cars was passing down the Second-avenue, a boy named JOHN C. DAVIS, residing at No. 29 Second-street, about seven years of age was standing on the platform or step. On seeing the conductor he leaped off, and struck his head on the street. The accident was so severe that he died from the injuries.

Fire.

A fire broke out in a stable in the rear of No. 96 Charles-street, about 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, but it was extinguished with a loss of about $100.

Sailing of the Hermann.

The *Hermann*, detained on Saturday in consequence of a slight damage in her machinery, sailed for Europe on Monday noon.

Police Appointment.

FRANCIS J. TWOONEY, appointed Captain Nineteenth Ward Police, *vice* HIRAM A. MAYNARD, the friend of Alderman HERRICK.

A Cure for the Measure Worm—Notice.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Seeing loud calls made in your paper for aid from the Farmers' Club against the fearful inroads made on your trees, and being of opinion that appeals to Farmers' Clubs are about as useful in such cases as appeals to the British Government were amidst the starvation in the Crimea, I will suggest a remedy. I mean the common, half domesticated house sparrow, such as is known to every child in Great Britain, and is, I believe, native to nearly all temperate parts of the world except this country, being larger in its size and brighter in its plumage in climates yet more congenial to it than are the British Islands.

I suppose that a couple of hundred of these birds might be had for two or three cents apiece in Liverpool, and if properly taken care of on the passage, might easily be landed in New-York, per steamer, in tolerable order; and they would destroy immense numbers of your troublesome insects. It is probable that they would increase so rapidly, if not destroyed by man—that they would thoroughly check the nuisance of which you complain.

I have often hoped to immortalize myself by introducing this impudent and useful bird to New-York, and intend to bring some of them over if I should ever visit England. It is certainly less melodious than the lark, which I see by your paper of yesterday is fully naturalized on Long Island, but is not a migratory bird, and is very hardy, and its utility would reconcile New-Yorkers to any harshness in its chirpings, which to me, probably from early associations, appear very cheerful.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,

AN IMPORTATION.

Why Shouldn't They?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I can get no information from either of the Proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel; accordingly cannot close my labors as I wish to. I have frequently made the request of them, to give me the names, &c., of those who were resident on the 1st of June. MORRIS DEGAMP, Marshal.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, Daniel D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of George Odraine, to have the system of Fire Alarms by Telegraph examined. Of James McDougal and others, against contracting out the cleaning of streets.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

In favor of permitting the owners of property in Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and the East River, to enclose fifteen feet in width of sidewalks for court-yards. In favor of filling in sunken lots between Forty-second and Forty-fifth streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the sidewalk in Bleecker-street be flagged in front of No. 393. That the sidewalk in front of No. 89 Christopher-street, near Bleecker-street, be flagged. That the sidewalk in Bleecker-street (No 267 to 273) be flagged. That the sidewalk from the northwest corner of Carmine and Bleecker streets be flagged. That the sidewalks from the northwest corner of Greenwich-avenue and Jane-street to No. 11 Jane-street be flagged, and and curb and gutter stones set. For a well and pump in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. To repair the sidewalks of Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

For information from the Street Commissioner in relation to Mount Morris-square. To require information from the Street Commissioner in relation to the contract for dredging Piers Nos. 35 and 36 North River.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That the Comptroller report the sums of money he has paid since the 1st of January last to Wm. M. Cook and George Conklin, Clerks in the Mayor's Office; John Vanderpool, Alfred Chancellor, John McCleod and Wilson Small.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To lay a cross-walk in front of the church in Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. To lower the grade of the corner of Bowery and Walker-street; also, to prepare a proper grade for Canal or Walker-street, between Broadway and the Bowery. To fill up lots Nos. 149 and 151 in the Twentieth Ward. To repeal the regulation which prevents the Hudson River Railroad from running short cars. To flag sidewalks in West Twenty-fourth-street. To abate a nuisance between Forty-second and Forty-first streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

To inquire into the expediency of appointing Inspectors to public improvements, sewers, &c.

ORDINANCE AND SPECIFICATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

In relation to the removal of dead animals from the City, and regulating the prices to be paid for that service.

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Directing the Comptroller not to pay for flagging Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the City Inspector be directed to abate nuisance in vacant lot from Twelfth to Thirteenth streets, Avenue C and Dry Dock-street.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The following veto messages were read and ordered to be published:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July, 14, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval the Ordinance proposing to further amend the Ordinance regulating the making of contracts, passed May 30, 1849.

In my opinion, if adopted, this amendment may in effect materially conflict with that section of the Charter which provides that all contracts "*shall be given to the lowest bidder.*" As the ordinance now stands, the lowest bidder is entitled to the contract, and the Head of the Department is authorized to award it to him, if the bid be regular in form and adequate security be given; all bids are opened in the presence of the Comptroller, and an appropriation has been made for the purpose. It appears to me that these conditions are about all that the Charter seems to require; indeed, to go further may defeat the object of the Charter altogether.

This subject of making contracts and the many difficulties surrounding it has not escaped my attention. It is full of difficulties under the very best regulations which human wisdom can devise. In the message submitted by me Jan. 11, last, I alluded to it in this language: "The present mode of making contracts is defective. Notwithstanding the improvement of late years in exacting more publicity in opening bids and in guarding against favoritism in granting contracts, yet it is supposed much wrong still exists. There is no doubt, that frauds are still perpetrated in this branch of the public service. Bids are frequently put in the name of fictitious persons, ranging them from a high to a low estimate. Speculators standing ready to take advantage of any embarrassment to the Department owing to the non-appearance of the false bidder, and get the contract at the highest possible limits. Again it is the practice to put in estimates, not with the expectation of making and performing a contract, but to be bought off by some more responsible party, who has been under bid. Various other ways, the details of which are known only to the initiated, are in vogue by which to defraud the Treasury. If the Head of a Department acts in collusion with these outsiders, it is next to impossible to prevent frauds under the present system."

Subsequent experience in the office of Mayor has confirmed these views, but I am satisfied that great caution is required in the adoption of any plan for the better protection of the public interests in this matter, lest we open the door still wider for wrong-doing.

One of the features of the proposition now presented is, that no contract shall be made, although all the requirements of the Charter be complied with, *until the Common Council has confirmed it.* With respect permit me to say, that in my judgment this alteration will be unwise, inasmuch as it may practically defeat the contract itself. Its operation will be that *the lowest bidder* after undergoing a competition with other bidders as to price, and the scrutiny of this bid by the Head of the Department and the Comptroller, and in case of doubt, also by the Counsel to the Corporation, he must in addition "run the gauntlet" of the Common Council, when the result may depend upon other considerations than those appertaining to the bid itself. I submit whether such additional requirements are demanded by the public interests, and whether they may not be productive of great injury not only to the individual bidder, but to the public treasury. Besides, it requires no stretch of imagination to see that the wise safeguards of the Charter could thus be entirely disregarded. An unsuccessful bidder of wealth and influence could have little difficulty in defeating the confirmation of a contract in the Common Council, which in cases of urgent necessity would give the head of the Department an excuse for going into the open market without any contract whatever; or the head of the Department himself could, in the exercise of the influence which the patronage of his position necessarily gives, accomplish that purpose, and thus make all the agreements himself without contracts. It would be creating a Board of Appeals to which unsuccessful bidders would have recourse when disappointed. Instead of resorting to the courts, the proper course of those who are dissatisfied with the action of the officers who have charge of deciding upon the bids, it will send them to your lobbies, and no inconsiderable portion of your time will be taken up in listening to these complaints.

The Charter places these matters in the Departments, where they should be permitted to remain, subject of course to such regulations as the Common Council may direct, having for their object the maintenance of the principles of the Charter which must govern us at all times.

We should not forget that contractors and bidders have rights as well as the Corporation, which are equally entitled to protection from the frauds which too often govern the making of contracts. I can see no equity in forcing a man into the Common Council for the award of a contract, after he has honorably complied with the Charter and the ordinances, has shown himself fairly and honestly the lowest bidder and been awarded the contract by the Comptroller and the Head of the Department. While such a regulation will be oppressive to the individual, it will secure to the disadvantage of the Corporation by compelling bidders to make provision in their estimates for the cost and trouble attending such a proceeding, and the expense to the bidder can be no inconsiderable sum, inasmuch as it frequently occurs, that obscure men with limited influence are obliged to procure the aid of "counsel" to get measures "through," even where the merits of the measures themselves are entirely sufficient, and beyond any doubt. These expenses will, of course, be added to the cost of the work to the Corporation, and thus materially increase the expenses of City Government already too onerous. For this reason, it is impossible for me to approve of the amendment proposed. I am aware that an improvement can be made upon the present mode of giving out contracts; but do not think that this will be an *improvement*. I fear that it will subject us to still further evils, and add to the already existing difficulties surrounding the whole matter of giving contracts to the lowest bona fide bidders.

Very Respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

GENTLEMEN: The resolution emanating in your Board, directing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to withdraw the advertisements inviting proposals for cleaning the streets of the City, until the further action of the Common Council, is returned herewith, without approval.

As the Charter and the Ordinances compel that officer to clean the streets by contract, I do not see how this proposition to dispense with contract can be adopted.

Besides, it is now too late for this resolution to have any effect upon the action of the Commissioner, as he has already advertised the required ten days, received and opened the bids, and, as I am advised, awarded the contracts under the advice of the Counsel to the Corporation.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

REPORTS REFERRED.

Various reports from standing committees were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

To ascertain, as soon as possible, by what right large stores or warehouses are built on the bulk-heads and piers of the docks, from Liberty-street to the Battery, North River.

Adjourned to Tuesday.

At the Fire Marshal's Office.

Yesterday forenoon between 10 and 11 o'clock, the rear premises of No. 39 Washington-street was discovered filled with smoke. Mr. JAMES MCAULEY, owner of the premises, assisted by some of his neighbors, made immediate search for the fire. After considerable trouble they found the smoke to come from the water closet belonging to one of his tenants occupying the basement, named THOMAS O'NEAL. On entering the basement a man named THOMAS ENNIS was found in there. Neither O'NEAL nor his wife was there, as they had left the basement some little time before the alarm. After the smoke had cleared away, Mr. MCAULEY and his neighbors made a more thorough search, and found in the water closet belonging to O'NEAL'S premises a lot of paper partly burnt, together with some matches and pieces of wood. The neighbors then suspected that O'NEAL and ENNIS were concerned in attempting to fire the premises, and accordingly called in the aid of Officer BARRY, of the First Ward, who took O'NEAL and ENNIS into custody on suspicion, and conveyed them before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them to prison to await an investigation by the "Fire Marshal."

The First Trip of the Arago—Testimony to the Captain's Courtesy and Kindness.

ON BOARD THE U. S. M. STEAMER ARAGO,
OFF SANDY HOOK, July 15, 1855.

The passengers of the United States Mail Steamer *Arago*, on her return from her first voyage across the Atlantic, being assembled on board, S. G. GOODRICH, Esq., was called to the Chair, and, on motion of Gen. J. A. DIX, A. W. SCHARNT, Esq., United States Consul at Falmouth, was appointed Secretary, when a committee of thirteen charged with the duty, reported the following expression of the sentiments of all the passengers on board:

CAPT. D. LINES—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned take great pleasure in expressing to you as the unanimous sentiment of the passengers in the steamship *Arago*, of whom they are a committee, the satisfaction they have felt in their passage from Havre and Southampton, with regard to the excellent qualities of the ship as a sea boat, the efficiency of the officers, and your vigilance and skill as her commander. Her accommodations for passengers, the cleanliness and good order which are maintained in her internal arrangements, and her steadiness and ease in rough weather, are all that could be desired by families or individuals crossing the Atlantic. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to your uniform and well-known courtesy and kindness, and especially to your unwearied assiduity and effective arrangements in guarding by every possible precaution in thick weather against the danger of collision with other vessels. With our best wishes for your health and prosperity.

We remain yours, sincerely,

S. G. GOODRICH, Boston.	C. D ARCHIBALD, London
S. P HOLMES, N York.	N. BERRY, Paris.
J. DUKE Cen America.	L CANTADOR, Phila.
SAM'L FAGOT, N Orleans.	H. B. SWIFT, Pernambuco.
JOHN A. DIX, N. York.	J P MOORE, N. Jersey.
HY. POWELL, B Ayres	EDMUND YARD, Phila.

W. M CRAWTREY, N York.

Which was unanimously adopted, and on motion of Mr. CHARLES L SHARPLESS, of Philadelphia, we, the undersigned Secretary and Chairman, were requested to have them printed in one or more of the principal newspapers of the City of New-York.

S. G. GOODRICH, Chairman.
A. W. SCHARNT, Secretary.

Elopement in High Life—Elopers in Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 16.
Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

In re Sarah J. Halsted.—This case is one resulting from the elopement which took place from Orange, N. J., some months since. The parties left Orange privately, and were for some months among the missing. At last, however, they were discovered and arrested in Chicago, and the lady sent to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum by her father. A writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued, and the case was yesterday brought before His Honor.

A few moments before the case was called, Mr. BIMMICK, counsel for the lady's father, approached a reporter, and told him that the case was one not proper for publication, and that he was going to make a motion to exclude all reporters.

The case was finally called, when the counsel on both sides went to the Judge's desk, and for some three quarters of an hour were engaged in close conversation, which was so private, that, though they were regular Court proceedings, we are unable to report the arguments. At their close we learned that the case was adjourned until Tuesday, the 24th inst. Whether the reporters will be excluded then, remains to be seen.

NOTICE.—The Supreme Court Special Term Calendar will be called on Thursday, after the arg

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1855.

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The News from Europe.

By the arrival of the *Arago* from Southampton on the 4th inst., we are in possession of four days' later news from Europe. Almost the only intelligence received from the seat of war by this mail, is the announcement of Lord RAGLAN's death on the 28th ult. The army, which, nine months since, landed on Crimean shores in high hope and valor, is gradually being swept away by pestilence and war, and have left others—(it may be another generation)—to carry on the work in which their predecessors were foiled. Whatever may have been the faults of Lord RAGLAN as a military commander, (and they were many and grievous,) he was, at least, a good man and a brave soldier. He has paid dearly for yielding to a spirit of ambition, that tempted him to assume a responsibility beyond his powers. In another position his fortunes might have been far different. Had he died a few years ago, those same journals which have all along denounced his incompetency, would have mourned his loss, and placed his name on the list of Waterloo heroes. Not so now. His death is felt to be a relief. He failed, and to his failure must be attributed many of the frightful losses that the British have suffered in this disastrous campaign. It will, doubtless, be supposed that after all the dearly bought experience of the past year, the British Government will appoint "the right man" as successor to Lord RAGLAN. General SIMPSON is the person spoken of; but as a commander he is yet unknown to fame, and his nomination meets with no enthusiastic reception from the people of England. A general gloom seems to pervade the whole country; for men of genius, to take command of the army in its present critical condition, are not easily found. Some of the London papers boldly advocate having only one leader—and that one, of course, to be a Frenchman. Though this would, perhaps, be the wisest course to pursue, it is a pill which John Bull will find difficult to swallow, and more particularly, as he is already riled at the reckless manner, in which PELISSIER has sacrificed the lives of Englishmen.

Another reason for much sad reflection is the report that cholera is once more making dreadful havoc among the Allies. This enemy is no respecter of persons. Besides Lord RAGLAN, General ESTCOURT and many another of less note have fallen victims to the disease. The heat of Summer is likely to be as fatal as the frost of Winter, and the hideous choice is left to the soldier before Sebastopol, of death by battle or death by pestilence. Still the accounts say that the Allied Army is not discouraged, and that PELISSIER is on the eve of making another attack on the Malakoff and the Redan.

An extraordinary session of the French Legislative Assembly was opened on the afternoon of the 2d inst. The speech of the Emperor to the Senate and Legislative body will be found in another part of this morning's paper. It contains nothing of any importance beyond a request for means to prosecute the war.

There are several other interesting features in the news by this arrival. We have commented upon them in separate articles.

The Unsuccessful Assault on the Malakoff and Redan.

We surrender much of our space to-day to the details of the late disastrous attack on the Malakoff and Redan. The graphic pen of the *Times'* correspondent furnishes us with another of those brilliant war pictures, for which he has so deservedly become famous. It is impossible to read these frightful details without experiencing a sensation of horror, and mingled with this an emotion of unavailing regret, that so many that were good, brave and true have perished miserably in an unavailing assault, which, from the very aggravation of its character, can only lead to a repetition of similar tragedies on a more extended scale.

It can no longer be concealed that the repulse of the Allies was attributable to an inefficient and unscrupulous command. The allied troops displayed all that indomitable courage for which they are renowned, but they lacked that concentrative generalship which in days of yore led them on to victory. It has been one of the painful characteristics of this war, that while everything has tended to demonstrate the excellence of the troops and their utter devotion to their respective flags on the one hand, there has also been a similar demonstration of the utter inadequacy of the commanding officers on the other. What victories have been gained are attributable more to the valor of the troops and the subordinate officers who headed them than to the generalship of those who planned the scheme of operations. The repulse at the Malakoff and Redan is so far the most unfortunate illustration of this truth. The detailed accounts of this affair scarcely leave room for doubt that the massacre and horrors of that assault were aggravated, if not produced, by the blind indiscretion and headlong self-reliance of the Commander-in-Chief. The unfortunate fate of Lord RAGLAN, together with the rumored character of his last dispatch and his known cautious regard for human life, shield him from censure so far as his participation in this assault is concerned. Indeed, the Paris *Constitutionnel* already indicates a disposition to attribute the failure to gross mismanagement on the part of General PELISSIER, who had the entire command of the troops. On the eve of the assault several changes were introduced into the organization of the army; some of the corps were divided, more officers appointed, and generally that bond between the general and the soldier, the fruit of time and mutual esteem, was altogether wanting or weakened by injudicious changes.

Wherever the blame of this disastrous attack may rest, it cannot be mitigated by useless recrimination among the Allies, but it must be a fruitful source of humiliation to France and England, that it may be traced to mismanagement. Removed from the influence of the patriotic excitement of the two nations, we can but view the details of the sanguinary conflict as a frightful picture of the horrors of modern warfare.

Power of a London Mob.

Last week we had occasion to notice the occurrence of a remarkable demonstration in London, on the part of a mob in opposition to a bill introduced into Parliament to prohibit Sunday trading, and we predicted that the deference, as shown by Parliament to the wishes of the people, on a subject which so particularly interested them, would tend to a still further demonstration and the withdrawal of the obnoxious bill. And this proves to have been the case. On the succeeding Sunday to that on which the first demonstration took place, the mob again assembled in Hyde Park in still greater force; a collision with the police followed, a good many rioters were taken to prison; the next day they were dismissed, and the obnoxious bill was withdrawn from Parliament by Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, who introduced it. The bill was a semi-ministerial measure, and had been supported by a considerable majority of the House, and would have become law but for the demonstration against it on the part of the mob. Altogether it is a most remarkable circumstance, which shows either a concession to the popular will by Parliament, which we have no example of even in our democratic country, or else a timidity on the part of the Government which it had not before shown in a contest with the people. But, whether it were one or the other, the people themselves will not be likely to forget, that by turning out to express their disapprobation of a measure before Parliament they had caused it to be withdrawn. It was a thoroughly democratic proceeding, and Mr. ROEBUCK expressed his fears that it would have a most injurious effect, for the people to see that they could compel a member of Parliament to withdraw a measure which he believed to be right and proper. But the Ministry were decidedly in favor of the withdrawal. The leading London journals are more severe in their comments upon the author of the anti-Sunday trading bill than the mob were; the *Times* calls him "a foolish lord," and the *Daily News* says his conduct in reference to the bill was "insincere, equivocating, shabby and unworthy an English gentleman."

The New Commander of the British Army.

The London papers say that General SIMPSON has received the command of the British Army in the Crimea. This is, doubtless, a temporary appointment; for General SIMPSON is a sexagenarian, and the complaints so hotly urged against his predecessor may be raised with justice against his own fitness for the post. He has seen much service, but has never given proof of possessing those qualities that are required in a great leader. He served in the Peninsular War from May, 1812, to 1813, and in the campaign of 1815, being severely wounded at Quatre Bras. He was also with Sir CHARLES NAPIER in 1845, in the campaign against the mountain and desert tribes situated on the right bank of the Indus. He received his commission as Major General in November, 1851, and now holds the office of Governor of Portsmouth.

Col. Benton and the President.

Col. BENTON publishes a letter in the *Intelligencer*, accompanied with various extracts from California papers, designed to expose the corrupt motives and the disastrous results of the removal of Lieut. BEALE from the post of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the appointment of T. J. HENLEY in his place. These extracts tend to show that HENLEY is utterly incompetent for the place, that he gives no personal attention to the discharge of its duties, that he has suffered large amounts of the property of the United States to be lost, that he permits acts which lay the foundation for the Indian difficulties which are so frequent and so serious, and that devotion to party projects absorbs most of his attention, and was in fact the motive of his appointment.

In regard to the removal of Lieut. BEALE, and its causes, Col. BENTON gives the statement of Mr. B. S. LIPPINCOTT, one of the most respectable inhabitants of California, who says that he had warmly opposed the re-election of Senator GWIN; that in June 1853 Senator G. had sought an interview with him, conversed on the subject of his opposition, and told him that an opportunity would soon offer for his appointment to a lucrative position. He added that the office of Superintendent of Indian affairs would soon be vacant. Mr. LIPPINCOTT proceeds:

"'But,' said I, 'my friend, Lieut. BEALE, is now the occupant of that position.' 'Well,' said he, 'the fact is that BEALE has incurred the opposition of ATCHISON, and *Atchison will never rest until he is removed.*' I inquired why? He then told me that BEALE was the protegé of BENTON, and the opposition to BENTON would eventually effect ATCHISON's object;' and I have an indistinct recollection that Dr GWIN stated that he (GWIN) had other reasons."

Upon this statement Col. BENTON makes the following comment:

"It will be seen from Mr. LIPPINCOTT's statement that BEALE's removal was arranged as early as June, 1853, which was before Mr. MONYPENNY had seen his accounts, and to make room for a man that would work in the elections; but BEALE and I know that it was resolved upon in March of that year, and for an additional reason to that of not working in the elections, namely, because he went out on the central route to assist BENTON in establishing that route in opposition to the Gadsden nullification route of the Administration—a route which the Southern Convention at Charleston, in April, 1854, declared would *be indispensable to the South in the event of the separation of the States.* I denounced this in a public speech in Missouri in May, 1855, but have no time now to follow it up, but hope to find the time hereafter.

BEALE was obliged to be removed because he went upon the central route to help BENTON, and because he would not work in the elections. HENLEY was preferred over others because, while relied upon to work faithfully in the elections, (which he has done,) he also had something in hand to go to another, viz.: the place of Postmaster at San Francisco, which went to Senator WELLER's brother when BEALE's office was given to HENLEY.

Time was when officials were forbid to work in elections; time is, and that now, when that working seems to be the condition on which office is obtained and retained."

With regard to the treatment of the Indians under the present Administration, Col. BENTON says:

"I do not speak of BEALE. He is above anything that this Administration can do either against him or for him. I speak of the Indians in California, now daily killed like snakes and dogs; of the people of California, on whom these Indians retaliate for every murder; and of an Administration which is the author of such things by the appointments which it makes.

I have said the Indians in California are killed like snakes and dogs. Of this you may see accounts in every paper; but I must give you one which I read in the Spanish part of a Los Angeles paper. It recites that the Judge of the District, on his way home from a judicial examination in a case of suicide, fell in with two Indians '*in a most lamentable condition.*' Their heads were pounded and mashed up so that they could not speak. Going to the place and examining some large bloody stones and comparing them with the mashed up heads, it was seen that the Indians had been thus pounded while lying down asleep. The editor adds that it was uncertain whether any inquiry would be made into it. This is what I call killing Indians like snakes."

Non-Intercourse.

The Southern Press is fruitful of devices for bringing the North to its senses and compelling it to submit quietly to Southern measures and dictation; but, for some cause or other, our amiable friends on the other side of the Potomac have never yet been able to put any of their coercive schemes into operation.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has lately discovered, or revamped, a new method for bringing the North to terms; it simply proposes to starve us out by establishing a non-intercourse and withholding from us its corn and cotton. It proposes to the South to do its own manufacturing, but holds out to us no hope of obtaining our supplies of shirting and sheeting from that quarter, for, says our chivalrous and spunky cotemporary of Virginia, "we may be forced to trade and manufacture for ourselves, but never will the proud South consent, like Englishmen and Yankees, to become the hucksters and cobblers for mankind."

It will be a great consolation, however, for Yankees and Englishmen to know that they succeeded very well, not only in doing their own huckstering and cobbling, but also in raising their own food a good many years, and could do it again on a pinch. The *Enquirer* seems to have a glimmering suspicion that such is the case, for it says: "The whole surplus grain of the world does not now suffice to supply the deficit of Old England and New-England, for starving operatives rob stores in Liverpool, and Yankees put up with codfish and potatoes." Even in the case of non-intercourse with Virginia, then, affairs would not be altogether desperate, for, while Englishmen might live by robbing stores, fish and potatoes would furnish a diet that Yankees grow fat on. But our Southern friends, in making their calculations about starving us out, very oddly ignore the great granaries of the West and of Canada.

In a previous article on the subject the *Enquirer* made the following very sensible remarks, which we would commend to the consideration of papers of its class at the South.

The census, too, shows that New-England makes not grain enough to feed her pigs and chickens, much less her men, and that, separated from us, she must starve in a month. She is too cunning and sagacious to try the experiment of separation, unless driven to it by the goading insults of a Southern party. She is, however, brave, fanatical and enthusiastic, and, although up to a certain point we may draw safely upon her love of greed and selfishness, we must recollect that our Puritan brother now, as in the days of CROMWELL, sometimes takes the "studs," runs mad, and becomes as untractable as an uncaged beast of prey. We must not then push the argument of dollars and cents too far, nor rely on it altogether. In an extreme case, Yankee ingenuity would substitute some invention for bread, or learn to live without it. Let us not force such extremes upon him.

A Question of Priority.

Upon sound principles of distribution we have sympathized, in the hope that Mr. RICHARD PRYOR might receive a hyperborean diplomatic commission of some sort. The appointment seems, however, to hang fire. Whether the difficulty of creating a position equal to the ardor of the proposed occupant for Russian interests; or the still greater difficulty of overcoming the inertia of Mr. Secretary MARCY by the momentum of Mr. Clerk FORNEY, is at the foundation of the delay, we cannot learn. We only know the gentleman, like the infants described by old ABRAHAM TUCKER, still remains in a prior state of existence, awaiting his birth.

If there can be found no actual embassy, chargéship or consulate, for the Virginian diplomat; if there is needed no envoy extraordinary near the Court of Finland, or Minister Plenipotentiary to Kamschatka; if no special mission or secret negotiation be comeatable, it is perfectly clear Mr. PRYOR will have to confine his aspirations to this cramped republican horizon. In that case there is employment where the services of precisely such a man are needed by his Imperial master. The immense land and naval force employed in blockading the allied reinforcements in the United States, finding active work for our naval, military and judicial establishments, is without a known resident head. The work is well done; but still it is done dispersedly and guerilla fashion. To give the unities of time and action to these busy departments of Russian service, and to complete and perfect the blockade so that it may amount to an effectual preventive of all such anti-Russian adventure, are highly important objects, in the advancement of which we are confident the zeal of Mr. PRYOR would find ample room for exercise, and earn an immediate golden reward, to say nothing of a possible cross of St. Michael or patent of nobility. The President, by and with the advice of the Russian Minister, has but to appoint him Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Russian forces in the United States, to place him in a position where his loyalty and earnestness may obtain the approval of the Autocrat. The effect of such a measure in cementing the alliance between the United States and Russia—the only two remaining States in Christendom where Slavery is allowed to exist—can hardly be overestimated.

The Late Lord Raglan.

The announcement of Lord RAGLAN's death, by dysentery, on the 28th June, after a week's illness, has fallen upon us most unexpectedly. The London newspapers, received by the *Arago* yesterday, are unanimous in the expression of sorrow at this conclusion of the veteran's long career. Some of them had been severe in their comments, from time to time, upon his action (or inaction) in the Crimea, as Commander-in-Chief, but their opposition has become silent and sad over his mortal remains. Some account of a man who has filled such high and responsible offices as those entrusted to Lord RAGLAN may not be inopportune at this moment.

Lord FITZROY JAMES HENRY SOMERSET, (created Baron RAGLAN in September, 1852,) was the eighth son of the fifth Duke of BEAUFORT, and was consequently grand-uncle of the present Duke. Born on September 30, 1788, he entered the British army in June, 1804, in the sixteenth year of his age, as Cornet in a Dragoon regiment. Family connection speedily pushed him on. In nine months he was Lieutenant, and accompanied the Duke of WELLINGTON (then Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY,) on the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. Later in the year he was attached to the Embassy to Turkey. In the following year, when WELLESLEY took the command in the Peninsula, young SOMERSET, by that time a captain, formed one of his staff, and, in 1809, added to his duties as aide-de-camp those of military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief,—a connection between the parties which continued down to the death of "the Duke," in 1852, whenever WELLINGTON exercised military command.

Lord F. SOMERSET served all through the Peninsular War, the confidential friend of Lord WELLINGTON, and his promotion rapidly went on under such auspices. At the age of 23 he was Brevet Major—he was Lieutenant Colonel before he was 24—was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Guards in his twenty-sixth year, (after the downfall of NAPOLEON)—was full Colonel in the army in August, 1815, at the special instance of the Prince Regent, who appointed him Aide-de-camp and made him Knight Commander of the Bath.

Rapid as his promotion was, to a certain extent it was the result of active services, with pen and sword. He earned a cross and five clasps by his services at Fuentes D'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse. He obtained the silver medal for Roleia, Talavera, Busaco, (where he was wounded,) and Ciudad Rodrigo. After the storming of Badajoz, to Lord FITZROY SOMERSET, as he penetrated among the foremost into the place, the intrepid Governor of the fortress surrendered his sword. The official record of his services thus summarily states them: "Served as Military Secretary to the Duke of WELLINGTON throughout the Peninsular war, and also in Belgium; present at the capture of Oporto, pursuit of Marshal SOULT, retreat in the lines of Lisbon; operations in the pursuit of Marshal MASSENA, affair of El Bodon, capture of Madrid and the Retiro; driving the enemy from Valladolid to Burgos, siege of that castle, and various affairs on the retreat thence to the frontiers of Portugal; action of Irun, passage of the Bidassoa; wounded at Pusaco, and at Waterloo severely—right arm amputated."

Immediately after the peace of 1814, he was Secretary to the Embassy at Paris for a short time, and then returned to England, where he married Lady EMILY POLE, niece to WELLINGTON; a connection, no doubt, which still closer drew the bonds of friendship between WELLINGTON and himself. The battle of Waterloo took place when he had been only a few months married, and on that field, where an Empire fell, he lost his right arm.

From 1816 to 1819 he was Secretary of Embassy at Paris. During the same time WELLINGTON was also there in command of the British portion of the army of occupation. In 1819, when WELLINGTON was made Master General of the Ordnance, Lord F. SOMERSET became his Secretary, (salary £1,000 a year,) and continued with him until 1827, when the death of the Duke of YORK, (brother of GEORGE IV.,) opened the way for "the Iron Duke" being made Commander-in-Chief. Lord FITZROY SOMERSET accompanied him as Military Secretary, (salary £2,000 per annum,) and when the Duke resigned office in 1827, in a pet at CANNING's having been appointed Prime Minister, it was at his special request that Lord HILL, his successor, continued Lord F. SOMERSET in office, (August, 1827.) which he continued to hold until HILL's death in 1842. "The Duke" then resumed the command of the army, which he retained—with SOMERSET again as his *alter ego*—until his death. Thus, during an uninterrupted period of five-and-twenty years, (from 1827 to 1852,) Lord FITZROY SOMERSET was virtually at the head of the military administration of Great Britain.

In the interim, he had attempted a Parliamentary career. He was elected member of Parliament for the borough of Truro in 1818; but his acceptance of office under "the Duke," at the Ordnance, speedily occupied him so much that he had little leisure for politics. Indeed, his abstinence from everything verging on partisanship was one reason why, as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, he was always very popular. He was just and impartial in his administration, as far as he could be, and is stated to have performed numerous acts of kindness and consideration towards deserving veterans and their families. He is understood to have suggested, a long time before they were adopted, several of the ameliorations in military discipline, which have improved the condition, by extending the comforts of the army. WELLINGTON, wholly a man of the old school, was unwilling to make changes, and adhered, as long as he could, to the pipe-clay regulations under which he had won his Peninsular battles. The introduction of libraries in each regiment, for the amusement and instruction of the non-commissioned officers and privates, is said to have been coaxed out of WELLINGTON by FITZROY SOMERSET, five years after he had originally made the suggestion.

During the long period in which he held office, Lord F. SOMERSET occasionally undertook other duties. When WELLINGTON went to the Congress of Verona in 1821, and that of Vienna in 1822, he was accompanied by his *fidus Achates*, FITZROY SOMERSET, and again in 1826, when his Grace went to St. Petersburg as Ambassador Extraordinary, to congratulate the late Emperor NICHOLAS on his ascension to throne of Muscovy. And in 1823, at the instance of Mr. CANNING, who was then Foreign Secretary, Lord F. SOMERSET went to Madrid on a special mission without any diplomatic character, but, it was believed, to assure King FERDINAND that France would not be allowed to invade the Spanish territory, as she had threatened.

His promotion in the army went on, of course, while he was acting as "Viceroy over the King" at the Horse Guards. He was made Major-General in 1825; Colonel of the 53d Regiment in 1830; and Lieutenant-General in 1838, and G. C. B. in 1847. His subsequent appointments may be stated in anticipation: Major-General of the Ordnance, September, 1852, which also made him Colonel of the Artillery and Engineers Regiments; General, with local rank and Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the East, February, 1854; Colonel of the Horse Guards, May, 1854; General in the Army, June, 1854; and Field Marshal, November, 1854. The only other persons holding this last-named rank in the British Army at present are the King of the Belgians and Prince ALBERT, of Saxe Coburg; and in their case the honor was conferred on the occasion of their respective marriages with English Princesses. To Lord RAGLAN, to whom it was given after the battle of Inkermann, there was pecuniary advantage as well as particular honor, inasmuch as a Field Marshal, when on active duty in the field, receives double the pay given to a Commander-in-Chief in active service.

The Duke of WELLINGTON died in September, 1852, and public opinion was strongly in favor of Lord FITZROY SOMERSET, who had grown gray as Military Secretary, being appointed to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief. But though this opinion was generally entertained and freely expressed, there were counter-currents. WELLINGTON was said (by the Court party) to have expressed a desire that Prince ALBERT should succeed him. *Feelers*, to that effect, appeared in the newspapers, but with *Punch's* unforgotten ridicule of the ornamental "Albert hat," the suggestion was quietly laughed down. Lords CONNEMARA, LONDENDERRY, HARDINGE, and GOUGH, were also spoken of. It was finally arranged that Lord HARDINGE, the Master General of the Ordnance, should be promoted to the chief administration of the army; the vacancy thus caused being filled by FITZROY SOMERSET, who was called to the House of Lords as Baron RAGLAN—in commemoration, of course, of the gallant defence made by the Marquis of WORCESTER, during the wars of the Commonwealth, of Raglan Castle, one of the strong-holds of the SOMERSET family. The salary of the Master General of the Ordnance is £3,000 a year—but Lord RAGLAN's emoluments from the three regiments which he commanded were considerably over this amount, in addition.

In February, 1854, Lord RAGLAN, then in his 66th year, was persuaded to accept the command of the British forces in Turkey. What happened since then is already matter of history. After months of inactivity at Varna, it was determined to invade the Crimea—Lord ABERDEEN's Cabinet expecting nothing less than "that Sebastopol would fall almost immediately by a *coup de main*." No provision had been made for delay or defeat, and, notwithstanding the brilliant successes at the Alma and Inkermann, the besieged fortress held, and holds out, while neglect, starvation, cold and disease mowed off the British in thousands. These unhappy results, added to annoyance caused by the manner in which, by the press and in Parliament, his non-success was condemned, probably tended to act upon his mind, to the injury of his bodily health. On June 19, he wrote his last dispatch, relative to the unsuccessful attack on the Mulakoff tower and the Redan battery. The next day he was taken ill, rallied during the week, became worse on the afternoon of the 28th, and died at 25 minutes before 9 that evening.

Opinions may vary as to Lord RAGLAN's generalship, but it will be admitted that he was a gallant soldier. His appearance was plain, but his manners were particularly courteous.

A message from the Queen was sent down to the British Parliament, on receiving intimation of his death, recommending a pension for his family. The response will be a grant of £1,000 a year to his widow, and £2,000 a year to his son, who succeeds to his title, with remainder to the next heir.

The present Lord RAGLAN, aged thirty-eight, is Secretary to the King of Hanover. His elder brother, Major ARTHUR FITZROY, was killed in the first campaign in the Punjaub, while serving as aide-de-camp to Lord GOUGH.

Florence Nightingale.

DORSET, VT., Friday, July 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the Semi-Weekly Times:

SIR: Will you oblige your readers by informing them whether Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE be a Roman Catholic or a Protestant by profession? I am, Sir, yours truly, O. S. W.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is not a Roman Catholic, but a Protestant of the most ultra class. She belongs to a dissenting family, and is herself a Unitarian.—ED. TIMES.

Meeting of Workingmen.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of Friday night to make arrangements for holding a mass meeting in the Park, in order to express the opinion of workingmen against the contract system, met last evening at No. 1 Avenue A; GEORGE WASHINGTON JACQUES, the President, in the Chair, and PASCHAL DONALDSON, Secretary.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee, by which it appeared that Hon. MIKE WALSH, Gen. WARD, HORACE F. CLARKE, THEODORE L. TOMLINSON, Hon. Judge GENETT, and other eminent speakers, had promised to address the meeting. The report also stated that editorial notices favorable to their cause, had appeared in the various Sunday papers.

Mr. NEALIS thought a meeting in the Park not a proper way of acting. He would recommend petitions to be sent to the Common Council, requesting that body not to act in the matter of the contracts until January next, when our legislators would be elected.

Mr. DONALDSON was in favor of the meeting. He understood that the Mayor intended to pass the contracts through independent of the Common Council, but they wanted to show the Mayor by this demonstration, that he would not, as he believed he wanted, be Governor of this State.

Mr. NEALIS—You have yourselves to blame, as you elected a Whig Legislature last Winter in order that they might oppress the foreigner, and now you have to call in foreigners to your aid in this matter. No man who has the interests of the poor man at heart, is favorable to these machines. He would attend no meeting of the kind—no Know-Nothing meeting—but otherwise oppose the machines to his utmost.

Mr. DONALDSON—The gentleman is mistaken. I disclaim all connection with politics in this movement. 'Tis true I belong to a party. I am a Hard Shell Democrat.

Mr. NEALIS—Then you are a Know-Nothing, and I would never vote for you. You left Tammany Hall last Winter and the result is a Maine Law, and other burdens.

Mr. JACQUES, the President, also explained that this was no political movement.

Mr. HALL—We have not come here to discuss politics, but to represent the working man, native and adopted. I have seen my native brethren who carried the proud flag bearing the stars and stripes here in New-York, who bore them into the halls of the Montezumas, and he could take him by the hand as a brother, without making any distinction in politics.

Mr. RAY—We have delegated our power to the Common Council, they are our servants, and we must address them by petition, giving them our instructions, and meet *en masse*, also; they must obey those instructions if legal. I agree with the gentlemen who preceded me, that politics should not find a foothold among this Society. I like my party as well as any man, but if Mr. WOOD or Mr. ESLING go against the poor man, I am down on them.

Mr. HALL considered that machinery was taking the bread out of the poor man's mouth, so were contracts—contractors made a poor man work twelve hours each day instead of ten. Contracts were not wanted.

Mr. NEALIS recommended that no man be elected next Winter who would not pledge his honor to support the workingman, and do all in his power to abolish the Maine Law.

The following resolution was then adopted, and the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That the Committee already appointed be continued, and that they be requested to use all proper means to carry out at an early day the great mass meeting in the Park.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DR. DEMILER'S PILLS.
FEVER AND AGUE.
No. 10.

Cure of a Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Read the following, which is one among thousands of cures that have been effected, and each values of which are daily being forwarded to the proprietor:

NEW PROSPECT, Bergen Co., N. J., July 9, 1855.

C. D. DEMILER—*Dear Sir:* On the 25th July, 1853, I was violently attacked with fever and ague, and since that time I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, without good effect. I had the services of two physicians in this State, and one in the City of New-York, besides using various ague remedies—but all ineffectually. On the 9th of June, I received your pills, and after faithfully using them for three weeks, I AM COMPLETELY RECOVERED, and enjoy better health than at any time since July 25, 1853, as may be illustrated by the fact that in those first three weeks of using the pills, I gained six pounds in flesh. My agues have not returned since the first dose, and I am again able to preach as I was wont. While using your pills, I preached two or three times of a Sabbath, and felt less cause of weariness than I used to feel when preaching only once a day. I consider your medicine to be priceless, and the most effectual remedy extant.

You are at liberty to use this testimony as you please, as I am in hopes that others may be benefited, as I have been.

I remain, Sir, yours, most respectfully,

GEORGE H. JONES,
Of New-Jersey Annual Conference Methodist E. Church.

Sold at the Depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York. Also by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN. By E. T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Boston; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—NO POISON!—RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the natural antidote to Malaria, which will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and Ague sufferers will please notice that it is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the market which does not contain arsenic, quinine, strychnine, or other poisonous drugs; and to prove this the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAMES. H. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. 133 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally, Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTures on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES—ANOTHER VICTORY.

MOUNT BETHEL, July 4, 1855.

F. B. Beddorn, Esq., London, C. W., Agent for S. C. Herring & Co:

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to inform you that my store, with the whole of the contents, furniture, clothing, &c., was destroyed by fire last night. You will remember I bought one of Herring's Safes from you last March, and I have much pleasure in informing you it stood the fire well; it was perfectly red hot for several hours; the handles and brass plate both melted off, and after hauling it out of the burning embers we had to pour water on it for nearly half an hour before it could be opened. You may fancy my satisfaction at finding my books, mortgages, deeds, notes and cash all right. I had a large amount of valuable papers in it, which, had I lost, would have completely ruined me. You will please send me another safe directly, and I will send you the old one that you may show it to all who wish to have a perfectly fire-proof safe.

Remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

J. W. EMERSON.

The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THIS IS A FAST age, and, determined to distance all competitors, we have just made a grand improvement in our admirable sewing machines, by adding fifty per cent to their speed. A very great economy is thus effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the hire of operators, rent of rooms, &c. All the other recent great improvements are retained, and perfected in these new machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated, that SINGER'S Sewing Machines, at the moderate prices asked, are more economical to the user than any of the inferior machines in market, if the latter could be had as a gift. Convenient and satisfactory references can be given to those who are using our machines with great profit, and in every branch of trade.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Wells' Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded a gold medal at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "Worlds' Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

NEW PIANO MUSIC.—JUST PUBLISHED.—BUTTERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT Music for July, 1855, consisting of five pieces, elegantly gotten up from engraved plates. Poetry by the young ladies, music by J. C. Cook. Price for the whole set only 25 cents; being one of the cheapest collections ever published. Mailed free of postage.

COOK & BROTHER, No. 343 Broadway.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS TELL OF AN auction sale to take place THIS DAY, of nearly a hundred lots, on 11th-av. and on 125th and 126th sts. These lots can hardly fail to sell at very low prices, while so many of our capitalists are at the watering places, especially as they are positively to be sold to the highest bidder. See BLEECKER & CO'S advertisement under auction head.

M. WILSON, GILSEY BUILDING.—CITY AND country merchants desirous of purchasing shirts, collars and stocks, should avail themselves of the first visit from one of the largest and most choice stocks of goods in the City. M. WILSON,
corner Cortlandt-st and Broadway, Gilsey Building, in the basement.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder proof dead-lock locks and cross bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

TO SEA-BATHERS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE a large stock of goods suitable for bathing dresses, which we are now selling at great bargains. Also, Mosquito Netting of various colors.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! AT 50c. PER YARD.—WE WILL offer on Monday, July 16, four cases of rich Plaid and Striped Silks at 50c per yard, worth 87½c. Also, rich Black Silks at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARgest stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, (under Howard Hotel.)

CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 6½c PER YARD.—ON MONday we will offer another large lot of fine Printed Lawns at 6d. Also, two cases French Jaconets at 1s., worth 1s. 6d. Also, 300 Printed Cashmere Shawls at 12s., worth $3.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—TRANSITS, Levels, Compasses, and one new English Transit, all of superior construction, for sale low, by

HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

HOMINY AND SAMP MANUFACTURED ON A new and improved plan, entirely freeing the grain from every particle

LONG ISLAND.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Exciting Trotting Match.

Yesterday afternoon a very exciting Trotting Match came off over the Centreville Course, Long Island. The race was made several weeks ago, and announced yesterday as follows:

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, July 16, at 3½ P. M., match for $2 50, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Mr. J. DANIELS names b. g. *Chicago Jack*; H. WOONSOFF names r. m. *Lady Franklin*.

There was a large attendance from New-York and the suburbs, and at the time of starting, the odds was $100 to $50 on the horse, with plenty of takers. Both steeds were in good trim, and a lively contest was expected. The Judges called up the nags about 4 o'clock, and after some difficulty, created by a sporting man, was settled, they received the word and glided away beautifully. The mare won the first heat quite handily, and the odds quickly changed about in favor of *Lady Franklin*.

In the next heat, there was a new aspect of affairs brought about by *Chicago Jack* coming out victor. This result again changed the odds of *two to one* back on the horse. The third heat was won by the *Lady*, which greatly astonished the audience, and now the mare was the favorite.

The Fourth heat was won by the horse, and everybody was puzzled to tell which horse to back with their dollars. However, *Lady Franklin* won the last heat, and the race was decided in her favor; annexed is the summary:

Lady Franklin, entered by H. WOODRUFF.....1 2 1 2 1
Chicago Jack, entered by J. DANIELS.....2 1 2 1 2
Time—2:32½; 2:32½; 2:32½; 2:32½; 2:39.

Property of Consolidated City.

The Committee on Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg and town of Bushwick, appointed in accordance with Title 10, sec. 15, of the Charter passed April 17, 1854, report: That under its direction has been made and filed with the Comptroller, an inventory embracing all the property that could be found to belong to the two cities and town, on the 1st day of January, 1855. Each item is stated in detail, with the value thereof, of which the following is a summary:

PROPERTY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Real Estate.		
City Hall Building	$194,877 00	
City Hall Park	122,000 00	$317,877 00
Police Station-houses; No 2, $5,850; No. 3, $6,675; No. 4, $6 950		19,475 00
Houses and lots for fire apparatus		63,174 00
Old City Hall		8,250 00
Brooklyn Market		13,000 00
Eastern Market, Prospect-street		3,000 00
Lot of ground on Bridge-street		1,400 00
Lot of ground on Myrtle-avenue		5,500 00
Lot of ground on Hampden-street		2,800 00
Lot of ground on Portland-street		1,000 00
Land and streams in Queens County		82,615 20
Washington Park		300,000 00
Plot on Myrtle avenue		4,500 00
Total		$502,091 30
Personal Property.		
Furniture in City Hall	$12,830 48	
Bell	2 683 46	$15,513 94
Furniture in Station-Houses	936 50	
Bell on 3d Dist. Station-House	1,319 46	
Bell on 3d Dist. Station-House	2 838 90	
Bell on 4th Dist. Station-House	1,622 05	6,526 15
Furniture in Engine Houses		1,060 48
23 Engines, 4 Hook and Ladders, 7 Hose and 1 Basket Carriage and Hose		32,000 88
		$55,811 45
Amount of Real Estate	$302,091 30	
Personal	55,811 45	
Total	$357,902 75	

PROPERTY OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

Real Estate.		
Engine-houses		$29,775 00
New City Hall $3,200; Old do, $4 800; Bell Tower, $1,720, three lots on South Second and Fourth streets		17,920 00
City Armory, $450 three lots on North Eighth-street, $1,400		1,850 00
Personal Property.		
Furniture in Public Offices		5,957 49
Bell on Wyckoff-street Tower	$567 50	
Bell on Fourth-street Tower	1,267 00—1,834 50	
Engines and other Fire Apparatus		13,177 90
Cash in Mechanics' Bank, including interest to 1st of January		$15,398 19
Interest in meadow lands sold to J. B. Taylor,		11 195 10
		$40,560 39
Amount of Real Estate	$48,845 00	
Amount of Personal Estate	46,560 29	
Total	$95,405 39	

PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF BUSHWICK.

Cash on hand from Overseers of the Poor	$443 16
Bond and Mortgage	3,923 53
Interest on Meadow Land	1 865 85
	$4,531 54
Amount of assets of Brooklyn	$857 902 75
Amount over debts	739,319 01
Surplus over debts	$118 583 74
Amount of debts of Williamsburg,	325,019 12
Amount of assets of Williamsburg,	95,405 39
Debts over assets	$229,613 72
Amount of assets of the town of Bushwick	4,531 54

E. T. BACKHOUSE,
R. H. HUNTLEY,
GEO. M. TROUTMAN, } Committee.

Southold.

Never were the crops more promising, and never was there more produce upon the soil of this ancient town than now. The farmers are beginning to get in their wheat, but we hear not of a sheaf that has yet been damaged by the frequent rains. Oats look well. The hay was got in in excellent order. Potatoes are in beautiful promise inasmuch as everybody planted more of them than ever before; there is no question that Long Island potatoes will be plenty enough. But whether they will be even tolerably cheap or not must depend upon the point whether the "rot" sets in, and whether a wise Providence determines or not to rid the community of the "middlemen" and speculators.

This venerable old town, as everybody knows, is a very large one—and near its centre, longitudinally, is the village of the same name, which is distinguished for a good many things—among the rest that there is not in it (a village of some 1,500 people, and a host lying round about it,) a single living doctor! It is unnecessary to add that it is very healthy there.

Riverhead.

A new, neat and tasteful Swedenborgian Church has just been completed in Riverhead. It was dedicated on Sunday last, Prof. BUSH preaching the sermon on the occasion. The Swedenborgians have had a society here for many years, and heretofore worshipped in a comfortable hall that was built for their accommodation.

The new Court-House is a handsome building, and well adapted to its intended purposes. The new Jail, if only manned and put in a place that needed defence, would make a tolerable fort, or it would answer very well to store potatoes in, except that it lacks ventilation. Prisoners confined in it long will not be likely to cost the county much except for burial fees. We doubt if there need be much more capital punishment in old Suffolk, if the Judges will only be careful to give the condemned a few months' opportunity to reflect and sicken in this nice new octagon Jail.

Greenport.

This quietest and most charming of watering places is now in its happiest state. There are many citizens quartered there for the Summer, but the late hard times have left a perceptible effect. Boarders, so far as possible, have gone into private families, and the hotels are unusually empty yet.

The blue-fishing is at its height. Rare sport is to be had at "the Rip," between Jessup's and Cedar Beach Neck. Porgies are plenty, but so long as men can troll for blue-fish, they seldom give more than the hour before sunset to hooking them; at that hour porgies and the sea-bass bite freely, and many large stories are told of the numbers caught and the pounds they weigh.

Plan for a Monument to the Martyrs.

SAMUEL MCELEVY, Civil Engineer, Brooklyn, has submitted to the Martyrs' Monument Association, a plan for the monument proposed to be erected by them. The general design is a pure Corinthian shaft, ninety feet high, surmounted by a statue, (Goddess of Liberty,) of fourteen feet. The base is quadrangular, ornamented with bases relievos, inscriptions and statuary, surrounded by a Corinthian colonnade, with thirty-two columns representing each State; the square base to the structure, (sixty-three feet in diameter,) ornamented with bronze eagles, guns, &c. The colonnade is fifty feet in diameter.

The Aged Baby Case.

PETER BOWERS, the Marine, brought before the Brooklyn City Court, Saturday, on *habeas corpus*, and who demanded his discharge as being a minor, was yesterday ordered back to his old quarters—the fact of his being under 21 years of age not appearing, and his appearance indicating that he was much older.

Found Drowned.

The body of DANIEL HASSETT, of Oak-street, New-York, was found floating in Buttermilk Channel yesterday, and was taken to the Brooklyn deadhouse, where it was identified by his brother. Deceased was missed last Tuesday night, and leaves a wife and children to mourn his untimely end.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

The General Term of the Supreme Court will be held in the General Term Room, City Hall, Brooklyn, this day, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Calendars may be obtained at the County Clerk's Office.

All motions noticed for Monday, July 16, 1855, at Special Term, and all orders to show cause at that time returnable, will be heard at Special Term on Monday, July 23, 1855.

Ex parte motions can be made any day this week in the morning before the commencement of the General Term.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Cream Syrups and Pure Soda Water.**—Having been aware of the difficulty of obtaining pure soda water, free from copper, for some years past, I have at last succeeded in obtaining fountains and appendages in which water might remain for months, as pure as it runs from the Croton. My new fountains are lined with pure Banca block tin, one-eighth of an inch thick, which tin has been analized and pronounced to be equal for the purpose to sterling silver; the connecting pipes and taps, as well as the tube from which we draw, are lined with the same material, so that the water comes in contact with no other metal, and free from all copper or other poisonous matter that there was so much said about last season. These are the first and only fountains with all the speondagas, that have been fitted up in this manner in this city; and that the public may prove the above statement, I will have one of them opened to-morrow and exposed for exhibition in front of my store, on the corner of Canal-st and Broadway. As regards the water, it is different from other makers, having in its combination a preparation of soda, besides the carbonic acid gas, which makes it much more wholesome. As to my new machinery and manner of preparing it, I will say more about hereafter. In the meantime I invite the public to try it for themselves, and judge if the water prepared in this manner, and flavored with our new cream syrups, is not superior to anything they have ever tasted. Our cream syrups are of the following flavors, viz: Vanilla cream, pineapple cream, strawberry cream, raspberry cream, orange cream, and lemon cream. RUSHTON'S, now only at the corner of Canal-st, and Broadway, and No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay st.

☞ **Bedding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradication all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries,** or any other fruit or vegetable may be for years preserved in a fresh state with natural flavor and color by the use of SPRATT'S Patent Self-Sealing Cans. Accompanying which are explicit directions for preserving.

They are easily opened or closed without the application of heat, by a patent screw attachment.

N. B. The genuine Self-Sealing Cans, have cast in letters on the cap "Spratt's Patent." This much is mentioned to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. For sale by the proprietors WELLS & PROVOST, No 321 Pearl-st.

☞ **For the West.**—The third meeting of the WESTERN ASSOCIATION will be held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Committee on Organization will report.

All who desire the best land in a settled community, at $1 25 per acre and on three years' credit, are invited to attend. By order of Committee.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. CAUTION.—All quack imitations are spurious, and counterfeits of his original prescription.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth and hair brushes, combs, Lucin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap. Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. MOHARG & CO., Importers, No 153 Broadway.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Members whose annual dues expired June 1 are earnestly urged to pay the same to the Librarian, at Clinton Hall Astor place, during the present month.

SAMUEL HOLMES, Chr. Com. Ways and Means.

☞ **Removed**—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES, to No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. A nay's trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MEETING NOTICE.—The members of the NEW-YORK PORTERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION are requested to attend a special meeting to be held at their rooms, No. 28 North William-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order

THOMAS M. LOYD, President.

MICHAEL P. MANOAN, Secretary.
The Porters of the City are invited to join.

POLITICAL.—Pursuant to a call of the Republican Electors of the XIth Ward, a meeting was held at 8 o'clock last evening, at Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. The Organization was completed by electing WILLIAM E. DURYEA, President.

PHILIP M. GRIFFITH, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 17, at noon. Subjects.—*Market Gardening, Milk, Butter and Cheese.* Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

YALE COLLEGE—MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1845.—The Class of 1845 will celebrate its decennial Anniversary on WEDNESDAY, July 25. The time and place of meeting will be settled at a preliminary gathering, to be held in the College Library, on TUESDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. EDWARD OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular meeting of the Association will be held at the house of Engine 55, No 4, Marcy-st., between Amity and 4th,) on TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, at 8 o'clock.

G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,

SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

STEAM GAUGES.—CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against the purchase and use of Steam Gauges made by A. Schmidt & Co., No 36 Beekman-st., New York; said Gauges being an infringement of Bourdon's Patent, owned by the undersigned. Any person who either makes, vends, or uses any Steam Gauge, infringing our patents, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

American Steam Gauge Co.,
H. K. MOORE, Superintendent,
Successors to E. H. ASHCROFT.

BOSTON, No. 4 Charlestown-st., July 14, 1855.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE instantly removes hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway: Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Phil.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF HELIOTROPE.—The HELIOTROPE is an unpretending, modest little flower, but so full of floral sweetness, that its want of beauty to the eye is restored in its sweetness to the smell in double compensation. The Extract is at wholesale by H. HAVILAND, No 23 John-st., and retail by REMSEN & POWERS, No. 206 6th av.

HARRISON'S CREAM OF BEAUTY makes the skin always perfectly beautiful.

$10—BOOK-KEEPING—TIME UNLIMITED—Writing, $2, twelve lessons. at M. S. PAINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., corner Bowery. Visitors in the City can take a course of writing lessons in three days. Wanted, a good Daguerrean operator, to take an interest in an old established Daguerrean gallery. Inquire of M. S. PAINE.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway.

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WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended girls: one as a plain cook; she is a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker, understands pastry, also milk and butter; will go in the country for the summer; wages $6 to $7. Also, her cousin, a good chambermaid and nurse; can do plain sewing, does washing and ironing; wages $5 to $6. Excellent City reference. Call at No 217 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two respectable English Protestant women, with good City reference: one (a widow) as an experienced seamstress and nurse, or would take an invalid with judgment and care; the other (a girl of 18) to do general housework or chamberwork, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 8th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a coachman, as groom or groom and coachman; he perfectly understands his business; is willing to be generally useful; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for 8 days at No. 120 Cedar st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. Good reference given.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man who has been engaged in the retail drug business for the past three years desires a situation in a wholesale or retail drug store—the former preferred. Ample references given. Address Box No. 71, Jersey City Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American girls, (sisters,) one to attend to a confectionery store, or to attend in a bakery, or as seamstress; the other as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork or waiting. Apply at No 96 West 33d st., second flight, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or plain sewing. The best of City references can be seen at No 191 6th st., for two days. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman. Is a good plain cook, a first rate laundress or dairy maid. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of references. Please call at No. 13 1st st. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a first-class cook in a private family, by a very experienced woman with excellent City reference; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and lady's maid. Can be seen at No. 72 6th-av., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place; no objection as to travel. Call at No 25 Warren-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as children's nurse and plain sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days, at No. 86 West 17th-st.

A COMPETENT TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN who thoroughly understands her business is desirous of obtaining a situation as first class cook. No objection to go a short distance in the country; the highest testimonials as to country can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at 29 12th st., corner University-place, up stairs, front room.

A BOY, 17 years of age wishes to learn the machinists' trade, or as a clerk in some store. Apply at No. 252 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the copper shop, for 2 days, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HAVEY.

GOVERNESS WANTED—To go to Kentucky. To one who thoroughly understands the English language, can play and sing well, a liberal salary will be given. Address Box 3 631 P. O. None but Americans need apply.

BOOK-KEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—A gentleman of many years' experience wishes a situation as book keeper. Good references. Address H. N. S., No 219 Greenwich-st.

AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT NURSE—A superior servant, is now disengaged, at the Servants' Institute, No 149 Grand-st. Also, a seamstress and dressmaker, &c.

HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Wanted 20 or 25 fur hat trimmers; also, a journeyman hat blocker. Inquire corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

PROTESTANT FEMALE SERVANTS.—Employers in City and country are respectfully solicited to call this day at WESLEY & CO'S Select Female Office, No. 126 7th av. (20th st.), and select help of the best, tried and well recommended, including American, English, Scotch and German cooks, chamber-maids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses and general servants. A lady in attendance.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade-st., at MORRIS & CORNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, porters, waiters, coachmen gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No 102 Greenwich-st.

GREAT NUMBER OF PROTESTANT GIRLS—With the best of reference, can be obtained at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place.

SERVANTS.—Female help of every kind for City and country, may be had at the office, No 13 8th-av., one door from Troy-st. A large number now on hand. Well recommended and will go for reasonable wages.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly-located house. Inquire on the premises, No. 79 Sands st., Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING UP TOWN.—A gentleman and his wife can be accomodated with a new and handsomely furnished back parlor and extension room on first floor, price not to exceed $12 per week. House is first class three story brown stone front, with hot and cold baths, gas, &c. Family strictly private—consists of three grown persons; and no other boarders will be taken; convenient to 6th-av cars and Broadway stages. Call at No 119 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6 h-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. The house and situation very desirable. References unexceptionable. Address, during the month of July, with real name, W. ANDREW, *Herald* Office.

BOARDING—At Murray Hill, No. 672 6th-av.; three cars every three minutes. Cool, healthy, and convenient; pure City air; no cost and vexation of going to the country; a new private mansion, 50 by 100 feet, five stories, with large yard, wide halls, extended balconies and extra baths. Genteel and Christian families do well to call. Terms extra easy.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board at a beautiful and healthy location, where there are no boarders nor children. It is within two hours' ride from the City. The best of references given and required. Address MUNSON, this Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house. Inquire on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References required.

174 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Rooms in suites or single may be obtained in a first-class house, replete with all the modern improvements. It also has in connection a delightful country seat, situated on Long Island Sound. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN—Can be accommodated with furnished rooms and partial board in a pleasantly located house on Murray Hill, occupied by a private family. Address Box No. 2,864 Post-Office.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assured both these efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

MERCHANTS' DINING SALOON,
No 14 DEY-ST.,
Where the "Maine Law" is strictly adhered to.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—The following First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons having been lost or stolen from the United States Mail, notice is hereby given that payment of the same will be refused, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating them viz: Bonds numbers 508 and 509, $1,000 each, of the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company; Coupons payable 1st of August, 1855; numbers 1,976, 1,977, 1,978 and 1,979, $35 each, Coupons of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company. Any person having the above, will please inform, Toledo, Ohio, or to the office of the Company, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York will be suitably rewarded.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating five bonds of the City of New-Orleans for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1855, and numbered 86 91 93 94 and 95. Said bonds were mailed at New York for New-Orleans on the 19th and 21st of June, and have not been received. Payment has been stopped.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855. JACOB LITTLE & CO.

FOUND—In Broadway, near Cedar-st, a small sum of MONEY, which the owner can have by calling at No. 51 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of a dining saloon, located No 78 Maiden-lane and doing a business of $28,000 per year; will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire at No 76 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jewelled	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	55
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled	36
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES which wind up and set without a key	83
REAL JULIUS TURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	80 to 90
SILVER ENGLISH PAPENT LEVERS	18 to 28
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 26

SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.

VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

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COMPILED BY H. WILSON

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The first attempt at a complete History of the United States. The reader who desires to inform himself in all the particulars, military or political, of the American Revolution, will find that they have been scrupulously collected for him by Mr. Hildreth.

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From the Washington Union.

In our judgment this is the ablest, best, and most judicious popular history of the United States that has yet appeared. It will be a standard book on American history.

From the Christian Watchman.

A valuable addition to our historical literature. It is the fruit of wide research and hard labor. It has those features of severe simplicity and truthfulness which will render it an enduring legacy to the future.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

We value it on account of its impartiality. We have found nothing to indicate the least desire on the part of the author to exalt or debase any man or party. His very patriotism, though high principled and sincere, is sober and discriminate and supposition to be held in strong check by the controlling reflection that he is writing for posterity, and that it is the acts which he exhibits which will not honor his country nor his countrymen, fulsome adulation will not add to their glory.

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We are confident that when the merits of this history come to be known and appreciated it will be extensively regarded as decidedly superior to anything that has existed on American history, and as a valuable contribution to American authorship. These stately volumes will be an ornament to any library, and no intelligent American can afford to be without the work.

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Every lover of impartial history will accord to Mr. Hildreth his due meed of praise for the able and honest manner in which he has given the true history of the United States.

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This is an interesting, valuable, and very attractive work. It is written in a style eminently clear and attractive, and presents the materials of which it records in a form of great simplicity and with graphic force. There is in it no attempt to palliate what is wrong, or to conceal what is true. It is a life-like and reliable history of the most remarkable series of events in the annals of the world.

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We should like to know what other book upon American history, or even upon any limited portion of it, presents anything like the same distinctness of view, or can at all compete with it in that "lucid order" which is one of the first merits of every historical work.

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CONE CUT CORNERS.
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"Cone Cut Corners" deserves a "puff," for it is one of the most remarkable books of the day. Who the author is we have no means of knowing; but he may safely challenge comparison with the very best writers of fiction, and enjoy the favor of the reading public. He is a powerful writer, elegant in his style, a graphic describer of men and things, a discriminating judge of character, natural in his dialogues, a genuine humorist, and sure to be welcomed by his thousands of readers, whenever he comes before the public again. He has not been unjustly compared to Thackeray in his power of depicting character. That renowned painter of human nature lays on his shades of coloring with no greater delicacy of touch than the author of "Cone Cut." Some of the scenes in this volume will bear reading immediately after a perusal of Dickens's best. One is reminded by some of the chapters, of portions of that fascinating work, "Shady Side." Humor and satire emblem many of its pages, and the whole may be read with unabated interest and delight from beginning to end. Captain Mayferrie is a character drawn in broad lines and well drawn, too; though in some of his traits more is to be allowed to talk too much for our taste. But nobody can forget him. Miss Prevey and the Deanes are also remarkably well drawn characters, and live as distinctly in the memory after reading, as any of the immortal ones of "Boz." We predict for the volume a "run" not at all behind the Lamplighter."

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ARE YOU GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
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The following new and popular Books are well adapted to either City or Country readers:

Henry Ward Beecher's Star Papers, 12mo	$1 25
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MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The Rats and the Mice they make such a strife,
I cannot enjoy a moment of life;
While Bedbugs and Fleas and Cockroaches black,
Trans by hundreds from hole and from crack,
Villainous Musquitoes their night vigils keeping,
Their bills and coming pieces all one from sleeping.
ELYON OF BROADWAY, NO. 424,
Has the means to prevent them from troubling you more.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six

News From Texas.

We have received Austin papers of the 30th ult., Galveston to the 4th inst., and a number of other papers from the interior and coast towns.

The Austin *State Gazette* is out in favor of R. R. RUNNELS for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. RUNNELS was Speaker of the last House of Representatives. The *Gazette* says he can get the vote of the whole Democratic party without reference to any personal issues.

The same paper has the following paragraphs:

The Colorado has been lower the past season than for many years. We have not yet had any Spring rise. If there is much snow in the mountains, it certainly should have shown itself by this time in the rise of our river. It is likely that we shall have very little water in the Colorado this Summer.

Col. JAMES M. HILL, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, has been in our city the past week to pay off the volunteers. He proceeds to Brenham in the discharge of his duties.

We learn from the Dallas *Herald* that the remains of the late Major ARNOLD have been removed from Fort Graham, where he was killed, to Fort Worth. The ceremonies of removal were performed by the Masons under the lead of Col. M. P. JOHNSON. Fort Worth had been established by the deceased in 1849, and was a favorite place with him. His remains were in excellent preservation, though some year and a half had elapsed.

Crops on the Brazos are in fine condition. We lately learned from Brazos, Burleson, and Robertson Counties, in all of which the cotton crop is doing well. The corn crop is very abundant.

The Austin *State Times* says:

It is reported that the Indians stole horses from a ranch near Castroville, and also from the towo. in the early part of the present week. Accounts of depredations are quite frequent on the frontier west of the Colorado.

An expedition was fitted out by citizens living on the Blanco and Guadalupe rivers. It is the intention of the party to follow the trail of the next band of savages who make a descent upon them, until they find them. EDWARD BURLESON will accompany the expedition provided it is well armed, mounted and provisioned for thirty days. He is an experienced Indian fighter. Something must be done to protect the frontier from the incursions of the Indians, else the settlements on the upper Blanco and Guadalupe will be broken up. The citizens must look to themselves for protection. The disposition of the United States troops prevents intelligence from reaching them in time to strike a blow at a party of marauders upon these streams.

As to the work on the Houston Railroad, the Houston *Telegraph*, of the 2d inst., says:

The grading is nearly completed on the first section of twenty five miles, the ties are being delivered, and the work generally is in a state of forwardness that will enable the contractor to complete it before the time required by his contract. Messrs. JAMES W. BURKE & Co. have about 175 hands employed on the earth work, bridges and culverts, and in getting out ties, &c. There are besides several sub-contracts for timber, on which between fifty and 100 hands are employed. The work of laying down the iron will commence in a few days.

The same paper says that from the 1st of September to the 27th ult., 39 555 bales of cotton were received in the warehouses of Houston, and, in addition, from 3 000 to 5 000 bales were received on the wharf. Last year less than 29,000 bales were received at Houston.

Outrage by a Railroad Conductor.

The *Boston Mail* states that a poor German emigrant, advanced in years, purchased in New-York, tickets for himself, brother and daughter, for Boston by the Stonington route, and paid for them in British coin. After arriving at Stonington, he gave up his ticket to a man whom he supposed to be the conductor, but who was somebody else. When the conductor came along, the brother and daughter gave up their tickets, and the poor emigrant explained the circumstances in which he stood, but the conductor was inexorable, and said angrily, "Pay up or clear!" Without giving a chance for further explanation, he took the poor emigrant just as he was to his shirt sleeves, to the door, and pushed him out *the cars going at the time, at the rate of thirty miles an hour!*

The others came on to Boston but nothing has been heard of their companion, and whether he is dead or alive, they cannot tell. He had with him all the funds of the party, so that his brother and daughter are now not only in a state of the greatest anxiety and distress, but are obliged to be supported by charity. The *Mail* adds, that the whole matter has been placed in the hands of eminent legal counsel, and a thorough examination of the outrage will be instituted. Such acts must nor and cannot go unpunished. Justice demands atonement."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—*Carefully reported for the N Y Daily Times.*

MONDAY, July 16—6 P M.

ASHES—Sales have been confined to 140 bbls Pots at $8 50, and small lots of Pearls at $9 @9¼ ₩ 100 lbs.—showing a steady market.

COFFEE—Rio is much brisker and a shade firmer,—the sales there of since our last comprising the cargo of *Agnes*, say 4,500 bags, at an average of 10c. ₩ lb., with 2,800, in to-day's trade, at 10½@10¾c. ₩ lb. To-day is the heaviest day's business in Rio we have had to record for some time past. Other kinds are unaltered.

COTTON—The market is rather inactive and unsettled. The steamer's news has thus far only had the effect of checking transactions. The supply is pretty ample, but all of it is out being offered for sale. The latest operations were at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Middling	11	11	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in better supply, and, though still pretty actively inquired for, mainly by the home trade, they are more easily procured at somewhat weaker prices. This day's business amounts to 5,500 bls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 31½ @ 8 37½
Ordinary State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½ @ 9 00
Mixed Western	9 12½@ 9 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 51 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @11 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 75

Canadian is less active and tending downwards. The operations embrace only 960 bbls common to extra, at $10@$11 12½ ₩ bbl. Southern Flour is dull and rather lower, with sales of 1,000 bbls. mixed to fancy and extra, at $10 25@$12 ₩ bbl. THEO. BANGS, Esq., received some new Virginia Flour to-day from "Hope Mills," being the earliest receipts of new Southern flour this season. Rye Flour is still moderately inquired for, including one and superfine, in lots, at $7 37½@$8 87½ ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in stock request at $4 75 for Pennsylvania, $4 87½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving a little more freely, and is rather heavy, though needed by millers. The day's sales have been confined to small lots of Michigan White at $2 50; and New Southern Red at $2 35 ₩ bushel. This morning's Albany *Argus* mentions as an evidence that Wheat will not command the famine prices it did last Winter, that the *Vincennes* (Indiana) *Gazette* says that millers and farmers are closing contracts for new Wheat at $1 ₩ bushel, deliverable in from 10 to 15 days. The *Gazette* says that the first lots of Wheat that have been bought will command $1 21; the extra quarter is the result of competition among the millers, as to who should grind the first lot of new Wheat. We may expect Flour at about $6 50 ₩ bbl. in the month of August, and before the 1st of January, it will doubtless sell for $4 50 or $5. Rye is pretty freely offered, and is much cheaper. 1,900 bushels were obtained, to-day, at $1 19, delivered, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remain without variation. State and Western Oats are attracting more attention, and are now worth 60c.@62c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in lively request for home use and export, and a moderate demand is all continues at well sustained prices. The day's sales reach 78,000 bushels, mainly inferior to prime. Western Mixed at 81½@82c., closing with very little, if any, in the hand under 81c. ₩ bushel. Some White Southern (which is rare and needed) brought $1 12½ ₩ bushel.

HEMP—Only a limited business has been transacted in River at unchanged prices. The receipts are not very large, but are quite equal to the wants of buyers.

HOPS—Rule quiet, but steady as last reported.

IRON—Scotch Pig was purchased, to day, to the extent of 170 tons, at $20 50@$21, usual credit, ₩ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and steady at $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—The transactions since our last have embraced about 600 tons Foreign, part at $6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs., and some Galena for future delivery on terms not made public.

MOLASSES—The supply continues light and restricts business. Prices are unaltered. Small sales were reported of New-Orleans at 30c@32c. ₩ gall. Other descriptions are inactive.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inanimate, but stiffly held at previous rates. A moderate inquiry exists for Spirits Turpentine at 42½@42½c., cash, ₩ gallon, but these prices do not satisfy most holders, who are advancing higher claims, which limits operations. Tar and Resin are as before reported.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are but very moderately dealt in at former quotations. Red and Olive Oils are without change. Linseed is in less request at 89c@90c. for large, and 89c@90c for small lots, ₩ gallon. The stock is a reduced one. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so active, but commands full prices—the day's sales comprising 900 bbls. at $18 87½@$20 for new Mess; $19 50 for old do.; and $16 50 for new prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats still rule dull and heavy. 150 pkgs. brought but 6½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7½c. for shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard continues quiet and languid, sales having been made to-day of 300 bbls and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c @10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is still in fair demand at full rates; 900 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $13 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17@or extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $9 44@$9 56 ₩ to. Beef Hams remain inactive and languish at from $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 13c @17c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese sells slowly at from 6c.@6c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet at old prices, with sales of only a few retail lots to the trade.

SOAP—There have been 100 boxes Castile taken at 10½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—The market is devoid of animation, but retains its firmness. This day's sales do not exceed 450 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8¾c@9¼c., and 130 boxes brown Havana at 8c @9¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—About 12,000 lbs. prime have been purchased at 11½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 600 bbls. Ohio and Prisco transpired at 41c.@41½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet at previous somewhat nominal rates. For Liverpool the engagements embraced but 450 bales Cotton at 3 1-16d.@7 32d. ₩ lb.; 19,000 bushels Corn, part in bulk and bags, at 3d @3½d. ₩ bushel, with 100 tons Logwood on terms not ascertained. For other ports the shipments were quite limited, and quotations were unsettled.

DIVIDENDS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.—No 516 BROADWAY. Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. July 12, 1855

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY.—Pursuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 30th June last, a the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July. The rate not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A M to 2 o'clock P M, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend on the stock of 6 per cent on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest on called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—No. 79 Sixth avenue corner Waverley-place.—July Interest for 1855. Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and under, and not upon all sums above $500 at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable on and after the 16th inst. during Bank hours on and after Monday the 16th inst. Interest not called on, is carried to the credit of Depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A M to 2 P M and from 5 to 7 P M. By order of the Board

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
W. H. POWELL, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled the rein, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows. On sums of $500 and upwards, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday 16th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P PERIT President

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent from the net earnings of the Company, to the 30th June last, to be paid to the stockholders in the usual terms, standing to the books of the Company on the 28th inst.

Payment to be made on the books of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest on principal at the rate of seven per cent per annum in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Cleveland Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the first day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.

Signed, W. BOCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO. } CHICAGO, July 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent on the GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY'S stock is declared—five per cent has been declared from the earnings of said road for the six months ending July 31, 1855, payable on the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company in Chicago. Three per cent of the five to be retained by the Company to Eastern Stockholders as a will, when required, be credited by deduction of Exchange. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 1st of August, at the request of the owners as here required.

The transfer books of this office will be closed on the 21st inst. and reopened on the 1st day of August next.

WM LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.—The Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend on the rates to her per cent per annum on all sums not exceeding $500 thereon for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th instant. All interest not called for will be added to the principal. All deposits made on or before 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A M to 1 P M, and from 4 to 7 P M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WM. M. PHILLIPS, } Vice Presidents.
R. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. PEXTON, Sec'etary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., N. Y., 12th July, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent, from their earnings of last year, on the $2,000,000 of stock, payable on and after the 20th inst. All stock registered on the books of the Company in the City of New-York, at the office of Messrs. ATWOOD & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., and all other at the office of the Company in Milwaukee. The transfer books will remain closed until 10th inst. By order of Board of Directors.

JOHN CATLIN, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of one per cent on the Capital Stock and of the profits of the last six months, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce, on and after the 20th inst. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on surrender of Certificates of Stock at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York; and the remaining 20 per cent has been added to the capital fund. The transfer books will be closed on the 13th instant, until the dividend becomes payable.

WM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION No 237 Broadway (entrance on Park-place).—Depositors are notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all amounts at that date, at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent per annum on all sums over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily, from 10 A M to 2 P M, and Monday's Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P M.

ADAM WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY NEW YORK, July 14, 1855.—The Board of Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, (G. DE ANGELIS, Esq.) Chief at the Park Bank, on and after the first day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on and after M nday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

R. D. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after the 24 day of July next until which time the transfer books will be closed.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent on the Capital stock payable here on the 6th of July and to the Northern Stockholders at the Bank of America, New York on the 17th July next. J. L. WILRAY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 49 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 5, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 61 Exchange-place, New-York, July 3, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., July 10, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of th's Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of seven (7) per cent, payable on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 15 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books are closed up to that date.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 4 Broad-st., New York, July 9, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, July 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.

I. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 55 Wall-st. NEW YORK June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent for the six months terminating on the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 21 day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BONDINTEREST.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug 1 will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The Transfer Books will be closed on and after July 20 until the day of payment.

J. T. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 16 William-st., New-York issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Malbosne,	Seville,
Bologna,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Ingmadi Lucca	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W
Basle	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Columbo, Ceylon	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong.	Bombay.	Madras.

Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle	Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich	Moreton Bay
Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne, Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine,	Mesn Alexander,
Ballarat	
Sandhurst Agency,	Bendigo.
Owens Agency.	

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No 12 Broadway, New-York.—Capital Stock, $250 000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description entrusted to them. Packages, &c., for the Express Office of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Calais.

H. S. LANSING, Manager.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The Harlem Gas Light Company having procured from the Corporation of the city of New York a grant to lay pipes through all the streets and avenues, in all that part of the said City lying north of the centre line of 19 h-st., for the purpose of supplying gas light in that portion of the City, and having commenced operations in connection with the necessary apparatus and buildings, hereby gives notice that it has for sale 2,000 shares of the capital stock of said Company, which will be offered on and after Tuesday the 19th day of July next, at 9 A M, at the office of said Company, No. 17 Mechanics' Exchange, Wall-st., corner Hanover-st.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on

UNION BANK of LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND & WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 58 3d-av., corner of 11th-st.

D. C. WEEKS, }
W. J. BARNES. } Assignees.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks

LAND WARRANTS WANTED By
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 73 Wall-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER. No 18 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & BOCK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK G SWAN being authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G SWAN
EDWARD A WEYMOUTH.

NEW-YORK June 30 1855

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G SWAN, of the City of New-York is the general partner, and CHARLES BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior, &c., GEORGE A BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CHARLES SWAN Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A BOCK, Twenty Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 30 day of July in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of July, 1860

FREDERICK G SWAN,
CHARLES SWAN
BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A BOCK

Dated New-York, June 30 1855

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co's Pianos, with or without the Æolian. Ballard & Gunnison's, Woodward & Brown and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over sixty new and improved styles of Pianos, varying in price from $135 to $1,000. Second-hand Pianos for rent, and part allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second hand Pianos from $5 to $150 cash. New instruments from $180 to $1,000, all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. A. W. LAM Cie's Premium Boston Pianos may be had with all the Æolian, CARHART, NEWMAN & Co's World Renowned Melodeons. Also the many admired Colonial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER,
No. 518 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A SPLENDID PIANO-FORTE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—For sale a beautiful 6½ octave Rosewood Piano-forte, full frame and in splendid order. It is new and in good order, as rented by one of the best Customers; will be sold for $80 less than cost. Can be applied for immediately at No 188 Waverley-place, late factory st

MCDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 423 & 425 Broadway, cor Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVER have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business a large assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate

HAZELTON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No 900 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. FINLAYSON & SON'S PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 748 Broadway, one door from Astor-place An elegant assortment of new and second hand pianos constantly on hand

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY ATKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 100 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc or Chemical Paint, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others in American manufactures, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign makers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found unsurpassed itself for purity of quality, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. These White Zincs is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents

MANNING & SQUIER, No 84 Cortlandt-st.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office No. 448 Broadway, or their agent, J. E. PLATT No. 70 Murray-st.

HEMMING PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 86 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $6. P. D. OATES, No 12 Rose-st. Agent for the Manufacturers.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF SARATOGA COUNTY.—At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall in the city of Albany on the last Tuesday of June, 1855.—Present, Hon. Asahel J. Parker, Justice.

Supreme Court—Samuel Whalen against The Empire State Mutual Insurance Company. The summons in this cause having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service, and that no answer or demurrer has been received, having been duly furnished to the Court, on motion of Frederick J. Root of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, declared, deemed and adjudged, and this Court doth hereby order, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said corporation, the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that said corporation, and each and every of its officers and agents be and they are, and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts or demands, and paying out or in any way transferring or conveying to any person any of the money, property or effects of such corporation; that the said corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receiver hereinafter mentioned, to collect debts and recover property in the name of such corporation, and for no other purpose whatever, and that for all other purposes, and when the above mentioned objects shall be accomplished, the said corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that James Savage, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, and of their debts and equitable interests and things in action, under an order entered in this action on the fourth day of June, 1855, be, and he hereby is, confirmed in his said office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said James Savage be such Receiver in accordance to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of article 2 of title 4, chapter 19 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes, and that he or such other Receiver or Receivers as shall be appointed in his place and stead, do make a just and fair distribution of all the property of the said corporation, and of the proceeds thereof, among its fair and bona fide creditors as described by article 3 of title 4 of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that all creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company may make their selves parties in fact to this action, by coming in and presenting their claims to such Receiver under this decree, and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court, for the settlement or adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that all creditors of the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company do exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, in the manner hereinbefore required and set forth, within six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment, as hereinafter mentioned, or in default thereof, be precluded from the benefit of this judgment, and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this judgment once in each week for six weeks successively, in at least three newspapers one of which shall be printed in the City of New-York, one in the city of Albany, and one in the county of Saratoga; and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof, to deposit a copy thereof with a notice stating the day of the said first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office addressed to each of the several creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence, as far as the same can be ascertained, or the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.

And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $133 for disbursements and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.

Ent. July 2, 1855. [A true Copy.]

JAMES W. HORTON, Clerk Saratoga County.

F. S. ROOT Saratoga Springs, Plaintiff's Attorney
July 6, 1855 jy17-law6wTu*

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22 1855

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord P. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Isaman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens
Samuel Findler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Cushman,	Charles Hamelle,	James S. Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer	Jethem C. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn,
Solomon Bonta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Money penny,	George D. Cramin,	Abraham Leggett,
Matthias Corwin,	Samuel Birdsall,	Jackson Steward
Edward L. Lyrob,	Thomas Cone,	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Moir,	Phillip J. Bonesteel.
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. Melotire	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,900,070 93
Average amount of Specie.....877,539 99
Average amount of Circulation.....856,348 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,581,370 39
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. R. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. R. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14 h day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$476,600 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] ATLANTIC BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,173,346 75
Average amount of Specie.....1,214,587 00
Average amount of Circulation, notes of this Bank.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 258, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,524,087 89
Average amount of Specie.....1,370,669 55
Average amount of Circulation.....2,185 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,883,445 89
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICH'D KING, Ass't Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

R. KING, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of July, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,129,750 05
Average amount of Specie.....86,589 32
Average amount of Circulation.....94,367 00
Average amount of Deposits.....895,118 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,504,817 53
Average amount of Specie.....834,011 15
Average amount of Circulation.....436,974 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,778,230 29
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
A. C. GUNTER, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14 h day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,013,618 38
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
BENJ. J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,431,874 13
Average amount of Specie.....171,094 43
Average amount of Circulation.....291,773 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,301,968 17
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16 h day of July, 1855.
MATHIAS HANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$237,818 38
Average amount of Specie.....17 835 00
Average amount of Circulation.....94,364 00
Average amount of Deposits.....126,454 49
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
H. M. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,579 449 61
Average amount of Specie.....152,343 90
Average amount of Circulation.....68,579 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,145 025 73
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,519,692 71
Average amount of Specie.....112,363 41
Average amount of Circulation.....99,361 00
Average amount of Deposits.....489 076 79
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
S. L. H. WARD Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,432,161 00
Average amount of Specie.....286,441 00
Average amount of Circulation.....291 773 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,338,637 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. B. DESDOITY, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. B. DESDOITY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of July, 1855.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$745 210 28
Average amount of Specie.....91,994 83
Average amount of Circulation.....140,104 00
Average amount of Deposits.....811,470 30
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,714,692 71
Average amount of Specie.....201 418 30
Average amount of Circulation.....83,615 95
Average amount of Deposits.....1,295,256 78
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,078,466 87
Average amount of Specie.....267,180 75
Average amount of Circulation.....73,963 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,041,100 75
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,932,481 73
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible] PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,094,916 86
Average amount of Specie.....268,275 90
Average amount of Circulation.....124,316 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,462,273 09
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$611,815 53
Average amount of Specie.....32,647 54
Average amount of Deposits.....581,434 42
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of July, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$675,974 99
Average amount of Specie.....141,058 75
Average amount of Circulation.....91,851 00
Average amount of Deposits.....661,026 78
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,289,311 76
Average amount of Specie.....90,555 47
Average amount of Circulation.....115,701 00
Average amount of Deposits.....866,147 47
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$417,392 98
Average amount of Specie.....45,155 00
Average amount of Circulation.....93,128 00
Average amount of Deposits.....233 420 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$501,498 66
Average amount of Specie.....111,405 18
Average amount of Circulation.....102,170 00
Average amount of Deposits.....478,002 64
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,925 980 72
Average amount of Specie.....187,148 89
Average amount of Circulation.....340,371 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,389,802 63
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16 h day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5 989 068 91
Average amount of Specie.....1,119,871 90
Average amount of Circulation.....399 800 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,971,362 26
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. VARNUM, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$899,814 43
Average amount of Specie.....86,824 45
Average amount of Circulation.....97,969 00
Average amount of Deposits.....740,268 81
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,226,386 51
Average amount of Specie.....131,236 55
Average amount of Circulation.....115,698 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,039,740 94
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16 h day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,406,496 00
Average amount of Specie.....768,358 31
Average amount of Circulation.....409,711 27
Average amount of Deposits.....3,762 484 49
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,205,167 63
Average amount of Specie.....114,869 61
Average amount of Circulation.....136,307 00
Average amount of Deposits.....940,383 47
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$716,522 85
Average amount of Specie.....57,919 51
Average amount of Circulation.....105,111 00
Average amount of Deposits.....519,841 83
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,792 954 95
Average amount of Specie.....1,696,601 53
Average amount of Circulation.....354,447 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,004,048 81
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. PALMER, President of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. PALMER, President.

Sworn Before me this 16th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,499,944 43
Average amount of Specie.....337,393 69
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....139,907 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,877,572 95
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. DARLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
JNO. HOGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,676,169 43
Average amount of Specie.....1,039 346 02
Average amount of Circulation.....108,825 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,999,788 04
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Vice President of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14 h day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,009 871 00
Average amount of Specie.....227,123 00
Average amount of Circulation.....152,350 00
Average amount of Deposits.....955,396 57
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of July, 1855.
EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,561,989 19
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS GALLATIN, President.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$106,510 33
Average amount of Specie.....12,140 36
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....47,553 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of July, 1855
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$406 396 80
Average amount of Specie.....22 807 77
Average amount of Circulation.....83 750 00
Average amount of Deposits.....581,434 42
Average amount of Deposits.....120,094 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
WM S. BRENNAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$201,929 45
Average amount of Specie.....11 510 89
Average amount of Circulation.....103,089 00
Average amount of Deposits.....125,346 57
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,044 011 67
Average amount of Specie.....146,339 76
Average amount of Circulation.....169,649 00
Average Amount of Deposits.....855,396 57
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of July, 1855.
EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,242,376 50
Average amount of Specie.....116,135 04
Average amount of Circulation.....101,726 00
Average amount of Deposits.....734,856 09
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. MARTIN, President of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D R MARTIN, President.

Affirmed before me, this 16 h day of July, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$592,349 11
Average amount of Specie.....34 270 91
Average amount of Circulation.....94,481 17
Average amount of Deposits.....350,301 67
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$897 316 00
Average amount of Specie.....75,183 15
Average amount of Circulation.....114,676 00
Average amount of Deposits.....540,369 18
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
WM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$887,997 93
Average amount of Specie.....37,409 26
Average amount of Circulation.....131,979 00
Average amount of Deposits.....833,869 15
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON LEE AMES, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. LEE AMES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
WM. F. BIRD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,556 403 79
Average amount of Specie.....234,381 39
Average amount of Circulation.....86,722 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,416 697 11
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
THOS. R. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$700,603 00
Average amount of Specie.....43 288 00
Average amount of Circulation.....83,933 00
Average amount of Deposits.....433 813 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. MALLETT, Vice President of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. MALLETT, Vice President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,268 229 97
Average amount of Specie.....102,918 15
Average amount of Circulation.....196,687 00
Average amount of Deposits.....674,314 62
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,027,976 09
Average amount of Specie.....88,848 00
Average amount of Circulation.....108 092 00
Average amount of Deposits.....755,208 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,448,138 84
Average amount of Specie.....119,893 32
Average amount of Circulation.....268,0 5 00
Average amount of Deposits.....790 492 81
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,665,063 22
Average amount of Specie.....259,090 89
Average amount of Circulation.....187,177 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,219,706 45
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON, N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. BARRINGTON, ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 45 and 46 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELLED COT BEDSTEAD FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

RAILROADS.

LAKE SHORE, CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no consultation, map, false representations, puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station in front of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Ballestonaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

Express Train at 7 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the splendid new steamer CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, from Dunkirk, Lake Erie, for Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and at Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., and at Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

Express Train at 3 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, for Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and at Galion for Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., and at Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M., connecting with the Night Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, for Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and at Galion for Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., and at Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

There is much shorter and quicker time and greater comfort and safety to passengers by this route than by any other. Passengers are not required to change cars between Cleveland and Chicago, as the Express Trains run through to Chicago without change. Passengers checked from Dunkirk to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c. Through tickets apply on board Peoples Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. P. CLEMENT, Agent, Cleveland.
ELNY BUSH, P. C. SHERER, Agents, Dunkirk.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—CONSISTING OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERI

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Predicament of the First Ward.

The streets where business activity is most observable, where width and the unimpeded intercourse of commercial traffic are most desirable, are not only, generally speaking, the narrowest, but from one end of the year to the other, blocked up one half their width by a huge pile of bricks opposite some demolished warehouse in process of retrection. No sooner is this effected and the way clear again, than down goes another building in close proximity to the other, and thus the nuisance becomes perpetual. There is certainly this consolation that the new buildings are generally more lofty, commodious and elegant, so much so as to make the want of uniformity between the new and the old the more obvious. In fact, New-York is wholly in the process of being rebuilt; but to the generation who have to watch it, the process appears slow and disagreeable.

If a man could go away and revisit us after some 20 or 30 years, the change to him would be doubtless surprising, or similar would be the feelings if a person were now to return after having been absent but half that period.

These remarks apply to the whole City, and to the First Ward, as the busiest, oldest, most narrow and worst built section of our metropolis. Entering the west part of Liberty-street from Broadway, Messrs. C. & A. J. Smith, are erecting a lofty pile of buildings, while temporary, a pile of brick the size of a house, occupies one half the carriage-way.

Messrs. T. W. G. Fry & Co. have erected large and commodious storage premises at the corner of Albany and Washington streets, while at the opposite angle a five-story new building, occupied by the General Railroad Office, commands attention, strangely contrasting with the low hovels and miserable two-story structures around. Thence along Washington street to the Battery, the way is through a locality which, for stench and filth of every description, is perhaps unequaled in the City. As they tell us that the *purlieus* of Westminster Abbey is the dirtiest locality in the British metropolis, so the district west of our Cathedral is the most villainously filthy and stinking neighborhood in New-York. To a casual observer the reason of all this is very obvious. The river is near, and though the fall of ground is not considerable, yet the rains are prevented from washing the streets by the present arrangement, which permits the placing of tubs of ashes on the sidewalk. These are never thoroughly emptied.

What is worse, they are raked by prowling wanderers, each provided with a basket and a prong; their contents are tumbled and emptied, partly on the pavement, *but chiefly in the gutter*, and thus the gutter becomes choked; rain falls, and the full gutter becomes a putrescent puddle, instead of a channel for the torrent, which otherwise would wash all away.

In William street, the front of a house is underpinned for a more elegant front; and at the corner of Exchange-place and William-street, a splendid marble fronted building is in progress, to be occupied by the Bank of the State of New York. Mr. Renwick is the architect, and the structure will be among the most elegant in the City. Of course, a heap of brick and building material on each side the corner leaves barely room for a carriage to pass for the present. If the low "Verandah" dining saloon, intervening on William-street, between the new bank and the adjoining buildings, could have been demolished at the same time, a very ugly break in the architectural uniformity and elegance of the street would therefore have been removed.

In Wall-street, a mountain of old bricks occupies half the street opposite the Union Bank, and excavations are making deep in the sandy soil for something elegant and lofty.

The dust boxes are plenty in Washington-street, and cartloads of unremoved dust, filth and stinking slush abound among the Irish habitants of that sweet neighborhood.

At the corner of Wall and Water streets a stone-fronted building is rapidly going up on the site of the old Tontine. It will be occupied, we believe, partly by a banking company, and resemble, as far as we can judge, the Bank of the New-York State, just mentioned. There seems to be a rage just now for marble-fronted buildings, or for finely-carved stone. The ornamental carvings over the doorway and windows of this building are very elaborate and artistic.

Water-street is not very dirty, and considering its heavy traffic not so uneven as Fulton-street once was. The lower part of Maiden-lane, and that portion of Pearl-street within the First Ward, require no special remark, further than that in all these streets the dust boxes are all removed. Why is it not so in the crowded neighborhoods where hundreds of human beings are huddled together in filth and wretchedness? The spots where the scavenger's cart is most needed in this Ward, are *precisely* the *places* where, *seemingly*, his visits are like those of the angels, "few and far between," thus by a species of inverted reasoning, directly inviting the advent of pestilential diseases.

The most obvious "nuisance" which we have stumbled on in this Ward, is the "Post-Office," located in an old church, at almost the southern extremity of the Metropolis, and totally unworthy of our City. Inconvenient in every respect, we believe its internal management is not out of keeping with its "make shift" exterior.

"No Politics in the Police"—Another Gaptain's Head Off.

The Police Commissioners met at No. 3 East Thirteenth-street, the residence of Recorder Smith, and guillotined Captain Maynard of the Nineteenth Ward—a Whig, of course. The Captain had on his letters to the Board the recommendation of pretty nearly every solid man's name in the Ward—whether Whig, Democrat, Native or Alien, for his conduct as a faithful and efficient officer has been above reproach. But his naughty politics were fatal to his prospects with our good Mayor, who is "*pledged*" not to allow politics to come into the Police Department. The man that replaces Capt. Maynard is Francis J. Twomey, a good Catholic and perfectly sound in one eye, at least, of Tammany Hall. He is not a Lottery Policy Dealer as were some eight or ten of the list appointed on the memorable 28th of May, nor—it will be interesting to some to know—is he a particular friend of the Alderman of that Ward, who lustily advocated for the captaincy Mr. Stephen M. Draw.

There is a great commotion created in the Ward, and a promising feud is started by this act between the two factions of the Democracy in that District.

Caution to All Whom it may Concern.

New-York, Friday, July 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I deem it proper, for the purpose of placing officers on their guard against imposition, to publish the fact that a certain colored man, calling himself Thomas P. Pursey, who, alleging that he belonged to the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, cruising on the Pacific coast is entitled to extra pay under the laws of Congress in this behalf. Said Pursey, before me as a Public Notary, made proofs under oath, on 27th June last, and pleading destitution, obtained from me a few dollars. I sent his papers to the Navy Agent at Washington, (Mr. Greenleaf,) who wrote to me that Mr. McNair of Washington, has also a similar set of papers from said Pursey, made out in this City, some days subsequent to mine! On inquiry of the gentleman here who made them out, I find he told the same tale, and received several dollars of him also; and as it is highly probable that this Pursey is playing a deep game in this City, I hope this public notice will "head him off." Respectfully,

J. B. Nones, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st.

Business-like.

We have seen a neat card issued by two officers of the Mayor's Office, which is underlined as follows: "*All police business confidential and done with dispatch.*" Nothing like business habits, and business is sure to flourish when *confidentially* transacted. The press, with its babbling forever of what the officers of justice are doing, is a great hindrance in the way of some who are hungry for a bit of one-sided justice. The enterprise of the *attaches* of the Mayor's Office is as surprising as it is novel.

Irish Aid Society.

An adjourned meeting of the Irish Aid Society was held at No 125 Grand-street, Monday night. There was a large attendance, and much interest in the welfare of the organization was evinced. A statement of the condition and prospects of the Society was read, and gave rise to some comments, after which the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing six months:

President—James Mulligan.
Vice-President—Thomas Martin.
Recording Secretary—M. T. Keblee.
Corresponding Secretary—R. Walsh.
Finance Committee—Silas C. Herring, H. P. West, John Boyd, David Kiener.

The election of additional officers was postponed to the next meeting.

The Society will in a few days be under full headway, and ready to commence its benevolent labors. A large number of applications for aid have already been made to the organization.

Enterprise of the Police.

No "vagrome" now in this good City. Under our determined Mayor's away, poor folks must look out how they behave. The police have warned off the little boot-blacks who inhabited the sidewalks in front of Trinity. Those who sit in front of the Old Brick Church are in peril—we tremble for them.

☞ The Mayor has given orders for the removal of all the market wagons that obstruct Dey-street in the morning.

☞ A camphene lamp exploded in the store No. 19 Rose-street at 11½ o'clock last night. Damage slight.

Twelfth Ward.

The Census statistics of the Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward, exclusive of the inmates of Ward's Island Refuge and Hospital, are as follows:

Number of inhabited houses, including shanties	594
Number of families	811
Number of persons	3,949
Of these were born in the United States	1,873
Ireland	1,344
Scotland	31
England	187
Germany	430

Remainder in various European countries and British Provinces.

Native born voters	257
Naturalized voters	331
(Many families could not answer.)	
Persons of color	68
Persons of color who neither read nor write	16
Persons of color who read but not write	8
Number of Irish who neither read nor write	242
Number of Irish who read but not write	138
Number of Germans who neither read nor write	3
Number of Germans who read but not write	4
Number of English who read but not write	2

Mayor's Office.

A Committee of gentlemen from the merchants doing business in Dey and Washington streets, and the immediate vicinity of Washington Market, waited upon his Honor the Mayor, yesterday morning stating that the market gardeners occupy the street opposite their places of business, that it is impossible for them to do anything. It has of late compelled them to take their goods sometimes a whole block from their stores, and is a very serious nuisance and inconvenience, causing a loss of their custom to them.

His Honor said he addressed a communication on the subject to the Board of Aldermen, who acted upon it promptly, directing them to occupy the vacant wharf-ge at the foot of Dey-street, but upon going to the Board of Councilmen it was referred to a committee and there it remains—but that in the meantime he would instruct Capt. Hopkins to keep the street clean, so that the ingress and egress to their stores should be kept open and clean.

Police News.

HEAVY FALSE PRETENCE CASE.

William D Watson, a respectable merchant of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by Officer Martin of the Second District Police Court, on the complaint of Gideon L. Walker, Samuel B. Fritts and Aaron P. Klaine, charged with obtaining promissory notes of the complainants to the sum of $25,000, by false pretences. It is alleged that the accused represented himself to be the owner of the personal property and of the ground upon which the Empire Tobacco Factory is built. When the factory was purchased, for which the complainants gave $25,000, they were to get a lease of the property for five years. They discovered, after the transaction was completed, that they could not get a lease of the ground upon which the factory stood, it having passed into other hands. Mr. Watson was formerly the proprietor of the real estate, but he sold out his interest in it about six months ago. The real estate now belongs to Messrs. Dunois & Vandervoort, Water-street. Watson also boasted that he was worth $60,000, which he had made of the Empire Works in two years. The complainants, by this transaction, allege that they will be losers to the tune of $15,000. The accused was held to answer.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

James D. Pitcher, an agent for the Union Grave Yard Company, was arrested yesterday by Officer Moore, of the Second District Police Court, charged on the complaint of Charles S. Watsons, No. 200 Chambers-street, one of the firm, with embezzling $1,200. Mr Pitcher, on being examined, acknowleged having taken $400; but when he took the money he expected that he would have it in his power to refund the same. The accused was committed to answer in default of $1,000.

ROBBED BY ROWDIES.

John Debaters, a German, was found on Sunday evening, in Fifty-sixth-street near Sixth-avenue, disabled. He stated that he was knocked down by a gang of rowdies on Saturday evening near the Seventh-avenue and Fifty-sixth street, and robbed of three five-franc pieces. He was left on the ground insensible. When he recovered he crawled to the Sixth-avenue where he was found by the Police. Had rum and the ten dollars fine nothing to do with this yarn?

BAD MONEY.

Joseph O'Connor, a young man, was brought before Justice Bogart yesterday, charged with having offered at the bar of the Astor House a counterfeit $5 on the Susquehanna Bank, in payment for a drink. He was told it was bad and left for up stairs, where he again offered it, requesting small bills in exchange. He was committed to Prison by the Magistrate.

GETTING THE GOOD OF A REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

A woman was sent up yesterday to Blackwell's Island for the twenty-eighth time. She got six months this turn. Rum was the cause. The husband is a very respectable man, and wishes to do well, but his "better half" is imbibing "the imported" all the time. She was sent up at his request.

[Advertisement.]

Savatoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. Putnam & Ainsworth would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Dépôt.

July 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ray's Zephyr Merino Under Garments are composed of a very light, soft, elastic and finely-wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

James E. Ray, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only pure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, sore leg or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Corvin's Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Corvin will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."

Ye "Constabel," a Daughter had,
With form divinely blest,
But freckles they were on ye face,
And ye Maiden could not rest.
(*To be Continued.*)

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rushton's cream syrups and pure cool soda water can only be had under the Astor House and corner Broadway and Canal-street. Creams of the following kinds: vanilla, pineapple, raspberry, strawberry, orange, lemon and chocolate. Stop and try them.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Mr. J. R. Scott and Mrs. H F. Nichols appear at this house tonight in the drama of the "Carpenter of Rouen,"—which together with "Parents and Guardians" and "Crossing the Line," will form a most attractive entertainment.

LONG ISLAND.

From the Comptroler.

A statement made up by the Comptroller of Brooklyn of the receipts and payments on account of the city of Brooklyn prior to 1855, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From Jan. 1 to June 30	$77,392 27
Payments during same period	40,429 99
Leaving a balance of	$36,862 28

He has been directed to apportion this balance and credit the same to the first twelve Wards in proportion to the value of the property respectively, according to the assessment of 1854.

Child Drowned.

A boy aged two years, son of Mr. Hamlin, was drowned Sunday evening, on First-street, Brooklyn, by accidentally falling into a pool of stagnant water.

☞ At a recent meeting held by the residents at Cedar Swamp, Queens County, the name of that location was changed to Glenburn.

NEW-JERSEY.

CRICKET.

Paterson vs. Harlem Clubs.

The Harlem Boys went to New-Jersey yesterday to play the first of a Home-and-Home Match with the Paterson Club. Harlem came off victorious as, it was only one day's match—so they claimed it on the first innings by five runs—a pretty close game, and well played. Harlem brought a strong team, and played well with Wilby, whose batting was much admired. He got 84 in two innings, among them 22 doubles and 7 threes. Young Wright and Godwin also played well—the latter especially is much improved. His father strained the sinews of one of his legs, but, with the assistance of a runner, managed to score 11. Old Sam Wright was nowhere with his bat and might have bowled better. Some of the fielding was very bad.

Paterson felt as soon as they saw the Harlem team they were too strong for them, but still they played manfully and entertained their visitors plentifully at Mr Brady's, the Cottage on the Cliff. Shaw headed the day for them, and made 21 in good style. Hinchliffe and Buchanan also deserve mention. They batted well. At this point of the game the Paterson only wanted 6 runs to win the match, when Buchanan was run out, and the next two men went out with round O. Such is the fortune of cricket. Halla's bowling was much admired, and he also made a beautiful catch. Pilkington bowled some good balls. The ground was visited during the match by several ladies and a good many citizens of Paterson, likewise Cricketers from New-York and Newark. Score:

HARLEM CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.		
White st Shaw b Pil'ton	0	b. Hallaas	0	0
B-tes, run out	3	b Law	12	15
H. Wright, Jr., c. Law, b. Pil-ington	8	b Hallaas	1	10
Wilby, run out	87	c Hallaas, b. Law	47	84
Syrec, leg before wicket	16	not out	5	13
Sam. Wright, c and b Pilkington	0	c and b Hallaas	5	5
Tichener b Pilkington	0	b. Pil-ington	4	4
J. Godwin Jr., st Shaw	10	run out	4	14
Godwin, Sen. b Hallaas	4	b Hallaas	7	11
Osborne, leg before wicket	5	c. Hinchliffe, b Hallaas	0	5
Pope, not out	2	c and b Hinchliffe	0	2
Byes	2		Byes	6	10	13
Leg byes	1	3	Leg byes	2	
Total	81		Total	93	174

PATERSON CLUB.

First Innings.			
1—Pearson c. Wilby b. Wright	3	8—Buchanan st. Bates	8
2—Smith b Wright	3	9—Tregear b Wright	1
3—Halsease White b. Wright	6	10—Pilkington, not out	0
4—Butler b Wilby	4	11—Bowne st. Bates	0
5—Shaw b Bates	21	Byes	20
6—Law, lee before wicket	4	Leg Byes	1
7—Hinchliffe c. & b Wright	13	Wide Balls	0
		Total	76

On Wednesday, the second eleven New-York and St. George, played at Hoboken—a good match.

Common Council.

A regular meeting of the Jersey-City Common Council will be held at the Lyceum this evening.

☞ Mayor Clickener, of Hoboken, has issued a proclamation prohibiting bathing in the waters within the limits of Hoboken during the day time.

Recorder's Court.

In the case of Mr Duncan and wife, who had a difficulty some days since in Jersey-City with officers Kittle and Paynton, an examination was had yesterday before Recorder Cutter, and Mr. Duncan was held to bail in the sum of $300, and Mrs. D in the sum of $200, to appear for trial at the next term of Court, on a charge of assault and battery upon the officers. The first difficulty which led to the arrest, was between the families of Mr Duncan and officer Paynton who resided in the same house.

Population of Rye, Westchester County in 1855.—First Election District, 1,210; Second Election District, 2,340. Total for the town, 3,559.

Population of the Village of Port Chester.—In 1855, 1,679; in 1845, 800. Increase in ten years, 879. Population of the town in 1850, 2,590. Increase in five years, 969.

Yale College Prizes.

Prizes for Declamation in the Sophomore Class (1857,) at Yale College, were awarded as follows:

First Division.—First Prize, Augustus H. Strong, Rochester, N. Y; Second Prize, Edgar L. Heermance, Kinderhook, N. Y.; Third Prize, Samuel Scoville, West Cornwall, Conn.

Second Division.—First Prize, Joseph C. Jackson, Newark, N. J; John M. Holmes, Chicago, Ill. Second Prize, Edward D. Estrilette, Grand Cotean, La.; Henry P. McCoy, Franklin, N. Y. Third Prize, George Pratt, East Weymouth, Mass.; Moses Tyler, Detroit, Mich.

Third Division.—First Prize, William H. Savary, Cleveland, Mass.; David G. Porter, Waterbury, Conn. Second Prize, John C. Day, Hartford, Conn.; John T. Croxton, Paris, Ky. Third Prize, Henry C. Pratt, Hartford, Conn.; James Marshall, Nunda, N. Y.

The Dulux Estate.—The title to this large estate is about to be thoroughly examined. The motion for a commission to France to take testimony has been decided in the affirmative, and Charles E. Whitehead and G. Clarence Cram, of New-York City, have been appointed as commissioners, and will sail in the steamer of the 25th. They are directed by their instructions to proceed direct to Bordeaux, Toulouse, Massat, St. Girons and Pau cities and villages lying in the southern part of France, close by the Lower Pyrenees, and to make diligent search for persons having knowledge of the family of Madame Dulux, to take their testimony and to return it to the Court which sends them—that of the Surrogate. The right to the succession, which is valued at about one hundred thousand dollars, is now chiefly contested between John P. Ferris, of Ohio, an alleged son, and certain French heirs by the name of Canjolle, and it is thought that this commission will be able definitely to settle all the questions that have arisen in the case.—*Tribune.*

The Sioux Expedition.

The steamer *Cataract* left this port yesterday afternoon for Fort Leavenworth, having on board the following officers: Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. A., Commander of the Sioux Expedition; Col. Andrews, Paymaster, U S A.; Major Winship, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster; Lieut. Hudson, Aide-de-Camp; Capt. Heth, 10th Infantry; Lieut. Balch, Ordnance Department. These gentlemen proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, and thence, with all due expedition to the plains. It is presumed, from the present condition of affairs in that quarter, that no matter of small moment will be permitted to delay the progress of the troops, and that if the Sioux Indians can be found they will be chastised into a proper respect for the people of the United States. Nothing short of this will do, and though the Expedition is somewhat late in moving we have no doubt that Gen. Harney will strike terror into the enemy wherever he may meet them.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Kansas Legislature.

By an extra from the office of the Kansas *Herald*, published at Leavenworth, July 10, we learn that the officers of the Legislature (which we mentioned on Wednesday had been organized) were equally distributed on both sides of the Kansas River. The Governor's Message was to have been delivered on Tuesday (10th) at noon. "Thus far (says the *Herald's* extra) everything has passed off smoothly and quietly, without any disturbance or difficulty. Those gentlemen who anticipated a row have been disappointed. They have found the Pro-Slavery party to be composed of men actuated and governed by principle and justice."

The *Herald* of the 7th says, that when Kansas applies for admittance into the Union, she will inevitably do so with a Constitution providing for Slavery. The Legislature will probably at once pass some enactments to protect slave property.

[*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

Vacancies in the State Normal School.

We have received a circular, showing the vacancies in the State Normal School. Each County is entitled to send to the School a number of pupils (either male or female,) equal to twice the number of members of Assembly in such county. The following table shows the vacancies in each county at the opening of the next term, on the 17th of September next:

Counties.	No. of Vacancies.	Counties.	No. of Vacancies.	Counties.	No. of Vacancies.
Albany	4	Herkimer	4	Broome	2
Allegheny	4	Jefferson	2	Rockland	1
Broome	1	Kings	5	Saratoga	3
Cattaraugus	3	Lewis	2	Schenectady	2
Cayuga	4	Livingston	2	Schoharie	3
Chautauque	1	Madison	4	Seneca	4
Chemung	0	Monroe	5	St. Lawrence	4
Chenango	4	Montgomery	1	Steuben	6
Clinton	2	New York	26	Suffolk	2
Columbia	3	Niagara	3	Sullivan	2
Cortland	3	Oneida	8	Tioga	1
Delaware	4	Onondaga	4	Tompkins	4
Dutchess	5	Ontario	3	Ulster	3
Erie	8	Orange	5	Warren	3
Essex	2	Orleans	1	Washington	3
Franklin	1	Oswego	3	Wayne	1
Fulton	0	Otsego	5	Westchester	2
Genesee	4	Putnam	1	Wyoming	2
Greene	3	Queens	2	Yates	1
Hamilton	1	Rensselaer	5		

The corner-stone of a new Homœopathic College was laid in Cleveland, Ohio, last Thursday. A department for female students is to be attached to the institution.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, July 16, Wm. Dunham, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 476 Broadway.

In this City, on Monday, July 16, Daniel Messeseau, in the 84th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment. The funeral will take place from St Andrew's Church, Richmond on Wednesday Carriages will be in waiting at Quarantine on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat, for the accommodation of his relatives and friends, who are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, July 16 Kate Ladisle, infant daughter of Hector and Margaret Sinclair

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday, afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No 54 East 13th-st.

In this City, on Monday, July 16, Phebe Agnes, daughter of Abraham S and Sarah Ann Jones, in the 8th year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 45 6th-st. on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Drowned, on Sunday July 8, in the Narrows, between Fort Hamilton and Staten Island, George P. Grady, aged 24 years and 8 months

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother in-law, George K Smith, also, the members of Protector Fire Engine Company, No. 22, and the exempt members of the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Mr P Grady, No. 297 Hudson-st., at 2 o'clock, this afternoon. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Drowned, on the evening of Sunday, July 15, while bathing at Hoboken, N. J, Charles Ireland, aged 15 years

A liberal reward will be given for such information as will lead to the recovery of his body, by applying to his father, Mr. John Ireland, No 5 Hudson-place, Hoboken, N J

At Sea, of disease of the heart, on Wednesday, July 11, Capt. Augustus Burr, of Galveston Texas, aged 43 years.

Capt. Burr, with his wife and mother-in-law, embarked on board the schooner *Kate Stewart* on the 14th of June, and though in feeble health hoped to reach his early home in Connecticut. But contrary winds delaying the vessel's departure and passage his disease gained strength, and notwithstanding the unremitting attention of wife and mother, and the most skilful medical care of Capt. Marshall, he died on the morning of the 11th inst., when within four days' sail of New-York, and was buried in the sailor's grave on the evening of the 12th. Those who knew him can fully appreciate his worth and mourn his loss. H. W. B.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 15, George Arthur, infant son of G A Thrall and Mary C Gardiner.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning July 16, of cholera infantum, Charles Henry, youngest son of James D and Emily Gill.

Funeral on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from No. 255 Dean-st between Nevins and Bowne-sts

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, July 16, Margaret Galbraith, aged 66 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Thursby, corner of Bushwick-av and Remsen-st., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of Evergreens for interment.

In Brooklyn, at No. 180 Bridge-st. on Thursday, July 12, Joseph Miller, aged 24 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

At Flatbbdale, Dutchess County, N. Y, at the residence of her grandparents on Friday morning, 13th inst., Clara Elizabeth, daughter of J F and E. M Clapp, aged 1 year.

At Shrewsbury N. J., at the residence of Sesbury Treadwell, on Sunday, July 15, Miss Eleanor Parker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at St. Mary's Church, in this City, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, P M

At Port-au-Prince, on Thursday, June 28, of yellow fever, H. F. Wadsworth, second son of Caroline and John Wadsworth, aged 23 years and 11 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...July 16.

$4,000 111.1 Im. Stk '47, 3	103	50 Cumb Coal Co	26
6 000 Tenn. 6s '90	60	97	100 do	6	29
8 000 do	63	97½	100 do	30	29
3 000 Virginia 6s	83	98	100 do	30	29
1 000 do	97½	5 N. Y. Central R. R	101
50 000 do	90	97	10 do	101
10 000 do	90	97½	200 do	10
500 Georgia 6s	98	50 Ill Central R R Stock	91½
20,000 Missouri 6's	86	300 Erie Railroad	89½
6,000 do	60	98	226 do	51½
5,000 do	60	98½	100 do	51	61½
1,000 Louisiana 6's	80½	350 do	61	56
4 000 California 7's '70	98	50 do	61	52
39,500 Ill. Cen. R R Bds	84	100 do	30	52
5,000 do	60	98	50 Harlem R R	9½
1,000 N. Y. Cen R R Bds	91	850 Reading Railroad	94½
2,000 Indiana Bank Bds	86	100 Hudson R R R	41
10 Ocean Bank	88	50 Third Av R R	36
5 Shoe & Leather Bank	106	100 Clev & Tol. R. R	60
10 Washington Ins Co	100	140 do	60
160 Gardiner Gold Mine	14	200 do	60
100 do	60	100 do	60
150 Canton Company	27	150 do	60
100 do	60	27½	5 Chic & Rock Isl R R	94
100 Nic Transit Co	60	18	25 do	95
180 do	17	61 Mich. S. & N. I. R R	104
20 Penna. Coal Co	110	25 do	104

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A H. Nicolay:

$9,000 Flushing Railroad 1st mort. 7s, and Int	70
6,000 Virginia 6s, and interest	90
75,000 Louisiana 6s, and interest	90@95
2,000 Chicago and Mississippi 10 ₱ ct. Inc. Bonds	8½
100 shares Little Miami Railroad	95
20 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co	92½
5 shares Park Insurance Co	89
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co	18
140 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co	9
4 shares Union India Rubber Co	97
2000 shares Fair Grove Copper and Gold Mining Co.	6c.
25 shares Francis' Life Boat Corporation	49

SECOND BOARD

$5 000 Missouri 6s	95½	66 N. Y. Cen. R R	b3. 101½
6,000 Virginia 6s	97½	87 do	s1. 101½
1,000 North Carolina 6s	87½	50 do	$15. 101½
3 000 New-York 6s, '58	104	100 do	b30. 101½
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75	92	100 do	101½
6,000 Pen. Rds. 1st mort.	101	125 Erie Railroad	39
11 Metropolitan Bank	109	50 do	s3	52
100 Canton Co	27	100 do	52
100 do	b60	27½	100 Reading Railroad	s90	95
100 Cumb. Coal Co	29	100 do	s3	96
100 do	s60	29	500 do	b60	95½
100 do	b15	29½	100 do	s60	94½
75 M. S & N. I R R	104½	200 Cleve. and Tol. R. R.	89
50 do	105		

MONDAY, July 16—P. M.

The Official Bank Averages to Saturday last, July 14, which we advertise on another page of this paper, exhibit a large aggregate increase in the line of Specie, the total being raised to $16,563,756, the highest sum reported since the 17th of March last. The Loans and Discounts have been enlarged to about one half the amount of the increase in Specie, while the Deposits are substantially the same as last week. The exact changes from the previous weekly statement of July 7, are:

Gain in Specie	$1,182,663
Increase of Loans	582,941
Increase in Circulation	227,345
Decrease in Deposits	30,616

The movement of the Manhattan Bank, the State depository, for the three weeks is thus indicated:

MANHATTAN BANK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
June 30	$4 854 811	$1,220,713	$3,841,549
July 7	5,231,146	1,778,237	5,129,457
July 14	5,260,085	1,103 674	5,973,221

The further payments by this Bank on account of the principal of the State Debt, due July 1, reduced its Specie, without materially affecting the lines of Discounts or Deposits. The Merchants' Bank made the largest gain in Specie. Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 1, '54.	July 7, '55.	July 14, '55.
Loans	$ 66,806,501	$ 69,552,491	$ 68,415,432
Specie	11,190,108	15 281,093	16,563,756
Circulation	9,068,253	7,749,060	7,316,734
Deposits	71,467,981	80,647,940	85,616,633
In Sub-Treasury	8,180,148	$ 964,504	$ 109,520

The present statement will be regarded favorably as showing so large a gain in the Specie reserve, after the export during the week of $1,282,000, and as exhibiting a less disproportionate increase in Loans and Discounts than the previous week.

The Foreign market accounts by the steamer *Arago* are to the 4th July from England. The private correspondence was not received this afternoon until after the close of the day's business in Wall-street. The newspaper and circular reports represent a decline of an eighth of a penny in Cotton at Liverpool, with a moderate business for the three days after the sailing of the *Pacific*. The Grain trade was dull, and the tendancy of prices downward. The crop-weather continued to look very bright, and coupled with the last accounts from this side, gave much satisfaction, and increased confidence in the manufacturing districts. The British Funds were ¾@¼ ₱ cent. firmer, with large money purchases from day to day, and this, notwithstanding the official announcement of the new French Loan, which is to be for $150,000,000. The Continental Exchanges, particularly on Paris, were against England, and considerable sums of Gold were going across the Channel. The arrivals of Specie from Australia and the United States for the three days amounted to $2,010,000. The East Indies continue to take large sums of Silver from London, and the receipts from the West Indies, which have recently been very considerable, are not permitted long to remain idle. The French Loan was having some effect on the Exchanges, but it is stated that if the French people would show the same eagerness they did for the previous loan the English public is not likely to get much of it. The shipping returns of the British Board of Trade for the month of May show an increase of tonnage, inward, 765,389 tons, against 716,904 the same month last year; and outward, 799,070, against 768,626. The entries, inward, of United States vessels were 105 262 tons, against 50,025 in May, 1854. The coasting tonnage of the Kingdom was also well sustained. The French Funds are quoted 65.85 for three ₱ cent. *Rentes*; about the same as before the announcement of the new Loan. The Emperor, in his speech to the Legislative Assembly, refers, with much pride, to the fact that his people offered for $340,000,000 more than he required at the previous loan, from which fact he feels confident that the means for prosecuting the war will be cheerfully rendered. The mercantile letters from St. Petersburg, quoted in the London papers, hold out no hope of early peace,—this feeling, says the London *Times*,

"Believed to be attributable to a secret understanding with Austria, which has given Russia more confidence in contending with the Western Powers, and in the possible success of her constant intrigues to break up their alliance. The recent announcement from Russia that the Synod had addressed the Emperor in favor of peace is said to have been merely a stratagem to cover the more aggressive views which had just then received a new stimulus from the covert intimation of active sympathy from Austria and Prussia, that sympathy being, it is alleged, in course of exercise at this moment by the transmission through German territory of large supplies of materials contraband of war"

The dullness at the Stock Board was again quite marked this forenoon, and parties who are disposed to operate for a decline in the market offered time contracts with freedom, and for the most part with impunity. A sale of Virginias, $50,000, was made at 97, seller to deliver at his option within 90 days. The cash stock brought 97¾. The State Stocks were generally weaker, and very little done in Railway Bonds. The list of Road shares was weaker in Toledo and Reading, but about the same as on Saturday in Eries and New-York Centrals. Of the Western Roads, Michigan Southern shows most firmness, sales at 105 ex-dividend. There was no observable change in Money, and the market for Fo

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Convention at Lexington, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 17.

The Convention called at Lexington, in this State, duly assembled on the 12th inst., and a large number of delegates were present. Col. WOODSON was chosen President *pro tem.*, and Col. LOWE, Secretary. A Mr. RALSTON, of Kansas, created great confusion on account of the Convention refusing to recognize him as a delegate. General ATCHISON and Colonel DONIPHAN were called upon to address the meeting, but declined doing so for fear of prejudicing the action and harmony of the meeting. Col. LOWRY wished to know the object of the Convention. He was ignorant of it, and was in favor of laying down a platform on which the whole South could stand. It should advocate, by all lawful means, the establishment of Slavery in Kansas. Col. S. A. YOUNG, made a law and order speech, when the Convention adjourned till evening.

In the evening, the following permanent officers were reported: President, Hon. W. T. WOOD; Vice Presidents, J. F. V. THOMPSON and JOHN LOWRY; Secretaries, S. A. LOWRY and L. WIGELT.

On the second day two gentlemen from St. Louis claimed seats in the Convention, and the President decided that they were entitled to them. This decision was appealed from, but the Chair was sustained.

Resolutions were reported requesting the Legislature of Missouri to pass an act retaliating upon and discriminating against the products of Massachusetts, Michigan and Vermont. Major ALVIN opposed the proposition, and considered that any law discriminating between the products of the different States was unconstitutional. Judge NAPTON's opinion was called for on this point, but he refused to give it. President SHANNON, of the University, delivered, on invitation, a Bible argument, sustaining Slavery. His address towards the close became very inflammatory and ultra, and a motion that it be printed in the proceedings of the Convention caused much excitement, strong objections being urged. A motion to adjourn *sine die* was negatived, and after much confusion the Convention finally adjourned till evening.

Destruction of the Steamer John Stevens by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 17.

The splendid steamer *John Stevens*, belonging to the Camden and Amboy Line, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning, while lying at Whitehall Landing, below Bordentown. The entire woodwork was burned, but the hull being iron, and the machinery, are probably not much damaged. She was the largest and most expensive boat on our river, and was built in 1846.

Six persons were sleeping on the boat. The pilot, one deck hand and a chambermaid, were all saved, but three female cooks are missing, and are supposed to have jumped overboard.

The vessel cost $110,000, and was not insured.

This afternoon the bodies of the three colored females lost during the burning of the steamer *John Stevens* were found in the river, near by the scene of the disaster. The unfortunate women had jumped overboard, and were drowned.

The total loss by the burning of the steamer is $134,000.

Further From Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 17.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are to hand.

The latest news from Rio Grande states the revolutionists were besieging Camargo, and from there expected to attack Matamoras, which General WOLL was engaged in fortifying.

Saltillo had been yielded to the revolutionists without a struggle.

The American Consul had left Monterey.

Trial for Violating the Neutrality Laws.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 17.

The trial of Count LOUIS KAZINSKI, HUGO LIPI, RICHARD RUDELIUS and A. LANOLOIS, who were taken from the British brig *Buffalo* by the Revenue-cutter *James Campbell*, on the charge of enlisting soldiers for the Crimea, was commenced in the United States District Court to-day, before Judge SPRAGUE. The case will probably occupy several days.

The heat to-day was very oppressive—the thermometer at 2 o'clock indicating 93°.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 17—9 P. M.

The steamship *Canada* is now in her eleventh day out, and fully due at this port, but up to the present moment there are no signs of her approach.

[Owing to some trouble in the telegraph wires east of Calais, we are unable to get a later dispatch.]

Recruiting for the Foreign Legion in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 17.

Deputy United States Marshal TYLER to-day arrested three men,—one an officer in the British service, on a charge of recruiting men for the war in the Crimea. An examination will take place before Judge HALL to-morrow.

The United States Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 17.

In the Court of Claims to-day the docket was called, and sixty cases were presented, when the Court adjourned till Thursday, on which day the law points raised by the Solicitor will probably be argued.

Boy Killed by Lightning.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, July 17.

A boy named THEODORE BLACK, aged 16 years, was killed by lightning this afternoon, and another boy, who was with him, was stunned. A horse was also killed by the same flash.

The State School of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, July 17.

The State Normal School Trustees met at Princeton to-day and selected Trenton as the location for the State School. WILLIAM F. PHELPS of New-York, was chosen Principal.

Gas Explosion and Death.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Tuesday, July 17.

JAMES W. BOYD, Esq., a prominent merchant of this place, was killed by an explosion of gas at his residence to-day.

Mortality of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 16

There were one hundred and eighty-seven deaths in this city last week, of which forty-four were from yellow fever.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* of the 10th inst. has the following account of the burning of the *Magnolia Branner*: "The steamer *J. M. Relfe* arrived here yesterday morning, bringing down Captain LAUNARD, the Clerk, and crew of the *Magnolia Branner*. From them we learn that on Sunday morning last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the *Magnolia Branner*, from Red River for this port, with a cargo of 1,074 bales of cotton and sundries, took fire and was burned to the water's edge. She drifted across the river and sunk. The boat and cargo is a total loss. The crew barely escaped with their lives, having lost everything excepting what they had on. The Clerk gathered up his books and papers, and finding that his father was asleep in his stateroom, went to arouse him, and before he got back to the office it was enveloped in flame, and all the money of the boat was lost. The *Magnolia Branner* was new, having been built at Louisville last Summer, at a cost of $16,000, and had been running but three months. There was no insurance on the boat. In addition to the total loss of the boat, Mr. W. BRYANT lost two likely boys; and two white men and a colored man, belonging to the crew, were also lost."

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1195. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The New Loan—Canal Matters—Commissioners of the Land Office—Clinton Prison—Miscellaneous Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

The announcement in some of the public papers that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund have decided to make a new loan for the enlargement of the State Canals early in October, was entirely unauthorized. No action of any kind has been taken by them upon the subject, nor has any proposition connected with it been made at any meeting of the Board. The *Tribune*, I observe, in its commercial article, takes the ground that the Board cannot make any new loan until the expiration of the present calendar year, and quotes the law of 1854 to sustain this position. Upon this point the *Tribune* is in error. The loan, if made, will not be made under the law cited, but under one passed at the last session of the Legislature. The last clause of section 3 of the Canal Appropriation bill (chapter 528, laws of 1855) contains the following very explicit provision on this subject:

"The Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall borrow on the credit of the State, *during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five*, to pay the appropriation made by the second section of this Act, a sum not exceeding in the whole two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable at such time or times as they may prescribe, within eighteen years from the time of such loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on such days and at such places as the said Commissioners shall direct."

This law fixes the date at which the next fiscal year shall commence, and gives express authority to the Commissioners to make a loan at any time after September 30 they shall see fit. Whether they will do so or not depends entirely upon their own conviction of its necessity and expediency. They have as yet neither taken any action, nor expressed any opinion, upon this point. The enlargement, however, is being pushed forward very rapidly, and very heavy new contracts were authorized by the Canal Board at its last meeting. This involves the necessity of correspondingly large payments, and it is fair, perhaps, to infer that an additional million and a quarter will be needed by the middle of October.

Strenuous efforts will be made during the present year to reduce the expenses of superintendence and repairs. A law was passed in 1854 authorizing the repairs of one or more sections to be let to responsible contractors at public competition. Under this law the first or eastern section, the superintendence and repairs of which cost last year over $100,000, was let to Messrs. SHERWILL & VERNAM at a little over $40,000. The contractors have since applied to the Board for relief in one or two particulars, and the Board has gone just as far as the law would permit in extending to them all the aid desired in the fulfillment of their contract. And a committee of the Board, appointed to examine the section, reports that thus far it has been kept in excellent repair. At the instigation of the State officers a law was passed last Winter authorizing any one of the Canal Commissioners to let his section in a similar manner. I understand that Commissioner FITZHUGH intends to offer the superintendence of repairs of his section at auction as soon as possible. If this experiment succeeds, as there is every reason to believe it will, a very considerable advantage will accrue to the State therefrom. I do not learn whether Mr. FOLLETT intends to take the same court with regard to his section or not.

The canal receipts thus far show a falling off of about $140,000 as compared with last year. This certainly is not larger than was apprehended by those who were aware of the extent to which the high prices of last Fall and Winter had cleared out the granaries of the West. The continuance of these high prices has had a tendency to send what little Grain and Flour was left, to market by railroad. The coming harvest, which promises to be very abundant, will revive the business of the canals, and the Fall receipts are likely to be quite as large as usual. Although this will be too late to tell upon the annual reports of the Canal Department, it will be in season to prevent any undue apprehension of ruin to the State Canals.

The Commissioners of the Land Office met to-day and took action upon several points of local interest. I understand that they rejected an application of the Erie Railroad Company for a grant of land under water at Newburg, opposite the residence of Mr. E. R. JOHNES, on which they proposed to build a dépôt. The principal ground of this rejection, I learn, was that the Road is not the owner of the upland, and that, according to law, the *real* owner of the upland in all cases has the priority in the purchase of lands under water opposite his premises. The matter was somewhat complicated by questions of title, but the decision of the Commissioners was unanimous.

Last Winter a law was passed authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to purchase for the State the *Averill ore bed* at Clinton Prison, if in their judgment it should be expedient. This Prison was located in Clinton County for the purpose of using convict labor in the mining and manufacture of iron. Those by whom the site was selected had the good judgment to include in the land purchased one ore bed which soon gave out, and to *exclude* one much richer and far more accessible. The owners of the latter have leased it to the State, at a dollar a ton for all the ore taken out,—a contract under which the State now pays about thirteen thousad dollars per annum, and which lasts about four years longer. The owners, it is understood, now propose to sell the bed to the State for $100,000. The Commissioners of the Land Office in May visited the locality for the purpose of forming a judgment as to the expediency of the purchase. At their meeting to-day they authorized the Secretary of State to receive proposals for the sale from the owners, and directed him to lay the same, together with all the information he could procure on the subject, before the Board. He was also authorized to cause an accurate survey to be made of the vein for the purpose of determining how far it extends before it enters upon an adjoining lot owned by other parties.

There is a good deal of anxiety in the Northern section of the State in regard to this purchase, growing out of an apprehension,—which seems to me entirely groundless,—that if it is not made the Prison will be abandoned. The State has already invested over $750,000 in the lands and buildings of the Prison, and could hardly abandon it under any circumstances. Its original location, certainly, was very unfortunate, but the evil was one which cannot now be remedied.

The weather is very warm. News of the crops is good from every quarter. Gov. CLARK remains in town, but his family are at the West. Treasurer SPAULDING returned from Saratoga this morning. Yours, &c. BETA.

Messrs. CHAS. SPENCER and Prof. A. K. EATON of Canastota, N. Y., are now engaged in manufacturing the first Equatorial Telescope ever made in this country. It is designed for the Hamilton College Observatory, and when finished will be one of the best, if not the best, in America.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club, American Institute.

TUESDAY, July 17.

GEO. P. RAPELYE, Esq., in the Chair.

On the table to-day were models in plaster; first—of an imported Southdown ewe, four years old, bred by JONAS WEBB, Esq., and presented by him to JONATHAN THORNE, as a perfect specimen of the breed; property of SAMUEL THORNE, of Thornedale, Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, New-York. Also, another of a Southdown, presented by LEWIS G. MORRIS to the Institute, the fleece in 1854 being ten pounds and a half.

A third was the prize Southdown ram, a winner at the Royal Agricultural Society Show at Lewes, in 1853. Bred by JONAS WEBB, Esq., imported by JONATHAN THORNE, and the property of Mr. THORNE, of Thornedale, as above. These models are very valuable,

The Secretary read a letter from the Consul General of Austria, who has established a house there for the sale of American agricultural implements and machinery. This house has branches in all the principal cities of Austria. It would appear that the American ash answers better than any Austrian wood. The prices there are much in advance of the prices here.

LIQUID MANURE.

A letter was read from DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Esq., of Jersey City, which is of importance sufficient to warrant its being copied *in extenso*:

DEAR SIR: My thoughts have been directed to the preservation of liquid manure now, when I am enlarging my stable, and it seems to me this subject is very much neglected in this country. Allow me to refer you to an interesting account and extraordinary yield in consequence of the use of this manure. You have probably in your library, and if not ought to have—[it is there]—the work of HENRY COLMAN, called *European Agriculture and Rural Economy*, at page 162, vol. 2, you will find the account I refer to, and also an extract of the value of human urine, of which LIEBIG says 100 parts are equal to 1,300 parts of the fresh dung of a horse, and 800 of that of the cow.

If this be so, what an opportunity for your Corporation to develop through the action of your Institution the preservation and use of the *immense quantity* of this liquid every day running to waste on the public temple in the *rear of the City Hall*, as well as in the City generally.

It seems to me that a premium might be well bestowed in inducing the stables for omnibus horses, car and baggage livery stables, to preserve and encourage the use of liquid manure as much more valuable than the substance of stables.

Yours, D. S. GREGORY.

The Secretary then read some interesting particulars from the travels of Dr. CLARKE and Professor PALLAS, who quote BRONOVIUS, whose account is Latin is transcribed by THUANUS, as to the topography of the Crimea. It would seem that 1800 years ago the Peninsula was considered as very unhealthy, and its ancient character was precisely the same as its modern one. Balaklava was the *Pallakion* of Strabo, and the accounts he gives of the climate of that place (and also of the mouth of the Thames,) exactly agree with the meteorological descriptions of those localities at the present day.

WORMS IN CHICKENS' WINDPIPES.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON read a paper, in which he alluded to worms in the windpipes of chickens. He did not believe in them, and denounced the idea as a humbug of the BARNUM school. He believed them to be only extravasated blood, a kind of croupy deposit.

Dr. WATERBURY was of the same opinion. Coagulable lymph taking the form of worms, thready results of inflammatory action. He went on to contend that if they were dependent on manured land for a living, this country would soon perish from the face of the earth. Two-thirds of our crops are raised on unmanured land, and as long as it can be purchased at ten shillings an acre, it was just a question of economy.

MARKETS.

Mr. S. ROBINSON handed to the Secretary slips from the *Tribune*, as to the history of markets, the market laws in 1683; how the markets were let in 1692 and 1694, as to the shambles in Broadway, and the market house; the lease of all the markets in 1741 until 1759. He said that from the first foundation of the City the leading feature in the regulations was not to provide places for hucksters selling trifles, but to provide places where growers from the country might freely bring their produce. But now the "middleman" system prevailed. The outside dealer sells it to a wholesale dealer, who jobs it out to the retail dealer. He thought it better if Professor MAPES could bring a load of cabbage of his own rearing and sell it directly to the consumer. It is so in Philadelphia or Cincinnati, where the wagons of the farmers come in freely, selling to families. The farmer gets a better price and the consumer a cheaper article. Drop by drop argument must fall on our City Government until their hearts are softened.

Mr. JUDD, of the *Agriculturist*, said that a man who supplied half a dozen families with butter from the country was in that case acting contrary to law.

Mr. ROBINSON said the speaker was right. It was so.

Prof. MAPES said that the ordinances of the Corporation were distributed through so many volumes that it was impossible to get at the precise facts as to the law of the case.

The Secretary said that no doubt that was the true difficulty.

Mr. CHUBB said perhaps the law might be tested by a prosecution.

Mr. ROBINSON was confident that a farmer is legally prohibited from going with his wagon full of produce for sale through the streets.

Mr. BUCKLAND, a practical market gardener, rose to give some interesting information as to the cultivation of "okra," of which he has five acres now ready for market. It is the article from which the "jumbo" soup is made in the South,—very wholesome, and giving off a large quantity of gelatinous matter.

Prof. MAPES invited remarks as to the Cauliflower. He once raised a good many; it was difficult to get them to head in hot weather; if made to head either before or after hot weather they succeed very well, swelling freely if kept from the direct rays of the sun. Many broccoli are sold wrongly for cauliflower, but side by side they are easily discriminated. They seldom head if *killed*; are rank feeders, and require full manuring; *killing* them is the great mistake.

CABBAGES.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON inquired about a small cabbage known in Belgium.

Prof. MAPES said they were the "Brussels sprouts," well known in England, easily cultivated and very productive. He described other varieties and alluded to the "*swede rape*," or cabbage-turnip, as a valuable feed for cattle in some parts of the country.

Dr. WATERBURY said that the objection to common turnips as feed for making butter, was in a great measure obviated by feeding the cows directly *after* milking, and only at that time, so as to allow the unpleasant flavoring material time to get out of the circulation through the lungs and urine of the animal.

After a few other remarks from other members as to the cultivation of succulent plants

The Secretary said that it were better if market gardeners would confine themselves each to one particular crop. The celery, lettuces, water cresses of England were notorious, and since the days of GEORGE III, the practice round London had proved the value of the plan of one man raising whole acres of a particular vegetable.

Prof. MAPES said the plan would not work here, so long as the middleman and huckster plan was prevalent. With celery it might perhaps be done. He gave some excellent directions for the raising of celery. He handed to the Secretary the work of Professor JAMES MAIN, A. L. S., entitled the *Flower, Fruit and Kitchen Garden*, London, 1841; and that gentleman read to the Society his directions for the cultivation of the *Crambe maritima*, or sea kale, a wild British plant, now universally cultivated as a table esculent. It may be raised on a little peat, even in dark cellars, and has been reared by industrious colliers even in the coal mines. The soil can hardly be too poor; if rich, the shoots are large, but the mild flavor is deteriorated.

Prof. MAPES alluded to turnips and their price. This year we might look at two or three turnips on a plate, and eat the mutton.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON said he had frequently called attention to the bad economy of people giving at the rate of $1 25 per barrel for turnips. He had urged it on the poor in time of distress that the money was worse than thrown away on turnips.

The conversation then turned on "Tomatoes." Prof. MAPES advocated the trimming of the plant, and cutting off the side shoots and ends.

Mr. BUCKLAND approved of this clipping and pruning. He had produced tomatoes upon which he had realized $14 per barrel. The tomatoes were all the finer for the process.

Mr. O. JUDD wished to call the attention of the society to corn, hominy and samp.

Mr. BUCKLAND explained the mode of separating the hulls without wetting. It was simply a process of filing by machinery, so as to allow the two to fall separately—the meal and the husk.

Prof. MAPES said the *Lima bean* was as judiciously to be shortened, and pruned and clipped, as the tomato. If the vine were stopped at five and a half feet high, and the terminal shoots removed, the fruit will ripen before frost. The plant will bear more beans at six feet or five and a half, than at fifteen.

The Secretary displayed a specimen of *currants*—very fine ones, certainly,—furnished by Mr. HITE, of Morrisania. Also some newly constructed metal air-tight jars for preserving fruit.

Prof. MAPES said a saturated solution of sugar would dissolve the resin which the fabricator had used in soldering; the caoutchouc used with the screw stopper would be better supplied by gutta percha. These cans or jars were shown by the manufacturers, Messrs. WELLS & PROVOST, No. 321 Pearl-street.

The next meeting will occur the first Tuesday in August.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, DANIEL D. CONOVER, Esq., President, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

To have the sidewalk on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street and east of Third-avenue flagged. Of John R. Stone to have lots filled in. From the Trustees of the City Library, asking to be relieved from taxes. Of citizens of the Ninth Ward, who are of opinion that it is inexpedient to employ machinery in the business of cleaning streets in this City, and against sweeping the streets by contract. ORDINANCES REFERRED.

In relation to flagging the sidewalks, repairing, fencing and filling in vacant lots in this City.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the Committee of Repairs and Supplies report on the proper construction of the Eighteenth Ward Police Station-house, calling upon the Comptroller for information as to the payment of certain sums of money to clerks at the Mayor's Office, and at Police Offices.

REPORTS CALLED UP—MONUMENT TO GEN. WORTH.

That this Board concur in the action of the Board of Aldermen in respect to a monument to the memory of Major-General WORTH.

That the piece of ground bounded by Broadway and Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, be appropriated for the erection by the City of a monument to Major-General WORTH according to the plan of JAMES S. BATTERSON.

Mr. CLANCEY said he was not opposed to a monument to Gen. Worth, but he was more in favor of a monument which would have inscribed on it, from its summit to its base, the names of every man who had fought or fell in honor of the City and the State under the banner of the State of New-York—the New-York Volunteers. He deemed the monument to be a gigantic enterprise, and should be erected in the centre of Madison-square.

Mr. MATHER went into the details of the death of General Worth in Mexico and the action of the Common Council in relation to the "Funeral Obsequies." The Board then concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen. Ayes, 36; Nays, 2.

A communication from the Fire Marshal was received and ordered on file.

BILLS PASSED ON A THIRD READING.

In favor of a location for Hose Company No. 46. In favor of widening Pier No. 3 East River. In favor of flagging sidewalks in Mott and Baxter streets.

On motion the Board adjourned until the 1st Monday in August.

Police News.

ROBBERY OF PANAMA HATS.

About two weeks ago Messrs. Vose & Perkins, No. 9 South William-street, discovered that their store had been robbed of about $1,000 worth of Panamas. The fact of the robbery was communicated to the First Ward Police, but up to yesterday they had found no trace of either thief or property. Finding that there was little chance of recovering their property in that quarter, they applied to the Chief of Police for an officer to ferret the matter out. The case was given to Officer Masterson, of the Chief's office, to work up. After considerable searching around, he discovered a porter who had seen a colored man one morning come up from the basement of the store No. 9 South William-street, with a heavy bag on his shoulder. A full description of this negro was obtained, and by going down to the Fifth Ward and making diligent search among the Topsys and Uncle Toms there, he was at last arrested. It seems that the hats were sold to another negro, who has disposed of the whole sixty dozen. Some of the police now wear these Panamas. Of course, when the police purchased them they did not know they were stolen property. The accused Andrews was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

ROBBERY BY A PICKPOCKET.

While a French lady was stepping from the steamship *Arago* on Monday evening she had her pocket picked of a wallet containing $650. The thief was observed committing the act, and immediately dropped the wallet and attempted to escape. He was pursued by the officers and arrested. On being brought up for examination the thief was discharged, the complainant having left the City.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.

Yesterday afternoon, Officer Elder, attached to the office of the City Judge, while on board of the Albany boat *Hendrik Hudson*, which was about setting out for Albany, had his attention attracted to three suspicious looking fellows. He watched them closely for a few moments, and soon saw one of them put his hand into the pocket of a gentleman who had just purchased a ticket at the office, while one of the "pals" stood by ready to render such "professional" services as might be required. The officer immediately seized both of them by the collar, and attempted to secure them, but they stoutly resisted, and one of them dealt him a blow over the right eye, causing a deep gash, which bled freely. The officer not having his club with him, one of them, in the excitement of the moment, succeeded in escaping, but the principal character was nabbed, and taken to the office of the Chief of Police, where he was searched; and afterwards before Judge Stuart, at his private office, who gave an order for his commitment. The person whom he attempted to rob proceeded at once to Albany, and hence the prisoner cannot be held for picking pockets, but will be tried at the Special Sessions for assault and battery, and will of course receive the full limit of the law attached to that penalty—six months in the Penitentiary. He will be "shown up" to-day at the Chief's office.

The prisoner is a man of about 48 or 50 years of age; of medium height, and quite stout. He speaks with the accent of an Englishman, but says he was born in Trenton, N. J.; has been a man-of-war's-man for a great many years; is named Theodore Morgan, and at present resides in Detroit.

He is well known to the Police and City Judge.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.

Edward Daniel, a shoemaker, about 32 years of age, residing at Twenty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, was arrested yesterday by Officer Murray of the Second District Police Court, charged with making a felonious assault and stabbing a man named James Henry with a shoemaker's knife in the breast. The wound is serious, but not considered dangerous. The assault was committed without any justification from the complainant. It appears, however, that the difficulty arose about wages. The accused alleges that the stabbing was done in self defense. The prisoner was committed to answer by Justice Brennan.

Annual Meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Teachers' Association of the State of New-York, will be held at Utica, on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of August, 1855. The following addresses, reports, &c., are expected on the occasion:

1. Opening address, by the President, R. D. JONES, Esq., of Rochester.
2. Address, by DAVID B. SCOTT, A. M., of New-York. Subject—"Where do we Stand?"
3. Address, by J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction of Connecticut.
4. Address, by Dr. M. B. ANDERSON, President of the University of Rochester. Subject—"Common Schools, and their Relations to the Higher Seminaries of Learning."
5. A paper will be read by Prof. CHARLES DAVIES, of Fishkill, "On Standards, Unities, Measures, and Methods of Comparing Quantities with each other."
6. A Report on "The Use and Abuse of the Atmosphere," will be presented by Dr. ALEXANDER KELSEY, of Monroe County.
7. Report of the State Agent.
8. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of New-York, will deliver an address before the Association on the evening of the third day. Subject—"The Teacher as a Benefactor."

Other addresses and reports are also expected. Subjects suggested by the addresses and reports, and many other educational topics of general interest, will be discussed.

The place of meeting being central, the reputation of the speakers, and the character of the subjects to be discussed will, doubtless, secure an unusually large and influential gathering of the Teachers of the State. Arrangements are being made with several of the prominent Railroad Companies of the State, and it is thought, that with their usual liberality, they will agree to convey Delegates and others to and from the Convention at reduced fare.

Teachers of other States, and the friends of Education generally, are invited to be present.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,
JOHN H. FANNING, Cor. Sec.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1855.

The Balance Dock.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen on obstruction of the floating dock in the slip between Piers Nos. 36 and 37, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Aldermen FOX, BAIRD and BRIGGS were present. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, and the opinion almost unanimously advanced, that the dock in its present location is a great obstruction to interest. JOHN E. GILLESPIE, the "Port Admiral," testified among other things the interesting fact that "You can keep a vessel by a pier as long as you like by telling the Harbor Master that you are going to get some ballast in, or something of that kind." The Committee will meet again before making their report.

Over Judicious.

Our evening solemporary the *Commercial* teaches us all a lesson of gentleness and thoughtful consideration for the feelings of opponents. Last week being properly, though conservatively, assured of the folly of Mayor WOOD's new Medical Police Organization, he set his teeth firmly into the Chief Magistrate's official collar, and gave him a wholesome shaking. But yesterday, apparently surprised at his own rudeness, he sets the injured Chief down again, and atones for the harm he has done by coming over to his side of the question at issue. A capital thing is courtesy.

Very Much Befogged.

The following comes to us in what seems to be the same handwriting as the note we published yesterday. Which shall we believe? Is Mr. DE CAMP a dual or a twin brother?

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

I read in the TIMES of to-day a communication purporting to have been written by me, saying that I could not get any information from either of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and, accordingly, could not close my labors as Census Marshal. Now, Sir, I have neither written nor authorized the writing of any communication on the subject, nor are the statements therein contained true. But, on the contrary, the gentlemanly proprietors of the Hotel, and especially Mr. TREADWELL, have afforded me every facility I required.

Please insert the above, and oblige yours,
M. DECAMP, Census Marshal.

Committee on Lamps and Gas.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas, to whom was referred the consideration of the application of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, for leave to lay their main pipes through the streets and squares of the City, met yesterday, (Tuesday,) evening, in the Councilmen's Chamber, at 3 o'clock. Owing, however, to the engagements elsewhere of Mr. WILLARD, the counsel for the opposing companies, the further hearing of the matter was adjourned until Thursday.

☞ Coney Island is visited by large numbers every day. It is decidedly a pleasant jaunt to take for the first time, and if one is fond of bathing, that, too, is good. The clam soup and roast clams are additional features that draw largely. Whoever goes down to Coney Island must n't be shocked to see a rowdy on the way, or to hear some language that is stronger than refined.

☞ Dr. CARNOCHAN has so far recovered from the accident that occurred to him on Friday night, as to be out looking after his practice. The mishap occurred in this way. The Doctor was returning from Ward's Island in a single wagon, accompanied by his coachman, when he was run into by a double-team milk wagon that was coming down the hill, thrown out of his carriage, striking his head upon the earth, and stunned by the concussion.

☞ The Free Academy prize speaking will take place on Friday of this week at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Academy, corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third street. This is the contest for the prizes of the President of the Board of Education, for the best declamation.

☞ The body of the young man, GEORGE P. GRARY, who was drowned in the Bay on Sunday last, by the sinking of a yacht, was recovered on Monday, and was interred in Calvary Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

☞ The boats in the Fishing Banks are well loaded every day. When the company is choice, and one has enough to eat along, and doesn't get sea-sick, it is a very pleasant trip.

The Complaint-Book.

A large number of complaints were made on the Complaint-Book on Tuesday. They were of about the usual importance. We annex a few of them:

GOING TO DESTRUCTION.

That the walks on the Battery are sunken and uneven; the gates are broken down; goats are allowed to enter and feed; loafers are permitted to roll over the grass; the place is going to destruction as fast as possible. Referred to the Captain of the First Police District.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

That no Census Marshal has called at No. 8 Varick-place to take the census of said house. Referred to the Census Marshal of the Fifteenth Ward.

THE OYSTER LAW.

"An Old Oysterman" complains that oysters are sold in the City in the months of July and August, contrary to law, and to the injury of the public health. Referred to the City Inspector.

How the English Press Greeted the War Between the United States and Mexico.

From the London Times, March 14, 1847.

The debates in the American Congress are surprisingly instructive. The New World is now delivering to the Old a most impressive homily on national justice, and is illustrating by living example the eternal truth of its precepts. The Americans have removed their neighbor's landmarks and must now pay for their transgressions. They plunged headlong into war, not only without counting *the cost, but without distinctly comprehending their own motives*, or even clearly ascertaining their object. In the Senate it is now as much a matter of debate why the war was commenced, as how it is to be conducted, or when it is to be concluded. Three points are suggested as probably comprising the *casus belli*. It is said to have been necessary to repel invasion—a reason not unlike that alleged for the absorption of Cracow. It is then described as indispensable for the determination of the boundary in question, and is finally pronounced as absolutely requisite for the recovery of expenses incurred. This is certainly making the most of a thing. Of the score of rivers which tumble into the Gulf of Mexico at its northwest corner, it is doubted which shall form the boundary between the two nations. That selected by the Americans for this honor is crossed by the Mexicans, and the fact declared to be an invasion. A war is forthwith commenced to repel this invasion, and also to determine this boundary—*i. e.*, whether there shall be any invasion at all, and subsequently continued to defray the cost of the inquiry. NAPOLEON used to say that war should support itself—the Americans are for making it *explain itself*, and find its own object, as well as its own means. Thus, in the public law of the New World, a *casus belli* will be equivalent to a *casus belli*, and no further justification of war need be sought for, beyond the fact of its existence. To a certain extent the responsibility of the Americans is monopolized by their President. Mr. POLK never consulted Congress while there was much room for consultation. He imported the war already made into the Senate, and informed his countrymen, that he had terminated peace on his own account. But though it might not have been possible for Congress to ignore immediately the existence of a war which was raging under its own eyes, yet it might have withheld its assent from its subsequent operations. *Unanimity* in the country, there certainly is not; it would be most unjust to deny that the war is condemned, for various reasons, by a respectable party, but taking the Nation as a whole body, that must fairly be considered as accessories after the fact. What they wanted when Gen. TAYLOR crossed the Brazos, perhaps they could hardly tell. They knew that their enemy was weak and they therefore anticipated glory. They knew he had wide territories, and they therefore reckoned upon conquests, but what they were to win and how they were to keep it, were points on which the event shows they had formed no settled opinion. Their fate has been strangely appropriate. Beyond their credit and their costs, it is true they have not much at stake, but so far as these points are concerned, it would be hard to conceive a more desperate dilemma than that to which they are reduced. They have won battles, taken towns, dispersed guerillas; they have even held two-thirds of the enemy's country, but they are no nearer their end than at first. What they now want is clear enough. To save their honor they want the Mexicans to ask for peace; to save their pockets, they want them to pay the expenses. And they desire that all surrender should be made with such free good will as to exempt them from the necessity of that armed occupation which they well know they never can afford to maintain. To conquer Mexico is not enough, they must have the assent of Mexico to the conquest. They have driven the horse to water, and now they have got to make him drink. The Mexicans have nothing to do but to be sulky and obstinate—a duty, no doubt, they will honorably discharge. The circumstances of the belligerents are in favor of the weaker party. The Mexicans, from whom it is necessary to extort these hardest of all confessions, are, least of all nations, susceptible of the torture. The war scarcely causes more disturbance of their political or social system, than ordinarily results from their own domestic revolutions. They have abundance of room, and can always elude a battle. They have no centre of power at which a mortal blow can be aimed. They have the advantage as well as the disadvantage of a low political organization, and are far more easily scotched than killed. Their vitality, if imperfect, is easily diffused, and their provinces would suffer as little from amputation as a snake. The Americans who have conducted this most wearisome of wars, are least of all nations competent to the task. They have no army, and have constitutional objections to raising one. They have no money, and are resolutely determined to find none. They have no Generals, and have just agreed never to have one. Yet with these natural and political disadvantages, they have either to continue a war of which nobody can tell the cost or the conclusion, or to confess their folly and their hopelessness by a ridiculous retreat. How to escape from this awkward dilemma is now the question in the Senate. By the more passionate it is recommended to act more vigorously than ever on the present plan and to push at once to Mexico. To this it is replied with some force, that it is not quite certain they can ever get there, and with infinitely greater force, that it is almost certain that the capture of the Metropolis would produce no more effect than the capture of Tampico. Mr. CALHOUN's plan, which we mentioned on Saturday, acknowledges these difficulties, and may be taken, perhaps, as an exposition of the least possible expense at which the Americans can get out of their difficulties. The problem to be solved is, how to apply the screws to the Mexicans in the least costly and most effective manner. To this end Mr. CALHOUN proposes that the line of the Del Norte should be held up to the Pass, and should then be continued due West to the head of the California Gulf. Along the river it would be the more easily tenable, as the Texas borderers might be thrown in any moment on any point in peril, while the uninhabited country through which its continuation westward would run, would demand very few troops for its defence, although Mr. CALHOUN estimated that it could be held by five regiments and three forts, and at an annual charge of two and a half millions of dollars. This is, perhaps, exercising the strictest practical economy in the indulgence of folly, although it hardly seems very likely that the people who are unconvinced by Hannibal *ad portas*, would send in their resignations when Gen. TAYLOR is removed from Monterey to the mouth of the Colorado. Of course provision is made for the contingency so extremely probable, that no negotiations are ever heard of, and in this case America is to retain permanent possession of the line thus occupied, or, in other words, the original question between the Rio Nueces and the Rio Del Norte, is to be settled by the confiscation of California—in addition to the retention of the debatable river. Lest, however, our readers should be distressed at the apparent want of due retribution in this conclusion, we beg to inform them that the gain will be a very Irish gain after all. Sir, said Mr. CALHOUN, in his place, "I put a higher question! Thirty millions of dollars are to be expended in pushing your way. Is there any man here who would give for California fifteen millions of money?" Surely these arguments must have gone home to the Senate, and taught them how infallibly certain conduct to nations, as well as to individuals, is excluded from the ordinary chances of prosperity. By Mr. POLK's plan, thirty millions of dollars and fifteen thousand lives are to be expended for a consideration of fifteen millions. By Mr. CALHOUN's amendment, the same valuable object is to be gained by the annual disbursement of three.

The Mexican War.

From the London Daily News, March 27, 1847

The Peace Society, if its funds are sufficient, ought to vote a medal to President POLK, for this burlesque invasion of Mexico is more likely to throw *discredit on wars by making them ridiculous*, than the strongest argument or most eloquent persuasions. The American armies moved by land on the Mexican frontier. The one crossed the Rio Grande at Palo Alto, the other in the vicinity of Santa Fé. Of the latter we only know that a desert intervenes between it and Missouri. That the men are dying by dozens—that Gen. KEARNEY having set off on a wild goose chase to California, Colonel PRICE takes upon himself to disobey the orders of his Commander-in-Chief. Lieutenant Colonel WILLOCH emulously disobeys General PRICE, and Col. DONIPHAN acts independently of them all. As for the Grand Army which forced a passage at Palo Alto, the impossibility of marching *any distance* into Mexico has obliged the com-

meaders to Cuzco! the other end, viaduct, their troops, in order [illegible] to attack Vera Cruz. A fleet passing into the wealthy and populated [illegible] Mexico having been found impracticable, the invaders have resolved to go round to Vera Cruz by sea—*which they might have done at first.* After the loss of much time and many men by sickness, the invasion has yet to begin. Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulua are to be simultaneously attacked by land and sea. The Castle of San Juan, says a semi-official looking article in the New-York *Herald*, will be for some time occupied by our troops after its capture for the purpose of testing the effect of the climate on them. A humane experiment this, and the Mexicans seem resolved that it shall have a fair chance, for abandoning the land of the vomita, they are understood to be fortifying the passes on the declivity of the great table land. *It is rather an ingenious device* to keep the invaders in the Tierra Caliente where the miasma of a tropical climate will kill them off. It is like shutting up a collection of vermin *in the mephitic grotto del cane.* It is obvious that some misgiving to this effect has been haunting the councils at Washington. President POLK and his cabinet are far from sanguine, that the American arms will be better able to force their way into the interior from Vera Cruz, than from Tampico or Matamoras. A new plan of operations has therefore been devised, and Major General BENTON, a civilian and diplomatist with a military title, has been sent with three millions of dollars *to buy a conquest! Before the people invaded* express any wish for peace, or a disposition to submit, an ambassador is *sent, on the part of the invaders, to negotiate a termination of hostilities.* And although the invading force does not hold one rood of land outside its cantonments, the ambassador is furnished with a large sum of money as an equivalent for any territory they may find it advisable to retain. Mexican soldiers are to be shot with dollars, as witches were some centuries ago. * * * * * *

Surely such a parody upon war as is now enacting in Mexico, and such a saturnalia as lately resounded in the Capitol in Washington, have not been paralleled since transactions somewhat like them were witnessed in the Capitol at Rome—where an Emperor made his troops charge the waves of the ocean, and paraded *shells and seaweed as spolia opima* in a triumphal procession in the Eternal City. It is a source of gratification to learn from the tone of reputable journals, that *the nation is growing heartily ashamed of this tom-foolery* enacting in its name, and *that its rulers must ere long* defer to the popular sentiment or make way for honester men.

GOSSIP OF PARIS.

Rachel Suffering by Comparison—The Tuning Fork of the Grand Opera—Self-Cauterization—English Spoken at Mabille, &c. &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 11, 1855.

The immense success of RISTORI will produce an inevitable result—the partial, the permanent eclipse of RACHEL. The ascendancy of our own tragedienne has been in a great measure owing to the popular belief that she was unique and unapproachable, and she has already fallen, under the influence of the Italian performer, many degrees from this lofty position. Comparisons are certainly odious, and it would seem unnecessary to make them in this case, but it is markedly evident that critics, the *feuilletonists*, and the whole body of Paris journalists, have seized the opportunity, with delight, of instituting comparisons, and of drawing conclusions unfavorable to the Jewess. The motive of this is undoubtedly to be found in the little esteem RACHEL enjoys, individually. She has made herself feared, not loved, by those brought into connection with her; and the people at large have never been taught, or won, by any act of hers, to sympathize with, or take an interest in her career. She is not and never has been popular. She has never cared to exercise any other influence than a professional influence. Her avarice is well known, and her commercial aptitudes are thought degrading to her genius. Her jealousies and her inordinate self-appreciation, her disinclination to oblige, and her utter carelessness of the interests of her brother and sister members of the profession, have alienated from her hosts of minds, in artistic and literary circles. Some weeks ago a statue of JOAN OF ARC was inaugurated at Orleans. RACHEL was invited to play the character of *Joan* at the theatre there. After ten days of negotiation, the Mayor of Orleans having been compelled to come to Paris to hold counsel with the lady, the whole project fell through on account of some petty misunderstanding. She rarely plays for a benefit, and I cannot remember that she ever has lent her aid to the Dramatic Fund. She never makes donations beyond the pale of her own family.

So, for these and other reasons, the occasion has been seized with avidity by the press, *without exception*, to humiliate RACHEL, by exalting RISTORI. The language used by DUMAS is of the most emphatic kind. He speaks of RACHEL as wedded to a dead literature, and as the priestess of a dead art, and hopes she will profit by the example of this living and breathing Italian. JULES JANIN intimates that she will hardly be able to maintain her supremacy. SAINT VICTOR says that RISTORI "draws from her audiences the noblest tears ever shed at the mimic woes of a tragedy queen." THEOPHILE GAUTHIER, in the *Moniteur*, and JULES DE PREMARAY, in the *Patrie*, ruthlessly sacrificed their own countrywoman to the Ultramontaine; FIORENTINI, of the *Constitutionnel*, avoids all juxtaposition of the two rivals, feeling, doubtless, a certain degree of restraint, from the fact that he is an Italian himself. As for the public proper, you may judge of its feeling from the following facts: RISTORI plays at the Italian Opera, the only theatre in Paris where there is no *claque*, and is called before the curtain seven to eight times every night. RACHEL has a regularly drilled army of applauders at her service, and even with their aid cannot obtain more than a double recall.

I mentioned in my last that RISTORI was present at RACHEL'S *rentrée*, on CORNEILLE'S anniversary. She sat in a box in the first tier, and applauded heartily from first to last, being herself an immense object of attraction, in the intermissions. The next night, for the first time, RACHEL attended the Italian play. She concealed herself in a *baignoire* (bathing-tub box) behind the pit and under the first tier. She was, therefore, visible to no one. She left after the fourth act, unable to witness the triumph of the *denouement*, and the ovation after the fall of the curtain.

On the other hand, the Sardinian actress is making troops of friends. Last Friday morning she recited a dramatic scene for the benefit of GORDIGIANI, the Tuscan composer, and the same evening she played *Electra* for the benefit of LAFONTAINE, of the Gymnase. She has offered to play for the Dramatic Fund, and the Minister of State has directed the Grand Opera House to be the scene of the entertainment. Overwhelmed as she is with attentions, she bears her honors meekly, and delights every one with her simplicity. GEORGE SAND wishes a wall of gold to be built around her, so that she may remain forever in Paris. CLESINGER, who made, for the Government, the statue of RACHEL, naming it "Tragedy," declares he means to break it up, as being nothing but the "statue of Melodrama!" This awful fling has been in print in the *Mousquetaire*. The Minister of State, hearing that RISTORI plays *Adele* in DUMAS' drama of "Antony," authorized the performance of the Italian version, though the original French is under interdict. And the public, basing the thought upon the wish, is circulating a rumor to the effect that she speaks French like a native, and has been offered an engagement at the Comedie Française, at $16,000 a year. M. SCRIBE has proposed to her to play his *Adrienne Lecouvreur* in Italian, but she naturally declined, not wishing to infringe upon Mdlle. RACHEL'S domain. But she means to invite comparison in the Italian version of SCHILLER'S *Marie Stuart*, which is not unlike the *Marie Stuart* played by RACHEL.

The tuning fork of the opera is mislaid. It has not been seen, indeed, since the reign of Charles X. This disappearance has been the cause of the early decline of tenors and of the premature decay of sopranos. The train of reasoning is very easy to follow. All instruments, pianos, violins, &c., get their register from the tuning fork, which, when struck, produces the note *la*. This *la* is itself irregular, inasmuch as tuning forks differ. In 1715, the tuning fork then used vibrated 810 times in a second; the *la* now adopted vibrates 898 times in a second. This is a difference of a whole tone. The reasons suggested for this constant and progressive elevation of the diapason are three: the great increase of wind instruments, which, the higher the tone, are more sonorous and less heavy to carry; the tendency of piano manufacturers to augment the sonority of their strings by unconsciously elevating the tone; and lastly, the process itself of tuning tuning-forks. This is done by the file. One fork filed to the exact point where it accords with another, will be found to be slightly higher when the heat caused by the friction has disappeared, and thus a series of twenty forks, regulated the one from the other, will present a difference at the two extremes, perceptible to a delicate ear. In this way have tenors and sopranos been driven of late to the necessity of forcing, and, consequently, ruining their vocal organs. A Congress at Stutgard proposed in 1832 as a uniform standard for all diapasons the *la* of 880 vibrations in a second, but the suggestion met with no encouragement. A Congress may very possibly be held here, in view of the Exhibition, which will definitely settle the question, and superintend the manufacture of a prototype tuning-fork, from which a uniform *la* may be spread abroad to all the musical institutions of the world.

In America, a piano or other instrument tuned to the current *la* is said to be at concert pitch. Here, we are more complex, and the tuner summoned to exercise his profession, invariably asks the following question: "Will you have it tuned in the diapason of the Opera, the Opera Comique, or the Italian?" Of course, the diversity will be remedied by the invention of a grand prototype tuning fork.

The Prefect of Police has issued his annual instructions to individuals bitten by mad dogs. You will recognize the extreme practicability of these directions, when I say that the victim must, if he happen to be alone and unassisted, procure a piece of iron, or *old nail*, heat it to a white heat, and vigorously cauterize himself. The *Moniteur des Hopitaux*, however, is of opinion that even this energetic process would be unavailing if delayed five minutes, and proposes that every inhabitant of the sparsely settled districts carry about with him, in the form of *an ever pointed pencil*, a supply of the terrible caustic known as Vienna Powder. This would be at once cheap and commodious, safe and expeditious. It would be almost worth while to get bitten on purpose, so as to make trial of this chemical substance, "whose action is so profoundly corrosive upon the animal tissues."

The exhibition of domestic animals at the Champ de Mars offered but little worthy of note. Prince ALBERT won a second prize for a contribution of Dorking hens. The Emperor bought a cow for $500. A cow was shown which gives thirty quarts of milk a day, four months after calving. There were Durhams without horns, the secretions intended for those incumbrances being employed in fertilizing other parts. Attempts are making to divert the matter used by nature in producing tails, in sheep, at best a useless ornament, to neighboring regions of the body. Several butchers, who bought fat animals, were remaded, too late to prevent the purchase, that the law compels them to preserve as propagators all males which have received a prize, till the 31st of December. I shall conclude this account with two extracts from an agricultural review of the display:

"The English are much superior to us in pigs!"

"The pride of breeders led them to bring to the Exhibition, specimens of males so very fat that their essential breeding forms and qualities were absorbed or concealed by adipose riches quite useless, to say the least!"

It is amusing to visit the Fine Art Exhibition on a five franc day. The managers having made up their minds that on these occasions the public will remain aloof, oblige their absence by doing up the various chores that have accumulated during the week. Pictures are rehung, and cases of new ones just arrived are unpacked and strewed about the floors. Men get in your way with ladders and ropes and hammers. The guardians, the police and the firemen take the catalogue and look at the paintings. They give their opinions in quite a loud and authoritative way. Everybody seems to be off duty, and all the regulations would appear to be suspended. You are reminded of Monday at the Louvre, the cleansing and dusting day, when the public is not admitted. You may witness these operations at the Fine Arts for the reasonable sum of five francs.

Two of the theatres have been threatened with trouble this week behind the scenes—the Comedie Française and the Grand Opera. The manager of the former had been one evening asked by a Bonaparte princess why DUMAS' adaptation of SHAKSPEARE'S "Hamlet" did not belong to his repertory, and why ROUVIERE was not especially engaged to play it. The idea was considered, and the Minister of State was in favor of it. Three life members of the company at once sent in their resignations, to take effect the very hour of the admission among them of M. ROUVIERE and of the reception of a melodrama like "Hamlet," in which everybody is killed except the prompter. This menace was crowned with success, and the classic stage is still unstained with blood.

The other difficulty was made by GIUSEPPE VERDI, Esq. He very naturally complained of the engagement of ALBONI at the very moment of the production of his "Vespers," as calculated to operate a diversion to divide the public attention, and to compromise the success. The management urged that in view of the intended five performances a week instead of three, it must increase its *personnel*. VERDI persisted, and would have withdrawn his opera had he been able, but the Minister of State was too strong for him. The breach has since been healed, and amiable relations will be restored by the production of the "Vespers" to-morrow night.

Some one said to DUMAS, the other day, that his son was following close upon his traces. "Oh, yes," said DUMAS, "but I am still the real JEAN MARIE FARINA of the concern." The cologne disputee will give you the clue to the wit of this reply, which will also remind you of Dr. TOWNSEND and *Old* Dr. *Jacob* TOWNSEND.

The *Siècle* says that English is now the prevailing language at Mabille. The fair frequentresses of the spot must have made great progress, then, since last I heard the idiom spoken there. "Will you kiss me?" was then the more usual, and indeed the only shred of conversation that ever fell from their lips; and this they had learned as being directly in their line of business, just as the tourist commits to memory the indispensable injunction—*Donnez moi du paire.* It is quite probable that in consideration of the Exposition, they may have added to their collection of English such queries as the following: "How much rich you got?" "What street you live in?" "Me like de Englishmans—dey spend de money so easy, and dey buy so many sings for *de bonne amie. Vive l'Angleterre!*"

One of these ladies, by the way, has just adopted and placed upon her card a name that does not belong to her—the name of the original and famous Dame aux Camelias, long since dead—that is, the name given to her in DUMAS' play of that name—"Marguerite Gauthier." There is a great deal in a name. Everybody knows that STRAUSS, the leader of the Emperor's orchestra, was a dealer in second-hand curiosities and pictures, till he found that his name was the same as that of the great Viennese composer, when he at once took to music, for which he certainly had natural talents. Still his first love remains strong upon him, and I rarely visit the auction rooms of the Rue Dronot without seeing STRAUSS, magnifying glass in hand, intent in scrutinizing miniatures or looking out for flaws on Japan porcelain. Marguerite Gauthier is said to be the damsel who some years ago, adopted the name of Rigolette. She had youth in her favor then; I doubt whether she succeeds as well with the aid of experience and maturity.

An Englishman has been sentenced at Calais to twenty years' hard labor, for shooting a Frenchman through the heart for having called somebody a hard name, which the Englishman thought proper to apply to himself. The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* thinks the sentence unjustifiably severe. Where, indeed, is the virtue of an alliance between two nations, if the little eccentricities committed by the individuals of one, are not pardoned or overlooked by the authorities of the other?

OFFENBACH, the violoncellist, and leader of the orchestra of the Comedie Française, has been removed from that establishment, with the whole of his orchestra. It has long been the custom at this theatre to dispense with music on the nights of tragedy, and the experiment of dispensing with it altogether is to be tried during the Summer. A purely literary stage should be able, says the manager, to subsist without having recourse to such accessories as music. The space will be converted into five franc stalls. To indemnify OFFENBACH, the Government has given him the privilege of a little warm-weather cubby in the Champs Elysées, where slim vaudevilles containing only three characters, pantomimes and harlequinades upon a small scale, are to be performed. This is a descent for poor OFFENBACH, who has the merit of having raised the orchestra of the French Theatre from a very low point, to a degree of efficiency which entailed its downfall, by rivaling the excellence of the artists behind the curtain.

AUBER has just produced an opera evidently intended for our trans-channel visitors. The libretto is by M. SCRIBE, and all the characters are English. *Jenny Bell* is a *diva* of the Operatic boards of London, at the close of the last century. The *Duke of Greenwich* picked her up in the streets, when she was a child, and then went out to govern East India. His son, *Lord Mortimer*, is now frantically in love with her, and she, not knowing his rank, and taking him for what he appears, a young and neglected composer, is very kindly disposed towards him. The *Duke of Greenwich* returns from Calcutta, to implore *Jenny Bell* to dismiss, and if possible, cure his son of his passion. She consents, though with a broken heart. She pretends to him to be in love with an older man; she drinks punch, and sings an improper song! Of course, *Lord Mortimer* is disgusted, and so completely cured that he proposes to blow his brains out, which he is on the point of accomplishing, when his considerate father accords him his consent to the wedding! The curtain falls to the chorus of "God Save the King," sung in the distance, while *Jenny* embroiders upon it a rapid string of variations of "Rule Britannia. The severity of the royal psalm, and the scherzendo of the accompaniment, produce an effect, very unlike to be sure, but very suggestive of the "Miserere" and the "Lament of the Trovatore." The music of this Opera is in every way worthy of AUBER'S better days, and denotes greater care and labor than he bestowed upon some of his later and more hasty productions. M. SCRIBE is terribly used for his ridiculous libretto.

The *Charivari* accounts for the indifferent success of the Exposition upon a theory as novel as it is interesting. He attributes it to the turnstiles through which each visitor must pass, in order to be checked off and registered. A lady who, with distended petticoats and starched crinoline, subjects herself to the embrace of this instrument, emerges from it very much crumpled and reduced in dimensions. Her skirts are mashed into a diminutive and disorderly compass. She seems to have been taking a ride in an omnibus between a drunken grenadier and the giant of the Café Turc. The *Charivari* proposes this solution after the failure of several others, such as the absence of the Chinese Mandarin from the Inauguration, the Senegambian temperature produced by the roof, or the well-known difficulty of even finding the way out when once you have got in. Seriously, the reason undoubtedly is that the machinery department, the great curiosity of the whole collection, is not yet open to the public.

But the turnstile, or rather one of them, for there are six, has been the occasion of an adventure much more real than any of the *Charivari's* crampled crinoline stories. A lady, evidently from the country, of a size and form resembling the Hottentot Venus, presented herself in front of it, intimating her desire to enter. She squeezed herself as well as she could into the space included between the two radii spokes and 90 degrees of the circumference, and then giving a mighty push, endeavored to pass in with the turn of the circle and the click of the cog. But no pushing would do, and though the crinoline shrank and was gathered into folds, the flesh would not budge. The crowd made very merry over this calamity, but its hilarity knew no bounds when an enormous municipal guard, seizing the lady by the waist, deliberately lifted her *over* the turnstile and landed her on the inside of the enclosure. Red with exertion, mortification and the embrace of the military Hercules, she rushed into the Palace, while the tender of the *tourniquet*, turning it quarter round for the visitor who had not been able to turn it for herself, checked her off and registered her twenty sous piece.

DICK TINTO.

ENGLAND.

Death of Lord Raglan—The Sunday Mob—Cause of the Late Defeat before Sebastopol.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

The death of Lord RAGLAN and a victory of the *People* of London against the Russians of Westminster, are the two important events since the sailing of the *Pacific* on Saturday last. I must speak first of the People's victory, because it is unusual, and because it may have been the inauguration of a means of popular success also for the future, in questions of more important nature than the one just carried against oligarchic Cossacks. I have acquainted you with the preparations for a meeting in Hyde Park, on one side, and for the defeat of the intended meeting, on the other side. General Sir RICHARD MAYNE, Commander in-chief of an allied army of policemen, had given due notice that a meeting in the Park would be considered a *casus belli*, which he had taken measures to prevent or to put down by all means. The People were, however, not in the least frightened, and, having read Sir RICHARD'S martial proclamation, walked and poured on in endless masses to that forbidden place, the Hyde Park. I went there between 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and soon found myself in the midst of an assemblage, the numbers of which defy any calculation. It has been estimated that the number of persons present was not less than 150,000. I certainly never saw such a vast assemblage, although I have witnessed popular revolutionary meetings in more than one country on the Continent. Those who know the Park may form some idea of the extent of this monster demonstration, when I have told them that the carriage-road from the gate at Apsley House up to the bridge at Kensington Gardens, was covered by a crowd the *latitude* of which extended on the whole line of the *longitude* to more than a quarter of a mile. The majority evidently belonged to the working classes, but, with a few exceptions, all looked most respectable, and behaved with perfect decency. Lord DERBY, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY and Lord JOHN MANNERS, (the poet who cares not whether science, commerce, should *die*, if only they should be survived by "our old nobility,") and some other noblemen were seen *walking* in the crowd, and to have some "small talk" here and there. Speaking was, however, a difficult affair: first, because the police were on the watch, but principally because the indescribable noise of this "indignation meeting" killed every single sound pretending to a fair hearing. Some small circles were, however, formed, now and then, a little out of the reach of the deafening noise, as well as of the police, and I happened to fall on one of these closed meetings, the orator of which was shut from my view. I heard him deliver the end of his speech. "Is it not a pity, said he, that the greatest metropolis of the civilized world should be represented in Parliament by such men as GROSVENOR and EBRINGTON? [Shame, shame.] Then let us be up and doing. All your wars and fightings come from having such bigots as Lord R. GROSVENOR in Parliament. He is a good man, no doubt; but he should mind his own salvation. We won't go to church, because he says we must, unless we like to go. Look at the present war; is it not carried on at the expense and sacrifice of blood of the productive classes? And when the horrid mismanagement has well nigh ruined us, up starts a German Prince and would persuade us to become slaves in order to be more fit for purposes of war." Here the cry of "police" was raised, and my Demosthenes stopped his philippic and ran away, to the not little merriment of his audience. "Well, he is a jolly parson after all," remarked somebody, and the general laughter confirmed the sentence. There was, indeed, something very extraordinary in the facility with which some hundred of policemen ruled these thousands. Englishmen attribute this to an inborn respect of the people for the law, and are proud of this quality in the nation. Foreigners are, however, not always convinced of this, and the scene they witnessed on Sunday was not of a sort to raise their estimation of English valor. When a crowd, assembled for a peaceable end, is kept in order by a single policeman of polite manners, there is self-respect as well as respect for the law; but when a few ruffians, who are trusted with a constable's truncheon, are falling foul on right and left, breaking heads and arms of young and old, of men and women, driving some into the river, while others—even children—are struck down and trodden on, and all this in face of a hundred thousand *spectators*, who, instead of defending their fellow men, are running away at the very approach of a policeman, then, in such a case, Englishmen may talk of their "respect for the law" as long as they like, but some "foreigners" will call it a "moral cowardice" in the masses, of which we have had, moreover, a memorable instance in the famous Chartist procession of 1848. You can have no idea of the brutality displayed by the police. "Why, really, they are worse than were the Russians at Inkermann," said an invalided Crimean hero, and he was on the point of being arrested for this remark, but some more soldiers—grenadiers—came, and the "offended" policeman found it impolitic to insist on his surrender. This gave rise to a general fraternization between the people and the soldiers, who were cheered most enthusiastically, while the police had groans of a formidable sort. This "fraternization" was deemed so undesirable to Sir RICHARD MAYNE, that he sent to the military authorities, for that those soldiers might be ordered to return to their barracks. The order was sent, but it could not reach them all, lost as they were in the crowd, by which they were treated with honor and cigars. In the meantime prisoners were made continually. Stones were thrown against policemen, but not before they had most ferociously attacked any one who was shouting and hooting—an offence not yet known to be punishable by a police-bludgeon. Whatever disorder there was, it is certainly the savage conduct of the police that it must be attributed to. The "ladies and gentlemen" who had the curiosity or defying spirit to have a drive on that day, must evidently have made up their minds to whatever addresses they might be honored with. They came there (there were not many of them, certainly,) with the certainty of being advised to "go to church"—("Get thee to a nunnery, Ophelia")—and would surely have felt disappointed in not having any "fun." So the police might have left these "ladies and gentlemen" to all the consequences of their adventurous disposition. The people would certainly not have hurt their *feelings*, (they have none,) by a few epithets and groans. But Sir RICHARD MAYNE wanted to win his laurels, and so he had his wounded and almost killed, and made a hundred prisoners, one of whom was fished out of the Serpentine. The consequence of these exploits was an intense excitement all over London during the whole of yesterday. Regent-street had a strange aspect. Crowds were in permanence on all street corners, and Marlborough-street was crammed with people from morn till night. The indignation at the conduct of the authorities was loud and universal, and the whole interest of the public seemed to have been absorbed by the fate of the prisoners. The Crimea was forgotten. RAGLAN'S death was no more spoken of. Lord RUBERT GROSVENOR succeeded in raising an excitement which the siege of Sebastopol and its disasters could never yet succeed in raising. And while the people watched Marlborough-street Court, where Mr. BALANTINE protested energetically against the shameful proceedings of the Home Department, the "Sunday trading bill" was, at last, withdrawn by the noble lord, who received a well merited censure from Mr. ROEBUCK, for his having led the House into a position from which it cannot recede without loss of dignity, and from which it must recede. The lesson was a good one. Their lordships may profit by the fright they were in, and they may come to a clever knowledge of their position. People cannot like to be led by the nose, to even the Church, and though they may be led so for a long while, their patience will go out on a sudden, and this ought not to be forgotten by those who rule by the mere patience of the people, and who know that a London population with its patience *lost* would make the most terrible revolution ever witnessed. And I would not be surprised if the success of this movement against the Sunday Trading bill should have introduced the "Hyde Park meetings," for, as I said at the beginning of this letter, questions of more radical importance.

"*Poor Raglan is no more.*" Such was the general exclamation on Saturday last, and those words are expressive enough to interpret the feelings which his death has provoked. *He is pitied*, and leaves no personal enemies behind. His good qualities were many and uncommon, and, now that he is no more, people will not ask in what great qualities he has been deficient.

It is *not printed* but it is whispered, that the attack against the Redan failed by the unsteadiness of the stormers. You will surely have been struck with the disproportion in the numbers of the killed and wounded, and you must probably have tried—as everybody has done—to find out how it be possible, that to 19 officers and 144 private soldiers *killed*, there should be 74 officers and 1,058 privates *wounded*. The riddle is—under the seal of secrecy—explained thus: The storming parties rushed *back* at the first sweeping effect of the grape-vomiting Russian batteries, in spite of the covering party that came to their support, and actually in advance of them. The fugitive many escaped with 1,132 *wounded*, while the advancing few were *killed*. Such is the story whispered but not printed. What the English army in the first moments of that repulse was most in dread of, was the probable success of the French against the Malakoff. A morning paper is candid enough to confess, that "We have, at least, the unsatisfactory *consolation*," that they, too, were beaten back. The French, I dare say, reciprocate this feeling of good fellowship and cordial alliance, while Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will, no doubt, be most happy in procuring them also for the future, such a mutual consolation. Such failures are, however, very dangerous to the alliance, because they raise recriminations, especially if not retrieved by immediate victories. We already have some news to that effect. The Crimean correspondent of the *Presse*, (GIRARDIN'S,) admits—though with dissent—that the French camp is loud in accusing the English as the cause of the catastrophe, while at English headquarters PELISSIER'S manner of suddenly changing the plan of action seems to have been a point of pretty freely expressed accusation. The English are at a very serious disadvantage in such recriminations. Their numbers are so *small* in comparison to those of the French army, that they must feel fear-bound and prudence-tied in telling their opinions, lest their allies should, in some moment of failure-provoked ill-humor, remind them of the disproportion in the respective contingents employed to subdue Russia's power. It looks as if the occupation of the Baltic by an exclusively English fleet had been decided upon by the two Governments as a sort of equivalent for what England cannot give in the Crimea—a land army as strong as the French; accounts can, however, hardly be said to have been balanced by a mere blockade of Cronstadt, Revel, &c. That such an alliance between traditional enemies, is, in case of continued ill success, pregnant with dissensions, has, moreover, been already shown by facts. You will find in yesterday's *Times* a letter from General Sir DE LACY EVANS, who defends his conduct in the battle of Alma against some malicious insinuations of a correspondent to the *Independance Belge*. This letter is the first important revelation of the struggle which Lord RAGLAN had to carry on, and was really carrying on to his very last day, against the assumed presumptuousness of the French Commander-in-chief. They have hardly landed, they have not yet fought the Russians, and they are already paralyzed by suspicion and jealousy of each other. "On reaching my division," writes Sir DE LACY EVANS, "Lord RAGLAN expressed to me a dissent from part of the plan alluded to, mentioning also, in the course of his remarks, a disposition he supposed to exist on the part of the Marshal or the French chiefs to appropriate me and my division altogether, which he could not allow; that he had no objection to my communicating and cooperating with the Prince's division, but could not consent to my receiving orders through any one but himself." This is pretty clear. We are sure to have, sooner or later, revelations, on an extended scale, respecting the secret history of the Allied headquarters in the Crimea, and then it will be seen that the English Commander-in-chief was not so much on his guard against the Russians as against the French. We may even live to see the production of the *secret instructions* by which Lord RAGLAN has been ordered how to shape his conduct toward his French colleague in command, in order that while friendship be maintained and cemented, the independence and dignity of England's small army should not be sacrificed. Lord RAGLAN was most successful in following those secret instructions, the existence of which admits of no doubt, but it remains to be known whether his success in that respect was not the main source of the failures and shortcomings in the siege of Sebastopol. The last dispatch of the late Commander-in-chief contains a few lines showing the latent displeasure with which PELISSIER'S mode of carrying on the war was viewed. "It was at first proposed," writes his Lordship, "that the artillery fire should be resumed on the morning of the 18th, and should be kept up for about two hours, for the purpose of destroying any works the enemy might have thrown up in the night;—but on the evening of the 17th it was intimated to me by General PELISSIER that he had determined, upon further consideration, that the attack by his troops should take place at 3 the following morning." It is evident that Lord RAGLAN did not like this "intimation," and though his dissent from the course pursued is veiled by an artful implication of his own seeming acquiescence in what took place, still the truth transpires, through that veil of words, in sufficient strength, when he observes that "the result has shown that the resources of the enemy were not exhausted;" which means that it would have been better to resume, as "at first proposed," the artillery fire. Lord RAGLAN gives, moreover, a character to the attack on the Redan, which, if correct, would stamp it as a mere move of chivalrous service in behalf of the French. He says that the French encountered the most serious opposition, both from musketry and the guns in the works, which had been silenced the previous evening; "and, *observing this*," (he continues,) "*I was induced* at once to order our columns to move out of the trenches upon the Redan." Now it may fairly be asserted, that this "inducement" was provoked by no hope of success, but merely by the apprehension of recriminations against the English, should they not have been moved forth to take their part in the attack which (this must be kept in view) the French *had already failed in*, when his lordship was "induced at once to order his columns to move out of the trenches." But this warfare by the policy of politeness-masked jealousy—this constant anxiety about his nation's honor being tainted by the encroachment of French ambition on *his* field of action, must, naturally, be reacted on the bodily constitution of a man of Lord RAGLAN'S age, and so we heard that the load of serious responsibility and clandestine moral struggle was too much for him, and that he left the field of defeat on the Waterloo-day, to die from exhaustion, and, perhaps, grief.

Strange it is, how the chief personages in this war are falling away, one by one. ST. ARNAUD, NICHOLAS, and RAGLAN are dead. ABERDEEN, DROUYN DE LHUYS, and CANROBERT are dismissed, while MENSCHIKOFF is as good as buried. And the armies are melting away under the fire of batteries and under the heat of fevers, and Sebastopol seems to yawn like the hole of Curtius, waiting to be filled up by the representative of some real principle.

I have no time left to comment upon NAPOLEON'S speech to *his* legislators, but you will see that he is growing copious in words, in proportion to the poverty of acts to boast of. I never read a speech filled with more palpable falsehoods and distortions than this imperial *blague*.

Major Farnsworth and the Worth Legion—Recruiting for the Crimea.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an editorial in your issue of Friday last, "Recruiting for the Crimea"—you say, "JOSEPH HOWE, a well-known man in Nova Scotia, came down eventually to New-York, where he had several interviews with different prominent members of the Worth Legion, amongst whom we need only mention DE BONGARD, FARNSWORTH and PICTON." Permit me on behalf of the "Worth Legion," to deny the truth of your assertion. No "prominent members of the Worth Legion, (DE BONGARD and PICTON not being members of that organization,) ever had an interview with Mr. HOWE in regard to the subject you refer to; and as for myself, I never had any intention of attaching myself to the contemplated "Rifle Brigade," and never conversed with Mr. JOSEPH HOWE on the subject.

By giving the above publicity, you will much oblige Yours, &c., ADDISON FARNSWORTH.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Unsettled State of Italy—Attempt to Kill Cardinal Antonelli—More Political Insurrection in Naples—Tuscany—Piedmont—The War—Italian King League.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TURIN, Monday, June 25, 1855.

The intelligence from all parts of Italy clearly indicates that the despotic Governments of the Peninsula grow daily more nervous as the protracted events of the war threaten to involve all Europe in the struggle. At Rome an attempt has been made on the life of Cardinal ANTONELLI, the Pope's chief adviser. The history of this man is rather curious: he belongs to family well known in the Roman States for their highway exploits and daring brigandage. He is a clever, crafty priest, employed by Austria to conduct the interests of the Roman States; or rather the interests of despotism. The Cardinal ANTONELLI has brought the Papal States to bankruptcy and made her Pope unpopular by politically persecuting all classes since 1849, when the PIO NONO was fully restored to his throne by the united forces of France, Spain, Naples and Austria. Well, it appears a band of the secret societies of Italy had long since sworn vengeance against the Cardinal, and a few days since they put this threat in practice. One DEFELICE tried to stab ANTONELLI coming out of the Vatican, but made a vain effort, and was arrested and is now going to be tried by the Sacred Consults, a sort of inquisition, which still exists in Rome. The man, who is by trade a hatter, seems to be a half-witted fellow. No doubt he will lose his life. The affair has created a great stir in Rome, and proves the powers that be are not safe from the hand of the assassin. It is a very painful state of things, brought about by the ignorant Governments of Southern Italy.

The Government of Naples is so much alarmed by the progress of the war, and the sympathy which the people express for the Western Powers, that it is now forbidden to speak on the subject, and the police have orders to punish all who report events of the Crimea, by flogging in the first instance, and then they are to be tried as for a State offence. This is an advance, if it be put in practice, on the worst features of the Neapolitan Government. Meanwhile, the Court and the King sympathize with Russia, and his Majesty supplies the Czar with sulphur to make his powder. The English and French Ministers, are not of course, in very high favor at Court, but the United States Minister gets on better than either, and yet supports the interests and dignity of the Union.

Vesuvius is again quiet. It appears that the late eruptions have destroyed much valuable land.

By the way, I should tell you the ex-Minister of 1848, Baron POERIO, and his companions, long confined at Montefus in irons, have been conveyed to a new prison. They suffered very much on the journey, from being in chains. What a disgrace to Europe that such barbarity should be exercised against men whose only fault is that of supporting representative Government! You will remember that POERIO and his fellow-victims are the persons referred to in Mr. GLADSTONE'S pamphlet on Neapolitan affairs, which pamphlet was reprinted, I believe, in the United States.

Nothing remarkable has taken place in Tuscany. The Grand Duke is trying to get up a native army, but there is no money in the country, and the people are not inclined to take service. In Parma and some of the small States of Italy, some people have been condemned to death for conspiracy against the Government. In Austrian Italy (Milan) large forces have been collected of late to awe the people, who hate the Germans with all their heart.

Here in Turin the events of the war form the only subject of interest. General LAMARMORA, who commands the Piedmontese contingent, is placed with his troops on the Tchernaia, a sort of defensive position, to cut off Russian supplies. They have not yet even had a brush with the enemy. All accounts agree in the excellent condition of this corps, which appears to be well provided for a long campaign. Some cases of cholera have broken out among the men, and one General of division has died of this scourge, which appears to be now a European disease, for we hear of cholera all over Italy.

The Convents bill has passed, after much opposition, so that we shall have fewer of these institutions, which are of no use to the present state of things even in Italy, while they keep hundreds in idleness.

The King of Piedmont is going to Paris to visit the Universal Exhibition, and hundreds of Sardinians have left and are leaving for the same purpose. The country continues to be very prosperous, and the trade of Genoa is increasing daily.

It is said that the Italian despotic Sovereigns, fearing for the safety of their thrones, will form a grand army-league, like the Kings and Princes of Germany. Austria and Naples are to be the head of this Union, and it is proposed that in case of revolution all are to join and help each other. But the French, who have still a force in the Roman States, are opposed to this, and will not allow any such contract. So there is again material for a rupture. Altogether things look very threatening and revolutionary. I don't think we shall have a permanent power in Europe for many a day to come.

The Ailanthus.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As I am a daily reader of your paper, I have been interested in all that has been said, *pro* and *con*, respecting the *Ailanthus* tree, which has been an especial pet of mine ever since its first introduction to our Northern cities.

I believe I was among the very first to set out this tree in the streets of Philadelphia, having planted several in front of my dwelling house more than twenty-five years ago. Those trees are still standing, large, beautiful and clean, they are ornaments to the square, and until within a few years past (when it has become the *fashion* to abuse it) the Ailanthus has never been supposed to be a dirty, unhealthy, or poisonous tree. Its blossoms certainly do have a strong smell for a fortnight, and the smell is certainly not an agreeable one; but we are more than compensated for the trifling annoyance by the exemption from worms and insects, which infest nearly all the other trees in our streets.

Considering the far from cleanly condition of the streets both here and in New-York, and the thousand and one odors which assail the nose, we might certainly be able to bear with the Ailanthus for a fortnight, in view of its many merits.

You have done the Ailanthus injustice in another respect also. You say it is a "*worthless*" tree. Permit me to tell you that the wood of the Ailanthus makes most beautiful furniture; when polished it is something between *maple* and *satin wood*, much more beautiful than the maple. I have several articles of this furniture in my house, (which for beauty of wood cannot be surpassed,) made from Ailanthus trees grown by myself. For all purposes too, where white pine would be used, the Ailanthus would answer and would be much handsomer.

The wood could also be made use of in the manufacture of paper, and as no worms would touch it, this paper would be very valuable where an indestructible paper is required.

I don't think the Ailanthus runs any danger of being abolished, though a foreigner, (if it is a foreigner.) It is too well naturalized now, and only "*know-nothings*" will seek to deprive it of its rights and us of its comforts.

Do you know that the *female tree* emits no odor? Why not plant them, if the male tree is too odorous for the weak nerves of the Gothamites?

Yours with respect, PHILO-AILANTHUS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1855.

P. S.—The rapid growth of this tree is very much in its favor. An Ailanthus tree of twenty years' growth, is as large as an oak or chestnut at double that age.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

LIQUOR IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

RECORDER SMITH'S OPINION.

THE FEES LIST.

There is nothing new in relation to the liquor traffic at the Police Courts. The same course was pursued yesterday by the magistrates as heretofore. There is, it will be seen, a remarkable increase of cases of intoxication on the eastern side of the City. No less than 21 cases came before Justice Welsh, at the Essex Market Police Court. At the Tombs there were eight, and at Jefferson Market four. This makes a total of 33. Policemen as well as lawyers must be making out pretty well; and no doubt some of them, those who are not overcharged in their upperworks, have no objection to a prisoner going up an alleyway. It's a dreadful thing to be punished and afterwards exposed; besides it is the better policy to give a V on the sly than a X in open Court.

The following are the complaints:

JEFFERSON MARKET.
Before Justice Brennan.

Michael Cullen, No. 283 Sixth-avenue, purchased strong beer at the corner of Cliff and John streets, and drank it; also drank beer at the Hoboken Ferry.

Alexander Andrews, Long Island, drank beer at the foot of Rivington-street, East River; also drank brandy there; drank at the corner of Grand and East streets; drank beer and St. Croix rum; drank also in a number of other places, too numerous to name.

Catharine Hagan, No. 144 Twenty-eighth-street, drank no liquor last night; drank beer, but did not pay for it.

Jas. McClelland, almshouse, was a little intoxicated; drank two glasses of gin; could not tell where he got it; was treated by a friend.

Frank Schaffal, No. 351 Houston-street, was not intoxicated; did not drink any liquor.

Henrietta Strong (no residence given) believes it was gin she drank; keep bad liquor in Yorkville; can't tell where she got the liquor.

ESSEX MARKET.
Before Justice Welsh.

James Nolan, Sixth-street, drank part of his liquor in a friend's house; drank some grog in South-street.

Catherine Perkins, No. 92 Monroe-street, got her liquor at Mrs. Hatfield's, Water-street.

Felix McQuade, No. 212 Monroe-street, don't know where she got her liquor.

Mary Flinsey lives out of the City; can't tell where she got her liquor; found drunk in Houston-street.

Patrick Noonan, Avenue B, got his liquor in Bayard-street; drank beer and brandy.

Daniel Smith, No. 67 Carmine-street, found asleep; don't know where he got his liquor.

James Towney, No. 376 Eighth street, got drunk at his sister's.

George Nuffatt, Ninth-street, got his beer and brandy in Thirteenth-street.

Susan McClelland, from the country, got her liquor somewhere in the First-avenue.

Wm. Cochrane, No. 340 Twelfth-street, don't actually know where he got his liquor.

Michael Flannigan, No. 176 Avenue A, got his liquor either in Twentieth or Twenty-first-street.

Ann Dalton, No. 28 Crosby-street, can't tell where she got her rum.

Mary Crawford, No. 26 Howard-street, got her liquor from Ann Dalton.

Hugh Gaty, No. 40 Scammel-street, got the imported at the corner of Gouverneur and Cherry streets.

Elizabeth Wood, Jackson-street, got her liquor all around.

Peter Sweeny, No. 111 Eldridge-street, found his grog at several places.

John Williams, Jamaica, L. I., can't tell where he got his liquor.

John Canfield, Brooklyn, got the most of his liquor there before he crossed over.

George Horn, Morrisania, can't tell where he got his liquor.

Charles Romer, No. 16 Norfolk-street, got his liquor on an excursion.

Peter Finley, No. 12 Hamilton-street, drank some liquor in Jefferson-street.

AT THE TOMBS.

Mr. George Hall says he lives in Rector-street; admits having drunk intoxicating liquor yesterday in various places in Pearl-street; don't know the number nor who keeps the place; he was not drunk exactly, but thinks he must have been sun-struck.

William Davis lives at No. 37 Oliver-street; says positively he did not drink anything at all yesterday; he was very tired walking around yesterday, and in the evening sat down on the steps of his house and fell asleep.

Richard Rowland says he lives at No. 97 Mott-street; drank some liquor yesterday at Mr. Patullo's, in Duane-street, near Broadway; either he paid for it or his friend, he don't know which; and now his friend has deserted him, just at the time when he needs his assistance.

George Owens lives somewhere in Oliver-street, he believes; says he did drink something like liquor yesterday, but don't know where he got it. His case is similar to Mr. Rowland.

Daniel McCarthy, of nowhere; drank four glasses of ale last night; got it at James Hill's Porter House, in Morris-street, near West; Mr. Hill's son, Frederick, waited on me; paid three cents a glass for the ale.

Richard Moredall says he has been living at Mr. Pease's Mission, in Little Water-street; drank liquor at various places yesterday; did not mean to get drunk; was very anxious to go back to the Mission again.

Miss Martha Irwin lives at No. 133 Duane-street; sent her servant girl out for it; don't know where she bought it nor what she paid for it.

Liquor Prosecutions—Correspondence.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

MESSRS. COLEMAN & STETSON—*Gentlemen:* According to our best information and belief, the sale of liquor continues at the Astor House just as before the Prohibitory Law went into effect. We are willing, however, to assume that you honestly believe such sale of liquor is not a violation of law; that you hold, with many others, that the Prohibitory Law is unconstitutional and void, or that imported liquors are excepted from its operations. In the name, therefore, of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, I respectfully invite you to meet us in the Supreme Court, to contest the above points of law, or any others your counsel may raise relative to this whole subject. We wish an amicable discussion and a judicial decision of every point.

If we enter complaint for a single violation, will you acknowledge the sale of a bottle of wine, a glass of brandy, or any other quantity of any intoxicating liquor? And will you waive a jury trial, and so direct your counsel as to favor the earliest possible presentation of the case to the Supreme Court?

We make this offer in good faith, and with a high regard for your personal character and public standing. An acceptance at your earliest convenience will insure the immediate adoption of measures to bring the matter before the Court without delay. In behalf of the New-York City Temperance Alliance,

C. J. WARREN,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPLY.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

MR. C. J. WARREN—*Sir:* In reply to your letter of this date, we have only to say that we are acting under the opinion of eminent jurists, who believe the law which authorizes the seizure and destruction of our property to be unconstitutional.

Confiding in the wisdom and justice of our judicial tribunals, and *prepared as law-abiding citizens to conform to their decision of this question*, we do not feel called upon to depart from the course we adopted when replying to your former proposition. Very respectfully, &c.,

COLEMAN & STETSON.

Recorder Smith's Opinion.

On the 10th day of July inst., Mary Martin made an affidavit before Police Justice Wood, in which she alleged that, on the 8th day of July aforesaid, intoxicating liquor, to wit, brandy, was sold to her by the defendant, Thomas Dowd, in violation of the provisions of the act entitled, "An Act for the suppression of intemperance, pauperism, and crime, passed April 9, 1855," and that she paid for said liquor, and drank the same on the premises of the defendant. Upon this affidavit, Justice Wood issued a warrant for the defendant; the defendant was arrested, taken before the Justice, and held to answer the charge at the Special Sessions. On appearing in this Court, the defendant waived his right of trial by Jury, and interposed a plea of not guilty. Upon the trial the defendant admitted that he sold brandy to the witness, Martin, at the time specified by her affidavit, but coupled the admission with the averment that the brandy sold was imported. Notwithstanding the admission of the defendant, the witness, Martin, was sworn on behalf of the people, and confirmed the facts as to the sale of the liquor by the defendant to the witness, as stated in the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued, and in reply to a question by the defendant's counsel, she stated that she did not know whether the brandy was imported liquor. I regret that no counsel was present to represent the prosecution, upon a question of so much interest as the one involved in this case. It would have been gratifying to me to have had the question, on both sides, fully presented and discussed.

Previous to the passage of the Act above referred to, the power to grant licenses to sell liquor, &c., in the City of New-York, was vested in the Mayor and Common Council. The same Act that conferred upon them the power to grant licenses, also imposed specific penalties for the violation of the Excise Law,—penalties that could be enforced by civil remedy, and also, fine and imprisonment to be enforced by a criminal prosecution as for a misdemeanor.—

The Statutes of this State imposed penalties for selling liquor without *such a license as was provided in the then existing laws.* The licenses then authorized are expressly abolished by the 35th section of the Act of April 9, 1855. And no license can be granted except the license mentioned in the second section of that Act. I know it has been contended that the penalties under the Statutes existing before the Act of April are still in force, and are not effected by the last mentioned Act. That the penalty imposed there was for selling liquor without a license, and that now, when no license can be obtained to sell, the old Statute is still operative. I do not so understand the law. The penalty under the old statute was a *specific penalty* imposed for selling without *the specific license* mentioned in that Statute. The Statute imposing the penalty is repealed by the 34th section of the Act of April. The penalty expires with the law that created it, and we must seek in the new law, in the Act of April, and that only, for the license and the penalty. The 34th section of that Act is broad and sweeping in its terms: It repeals "all the Acts and parts of Acts, and all Charters and parts of Charters" inconsistent with the Act. The Legislature in framing that section clearly intended to effect such a repeal, and for the purpose of preventing actions then in progress from being affected by it, enacted, that no suit commenced or indictment found before the Act took effect should in any measure be affected thereby. There would have been no necessity for the last paragraph of the 30th section if the Legislature intended that the old penalties for selling liquor without a license should remain operative. The question then before the Court is, has the defendant violated any of the provisions of the Act of the 9th of April, and if so, what penalty has he incurred? The first section of the Act reads as follows:

"Intoxicating liquor (except hereinafter provided) shall not be sold or kept for sale, or with intent to be sold by any person for himself or any other person in any place whatsoever: nor shall it be given away, (except as medicine by physicians pursuing the practice of medicine as a business, or for sacramental purposes,) nor be kept with the intent to be given away in any place whatever, except a dwelling-house in which, or in any part of which, no tavern, store, grocery, shop, boarding or victualling-house, or a room for gambling, dancing, or other public amusement, or recreation of any kind is kept; nor shall it be kept or deposited in any place whatsoever, except in such dwelling-house as above described, or in a church or place of worship for sacramental purposes, or in a place where either some chemical, mechanical, or medical act requiring the use of spirituous liquor is carried on as a regular branch of business, or while in actual transportation from one place to another, or stored in a warehouse, prior to its reaching the place of destination. This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which, in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States." Had this section ended at the word "destination," the question presented by the counsel for the defendant could not have arisen. But, it is now contended by the counsel, that although his client has sold liquor without license, he has not violated any of the provisions of the act, of April or of any existing statute. That the latter clause of the first section in terms excepts imported liquors from the operation of the act. That, the right to import liquor into this State under the law and under treaties of the United States is conceded. And that the right to sell is incident to the right to import. The fact, I think, cannot be disputed, that this law was not passed as originally framed. That it was not the offspring of one mind, but on the contrary, that section after section was passed by different persons, that it was altered and remodeled to meet different views, and to silence prejudice against certain sections, and that the necessity for these frequent alterations, additions and amendments, arose from the fact, that without them the bill would never have become a law. Whatever may have been the intention of the framer or framers of the latter clause of the first section, we can now only derive from the language embodied in it. The judicial construction must be predicated upon that, and that alone. Whatever the intention of the Legislature might have been, is a matter of no moment, in the consideration of penal statutes, unless that intent is clearly and distinctly expressed. In other words, if the disputed point is so ambiguous as to admit of two constructions, that construction most favorable to the party to be affected by it, is the construction that must prevail. "The laws which restrain, such as those that forbid anything that is not in itself unlawful, or which derogate in any other manner from the general law; the laws which inflict punishment for crimes and offences or penalties in civil matters; those which prescribe certain formalities; the laws which appear to have any hardship in them; those which disinherit and others; the like, are to be interpreted in such a manner as not to be applied beyond what is clearly expressed in the law, to any consequences to which the laws do not extend. And, on the contrary, we ought to give to such laws all the temperament of equity and humanity that they are capable of." Is not this act one to which this rule of law applies? It is an act in derogation of the common law, highly penal in its nature, destructive to property in its consequences, jeopardising liberty, and inflicting the loss of social position and civil rights, summary in its execution, granting extraordinary powers to irresponsible persons, and affording no adequate redress to the parties injured.

Apply the doctrine, which I have above stated to this act, the justice of which cannot be fairly questioned, has the defendant violated any of its provisions, and if so, what is the penalty incurred? The first question which arises is, is there any law or treaty of the United States which gives the right to sell imported liquor in this State?

The affirmative of this question is too well settled to be seriously contested. But it is contended that though the right to import, carries with it the right to sell, yet the right is confined to sales in the original packages, and when, that when the liquor leaves the hands of the importer and gets into the hands of the jobber or consumer, the right to regulate the traffic in the article is vested in the State Government, and is subjected to such excise, laws and regulations as by the State Government may be adopted. That question has been so decided in the United States Courts, and is now the settled law of the land. But does the question involved in those decisions arise in the case? The first section of the act says it does not apply "to liquor" the right to sell which is given, &c. The exception in the section is in favor of the liquor—*imported liquor*, and therefore the decisions of the United States Courts do not comply to the question before this Court, upon the construction of this statute.

We have no right to say, in construing a penal statute, that the insertion of a clause in the law that was entirely unnecessary to carry out what is now alleged was the intention of the Legislature, was inserted merely for the purpose of avoiding the oft agitated question relating to the sale of imported liquor, which had heretofore embarrassed the law of prohibition; and that the latter clause of the first section was inserted for the purpose of declaring that the law was not in conflict with the decisions of the United States Courts upon that question. Effect must be given to every portion of a statute. Unless it was intended by the Legislature to exempt imported liquor from the operation of the act, it would have been very easy, by leaving out entirely the latter clause of the first section, or by a slight change in the phraseology, to have obviated all difficulty as to the effect of the latter clause, so far as that question is involved. Suppose the section had read thus: "This section shall not apply to the sale of imported liquor in original packages in the hands of the importer, in any case where the right to import such liquor is given by any law or treaty of the United States;" then the statute would have been clear and free from this embarrassment. It has been claimed that the act should be construed as if it read as last stated. I cannot so construe it. Judicial officers do not possess legislative powers: and where liberty, reputation, and property are at stake, Courts have no right to assume doubtful ones. It is therefore resolved into this: The section exempts imported liquor, that being the liquor the right to sell which is given, because the right to import implies the right to sell, and the exemption being absolute, it is taken out of the restriction imposed upon other liquor.

Although the 22d section of the act declares, that the act shall not be construed so as to prevent the importer of foreign liquor from keeping or selling the same in the original packages to any persons authorized by the act to sell liquor. This refers to the imported specifically. The insertion of that section was wholly unnecessary. The right existed without State legislative permission. The latter clause of the first section is general in its operation, and infers, as I have before stated, to the liquor itself in its broadest and most general terms. At common law, as I before have had occasion to remark, the traffic in liquor is free. It is by statutory regulations that it is restrained.

The Statutory regulations that existed in this State up to the passage of the act of April last, are all repealed, except that imposing a penalty for the sale of liquor on Sunday, and the act of April is substituted. In that act, imported liquor, as I understand it, is exempt from its operation by express enactment, and the only license that is to be required, is the license under the second section, which, in my opinion, applies to intoxicating liquor, other than which is imported. I suppose, by way of illustration, the last clause of the first section had read—This section shall not apply to "cider," instead of "to liquor," would it be contended that any penalty would attach itself to the sale of cider, without license? The word liquors implying, as it does, from the context, imported liquor, is equally exempt as cider would have been, had the word cider been inserted in the place of liquor. The twenty-second section does not in any way tend to authorize a different construction. It is merely declaratory of an existing right—a right which no State Legislation could interfere with. It was probably inserted before the last clause of the first section was added, and is at most only declaratory of a then existing right under the law of the United States regulating commerce. I have examined this question with great care, knowing the deep interest felt by the community in the question at issue. I have consulted the authorities bearing upon the question involved, and applying the principles of the law, as to the construction of penal statutes to the act under consideration, I have come to the following conclusion:

That it is no offence to sell imported liquor without having obtained the license, mentioned in the act of April.

As the case is presented, it is unnecessary to pass upon other questions arising under the act, as they are not necessarily involved in the merits of the case under consideration.

The defendant is discharged.

In the other case tried before me, the People on complaint of Henry Hill *vs.* Charles E. Smith, the same principles are involved, and the facts are substantially the same. The defendant in that case is also discharged. The statute in these cases allow the costs to the prevailing party.

The Duties of Magistrates—Queries.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I find in the DAILY TIMES every morning a list of intoxicated persons who have been arrested, and an epitome of the testimony elicited on their examination. Some have wonderfully short memories, but some do tell "on oath" where they obtained and paid for the liquor. By section 12 of the new law, I find it is the DUTY of the magistrate, if any offence against the Act appears to have been committed, "to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender and the search of his premises." Now, I have not learned that any such warrants have been issued, though by the published reports of the testimony there have been several places identified and sworn to. As Editors are supposed to know everything, will you be kind enough to inform me whether the magistrates are selected from the suspicion that they know something of Law, or whether they, like the "Head of the Police," keep a counsel to advise them as they *wish* to be advised? Not being a lawyer I can only understand the meaning of the words of the law, and as far as my education directs me it appears to me that our magistrates and officers, including Sheriffs and Policemen, are daily violating their oaths of office in a manner truly frightful to behold, and the community allow it without a remonstrance. I am warmly in favor of the due regard and observance of Law generally, and this open violation countenanced in the case of the Liquor Law, will soon be construed into a general license to disregard all laws.

Will you oblige the writer and others by correcting the statement (concerning the Law in the State of Maine) made in the TIMES some weeks since, respecting the seizure and arrest of private persons conveying liquor to their own houses. I think you will not be able to find any section of law to justify the paragraph referred to, which was "leaded" in such a way as to look as an extract from the law named.

May I ask, through you, if there is any member of the Liquor Dealers' Association who will agree, in good faith, to an amicable suit or suits, to test the various questions they have raised respecting the New-York Prohibitory Law, and have it fairly tried and carried to the higher Courts, and a decision obtained? If our present law is unconstitutional, I, with many others, will work hard for its repeal. NOMS VERBONA.

The Law in Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT—GENERAL TERM—July 17.

Before Judges Brown, Strong and Rockwell.

The People vs. *Philip Bierbericke.*—This case came up on a return to a writ of *certiorari*, to the case of the above-named defendant, convicted at Poughkeepsie of keeping and depositing intoxicating liquors, to wit: Lager Bier in violation of the Act entitled An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime.

The defendant had been charged as above on the oath of John E. Valsor and Joseph Rosell, before the County Judge of Dutchess County, EGBERT Q. ELDRIDGE, Esq., as a Court of Special Sessions.

Defendant's counsel had then moved that he be discharged on the following grounds:

1. Because it did not appear from the complaint and affidavits but that all liquors sold by the defendant were imported, or that the same is prohibited by the act.

2. That it does not appear but that the defendant is the importer, and that the liquor is not in the original packages.

3. Because no one can be prosecuted except the person who has taken out a license and executed an undertaking.

4. Because there is no offence charged against any valid law, that is, that the Prohibitory Liquor Law is unconstitutional and void.

All these objections were then overruled by the County Judge, and the defendant demanded an examination. Refused.

Defendant then offered bail to appear at the Court of Sessions or to the Oyer and Terminer. Both offers refused.

Defendant then demanded a trial by Jury, and twelve were summoned, but only six were drawn and sworn. Defendant demanded twelve men. Refused by the Court. To all these rulings the defendant excepted and the trial proceeded.

A writ of *certiorari* was served on the Judge on the 11th, and the argument adjourned till this day.

Mr. J. F. Barnard, of Poughkeepsie, for the defendant, having read the original writ and return setting forth the above facts, moved for the discharge of the defendant. The chief objection he desired to raise was the last one enumerated, and the points were these: First, for the reason that that part of the law which prohibits the sale absolutely is unconstitutional and void, the Legislature had no power to prohibit. If it was constitutional, the proceedings should show affirmatively that an offence had been committed, showing that the liquor was liquor not imported, but manufactured in the State of New-York. In other words, that the exception applied to liquor in whatever packages they were contained.

When the words of exception were contained in the enacting clause, they must show it does not come within the exception; further, the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of New-York, gave every citizen the right not to be restrained or held to answer for any infamous crime without being indicted by a Grand Jury. Well, was this an infamous crime? An infamous crime was where it disqualified the person convicted as a witness or juryman; and this very act made a person convicted incompetent to be a juror, and so goes to the very essence of what is by the common law called infamous crime.

The statute, it was true, called only felonies infamous, but the Constitution was higher than the statute, and the statute could not change the meaning or the language of the Constitution. Again, the law was unconstitutional in that it deprived the citizen of liberty without due process of law. In this it was anomalous and a course unknown to the law.

There was also a lack of power in the Legislature to make a County Judge a criminal officer at all. There was no power given by the Constitution to make the County Judge a Court of criminal jurisdiction, except as a Court of Sessions, with certain Justices elected for that purpose. There was no power to make Criminal Courts at all, except Courts of Sessions and local Courts in cities, of uniform organization and jurisdiction. For these reasons they moved for his discharge.

Judge Brown—Your point is that due process of law, means the proceedings of the common law and a Jury of twelve men.

Mr. Barnard—Certainly, your Honors.

Mr. Campbell—(District Attorney of Dutchess County for the People)—replied, arguing in the first place that there was no power under this statutory *certiorari* to discharge the defendant, while he was held under a color of legal authority, but that he must be left to his action or his common law *certiorari*.

Judge Strong—But they go further here and say that there is no color—that there is no Court at all.

Mr. Campbell—I understand that, but I contend there is a color under this statute, and it is a point for this Court to decide. With respect to the constitutionality of prohibiting liquor as a beverage, the people had surrendered all their right to make laws to the Legislature.

Judge Brown—It is only a qualified surrender.

Mr. Campbell—Qualified, certainly, so far as to preserve the inalienable rights of man. There is no other qualification, except those expressly reserved.

Judge Strong—The Constitution guarantees to us a Republican Government and laws, and there can be no power to enact despotic laws.

Mr. Campbell—The difficulty, then, is to say what are despotic laws; if we could say that, it would be a different thing. It has been held in the United States Court, that nothing applies to a State except the power is given, and where the Constitution is silent, then every State Legislature has the right. There is scarcely any limit to this legislative power, and the people have only the power to withdraw it by appointing new legislators. The constitutional limits of the legislative power must be strictly construed. The Constitution of 1846 said the old law, such parts of the common law and acts of the Legislature as existed in 1777, and by the resolution of 20th April following, shall exist in the Legislature.

Frown J.—That is a mere adoption of constitutional rules. It don't touch the constitutional rights.

Mr. Campbell—We say that the People of the United States are in the same position. They have surrendered their authority. This is well laid down in the elementary writers. Kent says that the principle of the English Parliament being omnipotent does not extend to the United States. If there be no constitutional objection, it is with us as absolute as in any other country. But in this, as in all countries where there is a written constitution an act may be void as against the Constitution.

To proceed to another point, what was a capital or infamous crime? If this was not one, the point as to his right to give bail and appear before the Grand Jury fell to the ground. Such right was only guaranteed in those cases; and would they say this was an infamous crime? If this part of the statute was objectionable and void, was the whole statute therefore void? The Court must surely only say this much is unconstitutional; but they (counsel) said that was not necessary. They found infamous crimes defined in the Revised Statutes, (2 R. S. 702, old paging,) and this statute now incorporated into the revised statute, existed before the two last Constitutions were passed, and they must consequently have been passed with reference to this statute, and the legal meaning of the word as therein defined. The common law did not at any time include misdemeanors in the class of infamous crimes; but it is said that the statute, by a subsequent provision renders him infamous, but it was surely too far-fetched to say a man was rendered infamous "because he was disqualified from serving on a jury." A man was required to have $250 in property to qualify him, whereas, he might be a Senator without sixpence. And would they argue a mere disqualification of, or objection to a juror made him infamous.

They supposed this was not unconstitutional with regard to the Constitution of the United States in any respect. In the 5th of Howard a case was reported, in which it is held, in passing upon the law of Rhode Island, that they had the right to pass such a one if they did not pass a law to prohibit the sale of imported liquors in bulk.

Another point was, that the warrant was insufficient. Upon this point, he referred to the 4th Barbour's Reports, 2 R. S., 707; and Payne *vs.* Barnes, in the 5th Barbour.

This State made no new provisions for issuing warrants. They were to be issued according to laws already existing that stated how warrants were to be issued. There was no necessity to shew that the liquor was not imported. It was for the defendants to shew that it came within any exception as a matter of defence.

The case in the 5th Howard went the whole length of sustaining a prohibitory law as long as it did not restrain the right of sale of imported liquors in the original packages.

Mr. John Thompson followed on the same side. He first recapitulated the facts as before set out. There were two questions in this matter, and only two. The case referred to in the first of Barbour did not apply to criminal proceedings. It was there determined they would not go behind the colorable authority of the Judge. This law was not infringing any article of the Constitution of the United States or of the State of New-York. It was contended that the first section pretended to prohibit the sale, and then by a proviso nullified the law altogether. The most healthful tone of the old Excise laws was given to them by the Judiciary after they had lain for twenty years as a dead letter; and it was only by repeated charges from their Honors to the Grand Juries on their several circuits they were brought to enforce it. When he considered this, he was satisfied the Court would pause before they pronounced this law unconstitutional. It was no light thing for a Court to pronounce a solemn act of the Legislature unconstitutional. We all knew that with all the restraints placed on the traffic by these laws, it was still strong and vigorous; and without any restraint, as it would be for six months, if the Court now declared the law unconstitutional, the flood gates must be opened wide, producing disastrous results. Knowing this, he was satisfied the Court would look and listen patiently. It was not for the Counsel or the Court to say whether they would advise such a law. The question was, Did this law infringe upon the Constitution?

All the proceedings were strictly conformable to this law. (Counsel here read extracts from the act.) By section 6 it was provided that the trial should be before a Judge in Special Sessions, whether a Judge of a County Court or not.

In Gould's Pleadings, page 179, section 22, the distinction between an exception and proviso was pointed out. In the 15th section it was said where the exception is in the enacting clause, as where in the Excise Law persons were prohibited from selling, "not having a license," then it must be stated in the complaint that he has not a licensee. But provisoes were only matters of defence. On this point there were several cases there cited. In page 291 of Barbour's Criminal Treatise, this point was further elucidated, and it was expressly there laid down, and the case referred to was in 1 Term Reports, page 320, that where the proviso was in a subsequent clause, though in the same section, (which was this case,) it need not be stated in the complaint. The first part of first section of this law first prohibited the sale, or keeping for sale; secondly, giving it or keeping it to give, then in another sentence followed the clause that the section should not apply to any liquor authorized by any law or treaty of the United States, to be sold, making it a technical proviso. The Judge had jurisdiction of the trial in Special Sessions. The article in the Constitution as to local Courts did not apply relating to cities only. Here the County Judge was elected to preside in the County Court and Court of Sessions, and to do such other duties as may be required by law.

By this law he was detailed to do this duty, and it was only transferring the jurisdiction in Special Sessions to him from the Justices of the Peace.

Brown, J.—You don't claim that the Legislature has the right to establish new Criminal Courts out of cities?

Mr. Thompson—I say this is not a new local Court, but a Court of Special Sessions, to which the Judge is detailed. Did this act create any offence? It did. Firstly, to sell or keep for selling; secondly, to give or keep for giving; and thirdly, to deposit except in certain places. He believed that the gentleman who had the honor of first discovering that the proviso in the first section nullified the whole, was the Corporation Attorney of New-York. But he could not have read the act. He (Mr. Thompson) would like to see the law or treaty of the United States which excepted imported liquor. He could never find such a law; and he had the authority of Mr. Marcy for saying that there was a treaty relating to wine in 1832, and which expired in 1842,—since when there was no law of the United States which allowed liquor to be sold.

Strong, J.—It is allowed to be imported.

Mr. Thompson—If the proviso is interpreted as it is attempted to be it would nullify the law altogether.

Strong, J.—That may well be.

Mr. Thompson—I may here refer to a rule of construction as laid down in 1 Blackstone's Commentaries page 89. Where words are themselves doubtful or repugnant to the whole law they are void.

Brown, J.—We shall have to ascertain what they mean by what they've said.

Mr. Thompson—And in Kent's commentaries it is said that the intention must be taken from a view of the law altogether when the words admit of an ambiguous or dubious meaning.

Strong, J.—But the other side say they do not admit of a dubious meaning. They are not doubtful at all, but as explicit as they can be made.

Mr. Thompson—But we are not to say that the Legislators are a set of dolts and fools, but rather that they comprise the supreme wisdom of the State. Suppose a pipe of brandy came into New-York and I got a little of it at Pokeepsie, and your Honor a little in Long Island, and Mr. Bierbevicke got a little in his shop. If this proviso is to extend to it all it would produce interminable confusion.

Judge Strong—I have heard that the history of that provision was, that it was introduced by a member of the Bar, an eminent one and an eminent friend of the Temperance cause, and in words that would have been effectual, but that those words were struck out and these introduced by a member who was not any great friend of the cause.

Mr. Thompson—Your Honor may have been more behind the scenes than I was, and if that was as you say, it may explain some observations outside, and that it was perhaps not friends, but enemies of the law that had the final fixing of it. Is it a valid law? Article 3, section 1 of the Constitution gives to the Legislature the supreme power, except where excepted by the Constitution, to declare what is a nuisance.

Judge Strong—Have they the right to say corn is a nuisance, because whisky may be made of it, and to say no one shall grow any more?

Mr. Thompson—They have the right to legislate as to police and sanitary measures, and they have accordingly said that certain productions from the West Indies shall not be imported in certain seasons—for instance, pine-apples.

After some further illustrations of this argument, Judge STRONG said: You do not distinguish between limiting and prohibiting altogether. It would not be the province of the Judiciary to pronounce upon it where there is a color for it and it is a matter of discretion. Bad meats and fruits, which become putrid, may be nuisances, but a bottle of champagne or brandy won't hurt you if you let it alone.

Mr. Thompson continued to argue there was some reason in this law, but having got out the idea, he would not lengthen his argument on that part of the case. He contended, as another ground, that it was not a total prohibition. There were still persons who had the right to sell for medicinal and mechanical purposes. The right was transferred from the tavern keepers to them, only somewhat more limited, and inside the old excise laws. In Judge Edmonds' opinion he had alluded to the New-Hampshire Act, which was a total prohibiton—there was no limit at all—and which had been sustained. Here was *res ajudicata*. He then alluded to the search and seizure clause, but the Court said that that question was not presented here at all. Counsel proceeded, that it might be said the forfeiture of the goods was a part of the punishment, but that would not make any difference, as it might be imposed as a penalty as legally as a pecuniary fine. Passing to the prohibitory feature of the law, he contended that the Legislature could regulate and prohibit.

Judge BROWN said the question to deal with was certain elementary principles of law. The right to hold property and enjoy it was the essence of liberty to control it, and a law which denied a man a place to put or keep it in, or the right to dispose of it, was the question of constitutionality. He expressed no opinion, but that was the question to be considered.

Counsel argued that the Legislature had a right to declare that certain property was no property at all, and that they could give power to destroy it if they thought in their wisdom it was for the public benefit. If he had a dog worth $100 and took him out in certain seasons of the year without a muzzle, he was liable to be shot, and he did not see why liquor should not be in the same category with rabid dogs.

The Court asked if the learned gentleman had ever heard of the law for the destruction of dogs without muzzles having ever been carried into effect in private dwellings?

The counsel then proceeded to the consideration of the act, and argued that if, as some lawyers asserted, the prohibitory sections of the old act were not repealed, they were not inconsistent with the provisions of the act under consideration; and that even if the search and seizure clause was declared unconstitutional, the other parts of the law would still remain in full force—as was recently decided in Massachusetts, in a similar case to the present, and under a similar law—the Maine Law.

He then reviewed the various answers of defendant, which he had previously disposed of, and further argued that the offence created was not an "infamous" one. Upon this he cited several old cases to show the original and continued legal signification of the term.

Mr. H. A. Nelson closed the argument in support of the motion to discharge.

The decision was reserved—the Court naming no day for its renditioo.

The Traffic in Brooklyn.

Twenty-four persons were reported to the Chief of Police yesterday morning, as having been arrested by the police during the preceding twenty-four hours, for "intoxication" and "drunk and disorderly."

Besides, there were several other arrests of parties intoxicated, charged with more serious offences.

SEIZURE OF IMPORTED LIQUORS.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Mathews of the Mayor's Office, made a seizure of one bottle of brandy and one bottle of wine, acknowledged to be imported, at Messrs. Toynbee & Hopkins' Hotel, Montague-street, which was conveyed in due form and deposited with Justice Daniel K. Smith.

This is to be a tested case, agreed upon between the authorities and counsel of the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association. A hearing will be had at 8 o'clock this morning.

Of the 24 cases of drunkenness, the following were disposed of:

Before Justice Smith.

Michael Hughee, a shoemaker: Lives in Bedford-street; got strong beer of Henry Holt, on Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also bought beer of Felix Duffy, corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, and paid for it; Wm. Le Count and George Van Nostrand drank with me; got beer in another store on Third-avenue; don't know who keeps it.

James McLaughlin, laborer: Lives on Twentieth-street, near Third-avenue; got some gin at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue; don't know who of; it was at a grocery store; also got some brandy of Patrick Gerrity, corner of Pearl and Cross streets; also of an unknown man in Orange-street.

Mary Smith: Lives in Plymouth-street; sent her girl for three cents' worth of brandy, and drank that; got none herself.

Morris Stack—Lives at No. 145 Pearl-street; got his liquor in New-York at about a dozen places; didn't know anybody.

Samuel Keys—Lives in Columbia-street; got his liquor in New-York at McCormick's between Eleventh and Twelfth and Twelfth and Thirteenth and First avenue; drank at no other place.

Patrick Smith—Lives on Church-street; drank gin on Atlantic-street near the Ferry; don't know who keeps the place; drank strong beer at a Dutchman's in Bedford; don't know his name.

Mary Carle—Lives in Baltic-street; got a gill of brandy or gin at a store; don't know where; the same over the door was Root.

Bridget Brickley—obtained her liquor at Mr. Watt's on Fulton-street, below Peck's hat store.

John Heany, lives at the corner of Van Brunt and Carroll streets; got beer of Docker, at the corner of President and Van Brunt; it was furnished by a girl.

Robert F. Barton, lives corner of Summit and Commercial streets; got brandy in New-York; don't know the place; got none in Brooklyn.

John Martin, says he lives in Baltic-street, and drank no intoxicating liquor yesterday.

Each party was fined $10, and in default of payment, sent to the County Jail for ten days.

Before Justice Jacobs.

George Baker, William Coffee and Frederick Rasham were taken before Justice Jacobs, in the Eastern District, and after examination, were fined $10 each.

Charles Conway was fined $10, for drunkenness, by Alderman Eames, in the Eastern District.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

Engine Company No. 7, of the Eastern District, are making extensive arrangements for their annual pic-nic excursion, and one of the rules adopted for the occasion is that no intoxicating liquors shall be used on the excursion.

Liquor at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, July 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The Prohibitory Law so far has had the effect to stop street drunkenness with but a very few exceptions, not more than two or three cases of that kind having come to light. We have a nice, snug little lock-up for delinquents, which is a terror to evil-doers, and the good people at the Suspension Bridge have another, which has been occupied for the last two nights and Sunday by a couple of rowdies, said to be from Lockport, where the law is in full force, to the praise of that growing village. M.

Prosecutions Under the Prohibitory Law Throughout the State.

BUFFALO.

FIRST CASE OF IMPRISONMENT UNDER THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—Timothy Hagarty was found drunk in the street Saturday afternoon, and being too drunk for trial, was committed to jail by Justice DRULLARD to answer the charge. The next morning he was brought from the jail to the Police Office. He was charged on the complaint of Timothy Crowley with being drunk in the public streets of the city of Buffalo, to which charge he plead guilty. He was sentenced by Justice DRULLARD to pay a fine of $10, $3 50 costs, in default of the payment of which he was sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary one day for each dollar of fine and costs. The prisoner swore in evidence, on being demanded as to who sold him the liquor, as follows: "To the best of my knowledge and belief, I did not drink anything on Saturday but cider, and I drank next door to the American Hotel, and do not know the man's name that keeps the place, or the person that gave me the cider."

UTICA.

A warrant was issued on Friday for the arrest of Mrs. Ann Mullen, of West Utica, for selling liquor. The examination was to take place before the Recorder next morning.

Myron Taylor, who keeps a grocery on John-street, was arrested on Saturday, and was to be examined before Justice Jones on Monday. The warrant was issued on the deposition of Mary Maistaken, who was found in a state of intoxication Friday night.

LANSINGBURG.

FIRST CASE UNDER THE NEW LAW IN LANSINGBURG.—On Saturday last, John Thayer was arraigned before Justice Ransom, charged with selling liquor, Plinay Thayer, complainant, Counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the case, on the ground that the complaint was insufficient. The Court denied the motion, whereupon, after protest of counsel, the Court adjourned to 6½ o'clock, P. M. Meantime, under advice of counsel, defendant sued the Justice, Mr. Ransom, officer Remington and complainant, Thayer, for false imprisonment. At the reassembling of the Court, counsel for defence refused to appear, and took no further part in the affair, but was discharged by the Justice.

SARATOGA.

Besides the case against Ethan A. Denell, of the Montgomery Hall, for violation of the Prohibitory Law, the hearing of which was postponed, another complaint was made on Friday last, before Judge McKean, against John L. Houstis, keeper of the Lafayette House. On Saturday, a summons was issued, commanding the attendance of certain persons named as witnesses at the police office at 9 A. M. on Monday morning

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1855.

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The Ties of Blood—America and the British Press.

The London Press does not recover from its astonishment at the lack of sympathy on the part of Americans with their English brethren fighting in the Crimea. Waiving all discussion as to the merits of the controversy, they cannot understand how one great branch of the Anglo-Saxon family can see another engaged in so bloody a war, with so little emotion. The mere fact of brotherhood—the identity of race and language, and a community of political principles, ought, in their opinion, to make a British triumph quite as dear to an American as to a British heart. And they denounce us without stint, as false to our origin and our race, as forgetful of the sacred ties of consanguinity, for the evident indifference with which we watch the doubtful fortunes of the war that rages in the distant East.

We might attach some weight to these remonstrances, so warmly and pathetically urged, if experience had not revealed their hypocrisy. We remember very well the tone of the British Press when *we* were engaged in war. We remember how little ties of blood, identity of language and of race, and all that sort of thing, went for then. Instead of rejoicing in Anglo-Saxon valor, and sharing with us the exultations of victory, our British brethren expended their energies in sneering at our Generals, ridiculing our armies, caricaturing our battles, falsifying our actions, and vilifying us in every possible manner. That we may not be thought too sweeping in thus characterizing the language of the British Press, we copy two, out of the multitude of articles they devoted to the Mexican War,—one from the London *Times* and the other from the *News*:—and we appeal to them for evidence of our statement that nothing could be more insulting or offensive to our national pride, than the language then used by our affectionate brethren across the water.

The reader of these articles will not fail to notice how exactly their censures, then vented upon us, now fall upon their own heads. "It is now," says the *Times*, (in 1847,) "as much a matter of debate in the Senate *why the war was commenced, as how it is to be conducted* and *when it is to be concluded*." Could any phrase more accurately describe the recent debates in Parliament? "In the public law of the new world," adds the *Times*, "a *status belli* will be equivalent to a *casus belli*, and no further justification of a war need be sought for, beyond the fact of its existence." Is not this precisely the principle on which the *Times* itself now daily insists upon the necessity of prosecuting the war? The Americans, moreover, says the *Times*, had no very exact idea of the *object* of their war,—and least of all how it was to be attained;—"what they were to win and how they were to keep it, were points on which the event showed they had no settled opinion." Is the case very different with the English in the present war? The Mexicans, moreover, are the hardest of all nations to conquer; "they have abundance of room and can always elude a battle; they have no centre of power at which a mortal blow can be aimed; they have the advantage, as well as the disadvantage, of a low political organization, and are far more easily scotched than killed." Has not the *Times* found this to be quite as true of Russia as of Mexico?

But in its jeers at the American Army, our Anglo-Saxon brother becomes conspicuously facetious and prophetic. Evidently unconscious, like all who prognosticate the future, of the full meaning of his words, the *Times*, pretending to sketch the condition of the American Army in 1847, describes the English in 1855. "They have no army, and have constitutional objections to raising one." We advertised for 10,000 volunteers, and 300,000 offered their services; England has in vain tried to raise 20,000 at home, bought the services of a small force in Sardinia, called on her Colonies for help, and has finally sent agents to steal aid, under false pretences, from the United States! "They have no money, and are resolutely determined to find none." We paid the whole cost of the war with less than England has spent in fairly commencing hers. "They have no Generals, and have just agreed never to have one." Our Generals, *such as they were*, succeeded in everything they undertook: the British Generals thus far have done nothing but inspire their countrymen with a lively sense of their ignorance and imbecility. Yet, "they have either to continue a war of which *nobody can tell the cost or the conclusion*, or to confess their folly and their helplessness by a ridiculous retreat." How could language more accurately describe the condition of the English at Sebastopol, except that for them retreat is quite as impossible as conquest? And the *Times* closes its article by an elaborate picture of the *cost* of our war,—which, however, would not in the least answer for its own. "By the present English plan of operations against Russia," said the *Times* as long ago as March 15, "*forty thousand* lives and *sixty millions* of dollars have already been expended in the siege of Sebastopol." Since that time these figures have been doubled! The London *News*, with a similar display of brotherly love, makes itself merry over the exposure of American troops to the miasma of a tropical climate, which will "*kill them off like vermin* in the mephitic *grotto dell cane*." The idea is certainly amusing; we do not care, however, to extend the comparison to the troops now exposed to the pestilential vapors created by the hot sun of the Crimea falling upon thousands of half-buried corpses in the Allied camp.

We might fill our columns with articles similar to those we copy this morning from the London *Times* and *News* upon our war with Mexico. No thought of brotherhood,—no ties of blood, then deterred the English press from exulting over everything that promised defeat to the American arms,—or from denouncing with the utmost virulence every step we took to subdue our enemy and prosecute the war to a successful issue. They have no right to ask us to forget all this, or to expect at our hands sympathy and encouragement in return for contumely and ecorn.

Female Shop-Keepers.

The life of cities presents us with a vast number of incongruous sights and anomalous exhibitions of misappropriated things and misplaced men, but among them all surely there is none more incongruous, or shocking to the sense of the eternal fitness of things, than the spectacle of a broad-shouldered man, with brawny fists and a fierce moustache, engaged in the effeminate business of selling tape and ribbons over a counter to a delicate woman. There are certain employments which are called manly, but selling muslin to ladies is not one of them. Men are required to till the fields, to build houses, to make laws, to act as soldiers, to preach sermons, to navigate ships, and to perform a thousand other duties which nature has plainly forbidden women to engage in, by denying her the necessary physical qualities for success. But she is in no manner disqualified for shop-keeping, and for the business of selling to her own sex the articles of ornament and dress of which she ought to be the best able to judge. On the contrary, she has every qualification for the business, being neat-handed, patient, voluble and conciliatory in her manner. In brief, woman is naturally fitted for the business of shop-keeping, and society suffers a great wrong by her being kept from one of the occupations for which she is so eminently well qualified. Society suffers a double wrong by it, for men who usurp the employment of women are kept from the occupations in which they might render essential service to mankind, while women are either doomed to idle and unprofitable lives, or driven to employments which are degrading to their natures, or destructive to their health. Doubtless the true position of a woman is that of a mother of a family, superintending her household affairs and making her home happy for her husband and children But it so happens that there are always vast numbers of women who do not fulfill their true destiny, and while waiting for their opportunity must resort to the best means of obtaining a living that may be open to them. The inhabitant of a City like New-York knows but too well what an infinite number of distressed women there are constantly seeking for honorable employment, who would be most serviceable as shop-keepers, if all the places behind counters were not usurped by what, in such a case is facetiously called the sterner sex. At this season of the year it is really painful to see the hearty and sturdy fellows wasting away their lives in effeminate employments among silks, muslins and artificial flowers, who might be so beneficially engaged for themselves and others in gathering in the harvest of our ripened fields, in cutting wood, catching fish, tending herds, delving in mines or doing a hundred other things to help sustain human life and add to the prosperity and greatness of the nation.

The London *Post*—the great chronicler of the fashionable world, whose Jenkins thinks himself well employed in writing descriptions of ladies' dresses that are worn to aristocratic balls and Queen's levees—is envious of all the mustachioed shop-keepers of Oxford-street and Regent, and wants to pack them all off to the Crimea, to serve as soldiers in the ranks, and recommends all the Duchesses, Marchionesses and Countesses—the queens of fashion—to do their shopping only at those places where they employ women to wait on customers. But the great difficulty lies with the ladies themselves; for it is said that when they go a-shopping they prefer to deal with men—and that, after all, will probably prevent any change in the existing custom among shopkeepers in this City. But we wish it were otherwise, and that the women would form a union, for the sake of woman, and agree to purchase only of their own sex.

Want of Gallantry at the Astor Library.

A very charming young lady called upon us yesterday to enter a complaint and a protest against the rude and ungallant treatment she had received from one of the assistant librarians at the Astor Library. She had to come to the City from a long distance, and one of her objects was to visit the Astor Library and inspect AUDUBON'S Birds of America. But on stating her wishes to one of the librarians, he rudely refused to allow her to have a peep at it, and told her another book would answer her purpose just as well. If the sturdy and benevolent old millionaire, who bequeathed his money to give a free library to the people could have heard her gentle complaint, it would have roused the indignation of the old man to a boiling point. The young lady paid us a great compliment in coming to us with her remonstrance instead of carrying it to the Mayor's Complaint Book, and we trust that this notice will be sufficient to insure any lady the attention to which she is entitled, who may hereafter visit the Astor Library. We feel very sure that the gentlemanly librarian would not countenance any want of gallantry on the part of his assistants.

Are We a Good-looking People?

Most people, particularly female people, are more sensitive on the point of their looks than of their conduct, and the old proverb might be reversed to "handsome are who handsome look." Nearly all the foreign travelers who have written books agree in their testimony as to the good looks of our women, but deny that the American male is as good-looking as the European. Mr. BARNUM has taken a very novel but practical method of ascertaining the average beauty of American ladies, by issuing a prospectus of what may be called an American Gal-ery, which may enable the world to decide the question of our good looks, as far as the ladies are concerned, but will leave the question an open one still as to the men. A book has recently been published in London entitled "*The Wabash; or Adventures of an English Gentleman's Family in the Interior of America.* By J. RICHARD BESTE, Esq.," which does not give a very flattering picture either of our countrywomen's looks or manners. Mr. BESTE is a gentlemen of large fortune and good family, and a Catholic in religion, who, having six sons and six daughters, brought them all across the Atlantic with him, intending to purchase an estate for each of them; but, after traveling pretty extensively through the West, he came to the conclusion that the West was not a proper place for a gentleman of fortune, who had been accustomed to the elegant comforts of European life. Mr. BESTE appears to have been decidedly baronial in his views, and was greatly disappointed in not finding a class here willing to be perpetual servants. The great want in the United States, he thinks, is POVERTY; in his own words, "The grand social want of America is—POVERTY!" Undoubtedly, it is our great deficiency, as compared with other nations, and we most sincerely trust it may long remain so. Probably, in time, when the philosophy of labor shall be better understood, and no honest calling will be considered as disgraceful, the want of a poor class will not be so severely felt as it is now. A Roman Catholic Priest, to whom Mr. BESTE made known his difficulties, recommended him to go into a Slave State, where he would find just the class of people he felt the need of in the Free States. But he preferred returning to England, leaving two of his sons behind him at a Roman Catholic College to complete their education.

Mr. BESTE did not trouble himself much on the subject of our political or religious institutions, but directed his observations and inquiries chiefly to our domestic habits and manners, which did not impress him agreeably. In respect to our women he is the least complimentary of any English traveler in America, not even excepting Mrs. TROLLOPE. He advises Englishmen to bring wives with them when they emigrate. We give one brief extract from Mr. BESTE's work:

"Marrying an American, implies devoting himself to a perpetual colic; for the whining, pining, helpless, lackadaisical affectation of fine-ladyism which the American sex appear to think so attractive, must act as a perpetual blister or rather colic upon any Englishman, when he remembers the frankness, heartiness, life and nature of a well-born, well-bred Englishwoman, who has no position to affect or to strive for. No doubt, all this that I object to in American females is only manner; they are loving, faithful, virtuous, thrifty wives, and most affectionate mothers. I merely describe their manners as they impressed me. If my would-be-emigrant thinks them attractive, let him select his wife from among them. In the class among which he is going to settle himself, he would scarcely find education and refinement and domestic habits suited to his own: he would not find sympathies in his own tastes, or common recollections of the past: but he might form connections that would be useful to him in business, although he himself, like poor Mr. LONG, should be a stranger and an alien among them; and his wife would have friends, counselors, and supporters against him, whenever, with English thrift, he objected to her taking the horses from the plow, at the busiest season of the year, and harnessing them to the rough-and-ready for a holiday's excursion—according to the habits of American farmers' wives; and his father-in-law might remind him, with the docility of American farmers and husbands on such occasions, that it was cheaper to lose the use of the horses than to be kept awake all night by complaints and unfitted for business on the following day. Such interludes are common in the life of American farmers."

After reading this some one may be inclined to interpolate the first letter of the alphabet into the author's name. But, it must be remembered that the poor man caught the fever and ague on the Wabash, and his *queasy* opinions were formed on the specimen ladies he encountered in the hotels of that region. When Mr. BARNUM's beauties make their appearance, their radiant charms will doubtless dispel all the ill-opinions of us rendered by billions of such bilious travelers as Mr. BESTE, and convince the world that we are a good-looking people.

The Difference.

England cannot be reproached with ingratitude towards her heroes. They go out to battle with full faith in "Westminster Abbey or the Peerage;" an incentive to gallant conduct for which there is no other substitute with our military heroes than the consciousness of doing their duty. The Commander of the British forces in the Crimea had met with no success, but, on the contrary, frightful disasters, which he might or might not have been responsible for; he dies without having accomplished his purpose, and instantly on the receipt of the news Parliament votes a pension of £1,000 to his widow, and another of double the amount to the inheritor of his title for two generations. How different has been our treatment of the Commander of our forces in the Mexican war, whose successes covered the nation with glory, and added millions to the national wealth. He has not yet received any other testimonial of national gratitude than a medal, and when, after the delay of nearly eight years, Congress increases his rank, the Government higgles about the pay to which it entitles him.

Tendencies of Population.

The great increase of population, which the present census will show, will be in the cities and villages, while the agricultural towns, except in newly-settled districts, will turn out to have been stationary or retrograding.—*Albany Argus.*

There is no doubt that this conjecture will prove to be quite correct, each previous enumeration having presented the same tendencies. Various causes familiar to economists lead to this result. But one peculiarly active in this State has been the exhaustion of the soil through unscientific farming, the exaggerated prices of the last ten years tempting the agriculturist to extort the utmost yield of his land, and postpone necessary rest and reinforcement to seasons less profitable. Thus, land once affording its thirty bushels of Genesee wheat to the acre, has come to produce but half the quantity; and no course is left for the farmer who desires to maintain his income, in view of enhanced wages of labor and cost of living, but to increase his number of acres. Thus the size of farms is greatened, their number diminished; and of course the number of proprietors diminishes accordingly. They seek the cheap, youthful, exuberant lands of the West.

The enlargement of channels for inland transportation is another reason to account for a lessened pressure upon lands adjoining a market; that having been the strongest element of value in New-York land, before canals and railroads became the fashion. The preference for land in Illinois at $1 25 an acre, each acre yielding its forty bushels, is too powerful to be withstood by chances for land nearer the City valued at $125 an acre, each acre yielding fifteen or twenty bushels. The difference in freights is insufficient to modify the choice.

And again, the need of rural laborers has of late years steadily diminished, in the presence of constant improvements in farming machinery and processes. At that period of the year especially when the census-taker goes his round, the country population has always been momentarily swollen by hands required in the hay and grain harvests. Mechanical mowers and reapers have materially decreased the demand for this sort of farm-help; and the Marshal finds among town idlers and vagabonds, those who formerly figured in the column of farm-hands; or they have joined the movement towards the West.

There is no reason to be alarmed with the idea that the developement of Cities is at the expense of the Country. Such is, in all likelihood, not the fact. There is a greater temptation to migrate presented to the agriculturist than to the mechanic; the whole unpeopled field of the West inviting the former, and, by its want of population, forbidding the latter. The artisan must remain where the throng is, or perish; the farmer exacts unlimited elbow-room,—and becoming crowded in the East, retreats to the boundless prairies of the Mississippi Valley. The great bulk of our missing rural population must be looked for there; while citizens of great towns, unprepared for the radical change required by an agricultural life, remain rooted to the old office or shop, until the gradual upgrowth of busy towns westward, draws off some portions of the younger generation. Nothing, indeed, is more thoroughly groundless than the current charge of Vampirism, alleged against populous marts and cities.

Seasonable Weather.

The weather is hot, but it is seasonable, well adapted to the month, admirable for the farmers, and most grateful to watering-place proprietors, and the dealers in Summer clothing. Yesterday was the first really seasonable day we have had since July came in, but we shall have plenty more like it before the month goes out. The watering-places have not been over-crowded, and the railroads and steamboats have had ample accommodations for travelers. But they will now begin to be crowded, and the City will be relieved of a few thousands of its inhabitants who were unwilling to leave while it was at all endurable—for New-Yorkers can make themselves very comfortable at home, as long as the mercury remains below ninety; and even when it goes above that mark it is possible to exist in the City if you can't get out of it.

Old Generals.

The London papers are congratulating themselves on having got rid of all the old generals in the Crimea, and as younger men have now been appointed to fill their places, they look upon victory as certain. Colonel PAKENHAM, who has just been appointed to the command of a division, is but 36; he is a nephew of General PAKENHAM who, at the same age, was killed while in command of the English forces at New-Orleans. We cannot but remember that our own generals in the Mexican war were all old men; as old, if not the seniors, we believe, of the Crimean commanders. General SCOTT, General WOOL, Generals TAYLOR, WORTH and TWIGGS, were all old men, yet their country never had cause to wish, or ask for younger men.

A Cool Retreat.

The Battery, in spite of its diminished reputation, is a very pleasant place to spend an hour in when the sun is about setting. There is a fresh breeze wafted up from the sea and over that fine old green, which a few hundred folks in stranger garb cannot taint, and under its venerable trees there is a cooler shade than elsewhere blesses the City this side of Jones' Woods. Nor is it half as vulgar a resort as is supposed. Few, indeed, of those that occupy its benches and stretch themselves on its green sward, speak without some brogue that is foreign to Yankees' tongues, but, for the most part, they are a cleanly and well-conditioned class. Children, when their faces are clean and their hearts light, sanctify any spot, and they flock to the Battery in abundance. Whole families turn out and enjoy the fresh breeze and humanizing rest; and, for ourselves—we hope to be pardoned our low thoughts—we very much doubt if there is not more comfort to be found on the Battery than on Union-square. You forget your soiled pants and shocking bad hat there; you eat peanuts, if you like them, in peace; you whistle, or you sing, or you smoke, as your own sweet will inclines; and there is more genuine freedom to be had on a foot of Battery turf than in a whole triangle of up-town, starched and stiffed squares.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Mr. Pryor as Ambassador to Athens—Ohio Politics, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16, 1855.

I advised your readers last week that ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq, had been selected by a grateful Administration to perform some secret service in Europe. It appears that Mr. PRYOR is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Greece, to settle up in an honorable manner the quarrel with the Greek Government relative to the Missionary, Dr. KING. This case originated some four or six years ago, and has been the object of a great deal of diplomatic correspondence. Dr. KING was imprisoned for some act done in his capacity as a Missionary, and prefers through his Government a claim for reparation and indemnity. Mr. MARSH proceeded from Constantinople to Athens during his mission in Turkey, and spent much time in arguing the case, but did not succeed in bringing the Greek Government to terms. He petitioned Congress for pay for the service, but was denied.

Mr. PRYOR's appointment is a good one. He it was who in 1853 committed the organ of their unfledged Democratic Administration to an approval of Russian system and principles of government, and was summarily ejected from the tripod in consequence. GEORGE SAUNDERS was one of those who most loudly protested against the unrepublican doctrines advanced by PRYOR. GEORGE was their chief counselor, and first friend of Senior DOUGLAS, the head and front of the Young American party. DOUGLAS has since personally hob-nobbed with NICHOLAS of blessed memory, and become a convert to PRYOR's notions. When about a year and a half ago, Mr. SPENCE, Minister resident in Constantinople, assured the Sultan that the sympathies of the American people were with him in the struggle against Russia, the Richmond *Enquirer*, of which PRYOR was junior editor, sharply rebuked him, intimating that no American Minister could safely announce that American sympathies were opposed to the aggressions of Despotism anywhere; in which, so far as concerns the *Enquirer's* wing of the Democracy, it was manifestly correct. In the late State canvass in Virginia, PRYOR was an active partisan for WISE, assisting effectively in his nomination, and stumping the State very energetically in his behalf afterwards. As a Russian American, Mr. PRYOR will be well received at Athens, and he will doubtless receive the cooperation of the Russian Embassy there in demanding justice for our injured countryman.

The Ohio Free-Soil Convention has nominated an excellent ticket for State officers: CHASE, FORD and BRINCKERHOFF are able, distinguished and honorable men, but whether they can be elected is another question. In truth, I suppose it is hardly possible for candidates of any such complexion to succeed in any State of the Union. It is perfectly obvious that public opinion is not yet ripe anywhere for the formation of a Northern rights party. The gentlemen whom I have named are Northern rights men, not Whigs nor Democrats, nor Know-Nothings; but simply Northern men with Northern principles. Now, notwithstanding the crowing of the *Tribune*, and other distinctively Northern prints, over the awakening of a Northern sectional feeling in resistance to repeated and systematic sectional aggressions, it is clear to my mind that there never was greater apathy in respect to national politics throughout the whole North than there is at this moment. The power of Southern politicians was never more compact and efficient than it is now. Their Northern mercenaries were never more confident and insolent than now. The Northern spirit was never so thoroughly broken down by accumulated defeats as it is now. The honest though impotent indignation aroused by the violation of the Missouri Compromise is exhausted. The thing has been done and cannot be remedied. Kansas has been overrun by Slavery, and Nebraska is almost certain to capitulate on the first summons. Those territories are regarded as lost provinces, and when they come up for admission into the Union with Slave Constitutions, as I do not doubt they will do, within the ensuing four years, I predict there will not be in both Houses fifty votes against their admission.

The position of the very men named above, as put forth by the Ohio Free-Soilers, is a conclusive proof of the correctness of this view. I do not know of three men in the North who better represent the feeling of that section in opposition to the encroachments of Slavery. Mr. BRINCKERHOFF was the man who actually drew up the famous Wilmot Proviso, and is one of the most eloquent men whom I ever heard in Congress. Mr. CHASE has in many a conflict borne the whole brunt of Southern hostility in many a fierce conflict in the Senate, and has always borne himself with courage and dignity. Mr. FORD distinguished himself for zeal and eloquence in the late Philadelphia Convention. Yet neither has the shadow of a chance of election. Mr. CHASE received no support in the contest for Senator, and Mr. BRINCKERHOFF was not even reelected to Congress after his distinguished career of two sessions.

Upon the whole the elements of opposition to the present corrupt and faithless Democratic party, which alone possesses any party organization, can hope for nothing but a terrible and mortifying defeat in the Union at large, and even in the Free States, unless they adopt some plan of Union not yet suggested.

AQUEDAV.

Elopement in High Life.

Under this head we gave yesterday an account of a case of *habeas corpus* before the Supreme Court. It seems that Mr. D——T, a manufacturing jeweler of this City, and one of the most prominent members of Dr. C.'s Church in Union-square, removed with his wife and children, some time since, to Orange, N. J., where he became acquainted in the family of Mr. H——D, a member of an extensive dry goods firm in Murray-street. One morning last Spring, Mr. D——T and Miss H——D, a good looking young lady in the commencement of her twenties, were found to be among the missing. It was soon ascertained, however, that they had eloped together; had left for Europe, it was at first supposed, but subsequently it was discovered that they had gone to the Far West. The injured father followed the parties to Chicago, where he employed officers, who tracked them to St. Paul's, where they were arrested. Miss H——D was brought back to her father, but on reaching Detroit with him, Mr. D——T found means again to see her, and a second elopement was the consequence. She was, however, soon recaptured and brought to New-York, and in want of another place of confinement, she was placed in the Bloomingdale Asylum, a certificate of insanity being easily obtained from two physicians. The present writ of *habeas corpus* is sued out by Mr. D——T. What its result will be, and what has become of Mr. D——T's deserted wife and two children, we cannot as yet inform our readers.

Dartmouth College.

Commencement takes place at Dartmouth on Thursday of next week, the 26th. An oration will be delivered on Tuesday evening, the 24th, before the Theological Society, by Rev. Professor PHELPS of Andover. On Wednesday the Society of the Alumni will hold its first Triennial meeting. An oration will be delivered by Prof. S. G. BROWN, and the Society will probably dine together. On the same day the Literary Societies will be addressed by WENDELL PHILLIPS of Boston, and a poem will be delivered by PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., of New-York.

Common Council of Albany to be Quarantined.

The Common Council of Albany, Gov. CLARK, the State Officers, the Commissioners of Emigration, the Commissioners of Health of New-York, the Tax Governors and sundry other distinguished citizens will lunch with the Health Officer at Quarantine, to-morrow at 12½ o'clock P. M., and immediately after, the party will take an excursion down the Bay in the new steamer, *The Sun*, which has been placed at the service of Dr. TRENHOLM, by Capt. A. H. SHULTZ. On returning the party will be landed at "Castle Garden as it is."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Rev R. L FRASER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W DAVISON, E. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM ELWOOD,
JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
E. M. TISDALE, JOHN D STERLING.

DEAR SIR: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, R. L. FRASER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 262 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use pills, cholagogues, and mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

Better buy a sixpence worth of poison of an honest apothecary, than to pay a dollar for the same made into a "pill" or a "mixture," and remember that the only Fever and Ague Remedy in the market that is free from mercury and poisonous drugs, is "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;" and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 123 Water-st, and for sale by C H RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER

It is necessary to wear one of the

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,

from our establishment. They protect the body from sudden changes, keep the skin in a healthy state, gently absorb perspiration, and are cooling and invigorating.

A. RANKIN & CO., No 104 Bowery.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTures on Consumption," office No 714 Broadway, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 6 o'clock, treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES—ANOTHER VICTORY

MOUNT BAYDOES, July 4, 1855.

F. B. Beddoorn, Esq., London, C. W., Agent for S. C. Herring & Co:

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to inform you that my store, with the whole of the contents furniture, clothing, &c., was destroyed by fire last night. I saved nothing. You will remember I bought one of Herring's Safes from you last March, and I have much pleasure in informing you it stood the fire well: it was perfectly red hot for several hours; the handles and brass plate both melted off and after heating it out of the burning embers we had to pour water on it for nearly half an hour before it could be opened. You may fancy my satisfaction at finding my books, mortgages, deeds, notes and cash all right. I had a large amount of valuable papers in it, which, had I lost, would have completely ruined me. You will please send me another safe directly, and I will send you the old one that you may show it to all who wish to have a perfectly fire-proof safe.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

J. W. EMERSON.

The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—THIS IS A FAST age, and, determined to distance all competitors, we have just made a grand improvement in our admirable sewing machines, by adding fifty per cent to their speed. A very great economy in time is effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the hire of operators, rent of rooms, &c. All the other recent great improvements are retained, and unaffected in these new machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated, that SINGER'S Sewing Machines, at the moderate prices asked, are more economical to the user than any of the inferior machines in market, if the latter could be had as a gift. Convenient and satisfactory references can be given to those who are using our machines with great profit, and in every branch of trade.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF BONDED LIQUORS.—THE attention of our readers is called to the great and peremptory auction sale of Bonded Liquors to be made THIS DAY, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at his spacious saerooms, No. 11 Broad-st, consisting of 1,000 cases St Julien superior Clarets 700 cases Chateaux Margaux do., 50 cases St. Orsephe do., 150 cases Haut Barsac, 175 cases Haut Sauterne, 25 octaves Cognac Brandy (pale), 25 qr. octaves do., 18 pipes do., 18 qr. pipes do., &c., &c., together with a large assortment of genuine imported Havana Cigars. Also, 25 dozen superior genuine German Cologne. The whole to be sold in original packages as imported, and delivered from the bonded warehouse. All goods warranted to correspond with the sales. For further particulars see the advertisement of the auctioneer in another column.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the only Safes that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853-54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair. All others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "Hall's Patent Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Chilled Iron Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

KNOX.—"FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR lady," but we dare be bound many a KNOX Hat has proved itself, brilliant and fashionable that it seemed a part of the gentlemanliness of the wearer—has KNOX, the leading genius in hats now establishment, 214 Broadway, and still keeps up the store at No. 128 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, and 512 Broadway—with an endless variety of Hats in both cities to choose.

M. WILSON, GILSEY BUILDING.—CITY AND country purchasers, desirous of purchasing Parlor Carpets and stocks, should avail themselves of the opportunity from one of the largest and most choice stocks now in the City. M. WILSON, corner Cortlandt-st and Broadway, Gilsey Building, first & basement.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HUNTER'S ANTI-SCROFULA BALSAM is as certain to cure the most inveterate forms of these diseases as water is to quench fire. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst forms of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depot, No. 346 Grand-st; 75 cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without a shade—dyes the hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 5 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as well as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLESKIN CREAM, so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

CORN FARINA—WHICH FORMS A LIGHT, DELIcate and nutriment as an article of food, and as a diet stands unequaled. Prepared and sold by ROBINSON & HOLMAN, Washington Mills, No. 215 Canal-st, Corner Orand.

TO SEA-BATHERS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE a large stock of goods suitable for bathing purposes, which we are now selling at great bargains. Also, a beautiful assorting of various colors

E. H LEADBEATER & CO., No. 202 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! AT 80c. PER YARD.—WE WILL offer on Monday, July 16, four cases of rich figured and striped Silks at 80c per yard, worth $1. Also, rich Black Silks at great bargains

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 202 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Cots, Blankets, Blankets and Comforters, at No 150 Canal-st, corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLIAMS, Agent.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARgest stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, (under Herald office.)

BROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 8½c PER YARD.—ON MONday we will offer another large lot of fine Printed Lawns at 6d Also, two cases French Jaconets at 1s., worth 2s. 6d. Also, 300 Printed Cashmeres at 12½, worth $3.

E. H LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ALL EYE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by Dr C W UPHAM, Oculist and Aurist, successor to Dr. Rosbrug, No. 334 4th-st, near Broadway. Office from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Cataracts in most cases cured without an operation. No cupping or salivating.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—TRANSITS, Levels, Compasses, and one new English Transit, all of superior construction, for sale low by

HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RICH PRINTED BAREGES AT 1s. PER YARD.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway, will offer on Monday 1,000 yards rich Printed Barages at 1s. per yard; three cases do. rich Satin Plaid at do., worth $1

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try this Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

The Crops in Michigan and Indiana—Lynching in Indiana, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

I have just passed through Southern Michigan, Northern Indiana, a portion of Illinois and Wisconsin. The wheat in the southeastern portion of the former State, stands as heavy as it can roll upon the ground, very rank and well filled; but about three weeks ago the weevil struck it, and may destroy the whole crop. It was thought, however, that if the head hardened rapidly, the insect might be arrested. This scourge has at last, by that mysterious law of nature which no man can fathom, after running on and on steadily and surely in its destructive march from east to west, reached the head of Lake Erie and will, undoubtedly, sweep the whole West. The "fly" pervades Southwestern Michigan, and portions of Northern Indiana, yet the crop will be fair. Illinois is also absolutely groaning under its crops—corn looking the most unpromising, owing to the long continued cool weather. Generally, all looks well, and famine prices for bread are nearly at an end.

I was at Janesville, Wisconsin, the day after MAYBERRY was lynched, a frightful account of which you have seen—went to the tree (which was cut down in my presence by one of the law and order party,) and saw his clothes in tatters and clotted with blood, where they had lain from the day before, and the rope still hanging among its branches. A meeting was to be held at the Court-House during the day, to protect the fair fame of Janesville. It was evident enough that the hearts of many of the citizens of the place sympathized with the lynchers, the murder was so horrid and revolting in its concoction and details. MAYBERRY was a brute, and acknowledged that he trailed ALGER out of Illinois into the jurisdiction of Wisconsin, because he knew there was no "hanging for murder" in that State, and he boasted after his arrest that he could not be executed, and he cared nothing about imprisonment. Besides, after splitting open ALGER'S head with a hatchet, he seemed to have occupied his time until dark, while watching the remains in the woods by the roadside, mutilating the body; and he then coolly stripped him, and returned back to Rockford with his money, clothes and horse, and, what is most unaccountable of all, informed two men of the whole tragedy. His brother sat on the piazza of the tavern that overlooked the hill, smoking a cigar, and approved of the lynching,—so a number of men informed me at Janesville,—which showed the terrible depravity of the family, one other of whom he said had already gone by a violent death.

The soil of Wisconsin has not, if I recollect, been before polluted in this way since the DRISCOLLS were "run up" some eighteen years ago, for crime in general. They were at the head of a gang of horse thieves which spread terror over the whole Northwest, and neither life nor property were safe within their range. X.

Fruits of the New-Orleans Quarantine.

From the New-Orleans Bee, July 11.

Messrs. JENNINGS & Co., agents for the Aspinwall line of steamers, received a dispatch, yesterday, from the owners in New-York, asking of the *Crescent City* had been quarantined, and declaring that if this measure was persisted in, they would be compelled to withdraw the line from New-Orleans. We understand that the agents and owners of the *Orizaba* have determined to pursue a similar course with regard to that vessel, should she be forcibly detained at the quarantine station on her return from Vera Cruz. Upon the receipt of the dispatch above mentioned, one of the firm of JENNINGS & Co. repaired to the Board of Health, and asked whether the Board had received any instructions in pursuance of which the *Grenada*, due to-day, would necessarily be quarantined? He was told that the Governor had issued another proclamation, specifying a large number of places within the tropics as infected; that among them were Havana, Vera Cruz, San Juan de Nicaragua, Chagres, &c.; that the *Grenada* would naturally touch at Havana, for the purpose of taking on board the California mails, and would, therefore, be considered as arriving from an infected place, and would come within the pale of the Governor's proclamation.

It appears, therefore, that under the new reading of this abominable Quarantine law, which should be styled "an act to harass, impede, shackle and injure the commerce and navigation of New-Orleans," all vessels on their way hither, from any of the ports mentioned in the catalogue of the official proclamation, will be subjected to the same vexatious, absurd and intolerably oppressive system; will be detained ten days or more at the quarantine grounds, even though they present clean bills of health, and though the ports from which they sailed are entirely free from epidemic diseases. Now, it is preposterous to imagine that the parties interested in the California and Mexican line of steamers will tamely and quietly submit to this vile and arbitrary enactment. Let it but be maintained without relaxation for a few weeks more, and both lines will undoubtedly be withdrawn from New-Orleans. It may be said that public sentiment is against the law; that its onerous provisions cannot be enforced; that these vessels may force the quarantine, and that no jury will condemn them. This is all true, but we are informed that the agents and owners of the California line do not desire to contravene the act, and render themselves constantly amenable to prosecution, and that sooner than brave the officials stationed at the quarantine grounds, they prefer sending their vessels elsewhere, and thus avoiding vast inconvenience, delay and loss. Nor can we blame them for their decision.

Whom then are we to censure? The Governor? We are told that he acts simply upon the advice of the Board of Health. He is officially apprized by that body of the existence of such and such infected places, and thereupon he issues his proclamation requiring that vessels arriving thence should be subject to Quarantine. The responsibility therefore devolves upon the Board of Health; and yet we hardly know whether it would be entirely in accordance with justice to denounce the conduct of the Board. The law is before the members, and they are bound to obey it. The reprobation and anger of the community must fall upon the act and its framers—a law wholly inefficient, inapplicable, and even if based upon a sensible theory, incapable of fulfillment—a law passed by dint of an unmeaning and senseless clamor raised by certain parties who had contrived to convince themselves that Yellow Fever, and for aught we know Cholera, were maladies of foreign origin, communicable alone by importation, and that if vessels coming from infected ports were only detained a certain time, we should be utterly exempt from these afflictions. The law was passed, and has gone into effect, with the only noticeable result of creating sundry lucrative offices for hungry mouths, and of engendering universal indignation and discontent. Has it kept out yellow fever? The answer may be found in the bills of mortality, which record some thirty deaths by that disease during the past week. Admit that these are sporadic cases, and that there are no present prospects of an epidemic, has the Quarantine law proved the panacea? Is not the focus, the starting point of the disorder in our midst, despite your boasted Quarantine? And should we escape an epidemic, will it be less true that persons have died of the fever, and will any one have the hardihood to ascribe our exemption to the enforcement of an act which detains the vessel, but permits the passengers to come up to the city?

Of all ridiculous and nonsensical enactments, this Quarantine is the most stupendous. It would be a humbug of the first water, were not its consequences eminently disastrous to the trade and commerce of our city. We are ridden, however, by this Old Man of the Sea, and discover no way of throwing him off, until a wiser Legislature abolish the laws passed by its foolish predecessor.

Texas.

We have received Texas papers to the 7th inst., inclusive. The Fourth of July was celebrated at Galveston and Houston with great enthusiasm.

The canvass for State officers is becoming animated. PEASE, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is hotly opposed by DICKSON, the nominee of the American party.

The *State Gazette* of the 30th ult. contains the Governor's proclamation, directing the Chief Justices of the counties to cause the votes of the people to be taken at the general election on the 6th of August next, on the Texas Debt bill of the last Congress. Each voter is requested to write upon his ticket the words, "For the Texas Debt Act," if he is in favor of its acceptance, but if not, then the words "Against the Texas Debt Act."

From a gentleman who has just arrived from Huntsville, we learn that a negro belonging to D. BAKER, Esq., killed MR J. THOMASSON, of Danville, Montgomery County, on Sunday evening, the 1st inst. It appears THOMASSON and the negro had been gambling, and THOMASSON having won all the negro's money, he became enraged, and seized the first opportunity to retaliate on his victim. The evidence against the negro was conclusive, the money and pocket-book belonging to the deceased having been found in the negro's trunk, after he had been suspected of the murder. He was sent to jail in Anderson, but it was currently believed in Huntsville and the surrounding country, he would be lynched. THOMASSON was horribly mutilated, being shot in the head, his throat cut, and his brains knocked out by the handle of an axe. MR. BAKER will take no hand in the disposition made of the negro, being fully satisfied of his guilt.

A new paper has been established in Galveston by the union of the *Times* and *Journal*. It is to be called the *Confederate*, and fights under the American banner.

The *News* of the 7th has the following important items:

The telegraphic wires commenced operations this morning through to New Orleans.

A man by the name of PHILLIPS, living in Cass County, was murdered by three of his negroes on the night of the 21st ult. He was knocked on the head with an axe while at supper, and instantly expired. The Jefferson *Herald* says that the wife, who belongs to a wealthy and respectable family, has been arrested as an accessory to the foul deed.

Disgraceful Riot and Destruction of Property.

From the Toronto Colonist, July 16.

One of the most disgraceful riots that ever occurred in this city, took place on Friday night last, the circumstances of which we have taken the trouble to ascertain accurately, and they are as follows: HOWE'S Menagerie and MEYERS and MADIGAN'S Equestrian Troupe, jointly exhibited and performed in this city, on the vacant space near the Jail, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday. On Thursday night a row occurred in a house of ill-fame, a little west of the old hospital on King-street, in which two or three of the circus people were concerned. Two young men named FAWCET and FRASER, who it is said belong to the Hook and Ladder Company in this city, were seriously injured, one of them getting his jaw broken in two places, from the blow of a decanter. The parties who inflicted these injuries were those connected with the circus; and consequently the friends of the sufferers vowed vengeance on the whole establishment.

From the inquiries we have made, we have ascertained that the friends of FAWCET and FRASER were busy during the whole of Friday, preparing for an attack on the circus establishment in the evening. Every endeavor was made to collect such a force as would, if possible, overawe both the circus people and police, and allow the mob to do just as it pleased. Indeed, we have heard from several that they were aware of a riot being contemplated several hours previous to that at which the performance commenced in the evening. It also appears, as was stated by constable MCCAFFREY in his evidence at the Police Court, that a certain system of action was decided upon.

Symptoms of the riot were quite perceptible during the hours of performance, but no regular attack was made upon the premises until the audience had departed. It was then that some one commenced to cut the canvas with a knife, and a most violent demonstration was made by yells and shouts. The employés of the circus armed themselves with such weapons as they could lay hands upon, sallied out in a body and made a clearance, and again returned under the canvas. The police here, it seems, made a feeble attempt to arrest some persons, but were prevented by the mob. About this time we believe it was, that JOSEPH BIRD, a member of the Hook and Ladder Company, received a blow of an iron bar from one of the circus men, and had to be taken home. A pistol shot, we understand, was also fired by one of the party assailed.

The next step of the mob was to make an attack on one of the wagons, which they pulled away and tumbled over the embankment into the bay. They then attacked the ticket wagon, which was smashed into pieces with their axes and set on fire. His Worship the Mayor had previously been sent for by Mr. YALE, one of the managers of the company, and he soon arrived on the spot, and endeavored to quell the disturbance. He advised the circus men to lay down their weapons, and consider themselves as prisoners, and he would do everything to protect them, to which request they immediately yielded, sitting down together under the tent. His Worship then expostulated with the mob outside, and entreated of them to desist; but his efforts, although successful in one quarter, were defeated in another. He managed, however, to rescue two men belonging to the company, who were set upon by the crowd, some of whom shouted out "kill them," "knock them down," &c., and whom he sent off in a cab to the police station.

The work of destruction still went on. When the ticket wagon was set on fire, some of the mob proceeded to the St. Lawrence Hall (about 11 o'clock,) and caused the fire alarm to be rung, which proceeding, most likely preconcerted, had the effect of bringing the Hook and Ladder wagon and several of the engines to the ground. Amidst demoniac yells and the darkness of the night, relieved only by the dim light of the burning vehicle the hooks were applied to the chains and ropes of the pavilion, and to the cry of "this way, rackers," from the ringleaders, the work of pulling down the canvass commenced. Whilst this part of the proceedings was going on, several attempts were made to fire the tent, but the operation was not successful until it was all pulled down; when the wardrobe (which was new,) and everything that could be laid hold of was thrown into the fire and destroyed.

The police, of whom there were thirteen on the ground, were, with the exception of Chief Constable SHERWOOD and Constable MCCAFFERY, either unwilling or incapable of rendering the Mayor any effectual assistance. Mr. Councilman MCCONKEY, who reached the ground late, was extremely active, and with his aid and that of three or four others, the Mayor was fortunately successful in preventing serious personal collision, although he was frequently obliged to throw himself between the assailants and the parties attacked. After the tent was destroyed, the mob rushed towards the caravans of wild beasts, one of which (that of the cameleopard,) they backed towards the flames, but the Mayor and his assistants rescued it. His Worship finally addressed the excited populace from the roof of one of the wagons, pointing out to them the shameful character of their proceedings; and after some time they began to disperse.

The Austin (Texas) *State Gazette*, June 23, says: "There is about $20,000 subscribed for a foray against Mexico, and we learn that some of the fillibusters are at present at the headquarters in San Antonia. Rumor gives the name of several, and some from Austin. It is intended to raise some 500 or 1,000 men in Texas to go over to Mexico."

We learn that up to noon on the 2d inst, there had been eight deaths by cholera at Lexington, Ky. The fatal cases were all Irish and blacks. Lieut. MORRISON, who was attacked, was in a fair way of recovery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.**—This is the great Spring and Summer remedy, and the only permanent BLOOD PURIFIER and eradicator of disease.

Reader if your blood is impure, and your system out of order, there is nothing that will so soon restore you to health, and create NEW, RICH AND PURE BLOOD, as the GENUINE DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Try a bottle or two. Thousands will testify that it is the only medicine which EFFECTUALLY CURES AND KEEPS THE BLOOD PURE.

Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church, Office No. 2.

☞ **Those Ladies Linen Boots and Slippers** ARE SELLING RAPIDLY AT HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No 435 Broadway, cor. of Howard-st.

He is also selling splendid French Gaiter Boots for Ladies, of all colors, at $1 76 per pair; their equal were never offered at that price until introduced by the proprietor of this establishment.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Members whose annual dues expired June 1 are earnestly urged to pay the same to the Librarian, at Clinton Hall, Astor place, during the present month.

SAMUEL HOLMES, Chr. Com. Ways and Means.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **These Celebrated $3 75 Steel Shank Boots** are made by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st. Patent leather boots from $6 to $7. A large stock of gen's' shoes and gaiters selling off from twenty-five to fifty per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

☞ **Rushton's Cream Syrups** and pure cool Soda Water, can be obtained nowhere else but under the Astor House, and Broadway corner Canal-st. Vanilla Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate, Lemon and Orange flavors.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. CAUTION.—All quack imitations are spurious, and counterfeits of his original prescription.

☞ **Dartmouth College.**—The graduates of 1850 are hereby reminded that their first triennial reunion will be held at Hanover, N. H., on WEDNESDAY, July 25, in the Senior recitation room, at 8 o'clock A. M. Let the gathering be a large one. CHARLES BARRETT, FREDERICK A. SMITH, } Class Com.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. MCHARG & CO., Importers, No 153 Broadway.

☞ **Good Chance to Commence Business**—TO HORSE-SHOERS. The tools, &c., of a well established horse-shoeing and jobbing shop for sale, and shop to let, or a competent workman would be employed to take charge of the same. Apply at No. 17 West 23d-st, before 8 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

☞ **Billiards.**—Ladies' and Boys' Billiard Tables—Bagatelle Tables—with a splendid stock of full sized rosewood and mahogany tables for sale at the lowest prices at O'CONNOR & COLLENDER'S, No. 41 Ann-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Protestant man and his wife; the man would take the full charge of a farm, as he understands such, or would act as coachman, groom or gardener, if necessary. His wife would make herself generally useful. She is a perfect laundress, &c. Both have good references, and have no objections to go to the country. The advertiser has no incumbrance. Apply at No 77 Division-st., in the store, any day this week, or at No. 258 12th-st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young girls, of neat and tidy habits, one as cook, a most excellent washer and ironer and good baker, understands pastry, and the care of milk and butter; the other as a neat chambermaid and nurse, can do sewing and assist with washing and ironing; they will both take $6 each in one family; the country preferred; excellent City reference. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as Chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or mind a baby, &c.; good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at the present engagement. None but a Protestant need apply at No. 217 East 20th-st., 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women, in City or country—one as first-rate meat and pastry cook; has lived with some of the highest families; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both a well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, to day or to morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active, willing girl, in city or country, to do general housework. She is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread. A respectable family much looked for than wages. Apply at No. 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman who can be well recommended, as chambermaid and seamstress, or would want to go with a young ladies; has no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at her residence, No 101 Railroad-av., Jersey City.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable English woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of references can be given. Call at No. 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City references from her last place. No objection to travel. Call at No. 25 Warren-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as School's nurse and plain sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days, at No. 86 West 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as Children's Nurse. Call at No. 253 East 35th-st, between 1st and 2d avs, top floor

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable boy, as porter, or to go in the country; not particular about wages. Apply at No. 20 Amity-st, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook. Best of references can be given by her present employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 5th-av.

AN IMPORTANT MERCANTILE AGENCY WEST.—If sufficient inducement be offered, the services of a highly competent man, advanced in age, formerly from New-England, but now residing in the West, can be secured by one or more houses or individuals, to act in the capacity of traveling agent for the purchase of property in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, the collection of debts, the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, (intoxicating drinks excepted,) the looking up of lands and reporting their true situation, and, as nearly as possible, their value; the looking into claims to land disputed or doubtful, and the looking up and adjusting of what are denominated "bad debts," in which he has had much experience and for the accomplishment of which he possesses a happy facility. Further information may be had by calling at Nos 13 and 15 Park row, or a personal interview be had by addressing BENNETT, Box No. 1,596 Lower Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new Map in the States and the Canadas, new plan of Sebastopol, new Map of the Sea of Azoff, Black and Baltic Seas, Crimea, small Map of Europe, showing Routes and Distances, Views, Army and Navy Population, &c. Size of the Map 26 by 32 inches. Price 25 cents. This is the best work out for Agents. A. H. JOCELYN, No 63 Fulton st.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—Can be obtained at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Employment Society, No 13 Bible House, Astor place, No 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st.

WET NURSE—A young married woman with a child four weeks old, who has an opportunity of having her own child cared for, is willing to engage as wet nurse. She can refer to her physician as to her own healthiness and good character. Apply to Mrs. DAYTON, No. 462 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AN AMERICAN GIRL WANTED—Sixteen to 20 years of age, one accustomed to care charge of an infant, a good plain sewer, and willing to do whatever is required of her. will receive a good home and from $2 to $2 50 per month, by applying at No. 68 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.

A STOUT ACTIVE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as porter. Understands driving and taking care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address STEPHEN SULLIVAN, or inquire No. 132 Chatham-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—To go to Kentucky. To one who thoroughly understands the English language, can play and sing well, a liberal salary will be given. Address Box 1,621 P. O. None but Americans need apply.

HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Wanted 20 or 25 fur hat trimmers; also, a journeyman hat blocker. Inquire corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Sixteen or eighteen years of age, of some experience, in a drug store. Apply at No 154 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Several good ones can find steady work at No. 55 Ann-st.

A SMART HALL BOY—And several excellent waiters, English, French and Protestants, are now to be found at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade st., at MORRIS & CORNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families, two waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTICS WANTED—At the Brooklyn Institute No 206 Fulton-st., under the approval of Mayor Hall. Plain sewing is provided for those waiting for situations to pay for board. On hand, two first-class cooks, six chamber and nursery girls, eight for general housework, all well recommended. Mr. ALLEN, Superintendent, F. BROWNE, General Agent.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Elegantly furnished rooms with board may be obtained at Nos 43, 45 and 47 East 19th st., on early application in one of the most healthy and pleasant situations in the City, being in the immediate vicinity of Union-square, Gramercy-park and the grounds of Union-place.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board at a beautiful and healthy location, where there are no boarders nor children. It is within two hours' ride from the City. The best of references given and required. Address MUNSON, this Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Front rooms for a gentleman and lady or two gentlemen, in a first-class house in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from the South and Wall-st Ferries, where they will find the comforts and attention of a home. Terms moderate. References required. Apply at No. 43 Congress-st., three doors below Henry.

BOARD WANTED—For children, within a short distance from New-York, and accessible; the children are two girls, who would need a mother's care. Address, with full particulars and references (washing, mending, &c., included,) T. WILLIAM, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Board, with pleasant rooms, can be had at No 213 South 3d-st., near Grove, about fifteen minutes' walk from the ferry.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

MERCHANTS' DINING SALOON, No 14 Dey-st., Where the "Maine Law" is strictly adhered to.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I would respectfully state that the MR. FERRIS, whose perambulations are mentioned in Monday's *Times*, has no reference or connection with R. M. Ferris, Organ Builder, of No 464 Houston-st. RICHARD M. FERRIS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"One of the most Remarkable Books of the Day."
ONE CUT CORNERS.
BY BENAULEY.
456 pp., cloth, illustrated. Price $1 25.
From the St. Louis Republican.

"Cose Cut Corners" deserves a "puff," for it is one of the most remarkable books of the day. Who the author is we have no means of knowing; but he may safely challenge comparison with the very best writers of fiction, who enjoy the favor of the reading public. He is a powerful writer, elegant in his style, a graphic describer of men and things, a discriminating judge of character, natural in his dialogues, a genuine humorist, and sure to be welcomed by his thousands of readers, whenever he comes before the public again. He has not been unjustly compared to Thackeray in his power of depicting character. That rare vein of humor nature lays on his shades of coloring with no greater delicacy of touch than the author of "Cose Cut." Some of the scenes in this volume will bear reading immediately after a perusal of some of the best of Dickens'. One is reminded by some of the chapters, of portions of that fascinating work, "Shirly Side." Humor and satire enliven many of its pages, and the whole may be read with a constant interest and delight from beginning to end. Captain Mayfernie is a character drawn in broad lines and well drawn, too; though in some of his drunken moments he is allowed to talk too much for our taste. But nobody can forget him. Miss Peavey and the Deacon are also remarkably well drawn characters, and live as distinctly in the memory after reading, as any of the immortal ones of "Boz." We predict for the volume a "run" not at all behind the "Lamplighter."

For sale by booksellers generally. Published by jy17 tf MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-row, N. Y.

MANOLIA; OR, THE FATE OF TALLULAH.

This is the title of a modest, unpretending volume, written by a Georgia Huntsman, that has just fallen under our notice.

Its avowed purpose, as stated in the preface, is the eliciting of thoughts on various topics connected with education and politics. The book is in the form of a romance, but the novel serves only as the basis for introducing various disquisitions on the afore named important subjects.

We think the book is admirably fitted for the work designed, and commend it to our readers.

Published by McKINNE, Augusta, Ga.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

THE OLD FARM-HOUSE.
A beautiful story, by Mrs CAROLINE H BUTLER LAING, is now ready and for sale by all booksellers.
CHARLES H DAVIS, Publisher, Philadelphia.

NEW PIANO MUSIC—JUST PUBLISHED—REPERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT Music for July, 1855, consisting of five pieces elegantly gotten up from engraved plates. Poetry by the young ladies, music by J. C. Cook. Price for the whole set only 38 cents being one of the cheapest collections ever published. Mailed free of postage. COOK & BROTHER, No 343 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING SALES OF
MANTILLAS TO FINISH UP THE SEASON.
MOLYNEUX BELL, NO 58 CANAL-ST.,
Is closing out his stock of fashionable Mantillas, regardless of cost.
A few elegant Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Chantillas, Lace Talmas and Mantles.
Black Lace Mantillas of his own manufactures. Choice styles very cheap.
Also a large consignment of very handsome Black Applique Talmas, just importer $12 and $14; will be sold for $7 and $8 to clear them out.
Ladies are advised to call and make an early selection.

BROOKS' NEW PATENT GLACE SPOOL COTTON, FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.—This new thread combines the smoothness and lustre of silk, with great strength and durability; freedom from knotting and kinking. It is made from superior long staple cotton and will be found an excellent substitute for silk, and admirably adapted for sewing machines; also, for tailors, milliners, upholsterers, hatters and shirt manufacturers. Wound on 200, 300 and 600 yard spools, white, black, all colors, assorted from No 8 up to No 200. Any number, color or length can be had of WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine Depot, No. 343 Broadway.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS!
JOHN I SMITH,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,
Nos 234 and 235 Broadway,
Solicits the attention of dealers to a new style of exceedingly light and neat
SILK UMBRELLA
of all sizes and colors, particularly adapted to the sun, with Ivory, Wood and Steel Handles.

RECEIVED BY THE PACIFIC.—FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES, and SILK FLOUNCED ROBES, the most elegant goods imported this Season. Also a case of SUMMER SILKS at 75 cents per yard. Will be opened on MONDAY, July 16. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of gentlemen's furnishing goods just received from Europe, consisting of ties, cravats, &c., of the latest patterns. Also, those celebrated Carrazza shirts, which no gentleman should be without. AGATE, No. 258 Broadway.

MACHINE TWIST—For sewing machines—a good assortment and warranted of the best quality. E. H. ARNOLD, Agency of the Chinnecl sewing silks, Troy Woolen Co.'s satinets, and Bronx Tape Co.'s stay bindings, No. 34 Beaver-st.

LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS, Brown Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Handkerchiefs, Shestings, &c. A general assortment at low prices. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N Y

DRS. BLAIN AND LA MOUR,
OCULISTS AND AURISTS,
No. 732 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

The undersigned for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE	$100 to $150
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT WATCHES FOR TRAINING HORSES	125 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 185
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	22
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jewelled	18
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	6 00 to 80 00
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, per set	2 00 to 20 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 85 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	8 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	3 50 to 25 00
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	1 50 to 10 00
GOLD CROSSES	3 00 to 75 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 8 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 400 00
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DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 800 00
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&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS, per set	$6 00 to $9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS, per set	12 00 to 15 00
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Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,)
near Broadway, New-York.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, Union Park—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Young ladies, with satisfactory testimonials from their pastor and a previous teacher, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. The distinctive studies of the Third Class are Algebra, Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Junior Class—Geometry, Mental Philosophy and Chemistry. Senior Class—Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Logic and Butler's Analogy. The Bible, music, composition, the English, French and Latin Languages, and Literature, History, &c., &c., enter into the whole course. A limited number are received as members of the family of the institution.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED of very superior quality, for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF HONEYSUCKLE—Calls to remembrance boyhood days and wanderings in the woody vale, or upon the hill side, to pluck the early fruit from the slender boughs of the shaded shrub, and gather its sweet flowers to adorn and perfume the cottage parlor, its perfume was so lovely. WHEELER & HART, No. 22 Beekman-st., are sellers at wholesale, and at retail, A. W. SMITH, Nos. 172 and 305 6th-av.

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE gives new beauty to the face, its shade, tone, and warmth of color.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from 1 inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, stays, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

ICE—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 9 hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 32 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 200 fruit and ornamental trees, with 20 acres of land attached. For further part culars inquire Captain THOMAS N. HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C MOFFATT, No. 103 West 34th-st., New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—10 acres of land, delightfully situated. The house is new, neat, cost $700; well built; good; near depôt, 20 miles from New-York. Price $1,300. Possession can be had immediately. Farm of 30 acres, nicely situated, near New-York, in good order; house, outbuildings, &c; large and good fruits, springs of water; also, wooded; near depôt. Price $4,300. Also, farm of 50 acres; excellent condition; 12 acres of wood; choice fruits; house lately built; barns, &c. $2,200. Apply to C. A. LEVEROOS, No. 38

An Offset to Hungo.

In the British House of Commons, on the occasion of voting pensions to the widow and heir of Lord Raglan, Mr. Milner Gibson made the following remarks in relation to the massacre at Kertch, which will be considered by impartial observers as rather more than an offset to the affair at Hungo:

"There is also a painful subject to which I wish to allude, and in reference to which I think a heavy responsibility rests upon Her Majesty's Government. I put a question the other day to the noble lord the member for Tiverton, with reference to certain horrible atrocities that took place at Kertch. I stated, at the same time, that I did not believe the English Lieutenant-General, either from apathy or from negligence, was the cause of those disgraceful excesses. I find, however, from letters, not that the Lieutenant General is to blame, or that the British soldiers committed excesses, but that excesses of the most atrocious description were committed in the town of Kertch. It was a town which had submitted. No Russian soldier remained there, the inhabitants had thrown themselves entirely upon the mercies of the allied armies, and it was the duty of somebody—I say of the Government who directed the expedition, and who seemed to control the movements of the army in the East—to provide some substitute for the authorities who are removed when we take possession of a town. It was most unjustifiable to have allowed pillage, violation, and the murder of women and children, whether by Turks or others, from want of a force to maintain order. The responsibility rests upon those who had the management of this expedition, and, therefore, upon the Government for not providing an adequate force to protect life and property in that town. I do not think the answer I received was satisfactory, viz.: that the noble lord was merely going to require a report to be made. As an Englishman I feel disgraced by those atrocities. [Hear, hear.] Such is not the way to promote civilization or to protect the weak against the strong, and although you may arrogate to yourselves great virtue, and say that all you desire is to promote the liberties and interests of mankind, you will not gain credit for those intentions if the results of your expedition be that unoffending towns are blockaded and destroyed, that museums are gutted, works of art mutilated, women violated, and helpless children murdered. If this is the way you act when you represent yourselves as the pioneers of civilization, all that I can say is, that I have completely misunderstood the meaning of the term."

A Thieves' Exchange.

We are apt to think that London offers a model for that chief reliance of cities, a police department; but it seems that in the very centre of London there exists a foul den of thieves and disturbers of the public, which bids defiance to the whole municipal militia of that great city. We find the following letter descriptive of one of these dens, in a late London *Times*:

In the heart of London, on every successive Sunday in the year, in various streets, alleys and courts to the north of Houndsditch, and therefore in my own immediate neighborhood, are congregated upwards of fifteen thousand persons engaged in traffic of various kinds, and constituting what is called the "City Exchange Fair." The trade is carried on principally in Cutler-street, Phil's Buildings, City Exchange, Exhibition Mart, Harrow-alley and Petticoat-lane, places notorious in the annals of crime for outrages and abominations of all descriptions. The articles offered for sale consist for the most part of wearing apparel and jewelry, and the fair lasts for the greater portion of the day. I speak from personal observation and inspection, and hesitate not to characterize the place as one of the very foulest sinks of profligacy and crime to be found within the length and breadth of London. Of the fifteen thousand individuals there assembled, some are Jews of the lowest grade, but the great majority are nominally Christians; uniting together in forming a multitude of the most ignorant, lawless, brutal and degraded ruffians that the metropolis can furnish. In this vile haunt crimes are both plotted and perpetrated; for, in a spot at the entrance to Harrow-alley, I was myself informed, on the occasion of one of my visits, by one of our excellent police, that of all the males there congregated, of various ages, and to the number of several hundreds, every individual had been a convicted felon. Stolen property is here disposed of to any extent, "and no questions asked;" and an inducement is thereby held out to thieves from every quarter to bring hither the results of their crimes, assured of their immediate and safe disposal. I could furnish you with many details of this den of horrors, but I will content myself with affirming that if there be an epithet in the English tongue more descriptive than another of a place reeking with blasphemy, clamor and obscenity, and of a loathsome assemblage stained with every vice named or nameless, that I would select and apply it to this foulest of foul scenes and filthiest of filthy multitudes. No man can possibly imagine it who has not visited the place and seen it with his own eyes.

I detest Puritanism, and am as much opposed as any man can be to severities towards the poor. But the suppression of this infamous fair would be a boon to the public at large. I will not believe that the Legislature is cognisant of the facts above detailed, and of such a scene existing in the midst of us and spreading a moral contagion in all directions. Were it known for what it really is, I feel sure that the knife and cautery of the law would have ere now removed this pestilent ulcer from our body politic, and at least for one day in seven, have cleansed our city from this horrible plague-spot. The evil is not—cannot be known, or I am confident it would not be suffered to exist.

We may coincide or differ on some of the minor points of the bill now under discussion, and at the same time give each other credit for good intentions, but I am sure we must cordially agree in our condemnation and our desire for the immediate suppression of this most execrable scene, hateful alike to God and man.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS HUGO,
Senior Curate of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.
Bishopsgate-street-within, July 2.

Violation of the Neutrality Laws—The British Consul at Cincinnati held to Bail in $2,000—Speech of Mr. Rowecroft.

Abridged from the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 16.

W. W. Warden, the U. S. Commissioner, gave, on Saturday, a long decision in the case of the British Consul and others, holding them to bail. As the Commissioner is only an examining court, his decision is not of essential importance.

As to Mr. Rowecroft's claim to exemption from arrest, the Commissioner shows that Ambassadors only are privileged from arrest under all circumstances, and that Mr. Rowcroft was a Consul, saying:

"If a citizen of Cincinnati can be arrested in his own dwelling for crime, (and we know it is lawful to do so,) the defendant, although a Consul of Great Britain, can also, for a like offence, be arrested in his dwelling."

The Commissioner thus sums up the evidence:

Now, does the testimony establish the fact that the defendant did hire any one to enlist or enter, &c. I Has there been a hiring? The testimony has been so frequently stated that I shall not attempt to follow it minutely, but it establishes the fact that Conahan visited the defendant in company with McKay; that there a promise or assurance was given by defendant that if he would raise a given number of men within a given time, he should be rewarded by receiving a captaincy in the British army; that the parties to be enlisted were to be furnished with means to pay traveling and other necessary expenses to Canada, and $30 bounty money when they arrived there, deducting traveling expenses; that the witness and the others in the league with him did procure men, though they did not intend really to leave, but were acting treacherously with defendant; that one of the number, (Reidy) did, in pursuance of the promise made by defendant to Conahan, actually receive money and tickets from McKay for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Reidy and the men, the German company as well as the league, who were to be taken to Canada, and who were placed in his care through the agency of Capt. McKay; that these parties were arrested when on the point of leaving this city on the railroad, having their tickets and money in their possession; that the defendant was acting in concert with McKay, Turnbull, Hamilton, and perhaps others, in a conspiracy to violate the law of this country, by procuring, hiring or retaining persons to go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered as soldiers in the service of a foreign prince, in a war against a people with whom we are at peace. I am, therefore, compelled to hold the defendant on this charge.

The following is

Mr. Rowecroft's speech before the court.

Before the amount of bail had been arranged by the Commissioners, Mr. Rowecroft craved permission to make a few remarks, the substance of which were as follows:

May it please your Honor: It is true that I hold only the title of a Consul, but it will be proved that I am a public minister, and entitled to their rights and privileges. When I came to this country, empowered by my Sovereign, I presented myself before the President of the United States, and he, in behalf of, and acting for the great American people, granted me an *exequatur*, entitling me to all the duties and privileges of the most favored nations, and I now hold it to be my duty, in behalf of the Government I now represent, to protest against an opinion which does not grant me those rights and privileges enjoyed by the Consuls of the most favored nations. I deem it a duty I owe to my Sovereign to make this protest. Personally, I am nothing in this matter, but I represent the great independent British nation.

[The Consul then spoke of the treaty between this Government and France in relation to Consuls and their exemption from arrest, and claimed for the Consuls of his Government the same privileges and exemption.] He said:

I now assert my entire innocence of the charge brought against me; I would not be so foolish or so simple as to engage in such a scheme.

[Mr. R. went on to state that there was a point not sufficiently or distinctly dwelt upon by his counsel, which was that he was a representative of a great Government in a ministerial capacity, and claimed to be exempt on criminal process on account of his character as Minister; that he was sent here by his Government at a time when it was supposed that a set of privateers were organizing to invade Cuba, which, if true, it was his duty to report to his Government. He, therefore, claimed that his functions were more ministerial than consular.]

Yet, said he, the Consul's office is a public one; all classes are permitted to enter; all receive the same attention. The ragged, the ignorant, and the poor, as well as the rich and informed, receive my attention when it is claimed. How easy might it be, then, for an evil-disposed person to misrepresent what I might say? It is not to be supposed for a moment that I am not aware of what is going on around me—that I am not aware that enlistments for the Crimea have been made in the city of Cincinnati. I have applications every day—sometimes twenty of them; and if your Honor will indulge me, I will describe these interviews, for they are pretty much all alike.

An individual comes into the office, and, after taking a seat, commences, as is common in America:

"Very fine day."
"Very."
"Crops are abundant and promise well."
"Extraordinarily."
"Great Britain is at war with Russia now."
"Yes, that's a fact pretty generally known."
"Very bad business."
"Very."
"I hear England is raising a Foreign Legion."
"Yes, that's a fact pretty generally known."
"England treats her soldiers well."
"Yes, she always treats men well who fight for her, certainly."
"Well, I should like to enlist in the Foreign Legion.
"Well, I should like to see you fighting for her in the Crimea, with five thousand other Americans; you are a fine looking fellow, but I can't do anything for you."
"Why, are you not the British Consul?"
"Yes, I am; and for the very reason because I am British Consul, I cannot enlist you for the Crimea."

Hereupon, the applicant goes away grumbling at his hard fate in not being enlisted in the Foreign Legion.

How easy, then, is it for a maliciously disposed person to misrepresent what I say. I do not pretend to deny that I am aware that enlistments for the Crimea have been made in the city of Cincinnati. It is my duty to know it.

I tell you Sir, I am heartily sick of these applications, and feel like tumbling the applicants down the stairs when I see them approach.

I am sent here by my Sovereign for the purpose of being aware of it, and report to my Government. It is my duty to acquaint myself with what is going on around me of interest to my country and my Sovereign.

It is my duty to protect every British subject who claims such protection.

Here a voice cried out, "Ah, I can hear what you say now."

The Commissioner very promptly ordered the man to be removed.

Mr. Rowecroft then contended that the entire proceedings had been irregular, that he felt himself alone, but that he should ever uphold the rights of his Government, and had no fear whatever of prisons. He concluded by saying that he had come to this country to cultivate peace between two great nations, and he thanked God that the conspiracy, as shown to exist among the witnesses, did not originate with the American people.

The Commissioner then fixed the bonds of Rowcroft, Turnbull and Hamilton—the former at $2,000, and the latter $1,000 each. Captain Postner was held in his own recognizance. McKay was too ill to appear in Court.

Awful Scene in Janesville, Wisconsin—Fearful Outburst of Popular Vengeance.

Sentence of Mayberry the Murderer—Prisoner Taken from Custody of the Officers, Dragged through the Streets by a Rope, and Hung on the Public Square! From the Chicago Tribune.

There has been a tragedy at Janesville in Wisconsin. It arose from an outbreak of popular opinion, ever difficult to curb, and yet fearful to look upon or to contemplate. Revenge, in the individual, when glutting itself, or greedy to do so, is hated. We shudder at it, and consider or call him a wretch who is swayed by it. But when it seizes hold of a multitude, and makes of it a mob, alike reckless and lawless, it is in civilized society a terrible evil. The facts are these:

Mayberry, a man of notorious infamy of life, a former State Prison convict, and universally dreaded and hated by those who knew him, for his avowed and desperate wickedness, formed the acquaintance in Janesville of a man named Alger, who had come thither from the upper country to dispose of a raft of logs. The logs being sold and the money received for them, Alger was induced by Mayberry to take the latter in his buggy with him when he started for home. Upon reaching a thick wood some miles from Janesville, the murderer arose in the buggy for the purpose, as he told his victim, of taking a bottle from his pocket and having something to drink. Drawing out the bottle, he struck his victim with it over the forehead, inflicting a blow which laid him senseless. The murderer repeated his blows until life was extinct, and then dragged the body out of the buggy, stripped it of its clothing, dressed himself in the garments reeking with the blood of his victim, secreted his money about his person, and, getting into the buggy again, proceeded to the house of an acquaintance, near Rochford, Illinois. Arriving here he boldly and recklessly boasted of the "grand raise" which he had made, exhibited his money and his blood-stained clothes, and vaunted his prowess in deeds of blood. His friend becoming alarmed, lest by concealing what was thus told him he might be implicated as an accessory to the deed, sent off secretly a messenger for the Sheriff, who, soon arriving, captured the murderer.

The indignation of the people upon learning the circumstances of this brutal murder, soon became intense, and passed all bounds of prudence. Knowing that as the murder was committed in Wisconsin, and that the laws of that State prohibited capital punishment, blood would not be shed for blood, they resolved to take the case in their own hands, and lynch the murderer. Several attempts were made to take him before his trial, but the skill and ingenuity of the officers saved him. The rage of the people, however, was not to be evaded, and the sequel to the tragedy will be found below. The ringleaders of the mob referred to were raftsmen, from the pineries and the river.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel of yesterday.

The trial of Mayberry for the brutal murder of Alger has occupied the Circuit Court, at Janesville, Judge Doolittle presiding, for several days past. The case was given to the Jury on Wednesday evening, and after a very brief absence they returned a verdict of *guilty*. The officers immediately started with their prisoner for the jail. As they left the Court House some one in the large crowd assembled outside threw a noose over Mayberry's head, and an attempt was made to get him out of the hands of the officers, with the design of *lynching* him. The attempt failed, however, the noose being thrown off by an officer, and the prisoner hurried into the jail. Around this building the crowd immediately gathered, increasing in number till some two or three thousand were assembled there. The firm and decided course of the Mayor, Sheriff and other officers, alone prevented an attack and probable rescue. The crowd did not disperse till 2 o'clock A. M.

Mayberry was to have been sentenced yesterday morning, and fears were expressed that an attempt would be made to get him away from the officers and hang him out of hand. The testimony on the trial leaves no doubt as to his guilt, and the circumstances developed show him to have been an inhuman and brutal murderer. These facts and the knowledge that by the law of Wisconsin his life is safe, and that no heavier punishment awaits him than imprisonment in the State Prison, accounts for the intense excitement at Janesville. Still, for the credit of Old Rock and the State at large, we hope that the wretched prisoner will be left in the hands of the officers, to be dealt with as the law directs.

From the Beloit Journal, Extra.

Beloit, July 12—2 P. M.

We have just received the following dispatch from our oblging friend, Mr. Wm. P. Watson, telegraph operator at Janesville, and hasten to lay it before the public:

Janesville, July 12—2 P. M.

This morning, at 8¼ o'clock, the prisoner Mayberry was taken to the Court-House to receive his sentence. A greatly excited crowd assembled around the prisoner, but the officers succeeded in getting him to the Court-House, where he received the sentence of imprisonment for life.

The mob stood all round the Court-House, ready to take him the moment he should be brought out, and were bountifully supplied with ropes wherewith to hang him. The officers, knowing the mind of the people, kept the prisoner in the house until half past one, when the crowd were gone to dinner; but the most desperate of the mob remained. At that time they brought the prisoner out and started toward the jail, surrounded with officers. The mob rushed simultaneously, and a desperate struggle ensued. The steps of the jail were torn away to preclude the possibility of his entrance, and then the fight commenced. They fought about two minutes, and the mob succeeded in getting a rope around the prisoner's neck, and then he was dragged through the streets, and then taken to a tree on the public square, where they proceeded to hang him. It is said that about two minutes before he was raised, he said he was innocent; and in about two minutes more he confessed that he murdered Andrew Alger, and was immediately drawn up. An immense crowd witnessed the awful tragedy. When first raised, the noose was upon the back of his neck, in which position he was held for about a minute. He was then lowered for the adjustment of the rope, and again raised and held there until dead. The body was badly bruised and covered with blood, consequent on being dragged through the streets by the mob. Thus ended the most horrible tragedy that ever occurred in Rock County.

Indiana State Republican Convention at Indianapolis—Adoption of a Platform.

We published in Monday's issue a report of the proceedings of this Convention, at the forenoon session, on the 13th inst. The following, taken from the Cincinnati *Columbian*, is an account of the

Afternoon session.

At two o'clock P. M., the Convention reassembled in the State House grove. A "goodly crowd," we apprehend, was present throughout the morning exercises, but the vast concourse in attendance in the afternoon far exceeded in number that of the morning. Altogether, there could scarcely have been less than ten thousand people present.

The Platform.

The Committee on Resolutions having announced its readiness to report, Mr. McDunn, on behalf of the Committee, read the following, as the proposed platform of the Convention:

Resolved, That we cordially re-affirm all the principles set forth in the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Republican or People's Convention, held in this City one year ago, this day, and, as appropriate to this occasion, we re-adopt the following part thereof:

Whereas, We, the freeman of Indiana, without respect to party, and actuated by a common devotion to our Republic, and a common reverence for its founders, have assembled ourselves together in commemoration of the passage of the Ordinance of July 13, 1787, consecrating the Northwest Territory to freedom; and whereas, the unanimous adoption of said Ordinance, by the Representatives of all the States in the Union, at that date, clearly evinces that opposition to the extension of Slavery to the extent of Constitutional power, was the fixed policy of our fathers; and whereas, we regard the recent repeal of the 8th section of the "Missouri Compromise" as a gross and wanton violation of the faith of the Union, plighted to a solemn compact, restricting the extension of Slavery. Therefore:

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of Slavery; and further, that we utterly repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic Convention, on the 21th of May, endorsing and approving the Kansas Nebraska iniquity.

Resolved, That we waive all former party predilections, and, in concert, by all lawful means seek to place every branch of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will assert the rights of freedom, restore the Missouri Compromise, and refuse, under all circumstances, to tolerate the extension of Slavery.

Resolved, further, That our Revolutionary ancestors regarded Freedom as national, and Slavery as sectional. That we will steadfastly adhere to their policy and firmly resist every attempt to revise it.

Resolved, That an Administration that lacks the courage, ability, and disposition to protect the citizens of one State, or Territory, in the free exercise of the elective franchise, against the assaults of armed mobs from other States or Territories, is undeserving the confidence of a free people; and ought not to be continued in power, longer than a constitutional opportunity is afforded to exchange it for one that will be untrammeled by the Slave power, and that will have moral courage and independence enough to raise itself above all party prejudices; one that will not in its zeal to support "compromise measures," lose sight of *Freedom, Justice and the Constitution*, but will administer the Government fearlessly, wisely, and for the good of the whole people.

Resolved, That intemperance is a great and intolerable evil, and imperiously demands the earnest efforts of all good men for its total suppression, and to this end we solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, and to all the people of the State, never to abate such efforts until our success shall be complete. That the results of the short trial made of the present Prohibitory Liquor law of this State have been even more beneficial than was anticipated by its friends; we therefore ask for the law a full and fair trial, and pledge ourselves, if experience shall demonstrate that the law is unnecessarily rigorous in any respects, or defective in any provisions necessary to secure its benevolent objects, we will cheerfully assist in procuring all needful and proper amendments thereto.

Resolved, That both experience and the unmistakable manifestations of a just public sentiment demand a change of the Constitution and laws of this State, so as to limit the elective franchise to such persons as are actual citizens of the United States, either by birth or by a full and final conformity with the laws on the subject of naturalization.

A vote being taken on the reception and endorsement of the resolutions as expressing the sense of the Convention, they were, without exception, unanimously adopted.

As if further to show their appreciation of the "soundness" of the principles therein promulgated, the people rose *en masse* to their feet and greeted the result with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers.

Speeches were made by Hon. Henry S. Lane and others, after which the Committee on Resolutions, on whom was conferred the power of appointing a State Central Committee, made their report, which was at once endorsed by the Convention.

Gen. Killgore offered the subjoined resolution:

Resolved, That the Ohio Convention of the People's Party now in session, be notified of our proceedings, by sending the following telegraphic communication: Indiana greets the Republicans of Ohio; ten thousand freemen have set the seal of eternal condemnation on Doughfaceism and Old Lineism; Platform adopted unanimously.

The resolution being adopted without a dissenting voice, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, after giving three hearty cheers for their Platform.

Kossuth's Reply to Attacks.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The good and great Magyar writes a letter to the New-York Daily Times, defending himself "for writing for pay." We are only surprised that any Americans worthy the name should have made themselves "merry" at his honest course, or have "derided" him for it. Yet we cannot regret it, for it has called out from Kossuth a defence which will exert a beneficial influence now and hereafter, whenever and by whoever read.

That a sordid and coarse mind should despise labor is natural enough, but that editors should so far dishonor their vocation as to seek to degrade the very means which give dignity to their position and power to their profession, is passing strange. Do they "dip their pen in the venom of envy" so deep that they know not when they wound themselves. Are they so sordid or so revengeful as to strike at another without seeing that the blow will recoil against them? Is "partyism" so blind and maddening as to cause them to pollute the very shrine of freedom—*a free press?* Be the cause what it may, there is no excuse for this conduct—no palliation which an American would not consider himself degraded in offering.

Disguise it as we may, they who object to any man, in position or out of position, earning his bread by hard and honest toil, has no respect for labor. And what does this involve? An utter disregard for the rights of man, a love of class distinction, the selfish and base ignoring of those means, of every quality and of every means, which can give stability to the Republic or liberty to man. Carry out logically the objection made to Kossuth, infuse its spirit into American society, and let it live and rule there, and free labor—the *hard-working man*—would be first deemed menial, and then held as a serf. No terms should be made with this feeling, emanate when or where it may. Free Labor is the soul of Liberty. It is the life-breath of the Republic. We must feel it as a conviction—it must be as an *instinct* in the American soul, not only that every child born on our soil is entitled by right to the best opportunity for developing whatever talent God has given him, but that *the labor* whereby the citizen builds himself and the State up, shall be hailed and held as the crowning dignity and glory of both. We rejoice, therefore, to hear the Hungarian, as, defending this view, he pleads with Freemen in behalf of the very basis of Freedom.

Breaking of a Railroad Bridge—Three Men Killed.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, July 17.

Yesterday afternoon, at a few minutes after 1 o'clock, as the workmen engaged in the erection of the bridge over Ridley Creek, on the Westchester and Philadelphia Railroad, were about commencing their work, the false works gave way, and the whole span fell to the ground, carrying with it five workmen who were upon the upper chord. William K. Beard, the foreman, and two of the workmen who were on the lower chord, felt that something was giving way, and sprang a distance of about fifteen feet to the nearest pier; they escaped uninjured. Three of the five were immediately killed, and the other two are not expected to survive their injuries.

There were altogether twelve hands employed upon the bridge; five of them were fortunately employed in preparing materials for permanently securing the span, by putting in the main braces, and were not upon the structure.

We have not learned the precise cause of the accident—the first of this nature which has occurred on the line of the road—the contractors, Messrs. Stone, Quigley & Co., having carried through to completion the bridges over Mayland's, Cobb's, Darby and Cram Creek, without any casualty whatever.

The names of those who were killed are Dixon Dotey, Jamse Russell and Joseph Stille. Joseph Sears and Theodore Zenson are badly injured and not expected to recover. All these five are unmarried men.

The poet, James G. Percival, holds the office of State Geologist, (Wisconsin,) having been appointed by Governor Barstow, about a year ago, since which he has resided there. But when you come to his face, you forget his apparel. His nose is hooked and thin, his eye is gray, his mouth closed, his forehead high and broad, with the shade of unhappy years and torturing thought upon it. His timidity is unconquerable; he is now as bashful as a child—is frightened at his own voice in a strange circle, never speaks until he is addressed, shuns society and seeks no friends. Devoted to his duties, he spends his days in mineral holes and quarries, and his evenings in recording his observations, and his nights in quiet sleep. He is quite poor, depending upon his profession as a geologist for his support.

Of the one hundred and twenty Colleges in the United States, Harvard College, in Cambridge, is the best endowed, and the oldest—having been formed in 1636—and has the most extensive library, consisting of over 98,000 volumes. The Commencement of Harvard will take place on Wednesday, the 15th inst.; Dartmouth, Yale and Hobart Colleges hold their Commencements on Thursday, the 26th; Amherst College, Thursday, Aug 9; Williams College, Wednesday, Aug, 15; Brown University, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Trustees of the Maine State Seminary have agreed to locate the Seminary at Lewiston. The citizens of Lewiston gave $15,000 to the Seminary. The donation from the State was $15,000, and the whole fund will amount to $50,000.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Tuesday, July 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 1,200 bbls. sold at $6 50 for Pots and $6 56½@$6 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 3,000 lbs prime American Yellow have been effected since our last, at about our previous rates.

CANDLES—Are not so active, but with a reduced supply, prices are sustained.

COFFEE—The market exhibits less animation, but is quite firm.—the sales since our last including 400 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 10¾c.@11¼c.; 800 Rio, at 10¾@11c.; and a small lot of Porto Rico at 11¼c., ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is still essentially unchanged in demand and value.

COTTON—Rules dull and heavy, with more eagerness to sell, while the inquiry is but a very moderate one. Prices are unsettled and tending downwards.

FISH—Dry Cod are less sought after and can now be had at $3 87½@$4 12½ per cwt. Mackerel and Herring are as previously reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are flat in so much request, even for the Eastern and local trade, and though the receipts are rather limited, prices are weaker and drooping, especially for low grades, these being the most freely offered while they appear in the least demand. The day's movements embrace 6,000 bbls within our range:

Inferior State	$8 12½@ 8 75
Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37
Straight State	8 37 @ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 8 87
Mixed Western	9 12½@ 9 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 75

Canadian is still less active and tending downwards. The operations embrace only 700 bbls. common to extra, at $10@$11 ₩ bbl. Southern Flour is dull and lower, with sales of 1,000 bbls. mixed to fancy and extra, at $10 25@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is still moderately inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at $7 37½@$8 87½ ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in slack request at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is not so active, but it retains its firmness. There is a smaller general stock here. Reduction, to-day, the cargo of the bark *Antoinette*, from Palermo, was disposed of at $1 75@2 25 for 1,650 boxes Oranges, and $1 12½@$1 87½ for 2,000 do. Lemons.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather plentier and easier. The day's business consists of about 3,600 bushels new Southern Red and White, at prices ranging from $2 20 @2 40, mostly at rates below $2 35 ₩ bushel. Rye is not worth, in large lots, more than $1 37½, but small parcels thereof bring $1 40 ₩ bushel. Nothing new has occurred in Barley or Barley Malt. State and Western Oats are brisker, but cheaper, being freely purchased at 81c.@84c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in good demand and is pretty firm, with sales for the day of 70,000 bushels common to prime Western mixed at 90c.@91c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—About 300 bales River changed hands at former rates.

HEMP—Is inactive but firm, with moderate receipts and supplies.

HOPS—Rule quiet, but steady at 24c.@27c. for last year's crop ₩ lb., with only a very small quantity in market.

IRON—The market is devoid of animation, but rules firm. 150 tons Scotch Pig brought $30@$31, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair request at $1 50 ₩ thousand, with less offering.

LEAD—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

LIME—Rockland is more inquired for at previous buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—We heard of sales of 170 bbls. New-Orleans at 31c.@32c.; and 80 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 29c@30c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains inanimate, but firm at previous rates. A moderate inquiry still exists for Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@42½c., cask, ₩ gallon. Tar and Resin continue as before represented.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are but sparingly dealt in at former quotations. Red and Olive Oils are without change. Linseed is in less request, at 88c.@89c. for large, and 89c.@90c. for small lots, ₩ gallon. The stock is still light. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty active and buoyant, with sales of 1,700 bbls. at $19 87½@$20 for new Mess; $19 50 for old do., and $16 50@$16 62½ for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are moderately inquired for at former rates, with sales of 160 pkgs. at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard continues quiet and languid, sales having been made to-day of 400 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $24@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl.. Butter is obtainable at 13c @17c. for Ohio; 16c.@19c. for ordinary to good State, and 19c.@22c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese sells slowly at from 4c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet at old prices, with sales of only a few retail lots to the trade.

SALT—Is salable, and steady, white being less freely offered.

SEEDS—Are inactive and nominal. There is not a great deal of any kind here.

SOAP—A lot of 80 boxes Castile was taken at 10½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—We have no particular change to notice in the market. The day's transactions include 500 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c.@6½c.; and small lots of other kinds at former figures.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 14,000 lbs. prime, at old rates.

TOBACCO—Remains in moderate request at unchanged prices; the sales since our last comprising 126 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 7½c.@11½c.; 184 cases Seed Leaf, at 7½c @12½c.; 70 Florida, on private terms; 118 bales Havana, at 30c.@39c., with 10 bales Mexican, and 25 rerouns St. Domingo, both for export, on terms not made public.

WHISKY—Sales of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Remained generally dull and heavy; the reported engagements having been quite limited, while rates were barely sustained.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
SOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 123 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf'e).....123 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf..22 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.
MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.....567 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st
American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
S. M. SEGEE, (Imp. and Manf.)..826 Broadway, cor. 12th-st

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.
GEO. FICHT.....266 Spring-st.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.....445 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND..220 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.
JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 46 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.
S. M. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....54 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane and No. 51 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N.) Jacksonville Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
F. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 269 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6¼ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.
CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....110 Chambers-st

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....106 and 108 Fulton-st

Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. BODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper,
Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinests' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st

Ship Bread and Crackers.
E. TITUS & CO.....269 Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.
M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
I. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 28 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them

INSURANCE.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Co., 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.		
Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel S. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. D. Swaine,	Reuben Withers,	Frederic C. Foster.
Gouverneur S. Lamar,	Edward C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Astbony, Jr.
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. F. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Grey.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trusts, powers and duties reposed and confided to me, as trustee by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 16th day of April, 1853, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. [illegible] pp. 331, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY, RIGHTS and FRANCHISES included in and intended and described as bound by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Steam or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in the Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Parmalee Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, Parmalee Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, Parmalee's Tract, bounded by lands of William McCormick, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 113 acres and 112 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 165. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 82.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmundson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 218 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 168. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 62 parches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 173. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aitkan's heirs, Lewis Thornberg's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from Alex. Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 95, page 322. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and barber improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 30 feet, commencing on the south-west side of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 99 years from 1st of April, 1855, subject to a ground rent of $600 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal office, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and four dwelling houses, and barber and tool-houses—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 83, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 171. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 20 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam engines, 60 Barden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855 will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, tollhouses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the said works, except the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855

BY N. A. THOMPSON.
(Office in the Old State House, State Street, Boston.)
LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, the beautiful hotel on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with the entire furniture of the establishment, bowling alleys, &c., and 2½ acres of excellent land belonging to the same. The house was erected in 1851, in a most thorough and substantial manner, at a cost of $22,000, and has since been occupied only during the Summer months. It contains 150 large, airy and well ventilated rooms, with all the modern improvements and conveniencies for a first class hotel, and will accommodate 250 boarders.

The furniture is all of the very best description, and nearly new, having been made to order expressly for the hotel at a cost of $10,000. There are also two bowling alleys, completely furnished, in a separate building near the house.

Long Island is one of the most healthy and delightful places in this part of the country. It contains nearly 200 acres; is situated within 4½ miles from Boston, and not over one mile from the nearest point of the main land; is in the immediate vicinity of the principal ship channel, and from all points commands the finest view to be had of Boston harbor and the city, and the Islands in the bay. A large and convenient wharf in front, and within a few rods of the hotel.

The entire property will be put up and sold in one lot, upon the following terms:—One-third payable in cash; one-third payable in the Preferred Stock of the Long Island Company; and one-third to remain on mortgage for one, two, three and four years, with interest.

For further particulars, apply to WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer for the Long Island Company, No. 8 Merchants' Bank Building. No. 28 State-st., Boston.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d avs., in the City of New-York and designated on the Assessment Map on file in the office of Reg ster in the City and County of New-York, entitled "map of 469 lots of ground, situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Jacob D Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836, which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of 55th-st., distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th-st., with the southerly line of the 2d av.; thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts.; thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th-st. 25 feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.
jy7-law4w W&S*] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
E. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BONDED LIQUORS—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 10 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 11 Broad st., the invoice of wines, brandies, segars, &c., consisting in part of 1,000 cases St Julien claret wine, 100 cases chateau margeaux, 50 cases St. Estephe, 15 cases haut barzac, 175 cases hau sauterne, 35 octaves cognac brandy pale, 20 qr. octaves do., 25 half pipes do. 18 half pipes do., 19 octaves cognac brandy dark, 21 quarters cognac brandy, 20 half pipes do., 15 half pipes do., 150 baskets "H. B" champagne, 25 baskets royal grape champagne. Together with $120,000 imported Havana segars; also 25 dozen superior genuine German Cologne. The whole to be sold in original packages and delivered from bonded warehouse. Every article warranted as represented.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, No. 81 Nassau-st.
SPECIAL AUCTION.—THIS MORNING, commencing precisely at 10½ o'clock, with double plated silver ware of extra quality, consisting of ice pitcher and table ware, spoons and forks, &c.; then superior furniture of all kinds, including first class parlor furniture of satin and hair cloth, wardrobes, extension tables &c., worthy the attention of specialists; also, mattresses of first and second quality, curled hair, handsome pantalon and cottage frame mirrors, refrigerators of six sizes, gilt bordered window shades, sofa and lounge bedsteads, an extensive assortment.

At one o'clusion, a large stock of cigars of choice brands in lots to suit purchasers; giving wholesale buyers the chance to take a table lot. No reserve. Delivered immediately after sale. Terms cash.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., the largest and richest stock of household and cabinet furniture offered for sale this season, comprising twelve splendid suits of beautiful carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French satin brocatelle, &c. with almost every other article in the furniture line; also, in a count of the assignee, about $3,000 of silver-plated ware, comprising tea sets, castors, cake baskets, &c. The goods offered at this sale must be sold without reserve, to pay advances.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—N. B. WOOLLEY & CO., will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 10½ o'clock, at their store, Nos. 36 and 38 Beekman-st., sale postponed yesterday on account of illness of the auctioneer, consisting of 1 excellent organ, 1 melodion, 2 splendid rosewood pianos, made by Fischer & Chickering, and every variety of household furniture, viz.: 30 rosewood suites in French brocatelle, 3 enamel cottage suites, rosewood bureaus, washstands, centre, side and crab tables, bedsteads, mahogany sofas, chairs, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, settee's desks, oil paintings, plated ware, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 10 o'clock at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, a large assortment of W. G. flowered blue, blue and brown printed, painted, Rockingham and yellow ware, cut and pressed glass, china vases, hall lanterns, girandoles, japanned pails and sprinklers. Also, the stock of a dealer declining the business. Sale peremptory. Goods well packed for shipping at moderate charges.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau st, elegant household furniture, 3 superior rosewood piano-fortes, French plate pier and oval mirrors, Brussels carpets, china ware, &c., being a large and good assortment of cabinet furniture. Also, to satisfy a mortgage, about $500 worth silver plated forks, spoons, castors, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, July 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman st., 900 cases boots, shoes and brogans, without reserve, for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 196 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, oil cloths, bureaus, &c., &c.

DECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 61 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau st.,
will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Stationary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to outdoor sales generally.
Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c. left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer
AT THE BAZAAR, No. 81 Cranby-st., will be sold at auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, a number of horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, wagons, new and second-hand, harness, saddles, &c.
JOHN H GATFIELD, Proprietor.

WAINRIGHT, SAYRE & CO. Auctioneers.
WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, July 20, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their store, No. 238 Washington-st, the balance of their stock, consisting of brooms, baskets, pails, tubs, mats, &c., saved from the fire of the 4th inst.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Malhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aus.,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Verey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbadea.
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle	Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich	Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne, Geelong,	Kyneton,
Castlemaine,	Mount Alexander,
Ballarat,	
Sandhurst Agency,	Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.	

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 78 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250 000—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs Livingston Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Seaford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandize, valuables and articles of measure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute general commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.
H. S. LANSING, Manager.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The Harlem Gas Light Company having procured from the Corporation of the City of New-York a grant to lay pipes through all the streets and avenues, in all that part of the said City lying north of the centre line of 79th st., for the purpose of supplying gas light in that portion of the City, and having commenced operations in constructing the necessary works and buildings, hereby give notice that books for subscription for $130,000 of the capital stock said Company will be opened on Tuesday the 10th day of July inst., and remain open for one week at the office of BUR WAKEMAN, Esq., the President of said Company No. 17 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st. corner Hanover-st.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 280, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,202,847 00
Average amount of Specie	346,236 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,742 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,642,757 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

KISSAM & TAYLOR.—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.
B. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.
REFERENCES:
Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank,

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
UNION BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

$2,000 TO LOAN—On real estate in the City of New-York. EDWARD A. FRAZER, No. 303 Broome-st.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER. No. 15 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is he eby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Duchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy13'55-law2y W* Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS BANK, of Chautauqua County, at Mina, in said County (an individual bank), must be presented at the Office of this Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank.
D. E. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s19,'53-1aw2y W

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy18,'54-1aw2y W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27,'54-1aw2y W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN,
n22,'54-1aw2y W Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 34-sr., cor of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Book s open DAILY from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 8 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 58 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st. New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COT STAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD. No 144 Grand-st.

COAL

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.
MAT. CLINTON.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. R. PLATT No. 79 Murray-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundreth Edition (500,000) 12mo. pp 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

Dr. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—Mr wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M Decorneaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both Blunder humor. He has now in his possession over 800 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warrants to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Read the following, published a thousand times in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in common places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. No one direction can be applicable to all constitutions; take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st. Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, COSB & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H BING, No 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs C., as she has paid particular attention to *uterine diseases* of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No 580 Houston-st.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 297 third st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac-simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of both sexes in the most correct delineations in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Bond-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Division-st. is the only place now well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out up hill and expensive work. Beware of medicines. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and quacking by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Francais. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos 111 and 160 Nassau-st., New-Yo esey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—By the Commissioners of Record for the City and County of New-York, at the office of GEO. P NELSON, No. 70 Wall-st., on or before the 24th day of July inst., for COLLATING PREPARING AND CORRECTING FOR PRINTING the following INDICES in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York and of the Register, and furnishing the necessary materials, stationery and blanks, and printing the said Indices, and binding the same, as follows:

Index of Sheriff's Certificates of Sales.
Index of Notices of Lis Pendens.
Index of Decrees in Partition Suits.
Index of Insolvent Assignments.
Index of Probates of Wills.
Index of Grantors and Grantees.

According to specimens and patterns to be seen at the office of said Nelson. Security to be approved by the Commissioners, will be required from the party with whom any contract shall be made, for the faithful performance of the contract.
WILLIAM C WETMORE.
JONATHAN NATHAN.
RICHARD BUSTEED.
GEO. P. NELSON.
JOHN J DOANE, Register.
R. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk of City and County.
A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.
Commissioners.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 28th inst., for the plumbing work and gas fitting required in the new schoolhouse now building in 12th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee
THOS. B. JACKSON, Architect.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1855.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $6. P. D. GATES, No 12 Broad way Agent for the Manufacturers.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.
THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT C

New-York City.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Academy of Music—Concert—Annual Distribution of Prizes.

The annual distribution of prizes to the young ladies of this Academy took place yesterday (Tuesday), in the presence of a large number of visitors from all portions of the Union, but principally from New-York. Previous to the appointed hour (2 o'clock) a large number of carriages had arrived with the friends and relatives of the pupils who were about to leave on vacation. At 2½ o'clock the proceedings commenced with a performance on the piano by Miss NOLAN—"*L'Elisire D'Amore.*" Archbishop HUGHES, who was accompanied by a large number of his clergy, together with Dr. LOUGHLIN, Bishop of Brooklyn, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mobile, then proceeded to distribute the first premiums, after which there was a grand musical performance on five pianos.

The second and third distribution of prizes were respectively succeeded by the execution of appropriate and beautiful airs on the pianos. The valedictory address, which is usual on such occasions, was delivered by Miss NOLAN, and elicited the approbation of the assembly. The pupils of the institution, who numbered nearly 200, were all dressed in white, and presented a pleasing appearance. The examinations had previously taken place, and the prizes were now presented for proficiency in literature, tapestry and embroidery, landscape drawings, paintings in oil, &c. The specimens exhibited certainly displayed unmistakable evidence of taste, talent and a superior education. The prizes consisted in floral crowns, books, ornaments, &c.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' ADDRESS.

After the distribution, the Archbishop addressed the young ladies, and said that having been, year after year, in the habit of going through the same ceremony, he did not think that he had anything new to report. Although in this republican country, where there was such a decided aversion to crowned heads, he felt great pleasure in conferring so many crowns that day. The pleasure was still more consolatory and gratifying because he did not put them on the heads of Kings. They were placed on heads in which there was *something*, and not on *Know-Nothing* heads. But, not to be serious for a little while, he might relate an anecdote which he had heard of a man, who was so ultra republican, and so hostile to crowns in general, that he knocked the crown out of his own hat. The crowns which he then conferred were not crowns of empire. They were placed on the heads of young ladies, in honor of their progress in science and literature, as a testimony of that moral and religious training which would make them the future ornaments of society. Although the world looked very suspiciously on human acts, and did not willingly bestow its rewards on meritorious persons, yet, notwithstanding its coldness and jealousy, it would be compelled to recognise the merit which bore away the prizes there that day, particularly when that merit was sustained by the modesty and unpretentation of the intellect which he there saw collected around him. They were taught in that institution the practice of those sublime virtues by the Sisters of Charity in a way that the world does not always understand. Having praised the music and the other performances which had been gone through, he continued to say that it was as difficult for him to find fault with what he had witnessed as to award sufficient praise. The young ladies regretted, in the valedictory address, leaving the green mount, the scene of their early affections, and the shady groves, and sparkling rivulets, and glorious scenery which rendered the spot so enchanting. Yet these things were only the dumb evidences of nature, which formed the links between them and God, and taught them to sing His praise. Although the world might not acknowledge or appreciate virtue, still God and His Angels would appreciate and reward it, and he, therefore, hoped that they would still proceed in the same bright path on which they had entered. He had no more premiums to confer, and he would not detain them longer from the embraces of their relatives and friends; but, before parting, he might be allowed to state that he felt a laudable pride in the proficiency which had been displayed in the various branches of education, and the admirable manner in which each and all of them had acquitted themselves.

After the conclusion of the Archbishop's address, a grand march was performed on five pianos at the same time, which closed the proceedings of the day.

New-York Sunday School Teachers' Association.

A meeting of the above Association was held last evening, at the Amity-street Church, when there was a large attendance, Mr. S. S. CONSTANT, presiding.

The opening exercises having been concluded, Mr. R. C. MCCORMICK, Jr., in an address of great length, gave the result of his visit to the Sunday and Ragged Schools of Europe. He stated that in London, in connection with the Ragged School Union, (numbering 137 institutions,) there are 113 Sunday Schools, with 14,248 scholars; 79 day schools, with 10,449 scholars; 108 evening schools, with 7,184 scholars, making in all 300 schools, with about 17,600 pupils.

There are three shoe-black societies in existence,—the red, blue and yellow coats,—the total average of boys at work being 95. The earnings of the red coats for the year ending March last, was £1,443, cleaning 286,469 pairs of shoes; the blue coats cleaned, in all, 38,962, and the yellow coats 20,973 pairs. There are at present nine refuges for males and six for females, affording accommodation for about 350 boys and 150 girls. At 110 local schools the receipts for the year amounted to £17,826, and expenses £19,124. The returns from all the schools showing the receipt of £22,000—making, with the general fund, a total of £25,000, in support of the Ragged School movement.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker, and subsequently several other gentlemen spoke. Messrs. S. S. CONSTANT, R. C. MCCORMICK, Jr., and R. MCCARTHY, were appointed delegates to the Brooklyn Union for August, and the meeting adjourned.

Spoiled Drugs—The Fire Marshal.

The Fire Marshal, in his semi-annual report, alludes to the fact that wholesale druggists are in the habit of storing on the upper floors of the buildings occupied by them, poisonous and combustible materials, and on the first floor their valuable medicines. Although a fire occurring in the upper stories may soon be extinguished, the large quantity of water thrown into the building to put it out, carries down with it a solution of the poisonous drugs amongst those intended for family use. These articles when once damaged are generally sold by auction, and are purchased by retail druggists, for medical purposes, more or less impregnated with foreign and poisonous substances.

It is bad enough to take medicine anyhow—to take spoilt medicine is abominable. The Marshal recommends some modification of the law in relation to the crime of arson, as the death penalty, in the event of conviction, deters Juries in general from finding a verdict of guilty, although the culpability may be clearly proved. Where no fatal accident results from the crime, Jurors are apt to consider the penalty excessive; their sympathies are enlisted on behalf of the prisoner, and thus the law is rendered almost entirely inoperative. He therefore suggests the expediency of altering the law, so as to make the punishment capital only where life is destroyed.

Industrial Schools.

The *News* tells us something of which we have not before heard concerning the Industrial Schools. We suppose we are at liberty to doubt it:

But we have a fault to find, even in the midst of so much kindness and true Christian charity. We fear that these schools too often ignore the just rights of the deserving and industrious, although poor, parent; that in their eager desire to do good—to "snatch the brand from the burning"—to look to the interest of the child—the claim which its parent has upon it, both by nature and by law, is carelessly or rudely broken and repelled. In short, we have reason to believe, that with the best of motives and with the kindest of intentions, children have been sent away into the country, whose hard working and affectionate parents had never consented to the separation, and have become almost heart-broken at the loss. This should not be so. The kind ladies lay themselves open to the law by such well meant, but misdirected, conduct.

☞ Nothing has been seen of the Sea-Serpent for a week. It is feared that he is lost, or utterly wiggled out by this time, as he was only seven feet long when last seen off Cape Cod.

☞ A correspondent proposes a testimonial to be given by the lady patrons of STEWART'S store to the Policeman who protects them from omnibusmen at the crossing. A golden kiss would be appropriate.

Coup de Soleil.

CATHARINE SNYDER was sun-struck, and fell almost senseless to the pavement on the corner of Moore and South streets. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by the First Ward Police.

Hydrophobia.

Some time in April four children at Morrisania were bitten by a rabid pet dog, and on Friday one of them, CORNELIA BASSETT, aged 12, died. The other children are, as yet, free from symptoms, but the community at Morrisania are greatly excited.

Fire.

The alarm of fire at 7½ o'clock last night, was occasioned by a fire at the corner of Delancey-street and Bowery. But little damage was done.

☞ The *Day Book* learn from a gentleman acquainted with the liquor traffic, that the demand for beer is so great that the brewers cannot supply it. They had not manufactured the usual quantity, expecting that the Maine Law would somewhat interfere with the traffic, and now they are entirely unable to fill their orders.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Congress Hall.

The proprietors of this old and well-known establishment beg leave to announce to the traveling public that they have made large additions to its extent, refitted and refurnished it throughout, provided it with gas, water, and every possible convenience, and are prepared to accommodate their guests in a style of comfort and elegance not to be surpassed by any hotel in the United States. They have added to the building a new wing two hundred feet long, with a spacious, well-lighted dining-room, capable of seating six hundred guests, and the three upper stories devoted to suites of large, airy, handsomely-furnished rooms for families, suitable for any number of persons, with children and servants, and provided with piazzas to each story, running the whole length of the house. The new drawing-rooms are the largest and most elegant in the place. A splendid band is in attendance every evening. The table is lavishly supplied with substantial viands and all the vegetables and other luxuries of the season.

Particular attention is paid to this department, and nothing will be left unsupplied that the most fastidious can desire.

Congress Spring, the most famous of the mineral waters of Saratoga, is in the immediate vicinity of Congress Hall; and the Hamilton baths, the best in the place, are immediately in the rear of the house, and can be reached by merely passing through its grounds.

The proprietors have spared no expense to render Congress Hall equal, in point of comfort, cleanliness and elegance in all departments, to the best and most fashionable hotel in any part of the world. They have expended nearly $100,000 in refitting the house and in the purchase of furniture, every article of which, throughout the house, is entirely new; and they will do everything in their power for the accommodation and comfort of their guests.

Porters, baggage-wagons and omnibuses will be in attendance at the Railroad Depôt on the arrival of every train, to convey guests and baggage, free of expense. HATHORN & HALL.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 1, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms.*

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Dépôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSKETOES AND ALL INSECTS—HASKINS' PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE CANOPY AND NET, combining beauty, cheapness and entire security against insects without obstructing the circulation of air.

It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the Net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of Rubber Braid; it will fit securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,

No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

It is indispensable for invalids not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Garments are composed of a very light, soft, elastic and finely-wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E. RAY, No. 168 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO'S invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street, S. R. SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only sure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, sore leg or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS FIXTURES, GAS FIXTURES.—We are manufacturing some new styles of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., elegantly designed, and finished in Gilt, and in French and Artistic Bronze, which purchasers are invited to examine.

CURTIS & RAY, No. 13 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."

Ye "Balm" will take ye freckles off,
Ye pimples and ye tan;
Ye "Balm of Thousand Flowers" it will—
It will "Amelia Ann."

[To be continued.]

[Advertisement.]

☞ Soda Water drinkers will please examine a sample of ROSHTON'S Block Tin Fountain, which is opened for inspection in front of his store, corner of Broadway and Canal-street. These are the first and only fountains and appendages lined with block tin in this City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO'S invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street. In boxes, with name and trade-mark in full on each. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ With the thermometer at 90° some men seek the shady side and sense the river side to keep cool, but we make choice of the *bride* of RAY'S Zephyr Under Vest. The lightest and coolest, and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Those two great favorites, Mr. J. R. SCOTT and Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS are to appear at this House to-night. Look out for another crowd. This is the coolest Theatre in the City. Patent windsails are at different parts of the dome.

LONG ISLAND.

Bank Failures.

BROOKLYN, Monday, July 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your article of this date, relating to English commercial matters, you speak of the banking firm of DEAN, STRAHAN & Co. amongst the failures. But you, no doubt, meant STRACHAN, PAUL & Co., formerly SNOW & PAUL. As my father deposited at that house for about forty years, I have an opportunity of knowing something about it. During the old Baronet's time no house stood higher in commercial estimation than the one he was partner in. The present Baronet, Sir J. DEAN PAUL, during the last few years, has been a prominent character amongst the straight-laced Exeter Hallites. Every one he expected should go to Church, willing or not; he was strong on foreign missions, and down on all sorts of Sunday trading, work or amusements, excepting the usual routine of supplying the *Sunday* desires of his own class. This is the piety you refer to, and though it is by no means a consequence that to be a pious man should bespeak a doubt in business matters, yet the ostentatious and obtrusive piety that generally distinguishes *public* professors, is so commonly the antecedent of some scheme not altogether creditable, that I, for one, have learned to "fight shy" of them.

You are very severe and somewhat unjust in your estimate of London Merchants, even though you take your cue from a London periodical. That chicanery and dishonest dealing exists in London to a fearful extent, I am fully aware. The same also exists in New-York, and unfortunately in all large towns; go where you will you will hear of dishonest dealing. High rents, heavy taxes, and fluctuating trade, induces men to try various schemes to make both ends meet, forgetting the troth of "honesty" being "the best policy," and though these causes neither justify nor excuse, yet your selecting London for such a terrible attack, is a tacit impliance that it is the worst if not the only bad spot in creation. English Merchants, properly so called, do, and justly, pride themselves on their integrity; and if you really desire to know them, or of them, go among our large importers, and you will be told that despite occasional and dishonest failures, no class stand higher with them than English Merchants.

We have amongst us many vile things sold for food under wrong names. In London the facts are better known, because they are often brought into Courts of justice. We have amongst us thousands who give short weights and measures. Juries in London make unexpected descents upon storekeepers, and make the facts known. Rather than turning our attention so much to the faults of our neighbors, let us adopt their means of knowing our own. Instead of tyrannical laws restricting our appetites, if you were to advocate to success the appointment of public analytical chemists and supervisors, to see that things sold are what they are represented to be, and unadulterated; so that persons knowing that things are what they are supposed to be, can use them, you would be a public benefactor. H. G.

A Serious Affray.

Officers BOYD and O'ROURKE, of the Third Dtatrict, arrested on Red Hook Point HUGH MOONEY, for stabbing JOHN JOHNSON with a bayonet attached to a stock. The bayonet entered the side of JOHNSON with such force as to bend the point against the ribs. The wound is considered mortal. Accused also attacked the officers with the same weapon, and had previously been beating his wife. He was committed by Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon JOHNSON.

Queens County Agricultural Society.

Hon. GEORGE W. CLINTON, of this State, has consented to deliver the Annual Address on the 20th September at Flushing.

The Hatchet.

JOHN MARTIN, residing in Butler, near Bond-street, got drunk on Monday night, and commenced beating his wife in a most brutal manner. Officer DOUGLASS, of the Third District, hearing the disturbance, went to the rescue, and was attacked by the infuriated man with a hatchet, inflicting a severe wound on the officer's head before he could be secured. Justice BLACHLY held MARTIN for examination.

Officers SHEA and CLARK, of the Sixth District Police, yesterday brought JOHN SHULTZ before Alderman EAMES, on a charge of attempting to shoot his wife while intoxicated. He was fined $15, and in default of payment was sent to the Penitentiary for 30 days.

Camphene Accident.

A camphene accident occurred last Tuesday in Jamaica. A poor woman was shockingly burned, although she used what are considered proper precautions. JANE BAYARD, a woman of color, residing in Smith-street, in this village, finding the fluid in the lamp most consumed, first blew out the light, and then having placed the other light some four or five feet distant, attempted to refill the lamp. It exploded and burnt her very badly. Although enveloped in a blaze, she retained presence of mind enough to endeavor to wrap herself in the carpet, but finding it too firmly secured, she seized a blanket and enveloped herself in that, otherwise she would probably have been burnt to death on the spot. She is now, we believe, rapidly recovering.—*Long Island Farmer.*

Removal of Offal, &c.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, the Hospital Committee reported in favor of contracting with WM. B. REYNOLDS, at $39,000 per year, to remove from the city all night soil, blood and offal from slaughter houses, garbage, and all dead animals that may die by accident or disease, together with bones and all nuisances of a similar nature. The contract to extend over five years. The report caused considerable discussion, and was considered by many as a useless expenditure. It was finally laid upon the table, to be considered at the next regular meeting.

Fell from a Building.

CONRAD RIOO fell from a scaffolding while at work on the cornice of a house at Greenpoint, yesterday, a distance of thirty feet to the ground, by which he had one arm broken, and was otherwise severely injured.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—TUESDAY, July 17.
Before Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices Smyker and Emmons.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning and made return of a number of indictments, and represented that only 18 Jurors having been sworn, and some of these excused on account of sickness, it was difficult to obtain a quorum to transact business. The Court directed that six more Grand Jurors be summoned and sworn.

SENTENCES.

Michael McKenna, heretofore convicted of receiving stolen property, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Arad Smith, convicted of Grand Larceny, being an old offender, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

The trial of Ziegman for an assault with intent to to kill Alderman Luyster was then resumed.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Abel Sammis vs. Samuel B. Chapman.—This was an action to recover $166—amount of promissory note given in payment for putting patent roofing on defendant's stable. The defence was that the roofing was not what it should have been, and leaked. Plaintiff showed that he had told defendant that the frame of the roof was not sufficient. Verdict for plaintiff, with $15 costs.

In the case of *Wm. Wall and others vs. Alfred Ladd*, defendant did not appear, and an inquest was taken, which completed the Civil Calendar.

An English Opera Company, composed of Miss ROSALIE DURAND, Mr. and Mrs. REEVES, Mr. LYSTER and Mr. MEYERS, is playing at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo.

At the Surrey Zoological Gardens they have a panorama of the Siege of Sebastopol. The Russians are repulsed twice a day—at 4½ and 7½.

The *Daily Orleanian*, in noticing that charming lady DUCY BARRE'S, dancing, says, "She *handles* her *legs* with consumate ease and grace."

MOLIQUE'S "Mass in F" was performed at the last Concert of the Harmonic Union, for the first time by that Association.

Mrs. STIRLING has recovered from her recent severe indisposition, and is now playing at the Olympic.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 15, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. Millett of No 171 East 17th-st., Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR to Miss JANE, daughter of the late Thomas Cunningham, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Jacob W. Diller, of Brooklyn, WILLIAM E. HAWS to EMMA C., daughter of the late William DuBois, both of this City.

On Tuesday, July 17, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Richard Cox, WRIGHT C. GAMBRILL and ELIZABETH BREMNER ANDERSON, all of this City.

At Ridgefield, Conn., in St. Stephen's Church, on Monday, July 16, by Rev. W. H. Wilbams, HENRY A. WHEELER, of Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss MARY F., daughter of Albin Jennings, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 17, EMMA L. HADDON, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at No. 113 E. 24th-st., this day, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 17, JOSEPH B. CLOSE, Jr., aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of his father, J. B. Close, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather James Kelso, No 12 Suffolk-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Monday, July 16, PHEBE AGNES, daughter of Abraham S. and Sarah Ann Jones, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 45 5th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

On Tuesday, July 17, SARAH E. BARKER daughter of the late Griffin Barker, in the 21st year of her age

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, July 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her grandfather, William Barker, at White Plains.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, in the 29th year of her age, MARY SUGAN, wife of John W. Fiseman, and daughter of Aaron King, of Bellville, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 Woodhull-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bellville, N. J., for interment

In Brooklyn, on Syerson st., on Wednesday, July 11, WALTER WITMAN, aged 86 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetry of the Evergreens.

At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday morning, July 17, of consumption, ELIZABETH JANSEN, wife of John Jansen, and daughter of the late Jacob Mallinor, aged 27 years and 8 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at New-Rochelle, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 17.

$2,000	U S 6s '68	120½	50	Erie Railroad	51½
1,000	Ohio 6s '60	105½	350	do	51
500	do	105	50	do	b30 51
1 000	N. Carolina 6s	98	100	do	s60 51½
1,000	California 7s '70	86	300	do	b60 52
10,000	Louisiana 6s	b60 85	150	do	52
2,000	Erie Con. Bds '71	86¼	450	do	b30 51
20,000	Erie Bonds of '75	s3 92½	500	do	s3 51
3,000	Pan bds 2d issue	10	400	do	51
10,000	Hud. R 2d mtg	b30 76	200	Harlem Railroad	b60 28
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R Bds	86	900	do	s3 28½
5,000	do	s30 85½	900	do	b30 28
5,000	do	s60 85	100	Reading Railroad	c 94
5 000	Ill. Freeland Bds	87½	900	do	b60 94
5,000	do	87½	100	do	94½
10,000	I.C RR.F. Bs wt p.	55	50	do	94
10	Bank of America	112	50	do	93½
20	Hanover Bank	97½	50	do	s60 93½
8	Bank of Commerce	110	200	do	b60 94
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	152	100	do	c 93½
200	Cantoe Co	s3 26	90	Mich. Cen. R R	b60 86
500	Gardiner Gold Mine	1	50	do	s60 94
500	do	b30 1	5	Mich S. & N. Ia. R. R	104
100	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	17	90	do	104
100	do	b60 18	30	do	104
200	do	s3 17½	100	do	104
5	do	17½	50	do	s60 104
50	Cumb. Coal Co	b60 29	100	Clev. & Pittsburg R.R	56
5	do	29½	50	do	56½
250	do	s60 29	400	Clev. & Toledo R. R	88
1130	do	s3 29	100	do	88½
100	do	s30 29	270	do	88
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R	s60 101	250	do	b60 88½
100	do	s4m. 101	100	do	b60 88½
360	do	s3. 101½	200	do	89
100	do	s60 101½	50	do	88½
40	do	101½	900	do	s60 87½
100	do	s10 101½	25	Chi. & Rock Island R. R	94
100	do	b60. 101½	150	do	s12m 90
50	Hudson River R. R.	b3 41	16	do	94½
100	do	40½	50	do	94½
15	N. H. & Hartford R.	125			

SECOND BOARD

$8,000	Missouri 6s	98½	580	Erie Railroad	51½
5,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	86½	200	do	51½
7,500	Erie Bonds of '75	92½	100	do	s5 51
14	Bank of Commerce	109½	100	do	s60 51
200	Cumb. Coal Co	b60 28	100	do	b30 51
100	do	28½	100	do	b60 51
100	do	28½	100	do	s10 51
100	do	b60 28½	100	do	b5 51
25	Wis. Lake Shore R.R.	85	300	do	s3 51
25	do	84½	500	do	51
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	at30 97½	200	do	b20 51
80	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	s3. 101½	300	do	s30 51
50	do	s60. 101½	100	do	b60 51
160	Reading Railroad	opg 94½			

TUESDAY, July 17—P. M.

The Road Shares were generally sold down to-day, and there was a pretty strong disposition to make time contracts for a further decline. The fall on Reading was 1 ℔ cent.; Toledo, 1½; Erie, ¾; Rock Island, 1½; Michigan Central, 1½, and Michigan Southern, ½ ℔ cent. There was a fair demand for New-York Central at yesterday's rates, though some 60-day contracts were made ½ ℔ cent. off. The stock of the Erie Road was sold to the extent of 5,000 shares, opening 51¾ and closing 51½. The decline on Reading in the forenoon was partially recovered at the Second Board. The transfer books closed at 2 o'clock, which led to cash sales as low as 93½. In the afternoon 94½ was paid for the reopening of the transfers. The sales of Illinois Central Bonds were at a decline of 1@1½ ℔ cent. off, compared with Monday and Saturday. The transactions not large. State Stocks were better supported, and so were Erie Bonds of 1875. The general market closed unsteady. The earnings of the Erie Road are officially reported at $404,035, against $386,866, being an increase of $17,168. The result is better than looked for, from the lower rates of fare and active competition with the Central Road.

The Foreign mail to go by the Boston steamer to-morrow is not so large as by last week's packet. Bills on London were less firm, and most of the business with the regular Bankers was done at 110 ℔ cent. There was a fair supply of commercial signatures at 109¾@109⅞. On France f5.13¾@f5.12½ to the dollar. The Bank statement of this morning is esteemed a strong one in Specie and Deposits, and the increase of Loans not extravagant, considering the accession of nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars in Gold. The supply of Money to the Brokers is liberal, and discounts, at Bank, to the merchants, quite free; the first at 6 ℔ cent., the last at 6@7. One of the leading Savings Institutions has reduced its mortgage interest to 6 per cent. The disposition to lower prices for Stock Securities at the Brokers' Board is not accounted for in the immediate condition of the Money Market, but there is a strong party operating for a decline on the opinion that prices recently advanced too rapidly, and that the rise, which they attribute to the freedom of the Banks in lending on call, cannot be sustained after the Fall trade fairly sets in. Added to this influence, is personal indifference to making new business at the Board in mid-Summer. In regard to the Bank Loans to the Brokers and to other parties on Stock Securities, it is not improbable that the amount is much exaggerated in some of the estimates made of their relation to the future of the Stock and Money Market. In like manner, the necessity for curtailment, because the money will be wanted in moving produce, is an assumption not justified by the strong Specie position of the Banks and their support from depositors. Unless actual Gold shall be called for in our domestic trade, or actual Gold drawn for some considerable share of the eighty-five millions of deposits now in the City Banks, to settle Foreign balances, and all this largely in advance of the current receipts from California and the interior, it is difficult to see why the Banks will be less able to sustain a Discount line of ninety-eight or a hundred millions in September than in July. There are those who hold that an actual movement in Produce, after the harvest shall have been secured, and the Cotton crop placed beyond the casualties of the season, will increase the supply of Money—at all events, add to the basis of confidence in a further improvement in State and sound Railroad securities, as well as advance the general prosperity and real property of the country.

We give place to the following communication in defense of the recent partial movement of the Country Bankers at Syracuse, because of its dispassionate tone and the high respectability of the writer. As no effort was made at the late convention looking to par redemptions in the City of New-York—the main object being rather to give the Country Bankers the full advantage of the quarter ℔ cent. at present allowed by law—we regard the whole question as of little moment to the public who circulate the paper. *They* are at present amply accommodated, and saved the inconvenience of twenty or more redeeming agencies here or in Albany, by the Metropolitan system; or, as much so as they are likely to be, while the law permits the shave of 25 cents off the hundred dollars. If, however, the Bankers can have their redemptions conducted so as to make clear 20 of the 25 cents, instead of dividing equally with the Metropolitan or American Exchange Bank, and the public will be sure to be as well accommodated, there is no reasonable objection to the experiment of a Clearing Agency. The point is one of private rather than public concern. In regard to safety it is simply a change from the present guaranty afforded by the large capital of each of the City Banks referred to, and the joint guaranty by the country Bankers, who may elect to associate as common partners in a Clearing Agency. Whenever the whole of the Country Bankers, or an ascertained majority of them, move to dispense with the quarter ℔ cent. discount altogether, and agree to make their notes par in this City, they will no doubt have the support of the whole community; without reference to the Metropolitan or any other particular interest. Another Clearing House for this purpose, or the extension of the usefulness of the existing House, would, under such circumstances, be welcomed as a public blessing.

The Cotton Circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT gives the following figures of the crop movement of 1854–55 to the present date, and the separate returns for the week:

	Season. 1855.	1854.	Week. 1855	1854.
Receipts at the ports	2,693 000	2 8?2,000	33 000	11 000
Exports to Great Britain	1,411 000	1,468 000	25,000	17,000
Exports to France	406.000	307 000	——	1,000
To other foreign ports	260.000	112,000	8.000	4,000
Total exports	2,077 000	2,087,000	31,000	[21,000
Stock on hand	184.000	297,000	——	——

The Bank of the Ohio Valley, located at Rushville, Ind., has recently commenced operations with a capital limited by its charter to $400,000. Hon. J. HELM is President, and E. L. RICE, Esq., Cashier. This is the first organization, we are requested to say, under the new Indiana law, which compels a deposit of 110 cts. State 6 ℔ cent. Stocks and Real Estate pledges for 25 cents on each dollar of circulation, thus affording $1 35 security for $1 issued. D. S. BARNES, No. 63 Liberty-street, is Agent in New-York.

It will be seen by the letter of our Albany correspondent, published in another column, that a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, gives the Commissioners of the Canal Fund ample and explicit authority to make a new Loan, for the enlargement of the Canals, at any time after the 30th September next. As we have already stated, however, the Board has not as yet taken any action upon the subject.

Country Bank Redemptions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Have the Country Banks cause for the recent movement in resolving to take their redemptions into their own hands?

Clearly they have the legal right, as the Statute has made express provision for their establishing a common agency for this purpose. The only question is then, is it expedient to do so?

If it can be shown that the business of Bank-note redemptions or exchanges can be done through the medium of the proposed Clearing-House, as safely and promptly as by the present modes, and at a vast saving of expense, it is believed there will be no hesitation as to the expediency of the measure, and the same will be carried out.

First, as to the safety of the business conducted by the immediate agents of the Banks. Why may it not be conducted as safely by them as through present agencies? Individuals in either case will have the business in charge, and certainly as honest and competent men can be found to whom to commit it, in the one as in the other case; hence the Banks would be no more exposed for this cause under the one than the other system. It is granted that, as under the present system, a Bank with a large capital would offer by way of indemnity, an additional safety. But in doing this business the Banks engaged in it do not expect to impair their capital; they contemplate the business will take care of itself; and upon the basis on which it is done in New-York at present, it will not only do so, but afford a large margin of profits. It is proposed, as a part of the Clearing House plan, that a common fund will be raised by the Banks, to be augmented by the profits, if any, of the business. This fund would be an ample protection, it is believed, to the various parties doing business with the office, and in case of loss, it would be borne rateably by all the associates. In the one case the safety of the business of such an agency is insured by the Banks doing it, at the expense of their correspondents, while in the other the parties would be their own insurers. The extent of premiums paid or saved will appear hereafter by the proper comparisons.

That the business can be done as promptly under the Clearing-House plan, none will deny, and it is believed it can be done much more satisfactorily, as the tendency would be to consolidate it.

The last and most important consideration is the very material saving of expense under the proposed system, which will be apparent to any banker who will take the trouble of investigation. Perhaps this whole subject cannot be better illustrated than by giving the actual result and figures for the redemptions of a Bank managed by the writer of this communication for the month of June last, at one of the Banks in the City of New-York engaged in the business of redemptions. Now for the figures:

It appears that our redemptions for June last at this Bank amounted to about	$29,000
Upon this sum the redeeming Bank, *in addition to one day's time*, charge and receive ¼ discount, amounting to	72 50
To effect this redemption it appears that our Bank remitted various amounts to the redeeming Bank, made up of money and sight exchanges, and collections principally on New-York, but a portion on Boston, and our books show a daily balance against the Redeeming Bank for 25 of the 30 days, averaging about $4,160 per day; while for the remaining five days in the month the balance by our books against our Bank averaged about $600 per day for the five days. Now, notwithstanding the Redeeming Bank was generally our debtor by our books to a considerable amount, yet from their peculiar system of business they actually charged us, and our Bank paid them, interest on balances as they made them up, amounting to about	27 00
Making the amount they actually received	$99 50
From which deduct ¼ conceded and paid us	36 25
Leaves as the amt. they received and retained while there remains but $9 25 (!) for us from which to pay express charges, &c.	$63 25

This result shows that the Redeeming Bank received something over $2 18 ℔ thousand for redeeming with our money and returning our notes. Now that this is a very profitable business, beyond the risk incurred, is sufficiently apparent.

The actual cost of the same business done through the medium of the proposed Clearing-House is estimated to be about as follows:

The Clearing-House would take up $29,000 of our circulation at ¼, they would concede us 1-5, say	58 00
From which, perhaps, deduct this interest upon our deposit towards the capital of the office, say	11 67
Leaves a balance of	$46 33
from which to pay rick, express, &c.	

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1196. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA UNCHANGED.

BURIAL OF LORD RAGLAN.

Opinions on the Affair of the 18th.

LONDON SUNDAY RIOTS.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION

REVOLT IN CATALONIA.

MARKETS DULL AND DROOPING.

Consols 91 1-4.

[By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Captain STONE, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 7th inst., arrived here at 10:50 this morning.

The *Canada* reports passing on the 8th July, the American ship *Constitution* off Castinet Rock, Ireland.

The *Canada* left Halifax at 2 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due about 10 o'clock on Thursday evening.

The news presents no feature of special importance.

THE WAR.

Lord RAGLAN was buried on the 3d of July, with all the pomp which circumstances permitted.

There are rumors that PELISSIER is about to be superseded.

Since the repulse of the 18th June, the Allies have been strengthening their advances against the Malakoff, and PELISSIER's latest dispatch, dated July 4, says his works are progressing satisfactorily.

Gen. SIMPSON telegraphed on the 4th that there was nothing new since his last accounts.

The main facts have been already stated of the unsuccessful attack upon Sebastapol on the 18th of June. The papers per the *Canada* contain further details, including the dispatch of PELISSIER.

It is stated that General MARGAN's French Division, on the way to attack the fort on the extreme right, by the Careening Harbor, commenced the attack prematurely, and before the other division had taken their ground. MARGAN fell mortally wounded, and his division being thrown into disorder, the Russians turned their concentrated fire upon the next division, as it came up under General BRUNET, and shattered it badly. BRUNET also fell. Orders were then given to withdraw the troops into the trenches, although General AUTERVANE had meantime reached the Malakoff Tower. The retreat was effected with good order, but with great loss.

When Lord RAGLAN saw the defeat of the First French Division, he hastily ordered an attack on the Redan, to affect a diversion in favor of the French, although it was previously intended that the British should not attack until the French had captured the Malakoff, inasmuch as the Malakoff's guns quite commanded the Redan. So far as civilians at a distance could judge, Lord RAGLAN's order to attack was a great error, for the British storming party not being sufficiently strong to carry the works, were repulsed with much slaughter. A curious incident is, that Gen. EYRE, with 2,000 British troops, penetrated into the suburbs of Sebastopol itself, and held possession of the houses in one street for seventeen hours; but being totally unsupported, he retired at nightfall. The inference is, that had the assault been general, or systematically planned, the city would have fallen, or at least its first line of defence might have been carried.

French letters of June 25th say that the army was full of confidence. The approaches were pushing forward to the Malakoff Tower, and a French battery of thirty guns was nearly completed, in front of the Careening Bay, to keep off the Russian ships, their fire having caused much loss on the 18th.

Vienna papers say that GORTSCHAKOFF had sent for 24 000 more men, as he had reinforced LIPRANDI's army with another division.

The Turks and Sardinians, under OMER PACHA and Gen MARMORA, have made excursions in the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya, without meeting resistance.

Numerous works of art, captured from the Kertch Museum, and from Gen. WRANGEL's private collection, are on the way to Paris.

Mr. STOW, the Commissioner sent by the London *Times* to the Crimea, to administer the balance of the Hospital Fund, fell sick from over-exertion, and "*routine*" excluded him from the very hospitals he was aiding. He was carried in a scorching sun to the church at Balaklava, where he died a victim to official inhumanity.

The Turco-British contingent *force*, now numbering 6,000 men, is in camp, near Domusedere.

Careful estimates show that this war has already cost half a million of lives, and yet no decisive battles have taken place.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated July 4, states that the town of Nystadt, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and destroyed.

Russian accounts, under date of June 19, say, the allied flotilla of 180 guns fired for eight hours against the batteries at the mouth of the Narva, without effect, and then withdrew to Seskar Island.

JUNE 20—The Allies made a descent on Kotka Island, destroyed the telegraph and burnt the Government stores.

JUNE 21—Some of the allied steamers took soundings in Nystadt Roads, while others fired some hours on Port Revel, without doing any material injury.

JUNE 22 AND 23—Occasional shots were exchanged between gun-boats employed in-shore and the Revel batteries.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* publishes a correspondence respecting the recent affair at Hango, stating that the flag of truce was not visible, and accusing the English of making improper uses of flags of truce generally.

JULY 5—The bulk of the allied squadron was off Cronstadt.

ENGLAND.

The business before Parliament was not of an important nature.

Messrs. ROEBUCK and DUNCOMBE had asked for a Committee of Inquiry into the alleged brutal conduct of the Police at the Hyde Park demonstration against the Sunday trading bill, but were refused.

On Friday night Mr. MILNER GIBSON asked the Government for an explanation as to Lord JOHN RUSSELL's recent conduct at Vienna, in stating, among other things, that Great Britain never contemplated a restoration of Poland and Hungary. Messrs. COBDEN, ROEBUCK and DISRAELI, all attacked Lord JOHN, after which the matter was dropped.

General PEEL was to move the previous question against Mr. ROEBUCK's vote of censure.

Lord ELGIN, it is said, will be appointed Postmaster General.

The magnificent iron paddle-wheel steamship *Persia*, of 3,600 tons and 1,000 horse power, was launched in the Clyde on the 3d of July. She will be ready to take her place in the Cunard line in October next.

M. PETERSON, the Russian Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, was recently discovered on board an English steamer returning from Southampton to Lisbon, he having been on a secret mission in France and England. The American Minister to Portugal, they say, recognised him.

FRANCE.

On the 5th of July, the Legislature voted the loan of 750,000,000 francs. In addition to this loan, an increase of taxation is proposed, namely, one-third increase of duty on all spirits, ten per cent. on railway passengers and goods; and a new war "decime" of indirect taxation, is expected will produce seventy millions of francs per annum.

The Emperor's speech has been variously commented on, but on the whole is regarded favorably. The hit at Austria is considered as well merited. It is reported that the Austrian Minister has asked for an explanation.

SPAIN.

A dispatch *via* Marseilles, dated July 5th, states that a rising had taken place in Catalonia. The difficulty is, nominally, respecting the rate of wages. Two manufacturers had been assassinated at Barcelona. The National Guard refused to march, and the Captain-General had shut himself up in the Citadel, with a few faithful troops, whence he sent mediators to the insurgents, who received them with shouts of *Vive* ESPARTERO.

A Madrid telegraph dispatch of the 5th says that the insurgents still held Barcelona.

Accounts from Perpignan mentioned the defeat of a Carlist leader.

The outbreak at present seems more like a riot than an insurrection.

The correspondent of the London *Times* says the Spanish Minister at Paris had a long interview with the Emperor on the state of Spain, and NAPOLEON had expressed a determination to prevent any attempt to unseat Queen ISABELLA.

The Spanish Government is loud in its praise of NAPOLEON, and contrasts his exertions in the cause of order with LOUIS PHILIPPE's duplicity. Various indications show that NAPOLEON is manufacturing political capital in Spain.

ITALY.

In Sardinia much depression of feeling exists on account of the mortality that has befallen the Sardinian troops in the Crimea. Turkey appoints a resident Minister to Sardinia.

The Neapolitan Government is reported to have sanctioned the erection of an hospital for convalescents of the allied army at the Baths of Ischia, but this seems questionable.

PRUSSIA.

The King is recovering from his recent indisposition.

RUSSIA.

Some English papers contain statements respecting revolutionary movements in Russia in favor of CONSTANTINE as Emperor, but they are manifestly inventions.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports a fair amount of business at the close of last week, at full prices, but since the arrival of the *Africa* with favorable advices of the growing crop, the demand has been on a more limited scale and prices of most qualities of American were an eighth lower than on Friday last.

Other circulars mention that there is no pressure in the market, nor any large quantity offering, and that the above decline of an eighth is somewhat irregular, and mostly in qualities below fair. The week's sales add up 45,400 bales, including 11,780 on speculation, and 2,300 for export.

Friday's sales amounted to 4,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation, the market closing tamely at the following quotations, as given by Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.: Fair Orleans 7¼d., Middling 6¼d.; Fair Mobiles 7d., Middling 6 5-16d.; Fair Uplands 7d.; Middling 6¼d.; Ordinary to good ordinary 5¼d @6d.; Inferior 4¼d.@5¼d. Some firms quote Fair Mobiles and Uplands at 6¼d., and Middling Orleans at 6 7-16d. The stock on hand is 667,000 bales, including 423,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report the CORN Market quiet, with moderate sales in WHEAT and FLOUR at last week's prices; while INDIAN CORN has been quite inactive at nominally 1s. 6d.@2s. decline. White WHEAT quoted at 11s 9d.@12s.9d.; Red, 10s.@11s. 3d.; Western Canal FLOUR, 40s.@40s. 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 40s. and 41s @42s.; Ohio, 42s. 6d.@43s. Canadian, 40s. 6d @41s.; Sour, 39s @40s.; Yellow CORN, 44s. 6d.@45s; Mixed, 44s. 6d; White, 46s @46s. 6d.—with no inquiry on Friday. WHEAT and FLOUR were firmer than in the early part of the week. The weather had been favorable, and the crop prospects were good.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF without demand, but stock much reduced. Nothing doing in PORK. BACON in active demand at the decline, 49s. being the extreme quotation. LARD had advanced 1s. 6d.; the stock on hand was about 2,000 tons. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report BACON dull, and LARD advanced to 53s @54.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Broker's Circular reports moderate sales of ASHES at 30s. 6d @31s. for Pots and 34s.@35s. for Pearls. Nothing doing in TAR or TURPENTINE. SPIRITS dull at 33s. RESIN in regular demand; 5,000 bbls. sold at 4s. 1d. for common, to 8s. for good. LINSEED OIL in good demand at 41s. Moderate sales of pale RAPE 57s. 6d.@58s. OLIVE OIL in moderate request. Nothing worthy of notice in SEAL or COD OIL. PALM in good request. QUERCITRON BARK dull at 8s. 3d @8s. 6d. DYEWOODS in very steady demand. TEA very dull. COFFEE also dull. RICE—No transactions reported. SUGAR in good demand, stock small, and prices looking up.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester market was very flat and prices rather lower. The Indian advices were discouraging and an unsettled feeling prevailed.

Glasgow Markets.

JOHN ATHYA & Co. report breadstuffs dull. BEEF steady. Holders of BACON firm. A moderate business in PORK. LARD in demand and dearer.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report a fair amount of business generally. SUGAR and COFFEE firm. BREADSTUFFS dull. INDIAN CORN lower. RICE quiet. TEA very dull. LARD firm and advancing. Western Keg 53s.@54s. TALLOW firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE rising, at 33s. IRON in continued good demand at firm prices. Rails £7 5s.@£7 10s. Bars £7 10s. Scotch Pigs 74s.@74s. 6d. COPPER and TIN in good demand. SPELTER dull. LEAD steady.

London Money Market.

MONEY easy, though not perhaps quite so cheap as before the publication of the French loans. EXCHANGE on Paris had fallen, and there had been considerable export of gold. CONSOLS closed at 91¼@91¾. DOLLARS 4s. 11d @4s. 11¾d. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1¾d. DOUBLOONS 74s. 6d.@74s. 9d. EAGLES, 76s. 3½d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report the market unchanged. The supply of State Securities being still short of the demands, a good business in Railway Bonds had been done.

United States 6's Bonds	105@107
United States 6's Stock	105@106
New-York State 5's	90@ 92
Pennsylvania 5s	77@ 78
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds	85@ 86
Massachusetts Sterling Bonds	91@ 92
Virginia Sterling Bonds	85
Virginia 6s Bonds	89@ 90
Canada Sterling Bonds	111@112
Erie 1st Mortgage Bonds	101@102
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	89
Erie Convertible Bonds	80@ 81

Liverpool Freight Market.

The rates of freight from Liverpool to the United States are slightly easier.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—3d, Gulielmo at Queenstown; Margaret Evans at Gravesend; 4th, Richard Cobden, Victoria, at do.

Arrived from Boston—27th, Dublin, at Copenhagen.

Arrived from Baltimore—4th, Deutchland, at Dungeness; Helen Miller, off Dover; 3d, Isis, at Helvoet.

Arrived from Charleston—4th, Columbia, at Havre; Radiant, at Nantes; Rotunda, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—4th, Barbara, at Gravesend.

Arrived from Mobile—3d, Pratt, at Havre.

Arrived from New-Orleans—3d, Nuremberg, at Havre.

Sailed for New-York—America, A Z, and Linda, from Liverpool; Fides, from Antwerp. 5th, Neptune and West Point, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—3d, Radags, from Deal.

Sailed for Philadelphia—3d, Grandee, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—3d, Emigrant, from Liverpool.

From the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 16.

The steamer *Neutilus* has arrived here with Brownsville dates to the 11th inst. General WOLL left Matamoras on the 7th, and assumed the command of the forces at Reynosa, which amounted to twelve or thirteen hundred men. The Revolutionists, numbering 2,500, had taken Camargo and were marching on Reynosa, where a battle was consequently expected. General CASTRO, with 500 troops, remained at Matamoras. The Revolutionists had issued a decree declaring all the supporters of SANTA ANNA traitors, and punishable with death. The Caballos Tariff of 30 per cent, *ad valorem*, is in force at all the Rio Grande ports.

The Lexington (Mo.) Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 18.

During the evening session on the second day of the Convention at Lexington, Mo., great confusion prevailed on the subject of President SHANNON's address. Finally the thanks of the Convention were tendered him, and a copy of the address requested for publication, amidst tremendous excitement, during which the President threw down his mallet and threatened to leave his seat.

On the third day there was also a stormy session. Col. YOUNG, of Boone County, charged Major ROLLINS, of the same County, with writing a letter advising the Whig delegates to withdraw. The charge was investigated and pronounced unfounded.

A platform was then adopted to the following effect: That the agitation of the Slavery question in Congress or the several States must finally result in a dissolution of the Union. That the resolution of non-Slaveholding States not to admit another Slave State is a declaration of hostility to the Constitution. That the diffusion of Slavery tends to ameliorate the condition of the Slave, and maintain the equilibrium against the non-Slaveholding majority. That the Kansas-Nebraska act and Fugitive Slave Law are cordially approved. That the incorporation of moneyed associations for the purpose of colonization in Kansas is unprecedented in history, and is an attempt to, thwart the purposes of the Constitution and the enactments of Congress. That these Colonies will necessarily lead to resistance; and while they disclaim any intention to interfere with actual settlers, they will protect themselves and property. Eighteen border counties in Missouri contain 50,000 Slaves, which will be valueless if Kansas becomes the abode of Abolition fanatics. That they appeal to the good sense of the North to put down fanatical aggressions, and emigrant aid associations, and leave Kansas to a natural settlement.

A Committee of five was appointed to publish an address to the people of the United States, setting forth a history of the Kansas excitement. A copy of the same and the resolutions of the Convention, were ordered to be forwarded to the Executive of each State in the Union.

Resolutions were also adopted calling on the Missouri Legislature to legislate within the Constitution against the products and merchandise of Massachusetts and these Northern States, practically nullifying the Fugitive Slave law; and that the welfare of Slaveholding States and the interests of the Union, require the enactment of a law in said States suppressing Abolition and Free-Soil publications and opinions.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Governor Reeder's Message to the Kansas Legislature.

KANSAS, Monday, July 16.

Governor REEDER's Message to the Legislature of Kansas is published. He contends for the right of the people to settle their own affairs, uninfluenced by other States. He says the Territorial Legislature may act on the question of Slavery to a limited and partial extent, and temporarily regulate it in the Territory; shows what laws are now in force; directs attention to a definition of the boundaries of counties and districts and the qualifications of voters; recommends a stringent Liquor Law on account of the Indians; thinks that a light tax only is required. He contends that the preemptions may be taxed; recommends the immediate establishment of a seat of Government, and announces that the population of the Territory was 3,383 females, and 5,133 males.

The Legislature fixed on Shawnee Mission as the temporary seat of Government. The Governor vetoed the same, when the Legislature passed it over the veto and adjourned to meet at Shawnee Mission.

Total Loss of the Schooner Emma—Movements of Col. Kinney.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 18.

The schooner *Active*, Capt, MOORSHOUSE, arrived from Turks Island, reports the loss of the schooner *Emma*, Capt. MORRIS, which sailed from New-York June 6, with Col. KINNEY and his party of twenty men. The *Emma* had a successful passage until the night of the 19th ult., when she struck upon the Caicos Reefs and proved a total loss, with the stores and effects of the passengers. No lives were lost. The passengers proceeded to Turks Island, which they reached in five days' time, where Col. KINNEY was negotiating for the charter of another vessel to carry them to Nicaragua. The party were in excellent spirits, notwithstanding their disaster.

It is rumored about that an officer of the expedition returned in the schooner *Active*, who registered his name at the Revere House as J. SMITH. Also, that Mr. SMITH, accompanied by FLETCHER WEBSTER, Esq., immediately started for New-York.

The Royal mail steamship *America* sailed from this port at noon to-day for Liverpool *via* Halifax, with 138 passengers, and $795,000 in specie.

Annual Commencement of the Harvard College—Murder—Weather, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 18.

The two hundred and thirteenth annual commencement of Harvard College is being celebrated to-day, and, as customary, the Boston Banks and Insurance offices are all closed.

At the Commencement of Harvard College to-day, the honorary degrees of LL.D. were conferred on Governor GARDNER, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, NATHAN APPLETON and Judge BISHOP. Degrees of Doctor of Divinity were conferred on Rev. JOSEPH H. JONES of Philadelphia, Rev. EDWARD COOK of Wisconsin, and Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD of New-York.

PETER BROWN, a laboring man residing in the northern part of the city, murdered his wife early this morning. Jealousy is assigned as the cause for the perpetration of the deed. BROWN has been arrested.

The weather is most oppressively hot.

Rowing Match.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 18.

The rowing match between the Club boats *Maid of Erin* and *Thomas F. Meagher*, took place this afternoon on Charles River. The *Maid of Erin* won. The stakes were $1,000.

A Burglar Shot.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 18.

We learn from Erie, that a store in that place was entered on Monday night by a burglar, who in the course of his operations awoke two young men who were sleeping in the store, one of whom took a rifle and ordered the burglar who had just got outside the door, to stop, but paying no attention to the request, and persisting in his attempt to escape, he was shot in the neck. Upon an examination the wounded man was discovered to be a carpenter who has heretofore been considered a respectable citizen. It is now supposed that he is the person who has committed several of the recent burglaries which have taken place at Erie. It is impossible for him to survive.

Know-Nothing Convention in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 18.

The Maryland State Convention of the American party, to nominate a Lottery Commissioner and Comptroller of the Treasury, met here this morning, and nominated WM. H. PUENELL, of Worcester County, for Comptroller, and DANIEL L. MCPHAIL for Lottery Commissioner, on the first ballot.

The Philadelphia Platform was endorsed. The candidates were waited on, and accepted the nominations. The proceedings were quite harmonious.

Sales were made, to-day, of 6,100 bags of Rio COFFEE, at 9¼c.@11c. ₩ lb.

Weather at Pittsburg—American County Convention, &c.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, July 18.

The weather has been extremely warm during the past two days. The thermometer to-day stood at 96° in the shade. Several cases of sun-stroke have occurred.

The American County Convention assembled here to-day, and there was a full attendance, but no business of importance was transacted, and the nominations were postponed.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 18.

The Jury in the case of JOHNSON, charged with killing LAURENCE, failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged at noon to-day.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 16.

The steamer *Knoxville* has arrived here, after a passage of fifty hours from New-York.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 18.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday are to hand, but they contain no news of interest.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

The Complaint of a Poor Scholar.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A paragraph on your editorial page, yesterday, states a case of gross insult to which a lady has been exposed at the Astor Library. The case is not singular. I have heard details of several such instances, none the less offensive because the ladies who figured in them could not be described as "very charming" in outward semblance, however elegant may have been their interior culture and finish. I would sooner recommend them to go, unattended, to the Bowery Theatre, than to the Astor Library, so far as immunity from the insults of officials and underlings is concerned.

That anything in pantaloons is to receive ordinary courtesy at the hands of the persons in charge, is an idea that became obsolete during the first week succeeding the opening. That is no part of the system. To escape with a mere negation of civility is unusual good fortune; ingenuity seems to be tasked to contrive some opening for positive insult. I pretend, Mr. Editor, to be—in a humble way—a scholar,—one whose studies will, I hope, never be finished while there is a Universe, and an Eternity to employ in its exploration and enjoyment; and to whom books, for want of means and a field for personal observation, furnish in his present stage of existence, the chief intellectual pabulum. The bequest of Mr. ASTOR was hailed by me, as by thousands like me, with enthusiasm. At last we were to have a repository of books filling all the lacunes of our Bibliographical stores, meeting every wish—literary, scientific and professional; and by its popular character, placing within the reach of poor students like myself, resources hitherto barred from us by an ocean and poverty. The names of Messrs. WASHINGTON IRVING and SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, among the managers, and of Dr. COGSWELL as Librarian, seemed to be ample guarantees that the Library, in the judiciousness of its selection, and in the liberality of its management, would be all that the literary public, if not the public at large, might desire. The opening I waited for impatiently; and restraining myself for two or three days after the event, went, saw, experienced a slight taste of the treatment afforded by the waiters, and came away sick at heart. I tried it again; and after that, resolved so long as a particle of self-respect was left me, not to repeat the attempt. But pressure for an authority drove me thither once more. I wanted to consult the first edition of Mr. TOMB's *Milton*—the only one in the library, by the by, although out of a half dozen later and more accessible ones, the only one designated as incomplete and comparatively worthless by Mr. TODD himself—and after some little delay it was brought me. Having noted what I wanted, I found that without the use of Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE's admirable Concordance to *Shakspeare*, I could proceed no further, and accordingly handed in TODD, filled up a fresh check, and with that blandness of address for which your friendship, Mr. Editor, will, I am sure, give me credit, requested the additional favor. The check was flung down contemptuously, and I was harshly informed that the book was shelved in the same case with the *Milton*, and if I wanted the book, why had I not demanded it in the first instance? I humbly submitted that in the first instance I had anticipated no need for it; and besides, I could not have known its proximity to the book previously called for. Some other application was made to the waiter, at this moment, and leaving me in attendance, he attended to that, at the expense of five minutes, and then proceeded leisurely off with my check. I waited, watch in hand, twenty-five minutes, and at the end of that period the book reached me by the hands of a person whom I presumed to be an Irish porter. At my request, this person, with a politeness I had never yet experienced in the building, gave me the name of the fellow who took the order, but the memorandum I made of it is unfortunately mislaid. That the delay was gratuitous, the fact of his knowing the case where the volume was to be found, clearly proved. I left the building then and there, deploring that the money of Mr. ASTOR had only furnished a kennel of puppies, to worry and insult the reading public. Such satisfaction as there is in viewing a harem, amid the jeers and abuse of the eunuchs and blackguards, there is in visiting the Astor Library. It is for show alone, and even that under conditions incompatible with the self-respect of a gentleman. Allow me to add, that I have compared my experience with that of scores of others, and it is substantially the same. I have been at the noble Library of Harvard; in that of Yale; I have had occasion to trespass upon the courtesy of the Librarians of the Society, the Mercantile, and the Historical Society Libraries, in this City; and of the Philadelphia Library. I have gone to them as a stranger, and without any better claim than that of a laborious student, and have found in all of them obligingness and courtesy inexhaustible. My table, in any of them, would be piled up with as many authorities as my investigation called for; and still fresh importunities were met with unflagging kindness. It is with indignation that I see so valuable a body of books—a collection so rich in scarce literary treasures—as the Astor Library, in the custody of creatures as insensible to the value of their charge as the jailors of GALILEO and GROTIUS. For the credit of the City, and in respect to the memory of the intended benefactor, let us have a radically amended system of management, or let the place be walled up as a provocation and nuisance.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855. C.

Whig State Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, July 18, 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Whig Convention, to be composed of one delegate from each Assembly District, be held at Corinthian Hall, in the city of Syracuse, on the 26th day of September next, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, to be supported at the ensuing General Election; and also to consider such questions of public interest as may properly come before it.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be published in the Whig papers of the State.

E. D. MORGAN,	JONATHAN NATHAN,
JAMES B. TAYLOR,	SIMEON DRAPER,
F. A. CONKLIN,	J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
LEWIS BENEDICT, Ja.,	ROBERT H. PRUYN,
JOSEPH DAVIS,	GEORGE GOULD,
ALLEN MUNROE,	S. P. ALLEN,
A. M. CLAPP,	HAZARD LEWIS,
JOHN A. COOKE,	A. W. CLARK.

Republican State Convention.

The outrage perpetrated by the last Congress in repealing the Missouri Compromise, has resulted in the election of an almost unanimous representation in the next Congress from the Free States, hostile to the extension of Slavery.

The recent illegal interference with the elective franchise in Kansas by the slaveholders of Missouri, shews this interest to be resolved to carry out its settled purposes in contempt of public sentiment and in violation of the Constitution, as well as of the time-honored Compromise it has overturned.

If the citizens of the Free States would preserve the permanent tranquility of the Union, it can be done only by firmly maintaining their rights under the federal compact, and vexatiously enforcing the legitimate powers of the United States Government over the public Territory. Experience has shown that concession only leads to new usurpation, and that in its struggle for political power the Slave interest is equally regardless of the obligations of plighted faith and of the Federal Constitution.

Upon the issue now forced upon the country, New-York is bound by every consideration, whether we look to her past history or her present and future interests, to express no doubtful or hesitating opinion.

Good faith to her sister States requires the clear expression of her firm determination to adhere to, but not to extend, the compromises of the Constitution.

That determination cannot be manifested by placing the State Government in the hands of a party which boasts to have been the steadfast and faithful ally of the slaveholding interest or of a secret association whose representatives from this State in the Philadelphia Convention, by their slavery proclivities, provoked the contemptuous repudiation of their principles and fellowship by the delegates from the other free States. In such hands the honor and character of the Empire State would be sacrificed to the sectional views of the slaveholding oligarchy.

The entire absence of all other political issues is most propitious to the expression of the opinion of this State on this important question, and with the view of affording to their fellow-citizens a suitable occasion, the State Committee appointed at the Auburn Convention in September last, request the Republican electors of this State to appoint in County Conventions on the 16th of August next, two delegates for each Assembly District to meet in convention, at noon on the 26th of September, in the city of Syracuse, to nominate a ticket for the State officers to be chosen in November next.

JOSEPH BLUNT, New-York.
JOHN JAY, New-York.
JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS, New-York.
JOHN B. HOWELL, Ulster.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Albany.
AMASA & E. H. McCOY, Saratoga.
H. S. ALLEN, Washington.
WESLEY BAILEY, Oneida.
B. F. BRUCE, Madison.
JOHN BRADLEY, Jefferson.
ALVAH BEECHER, Schuyler.
D. R. ANTHONY, Erie.
J. W. BABCOCK, Niagara.
CHARLES C. SHEPHARD, Erie.
NELSON VAN NESS, Chautauqua.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Preparing for a Roast—Building Houses to be Burnt.

Arrangements for large and destructive fires are going on all over the City. Almost everywhere that a new building is going up, the devil of heedlessness has a hand in the job. He cheapens the mason's work, and arranges to give an extra inch of room on each side of a narrow house, by making thin flues, and stipulates to carry hot air from the furnaces all over the premises, in tin pipes, for a trifle less than safe cemented brick flues would cost. He is a great friend to men of small means, until a right cold snap comes, and the fires are raked up and replenished often, and then he leaves them to the tender mercies of a meagre Fire Insurance policy, and vain regrets that in building they had not consulted safety, as well as a fine front and imposing appearance. The following little story from the late report of the Fire Marshal is pertinent and suggestive:

"A short time since, Judge MORRIS, of the Supreme Court, requested me to examine a house he had just hired, (one of a block of seven dwellings, owned by WM. B. ASTOR, Esq. I called in, to assist me, Mr. JOHN A. CREGIER, one of the experienced Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department. Upon going to the place, we found a block of buildings of very pretty finish, with fronts of about sixteen feet each, but in order to give all the room possible, the chimney flues were run up in an eight inch wall, leaving only four inches of brick between the flue and the adjoining house. The kitchen flue from No. 13 ran against the partition wall of No. 11, and it was the same in all the other buildings of the block. The heat from this connection in No. 11 was very great, and spread over a large surface; the base board had split apart from the wall, and the latter was too hot to keep one's hand upon. In fact, we were informed that some days, on applying water to it, the water would hiss and steam away. We could follow the flue all the way to the top of the house, by the excessive heat which it communicated to the wall. On visiting the kitchen of No. 13, the cook told us that she had on that day only a moderate fire in the range; on other occasions she had much "hotter fires." We next visited No. 9, the residence of Mr. PIKE. We found his premises in nearly a similar heated condition from the range fire of No. 11. He told us that his family would have to abandon the back rooms, as the heat was too great for endurance. The result of our investigation was that we gave a certificate to Judge MORRIS that the premises, No. 11 were in danger of taking fire from an improper connection of chimney flues. The Judge refused to occupy the house, although he had hired it on a lease of three years.

Don't Leave Your Croton Running.

When people go out of town for the Summer, shutting up their houses, it would be well to see that they do not leave the Croton water running. The police were thumping some hour or more at the doors and windows of a handsome house in a fashionable quarter on Tuesday night, trying to wake somebody—though nobody proved to be there—in hopes of getting inside without breaking a door. The Croton was running very freely in the highest story—so freely that it had soaked through each floor, and was lying in puddles in the parlor. So much water is not good for walls, carpets or furniture, and a little care on the part of those who go out for the season would be well repaid by exemption from such troubles.

The New Medical College.

The walls of the new Medical College, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Fourth avenue, are rapidly rising. The soil being muddy, heavy stone, concrete and nearly 800 piles of pitched pine, averaging from eight to ten inches, and mostly from fourteen to sixteen feet in length, have been deposited and driven, to secure a good foundation. On this subject, a practical builder remarks, that where in New-York the soil is purely sandy, as good a foundation is got by sinking two feet as by going deeper; that, in fact, the conglomeration of material is firmer near the surface than lower.

The neighboring building, the Free School, was also built in a mud bog, and piles were driven there, besides which the buttresses in the walls add much to the stability of the building. In the new College the expedient of buttresses has not been deemed necessary, though it must be confessed it gives fine opportunity for architectural display of a particular character. The front of the College on Twenty-third-street will be about 63 feet, three stories, the basement rusticated with cut stone. The doorway is to be approached by a double flight of winding steps, protected by an elegant double rail.

The prevailing style is mixed Doric. The side of the building on Fourth-avenue will comprise three stories above the basement, and will be nearly 100 feet in length. The story upon the street is to be fitted up for stores; underneath, cellars are intended as saloons for the sale of various articles. Of the internal arrangements, nothing can be seen at present. We understand the building will be complete by the 1st of October. At this moment the interior walls are about 31 feet out of the ground, and little can be judged of the ultimate destination of the building.

The second story will comprise a spacious lecture room, about 50 feet by 45, a laboratory, a Faculty reception room, and other private rooms.

The architects of the new building are Messrs. METLAR & BURKE, and the builder is Mr. CHAS. SANDFORD. Various other elegant structures are rising in the immediate vicinity, especially a church, the lofty spire of which is near completion.

Board of Education.

The usual meeting of this body was held last (Wednesday) night, Mr. W. HIBBARD in the Chair. Applications from the School Officers of the Twentieth Ward for appropriation of $124 04, to pay balance of bills for Primary School No. 56, and for the building of privies for the same, were referred to the Committee on Repairs.

THE BILL IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Tenth Ward School Officers presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Communications:

Whereas, According to the thirteenth annual report of the Board of Education, that "For many years it was the uniform rule to read a portion of the Scriptures as a part of the opening exercises in the morning," and as the practice is now objected to, and in several schools it is not only prohibited, but there is not a copy of God's Holy Word to be found in the building. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Commissioners of this Ward, as members of the Board of Education, use their influence to have a portion of the Scriptures read at the opening exercises of such schools where it is now prohibited.

Resolved, That we agree with the honorable Board of Education that "we read the lessons of history in vain—lessons dyed in blood—whose alarming appeals come up from the records of every nation, if we do not learn and act as though we felt the force of the inspired truth, that "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

Resolved, That our Commissioner read this preamble and resolutions before the Board of Education; as the sentiments of this Board.

The Application of the School Commissioners of the same Ward, (the Tenth,) for permission to purchase a new site, and to erect a building for the accommodation of Grammar School No. 20, was referred to the Committee on Sites and Schools.

A communication was received from the Executive Committee of the Free Academy, recording the names of the recent graduates.

On motion of one of the members, it was then resolved that the Board adjourn, to meet on Tuesday morning next, at 9½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking part in the commencement exercises of the institution above mentioned.

A resolution moving the suspension of the rules of the Board for the purpose of granting the appropriation of $2,456 74, for extra work in the new school-house in Rivington-street, performed by mechanics who require the money, was passed by a large majority. The consideration of this application, it will be remembered, gave rise to much heart-rending and eloquent discussion during the two previous sittings of the Board.

The reconsideration of the application for a grant of $25,000 for building a new school-house in Forty-fourth-street, was moved and carried.

On motion, the preamble of the resolution relating thereto was struck out.

The resolution was lost, (though 17 voted in its favor to 13 against,) not being carried by a majority of the whole.

On motion, the bills incurred by the exhibition of needlework, &c., in June last, were ordered to be paid.

Several reports and communications were received; among others a report of the Financial Committee in favor of appropriating $45,000 for the current expenses of the Ward Schools, which was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Commencement at Sixteenth Ward School, No. 45.

Exercises by the graduating class designed for the Free Academy, from School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, THOMAS FOULKE, Principal, will take place to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Several members of the Brooklyn Board of Education will be present, to see what our schools can do.

Elopement, &c.

In an article in yesterday's TIMES, headed "Elopement in High Life," it was said that "Mr. D——T is a prominent member of Dr. C's Church, Union-square." It is proper to state, in correction, that Mr. D——T *is not* now a member of that Church, having been excommunicated for his acts connected with this matter.

LONG ISLAND.

Sun Stroke.

An unknown man, apparently a laboring man, was prostrated by the sun in Bedford-avenue yesterday afternoon. Officer DEBALIN, of the Fifth District Police, procured a cart and had him conveyed to the Fifth District Station-House. Dr. NORTH was called to attend him. His recovery is doubtful.

☞ The Long Island Railroad Company commences this morning, Thursday, a series of cheap trains to Greenport and Sag Harbor. To leave Brooklyn on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 A. M., and leave Greenport on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 16 A. M. Fare out and back $2 25. Fare out only $1 50.

Now, this is sensible. The Company is waking up to its true interests.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

The second Eleven of these clubs commenced their return match yesterday at 11½ o'clock, and when time was called, as per agreement, at 6 o'clock, the score stood: New-York, first innings, 199; St. George's, 44, with the loss of only one wicket—so that the game does not look so wonderfully bad. According to the way they played yesterday, the match will not be finished to-day. The he

SUMMER GATHERINGS.

The Saratoga Season—Life and Society at Saratoga, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Saratoga, Thursday, July 12, 1855.

I suppose all good people, friends of law and order, are anxious to know how the Maine law operates at Saratoga. I am not very wise on the subject, and have made no very diligent inquiry into the state of trade, so I cannot make other people wiser. There are three wine-glasses beside my plate every day, just the same now as before the Fourth,—there are three wine glasses also beside every other plate. But the gentleman who sits next to me at table did not take wine when the law allowed, and therefore has not changed his habits through any compulsion whatever. As far as I can see down the long vista of this eating and drinking house there are very few who take wine, and among those who do are as many ladies as gentlemen, as many ministers as brokers, as many deacons as lawyers; but it is presumed that each person provides his own supplies of this sort, and also presumed that he purchased them before the Maine law was put in force! At our house there is no bar, with its long rows of bottles of "liquid death and damnation,"—there are no glasses standing about suggestive of wine bibbers and all manner of tipplers and topers—we do not see any selling or buying, and therefore must conclude there is none done. There can be no other just conclusion, though there are whispers that the TIMES has not been so far out of the way after all, in its predictions as to the results of *high pressure legislation*.

We are now in the height of the season, and would that beauty and fashion are at premium; but it is true that beauty and fashion exercise more taste and more good sense than usual. There is a charming *nonchalance*, morning, noon and night, in matters of the toilet which we have never seen here before. It does not amount to indifference or negligence, and is entirely consonant with good taste. It has been usually an undisputed rule that ladies must come in full dress to dinner; but I have seen many this season at the dinner table in their pretty *negligés*, looking enviably neat and comfortable, and there are many reasons why this is sensible. Those who are invalids often wish to take an after-dinner siesta, and those who are well ought to wish to take an after-dinner ramble, and a silk or tarletan is a most inappropriate costume for the grove and the dewy grass, and satin slippers are not at all improved by even the nicest gravel walk or sandy pathway. All this sounds very well in poetry, but in real life draggled skirts are anything but poetical. Those who can afford to step into their nicely cushioned and carpeted carriages, and pay $5 an hour for a ride, will not of course wish to dress in *négligée*; but rides usually terminate at the lake, or some other romantic place, where a walk adds much to the pleasure and variety, and where one needs to be *dressed accordingly*.

It is very naturally presumed that most of those who have come here are city people, who ought to spend most of their time in the open air, who ought to enjoy a different kind of pleasure from what they have at home, and which they can enjoy only during the little time they are here. The arrangements at the hotels are made for the purpose of giving pleasure-lovers every advantage for enjoyment in their own way. The breakfast is just as good and hot at ten as at seven, and the morning may be spent in bed or in the grove with the certainty of not endangering the good attendance one wishes to receive when afflicted with a Saratoga appetite. The dinner is at 2 in our hotel, and at that time all must be present or lose the best dinner ever served for fastidious epicure. During the afternoon you may ride or walk, lounge or loiter, till 10 o'clock in the evening, and any time when you enter the dining-room all things will be in order, and if you are not satisfied with what is served and those who serve it, it must be because you have no proper idea of a "*capital tea*!"

The evening is the time for dress and gayety—for congregating in the saloons, for sociality and dancing, and in these elegant parlors the richest toilet is not out of place. We believe each of the largest hotels will accommodate between four and five hundred—a small township, as many as compose the country villages among the mountains; but at no time except the dinner hour would one imagine himself in the midst of a great multitude. They are scattered far and wide, in groups and knots and *tête and tête*, or solitary strollers, seeking recreation and amusement, and looking up village curiosities. Everybody visits the Indian encampment and buys a cradle or a basket, according to their tastes and necessities; each spring must be visited, and not in all the world can there be found anything more curious than these ever-bubbling fountains. The chemical analysis shows each to be different from the others, and a person of any curiosity cannot help a restless anxiety to know the process of these several combinations. We ask, but there is no answer—we wonder, but it is all in vain. If it were not that the Saratogians have learned the secret of coining water into gold far more easily than any solid mineral substance can be thus transformed, it would be worth while to explore the caverns of the earth in these regions. There must be some curious geological specimens, and not very far below the earth's surface, to send forth such inexhaustible streams of mineral water.

Saratoga Lake, about three miles from the village, is the standard fashionable drive, and many people think it is the only one there is, but I heard a lady promise a gentleman to introduce him to a different road and a different landscape every day for a fortnight, in the region of Saratoga, which he *bet* she could not do, and she won the wager. But the Lake, and the scenery which surrounds it, are worthy of Switzerland or any of Scotia's glens, and such trout as spangle its waters, and the way they will serve them up for you at the Lake House, you can only know by coming to see. On the sign which signifies that this is the place, you will see in large letters, "Lake House," and underneath, the picture of the moon in all its glory; and thus, if you are not too obtuse in understanding signs, you will know that Mr. and Mrs. MOON keep the house, and this certainly is next to being *the man in the moon!*

Last, but not by very far the least, among the pleasures of Saratoga life, are the pleasant acquaintances one makes—the ever recurring phases of character which are presented. It is worth the price of a season to learn how much of good there may be in a human heart. "Oh, dear," said a merry-hearted girl, "it distresses me so when a little knot of people come and I can't tell the relationship which exists between them; now do you suppose that old gentleman who has a lady on each side of him, is father, or husband, or brother, or some old bachelor uncle, who has taken a good fit and concluded to give a pleasure trip to his cousins or his wife's sisters." Well, we are not obliged to wonder long, for they are very frank in telling us that their gentleman friend is an Englishman and a widower, who early lost his helpmeet, and did not see fit, as widowers generally do, to find consolation for his bereavement and solitude in a second wife. Their house had been his home for some ten years, and they were unmarried sisters, that you would know, if you were not told, lived in some thriving New-England town or city, and were of good family and the most highly respected of all its respected people. They had never an escort to take them traveling, and therefore had been very little out of their own little world. So the good man offered to become their escort, and they are to visit Niagara, Lebanon and Sharon, and I know not how many more fine places, and one could scarcely enjoy more one's self than in seeing them so happy. We wish there were more rich gentlemen, who had the same ideas of generous, delicate kindness! Gentlemen are such convenient traveling articles! I heard one lady say she worried for no other reason than to obtain a baggage master! and he of course waited for the sake of the baggage he was to superintend.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Climate—"British Madeira"—Sea Bathing—Stuffing Soldiers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, June, 1855.

Of this invalid retreat on the shores of the Isle of Wight, I will send a brief sketch for the benefit of that class of your readers so seldom addressed except by quack advertisers—so little appreciated except by the regular faculty. I have served too long in the ranks not to sympathize with the weary invalid in our changeable climate, who longs to escape from the extreme heat of our Summer, and the piercing cold of the Winter, to some more congenial air where relief may be found, if not restored health.

Coming in a four hours' ride from London, where they are still having, what they term in mild language, "most ungentlemanly weather,' it was like jumping from November into May—to the eye, it was like stepping from the pant-up streets of a city into a vast conservatory.

As soon as we had crossed the Solent Sea and landed upon the Isle of Wight, everything burst upon us with the richest luxuriance. Ryde, where the steamers all land passengers, is more a fashionable watering place than any other town upon the Island, and from its exposed situation is not much resorted to by invalids. Being the nearest port to the main land, it is much used for private residence, and is not unlike Staten Island, as seen from the sea, its hill-side studded with beautiful villas, half hid among the dense foliage.

The journey of fourteen miles to Ventnor is made by stage, one of the few routes left in this country where the steam whistle has not drowned the postman's horn, and the regular old English stage-coach flourishes in all its glory.

The coachman with whom I took a seat upon the box, was as ancient and dignified as the "institution" with which he was so proud to be connected. A man of no little importance is this English coachman, with "four in hand," and a bouquet in his button-hole. Every man on the road greets him with a respectful touch of the hat. He is very fond of creating a sensation, and enters the rustic towns with such a flourish of trumpets that I did not much wonder to see the simple people stand in such awe of him. With a loud blast from his horn, and his horses on a full gallop, he would rush through the quiet hamlet, reining up in front of the "Crab and Lobster," which seemed to be a stereotyped sign throughout the island, with a noise that would bring the whole village to the doors, from the babe in arms to the old veterans who looked as if they might have lived on the island before the Conquest. It produced such an impression on me that I was in doubt as to whether we were not an express with important dispatches from the Crimea, instead of a mere coach load of invalids and old ladies, bound for the sea-coast.

But important or not, our arrival and departure were evidently *the* events of the day in these out of the way places. All business was suspended, and "arms at rest" so long as we remained. Some of the bolder inhabitants would inquire, with a touch of the hat to coachy, if there was "any news from Sebastopol, Sir." I could not but think what a monotonous task the old coachman must have had the past six months in replying to their inquiries each day, "Affairs at Sebastopol remain unchanged." True, there is a variation for him now, and the whole country is making the most glory possible out of it—a dozen flags fly from every flag-staff.

The ride across the island is as beautiful as you can imagine, enough in itself to cure a man of ordinary ills. The rich English farms and meadows, like so many gardens, stretching on either side, bordered with trim hedges of hawthorn, now just bursting into blossom; the green lanes through which we drove, lined with graceful elms, arched over our heads; the thatched cottages of the peasantry, and the turreted castle of "my Lord" mantled with thick covering of ivy which seems here most luxuriant, all presented a scene of quiet beauty and richness, that to my eye, which had been resting on London tiles for two weeks, was most grateful.

I doubt if anything more beautiful than this country life in England at the time of the hawthorn blossom, can be found in any country. This Island is called the "Garden of England," and these little invalid resorts upon its southern coast are its choicest *parterres*. They are the most romantic little hamlets built in among the cliffs, sheltered by high hills from the North and East wind, which are such a curse to England—and exposed only upon the South. The climate is so mild that shrubs and flowers flourish here in the greatest luxuriance. The Magnolia, the Fig tree, and even the Fuschia, growing to great size and hardihood. The houses which are mostly fancy cottages and villas, are perched here and there in retired nooks with winding paths that reach them from the neighboring cliffs. Everything seems done with an eye to the picturesque, and the attempt has been most successful. A scene of wilder beauty can hardly be imagined than is to be found along the coast, from Bonchurch to Ventnor, both communities of invalids; during the Winter months more especially.

The physicians of England have of late years—within twenty years—been in the habit of sending here all their patients with pulmonary diseases, instead of sending them to the south of France, Italy or Madeira; indeed, they have christened Ventnor the "British Madeira." It is becoming more popular every year, and a coast where twenty years ago there was nothing but fishermen's huts, is now being thickly dotted with these little villas, each one assuming some pretentious name. One would think, to see the list of arrivals as published in the Isle of Wight *Observer*, with the high sounding names of the lodging-houses, that the town was nothing but palaces.

A waiter at the St. Boniface Hotel, thinking I wished to find lodgings for the Winter, invited my attention to his "Villa by the sea," and handed his card—the "Ariosto Villa!" Truly, is not English aristocracy at an ebb when the English waiter is proprietor of a poet's villa?

All the comforts and luxuries an invalid can wish, may be had in this little Paradise. Of the Winter temperature I cannot speak from experience, but if I was to believe one-half that is said in its favor in England, I should expect to live forever, if I passed my Winter here. Several gentlemen have been pointed out to me of aldermanic proportions, who came here feeble invalids two years since; some I was told having gained as much as six *inches* in that time. So rapidly do they gain in flesh there, that they scorn the slow accumulation by *pounds*, and gauge them by the *inch*. I have been told in sober earnest that there was no doubt but I would gain at least three inches if I would pass one Winter here. If the ratio is maintained through coming years, one would soon be obliged to leave this growing community, or would be receiving negotiations from BARNUM for a short season at the American Museum.

There are barracks near here where the raw recruits for her Majesty's service are sent to be fattened up by this favorable climate and Isle of Wight mutton. As a Yankee farmer drives his turkeys into warm quarters and crams them for Thanksgiving, so are these poor fellows kept here and stuffed until they are fat enough to kill, when they are forwarded to meet the Crimean demands. But with this slight difference, there seems little ause for thanksgiving when they are spitted by Russian bayonets, and exposed to the Russian fire! A native of the Island who lives near the barracks told me it was amazing how they would fat in two months! I should judge another month with extra allowance of mutton would hardly put in fighting order the youngsters I see here now. They are feeble looking soldiers, and are recruits, I am told, from the manufacturing towns. I noticed also in London that the soldiers on guard at the Tower and Palace were mere striplings. Few of them seem to be over twenty one. They are literally "short boys" who have entered the service under the "reduced standard."

This is a recruiting station in more than one sense. There are several invalid officers here who have left a leg or an arm on the Crimean battle-fields, and returning with a large amount of glory, but precious little life to sustain their honors so dearly bought, hope to recruit a broken constitution by a season at this British Madeira. They excite a world of sympathy, as they are wheeled along the Esplanade in Bath chairs. The ladies seem ready to worship them, and one is almost tempted to assume a white bandage and Bath chair, to be the idol of so many bright eyes, and to receive such delicate attentions. But I did not feel at all ambitious to assume the shattered limbs to gain the sympathy and attention, even if the glory were thrown in, and the "Crimean Medal" tied to my button-hole.

Although it seems on this extreme point of the Island like the jumping-off place of creation, and as if no news could ever reach us, yet there is one branch of news which we get in advance of the London *Times*. There is a station of "Lloyd's" perched on one of the highest cliffs of this coast, where a man is constantly on the lookout to take signals of vessels inward or outward bound, and telegraph them to Lloyd's Exchange, in London. His powerful glass sweeps the horizon, showing up everything between us and the French coast, which is visible to the naked eye in clear weather. Where I see but a profuse sprinkling of flags flying from the rigging of a passing ship, he from his signal book will read the announcement of such a vessel "from the Black Sea with invalids, bound for Portsmouth," her time out, and particulars enough for an important item in next morning's *Times*. All the men-of-war, transports, and the fleet of gunboats now going out as fast as they can be rigged, pass under our inspection. It much relieves the monotony of this quiet life, and makes one feel quite in the society of the world to listen to this conversation carried on between the many colored streamers flying from Lloyd's flagstaff over our heads and the ships of all nations which may pass between us and the horizon.

The cliffs in some places along the coast rise perpendicularly to the height of two hundred feet, and yet there is at some points a gradual slope leading to a fine beach, where bathing cars are furnished and houses provided with warm baths for invalids. The season for bathing seems much earlier than with us: the water has been warm enough all the month of June for sure bathing.

The surface of the country is so uneven here that the invalids take their exercise mostly on donkeys, and it is quite a picturesque scene to see a party of ladies with their straw flats and plumes, mounted on these little animals threading the narrow paths upon the cliffs which overlook the sea, or climbing up the winding way to the heights of "St. Boniface," a steep hill which rises abruptly about 500 feet behind the town,—much pleasanter to witness than to attempt, as I found to my great annoyance. Although the services of a "professed donkey driver" were secured to urge his donkeyship up the hill, I was obliged to seize my opportunity and get off and walk.

I soon found, too, that "distance lent enchantment" to the pretty group of riders I had so much admired. Upon a near approach I was shocked to see under those graceful, coquettish hats, which with us are a sure promise of a youthful, if not a pretty face, the lengthened visage of maidens who had passed the tender age of youth, (if they had ever seen it,) and those streamers and plumes waved before the spectacled eyes of matrons who must have lived their full of sixty years.

Punch had a good take-off upon this costume a short time since. One of these pretty flats seen promenading, and two young bloods in rapid pursuit, one saying to the other, "I say, Charley, here's that pretty hat and feather; we'll have a sight now." But lo! the pretty flat crowned the head of a figure already half passed into the mummied state.

The "Undercliff," as it is called, upon which most of these little towns are built, is a portion of a landslide which occurred many years since. It extended for many miles, and the richest part of the Island is the soil of this Undercliff. At intervals along the coast are deep fissures in the cliff made by running water, which are called "chines." In some places where the stream of water is large, and the sides of the ravine are wooded, the view is very wild, as the fall of water is often five hundred feet, and it has been wearing away for years.

These "chines" are much visited by travelers who are *doing* the Island, and read in their guide-book that such scenes of "savage magnificence" and "combinations of cosgenial horrors" are to be found on no other coast. But like many other wonders of nature, they have been sketched and painted by artists with imaginations so powerful that after admiring the sketch you are disappointed in the reality. The *every-day scenery* of the Isle of Wight cannot be surpassed for quiet beauty. It is a winning scenery that gains upon you until you are loth to exchange it for these *extra* attractions upon which they lavish all their superlatives. These will do for tourists who prize most highly scenes most difficult to see, and have a partiality for descending perpendicular cliffs. But invalids are content to pass them by; I was satisfied after one experiment that they were but "second class" scenery.

The Island is rich in old castles and ruins, and the Queen has a fine Palace at Osborn, built on a site selected by Prince ALBERT, and after his own plans. It is quite a pet palace, I believe, and the only one not thrown open to visitors. As costly and princely as it is in outward appearance, it is quite surpassed in beauty as seen from the water by a castle adjoining it, belonging to BELL, of the *Weekly Messenger*. It is on a more prominent spot with grounds sloping to the sea, and its gray old towers and turrets mantled with ivy, attract every eye more favorably than Osborn Castle with its yellowish front and spindling towers at either end.

The Queen is chronicled to remove to Osborn for a stay before the Paris tour.

PEREGRINE.

Normal Musical Institute at New-London, Conn.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Annual Examination of this Institution took place on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of July. The Primary Department occupied the first day. On the second, the higher classes in the various branches of English education, and the classes in French and German, were examined. The Musical Department occupied the third day, and a Vocal and Instrumental Concert in the evening, closed the exercises.

This School, under the charge of Mrs. JOHN T. MAGINNIS, occupies the building, which will be recognized by its old name—"Federal-street House." Large trees enhance its otherwise pleasant location.

The examination was creditable alike to pupils and to teachers. At its close, several of the auditors arose and expressed their satisfaction. There seemed to be but one opinion.

The Musical Department deserves particular mention. The pupils answered the questions with promptness and accuracy. The system is very thorough.

The Concert was held in the old dining-hall. It was filled to overflowing, and the passages and other rooms and the grounds were partially occupied. From three to four hundred persons were in attendance.

There were nineteen pieces performed. The accompaniment consisted of pianos and an organ. The most noticeable piece was the "Overture to Tancredi," executed by twelve performers. "Fantasia on Cujus Animam," "Tremolo," and "Carnival of Venice," were among the other pieces. The Concert gave general satisfaction, judging by the applause.

E. W.

Visit to the Sistine Chapel at Rome—The Religious Ceremonies.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ROME, Italy, Monday, June 12, 1855.

Sunday, the 11th of June, was a remarkably pleasant and warm day for Rome, and, rising betimes, as our apartments are some distance from the Vatican, where the ceremonies commence early, we made an elaborate toilet, and stopping in the Corso for a pair of white kids—without which it is about as easy to entice a camel through the eye of a very fine cambric needle, as for a stranger to gain admittance to the Sistine Chapel, when there are ceremonies there—my friend MATTEO and I perambulated over the Tiber, and through a long, hot and dusty street, to gigantic St. Peter's Church, adjoining which, as you know, is the "Vatican," the Winter residence of the Pope, and where they have "meeting" every Sunday.

At the foot of the long stair-case we were brought to a stand by the Swiss Guard, the private guard of His Holiness, who assured us that as in our innocence we were without dress coats—although in every other respect costumed as the law directs—we would not be admitted, but after a little expostulation they allowed us to proceed, with the admonition (which threw us into a mild perspiration,) that we had better not attempt it. With Yankee perseverance, however, we determined not to retire from the enemy at the first broadside, and particularly as we had come so far to witness this great "doin'," therefore, placing great confidence in our white gloves and cravats, the ends of which latter we pulled out in an alarming manner—so as to make the greatest show possible—and putting on my spectacles, which looks professor-like, you know, we hurried up the magnificent stair-case.

Arriving at the top, and entering the portico and hall—elegantly dressed in tapestries and paintings, in honor of the Festa day—we came plump upon another detachment of the redoubtable Swiss Guards, who, collected about the heavy curtained entrance to the chapel, with upraised halberts and gigantic moustaches, absolutely denied admittance to all gentlemen *sans* white gloves, black pants and dress coats—all ladies without black robes and veils—and all dogs and ragamuffins generally. This, of course, threw us directly into cold perspiration number *two*; and seeing an old gentleman sent away for being in a frock coat, as we were, and a lady, who, singularly enough, endeavored in vain to persuade the Guard to allow her to pass, accoutred, as she was, in a monstrous white crape shawl, with a border of pink roses, we feared it was all over with us. Invention is certainly the offspring of necessity, and the proverb was never better exemplified than when having retired from the main hall, MATTEO taking the pins from his immaculate cravat, (thereby sacrificing his peace of mind and body for the remainder of the day,) proceeded to pin up the two front corners of my frock coat; I performed the same kind office for him, (having destroyed *my* peace of mind and body in a similar manner,) and armed with these temporary dress coats, we returned to the assault. Now, understand—it is no joking matter, this deceiving of the guards, for they are very severe in their regulations, not to say ferocious, and in the Pope's own apartments—in this huge ante-room, filled with soldiers, servants, cardinals and officials, collected mysteriously together, awaiting the advent of the Representative of St. Peter himself, not a word being spoken—it was rather delicate business. However, MATTEO got in, but my deception was too apparent, and the burly guard laying his huge gloved hand upon my shoulder pulled me back, and pointing to my unlucky coat, intimated that my *vestito* was not according to ONESTERFIELD. Cold perspiration number *three*; and while considering my next move, MATTEO came back to ascertain the cause of my delay, when he too was espied by the lynx-eyed official, and we were both ordered out "instanter." At this unfortunate moment the Captain of the Guard, (an old fellow perhaps three-quarters blind,) came up at hearing the dispute, and scowling at the poor underguard, who was doing but his duty, motioned us to enter, and observed to his serf that "Certainly these gentlemen are properly dressed,—can't you see?" So in we marched.

It would exhaust too much ink and paper to tell you how we passed between two ranks of military, handsomely dressed and decorated; how we were stationed like a flock of sheep in a sort of pen appropriated to strangers, from which about half of us could see what was passing in the splendid and high vaulted church; how we were huddled together in a painfully upright position; how we waited nearly an hour before anything amusing or interesting occurred; how we tried meanwhile to admire the tremendous *chef d'œuvre* of MICHAEL ANGELO, "The Last Judgment," frescoed upon the wall behind the silver altar, and so thrown into shade by distance, the dim light which struggled through the curtained windows, and the forever frankincensed atmosphere, that I did not appreciate it as I have since done; how we nearly dislocated our necks in agonizing attempts to enjoy the splendid and powerful paintings upon the roof, also by the "Great ANGELO;" how by these singular and unaccustomed gyrations of the neck, my collar, as I anticipated, bereft of its fastenings, which were doing such signal service in my coat tails, became so painfully emulous of the high white ruffle of the Captain of the Swiss Guard, that if it had not been for two or three vivacious fleas who were underneath my stockings, and who were perambulating up and down, from ankle to knee—thus diverting and dividing my attention—I don't know what I should have done; how, after awhile, we, (the aforesaid domestic animals,) stared at one another as if we had been wax curiosities; and how, finally, to our great relief, came the Swiss Guard, marching proudly in advance of a disjointed procession of heavy Cardinals, enveloped in long scarlet gowns, the trains of each of which were borne by two fat purple attendants, like blackberry dumplings; how they all ambled gravely up the nave, and having made obeisance to eight huge wax candles, seated themselves in a large square about the altar, with their purple servants at their feet, and fell directly asleep, awaking only when one of their august associates came, when they arose seriously and welcomed him. Finally, a tremendous burst of music from the Pope's choristers—who were in a little cage at the side of the church—awoke and disturbed the somnolent cardinals, and startled us from our peaceful flea speculations. With straining eyes and upon tiptoe we saw the good looking old Pope float in from a side door, amidst a perfect shoal of yellow gowns, purple gowns, white gowns and scarlet gowns; colored silks, colored candles, colored officials, and colored little boys with bells, and all half indistinct like an exhibition of fireworks, with colored frankincense. His Holiness, with an agreeable and pleasant face, though sleepy withal, having inclined before the altar, passed to his throne at one side, and seating himself, the Mass commenced, which, however, is similar to the forms of the Roman churches in America. It was distressing enough to stand and listen to the whole of it, and when it was all over, when PIUS had swam out again in his ocean of soldiers, servants, chamberlains and canons; when the heavy old scarlet cardinals with their blackberry dumplings had ambled out, we emerged from out this "holy presence," fatigued and warm. However, a lemonade and a chocolate cake at NAZARI'S soon restored us to our wonted vigor, and we congratulated ourselves that we had attended High Mass at the Sistine Chapel.

In a few days we are to have the celebration of the famous "Corpus Domine," one of the finest in the Roman Catholic Church, an account of which I may send you. At present farewell.

Yours truly, G. W. C.

Malt Liquors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We cordially agree with "S." in the TIMES of the 16th instant, "that the merits (or demerits) of Beer are worth consideration, and ought to be understood." The question of incessant, almost universal indulgence in intoxicating beverages is before the public, and the innumerable varieties have all their advocates. I would venture to premise, that there is not a Prohibitionist who would, by law or otherwise, interfere with the right of any man drinking what he pleases. But the Prohibitionist insists that no drinker may make himself a nuisance with drinking, nor may any maker or vender make a nuisance of his liquor by its exposure as a temptation. Drinking, within the last fifty years, has become the monstrous vice of society, instead of individual crime, and must be checked. Those who would be free from its horrors are swept into the vortex, and the whole are taxed, demoralized, shamed and victimized. We have good reason to believe that Ale is the most pernicious of all intoxicating drinks, and are anxious to examine, with "S." or any one, whether "the subject (Ale) has the merit of moderation, at all events, which is a virtuous one in these days." There are men engaged in the making, vending and using, who are otherwise our most estimable citizens, and we cannot behold, without the greatest intense feelings of pain and sympathy, these victims to a legal, fashionable, creditable, profitable trade, which has grown up in our midst. On this subject I would wish to speak.

The writer first quotes medical authority for the drinking of ale. If the writer does not know, *we do*, that the brewers have not only with ale, but with fees of large sums of money, suborned "medical writers of standing" to vouch for the merits of their deleterious potations, and the public can judge of the value of such medical authority, while it points significantly at the labored opinions of old and grave jurists on the Prohibitory Law, produced by the same two stimulants. Ale or beer, says the writer, "takes a middle ground between the extreme *prohibitionist* and the extreme anti-liquor-man" What place is this? Is it between schiedam schnapps and brandy? We know, and every good man knows, the position that ale stands in to destruction. This multipotant compound of malt and hops and alcohol, is the school master of drunkenness, and initiates man into all the mysteries of disease and crime. Its first distasteful bitter but sure provoker to repetition. Its dreamy forgetfulness for a time of every duty and care. Its allurements to its haunts and indulgence. Its beastly and satanic tendencies. Its foul and horrible consequences on the mechanic and laborer. Its intoxicating insanity, sloth, melancholy, confused memory, delirium, and a death of blasphemy. We have heard of statutes licensing moral men to keep ale-houses. Who ever heard of a moral ale-house? Moral obscenity and blasphemy!! Ale-houses are the Bohon Upases of Christendom, which poison all within the circle of their influence. Whose precincts are wet with the tears and blood of the helpless and innocent, and whose confines are the mausoleums of immortal souls. Ale, if time permitted, we would give its chemical analysis, and dare the physician or moralist to recommend it.

This writer then talks learnedly of the antiquity of ale, cites HERODOTUS, ING of Wessex, John Barleycorn, Magna Charter, &c., &c. His researches and scholarship did not rise to TOOKE'S *Pantheon*, and to prior antiquities, or he might have given us the name, parentage and education of the first brewer.

The amazing proportions of malt liquors are the Syren's song that entrances and bewilders the brewer, robs them of their reason and humanity, and sends them the destroyers of the food of their fellow-beings, and to fill the world with crime, want and woe. Is it any surprise that poor Ireland is so oppressed, so demoralized? The best historians proclaim this melancholy fact. The brewer proudly parades the twelve million bushels of barley, worth, in the grain, probably nine millions of dollars; when tortured into ale, &c., the Irishman pays over eighteen millions of dollars for them.

Let us examine this Irish beer business, and that we may be understood by the brewers, who scarcely any of them have a chemical knowledge of their trade, we will at this time use their commonest terms, (but we are ready to enter the list with their best man,) and in the statements we will give our estimate within bounds to their advantage. We will suppose 2½ bushels of barley weighing 48 pounds are 120 pounds, (this would make about 78 pounds barley meal,) and this amount of barley makes one barrel of ale. The loss by malting and mashing will be 46 pounds, leaving 32 pounds of extractive matter, by SOUTHWORTH'S saccharometer, per barrel. (DRING & FAYE'S, or RICHARDSON'S are, however, the correct instruments.) This extractive matter, or worts, are then fermented, by which the fibrine and gluten are mostly thrown out in yeast, and the saccharine reduced to 7 pounds the barrel, by the loss of carbonic acid and formation of alcohol in the process of fermentation. Of the 78 pounds of barley meal there remain then only 7 pounds, principally saccharine, and of this it is seldom that there is one pound of gluten or fibrine left to the barrel. Ale or beer will not average one pound of nutriment, so that 77 pounds must be destroyed that brewers may realize fortunes beyond the dreams of avarice.

Our friend "S." says truly that the importance of the beer business of New-York is worth consideration.—744 breweries and 319 distilleries. No wonder the meal and flour are high, and that there is need of 744 State prisons, jails, penitentiaries, poor-houses, watch-houses, court-houses and lawyers' offices, &c., and that the 319 distilleries may well double our taxes.

We should like to examine with "S.," GERARD'S and KITCHENER'S ideas. There wants light on this subject. Then let friend "S." bring his cooks and all his paid, or drunken doctors' recommendations of beer. Let the public decide on them now. There are very important facts which we are prepared to bring forward to sustain to the letter all we have said of beer and brewing in this article.

L. R.

The Brigadier Generalship of Gen. Shields.

MONDAY, July 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following I cut from your issue of the 9th instant, being a portion of a Washington letter, signed "Aqueday."

"Now, more than one of the Army officers who look upon the field appointments as made only for them and not for the service or the country, have intimated that if Gen SHIELDS, or any other civilian, should be so uncivil as to step between them and this promotion, he would be instantly summoned to a field of private combat."

"This promotion" refers to the new Brigadier-General, who is not, and will not be appointed till after December next. Permit me to say that to me, at least, the object of the assertion is apparent; and further, to declare my belief that it lacks one essential ingredient—truth. I take Mr. Aqueday to be one who may be willing to accompany this charge, (for such it is in fact, and doubtless in intention,) with proof, and that is what is now requested. This assertion is unqualified, definite as to fact, but indefinite as to persons, and to free it from all appearance of being gratuitous, I hope he will just state one or two, if no more, of these army officers who, on this particular ground, have stated their determination to blaze away at Gen. SHIELDS or "any other civilian." Pardon me, Mr. Aqueday, for not being satisfied with the simple *ipse dixit*. I think what you have said is not true—not intentional, doubtless, on your part, but the error nevertheless is recorded by your hands, and is unjust till proven to be what it purports. Indeed, unless you offer something more satisfactory, those interested will be but the more confirmed in the construction which they have without much hesitation placed upon it.

Why Gen. SHIELDS (or some one else) has not heretofore been appointed, is best known to the Department, which knows pretty well how to manage its own affairs. I know that he has many warm friends in the Army who would hail his appointment with delight. I would be glad to see him get it, but at the same time it is very bad policy to set the public sympathy in his favor at the expense of truth. Do not hide your light, Mr. Aqueday, under a bushel, but as a matter of satisfaction, and several other things, let us know who are these silver-heads with commissions dating scores of years back, so willing to dispatch civilians in general, and Gen. SHIELDS in particular. To me it looks like a bit of fancywork

OMEGA.

Political Meeting at Platte City.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 14.

The Weston *Reporter* devotes a column and a half to the description of a recent political meeting in Platte County. It was called, ostensibly, to send delegates to the Convention at Lexington, but it is charged that the real design was to instruct the members of the Legislature from that County to vote for ATCHISON—one of them, at least, JOHN DONIPHAN, being a Whig, and having voted as a Whig for his namesake, in all the ballots given at the last session of that body. It was with a view of controlling his vote, and of giving occasion to other counties to make a like movement, that these proceedings were had, in connection with the other object. But there was an entire want of success, and the expedient will hardly be resorted to again.

The meeting was organized about 2 P. M., by electing Col. WM. H SUMMERS to the Chair, J. W. VINEYARD and ROBERT CAIN, Vice-Presidents, and THOMAS STARNES, Secretary. Judge ALMOND stated the purpose of the meeting, and moved the appointment of a Committee of two from every township in the County, to draft a preamble and resolutions. In their absence the meeting was addressed by Major JESSE MORIN, Atchison Democrat, PETER T. ABELL and JOHN WILSON, Whigs. A rich debate was kept up until the report of the Committee was received, and then a still more animated discussion took place. The resolutions were, with two exceptions, entirely acceptable to the whole meeting, but there was a regular fight over these two—the first and the last. The first resolution proposed a *fusion* of the Whig and Democratic parties, and, this being accomplished, the last resolution went to the extent of instructing the representatives from that County to vote for a particular individual. The parties were very shy how they sported with the first resolution, and they did not come to a vote without a good deal of manœuvring. When, however, the vote was taken, the friends of ATCHISON were surprised to find that the Whigs were in the majority, and the resolution was virtually abandoned.

There was, after this, no difficulty in securing the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, with the exception of the last. This resolution contained a blank, it being the intention that it should be filled with the name of ATCHISON. A friend of DONIPHAN moved to fill that blank with his name, and it was carried. Then it was discovered that the resolution had no business there, and it was stricken out! This disposition of the proposition was satisfactory to the Whigs, who did not care about instructing Democrats to vote for DONIPHAN; and so the resolutions were passed, the head and tail having been cut off.

The friends of DONIPHAN, at this meeting, acted with good sense and a proper regard for the gentleman who is in nomination by them for the Senate. No substantial reason has yet been given why he should be dropped or overslaughed, and the Whigs should rebuke every effort of this kind. If DONIPHAN cannot be elected, no one else can, and it is the duty of the Whig party, in and out of the Legislature, to stand by him to the last. He is well worthy of a place in the Senate, and if the Whigs hold on to him he will be triumphant. BENTON cannot be elected nor can ATCHISON be; and such is DONIPHAN'S position—so well does he stand with both factions—that the friends of either would vote for him before they would contribute to the election of either of the rival candidates.

Another Outrage—Methodist Preachers Mobbed by Atchison and Stringfellow Ruffians.

To the Editors of the Chicago Democratic Press:

I hasten to inform you of another mob in Platte County. The Methodist Church North had an appointment for quarterly meeting near Forley. The presiding elder, preachers and congregation had assembled and concluded the morning service, and were proceeding, when a mob of about eighty armed men made their appearance. The congregation, it being warm, were seated in the shade in front of the house, and the preachers were inside. When Dr. WALKER led the mob to the door, where Rev. Mr. MORRIS was preaching, and seizing him, Mr. MORRIS drew his revolver and cocked it, when some one caught his arm and took it from him. The mob then rushed on him, yelling, "Hang him! shoot him!" Some in the congregation interceded for him, and after a long parley they consented to let him go, under a pledge to leave and not preach any more till they gave him permission. The rest of the preachers escaped during the disturbance, and the congregation broke up and dispersed. The preachers were all armed with revolvers. They are aware of the threats daily made against them. The mob brought tar and feathers and hemp along with them. The excitement is great. These humble and pious ministers of religion will be driven out, and utter lawlessness prevail.

In haste, TRAVELER.

PLATTE COUNTY, Mo., June 30, 1855.

An Avalanche of Bread.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, 13th inst.

Yesterday there were one hundred cars loaded with (new) wheat at Chattanooga, ready to move, and the depôt crammed to its utmost capacity. Two trains a day arrive at Chattanooga, by the Nashville road, and it was estimated yesterday that there were stored in that town 30,000 bushels of wheat, exclusive of that in store by our road. From Chattanooga down to Etowah, the depôts are all full to bursting. On the 9th there were received at Calhoun 2,000 bushels, and the hands could not knock off their loading till 11 o'clock at night. Major YOUNG, the agent of Calhoun, thinks that from his depôt alone, he will ship 100,000 bushels during the season. To-day five full trains will be down, and we suppose each car will contain 130 sacks. The rush of this description of freight has been unprecedented, caused, as we learn, by the offer of the New-York millers to give $1 25 for all wheat delivered at depôt by the 10th, and at Charleston and Savannah by the 15th of this month. We fear, in vain, of this state of things, that much litigation and loss must be met by some parties. The crop, under the strong inducements of this favorable state of the market, was reaped at its earliest stage of ripeness, and then, in a wet spell, got out and pressed forward in large bulks into depôt. This will inevitably heat, and to a great extent suffer deterioration. Then, we have no doubt, as the State road is looked upon as fair game for all the world to hawk at, that thousands of dollars in the way of reclamation will be brought against it to make good this damage. We learn that already the Tennesseeans are threatening to sue for losses growing out of the detention of their grain for a few days.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE ON A VERY YOUNG GIRL.—We learn from a reliable source, that a rape of a most brutal character was committed by an Irishman on the person of a young girl about 13 years of age, at Pecatonica, on the 4th inst. The girl was the daughter of a farmer by the name of WINCHESTER, and it appears had imprudently consented to attend an anniversary ball with him, to be held at Pecatonica, notwithstanding he was almost a stranger to her. On the afternoon of that day, he hired a horse and buggy of Mr. HILL, the landlord of the Pecatonica Hotel, drove out to her residence, about three miles from town, took her in, and on his return when about a mile and a half from Pecatonica, turned into the timber, and there committed the horrid outrage, bruising and maltreating her in a shocking manner, and leaving her to pass the night in the woods, in the most wretched and forlorn condition. When discovered, the girl was perfectly helpless and speechless.

The wretch then ran away with the team; was traced to Dixon, where he tur

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Reply of the Committee of the Second Committee of Stockholders to the Attack of William H. Aspinwall, Esq., and the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company upon that Committee.

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

It is now 27 days since you assembled on 20th June, and by adjournment, to act upon the reports, from two of your Committees, made by them, at your meeting of the 20th June.

A calm retrospect has doubtless been taken by you all, and especially by those present, of the proceedings of that meeting; these have been published in most, if not all, the journals of the day; your Presiding Officer and Secretary have issued pamphlets containing them, and the Chairman of your first Committee has responded to the attack of your President and Directors, upon that Committee in the *Evening Post*, of the 3d inst., and in a manner, (which as one of that Committee,) I take this opportunity of saying, meets concurrence, is worthy of the large and influential interests he represents, is calculated to promote their and our common interests, and proves that the gentleman valued his own self-respect, when in a hurried moment (as "Chairman" of such Committee,) he was made the instrument by your President and Directors of leading the meeting of the 20th June, from the proceedings of the prior meeting, (first presented to your consideration, and by Parliamentary rule, the *primary* subject for consideration,) and thus inducing the minority to join in the harmonious resolutions, which were no sooner passed, than the carefully prepared statement of your President, in answer to and attacking the reports, was introduced, plainly showing the *design* of these resolutions, as no sooner passed and assented to by all, than the reports were made the object of attack by the President and Directors, in the President's written statement, re-echoed by relatives of the President and others, backed by an honorable gentleman.

The plan of throwing both reports of your Committees under the table was abandoned; in lieu the courtesy of laying the first report of your Committee upon the table was adopted; the second report of your Committee shared the fate first named, it being the peculiar and favorite object of the attack of your President, Directors and their followers; its defence fairly and legitimately devolves upon its Chairman, especially as he is the recognized author, except so far as the pruning and modification of it, by each and every member of the second Committee, and their adoption of it as stated, make the report theirs.

I shall not shrink from the task imposed; my only regret is, that it leads into the arena of public discussion, with tastes, inclinations and habits averse to it.

The minority, however, have not brought the subject before the public eye; the majority have. If you revert to your October assemblage in South-street, to that of same month in Wall-street, to that of June 20 in South-street, and again on June 28, in Wall-street, (at all of which I believe reporters were present,) but especially to the public journals of the day, you will see that the executive power of your Company, have invoked the public eye, though, be it remembered, that the minority were the first to urge and insist upon annual or semi-annual meetings of your Stockholders, which were never had from the organization of the Company in October, 1854, then for the first time resolved on, though in contravention of the resolution at that meeting; and at the close of your last gathering, it was proposed, that your adjournment be *sine die*, and without dissentients, acquiesced in.

I congratulate you that public sentiment is invoked, though until your last meeting, the propriety of it might be questioned. In support of the right, this a sentiment unswayed and unawed by power, and will strengthen the minority in opposing a policy, on the part of your Corporation, in which the public have a deep and abiding interest, and in which they may exert a potential influence, for good, to your property.

The great principle the minority contend for is one of "*equality in prices*," and to which all commercial transactions approximate, or find a common and a general level.

Look around and witness its application in the leading departments of trade. Take for instance your marine insurance companies; do they not have a tariff of premiums?

The fire insurance companies; do they not also have a tariff of rates? The railroads; do they not have a tariff of prices that assimilate, where parallel lines open to a common traffic?

The banks, (though the law interposes as with railroads, in fixing a maximum rate,) yet are they not somewhat governed by principles that recognize a species of equality?

The steamships, packet ships and coasters crossing the Atlantic, and lining our coasts, are they not managed, guided and governed in some respects, by this principle?

Select the smallest and the largest commercial men, whether in foreign or domestic trade, is there not an equality, not perhaps admitted and recognized between the two, but in reality at the basis of their every-day transactions?

But for this *equality*, acted on and known, where would be those safeguards and restraints, which in the active and untiring competition of our commercial and trading community, are more potent than laws or their makers? and what would be the effect of breaking down this barrier? It need not be answered, for your mind, like my own, will shrink from its portraiture.

Let the sequel show whether our President and five Directors, (one retiring eight months since,) and who have wielded the destinies of your corporation from its early organization down to the present hour, have not acted upon that *antagonistic* principle of warring against property, and not in name, but in fact against the individuals who owned it, and who may have dared to send their steamers on the Pacific, as on the Atlantic Ocean, to share its risks and in its traffic prices. Equality in commercial transactions is a sounder doctrine, and a wholesome and active competition best illustrates it.

The principle of it is higher, and is compassed in the "live and let live" policy, which should control as all, in those many jarring interests of business and the other varied relations that exist between man and his fellow-man. The history of your Corporation for three years past best illustrates its pecuniary *disadvantages*.

With these general considerations, which are submitted to your calm reflection and consideration, allow me to ask your attention to the specific objects of this communication; and

1. The President's written attack upon the second Committee's report.

Before remarking upon it, it is necessary to revert to that report, and weigh and digest its substance.

Upon the first ten and a half pages of the second report, your Committee detail the course of their negotiation with the Nicaragua Company, embracing several letters between your President and the Committee; and a reference thereto will best explain the views entertained. The most casual reader will observe that your Committee, as between the two corporate bodies, were placed as it were between the upper and nether mill stones; on the part of the Nicaragua Company, by their managers assuming an unreasonable position, viz.: that, as a condition precedent to a negotiation the $12,000 due them must be first paid up. On the part of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by their managers holding on to the $12,000 due the other Company, claiming there was an offset, while your Committee regarded the Nicaragua Company as good for the smaller as they were good for the larger item claimed, and it mattered little whether it was $56 000 or $68,000, that might in the future become necessary to sue for.

Beside, between the 26th May, the date of the conference with the executive head of your Corporation, and the 20th June, the date of the presentation of your Committee's report to you, despite the personal repeated assurances on the part of your President, and the President's written one to your Committee, dated June 12, on the thirty-seventh page of reports, that he would seek to arrange this matter of $12,000 with the chief manager of the Nicaragua Company, the majority of your Committee gradually, reluctantly, and at the last hour, came to the conclusion that, from some unexplainable cause, your President was determined to make this $12,000 the stumbling block to a negotiation, and was sustained therein by his Directors.

Whether to promote your interest, or from considerations undivulged, you can best determine; certain it is that your immediate interest was disregarded by your President, for pending this state of warfare between the two routes, and while the authority of your second Committee was extant, the voyage of 6th June, and that of 20th June, was made from New-York, and the reduction on that voyage may be fairly stated at about $50,000; while two competing ships were made from San Francisco at a large reduction, and all negotiation for harmony between the two lines suspended, upon the mere grasping of $12,000 as an offset to disputed claims of $68,000, of which $50,000 was alleged damages.

Your Committee's report intended to, and did, leave it to the wisdom of your body to judge whether the payment of the $12,000 should be made.

Whether by so doing the Committee adopted a "fallacy," or whether their statements and suggestions were "crude" on this subject, must needs be decided by your impartial and final judgment.

Your President says, "We (the Company) have no wish to go into details." It will be well, however, if stockholders investigate the figures found on pages 19 and 21 of the first report, as exhibiting an aggregate reduction in fares, from the competition with the Nicaragua Company, of $1,901,-604 25, during 1853-54, and four months of 1855, before they condemn the recommendations made to your President and Directors by the Committee to pay this $12,000 to the Nicaragua Company, or before you decide that the action of the second Committee was, in the words of your President, "calculated to impair your property, injure your interests, or deprive you of that power of executive organization essential to the vitality of your Company;" and it would be well also in considering these figures and facts, to keep steadily and steadfastly in view the warning of your President, viz.: "A theory may be true or false, and however you bolster false theories by statistics, *practice* will stamp their value."

But after the facts and figures in the first report are weighed by you, and carefully considered—if your conclusions shall be that you have thrown away $1,900,000 in competition, beside the mail money, and after impairing your capital at one time to the extent of $400,000, and now to $140,-915 40, there may be momentary consolation in the reflection that your President thus continues:

"*Experience* and *wisdom* both teach us that fair remunerating rates of passage are the best." Whether the influence of the minority in this matter of opposition, in arraying the facts and figures in your Committee's first report, have had any influence, it would be invidious for them to say, but it is your province to determine, bearing in mind, however, that your President persists in saying "that it is puerile to assert that you have lost a large amount of money because your directors did not obtain high rates in spite of circumstances which they did not control."

I approach now the subject of the Panama Railroad Company, and the negotiation opened by your second Committee, with that corporate body, and embraced in the last three pages of the second report.

Before answering the attack of your President, let us examine the course of your Committee.

With the sanction of your President, most cordially given, they opened a negotiation with two gentlemen, directors of that road, and duly empowered, discussed in a friendly way the rate of fare charged, viz.: $25 (for forty-eight miles) for each passenger, allowing one hundred pounds of baggage free of charge, and urged considerations which should influence, in their judgment, a reduction in price.

The President of the Panama Railroad Company assured the Committee that the subject claimed the most serious consideration of himself and the Board of Directors, and that he hoped to submit the final decision to your Committee on or before your adjourned meeting of the 20th June.

Seeing that no such decision was made, your Committee dwelt upon the subject in their report, reminded you that our steamships furnished at least three-fourths, and perhaps seven-eighths of the whole passenger business to the Panama road, that the fare was sixteen times greater than the maximum rate on some few exceptional roads in the United States, (while the cost of the Panama road was but double some of these,) its capital was largely productive, (a late dividend of six per cent for six months, in its undeveloped state, illustrates it,) that the whole burden of competition, with a rival route composed in part of inter-oceanic transit, was thrown on *steamship interest*, and in fact, for two years, not only were stockholders of steamships without dividends, but their capital had been and was now impaired. Your Committee, though without any proposition from the Panama Railroad Company, persisted in harboring the belief that the equity of a reduction in fares, and a *pro rata* division of them between steamship lines, would commend itself to the Board of Directors of the Panama road, and they reminded you that a majority of your Board of Directors had a seat in the Panama Railroad direction, and that there was a remedy for the $25 per head, if the charge was persisted in, which remedy, they trusted, you would not be forced to resort to.

It will be remembered, however, that the following recommendation was made by your Committee, and with a view to secure the harmonious cooperation of all, on a point of serious importance to your revenues, "Your Committee recommend that this negotiation with the Panama Railroad Company should be continued by your Board of Directors, (Pacific Mail Steamship Company,) with a view promptly to make an equitable arrangement with the Panama Railroad Company, and, if unsuccessful, reassembling stockholders (of Pacific Mail Steamship Company) to reconsider it."

Did your Committee do wrong in opening a negotiation with the Panama Railroad Company?

Your President approved it, and one of the Directors urged more than once the necessity of a reduction in the $25, just prior to the return of your President from San Francisco, to a member of this Committee.

Did your Committee err in giving you their reasons for asking an abatement from the Panama Railroad Company?

As your limited agents, they were bound to give you as their principals, the reasons on which they had claimed a reduction, and to show their faithfulness in the discharge of the trust, which, unsolicited, you had reposed in them, which, in good faith, they had prosecuted.

Did your Committee err in pointing out to you a mode of escaping the demand of $25 per head, which they deemed unreasonable?

It originated in the conviction that injustice was done the steamship interested in its relations with the Panama road. Their judgment, you may decide, was faulty, but reconsideration of the subject confirms it and leaves it unchanged.

They could not partake in the sentiment of several stockholders in the Panama Railroad, openly avowed that the true policy of your Company was to break down the Nicaragua Company, force them to abandon that route, and transfer themselves to the Panama route, giving the whole California travel to it, instead of the half, and increasing the travel from about 18,000 to 20,000 people per year now, to about 36,000 to 40,000, if the whole travel were diverted to the Panama route, and, of course, doubling the number who might pay $25 per head: or, in other words, increasing gross receipts of Panama Railroad from $450,000 to $900,000 annually.

Your Committee represented the *Steamship Company's interest*; the past history and policy of this Company was before them; they could see no object in adhering to it, even though under this stimulus, it might present in the future the alluring prospect to the Panama Railroad of concentrating the entire 36,000 to 40,000 annually over the Panama route, while the steamship interest was wading through another period of three years without dividends, at 7 per cent. interest, already equal to about $500,000 on your capital.

Beside, your Committee looked only to the *steamship* interest, but as they maintain with none other than liberal views toward the railroad interest, views best estimated by a reference to their report.

They knew that the powerful influence of the Panama Railroad was invoked in various ways, in joining in this controversy between steamship lines, and though in tracing out the causes they were obvious, yet it only showed the potency of the influence that prevailed, even where conservatism might have pointed out that it was better for that capital, with reference to the future, to keep aloof from the present disagreement between the steamship properties and their managers.

Mature reflection, it is to be hoped, will convince you that the second Committee were not unreasonable in expecting that their report would be laid on the table instead of being put under it, and the minority only hoped and expected to secure a stock vote of one million to twelve hundred thousand dollars, in effect saying to your President and Directors, here is a plain and distinct avowal of one-third in amount of your stock, and from more than one-third in numbers, *expenses* of Benicia works, New-York commercial agency, insurance, &c., &c., to the extent of $300.000 to $400,000, should be reduced, the policy of the Company should and may be changed so as to add $900,000 to net earnings, with a timely warning that ultraism in these respects had too long prevailed.

A test vote was urged and was not had; the President favored it, but others of his supporters did not. Beside, the frequent display of proxies by the President upon the platform, concentrated in his name, disinclined many to test by a tedious stock vote the question of laying the second Committee's report on the table, and in due form it was laid under it, in contradistinction to the first report, which doubtless would have shared the same fate but from the inherent opposition by many to pass upon two distinct reports upon different subjects as one, at first attempted by the majority.

These views are respectfully submitted to your consideration, as answering the attack of your President and Directors, upon the report made by your second Committee

The length of this communication might prompt to a pause here. But looking to the fact that the first Committee entrusted to the undersigned the preparation of their report, (carefully adding and revising,) it may not be amiss to consider and weigh other views of your President as contained in his written statement of June 28, and first in order, his "regrets" that he was not allowed to report to you the "fallacies" contained in the printed pamphlet of reports "before the pamphlet was given to the *world*."

I would recall to your mind the assertion made at the meeting of the 28th June, by a gentleman then present, that these reports were in the hands of a journal twenty-four hours before their submission to your body, merely to say, that the proof-sheet of the first Committee corrected by them, passed over to the printer on the evening of the 19th; that copies of the pamphlet reached the hands of Committee about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th June; the copy to be read from was not finally revised and compared with proof until about 12 o'clock of that day; that copies were sent to all but two members of these Committees, one of whom, being without an office, and in the country, was expected to call for it, and the other being distant, and on the Committee as to Nicaragua negotiation, one was placed in his hands some ten or fifteen minutes before the opening of the 20th June meet, when the bundle containing these reports was opened, preparatory to the meeting, and when your President took one in hand, and with whom both your Committees had varied and frequent intercourse at their several sittings; the meetings of the first being generally at your office, those of the second, from necessity and convenience, but once held there.

This narration best answers the "regrets" entertained, and contradict the statement of the gentleman, that the pamphlet named was in "a journal's" possession twenty-four hours before submitted to your body.

A sideway issue has been raised on this point, and there seems to be some motive for magnifying it, and hence to explain the subject fully and fairly it is thus dwelt upon with the further remark that at your meeting of 20th June, (when reporters were present) the pamphlet was taken from the table by those assembled, and so far as the journals of the day came under observation, there was no reference to these reports until the *morning of 21st June*, after your meeting of 20th June, and after you had considered these reports, to this day I believe they have not been put entire in the newspapers.

It will be recollected that the motion to adjourn made by one of your Directors and seconded by me, cognisant of the views and wishes of both Committees, that they were designed to reach men's judgment, and personally desirous that the facts and figures therein contained in the two reports and fully arranged should be weighed by your President and Directors, and perchance influence their judgment, and hoping, though not believing, that they might change the future and permanent policy of your Company.

Another consideration also controlled, that it was more honorable to defer action upon the reports, for a Committee as proposed under the first one, seeing that the President and Directors had not the opportunity carefully to weigh their scope and tenor, and realizing, at the first meeting, that your President in pointing out errors in these reports had appeared to misconstrue portions of them, viz.: as to the reduced cost of steamships, and as to the excess of premiums paid on marine insurance over that of fire, upon the steamships out of use on the Pacific, and these objections, on the part of your President upon explanation, were substantially withdrawn, and being thus treated in the President's subsequently written statement, are presumed now to be admitted as accurate.

Indeed, the written statement referred to specifies but two errors in the Committee's reports, and the opportunity here presents to comment upon them.

The President asserted in his statement that there is but eight months' supply of coals instead of over twelve months', as stated by your Committee, and also adds that 16,000 tons, equal to six months' supply. "You will observe by the balance-sheet of May 1:

	Tons.
There were on hand	21,916
In transito	4,698
Of coal	26,614

The Committee would have doubtless been nearer accuracy had they said the amount paid on these coals, $456.663, was *about* equal to a twelve months' supply, including the $17,778 paid for coal, per note to first report.

Not having the exact data at hand for investigation as to the consumption of coal by your steamers, it may be assumed with safety that your Committee's statement of there being over twelve months' supply of coal is nearer accuracy than that of six months, as stated by your President in his carefully prepared statement.

As to the sum of $100,000 being "beyond the considerable amount to be saved by dispensing with the New-York commercial agency," the authority is the bookkeeper of the Company, who reiterated it to your Committee, and at same time explained the labor of getting at the precise sum, which the Committee regarded as unnecessary, and for the purpose of showing the saving per annum in dispensing with it.

The challenge of your President to produce facts and figures from the pamphlet stamping the policy of your Company "to accumulate property for the past two years," it would be unwise to accept, for it would not promote your good. I shall rather decline, therefore, taking it up, leaving it, as the Chairman of the first Committee has done, by reminding you of the *Golden Age* purchase, with the *St. Louis* here, and saying that to any five of your number it is susceptible of proof that beyond that steamer, the evidence of accumulation existed in 1853.

As well might your President challenge proof that your Company have for years absorbed other like properties on the Pacific Ocean, and then turning around, their resale has followed; or that the capital represented by stocks and bonds, in the first instance, and based on steamships, real estate and other property, has been wielded to pay large per annum commissions, &c., to your President and New-York commercial agents and others, while you as stockholders have received no dividend, but your capital stock has been diminished materially from 1853 to the present period of time.

I revert again to the opposition and competition in prices, to see upon whom the chief responsibility rests of a policy so disastrous to your interests during the past three years.

Who in 1853 refused the written propositions of the New-York and California Steamship Company, through its directors, to agree upon fair and remunerating rates?

Who refused to ratify the 26th of May, 1853, contract made by Mr. KNIGHT, the San Francisco agent, whereby full rates were established, and all conflicting interests harmonized without division in passenger receipts, between the two routes?

Your President and five Directors, who held office at your hands, excluding the new Director, appointed November, 1854.

Examine and scrutinise the policy of your Company from its initiation, and preceding 1853, and at the several points of time when GEORGE LAW, Esq., Messrs. HOWARD & SONS, and the associate owners of the *Winfield Scott* and *Cortes* sent their steamships on the Pacific Ocean, and including those of the New-York and California Steamship Company, as also Mr. MILLS, in 1853 and 1854, (bottomried to Commodore VANDERBILT,) and what has that policy been?

Opposition in prices and ruinous competition; purchase of the steamships of other lines, or the bartering of them direct or indirect, so far as property is concerned; in its effects on individuals you need but look around your own community to read the disasters inflicted, so that when the historian shall trace the causes which led to opening those Pacific possessions to our arts and arms, and the civilization which is following, and will follow in their train, (and which with contemplation grows in magnitude,) recounting the genius of our Government in creating a mail; the daring of a *Harris* in "taking the responsibility" of a mail contract, and the enterprise of an *Aspinwall* in concentrating and in part furnishing the means, with yours, giving vitality to the undertaking, he may and probably will mention as an incident, the policy which has controlled your Company in its relations to other property and to other men, and perhaps trace it to the weakness in our common humanity, which makes commanding success a severer ordeal to character than moderate advance or severe reverse.

At the same time, that policy which wars against property and individuals who hold it, must meet that condemnation as disturbing equally in prices, the foundation of all commercial transactions.

When we revert to the astounding disasters which have befallen this Company since May 1, 1853, (the wreck of the *San Francisco*, the *Winfield Scott*, *Golden Gate*, and lately the *Golden Age*,) in value nearly reaching one and a half of our whole capital, the reflective mind contrasting them with the other route, and with allowance for the general disasters of the year, will ponder over them, and though we may not interpret His providence, we may read a lesson alike of *judgment* to property, and *mercy* to individuals, which commends itself to the consideration of all.

Our President would seem to endeavor to array old stockholders against new, and the October, 1854, Committee against the June, 1855, and for what good purpose?

Is not the division of property made and determined between the stockholders prior to May, 1853, and those who came after, and save in this respect, who shall determine just where the old interests and new interests begin and divide?

They are one for good or evil, and all surely may unite in this view of a united interest; for one, I *protest* against any other line of demarcation than is found in the liquidating account of old concerns, and which your President avows he has kept up since October last.

The October, 1854, Committee have not been reflected upon by those of June, 1855, nor can it be admitted, as claimed by your President, "that the broadest latitude of inquiry should only authorize such Committees (June, 1855) to continue the labors of their predecessors." The Committee have raised no such question, nor have they reflected upon the labors of the other Committee.

The October, 1854, Committee was composed of three members—two new stockholders, and one a holder of both old and new stock, and now a Director of your Corporation—and it may be well to revert to the October meeting, and trace out in brief its organization and the creation of that Committee.

Your President called it to answer the written remonstrance of twelve stockholders against the purchase of the *Golden Age* from your President, in his individual character, on the ground that we wanted no more steamers on the Pacific; that if one was wanted, the *St. Louis* was at hand, and the condition of the Company forbade the outlay of $400,000 for this or any other steamer.

Your President called to the Chair a gentleman who held in trust the $300,000 stock toward paying for the *Golden Age*. When her actual delivery at Panama was made, and $12.000, stock additional on his private account, and on the ground that he was the largest stockholder.

An improper appointment to say the least, as the action of your body might have been to reject the purchase, and here would have been a conflict of interest, between the "trustee" on one hand, and "chairman" on the other.

The high respectability of the presiding officer, shields him from any imputation in this remark; the subsequent selection of a St. Louis gentleman was unfortunately made, and who was Chairman of your October Committee, who before and after his appointment avowed his interest in the purchase of the *Golden Age*, and of course in her resale to your Company.

It was commented on immediately after the meeting, and you must judge whether with a Committee the majority of which were so constituted and the minority *viva voce*, the October reports are entitled to "equal respect" with the June reports. Your President has raised this issue.

Certain it is, that many stockholders are no better satisfied now, than in October, 1854, as to the purchase of the *Golden Age*, though they may have submitted to the rule of the majority in that respect; but their submission must not be tortured into acquiescence, in the purchase from your President in his individual capacity, on any other ground.

Your President and Directors have mistaken that *ultra conservatism* on the part of the minority, which property and its management are so well calculated to inspire; which was shown by their silent observation from May, 1853, to October, 1854, when disastrous competition was pursued, which led to silent acquiescence in the purchase of the *Golden Age*, and which is evidenced in the reports of June, 1855, shutting out all by gones, dealing only in facts and figures, assuming to command the reason of your Managers and of your whole body, so as to reduce your expenses some $350,000 per annum, fund your debt, increase the number of your Directors and abandon a policy which, the more examined, will be the more condemned by all right-thinking men, whether viewed in its pecuniary bearings, or those higher considerations which appeal alike to all.

This *mistake* is not to be wondered at, however deeply to be regretted, and by none more so than the undersigned. Examine your organization, and you will ascertain that all power and judgment on the part of your Corporation is in the hands of one man, as contrary to that necessary executive power as essential to corporate operations as to any other.

My experience with Corporations has been considerable, as many of you are aware, and almost invariably it has been my good fortune to act with majority Directors—sometimes with minorities, who did and could, after a fair test vote, turn around and act in perfect harmony with the clearly expressed will of such majority, where no principle was involved, and where the difference was one of honest judgment.

But it has also been my fortune within three years past to oppose this one man power openly and unreservedly; in the one case in that avenue which opens up and brings to your doors the traffic of the West; in the other, in an adjacent State a tributary thereto, with a large New-York interest embraced therein. The peril so threatening to the one property and fraught with consequences so direful, is too fresh in your recollection to be named.

The ruin brought upon the other, has just now been exhibited to the public eye by stock and bondholders.

These allusions are not made in other spirit than to add to the influence which the present communication might have, and the warning that your property is, and has been in peril, in the judgment of others, as well as my own.

I have been a witness, for three years past, to the forms and influences which have been invoked to support the present management; have aimed to cooperate with your managers, was at the initiation of the 1854 contract with Nicaragua Co. and invited to their first council by your Presidential head, and am now told, that the nomination to one of your June Committees originated with your President. "Certain it is that your "President and Directors" nominated two from each of your June Committees, on the one they proposed to create, you seconded the same charging them with certain duties as to the $500,000 bonds.

All has been unsolicited directly or indirectly on my part; indeed my preference was to act only as a plain stockholder, though I did not feel at liberty at first to reject the confidence which you then reposed; subsequent events demanded of those present a declination to serve on said Committee.

The appeal is made by your President, that your property is damaged by the reports,—let the facts be revealed and your judgment brought to bear on them, to see whether it is not perhaps a phantom or a hugbear in the mind of your Presidential head. Certain it is, that if the policy of your company is changed, and if such evil effects now exist, it will be repaired five fold not only by dividends, but by restored confidence in the public mind, whose faith has been shaken in the policy of your company as to net revenues, best illustrated by the fact, that your stock is at ninety-eight per cent. on the book and uncurrent at thirty-five per cent. in the market.

Your President makes this remark: "The pamphlet is most objectionable to practical minds because it indulges in vague insinuations and not specific complaints and general criticisms, without providing remedies."

I ask you to determine whether it is not the array of facts and figures which has made the pamphlet "*most objectionable*" to your managers, and whether remedies are not clearly and pointedly designated therein. At your October meeting you will recall that your President impugned the motives that actuated my purpose in respect to your present management even to the assertion that my object was to secure the agency of the Atlantic portion of the line; you will recall my silence, preserved by a predetermination to indulge in no personalities, from respect to those assembled, for the good of the property, and from a self-respect, which I hope ever to be able to adhere to, in all attacks from your President or his advisers.

Yet apart from my own assertion, the corroboration is now by me, that when the Vice President in September, 1854, solicited me in the absence of your President, to entertain a negotiation which contemplated placing the Atlantic steamer agency in my hands, it was positively declined.

This proof was long since laid before a prominent party in interest in the Atlantic portion of your line, and is reverted to because it is assiduously circulated that my aim is to secure office under your corporation, and by those whom power may, if it will, have always at command.

Its pertinacious reassertion may mislead, and therefore I avail myself of the opportunity to declare that there is no office at your command that would be accepted by me under any contingency that shall arise in the future.

My faith in your continuance hence, as in all large bodies of stockholders, is great and unshaken; they may be misled, but time makes their remedies more effective and sure.

A few further remarks personal to myself, and I shall close this long communication.

At the South-street October meeting you may recall the personalities indulged in, but only on one side; so many and so thick were they, that at their close the gentleman from Staten Island interposed, lest your Presidential head should be the object of personal retort on my part.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to that gentleman for his kind assent, regretting that he had not known the course prescribed to myself, as no dread of personality on my part would have arisen in his mind.

At your adjourned meeting in June, your President's statement attacked the "fallacies" of the pamphlet; his friends and followers indulged in clamor, for no specific ground of objection to them was raised; and you will recall the fact, that an honorable gentleman asserted and reiterated, "that the reports of your Committees contained insinuations worse than untruths, and more injurious in their consequences." But was one named? Can one be pointed out?

I appeal to the reports, and if from them the evidence fails to be adduced, where stands the nine Committee men, and where the honorable gentleman?

Both must abide your verdict, and as one of the Committee—though pained to do so—I fearlessly leave that and the Presidential issue in your hands.

Undeterred by personalities or clamor, always evidence of a weak cause, I shall continue quietly to observe the course of your Managers, leaving it to time and the sequel to determine their motives and ———, and whether, at every consistent sacrifice, I have not aimed to protect our common property.

THEODORE DEHON.

The Tenth Ward K. N.'s—An Election—Slight Profanity—Jolly Times.

Punctual to the time our reporter dropped in among the brothers at the corner of Grand and Ludlow on Saturday night. His reception was courteous; a seat in the centre of the room being offered him, which from modesty and for want of a table near it, he could not accept. However, he feels grateful for this token of regard from Council No. 5.

The Council opened with Brother J. T. B——s in the Chair. After the usual formality of reading minutes, the Marshal was dispatched to the ante-room to bring in the candidates for initiation. He soon returned with a report that "there were none there." As this was the first time in the history of Council No. 5 that no candidate or candidates for initiation came forward, it created quite a sensation. Its effect on outsiders was canvassed, and the brothers feared it would work harm to the cause when it came to be reported in the DAILY TIMES. The next business was the election of three delegates to a County Convention to be composed of the same number of delegates from each Council in the City. This Convention is to elect an Installing Deputy for the City and County of New-York, and to make all the necessary arrangements for the Fall elections. They will doubtless try their hand at a platform in order to counterbalance the rebellious and contumacious resistance of all the Northern States to the Philadelphia Platform. Unless they do so, the *North end of the Union* cannot be saved. As a blinder to those not behind the scenes, a great number were nominated; but by a private understanding between the oracle and the President, it was arranged that the President, Brother J. T. B——s, should be first elected; then J——s G——s, the ex-President, and, lastly, the oracle. Tellers of the right stamp having been appointed, the plan was carried out as to the first two candidates without trouble. In regard to the oracle, the question of his eligibility came up. It was urged that by the Constitution none but third degree members could be elected as delegates to any Convention, and that the oracle was only in the second. The Constitution was referred to as proof, and found to sustain this position; but the President, in accordance with previous arrangement, decided that this clause of the Constitution did not refer to Council No. 5. And even if it did, a majority of those present, (according to the Mogul,) could set it aside; and that it was the duty of every Brother to abide by the will of the majority, as expounded by its moguls and oracles. P——y B——N made a furious speech in favor of the decision,—avowed himself an American by birth (!) and in favor of the Philadelphia platform, and capable of controlling more votes than any other Know-Nothing in Council No. 5. That for these reasons it was due him to be elected. This speech silenced opposition; not for what was said, but from the fact that all could see, from the allowance of the oracle to speak when no question was pending, and from the decision of the President, that a determination existed to override the Constitution and all the *three hundred* rules of order.

Our reporter felt to express his opinion that Brother B., the President, is selling his cold water and Free-Soil notions for a small mess of pottage.

On counting the ballots it was found that the oracle had 33 out of the 41 votes cast. Long before the ballots were all read, the result became apparent and the applause commenced. Such hootings, hallooings and stampings have not resounded in Council No. 5 for many a day. When near the close, every ballot having on it the name of the oracle would cause a fresh gust of exultation, and by the time the affair ended, his friends swung their hats, exclaiming that if any one dared to say the oracle was not eligible to office, his teeth would be nurried down his throat.

Another push was now made for a candidate for initiation, in order to keep up the life of Council No 5. As none had yet appeared, Brother J——N volunteered to go after Mr. S. C. S——N. Brother J——N soon returned, puffing and waddling, with the joyful report that he had fetched his man. With the greatest possible haste Mr. S——N was initiated, and is now a brother in regular standing. For his personal benefit, and to further his aspirations for Councilman of the Twenty-fifth Council District, our reporter suggests that he do not tell his Democratic brothers at St. Tammany of the step he has taken, and also that he urges himself along up to the third degree, or else he can't get Know-Nothing support.

After this initiation a collection was taken, and the Brothers contributed liberally. The round sum of eight shillings and five cents was gathered into the treasury. The oracle, however, seemed to think that it did not have a good look, and accordingly reported that he had an unpaid subscription-list amply abundant to meet all expenses.

An unsuccessful attempt was now made to take from the table the resolution offered at the previous meeting to restore the expelled Whig, Brother B——s. A storm arose, in the midst of which Brother W——T offered a rehash of the old resolution, which had caused all the troubles. At any time such a move would cause a storm, but to bring it forward when a storm was raging made things perfectly terrible. Wrath, vituperation, profanity and scurrility of the most alarming nature became general. The President seemed dumb-founded, and did not succeed in arresting attention until, above the general din, one Brother was heard to call another "a d—d fool." At this the President, by a powerful effort, made himself heard, and said, "All [such] remarks must be addressed to the Chair." The oracle finally got the floor, and gave *his usual speech*. He seemed to have something against a man by the name of "Billseward," but what it was our reporter did not learn. The speech was uttered in so energetic a style of words, fists, stamping and jumping—such a brilliant succession of sense and nonsense—that justice cannot be done it in a report. He closed with a motion to postpone the matter indefinitely, and the motion prevailed.

The case of Dr. A. L. W——x did not come up—the Committee to reexamine him not being ready with a report.

Old troubles are now revived. The election of the oracle to a post to which only the faithful of the Third Degree are elegible was rather a gross violation of law. The meeting broke up in a row.

It appears that the little girl belonging to Gilmanton, N. H., who has become strongly attached to snakes, has made her appearance before the public at Concord, N. H., where she has been visited by thousands. The accounts which have been heretofore given of the attachment of the child to the reptiles are substantiated. The *Statesman*, in noticing this repulsive exhibition, says that there are but few people who can derive any satisfaction from the spectacle, and it is to be regretted that the child was not at first utterly cut off from its strangely sympathetic attachment to a reptile cursed of God and detested by man, let the consequences have been as they would.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Public Schools.

Public School No. 4, on Classon-avenue, in the Seventh Ward, under the official charge of Messrs. F. TAYLOR, J. M. PHELPS, and ISAAC BRINKERHOFF, Special Committee, was visited Friday morning by our Reporter, in company with the City Superintendent, and Mr. ANTHONY, of the Board of Education; Mr. TAYLOR, of the Special Committee, being present.

The highest classes were examined in the formation of sentences in grammar and other studies, sufficiently to give a good idea of the comparative condition of the school.

The present school building is charmingly situated on a lot 100 by 250. The structure itself is of wood, and, although comfortable and airy, is not very well adapted for thorough teaching. The school, however, is an excellent one, having been under the care of Mr. S. C. BARNES, the able and devoted Principal, for twenty-one years. More good business men have been sent out from this school than from any other in Brooklyn, as was stated by members of the Board of Education in their remarks before the school.

A new site has been procured, fronting on Sandford and Walworth streets, south of Myrtle-avenue. The lot is 100x200 feet. A new edifice is about being commenced of larger dimensions; yet, from what we have been able to learn in reference to the plans about to be adopted, we greatly fear that a structure much inferior to what true economy and the best interests of education require, will be placed on this fine property.

The plans proposed are for a two-story building on piers above the play grounds, 56x116 feet, to be divided into class-rooms by means of heavy painted curtains—a plan first used in England, in the places temporarily fitted up for want of means, to receive the poor children on the introduction of the Lancasterian system there, but always abandoned whenever more substantial structures could be obtained. Nothing less than a permanent, well-built, tasteful and perfectly designed building, that will accommodate at least 2,000 pupils comfortably, with at least eight class rooms in each department, with wall partitions, ought to be thought of for a single moment by the building authorities.

A commodious and well appointed gymnasium, where at least fifty or seventy-five pupils may exercise at a time, should enter into the design. Physical training is almost entirely lost sight of in our public schools, indeed, we know of but a single instance, No. 4 in Rivington-street, Thirteenth Ward, in which any regular provision has been made for systematic exercises. The grounds are ample, and if the parties who have the adoption and erection of plans for No. 4 desire to distinguish themselves they have an excellent opportunity to do so.

Less than forty or fifty thousand dollars will not build an economical structure. None would call that a large sum for a College, or a "Packer Institute," where a few hundreds only are designed to be accommodated.

The registered number of pupils in No. 4 Boys' Grammar School, is 130. Misses AMANDA MATHER, AMELIA HELLOCK and ADELINE VAN ZANDT act as assistants to Mr. BARNES. Mrs. BARNES, the lady of the principal, teaches drawing in the school. No. 4 is distinguished for its superior penmanship. This branch is thoroughly taught, and the fine business hand of the pupils we have no doubt has often secured them situations when nothing else could have done so.

In the Girls' Grammar School the register is 168, under the care of Miss MARGARET H. BOYD, Principal; Misses ANNIE BORNEAU and MARY A. NASH, Assistants. The girls in this school appeared remarkably neat. Their manners, intelligence and promptitude were marked. The school was highly commended by the Superintendent and Mr. ANTHONY in their addresses.

The Boys' and Girls' Primaries have a total register of 601, about equally divided between them.

The Boys' Primary is under the care of Miss LIZZIE WEBB, Principal; Misses MAG. A. BROWN and ELEANOR OLIVE, Assistants.

The Girls' Primary is under the care of Mrs. M. SCHOFIELD, Principal; Misses AGNES REILLY and A. E. MCLOWRY. The children appeared happy and comfortable, and the school was pronounced to be in a satisfactory condition.

The Examiners next called at School No. 3, in Bedford-avenue, in the Seventh Ward, near the line of the Ninth Ward and Folton-avenue, known as the Bedford District. This school is situated delightfully, with extended open space around it. The present edifice is of wood, two stories, and the school is a mixed one—the boys and girls being taught together.

The Register in the Grammar School is 200, under the charge of F. D. CLARK, Principal; Miss JULIA S. DAVIS, Vice Principal; Misses HUNTER and CLARK, Assistants. Miss DAVIS teaches a class in French, Botany and Algebra, in addition to her other duties, and is a very able and accomplished teacher. The school is in good condition, and has most satisfactory accommodations. The exercises in singing were superior.

The visitors' books show that parents neglect their duty here as much as in our schools. More attention is usually given to a pig or a puppy than to children and their teachers, by the majority of parents.

The Primary, also a mixed school, has a register of 250, under the care of Miss VAN DUYNE, Principal, and Misses MOODIE and KNIGHT, Assistants. There is an intermediate department with a register of 140, under the care of Misses GARDNER and M. N. SPENCER. This school is in a fair condition.

No. 3 is one of the oldest schools on Long Island, it is said, having been in existence before the Revolution, as far back as A. D. 1740. The late Mr. JOHN VAN

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State Politics.

It will be seen from notices published in another column, that the Whig and the Republican State Central Committees, have each issued a separate call for a State Convention of the parties they respectively represent,—to be held at Syracuse at noon on the 26th day of September next. The Soft-Shell or Administration Democrats hold theirs on the 29th of August, and the Hard Shells theirs on the 5th of September. Thus it will be seen that all the great political parties are fairly in the field for the Fall campaign. In addition to these, however, we shall undoubtedly have a State Convention of the Temperance party, and one of the Free Democracy,—together with a State Council of the Know-Nothings, to say nothing of the Radical Abolitionists, the Know-Somethings and the Choctaws. If the State, therefore, should be unable to form a government next Fall, it is not likely to be from any lack of candidates.

It is understood that some conversation was had yesterday, at the meeting of the Whig and the Republican Committees, as to the expediency of *uniting* upon a single ticket at the coming election. Neither Committee evidently had any power to decide upon a question of so much importance to the party which it represents:—but we believe it was very generally conceded by the members of both, that a firm and resolute resistance to the usurpations and aggressions of Slavery would be the paramount purpose of both parties,—that all other issues would be secondary and subordinate to this,—that all the issues of State policy on which parties have differed hitherto have been settled by the Constitution, and that there is, therefore, no good reason why they should waste, in separate and hopeless efforts, that strength which, if united and consolidated, might give a substantial triumph to the principles they hold in common. And, while they did not feel authorized to decide a question of so much importance to themselves, the fact that their respective Conventions are called to meet at the same place and on the same day, shows that they are disposed to facilitate such a union, if it should be deemed expedient.

We are inclined to think that it will not only be found expedient but inevitable. There is very naturally a strong attachment in all parties to the organizations under which they have expended so much of zealous and enthusiastic effort. But no organization can long survive the principles and the purposes that give it vitality; nor will men who are earnestly devoted to a common object always persist in contending against each other. Nor can it be doubted by any one conversant with the public sentiment of this State, that it is thoroughly hostile—as it has been for years—to the encroachments of Slavery, and that the recent aggressions of the Slave power, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the armed invasion of Kansas and the Pro-Slavery conquest of her Legislature, have roused the great body of the people to the conviction, that the constitutional rights of the Free States must *now* be secured, or for ever surrendered to the permanent domination of the slave-holding interest. This conviction is to-day the paramount and ruling sentiment of the great body of the people. The Whig party is very nearly unanimous in regard to this matter, and there are thousands in the other parties who are willing and eager to make this the leading issue in the coming canvass. Under such circumstances, it would be idle for any political organization to resist union of action among those who are thus united in sentiment. And whatever may be done in regard to a State ticket, we have no doubt that in all local nominations, where the will of the people is expressed directly and without the intervention of State machinery, there will be a very general disregard of past party divisions, and a cordial fusion of all who agree in opinion upon this great issue. It will, in our judgment, be found much wiser, as well as much easier, to yield to this swell of public sentiment than to stem or resist it.

As to the result of such a union, should it be accomplished, various opinions may be entertained. Our Washington correspondent, in a letter published in the TIMES of yesterday, could find no evidence of earnestness and strength of Northern feeling upon this subject, and predicted the defeat of the Republican movement in Ohio and in all the Free States, and the complete triumph of the Slave Power. We confess we do not agree with him in this opinion. We cannot see movements in the Northern States in that light. On the contrary, we do not believe Northern sentiment was ever before so nearly harmonious, or so resolute in its determination upon this point, as at the present moment. And the best feature of the case is the absence of all effervescence,—the lack of all noisy and turbulent demonstration in regard to it. The conviction is deep, and the movement is, therefore, calm. But the conduct of the Pro-Slavery propagandists, North and South, in regard to Kansas, has been so high-handed, so shamelessly reckless of all rights and of all good faith, so palpably dictated by an insane and insatiate ambition for complete and perfect ascendancy over all branches of the National Government, as to rouse even the veriest doughfaces of the North to the necessity of prompt and energetic action in self-defence. Nearly all the Free States have already given very satisfactory evidence of their position upon this subject. We do not doubt that the Republican ticket will be triumphantly elected in Ohio. And we anticipate similar results from a similar movement in this State.

The Arrival of the Canada.

The *Canada* has arrived at Halifax with three days' later intelligence from Europe, but the little news that she brings is wholly unimportant in a political point of view. Affairs before Sebastopol remained unchanged, and according to our telegraphic summary published elsewhere, further evidence of mismanagement on the part of the Allied Generals had been brought to light. The *Canada* brings details of the unsuccessful attempt to storm the Malakoff and the Redan, but these were anticipated in a great measure by the recent arrival of the *Arago*. The London money market was easy, though rates were scarcely as cheap as before the publication of the new French Loan. Consols closed at 91¼.

The Fourth Estate.

Since the decease of the lamented PIPCHIN, who broke his heart in the Peruvian mines, no case of that affecting description had reached the public attention, until Lord RAGLAN broke *his* at the Sebastopol Quarries. Lord RAGLAN died, according to Lord GALWAY, of a broken heart, superinduced by the Press, and attendant with a derangement of the liver. The strictures of the one and laxity of the other composed the complicated disease beneath which the veteran succumbed—a gallant, but incompetent soldier, rejoining the society of those multitudes, who had perished through his excess of military science and lack of practical common sense. We infer that the relief afforded the army has only been paralleled by the sensations of Sinbad, when released from the "Old Man of the Sea." The whole British people rise up to shower pensions upon his widow and posterity, less as a symbol of national gratitude than as one of satisfaction at the national relief. All this gratification is due, it seems, to the influence of the Press.

There is certainly one product of this unfortunate war, for which men may be thankful. France, England or Russia may have lost politically by the contest; their resources may have been wasted; their population squandered; their position among the powers invalidated. But the Press has elevated itself among the ruinous fragments to a degree of influence entirely unconceived before; has controlled the action of Conferences; dictated the provision to be made for great armies; forbidden injudicious military movements; and by its stern criticisms upon military errors has prostrated a veteran Commander-in-Chief at the head of his forces. All this is beyond previous experience. Lord RAGLAN knew nothing beside what he learned imperfectly under Lord WELLINGTON forty years ago; and the press was then a cipher. You may turn over files of the *Times* and *Chronicle* and *Post* during the whole of the Peninsular war, without discovering any opinion dissenting from the full endorsement of what everybody in epaulettes had to say; and editorially the bitter mistake of Gen. MOORE, with its event at Corunna, found no other commentary than such as was suggested by commiseration. No correspondents of the morning papers haunted the camp and hovered over the battle-field. The dispatches of the Commander alone told the story of victory or defeat, and gave such coloring to causes and results as was most conservative of the writer's military fame. But we have changed all that. The comments of the press are to-day bold, analytical, unsparing. They are sometimes the production of men who have seen service; more frequently the opinions of those who have not, but who are familiar with the historical details of field and siege, camp and squadron; and quite able to say that this or that measure is or is not in accordance with the precedents of the world's most noted Generals. The essence, indeed, of all the criticism upon the Crimean campaign has been: If this sort of thing is right, all military experience hitherto has been flagrantly absurd and worthless. Add to this the everlasting presence of "Our own Correspondent," with his impartial story and valorous comments, a sort of popular overseer and deputy, answering to the Roman Military Tribune, and the Commissioners of the Long Parliament or French Directory—spelling many an otherwise varnished picture of achievement and glory with a sweep of his gray goosequill,—and the embarrassment and misery of inveterate routine become unspeakable. To this state of things—breaking his heart, if the reader please—Lord RAGLAN fell a victim. He died of nervous excitability and anxiety brought on by the press and its flying corps of writers. His dispatches, in spite of his teeth, or rather gums, were penned by silent and unknown scribblers about the camp; the truth, in defiance of all military rules, scaled the breastworks, made its way home, and presently returned trumpet-tongued with censure and fault-finding. Nothing but the state of the barometer was left him to discuss; and to that he so conscientiously confined himself that it might be supposed his mission was to capture some castle in the air, rather than the substantial realities of the Redan; to secure the soubriquet of the pilot that stormed the weather rather than the pilot that weathered the storm. The General was out-generaled by the press, and given over to meteorology.

Such, it seems, is the power of journalism—such its fatal power, where potently and shrewdly directed. The lesson will be useful in the nomination of Lord RAGLAN'S successor. His prosperity lies not in a superannuated fame, nor in that of somebody upon the Battle-Abbey roll; but in daily service and energy; in ability to meet emergencies as they arise, with *extempore*, practical wisdom, instead of the ill-fitting maxims of routine. If this fact be fairly recognized, and the career be opened to military talent, in the absence of military genius, no NAPOLEONS may perhaps be found to assume the command, but many WELLINGTONS may be had.

Proper Employment for Young America.

The Meriden (Conn.) *Transcript* says:

"Several robust young men, natives of this town, left here for New-York on Monday, for the purpose of joining the United States Navy. We shall hope to hear that they have done themselves credit in in their new position."

How can they do themselves credit in a position where they are denied all promotion, and will be forever excluded from honorable advancement on account of their good conduct? It is a discredit to them in the outset to carry their robustness and youth into a service where they must be placed among a proscribed class and become permanent inferiors in position. It is most discreditable, un-American and senseless for any young man to enter our Navy, unless as a midshipman, who can by any other means keep himself out of the Workhouse. Young America should be full of ambition and too proud to enter a service in which they are debarred from promotion, and, if our national ships cannot be manned without creating a proscribed class who are degraded by having the common incentives to ambition denied them, it would be better that they should lie in the Navy-yards and rot, especially when there are no urgent demands for them elsewhere. The President has recently promoted a soldier from the ranks, an Irishman by birth, to a second lieutenancy; but we never hear of any promotions in our navy from the ranks. There are so many different kinds of employment open to our "robust young men," in which they might hope to become distinguished and wealthy, that it can only be from a sheer misconception of the position of a seaman on board our national ships, that any young American of respectable talents could ever think of entering the service without a warrant in his pocket.

The Commissioners of the Central Park.

Great complaint has been made, and not without apparent good cause, we must confess, at the delay of the Commissioners of the Central Park in making their report, the consequence of which is the delay of the work on this much needed and loudly called for City improvement. But we hardly agree with those of our cotemporaries who accuse the Commissioners of delaying their report for the sake of their per diem allowance while attending to their duty. It is hardly probable that such men as Judge KENT, Judge ULSHOEFFER, LUTHER BRADISH, and their two coadjutors, would be influenced by so paltry a consideration as four dollars a day to defer a work which is so loudly demanded by the public voice, as that of the laying out of the Central Park. We fear there is some more powerful motive that influences the Commissioners. It is well known that they are opposed to the Park, and there is a suspicion that they have delayed their report under the expectation that it would be abolished by the next Legislature. But the Corporation Counsel having called upon them for their report, they have promised to deliver it in September, and we trust they will be as good as their word.

A Question Worth Asking.

One of our daily cotemporaries, in commenting on the late Sunday riot in London, says:

"If in monarchical England, with a Church Establishment, it is an insufferable infraction of personal rights to attempt indirectly to enforce the observance of the fourth commandment, what is the propriety of attempting, by the same indirect means, in Republican America, without a Church Establishment, to deprive all of an enjoyment against which there is no commandment? The question is at least worth the asking."

This question is not unlike that which has often been asked, "If a bushel of oysters cost two dollars, what will a load of turnips amount to?"

The "enjoyment against which there is no commandment," is doubtless the privilege of "taking a little something" when one happens to be too wet, too dry, too tired, too wakeful, too sleepy, too hot or too cold. What Republicanism or a Church Establishment has to do with the matter we do not perceive, nor should we think it absolutely necessary for any act injurious to society to be forbidden in the Decalogue, to make it a proper subject of legislation. There are a good many evil practices forbidden by our laws which were unknown in the days of Moses, but which the exigencies of society and the welfare of the human family require should be forbidden now.

☞ There is one feature of the Prohibitory Law, the execution of which here and elsewhere commands universal approbation,—and that is the arrest of persons found *drunk*. It is the only feature of the law which there has been any attempt to execute in this City; and we believe it is universally applauded by all who regard the peace and good order of the City, whatever may be their opinions as to other features of the Prohibitory Law. It is true, many of those offenders are very leniently dealt dealt with, but the moral effect of the arrest is something. We hope the practice will be continued.

The Kinney Expedition.

We copy from the *Evening Post* of yesterday an interesting letter from a member of the Kinney Expedition, giving a detailed account of the voyage out to Turk's Island, from which point the letter was written. It will be read with interest as the first authentic account that has been received of this expedition.

☞ Upon another page of this morning's TIMES, will be found an extended article from the Chairman of the second Committee of Stockholders in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in reply to certain statements of the Directors. It is important to all who are in any way connected with the Company, and will of course be read with interest. It will be found on the third page.

More Money at the Paper Maker's.

Let every man who reads the New-York Daily, Semi-weekly or Weekly TIMES, either with his coffee in the morning or to his promising family in the evening, rejoice—yea, let his heart be glad—for the present Post-Office officials have determined that as long as they hold their places, we shall not have any sufficient reason for charging three cents a copy for the Daily, or at all increasing the price of our other issues. For many months paper, as fine as is used by us, commanded a price unprecedentedly high, and in consequence of the enormous quantity used in our press-rooms, the article was becoming scarce.

In this our dilemma the Post-Office Department came to our relief. Soon large amounts of money were found in the letters sold by the Department to papermakers; and as the practice was continued, the number of papermakers, very naturally, increased. The consequence is, that now paper is a trifle lower than it was six months ago; and as the Department is still liberal with the money entrusted to it, prices will doubtless soon be less. The only difficulty in the way of obtaining paper at a mere nominal price is, some of the old manufacturers not favoring so great an increase of rivals as a continuance of the present postal arrangement would be sure to create, are striving to drive the Department from its course by occasionally making its liberal donations known to the public. PETER F. SHANCK is doubtless of this opinion. Hear him:

HOWARD COURT (Md.) July 14, 1855.

ALEXIS BRACO, New-York—*Dear Sir*: You may think strange of these lines, but perhaps they may be of advantage to you. Some time ago I found a letter of yours to the cashier of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, with a note of five hundred dollars for collection at the Exchange Bank of Virginia at Abingdon. The way I came by it was by buying old waste papers from the Baltimore Post-Office, for the purpose of making into paper again.

If the note is of any use to you, you can have it by addressing me at Woodbine, Carroll County, Indiana. Yours, (Signed.) PETER F. SHANCK.

Who are the Ultra Pro-Slavery Men?

Rev. President SHANNON, who is figuring so extensively at the Pro-Slavery Convention in Wisconsin, is an Irishman by birth, and has been in this country about 20 years. He was formerly President of the State College of Louisiana, situated at Jackson, in that State. The institution running down under his control, he accepted the Presidency of a Missouri College, under the patronage of the "Campbellite Baptist Church," of which President SHANNON is a prominent member. Rev. C. MARSHALL, of Vicksburg, Miss., who followed Mr. SHANNON'S course in the Southern Convention recently held in New-Orleans, is a native of Massachusetts—followed for a while a mechanical business in Louisiana, then became Methodist preacher, and Pro-Slavery advocate. It is seldom that a native born Southerner takes ultra Slavery grounds. Such a position is peculiar to Northern men, or foreign born citizens.

Musical.

CONCERT.—A concert is announced for to-night at Dodworth's Saloon (postponed from Thursday last,) under the auspices of Mr. HENRY CRAVEN GRIFFITHS, CARLOTTA POZZONI, Mme. LOVARNEY, Miss HAWLEY, Mr. GEORGE HARRISON; Messrs. ALLAN IRVINO, ALFRED SEDGWICK and ALWYN FIELD will assist, the *beneficiare* presiding at the piano-forte. Among other novelties selected from the opera of the "Cavaliera," by H. C. GRIFFITHS, will be performed, first time in America.

Mme. VALERIE GOMEZ, formerly of MARETZEK'S Castle Garden troupe, is in the City, and will give a concert on Monday evening next. Mme. GOMEZ is admittedly a delightful concert singer, and will doubtless be welcomed by many friends.

Musical and Dramatic.

The Connecticut Legislature have passed a statutory provision prohibiting the exhibition of circuses or necromantic performances in the State, but permitting theatrical performances. This is perfectly marvelous and almost incredible—the spangled tights and spotted clown ruled out, and the sock and the buskin admitted.

LOLA MONTEZ has quited California for Australia. She has had her sorrows, we hear, in the loss of a favorite poodle—lost, stolen, or strayed. She is, however, of the same high spirit as ever, and has taken with her a necessary supply of canes, whips, and revolvers.

RACHEL leaves for America, in a Collins steamer, in the first fortnight in August. By some she is described as being heart-broken; by others as consumed with jealousy and rage.

"Don Pasquale" has been successfully revived at the Royal Italien Opera, with the original cast: GRISI as *Norma*, MARIO as *Ernesto*, TAMBURINI as *Malatesta*, and *the* LABLACHE as *Don Pasquale*.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE is playing at the Athenæum, Cleveland. Her benefit was on Friday. The Misses LODAN are at the Cleveland Theatre.

To be Thought of.

It will be seen by a reference to our "Prohibitory Law news" that the Liquor Dealers are bound to have a newspaper of their own. It may be difficult to obtain editors, reporters, printers, &c., who think well enough of drink to man a Liquor Paper. Has the L. D. Association studied this frightful contingency?

☞ We understand that Rev. Mr. MILBURN, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, is to preach morning and evening in the Church of the Messiah, to the congregation under Dr. OSGOOD'S care, during the next four Sundays. Mr. M. is a Methodist, and Dr. OSGOOD is a Unitarian, and we regard this arrangement for an interchange of services as honorable to both, and as highly creditable to the congregation for whose advantage it is made. Mr. MILBURN is an earnest and eloquent preacher, firm in his opinions, liberal in his charities, and capable of expressing his opinions so as not to offend those who may not agree with him.

Few Arrests.

Of the twelve persons arrested on the charge of arson during the six months past, all but one have been discharged. One only has been indicted.

Personal News.

We learn that Mayor WOOD intends making a tour to the North in a few days, to recuperate; his attention to his duties has been so close as to require relaxation. His Honor has worked so incessantly since he assumed the office, that he has breakfasted at daybreak ever since without intermission.

Senator FISH is spending a few days at Newport, at the house of a friend.

EDWARD EVERETT is also at Newport, the guest of GEORGE BANCROFT. Their sympathies as scholars are stronger than their antipathies as politicians.

GEORGE W. CURTIS, the author of the *Potiphar Papers*, is spending a few days in Providence, R. I.

E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., is to deliver the address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Burlington, Vt., on the 31st.

Hon. GEO. P. MARSH is to deliver an address at Trinity College, Connecticut, next week.

A private letter from Paris states that THACKERAY was in that city, and that he would embark for the United States early in the Fall.

Hon. JAMES M. COOK, State Comptroller, arrived in the City yesterday. He stays at the Astor.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON is in town, attending upon some law business in Brooklyn. He is at the Astor.

Prof. TAYLER LEWIS, of Union College, delivers an Address before the Literary Societies of Middlebury College on the 7th.

HENRY WARD BEECHER delivers an Address before the Literary Societies of Harvard University to-day.

A son of the Naturalist AUDUBON is in Rochester, procuring subscriptions for his father's great work on Birds and Quadrupeds.

Dr. WM. DE HUMBOLDT, the inventor of the Preservative Inoculation against yellow fever, has had administered to him some poisonous mixture, which has driven him mad! It is believed to have been done through the jealousy of certain medical men in Havana. A physician and two other persons have been arrested for this crime. Dr. H. is not yet considered out of danger.

Hon. JAMES M. BUNEER, of Nantucket, has declined the appointment of Commissioner under the Personal Liberty act, for reasons similar to those given by Hon. R. A. CHAPMAN, of Springfield, in a letter to the Governor, declining a like appointment.

The *Star* intimates that ROGER A. PRYOR, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, has been appointed to a special mission to Greece, charged with the duty of settling the difficulty between that Government and our own with reference to Dr. MARSH.

A correspondent of the *State of Maine* says that the sufferings of young ROBINSON (shot in the late Portland riot) are so acute that on a recent visit to him by his sister, he said, "Oh! do give me something to end my days; I cannot live so." It is feared that he will not recover.

A court martial has been ordered at Fort McHenry, upon the application of Lieut. GRIFFIN, to inquire into the cause of the death of the soldier LOUIS LOUP, who, it is alleged, was killed by ill-treatment inflicted by order of Lieut. GRIFFIN.

ANTHONY COREY committed suicide at South Danvers on Saturday, by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

Who's Who?

SIR: Have you not made a mistake, in your *critique* on *Country Margins*, in saying that Mr. MANSFIELD is editor of the Albany *State Register*? QUILP.

YES. By a *lapsus pennæ*, or some other carelessness, we substituted the name of MANSFIELD for HAMMOND. The better portion of the book was Mr. HAMMOND'S, as we said in the *critique*.—ED.

Our City Police Courts—Assignment of the Magistrates.

Since the first day of January last, several of our City Police Courts have been in a very confused and disordered condition, in consequence of the fact that no assignment had been made of the Magistrates and Clerks by the Mayor and Common Council. At the Fourth District Court, which was created by the Legislature in 1854, and to which two Justices were elected last November, there has never been any Magistrate to perform the duties until now. Meanwhile, the old organization of the Police Justices, relative to sitting at their respective Courts, was broken up by the assignment of Justice OSBORNE to the Mayor's Office, and MICHAEL CONNOLLY to the Halls of Justice. This action resulted in causing one Court to be *entirely abandoned*, while *three* and *four* Justices were dispensing justice at the other Courts. However, the matter has at last been settled by a resolution of the Common Council, which was approved by the Mayor on the 17th inst. Subjoined is a complete list of the Judges and Clerks for the various Districts:

FIRST DISTRICT POLICE COURT.
(Halls of Justice.)

Magistrates.	Clerks.
James H. Welsh	James Nesbit.
Michael Connolly	(No Clerk assigned.)

MAYOR'S OFFICE.
(Branch of the First District.)

Barnabas W. Osborne	R. H. Johnston.

SECOND DISTRICT POLICE COURT.
(Jefferson Market.)

W. S. Davison	Wm. H. Canniff.
George W. Pearcy	Jas. M. Murray.

THIRD DISTRICT POLICE COURT.
(Essex Market.)

William Wood	John Lalor.
Matthew T. Brennan	Wm. Rockwell.

FOURTH DISTRICT POLICE COURT.
(Corner Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue.)

Abraham Bogart, Jr.	John Quackenbush.

This new arrangement will go into effect immediately.

Psi Upsilon Convention.

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity hold their Annual Convention, this year, at Yale College, during Commencement week—July 24 and 25. The literary exercises will take place on Tuesday evening. Poem by WM. H. BURLEIGH, Esq., Albany, N. Y. Oration by Rev. HORACE JAMES, Worcester, Mass. The eminence of these gentlemen promises a literary festival of high order. The fraternity consists of chapters in the principal Colleges of New-England and New-York, which in their separate character are marked for their hearty good fellowship. Owing to the present prosperity of the Beta Chapter, at Yale, its central position, and the unequaled freshness and beauty of New-Haven, this year an unusual number both of regular delegates and graduate members is expected.

Well Paid and Leisurely Clerks.

Some are born with a silver spoon in their mouth, and some quite evidently are not. One man works faithfully and has to sue the Mayor and Corporation to get his pay, and another does no work, does not even receive a recognition of the fact that he has any work to do, and his pay is as "punctual as lovers," &c.

A case in point has been making some stir at the City Hall, and the Councilmen have passed a resolution of inquiry into the alleged fact that the Comptroller has paid out more than $5,000 lately to six different men, whom Mayor WOOD appointed to clerkships, without the shadow of law empowering him so to do. Two of these individuals are kept in the Mayor's Office,—one as his *Private* Secretary, the other has charge of the famous Complaint Book. The other four persons who receive big pay and have nothing to do, are those whom the Mayor *nominated* as Court Clerks last Winter, and who subsequently were *rejected* by the Board of Aldermen. These favorites of fortune are still receiving pay without rendering any service to the City. The Comptroller's report on this subject will be looked for with interest. What is the secret that so seduces Good Luck?

The Weather.

It was very, very hot yesterday. The thermometer was 90° in a cool place at 1 P. M., and 87° at 10½ P. M. Yet there was a fine breeze on the water, and those who crossed the ferry gave thanks for its great refreshment.

The July Heated Term.

A heated term commenced on Monday, July 9, and still continues. The maximum, minimum and degrees change each day, reckoning from midnight to midnight, were as follows:

	Max.	Min.	Chg.		Max.	Min.	Chg.
Monday,	88	68	20	Saturday,	90	72	18
Tuesday,	88	68	20	Sunday,	88	72	16
Wednesday,	88	68	20	Monday,	90	72	18
Thursday,	88	68	20	Tuesday,	90	72	18
Friday,	88	68	20	Wednesday,	90	72	18

This heated term commenced with a sudden rise of the water of Lake Erie, in Buffalo Harbor, which attained the elevation of about four feet, and then gradually subsided.

Thunder-storms have been abundant during this heated term—several persons have been killed by lightning, and many buildings have been struck. Last night the lightning was abundant and very vivid to the West, N. W., N. and N. E.

Persons should avoid exposure to the sun's rays during the intense heat, and poor animals should not be forgotten while the heat is so fervid as at present.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—NO POISON!—RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the natural antidote to Malaria, which will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and Ague sufferers will please notice that it is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the market which does not contain arsenic, quinine, strychnine, or other poisonous drugs; and to prove this the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAMES. H. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. 138 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.
FEVER AND AGUE.
No. 11.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 3, 1855.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* Your Pills are becoming more known, and prove to be a certain cure for the Ague, which is prevailing along the river among the laborers on the Railroad. Respectfully, SIMON RAW.

Again:

APRIL 27, 1855.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* Having tried one box of your Pills, and derived great benefit from it, I inclose two dollars, for which I want two boxes.

LEMUEL N. COVERDALE.

RURAL DALE, Muskingum Co., Ohio.

Sold at the Depot, No. 241 Broadway, New-York. Also, by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN. By E. T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Boston; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION," office No. 714 Broadway, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 3 o'clock, treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES—ANOTHER VICTORY.

MOUNT HAYDEN, July 4, 1855.

F. B. Beddoes, Esq., London, C. W., Agent for S. C. Herring & Co.

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to inform you that my store, with the whole of the contents (furniture, clothing, &c., &c.) was destroyed by fire last night. I saved nothing. You will remember I bought one of Herring's Safes from you last March, and I have much pleasure in informing you it stood the fire well; it was perfectly red hot for several hours; the handles and brass plate both melted off, and other heat; I got it out of the burning embers when I had power enough on it (it nearly half an hour before it could be opened) to my satisfaction finding my books, [illegible], notes and cash all right. I had a large amount of valuable papers in it, which, had I lost, would have completely ruined me. You will please send me another safe directly, and I will send you this old one that you may show it to all who wish to have a perfectly fire-proof one.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

J. W. EMERSON.

The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 136, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—THIS IS A FAST age, and, determined to distance all competitors, we have just made a grand improvement in our admirable sewing machines, by adding fifty per cent. to their speed. A very great economy is thus effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the hire of operators, rent of rooms, &c. All the other recent great improvements are retained, and perfected in these new machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated, that SINGER'S Sewing Machines, at the moderate prices asked, are more economical to the user than any of the inferior machines in market, if the latter could be had as a gift. Convenient and satisfactory references can be given to those who are using our machines with great profit, and in every branch of trade.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell this Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION.—SILKS! SILKS!! AT COLUMBIAN HALL, will be offered this week:

10,000 yards of Plaid and Striped Silks, at 4s. to 6s.
8,000 yards Satin Striped Silks, at 6s. to 8s.
8,000 yards Satin Plaid Silks, at 8s. to 10s.
15,000 yards Black Gros de Rhine, at 6s. to 8s.

Closing out the entire stock of Summer goods, they offer great bargains in Barèges, Jaconets and Lawns.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 251 Grand-st.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE—ARCHITECTS SAY THAT in erecting a church or cathedral, a faultless spire will counterbalance all other blemishes, and upon the same principle a skillful customer bestows the most care in selecting an artistic hat. Of course the reader takes the hint, so it is only necessary to add that KNOX, the hatter, is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 338 Broadway.

TO SODA WATER DRINKERS.—NO MORE MARBLE DUST OR WHITING.—The best soda water in the City is now prepared by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 296 Broadway, by a new process, from pure bicarbonate of soda, which makes a much more delicious and wholesome water than can be made from whiting. Our apparatus is of pure Banca tin, and our syrups of the richest flavors.

NEW DRUG STORE—LABELED IN ENGLISH.—A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 296 Broadway, first block above the Irving House, invite the public to see a first class drug store, with the bottles, drawers, &c., labeled in plain English. A large and full stock of pure medicines, and the best fancy articles always on hand. Soda water from block tin pipes.

REAL SARSAPARILLA SYRUP, (NOT MOLASSES.)—No Syrup is so refreshing or so wholesome as the pure Sarsaparilla properly prepared with refined sugar. We invite the public to try it with our pure Iced Soda Water, at the new Drug Store, No. 296 Broadway, first block above Stewart's.

A. CUSHMAN & CO.

M. WILSON, GILSEY BUILDING.—CITY AND country merchants desirous of purchasing shirts, collars and slocks, should avail themselves of the first pick from one of the largest and most choice stock of goods in the City.

M. WILSON,
corner Cortlandt-st and Broadway, Gilsey Building, basement.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the entire, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold (or applied, in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI WEEKly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder proof double locks and cross bars. Depot No. 191 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
for
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 363 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIG, TOUPEE, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Hair in America, manufactured with all the improvements of the years experience, as well as the BATCHELOR'S MOCHA'S CREAM—the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARgest stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices, corner of Broadway and Park-place, (under Howard Hotel.)

CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

DR JONGH'S CELEBRATED DARK BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Recommended by the first physicians in Europe. 75 cents per bottle, at A. CUSHMAN & CO.'s new Drug Store, No. 296 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try this store. Nos. 21 and 23 Frankfort-st.

The Burning of the Steamboat John Stevens.

We mentioned on Friday that Henry M. Tucker had been arrested on a charge of blowing up the steamer of his father, on Ninth-street, on the night of the 12th inst. The examination was held at the Police Office, on Tuesday, before Justice Earle, and Mr. Seville Chiquoin, Esq., appeared for the Government, with Edmund H. Hessrd and C. A. Updike, Esqs., for the respondent. The examination took place in Odd-fellows' Hall, and the Hall was crowded with spectators during most of the day.

The first witness examined was *Daniel Buffington*, who testified that he lived in the chambers of John Tucker's dwelling-house. His wife awoke him on the night of the 12th, and asked him what caused the bed to shake so. He had noticed nothing, but got up, and tried to light a lamp. His wife lighted one, and then looked out of the window, remarking that she thought she heard some one about the house. She saw no one, but left the window open, only closing the blinds. This was at 11½ o'clock. Mr. B. retired again and went to sleep. In the night, he was again awoke, and thought the bed was shaking under him. He tried to get up, but felt paralyzed as though under the influence of nightmare. However, he succeeded in getting out, with much effort, and in getting his wife out, also. He saw fire in the room beneath him; went down the back stairs, and found rubbish against the back door; cleared it away and went out; saw men walking to and fro, but did not know them; Joseph Buffington handed him a bucket and he brought two buckets full of water; three or four buckets full put the fire out; then went up stairs and dressed himself; when he went down, saw Henry Tucker; Henry told him he heard the report and came up; told Henry he got there quick; Henry replied, not quicker than others; which was true. Thinks Henry takes his meals there, but lodges in his own tenement, 30 or 40 rods distant; frequently saw Henry about the premises; he kept his horse in his father's stable; Mr. John Tucker has a room in the basement of his house, in which he transacts official business.

Ann Marie, wife of Alfred Buffington, testified that on the afternoon of the 12th she saw Henry Tucker go out of his father's gate and return with a pitcher; frequently saw him go in and out; noticed nothing unusual on this occasion.

Celia McGinn, hired girl of Mrs. Buffington, went into Mr. Tucker's of an errand on the evening of the 12th; saw Henry Tucker and his father sitting down; did not hear either of them speak; she hired girl of Mr. Tucker, who is sister to witness, went from the room in the basement, where the Messrs. Tucker were, into the cellar, to get some lard, when Henry followed and looked after her; asked her sister what he did it for, but did not get any answer; saw nothing more; slept there that night with her sister; was awoke in the night, and heard the girls screaming down stairs; was in Mr. Tucker's in the afternoon, and saw Henry shut the kitchen door: I was in the kitchen.

Alfred S. Buffington, residing in the next house house to John Tucker's, was awokened by the explosion, and heard rattling of glass and screaming; Supposed it was men and women in the streets; my wife got up, and saw Mr. Tucker's house on fire; I got up and dressed myself; the screaming continued; went into Mr. Tucker's house; found him supported by several men; his nose was bleeding, and he seemed bewildered; he did not seem to know that he was undressed; they dressed him, and I went with him to Mr. Winsor's, across the street; when I came back, saw Henry amidst the ruins; but he seemed to feel so bad that witness did not speak to him.

Mary R. Buffington, (wife of Daniel,) testified: That she lived in the house with John Tucker; about 2 o'clock, John Tucker and his daughter left the house in a carriage, and were gone about two hours; while he was gone, saw Henry come into the gate and go into the basement; do not know whether any one else came in in the afternoon.

The witness described the shaking and sinking of her bed in the night in nearly the same words as her husband. She went down stairs, and was the first to reach Mr. Tucker's room; found Mr. Tucker bewildered and crying for water; tried to pull up the carpet, and while doing so, somebody put out the fire with a bucket or two of water; then went out, and into Alfred Buffington's house; did not see Henry Tucker at that time; about an hour afterwards, he came into my kitchen to see, he said, how we had fared; I showed him our bed-room, and said, "There is the bed we crawled out of;" he looked and said, "O, the devil," and walked down; he was calm; I think he came up to see how far he had succeeded, and made this exclamation when he found so little had been done; he is generally reserved, and abrupt when he speaks.

Francis Newell came up, after the explosion, and was there when Henry came up; he said, "This is a damned pretty look;" witness answered; "it is so;" he had on coat, hat and pants.

George A. Billings examined the premises the next day after the catastrophe; he found a hole through the floor under the bed where Mr. Tucker slept, and a small lead pipe that probably extended from the keg of powder to a window in the basement. He found, also, pieces of the keg—one whole stave and several broken ones; also, the heading. On the heading was the outline of a label, which had been pasted on and torn off. The place was lighter than the rest. Witness exhibited a piece of thin yellow paper, which, he said, was just the size of the mark on the heading. It was the card of a Boston powder dealer.

Mr. Weeden now moved, on the ground of the absence of important witnesses, that the examination be postponed one week. Messrs. Hazard and Updike opposed the motion, and asked that the examination might proceed to-morrow or next day.

The motion prevailed, and the case was adjourned one week.

Burning of the Steamboat John Stevens—Loss of Life—Narrow Escape of the Pilot.

It is with no little regret that we announce the destruction of the steamboat *John Stevens* by fire at White Hall, and that three persons have perished in the flames. The *Stevens*, after making her customary trip on Monday, went as usual to White Hall, Bordentown, where she usually lay all night. She reached her berth about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, where the usual precautions were taken to prevent accident. Mr. Seville Chiquoin states that at 10½ o'clock he examined the boat and the condition of the boilers, and found all apparently safe. Mr. C. slept in a small room on the starboard side of the boat, near the wheelhouse. There was but one other man on board, a deck hand, and the weather being warm he slept upon a settee on the main deck.

Harriet Wright, the chambermaid, slept in the cabin. The first and second cooks, and the dishwasher, all colored females, occupied a small cabin below decks, in the extreme forward part of the boat.

About 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, the man who was sleeping on deck awoke, and found himself completely enveloped in smoke. He sprang up, but was so much bewildered that for a while he did not know where he was. He immediately gave the alarm, and after stumbling about for a time, succeeded in finding his way to the side, and succeeded in getting ashore by the stern line. He states that at this time the smoke was pouring from the boat in every direction, and "below decks" appeared to be completely in flames. He was somewhat injured internally by inhaling the hot air and smoke.

Mr. Chiquoin heard the cry uttered by the deck hand, and coming out of his room, he barely succeeded in saving his life by leaping overboard and swimming ashore. He had on nothing but his shirt when he left the burning boat. The chambermaid was aroused, and crept out of her cabin window on to the braces, which supported the guards, and she remained until she was rescued by some persons in a boat.

As soon as possible a boat was procured, and as the fire had not yet reached the small cabin where the three females were sleeping, it was hoped that they might be saved. The persons in the boat dashed in the windows and shouted at the top of their voices, but it is probable the poor creatures were already suffocated by the dense smoke, for no response was heard from them.

In a few moments from the discovery of the fire, the flames were raging from stem to stern with the utmost fury, lighting up the surrounding country, and creating much excitement among the persons who lived in the neighborhood. To prevent the fire from extending to the buildings belonging to the company ashore, the cables were cut, and the burning mass floated slowly off, and finally went ashore on a shoal near the Pennsylvania shore.

The hull of the *Stevens* being of iron, was of course not destroyed, but every particle of combustible material on board was burned. The wreck was boarded yesterday morning, since daylight, and search was made for the remains of the colored women, but no trace of their bodies could be found. Some melted silver was picked up among the ruins, and this, with bolts, spikes, the machinery and the hull, was all that was left of the *John Stevens*.

The name of the first cook was Mary Parker. She was about 30 years of age, and leaves a son. The second cook was named Hannah. She was a young woman. The chambermaid was about 50 years of age. The steward on board by the name of "Anthony" we could not ascertain the proper names of the two females last named.

As near as we can ascertain, the *Stevens* was built at Hoboken in the year 1846. By many persons she had been regarded as the finest steamboat that ever floated on the waters of the Delaware. She was furnished in an elegant manner, and besides being one of the most commodious, was certainly one of the fastest in these parts. Her cost is said to have been one hundred and ten thousand dollars. What insurance there may have been upon her, we do not know, but it is highly probable that it will nearly cover the loss.

Of the origin of the fire but little is known. Inasmuch as the pilot, Mr. Seville Chiquoin, who, by the way, has run the boat from the first, had passed through the boat after ten o'clock, found all safe and no indication of fire, it is probable that it was the work of an incendiary. Further developments, may, however, throw more light on this subject.

Captain Keeth, who commanded the *Stevens*, resides at Bordentown, and was not on board at the time of the fire. The deck hand who first gave the alarm, was burnt about the face and hands, and it was feared he was injured internally.

The destruction of the *Stevens* will cause no interruption to the regular lines of the Company. The splendid steamboat *Richard Stockton* will take the place of the *Stevens*, and the *Trenton*, once the favorite boat on the Delaware, will run the trips of the *Stockton*. The reported loss of life is greatly to be deplored, and we trust that it may be shown to be incorrect, though we fear not.

The hull of the boat will be raised at once, and she will be rebuilt as soon as possible. The boilers are in a good condition, but the engine is much damaged.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have been informed that the bodies of the unfortunate women were found this evening, floating on the river near Whitehall, a short distance above where the hull of the boat now lays. Their feet and legs were much burned and charred, but otherwise they were uninjured. The bodies were conveyed to Whitehall, where an inquest was held upon them by the Coroner of that District.—*Daily Pennsylvanian, Wednesday.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a box.** A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RINO, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **Pineapple Striped and Plaid Dresses**—Opened THURSDAY July 19. Ladies can, by calling immediately at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No 653 Broadway, have an opportunity of selecting a very beautiful piece.

Also, may be seen at the same time, very many curious and really useful articles, which are every where sold desirable—not to be found but in the ONE PLACE in this City. Strangers are welcome to examine the above stock, which is very novel and varied.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N Y. CAUTION.—All quack imitations are spurious, and counterfeits of his original prescription.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Members whose annual dues expired June 1 are earnestly urged to pay the same to the Librarian, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, during the present month.

SAMUEL HOLMES, Chr. Com. Ways and Means.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by

RUFUS K. McHARG & CO.,
Importers, No 153 Broadway.

☞ **Good Chance to Commence Business**—TO HORSE-SHOERS—The tools, &c., of a well established horse-shoeing and jobbing shop for sale, and shop to let, or a competent workman would be employed to take charge of the same. Apply at No. 17 West 23d-st., before 8 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

☞ **Billiards.**—Ladies' and Boys' Billiard Tables—Ragatelle Tables—with a splendid stock of full sized rosewood and mahogany tables, for sale at the lowest prices at O'CONNOR & COLLENDER'S, No. 41 Ann-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
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And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

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OCULISTS AND AURISTS,
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REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

The undersigned for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post paid) faithfully attended to.

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WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE	$100 to $150
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
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EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 185
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	22
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	18
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.	
EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	4 00 to 80 00
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS per set	2 00 to 20 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 85 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	2 50 to 10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	3 50 to 25 00
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	1 50 to 10 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 5 00
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Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS	
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1500 00
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DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 850 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 850 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.	
SILVER TEA SPOONS per set	$5 00 to $9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS per set	12 00 to 15 00
SILVER TABLESPOONS per set	15 00 to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS per set	15 00 to 28 00
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Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

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No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,)
near Broadway, New-York.

PLANING MACHINES.—NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—The Newark Machine Company are building an entirely new Rotary Wood Planing Machine, the advantages of which are simplicity of construction, occupying less room, requiring less power, and doing work superior to any other Planing Machine now in use. For particulars and facilities for seeing these Machines in operation, apply to

A. CONGER, Agent, No. 345 Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. This is fact, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 585 Broadway; HAYES, No. 173 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Phil.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

THE FREE ACADEMY PRIZE SPEAKING will take place on FRIDAY of this week at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. This is the contest for the prizes of the President of the Board of Education, for the best declamation.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—Both new and second hand, for sale by the subscribers at reduced prices. S. C. HERRING & CO.
Depôt corner Water and Pine-st., New-York.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

ICE.—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N Y.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small respectable family. Good references can be given. Apply at No. 56 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days. Has no objections to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant German girl, to do the best work of a small private family; is a good sewer, and fond of children. Brooklyn preferred. Apply at No. 196 Degraw-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, or No. 76 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American woman, as private nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady; would attend to dressing, &c. Has the best of references. Apply at No. 7 Carmine-st., for two or three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young German girl, in a respectable American family, to take care of the children, or to do plain chamber work or house work. Address WILHELMINA, Times office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference given. Call at No 243 Cherry-st., rear 2d door, room No 3, for two days.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASTER BUILDERS!—To a skillful builder, well versed in his business and competent to superintend and erect good buildings, employment will be given; and to a builder having some capital, (building materials or cash) an interest in profitable building contracts will be given. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No 125 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new Map in the States and the Canadas, new plan of Sebastopol, new Map of the Sea of Azoff, Black and Baltic Seas, Crimea, small Map of Europe, showing Routes and Distances, Views, Arms and Navy Population, &c. Size of the Map 26 by 38 inches. Price 25 cents. This is the best work out for Agents. A. H. JOCKLYN, No 49 Fulton-st.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.—A young lady thoroughly qualified to teach Latin, French, Music and the higher English branches, may hear of a pleasant situation in a family in Virginia, where the number of scholars is small and the salary liberal, by addressing immediately, JOHN A. MILLER, Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.

A STOUT ACTIVE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as porter. Understands driving and taking care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful in any manner. Address STEPHEN SULLIVAN, 57 Laight-st. No. 122 Chatham-st.

COOK WANTED—An experienced cook, with good City references, may call at No. 3 Washington-st., on Thursday before 12 o'clock. She is to go to the country for the Summer, and return with the family to the City in the Autumn.

CUTTER WANTED—One who has a general knowledge of the business and would make himself generally useful in a Merchant Tailor's store. One that has had some experience in cutting boys' clothes preferred. References as to capability and character required. Call at KUNK & SMITH'S, No 24 Barclay-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) from 12 to 2 o'clock, when an interview can be had.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Well acquainted with the hardware business, to go to Memphis, Tenn. Address Box No. 2,990 Post-Office, with references.

A COOK AND WAITER GIRL—Want situations, Have good City reference. Apply at No. 309 Mott-st., near Bleecker.

AN ENGLISH LADY—Wishes a situation as waitress or to travel with a family to California. Can be seen at her last employer's place, No. 50 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

DOMESTICS WANTED—At the Brooklyn Institute, No. 206 Fulton-st., under the approval of Mayor Hall. Plain sewing is provided for those waiting for situations to pay for board. On hand, two first-class cooks, a chamber and nursery girls, eight for general housework, all well recommended. Mr. ALLEN, Superintendent, F. BROWNE, General Agent.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade-st., at MORRIS & COHNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No 102 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS.—The best cooks, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, good girls for housework, &c., are to be found at FERRIS' AGENCY, No. 284 Duane-st., in four rows of Broadway; 15 years established in the business. Ladies, give him a call. German and Protestant girls wanted.

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BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board at a beautiful and healthy location, where there are no boarders nor children. It is within two hours' ride from the City. The best of references given and required. Address MUNSON, this Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—WISHING A GENTEEL AND PERMANENT HOME in a house owned by the occupant, having gas and bath, location central, west from Broadway, can have the choice of two rooms on the second and third floors. Price $4 50 per week, with partial board, or $2 without. Address Mrs. S., *Times* Office, References exchanged.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., branch of my William and Beaver-sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take the opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgements for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public are thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.

New-York, July 5, 1855.

GLOBE HOTEL.—This spacious building, one block from the City Hall, No. 202 William-st., has been thoroughly renovated, and under a new superintendence, prices are reduced to suit the times. Clean, airy, well ventilated rooms, 25 cents per day, or $1 50 per week.

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ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are full warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolien. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodions. Also the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Fortes of our own manufacture.

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MCDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons and the trade that they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Disphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand-st., one block west of Broadway. They offer to their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

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PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE ON COMMISION—At an immense sacrifice, a most excellent piano-forte, splendid tone and touch, and fully warranted. Will be sold cheap for cash, and a second hand piano-forte taken in exchange, by A. WEBBER, No 103 West Broadway, near White-st.

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LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY—$500 REWARD.—The store of WEST & CALDWELL, No 120 Maiden-lane, was entered last night and robbed of the following goods. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods, or in proportion for any part thereof.

About 30 pieces Changeable Florence Silk ..16 inches wide
About 20 pieces Plain Florence Silk ..16 inches wide
About 20 pieces Black Silk, reduced ..15 to 16 inches wide
About 20 pieces Fancy colored plain Silk ..15 inches wide
About 10 pieces Changeable Satin de Chine ..24 to 26 wide
About 20 pieces Plaid Chine Silk ..24 to 26 wide
About 20 to 30 lbs. Fancy Sewings, principally in 100 bunches

The style of goods is particularly adapted to Cap and Fur Linings, for which they are kept on sale.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855. WEST & CALDWELL.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating five bonds of the City of New-Orleans for $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1855, and numbered 88, 91, 93, 94 and 95. Said bonds were mailed at New-York for New-Orleans on the 18th and 21st of June, and have not been received. Payment has been stopped.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855. JACOB LITTLE & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF THOMAS HARRISON.—The livery business of Harrison & Fleet is now offered for sale cheap, with the lease of the stables, Nos 19 and 21 Roosevelt-st., consisting of horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c.; one of the best stands for the business in the City of New-York, and one of the best chances to go in the business. Apply on the premises to JONATHAN C. FLEET.

$6,000 WANTED—With a partner in a Wholesale business, which has been established eleven years; pays large profits and is situated in one of the best business streets in the City. Address MERCHANT, *Times* Office.

HARRISON'S HUNGARIAN POMATUM—For the beard, to give it a brilliant gloss ness and deeper color. For the moustache to hold it in graceful curves; now that fashion has inaugurated the long beard and curving moustache, and that beauty admires the manly fashion, an invention was needed to add to its adornment. HARRISON has consummated that invention; it is now on his list, one of the American perfumes, and at wholesale by DAVIS, BYRNE & JOHNSON, No 81 Liberty-st. At retail by E. LYONS, No. 416 Grand-st.

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THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

Account of the Voyage to Gen. Walker—Letter from One of the Expedition.

Correspondence of the *Evening Post*.

GRAND TURK, TURK'S ISLANDS, W. I., }
June 27, 1855. }

It was three weeks ago yesterday evening, when Col. KINNEY, with eighteen other passengers, set sail in the *Emma*, a fast sailing schooner of about 120 tons, under command of Capt. B. L. [illegible], from New-York for Kingston, Jamaica, and so on to San Juan de Nicaragua. Finding that the prosecutions to which he had been subjected at the hands of interested parties, would only cease with the breaking up of his projected expedition to Nicaragua, he determined to forego his desire for a fair trial in the United States Courts, and accordingly chartered and provisioned the *Emma*, in the expectation of reaching San Juan before the end of June. You will see by the date of my letter, that in his hope we have been disappointed, and your readers will possibly be interested to know the reason.

Our companions on the voyage were mostly young, unmarried men, mechanics and merchants, with a sprinkling, of Western frontiersmen, who had been more inured than the rest to the hardships of out-of door life. Altogether they were a very fair collection of emigrants, and not at all likely to bring discredit upon the Colonel's enterprise. I presume, however, that you will be more anxious to know the events of our voyage and causes of our being brought to the barbor of Grand Turk, than to have a description of our passengers, and therefore postpone it to another time.

We left New-York with a south west wind, which continued, with rather rough weather, till the 14th inst., when we were off Bermuda. The wind then hauled to E. S. E., being the trade winds of the "Horse Latitudes," (so called from the necessity, to which sailors of the islands thereabout are frequently exposed, of throwing their cargoes of horses overboard,) blowing in that direction till the 19th, when, at 2 o'clock P. M., we saw land ahead, bearing southwasterly, which proved to be the north part of the Caycos Islands, a group of three, forming the east side of Turk's Island Passage.

Through this passage, which is considered by navigators a very safe one, the captain should have run his vessel; but, in consequence of losing his reckoning, he took another direction, steering westerly before the wind down the island towards the Caycos Passage, which is lined for forty or fifty miles with dangerous reefs, extending a long distance from shore. At 4 o'clock P. M., we were startled by a shout of "Breakers ahead!" and sure enough, on looking over the bows, we found ourselves within half a cable's length of the breakers of St. Philip's reef, and sailing at the rate of six knots an hour directly upon it. The captain was in the cabin writing down the observations which the mate was taking with his quadrant, and there we were, with the green shallow waters revealing the coral rocks beneath, and the breakers whitening and roaring almost under our bows. But a short distance ahead lay an anchor, probably left by some wrecked vessel, protruding from the foaming waves upon the reef. Fortunately, however, the exertions of the passengers under the command of Captain SWIFT, we were saved from running aground, but the vessel made a most narrow escape.

Heartily thankful for the rescue, we once more steered off down the coast, the sky being clear, the weather fine, and the blue hills of the Caycos in full sight. There was, nevertheless, a general feeling of uneasiness among the passengers, until about a quarter before 11 o'clock, when we were roused from our berths by a tremendous jolting and crunching against the keel that told the whole story. It was a moment of intense excitement.

We had struck the same reef on which the vessel had run in the afternoon, some forty miles to the westward, and with sails all spread, were going right ahead on the great of the reefs. In vain the captain shouted "Hard up the wheel," and gave orders to haul in the main tack. It was too late. The crew and passengers tugged and pushed at the main boom with the energy of desperation, but the schooner still went on jumping and thumping over the hard reef in a manner that left us no other resource than to haul down the sails, which was done almost instantly.

Amidst all, the Colonel preserved his self-composure; and proceeded at once to secure a supply of provisions for the boat. Some came to him with proposals to sail in the boat in search of land, and to return with a report of their success. "No," said the Colonel, "There is not the least danger of the ship's going to pieces before morning; the tide is ebbing and the land is not far off. The first man who attempts to escape by the boat shall be shot." This explicit declaration put a stop to any further agitation of the project, though there were quite a number who still thought that their time for this world was up. In truth, there seemed some reason for fear, as every lurch of the vessel grated along her keel, and shook her timbers from stem to stern. The hold also began to bilge, and as the schooner careened, her mainmast strained as if it would go over.

At last it was determined to drop our anchor astern, thereby lessening the shock which the schooner received from rocking on the reef, which, as it was, came very near staving in her hull. This occupied something near two hours, the key of the anchor being out of order, and no chain having been provided to attach it to the boat, so that we were compelled to fasten it by a two-and-a-quarter inch rope, which, in case of any unusual strain, would have snapped like so much twine. After this was done nothing remained but to wait in quiet till morning, and most of us lay down on deck, either sleeping or counting the hours as they slowly passed. The moon had now gone down, but the captain declared that he still discerned land lying some three miles off—or at least what looked very much like it—beyond the reef.

During the wrecking it was rather singular to observe the different ways in which the men behaved themselves. Some divested themselves of their coats and boots; some filled their pockets with sea biscuit, and had bottles of fresh water concealed under their coats. In the absence of any more serious apprehensions, my principal concern was to collect my books, which were lying around loose, so that they might not get a drenching in the sea water which occasionally swashed over the deck.

The only one who seemed to have no care at all on his mind, was little DANIEL WEBSTER, who whistled and sang as if he was in his element, to the great horror of one of the more sober-minded, who recommended him to confine himself to saying his prayers and other exercises appropriate to so solemn an occasion. This conduct, however, was entirely consistent with his behavior throughout the voyage, for DAN had acquired from his boating excursions in Marshfield Harbor the expertness and freedom from fear of an old salt. Even in the afternoon previous, as we were running direct upon St. Philip's Keys, he was sitting high up on the cross-trees, coolly surveying the danger, when had we struck the rock, he might have been pitched fifty feet into the water.

About 4 o'clock a faint light illumined the horizon, and all hands gathered upon the windward side to watch the signs of land. The ugly grating and thumping still continued among the coral rocks, which were plainly visible at a depth of three or four feet under the bows. The vessel now lay upon her side, and it was clear that nothing could get her off the reef until her cargo should be carried ashore. The life-boat was accordingly lowered with a view of ascertaining the nearest place of landing, and the mate and three sailors who were in it tugged at the oar, using their best efforts to row her over the breakers into the smooth water which lay a few rods beyond, and at last pronounced the attempt out of the question.

The Colonel then stepped in and declared they must try again; and again they were baffled. But he was not to be put off in this manner. Standing at the bows, towering a head above us all, and with the energy of an old Roman written on his weather-beaten visage, he threw off his coat, and letting himself down by a rope into the dashing waves, which nearly reached his breast, he waded out to the boat, and fairly pushed it over the breakers into a safe harbor, whence it carried a store of provisions and little DAN WEBSTER to the shore about three miles off. The Colonel then ordered timbers to be thrown overboard, and with the aid of Capt. SWIFT and others of the passengers who followed, among whom Mr. WEST, of Washington, and Mr. WASTENOOK, were distinguished, proceeded to form a raft and take on board the ship stores, of which a large supply was on board.

Meanwhile, little DAN, who, by the way, is only fifteen years old, being left on shore, in order to guard the provisions which had been left there from the negroes, the boat returned and was busily employed all day in carrying barrels, boxes and luggage generally to the land, which proved to be the Northwest Caycos Island, commonly called by the fifty or sixty half-starved colored people who inhabit it, Blue Cayoos, from the appearance of the hills on its northern coast.

By nightfall almost everything had been taken off either by our men or by the wreckers, three of whom boarded us almost at the same time, and commenced stripping the rigging and sails in good earnest, as if by a sort of divine right. They were all from Turk's Islands, whither they proposed to take their plunder, a little more unceremoniously than the captain and Colonel KINNEY were disposed to allow.

About 6 o'clock in the afternoon the last boat load of passengers, among whom was the Colonel, left the schooner, and it was with no little pain that we viewed the beautiful craft lying on her side among the rocks, the helpless victim of the winds and waves, or our no less merciless assailants, the wreckers. To the Colonel especially, who had struggled against every conceivable embarrassment, and had expended over fifty thousand dollars in hard money to promote his darling undertaking, the wreck was distressing indeed.

Nevertheless, though after passing a sleepless night, he had worked in the water all day, and had seriously injured himself by lifting heavy articles and timber from the vessel to the boat, his courage and resolution never failing him an instant. He has never quailed before any obstacles heretofore, and, even now, while so sick that he can with difficulty move about, he works with the dispatch and energy of ten ordinary men in full health, to forward his great design. His conduct during and subsequent to the wreck has only served to increase the confidence of his men in his abilities as the leader in the work of colonizing Central America.

In this connection the efforts of his coadjutor, Capt. SWIFT, deserve especial mention. His thorough seamanship, his coolness and unflagging energy, were of invaluable service. He seemed entirely to forget his own safety in his anxiety to assist others.

Our adventures on the beach of Caycos Island, where we slept for two nights, miles from any human habitation, as well as at Turk's Island, which we reached in two small vessels, one a sloop of seventeen tons, and another a schooner of fourteen, after a rough and dangerous passage of ninety miles easterly over the Caycos Bank, I reserve for another letter.

I will merely mention that the mainmast of the latter was so strained, in addition to other damages, that she was obliged to put ashore at what is called East Harbor, some twenty miles short of her destination, and did not arrive till two days after the sloop which started on the same day and arrived here on Monday the 25th inst. We have been very kindly treated by the American Consul, Mr. NELSON, in whose building most of our men have found comfortable lodgings, and by Mr. B. EVERETT SMITH, his predecessor, now a merchant on the island. We are also under particular obligations to his Honor, Mr. JAMES MISICK, the Vice President of the Colony of Turk's Island and the Caycos, as well as to other members of the Government, whose courteous attention to Colonel KINNEY were doubly welcome in consideration of the circumstances under which he arrived.

We leave to-morrow, by a British vessel, for our port of destination in Central America. W. S. T.

Cassius M. Clay in Kentucky.

The following letter is from the Richmond (Ky.) *Messenger*. We have seen no mention made of the incidents referred to, in any other quarter:

MOUNT VERNON, Ky., Monday, July 2, 1855.

COL. JOHNSON—*Dear Sir:* On Friday last I listened to one of the most remarkable as well as one of the most inflammatory speeches I ever heard. It had been published for some time that C. M. CLAY was to address the people at Brush Creek meeting house, in this county, on the Kansas and Nebraska bill; and having a desire to hear that subject discussed, I went to hear him, but to my disappointment I heard but little upon that subject, it only being alluded to by Mr. C. in connection with the mob proceedings (as he termed them) of the Missourians in the late election there, which seemed from the vehement manner that he spoke, was only done in order to arouse the passion of his followers to put them in order to receive what followed.

He at once took up the Slavery question, and after depicting the awful sinfulness of the institution, and its blighting influence upon the community, and contrasting (in the most demagoging manner,) the most flourishing portion of some of the Free States with some of the most worn-out portion of Virginia and South Carolina, he said that he had come there that day to roll away the great stone—that it needed no more, he asked what their plan was for setting the negroes free; that their *motto was freedom on the soil*; that they were as much entitled to it as any man or woman on the ground, and that the time was close at hand when those who contended for remuneration for their Slaves would be glad to get off even; for upon the great principle of "doing unto others as they would have others do unto them," the negro would have a right to ask for a remuneration for his services.

He denounced in the bitterest words the old Democratic and Whig parties, and said they could not be trusted, and as to the Know-Nothing party, he gives it particular thunder, and seemed to have no confidence in any but the Free-Soil party, which he said was now in the ascendancy; that their cause was now secure; and went on to show the strength of that party: and the number of negroes in the South over the whites; which he said, in a conflict, would of couse be added to the Free-Soil party, so that they had nothing to fear; that the time had now come to make a demonstration, and he for one was willing to do his part.

He then spoke of the treatment that JOHN G. FEE had received at the Dripping Spring in Lincoln County; that they had applied to the court of justice for redress, and had been refused; and he now intended that Mr. FEE should go to the Dripping Spring, and there speak his sentiments, as a fireman; and he intended to go with him and stand by his side; and if any man, or set of men, took him down, they should do it over his dead carcass. He then called on the crowd to know how many there were on the ground who would go with them, when a number of voices were heard that they were ready and willing to go. He then told them to furnish their rifles, if they had any; if no rifle, their double or single barrel shot guns, their Colt's revolvers; and if they had neither, then their kitchen butcher knife, for the thing had to have a beginning, and it had as well begin at the Dripping Spring as at any other place.

He said the time for the meeting at the Dripping Spring would be set in a few days, of which they should have due notice; and that they would meet and consult, and they would not meet in a barn, out-house, or any secret place, like the Know-Nothings, but in open daylight like freemen. He said that the Pro-Slavery party, both in word and action, give the lie to the Declaration of Independence, but he would say in the language of PATRICK HENRY—"Give us liberty, or give us death."

Now, Mr. Editor, it cannot be otherwise than admitted that MR. CLAY is a talented man, and it cannot be otherwise than true, that he is one of the greatest demagogues in this country. He spoke most vehemently about the old parties stifling the common school system, stating that the perpetuity of this country all depended on the virtue and intelligence of the people, knowing at the same time that he and those who he sends out, in all instances, go where there is the least education, to arouse the passions and prejudices of the people with their treasonable doctrines.

Yours, respectfully. W. H. KIRTLEY.

Mr. Jolliffe in South Carolina.

Mr. JOLLIFFE, who recently went to South Carolina from Ohio, to carry into effect the will of Mr. WILLIS, bequeathing his property to his slaves, has published the following letter in regard to his reception and treatment there:

Messrs. EDITORS: As something has been stated in newspapers respecting my treatment in South Carolina, it is due to some gentlemen in that State that I make a correct statement.

On the 29th of June I went to Barnwell, in Barnwell District, South Carolina, delivered a letter of introduction to a gentleman in that place, and put up at a hotel. The next morning I was informed by a gentleman who called on me for that purpose, that, near the town, there was a meeting of some persons from the country to consult in reference to myself, but that they had been persuaded not to molest me.

After breakfast I was met in the hall of the hotel by two men, Captain WALKER and JOHN MIXON, who stated that it was their purpose to take me back to Williston, and that a buggy was ready for me at the door. They assured me that I would be treated as a gentleman, and upon my invitation went into my room. I locked the door; MIXON seemed a little alarmed, but I pointed to my pen knife lying on a stand, and assured him it was my only weapon, and reminded him that they were two to one. I then explained to them the purpose of my visit. I agreed to go with them as soon as I should pay my bill. When that was done, Col. BARNEY H. BROWN (to whom I had a letter of introduction from Rev. JOSEPH T. ROBERT, of Zanesville) and other gentlemen took WALKER and MIXON aside, and after some conversation induced them to forego their purpose of taking me from Barnwell.

Col. BROWN and others then returned to me and told me that I had the privilege of remaining in Barnwell till I could transact my business—I replied that I claimed it as a right and wanted no privilege. I was then told that it was objected to me, that I was an Abolitionist. I said to them "I am an Abolitionist to the very core of my heart." After that, several gentlemen called to see me, and I was treated, not merely with kindness, but with marked civility and respect. I feel myself greatly indebted to Col. BROWN and other gentlemen of the town for their kindness.

The whole outcry against me was raised I believed by heirs and *debtors* of ELIJAH WILLIS' estate, hoping perhaps to frighten me from the discharge of my duty, and perhaps with the silly expectation of having some influence upon their Courts in the adjudication of a controversy respecting the will.

I stayed in Barnwell until my lawyer told me there was nothing more that needed my personal attention, I then returned to Williston, and remained there till 9 o'clock Monday morning, when I took the cars and went to Virginia, on a visit to my mother, and returned home.

JOHN JOLLIFFE.

CINCINNATI, July 16, 1855.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Madison, Wis., says: "This place is now accessible by railroad from Milwaukee and Chicago. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Road is completed to this point, and is being rapidly pushed westward. The most direct route from Chicago is by the Chicago and Galena Road to Belvidere, in Illinois, and thence by a branch road, now completed, to a point fifteen miles beyond Beloit, and five miles from Janesville, thence by stage to Janesville, and thence by a branch road connecting with the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, the trains upon each road meeting at the junction. Since the completion of the Lake Shore Road from Chicago to Milwaukee, that has become the traveled route from the former city to this place."

The Baltimore *American* says that the shot tower in that city has had, for some months, a large force employed in the manufacture of bullets. There is no positive knowledge as to the destination of these death-dealing articles, but as there is no special demand for them in this country, the probability is that they are destined for the Crimea, both inside and outside of Sebastopol. One large order filled in Baltimore was for a Greek house, rendering it more than probable that they have already been used by the Czar's troops.

Seven slaves belonging to WILLIAM MCCOY and others of Pendleton county, Va., eloped a few nights ago, each one taking a horse with him. They are doubtless making their way to Canada. A considerable number have run away from Pendleton and Hardy within a year or two, and some of them who are in Canada are in the habit of corresponding with their friends in their own neighborhood.

Mr. DANFORTH, editor of the Rock Island, (Ill.) *Republican*, an Administration paper, has been indicted for perjury, in swearing to a false statement of the circulation of his paper, in order to get the Post-Office advertising, worth $50 a year.

Captain JOHN HITCHCOCK, of Albany, who was for fifty years connected with the navigation of the Hudson River, died of erysipelas, Saturday afternoon, aged 68 years. He was formerly Harbor Master of Albany.

The Manchester *American* reports that the travel for the Lakes and White Mountains has commenced with "considerable vigor."

Some of the papers are suggesting a National Fast Day, in view of the abundant harvest that is coming.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the continuance of the argument of the Ninth-avenue Railroad case, the Special Motion Calendar will be taken up on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, (the 24th, 25th and 26th of July,) after which the Court will adjourn for the term.

All orders and motions returnable at Chambers this week stand adjourned until Monday next, (July 23,) at 12 o'clock M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

PURCHASER AT A FORCLOSURE SALE.

Grady vs. *Ward*.—A motion is made in this case to compel the bidder, at a foreclosure sale, to complete his purchase. He objects, on the alleged ground of insufficiency of title. Michael Smith, through whom, it appears, the title is derived, died many years ago,—but after the Revised Statutes of 1830,—leaving a will, in which he devised the property in question to three trustees, of whom the late Dr. Power was the last survivor in trust, to pay the net rents to his daughter (Mrs. Ward,) during her life, and, on her death, to divide the property equally among her issue, each to receive his or her share at 21, or marriage, and the rents in the meanwhile to be applied to his or her support. Mrs. Ward died after her father, leaving two infant children, Ann and William. Ann came of age five or six years ago, and was then, of course, entitled to a conveyance of the one undivided half of the premises. Under the statute, however, no formal conveyance was necessary. The trust ceased as to her half, and with it the trustees' title (sec. 68 of Statute of Trusts;) and by the 47th and 49th sections, the estate of the trustees was diverted, and the beneficiary became immediately seized of "legal estate," as well as entitled to the "beneficial interest." William's half, however,—he being still a minor,—remained in trust until November, 1854, when his minority having terminated, his legal estate commenced. From that point, the two grandchildren of Smith, whether regarded as his sole heirs at law, or as his sole beneficiaries by will, were the only persons having any interest, legal or equitable in the property. Their release, therefore—assuming their grandfather's title to have been good—would cure all the defects, if any, in the antecedent proceedings; and such release, it appears, has been actually executed and tendered. But independently of the release, the statute in relation to mortgages declares that a Chancery deed, on a foreclosure, shall be "an entire bar against acts of them (the mortgagors and mortgagees,) and against all parties to the suit." Now, the grandchildren, both of them, were parties to the suit, in which the decree of sale was made; and it is not pretended that there were any other parties in interest claiming under Smith. Whether the mortgage then, executed by Power, as surviving trustee and executor, was duly authorized or not, and whether the order of the Vice Chancellor which allowed it to be given was valid or not, is immaterial; after the decree of foreclosure the adult defendant was "barred" from raising the question, and after a sale in good faith under the decree, (especially a sale beneficial to his interests,) the infant was equally barred. But the trustee, it is said, was not a party to the foreclosure suit; and he, therefore, could not be barred by the decree. He was not a party, because, being dead, he could not be. But the Court, it is urged, (the trust by law having devolved upon it,) should have appointed a substitute. The court in effect did so—it directed a sale and appointed a referee to conduct it, and a guardian *ad litem* to take care of the infant's right. And even if any formal irregularities had taken place, and the minority still continued, the Court acting for the infant, and having in its character of guardian and trustee full power, would now remedy all such defects. But they are remedied already—and remedied effectually by majority and release. Passing over all these niceties, a more fundamental objection—one on which the counsel for the purchaser lays the greatest stress—presents itself in the alleged want of title either in Smith or in Smith's successors. Smith, it appears, purchased the property—then vacant ground—of William Bayard, more than thirty years ago, and immediately entered into possession and erected permanent buildings upon it. Bayard, it is clear, claimed to be, and acted as owner; and from the evidence, although not entirely complete for the whole period, it is obvious that the property had been assessed to him as owner, and that he paid the taxes on it as owner for fourteen years previous—showing an undisturbed possession for nearly half a century, during which one set of parties did no act and made no claim, while the other, uncontradicted and undisturbed, did both. In such cases the law is well settled that a deed—both its execution and loss—may be, and ought to be, presumed. Even where a trust existed, the Court (in Jackson *vs.* Brooke, 8 Wend., 467) presumed a conveyance after twenty-eight years. In Jackson *vs.* Miller, 9 Wend., 228, a partition, which is only a particular mode of conveyance, was presumed. In Jackson *vs.* McCall, 10 Johnson's Rep., 327, a conveyance was presumed after the death of a party and subsequent possession by his heirs for eighteen years. Such presumptions are indispensable to the quiet of titles and the peace of families. Absolute certainty is seldom attainable in human affairs—in titles to land, almost never. If thirty years' undisturbed possession under absolute title, and that preceded by fifteen more in the maker of that deed, with no claim or suspicion of claim elsewhere, be not sufficient to constitute a merchantable title, it would be difficult to find one short of a patent direct from the State. And had the price in the present case been as satisfactory as the title, the purchaser, I am inclined to think, would have made no objection to either. Besides, the purchaser has actually taken and retains possession. He has no right to say he holds as lessee, for his lease had expired—and unless he as purchaser he would be in as trespasser—a position which no man is allowed by law to assume. He is, therefore, in the precise condition which renders a release appropriate, and makes it incumbent on him to accept that species of assurance. Having no doubt of the sufficiency of the title, I cannot do otherwise than grant the plaintiff's motion.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Pond vs. *Hanover Fire Insurance Company*, *Everett* vs. *Del Vechio*, *Mills* vs. *Storey*, *Munn* vs. *P. T. Barnum*, *Winsted Bank* vs. *Cornell*.—Cases settled.

Hornby vs. *Cromer*.—Papers left for Mr. Mackay or Messrs. Cramer and Ormsby.

Mead vs. *Mead*.—Case sent to the Jury. Issue to have preference on calendar.

Attorney General of New-York vs. *The Ministers, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church*.—Motion denied without costs.

Vanzandt vs. *Cobb*.—Motion denied without costs.

Crosby vs. *Leverick*.—Complaint dismissed without costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 18, 1855—6 P. M.

There is a little more animation and steadiness discernible in the Dry Goods trade this week; but, so far, the improvement in these particulars has not been of sufficient importance to merit any extended notice. Hence, we curtail our remarks.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings remain in but moderate request, at previous quotations; while bleached goods are also sparingly dealt in, yet stiffly held; and Demins, Drills and Duck rule quiet at unchanged figures. All the favorite styles of Ginghams in market are taken, in lots, as wanted, at former rates. Lawns and Nankins have not varied much. The finer kinds of Osnaburgs are more salable and are doing better. Printing Cloths are sparingly offered at old prices, which precludes any great animation in them. Prints are in better supply, but as the inquiry is not brisk, prices are still somewhat nominal. A slightly improved demand prevails for Stripes and Ticks, which are steady and uniform in value.

Woolens are rather more sought after at unaltered figures. Blankets, Cassimeres, and Cloths, are pretty liberally dealt in and rule firm. Doeskins and Flannels are likewise in fair request at buoyant rates. Jeans and Linseys are moderately active and steady. Mouslin Delaines are more freely offered, and only await the incoming demand to find ready buyers at remunerative prices. Satinets and Tweeds are not very brisk, but they command full previous quotations.

Foreign productions are attracting more attention, and in regard to prices, present prospects afford much encouragement. The stock in market is not a large one for the season; and though it is pretty well assorted, the probability is that it will not be quite adequate, in some respects, to the wants of buyers. Hence, the confidence of importers, who are unusually easy about selling what they have to dispose of, until the thorough revival of business enables them to judge more accurately what the future course of the trade is likely to be. This circumstance debars all pressure upon the market, which, influenced by the increased demand and the favorable condition of monetary affairs, presents a livelier aspect.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*
WEDNESDAY, July 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately active and steady at $6 50 for Pots, and $8 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of trade has evinced a little more animation, but otherwise it has not varied much.

BRICKS—North River Hard are in fair supply and limited request at $3 75@$4 ₩ thousand.

COAL—Rules quiet and languid, with an ample stock here.

COFFEE—Rio is yet the most inquired for at buoyant prices; this day's transactions therein amounting to 3,200 bags, at 10¼c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are in moderate demand at steady rates.

COTTON—This day's business has been extremely limited and irregular, all parties having been holding off for the Canada's advices. The latest sales effected were at the annexed quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	10½	11	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair	11½	11½	12	12½
Fair	12½	12½	13	13½

FISH—Dry Cod are pretty active, but are obtainable at $3 75@$4 12½ ₩ cwt. Mackerel are in slack request, but are rather firmly held at $20 for large No 1, $13 50 for large No. 2, and $7 50@$8 for do. No. 3 ₩ bbl. Small sizes are retailing at proportionate figures. Pickled Salmon are sparingly dealt at $26 50 ₩ tierce, and $21 ₩ bbl., as are likewise Pickled Herring at $3@3 50 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring attract a little more attention at 30c for sealed and 25c. for No. 1 ₩ box, but still there is not much activity in them, and our quotations are somewhat nominal. Connecticut Shad are tolerably salable and firm at $10 for No. 1 and $9 for No. 2 ₩ half barrel.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, despite the circulation of reports of combinations to regulate the supply so as to keep up prices, are even more freely offered at easier rates, without occasioning any great improvement in the demand, which is almost exclusively for home use. This day's sales comprise 6,600 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 00	@ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 12½	@ 8 25
Straight State	8 25	@ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50	@ 8 75
Mixed Western	9 00	@ 9 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 12½	@ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 37½	@ 9 62½
Common to good Ohio	9 00	@ 9 37½
Fancy Ohio	9 50	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75	@12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50	@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	11 00	@12 75

Included in sales mentioned above, were some lots of Common State taken to fill contracts, within our range. Canadian is still less active and cheaper. The operations embrace only 700 bbls. common to extra, at $9 75@$10 75 ₩ bbl. Southern Flour is also dull and lower, with sales of 600 bbls. mixed to fancy and extra, at $9 87½@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at $7 25@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in slack request at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—No important change has occurred in this line, since our last.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving more freely, but as parties disagree about prices, but little is being sold. A few small lots of new Southern Red brought $2 25 ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and unsettled in value. State and Western Oats are in better request, and still command 61c.@64c ₩ bush. Corn is not over abundant, and as the inquiry is fair, for the home trade, as well as for export to fill contracts, prices are pretty well supported. This day's movements add up 64,000 bushels, mainly Western mixed at 90c.@91c. ₩ bushel, for good to prime.

HAY—About 300 bales River changed hands at $1 12½@$1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains inactive but firm, with moderate receipts and supplies.

HIDES—The demand has not been so animated, but holders have not been anxious to sell, and prices have remained firm. The stock now here is computed at a little over 100,000 of all kinds.

HOPS—Rule quiet, but steady at 23c@26c. for last year's crop ₩ lb., with only a very small quantity in market.

IRON—The market continues devoid of animation, but rules firm. 200 tons Scotch Pig brought $30@$31, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in less request at $1 43½ ₩ 1,000 with more offering.

LEAD—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in pretty brisk demand at firm prices. Other kinds are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is rather scarce and needed, at 80c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, but the light stock and high claims of factors still check operations. The day's sales consist of 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 31c.@33c.; and 70 hhds. Porto Rico at 31c@39c. ₩ gallon.

NAILS—All kinds are pretty freely dealt in at old quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains inanimate, but firm at $2 87½@$3 ₩ 280 lbs. A moderate inquiry still exists for Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@43½c., cash, ₩ gallon. Tar is scarce and wanted, at $3 75@$3 25 ₩ bbl. White Resin is inactive, but quoted steady at $3@$4 50 ₩ 280 lbs., according to quality. Common Resin is in fair request, and is very firm at $1 87½@$1 90 ₩ 310 lbs., delivered. City Pitch rules quiet and unsold, at $2 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are still but sparingly dealt in at former quotations. Red and Olive Oils are without change. Linseed is in rather more request, at 88c. @89c. for large, and 90c.@91c. for small lots, ₩ gallon. The stock is still light. Lard Oil has not varied.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, July 16. (for the week.)—SPERM—We have no change to note in the market for Sperm since our last. Sales amount to 600 bbls., balance of a cargo as it runs, at $1 75 ₩ gallon. WHALE—The only transactions in Whale coming to our knowledge is a sale of 600 bbls., understood at 71½c. ₩ gallon. WHALEBONE—Sales for the week 10,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 46c., and 10,000 do. South Sea at 40c.

POTATOES—New are still plentier and cheaper. We quote new Bermuda, $4; new Southern, $2 ₩ bbl.; and new Long Island, 75c.@$1 12½ ₩ bush. Old are dull of sale and irregular in value.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand, but at somewhat unsettled prices, the day's sales including about 1,000 bbls. at $19 75@$19 87½ for New Mess; $19 50 for Old Mess; and $16 62½@$16 75 for New Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue to be moderately inquired for at former rates, with sales of 150 pkgs. at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard remains quiet and languid, sales having been made to-day of only 450 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $24@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 13c@16c for Ohio; 16c.@19c. for ordinary to good State, and 19c.@22c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese sells slowly at from 4c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Remains dull and heavy at $5 50@$6 37½ for fair to strictly prime, ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Continue inactive and nominal. There is not a grain deal of any kind here.

SPICES—Are also quiet but firm. The market is only very moderately supplied.

SUGARS—Appear without change of moment, sales having been made since our last of 600 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 5½c.@6½c.; 150 hhds. New-Orleans at 6c.@6½c., and 250 boxes brown and yellow Havana at 6c.@7c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Some 9,000 lbs. prime brought 11½@12c.

TEAS—Are quiet but firm in private trade. An auction sale occurred this forenoon, of which we annex a detailed report:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Imported per *Contest*, &c.—Terms six months.

Hyson—12 half chests at 34½c.; 12 do; 24½c.; 22 do. 36c.

Young Hyson—36 half chests at 32½c.; 30 do. 52c.; 25 do. 59½c.; 25 do. 46c.; 123 do. 42c.; 163 do. 40½c.; 222 do. 40c.. 100 do. 38c.; 9 do. 37c.; 126 do. 36c.; 50 do. 35½c.; 80 do. 33½c.; 107 do. 32½c.; 20 do 32c.; 139 do. 31c.; 49 do. 30½c.; 197 do. 29c.; 58 do. 29½c.; 49 do. 29c.; 58 do. 28½c.. 215 do. 28c.; 26 do 27½c.; 143 do. 27c.; 27 do. 26½c.; 134 do. 26c.; 309 do. 25½c.; 269 do. 25c.; 17 do. 24½c.; 23 do. 24c.; 24 do. 23c; 38 do. 22½c.; 37 do. 22c.; 113 do 21c.; 78 do. 20c.; 18 do. 19½c.; 32 do. 18½c.; 79 do. 18c.; 10 do. 17½c.; 45 do. 17.

Gunpowder—26 half chests 42½c.; 27 do. 43c.; 28 do. 42½c.; 26 do. 42c.; 13 do. 34c.; 23 do. 33c.; 19 do. 31½c.; 32 do. 31c.; 10 do. 30½c.; 19 do. 27c.

Imperial—22 half chests 43½c.; 25 do. 44c.; 8 do. 36c.; 41 do. 32c.; 20 do. 30½c.; 14 do. 23½c.

Hyson Twankay—33 half chests 29c.; 27 do. 25c.; 60 do. 24c.; 42 do. 22c.; 50 do. 21½c.; 22 do. 21c.; 23 do. 20½c.; 93 do. 17c.; 60 do. 16½c.; 17 do. 13c.; 30 do. 11½c.; 99 do. 10½c.

Hyson Skin—32 chests 20c.; 30 do. 18½c.; 126 do. 11½c.

Oolong—10 half chests 46½c.; 110 do. 40c.; 50 do. 38c.; 20 do. 37c.; 100 do. 36½c.; 385 do. 36c.; 170 do. 35½c.; 15 do. 35c.; 434 do. 34c.

TIN—Is not very active, but is held with increased firmness.

TOBACCO—We have no particular change to notice in this line.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 240 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic is in better supply, but with an increasing inquiry therefor from dealers and manufacturers, prices are very well sustained and, if anything, tend upwards. We have heard of sales of upwards of 100,000 lbs. fleece and pulled, chiefly the former, at rates within the revised range given in our last. Foreign remains as before reported.

FREIGHTS—Continue quiet at old rates, pending the receipt of the mails due by the steamer at Halifax. The latest charters have been: Ship *Gaston*, to Buenos Ayres, White Pine Lumber, at $15; a British bark from St. Stephen to Liverpool, £3 10s.; a ship from Miramichi to Bristol, Eng., £4; a British ship from Sheltac to Bristol Channel, £4 5s; another from St. Stephen to Bristol, Eng., on private terms; a bark at Boston from Richibucto to Liverpool, ₩; a ship at Quebec (chartered 12th inst.,) thence to Liverpool, £3 15s; one from St John, N. B., to Liverpool, on private terms; one at Norfolk from Richmond to Venice, Tobacco, 42s. 6d.; ship *Flora Temple*, 1,911 tons, to San Francisco, on private terms, and has 40,000 feet measurement, since engaged at 35c., and 300 tons Coal on owner's account; a bark, 270 tons, to Cadiz and back, $2,750; a bark, 200 tons, for a fifteen months' trading voyage to Africa, about $275 ₩ month, the charterer to victual and man her; a brig, 200 tons, from Wilmington to Hoodnes, Lumber, $10 and back to New-York, Mahogany, $15; a bark from Gonaives to New-York, $6 ₩ ton; a brig to St. Jago, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 40c.

New-York Cattle Report.

ALSO OF MILK COWS, VEAL CALVES, SHEEP AND LAMBS AND SWINE.

The number received at each market place, and selling prices each week. Prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, every Wednesday, the principal sale day at Bull's Head.

TOTAL RECEIPTS,

As taken from the books kept for that purpose at all the princip

AUCTION SALES.

CRESCENT COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL YARDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise of the powers of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and conferred upon me, in and by a certain deed of trust executed and delivered by the CRESCENT COAL COMPANY of Pittsburgh, Pa., bearing date the 1st day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, volume 82, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pa., on the SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1855, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY AND PREMISES included in and intended and meant by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Burnside Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, Mr. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol 91, page 185. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 88.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Greenfield, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 218 acres, described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 189. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 63 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 194. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Allan's heirs, Lewis Thorpe's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 332. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 50 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1848, subject to a ground rent of $500 a year until April 1, 1858, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weighing-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements. The several pieces of land particularly described and defined in a lease from Alex. McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River, at Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 50 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, I am exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the road to and the line of the Delaware Division Canal, part of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad at Hollidaysburg, and including also the Bridges over the said main line of Public Works, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging or appertaining, to the same belonging, together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addresses to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. By order of WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the United States Trust Company, Receiver of the Empire City Bank.

$10,000 Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
(For amount of coupon that may be due thereon, see Catalogues.)
$3,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$15,000 Great Western Railroad (Ill.) 1st Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds
$1,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
$5,000 Missouri State Bonds of 1853.....$1,000 each
$26,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent Bonds
$3,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent Income Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad 7 per cent Real Estate Bond
200 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company.....$100 each
$7,000 Certificate of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company.
500 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Western Division, hypothecated.....$50 each
310 shares East River Bank.....$100 each
90 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each
40 shares New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
30 shares People's Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
4 shares Union India Rubber Company.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before delivery. The assumed interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser, excepting the State Bonds. Next regular sale on Thursday, July 23

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stock and Bonds every MONDAY.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 72 8th-av., six doors from 14th-st., embracing the entire handsome rosewood and mahogany furniture of the house, all of which will be peremptorily sold, for cash or thing, by catalogues, which can be obtained at the house on the morning of sale, when the whole can be examined; consisting of rich tapestry, Wilton and ingrain carpets, two large elegant French pier glasses, with slabs and brackets; superior rosewood seven-octave piano forte, a fine instrument; mirror-front etagere, marble top cent-and pier tables, magnificent rosewood parlor suite, in reps, consisting of sofa, 6 chairs, covers; gilt and reception chairs, costly mantel vases, ormolu clock, oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, large hair mattresses, marble top rosewood and mahogany bureaus, enclosed washstands, china toilet sets, curtains and shades, sofas and tables, bedsteads, mirrors, settees, easy chairs, rockers, oval and other mirrors, with a large variety of other chamber and bedroom furniture; also, the basement furniture; extension dining and breakfast tables, oilcloth, rich china, silverware, cutlery, crockery, glassware, &c. Deposits required from purchasers.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, three superior rose-wood seven octave piano fortes, fully warranted; French plate, oval and oval mirror frames, fine curled hair, china and oil paintings, &c. Cabinet furniture will consist in part, viz: several rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth; centre and pier tables, etageres, corner stand, fancy inlaid tables, reception and drawing-room chairs; chamber furniture, several rosewood and enamelled antique suites; library and secretary bookcases, chairs, tables, &c., to match. Dining-room furniture, in suites, to match; oak, mahogany and rosewood extension dining tables 14 feet long; sofas, hall stand, with chairs to match. Together with an endless variety of useful and ornamental furniture; also fine plate, piers and oval mirrors, oil paintings, clocks, tea sets, &c. Also, to satisfy a mortgage, about $500 silver plated forks, spoons, castors, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, July 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Depository, corner Pearl and Willoughby-sts., Brooklyn. Household furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, tables, settees, &c., &c. At 12 o'clock a collection of stuffed birds prepared in the best manner by J. J. ALSTON, consisting of single birds on branches, and a group in glass shades; also hair, cloth, nail, shaving, clothes and other brushes, combs, looking-glasses, fancy articles, letter paper, sewing birds, dolls, fans, boxes of chess-men, bronze figures, &c., &c. Also a large number of old oil paintings.

HENRY H. LEDIS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEDIS & CO.—THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 19 Nassau-st., a two-seat Rockaway, with patent axle, in good order.

A harriage French model particularly suited to a physician, new. Also, a costly set of double harness.

A grey mare, 15½ hands high, four years old, warranted sound in every respect, good in all harness, and a good lady's saddle beast.

A German Phaeton, in good order, has been used but a short time; also, a set single harness.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, July 19, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Hicks and Montague-sts., a large assortment of fine grocer ies, 40,000 Havana cigars, 50 baskets champagne wine. Also, liquors, wines and cordials. Also four horses, three wagons, and harness. E. LOTT, Sheriff.

ALEX. DUYLON, Deputy

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

THIS MORNING.—At 10 o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., superior cabinet furniture of all kinds, velvet and Brussels carpets, piano-fortes, oil paintings, mirrors, mattresses, silver plated ware, cutlery of many kinds, wholesale and retail. N. B.—Every facility for packing private orders

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By W. B. JONES—Store No. 107 Canal-st.—By virtue of an Execution I will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., if pieces of tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets.

W. B. JONES, Constable.

C. C. HORTON, Auctioneer

C. C. HORTON—SALE THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 5th-av., near 17th-st., stock and fixtures of a grocery, consisting of a fine assortment of teas, sugars, soap, candles &c. Also, horse, wagon and harness.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS

HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 155 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of the White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA and LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, rest with confidence dependupon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents.

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WAINRIGHT, SAYRE & CO. Auctioneers.

WILL be SOLD, On FRIDAY, July 20, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their store, No. 288 Washington-st, the balance of their stock, consisting of brooms, baskets, pails, tubs, mats, &c., saved from the fire of the 4th inst.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st, New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bona,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Oporto,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oleron,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Paris,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Palermo,	Warsaw,
Calcutta, Ceylon,	Lyons,		Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,		Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,		Madras,
Singapore.			

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle.....Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich.....Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:

Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine,	Mouna	Alexander,
Ballerat		
Sandhurst Agency		Bendigo,
Ovens Agency.		

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250 000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic

H. S. LANSING, Manager.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The Harlem Gas Light Company having procured from the Corporation of the City of New-York a grant to lay pipes through all the streets and avenues, in all that part of the said City lying north of the centre line of 79th-st., for the purpose of supplying gas through the same to the City, and having commenced operations in constructing the necessary apparatus and buildings, hereby gives notice that books for subscription for $130,000 of the capital stock said Company will be opened on Tuesday the 19th day of July inst., and remain open for one week at the office of HENRY WAKEMAN, Esq., the President of said Company No. 17 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., corner Hanover-st.

HENRY P. McDOWN, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT AND COLLECTOR of the above-named Institution, all the time to the letting of houses and collecting of rents, and will in general, Parties living down town and owning property out town, will find an active agent by calling on PHILIP CAROLAN, No. 219 West 10th-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND NEWELL, Builder, must present the same at No. 58 Bleecker-st., corner of 11th-st.

D. C. WEEKS,
W. J. BARNES, } Assignees.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

$20,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage, on improved real estate and wharf property at Green Point, perfectly unincumbered, and of ample value. Apply to HEANE & WARREN, Counselors, &c., No. 14 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

$2.000 TO LOAN—On real estate in the City of New-York. EDWARD A. FRAZER, No. 303 Broome-st

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 16 William-st.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. E. Lalanne,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	J. P. Pradesus,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward Bossange
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. H. Morewood
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hogues,	J. T. B. Maxwell
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. S. Dewey,	C. P. Lindley,	Robert Hogg,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Wells Hutchins
Philip W. Enos,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart.
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers.	Frederick Pentz	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, June 22 1855

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord H. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C Meeker,	Wm. Jay Coburn
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D Cragin,	Abraham Leggitt,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D Jackson Steward
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Moir,	Phillip J. Bonesteel
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E Duryea,	Thomas Havilan
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel B. Taylor
Jeremiah G Lugar,	George C Lugar,	Andrew J. Case,
Crum. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Himbark,		David S. Holmes
George Read,	James R. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEMAN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. No. 17 William-st., New-York.
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

STEPHEN C WHEELER, Secretary.
D MERSHITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No 681 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL $250,000.
OFFICE No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates.

CALEB BARSTOW, President
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $100,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICE, No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 8 Wall-st., and 288 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $300,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 34 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.

N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 45 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundreth Edition (500,000) 12mo. pp 250. 10s fine paper, extra binding, $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M Deconseaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this ere another year should pass over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st; DEVEAT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st, New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st, New York, or to box No. 1224 New-York Post-Office.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid *particular* attention to *uterine diseases* of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., daily, for consultation.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 580 Houston-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. Every adult should peruse the pages before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he may be consulted daily, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the attended.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in periods of diseases. Delivered now with the same success well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. It only needs the public to prove to them what it will do. Ladies in a delicate state of health will find it a treasure, as it has put by hitherto experience. If you trust to any other medicine it has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr HUNTER features people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and nauseing by the humbugs.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES, and who are in want of a speedy and radical cure, are requested to use Dr. LALANA'S injections, according to instructions given on the label of the bottles. The afflicted will soon regret the use of the mixtures, which has made thousands of cures, without the aid of mercury or opium. For sale at Nos. 13 and 15 Hudson-st., corner of Reade, in fernational Pharmacy. Price 50 cents a bottle

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease, and only took up a few months. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carmichael and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Francais. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—300 pages with plates. Price $1 (sent Nos. 1 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE Capt. H. B. FARRER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, July 19	7 P. M.	Thursday, July 19	7 A. M.
Friday, July 20	7 A. M.	Thursday, July 19	1 P. M.
Saturday, July 21	11 P. M.	Friday, July 20	11 A. M.
Sunday, July 22	8 A. M.	Saturday, July 21	6 P. M.
Monday, July 23	8 A. M.	Sunday, July 22	12 P. M.
Tuesday, July 24	6 P. M.	Monday, July 23	6 P. M.
Wednesday, July 25	11 P. M.	Tuesday, July 24	2 P. M.
Thursday, July 26	12 M.	Wednesday, July 25	3 P. M.
Friday, July 27	12 M.	Thursday, July 26	4 P. M.
Saturday, July 28	3 P. M.	Friday, July 27	4 P. M.
Sunday, July 29	7 A. M.	Saturday, July 28	6 P. M.
Monday, July 30	7 A. M.	Sunday, July 29	7 A. M.
Monday, July 30	3 P. M.	Monday, July 30	7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 31	4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 31	7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 1	6 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 1	7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 2	1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2	1 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Sqaan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, ELBERON, ISLAND, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER Capt. JOHN FORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York.		Leaves Ocean Port.	
Tuesday, July 17	8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 17	4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 18	8 A. M.	Wednesday, July 18	6 P. M.
Thursday, July 19	7 A. M.	Thursday, July 19	11 A. M.
Friday, July 20	7 A. M.	Friday, July 20	11 A. M.
Saturday, July 21	12 M.	Saturday, July 21	7 P. M.
Sunday, July 22	8 A. M.	Sunday, July 22	8 A. M.
Monday, July 23	8 A. M.	Monday, July 23	1 P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

PREMIUM EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON, on each trip, to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the smallest fish. This splendid, fast and safe sea steamer will make her trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS, FRIDAYS, leaving as follows: Broome-st., E. R. 7 A. M. Gouverneur-st. 7½; Pier Slip, 7½; Spring-st., N. R. 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., 8½; Pier No. 3, N. R., 8½. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A Band of Music will accompany the boat.

N B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions for which her size and speed render her peculiarly fitted. Apply to W. G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or to the Captain on board.

THE LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will run until further notice CHEAP EXCURSIONS THREE TIMES PER WEEK to GREENPORT and FAR HARBOR, for the accommodation of Excursion Parties at the following rates: Greenport or Far Harbor only, $2 25. Leave Brooklyn on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave Greenport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M. Between Greenport and Far Harbor take the steamer BANNOCK. Tickets to return from Far Harbor must be procured on board the steamer *Barrocas*—and to return from Greenport, must be procured from the Ticket Agent at Greenport, by the delivery of the excurs on certificate issued from the Office in Brooklyn.

GRAND EXCURSION—To the Fishing Banks on THURSDAY EVENING, July 19, at 8 o'clock, by the fast sailing yacht WHISPER, from the foot of Hammond-st. Those wishing to avail themselves of the best opportunity of the whole season, would do well to improve this opportunity, as the yacht will be on the fishing ground by daylight, and the above time for fishing. The above yacht has been chartered for this occasion. Tickets 75 cents—to be had at No. 139 Greenwich-av., or GEORGE CLARK, or on board foot Hammond-st.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. ROBMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9 A. M., 12 and 3 P. M. Pier foot Barrow-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. H. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112

New-York Daily Times.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Where the City Topers Get the Stuff.

The liquor business, like affairs before Sebastopol, remains unchanged. The evidence of the sobered inebriates continues to accumulate, but the richest part is never chronicled by the clerks. Some live nowhere, some anywhere; some think the gin they bought was poison. They had drank liquor many a time, but such liquor never passed their lips before. They complain bitterly of the adulterated stuff that is sold in the City, and swear positively they couldn't have been drunk, if the smiles they had indulged in had been the real "Stones Pure." Not a few of them indulge in the hope that the Legislature will pass such a law as will prevent the sale of this poison. None of the offenders ever acknowledge getting drunk on genuine gin. Yesterday, however, there was an exception,—a gentleman was positive that the stuff he drank was imported.

The following is the record of yesterday:

THE TOMBS.
Before Justice Bogart.

TWO GLASSES DID IT.

Bridget McNamara, No. 12 Greenwich-street, got two glasses of beer at Donnelly's store in Washington-street; can't tell the number of the store.

BEER DID IT.

Benjamin Norris, Boston, Mass., drank his liquor on the boat coming down from Albany; drank a pint of beer in William-street.

E. S.

John Fleming, Pearl-street, got his liquor in Pearl-street, but don't know the number.

Jane Lawer, No. 262 North street, don't know the man's name from whom she purchased the liquor.

Harry Case, No. 198 Norfolk-street; don't remember the place where he got his liquor.

EXCUSABLE.

John Williamson is a driver on the canal and a stranger in the city; don't know where he got his grog.

Patrick McGwin, No. 109 Worth-street, can't tell whence he got his rum.

NATIONAL LIQUOR.

Robert Lewis, New Rochelle—Got his liquor at the foot of Pike-street and became intoxicated there; afterwards drank at the National Theatre.

IN THE SHADES.

William Ready, No. 43 Laurens-street—Drank two glasses in the Shades, in Chatham-street.

JEFFERSON MARKET.
Before Justice Dresser.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Phillip Sim, No. 97 Sullivan-street—Drank three glasses of liquor in Brooklyn; drank one of beer in Rosevelt-street; don't know the number.

WISHES HE WAS AT SEA.

Robert Ward, ship *El Dorado*—Was drunk; was a stranger in the City, therefore he could not name the different places where he got the liquor.

A FOUR CUSTOMER.

Alfred Davis, Tenth-avenue betwees Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets—Was drunk, but could not tell where he got the liquor; did not pay for any liquor.

DON'T KEEP IT FOR SALE.

Rosanna Taylor, No. 21 Batavia-street, drank liquor in a friend's house, who does not keep it for sale; don't know where it came from.

WHEUGH!

Thomas Alpin, No. 111 Sullivan-street, drank liquor in about one hundred places; was up town and down town, and all over the City; cannot recollect any of the places he got liquor. This beats the lager bier story. What next?

WAS AT A FRIEND'S.

John Wiley, No. 259 West Twenty seventh-street, acknowledged himself to be drunk; got drunk on brandy at a shoemaker's, in the Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-third-street; did not purchase any liquor; did not drink liquor in any other house.

WASN'T DRUNK.

George Johnson, No. 115 West Twenty-eighth-street, was not drunk; drank only two glasses of malt beer; purchased one of them at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue; paid for and drank the other at a place in Jane-street; cannot recollect the name of the person he purchased the beer of.

SOMEWHERE NEAR IT.

Peter Smith, Long Island, drank two glasses of brandy in the neighborhood of Peck-slip; drank at several other places, but can't say where; is not much acquainted with the City.

John Knox, No. 163 West Forty-seventh-street, drank some liquor at a house near Fulton Ferry; don't know the man's name that keeps the place; drank some in the Eighth-avenue, but don't know where.

NOT VERY DRUNK.

James McCulling, No. 181 Hammond-street, was not very drunk; drank brandy and beer at a Dutchman's grocery in Fourteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

CIDER DANGEROUS.

John Carney, No. 93 East Eleventh-street, drank two pints of cider on the corner of Twenty-second-street and First-avenue; don't know the man's name; drank some beer in a friend's house; don't know where it came from.

WAS WITH A FRIEND.

Margaret Carpenter drank some liquor at a friend's house in Greenwich-street. Don't know where the liquor came from

George Carter, a waiter, lately discharged by his employer, was brought up for examination. He refused to be sworn. He had once been sworn before her Majesty the Queen of England, and that was 'nuf. He was committed by the Magistrate until such time as he saw fit to answer.

Before Justice Welsh.

A FOUNDLING.

Margaret Finnery, No. 72 Goerck street. Don't know where she got her liquor. Found lying in Houston-street.

MR. O'FLANNIGAN.

Wm. E. Nungeser, No. 346 Tenth street. Can't tell where he got his liquor. Got a glass in Tenth-avenue, from a Mr. O'Flanigan.

THE HOME STRETCH.

Henry Romage, No. 90½ Eldridge-street, drank beer, lager beer; thinks it was drunk too fast.

NEITHER—WHAT THEN?

Patrick Kline, No. 222 Avenue B, got brandy in Twenty-ninth-street; can't tell whether it was imported or domestic; it tasted like neither.

Mary Farrell, No. 280 Thirteenth-street, got gin of McCormick, Thirteenth-street; don't know whether it was domestic or imported.

IN HIS CASTLE.

Hugh McGown, No. 112½ Roosevelt-street, drank brandy in his own house.

ALL AROUND.

Michael Dougherty, No. 455 Water-street, got his liquor all around.

LUCKY.

Daniel McKellar was not drunk enough to be committed by the magistrate. Had sobered on the way.

IMPORTED.

Edmund Slaver, No. 606 Grand-street, got his brandy in the Fulton Hotel, South-street; got more brandy next door; swears it was "imported."

E. N.

William Kelly, of West Hoboken, don't know where he got his liquor.

William Daly, No. 10 Jackson-street, knows nothing.

BEER DID IT.

James Cunnington, No. 75 Crosby-street, got his lager bier in Elizabeth street; don't know the number.

George Rosen Cross lives in Poughkeepsie; don't know where he got his liquor.

Third Ward Liquor Dealers' Association.

A meeting of this Association was held last evening at Chamberlain's Hotel, No. 77 Robinson-street. GEORGE E. SEERWOOD occupied the Chair, and H. G. CROZIER was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The Chairman said that the meeting was called for the purpose, as he understood, of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a newspaper as the Society's organ. He strongly recommended this course, and was followed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who stated that the objects to be gained by such a course would be manifest, as although several daily papers were in their favor, yet a recognized organ of their own was necessary. The meeting on being appealed to, were unanimously in favor of this course.

P. G. Malony, Esq., then addressed the meeting upon the subject of the State Convention to be held on the 8th of August next, at Syracuse, and proceeded to show that a party who would uphold the balance of power over those who had turned traitors to the people and could no longer be trusted, was required.

A Committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Malony, Chamberlain and Patten, with the Chairman, to draw up by-laws for the Association.

A Committee of three from each Election District was also appointed to carry out more effectively the Society's objects, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE NEW LIQUOR PAPER.

A large meeting of liquor dealers was held at MONTGOMERY'S Hotel, Beekman-street, last evening. Mr. BISHOP, of Fulton-street, presided. Capt. FRENCH and other leaders of the Anti-Liquor movement were present, and made short speeches. The principal business of the meeting, however, was in relation to the new Anti-Liquor Law paper which is to be established soon in this City on a capital of $100,000, of which some $20,000 has been contributed by Capt. FRENCH, in whose name the new journal is to be conducted.

The prospectus of the new paper—quite a lengthy one—was submitted and approved. It is addressed to the liquor-dealers of the City and County of New-York, and signed R. FRENCH. After giving the preamble and resolutions in favor of the establishment of the proposed paper, it asserts that—

"A grand task to which our united energy and power will be directed, in the approaching election, is to secure a majority of at least two-thirds in our next State Legislature, in order to crush it in the shell, or hurl back to its source the vile veto which will otherwise alight upon any less effectual repeal of the atrocious edict by which we, above all others in the community, are degraded and enthralled. Any measure of success which falls short of this essential point, would be fruitless and humiliating; and to reach the lofty object of our aim, nothing now appears to be necessary but an able and faithful daily journal, which, under our own control, and glowing with the truth and argument which so richly freight our cause, and that of popular rights with which it is so inseparably welded, would be our flag-ship, our *Constitution*, our "Ironsides," in this and every conflict. Circulated daily, from its first issue, through our immense organization, and, as it would rapidly be, throughout our whole National Union—warning, counseling, and directing, with unprecedented precision, from the fountain-head of political information, and supplying to every generous coadjutor in the country, the intelligence and suggestions it may desire—no other journal in existence could render so effectual a support to a cause which is that of American character and freedom, as opposed to fanatical aspersion and coercion."

It adds hopefully:

"Of the practicability of establishing a leading journal upon such a foundation, and when assured of so vast a breadth of spontaneous and interested patronage from its very advent, none but idle or jealous doubts can be entertained. Certain it is that no journal ever launched upon its career under higher guarantees of success; and the actual example of the renowned organ of the London Liquor Dealers' Society, the *Morning Advertiser*, which is second, only, in circulation, influence, and emolument, to its illustrious senior, the London *Times*, the foremost journal, not of Europe only, but of the world, decides the question of practicability, by triumphant experiment and demonstration."

The proposed journal is to be called *The Age*, and is to be published daily at two cents per copy.

The Liquor Law in Brooklyn.

THE TEST CASE OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE.

This case, which has hitherto been alluded to, wherein Mr. Toynbee, keeper of a hotel on Montague-street, had one bottle of brandy and a bottle of champagne seized by Officer Mathews, and agreeing not to raise any technical objections, but that every facility should be given on both sides to have the questions in dispute brought before the Supreme Court, now in session in Brooklyn, at once, as a test case, was yesterday brought up before Justice Daniel K. Smith.

N. F. Waring, Esq., Corporation Counselor, and J. M. Van Cott, Esq., appeared for the people, and A. J. Hadden and S. D. Morris, Esqs., for defendants.

After reading the complaint, Mr. Morris moved that the complaint be dismissed and defendant discharged, for the following reasons:

First—That it does not appear by the said complaint that any crime or offence whatever has been committed by the defendant; because it does not appear by said complaint that the intoxicating liquor alleged to have been sold by the defendant is prohibited by the act under which this proceeding is instituted; because it does not appear that the liquor so charged to have been sold by the defendant, was domestic liquor and not imported liquor; because it does not appear by said complaint that the liquor so alleged to have been sold by the defendant, was not liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by a law or treaty of the United States.

Second—That the provisions of the act under which this proceeding is had, are unconstitutional and void.

Overruled by the Court.

Counsel for defendant offered to give bail to answer any indictment that may be found.

The Judge refused to admit to bail, and requiring the defendant to plead. He pleaded "Not guilty."

The cross examination was then proceeded with.

Thomas Matthews, sworn—Knows Thomas Toynbee, the defendant in this case; he resides in Montague-place and keeps a hotel; it is in the Third Ward; he has a public bar-room in the basement; I was in that bar-room on the 17th inst.; he sold intoxicating liquors on that day in my presence. (The defendant objects to any proof of the sale by defendant of intoxicating liquor, on the ground that the act under which this complaint is made does not authorize any complaint, oath or affirmation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and there is, therefore, no legal foundation for the prosecution to sustain the charge.) It was brandy, a glass, and a bottle of Champagne wine, both of which were intoxicating liquors. He did on that day keep for sale in that bar-room intoxicating liquors; I thereupon, after I saw the sale, seized and took into my possession the bottle of brandy from which a glass had been sold, and the bottle of Champagne wine that had been sold, and arrested the defendant.

The witness was cross-examined by defendant's counsel as to the nature of champagne wine, which he designated as intoxicating. It was an imported article, bought and sold as such.

The defendant was adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and fined $50 and costs, and the liquor seized declared to be forfeited.

The case will be carried before the Supreme Court at an early day.

ARRESTS.

The Police of Brooklyn only made 13 arrests for intoxication during the 24 hours ending yesterday morning.

LIQUOR IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Hannah Conday and Julia Ann Baker were brought before Alderman EAMES yesterday morning, for being drunk. When placed upon the stand to testify where they had obtained the liquor, their memories became treacherous, and they did not know. The were fined $10 each.

James Bailey was brought before Justice JACOBS on the same charge, but could not tell where he had drunk. He was fined $10, which he paid, and was discharged.

The Rochester Case.

In the suit against Joseph Ran, for selling liquor contrary to the Prohibitory law, after hearing counsel on both sides, Justice Moore has rendered a decision sustaining the preliminary proceedings and the constitutionality of the law. Defendant then pleaded "Not guilty," and demanded trial by Jury. The case was set down for to morrow, (Friday.)

Fast Sailing.

The steamship *Knoxville*, which sailed from this port on Saturday afternoon last, made a remarkably quick passage to Savannah. She arrived at the wharf in fifty-six hours from New-York. This, it is said, is the shortest time on record. She ran three hundred and fifty-four miles in twenty four hours, or nearly fifteen miles an hour. She is a fine vessel, and under the command of a skillful navigator, Capt. LUDLOW.

Accidentally Drowned.

An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL on the body of TIMOTHY DONOVAN, who was accidentally drowned a few days ago. The body was found at the foot of Laight-street, and the boat which belonged to him. He was by occupation a boatman.

The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of an unknown man about 25 years of age, who was found floating in the water at Pier No. 1, E. R. The body had been evidently in the water over two months.

Driving Furiously.

A man named JAMES ALPER was brought before Justice WELSH, charged with driving his horse and wagon at an unlawful rate. He was fined by the Magistrate.

A woman named ANNE MCQUADE was taken to the City Hospital yesterday, who had been dangerously hurt by being run over by a market wagon.

The Mayor's Account of the Joseph Walker Matter.

Meeting of the Special Committee on Removal of the Wreck.

WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1855.

Present, Aldermen ELY, Chairman, VOORHIS and VARIAN.

JAMES FUREY, Esq., the Street Commissioner, was first examined, and stated that several merchants had spoken to him in regard to the wreck, and that he had acted in obedience to the Resolution of the Commissioners of Health.

Honorable FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, was then sworn, and at the request of the Committee, gave substantially the following account of the transaction: He said—I believe as I communicated to the Board of Aldermen, "I must assume the responsibility of the whole transaction." It is true I did not pay the money or draw the requisitions, but I made the contract and did "*the thing*" as it is termed.

Soon after I became Mayor a complaint was entered in the Complaint-Book against the wreck, representing that it was an incumbrance, and I referred the subject to one of the Departments, I forget which, as I supposed they were the proper parties to attend to it. The matter was thus disposed of temporarily, but soon after other complaints were sent in. In April I received a memorial from many eminent merchants doing business in the vicinity, asking to have her removed, stating that she was a nuisance and prejudicial to the health of the neighborhood. The case thus presented to me in April was a sanitary question,—that this vessel was partly loaded with grain, and that as warm weather approached it would be exceedingly detrimental to health. I visited the vessel but did not inspect the character of the cargo, only her position, and I am free to admit did not examine very thoroughly the chemical or medical properties of the grain, &c. I then presumed that it was necessary for me to take some action, and accordingly sent for Mr. FLAGG, and he said that the ship ought to be taken out and that I was the proper person to order it to be done. I wrote to Mr. FUREY and he replied as I have transmitted to your Board. I had another interview with Mr. FLAGG, and he again told me I ought to have the vessel removed. I then felt myself authorized to take the vessel out, and wrote to several parties asking the probable cost and price of doing it. I sent particularly to Mr. JONES because I knew that he had had a great deal of experience in wrecking, and I wished to get his opinion as to the cost, and not with any view of making a contract with him.

Then I look d into the law, and found that the Mayor has very extensive powers in regard to sanitary matters.

After all this, I laid the subject before the Health Commissioners—a quorum of whom were present; and on my motion—I wish it to be distinctly understood—*on my motion*, the Board unanimously passed the resolution to have the wreck removed.

Of all the bids received for the work, Mr. JONES was the lowest bidder, and for that reason I gave him the contract; and so careful was I to have the City secured, that I took bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, signed by men worth $100,000 or $150 000. And I am willing to make good any money that the City will lose by any act of mine while Mayor, where I assume the responsibility. I mean this as a general declaration.

The law gives the Health Commissioner full power to remove any incumbrance, and the City has a good claim against the owners of this vessel for all the expenses incurred in removing her.

You cannot go behind the acts of the Commissioners. They have the power to determine whatever is prejudicial to health, and the question can not be raised "Why did they determine?" but "Have they determined?"

In answer to questions of the Committee, the Mayor said that he took no means to ascertain the depth of water there, and that he first visited the vessel sometime between the 20th and 30th of April. That many efforts had been made by parties to remove her for small sums of money, and they had all failed.

Question by Alderman ELY—By this contract are the rights of the City disposed of so far as being fully indemnified for the expense attending the removal of this wreck?

THE MAYOR—Clearly not, Sir. Every dollar can be recovered from the owners.

His Honor further said, that he considered that, as merely a question of incumbrance, he was warranted to have her removed, as an obstruction to the waters of the City and to commerce; and that whatever he thought was for the good of the City he would do it, even if it was to drive an omnibus through the City Hall. That he had made some mistakes in his life he admitted, and perhaps his greatest mistake was in being elected Mayor. (Laughter.) He also stated that no warrants were drawn until the chains were under the vessel and piles driven alongside. The Street Commissioner called on me before drawing the first warrant; after examining the vessel I consented to have it drawn. The agreement was made by me with Mr. JONES, and I supposed that he would make a sub-arrangement with some other person. As I understood afterwards Mr. JONES made a sub-contract with Mr. DODGE and he made another one with Mr. BARNES, who was practically doing the work. Mr. DODGE came to me and complained that he was doing the work and was receiving nothing, while Mr. JONES was getting paid by the City by these warrants or requisitions.

In answer to a question by Alderman ELY, the Mayor stated that most unequivocally the City had not waived any right to be indemnified by the owners for the expense of removing the vessel

THE MAYOR—(very significantly to the Committee)—This whole thing, gentlemen, has been done by the Mayor, and the concurrent action of the Commissioners of Health; and the Mayor, when he does assume the "one man power," will be responsible to the utmost of his limited means. [Sensation.]

His Honor then referred the Committee to several authorities to be found in DAVIES' edition of the Laws of the State, relative to the City, from page 288 to 308, and also page 564; and the Committee adjourned. We annex the reference:

Page 288: The Mayor is President of the Board of Health.

Page 289: The Mayor *and* Commissioners of Health to meet daily at the Mayor's Office.

Page 290: The Mayor may appoint an Inspector of vessels as to cleanliness, &c., &c.

Page 292: The action of the Health Officer in regulating Quarantine matters subject to the approval of the Mayor and the Health Commissioners.

Page 292: The Mayor and Commissioners of Health may order any vessel from the shores of the City, or in their vicinity, and may seize and order property away, &c., &c.; and the vessel or persons so ordered away cannot return without the consent of the Mayor and Health Commissioners.

Page 292: Any vessel arriving at this port with contagious disease shall not be permitted to approach within three hundred yards of the City without consent of the Mayor and two of the Commissioners of Health.

Page 293: Every vessel arriving at Quarantine with infectious disease, shall undergo such quarantine as the Health Officer, and the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health may prescribe.

Page 293: A permit required to be delivered at the office of Mayor by every captain before he can be allowed to discharge cargo.

Page 294: The Health Officer to report to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, everything appertaining to the sanitary condition of every vessel arriving at this port subject to Quarantine.

Page 295: The Mayor and Commissioners of Health to designate, when vessel and cargo shall be permitted, after passing Health Officer; and without consent of Mayor and Health Commissioners, the return by Health Officer inoperative.

Page 296: The Mayor and Commissioners of Health a court of appeal from the decisions of the Health Officer.

Page 297: The Mayor may declare any place infected, and may issue his proclamation to that effect.

Page 300: The City inspector to purify and cleanse buildings, and remove any nuisance in lots and other places which in the opinion of the *Mayor*, and the Commissioners of Health be necessary.

Page 301: The City inspector to adopt measures to prevent the spreading of any contagious diseases, &c., —as shall be directed by the Mayor and Commissioners of Health—and to remove persons so afflicted, when in the opinion of the Mayor, &c., it be necessary.

Page 302: The Mayor and Commissioners of Health "shall, when they deem it necessary, cause any matter or *anything* within the City that may be putrid or otherwise dangerous to the public health to be destroyed or removed."

Page 307. The Mayor and Commissioners of Health to prosecute for violations of Health Law.

Page 308. The Mayor and Commissioners of Health may determine what are nuisances or dangerous to public health under the Health Laws.

The Mayor has power to summarily abate and remove anything which is dangerous to life or property. This power recently exercised in woman.

Page 564: The Mayor has the power (and even a subordinate officer to him,) to destroy putrid meat or unsound meat, &c.

By the Charter, the Mayor is Chief Executive Officer of the City Government, and required to exercise constant vigilance over everything appertaining to the interests of the City. The public health is the principal matter of interest to the citizens, and he is warranted in acting summarily in abating anything which in his judgment is dangerous. Even the condition of the streets has been decided to be a sanitary subject, and as late as 1853 or 1854, was classed by the City Inspector under direction of the Mayor as President of the Board of Health. The Mayor can and has blown up buildings to stay progress of fire—and can and has very recently ordered buildings removed or taken down at once, *forthwith*, without advertising for, or making any agreement or contract whatever. A case of this kind occurred recently in Warren-street, where it was strongly urged upon one side that the act was entirely unjustifiable upon any considerations of public interest—that the alleged liability of its danger to fall was without foundation, &c.

Organizing City Inspector's Department. Passed May 30, 1849.

$404. The remains of dead bodies cannot be removed except by written consent of the Mayor.

In 1850 the Common Council adopted an ordinance giving to the City Inspector power to remove any nuisance forthwith, and that officer states he considers himself as subordinate to the Mayor in that duty, having never exercised the power except by direction of the Mayor.

Recorder TILLON and City Judge BEEBE advised him that the Mayor had full power in the premises. The authority of the Mayor has never been disputed on subjects of this character.

☞ A suitable place, opposite the Crystal Palace, has been secured, and is now being prepared for regular public worship every Sabbath morning and afternoon, under Rev. D. F. ROBERTSON, assisted by other clergymen. Persons in the vicinity, accustomed to teaching, are respectfully invited to join the Sabbath School, which will open on Sunday, July 29.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Dépôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CHAVIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CHAVIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only sure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, sore leg or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A well conducted Life Insurance Company is an agent for good to any community. Through its instrumentality the provident hand of the parent may continue always to guard his widow and orphan children from want and neglect, and to surround them with the tokens of his watchful care and thoughtful love. Such an instrumentality for unbounded good is the Howard Life Insurance Company, No. 937 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A rare bill of attraction is to be given at this house to-night. "Charles the Twelfth," with Mr. J. R. SCOTT and Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS. "Carline, the Female Brigand," with Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss FANNY HERRING and the Company. Dancing by Master SAXTON and Mlle. LOUISA TAGLIONI; and the whole concluding with the "Dumb Girl of Genoa."

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."

Oh go, my dearest pariant,
Ye "Thousand Flowers" buy;
Ye "Balm" will take ye freshies off;
I really it must try.

[To be continued.]

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S unrivaled Pianofortes, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S single and double Melodions. Second-hand Pianos for sale or to let. A large stock for sale very low for cash or approved paper. Prices from $100 to $650.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ With the thermometer at 90° some men seek the shady side and some the river side to keep cool, but we make choice of the *maids* of RAY'S Zephyr Under Vest. The lightest and coolest, and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS $10.—A few days more and they will be all gone. 360 pair fine linen Drill and Marseilles Pants of the most beautiful patterns at $2 50. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 60 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RUSHTON'S CREAM SYRUPS and pure cool Soda Water, can be obtained nowhere else but under the Astor House, and Broadway, corner Canal-street. Vanille, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate, Lemon and Orange flavors.

American Demonstration in New-Orleans.

We condense from the New-Orleans *Bulletin* the following account of an American Mass Meeting held in that city on the 11th inst.:

Pursuant to public announcement, last evening assembled on Lafayette-square one of the largest assemblages that ever met in this city.

Rarely, if ever, have we attended a meeting where a "sea of heads" stood out so extensively. A fine band discoursed sweet music, and fire-rockets ever and anon whizzed away and went up heavenward. At about 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. O. NIXON, who nominated WM. M. PERKINS for President, and a number of Vice-Presidents.

J. B. WALTON, Esq., came forward and read resolutions, by direction of the Committee on Resolutions, which were adopted by a tremendous "Aye" from the vast concourse:

Resolved, That the Union of the States is the source of our existence, our prosperity and glory, as a free and independent people, and that it is the best safeguard of the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen.

Resolved, That while we are determined at all times to uphold and enforce our constitutional rights on the subject of Slavery, we are not without some reliance in the good sense and patriotism of our Northern brethren; and we hope that the true and conservative men among them will of themselves annul and rebuke the vain and unconstitutional efforts of nullifiers and abolitionists to oppose and overthrow the Federal laws and to disturb the harmony of the Union.

Resolved, That we are the friends of religious as well as civil liberty, and that *we are opposed to any political proscription for religious faith, either as to the right of voting or holding office.*

Resolved, That it is against the Constitution and good policy to grant any ALIEN a right to take a part in the government of the country, by voting, either in a State or Territory.

Resolved, That the time has arrived in the history and experience of our country, when such a change should be made in the naturalization laws, as will insure to Americans the government of America.

Resolved, That we cordially approve and ratify the nominations made on the Fourth of July by the American Convention at Louisiana, for State officers, and hereby pledge ourselves to a united and earnest support of the whole ticket.

Resolved, That we heartily adopt and endorse the platform or announcement of the principles put forth by the State Convention on the Fourth of July.

ALBERT PIKE was then called for, and that gentleman came forward in obedience to the summons. He received three hearty cheers. He regretted the absence of Hon. RANDALL HUNT, upon whom he passed a glowing eulogy. But as he was not present, the speaker was not at liberty to shrink from the duty imposed upon him. He then reviewed the action of the Philadelphia Convention in a clear, logical and masterly manner. He showed that the Convention had pledged itself to the maintenance of the Compromise measures of 1850, and of the legislation that tended to the welfare and honor of the South, in common with the whole country. The Convention had made a platform strong enough to drive off the Abolitionists, which the Democratic party had never done and never will do. He then spoke of the Catholic test in the Philadelphia Platform, which he disliked, but argued that the platform did not bind anybody to do anything that is very objectionable. He concluded amid much applause. When we left, at about 11½ o'clock, Mr. HARMON had commenced a speech, the crowd still being quite large.

For a rough estimate, we should think that there must have been present last evening about ten thousand people. The utmost order and good feeling prevailed throughout.

☞ JAMES M. FRENCH, for a time one of the proprietors and editors of the Albany *Atlas*, died on the 13th. He was a young man of ability, character, and marked popularity.

MARRIED.

In this City, at the Church of the Transfiguration, on Tuesday, July 17, by Rev. Geo H. Houghton, Mr. JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, of Brooklyn, and Miss MARY J. SOMERS, of New-York.

In this City, at St. George's Chapel, on Wednesday July 18, by Rev. J. J. Bowden, of New-Jersey, HENRY A. GREENE, of Jersey City, to ANNIE L. EVANS, daughter of Rev. E. Evans, Rector of St George's Chapel.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 18, of consumption, SOPHIA C., wife of Thomas J. Coleman, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 West Washington-place, without further invitation

In this City, on Wednesday July 18, LOUISA RUSSELL, youngest daughter of Dr R. S. and Sophia Chapin, aged 1 year and 4 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, at No 269 3d st, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday July 18, SARAH E. HOUSTON, daughter of James Houston and Sarah E. Day, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No Hook and Ladder Company No 12 and Engine Company No. 7.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 18 JANE CORDELIA DENNINO, aged 11 months and 21 days, infant daughter of Robert and Jane Denning.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No 259 West 17th-st, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, of cholera infantum, CHARLES WESLEY, infant son of Isaac and Sarah Valentine.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, July 19 at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No 64 Court-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, WALTER, infant son of Benjamin and Caroline Armstrong.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 19th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No 46 Sands st.

In Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) on Wednesday, July 18, Mrs MARY RUSSELL in the 58th year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William C. Walker, No. 226 Ewen st., near Grand, on Friday, 20th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be carried to Greenwood for interment.

At Clifton, S I., at the residence of his father, on Tuesday night, July 17, after a very brief illness, JAMES F. D., Jr., youngest son of J F. D. and Mary McClure Lania, aged 4 years, 6 months and 15 days His remains will be removed to Greenwood at 10 o'clock A M., this day.

At Ravenswood, L I., on Tuesday, July 17, of cholera infantum, ANNIE, only daughter of Richard K. Anthony and Ann B Dash, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the house of her father, at Ravenswood.

The steamboat *Ravenswood* leaves Peck-slip at 9 o'clock A. M, precisely.

On Sunday, July 15, CHARLES F. A. ISELAND, second son of John and Ann Iseland, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this morning, at 9 o'clock, from St Paul's Church, corner of Hudson and 3d-st., Hoboken, without further invitation.

In Stamford, on Wednesday, July 18, ELIAS HARRISON, a merchant of this City, aged 58 years

His friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No 66 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock, this afternoon, 19th inst.

At Yonkers, on Wednesday, July 18, of consumption, ROBERT L RAYNOLDS, aged 38 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 60 Barclay st, on Friday, July 20, at 11 o'clock A M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Hurlbertville, Dutchess County, on Wednesday July 18, Mr GEORGE JONES, of this City, aged 35 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday morning, July 17, of consumption, ELIZABETH JANSEN, wife of John Jansen, and daughter of the late Jacob Mollinar, aged 27 years and 8 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday next, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at New-Rochelle, without further invitation

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 18.

$2,100	U. S. 6s '67,.....	102½	100	N. Y. Central R. R.	b3.101
2,000	Ohio 6s '60,.....	106	150	do	b10.101
5,000	California 7s '70	86	25	do	s3.101
25,000	Missouri 6s.....	b60	50	do	s60.100
16,000	do.....	86½	100	do	s60.100
1,800	Indiana State 5s..	84	100	Erie Railroad.....	s8 61
10,000	Mad. R. 3d Mtg. bds	78½	350	do	s3 61
6,000	Ill. C. R. R. bds	b60	65½	100	do b60 61
10,000	do.....	b60	58½	150	do b60 61
10,000	do.....	b30	58½	900	do s60 61
5,000	do.....	58½		100	do s10 61
16,500	do.....	58½		13	N. H. & Hartford R. ..	115
11,000	do.....	58½		100	Reading Railroad opg	94
25,000	Ill. Prairland Bds.	53		100	do	s60 100
15,000	do.....	b60	58	100	do	96
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	122		100	do	s60 96
17	Hanover Bank.....	274		200	do	s60 95½
450	No. Transat Co.....	b60	17	300	do	s60 95½
300	do.....	b10	17	48	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. R	104
100	do.....	18	17½	50	do	s3 105
10	Metropolitan Bank...	109		25	Panama Railroad.....	s60 100
250	Canton Co.....	34		50	do	101
200	do.....	b60	27	100	do	100
400	Cumber'd Coal Co.	33	30	100	do	b60 101
300	do.....	b60	29	50	Clev. & Pittsb'g R. R	60
250	do.....	29		30	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	100
100	do.....	s30	28	62	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	88
300	do.....	s60	29	100	do	s10 87
100	do.....	b45	29½	10	Ch. & Rock I. R. R	93
100	do.....	s30	30	16	do	93½
200	do.....	b60	29½	50	Ill. Central Railroad.	94
400	Harlem Railroad.....	28		100	do	96½
200	do.....	b60	28½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Bonds of '75..	92½	50	Erie Railroad.....	s10 61
5,000	Ill Cen. R. R.	b90	85	200	do 61
48	Hanover Bank.....	274	200	do	s30 61
90	People's Bank.....	100	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R ..	87
300	Niagara Trans Co.	53	18	60	do 88
100	Harlem Railroad.....	28	300	Reading Railroad, opg	96
400	do.....	s60

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 19.

The Court of Claims has been engaged to-day in perfecting the rules. About one hundred and fifty cases were docketed. The Court will probably adjourn to-morrow to meet again on the 17th of October, in the room in the new wing of the Capitol.

The Government has been giving considerable attention this week to the subject of protection to the frontiers, in order to prevent Indian hostilities.

The Foreign Legion Case in Buffalo—Decision in Regard to the Prohibitory Law.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 19.

The persons arrested here for recruiting men for the Crimea were fully committed to jail to-day, in default of $3,000 bail each.

The first case tried under the Prohibitory Law closed to-day in the Court of Sessions. The Court held that imported liquor cannot be sold after the original package has been broken, under the prohibitory clause, section 1. The Jury, thus charged, returned a verdict of guilty.

Arrest of a Post-Office Clerk.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Thursday, July 19.

ARTHUR TAYLOR, a special Agent of the Post-Office Department, arrested yesterday afternoon ADAM HAUSMAN, Clerk in the Post Office at Bethlehem, Northampton County, on the charge of robbing the mails.

CLERK confessed taking one letter containing four hundred dollars, mailed at Stroudsburg for the Easton Bank.

Trial for Violating the Neutrality Laws in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 19.

The trial of Count KARAIVAR and his three associates, who were taken from the British brig *Buffalo* by the cutter *James Campbell*, on the charge of violating the Neutrality laws, resulted in their acquittal. The testimony failed to implicate them as being personally engaged in enlisting men for foreign service.

Convention of Railroad Men.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 19.

A Convention of Railroad Men was held here yesterday and to-day, and all the main roads were represented. The Erie delegates withdrew, and the rest adopted resolutions, among others, to do away with all passes, handbills, posters, &c., so as to lessen expenses.

The Weather.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 19—9½ P. M.

The thermometer has ranged to day from 94° to 98° in the shade. A thunder storm sprung up this afternoon which considerably cooled the atmosphere, but the weather is still very warm.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 19.

To-day has been the hottest of the season. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer stood at 100° in the shade.

HARTFORD, Thursday, July 19.

The weather here to-day has been extremely oppressive. The thermometer ranged at 97° in the shade, or within one degree as hot as the 30th of June, which is recollected by every one in this locality to have been the hot day.

Railroad Excursion.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 19.

The opening of the Illinois Central Railroad to Dubuque was celebrated yesterday. Several thousand people were present. Senators DOUGLAS and JONES and Governor DODGE were the principal speakers.

The Southern Mail—Weather in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 19.

We have received no mail south of Mobile this morning.

The weather is intensely warm. The thermometer at 11 o'clock ranged at 91° in the shade.

Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 19—1 P. M.

This is by far the hottest day of the season. The thermometer now stands at 95° in the shade.

Want of Gallantry at the Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Under this heading an editorial appeared in the DAILY TIMES, complaining of a great want of courtesy and gentlemanly behavior on the part of the assistant librarian of the Astor Library towards a lady who visited that building.

Now, Sir, I apprehend that one-third of the persons visiting this Library will bear witness to the many impolite and ungallant acts of this assistant. I, myself, have been the recipient of many such. If I ask for a book, which, although printed in the catalogue, happens to be absent from the Library, I meet with a surly rebuke. If the said assistant is required to go to a distant part of the Hall for a book, I am requested to wait until another order is received from some other person, or until it suits his pleasure to attend to me. And this, too, in direct violation of one of the rules on the printed check. This has occurred more than once.

If, Mr. Editor, you can impress upon the mind of the very gentlemanly and polite Librarian, Dr. COGSWELL, the necessity of placing gentlemen of some degree of good breeding and civility as guardians of this noble receptacle of everything which is conducive to one's happiness, you will have done a great service to the public generally, but particularly to your obedient servant, W.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855.

Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your paper of this morning a statement regarding the incivility of some of the assistant librarians of the Astor Library.

I have been a very constant reader there for the past few months, and from my own observations during that time, can bear witness to the truth of the "young lady's" statement in regard to the *brusque* manner in which one of the young men there in particular, is in the habit of treating visitors.

I know of several who are deterred from visiting the Library in consequence of the overbearing treatment of this assistant, being unwilling to subject themselves to indignities which they cannot resent.

I think this is all wrong, and there can be no doubt but that it is injuring one of the most nobly planned institutions with which our City is blessed.

That this may meet the eye of some one invested with sufficient authority to remedy the evil complained of, is the hope of A STUDENT.

The Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe in your columns to-day a complaint against the Assistant Librarians of the Astor Library, for incivility to a lady applicant. You will allow me to state, in corroboration of her charge, that, not long since, I made application for a book, and was told that I must first fill up a printed form. Having done so with my pocket pencil, (there was neither pen, ink, nor pencil provided for the purpose,) I handed back the paper, and was told that the book was not in the Library. I urged that it was on the catalogue, and was informed that the printed lists on the desks were not catalogues. Not the least desire was shown to give me any further information.

I had to wait fully five minutes before I could find any person to inquire of at all. The manner of the stripling, when he did make his appearance, was anything but courteous. His making me write out the name of the book before telling whether or not it was in the Library, was insolent and uncalled for, to say nothing about his subsequent remarks, which were as independent as his manner.

Yours, &c.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1197. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWPORT.

The Season at Newport—Who are There and what they are Doing.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

Public events are more calmly discussed here than in the sultry Metropolis; leisure and a tolerable atmosphere combining thereto; and, of course, the prevalent topic now is the war in the Crimea. As we peruse, in the midst of exuberant signs of harvest and the blessed reign of peace, such horrible details of massacre, pestilence and every form of suffering as these brought by the *Arago*, how wantonly absurd as well as lamentably unchristian, seems War! It is a notable fact—indicative of that sympathy of race which is an instinct of our common nature, that the strongest theoretical partisans of Russia forget every argument, and even their dislike of John Bull *per se*, when they read of the slaughter of four thousand Englishmen by the Muscovites. That terrible fact puts to flight speculative reasoning, and opinions of the cosmopolitan intelligencia are merged in deep sympathy with Anglo-Saxon discomfitures. The inconsistencies of faction are proverbial; we have had a curious instance here: The Physician to the Almshouse, a native of Newport, and who has long been the confidential almoner of the wealthy residents, was turned out the other day, although recognized as a most faithful officer, because he was so imprudent as to make an Anti-Know-Nothing speech; and yet when the ceremony of taking the white veil was announced to take place at the Cathedral, crowds thronged to witness it and were delighted at its imposing effect. Diplomatic associations were excited, last week, by the appearance of HULSEMANN—chiefly known to fame as the recipient of the celebrated WEBSTER letter; and the visit of one ex-Minister to the Court of St. James, Hon. E. EVERETT, to another, Hon. GEO. BANCROFT. The former, though his hair has whitened, and his face grown sad from illness and anxiety, looks more intellectual than ever. He came here fresh from his noble exertions as an orator at the Second Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of his native town of Dorchester, and the repose and change of air elicited all his latent geniality. Quite "a feast of reason" was enjoyed by his friends on the breezy cliff, where the historian resides, at the delightful *reunions*, with EVERETT as central figure. LONGFELLOW, since he resigned his Professorship, has none but domestic rivals to the muses; and is in such good case that we may anticipate something as good as "The Skeleton in Armor" from his sojourn here. That characteristic poem, as you know, was inspired by the Viking legends suggested by the "Old Mill," one of the permanent lions of Newport; and if BOKER is not discouraged by the state of theatricals he may weave a new tragedy equal to "Calyno," at his sea bound lodgings on "the point." Music is the nucleus around which daily crystallize the visitors to this salubrious resort. One would imagine they did so for the very purpose of being socialized—so *conscious* do they nearly all appear; dress, manner and tone of voice betray the feeling; and yet, to a critical eye, they are distinctly representative—not only as regards individual traits but social position and local origin. You recognize a Philadelphian by a peculiar air of self-complacency—a look of well-to-do-in the-world. His satisfied and usually sleek and wise aspect—evidence of good living, a regular income and perfectly settled views in religion and politics. From long residence in a city whose social atmosphere was originally tranquillized by Quaker self control, and where business is transacted with far less zeal than in more eastern marts, he has acquired the habit of slow enunciation; by fraternity with members of the Wistar Club and Philosophical Society, he knows something about a chemical law, a bit of antiquarian history or a shell-fish, and will give an impromptu lecture thereon; belonging to some clique, either social or religious, his mind is the reverse of Catholic, and a bit of personal gossip in which a Philadelphian is concerned, assumes to his view an importance quite exaggerated; accustomed to overrate, as all people do who have thus limited their sympathies to the place of their abode, he inveriably speaks of "our city" with egotistical satisfaction; habituated to very quiet and clean streets, to a luxurious market and little mental *stimuli*, material well-being is his ideal of life—physical comfort the first necessity. It is rare to find him kindled by aspiration or vivacious with fancy; the *spirituelle* he ignores; bold thinking is his special horror; conservatism and conformity his normal state; he is a great advocate for facts, has more respect for political economy than literature, prefers a geologist to a poet, thinks the Mint a United States Bank, and Girard College the finest specimen of architecture in the world, and the Fairmount Water-works the greatest municipal enterprise of the age; quotes EADY on the weather, BINNEY on law, and HENRY CARY on "labor and property;" relates the bon-mots of Judge PETERS and Dr. CHAPMAN, and defies the world to equal the rectangular city in musical *soirees*, oysters, clean highways, beef, clubs, money, science, butter, doctors, bonnets, ice-creams, pure English, stewed terrapin, druggists, superior old ladies belonging to "first families," and beautiful young ones belonging to none at all. He pities the New-Yorker condemned to vulgar bustle, and the Bostonian given over to heresy and philanthropy; and will confess to but two points of inferiority—firemen and newspapers. Withal, your Philadelphian is kindly and courteous, somewhat remarkable, indeed, for benevolent tendencies, generally placid in temper, and disposed to make others, as well as himself, comfortable, provided it occasions no inconvenience; he is also a very respectable citizen—too much so, indeed, to sacrifice repose of intellect and complacency of soul to any exciting idea or original sentiment. See him open that somniferous sheet:—the news chart of his own metropolis—filled with "old saws and modern instances," advertisements so ingeniously elaborated that nowhere else could people find time to read them, and comments on the questions of the day which would not disturb the serenity of an English country gentleman of High Tory politics. Hear him dilate, with prolix wisdom, or watch him take a choice cigar from his case, or start on a drive, caress his child or salute his neighbor, and you would infer that he had moved in parallel lines—that is, in Philadelphia streets, and in little circles—that is a Philadelphia clique—all his life, he is so very methodical, self-satisfied, respectable and uninteresting.

But it is growing warm—very warm for Newport. The stage for the beach is at the door, and I must leave my other sitters and take their portraits at a more convenient season. CANONICUS.

Correction.

We are requested to state by parties well informed, that the intimation quoted in our Wednesday's issue from the *Daily News*, in regard to the Industrial Schools of the City, is not founded in fact. So far from the ladies sending children into the country without the consent of the parents, they do not send them at all, except in one school—the "Wilson School"—those children needing homes in the country, being sent by the "Children's Aid Society," in all cases, either with the written consent of their parents or guardians, or their consent before witnessed.

The *Daily News* has probably been imposed upon by some drunken parent, who first sent away his child, and afterwards wanted her again for purposes of beggary or crime.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ALBANIANS IN NEW-YORK.

VISIT TO QUARANTINE.

The Common Council of Albany the Guests of Health Officer Thompson.

The Mayor and Common Council of Albany arrived in town yesterday morning by steamboat, and were met and accompanied to the Astor House, where a capital breakfast was served up. At 10 o'clock they passed down to Quarantine. At 11 a large company of gentlemen, invited by the Health Officer to meet them, went down in the *Josephine*. When all had gathered at the Health Officer's house they numbered some 100 people.

The deputation from Albany consisted of Mayor PARMELEE, ex-Mayor TAYLOR and ex-Mayor PERRY, Mr. MITCHELL, Clerk, and thirteen members of the Common Council. Now be it known to all New-Yorkers, that Albany is governed not as New-York is, by *two Boards* and a Mayor, but by one Board only, consisting of twenty men. The Mayor and Recorder sit with the Board, and are members of it. So then every member of the Albany Common Council is an Alderman. The thirteen who graced this occasion were Aldermen MCELROY, GODDARD, JONES, MORROW, FELTMAN, GILBERT, BULLOCK, PEASE, JOHNSON, MCEVERY, MCCLUSKY, WELLS and RUSSELL. [*Note.*—If any of the Honorable gentlemen find that their names are wrongly spelled, they will please aim their "cusses" at the "printers," who are used to being blowed, and don't mind it.]

The Commissioners of Health of New-York City were all present, except his Honor the Mayor, who, it appeared by a letter of regrets that he sent, was exceedingly busy in his office. The Aldermen and Councilmen were represented by their Presidents. The Commissioners of Emigration were represented by Messrs. ELIJAH PURDY and Alderman JAMES KELLY. The Harbor Masters were represented by Col. CHAMBERS and Capt. SHOLTS.

An hour was spent very pleasantly "cooling off" on the beautiful grounds that surround the Health Officer's residence. It would be difficult to find any spot for many a thousand miles around more delightful than this. The grounds slope easily toward the water and a tree-clad hill rises gently in the rear. The magnificent Bay, with its fleet constantly passing, and the islands that stud it, present a glorious view, and the fresh wind that came rushing up from the Narrows did very much to assuage all the discomforts of the "Heated Term."

At 2 o'clock a noise was heard in the Doctor's Hall—which they say all nations and all people interpret alike—the jingling of the dinner bell.

A magnificent lunch had been set out—enough to eat and to drink, and of every sort that is desirable. The company fell to and did it ample justice. The solid packed away, there came a dessert gathered from all climates—fruits ripened under all suns—indeed, such a dessert as none but Health Officers can well serve up. But a time comes to all who are entirely at home in such circumstances, when even eating is no longer a pleasure, and we sit down amidst the choicest viands and do not touch them.

Just as that moment arrived Dr. THOMPSON, from the head of the table, called order, and made a happy address of welcome to his guests, with giving the health of

The Mayor, Ex-Mayors, and Common Council of Albany.

Mayor PARMELEE responded. The Mayor is a thin man, of dark hair and eyes, and who bears a marked resemblance to CHARLES DICKENS, or if in these K. N. times he must be compared to an American, he looks enough like Ex-Governor WASHINGTON HUNT to be readily mistaken for him; though that peculiar and sudden transition from the smile to the sober face, and the gradual re-forming on of the smile upon the face, for which the Ex-Governor is so memorable, the Mayor does not enjoy. He was City Judge of Albany, previous to the election to his present position.

Well, the Mayor responded readily and very happily. His heart, he said, was at the maximum of the "heated term;" but, with the thermometer at 96°, he knew he should be ensured from expressing the warmth of its sentiments. He, for his co-Albanians and himself, spoke of the pleasure of this reunion with Dr. THOMPSON—himself an Albanian with whom they had long enjoyed pleasant relations. [The Doctor's resignation of the office of Alderman in Albany was acted upon, it seems, by the Board only last week.] He spoke in terms the most complimentary of the Doctor as an estimable man, a distinguished physician, a faithful public officer, and, he would add, for the ears of those who had the misfortune to be Whigs, a thorough Whig. And, however any New Yorkers may have thought at first, that it was taking an Albany man to fill a New York place, he believed all now harmoniously agreed that Dr. THOMPSON was the right man in the right place. He gave in conclusion the health of the

Commissioners of Emigration.

Commissioner KELLY—perspiring at the time as freely as if he stood at the mouth of his own honored oven—could not decline to speak in reply. He dwelt on the early relations of Albany and New-York, compared their development, and rejoiced in the prospect of a better acquaintance of their municipal authorities. He gave

The Common Council of the City of Albany.

Alderman MCELROY, of Albany, stood as mouthpiece for the old Dutch city. He said that New-York and Albany were like Abraham and Lot—one chose the hill country and the other the plains. New-Yorkers understood the soundings best; they chose deep water, while Albanians chose the shoals. No wonder New-York had outgrown her Northern sister, when all Europe was pouring its wealth into her lap. Proposing in conclusion the health of

The New-York Common Council.

President BARKER responded. He thought it an honor to the Governor of the State to have sent here from Albany such a man as Dr. THOMPSON had proved to be.

President CONOVER, in responding to a compliment to the Board of Health, was happy to welcome the guests here, though it would have gratified him more if he had been able to receive them as they deserved in the City of New-York. He thought it a shame that the Municipal Authorities of the Queen City of the Continent should be so shora of authority, that when a sister city sent to her a delegation of visitors, an Albanian must needs be their host!

Here there were loud calls for ROBINSON. That son of Ireland—it was the ROBINSON known as RICHELIEU ROBINSON who saw SAWYER eat Bologna sausages.

Mr ROBINSON soon laid aside his native modesty and opened. Once opened, everybody knows what a time there is before he shuts. This time he was unusually happy. He told of a speech he once made when, because he was suspected of being an Irishman, (and it was while that suspicion did no harm in a political canvass,) he was introduced to a Whig audience as Mr. O'Robinson. Being promised by Mr. Sachem PURDY that no offence would be taken, he told a story of the times when, as he said, he went up to New-Hampshire to undermine the character of FRANKLIN PIERCE. Returning from that hospitable region he was invited to speak on the religious test question, and an old New-Hampshire man came many a mile in a wagon with his wife Betsey to hear him; and when he had warmed up and was using decided language as to the habits of the New-Hampshire people, he was interrupted by the old gentleman, who cried out "Young man, you lie like h—." To which he replied that he knew of but two *enlightened* places where men were excluded on account of their religion—one was the place spoken of by his aged friend, and the other was New-Hampshire, where FRANKLIN PIERCE lived.

Discovering him at the lower end of the table, he called out

Capt. PILLSBURY, Warden of the Prison at Albany, who, protesting that he was not a talking man, and though a Warden, and had locked up better men, refused to shut up Mr. R., accordingly was ordered to run at large with his speech awhile longer.

Commissioner ELIJAH PURDY, Chairman of the Staten Island Committee, was toasted. The "Old War Horse" showed very much of his accustomed mettle. He seconded President CONOVER's indignation at the stripping of the City of New-York of all power to do so much even as treat civilly a guest. He pitched into the selfish souls, who, having retired loaded down with the spoils and the grabbings from the public treasury, set themselves down on their iron safes, turn reformers, and cry stop thief at every honest man that passes. He expressed, in conclusion, the wish that if this is the way people are treated in quarantine, he might be quarantined for all time henceforth. He toasted

The power that makes and unmakes us pretty much at its will—the Press.

C. C. CHAMBERS, Esq., of this City, responded, eloquently urging the value, the dignity and the worth of the Press—especially of New-York.

The health of Hon. ALVAH HUNT, late State Treasurer, and of Dr. RUCKWELL, was drunk with the honors.

Mr. MCMURRAY (brother to the Senator) followed in a speech which very curiously flowed into rhyme as it rolled.

The bell rung about 5 o'clock, signifying that the steamboat *Sun*, which Captain SHULTZ had put at the service of the company, was ready to take the party to sea.

All hands on board, she headed down the bay, and did not shift her general course until abreast Sandy Hook. Coming up, the steamer *R. Griffen*, decked with flags, ran alongside and took off a portion of the party, and acted as a very courteous escort. A fine band of music served to enliven the occasion, which, from first to last, was of the most delightful and refreshing sort. The party landed at Castle Garden just as the sun was setting, and duly appreciated how cool and comfortable a time had really been enjoyed, when they met the hot breath of the City at the landing, steaming hot as from an oven, and learned that the mercury had attained and sustained itself during the day at an almost fabulous height.

The Mayor, Ex-Mayors and Aldermen of Albany, will return home to-day.

THE PROPOSED NEW GAS COMPANY.

Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Mr. Councilman PEACKNEY in the Chair.

Yesterday at 3 P. M. the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Lamps and Gas met pursuant to adjournment.

After some delay it was agreed that Mr. STOUGHTON should proceed with his argument. He proceeded to contend that there was no contract with the City that could prevent his clients from laying down pipes. He then read various extracts from a copy of the agreement between the Manhattan Company and the City, tending to prove that the Company had the privilege and right to lay down pipes, but that they had not the *exclusive* right and privilege to do so. The agreement between the New-York Company and the City was, to have the privilege to lay [down pipes exclusively—that of the Manhattan gave them the right to lay them down until 1868. By the tenth page of the agreement it was shown that no exclusive right was given to the Manhattan Company. The New-York privilege expired by their own limitation, as there was a difference between laying down pipes to light the City and to light citizens' houses.

He asked by what right these two corporations came here and interposed between his clients and the Corporation, to prevent the latter giving them what they had a perfect right to grant. They came here to prevent his clients from interfering with their monopoly, but with that the Common Council had nothing to do. His clients did not interpose any objections which would affect the rights of those two Companies. The monopoly and privileges enjoyed by these two Companies was most unparalleled. Seven or eight thousand people are supplied with gas by two Companies, and when a third comes in, in fair competition, they try to prevent it. He contended that their objections were very frivolous. One was, that the existing Companies would furnish all the gas and lower the price as suited their convenience. The Company he represented would make money by supplying better and cheaper gas. The reduction of prices was merely to secure monopoly, and not for the benefit of the public. Three dollars per thousand cubic feet was charged, and a chaldron of coal would yield from ten to twelve thousand cubic feet, allowing a large profit to the Companies. [Here Mr. WILLARD entered the room.]

Mr. STOUGHTON went on to argue the benefits arising from competition. There was only one gas meter approved in New-York, manufactured by Mr. RUMB, President of the Manhattan Company, and was this exclusiveness intended to benefit the consumer? He alluded to the threat of the opposing companies, that if this were granted they would not take the other two millions of capital allowed by the Legislature; but such threats might be allowed to pass for what they were worth. At $15 per lamp they burned gas for 2,300 hours, and received a little over $2 per thousand feet, which gave them a good profit. The sophism that the opposing companies would furnish the Corporation with cheaper gas, only showed that they must pay themselves out of the pockets of the citizens.

Mr. WILLARD asked whether high or low pressure on the gas is most economical to the public.

Mr. STOUGHTON entered into some statements tending to show that the solution of this question was a very easy one. At least another Company might be allowed to make the experiment. Like a devil in a bottle continually expanding, the Companies began with $500,000, went on until the increase was two millions, and when two more was allowed by the Legislature they said they would not touch it unless they got *exclusive* privileges. He asked no sinecure for his clients, but only for the opportunity of fair competition. He left the matter with perfect confidence in the hands of the Committee.

Mr. WILLARD, for the other side, argued that it was due to the other Companies not to disturb them in the contract they held in good faith, until it was proved against them that they were making exorbitant charges for gas. After enough money has been invested to produce an article, all further investment of capital is waste. There is gas enough—no man goes a begging for it.

Mr. STOUGHTON interposed to say that only competition could prove whether it could be produced cheaper.

Mr. WILLARD, in continuation, contended that the remarks of Mr. STOUGHTON, as to corporations having no souls, was nonsense; did his opponents deny they came here to make money? Why rant and rave against other corporations, when the object of the new Corporation is the same. They have talked about making gas cheaper, but they will not shackle themselves with a lower price. If they can indue the old companies to buy them out, will they not do it? Assuredly they will. Is there no competition to test the absolute cost of manufactured gas without erecting a new company? Are not all the existing companies in America and England better than statements from BECKMAN'S *History of Inventions?*—a book of mere Yankee notions. A chaldron of coal makes 10,000 feet of gas. Well, what kind of coal? Upon that single fact is it proved that gas can be made cheaper? What about the rascality of meters; and why? Just because Mr. ROME makes them. Therefore they are not correct. Is it the object, in framing a new company, simply to benefit the meter manufacturing interest? He denied that the proposed company had either the capacity, means or disposition to manufacture gas *cheaper* than the existing companies were bound to make it. Besides, the names in the bill were not the substantial persons behind his opponent in the support of the proposition.

Mr. STOUGHTON said the names of the gentlemen inserted in the charter were those of men of respectability and standing. One of them alone has means sufficient to furnish half the capital, having large interests in coal mines. He knew nothing of the gutters up of the charter, excepting as of those whose names were apparent. He took it for granted they would not take all the stock.

Mr. WILLARD, in continuation, said he it so. But they have concealed themselves from their own counsel. The Committee had seen that other prominent operators and speculators in this town, assisted in getting this legislative measure, and aided by their hints in this argument. Was it fair to compel him to argue in the dark, with parties who act under the ostensible names of others on the face of the charter? Is this such a charter as will place the parties fairly under the control of the Common Council. They complain that existing companies are beyond your power. Will they be placed under better subserviency? *No Gas Company ought to exist in New-York which is not revocable by the Common Council;* but if this be formed, it is so framed that it will be *practically irrevocable*. If you are willing to despoil existing companies of their privileges it will be found that gas will not be supplied more cheaply. The dividends of the Manhattan Company have not reached 8 per cent.; in London 10 per cent. is thought hardly sufficient.

In answer to a question from the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. STOUGHTON said the intentions of the proposed Company were very general, and not limited to particular streets or localities.

The Committee then stated, through their Chairman, (Mr. PINCKNEY,) that the whole subject would be carefully considered, and a report would be presented early in August.

Meeting of the Special Committee on Removal of the wreck Joseph Walker.

THURSDAY, July 19, 1855.

Present, Alderman ELY, Chairman; Alderman VOORHIS and VARIAN.

A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, was sworn:

In reply to a question by the Chairman, he said he preferred stating how far he had been connected with the transaction, instead of putting the Committee to the trouble of asking the questions.

He said,—It was represented to me that here was an obstruction very desirable to be removed, and that a contract was made with good security; soon after a requisition came from the Street Commissioner for $4,000, under this arrangement, which I paid; then it passed along when another requisition came for $5,000; about or before that time we either had notice of a judgment claim, or Mr. TIMPSON, the Auditor, was served with an injunction in the morning on a claim for $1,500; well, I then told him that it had better lie over and be inquired into; next day, Mr. FUREY, Street Commissioner, came in with Mr. WALTER R. JONES; Mr. JONES had not been in before, and I said to Mr. JONES that there was an injunction and I was forbidden to pay; they then talked about the security, and it was exhibited to me, which was some $8,000. Then the amount of the contract was inquired into, and that was for $13,000; they wanted me to pay the requisition relying on the Bond, and I told them I considered the injunction applied to the claim growing out of this requisition; the result was I paid him $3,500, leaving the $1,500; this counsel also came and reasoned the case with me; Mr. FUREY said that I ought not to have in my department a draft for $5,000, when only $3,000 was given out; I then let him have the requisition and he gave me another one for $3,500; the matter went into Court and the Court made an order to pay the $1,500 to the creditors of Mr JONES, and I signed a warrant for that sum in obedience to the order of the Court; this had to be countersigned by the Mayor, and he was not willing to sign it until the difficulty was settled; thus $7,500 has been paid out, and a warrant for $1,500 drawn by order of the Court; FUREY was particular not to let us have his requisitions for more money than we pay him, because our books and his requisitions ought to correspond; that is the last I have had with it.

QUESTION BY ALDERMAN ELY—Are you accustomed to pay requisitions of the Street Commissioner without knowing for what specific object the requisition is made? A.—On that subject I have paid them in all ways; my own judgment is—and I made a special communication to the Board of Aldermen, in January, 1854, for the purpose of having those matters placed on a more safe basis,—that the Finance Department should be furnished with a copy of all contracts and the vouchers and receipts; the Common Council never acted on that communication; I have paid a great many times on these requisitions; I have sometimes looked at the contracts; I am now litigating a case where there was a gross departure from the terms of the contract, and I refused to pay; I was sued, they contending that I could not go behind the requisition of the Commissioner; the Court decided that if the certificate of the Inspector and Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips, and the requisitions had been in due form, there would have been a question whether I could go behind them, but there was a flaw in the drawing up of the papers; in the matter of requisitions, they have to refer to the appropriations from which they are to be taken.

BY ALDERMAN ELY—Are requisitions ever recognized by you that do not specify on their face the object for which the money is appropriated? A.—They do not always put it in the requisition, but under a requirement of mine I am furnished with a statement or slip of the object: they are not required to do so under the ordinances; they used to draw $50,000 at one time, and expend it for perhaps fifty different purposes, and make a return every month for what they had expended the money; I knew that this *Walker* matter had been made by arrangement with the Mayor and Street Commissioner; I had not heard particularly about this ship until after this arrangement had been made; Mr. DODGE called to see me several times about it; I think I was spoken to by the Mayor, and I had conversations with the Street Commissioner in regard to raising the ship

QUESTION BY THE COMMITTEE—Did you tell the Mayor that he was the proper person to do it, and that he ought to do it, and had the power by law? A.—I do not recollect ever having said so to him; I think I told him it was very desirable to have it removed.

QUESTION BY ALDERMAN VARIAN—Did you tell him he had better do it? A.—I don't recollect ever telling him so.

Q.—During these twenty months have you ever heard that anybody's health has been injured by this vessel? A.—I don't recollect ever hearing it.

Q.—Do you suppose that the rights of the City can be maintained against the ship, cargo, or owners to recover the expense of raising this wreck? A.—In the few cases I know of, we have claimed to hold the property, and have sold the vessels to pay it; they have been cases mostly where no one claimed the vessel.

QUESTION BY ALDERMAN ELY—Do you suppose if the City authorities ordered the removal of this ship, and it was consummated, that the City is liable to pay the wharfage to the owners of the pier? A.—I don't know as to that; it may be a law question; I am not familiar with it.

Q.—Ought not the owners to have been directed first to remove her? A.—I think so, and I understood that the underwriters were endeavoring to have it done.

Q.—Did you ever advise it to be done as a sanitary measure? A.—On that subject I stand clear of sanitary measures; I take this ground: I did not concur in the notion that it was necessary for the Common Council last year to hire horses and carts, &c., and have the streets cleaned as a Board of Health, but the law having given them the power, I paid and made no issue on the subject; I don't pretend to be as good a judge as those specially appointed to judge what is prejudicial to health.

Q.—If the Board had ordered HENRY ARCULARIUS to have done it, would you have paid it? A.—Certainly; I would not have questioned their agent.

Q.—Have you had a notice of an assignment of [illegible] from JONES to LAING, [illegible] question? A.—Yes, sir. I don't say whether it was before or after I signed the check; I think after; they were in a great hurry for the completion.

Q.—Had the Comptroller or Street Commissioner anything to do with making the contract with JONES? A.—I had not; I have given an explanation.

Q.—Which officer of the City Government is the proper one to enforce the claim for the expense of removing the vessel? A.—The head for the city if it should be necessary to sue it, must be authorized by the Finance Department; I don't want to contest this case with Mr. FUREY until she is raised. A bond for $8,000 is all the security I have for the Mayor has that the ship will be raised.

Alderman VOORHIS—It appears to me that the Mayor is not doing business so cautiously for the City, when he requires a bond of only $8,000 as security for $13,000. To be sure, one of the sureties may be worth $150,000; but you don't take him for only $8,000. I don't do business in that way.

COMPTROLLER—They may rely on the vessel.

Alderman HERRICK—They can't do that. The vessel, as soon as she is raised, will be claimed by the parties raising her, for salvage, &c., under the laws of the United States.

Alderman VOORHIS—How did you frame the warrant? A.—On account of Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Q.—Ought it not to have been drawn for Boards of Public Health? A.—There will be no objection in regard to it; I should say that these charges may be removed under any of these appropriations.

[A rambling discussion here followed, as to the authority of the Comptroller.]

COMPTROLLER—I would have paid those requisitions on the Morgan contract, even if he had acted without the concurrent resolution of the Mayor.

Alderman VOORHIS—I think the Mayor possessed power he had no right to assume. The Commissioner ought to have advertised for this for ten days, in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

The Comptroller further said, that as to paying the balance coming due on the contract he could not decide; he wished to reserve himself until the ship was up.

Nathaniel S. Wing, sworn: I am engaged in raising the ship employed by DANIEL E. DODGE.

Question—Have you ever discovered anything offensive or unpleasant which you supposed came from that ship or cargo? A.—No, Sir; never had even the shadow of an idea that any unhealthy smell came from her; never heard any one say that there was; the top of the vessel below water was 12 feet at half water; if everything goes well, and we succeed in raising the wreck in ten days, it will cost between $5,000 and $6,000; perhaps less, perhaps more.

James Condon sworn: The witness gave the following statement: I made an agreement to raise the vessel with Captain J. S. LEWIS who had a contract with the owners of the vessel at the commencement, as I have been informed; my contract became binding upon me on the 27th of April, and I immediately took steps to fulfill it; on the 28th I got my timber and had a lot of it on the dock; on Monday morning, April 30, I commenced operations; I had three ship carpenters and some caulkers to repair the hole I was to use, eight ship carpenters framing the timber for raising the wreck, and also three vessels to aid me in my operations; my calculation was to raise her 12 to 14 feet out of water; I worked until the first Saturday in May, (the 5th of May,) and would have raised her in eight days from that time; I was forced to abandon her through the orders of Mr. THOMAS DOYLE, the Dock Master of the Fourth Ward; it was done in this way—on Tuesday, May 1, as I was informed by Mr. WITTRESS, who was in my employ, Mr. DOYLE ordered him to remove the brig spoken of to the end of the pier, which on remonstrance he did, but I had her brought partly back; on Wednesday, Mr. DOYLE came down again, and told me he was authorized by the Mayor and Common Council to have that brig taken to the end of the pier, and he would give me twenty-five minutes in which to do it; I refused and he put men on board and had her removed to the end of the pier, where she subsequently sunk; I continued, however, to work on the timber until the 5th of May when I was forced to quit; I would have had the vessel up in eight days, if left alone; I had a written contract with Mr. LEWIS; I offered to take it for $1,250, and Captain LEWIS said that would be too much, and as he had to be cashier and furnish the money, it was agreed that I was to spend what I had, about $700, and LEWIS was to furnish the balance, and I was to have $500 for my trouble in raising her; I have no cargo out of the vessel; I was to have no perquisites or remuneration whatever, except as above stated; I went to Mr. BYRNE and Mr. GODDARD, lawyers, and BYRNE said that as DOYLE had possession I need not trouble myself about it; Mr. WALTER R. JONES came on the dock on the 4th of May and said I should be paid for all the work and expenses I had incurred.

The Committee was about to adjourn, when the witness said that he would like to make a further statement.

He said—Mr. JONES wanted me to make out my bill; I did so, and took it to his office; he then told me to make it out to the Mayor; this was done, and then he said I had better make it out to the Mayor and Common Council; JONES' Clerk then made it out so; I then came up to the Mayor with JONES; he went in before me; I was called in soon, and the Mayor said I should be paid every dollar of what I had spent on the wreck; afterwards he said Mr. JONES will see that you are paid every dollar; he then told me to come again and he would take my bill into consideration; I came again to the Mayor's Office on the 30th of May, and the moment he saw me he said, "Mr. CONDON, as to your bill, I can do nothing for you;" last Saturday week I saw JONES and he told me that he had been the Mayor and the Mayor had said I would be paid every dollar I had paid on the wreck, "to take it easy." [Great Laughter.]

I spent $126, and owe enough more to make $251, without including pay for my services.

The Mayor told me in all three times that I should be paid and JONES told me the Mayor said he would pay me.

Mr. JONES told me that the Mayor was to pay half of my bill, and he was to pay the other half; Mr. JONES told me this in the Mayor's Office, in the presence of the Mayor; no one else was present.

The Mayor heard it, and said: "That will be all right, Mr CONDON."

JOHN WITTRESS—Watchman of the wreck, was sworn, and confirmed Mr. CONDON's statement in regard to the removal of the brig to the end of the pier, and that DOYLE represented himself to him as Harbor-Master.

The Committee adjourned until this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Literary Union.

We understand there is to be held in Syracuse on Wednesday, the 1st of August, a Convention of Delegates from the several Literary and Library Associations of the State of New-York; the object of which is to unite upon some plan for bringing forward, under favorable auspices, the system of serial lectures, and to take action upon whatever matters may be of common interest.

This Convention is got up under the auspices of Mr. DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, the President of the New-York City Literary Union, who is now canvassing the State in this connection. Mr. L.'s plan for a general union of the Literary Societies in different parts of the State, so as to have a series of lectures in common, has been very favorably received by the Associations already formed in the leading towns.

Recent Deaths.

The Albany *Journal* regrets to hear of the death of JOHN BLAKEY, of Otego, Otsego County, who died on the 14th inst., and says: He was a man of remarkable energy of character, strong personal attachments, of sound judgment and extensive influence. He was an active politician for more than half a century, and was always efficient. He was a member of the Assembly in 1819, '20, '22, '23 and '24, and, at different periods, held other important offices, the duties of all which he discharged with intelligent fidelity. He enjoyed the respect and friendship of all who knew him, and he goes down to the grave, after a long life of usefulness, lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives, who knew his worth and appreciated his virtues. He was 73 years of age.

LUKE F. NEWLAND, of Albany, died on the 16th, in the 63d year of his age. The Albany *Journal* says he was for more than a quarter of a century the life of the social circle, and the favorite and friend of all who knew him.

☞ The population of Niagara Falls village, as shown by the Census, is 2,976,—an increase within the last two years of about 1,500. Niagara City

FROM DOWN EAST.

[illegible] Visitors—Mrs. [illegible] the Country—Death [illegible] Knox—Present Ap[illegible] of the Mansion—Love Letters [illegible] Papers—Tomb—The Recluse of [illegible] River.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

THOMASTON, Maine, Friday, July 13, 1855.

Next to Mount Vernon, the residence and burial place of Gen. KNOX should be held in veneration by every patriotic American. Beyond this immediate neighborhood, however, so little seems to be known of the locality, that a brief description may not be inappropriate. This illustrious soldier and statesman retiring from public life in 1795, selected this spot on the banks of St. George's River for his home, and built a mansion which was a palace in its proportions, and called a *chateau* by French visitors—named by him "Montpelier." Here the General and Mrs. KNOX exercised that splendid hospitality then in vogue among wealthy landed proprietors. The wilds of Maine were then cultivated by brilliant parties from New-York and Philadelphia, and often by visitors from France. LOUIS PHILIPPE and his brothers—the Duc de MONTPENSIER and Count de BEAUJOLOIS, passed some time with Gen. KNOX at his Winter residence in Boston, and the Duc de LIANCOURT was also a guest at the Summer house in Thomaston. The late Mrs. THATCHER, the eldest daughter of Gen. KNOX, who was my friend and correspondent, remembered this unhappy exile, deprived of his all by the French Revolution. One day, in a fit of exuberant glee he exclaimed, striking his forehead: "I have three dukedoms on my head, and not one whole coat to my back!" The kindness of his munificent host replenished his wardrobe. The second Summer of the residence of the KNOX family in Maine, Mr. and Mrs. BINGHAM, and her sister, Miss WILLING, afterwards engaged to Louis PHILIPPE, with others, spent several weeks at "Montpelier." At this time, BINGHAM & BARING purchased a million of acres on the Kennebec. Mrs. BINGHAM had lately returned from Paris, and introduced some new customs into the fashionable society of Philadelphia, among which was that of having guests announced by servants stationed at different points, from the entrance to the drawing-room. One evening, a gentleman, who was afterwards President of the United States, came to a large party at her house, and hearing his name called out repeatedly, supposed, in his Republican simplicity, that it was to hurry his movements. "Coming, coming," he cried, in reply to each announcement, and at last, impatiently, "Coming—as soon as I can get my great coat off."

At one celebration of the Fourth of July, Gen. KNOX invited all the people of the county to dine at his house. The mansion and grounds were filled with guests; the women brought their infants and laid them to sleep in the spacious chambers; the tables were set in the long piazzas which extended on all sides on the lower and upper stories, and the groves were vocal with music and conversation. Such entertainments, however, became too expensive to be repeated, as the country grew in population; moreover, the General's fortune became seriously impaired by his prodigal hospitality. More severe domestic calamities, in the loss of children, overtook them, and the sudden death of General KNOX left Mrs. KNOX desolate in heart and straitened in means. Her eighteen years of widowhood were passed in this beautiful retreat. Her lofty independence of character, and intellectual force, caused her to be thought proud, haughty and inflexible, by those who knew her slightly; but others bore testimony to her womanly feeling, strong sympathy and active benevolence. She died in June, 1824, aged 68, leaving three children, who have followed her to the tomb. It was at the invitation of the last survivor, Mrs. THATCHER, that I first resolved on visiting Thomaston. She, too, lies buried among the shades of Montpelier. The venerable mansion is now sold, and is tenanted by several families. The extensive piazzas are removed; many of the trees cut down; the shrubbery allowed to grow wild, and the lawns plowed and sown with grain. But enough remains to show that it has been the home of opulence and taste. The wide halls and staircases are decorated with paper in the antique style, resembling tapestry, with figures dressed in old costume, and in one of the parlors the ancient carpet, plain in pattern and of dull colors, covers the floor. This room has two large square mirrors, with narrow frames, in the old style. The General's library and the china closet open from this apartment. The "oval room" contained the family portraits, many of which are removed; but there is an admirable portrait of Gen. KNOX, in full uniform, and one of THOS. FLUHER, the brother of Mrs. KNOX; and above an old fashioned semi circular sideboard, is a large space where hung Gen. WALDO's picture, Mrs. FLUHER's occupying the other end. There is a very large mirror-front book-case, the doors below ornamented with inlaid work; this was said to have been brought from the Tuileries. The old square sideboard and large round table had evidently seen much use. Two oval mirrors, curiously bordered, hung on the walls, and there was Mrs. KNOX's own toilet glass, with small drawers—all to be removed shortly to the homes of her descendants.

The front view from the drawing-room windows is magnificent. The calm broad river swells to the foot of the sloping lawn shaded by majestic trees; grateful deep shade are on either side, and luxuriant shrubbery, now in exuberant and tangled growth. The rose trees fling their perfume on the air as when the mistress of all this beauty trained them with her own hand; and a superb view is commanded of the villages in the distance, on the opposite side of the water.

Above stairs we were shown the state-bed with its silken damask draperies, in which noble, perhaps royal visitors, slumbered, with the General's private secretary, mirror-fronted, with gilded handles, and decorated richly with inlaid work. This, also, was imported from the Tuileries. One of the executors—who accompanied us—opened a drawer and took out a large bag, which he said contained the letters that had passed between General and Mrs. KNOX before their marriage, and during all the scenes of the Revolution. What a mine of treasure was there! What a flood of light would those letters throw on portions of the history of the Republic, and what romance of real life would they unfold! The growth of love in the bosom of the young soldier as yet unknown to fame—the struggles between pride, duty, and affection, in the heart of the high-born maiden—the feelings of both during the alternations of storm and gloom, and trembling hope, that marked the eventful war—all disclosed, portrayed in the warm colors of living truth! The superior mind and energies, and the active life of Mrs. KNOX, would make her letters most interesting; and what a picture of the times and the ruling men of the period! Many official papers were coolly thrust into the cabinet. One, taken up at random, was a letter dictated in 1800, by Mrs. MARTHA WASHINGTON, to General and Mrs. KNOX, thanking them for their condolence upon the loss of her illustrious husband. A small closet, lighted by one window, and semi-oval in shape, opens out of a large chamber; this was the dressing-room of Mrs. KNOX. The papering of these rooms is in excellent condition, but the removal of most of the old fashioned furniture deprives them of their venerable appearance.

The sides of the square cupola are glazed, and afford abundance of light to the upper rooms. We ascended to the roof, which is guarded by railings, and commands a splendid view more than seven miles down the river. The trees in the grounds, which show beautifully from this elevation, are chiefly locust, balm of Gilead, elm, spruce and cedar, interspersed with the brilliant verdure of fresh shrubbery. The villages of Thomaston and St. George lay like a map under the eye.

A large room in the garret is appropriated to the unassorted family papers, which fill several barrels, besides a large heap on the floor. There are files of old newspapers and pamphlets, yellow with time; military accounts and orders; French political publications, of the time of the Revolution; secret memoirs of distinguished persons; and innumerable letters from almost every known individual of the day. A vast correspondence the General's must have been during the war, for copies of his military instructions are in great profusion. It was a rare and curious sight—the sanctum of one so celebrated—where the secret motives of the actions of his life might be read by any one at leisure to examine the records lying in such abundance around us—silent, yet how eloquent, records of the eventful past!

The tomb of General KNOX is near the mansion, under his favorite oak a little to the left, and overlooking the river. A large family vault contains his remains and those of Mrs. KNOX and nine children who died young, and a monument is inscribed with their names. One side bears this inscription: "The tomb of Major General HENRY KNOX, who died October 25, 1806, aged 56."

"'Tis Fate's decree; farewell thy just renown,
The Hero's honor and the good man's crown."

"The KNOX-place" is much visited, and has been the pride of Thomaston, but with the removal of the furniture, and even the ashes of the dead, which is in contemplation, and the occupancy of the house by strangers, the very memory of the noble hearts that once throbbed here with joy and sorrow, will be among the faded things of tradition by the time another generation has passed away.

The utilitarian spirit of the age seems to have banished even from this village, in some measure, a reverence for bygone times. Some of the old people tell of a "Leatherstocking" that was wont to visit the settlement when they were children. He lived a solitary life in the woods, clothed in skins, and subsisting on the products of the chase. His intercourse with the settlers was only in exchanging his furs for ammunition, &c., but he sometimes entertained the wandering hunter with his camp fare, and tales of his wild adventures. His grotesque appearance, his hairy costume, heard descending to his breast, and white locks streaming to the wind, made his appearance memorable. It was said his mysterious behavior was owing to disappointment in love. He followed hunting and trapping from the Kennebec to the Penobscot, and when at last his hunting range became gradually more and more limited by the encroaching settlements, and his natural powers abated, he was compelled to accept succor from his fellow men, and is said to have died a pauper in one of the towns that had sprung up beneath his eye on the borders of the Penobscot. Such a character, belonging to the primeval scenery of the country, will never appear again. The race of people who trade and eat their doughnuts in this vicinity at the present day, have little of romance left among them.

S. P. R.

Western New-York—Scenery—Productiveness of the Soil—Yates County, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PENN YAN, Monday, July 16, 1855.

Though the interior of Western New-York has rural scenery in its hills and valleys of unsurpassed beauty, its numerous Lakes add a charm to it, as does the diamond to its setting, or a bright eye to woman. The undulating and generally like appearance of the country—constantly changing in its appearance to the traveler without any marked change—would soon become monotonous, unless there was a Keuka, a Seneca, or a Skeneateles to deck the valleys with its bright drapery, and light up the hills as the smile of the "Great Spirit."

There are no mountains or abrupt hills as in the southern, eastern, or northern part of the State, but there are gradual elevations, which reach to hundreds of feet above the lakes, from which there is a range of vision of twenty and thirty miles. Such is the case from Bluff Point on the Keuka or Crooked Lake, and from the Summit between the Seneca and Cayuga. From such elevations the country appears in vast, rolled up ridges, leaving deep, rocky gulfs between, filled up with the cool, pure tricklings of springs. The depth of these lakes, and the rise of country from them, though so gradual as scarcely to be marked when a short distance back, is the cause of their remarkable purity of water. A lake in a level country must necessarily receive its waters from a distance, and therefore the impurities of extended drainage, while these lakes with scarcely any inlets, and a direct drainage of country of but five to ten miles, must necessarily be made up with springs and deep under drainage. This is not only shown in their geography, but the remarkable coolness of their waters in Summer, and exemption from ice in the Winter. Some of them do not freeze over at all, and others but slightly in Winter. The Seneca has never frozen over but once, before last Winter, in the memory of the oldest settlers, and notwithstanding the severity of last Winter, it was but skimmed over with ice, and to effect that much old Boreas had to throw in a small piece of the North Pole and blow himself empty.

The Cayuga freezes over mostly, but not entirely, and the Keuka does not until the latter and coldest part of the Winter, and then it forms a fine specimen of ice for our ice houses of six inches thick.

There is nothing more remarkable in this lake region than the general productiveness of the soil, and its adaptation, together with the favorable climate, for raising almost everything. An enterprising young proprietor of a twenty acre lot, finds he has a tooth that aches once a year to be filled with a sweet potato, but he cannot afford it,—must have some, though—thinks he can raise them—tries it and the void is filled. Another *does* like that "Sweet Havana" next to his wife,—it is so cheerful,—such delicious dreamings and floating upward of the tired spirit on invisible wings. But he can't afford it under the *present circumstances*. It is now necessary to appropriate the old cigar fund to the buying of a new bonnet twice a year, &c., &c. But he hears that somebody has raised tobacco in the State—he tries it—succeeds and smokes to his content. So with almost all the essential luxuries and substantials. Less than a hundred miles south the early frosts destroy nearly all the fruit blossoms, and the same distance north the Winters are too cold, while here there is an abundance of fruits of some kind every year. The wheat that took the premium at the World's Fair was raised here, and the Genesee flour stands the highest for quality in the market. And this superiority of quality holds good of most of the productions of Genesee County.

Penn Yan, a village of about 2,500 inhabitants, is situated in a valley a mile below Keuka Lake, on its outlet. It is a very pretty country town, and lies nestled snugly among the hills but a short distance from the classic ground of Italy and the hills of Jerusalem, and is watched over by the sages of antiquity—Seneca and Milo—(Towns.)

The greatest attraction around the lake is Bluff Point, a high piece of country that fills the two arms of the lake, (and very lovely too,) rising, at its extremity, some 200 feet above the water. From this elevation a very wide range of country is presented that is well worth a journey to see. On each side are the two arms of the lake, and directly in front, winding off gracefully among the hills, is the main body, and off to the east some fifteen miles, may just be seen the Seneca that PERCIVAL has made celebrated in song as the "Silver Lake." The Keuka is 22 miles long, and of an average width of one mile, and is well stocked with fish. A ride up this lake on its fine little steamer cannot be equaled, perhaps, for beautiful scenery, except among the Highlands of the Hudson. At its foot the country rises quite gradually, and as you approach the bluff, and the head, the shores become more abrupt and the scenery assumes a bold and manly look that makes Bluff Point appear so appropriately wedded to the fair sister of the hills.

The Seneca is a much larger lake, and the scenery is much like that of the Keuka, but from the greater width of its waters it has not the picturesque and concentrated beauty that make the latter quite unrivaled for its lake scenery.

The Cayuga is next in size to the Seneca, but there not being as great a rise of country from its shores as the latter, it has not as bold and attractive an appearance. Ithaca lies near the head of the Cayuga, entirely surrounded, except on the lake side, by an unbroken amphitheatre of hills. The build of the country is in the shape of a modern theatre. The village we might imagine the orchestra, (though it may not be celebrated for its music,) and the lake the stage,—and back on the encircling hills would be plenty of room for the spectators. Should BARNUM ever bring over LOUIS NAPOLEON, or some other lion of the East, we would suggest this as a beautifully decorated and sufficiently capacious place for exhibition.

But as the real little beauty of all these lakes—the fair country girl, bright with smiles, and a graceful form—hair combed smoothly back from a pure and fair brow, and eyes sparkling as the sunlight,—commend to me the beautiful Skeneateles. The green fields come down so confidingly to its waters, and the brave old oaks reach over it so lovingly in its sweet repose with their brawny arms, as if to caress a sister. The land rises gently from its shores, and the appearance of the farms and residences has an air of such trim and well kept neatness, that it gives the lake a peculiarly country-home attractiveness.

The Canandaigua Lake is the least interesting, perhaps, of all that I have mentioned. The water is shallow, and the scenery around it tamer. But the village at its foot is, in our opinion, the most beautiful of any in the State. There is much wealth in Canandaigua, and no pains or expense has been spared, not only in adorning the streets, but the inhabitants seem to have vied with each other in adding new attractions to their yards and residences. Instead of the lake's adding to the attraction of the village, the village lends beauty to it, as it gracefully reclines on the sloping bank, clothed in all its rich habiliments, as a city belle in country dress, bathing her feet in its waters. KEUKA.

The Worms, the Millers and the Eggs.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Much has been and is being said in reference to "the worms" that infest our trees, and which are so uniformly voted a nuisance. Dreaded, repulsive and destructive little insect; strange so many should detest and seek its destruction, yet manifest so little interest in studying its instructive habits, were it for no higher purpose than to determine the most judicious course to accomplish their purpose—its destruction. Hatched in the tree, fed and nurtured therein, well might the loathsome insect laugh at the wiseacre who would girdle his tree with a zone of tar, or lay a trench about its base; for, possessing, as it does, facilities for constructing at will its own means of descent and return, it can well afford contempt for all such snares against its native freedom and existence. In like manner, a war waged against the lightsome, flitting miller, by means of bonfires, for purposes of ultimate destruction of the crawling pest, were as profitless as the Crimean struggle, and would prove as valuglorious to the besiegers.

My friends, study the habits of insects, if you would direct aright your means of destruction. The eggs providing for the next generation of worms are in the tree; to be found, on inspection, any time between this and the coming Spring, situated in the angles of twigs, the under side of branches, or between the ribs of bark, in little clusters, where they are deposited by the insect during its transformative stage, after it ceases to be a worm, and before it properly becomes a miller, as close observation proves. Time and the genial warmth of Spring—that same which unfolds the buds and develops the young leaves—closes the period of incubation, and brings forth the small, but greedy worm, to feed and mature—during the progress of which they are very lively and destructive. The worm never travels without spinning along its silken web—thus providing against all accidents of dislodgement.

This is the only period at which their destruction can be effectually accomplished, and may be done in this wise: At mid-day, or during the hours of warmest sunshine, when the worms are most active, particularly if there happens to be but little wind, a sudden jar—the hand on small trees will do, a mallet for larger ones—vigorously applied for two or three blows, and hosts of them are at once dislodged; but they will fall but little distance at first, remaining suspended by their webs, and after a few moments respite will simultaneously commence to reascend—when, if the jar be again renewed, the greater portion will be brought to the ground, and you can destroy them as you will. Every web must be broken, or its author will again return to the tree. I have found an old broom extremely serviceable, both to break the webs and to destroy the worms. This operation, repeated three or four days in succession, will effectually clear every worm from the trees. Such is my experience; and I have slain my thousands and tens of thousands, and, what is more, saved the verdure on my trees, and likewise shall measurably escape the destructive host in the coming season.

When the worm has matured, obedient to its instincts, it seeks a place least liable to be disturbed, generally somewhere amid the angles and crevices found on the tree, there to spin its silken winding sheet—and, enfolding itself therein, cocoon-like, hides from the eye of the observer the loathsome worm. After a period of five or six days, the insect again makes its appearance, but neither a worm nor a miller, yet bearing the semblance of each; a greatly disproportioned body for a worm, and still wanting in wings to constitute it a tree moth or miller; even the rudiments of the future wings at first can with difficulty be seen—yet they are rapidly and speedily developed, in less than twelve hours. During this period of ultimate development of the miller, it deposits the eggs in a single cluster within an inch or so of its cast-off shell, loses its disproportion of body, and gains its perfect wings. When these phenomena are accomplished, then, and not till then, flits away your gay and sportive miller. Its labor done, posterity secured, for the future it is a harmless and innocent thing. Born to the sunshine, it sips a few nectar sweets, lives a fleeting Summer, and is gone.

Mr. Editor, a constant reader of your valuable journal, I have frequently met with articles by different correspondents on this subject of "Worms," but as my observations of the habits of this "pest of the season" were not yet concluded, I could not speak advisedly, and hence deemed it more wise and prudent to keep my own counsel. But not so now. I have studied the insect well, through all its varied changes, and can speak from knowledge derived from such observation. Among others is your correspondent "P.," in Friday's paper. I would suggest that, if he had observed more closely, he would not have declared such wholesale, not to say wicked, destruction of the sportive innocent miller, or the gayer butterfly, as a means of destroying the worms. If he can destroy the eggs, well and good, but he will find it an impracticable undertaking—destruction of the worms is certainly more attainable and most sure of success, if my suggestions are carried out; but to destroy the miller after it has once spread its wings to fly, is not only useless, but cruel; for I can assure him beyond controversy, that the eggs are deposited before hardly the slightest semblance of wings are developed. Such is the law with the whole tribe of butterflies, so far as my observation goes.

BROOKLYN, July 16, 1855. ALEXIS.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has addressed a letter of condolence to the widow of Gen. BRUNET, who fell in the attack on the Malakoff tower, expressing his deep sympathy at the loss she and the nation have sustained by the death of her heroic husband.

It is stated that U. S. Secretary MARCY proposes to rusticate for a few weeks, at Fairfield. Mrs. DANIEL WEBSTER will spend a part of the Summer at Fairfield.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE has sailed for the Crimea.

Bronze Statuary—Manufacturing Establishment in Massachusetts.

There is an establishment at Chicopee, Mass., which has acquired a good deal of fame for the superior swords and cannons which are there manufactured. It is known as the Ames Manufacturing Company, and though already distinguished in one branch of manufacture, is destined, if we mistake not, to reach a higher fame for the assistance which it is rendering to American Art. We refer to the casting of Statues in bronze, and confess that till a recent visit to the establishment we were not fully aware of its success.

Casting in bronze is said by those skilled in it to be accompanied with many difficulties, or at least that perfection of it which is necessary for statuary. Some years ago the Ames Company determined to attempt it, and obtained the services of a German said to be skilled in the business. On his arrival at Chicopee, he at once commenced his experiments and attempts, but they all failed and he left the Company in a more discouraged condition than before. His experiments and proceedings had been watched by a man who had had experience in casting cannon, and who after a time informed the Company that he believed he could tell wherein the German had failed, and by correcting his error could make perfect casts. He was encouraged to make the attempt, and his very first trial was successful, and he produced the cast which is over APPLETON's Bookstore in this city. He thus established another triumph of American Mechanics and opened a new opportunity for profit to the Company.

From this first success the manufacture has gone forward, and now some of our best artists are availing themselves of it to make permanent their beautiful conceptions. At present there are a few of their works at the Ames establishment, either just completed or in the process of casting. GREENOUGH's "Shepherd Boy" is finished, only waiting for its perfection, that it should become sufficiently oxydized to remove its brilliant polish, which by its irregular reflection of light dazzles and prevents one from observing the expression of the face and some of the other excellences of the statue. This requires time, for though it may be hastened by a high temperature, it is better done by time alone. The figure is that of a youth who, having robbed an eagle's nest and carried away one of its young, is attacked by the parent bird. He kneels upon his right knee, stooping forward a little, as if borne down by the sudden and savage attack of the bird, which has alighted between his shoulders and is tearing at him with her beak and talons. In his right hand is a curved knife; his cloak has fallen on the ground, while the young bird lies before him in that collapsed condition which so often surprises children when they first see young robins, not as they have imagined them, a miniature though perfect bird, but a large mouth with scrawny legs and wings attached. His face, turned towards the left shoulder, well expresses his surprise and terror as he looks at his assailant, though the muscular development and energy which are visible in every line leave no doubt as to his success in the conflict. Both the figure of the youth and that of the bird are well designed and well executed, while the finish of both is minute. The plumage of the bird, especially that of the tail and wings, has been carefully, accurately and minutely wrought up, and is so faithful as to strike every one.

A statuette of WEBSTER and a small bust of HENRY CLAY were in the counting-room of the establishment, and copies of them are not very rare in the country. CLAY's does not strike one as particularly excellent as a likeness, but WEBSTER's is perfect in its resemblance to him in his last years. The artist, (GREENOUGH,) has given, by adopting a full length, not only a true resemblance in the face, but in the figure and position quite as much accuracy and force. A copy ought to be in the possession of all the admirers of that distinguished statesman who have sufficient means.

In the building where the castings are made, there are two rooms, to which a friend gained us admission. In the outer, among other materials, we were chiefly struck on entrance by the appearance of a highly respectable pair of legs, in short clothes, which, with a portion of a fur trimmed frock, were standing "at ease," with a portly cane held near them by a hand. In a box near by was the body of a horse without head, legs, or tail, but ready saddled, as if the respectable legs were intending to go abroad, and certainly it would have been a great go, for both were of colossal size. In the innermost penetration were found the horse's tail and the head and body pertaining to the respectable legs. But the large and venerable head was half buried in black sand, from which the benignant smile of the face beamed out most strikingly, as if it did not at all feel the ignominy of being so treated. Side by side, in one corner, stood the model of the colossal statue of CLINTON, which is now at Greenwood, and that of the statuette of WEBSTER, which has before been spoken of. The Colossus, in his toga, towered high above us, and still the pigmy impressed one with at least as much dignity and character. Parts of angels, castings of fruit and other fragments, not always of mortality, lay scattered about. This is the casting room, and the benignant face with the respectable legs constitute the model of the statue of FRANKLIN, intended to be placed in front of the Massachusetts State-House. It is by GREENOUGH, and is declared to be, when entire, very excellent. Its head is bare, and the expression of the face very pleasing, so far as one could judge, when it was lying down for its mould to be taken. The three cornered hat is held easily by the left hand, and an easy fur trimmed frock coat makes a more agreeable costume than the classic toga, while the close-fitting stockings which accompany the "small clothes" seem to answer every purpose of the bare legs of the classic. The fragments of horse scattered about in their colossal dimensions are from the model for the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, which is to adorn our Union-square, and is by the same artist that designed the statue of DE WITT CLINTON, to which reference has been made.

For out door exposure in our climate, these castings would seem to answer a better purpose than marble figures, while the possibility of their exact repetition is unlimited. It is a fair question, too, whether or not the deep rich brown which they assume is not better for our clear and brilliant climate than the more dazzling white of the purest Carrara.

Brooklyn Public Schools.

On Monday last School No. 9, in the Ninth Ward, on Prospect Hill, was visited by Messrs. BULKLY, ANTHONY and BRINSMADE, accompanied by our reporter. This is a mixed school. The school-house is of wood, and splendidly situated, overlooking an immense region, and commanding a sweeping view of the Bay, cities, islands, the Narrows, &c. There is a Catholic School in the neighborhood, which has reduced the attendance considerably. In the Grammar School, under the care of Mr. EDWIN SPAFFARD, the register was 67. An assistant or floating teacher should be supplied to this school, to aid in both departments. No. 9 is under the official care of Messrs. MURPOCK, CRANE, and POLHEMUS. Mr. MURPOCK's name occurs very frequently in the visitors' book, and we learn that he is an efficient school officer. The building will seat 350. The present property should be disposed of, and a more central and convenient site secured, to accommodate the population now, as the lands are cheap. The furniture is about as bad as it could well be. The pupils appeared intelligent and orderly. The Principal looked overworked. The Primary School has a register of 147 girls and boys, under the care of Miss CAROLINE KNAPP and Miss MARGARET PERRY. This school is well disciplined, and has intelligent and faithful teachers, who deserve well of the public. Parents, as usual, seldom visit the school, and the attendance is very irregular, yet the school is in fair condition. Mr. WELLS teaches music.

We called at Public School No. 11, in Washington-avenue, between Lafayette-street and Yates-avenue. The school building is of wood, stands on a lot 100x200 feet, back from the street, will seat about 400 pupils, and has over double that number of applicants for admission. The pupils are from a fine neighborhood, and the children of the wealthy and most respectable citizens are in the school. This school is under the care of B. F. LIBBEY, Misses SUSAN O. BLAKE and SARAH BIRDSALL assistants, with a register of 166. The teachers are faithful, and the school is in a healthy, progressing condition. A new building will have to be erected very soon, as the situation is unsurpassed, and the school must soon become one of the largest in the city.

In the Girls' Grammar School, under the care of Miss CAROLINE VAN TUYL, Principal, Misses MATHEWS and HARRIET MEADE, Assistants, the register is 160. The school is in good condition, and exceedingly comfortable. In the Primary School for girls and boys the register is 185, under the care of Miss EMILY JONES—a good assistant teacher should be supplied. No. 11 was organized in 1845. The teachers are intelligent and devoted. Parents seldom visit the school. There is a library of 600 volumes, a cabinet of specimens, and some philosophical apparatus belonging to it. This closes our visits to the schools of Brooklyn proper.

THE COLLEGES.

Commencements, &c.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

Commencement day was the 11th. The number of students was larger than last year. Two new Professors—FISK and PORTER—have been added to the Faculty during the last year. Prof. LATHROP's place in the department of Chemistry and Natural History, is still vacant. It is contemplated to remodel the preparatory department, making it more distinct from the regular College classes; while it is hoped that both may be rendered more efficient by the change. The endowment of the College is not yet complete, though it has a pecuniary basis of not less than $90,000. A considerable part of this, however, is in lands as yet unproductive. The classes for next year promise now to be larger than during any previous year.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

The Providence *Journal* states that Mr. ALBERT HARKNESS has been appointed to the Professorship of the Greek language and Literature in Brown University. Mr. HARKNESS has unusual qualifications for the post, having graduated at the University in 1842, with the highest honors, and having since been engaged in teaching the ancient languages. He has recently returned from Europe, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Bonn, and passed some time at Rome and Athens.

INDIANA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Professor G. W. HOSS has been elected President of the Indiana Female College.

MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY.

The Eighteenth Anniversary of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary will take place on Thursday, Aug. 2, and will be connected with a public examination, which will commence on Tuesday, A. M., July 31, and close on Thursday, A. M., Aug. 2. The Annual Address will be delivered on Thursday, Aug 2, by President WOOLSEY, of Yale College. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock.

CHARLES C. JEWETT, late librarian to the Smithsonian Institute, has been elected Professor of Rhetoric in Columbian College, Washington. Rev. Dr. RINNEY, of Georgia, will enter upon his duties as President of the same institution, at the commencement of the next term.

Commencement on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at Union, Lafayette, Rutgers, and Hamilton Colleges; on Thursday, the 26th, at Yale, Dartmouth, Hobart, and Marietta Colleges.

FREE WILL BAPTIST BIBLICAL SCHOOL.

Rev. Mr. PARSONS has given ten thousand dollars for the endowment of the Biblical School at New-Hampton, N. H. The Professorship thus provided for is to be entitled the Parsons' Professorship.

First Trip of the Ericsson.

STEAMER ERICSON, HAVRE, June 30, 1855—8 P. M.

We have just anchored at the mouth of the Seine; 14 days and 3 hours, if the five hours be deducted for difference in time, as I understood is customary with steamers. This has been done on an average daily consumption of 21¾ tons of coal. The engines have worked most beautifully and regularly and smoothly, and our boilers have proved themselves able to give all the steam the engines require, and more. Of the ship herself as a sea boat, the passengers do not seem able to speak in sufficiently high terms. Even when rolling heavily in the trough of the sea, she was perfectly easy—no jerk, nor strain of any kind. Our passage might easily have been made in 12½ or 12 days, but for the following circumstances: One of our air pump valves required us to stop for 7½ hours to replace the packing, which was defective in quality; but our most serious hindrance has arisen from the want of surface in the paddles, and from their being so numerous, and therefore so close together as to cut the water into foam and destroy its resistance. This was ascertained by repeated trials, during which it was shown by actual observation, that while with an average of 11 turns of the engines for one 24 hours she made 202 miles on a consumption of 18 tons of coal, in the succeeding 24 hours, with the same weather and sea, with 14 turns of the engines and a consumption of 26½ tons of coal, she only made 208 miles. Exertion of power was therefore useless with such paddles.

As soon as we get into dock, an alteration will be made in them, which our good Captain LOWBER thinks will carry her home in twelve days.

There is coal enough left of the 730 tons taken on board at New-York, to carry her back there.

Our passage has been in all respects a most delightful one, and the accommodation, fare and attendance excellent.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Narrow Escape from Death on a Railroad Track.

One of the most extraordinary escapes occurred on the Anderson Branch Railroad in South Carolina. The rock train was moving in good speed on a downward grade, and on turning round a short curve, a man with his hat over his eyes was discovered a few feet in front on the track, meeting the train. The whistle was instantly blown, the breaks put down, and the machinery reversed; onward went the train about 200 yards before it stopped. The engineer looked behind immediately after passing the man, to see, as he expected, the mangled corpse; but seeing nothing of it, he turned in front again, and to his astonishment beheld the unfortunate man sitting on the bumper, with a stick in his hand, knocking the boiler to attract his attention.

Seeing only the upper part of his body, his conclusion was that he had cut him in two, and the man, still alive, was in a more awful condition than if he had been killed outright. But when the train stopped, he was taken off with no other injury than slightly skinned shins, and a small cut on the forehead. It seems that the prongs of the cow-catcher passed between his legs, and threw him on his face, after which he scrambled up and got upon the bumper. He proved to be deaf and dumb. After his scratches were washed, he proceeded on his way.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The trial of County Commissioner JOHN PATTON, on a charge of official corruption, was commenced at Cincinnati on the 17th inst. The prevailing opinion seems to be that he is guilty. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of the trial: The facts disclosed in the progress of the trial reveal to the people of this county the causes of our onerous taxation. We can now understand why our County Commissioners have been so anxious to build courthouses, jails, lunatic asylums, etc., etc. If a Commissioner received one hundred dollars for paying a contractor seven hundred for building a bridge, which ought not to have cost more than the bonus the Commissioner was to pocket, we would like to know how large was the "present," as contractor ARNOLD delicately calls it, which was to be given for the more important jobs and contracts on the court-house, jail and lunatic asylum. If the payment of seven hundred dollars produces one hundred dollars' worth of work to the county, and a one hundred dollar "present" to a County Commissioner, we would like to know what amount of work and what amount of "presents" to the Commissioners, the expenditure of a million of dollars would secure. Perhaps we will be able to tell when we have driven these plunderers from office, and thoroughly investigated their proceedings.

The Galena *Advertiser* gives the following account of a fatal railroad accident: "The Eastern train, due here at 5½ o'clock last evening, about one mile this side of Council Hill station, ran over a cow on the track. The engine and tender passed over the cow, as also the baggage-car. The mail and express-car was thrown off the track and tipped over on the side. The second-class and two next cars were tipped over the embankment and smashed up. The three last cars were left standing on the track. One man, a Canadian Frenchman, whose name we could not learn, had his abdomen literally crushed between two cars, and died in about half an hour. One other Canadian Frenchman was badly injured in the knee. Several others were slightly bruised. The man who was killed and the one who was injured the most severely were standing on the platform of the cars. Had they been on their seats they would not probably have been injured. No blame can possibly be attached to the conductor or engineer, or any one else connected with the cars, as every means in their power were taken to prevent the accident. The cars were descending a heavy grade at the time of the accident."

The following names of Americans have been inscribed on the public registers in Paris since the date of our last notice: Rev. R. H. Clarkson, Illinois; D. Kinsey, Cincinnati; E. Dickinson, New-York; L. J. Tonnell, New-York; G. Y. Wethered, Baltimore; J. G. Gregory and family, New-York; J. Mosier; J. Easter, Baltimore; G. Christ and family, New-York; S. Barker and wife, New-York; W. G. Fay, Massachusetts; J. T. Borr, Boston; D. M. Sweat and wife, Maine; N. Stuw and lady, New-York; Mr. D. A. and Miss Wood, New-York; M. L. Smith, Texas; J. H. Canfield; A. Herbemont, Jr., and lady, South Carolina; A. H. Sibley; W. A. Gasquet, New-Orleans; M. Gorgas, Delaware; Major H. Wayne; Dr. Morris; W. R. Kibbey, New-York; T. Edwards, Boston; S. Mitchell, Philadelphia; C. Rhind, New-York; Mitchell Newbould, New-York; J. B. Kierated, New-York; J. Chauvenad and lady, New-York; Mrs. G. Worthington, Cincinnati; S. Brush, New-York; F. G. Allen; J. Farrell, New-York; J. W. Ponnett; Mrs. and Miss Walton.

The Baltimore *Patriot* records with great pleasure, an act of heroism performed on yesterday by ACEY DENNIS, one of the engineers on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. As the cars *en route* for this city were approaching Magnolia, about 100 yards ahead, a child was discovered on the track. Mr. DENIS immediately sounded his whistle and reversed his engine, but finding that the child kept its position, and that it was impossible to arrest the cars, he sprang to the ground, and, by a great effort, succeeded in placing himself on the cow-catcher in time to save the child, by pushing it off the track. This was not accomplished without great personal peril, and in fact he did receive some considerable injury in one of his arms. As soon as the passengers were made acquainted with the facts of the case, a purse of $35 was made up and presented to him, as a token of the high estimation in which they hold his conduct.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, July 17, gives the following instance of death by lightning: "About 1 o'clock to-day, during the shower, the lightning struck the barn of NATHAN PERRY, between Euclid and St. Clair streets, in the rear of his residence. Two boys by the name of MORRIS and THEODORE BLACK were at the barn, the former being inside upon some hay which they had been getting in, and the latter sitting in a wagon outside waiting for the rain to subside. The lad THEODORE was struck and killed instantly, as well as the horse, and the barn set on fire. The other boy was somewhat shocked but was not seriously injured. The body of THEODORE presented a horrible sight. Every portion of the surface was of dark livid color, the flesh actually stripped from the lower limbs and feet. The boys belong to a poor German family, dependant upon their labors for support. The barn and its contents were burnt to the ground."

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 14th says: "We understand that yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the cars on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road, met with an accident between Atlanta and Kickapoo. A drove of cattle ran on the track, and before the engine could be stopped several were run over. The baggage car was thrown off the track, as were also two passenger cars, which were almost shivered. All the passengers, some twenty or thirty in number, were more or less hurt, but none seriously. An officer from Chicago, with some ten or a dozen convicts, was in one of the cars, taking them to the Alton Penitentiary, and although the prisoners were handcuffed, in the smash, they received comparatively but a few trifling injuries. The locomotive was not thrown off the track, and in a short time afterwards the way was cleared and the party proceeded upon their destination."

The Peoria (Ia.) *News* gives the following account of a horrible juvenile murder: "A small boy, living in the upper part of the city, was yesterday afternoon attacked by two other boys, and with stones so horribly pelted that the unfortunate lad's eyes were beaten out of his head. This atrocious crime was committed, we understand, for the purpose of robbing the child of a small sum of money the young fiends supposed he had. Not knowing the facts in the case, we forbear mentioning names until the affair is more thoroughly investigated. Since writing the above, we learn that the boy has died."

The Romney (Va.) *Intelligencer*, speaking of the murder of ORNDOFF by M'DONALD, a few weeks ago, in Hampshire County, relates a strange coincidence. M'DONALD was robbing LOCKMILLER's house when ORNDOFF came up, and he shot him for fear of being detected. Fifty years ago M'DONALD's grandfather, near the identical spot, was robbing the house of a Mr. LUPTON, when LUPTON's three children came upon him, and for fear of detection, he murdered, as he supposed, all of them, but fortunately one lived to testify against him, and he was hung.

The white girl, who, a few days since, was found in rather a doubtful situation with a colored gentleman, in a stable on Seneca-street, Cleveland, finally came to a wise conclusion. She and her paramour—the colored individual—appeared before Justice BURGESS, and besought him to unite them in the indispensable ties of matrimony, "according to law," which he did; and the amalgamated twain are enjoying all the sweets of matrimonial felicity.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* of June 15, announces that Hon

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE BROOKLYN CITY AND KINGS COUNTY BUSINESS DIRECTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION, with a Map of the City. 1 vol., 12mo. Brooklyn: W. E. Smith.

That Brooklyn now is "third City of the Union," is quite true—as far as Population is considered. In other respects, it is merely a suburb of New-York. It has greatly increased of late years, in many respects, and has more churches, we believe, than any other place of like extent in the Union. A stranger in Brooklyn must think it a peculiar city. For seven or eight hours in the day it has no male population to boast of. Its men cross the ferry to New-York about 8 o'clock A. M., returning at from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M., and the softer sex have possession of the city in the interval. Walk through Brooklyn in mid-day, and you will scarcely meet a man in the streets. The cars are filled, at the same period, with females;—by the way, the cars are not allowed to run on Sunday. The practical working of this is, that if one of the industrial classes, who has buried his dead in any of the numerous cemeteries in the vicinity of Brooklyn, should wish to visit the place where their mortal remains are laid, and cannot afford to hire a carriage for the express purpose, he must walk the whole way—the anti-car-traveling regulations so ordaining. In New-York, on the contrary all the railroad cars are allowed to make continuous tracks, to and from, on the Sabbath. In another quarter of a century, perhaps, the Brooklynites may permit railway car-traveling on Sundays, during the hours when Divine worship is not celebrated. We only wonder that they do not prohibit the ferry-boats from plying on the Sabbath. To be consistent, they ought to do so.

It is too soon, as yet, to pronounce whether the incorporation of Brooklyn and Williamsburg will or will not be to the advantage of the former place. That shrewd individual, "the oldest inhabitant," has been heard to declare that it was a sharp manœuvre—that of saddling Brooklyn, the metropolis (of Long Island,) with her younger and poorer brother. At the same time, but for this consolidation, Brooklyn would not now be in a condition to be the self boasted "third city in the Union." It is augmenting in size, increasing in the number of good houses; it has a fair local government, it can boast of some excellent schools, it has abundance of railway and stage lines, its streets are generally kept very clean, (though its sewerage has yet to be made,) it can boast of an active police, its Fire Department is good, it abounds in spacious and handsome cemeteries; it will have public parks, it is on the eve of possessing a fine Botanic Garden, it can show many first-class public buildings; but it is very much of a village in some particulars, notwithstanding these advantages and its great sleeping or night population. Would any "outsider" believe that in "the third city of the Union" there is only one delivery of letters in the day from the Post-Office, and not a single receiving-box except at the offices in Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Green Point? The blessed effects of this are that, suppose you live one, two or three miles from the Post-Office, and have a letter to post, you must go or send a distance of one, two or three miles to post it. In the cities of Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, there are receiving-boxes for letters scattered through their whole extent. The "third city in the Union" is too dignified to take that degree of care for the public accommodation, and is therefore no better provided, in this respect, than the bulk of our towns and villages—not so well, indeed, as small places do not require it.

So little business is done in Brooklyn that we are surprised to learn that there are 47 notaries-public in the city, 154 attorneys, (besides 174 others, who merely live in "the third city," and practice in the adjacent village of New-York:) there 268 regular physicians and surgeons in the consolidated city, besides 35 homœopathic, 11 eclectic, (?) 1 hydropathic, 3 botanic, and three female physicians; 240 clergymen of all denominations, including 15 colored pastors, 8 editors and two publishers. Lastly, there are five daily papers published in Brooklyn, one tri-weekly, two weekly and one monthly. One of these (the *Long Island Star*) was established in 1808, when the population was not 4,400. Out of it, in 1841, sprung a daily paper.

In conclusion, we have to acknowledge that Mr. SMITH, who is compiler as well as publisher of this useful and not unwieldy volume, has certainly bestowed much industry in making it full and accurate. He has annexed a large and complete map, which will be found extremely useful. It is to be hoped that he may receive sufficient encouragement to induce him to carry out his promised purpose of issuing it, revised and enlarged, every year.

THE NOTE BOOK OF AN ENGLISH OPIUM EATER. By THOMAS DE QUINCEY, author of "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater," &c. 1 vol., 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This is the eighteenth volume of DE QUINCEY'S writings, first collected for this American edition. We are free to confess that we do not think these writings worth collection. Portions of them are extremely good, but the greater part, hastily written for periodicals, are diffuse, weak and common-place. At the same time, their price is so low, (though brought out with the peculiar elegance which characterizes TICKNOR & FIELDS' publications,) that they are placed within the reach of a large circle of readers. In fullness of time, no doubt, what has already been done in England will be done here,—viz.: selections judiciously made, and the remainder let slip down into quiet oblivion.

DE QUINCEY has tried his hand at many things in the literary line. He has been critical, biographical, scholastic, imaginative, historical, theological and didactic. Of all that he has written, however, it is doubtful whether posterity will care for more than his *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, (which are earnest and intense,) his *Sketches of the Cæsars*, a small portion of his criticism, and bits here and there of his personal adventures. Verbosity is his leading failure—self conceit is the prevailing spirit of his writings. He does not want imagination, but it not often has been allowed utterance. With considerable learning, he has descended to pitiable pedantry, which presents itself in and out of season, when and where least acceptable. His style is involved. He puts parenthesis within parenthesis, and is perpetually deviating from his subject. He is never so happy as when he can drag in a little German or Greek into his discourse. He is never so well pleased as when he detects (or fancies that he detects,) a rival in some lapse of scholarship, and then belabors him, with words for weapons, as if he had found him in the commission of a felony. He exaggerates in a remarkable manner. He is chary of praise, but profuse of censure. He scarcely belongs to the present time, so far behind it is he in thought, feeling and information. He belongs in politics and faith, to the era of WILLIAM PITT, and has all the bigotry of his prototype without the personal amiability which distinguished "the pilot who weathered the storm." He would have been the man, not for Galway, but for the time of LAUD, STRAFFORD, and CHARLES STUART. In a word, he might be exhibited by BARNUM as the last of the intolerant Tories of the miserable days of CASTLEREAGH and PERCIVAL.

With an extensive vocabulary, (from which Saxon words are excluded as much as possible,) DE QUINCEY has unhappily allowed himself to be mastered by verbosity. In most cases, (for there are some brilliant, though rare exceptions,) he uses three times as many words as are necessary. Condensation of expression he appears incapable of. The result is that, as a *raconteur*, he generally fails. He cannot tell a story briefly, but heaps on words over words, accumulating petty details, until he produces the appointed quantity of "copy." At times he is picturesque enough in his language—but this is on rare occasions. For the most part, he seems content to spin an endless yarn. He rarely attempts to be humorous. When he does, it is a failure. It is noticeable, above all, that he has a habit of stating well known circumstances as if they had been confided to himself. In the volume before us, there is an example of this, when, writing about the late Lord WELLESLEY, he gives a dissertation on the original spelling of the name, (Wesley,) every fact related by him with the air of a modern Columbus who had discovered them, having previously been stated, more clearly and fully, in *Captain Rock's Letters to the King*, (a suppressed volume by ARTHUR O'CONNOR,) and in BURKE'S *Peerage*.

In the volume before us, (why called *The Opium-Eater's Note Book* we cannot ascertain,) DE QUINCEY'S varieties of style are freely exhibited. His accumulation of small details is to be found in *Three Memorable Murders*. He omits the very striking incident that after the suicide of WILLIAMS, the suspected murderer of the MARES and the WILLIAMSONS, his body was taken possession of by a mob, dragged in a sort of ignominious ovation through the streets and past the dwellings of his victims, and consigned to burial in the centre of four streets, with a stake driven through his heart. Miss MARTINEAU'S description of this midnight procession is very picturesque and striking. The best article in the book is that which gives an account of Walking Stewart. It is written in DE QUINCEY'S best style, though he does go out of his way, needlessly, to laud Prof. WILSON. Brief, also, and *ad rem.*, is the fragment On Suicide. Elsewhere, DE QUINCEY declares Dean SWIFT to be "a regular mountebank,"—talks of "Mrs. Haller moping her eyes in 'The Stranger,'"—asserts that BYRON'S *Lara* was a plagiarism—abuses Lord BROUGHAM for not believing that Sir PHILIP FRANCIS was the author of "Junius"—and incorrectly states that RICHARD SHARPE, a popular man forty years ago, was called *Rivet* SHARPE; whereas, as every one else knows, he was called *Conversation* SHARPE, as the best talker of the day.

The spirit of exaggeration which changes DE QUINCEY'S molehills into mountains prevails in the article on the "Antigone" of SOPHOCLES, as represented on the Edinburg stage—the year not mentioned. [And here, parenthetically imitating our author, we complain that no indication is given of the *date* of the articles, by which we could fix the time of the events which they record or comment upon.] A long dissertation, *de omnibus rebus*, opens the paper, followed by a revelation of the critic's tendency to be "a trifle too late" as to keeping appointments, a denunciation of MENDELSSOHN'S overture, which slipped out at one ear as it entered at the other—"a *proof*," says the modest critic, "that it *must* be horribly bad"—and then a burst of admiration as there "forth stepped, walking in brightness, the most faultless of Grecian marbles, Miss HELEN FAUCIT as *Antigone*." He dilates on her beauty, though he admits that "from the indistinctness of his sight for distant faces, he could not accurately discriminate Miss FAUCIT'S features, but was told by his next neighbor that they were as true to the antique as her figure." In another he praises her bust. Now, we state the simple fact, that HELEN FAUCIT'S features very much resemble MACREADY'S; and that her figure is quite as bad as his, and leave our readers to judge how "true to the antique" her face and form may be.

MOUNTAINS AND MOLE-HILLS; OR, RECOLLECTIONS OF A BURNT JOURNAL. By FRANK MARRYATT. With numerous Illustrations by the author. 12mo. NEW-YORK: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Whoever has read the works of MARRYATT, the novelist, and may peruse this volume of haps and mishaps, by his son, will be tempted to exclaim, "a chip of the old block!" Here, indeed, is one of the most agreeable, and, at the same time, most instructive books of travel and adventure we have fallen in with for many a long day. Young MARRYATT has great literary capabilities, and this volume is of a nature to float into permanent popularity.

MR. MARRYATT, who appears to have previously been in the British naval service abroad, reached California early in 1850, with the double purpose of seeing life in that sureate region and of following up Iago's counsel to Roderigo, "Put money in thy purse." He did half what he proposed—he saw "life in California," but he lost his money. He also lost his Journal, (it was burnt,) and here we have but the recollections of the incremated MSS. We doubt whether, after all, the actual work could have been more entertaining than this memory of it; if it were, then is young MARRYATT the best travel-writer in the world.

In June, 1850, our author arrived at San Francisco. It was after a great fire, which had almost destroyed the metropolis of the Land of Gold. In less time than can almost be imagined by a European, the burnt City was rebuilt. Mr. MARRYATT'S sketches of Californians, at that period, are not only racy but startling;—it was five years ago, be it remembered, which counts as much as a century or two in the annals of old European States. After a twelvemonth of sporting life and squatting in the interior, (the adventures of which are most graphically related,) occasionally "prospecting" for gold among the hills, he returned to San Francisco in April, 1851, and found the city so much altered, improved, extended, that he scarcely knew it. Here, tired of idleness and bent on adventure, he became an actor, under the name of Warren. A few weeks later, and another great fire desolated San Francisco—again to rise with new beauty out of the ashes. MARRYATT'S next move was to buy a lot of ready-made iron houses, sent from England and wrecked in the harbor, and convert the whole into a hotel at Vallejo, then spoken of as the future capital of California. Meanwhile, his land-speculation was abandoned, and, soon after, his hotel-speculation burst up. After this he went towards Sonora to work some auriferous rocks, actually raised nearly 300 tons, and then set to work to erect a quartz-crushing machine, to be worked by steam. The engine was duly put up and set going—and proved a failure. Stronger machinery was provided at much expense and delay, and then it appeared valueless—inasmuch as instead of the mill grinding the quartz, it was the quartz that ground the mill; result—iron filings instead of gold dust. This settled the matter, and called home to England by family affairs, MARRYATT quitted California, having lost everything but his temper. Of California, her means, prospects and capabilities, he speaks favorably and hopefully. In a word, he is a capital traveling companion, and has produced one of the best books on California. Practical good sense, great natural shrewdness, a keen sense of the ridiculous, the difficult art of telling a story intelligibly, and, above all, a hopeful habit of making the best of misfortunes, are MARRYATT'S characteristics. He is the least querulous of men, good-tempered, gentle, firm, and capable of accommodating himself to any society or circumstances. The illustrations with which the volume abounds are extremely clever, and show the author to be as much at home with the pencil as the pen.

The Old Farm-House, by Mrs. LAING, is a novel, in which the plot is wholly improbable. There is some clever character-sketching, the best examples of which are Mrs. Lorraire, who has been young, but "makes up" in an artistical manner, and a negro woman, named Sybil, a very choice bit of ebony. The child-life of the heroine is depicted with great truth, delicacy and effect. The scene is partly in New-York—apparently drawn more from fancy than observation. Staunton, a melo-dramatic villian, is an exaggeration and moral monstrosity from first to last. The book is well written, however, and may safely be trusted to the perusal of young people. Published by CHARLES H. DAVIS, Philadelphia.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The Tapers Lit.

The streets yesterday, at noon time in particular, looked dull, desolate, dreary, and deserted. Barrooms, groggeries and drinking saloons did business on a limited scale. Sherry-cobblers, Congress water and soda cocktails, were eagerly drank by the few who did visit these establishments; and brandy cocktails, St. Croix, and even schnapps were below par. The laws of nature, as exposed by the regular toper, were reversed, and instead of indulging in exhilarating and stimulating beverages, those of the most cooling quality were sought after and patronized. All this was the result of the "heated term." A practical demonstration of what we have said is proven by the small number of arrests for intoxication at the Police Courts yesterday. We give to-day, as usual, our free list of the arrests:

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.
Before Justice Brennan.

Margaret Buck, No. 3 Downing-street, did not buy the beer she drank.

Wm. Cranston, No. 7 Sixth-street, was intoxicated; drank different kinds of liquor but can't tell where.

UPSET HIM.

Richard Curry, Forty-ninth-street, corner of Third-avenue, drank some liquor on the bark where he was at work; don't know where the liquor came from; have not drank any liquor in three months; being unused to drinking, it upset him.

HIS WIFE TO BLAME.

Peter Coffield, Third-avenue, drank the liquor in his own house; was bought by his wife.

John McCuny, No. 154 First-avenue, drank three glasses of liquor; one of them was obtained in Murphy's, corner of the Bowery and Great Jones-street; don't know where the others were obtained; had not drank liquor in four years.

THE "SPORTSMAN'S RETREAT."

David Brown, No. 187 South First-street, Williamsburg, drank three glasses of brandy at Coleman's, Grand-street, commonly known as the "Sportsman's Retreat;" don't know that it was imported.

NOT QUITE SURE.

Robert G. Cunningham, No. 222 Greene-street, acknowledged being intoxicated, but thought he didn't know where he bought his liquor.

DIDN'T KEEP COUNT.

John W. Holland, No. 118 Christopher-street, bought two glasses of liquor in Hudson street, but can't tell the number.

DON'T TREAT YOUR WASHERWOMAN.

Sophia Larkins, No. 200 East Twenty-sixth-street, drank two or three glasses of beer at Mrs. Reilly's, in Twenty-fifth-street; was washing at her house, and was treated by her.

WAS TREATED.

William Laud, No. 90 Tenth-avenue, was intoxicated; the gin was given to him; don't know whether it was imported or not.

IT MIGHT BE DOMESTIC.

George Ketre, Thirty-ninth street, was intoxicated by drinking gin; bought the same at the corner of Duane-street and West Broadway; paid six cents for it; can't tell that it was domestic liquor.

James Sands, No. 280 Spring-street, got drunk on two glasses of brandy obtained in the Ninth-avenue.

NOT INTOXICATED.

James Henderson, No. 301 Tenth-avenue, was not intoxicated; did drink brandy at 10 and was arrested at 11 o'clock; didn't buy the liquor.

ESSEX MARKET.
Before Justice Welsh.

MORE THAN TEN DAYS.

Cornelius Riley was found unable to take care of himself. He was sent up as a vagrant.

WHERE IS SAM?

Timothy Galager, No 34 Scammel-street, found ditto. Got some of his liquor in the Bonded Warehouse; didn't swear, but we may suppose it was imported.

AT QUARANTINE.

Robert Boliver got intoxicated at the Quarantine grounds, on board the ship *Clara Windsor*. Don't state how he got up to the City.

Charles Castles lives nowhere, sometimes everywhere; didn't keep a diary of his life.

Lewis Smith, Norfolk-street, got the liquor in the shop he works in.

Pat. Hogan, No. 330 Eighth-street, found drunk in Grand-street; don't know where he got his liquor.

An unknown woman found drunk in Hester-street; she was rather disorderly.

Pat. McGlasher, Eleventh-street, don't know where he drank, nor the kind of liquor either.

Thomas Smith, Yonkers, don't know where he obtained the most of his laborers.

Michael McLoughlin, No. 145 Cherry-street, ditto.
Before Justice Bogart.

ONLY A DROP.

Wm. Hall, Somerset, Mass., only drank a drop yesterday.

Ellen Mason, Duane-street, don't know where she got her liquor.

John Kennedy, Brooklyn, don't know where he got his liquor.

Geo. F. Powers, Fordham, can't tell anything.

Wm. Johnson, No. 27 Twenty-second-street, ditto.

Ann Burke, Brooklyn, ditto.

Pat. Riley, No 219 Mott-street, got his grog in the steamboat *Augusta*.

Miscellaneous Items.

In Watertown, says the *Northern New York Journal*, we do not hear of any violations of the law except in an instance or two among the low and dissolute, and the Police were prompt in putting a stop to their operations.

The counsel for the complainant in the Heustis liquor case, at Saratoga, during the preliminary examination of witnesses, put this question to the witness Robert E. Smith, the bar-tender of Huestis: "Did you sell or deal out for Mr. Huestis any intoxicating liquor at his bar on the 4th day of July inst.?" The witness said to Judge McKean that he thought that he could not answer the question without criminating himself. The Judge allowed the witness to refuse to say whether he had sold liquors himself, but permitted the counsel to interrogate him as to whether intoxicating liquors were kept, deposited or sold at the Lafayette House on the 4th, or had been at any time since.

A letter from Oxford states that the law is observed in that vicinity, and the sale of liquors is entirely abandoned.

In the Deuel liquor case, at Saratoga, the Judge overruled all the objections made on the part of the defence, and held the accused to trial. An adjournment of one week was then asked, to procure the attendance of witnesses from New-York—the object being to show that Mr. D.'s liquors are imported. This was allowed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

What we Eat and How Much we Pay for It.

Eating meat at this season of the year is rather a serious matter. The flavor of a delicate rare-bit is not diminished indeed, but the labor of masticating the fibre and bringing the juicy parts into communication with the palatal nerves is a work for hired men and Titans who never faint in Summer's heat nor melt under scorching suns.

Of course, then, the fresh meat market is abundantly supplied, and prices quite as moderate as usual. It is about as easy to give an idea of the prices at which pieces of meat can be bought as of houses, without describing them. Thus one might quote houses this week as ranging from $4,000 to $400,000; and so of beef, we say truly that it ranges from eight cents to eighteen cents the pound. That is, a tough piece which needs a rasp to separate the particles, and nitric acid to digest it, can—especially if it is a little stale and begins to acquire a suggestive odor—be had for eight cents the pound, short weight. An economical housewife for a shilling can find a tolerable steak, which, if broiled, will be tender and nice, or if stewed in lard will be tough and live-oaky in the endurance of molar attacks. But if you go to market with a friend who holds his head high, or if you are going to have a "ring'tom" at your house, "regardless of expense," the beef you'll get will cost eighteen-pence in Washington Market.

Veal goes off at eight cents for fore-quarters, or twelve or fourteen cents for hind-quarters—so much does *position* make a difference. Lamb—and it is marvelous, considering the numbers of sheep which thread our streets, that in the market all muttons are resolved back to lamb—lamb sells at 14 and 15 cents. At that price lamb is to be had that was young years ago, or the tenderer flesh that never felt a drop of oxygenized blood before the last Spring opened.

Of salt meat we can say nothing that we have not said before. So with a wisdom that more than half the world might wisely imitate, we say nothing.

We throw up our hat and hurrah for better times. Vegetables are coming down. Potatoes being now but 18 cents the half peck, are within the reach of all men who have comfortable salaries. Cabbages, at 3 and 6 cents the head, are within the reach of poor folks even. While turnips at 3 and 4 cents, onions at 3 and 6 cents, lettuce at 1 and 2 cents, and carrots at 3 and 4 cents a bunch, "furnish forth a right luscious feast" for a bit of money that is quite contemptible in the eyes of rich men.

The doctors ought to do well. Cucumbers are plenty at 37½c. to 50c. the hundred, and if anybody means to make pickles now is the time. Green peas and string beans are very plenty and cheap. Squashes are plenty at 8c. to 12½c. apiece. Green Corn, which is sure to make necessary a doctor's call, goes off at 18 pence the dozen ears.

Berries of nearly all kinds are quite plenty and in large demand, but without any material change in price. Raspberries at 8c.@10c. per basket; huckleberries, 16c.; blackberries, 14c., and gooseberries, 9c. a quart; currants, 4c. a quart; plums (green gage) are quite plenty and in good demand at 25c. a half peck. A small quantity of black currants have also arrived and sell at 12½c. a quart.

In view of which facts wise men and women live mostly on fruit and vegetables while such exceeding warm weather remains.

Fresh fish are delightful now, but the trouble is that the "fresh fish" of the markets are apt to give out an uncertain savor very early. You can't be sure of them. Most of them are brought to the City in ice, and when taken out of the ice they enjoy only a brief and short-lived reputation for freshness. Hence the demand is small now, though the rates are about the same.

There is no R in this month, and hence oysters and clams are consumed with great misgivings. They taste just about as usual, but it is a time when all bivalves are out of fashion. If one wishes them, however, he must pay the old rates—62½c. to $2 for a hundred for oysters, and 37½c. to $1 for clams.

Regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club.

Yachting is becoming a favorite amusement among us. We are glad of it, for it is a manly, useful and refined sport—possessing all the exciting interest without any of the cruelty attendant on horse-racing.

The beautiful rivers that surround it and its spacious Bay, give New-York unrivaled opportunities for boat racing. We have and can build here the swiftest yachts in the world, and can boast two or three very fine (and, a friend at our elbow suggests rather re-fined) yacht clubs.

In addition to these, another Club on a popular basis was started at Harlem some months since, under the title of the "Harlem Model Yacht Club." [The word "model," as here used, we will state for the benefit of those ignorant of such matters, is intended to denote that the boats used by the club are not strictly yachts, but merely "models" for such.] It is composed at present of 52 members, many of whom are old and skillful sailors, and have a fleet of eight yachts, of which HENRY P. MCGOWAN is its Commodore, and THOMAS GRAHAM Vice Commodore.

The first regatta of this Club was announced to come off on Wednesday last. The boats were to start from Harlem Bridge, sail round a stake at College Point and turn another at Classon's Point, thence around Throgg's Neck buoy, and finally return to the place of starting. The prizes to be contended for were, 1st, a silver pitcher, valued at $50; 2d, a silver pitcher, valued at $35; 3d, a silver goblet, valued at $15; 4th, a suit of silk colors, presented by the ladies of Harlem; 5th, a yacht signal. Two minutes per foot was allowed in favor of the smaller boats.

The members of the Club had a steamer waiting at Harlem bridge for the reception of the invited guests, who comprised some hundred and fifty persons, including an array of very handsome ladies.

The order of starting was as follows:

Name of Yacht.	Length. Feet. In.	Owner.	Time of starting. H. M. S.
Georgiana	45	1. Walter Brady	11 00 00
Louisa Jane	21	6. Isaac H. Austin	11 12 35
Challenge	22	9. Graham & McCusker	11 13 90
Gipsy	23	4. Chiunock, Stockdale, Lynch & Belt	11 16 30
Frolic	24	10. Mr. Gibson & Dr. Brower	11 19 30
Storm Bird	25	4. McGovern & Brady	11 20 30
Olivia	26	4. W. Seaman	11 22 30
J. S. Austin	27	9. John S. Austin	11 25 90

The scenery on all points of the East River is beautifully picturesque, and is rendered still more striking in consequence of the numerous vessels, with snowy sails, which are always passing through the sound to this port.

On Wednesday everything appeared to great advantage. In the glassy surface of the river the beauties of the woods was mirrored, whilst the cottages and villas and mansions, seen through the opening glades from the bridge at Harlem to Fort Schuyler, whose frowning guns form a remarkable contrast with the loveliness of the surrounding scenery, render that portion of the East River exceedingly delightful.

Although the day was beautifully fine, still it was not propitious for boat racing, for, at the time of starting, there was hardly a breath of air; and it was only after considerable delay that they were able to tack through the narrow outlet from the bridge to the river. They were all close together, with the *Austin* a little ahead, which continued to maintain her first advantage until she reached the College Point buoy, when the *Olivia* closed upon her, and both made the turn together, the time being one hour and four minutes.

On turning this stake, the *Gipsey* and *Frolic* became entangled, which occasioned some delay, and caused them to drop behind a little. Up to this point the yachts had been all quite close, and sometimes sailing in a straight line, and with but very little perceptible advantage on any side.

They then steered to Classon's Point, about two miles distant, and passed the stake boat in the following order and time:

	Hour.	Minutes.	Seconds.
Olivia and Austin	1	11	00
Storm Bird	1	11	30
Louisa Jane	1	13	00
Challenge	1	13	30
Frolic	1	14	00
Gipsey	1	14	30

Shortly after turning this post the very slight breeze which barely kept the boats sailing entirely died away, and, as it was a condition of the regatta that the first yacht should arrive back within five hours at the place of starting, the contest had to be postponed until yesterday at 12 o'clock. The steamer and guests, and the yachts, returned to Harlem, after enjoying a very pleasant day, but parties were somewhat disappointed that the breeze had not been more favorable, when certainly a most exciting contest for the several prizes would have been witnessed.

THE REGATTA ON THURSDAY.

On Thursday, according to postponement, the yachts were all in readiness for another start for the same points, and on the same terms. A large number of persons were present. Although the weather was intolerably hot, there was a good breeze on the river, and all things bid fair for a fine day's sport.

Messrs. CHARLES SOYCE, S. VAN NOSTRAND, and CHARLES HOTCHKISS acted as Judges. The first boat started at 12 o'clock, followed closely by all the others, presenting from the shore a very pretty sight. They all kept close together for some time, but the *Olivia* seemed a little ahead. Her Captain, WM. SEAMAN, however, not being acquainted with the tide, made a long stretch between the North and South Brothers, (so called,) instead of sailing directly through the ship channel, between the North Brother and Stony Point, and, in consequence of this error, she lost several minutes' time, and failed to take the lead again.

The rounding of the different buoys were made by all the yachts at almost the same moment, but on the homeward stretch, the wind being almost dead ahead, the *Louisa Jane* showed her peculiar qualities by taking the lead. She was closely followed by the *Storm Bird* and *Olivia*.

A portion of the tackling of the *Challenge* gave way twice during the race, causing her a loss of about seven minutes' time, and depriving her of all chances of gaining the race.

The following is the Judge's Report of the race:

	Actual time. H. M. S.	Deduct. for Sta.	Official time.
Georgiana	1 11 00	00	1 11 00
Louisa Jane	1 13 00	00	1 13 00
Challenge	1 13 30	00	1 13 30
Gipsey	1 16 30	00	1 16 30
Frolic	1 19 30	00	1 19 30
Storm Bird	1 20 30	00	1 20 30
Olivia	1 22 30	00	1 22 30
John S. Austin	1 25 90	00	1 25 90

RECAPITULATION.

Louisa Jane..First Prize. | Frolic.....Fourth Prize.
Storm Bird..Second Prize. | J. S. Austin..Fifth Prize.
Olivia.....Third Prize.

A SCRUB RACE.

At the close of the regular regatta a private scrub race took place between the *Louisa Jane Gipsey*, *Olivia*, *Frolic*, and a boat belonging to Coney Island known as the *Katydid*. The race was from the Harlem Bridge around Blackwell's Island and back. The boats started at 5½ o'clock with a stiff breeze. The *Katydid* took the lead and when rounding the Island was fast distancing her competitors. The boats had not turned when our reporter left, but he has no doubt the *Katydid* came in first and gained the race.

The people of Harlem, both male and female, manifest much interest in the success of their *Yacht Club*, which will no doubt soon assume a deserved distinction.

The Boston Rowing Match—"Maid of Erin" Ahead.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 19.

The rowing match between the eighteen-oared gigs *Maid of Erin* and *T. F. Meagher*, which has been the theme of much animated discussion among oarsmen for the last two weeks, came off yesterday afternoon at the appointed time, in the presence of many thousands of spectators. The place selected for this trial of strength and skill, was the course marked out by the city authorities for the regatta on the Fourth, over which the contending boats were to row three times—making a race of nine miles. At about five minutes before 3 o'clock, the start took place, the *Maid of Erin* taking the lead from the first, and keeping it throughout the race, gradually adding to the amount of water between her and the *T. F. Meagher*. The time made is as follows:

"MAID OF ERIN."

Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.
First time round..20	42	Third time round..23	51	
Second time round..23	01			

Making the whole distance in 67 minutes and 34 seconds.

"T. F. MEAGHER."

Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.
First time round..29	50	Second time round..23	12	

The *T. F. Meagher* did not row up to the judges' stand at the end of the third heat. This boat was pulled with much spirit, and although not the winners on the present occasion, the crew have done themselves no discredit; she had pushed the *Maid of Erin* hard over the whole course, and ceased rowing at about a quarter of a mile from the station, when it is was evident they could not be the victors.

As the names of the boats would indicate, the oarsmen are sons of the Emerald Isle—those of the *Maid of Erin* are from Bantry Bay, and we are informed that the crew of the *T. F. Meagher* are from Kinsale.

We understand that Mr HENRY DOOLEY, of the Merchants' Exchange Hotel, has been a heavy looser by this race.

Since writing the above, we learned that one of the crew of the *T. F. Meagher*, WILLIAM QUINN, was seriously indisposed and not expected to live, having been affected by the sun during the early part of the race; but after having made a visit to the sick man, we have little doubt of his recovery.

Police News.

MORE COUNTERFEITS AFLOAT.

Officer Simmons, of the Second Ward Police, on Wednesday arrested a young man named George Myers on the charge of passing counterfeit fives on the Merchants' Bank, Burlington, Vt. He was arrested in the store of Mr. N. B. Hooper, Nassau-street, where he had purchased a hat and tendered in payment for it one of these counterfeit five-dollar bills. The bill aroused Mr. Hooper's auspicions, and he sent out a lad to see if it was all right. The lad returned and informed that it was a counterfeit. Mr. H., after giving the young man a caution, let him go and followed him, though unobserved by Myers. Myers was taken into custody attempting to pass the same bill at a stationery store, knowing the same to be bad. The accused was brought before the magistrate and held for trial in default of bail.

STEALING LUGGAGE.

A man named Peter Brady was taken into custody Wednesday, charged with stealing some luggage from the steamboat *Metropolis*, pier No 3 North River, valued at $275. The property belonged to Mr. Adolphus S. Lewis. It was recovered in the possession of the prisoner, who was looked up for trial.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

While Mr. Benjamin F. Weymouth, of the Washington Hotel, was purchasing a ticket at the office of the steamboat plying between New-York and Fall River, he had his pocket picked of his wallet containing $51. He felt the hand of the thief in his pocket, and on turning round and examining his pocket he found the wallet gone. The alarm was given, when Officer Clark of the Chief's office took a man named Lawson into custody on suspicion of being the thief. The accused was brought before Justice Bogart and committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

CHARGED WITH COMMITTING A RAPE.

Officer Webb, of the First District Police Court, yesterday arrested a man named John Daly, charged with having ravished the person of Mary Gallagher, a domestic employed at No. 206 Greene-street. It is alleged that Daly, on the evening of the 12th inst., while Mary was quietly sitting in the basement, took hold of her and carried her into the bedroom adjoining, and there violated her person. The accused was held for examination by Justice Connolly.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

A man named James Grimsby was brought before Justice Brennan charged with entering the premises, No. 211 Tenth-avenue, and stealing therefrom personal property of the value of $300. On searching the prisoner, the goods and about 100 skeleton keys were found in his possession, one of which unlocked the above premises. The accused was committed for examination by the Magistrate.

☞ The light ship *Nantucket* from the station off Nantucket Shoals, is now in the Naval Dry Dock, undergoing repairs. A few weeks ago, in a severe storm, she broke from the moorings at Nantucket and went upon the shoals. After she was got off, it was found that she was badly damaged. It was impossible to keep her afloat, and empty water casks were put in her between decks. These effectually buoyed her up, and she was towed to New-York. A week ago she was brought to the Navy-yard in this condition, but owing to the steamer *San Jacinto* being in the dry dock, nothing could be done. The latter, however, left the dock on Monday afternoon, and the *Nantucket* was immediately floated into it. Upon an examination of her hull, it was found that her keel had been entirely carried away, many of her timbers were strained, and several feet of her copper was knocked off.

☞ About two hundred persons, forty of whom are apprentice boys, are to be sent on this week for the United States frigate *Constellation*, which, it is said, is fitting out at Norfolk for the Mediterranean.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Shall Any but Democratic Officers be Paid?

WM. H. CANNIFF VS. THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Before Hon. Justice Greene.

This case arose out of the refusal of Mayor Wood to sign a warrant for the plaintiff's salary, as Clerk to the Second District Police Court, Jefferson Market, under appointment by the Board of Aldermen, in Convention, on the 13th of June last. Mr. Canniff sues for the amount due for services rendered from the 15th to the last day of June, payment being made to the last day of each month.

Mr. Tomlinson, who appeared for the plaintiff, put in evidence a certified copy of the resolution of the Convention, held on 13th June, appointing Mr. Canniff, and of the oath of office taken by him before Hon. Judge Morris, of the Supreme Court, on the 15th of June.

Mr. Lawrence, for the Mayor and Corporation, objected to the first paper, on the ground that it was not proved that the Convention had been regularly called together.

Mr. Tomlinson—That is merely an objection to the order of proof, which I will meet, by first proving regularity.

Mr. Lawrence objected to the oath as informal. He contended that the Clerks of Police Courts were City officers, and should be sworn in before the Mayor alone. In the first place they were paid out of the City Treasury.

The Court—So are the Supreme Court Judges, but that does not make them City officers.

Mr. Lawrence—It is true that that fact in itself would not constitute them City officers, but when taken in connection with the other fact of their appointment by the Corporation, I think it does. The Charter of 1849, the Mayor, with the Common Council, or the Common Council alone, shall make all other appointments. The Common Council are the Police Commissioners. The Commissioners and the Police Courts were composed of the Justices and Clerk; these officers were not liable or answerable to the Common Council; were not city officers; and therefore overruled the objection.

Mr. Lawrence took exception.

Mr. Tomlinson, to prove the regularity of the Convention, read in evidence a resolution, by the Board of Aldermen of the 6th of June, giving notice that on the 13th of that month they would meet in Convention, pursuant to the Statute, for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of Clerk of the Second District Police Court, and making certain other appointments.

Reuben E. Holmes, Assistant Clerk of the Common Council, deposed that he served a copy of that resolution upon Mayor Wood the following day. On cross-examination, he stated that the copy was not signed by the presiding officer of the Board, but by the Clerk.

Joseph B. Young, Deputy Clerk, sworn—Examined by Mr. Tomlinson. Q.—Were you present at the Convention of the Board of Aldermen held on June 13?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Canniff appointed? [Objected to.]

Q.—What was done then in relation to Mr. Canniff?

A.—A resolution was passed appointing Mr. Wm. H. Canniff to fill the office of Clerk of the Second District Police Court, vacant by resignation of Mr. Wm. H. Daviaco.

[The minutes of the Convention were here put in evidence, &c.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawrence—Q.—Was Mayor Wood present at that Convention? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Lawrence still objected to introducing the proceedings of the Convention, as it was not shown that the Mayor had been legally notified. Such notice required the signature of the presiding officer. Secondly, it did not appear on the face of the paper that the resolution was passed by a majority of the members.

Mr. Tomlinson—It appears on the face of the minutes that the resolution was passed by 12 votes in the affirmative. Does the counsel wish me to prove that 12 forms a majority? [A sensation.]

Mr. Young was called, and proved that the number of Wards (and consequently of Aldermen,) was only 22, and that 12 formed a majority; which important fact being disposed of

Mr. John Quackenbush was called, and deposed that on the first or second day after his appointment, Mr. Canniff went to Mayor Wood's office, in his company, and requested to be sworn, but that the Mayor refused to do so.

Mr. Lawrence—Did he exhibit any papers to the Mayor? A.—Yes, Sir. He exhibited the original resolution passed by the Convention, and signed by the Chairman, Thos. Chrisdie.

Q.—Was the attestation of Mr. Valentine upon it?

A.—It was.

Mr. Tomlinson offered to prove,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1855.

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Slavery and its Social Influence.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is exceedingly anxious for a controversy with us, as to the comparative effect of Slavery and Freedom upon Society. It asserts that a general want of faith in everything,—skepticism in religion, law, government, property and marriage,—characterizes society at the North;—that this skepticism is "coextensive in time and space with free society and *confined to free society*, and that no such skepticism and infidelity now prevails, or has ever prevailed in slave society." And from this position it infers the abstract and absolute superiority of Slavery over Freedom, as an element of social character. And it insists upon a reply from the TIMES to its allegations upon this point.

We confess, at the outset, a decided distaste for a controversy upon the abstract merits of Slavery, first because we have no audience to be convinced, and secondly because we can foresee no good result from such an argument. Everybody in the free States regards Slavery as *an evil*, not merely or mainly for the wrong it inflicts upon its victims, but because it paralyses the energies both physical and mental of the community in which it exists, induces an unnatural reliance of one class upon the labor of another for the means of existence, establishes between these classes a permanent hostility of interest and of sentiment, which precludes the free and rapid development of social character, and substitutes luxurious indulgence for that strenuous activity which is the invariable condition of social progress. We have here *grown out* of the condition of slave-holding. We regard our escape from it as the result of that inherent energy of character which sloughed it off in the process of growth as an incumbrance—as the decayed and hurtful relics of a lower social condition. And the fact that more Southern States have not rid themselves of it by a similar process, we consider their misfortune, due to the circumstances of their character and position, which have not permitted so rapid a development of social energies as we have experienced. This is the settled sentiment of our Northern society; and an argument in support or defence of it would be deemed superfluous and impertinent. We see frequent efforts on the part of our Southern brethren, who have not yet sloughed off Slavery, to make themselves and the world believe that their condition is in advance of ours—that Slavery is a blessing and not an evil, and that in renouncing, or rather in outgrowing it, we have committed a capital blunder. But none of our people believe that these Southern sophisters are really in earnest, or that they themselves believe what they say upon this subject. They may be very unjust in putting such a construction upon arguments urged with so much zeal and apparent sobriety: but the fact is so nevertheless, and is quite sufficient to render superfluous and useless any effort we might make to answer and refute them.

If we were inclined, however, to enter upon the argument to which the *Enquirer* invites us, we should begin by denying its assumption. We do not admit that *want of faith* is especially characteristic of free society,—or that there is more of it at the North than at the South. We admit that it may be more open, more widely proclaimed, more belligerent in its temper, and more earnest in the endeavor to make proselytes here, than it is there. But that is due partly to the fact that it is much more sincere and earnest here than there, and partly to the fact that it enjoys with us a much greater freedom of utterance than is allowed to it elsewhere. We do not believe there is any higher or deeper faith in the infinite and impartial justice of God, in the sanctity of marriage, in the right of property—which is only another name for each man's right to the fruits of his own labor—or in any of the great principles of society and religion, among the owners of slaves than among those who own none. On the contrary, we believe there is a wider and a deeper disbelief of all sanctions, resting upon abstract and absolute right, there than here:—though, as it is the offspring of indifference and thoughtless devotion to selfish indulgence, rather than of reflection and conviction, it seeks utterance less, and manifests itself, not in clamorous proclamation, as it does with us, but in the personal life and daily habits of the individual. All the skepticism and infidelity there is at the North comes out and shows itself in print At the South it *strikes in*,—but it none the less exists.

We should like to know, indeed, from the *Enquirer*, what there is in the ownership of slaves to make man reverent, loyal, careful in the discharge of his social duties, and disposed, above all other men, to do unto others as he would have them do unto him? In what does this elevating, humanising, and Christianizing effect of slaveholding consist? Does the consciousness that he is the owner of a thousand men, women and children,—that he can send them into the fields to till his soil and fill his barns, with no more thought for their good than he exercises for the good of his beasts,—that he can sell them,—that he can part the wife from her husband, the mother from her babes, and send them where neither shall ever see the other again,—that he can deny them all mental culture, shut them out from all knowledge of God, and blind them to their own immortality,—that he can make them, at will, the mere instruments of his own selfish gratification, the creatures of his good pleasure, instead of independent, responsible beings—holding their existence from the same God, and on the same tenure and for the same ends as he holds his,—does the consciousness of this absolute power and supremacy over others inspire the slaveholder with the Christian virtues of meekness, of humble dependence and of brotherly love? Unless all history is a lie, exactly the reverse is the effect produced. A consciousness of arbitrary power, begets an arbitrary temper; and an unchecked dominion over others, induces a skeptical forgetfulness of higher duties and of higher obligations. It seems to us, therefore, utterly absurd to insist, as the *Enquirer* does, that a slave-holding community must necessarily be more religious, more loyal, more regardful of moral and of social sanctions, than one where every man owns himself.

But before going any further with this argument, we should be glad to know the practical result at which the *Enquirer* aims. It need not take the trouble to vindicate its own social condition, for we do not propose to disturb or interfere with it in any way. If Virginia chooses to maintain Slavery as one of her domestic social institutions, she has the right to do so, and shall enjoy it unmolested by us. Does the *Enquirer* insist that New-York would consult her true interest by reestablishing Slavery within her borders; and is *that* the practical object it hopes to reach by this discussion? Or does it propose to convince us that *Kansas* will be improved by the introduction of Slavery, and thus to obtain our assent to such a step? This is really the only point upon which argument can have any practical bearing;—and in regard to that, whether Slavery be an evil or not, our objection to its establishment in Kansas rests on other grounds. We contend against it as an unjust encroachment upon the political power of the Free States under the Constitution; and it is that objection which the advocates of Slavery Extension will be required to meet.

Secrets of Know-Nothingism.

The Baltimore *Republican* publishes another batch of Know-Nothing secrets, giving all the grips, pass-words, countersigns and "workings" of the various degrees and Councils, so that nothing now remains to be divulged of this once mysterious organization, which threatened to annihilate all the old parties, take the country by storm, and assume the political command in every municipal, State and National office from Maine to Texas. But the game is all up, the bubble has burst, and a most profitable lesson may be learned from the fate of this secret Order by all who may hereafter attempt to form a new party. The Know-Nothings, as has been proved, possessed sufficient power for good or evil, if they had but possessed sufficient discretion to use it properly, and they might have become a source of apprehension to other parties, who would have made terms with them for the sake of the assistance they could render in a closely contested election. But they could only be powerful while their numbers were unknown and their leaders unrecognized. They had a small number of hearty fanatics who would never hesitate to follow their leaders, and the organization should have been content to work with them, but the leaders grew ambitious; they miscalculated their strength, they misinterpreted the public sentiment, and, by making an open nomination and holding a public Convention, they let the daylight into their mysterious council chambers, when the world was enabled to see what mummeries they were practicing, and who they were that aspired to be our future Mayors, Governors, Presidents, and Legislators The delusion was destroyed, the charm broken, the mystic ties were loosed, and the whole power of the party was destroyed. From the moment they made an open nomination, and ventured to act by themselves, they became do-nothings, and their power was gone. Of course, so extensive an organization, and one, too, which was based on so potent a principle as that of a love of country and an opposition to foreign oppression and interference, could not suddenly be broken up and destroyed, for there were no small number of sincere, patriotic, and devoted men in the Order, who would cling to it while there was anything to cling to. But the great body of its members have become convinced that the Know-Nothings committed political suicide the very moment that they allowed themselves to be bullied, or tempted into open nominations; there has been an irreparable rupture among them, too, on a question which was foreign to the original purpose of their organization, and they can never come together again. As an element in our political organizations, the Know-Nothings are not, now, of much account, and they will be of much less a year hence. They will go the way of all parties that have deserted their own standards. The objects of the Simon Pures of the Order were to prevent the spread of Romanism in this country, and to amend or abolish the naturalization laws; but they soon abandoned those great objects, and formed themselves into a league to strangle at the North the sentiment of freedom, and to make the Free States mere second fiddles for the Slave States to play upon. It is a sad alternative that political parties are reduced to, but it seems to be inevitable that, for a while at least, great national questions of policy must be abandoned until the sectional issues are disposed of which the Know-Nothings have been active in raising. But "Sam" himself is a used up impersonation, without the U. S. to give him substance and respectable personality.

Liberation of the American Slave at Savanna la Mar.

By the Kingston papers, brought by a recent arrival, it appears that a black man, alleged to be a slave, has been forcibly taken from on board the brig *Young America*, by some persons at Savanna la Mar, and set at large.

This occurrence presents a new phase of a long standing cause of vexation and irritation between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States—one which our Government has frequently endeavored to remove by positive treaty stipulations, but which, owing to the reluctance of Great Britain to act upon the subject, has remained to this day unsettled.

It was formerly the practice to a considerable extent of the local authorities of the Bahama Islands, when vessels of the United States were driven into their ports by stress of weather, having slaves on board, to set them free by their interference. The case of the *Creole*, which was carried into the port of Nassau by persons who had mutinied, and other cases of a like character, led Mr. WEBSTER, in negotiating the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, to endeavor to secure stipulations which should insure American vessels trading at the colonial ports of Great Britain against such interference. At that time Mr. WEBSTER argued that a ship on the high seas was to be regarded as a part of the territory of the nation to which she belonged—a position which, when made many years before by HUBNER, was pronounced by an able commentator on maritime law as untenable—and he concluded from that principle, that if driven unwillingly into a foreign port, the ship retained the same rights and immunities in port as when freely roaming the open ocean. He argued further that a merchant vessel visiting a foreign port for the purpose of trade, was, under the practice of nations, so far entitled to bring with her the jurisdiction and authority of the laws of her own country, as to render the relations of master and slave existing upon her, inviolable by the authorities of the port where she might chance to lie.

Lord ASHBURTON, in replying, declined at that time the discussion of this question, alleging his lack of instructions, but engaged that directions should be given to the Generals of the English Colonies on our southern borders, not to interfere in an officious manner with American vessels, driven by accident into their ports. And he added that the laws of hospitality seem to require that there should be no further inquisition into the state of persons on board our vessels on the part of the English authorities, than should be indispensable to enforce the municipal laws of the colony, and the proper regulation of its harbors and waters.

This promise of Lord ASHBURTON's seems to have been accepted as satisfactory, and the treaty of 1842 was concluded. Since then no complaints have been made on our part against the authorities of the English Colonies in this respect; but it seems now, from the occurrence at Savanna la Mar, that individuals are disposed to take upon themselves the performance of acts which drew forth expostulation and complaint on our part, when performed by the British Colonial authorities.

When we consider the immense amount of commerce which finds its way through the channel between the Bahama Islands and the Coast of Florida, and passes in the vicinity of the rest of the British West India Islands, it is certainly greatly to be desired that the delicate subject upon which we have spoken should be taken up and disposed of by the two Governments interested, by some positive and permanent stipulations. Until this is done cases will frequently arise requiring explanation and settlement, and the issue of which will depend entirely upon what may chance to be the feeling of the two Governments towards each other at the moment.

In our present happy condition of profound peace, our Government could not be better employed than in blotting out this subject from the list of international differences, perhaps one of the most irritating and difficult of adjustment that could possibly present itself in times of high excitement or hostility between Great Britan and the United States.

A Step Backwards.

We are sorry to see that in very many of the Liquor Saloons the Proprietors have taken down the placard they once exhibited ao ostentatiously,

> THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
> NOT TAKEN HERE.

Why they removed it we can only conjecture. Their custom undoubtedly fell off, as very many of their regular visitors were induced to drop in solely by the desire to read the TIMES. But they will hardly get them back again as they now take the paper at their houses, and have, moreover, learned that they are a good deal better off without their liquor. They are in danger, meantime, of losing their standing with the Liquor Dealers' Association.

The low rum-holes, where neither the TIMES nor a reader of it was ever seen, still keep up the placard and make capital out of it. They lose nothing—as the placards were furnished gratuitously—and they get great credit for being zealous and self-denying champions of their order. Their liquor is all imported—or at all events is made from imported drugs. By the way, does the law require the *water* drank with liquor, or with drugs, to be imported also? Here is a nice point for legal casuists.

Presidential.

The aspirants for the Presidency down East are getting dreadfully in earnest about it. We observe by the proceedings in one of the Boston Courts that Dr. GEORGE WASHINGTON MELLEN, whose claims have been so zealously and enthusiastically urged on public attention by the Boston *Post*, is not to be allowed to walk over the course without vigorous opposition. One of his competitors, DANIEL PRATT, Jr., has entered a complaint against him for *high treason*. It seems from the complaint that MELLEN is alleged to have accused PRATT of having received £250,000 from the Pope of Rome, with which to organise a force of 500,000 men to overturn the liberties of the country; and the making of this unfounded charge, the complainant insists, is high treason under the Constitution. The Police Court Justice, who is evidently in the interest of the opposite faction, decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and turned the complaint over to Judge CURTIS and other federal authorities. As they are liable to be in the interest of the existing administration, it is greatly to be feared that they will not do full justice to the case of Mr. PRATT.

Now that these matters are going into Courts of law, we should not be at all surprised to see proceedings commenced against parties similarly situated in this State. We have heard it whispered, indeed, that an action had already been commenced on behalf of GEORGE LAW against Mr. FILLMORE, for unlawful trespass upon his preserves, and that the ex-President's sudden departure for Europe was in consequence thereof. Another suit will be brought against Com. VANDERBILT for running his steam-craft into and seriously damaging Com. STOCKTON's private frigate; the defense set up is, that so dense a political fog prevailed at the time that the pilot *knew-nothing* whatever of his position; and, indeed, it was not discovered that there had been any collision until after the Philadelphia Convention, when the fog lifted and both vessels were found to be water-logged. It is rumored also that LAW's heaviest ship disappeared entirely during the same fog, but whether she was struck and sunk by any other vessel, or sprung a leak and went down, is not known; the latter is probable, as she was never seaworthy. We do not learn that she had any insurance.

But if the example of the Boston aspirants is followed here, our law Courts may count upon plenty of business for the hot months.

Judge Culver.

The following paragraph occurs in a New-York letter published in the *National Intelligencer*:

Judge CULVER, of the Superior Court of Brooklyn, ever since his election to the office in November last, has been the victim of much persecution. First, his right to the seat was denied and his opponent declared legally elected, but the opponent had the grace to decline the Judgeship; next, the Supervisors found some reason to refuse payment of his salary, but in this they had to succumb; then a Grand Jury presented him and his Court on the indefinite charge of "gross negligence and partiality," and to refute this the Judge has entered an action for libel against some of the actors on this Jury, whose motives are understood to have been influenced solely by the Judge's known proclivities in favor of the Prohibitory Liquor law.

We have no doubt that much of the annoyance to which Judge CULVER has been subjected, is due to the cause specified. The treatment he has experienced is certainly highly discreditable to all who have made themselves parties to it. His opponents had a right to oppose his nomination and election, and did so strenuously, but without success. After his election they had no right to harass him as they have done by incessant and ignoble persecutions. The action of the Grand Jury in presenting him as unqualified for his place, was an outrage which can only injure and disgrace the men by whom it was perpetrated. They availed themselves of their accidental position as Jurors to vent their personal malignity under official forms. To call such a denunciation, which was utterly beyond the line of their duty, a presentment, is an abuse of words. It was a base and cowardly attempt to injure the Judge personally and officially, and yet to evade the responsibility of their acts by the shelter of their official character. We are glad the Judge has put them upon their defence.

The New Paper.

The Liquor Dealers, we observe, are earnestly pushing their project of starting a new daily newspaper. They propose to call it *The Age*, and have already issued a portentous prospectus, very badly written, purporting to set forth the objects to which the new journal will be devoted. We do not hear that they have as yet advanced much beyond Captain FRENCH's subscription of $20,000, in their efforts to raise a fund. The *Herald* continues to throw cold water on the scheme, and is doing its best to convince the Liquor Dealers that they need no other organ. Evidently, however, they distrust the *Herald's* alliance: they fear it will give them the slip if the tide should happen to turn the other way, as it did once before. Their safest plan is clearly to have an organ of their own. We hope they will succeed in getting one started. They will do well, however, to secure the services of men as editors and reporters, who do not patronize the owners of the paper too extensively. The labors of a daily journal are very exacting and require the services of men who spend the least possible portion of their time at the bar. We hope the Liquor Dealers will bear this in mind in making their arrangements. We are inclined to think that their labors in organizing the new paper will be greatly facilitated by the Prohibitory Law.

A Song of Degrees.

The list of degrees conferred at Harvard has come to hand, and the name of SAMUEL E. ELIOT, LL. D., is not upon it. He wrote—that is, plain SAMUEL E. ELIOT wrote—a *History of Liberty*, and afterwards furnished a commentary upon it, in the shape of a vote for the Fugitive Bill; but these laurels were not green enough to earn the rare and enviable title. They did not approve him a Doctor of Laws. Since Harvard will not be accommodating, cannot some Southern Institution, the University of Missouri for instance, meet the difficulty, by inventing the title, for the occasion, of S. F. L. D.—Doctor of the Fugitive Slave Law,—and bestowing it upon the historian? He is a martyr; and martyrs should have crowns.

It has been stated that the Trustees of Harvard refused Mr. ELIOT a degree *because* he voted for the Fugitive Slave Law. We shall not believe, until convinced by better evidence than we have yet seen. Degree-giving has sunk low enough, in this country, we are aware; but we are not quite prepared to believe that the oldest University in the country dispenses or withholds her scholastic honors, on political grounds.

Kansas.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES, a report of the opening proceedings of the Kansas Legislature, from the St. Louis *Republican*, a paper violently opposed to Gov. REEDER, and zealous in its endeavors to secure the establishment of Slavery in the Territory. We give, also, from a Democratic Pro-Slavery paper, published at Leavenworth, Kansas, an article insisting that Kansas is certain to become a Slave-holding Territory,—that Slavery already exists there, and that the Legislature will extend over it a legal sanction. The article is interesting, as showing the extreme confidence of the Pro-Slavery propagandists in their ability to accomplish the objects at which they aim.

☞ B. S. GARLAND, of Missouri, the owner of the fugitive slave who was rescued from jail in Milwaukee in March last by a body of men acting under the leadership of S. M. BOOTH, sued BOOTH for $1,000, the value of his slave, and has recently recovered that amount. BOOTH, it will be remembered, was convicted on a criminal trial for having aided in the rescue, and was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, but was released on a writ of *habeas corpus* by the Supreme Court of the State. The suit for damages will very probably be carried up to the same Court on appeal. The Court took the ground that the Fugitive Slave law, under which the prosecution was had, was unconstitutional.

The Astor Library.

We have received a communication signed S. D, complaining of us for publishing the article signed "C." in yesterday's TIMES, upon the conduct of the attendants in the Astor Library, "with no better proof to support the charge than the said C.," and declaring in reply that "the most obliging kindness is always shown." S. D. sends us no name as a guarantee for the truth of his statements; he must not be surprised therefore if we give them neither credit nor attention. We know the writer of the communication signed "C.," and know him to be reliable for the correctness of his statements,—a condition upon which, so far as possible, we always insist in similar cases. We may add that, in addition to the communications which we publish on this subject, we have received several others, which we do not insert because they are not accompanied by any responsible name.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the passengers leaving town to-day by the *Empire City*, is Mr. S. S. COX, Editor of the *Ohio Statesman*. Mr. COX goes out as Secretary of Legation at Lima, an appointment conceded rather, we presume, as a token of his merits, than as their fair equivalent. While with our estimate of any services in behalf of the Administration and the Nebraska infamy, we might suppose the wages fully equal to the labor, we are at a loss to see by what criterion the President rates them so low, as to bestow a fourth-rate appointment, where men of less talent and energy in the cause have been so much more liberally provided for. But that is a point with which we have nothing to do. Perhaps the ruinous defeat in Ohio has. Mr. COX, whose lively book, *The Buckeye Abroad*, was generally read a few years ago, only, we are assured, accepts the post as a means of forwarding certain literary projects—a work upon the manners, society, government, scenery, and all other traveling topics, being included in the design. The work we learn, is purchased in advance, and by an enterprising house in this city, who consider Mr. COX's reputation sufficient guarantee for the interest of the unborn production. No doubt, the remembrance of Dr. TSCHUDI's agreeable book will secure a host of readers predisposed to the subject, but for whom the Doctor's information is behind the times.

The Kinney Expedition correspondent of the *Evening Post*, who gave an account of the wreck of the vessel in which our modern CORTEZ and his companion adventurers embarked, is Mr. WILLIAM S. THAYER, one of the editorial staff of the *Post*, and who was to deliver a poem before the Literary Societies of Harvard University at the present Commencement. But Mr. THAYER, like Young Norval, had heard of battles and conquests, and longed to follow to the field some bold Filibustero, and deserted the *Post* and the Muses to join in the expedition of Colonel KINNEY.

Mr. WILLIAM H. FRY, the distinguished musical critic and composer, has gone to Newport to recruit his health. Recorder SMITH, who, though a Soft, is not one of the kind alluded to by MILTON in his famous "lutes and soft *recorders*," since he made his decision on the Liquor Law, is going to Vermont to refresh and recreate himself among the Green Mountains. All the culprits who may be hereafter arrested for violations of the law, will probably answer like the Italian witness in the case of Queen CAROLINE, *non mi Recorder*.

LONGFELLOW, the poet, has taken the Cliff House, in Newport, for the "heated term," and will occupy it in company with a small circle of his personal friends, among whom we understand will be KENSETT, the landscape painter. *Apropos* of this amiable and admirable artist, we learn that he has received another commission from the Earl of ELLESMERE for a picture. His lordship was so well pleased with the two which he commissioned Mr. KENSETT to paint when he was here as a Crystal Palace Commissioner, that he sent him an order for another.

We learn that Mr. FRANCIS G. SHAW, of Boston, the elegant translator of *Consuelo* and other of Geo. Sand's novels, recently returned from Europe with his family, and will hereafter reside on Staten Island, where he is building a villa. Such "picked men of countries" as Mr. SHAW, who have been endowed liberally by nature and fortune, are an acquisition to our social resources.

The inventor of the iron pavement, Mr. TARVE, has lost his sight in consequence of the severe application while bringing that admirable city improvement to perfection. He resides in Boston, and has yet to receive a suitable compensation for the loss of his sight.

Among the arrivals at Saratoga we notice the name of Col. CHARLES BURR. The treat the anxiety of our Saratoga correspondent, and of the numerous friends of the Colonel, will be allayed by his reappearance, which, we have no doubt, has been considerably hastened by the public notice taken of his protracted absence.

Our City artists are rusticating. The Sketch Club has adjourned for the season. A correspondent of a Boston paper says that RICHARDS is up the Hudson, MCLENAN at Catskill, TAIT at Chautauqua Lake, CAFFERTY has been in New-Jersey, DALLAS and KYLE are still in town, RANSOM is in Boston painting portraits.

A New-York correspondent of the National *Intelligencer*, says that one of the heirs of the late SAMUEL MCDONALD, of Baltimore, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, is the wife of an estimable gentleman of the editorial fraternity in this City, whose good fortune is the cause of congratulation from every one who knows him. The fortunate gentleman in question is Mr. HOMANS, Editor of the *Banker's Magazine*.

Mrs. E. F. ELLET is traveling and ruralising in Maine.

Musical.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—An indifferent Concert was given here last night by some indifferent singers, and attended by an indifferent audience. Mr. ALFRED SEDGWICK'S brilliant and artist-like performance on the Concertina, was the only feature of excellence. The rest did not rise above mediocrity.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS FEVER AND AGUE.

No. 12.

WILKESBARRE, PENN., April 15, 1855.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* Your Anti-Periodic Pills maintain their reputation well. Send me another gross as soon as possible, as I am just out of them.

CHAS. STBEATER, M. D.

Again:

APRIL 27, 1854.

DEAR SIR: The cases of fever and ague I have under treatment have been dosed with calomel, quinine and arsenic by other physicians, and I am heartily sick of the old plan of treatment. Please forward your Pills.

D. C. REYNOLDS, M. D.

MAY 13, 1854.

C. D DESHLER, Esq: I have used your medicine and am exceedingly pleased with its operation. I am gathering in all the old cases in the country and as I am a young physician, they will help me very much. With feelings of respect for the truthfulness of your claims, I remain yours truly,

D. C REYNOLDS, M. D.

Sold at the Depôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York. Also, by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, BY E. T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Boston; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use pills, cholagogues, and mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

Better buy a sixpence worth of poison of an honest apothecary, than to pay a dollar for the same made into a "pill" or a "mixture," and remember that the only Fever and Ague Remedy in the market that is free from mercury and poisonous drugs, is "BRODIE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;" and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 128 Water-st, and for sale by C H RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Brooklyn, Mrs. M HAYES, and druggists generally.

DR. S. S FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECtures on Consumption," office No 714 Broadway, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES—ANOTHER VICTORY.

MOUNT BETHEL, July 4, 1855.

F. B. Bridgham, Esq., London, C. W., Agent for S. C. Herring & Co:

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to inform you that my store, with the whole of the contents, furniture, etc thing, &c, was destroyed by fire last night. I saved nothing. You will remember I bought one of Herring's Safes from you last March, and I have much pleasure in informing you it stood the test well; it was perfectly cool in the morning, the handles and brass plate both melted off and after handling it out of the burning embers we had to pour water on it for nearly half an hour before it could be opened. You may fancy my satisfaction at finding my books, mortgages, deeds, notes and cash all right. I had a large amount of valuable papers in it, which, had I lost, would have been entirely ruin to me. You will please send me another safe directly, and I will send you the old one that you may show it to all who wish to have a perfectly fire-proof safe.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

J. W. EMERSON.

The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THIS IS A FAST age, and, determined to distance all competitors, we have just made a grand improvement in our admirable sewing machines, by adding fifty per cent to their speed. A very great improvement is effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the ease of operators, rest of mind, &c. All the other recent great improvements are retained, and combined in these new machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated, that SINGER'S Sewing Machines, at the present reduced rates, are more economical to the user than any of the inferior machines in market, if the latter could be had as a gift. Convenient and satisfactory references can be given to those who are using our machines with great profit, and in every branch of trade.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No 288 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—E. H LEADBEATER & CO., No. 341 Broadway, are offering bargains in warm weather goods, at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for their Fall goods. They will open THIS DAY, three cases fine printed lawns at 6¼ cents per yard; rich balzarine de beiges, 1s. 6d; rich plaid and striped silks at 4s; fine black barèges at 2s. Also goods for bathing dresses and mosquito nettings.

THE KNOX HAT—KNOX HAS A DECIDED SPECialty for making hats, and there is a peculiarity about those of his manufacture which distinguishes them from other hats. Look at his immense stock of all kinds in his new and splendid store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and at No 128 Broadway, and you will be satisfied that his business must be immense.

M. WILSON, GILSEY BUILDING.—CITY AND country merchants desirous of purchasing shirts, collars and stocks, should avail themselves of the first visit from one of the largest and most choice stock of goods in the City. M. WILSON,

corner Cortlandt-st and Broadway, Gilsey Building, in the basement.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 8 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

LADIES GOING IN THE COUNTRY WISHING their supply of shoes, can find water boots of all the fashionable styles from 12s. to 20s. per pair; ladies toilet slips and buskins, from 6s. to 10s per pair; with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes, at equally low prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO'S, No 131 Canal-st.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as well as life. BATCHELOR'S MOULD VELVET SKIN—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

FRENCH SUSPENDERS IN LARGE VARIETY; also, of English and American manufacture, wholesale or retail. Shirts made to order. A superior quality ready made in all sizes. IRA PERREGO & SON,

No. 61 Nassau st.

CATARACTS IN MOST CASES CURED WITHOUT an operation. All eye diseases successfully treated; no cupping or salivating. Dr. C W UPHAM, Oculist, successor to Dr. DEFRIO. No 334 4th-st., near Broadway. Hours, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WILKIN'S AMIELET FOR THE HAIR IS NO SARbarr's, self styled professor's, or unknown individual's preparation like the innumerable humbugs of the day. For particulars see advertisement. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO, and the principal druggists.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Sheetings and Comforters, at No 150 Canal-st, corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M WILLARD, Agent.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARgest stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices, corner of Broadway and [illegible], under Howard

[illegible] & TYLER.

☞ St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, after undergoing an extensive enlargement and important improvements, will be reopened on Sunday morning next, when Right Rev. Dr. POTTER, Bishop of the Diocese, or Right Rev. Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, are expected to officiate. The ladies of the Church intend holding their first annual fair on the afternoons and evenings of Friday and Saturday next, the 27th and 28th inst., for the purpose of raising funds towards the expenses incurred by the alterations.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.—This is the great Spring and Summer remedy, and the only permanent BLOOD PURIFIER

and eradicator of disease.

Reader, if your blood is impure, and your system out of order, there is nothing that will so soon restore you to health, and create NEW, RICH AND PURE BLOOD, as the GENUINE DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Try a bottle or two. Thousands will testify that it is the only medicine which

EFFECTUALLY CURES AND KEEPS THE BLOOD PURE.

Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church, Office No 2.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston man of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Real Sarsaparilla Syrup (not Molasses.)—No Syrup is so refreshing or so wholesome as the pure Sarsaparilla properly prepared with refined sugar. We invite the public to try it with our pure Iced Soda Water, at the new Drug Store, No. 296 Broadway, first block above Stewart's. A CUSHMAN & CO.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Less than Half Price—PATENT LIGHTS!—HYATT'S PATENT!—I am about making extensive alterations in my present building, besides adding some forty feet additional front to it, and otherwise increasing my facilities for the manufacture of my FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF LIGHTS; (the only kind exempt from extra insurance.) My present stock is large, and I wish to dispose of it, before the 1st of October. I will sell such of them as I have on hand, at $4, $5 per light. FLOOR TILES at from $1 50 to $2 per foot, whose value is from $4 to $6. PAVEMENT TILES at from $3 to $5, whose value is from $10 to $12.

It must be understood, however, that these tiles are NOT FOR SALE to any but respectable people; and I shall take measures to prevent their getting into the hands of those who are contrary to my principles. In order to sell the tiles at all, my customers must consent to lay them myself. For the reasons, however, stated above, I will sell my present stock to such persons as I can feel assured will not abuse confidence by placing into the hands of our enemies.

J. HADDEUS HYATT,
No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering in anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 88 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. CAUTION.—All quack imitations are spurious, and counterfeits of his original prescription.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Lewis' brown Windsor soap, Farina colognes, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 153 Broadway.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The MAILS for CALIFORNIA, &c., per United States steamer EMPIRE CITY, will close at the office on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of July, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Lectures on Military Surgery.—At the New-York Medical College, East 13th st.—In consequence of the excessive heat Dr. GLUCK has deferred his lectures on *Military Surgery* until September.

☞ Rev. Mr. Macauley, of Canada, will preach in Rev. Mr. WRIGHT'S church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SABBATH EVENING next, July 22 7½ o'clock.

MEDICAL.

FEVER AND AGUE,
ROSENBOURN'S ORIENTAL BITTERS,
A SPEEDY AND CERTAIN CURE FOR THE
FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA,
AND A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR ALL FEVERS

Produced by working in canals, in cold and damp places, or by continued and laborious employment, and exposure to night airs.

The undersigned, in offering this valuable medicine to the public, through the agency of this advertisement, desires to say that, in doing so, he has yielded to the earnest entreaties of many of those who have been permanently cured of FEVER AND AGUE, and other KINDRED DISEASES, by its use, and who have expressed a desire to have some notice of it in a convenient form, that could be sent in an envelope through the Post Office, to their friends in various sections of the country. It has never before been advertised in any newspaper, and is wholly indebted for its general use and great popularity in various localities, particularly in and around the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Newark, &c., to the personal recommendations of those who have used it, in themselves or others, to truly wonderful effects. With confidence, founded on experience, it is now offered to the afflicted, asking them *first* to try it themselves, and, if it effects a permanent cure, then to make it known to their friends.

This medicine was first used in the East Indies, where the Fever and Ague, Intermittent and "Jungle" Fevers had raged at all seasons with great violence. PRIOR TO THE INTRODUCTION OF "THE BITTERS" QUININE, MORPHINE, and other remedies of a similar character WERE USUALLY DEPENDED ON as a curative. But, in a vast majority of cases, those remedies *were found to be worse than useless*; so much so, that when they were successful in checking the chills *the patient was usually left with a slow, lingering intermittent or remittent fever and general debility, their sufferings often terminating in* DEATH.

Since the introduction of the "ORIENTAL BITTERS," the number of deaths on ship-board, and on the low marshy islands in the harbors of the principal cities of the globe have been reduced nearly seven-tenths annually, and ports that were once the dread of every ship master and sailor have now no terrors, and are considered as healthy as any in the world. This result is principally, if not wholly, owing to the very general use of "Rosenbourn's Oriental Bitters" as a remedy and a *Preventive*, and the consequent disuse of Quinine, Morphine, Arsenic and other poisonous drugs.

There is not a particle of Quinine, Morphine or Opium in any form, or any mineral whatever, used in compounding this medicine. It is *entirely a vegetable composition*, perfectly harmless, though powerful as a curative, and may be used with perfect safety by persons of every age and sex. The patient is not required to change his diet or relinquish his employment, however laborious or exposed; on the contrary, his *appetite will increase*, and with it the *power of digestion*. He will gain strength daily, and as soon as the chills are checked or weakened in force, or if the complaint is a case of appetite, indigestion, lowness of spirits, or any of the symptoms that usually attend DYSPEPSIA, he will then *feel at once that it is curing him*, for nausea, and shall be most happy to give them my statement in person.

PETER MONNEGHAN,
No. 36 Cedar-st., No. 8 Prince-st.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER, No. 13 Spruce-st.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1855.

MR. F. S. STREET: I had hoped, after having suffered from *Fever and Ague* for eight months, while on the Miami River, five years since, that I should thereafter be exempt from it in this vicinity. But while residing in that God forsaken place, Hoboken, N. J., it returned with increased severity, (shaken every day.) You know how I came to use your medicine, so it is unnecessary to recapitulate; but for the benefit of any poor devil who may be similarly cursed, I detail its operation.

Shake commenced on Saturday, June 9, fever as usual. Dose Sunday and Monday at the same hour, 6 P. M. Took a large dose of the medicine just after 5 o'clock on Tuesday. Shake much diminished in violence, fever high. Three doses on Wednesday—no shake, not much fever, but headache painful. Thursday two doses (one too little, I guess.) No shakes, no fever, no headache, but much weak. Beefsteaks and porter completed the business, and I am not at all apprehensive of its recurrence. Of course I ascribe the credit to *Rosenbourn's Oriental Bitters*.

If you find any more Indian cases which fascinating certificates are manufactured, be good enough to send him to me, when I will my late friend to his native island too.

Yours, very truly,
WILLIAM J. JONES,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1855.

MR. F. S. STREET: This is to certify that my Assistant got the *Fever and Ague* out West, and at several times the complaint would attack him and make him quite incompetent to attend to business. He has tried various remedies, but the same effect would come on every other day, and we thought if it possible for him to find relief, but a gentleman came in and info med us if he used Rosenbourn's Oriental Bitters it would cure him. He got it and used about a gill of it, and he is perfectly cured; and it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to all who are so afflicted.

WM. DORMAN, Sexton.
No 14 Beekman-st.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14 1855.

MR. F. S. STREET: DEAR SIR: In sending you the following statement I feel only a pleasure in acknowledging my obligation so soon for furnishing a medicine that cured me of a dogs one sickness, but that it is my duty to aid in making you valuable remedy known to those who are similarly affected.

In September of last year I made a trip to some of the Western States, and a few days after my return home (then in 35th-st., New-York) I was prostrated by a severe attack of *Fever and Ague*. I commenced taking approved remedies, but as I continued to grow worse, a physician was called in. I remained under his attendance for some time without receiving any benefit, on the contrary, my sickness increased and the "chills" returned daily; until, finally, I became so weak and exhausted that I could not rise after the chills passed off. At this time a friend advised me to use your "ROSENBOURN'S ORIENTAL BITTERS," as being a sure *remedy*. Fortunately I was induced to do so. It did, indeed, prove such, for I took but a few doses before my chills were broken, and I have had no return of them since. By continuing its use I was in a few days restored to health, and enabled to resume my business, and have enjoyed good health from that time until the present.

Yours, respectfully,
J. GILLAM, No. 396 West 11th-st.

In addition to the above the agent refers by permission, to the following names all of whom have had an opportunity of testing the merits of the Oriental Bitters.

REFERENCES
Joseph T. Preston, No. 37 Hammersly-st., New-York.
Jos. C. Hazlehurst, No. 298 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.
Charles A. Secor, No. 245 Sixth-av.
Wm. M. Young, Proprietor of the Baltic House, corner of 2d-av and 2d-st.
T. D. Curtis, Esq., No. 144 Carl-st., Brooklyn, L. I.
T. A. Walsh, No. 331 Gold-st., Brooklyn, L. I.
Charles S. Stearns, Bookseller, Morrisania, N. Y.
David Davis, corner of North Moore and Hudson sts., over Boot Store.
P. Brown, No. 90 South 3d-street, Williamsburg, L. I.
Mrs. Meserole, Middletown Point, Mon. Co., N. J.
J. B. Wooley, Grocer, Middletown Point, Mon. Co., N. J.
James Bulger, No. 218 Sou. 3d-st., Williamsburg, L. I.
Henry W. Phair, Painter, No. 22 Beekman-st.
J. W. Vandewater, Salesman for William C. Lyons, corner of Ann and William sts.
Geo. B. Preston, No. 143 Hammond st.
Samuel D. Fisher, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Jacob Pitney, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
C. Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. Ann Ginett, Harlem, N. Y.
Miss Mary Goodspeed, Harlem, N. Y.

F. S. STREET, Sole Agent,
No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000—THE BARGAIN OF BARGAINS—Business, manufacturing character, exclusive and genteel, profits 300 per cent., demand unlimited.—One half interest in this splendid business with a valuable contract amounting to over $3,000, together with tools, stock, &c., may be had for $4,000 cash, at the proprietor cannot attend to it. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 314 Pine-st., New-York.

TO SASH AND BLIND MANUFACTURERS.—We wish to contract for sash, blinds, doors, moulding, &c., to the amount of from $500 to $1,000, to pay half cash and half in unincumbered real estate at cash prices. Apply to C. R. MILLS & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 196 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—In the grocery business; a young man with a small cash capital may find an opportunity to engage in a thriving business already established, and having good connections. Address PARTNER, with name and residence, at the office of this paper.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.—The members of COVENANT LODGE No. 35, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 163 Bowery, at 2 o'clock THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, B. DOWNING. By order of S. S. CHEEVER, N. G.
JOHN R. RILEY, Secretary.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.—O! that will burn in a simple lamp
6 evenings, of 4 hours each, or
24 consecutive hours,
Without requiring filling or trimming
MATTHEW VANDERHOFF,
Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

HARRISON'S LEATHER WORKER'S POWDERS make an ink of intense blackness to black the russet surface and edges of leather it receives a fine polish, and is the best article ever invented for that purpose. It is at wholesale by E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 299 Pearl-st., and at retail by all the shoe finders; or sinoold be.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $6. P. D. DEDERICK,
Agent for the Manufacturers.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from ¼ inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, stays, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two nice tidy Protestant girls, together or separate, in City or country—one is a good general servant, can do plain sewing, is an excellent washer and ironer, will make herself useful in every particular; the other is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel with a lady or family; both are highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, to day or to morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, (cousins,) who have a desire to live in one family. One is a good plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit. The other is a neat chambermaid and nurse; will do the washing. They have two years' City references from their last lady. They will take $6 each. The country preferred. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., or send a note.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant American girl. Is a first-rate cook, a good washer and ironer, or general housework; is a good baker, a first rate laundress, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to do the housework of a small family; no objection to the country; good reference given; can be seen for a few days at her present employer's, No. 289 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to do general housework; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 63 Dean-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young German girl, as a respectable American family, to take care of the children and to do plain chamberwork or house work. Call at No. 192 Varick-st.

AN IMPORTANT MERCANTILE AGENCY WEST—If sufficient inducement be offered, the services of a highly competent middle aged man, formerly from New-England, but now residing in the West, can be secured by one or more business individuals, to act in the capacity of travelling agent for the purchase of property in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, the collecting of debts, the sale of goods, wares and merchandize, (intoxicating drinks excepted;) the looking up of lands and reporting their true situation, and, as nearly as possible, their value; the looking into claims to lands disputed or doubtful, and the looking up and adjusting of what are denominated "head blocks," in which he has had much experience, and for the accomplishment of which he possesses a happy faculty. Further information may be had by calling at Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, or a personal interview may be had by addressing BENNETT, Box No. 1,590 Lower Post-Office.

STEWARD WANTED.—A steward is wanted to take charge of the Refectory connected with the Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., early in September next. The applicant must be a man of unexceptionable moral and religious character, and competent to conduct a large and genteel boarding-house, the female head of the family a good housekeeper. A large vegetable garden is connected with the property and if the applicant is competent to undertake this, it will be a source of much profit to him. Applications accompanied with references, may be made to Rev. D. V. McLEAN, D. D., President of the College, Easton, Penn. The situation is very desirable.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASTER BUILDERS.—To a skillful builder, well versed in his business, and competent to superintend and erect good buildings, employment will be given; and to a builder having some capital, (building materials on hand) an interest in profitable building rent acts will be given. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auction rooms, No. 196 Broadway.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS may be obtained at the offices of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place, No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a first class dry goods jobbing house, which has a good cash, short time and prompt six months trade. Address Box No. 718 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office; must write a good hand. Apply at No. 12 Park-place.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—Can be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place, No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME for female servants, on 38th-st. between 4th and Lexington ave. Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this institution. A French nurse and seamstress waiting for an engagement.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a genteel and healthy location, where there are no boarders nor children. It is within ten hours' ride from the City. The best of references given and required. Address MUNSON, this Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—WISHING A GENTEEL AND PERMANENT HOME in a house owned by the ocean, and being a good and healthy location, central, west from Broadway, can have the choice of rooms on the second and third floors. Price $4 50 per week, with partial board, or $2 without. Address Mrs. S., *Times* Office, References exchanged.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.
NEW YORK, July 5, 1855.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are unexcelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed a THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized
N. R. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 32 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. UNONES, Notary Public, 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating five bonds of the City of New-Orleans for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1855, and numbered 891 to 895. Said bonds were mailed at New York for New-Orleans on the 19th and 21st of June, and have not been received. Payment has been stopped.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855. JACOB LITTLE & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF THOMAS HARRISON.—The livery business of Harrison & First is now offered for sale cheap, with the lease of the stables, Nos. 19 and 21 Roosevelt-st., consisting of horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c.; one of the best stands for the business in the City of New-York, and one of the last chances to go into business. Apply on the premises to JONATHAN G. FLEET.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The Rats and the Mice they make such a strife,
I cannot enjoy a moment of life:
While Redbugs and Fleas and Cockroaches black,
Issue by hundreds from hole and from crack.
Still active Musquitoes their night visits keeping,
Their bills and coming prevent one from sleeping.
E. LYON OF BROADWAY, NO. 424,
Has the means to prevent them from troubling you more

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$26
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	55
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled	36
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	36
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	110
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	83
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 250
SPLENDID CHRONOMETER CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	58 to 90
SILVER ENGLISH PAPENT LEVERS	16 to 28
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 26
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	

VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechan cal, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE, upon hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 38 South 3d-st., Phil.; BATES, 130 Washington-st., Boston.

ICE—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENTERTAINING BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING,
PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS,
No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

HARPERS' LIBRARY OF SELECT NOVELS.

PELHAM. By BULWER. 25 cents.
THE DISOWNED. By BULWER. 25 cents.
DEVEREUX. By BULWER. 25 cents.
PAUL CLIFFORD. By BULWER. 25 cents.
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Diamond Reef.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: We have observed in your columns various communications on the subject of the contract for removing Diamond Reef, evidently emanating from persons disappointed in not getting the contract, and published by them with the view of having the contracts put out again in order to obtain for themselves a more successful result. Every one who was disposed had an opportunity to bid upon that work at the proper time, and as all the bids made on the day advertised for them to be received were legal, and so decided to be by those learned in the law, as well as by every candid person who has examined the same, we cannot see why a bidder being the *very highest* in the list has a right to complain. No persons bidding for that work knew better the extent of Diamond Reef than Messrs. MAILLEFERT & RAASLOFF; and they, or rather one of the firm bid, at the appointed time—in April last—$68 400, and on the same day we offered to do the work for $35,600.

There were two other bids beside ours below Mr. RAASLOFF's; and he in no event could become the lowest bidder without the withdrawal, *firstly*, of our bid; *secondly*, that of C. SMITH's, of $40,000; *thirdly*, J. M. CARY's, of $54,000. Surely it comes with a bad grace from the *very highest bidders* to be so active in the matter, as it looks a little like an expectation on their part that if our bid was withdrawn, or out of the way, the offers of $54,000 and $40,000 would, as a matter of course, be declined, and the City be expected to pay $68,400 for what our bid offered to accomplish for about half the money. This much for an unimportant matter, which we should not have noticed but for the publications referred to. We have now to reply to another article on the *legality* of the proceedings, signed "Inquirer," which appeared also in your columns, but evidently coming from the same quarter.

"Inquirer" appears to think that the Common Council are attempting executive business, and judges by an erroneous newspaper paragraph, which he quotes as if it were the *bona fide* resolution of the Common Council.

The Common Council have attempted no such thing. The facts are these: In January last, in compliance with the wishes and petition of a large number of ship-owners, ship masters and merchants, the Common Council passed the following resolution, which was approved by His Honor the present Mayor, January 23.

Resolved, That the reef of rocks known as Diamond Reef, lying between Governor's Island and the Battery and Quarry's reef in the East River, or Corlaer's-hook, be blasted to a depth of twenty-two feet below mean low water, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, *and that he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals and report the same to the Common Council for confirmation.*

It will here be observed that the Street Commissioner had no authority to award or execute the contract until he had reported all the proposals to the Common Council for confirmation, and they had made the necessary appropriation therefor. The object of this safeguard on the part of the Common Council was, first, to lessen the cost of the work, and secondly, to prevent an unjust award of the contract, as might be made if the money was first appropriated, or at least to hold a supervision over the matter until they had examined it. Accordingly the appropriation was withheld in the original resolution This matter was fully investigated at the time; and the validity of the proceedings up to the time of opening the bids may be decided by the opinion of the Corporation Counsel then given to the Street Commissioner.

The bids were opened by the Street Commissioner, in accordance with the advertisement. The specifications issued by them were legal and valid, but they allowed great latitude to bidders—estimates being only required to state "*the lowest terms*" for which they would perform the work, by which means any person may perceive that an offer made, of almost any kind, so that it was the least in amount, would be entitled to the contract.

On opening the proposals, however, the Street Commissioner thought proper to rule out a large proportion of the bids, for "*informality*," ours among the rest, for not having bid *a specific gross sum*; our offer being to remove Diamond Reef for a certain sum per cubic yard, more or less of it; and finding our bid ruled out for an alleged informality, we immediately amended it in accordance with the ordinance provided for such cases, and extended our figures from $8 90 per cubic yard to $35,600 gross amount, on the basis of 4,000 cubic yards, which is the utmost extent of the rock, as shown by different surveys, and certified under oath of the parties having surveyed the work.

The following is the copy of our amendment, which the City has a perfect right to accept, if it deems it to its interest so to do:

New-York, April 28, 1855.

JAMES FUREY, Street Commissioner:

SIR:—Is it possible that a construction may be put upon our bid that would call it "informal." The advertisement and specifications call for the naming of the "lowest terms" of each bidder. Our lowest terms were named in the bid at eight dollars and ninety cents per cubic yard for the work, more of less of it. The work has been surveyed, and there is less than four thousand cubic yards, which would amount to thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars, nearly five thousand dollars less than the lowest gross amount specified.

We correct our bid in accordance with the ordinance, if any error of form exists, (which we contend does not,) and agree to do the work, viz.: To remove Diamond Reef, in accordance with the directions of the Street Commissioner's advertisement, dated April 6, 1855, for the sum of thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars.

HUSTED & KROEHL.

Witness, ISAAC T. LUDLUM.

The Street Commissioner reported as "formal" and proper bids:

Cornelius Smith, (lowest bidder.)	$40,000
J. M. Cary	54,000
W. Raasloff	68,400

and all the bidders by the cubic yard were reported as "informal." Mr. RAASLOFF is of the firm of MAILLEFERT & RASSLOFF, as any one may see by the Directory of the last and the present year. And if Mr. RAASLOFF has made too high a bid, his partner must share the responsibility, and cannot by law be allowed at this late day to make another bid, however low his partner's chagrin at the loss of the work may now induce him to offer to do it.

The following Report of both Boards of the Common Council tells the remainder of the story. And if there is anything unfair on our part, we have yet to learn the fact. At all events it passed the Board of Councilmen after a most searching investigation, by a vote of 42 to 1; and the Board of Aldermen, 14 to 7—nearly, if not all the minority of eight, in both Boards, conceding that we were justly entitled to the contract, if it was given to any one. But they, believing the work not necessary to be done, voted against it on that ground, as we are informed.

REPORT:

That from an examination of the same, they believe that the action recommended by the Board of Councilmen is highly proper, and should be concurred in. The communication from the Street Commissioner, with copies of the several estimates received, is hereto attached, and the Board of Councilmen, after an examination of the same, have agreed to award the contract to HUSTED & KROEHL, who will undoubtedly execute it in the requisite manner. A concurrence is therefore recommended.

SAMUEL B. MOSER,
JAMES R STEERS,
W. B DRAKE,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to whom was referred the communication from the Street Commissioner, in relation to the proposals for removing Diamond Reef, together with the petition of Husted & Kroehl on the same subject, having fully examined the subject, would respectfully

REPORT:

That the greatest care and attention have been given to the different proposals for executing said work, and your Committee are compelled to differ with the Street Commissioner in the award of the contract.

That the Street Commissioner, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Common Council, issued an advertisement for proposals to blast and remove Diamond Reef, to a depth of twenty-two feet below mean low water, and the following clause appears in his specifications, to regulate bidders:

"Estimators will state, in their bids, the *lowest terms* for which they will blast and remove the rock to the depth of twenty-two feet below mean low water, including all the damage, (if any,) that may occur to persons and property, that may occur from the blasting and removing the said rock."

By reference to the specifications of a similar work, and the only one of the kind that has been executed for the City, viz.: Vanderbilt Rock, specifications issued March 3, 1854—the Committee observe that, in that case, the specifications required that estimators should state the "*gross amount*" for which they would perform the work, which words, in the present instance, have been substituted by inserting "*lowest terms*."

Four bids to remove Diamond Reef, were made by the "*gross amount*," the lowest of which was forty thousand dollars, and all the others were by the cubic yard.

The Committee consider that bidders could, under the words "*lowest terms*," bid with propriety in any way they thought proper, provided each party named what were their "*lowest terms*," and *so far* would be in conformity with the specifications of the Street Commissioner's advertisement for proposals to remove Diamond Reef; provided the lowest terms so offered would be the *most acceptable to the City*, and *cost it the least money*, the party making them would be rightly and justly entitled to the contract.

The Committee have thought proper to investigate the propositions marked "*informal*," by the Street Commissioner, and find that several of those bidding by the cubic yard, made their bids under the impression that the reef could be blasted by ordinary drilling, but upon ascertaining the impracticability of executing the work in that way, they, with the two other bidders below HUSTED & KROEHL, prefer to submit to the ruling of the Street Commissioner, whereby their bids were declared "informal," and for the aforesaid reasons hereunto annexed, decline the contract.

The Committee find that HUSTED & KROEHL amended their bid within twenty-four hours after their old had been declared informal, in accordance with section 501 of the ordinances, which declares that

"No bid or estimate shall be rejected for any error of form, provided the person or persons making the estimate shall correct the same, and make it in conformity with the ordinance within twenty-four hours after notice of any such defect." Vide sec. 4, of the ordinance (to amend the ordinances organizing the Department,) passed October 25, 1849.

By carrying out the sum total of their bid at eight dollars and ninety cents per cubic yard, on a basis of 4,000 cubic yards, the bid would amount to thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars.

Upon examination of the testimony adduced and confirmed by the United States official survey, the extent to be removed appears to be about, and very close to 4,000 cubic yards, and in either position, whether by their original bid of eight dollars and ninety cents per cubic yard, or by their amendment in extending their figures, the Committee consider HUSTED & KROEHL the lowest bidders, and the Committee believe it to be for the best interest of the City to accept of the amendment of thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars, as it prevents all cavil about a survey. The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to award and execute the contract for blasting and removing Diamond Reef to twenty-two feet below mean low water, to HUSTED & KROEHL, for the sum of thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars, ($35,600,) which amount is hereby appropriated therefor; the same to be charged to account of Docks and Slips, new work; and further, that the said contract is hereby confirmed.

HENRY SMITH, J. A. JACKSON, G. W. JENKINS, ORLANDO GRAY, G. A BARNEY, Com. on Wharves, &c.

A person casually reading the foregoing resolution, without knowing all the preceding facts, might be led to believe, like "Inquirer," that the Common Council are attempting executive business, when in fact they are only *supervising* executive business.

The Street Commissioner made his report of all the bids received, formal *and informal*, he having no power to award or execute the contract, and the foregoing resolution gave him that power to award it to HUSTED & KROEHL, and made an appropriation therefor *before* the execution of the contract, which has not yet been executed, nor cannot be till his Honor the Mayor has given it his approval. True, there are some parts of the resolution entirely unnecessary and of no account, particularly that part *directing* the Street Commissioner. *But all that is essential to the proper appropriation of the money, and the confirmation of the contract, is therein contained*, and the contract of the lowest bidder, as the law directs, is *by them confirmed*—not "awarded," as "Inquirer" states.

The resolution would have answered every purpose if it had read,

Resolved, That the contract of HUSSTED & KROEHL, as amended, for removing Diamond Reef 22 feet below mean low water, is hereby confirmed, and the sum of $35,600 is hereby appropriated therefor, the same to be charged to account of docks and slips—new work.

The *direction* to the Street Commissioner amounts to nothing, as he is by law compelled to award the contract to the lowest bidder, as confirmed, after the approval of his Honor the Mayor, before whom the whole matter is now placed.

As the greatest injustice would be rendered to us by readvertising for proposals after all parties have had an opportunity to bid in one instance, we look with confidence for his aporoval, in which he will be sustained both by legal decisions as well as every portion of the community except, perhaps, the few disappointed bidders for the contract, who appear to seek the establishment of the principle of putting out a contract as many times as may be necessary for them to obtain it at their own price.

Respectfully yours, HUESTED & KROEHL,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1855. Submarine Engineers.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Legislature—Its Opening Acts.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

WHITEHEAD, K. T., Monday, July 9, 1855.

I have this moment returned from Pawnee, that out-of-the-world place, where Gov. REEDER convened the Legislature against the wishes of every member save one. It seems to have been the Governor's study to do nothing to gratify the people, and to do everything that they deprecated and disapproved. He has been the most contrary and obstinate man that ever held office, and no lessons nor experiences seem to improve him. Instead of attaining his ends, or being successful in his arbitrary schemes and measures, he has failed in every one, and the people, in their independent sovereignty, have ridden triumphantly over him. He should know by this time that it will not do to oppose one's own selfish will against the interests and the wishes of a whole community. But he seems to be unconscious of his error, notwithstanding his frequent startling awakenings; or to be determined, of malice aforethought, to annoy, and vex and injure the country in every conceivable way. The last instance of his obstinacy was the adjournment of the Legislature from Pawnee to the Shawnee Mission.

Most of the members were at Pawnee early on the morning of Monday, the 2d inst., the day of their convocation by the Governor's proclamation. They were obliged to encamp in wagons and tents, as no houses were provided for their accommodation. The legislative hall was not even completed. It was a rough barn or warehouse, in which the floor was not yet laid, although the carpenters worked at it through the Sabbath day on the 1st inst.

The members desired to hold a caucus for the purpose of selecting permanent officers for the two Houses. There was no house in which they could sit, and they were obliged to resort to a grove about a mile distant and arrange their preliminaries in its shades.

At 12 o'clock, M., the floor of the capitol was so far finished that it could be occupied, and the two Houses convened at that hour.

Of the Council, THOMAS JOHNSON was elected President, R. R. REE, President *pro tem.*, JOHN A. HALDERMAN, Chief Clerk, CHARLES H. GROTER, Assistant Clerk, and CAREY B. WHITEHEAD, Sergeant-at-Arms, and WM. GODFREY, Doorkeeper.

Of the House, J. H. STRINGFELLOW was elected Speaker; JOSEPH ANDERSON, Speaker *pro tem.*; J. M. LYSLE, Chief Clerk; JOHN MARTIN, Assistant Clerk; T. J. B. CRAMER, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Message of the Governor was read. I have not yet been able to obtain a copy of it for you.

On that day an act was passed by both Houses entitled "An act declaring the place for holding the session of the Legislative Assembly, and for other purposes," which was as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. Until the seat of Government is located by law, the session of the Legislative Assembly shall be held at the 'Shawnee Manual Labor School,' in the Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 2 Until the seat of Government is located as above specified, the Governor and Secretary of State shall respectively keep their offices at the Shawnee Manuel Labor School in said Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 3. So soon as this act shall take effect, the Council and House of Representatives shall have power by a concurrent resolution, to adjourn its present session and hold the remainder of such session at said Shawnee Manual Labor School, and upon such adjournment it shall be the duty of the Governor and Secretary of State, respectively, immediately to remove their offices to said Shawnee Manual Labor School.

This act to take effect from and after its passage."

It was sent to the Governor for his approval, but he, with his accustomed spirit of contrariety put it in his pocket and went off to pass the Fourth with some of his friends at a distance. On Friday, the 6th, he returned the bill, vetoed. It was then reconsidered and passed over his head by a vote of twelve ayes to one nay in the Council, and twenty-four ayes to no nays in the House. And at 1 o'clock on that day, both Houses adjourned, by resolution, to meet on Monday, the 16th inst., at the "Shawnee Manuel Labor School." Many resolutions were offered, notices given and bills presented, among which was one by Major RICHARDSON, providing a remedy against the abduction of slaves, which was read twice.

Major RICHARDSON, Mr. FORMAN and other members, have come to their homes to pass the few days that intervene between now and the 16th inst. They have everywhere met with the warmest commendation for their promptness in changing the seat of government from a place where no information could be had of them, to a place from which daily intelligence can be dispensed.

From and after Monday next you shall be regularly posted, by your obedient servant, T.

Prospects of Kansas Becoming a Slave State.

From the Kansas (Leavenworth) Herald, (Pro-Slavery,) July 7.

If we were Free-Soilers, or Abolitionists, we should be highly delighted at the tone of encouragement we are constantly observing in such Abolition journals as the New-York *Tribune* and the Boston *Atlas*—nay, in the whole Abolition press as to the present prospects of freedom in Kansas. With the view of arousing the impotent and miserable Aid Societies from their lethargic state, and of establishing a more extensive and practicable system of pauper emigration to Kansas, the Northern press are crying out that the great and all important question—shall Kansas be a Slave State? has been settled decidedly *in favor of Freedom*. Hoping to fix for all time the *status* of this Territory by resuscitating the putrid carcase of the Aid Society, and reanimating the disheartened agents of the infamous Company, they are publicly declaring that all intelligence from Kansas is such as to satisfy every mind that the probabilities are vastly in favor of our Territory adopting the institutions of a Free State.

We cannot conceive how men—much less public journalists, whose duties are to convey reliable information—can be so utterly lost to all sense of truth as to so grossly and shamefully mislead and deceive the public mind.

It is well known to every one at all acquainted with the past history of our Territory, that no intelligence has EVER gone from Kansas that could in any wise show that the chances are in favor of our people adopting the institutions of a Free State. The result of EVERY election that has been held in our Territory, has shown an *immense preponderance* in the popular vote for the *introduction* and *establishment* of SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS in Kansas. If the question of the introduction or exclusion of Slavery into Kansas, was left to the people to-morrow, we feel safe that it would be decided overwhelmingly in *favor* of SLAVERY. The complete and overwhelming *victories* achieved by the PRO-SLAVERY PARTY over the Abolition forces, on *every* occasion in this Territory, substantiates our belief. The opinions of others—even professed Abolitionists—upon the same subject agree with ours. A gentleman who was at our last election, and who publicly declares his *preference* to see Kansas a Free State, in a very able and interesting letter to the Chicago *Times*, which we shall publish in our next issue, says:

"The Free-Soil party have been beaten *four* to one by the *actual* settlers of the country, and that, too, for the want of voters. I must say that I regretted to see men who I supposed were honorable, high minded men, trying all manner of low deceptive tricks to ring in illegal votes, merely to make a *respectable* show. In this territory I think a large *majority* is at the present time in *favor of Slavery*."

The italicizing is our own.

We have time and again expressed our honest prediction that *Kansas was inevitably destined to become a Slave State*. We saw the adaptedness of its rich soil to slave labor, and the determination of her citizens to make it a Slave State. So firmly convinced were we of her fate, that we felt as though we would not give a fig to be assured that the good and profitable institution of Slavery would be implanted upon her fertile soil. Our prediction has been virtually fulfilled; Slavery now exists in our Territory, and among the first acts of our Legislative Assembly will be to LEGALIZE and PROTECT it. When Kansas knocks for admission into the Union, it will be as a Slave State; and if she is refused admission, let the *South retaliate by keeping out* Oregon, Minnesota and Nebraska—about ready to come into the Union as *free* States. To show that the popular vote of our Territory has *always* been *favorable* to SLAVERY, and adverse to freedom, we will advert briefly to *every* election that has taken place in Kansas. The first election after the organization of this Territory was in November last, for delegate to Congress. To show what the issue in this election was, we quote from the *Herald* of Dec. 1, 1854:

"The election turned upon the issue of Slavery and anti Slavery. It could not be kept out of the canvass—Whig and Democrat was lost sight of, and that question (Slavery) absorbed all others."

In this election, in which the question of Slavery absorbed all others, the *popular* vote as shown by official returns, we find as follows:

J. A. Whitfield, (Pro Slavery)	2,258
J. A. Wakefield, (Free-Soil)	248
R. P. Flenniken, (Free-Soil)	305
J. B Chapman, (Free-Soil)	16
Which is equivalent to	
Entire Pro-Slavery vote	2,258
Entire Free Soil vote	559
Pro-Slavery majority	1,089

Our next Territorial election was, in March last, for members of our first Legislative Assembly. As a matter of course, the only issue in this election was Slavery vs. Abolitionism. The aggregate vote of the ENTIRE TERRITORY was given as follows:

Pro-Slavery vote	5,226
Free-Soil vote	1,068
Pro-Slavery majority	4,158

The above vote shows the views and sentiments of our people in regard to the introduction of Slavery into Kansas. The voice of our people on this subject was expressed in this election, and our object in reproducing the returns is simply to show that on the 30th of March last FIVE-SIXTHS of the CITIZENS of Kansas were in favor of making this Territory a Slave State. *Every* election that has been held in this Territory has resulted in the complete *triumph of Pro-Slavery principles*, and we think this fact alone sufficient evidence to convince the most skeptical of the ascendancy of the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas. The Boston *Daily Advertiser* and such like corrupt and fanatical sheets of the "Nutmeg State" are crowing most lustily over the result of REEDER's second election in May last, and would fain make the world believe the results of *that* (?) election prove that a majority of our people are in favor of the exclusion of Slavery from Kansas. It is a well known and incontrovertible fact that this election was not recognized by the Pro-Slavery party, and consequently was not noticed by them in the least manner. At a meeting of the citizens of this Territory held at Shawnee Mission—the head-quarters of Gov. REEDER—on the 6th of April last, with the object of taking into consideration the course to be pursued by them in the event of a new election being called, the following resolution, which fully explains in what way the Abolitionists gained their majority in this so-called election, was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That in the event of a new election by the Governor, we recommend to *every* law-abiding citizen of Kansas Territory *not to attend said election*.

The Pro-Slavery party regarded the act of REEDER's calling a second election as a gross and intolerable assumption of Executive power, and consequently did not recognize it. They staid away from the polls knowing that REEDER had transcended all power delegated him by the Organic Act, and that the result of this pseudo-election could in no wise invalidate the claims of our members elect to their seats in our Legislative Assembly. In this way—by the Pro-Slavery party *not voting*—the low and infamous Abolitionists were enabled to herald the result of *this* election, as an Abolition triumph! It is not more than we expected of such corrupt and treacherous beings, who are ever ready to seize upon the most disreputable means, and the most contemptible pretexts to conceal their *minority* and *impotency* in Kansas from the public. We have not the least objection to their decking their brows with all the laurels they can win of us, but we dislike to see them wear laurels they *steal* of us. We believe in the good old adage, "Honor to whom honor is due."

An Elopement Prevented—The Lady Seized when Entering a Coach.

From the Baltimore Republican, July 16.

For some time past the great theme of gossip among the querulous old maids, love-sick maidens, affectionate mammas and stern old papas of Old Town, has been a decided failure in the elopement market, which occurred in that section of the city during the past week. The principals in the affair were a youthful lover, residing in the neighborhood of the Bel-Air market, and a miss of some sixteen summers, whose parental domicil is at the outskirts of the city upon the York road. Parental objections on both sides having been made, only nerved them to the task of surmounting every obstacle, and, notwithstanding the strictest scrutiny was observed in reference to the movements of the fair inamorata by her watchful mamma, the day was fixed, the license and wedding-ring obtained. A hack was in waiting at Franklin-square, which was to convey them to the pastor and from thence to a departing railway train, when, after sufficient time had elapsed to allow the troubled waters at home to become stilled, they would return for their parental blessing. The parents of the loving pair having been informed of their movements, were on the spot at the moment they were entering the coach destined to convey them to their reverend friend, and snatching the would-be bride from the arms of her would be husband, bore her triumphantly to the mansion she had deserted—all for love—where she now remains a closely-guarded, and as she, no doubt, conceives, a persecuted prisoner. Both, however, ever their determination not to "give it up so."

The Fruit of Intemperance—Execution of David Stoddard for the Murder of his Wife.

From the Rock Island Advertiser, July 19.

Ever since last evening crowds had been pouring into our city from all points of the compass, by railroad, by steamboat, in wagons and carriages, on horseback and afoot, until up to 11 o'clock to-day, when the streets in the vicinity of the Court House and jail, especially, were tolerably jammed with people of all sorts, shapes and sizes, anxiously awaiting the hour of execution of the murderer, STODDARD.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the Rock Island Guards appeared, under command of Major WILSON, in the Court-House-square, where they were soon joined by the Davenport military. After performing various martial evolutions, they were marched to the jail, and the criminal brought out and placed in an omnibus, containing the Sheriff and his deputy, and the ministers of the various churches in the city, which vehicle was guarded by them to the place of execution.

Upon arriving at the gallows, which was erected in a gentle ravine near the Camden Road, outside the limits of the city, we found present a crowd of fully ten thousand people gathered upon the rising ground in the immediate vicinity, and crowding down to the very foot of the gallows in a dense and swaying mass, so that the military with difficulty finally succeeded in clearing a circle around the scaffold.

The criminal, dressed in a light suit of summer clothing, with his arms pinioned, was assisted out of the omnibus and up the steps of the scaffold by Sheriff GORTON and Deputy Sheriff BEARDSLEY, also accompanied by Rev. Mr. WILSON, of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. MORSE, presiding elder, and Rev. W. TASKER, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, and one or two other ministers, and also a brother of the prisoner, who had come from Peoria in order to be with him in his last moments.

After a most eloquent and touching appeal to Heaven in his behalf, by Rev. Mr. WILSON, Rev. Mr. MORSE, by request of the prisoner, proceeded to speak to the multitude for him as follows:—

He began by saying that fourteen years ago STODDARD and his wife were both professed Christians, and members of the church, and lived together happily and in peace with themselves, God and the world. But he had been charged by the criminal particularly to state that the cause of the breaking of this peace was intemperance. He began to drink by little and little, until his home became a raging hell and he himself a demon of evil passions which he found it impossible to control. Under such circumstances it was that his family became broken up, and were wanderers and outcasts with himself upon the face of the earth. He said, further, that he had been requested by the prisoner to state that he had no particular confession to make in regard to the crime of killing his wife, at that time, leaving the question of his guilt to be settled by the public—that the court, the jury, the sheriff and his officers were blameless, and that he had not a word of accusation to bring against any of them. While in jail he had been as well cared for by the jailor as if he had been a brother; and he could accuse no one of ill-treatment towards him.

The reverend gentleman concluded with an eloquent exhortation to the dealers in the rum traffic to quit the dreadful business, and to young men especially to avoid the tempter, whose look was pleasant, but whose sting was death.

After he had taken his seat, STODDARD was assisted to rise. He proclaimed, in a loud and emphatic voice, that what Mr. HOLMES had stated was true—that he owed all his crimes and misfortunes to the curse of intemperance—that he forgave every one and was ready to die—that he feared not the terrible death before him so much as the eyes of the people now fixed upon him. He warned young men against the beginning of crime, which was a use of the intoxicating glass, if they would avoid the miserable life he had led for the last five years, and perhaps its dreadful end. "Remember," said he, "remember my dying words, and flee, flee the wrath to come."

His emotions overpowering him, he was assisted to a seat. A minister then arose and made a most feeling allusion to the melancholy circumstances of the occasion. He called attention particularly to the heart-broken, weeping brother of the criminal, who was on the scaffold with him, in such a manner as to leave scarcely a dry eye in the vast assembly. The brother was then permitted to approach, for the purpose of taking leave of him for the last time.

He sunk upon his knees beside him, weeping bitterly, STODDARD himself remaining comparatively unmoved. After he had taken leave, which occupied several minutes, STODDARD again arose and said that his time upon earth was now short—that he was addressing the world now for the last time. He then confessed to the crime of killing his wife, adding, "I did the deed; but many wrong stories have been told about it. I did it in a moment of passion. I was often so tempted before that I could scarcely keep my hands off her. I am now ready to die."

Another prayer was then offered by Rev. W. TASKER, commending the soul of the criminal to the mercy of Heaven. After this, as a general leave-taking of all present on the scaffold, and kissing his weeping brother, the prisoner stepped on the drop. The fatal noose was adjusted around his neck, and the cap drawn over his face by the Sheriff, assisted by his deputy. He then commenced singing the words "I'm going home," which he repeated twice, and the drop fell, at precisely ten minutes after 1 o'clock. He struggled but little, and in seven minutes had ceased to live.

After hanging twenty minutes, his body was taken down and conveyed to the graveyard, and buried beside his wife, according to his request.

Extraordinary Robbery and Detection.

Correspondence of the Alton (Ill.) Courier.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, July 11, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: As you had the announcement of a robbery perpetrated in this county a short time since at the house of Mr. THOS. PERRINE, by which a small sack of gold was abstracted from the premises by "daring burglars," it is perhaps but fair that you should have another statement in addition, which is of subsequent occurrence, and has given much satisfaction to the losing party at least. It is neither more nor less than the confession and arrest of the thief and the restoration of the money.

It will be recollected that the young man by the name of WILD was gagged and bound while his employer and family were absent at church, and the house was robbed by two Irishmen and one American. It now turns out that no Irishmen were engaged in the matter, and but one American, a citizen of Ohio, and he *the one that was gagged and bound*.

Suspicion having fallen on WILD, he was closely watched, though unknown to be the culprit, and on Sunday last, while the family were again away to church, he was observed to crawl under the barn in a suspicious manner by those on the look-out, and on Monday, while he was sent to a distant part of the farm, the place was searched and the money found. On Tuesday he was charged with the theft and confessed the whole transaction. He says he has an accomplice in St. Louis belonging to a gang there, and that the robbery was planned in St. Louis, while Mr. PERRINE was there disposing of horses. He was to conceal the money until the 28th or 29th of the present month, when a report of the transaction was to be made before a convention of assembled villainy then and there to be congregated; but instead of doing so he has chosen quarters in our jail, where he will remain until his trial in September. He is about twenty-one years of age, and says this is his first offence, and, though he fell into bad company and was induced to commit crime, he feels disposed to confess everything and throw himself on the mercy of the law. His parents live in Ohio, and he feels anxious that the matter should be kept from them, as he knows the distress it would cause them.

The sack of gold amounted to $924, which was the amount lost, as shown by a memorandum which Mr. P. kept inside the sack, and on which was registered the different sums put in and taken out. I am thus explicit, because there is an apparent discrepancy between the statement at the time of the loss being $650, and the finding of $924, which could be explained in no other way.

In haste, yours in friendship,
AUG. SMITH.

Arrest of a Ferocious Murderer.

The Detroit *Tribune* has been informed by a gentleman who came over the Canada Railway, that TOWNSEND, the murderer of DENNIS, was arrested on the cars at London, this morning. TOWNSEND, with two others, it will be recollected, committed this murder some months since, near Cayuga. C. W., and his accomplices were taken, and suffered the penalty of the law. TOWNSEND escaped, and has been the terror of the neighborhood, evading every attempt to arrest him, adding crime after crime to that of murder. The conductor of the up-train recognized the scoundrel on board the cars between Paris and London, and took effectual steps for his arrest at the latter place. A short shriving and a tight rope should be his portion, and there is not much fear, but that he will get his deserts. Nothing had been heard from this notorious robber for several months, till he turned up at Woodstock, Canada West, a few days since, under the following circumstances:

"It seems that on Monday night of last week, about 12 o'clock, a man knocked at the residence of Mr. ROBERT MATHEWS an aged and respectable farmer, residing on the Governor's road, within five miles of Woodstock. Mr. MATHEWS rose from his bed, and on demanding who was there, the man outside replied that he had come all the way from Niagara with a letter on urgent business, from a friend of Mr. MATHEWS. The door was accordingly opened, and the visitor stepped in very coolly, sat down until the door was fastened, and hoped that the old gentleman's lady was quite well. Having sat down a few moments, no doubt for the purpose of ascertaining whether Mr. MATHEWS had gentlemen friends in the house or not, the consummate ruffian desired Mr. MATHEWS to look him straight in the face. Mr. M. did so, and observed that he did not remember having ever had the pleasure of his acquaintance. 'Well,' said the fellow, 'I'm the notorious TOWNSEND; I want money, and any house I enter I leave none to tell the tale. Bring me to your bedroom, and deliver your cash.'

It happened that a Mr. SMITH, son-in-law to Mr. MATHEWS, was on a visit to the house, and was sleeping at the time in an adjoining room. The old gentleman accordingly desired TOWNSEND to follow him, and in a few moments both parties were in SMITH'S bedroom, which the scoundrels no doubt imagined was Mr. M.'s sleeping apartment, and that the person in bed was no other than the lady of the house. The bedroom door was closed, and Mr MATHEWS gave his son-in-law a few lusty slaps on the shoulder, at the same time using language calculated to lead the visitor to believe that he was awakening Mrs. MATHEWS to obtain the keys of her cash-box. To the astonishment of TOWNSEND, instead of a delicate female form, that of a full-whiskered, lusty, stalwart man rose up in the bed, and the villain, at once finding that he was trapped, drew a six-barreled revolver from his bosom, and kept it presented at Mr. SMITH until he opened the bedroom door, backed out to the front entrance, and effected his escape."

Awful Murder of a Wife by Her Husband.

From the Boston Telegraph, July 18.

About 1 o'clock this morning, information was brought to the Eighth Station-House that a middle aged Swedish sailor, named PETER BROWN, living in Page's-yard, (opening from North street, near Commercial-street,) had just murdered MARY BROWN, his wife. Captain TARLETON and Officer CILLEY at once proceeded to the spot and found the report too true. It appeared that about midnight the neighbors were aroused by the outcries of the wife, who was an Irish woman, shouting "Oh, BROWN—don't, don't!" and upon ascertaining the cause of alarm, learned that the husband had coolly murdered his wife by stabbing her with a three-sided file, the edges ground to a knife sharpness, which he had repeatedly thrust into her breast. Death is supposed to have ensued almost immediately.

Upon entering the house, the officers found BROWN in bed, by the side of the dead body of his wife, apparently unconcerned at the awful tragedy which he had been enacting. The file, which is about six inches long, with a wooden handle, stained with blood, was found standing with the point in the floor, near the bedside. Upon the remark of the officers that the woman was dead, BROWN responded: "Yes, I killed her;" and upon the body being turned over, the wounds were discovered.

BROWN returned from sea about a fortnight since, and it is thought that jealousy was the impelling motive to the crime. He was at once taken to the station-house and committed for examination.

After disposing of his wife, BROWN made an attempt upon his own life, stabbing himself, apparently with the same instrument, three times in the abdomen. The wounds, however, were not serious.

Coroner SANBORN took charge of the body of the wife, and will hold an inquest. Dr. AYER was called to make an examination, and Dr. CLARK, City Physician, was sent for to examine the wounds of BROWN. He appeared in the Police Court this forenoon his wounds still bleeding, and his shirt saturated with blood, and was committed to jail to await an examination on Wednesday next, the 25th inst.

An American in Sebastopol.

Dr. W. R. WHITEHEAD, an American surgeon in employ of the Russians, writes thus from Sebastopol to Prof. SMITH, of the Virginia Military Institute:

SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

I am in the Imperial service of Russia, as military physician and surgeon. I am indebted to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF for the peculiar advantages that I enjoy as to rank, &c.—Superior Physician of a regiment of 5,000 men, "Stachii Ordinator"—rank between that of Major and Lieutenant Colonel. I am at present attached to one of the large hospitals at Sebastopol. After having graduated in medicine at the University of Penn, I left the United States for France. Upon my arrival at Paris I entered immediately upon the practical study of medicine. I remained in Paris about one year and three months, left Paris for Vienna last Fall, remained in Vienna three months and then left for Russia. I have been in Russia four months—one month at Sebastopol.

Sebastopol still remains. The English and French have made no progress yet towards taking it. Since my arrival here several sorties have been effected by the Russians with marked success, though they have always lost a considerable number. The Allies have been bombarding the city for the last five days, and caused a great deal of damage, but it has been dreadfully paid for—the batteries of the Allies are now nearly silent, and those of the Russians stronger than ever. The Russians are concentrating troops about Sebastopol. Events have proved that the English soldier is much inferior to either the French or Russian, and that with certain exceptions the Russian is as good as the French. *Sebastopol will never be taken, it may be blown up by the Russians.* I have enjoyed a fine opportunity of performing surgical operations, and must remain at the ambulance to night, because the Russians intend making a sortie. I have very little time at present to write.

With every consideration, &c.,
Your friend, W. R. WHITEHEAD.

THE FIRST CASE UNDER THE NEW LAW.—Two very likely looking mulatto slave girls were emancipated yesterday by a Jury of Slaveholders, on the application of their owner, who was also a mulatto; they were also allowed to remain in the State and enjoy their liberty, upon the master giving bond and security that they should never become a burden to the Commonwealth. This is the first case under the new law which was passed by the last Legislature. Hitherto the Legislature alone had the power of emancipation.—*New-Orleans Delta.*

A Cavalry Company is organizing in Dayton, Ohio.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis, Richard Varick, Simon Shiedler, John P Velverton, Christopher Gwyer, Solomon Banta, Mortimer Brown, John Moneypenny, Matthias Clark, Edward L. Lynch, Edward Field, Alfred Barnes, Garlorn B Hubbell, Edward D Nelson, Gideon De Angelis, Jotham C Meeker, Charles Crane, Wm M. Wilson, George D Cragin, Samuel Birdsall, David D. Crane, William Moir, At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

Freeman Campbell, Cornelius Stephens, James S. Lewis, James S Brouwer, Wm D Washburn, Peter R. Christie, George Warner, Abraham Lerritt, D Jackson Steward, Thomas Williams, Phillip J. Bonesteel

W. F. UNDERHILL Secretary

FUNTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Firsen, James Phalen, Wm E Duryea, Samuel Jessup, John S. Reynolds, Daniel B. Taylor, Jeremiah O Logar, George C Logar, Andrew J Case, Crom. T. White, E H Himbark, George Read, F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr., James R. Quick, David S

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LANDS, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and conferred on me, in and by a certain deed of trust executed by the CRAWFORD COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 1st day of April, 1854, and recorded in the Mifflin County Records, in Book No. 3, page 1, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Exchange, in the City of Philadelphia, on the SECOND DAY (TUESDAY) of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all and singular the REAL PROPERTY, COAL LANDS, MINES, MINERALS, &c., of the said Crawford Coal Company, including in and intended and agreed to be sold and conveyed by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Lewistown township, in the county aforesaid, to which the Granting Trust, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Syracuse tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 107 acres and 142 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 1; The Morris Tract, adjoining the tract of Reynolds, Phillips, Riddle, Simons & Co., and others, containing 211 acres—described in a deed from William Morris to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 10; The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 81 acres 81 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 12; The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornburg's heirs and T. W. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 83, page 332. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, situate on the north side of the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and other improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight acres tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privileges of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1848, subject to a ground rent of $600 a year until April 1, 1868, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and blacksmith and other improvements, and premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to Z W Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Lexington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Cuts, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam engines, 50 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the State, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Hollidaysburg terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, office stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said Act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

CLOTHS, &c.—THIS DAY (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, at No 14 8th-st, Store Front, 1st floor, will be sold the above and a few rosewood and mahogany furniture of the house, all or which will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine, by retail price, which can be obtained at the house on the morning of sale, when the whole can be examined; consisting of rich tapestry, Wilton and ingrain carpets, two large elegant French pier glasses, with slabs and brackets; superior rosewood sofas, centre tables, pianos, fine oil portraits; mirror front etagere, marble top cent stand pier tables, mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, covered in tapestry with silk covers; arm and reception chairs, costly mantel vases, ormolu clock, oil paintings; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, large hair mattresses, marble top rosewood and wash stands; handsome curtains, gilt cornices, gilt tassels, nets and curtain shades, sofas, tete-a-tetes, sofa bedsteads, lounges, spring seat chairs, rockers, oval and other mirrors, with a large variety of other chamber and bedroom furniture; also, the basement furniture; extension dining and breakfast tables, oilcloth, rich china, silverware, cutlery, crockery, glassware &c Deposits required from purchasers.

S. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, SECOND HAND FURNITURE, &c.—F COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Friday,) July 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No 59 Beekman st, second floor, a very large assortment of good rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description, comprising in part sofas and tete-a-tetes; French and other bedsteads; dressing and pier glass bureaus, marble-top centre and card tables, sofa beds, couches and couch bedsteads, mahogany bookcases and secretaries, wardrobes, large French and oval mirrors, oil paintings, Voltaire and easy chairs, carved and plain rockers; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, beds and mattresses; oak and walnut parlor and dining room furniture; extension dining-tables; mantel, hall and other clocks; cottage furniture, mahogany, curl maple and other chairs; kitchen furniture, &c. Also, all the balance of mortgage furniture remaining from previous sale. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

J. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—FRIDAY, 20th July, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom, No 142 Nassau-st, a large lot of household furniture, new and second hand, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatelle and hair cloth, splendid rosewood etageres, and ladies' secretaries, covered and plain marble top centre tables of rosewood and mah gany, do do. sofa of quartette tables, 7 octave piano, rosewood corner stands, card tables, mirrors, carved and plain rockers and parlor chairs, large easy do, extension dining table, bookcases and bookstands, china and plated ware, sideboards, bronzes, &c., elegant rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble top enamelled cottage chamber suites, rosewood and mahogany inlaid and dressing and plain bureaus, do do. washstands, cane and other chairs and rockers, for chambers and basements, lounges, sofas and tete-a-tetes. Also, some caddy boxes of gunpowder and black tea, baskets champagne, sardines, anchovies, &c

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer

GROCERIES, BEEF, FISH, RAISINS, FIGS, CIGARS.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich st, brushes, starch, coffee, tea nuts, gunnes, macaroni, knives, dies, scissors, saws, hammers, chisels, clocks, crockery, light clothing, vest patterns, pickles, and olive oil

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Friday) July 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the salesroom, No 250 Washington st., consisting of a large and extensive stock of brooms, baskets, pails tubs mats, brushes, all kinds of woodware, &c., &c., saved from the fire of the 4th inst.

G. G. Horton Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No 98 9th-av, near 17th-st, stock and fixtures of a grocery, consisting of a fine assortment of teas, sugars, soap and candles. Also, horse, wagon and harness Sale without reserve.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of the White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 91 Water-st

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of Prench For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

PLANING MACHINES.—NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—The Newark Machine Company are building an entirely new Rotary Wood Planing Machine, the advantages of which are simplicity of construction occupying less room, requiring less power, and doing work superior to any other Planing Machine now in use For particulars and facilities for seeing these Machines in operation, apply to

A CONGER, Agent, No 345 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Caleutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Cadiz,	Marseilles,	St. de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dresden,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Dusseldorf,	Messina,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Siam,
Bonn,	Florence,	Munich,	Smyrna,
Brussels,	Frankfort,	Naples,	Stuttgart,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Nassau,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Nice,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Oporto,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Palermo,	Singapore,
Bank of Lucca,	Hague,	Paris,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Cadiz,	Havre,	Philadelphia,	Turin,
Cologne,	Heidelberg,	Pisa,	Toulon,
Bombay,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Batavia,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Rio Janeiro,	Venice,
Beyrout,	Liverpool,	Rome,	Vienna,
Cairo,	London,	Rotterdam,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Calais,	Lyons,	Pau,	Zurich,
Columbo, Ceylon,		Palermo,	

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
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CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle	Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich	Moreton Bay
Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne, Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine,	Mount Alexander,
Ballarat	
Sandhurst Agency	Bendigo
Ovens Agency.	

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250 000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic

H. S. LANSING, Manager.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The Harlem Gas Light Company having procured from the corporation of the City of New-York a grant to lay pipes through all the streets and avenues in all that part of the said City lying north of the centre line of 79th st., for the purpose of supplying gas light in that portion of the City, and having commenced operations in constructing the necessary apparatus and buildings, hereby give notice that books for subscription for $130,000 of the capital stock said Company will be opened on Tuesday the 19th day of July inst., and remain open for one week at the office of BUTLER WAKEMAN, Esq., the President of said Company No. 17 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st, corner Hanover-st.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office B. P. KISSAM.

Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Bank of America,	Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank.	Shoe and Leather Bank.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 76 Wall-st, N. Y.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT AND COLLECTOR, is now prepared to devote all his time to the letting of houses and collecting of rents and bills in general Parties living down town and owning property up town, will find an active agent by calling on PHILIP CAROLAN, No. 219 West 25th-st., New-York.

E. W. CANDEE—NOTE AND LOAN BROKER.—Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage; also, for sale, two houses on Palisade-av, and three on Warburton-av., Yonkers; also, several beautiful building sites, unsurpassed for location and view. No. 8 Wall-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

$20,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage, on improved real estate and wharf property at Green Point, perfectly unincumbered, and of ample value. Apply to REANE & WARREN, Counselors, &c., No. 14 Wall-st.

$14,000—ANY PERSON having $14,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, can hear of a good investment by applying at the office of SCOTT & HULL, No 48 John-st., room No. 9, at door No broker need apply.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 68 Williams-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

$2,000 TO LOAN—On real estate in the City of New-York. EDWARD A FRAZER, No. 208 Broadway.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 18 William-st.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt H. R. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands of Navesink, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot

LEAVES NEW-YORK		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, July 19	9 P. M	Thursday, July 19	1 P. M.
Friday, July 20	7½ A M	Thursday, July 19	1 P. M.
Saturday, July 21	11½ P M	Friday July 20	11½ A M.
Sunday, July 22	8 A M	Saturday, July 21	6 P. M.
Monday, July 23	9 A M	Sunday, July 21	12½ P. M.
Monday, July 24	9½ P. M.	Monday, July 23	1 P. M.
Wednesday July 25	11 P M	Tuesday, July 24	2 P. M.
Thursday, July 26	12 M	Wednesday, July 25	3 P. M.
Friday, July 27	12 M	Thursday, July 26	4 P. M.
Saturday, July 28	3 P M	Friday, July 27	4 P. M.
Sunday July 29	7½ A M	Saturday, July 28	5 P. M.
Monday, July 30	7½ A M	Sunday, July 29	3½ P M
Monday, July 30	3½ P M	Monday, July 30	7½ A M.
Tuesday July 31	9 P M	Tuesday, July 31	7 A M.
Wednesday, Aug 1	4½ P M	Wednesday, Aug 1	7½ A M.
Thursday, Aug 2	1 P M	Thursday, Aug 2	8 A M.
		Thursday, Aug 2	1 P M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN SORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York		Leaves Ocean Port	
Tuesday, July 17	8 A M	Tuesday, July 17	4 P M.
Wednesday, July 18	8 A. M.	Wednesday, July 18	2 P. M
Thursday, July 19	7 A. M.	Thursday, July 19	11 A M
Friday, July 20	7 A. M	Friday, July 20	11 A M
Saturday, July 21	12 M	Saturday, July 21	7 P M
Sunday July 22	8 A M	Sunday, July 22	12 M
Monday, July 23	8 A. M	Monday, July 23	1 P M

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

PREMIUM EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON, on each trip, to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the smallest fish. This splendid, fast and safe sea steamer will make her trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving as follows: Broome-st., E. R., 7 A M Gouverneur-st, 7½; Peck Slip, 7½; Spring-st., 8 A M; Robinson-st., 8½; Pier No. 1, N. R., 8½. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A Band of Music will accompany the boat

N B—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions for which her size and speed render her peculiarly fitted. Apply to W G. LOCKWOOD, No 37 South st., or to the Captain on board.

THE LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—Will run until further notice CHEAP EXCURSIONS THREE TIMES PER WEEK to GREENPORT and SAG HARBOR—Fare for the excursion, out and back, $2 25 fare to Greenport or Sag Harbor only, $1 50. Leave Brooklyn on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A M. Returning—Leave Greenport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A M. Between Greenport and Sag Harbor take steamer BARROSO. Tickets to return from Barroso can be procured on board the Steamer Barroso—and to return from Greenport, must be procured from the Ticket Agent at Greenport, by the delivery of the excursion certificate issued from the Office in Brooklyn.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEWPORT, R. I.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS E. R. HANKS, Commander, will leave foot of King-st, at 5 P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River, at 5½ Jersey City, near the Ferry, at 6; Brooklyn, from Fulton Ferry, at 6½; and foot of Broome-st. at 7 o'clock, on SATURDAY, July 21, arriving at Newport on Sunday morning, where passengers can pass the day at the most fashionable and beautiful watering place in the country. Leaving Newport in the evening, and arrive in New York early Monday morning. Tickets only $3, to be had on board the boat. It is to be a splendid affair.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer FLORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st at 9½ A M., 12½ and 3½ P M Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A M., 12¾ and 3¾ P M. Pier No 3 North River, 10 A M., 1 and 4 P M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A M., 2 and 6½ P M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions for Sabbath schools and most eligible steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 111 feet long Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY cheaper than any other boat of the same class Apply on board, at the Duane-st Pier

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No 13 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women On a Hundredth Edition (100,000) Issued. pp 250. (Online paper, extra binding, $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A M MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was impossible, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Deforneaux provided a remedy. I opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this are another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No 222 Broadway; HERENT & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, 160 Nassau Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be address-ed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,234 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—M. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warrante to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right one is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that remain to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children, one to seven years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, ten spoonful. As no direc ion can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No 120 Warren-st, Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H RING, No 192 Broadway, C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. AND D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs C, as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c, treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P S—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A M til 10 P M

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly celebrated throughout the civilized world. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No 580 Houston-st.

WILKINS AMIELET.—This most valuable preparation for restoring and preserving the hair in the most perfect luxuriance and color, was originally compounded by the celebrated Doctor, Dr Samuel Elliot, of New-York, and has for the last ten years been gratuitously distributed by him to his friends. By many it may be said to allow the most valuable cure for baldness to be brought before the public, has now kindly and gratuitously presented the undersigned with the recipe for that purpose as will be seen by Dr. Elliot's certificate below The AMIELET is also highly recommended for general use, as a most pleasant and exhilarating wash for the head, keeping it entirely free from dandruff. Price fifty cents per bottle For sale by druggists generally Orders with remittances sent to the undersigned, will be promptly executed,

M WILKIN,
No 44 Maiden lane, New York.

NEW-YORK, June 4 1855

This is to certify that I have given M Wilkin the preparation for restoring and improving the hair, and known as the AMIELET, which I invented, and for which I make no charge, but give gratuitously

SAMUEL M. ELLIOT, M D.,
No 1 Clinton-place, and Ellicottville, N. Y.

FOR THE PILES.—DR UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No 387 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of the Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No 387 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Pills and Lotion, in the cure of private diseases Both married and single should consult it Sold at No 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A M till 2 P M and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Also at Box No 944 Post Office. Dr LARMONT has connection with other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Dos Sonk, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without the interference from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine It has cured thousands of cases that were pronounced incurred without it. Dr HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M to 8 o'clock P.M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Francais. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1 Sold at Nos 411 and 160 Nassau-st. No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS RALPH, M D., No 643 Houston-st Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted)

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM MARX & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

COAL

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 50 from yard, No. 56 Gouverneur-st., weight and quality warranted.

MAT. CLINTON.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for SKYLIGHTS, CONSERVATORIES, &c., and for GLAZING purposes. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 211 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, St Louis, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 1, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the stables of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c., by the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Pleasantine, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c., by the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7 30 A M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, affording passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12 30 P M., Cincinnati at 5 P M., Xenia at 2 40 P M., Dayton at 3 20 P M., Fort Wayne at 1 P M., Indianapolis at 8 30 P M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2 25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1 30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2 25, Dayton at 3 05, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati in connection with the splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Continuation of the Heated Term.

The heat of this heated term increases in its intensity, and this day, at 3 P. M., reached 98°. The lowest temperature since 7 A. M. of 17th was at 4 o'clock this morning, 74°.

On Tuesday the temperature ranged from 90° to 98° seven consecutive hours; Wednesday, 90° to 96° eight hours, with a perturbation on the second hour, and to-day from 90° to 98° consecutive hours.

We have our Australian records before us, recording temperatures of 115°, 118°, 120° and 120° maximum on four several days, and on one of those days it was at 118° for nearly a whole day. We have the Arctic record also before us of 50° to 80° below zero for a cold term of four and a quarter consecutive days. The two compared together show a difference of 179½° temperature between these two places. That goes beyond anything we ever have in this latitude. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, July 19.

The Weather.

The thermometer coquetted all day yesterday, with 90° in the shade. About two o'clock the heat was prodigious. It is strange that we do not hear of more of cases of *coup de soleil*. All who can should keep within doors during the middle of the day. Mechanics who labor exposed to the sun do so at their peril. Now is the time for ruralising in shady orchards and embowered gardens, for seabathing and a general laying off.

The Dog Market.

The Dog Pound is in a very flourishing state. The supply of dogs raised in Jersey for the sake of the bounty offered by our Municipal Government, was exhausted a week ago,—feed being so high that producers are obliged to work off their stock as fast as the boys can be employed to carry it to the Pound.

But the dogs of gentlemen about to leave town are now going in. On shutting up the house for the Summer, a man calls on his poor neighbor, suggests that his dog is "around loose," and that if he inclines to earn a half, he has only to slip a rope over the cur's neck, and escort him to the Pound. Then, many a poor man gets the cash to lay in stores of the "imported." But BRIGGS, if he is alive, should watch where the money goes.

Workingmen vs. Contracts.

The Committee of Workingmen, which was appointed to make arrangements for holding a mass meeting in the Park, assembled last evening pursuant to adjournment, at the house of Mr. BENNER, No. 1 Avenue A; G. W. JAQUES, in the Chair; P. DONALDSON, Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were then read and approved; after which, the report of a Committee appointed to wait upon gentlemen of the several Wards and request their cooperation, as also to ask certain questions of Mr. EBLING, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, was then read, and is as follows:

Your Committee, in pursuance of the duty assigned them, have waited on gentlemen of the several Wards, and requested the cooperation of said Wards in the Workingmen's movement to resist the money power and the contract system. They addressed a note to JOSEPH E. EBLING, Esq., Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, asking him certain questions, to which they have received the following reply:

OFFICE COM. OF STREETS AND LAMPS, cor. of Grand and Essex streets, NEW-YORK, July 17.

To Paschal Donaldson, Esq, Secretary of the Workingmen's Meeting, &c.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to the following questions propounded to me by a Committee of the Workingmen's Society, viz.:

1. Do you consider that the awards you have given to SMITH, BACKEL & Co. for sweeping the streets by their machines should entitle the said machines to be placed on the streets before the said awards shall be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen?

I consider that this Department will take charge of and clean all the streets in the City; the work being performed by and under the direction of the Street Inspectors of the different Wards; and in no other way until the various contracts are signed, sealed and delivered.

2. Will you, in case the Mayor, in defiance of the City Charter, should place the said machines on the streets, continue in the performance of the work as usual, and rely upon the Common Council and the people to sustain you?

I reply that the business of my Department will be conducted and managed entirely by myself, and I do not intend to submit to the dictation of any outside influence. Yours, &c., JOSEPH E EBLING, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Your Committee report that they have been earnest in their endeavors to carry out the objects of the Workingmen in this movement, and ask for further instructions, in order that the Mass Meeting may be held as early as possible.

G. W. JACQUES,
EDWARD MURTHA,
P. DONALDSON.

The reading of the letter of Mr. EBLING was received with great applause.

Mr. DONALDSON invited the expression of opinion on the subject of a mass meeting. They had the Common Council and Comptroller, he said, against the Mayor, who with his "one man power" wanted to ruin the poor man. The money matters were in the hands of the Comptroller, while the Mayor had the police clubs at his command.

Mr HALL said that they wanted nothing like politics at a meeting of working men. He knew the men connected with the movement well; they were only looking for bread for themselves and families. He knew the contract system was bad on the face of it. They wanted work and did not think it was right to work for seven shillings a day twelve and a half hours, as they had done that day. He then delivered a eulogy on Messrs. EBLING and MOTT, the name of the latter being received with loud cheers. He spoke harshly of the Mayor as regarded the assertion made by his Honor in the *Joseph Walker* case, that if he had done wrong he would pay the amount out of his own pocket; but if he had done wrong they would do right. In the Fall, if the contract system was kept up, the laboring man would only have about five shillings and sixpence per day, and that was not enough for any man, with or without a family to maintain.

A resolution by Mr. LOEBE, of the Thirteenth Ward, was then passed directing two petitions from each Ward to be sent to the Common Council. He thought that this would do more good than a hundred meetings.

Messrs. BIXBY, HALL, LOEBE and HANNIGAN were then added to the Committee of Arrangements, and instructed to get all ready for a mass meeting at an early day. Notices of the same to be published in the TIMES, *News*, and the Sunday papers.

Severe strictures were made on the *Sun* for the course it has taken in their movement. After which, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

New-York Sunday School Union.

The Board of Managers met at the rooms of the American Sunday School Union, No. 38 Park-row, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M. WM. FORREST, Esq., Vice President, Chairman, and NATHAN LANE, Esq., of Brooklyn, Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. D. WELLS, of Williamsburg.

The meeting was fully attended, and encouraging reports were given from the Sunday Schools of the Union, 196 in number, and which contain 33,020 scholars and 4,164 teachers.

Upwards of 60 of the above are Mission Schools, established especially to reach the poorer children of the City, and so successful has been the effort in its commencement, that the Schools of the Union already number 13,096 pupils who do not belong to congregations.

More than 46,000 families have been visited by the Missionary Committee, and between 5,000 and 6,000 neglected children have thus been reached.

The Sunday Schools in the suburban villages around our City were reported as increasing in interest and numbers. The *Child's Scripture Question Book* was added to the supply order for the free use of teachers.

The Agent was directed to open a correspondence with Sunday School and Ragged School Unions of London, and an exchange of publications, &c., was directed to be effected with them.

A Few More Opinions Left.

Twelve gentlemen of the legal profession in this town have not yet given a written opinion on the Liquor Law. One of them has been waiting to be asked to express his sentiments; one has been in close confinement with a sick wife; one has had too much business on hand to volunteer in such unprofitable employment; and a fourth has an ambition to appear odd. The remaining eight are simply slow coaches.

So soon as this dozen have spoken, the doctors, also, will give their opinions, in alphabetical order. Opinions are now within the reach of every family, and those who lack common sense to read and interpret a plain law for themselves, will do well to avail themselves of some of the many that offer.

The Fashion for Gentlemen.

An exquisite appeared yesterday in Broadway with a pictorial pair of pants on, that seemed to represent the Allies sitting down before Sebastopol. Judging from them Sebastopol will be taken about the 1st of December unless something happens or a seam splits.

Still They Come.

The clipper *Driver*, Captain HOLBERTON, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, has brought over 700 passengers, the greater portion of whom are English, and of a respectable class.

☞ The *Evangelist* has heard that there is a plan in contemplation for a Sabbath-School Teachers' Excursion from New-England to this City, of one thousand teachers, to come off this Fall.

Police News.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Martin McDonald and Patrick Dolan were arrested yesterday by Officer Moore, of the Second District Police Court, for a felonious assault on John Kelly, on the Fourth of July.

McDonald and Dolan, and a number of others, attacked Kelly, and beat him in a most inhuman manner. Kelly's eyes were completely closed, and his body was bruised and marked in a most shocking manner. They were committed to answer by Justice Brennan.

The difficulty between Kelly and these men arose from a slight difference in regard to wages. Kelly is a boss laborer, and his workmen had struck for an advance, which he was not inclined to give. Hence the assault and severe beating sustained by Kelly.

ROW IN THE SIXTH WARD.

A rather serious row occurred, yesterday afternoon, in the Sixth Ward, between a party of men who had quarreled, which fortunately terminated without any lives being lost. It appears that a boy about 9 years of age, the son of John W. McAlpin, residing in Pearl street, near Centre, was severely beaten by some person. The father took up the son's cause, and went into the store of a Mr. Barry, with a pistol, and accused him of being the aggressor in the case. He demanded prompt satisfaction from Barry, or he would shoot him. Barry seized the pistol and attempted to wrench it from him, and in the scuffle it went off. A regular fight then ensued, in which McAlpin got the worst of it, as Barry was assisted by the by-standers. The parties were brought up before Justice Bogart, who held Barry for examination.

STEALING CANARY BIRDS.

A man named Cunningham was arrested yesterday by Officer Ross of the Second District Police Court, on the complaint of Leverett Treadwell, Fifty-second-street, charged with stealing twenty-five Canary birds, valued at $100. The birds were stolen in two's and three's at a time, making the offence, which would otherwise be a grand, a petty larceny. Cunningham was at work on the premises and was in the habit of stowing two or three Canary birds in his Kossuth when he left in the evening. The accused was held for examination by Justice Brennan.

KNOCKED DOWN IN BROADWAY.

A man named Patrick Conly was knocked down and badly beaten at the corner of Broadway and Walker-street at 5½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon, by three or four rowdies, with whom he had been in company during the day. On the appearance of the police the rowdies fled, but one of them was overtaken by Officer Burley, of the Fifth Ward, who conveyed him to the Tombs, where he was committed to answer. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas Wilkins. Conly says his assailants knocked him down with the intention of robbing him. Whatever may have been its object, the assault, at such an hour and place, was certainly a bold piece of business even for New-York rowdies.

The Crimean Recruits.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 10.

Before Hon. Judge Hall.

The United States vs. Pennington.—This, the first of the cases in which the question as to the enlistment of men in the United States to serve in the British army in the Crimea, has been brought before a court in this City, was to have been proceeded with to-day, before Judge HALL. Mr. MCKEON, the District Attorney, presented himself before the Court and stated his readiness to go on. Now, he said, that the allied army is so exposedly occupied under the burning sun of the Crimea, before the walls of Sebastopol, it would not be at all inopportune or improper to take up a branch of the undertaking here; and this was the more especially desirable because *the puppets had for some time been howling through the press*—though, by the way, he did not usually pay much attention to that—charging the national authorities with wilful procrastination in bringing this matter to a trial. He wished to remove all suspicion of indifference to this violation of the laws of neutrality, by pressing for an immediate hearing in the case now brought before the Court.

Ex Judge Beebe, on behalf of the defendant, claimed a postponement on account of unprepardness owing to the absence of important witnesses, as well as on account of the engagement of Mr O'Conor, one of the leading counsel for the defence, in another Court. The weather, he further asserted, and the necessity for a time relaxation to the bar, was an additional claim on the Court for a postponement.

Certain further observations of a somewhat desultory character passed between the Court and Counsel.

Eventually the matter was settled by the case being allowed to go off for the term.

Pennington, the defendant, was held to bail in $500, which he procured, and was discharged.

[Advertisement.]

FAMILY HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENT MANUFACTORY.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York. The largest wholesale and retail establishment in the United States. The subscriber invites the attention of families to his new and extensive stock of goods for Summer wear, embracing Hosiery, superior in quality, approved in style, excellent in make, unsurpassed in variety, and offered at from six to ten cents a pair cheaper than ever before known in the retail trade. Under Garments for ladies, gentlemen and children, in merino, silk and cotton. RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Garments for Summer wear, are composed of a material very light, soft, elastic and durable; and for gently absorbing perspiration they have no equal, and cannot be too strongly recommended.

To the lovalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort.

DR VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate." Prices from 3s. to 16s. JAMES E. RAY,

No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The attention of travelers is called to the change of hour, by the New-York and Harlem Railroad. The Mail Train that has here-ofore left the corner of White and Centre-street at 8:15 o'clock A. M., will leave at 7:30 o'clock A. M. And an Accomodation Train for Croton Falls and Lake Mahopac will leave the City Hall at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning from Croton Falls, at 4:20 o'clock P. M. The 5 o'clock P. M. Dover Plains' Train will be extended to Millerton, every Saturday, arriving at 9:45 o'clock P. M; returning from Millerton every Monday, at 5:30 o'clock A. M.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only sure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, sore leg or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

To SODA WATER DRINKERS.—Pure highly carbonated sparkling soda water, made by a new process from super carbonate of soda, can be had at the new drug store of A. CUSHMAN & Co., No. 295 Broadway, (above Irving House.) The fountains and pipes used by us are of block tin, and our syrups are rich and delicious.

[Advertisement.]

YE CONSTABEL.

Ye constabel left to buy ye Balm,
(He knew it was no trash.)
To please ye daughter he loved most
Next to a brandy smash.

[*To be continued.*]

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. SCOTT, the favorite tragedian, is to appear at this house to-night in his inimitable personation of SHAKSPEARE'S "Macbeth," with Mrs. H. F. NICHOL'S as *Lady Macbeth*, and supported by the strength of the company.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Those afflicted with Fever and Ague or Dyspepsia, are particularly requested to read the advertisement of ROSENBOURN'S Oriental Bitters, an infallible *remedy* for those complaints. It will be found on the Fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Soda Water drinkers will please examine a sample of RUSHTON'S Block Tin Fountain, which is opened for inspection in front of his store, corner of Broadway and Canal street. These are the first and only fountains and appendages lined with block tin in this City.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS $10.—A few days more and they will be all gone. 360 pair fine linen Drill and Marseilles Pants of the most beautiful patterns at $2 50. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES AND ALL INSECTS—HASKIN'S CANOPY AND NET can be had by applying to W. SYRATTON, sole agent, No. 91 Chambers-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Williamsburg Intelligence.

WASHINGTON BASE BALL CLUB.

This Club organized at the house of Mr. GEO. BUTLER, in North Second-street, on Wednesday afternoon. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Club: President, THOMAS EAMES, Esq; Vice President, John Boyce, Esq.; Secretary, Arthur Bassett, Esq.; Treasurer, E. F. Rile, Esq.; Directors, Messrs. Daniel Brooks, Sylvanis Bedell and Thomas Marian. Twenty-four gentlemen enrolled themselves as members of the Association. The object of the organization is for the purpose of practicing base base playing, which is getting to be a very fashionable amusement in this portion of the city. The ground selected for playing is the lot formerly used by a Cricket Ball Club, at the junction of the Northroad and Bushwick avenue. The Club practiced on Wednesday for the first time, and played admirably. Notwithstanding the intensity of the heat, they were all anxious to try their hand. Everything passed off in good humor.

FIRE.

A fire broke out in a tenant house in H-streeet Green Point yesterday. The fire was caused by a child playing with matches, and throwing them among some shavings in the attic. The premises were occupied by Dr. GILBERT. Damage small. Insured in the Williamsburg Insurance Company.

BURGLARY.

The residence of the Pastor of the Gothic Church, corner of Ewen and Grand street, was feloniously entered on Wednesday night and robbed of various articles, but to what amount it could not be ascertained in consequence of the family being absent in the country.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The board of officers of the Fire Department of the Eastern District, held a meeting at the Firemen's Hall on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the different sized Hose used by the various companies. After considerable discussion a resolution was passed directing the Chief Engineer, Mr. Talbot, to petition the Common Council to prohibit the use of siamese butts, and all hose with larger openings than 2½ inches, except the first length from the Engine, which may be tapered from 3 to 2½ inches.

Sunday School Pic-Nic.

The annual pic-nic of the Franklin-avenue M. E. Church Sunday School, Brooklyn, came off on Wednesday, at Brevoort Grove, near Bedford. The occasion was highly satisfactory. It was under the auspices of Mr. R. VAN VOORHIS, Superintendent of the School. The pastor of the Church, Rev. J. FIELDS, and their presiding Elder, Rev. P. GOODSELL, together with Rev. JOHN M. REED, of Washington-avenue Church, were present, and assisted in the exercises of the occasion. The singing was under the charge of Mr. WELLS, music teacher of the Brooklyn Public Schools. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat, the attendance was very large.

The Heat.

During yesterday, and the day previous, quite a number of persons were prostrated by the heat in Brooklyn, but the following are the only cases which resulted fatally: HENSEL HERBERT, a laboring man on a farm in the vicinity of Bedford-avenue, died yesterday morning.... An unknown Irishman died on Division-avenue, near Fourth-street.... JOHN RICHT, miller, residing at the corner of Doughty and Furman streets.... Two men named JOHN HERGENBATTLE and JACOB LITTLE in the Eighth Ward.

Another Seizure of Liquor.

Yesterday afternoon, Officer JOHN STILLWELL, (by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice CURTIS,) seized a bottle of wine, a bottle of brandy, and a bottle of Hollands gin, at the store of BENJAMIN P. MIDDLETON. The seizure was made with the consent of Mr. MIDDLETON, with a view to appeal and test the question before the Supreme Court. It is understood that no decisions will be given in any of these appeals till the General Term in September next.

The Search and Seizure Case.

The argument in the search and seizure case in Brooklyn, in which Mr. THOS. TOYNBEE is defendant, will take place to-day in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

☞ The examination of LITCHFIELD, Deputy Collector of Taxes in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, for embezzlement, was continued yesterday before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, but not concluded.

☞ Only 12 arrests for drunkenness were reported by the Police in Brooklyn yesterday morning.

☞ An imposter is honoring Brooklyn with his presence just at this time, and has met with considerable success by inducing milliners and dressmakers to pay in advance for fashion plates which are never delivered. He is described as a tall man, dressed in light-colored clothing and light felt hat.

☞ CHRISTIAN CONSTANCE fell from a loaded wagon in East Brooklyn yesterday, when the wheels passed over his body, inflicting serious injuries. The injured man resides at the corner of De Kalb-avenue and Houston-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK vs. ST. GEORGE'S CLUBS.

"Two day's cricketing and not all melted away yet:" such was the exclamation of one of the players, after being in 3½ hours, with the glass above 100. Talk about pleasure and excitement, what do you call that! Yes, after two days' play—so here did these two Clubs fight, they had to make a drawn game of it—for they only got through one innings each in the two days, and if the warm weather continued probably it would last over Sunday, and some members have a decided objection to play on that day. Perspiration, soda cocktails, and lager bier were the order of the day, but Mr. STEVENS would not allow it, so cold water was the resort—a teetotal cricket match. Maine Law in Jersey.

New-York was set to work by St. George, and PORTER and SCOTT shown forth. The former when nearly done "brown," made 46, and the latter 50; both in good cricketing style. TUWEA got 36 among them, 8 twos and 4 threes. BAROLAY 9 and PRESTON 21, when BAILEY bowled him—a grand crow, as PRESTON by rights belongs to the first eleven, and got in because the second eleven were behind. DAVIS and he fielded good. MAY was no where, though great things were expected from him. New-York got out for 199 runs; a pretty big score and a damper for St. George, but they met it manfully, and one hour's play the first night they made 44 runs with the loss of only one wicket. This made them look up, and on Thursday morning they commenced right cheerfully with VINTEN and JONES; the former soon fell to BAILEY's ripping bowling, but JONES kept in three and a half hours, and made 38, among which were some beautiful hits, especially a four. BAILEY played in gallant style—better than ever—and headed the St. George's score; T. WALLER only got 8, but a four hit he turned round for was a caution. The rest did nothing—SAM WRIGHT, in consequence of being a first eleven, was not allowed to bowl, and had to bat last, so that he had no opportunity of showing off. 13 byes and 28 wides wonderfully helped the score, which closed for 172 runs, just 27 behind.

Bowlers for St George were BAILEY, WALKER, JONES and BROWN, and for New-York RICHARDS, SCOTT, TOWEE, BARCLAY, JAMES and PRESTON. BARCLAY is new at this post, and if he will only practice more, will be A 1; he bowled some ripping balls—as 32 overs and only 14 runs got off, show. His wides certainly tell against him—28; but they will be got over. RICHARDS was missed very much the second day, but sickness in his family prevented his attendance.

The Umpires were Mr. SHARP, St. George, and Mr. FLETCHER, New-York; and the Scorers were Mr. WALLER, St. George, and Mr. RICHARDSON, New-York.

The score stood as follows:

NEW-YORK CLUB.

1—Porter, b. Waller	46
2—Scott c Bailey, b. Jones	50
3—Towere Osborn, b. Jones	36
4—Addy Barkley c. Osborn, b. Jones	9
5—Preston b Bailey	21
6—Spivey c Tilt, b Brown	11
7—Davis c. and b. Bailey	2
8—Maxe Johnson, b. Brown	1
9—James, run out	6
10—Heggins run out	0
11—Richards not out	0
Byes, 3; Leg Byes, 1	4
Wide Balls	12
Total	199

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

1—Jones c. Muller, b Scott	38
2—Johnson b. Richards	20
3—Vinten b. Barclay	5
4—Tilt c. Tower, b. James	1
5—Vinn b. James	3
6—Bailey c Castle, b. Barclay	40
7—T. Waller, run out	8
8—Brower b. Barclay	2
9—Saunders, run out	0
10—Osborn b James	1
11—Sam Wright, not out	6
Byes	13
No ball	1
Wide balls	28
Total	172

Excursion.

A party of about two hundred residents of Jersey City went on an excursion on Wednesday afternoon on the steamboat *Sun* and a barge. Leaving the Cunard Wharf at 3 o'clock, the party proceeded to Washington Grove, above Fort Lee, where there was dancing in the Grove. Returning at dark, a brilliant display of fire works took place, under the direction of Mr. ISAAC EDGE, of Jersey City, in honor of Mr. D. S. GREGORY. The works were fired opposite Mr. GREGORY's country residence, and made a beautiful sight. The boat then proceeded down the Bay, and returned at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. SHELTON's Band was on board, and dancing was kept up during the trip.

The Heat.

In the Jersey City Ferry house yesterday afternoon, the thermometer stood at 101 degrees in the shade. Those at work in exposed positions suspended labor or acted with caution, and no cases of sun-stroke were reported.

Base Ball Club.

The Excelsior Base Ball Club of Jersey City was permanently organized last evening. GEO. E. CUTTER was elected President; ISAIAH HUTTON, Vice President; BENJ. HAINES, Secretary; and LEVI TOWLE, Treasurer. This Club already numbers over twenty members. On Tuesdays and Fridays they will play at Hamilton square, in the Fourth Ward, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M.

Fire in Hoboken.

Three large wooden buildings in West Hoboken, occupied as dwellings, and as a shoe store, barber shop, and place where camphene and burning fluid were sold, were destroyed by fire last evening.

Congress Hall on Fire.

The Albany *Journal*, of last evening, learned by telegraph that Congress Hall, at Saratoga Springs, was discovered to be on fire about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but that by good management the flames were confined to a small portion of the building, and subdued before any material damage was done.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The New-Haven *Journal* has an account of a horrible death by intoxication in the town of Bethany, Conn. It appears that Mr. DAVID CARRINGTON, of Bethany, being troubled with a disagreeable scent about his premises, made search for the cause, and found behind some brush, in a sitting posture, the dead body of a man in a state of decomposition. It was ascertained to be the body of HENRY COLLYER, of Woodbury, who left his home on the 4th. He went to the town of Seymour on the morning of that day, where he procured a tin pail filled with liquor, stolen at the distillery of Mr. CHATFIELD. He was seen grossly intoxicated in the evening, and when found his head was completely immersed in the pail of liquor.

A FEARFUL RIDE.—We learn from the Indianapolis *Journal* that a locomotive descending the inclined plane at Madison, Indiana, on Monday last, owing to the wet track, got beyond the control of the brakes, and went down the plane with fearful velocity. When within a hundred yards of a freight train that was standing on the track, the engineer, SAMUEL IDLER, and the fireman, SAMUEL BIZETTE, took a desperate leap for life from the flying engine. Mr. IDLER was dashed against a switch signal and instantly killed. Mr. BIZETTE struck the ground and instantly expired. Mr. E. J. ROBINSON, a clerk of the Company, who was also on the engine, clung to it, and by the collision with the freight train was shockingly mangled.

EXPECTED DISCLOSURES.—There are any number of rumors rife in the community as to the horrible and astounding disclosures about to be made by the recently convicted criminals in this city. How much truth there is in these rumors we will not undertake to say, but we have reason to believe they have some foundation, and that many persons heretofore unsuspected of crime will more than likely be deeply implicated.—*Lafayette, Ind., American.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 18 at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev Dr Parker, of 4th av. and 22d st., Mr. WILLIAM H ALDRICH, to Miss SOPHIA, daughter of Henry Nelson, Esq all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday July 19 by Rev. Mr Briggs, D. H. BENNETT to ELIZA MILLINGTON, both of New York.

At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, July 18, by Rev. David Greene, JAMES B. GREENE, Esq., of New-York City, to Miss M AUGUSTA, daughter of Dr. H. P Green, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 19, of congestion of the brain, ANDREW WALDEN CLAYTON, aged 3 years, 6 months and 25 days, second son of Jenny and Charles O Clayton.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, at the residence of his father, No 206 West 19th st. His remains to be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday, July 19, of cholera infantum, ELIZABETH LORES KYLE, aged 8 months and 11 days, youngest child of John A. and Catharine Kyle.

Funeral at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) from their residence, No. 184 East 10th st.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 18, Mrs. ELIZA G., wife of Mr D M Finch aged 33 years.

Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

In this City, on Thursday morning, July 19, ALBERT CONOVER, in the 21st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Roundbrook, N. J., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 165 Spring-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 18, of consumption, SOPHIA C., wife of Thomas J. Coleman, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 West Washington-place without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) on Wednesday, July 18, Mrs. MARY RUSSELL in the 56th year of her age, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William C Walker, No. 226 Ewen st., near Grand, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P M. Her remains will be carried to Greenwood for interment.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, July 4, after a short but painful illness, JAMES MCCOY of the steamer *Central America*, Lake Nicaragua C. A., in the 26th year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, from his late residence, No. 318 Bleecker st.

☞ California papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday July 19, of congestion of the brain, THOMAS H, the only child of Hugh and Fanny E. Creighton, aged 1 year, 4 months and 27 days.

Funeral will take place this day, from No 187 Clinton-st., at 3 o'clock P M.

In Brooklyn on Thursday, July 19, ANDREW FINK, son of Lewis J. and Charlotte Chichester, aged 18 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 126 Livingston-st., on Friday at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, in Carlton-st., on Thursday, July 9, SARAH BONNER, aged 4 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Harlem on Thursday, July 19, ELLEN, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Silver, aged 3 years, 9 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, corner of 126th st and 4th av. The remains will be taken to West Chester for interment.

In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 19, CHRISTINA, only child of James and Agnes McKie, aged 4 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 3 o'clock P M, from the residence of her parents, No. 173 Grove-st.

At Monghaonville, Dutchess County, on Wednesday July 18, Mr. GEORGE JONES, of this City, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Roswell Sprague are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No 126 4th st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Fourth Hesperis and Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

At Apalachicola, on Friday, June 29, JOHN GOBRIE, M. D., aged 48 years.

Dr. G. was a man of great worth, and a highly successful physician of the neighborhood. A short time ago he stated to the editor of *The Doctor* that the use of the Indian had exploded through the Waterloo attacks and bayonets of chronic rheumatism while, from the same cause, there is not a tithe of the surgical operations that were resorted to 10 years ago."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 19

$3 000	Missouri 6s	96	100	Erie Railroad	s60. 51
10,000	N Y 6s 73	119½	350	do	51
5,000	Louisiana 6s	94	600	do	51
9 000	do	93	100	do	b3 51
	800	Virginia 6s	91½	100	do
6 000	do	92	300	do	b60 51
5,000	Erie 2d's of '63	90½	50	do	b30 51
1,000	Panama Rds, 1st s.	101	50	do	s60 51
2,000	Hud R 2d Mtg Bds	92	200	do	s30 51
4,000	N J Cen R Bds	93	550	do	s3 51
10,000	Ill. Cen R Bs	c 85	125	Nor. & Wor R R	42
15,000	do	s85	100	do	44½
5 000	do	60	85	100	Red. R R s30 ex div.
7 000	do	b30	85	50	do
500	N Y Central 7's	107	15	do	91
42	Bank of America	112	25	do	91
6	Shoe & Leather Bank	107	400	do	s60 90½
13	N. Y. Gas Co	135	150	do	opg 91
300	Gard Gem Mine	1½	73	Mich. Cen. R. R	93
500	do	b30	1½	5	M S. & Nor Ia R. R 104
125	Canton Company	s3	26½	111	Panama Railroad, c. 100½
250	Nic Transit Co	18	100	Illino s Cen R R	s3 96
200	do	s60	18	250	do 96½
200	Cumb Coal Co	s3	29	375	Cleve. & Toledo R. R. 89½
100	do	b30	29½	50	do b60 89½
400	do	s60	29	100	do b60 89½
50	do	s3	29	50	do s3 89½
150	N Y Cen. R. R	s60	91	15	Gal. & Chicago R R. 109
225	do	s3	101	100	Wis Lake Sho R R. 83½
300	Harlem Railroad	b60	9½	100	Hudson River R. R. 40
100	do	s3	28½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	Missouri State Sixes		95½
3,000	Hudson River Railroad 3d Mge., int. added		75
1,000	Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage, int added		70½
2,000	Chicago & Miss R. R. Inc. 10s, int. added		85
7,000	Breckenridge Coal Company Certificates		.01
200	shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co		2
50	shares Ohio & Miss R. R. Western Division		1½
20	shares Atlantic Bank		75½
40	shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co		98
30	shares People's Fire Insurance Co		87½
25	shares Francis' Metallic Life Boat Co		49½
25	shares Marble and Stone Carving Co		6½
25	shares Newton Copper Faced Type Co		41

SECOND BOARD.

17	Ohio Life and Trust	29	2	Clev. & Tol. R. R	b60 90
50	Niagara Trans Co.	b60	18	12	do 89½
700	Cumb. Coal Co	s30	29	100	do s60 89½
100	do		28½	100	do 89½
50	do	s5.	26½	50	Reading Railroad. b60 91
10	N. Y. Cen. R.R		101	100	do s60 90½
23	Mich. Cen. R R		93½	100	do opg 90½
75	Erie Railroad		51½	100	do s60 90½
100	do	s3	51½	100	do 90½
400	do	s60	51½	100	do 90½
550	do	s60	5	1	0 Hud. River R R. s3 40
50	do	s10	51½	25	do 40
148	do		51½	100	Harlem Railroad. b60 28½

THURSDAY, July 19—P. M.

The Stock Board transactions to-day were very moderate, but elicited no important change in prices. The warm weather and the absence of the *Canada's* mails impeded business. The operations in Railway Shares were quite light. Erie opened at 51½, s60, and left off at 51½. Reading, ex dividend, were in request, but closed rather heavy at 90½. The dividend, as anticipated in our columns, is 4 ℔ cent. on the common and preferred stock of the Company, payable on the 6th prox. New-York Central seemed less active but a little firmer. A small amount of Michigan Central sold at 93½. Illinois Central brought 96½ at the early meeting of the Board, and were subsequently inquired for at this rate. Hudson River and Harlem shares were inactive and infirm. Railroad bonds and State stocks ruled quiet at about previous figures. The Money Market exhibited no new features. Supply ample and available to responsible borrowers on easy terms. No important movements occurred in Exchanges and rates were unaltered. The Sub-Treasury receipts, to day, were $166 108; payments, $83,322; and balance, $2,619,792. The payments for Assay Office were $1,544; on Disbursing Checks, $76,116. The payments through the

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1198. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

A Train Thrown Off the Track of the New-York Central Railroad—Several Persons Injured. SYRACUSE, Friday, July 20.

The night express train going west on the Central Railroad, ran off the track at 12 o'clock last night, about three miles west of this place, owing to some villains having misplaced a rail. Mr. DEYO, of Springfield, Mass., had a shoulder broken; HENRY STEARNS, the conductor, was badly cut and bruised about the head and face; Mr. HARRISON, the engineer, had an arm broken; and a number of others were more or less bruised, but none seriously.

The President of the New-York Central Railroad offers a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of this outrage. The cars were not much broken, and the track was sufficiently in order this morning to admit of the trains running as usual.

Seizure of Slaves at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 20.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, a prominent Abolitionist, and five negroes are having a hearing to-day before Judge KANE, in the United States District Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. They are charged with forcibly seizing and carrying off, on Wednesday last, a female servant and her two children, the property of Col. WHEELER, of North Carolina, our Minister to Central America, as he was about leaving here for New-York.

The testimony is quite voluminous. The party were under the leadership of WILLIAMSON. The prisoners are positively identified. Charges of perjury and contempt of Court are also embraced in the case of WILLIAMSON. The Court held him in $5,000 bail for a further hearing. The other prisoners were committed to jail in default of bail.

Southern Mail Items. BALTIMORE, Friday, July 20.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received.

DANIAL CALLAHAN, the principal in the Corduroy-alley tragedy, was executed in that city on the day previous.

The steamboat *Wade Allen* was burnt at Mobile on Sunday last, and one life was lost.

Col. BISLELL has so far recovered from the sickness which detained him at Washington, as to permit of his leaving for his home in Indiana.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Friday, July 20.

Judge GILCHRIST, of the Court of Claims, is prostrated by severe diarrhœa; there has, consequently, been no session of the Court of Claims today.

General ECHNIQUE, Ex-President of Peru, has arrived here.

The thermometer stands at 91° in the shade.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Friday, July 20.

On the Vermont Central Railroad, last night when near Milton, the engine of a passenger-train exploded and was completely demolished. Among the ruins, the dead bodies of the engineer and fireman, and Mr. BEDSH, the conductor, were discovered. It is not known if any more lives were lost.

A Collision on Lake Ontario—A Schooner Sunk and Five Lives Lost. OSWEGO, Friday, July 20.

The steamer *America*, of the International Line, when opposite the Genesee River this morning, ran into the schooner *Emblem*, of Wilson, cutting her in two. Five of the crew, including the captain and mate, and one passenger, all of the *Emblem*, were drowned. The *America* was uninjured.

Liquor Case at Saratoga. SARATOGA, Thursday, July 19.

Judge MORRIS, of New-York, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* here, to-day, for a man under arrest for selling liquor. The warrant for the arrest was issued by County Judge MCKEAN, and the *habeas corpus* is returnable to-morrow.

Later from Havana. NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 18.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 15th inst., but the news is unimportant.

New Route to Schooley's Mountain. SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Friday, July 20.

A new road to this place from New-York will be opened on Monday next, *vid* the New-Jersey Central Railroad and Hampton.

The American Outward Bound. HALIFAX, Friday, July 20.

The steamship *America* arrived here at 4, and sailed again at 5½ o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. She was detained a little by the fog.

Weather Reports. BOSTON, Friday, July 20—P. M.

We were visited with a very refreshing rain this forenoon, and the weather continues cloudy, with a fine easterly breeze. The thermometer stands at 73° in the shade.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 19.

The weather is most intensely hut here. The thermometer is at 96° in the shade.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 20—9 P. M.

The weather has been very sultry here during the day. A storm commenced at 6 o'clock this evening, which decidedly cooled the atmosphere.

SARATOGA.

Alarm of Fire—Reappearance and Marriage of Col. BUEL—The Fashionable Season.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA, Thursday, July 19, 1855.

We had an alarm of fire here this morning, which created a good deal of excitement. The bathing establishment of Messrs. WHITE, CLARK & Co., just opposite Congress Spring, took fire at about 8 o'clock. The building, you know, is very close to the South wing of Congress Hall, and for the moment it was supposed that the hotel itself was on fire. Of course a grand consternation ensued. Men ran and women screamed. Some began packing their trunks, and others threw their dry goods from the window unpacked. But the locality of the fire was soon ascertained, the flames were speedily extinguished, the nerves of the ladies were quieted and everything resumed its former state.

My publication of the facts connected with the disappearance of Col. CHARLES BUEL has had the effect which I anticipated,—it brought him back to Saratoga; and since his return, a full corroboration of all my statements has been received. His protracted absence was *not* of his own volition, nor for his own pleasure, as his attendant, Mr. COLE, assured you it was. He was kept away against his will:—letters addressed to him by his friends here were intercepted:—attempts were made to induce him to embark for Europe, and very extraordinary steps were taken to prevent his return to Saratoga. The object of all this manœuvring was to prevent his fulfilling an engagement of marriage, which, it was feared, would interfere with the anticipated disposition of his large property. He saw my first letter in the DAILY TIMES, and thus became aware that his absence created uneasiness here; and he learned from the second that letters had been sent which had never reached him. He insisted, therefore, upon returning, and was married yesterday, at the residence of JOHN R. PETERS, Esq., of your City, on Lake-avenue, to MRS. MARY S. BEACH, the lady to whom he was formerly engaged. Mrs. B. is a daughter of the late Col. SAMUEL YOUNG, and well known in fashionable society here for her beauty wit and social accomplishments. I understand that, previous to the ceremony, Col. BUEL gave her a marriage settlement of $200,000. They are now absent on their wedding tour:—but as the Colonel is now in the care of a party who has a different sort of interest in him from that of his former attendant, his new "disappearence" will probably create no particular sensation.

The thermometer stood at 90° in the shade at seven this morning. What it will be at noon, I dare not guess.

The hotels are full to overflowing; but though there are hundreds at each, it is universally remarked that gayety tempered with sobriety reigns among all. The world is certainly progressing, for these people are the representatives of all parts of the world, and they are here under less restraint than anywhere else, and yet everything goes on decently, and in order.

But this is a luxurious life which it would not do to live always. Music in the morning, to allure us from slumbers to the shady groves—music at dinner, to promote digestion—music in the evening, in the dancing saloon, and moonlight serenades to soothe you to rest. He must be a grumbler who has anything to complain of; and so abundant are the means of enjoyment that I cannot spend time in writing long letters. Q. Q.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Governor Reeder's Message to the Kansas Legislature—Its Recognition of Slavery—Movements of the Pro-Slavery Party—Federal and State Legislation.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday July 19, 1855.

Governor REEDER'S message to the Kansas Legislature seems to produce very little sensation, but is in fact a very important document. He recommends to the Legislature the recognition of Slavery as an existing institution of the Territory, and advises them to regulate it by temporary laws. This covers the whole ground contended for by the South. They say the Constitution carries Slavery into all the Territories. Governor REEDER declares, as far as his official recommendations can do, that Slavery is already there, without saying how it came there. The regulation of Slavery of course implies the prior existence of Slavery. This precludes any question of the introduction or exclusion of Slavery. No question against Slavery can now come up in any other form than that of its abolition. The Governor, therefore, has done his utmost to decide the struggle against the North, by fixing upon all the advocates of free institutions the stigma of *Abolitionism*. The term "Abolitionist" is well understood in the United States as a conventionalism employed to brand a man who desires to *abolish*, not liberty or law, religion, marriage or the family tie, not morality, virtue or any social obligations essential to individual happiness or public prosperity—but *Slavery*; and the term includes within the range of its denunciation not only the opponents of Slavery as an existing institution, but all who favor its legal exclusion from territory yet free from its touch. Europeans do not understand this, and naturally suppose the Abolitionists of the United States to be a vile sect who have brought upon themselves hatred and proscription by open hostility to the principles of free Government, and who wish to abolish what the rest of the world agree in considering venerable and sacred.

Governor REEDER has joined the enemies of the Free States, and may now be considered, for all practical purposes, as the most useful ally of the opposite party in Kansas. He is now in such entire complicity with STRINGFELLOW, ATCHISON JEFF. DAVIS and PIERCE, that it can scarcely be doubted that his reasons for speculating in half-breed lands will be found entirely satisfactory, and he will be permitted to retain his place.

REEDER states that the population of Kansas is 8,500. This represents a voting population of about 1,200, yet four months ago the Missouri mob alone gave nearly 3,000 votes. The whole infamous farce of squatter sovereignty is now nearly played out, and to use an expressive Westernism, it is coming out at the same hole it went in at. It was conceived in fraud and deception; it was nurtured in bribery and corruption; it was developed in ruffian violence, and it now returns to its authors through the low executive trickery of Gov. REEDER.

The final resolutions of the Missouri Convention of Slaveholders are important, and suggestive of serious discussions in other arenas. The Convention recommends the State Legislature to pass prohibitory laws designed to exclude the products of Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut and Michigan, who have passed laws to impede the execution of the Fugitive Act. This proposition will probably not be acted upon in Missouri, and would have little or no effect if it were adopted. So far as commercial favors are concerned, Missouri is under very important obligations to the coterminous Free States, and takes for consumption very few of their products or manufactures. But the suggestion will be received with different feelings in the more southernly Slave States, and was doubtless intended for effect in Virginia, South and North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, &c. The doctrine of retaliation, limited non-intercourse, and no-relative topics, are destined to receive very thorough discussion in the Legislatures of those States and these Missouri resolutions will be the text for them, and, indeed, probably had their origin in longer heads than any who figured at the meeting of hair-brained zealots who sent them forth. For myself, I have no doubt whatever of the result of this agitation. The proposed retaliatory laws will be passed, and they will be enforced precisely so far as their enforcement may be found for the interest of the States which enact them. That such State laws would be pronounced unconstitutional if brought to the constitutional test, the judgment of the Supreme Court, is almost certain. But they will never be brought to that test. Their administration will rest entirely with the State Courts. No appeal will be permitted from their decisions. In that respect these acts would stand upon precisely the same footing as the laws prohibiting the admission of free negro sailors into South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, which having been passed for police purposes, and being deemed essential to the social security of the communities they are designed to protect, are upheld and executed against all remonstrance—*though flagrantly and admittedly unconstitutional*—and in derogation of the rights expressly secured by the Constitution to the several States and their citizens.

This is a state of facts which will also apply, in some measure, to the Massachussetts personal liberty law—an act of *doubtful constitutionality*, but which is worthy of the Revolutionary history of that ancient and noble Commonwealth. In that act she has taken the initiative in asserting for all the North the reserved rights of State sovereignty against the unconstitutional usurpations of the Federal Government. It is a very serious question whether a State is bound to confine herself within strictly constitutional means of redress against the naked power of the Federal Government, exercised in wanton defiance of the Constitution. But whatever may be the better opinion on that abstract issue, there is no doubt that in the end the Massachusetts law will be upheld It can only be declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and it will never get to that tribunal; and, as to any chance of the repeal of the act, the attempt might as well be made to repeal the Fugitive Act in Congress.

What will be the effect of this hostile legislation, it is not easy to foresee. The ties of commerce, are, I think, overrated as bands connecting the parts of this Union. To me it appears clear that the Northern States would never have entered into this Confederacy for merely commercial purposes, and accordingly, it seems evident that they would not leave it if deprived of the advantages of that sort which it has been supposed to confer. On the other hand, the South will not hesitate to take away from the North any real commercial privileges which they believe the Union to confer, the instant that they can benefit themselves by doing so, whether in the Union or out of it.

The Union has not been awakened by the *unconstitutional* laws against free colored Northern citizens, nor is there any good reason to believe that the Union would be placed in jeopardy should any Northern State Legislature decree the unconditional nullification of the Fugitive Act within its limits. On the contrary, as I believe all Federal legislation on Slavery to operate within the States without the concurrence of their Legislatures to be unconstitutional, pernicious and dangerous to the public peace, I believe that the Union would be greatly strengthened by such a proceeding, and I heartily wish to see it. AQUIDAY.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The Free List.

There still continues to be free trade in liquor, and a steady demand for the "imported." Old topers inform us, however, that they have not as yet discovered any change in the quality. It is rather strange that so many of those found drunk on Thursday try to get out of their unpleasant predicament by pleading "sun struck." Notwithstanding their protestations of innocence, they were sent to prison ten days, where they will be able, for a short time at least, to keep cool.

The following is the list of yesterday's sobered inebriates:

THE TOMBS.
Before Hon. Justice Sogart.

NEVER WAS DRUNK.

John Murphy, of No. 16 Wooster-street, got his liquor at the Atlantic House, Canal-street; never was drunk before, and never intended to get drunk again.

Patrick Higgins lives in West-street, but don't know the number. drank liquor in several groceries in Washington and West streets, but did not keep count of the places.

WOULD LEAVE THE CITY

John Lunn a stranger, has no fixed place of abode; would leave the City if it pleased his Honor, right away; don't know where he got his liquor.

PLOWS THE OCEAN.

James Risten, No. 7 Hamilton-street, plows the ocean for a living; went out last night to get a horn or two; after imbibing the same he was arrested. Can't tell where he got it.

George Toompson lives at the Iron House; can't tell where he got his liquor.

SUN STRUCK.

Rose Haughton lives in the Bowery; drank no liquor last night, consequently could not be drunk.

A COOL BEDSEAT.

Eliza Gibson, Madison-street, drank at the corner of Duane and William streets, at Mr. Frost's.

FERRY-BOAT LIQUOR.

John Gregory, No. 163 West Broadway, got his liquor on board of one of the ferry-boats coming from Staten Island.

WOULDN'T SWEAR.

Bridget Loughlin refuses to be examined under oath. Committed till she becomes more communicative.

ESSEX MARKET.
Before Justice Welsh.

Jane Berry, of Williamsburg, got her gin in Hester-street.

WAS AT A PARTY.

Peter O'Hara, No. 73 Varick-street, got his liquor at a party where he had been having a good time. Peter, it seems, was still laboring under the belief that he was enjoying himself among his friends in the street, when taken into custody by his friends.

PUNISHING HIS WIFE.

Bridget O'Shaughnessy, No. 237 Monroe-street, was arrested on complaint of her husband Mike. Mike, she alleges, indulges, himself, in a "drop of the creature," occasionally, and neglects the family.

DOMESTIC LIQUOR.

John Smith, Thirty-sixth street, got a little of the liquor which intoxicated him at his own house; where he got the rest he can't say.

Mary Ann Hughes, Pearl-street, Brooklyn, can't say where she got her liquor.

SUN STRUCK.

Wm. Hobson, Lewis-street, is positive he wasn't drunk, only drank one glass of brandy in Mulberry-street, was overpowered by the heat.

Andrew Carr, of Staten Island, indulged in a drop in Broome-street.

A BOTTLE OF ALE.

Wm Charles, no residence, no home, lives all 'round, just as he finds it necessary to shift his quarters; became intoxicated on a bottle of ale.

WAS TREATED.

Mary Riley has no particular home to live in; got her beer from a house-keeper.

AS NEAR AS HE COULD.

Francis Murray is a wandering minstrel: a traveler, got his liquor in Fifth street, can't go any nearer the spot.

MERCER-STREET LIQUOR.

Laurens Stevens, No. 335 Stanton-street, was down in Mercer street, and had two drinks of pale wine and brandy: don't know who gave it to him.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.
Before Justice Brennan.

ONLY A LITTLE.

Patrick Cunningham, No. 160 West Sixteenth-street, was a little intoxicated when arrested, but don't know where he got the liquor

Patrick Connolly, Port Ewen, was intoxicated when arrested; drank two glasses of beer on the corner of Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue; don't know where the other glass was obtained.

A SUPPOSITION.

Richard D. Smith, No. 24 Barclay-street, supposed he was intoxicated at the time of being arrested; cannot recollect where he became intoxicated.

PAST RECOLLECTION.

Mary Morgan, Thirtieth-street, near Third-avenue, was drunk when arrested; got some liquor in a friend's house; sent a little girl after the brandy she had drunk; don't know the name of the person of whom the brandy was purchased; don't know anything about the importation of the liquor.

William Derbeshire, No. 87 Mulberry street, was drunk last night. Drank several glasses of beer; can't tell the house where he got it from.

Martin McGunnis, Dutch Hill, Fortieth-street, was tipsy last night. Couldn't tell what he drank nor where he got the liquor

William Boswell, No. 155 West Twenty-eighth-street, acknowledged being drunk when arrested, but could not tell where he had procured his rum.

Elizabeth Smith, Forty-first-street, was drunk last night; drank brandy; a woman gave her the stuff and she drank it; didn't buy it.

SUN-STRUCK.

John White, No. 11 Bedford-street, was not intoxicated; was sun struck; did not drink any liquor.

IMPORTED.

Mary Higton, No. 127 Twelfth-street, started at 12 o'clock to walk from the City to Carmanville, and did not touch any liquor until she arrived there; bought some brandy at a grocery store, and was told it was the "imported" article; drank three glasses.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

James Trainor lives nowhere; is a citizen of the world; acknowledged being drunk; don't know what kind of liquor he drank, nor where he purchased it; don't know anything about it.

The First Liquor Case in Richmond County—Curious Dispensation of Justice—Great Excitement Around the Jail Yard.

During the past week an exciting Liquor case, under the new Prohibitory Law, was brought before the authorities of Richmond County, Staten Island, which is their *first* attempt at prosecution since the act went into effect. It seems a jolly old German, named Godfrey Mutzer, residing on the top of the hill, in the town of Castleton, had incurred the displeasure of a neighbor, who complained of Godfrey to the "Overseer of the Poor," setting forth that some *kegs*, used for Lager Bier, were seen to be taken into Mutzer's little farm-house.

The necessary proceedings transpired before Justice Wells, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Mutzer, which was executed on the 17th inst. As the alleged culprit was a man weighing some 300 pounds, with great physical power, it was deemed expedient for two constables to effect the arrest. The officers being aware that Godfrey was in the City of New-York, they quietly awaited the arrival of the steamboat; and as Mutter was stepping off the plank he was seized by each shoulder. This action was all a mystery to the Germ an, for he was unable to speak the English language.

Fortunately his son came up, who speaks a little English, and interpreted to his father to the best of his ability, what the "grabbers" had him in charge for. The prisoner was finally taken before the Justice of the Peace, and summarily convicted of violating the "Act for the prevention of intoxication, pauperism and crime." To almost every question the Justice asked the accused, he replied yes, evidently not knowing what it meant, and when consigned to any whether he was *guilty or not guilty*, he answered in the affirmative, and was fined $50 and the costs, to stand committed until paid Bail was offered for the prisoner, but the Court refused it, and he was locked up in the County Jail for the night.

On the following morning the services of George W. Bushnell, Esq., were engaged, who took the matter in hand, and in the space of an hour or two, Mutzer was once more enjoying his liberty. The Counsel applied to the Justice, and desired an examination in the case.

Justice Wells replied—"The prisoner pleaded guilty, Sir, and has not paid his fine"

Mr. Bushnell—Yes, sir, your Honor, I heard that was so; but it is alleged that the prisoner did not intend to plead guilty, and is not aware that he did so plead He is unable to speak or understand the English language. He said, your Honor will perceive that the complaint is not sufficient to authorize the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of defendant; viz.: there is no allegation in the complaint that the defendant sold any liquor in violation of the Prohibitory Law, nor did he plead guilty to selling domestic liquors.

The arguments were of no avail upon Squire Wells, and Mr. Bushnell obtained the liberation of his client by giving bail for an appeal to the General Sessions.

When old Godfrey was led to the Jail there was great excitement around the gates among men, women and children, who had assembled there to see the first man locked up under the Maine Law. The Liquor Dealers' Society of the county have made ample arrangements to help their associate out of the scrape.

The Rumble Liquor Case.

In the case of the People *vs.* James Simpson, indicted for selling ardent spirits in violation of the Prohibitory law, heard on the 18th inst., Judge SHELDON charged the jury, that the law was an existing and binding statute of the State of New-York; said that the Jury had nothing to do with the constitutionality of the law. The Jury were told to retire, upon which Mr. FISHIAN arose and requested the Court to charge the Jury that the attorney for the people must make out his case affirmatively, and the Jury are not to *presume anything*. That the counsel for the people is bound to prove to the satisfaction of the Jury that the liquor sold was intoxicating; that the Jury shall not presume that it was intoxicating.

This the Court refused to do, and the counsel for the defence excepted.

The Court charged, at the instance of the District Attorney, that "all liquors and distilled liquors are intoxicating drinks, *and that brandy is intoxicating liquor on examination.*"

The Jury retired at 11 o'clock.

The Jury came in at 12 o'clock with a verdict of guilty.

Sentence is suspended from day to day. Counsel for defence gave notice of appeal.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

Highly Interesting Testimony.

Meeting of the Special Committee.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, July 20, 1855.

Present, Alderman ELY, Chairman; Aldermen VOORHIS and VARIAN.

Dr. Rockwell, Resident Physician, sworn: He said, that the notice he received to attend the meeting of the 5th of May was in the usual form, and the meeting was held between 12 and 2 o'clock; some one told him the Mayor had something important to bring before the Board, but he did not know what it was; was not aware of the *Joseph Walker* matter until presented in meeting; had no conversation with the Mayor in regard to it. a quorum was present; the Mayor said the vessel had been up to the surface, and was very offensive and that it ought to be removed before warm weather; his attention had not been called to it officially as Resident Physician, as being detrimental to health.

Question—Was your action based wholly on the representations made by His Honor the Mayor? A.—It was.

Q.—Do you know why the resolution directed it to be done in conjunction with the Street Commissioner?

Alderman ELY—The reason I ask is, that last year when I was a member of the Commission of Health we used to have all this work relating to Health, done by the City Inspector?

Witness—I don't recollect; my impression is that the Comptroller was invited in order to have the money paid from the proper account, and the Street Commissioner because the City Inspector complained last year that his appropriation was exhausted, and it was desirable to avoid it in this case. This is mere expression of opinion; I never heard any person complain that their health was affected by this wreck.

Jeremiah Miller, Health Commissioner, sworn—He corroborated the last witness. In giving my vote I felt that the Mayor had shown himself efficient, and I was convinced that if he undertook to raise the vessel it would be done, and therefore I was determined to support him, although I did not examine the words of the resolution very closely; had never heard that this vessel was prejudicial to health previous to 5th of May; I had given very little thought as to the sanitary condition of the matter; I would have opposed it had I known anything wrong was to be done to the City treasury.

Thomas K. Downing, City Inspector, sworn—Received notice to attend meeting in the usual form; never had my attention called to this matter officially, as dangerous to public health; never examined the vessel.

Q.—Was all you overheard relative to her jeopardizing the health of the City learned from the Mayor's representations at that meeting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was any paper presented to the Commissioners of Health to substantiate the declaration of the Mayor? A.—No, Sir No petition or communication ever came to my knowledge; the Mayor offered the preamble and resolution with a little explanation.

Q.—Is it not very unusual for any matter to be ordered to be done as a sanitary measure out of your department? A.—I believe it is, Sir. The law makes it the duty of the Inspector.

By Alderman Varian—Was the Street Commissioner the proper officer to do this?

A.—I should rather regard that it is the duty of the City Inspector, although it might be legal for the competent authority to order it be done by any other department; by the adoption of these resolutions, I did not understand at the time that any officer of the City Government would have to remove her; I knew nothing about any contract; I understood from this action that if the Mayor was in doubt as to his power, this was to strengthen him, but I had no thought or knowledge of this being confirmatory of any previous contract or arrangement; I have been City Inspector about two and a half years.

Q.—Have you ever during that time known any movement, strictly a sanitary one, made through any other Department than your own? A.—I don't remember any; there may have been; the cause that influenced me in voting was that from these representations of the Mayor, I thought if she was bare at low water she might become detrimental to public health. The Mayor said if anything was wrong he would "assume the responsibility."

Charles F. Barnes, sworn—Knew about the Joseph Walker when she was burned; my attention was called to her on 23d of April; after a long statement the witness said that finally he made proposals in writing to the Underwriters, that he would raise the vessel if they abandoned all claims to her; while settling the preliminaries, he understood on the 26th of April that the Mayor was receiving proposals for the work; he called on the Mayor, and sent in an estimate, agreeing to raise her for $3,500 at his own expense; was told to call on Monday, the 30th; did so, and the Mayor then informed him that he had given it to Mr Walter R. Jones, and that Mr Jones wished to see me; I saw him on same day, and entered into a contract.

Q.—Did you ask the Mayor if your proposals were made satisfactorily? A.—He read it and I asked him if he wished it altered, or wanted security; and I think he said if anything more was required he would let me know; he made no objection to it; he gave me to understand certainly that the form was proper and unobjectionable; I have not been annoyed by any stench or putrefaction arising from that ship or cargo.

Q.—What were the soundings around the ship when you commenced? A.—In some places 25 and 30 feet, and upon and into the ship, from 10 to 20 feet, except the bows; some barrels and parcels of cotton came up at the bows and were placed on the dock, and no offensive smell arose therefrom; I have no fear for my health in raising the ship.

Witness here submitted his contract to the Committee, and said that he had no objection to having it published; Mr. Jones and I had some difficulty, and we had a new contract drawn, by which I took in Mr. Dodge as a partner; we averaged from seven to ten men to work on the wreck, and never heard of any complaint of stench; in fact, the men eat their victuals in the framework around the vessel; my own boys bathe there because they say it is the cleanest slip on South-street; the Mayor gave me a letter to Captain Ditchett, of the Fourth Ward, to order the Dockmaster to have obstructions removed from the wreck, so that I could go to work; we expect to raise her in three or four days to the surface of the water; it will cost more than we anticipated.

Q.—Do you suppose a man could raise that wreck for $1,000? A.—If he had the aid of the Lord Almighty or the spirit rappers, he might

Daniel E. Dodge, Ex-Alderman of the 2d Ward, sworn—I was introduced to Mr. Barnes by Mr. Libby, about the 5th or 6th of May. He said he had a contract to raise this vessel and wished me to go in with him. He said that four chains were under her, and he supposed the city would give something. I understood I was to have half what the city might give; I saw Mr. Jones and then consented, but when that contract came to be executed, I spoke about the item the City was to give; Jones said it was not understood what the City would give; I think this was somewhere about the 9th of May; from these representations of the uncertainty of what the City would give, it was agreed to be left out of the contract; we commenced driving piles on the 18th of May, and got ready to raise her on the 3d of July but found that the chains were defective; I found there was a contract with Jones by calling on the Mayor some two or three weeks after I commenced operations; I then said to the Mayor that the property was liable under the law, and it placed me in an awkward condition, and that I should not have signed the contract if I had known it; Jones told me there was about 300 bales of cotton in her, but I have since been informed that it has been removed by Capt. Lewis; I then spoke to Jones about the contract, and both he and the Mayor said that he (the Mayor) had released all right and title to the ship and cargo so far as any claim the City might have; the Mayor said he did not expect reimbursement from any source whatever, all he wanted was the ship out of the way. The Mayor stated emphatically on two occasions that he would make no claim on the vessel or cargo from any source whatever for taking her out; I consulted Mr. Cutting, and he agreed with me that the Mayor had no right to release the claim; Mr Jones told me there were no claims against the vessel, but I find there are claims of Benson and others; I have no bond of indemnity; Jones never agreed to give me any of the money to be paid by the Mayor; I have spent upwards of $4,000 in getting the vessel out; I don't know whether I will take any action under the Admiralty law, it is in the hands of Mr Cutting; I don't expect any of the money Jones will get, and I think I will take the ship out when the law directs me to do it.

Q.—When you made your contract was it expressly agreed that you waived any money that Jones might receive from the City? A.—Jones said that he didn't know any money would be given; if I had known he had that contract with the Mayor I should have been a madman to sign my agreement; I understood from Jones that he had a contract from every one, but I find that the underwriters have not released their claim; Mr. Frost, agent of the John G. Coster Estate, called on me and said that he should claim wharfage to the amount of $10 per day; he spoke of it as a case to be compromised; there will probably be $3,000 for wharfage.

Q.—Have you ever discovered anything about the ship or cargo offensive to health? A.—No, Sir; it is an idle idea to think of such a thing; I don't apprehend any difficulty on the score of health when the vessel is raised if the grain is promptly removed; if the owners have abandoned the ship the City will be liable for the wharfage; I think I shall come out third best, unless I go under the admiralty laws; no part of the cargo can be less than fifteen feet from the surface of the water, except a little of the cotton.

Walter R. Jones, sworn: I made a contract with the Mayor.

By Alderman Ely—Did the Mayor relinquish in that contract all right, title and claim to be reimbursed for any money or moneys, that he, in behalf of the City, had engaged to pay you for the removal of the *Joseph Walker*? A.—Yes, Sir; all claim for reimbursement from the City, or *all claim the City might have against the ship or cargo, or Underwriters, is released.*

Q.—Did he distinctly inform you that the City relinquished all claim against any party that had any interest in the vessel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he distinctly inform you that the City would make no reclamation upon anybody for this expense? A.—*Yes Sir; and he assigned over to me any claim the City might have by virtue of any law or laws, against any party or parties for reimbursing the City for this expenditure of* $13,000.

Alderman Ely—I wish to ask you rather a delicate question, which you may answer or not as you choose. I wish to know whether at the time you made this bargain in behalf of yourself individually, or was there an understanding that if the bargain was carried out some other party or parties were to share in the—the—the—

Jones—"Plunder?" (Laughter.)

Alderman Ely—Well, as you have used it, I'll say "plunder?"

Mr. Jones—No, Sir.

Mr. Jones then gave a statement of his connection with the matter. He said that, about the 20th of April, having occasion to go up South-street, on business, he stopped at the wreck; and while returning from it, he met Capt. Thompson, who told him that a petition to have the vessel raised had been sent to the Mayor and Common Council, and that they were about to take some action in regard to it. After some conversation, he left him, and before getting to his office he met Mr. Lane. (Lane & West.) Mr. Lane said that he had hired that ship, and wished the Common Council would have her removed. I then told him I was personally acquainted with the Mayor, and would use my influence with him to have speedy action taken. I then wrote a letter to the Mayor. He sent for me, and said that he had a large petition before him complaining of it as a nuisance; that he had conferred with the Street Commissioner and Comptroller, and had decided to remove the wreck in connection with the City authorities and was empowered to do it. This was the 25th of April, and previous to my making any bids; he said he had received several estimates; I said I should like to put one in, and he replied "If you put one in as low as any one else I will give it favorable consideration." I know Mr. Van O'Linda; he is associated with me; *I knew he was going to make an estimate*, but did not know the sum; *I knew it was a little over mine.* (Laughter.) To Alderman VARIAN—There is no contract except what is embraced in the correspondence and the bond, but the Mayor will execute one when I require it, although the papers I have are all sufficient; *I was to give a bond for* $50,000 *that the ship would be removed but have not done it*; I have only signed this one bond for $8,000; I assigned my contract to R. L. Lane, of No. 77 South-street, as he was interested with me, being one of the sureties; Mr. Jones denied the statements of Mr. Conden, and said that the Mayor never, to his knowledge, agreed to pay one half and he (Jones) the other of the $250 Conden had spent, and never heard the Mayor say so; all I told Conden, was that I would assist him to get his money; I never intimated to him that he would get paid by the City; also, Mr. Conden never made out his bill to me; I did tell him to make out his bill to the Mayor and Common Council.

A letter of Mr. Jones to the Mayor was here read substantiating his account.

The contract between Mr. Jones and Mr. Barnes which had been presented to the Committee here, caused some altercation.

Ex-Alderman Dodge asked that he not allowed to be printed for the present as it might endanger his rights, and also because it was a private contract.

The following is the

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO THIS DAY BY WALTER R. JONES AND CHAS. F. BARNES.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1855.

I, Charles F. Barnes, do hereby agree to raise, float take out of the slip, for said Walter R. Jones, the sunken ship, *Joseph Walker*, together with the cargo in said vessel, and to transport the vessel to a safe and convenient place within the City limits, and there to discharge the cargo; or if the said Barnes deems it best to discharge the cargo in whole or in part on the dock, or into vessels at the pier where said ship now lays sunk, to be at his own option, he is to have that privilege; the said Barnes hereby binding himself to do and perform the above job within ninety days' from this date, otherwise this agreement to be void. In consideration of the said Barnes performing the said work or job for said Jones, the said Jones agreed that said Barnes shall receive 50 per cent. on the net sales of said ship's hull and materials not attached to her; also, that said Barnes shall receive 62½ per cent. upon the net sales of all the cargo into said vessel, which the said Barnes may cause to be saved. It is further agreed that said cargo shall be disposed of at public auction immediately after it is discharged and ready for sale, and that said vessel shall be disposed of in like manner. It is further agreed that if the said Barnes raises and floats said vessel, so that the cargo may be landed within 30 days' time from this date, the said Jones is to pay him the sum of $500 in cash in addition to the above. It is hereby further agreed that any and all claim or claims for wharfage, which the said vessel, owners or underwriters are legally liable that each of the parties to this agreement is to pay the equal one-half. It is hereby further agreed, that said vessel and cargo shall be disposed of under the directions of said Jones; and that said Jones is to be entitled to two and a half per cent commission on the net sales thereof. It is further agreed, that if the owners of said pier allow any sum or sums for the removal of said hull and cargo from the ship, such sum or sums to be equally divided between said Barnes and Jones. It is further agreed that said Barnes shall have the sole control of the work which is to be done under his direction for the space of ninety days, as herein provided for. It is also agreed and understood that said Jones is not to be liable for any charges, costs and expenses which the said Barnes may incur; neither shall the said Barnes have any claim or claims on said vessel and cargo until the job is performed, as herein provided for.

WALTER R. JONES, (Seal.)
C. F. BARNES, (Seal.)

In the presence of EDWARD H. ALBRIGHT.
GEORGE M. CONE.

The Committee adjourned until Monday at 3 o'clock.

Dismissal.

MR. FRANCIS WHEELOCK, charged with having forged a check for a large amount on the St. Nicholas Bank, was on Thursday discharged from arrest by Justice OSBORNE, the complaint against him not being sustained.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Official Dispatches on the Malakoff Assault.

French and Russian Accounts.

THE HANGO DIFFICULTY.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

INTERESTING FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, Captain JUDKINS, arrived at Boston at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and her mails (dispatched in the early train) reached New-York at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Letters from Paris state that there is reason for believing that instead of adopting the slow approach of sap and mine, as was generally believed just after the 18th ult., the Allied Generals have determined to deliver, and that speedily, a general assault on the works. The German telegraph brings word of an expedition to Odessa, but it is not likely that the Generals of the Allied Armies will reduce their force before Sebastopol at this juncture. Large reinforcements are leaving France, prepared by a considerable number of officers of high rank, to take the places of those who have fallen in the recent engagements.

A letter from before Sebastopol, of the 23d, in the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, says:

An important movement has taken place lately in the army. General BOSQUET, who, during the orders of General PELISSIER, had gone on the 15th (two days before the great attack) to take the command of the troops encamped on the Tchernaya, received on the 21st notice to again ascend to the high ground, where he is once more charged with the important attacks on the right.

An order of the day has now changed the names of the White Works and Mamelon Vert, the latter being called the Brancion Redoubt, and the former the Lavarande Redoubt, from the names of the two brave generals who were killed in them respectively.

A dispatch from Barcelona, dated the 5th inst., says:

"The strike of the workmen continues. The opposition is a passive one. The assassins of the two Manzanedas are at Barcelona have been arrested. The militia remain faithful. A deputation had been sent to Madrid."

The bark *Ashley*, with coal from Liverpool, was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult.

The *Times* city article, dated Friday evening, says:

"The English funds opened steadily this morning and subsequently manifested a tendency to improvement. Bank Stock experienced an improvement of ¼ per cent., owing to the announcement that a branch is about to be established at the West-End of London. Notwithstanding the extra demand as usual at this period money is very abundant in the Stock Exchange, as well as in the Discount Market. The French and English Governments had agreed to guarantee a Turkish loan of £5,000,000. Gold continued to be sent to Paris, but not in large quantities. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £150,451."

In addition to our own correspondence, published below, we make copious selections from European journals.

FRANCE.

The Late News from the Crimea—Parisian News—Mr. Greeley's Return—Fourth of July in Paris.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 5, 1855.

The dispatch of Gen. PELISSIER, giving a detailed account of the assault upon Malakoff and the Redan, was published in the *Moniteur* yesterday. From this, and from reliable private sources, I gather the following points, from which it will be seen that the defence was conducted with immense ability and address, while the attack was both slovenly and confused:

First—The Russians were aware of the precise moment

still enhanced; that their invasion is yet limited; that there is neither lack of provisions nor of ammunition; and that the regular fortifications of the city will be defended with ten-fold the vigor which characterized the defence of the exterior works, or of the heights of Alma or the Valley of Inkermann. The Allies have suffered a severe defeat; have undergone a sudden and violent check, and are laboring under a natural disappointment, and under what is much worse—the consciousness that they have overrated themselves and underrated their enemy. PELISSIER was never famous for prudence, and he has now lost a portion of his credit for sagacity. Another charm has also been destroyed—the happy influence of famous anniversaries. LOUIS NAPOLEON is especially superstitious on this point, as is well known. The 18th of June was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and was chosen, and indeed waited for, in order that a victory gained in common, might obliterate all old grudges, and dissipate, at least for present purposes, any yet active prejudices. The anticipated victory was a disastrous and even disgraceful defeat. A Russian asked an Ally, during the truce for the burial of the dead, if the English and French Generals were not drunk during the assault.

It is unlikely that we receive any further tidings of import from the Crimea under three weeks at least. Indeed, it is more than probable that during the entire months of July and August, the heat of the season will condemn the invaders to forced inactism. Lord RAGLAN received the last honors day before yesterday. From the wording of PELISSIER's dispatch it is impossible to tell whether he was buried or sent home. There have been no obituaries, no elegies, or even eulogies upon the deceased General in the French press; he was not very highly appreciated, and is not very deeply regretted.

The Emperor announced yesterday, to a select official society, that he desired more men to wage war with, and would not only advance the annual levy of 1856, but would take 140,000 men instead of 70,000. He went on to say that he would also take the slight sum of 750,000,000 francs with which to pay these men and others; and that in order to meet the interest upon this and the two preceding loans, he would tax the country to the amount of 70,000,000 a year. All of which he begged the legislators who listened to him to authorize by their vote; and all of which the legislators are doing as I write.

The loan and the levy being old stories, I need not dilate upon them; but the taxes deserve a word. One is an augmented duty upon alcohol in all its forms; another is an augmented fingering of the receipts of the railroads. The Government has hitherto taken 3 per cent. of the fares of travelers,—it will now take ten. In consequence—to mention the immediate effect—a passenger from here to Havre will pay something like fifty cents more for his fare! The third and last is the restoration of the *decime de guerre*, or war tax of ten centimes. Ten centimes, or two cents, will be added to all the existing indirect taxes. The country will grumble and submit.

In Paris there is nothing of any great interest. The Chamber is pretending to discuss the measures proposed for carrying on the war with renewed activity, and is preparing to vote them. The *decime de guerre* meets with some opposition, and a proposal from a member to suggest to the Government the propriety of a tax upon speculations at the Bourse, instead, met with great favor. But as the Government calculates to realise from the *decime*, fifty-two millions a year, it is not to be supposed for a moment that any substitution will be taken into consideration. Before the next steamer sails, LOUIS NAPOLEON will be authorised to borrow, to levy and to tax.

HORACE GREELEY returned to Paris night before last, having left his family in Switzerland. He is ready to take his trial, and intimates his intention of giving very earnest battle. In fact, had it not been for this circumstance, he would not have returned to the city at all.

The Fourth of July was not celebrated in any general way yesterday. Notice had been posted at LIVINGSTON & WELLS', and at the American Cubby at the Crystal Palace, that an interesting mode of spending the day would be to visit the tomb of LAFAYETTE, and the house of FRANKLIN. This idea was acted upon, and about 40 Americans met at the Cimetière Picpus, at noon. The guardians were evidently prepared for the visit, and were profusely polite. Speeches were made by DR. DAVID P. HOLTON and WM. MCMURRAY, Esq., to which no opposition was made by the police. One American, however, thought proper to withdraw, if there was to be any speaking. At the close, a collection was taken up for the guardians, with which they were highly satisfied. The company then dispersed, without visiting FRANKLIN's house at Passy, some five miles distant. At the Crystal Palace, MR. VATTEMARE got at an old Declaration of Independence, nailed it up in a conspicuous place, with a label announcing what it was underneath. No one took the slightest notice of it. MARSHALL WOODS, Esq., one of the three American Jurymen—in the Fine Art Department—gave an elegant dinner to about forty gentlemen. There was also a good deal of private hilarity and isolated patriotism about town, but nothing calling for description here, or in any way deserving the title of a public or general celebration of the day.

The series of English representations of SHAKSPEARE came to an untimely end last night. WALLACK laid his situation before both RISTORI and RACHEL, and intimated that their aid would be very useful to him and his company, who really needed assistance. RISTORI promised her aid; RACHEL declined giving hers. The last performance took place last evening—RISTORI playing *Francesca da Rimini*, and WALLACK *Shylock* of Venice. SHAKSPEARE has thus needed and obtained the support of SILVIO PELLICO. "Hamlet" was played, some nights ago, to an audience of 150 persons.

RACHEL, though unwilling to perform for the benefit of any one else, has been very anxious to perform for her own, before her departure, and has finally arranged the matter with the Minister of State. She gives six representations, and will do her best to recover her lost ground. All her efforts will be unavailing: the counter-current is too strong for even our own Jewess to stem.

The Government dramatic prizes for 1854 have been awarded during the week. M. SERRET's "What Will the World Say?" and M. DENNERY's "Harpies of Society," have received $600 and $400 respectively. I spoke of both their works at the time of their production. DICK TINTO.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Condition of Spanish Politics—Troubles of the Government—Mr. Perry's Letter—Comments of the Spanish Press.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, July 2, 1855.

I was just about to make up a letter for you with the news received by correspondence from Spain, when I was agreeably surprised by receiving a visit from a young Spaniard whom I have known for years, and who is a fine specimen of the true Spanish character. He is one of those honorable men in Spain called "progresistas," little instructed in complicated policy, but of sound and equitable judgment, well acquainted with all his country's faults, and desiring the improvements which are only to be met with in ours. The United States are for him the *non plus ultra* of civilization; how often have I laughed at his enthusiastic approbation of all our doings. He arrived as I have told you for the purpose of seeing the Exposition, and I hastened to ask him all about the state of affairs in Spain.

It appears that things are in a very bad state there; when he left Madrid the Government was in a most deplorable state. The Minister of Finance had presented a plan for relief, which produced so much laughter in the Cortes, that he himself was obliged to join in it, and the session concluded thus. On account of this mirth he sent in his resignation, but General ESPARTERO, tired of Ministers, Cortes, and everything else, decided also to retire, and there was much trouble on this account. There had been also meetings (informal) of the Deputies, for the purpose of a vote of censure against the Government. What for, with or without a vote? The fact is the Ministry are routed. The remedy is difficult; it must be a more decided and firmer march onward; more liberty, more like our laws, as my Spanish friend says. Don ALFONSO ESCALERUTA has been appointed in place of Señor CUETO, as Minister of Spain to the United States; he is a warm friend of ESPARTERO's.

The Spanish press, *en masse*, are occupied with the subject of our compatriot MR PERRY's letter to the President, which has been republished there. The democrats say that they have been deceived by SOULE, for he told them that he did not wish to purchase Cuba for the purpose of launching them in sedition against the Government—the revolution of July—and they now clamor against him and in favor of PERRY. The *Tribune*, which before defended SOULE; the *Soberania Nuevinal*, the organ of ORENSE, who was in the beginning with SOULE; the *Novedades*, a very popular paper, and the *Español*, *Occidente*, and *Diario Español*, papers in the "Moderado" interest, and lastly the *Clamor Publico*, which also once favored SOULE. By all these articles, which I may probably send you to-morrow, you will see that the Spaniard had made it a point of honor not to do anything with him, and on the contrary, to praise and extol PERRY, whom they say had "worked for America without insulting Spain." The Spaniards are so susceptible that they are very difficult to manage in diplomatic questions. I, who recognize the eminent talents of Mr. SOULE, his general knowledge and his fertile imagination, still can understand that he has been perfectly mistaken in the line of policy pursued by him in Spain. It is impossible that the Spanish people would raise this universal clamor of approbation of PERRY and reprobation of SOULE if it were not true that the latter, in spite of his eminent talents, had been mistaken in his line of policy, and that the former, despite of being comparatively unknown, had known how to make himself liked and respected.

In Paris we are acquainted with all the particulars of the arrangement of the *Black Warrior* affair, and it is rather astonishing that it should have been so soon obtained by PERRY. We know that the difficulties with which he was obliged to struggle, were well nigh insurmountable. The settlement of the *El Dorado* and THOMPSON cases are also discussed, and it must be confessed that PERRY has been of great service to America.

Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

General Pelissier's Account of the Battle of the 18th of June.

HEADQUARTERS, before Sebastopol, June 22.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL: After the capture of the exterior works on the 7th of June, I rapidly made arrangements for constituting them the basis of our attack upon the enclosed space of Karabelnaia. We armed them with powerful artillery; the Russian communications and *places d'armes* were adapted for our use; the ground and the dispositions for the combat were studied in detail; and the allied armies divided their task. The English were to force the Great Redan; and we on our part were to carry the Malakoff batteries, the Careening Redan, and the entrenchments that cover this extremity of the suburbs. It is superfluous, Monsieur le Marechal, to enhance in the eyes of your Excellency the consequences which the successful issue of such an operation would have led to. Since our last success the attitude of the enemy and the enthusiasm of our troops promised victory. There was no motive for procrastination.

By agreement with Lord RAGLAN, on the 17th, we overwhelmed the place, and especially the works we had resolved to carry, with a crushing fire. The enemy soon ceased to reply from the Malakoff and the Great Redan. It is probable he wished to spare his batteries and reserve his fire, and that he did not suffer so much as we supposed from the effects of our artillery.

Be that as it may, the superiority of our cannon confirmed us in the project of attacking on the 18th June; and during the preceding night we made all the arrangements necessary for effecting our general movement by break of day.

Three divisions were to take part in the combat—the divisions of MAYRAN and BRUNET, of the second corps; the division of D'AUTEMARRE, of the first. The division of the Imperial Guard formed the reserve.

The division of MAYRAN had the right of the attacks, and was to carry the entrenchments that extend from the battery of the point to the Careening Redan.

BRUNET's division was to turn the Malakoff on the right.

D'AUTEMARRE's division was to manœuvre on the left, in order to carry this important work.

General MAYRAN's mission was difficult. His first brigade, commanded by Col. SAURIN, of the 3d Regiment of Zouaves, was to issue from the Careening Bay ravine, at the spot where the aqueduct is, to proceed along the left slope of the ravine by defiling as much as possible from the fire of the enemy's lines, and to turn by the gorge the battery of the point.

The second brigade, under the orders of General DE FAILLY, was to endeavor to act on the right of the Careening Redan. It was supplied with all the means for scaling.

The special reserve of this division consisted of two battalions of the 1st Regiment of the Voltigeurs of the Guard. All these troops were stationed at an early hour at their posts.

BRUNET's division had one of its brigades in front and to the right of the Brancion Redoubt, (Green Mamelon;) the other was in the parallel to the rear and the right of this redoubt.

An analogous disposition had been made for D'AUTEMARRE's division; the brigade of NOEL in front and to the left of the Brancion Redoubt; the brigade of BRETON in the parallel behind.

Two batteries of artillery, capable of being worked *a la bricole*, were placed behind the Brancion Redoubt, so as to be brought to bear on the enemy's positions, if we succeeded in taking them.

The division of the Imperial Guard, forming a general reserve for the three attacks, was concentrated behind the Victoria Redoubt.

I had chosen for my post the Lancaster Battery, and it was thence I was to give the signal, by means of star rockets, for the general movement. Notwithstanding great difficulties in the ground, notwithstanding the obstacles accumulated by the enemy, and although the Russians, decidedly informed of our projects, were on their guard and ready to repel the assault, I may be permitted to believe that if the attack could have been general and instantaneous along the whole extent of the line, if there had been suddenness and unity of action in the efforts of our brave troops, the object would have been attained. Unfortunately such was not the case, and an inconceivable fatality caused our failure.

I was still more than 1,000 metres from the spot where I was to give the signal when a brisk fusilade, mingled with grape shot, told me that the action had been seriously commenced towards the right. In fact, shortly before 3 o'clock, General MAYRAN thought he saw my signal in a bomb with its flaming fuse that had been fired off from the Branchion redoubt. He was informed but to no purpose, of his mistake.

This brave and unfortunate General gave the order to commence the attack. The columns of BAURY and DE FAILLY dashed forward at once. The first rush was magnificent; but hardly had these heads of columns advanced when they were assailed by a shower of balls and grape. This overwhelming grape came not, merely from the works we wished to carry, but from the enemy's steamers also, which arrived with full steam on, and manœuvred with equal good fortune and skill. We, however, must have inflicted some damage on them. This prodigious fire arrested the efforts of our troops. It became impossible for our soldiers to march forward, but not one made a single step to retreat. It was then that Gen. MAYRAN, (who fell already, was struck down by grape shot, and compelled to give up the command of his division.

All this was the work of a moment, and General MAYRAN had been already carried off the field of battle, when I gave the signal from the spot I had reached of the Lancaster battery. The other troops then engaged in order to support the premature movement of the division on the right. This valiant division, disunited for an instant by the loss of its General, rallied promptly to the voice of General DE FAILLY. The troops engaged, supported by the 2d battalion of the 95th regiment of the line, and one battalion of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, under the orders of the brave Colonel BOURVILLE, kept firm near a ridge, where the General placed them, and maintained their ground with intrepidity. In the meantime, being informed of this situation, which might become critical, I gave orders to General RENAULT DE SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY to send four battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, taken from the general reserve, to the succor of this division. Generals MELLINET and URBICH marched with this fine troop, rallied what was scattered in the Careening Ravine, and came up with their solid support to General DE FAILLY, by occupying the bottom of the ravine.

General MELLINET repaired in person to General DE FAILLY's right, with a battalion of grenadiers, which had been attacked the evening before to the guard of the ravine, and was very useful to him by securing his right.

The central attack had no better success. General BRUNET had not yet been able to complete all his arrangements when the cluster of rockets that were to serve as the signal, burst in the air. For twenty or five and twenty minutes all the right had already been prematurely engaged. Nevertheless his troops marched with resolution, but their valor failed under the steady fire of the Russians, and against unforseen obstacles. At the outset, General BRUNET was mortally wounded by a musket ball in the centre of his chest. The flag of the 91st was broken by a ball, but it is needless to add that these glorious fragments were brought back by this brave regiment.

Gen. LAFONT DE VILLIERS took the command of the division, and confided that of the troops engaged to Colonel LORENCEZ. These kept steady while the rest of the division occupied the trenches, to be prepared against the eventualities of the contest.

On the left, General D'AUTEMARRE had not been able to engage before BRUNET's division; besides, he could not account for the burned fire of the musketry he heard in the direction of the Careening Bay. But at the signal appointed for the assault he let loose with impetuosity the 5th Foot Chasseurs and the 1st battalion of the 19th Regiment of the line, who, by keeping along the crest of the Karabelnaia ravine, reached the entrenchment that connects it with the Malakoff Tower, scaled this entrenchment, and thus entered the enciente itself. Already the sappers of the engineers were planting the ladders for the remainder of the 19th and 26th Regiments, whose General, D'AUTEMARRE, was hurrying on the movement behind his valiant head of the column. One instant we could believe in success. Our eagles had been planted on the Russian works. Unfortunately, this hope was speedily dissipated. Our Allies had encountered such obstacles in their attack of the great Redan, and they had met such a fire of grape that, in spite of their well-known tenacity, they had been already compelled to make a movement of retreat. Such was the spirit of our troops that, despite this circumstance they would have pushed on and continued to charge home the enemy; but the want of simultaneous action in the attack of our divisions left the Russians free to overwhelm us with the reserves and the artillery of the great Redan, and the enemy lost not a moment to direct against our brave Foot Chasseurs all the other reserves of Karabelnaia.

Before such imposing forces, the Commandant GARNIER, of the 5th battalion, already wounded five times with gunshot, endeavored, but in vain, to hold the ground that had been won. Obliged to retire before numbers, he recrossed the entrenchment. Gen. NIOL rallied his brigade, reinforced by the 30th of the line; they wished to attempt a fresh offensive movement in order to ensure the success of this new effort, and on word being sent by General D'AUTEMARRE that his reserve was reduced to the 74th of the line, I sent him the regiment of Zouaves of the Guard; but on the arrival of these veterans of our African wars, the movement no longer having the unity so desirable for a coup of this vigor, with one single division unsupported either on the right or on the left and cut up by the artillery of the Redan, against which our Allies were suspending their attack, I did not fail soon to perceive that every favorable chance was exhausted. A fresh effort would merely have occasioned a useless effusion of blood. It was half-past eight. I gave orders in all directions to return to the trenches. This operation was effected with dignity, much order, and coolness, and without pursuit of the enemy on any one point. A part of the Russian trenches still continued even to be held by our men, who got away in succession, nor did the enemy venture to profit by his advantages and attack them.

Our loss has been great; we took care from the very commencement of the action to remove most of the men hit by the enemy. But a certain number of these glorious dead remained stretched upon the glacis or in the moats of the place. The last honors were paid them on the following day.

Besides General BRUNET and General MAYRAN (the latter succumbed last night,) we have to regret an officer beloved and appreciated by the whole army, the young and brave DE LABOUSSINIERE, a lieutenant-colonel of the artillery, killed while ascending the slope of a trench crowded with troops, and while repairing with one of his batteries to the Brancion redoubt. It is a heavy loss; there was much promise about him. A great many brave superior officers were struck down while setting the noblest example. Staff officers, regimental officers, fulfilled their duties worthily, and the soldier was admirable everywhere.

We had 37 officers killed and 17 taken prisoners, 1,544 non-commissioned officers and privates killed or missing, 96 officers and 1,644 men conveyed to the ambulances on the evening of the 18th.

Many wounds considered very severe are far from being so dangerous as was at first believed. The bearers of these honorable scars will shortly reappear beneath their colors.

These losses have neither quenched the ardor nor abated the confidence of these valiant divisions. All they ask is to make the enemy pay dearly for that day. The hope and desire of conquest are in the hearts of all, and all reckon that in the next struggle fortune will not disappoint valor.

PELISSIER.

Russian Account of the Attack on the Malakoff and the Redan.

The *Invalide Russe* says:

We have just received the following detailed report from Aide-de-Camp-General Prince GORTSCHAKOFF of the assault of the French on the 6th (18th) of June, on bastions 1, 2, and 3, and KORNILEFF, of the line of defence of Sebastopol, and of their repulse by our troops.

The enemy having resolved to make a decisive attack on our left flank, opened, on the 5th (17th) of June, at 3½ o'clock A. M., a "fire of hell" against the fortifications of the Karabelnaia Faubourg (sections 3 and 4.) For two consecutive hours all their batteries fired almost uninterrupted brodsides. On our side we kept up a quick fire in return. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at a given signal, the besiegers opened a heavy fire against our right flank. The fire, which was now opened along the whole line of our defences, lasted till an advanced hour of the evening.

At dusk, and throughout the night, the enemy threw shells and rockets into the town, into the roadstead, and the north side. A steam-frigate, which had left the allied fleet at the same time, fired broadsides into the roadstead and against the town. The greater portion of its projectiles fell into the sea without touching our ships.

This terrible cannonade and incessant bombardment did not prevent the brave defenders of Sebastopol from actively repairing the damage done to the works; despite a terrible front and flank fire, the works were successfully completed, the guns which had been dismantled replaced by new ones on every point, and on the morning of the 6th (18th) of June we were perfectly prepared to receive and drive back the enemy.

In the night between the 5th and 6th (17th and 18th) of June, to be prepared for an assault, our troops were disposed as follows on the left flank of our line of defence.*

Bastion No. 3, and the neighboring batteries, were defended by the Second Brigade of the 11th Division of Infantry, a regiment of the Brunck Chasseurs, and a battalion of reserve, consisting of men of the Minsk and Volhynia Regiments.

In the Kornileff Bastion and in the Gervais Battery there was the first brigade of the 9th Infantry division and the Sevsk Regiment of Infantry.

In Bastion No. 2, the Vladimir Regiment of Infantry and the first battalion of the Souzdal Regiment; another battalion of the same regiment was drawn up along the curtain between Bastion Kornileff and Bastion No. 3. Bastion No. 1 was occupied by the Chasseur regiments Krementchoug and Prince of Warsaw.

The general reserve of troops who defended the works of the Karabelnaia Faubourg consisted of the 1st brigade of the 11th division of infantry, with 18 pieces of field artillery of the 11th and 17th brigades.

On the 6th (18th) of June, at daybreak, the enemy in a dense chain, supported by strong reserves, attacked simultaneously Bastion No. 1 the fortified barracks between Bastions 1 and 2, Bastion No. 2, the Kornileff Bastion, Bastion No. 3, and the so-called Gilok work, situate on the right of the Peressyp; the enemy entertained the hope of forcing a passage somewhere along this long line of defence.

The number of troops they brought to the assault was 35,000 men, without counting their distant reserves. The French advanced on the right flank and centre, the English on the left flank.

The besiegers, provided with ladders, fascines, and sappers' tools, advanced rapidly to the attack. Despite the heavy fire of grape and musketry we poured into them, their columns advanced, reached our ditches, and commenced scaling the parapets.

But the line of the intrepid defenders of Sebastopol never swerved. They received the daring assailants with the points of their bayonets, and threw them back into the ditches. The enemy's columns then threw themselves on the Gervais Battery, entered it, drove out the battalion of infantry in charge of it, and, following in pursuit, occupied the houses nearest the Karabelniaa Faubourg from the Malakoff Mamelon to the bay of the docks.

The success of our adversaries was not of long duration. Lieutenant-General CHROULEFF, the vigilant chief of the line of defence of the Karabelnaia Faubourg, ordered up a reserve of 600 riflemen to the curtain between Bastions 2 and Koralleff. When the enemy had passed through our line near the Gervais Battery, Lieutenant-General CHROULEFF, placing himself at the head of a company of the Sevsk Regiment of Infantry, which was returning from a *corvée* and taking with him a battalion of the Poltswa Regiment, led them to the charge.

These troops, reinforced in good time by five companies of the Yekoutsk Regiment, and later by a battalion of the Yelets Regiment, routed the French, and, having driven them out of the Gervais Battery, pursued them into their own trenches, putting the stragglers in the rear to the bayonet. The company of the Sevsk Regiment distinguished itself by its intrepidity during the combat.

On all the other points of the line of defence the troops, animated by their commanders, Rear-Admiral PANFILOFF and Major-General Prince OUROUSSOFF, fought with exemplary courage, and drove back the assailants.

Our batteries on the north side, and our steamers, which swept the enemy's columns at every point upon which they could bring their guns to bear, contributed considerably to the success of this brilliant affair; the *Vladimir* in particular, commended by Captain BOUTAKOFF, approached repeatedly the entrance of Careening Bay, from which point it swept the enemy's reserves.

The heroism and disregard of danger of the garrison of Sebastopol, in which all, from the General to the private, fought with most extraordinary daring and intrepidity, are above all praise. Among those who most distinguished themselves, in addition to the Commander of the garrison, Aide-de-Camp Count OSTEN-SACKEN, and his colleague, Admiral NACHIMOFF (who so valiantly direct the whole defence of Sebastopol,) I must mention Lieutenant-General CHROULEFF, to whom the chief honor of the day is due, as commanding the whole of the line attacked; Rear-Admiral PANFILOFF, who drove back the assault on Bastion No. 3; Major General Prince OUROUSSOFF, who defeated the assailants between Bastions 1 and 2; the Chiefs of Sections and Naval Captains DE KERN and PERELISCHINE; Major General YOUFEROFF, Col. GOLEFF, Lieutenant Colonel MALEFSKY and Captain BOUTAKOFF.

Our losses during the bombardment of the 5th and 6th (17th and 18th) of June, and during the assault, consist of 1 superior officer, 4 subalterns, and 530 men killed; 6 superior officers, 42 subalterns, and about 3,378 men wounded.

Among the brave defenders of Sebastopol we have unhappily to deplore the loss of some distinguished officers. Thus, the brave Captain BOUDISTCHEFF, of the Navy, was killed. Among the wounded are, Major-General ZAMARINE, the gallant Captain YOURKOVSKY, of the Navy, commander of the fourth section, (seriously;) the captain of naval artillery of the Kornileff Bastion.

The loss of the enemy, whose columns were exposed to a most terrible fire of grape and musketry, is very considerable; the removal of the dead which took place on the following day, at the request of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allies, attests in the evening, is a proof of it. The number of corpses was so considerable that the French had not sufficient stretchers to carry them off, and the officer intrusted with the duty requested us to bury those they could not remove.

Such is the recital of this unexampled exploit of the garrison of Sebastopol, which after nine months of siege, and three terrible bombardments, repulsed the desperate assault of the enemy, occasioned them an immense loss, and with heroic devotion is still ready to meet any new attempt on their part.

The *Invalide Russe* adds:

To complete this report, a telegraphic dispatch from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF announces that up to the 9th (21st) of June nothing of importance had since occurred before Sebastopol, or any other point of the Crimea.

The Hango Affair.

The following is a translation from the French in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the letter addressed by Admiral DUNDAS to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops at Helsingfors:

ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP DUKE OF WELLINGTON, OFF SESKAR, June 15.

SIR: I take advantage of the first opportunity to communicate with you respecting what I have just learnt from the commander of her Majesty's ship *Cossack*. He complains to me that the officers and crew of one of the *Cossack's* boats, while landing with a flag of truce with the intention of putting on shore some Russian subjects, whom we did not wish to retain prisoners, having captured them on board some coasting vessels which the cruisers under my orders had taken and destroyed, were cruelly put to death on the 5th instant, at Hango-Udde by the troops stationed there.

The *Cossack* arrived there with the said intention on the morning of the 5th, and kept at a distance of from two to three miles from the landing-place. The boat was sent from the vessel at that distance, and pulled for the shore with three officers and thirteen other persons, besides the prisoners they wished to liberate. The flag of truce was not hoisted on the prow of the boat until she was within a mile of the coast. From the investigations I have made, I have every reason to believe that care was taken that the flag should be distinctly visible. In such manner the officer in charge of the boat approached the shore. The troops on shore made no signal nor any objection until he neared the landing place. Finding no one there authorized to communicate with him, he thought he might land, never ceasing to display the flag of truce, of which he himself was the bearer. The prisoners, who were to be set at liberty commenced removing their things on shore; in this they were assisted by some of the sailors, who landed for the purpose, but without arms.

I may add that all the arms of the crew were placed at the bottom of the boat. Thus situated, they were suddenly surprised by a superior armed force, which rushed upon them from the houses in the neighborhood, and attacked them indiscriminately. Our men did what they could to explain the object of their mission, and offered no resistance, for resistance under such circumstances was out of the question. I know myself positively that one of the Russian prisoners understood the English language, and the Russian officer seems to have been able to reply in the same tongue when addressed in the two languages, calling his attention to the flag of truce, which he refused to recognize. A fire of musketry was opened upon the inoffensive crew of the boat, and upon the prisoners we had come to set at liberty. Wound after wound was inflicted upon them in the most cruel and savage manner. The firing continued until all were killed, or supposed to be so. One man only, severely wounded, and who was thought dead, succeeded in making his escape on board the boat, when a few hours afterwards he was picked up by the vessel. Four of the crew were found dead in the bottom of the boat.

Their wounds prove that they must have been fired at more than once, which fact is confirmed by the testimony of the survivor.

I have only to add that the entire crew of the boat might have been made prisoners without difficulty, and that the murderous attack of which I complain was in no wise provoked, and not at all necessary.

In calling your attention to these facts I hope I shall not be making a vain appeal to your honor as an officer to give me such explanations as you may deem suitable under the actual circumstances, and I am happy to take advantage of this circumstance to afford you the means of defending the character of your flag.

It is to the parents only of the unhappy victims of this affair that any reparation can now be made, and it would be a certain consolation for them to know with certainty either that all are dead, or that, if there are survivors, there is hope that they will recover from their wounds.

I send you, therefore, annexed, a list of officers and sailors supposed to have been killed, and I shall feel grateful to you for any information you can give me respecting this unhappy affair.

I have the honor to remain, &c.,

R. DUNDAS,
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the Baltic.

To this letter the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the following reply:

HELSINGFORS, Tuesday, June 5 (17th).

MONSIEUR L'AMIRAL: Before replying to the letter of your Excellency of the 3d (15th) of June, I must observe with regret that the vessels of the English fleet hoist Russian colors, the more easily to capture any Russian vessel they come across. The journals have sufficiently made known how, from the commencement of the war, the flag of truce has been abused in every sea to take soundings and make military observations. The hostility displayed against inoffensive towns and villages, inhabited by peaceful populations, has been but too well proved by all that has taken place in the Baltic.

On the 14th (26th) of May, a cutter, I do not know from which ship, landed with a little white flag near the village of Twerminne. Not finding any troops stationed near the village, the crew of the cutter wantonly set fire to some huts and boats, despite the white flag.

On the 26th of May (5th of July) another cutter belonging to the corvette *Cossack* made for the Hango coast. This boat had the British flag flying. The officer in command of her pretends to have hoisted a little white flag in her prow on a stick. Neither the men on duty at the telegraph on the neighboring heights nor the military post on the coasts perceived this pretended white flag. It was, consequently, quite natural that they should attack the cutter and its crew as soon as the latter landed.

Lieut. LOUIS GENESTE pretends that a servant carried by his side a stick with the white flag on it. The soldiers and officers of our advanced posts, questioned as to the existence of this flag, affirm that they never saw it at all.

M. GENESTE pretends that he was sent with a flag of truce to give up some of the crew of merchantmen captured during that fortnight. If such had been his intention it would have been a much simpler plan, as the *Cossack* came from the neighborhood of Cronstadt, to have sent them to Sweaborg, or to have landed them on some island, from which they could easily have reached the coast.

The Captain of the *Cossack* ought to know that the bearer of a flag of truce cannot and ought not to be received upon the first landing-place, promontory or rock it may suit him to select.

My outposts see, and will continue to see, in such missions only military reconnaissances, which use similar pretexts to make explorations and secure provisions.

The hostile and by no means truce-like character of this mission is, moreover, proved:

1. By the loaded arms seized. Three muskets show by their exploded caps that the crew of the boat made use of them in the struggle.

2. By the care shown in providing the cutter with 360 cartridges, and a chest full of incendiary articles, which is actually in our possession.

On the following day the *Cossack* kept up a heavy fire during an hour against the village of Hango and its peaceful inhabitants, and a few days later, the 1st (13th) of June, the attack was repeated, to set fire to the telegraph and to destroy some houses, instead of going to Sweaborg to demand explanations.

Despite the superiority which steam and screws give to your vessels, they do not cease to hoist the Russian flag to seize our coasting vessels.

In the same manner some yards of white canvass have evidently been turned to account to take soundings and make explorations.

I am willing to believe, M. L'AMIRAL, that this is done without your knowledge. Allow me to express the hope that you will in future prohibit the missions of such pretended flags of truce. The crew of Lieutenant GENESTE's boat were caught in their own trap. Seven men were killed, four wounded, and the remainder made prisoners, as the list I enclose will inform you. The affair only lasted a moment. It was impossible to distinguish the English from the prisoner sailors they brought with them. One of them, LUNDSTROM, who spoke English, was the first man killed, and two others were wounded.

The responsibility of the whole affair rests with the irregularity with which missions of this sort are made.

It appears to me that it would be more suitable to make communications to Sweaborg, and intrust them to some vessel sent there in the same manner as you sent your letter of the 3d (15th) of June.

The *Cossack* should not have deviated from the rule. Vessels wishing to enter into parley should hoist a white flag of large dimensions, and anchor beyond long range, and await a boat to receive their message in writing. We will never receive any other. The *Cossack* did nothing of the sort. It seems to me that the honor of your flag ought to exact the most strict and scrupulous observance of the rules established on such occasions.

The honor of my flag will never permit me to depart from them.

I can assure you that the wounded are well taken care of, and the prisoners well treated.

I have the honor to be, Monsieur l'Admiral,
Your very obedient servant,
DE BERG,
Aide de-Camp-General of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

The London *Times* considers General DE BERG's account of the Hango affair as very unsatisfactory, as he does not explain why no warning was given to the boat if the Russian outposts did not choose to let her land, or why the party were not captured, as they might easily have been, by the overwhelming force that lay in waiting for them.

Death of the Commissioner of the Times Fund.

From the London Times, July 5.

Among other sad tidings that day by day the electric wire has brought across Europe, there is one loss that comes peculiarly home to ourselves, but in which we shall have the sympathy of all our readers. Mr. STOWE, who went out to take Mr. MACDONALD's place in the administration of the Fund for the Sick and Wounded, has fallen a victim to the scourge which vies with the fire of the enemy in the decimation of our armies. After staying some weeks at Scutari, and making arrangements for his absence, Mr. STOWE went on to Balaklava, where the state of the hospitals at the town and the camp, the expected renewal of the assault, and the increasing ravages of disease, were likely to give room for the exercise of his mission. On his arrival he found that our principal correspondent had left with the expedition to Kertch, and he accordingly took up his quarters at Mr. RUSSELL's vacant tent on the heights near the camp of the Fouth Division, one of the most airy and least unhealthy spots in the ground occupied by the Allies. Events of great importance were then coming on, and the same feeling that prompted Mr. RUSSELL to lament that he has had to describe the burning of granaries instead of the capture of the Mamelon and the Quarries led Mr. STOWE to undertake a description of the terrible scene of which he was a scarcely intentional witness. It was not absolutely necessary that he should do so, as we had another correspondent on the spot well able to describe what he saw with professional accuracy. Mr. STOWE did, however, what anybody else would have done in his place, and the result only justified our opinion of his great abilities. The long letter describing the brilliant affair of the 7th ult., which some of our readers would probably ascribe to the familiar pen which has hitherto told the world the story of the war, was by Mr. STOWE. We may now speak of it without the imputation of egotism, and we will say, that considering it was the first attempt of the kind by a pen that had hitherto been employed on subjects of the most opposite character, we regard it as an astonishing effort of intellectual and descriptive talent. Under other circumstances we might have compared the efforts of two different minds, differently educated, on similar material, but the present is no time for deliberate criticism. Mr. STOWE's narrative was, however, his last fatal effort; as we find by a private letter which has reached us, he over-exerted himself on that occasion. Exposure to the burning sun, the asperities of camp life, the want of comforts, the desertion of his servant, and the consequent necessity of being his own caterer, told quickly on a delicate frame and excitable nature, and on the 16th Mr. STOWE found himself so ill that he applied through a friend for admission into one of the hospitals on the heights. Owing to the expected influx of military patients, an order had been given not to admit any civilians. Though the pressure was not likely to be so great in the Hospital of Marines, where application was made, and though, through the kind intervention of Dr. SUTHERLAND, everything was done to save trouble to the medical staff, the order was enforced to the letter by *Dr. Hall*, and the result was that Mr. STOWE had to be carried down to the sea on Monday morning to the church at Balaklava, where many others were then lying in a like condition. There he received every attention that some kind hands could bestow, and at first he appeared to rally, but the result is an announcement by the telegraph that he is no more.

MR. STOWE was a first-class man of Oxford, and a fellow of Oriel College. He combined, in a singular degree, powers of application, tenacity of memory, quickness of judgment, playfulness of wit and quickness of sympathy. Already now all he disclosed a new capacity; and it was this experience of the apparently unfailing resources of his genius that led to our invitation, which he too readily complied with. One thing only was wanting, and that was a physical constitution equal to the energy of a somewhat excitable mind. With moderate care, he might have husbanded his strength, and done, with comparatively little exertion, the work of many men in the administration of the Fund committed to us; he might have done much incidental service; with a large power of survey and a prompt decision, he might have thrown much light on the state of affairs in the East, where light is indeed wanted. He might have returned from this, as from other wanderings, with a large store of observation; but, under the circumstances in which he found himself on landing in the Crimea, he would not spare himself; and the exciting novelty of the scene, the overwhelming interest of the occasion, the hardships of camp life, and other causes that have struck down so many thousand stronger men, have added one more victim to this stupendous holocaust of virtue, genius, patriotism, and valor. When so many men have fallen it is vain to lavish more regrets on a solitary example. The event has led to a determination in which we hope to have the concurrence of our supporters. *We shall not send out another friend, another valuable life, to a service in which, among other dangers, British inhumanity is to be encountered.* Whoever goes out to administer our Fund must expect that, in the event of his sickening in the crowd—and almost everybody there does sicken at one time or another, till he is acclimated—he will be excluded from the hospitals where he is sent to minister, and deprived of the medical aid which he has, perhaps, assisted with the most needful supplies. Helpless and agonized with disease, Mr. STOWE was refused admission into hospitals in which many hundreds of patents have abundantly received and thankfully acknowledged the assistance of the *Times'* Fund. It might have been anticipated that the superintendent would have seized the opportunity of making a generous reply to the animadversions we have had to make on his official administration. This, however, he did not. There remains a large balance unexpended from the second subscription to the *Times'* Fund, which will be ascertained as soon as possible. We request the advice of the subscribers as to its application.

Affairs in the East.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, June 25.

Captain LYONS, R. N., of the *Miranda*, son of Admiral Sir E. LYONS, expired on the night of the 23d, in consequence of the wound received in the attack of the 18th. He was struck by a shot or a piece of shell, and the calf of his leg was almost destroyed. Amputation was, unfortunately, not resorted to in the first instance, and when he arrived at Therapia it was too late for such an operation. Captain LYONS had the reputation of being a most gallant officer. He commanded the expedition to the White Sea last year, and inflicted severe loss on the enemy with his little force. Within the last few weeks he had penetrated far into the Sea of Azoff, and rendered good service in the destruction of the stores accumulated there. With Admiral LYONS will rest the melancholy duty of filling up the Post-Captaincy vacant by the death of his son.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE WAR.

The progress of science and civilization does not seem to have rendered warless bloody than of yore, or even to have diminished the contingent

KANSAS.

Gov. Reeder's Message to the Legislature.

Resignation of one of the Territorial Legislators—The Authority of the Legislature Repudiated.

To the Honorable, the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

Having been duly notified that your respective bodies have organized for the performance of your official functions, I herewith submit to you the usual executive communication relative to such acts of legislation, which universal and long continued usage in analogous cases would seem to demand, although no express requirement of it is to be found in the act of Congress which has brought us into official existence, and prescribed our several duties.

The position which we occupy, and the solemn trust that is confided to us for originating the laws and institutions, and moulding the destinies of a new republic in the very geographical centre of our vast and magnificent confederation, cannot but impress with a deep and solemn sense of the heavy responsibility which we have assumed, and admonish us to lay aside all selfish and equivocal motives, to discard all unworthy ends, and in the spirit of justice and charity to each other, with pure hearts, tempered feelings, and sober judgments address ourselves to our task, and so perform it in the fear and reverence of that God who oversees our work, that the star we expect to add to the National banner shall be dimmed by no taint or tarnish of dishonor, and that when viewed from the trying and accumulating stand point of the future, we shall be subject to no reproach, save that which springs from the inevitable fallibility of just and upright men.

In the business of legislation, the very first necessity is the ascertainment of the existing law; as it is impossible to determine what we need in that respect, until we ascertain what we already possess. It will be found, I think, upon slight investigation, that we are already provided with an ample and valuable store of laws for the redress of civil wrongs, and the punishment of criminal offences, which will materially diminish your labors.

The present Territory of Kansas has been at various periods since the treaty of April 30, 1803, with the French Republic, a portion of the District of Louisiana, of the Territory of Louisiana, the Territory of Indiana, and the Territory of Missouri; and it becomes necessary to take a brief review of the legislation of Congress relating to it, during each of these periods. Immediately after the acquisition of the Territory of Louisiana by treaty before mentioned, provision was made by act of Congress, passed 31st October, 1803, for its temporary government; which continued the civil, military, and judicial powers then existing, until the expiration of the first session of the Eighth Congress.

On the 26th of March, 1804, being the day before the close of said session, the said territory was divided into the territory of Orleans, and the District of Louisiana; and the 33d parallel of North latitude from the Mississippi River west, was designated as the boundary line between the two—thus including the present Territory of Kansas in the Northern division; and by the same act, this portion, by the name of the District of Louisiana, was subjected to the Government of the Territory of Indiana, and became a part of it. The Territory of Indiana had been a portion of the old Northwestern territory, which was first organized by the Ordinance of July 13, 1787.

This Ordinance was subsequently adapted to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, by act of Congress of Aug. 7, 1789; and by act of Congress, passed May 7, 1800, a portion of this Northeastern Territory was organized as the Territory of Indiana, to which, as already stated, the District of Louisiana was annexed. On the 3d of March, 1805, the District of Louisiana was again severed from the Territory of Indiana, and organized by the name of the Territory of Louisiana, and on the 4th day of June, 1812, was converted into the Territory of Missouri, with considerable modification of the rules for its Government.

It will thus be seen, as I have stated, that the country composing our territory has been successfully subjected to the French code, existing at the acquisition of Louisiana, by the treaty of Paris—to the laws of Indiana, derived from the Northwestern Territory, as well as those enacted for Indiana after its severance—to the law of the Territory of Louisiana, and the law of the Territory of Missouri. The severance of a portion of the latter Territory, and its erection into the State of Missouri in the year 1821, did not, in my opinion, at all affect the laws in force outside the bounds of the State, which remained as valid after that event as they were before.

Under the ordinance of 1787, amended in 1789, it was provided that a certain legislative power should be vested in the Governor and Judges, who were directed to adopt and publish such laws, criminal and civil, of the original States, as they might consider necessary, which were to remain in force unless altered by the Legislature. It was also provided by authority of Congress, among other things, that the inhabitants should "always be entitled to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* and of the trial by jury, of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law."

By the act of May 7, 1800, erecting the Territory of Indiana, a Government was provided "in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress, passed July 13, 1787 for the government of the Territory of the United States north of the river Ohio; and the inhabitants shall enjoy all and singular, the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by the said ordinance," and the same powers were conferred, and duties enjoined upon its officers as had been exercised by the officers of the Northwestern Territory under the said ordinance.

By the act of the 26th March, 1804, annexing the District of Louisiana to Indiana Territory, power was given to the Governor and Judges "to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof," and it was also further provided "that the Judges shall also possess the same jurisdiction they possess in the Indiana Territory." This arrangement, however, was of short duration; for in less than a year the Territory of Louisiana was erected by a law which took effect on the 4th day of July following, and Congress then vested the entire legislative power in the Governor and Judges, securing trial by jury in all criminal prosecutions, and in all civil cases involving over a hundred dollars, if demanded, and saving all laws previously in force in the District and not inconsistent with the act of Congress.

The act of 1812, changing the name of the Territory to Missouri, and taking effect on the first Monday of December following, provided for a more efficient and thorough organization, and was much more comprehensive in its details, vesting the legislative power in a General Assembly, but taking care to provide that the people should "always be entitled to judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law and the laws and usages in force in the Territory; and that the laws and regulations in force in the Territory of Louisiana, at the date of the act, and not inconsistent therewith, should continue in force until changed by Legislative Assembly."

The act of Congress organizing the Territory of Kansas does not alter the congressional legislation as left on the first Monday of December, 1812, and its results through the Territorial Legislature, except that it repeals all former laws recognizing or prohibiting Slavery, and applies all laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, by which we are to understand all United States statutes enacted for other localities which are capable of being transplanted and adapted to our Territory.

The legislature of the Territories of Louisiana and Missouri enacted, of course, many general laws, and among them is a statute of January 19, 1816, adopting for the Territory of Missouri the common law and the English statutes in aid thereof, prior to the fourth year of JAMES the First, with some qualifications.

From this summary, the length of which has been unavoidable, it appears that the laws of the United States not inapplicable to our locality—the laws of the Territory of Indiana made between the twenty-sixth of March, 1804, and the third of March, 1805, enacted for the district of Louisiana—the laws of the Territory of Louisiana—the laws of the Territory of Missouri—the common law and the law of the province of Louisiana at the time of the cession except so far as the latter have superseded the former, still remain in force in the Territory of Kansas.

As the common law to a considerable extent was adopted for the Territory by Congress as late as 1812, and by the Missouri Legislature as late as 1816, and as it is perhaps the most complete and comprehensive system in the world, it has, without doubt, superseded and supplied a great amount of the law previously existing. In this mass of conflicting legislation, however, it will impose upon your courts much embarrassment and trouble to decide the questions of implied repeal which will continually arise, and I would therefore call your attention to the necessity of curing this evil by some legislation which will declare distinctly which of these previous laws are in force, and which are not.

There are many specific subjects of legislation, some of which are expressly referred to you by the bill organizing our Territory, and others spring from the necessities of our community. Prominent among them is the question whether we shall build our Government upon the basis of free or slave labor. Claiming as we do the same capacity for self-government as our fellow citizens of the States, with a far greater, if not an exclusive interest in the institutions and laws which are to exist among us; compelled alone to bear their burdens, and entitled alone to claim their benefits; wisdom, justice and fairness would dictate that these laws and institutions inside of the Constitution of the United States should be moulded by ourselves, stimulated by the absorbing interest we must feel in them, rather than by the representatives or citizens of other States, who are no more competent to the task than we—who have no stake with us in their results, and who would most indignantly repel any offer of reciprocity from us in assisting to manage their affairs.

The provision of our Territorial Organic Act secures us this right and is founded in the true doctrines of Republicanism. It may be exercised in various degrees and in various ways, and whenever it is called into action it cannot legitimately be attended with that excitement which is incident to the agitation of the Slavery question in the direction of an attack upon constitutional rights. An agitation of that kind, such as we have seen industriously prosecuted in the past history of our country by the destructive spirit of Abolitionism can never be productive of aught but evil, and is calculated in an eminent degree to obscure the glories of the past, to evoke the foulest spirit of discord among the citizens of our common country, and also to mar our brilliant future, if not to endanger the existence of our cherished Union.

A want of fidelity to the solemn compacts of the Constitution, and an attack upon the rights of the States, which are guaranteed by it, can have no justification or excuse. This view of the case, however, is not to be confounded with the discussion and settlement of the Slavery question, in our Territory, in its bearings upon the formation of our institutions. That has been referred to us as an open question by the legitimate action of the nation, and hence it is not only the privilege but the duty of every man to speak his opinions freely and enforce them peaceably and fairly. Advocate and opponent stand on the same ground and must mutually concede to each other the identical measure of right which they claim for themselves.

Freedom of opinion and freedom of discussion, without licentiousness, of the very essence of republicanism at all times, are peculiarly to be respected here. The permanent character and high authority of a State Constitution and the fact of its submission to a direct vote of the people of the Territory, indicate that event as a signal occasion for the decision of that peculiar question. In the meantime, however, a Territorial Legislature may undoubtedly act upon the question to a limited and partial extent, and may temporarily prohibit, tolerate or regulate Slavery in the Territory, and in an absolute or modified form with all the force and effect of any other legislative act, binding until repealed by the same power that enacted it.

Among the several objects of legislation which are referred to your action by the act organizing the Territory is the creation and defining of counties. The non-completion of the surveys would seem at first to resort to natural boundaries in the performance of this work, but from a map of projected surveys made in the office of the Surveyor General and kindly furnished me for the purpose, it is probable the county lines may be designated in advance at least over a portion of the Territory. You will decide whether it is expedient to provide that the said designation shall be made before the lines are run on the ground. Of the eighteen ranges east on the base line, and the thirty-five townships south of the lands lying within townships one to fifteen south, of range nine to eighteen east, and continuing on to the Missouri River and State line, will be first surveyed. Outside of these limits it perhaps would be premature to adopt the projected lines of survey as boundaries of counties. The map alluded to is submitted with this communication.

The census of the Territory, taken under the provisions of the act of Congress, exhibits a return of two thousand nine hundred and four qualified voters, and an entire population of eight thousand five hundred and twenty-one persons, exclusive of Indians and officers, soldiers, and employes of the army of the United States, not residing in the Territory. The census returns which are submitted for your inspection contain a considerable amount of statistical information, such as the place of emigration, ages, occupations, &c. This population consists of five thousand one hundred and thirty-eight males, and three thousand three hundred and eighty-three females, and it is a fact worthy of remark as peculiar to a great extent to this Territory, that they are not as usual, collected about one point or along a frontier line, but are dispersed over a district of more than 13,000 square miles. This state of things, although it has its inconveniences at present, is nevertheless highly gratifying, as it indicates that our Territory has many points of strong interest, and promises an early development of our resources.

In obedience to the act of Congress, I have, until otherwise provided by law, divided the State into Judicial Districts, designated the places for Courts, and assigned the Judges as stated in my proclamation of the 20th of February last, which, together with all the other proclamations from the Executive department, will be submitted to you. The designation of terms of the Supreme Court was purposely omitted, for the reason that my action was only provisional until the subject could be committed to your charge, and the jurisdiction of the Court as yet being probably only appelate, there could be for some time no business to evoke its action.

The provisions for County Courts, and the officers connected with them, and the other officers of the Territory which you may consider necessary—the laws for regulating and holding elections—the qualifications of voters—the jurisdiction of the Supreme and District Courts—the election or appointment of Justices of the Peace and Constables—their powers and jurisdiction—the means of settling decedents, estates, (so far as their several matters are unprovided for by existing laws,) together with other obvious subjects, need no special comment from me.

In regard to constables and justices, I desire to state that I have issued a number of commissions throughout the Territory, which, under the act of Congress, will expire at the end of your present session, and it would probably prevent public and private detriment to authorize them to complete any proceedings which may then be pending before them. If, as is probable, you shall provide for filling these offices by election, I would suggest that some provision be made for the time that shall elapse between the expiration of the present commissions, and the election and qualifications of new incumbents.

The presence in our Territory of so large a number of Indians, interspersed as they are with the white population, adds a feature to the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors, which does not exist in other communities. A portion of them indulge, upon almost every opportunity, in the excessive use of ardent spirits, and the friends and enemies of prohibition who are acquainted with the Indian character, and its frenzied developments under the influence of intoxication, will probably all unite in the admission that special precautions in this respect are necessary, as well for the protection of the Indian against degradation, as of the whites against violence. The more estimable members of most of the tribes are using their influence to check this evil, and we should second their efforts, as well for our sake as their own.

The cause of education I need scarcely recommend to your special attention. It is always better to pay for the education of the boy than the punishment of the man. To enlarge upon the necessity of general education for producing a good government, would be at this day, a work of supererogation, and I leave the matter in your hands, confident it will receive the attention it deserves.

Levying of public taxes at this time, at least to any considerable extent, before our people have secured title to their lands, or realized their products, would be undesirable unless absolutely necessary to levy and collect taxes for County or other purposes. I have no doubt that the preemptor who claims an inchoate title in his quarter section, could be assessed thereon for his share of the public burdens.

The location of the permanent seat of Government is also referred to you by the act of Congress making the appropriation, and in view of the large expenditure necessary for the erection of public buildings, and of the fact that in case of a removal the burden of new buildings will fall upon the people of the Territory, wisdom would seem to require that this duty should be performed with an eye to the future as well as the present, and to the probable rapid progress of our Territory, and the probable bounds of a future State.

The organization of the militia of the Territory is another subject which will demand your attention; and in this connection I have to inform you that the Territory of Kansas is entitled to 2,000 muskets, deliverable in kind, and also to 137 muskets—being the annual appropriation for 1855 from the General Government. The annual appropriation may be commuted for other arms or field artillery at cost. These arms are deliverable at any accessible point in the Territory, on the requisition of the Governor, and will be called for whenever the legislation of the Territory shall make it necessary or expedient.

A. B. REEDER, Governor, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, July 3, 1855.

Resignation of M. F. Conway, one of the Kansas Territorial Legislature.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 17.

To His Excellency A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas:

SIR: I was officially declared by your Excellency, on the 6th of April last, to have been duly declared a member of the Council of Kansas Territory, from the Sixth Council District of said Territory. I was also furnished with a certificate to that effect, authenticated by your signature and the impress of the public seal. I beg leave now, most respectfully, to resign the position thus assigned me, and return you the certificate I then received.

I am impelled to this course by what I believe to be due to myself, to the sanctity of law, and to the rights and dignity of the people of Kansas. In holding and exercising the trust reposed in me by the qualified voters of the Sixth Council District, I would be required to unite with the body of men who are to assemble at this place on Monday next, as the Legislature of Kansas, and to engage with them in making laws to govern the people of this Territory. This I cannot do without lending countenance to the authority they assume to exercise, I was elected to represent the people of the Sixth Council District in the Legislature of Kansas.

Should I refuse, in pursuance of the election, to enter this forthcoming assemblage, I would thereby give, by direct implication, my own sanction, and the sanction of those whom I should represent, to the validity of its pretensions; I would acknowledge it to be the Legislature to which I had aspired, and to which the people had intended to elect me when they cast their suffrages in my favor. This I am far from being prepared to do. It is a fact which has traveled the circuit of the whole civilized world, that this Legislature has been imposed upon the people of Kansas by force of arms. Those who compose it, and those whom they represent, are alien enemies, who have violently seized the legislative powers of this Territory, and now seek to clothe their tyranny under the form of constitutional enactments.

Their Legislature is substantially a Provincial Council, instituted and ordained by a daring and unscrupulous league in the State of Missouri and other parts of the South, to govern a people whose liberties they have ruthlessly stricken down. This fact has been placed beyond controversy, by authentic details of concerted operations looking to this end, and of overwhelming violence at the recent elections, unparalleled in all our political history. The straightforward integrity exhibited by your Excellency from the commencement of your official career has been such as compels me to believe that, had the evidence of the atrocious outrage perpetrated upon the people in the election of this Legislature been put before you in the shape of legal testimony, your Excellency would not have hesitated a moment in setting the authority of your office, as you have already done your personal and private influence, against the audacious usurpation. Under these circumstances, it would be either fraudulent or pusillanimous in me to accept this as the Legislature of Kansas. I am not willing to do it. Whatever the timorous or time-serving may suggest or advise, I shall do nothing of the kind. Instead of recognizing this as the Legislature of Kansas, and participating in its proceedings as such, I utterly repudiate it and reprobate it, as derogatory to the respectability of popular government, and insulting to the virtue and intelligence of the age.

As an individual citizen of Kansas, I am furthermore free to say to your Excellency, respecting, as you do, the imperial authority of the Federal Government, in this land, that while I am entirely disposed to pay all respect to the lawfully constituted authorities, I am not willing, whatever power may command it, to bend my neck, like a satisfied and gentle slave, to the yoke of foreign tyrants. To do so would prove me recreant to all the lessons of heroism, or of duty I have learned. I am so unfortunate as to have been trained to some crude notions of human rights—some such notions as those for which, in ages past, our foolish ancestry perded their lives on revolutionary fields.

And, however wide-spread may be the disrepute into which those puerile fallacies have fallen in these sterling and enlightened times, I am still bold to withstand their violation in my own person, to the last extremity of just resistance. Simply as a citizen and a man, I shall therefore yield no submission to the alien Legislature. On the contrary, I am ready to set its assumed authority at defiance, and shall be prompt to spurn and trample under my feet its insolent enactments whenever they conflict with any personal rights or institutions.

Very respectfully yours, M. F. CONWAY.

PAWNEE, Kansas Territory, July 30, 1855.

LATER FROM TURK'S ISLAND.

Further from Colonel Kinney's Expedition.

What Followed the Shipwreck—The First Night—The Island of Grand Turk—Its Natural Resources—State of Society—Houses—Morals of the People, &c.

From the Evening Post.

By the arrival of the schooner *Flash*, Capt. BAKER, from Grand Turk, we have the following from our correspondent:

GRAND TURK, TURK'S ISLANDS, W. I., Sunday, June 3, 1855.

The leisure which we are now enjoying here in consequence of the difficulty of engaging a vessel of sufficient size for our accommodation in sailing to San Juan, gives me a chance of writing at greater length of our experience since the wreck of the *Emma*, on the night of the 19th of June.

We found, when we had fairly reached the shore with our baggage and the ample stores which the Colonel had procured from the schooner that we were favored with a large number of new acquaintances, in the shape of decrepit negroes, men and women of all ages, naked little boys, and cuts, whose scantily-covered ribs and ravenous appetites forewarned us of the general destitution of the land. They were all very friendly, having walked some seven or eight miles from their miserable village, along the sandy beach that stretches along their barren island to welcome us; yet they manifested so great a desire to stay all night in the neighborhood of our bread barrels and herring boxes that it became necessary to drive or coax them off, and to keep some of our company on guard while the others slept.

It was a charming moonlight night, imparting a magical resplendence even to the nakedness of the inland landscape, while the thickly studded heavens, and the waves of the sea that lapsed with a soothing murmur upon the silver sands, seemed to invite us to a stroll of exploration; but the fatigue of the day, in unloading the ship, was still stronger, and we all lay down in our blankets, with the sands beneath and the covering skies above us.

While thus reposing, I was somewhat amused at the kind pertinacity of a friend lying near, who insisted on my smotheriog my face with a blanket to avoid being moon-struck. He was an unquestioning believer in the theory of lunar distortion, having, as he said, had an acquaintance whose mouth had been twisted by the rays of the moon completely round to his ear. Such results, he admitted, do not always take place, but are sufficiently common to warrant one in not sleeping in the open air with the face upwards, under a full moon.

The next morning, after walking and ascertaining by inquiry and an assiduous application of the knife and fork that my mouth was in its right place, I took a closer survey of the land upon which we had come. It was nothing but a wretched heap of sand, overgrown, so far as the eye could see, with seven-year apple bushes and other stunted vegetation. On meeting one of the only two white men upon the island, I was informed that it had been before the abolition of Slavery in 1835 in the British Colonies, very fertile, producing large crops of sea-island cotton. Guinea corn, bananas, sweet potatoes, pine-apples, and yams for exportation, besides supporting a population of three or four hundred, whereas now it barely sustains a population of sixty, who are so improvident that they sell their small crops of corn and vegetables for a little money at Turk's Islands, even at the risk of starving in consequence. A lazier, though at the same time, a more amiable race, I never beheld, and I could readily believe the unfavorable reports of them, when they told me that if our vessel had not been wrecked upon their coast, they did not know what they should have done—a very pertinent illustration of the saying "It's an ill wind that blow nobody any good."

The people themselves much prefer their present to their enslaved condition. They say, "Now we only work for ourselves; then we had to work for master, too." And every year they observe a jubilee on the 1st of August—the anniversary of their emancipation in 1825. One of them, the wife of Mr. SILVA, a white resident on the island, and a stout, comely, well-featured lady, of a clear brown complexion, past most of the day in a tent, which we had extemporized from one of our sails. She was the mother of twelve children, one of whom, an infant of a few weeks, whom she had that morning carried several miles from her cottage, she held in her arms. Finding her able to read, and quite intelligent and communicative, I asked her a variety of questions. It appears she had been born a slave on Turk's Islands, and had been carefully and even tenderly educated. When I inquired whether she preferred her freedom, she said that since her marriage she had suffered more slavery than ever she had before her emancipation, for then she had no one to take care of, not even herself, while now she had a great many to look out for. She admitted, nevertheless, that she would not exchange her condition now for what it had been, and that matrimonial slavery is rather agreeable than otherwise to her.

This unfortunate inefficiency of the colored race, to which I have referred, is used as an argument to show the necessity of a forced or involuntary system of labor in their case, though. I must confess, the reasoning applies to races of other complexions belonging to the same latitudes, who appear equally enervated by the mildness of their climate and the profusion of the gifts of nature. It does not appear that inherent shiftlessness characterizes the negro more than the degenerate Spanish Americans of Nicaragua or Mexico. The captain of one of our wreckers—a white man who goes shares with his black crew—says that a free black seaman is worth for his purposes, ten slaves. The only man, however, of the colored race, whom I have yet seen in these parts that shows any special capacity for getting along in the world and making money, is Mr. HARRIS, of Turk's Island. Besides being a sail-maker and ship-owner, he owns all the government buildings, and has property estimated at between $50 000 and $100 000. He is also highly esteemed as a shrewd, intelligent business man.

Very little can be said of the morals of the Caycos people. I may be wrong, but if report speaks truly, there is a general "stooping to folly" on the part of the females, that were wrecks more frequent, might entail on the population the fate of the Sandwich Islanders. Nevertheless, there are, to some extent, means for self improvement in the Baptist Church, and in the two schools, one a private and the other a public institution, with which the island is furnished.

The houses of the people, which are small, one-story structures, are built principally of wattles, plastered with mud or cement, and thatched, although there are a few of stone having a more pretentious aspect. Their fields are cultivated by the shovel, for though they have thousands of wild horses and cattle on the island, they know not how to tame them for agricultural uses. Not a domesticated horse can be found on the island. "Why," I inquired of a negro, "don't you catch your horses?" To which he replied, with a look of amazement, "Laws a massey! how can we? You might as well chase pigeons. We do some time catch a wild cow by shooting her, but you can't catch hes alive." Such stupidity to our Texas boys, who had penned their wild horses by the hundred, seemed incomprehensible.

We were indebted to the inhabitants of Cayeos for a fine variety of fruits and vegetables, which they were very glad to sell. Old women and maids, with dresses of nondescript patterns, highly colored handkerchiefs round their heads, brought each her basket of green corn, sweet potatoes, pine-apples, bananas, limes or tamarinds, which they offered for what we chose to give, which was much larger generally than the usual price they received for them. So that with the salt junk and the fresh muttoo we obtained by killing one of four sheep—who, with an equal number of small pigs and a few hens, had been the companions of our voyage—we enjoyed a dinner that a New-York epicure might envy, though the latter might have the absence of knives and forks.

The sand along the beach of the Cayeos is disintegrated coral, and, while bathing, on the second and last evening of our stay in Cayeos, we found on it many beautiful shells and exquisitely colored specimens of the coral formation. Some very pretty ornaments are made by the women from them. The whole of the Cayeos abounds in game, and at some seasons the northerly winds blow from the United States large numbers of snipes, plover and wild ducks. We saw, also, some cranes of a bright scarlet plumage, but found no savage creatures of any kind, and nothing more venomous than musquitoes and centipedes.

The Cayos are four of the Bahama Islands, which, with the various islets appertaining to them, stretch for about 90 miles on a bank in the Atlantic, in a continuous line northeast and southwest, between latitude 20 and 22 degrees, and about 72 degrees west. The largest of the islands, called Great Cayeos, is about thirty miles in length, with an average breadth of five or six miles. Owing to the coral reefs extending along their shores, they are very much dreaded by navigators, though shipwrecks are, to the sorrow of the inhabitants, far less common than formerly. The population numbers considerably under a thousand, all told, and is so idle and impoverished as frequently to require the attention of the Government at Grand Turk, the capital of the Turk's and Cayeos Islands, Presidency. Indeed, I see that the President, in his annual address before the Legislative Council, delivered in January last, proposes a scheme of improving laborers from the Cayeos, and making them supply the deficiency in the Salt Pond takers of Turk's Islands during the salt harvest. No action has been taken, I believe, upon the proposal.

W. K. T.

GRAND TURK, Turk's Islands, W. I.

I take the opportunity of dropping you a few lines by the *Flash*, one of the Boston Wrecking Company's schooners, which have been at work for some months, though with very slight success, upon the shoals in this neighborhood. The crews have lately turned their attention to collecting sponge, which grows in great plenty, (of both sorts, the velvet and the coarse,) near the Cayeos Islands. But whether that will make a remunerating freight is doubtful.

The cause of the disappointment of the wreckers is the unprecedented rough weather which has prevailed about here of late. In the smooth season which will probably begin some time during the present month, they might expect a rich haul from the treasures which lie in the Silver Cay undisturbed, some of them for centuries. Indeed, as the weather is now, a large amount of copper, iron and tin has been raised.

It is said that the British Government has forbidden the Company to continue the search, as it has ascertained the place of a missing British vessel which was lost a century ago, with £100.000 sterling to pay the Government troops in the West Indies.

From the Turk's Island Standard, June 23.

SALT.—Since our last, 18,354 bushels of salt have been exported from this Colony. The weather at present is fine, although there have been a few passing showers this week. There are two vessels loading at this, and one at Salt Cay, which will take about 20,000 bushels of our present stock. Price, 30 cents. Export duty, ½ per cent.

From the same, June 30.

C. J. STAMMERS, Esq., will perform the duties of United States Vice-Consul, at Salt Cay, during the absence of C. P. STAMMERS, Esq.

The Gilmanton Snake Story Exposed.

During the past week the newspapers have given extensive circulation to a story about a little child having been charmed by black snakes, at Gilmanton, New-Hampshire. The exhibition of these curiosities, it was thought, would enrich the parents of the child. Within a day or two, as if to follow up the suggestion for the public benefit, it was announced that BARNUM had made arrangements to show the snake charmer and one of the reptiles at his Museum in this City. Those who had eagerly swallowed the snake story, and expressed a sympathy for the dear little creature that had surrendered herself to the power of a snake, now began to believe they had been humbugged. And, to give the improbable story its quietus, the Boston *Journal* of the 19th inst. says:

"The recent case at Gilmanton, N. H., has not yet been carefully investigated by scientific men, and the stories of those who have seen the girl and the snake, and who may have been deceived as to the degree of familiarity existing between them, should be received with some distrust. We have a letter from Gilmanton, which we refrain from publishing only because we do not know the writer, although he furnishes his name, which pronounces the *snake story a complete humbug*. The writer says that the snake has neither coiled itself about the neck of the child, or any part of her, or permitted to handle it even, except when assisted by her father. The girl, he says, manifests as much fear, to all appearance, as any one of her age and culture would.

The snake is never taken out of the box and fed in the presence of strangers; but the girl says her father feeds it, for she is afraid it will bite her. The writer thinks the snake was captured while asleep in the sunshine, and that HILL, the father, is endeavoring to tame it, in order to make a BARNUM affair of it. We give the statement of our correspondent for what it is worth, simply remarking that it is by no means improbable. The public may well be cautious how it receives the stories of interested parties as to this snake affair. It is reported that BARNUM has effected an engagement with the girl and her snake, and we may expect that the marvelous part of the story will be wonderfully magnified."

Opinion of Greene C. Bronson on the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

So much has already been said upon our lately enacted liquor law, that I shall only notice a few points, and as to those, shall do little more than state my conclusions without much discussion. At another time I may examine the subject more at large.

1. The Legislature has, in my opinion, taken an unwarrantable liberty with existing rights to property. The owner of liquors, who has acquired them under the sanction of the laws, is wholly prohibited from selling *for use as a beverage*, which deprives the property of much the greater part of its market value; and he cannot sell *for any purpose* without finding two sufficient sureties in five hundred dollars each, satisfying a judge that he is a man of good moral character, and making oath that he is an elector of the town or ward where he intends to sell, that he does not use intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and does not, and during the time he shall sell will not follow any one of some fifteen or twenty lawful pursuits specified in the act. These are great impediments in the way of the owner, and in many cases must operate as a total prohibition against selling for any purpose. The right to sell is one of the incidents of property, and that which constitutes its whole market value; and except where the merchandise has been acquired for consumption, there is no difference, in principle, between denying the right to sell, and depriving the owner of his beneficial interest in any other way. Our Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Here there is no process at all. The Legislature has usurped judicial powers which belong to the Courts alone, and passed a sentence of condemnation against the property.

Liquors kept for sale, or with intent to sell, in violation of the act, are declared to be a public nuisance. I am of opinion that the Legislature cannot make a thing a nuisance be merely declaring it to be such. It must be noxious either in its own nature, or from the place or manner of keeping or using it; and whether a nuisance or not, is a question for the judiciary, and not for the Legislature. A public nuisance may be abated by any one; but he will act at the peril of being able to prove that the thing was in fact a nuisance. The Legislature cannot make the evidence for him nor give judgment in his favor. The Constitution affords the like protection to life, liberty and property; and if the Legislature can authorize the destruction of the latter by merely branding it with an odious name, I see no reason why it may not, by the like means, deprive the owner of liberty, or even life itself. He may be denounced as a heretic and burned at the stake.

Excessive drinking is a great evil. It is an offence which should be punished. But it does not follow that the moderate use of liquor is a sin against either God or man, nor that the innocent should be punished as well as the guilty. The gifts of God may all be abused, but that furnishes only a slender reason for denouncing the gifts themselves as a nuisance. The abuse of intoxicating drinks began as long ago as the time of Noah; and yet when the Israelites were afterward under a Theocracy, and their laws were either written or dictated by the Almighty, the temperate use of intoxicating liquors was not prohibited, nor was it forbidden by the Saviour, nor by Paul, nor by any one else until we get down to the fanaticism of our own times.

The law is open to many other objections. It inflicts grevious penalties, arms inferior and irresponsible officers with unusual and arbitrary powers, packs juries, suspects and threatens magistrates and other public officers, reverses the rules of evidence by presuming guilt instead of innocence, invites aggressions upon property, and in other ways evinces a consciousness in those who framed it that the measure could not be carried into execution by the ordinary means for enforcing penal statutes. I will only refer to one or two of these objectionable provisions. Under the law, the man who breaks into a dwelling and takes and carries away liquor as a thief or a robber, has got a better title than the owner of the house, for the latter cannot maintain an action to recover the value or possession of the property without proving that it was "lawfully kept and owned by him." Again, on the trial of any one charged with a criminal offence created by the act, the delivery of liquor is made prima facie evidence of sale, and proof of sale is made sufficient evidence of unlawful sale. And thus a man who delivers a bottle of wine to be used by the sick, or at the communion table, may be convicted of a criminal offence and shut up in prison unless he is so fortunate as to be able to prove his innocence. Such laws reflect no credit upon the age or country in which we live; and in my opinion, the Legislature has gone beyond its legitimate powers.

If the law had been wholly prospective in its operation, and had only forbidden the sale of such liquors as might afterwards be acquired, it would have been free from some of the objections which have been mentioned. But such is not the character of the enactment.

The clauses which inflict penalties, and authorize the seizure and forfeiture of liquors, are subject to several very grave objections; but these, with some other important questions, have been so fully considered in opinions already before the public, that I shall not discuss them at present.

A plausible pretext is never wanting for violent measures of this kind. The prevention of intemperance is only one among the number. The public good is always put forward as the end to be attained, and that is so important that no one is allowed to question the means of reaching it. But this is a dangerous principle. Under such pretences the greatest enormities have been committed. The rights of all have been invaded because some men abuse their privileges. The liberties of the people have been overthrown in many countries under color of promoting the public welfare; and under some such pretext men have even been denied the use of the Bible, and the right to think for themselves upon the most important of all subjects.

The law in question is none the less dangerous because it is specially directed against a class of men, instead of the whole community. That is the usual course in the encroachments. The attack commences on the weak points, and proceeds by degrees. It has rarely happened that the privileges of a people have been destroyed in one day, or by a single blow. It becomes us to watch the first step. If other merchants as well as those who deal in liquors had been included in the prohibition against selling their goods, and the farmer and the mechanic had, under some plausible pretext, been denied the right to vend the fruits of their industry, all men would have exclaimed against the rank injustice of the measure. And yet the title to intoxicating drinks is as perfect as is the title to any other species of property. If we allow the rights of a single class to be invaded, no one can be secure that his rights will not fall next.

2. If we assume that the law is valid, I think it does not apply to imported liquors. The first and general prohibitory section concludes by declaring, that "this section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States," and it is settled by the highest Court in the land that the laws of the United States give the importer the right to sell his merchandise in the original packages, in this and every other State. The saving clause which has been quoted, says nothing about sales by the importer, or in the original packages, nor about sales to a particular class of persons; but it extends, in effect and without any qualification, to all sales of imported liquors. There is a provision in the 22d section, that the act shall not be construed so as to prevent the importer of foreign liquor from keeping or selling the same, in the original packages, to any person authorized by the act to sell such liquors. But this is nothing but a saving clause, without any prohibition whatever, and I am unable to see how a general saving clause, which takes all sales of foreign liquors out of the influence of the act, can be restricted in its operation by a subsequent saving clause which authorizes sales by the importer to a particular class of persons, but without forbidding sales by and to all other persons. There is undoubtedly some incongruity in the two clauses; but as one permits, and the other does not forbid, the unrestricted sale of imported liquors, I see no principle on which the Courts can declare a prohibition. They are not at liberty to guess that more was said than was intended in the first section; and if in truth there was a blunder, it is the business of the Legislature, and not of the Courts, to correct the error. Many rules have been given for the interpretation of statutes, but none of them will authorize the Courts to correct mistakes or supply omissions in the law. No rule of interpretation is more applicable to this case than the one which declares that penal statutes should be construed strictly.

3. Some judges have held that the penalties of the old law may be imposed for sales without a license between the 1st day of May and 4th day of July of the present year. But there is one view of the question which, so far as I have observed, has not been considered. The case stands thus: The old law established a license system from which a revenue was derived to the Government, and penalties were imposed for selling without a license. That those penalties will fall when the new law goes fully into effect is agreed on all hands. But as nothing but the license clause has yet been repealed in express terms, it is said the penalties remain. I do not think that entirely clear. The penalties were part and parcel of the license system, and there is much reason for saying that when the license was denied, the whole system was at an end.

But this is not all. If both laws are held to be now in force, the case will stand thus: The old law forbids sales without a license, and the new law denies a license; and both together amount to a total prohibition against selling in any quantity less than five gallons. The prohibition acts upon existing rights to property. The owner is forbidden to sell the merchandise which he possessed under the old law, and which by that law he could sell in any quantity on obtaining a license. He is, in effect, deprived of a large share of his beneficial interest in the property, and the case is subject to the objections which were first considered. It is a rule in the construction of statutes, that they should, if possible, be so interpreted that they may have effect. That can be done in this case by holding that the repeal of the license clause carried with it the whole system, of which the license was a part. Whereas, by holding that the old penalties are still in force, it is very questionable whether the new enactment can be supported. This view of the question seems not to have been considered by those who have held that the old penalties are still in force.

I will not close without expressing the hope that nothing will be done, either by way of enforcing or opposing the law, except by an appeal to the courts of justice. That is the orderly and legitimate way of settling the question. If the judges uphold the law, let it be obeyed so long as it remains in force, however unjust may be its operation. Forcible resistance can end in nothing but mischief.

I am well aware from the past that some of the advocates of the law will denounce any man, be he high or low, and whatever may be his calling, who either drinks a glass of wine, or differs from them in opinion. They have already attacked the judges, and threats are freely thrown out that no man shall hereafter be elected to the bench who who does not conform to their standard. If they hope to gain anything by such attempts at intimidation, it is not to be doubted that they will find themselves mistaken. I hope no man will distrust the judiciary, and make that a pretext for resorting to violence. GREENE C. BRONSON.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1855.

THE CROPS.

The Pennsylvania Harvest.

We extract from our Pennsylvania exchanges the following gratifying accounts of the present harvest in different portions of the State:

LYCOMING COUNTY.—The *Gazette* of the 18th says: The wheat and rye harvest has been commenced along the West Branch Valley. The weather is highly favorable, and crops give extraordinary promise of abundance.

The MUNCY *Luminary* says: Our farmers have commenced cutting their grain, and there is no doubt now of their receiving a large yield. But little grain, comparatively speaking, in this neighborhood, has been injured by the weevil; and this, we believe, is the case throughout the State and Union.

MONTOUR COUNTY.—The Danville *Democrat* says: "Our farmers are in the midst of haymaking, and they are now housing in a very excellent crop, in fine condition. In a few days more the wheat and rye harvest will commence. Although slightly affected by the weevil, the wheat will yield a larger crop this year, in this section of country, than has been the case for a number of years before, and the quality of the grain is said to be surpassed. Oats and potatoes never looked better, and promise the largest yield ever had in this neighborhood. Corn is also looking well, although somewhat back on account of cold."

BLAIR COUNTY.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

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Gov. Reeder.

In another column we publish in full Gov. REEDER'S Message to the Kansas Legislature. It is brief and sensible. The main point to which public attention will be directed is that relating to Slavery. Gov. REEDER refers to the formation of the State Constitution as the proper time for deciding whether Slavery shall exist in Kansas or not;—though he says that "in the meantime a Territorial Legislature may undoubtedly act upon the question to a limited and partial extent, and may temporarily *prohibit, tolerate or regulate Slavery in the Territory*, and in an absolute or modified form with all the force and effect of any other legislative act, binding until repealed by the same power which enacted it." He does not express any opinion as to the expediency of admitting or excluding Slavery.

Our Washington correspondent, it will be seen, condemns Gov. REEDER very sharply as having conceded the actual legal existence of Slavery in Kansas, by his recommendation that the Legislature should *regulate* it. The Governor's language, however, does not go to the full extent of this implication, but merely asserts the power of the Legislature to "prohibit, tolerate *or* regulate" Slavery as it may see fit. We have never supposed that Gov. REEDER would lend any active aid to the endeavor to establish free institutions in Kansas,—as neither his antecedents nor his opinions, so far as they have been made known, would warrant any such expectation. He has always been a Hunker Democrat,—one of that section of the Democratic party which has been uniformly prompt to yield to any demand of the Slaveholding interest;—and we have never seen any reason to suppose that he would act differently in his new position. His noble stand, however, against the armed ruffianism by which Slavery sought to conquer Kansas by force of arms, and the bitter hostility with which the champions of Slavery resented his course upon that subject, commended him to the cordial sympathies and support of every one who has any regard for popular rights and social order. In this matter, he will doubtless still be sustained by the great body of the people in all sections of the Union. But we do not see upon what grounds he can either claim or receive the special confidence of those who resist the introduction of Slavery into Kansas. He has done nothing as yet indicating a purpose to co-operate with them in laboring for the attainment of that great end. Indeed, we cannot help thinking that by an earlier and more prompt action, in declaring the elections which were ruled by the Missouri mob null and void, and by ordering new ones and taking proper steps to protect the right of suffrage, he might have repaired much of the mischief which he only deplored.

In any event, however, we have no doubt that Gov. REEDER is a much more independent and high-toned officer than will be sent to succeed him.

Hanging a Woman.

We understand that Governor CLARK is in the daily receipt of petitions, numerously and very respectably signed, praying him to commute the sentence of Mrs. ROBINSON, who is otherwise to be hung at Troy on the 3d of August, to imprisonment for life. We trust the Governor will find it consistent with his sense of duty, and of public expediency, to grant the request of these petitioners. The guilt of Mrs. ROBINSON, who was convicted on trial of murder by poisoning, is not entirely free from doubt, nor is it quite certain that she has not been, and is not now, partially insane. Commutations have frequently been granted in cases less embarrassed by considerations of this sort than her's.

But without any reference to these circumstances, we should deem the execution of a *woman*, in the present state of the public mind, as certain to do far more harm than good. It is very easy to make an argument to show that it *ought* not to be so, but the fact remains, that the great mass of the community do not regard the hanging of a woman with the same feelings which would be excited by the hanging of a man. Her crime may have been as great and as clearly proved; she may be just as vicious in character and in life—and logic may insist upon the same kind and degree of punishment for her as for him. But the public sense is, and will be, shocked at it, nevertheless. It will for ever seem as ignoble and a cowardly thing for the State, through its armed officers and with all the military parade of an execution, to seize upon *a woman* and hang her by the neck until she be dead. It seems useless and therefore inhuman,—for certainly the State has bolts and bars enough to keep a woman from committing more murders. Her weakness is her defence.

One leading reason for persisting in the punishment of death, is its alleged effect on the public mind. We distrust this argument more and more every day, in any case; but in the case of a woman, and especially of one upon whom so much of public attention and curiosity has been expended as upon Mrs. ROBINSON, we have no doubt whatever that her execution would inspire the public mind with horror and disgust. It would do more, in our judgment, than anything else, to stimulate hostility to capital punishment in any case; yet much as many may desire its abolition, we presume no one would desire to have it hastened by such a cause.

We trust that the sentence will be commuted.

Reading Rooms for Workingmen.

The followiog circular, which was sent us by a correspondent in Boston, contains a plan of improvement which strikes us as exceedingly sensible and worthy of imitation:

CIRCULAR.

In August next, N. GILSON, Jr., will open at Nos. 13 and 15 Brattle-street, as a place of recreative resort for the workingmen of Boston and vicinity, three spacious halls, each 60 by 21 feet.

The upper hall will be used as a library and reading room, the next as a picture gallery, music and conversation hall; the lower as an ice cream and coffee saloon. These rooms will all be fitted up and furnished in an elegant and attractive manner; the latter being open to the public generally, the others to subscribers at $1 per year.

The object in view is not only to present a place of innocent enjoyment, but one of positive advancement to the workingmen; the Prohibitory Law of the State will, therefore, be strictly respected, and care taken that all mental recreations prove of an elevating and instructive as well as cheerful character. And it is expected that every artisan who puts his name upon the subscription book, will do so with the intent to fit himself to prove that correct language and deportment, a taste for the arts, the acquisition of useful knowledge, the practice of the courtesies of life, and whatever else goes to make a man respected and respectable, are not incompatible with useful labor, even though that labor soil for the time being the hand of its executor.

Gentlemen of the highest standing are interested in this movement, and will assist in various ways in its support; from among these a Board of Trustees will be obtained, which will appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, when the books will be open for subscribers, and donations received from those who desire to see the enterprise prosper.

N. B.—One of the first steps proposed to be taken, will be the formation of Glee Clubs. To this end an efficient teacher will be provided; and any artisan possessed of a good voice and a fair knowledge of music, who would be pleased to join these Clubs, is requested to send his address as early as possible to No. 15 Brattle street, directed to the "Artisans' Glee Club."

The object here proposed is simply to open agreeable places for conversation and reading for working men, where they will not be liable to quarrel or get drunk. It certainly does seem a remarkable arrangement of society, that virtue must always have disagreeable surroundings, and vice be set off with the pleasing. Where men drink, or gamble, or give themselves up to licentiousness, there is beauty, even if of a gaudy kind, and elegance and society; but where the moral is to be cultivated, there the rooms are too often bare, and the conveniences poor; and, for the masses, for one means of education or of virtuous society, there will be fifty of riot or indulgence. The truth is, the sober-minded of the community must prepare themselves to meet vice, not merely by legislation—which is often only taking away the opportunity, and not touching the principle—but they must oppose it with its own weapons; they must put temptations in the path of youth *to goodness*. Intemperance, and the old demon licentiousness, must not have the whole field to themselves. The young man must not come to find that when he wants social talks, or newspapers, or pleasant rooms, or a warm place in a cold day, he *must* go to the liquor saloons. We must put honest and pure places of sociality in his way. He ought to be able, anywhere in the City, to find such a place as is this Boston "Club Room for Working Men."

A pleasant ice-cream or coffee saloon for the public on the first floor; an elegant conversation room, with pictures on the walls and a piano or violin in one corner, on the second floor, and on the third a reading and library-room, with an entrance-fee of only one dollar a year.

This is as it should be, and we congratulate Boston humanity that it has contrived and will support so excellent and practical a scheme. We do not know the details of the enterprise, but we should suppose these rooms would support themselves and give some little profit beside. There are hosts of mechanics and intelligent working men in this City, who would gladly pay their dollar a year to enjoy such a resort, and we believe with a little aid in starting, they could be made remunerative to the originators.

Let one part be a mere refreshment saloon for the laboring men, and the other be appropriated to their higher education,—furnished elegantly and supplied with books and papers and pictures and music. Some would laugh at it at first, but one never reckons wrongly in reckoning on the better instincts of the working class in a country such as ours. Who would have thought a half-century ago of factory girls playing on a piano or writing a magazine? Give the laborers chances for refinement and they will rise to them. It must be remembered that people are ruined not merely by their bad appetites, but by their good ones run riot. There are almost as many young men who come to a bad end through their love of society, as through their love of strong drink. And when we descend to the very lowest classes of our cities we find this preëminently the case—that is, we find the opportunities for a rational indulgence of the faculties of the soul greatly diminished, and the temptations to an unhealthy and abnormal indulgence immensely increased.

The laborer or the laborer's wife, in respect of health, of social life, of music, recreation, fresh air and occupation of mind, have not their fair chance in the world, and it is not strange if they try to make up the deficiency by unnatural excitements and pleasures.

The rum and whisky shops take the place of books and pictures and excursions; and the lower pleasures fill up longing for the higher. Society, even in guarding itself, should consider this; and seek wisely to govern these appetites, by putting forward the best opportunities for a healthy indulgence of them.

We wish our more intelligent mechanics would closely consider this Boston enterprise, and see if something of the kind cannot be started here. Indeed our religious and benevolently-disposed citizens could not better apply an entering-wedge to the heathenish masses here, than through just such a scheme. The great principle of the plan, as developed in Boston, is evidently to *treat them as they practically are*, in order to better them. Who will follow?

The Disturbances in London.

The excitement in London, produced, as our readers know, by the introduction to Parliament of Lord GROSVENOR'S foolish anti-Sunday trading bill, may possibly end in something more serious than the practical jokings of a crowd in the vicinity of Hyde Park. The feeling that just now pervades the London community, ought to be, and no doubt has been a warning to British legislators. Still men are found pig-headed enough to uphold a measure through thick and thin, merely because it has emanated from an aristocratic source. Such men do more than any others to bring about the revolution to which they are opposed; and among such men must we place Mr. G. DUNDAS, Member of Parliament, perhaps a relative of the Admiral of that name who so greatly distinguished himself last year in the Black Sea. Mr. G. DUNDAS, he it known, objects to mobocratic demonstrations. He thinks that such nuisances should be put down, and that with six-pounders! He says, in his place in Parliament:

"I happened to be in Hyde Park on Sunday last, and I must say that I never saw greater forbearance and moderation exhibited upon any occasion than was then exhibited by the police. The mob consisted in a great measure of boys and young men under 20, and I ask you to fancy to yourself, Sir, a mob of such a character leaning over the iron railings, and screeching and hallooing at every carriage that passed, and evincing the most intense delight when their hallooings frightened the horses of a carriage and endangered the lives of those who happened to be in it. I saw the police attempt to drive back that *canaille* from the rails. [Hear.] They did it with the utmost moderation. No doubt some force was required, but those rascally boys I think should have been much more severely dealt with. I also saw a man get his face cut open, and much he was making of it; but we all know how small a blow will bring blood, and how little blood will make a great show. ['Hear, hear,' and murmurs.] I do not pretend, Sir, to have much experience in the forms of this house; but I extremely regret that such a demonstration as that of last Sunday should have induced the noble lord the member for Middlesex to withdraw his bill. I hardly think that it was very dignified to yield to that popular clamor. [Hear.] So we are threatened with another demonstration next Sunday, and man are to go armed in order to defy the authority of the police! I hope that the right honorable baronet will take efficient means to prevent any such collision. *I may remind the right honorable baronet that prevention is better than cure, and I will go further and say that nothing will frighten a mob more than the crash upon the pavement of the trail of a 6-pounder.* [Cries of "Oh," and some sensation.]

In justice to the good sense of that august body, the British House of Commons, we must say that Mr. G. DUNDAS did not express the opinions of the majority of his hearers. Mr. ROEBUCK immediately starts up and answers him in this wise:

"*I think that no man who feels as an Englishman and a gentleman in this house ought to have used such expressions concerning the people of this country.* [Hear. First of all, the Hon. gentleman called them *canaille*; then he took exception to their intense expression of enjoyment; and, thirdly, he recommended the Right Hon. gentleman to use a 6-pounder against them. [Hear, hear.] I say that such conduct is unworthy of an English gentleman. I may use strong language, but it is not stronger than the occasion justifies. [Hear, hear.] Sir, the people of this metropolis deem themselves unjustly treated. I am not one of those who think that the noble lord, the member of Middlesex, did wisely in yielding to the clamor of last Sunday, and I was the only one who took notice of the want of wisdom in yielding to that clamor; therefore, I cannot be charged with being a friend to a course of conduct which would have the effect of giving way to popular clamor. It is, however, a very different thing to recommend to the Right Hon. gentleman to use a 6-pounder. [Hear, hear.] It is all very well to say that he did not intend such a construction to be put upon his words, but I suppose that the Hon. gentleman has reached the years of discretion, and knows the force of language, though, judging from that language, it would not seem that he has. [A laugh.] Such language, however, was used; it has but one signification, and that signification was unworthy of this House, and unworthy of the party who used it."

The friends of Mr. G. DUNDAS were doubtless gratified when he subsequently acknowledged that he had been betrayed into expressions which he regretted, and threw himself, (so the reporters say,) on the indulgence of the House.

In its comments on this scene in the House of Commons, the London *Times* becomes quite excited, and loses for a while its dignified composure. The following extract from an able article on the subject is to the point:

"What shall we say to the frantic suggestions of Mr. G. DUNDAS—suggestions for which the only excuse can be, that they were uttered in a moment of passing frenzy? Mr. G. DUNDAS reminded Sir G. GREY that prevention was better than cure, 'and that nothing would frighten a mob more than the crash upon the pavement of the trail of a six-pounder.' The crowd last Sunday was composed of 'rascally boys' and *canaille*. In the name of all that is magnificent, what is this Mr. G. DUNDAS, whose first idea is to blow his fellow-subjects to atoms, and then to call them by vile names? Six pounders, quotha!—and where would Mr. DUNDAS and his fellows be six hours after his six-pounders were brought into play? The best thing that can be said in his favor is, that he acknowledged, at a later period of the evening, that he had spoken not as King Solomon would have spoken, withdrew his artillery, and retired into private life. Once more we would entreat of our fellow-subjects and fellow-townsmen not to meddle to-morrow with demonstrations which can serve no useful purpose, but which may injuriously affect their cause, by inspiring alarm in the minds of peaceable persons. If the promised commission should prove an imposture, it will be time enough to bring the Home Secretary to his senses."

Cause and Effect.

We have heard of a lady who replied to her husband's melancholy ejaculations at breakfast time last Winter, on the high price of flour: "Thank Heaven! my dear, it will not affect us, for we buy baker's bread."

The lady was not so defective a reasoner as the inexperienced in family matters may suppose; doubtless she had noticed that the baker's loaves were always the same size, and with the quick instincts of her sex she jumped at the irrational but practical conclusion, that it would cost about the same for rolls, let the price of flour be what it might. But we think that she must have noticed, during the past Winter, that owing to the severity of the weather, or some other cause, the baker's loaves kept growing less and less, until their diminished size was anything but beautiful. Flour went up to famine prices, and the loaves went down in a corresponding degree; but we have since received the most satisfying and glowing accounts of a bounteous harvest from all parts of the country, and according to our commercial statistics, prices of breadstuffs have been tumbling down in a manner that must be ruinous to speculators for a rise. It is stated, we observe, that there has been a perfect stampede among the Bulls in flour, yet ladies who buy bakers' loaves for breakfast do not discern any corresponding expansion in the size of those articles, from which it will probably be urged by our female philosophers, and reported at the next woman's meeting for the promotion of scientific discoveries, that the power of contraction, as it affects bakers' rolls, is much greater in an ascending flour market than the power of expansion in a descending one. We hope that some of our Mrs. Somervilles or Maria Mitchells will endeavor to give some satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon.

The Astor Library.

We have received a communication from a responsible quarter, intended to vindicate the attendants at the Astor Library from the charge of incivility brought against them by several correspondents of the TIMES. It is quite long; but we should publish it with pleasure if it really touched the point. The writer bears testimony that *he* has always been kindly and obligingly treated there, and suggests that possibly those who fared otherwise might have provoked the treatment they received by rudeness on their part. This last is a mere hypothesis which amounts to nothing; and the first plea urged may be perfectly true without in the least invalidating the truth of the charges made through our columns.

The Astor Library was meant to be a public institution. It was for the use and benefit of the people at large. It is the property, so far as its use is concerned, of every one who wishes to read or refer to the books it contains. And it is the duty of its Trustees to see that all who thus seek access to it are kindly, promptly and obligingly aided in their purpose. We have been assured by several respectable, intelligent and perfectly reliable persons, that they have not experienced such treatment there—that on the contrary they have met with rudeness, incivility and insult; and we have no doubt their complaint is perfectly true. We cannot doubt it—because, in the first place, they are perfectly trustworthy witnesses—and, in the next place, their statements are not denied. And it avails nothing for somebody else to say that *he* never experienced any such treatment.

The Trustees, or the Superintendent, can and should remedy this evil. They do not seem inclined to do so. Judging from an article published on their behalf in the *Courier and Enquirer*, they deem it beneath their official dignity to pay any attention to complaints from the public at large. If the Library was created for the sole purpose of giving them dignity, they may possibly be right in ignoring all other considerations. Our present impression, however, is, that even their dignity is not in the least degree enhanced by the public indignation which they seem to court.

Inequalities of Representation in Our City Legislature.

One of the most obvious causes of the inefficiency and evil legislation of our City Government, may be found in the unequal representations of the Wards in the Board of Aldermen, which is constituted upon precisely the same plan, though not the same principle, as the United States Senate. Each Ward in the City is treated as though it were an independent sovereignty, entitled to an equality of representatives in a general Congress of States; whereas the Wards are merely conventional divisions, without any natural, geographical, or political line to distinguish one from the other. Each Ward has one representative in the Board, but there is vast difference in the constituencies which they represent. For instance, the Second Ward has not one-twentieth part of the residents of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, and yet has the same political power in the City Government. The greater part of the property in the First, Second and Third Wards, is owned by men who reside in the upper Wards, and who are, in consequence, denied any voice in the legislation to which their interests are subjected. The City requires redistricting, so that each part of it may be fairly represented in the City Government, and that those who pay the taxes shall have an equal voice in their appropriations. It is certainly most unjust that the Sixth Ward should be allowed the same representation as some of the great and wealthy up-town Wards, which have ten times its population. The system of our Municipal representation now, resembles very nearly the old rotten borough system of parliamentary representation which England was so long in reforming, but which she has not wholly freed herself from yet. There would be no necessity for altering the present boundaries of the Wards, but their representation ought to be based upon population, just as in our Congressional and Legislative districts. The four lower Wards might be made an Aldermanic District, and even then would have the advantage over the great up-town Wards.

☞ We have received a full report of the proceedings of the meeting lately held at Lexington, Mo., for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of Slavery in Kansas;—but we see nothing in them to render the report worth publishing. The meeting dealt in the usual denunciations of all who do not regard Slavery as a blessing, and was particularly savage towards those who endeavor to promote free emigration into Kansas. The Legislature of Missouri was also urged to pass laws of retaliation upon Massachusetts and other Free States, which have passed laws for the protection of their citizens against seizure as fugitive Slaves.

Personal News.

We regret to learn by a private letter from our Paris correspondent that the wife and youngest daughter of BUCHANAN READ, the American Artist and Poet, died of cholera at Florence during the early part of the present month.

Madame GIRARDIN, wife of the distinguished Editor and herself a well known authoress, died on the 1st inst. at Paris of cancer in the breast.

JOHN MITCHEL is now residing on his farm, not the plantation in Alabama to which he aspired, in Tuscaleeche, Knox County, Tennessee. His health, we are happy to learn, has greatly improved since he abandoned the editorial profession, and adopted the more genial one of an agriculturist.

☞ A number of the friends of the Prohibitory Law in this City have addressed a letter to the Liquor Dealers' Association, proposing that they shall furnish testimony sufficient to carry a case to the Court of Appeals, for the purpose of testing the following points:

1. The right of the State to prohibit the Liquor Traffic.
2. The constitutionality of such parts of the Prohibitory Law as authorize search and seizure.
3. Whether the law allows the sale of imported liquors by others than importers, or in others than the original packages, except by those licensed under the act.
4. Whether trials for misdemeanors under the law are confined to the Court of Sessions.

When the offer is accepted, we will inform our readers of the fact.

"The Heated Term."—A Cooling Shower—Cranker.

Yesterday set in with all the symptoms of another hot day. So men who had got into a habit of puffing, and panting, and being terribly hot, kept on puffing and panting and being hot until 2 o'clock, although before noon a good cool breeze had sprung up which made everybody comfortable, unless they were too prejudiced to believe in the change. At 2 the heavens were opened directly over the DAILY TIMES office, and such a flood of rain was poured down as made men tremble lest cooling it too suddenly, it should crack the far-famed "Heated Term." But hard as it rained, some folks were fools enough to be out in it all.

Prof. E——E J——S, who has been in town since his commencement was over, was caught directly in front of Dr. SPRING'S Church, and when he reached the Astor House, he was as wet as the famous "drowned rat."

G——E F——S, Esq., we are happy to say, (he borrowed our umbrella without leave,) was unable to reach a shelter before he was as wet as that promising candidate out West will be many a time before he has furnished his "barrel of sweat."

The distinguished Signora U——E G——, (vocalist,) in spite of the gallantry of Mr. M., who attended her, and of her own slight sun-shade, was soaked. She had the early attendance of Dr. B——R, whose prescriptions we earnestly hope will prevent any affection of her sensitive vocal cords. Any hoarseness of this delightful cantatrice would be more than a metropolitan misfortune.

P. S.—Our reporters say the shower was general—that the rain fell upon the unjust as well as upon us. One who was near says it even reached the *Herald* office, which sufficiently establishes the point.

The Heat—The Change.

The temperature yesterday was from 90 to 98 degrees from 8 A. M. till past 6 P. M., and averaged 94½ degrees for eleven hours. At 8h. 30m. a cloud came, overcharged with wind, thunder, lightning and rain. From 10 P. M., yesterday, till 4 A. M. of to-day the temperature was equilibriated at 80 to 79 degrees, seven hours; at 10 A. M. rose to 94 degrees, and then commenced falling; at 5 P. M. is at 76 degrees, a change of 24 degrees in seven hours. Rain in large drops at 11h. 40m. A. M., after that it fell freely. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Friday, 3 P. M., July 20.

Heated Term.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The faithful observer of "heated terms" gives us in your paper of this A. M., the important information that in Australia the thermometer ranges as high as 120°, and from the Artic record before him, 59½° below zero, showing a *difference* of 179½° between these two places, and gravely remarks—"That goes beyond anything we have in *this* latitude." I should like to know what latitude there is that it does *not* go beyond.

Yours, QUERY.

Important Meeting—Deserved Compliment.

Omnibus No. 7, with two gaunt horses of a new breed—horses happily compacted without any useless fat or meat about them, the skin hugging the bones, and so economizing space and tonnage—made a splendid trip down Broadway yesterday. On arriving at South Ferry the passengers called a meeting, to compliment the driver with a series of

RESOLUTIONS,

which were unanimously adopted. They were as follows:

Whereas, Everybody loves to get his name in print when he is not evil spoken of and it costs nothing, and

Whereas, All well regulated steamships encourage the practice of passing complimentary resolutions, therefore,

Resolved, That our driver is very temperate. He did not take a horn from the time he left his watering place.

Resolved, That he is honest; he gave no crossed shillings or short sixpences, except to the servant girls, and did not drop but one three-cent piece and deny that it had been passed up, on the route.

Resolved, That he is moral; for he aimed all his curses at his "hosses," and did not swear while his mouth was at the change ho— orifice.

Resolved, That his old stage is non-worthy entirely. She carries 14 inside in a dry time, and when it rains, more than she can hold. In the hardest of the shower, not more than half got wet badly, and they ought to have worn India rubber pantaloons if they wish to keep dry.

Resolved, That we are jolly good fellows.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published gratuitously in the DAILY TIMES and other papers that have a circulation, and sent as advertisements to those that solicit advertisements to make a show with, and who promise not to ask us for payment.

Signed, LUPTO BEPOFT,
and 10 others that like a little honest notoriety.

To Make a Farmer Savage.

Ask him if he will let you have your Winter's supply of potatoes for seven shillings the bushel? He *professes* great indignation if any one suggests that you are expecting to see them "down." Yet if the rot does not set in it is the private opinion of Mr. JONATHAN G. KEOUGHS, of Suffolk, Esq., who has a noble crop of them in the ground, that they will be plenty in the Fall at thirty-seven and a half cents the country bushel.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 21.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND—London Correspondence.
AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Letters from Dick Tinto.
AFFAIRS IN SPAIN—Interesting Correspondence.
AFFAIRS IN ITALY—Florence Correspondence.
LATER FROM HAVANA.
OUR INDIAN ARMY—Incidents of Indian Warfare in New-Mexico.
LETTER FROM SARATOGA—Number Two.
LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.
EDITORIALS—The Crops. The News from Europe. The Unsuccessful Assault on the Malakoff and the Redan. Power of a London Mob. Kansas Affairs. The Wreck—Its End and Moral. Non-Intercourse. A Slaughter of Innocents. A Question of Priority. The Stability of the Union. A Dumper. Col. Benton and the President. The Liquor Law. Political History. The late Lord Raglan. The Arrival of the Canada. State Politics. The Tree of Blood—America and the British Press. Female Shopkeepers. Proper Employment for Young America. More Money at the Paper-makers.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—NO POISON!—RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the natural antidote to Malaria, which will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and Ague sufferers will please notice that it is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the market which does not contain arsenic, quinine, strychnine, or other poisonous drugs; and to prove this the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAMES. H. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. 123 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally, Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. FEVER AND AGUE.

No. 12.

HANOVER NECK, July 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Having been sick with the Chills and Fever for some months in 1853, and being under the doctor's hands without getting better, I got a box of your Pills which cured me immediately and I have had no return of them since, but am better than before the chills. I then got a box for my wife, who had the chills, and they cured her also at once. We have been well ever since. I think them the best medicine for Chills and and Fever ever invented.

THOMAS MORAN.

PISCATAWAY, July 23, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Last Fall two of my children, aged respectively five and seventeen years, were severely attacked with Chills and Fever. I procured one box of your Anti-Periodic Pills and the result was a perfect cure, in both cases, and without any more than one slight chill after the first dose. One box cured both cases. Had I procured a doctor, each case would have cost me five or ten dollars. The two were perfectly cured for one dollar. TIMOTHY WOOD.

To C. D. DESHLER.

Sold at the Depôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York. Also, by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN. By R. T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Boston; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION," office No. 714 Broadway, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 3 o'clock, treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES—ANOTHER VICTORY.

MOUNT BETHEL, July 4, 1855.

F. B. Beddoes, Esq., London, C. W., Agent for S. C. Herring & Co:

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to inform you that my store, with the whole of the contents, furniture, clothing, &c., was destroyed by fire last night. I saved nothing. You will remember I bought one of Herring's Safes from you last March, and I have much pleasure in informing you it stood the fire well; it was perfectly red hot for several hours; the handles and brass plate both melted off, and after hauling it out of the burning embers we had to pour water on it for nearly half an hour before it could be opened. You may fancy my satisfaction at finding my books, mortgages, deeds, notes and cash all right. I had a large amount of valuable papers in it, which, had I lost, would have completely ruined me. You will please send me another safe directly, and I will send you the old one that you may show it to all who wish to have a perfectly fire-proof safe

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

J. W. EMERSON.

The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THIS IS A FAST age, and, determined to distance all competitors, we have just made a grand improvement in our admirable sewing machines, by adding fifty per cent to their speed. A very great economy is thus effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the hire of operators, rent of rooms, &c. All the other recent great improvements are retained, and perfected in these new machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated, that SINGER'S Sewing Machines, at the moderate prices asked, are more economical to the user than any of the inferior machines in market, if the latter could be had as a gift. Convenient and satisfactory reference can be given to those who are using our machines with great profit, and in every branch of trade.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 288 Broadway.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these precious articles of domestic consumption, at moderate prices, is at the BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 113 Bowery, or at the CHELSEA TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 114 9th-av. These well-known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but these articles, possess advantages over stores retailing a variety, too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located just below Grand-st., No. 113, east side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises every beholder by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh ground coffee, in quantities to suit, and in quality to please.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, Hall's others "exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 341 Broadway, are offering Barèges, lawns and robes, at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for their Fall goods. They will open, THIS DAY, three cases fine printed lawns at 6¼ cents per yard; real French robes at 12½ cts; barèges, 14, 16, rich plaid and stripe muslins at 14, and black barèges at 18. Also goods for bathing dresses and mosquito curtains.

M. WILSON, GILSEY BUILDING.—CITY AND country merchants desirous of purchasing shirts, collars and wrists, should avail themselves of the first pick from one of the largest and most choice stock of goods in the City. M. WILSON, corner Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, Gilsey Building, 1st, 2d basement.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the artless, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 3 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as near as life. BATCHELOR'S MOUNTAIN CREAM—the well known, as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

KNOX IS MAKING A GREAT SHOW AT HIS new store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. His various Summer styles of Hats are the ne plus ultra of elegance and lightness. The ladies, at the same time, will find some very beautiful Summer Hats for children. He has also a store at No. 333 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 343 Broadway.

HOMINY AND SAMP ENTIRELY FREE FROM THE ADHESION OF HULLS.—This great desideratum is obtained by the new and improved plan of manufacturing at the Washington Mills. ENSEL & HOLMAN,
No. 26 Centre-st., near Grand.

FRENCH SUSPENDERS IN LARGE VARIETY; also, of English and American manufacture, wholesale or retail. Shirts made to order. A superior quality ready made in all sizes. IRA PERRY & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARgest stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices, corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, (under Howard Hotel.)

CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try him before Nos. 25 and 30 Frankfort-st.

NEW PUBLICATION.

THE FOUR CARMEN,
AND
THEIR HEARTLESS WIVES.

A STORY OF DOMESTIC TRIALS.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by Rosine Dumont, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.*

CHAPTER I.

You are no hero, you gods, a poor old man,
Full of grief too say; wrestled in fight
If it be you who hurt these daughters' hearts
If it be you who hurt these daughters' hearts
And exhaled his brood of little ones, until they were full-fledged and capable of going out into the great world to take care of themselves. There was the rood, too, under which his parents were born, and beneath which the faithful partner of his bosom quietly resigned the breath that animated her mortal frame, and took her departure for that bright sphere where the righteous shine in sky forever.

His children! when they were all scattered, like flies of whom many males. He was chinaing, in his desolation, on this bright June morning, of those children. One twenty-five years before, had deserted his father's hearth-stone to follow the sea. He had abandoned-ly sailed, as a cabin boy, for the Indies, and from that day to this no tidings had been heard of him.

"He was a good boy—though a little wild," mused the old man, while a tear trickled down his furrowed cheek and was lost in the grizzly beard he wore in accordance with the fashion of the period, until he could scarce y see to make his way from his straw pallet to the homely grounds that surrounded the storehouse in G——, Long Island.

The storehouse! Yes, he was there!

Had he no friends! No! one.

Relations! Ay, but they——they were his enemies.

His enemies!

Is there anything so very strange in that! Are you not aware that there is no beast of the field—no reptile that crawls—no monster that imagination ever conjured up and pictured upon canvas, or described in print, that can equal the child of unnatural instincts, prejudices and practices, in atrocious and ungrateful conduct!

Humanity is not good to the extent that its own conceit would have us believe. In respect to filial attachments it is, in many instances, not a whit superior to brute nature. The wolf will die to preserve her whelp—the lioness will struggle to the last in defence of her young—the timid mouse will brave even annihilation to save its offspring from death. But the whelp, she cub and the mouseling, once full grown, think no more of the parent *How many cubs, whelps and mouselings go upon two legs*, and are known as creatures made after God's own image!

Poor William Hammond!

Two years had he lived upon the charity of the country—the country in which he drew his first breath—in which he had toiled a few acres industriously, and reared a numerous family in comfort and respectability—in which he had filled the office of trust, in which he had, at one period of his life, incurring either blame or hatred—a which he had never done a note wrongly wrong—in which he *owed no man a dollar*. And yet he was a pauper!—a feeble, helpless, heart-broken pauper!

But to our narrative. It was a beautiful June morning. The old man had crawled to the porch of the storehouse, and seated himself upon a rude bench, over which ran a sickly grape-vine. Alas! it was not his own nor did a fig-tree cast its shade upon the portal! Yet peace was in the patriarch's heart, for he communed successfully with his God, and although sore his trials and hard the path appointed to his weary feet, no open or heard him complain. He calmly awaited the summons which should call him to the right hand of his Redeemer; he neither prayed for its arrival nor hoped for its detention. Let it come when it would—he—poor, forsaken old man—was ready!

Ready where he sat he could observe the chimney that was once his own—under the shadow of which he had nurtured and watched his brood of little ones, until they were full-fledged and capable of going out into the great world to take care of themselves. There was the roof

Henry Clay's Family Vindicated—Letter from Mr. Ben. Hunt.

The *Louisville Journal* recently contained an article censuring JAMES B. CLAY, Esq., of Ashland, Ky., the son of "Harry of the West," and speaking of him as the "young gentleman who tore down the old mansion of his immortal father, instead of leaving it to be resorted to and gazed on with emotions of reverential awe by the men of future generations;" "is or has been selling the beams, rafters, posts, &c., of his glorious father's old dwelling-house, to be manufactured into walking-sticks," etc., etc.

Mr. CLAY replies to the attack of the *Journal* in a long letter. We quote a portion of it:

But I am "the young gentleman who tore down the old mansion of his father, instead of leaving it to be resorted to," &c., &c. Was not the mansion I tore down my mansion? I did not inherit it from my father, but purchased it when offered by his executors at public auction to the highest bidder. I am grateful to anybody who ever pretends to feel an interest in my father's memory; but is it not fair to presume that I, his son, feel quite as much reverence for him, and anything that was his, as any other person? As aspersions, both public and private, have been made against me for thus pulling down my father's old house, I am really glad to have a fair opportunity to make known how I came to be its owner, and why I determined to take it down, and to rebuild it.

For years previous to my father's death it was his great desire that I should purchase Ashland. Knowing that the house would have to be rebuilt, he often said when speaking of it, "It will last my lifetime." When I left Kentucky to reside near St. Louis, he abandoned the hope of my purchasing it with much regret, expressed in a letter now in my possession. Hearing of his last illness and probably approaching death, I wrote to him—knowing that it would give him more happiness than almost any earthly thing—that I would give up all my prospects in Missouri, and that he might die satisfied, that, if I could help it, Ashland should not, in my lifetime at least, pass into the hands of strangers. After my father's death, my mother caused me to be informed that she would have the place sold, with the view to my becoming the purchaser; that the whole place was in a ruinous condition, but that it would make her happy in her lifetime to know that it was not to go out of the family. I returned to Kentucky and purchased it. Finding the dwelling, like most others built fifty odd years ago, in a dilapidated condition, I called on a competent architect to ascertain whether it was a safe residence for my family; it was pronounced to be unsafe; and, moreover, that it would tumble down of itself in a very few years. Under these circumstances, I determined to rebuild it in a style suitable to my own taste, and not wholly unworthy of my father. In this connection, I will also say that I am not a very young gentleman, being near forty years of age.

I consider the last charge made in the *Journal's* editorial as by far the most grave, and if it were true in the sense intended, I should feel myself unworthy to possess my father's house; unworthy to be a Kentuckian; and should be willing to fly to some remote corner of the earth to hide my vile and dishonored head. I should in that case, as I do now, protest against that license which is not the liberty but the vile and unmanly abuse of the liberty of the press, which can allow an editor or editors to prostitute the columns of a public journal to comment upon the private conduct of private men with respect to their private property. The charge that I have sold one inch of the old lumber of my father's house with a view to my private profit, is utterly and unqualifiedly false. I have freely given it, when it has been asked, and I have repeatedly refused to sell it when informed it was to be used for profit. Much of it has been stolen, and I have been greatly annoyed by persons coming to my place and carrying away whatever they fancied, either from the old house, or plants and growing shrubs, without asking the permission of any one.

At last it occurred to me that I might put some of the old lumber which was useless to me to a good and worthy use. I determined to have some little articles made as souvenirs of Ashland from the old roof trees; that I would cause them to be placed with a friend in Lexington to be sold, with the understanding with him that the proceeds, after paying the cost of construction, should be donated to some public charity. I accordingly employed a cabinet maker, himself almost an object of charity, as he said, in these hard times, to make some boxes. About 140 have been made, and 100 canes, of which some six or eight boxes only hitherto have been sold. I have good hope, however, that the residue will be, and at a profit which may next Winter gladden the hearts of some few poor widows and orphans. Except what have been sold of these boxes and canes deposited with Mr. JOHN WILSON for sale, and for the purpose stated, the man who says I have sold one particle of the old timber of my father's is a *liar* and a *villain*—and I, before God, pronounce him to be so.

Exciting Scene—A Slave Family Manumitted.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, July 19.

On Wednesday afternoon, quite an exciting scene took place at Walnut-street wharf, caused by the liberation of a slave family. It appears that a gentleman from Virginia, who is on his road to the North for the purpose of embarking for Central America, was on board the steamer *Washington* with a female slave and her two sons. Just before the line started,—some of the Abolitionists of this city having got wind of the character of the party,—a colored man called out to the woman that if she would step ashore she would be free by the laws of the State. The master told the negro to mind his own business—the woman knew where she was going. The colored man said he merely wished to inform her of her rights. The woman said she did not know she was free, and expressed a desire to be at liberty. The Virginian then told her she could do as she pleased, but reminded her that she had three children in Virginia, and asked if she wanted to be parted from them. "No, massa, but I want to be free," was the reply. The slaves were then seized by some negroes and hurried ashore. The Virginian collared the negro who had first caused the difficulty, and also seized a well-known Abolitionist, who had had taken an active part in the affair. The master demanded of the latter "whether he would be responsible for these people?" The Philadelphian said he would be responsible for every shadow of a legal claim the Virginian had upon them, and handed his card. The officers of the boat interfered, and the Virginian went ashore to obtain the aid of the police; but in vain. The scene attracted an excited crowd. Finally, the liberated mother and sons were placed in a cab, and driven up Dock-street amid the cheers of the negroes and Abolitionists. The parties brought up in one of the negro sections of the lower part of the city. The Virginian stated that he was a Minister to one of the Central American Governments.

The Washington *Union* states that by a regulation of the Post-Office Department, *all unpaid newspapers, pamphlets and other printed matter*, mailed to any foreign country, and received at any Post-Office in the United States, which may be refused, or cannot be delivered as addressed, must be returned to the department as *dead matter* in the same manner and under the same general regulations as apply to the return of dead letters, and should be addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The Troy *Budget* says: "WM. MCCLATCHEY, formerly a printer of this city, who was "wanted" to claim a legacy of $10,000 left him in Saratoga County, has turned up as a journeyman in the office of the Butte County (Cal.) *Record*, where he is doing well. The *Record* says he is interested in a land claim in that State which is sure to make him rich without any dispensation from this quarter."

The Cecil *Whig* says: The rumor is current that the Railroad Company have given up the idea of building a bridge across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace. Many of the piles which have been driven there, we understand, have been swept away, and the project seems to have been given up as impracticable.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, July 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales of 90 bbls. have been made at $8 50 for Pots and $6 56@$6 68½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There have been 2,000 lbs. yellow sold at former rates.

CANDLES—The demand is not active, but holders are firm. The supply is moderate.

COFFEE—Is less inquired for, but is stiffly held at the improved rates previously mentioned. The sales since our last include 300 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c@11½c; 1,500 Rio at 10¾c@11c, and some St. Domingo at 9¾c@10c, ₱ lb.

COPPER—Rules quiet at old quotations.

COTTON—Rooms in rather better request, but at prices 1c@⅛c. ₱ lb. lower than those current on Monday last.

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately dealt in at $3 87½@$4 12½ ₱ cwt. The stock is not very large. Mackerel and Herring are in slack request without any important change in value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to be quite freely offered, while there prevails but a moderate demand for the Eastern and local trade, and to fill contracts. Hence, they are on the decline. The day's movements amount to 5,800 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Straight State	7 87½@ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 62½@ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 50 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 50

Canadian remains quiet and languid, with sales of only 750 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands at $9 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping, with more offering. About 900 bbls. were obtained at $9 25@$11 50 for low mixed to extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and not worth over $7@$8 95 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in at $4 50@$4 62½ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite heavy and much less valuable. The demand is very slack, and there is no prospect of its improving until prices shall have fallen still lower. The sales since our last have embraced 2,400 bushels prime Canadian red at $1 75; and one or two lots of Upper Lake do. reported at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Rye is unchanged in demand and value. Nothing new has occurred in Barley. A rather better inquiry exists for Barley Malt, mainly at $1 35@$1 40 ₱ bushel, but the rates are below the views of owners. State and Western Oats are plentier, and can now be procured at 59@63c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request, but at languid rates. The receipts are pretty large and freely offered. The day's business includes 62,000 bushels, mostly Western mixed, at 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel. A few retail sales of Western yellow were effected at 91c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—River in Jersey abundant, and is in demand at $1 06½@$1 18¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—American is attracting more attention at steady rates, but the sales so far have been limited. Other kinds are unchanged.

HOPS—Continue dull and heavy, at 22c.@25c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is not active, but is stiffly held at $29½@$31, usual terms, ₱ ton. Nothing of any consequence has occurred in the market for other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern seem in moderate request, mostly at $1 43¾ ₱ thousand, though many factors ask a higher rate.

LEAD—Remains quiet, but firm, as before quoted.

LIME—Rockland is in scanty supply, and worth 80c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears inactive, yet steady, in the absence of an adequate supply.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is sparingly dealt in, but is quoted firm at $2 75@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is also in slack request, at 41½c @42c. ₱ gallon, though held with much confidence at these prices. Shipping Tar is salable and buoyant, at $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl. We have nothing new to notice in White Resin. Common Rosin is moderately inquired for, chiefly at $1 87½@$1 90 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. The supply is less extensive. Pitch has not varied much.

OILS—There is not much inquiry for Crude, but this is still held at 72c @74c. for Whale, and $1 75 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Manufactured kinds are unchanged—Red Oil is retailing only at 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon. Palm Oil is quoted at 9½c.@9¾c ₱ lb., without transactions. Olive is quiet, but steady, at old figures. Linseed is selling slowly from store at 90c @91c. ₱ gallon. Whale parcels are deemed worth 88c @ 9c. ₱ gallon, but are not actively sought after. Good to Prime Lard Oil is in fair request at 85c @92c ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without much activity or steadiness, the day's sales consisting of 1,100 bbls., at $19 37½@$19 62½ for New Mess, and $18 75 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue to be moderately inquired for at former rates, with sales of 150 pkgs. at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is doing better, sales having been made to day of 500 bbls and tcs. fair to prime, at 10½c@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 150 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $25@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and unchanged at from $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 13½@16c. for Ohio; 16c @19c. for ordinary to good State, and 19c @22c. for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese still sells slowly at from 4c @9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—We heard of sales of about 100 tcs., in lots, at $5 75@$6 3½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has not varied essentially in demand or value.

SOAP—There were 150 bxs. Castile bought at 10½c. ₱ lb.

SUGAR—Remains pretty active and steady, with sales of 700 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, mostly within the range of from 5½c @6¾c.; with small lots of New-Orleans and Porto Rico at former rates.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. prime have been reported at 11½c @12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Remain quiet but firm, in private,—pending the auction sale announced for next Wednesday, by L. M. HOFFMAN & Co., for which the catalogue—to comprise a fair proportion of the teas imported by the ships *Albont, Surprise*, &c.—are now being prepared.

TOBACCO—The extremely warm weather has prevented an active trade. The supply is still moderate; and prices are supported. The sales since Tuesday have embraced 84 hhds. Kentucky at 8c @10½c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf at 7½c @10½c.; 139 bales Yara at 32c @ 34c.; 68 bales Havana at 27c.@36c.; and 45 Cienfuegos on private terms.

LONDON, JULY 2—*Monthly Report.*—Virginia Leaf and Stripes—These have been taken more freely, both for home trade and exportation, and have participated in the advance on other descriptions. Holders are unwilling to realize at the prices which now rule. Kentucky Leaf and Strips now constitute a very large portion of last month's sales, and at advanced rates; common and inferior descriptions of the latter are nearly exhausted. The opinion was expressed some months ago, viz., that the quantity of Strips to be put up this season would not exceed 6,000 hhds., has further been confirmed by recent advices, and from some sections quality is represented as being short and inferior. Maryland—Sales upwards of 100 hhds., at a slight advance on former rates. Havana Seed Leaf, Florida and St. Domingo—a few cases of the former found buyers at full prices. American Stalks and Mixed Stalks in fair request.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 2.—*Monthly Report.*—We have again to record a large month's business in Tobacco, the sales reaching 1,800 hhds. The bulk of this business has been in Western stemmed, and by far the greater portion has been taken for resale at a considerable advance in prices. Irish and Scotch buyers have done little, their purchases being almost confined to Western stemmed by reason of the small stock of Virginia stemmed on sale. Little has been done for export, but suitable qualities of leaf are firmly held. The market has been quiet during the past week, but holders are firm, and several parcels of Western stemmed are held off the holders looking for higher rates than those now current.

	Hhds.
Tobacco in Liverpool, 31st May, 1855	8,315
Imported in June, 1855	213
Total	8,568

1855.	V. L.	V. S.	K. L.	K. S.	Md.	Hhds.
Delivered for Home Trade	12	7	33	206	68	346
Coastwise	6	40	12	62	31	151
Exportation	35	7	155	...	..	197
Ireland	51	37	19	48	..	155— 849
Total						7,709

	V. L.	V. S.	K. L.	K. S.	Md.	sampled	Total.
Stock, June 30, 1855	749	329	1,146	4,808	537	80	7,709

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 40c @41c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was quite limited, and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool, the engagements since our last comprised 700 bales Cotton at 5-32d @3 16d. ₱ lb; about 32,000 bushels Corn at 2½d. @3d. in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; and small lots of other articles at proportionate figures. For London and Glasgow, the shipments were quite light at languid rates. For Continental ports, there was but little being taken, and rates were somewhat nominal. Nothing new in other respects.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; dunbis and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, book cases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove st., New York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every super or quality for machinery and burning. Being examined and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in machan cal, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamboats, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st., corner of Platt.

PLANING MACHINES.—NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—The Newark Machine Company are building an entirely new Rotary Wood Planing Machine, the advantages of which are simplicity of construction occupying less room, requiring less power, and doing work superior to any other Planing Machine now in use. For particulars and facilities for seeing these Machines in operation, apply to A. CONGER, Agent, No. 314 Broadway.

YALE COLLEGE. MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1845.—The class of 1845 will celebrate their decennial anniversary on WEDNESDAY, July 25. The hour and place of meeting will be settled at a preliminary gathering to be held at the College Library on TUESDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. EDWARD OLMSTEAD, Secretary of Class.

WEDDING, VISITING, ADDRESS and at home Cards Cake boxes, Envelopes and Wedding Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Exchange Notes, Labels, &c., at KNIGHT'S Printing Warehouse and Printer, No. 61 Fulton-st., N. Y. For sale 4 Copperplate Presses in good order.

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The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

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American and Foreign Silks.
SOWER, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLRAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO & CO (Manuf's).....132 William-st., rear.

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I. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.

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WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
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From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 South-st.

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Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.
CHARLES STARK, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....110 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

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E. TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.
M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.

Steams & Mervin Manufacturers of RICH & CO'S Salamander Safes. Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK."....Depot 148 Water-st.

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P. HOPKINS & BRO'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise contemporaneously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid, or to do the housework of a small family; no objection to the country; good references given; can be seen for a few days at her present employer's, No. 289 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamb-rmaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 13 4th-st., Williamsburg.

STEWARD WANTED.—A steward is wanted to take charge of the Refectory connected with the Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., early in September next. The applicant must be a man of unexceptionable moral and religious character, and competent to conduct a large and genteel boarding-house, the female head of the family a good housekeeper. A large vegetable garden is connected with the property, and if the applicant is competent to conduct this, it will be a source of much profit to him. Applications, accompanied with references, may be made to Rev. D. V. McLEAN, D. D., President of the College, Easton, Penn. Those only meaning business need apply.

TWO STOUT MEN—Can find employment to advantage by the subscriber, who is about to put up a large number of houses, and extend his business, and is compelled to employ more hands. Steady employment will be given; and to a builder having some capital, (building materials or cash) an interest in profitable building operations will be given. Apply to C. H. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 155 Broadway.

MUSIC.—A young lady, fully competent, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte in an educational institution. For references, &c., address M., Box No. 3,631, Post-Office, New York.

COMPOSITORS.—Good compositors can obtain the best work at the highest rates and for several weeks, by apply ne THIS MORNING, at BAKER, GODWIN & CO'S Printing Office, Tribune Buildings.

COACHMAN, (married, Waiter and Cook are wanted) immediately in a gentleman's family at Newport. All three must be first class servants and Protestants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

FOREMAN WANTED—In a Clothing Manufactory in the country. To a first-class man a liberal salary will be given. None others need apply. Address, with full references, R. S. J., at this Office.

TRUNK MAKER WANTED.—A good hand at first rate wood-work. Apply to JOHN CAITNACH, No. 86 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—In a produce store; a stout, active boy, from 15 to 17 years of age. Apply at No. 38 Front-st. References will be required.

BOY WANTED—In an importing house, 14 or 15 years of age. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M. at No. 39 Pine-st., first floor.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a first class dry goods jobbing house, which has a good cash, short time and prompt six months trade. Address Box No. 718 Post-Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME for female servants, on 39th st. between 4th and Lexington ave. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. A French nurse and seamstress waiting for an engagement.

BOARDING.

A LADY—Is desirous of meeting with a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, who would advance her the sum of $100 and take the same in board. Her house is pleasantly located in the vicinity of 6th av. and 14th-st. Address W. H. for three days to Broadway Post Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant unfurnished room is wanted, in the vicinity of Myrtle and Fulton ave., Brooklyn, east of Court-st., by a gentleman and wife; second floor and full board for both; possession about 1st September, or sooner, if required. Address, stating terms, HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—For a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen in a first-class house near the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Choice rooms, with all the comforts and attentions of a home. Terms moderate. References required. Apply at No. 40 Congress-st., three doors below Henry.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Board, with pleasant Bro-me, can be had at No. 213 South 3d-st., near Grove, about fifteen minutes' walk from the ferry.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a lady and child—Woman and child nurse, with room for one horse and wagon; not less than 12 nor more than 30 miles from the city, on the line of the Hudson preferred. Address box No. 2,905 Post Office, stating location and other particulars.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., branch of my William and Reaver st. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuance of that favor hereto fore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW YORK, July 5, 1855.

NEW TURNIP SEED—Of the following approved varieties now in season for planting:
Red Top Strap Leaf,
White Flat Dutch,
Large White Flat,
Large White Norfolk,
White Ruta Baga,
Yellow Stone,
Yellow Finland,
Yellow Aberdeen,
Yellow Swedish or Ruta Bara,
in quantities to suit purchasers, at fair prices.
Also the following reasonable Seeds: Early Peas, of sorts; Collards, Cucumbers for Pickles, Bodive Summer and Fall Radishes of sorts, Cura Salad or Fattoria Let tuce in varieties, Mushroom spawn, Round-leaved and Prickly Spinach, Siberian Kale, &c.
J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. ROWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.) at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 38th-st. The Spiritual studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who deem it to become members of the family. Direct Cars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

FIRE AND EXTRA FINE SEATS—Consisting of Seal, Mutton, Lamb and Wool, to suit or match any colors, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 71 and 8 Jefferson Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE
RACHEL
will make her first appearance
ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER,
at the
METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
New-York.
General Office, No. 49 Wall-st., room No. 26.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—On MONDAY EVENING, July 23, 1855, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL offered to DONNA VALERY GOMEZ.
Prima Donna Assoluta,
from the Royal Opera, Madrid; Carlo Felice, Venice; La Fenice, Geneva, Royal Theatre, Brussels, &c. &c., and recently from Castle Garden, New-York, where she introduced the new Opera "Louisa Miller," of Verdi, with great success.

Donna Valery Gomez, on this grand occasion, will be assisted by Signorina Vestvali, the well known and distinguished contralto, and by many others—she most distinguished stars of New-York—who have kindly volunteered their services on this grand occasion.

Sale of tickets will commence on the 19th July, at 9 A. M., at WM. HALL & SON'S, and others.

Admission only $1. No extra charge for reserved seats, which must be procured in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Musical Festival to commence promptly at 8½ o'clock P. M. No postponement on account of weather.

Assisted by Signorina VESTVALI, Contralto; Signor LOUIS ROCCO, the rescued and favorite Bassbaille; Sig. OLE BULL, the famous Violinist, is also expected; Monsieur MARTIN LUZORE, the celebrated Pianist and Composer, his first appearance in New-York, and many others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—PYNE & HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA NIGHTS.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. BURTON'S NIGHTS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
GREAT AND TRIUMPHA T SUCCESS OF MR. BURTON
FASHIONABLE AND CROWDED HOUSES—ENRAPTURED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.
TOODLES.
Mr. Timothy Toodle.....Mr. Burton.
THE MUMMY
Captain Cantor.....Mr. Bland.
Larry.....Mr. J. Moore.
Toby Tramp.....Mr. Burton.
Mandragon.....Mr. Russell.
Bess.....Mrs. Hilman.
Monday, the Pyne & Harrison English Opera Company in EVA DIAVOLO.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture commences at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents.
Private Boxes.....Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats.....One Dollar.
Reserved offices open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, July 21, will be presented the Drama, in two acts, entitled
THE IRISH DIAMOND.
Andy Blake.....Mr. Barney Williams.
Multroney.....Mr. Barney Williams.
After which, PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.
To conclude with
RECOLLECTIONS OF O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Nouvelle reprise-création de la grande et grandiose Féerie acquise de LUNDI, 23 Juillet, 1855. Première représentation de la VIE DE BOHEME, pièce en cinq actes par Messrs. Barrière et Murger, dans laquelle paraîtront Messrs. Leon Pitre, Gravière, Edgard, Octave, Thibert, Prosper; Mmes. Alina, Cécile, Alexandrine, Clementine, &c. Les postes auvriront à 6½, on commencera à 7½. Les bureaux de location ouvriront à 8 heures du matin. Pour pour les détails l'affiche et prospectus du jour.

BARNUM'S GALLERY OF AMERICAN BEAUTY—$5,000 IN PREMIUMS TO THE HANDSOMEST LADIES.—The subscriber will give premiums of $1,000, $300, $250, $150 viz of $100 ninety of $20, and one hundred of $10 to the handsomest ladies in America, of over sixteen years, married or single. To determine this, he asks the loan for a few months of photographs or daguerreotypes of beautiful women from all part of the United States and Canada with or without the names. These likenesses will be placed in the American Museum on the 15th of October next, and the public will decide by ballot who are entitled to the premiums. The likenesses which are first received will secure the most favorable places for light, &c. The ten portraits that receive the highest premiums will be "Famous in Female Worth Book of Beauty." Circulars giving full particulars, (which it is absolutely necessary that every competitor should understand,) may be obtained at the American Museum, New-York. P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. The celebrated WHITE'S ORIGINAL SERENADERS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. SATURDAY, July 21st Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Overture to Masaniello by Auber, which the diverting piece of THE MUSICAL CHOWDER OF LATERS. Evening at 8 o'clock. Sunset Dances, to conclude with the original drollery of THE DARKIE'S PROMENADE. THE BEARDED INFANT, with its mother. THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, the MAINE GIANTESS, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING ORANG OUTANG, &c. to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA—This Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 327 feet, its diameter 30 feet, or near 100 in circumference. The Painting a Stalactite, and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition. Doors open from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

J. B. SMITH'S TOUR OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The most interesting Exhibition in New York, showing 100 views, 40 feet wide, of the principal objects of interest in Europe, at the Chinese Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

AUTOMATON, OR WALKING AND SPEAKING MAN—At the ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, only for a few days longer. Museum open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Machine Man will hold his levees at 3 and 8 P. M. Admission to this and the whole Museum, only 25 cents.

DISSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A beautiful house and lot on Waverley place; price $7 250. Also a fine house and lot on 15th st., $8,000. Also a house and lot on 28th st., $4,300. Apply to LINDLEY & HADSELL, No. 74 8th-av., corner 16th-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS OR ANY PERSON OR COMPANY DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN THE MARBLE BUSINESS.—The subscriber offers for sale his inexhaustible quarry of white marble, situated 73 miles north of New-York, near the Harlem railroad at South Dove Station. Said quarry has been worked for grave and monument stones for the last 25 years; is the most durable marble now in the States for sculpture purposes; is not to be surpassed for brilliancy and purity of whiteness; is easily worked and easy of access; and provided with water &c. Is situated on and adjoining a farm of about 200 acres of land, that is well adapted for farm purposing and tilling purposes; is not inferior to any farm in the county and will be sold with said quarry, if desired. Also to be sold with said quarry, about 12 acres of land on which there are three good dwelling houses, barn, mechanic shops, a fine orchard of grafted fruit and a never-failing water power, on which the dam is at present in good repair, built for sawing marble, but can be built for good mill privileges and in the most substantial manner with our gangs of saws. Also, a large quantity of marble in the rough and sawed, which will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
E. A. PRESTON.

FIVE-STORY BUILDING TO LET—For seven or ten years, the five five-story building No. 81 West st., next to the corner of Carlisle-st. This is a first rate chance for any business man who wishes to carry himself

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and confided to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 16th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 78, page 441, &c., I will proceed to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on str-et, in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 6 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended to and described by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land situate in Chartiers Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Chartiers Tract, bounded by lands of McFarlane's heirs, Samuel Jones, Hicks, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 113 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 7. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarlane's heirs, McCoy's heirs the Burnside tract and Samuel Hicks, containing 140 acres and 93 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volumes, page 167. The Marsh Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmondson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 218 acres—described in a deed from William Sparks to said Company, recorded in same volumes, page 168. The Edmondson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Sparks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 63 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmondson to said Company recorded in same volumes, page 176. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Curry, Alkan's heirs Lewis Thornberry's heirs and J. B. Curry, containing 98 acres and 116 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 322. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, and by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, containing 50 acres—described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said Pittsburg and Steubenville road, and the whole of the width of 66 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom in a white man on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1854, subject to a rental of $600 per annum until 1st April, 1859, and thereafter $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, carpenter-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements and premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 31 Lots of Ground composing the village of Chartiers, laid out on the land of Wm. McCormick, each being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and superstructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Cars, Mines and Coal Works including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 80 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 4, 1855 will be exposed to public sale in the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction of the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the supplies water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, tracks, engines, stationary, engine, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to said Main Line of Public Works, on the terms prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS POLLOCK Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855

BY N. A. THOMPSON.
(Office in the Old State House, State Street, Boston.)
LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, the handsomely located Long Island, in Boston Harbor, known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with the entire furniture of the establishment, bowling alleys, &c., and 24 acres of excellent land belonging to the same. The house was erected in 1851, in a most thorough and substantial manner, at a cost of $22,000, and has since been occupied only during the Summer months. It contains 150 large, airy and well ventilated rooms, with all the modern improvements and conveniencies for a first class hotel, and will accommodate 250 boarders.

The furniture is all of the very best description, and nearly new, having been made to order expressly for the hotel at a cost of $10,000. There are four superior bowling alleys completely furnished, in a separate building near the house.

Long Island is one of the most healthy and delightful places in this part of the country. It contains nearly 200 acres; is situated within 4½ miles from Boston and not over one mile from the nearest point of the main land; is in the immediate vicinity of the principal ship channel, and from all points commands the finest views in the bay of Boston harbor and the city, and the islands in the bay. A large and convenient wharf in front, and within a few rods of the hotel.

The entire property will be put up and sold in one lot, upon the following terms:—One-third payable in cash; one-third payable in the Preferred Stock of the Long Island Company; and one-third to remain on mortgage for one, two, three and four years, with interest.

For further particulars apply to WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer for the Long Island Company, No. 8 Merchants' Bank Building, No. 28 State-st., Boston.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by P. H. Cozzens, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d ave., of the City of New York, and designated by the number (938) on a map or plan filed in the office of Register, in the City and County of New-York, entitled "Map of 400 lots of ground, situate in the XIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of John Bleecker, Esq.," and sold by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836, which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz. Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of 55th-st., distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th-st., with the said 2d-ave., and running thence northeasterly and parallel with 2d-av., 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts., thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th st. 25 feet, thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1855.

jy7-law4w(W&S*) JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
R. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) July 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 18 Maiden-lane, large sale of household furniture, new and second hand, carved rose-wood, elegant and solid servicable carved and plain mahogany sofas, tables and chairs, fine and extra piano forte of rosewood, corner and book cases, divans, card tables, oval and other mirrors, carved and plain rockers, parlor chairs, large easy do., rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, sofas and tete-a-tetes, cha and plated ware, brasses, chests, &c.; elegant rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing and pier bureaus, plain, marble-top enamelled cottage chamber suits, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, dressing washstands, carved and other chairs and rockers; also, some caddy-boxes of gunpowder and black teas, hassock ottomans, carditos, and knives, &c.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

N. B. WOOLLEY & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 1½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 36 and 38 Beekman-st., a large assortment of House-hold Furniture, Piano-forte and Mahogany Furniture—viz: Rosewood sofas in French brocade and other chairs, bureaus, washstands, centre, card and card tables, mahogany, rosewood bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, desks wardrobes, bureaus, rockers three enameled cottage suites, mirrors, oil paintings, silver-plated ware, refrigerators, lounges, iron safe, &c.—to pay advances. Catalogues ready.

YUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AT 10½ O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, at No. 81 Nassau-st., furniture of excellent quality, including rosewood suites, extension dining tables, rosewood dressing bureaus, sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany sofas, hair cloth, silver plated spoons and forks of superior quality. Also, a large invoice of cigars, in lots to suit. N. B.—Punctual to the time to secure competition. Small company will not answer.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By S. BOGART, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, cor Frankfort and William sts., by virtue of an execution, the stock and fixtures of a first class drug store, perfumery, plated shower-cases, looking-glass, paints, fancy goods. Also, an assortment of household furniture.

NATHANIEL FINCH, Constable.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A. M. CRISTADAL, auctioneer, No. 23 Broadway, will sell on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, one bay mare eight years old, one bay horse six years old, and one carriage, by order of T. G. Gillelan, attorney for mortgagee. Also, one light wagon and one horse suit and saddle, &c.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents.

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Malhouse,	Seville,
Bologna,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagnidi Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Bayrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Bale,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA, ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle		Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich		Moreton Bay.
	Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine		Mount Alexander,
Ballarat		
Sandhurst Agency		Bendigo.
Owens Agency		

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, } JULY 18, 1855.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, corner Main and Washington sts., in the city of Middletown, Conn., at 3 o'clock of the 8th day of August, A. D. 1855, to act upon the subject of contracting, consenting and making joint stock or common interest with another Railroad Company or Companies accepting any Legislative provisions for or respecting the Company and uniting in one Corporation the said New-York and Boston Railroad Company, as established and authorized in and under the Laws of the State of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and the Charles River Railroad Company," as established and authorized in and under the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all that was or were of or pertaining to the same or any other Company or Companies united to form the same or either thereof, upon such terms as shall be agreed upon, all in manner and form and for the ends, interests and purposes contemplated, provided for or authorized in and by an act or acts of the Legislatures of the States of Massachusetts Rhode Island, and Connecticut, or any thereof, or in any manner that is authorized or competent and to take or transact any matters, things or measures in connection or relating to the premises or necessary to do and perform the same that may be brought before the meeting. By order of CHAS. R. ALSOP, President.

JAS H. STOKES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250 000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston Wells & Co., Wells, Purse & Co., and Edwards, Sealy & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels packages, merchandise valuable and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

Offices—Cornhill, London; Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.

H. S. LANSING, Manager.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The Harlem Gas Light Company having procured from the Corporation of the City of New-York a grant to lay pipes through all the streets and avenues, in all that part of the said City lying north of the centre line of 79th st., for the purpose of supplying gas light in that portion of the City, and having commenced operations in constructing the necessary reservoirs and buildings, hereby give notice that books for subscription for $150,000 of the capital stock of said Company will be opened on Tuesday the 10th day of July inst., and remain open for one week at the office of SILAS WAKEMAN, Esq. the President of said Company No. 17 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st., corner Hanover-st.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. Wm. M. Gwyn, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond Harper, & Co.,) New-York; CHAS. R. HAWES, No 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, July 19, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, inst., and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

E. W. CANDEE—NOTE AND LOAN BROKER.—Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage; also, for sale, two houses on Palisade-av., and three on Washington-av., Yonkers, also several beautiful building sites, unsurpassed for location and view. No. 3 Wall-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 64 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, make cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HENRY B. WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 58 3d-av., corner of 11th-st.

D. C. WEEKS,
W. J. BAINES. } Assignees.

$20,000 WANTED.—On bond and mortgage, on improved real estate and wharf property at Green Point, perfectly unencumbered, and of ample value. Apply to HEANE & WARREN, Counselors, &c., No. 14 Wall-st.

$14,000 ANY PERSON having $14,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, can hear of a good investment by applying at the office of SUTTS & BILLS, No 54 John-st., room No 9, 2d floor. No broker need apply.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—By
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF.—Office, No. 21 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 16 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD FOR THE CITY AND } COUNTY OF NEW YORK, July 13, 1855.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED.—By the Commissioners of Record for the City and County of New York, at the office of GEO. P. NELSON, No. 70 Wall-st., on or before the 9th day of July inst., for COLLATING PREPARING AND CORRECTING FOR PRINTING the following INDICES in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, and of the Sheriff, and furnishing the necessary materials, stationery and blanks, and printing the said indices, and binding the same, as follows:

Index of Sheriff's Certificates of Sales
Index of Notices of Lis Pendens
Index of Decrees in Partition Suits.
Index of Insolvent Assignments
Index of Probates of Wills
Index of Grantors and Grantees.

According to specimens and patterns to be seen at the office of said Nelson. Security to be approved by the Commissioners will be required from the party with whom any contract shall be made for the faithful performance of the contract.

WILLIAM C. WETMORE,
JONATHAN NATHAN,
RICHARD BUSTEED,
GEO. P. NELSON,
JOHN J. DOANE, Register,
F. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk of City and County.
A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.
Commissioners.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 28th inst., for the plumbing work and gas fitting required in the new school-house now building in 12th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, No. 220 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee

THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.

New York, July 14, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 2, VIIth Ward, agreeable to plans and specifications to be had of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 1st August next. For further particulars apply to or one of the undersigned.

JAS P. BREMNER, DAVID WEBB,
GEO. H. BUCKINGHAM, JOHN GRAY,
WADE F. WORRALL, JAS BRINSMADE,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1855. Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNITURE.—Proposals for furnishing a Southern Hotel with all the necessary furniture. Full particulars as to quantity and quality may be had on application to J. C. HODSDEN, at the Irving House on Monday and Tuesday next from 12 to 4.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HARE & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $6 25 from yard, No 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.

MAT. CLINTON.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

By DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (100,000) 12mo. pp 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from door ulcus, will each find in its pages the means of preventing amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Deoumeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this are another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability, my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st. New York; JOSEPH TURNER, Jr., Cohoes; and by DR. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 128 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,234 New-York Post Office.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., who has had particular attention to all kinds of diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of private home and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly held in high estimation. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, stands no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No 580 Houston-st.

HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR.

MARTYRS TO DYSPEPSIA—READ, MARK, LEARN!—There is yet "balm in Gilead." Those who have long suffered from this distressing complaint, testify in the strongest terms the benefit they have derived from this valuable medicine, and are willing to give personal testimony to one that will call upon them, of the speedy relief and permanent cure effected by it in their individual cases. Among others, reference may be had to:

Leonard Gosling	No. 306 Broadway.
A. B. Cornell, D. D. S.	No 306 Bleecker-st.
Thomas Lounsbury	No 343 Canal-st.
H. P. Whitney	No 81 Nassau-st.
Wm. D. Callahan	No. 34 Carmine-st.
Aseba in A. Dokstader	No. 8 Cornelia-st.

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, represe ting all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The ab ve and should have been read ere before learning from this valuable work the superiority of their Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon. Also 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he treats diseases, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening. Should no call, address Box No 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Sun, Hook, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed without dout, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and cauatic by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. He is Dr. in Medicine from the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES, and who are in want of a speedy and radical cure, are requested to use DR. LALAR'S INJECTIONS, according to the methods given on the label of the bottles. The afflicted will never regret the use of this medicine which has made thousands of cures, without the aid of mercury or copaiva. For sale at Nos 13 and 15 Hudson-st., corner of Reade, International Pharmacy. Price 50 cents a bottle.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carmichael and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations on Fridays. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 129 and 160 Nassau-st., Newsy st., Canal-st., and by letter. Dr. RALPH, M. D. No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 3 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—DR. LOND having leased for a term of years this well known and popular Hotel, informs the public that it will be reopened for the reception of company on the 1st of July next. The house is in all respects admirably calculated to afford a comfortable Summer residence for families or single boarders. The rooms are spacious and commodious, and will be furnished with entire new furniture, and the grounds connected with the premises ample and well shaded. The unsurpassed beauty and salubrity of the village, and its immediate vicinity combined with its facilities of communication with the principal Northern cities, render it a most desirable place for Summer resort. While soliciting a liberal patronage, I beg leave to assure the public the assurance that no effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the comfort and pleasure of my guests.

GREAT BARRINGTON, June 30, 1855. M. P. LORD.

ELLIS SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a delightful place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure who are sorry about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergannes depot, in connection with the mail trains of cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt.

SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the Fort Hamilton House in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms. The house has large and commodious, and will be opened to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.

References—R. Herriott, No 498 Broadway; Titsworth & Dunn, No. 22 Dey-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchasers money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on subsequent purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned to equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second hand Pianos from $50 to $150 each. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. W. LANG & CO.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CORNET, NEEDHAM & CO.'s World Renowned Melodeons. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodeons to let. Price lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No 709 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. PIRSSON & SONS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 748 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and assist near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:20, Dayton at 3:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers, and trains on

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Free Academy—Prize Declamations.

The Prize Declamations were uttered last evening in Dr. PARKER'S Church, in Fourth-avenue, and were of the usual character, both in reference to the subject, material and the style of delivery. A brass band placed in the gallery, discoursed some exquisite operatic *morceaux*. The orations comprised the "Tribute to Lafayette," Sprague, by Jared S. Babcock; Henry Clay's "Farewell to the Senate," given by George E. Hawes, and the "Alchemist" of N. P. Willis, recited by Charles H. Kitchell. After an interval occupied by music, Mr. Wells T. Banning delivered the "Retort upon Randolph;" Samuel Maxwell, Jr., then uttered the "Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson," and John Howe, Jr., the "Lordamia" of Wordsworth. More music ushered in Gaston's address "Against the invasion of Canada," by Hamlin Babcock; "Against Flogging in the Navy," by Saml. B. Mouse, and lastly, "Byron's Dream," by Russell Raymond.

Such were the exercises of the evening. The preliminary secular music having ceased, the assembled multitude were invited to join in prayer by Rev. Dr. PARKER; that transition being effected, the Principal of the Academy briefly addressed the audience in reference to a prize offered by some unknown munificent and generous individual, as a stimulus to the best of the students in correct and graceful speaking. It will be offered annually. We understand the youthful orators have been under the training of Professor ANTHON.

The Church was filled. The orations were chiefly of the patriotic and eulogistic character, such as the public are well accustomed to hear, and generally so fairly delivered and equally applauded, that it would be invidious to particularise or say which we thought the best.

Undoubtedly great care, attention and study had been employed by these young gentlemen in perfecting the style of their addresses. Delivered, *memoriter*, to a severe critic, they might seem to resemble too generally the stately, monotonous recital of written sermons. When these youths "throw away their crutches," and speak their own thoughts in the strife of political contention, wearisome measure and solemnity will naturally be lost in the living, feeling and natural utterance.

Execution at the City Hall.

Quite an excitement was occasioned at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, by a small rabid dog attempting to bite two or three persons there. It then ran up the steps and entered the apartments of the keeper of the Hall, creating great consternation among the family. A policeman was found bold enough to enter with a revolver, and rescue the ladies. Half a dozen shots from the pistol terminated its life.

The Board of Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners are to hold no more sessions till the second Tuesday in September.

Coup De Soleil.

Considering the excessive and oppressive heat of Thursday, the number of fatal cases from sunstroke is very few. We intended to have placed all the sun stroke cases together, but it is necessary to place not a few of them in our "free list." The reader will find several incorporated with the old topers.

MARY FLYNN, a young woman about twenty-four years of age, was sunstruck while standing at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital by officers FOWLER and O'NEIL, of the Twenty-first Ward. She is not expected to recover.

JOHN LYNCH, residence unknown, was sunstruck on Thursday at 6 P. M., at the foot of Thirty-sixth street, East River. He was taken to Bellevue by officers WOLF and O'NEIL, of the same Ward.

Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a man named MARTIN DEMPSEY, while working on the lott of the stage stables in Forty-fourth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, under the skylight, was prostrated by the heat of the sun. He died shortly afterwards.

At 9½ o'clock Thursday morning an unknown man was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Second avenue. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by Lieutenant BRUSH, of the Eighteenth Ward. He appeared to be a laboring man.

JOHN CONNER, a mason, was sun-struck on Thursday, while at work on a building in Greene-street, at 11 A. M.

GODFREY ULMAN was prostrated by the heat on Thursday, at the corner of Washington and Cedar streets, and taken to the Hospital.

SELEP STICKLY, a German, about 19 years of age, residing at No. 116 Seventh-avenue, was sunstruck on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock, and died in 20 minutes afterwards.

Fires.

A stable at No. 200 Thirteenth-street and some sheds adjoining, were destroyed by fire shortly before 3 o'clock, Thursday night. Damage estimated at $500.

On Thursday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, in a frame building corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue. The stock and machinery of Mr. MATHEW HAZELETT, who occupied the third floor as a weaving establishment, was damaged to the amount of about $450. He has an insurance of $300 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The building, belonging to Mr. R. LIVINGSON, was damaged about $100. No insurance.

A Sum in Rule of Three.

If it takes the Central Park Commissioners two years at $12 a day to estimate the value of the property taken by the City, how long would it take them if they were paid by the job?

Died from a Fall.

MARY MCCORMICK, who fell from a fourth story of the dwelling house No. 131 West Thirty-first-street, while asleep, died on Thursday morning.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A German, named JACOB SWARTS, committed suicide by shooting himself on Wednesday night. Rum and a life of dissipation were the cause. He was employed in a sugar refinery, but at the time of this rash act he was out of employment. He told his wife, who has several children by him, that he intended to destroy himself; and after bidding her farewell, went into the yard and deliberately lodged the contents of a pistol in his body. Deceased was forty-two years of age.

Rescued from Drowning.

CATHARINE CAWLEY, a deck hand on one of the Twenty-third-street ferry boats, was rescued from drowning on Thursday, by Officer SHERWOOD, of the Eighteenth Ward.

Found Floating in the Water.

An unknown woman, very respectably dressed, was found floating in the water yesterday, at Pier No. 3, North River. She appeared to be about 26 years of age.

Drowned.

An assistant engineer of the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, was accidentally drowned at Pier No. 3, North River, yesterday afternoon. Two other persons in attempting to rescue him were nearly lost.

Police News.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Two young men about 24 years of age, named Charles Smith and John Resler, were arrested by Officers McPherson and Masterson, of the Reserve Corps, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit bill. The alleged counterfeiters, after their arrest, were taken to the Chief's Office and searched. The officers found in their possession five other counterfeit bills, in addition to the one they had attempted to pass. The counterfeits were all of one denomination—fives. The bill on which the arrest was made was the Leland Bank, State of New-York. In the centre of the bill there is a very poor representation of the Metropolitan Hotel. The accused had three fives on the Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, city of Oswego, N. Y.; one five on the Hamilton Bank, Scituate Bank, R. I., and one five on the Eastern Bank, West Killingly, Conn. From the affidavit of Stephen E. Knapp, No. 13 Park-place, Smith came into the store where he is clerk, and bought a box of steel pens, for which he paid 75 cents, and in payment of which he attempted to pass this counterfeit five on the Metropolitan Bank. The counterfeit was immediately discovered. His suspicions were also aroused by seeing Resler standing on the sidewalk apparently waiting anxiously to see how the proceedings would terminate. The bill, as a matter of course, was refused. Mr. Knapp proceeded to the Chief's Office and procured the assistance of the above officers, who succeeded in arresting accused. They were brought before Justice Osborne and held for examination.

LOTTERY POLICY DEALING.

Joseph T. Burr, doing business at No. 4 Division-street, as a policy dealer, was arrested yesterday by Officers Mansfield and Webb, of the First District Police Court. The complaint was made by a Mr. Daniel W. Robinson. The accused was held for examination by Justice Bogart,

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

Officer Farley, of the Reserved Corps, yesterday arrested a young pickpocket, charged with picking a lady's pocket of $4 and her passage ticket to California last Tuesday on Board of the *Northern Light*. The accused when arrested and searched was found still to have the ticket in his possession. Justice Bogart committed the young rascal for trial; but as the lady has sailed for California, there is every chance of his acquittal at the Sessions.

ROBBER IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.

Elizabeth Van Winkle, Julia Sweeny, and James Monroe, residents of a house of ill-fame in Water, near Dover street, were arrested yesterday by Officers Green and Lord, of the First District Police Court, charged with robbing Washington Hill, a countryman, of $50. The complainant went into the house to see life, and no doubt left it a little wiser although minus his $50. Hill don't say how long he was in the house where the robbery occurred, nor did he appear to have missed his money until he got to the outside of the house. The accused were all committed for examination.

A GANG OF THIEVES ON BOARD OF A STEAMBOAT.

No adequate conception can be formed of the number of thieves, burglars, pick-pockets and notorious characters that now infest the City. The Police have no easy task to perform in watching, keeping in consistent check and at bay, these midnight and daylight marauders. They are banded together in closer unity than any other class of men in the City. This unity of action and purpose was distinctly visible last Thursday, on board the steamer *America*, which started that morning for Washington Grove with about two hundred excursionists. After the steamboat started it was discovered that there were not less than 25 or 30 notorious pick pockets on board. They commenced operations on the way up and eased two or three excursionists of their wallets. Two of these pickpockets were detected by Capt. Russell and Lieutenant O'Keefe, of the Thirteenth Ward, who took the thieves into custody, and stowed them down below. Capt. Russell was assisted by about 15 other Policemen who dispersed themselves through the boat to be up to their movements. The thieves seeing they were watched, stopped further operations till they were on the way down. According to arrangements made by them they created a general fight on board, and during the confusion they succeeded in stealing from one man $40, and from a number of the other excursionists, sums of a lesser amount. The police succeeded in making a number of arrests, and yesterday eight of these pickpockets were brought before Justice Welch, and held for examination.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Joseph Husbenser and Hiram Salsmenski, Germans, were arrested in Brooklyn, yesterday, by Captain Norris and Officer Mulholland, of the Tenth Ward, charged with breaking into the clothing store of Bennett Tuck, No 14 Division-street, and stealing therefrom a lot of clothing, valued at $250. A number of the stolen coats were traced to the accused by the officers. This led to their arrest. They were brought before Justice Welch, and held for examination.

DOING THE OFFICERS.

A youth about 18 years of age was arrested yesterday by Officers Snyder and Cooley, of the Nineteenth Ward, caught in the act of attempting to sell a feather bed, three champagne bottles and decanters, supposed to be stolen. When taken to the Station-house, they allowed him to go at liberty to hunt up somebody or other who could prove that he came by the property in an honest manner. The youth, however, gave the officers the slip, failing to return according to appointment.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Timothy Shine, clerk in the Exchange Office of Roche, O'Beirne & Co., Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Keefe, of the Chief's Office, charged with defrauding a Mr. Thomas Waters, of this City, out of £340. There is probably some misunderstanding in the matter. Complainant in his affidavit states that he paid to the clerk of the above firm £340 for a draft on a bank in Europe. He now learns, he says, that since he deposited this money with the firm that it is bankrupt, and that the clerk acted fraudulently in receiving the money when he knew their affairs remained in this condition. The case will be investigated today at 10 o'clock, in the Mayor's office.

ROBBERY ON BOARD THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Mr. Henry Esher had $170 taken from under his pillow when asleep in the *Plymouth Rock*, while she was on her way to this city. William Ward, a waiter on board, was brought before Justice Osborne, charged with committing the theft. He was held to bail in $500.

Revolt at Quarantine.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Frederick W. Kline, master of the American ship *Hannibal*, appeared before the Marshal to complain of a part of the crew of that vessel for revolt. The gist of the Captain's statement was, that he had shipped a crew on Tuesday for a voyage to Montevideo and back to the United States, to occupy about ten months. A pilot was taken on board on Thursday and the vessel dropped down to Quarantine, where she lay for the night. Yesterday morning the Captain called all hands to make sail, when John Thomas and seven others of the crew refused to do any duty, and the Captain was compelled to return to the City, as he could not safely proceed to sea with a portion of his crew in a state of insubordination. Yesterday the mutineers were arrested by the United States Marshal and committed.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSKETOES AND ALL INSECTS—HASKIN'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE CANOPY AND NET, combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air.

It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of Rubber Braid; it will fit securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

It is indispensable for invalids not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The attention of travelers is called to the change of hour, by the New-York and Harlem Railroad. The Mail Train that has heretofore left the corner of White and Centre-street at 8:15 o'clock A. M., will leave at 7:30 o'clock A. M. And an Accomodation Train for Croton Falls and Lake Mahopac will leave the City Hall at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning from Croton Falls, at 4:30 o'clock P. M. The 5 o'clock P. M. Dover Plains' Train will be extended to Millerton, every Saturday, arriving at 9:45 o'clock P. M.; returning from Millerton every Monday, at 5:30 o'clock A. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RAY'S Zephyr Merino Undergarments, for Summer wear, are composed of a material very light, soft, elastic and durable; and for gently absorbing perspiration, they have no equal, and cannot be too strongly recommended. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution protection; to the strong man safety; to all health and comfort. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.

JAMES E. RAY,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A well conducted Life Insurance Company is an agent for good to any community. Through its instrumentality the provident hand of the parent may continue always to guard his widow and orphan children from want and neglect, and to surround them with the tokens of his watchful care and thoughtful love. Such an instrumentality for unbounded good is the Howard Life Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RINO, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO'S invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; C. ANDERSON, No 696 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. THIMMER, No. 99 Whitehall-street. In boxes, with name and trade-mark in full on each. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 52 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country have generously and nobly recommended this valuable ointment to their patients and the public generally as a sure remedy for wounds, sores and ulcers. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S unrivaled Pianofortes, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S single and double Melodions. Second-hand Pianos for sale or to let. A large stock for sale very low for cash or approved paper. Prices from $100 to $650.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 421 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

YE CONSTABEL.

Ye Constabel ye "Balm" he got,
Ye maiden washed her face,
Ye freckles vanished quick as thought,
And beauty took ye place.

[To be continued.]

[Advertisement.]

COPPER IN SODA WATER.—Persons afraid of drinking impure Soda Water, are invited to examine RUSHTON'S pure block tin fountains and appendages, in front of his store, corner of Broadway and Canal-street. These are the only fountains of block tin in this City, notwithstanding all other statements to the contrary.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great drama of "Rob Roy" will be performed here to-night, with Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, and the whole Company. The programme being completed with the farces of "Crossing the Line" and "Box and Cox."

[Advertisement.]

☞ RUSHTON'S Cream Syrups, and pure, cool Soda Water, can be obtained nowhere else but under the Astor House, and Broadway corner of Canal-street. Vanilla, pineapple, raspberry, strawberry, chocolate, lemon and orange flavors.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR CASIMERE SUITS $10.—A few days more and they will be all gone. 360 pair fine linen Drill and Marseilles Pants of the most beautiful patterns at $2 50. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Personal.

Hon. D. S. DICKINSON attended the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday, and was entertained by his friends in a private room in the City Hall, where a collation was served. The time passed pleasantly.

The Embezzlement Case.

The examination of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, late Deputy Collector of Taxes in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was continued yesterday, before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, but not concluded. The amount proved to be missing thus far is about $6,000.

Collision and Accident.

One of the Greenwood cars and a countryman's wagon, driven by Mr. JOHN WYCKOFF, of Jamaica, came into collision on Court-street, near Montague-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, and a boy five years of age named B. P. MCLANE, who at the time had one arm dangling out of the car window, had two of his fingers crushed. Doctor AYRES of Montague-place attended the boy, and found it necessary to amputate one of the fingers. The car was slightly damaged, and the drivers were both arrested and held until the matter can be investigated. The boy injured is the son of Sergeant MCLEAN of the Third District Police.

Convictions.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions, on Thursday, BRIDGET HARKEY, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to two years' imprisoonment at Sing Sing.

JACOB ZIZIBEEN was convicted of committing an assault and battery upon Alderman LUYSTER. Sentence reserved.

Building Blown Down.

The walls of a four-story building erecting on Fulton-avenue, near Nevins street, Brooklyn, were blown down by the gale of Thursday night. Considerable damage was also done to awnings and signboards throughout the city.

Scalded to Death.

A boy named WM. WHITE, residing in Second-street, East District of Brooklyn, died on Thursday morning from burns received the day previous, by another boy throwing hot water upon him.

Brooklyn Eastern District.

ACCIDENT.

A man named HUGH CAHONE, while working at an embankment in Division-avenue, yesterday afternoon, met with a serious accident, from the falling of a large stone, which struck him in the back. It is thought he will not recover. He was taken to his residence in Grand-street, near Ninth.

THREATENING LIFE.

OWEN RILEY was arrested last night by Officer WARD, of the Fifth Police District, on the complaint of his wife, who charges him with attempting to kill her. He was committed.

THE HEAT.

Two men working in a hay field on the farm of Mr. JOHN DEBOOISE, near Middle Village, on Thursday afternoon, were overcome by the intense heat and fell down apparently lifeless. They were picked up and conveyed to the house, were medical remedies were applied and they were soon restored.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Fire at West Hoboken.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The account in this morning's TIMES of the above fire is incorrect in several particulars. There was only one large dwelling-house burnt with a stable, on the same lot, and the fire originated in the yard from a small stove, and instead of camphene only milk was sold on the premises. Owing to the negligence of the inhabitants, (having no hooks and ladders in the village,) the large dwelling was burnt, which might have been saved by pulling down the stable. Fortunately Engine No. 2 and Hook and Ladder Company from Hobokon arrived and saved the adjoining buildings, in connection with the efforts of the inhabitants, who, with a plentiful supply of water and buckets, did excellent service. All vied with each other to save their neighbor's property. The thanks of the inhabitants are certainly due to the Companies from Hoboken, for their arduous labors.

A CONSTANT READER.

Liquor Prosecutions.

Yesterday, before Recorder CUTTER, of Jersey City, there were two more convictions for illegally selling liquor. JOHN CORRIGAN, at the corner of Prospect and Morgan streets, was found guilty of a second offence, and fined $20 and costs. HENRY FORBES was found guilty and fined $10 and costs—which, not paying, he was committed to prison.

Locomotives.

A firm in Paterson have 57 orders ahead for locomotives, some of which are of the largest quality and greater power. The other Companies have also many orders, which are being filled as rapidly as possible.

☞ We understand that the Reformed Dutch Church of White House, N. J., have tendered a unanimous call upon Rev. A. LLOYD, of Hudson, N. J.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—A letter written on board the United States ship-of-war *Independence*, dated Paita, June 14, says that a portion of the Pacific squadron has been singularly unfortunate, not only in the number of deaths that have occurred, but also in the necessity that has arisen for an almost constant Court Martial. Among the deaths are those of Passed Midshipman WASHINGTON TOTTEN, of Washington, D. C. and Lieutenant JOHN MOONEY, of Maine, who jumped overboard and was drowned. Lieutenant RHIND has been dismissed from the Pacific squadron on charges preferred against him for disrespect to Capt. JOHN BOUTWELL of the *John Adams*. Three or four other officers are to be tried, but their sentence it is anticipated will not be quite so severe. The health of the *Independence* and the *John Adams* was good. The former expected to leave in a few days after the date of the letter.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, July 19, by Rev. Dr. C. Cook, FRANCIS A. CROCKER, Esq., of Baltimore, to Miss MARY BROWN, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. BROWN, of Philadelphia.

At Colchester, Conn., on Wednesday, July 18, by Rev. Augustus Noble, EDWIN R. STINSON, M. D., of New-York, to Miss MARY E. WHEELER, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 19, EMILY, youngest daughter of John J. and Mary Smith, aged 19 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 70 Sixth-av. on Saturday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday morning, July 20, of congestion of the brain, HENRY JOHNS, youngest son of Albert L. and Harriet Winship aged 11 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No. 78 Greenst., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Newark N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Friday morning July 20, SARAH GRAHAM, eldest daughter of the late John H. McCall, and granddaughter of Dr Thomas Boyd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, precisely, from her late residence, No 101 9th-st.

In this City, on Friday July 20 WILLIAM JAMES, twin son of John J. and ANN ELIZA VAN DALSEM, aged 6 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 211 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 20, of dysentery, FRANCES E. PRICE, the youngest daughter of Reuben and Frances Price, aged 2 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, 21st st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 20, of congestion of the brain, MARIA SMITH, daughter of Henry and Lydia S. Ide, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 25 Pierrepont-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 13, SARAH C. B GARRISON, at No. 181 South 4th-s., aged 36 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JULY 20.

$5,000 Indiana Stats 5s...	84	275	Cumberl'd Coal Co	s3	28
5,000 Penn 6s '90.....	98	200	do	s10	28
8,000 Missouri 6s.....	85	550	do	s3	28
10 000 do.....	b60	96	200	do	b30	28
5,500 Louisiana 6s.....	b3	94	200	do	b60	28
12,000 do.....	s3	94	100	do	s3	28
5 000 California 7s '70...	85	100	Nor. Carolina Copper.		
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s...	s3	102½	250	Hussai Mg Company	3
3 000 Erie Bonds of '88..	96	170	N. Y. Central R.R.	s8	101
1,000 Erie Bonds 2of '75..	92	650	Erie Railroad.....		51
2,000 do.....	92	350	do.....		51
1 000 Hud. R. 2 M. Bds	92	300	do.....	b60	51
10,000 Hud. R 3 M Bds	76	100	do.....	s90	51
1,000 Hnd Convt. Bds..	78	100	do.....	b90	51
5 000 Ill C R.R. Bs	s90	85	300	do.....	b90	51
10,000 do.....	b10	85	500	Reading R. R....	opg	90
5 000 do.....	s5	90	100	do.....	s60	90
10,000 Ill Free Bds..	b10	88	100	N. & W R R.	rdiv	39
3,000 N. Y. Cen R Rbds	94	13	N H & Hartf'd R R...	125
7 000 do.....	90	250	Hudson River R. R.	40
6 Bank New-York.....	118	12	Gal & Chicago R R.	109
10 Metropolitan Bank...	109	112	Cleve & Toledo R. R.	89
25 Bank of America....	112	150	do.....	s3	89
10 Merchants Exch Bk	106	50	do.....	s30	89
10 Bank of Commerce...	109	300	do.....	b3	89
7 Ohio Life & Trust Co.	99	50	do.....	30	89
100 Canton Company....	26	50	do.....	b60	90
100 do.....	s60	26	6 Chic. & Rk. Isl R R.	93
50 Panama Railroad....	100	10	do.....	93
50 do.....	s60	100			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 N.Y. Central 7s	s3	102	500	Reading Railroad	opg	90
2,700 Californ a 7s '70...	85	100	do	s30	90
500 do.....	86	100	do	s30	90
50 Nic Transit Co.....	s	17	100	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	89
50 Cumb Coal Co....	s3	28	100	do	b90	90
100 do.....	b60	28	100	do	b10	89
100 do.....	s10	28	250	do	s10	89
30 N. Y. Cen R.R.	101	200	do	b60	90
200 Erie Railroad.....	s60	51	50	Wis. Lake S. R. R.	s3	85
300 do.....	b60	51	25	do	85
250 do.....	s3	51	100	Harlem Railroad..	b60	28

FRIDAY, July 20—P. M.

The European mails per *Canada*, at Boston this morning, reached this City this evening. We find but little in them beyond what we have already published under our telegraphic head. The details of the political news are unimportant. The London accounts to the latest dates speak of an unchanged Money market. The receipts of gold from this country and Australia continued rather extensive, but the course of exchanges with the Continent being against England, led to a considerable export of the precious metal to the Continent, which promised to continue for some time. But in view of the heavy arrivals of treasure in England, and the large amount of bullion in the Bank thereof, the influence of the outward movement in Gold on the Money market was not dreaded. The Bank had lost about $752,255 during the week preceding the last return, as compared with the previous one, but it had not altered its rates of interest. The London Stock market did not exhibit much life, but possessed considerable steadiness. Consols were quiet, and closed at 91½@91¾ cash. The Paris Bourse had witnessed more animation in French Three per Cents, which had experienced a slight improvement, but left off at f.66.15, cash. Letters from Paris state that the application of the Turkish to the French Government to guarantee a loan had been acceded to, and that the amount would be larger than was anticipated—namely, $25,000,000. Our files contain but little in reference to American Securities in the London Market. The *European Times* says that the supply of American State Stocks continued limited and inadequate to the demand—a circumstance much in favor of the various Railroad Securities, in which a good business was going forward, with every appearance of its continuance. Prices were firm and buoyant. On this point, SATTERTHWAITE'S latest circular has the following: "The Market for American Securities continues active, though in State Bonds there is much less business than in Railroad Bonds, the demand for which steadily increases, but is confined to those of well known character, either for intrinsic worth or highly probable future value. New-York 6 ₱ cent. and 7 ₱ cent. Bonds are more inquired for than for some time past. Erie Bonds, 1883 and 1875, are maintained at last week's rates, but have not improved upon the advance reported, per *Africa*, from New-York. For Illinois Free Land Bonds the demand is constantly increasing, and the price is fully ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. above Construction Bonds; for the Shares also, there are many inquiries—they close very firm, with buyers, at 2 dis. Pennsylvania Central and Michigan Central Bonds are both firm. The recent issue of Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds are 5 to 7 premium." The mail accounts from the Manufacturing Districts, and in reference to general business at Liverpool, contain nothing really new.

No remarkable alteration occurred in our Stock market to-day. The weather was unfavorable for the transaction of business. The sales at each meeting of the Stock Board were limited, but as there was no injurious influence brought to bear upon prices, these were generally pretty well sustained. The shares of the New-York Central Road were sparingly dealt in at 101¼. The prospect of a 4 ₱ cent. dividend, payable in August, as mentioned in our last, had no effect on this Stock. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed to-morrow and reopened on the 21st August. A fair amount of Erie shares was purchased, but at a little irregular and weaker prices. Reading appeared brisker, but not quite so firm, though towards the close they were recovering in this regard. A better inquiry prevailed for Cleveland and Toledo, which opened at 89 and closed at 90, b60. Galena and Chicago were inactive, but steady. Hudson River brought 40½; Harlem, 28½, b60; and Panama, 100½, cash; but the operations in these were light. Railway Bonds were not freely dealt in; prices, however, varied little. State Stocks continued without much animation or change in value. The market closed with, if anything, more strength and brighter prospects.

Money was quite abundant, but the demand from responsible borrowers was slack, and the accumulation in the banks and with private capitalists continued, which preserved the ease in loan and discount rates. Call loans were available at 5@6 ₱ cent.; while good 30@90 days' paper was readily discounted at 6@7 ₱ cent. There was not much moving in Foreign Exchanges. Sterling was quoted at 109½@110, without transactions. We heard of a slight business, at former rates, in Continental Bills, for the *North Star*, sailing hence to-morrow, (Saturday,) for Havre, *via* Southampton. The engagements of specie for this vessel, have been, so far, inconsiderable. It is unlikely she will take out much of a treasure freight. A Collins steamer leaves here on next Wednesday, for Liverpool, direct, and what specie is to be immediately shipped, will be apt to be reserved for this packet. The payments through the Clearing-House to-day amounted to $13,870,220 30, and balances to $903,321 43.

The Foreign Dry Goods import, this week, is the heaviest of the season, and is in excess of that of the corresponding week last year, the total being $3,337,098, the week just closed,—most of which was entered for consumption direct,—against $2,384,163, the same week last July. Much of the large import was in discharge of early orders for Fall Goods, which the manufacturers abroad have not been able to fill with more promptness. Hence, the magnitude of the current entries, on the eve of a revival of business. This revival is not expected to become general are the close of the present month. Importers are industriously preparing for it, and the importance of their initiatory movements is shown by the weekly returns of the receipts of foreign dry goods at this port. The import summary for the week just closed, is as follows:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHD'N.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	2 707	$857,757	357	$85 978	261	$89,782
Man. of Cotton	1,703	399 972	147	38,206	152	32,606
Man. of Silk....	1 467	1,383,489	115	91 073	201	65,998
Man. of Flax....	923	271 316	90	22,637	88	17,480
Miscellaneous..	556	188 455	372	8,016	42	18 270
Total.....	7 176	$3 092 089	1,081	$245,910	745	$220 346
		245 909				3,092,089
Total entered....		$3 337 998	Total marketed.			$3,312 435

No less than three new Banks are being organized in this City, if we are to credit reports in the street. One to represent the French and German Dry Goods Importers—with a capital of $1,000,000, subscribed to the extent of $600,000 in Europe, and $400,000 here—is spoken of as being already organized with Mr BERENS as President, and Mr. ERNST CAZET as Cashier; but a name for it yet remains to be selected. Another—to represent the Hebrew commercial class—with a capital of $500,000 or $1,000,000, has been for some time in contemplation; it is now partly organized, with a subscription list which takes a considerable portion of its capital stock. The third is yet in embryo, but if all that is said about the designs of the projectors be true, it is likely to be of the utmost value. A writer in the *Independent* of this week refers to it, stating that some of our heavy capitalists contemplate establishing a large banking institution on Broadway, near the Park, and arguing that it will be of no advantage to the business community, unless it begins with a capital of at least $2 000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $5,000,000. It is contended that the public will then have confidence in it, and its stock will find ready purchasers. Should the discontented ex-Directors of the Broadway Bank pursue their project, and get up a new institution in opposition to the one from whose management they have been forced to retire, their establishment will add to the number of our inchoate Banking Corporations.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 6, 1855.

The renewal of active operations, reported as the ruling feature in COTTON with the close of business last week, was but of short duration—the quantity then taken meeting the pressing requirements of spinners; and the accounts though conflicting in their tenor, per *Africa*, advising a decline in rates at New-York, consequent upon an increase in the receipts at the shipping ports, with the promise of further large arrivals, influenced a curtailed demand on Monday, which was even more circumscribed on Tuesday, and subsequently has been very moderate. The continuance of fine weather and prevailing ease in MONEY matters inspire confidence with the advocates of short supply, who comprise by far the greater number of holders, and whose position is further strengthened by the fact of incoming imports requiring an advance on existing rates, to cover cost and charges, but an element of weakness consists in the threatened general adoption of short time (meetings having taken place in various districts with that object in view, though unattended with any decisive results) in the working of the mills, and by reducing the consumption, lead to a more satisfactory state of trade, should prices materially vary, which occasions a wavering feeling and causes irregularity, enabling buyers to operate below the quotations, which are reduced ½d ₱ lb., but at which quantity could not be realized, the market closing to-day quietly, and estimated sales of 5,000 bales, of which 500 are to speculators and exporters.

The total sales of the week amount to 45,410 bales, of which 36,760 are American. Speculators have taken 11,780, and Exporters 2,330, leaving 31,300 bales of all kinds to the trade.

The import for same time is 52,677 bales, of which 42,959 are American.

The quantity known to be at sea from American ports is about 79,000 bales.

PRICES TO-DAY.

	Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New-Orleans.....	7½d.	6 7-16d.	5d.@5½d.
Mobile.....	7d.	6 5-16d.	5d.@5½d.
Atlantic.....	7d.	6½d.	5d.@5½d.
		1855. Sales.	1854. Sales.
Total taken for Consumption....		1,175,180	998,100
Total taken for Export (actual)..		92 736	82,632

American. Brazil. Egyptn. E. India. W. India. Total.

Stock this day..426,890 45 800 38 540 100 180 380 605,990
Same time 1854..378,988 47,920 57,380 196 960 2,210 885,

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Gov. Reeder's Prospects Brightening—The Commissionership of Patents—Executive Clemency, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 21.

I understand that the Administration are now in possession of documents, which arrived here yesterday, that places Governor REEDER in a highly satisfactory position, and that he will not be removed. It is said that REEDER has Commissioner MONTPENNY in close quarters, and demands his removal.

As I intimated some time since, Mr. MASON, Commissioner of Patents, will resume his duties in December next, his resignation not having been accepted.

The Court of Claims adjourned to-day till the 17th of October. The Judges will remain here a few days for the purpose of adjusting the rules, and before separating will announce the Commissioners for taking testimony in the various States.

In the cases of RICHARD BIDDLE, SAMUEL KAYE, DAVID HAZARD, JOHN MCHENRY, United States seamen, confined in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, under sentence of court-martial for mutinous conduct and language, the President has remitted the residue of the punishment as to as regards confinement, and the prisoners will be released to-day.

The President this morning pardoned six small boys who were in jail under sentence for rioting, the citizens having appealed in their behalf, stating that it would be injurious for the children, taking into consideration their tender age, to associate with the corrupt adults in that institution.

MICHAEL W. CLOSKEY, of Washington, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the Hawaiian Mission to this Government, by the Minister from that Kingdom.

The Boat Race Between the Harvard and Yale College Clubs.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, July 21.

At 4½ o'clock this afternoon a large concourse of people assembled on the bank of the river to witness the boat race between the rival clubs of Harvard and Yale Colleges. Four boats were entered for the prize, viz.: *Iris*, eight oars, and the *Y. Y.*, four oars, from Harvard, with the *Neriad* and *Nautilus*, each six oars, from Yale. There was also present the *Eurydice*, four oars, from Harvard, but she did not engage in the trial. The distance to be rowed was fixed at three miles, starting from opposite the foot of State-street and going down the stream a mile and a half, rounding a stake-boat and returning to the place of starting. The word of starting was 34 minutes 33 seconds past 4—and *Iris* came back at 56 minutes 31 seconds past 4, having accomplished the three miles in 22 minutes. The *Y. Y.* was 47 seconds behind the *Iris*, the *Neriad* was 2 minutes behind the *Y. Y.*, and the *Nautilus* 1 minute behind the *Neriad*. Under the allowance rule, the two Yale boats, of six oars each, gave 22 seconds to the *Y. Y.* of four, and the *Iris* of eight oars gave 22 seconds to the *Yale*, and 44 to its associate the *Y. Y.*—that being 11 seconds per oar. The *Iris* was declared the victor by three seconds. The prize purchased by the citizens of Springfield for the boats of the winning College, is a beautiful set of three silk boat flags, a pennant, Union jack, and United States flag. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested by the spectators of whom there were several present; and, when the result was announced, loud cheers were given for the Harvard Club, in which the Yale boys most heartily joined.

The Landon Liquor Case.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 21.

The case involving the question of the unconstitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, between the people and WILLIAM LANDON, proprietor of the City Hotel, which has created such great interest in this city, terminated this evening. The Jury promptly returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with great acclamation by the immense auditory who were at the City Hall, and is the subject of congratulation among the business classes of our citizens. The defendant's counsel offered, if the complainants choose to appeal from the decision, to unite in framing a case presenting for review various questions arising under the law, and to furnish every facility for obtaining a speedy decision on the appeal.

The Accident on the Vermont Central Railroad.

MILTON FALLS, Vt., Friday, July 20.

The accident on the Vermont Central Railroad, previously reported, occurred to the accommodation train, which left Rouse's Point on Thursday afternoon. It was drawn by the engine "John Smith," which exploded near this place at 6 o'clock P. M. The locomotive and tender were precipitated down an embankment of 20 feet, and were a complete wreck. The baggage car was nearly demolished, and the conductor, RICHARD BUSH, who was in the car, was literally torn in pieces. Mr. FRENCH, the engineer, was also killed, and the fireman was so badly wounded that he is not expected to recover. Three passengers were slightly injured. The track was considerably damaged, but trains are now passing again with regularity.

Operations in the Charlestown Navy-Yard.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 21.

Portions of the steam machinery of the new frigate *Merrimac* arrived in the Charlestown Navy-yard yesterday from the West Point Foundry, and the balance is expected in a few days. The *Merrimac* is being rapidly completed.

An immense foundry is to be built in our Navy-Yard, and is to occupy from two to three acres. The building is to be of brick, two stories high, forming a hollow square, and it will require two years to complete it.

The frigate *Cumberland* is being overhauled, preparatory to going into dock for repairs.

Mortality of Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 21.

The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day, number 105, which is an increase of 46 over the previous week. A large proportion of the deaths were those of children under five years of age.

The weather continues cold and cloudy, with occasional showers.

The weather continues cool and pleasant. The thermometer at 7 o'clock this evening stood at 66° in the shade.

Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 21.

Both branches of the Kansas Legislature met at Westport July 16, according to the resolutions of both Houses, passed on July 6. Gov. REEDER and the United States Territorial officers, with the exception of Chief Justice LECOMPT, were present. The Supreme Court is expected to meet and organize next week.

The Prohibitory Law in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, July 21.

Judge MORRIS decided to-day that HUESTIS, arrested for selling liquor, might give bail to await indictment, and could not be compelled to go to trial immediately before a called jury.

Weather at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 22.

Weather is decidedly cold here this evening, and for the last forty eight hours it has been raining incessantly.

Robbery of the Chicago Post-Office.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 21.

The Post-Office in this city was broken open last night by burglars, and the letters were taken out, robbed and destroyed. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

Destruction of the Verandah Hotel at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 21.

The Verandah Hotel in this city, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000; insurance $95,000.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1199 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM ALBANY.

The Pardon of Jeannes—The Veiled Murderess.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 19, 1855.

I noticed a few days since in the columns of the TIMES, an account of the arrest of a man named JOHNSON, charged with having uttered forged checks purporting to have been drawn by the Agent of the Sing Sing Prison. It is added that JOHNSON was pardoned out of that institution in May last by Governor CLARK, and it is intimated that the prisoner's wife, being beautiful, and having influence at the Capital, will be able to procure for her husband another exemption from punishment. Let me enlarge somewhat upon this intimation, and show what reason there is for its being given out.

WILLIAM JOHNSON was convicted of having embezzled $32 75 from his employer, and on that conviction, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years. He was taken to the prison, and employed by the then officers of the Institution in doing their work, for which his previous pursuits had fitted him. Engaged in the offices, and having almost the entire charge of the books, he became more familiar with the affairs of the prison than the officers themselves. When the change was made in the management of the prison, those to whom was assigned the duty of superintending its affairs, found JOHNSON acting as generalissimo. A rule was made by the Inspectors prohibiting the employment of any convicts to do work for which the State paid others. JOHNSON had but a few months remaining of his sentence, and it was thought that possessing as he did, a thorough knowledge of the prison, and of the iniquities which had been perpetrated by those whom the State had placed over the convicts, it would be exceedingly improper to put him back in the shops, where he would have an opportunity to communicate that knowledge to others. In prison, he had always behaved himself with the strictest propriety; and impelled by these reasons, the Inspector, Agent, Keeper and Clerk united in a petition to Gov. CLARK, asking that JOHNSON should be released from the remainder of his term of punishment. Upon that petition, approved by one of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the condition of the prison, Gov. CLARK was induced to grant the pardon asked, and JOHNSON was released from confinement. That he has grossly abused the clemency shown him, there can be little doubt; but I think the Executive cannot be therefore blamed. He acted upon the petition of those who should be, and doubtless were, disinterested and competent advisers; and in so acting, he was prompted solely by a desire wisely and charitably to exercise the power vested in him by the Constitution.

There is the following town gossip (or I believe court record) in explanation of the impression conveyed that the wife *had* influence at the capital. When her husband was convicted and sent to prison, she applied to Gov. SEYMOUR to have him pardoned. Visiting Albany for that purpose, she became acquainted with an individual whose relations to Gov. SEYMOUR justified his professions of friendship, and gladly accepted his promised influence. She never obtained the pardon which she had so earnestly desired, though she sacrificed her honor and virtue to the man who pretended to have both the will and the power to aid her. Having accomplished her ruin, he made no further efforts to aid her, and when there was a change in the Executive Department, sought to evade further importunities by writing to her that he had left the capital, and should shortly embark for Europe. Destitute, and with an immediate prospect of giving birth to the offspring of her illicit intercourse with her paramour at Albany, the woman had no alternative but to apply to a Magistrate, asking him to compel the father of the child to make some provision for its maintenance and for her own support while sick. The magistrate, from whom I had these particulars, is now engaged in the effort to secure the pecuniary assistance of which she was in need—and pending those efforts it would, perhaps, be imprudent to publish any more in detail, the circumstances which have given birth to the surmise that the prisoner's wife had an influence which would be potential to shield her husband from the punishment he seems so justly to merit. It will be seen that this, like most of the modern romances, has a bitter and degrading reality—a reality which shows at what a cost her alleged influence was obtained, and the failure of that influence to effect the purpose for which she had made such a dreadful sacrifice.

By the way, there is no one branch of the Government around which clusters so much that is embarrassing as the exercise of the pardoning power. No other duty the Executive can be called upon to perform, which involves so much responsibility, or which calls for more laborious investigation, or more careful and profound reflection. To read the papers which accompany each application for a pardon, is of itself a burdensome task—to listen to the strong and earnest personal importunities by which these applications are sought to be enforced, must be to the Executive a severe and at all times a melancholy duty.

In addition to the customary and every-day calls, the Executive has now to hear and determine a case involving more difficulties than any which he has been called upon to consider—the application for a commutation of the punishment of Mrs. HENRIETTA ROBINSON, who is under sentence of death, and who is to be executed on the 3d of August, unless the Governor shall previously give a favorable hearing to the appeals made in her behalf. Mrs. ROBINSON has obtained some notoriety, and is widely known as the "Veiled Murderess," a name given to her from a habit of wearing a close veil whenever in the presence of spectators, and which she positively refused to remove when called to hear the verdict of the Jury by whom she had been tried. Of her guilt there appears to be but little doubt; but there does appear to be ground for the belief that she is at least partially insane. I believe it is mainly upon this ground that almost every influential citizen of Troy, including the Judge who presided at her trial, the Clerk and Sheriff of this County, have petitioned the Governor for a commutation of the sentence passed upon her. From very many who are familiar with the circumstances which surround the case, I hear the most urgent appeals in her behalf—some doubting her guilt, some her sanity—and these appeals are constantly accumulating before the Executive.

But from the outside world—from those who know nothing of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner—from those who have had no opportunities for judging of her sanity or insanity—from the earnest, reflecting, thinking minds throughout all this broad Union—there are coming determined, honest protests and appeals against the barbarity which subjects a woman to the shame and torture of a death upon the scaffold—protests from cold, strong-minded men, appeals from passionate, warm-hearted women. Every mail brings an addition to the number of these letters, and did I think you could find room for them in your columns, I would like to copy some for publication. They afford an evidence of the humanity which pervades the public mind that should be upon the record.

Will they effect the object for which they have been writing—will they arrest from the fate to which she has been sentenced, the unfortunate being whose case has called them out—will they save the State the disgrace of inflicting upon a female the punishment of death—will they keep from the public gaze a spectacle at all times melancholy and degrading, but terribly so when a frail woman is the victim?

I have strong hopes that they will fulfill their mission—that the Executive will heed the public sentiment, of which they must be the embodiment, and give to the poor unfortunate being that mercy which she does not ask nor desire, but which is demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity, and which may not be denied but to the abiding and deep disgrace of our character as a civilized and enlightened State. BETA.

Amusements.

Donna VALERY GOMEZ gives an attractive concert to night at Niblo's Saloon. This prima donna will be remembered by our readers as the impersonator of *Louisa Miller* at Castle Garden. Signora VESTVALI, the contralto, (who by the way has accepted an engagement with Signor ROCCARI for a tour in Mexico,) will assist Donna GOMEZ, Also, Signor ROCCO, Monsieur LAZARO, and perhaps (?) OLE BULL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The English Opera and Chambers-street drollery have succeeded in drawing moderate houses here during the week. A little more activity infused into the former would not be amiss. The latter cannot be improved. BURTON is irresistable whether he plays in new pieces or old ones. On Saturday evening he was called out after the performance of the "Toodles" and made a speech. You know the condition he is in towards the end.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am ashamed to appear before you in my present condition, but I assure you upon my honor, that, like a great many other persons under similar circumstances, I haven't the least idea where I got my liquor. I have a great many more things to say to you about gratitude and that sort of thing, (I have said them a thousand times,) but really I haven't time. Mrs. Toodles is waiting for me, and I am afraid, judging from her habits, will be getting a little impatient, but I can assure you that she, as well as myself, think you a lot of capital bargains, and for once we have both agreed that it is very handy to have you in the house.

AUBER'S Opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be given to-night.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS commence a fresh engagement here to-night. A new drama is announced for to-morrow, from the pen of Mr. H. G. PLUNKETT. "Paddy Carey," "Patience and Perseverance," "O'Flanrigan and the Fairies," and "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty," are on the bill for to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—In addition to the usual attractions at this establishment, "White's Ethiopian Serenaders" are holding forth in the lecture-room. Laughable Summer pieces in the evening and afternoon.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The French dramatic company, now playing here, will produce, to-night, a new drama in five acts by MM. BARRIERE and MUNGER, called "La vie de Boheme." This company is well patronized, and nicely conducted.

SMITH'S TOUR OF EUROPE, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, is deservedly attracting large audiences. It is one of the best exhibitions in the City.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S SERENADERS, No. 472 Broadway, offer a superior entertainment to those inclined for negro minstrelsy.

Others, Botanically disposed, should go and see the big tree at the Crystal Palace, with the big name, measuring eighty feet in diameter—the tree, not the name

Items.

On the occasion of BUCKSTONE'S benefit recently at the Haymarket Theatre, a new and original farce was produced for the first time, entitled "Buckstone's Adventure with a Polish Princess." Mr. BUCASTONE is supposed to be traveling in Russia, and has offered himself as a private secretary to *Princess Ladronoff*; but, after his first application for the situation, a difficulty has arisen with respect to the fortune of that lady. She has refused to receive the addresses of *Prince Gogonoff*, the nephew of the Governor, who, to be revenged, rakes up an old charge against the grandfather of the *Princess*, which, having remained dormant for sixty years, the expenses have accumulated to such an extent that her fortune will be scarcely sufficient to pay the penalty. In this difficulty, the companion of the lady—*Miss Smith*—suggests, to avoid the odious marriage with *Prince Gogonoff*, that her mistress shall declare that "the impossibility" to her union with that unromantic individual arose from her being already married to *Buckstone*, or *Buckstoniskoff*, as he has altered his name "to suit the climate." He arrives just in time to learn that the *Princess* is desperately in love with him, and he consents to become her husband, to save her—particularly her fortune—as he understands that it will be his own. The announcement of the marriage brings upon him the vengeance of the refused *Gogonoff*, who alarms him with the various deaths that Russian noblemen inflict upon strangers who stand between them and their interests. Upon which he declares that he is not married; but, having given offence to some officers whose lives he has spared, by running away after having accepted challenges from each of them—he proves an *alibi* by getting the *Princess* and her companions to produce the marriage documents. He is then pounced on by the *Prince*, is about to be taken prisoner to Siberia, and receives the knout, when he rushes off, followed by soldiers—two shots are fired—the scene changes, and there is Mr. BUCKSTONE in bed. He awakes from his dream and finds to his joy that, instead of Russian barbarians he has the smiling faces of his friends before him; for he recollects that it is his benefit, and that, after the fatigue of rehearsal he had lain down to take forty winks before he came to the theatre to see what sort of a house there was, and seeing it so good states that he will be happy to dream his adventure with the Polish Princess every evening until further notice. The farce, of course, depended upon Mr. BUCKSTONE'S tact in keeping the audience in a constant roar at the various difficulties that his marriage brought upon him, in which he was highly successful, and, therefore, the piece was equally so.

The experiment of a cheap opera at Drury-lane Theatre, London, has certainly been persevered in by Mr. SMITH with most praiseworthy energy, and every chance of its being crowned with success—success hardly earned and well deserved. The performance of ROSSINI'S Opera "La Donna del Lago" has been repeated, and the new prima donna, Miss LUCY ESCOTT, confirmed the favorable impression which she made on her *debut*. The part of *Elena*, of course, devolved upon her, and the manner in which she acquitted herself, says the *Chronicle*, fully bore out the reputation which she has acquired on the Continent. Her appearance is youthful and pleasing; her figure is small and slight, but very elegant; and her voice a high soprano, embracing three complete octaves. It is remarkably clear and flexible, and her intonation is beautifully true. The style in which she executed the first air, "O Mattutial Albori" at once secured her position; the audience were completely carried away by her execution of this air, and from this point until the close of the Opera the performance was one continued triumph. The Opera has been got up with remarkable care, and the gathering of the clans at the termination of the second act was good. At the termination of the Opera Miss ESCOTT was called for, and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. The house was crowded to excess, yet, notwithstanding the immense number of persons congregated, not the least inconvenience was felt, so beautifully has this theatre been ventilated.

The Paris correspondent of the *Evening Post* furnishes the following items of theatrical interest: Mdlle. RACHEL commences Saturday playing a farewell round of engagements before going to the United States. She plays seven times. Then she sails for London, where she plays a fortnight, and sails for the United States. The English Company which came over here has failed, and I am sorry to believe Mr. WALLACK has suffered severe pecuniary losses. The Italian Company, on the contrary, have made a great deal of money. Mme. GEORGE, the veteran tragedian, is now playing at the Odeon. Her talents are a wreck, and her person a hogshead to what they were. I am afraid the wolf drives her on the stage at this late period of her life. What improvidence has been hers! The most ordinary extravagance would have left her wealthy, for so great have been the fortunes given her, they would easily have withstood the wear and tear of extravagance; but such folly! Mme. ALBONI and M. ROGERS appear at the grand Opera to night in "Le Prophete." The police have arrested all the ticket sellers who hang about the grand Opera to sell tickets at five times the lawful price—a rate easily commanded now when the civilized irruption is at its height, since those who are utterly insensible to French prose are pleased with French music and dancing, which one no grammatical plodding to understand, for, without going to the extremes into which Dogberry fell, it certainly may be held *this* knowledge comes by nature. It is said Mme GEORGE SAND has given M. ROSSINI the "book" of a three-act Opera called "Lara."

The following item from *Dwight's Journal of Music* is going the rounds of the press. It relates to a new American prima donna, who it seems has not yet commenced her studies, but can sing "clearly and distinctly *four octaves*." This must surely be a mistake. We suspect it is a misprint for fourteen octaves, or perhaps twenty-four. Why, even JENNY LIND could sing a trifle over *three* octaves "clearly and distinctly." Miss JENNY EGER, however, says *Dwight's* correspondent, "is still quite young, not over fifteen or sixteen, and is endowed with one of the finest, clearest, most birdlike voices I have heard, and of a compass beyond anything I ever heard. Three several times she sang clearly and distinctly *four octaves*, the last time ascending the scale, through the whole twenty-nine notes! Here, then, is an organ of musical expression most rarely found, and one that must be dealt with most gently and carefully, especially just at this period of life. Accordingly, the mere practising of vocal exercises is made to be but a small part of her musical education. She is called upon to devote a good portion of her time to the study of Italian, German, &c.; a foundation is laid by bringing her into the other classes in the Conservatory; so that when the time comes for devoting herself entirely to the vocal studies, she will have that culture, that artistic mental development, which will give soul to all that her astonishing voice shall execute. I have great hopes of this young Baltimore lady."

THE TROY THEATRE.—The work on the new theatre, says the *Budget*, is progressing finely and rapidly. It is believed that the building will be entirely completed and be in a condition to open with dramatic performances on or before the 1st of November next. This building when completed will be a credit to the city. The front will be imposing and beautiful, and the interior arrangements will be such as to command public approval and admiration. We are glad to learn that the popular manager, GEORGE C. HOWARD, will probably take the management of the new theatre for the first season. He is every way competent to the task, and thoroughly understands the tastes of the theatre-going people of this city.

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and DION BOUCICAULT are to commence an engagement in Cincinnati on the 6th of August, at the conclusion of which they are to appear at the new Boston Theatre, afterwards at the Broadway in this City, and conclude their Northern tour at the Walnut-street, Philadelphia, about the latter part of October. BOUCICAULT will open his theatre in New-Orleans, "The Gaiety," on the 3d of December.

We clip the following from the Baltimore *Republic* of the 14th inst: "JAMES MYERS, the clown and one of the proprietors of MYERS & MADIGAN'S circus company, met with an untimely death while performing on the slack rope at Geneva a few days since. The ring by which the rope was fastened gave way, throwing him to the ground with so much force as to dash his brains out.

MR. CHARLES BRAHAM, son of the veteran tenor, has made a successful *debut* in London, after six years study in Italy. He has evidently been very successful in the cultivation of his voice; originally a tenor of fine natural quality, it is now greatly improved in power, sweetness, and equality of tone throughout its whole compass. He has acquired, moreover, a clear elocution, and a good deal of the Italian smoothness and finish of style.

An English Opera Company has been playing during the past week at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss FANNY VINING commence an engagement there to-night.

ANDREW ENGLISH, the late manager of the Infant Drummer, found guilty in Augusta of swindling, in his late lottery scheme, was fined $100, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

The Philadelphia *City Item*, of yesterday, contradicts the report it gave the preceding week that BAKER had leased the City Museum

The Richmond Theatre, Virginia, is to be reopened next season by J. H. TAYLOR, with HENRY LEWIS, low comedian, as acting manager.

The new theatre at Columbus, Ohio, is to be opened on the 12th of September by JOHN M. KINNEY & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY finished an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, on Saturday.

The Howard Athenæum, Boston, is to be opened for dramatic performances by WILLARD jr. August.

The Boston National re-opens on the 27th of August.

HARRY HALL is engaged at Wallack's for next season.

The Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, is to reopen on the 18th of August.

The RAVELS are drawing crowds at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

☞ A Musical Convention will be held at Williamstown, Mass., commencing on August 7, to continue three days, under the charge of Dr. LOWELL MASON and Prof. LABAR, of New-York.

Fire.

An alarm of fire was occasioned at 10½ o'clock on Saturday evening, by a fire among some phosphorus in boxes in the rear of No. 188 Pearl-street. But little damage was done.

☞ In our notice of the St. Mary's R. C. T.'s Society's excursion on Thursday last, we made no mention of the fact that Capt. RUSSELL, of the Thirteenth Ward, who, with a squad of men, accompanied the party, was materially aided to his work by First Lieut. BLAIR, of the Seventh Ward. Lieut. O'KEEFE, of the Thirteenth Ward, was also in attendance.

MRS. MARY CHANNELL, a member of the United Society of Harvard, and who was one of the choir singers that welcomed Gen. WASHINGTON to Boston, died in that city a few days ago, in the 91st year of her age.

Seventeen towns of Chenango County, according to the present census, show a falling off in population for five years of 503. Norwich is the only town that shows an increase.

Ex-President TYLER is at Old Point Comfort.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church—Its History—Description of the new building.

The first settlers of Westchester, according to BOLTON'S History of the County, made early provision for the support of religion, and the education of the young.

Between the years 1666 and the close of 1691 Rev. Mr. BREWSTER, Rev. EZEKIEL FOGOR, Rev. MORGAN JONES and Rev. WARHAM MATHER, of the Congregational Church, were successively settled amongst them. In 1692, they appear to have been without a spiritual guide; in January of that year, it was voted in town meeting to apply to Hon. Colonel HEATHCOTE to procure a minister for them during his travels in New-England; and on the 15th day of December of the same year, the General Court of Sessions ordered "that within every town, precinct and patent within this county, due observation of the Lord's Day shall be kept, and for the want of an able minister, the inhabitants shall employ a reader, to read out of good books two sermons every Lord's Day—that is to say, one in the forenoone, between 9 and 11 o'clock, and one in the afternoone, between 2 and 4 o'clock, at such places as shall be thought meet and convenient by ye inhabitants of such towne, precinct, patent, &c." In the following year, 1693, the first organization of the *Episcopal* Church took place, but it was not until the year 1700 that the first Episcopal *Church* was erected; and when, in compliance of Lord CORNBURY, then Governor of the Province of New-York, "the Venerable Society for the Propagation of Religion in Foreign parts" sent Rev. JOHN BARTOW, the son of General BARTOW, or BERTAUT, a French Protestant refugee, who fled from France to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, as a missionary to Westchester.

On writing home, Rev. Mr. BARTOW said he found the glebe of one hundred acres a wilderness, no part of it having been cultivated, with a small house of public worship (twenty-eight feet square) built of boards, with neither pulpit, desk, nor bell in it. The first election for Church officers occurred the year of Mr. BARTOW'S arrival; and £55 were levied for the minister's maintenance, Westchester, Morrisania, (the Manor of Morrisania) Eastchester, Pelham, Rochelle and Yonkers, each paying their quota of the amount.

In 1704, four years after the settlement of Mr. BARTOW, the Church is described as one still unfinished, being neither glazed nor ceiled; although Westchester had then for the past eight years been a borough town, and could boast of having its Mayor, Recorder, Board of Aldermen, and Sergeant of the Mace, or Mace Bearer, as well as its Court-House, Prison and pair of Stocks.

In 1706 Queen ANNE presented the communion plate, consisting of a chalice and paten, also cloth for the communion table and pulpit, a church bible and book of homilies.

Rev. Mr. BARTOW died in 1725, and was succeeded the following year by Rev. THOMAS STANDARD, who died in 1760, after being the incumbent for more than thirty-four years. Rev. JOHN MILNER was the next missionary sent out from England. He arrived at his mission on the 13th of May, 1761, and in 1763 he obtained a charter for St. Peter's Church, Westchester, which was granted by GEORGE III. on application of CADWALLADER COLDEN, then Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-York.

On the death of Rev. MILNER, in 1776, Rev. SAMUEL SEABURY accepted the mission, and remained there until the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain in 1776, when he effected his escape to Long Island, then in possession of the British—the American troops having burned the pews and converted his church into a hospital, quartered the cavalry in his house and consumed all the produce of his farm. Rev. Mr. SEABURY was subsequently the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Rev. THEODOSIUS BARTON succeeded Rev. Mr. SEABURY in 1790, and in 1794 a new church edifice was erected on the site of the old one, and consecrated in 1795 by Right Rev. SAMUEL PROVOOST, Bishop of the diocese.

In the same year Trinity Parish, New-York, granted to this church the sum of $750; in 1796, $500, and in 1809, five lots of ground in Reade, Chambers and Warren streets, New-York—the value of which, in 1850, was estimated at $22,500.

In 1851, notwithstanding that churches had been erected in New-Rochelle, East Chester, Yonkers, Pelham, West Farms, East Morrisania, and Central Morrisania, formerly within the ministry of St. Peter's parish, it was found necessary to provide additional accommodations by "the erection of a church of greater capacity, commensurate with the wants and prospects of the Parish."

No sooner were the plans and proposed site of the new church submitted by the Committee, however, than considerable opposition to the same was manifested by a number of persons, some on the ground that the graves of their ancestors would be disturbed by the foundation of the new church; others contended that the land selected for the site of the new edifice belonged to the town, while others argued that the new church, built according to the proposed plans, would incur too extravagant an outlay, and probably involve the church property, which would not be consented to. The Vestry, however, consisting of wealthy individuals, commenced the work in earnest; but a suit was instituted and a temporary injunction obtained against the erection of the church on the site selected. Consequently the work upon it was suspended for upwards of a year. In every legal proceeding had in the matter, the Courts decided in favor of the Church, and awarded the Vestry damages to the amount of between five and six thousand dollars for the interruption occasioned by the injunction. And it is now stated that the bad feeling which for a long time existed relative to the affairs of the church has in a great measure subsided; that the sale of the pews which took place on Tuesday of last week, proved very satisfactory, and that the new church will be consecrated at an early day.

About the time that the work on the new church was resumed, (March, 1854,) through the carelessness of the laborers in making fires in the old building to warm themselves by, it was set on fire and burned to the ground; in consequence of which occurrence the Society has since worshipped once each Sabbath in the Methodist E. Church, until within the last few weeks, when, for want of room, they have held services in the unfinished edifice. Indeed the church was never in so flourishing a condition as it is at this time, having trebled within the past seven years under the pastoral charge of its present Rector, Rev. C. D. JACKSON. Seven years ago there were only forty communicants, while there are now about one hundred, and as many children regularly attend the Sabbath School. It is also worthy of note that notwithstanding the members of this Church consist of the most wealthy of the county, and are considered to entertain the most aristocratic notions of exclusiveness, they have made the most liberal provision for the accommodation of "poor folks." In fact, all whose means preclude the idea of paying for the privilege of attending will here find a cordial reception.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW HOUSE.

The new Church which has just been erected, and is now nearly finished, is a substantial and handsome edifice, built in the constructive rural gothic style of architecture, of the native snodstone, found in large boulders in the immediate vicinity, a peculiar formation admirably adapted as a building material, both on account of its light tinted color and even texture.

The Church is situated on the main road, facing west, with a tower on the north corner 17 feet square at the base, and 130 feet high to the top of the cross. The steeple is strongly-framed woodwork, and covered with ornamental slate-work in two colors, the beautiful red of the New-York Hebron Quarry and the blue Welsh slate

On the south corner, covering the south nave, corresponding with the tower which stands in front of the north nave, is the open south porch, that pleasing and convenient appendage of the English Episcopal Churches.

The Church is 96 feet long and 42 feet wide, exclusive of the transepts, and 70 feet wide, including the transepts. The chancel is octagon, commencing at the east side of the transept, and extends back 22 feet. On the northeast corner, formed by the north transept and the chancel, there is a fine vestry room, 17 by 10 feet.

The division between the nave and the aisles is formed by the posts which support the roof, showing the entire wood construction on the inside. The chancel is arched with moulded ribs, supported by columns with ornamental cops and vases. Each of the five sides of the chancel forms Gothic panels with tracery supported by smaller columns. A part of the tracery opens by means of circular windows into the open air, and is to be filled with stained glass. The side windows, which of course are pointed and divided by mullions, are likewise to be filled with stained diapered glass of a plain warm color, surrounded with ornamental borders of rich colors. The north transept window will contain a design representing the seal of the original charter of the Church, a very happy idea to commemorate the early date of the founding of that corporation, which is one of the oldest in this country. It represents a vessel approaching our shores with a minister of the gospel carrying the Bible.

To G. T. ADEE, Esq., one of the Vestry and Building Committee, the church is indebted for the introduction of this historical monument of our dependence on the British Crown at that period, as well as for many of the pleasing features of the building—which, by its simplicity, adaptation to the place, selection of design, material and finish, reflects great credit on that gentleman and his colaborer of the Building Committee, GOUVERNEUR WILKINS, Esq. Mr. NEWBOLD, the other member of the Building Committee, was one of the ill-fated passengers of the *Arctic*.

The walls of the interior are painted very successfully in imitation of stone, and the wood-work of the roof, gallery, &c., in plain colors. The pews are grained in imitation of oak, while the chancel, furniture and outside doors will be made of the real material. The communion-table will be of Caen stone. It is to be regretted very much that the pews are a mere imitation of oak, no matter how successful that imitation may be; and the ceilings, posts, &c., would certainly have offered a fair field for painting in bolder colors.

The good sense, taste and wealth of the parties at the head of affairs in this church lead one to hope that these improvements will yet be made.

The cost of the building is about $35,000, and may be considered a fine specimen of a country church, liberally executed, and well located in the old burying-ground of Westchester village, surrounded with beautiful shade trees.

Mr. A. EIDLITZ, Rose Building, corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, New-York, was the architect of the building.

Young Men in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your editorial in Thursday's edition, on the subject of our "Robust" young men enlisting in the United States Navy, will meet a hearty response in all parts of the Union, *outside* of the exclusive cliques who fill all the offices in the service. It is a mystery to me how Young America can so far degrade himself as to voluntarily relinquish all chance of being a MAN, as he most assuredly does in entering the Navy as a common seaman, to be beaten and kicked about by every contemptible upstart in the service—even an Irish marine will brow-beat and bully him into submission, as I recently saw at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn.

I hope, Mr. TIMES, you will do all in your power to induce our young men to shun the Navy until PROMOTION is open to them according to merit.

PROGRESS.

Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg to add my testimony to that you have published, as to the occasional insolence and invariably disagreeable and forbidding manners of one of the clerks or attendants at the Astor Library. I have two or three times made a journey to New-York on purpose to consult volumes which I presumed to be in the Library, and on inquiring for them have been impertinently and rudely replied to, so much so that on the first occasion I thought my inquiry had been misunderstood and was considered an insult. When I asked wherein I had been so unfortunate as to offend, I was referred to the "Rules," and when I said that I had not been favored with a sight of the Rules, I was answered that the Library had not undertaken to supply me with eyes. After being received a second time in much the same style, I called on a literary friend in the City and asked him if I was mistaken in supposing the Library was open to the use of all, stating my experience. He answered, "Oh, they don't know you; you must let me introduce you to Dr. Coo: WELL."

I have since observed that there is a great difference in the manner of the young gentleman to different people. I once saw two threadbare Germans—evidently scholars, but starving poor—so rudely repulsed in asking for some information that I was moved to offer them an apology myself in behalf of the country; and on calling at the Library when dressed for a dinner party, I found myself very differently treated from what I was when I came in my traveling clothes.

I am a rather small and modest-looking fellow, over thirty years of age, and don't wear spectacles.

RUSTICUS.

A Lady's Experience at the Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Your notice of incivility at the Astor Library, induces me to give you the record of my own experience there.

I am a stranger, not only in New-York but America, and as such, exceedingly anxious to visit the various institutions of which your country is so justly proud. Foremost on my list was this noble library; and accordingly a week or two since I went there with a lady, who remarked before entering, "I very seldom come here, though I should be glad to do so; but really the *employé* is so *brusque* that I dread even to ask him for a book."

Her words were entirely true.

I requested a copy of *Iphigenia*, and, upon handing the card, had it returned with a snarling command "to give the author's name!" I also wished for *Antigone*, and in the annoyance caused by the rude tones of the librarian, wrote upon *Iphigenia* "SOPHOCLES," and on *Antigone*, "EURIPEDES," a mistake which any one would see was purely accidental. The gentleman in question made no remark until he had been for the book, which he gave me with the worst possible grace; and then said: "EURIPEDES did not write *Iphigenia*—people should know what they come for."

I apologized politely, but it was of no avail; indeed, so much annoyed was my companion by his very rude manner to me, that she observed: "I told you how it would be; let us leave this place."

I have only been a short time in America, but I have seen many of your public places of interest; and in this instance *only* have I met the slightest incivility. It is indeed a pity that this noble Institution, ranking so favorably with our older European libraries, should be so marred, and its benefit to society so lessened, by the *brusquerie* of one of the *attachés*.

I had made a long entry on my journal of this abuse, but I shall correct it so far as to admit that this incivility, if it is not remedied, is at least not sanctioned by the people of New-York.

I am yours, obt.,

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

The Astor Library.

HAVERSTRAW, Penn., Thursday, July 19, 1855

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In yesterday's EVENING TIMES I notice the complaint of a lady respecting the rude treatment she had received at the hands of an assistant librarian of the Astor Library. I was not at all surprised by the article in question, having myself, upon two occasions, been treated with such ungentlemanly *brusquerie* by the assistant, doubtless the same man, that I was prevented from calling for such works as I wished to consult, by my unwillingness to expose myself to insult. Word my request for books as I might, I found it impossible to avoid the most irritating censures from the person referred to. It appeared to me at the time, that, as you justly remark, this was by no means the intention of the founder. I am prepared to substantiate my remarks, if required. Yours, W. A. B.

PARISIAN NEWS.

Death of Madame Girardin—Theatrical and Operatic Items—Miscellaneous Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 5, 1855.

Madame EMILE DE GIRARDIN died on Friday night of a tumor in the stomach, after an illness of some weeks. She was second only to Mme. GEORGE SAND as an authoress, and as a dramatist was infinitely her superior. Her literary career was one of unvarying success, and her life a life of cloud-less prosperity. When still very youthful, and was M'lle DELPHINE GAY, she obtained, by one volume of poems, the title of the Tenth Muse, and even at an earlier period composed upon the death of Gen. FOY a most admirable poetical epitaph. Her *Lettres Parisiennes*, weekly chronicles of events and of her own domestic experiences, became long ago classical. She seems to have discovered her dramatic qualifications comparatively late; her first comedy, "L'Ecole des Journalistes," was interdicted by the Censure; her first tragedy, "Judith," attained but a full success d'estime. In 1847 or '48, she produced "Cleopatre," in verse, RACHEL playing the principal character. This work carried her at one bound to the highest rank. Three years ago this was followed by "Lady Tartufe," of whose immense success I need not now remind you. Her *Joie Fasse*, however, is a domestic drama in one act, entitled "La Joie fait Peur," and written and performed for the first time last Summer. The best of the critics said of it at the time, that there was no other instance on the stage of so immense an effect being produced by the employment of such simple means. It is, in fact, but "the modulation of one single note." You have seen the play in America, under the name of "Sunshine through the Clouds," but I have not learned from the press that it was appreciated there. Inferior to Madame SAND in the control of language and in the attractions of style, she was far above her in the knowledge of human nature, in the analysis of the heart, and in the dissection of human motive. She entered the political arena for a period, in 1848, and forced CAVAIGNAC to release her husband, whom he had imprisoned, by a formidable attack in satiric verse. I shall have finished this brief sketch of her life, when I add that she was unrivaled as a conversationist; that the poor and the unfortunate of her parish will have deep reasons to regret her, and that GIRARDIN, in her death, loses not only his wife, but the most intrepid and constant of his political advisers. She was buried yesterday, from the church of Chaillot, near the Champs Elysées. The Abbé MITRAND spoke, over the grave, in behalf of religion, and JULES JANIN in behalf of literature. The whole concourse went on foot from the church to the distant cemetery of Montmartin. Among the ladies was M'lle RACHEL.

The Grand Opera has made an energetic appeal to the police to prevent, by any and all means, the purchase of tickets for the "Vespers," by speculators to be resold at advanced prices. The authorities in the box office refuse tickets to these gentlemen, when they know them, but the latter easily find means to circumvent them. Their usual way is to accost servants in livery whom they see approaching the theatre, and to induce them to take two boxes instead of one, or six stalls instead of three. The Prefect should adopt this plan: He should impose a fine of $20 on any individual who *purchases* of a speculator. This would speedily correct the abuse, just as mendicity has been checked in certain communes in France, by fining those who *give* to street beggars.

The Hippodrome has produced a military pantomime called "The Crimea," beginning with the Alma and ending at Inkermann. The author is Mr. ARNAULT, the manager of the establishment, and after the performance, the audience was immensely amused at seeing him dragged forth upon the arena, to receive the congratulations of the public, as if he were VERDI or MEYERBEER. He was welcomed with shrieks of laughter, and a running fire of hisses.

The Summer theatre in the Champs Elysées opens to-night with the "Barber of Seville," in pantomime, to ROSSINI's music. *Figaro* is Harlequin, *Don Basil*, Clown, *Bartholo*, Pantaloon, and *Rosina*, Columbine. MERY and THEOPHILE GAUTHIER have written verses for the inauguration.

One of the Boulevard theatres is preparing a comic apropos upon the Exposition, to be called "Dating! Boom! Boom!" This title shows that the great show is to be called to naught for a shabby dance, as Dating and Boom are words used to express the fuss and parade of great promises and daring announcements, with very little execution and comparatively slight fulfillments. However, this is unjust, as the Exposition is now a very magnificent display. The steam power does not, as yet, amount to much.

The languages being honorably represented just now upon the Parisian stage, the dialects are also to put in their claim upon public attention. After the Italian company and the English company, comes the Provencal company from Marseilles. They not only bring their idiom and their accent, but they bring their literature too. M'lle MARIA D'ARBONARD is to appear in "The Racy Oubilier," a comedy by Mr. PELAGON, of Toulon. The prologue is by Mr. BRUN, of Marseilles. TAMAIN is in the city, doubtless to assist his brother and sister-troubadors.

Do not confound Provencal and Provincial. Of the latter, there are plenty, and anecdotes of them abound. One will suffice to give an idea of the whole. A young man from the interior, had, upon his arrival at the capital, been hospitably and luxuriously treated by three Parisian acquaintances. They gave him a grand dinner, took him to the opera, to theatres and balls, and moreover invariably paid his scot as well as their own. One day, on arriving at the toll-bridge over the Seine, which they intended to cross, and where one sou is exacted for each passenger, the provincial rushed to the collector, saying, "Gentlemen, I must beg you will allow me—you have paid often enough—no, but I declare, *this time it's my turn!*" He deposited four cents, and felt that he had canceled all obligations. I have no doubt that this story is a calumny.

DUMAS' complexion is, I think, getting darker and darker every day. At any rate, his disrespectful son said of him not long ago, "My father is a dreadful proud man; I should not be astonished to see him mounted up behind his own carriage, to make people believe he keeps a negro servant."

The *Débats* announces that at the recent celebration of the "Commemoration," at Oxford, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon M. BUCHANAN, *ex-President of the United States*. This is as bad as its famous translation of the word pine-apple. It rendered its literally *pomme de pin*, which means pine cone, and is neither eatable nor juicy, and is rather polar than equatorial.

A somewhat famous Irish story has come back to us this week from the Crimea. A Zouave took seven Cossacks prisoners. Being asked how he accomplished so arduous an exploit, he replied, "*Mon Dieu! je les ai environnés!*" "Faith, yer honor, I surrendered 'em!" I do not remember *how many* the Irishman surrendered, but I imagine that the Zouave has imposed upon him in point of numbers.

I doubt whether any Theatre ever undertook to produce a work requiring such a combination of resources as does PAUL MAHERIOU'S "Paris," now in rehearsal at the Porte St. Martin. The time occupied in the play is fourteen centuries, and the characters, representing the principal personages who have illustrated their history, are connected together by the development of a legend, giving it a consecutive interest. Each actor has some four or five parts to enact. BOCAGE, engaged expressly, performs the enchanter *Merlin*, *Abeilard*, *Moliere* and *Voltaire*: Madame GUYON represents *Heloise*, *Jeanne d'Albert* and *Madame Roland*; Madame NAPTAL personates *St. Genevieve*, *Joan of Arc*, *M'lle. de la Valliere* and *Charlotte Corday*; Madame MARIEE plays the Roman Courtezan *Imperia*, *Melusina* and *Catharine de Medicis*; M. DESHAYES, under the name of *Jacques Bonhomme*, typifies the people of France, in its different stages of advancement; little COLBURN is, of course, the *Gamin de Paris*, (b'hoy;) DELPHINE BAUN is the *Grisette*; and the admirable BOUTIN the *Bourgeois*. The scenery consists of twenty-seven sets tableaux, and the costumes number over sixteen hundred. These latter have all been designed from history, by the manager's wife, the grisette, DELPHINE BAUN, above mentioned.

Madame DE GIRARDIN has left two plays, one for the Gymnase and Rose CHERI; the other, unfinished, is a comedy in verse, and in five acts, entitled "Les Ridicules Perniciaux." It is said that either EMILE AUGIER or PONSARD will complete it.

A tradesman in the Palais Royal has the following sign over his door: "Aux Armes d'Angleterre." This he wished to translate and to put it upon his shop bill. Instead of consulting a Briton, who would at once have told him "The English Arms," he did it himself by the aid of a dictionary. The result is this: "To the Weapons of England."

A letter from a wounded French prisoner in Sebastopol says: "The Russians treat us with enormous attention." *Punch* ought to take back its picture of the fictitious Hungarian massacre.

DICK TINTO.

ENGLAND.

Who is Responsible for the Defeat Before the Malakoff?—Louis Napoleon's Speech—Miscellaneous in London—Lincoln.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, July 6, 1855.

You will see from different statements that you will receive by this mail, that my views on the defeat of the 18th ult., and its consequences upon the cordial alliance, were perfectly correct. An editorial in the *Times* admits that while the attack on the Redan, *after* the French had already been repulsed from the Malakoff, was an evidently hopeless enterprise, its omission would have given rise to much mortification. The unminced meaning of this and similar confessions is, as I said in my last, that the English share in the common defeat was a gratuitous piece of *complaisance* toward the alliance. This is so true that part of the storming parties never received orders to advance, but kept quietly within the trenches and looked on and saw how a small band of their countrymen were being sacrificed in order that the shame of the defeat might not rest entirely on French shoulders. But, though Lord RAGLAN has thus by partaking in the failure provided against the ebullition of ill humor in those who failed, still the spirit of recrimination is let loose, and we see that, though much be left unsaid of what is thought, the blame for the failure is thrown from one to another. A correspondent from the Crimea to the Paris *Constitutionnel*, (who is said to be a staff officer,) has sent a report, which produced such sensation as to induce the Imperial Government to remind the public that the said paper is not a *semi-official* organ. The military correspondent, who seems to be a great admirer of General BOSQUET, makes no secret of his discontent at PELISSIER'S commandership, but on the other hand is equally frank in exposing, in some cutting, lucid, short lines, the tardiness and partial non-fulfillment of the English operations. It was but last week that I had to call your attention to an anti-English article in the *Pays*. Now we have the *Constitutionnel* coming out in the same mood, and it must not be forgotten that these papers are the two chief organs and supporters of the Empire, though their statements should now and then be disowned by the policy of the Cabinet.

It has been remarked, but not in the papers, that NAPOLEON scarcely mentions at all the English alliance, in his last speech. He seems to have been at a loss—not knowing what to say. An unpleasant difficulty. But he spoke of Austria, whom he expects to do her duty. She does it, in reducing her army and serving her Protector. Neutral she is not. Oh, no! she is Russian; only she is too modest to confess it. Well, the DAILY TIMES was, after all, not quite wrong in maintaining, in spite of occasional appearances to the contrary, that Austria would not fight—that she is like MAZEPPA bound to a Cossack's charger, on the plains of Hungary. The allies will not hurt her in the least. Lord LYNDHURST's (otherwise masterly) speech, and CLARENDON's reply, have shown us how much she, "faithless beauty," is still liked and flattered by the governing classes, whether in the Cabinet or in opposition. So let us dismiss her until some untoward accident shall disturb her reliance on Western imbecility.

The Hyde Park demonstrations promises to be renewed against the Beer bill of last year. Public spirit, you see, is not against the spirits on this side of the Atlantic. I hope you may be spared the sight of demonstrations like that in Hyde Park, but I am afraid that you will not become disgusted without some experience to the effect, that encroachments on the *individual liberty* of subjects as well as citizens are sure to call forth a violent reaction. I hope to be mistaken, but I would not be surprised to hear very soon, that the Maine Liquor law in New-York has been inaugurated by fearful riots and terrible bloodshed. Sunday sacredness in London has, at all events, not profited by Sabbatarian Legislation. People will not go to Church for the mere reason of their being shut out from anywhere else. They will go to the Park, like on last Sunday, or to Pallmall as it is said to be their intention to do, the day after to-morrow. The Clubs are terribly frightened. It would certainly be very uncomfortable for the noble members of the Carlton, Reform, and Navy Clubs, to be disturbed in their convivial jollity by the sudden invasion of the dining rooms, by an army of workingmen, shut out from *their* clubs. I do not, however, believe that anything of the kind is intended, though spoken of it is.

Lord RAGLAN's merits are rewarded by a pension to his wife and children. He himself has been paid the last honors and will soon be forgotten, unless General SIMPSON—his definitive successor—should make people regret him. Last Tuesday evening, when the Queen's message respecting the pensions was brought down to the Houses, there was a truce of some hours between the belligerent parties, "to bury their dead." The hostile ranks fraternized, and all the great guns were silent and solemnly cold, with the exception of one solitary shot from Mr. MILNER GIBSON, whose rifle went off, and caused some alarm in spite of the white flag. PALMERSTON deprecated the impropriety of the occurrence, and there the matter dropped, to be taken up again next Monday by Mr ROEBUCK.

LEOPOLD, of Belgium, is here. I told you of his coming, some weeks ago. I hear that the Queen's journey to Paris has been fixed for the 14th of August.

There is no news of any importance, and I have every reason to believe in the correctness of my opinion—expressed a week ago—that nothing decisive is likely to be attempted by the Allies, for some four or five weeks. Whether the Russians will not try something, is another question. Eupatoria seems to be menaced, but it has always been and so it may be still, without further consequences. Russian forbearance, in that quarter, is certainly inexplicable.

A small party will leave Boston for Lawrence, and other settlements in Kansas Territory, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., under the auspices of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company. It will consist chiefly of the families of individuals who migrated to the Territory last Fall and early this Spring, for the purpose of preparing new homes, to which their wives and children are invited. This will afford a convenient opportunity for those to go out who do not wish to wait until the regular Fall parties start.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Paris Fashions.

From the London Court Journal, June 30.

The departure of the Empress for the Eaux has caused a stir in the ateliers of the fashionable couturiers of Paris, owing to the mystery which has attended the confection of her trousseau, and the great difficulty in procuring information concerning it. Having been fortunate enough to obtain a view of most of the toilets of which it is composed, we cannot do better than begin our monthly record of fashion by the description of a few of the dresses, by which her Majesty will convey some idea of the taste and elegance of Paris to the distant regions of the South.

The first which struck us was the beautiful batege Victoria, of Scotch plaid of the brightest hues, scarlet and green, with a broad check of white to amalgamate the two. The dress was made with a plain skirt very full, but without flounces, the corsage quite plain and cut low, without any sleeves whatever. Over this is to be worn a high corsage, fitting close up to the throat, and composed of an entirely new description of black lace, the pattern being of a check white, as pronounced as in any thicker material. The alternate squares of opaque and transparent black upon a full skin have a most bewildering effect; the hardness of the contrast is alleviated by the embroidery in the transparent squares, usually of a very delicate point de Venise pattern. A broad flounce borders the corsage, headed by knots of plaid ribbon with short ends. The sleeves are of novel make being open both on the inside and outside of the arm, and a shorter sleeve, composed of two puffs in Mogul, divided by bunches of plaid ribbon, surmounting them at the shoulder. The three portions of the sleeve are joined by the same sized bunches of plaid ribbon down to the wrist, which is closed by two puffs in correspond with those at the shoulder. These rows of puffing encircle the throat, accompanied always by bunches of plaid ribbon. The corsage is made tight to the figure over the bosom and buttoned from top to bottom with large flat plaid enamel buttons; this is the greatest novelty of the costume, and gives an effect to the whole most striking and most stylish.

Another plaid toilet was of light Summer silk, which was pointed out to us as the perfection of Lyons taste and skill. The squares are of enormous size, of every bright color, green, violet, rose, and pomegranate. Each square is shot in its own shades. The effect of these *chatoyant* colors, so soft, and yet so brilliant, is wonderful. A white canezou of plain muslin, without any trimming, save a narrow edging of Valenciennes lace round the plaited garniture which encircles the waist, is to be worn with this skirt. The sleeves are made à la Gamma de Vergy, very full, reaching a little below the elbow, where they are tightened by a band, into which is set a broad plated frill, edged with Valenciennes. The studs are of coral, with sparks of gold à la Bragance. The great defect of these large checks is the impossibility of wearing the body of the same material, on account of the back and sleeves, which invariably remind one of Polichinelle.

The dresses in mousseline de Chine are all with flounces—a disposition of the most tender and delicate mance of stripe possible to behold. These dresses are most elaborately trimmed, as the flounces are for the most part edged with fringe or quilled ribbon, causing the dress to stand out to an enormous width. No dress now-a-days, however elaborate the pattern, is ever made without the corresponding ribbon being sent from St Etienne.

Another mode which the Empress has patronized greatly has been the colonnes à la Watteau. The colonne is composed of ruche ribbon, and placed all round the skirt, increasing in width as it approaches the hem. A white crape dress of this description, with blue colonnes, was much admired. The colonnes were made of silk cut bias, and pinked at the edge, which gave them a much more light and feathery look than ribbon would have done. Another dress of white crape, with colonnes of lilac marabout, was above all things regarded as beautiful. This dress was made with double skirt; the top one only being ornamented with the colonnes, while the second was decorated with bouillonnes of tulle as pure and light as snow. A lilac silk with a reseau of great velvet, was considered the chef d'œuvre of the robes a pretension. It was made perfectly plain in the skirt and corsage, and instead of the mere bretelles of velvet which have been worn so long, a whole reseau covering the shoulders with cross bars. From the waist depended alternate short and long ends of about three feet in width, the long ones reaching to the bottom of the dress and the short ones a little above the knee. This dress obtained the palm by unanimous consent. The muslin and light bareges presented no striking novelty worthy of record. They were principally of the light cashmere patterns on a white ground, and are considered very elegant. The printed muslins and tarlatanes offered nothing new; the colors are faint enough to be almost invisible, and this is the token of the dress being manufactured this year. Altogether this exhibition of her Majesty's dresses, which took place at the Tuileries, was highly satisfactory in point of taste.

Mousseline de Chine and barege de lin promise to be abundantly worn. The latter article is quite new and is made in narrow stripes of bright fresh colors, such as lime and green, buff and white, brown and green, &c; &c. Dresses of this material have been seen in great variety in the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne.

Bonnets are at the present moment prettier by far than they have yet been seen. Madame LAURE has really surpassed herself in her paille de riz and velvets. These bonnets have a cachet de distinction which none others can possess; they are small but not hanging down behind. Across the passe is laid a jarretière of velours colored velvet, edged on either side with black lace. Another jarretière of the same is crossed over the passe a little nearer the crown. On one side close to the brim is placed a tuft of scarlet feathers, which creeps over the edge to the inside, where it exists amid blonde and quilling down the side of the face. Nothing was ever invented more elegant than this bonnet. It has been made in all colors with every other description of flower, but still retains its name of the chapeau verreue. Leghorn bonnets have been showing themselves of late. They are made of the primitive form, a trois bees behind. Some ladies never think their wardrobe complete without a Leghorn bonnet, and thus it is that every season they are beheld, even though not strictly the fashion. This year they are mostly trimmed with daisies and small field flowers, with tendrils of long grass which reach to the shoulder, but on one side only. This fashion has already crept to the chapeaux d'étoffe, but is not so pretty nor in such good taste as when applied to Leghorn. Madame NOEL has brought out a very pretty bonnet, which she calls carlette à la reine. The fonds is of sky-blue velvet, and the passe of paille de riz, round which a wreath of roses pompons creeps most gracefully, ending in a bunch of larger roses with long tendrils falling over the bavolet behind.

Our general observations:—Swedish gloves are now exclusively worn; they are made of all colors, but gray and light green are preferred. Coral has resumed its usual Summer influence, and the bombas, worn by the Empress at her very last reception, have set the fashion afloat, so that every jeweler's shop has been ransacked to find others of the like size. Veils are once more exploded. But in their place a deep fall of lace (not blonde,) has been applied to many bonnets by Madame BARENNE and other fashionable milliners. Some of these ladies have endeavored to introduce the trimming à la Serviette all to the back of the bonnet, but hitherto with little success. The Empress has taken only one of this kind from Paris. Bands of ribbon placed all round the skirt seem to maintain their vogue, even although the Winter is over. These bands sometimes cover both skirt and body, descending from the shoulder to the hem. Pocket handkerchiefs have resumed their exorbitant size, and scarfs are making a most desperate effort to regain the place they have lost. Brodequins of the same color as the dress have come once more into fashion, and large buttons of enamel are worn with them instead of the lace, which has hitherto been the fashion.

Parliamentary Notables.

A spirited London correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* gives the following interesting personal notices of several of the leading members of the British Parliament:

LONDON, Monday, July 2, 1855.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH is a fine speaker, with a loud, clear voice, and straightforward style. His person is tall, well formed and commanding; his hair is still abundant, though nearly gray. There was only this drawback to his speech, that it seemed prompted as much by party spirit as by any other motive. In all the war debates, in both Houses, the demon of party too often shows his feet. Two men, on this evening, seemed really in earnest; Lord LYNDHURST, in his exhortations to the Ministry to assume a high tone in their demands upon Russia, and to prosecute the war with all the vigor possible, and the Earl of CLARENDON, in his deprecation of the rash handling of delicate matters by parliamentary debaters, and of imputations upon the good faith and honorable conduct of other Powers, which threw serious obstacles in the way of the negotiations in progress between the Governments. CLARENDON is a tall, well formed man, of light complexion, and nearly bald, with no remarkable oratorical pretensions. LYNDHURST is a well preserved gentleman, of middling stature, who conceals his age and his baldness by a brown wig. He is, as you know, an American by birth, having been born in Boston. The Duke of ARGYLE was the fourth speaker on the occasion. He is a man of middling size, about 35 years of age, with high forehead, and red Scotch hair. His manner is quick, almost pert; his voice high, and he speaks rapidly.

Lord DENMAN followed, opening with a long quotation from HORACE, pronounced in a thundering voice. He also deprecated too hasty criticism of Kings and Governments. One or two other speakers made a few remarks, and the subject dropped. No action was taken, but, to use Lord PALMERSTON's expression, the matter had been "ventilated" in the Houses of Lords.

At the opening of the sitting, Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the chief citizens of the colony of Barbadoes, praying for protection against the competition of slave grown sugar. The Iron Peer is tall, vigorous, somewhat slight, with a large head a little bent in the middle, and bushy gray hair. He spoke in a loud voice, and beat the table violently with his hand; (he stood at the Clerk's table, in the middle of the House.) He made the most terrible denunciations of the Slave trade, and felicitated himself upon the success of the measures which he carried through Parliament in 1811 to check it. He complimented of the efforts of Spain, and stated that the Slave trade was still carried on in Cuba. A debate followed in regard to a "Building Society's bill," to which I found that he had a bullet wound at the back of his neck. He now tried to make himself understood by talking Latin. Pointing to the wound in his neck, he asked *Meriate est?* When I told him it was not mortal he pressed me by the hand, and said, *Paire mater, et sorar sunt mihi.* He said he was a lieutenant of the 7th Hussar Regiment. When he saw me open my case for a bandage to dress his wound, he thrust his hand into one one of his own coat pockets, and produced his own for that purpose. All the Russian soldiers, very wisely, carry these things about with them."

Russian Prisoners in Great Britain.

The Russian prisoners at Plymouth are marched out in parties of about one hundred at a time every other day, accompanied by a guard of soldiers or marines for an airing; sometimes they go a few miles in the country on the Tavistock or Exeter roads, and at other times are taken in boats across the passage at Cremyll, and walk on the pleasant and picturesque roads near Mount Edgcumbe. During the last fortnight there have been three deaths of prisoners. The interments in the new cemetery of Pennycombequicke on each occasion have been attended by a large number of the men, but by none of the officers. The behavior of the men during the ceremonies of sepulture of the Greek Church is of the most reverent description. Among the prisoners who have families there are many good vocalists, and their performance of an evening of devotional music is listened to from beyond the walls of the prison by hundreds of people. Their harmony is peculiar and very pleasing.

General Eyre's Occupation of Sebastopol.

An eye-witness writes that on the 18th the feeling of the English, as well as the French, was for supporting General EYRE'S Division in the lodgment they had made in Sebastopol, and that if this brigade had been properly supported, there is little doubt that the south side of Sebastopol would in a few hours have been in our possession. General PELISSIER, in a Council of War held on the 18th, wished to continue the storming, and to support the 3d Division, then actually inside the works; but this Lord RAGLAN would not consent to, but would in the first place relieve the four regiments (14th, 28th, 38th, and 44th,) shut up in Sebastopol. PELISSIER, on the contrary, argued they should be supported; that by the way they would have to come out, other regiments could get in; and that being so very close to the Arsenal, they could effect the destruction of that important place. However, Lord RAGLAN'S determination was that they should be relieved.

A Lady Decorated on the Field of Battle.

While the attack on the Mamelon was going on an English lady, the wife of one of the officers, was present, and displayed great coolness and courage. General PENNEFATHER observing this went up and cut off a medal from the coat of a dead Russian officer, and in the most gallant manner and with a very pretty compliment pinned it on her shawl, saying she had fairly earned it. The general is a great favorite with the army, and the lady, who has great personal attractions, and is the daughter of an old general officer, highly prizes the medal, which she literally obtained on the field of battle.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM.—This well-known lecturer and writer died on Saturday, at his residence, Stanhope Lodge, Upper Avenue-road, after a severe and protracted illness. Not many months since the deceased commenced an "Autobiography," which promised to be exceedingly voluminous. The portion published sufficed to show that the career of the author had been singularly chequered and adventurous. Mr. BUCKINGHAM was in his early days at sea, in an humble capacity. He afterwards became connected with journalism in India, traveled over the greater part of the world, and returning to England, acquired some fame as a lecturer, and grew conspicuous by his connection with various philanthropic schemes, many of which were looked upon as impracticable. In 1832 he was elected M.P. for Sheffield, and continued to represent that constituency until 1837. While in Parliament he was active in promoting the Temperance Movement, and was instrumental in obtaining the Committee at whose instance the well known medical evidence respecting intoxicating liquors was collected. His connection with the British and Foreign Institute, and the ridicule with which many of his proceedings were visited by *Punch*, will not be forgotten. Lately, since his name was placed on the pension list, Mr BUCKINGHAM has not taken an active part in public life. As a lecturer, he possessed many advantages, his voice and manner being extremely well suited for oratorical display. He was also fluent and animated, and gifted with a lively imagination. He died in his 69th year.—*London Daily News.*

Launch of the New Cunard Steamship Persia.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., a great event occurred in the Clyde—the launch of the *Persia*, a steamship of unequaled power and dimensions, to ply between Liverpool and the United States, the property of the Cunard Company, represented in Liverpool by Messrs. D. & C. MACIVER. This stupendous vessel far outstrips in her proportions all that has yet been achieved in the way of shipbuilding. She is considerably larger than the *Great Britain* or the *Himalaya*, and may be pronounced the greatest vessel in the world;—so much of which she will continue to wear until Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S mammoth ship, now steaming on the Thames, shall have kissed the water. The launching of this gigantic craft appears to have been regarded as a great national event in the western districts of Scotland, and such in reality it was. The Lord Provost of Glasgow presided at the entertainment which inaugurated the *Persia's* introduction to the waves over which she is destined to course and to triumph, and the space which the proceedings occupy in the Scottish papers may be traced partly to the fact that the launch forms a new epoch in the history of the Company's trans-Atlantic boats,—for the *Persia* is not built of wood, but of iron,—and partly to the pride which the people on the Clyde take in this, the noblest of all their handiwork.

A Veteran of a Hundred Fights.

An aged soldier and sailor died on the 25th ultimo, at Manchester—JOSEPH GILMAN, of Hulme. JOE was a hero, a warrior, from his cradle to his death. He was born at Little Over, near Derby, in 1759, and consequently was in his 96th year. He fought in more than a hundred battles in his country's cause, and in a still greater number on his own account. He fought under RODNEY and HOOD in the West Indies, off Port Royal in April, 1782, against the French Admiral, Count DE GRASSE, and is believed to have been the last survivor of that eventful day. Whether right or wrong, JOE was one of the foremost mutineers at the Nore. JOE dictated the third, the effective telegraph message to Mr. PITT—namely, "unless their demand for double pay was granted, to soldiers as well as sailors, in one hour they would weigh anchor, and with fifty ships of war, in four hours, they would lay London in ashes!" In this case JOE'S threat, without blows, conquered both minister and monarch! This rebellious act was JOE'S chief glory; he used to say he "had rendered no other service to his country or mankind to be compared with it." JOE'S favorite, the immortal NELSON, personally selected him to accompany him in the *St. George* to the Baltic, to Copenhagen. At Copenhagen JOE received a compound fracture of both legs. He served in the Royal Navy about eighteen years, and was one of the forlorn hope in the storming of Seringapatam.

New Operations of the Allies.

The *East German Post* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg containing the following passage: "The general opinion entertained here is that the Allies are preparing an expedition against Nicolaief, in the government of Kherson. This town is, in some respects, of greater importance than Sebastopol. The latter is merely a place for harboring the Russian navy in the Euxine, whereas Nicolaief is its cradle. Here are the large dockyards where the great ships of war are built; here is the Admiralty; and here, also, are collected those vast stores of timber and other materials for shipbuilding, the collecting of which requires a great number of years. If the Allies could succeed in destroying the stores and vast organization of this place they would obtain a far more certain guarantee of the reduction of Russian power than they can obtain in Sebastopol, where they are endeavoring to catch some half-dozen ships or so. It is true the Anglo-French fleet would have to make great sacrifices in attaining this result, for the Bug presents obstacles of every kind. Strand batteries have been erected; the rampart of earth round the town is said to be immensely strong, and I am told that there is a large garrison to man the works. Nevertheless, they have no great faith in the impregnability of the place, especially since the capture of Kertch.

A Russian Envoy in England.

A correspondent writes: "M. PETERSEN, the Russian Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, who has recently visited France and England, was discovered on board the Peninsular Mail Packet *Tagus*, soon after the latter left Southampton for Lisbon, on the 17th ult., through the American Ambassador to Portugal, who happened to be on board the same packet. The latter gentleman was asked if he knew M. OZEROFF, the Russian Ambassador in Portugal, and he replied that he did, and he incidentally mentioned that M. OZEROFF's Secretary was on board the *Tagus*. The latter appeared a very agreeable, gentlemanly man, on board, and spoke English fluently. Some of the English passengers were very indignant when they found out who was their fellow-passenger, and they stated that if they met an English man-of-war, M. PETERSEN should be put on board of her, as a prisoner of war, for they found out that he was in England when the fire happened in SCOTT RUSSELL'S ship-yard, and burnt a Government gun-boat. The English Ambassador at Lisbon was informed of M. PETERSEN'S having arrived from England as soon as the *Tagus* reached Lisbon. It appears that the Russian Secretary, this time, reached England by way of Havre and Southampton.

Capture of a Russian Officer.

An army surgeon writes to the Kilkenny *Moderator* on the 11th, from before Sebastopol: "On the 7th, a little boy, 8 years of age, the grandson of a soldier made prisoner a Russian officer, whom he conducted with much pride to the first parallel, the officer all the time keeping the little man's musket and bayonet. I asked the Russian if he spoke French, he shook his head and said, 'No speak;' but he explained in English, pacing. I made signs that I was one and he then took off his coat, when I found that he had a bullet wound at the back of his neck. He now tried to make himself understood by talking Latin. Pointing to the wound in his neck, he asked *Meriate est?* When I told him it was not mortal he pressed me by the hand, and said, *Paire mater, et sorar sunt mihi.* He said he was a lieutenant of the 7th Jaeger Regiment. When he saw me open my case for a bandage to dress his wound, he thrust his hand into one one of his own coat pockets, and produced his own for that purpose. All the Russian soldiers, very wisely, carry these things about with them."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Constantinople of the 25th says: "The son of Admiral LYONS, who commanded the *Miranda*, died yesterday, from the effects of a wound which he received in the leg at the time of the last bombardment of the forts of Sebastopol. The funeral takes place to-day. General LARCHER has given instructions, in an order of the day, to a part of his staff, and several naval officers, to assist. Captain LYONS was a young man of great promise. Before his death he wrote two well-written letters to his father and to Baron de Rutzy of his relatives."

An English paper says: "Mr. JOHN B. DILLON, barrister-at-law, late of the 'leaders' in the Young Ireland movement of '48, and one the least unsafe the safe but dangerous ones constituents of that the same period, has arrived in Dublin from the land of Know-Nothings, where he has, it seems, been singularly successful in his professional capacity. With creditable good taste, Mr. DILLON, since his temporary return to his country, is living in the strictest privacy at the seaside, eschewing all the vanities of 'popular notoriety, and not even permitting his arrival to be noticed or mentioned in the journals devoted to the 'cause' which led to his exile."

Intelligence has been received from Folkestone, at Lloyd's, announcing that a steamer, which had evidently been in collision with some ship in the Channel, and had been taken in tow by the Government transport steamship *Chester*, No. 182, had gone down in about fifteen fathoms, some two miles off Folkestone, between 7 and 8 that (Saturday) morning. Nothing further had transpired, but it is believed that they were endeavoring to make the port when the steamer foundered.

At a meeting of the British jurors of the French Exhibition held on the 2d of July, at No 14 Rue du Cirque, Paris, Lord ASHBURTON in the Chair, it was resolved unanimously, "That it is desirable an early intimation should be given to the British public of the great excellence of the Exhibition and of its marked advance in the objects exhibited over that of 1851. That it is eminently worthy the attention of artists, of manufacturers and their workmen, and of all classes in the United Kingdom."

Lieutenant General KRASNOFF, Field Hetman of the Don Cossacks, makes a report on the visit of the Allies to Mariopol on the 5th ultimo. His report, published in the *Journal de St Petersbourg* of the 26th ultimo, concludes with the assertion that "all the stores of provisions belonging to the crown were saved." Another passage in his reports points to the inference that they were removed in wagons before the Allies landed.

TO THE CZAR.—By the last American mail, a newspaper arrived at Liverpool, addressed to "ZAR ALEXANDER, Esq., Emperor of Rooshie, Rooshie, Europe." The sorting-clerk at Liverpool, probably mistaking the address for Ross-shire, sent the paper in the Liverpool bag to Inverness, whence it had to be sent southwards again. We hope the contents may please the potentate, for whom, we presume, it is intended.—*Inverness Courier.*

It is understood that a portion of the foreign legion, which is being organized and drilled at Shorncliffe, will be in such an advanced state of discipline as to be ready for embarkation about the 20th of July. The destination of part of these troops is the Baltic, and the remainder the Crimea.

The Select Committee appointed to ascertain whether Baron ROTHSCHILD is disqualified to sit for the City of London, on account of his being a Government loan contractor, met on Wednesday to choose their chairman and determine the course of proceeding.

First on the list of some new publications forbidden to enter the Austrian Empire is the *Westminster Review*. *Forini's History of Italy*, translated by Mr. GLADSTONE, and *Gervinus' History of the Nineteenth Century*, are placed in the same category.

Letters from Hamburg affirm that cholera was quite prevalent in many ports of the Baltic, particularly those in near connection with the English fleet, and that in several cases it had proved fatal to many seamen employed on board those ships.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople calculates that the number of men belonging to the armies of France, England, Russia, and Turkey, who have perished, since the commencement of the war, amounts to half-a-million.

The Military Governor-General of St. Petersburg announces, under date of 13th (25th) of June, that on the 12th (24th) of June no change had taken place in the position of the enemy's fleet in the Gulf of Finland.

The *Fremdenblatt*, of Vienna, states from the Crimea that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has sent for 24,000 men more, and that he has reinforced General LIPRANDI's corps with another division.

Colonel YEA, who fell in the attack on the Redan, was the eldest and only surviving son of Sir WILLIAM WALTER YEA, Bart., Pyrland Hall, Somersetshire.

Cannon, on a new principle, are about to be shipped from Sardinia to the Crimea, which carry with effect to a distance of 5,000 yards.

A telegraphic communication is now established between Odessa and St Petersburg.

Commencement at Cambridge.

From the Boston Advertiser, 19th.

Among the distinguished gentlemen sitting on the platform, we observed Hon. James Savage, Hon. Samuel Hoar, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Willard Phillips, Hon. John G. Palfrey, Hon. John H. Wilkins, Hon. Stephen M. Weld, Rev. N. L. Frothingham, Rev. F. D. Huntington, Rev. Edward Beecher, Rev. George E. Ellis, R

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The usual complement of drunk and disorderly persons were brought before the Police Magistrates yesterday and committed to prison in default of payment of their fine. The topers appear, as a general thing, to be more repentant now than they ever were. One gentleman, anxious to avoid appearing in the topers' list, swears he only drank coffee. Another refused to be sworn or tell his residence, but circumstances compelled him to surrender in less than 24 hours. One case yesterday was disposed of by sending the inebriate three months to the Island in addition to her fine of $10; she will probably be sober before she gets down again. The "sun stroke" excuse at the Police Courts did not succeed yesterday, the weather was too cool to put in that plea.

There appeared to be more liquor stores open yesterday than any Sunday since the Fourth of July. The total number of arrests for intoxication during the last 24 hours was about 70.

THE FREE LIST.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

Before Justice Pearsey.

Thomas Clancy, of Avenue A, was drunk last night, bought it of John Carr in Avenue A; paid sixpence a glass for it; his wife sold it to me; don't know that it was imported.

Samuel Kingsland, follows the water; acknowledged being drunk last night; drank spirits and water; bought it in Twenty-sixth-street; can't tell the man's name I bought it of; don't know whether it was imported or not.

HAS A MEMORY.

Richard Bray, No 147 West Twenty-seventh-street, was drunk at the time he was arrested; drank brandy at Smith's in Thomas-street; also drank brandy at Whittaker's in Centre-street; drank at Finland's in Leonard-street; paid for all the liquor he drank at the different places; drank at a number of other places, but could not recollect where they are situated; did not know whether the brandy was imported or not.

ISN'T POSTED UP.

Thomas McPortland, Twenty-sixth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, thinks he was drunk at the time he was arrested. Drank brandy at John McKenna's, in Tenth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street. Didn't pay for it. Don't know anything about importation of brandy. Can't tell where else he had liquor.

JERSEY LIGHTNING

James Kelly, Thirteenth-street, between avenues A and B, became intoxicated on brandy and beer, obtained in New-Jersey.

NOT IMPORTED.

Robert Patterson, No. 69 Fifteenth-street, drank some gin, which he bought at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, of a Fred. Mink. Was of the opinion that Mink don't keep any imported liquor, from the fact of his selling it at three cents a glass. Was treated by a friend.

WOULD TAKE THE PLEDGE.

Mary Nugent, No. 43 Laurens-street, was drunk. Bought six cents' worth of gin in a corner store; don't know the name. If let go, she pledged herself not to drink any more. Has three children.

A DEAD HEAD.

Hugh McGinnis, No. 251 Spring-street, does not know where he got his liquor; it was somewhere near Spring street Market; didn't pay anything for it.

COFFEE DANGEROUS.

Thomas Cliban, No. 126 West Twelfth street, drank nothing but coffee; somebody must have put drugs in it, or something deadening.

James Casey, No. 556 Second-avenue, purchased liquor in the Second avenue, and at a number of places; don't know any of them; thinks it was brandy.

William Gilman, No. 20 Clark-street, purchased liquor of a man named Martin, who keeps store corner of Clark and Dominick streets; bought two glasses of brandy there, for which he paid six cents; bought some of a woman at No. 20 Clark-street, named Connolly, and paid 3 cents.

Pat. McQuillian, No. 65 Clarkson-street, got his liquor in the house No. 307 Twenty ninth street; did not know the person's name who keeps it.

Patrick Mullang, No. 3½ Marion-street, drank six glasses of liquor of some sort at No. 4 Centre-street, for which he paid 37½ cents; drank at other places, but don't recollect where.

ONE GLASS FINISHED HIM.

Robert Walker, Montgomery-street, Jersey City—don't recollect drinking any more than one glass of brandy at the Northern Hotel, corner of Cortlandt and West streets; didn't pay any money for it.

Nicholas Roach, No 83 Eighteenth-street, bought a glass of rum on the corner of Centre and Walker streets, and paid 3 cents for it; don't know the man's name he bought it of.

John Dugan, No. 53 Robinson-street, got some rum at a place in Sixth-avenue, near Fortieth-street; didn't pay anything for it.

Thomas Dunn, New-Jersey, bought all the liquor he drank in New-Jersey.

James Sullivan, No. 338 Eighth-avenue, got all the liquor he drank in the shop he works in; did not pay anything for it; don't know where it was purchased.

Pat McJay, Sixteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, drank four glasses of beer; bought it of a person in Avenue A, near Sixteenth-street, and paid twelve cents for it; don't know the person's name.

Caroline Brown was fined $10, and sent up to the Island three months.

Washington Hamilton, No. 329 Hudson-street, was committed because he refused to take the oath and tell where he got his liquor; but after being in confinement several hours he was glad to capitulate. The bedbugs in the cells of Jefferson Market prison were unbearable, and he wanted to pay his fine and leave; but the Judge was gone.

ESSEX MARKET.

At Essex Market about twenty-four persons were brought up on the charge of being intoxicated. There was nothing interesting in the complaints.

Before Justice Bogart.

Michael Lee, No 202 Twenty-fourth-street, did drink liquor yesterday; got the first glass in Roosevelt-street, but don't know the number.

Nancy Doe, No. 544 Pearl-street, drank some liquor, but where she can't tell.

Peter Leary, No. 122½ Fulton-street, drank liquor but where he can't tell.

Henry Wilson, No. 2 Ferry-street, remembers drinking liquor in Cherry-street, but nowhere else.

THE TOMBS.

A KNOW-NOTHING.

Michael Mahon, No. 31 Washington-street, indulged too freely—don't know where he got his liquor. His memory was jogged by the fine of $10 or ten days imprisonment.

CLIPPING HIS WINGS.

James E Clarke belonged to the ship *Flying Dragon*; sailed out about town, shook out a reef, got more sail than ballast; hove to under a star—not exactly the North star or a lucky star—and was towed to the Tombs; couldn't say where he got grog, as he was out of his latitude; $10 or 10 days.

A PEPPERMINT TOPER.

John Malloy belonged to barge No. 1, foot of Franklin-street; only took a few glasses of peppermint cordial. No go, however,—$10 or ten days.

RATHER NEIGHBORLY.

Mary Dunmore, No. 20 James-street. A woman in the house "gave her a nip." She had evidently taken a sip too much. $10 or 10 days.

DRUNKEN SHEELAH.

Officer enters with a female gloriously drunk.

Justice Bogart—What's her name?

Officer—She won't tell, Sir.

Justice Bogart—Then we will call her Drunken Sheelah—Is it my name you want, Sir?

Justice Bogart—Yes. Tell me your name.

Drunken Sheelah—What's your own name, Sir? Are you the Judge? And if you're the Judge, then my name is Anne Mullar.

Justice Bogart—Anne Miller, is it?

Drunken Sheelah—Not Anne Miller; Anne Moller, Sir.

Justice Bogart—Well then, Anne Miller.

Drunken Sheelah—(Indignantly, and in a still louder tone)—Anne Moller, Sir. Call me my right name.

$10 or ten days.

Brooklyn—The Toynbee Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 21.

Before Judges Brown and Strong.

The People vs. *Thomas Toynbee.*—The appeal of the defendant from the judgment of the Court of Special Sessions, (heard by D. K. Smith, Police Justice of Brooklyn, on the 17th day of July instant,) by which he was convicted of "Selling and having in his possession with intent to sell, intoxicating liquors, and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and the further sum of $5 87 for the costs and fees of such judgment, and to stand committed until such fine and costs be paid, not exceeding fifty six days; and it was further adjudged that the intoxicating liquor so seized and described in said complaint should be forfeited, and a warrant issued that said liquor so seized and (or either be destroyed" came up for argument this morning before the above-named Judges; Judge Beckwell being unable, from indisposition, to attend, and counsel consenting to submit their written points to him.

Messrs. J. M. Vancott and N. F. Waring appeared for the prosecution and John A. Lott, Alexander Hadden and S. D. Morris for the defence.

The grounds of the appeal were:

First—That the Justice erred in denying the motion to dismiss the complaint, and discharge the defendant.

Second—That the Justice erred in not admitting the defendant to bail, to appear at the next Court of Criminal Jurisdiction.

Third—That the Justice erred in admitting evidence of the sale of intoxicating liquor by the defendant.

Fourth—That the judgment of forfeiture was not authorized by the issue, and is void.

Fifth—That the arrest of the defendant, and the seizure of the liquor, were unconstitutional and void, and the Justice acquired no jurisdiction over the defendant or the liquor seized.

Sixth—That the provisions of the Act under which the proceedings were taken, and the judgment had, are unconstitutional and void.

Seventh—That the defendant should have been discharged, and the liquor seized returned to him.

The return of the Justice showed that the defendant had been convicted on the complaint of a police officer of selling one glass of brandy and one bottle of champagne, and the complainant had seized the bottle of champagne and the bottle from which the brandy was sold.

The points as raised on the trial were that the complaint be dismissed, and the defendant discharged, upon the following grounds, to wit:

1. That it does not appear by the said complaint that any crime or offence whatever has been committed by the defendant.

Sub. 1. Because it does not appear by said complaint that the intoxicating liquor alleged to have been sold by the defendant is prohibited by the act under which the prosecution is instituted.

Sub. 2. Because it does not appear that the liquor so charged to have been sold by the defendant was domestic liquor, and not imported liquor.

Sub. 3. Because it does not appear by said complaint that the liquor so alleged to have been sold by the defendant was not liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States.

2. That the provisions of the act under which this prosecution is had are unconstitutional and void.

The motion was denied; whereupon the defendant said he did not request to be tried by a Court of Special Sessions, and objected thereto, and offered to give bail to appear at the next Court having criminal jurisdiction.

The Court overruled the objection and declined to receive such bail.

The trial then proceeded, and the witness testified as above, and on cross-examination said that "champagne wine" was imported liquor.

Alexander Hadden, Esq., opened the argument for the defendant. He said that the section under which the defendant was charged did not prohibit the sale of liquor imported, and it was neither alleged nor proved that the liquor which the defendant was charged with selling was not imported. The case of Brown *vs.* The State of Massachusetts, (decided in the United States Court, and reported 12 Wheaton, 419, 422,) settled the question that the right to import gave a right to sell, and we also found by the United States Statutes that wines paid duty on importation. Where the exception was embodied in the enacting clause of a statute as an exception, and not as a separate proviso, it must be averred in the complaint or indictment. Upon this the authorities were numerous. He would cite 2 Saunders on Pleading, 257; Vavasour *vs.* Ormond, 6 Barn. and Cress., 431; 1 Chitty's Criminal Law, 282-5.

The defendant again could not be convicted of selling imported liquor in quantity less than the original package, unless it was alleged that the liquor so sold was imported liquor, and imported in larger packages or quantities.

The defendant could not be tried without being indicted, because by a provision of the act itself the offence was in effect characterized as infamous, depriving as it did a party convicted of his right to sit as a Juryman.

It could not be, as had been argued, that such preclusion was on the ground of interest, for there was or would be no question at issue in which they were interested, except the validity of the act itself. The whole scope and effect of the act was to render a particular species of property comparatively valueless, in manifest violation of the vested rights of the owners and of those natural, fundamental and inalienable rights which underlaid all Constitutions and which it is their object to protect and preserve.

The Legislature could not render anything a nuisance. What was or was not a nuisance was a matter of adjudication; not an attribute of the Legislature at all, as they were clothed with no judicial functions. So by a similar rule the Legislature had no right to declare or decide a natural or physical fact, as that all distilled and malt liquors were intoxicating. They had, moreover, no right to declare any act a crime, which was not by common consent conceded to be *malum in se*, or which was from necessity required to be prohibited.

Mr. Van Cott, late Corporation Counsel, replied in an elaborate and well digested argument, in substance as follows: To support the judgment which had been rendered in the Special Sessions the prosecution must sustain in the first place the pecuniary penalty, and in the second the seizure and destruction of the liquor, which is a cumulative penalty. Now the Legislature must have imposed either alone, or it might impose both together and add imprisonment. The power that can take life and deprive the citizen of his personal liberty can amerce in money and in the property which is the instrument of the offence. In this case there had been a trial; the defendant was brought before the Court; the charge clearly stated; the witnesses confronted; and every opportunity given to cross-examine, to produce rebutting evidence, to have a full hearing, with the aid of counsel, and a formal adjudication. Assuming the tribunal to be properly constituted, the trial is free, therefore, from valid objection. Green *vs.* Briggs, 1 Curtis, 311; Fisher *vs.* McGirr and others, 1 Gray, 1.

Here there was no general warrant to search and seize, but a particular authority to arrest a person in the criminal act and bring him and the instrument of the crime before a magistrate. The objection may be urged that the champagne forfeited was within the exception made in 1 Sec. of the Act. Now, that penal statutes were to be strictly construed, was a rule in aid of interpretation and assisting in ascertaining the intention of the Legislature, was quite true; but the paramount rule was, that effect was to be given to the legislative intent. The Act was a unit, and the question was not what was the literal sense of an isolated sentence, but what was the legislative intent that spoke through the frame and language of the whole Act. (2 Bill 196. The People *vs.* Bedell, Collector of the Village of Geneva.) In that case the Act did not name him as an officer, or provide for his appointment or election; but incidentally alluded to collectors' duties. The Trustees appointed him, and for not accounting, &c., he was held guilty of a misdemeanor under 2 R. S. 696, Sec. 3d.

The general intent of this Act was so far limited as to avoid conflict with Treaties and Acts of Congress, but the exceptions were not defined; they were neither "foreign liquors" nor "imported liquors," in terms; but they say in effect, The particular liquor which you sell, if it is permitted to be sold by any Law or Treaty of the United States, is not prohibited by us.

Taken literally, the Section did not operate. United States Treaties and Laws do not give the right to sell in terms; but they imply a right to sell liquor in a certain manner.

Suppose the treaties and acts in terms said the liquor might be sold while in the original packages. What would the exception mean? Did it not mean the same thing when the identical right is given only by implication? As the Court has to go out of the section to find out the meaning, it must go wherever it can find a help to the interpretation. Now the office of Section 22 is to define and limit. The Legislature said we had used words so large that they require limitation. We have used vague and indeterminate expressions which require definition, and we will put in a section that will make the first section clear. In Section 1 the general term, "Intoxicating Liquor," is used; and in Section 22 the exception was made in regard to Cider when not sold in quantities less than ten gallons—"provided," that it shall not apply to Alcohol and Wine made by a manufacturer from his own Grapes to importers who sell in the "original packages"—to certain cases where "intoxicating liquors" form a considerable part of commodities sold under other names, and to liquors in Bonded Warehouses. And now finally, "intoxicating liquors" and "liquor" as used, except as in the Act, "shall be construed and extended to include Alcohol and distilled and malt liquors and all liquors that can intoxicate, and all drugged and mixed liquors, part of which is Alcohol or distilled or malt liquor." It would be absurd if the first section excepted all imported liquors to add in Section 22 a more limited exception.

Judge Strong—There appears to be a right to sell imported liquors.

Judge Brown—It does not appear to me that the exceptions in these sections are directed to the same end.

Mr. Van Cott—Your Honors will observe they except liquors in bonded warehouses. There would, surely, have been no occasion for that, if it were permitted to sell all imported liquors, because there are no others there.

Judge Brown—Except that the person who put that clause in did not know what was in the earlier sections.

Mr. Van Cott submitted that that was a hypothesis that the Court could not entertain. The Act was, as he had before said, a unit, and must be taken altogether as the expression of the legislative will. No intelligent mind could fail to perceive that the whole purpose of the exception to the first section was to avoid a conflict with the Federal Government.

Counsel then, referring to Mr. Lord's opinion, passed to the consideration of the second and more material portion of his argument. Was the Act unconstitutional, or, in other words, was the prohibitory part of this Act within the competency of the Legislature?

The prohibition was not total, for it permitted the sale within the State, under regulations, of all of it for mechanical, manufacturing, and medicinal purposes, and it permitted it all to be kept and used by the owner for any purpose; it permitted the owner to carry it all into and out of the State; it permitted the sale of imported liquor, total or partial; and it also permitted the unlimited sale for three months, from the passage of the law (9th April) to the 4th July.

Counsel, in defining the power of the Legislative Department to prohibit articles of commerce, alluded to the exclusion or prohibition of opium in China, which led to the war with Great Britain, and was proceeding to argue that our Legislature had the power to prohibit liquor as police or sanitary regulation, if its use was shown to be, or they were satisfied it was, pernicious to the moral and material interest of the people tending to enthrift and idleness. Suppose the Court concurred in that view, would that make any difference? Would the law then be constitutional?

Judge STRONG said the case of opium was not a parallel one. There was a wide difference in the use and the abuse of any article. The opium was pernicious in its very use.

Mr. Van Cott replied that they were only pernicious in their frequent use or abuse. They were both very good medicines, and this law permitted the use of liquor as such. Judge Bronson has admitted that a prospective law affecting the value of property at a future time would be good, and this law, like the law abolishing Slavery, gave the owners the opportunity to carry away their property. It had been held in the case of Varick *vs.* Briggs, (6 Paige 323,) that a statute requiring all deeds of real estate executed previously thereto, to be recorded within a limited period, and declaring them if not so recorded to be invalid as to subsequent *bona fide* purchasers, was binding on grantees of such deeds as were in existence and in a situation to be recorded within the time prescribed. (2 Wendell 543, S. C.,) and this was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Errors.

The owner is only prohibited from selling for particular purposes, and from keeping it for such unlawful sale. Therefore, the question as to the legislative power to pass prohibitory laws is a narrow one as presented by this act. But it may be said to involve the whole principle of prohibitory laws, and I shall so discuss it—first, on grounds of abstract reason relating to the nature of society, and to the particular organic societies formed on the English model; and, secondly, on the terms of the Constitution, and on the adjudications of the Courts. In the first place, society is founded on the great law of self-defence. Its organism, therefore, should arm it against all internal and external foes. There must reside somewhere in it the power to determine what is hostile to its existence, and what weapons should be used to repel the danger. In a pure democracy that power would remain in the people. In a republican or representative Government it will be lodged in some great department. Wherever lodged, in the nature of things it must be a general and undoubted power. The organic laws of society as to persons, things, time, place and circumstances are infinite, and the power that provides for those exigencies must be unlimited. Society must be completely armed from head to heel. To except one case from its powers is to leave it vulnerable at that point, as Achilles was said to have been in the heel, and where he was finally mortally wounded.

In modern political societies that sovereign power was usually lodged in the Legislative department, and under our Constitution it was lodged in the Senate and Assembly. The counsel here quoted from the constitutions of 1777, section 3; of 1822-23, art. 1, sec. 1; and of 1846, art. 3, sec. 1. Now, said he, in continuation, what do the terms "supreme legislative power" and "legislative power" import? They confer all powers not expressly reserved. Our legislative department was framed on the model of the British Government, and to ascertain the import of those terms, we must learn what they meant in English law, and how they were understood by English colonists and by those emporary writers; that is the approved mode of defining constitutional language. The counsel here cited a large number of authorities, among whom were Coke, Dallas, Camden, Blackstone, Story, Sidney, Hamilton, Vattel, Grotius, Puffendorf, Thomas; and then proceeded to argue that when the public good required it, the Legislature had a right to dispose of any kind of property, as evidenced in the case of the fire laws, under which buildings could be demolished. It is competent, said he, for the Legislature, acting on a broad and general regard to the interests of the community, to declare and limit the uses to which property may be applied and when it shall cease to be property. Counsel referred to various statutes in this connection, blotting on prohibiting employments, manufactures, trades, and the uses of property. The power, then, he proceeded, to prohibit results first, from express grant of constitution; second, from the generally illimitable nature of legislative power required for the ends of society; third, from its being coextensive with the law making power in democracy; fourth, from the fact that discretion, legislative and judicial, be in its nature exclusive and not subject to control; fifth, from the fact of express limitation by the Constitution; sixth, from the nature of those limitations; and seventh, from the powers of other departments, being specifically granted, did not require like restrictive limitations. The unlimited character of the legislative department is also inferable from the nature and scope of the other departments. The Executive finds the law made and simply puts it into execution; the judicial finds the law made, interprets the Constitution and the statute, and ascertains and declares the customary or common law. These are its atmosphere, and it breathes nowhere else. These are its lights and guides, and it knows neither rights nor wrongs beyond these three titles. It only, therefore, passes upon the case before it, determining it by one of these three heads of law. The counsel contended in conclusion, that society only defended itself by looking after, to a certain extent, the morals, the health, and the material interests of its citizens. It finds, said he, a traffic which injuriously affects all these, and it says, "those not engaged in the traffic and deriving no profit from it are taxed to take care of the sick, the poor and the criminals it makes." If you can legislate to burden me with the alleviation of the evils of the traffic, may you not also legislate to relieve me from the burden by preventing those evils? How much is the traffic an evil? Those who have the constitutional discretion to judge, say it is a nuisance. How do the Court judicially know it is not, and how shall the Court put its judgment as paramount over that of the Legislature? How much coercion and punishment are necessary to correct the evil—how much for lotteries, for houses of prostitution, for gambling houses. The Legislature has answered by this enactment. Does the Court say in Legislature is mistaken in the degree; that it should have imposed a little less punishment, or restrained freedom of sale a little less? Who has made the Court wiser or better on this head than the Legislature? The truth is, these are questions of political economy and no of constitutional law, for statesmen and not for Judges; and they should be left by the Courts where the people by their Constitution has left them.

Mr. Waring, the senior counsel of Mr. Van Cott, followed: He contended that the Prohibitory Law was a mere internal police regulation of the State, which had the same right to prohibit the sale of liquor that it had gunpowder and other dangerous articles.

He pressed for as early a decision as their Honors could consistently and conveniently give, as there was great excitement prevailing in this largely populated City on this subject; but he was happy to say that if the law was pronounced constitutional and valid, all our citizens were prepared to obey it. There would be no difficulty whatever in enforcing it in Brooklyn. As a proof of this, he would instance the almost universal observance of the Sunday law.

Mr. John A. Lott closed the argument. The learned counsel, he said, was sufficient evidence that the laws, as they existed at the passage of that act, and this Act, were quite sufficient. If the friends of Temperance had been so anxious to aid the Judiciary and enforce the law, as to divest individuals of private rights, there would have been no occasion for such a law, and they (counsel) would have had no occasion to come there to ask the Court to pass upon the effect of this law. Men in their zeal had forgotten their duty. Men in their zeal had forgotten that there was such a thing as private rights. Men in their zeal had forgotten that they had duties to perform to society, and to enforce the laws that were in existence. Now he continued, I am not called upon to discuss the question of Temperance or intemperance; but I am not treading against the friends of Temperance, who are seeking to invade private rights—to enter the domestic hearth—to enter your houses, and there seize upon property recognized from the earliest foundation of our Government as property, under the pretence that this Legislature, in their wisdom, knew that liquor *per se* was a nuisance. This is not a question of Temperance or intemperance but a question between legislative dual right and legislative usurpation. In a Government like ours there is no power thus omnipotent, but I submit that there are some elements of rights, some rights of individuals, which the Constitution cannot divest us of; and it is that species of right which this Legislature have sought to invade. We are a government of laws; we are under a government where the different organs of government have different provinces assigned them. One of these is the legislative department, and the first question that arises is, what are the powers of the Legislature? I deny that they are omnipotent. Our State Constitution vests certain powers in the State Legislature, certain powers in the Executive, and certain powers in the Judiciary. Now, what is the legislative department—what is legislation? It is the making of laws to regulate the conduct of individuals, but is that the legislation of this act? It commences by declaring that which was always known as property as a nuisance. Now, in that law, or a rule of action? Is it not determining upon a state of facts which the Judiciary have always heretofore been called upon to determine? It is a sentence—an adjudication—a condemnation. Now, let us look at the particular clause of the act under which the action is brought, and I shall attempt to show that that section of this law is in every respect radically wrong, unconstitutional and void. The counsel here read the section of the law prescribing the duty of the Sheriff, in the seizure of liquor, and then continued as follows: The first question that presents itself on this branch of the case is, whether there is an offence created by this act which Courts will entertain jurisdiction on. The first section prescribes that he shall not sell—what? Not intoxicating liquor generally, but intoxicating liquor as hereinafter provided. Now, what is the effect of this section? It is this—intoxicating liquor, except imported liquor, shall not be sold. We say, in the first place, so far as the question of power is concerned, that the Legislature had no power to provide generally that intoxicating liquor should not be sold, under the pipe upon which this act is based—that it is a nuisance. We say that the Legislature had no right to declare that any species of property heretofore used is a nuisance. It has not the right to say this any more than it has to say that black cloth is a nuisance. It has no power to declare that any business heretofore recognized as a legitimate one is per se a nuisance. Liquor either is or it is not a nuisance, and yet we have the anomalous state of things presented here, that when liquor is kept it is not a nuisance, because it may be kept. But whenever it is kept to this or that place, then it becomes a nuisance. Now, although there may be a power to regulate, we say it is not in the power of the Legislature to prohibit the sale of this property at their discretion. Free trade and equal rights are what we all recognize in a government like ours, where every man has a right to pursue any business he likes. Now, it is said that there is nothing to prevent you from keeping this liquor in your house; but I want to know where you are to get it from when the sale of it is prohibited? You cannot get it under the law unless by virtually perjuring yourself. It is very little satisfactory to tell the brewers in Albany after they have spent thousands of dollars, that you can keep your property in your cellars, but you shall not sell it to any one.

Counsel then passed to the consideration of the constitutionality of the law, citing Kent, Smith, Kernan and other authorities, and insisting on the rights of property, and trial by "due course of law," which meant by indictment, and a jury of 12 peers. In conclusion, he submitted that the act was obnoxious to every objection which has been raised against it.

On the close of the argument, it was intimated that the decision would be given in the course of August in time to take the matter up to the Court of Appeals.

A SELLER IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Ezekiel Baldwin, proprietor of the Franklin House, found guilty of selling liquor without license, between the 3d Tuesday in May and the 4th of July, was sentenced to pay a fine of $150. The Judge stated that on account of the defendants good character he would not inflict the full penalty of the law upon him.

The Maine Law at Glen's Falls.

A correspondent of the Albany *Atlas*, writing from Glen's Falls on the 20th inst., says: D. L. Sternberg the popular host of the Mansion House, was today prosecuted under the new Liquor Law.

Messrs Hughes and Northrup appeared for the defence, with James Culver, Esq., of Ballston, and District Attorney Brown and J. J. Davis, Esq., for the prosecution.

Many points were made by defendant's attorney, among the rest that the complaint did not show that the complainant (Horace Howard, of the Carson League,) "was a resident of this county, or of any adjoining county."

The Justice, George M. Cheney, Esq., dismissed the proceedings.

We understand that Mr. Sternberg has sued the complainant, Howard, and Justice Cheney, for *false imprisonment*.

The complainant intends renewing his complaint at once.

Thus ended the first liquor dance of the season.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 14th day of July to the 21st day of July, 1855. Men, 81; women, 69; boys, 225; girls, 216; total, 591. Adults, 150; children, 441; males, 306 females, 285; colored persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Abscess	3	Croup	9	Liver, dis. of	2
Inflammation and		Cancer	1	Lock-jaw, adult	3
Bright's Dis of		Debility infant	1	Lues Venerea	1
Kidneys	3	Debility, infantile	4	Malformation of	
Anasarca	1	Diarrhœa	38	heart	1
Aneurism of the		Dropsy	3	Marasmus, adult	3
Aorta	1	Dropsy in head	22	Marasmus, infantile	42
Apoplexy	5	Drowned	8	Measles	2
Apoplexy, ser. fol.	1	Dysentery	21	Old age	7
Asthma	1	Epilepsy	1	Ossification of the	
Bleeding	2	Exhaustion, infantile	1	Heart	2
Bleeding, bl dder		Fever	1	Palsy	1
and pros tate		Fever, puerperal	1	Pleurisy	1
Glands	1	Fever remittent	2	Premature birth	8
Bleeding, lungs	1	Fever, scarlet	17	Rheumatism	2
Bleeding, womb	2	Fever, typhoid	3	Rupture bowels	1
Cancer	2	Fever, typhus	3	Scrofula	6
Cancer of liver	1	Fracture of skull	1	Scurvy	1
Carbonization	1	By fall	2	Small-pox	4
Cancer of womb	1	Fungus, bleeding	1	Softening, brain	1
Cholera	3	Of the eye	1	Softening, stomach	1
Cholera infantum	11	Heart, disease of	4	Stone	3
Cholera morbus	5	Heat, effects of	3	Still-born	21
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Hooping cough	8	Stricture of the	
Compression of		Inflammation	1	intestines	1
brain by fall	2	Iodism of bowels	5	Sickness, arr-s of	1
Convulsion, brain	6	Iodism of brain	11	Suicide, by cut	
Coughing	1	Iodism of heart	1	throat	1
Consumption, lungs	4	Iodism of liver	2	Suicide, hanging	1
Consumption	68	Iodism of lungs	1	Suicide, shooting	1
Convulsions, adult	1	Iodism of stomach	2	Sun-stroke	8
Convulsions, infant	58	Iodism of throat	2	Teething	8
Cancer, one, pulmonary	1	Jaundice	5	Ulceration	1
				Ulcer'n of leg	1
Total					591

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	8	Stillborn, and prem. birth	29
Brain and nerves	183	Stomach, bowels, and other	
Generative organs	4	digestive organs	256
Heart and blood vessels	13	Uncertain seat, and gen'l	
Lungs, Throat, &c	86	fevers	34
Old Age	7	Unknown	—
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	30	Urinary organs	4
Total			591

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	21	X	21	XVIII	46
II	—	XI	40	XIX (includes	
III	2	XII (includes Randall's & Ward's		Black well's	
IV	26	Islands	31	Island)	18
V (includes City		XIII	32	XX	41
Hospital)	23	XIV	25	XXI (includes	
VI	34	XV	14	Bellevue Hospital)	27
VII	18	XVI	46	XXII	22
VIII	33	XVII	66		
IX	17			Total	591

AGES.—Under 1 year, 289; 1 to 2 years, 80; 2 to 5 years, 39; 5 to 10 years, 27; 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 7; 20 to 25 years, 26; 25 to 30 years, 20; 30 to 40 years, 31; 40 to 50 years, 22; 50 to 60 years, 12; 60 to 70 years, 12; 70 to 80 years, 9; 80 to 90 years, 6; 90 to 100 years, 1.—Total, 591.

NATIVITIES.—England, 9; France, 3; Germany, 36; Ireland, 51; Scotland 1; Spain 1; United States, 452; Switzerland 1; Unknown, 5; Wales, 1; West Indies, 1.—Total, 591.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 4; City Hospital, 4; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 2; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Station House Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 21; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 2.—Total, 41.

THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 21, 1855.

Australian and Arctic Temperatures.

In reply to your correspondent "Avery," we say: At the place of observation of our associate observer in the Southern hemisphere, lat. 37° 48' south, long. 144° 57' east, on the banks of the river Geelong, the maximum temperature thus far observed, was 120 degrees, and minimum 24 degrees—difference, 96°. On the 26th of October, 1854, the temperature rose to 115° at 3 P. M.; 4 P. M., 110°; 5 P. M., 60°, or a fall of 30° in 60 minutes, and next morning at 5 o'clock, 40°, or a change of 75° in 14 hours.

My correspondent in a letter dated Monday, Jan 29, 1855, says: "Yesterday was said to be a hotter day than the celebrated *Black Thursday* which occurred many years ago with a northern sirocco, and a hundred miles of brush on fire—people were driven to the water like cattle to preserve life—for the thermometer was at 118° nearly all day in the shade *and out of the wind.* In the wind it was at least 150°, and in the sun 'nowhere.' It was fortunate that it was Sunday, and yet to-day is not far short of it. At half-past 8 this morning, when I left home, it was at 90°, and just now (11 o'clock) hot enough to broil steaks. Yesterday evening the marble slab in my room was hot, and every article of crockery in the same fix. Now, this is all very fine if you could get a cool glass of water occasionally, but with all our water standing in a barrel in the sun, and no ice, I think it rather disagreeable, although no doubt healthier, for if ice was freely used in water here there would be deaths without number." My correspondent, who makes hourly thermometrical observations, records but little thunder and lightning, and another correspondent, who also keeps a record in the Southern Hemisphere, at the western slope of the Andes, writes me that he has heard thunder and seen lightning but twice in 14 months.

Our records of Arctic temperature are: Highest, 60°; lowest, 59½°; difference, 119½°.

Our records from Franconia, N. H., lat. 44° 10', beat both the Arctic and the Antipodes. On the first day of January 1848, temperature 58° above zero, and on the 11th of same month 39° below zero—a change of 97° in 11 days; and on the 10th July previous was at 102° in the shade, or a difference of 141° between the 10th July and the 11th of January.

As we have a tabulated record covering near 68 consecutive years, and as we make quadruple observations hourly day and night, and have meteorological stations in very many different places on the earth's surface, we have abundant means for reference and comparison, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to say, that there is no place with which we are in meteorological correspondence where the changes are so sudden, so frequent, and so great, as at Franconia, and there the people are healthy; and, as an evidence, we state that in Franconia there are more persons over 70 years of age, than are to be found among the same number of people in any other town—thus great and sudden changes are not unhealthy, as is generally supposed. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, July 21, 1855.

Tough Times for Croakers.

This is a hard season for croakers. Ours sends us a piteous plea to be put upon a salary as the D—i—y T—b—e's is. He says if he is to be paid by the job this year his family must starve. So much rain he had hoped—after fetching the corn on so well and ripening the grass into hay—would at least knock down the wheat and cause the other cereals to rot on the ground before they were harvested. But there is no such prospect, East or West, South or—but there is not any North, so it's no use to speak of it.

The Academy Alumni.

The Second Anniversary of the Associate Alumni of the Free Academy will be held in the Church of the Puritans, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The oration will be delivered by Prof. G. W. GREENE, the Poem by JOHN G. SAXE, the renowned and jolly Yankee poet. The exercises will be varied by performances on the organ, by GEORGE W. MORGAN, of Grace Church.

Their Meaning.

Mr. BRITON: What do the I. H. S. and I. N. R. J. on Catholic Churches, &c., mean? I can't discover.

Probably their interpretation is as follows: "I. H. S." *Jesus Hominum Salvator:* Jesus the Saviour of Men.

"I. N. R. J." *Jesus Nazarenus! Rex Judæorum:* Jesus the Nazarene! King of the Jews.

☞ The Manhattan Boat Club of this City, (Amateurs) on Monday afternoon last, rowed their four-oared boat *Manhattan*, from their boat-house, foot of Christopher-street, N. R., to the railroad wharf at Yonkers, including crossing the river twice—*distance* 18 *miles*—in 2 hours, 32 minutes, *running time.* This Club is now in the fifth year of its existence. Three of its members are officers of the Mercantile Library Association.

☞ For the benefit of the Editor of the about-to-be-born liquor paper, we give the financial experience of an old hand at the quill:

"The Editor of the Rochester *Union* says, speaking of the Printers' Strike in that city: 'During all the time the writer owned the *Advertiser*, his compensation, both as proprietor and Editor, was *less than that of the journeymen printer*—though his investment ranged from $10,000 to $17,000 cash.'"

☞ The lovely and charming LOLA MONTES is off for Australia. Don't hear whether the editor who won her hand and surrendered to her his heart on the passage from New-York to San Francisco some two years ago, or whether her tame "Grizzly" will accompany her.

☞ Mr. DE CAMP, Census Marshal of the First District, Eighth Ward, assures us that he was not responsible, in any way, for the statement concerning the St. Nicholas Hotel. We are satisfied that a successful imitator of his autograph furnished the item, for mischief's sake.

☞ The Steamer *Island Belle* for Greenport and Sag Harbor, changes her time from 11 A. M. to 8 A. M., to take effect on Tuesday, the 24th.

☞ "Festus" BAILEY, they say, is coming to New-York next Fall, to lecture us at Lyceums, &c.

Rescued from Death.

A man named STEWART, residing at No. 368 Second-avenue, was discovered on Thursday morning in a very perilous position by the police. He was asleep on the top of a roof, with his legs and his head nodding over. The citizens were warned of the danger, who immediately went up and drew him back from his perilous position, which from appearances was likely to result in certain death.

Warning to Bathers.

A German, named

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1855.

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The Liquor Dealers.

We see it announced that the *Liquor Dealers* have called a State Convention, to be held at SYRACUSE on the 8th of August. Every class of persons has a perfect right to act in concert for the promotion or protection of their own interests; and there is nothing surprising in the fact that those engaged in the sale of intoxicating Liquor should combine to prevent their business from being outlawed and broken up. They are numerous, wealthy, and a large proportion of them are intelligent and respectable. They are naturally desirous to continue their business, for the sake of the profit it yields them, and quite as naturally they regard the law which would stop it, an invasion of their rights. They are quite right, moreover, in holding Conventions, issuing addresses, adopting resolutions, and by all the usual means and appliances, endeavoring to bring public sentiment to their relief. This is the true method of redressing all grievances, promoting all reforms and accomplishing all desired legislation in this country.

But the Liquor Dealers will fail. They cannot enlist any considerable degree of public favor on their side of the question. There are a good many people in the State who have misgivings about the expediency of a Prohibitory law;—but not because they are anxious to secure the right of selling liquor to those who make money by it. They are not the parties whose interests or wishes will control the public judgment upon this subject. Nor will the undue display of their resentment against a law which aims at the public good, because it interferes with their profits, tend to win public sympathy for them or enlist public opinion against the law. It will have rather the opposite effect. The welfare of the great mass of the community cannot be sacrificed to the interests of any class. The manufacturers of powder and cannon balls would doubtless be injured by the cessation of a war. But if they were to hold conventions, and adopt addresses and denounce the treaty of peace as an invasion of their rights, they would scarcely command public sympathy or promote the indefinite continuance of the war. The question of peace or war would be decided upon quite other grounds than their interests or alleged rights.

We cannot help thinking that by putting their own pecuniary *interests* so prominently forward, the Liquor Dealers are taking the most effectual course to defeat their own ends. The public cannot be argued or bullied into an anxiety to secure to them the privilege of selling liquor, if they are convinced that it is injurious to the great mass of the people. There is, doubtless, a great deal of discontent with the present law; but a very inconsiderable portion of it is due to sympathy with the Liquor Dealers who are to be affected by it. It grows out of apprehensions that it will be ineffectual—that it conflicts with settled principles of constitutional law—that its penalties and remedies are too stringent and severe to command public sympathy and support—and that it will, therefore, either be declared null by the Courts, or become a dead letter.

The Liquor Dealers will find that at every step they take—at every public demonstration they make—they lose ground. They will be weaker after their Convention than before. They must make up their minds to let this question, like all others, be decided on grounds of the public welfare, and not insist on their *right* to commit for profit what may be adjudged a public wrong.

A Vulgarism.

We published on Saturday a letter from JAMES B. CLAY, Esq., in reply to some injurious and untrue aspersions of the Louisville *Journal*, concerning his having sold the timber of his illustrious father's house at Ashland for his own profit. The reply was complete. He explained all the circumstances of the affair very satisfactorily, and showed conclusively that the charges against him were utterly untrue, and the offspring of either malice or ignorance. Every one on reading his explanation would come at once to this conclusion. But this could not satisfy him. So he appends to his letter the following:

"Except what have been sold of these boxes and canes deposited with Mr. JOHN WILSON for sale, and for the purpose stated, the man who says I have sold one particle of the old timber of my father's, is a *liar and a villain—and I, before God, pronounce him to be so.*"

Now what weight can this effusion of billingsgate add to Mr. CLAY's statements? Who does not see at once that it detracts essentially from their impressiveness, and converts what would otherwise have been a clear, calm, and therefore, weighty refutation of a calumny, into a mere ebullition of rhetorical bullyism. Yet this seems to be the favorite style of controversy in some sections and with certain persons. In Congress nothing is rarer than to hear a cool, clear exposure of an untruth,—it is always overloaded and spoilt by abusive epithets. This is a vulgarism which our public men should outgrow. It contrasts disgracefully with the style of debate in the British Parliament, where just as sharp things are said with tenfold effect, because without the shocking violation of good taste and common decency so habitual with us. Mr. CLAY, a gentleman of education and refinement, and, as he tells us, forty years old, ought to have known better than to fall into a style of writing which has nothing to redeem its vulgarity.

The Court of Claims.

The adjustment of pecuniary claims in behalf of private individuals against the Public Treasury has been found a very difficult subject of legislation in all Free Governments. In several of the European States, the nation is directly suable in the ordinary Courts of Justice in precisely the same way as any private person; and it has often been proposed to make our own General and State Governments liable to Civil process before the common tribunals. To this plan there are several objections, among which are:

First—The popular sympathy with claimants, whose demands have been rejected by the Government. This feeling is so strong and so universal, that even in those European countries, where the trial by Jury is allowed, it is very rare that the Government obtains a verdict against a claimant who makes out a tolerable show of a case; and in the United States, if the form of the pleadings in a suit where the Government is plaintiff is such as to admit of a set off, the defendant often succeeds in satisfying the Jury, upon very slight grounds, that the balance of the account is in his favor.

Secondly—A judgment against the General Government, or a sovereign State, would be nugatory, unless some means were provided of enforcing it, without the necessity of resorting to the Legislature for an appropriation. This difficulty might be remedied, so far as the *States* are concerned, but in the case of the Federal Government, the objection founded on the Federal Constitution is much more serious.

Thirdly—The expense and delay of legal proceedings in the United States Courts are such, that the necessity of resorting to them would, in a large proportion of cases, operate in practice as a complete bar to their prosecution, nor would this difficulty be removed by the allowance of such costs as are recovered by suitors in other civil processes. Very many of the claims against the General Government are small in amount, and they often arise at points remote from the capital, as well as from the permanent residence of the party who claims compensation for services performed or moneys expended in foreign countries, or distant parts of our own widely extended Territory. The establishing of such claims by the testimony receivable in ordinary courts of law between private parties, would involve an expenditure and a length of time, which would render a suit at law in very many cases a hopeless remedy.

Fourthly—A more important objection than either of the foregoing, with respect to the National Government at least, is the consideration that a large majority of the claims presented to the National Legislature are founded *on equities growing out of the relations between the Government and the people*, which have no analogy to the principles of common or statute law that determine pecuniary rights and liberties between private individuals; and the common law courts, therefore, are unsuitable tribunals for the adjudication of these claims, because they depend on principles unknown to the law with which those tribunals are conversant.

The equities in question constitute a new and special branch of public law, and claims founded on them can properly be made a subject of legal investigation only by boards familiarized by long experience and careful study with the nature of these equities, and the reasonable rules of evidence belonging to them.

On the other hand, the difficulties of the present system are practically hardly less formidable. So far as the qualifications of the tribunal are concerned, indeed, the members of Congress compose a very *competent* judicature; but the disposal of the numerous private claims which are presented to them would occupy a large proportion of the entire session, and it has always been found extremely difficult to induce members to give a patient investigation to questions so numerous, so intricate, and often so insignificant. Thus it constantly happens that many claims are never reported on; others, which receive the action of the Committees, are not reached on the calendar; and those which are passed on by Congress are often very imperfectly considered, and consequently unjustly decided.

The act of the last session of Congress, establishing a Court of Claims, is certainly a laudable attempt to provide a remedy for these evils; but so far as can be judged, it seems by no means likely to prove an efficient cure; and indeed the experiment may be said to have already failed before it has been tried.

There are two obvious objections to the law: the first, a want of precision in specifying the nature of the claims of which the Court is to have jurisdiction; the second, the failure to give any binding force and effect to the judgment of the Court, which, after all, leaves the claimant just where it found him. A favorable decision does not relieve him from the necessity of appealing to Congress for an appropriation; nor does an unfavorable one debar him from the right of petition. This latter objection, perhaps, necessarily attaches to *every* plan for transferring the examination of these questions from Congress to a Judicial Board, and it is not easy to see how, under our present Constitution, *full* effect could be given to the decision of such a Board without the intervention of Congress.

But whatever the merits or defects of the law may be, it is evident that no good purpose will be answered by the Court of Claims as now made up and organized.

The members of the Court are believed to be in the main sufficiently able and respectable men, and their selection so far, forms a creditable exception to the general character of the appointments of this Administration. But the President, with characteristic wisdom, made *special* qualifications, in this instance, a rule of *exclusion*. He determined to appoint to the Court of Claims no person *who had ever been a member of either branch of the National Legislature, or held any office under any of the Departments at Washington*. The *real motive* for the adoption of this rule was to dispose at once of a large class of importunate applicants, but the reason *assigned* was, that all persons who had been in Congress or in public life at the capital must have already made up their minds on many of the cases which would come before them. Doubtless this would be true with respect to some claims, and we may say, with equal truth, that there is no man out of Congress possessed of any qualifications for the post, who has not made up his mind upon the merits of some claim, or at least upon the principles by which some claims must be decided. The spirit of the President's rule fairly carried out, would exclude professional lawyers from the Bench of our Courts of law, because, if they have not formed and expressed opinions on the particular cases which may come before them, they have at least been retained in like cases, and are committed to one or another view of the principles involved in them.

As to the great mass of private claims, the opinions of members of Congress are sounded upon a very hasty examination, and are, in general, by no means cherished with any such tenacity as to affect their judicial action upon them, upon a reëxamination under different circumstances and in a different capacity.

The effect of the President's rule has necessarily been to exclude from the Court the *only* class of persons whose habits, knowledge and experience, have given them the qualifications absolutely indispensable to the proper discharge of the duties created by the law, and of this no person acquainted with the general character of the claims upon which this tribunal must act, could desire any better proof than the code of rules which the Court of Claims has adopted. It is evident that the Judges have no conception of the peculiar equities growing out of the relations between the General Government and the people, and that they look upon *all* claims against the Government as questions of right, depending upon the same principles, and provable by the same, and only the same evidence, as any ordinary demand between private persons in a Court of common law jurisdiction.

The course of proceeding and the forms of proof are assimilated, as far as possible, to those followed in Courts of law, or rather Chancery, except the *discovery*, by the oath of the defendant; and the expense and delay of obtaining a hearing and adjudication upon a claim will not be less than that of carrying a contested cause through any of the United States Circuit Courts; besides which, it is to be remembered that the successful complainant recovers no costs, and has still to undergo the chances of Congressional action, after having *litigated* his claim before the Court *at his own cost*, and with Government counsel to oppose him.

The Court is, in fact, but a Committee; its judgment is a mere report, and the proceedings before it have all the disadvantages of legal process, and nothing of the economy and convenience of action by a Congressional Committee.

Hitherto the claimant has needed no counsel but his own representative or some other friend in Congress; his testimony has been taken without fixed form, commission, notice or subpœna, and Congress has been content with any evidence, even without the formality of an oath, which, apart from legal rules, would be considered as reasonably sufficient to establish the facts.

Under the new law and the rules adopted in pursuance of it, the Court must be furnished with a full and minute *printed* statement of the case, and of all proceedings in Congress or before the Departments, if any, upon it, with numerous other particulars; all testimony must be taken by *commission* and upon *interrogatories*, and notice must be given to the Government Solicitor at the rate of one day for every twenty miles, for distances above 500 miles from Washington, (so that if testimony is to be taken in Europe or California, half a year's notice, upon the average, would be required;) no attorneys but those admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, or the highest Court of some State or territory, can appear before the Court, and *printed* briefs of the arguments must be furnished to the Court upon every hearing.

As we have already said, a large proportion of claims arise at points very distant from Washington, and the testimony must of course generally be taken at those points. In the case of a claim for services or moneys expended in Oregon, or in Europe, (to say nothing of more distant points,) or even in Texas or New-Mexico, how soon might the petitioner expect a hearing upon his case? A month would be consumed in preparing and presenting his petition and obtaining an order for a commission; six or eight months, at the very least, and in many cases a full year, would be required for notice and execution, and return of the commission, and two or three months for preparing and printing the briefs of claimant's counsel and the counter brief of the Government Solicitor; and then, and *only* then, the case is to be entered on the trial docket, after which it waits its turn for argument. It is certainly not too much to say, that where testimony is to be taken at a distance of 2,500 miles from Washington, the case cannot in general *be even placed upon the docket*, to await its turn, in less than one year from the commencement of proceedings. In the mean time, a thousand cases the testimony of which is at hand, will have taken precedence, and as *oral* arguments are to be heard on all, it will be found that for distant claimants the administration of justice in the British Court of Chancery is swift and cheap, in comparison with the delay and expense of proceedings in the Court of Claims.

As a mere local tribunal for the benefit and behoof of Government contractors for jobs in the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims may answer a convenient purpose, but it will in no respect satisfy the wants of the great mass of Government creditors, or the sense of justice of a people, who believe that a Government which can afford to be so generous to its favorites, ought to provide a prompt and economical remedy for those whose equitable demands against it have been defeated by the captious scruples of its accounting officers, or the imperfection of its laws.

Of the claims presented to Congress, very many have been rejected by the accounting officers, not because they were thought unjust, but because the law makes no provision for them; and many others have never been laid before the departments, because it was well understood that, however well convinced the accounting officers might be of their justice, they had no authority to allow them. There are cases where *legislation* is required, and there are classes of claims,—such for example as those for compensation for extraordinary services by salaried officers,—where Congress has, perhaps wisely, declined either to entrust the question of extra compensation to the departments, or to pass general laws on the subject, preferring to reserve these questions for its own special consideration.

Is the Court of Claims to take jurisdiction of such claims as these? And, if so, can it do otherwise than reject them, as not being *legal* demands? Certainly Congress could not have intended to impose the duty of determining *such* cases upon this Court, though the words of the act are perhaps broad enough to embrace them.

The Judges and solicitor of the Court were appointed and confirmed before the 4th of March last. Their first meeting was held on the 12th of July, and after two or three days spent in settling such questions as whether Mr. BADGER and Mr. CARLISLE, and Mr. COX, were duly qualified to appear as attorneys before this worshipful Court, their Honors are said to have adjourned to the middle of October, when it is hoped they will be ready to *begin to commence*. How many cases will they be prepared to report on at the commencement of the session, and at what cost to the unfortunate claimants; and how many other public creditors, who have in their pockets abundant *moral* evidence of the justice of their claims, will in the meantime have been virtually delayed until the incoming of another Administration, because the rules require them to have testimony taken under a commission upon a year's notice in South America, or the East Indies, or even in California? The next session of Congress, being the long one, will have abundant time for action on all private claims now pending, or for the elaboration of a more efficient system; and it is hoped that the new Legislature will commence its labors by abolishing this Committee of outsiders, and returning to a system which, although bad, is much better than Mr. BADNHEAD's substitute.

Tell it to the Marines.

We publish in another column a long letter from "an old Sergeant" of Marines, in relation to our remarks, a few days since, on young Americans going into the navy as common sailors. The old Sergeant deprecates our remarks as tending to bring discredit upon the service, though his own letter in a very remarkable manner justifies all that we said. The whole merits of the case lie in a very small compass, and, if the people could ever be instructed as to the management of the military departments of our government, we have not the least doubt that a radical and wholesome reform would immediately be effected, which would save us from the inevitable disasters of the "routine" system which have been inflicted upon England, since the commencement of the war on Russia. The truth is that our naval system is not materially different from that of England, the difference being in favor of the English; and, if we should ever be engaged in a war, it will either be immediately abandoned or we shall reap a plentiful harvest of disasters. If the Presidency were open only to a limited class of Government employés, who were put into the line of promotion in their boyhood without any special reference to their qualifications for the important post they would some day be called upon to fill, we imagine it would not be long before the system of President making was abolished. Every man would feel himself personally outraged who was not included in the class of embryo presidents. We all know that not more than one out of every two millions of citizens can ever reach the Presidency, yet we are all perfectly satisfied to know that we are not excluded from it by law or custom. But the Democratic principle of our Constitution which opens the road to preferment and the highest political offices to every citizen, is reversed in our navy; there they have a royal class, a legitimate aristocracy, among whom all the offices are distributed without any respect to personal merit, and solely because they belong to the order, while the rank and file, the lower orders, the workers, the bone and sinew, are excluded from office let their merits be what they may. This is the simple state of the matter, and no American who is not driven by his necessities, or his misconduct, should ever think of entering a service in which he must always be an underling. The late FENIMORE COOPER entertained similar sentiments on this subject, as, we believe, many officers of the Navy do, and published an able pamphlet recommending a change. There is now no such thing as an *esprit de corps* in our naval service among the crews, who are either foreigners or dissolute vagabonds, who, being outcasts from society, are unwilling to become underlings where they have no hope nor expectation of ever advancing in the world or bettering their condition.

That such an anomalous institution as our Navy should exist in democratic America, and form, in fact, the most important arm of our national defence, is so incredible a story that it should only be told to the marines, who have a proverbial capacity for swallowing tough yarns. It will be the duty of some future LAYARD, and some future writer of the TIMES, to appeal to the people of this country, by detailing the disasters which such an anomalous state of things will bring upon the nation, unless the good sense of the people should demand a reform in time to prevent them.

Street Sweeping Machines.

The *Journal of Commerce* published, a few days since, an immensely long list of names appended to a recommendation of the Street Sweeping Machines of Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co., on account of the efficient service they have rendered in keeping the streets of the lower Wards clean. It is said that the great objection to the Street Sweeping Machines is, that they cannot vote, or rather will not be allowed to do so. But we hardly think that any serious objections can be made to them on that score, for they can do dirty work enough of another kind to satisfy the most inveterate party hack. For our own part, we have not the least objection to the Machines, of any kind; our position towards them is that of an armed neutrality. If they do their work well, they shall have our hearty praise and support; but if not, we shall treat them with as little deference as though they were voting, as well as sweeping machines. The only machines that can be used to advantage in street-sweeping are shovels and brooms, and though, to a certain extent, they may be exercised by horse-power, yet the chief reliance for cleanliness must be in these homely but useful articles in the hands of human beings—voters or not, as the case may be. If the machines have swept any part of our streets even tolerably clean we have not had the satisfaction of seeing the localities where they have been in operation; the streets in the lower part of the City which we daily walk through are very dirty; Fulton-street, for instance, that great thoroughfare, which has been recently paved with the Belgian blocks, and is in a very good condition for experimenting upon, is most unsightly with filth.

The proprietors of the machines have been awarded the contract for street-cleaning for the coming year, according to the requirements of the Charter; they have given competent bonds for the fulfillment of their contract, and the matter is now in the hands of Mr. ESLING, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. If the contract should at last be closed, we trust that there will be some power sufficiently discriminating and potent to cause the terms of the contract to be strictly enforced. All that we demand is that the streets be kept clean, let the contractors, or operators be machines or men.

Florence Nightingale.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, July 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In one of your papers of this week, in answer to a correspondent, who inquires whether Miss NIGHTINGALE is a Roman Catholic or a Protestant, you state that she is a Unitarian. This is a mistake, and as such has been more than once corrected. Miss NIGHTINGALE is not a Roman but an Anglo-Catholic, and as such, has been engaged in works of mercy in the English Church under the direction of the Bishop of London, before she went to Scutari.

As I am sure that nothing would grieve her more that to have your statement credited, and as we all delight to honor her, I beg that you will give this denial prominence in your columns.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A gentleman now in this country, who was an intimate friend of the family, sends us the following note in reference to this matter, which we publish as a reply to the above:

"Mr. and Mrs. NIGHTINGALE, Miss NIGHTINGALE, the eldest sister of FLORENCE, and FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE herself, are Unitarians, even severe and strict Unitarians. Mrs. NIGHTINGALE, from whom FLORENCE has chiefly derived the self-sacrificing beauty of character which has borne her to the East, is a sister of Mr. NICHOLSON, of Waverley Abbey, Swires, a strict Unitarian. Mr. BONHAM CARTER, her cousin, M. P. for Winchester, is the only member of the family who has conformed to the Church of England. There can be no mistake about her religion, as the writer of this has spoken many times to her on these subjects, and the family are remarkable for adhering to their faith, under the severe trial to which the strong prejudice against Unitarians among the higher classes of England constantly exposed them. When at Helmsly Park, their seat in Hampshire, owing to the absence of a Unitarian Church, they attended the service of the Church of England, and doubtless FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE took part in all the benevolent societies of the parish, which may have led to a mistake as to her convictions; but, though tolerant in the widest and broadest sense, they are, in conviction and profession, Unitarians. The NIGHTINGALES live but a few miles from Lord PALMERSTON's, and the two families have been for years on terms of most affectionate intimacy."

Republican Convention.

The call for a Republican Convention published last week, directed the holding of County Conventions to appoint Delegates on the 15th of August. This was stricken out in Committee and should not have appeared. Delegates are to be appointed as may be found most convenient in the several Districts.

☞ MARTIN RUSSELL, Mayor of South Troy, in his opinion on the Prohibitory Liquor Law, says: "From a full view of the act in question, I am constrained as a Magistrate and jurist to pronounce the law unjust, arbitrary and unconstitutional.

Dr HYNDSHAW, of Plainfield, was nearly kicked to death by a vicious horse on Friday. He was picked up insensible and for several minutes it was supposed he was dead. The wounds were in the head and abdomen.

Scientific Association.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has its ninth meeting at Providence, R. I., to commence Aug. 15, and to hold about a week.

The Local Committee have made arrangements by which members of the Association will receive return tickets free, on the following lines of conveyance, viz.: Boston and Providence Railroad; Providence and Worcester Railroad; Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad; route from New-York to Providence *via* Stonington; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

A curious notice has been given to the members of the Association, to the effect that the volume of Cleveland Proceedings has been printed, except the matter furnished by the Permanent Secretary. This material has been withheld, because on examination the volume appeared to be filled with so many and so gross errors of the press, that its publication would disgrace the Association. It has been concluded, therefore, to delay the distribution of the Cleveland Proceedings among the members until the meeting of the Association at Providence, in order that a decision may be had on the question, whether to reprint it at the expense of the Association, or distribute it in its present discreditable condition.

The volume of Washington Proceedings is ready for delivery, and will be furnished to those members who have paid the assessment of three dollars for the Washington meeting.

Take Out the Children.

This is a capital time to take children out of the City. Thoughtful parents will read the Mortality Table, and see why. For adults, the City seldom is more wholesome and sweet. But when the heated term and swill milk combine to take the lives of the little ones, they who can are foolish if they do not hurry the children to quarters where the milk is secreted by cows fed in green pastures—not in distillery slop-yards—where there is no E. M. to roast humanity alive. We should do justice to the weather, however. Yesterday—of course it cannot last, and should be accepted only as a season to get the little bibs and tuckers ready for removal—yesterday was as delightful a day as ever dawned in any city or farmland from Australia to Melville Island, and umbellas were unnecessary—overcoats and furs were alike out of place. It was such weather as Agur might have prayed for—"Give me neither a hot day nor a cold one;" it was "cool as a cucumber," "warm as a mitten," and the air was so fresh and inspiring that bad odors and unsavory smells seemed ashamed to dilute it. We must remember, however, that we are nearing the end of July—when the thermometer is sure to "get high." Out into the country with your little folks, then, to breathe fresh air perpetually, to snuff the odor of turf and sea breezes that do not have to associate with metropolitan airs to reach them;—if possible, get so far into the country as where the girls wear frocks and not always dresses, and the boys trowsers on week days, though on Sundays they may call them pantaloons,—where, in short, the girls are not ladies till they put on "long dresses," and there are such things known as boys.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 591 deaths in this City during the past week. This is an increase of 94 on the mortality of the previous week. Of the whole, nearly one-fourth were children under 10 years. Three cases of cholera and 4 of small-pox are reported. There was only 8 deaths by drowning, and 4 by suicide, and 8 by sun-stroke. Diarrhœa and dysentery are quite prevalent. The nativity table gives 452 natives of the United States, 81 of Ireland, 36 of Germany, and 9 of England. The number of deaths in the City for the corresponding week of last year, was 915. This fact sufficiently shows the general healthfulness of the City—the fact that the deaths during the week were 314 less than the corresponding week of last year.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use pills, cholagogues, and mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wrenched maladies that cease only with life.

Better buy a sixpence worth of poison of an honest apothecary, than to pay a dollar for the same made into a "pill" or a "mixture," and remember that the only Fever and Ague Remedy in the market that is free from mercury and poisonous drugs, is "BRODIE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;" and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

WHEN THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE HAD engrossed the public attention, by her magnificent singing, every village and street soon boasted its sparrow. Jenny Lind. So, the reputation of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague, and the certainty of its operation, together with its mildness and lack of odor and taste, has suddenly started into clamorous life scores of remedies that had been hitherto without any character.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depôt, No. 247 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., 5 PAUL & CO., STEBBINS MORGAN & ALLEN, A. H. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and is in the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 136, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old sores, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. &c. Principal depôt, No. 225 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critics, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, so nearly as life. BATCHELOR'S MOUDAVIA CREAM—the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 6¼ CENTS A YARD—ON MONDAY we will offer another large lot of fine Printed Lawns at 6¼. Also, two cases French Jaconets at 12½, worth 25. Also, 300 Printed Cashmere Shawls at 12½, worth $3. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARgest store and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks in the Union, at the lowest retail prices, is that of Broadway and Maiden-lane (under Newark Hotel).

CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

CORN FARINA, CORN FARINA.—WHICH FOR cheapness, delicacy and nutriment as an article of food and for economy as a dietary stands unequalled. For sale and sold by RENSELL & HOLMAN, Washington Mills, No. 118 Centre-st., near Grand.

TO SEA BATHERS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A large stock of goods suitable for bathing dresses, which we are now selling at great bargains. Also, Mackinaw Blankets of various colors. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.—We will offer on MONDAY, July 23, four cases of rich Plain and Striped Silks at 50c. per yard, worth 87½. Also, rich Black Silks at great bargains. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-Weekly Sale of Valuable Real Estate, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand—comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 136 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. H. WILLARD, Agent.

BAREGE ROBES FROM $4 TO $10.—JUST REceived, 200 rich Barege Robes, which we will open on MONDAY, July 16. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequalled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in procuring a good article, should try his Score Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

LONG ISLAND.

Weekly Mortality in Brooklyn.

The number of deaths in this city for the week ending July 21, were: Males, 54; Females, 60; Adults, 80; Minors, 68. Total, 114.

Diseases—Apoplexy, 2; atrophy, 1; cancer, 1; casualty, 1; cholera infantum, 23; cholera morbus, 1; congestion of brain, 3; congestion of lungs, 1; consumption, 19; convulsions, 7; debility, 3; diarrhœa, 6; dropsy in head, 10; drowned, 1; dysentery, 1; erysipelas, 1; heart disease, 1; hemorrhage of stomach, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of bowels, 2; inflammation of kidneys, 1; inflammation of liver, 1; inflammation of lungs, 3; inflammation uterine, 1; malformation, 1; marasmus, 11; measles, 3; mortification, 1; old age, 1; palsy 2; premature birth, 3; rheumatism, 1; small pox, 1; spinal, 1; stillborn, 2; sun-stroke, 1; teething, 2. Total, 114.

Fire.

An alarm of fire was caused in the First District on Saturday evening, by a slight burning in Wm. H. Hargrove's oil cloth garment manufactory, in Water street near Main. The fire was extinguished without causing material damage. In returning from the fire the members of Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 4 got into a difficulty, but were separated by the Second District Police before anything serious resulted.

Arrests for Drunkenness.

The Police of the different districts of the old City of Brooklyn made the following arrests for Intoxication on Saturday night and Sunday morning: The First District, 2; Second District, 4; Third District, 8; Fourth District, 2. Total, 14. On Saturday, the whole number of drunken cases disposed of by the Justices was seven.

Camphene Lamp Explosion.

A woman, named SARAH GILES, residing in Gretham-avenue near Park avenue, met with a serious accident on Friday night about 11 o'clock, by the explosion of a camphene lamp. She was burned in a shocking manner, and died from the effects on Saturday night. She was a widow, and leaves a family of eight children.

Accident

Car No. 63 of the Hamilton-avenue Railroad line came in collision with a horse and wagon on Friday last near Clinton street. Mr. and Mrs. HORAN, residing in Jersey City, were in the wagon, and were thrown out and seriously injured, and the wagon was smashed to pieces. The car was slightly damaged.

Sloop Struck by Lightning.

The sloop *Eliza Jane*, lying on the ways at the foot of F-street, Green Point, was struck by lightning during the storm on Friday afternoon. The masts were shivered in pieces, and the hull of the vessel was slightly damaged.

Larceny.

A boy named JOHN YORK was arrested on Saturday by officer BROWN, of the First District police, charged with attempting to rob the money till in Mr. ANDERSON'S bakery in Atlantic street. He was committed by Justice SMITH to answer

Mad Dog.

Officer PFEISTER, of the Sixth District Police, shot a mad dog on Saturday, at the corner of Leonard-street and Montrose-avenue.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Alluding to the recent melancholy death of J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant General of the British forces in the Crimea, the Boston *Daily Evening Transcript* says:

"It may not be generally known to our readers that General ESTCOURT was one of the British officers by whom the boundary line was marked out under the Ashburton Treaty. While executing this commission, he resided for a considerable part of more than one Winter at Washington, and became known to many of our public men and military officers. A more agreeable and estimable gentleman has rarely visited our Capital from any country. He was full of intelligence and information, free from everything of the vanity or the roughness which military service sometimes engenders, and altogether as fine a model of a Christian soldier as the army of any nation on earth could present. His charming address made friends for him wherever he went, and not a few American hearts will sympathize deeply with his devoted wife, (who followed him to the Crimea as she did to America,) in the sad blow which has deprived her of her gallant and accomplished husband. After his return from the United States, General ESTCOURT was for some time a member of the House of Commons."

At about 10 o'clock last Tuesday night the steamer *City of Hartford*, while on her way from New-York to this city, and within about eighteen miles of Saybrook light, ran into the schooner *B. F. Brewer*, from Portland for New-York laden with stone. The steamer's bow struck the schooner's stern, carrying away the rudder and damaging the stern somewhat. It appears that the accident was owing to two causes of which if either one had been wanting, this result would not have occurred. The schooner showed no light and attempted to run across the steamer's bows. The stirring light from the steamer's fore lantern revealed the schooner, just in time to allow the engines to be reversed and the boat's speed to be checked, so that the result was only the loss of the stern of the schooner instead of her being struck in the centre and run down, as she would have been had she not been discovered. The hands on board the schooner were apparently asleep when the accident occurred, and being a good deal frightened at the shock, were about to leap overboard; but Captain MILLS promptly reassured them, and took the damaged vessel in tow. She was brought as far back as Saybrook, where another steamer took her in charge, and she will probably be unloaded at Essex.

The Pittsburg *Journal* of the 17th says: "Officer DOUGHERTY on Saturday arrested a woman named MARGARET GALLAGHER alias LE PUGH, and a man named EDWARD HAYS, charged with procuring an abortion upon the body of a young woman named HARRIET JONES. They had a hearing yesterday, when Dr C M FINCH testified that on the 6th of May he attended Miss JONES in a professional capacity; she was delivered of a dead child; saw the defendants together when speaking about his bill, and EDWARDS said he had paid all the money he intended to. From her appearance it was evident she had been subjected to a course of treatment to procure an abortion. She was at that time in Mad. LE PUGH'S house. The defendants were committed."

While traveling in Iowa, CHARLES SUMNER was run away with by an unruly horse in a buggy, and thrown with the vehicle in a common wreck against a fence, the resulting consequences being the severe bruising of one of the Senator's legs and the crushing of one of his toes. He was at Chicago, 16th, lame, but well, and was to finish up his journeyings in the West with Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and the straits of Mackinaw when he will retire into Berkshire for a brief visit. He wanted to go to Kansas, but his St. Louis friends assured him he would "catch tar and feathers," if he went there, and had best keep clear of STEINOPELLOW'S banditti, which he did.

Mr. F. EZELL, of Talbot County, Ga., writing to the Spartan *Press*, says that a favorite dog of his died suddenly, recently, and suspecting that he was poisoned, he made a *post mortem* examination. To his astonishment, he found concealed in his heart a worm measuring forty inches, and as large as a man's little finger. There were about twelve inches of the worm out of the heart, while the other part of it was in his heart, tied in four or five hard knots. The part of the worm that was out of the heart extended down to the liver, which appeared to be soft and very much eaten.

In reply to a statement that MATT WARD, the murderer, was in New-Orleans, driving fine horses and enjoying all the courtesies of life usually extended to gentlemen, a correspondent of the New-York *Observer* says, that on the contrary, while he was stopping "at the St. Charles Hotel last Winter, at the balls, every lady who knew who he was refused his hand in dancing, and no father or brother would introduce him to their relatives. He is considered a *murderer* and an outcast, with the mark of Cain branded on his brow."

Early on Tuesday evening about 70 feet of the massive granite wall enclosing the Charlestown Navy-Yard, on Chelsea-street, near the engine house of the ropewalk, fell down with a concussion resembling a miniature earthquake. An apprentice, who was closing the iron shutters of the ropewalk at the time, narrowly escaped being crushed to death. The undermining of the wall is very weak, being composed of small stones, while the wall is of heavy granite. One arched hundred feet more is said to be in a dangerous condition, and has been temporarily shored up by large timbers.

In Wisconsin the fields give promise of a most abundant harvest. Corn is rather backward, and "sod" corn especially is quite small; but there is ample time yet, with favorable weather, for a large yield. Wheat is nearly ready for the reaper. Oats are also coming forward finely. Potatoes look well. The breadth of grain sown is much wider than we have heretofore noticed. Never was there a better prospect that "the garners" of the people will be full to overflowing.

The Troy *Daily Budget* of the 18th, alluding to the "veiled murderess," says: "We are told that a lady who was well acquainted with Miss CHARLOTTE WOOD, called at the jail yesterday, and recognised Mrs. ROBINSON as the person who formerly knew as Miss W. She expressed herself as having no doubt at all of the identity. Other ladies who knew Miss W. are less positive in their opinions on this point."

In the trial of Count KARINSKI and others at Boston on a charge of violating the Neutrality laws, the story of men being induced to ship for Halifax with the understanding that they were going to work on the Railroad, is confirmed by all the recruits. It appears that most of them were engaged by a man named HASELER, at No. 103 South-street, New-York.

Figs can be grown and dried in Alabama, which in two years' time, the Mobile *Advertiser* says, will equal if not surpass the imported qualities. A specimen of the home growth is pronounced by the *Advertiser* to have been perfectly sound and though their flavor resembled that of foreign fruit, it was infinitely superior, more delicate, and entirely without their occasional soapy taste.

A correspondent writes to the *National Intelligencer* that the former Minister of Spain, at Washington, M. CALDERON DE LA BARCA, is now living quietly and comfortably with his family at Neuilly, in the immediate neighborhood of Paris. He is devoting himself to literary pursuits, and abstains from politics entirely.

A man at Cleves, Ohio, was lately stung by a locust. The effects are similar to those produced by the bite of a mad dog; the man has fits so violent that it takes five or six men to hold him in bed, and he has bitten his tongue into strings.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Republican* says that the "wild men of Borneo," which were exhibited last Spring at various places in the country, and this city among the number, are natives of this country, and several years ago lived in Bristol, Conn.

A large mastiff dog was carried over the Genesee Falls at Rochester on Tuesday. He emerged in safety, and was very soon seen wagging his tail on the flats, in exultation.

The King of Prussia is better, and the King of Denmark is almost well.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Bedding & Curled Hair.**—20 cts. a lb. A better remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries, recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A B & D SANDS, C V CLICKENER & CO, J. H. RING New-York; WM B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO Franklin-square New York; for sale by C H RING, Broadway, and all druggists

☞ **The Suburban Home Association**—Have purchased 150 beautiful Building plots, situated on the town line of Newtown on the line of the New York and Flushing Railroad, (within 100 yards of the Depot,) which they are to be divided to members at $75 each, payable in small weekly or monthly installments, thus affording to all an opportunity to procure an eligible suburban residence, convenient to the City at a small cost.

PUBLIC MEETINGS are held every MONDAY EVENING, at No 181 Bowery, where full particulars of the enterprise may be obtained, or by applying to ARTHUR SMITH, No 192 Laurens st., or THOS EDGERLY, No 116 Nassau st., Organ Office.

☞ **New-York Young Mens Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, at the room in Clinton Hall, Astor place. An essay will be read by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY. Young men generally, and others friendly to the association, are cordially invited to be present. A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina colognes and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, by RUFUS K McGARR & CO., Importers, No 180 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

H. H. K.—A letter of great importance to you is in the hands of Mrs H. If you send for it and go to work in your own behalf within. An interview is much desired.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mr and Mrs HUTCHINS and Miss JUDSON, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn term of this school will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the instructors of this institution, to make it in all respects, such a parents may desire for their daughters.

There will be added to the usual course in the English, Classical and Scientific departments, the Spanish, Italian and German languages, taught by natives of the respective countries. Pupils in the preparatory department will be received at any time during the year. Apply to THOMAS & STARR, No 481 Pearl st., New-York.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE AND STORE TO LET—The entire stock in trade of the best Dry Goods store in the city for country or City trade, which can be purchased to any extent. To those wanting business in such, or able and in general business, with a capital of $5, 000 or more, the above offers a good opportunity. No addressing JONES, Times Office p rticulars will be given.

$1,800 CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE.—Location down-town and one of the best in the City. $6,000 a year can be made over expenses. This opportunity occurs through the illness of the proprietor. Apply to O. W SIMMS, No 399 Broadway, Room No 10.

JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE—With fixtures, lease and good will in a good location and well established. Any one having a practical man as the jobbing will find the business will be good with or without the stock. Apply on the premises, No. 214 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

PARTNER WANTED In the wholesale grocery business; a gentleman with a small cash capital may find an opportunity to engage in a thriving business already established, and having good connections. Address PARTNER, with name and residence, at the office of this paper.

LOST AND FOUND

$100 DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of the servant and effects of the person or persons, who, on the night of the 19th inst., folonied the second floor back of the premises occupied by D JACKSON & SON, known as the Empire Mills, No 255 1st., east of 1st. av.

LANE & MAYGARD, Nos. 92 and 94 Bedford-st.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1856.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING such as

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

DRS. BLAIN AND LA MOUR,
OCULISTS AND AURISTS.
No. 733 Broadway.

NEW TURNIP SEED—Of the following approved varieties now in season for planting:

Yellow Stone Leaf,
White Flat Dutch,
Large White Flat,
Large White Norfolk,
White Ruta Baga,
Yellow Stone
Yellow Finland,
Yellow Aberdeen,
Yellow Swedish or Ruta Baga,

in quantities to suit purchasers, at fair prices.

Also, the following seasonable seeds: Early Peas, of sorts; Dwarf Cucumbers for Pickles, Early Summer and Fall Radishes of sorts Curn Salad or Fetticus, Lettuce in varieties, Mushroom spawn, Round-leaved and Prickly Spinach, Siberian Kale, &c

J. M. THORBURN & CO, No 15 John-st.

HARRISON'S MAGNOLIA TABLET AND BALLS—A beautiful snow white preparation for the face perfectly beautiful and beautifying to the skin. Let it only become handsome, and the homely beautiful. Buy it at wholesale of H. HAVILAND No 21 John st., and at retail of F. O'REILLY No 108 Avenue D, who sell also that exquisitely fine article for the nursery, HARRISON'S TOILET POWDER.

THE SUBSCRIBER SELLS COMFORTABLE AND RELIABLE BATHING SCUYANS, for 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50, according to finish; will be forwarded to order, stating for adults, youths or children.

WILLIAM CORBIERE,
Life Preserver Manufacturer, No 146 Avenue A.
N. B.—Orders may be left at No 6 Peck-slip

WM. N. DUNNELL'S ROMAN SEAL ENGRAVING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT No 198 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York. Orders executed by mail for wedding and visiting cards and every variety of engraving and printing, Door and number plates, &c.

WM. N. DUNNELL, No 198 Broadway.

FIRE AND EXTRA FIRE BRASS—Constantly on hand, and for sale by THOMAS F. DEVOE, No 44 Gold-st.

FARM FOR SALE—At Locust Grove on the Hudson River Railroad, 1 hour from the City, 1 hour from Albany, 1 hour from Troy, 1 hour from Poughkeepsie, 1 hour from Hudson, 1 hour from Rhinebeck, 1 hour from Red Hook, 1 hour from Tivoli, 1 hour from Barrytown, 1 hour from Tarrytown, 1 hour from Sing Sing, 1 hour from Peekskill, 1 hour from Fishkill, 1 hour from Newburgh, 1 hour from Cornwall, 1 hour from Highland Falls, 1 hour from West Point, 1 hour from Cozzens's, 1 hour from Garrison's, 1 hour from Cold Spring, 1 hour from Fishkill Landing, 1 hour from Matteawan, 1 hour from Glenham, 1 hour from Hopewell, 1 hour from Poughkeepsie, 1 hour from Milton, 1 hour from Marlborough, 1 hour from Newburgh, 1 hour from New Windsor

Promotion in the Navy—Letter from an Old Sergeant.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I hope you will grant me the liberty to say, through the medium of your paper, that notwithstanding the respect I am always disposed to pay to your opinions, I nevertheless felt somewhat indignant after I had re-perused your remarks on the "Proper Employment of Young Americans." Although it is now forty-two years since I entered a branch of the Naval service, as a private soldier, the idea has never for a moment troubled my head or my heart, that in doing so I had degraded myself, or that it was a "discredit" to me in the "outset," to have made an offering of "the robustness of my youth," in an "inferior position," to the defence of my country. And, SIR, I have also yet to learn, that in the fifteen years' services which followed that "outset in an inferior position," I was in any manner degraded, "discredited" or "proscribed," by any of the commanders or other officers under whom I performed the duties of my station. Among those commanders were Commodores ROGERS, DECATUR, SHAW, and Captain CRANE, all of whom are known to have been rigid disciplinarians, but in other respects presenting great contrasts of character. Under these commanders, and their executive officers, two of whom, Commanders GADSON and JONES, are still living, as well as under the command of the officers of the corps to which I was immediately attached, I served the fifteen years as I have stated, not only without the least feeling of degradation, but without fear, favor or affection. And here, SIR, I hope you will permit me to say, that I believe I entered the service of my country with as disinterested and patriotic motives as did any of my superiors, and that I performed the duties of my "inferior position" with as much rectitude and faithfulness as any of them would have done in their higher grades.

If all this be true, you will probably say, "Why were you not promoted? Your case strengthens our argument, that young Americans should be too full of ambition, and too proud to enter a service in which they are debarred from promotion." This is to say that there is no virtuous pride, no honest ambition that is not promoted by the hope of power and place. But this is a mistake, or there is no truth in patriotism, no hope in religion, no virtue in humility and obedience. To argue thus would be to argue against the morality and poetry, not of Pope ALEXANDER, but of ALEXANDER POPE, whose lines I need not quote for your edification, but which may nevertheless be now to some of your ambitious readers who are applicants for office:

"Honor and fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

But to return to your question, "Why was not I promoted?" For the very reason, my dear Sir, that many others are not promoted who have endeavored to perform their duties faithfully, as soldiers and citizens. I suppose that you will admit that it is not generally the honest, the competent, the patriotic citizen, who receives promotion in the civil ranks. High positions are the rewards of time servers, sycophants and ambitious brawlers. This is true of political service, and, Sir, it has been true of the naval service ever since that service has fallen under the influence of the politicians. When I left the service, about thirty four years since, the politicians had taken the navy, with every other department of the Government,—even to the President's kitchen and garden,—under their especial protection, as a part of the spoils which belonged to the victorious party. Ships and navy-yards thereupon became favorite retreats for the sons of influential politicians who had degraded themselves, and done things "discreditable" to their families, or who were incapable of performing the "inferior" drudgery of civil life, and consequently had become "full of ambition," and proud of wearing a marine epaulette, or displaying a midshipman's warrant.

There is no regulation of the navy which authoritatively debars the seaman and the marine, who have entered or enlisted as privates, from receiving the rewards due their services and merits. That is a regulation of the politicians, of the spoilsmen, who monopolize for themselves, their progeny and friends, the highest and the lowest, and the meanest stations in the Government that will give them even questionable "positions," provided they pay well. Even you, Sir, though perhaps unintentionally, are working in the traces for these same spoilsmen and unprincipled politicians, who have reduced the navy to what it is. You are endeavoring to degrade the service, by degrading all who enter it in "inferior positions;" and, in doing so, you make them "prematurely" unworthy of promotion. And, in doing this, you are establishing, or rather defending, the Democratic-Whig political aristocracy, which crushes the navy into the dirty slough of partisanship. Yes, Sir, when I had some reason to think that I had so long and so faithfully performed the duties of the position in which I had been placed, as to deserve promotion, the vacancies, as they occurred, were filled by men—some of whom could not be taught their facings, or even to repeat the simplest words of command. Yet they came with their commissions in their pockets—the reward of services performed by their fathers in political campaigns. Do not, I beseech you, Mr Editor, degrade this once glorious arm of our national defence, by casting odium upon those who perform its inferior duties. But endeavor, to your utmost, to elevate all its "positions," by breaking up the political influences that degrade it. Separate the navy from politics, and the merits which will be displayed in all its ranks will be satisfied with the rewards distributed among those who have earned them without fear of the lash.

AN OLD SERGEANT.

Ohio Politics.

AMERICAN MASS MEETING IN CINCINNATI—NOMINATION OF S. P. CHASE REPUDIATED.

Abridged from the Cincinnati Times, July 20.

Last evening witnessed the greatest gathering of people that has taken place in this city for many years. At an early hour, pursuant to a call, the citizens began to flock from all parts of the city, toward the Fifth street market space. Rockets and other fireworks were set off at intervals until about 8 o'clock, when the vast concourse (variously estimated at from ten to twelve thousand,) was called to order by E. P. NORTON, Esq., who nominated WILLIAM A. ADAMS as President of the meeting.

Mr. ADAMS, on taking the Chair, stated in a very few words the object of the meeting. It was, he said, to determine whether the citizens of this city were willing to abide by the action of the Columbus Convention of July 13. It was an important question.

The meeting then proceeded to the selection of other officers.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following:

Whereas, The Democratic State Convention of the 9th of January last, and the recent Convention in Columbus, have failed to avow or recognise principles which we believe vital to the welfare of the Republic and our State, therefore,

Resolved, That we continue to maintain, as paramount in importance, and never to be ignored, the well-known principles of the American party, among which is devotion to the Union and unceasing hostility to its enemies, be they Nullifiers of the South or Abolitionists of the North.

Resolved, That while *we* consider the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a wanton violation of a sacred and time-honored compact, we are not, from resentment or any other impulse, to be reduced or driven into the abyss of fanatical men or measures.

Resolved, That we recognize in the very first resolution of the Convention of the 13th inst, a subtle and insidious aim at the integrity of the National Government, and the institution of legislation which will place the State of Ohio in antagonism to the Union.

Resolved, That the avowal made in a resolution of the Convention of the 13th inst, to labor assiduously but to secure the repeal of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, but to render it void and inoperative, proclaims a mere *opposition* to the laws of the land that can be sanctioned only by fanatics or outlaws.

Resolved, That in the proceedings and resolutions of the Convention of the 13th inst, and especially in the nomination of Hon. S. P CHASE for Governor, and the resolution to appoint a Committee to concert measures with reference to the Presidency, we discover a design to more efficiently organize an aggressive, sectional party, with which we can have neither sympathy nor alliance, as American citizens, to act or affiliate.

Resolved, That the interests of our people imperatively require an efficient banking system, and a radical change in the taxation laws of the State, and to secure these reforms will be our great object of our political action.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of the American party in Ohio opposed to the candidates for Governors now in nomination, to meet in Mass Convention at Columbus on the 9th day of August.

Judge JOHNSON, Gen. PUGH and others spoke to the foregoing resolutions.

Col. CHAMBERS offered a series of resolutions as a substitute for those before the meeting. His resolutions repudiated the nomination of CHASE, pledged support to the balance of the fusion ticket, and put in nomination for Governor Hon. SCOTT HARRISON.

Finally the resolutions submitted by the Committee were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Tremendous Storm in Philadelphia—Great Destruction of Property.

From the Evening Bulletin, July 21.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the city was visited by a thunder storm of great severity. For about thirty minutes the rain descended, not in drops, but in sheets, deluging the city with water. The tide being high at the time, the culverts could not discharge the water which ran into the inlets, and the consequence was that the streets were flooded, and hundreds of cellars were inundated.

In the parts of the city where the ground is low, the water was breast high in some instances, and barrels, boxes, crates, heavy timbers, &c., &c., were floated along in the centre of the streets.

The consequences were of course disastrous, the loss to private property was immense, and the culverts suffered severely.

The Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards suffered severely from the storm. Parish-street, from Broad to Fifth was the channel for a perfect flood which poured down with resistless force, the water spreading in many places as far south as Brown-street, and to Poplar-street on the north. Very few cellars within these bounds escaped, and in several instances they were completely filled with water.

On the west side of Ninth-street, from Brown to Poplar streets, the water was from three to four feet in depth. The laboratory of POWER & WRIGHTMAN, at the corner of Ninth and Parish streets, was inundated. The cellar was so full of water that the first flour was raised in several places. The loss of this firm is about $15,000. Along Ninth and Tenth streets, in the neighborhood the cellars all suffered more or less.

At Fifth and Poplar streets, the wa er was very deep, filling the cellars, and in some low spots, covering the first floors of houses. The culvert at this point gave way. All the cellars on Fifth street, from Brown to Poplar streets, were filled.

At Randolph and Poplar streets, the culvert caved in; a carriage containing four ladies was being driven over it at the time, and the vehicle was much broken.

The new culvert in Thompson-street, in the Twentieth Ward, bursted at Sixth-street. All the cellars along Thompson-street were filled with water.

The Cohocksink overflowed its banks and did much damage flooding cellars and carrying away outhouses. At Clinton and Jefferson streets, in the Seventeenth Ward, a tan-yard was completely under water.

A perfect river poured through Ridge-avenue filling cellars and floating everything movable that came in the way of the torrent. An individual who took shelter from the rain in a line box, was rather surprised to find himself sailing down the middle of the street.

Along Market-street much damage was done. At the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets the stores in the basement were deluged. The loss here was serious. The water at this point rose to a great height.

In Market street, near Fifth Messrs. SAMUEL HOOD & Co's cellar was filled in consequence of the rush of it on of a vault which was in the course of construction and last evening they had a pool seven feet of water in it. Messrs. SHAFFNER, RICHARDS & Co., HAYS & ZELL, and others in the immediate vicinity, suffered considerably. The loss to these gentlemen will amount to several thousand dollars.

The cellar of the drug store of Mr. C. C. MOORE, at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Vine streets, was completely filled. The water destroyed about $1 000 worth of goods he e

Dr. KNIGHT's basement, on the opposite corner, was also filled, so that the furniture from the office, in the basement, came floating out into the street; the fire in his kitchen was put out and all his furniture, carpets, &c., floated about. A valuable library in his office is much damaged. All the cellars in the neighborhood were more or less filled.

Along Chestnut street several cellars were partially filled. The basements of BAZIN's, OAKFORD's, and other stores at the southeast corner of Seventh-street, had about three feet of water in them. The basement of the *Inquirer* building came in for a liberal share of water.

The culvert along the Frankford road, above Duke-street caved in and rendered the road impassable. The culvert at West and Vienna streets, in the Eighteenth Ward also gave way.

In the Eighth Ward the confined water in the sewer threw a heavy iron plate off an inlet a distance of several feet in the air. In very many instances cellars were flooded by the water being forced up through drains and pipes from water closets. Much damage was done in this way.

In the Nineteenth Ward (Richmond) the streets were afloat but we have not heard of any special damage being done there. In the Twenty-fourth Ward (West Philadelphia) but little rain fell, comparatively.

The storm seemed to rage with most fury in the upper part of the city. In the lower wards it rained heavily, but much less water fell than in other sections. The watery visitation was a blessing down town, as it did but little harm and gave the streets a much needed washing.

In the Sixteenth Ward the streets were flooded, and hundreds of cellars were filled with water.

On the river, several boats were out during the storm, and their occupants were drenched to the skin, but we did not hear of any serious accident on the Delaware.

A large poplar in the Free Quaker's graveyard, in Fifth street, above Spruce, was struck by lightning and split from top to bottom. At the same time the transom window of a house on Whitaker's-row, south of the Church, was knocked out by the force of the shock, and a number of bricks were knocked off the chimney of a house in Fifth-street.

A large tree on the ground of the City Hospital, in the Fifteenth Ward, was shattered by lightning.

The storm was one of the most severe that the city was ever visited with. In fact it is not probable that on any former occasion the streets contained so great a quantity of water. The loss of property is very heavy.

The good effect of the deluge was to cause a very great change in the atmosphere. Before the coming on of the rain, the heat was almost intolerable, but the weather is now cool enough for cloth clothing.

The Excitement at Hamilton, Ohio—Attempted Assassination—Outrageous Conduct of a Priest.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times, July 20.

We are enabled this morning to lay before our readers a full account of the circumstances which has recently excited the people of Hamilton, in Butler County, in this State. One of our reporters visited Hamilton yesterday afternoon, and learned the following facts:

Some months ago, Mr. CONRAD GETZ, who keeps a grocery and dry goods store on the corner of High and Second streets, in Hamilton, became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The priest having control of the German Catholic congregation to which Mr. GETZ was attached, ordered him to withdraw from the Odd Fellows, or suffer excommunication from the Church. Mr. GETZ preferred the excommunication, though, as he has considerable property, we believe he has never been expelled.

More recently the same priest, through a third party, endeavored to get a donation from Mrs. GETZ for the German Catholic Church building, in Hamilton, which has just been completed. The lady refused to give anything, stating that like her husband, she was losing all attachment for the faith. Hearing of this, the priest called personally on Mrs. GETZ, and from time to time by threats and other means, endeavored to abuse her mind against her husband. Last week he tried to persuade her to give him enough of her husband's money to carpet certain portions of the church, and also insisted that it was her duty to leave her husband, assuring her that if she did so she would glorify Christianity, and by law receive the half of his wealth.

On Friday of last week, Mrs. GETZ informed her husband of the conduct of the priest, and begged to be screened from any further intrusion. On Saturday, Mr. GETZ met the priest on the street, and forbid his ever entering the house again. The priest became very much enraged at what he thought was the audacity of Mr. GETZ, and among other things told him that "he would settle his case before the week was out."

About 10 o'clock Saturday night, WM. FRECHTLING, clerk for Mr. GETZ, left the store and went to G's residence, which fronts on Second-street, in the rear of the store. As he was about entering the gate way, two men sprang from a place of concealment, and appeared to discover their mistake the moment they struck the first blow, for they dropped their clubs and ran. There is but little doubt that they intended to assassinate Mr. GETZ, and that they were secreted there for that purpose. FRECHTLING attracted attention by his moans when he was carried into the house. He is still living in a precarious situation, his recovery being extremely doubtful. The clubs were afterwards found in the gateway. They are murderous sticks of green beechwood, evidently prepared to make sure work.

Mr. GETZ's positions being known, this attempt at assassination, under circumstances that leaves but little doubt that he was the intended victim, caused quite an excitement the next day or two among his countrymen residing in Hamilton. The "Free-thinkers" talked seriously of lynching the priest on Monday night, but did not attempt it. The priest succeeded in getting the sympathy of his entire congregation, however, by making them believe that the Protestants intended burning their church. Ever since the attempted assassination, the church has been guarded at night by the congregation, all armed and the most of them with weapons from the State Arsenal!

The evident endorsement of the priest's conduct by his congregation, has strengthened the belief, that the church instigated the attempted assassination. A public meeting was talked of last evening, to take measures, if possible, to ferret out the assassin.

Night before last there was a false alarm of fire in Hamilton. This is not an unusual occurrence, but the moment the bells commenced ringing, the Germans flocked to the church many of them with firearms in their hands. During the night, they would occasionally fire off a musket, as if to invite an attack, and acted otherwise very strangely. Some feared a disturbance last night, but there was not much appearance of it when our reporter left, in the 7½ o'clock train. The life of Mr. GETZ is we doubt not, yet in peril, but if he is harmed, terrible will be the revenge that will follow.

The Last Glimpse of the Sea-Serpent.

The Wyoming *Times* is unanswerable for the truth of the following adventure of a party of sportsmen on Silver Lake last Friday:

* * * "About 9 o'clock, as the entire party were fishing, Mr KNIGHT, who sat in the stern of the boat, called attention to what had the semblance, though much larger, of a long tree trimmed off, lying on the surface of the water north of their boat and a dozen yards off. All looked at it, and various suggestions were made regarding it. It appeared to be 50 or 100 feet long. However, the party continued fishing, the thing they saw—be it tree, log or what not—remaining in the same position for twenty minutes or half an hour. At about 9½ o'clock it had disappeared—when or how, the party had not observed. In about ten minutes MCKNIGHT called attention to the same object, between the boat the party occupied and the old sea-boat *Pirate*, which lies aground, disabled, on the east shore. The centre of the log, tree, or whatever it was, was in a direct line from the stern of the boat, and not more than four rods off.

After watching it a few minutes, MCKNIGHT, who was nearest, exclaimed, "Boys, that thing is moving!" All looked at it, but having concluded that it was a log when first seen, continued pulling up catfish. A few minutes more passed, and HALL noticing that it had and was changing its position, exclaimed, "See, it is bowing 'round!" and true enough so it was. All looked and saw the same movement. Its head, (it could no longer be called a log,) was now within three rods of the boat, and as it approached the waves parted on either side, as if a mast was leisurely approaching. SCRIBNER, in an attempt to cut the rope attached to the anchor with a knife, lost his knife, and pulled up the anchor. HALL grasped the oars and commenced pulling vigorously for the west shore. MCKNIGHT steering the boat. SCRIBNER took seat with HALL and assisted in rowing. All this was the work of an instant, and that mysterious and unwelcome guest disappeared while it was going forward, to the great joy of the party.

But they were not clear of their visitor. The boat had not been propelled more than 40 rods when the strange customer was again visible on the surface for the third time, to the northeast of them, and between the boat and the outlet. This time the visitor was within one rod of the boat, and the party were making rapid progress towards the inlet. All in the boat saw the creature. It again disappeared.

For the four in time, when the party were within 35 or 40 rods from their proposed and now nearest landing point, the south side of the inlet, the SERPENT, for to where was he mistaking its character, dashed from the water about four feet from the stern of the boat close by the rudder-paddle, the head and forward part of the monster rising above the surface of the water eight or twelve feet, in an oblique direction from the boat! All in the boat had a fair view of the creature, and concur in representing it as a most repulsive and horrid looking monster. MCKNIGHT has no doubt that the portion of the body above water was as large in circumference as a flour barrel, while HALL, one of the oarsmen thinks in circumference it was the size of a butter firkin. Both agree as to the length exposed to view. On the opposite side of the boat, about a rod and a half to the northeast, the other extremity of the Serpent was in full view, lashing the water with its tail. When the forward part descended upon the water it created waves that nearly capsized the boat, and suspended regular operations at the oars.

Two of the party have made affidavits of the truth of the story.

The Boiler Explosion near Burlington—Distressing Casualty.

From the Burlington Free Press, July 20.

We have the painful task of announcing one of the saddest calamities it has ever fallen to our lot to record. As the passenger train on the Vermont and Canada road was on its way from the North, about six o'clock P. M., yesterday, between the Colchester and Milton stations, the boiler of the locomotive exploded with tremendous force, causing the loss of two probably of three lives. The first notice of the disaster given to those on the train was a loud report, like a sounder clap, followed by a sudden stoppage which threw the passengers from their seats. Those who ran forward, found the locomotive thrown from the track and lying in the ditch, and the baggage car and one passenger car also off from the track. Near the locomotive and almost buried in the sand e by the fireman, EDWARD SHAW, with one arm and one leg badly fractured, and his body terribly bruised and scalded. The engineer, Mr. FRENCH was missing. Under the forward end of the passenger car which rested upon it, was the corpse of RICHARD C. BUSH, Conductor. Mr. BUSH was not in charge of the train, but was on his return from St Albans, whither he had been called to attend a law suit. He was in the baggage car, with three others who were unhurt, sitting near the door, and hearing the explosion, doubtless sprang out, either to put on the brake, or to discover the cause of the noise, when the jarring of the car, just then leaving the track, threw him under the wheels, which dragged him along and passed over him, mangling his body in a manner too horrible to describe. Death was of course instantaneous. The hat and watch of the engineer, Mr. FRENCH, were found near the engine—the locomotive lies in about two feet of water; when this is drawn off by trenches which have been dug for the purpose, no doubt exists that his body will be found under the locomotive. He was an experienced engineer, and had been upon the Vermont Central for years. SHAW, the fireman, was supposed last night to be fatally injured. He is alive to-day, however, and Dr. THAYER, who attends him, thinks he may possibly survive.

The engine, the "John Smith," was made by HINCKLEY, DRURY & Co., of the Boston Locomotive Works, and has been running for several years. It was in complete order, having left the repair shop but two days previous. As we understand it, the end of the boiler burst into the fire-box. The exterior shell of the boiler is not broken, and the damage, aside from the injury sustained by being thrown from the track, is not great. The speed of the train at the time, as stated by Mr. SHERBURNE, Superintendent of the Road, who was on board, was from twenty to thirty miles an hour. Four or five of the passengers were slightly injured by bruises and contusions caused by the concussion.

The remains of Mr. BUSH were brought to Burlington last evening, and properly enclosed in a metallic coffin. His young wife, still in mourning for the loss of their only child returned by steamboat this morning from a temporary absence. He had intended to go after her to-day, but wishing to give him a pleasant surprise, she anticipated the time set for her return, and reached the door of their house entirely unconscious of the awful misfortune which had befallen her. The shock drove her frantic for a while, and she has since been in a state bordering upon distraction. She has the entire and heart-felt sympathy of our whole community.

Fugitive Slave Excitement—Ludicrous Mistake.

From the Pittsburg Journal.

An event occurred on Sunday and yesterday, which though ludicrous, shows how earnest our citizens are in their opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, and to slave-catchers in particular. We proceed to give it in full below:

The report that a slave-catcher had arrived at the Monongahela House, and was about to confer with the Slave Commissioner about the recapture of his fugitive slave, spread to all parts of the city; and as may be supposed, no little excitement was manifested by the Underground Railway men and by other Abolitionists in the city. Committees of citizens were appointed to take the matter in hand, find out his intentions and adopt such measures as the circumstances of the case called for.

The supposed slave-catcher, who had not for a moment the least misgiving that he was regarded in that odious light, was in bed when the Committee waited upon him to find out all about him. His astonishment may be conceived and he made all haste to explain. His name is H. B NORTHUP, and he resided at Sands Hill, Washington County, N. Y., and having had urgent call to be in Philadelphia, wished to leave directions with the United States Clerk relative to the transaction of some business, so that he might leave the city by the 10 o'clock train. A stranger, he made inquiries for the residence of Mr. STROWL, and he was directed there by Dr. METCOCK, Jr.

So far from being a slave-catcher, or having the least sympathy with the law, he was the individual who rescued SOLOMON NORTHUP, whose work, *Twelve Years a Slave*, everybody has read, from Slavery in Louisiana. He felt mortified that after his long connection with the cause he should be regarded in so odious a light.

Upon the Committee observing that, as regarded his name, he might have stolen it, gently insinuating that a slave out her would not hesitate at a small matter of that kind. At last, however, he convinced them of his identity; they also stated that in all the colored congregations in the city notice had been given from the pulpit that slave-catchers were in town, and that every fugitive slave in the city had better conceal himself, which advice was doubtless immediately and rather extensively acted upon.

Mr McCOOK in the meantime had suffered great annoyance from our zealous anti-slavery friends, who supposed he was in league with the slave-catcher. Even after the matter was fully explained, the annoyance continued as the matter had become a joke too good to keep quiet about.

Mr NORTHUP was waited upon by several Committees of colored persons and whites, at the Clerk's Office yesterday morning, while he was transacting his business, when he again explained to the satisfaction of all concerned.

We had some conversation with Mr. N., and he states he is sorry his fate with resignation, though it was rather mortifying, that after the years he had spent in the Anti-Slavery cause, he should so suddenly find himself classed with so dishonorable a set. Still he said, it was an evidence that Pittsburgers are all right on the subject of the law.

From the spirit manifested, we are of opinion that a slave catcher would have but small chance in this city, as, without doubt, the colored persons here keep themselves posted up perfectly.

Relaxation of the Quarantine Law.

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, July 12.

The steamer *Granada*, which arrived yesterday at the Quarantine ground from New-York, and Havana after having been examined and found to be clear from any infectious or contagious disease, was suffered by the Resident Physician to come up to town, in accordance with the instructions telegraphed to him by the President of the Board of Health. We commend he Board for this wise and judicious exercise of a discretion, which is given them by the law. We learn with great satisfaction that the Board will hereafter so interpret the law that while all the provisions of it that are necessary for the preservation of the health of the city will be strictly enforced, such a liberal and enlightened construction will be put upon it as not to interfere with or prejudice the commercial interests of the place. The vessels will be rigidly examined; and if there are any indications of sickness on board they will be detained until in the judgment of the Resident Physician, they can come up to town without jeopardizing the public health. This is a rational view of the matter; it is the system that has been universally adopted in every part of the world, except in the Levant and Asiatic cities in the Mediterranean, where the Quarantine is enforced in all the tyrannical rigor which characterizes the police system of an irresponsible despotism. A system of quarantine administered on such liberal and rational principles, will be sustained and respected by all classes in our community.

A Sailor Ashore—Base Ingratitude.

From the Rochester Union, 19th.

A singular incident occurred last night, which illustrates the character of different men in different situations, and gives a striking contrast of generosity with ingratitude. A sailor from Boston named WILLIAM D KERBY, took the cars from Albany for Buffalo, intending to go into the lake service. While on the train a young girl came under his notice, who was coming to her brother in Rochester, and had not sufficient money to pay for her fare. KERBY, like a generous sailor, though rather short of funds himself, paid the requisite sum and took the girl under his protection. When the cars reached this city the brother met the sister and took her to his residence. He also expressed many obligations to the sailor, who had befriended his sister, and invited him to his house. KERBY accepted the proffered hospitality and also the social glass, which was passed after they had reached the house in question, in the west part of the city. The drink made the sailor crazy, and so much so that he did not treat his host very well and was turned into the street. The police got hold of him and with difficulty took him to the Station-House, where he remained during the night. This morning he was brought before the magistrate, fined $10, according to the provisions of the Maine law, and sent to the Workhouse in default of payment for ten days. This is the mildest sentence that could be imposed. The generosity of the sailor got him into trouble. He paid his money for the girl's passage and had none to get him out of the difficulty into which her brother's hospitality had plunged him.

A Swimming Contest between a Man and a Pig in the Canal.

From the Buffalo Courier.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a pig, having escaped from its confinement on one of the canal boats lying near the Main-street bridge, and, probably, dreaming a glorious death preferable to a life of confinement, plunged into that ditch of yellow liquid yclept the Erie canal, and struck out boldly for the shore, but the steep stone walls on either side forced piggy to keep in a straight line towards Washington street. The owner of the animal, moved, perhaps, by commiseration for the probable fate of his pig-ship, or more probably by the anticipated loss of sundry rashers of bacon, hesitated but a few moments, and then sprang in to recover his property. Quite a crowd had collected, and it was a swim pig, a swim owner, amid cheers and laughter, until they had nearly reached Washington-street bridge, when piggy, disheartened, slackened his efforts, and his piped pursuer succeeded in capturing him and placing him in a skiff, in which both returned to their starting point.

Fiendish Outrage near Maysville—Great Excitement.

From the Maysville Eagle, 17th inst.

A young man named JOHN LAWLESS, about 18 years old, was arrested last Thursday at Sardis, in this county, on a charge of attempted rape upon a little girl only 4 years and 8 months old. He had his trial before Esquires JEFFERSON and REED, which occupied nearly all day Friday. The evidence was sufficiently conclusive, and he was held to bail in $400, which his father gave, and the young man was discharged. The penalty in this State for rape on a child under 12 years of age, is death. As bail was improperly allowed, it is said the magistrates have ordered the rearrest of LAWLESS, and will send him to jail. A number of men went to his father's house on Saturday night, determined to take him by force and execute summary punishment upon him. They were fired upon from the house, and one of the party, named WM. MCMILLEN was shot in the back, but not dangerously wounded. Considerable excitement prevailed, and it is reported that another attack by a crowd would be made.

Recent Death.

HON. HORACE EATON, M. D., aged 51, died in Middlebury, Vt., on the 4th of July. He was the son of ELISHALET EATON of Enosburg, and graduated at Middlebury in 1824. Having studied medicine with his father and at Castleton, he settled as a practical physician in Enosburg, and gained much professional reputation for skill and success. He held the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State from 1843 to 1846, and that of Governor from 1846 to 1848. From 1845 to 1850 he was State Superintendent for Common Schools. In 1849 he was elected Professor of Chemistry and of Natural Science in Middlebury College, from which position he retired in 1854.

TARGET PRACTICE OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONGRESS.—One of the officers of the *Congress* writes to the *Journal of Commerce* under date of the 17th:

"As this day had been set apart before we left New-York for trying the guns of our frigate, as soon as we reached the extreme part of the Lower Bay, just inside of Sandy Hook, our anchors were let go again, and after an early dinner preparations were made for the important duty. A target was carried out 800 yards from the ship, the men were summoned to quarters and the whole remaining portion of the day has been employed most delightfully and laboriously, and I may add successfully, in this exercise of the guns. For some years past, I have been a good deal of practice in firing at a target from the "Experimenting Battery" in the Washington Navy-Yard, under the immediate superintendence of Lieutenant DAHLGREN, of the Ordnance Department. He is a gentleman of fine accomplishments, and has indeed a national reputation in the science of guns and gunnery. If I do not very greatly mistake, he will load and fire the same gun eighteen times in one minute. His accuracy, too, is wonderful, though it is not equal to his rapidity. Having never witnessed target firing on board ship I was not prepared to see such success as I have witnessed to-day. Though there was quite a stiff breeze, and wind enough to affect decidedly the motion of the shot, and though the frigate rolled in and fro, yet in the firing of about one hundred guns there were not ten that would not have hit and penetrated a ship of ordinary size. Quite a number pierced the very centre of the small target, and would have diminished the guns of a port hole at which they might have been aimed.

A CLOWN KILLED BY A FALL FROM A ROPE.—JAMES MYERS the clown, one of the proprietors of MYERS & MADIGAN'S Circus Company, met with an untimely death while performing on the slack rope at Geneva a few days since. The ring by which the rope was fastened gave way, throwing him to the ground with so much force as to dash his brains out.

☞ The Pikerinctum Guards, of Schenectady, are going on an excursion next week. They have chartered a raft and intend to pole themselves up the Mohawk "till they get tired." They will be gone two days and a night. Tickets, one dollar and found, provided you do not get lost where the water is over twelve feet deep.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

It is proposed to establish in Boston a club of the graduates of Harvard College, with a club room, supplied with all the periodicals and newspapers of the day, and with other conveniences calculated to make an agreeable place of sojourn.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, July 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed.

BARK—We have heard of no transactions in our own market. This day's Philadelphia *Commercial List* says: "The receipts of Quercitron Bark, this week, have been small. Our prices owning declined $1, there has been more inquiry. Sales of 150 hhds. No. 1 at $27 ₮ ton. Tanner's Bark continues dull. Sales of Chestnut at $10 @$12 ₮ cord, and Spanish at $13@$14."

COFFEE—Has been in good demand and has ruled very firm with sales since our last of 480 bags Laguayra and Mar caibo at 11c.@11½c., and 2,600 Rio at 10½c.@11c. ₮ lb.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy, with a downward tendency. Small lots have been sold at about the annexed quotations, which could hardly be procured for any considerable parcels:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplnd.	Florida	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₮ lb.....	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling.....	10½	10½	10½	11
Middling Fair.....	11½	11½	12	12½
Fair.....	12	12	13½	13

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are in reduced supply and needed at 37c.@39c ₮ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are rather less active, but are without any further material change in prices. The receipts are moderate, but adequate to the wants of buyers. This circumstance weighs against receivers. The day's business consists in about 5 000 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 75	@ 7 87½
Straight State	7 87½	@ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	9 00	@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 50	@ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75	@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00	@ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 75	@ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½	@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50	@12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 37½	@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	10 75	@12 50

Canadian remains quiet and languid, with sales of only 400 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands at $8 25@$10 50 ₮ bbl. Southern is still dull and drooping, with a fair amount offering. About 700 bbls. were obtained at $9 25@$11 50 for low mixed to extra ₮ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and not worth over $7 25@$8 50 for fine and superfine ₮ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is generally dull in at heavy prices.

FRUIT—The market is inactive, but otherwise unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is even more freely off red at lower rates, but is not in much demand. The sales of the day include 6,000 bushels very good Canadian red at $1 71, understood as having been taken for export, and some in all lots of New Jersey red at $1 80 ₮ bushel. Rye is quite dull and quoted as low as $1 21 ₮ bushel, with a trifling business. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are sparingly quired for, though they are obtainable at 59c@59c, ₮ bushel. Corn is not an actively sought after either for home use or for shipment, and being plenty, is heavy and languid. The day's sales reach 49 000 bushels Western mixed at 80c. @90c. ₮ bush.

HAY—Is scarce and wanted at former prices.

HIDES—Mr H. D. HULL states that the receipts this week have been very light and sales limited—the latter owing to the advanced prices one of holders, most of whom refuse to sell, even at present rates which have been rully sustained during the week, and on some descriptions a still, at advance has been obtained. The demand has been fair for the season, but as holders of Hides in store are unwilling to sell at present prices, transactions have been much restricted. Should the receipts continue light, a still further advance may be looked for, as the present aspect of the Leather market is very encouraging to dealers. There are no Rio Grande offered from store at less than 23c, and some are held higher. Buenos Ayres are held at 21c., and Orinoco equally firm. The market is almost entirely bare of common Hides. About one half of the cargo of the Fairy, from Rio Grande, was sold previous to arrival. The cargo of the *Tennessee* from Sierra Leone was sold to arrive at about 23c. Receipts have been 12,053 Hides, of which 10,200 were foreign direct, as follows: The *Fairy*, from Rio Grande, with 7,853 dry, and 1,034 salted Hides; *Clara Borgess*, from Porto Cabello, 993; and 300 from the West Indies, and 2 482 constwise most of which were dealers' purchases in neighboring ports. Sales comprise 4,600 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 10½c. six months, usual selection; 3 295 Dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs, at 22c., supposed six months, usual selection, to go West; 1,058 Salted do. 45 lbs., at 12c., six months, to go East; 700 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 19c., six months less 1 ₮ cent., as they run; 300 Dry Cagnes, (inferior,) 17 lbs., at 13½c., six months, as they run; 100 Dry West Indies, 25 lbs., at 12c., six months, as they run; 1 355 Dry Chagres, 16 lbs. at 17c., six months, to go East selected; 769 Dry Spanish Main, 20 lbs., at 16c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 300 cooked do., (consignee,) 16@17 lbs., at 16c., 4 months, rejecting water damaged; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, in Salero, 21 lbs., at 22c., six months, usual selection. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 104,250, as follows: 13,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 58,800 Dry Rio Grande, 24,700 Dry Orinoco 1,300 Dry Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 1,350 Dry African, 4,000 Dry Matamoras, &c., 700 Dry San Juan. Expected to arrive shortly at this port, the *Moses Taylor*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 Hides; *Lawretta*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 Hides; *Otis*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 Hides; *T. B Watson*, from Porto Cabello, with 3 000 Hides; *St. Mary*, from Porto Cabello, with 2,000 Hides, and others.

HOPS—Are unchanged.

IRON—Is quiet, but held with a little more firmness.

LATHS—Are in better demand, at former rates.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that the animation noticed last week has continued during the week just closed, although sales have been nearly 20,000 sides less than last week—chiefly owing to the scarcity of a good article. The sales are about equal to the receipts, leaving on hand only a light stock, consisting principally of light weights and inferior heavy, also Buenos Ayres middle weights, while Orinoco is scarce and is taken as fast as received at full prices, and considerable has been sold to arrive. An advance of ½c. ₮ lb. may be quoted on almost all descriptions of Hemlock. In light weights there has been more doing, as the price of this description has ranged much lower this season than usual. There has been a good demand for Oak, and as the receipts have been less the stock is reduced. Prices are unaltered, but are very firm. Upper in rough is scarce and sells readily at full prices. Southern Oak may be quoted at 23c.@25c. for a prime article. The sales this week have been 58,000 sides of Hemlock, and 8,550 of Oak. Receipts, 58,000 Hemlock, and 7,250 Oak, leaving on hand 88,910 of the former, and 14,900 of the latter. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted good light, 25c@28c.; do. do. good middle, 25c.@26c.; do. do. good heavy, 25c.@26c.; do. Spanish good all weights

AUCTION SALES.

CRESCENT COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL YARDS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS &c.—By virtue and in pursuance of the power of sale therein and powers vested in and conferred upon me, and by a certain deed of trust and mortgage, executed by the CRESCENT COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1853 and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book Vol. 81, page 62 &c. I will proceed to sale, by Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 1st in the CITY of PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M. all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and described by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies within the surface of those five tracts of land situate in Robinson Township in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Burnsides Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z W Kensington to said Company recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book Vol. 91, page 345. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside Tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 88.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Mars Tract, adjoining the lands of Robinson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robb and others, containing 218 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company recorded in same volume, page 170. The Tract bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornberre's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z W Kensington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 324. Also, all that certain piece of land called the 16 Acres Tract, and bounded by lands of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z W Kensington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected one frame dwelling house and harbor improvements. Also, that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks and adjoining said eight acres tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the northwestern and of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a width to-wit: on said

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Accessions to the Free Academy.

The examination of candidates from our Ward Schools resulted in the admission of about 300 new students to the Free Academy out of 365 examined. Ward School No. 35, WASHINGTON SMITH, Principal, sent 78 candidates for examination, 68 of whom were admitted, leaving 16 not admitted. Ward School No. 40, DAVID S. SCOTT, Principal, offered 34 for examination, and all, except three, passed the ordeal and were admitted. The School in Twenty-fourth-street, THOMAS FOSTER, Principal, sent over 30 candidates, all which, we believe, were admitted. Greenwich-avenue School, THOMAS F. HARRISON, Principal, also sent quite a large number of well-prepared Ward School graduates. The Fifth Ward School, WILLIAM BELDEN, Jr., Principal, had all its candidates (20) admitted. A large number of the down town Schools, although not having so many among their pupils desiring, or especially preparing, for entrance to the Free Academy, as are to be found in the new and more modern-built school-houses of the upper Wards, yet many of them deserve credit from the fact that they are very apt to be successful in having nearly all their candidates, though the number is comparatively small, pass creditably into the Academy. In most of our schools, and particularly so in the lower part of the City, nine-tenths of the pupils have an eye to business rather than to the Academy.

Several of the Schools on the East side of the City, considering circumstances of location and distance from the Academy, were reditably represented in the late examination. Broome-street School, H. C. MARTIN, Principal, had its six candidates admitted; also the same number entered, we believe, from Madison-street School, J. H. FANNING, Principal, and from Henry-street School, H. KIDDAR, Principal; Ward School No. 1, W. W. SMITH, Principal, had also about the same number admitted.

It should be borne in mind, that the teachers of our Schools in granting the necessary certificates to applicants, do not certify that all such are qualified for admission, but simply that they are of the proper age and have attended their school the requisite time. Still, all teachers must naturally feel desirous of having all to whom they give certificates admitted, if possible.

Of course, not having the exact record of these admitted and rejected before us, we may have omitted some Schools that deserve more honorable mention than some of those alluded to. We, however, with pleasure record the general fact, that out of 365 of the pupils of the Ward Schools, who have just been examined critically and often at great length, by some six or eight different professors, or as many different branches, about 300 *have acquitted themselves satisfactorily*, and are now registered among the Students of the Academy.

The course of study pursued by the candidates includes the following subjects: Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, the History of the United States, Bookkeeping, and Algebra to the end of Simple Equations. The examination is strictly impartial—the boys being known by their numbers and not by their names, or the school from whence they have come.

Returned Missionary from India.

Rev. JEREMIAH PHILLIPS, twenty years engaged as Missionary in India, and just returned from that country, delivered yesterday morning, at the Free Will Baptist Church, in Sullivan-street, an interesting discourse on the missionary efforts in India.

He spoke of the customs and habits of the natives of India, their mode of dress, buildings, food and manner of preparing and eating it, &c.

In respect to education, he said it was very meagre, indeed. Learning to read and write comprised its extent, and even this scanty privilege the female portion were debarred from—except prostitutes. These were granted this privilege so as to be able to amuse the populace by singing songs and recitations. By the system of instruction, the young boys—from being taught to chaunt, and write their words at the same time—learned simultaneously reading and writing.

He gave some statements of the results already attained by the Missionary enterprise. By these statements it appears that during the past year the number of European and American Missionaries laboring among the native population in India and Ceylon, amount to 400, together with 48 ordained native missionaries and 700 native catechists. These are employed in preaching the Gospel in the vernacular tongues. The native Christian Churches are 331 and number 18,500 communicants. The entire native Christian population includes 112,000 persons, old and young. The number of day scools is 1,350, containing 47,530 boys. There are 93 boarding-schools for boys, containing 2 400 scholars, and 102 boarding schools for girls, numbering 2,800 pupils. There are maintained, 126 English day schools, giving a superior education to more than 14,000 students. There are also 350 day schools for females with about 12,000 girls. Efforts are being continued to improve the ten translations of the Bible and the five versions made of the New Testament. Christian tracts are being widely scattered beyond the boundaries of the Missionary Stations. There are twenty-five printing presses in active operation. There are in this work engaged twenty Missionary Societies with $1,000,000 annual expenditure. The station at Orissa at which he was more immediately engaged he represented as in a flourishing condition, though in common with other stations it stood in need of additional aid. The appeals of his and kindred Missionary Societies for help he hoped would be responded to by the Christians of America.

A native convert named DULA was now introduced, and Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS, acting as interpreter, proceeded to relate his Christian experience. The convert's countenance manifested intelligence, and his manners, though not free from embarrassment, were unassuming and pleasing.

Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS' visit to this country is to provide for the education of his family. He returns in two years.

Important Information.

A person styling himself the "Prophet of the Latter Day" preached a sermon at Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, on the theme of the "Nature and Location of Heaven and Hell." The novelty of the theme (although advertised in the public prints) did not attract an audience of more than forty or fifty. The "Prophet" is not in appearance the manner of man one would suppose him to be from the singularity of his title and theme. He spoke without notes and in fluent style, and nearly two hours in length. He argued, and supported his arguments with texts of Scripture ingeniously put, that there are three literal heavens—one in the atmosphere above and around the earth—one in infinite space among the stars, and the third, where Paul was carried in a trance, which somewhere else is called Paradise, where Christ dwelt. The soul of every one who dies, he contended, is in hell, but hell, he thinks, is nothing more nor less than death—the grave.

The dead (or the damned) will remain in an unconscious state till the resurrection, when all will arise at the sound of the last trumpet—the good to enjoy the bliss of paradise with God; the bad to be doomed to an eternal sleep. He quoted largely from Revelations, and interpreted the "beast of sin" mentioned therein to mean to represent the Pope, and the "false prophet" to signify the "tyrannical and time-serving hierarchy of Protestantism." The second coming of Christ will result in cleansing the earth of sin, and iniseery, and death, and make it a never-ending paradise. The exact time of the resurrection, he felt confident, was close at hand.

The sermon was listened to with especial attention by an old gentleman, who occupied a front seat, and testified his approbation of it by frequent "amens." The speaker was interrupted at one time, however, by the unmannerly conduct of a half dozen well dressed "snobs," who, hearing the sound of a drum in the street, rushed out of the Hall.

Mr. Watson's Case.

Mr. WATSON believes we have done him injustice in saying that he was held to answer. We beg to differ. He was held to answer, and the offence was responsible for his appearance, and could have locked him up if he chose. Sometimes men when accused of an offence are allowed to go at large, at the same time it is understood that they are in the officer's custody. The complaint was dismissed after an examination, which shows he was held for examination. The complaint was made by O. A. WALKER, but the warrant for the arrest of Mr. WATSON had the names of SAMUEL B. FRUTTS and A. P. KLINE on it. There is probably an exaggeration in the statement, as there was in the whole affair, that WALKER would be a loser to the amount of $15 000.

Educational Convention.

The American Association for the advancement of Education is to be held in New-York, (the University,) to open August 28, and to continue four days. Papers to be read as follows:

Rev. T. N MOORE, Richmond, Va., on Family Training. Rev. BISHOP POTTER, Albany, on Classical Education, Rev. H P. TAPPAN, Mich., on Relation of Colleges and Common Schools. Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, Medford, Mass., on Moral Education. Prof. FELTON, Cambridge, Mass., on Classical Literature. Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, Mass., on Unconscious Tuition. Dr. T. LEWIS, Union College, on Principles of Translation. Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, Conn., on Physical and Mental Activity. Lieut. MAURY, Washington, on a subject yet to be selected. Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT, New-Brunswick, on a subject yet to be selected. F. A. P. BARNARD, University, Miss., on Improvements in American Colleges. Prof. H J. ANDERSON, N. Y., on Physical Sciences. Prof. BACHE, (coast survey,) the Annual Address. J N. McELLIGOTT, on subject not named.

Portrait of Bishop Atkinson.

BOGLE has just finished a noble portrait of Right Rev. Bishop ATKINSON, of the diocese of North Carolina, which may be seen at Messrs. WILLIAMS & STEVENS', for a few days. This picture has been executed to order for a private collection. It is three-quarter size, and represents the Bishop, in full canonicals, in the act of addressing his congregation. The Bible lies open on the sacred desk, and appropriate architectural surroundings forming the background. There is an air of animated earnestness about the Bishop which is very characteristic. This picture will add to the artist's high reputation.

☞ The celebrated Dr. TAYLOR, of New-Haven, preached yesterday in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church on Union-square.

☞ Hon T. FRELINGHUYSEN delivers the Presidential Address to-day at Rutgers College.

Coroners Inquests.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILTON on the body of SAMUEL CORDIAL, a young man who was swept out by the tide while bathing at Ward's Island.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday on the body of JOHN CORTDZ, the German who was accidentally drowned on Saturday at the Hoboken ferry dock. CORTDZ was inserting a frame of glass in the cabin window of the steamer *James Watt*, and owing to his carelessness he fell into the water. Before falling into the water his body got dreadfully crushed between the dock and the fenders. Deceased was a young man 23 years of age, and leaves a wife and family in Hoboken.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Saturday on the body of the second engineer of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, JOHN FINGER, who was accidentally drowned at Pier No 2 North River. Mr. FINGER was standing on the dock talking to a friend of his, Mr. RUSS, when a cart came along. To be more out of the way he stepped backward as he supposed on the plank leading to the steamboat, when he was suddenly precipitated into the water. Every effort was made to rescue him, but without success. Deceased was 31 years of age, and a native of New-York.

SUICIDE BY TAKING ARSENIC.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Saturday on the body of MARY JUDSON, a young girl about 19 years of age, who died from the effects of arsenic the same morning at the New-York Hospital. The deceased was employed as a waiter in the saloon of Mr. JOHNSON, No. 104 Vesey-street, and had become apparently, from some cause or other, tired of life. She left her situation on Friday morning, and proceeded to a drug store and procured a shilling's worth of arsenic, which she swallowed. The same evening she applied for lodgings at the First Ward Station house, and told her story. Medical aid was procured, but the case seeming fatal, she was removed to the Hospital, where she died next morning. Deceased was a native of Bridgeport, Conn.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A man named GEORGE REED, residing at No. 55 Cherry-street, while laboring under delirium tremens, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from a third story window. He was taken up to his residence in a dangerous condition.

Stealing from his Father.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, a lad sixteen years of age, was taken into custody on Friday by the Tenth Ward Police on the charge of entering his parent's premises, No. 109 Seventh-street, and stealing $100 in cash, besides several articles of jewelry. It appears that this promising youth gave the money to a woman living in Avenue B, who was to purchase pistols and other toys for him. The accused was brought before Justice WELSH and committed for examination.

Charged with Forgery.

A young man, named JOSEPH BERNARD, was arrested on Saturday, by Officer LORD, of the lower Police Court, charged with forging the signature of JOSEPH BURR, No. 320 Washington-street, importer of liquors, and obtaining sums of money, amounting in all, to $300. The accused was held to bail in $1,000.

Attempt to Kill by Shooting.

PETER JOLIE was arrested yesterday by Officer WOGAN, of the Fourth Ward, charged with attempting to kill by shooting HENRY BEVERLY, No. 73 Roosevelt-st. The prisoner presented a six-shooter at the complainant, but luckily the pistol snapped, probably saving his life. The accused was committed by Justice BOGART, to answer the charge of a felonious assault.

Found Drowned.

Two unknown men were found floating in the water yesterday,—one at the foot of Stanton, and the other at the foot of Eighth-street. Both were naked, and appeared to have been drowned while bathing. One was about 30 years of age, the other was about 32.

A Disorderly House.

Fourteen prostitutes were brought to the lower Police Court on Saturday, and discharged. The keeper of the house, WM. KIPPS, was, however, held for examination on the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Playing on a Roof.

A boy named THOMAS MCCARTY, about 5 years of age, while playing on the roof of house No. 472 Pearl-street, on Saturday last, fell over and was severely injured. He was taken to the Hospital.

(Advertisement.)

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depot.

JULY 19, 1855.

(Advertisement.)

PUT THE PRICES DOWN.—How many business men have been ruined by keeping up the prices, to secure a large profit. Those who are complaining of dull trade should follow the example of Messrs. CHARLES HEARD & Co, No. 301 Grand-street. They are selling rich Paris mantillas at $3 that cost $6, rich barages (all wool) at 1s. that cost 3s, rich barege de laines at 6d. per yard—cost 2s. Paris printed jaconets and lawns of the choicest styles so exceedingly low that paper makers could almost compete with the legitimate purchasers for the purpose of converting them into paper. This may seem strange to some, but still there is a policy in the sacrifice well understood by shrewd business men.

(Advertisement.)

☞ While wearing RAY'S Superior Zephyr Merino Undergarments, you

Know Nothing of morning chills,
Nothing of midday heats,
Nothing of evening rows,
Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the *coolest, healthiest and pleasantest* Summer undergarment ever offered to the appreciation of a discerning public. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy, at JAMES E. RAY'S

Family Hosiery and Underg rment Manufactory,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

NOTICE.—The attention of travelers is called to the change of hour, by the New-York and Harlem Railroad. The Mail Train that has here-to-fore left the corner of White and Centre-street at 9:15 o'clock A. M., will leave at 7:30 o'clock A. M. And an Accomodation Train for Croton Falls and Lake Mahopac will leave the City Hall at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning from Croton Falls, at 4:20 o'clock P. M. The 5 o'clock P. M. Dover Plains' Train will be extended to Millerton, every Saturday, arriving at 9:45 o'clock P. M; returning from Millerton every Monday, at 5:30 o'clock A. M.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The 50,000 readers of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES are 50,000 wearers of

STOCKINGS AND SOCKS,

and can each find the article suited to his taste and use at from

ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR PROFIT

over the first cost, at JAMES E. RAY'S Family Stocking Factory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Life Insurances appeal to the sympathy and good judgment of every husband and parent; it being within the reach of nearly all to secure a life policy of a few thousand dollars, not to be swallowed up in the wreck of business and the sacrifice of property attendant upon the unlooked for death of the managing head, but to come wholly and promptly, and in the hour of need from the Howard Life Insurance Company, No. 937 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Salt Rheum, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Scrofula, and in all Rheumatic cases this reliable Ointment should be used as a sovereign remedy even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

(Advertisement.)

YE CONSTABEL.

Her lover did enter then,
"Oh, Dinah, what's the matter?"
'Ye Balm of Thousand Flowers," quoth she,
And Villikins looked at her.

[To be continued.]

(Advertisement.)

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

(Advertisement.)

☞ LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S unrivaled Pianofortes, and GODDNAN & BALDWIN'S elegie and double Melodions. Second-hand Pianos for sale or to let. A large stock for sale very low for cash or approved paper. Prices from $100 to $650.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another crowd may be expected at this house again to night. The great Indian Drama of "Waconsta" is to be produced in splendor, with Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, and a strong company. "Contentment no Riches," and "Hole in the Wall," complete the bill.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, July 22, MARY STRANGE, infant daughter of Jeremiah M. and Mary J. Wardwell, aged 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 227 6th st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, July 21, after a short illness SOPHIA G., daughter of Samuel J. and Catharine Berry, in the 17th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No 11 Charlton-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn on Saturday, July 21, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Henry Oakley, aged 26 years and 3 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 184 Adams-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Paterson, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel McCully, Mrs SARAH, widow of the late Capt William Ireland, of this City in 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock P. M. this day, from 44 West-st., Paterson.

At the residence Aubrey Farm, Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., on Monday, July 9, JAMES GEORGE STACEY, in the 59th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 21

$1,000	California 7s '70..	86½	150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 101
500	do	86	21	do	101
500	do	86½	100	do	c.101
2 000	Indiana State 5s..	84½	70	do	c.101
5,000	do	84	50	do	b30 101½
5,000	Wabash 1st M. Bds.	91	100	do	s30 101½
5,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71.	86½	100	do	b30 101½
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75..	92	100	do	s60 101
5,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bds.	77	100	Erie Railroad	s3 51½
5 000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	85½	250	do	s3 51½
10,000	do	b10 85½	435	do	51½
7 500	do	s3 85½	100	do	s30 51½
50 000	do	s60 85½	50	do	s30 51½
10 000	do	b30 85½	100	do	s60 51½
8,000	Ill. C. R. R's, Bs w.p.	84½	100	do	b30 51½
9,000	do	85	100	do	s30 51½
6 000	Ill. Prfrad Bds.	s3 86½	100	do	s60 51½
15,000	do	86	16	Nor & Wor. Railroad	39
15 000	N. Y. Central 7's	102½	50	Hudson Riv. R. R.	s3 40½
500	do	102½	100	do	c 40½
10	Continental Bank	106	100	Reading Railroad	b60 91
5	Ohio Life & Trust Co	100	50	do	b60 90½
12	Hanover Bank	97½	50	do	s60 90½
10	do	98	200	do	s30 90
50	Canton Company	26½	50	Michigan Cen. R. R.	91½
500	do	c 27	50	do	b60 94
500	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	c 28½	250	Panama Railroad	101
500	do	s3 28½	50	do	b30 101½
500	do	b60 29	50	do	b3 101
500	do	b30 29½	10	Cin. H. & D. R. R.	87
100	Cumberland C. Bluff	15	10	Clev., C. & Col.	106
300	Nicaragua Trans Co.	17½	50	Ha. Central R. R.	94½
100	Farmers' Coal Co.	111	50	do	97
2	Clev. & Tol R. R.	s3 90	200	Harlem Railroad	28½
100	do	s30 90½	100	do	b30 28½
100	do	b10 90½	200	do	b30 28½
15	Cin. & Ind. R. R.	b3 83½	40	Cl. & P. R. R. ex div	56
55	do	b30 84½	10	Ill. Cen. & C. R. R. ex div	104½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction by order of an Executor, by E. H. LUDLOW:

150 shares Merchants' Bank	107½
250 shares North River Bank	104½
100 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	122½
40 shares Seventh Ward Bank	131
11 shares New-York Bowery Insurance Co	179
12 shares Howard Insurance Co	144
12 shares Manhattan Banking Co	129½
60 shares Bowery Bank	107
5 shares Island City Bank	80

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Erie Bonds of '75..	92½	100	Reading Railroad	s60 90½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	85½	200	do	s60 90½
200	Canton Company	28½	50	Panama Railroad	b30 101½
50	do	s30 28½	50	Erie Railroad	b30 51½
50	do	b30 28½	100	do	s3 51½
50	do	b30 29	50	do	b15 51½
50	Canton Company	s60 27	150	do	b60 51½
100	New Transit Co.	b30 18	75	do	51½
100	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	90½	100	do	s3 51½
100	do	b3 90½	50	do	s30 51½
100	do	b30 90½	100	do	s60 51½
100	do	s30 90½	100	do	s30 51½
100	N. Y. Con. R. R.	b30 101½	150	Hudson Riv. Railroad	41
200	do	b30 102	100	do	s60 41

MONDAY, July 23—A. M.

The Stock market on Saturday gave evidences of a little more strength and buoyancy, but the change was not of a very important character. Most operators had anticipated it, even amid the comparative heaviness and languor perceptible during the preceding five days, and, though no noticeable improvement occurred in the demand, those having securities to dispose of, evinced increased confidence. The present and prospective ease in the Money market, together with the probabilities of a large and profitable harvest, this season, encourage nearly all parties to view the future without any serious fear or distrust. Though speculation is, for the moment, quite restricted, owing at least as much to the fact that many leading dealers are absent from the City on pleasure tours, as to any other cause, the tone of the business is healthy and promising, and we cannot now discern whence need be dreaded anything likely to impair it in these particulars. The transactions at both meetings of the Board on Saturday, were, all things considered, to a fair extent, at stronger prices. New-York Central Railroad shares were pretty active, and rose to 108, b30. Erie were not quite as brisk, but closed with more firmness. There was rather less animation in Reading, which opened at 91, b60, and left off at 90½, s60. The dividend recently announced on this stock has scarcely met general expectations. This circumstance militates against the security. Hudson River shares attracted more notice and reached 41, s60, at the Second Board. Harlem were likewise in a little better request at steady rates. A small business occurred in Illinois Central, opening at 86½ and closing at 87; to Michigan Central at unchanged figures, and in Chicago and Rock Island at slightly firmer prices. Galena and Chicago sold for 104½, and Cleveland and Pittsburg for 56½, both ex-dividend. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati were quiet at 106; while a moderate inquiry existed for Cleveland and Toledo;—opening at 90, s3. and closing at 90½, s60. Nothing of moment has occurred at the Stock Board, for some days past, in the shares of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road. These are not freely offered, and are quoted quite firm. We are informed that the loan of $650,000 on 8 per cent. Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Company has been successfully negotiated at satisfactory rates, by Messrs. Atwood & Co., Bankers, of this City. Panama shares opened at 101, and closed at 102, b4mos., on Saturday, with light sales. Railway Bonds exhibited increased animation. Illinois Central Bonds advanced ½; Freeland Bonds ¾. Freeland Bonds, without privilege, closed at 85. Erie Bonds of '75, New-York Central 7s, and Hudson Third Mortgage advanced ¾. Harlem First Mortgage brought 91½. State Stocks were inactive at essentially unchanged figures. Money was in rather better request, but not to an extent at all equivalent to the resources of lenders,—and no change of interest occurred in loan or discount rates. In Foreign Exchanges, there was but very little movement. Quotations were nominally the same—on London, 109½@110¾; on Paris, 5.15@5 12½.

The Foreign Trade of this port is again increasing, but so far, this year, it is much less than that to the same period last year. Including the Dry Goods table in our previous paper, the week's import of merchandise reached $4,933,481, against $4,169.006, the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year 1855 to the present date, the total import is $78,614,000 against $104,886,000 to same date in the calendar year of 1854. The export of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week equaled $1,458,698 against $1,089,667 the same week last July. For the current calendar year, to date, the total export comprises $32,844,000 against $38,025,000 to same date the previous calendar year. The Specie export of the week, as registered at the New-York Custom-House was but $95 199; all of which went out in the *North Star* on Saturday for Havre. In this return there is, of course, no allusion to the shipment by the steamer from Boston last Wednesday, the better part of which was forwarded from this City. The direct export of Specie hence the same week last July amounted to $587,000. For the calendar year to the present date, the Specie export from this port reaches $18,402,000 against $18,131,000 to corresponding date in 1854. We have had no arrivals this week of treasure from California. Two steamers from the Isthmus are nearly due; they will doubtless reach New-York in the course of a few days, and are apt to add considerably to our stock of Specie. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $2,778,052 against $2,115,470 at the close of the previous week. Saturday's receipts were $127,200; payments $41,402. The payments for Assay Office amounted to $67,087; on disbursing checks, $65,000; and the balance in the departments under the control of the Sub-Treasurer, $7,242,318.

Our general markets possess rather more animation, with, however, much less firmness in most branches. Unfavorable foreign news has acted injuriously on the trade in Cotton, and this is now ⅛@⅜ ₱ lb. lower, than at the beginning of the week just closed,—without being more inquired for. Flour and Wheat have been very freely offered at considerably reduced prices, with moderate transactions therein. We are now about free from any terror of famine, or famine prices. Combinations of speculators cannot resist the natural current to plentiuess and cheapness. Corn is in good supply and request, but is on the decline. The business in Provisions and other leading articles is of an average extent and characterized by some irregularity. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of produce the past week, and the corresponding week last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,912	$143,778	7,570	$378 271
Flour, bbls	17,082	120,569	7,371	75,098
Corn Meal, bbls. &c.	603	1,602	206	2,596
Wheat, bushels	32,609	50,724		
Corn, bushels	17,791	13,568	135,416	131,518
Pork, bbls. & tcs	1,795	19,639	489	5,901
Beef, bbls. & tcs	397	7,766	225	3,223
Total Produce		$357,646		$596,607
Miscellaneous		732,021		862,091
Total for the week		$1,089,667		$1,458 698

The Railroad Convention which had been in session for two days of last week at the Clarendon House, Buffalo, N. Y., adjourned on Friday afternoon. The attempts to bring about a reconciliation between the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Companies was a failure, and the representatives of the latter, after withdrawing from the Convention the second night, took no further part in the proceedings. On Friday morning the session was one of more or less confusion. A series of resolutions were adopted, proposing after the 1st of August next to do away with all runners and outside agents, and the present manner of exaggerated advertising through handbills and posters; after which a considerable discussion took place, and the Convention adjourned. There were twenty-three Railroad Companies and four lines of steamers represented by fifty delegates.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the Anthracite Coal tonnage for the past week, from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, reached 109,617 tons, and for the season, 3,958,972 tons. The Reading Railroad reports, for the week, to Thursday, 51,147, and for the season, to same period, 1,246,663 tons, against 1,101,305 tons to the same time last year. The Schuylkill Navigation reports, for the week, 29,573 tons, and for the season, 503,913 tons, against 438,352 tons to the same time last year. Shipments of Coal on the Lehigh, for the week ending on Saturday last, were, in consequence, only 28,897 tons, against 45,411 tons for the corresponding week of last year; for the season, 508,396 tons, against 463,931 tons to same time last year.

The *American Railroad Journal*, for this week, gives an interesting sketch of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, and a condensed statement of its present financial condition, adding that it understands, that the Company's forthcoming report, for their fiscal year ending with the 30th ult.—as yet unpublished—will contain a proposition to consolidate their several issues of bonds by an issue upon their whole property of $8,000,000. Of this, $5,500,000 are to be used for retiring the outstanding bonds, at $1,250,000, to be reserved for a double track, but not to be used till 1857. The total cost of the 475 miles of road, leaving out the amount reserved for double track, will be represented as follows:

Capital Stock	$6 928,900
Consolidated Bonds	6 750,000
Total	$13,678,900

Or deducting $1,000,000, which is not far from the value of the other items of property owned by the Company, not represented in construction, nor necessary for the working of the road, there is left the sum of $12,678,000 as the total cost of the road, or $96 092 per mile—a sum not likely to be materially increased, except to meet the legitimate demands of an increasing traffic.

In our last, we referred to—among others—a new banking institution being organized in the interest of the French and German Dry Goods Importers, with Mr. BRUNS as President, and Mr. CERF as Cashier. We have since heard that Mr. E. S. HALLIN, of the firm of HALLIN & SANDER, is to be the President, temporarily at least, and that Mr. ASHER KUHNHARDT will probably be selected as Cashier. The new Bank will not restrict its intercourse to the influential class whence emanated its projectors; but, while seeking business among all classes of our foreign population, it will equally solicit that of our native merchants. The new institution is still without a name.

We insert underneath a second communication from an intelligent and highly respectable Bank officer on Country Bank Redemption—though we can see in it nothing to require us to materially alter or modify our own published views on the subject.

It is stated that a number of outside operators, joined with about as many members of the Board of Stockbrokers, have subscribed for, and rented the spacious room on the first floor of No. 15 Willism-street, next to the Corn Exchange. The object of this union is to have some general place of meeting or exchange, before and after Boards, instead of assembling at the street corners as heretofore. We understand that it is the intention of the parties in the movement to have a book of quotations kept there, and the various transactions of the Board recorded. As the right of entrance can be secured for a small fee, it will no doubt be availed of by every one interested in the fluctuation of the Stock market.

Country Bank Redemptions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your notice of my recent communication on the subject of "Country Bank Redemptions," and the proposed Clearing-House, which appeared in your paper of the 18th inst, was very well, and yet it was calculated to mislead your readers in some respects. You say "The point is one of private, rather than public concern." So far as the ¾ of 1 ₱ cent discount at which the law authorizes the Country Banks to take up their circulation in New-York, Albany or Troy, is concerned, it matters not to the public, certainly, whether they pay the ¾ to the Metropolitan or any other Bank, or to the proposed Clearing-House.

But the Clearing-House plan contemplates actual redemption at ¾ in New-York, so that *all parties* who hold the notes of the Country Banks, could realize upon them at but the ¾ discount *any day* they desired. What you call, perhaps justly, the "Metropolitan system," does not secure this, as they take Country Bank Notes at 1, but in addition they require the party depositing them, *to leave them for one day*, and besides, they sometimes have declined to receive them at all, except from parties they choose to regard as their customers.

Clearly, then, the proposed Clearing-House would be an improvement, and the movement is one in which the great public have some interests, hence it may justly be said to be of "public concern."

It is respectfully submitted to your well-known candor, that it is scarcely just to denominate that remuneration accorded by law to the country Banks, for redeeming their notes at a point remote from their several places of business, besides being compelled to redeem them in coin at their counters, "the share of twenty-five cents off the hundred dollars."

Let it be borne in mind, that the greater amount of these redemptions and discounts are made for accounts of, and paid by the various country Banks, which Banks, in transacting the business of the country, receive and remit, it is believed, more than one-half of all the currency going forward for redemption.

The public are ever just, and are willing, and expect the parties actually providing the means or doing the service, will receive the fair compensation fixed therefor, which my previous article shows the Banks do not realize, nor even the moiety thereof which is pretended to be divided with them.

The writer of this does not see either the justice or propriety of expecting the country Banks would become the gratuitous carriers of the balances resulting from the business of the country, from country to City, when service they would most certainly perform without adequate remuneration, if they redeemed their notes at par in New York.

It has been said that the increased circulation, which the Banks would secure by making their rates par in New-York, would be an equivalent, but this assumption is controverted, and is not generally held sound.

As well might it be expected that the New York City Banks, who issue currency for circulation, would provide for redeeming the same at par in London or New-Orleans, and thereby secure a greater circulation and corresponding profit. When they do so, the country Banks will not be behind them in benefiting the public, as well as themselves. A BANK OFFICER.

Wisconsin Banks.

The Comptroller of Wisconsin makes the following statement of the condition of the Banks of that State on the 2d instant:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,405,401
Due from Directors	43 622
Due from Brokers	123,876
Overdrafts	14,905
Stocks at par value	1,014,751
Stocks not deposited	8,561
Promissory Notes	94,628
Specie	258,127
Cash items	70,487
Real Estate	35 979
Loss and expenses account	24,244
Bills of solvent Banks on hand	561,224
Bills of suspended Banks	1,631
Due from Banks	437,346
Total Resources	$5,250,007

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,536,000
Notes in circulation	830,320
Due Depositors	2,029,618
Due to others	758.869
Total Liabilities	$5,250,007

The following table will show the number of Banks now in liquidation, with the amount of their outstanding circulation, and the cash in the hands of the Comptroller for the redemption thereof:

	Circulation.	Cash.
Oshkosh City Bank	$5,763	$5,763
Germania Bank	2,524	2,524
Bank of the West	15,900	15,900
Exchange Bank	9,492	11,000
Waukesha Bank	none.	none.
Total	$33,679	$35,187

The total circulation of the Banks is $988,646, for which the following securities are held:

Wisconsin State Stocks 7 per cent	$50,000
Wisconsin State Stocks 6 per cent	50,000—$100,000
Georgia State Stocks 6 per cent	25 000
Georgia State Stocks 7 per cent	20,000— 45 000
Virginia State Stocks 6 per cent	284,500
Missouri State Stocks 6 per cent	274,000
Tennessee State Stocks 6 per cent	180 000

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

The Recent Trial in Boston for Violating the Neutrality Laws—Public School Festival.

BOSTON, Monday, July 23.

The Count KANZINSKI, HUGH LIPPI, A. LANGROIS, and R. RODELINDA, who were recently acquitted of the charge of violating the Neutrality Laws, have commenced suits against Capt. CLARK, of the revenue cutter *James Campbell*, by whom they were brought to this port, for illegal detention and imprisonment. They lay their damages at $10,000 each. Capt. CLARK has been served with process, but not arrested.

The Annual Exhibition of our Free Public Schools took place to-day, when the Franklin and City Medals were distributed to a large number of deserving scholars. The School Festival followed in Faneuil Hall, and the building was crowded with children and their parents. Appropriate addresses were made by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Mayor SMITH and others, after which a collation, music, dancing, &c., closed the Exhibition, which was in every way agreeable and interesting.

Monday at Sea.

BOSTON, Monday, July 23.

The bark *Kirby*, SMALL, from New-York for Quebec, anchored in Nantucket Roads this afternoon in consequence of trouble on board. The mate, Mr. WM. THOMPSON, of New-York, while ordering some coffee in the galley yesterday off Cape Cod, was struck with an axe by the cook three times on the left temple, shoulder and arm. He has been brought up to this city and placed in our hospital, his condition being very critical. A steamer has been sent down to take off the cook, who had been placed in irons.

Five Lives Lost by the Upsetting of a Boat

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Monday, July 23.

A party of seven persons went on a sailing excursion on Saturday, from Somers Point, and when four miles up the Tuckahoe River, the boat upset and five of the party were drowned, namely: G. TULLY, CHARLES F. WATSON, wife and child, of Camden; and L. YOUNG, of Philadelphia. The other two men were found yesterday, clinging to the bottom of the boat.

Further from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 23.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received.

The latest advices from the Rio Grande state that 2,500 revolutionists, under VIDAURI, were marching upon Matamoras. The Government forces had fallen back upon Camargo, and it was thought a great battle would be fought there.

From the Plains—Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 23.

We have dates from Fort Laramie to the 27th of June.

ROBERT GIBSON'S train was attacked by Indians near Plattehead, and GIBSON was shot. Another train had also been attacked near the same place, two of the company being wounded, and sixteen horses stolen.

Marine Disaster.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, July 23.

The schooner *Columbus*, CORSON, of Great Egg Harbor, from Plymouth, N. C., for New-York, with a cargo of naval stores and shingles, is ashore on Deal Beach, and going to pieces. The cargo is all coming ashore. All hands were saved. She is uninsured,

Rescued from Jail.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, July 23.

A man named KELLY was arrested here last night for intoxication and placed in jail; but during the night a party of men broke in the door and carried him off. He has not been re-arrested.

Gov. Reeder and the Kansas Legislature.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 23.

A private letter from Kansas states that Governor REEDER informed the Legislature that he did not recognize them as the Kansas Legislature, and would not meet them at Shawnee Mission.

Fatal Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, July 23.

Mr. BROWNELL SLOCUM, of Portsmouth, R. I., aged about 60, was burned to death in his house on Sunday last.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 23.

The schooner *Montezuma*, from New-York for Richmond, Va., put into Great Egg Harbor on Sunday, with her masts sprung and leaking.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 23.

We have received no mail south of Washington this morning.

The weather is still cloudy, but warmer, with a prospect of clearing. Thermometer 75° in the shade.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 23.

Secretary MARCY left here to-day for Old Point Comfort, Va.

Musical.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—A concert, pretentiously announced, and, as usual in such cases, miserably carried out, came off here last night. It was "offered to DONNA VALERY GOMEZ,"—(followed by herself) and was sustained by the same lady. There were some features about it that call for more than special comment. Foremost among these we may refer to the fact that two artistes were announced who did not appear, and who, we have every reason to believe, were never intended to appear. One of these, Mr. OLE BULL, was promised as a kind of distant, hoped for, pleasure. A cautious "perhaps" was inserted before the eminent violinist's name. But with regard to the other artiste, Mme. VESTVALI, there was no reservation at all. Up to the last moment her name was exhibited temptingly to the public. There was in consequence a crowd, for young New-York's handsome contralto *does* draw; a great deal more so, it is unnecessary to add than Mme. GOMEZ, who is too well remembered to be immensely attractive.

The audience was a little surprised to find that Mme. VESTVALI's name was omitted from the small programmes circulated in the house, particularly as it remained posted on the large bills outside the door. But the audience became indignant when a gentleman came forward and stated that Mme. VESTVALI was indisposed, and that that calamity had only become known during the day. A round honest *hiss* of disgust rewarded the speaker not on account Mme. VESTVALI's indisposition, but at the evident chicanery of the management. People were allowed to buy tickets up to the last moment, without the slightest hint of the disappointment they were to encounter. Had anything like honesty been displayed, they argued, some intimation would of course been given them. We regret to say there was nothing honest in the matter, intended or attempted. From inquiries we learn that Mme. VESTVALI was never thoroughly engaged to sing at this concert. Some preliminary negotiations were entered into, but these were definitely terminated three days ago by Mme. VESTVALI herself, who declined to sing for reasons of her own. A gross imposition was consequently practiced on the public in continuing that lady's name on the bills, and associating it with another artist who was *certain* not to appear. Transactions of this disgraceful character are of too frequent occurrence. The good nature of a New-York audience puts up with an apology with out questioning its veracity. On this occasion

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however, we were rejoiced to observe a different disposition. Many persons, not content with expressing their disapprobation, left their seats in disgust, and other soon followed their example. It is only by thus deviating from the beaten track of meaningless applause, that managers can be taught their responsibility and cheats exposed.

Of the conceit itself we have but little to say. Nine pieces were on the programme—instrumental and vocal. Donna GOMEZ, Signor ROCCO and M. MARTIN LAZAR, the artistes. Those which fell to the share of Mme. GOMEZ were generally of an ambitious character, and entirely beyond her power. The same deficiency of artistic skill which proved fatal to Donna GOMEZ on the stage, pursues her to the concert room. With a vocal organization of much capacity, Mme. GOMEZ utterly lacks the essentials of method and style, and necessarily fails in efforts requiring trifles of that kind. In other respects, this lady has not improved since her withdrawal from the Castle Garden troupe.

Signor ROCCO is an artiste, and does everything as it *should* be done, if not so well as it might be. He succeeded last night in winning the audience back to good humor—no slight task. Mr. MARTIN LAZAR, the pianist and "composer," (disturber would be the better word,) played a fantasia, by PINDERT, (very loud,) and a drinking song, by himself, (very bad.) Mr. LAZAR possesses a vigorous touch, and is evidently master of the mechanical resources of his instrument. But the room was scarcely large enough for a thorough enjoyment of his playing. He was encored, however, in the drinking song.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Secretary Marcy—The Administration and the Hard-Shells—Affairs at Kansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 21, 1855.

The weather continues to threaten dissolution. Mr. MARCY has acknowledged its centrifugal influence and gone away Southward, to avoid the heat and sniff the breezes which come up fresh from the sea to where POWHATAN reigned and POCAHONTAS loved. In this erratic course of the Secretary of State, we witness another revolution of opinion and change of habits, showing that the good old times are departing, and new notions taking the place of the time honored concoctions of our ancestors. Who ever heard of a Secretary going South to escape the heat and in search of health? Mr. MARCY is too old a man to break through venerable customs and to adopt the whims of the day. He is turned of seventy, notwithstanding which, I am credibly informed, the other sex maintain with him an extensive correspondence; his part of which, however, is understood to be conducted in monosyllables. His fair correspondents seldom or never allude to his years, but inquire tenderly after his health, and commonly wind up with a postscript hinting at an appointment for a brother, cousin or nephew. Throughout his life the Secretary has been a man who could say no! His replies to the missives referred to are said in almost all cases to begin and end with that particle.

I notice here Mr. MATHER, late Hard-Shell Canal Commissioner of New-York. His mission is not a political one, and if it were, it would almost certainly fail of success. The Administration has despaired of any arrangement with the Hard-Shell leaders. It trusts to the silent and gradual withdrawal of the privates, and their reincorporation with the mass of the party. The late savage attack in the *Union* upon BEARDSLEY and DICKINSON, was intended as a proclamation that the armistice was concluded, and the parley broken off. Nothing remains to the factions but to fight it out. It is easy to perceive that the great rebellion is drawing to an end. The money of the Government was too much for the zeal, energy and acrimony of the Hard-Shells. The common herd who rallied about them could not withstand the chink, chink, chink of treasury favors, in the shape of salaried appointments and living contracts, which fell among them like the dropping shots of a pursuing corps after a battle.

Though utterly despising the incorrigible servility to Slavery displayed by DICKINSON and his principal henchmen, I cannot deny that their consistency and firmness in maintaining their position against the Softs during the last three years, have invested them with a dignity and respectability to which their time-serving adversaries can lay no claim. Their constant language has been, let us without circumlocution admit the full consequences of Southern policy, and whatever its pretensions or aggressions, go it blind in support of it. Perfectly honest in their subserviency to dictation from that source, their platform has been always bold and open—never two-faced. They have been kept out of office in consequence. The Soft-Shells have been compelled to trim, and lie, and crawl with each change of the scene at Washington, consistent only on the one point of keeping in with the appointing power, and reporting all sound on pay day. Between two such sets, between a dose of aloes and an emetic, it is natural that the North should pause, and if it determine upon finally rejecting both, good and honest people will rejoice.

We have now reached a definite point in the sectional Kansas struggle. There is no mistaking now the ground whereon we stand. It is shown by the first week's proceedings that the Slave State party has complete control of the Legislature. They have passed a bill removing the seat of the Territorial Government within the enemy's lines. It has been taken to the suburbs of Weston, the head-quarters of STRINGFELLOW and his gang. The Governer vetoed the bill for this object. It was promptly passed over his head. All the other measures of the ATCHISON platform designed firmly to establish upon a legal basis that Slavery which has been introduced by fraud and violence, will be consummated in like manner. It cannot with propriety be said that the struggle between the North and South in Kansas is over, because there really has never been a struggle since the passage of the Nebraska bill in Congress. The whole matter was then decided. When the administration joined its forces, as it has done, with ATCHISON's, every element of an equal contest was banished.

Now, the North has fairly presented to it a single alternative. It is either to submit in silence to the appropriation by the South of Kansas and Nebraska, and their speedy admission as Slave States, or to reclaim its territory, reestablish the settlement of 1820, liberate the slaves now in the two Territories, and drive out the slaveholders there *by force*. The most stolid and moderate must now be satisfied that action and not words is required to remedy the great wrong which has been committed. To conclude long and well written arguments against the surrender of the Territories to Missouri and the South, with the solemn declaration that the Compromise of 1820 *must* be restored—as the *Tribune* and *Evening Post* do—is mere impotent verbiage. The Compromise cannot and will not be restored. To talk about it is to waste time.

By the compact of 1820, the North surrendered to the use and enjoyment of the South certain Territories, and took others in return, as a perpetual indefeasible possession. Of course, this compact was irrepealable, except by the mutual consent of the parties. No legislation could deprive the Free States of the property which they took *as their share* in the division of 1820. The act of 1854 attempting to rob the North of the Territory and property secured to it by that treaty, is simply null and void. We must either hold our tongues and submit to be robbed, or we must resist the enforcement of that act of repudiation and robbery by armed organized force. We must drop the whole subject, or we must refer it to a Committee of 20,000 men, well supplied with artillery and Minié rifles, and a military chest. As an individual, I am entirely in favor of the latter method, and am willing to take my share in the dangers and the labors of carrying it out. AQUEDAY.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

RESUMPTION OF TESTIMONY.

Mr. Walter R. Jones is Recalled, and makes Certain Curious Statements about the Interference of Alderman Moser, Alderman Herrick, and Mr. George H. Covert.

FUN ALL ROUND!

MONDAY, July 23, 1855.

The Special Committee on the *Joseph Walker* business met this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF ISAAC O. BARKER.

The first witness called was

Isaac O. Barker, President of the Board of Aldermen, and one of the Commissioners of Public Health. He was sworn by Mr. Ely, the Chairman, and replied, substantially as follows, to that gentleman's queries:

I cannot say from recollection that I received from the Commissioners of Health any notice to attend a meeting of their Board on the 5th of May last; was had a meeting before that, at which we organized, and to which I received a notice from Dr. Rockwell, but I got none subsequently; I never heard the subject of the *Joseph Walker* mentioned, either at the meetings of the Board of Health or out of doors, until a few days before the matter was alluded to in the newspapers; I have had no personal knowledge, nor has it ever been communicated to me as a Commissioner of the Board of Health, that there is any public danger from the condition of the *Joseph Walker*; I have never at those meetings of the Commissioners of Health given any vote to empower the Mayor to set or expend money in raising that vessel; if such a proposition had been made, I should certainly have appealed to the Medical department, and to the City Inspector, before voting for such an appropriation; I never supposed, as a Commissioner of Health, that the Mayor had any power at all to do such a thing without the authority being granted to him by that body; in fact, though a component part of that body he is no member of it.

Q.—In your judgment, has he not as much right to declare all the places where rum is sold in this City public nuisances, and to suppress them as such on his own individual authority, as to make any contract for expending the public money in raising this vessel, the *Joseph Walker*, without a full and explicit authorization from your Board? A.—The Chairman will excuse me from answering that question; I came here perfectly unbiassed in this matter, and I do not wish to answer any question that is not relevant to it.

Chairman—Well, I withdraw that question.

MR. JONES REAPPEARS.

Alderman Varian said there was one witness who had been before them the other day, from whom he was anxious to have an opportunity of obtaining some further evidence.

Chairman asked who that witness was?

Alderman Varian said it was Mr. Jones.

Chairman had no objection, if that gentleman chose to come upon the stand

Mr. Walter R. Jones accordingly was sworn, and took his seat at the end of the table.

Before I answer any questions, gentlemen, said he, I want it distinctly understood that two or three of the newspapers here have not given a correct report of the evidence that I gave on Saturday.

Alderman Varian—I think we had it correct in our own minutes.

Mr. Jones—I desire to have whatever I say correctly taken down.

Alderman Ely—That is the desire of the Committee, I believe.

Mr. Jones—One or two of the newspapers said I refused to answer a delicate question that Alderman Ely put to me.

Chairman—I saw that, but it passed in at one ear and out of the other as I read it.

Mr. Jones—I certainly testified fully, and freely tendered all the information in my power.

The Chairman made some explanation to Alderman Voorhis, which was but indistinctly heard. He had asked Mr. Jones something about whether he was to have a share in certain public "plunder" which he (Mr. Jones) answered in the negative, and then went on to give an historical account of his connection with it.

Mr. Jones said that was it.

Alderman Varian then proceeded to examine the witness from a set of prepared questions

Q.—Were you ever sent for by any Alderman in reference to the *Joseph Walker*?

The Clerk—Either before or after what?

Chairman—Either before or after the contract or agreement.

Alderman Voorhis—The contract with the Mayor of the 5th May. That will give the point definitely.

Mr. Jones—I should rather not answer, Mr. Ely.

Chairman—The question as propounded by Alderman Varian I think you would be justified in answering either in the affirmative or negative. If, from what transpired out of it, you refused to answer anything further, you might be justified in such a refusal.

Mr. Jones—There is nothing in it, so far as I am concerned, that I have any hesitancy to answer about. What is that question?

Alderman Varian—I think the question is very perfectly relevant to this case

Mr. Jones—Will you put it to me again, then?

MOSER SENDS FOR JONES.

The Clerk read the question: Were you ever sent for by any Alderman in reference to the *Joseph Walker*, either before or after the contract? A.—Yes, sir, I was.

Q.—Who sent for you, Mr. Jones? A.—Alderman Moser.

Q.—Did you see him? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Will you please to state what took place at that interview?

Mr. Jones—Do you want me to state what took place?

Chairman.—If you please.

Mr. Jones—He sent word for me to meet him up at the *Joseph Walker*, or rather he left word at the *Joseph Walker* that he was to see me personally.

Q.—After his leaving that word for you did you yourself go to see him? A.—Yes, sir.

Chairman—Go on and tell the whole of what occurred that relates to this ship or anything connected with it.

Mr. Jones—I think he called at my office; I won't be sure about that, however, and said that he would like to see me up at the City Hall or at Sherwood's in Broadway, or he left word to that effect in the office.

JONES MEETS MOSER.

I came up to the City Hall, and went into the office of the Clerk of the Common Council; I went up to the desk, and saw Mr. Valentine, or the gentleman who, at least, I supposed to be Mr. Valentine, and I understood afterwards that it was Mr. Valentine, the Clerk of the Board,—and I asked him if Alderman Moser was here, and said I would like to see him; I did not know him (Moser) personally, but I would like him (Mr. V.) to introduce me to him; Mr. Valentine pointed out Alderman Moser to me, and I went up and introduced myself; I told him my name was Jones; he said he was very glad to see me, and asked me into this room, I think, he told me that he knew my uncle, or knew the family, and he understood that I had a contract for raising the *Joseph Walker*. he asked me if it was a good contract, or something to that effect,—that was about the substance of it; and I told him it might be a good one or it might not. It would depend altogether on the expenditure that was necessary to raise her; that there had been a good deal of money already spent in endeavoring to raise the ship, and remove her from the ship. [Here the witness came to a dead stop.] Mr. Ely, said he, I would rather not answer these questions.

Alderman Varian—What did you say, Mr. Jones?

Mr. Jones—I would rather not answer these questions.

Alderman Varian—It appears to me that they are highly revelant to these matters

Chairman—I suggest that the Clerk should record Mr. Jones' objection on the minutes, and direct that it be further entered by the Clerk that the Committee insisted on his going on, which will show that he has not made these disclosures voluntarily.

Mr. Jones appeared satisfied with this arrangement, and the Clerk acted accordingly. The witness went on:

MOSER GIVES INTERESTING INFORMATION TO JONES.

He (Moser) went on to state that the Board of Councilmen had offered a resolution, and passed it, directing the Street Commissioner to remove the wreck. He said he was the Chairman of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, and that he, as Chairman, held that resolution. He further stated that he could report upon it promptly, or keep it back, and asked me whether I would like to have him keep it back, or whether my interests would require it to be kept back. I told him that I had made a contract, in good faith, with the City authorities to remove the wreck, and that the work was going on. At that time the piles were driven, the piles were capped, and, I think, two or three timbers were on board the wreck; and I did not see how the Board of Aldermen, or the Board of Connolmen, could stop the work that was then being pursued to raise the chip and cargo. He said he did not want to talk to me too much upon the subject—but really, upon my word, [here the witness again hesitated,] I would rather, Gentlemen, be excused

Chairman (to the Clerk)—Mr. Jones still objected to communicate further; but the committee insisted that it was proper he should continue, and that he must do so. [Laughter.]

Alderman Voorhis—He has now started the subject, and, in justice, he should give us the whole of it.

Witness—Where did I stop?

The Clerk gave the information required.

Mr. Jones went on—Moser said he did not want to talk to me too much on the subject, but he would send a friend. AND SENDS A FRIEND.

I told him him he might do so if he saw fit; and the next day, or the day following that—I don't know which—I was sitting in my back office when Mr. Robert L. Lane, of the firm of Lane, West & Co, came in.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that that was all the conversation you had with Alderman Moser? A.—I ain't through yet; I am telling you everything.

Q.—I mean the first interview you had with Alderman Moser? A.—No; it was not.

Alderman Varian—If there was any further conversation between you and Alderman Moser at that time, we would like to have it.

Witness—Previous to his stating that he would send a friend to me, he said he could stop the resolution, or stop the whole thing, or something of that kind; and that he did not want to say too much to me on the subject. That is about all. On the day following, or the next day, after while sitting in my office, Mr. Lane——

Chairman—That is Mr R. L. Lane, of the firm of Lane, West & Co, No 77 South-street. (Witness assented.) It is well to state that to avoid the possibility of any mistake as to the person meant. There are dozens of Mr. Lanes who would be making complaints to the newspapers to-morrow if the person were not particularized.

Mr. Jones continued—He said he wanted me to go out of the office to see some one,

[WHO INTRODUCES HIM TO A FRIEND OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.]

who was one of the friends of the Board of Aldermen; whether he said Alderman Moser or the Board of Aldermen, I do not precisely know.

Chairman—State to the best of your recollection, whether he said the one thing or the other. Perhaps the Board would not consider it a compliment if his friendship was so general.

Mr. Jones—I won't say he said the friend of Alderman Moser, but I think he said the friend of one of the aldermen, or the principal committee of the Board of Aldermen, or something of that kind, wanted to see me about stopping some of the important matters in the Board about the *Joseph Walker*; I asked him where he was, and he said he was out on the side-walk, or else in one Geo. W. Browne's, which is two doors from my office

Chairman—Did you go out on the side-walk? A.—Yes, sir; I went out on the side walk.

Q.—Did you see any alderman there? A.—No, sir; I did not see any alderman.

Q.—Did you see anybody there that represented any alderman, or any aldermanic interest?

Ald. Varian—Who did you see?

Witness—Upon my word, gentlemen, it is a very disagreeable business, this is. [Laughter.]

Chairman—We will again record that you further objected, and that the Committee still insisted and required that you should go on. [Renewed Laughter.]

Alderman Varian—Who did you see, Mr. Jones, when you went out on the sidewalk?

Mr. Jones—Is it necessary to mention any names?

Chairman—Certainly; we want the names right out; we don't want to incur the risk of suspecting the wrong one.

Witness—I saw a gentleman that I knew very well, having paid him many bills for wharfage, and Mr. Lane told me he was formerly an Alderman. I knew him personally, but I did not know his name at first.

Alderman Varian—Who was that man, Mr. Jones? What is his name?

Mr. Jones—Suppose you skip that over.

Alderman Varian—No, Sir, we don't desire to skip that over.

Mr. Jones—Well, it was——[a pause.]

Alderman Voorhis—Let us have the name.

Witness—I knew him by sight, but I did not recollect his name.

Chairman—The other man at your side informed you that his name was what? A.—Mr Covert.

Alderman Varian—George C.? A.—George H. C. Covert, or George Covert, Alderman last year of the Thirteenth Ward.

Chairman—Being the gentleman you had paid wharfage to heretofore? A.—Yes, Sir.

Alderman Varian—Go on.

COVERT MAKES PROPOSALS TO JONES.

Witness—Mr. Lane told me that Mr. Covert was a friend of several members of the Board of Aldermen who were in the habit of meeting at Sherwood's every day in Broadway, and he thought that I had better do something to stop this *Joseph Walker* business in the Board of Aldermen

Alderman Varian—What did you infer from that?

Alderman Voorhis—Let us understand who told you this?

Witness—Mr. Lane. He said that George, meaning Covert, had a good deal of power with a number of gentlemen in the Board of Aldermen.

Chairman—Did he mention the names of those Aldermen with whom it was supposed he had power or influence? A.—No; he did mention this Committee business—the Committee on wharves, piers, and slips, and other members of the Board of Aldermen who were in the habit of meeting over at Sherwood's at 11 o'clock in the day.

Alderman Voorhis—I cannot be one of them, nor you, (to the Chairman.)

Chairman—I have no objection to be invited over there, but 11 o'clock is too early.

Alderman Varian—Go on and state what that conversation was.

Witness—Lane said as far as his interest was concerned in the ship and cargo, as I was the principal man in making the contract, and as one of the Aldermen had sent this friend to me——

Alderman Varian—Did he tell you what Alderman? A.—I think Mr. Covert said he was the friend of Alderman Moser; yes, he did, I am certain.

Q.—What then? A.—And that I had better talk to him.

Chairman—You then had a conversation with him? A.—I think I had a conversation with Mr. Covert.

Chairman—Give us that conversation.

Witness—Mr. Covert stated, that through certain channels he could stop this thing.

Q.—Did he state what those channels were? A.—That was through him (Mr. Covert); I told him that as far as I was concerned, there was nothing connected with the business of raising the *Joseph Walker*; that everything had been done in good faith; but that I did not want any public notoriety about it in the Board of Aldermen or anywhere else; he told me he could stop it.

Alderman Voorhis—By what means? A.—By some money.

Q.—Did he state how much money it would take to stop it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Alderman Voorhis—State the sum.

Witness—A thousand dollars; I told him I would think the matter over and that I would see him personally, or Mr. Lane would see him; I had a conversation with Mr. Lane upon the subject afterwards and told him that I did not see that I could have anything to do with the Board of Aldermen as the matter came through the Commissioners of Health; and I said that I did not think the Board of Aldermen could have anything to do with it, I having previously consulted my counsel on the subject.

Alderman Varian—Is there anything further Mr. Jones? A.—I never saw Mr. Covert afterwards.

Alderman Voorhis—You had but one interview with Covert? A.—But one, Sir.

Alderman Varian—Had you an interview with any other person who acted as negotiator? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In the interview you had with Covert, he said that a thousand dollars would stop the matter. Did he say where it would go to, or to whom it would go? A.—He said it would go to stop the agitation of the subject in the Board of Aldermen.

Q.—Was there any name mentioned as that of the person to whom that money was to be paid? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was that all the substance of the conversation you had with Covert? A.—Yes, Sir; I never saw him but that one time.

Alderman Varian—Have you paid any money to anybody, direct or indirect? A.—No, Sir; I have paid no money, direct nor indirect, to any of the Aldermen.

Chairman—Answer the question. Have you paid money to anybody? A.—Neither have I to any of their friends that I know of.

Alderman Voorhis—That ain't the question. We don't want you to evade it. The question is whether you paid it to any individual.

Witness—No, Sir.

Alderman Voorhis—I want that question answered. (To the Clerk.) Put it again. The question was again put.

Witness—No; except to Mr Lane, as my partner in the transaction. I did not pay money to any public official.

Alderman Voorhis—That don't answer my question yet. Did you to any private individual, as well as public officials? A.—No, Sir.

Alderman Varian—Did you see Alderman Moser after the conversation with Covert? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say about the money asked for by Mr. Covert? A.—He did not ask me for any money.

Q.—What did he say about it? A.—He asked me if I had seen George, which, I suppose, alluded to Mr. Covert.

Alderman Voorhis—Did he say George Covert, or merely George? A.—I think he said George.

Q.—What did you answer? A.—I told him I had not seen him since the first interview.

Alderman Varian—State the conversation that occurred between you and Moser?

Witness—He asked me if I had seen George, and if I had done anything, or was going to do anything. But, gentlemen, (expostulating,) I would rather not go on with this matter!

Alderman Varian—I would rather not, too, Mr. Jones. It is very tedious to me, and I have a great deal to do; but I think we ought to go on with it as a public duty!

Alderman Moser—I want you to go on.

Chairman—Go on, Mr. Jones, without fear or favor.

Mr. Jones—I have no fears for myself in a matter of business, which I am not afraid to disclose. You have called me up here, and it is disagreeable and unpleasant for me to be catechised in this manner, but as you insist on knowing all, I answer your question.

Chairman—Go on.

Witness—I told him that I had not seen George since the first interview, and he told me he was sick or was out of town, or something of that kind.

Q.—What further did he say to you and you to him? A.—I don't know that anything further transpired at that time.

Alderman Varian—Or at any future time?

A.—One evening, or one afternoon, I forgot which, I was up here, and met Alderman Moser, and he said he was going to some Committee; we went across the Park together and went to the Irving House; there we took a glass of wine; something was said about the *Joseph Walker*, and he desired that I should not say anything on the subject; I told him him I should not, unless it leaked out through some other channel.

Q.—What did he mean when he asked you to say nothing of the *Joseph Walker*? Was that in relation to your previous conversation. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever have a conversation with him subsequent to that glass of wine at the Irving House? A.—Yes, Sir; Aldermen Moser was over at Sherwood's one afternoon along with other Aldermen after the Board adjourned

Alderman Voorhis—Tell us whether there was anything more said on this subject.

Witness—While we were there at Sherwood's, something was said by him, or rather he seemed to keep aloof from me; in order that I may explain myself properly, I would say that the first time I ever was up in the Board was some three years ago with Captain Boardman; I understood some three weeks ago that the Board of Aldermen were going to attack Mayor Wood and Mr. Jones; that was after the *Sunday Atlas* came out and attacked Fernando Wood—Fernando the First. Herrick, that is what you called him, I believe!

Alderman Herrick, with a gratified smile, assented.

Witness—(parenthetically)—Don't write Fernando the First; put it down Fernando Wood; so I made up my mind that I would go up that evening to the Board and see what was said on the subject,

AN ALDERMANIC REFRESHMENT AT MR. JONES' EXPENSE.

After the Board adjourned I was introduced by Alderman Herrick to several Aldermen; he appeared to be a little thirsty.

Chairman—As usual. [Laughter.]

Witness—And as the weather was pretty warm, he suggested that I should be introduced to several of the members, and take them over to Sherwood's, and have some champagne and supper; I told the Alderman it would afford me pleasure to do so; [great laughter.] we went and had some champagne and eh ckens, etc.

Alderman Varian—You say "we" Who were the parties you mean by that? A.—Alderman Herrick, Alderman Brown, Alderman Baird, Alderman Steers, Alderman Tucker—little Tucker; you had better not put that in, though; I don't know his first name.

Q.—Who else Mr. Jones? A.—I don't know; what is the name of the Alderman from the Sixth?

Alderman Varian—Howard.

Witness—I think he was there; there was a party of gentlemen, some six or eight; but I don't think you (Mr. Varian) or Mr. Ely was there.

Alderman Voorhis—Was I there? A.—I don't know but you may have been.

Alderman Voorhis—Well, I got none of the supper.

Witness—We had, as I said, some champagne, chicken, &c., and we adjourned at about half past 9 o'clock; I saw that Alderman Moser seemed to keep aloof from me; I may be mistaken about the names of all those gentlemen; I went up to Mr. Moser and spoke to him; he said something had been said by some parties charging him with wanting to get $1,000 out of me; he asked me if I had told anything about it, or if I had mentioned it, or something of that kind; he said it was very queer that some of the Aldermen had accused him of it, or had said something of it.

Alderman Varian—What did you reply to him, yes or no? A.—I told him I had not spoken of the subject to any one. That was about all that transpired.

Q.—That was about the end of your Moser negotiations? A.—I believe I have stated as nearly as I can recollect all I can recollect of what transpired between Alderman Moser and myself.

Chairman—(After a suggestion from Alderman Moser.) I am directed to ask whether the conversation last related was held in the presence of the Aldermen who were there, or on one side? A.—No, Sir; we drew off to the back side of the room. The members of the Board, who were there, had generally gone.

Q.—This was a conversation by yourselves, not likely to be heard by any one in the room? A.—I think not. Alderman Herrick becomes inquisitive.

Alderman Varian—Did Alderman Herrick ever ask you any questions about this $1,000, and if so, what were his remarks on the subject?

Witness—Put that question again.

(Question repeated.) A.—He asked me something.

Q.—What was it? A.—I related to him what I have related here in substance

Q.—What were his remarks on the subject? A.—He said it was rather selfish.

Q.—Anything else? A.—Yes; he said it would not look very well for Alderman Moser to have it published or exposed, or something of that kind.

Q.—Any thing further?

Witness—About the thousand dollars?

Alderman Varian—Yes, between you and Alderman Herrick? A.—No, Sir; nothing more.

Chairman—He said it would be rather selfish. Did he suggest, however, that there might not be brought about a more equitable distribution, so as to render it less selfish? A.—No, he did not.

Chairman—I am glad of it.

Alderman Herrick—Mr. Jones, I should like to ask a question of you, with the permission of the Committee.

Alderman Varian—We will make you a witness if you want to explain anything.

Mr. Jones—I would say, in justice to Alderman Herrick, that what he said was in a very friendly, jesting way.

Alderman Herrick—Was not all the conversation I had on the subject a matter of sport?

Mr. Jones—All in jest and in good part.

Chairman—Did Mr. Alderman Herrick ever approach you, in your judgment, with a view of getting any portion of the money which you were to receive for raising the *Joseph Walker*? A.—No, Sir

Q.—Or for any services rendered, or any non performed? A.—No, Sir; none at all.

Alderman Herrick—I am going to ask him a question in regard to Alderman Moser.

Chairman—Write it down. The proceeding would look informal if you did not.

Alderman Herrick—I ask through you if I did not say that it would not implicate Alderman Moser very much?

Mr. Jones—Alderman Herrick said it would not look well; it would show that Alderman Moser's constituents might consider him corrupt—that is, he might be corrupted; and he further said that it would not look very well on paper, and that it was rather selfish.

Alderman Varian—Did any member of the Board of Council ask you about suppressing this matter? A.—No, Sir—none of them; no member of the Board of Council ever asked me to give them money.

Chairman—Did any other person, in their behalf? A.—No, Sir

Alderman Varian—Did any of them have conversations with you on the subject? A.—Yes, several; those who talked with me said it was an outrage thing to parade this thing before the public as it had been done, and they volunteered their services to my behalf.

Alderman Voorhis—Who were those men who volunteered their services in your behalf? A.—Mr. Jenkins, Mr Haswell, Mr. Sely, and one or two others, whose names I do not recollect; they were strangers to me.

Alderman Varian—What was the subject of that conversation? A.—I thanked them for their proffered services, and that was all.

The Chairman—They rendered you no services? A.—They rendered me no services.

Q.—And you paid them no money? A.—I paid them no money.

AND MAKES A SIGNIFICANT SUGGESTION THROUGH DODGE.

Alderman Varian—Has anybody applied to you for money to stop any newspaper publication concerning the *Joseph Walker* contract? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state what newspaper, and who applied to you, and what was said at that conversation?

Alderman VOORHIS protested against going into this question on the ground of irrelevancy. This question of the contract must stand or fall on its own merits. If a man were a big fool, he did not see what that had to do with the case. He supposed His Honor the Mayor had given all these questions to the gentleman from the Twenty second, as he saw they were written out.

Alderman VARIAN thought he might reply; that the question asked was perfectly relevant, and it was gratuitous on the part of his associate to insinuate from whom or where the questions were got.

The Chairman—Let us hear the question read, and then we will judge upon it.

The Clerk read the question.

Mr. Jones—Alderman Dodge came up to my office.

Alderman Varian—That is what I want to get at.

Chairman—Hold on a moment.

A whispered conference took place between the Chairman and Alderman Varian.

The latter said he thought the question irrelevant.

Chairman—Read it again.

Mr. Jones—Alderman Dodge told me on the Saturday previous to the *Sunday Atlas* coming out with its first attack on the *Joseph Walker* contract.

Alderman Voorhis—You refer to ex-Alderman Dodge? A.—Yes, Sir. Dodge said that the *Atlas* was going to give Mayor Wood and myself fits.

Chairman—Was it going to give you anything else? A.—I asked him why; he said that the Aldermen did not like this contract business of the *Joseph Walker*, and that Alderman Herrick was going to give us "jessie" pretty well, too.

Witness—I told him that I was very sorry; I had always been a patron of the *Sunday Atlas*, and read it as regularly as I took my breakfast on Sunday morning, when I was in the City. I said I was anxious that if I could see Alderman Herrick, and explain the subject to him, he would not say a word upon it. He said that would make no difference, as the Board of Aldermen were going to give Fernando the First "jessie." [Laughter.]

ALDERMAN VOORHIS STANDS UP FOR THE ATLAS.

Alderman Voorhis submitted this had nothing to do with the case of the contract. He was surprised that two sensible men should do such a thing as listen to this. They might as well go off to the Canary Islands and ask Baker about the business.

Alderman VARIAN said no objection had been made about the evidence affecting Alderman Moser, while now the attempt seemed to be to suppress the evidence relating to the Alderman from the Nineteenth.

Alderman Herrick did not want to be examined; if allowed to speak for a moment he would settle all this business.

Alderman Varian desired to go on with his other questions.

The Chairman was of opinion that the suppression of this testimony would be more injurious to Alderman Herrick than its publication.

Alderman Herrick said if he went with an article in his hand, and asked the man whom it affected to give him $500 for its suppression, that had nothing to do with the *Joseph Walker* contract.

Alderman Varian wanted to know whether he should be allowed to proceed.

Alderman Herrick was able enough to defend himself; he, if they would not allow him to do that in person, he claimed to have counsel to represent him.

Alderman Varian would ask if it was proper for him to be interrupted in putting his questions!

Alderman Voorhis denied that there was any intention to interrupt him if he asked a question directly to the point.

Alderman Varian was coming to the point in his own way.

The Chairman thought that in these questions there might be a chain to lead to something, and the Alderman might have some idea of that sort.

Alderman Voorhis asked him then to put the question directly, whether Alderman Herrick asked Mr. Jones for a bribe to keep anything out of the *Sunday Atlas* or not?

Alderman Var

A WEEK IN THE WILDERNESS.

FOURTH LETTER.

Our Departure from Raquette Lake—Emergence at Loon Lake—The Wilderness and its Prospects.

By dint of hard work I got out of the Woods in a week. My readers, working harder than I did, may not unreasonably complain that a month leaves them still in the depths of the wilderness. The truth is, I find it harder to write this journey than it was to perform it. When I was in the woods I had nothing else to do but to get out,—so I kept diligently at work until my task was accomplished. But in writing the history of the expedition, I am compelled to steal time for it from a multitude of other avocations, to say nothing of the natural disinclination which always renders it irksome for me to travel over the same road twice, even if the second journey be only in imagination and for purposes of description.

But I am now within hailing distance of the end. I can see daylight through the Woods! I thought so when I got back to the outlet of Raquette Lake from Adirondack, where my last letter landed me, after a hundred miles of the hardest kind of traveling, performed most of it through a pouring rain, and under circumstances widely foreign from my usual experience. I was glad to get back to the vicinity of head-quarters, and felt a good deal of regret that the roughness of the Lake should compel us to tarry awhile some seven miles from Indian Point, where the residue of our company were awaiting our return. But there was no help for it,—and I betook myself weary, hungry and half sick from my cold, to the bark-hut which the provident Ellsar had built for just such a contingency. It was a raw, rainy afternoon, and the warmth of the huge log fire which blazed in front, was cordially welcome in spite of the blinding and half stifling smoke by which it came attended. A nap of half an hour refreshed me somewhat, and I was prepared on waking to share Sporford's impatience at the long delay. He finally resolved that he would start off at any rate; and I resolved that I would go with him. So we embarked and steered right through the centre of the Lake, in order to keep the head of the little craft directly against the waves; and by pulling and paddling and bailing with due diligence for a couple of hours, we made port, with the boat a third full of water, but with everything else in good condition. No other boats than these little skiffs are used at all upon these lakes—partly because heavier ones could not be carried, as these are, by hand from one lake to the other, and partly because they answer all the purposes of hunting and fishing, for which they are mainly used. The rest of our company soon followed suit, and before sundown we were all reassembled at Hosea's, on Indian Point. Two of those we had left behind, on starting for Adirondack, had wearied of the delay, and, taking the route of the Eight Lakes, had started for home. Part of our company crossed over to Woon's, for convenience of lodging—so, with the understanding that we were all to be in readiness at 6 o'clock next morning for our departure, we packed ourselves away to sleep.

The next day was Wednesday. We had *forty* miles to travel before we could find a lodging-place,—for this was the distance to township Number Four, the nearest settlement west of Raquette Lake. As we could rarely push our horses faster than a walk, this day's work looked formidable. Our party was ready for a start before six in the morning, but we were forced to wait for more than an hour for those from the other side, who were detained by accidents and embarrassments they had not foreseen. It was after seven, therefore, when we embarked for Baxter Bay, at the head of Raquette Lake, where our horses and baggage wagon soon came up, and we struck off northwesterly into the woods. We had precisely the same kind of country to traverse with which our journey had made us familiar. The surface was rolling, covered with the heaviest of spruce, hemlock and pine, and constantly traversed by streams of water. We were following the State road, which has been a good deal traveled by teamsters within the last six or eight years, and which a little intelligent attention would easily render passable for wagons of every kind. The foremost of our party startled a deer from the road not forty rods ahead;—the fresh tracks of a bear were distinctly traceable in the soft path, and a rabbit ran up within five rods of us before he took the alarm and bounded back into the woods. In about an hour we came upon Beach's Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water, four or five miles long and one and a half in width, which lay sparkling in the early sun, its light waves dancing upon the sandy beach as merrily in the solitude as if thousands were there to admire their grace. Our road led us for a mile directly along the border of this beautiful lake, and then we came out upon its head at a little clearing, and the neat, well-built, snug log-house of our townsman, Dr. Brandreth, who owns this whole township, including Beach's Lake, and embracing about 25,000 acres. The doctor spends some weeks every year on his domain, and had built this house partly for his own accommodation, and partly for the man who is clearing up the land. He was himself expected there in the course of a fortnight. We tied our horses to the stumps in the vicinity, and rested them and ourselves for half an hour or so, and then again pushed on. An hour more found us climbing Albany mountain,—a long hill, not very steep, but four or five miles in the ascent, over the summit of which the State agents who laid it out saw fit to carry this road,—while in plain sight from every part of it, and but half a mile further north, lies a route along the level, and quite as good in every other respect as the one selected. This is one of the many points along the line of this road, at which one is compelled to stop in profound admiration of the ignorance or the carelessness which presided over the location of its route. What special reason there was for going directly *over* this mountain,—when it would have been far easier, and shorter, to keep along its base, may be known to others, but certainly cannot be imagined by me.

We were to dine at *Jimmysville*,—according to the programme of Mr. Engineer Edwards, our Commander-in-Chief;—and after dining, fifteen miles would carry us through to number Four. As is not unusual with travelers, eating was an important part of our daily business; and fatigue aided hunger in fastening our thoughts upon the anticipated luxuries of *Jimmysville*. We were not positively aware whether it was a city, a village or a mere myth,—though we clothed it with a good deal of importance, as it was associated in imagination with an important feature of our day's experience. We learned on inquiry that it was named from an Irishman, named Jimmy Kane, who had lived there in perfect solitude for many years. Pushing forward we overtook a wagon which had been disabled by the loss of a linch-pin, or something of the sort, on its way also, to number Four. We learned from its proprietor that the bridge across Crotchet Creek had been broken down the day before, and that we might be compelled, therefore, to swim our horses over, as the stream was deep though narrow. Sporford and Pierce were sent forward as scouts to explore the road; and on coming up at four o'clock in the afternoon, we found the bridge made passable, and soon rose from the lowland of the stream to a high level plateau that overlooked it, where we found the cellar of a burnt up log house, and which we were informed was to be the scene of our prandial exercise. It was not very clear why we could not just as well have dined eight or ten miles sooner, for there was not here the least sign of a habitation, or symptom of any greater conveniences for dining than the heart of the wilderness would have afforded. Instead of wasting time, however, in wishing we had dined before, we rather congratulated ourselves on having that agreeable process still before us; we tied our horses and gave them oats; kindled a fire and made a pailful of passable and refreshing tea; ate heartily of the cold ham, tongue, hard-boiled eggs, bread and butter, stewed peaches and other luxuries we had brought along; rolled ourselves in our blankets to escape the raw wind; dozed for half an hour upon the ground, and then resumed our journey. At *Jimmysville*, which we found was still three or four miles off, Sporford told us he had a large spring wagon which would carry eight,—so we promised ourselves much comfort from the prospective change. When we reached the spot, we found a small, low, wretched hut,—surrounded by a clearing of ten or a dozen acres, with a little garden spot near it,—the habitation of Jimmy Kane,—a tall, raw-boned Irishman, dirty and unshorn, covered with a mass of rags which, it could just be seen, had once, though at a very remote epoch, been coat and pantaloons, and presenting altogether as savage, wretched and repulsive an appearance as can well be imagined. He told me he had lived there ten or twelve years,—that for the first few years he went out of the woods in the Winter, but that since then he stayed there the year round. I asked him what he lived so for. He said he came from Ireland with a family,—that his wife died first, and then all his children, five in number, in a single season at Albany, and that as nobody was left to care about him, he wanted to live away from everybody. He didn't strike me as likely to be quite so romantic in his feelings as this story would imply, and I think it probable that, even if what he said was true, other reasons quite as cogent impelled him thus to shun the world. If his object was retirement, he has certainly accomplished it; for unless it be some stray sportsman or chance exploring party, such as ours, he runs very little risk of encountering any one from one year's end to another. He said he had no title to the clearing he had made, and didn't know to whom it belonged. He had *squatted* on it, cleared it off, and thought nobody would interfere with his possession of it. He lives upon the fish he can catch and the game he can kill, with such vegetables as he can raise in his garden. A more desolate and dismal life it is not easy to conceive.

Sporford rigged up his wagon,—put the two grays on, with dancing *Charley* for a leader, and we started off. The road was rough and the nigh gray—the one I had been riding—did not relish the change in the least. She made two or three desperate attempts to plunge into the woods, and proved so unmanageable that we were compelled to discard her. The other two, however, took us nobly through. It began to rain:—the road grew rougher and rougher:—fatigue and my exposure to the rain stimulated one of those jumping headaches which rough riding does not in the least improve; and when we drove up to Fenton's,—a nice, comfortable framed house upon a large clearing at Number Four,—at 9 o'clock, I wanted nothing but to tumble into bed, which I did forthwith, more than half sick and quite used up. I made a mistake, as the event proved, in not first eating supper—for, though I slept like a log, I woke with a terrible headache, and feeling almost as ill as I did the night before. My room-mate, Mr. Wadsell, who had risen first, came up with convincing proof that we were again on the borders of civilization—he gave me a copy of the Daily Times. I went down to breakfast. My headache vanished before I had half finished. I found there Mr. Fayal, the Editor of the Watertown *Journal*, with two or three friends, rigging up his lines for a fishing expedition, and speedily put myself, through his good offices, in communication with the outside world. He had left Watertown the day before, and had brought his day's exchanges with him. So I posted myself up as to what had happened in the universe generally during the week I had been hermetically sealed up from news in the impenetrable wilderness of Northern New-York. I there learned all about the Portland mob, and first read the comments of the Times upon it, for which I have since been personally so sharply denounced in sundry charitable and intelligent quarters.

The next day, riding ten miles, we emerged from the wilderness: and ten more, through a splendid grazing country, brought us under a pouring rain into Lowville, the leading village of Lewis County. We staid there over night—having Sporford for a host—and next day, following the line of the Black River, stopping a while at Carthage to see P. Sommaville Stewart, Esq., one of the leading proprietors of this section, and again at Great Bend to call upon Gen Charles E. Clarke, formerly a member of Congress from this district, and long identified with its interests, we drove to Watertown, less known than it deserves to be as the most thriving, enterprising and prosperous village in this section of the State. Spending the rest of the day at the Woodruff House, meeting sundry friends who congratulated us on having emerged from the cold, rough, rocky and barren wilderness they supposed we had traversed at the peril of our lives, I took the railroad for Rome, and on Saturday morning, after a fortnight's absence, found myself again at home.

Thus ended my Week in the Wilderness. The most remarkable feature of it is the fact, that in the very heart of northern New-York, not a hundred miles from the Capital of the State, there should be at this late day, *such* a wilderness, so seldom explored and so little known. I believe Professor F. N. Benedict, of Burlington, Vermont, was the first person who ever made an intelligent examination of this section of the State and formed anything like a correct estimate of its character and capabilities. Some fifteen years ago his attention was directed to it, and he got in the habit of spending his Summer vacations in its exploration—partly for health and recreation, and partly for the purpose of deciding its topography. Some of his observations in regard to it were incorporated in the report of the Geological Survey of the State, by Prof. Emmons, who also visited it and confirmed the statements of Prof. Benedict. Foreseeing that at some day or other, which could not in the nature of things be very distant, this section must come into notice, and knowing its intrinsic value, Prof. Benedict selected various tracts which seemed to him most valuable, and bought them,—part from individuals and part from the State; and as neither the private owners, nor the State officers, knew anything whatever about the character of the lands, they parted with them at an absurdly low price,—deeming themselves fortunate, I doubt not, in being able to get anything for lands which they were inclined to consider valueless, and which they would seldom take the trouble to prevent from being sold for taxes. In this way, I have been told, and in the course of his ten or fifteen years of exploration, Prof. Benedict became the owner of not far from 150,000 acres of this wilderness,—embracing the most beautiful and picturesque of its lakes, its heaviest timber and some of its most valuable lands for agricultural purposes,—and that, too, at a cost probably of from ten to twenty cents an acre. Within a few years past, however, more attention has been directed to it. Upon Long Lake and in its vicinity, several settlements have grown up. Lumber men have gone in at various points, and erected saw-mills upon the streams at the outskirts of the wilderness, and, having thus been made acquainted with its character, and foreseeing its certain settlement, they have purchased large tracts, the best situated for their purposes.

One of the most remarkable features of this wilderness is its *topography*,—and especially the peculiar arrangement of its lakes and streams. The wilderness proper,—excluding the mountainous sections of Northern New-York,—lies west of the Adirondack range of mountains, which runs parallel to Lake Champlain, from which it is distant about twenty miles. It is a *high plain*,—itself level or merely rolling on its surface, but elevated about 1,500 feet above the level of Lake Ontario. In shape it is nearly an Ellipse,—its longest diameter from north to south being about 90 miles, and its shortest, from east to west, about 70 in length. Raquette Lake lies in just about the centre of this *plateau*, which embraces not less than 5,000 square miles, and upon which, and in the immediate vicinity of each other, rise all the principal streams of Northern and Eastern New-York. One of the sources of the Hudson is within a mile of Raquette Lake;—another is within a mile of Raquette River, which runs in exactly the opposite direction, and empties into the St. Lawrence. The Ausable and Saranac, rising here, empty into Lake Champlain: the St. Regis, Grass and Oswegatchie run into the St. Lawrence, and the Beaver and Moose discharge themselves through the Black River into Lake Ontario. Now running diagonally across this *plateau*, northeast and southwest, there is a very remarkable chain of lakes, ponds and their connecting outlets, extending from Lake Champlain to Lake Ontario. The Eastern section of this chain embraces the waters of the Saranac Lakes,—45 miles in extent:—the middle embraces Long, Forked and Raquette Lakes, with their inlets,—a little over fifty miles:—and the Western embraces the Eight lakes on the Moose River and the river itself to its junction with the Black River,—an additional distance of about 32 miles. Through this whole distance of about 130 miles, small boats may now be navigated, the places where they are to be carried by hand not exceeding *six miles* in all. And according to surveys and estimates carefully made by Prof. Benedict, by deepening the connecting channels, and raising the water at various points by building dams, this entire chain of lakes can be made navigable for steamboats at a cost of less than $450,000. I am not aware that any effort has ever been made to secure the accomplishment of a work at once so feasible and so important to the development of this section of the State:—but it must at no distant day command the degree of attention which it deserves.

The project of a Railroad through this wilderness was started five or six years since, by sundry capitalists who were largely interested in its lands. I am not familiar with the details of the enterprise:—but a very liberal charter was procured from the Legislature three or four years since, which has been extended and enlarged from time to time. A great deal of labor and expense has been incurred in the survey of routes,—which must be a very costly and difficult task in a wilderness so dense as this, destitute of roads, and where every article of food for men and cattle must be carried in. The result has been the location of a route, running from Saratoga north to the mouth of Boreas River, thence west along the southern shore of Raquette Lake, by Old Forge to Carthage, and thence to Sackett's Harbor,—a distance of 182 miles and the road for this whole distance, it is computed, can be built and equipped for $6,761,000. I mentioned at the commencement of this narrative, that our party was made up mainly of gentlemen whom it was desired to interest in the road, and who went over the route for the express purpose of examining the route and of forming a judgment as to the feasibility of the road, the probable business it would do, and the character of the country through which it would pass. They will probably, at a fitting time, make public the result of their observations, if they deem it desirable. I think I can safely say that they were all surprised at the comparatively level surface of the whole route,—the favorable grades of the road which will be *descending* from the centre of the wilderness *in each direction*, to tide water,—the inexhaustible supply of the best iron ore at Adirondack, which the road will bring away, and the enormous quantity of spars, timber, lumber and wood of all kinds, which will immediately find access over the road to market. The Engineer of the Road, Mr. A. F. Edwards, who has been engaged for the last three years in constant and careful explorations of this region, has given, in his first report (1853), a very full and elaborate estimate of the amount of timber it will yield, and of the business the road when completed would be able to command. I shall not repeat his statements, as they are generally accessible and I have no means of judging how reasonable they are.

There is, however, one feature of this road worthy of attention. Its construction would immediately open this wilderness to settlement and culture. Its *isolation* is what has kept it a wilderness so long. And although it is not a little remarkable that, while there is such a constant rush of settlement to the remote West, while lands in Michigan and other Western States, covered with timber and yet remote from a market which can render timber valuable, have been largely bought at *one, two, and three* dollars an acre,—these lands, equally good for agricultural purposes, covered with a dense growth of the most valuable timber and within a hundred miles of the best market on the Continent, should have been so long neglected and unknown and been so often sold at merely nominal prices,—still no doubt can be entertained that the construction of a Railroad through it, will effect its practical annexation to the State and speedily reduce it to culture and settlement. The first effect of the Road upon it will be,—what the effect of every Railroad in the world has hitherto been upon the country which it traverses,—*to raise the value of the land.* Even in the oldest sections of the oldest States, farms have been doubled, trebled and quadrupled in price by the construction of a Railroad through them;—and in the Western or newer States lands purchased at *one* dollar before the roads were built, could not be had for *ten* the month after. It seems to me that in the character of these lands, the wealth of desirable timber that is upon them, and their immediate proximity to the best market in the world, there is abundant reason to believe that *their* increase in value will be greater and more rapid than that of lands similarly situated in other States, either old or new. And what gives special importance to this consideration is the fact, that the Railroad Company is the owner of 500,000 acres of land, located along the route, and acquired one half from the State and the other by donations from individual landowners along the line. This land has cost them virtually nothing:—the completion of the Road must make it worth from $10 to $15 an acre,—which, of itself, will defray all the cost of its construction. Whatever, therefore, may be the result of the efforts now in progress to complete the road, (and on this point I have no information that would warrant an opinion,) it is preposterous to suppose that so important and so remunerative a work can be very long delayed.

The next ten years, I am confident, will see this wilderness, which I traversed with so much difficulty, filled with the life and energy of civilizing conquest—and a shorter space than gave the Western counties their reputation of being the *garden* of New-York, will win for this Northern region a still wider fame for the greater beauty of its lakes, and for superiority as a grazing country over any other section of our great State. I have never looked forward to long life as likely to be any portion of my earthly inheritance—but I have little doubt that I may live to see the day when this story of my Week in the Wilderness, rehearsed to youthful ears by the blazing hearth on the borders of Raquette Lake, shall seem to them quite as strange and incredible as are now to us the tales of Indian adventure by the waters of the Seneca or Cayuga, or the narratives in which the elder denizens of our City so much delight, of the times when they went skating on Collect Pond, or driving their cattle to pasture in the neighborhood of St. John's Park. H. J. R.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Reply to the Kansas Herald—Prospects of Freedom.

No. 293 Broadway, Friday, July 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appears in your columns this morning, copied from the *Kansas Herald*, concerning the elections in that Territory and its present prospects, which although a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations, and stale at that, may merit a word or two of notice. That the election for Delegate and that for a Legislature, resulted adversely to freedom, we are very well aware; but it is equally notorious that the result in both cases was accomplished by the intervention of hundreds of Missourians, who flocked into the Territory from all the border counties, and even as far down the river as Lexington. At that time, (March 30,) the Northern men in Kansas were really few in numbers, and were taken altogether by surprise by the irruption of those "*border ruffians*," outnumbering them half a dozen to one. Not having fully learned the character of the desperadoes they had to encounter, they had not supposed it possible for such a high-handed outrage to be perpetrated. Consequently, being unprepared to give them a proper reception, and really too few in numbers to cope with them in a fair fight, they abstained from voting and resolved to bide their time. Mark the result. In every District where a new election was held, except one or two along the river, Free-Soil members were elected. The *Herald* now threatens that these elections shall be nullified by the Pro-Slavery majority in the Legislature. If they are disposed thus to heap up wrath, by all means let them do it. One thing let them rest assured of, it is their last opportunity.

The outrage of the 30th of March cannot be repeated in Kansas. The Free State men have an efficient majority in the Territory. For example: At Lawrence are some four hundred voters; Manhattan City and Topeka contain nearly or quite as many each, almost every man of them Northern men; the settlements on the Osage River and Santa Fé road are most decidedly Anti-Slavery, and in fact, the Pro-Slavery party cannot to-day carry a district south of the Kansas River, and but few north. These are facts, and cannot be gainsayed. Moreover the relative strength of the Free State party is gaining daily. There are elements which enter into the growth of a free community, which a slave community cannot possess. Let the friends of freedom be true, and Kansas is safe.

One word concerning Atchison and his political prospects. He is sunk, irretrievably, beyond the hope of redemption. Atchison, Stringfellow & Co., have taken the lead in the recent outrages in Kansas, with a view of making political capital, and securing the election of the former to the U. S. Senate. But the game, although boldly and unscrupulously played, is a dead failure. The substantial and responsible men in Northwestern Missouri utterly repudiate their doings. Atchison can scarcely carry his own county, much less the rest of that part of the State.

The 30th of March found him at the head of a party of armed Missourians, at an election on the Blue River, superintending the affair, and illustrating the beauties of squatter sovereignty, as exemplified under the patronage of as great a set of scoundrels as ever went unhung. A fine spectacle, truly, for the whilom-acting Vice-President of the United States! Heaven save us from another such disgrace!

It is some consolation to know that such men as Stringfellow, and such papers as the *Southern Democrat*, at Parkville, and the *Platte County Argus*, at Weston, *et id omne genus*, do not represent the sentiment of the people of Western Missouri. They reverence law and order, and look upon an outrage like that at Parkville as an indelible disgrace to Missouri. I speak of the substantial and responsible portion of the people. There are many good and true men in Missouri, who sincerely lament the doings of Stringfellow and his vagabond associates, and are using their best efforts for the redemption and elevation of Missouri to the position her preëminent advantages entitle her to occupy in the first rank of States. I have their assurance that were it not for the difficulties of the practical question of "What shall be done with the slaves?" Missouri north of the river, and perhaps the whole State, would give a majority for emancipation to-day. Let the friends of freedom be true to their faith, and prudent and untiring in their efforts, and the day is not far distant when the ascendancy of the Slave power in Missouri will be broken. Having been an *eye-witness*, I speak from authority in these matters. I assure you that the true state of public feeling in Missouri has been greatly misrepresented. Our friends in Kansas have come in contact with the worst class of her population, and have too hastily judged her citizens as a community. The future is full of hope and promise for the friends of freedom in Missouri.

L. W. Densmore.

About Railroad Accidents—The Recent Affair at Syracuse.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Syracuse, Saturday, July 21, 1855.

You will have already received the particulars of another horrible outrage upon the lives of passengers and railroad employés; similar in its enormity and purpose to the one in June, on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts; but more serious in its consequences to the limbs of men and the property of the New-York Central Railroad Company. The spot selected with fiendish intent, was the best calculated for a terrible tragedy of any place along the line of the direct road between Syracuse and Rochester, of any place within six miles of the former city. It was also on a straight level, when the train having passed the junction of the old road with the direct, and the connection with the Oswego line, as is usual, had got under a full headway, of five-and-forty miles an hour. The darkness and storm which prevailed at midnight of the 19th, conspired to aggravate the dangers of such a catastrophe, by putting it out of the power of the Engineer to see by the aid of his headlight, or in the least to mitigate the effect of such a casualty. Four cars, the entire Night Express train, were thrown at full speed completely into a ravine more than 20 feet below the embankment. As the wreck lay in portions, it is hardly possible to believe that no more than nine or ten of its occupants were injured. Had they been dragged their length in the situation they were thrown in, nearly bottom upwards, their full load would have ground up, with the breaking in of the cars which held them.

The perpetrators of this deed must have been familiar with their work, both time and place, and the means and mode of handling the track material. There are circumstances about this casualty, which, worked over as it has been from the moment of its development, by the keen penetration of the resident superintendent Chittenden, aided to a man, heartily, by all his subordinates, and this community, cannot fail, sooner or later, to expose the demons of that night to the light of day. Should they be brought in while the present feeling animates the men of the road, I know not what might come of it. You will observe that the Railroad Company have offered $5,000 reward on conviction of the parties. But this, or any other mere pecuniary consideration, the public may rely, will be among the least of the weapons of reliance that will be marshaled to discover this outrage and similar attempts. I know not what best of incentives for the credit of his race, which would not be summoned forth from the breast of any man to relieve this earth and its tenants of the concealed presence of the miscreants who originate such actions. The ordinary style of comment upon railroad accidents seems out of place in view of such as this; but I cannot forbear to state that attempts to obstruct and injure or destroy Railroad trains are getting to be of no uncommon occurrence. Railroad managers are generally on their guard, so far, perhaps, as they conceive they can be effectually, but this is not enough—ordinary or extraordinary means even are insufficient, if they do not prevent absolutely such results as this near Syracuse, whether they are caused by design or accident.

The head lanterns on a locomotive, under ordinary circumstances, throw light on the track, some eighty rods ahead of the machine; now, if there are no other reliable means to provide for willful obstructions in the way of an advancing train, in the night time let the train be moved only at the rate of twenty or twenty-five miles the hour, for at this speed, people who are acquainted practically with these matters, declare that the chances are very slight, with the very stout cars now in use, of danger to life.

At best, the quality of the material and road bed of most of the roads in this country, continually expose trains to accidents, many of which do not get into type to swell the number which are now daily recorded in our newspapers. Such is the frequency of these railroad accidents that no matter of how novel a description they may be, there is a morbid indifference shown at them, and for this or some reason incident to a desire at concealment on the part of the Company on whose road they take place, but little notice is taken of them, and the night and fifty mile an hour trains become the most crowded.

Last night a rail was found lying across the track fifteen miles east of here, placed there to throw off the express train. Fortunately the engineer's caution saved the blow. Within a fortnight an engine, I think with the freight train, passed over a similar obstruction, and several times since the same attempt to throw off a train has been repented on this road. Zed.

Another Catholic Convent Case.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 19.

Yesterday afternoon a singular case was brought before his Honor, Judge Manierre, at his chambers. The circumstances are these: Some time ago, Mary E. Parker, a young lady, daughter of one of the most respectable citizens of this place, was placed by her father in the Roman Catholic Convent here for the purpose of education. Her father a few weeks since went East, and a friend of the young lady, understanding that she was confined against her will, and that she wished to be liberated, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* in her behalf, which was granted. The following is a copy of the writ:

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss:

The people of the State of Illinois to sister Regalis, one of the sisters of the Roman Catholic Convent, otherwise "Sisters of Mercy" so called, and to said Convent and "Sisters of Mercy" so called, of the city of Chicago.

We command you that you bring the body of Mary E. Parker before me, George Manierre, Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, at my Chambers, at the Court House, in said County, on Wednesday, the 18th day of July, at 9 o'clock P. M., of said day, and there make return of this writ, setting forth the cause of such detention, she being illegally restrained of her liberty by you as is represented.

George Manierre,
Judge of Cook County Circuit Court.

E. W. Tracy, Esq., appeared for the respondent, and Mr. Hervey and L. F. Bingham, Esq., for the appellant.

The parties appeared in Court by their attorneys, and in person, about two o'clock. The respondent, the Mother Superior of the Convent, was habited in the usual costume of the order of which she is a member. The plaintiff is a young lady of about 17 years of age, handsome appearance, and of lady-like demeanor. She was dressed in a brown silk dress and blue mantilla, and wore a thick veil over a portion of her face, which obscured, in a great degree, her features.

One of the counsel for the appellant remarked that the appellant appeared to be under the impression that she was not at liberty to converse with her counsel.

Mr. Tracy said that he had advised the respondent to not allow the appellant to hold any converse with any one but herself (the respondent) and himself.

The Court informed the appellant that she was at perfect liberty to converse with her counsel, either in or out of the hearing of the Lady Superior.

The young lady appeared to remain under constraint, but conversed with her counsel for a few moments, without removing from the neighborhood of the Lady Superior.

Mr. Tracy read the return of the respondent to the writ, which set forth that the said Mary E. Parker was placed in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy by her father, John Parker, some nine weeks ago, at the request and with the full consent of said Mary, for the purpose of being educated in said Convent; that she has since remained there, unrestrained of her liberty and by her own free will; that her father is now absent from the State of Illinois, and that her mother is dead.

The Court then took the young lady aside and conversed for some time with her. The Court then stated that Miss Parker, although on some accounts unwilling to remain in the Convent, was not willing to leave it until her father returned to the city; and that she was not in the fear of returning thither. That as the writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued solely for the benefit of the young lady, and as she declined to avail herself of the liberty asked for therein, the Court would merely state that she was at liberty to go where she pleased.

Miss Parker and the respondent then retired together, and the young lady returned with the Lady Superior.

The counsel for the appellant stated that they were prepared with authorities and evidence to sustain the position that the young lady was illegally restrained and deprived of her liberty, but the course wisely pursued by her rendered it unnecessary for them to produce either

The Jamaica Negro Difficulty.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Argus* publishes the following letter, which has been received by the Collector of the port of Norfolk from the American Consul at Kingston, intended to give warning to all who may be likely to ship negroes, (bond or free) for a foreign port.

The difficulty at Jamaica, referred to in the letter, has been heretofore freely noticed in the papers.

Consulate of the United States,
Kingston, Jamaica, July 3, 1855.

Sir: I do myself the honor to inform you that I have more than once endeavored to impress upon the minds of our shipmasters the serious inconvenience and trouble of shipping negroes in the United States and coming to this island, as they are constantly in the habit of deserting; where there is much difficulty in my causing them to be returned to their vessels, on account of the violent opposition of the negroes here, as also from the circumstance of there being no treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the restoration of deserters, be they men-of war or merchantmen.

It is only a few days since that the brigantine *Young America*, Capt. Rounds, of Baltimore, arrived at Savannah-la-Mar, when the black cook or steward, being desirous of getting rid of that vessel, and the master not wishing to let him go, a band of half-savage negroes went on board and took him out by force, and insulted the captain in the most shameful manner, while the magistrates looked on and countenanced the atrocious act. I have laid the case before his Excellency the Governor; and from the known reputation of his character, I make no doubt but that the savage negroes in question will be punished.

The name of the negro who has been the cause of this outrageous act and insult to the American flag, now calls himself Anderson, though he shipped on board the *Young America* under the name of Nattles, has a protection and free papers, which he says he obtained from the said Nattles. He calls himself a slave, and, in reality, belongs to a Mr. Robinson. It would be well, therefore, to inquire whether he has stated facts, or otherwise; for if he be a slave, he becomes free on touching the British soil, according to the laws of this island.

With the highest respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient and most humble servant, R. Monroe Harrison.

P. S.—You would greatly oblige me if you would be pleased to caution masters of vessels against shipping negroes to come to any port in this island, as they are sure to have trouble.

R. M. H.

Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., Collector of the Port of Norfolk.

An Emigrant's Life in Kansas.

We make the following extract from a letter published in the Lowell *Journal*, written by a Lowell emigrant to Kansas, dated Waubaunsee, June 29:

"I have about three and a half acres broken and mostly planted with corn; my claim is on Antelope Creek, about three miles from Kansas River. It is mostly prairie; there is plenty of firewood on it, but not an abundance of timber for building or fencing. The timber consists mostly of burr oak, black and white walnut, with some butternut and hackberry. I have plenty of good limestone for burning and for building. We are now living in a tent, which is very comfortable, but not very convenient.

The weather is very warm here, but there is a constant wind, so that it is not very uncomfortable. There is a city site about 2½ miles from here; there is now only one building upon it and that a store; a Company have agreed to put on a saw and grist mill, which are very much needed here. Our nearest neighbors are half a mile off, and the nearest woman is one mile. All the valuable timbered claims in this vicinity are now taken, but there is a plenty of good prairie which is now being taken. I should judge there were over 20 claims within a few miles of here.

Last week, about 1,000 Indians, mounted on fine horses and well armed, passed through this place and the vicinity of here, on their way to the Western plains, to hunt buffalo and fight the Camanches. The company was made up from two or three different tribes, mostly from the Pottowatomies. Quite a number of them gave us a call as they passed.

In coming from Kansas City here, we pass through a very fine country; but the richest bottoms and the best timbered lands are in possession of the Indians. I have seen nothing in the Territory which looks like Slavery; I have heard of a very few Missourians being settled here: but none of them have slaves, with but one exception. We should be very happy to see you and all our Eastern friends as soon as we get our cabin up."

Infanticide in Philadelphia.—On Saturday evening, Coroner Delevan having received information that a woman named Carroll, residing in Twentieth-street near Chestnut, had given birth to a child, and made away with it, proceeded to the house, accompanied by High Constable Samuel Johnson. Upon attempting to enter the building they found the doors closed, but succeeded in climbing in through the window. Upon proceeding up stairs they found the unfortunate woman lying upon a bed with her throat cut, and lacerated in a shocking manner. She had a sharp case knife in her hand, and would undoubtedly have at once put an end to her existence but for the prompt interference of the officer. A physician was summoned, who promptly dressed the wound, when she was conveyed to the Hospital. She was refused admittance to that place, and subsequently conveyed to the Almshouse, where she now remains. The miserable woman has been a widow for five years past, and has two children living.—*Daily Pennsylvanian.*

Slavery in Nebraska Territory.—We find in the Nebraska City *News* the following announcement, from which it would seem that Slavery is fast spreading in that quarter:

Negroes for sale at this place.—We call attention to the advertisement of negroes for sale, which appears in another column. A company of gentlemen from Missouri, who have large interests here, have imported them for the benefit of our young and growing city. Nebraska City is now about twice or three times larger than any other town in the territory. Help is much needed and but little to be had, for this reason slave labor is required. We are authorised to state that the same company have twenty more in Missouri, which will be brought to Nebraska City, if sufficient inducements are held out.

A Tremendous Storm at Horicon—Two Men Killed by Lightning.—Last Tuesday evening, a terrible storm raged north of our city, in the vicinity of Horicon. The wind blew a gale, and the rain poured down in torrents. The scow on Horicon Lake was struck by lightning, and two men were instantly killed, and twelve more were more or less burnt and injured. It is said that within the short space of an hour, a foot of water must have fallen on the earth within circle of the storm. We have not learned what damage may have been done to the fields where the hurricane was the worst.—*Watertown (Wis.) Democrat, July 19.*

A treaty has been concluded between the United States of America and the King of the Two Sicilies recognizing the American doctrine that free ships make free goods. By the terms of the treaty, the contracting parties recognise as permanent and immutable the following principles, viz: 1st. That free ships make free goods; that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a power or State at war, are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war. 2d. That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation unless the same be contraband of war. They engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such powers and States as shall consent to adopt them on their part as permanent and immutable.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Academy of Medicine—Discussion of Dr. Horace Green's Paper.

Notwithstanding the excessive heat, a large gathering of medical men took place, at the regular meeting of the Academy held on Wednesday evening last, in the small chapel of the University. Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, the President, presided.

ELEPHANTIASIS, &C.

After the business of the meeting, election of new members, &c., was transacted, Dr. MCNULTY, by permission, exhibited a patient with an enormous leg hypertrophied by the disease known as *elephantiasis*. He was born in Virginia. Dr. FRANCIS drew attention to this fact, from it having been stated that native Americans were never affected by this disease. This is the third case that he has seen in Americans.

Dr. JOEL FOSTER presented 25 copies of the *Transactions of the State Medical Society* to the Academy, which were speedily appropriated on the "first come, first served" principle.

DR. GREEN'S PAPER.

The order of business was the discussion of the majority and minority reports on Dr. GREEN'S paper. A few persons who had not received the printed copies, wished this consideration deferred. Dr. REESE suggested the extreme heat.

It was finally determined to go into the Committee of the Whole, and Dr. STEWART was appointed Chairman.

The session commenced by a call for the reading of the voluminous reports by the above dissatisfied members, and on this being denied, one Fellow in evident heat—ascribed to the weather—left the room, which the chairman stated he had a right to do, and that it would not destroy the efficiency of the committee.

Dr. GRISCOM proposed the adoption of the resolutions appended to the majority report.

Dr. S. C. FOSTER called for the reading of the two sets of resolutions—which were read.

There being a pause and the vote being apparently about to be taken, Dr. GREEN stated that he should like to hear some reasons given why these resolutions should be adopted. He would wish before that was done to give some reasons why they should not be.

Dr. DETMOLD thought that the reasons for adopting the report and conclusions were contained in the report itself; that the silence of the Academy was a tacit consent to its propositions; that the reasons against it were to be found in the minority report. He thought discussion would elicit nothing new, and that no action need be taken by the Academy *formally*. There were four signers to the majority report and one to the minority, and he thought the opinion of the Fellows of the Academy was in that proportion. The majority report did not satisfy him perfectly, yet he was willing to adopt it. It had faults, but even those made it better in some respects. It was not written with sufficient care—it was not guarded against, criticism. It proposed certain tests, which were not objected to by the minority, and therefore they are perhaps correct; still they were not satisfactory to him. He would have liked that the report should have presented one indisputable sign. The phrase "not satisfactory" often occurring was enigmatical; but these were not radical faults. The report has convinced him that in the many cases where he had used the sponge himself, and seen its use by Dr GREEN, that he had been mistaken as to where it went. The minority report had no such faults. It is an ably connected paper, but it has a radical fault. It is not a report. It is a review of the majority report, so ably and fully done that discussion was forestalled. As in a Court of justice, it had even arrogated to itself the power of impeaching and throwing out testimony. It had completely ignored a case where all acknowledged that the tube did enter the trachea—one peculiarly fitted for the proposed treatment. He said that Dr. ANDERSON gave his assent to the record of facts, but did not sign the report because he considered it was not complete—not that he dissented from it. The letter of Dr. STEVENS merely gave a practical lesson upon the general use of Nitrate of Silver. Discussion will do no good—it will change no opinion. The subject will soon be taken up on the other side of the Atlantic, and unprejudiced persons, away from all personal feeling, will soon report dispassionately upon it.

Dr. SHANKS did not wish the matter precipitately acted upon, until more time, more cases and more tests had been employed. Unmerited obloquy had been heaped upon the authors of what was called impracticable innovations. He thought the report premature and meagre, though honest and well meant. He reviewed the past history, when a hue and cry was raised against Dr. G., and the operation now conceded by all was called an anatomical impossibility.

Dr. J. O. STONE considered that, as one of the Committee, he was called upon to reply. That it had been inferred that the reason of the failure in passing the instrument into the trachea was from a want of skill upon the part of the Committee, but the truth was, the Committee surpassed the author of the paper, having, as may be seen in the record, repeatedly succeeded when Dr. G. had failed. Dr. S. then mentioned the instances bearing upon this point. He thought that the Committee had taught the author something, viz.: that the curved probang would pass where the nearly straight one would not. He then restated the honesty with which he went into the investigation; that from the overwhelming character of the paper the Committee were necessarily very careful, and that "not satisfactory" marked their prudence in giving an opinion in instances where they should now speak more decidedly. Dr. GREEN gave no reasonable symptom why he considered the tube passed into the trachea, in certain cases he said it was in the trachea, but he could not say why he knew it to be so. Dr. G. had brought no cavities to be injected. In the only case mentioned where the patient died, Dr. STONE allowed that he might have died at any moment; that he did not lay much weight upon that case. The minority report curiously enough says, it discards all the Bellevue Hospital cases, and yet it takes all the favorable cases and includes them in their estimates!

Dr. BARKER had listened with great patience, but had yet to hear the first argument. All will allow that in a certain number of cases under certain influences, the probang might be passed in a certain number of times, for all allow that is practicable. They depended upon certain means being used, and as preliminary, the parts adjacent should be prepared by previous treatment. (Drs. WATSON and PARKER said it was not so stated in the paper.) Some ten years since, in Dr. G's first work, this fact was fully stated, and it was no more just to attempt an operation, omitting this preparatory step, than would it be to attempt an operation for cataract, (which might have been proposed years ago,) based upon a preparatory dilation of the iris, by means of belladonna in unction, omitting this preparation. But the fact of this necessity was stated by Dr. G. in a paper read before the last session of the State Medical Society.

Dr. G. interrupted to state that this paper was written before the appointment of the Committee of this Academy, and that as the members of the State Society might not be supposed to be so familiar with the treatment as the practitioners of this City, it was thought desirable to enter more fully into the subject.

Dr. BARKER was unwilling to enter upon side issues, although ready upon all points. He was ready to propound five tests as reliable, whether or no the instrument entered the trachea.

1. The operation on the cadaver.
2. The tests given in the original paper by Dr. GREEN, viz.: respiration through the tube, movements of floss, the inflation and collapsing of a bladder upon the head of a tube, not occasional or transitory as from regurgitation of air from the stomach, but regular and prolonged.
3. Seeing the tube in trachea where the opening made by tracheotomy allowed it to be visible.
4. Where the end of the probang might be felt externally near the upper edge of sternum.
5. Where there was stricture of the esophagus, preventing a probang's passing more than four inches, when the trachea allows it to pass ten or twelve.

All these tests have been used in various cases, and some of them quite recently.

Dr. MCNULTY exhibited a diagram and some specimens, with which he proposed to demonstrate that the method was physically impossible. According to him the recurrent laryngeal nerves stood ready to guard the approach of the trachea, and as soon as any foreign body touches them they immediately give notice, and the gates of the fortress—the arytenoid cartilages—instantly closed. He thought this Sebastopol could not be taken.

Dr. A. K. GARDNER thought the gentleman had proved exactly the opposite of what he had attempted. He had not himself come to any definite opinion, but if these nerves were so sensitive, and the information they gave so instantaneous, it seemed plausible that the importance ascribed by the writer of the original paper to previous modification of the parts, all-important. The citadel might be taken by bribing the sentinels, by previously dulling the sensibility of these guardian nerves by the preparatory application of the nitrate of silver to the glottis, epiglottis, &c. The watchmen would thus sleep upon their posts, and Sebastopol might be taken.

Comparative anatomy might teach something; at least, it would tend to show that if the trachea of lower species of creation would bear topical application, that of the man might. Chickens have a disease called "pip." It is probably an inflammation of the air-passages accompanied with an effusion of coagulable lymph. From the stringy appearance it is supposed by the ignorant to be "worms in the windpipe." At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club, it was stated that these worms had been successfully removed by passing a blunt-pointed wire twisted like a corkscrew, down the trachea, constantly turning it both on entering and withdrawing it. A patient of Dr. GREEN'S, present, stated that he had thrust a pledgit of cotton fastened to a wire dipped in spirits of turpentine down a chicken's throat; that the fowl died, and on his *post mortem* examination, the windpipe looked well enough as far as he had thrust his probang, but that beyond it looked red and angry. There was little doubt but that these rude instruments actually entered the trachea.

Dr. SAYRE had no doubt that the tube could be passed into the trachea without producing any of the rational signs given in the majority report. He had witnessed a case of Dr GREEN'S, where there was no doubt of this fact. The instrument entered without producing any suffocative symptoms. Dr. S. then closed the mouth, and held the nostrils shut, so that no air could in any manner enter the lungs except through the tube. He was determined to test this case thoroughly. The patient breathed thus for some ten or fifteen minutes. He then showed signs of suffocation, and Dr. S. was on the point of opening his nose and mouth, but Dr. GREEN said that the trouble arose from the tube's becoming stopped with mucus. He then blew forcibly into the tube, the patient was instantly relieved and remained a considerable time longer in this condition, breathing without trouble through the catheter. Dr. S. could not but trust such convincing evidence. What benefit could be derived from injections through the tube he had no experience of, but of the fact of its possibility nothing was more evident to him.

Dr. GREEN did not wonder that anatomists declared the operation impossible. MARSHALL HALL had said so formerly, but had retracted it, and published to the contrary in the *Western Journal*.

There were but two points for the Committee to have settled—whether the operation could be done, and what were the benefits. The first they have settled; the second time must tell. They have stated that it was done in eleven cases. If in eleven, why not in a thousand? Its practicability is allowed. They speak of having modified the shape of the instrument—if they have beneficially, I am glad. This is a side issue, and irrelevant; but how absurd to say that if a tube, a quarter of an inch in diameter, can pass, that a probang of the same size, made of soft and yielding materials, cannot. I shall not argue this point. There are men on that Committee who have done this operation a hundred times, and they know they have. [Hisses.] At the meeting of this Committee a sponge probang of half an inch in diameter was passed both into the trachea and esophagus.

Dr. PARKER rose to object to the strong personalities of the remarks.

Dr. GREEN continued—It was not only passed but seen, in the case of a recent patient of one of my colleagues, with a cut throat. But if my testimony avails nothing, neither that of many hundreds of medical men and members of this Academy, against the preconceived opinions of this committee, shall that of BENNETT and HASTINGS, and many others from abroad, be received? A member proposed waiting for opinions from unprejudiced persons across the water. Here they are. [Dr. G. read extracts from the works of Dr. COLTON, (of Brompion Consumption Hospital) HASTINGS and others.]

The Committee strongly recommend instruments curved to correspond with a circle of six inches diameter. If they had read my first work they would have found that I there recommend a curve of four inches, which I then used, but which I have subsequently discarded, gradually lessening the curve as I have advanced down the passage. A curved instrument, I allow, will the most easily enter the larynx, but it will not pass through the vocal cords. The table of rational signs are entirely unreliable; they are the symptoms accompanying maladroit operations; they are symptoms of laryngismus, mistaken for the effects of the operation, and in operations which have failed, by reason of the nervousness or want of preparation on the part of the patient.

The Committee have not made the investigation as they should have done. They have not followed up the cases in which they confess that nitrate of silver was injected in the lungs, to note its effects. They have not accepted my invitation for them to come often, as a whole or singly, to my office, and witness the repeated operation—more than forty cases having been treated in this manner since this paper was read. They did not, at Bellevue, examine to see what became of this nitrate of silver injected. Dr. HELLER, of Germany, has examined the blood and urine carefully, without finding any trace of the salt, but from the fæces in the form of a chloride, the whole amount has been obtained.

The remarks were here interrupted by a series of questions respecting the title of the paper—the injection of *cavities* of the lungs.

Dr. WATSON asked if he had ever proposed injecting cavities.

Dr. S KISSAM wished to know if when he threw the nitrate of silver into the lung, it was for the purpose of entering the cavities?

Dr. GREEN stated that he had *not* injected into the lungs for the purpose of injecting the cavities, but only to allay the bronchial inflamation and consequent irritation around.

There was some little hair-splitting and feeling here exhibited on all sides. Numerous questions were put, the bearing of some of which was not very evident. The principal points being whether Dr. G. proposed injecting cavities in order to benefit them; what he meant by bronchial divisions—which he said meant the bronchial divisions of the trachea, more properly tracheal divisions: what he meant by "at will," entering either bronchial divisions.

After some time spent in questions and answers, Dr. GREEN went on to say that the paper was neither hastily nor heedlessly adopted, but was the result of years of candid thought and examination.

In conclusion, he wished to be indulged in a brief autobiography.

Nearly twenty years ago—nineteen, last month—he commenced his medical practice in New-York: during which time, whether misjudging or not, he was honest and faithful. For the last ten or twelve years all his efforts had been met by a few men with strenuous opposition; no matter what was done, these few were constantly opposed to him. He was thankful, however, that the majority had always supported him, and he did not mention this in a spirit of complaint.

At the War of Independence there were four brothers. In two hours after the Lexington fight they were all in arms. They were all at Bunker Hill, where two fell. Another died at Monmouth. The fourth was also at Monmouth. He lived through the war, and, with WASHINGTON, GREEN and STARK, he was at White Plains and Bennington. Even in these streets of New-York he stood to check the advance of the British army, until ordered to retreat by Gen. PUTNAM. He lived through all these exposures and dangers, to raise four stalwart sons, but one of whom was now on earth; and his opponents should know that when contending against oppression and unworthy opposition he should stand unyielding, ready with his harness on to meet any and all.

Dr WILLARD PARKER regretted to see any personality. It was the first that he knew of any enemies of Dr. GREEN or of any systematic opposition. He knew that he felt none; he could answer for his colleagues that there was none in the Committee. It was as fair a Committee as was ever made, and they had entered upon and discharged their duties in entire good faith. When he heard the paper read, he looked upon it as a credit to the author and to New-York surgery. He thought it true, but he has investigated it, and now knows that it is not true. He would say, however, that he considered the author honest and truthful, doubtless believing sincerely that he does what he says; but he is deceived. There is no mistaking this. It is as clear as the sun. The papers are given to the world, and it will soon be settled by their voice. The European world can have no feeling upon the matter. The truth was all he sought, and time will tell this.

He has no doubt that there is much in "teaching" the throat, and he is willing to concede that injections can be thrown into the lungs, and that the credit is due to our associate member. He knows nothing of the *cui bono*. He goes heart and hand for the truth, that is all that is wanted. Dr. GREEN is honest, but there is no utility in my going to his office and seeing his patients. We were both in a false position. Before his patients we could not talk or examine the operations, appear to doubt, far less deny their success. That is why we went to Bellevue, because we had more freedom.

Dr. WATSON said that he had understood that some of the patients whose lungs were said to be injected, were said to be purged violently. Inquired if it was so.

Dr. GUNN said that a lady acquaintance and patient of Dr. GREEN'S was purged every time after she went to Dr. G.'s, and she said her lungs were injected.

Dr BEADLE moved the Committee rise and report, and advise the subject to be laid upon the table, which was accordingly done, after which the Academy adjourned to regular meeting, first Wednesday in August.

Thus has ended the most exciting controversy yet known in the Academy, conducted throughout with much warmth, but yet with strict courtesy.

It was after midnight, with the thermometer near 90°, when the Academy adjourned.

Cutting it Fat.

Our worthy Mayor has commenced assuming authority, concerning which, there is no doubt that it does not belong to him. Somebody complained to him that the Census Marshal had not been at his house, whereupon, Mayor WOOD sent up an order for the delinquent Marshal to appear before him. Now, we do not believe he has any more right to do this than to summon President PIERCE before him to answer for the bombardment of Greytown. Some of our Hungarian friends should enter a complaint of tyranny against the Emperor of Austria, and see if Mr. WOOD would order him before him, and if he did not obey the summons, send some of his policemen to fetch his Majesty.

The Brooklyn Suicide.

Rev. Mr. WALKER, who preached the funeral sermon of the girl who lately committed suicide in Brooklyn, has written a note of explanation as to his connection with the affair. Those who read the account, as given in the DAILY TIMES, observed at the time, that the funeral took place at the very hour when the Coroner's inquest was, for the first time, developing the true character of the girl, and that, of course, the clergyman had a very imperfect acquaintance with facts that the world were in possession of when it grew indignant.

Commissioner Ebling's Reply to Mayor Wood.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND LAMPS,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1855.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor:

Yours of the 20th inst. is received, and in reply I would respectfully state the following reasons for the delay in consummating the contracts for cleaning the streets with the lowest bidders:

The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, sometime since, passed a resolution requiring the Heads of Departments to send *all* contracts to the Common Council for confirmation previous to concluding the same.

And the section 494 of the ordinance directing that no contract, for the payment of which an appropriation has not previously been made, shall be signed or executed until such contract and all estimates relating thereto shall have been laid before the Common Council, and an appropriation made therefor.

The appropriation called for by my predecessor was for cleaning the streets for the year 1855 based on the contracts then in existence. In consequence of the neglect of the contractors, a portion of the contracts were declared void by me, and I then, with your concurrence, proceeded to clean the streets until the balance of the contracts would expire.

The vast amount of filth, ashes, garbage, &c., that was left by the contractors in the streets, required an additional force of men and vehicles to remove the same, and of course adds greatly to the expense, in consequence of which the appropriation was reduced to a low figure, not leaving more than enough to carry the Department through to the first of August.

I, in accordance, therefore, with what I believe to be the true meaning and intent of the ordinance No. 494, submitted to the Board of Councilmen all the estimates and the names of the lowest bidders, together with the amount of each estimate, for confirmation, and also submitted a statement of the expenses for the last six months, asking for an appropriation at the same time.

As a public officer I feel anxious to promote the public good as far as lies in my power, and at the same time comply strictly with what I believe to be my duty.

My advertisement calls for proposals for cleaning the streets for one year from the date of the execution of the contract. Consequently, therefore, there should, according to the ordinance, be an appropriation made for the year named before I have the power to execute the same. Until the appropriation is made to cover the expenditure called for in the estimates, it would be involving the Department in difficulties of a serious nature, to give out contracts and have no money to pay them with.

These are my reasons for pursuing the course I have taken. I may be mistaken in my opinion, but am willing to be corrected if wrong. My intentions are to do right in this and all other matters appertaining to the department over which I preside. I can see no reasons, nor have any been offered to me, to induce me to alter the couse I have taken in this matter. It is new in the hands of the Common Council, and I am ready to fulfill their instructions immediately on the receipt of the same.

In the meantime I shall proceed to keep the City as clean as possible, and remit no exertion so long as the balance of the appropriation for 1855 may last, which will be probably one week more; after that time, I do not at present see how we can proceed without an appropriation from the Common Council.

In regard to the communication of SMITH, SECKEL & Co. to you, and which I have seen in the morning papers of to-day for the first time, I would respectfully state that they have not represented the facts of the case in a true and just light to you; for what purpose they have done so, I am at a loss to know.

At the opening of the estimates on the 12th inst., a large number of them were declared informal by the Comptroller: among these were the bids of SMITH, SECKEL & Co., all of which lacked the very important requisite called for by the ordinance, No. 498, namely: "It (the estimate) shall be verified by the oath in writing of the party making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true."

The omission of the affidavit, I think, was fatal to their estimates, and rendered them informal; but I finally, by the advice of the Corporation Counsel and the Comptroller, allowed them to make the affidavit within twenty four hours, under the rule that errors of form may be so altered.

Whether this omission of an affidavit was an error of form or of substance, I leave to others to decide. To show that I have acted fairly in the matter, I not only allowed them twenty-four hours, but extended the time forty-eight hours longer, in order to accommodate them.

They state that I notified them to produce their securities, with a view of closing said contracts. This is false. I never did notify them for any such purpose; and they well knew and understood at the time that the persons who were willing to go their security, provided the contract was awarded to them, were only required to make an affidavit that they were worth the amount that they were willing to be bound for. This, I at the time repeatedly told them, and they so understood it. I also informed them repeatedly that they were only correcting the mistakes they had made in their estimates.

Immediately after they had so altered their estimates and made them in form, they, much to my surprise, demanded of me the instant execution of the contracts with them. This hasty and uncalled-for action on their part, I treated with the contempt it deserved, and informed them I should notify them when the contracts were ready, if they were confirmed by the Common Council. They then demanded blank copies of the contracts and bonds, for the purpose, I suppose, of making the contracts themselves.

As I consider myself perfectly able to conduct the business of this department, I, of course, declined to furnish the same.

In their card to you and the public, they state that their proposals *are* in due form of law. They do not state that they *were* so when presented, leaving the public to believe that they required no time for alteration, and that they were, when presented, correct.

They also state that they were filed in due time, when the facts are that they were not filed in due form until the third day after they were offered; and I have my doubts whether they are even now legally filed.

There are other parties whose estimates are the lowest for six of the Wards. No complaints have been made by them of the action that has been taken by me in regard to all the estimates received. It seems singular that so much interest should be manifested entirely for this Company, and that the others, who are equally entitled to their claims, should be overlooked. For my part, I shall endeavor to deal equal and exact justice to all parties.

All complaints that may be made to you in regard to the streets will be attended to instantly by sending to this office. Many of the complaints are made without cause, by parties interested in bringing this department into disrepute.

Hoping that my views and decision may meet with your approval, I remain yours, respectfully,

J. E. EBLING,
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Police News.

ROBBERY OF A CLOTHING STORE IN BROADWAY.

On Sunday morning it was discovered that a gang of burglars had effected an entrance, by forcing open a door with a jimmy, into the clothing store of Mr. R Powell, No. 298 Broadway, and stolen about $500 of ready-made clothing. The clothing warehouse was all in confusion, and at first it appeared as if not less than $2,000 worth of goods had been stolen; but on examining the premises down stairs in the rear, a large quantity of clothing was lying there bundled up ready for removal. The goods were taken up stairs, and information of the robbery was immediately sent to Mr. Powell, who resides in Elizabethtown, N. J. On arriving in the City he consulted with the Chief of Police, who gave the case into the hands of Captain Dowling of the Sixth Ward. He ordered the goods to be retaken down stairs and placed in the same position that the burglars had left them. Where the goods lay it was a matter of no difficulty to remove them and place them in a wagon and disappear in five minutes. In the rear of Mr. Powell's warehouse there are two lanes, one leading to Elm and another to Reade-street, into which it was intended to bring the wagon up there and remove the goods without being observed. The burglars, however, took the precaution to enter from Broadway. After the plans of the officers had been completed, Captain Dowling stationed officers Baker, Mahon and Gordon in the same room with the goods in the dark. After waiting patiently till 8 o'clock, the officers heard the sound of footsteps proceeding down stairs. He stopped at the foot, placed his hand down, and felt a bundle, and immediately exclaimed "All right, boys, hurry up." He then ran up stairs, joined his companions, and went off. The officers allowed him to go, expecting that he and his comrades would return with a wagon for the goods. But, very unfortunately, a Mr. Robinson hearing the noise came out of the warehouse and met this fellow on the stairs, who drew out a pistol and exclaimed, "If you advance a step I will shoot you—if you attempt to follow me a step, I will put a bullet in you." Mr. Robinson was too much frightened at the sight of the weapon either to arrest or follow him, and he escaped. The officers remained in their hiding place till morning, still expecting the thieves to return, but unfortunately, one of the officers attached to the Chief, hearing of the robbery, and not knowing Captain Dowling was on the job, came to the rear part of the building with revolvers and made considerable noise, this no doubt frustrated the plans of the officers. The thieves were not particularly anxious to run into the hands of the officers. In the morning, when the Captain and his men left, they found three young men in a wagon prowling in the neighborhood. The officers immediately jumped into it and asked them where they were going. They said they were going to Washington Market. Their movements being suspicious, they were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house and locked up, where they remain. Mr. Robinson has identified one of them as being the burglar who presented the pistol at his breast and threatened to shoot him. They have also been identified as having applied for the loan of a wagon up-town. The wagon they were in was obtained at an old Jew's "fence" in Grand street, where they were to take the "swag." The accused are quite young men, and gave their names as Morris Edwards, Lewis Trainor and Henry Cheaney.

A SECOND JACK SHEPARD.

Andrew McFull, a young man about 19 years of age, was arrested on Sunday evening by officers Bender and Birdsall as a suspicious character. He is supposed, says the Captain of the Eighteenth Ward, to be guilty of stealing and committing burglaries for the last six years. He has been arrested several times, but has always managed to escape from the officers. He was suspected by the officer of having committed a burglary in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The arrest was effected at his house, and while the officers were searching the premises he attempted to make good his escape a second time by throwing himself out of a window on the roof of an adjoining house. The officers determined to follow him up, gave chase over forty houses, and finally caught him in a hotel where he had obtained lodgings for the night. The officers after capturing him returned to where he had lived, and found concealed the proceeds of two burglaries. The accused was held by the magistrate for examination.

A GAME WOMAN—A BURGLAR SHOT.

Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, the house of Mr. LINDSAY, No 126 Eighth avenue, was entered by two burglars through the entrance in the rear of the store. In the course of their peregrinations through the house they awoke Mrs LINDSAY, who fancied she heard some person in his house. Mr. LINDSAY was wakened by the partner, who rose and after partially examining the house returned to bed; nobody was to be seen. Believing that it was only imagination, they went to sleep again and were awoke at 4 o'clock by a slight noise in the adjoining room. On raising her head Mrs. LINDSAY saw a light in the adjoining room and two burglars busy packing up her jewelry and clothing. Without waking her better half this time, she cautiously put her hand under the pillow, took out a six-shooter, and after adjusting it and taking deliberate aim she fired at the thief who had the property. The discharge apparently took effect, for he dropped his booty, exclaiming, "My God, BILL, I'm shot!" The thieves then darted out of the house, leaving the property behind them. The room was afterwards examined, when it was discovered that every drawer and chest in the house had been broken open and carefully overhauled.

POLICY DEALER.

Thomas Norr, an alleged dealer in policies, was arrested yesterday by Officer Webb, of the Lower Police Court, charged with dealing in the lottery and policy business. The books, &c., connected with the trade were taken into custody. The accused was held to answer in $500 by Justice Connoly.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND MURDER.

Sunday evening, between the hours of 11 and 12, a bold attempt was made by two ruffians to murder and then rob a man named John Boylston, as he was going through Mulberry-street at that hour. He received a rather dangerous stab in the side. Fortunately, Officer Boyle, of the Fourteenth Ward, was on hand at the time, and hearing the noise, rushed to his assistance. The murderers seeing the appearance of a Star, dashed off and attempted to escape. Boyle gave chase to one of them, and was on the eve of capturing him, when he turned round suddenly and hit the officer in the head with a slung shot, felling him senseless to the ground. The assassins then made good their escape. Boylston and the officer were taken to the Station-house, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. Jackson.

Stealing a Mantilla.

A woman named MARY CRUDER was brought before Justice WELSH yesterday, charged with stealing a mantilla shawl and other wearing apparel, valued at $40, from Mrs. SIMMERS, No. 207 Delancey-street. She was held for further examination.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

REFUSING TO DO DUTY.

Joseph McDonald, one of the crew of the packet ship *Zurich*, was taken into custody for refusing to do duty. He was held to answer.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Hon George P. Bates, U. S. C.

The United States vs. *John Thomas and eight others*—The prisoners, all colored sailors, were arrested on Friday for refusing to go to sea in the *Hanibal*, on board which vessel, they had shipped for a voyage to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The act of mutiny and insubordination was proven by the Captain. The prisoners stated in their defence that from the conduct of the Captain towards them, they were afraid to go with him to a slaveholding place. They were all committed for trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In re. Emily Dego, by her next friend, vs. *John H Dego*—Divorce granted and alimony allowed, as stated in judgment, with costs.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Letter from Senator Jones of Tennessee, on the Presidential Question.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 5, 1855.

From the Memphis Appeal.

GENTLEMEN: It is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure, that I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d, concerning the proceedings of a public meeting, of the citizens of the county of Lawrence, held on the 22d of June.

At this meeting composed of Whigs and Democrats, you kindly tender to the Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON and myself, a public dinner, at such time during the month of July as may suit our convenience. For this unexpected expression of the kindness and confidence of a portion of the Whigs and Democrats of Lawrence, I beg to tender my grateful acknowledgments. Under ordinary circumstances it would afford me the sincerest pleasure to accept your invitation; but from considerations, both public and private, I feel myself constrained to decline the honor you propose. Impelled by convictions of duty to forbear any interference in the contest now going on in this State, I must forego the pleasure of meeting you on that interesting occasion. I trust, however, the day is not distant when I may without any violation of duty or trespass on the proprieties or delicacies of life, meet, mingle and confer freely and fully with my fellow citizens. When such occasion shall offer then I shall be happy to meet the Whigs and Democrats of Lawrence.

You are pleased to express your approbation of my views touching some of the new issues now before the country. My opinions on these questions have been formed, after most mature deliberation, and are the convictions of my best judgment; if they shall receive the endorsement of any portion of my fellow-citizens, I shall be gratified.

I think the introduction of any new question calculated to produce discord or alienation of feeling among the people of the South, at this time, most unfortunate and greatly to be deplored. That these collisions and conflicts should exist among the people of Tennessee, at a time like this, is to me matter, not only of surprise but deep regret. At other times when there was no threatened invasion of our rights, when no immediate danger surrounded our peculiar institutions; then such conflicts were not only harmless, but were doubtless productive of some good. But, gentlemen, we live in other times than the past, other and far different circumstances surround us; other considerations claim our attention; other duties demand our regard.

The time was when the question submitted to us for decision was, whether the principles and policy of ANDREW JACKSON or those of HENRY CLAY should prevail. On this question, we differed and divided. In the success of the one, or the other, there was nothing dangerous to public liberty; nothing that threatened the permanence of our institutions then; and on such questions we could afford to differ—it was a contest of opinion, of policy and principles, and although at different times each of these great parties had their triumphs and defeats, still our rights, our liberties and the Union were secure, and the country went on prospering and to prosper.

But I repeat, other and different circumstances surround us; other necessities are upon us, and other duties command consideration. He must have been a very casual observer of the signs of the times, a very indifferent observer of passing events, if he has not seen the coming of a very different state of things. When these fierce political conflicts, which have marked the history of Tennessee for the past twenty years, existed, we were threatened with no immediate danger from the puny efforts of the enemies of our rights and institutions. They were then regarded as a few blind infatuated lunatics scattered over the country, "like angels visits, few and far between;" they and their efforts excited scarcely any other feeling than that of pity or contempt. Then they and their plans and purposes had no other support than their feeble numbers and blind infatuation could supply; but now, grown in numbers, strengthened by madness, (and our forbearance) supported by law, they present themselves in bold, arrogant defiance, threatening the destruction of our rights; even, at the expense of the Union.

In the past few months we have seen these enemies of the South; these revilers of our fathers; these haters of our institutions; these traitors to the Constitution; assuming the most defiant attitude, marshaling their forces and boldly proclaiming their purpose to exterminate Slavery from the land.

Listen at Mr. WILSON, the other day at Philadelphia, a Delegate to the American Convention. Addressing the South and Southern Delegates, he said: "*You have had the past—the future is ours.*" And still later, JOHN P. HALE, Senator elect from New-Hampshire, addressing an assembly at Concord, said: "I hold our duty to be this—Forgetful of all past differences—of all divisions and names, sects and parties—to be true men, and in the *free States* to come up in one solid phalanx, and give efficacy and effect to the *sentiments and convictions of our hearts.*" These might be regarded as empty gasconade, or the more harmless threatenings of lunacy: but let us not deceive ourselves. These threats come not only in form, but they are sustained by the solemn sanctions of many of the States of this Union. One after another most if not all of the Non-Slaveholding States, have, in some form or other, given their sanction to, and approval of this crusade against Slavery. Most, if not all of the Free States, I repeat, have given aid and comfort to this infamous movement. Some, by the election of Abolition Senators; some, by resolutions denunciatory of Southern institutions; some, by a declared purpose to abrogate laws passed for the protection of Southern property, in conformity with the express requirements of the Constitution; some, by an open and shameless nullification of laws passed by Congress; some, by an invasion of the sanctuary of the Judiciary. Thus, in some form or other, most of the Free States have recorded their hostility to us, and joined these conspirators and traitors against the Constitution and our sacred rights.

In a crisis like this, what does patriotism and self-preservation suggest to the people of Tennessee, and the entire South? An abandonment of petty hostilities, a burying of ancient feuds and prejudices, and a union of all for the sake of the Union—a union of the South for the safety of the South—a union of all hearts and hands for the protection of our rights, the maintenance of our honor, and the preservation of the Constitution, and the Union as it exists, under the Constitution. These are the high considerations to which I would invite you, and which seem to me to merit the respect and attention of every patriot.

For the expression of these opinions I know I subject myself to the imputation of being called an Alarmist—an Agitator—a Sectionalist. Be it so. If to warn my countrymen of an impending danger constitutes an alarmist, I am one; if to denounce the schemes and purposes of a band of traitors and conspirators, as infamous as ever disgraced any age of the world, makes an agitator, I am one; if to maintain the rights of Tennessee, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and resistance to this horde of vandals, makes a sectionalist, I am one. The danger that threatens us is, to my mind, so manifest, that I feel I should be guilty of moral treason if I did not raise my warning voice. It may—probably will—be disregarded: be it so—my skirts are clear.

To such as may be ready to denounce me as an agitator—one seeking to foster sectional jealousies and prejudices—an enemy to the quiet repose of the country—to such an one, I would propose one simple and solemn question: In the present attitude of things, in the present organization of parties, with their discords and dissensions, are *we not likely to see an open, avowed and sworn enemy of our institutions elected to the Presidency in the next election?* I ask is not such a result possible—even probable? In my judgment, *such a result is not only probable, but, unless something should occur not now seen, I think it a matter of fearful certainty.* In the present state of party excitement and party hostilities, is it not certain that we shall have three, it may be four, candidates in the field for the Presidency. No one doubts that the Democratic party will have its candidate. It is equally certain that the American party will have theirs; and it is doubly certain that the Abolitionists will have theirs. To these may possibly be added a Whig candidate. That there will be three candidates, as things now stand, is absolutely certain. If so, what will be the inevitable result? Can an election be made by the people? So to suppose is to betray a wanton ignorance of the strength of parties, and the means and appliances that will be brought into requisition by each, to secure its triumph. With three candidates in the field, I hold it to be self-evident that no election can be made by the people. If not, of course it will devolve on the House of Representatives to make a President; and what follows? *Does not every informed man know that a majority of the next House is decidedly Anti Slavery—a majority of them the sworn and deadly enemies of Slavery.* With the election in their hands, to doubt the result is to doubt our senses. When this shall happen, then our folly and infatuation will be as palpable as it will be culpable and fatal.

If there be anything in these suggestions—and I think there is—what is the momentous question that addresses itself to every patriot, every lover of his country. That question is, or ought to be, what can be done to avert a catastrophe so fearful—so fatal to all the hallowed memories of the past, and all the bright anticipations of the future. This is a question of fearful magnitude, and I would that some one was endowed with that wisdom or prophetic ken that would enable them to speak with certainty, and whose voice would be heard and respected. But there are none such, and we are left to reason, unaided by inspiration, to comprehend the danger and apply the remedy. You will pardon the boldness of one so humble as myself for offering a suggestion (I do not presume to advise, I merely suggest) which, in his judgment, offers the only sure and certain escape from present calamity. It is the earnest conviction of my judgment that the danger is imminent, and the remedy one, and only *one*.

A union of sound national-conservative, constitutional men, of *all parties, all creeds and all sections*—standing upon the Constitution, with its compromises—maintaining the rights of each and all of the States, as guaranteed by the Constitution—furnishes a safe, certain escape. I believe there are conservative men enough in the Union to preserve it, if they can be brought to unite and cooperate together for that purpose. Can such a union of the good and patriotic of all parties be effected? *That is the question.* My confidence in the justice, honor and patriotism of the American people will not allow me to doubt. Is there not virtue and patriotism enough in the American people to save their country from disunion and all the evils and horrors that may flow from it? May not men of all parties, all creeds and all sections forget for a season? May they not forego for a day the indulgence of their predilections and party advancements? May not the Whig and the Democrat forget for a day their loves, and stand together for the Constitution and the country? May not the man of the North, the South, the East and the West forget his locality, and remember his country, and his country only? To doubt, then, is to doubt our virtue, our patriotism and our nationality; yea, it is to doubt man's capacity for self-government. I ask no man to surrender his principles or his opinions on all minor matters; let us agree to disagree; let us stand together until this issue is settled—until our rights are accorded to us, and the Union saved.

I, as you know, have ever been a Whig. I am still one, and, so far as the recognition of the correctness of principles go, I expect to live and die one; but the principles and policy of this or all parties weigh but little with me when put in the scale against the preservation of the Union, and the institutions under which we have lived and grown to be a mighty nation. I, for myself, shall continue to vindicate on all proper occasions, such measures as I think conducive to the general good and public welfare. I shall stand by the Constitution in all its requirements, maintaining all its guarantees—at all times, at all places, and under all circumstances, and at all hazards. I shall maintain the equality of all the States, defending them from aggressions, come when they may, and from whom they may.

This is my creed—this my faith—this my platform; whether I stand on it alone, or with the many, is a matter of little importance to me. It is the conviction of my head—has the approval of my heart, and, when these lead, I am content to follow.

I owe to the people of Tennessee a debt of gratitude that I can never repay; they have made me all that I am, and it is due to frankness and candor that I should speak plainly.

With profound respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES C. JONES.

To Messrs. WM. CHAPPIN, JACOB SPRINGER, S. A. CARROLL, W. J. BUCHANAN, Committee.

Restoration of Arms to the Military of Cincinnati.

A few days since, it was stated that Gen. SERGENT, of Cincinnati, had demanded the arms in possession of certain companies, composed of Irish and German citizens—which demand was not complied with. This proceeding of the General was based upon alleged insubordination on the part of the military, in refusing, on the Fourth of July last, to join in a procession from which we believe,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1855.

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How Stands the Alliance between France and England now?

When we read of the bickerings between the French and English chiefs before Sebastopol, we are apt to pass them over as unworthy of notice, or, at most, regard them as temporary jealousies to be entirely dissipated by the next success of the Allied arms. In themselves these differences may indeed be trifling, but taken with other events that mark this momentous era of European history, they are not insignificant, and cannot fail to attract attention. Hereditary foes since the days of ALFRED, opposed in race, language, religion and sympathies, the French and English people, or rather the French and English Governments, have been drawn together for mutual support against a common enemy, who was threatening to eclipse, or at least to overshadow them. France, too, has lost laurels to win back; she has the stain of a hundred defeats to wipe out, and the persecution of an idolized chief to avenge. England has for centuries been to her an omnipresent enemy, ready to foil her designs and check her progress, and therefore, the pretence that the parchment alliance between VICTORIA and NAPOLEON is a veritable alliance between the French and English people, has always been regarded in this country as a tale too idle to cram down the throats of reflecting men.

To demonstrate the national feeling in France against England, we translate the following extracts from a most remarkable article published in the *Presse* of 1846. It was written in answer to the *Commerce*, the then ministerial organ, and is worth an attentive perusal. The *Presse* of 1846 says:

"The *Commerce*, whom we imagined we had convinced, repeats its assertions on the question of alliances, and maintains that on the ground of national sympathies, as well as on that of material interests, there can be nothing better for France than an alliance with England. In this opinion the *Commerce* stands alone. We have demonstrated that England is hostile to all the great interests in the pursuit of which France is engaged. Those who think otherwise had better study the negotiations and treaties on which is based the *régime* established in Europe since 1815. . . . The *Commerce* is wrong in supposing that, with it, we have admitted that the designs of Russia on a portion of the Ottoman Empire are opposed to French interests. We are convinced of no such thing. If the Ottoman Empire is doomed, and Constantinople must fall into the hands of Russia, *France, in the organisation of a new equilibrium, may find sufficient compensation to reconcile her to such an arrangement.* . . . . .

But the real question is, whether France cannot find in Europe a more advantageous alliance than the one from which she has been delivered. The question is, whether in view of those coming events which a wise policy should foresee, France ought not to be prepared for the naval struggle that at no distant date must take place between her and England. There is an alliance which seems distinctly marked out for such a crisis. England has three great enemies to her maritime power: France, who has to prevent her oppressing Europe; Russia, who is her rival in Asia; and the United States, whose preponderance in America she disputes. When these three great naval powers shall have united for a simultaneous attack on England, in Europe, in America, and in Asia, then this colossal power shall cease to oppress the world. This is the end that statesmen should have ever before their eyes if they would emancipate Europe and insure the freedom of the seas. And we, who can never forget the debt we owe England for the past, will hail with joy any step that would prepare the world for this triple alliance of salvation against a common enemy.

GIRARDIN's paper, it is true, is *now* very friendly to Great Britain; but the real feelings of a people are not to be sought for in professions of attachment to a nation with which it stands in temporary connection of interest.

There are other portions of the extracts we have given that deserve attention. It is folly to suppose that British statesmen have entered on this war against their own national interests, or without any definite object in view. The plea that, out of disinterested affection for the Turk, England has taken up arms to her own detriment, is too absurd and too shallow to deceive any one who has followed the mazes of this Eastern question. Nor will the excuse avail, that she is fighting for her Indian possessions. They have been barely menaced; but even if they were invaded, a well disciplined army of 300,000 men is ready and able to defend them. No—the aim of England in girding up her strength for this conflict has been *to secure her naval supremacy*. Her statesmen, like the French journalist, have long since foreseen that an alliance between France and Russia—not to speak of America—must sooner or later take place. A union between two such maritime powers would seriously threaten the naval ascendancy of England, and loosen, perhaps forever, the tenure by which she holds her present position among the nations of the earth. Hence she has turned the Eastern complications to her own advantage, by raising a barrier to the efficiency of any future union between France and Russia. Her designs have gradually been developed, and now, "to reduce Sebastopol and *destroy the Russian Black Sea fleet*, is boldly proclaimed as the end and aim of the war. Herein we see unmistakable signs of British Diplomacy, for if this admitted aim is achieved, it can serve no earthly purpose but *England's special interest*. She will thereby be delivered from at least one dreaded rival to her maritime ascendancy—the other can be dealt with at a future period. Absorbed in the chances of the Crimean campaign, people have not turned aside to reflect that, notwithstanding her reverses before Sebastopol, England alone, of the four combatants, has been the gainer in this contest. She entered it with the object of crushing Russia's maritime power, and she has succeeded so far that the Russian Black Sea fleet is already nearly destroyed. The fall of Sebastopol would complete its annihilation, and for some time prevent its reconstruction. NAPOLEON may have visionary ideas of being one day enthroned in Constantinople, but he may find himself outwitted by his ally. Perhaps a future quarrel with him may afford an opportunity to *perfide Albion*, with the aid of "her ancient and honorable ally the Czar," to destroy the French fleet as she has destroyed the Russian. More wonderful things have happened in our day. But be this as it may, the question of the *freedom of the seas*, alluded to by the French journalist, has been mooted, and it is somewhat significant that Gibraltar, which commands the Mediterranean, is being strengthened on so vast a scale, that even the indolent Spaniard has become anxious to know what these new fortifications may mean!

Those who talk about England's decline, and fix her position as a third or fourth rate power, because she has lost 30,000 men before Sabastopol, talk twaddle. The loss of ten such armies would only serve to unveil her resources and bring out the indomitable energy of her people. She is a maritime power. Her commerce establishes her rank among nations, and her navy is strong enough to foster, guard and watch over that commerce in every quarter of the globe. When the first shows symptoms of decay, or the latter is powerless to protect, then, and not till then, will Great Britain lose her prestige, and fall from the lofty position she has for centuries occupied. Her successor, as mistress of the seas, is even now at her side, moving along with rapid strides, but that successor is neither France nor Russia, nor any of the worn out nations of the Old World.

Runaway Negroes.

Information is wanted of JANE, DAVID and ISAAC, three persons owing service to Mr. JOHN H. WHEELER, of Virginia, American Envoy to Central America. The three are supposed to be in this City. A week ago they were in full enjoyment of all the patriarchal advantages of servitude; and in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, in spite of their teeth, they were wrested from the very arms, so to speak, of an indulgent master, and amid severe but fruitless struggles, baptised into the chilly experience of freedom, and other prerogatives attending the earning and eating their own bread and butter. Their freedom was as involuntary as their servitude. They were probably unfamiliar with classic letters, and did not know that "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." It was Mr. PASSMORE (Qu. Pass-'em-o'er!) WILLIAMSON who struck it for them, not without some resistance on their part; but once at liberty they seem to find it so genial and kindly, that Mr. WHEELER may wait in vain at Philadelphia in the hope of whistling or bird-liming them back. Fugitives from freedom are so much rarer than fugitives from Slavery, that no act of Congress seems necessary for their capture and restoration.

For some days we have waited in the hope of reasoning ourselves into some sympathy for Mr. WHEELER. His case is a hard one, we have argued—at least, in one point of view. There were probably three or four thousand dollars' worth of souls and bodies, wholly his property, and which he desired to carry with him to the Isthmus, where voluntary service is costly, and official salaries minute. How much cheaper it would be for Mr. WHEELER to be served gratuitously. How natural to wish those about him in a foreign land who have perhaps from childhood shared his bread and his shelter; and, it is not impossible, his very blood. What state and weight it might lend to his mission to have it attended by a train of slaves. What danger in leaving behind him property so liable to lavish itself in the purchase of superfluous freedom. Mr. WHEELER exposed himself to all the perils of a transit over free soil in order to have the dignity and comfort of his little colored escort. Thus much may be said for him.

Per contra, there is much may be said against him. Mr. WHEELER may be presumed to know that slaves voluntarily brought to the Free States have been pronounced free. The Lemmon case cannot have escaped his notice. Admitting the remote possibility of that case being so adjudicated as to enable slave owners *in transitu* to carry their live stock over our soil, such is not now the law; and, unless covetous of an opportunity to test the question personally, the Envoy exposed himself for the slightest possible gain, namely, the saving of the wages of three servants for a year or two, to perd of a very considerable loss—namely, the loss of their services for life. The venture, having turned out badly for him, has left him no right to complain. There is no hook about it on which to hang sympathy.

Mr. WHEELER may also be supposed to know that Slavery is not permitted to exist in Central America. That confederation was the first State in the world to follow the lead of France in abolishing negro Slavery; the decree to that effect bearing date April, 1824. Since then involuntary servitude has been unknown in any of the States. With what possible notion, therefore, of decency or respectability, could Mr. WHEELER thus propose to introduce slaves into a free community—a community where the importation of such cattle is by law pronounced to be piracy? To justify this piece of disrespect did he rely upon his credit as Envoy? To cover an act at once so silly, gratuitous and illegal, did he rely upon our national flag? Possibly no notice would have been taken of his presumption. Apprehension of difficulty might have silenced remonstance. Is it the part of a gentleman to avail himself deliberately of such apprehension; to count upon it for immunity from the penalty of a misdemeanor? Had Mr. WHEELER been named Minister at St. James, could he have ventured upon going, like Vich Ian Vohr, with "his tail on?" Let us suppose, on the other hand, that Central American laws had taken their course, liberating the three slaves at the city of Guatemala, as they have been liberated at Philadelphia. What security have we that Mr. WHEELER would not have made such an event a source of difficulty between his own Government and those to which he is accredited; would not have procured, like BORLAND, the annihilation of the offending town? Could he be denied, with the transaction at Greytown standing, as a precedent, unrepudiated? If Government descends to be the instrument of private vengeance and private profit, must it not do as much for its own diplomatic agent, having, as he has, and the others had not, a shallow pretence of right on his side?

Upon the whole, therefore, we can get up no sympathy with Mr. WHEELER. The flight of his fugitives has probably saved us a disagreeable complication in Central America, where we have already involved ourselves sufficiently. It has spared us the first instance of a Republican Minister trailing slaves after him to his scene of duty, in contempt of local law. It has preserved us, we feel assured, from various records which unpleasant events on the Isthmus, arising from this pertinacity, had it succeeded, would have furnished these columns. It will induce Mr. WHEELER to procure better and cheaper service for money than his runaways would have afforded him for love. In fact, we are rather disposed to regard the subject a fair one for congratulations; and tendering them, we add a bit of advice, that if JANE, DAVID and ISAAC, sated with the sweets of liberty, return to the bosom of their master, he will have the good sense to carry them back to Old Virginia, and go to Guatemala without them. The institution is peculiar; let it remain so.

Castle Garden Emigration Depot.

Whatever difference of opinion might at one time have existed respecting the propriety of converting Castle Garden into a reception dépôt for emigrants, we believe it is now generally conceded that it is admirably adapted for that purpose. The citizens will in future be relieved from the distressing scenes which they were frequently compelled to witness, as the long line of half clad and destitute emigrants defiled from the ships, and scattered themselves over the City. While some went wandering about, looking for the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, others were thrown in contact with the festering mass of crime and immorality which accumulates in every large city. Before many of the emigrants could reach the Commissioners' office, they were seized by the land sharks who swarmed around the wharves and beset every avenue leading from the docks.

The arrangements which the Commissioners of Emigration will now be enabled to make for the reception and dispatch of emigrants from Castle Garden, will have the effect of preventing much of the misery and crime which resulted from the old system, which cast strangers, without a friend or proper counsel, on the streets. They found it difficult, even if so inclined, to make their way to Anthony-street; and, when once arrived, there was not half accommodation for the numbers seeking relief. They were frequently exposed to the inclemency of the weather on the open street. Their thin garments but too frequently afforded slight protection from the cold or rain, while scenes of a degrading and demoralizing tendency were too frequently exposed to the public gaze. Thus it fared with the outcast poor of every land—the unrequited toilers on the domains of European aristocrats—who sought our shores to live under the protection of our free institutions, and give their loyalty and labor to this country. But that was no fault of the Commissioners, for they did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the emigrant, and improve the existing state of things. We are glad that they have at length succeeded, by obtaining possession of Castle Garden. We are certain that even those who clung with heroic fidelity to the chivalrous traditions of the past, and looked upon the present disposition of Castle Garden as a kind of desecration, will admit the many advantages which the change will confer upon the entire community.

The alterations and arrangements for the reception of the emigrants are nearly complete. The ship will come up to a landing place within the area of the building, which is shut out from any other communication with the shore. When the passengers leave the vessel they can procure refreshments which will be there prepared for them. If they wish to remain over night and not proceed at once on their journey, they will be also accommodated with sleeping places; but if they choose to press forward immediately their extra baggage is weighed, tickets handed them for the entire route, every information afforded, and thus they are rescued from the sharpers and sent to their destination with security and dispatch. If they wish to remain in the City for a few days, their property is stowed away in the baggage room, and they are directed to proper boarding houses over which the Commissioners will keep a watchful eye; so that no extortion, over charge or imposition of any kind will be allowed to take place. If they remain in New-York they will obtain whatever information they may require, without the risk of being deceived and fleeced by the different intelligence offices. There is a cool fountain of pure water playing under the dome of the building, which will be grateful to those who are just issuing from the crowded and pestilent holds of the emigrant vessels. There are also large baths provided for purposes of ablution, which will supply a want that had been hitherto severely felt and was the fruitful source of disease. On the whole, we believe that the present arrangements made for emigrants at the Battery will exercise a beneficial influence on the morals of the City, diminish crime, and confer many benefits upon the entire community.

Mr. Peabody's Dinner.

Our distinguished and wealthy countryman in London, Mr. PEABODY, the Banker, has acquired almost as great a reputation for his munificence in dinner-giving as some of those magnificent old Romans, who used to permit their guests to put into their pockets at the end of the feast the gold and jeweled cups out of which they had drunk. But it is not as *bon vivant* that our wealthy countryman gives his great dinners, but as a patriot citizen keeping up the honor of his native land in the foreign country in which he resides. Mr. PEABODY not only dines all the distinguished Americans who visit London, but on every return of our national holiday he celebrates the occasion by a grand dinner at Willis' Rooms, at which all his countrymen are invited who happen to be in London, besides many distinguished foreigners, among whom we have always noticed the name of Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, who seems to be engaged for the express purpose of making a speech in reply to the toast in honor of the Queen. Sir JAMES EMERSON TENNENT is a member of the Board of Trade, an Irishman by birth, and once a member of Parliament for Belfast. His title was conferred upon him by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, so that he is only a simple Knight, but in the absence of a nobleman, or a baronet, his title sounds very well at a Fourth of July dinner. Sir EMERSON'S name was not originally TENNENT,—he took that name on marrying his wife, who was an heiress.

The munificence and hospitality of Mr. PEABODY towards his countrymen who visit London are worthy of all praise, and his patriotism in celebrating the glorious Fourth by a grand dinner should entitle him to most grateful consideration; but still, as there are generally some two or three hundred Americans in London who very naturally may desire to keep up the day, they would probably prefer to dine together at their own cost, so that all who chose might unite in the celebration, to being the guests of one of their countrymen, with whom the celebration is now rather too exclusively a personal affair. A Fourth of July dinner in London, or in any other foreign city, ought to be a national festival in which all our countrymen may join who feel inclined; but, when a private entertainment is given, at which the most distinguished Americans are invited, it deprives any other festival of the *éclat* which it would have from a meeting of all the Americans then in London. At Mr. PEABODY'S last dinner, which was given at Willis' Rooms, he had the honor of ex-President FILLMORE'S company, and several gentlemen, it seems, came from Liverpool, Southampton and Paris, to join in the festivities. Sir JAMES EMERSON TENNENT was on hand, as usual, to respond to the toast in honor of the Queen, but the accounts which we have seen of the festival do not mention that the portrait of Her Majesty had been borrowed for the occasion as it was on the previous Fourth of July, at which Mr. SICKLES took such deep offence. Next year it would be well enough for all our countrymen who may be in London to celebrate the day by a public dinner, to which Mr. PEABODY might be invited as a guest, as a compliment for his munificence in celebrating the day at his own expense in other years.

London Particular.

As imported liquors are now the only kinds of intoxicating drinks sold by conscientious publicans, who are scrupulous about breaking the law, it is well enough for conscientious drinkers to know what sort of liquids they are driven by the force of circumstances to take into their systems. For the purpose of enlightening this, we trust not very numerous, class of our readers, we copy from a late London paper, in another column, the evidence of a London wine merchant named OSBORNE,—a name, by the way, well known among wine dealers,—giving the particulars of the manner in which condemned sour wines are made into fine old Ports in the London Docks. Port Wine is still a favorite medicinal beverage which many physicians, and nearly all nurses, prescribe for ladies who are not so well as could be expected, and for dyspeptics with weak digestions. Among all wines, that are given or used "as a medicine," none stand so high as the L. P. or London Particular. Liquor from the London Docks has a traditional character for purity and excellence among old topers, and, in fact, we believe that it is pretty generally considered that whatever comes out of the vaults of the London Dock Company, must be beyond suspicion of having undergone any mixing or "muddling" processes. The evidence of Mr. OSBORNE as to the manner in which he purchased a quantity of wretched stuff through a broker, and, after mixing with it certain quantities of bad brandy and other materials, raised it to the standard of fine old port, will be rather startling to "the lovers of a glass of rich, orusty old port." The whole manufacture of the wine was carried on in the vaults of the Docks, it seems, and the Company make a regular charge for the use of vats in which the manufacture of wine is carried on.

Port wines, which are brought to this country direct from Oporto, are not much better than those that come out of the London Docks. They are manufactured out of all sorts of materials expressly for this market; and as the oidium has so seriously reduced the usual production of the vine, the customary supply of "fine old port" must be produced by some artificial means. If our wine-drinkers, or at least those who prefer Port for their "stomachs' sake," must have this kind of drink, they should make it themselves, and they would know what sort of mixtures they are swallowing. It is very well to drink it "neat as imported" by those who have conscientious or constitutional scruples as to the Prohibitory law; but, in an economical point of view, it would be much cheaper to use the domestic article, as logwood, alcohol and molasses are much cheaper here than in Oporto.

Commissioner Ebling's Reply to the Mayor.

It is doing the people a good service when public officers communicate with each other on official business through the medium of the newspapers, for then we all have an opportunity of learning something of the manner in which the public interests are attended to, and of the motives, which are often inscrutable, that influence our municipal functionaries. The Mayor and the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps have adopted the very excellent plan of addressing each other through the columns of the daily papers, and the public will be greatly benefited by it. Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co., the proprietors of the street sweeping machines, having written to the Mayor complaining that Commissioner ESLING refused to give them the contracts for cleaning the streets during the coming year, the Mayor publishes their letter, together with one to the Commissioner demanding his reasons for withholding the contracts, and notifying him that he, the Mayor, would take it upon himself to clean the streets unless the Commissioner attended to his duty. The Commissioner replies in a rather tart letter, which will be found in another column, giving his reasons, which are as plenty as blackberries, for not completing the contracts with the proprietors of the machines; and also informing the Mayor that he "shall proceed to keep the City as clean as possible," an assurance which we trust will be fully carried out, for it is possible to keep the City much cleaner than it is kept now.

Some of Mr. ESLING'S reasons appear to be perfectly good, and we have no doubt that he acts in conformity with sound advice; but we hope that between the Mayor, the Commissioner and the machines, the City will not be neglected, and the streets allowed to accumulate the filth which at this season of the year will be so fatal to the public health.

Governor Jones and the Presidency.

We publish in another column an interesting letter from Governor JONES, of Tennessee, in reply to one tendering to him and Gen. NICHOLSON a public dinner. Governor JONES has hitherto been regarded as less ultra and sectional in his views than most of the prominent politicians of the Southern States. This letter, however, shows that he has become quite as zealous and proscriptive in his Pro-Slavery notions as the most violent of his compeers. He thinks that, unless the Southern States unite for the promotion and protection of their own interests, *some person who is opposed to Slavery* will inevitably be elected to the Presidency. Such a consummation ought to be prevented at any hazard, and he accordingly recommends the abandonment of all party ties and relations, and the union of the whole South, to avert so dire a catastrophe.

It would certainly be a novelty in our history to find a man in the Presidential chair who did not regard Slavery as a blessing, and who was not prepared to concede whatever might be demanded on its behalf. Practically, moreover, opposition to Slavery, however moderate, has been treated as a disqualification for office. We believe this is the first time when it has been distinctly proclaimed, that no man is eligible to the Presidency who doubts the justice and economy of the Slave system. This is the sentiment that, in some quarters, is considered *national*.

Another Astor-place Riot.

When we wrote the brief paragraph in relation to the rudeness of the assistants at the Astor Library, which we did at the request of a young lady, we had not the least expectation of bringing down upon our heads such an avalanche of complaints of a similar character. But the number of those who have felt themselves impelled to give their testimony to the truth of the young lady's statement, proves that there was a necessity for the complaint being made, and we cannot have a doubt that there will be a wholesome reform in the manners of the librarians. A gentleman engaged in literary employments informs us that in consequence of the rudeness of one of the librarians in Astor-place, he was compelled to pay $25 to the Society Library for the privilege of examining certain works which he could as well have obtained at the Astor, if he had been willing to submit to the insulting rudeness of the assistant librarian.

The late Bernard Hart.

The death of this aged and highly respected citizen merits more than the simple notice which in the daily papers of Saturday last announced the event. Mr. HART was born in England in the year 1764, and arrived in this City at the age of 13, alone and unknown. His intelligence, enterprise and integrity soon enabled him to engage in business, and he became in time a thriving merchant, in partnership with ANTHONY LISPENARD. Mr. HART was a Major in General MORTON'S Division of New-York State Militia, and upon the breaking out of the war of 1812 he was appointed by Governor TOMPKINS Division Quarter-Master, with the rank of Colonel, a position which he retained until peace was established. During the fever of 1795 Mr. HART and his friends, the late Mr. SORIA and ISAAC LEVY, remained in the City when it was nearly deserted by those whom the pestilence had not attacked. They visited the infected districts, ministering to the wants and alleviating the sufferings of the unfortunate, and it is a remarkable fact that each of these gentlemen lived until they had attained their ninety-first year, retaining the possession of their faculties and quietly passing from earth, from "nature's mere exhaustion." For many years the venerable subject of this imperfect memorial was Secretary of the Board of Brokers, an office which his advanced age compelled him to resign in the month of March last. He was the sole surviving member of a Social Club, composed of some ten or twelve of our most distinguished citizens, which was known as the "House of Lords," and which met some sixty years ago at a public house in Wall-street, kept by one BAKER or BARKER, and subsequently at the old Bank Coffee House, afterwards kept by our fellow-citizen, WILLIAM NIBLO.

There are many incidents in the long and well spent life of Mr. HART, which might be detailed as illustrative of his indomitable energy, firmness and integrity of character, but which cannot be compressed in the limited space of a notice of this description. He was married in 1806 to REBECCA, the daughter of the late BENJAMIN SEIXAS, and lived to see a large family grow up around him occupying respectable, prosperous and honorable positions in society. A distinguishing trait in the character of our deceased friend, was his scrupulous regard to truth—falsehood could find no existence in his heart, or utterance from his lips, and he never was known to speak in terms of detraction of a human being. As a husband, he was devotedly attached to the companion of his choice—as a father, fond and indulgent, ruling his children by love, and receiving from them in return that reverence and affection which rendered his declining years unqualifiedly happy. Sincere in his friendships, faithful to all the trusts which he was called upon to discharge, there was "a daily beauty in his life" which won for him the affection and respect of all who knew him, and rendered his existence a model worthy of universal imitation; and its close, we may believe from its calmness and tranquillity, indicated that his spirit has gone to meet the eternal and blissful reward of virtue and of righteousness.

J. R. P.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute.

The Managers of the American Institute have secured the Crystal Palace, in which to hold their Twenty-seventh Annual Fair. Premiums of gold and silver medals and diplomas will be awarded on the recommendation of competent judges. The Managers invite contributions from every department of art and industry. Circulars, containing full particulars, can be obtained at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BYDESHLER'S PILLS.
FEVER AND AGUE.
No. 14.

From Rev. H. A. Raymond
VISCHER'S FERRY, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1854

DEAR SIR—* * * * Those who have used your Pills appear to be perfectly satisfied. Yours,
HENRY A. RAYMOND.

AGAIN: NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept 8, 1854.

This is to certify that my mother in-law, aged 65, had a very severe attack of chills and fever, so much that I confined her to the bed, and reduced her to a very weak state. The chills occurred every day, were very severe, and her appetite was totally lost. I procured a box of your Pills and gave them according to directions when she was greatly relieved—almost immediately. She had no chill after the first dose, and her appetite and strength restored. She is now in the country in her usual health. It is with great pleasure we command your Pills for Fever and Ague.

BENJAMIN V ACKERMAN, Burnet-st

Sold at the Depot, No 241 Broadway, New-York. Also, by CLICKENER & Co., S PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F C WELLS & CO., A B & D SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, By E T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Albany; GILBERT & CO and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

NEW PRINCIPLE!—NEW REMEDY!—NO POISON!—RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the natural antidote to Malaria, which will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and Ague sufferers will please notice that it is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the market which does not contain arsenic, quinine, strychnine, or other poisonous drugs; and to prove this the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., Chemist

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAMES H. RHODES, Providence, R. I.
GEORGE H BATES, wholesale agent, No. 123 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS.

TIME AND MONEY SAVED BY CALLING AT NO. 104 Bowery. Those in want of light, elastic and durable SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS, will find the largest assortment in the City, offered at prices much below what is ordinarily paid. Call, examine and compare. A. RANKIN & CO.,
Hosiers,
(the old stand.) No 104 Bowery.

LARGE SALE OF BONDED LIQUORS.—THE attention of our readers is called to the great and peremptory auction sale of Bonded Liquors to be made THIS DAY by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., at their spacious stores, No. 71 Broad st., consisting of 250 cases Sir John superior Claret, 200 cases Chateau Margaux, do., 50 cases St. Estephe do., 150 cases Haut Brazic, 175 cases Han. Sauterne, 75 octaves Cognac Brandy (pure), 25 qr. c taves do., 250 pipes do., 18 qr. pipes do., &c., &c., together with a lot of great Bargains, consisting of 25 dozen superior Havana Cigars, 25 dozen superior genuine German Cologne. The whole to be sold in original packages as imported and delivered from the bonded warehouse. All goods warranted to correspond with the sample.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851 and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 136, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS—THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.—The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critics, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, in 9 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, at reasonable rates. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—a well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 6¼ CENTS A YARD ON MONDAY.—We will offer another large lot of fine Printed Lawns at 6¼. Also, two cases Grenadine Jaconets at 12½, worth 25. Also, 300 Printed Cashmere Shawls at 12½, worth $3. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARgest stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, (under Howard Hotel.)
CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS.
No. 343 Broadway.

TO SEA BATHERS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A large stock of goods suitable for bathing dresses, which we are now selling off at great bargains. Also, Mosquito Nettings of various colors. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS SILKS AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.—We will offer on MONDAY, July 23, four cases of rich Plaid and Striped Silks at 50c per yard, worth 87½c. Also, rich Black Silks at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES FROM $4 TO $10.—JUST REceived, 200 rich Barege Robes, which we will open on MONDAY, July 23. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S PRIMA, WHALE AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have once used them will not be induced to change. Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

LONG ISLAND.

Excitement in the City of Churches—A Circus Declared Dangerous to the Health of the City.

Quite an excitement was created yesterday morning at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, by the appearance of a Circus Company, which, by the motions of those composing it, seemed inclined to pitch their tent opposite the City Hall, on a vacant lot where exhibitions of like kind have heretofore been held. The Mayor and Police were running hither and thither to find authority to stop the show, and prevent the Company from using the coveted place. At last the matter was hinted to the proprietors of the show that the authorities did not wish them quite so near the Hall, but the men went to work as if they intended to use the ground whether or no.

About this stage of the proceedings the Board of Health assembled in the large marble buildings above-mentioned and passed a solemn resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the tents and booths, which are being erected on the block bounded by Court, Clinton, Joralemon and Remsen streets are hereby declared to be a nuisance, and dangerous to the public health, and that the same are hereby ordered to be destroyed or removed without the limits of the city, under the direction of the Mayor, the expense to the owner or owners thereof.

Armed with this authority, the Mayor took a posse of the First District Police and proceeded to carry out the resolution of the Board. By this time hundreds of people had assembled at the scene of action, and loud and long were the exclamations of the crowd as to what it meant. One asks, "Is it going up?" Another, "Are these the blue laws of Connecticut?" Groups of men and boys were standing in every direction discussing the merits and demerits of a circus company, and wondering whether they had a good "clown." "Stand back, the police are coming," and up they marched to the lot. The Chief and Mayor at their head, and a number of extra men in attendance to take the "nuisance" away.

The Mayor ordered the Chief, and the Chief ordered the Police to remove the leading up, but it was no go. The Police would not touch a thing till the Captain would make the first move. Finding it was no use to contend with the refractory Police, the Mayor suspended six of them, two from each Ward, from duty. The telegraph was then put into requisition and a platoon of men arrived from each district; but before they came an armistice had been granted and the circus company agreed to pull up stakes and go to the Tenth Ward, if the Mayor would give his consent. The matter was then amicably arranged with Messrs. HADDEN & KING, who had been employed by the agent of the company as legal advisers, and the circus was removed to the Tenth Ward, where, it is supposed, the health of the inhabitants will not be endangered.

☞ The first number of the Brooklyn *Daily Signal*, a handsome evening one cent paper, appeared yesterday. VAN VECHTEN, SMITH & Co., are proprietors; ANDERSON SMITH, editor.

NEW-JERSEY.

Robbery.

Early on Sunday morning two robbers effected an entrance into the public house of Mr. MURPHY, in Grand-street, near Barrow-street, Jersey City, and stole $160 in money. Mr. MURPHY was aroused, and on finding them in his house, seized one of them, and he dropped $20 in gold on the floor. He pursued them to the street, where he again seized and overpowered one of them. The other one struck him upon the head with a stone, and so much disabled him that they escaped.

Sale of Lands for Taxes and Assessments.

The Jersey City Corporation sale of lands upon which the taxes for 1854 for city and county purposes have not been paid, will take place at auction, at the City Clerk's Office, on the 27th day of July, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The Corporation sale of property upon which assessments for city purposes remain unpaid, will take place at the office of the City Clerk, on the 28th inst.—the sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Gas.

There has been an interruption for some time past in the supply of gas by the Jersey City Gas-Light Company, by which the streets of Hoboken have been lighted, and the Committee on Streets and Lamps has been instructed to wait upon the Company and make an arrangement with them for light. A misunderstanding now exists between the Company and the city on the subject.

The Demolition of Ashland—Reply of the Louisville Journal to Mr. Clay.

From the Louisville Journal, July 18.

We publish to-day a letter from Mr. JAMES B. CLAY, that we had not room for yesterday. He has no right to so much space in our columns, but we accord it to him. He insinuates at the close of his communication, that if he had yielded to passion he might have taken a very different course towards us from that of presenting himself before the public. So long as he did not see fit to take that different course, good taste should suggest to him not to talk about it.

Mr JAMES B. CLAY thinks that he was right in demolishing the old dwelling house of his father, but we differ with him. We think the act was vandalism, and we have never heard of any man that thought otherwise. Indeed there is no occasion for thinking upon the subject at all. It is a matter of feeling. We do not believe there is a high-souled being upon the face of the earth, who, knowing the circumstances, must not at once feel in his heart of hearts that the demolition of the old Ashland mansion by the son of him who made the name of the very place immortal, was a deed of barbarism unparalleled in the annals of fathers and sons.

Mr. J. B. CLAY says: "Was not the mansion I tore down my mansion? I did not inherit it from my father, but purchased it when offered by his Executors at public auction to the highest bidder." Yes, no doubt it was his mansion; and he was under no direct pecuniary obligation to his father for it, inasmuch as he bought it from his father's Executors and paid for it. And this is his excuse for its destruction. It was his property—he owned it—he had a right to do what he pleased with it; he had by law as much control over it as any of his negro huts; and so, without a thought of the immortal father whose presence had consecrated every beam and rafter, and plank, and brick, and shingle, to the hearts of hundreds of thousands of American freemen, he tore it down.

Ay, he bethought himself that his legal title was good, that the laws of the land could take no hold of him, that no one could prosecute him for damages, and so he demolished the sacred old edifice without remorse or emotion. He says himself that he has been denounced both in public and private for the deed, and we can tell him that the heart of the country revolted at it, even as that mighty heart would revolt at the demolition of the venerable mansion at Mount Vernon by the young scion of WASHINGTON, into whose hands it has fallen, and who, we have no doubt, has as valid a title to it as Mr. J. B. CLAY had to the old mansion of Ashland.

Mr. J. B. C. says that his father knew that the house would have to be rebuilt, and that he often said, "It will last my life-time." The Ashland mansion was a plain, substantial house of brick; and brick houses do not tumble down in "fifty odd years," or even "a few years more." We have seen hundreds of brick houses that have stood more than a century, and that will probably stand as much longer. We have seen brick houses in New-York that were built by the old Dutch immigrants, and we are apprehensive they may yet outlast J. B. CLAY.

The condition of the very large quantity of timber taken from the Ashland house for canes, shows that all, or very nearly all, the wood work was as sound as it was fifty years ago, and, even if a small portion of it was beginning to decay, that portion might for a few dollars have been renewed without the destruction of the edifice. The brick work would have outlasted half a dozen generations. And, even if the house would have remained standing only "a very few years" more, it should have been permitted to stand for those "very few years," and then, if it could have been kept standing no longer, its old ruins should have remained undisturbed forever.

If fall it must, every timber and brick should have been allowed to remain where they fell, for, in their very ruin they would have breathed in solemn and awful tones the name of CLAY. The southern breeze and the northern blast might have passed over them, the rains, the snow, and the dews might have baptized them with water, and the lightnings with fire, yet all these would but have rendered them dearer and holier to mankind. An old battle-worn banner is the more glorious for its tatters and the fallen and shapeless pile of Ashland would have been knelt at by myriads of the pilgrims of liberty with deeper reverence than ever was felt by the worshippers at Mecca, kneeling at the tomb of their prophet.

Mr. J. B. C. thinks that the gravest charge against him is that of having put up for sale the lumber of his father's old mansion. Nevertheless, he acknowledges that he had the material offered for sale, but he alleges that the money is to be appropriated to charitable purposes. This renders the traffic less unworthy than we thought it; still we regard the act as evidence of a lack of sensibility, and of the natural feelings of high human hearts.

If Mr. CLAY wished to be charitable, he should have used for that purpose some other portion of his legal property. He might have given his money or he might have sold some of his land or his cattle or his crops or his negroes, and practiced charity from the proceeds, but never oh never, should he have disposed of the lumber of that glorious old mansion, hallowed by genius and wisdom and lofty patriotism, to supply himself with funds wherewith to practice charity. Never should he have attempted to coin the word 's eneration for his father into dollars and cents for his private alms. The deed was unfilial, it was profane, it was almost sacrilegious.

Mr. CLAY denies that he is a "young man." We are sorry for it. He shuts himself out from the only apology that could possibly be offered for his act of Vandalism. We regret to have to speak thus of him, for we could wish to feel nothing but the deepest and most ardent regard for every human being through whose veins runs the blood of HENRY CLAY. And we need say no more of that act of his which has shocked the country, for there is no danger of its ever having an imitator.

His protests that it is an abuse of the press to comment upon the private conduct of private men as to their private property, but does he suppose that the best and lightest journals in the world would not raise a cry—almost a shriek—if individuals of the private individual who owns the house of WASHINGTON, or the private individual who owns the house of SHAKSPEARE, were to pull down the private property and sell it for canes and snuff-boxes? Are there not some memories of the mighty and illustrious dead which, although the legal title to them may be in private individuals, are in an important sense the property of the whole civilized world of mankind?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Scalding a Russian Baths—25 cts. a Box.**—A dozen rounds of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., J. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and BEDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Only $3 75 for French Calf, Steel Shank** boots, made by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st.—Best French patent leather stitched boots, from $6 to $7. A good stock of gents' shoes, gaiters, &c., of the best quality, selling off at 25 to 50 per cent. less than elsewhere.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

ASTOR HOUSE.
$2 50 Per Day.
COLEMAN & STETSON.

☞ **Less than Half Price**—PATENT LIGHTS! —WISNER'S PATENTS—I am about making extensive alterations in my present premises, besides adding some forty feet additional front to it, and otherwise increasing my facilities for the manufacture of my FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF LIGHTS; (the only kind exempt from sale manrance.) My present stock is large, and I wish to dispose of it before the 1st of October. I will sell such ROOF TILES as I have on hand, at $1 and $1 25 per foot. FLOOR TILES at from $1 50 to $3 per foot, whose value is from $5 to $9. PAVEMENT TILES at from $3 to $5, whose value is from $10 to $12.

It must be understood, however, that these tiles are NOT FOR SALE to any but respectable people; and I shall take measures to prevent their getting into unworthy hands; as it is contrary to my established policy to sell the tiles at all; my uniform custom being to lay them myself. For the reasons, however stated above, I will sell my present stock to such persons as I can feel assured will not abuse confidence by playing into the hands of my enemies.

THADDEUS HYATT,
No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO.,
Importers, No. 153 Broadway.

DR. BIGELOW'S
☞ **Dysenteric Alkranative**—A certain cure for the cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus and all Summer complaints. Price 50 cents. For sale wholesale and retail by J. R. BIGELOW, No. 40 5th-st.

PERSONAL.

HARRIET—I implore you to send your address. I regret deeply all that is passed. I wish you to be comfortable. I will make over to you the house we used to live in, in New-York, and sufficient to keep you and the young children respectably. Spare their future happiness, and think of your dear baby, little A., and sweet little Ay. Don't lose a moment, and all will be well. RICHARD.

IF C. D. will address a note to J. MARION, through the Broadway Post-Office, assigning his reasons for breaking his Thursday evening's engagement in Madison-square, he will greatly oblige. J. M.

H. B. K.—A letter of great importance to you is in the hands of Mrs. B. If you send for it I do so by order in your own hand writing. An interview is much desired.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YALE COLLEGE.—MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1845.—The class of 1845 will celebrate their decennial anniversary on WEDNESDAY, July 25. The hour and place of meeting will be notified at a preliminary meeting to be held at the College Library, on TUESDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. EDWARD OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

FOR THE WEST.—The Mutual Association will FREIGHT at Union Buildings, No. 186 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 5 o'clock. All who desire the best rates at $1 25 per 100 lbs. (Three hours credit are limited to attend. Thereafter the charges must be exacted.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

REDUCED PRICES—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

The firm formed for the last eighteen years well known under the imperial, offers for sale all goods in his line at greatly reduced prices, the same quality and style as sold in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post paid) with cash enclosed will receive prompt attention.

WATCHES.

LEVERS WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE.....$100 to $150
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted.....125 to 250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted.....125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES FOR TRAINING HORSES.....100 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS.....125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES.....125 to 175
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES.....35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES.....65 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES.....100 to 175
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat.....40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat.....28
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled.....13 to 28
SILVER LEPINES.....8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS.....$1 50 to $25 00
PINS.....1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS.....3 00 to 80 00
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS.....per set 2 00 to 20 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses.....3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS.....10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE or BELT-CHAINS.....10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS.....8 00 to 65 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS.....6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS.....1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS.....3 50 to 25 00
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.....1 50 to 10 00
GOLD CROSSES.....2 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS.....1 00 to 5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS.....66 to 3 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS.....$15 00 to $1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS.....30 00 to 400 00
DIAMOND RINGS.....7 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS.....100 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES.....25 00 to 800 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS.....180 00 to 850 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS.....per set $5 00 to $9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS.....per set 12 00 to 15 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS.....per set 15 00 to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS.....per set 15 00 to 28 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS.....per set 13 00 to 23 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,)
near Broadway, New-York.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.—Those about purchasing jewelry would find it to their interest to call and see this new and beautiful article. They are equal in brilliancy to the real diamond, and at prices within the reach of every one. L. & J. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable servants, one a Protestant, for general housework in a good plain cook and baker and superior laundress; the other for chamber work and waiting, or fine washing and ironing, and take care of children. Both are persons in whom every confidence can be placed, and can furnish the highest testimonials. Will try every effort to please. Wages moderate. Apply No. 259 7th-av., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant young women, one a first rate meat and pastry cook, understanding making all kinds of jellies and soups, &c. &c.; has lived with some of the highest families in city and country. The other is a nice chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 271 Bowery this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family, or would act as chambermaid and laundress, or children's maid and plain sewer. Has the best of City and country references for such. Wages no object. No objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., or No. 18 Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young lady, who is competent to take charge of a baby or children; or do light chamberwork, in a small family; has no objection to travel. The best of references given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 168 West 37th-st., Room No. 8, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references—one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children and do general housework for a small family; has a good city reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 211 9th-st., bet. 1st and 2d ave., room No. 9.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread, is willing and obliging, and wishes to make herself generally useful, either in City or country. Appl. at No. 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young Protestant woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework. Best of recommendation can be given. No objection to the country. Call at No. 481 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as an upper nurse. Has the best of City and country references as to her character. Apply at No. 33 Hamilton-st., between 1st and 2d aves., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small family. Is a good cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 West 33d-st., third front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, as salesman, porter, or any employment in a store. Has had the City references. Call at No. 18 West 33d-st., third front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, as salesman, porter, or any employment in a store. Has had the City references. Call at No. 18 West 33d-st., third front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, as shipping clerk, porter, or any employment in a store or private family. Has had the City references. Call at No. 18 West 33d-st., third front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man accustomed to care of boat, as fireman, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful. Address J. B., this office.

STEWARD WANTED—A steward is wanted to take charge of the Refectory connected with the Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., early in September next. The applicant must be a man of unexceptionable moral and religious character, and competent to conduct a large and general boarding-house, the female head of the family a good housekeeper. A large vegetable garden is connected with the property, and the applicant is competent to conduct this, it will be a source of much profit to him. Applications accompanied with references, may be made to Rev. D. V. McLEAN, D. D., President of the College, Easton, Penn. The situation is very desirable.

MUSIC TEACHER AND ORGANIST WANTED. A young man capable of giving instruction in music, and who can perform on the organ can find a good situation by applying to T. GILLENDER, Rhinebeck Dutchess County, N. Y. One conversant with the service of the Episcopal Church preferred. Good reference as to character required.

PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR A BOARDING SCHOOL NEAR THE CITY.—The successful applicant must be a man of experience and undoubted ability as a teacher and manager. To such an one an exceedingly rare chance will be offered. Address, with real name and residence, W., *Times* Office.

CLERK WANTED—To keep neatly posted on the reports of daily transactions, and be otherwise useful in an office. He must write clear and well; the work light; salary small. Address, stating age, &c., S. J., *Times* Office.

GOLD PENS.—Wanted, a good Gold Pen Maker. Also, a young man that has worked in a factory, on light work. Apply to RENDELL & FAIRCHILD, No. 133 William-st.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN WANTED—To ship matches, to whom good wages will be paid. For further information apply immediately at the office of MERRY'S MUSEUM, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMERICAN SERVANTS.—3 very respectable young women are desirous of employment in private families. Inquire at the SERVANT'S INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN—Wants to go out by the day or week sewing; she understands all kinds of family sewing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 98 51st-st., near 4th-av.

TENOR SINGER WANTED—For an Episcopal Church. Only those familiar with the service need apply. Address MUSIC, *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—In an importing house, 14 or 15 years of age. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M. at No. 39 Pine st., first floor.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds, for City and country, may be had at the office, No. 13 4th-av., one door from Troy st. A large number of the first-class are now waiting for situations; well recommended, and will go for low wages. Also, a number of young girls.

A GOOD CHANCE.—Wanted, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, landsmen, boatsteerers, 2d and 3d officers. Ships are now fitting. All clothing furnished for this voyage. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a first-class dry goods jobbing house, which has a good cash, short time and prompt six months trade. Address Box No. 118 Post-Office.

BOOK KEEPER WANTED—To write up a set of Books. Address K., *Times* Office.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY want. Long respectable Protestant female servants in every capacity, and with the best of references, can obtain them this day, at WESLEY & CO.'S select female office, No. 195 7th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

MANTILLA AND CLOAK CUTTER WANTED—Of taste and experience, to do the cutting for a large establishment. Satisfactory references as to capability will be required. Apply at No. 80 Chambers-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Location between West 25th and 33th sts., between 5th and 10th avs. and terms must be moderate. Address, post-paid, Box Letter A, No. 6 Wall-st., Room No. 14, stating location and terms.

APARTMENTS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED—With or without board, can be had on reasonable terms at No. 287 Broadway. Warm baths, corner of 4th-st., bath free, and meals served in superior style.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—For a single gentleman in a private family, where breakfast and tea, with dinner on Sundays. In the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, &c. (E. Times Office), Nassau-st., New-York.

ROOM IN BROADWAY WANTED, in an unobjectionable American family in a central part of the city, by a gentleman of steady habits, who will be absent from home during the day. Terms moderate. Unexceptionable reference. Reference given to Messrs. A. & T. Stewart, Broadway, or at the office of the New-York Daily Times, stating terms and location. No others will be noticed.

CARD—Mr. New Hastaman, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7, to his old friends. I take this opportunity of returning my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public in my thanks for their patronage, assuring them my efforts shall be unremitted in a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855. LORENZO DELMONICO.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,
SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

HARRISON'S PHILOCOME—Is a pomatum as rich with lovely perfume, and acts so healthfully upon the skin, and blandly upon the hair, that no lady's or gentleman's toilet is perfect without it. It will never turn rancid like other Philocomes. Those who buy at wholesale, call on E. TOWNSEND & WILLIAMS, No. 226 Pearl-st., for it; at retail, on J. ERSKIN, No. 272 8th-av. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER, to prevent and cure baldness, is at the same places.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. This is fact, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 595 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c. Fifty cents a gallon. PRESLE'S boiled Oil 75 cents. PRESLE'S machinery Oil 50 cents. Also paints and varnishes of every description, at No. 113 Maiden Lane, New-York.
JOHN H. SMITH, Agent.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 13 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

IRON ORE—300 tons 60 per cent Magnetic Iron Ore for sale at Tres. Office New-York & H. R. R. Co., No. 1 Centre-st.

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Foreign Newspaper Office, No. 42 Nassau-st., New-York.
New-York, July, 1855.

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Secrets of the Wine Trade—Remarkable Trial in the Court of Exchequer.

From the London Times.

OSBORNE vs. THE LONDON DOCK COMPANY.

This was an action of defence, arising out of the stoppage of certain pipes of wine claimed by the plaintiff. The defendants pleaded "not guilty," and a denial that the plaintiff was possessed of the wines in question. As to the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the pipes and casks, they paid £25 into Court, and the plaintiff accepted the same in satisfaction of so much of his cause of action.

MR. OSBORNE—I am the plaintiff; I am a wine and spirit merchant in Water-lane, Tower-street; I have attended marriage sales at the docks; they are unclaimed wines, sold after three years, for rent; on the 6th of April, 1854, I bought some Italian red wines—I think fourteen pipes and four hhds.; I paid £38 0s. 9d; Mr. LINTOFF, as broker for Mr. ROBINSON, bought some of the same wine; there were about six pipes, and seven or eight small casks; he paid £20 19s. 2d., and I bought them of him at a profit of 5s. per pipe, paying £23 19s. 2d; that was the 11th of May; they were all sound; I had bought other lots which turned out sour; of the two lots I first mentioned, 14 pipes and 7 hogsheads were removed to the London Docks in the name of E. SMITH. He was a publican out of business, residing with me at that time. It is the general practice of merchants to remove wines in the names of their clerks. The object is to do away with the prejudice in which the trade is wrapped, so as to prevent the name of the real owner or maker of the wine from being known. The wines were entered in the name of SMITH. The sour wines were removed to my premises, and I paid duty on them as vinegar; afterwards other portions of the wines were removed to the London Docks, and I received warrants, from the company for the wines in the name of SMITH. They were placed in the East Quay. I afterwards gave an order for "vatting" the wine. That consists of mixing all the pipes together in one large vat, and "fortifying" with 25 gallons of French brandy. The allowance is 5 per cent. of brandy. Nothing else was put to the wine but brandy. The vatting is entirely done by the company's servants. After three days the wine was drawn off into 22 pipes and one hogshead. I received a document from the company, showing the precise quantity in each. I sent in the new casks, and they were housed in the East Wharf. All this is done by the dock servants. At my request these wines were afterwards transferred to my name. That was on the 4th or 5th of July, 1854, before the Company would deliver one pipe, which I had sold. Some of these wines were delivered to me or my order. One pipe I sold to Mr. PERCY for £29. Six others were delivered to me in November. I blended them with other wines. I sold them as draught and bottled wines. The Company stopped the next delivery order, and refused to deliver any more to me. The vatting cost £10. All the charges I have paid since I bought the wine amount to £30. Nothing but brandy was put into the wines at the London Docks, but to the St. Katherine's Dock I sent a "preparation," which I knew found its way into the wines. In May, 1854, I employed a broker named TAYLOR to buy some "French reds" at a rummage sale of the London Docks. Some of them, for which I had paid £27, were afterwards sent to the London Docks to be vatted. I paid £5 on commission. He was to buy anything "at a price," that is, anything which was cheap. These last wines were also vatted by the defendants by my order. They went to them in the name of THOMAS JONES, a servant of mine. They were drawn off into seven pipes and four hogsheads. Two hogsheads have been delivered to me. I sold them to Mr. PERCY for £30, I think. When I heard the wine was stopped, I went to my solicitor. I applied at the docks for samples, which were refused.

Cross-examined—I keep a public house now. The average cost price of the pipes I bought was £1 13s 2d. The casks I sent to receive the wines from the vatting were all, with one exception old port wine casks. At present prices, port cannot be got from the shipper at less than £28. The French reds are worth £7 or £8 per hogshead. I have not sold any of those wines as port. All descriptions of "reds," when they got into a wine-merchant's cellar, and are blended, are sold as "ports." I sold these, so blended, as "port." Draught port fetches 10s or 12s. per gallon, and we get as much as we can for it in bottles. After the vatting, the casks differ in quality and color considerably. When I tasted the wines in the Docks I thought them very much improved.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, July 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are selling in a small way at $6 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Some 1,800 lbs. prime Yellow realized 26c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Seems rather quiet but steady, with sales of 500 bags Rio at 10¾c @11¼c.; 165 Laguayra and Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11¼c., and 860 St. Domingo, part here, at about previous prices.

COTTON—The demand has not improved, but with more encouraging accounts in the Canada's mails, holders evince greater confidence. The sales have been light, but the few effected have shown that it is now hard to purchase any considerable lots, save at a slight advance on our old quota ions.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9½
Middling	10¼	10½	10¾
Middling Fair	11¼	11¼	12
Fair	12	12	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are a little brisker and firmer; sales having been made today, of 5,260 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 87½@ 8 00
Straight State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Favorite and Extra State	8 12½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 50

Canadian remains quiet and languid, with sales of only 500 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands at $9 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is still dull and heavy. About 650 bbls were obtained at $9 25@$11 50 for low mixed to extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and not worth over $7 25@$8 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in at $4 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for and is a shade dearer, with sales since our last of 5 200 bushels Southern at $1 85@$1 90 for White, and $1 75@$1 80 for Red, ₱ bushel. Rye is on the decline. Small lots are selling at $1 18 ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are quiet and procurable at 58c. @62c ₱ bushel. Corn is more sought after and exhibits increasing firmness; the day's sales add up 65,000 bushels Western Mixed at 89c.@90c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Rive is still rare and needed at $1 06½@$1 18½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule inactive and languid, mainly at 22c @ 23c for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling more freely and is already at $21@$31, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern readily bring $1 50 ₱ thousand. The amount in market is very light.

LEAD—The market is quiet, but otherwise unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at 83c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl

MOLASSES—Sales transpired of small lots New-Orleans, at 32c @33c.; Coba Muscovedo, at 30c., and an invoice of tart Cuba to arrive here from an Eastern City at an unpublished price ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is abundant, and can now be had at 40c @40½c ₱ gallon. There is more doing in common Resin, which is quoted at $1 95 @$1 87½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are inanimate at former prices. Linseed is pretty freely taken from store, at 90c.@92c., mostly at the former rate, in casks, ₱ gallon. Whole parcels are held at from 85c.@90c ₱ gallon without being in much request. Nothing new has occurred in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and though the inquiry for it is not brisk, prices favor factors. The day's sales reach 540 bbls., in lots, at $19 62½@$19 68¾ for new Mess, and $16 75 for new Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are less active, but steady, 120 pkgs. having realized at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is without much change, sales having been made to-day of 450 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 10½c@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm; 175 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75 @$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 @$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $24@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 12c @ 16c. for Ohio 16c @19c for ordinary to good State, and 19c @22c. for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese still sells slowly at from 4c @9c ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quiet at unchanged prices, with but a small amount offering.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile taken at 10½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are not so active, but rule firm, the day's sales including 700 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c @6¼c.; 200 New-Orleans and Porto Rico, mainly the former, at 6c.@6¾c.; and 350 boxes Brown and Yellow Havana at 6½c @6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 7,500 lbs. prime disposed of at old rates.

WHISKY—Only 270 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been sold at 40½c.@41c. ₱ gallon

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy, with only some very light engegements for Liverpool of Cotton at ⅛@5-32d. ₱ lb.; and Corn, in bulk and bags, at 9½d.@9¾d. ₱ bushel for Glasgow, of Naval Stores, part at 2s 3d @3s. 6d.; and for Continental ports at old quotations.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and power vested in and confided to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol 82 page 431 &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST 1855, at 80 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and bound by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The big upside Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book vol 91, page 165. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract, and Samuel McCurdy containing 140 acres and 88.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmondson Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others containing 218 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume page 178. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Allen's heirs, Gen. Thompson's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 332. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks and adjoining said eight acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom in a white ore on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1848 subject to a ground rent of $850 a year until April 1, 1858, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements, and all and singular the rights, liberties and franchises in a lease from Alex McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington laid out upon the said McCormick tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructions known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River, at said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam engines 50 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company. J. P. D. LANIER, Trustee.

No. 11. SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855 will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1855 at 12 o'clock, M., the whole line of Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever the same belong, or be held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg.

JAS POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.—TUESDAY, July 24.

$1 000 Eight per Cent Bond of the Borough of Green Bay, (Wisconsin,) due 1864. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York. $1,000.

$5,000 Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company, due 1868. Interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1, in New-York $1,000 each.

$10 000 Seven per Cent First Mortgage Bonds of the Evansville and Illinois Railroad Company, due 1862. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in New-York $1,000 each.

$10,000 Seven per Cent First Mortgage Bonds of the Marinette and Circle-ar Railroad Company, due 1868. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. $1,000 each.

$5,000 Eight per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company due 1870. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1. $1,000 each.

$8,000 Seven per Cent Second Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, due 1860. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October. $1,000 each.

50 shares Commonwealth Bank Stock, $100 each.
80 shares Commonwealth Bank Stock, $100 each.
5 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Company Stock, $100 each.
$6,000 Ten per Cent. Bond of the Sacramento County, Cal., due 1855. Interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1, in New-York $1,000 and $883 40 each.
6 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company (Aspinwall line) $1,000 each.
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Company Stock, $100 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF BONDED WINES, BRANDIES, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, July 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No 11 Broad-st., a fine invoice of Brandies, among which are 2,500 cases St Julien Claret, 700 cases Chateau Margaux do 50 cases St Estephe do., 150 cases Haut Bazac, 200 cases Haut Sauterne, 20 octaves Cognac Brandy, (pale,) 27 quarter do., 20 half do., 15 quarter pipes do., 18 octaves Cognac Brandy (dark), 15 quarters do., 10 hhds. 100 hhds. H. C. Champagne, 70 baskets royal grape Champagne, together with 100,000 imported cigars. Also 3 dozen superior genuine German Colognes. The whole to be sold in convenient parkages and delivered from the Bonded Warehouse.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PLEASURE-YACHT ULTRA AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executor, the handsome and well built yacht *Ultra*, her tackle, apparel and furniture now lying at Hoboken and formerly belonging to Christopher Miller, deceased. She is about 200 tons burden, schooner-rigged and well found in every particular, making her a very eligible pleasure yacht. She can be seen on application to DANL. MCMILLEN, on board. Terms cash, or approved notes at 4 months with interest.

A. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, &C.—MORTGAGE SALE.—THURSDAY 26th July, at 10 o'clock A. M., No. 16 Spruce-st., and No. 26 Beekman-st., third story.

Four Adams' Presses.
Three Cylinder Presses.
One Hydraulic Press.
One Hand Press at old token.
Press Boards, Iron Safe, Desks, four Imposing Stones, 15 Chases, Stereotype Blocks, Type, Cases and Stands, Shafting, Pulleys &c., three Stoves and Pipe, one Paper Cutting Machine, Fixtures, Signs, &c. JOINT STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No 186 Atlantic, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, parlor chamber and kitchen furniture, comprising seven sets of painted chamber furniture, with mattresses and bedding, toilet, crockery, mah'any sofa, mahogany and cane-seated chairs, tables, mirrors, pier glass, dinner and breakfast set ivory-handled cutlery, castor, silver plate teapot forks, spoons, &c., &c Catalogues at the salesroome The furniture is mostly as good as new, having been in use but a short time

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) at No. 72 8th av., at 10½ o'clock.—Embracing an entire elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture of the above house, including splendid rosewood piano-forte, two elegant pier glasses rich carpets rosewood parlor suite cost $300, with everything for the parlor, dining room, chamber and kitchen, of the best description All of which is to be sold without reserve, an opportunity seldom offered to house-keepers and the trade Catalogues are now ready No postponement Deposit required of every purchaser

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., will be sold without reserve, an immense stock of furniture, comprising several splendid rosewood parlor suites; also a great variety of silver plated ware Also, at 12 o'clock, to satisfy a mortgage, two bay Vermont, and one Abdallah horse spring cart and harness.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, W. Granite, flown blue and mulberry, line painted, gilt and plain, &c.; Rockingham and yellow ware, cut and pressed glass, French china, japanned ware, hall lanterns, &c. Also, the stock of a dealer. Goods well packed for shipping at moderate charges. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, in front store No 19 Nassau-st., pair bay horses 15½ hands high, 4 and 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in every particular.

Also, a carriage. French mndal, and a set double harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 19 Nassau-st., a family six seated Rockaway, coach body in good order, having been but little used Also, a sliding seat family carriage, in good order; built made by Brewster, and to be sold with out reserve. A set of silver mounted harness, City made, nearly new.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer

GROCERIES, COFFEE, RAISINS, FIGS, FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No 57 Dey-st., corner Greer with, wooden ware, brushes, starch, tea, nuts, prunes, macaroni, knives fans, scissors, saws, hammers, chisels, clocks, crockery, light clothing, olive oil.

GEORGE CROK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at Salesrooms No. 30½ Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable furniture and housekeeping articles of every description Catalogues on the morning of sale.

DRS. BLAIN AND LA MOUR,
OCULISTS AND AURISTS,
No. 732 Broadway.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES. The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Director have declared a dividend of five per cent from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New York

Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co., } CHICAGO, July 16, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY that a dividend of five per cent has been declared from the earnings of said Road for the six months ending July 31, 1855, payable on the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company in Chicago Dividends due to Eastern Stockholders will, when requested, be remitted by draft on New-York, less current rates of Exchange, at the risk of the owner as heretofore.

The transfer books at this office will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened on the 1st day of August next

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, on the preferred stock of 1849 payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th,) of August next, at their office in Jersey City; and to residents in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARKE & CO. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 28 h inst to the 5th August inclusive

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 19, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of six per cent on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, was declared by the Board of Directors on the 10th instant, payable on the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, New-York; and the remaining profits of said term, amounting to eight and three-eighths per cent, has been added to the surplus fund. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th instant, until the dividend becomes payable.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on its capital stock, out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, (G. DE ANGELIS Esq., Cashier,) at the People's Bank, on and after the first day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.

J. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—office No 61 Wall-st. and 32-av., cor 28th-st. (Hose House.) The Board of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 8 per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office, 30-av cor 9th st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 25th inst, until that date. By order of the Board.

WM. H. REED, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors of this Co have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 69 Beekman-st. corner College-place, New-York July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on and after the 14th inst The transfer books will be closed until that date

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 19 Wall st

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst The Transfer Books are closed until that date.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Bristed st, New York, July 3, 1855. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst The transfer books will be closed until that date

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST NEW YORK June 28, 1855

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (3) five per cent for the six months terminating the 30th inst, payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next.

JOHN HARDER, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 8 Wall-st July 16, 1855

DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of seven (7) per cent payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst until that date.

S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

NOTICE—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st. By order of the Board

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on bonds of the above named Company, which fell due on the 1st January last, will be paid by KETCHUM, ROGERS & SEAMAN, No 45 William-st

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second hand Pianos from $50 to $150 each New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect A. W. LADD & CO.'s Premium Rosewood Pianos with or with out the Æolian CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'s World Renowned Melodians Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture

Pianos and Melodeons to let Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER.

No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MCDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons and friends that they have now ready for supply orders for their newly invented Diachronic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms Nos. 423 & 425 Broadway, cor Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Every piano warranted Prices moderate

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—GRETZ, LIGHTON, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is an indubitably the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 149 Broadway, one door from Astor-place An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos one stantly on hand

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double end single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No 24 Grove st., New York Orders sent to any part of the world R. PATON N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES WARREN WARD, No 144 Grand-st.

BENCHES FOR LECTURE ROOMS.—Or other purposes, for sale. Inquire at No 70 Bleecker-st.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON Mass.—M. P. LORD having leased for a term of years this well known and popular Hotel, informs the public that it will be reopened for the reception of company on the 1st of July next The house is in all respects admirably calculated to afford a comfortable Summer residence for families or single boarders. The rooms are spacious and commodious, and all supplied with entire new furniture, and the grounds connected with the premises ample and well shaded The unsurpassed beauty and salubrity of the village, and its immediate vicinity, combined with its facilities of communication with the principal Northern cities, render it a most desirable place for Summer resort. While soliciting a share of the public patronage, I beg leave to profler the assurance that no effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the comfort and pleasure of my guests.

GREAT BARRINGTON, June 30, 1855. M. P. LORD.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visiters It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depôt, in connection with the mail trains of cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depôt, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms his house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable JACOB THORN.

Refers to—R. Harriott, No 486 Broadway; Titsworths & Dunn, No. 22 Dey st,

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $6. P. D. GATES, No 12 Broadway. Agent for the Manufacturers.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 56 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company,

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No 48 William-st., New York issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Stein,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Odessa,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Canton	Shanghai.	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle		Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich		Moreton Bay.
	Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine		Mount Alexander.
Ballarat		
Sandhurst Agency		Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.		

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No 72 Broadway, New York—Capital Stock, $350 000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs Livingston Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe. Connect at Cologne House Business will unequaled dispatch—at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute shipping commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICER—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic H. S. LANSING, Manager

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY July 19 1855 NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the place of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

E. W. CANDEE—NOTE AND LOAN BROKER.—Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage; also, for sale, two houses on Palisade-av., and three on War

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,781,475 22
Average amount of Specie	1,195,786 22
Average amount of Circulation	279 776 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,242,140 03
Average amount of Deposits	2,069 105 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R S OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$475 758 00
Average amount of Specie	46,878 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	331,696 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN RICE, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOH RI CE, President

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5 031 855 77
Average amount of Specie	1,202 086 12
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	78 705 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,145 911 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,431,890 25
Average amount of Specie	1,183 306 18
Average amount of Circulation	4,165 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,729,853 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICH'D KING, Ass't Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New York being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. KING, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,143 999 19
Average amount of Specie	1,84,733 56
Average amount of Circulation	99 974 16
Average amount of Deposits	853 923 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,437,962 46
Average amount of Specie	646 439 10
Average amount of Circulation	254 742 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,824,578 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A P HALSEY, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,556,882 09
Average amount of Specie	190,874 58
Average amount of Circulation	84,104 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,241,757 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3 457,286 25
Average amount of Specie	857 035 57
Average amount of Circulation	98,669 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,764,711 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
EDWIN F COREY Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,640,393 96
Average amount of Specie	561 161 81
Average amount of Circulation	488 657 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,536,750 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 027,726 66
Average amount of Specie	101 160 41
Average amount of Circulation	174 407 00
Average amount of Deposits	830,926 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N G BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JAS L BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,430 247 39
Average amount of Specie	156,178 48
Average amount of Circulation	205 569 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,237 966 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J L EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$237,087 30
Average amount of Specie	24 907 15
Average amount of Circulation	92,617 00
Average amount of Deposits	144,283 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
H. E FROST, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,6 7,794 00
Average amount of Specie	114,925 69
Average amount of Circulation	66,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,120,646 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GEORGE G TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$711,157 49
Average amount of Specie	76 179 87
Average amount of Circulation	97,183 00
Average amount of Deposits	475,060 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
E. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,430,801 00
Average amount of Specie	273 045 00
Average amount of Circulation	260,018 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,301,250 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 23d day of July, 1855.
H C. BARNES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$769,561 44
Average amount of Specie	79,810 09
Average amount of Circulation	144,880 00
Average amount of Deposits	490,354 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S R COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
E. B FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,681,702 94
Average amount of Specie	344 441 04
Average amount of Circulation	88 841 92
Average amount of Deposits	1,346,357 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R STRONG, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,920,581 93
Average amount of Specie	254,444 99
Average amount of Circulation	67,439 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,069 105 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO CURTIS, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO CURTIS, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,492,558 93
Average amount of Specie	114,214 10
Average amount of Circulation	83 445 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,337,901 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$567,122 00
Average amount of Specie	64,992 00
Average Amount of Circulation	93,687 00
Average amount of Deposits	316,354 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 692,789 33
Average amount of Specie	312,307 61
Average amount of Circulation	129 184 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,541,238 96

City and County of New York, ss.—I, WM J LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM J LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$645,552 41
Average amount of Specie	28,779 13
Average amount of Deposits	592 379 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of July, 1855.
JAS HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$681,173 96
Average amount of Specie	169 757 83
Average amount of Circulation	24 098 00
Average amount of Deposits	687 986 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,318 857 37
Average amount of Specie	305 966 43
Average amount of Circulation	112,376 00
Average amount of Deposits	685,932 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$415,982 00
Average amount of Specie	43,296 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,060 00
Average amount of Deposits	229 403 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
J L HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$511,570 24
Average amount of Specie	79 028 23
Average amount of Circulation	102 596 00
Average amount of Deposits	436,830 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D V H BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
JNO HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,949 053 47
Average amount of Specie	148,167 46
Average amount of Circulation	129,744 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,426,215 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. CULY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day o July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,173,140 44
Average amount of Specie	916,292 06
Average amount of Circulation	376 366 32
Average amount of Deposits	4,014 309 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M MCRISON, Cash er of the MANHAITAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J M MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required be Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$808,378 75
Average amount of Specie	76,366 56
Average amount of Circulation	96,591 00
Average amount of Deposits	605 186 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,214,382 26
Average amount of Specie	97,553 12
Average amount of Circulation	116,775 00
Average amount of Deposits	971,112 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,425,122 23
Average amount of Specie	823,806 49
Average amount of Circulation	473,012 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,765 9 9 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,201,677 97
Average amount of Specie	106,784 92
Average amount of Circulation	186,581 00
Average amount of Deposits	945,724 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cash er of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$732,513 27
Average amount of Specie	53,946 52
Average amount of Circulation	106,125 00
Average amount of Deposits	530,081 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,093,909 00
Average amount of Specie	270,433 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,769 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,530,808 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,940,056 63
Average amount of Specie	1,393,778 44
Average amount of Circulation	317 872 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,664,787 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. PALMER, President of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J PALMER, President.

Sworn before me this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,462,973 44
Average amount of Specie	386,387 33
Average amount of Circulation, including that of one late BANK	120,280 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,973,540 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,108,018 09
Average amount of Specie	1,232 141 94
Average amount of Circulation	96,835 00
Average amount of Deposits	5 385,307 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H MEIGS, JR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,071 249 00
Average amount of Specie	222 574 00
Average amount of Circulation	121,137 00
Average amount of Deposits	977,493 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R A TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GUS. J THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,629,466 27
Average amount of Specie	200,006 57
Average amount of Circulation	180,516 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,012,563 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS GALLATIN, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$118,861 25
Average amount of Specie	13,480 14
Average amount of Circulation	62,967 00
Average amount of Deposits	149,229 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$185,185 12
Average amount of Specie	11 225 84
Average amount of Circulation	104,156 00
Average amount of Deposits	106,573 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,038 967 26
Average amount of Specie	87,267 00
Average amount of Circulation	173,501 00
Average Amount of Deposits	807,933 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A B HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,227,391 80
Average amount of Specie	117,073 90
Average amount of Circulation	107,595 00
Average amount of Deposits	687,845 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R MARTIN, President of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. R MARTIN, President.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of July, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$561 862 19
Average amount of Specie	45,168 70
Average amount of Circulation	94,694 00
Average amount of Deposits	358,546 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$920,732 11
Average amount of Specie	54,314 11
Average amount of Circulation	115 433 00
Average amount of Deposits	645,321 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
WM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$861 437 69
Average amount of Specie	61,860 02
Average amount of Circulation	123 047 00
Average amount of Deposits	623,989 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,481 983 91
Average amount of Specie	522,441 25
Average amount of Circulation	87,267 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,142,563 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
WM CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$635 358 00
Average amount of Specie	45,107 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,206 00
Average amount of Deposits	399,808 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J MALLETT, Vice President of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. MALLETT, Vice President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,177,127 37
Average amount of Specie	97,024 37
Average amount of Circulation	184,854 00
Average amount of Deposits	643,764 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,036,787 00
Average amount of Specie	54 079 00
Average amount of Circulation	104,913 00
Average amount of Deposits	714,279 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W A KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,466,715 66
Average amount of Specie	99,357 98
Average amount of Circulation	267,544 00
Average amount of Deposits	778,982 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of July, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,067 914 06
Average amount of Specie	403,959 76
Average amount of Circulation	188,137 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,176,909 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 443 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT No. 79 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK A

New-York [illegible] Matters.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

From thirty-fi[illegible] arrests are daily made now by the police [illegible] of intoxication; formerly the daily [illegible] and less than one hundred. The magistrates [illegible] and policemen have a little extra [illegible] but after all they have little reason to [illegible]. The magistrate has a much less number [illegible] vocation to dispose of, and though the [illegible] now in the habit of getting a picture [illegible] safe home who mistakes a lamp-post [illegible], yet he has to encounter fewer ugly customers [illegible] fewer "bloody" melees. The Prohibitory [illegible] from appearances at the police Courts, is apparently silently reforming such men as have shame in them and are afraid of exposure. There is every activity for obtaining liquor, and it is sold almost everywhere from 5 to 10 cents a glass, yet the decrease in intemperance is at least 50 per cent. Had the same facility existed for obtaining liquor under the old law, as on Sunday last, the arrests probably would have exceeded one hundred and fifty, while under the new law not one-third of that number was arrested.

The Free List.

JEFFERSON MARKET.
Before Justice Pearsey.

AN AMPHIBIOUS HUSBAND.

Albert G. Smith, No. 711 Bleecker-street. They say I was drunk last night, but I was not; drank about a tablespoonful of brandy mixed with sugar for the greenery; got his liquor in Houston-street, near the Bowery; it was a porter-house; supposed it was "imported;" asked for the best brandy; only drank once yesterday; have not drank a pint of liquor in 20 years.

Magistrate—This is a curious charge that is preferred against you, Smith. You are charged with intoxication and with attempting to drag a young girl of 16 into a privy and there violate her person. You are also charged with knocking this person's door open while in a state of intoxication that evening.

The witness referred to came up to the stand and testified, in broken English, to the amours of a married man. Smith had often made improper overtures to him, but he was determined to save the child. She had neither parents nor friends. Smith's wife was in Poughkeepsie, and he wanted witness to allow the girl to come and sleep with him while his wife was absent. He tried to bribe witness by offering him a dollar a week, but witness was a virtuous man and wouldn't swerve from the paths of virtue. He then tried the wife of witness and proposed to give her a handsome present, but it was no go in that quarter either. When he found the guardian would not yield to his wishes to attempt to seduce the girl and violate her person, last night he came to the door of witness and tried to break it open. When told to go away he said he would "pe-r-f."

Magistrate—What have you got to say?

Mr. Smith—Well, your Honor, I have an honest true story to tell ye—all as straight as a bee line. I went, your Honor, to bed at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. As for this little affair, it's all fudge—they don't know what they're talking about; there wasn't a word of truth in it. I never spoke to her or them about her. Well, you see, your Honor, last night I had been to the Bowery. I was coming home through Houston-street; and when I thought there seemed to be a man standing on the corner. I thought, your Honor, he was a stranger, who lost his way. Well, your Honor, he proved to be a Dutchman—just about as Dutch as he could be. He was Dutch to me and I was Dutch to him. Neither of us could understand one another; but he made me understand that he didn't know where to stay for the night. "Come along with me," said I, "and you can have a share of my bed." Well, that was my intention. Now, your Honor will see, and understand me, too, how natural it was for me to go and knock at my friend Mr Lee's door. When we got home, thinks I to myself, "Now, this might be an ugly customer; I can't speak Dutch, but Mr. Lee can, and I will rouse him up to talk to him." That's the whole story, Jud'ge. It was pretty hard knocking; they were hard of hearing and had no bell.

"Sign this paper."

"Is it my death-warrant? My hand isn't steady."

"Well, make a cross."

"I don't believe in crosses."

"Smith, you are fined $10, or ten days to prison."

SERENADING HIMSELF.

Michael Walsh, No. 198 East Thirty-fourth-street, was not drunk last night; drank one glass of liquor yesterday morning, which was all he had taken since the 4th. Wouldn't tell where he got his liquor; would act manly any how; drank brandy.

Magistrate—What was his condition, officer? "He was in the street disturbing the neighbors, singing and shouting, and when we told him to go in the house, he told us he didn't care a ——— for us."

"You were on an excursion then, and in the serenading line. Who were you serenading?" "Myself, Sir."

"Ah, you were all alone then!" "Not quite, there was a party next door." "You were keeping the party next door company then?" "Yes, Sir." "When the officer told you to go in the house, why didn't you?" "Because I didn't know who he was." "You did not know he were big brass buttons—eh?" "Och! I haven't taken more than one glass of liquor since the fourth of July. I have been in the country 3 years, and was never here before; will never be here again. I hope your Honor will let me go this time, I will never be up any more." "$10 fine, Michael. Take him down."

SEEING THE LADIES.

Wm. Bliss didn't live in any particular city or place in this City; when arrested his home was in Massachusetts; in the morning it was in Vermont; roomed in a house in Thirty first-street, and took his victuals down town; don't think he was intoxicated last night; don't remember what he drank nor where; was at strange places; can't tell that it was imported liquors but the sign in the store said "nothing but imported liquors sold."

"The officer testifies you were drank." "I don't think I was; I had been drinking." "Where do you live?" "I live nowhere in particular." "Then that amounts to your being a vagrant; I will have to send you up to the Island as such." "Well, my home I consider in Vermont; I told the officer my home was Massachusetts because I was born there." "Where were you last night?" "I can't tell; I don't know the house." "Well, let this be a lesson to you in future to keep out of houses of ill-fame; you had no right, though you had lost your money in a house of ill-fame, to create a row. $10 fine, Mr. Bliss." The fine was paid, but Mr. Bliss left in anything but a blissful state of mind.

SEEING HIS FRIENDS.

Thomas Theran, No. 320 East Twenty-second street, drank some liquor yesterday; was off seeing my friends and got sick on the way coming home; entered a friend's house, and they sent for some liquor when he drank; did not drink more than three glasses; couldn't tell, upon his word, that it was imported; drank brandy; was to sail for Liverpool next Wednesday. Mr. Theran found that he could not sail next Wednesday. A City prison would be his home for the next ten days.

WILLING TO REFORM.

August Gonder, No. 206 West Thirtieth-street, drank beer; didn't drink much; don't know how much; don't know that it was imported; got it down town; first time ever he got drunk in his life; would never drink again if let go.

THREE MONTHS.

A poor bloated wretch who had been frequently brought up on the charge of intoxication, was fined ten dollars and sent to the Island three months. The magistrate was of the opinion that she was up to the brim in rum. She thanked his honor for sending her upon the Island for such a short period.

FOUND IT AT HIS SISTER'S.

John W. Pack, No. 392 Bleecker-street, got liquor at his sister's in a private house; did not drink any liquor at any other place.

Edward Cleney, No. 42 Water-street, was a little tight yesterday; don't know where he got his liquor; don't know how much he drank; drank mixed liquors; ain't in the habit of getting intoxicated, if let go he would do better in future.

THE TOMBS.

Before Justice Connolly.

At this Court there were eighteen committals for intoxication on the books, but only three statements on the book. This looks like doing business at the Tombs. One clerk did the business yesterday—the result is, work was only half done.

DRANK OUT OF THE CITY.

Charles King resides in Bedford, Long Island; did not drink any liquor in the City.

SHORT MEMORY.

Isaac Clark resides in Woodbury, New-Jersey; drank liquor, but could not tell any more.

THREE GLASSES LAGER.

John Phillips, No. 115 Division-street; drank three glasses of lager bier, which he bought at Miller's, corner of Leonard and Orange streets.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Welsh.

A VAGRANT.

Rose Gannon, has no home; drank beer; don't know where she got it.

SECRETS LEAK OUT.

Catharine Smith, corner of Spring and Marion streets, drank beer at her own house, and nowhere else.

NOT ENTIRELY OVERCOME.

Henry Ringheus, No. 134 East Broadway, drank a glass of lager bier in No. 15 Bowery; also drank brandy corner of Catharine-street and East Broadway.

FORTIFIED HIS STOMACH.

Patrick McGuire, North First-street, Williamsburg, took a glass of brandy in his own house; came over to the City, and drank more; don't know where.

A DEAD HEAD.

Floyd Graham, No. 77 Catharine-street, drank brandy at No. 50 Bowery; did not pay for it; drank with a party.

TO POSITIVE.

Abraham Barthall, No. 41 Norfolk-street, drank brandy at McConner's, No. 50 Bowery; did not drink anywhere else.

STUPEFIED.

Edward Leavey, No. 53 Oak-street, got two glasses of brandy in the dwelling house of Patrick Girvine, in Pitt-street. He says, "I did not know what I was doing when I came out."

GROCERY GROG.

Wm. Barrett, No 227 Cherry street, got his grog in Cherry-street, near where he lives. It was a Dutchman's store; drank beer; don't know where got the rest.

SHOULD REMAIN AT HOME.

Owen Fox, Eleventh-street, drank two glasses of beer in his own house; drank no more.

Brooklyn.

RUM ABOUNDS YET.

Liquor was more abundant in Brooklyn last Sunday than it has been of late Sabba' Days. Some places we noticed with the latch-string out, which have not been opened before for months. But they are foolish liquor-sellers to do so—they have a Mayor there, it should be remembered.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The case of Thomas Berry, charged with selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory Law, came before Justice Jacoss yesterday.

Philip Hamilton, Esq., appeared for the defendant.

Justice Jacoss stated that the case had been up on the 14th inst., at which time Mr. Hamilton had moved for the discharge of the defendant, Mr. Berry, on the ground that the Court had no criminal jurisdiction, according to an act passed April 13, 1855. Connected with the motion, an intimation was made by the counsel that grave doubts existed as to his right to act as Justice at all by virtue of the Governor's appointment, and although not a formal objection, he had thought it both advisable and important, not only with a view to the proper administration of the law, but for his own sake, personally to examine that point, in connection with the whole subject involved, in order that he might understand upon which tenor he held the office, and what were the duties devolving upon him. This he had endeavored to do, with the aid of counsel, and in conclusion, he would shower the whole subject at once.

First—That he was a Justice of the Peace, duly and legally appointed in the place of James Amayr, (deceased,) and that as such, all the powers and privileges that Mr. Amayr was required by law to exercise, and was entitled to, had devolved upon him as his successor.

Second—That Mr. Amayr, having been elected a Justice of the Peace of the town of Williamsburg, for four years from the 1st day of January, 1852, was a magistrate entitled to exercise (and, in fact, required to do so,) Criminal as well as Civil jurisdiction, and that the former was a vested right which the Legislature could not deprive him of, and that as his successor in office, the same power had devolved upon him; and that, therefore, he was a Criminal Magistrate, independent of any power conferred upon him by the Prohibitory Law.

Third—That the Prohibitory Law is a general act; that the plain intent and purpose of the law is, that every Justice of the Peace in the State under it is to exercise criminal jurisdiction, as far as the enforcement of the law is concerned,—as, for instance, the Judges of the Marine Court and District Courts in New-York City, who are thus invested with criminal power in those cases. On the other hand, the act of April, 1855, in relation to the Justices of the Peace of the late city of Williamsburg, was a special act intended simply to reinstate the Justices in a position from which they had been ousted by the Consolidation Act, confirming them in the exercise of the same general powers they had before exercised as civil Justices only, and cannot reasonably be considered to act aside any portion of the Prohibitory Law. Again, while the act of April 9, 1855, by its own provisions took immediate effect, that portion of the Prohibitory Law which would give the said Justices criminal power took effect on the 4th of July, 1855, thus became virtually a subsequent law, controlling the previous one.

In conclusion, such appears to me at least to be the law on the subject, and without designing to take any step towards enforcing the Prohibitory law, except so far as required by duty, I feel compelled to deny the motion to discharge the defendant.

The counsel took exceptions to the ruling of the Court, and raised another, that the Justice had no power by his appointment, to act at all, which was overruled by the Court.

The Counsel then put in a general denial of all the allegations, and pleaded not guilty, and demanded a Jury trial, when the case was adjourned to the 30th inst.

The case of William Quinhard, charged with the same offence, was adjourned to Wednesday, the 1st of August.

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENESS IN BROOKLYN.

The police returns of yesterday morning show that on Saturday and Sunday a total of twenty-two arrests were made for drunkenness. Of this number the First District returned 2; the Second District 3; the Third District 4; the Fourth District 5; the Sixth District 4; and the Seventh District 1. Those brought before the Justices of Brooklyn proper were disposed of as follows:

Before Justice Smith.

Thomas McCue drank the liquor he got drunk on at his own house. His wife brought it in, but don't know where she got it.

William Kennedy drank brandy and gin at Hunt's, corner of Whitehall and South streets, New-York, and some at Parker's, corner of Broad and South streets; none in Brooklyn.

Patrick Fox drank brandy at Thomas Deni's, in Main-street, and at James McNeeley's, corner of Main and Plymouth streets. Paid at both places.

Before Justice Curtis.

Five cases were brought before Justice Curtis, and they were all Know Nothings. Not one could recollect where he got his liquor, or how he became drunk. Their names are: Smith Elcert, Daniel Fleming, Christopher Moore, Wilson McCarty and James McDermott.

Before Justice Slackly.

James H. Evarts drank two glasses of brandy in West street, near Washington, New-York, and beer at Loser's store, in Hamilton-avenue.

Mary Ryan drank brandy and beer at John Gerson's house, Red Hook; also drank gin at her own house; bought a pint a week ago in Atlantic-street, near the ferry.

Philip Quinlan drank beer at his sister's in New-York, and two glasses of gin at the Railroad House, Gowanus.

All the parties above-named were convicted, and fined $10.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Accident in Tearing Down an Old Building.

TWO MEN FATALLY INJURED.

Others Missing and Supposed to be Buried in the Ruins.

A melancholy accident occurred yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, by which two persons are supposed to have been fatally injured. The old house at the corner of Cedar and Nassau-streets was in the course of being pulled down, and had been partly removed as far as the second floor. Whilst the men were at work, that floor suddenly gave way, and buried beneath three boys and one man. The workmen employed on the other portions of the building immediately commenced to extricate their comrades; while they were thus engaged, the floor beneath also gave way, and all were precipitated into the cellar, but fortunately the sufferers had been previously taken out, and none of the parties were injured by this second accident. The injured parties were immediately conveyed to the New York Hospital, were medical aid was promptly administered. The man, CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, has received a contusion of the brain, fractured ribs and internal injuries, which are supposed will prove fatal.

The boy, PATRICK SULLIVAN, received some bruises on the head, a deep gash on the upper lip, had his eye entirely destroyed, and has also sustained internal injuries which render his recovery extremely doubtful. Both patients were insensible when our reporter visited the Hospital.

JOHN SHAY, also a boy, only received some slight scratches and a cut on the lip, which are not considered serious. Another boy, name unknown, whose injuries were very trifling, was sent to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration.

There is a most reprehensible recklessness of life manifested in the removal of old buildings, in every part of the City, to which the authorities would do well to direct their attention, and endeavor to prevent, if possible, the numerous melancholy accidents which necessarily result. Had proper precautions been taken in shoring up this house, the consequent suffering and loss of life which ensued might have been avoided.

Two boys, names unknown, who were employed in cleaning brick, were found to be missing after the accident. It was feared they might have been buried beneath the ruins, and active exerions were made for their recovery. There was a supposition that they might have ran away from fright.

Several small boys and girls were known to have been in the building at the time picking chips. Fears were also expressed since that some of them might have been included in the casualty.

Meanwhile a posse of Police, under Lieut RICARD, were on the spot to prevent further accidents and enforce proper attention in the disposition of the injured parties.

Second Anniversary of the Alumni of the Free Academy.

The Second Anniversary of Associate Alumni of the Free Academy was held last evening, at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, Union-square. There was a large and select attendance, attracted, doubtless, by the fame of the orator and poet selected for the occasion. JOHN S. HOLLIS, Esq., President of the Alumni Association, and Graduate of the Class of 1855, presided.

The exercises begun with an overture from WEBER upon the organ. A prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. MATHEWS. A selection, well executed, from ROSSINI'S "Mose in Egitto," followed, when Prof. GEORGE N. GREEN was introduced, and read an oration on "The Philosophy of History." The oration, though occupying nearly an hour in the delivery, was listened to with earnest and undivided attention. It was a brilliant exposition of the theme chosen,—somewhat trite, it must be confessed.

Another piece of music ensued upon the organ, and was rapturously encored.

SAXE ON THE PRESS.

JOHN G. SAXE now recited a new Poem, upon "The Press." As usual, it was replete with most excellent hits, and was received with enthusiasm and applause.

The following is the description he gives of the engines of the Press:

Strange is the sound when first the notes begin,
Where human voices blend with Vulcan's din;
The click, the clank, the clang in and the sound
Of rattling rollers in their rapid round.
The whizzing belt, the sharp metallic jar,
Like clashing spears in fierce chivalric war;
The whispering birth of myriad flying leaves,
Gathered around in countless motley sheaves,
Then scattered far, as on the winged wind,
The mortal nurture of the immortal mind.

The poet spoke thus of

LIBRARIES:

I love real libraries; yet there is a doubt
If one be better with them or without,
Unless he use them wisely, and indeed
Knows the high art of what and how to read.
At learning's fountain it is sweet to drink,
But 'tis a nobler privilege to think.
And oft, from books apart, the thinking mind
May make the nectar which it cannot find.
'Tis well to borrow from the good and great,
'Tis wise in borrowing to outdo to create.

And thus he speaks of

BOOK-MAKING IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY!

Where be our authors now? The noble band
Do nightly space from off the famished land;
Scarce a round dozen, at the best, remain,
Of all that once among the author train
Wrote books like scholars; nor esteemed it hard.
Genius, like Virtue, was its own reward!
O, gentle LAVINA!—thou whom every grace
Of wit and learning gave the highest place
In the proud synod of the old regime,—
Is all thy dreaming, didst thou ever dream
To see thy craft a mere mechanic art!—
A servile minion of the sordish mart!—
When authorship should be the merest trade,—
And man *make* books as hats and bricks are made!
Did'st ever dream to see the wondrous day,
When the vexed press should spawn the vast array
Of trashy tomes that on the public bures,
So fast they print the "tenth edition" first!
Thou hast not read them, God forbid—it wracks
One's brains enough to see their bratten backs!
Yet thou wilt smile, I know, when thou art told
That with each *book*, the buyer, too, is "sold;"
That soon the puffing art shall all be vain,
And sense and reason rule the town again!

The following is his concluding passage:

Firm in the right the Daily Press should be,
The tyrant's foe, the champion of the free;
Faithful and constant to its sacred trust,—
Calm in its utterance, in its judgments just;
Wise in its teaching; uncorrupt and strong
To speed the right and to denounce the wrong!
Long may it be ere candor must confess
On Freedom's shores, a weak and venal press!—

More music and the benediction concluded the exercises.

The Last Verdict Against the Corporation.

In relation to the judgment recently obtained in a Court of Justice by Mr. WM. H. CANNIFF, against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the payment of his salary as Clerk of the Second District Police Court, an appeal was taken yesterday to the Court of Common Pleas. The assistant of Corporation Counsel, DILLON, who defended the suit, did not take an exception; still the case has been appealed, not perhaps with the expectation of changing the result, but apparently with the amiable intention of harassing the appointee. For the payment of costs, on behalf of the Corporation, it was necessary to give bonds in order to *appeal*, and the requisite security was given by FERNANDO WOOD and WM. TWEED, of the Seventh Ward.

The Workingmen.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of the workingmen opposed to the contract system was held on Monday evening at No. 1 Avenue A. Mr. G. W. JAQUES officiated as Chairman, and Mr. PASCHAL as Secretary.

Delegates were appointed to make arrangements for the meeting in the Park.

The Committee at the former meeting made the following report, and the resolution attached, which were unanimously adopted:

Your Committee, appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting in the Park, at an early day, report that they have, in accordance with a resolution passed at your last meeting, taken all the necessary steps to give publicity to this movement. They are happy to be able to say that the Sunday papers, with one or two insignificant exceptions, are with us in our efforts to keep out the Philadelphia machines and the contract system. They also report that the daily newspapers, (always excepting the *Sun*,) are not unfriendly to us, but that some of the Wall-street blanket sheets, which nurse but the rich merchants read, and which seldom find their way among the laboring classes, are our bitter opponents.

They also report that FERNANDO WOOD, in defiance of the Common Council and the people who elected him, has expressed his determination to put on the machines, and respectfully represent that it is the duty of the poor man to come up to the aid of his friends against the power of capital, and the inordinate self-will of a public servant.

Your Committee offer the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That he who is not for us is against us, and that the Wards which sustain the Street Sweeping Machines are those who sustain the Mayor against the working men, and that we, as working men, should remember on election day our friends and our foes.

Mr. G. N. HALL strongly favored an early meeting. He was anxious to show all parties, and particularly that portion of the press which took a stand against them, that the opponents of the machines were in earnest.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. G. N. HALL, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we extend an invitation to our fellow workmen, and all opposed to the present contract system, to meet with us in the Park on the 1st of August.

The Chairman invited a free discussion on the subject under consideration.

Mr. JAMES MCKENNEY had resided on the Island of Manhattan for forty years and more, had served his country, and was now trying, disabled as he was [Mr. McK. is suffering from paralysis] to gain a livelihood for himself and family, and if the machines came into operation, he would be deprived of that.

Mr. HALL read the following complaint against the Mayor, which he said would be entered on Tuesday, on his, the Mayor's own Complaint Book:

A complaint against His Honor the Mayor, that he permits irresponsible persons to enter and publish in the newspapers charges against private citizens and public servants, to the detriment of their character, and when called upon by the accused to be confronted with the accuser, neglects or declines to render that justice which every citizen has a right to demand at his hands.

Also, that His Honor the Mayor, who assumes to be head of the Police Department, permits garbage and offal to be thrown in the streets, to the detriment of the public health and in defiance of an ordinance of the Common Council.

Mr. STOWELL stated that the machines did not yet do the work without the aid of manual labor, and thes prinkling of the streets was done so as to make it look like wall-plastering.

Mr. MCKINLEY made some remarks relative to street sweepers, which called up Mr. HALL, who insisted they were gentlemen, and did not wish to have such language used in reference to them. He (the speaker,) had been a master mechanic in this City, and was now reduced much lower, but still he held that no honest calling held by a man, be it ever so humble, disqualified him from bearing the title of gentleman.

A petition protesting against the cleaning of the streets by contract, was read and adopted.

Street Cleaning—Second Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1855.

Dear Sir: I see in this morning's TIMES that you complain of the filthy condition of Fulton-street. Since the 1st of July the cleaning of Fulton-street, from Broadway to the East River, has been under my charge. Until I read your notice I had flattered myself that the streets of the Second Ward were as clean as hands and brooms could make them. I have spared no exertions to make them so, as my directions from Superintendent MOTT and Commissioner ESLINO were positive and peremptory, and I have so far worked night and day to carry out my instructions to keep my district clean. Judge then my mortification to find that the Press had public condemned me when I fancied that I was entitled to public commendation. Will you do me the favor to examine this street personally or through the agency of some reliable reporter, and state the result of your investigation, as I feel satisfied that your informant as to the condition of Fulton-street must have had some personal motive in making the statement he did. The street is clean, and was so at the time of your notice, as the persons doing business there will testify. I hope, therefore, that you will correct this error, in justice to myself and the persons employed in the Ward. Trivial though it may appear to you, to us it is of the greatest importance, as the only security we have of our employment is the good opinion of the public and the confidence of the head of department and Superintendent of Streets, under whom we are employed. If the streets are not clean, the blame must fall on the Street Inspectors, as I know that every possible exertion has been made by the department to accomplish the work. Hence you will readily perceive how important it is to me not to be misrepresented at a time when my only salvation is to be able to show that my work has been faithfully and efficiently performed. M. C. FOANHAM,
Street Inspector, Second Ward.

☞ The lovers of English Opera were sorely disappointed last night in consequence of the indisposition of Miss PYNE, who, like nearly all of us, is affected seriously by the recent great change in our weather.

☞ A meeting of colored citizens was held in Thompson-street last evening to make arrangements for celebrating, on the 1st of August next, the anniversary of the emancipation of Slavery in the British West Indies.

☞ The Free Academy Commencement takes place to-day (10 A. M.) at Niblo's.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall,

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Dépôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSKETOES AND ALL INSECTS—HASKIN'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE CANOPY AND NET, combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air.

It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of Rubber Braid; it will fit securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

It is indispensable for invalids not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only 83 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

YE CONSTABEL.

"Ye balm of thousand flowers," quoth he,
Good Heavens what beauty rare!
'Twill do the same for you my love;
Vy Villikins how you stare.

[To be Continued.]

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great Indian drama of "Wacousta" was most rapturously applauded last evening, by a large and fashionable audience. Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mr G. L. FOX, and, indeed, all cast in the piece, played their parts admirably. It will be repeated to-night, and with it two excellent farces.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon these organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RUSHTON'S Cream Syrup and pure coal Soda Water are a most delicious drink for this season. Call and try it. Obtained only under the Astor House, and Broadway, corner Canal-street.

MARRIED

In this City, on Saturday, July 21, at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Rev. Dr. MCILVAIN, Mr. JAMES HARRIS, eldest daughter of the late William Belling, Esq., of Lanwithiel Cornwall and Woburn, Bedfordshire, England, to Mr. HENRY E. EMERSON, of Unbridge, Mass.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening July 18, by Rev. Benjamin Evans, Rector of the Church of the Holy Evangelists, Mr. JAMES W. MANNING to Miss CATHARINE DOUGLASS, daughter of John Douglass of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Vanderveer Bruce, Passed Midshipman D. L. BRAINE, U. S. N., to MARY E., daughter of William Fulton.

In Rahway N. J., on Sunday evening July 22, by Rev. William R. Talso, Mr. FRANKLIN HAMMELL, of Newark, to Miss HENRIETTA PESSINGER, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, July 23 ANNA KATE, daughter of Esbert C. and Caroline Cook, aged 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 50 West 19th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 22, EMELINE, wife of James W. Blatchford, daughter of the late G. Washington Smith, and adopted daughter of Wm. K. Lotteo.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her father-in-law, Samuel M. Blatchford, No. 81 East 12th-st. on Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

In the City, at No. 1 Madison st., on Monday, July 23 at 9 o'clock A. M., CHARLES M. AYRES, aged 21 years.

The remains were removed to the residence of his father, H. S. Ayres, New-Canaan, Conn., where the funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, at No. 142 South 6th st., on Monday, July 16, HARRIET JARVIS, aged 42 years. The remains were interred to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Sunday July 22, aged 16 months, HENRY CLAY FITTON, youngest son of Adam and Amelia Fitton.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 23, OLIVIA GLOVER, daughter of Charles W. Arthur, aged 6 months and 17 days.

Funeral this day, at 5 o'clock P. M. from the residence of her father, Kent-av., near Myrtle av.

At Rye, on Saturday, July 21, SAMUEL SATTERLEE, youngest child of George R. A. Rickette.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 23.

$1 000	Ohio 6s, '60	101	
2 000	Indiana State 5s	84	
25 000	do	b60	84½
1,000	do		84½
10,000	do	s3	84½
6,000	Louisiana 6s	b30	94
5,000	Erie Con Bds '71		87
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75		92½
5 000	Hud. R 3 M Bds		77½
1,000	Ill Cen. R R Bds		85½
10 000	do	s3	81½
6,000	New-York Cen 7s		102½
4,000	do		102½
50	Ocean Bank		81½
14	Bank of N. America		104
10	Hanover Bank		88
80	Metropolitan Bank		109
350	Nicar Transit Co.	b30	18
100	do	s3	18½
59	Canton Co	s4m	27
200	Cumberl'd Coal Co	s3	28½
450	do	b30	29
100	do	s30	28½
250	do	c	29
250	do	b60	29½
350	do	s60	28½
100	do	b3	28½
100	do	b30	28½
350	do	b60	29
100	Brune's City Land Co.		4½
25	Mich. Cen R R	b60	94
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R		c 101½
200	do		s3 101½
25	do		s30 101½
200	do		b30 101½
200	do		b60 101½
100	do		s3 101½
100	do		at60 101½
100	do		b60 101½
12	Wis Lake Shore R R		85½
60	Del., L. & West. R R		85
100	Erie Railroad		c 51½
100	do		b15 51½
100	do		b10 51½
200	do		b20 51½
100	do		b60 51½
100	do		s10 51½
150	do		s3 51½
100	do		b60 51½
200	Harlem Railroad		s 28½
100	Reading Railroad		b60 90½
50	do		b60 90½
150	Hudson R'ver R R		b30 41½
350	Cleve & Tol R R		b60 90½
225	do		90½
40	do		90½
100	do		s60 90
50	Chi. & R. I. R R		b3 94½
50	do		b60 95½
14	do		94½

SECOND BOARD

$5 000	Missouri 6s	b30	95½	100	Nic Transit Co b30 18
52 000	do	s3	95½	176	N. Y. Cen. R. R 101½
35 000	do	b60	96½	100	do 101½
8,000	California 7s, '70		92½	100	Cleve & Tol. R. R. b60 90½
1,000	New York Cen. 7s		102½	100	do 90½
6,500	Ill. Cen R. R. R		85½	700	Erie Railroad 51½
1,000	Par. Bs. (2d issue)		104½	100	do s30 51½
5 000	Ill Freelan. Bds		89	100	do b10 51½
450	Cumb. Coal Co		28½	35	Harlem Railroad 28½
200	do	s60	29½	60	Reading Railroad s60 90
200	do	b30	29½	100	Hudson R'r R. R. b30 41½
200	do	b60	29	138	Mich Central R R s60 94
200	do	b30	28½		

MONDAY, July 23—P. M.

The Official Bank Averages to Saturday, July 21, advertised elsewhere in our paper, yield less favorable results than those for the previous week, but quite as favorable as had been anticipated. With largely increased importations, and, in consequence, the payment of heavier sums in the way of duties, together with the growing inquiry for means to prepare for active business the coming season, no reasonable calculations had been formed upon the probable exhibit of the regular Bank Statements for the week just closed, varying essentially with the actual results. The real changes from the previous weekly comparison are:

Increase of Loans	$613,718
Decrease in Specie	644,767
Decrease in Circulation	108,638
Decrease in Deposits	3 537,043

From this it appears that only in the line of Deposits is there any very remarkable fluctuation. The Statement of the Manhattan Bank shows that the institution has lost, in this department, a little over $1,000,000, or more than half the entire apparent loss. The Manhattan Bank is the State depositary; its total movement for the last four weeks is thus indicated:

MANHATTAN BANK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits
June 30	$4,554,911	$1,004,713	$3,441,549
July 7	4,891 146	1,778,397	6,190,437
July 14	5,060,085	1,103,074	5,073,389
July 21	5,170,140	916,209	4,064,800

Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 1, '54.	July 14, '55.	July 21, '55.
Loans	$88,608,591	$98,415,489	$99,029,147
Specie	11,130,100	16,563,756	15,018,999
Circulation	9,066,953	7,515,724	7,407,086
Deposits	71,457,051	85,616,633	82,079,590
Due to Sub-Treasury	6,130,148	2 169,526	2 776,052

The week's business in the Stock Market opened to-day without much animation, but with decided firmness. It was understood that the *Canada's* mails had furnished several foreign orders for sound American securities; and this circumstance, together with the forced passiveness of the Bear interest—though failing to infuse more life into the traffic—imparted thereto more steadiness. Notwithstanding the slightly increased demand for Money, it is not generally believed that the requirements of trustworthy borrowers will exceed the resources of willing lenders for some time hence; and, as it is now almost certain that the crops about being secured throughout the country will prove unusually prolific and satisfactory, thereby giving us, in one sense, something like real competence and independence, confidence in the future is daily gathering greater vigor. The movements in Railway shares to-day were rather limited. New-York Central opened at 101¾ cash, and closed at the same price—buyer seven days. The total earnings of this road during the month of June this year were $521,710 against $476,579 the same month last year. Increase in June, this year, $45,131. The result would doubtless have been more favorable but for the native competition between the Central and Erie. The shares of the latter were moderately dealt in to-day, and left off at 51⅞, b10.—a little under Saturday's latest quotations. It is stated to be the intention of the Directors of the Erie to submit the merits of the controversy between itself and the Central Road, in a few days, to the public in a printed form. Reading Shares were rather quiet, though otherwise essentially unaltered. Hudson River reached 41½, b30; Harlem 28½, and Michigan Central 94, s60, with light transactions. The business in the Shares of the leading Western Roads at the Stock Board was quite moderate, indicating no noticeable changes in prices. We understand that these securities have been pretty freely operated in privately,—and though particulars are scrupulously concealed, sufficient has transpired to justify the belief that the operations yielded generally satisfactory results. Light fancy Stocks were sparingly purchased at about previous rates. To this class belongs the Morris Canal Company's Preferred Stock of 1849, on which a semi annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable Aug. 7, is announced. In Railway Bonds and State Stocks the business was small and productive of no material changes in value. The market, at the close, evinced a strengthening inclination.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS.

CENTRAL AND

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Expected Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, July 24—Midnight.

The Steamship *Atlantic* is now in her eleventh day out, and about due at this port with one week's later news from Europe.

The steamers *George Law*, from Aspinwall, and *Star of the West*, from San Juan Nicaragua, are both fully due, with California dates to the 1st inst.

None of the above vessels have yet reported themselves, but as the weather is quite thick, it is possible they may be hanging off till the morning.

The Kansas Legislature.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 24.

The Kansas Legislature met at Shawnee Mission on the 16th inst., pursuant to the adjournment.

MR. MARSHALL gave notice of a bill requiring citizens emigrating from Massachusetts and other States, which have annulled or may nullify the laws of the United States, to take oath to support the laws of Kansas Territory.

JOHN THOMPSON PERRY, of the Southern Methodist Church, was elected chaplain on the 17th inst.

A bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and games of chance within one mile of Shawnee Mission, was passed.

A Joint Committee of eight was appointed to devise a code of laws for the government of the Territory.

MR. MARSHALL, of Pawnee District, introduced a bill providing that every man who shall pay the sum of one dollar poll-tax, and produce the receipt of the same to the Judges at any election, shall be a legal voter, provided he is a citizen of the United States, and has taken oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the act organizing the Territory of Kansas.

The bill was read for the first time.

The Public Works of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 24.

A crowd of about three hundred persons congregated in the Exchange this evening to witness the sale of the main line of our Public Works. Gov. POLLOCK, Secretary of State CURTIN, Attorney General FRANKLIN, and the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, were present. Mr. MYERS, the auctioneer, stated the terms of the sale, and that no bid less than seven and a half millions could be received. One hundred thousand dollars in available funds would be required from the purchaser at once. The auctioneer then proposed fifteen millions, and descended to eight millions, and from thence to seven and a half millions, without receiving a single bid. After dwelling some time, the sale was adjourned *sine die*.

The Liquor Law in Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 25.

Our Municipal Court proceedings have been entirely suspended, both Juries being locked up to decide upon two liquor cases. The facts of the sale of liquor were clearly proven, but the additional enactment constituting the Jury the judges of the law as well as the evidence, appears to nullify the effect of the new Liquor law, and also to greatly retard the business of the Court.

The two juries of the Municipal Court were discharged this afternoon, standing each five for conviction and seven for acquittal. They disagreed on the constitutionality of the law.

Governor Reeder.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 24.

Various contradictory rumors and speculations are afloat concerning the Administration's course towards GOV. REEDER. I assert with confidence that it is not correct that any conclusion has been arrived at for his retention in office.

Judge MINOT, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, will succeed Judge WALDO as Commissioner of Pensions.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 24.

The *Star* says that CHARLES LEWIS CHAPMAN, porter in the banking house of Messrs. RIGGS & Co., has been detected robbing them of drafts, coupons and notes to the value of upwards of ten thousand dollars; that he was arrested and confessed the crime, and that the treasure has been recovered.

Regatta at Nahant.

NAHANT, Tuesday, July 24.

This afternoon, the first regatta here of the season came off, and a large number of spectators were present to witness it. Five crack boats contested for the first prize, which was won by the *W. S. Thacher*, making the ten miles out and return in 2:44—the *Pearl* winning the second prize in 2:54. The second race in which four boats competed was won by the *Flying Racer* and *Neptune*. Time, 1:43, and 1:50.

Yellow Fever at Portsmouth, Va.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 24.

A rencontre had occurred at San Antonia, between E. CONNELLY and T. MCKEY, in which the former was shot and killed.

Yellow fever is prevailing at Portsmouth, Va., several fatal cases having occurred lately.

Cholera in Connecticut.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Tuesday, July 24.

There were three cases of regular Asiatic cholera reported yesterday, in Portland, and one here to-day.

George Law a Foreigner.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

GEORGE LAW.—This gentleman is one of the candidates of the Know-Nothing party for the Presidency. It so happens that we have the copy of the naturalization papers of Col. LAW, and not being impressed with any great fear for "Live Oak GEORGE," or of his half-a-dozen minions in this State, take the liberty of publishing it in our columns.

STATE OF MARYLAND—*Baltimore County, to wit:* At a County Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the Court House, in the city of Baltimore, in and for the County aforesaid, on the first Monday in February, A. D. 1855.

Present, EDWARD JOHNSON, } Associate
ELIAS GLENN, } Judges.

WILLIAM GIBSON, Clerk.
THOMAS BAILEY, Sheriff.

Among others were the following proceedings, to wit:

Be it remembered that on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, GEORGE LAW, a native of Ireland, and at present residing in the city of Baltimore, appears in open Court here and exhibits his petition, praying to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here that the said GEORGE LAW was a resident within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, between the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight and the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, that he was a resident five years and upwards within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and one year and upwards immediately preceding this application within the State of Maryland. That during the said term of five years he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. And the said GEORGE LAW having declared on oath taken in open Court here, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure allegience and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state and sovereignty whatever, and particularly all allegience and fidelity to the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The Court thereupon admits the said GEORGE LAW to become a citizen of the United States.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the records of proceedings of Baltimore County Court, (which records are now in my custody, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Maryland establishing the Superior Court of Baltimore City,) I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said Superior Court, this 8th day of June, A. D. 1855.

[Seal.] EDW. DOWLING, Clerk.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1201 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Commencement of Rutgers College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

The annual festivities of this Institution began during the present week, and, as usual, attracted a large number of the Alumni and friends. These gathered from all their various places of residence, and left their ordinary avocations for a day or two, while they mingled in these pleasant annual literary exercises. They doubtless will all return to their accustomed duties with new vigor after this delightful pilgrimage to the scenes of academic life.

The exercises began yesterday by the delivery of the Bacchalaureate Address to the graduating class by President FRELINGHUYSEN. This was a chaste and appropriate address, well fitted to impress the young men with a sense of their responsibility as they enter upon the more active duties of life. After alluding to the termination of their College career, and the important era of life upon which they were entering, the address bids them consider that "the range for effective influence for both young and old, is not always to be found on public occasions, although much of it certainly belongs there." A large breadth remains for the silent, unpretending power of an upright example and a holy conversation. The speaker exhorted them to employ all their time and energies in doing good—and adduced the striking example of the Saviour as a fit model in this work. He then alluded to some of the subjects which command public attention, and with reference to which they would be called to act.

The first of these is our national freedom and prospects. The glory, boast and stability of American liberty are that it is a *liberty according to law*. We are free to do right, but are met by the terrors of law when we would do wrong. Heaven can give no larger liberty than this.

The address holds the following language on the subject of Slavery, which will interest all whose attention is turned to this momentous question of the times, even should they differ from the speaker in his conclusions:

PRESIDENT FRELINGHUYSEN'S BACCHALAUREATE ADDRESS.

Another year of College duties and anxieties is now closing for you and for us. These periods of life are, I doubt not, wisely arranged, as pauses in our pilgrimage to awake and encourage reflection.

Hereby, we draw our memory and association for counsel; and conscience, by such aids, sobers thought and often rebukes the heart for past delinquency; and urges the penitent spirit to the mercy seat for forgiveness; and that grace and strength may be given for the future.

We should endeavor to profit by these stages of an immortal existence—"It is greatly wise to talk with our past hours, and ask them, what report they make."

Do you knock at this door, and give heed to the responses that are brought. For while, in one sense, the past is gone, irrecoverably, yet it lives in a precious relict on to bless you. Like the light to the tempest-tossed mariner, the past is still near as a beacon—and you may turn to its records, for the warnings that spring from disappointed hopes, the tears of broken purposes, and the bitter groans of regret and remorse that sometimes linger on the cell of sinful memory.

Let us take the warning, and as we strike into a new and broader path, let us remember Him, who has promised to be the guide of our steps, our help in trouble and our hope in death.

It deserves a thought from you at time of eventful interest that the range of effective influence, for the young or the old, is not always to be found in public occasions—a though much of it certainly belongs there. When masses are brought together, you can too more readily and powerfully enlist the sympathies of the many, and by skillful arrangement, the better direct them to lasting and happy results.

So, in the days of her freedom, her statesmen, by their eloquence swayed the politics and legislation of Greece, and so, at the early dates of our own history, the sages of the Revolution waked up the energies and kindled the fires of American patriotism. But yet, a large breadth remains for the silent, unpretending power of an upright example and a holy conversation. It is an influence which spreads out from around a man like a genial atmosphere, and falls like the dews of heaven, not heard, but felt. So let yours often be, with humble, yet earnest reach of soul, strive to realize the poet's portrait, as full of truth as of beauty:

"When such a man, familiar with the skies
Hath filled his urn where those pure waters rise,
Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,
Which tells us whence his treasures are supplied."

And when the harvest of life shall be gathered in this way, it will as much surprise the reapers, as it will repose in the hearts of the thousands turned to God, by the daily steady light of a good example, always shining—and many by a word fitly spoken, dropped in season, at the right time, and heaven-directed. It will not cease to sound until the sounds of earth shall all be lost in the hallelujahs of the saved.

You will perceive that the course upon which you are about to enter commands all your time and energies to be directly or indirectly consecrated and employed in doing good. And what other ought to fill out the plans of an ingenuous youth, whose aims turn his heart to the favor of God as the best prize of life?

And we have sacred models to instruct us in the duties of personal influence. Our Saviour, it is true, preached in the Synagogues of Galilee, and often repaired to the temple to discourse of the things of His kingdom. But this formed a part only of His blessed ministry. By the wayside He preached—spake as never man spake. Now He rebuked a boasting Pharisee—then reclaimed to virtue a guilty woman, at the well of Samaria. Now He poured the light of a glorious resurrection into the heart of an afflicted sister—and then tried the faith and relieved the anxieties of a Syro-Phœnican mother, as she pleaded for her child.

Moved by such example, and animated by the bright promise that glide the future of such a path, let your lives plead—stand up in your place for God, and truth, and purity—with the face set like a flint and the heart baptised at the fountain which flows full and clear near the throne. And it deserves a place among your first thoughts, that you, and such as you, of the educated mind of our country, are entrusted in Divine Providence with an agency in the concerns of our national welfare, which can neither be forgotten nor lightly regarded. You must, and I trust will, meet these public duties with a steadfast moral courage, and quit yourselves like men.

There are many subjects of public concernment that will often arise upon the wrank that you are approaching. To a few of these allow me a moment's reference.

And the first regards our character and prosperity as a free people. We are free, almost as the air of our mountains. And here lies one of our dangers—the danger that we may misunderstand the true nature of liberty, and as if all restrictions were oppressive and unjust.

Among many definitions of the term, very apt and intelligible, there is one that seems most contrasting with our republican notions. It is the liberty to do right according to law; or if you will condescend a little, it is *liberty according to law*. Here is the heart and the glory, and the stability also, of American liberty. It should never be forgotten—it should be a household word, taught in the nursery and *vindicated* there, if needs be—and it should be inculcated and enforced by your example and influence whenever you come in contact with public opinion or have the opportunity to mould it. Here we are free—*free to do right*—but met by the terrors of law when we would do wrong. Who desires more? Who ought to? Why Heaven can give no larger liberty. Shall not the Judge of all the earth *do right*? And shall his creatures dare to covet the deadful and guilty prerogative of doing wrong?

Another matter of very anxious import, in its relations to our welfare as a nation, will have a share in your concern. Domestic Slavery has been for many years a fruitful theme for moral and political discussion, and is now assuming a graver aspect—that often alarms even the most tranquil. I only desire here a few words, to impress upon your minds a ruling thought that should always have its place in the discussions of this interesting matter. It is not an original question. It cannot be regarded even as a simple abstract proposition in morals. It is complicated with so many interests, and holds such peculiar relations to the country, that we cannot dispose of it as a mere abstraction.

When the Constitution of the United States was under advisement by the law of nations, a slave escaping to a free country became free. The slave-holding States were unwilling to form a union upon the basis of that international law between independent States. They proposed to the Free States, if you wish to unite with us and thus form one people, in closer bonds than by the general law of nations, then this law of the fugitive slave must be so modified that we shall have the same right to reclaim in your State, that we now have in any county in our own State. Our forefathers agreed to this modification, and the thirteen Colonies unanimously adopted it, and thus left Slavery a domestic institution in all the States where it existed.

This is the true political state of the question, and therefore we cannot disturb it. As a great moral and social evil, it is open to free consideration and debate, as are all other matters pertaining to moral duty. But politically we agreed to leave it where we found it, and that was with the Slaveholding States, with all its responsibilities. The whole case is with them.

It is a gravely momentous subject, encompassed by perplexing difficulties, that call for deliberation and candor and good temper. And more than this—it invokes fresh the cherished and fraternal feelings that formed the American Constitution,—which has so long and so illustriously shown how much of human wisdom and forecast, and how much more of divine benignity, crowned this first great experiment of a free and self-governed people. May it be perpetual! May no rash hand mar its glory, or dare disturb its foundations. Should not almost eighty years of prosperous freedom plead for our Union? Should not the smiles of God's favor towards us, for all that time, hush the murmurs of discontent, and persuade us rather to patience and hope? Let us wait for the healings of time, and kindness and the sure growth of better feelings, that will follow the spread and power of the Gospel of peace. Let us, for the sake of human liberty, and man's last hope, wait, and bear, and forbear,—in the fear of God and a living prayer for His guidance.

I certainly do not intend at this time to detain you long on another exciting topic, in which I confess a deep and earnest interest. As temperance addresses its claims to us all, either as matter of personal and total abstinence, or as a commercial question on the prohibitions of the Maine law,—we should give it certainly a due portion of thought and countenance. I propose to leave my anxieties with you on one simple point, depending on the resolution of a single question:—whether, in view of the evils of a wide-spread intemperance and the ravages of this wasting scourge, over all the departments of society, and among all ranks, from the heights of fashion down to the humiliations of the gutter, we are not called to make the sacrifice, if such it be to any of us, of a brief, momentary and doubtful indulgence, for the sake of the suffering. It was brought in by fashion, let fashion put it down. Habit gives it its life destroying power—let habit reverse her agency, and invite to purity and safety. We remember often bitterly, the old social watchword, "come let us drink to health or friends." Now let the wish be there without the glass—it will be, I am quite sure, as sincere and always safer. Try it, faithfully, I will venture to foretell of it, that the head will be as clear, the mind as calm, and the conscience—that witness for God, and our well-being—will be fortified in its defences, and the inlets to danger shut out by this blessed purpose.

This week of recollections brings back scenes and names dear to memory. If the veil could be turned aside, how its revelations might appal us, as we found how much of woe, remorse, and shame were the fruits of the sparkling wine cup, when at the last "it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

The past year has spoken to us with emphatic testimony, that we live amid shadows, transitory as the morning cloud, and vain as a dream when one awaketh. Lately, the feeble was taken by the impartial messenger—taken in the ripening bud of a being, full of promise; and then, a little time before, the strong in his strength—perhaps the strongest among the strong. Which of you all had a surer hold on life? And, as to both of them, who but thought that they would continue with us and go out to life for duty and enterprise, and now the clods of the valley cover them. And when these clods shall be drawn over you and me—who can tell?

Come, then, dear youth, rise to sober and cheerful purpose. Plan high, nobly and resolutely, that whatever else may betide, your first, best thoughts, and your life long energies shall be consecrated to God and your Saviour. Give Him all your hearts, and lean all your hopes upon His righteousness. Nothing else is worthy of your labors—nothing less can make you happy here or hereafter.

And now farewell. We shall never meet again in these relations—as teachers and taught—until we meet their responsibilities in eternity. By all that is precious to the soul in this overwhelming thought, ponder its meaning daily and prayerfully, and may God make it fruitful to you of His richest benedictions.

The question of temperance was also brought to view, with the recommendation, that as fashion had created the evil, we should all unite our influence to make it fashionable to abstain from and remove it. The address closed by alluding, in appropriate terms, to the fading nature of all earthly things, and exhorting the youth to sober and cheerful purpose.

The address was well received by the respectable auditory who listened to it, and furnished another evidence of the high character of the man who presides over this Institution.

There was a large gathering of the younger Alumni of the Institution this morning. The absence of many of the older classes was marked. After organizing and attending to the usual annual business, one of the most important items of which was the preparation of a catalogue for publication, they proceeded to the Chapel, already well filled, in order to hear the annual oration delivered by Rev. DAVID D. DEMAREST, of Hudson, N. Y. Prayer was made by Rev. ENOCH VAN AKEN, of New-York. After which the President, JOHN PATTERSON, Esq., of New-York, announced the orator of the day, who proceeded to deliver his address.

REV. MR. DEMAREST'S ADDRESS.

The subject to which the speaker directed the attention of his auditory was "Manly and Independent Thinking." He opened by alluding to the generally received opinion that this was a wonderful age, and then spoke of the *cant* which was indulged in by many respecting the peculiar kind of men which were necessary to meet its demands. The speaker contended that all ages need men who have strength in themselves, and are fitted by rigid training for its vigorous exercise, prepared to accomplish any work which may be placed before them.

The address was quite long and exceedingly interesting. The speaker glanced at some of the relations of truth in these various departments and some of the benefits of its pursuit, and closed by exborting his youthful auditors to act valiantly for the truth.

The audience were dismissed with the benediction, highly delighted with their intellectual treat, heaping benedictions upon the head of the speaker.

The Literary societies were addressed in the afternoon by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of Poughkeepsie N. Y.

Brooklyn Public Schools—Eastern District.

On Wednesday, Mr. Superintendent BULKLEY, with several gentlemen of the Board of Education and others, visited Public School No. 19, known as old No. 4, on South Second street, by Tenth. This School was dedicated in July, 1851. Mr. BULKLEY was appointed its First Principal, which position he resigned in March last, on receiving his present appointment. The lot is 75 by 100 feet; the building, 50 by 75 feet; three stories, with a large hall, similar to our Free Academy. The style of architecture is Gothic, and about one thousand children can be comfortably seated. The Hall will seat four hundred. The grounds are shaded with trees and flagged, and are unusually neat and comfortable.

At the opening, No. 19 was the second school in the Ward, and it immediately became the largest in numbers in the city. The school officers under whose supervision the school was organized—Messrs. D. D. WINANT and HENRY B. ROBINSON—were devoted to the interest of the school—especially Mr. WINANT, who, from the organization of No. 16, (old No. 1 in the First Ward,) in 1844, had been a trustee, often advancing several thousand dollars at a time for teachers' salaries, when the city treasury was bankrupt. The register in the Boys' Grammar School is 320. The company came unexpectedly upon the school while the boys were in the main hall, being questioned upon the internal condition of the Russian and Turkish Empires as connected with the Eastern War, by the Principal, T. W. VALENTINE, attended by his assistants, Miss H. L. ABBOTT, Mr. THEODORE SMITH, and Misses MARY L. BRADY, A. E. ROSE, H. A ANABLE and J. D. BRADY. The classes were in good condition, and appeared well.

No. 19 is under the official care of Messrs. FIELD, CALDWELL and TUTTLE, who were all present except Mr. TUTTLE—who is out of the State—as were the various members of the Board of Education for the Eastern District, presenting a marked and pleasing contrast to the persons representing Brooklyn proper. This personal supervision and active interest doubtless are the cause of the great superiority of the Schools of the Eastern District over *most* of those in Brooklyn proper. The girls' Grammer School has a register of 275, under the care of Miss H. DEAN, Principal, and Misses JANE E. DEAN, M. O. MARSEILLES, E. L. BECK, A. A. DARHEE, and Mrs. E. B. PEASE, Assistants. The order, promptitude and training were marked. The school was commended by the Superintendent and members of the Board. The singing was fair, but it needed a piano accompaniment to give it full effect.

The Primary School has a register of 472: the attendance was 307, under the care of Miss SARAH L. APSLEY, Principal—a very excellent teacher, and Misses C. A. HOPE, R. A. DEONON, N. H. HALLOCK, M. A. GREGORY, and M. E. SMITH. The rooms were comfortable, and the condition of the pupils very gratifying. The teachers in all the departments of No. 19 have been selected with care, and discharge their duties with intelligence and fidelity. There is no teacher worth less salary than $200 per annum, and the only regret we have to speak of is, that many teachers receive a much less sum for their valuable services. There is no library or apparatus belonging to this school.

The examiners next called at School No. 17, (old No. 2,) which stands at the corner of Fifth and North Fifth streets, in the Fourteenth Ward. It was organized in 1843. The present building was dedicated in 1850. The great patron of this school is Mr. GRAHAME POLLY, whose devotion to his self-imposed charge is truly noble. This school building is a very pleasant and airy structure, calculated to seat 1,000 pupils. The class-rooms are divided by curtains, which are found to be but a very unsatisfactory substitute for wall partitions between class-rooms, as they do not prevent the sounds in class exercises from causing very serious disturbance. The rear stairway should be enlarged at once, as it is much too narrow to accommodate the crowd of children. This improvement could be made for a trifling sum during the coming vacation. It is a dangerous trap as it now is.

The boys and girls assembled in the main room of the Girls' Grammar School, and occupied either side of the main aisle, about 500 in all. The pupils were exercised in singing, which was very fine. There is a good piano and melodion in this school, presented by Mr. POLLY, and the boys and girls meet every Wednesday to practice together.

The Boys' Grammar School has a register of 390, under the care of H. D. WOODWORTH, Principal, Misses H. R. ARNOTT, J. A. E. WELLS, M. G. RING, H. C. WILLETS, E. VYSE and J. A. RAYNOR, Assistants. The pupils are well advanced in their studies, and the teachers devoted and enthusiastic in their vocation.

The Girls' Grammar School registers 375, under the care of Miss E. S. BOWELL, Principal, Misses M. H. ROGERS, M. TEARONT, H. HART, A. R. SMITH, M. MEANLEY, and AVA R. TITUS. This is one of the best Girls' Schools in Brooklyn, and the best in singing. The teachers are superior. The Primary School registers 601, under the care of Miss S. COOK, Principal, Misses A. GRAY, H. PHILIPS, M. C. BACKUS, A. E. RICHARDS, S. VAN SICKLAND, M. S. GRAY, C. KENNEDY, and HESTER GARRETT, Assistants. This is a very good Primary School, is well disciplined, and the teachers select. No. 17 is under the official care of Messrs. LAY, POLLY and J. X. BROWNE, recently appointed in place of Mr. C. M. BEHRS, and is well cared for in all respects.

Our next visit was at No. 18, in Remsen-street, between Ewing and Leonard streets, in the Fifteen Ward. This School was organized September 1, 1845. The present edifice was erected and opened in 1849—Mr. HENDERSON of the *Evening Post* being its most active advocate. The building will seat about 1,000 pupils. The register in the Boys' Grammar School is 300, under the care of WM. A. FITCH, Principal, EDWARD BUSH, SAMUEL G. MARTIN, GEO. W PESSINGER, MARY JOHNSTONE and Miss HARRIET HAYNES, Assistants. The lot is 75 by 100. The building is 40 by 100—should be enlarged, as the class-rooms are insufficient; the furniture inferior. The grounds are fine. The School is in a fair condition. Mr. FIELD, of the Board of Education, was its first Principal. No. 18 is under the official care of Messrs. THURSBY, BURNHAM and FIELD. Mr. THURSBY was present with us here.

The Girls' Grammar School has a register of 303, under the care of Miss ISABELLA HILL, Principal, a very superior teacher, recently appointed to the Principalship of the new Twentieth Ward School, in process of erection in Twenty-eight-street and Sixth-avenue, in this City. The attendance was 240. Misses L. ABBOTT, M. L. BOOTH, S. F. HART, MARY JAY and CARRIE CUNNINGHAM act as Assistants. The pupils appeared intelligent and ladylike in their manners. The teachers are worthy of the confidence of the public we should judge. Some specimens of sketching and flower drawing were beautiful and artistic. The singing was fair. Our opinion is that when music is more efficiently introduced, this will be found the most perfect school, as a general thing. Addresses were made in all of the schools by the Superintendent and others.

The Primary School registers 797 girls and boys, under the care of Miss ANN JOLLIE, Principal; Misses J. WILSON, E. LINDSEY, S. TRAIN, C. DE BEER, E. FENDALL and LOUISA PENTRY, Assistants. The pupils seemed contented and orderly.

Our last visit was to the new Intermediate and Primary School, No. 22, in McKibbin-street, between Ewing and Graham avenues. The lot is 100 by 100 feet. The building is 60 by 80 feet; has accommodations for 800 pupils registers 580. The teachers are Miss KATE E. WILLIAMS, Principal; Misses EMMA PERHINE, A. C. HIRST, A. C. COLLINS, MARY MULLENS and C. ROACHES, Assistants. The school opened September 1, 1854, and is very convenient and well adapted to thorough teaching. The furniture is of the most improved kind. The design of the building has some serious defects. The Board of Education should make a thorough examination of the best plans, and never erect one that is not the equal or superior of all that has gone before. In this way it will be immeasurable greatly to err.

Girls' Grammar School, No. 45.

This fine School will hold a grand Levee and Reception to-day, preparatory to the Annual vacation.

The occasion is one that will afford a rare treat to all who may be so fortunate as to be present. Many Brooklyn teachers, with members of the Board of Education, will be present to observe the system of training and management adopted in this fine School.

Colleges.

HOBART FREE COLLEGE, GENEVA.

The Geneva *Gazette*, speaking of the commencement exercises of this College, which took place there last week, were of a highly interesting character, and that the attendance from abroad was large and highly respectable. The address of Hon A. OAKEY HALL, of New-York, and the Poem by Rev. GURDON HUNTINGTON, are mentioned with special commendation. A steamboat excursion and a supper closed the ceremonies on Tuesday. On the following day the graduates had a meeting—PAUL FENIMORE COOPER, Esq., orator—who acquitted himself most admirably. In the afternoon Prize Essays were read, and the Horace White prizes were awarded. The following were the recipients:

1st prize, a Gold Medal, to EDWARD H. JEWETT, of Boston, Mass.

2d prize, a Silver Medal, to JAMES E. WHEELER, of Waterloo.

In the evening there was an address before the Hermean Society, by Rev. Dr. FULLER, of Massachusetts, at Linden Hall, which was largely attended. On Thursday the usual commencement exercises took place at the Hall above named. After the orations of the graduating class, the customary degrees were conferred, when an excursion upon the Lake closed the doings of the day.

YALE COLLEGE.

Some fifty young men were on Monday examined as candidates for admission to the Freshman Class, besides a few others examined for higher classes. This is a large number for the first day of examination, and there is every promise of a very large class, saith the New-Haven *Journal*.

Commencement at Dartmouth.

We are informed that the exercises of the Commencement at Dartmouth College, which take place on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst., will be of unusual interest. The Theological Address is to be delivered by Professor PHELPS, of Andover, on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday, the 25th, an Oration by WENDELL PHILLIPS, and a poem by PARK BENJAMIN, will be delivered before the Literary Societies; and a Discourse before the Alumni of the College will be pronounced by Professor BROWN. There is also to be a dinner provided for the Alumni on Wednesday, at which Addresses are expected from many of the most distinguished gradustes of the College, large numbers of whom are expected to be in attendance.—*Windsor, Vt., Journal, July 20.*

THE TURF FOR 1855.

The Two Mile Race Postponed.

The great trotting match of two mile heats and repeat, for $2,000, between two celebrated Boston horses, named *Hard Road* and *Major Rogers*, was to have come off yesterday, over the Union Track, Long Island. When the hour designated was near at hand, it commenced raining, and the contest was postponed until Thursday next, 26th inst. It is asserted that the steeds in this race are able to perform the mile considerably under the *thirties*.

Race Courses Chartered under False Pretences.

Many men who do not believe in horse-racing voted for the bill, which professed simply to provide for the improvement of the breeds of horses, and to encourage agriculture, and so gave to Long Island and the sporting world the "National Race Course." It was inaugurated with much flourish of trumpets, and three miles of the road leading to it from Williamsburg were paved with oyster shells—and still remains a fine and good "hard road to travel, we believe." But the walls tumbled down last Winter and the Course is a wreck. So much for getting Race Courses chartered on false pretences.

Leavenworth the Duelist.

Young LEAVENWORTH, who was so seriously wounded in his duel with BRECKENRIDGE near Niagara, is rapidly recovering. He yet remains where he was conveyed after the encounter, where his parents also are. A messenger who arrived here from that place on Sunday evening last, says the wounded man has borne his sufferings with great coolness; his constitution has not been in the least impaired; the broken limb has commenced to knit, and it is feared may be a quarter or even half an inch shorter; but it is thought that surgical science may be able to prevent such a result. LEAVENWORTH is still under the medical charge of Dr. HAMILTON, of Buffalo.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Supervisors

The Board met yesterday afternoon. In the absence of His Honor the Mayor the Recorder took the Cheir.

After reference to their appropriate Committees of Sundry Petitions, the Board passed upon the following

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Criminal Courts and Police in favor of paying bills of Joseph Yeomans and Michael Mallary, amounting each to $110 28, for services rendered on the *Grapeshot* in pursuit of Lewis Baker. Ordered to be paid. Of Committee on County Offices to pay the bill of Henry J. Smith, for bill of supplies furnished the Eldridge-street Jail, during the quarter ending June 30, 1855, amounting to $519 87. Ordered to be paid. Of same Committee, to pay bill of Henry O. Johnson, amounting to $375, for services as Deputy Register for the months of September, October and November, 1853. Ordered to be paid.

The following bills were also ordered to be paid:

Of John C. Wardell, for services in the office of TAX Commissioners, from May 14 to July 21, amounting to $185 84.

Of John L. Ambler, for services as Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District, from June 19 to July 1, amounting to $38 17.

THE POLICE CLERKS.

Alderman WAKEMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to discontinue the further payment of any moneys from the City Treasury to Nelson Small, James McLrod, John Vanderpool and Alfred Chancellor, who are illegally acting as Clerks of the Police and Civil Courts.

Quite an animated discussion ensued as to the adoption of the resolution.

Supervisor HERRICK insisted that it was not yet decided that the parties named were acting illegally as clerks as alleged.

Supervisor VOORHIS thought the decision rendered in the case of Wm. H. Canniff answered such objection.

Supervisor HERRICK said the appeal taken in this case might result in a different final determination.

Supervisor HOWARD deemed it advisable to lay the resolution on the table, as there were but three new appointees to the Clerkships in question, whereas the resolution called for the removal of four. It was well to examine into this before passing upon the resolution.

The question being taken, the Recorder being excused from voting, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.

THE ANNUAL TAXATION.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes was received.

Supervisor ELY objected to it as being a minority report, being only signed by the Chairman of the Committee, (Supervisor KELLY.) He moved, however, the papers be taken from the Committee and referred to the Board, which was carried.

The report was then read, in which it is recommended that there shall be raised by tax on estates, real and personal, of the freeholders and inhabitants of the City and County of New-York, a sum not exceeding $2 393,600 for the objects and purposes following:

Aqueduct Repairs	$30,000
Almshouse	8,000
Battery Enlargement	25,000
Board of Health	11,000
City Inspectors' Department	6,000
Coroners' Fees	4,000
Cleaning Corporation docks and slips	15,000
Contingent Expenses of County	120,000
Common Council, Pay of Members	24,000
Docks and Slips, (new work)	15,000
Docks and Slips, (repairs)	10,000
Donations	10,000
Election Expenses	15,000
Errors and Delinquencies	5,000
Fire Department, (for Chief Engineers)	14,000
Interest on Revenue Bonds	194,000
Interest on Assessment Bonds	80,000
Intestate Estates	3,000
Lands and Places	18,000
Markets	20,000
Mayoralty Fees	150
Officers' Fees	40,000
Police and Fire Telegraph	5,000
Printing	85,000
Public Buildings, contracted for	44 000
Repairs to Public Buildings	100,000
Rents	90,000
Real Estate	25.000
Real Estate expenses	50,000
Roads and Avenues	450,000
Statuary	20,000
Sunken vessels, (removing)	2,000
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	19.000
Salaries	339,000
Statistical Tables, Croton Aqueduct Dep't	1,500
Water Pipes and Laying	123.000
Building Fish Market, Catharine Market	5,000
Dighen and Belgian Pavement	165,000
Total	$2,393,600

Appended to the report was a series of resolutions—nineteen in number—merely a repetition of the customary form, directing the assessments in accordance with the report. To this, objections were interposed, on the ground of omission of taxation of non-residents. In the discussion which arose, nearly all the members of the Board participated, urging the rectification of the omission.

It was finally moved and carried to substitute Supervisors ELY and WAKEMAN in place of the absent members of the Committee, and as his Honor the Recorder, having already deferred for a week his proposed visit to the country, that action in the matter might be taken by a regularly constituted Board, consented to delay his departure from town till this afternoon, it was voted that the Board meet to-day at 1 o'clock, to hear the report as amended of the Committee, and pass finally upon the same.

The following statement was submitted by the Comptroller, in connection with the report above.

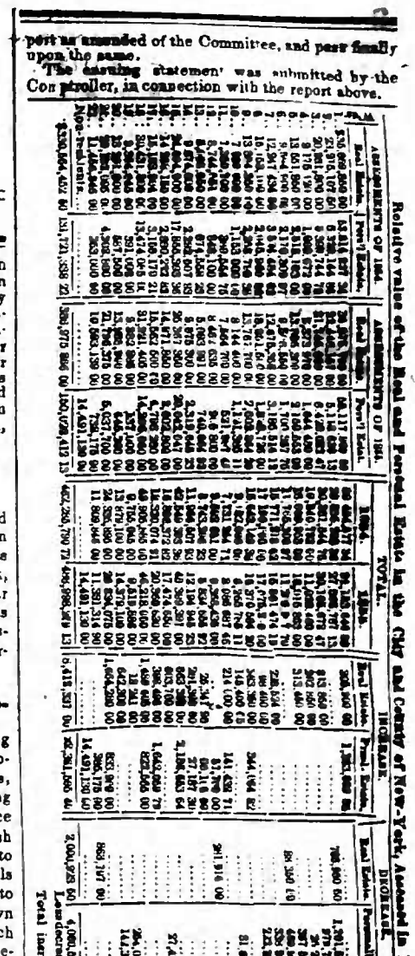

Relative value of the Real and Personal Estate in the City and County of New-York, Assessed in 1854 and 1855.

	1854.	1855.	Increase.	Decrease.
Real Estate	$261,117,850 00	$268,660,650 00	$7,542,800 00	
Personal Estate	137,047,000 00	120,000,000 00		$17,047,000 00
Total	$398,164,850 00	$388,660,650 00	$7,542,800 00	$17,047,000 00
Decrease				9,504,200 00

PENSIONS AND PEERAGES.

The Pension to the Family of Lord Raglan—History of Previous Grants.

That the British Parliament should grant £1,000 a year to Lord RAGLAN'S widow for life, and double that amount to his son and grandson during their lives respectively, may appear (what it really is) extravagant, but it is not at variance with the system on which the public money is expended in "the old country." In the first moment of excitement and sympathy, a Royal Message recommended the Parliament to recognize and reward the services of the late Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, and Parliament, without delay or question, voted £3,000 a year during three lives. The laws of mortality declare that the widow, now sixty years old, may live seventeen years more—(annuitants are long-lived, having no care as to their future income)—that the present Lord RAGLAN will live for at least thirty-two years, and that his son will probably survive him some twenty years. Here, then, will be £17,000 payable to the widow; £64,000 to her son; and £40,000 to her grandson; total, £121,000, which, if laid out at simple interest during fifty-four years, would make a startling sum, but if improved, at compound interest, would be an enormous capital.

Let us look back at a few of the more striking instances of national extravagance on occasions not very dissimilar to the present. The first WILLIAM PITT, popular as "The Great Commoner," was weak enough, in 1761, to accept a peerage for his wife, with a pension of £3,000 a year during the lives of himself, son and wife. The son was six years old at the time, and died long past eighty. In 1766, PITT took an Earldom for himself, and died in 1778. Instantly, Parliament annexed £4,000 per annum to the Earldom, and voted £20,000 to pay his debts. His eldest son lived fifty-six years after this—having received, therefore, from this one vote, £224,000. Add to this the £51,000 received under the grant in 1761, and there is a total of £275,000 actually paid to a single life! Nor is this the whole of what was received by this fortunate peer. During the twenty-five years of his nephew's Premiership, the Earl of CHATHAM was always in office, having successively filled the offices of Lord of the Admiralty, (albeit a *soldier!*) salary £1,200 a year; Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council, each with £2,000 per annum, and Master General of the Ordnance, worth £3,000 a year. In 1807, he was made Governor of Jersey, (a life appointment, worth £3,000 a year, which he retained for twenty-seven years,) and in 1820 was made Governor-General of Gibraltar, which he held for six years, at £5,000 per annum. In the Walcheren expedition—as bootless as the Crimean—he had a chief command. The expedition failed partly because Sir RICHARD STRAHAN, his naval colleague, and himself were too slow in cooperating together, which made one of the wits of the day write this epigram:

"The Earl of CHATHAM, with his sword drawn,
Was waiting for Sir RICHARD STRAHAN:
Sir RICHARD, eager to be at 'em,
Was waiting for the Earl of CHATHAM.

Independent of what the Earl received from his pension, he pocketed £101,000 from his other public sources of income, making (exclusive of his pay as General officer) a total of £436,000 paid to a ninoompoop, because he happened to be eldest son of a once popular peer, and brother of WILLIAM PITT. Pretty fair for one man!

WILLIAM PITT, Junior, "the pilot who weathered the storm," (as CANNING sung,) became Prime Minister of England at the age of twenty-three, and held that post for five-and-twenty years. He was a bachelor. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer as well as First Lord of the Treasury, and drew £7,500 salary from the joint offices. He also was Warden of the Cinque Ports, then worth £5,000 a year. Nevertheless, he contrived to incur heavy debts, and Parliament was called on to vote the means of liquidating them. So, the nation, which had been paying PITT about £12,500 a year, all his life, had to pay £40,000 as a clearance, at the end!

FOX, his rival, left no debts—because he had outlived his credit. After squandering a princely fortune (which his father, the first Lord HOLLAND, had acquired by public peculation,) he lived, for the last thirteen years of his career, on an annuity purchased by his friends. Had they handed the full amount of the capital to him, he would have gambled and drank it away in a twelvemonth. Though FOX died in harness, no one ventured to propose a Parliamentary grant to meet the effects of his lavishment.

The next case was that of SPENCER PERCEVAL, second son of the Earl of EGMONT, who—feeble in intellectual powers, and strong only in religious intolerance—from a lawyer became politician, and finally Prime Minister. Under the Addington Administration (which succeeded PITT'S in 1801, for a short time,) he was Attorney-General, and next in succession, as such, to the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench. He was urged, on the death of FOX, to take the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, but bargained far also getting the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster *for life*—the other post being resignable, as a matter of course, when the Ministry broke up. This bonus was granted him, but Parliament (or rather the Opposition) condemned the job so much that he allowed it to be canceled. In October, 1809, he became Prime Minister, and in May, 1812, was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons. At once, Parliament voted £2,000 a year to his widow, and £50,000 to her twelve children. A few months later, the widow married, and it turned ont, so loosely had Parliament settled the money, that not only her own £2,000 a year, but the children's £50,000, was wholly in her own disposal. Very little of it the children ever got.

In 1827, GEORGE CANNING died. On the recommendation of a royal message, his wife was created a Viscountess, with a pension of £3,000—title and pension to revert to her son and grandson. Both are now enjoyed by her son, the new Governor-General of India.

All these are political cases. Let us turn to a few in other departments.

When JOHN CHURCHILL was created Duke of Marlborough, Parliament voted £5,000 a year with the title. After the victory of Blenheim, (Aug. 13, 1704,) Parliament settled the royal manor of Woodstock and the Hundred of Wotton upon him, and ordered Blenheim Palace to be built for him, at the public cost. In Germany, where he was made Prince of the Roman Empire, the principality of Mindelheim was settled upon him and his heirs male forever. To this hour, the yearly sum of £4,000 is paid to the Duke of Marlborough out of the revenue derived from the Post-Office in London. The present possessor of the title is very poor. His income does not support his state. The timber on the Woodstock estate, if cut down, would realize £260,000, but the law prohibits its being cut down. On Jan. 1, 1839, there was a great tempest in England, and the timber blown down in Blenheim Park, (and available for the Duke's use, as a windfall,) actually realized £4,000. His Grace once told the writer of this that Blenheim Park, actually crowded with gigantic trees, was twelve miles in circumference—a large extent in England.

NELSON was long the hero of the populace. Parliament, to please the multitude, could scarcely do enough for NELSON. In 1797, when he lost his arm, he was granted a pension of £1,000 a year. For the victory at Aboukir, he was raised to the peerage, with £2,000 a year for his own life and that of his two immediate successors. Among many rich presents, the East India Company gave him £10,000. From the King of Naples he obtained the Dukedom of Bronte, with a yearly revenue of £3,000. For his victory at Copenhagen he was made Viscount, with succession in the female line. And, after the triumph at Trafalgar, which cost him his life, Parliament voted £10,000 to each of his sisters, and gave £100,000 to buy an estate, with £6,000 additional for his own and two other lives to NELSON'S brother, a clergyman, then created Earl.

Magnificent as this was, it was beaten by the extent of Parliamentary munificence in the Duke of WELLINGTON'S case. His favorite generals were made peers, with pensions. In 1809, when created Baron DOURO and Viscount WELLINGTON, Parliament voted him £2,000 a year. After the taking of Cuidad Rodrigo, in 1812, his pension was raised to £4,000, and his rank elevated to an Earldom. After his occupation of Madrid, he was created Marquis and £100,000 additional voted to buy him an estate. At the close of the Peninsular war (Spain and Portugal having given him estates and dukedoms) he was created Duke, in England, with a grant of £400,000, and such further sum as would give him £17,000 a year. The Portuguese Government, in the same year, gave him plate to the value of £100,000. After Waterloo, he got £200,000 more from the British Parliament—£700,000 in all—and the estate of Strathfieldsaye was also bought for him. From that time until his death, thirty-seven years later, the Duke's salaries from various sources averaged not less than £20,000 a year, in addition to the above grants.

In these cases, however, the reward has been to *success*, however acquired, or in whatever field. The grant to Lord RAGLAN'S family is anomalous. The late Field Marshal did not succeed, unfortunately. Lord GOUGH has £2,000 for the victories of Mookkee, Ferozeshs and Sobraon. Viscount HARDINGE has £5,000 a year (from the East India Company,) for the battles of the Sutlej. These *data* given, we desire to know, by simple calculation, what Lord RAGLAN, (with £3,000 a year to his family for *failing*,) would have got had he succeeded in *taking* Sebastopol?

It should be conceded, also, that it was impossible that mere pecuniary distress could have been the excuse for this excessive liberality—of other people's money. Lord RAGLAN, a Duke's son, started with the allowances and fortune of his rank. From 1815 to 1854, he was in constant employment, and his public income, from various sources, must have exceeded the average of £3,500 per annum during that long period.

Let us now "improve the occasion," and show in what manner, with honors and money, England has been accustomed to reward her distinguished men. General SCOTT, on the British system, would have been a Duke after the Mexican campaign, with a pension of £10,000 a year. When we notice how Great Britain honors (and pays) her eminent men, we can fully appreciate NELSON'S remark previous to the battle of Aboukir: "By this time to-morrow, I shall have gained a Peerage or Westminster Abbey." It seems parallel with NAPOLEON'S retort when appointed to the army of Italy: "In three months I shall be a dead man or an old general."

The existing Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland has been greatly recruited from the bar, the army, the navy, the diplomatic service, and from the official ranks—such as speakers, placemen, and others. With no small trouble, we have been able to make a list of peerages so conferred, and within no very remote period. As a matter of curiosity, we subjoin it:

Within the last hundred years there has been, by new creations, this infusion of fresh blood into the peerage from the Commons: Law Lords, 57; Military and Naval Peers, 72; Diplomatic, 16; Official, 25; Ex-Speakers, 10—Total, 180 Peerages thus created.

These creations, however, were not merely honorable and honorary. No lawyer was raised to the peerage except to occupy the woolsack, as Lord Chancellor, or because he already sat upon the Bench as Lord Chief Justice; there were exceptions in 1824 and again in 1836, when GIFFORD and BICKERSTETH, filling the office of Master of the Rolls, were created Barons. GIFFORD and LANGDALE, in order that they might assist as lawlords in hearing Appeals in the Upper House. Almost invariably the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, (whose salary is £10,000 a year,) is created a peer. MANSFIELD, KENYON, ELLENBOROUGH, TENTERDEN, DENMAN, and CAMPBELL, are cases in succession. A few Chief Barons of the Exchequer have also been raised to the peerage. When past their work, which they are slow to acknowledge, each Judge has a claim to a retiring pension, on showing that he has performed 15 years' service, or is disabled by permanent infirmity. Thus a retiring Master of the Rolls (is there a *retiring* lawyer?) is entitled to a pension of £3,750; a Judge of Appeals, £3,500; Vice-Chancellor of England, £3,750; two other Vice-Chancellors, £3,500; Chief Justice of Queens' Bench, £3,800; Chief Justice of Common Pleas, £3,300; Chief Baron of the Exchequer, £3,750; and each Puisne Judge and Baron, £3,500. In most cases from their savings in full and lucrative practice at the Bar, and from economy afterwards, each English Judge has accumulated a large fortune. They have the power, also, of sometimes giving good appointments to the members of their own families—thus Lord KENYON, who bequeathed £800,000 to his eldest son, provided for his second (THOMAS) by appointing him, while yet a child, to a sinecure office in the Court of Queen's Bench, which the same THOMAS held until his death, fifty years after, at the rate of £3,700 per annum, and so the late Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who bequeathed £240,000 to his children, gave his son, the present peer, the office of Chief Clerk on the Pleas side of the Queen's Bench, the duties of which are *nil*—with £3,500 a year for doing them! But John Bull is too well trained to complain. The KENYONS and ELLENBOROUGHS, as hereditary legislators, have to "support the dignity of the peerage," and a total of £135,000 out of the tax-payers' pockets to THOMAS KENYON, and of £140,000 to the magnificent captor of the celebrated Gates of Somnauth, is not to be grumbled at!

When a Peerage has been conferred upon a Lord Chancellor, the recipient is seldom a poor man. Usually taken from the body of most successful lawyers, each of whom probably nets from £10,000 to £15,000 a year, the new Chancellor is generally a moneyed man before he puts on his coronet. At any rate, he has ample ways and means of keeping the pot boiling, while in office—his continuance in which depends on the permanency of the Cabinet, of which he is always a member. Formerly (and indeed down to the reign of WILLIAM IV.) there was no limit to the emoluments of the Lord Chancellor. In some years Lord THURLOW realized £30,000 in addition to £4,000 a year, as Speaker of the House of Lords. Lord ELDON, who was Chancellor for six-and-twenty years, received from £20,000 to £30,000 a year from his offices. He realized a fortune of nearly £1,500,000. When BROUGHAM was Lord Chancellor, he had a great change made, by which, including the salary as Speaker of the House of Lords, he was put on an allowance of £10,000 a year. At the same time, the retiring pension was raised from £4,000 to £5,000 a year. This is payable, without reference to length of service. A Chancellor who has held the Great Seal for only an hour is eligible to it,—on the ground that, otherwise, suitable men would not accept the office, which would draw them from the bar, and the legal etiquette in England prohibits a lawyer who once has been a Judge from ever again resuming practice. At this moment four ex-Chancellors are quartered on the public, viz.: LYNDHURST, BROUGHAM and ST. LEONARDS, (SUGDEN,) at £5,000 a year each, and BLACKBURNE, at £4,000, as nine months Chancellor of Ireland under the Derby-Disraeli administration in 1852.

As regards the military and naval peerages, it may be stated that, in most instances, (especially when conferred to reward particular services,) the country is saddled with a heavy annuity, during the new peer's life, with reversion in general to his son and grandson. Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE was killed in action in Egypt in 1801, and John Bull voted him a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, besides creating his widow a Baroness in her own right, with a pension of £2,000 a year during her own life, with succession to her eldest son and his next heir. She lived until 1821, and was succeeded by her son, whose eldest boy will not be of age until 1860—with 40 years' prospect of longevity beyond that, making just one hundred years' enjoyment of this large pension by three persons! In 1807 General LAKE was made a Peer, with £2,000 per annum for his son and the *two* next successors of the title. Viscount BERESFORD also received a grant of £2,000 a year in 1814, on the same terms. So did Sir ROWLAND HILL, whose nephew and successor, although in possession of nearly £30,000 a year from landed property in Shropshire, condescends to draw the amount, as, no doubt, his eldest son will when his turn comes. When the gallant Colonel GRAHAM was created Baron LYNEDOCH, he startled the Government by refusing the pension of £2,000, nor could any persuasion induce him to accept it. Lord CONGLEMERE followed his example. The naval peers were not so scrupulous. RODNEY, HOWE, GRAVES, DUNCAN, ST. VINCENT, COLLINGWOOD, DE SAUMAREZ and EXMOUTH, were duly pensioned after having been peered.

Pensions, compensations and allowances to reward persons filling civil offices are granted independent of peerages. Whenever an individual entitled to a pension makes a declaration that his private fortune is inadequate to maintain his station in life, the Lords of the Treasury are entitled to grant it. First class—pension, £2,000 a year; service not less than two years, not more than four such pensions to exist at one time. This class includes First Lord of the Treasury, the four Secretaries of State, Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of Board of Trade, President of Board of Control; the salaries to these offices average £5,000 a year. Second class—pension, £1,400 a year—service not less than five years, not more than two pensions to exist at one time—includes Secretary at War and Chief Secretary for Ireland. Third class—pension, £1,200 a year—not less than five years' service, not more than four pensions at one time—includes Secretaries of Treasury, First Secretary of Treasury, and Vice President of Board of Trade. Fourth class—pension, £1,000 a year—not less than ten years' service, not more than six pensions at one time—includes under-Secretaries of State, Second Secretary of the Admiralty, and Secretaries of India Board.

The total which may be granted are—first class, £8,000; second class, £2,800; third class, £4,800; fourth class, £6,000; or £21,600 a year. Notwithstanding the preliminary declaration of poverty, every one of these pensions has been claimed. Lord GLENELG, indeed, ex-Colonial Secretary, who ran through his hereditary acres years ago, has nothing but his pension to live upon.

The ex-Speakers of the Commons are exceedingly well off. While in office they have £6,000 a year, with an official residence or £1,000 a year extra to hire one. And on retiring, no matter how brief their stay in office, they are made Peers, with £4,000 a year for life, with succession to two other lives. At this moment, the only ex-Speaker is Lord DUNFERLINE, (who was not quite four years in office,) but the sons and successors of Lords CANTERBURY, COLCHESTER, GRANTLEY and SIDMOUTH also receive the pensions.

The diplomatic corps are well paid and pensioned. The Ambassadors of France and Turkey receive £8,000 and £7,000 a year. The ten Envoys Extraordinary, of the second class, have from £6,000 to £3,600 a year; those of the third class, (thirteen in number,) getting from £3,600 to £2,000 a year. The pensions vary from £1,700 per annum, on the first class, to £700 on the fourth. No diplomatic pension is conferred, unless the person has actually served ten years, nor unless his commission be dated fifteen years back. The sum of £180,000 is annually paid for diplomatic salaries and pensions. Sir HENRY BULWER has just claimed and got a pension of £1,700, as retired Ambassador. A few years since, the allowance was much higher, for Lord STRANGFORD, who lately died, drew £9,000 per annum, as an ex-Ambassador.

On the whole, few will deny, on reading this rapid review of the pension and place system in England, that John Bull is made to pay very handsomely for being served. He has to pay while people live, and to pay their widows and children, for two generations, when they die. He has to pay the incapable as well as the capable. He has to pay for non-success as well as for success—tribute to a RAGLAN as well as to a WELLINGTON. Good intentions are of little avail, we learn, in a certain place, where they form a substitute for the Russ pavement. But they go a great way in England. Admit that a man meant well, and the conclusion (in Parliament) will be that, as "an offer is as good as a blow," his widow, son and grandson are to have pensions during the respective terms of their natural lives.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Exhibitions and Examinations—The Coming Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Thursday, July 19, 1855.

The Adelphic Union Exhibition, a yearly demonstration of the two literary Societies of Williams, came off last evening in the Congregational Church. The building was filled with ladies, the music, from the Springfield Band, was excellent, the orators acquitted themselves most creditably and were well received. The first speech of the evening was delivered by J. ORTON, of the graduating class. His subject was "The Opera," and he gave his reasons for preferring Old Hundred and Windham to the strains of Italian composers. J. A. GARFIELD, of the class of '56, delivered a Poem on "Sam," which took very well. He traced the rise and progress of "Sam," from his birth-place in an obscure political cranny, into the power which he can hardly manage. Messrs. AVERELL and EDWARDS, of '55, debated the question, "Ought Americans to sympathize with England in the present War?" in a very able manner. The most original and witty piece of the evening was delivered by D. J. HOLMES, of '55, on the necessity of an independent, fearless spirit in life. His speech was entitled, "Rough it." A well rhymed Poem was delivered by L. C. ROGERS, and Messrs. GILFILLAN and BOWLES did further credit to the class of '56, which is said to possess a moiety of the writing and speaking talent of the College. Messrs. INGERSOLL and ELDRIDGE were well received. The valedictory was delivered by W. P. PRENTICE, of Albany.

The Senior Class had just passed their concluding examination, and, in the afternoon, fifty-two names of successful candidates for A. B. had been read in the chapel with the customary ceremonies. Therefore, the graduating class felt happy, and forming a procession they marched around town by torchlight, preceded by the band, diffusing their superabundant exhilaration. The Professors were severally serenaded and cheered, and the class then proceeded to President HOPKIN'S residence, and sung a class song appropriate to the occasion. The President appeared and made some brief remarks in a peculiarly happy vein, at once feeling and playful. The class then adjourned to the Mansion House, and after marching round a tree in front of the Church, attacked the Marshals' supper, which was given by the Marshals elected for Commencement, Messrs. SEYMOUR and MONTAGUE. Of what further followed nothing is known, except that three red-eyed Seniors appeared the next morning at prayers, in fulfillment of a rash vow probably made when they were too *sleepy* to know what they were talking about.

Commencement comes off on the 15th August. Rev. H. W. BEECHER will address the Literary Societies. The Alumni Orator is J. WHITE, Esq., Lowell; Poet, E. W. B. CANNING, Stockbridge.

Great improvements are going on around the College, which will probably be completed before Commencement. The old West College has been eviscerated and almost reconstructed, and the accommodations for students are far superior to those of last year. Many then were prevented from entering by the lack of room. The Natural History Society building is progressing rapidly, and will be an ornament to the grounds, and the depository of a valuable collection. In short, old Williams is prospering in every way, lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes. The next class promises well.

The mountains present a beautiful appearance now, with their green freshness; the hotels are crowded with city visitors, and the drives are made lively with many teams. The "Snow-Hole," where snow is found through the year, is a favorite place of resort. Yours, &c., O. K.

EDUCATIONAL.

Free Academy Commencement.

Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, friends—a gay, though thoughtful and happy throng—were gathered in the crowded theatre (Niblo's Garden) on Tuesday morning, to celebrate the Commencement of the popular "Free Academy." Viewed from the reporters' table, near the side wing, the *coup d'œil* was very beautiful. The majority of the audience were ladies, and their attention to the various addresses marked the absorbing interest the fair visitors felt in the proceedings.

The orchestra, under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH, was very effective—the music comprising chiefly selections from the great operatic composers. After the introductory overture, from "William Tell," prayer was offered by Rev. C. B. SNOER, of the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church—WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., President of the Board, occupying the Chair, supported by upwards of fifty gentlemen, among whom we noticed the principal members of the Board of Education, Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, ex-Chancellor of the University; Mr. HART, President of the Philadelphia High School, and several other Professors.

The exercises of the day commenced by the utterance of the Salutatory Address—"The Memory of the Good"—entrusted to LEWIS C. BAYLES, who delivered it with much grace and feeling. Music introduced FRANCIS A. MASON, entrusted with an address on "The Progress of the Anglo-Saxon Race." Of every one of these addresses the observation will hold good, that they were well written, but that in delivery they rather too strongly bore the manner of a purely *memoriter* acquaintance with the text.

Selections from "Il Trovatore" and "Il Gitana" interposed a pleasing relaxation of the attention, and introduced LUIS FERNANDEZ, with an oration on "The Spirit of the Age," which it characterized as one essentially of progress. The "Storm-March Galop" preceded the dissertation of DAYTON W. SEARLE, on "Human Sympathy," and the "A te o Cara" and "Suona la Tromba" introduced the philosophical oration, on "The Impulsiveness of Modern Progress," by GEORGE J. GREENFIELD. Next came the "Sleigh-Ride Polka," appropriately preceding a dissertation on the "Constitution of the United States," by E. DWIGHT CHURCH. Selections from "Lucia di Lammermoor" were followed by an oration, "The Events of a Moment," from the pen of CHARLES S. WIGHTMAN. The "Star of Love" is the title of the music which preceded a discourse on the "Luxury of the TIMES." Whether this was intended as a palpable pun we know not. Love may be a luxury—whether of the times generally, or of the TIMES in particular, Mr. WARREN W. KIMBALL did not say. Mr. JAMES W. MASON pronounced the last oration, on the "Philosophy of History."

Among these Mr. LUIS FERNANDES was tumultuously cheered and called back by the audience. Much of what was uttered by several speakers was lost in consequence of their avoidance of the neighborhood of the footlights, and the overhanging vacuity of the "flies." "Go further," was frequently whispered by those on the stage, but a great horror had every speaker of the footlights. We visited various parts of the theatre, where not a word could be heard. The addresses were generally too long, but no more so than they always are on such occasions. And this we regretted the more, because the heat of the day made the audience weary, and in consequence essays and orations that were admirably written and skillfully compacted, failed to produce the impression they otherwise would. As a whole we thought the voice and delivery of Mr. GEO. J. GREENFIELD the most pleasingly effective and telling. Mr. E. DWIGHT CHURCH was quite natural in his delivery of his glowing "Eulogy on the Constitution of the United States." He was loudly cheered.

The orations lasted from 10 until 1 o'clock; there was a prodigious flutter of fans, and though many *gentlemen* left, the softer sex patiently endured the "heat and burden" of the day. Their relative numbers at noon were at least twenty to one. Parquet, boxes and gallery were all densely crowded.

The orations being ended, twenty-two youths were called by name on the stage, and the Chairman informed those present, that they were entitled to medals and prizes for various forms of proficiency and excellence. The distribution called forth loud plaudits. They were assigned as follows: The prize in Chemistry, William H. Abel; Natural History, S. Dutcher; Natural Philosophy, F. S. Rising; Moral Philosophy, F. S. Rising; Law, William H. Abel; English F. S. Rising; Greek, A. McMullen; Latin, Charles H. Pratt; French, J. W. Mason; Spanish, A. Werner; German, L. Fernandes; Composition, Charles H. Pratt; Astronomy, A. McMullen; History, S. Bloomfield; Drawing, R. Parsons; Algebra and Geometry, O. B. Ireland; Engineering, William H. Abel; Physiology, O. B. Ireland; Logic, D. G. Fanning.

The "Pell" gold medal for general good conduct was awarded to A. McMULLEN; the "Burr" medal for Mathematics to WILLIAM H. ABEL, and the "Cromwell" medal for History and *Belles Lettres* to R. A. DONALDSON.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred upon the following young gentlemen:

Wm H. Abel,	Wm H De Camp,	Francis A. Mason,
Wm. M Adams,	Luis Fernandez,	James W Mason,
C W. Allencorph,	James H. Grant,	Henry A Post.
Alwin A Alvord,	Geo. J Greenfield,	Russell Raymond,
Hemlin Babcock,	Saml. B House,	Alfred Rowell,
Lewis C. Bayles,	Samuel Jessop,	T. F. Saunders,
W. Brinkerhoff,	Robert B Keyser	Dayton W Searle,
E. Dwight Church,	Warren W. Kimball,	P. Bennett Wight,
William M Coln,	Benj. F. Lee, Jr.,	C. S Wightman and
Charles Daly,	H Macfarlane, Jr.,	R. G. Kimball

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred upon SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr., and the Honorary Testimonial for a partial course was given to CHARLES G. HAYES.

The Valedictory Oration was entrusted to WILLIAM H. ABEL, after which music and the Benediction closed the interesting and protracted proceedings of the day.

We were informed that the class would give their farewell dinner last evening, (privately of course,) after which a grand serenade would be offered to the Faculty.

The Free Academy—Whence its Pupils.

The following is a complete comparative statement of the number of pupils admitted to the Free Academy from the Public and Ward Schools up to the time of the consolidation in 1853, and a full statement of the numbers admitted since that time to the present, with the number sent from each school, and the number admitted and rejected at the examination just closed. The tabular statement first commences with February 1849, showing the comparison between the Public and Ward Schools, as follows:

	P. S.	W. S.	Total.		P. S.	W. S.	Total.
Feb. 1849	52	91	143	July 1851	15	50	65
July 1849	18	40	58	Feb. 1852	27	103	130
Feb. 1850	17	35	52	July 1852	23	108	131
July 1850	24	57	81	July 1853	31	129	160
Feb. 1851	19	86	105				

July 1854, admitted 174, rejected 14.

The following is the corrected tabular statement, as drawn from the official records of the Academy for the year 1855:

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS APPLIED, ADMITTED AND REJECTED, 1855.

School. No.	Principals.	No. Applied for Admission.	Admitted.	Rejected.
1	W. W. Smith	8	7	1
2	Henry Kiddle	6	6	0
3	David Patterson	8	7	1
4	J. D. Daniil	1	1	0
7	W. H. Bench	8	7	1
8	C. A. Cooper	8	7	1
10	George Moore	5	5	0
11	J. O. McNary	7	7	0
14	J. H. Fanning	7	6	1
14	L. Olney	12	11	1
17	William T. Graf	11	10	1
18	E. Hirt	7	7	0
19	William Smeaton	13	4	9
20	J. W. Mather	6	6	0
21	J. Boyle	8	8	0
24	J. N. Sweeney	5	5	0
29	L. W. Annan	5	5	0
31	J. J. Anderson	5	5	0
33	J. H. Partridge	4	4	0
34	H. C. Martin	6	6	0
35	W. M. Smith	80	63	17
37	J. W. Boyce	1	1	0
38	J. E. Whitehead	4	3	1
39	J. S. Warner	0	0	0
40	D. B. Scott	54	50	4
41	T. F. Harrison	95	94	1
42	E. L. Avery	6	6	0
44	William Belden, Jr.	90	90	0
45	Thomas Foulke	34	34	0
	Total	365	318	47

J. O'NODYNE, Registrar.

FREE ACADEMY, July 23, 1855.

Nos. 5, 6, 9, 13, 15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 36, 43 and 46, send no pupils.

Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, are not yet fully organized.

The total number admitted from all the schools since the Academy was organized, is 1,417, of which, the Fifteenth Ward School (No. 35) has furnished 375.

Of the 63 entered this year, 40 were from the Senior class and 23 from the Junior class.

The school is under the care of WASHINGTON M. SMITH, Principal; THOMAS HUNTER, Vice Principal; CHARLES GATES, First Assistant, with five other Assistants.

The Public Schools.

A RECEPTION DAY IN NUMBER FORTY-TWO.

Incited by a very polite invitation to do so we dropped in on our way down-town Monday, to see how things were managed at No. 42, Ward School in Allen-street, near Hester, on Reception day. We meant to stop but for a moment, but once inside our ears and our eyes were stolen, and in spite of all previous intentions we staid it out to the end.

This "Reception Day" is an institution of which some of our readers may never have heard. It is not the *Examination Day*—that is another affair, appointed by the City Superintendents, and duly reported months ago. Nor is it the last day of the term—for the term closes not till Friday next. But it is a day set apart by the teachers of the school in this case semi-annually, when the scholars are by appointment in excellent mood, and prepared to make it particularly agreeable for visiters. Visiters, indeed, are always welcome to the Ward School Rooms of the City. No teacher ever objects to seeing them,—they are never unprepared for them, and that school, other things being equal, is the best which is oftenest visited. But on "reception day" the girls dress themselves with unusual neatness and care, and the boys are sure to appear with clean faces, brushed hair and clothes in presentable condition.

It certainly was so at No. 42 yesterday.

Visiters first called upon the Primary Department, where several hundred boys and girls, under the care of Miss EMILY B. HUNT, sang some popular pieces, went through other exercises in concert, had premiums of books awarded to the best scholars and short speeches addressed to them.

Longer time was spent in the Girls' Department—Miss ANN E. LLOYD, Principal; Miss CAROLINE HOPKINS, first assistant. The exercises here were solos, duetts and choruses sung in quick succession by the pupils, interspersed with recitations of pieces and dialogues, and compositions, all of which were very creditable indeed. The account of an excursion to Bull's Ferry by Miss JOSEPHINE BASSITT was decidedly the best report we have seen of a very pleasant "May Festival." Miss EMMA DOTY'S "Trials of a School Girl," were touching and suggestive, and "American Heroes" were happily served up by Miss FANNY REDJOHN. The premiums of books were given out with some very pertinent remarks by Superintendent RANDALL, after which followed addresses by other gentlemen present, all of whom seemed to enter directly into the spirit of the occasion, and to enjoy it quite as heartily as the scholars.

Next the visiters—some hundred or so there must have been—ascended to the boys' department, where the same general order of exercises was observed. The Principal is Mr. ELIJAH H. AVERY; his First Assistant is Mr. JOHN WALSH. The singing was principally of tunes that boys enjoy most. They gave us "The Old Folks at Home," "Old Dog Tray" and the like, as well as temperance and patriotic songs. This we like. It is great affectation to make children sing sentimental songs in which they have no interest, while they are full of popular airs in which they delight to "hear themselves," and whereof the roaring out does them good like medicine. Alternating with the singing, the boys spoke several pieces, generally quite effectively and with commendable freedom of manner. Dialogues were given also with much naturalness.

The visitors' book showed that a single department of this School had been visited 41 times during the past three weeks—a very pregnant fact. We noticed that Mr. Commissioner JONES' name was seldom omitted for three days at a time on its pages. This visitation is sure to make good schools. It encourages teachers, puts scholars upon their good behavior, stimulates their ambition and does them good in all respects.

It may assist tax-payers to comprehend the propriety of keeping up a lively interest in their schools to know that in this one school the aggregate of money paid for teachers' salaries during a year is $9,010, and none who know the labors of the recipients will say that any money that comes into the Ward is more faithfully earned.

New-York Schools of the Christian Brothers.

At 7 o'clock last evening, the Tabernacle was filled to its utmost extent by an audience assembled to witness the exhibition and distribution of premiums to the pupils belonging to the various Schools in New-York under the direction of the Christian Brothers. The juveniles mustered in full force, and occupied seats upon the gallery and around the platform. The female attendance was very large, forming at least two-thirds of the audience, which was apparently composed of an independent and respectable class of citizens.

The performances of the pupils consisted of music, songs, dialogues, delivery of selected speeches and theatricals. The proceedings of the evening were wound up by the distribution of the several premiums to the most distinguished pupils.

Important from the Rio Grande—Progress of the Mexican Revolution.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 16th, publishes the following letter from a correspondent. It gives an interesting account of the present state of affairs in that forlorn country:

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 10, 1855.

Editors Delta—The excitement growing out of the revolutionary movements among our Aztec neighbors continues unabated, and we hourly look for news of a decisive character from the scene of operations.

To the joy of many persons who are the avowed friends of the revolution, the cut-throat, General WOLL, left his den in Matamoras on the 7th inst., to assume the command of his forces in Reynosa, where they have fortified themselves with the determination of making a stand. After WOLL'S arrival, the effective force will consist of some twelve or thirteen hundred men, rank and file.

The federal forces consist of some twenty-five hundred men, and the necessary artillery. They are commanded by men of much local reputation for their intelligence and valor. Among them are VIDAURRI, who captured Monterey; GARNA, who, last year, made the gallant defence of Cuidad Victoria; CAPISTRAN, who was the second in command at the Mogotes last year, when General CRUZ was so shamefully beaten; and last, but not least, CARAVAJAL, with many others of less note, but who are known to be "game to the back bone." Be assured that the days of misrule and corruption of that Prince of Vilains, SANTA ANNA, and his satraps in Northern Mexico, are forever over, and most terrible will be the account they will have to give of their stewardship.

Morally speaking, SANTA ANNA'S Government has been tried and sentenced by the Mexican people, and from the depths of every honest Mexican's conscience, a protest issues against the tissues of cruelties, errors, despotic measures and tyranny, miscalled administration of justice. He will in vain seek solace and comfort in the counsels of his self-conceited and shallow-brained Premier, the hypocritical train of BONILLA. This self-constituted leader of the "Conservadores" or Monarchical party in Mexico, will scarcely have time sufficient to comply with his mission as the tool and agent to the Spanish Court, to give an account to the arrogant, imbecile and profligate Court of Madrid, of what has transpired in their ancient colony.

The Federal Court for this district adjourned yesterday without doing anything of consequence besides acquitting CARVAJAL, NORTON, HINDMARSH, and some twenty-six other of the so-called *filibusters*, in some of which cases, Mr. S. DISTRICT entered a *nolle prosequi*, and others were discharged on account of the illegality of the indictment, which was *quashed*. Thus ended a prosecution which cost Brother Jonathan some of his loose change, properly enough distributed among many of his law-abiding children, who are more in need of it than the old man was.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 11, 1855.

EDITORS DELTA: After I had mailed my letter last evening, an express from the Federal Camp arrived late last night, and brought among other things the following proclamation or decree, a translation of which I hereby send you:

[Translation.]

PROVISIONAL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE FREE SOVEREIGN STATE OF NUEVO LEON.

Santiago Vidaurri, General-in-Chief of the Liberating Army of Mexico in the States of the North, to all the towns and forces recognizing his authority:

ARTICLE 1. All persons composing the so-called government of Don ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, and on whose account the civil war that destroys the country is maintained, are public enemies and conspirators against the sovereignty and integrity of the National Territory.

General CASTRO, with some five hundred men, commands in Matamoros, which place will, of course, surrender if, as it is universally supposed, the hangman WOLL is defeated at Reynosa, which is more than probable. This man CASTRO is a brute, whose ignorance is only equaled by his proverbial cowardice.

The revolutionary forces, after entering Camargo, took up their line of march for Reynosa, and their advance guard, it is said, was already within some six leagues of that place day before yesterday. If it be so, they may intercept WOLL with an overpowering force; in which case, they would make him dress himself in the uniform of the "distinguished National Order of Gaudalupe," and hang the rascal to the highest tree they can find.

ART. 2. The chiefs and officers that in the conflict of arms may be taken by the forces under my command, shall be tried militarily by a Common

A LETTER TO HON. CHARLES SUMNER,

A Senator in Congress from the State of Massachusetts,

Occasioned by his Anti-Slavery Discourse, in Niblo's Theatre.

BY REV. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

SIR: I have read with great attention a discourse of yours published in the New-York *Tribune* of the 19th of May, which, according to the statements of that paper, was pronounced at NIBLO'S Theatre, in the City of New York, a few days before, to an immense and delighted assembly of the people. I will add that it is my habit to read carefully, whatever I find in the newspapers of the day, proceeding from you. For I observe in what falls from you, a more serious conviction, a deeper tincture of scholarship, a larger intelligence, and a more earnest manliness, than I have been able to discover in the utterances of those who seem to enjoy your confidence, and share your labors. It is no disparagement to you, personally, to add, that representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, sitting in the seat of DANIEL WEBSTER, discoursing of the duty of the Northern States on the most dangerous topic of our day, and pleading eloquently for the Necessity, Practicability and Dignity, of an enterprise whose success involves the ruin of the country—your words have, for all considerate men, an interest and an importance which all your high qualities would fail to impart to them, if you spoke as a private citizen. It may be possible, also, that the words of a private person like myself, and a total stranger to you, by connecting themselves with the stirring and dangerous words spoken by you from that great position you have won, may obtain an audience, which, but for that, it were idle to expect for them. And you will yourself, perhaps, admit, that I have somewhat to say, worthy of serious consideration, and that my life long connection, in many forms, with most of the topics you discuss, entitles me, without undue presumption, to give utterance to some of the thoughts excited by your discourse.

Allow me, Sir, to utter in one sentence, the substance of my whole thought touching the madness of the times, about this whole question of Negro Slavery. Here we are—a great people, with a glorious mission set before us. More than twenty millions of us—with whose destiny the destiny of three or four millions of blacks is fearfully combined. One way or other, we must solve their destiny, when we solve our own. This is wholly unavoidable. But, the madness is, that every seven white Americans must needs cut each other's throats concerning the fate of one black African! Is there no solution of the problem of their destiny and ours, but that solution which destroys us, without benefiting them? And can statesmen such as I do not see sufficient reason to doubt you are,—and patriots such as I have not the heart to deny you to be,—find no better solution of this terrible problem—no nobler issue of our sublime hopes—than mutual destruction by the men of the North and the men of the South,—for the sake of the African slaves, scattered thinly over the continent! Are we not able to bear through, by our invincible strength, even such a parisite as this black race, carrying them forward far beyond anything they could have reached without us, and yet mounting up ourselves, far beyond anything they may ever reach? Shame upon every American statesman, and every American patriot, who is insensible to the glory of such a result! Infamy to every one who conspires to defeat it!

And yet, Sir, you, an American Senator, speaking in the name of that great Commonwealth in whose bosom stands Bunker Hill,—and sitting in the seat of that great Statesman and Patriot who saw no hope for public liberty, higher than that which rests upon the Union of these States; you, an American Senator, who have studied the past and who fear God, allow yourself to bring the whole force of your character, your position, and your great gifts, to bear directly upon the point at which alone it is possible to wreck the country, and to destroy us all together! The very madness of the times assumes in you, its most frantic aspect: and you openly avow, that Slavery in America, is a wrong so grievous and unquestionable that it should not be allowed to continue,—nay, that it should cease to exist at once,—nay, that a wrong so transcendent, so loathsome, so direful, must be consummated wherever it can be reached, and the battle must be continued without truce or compromise, until the field is entirely won. Such are your words, profoundly eloquent—unspeakably frantic!

Now, Sir, this means, neither more nor less, than the edge of the sword. Lay aside the rhetoric, and the simple sense is, grape and canister, cold steel and stricken battle. Believe me, Mr. SUMNER, when I state two facts, one of which I know better than you do, and the other of which you ought to know, better, perhaps, than I do. The fact, which I know better than you do is, that whenever the very faintest indication of the settled purpose of the men of the North to follow your advice becomes apparent to the men of the fifteen Slave States of this Union—a million of armed men, will be ready to receive you and your followers: and if you come not speedily thereafter to execute your threats, your coming will not be waited for; but they will seek you on the soil where you now vainly suppose no danger will ever come. The fact which you ought to know better than I do is, that after two or three hundred thousand men are arrayed in battle, on each side, it makes no sort of difference as to the probable result, whether one or the other party has the greater reserve of physical force, left out of battle: because, after two or three hundred thousand fighting men, in the present state of the art of war—everything depends merely on brains. The sum of these two facts is very clear; namely, if the North wants to settle the Slavery question by the edge of the sword, the North is in a very fair way to be perfectly gratified; and when she gets what she wants, there is at least an exceding great probability that the North will see reason to change her mind very materially, as to the wisdom of that method of settling that question.

Moreover, let it not escape your attention, that many circumstances aggravate the conduct of the men of the North, and exasperate the hearts of the men of the South, in this whole business: all of them tending to strengthen us and to weaken you at every stage of the bloody struggle to which you are driving the country. For, in the *first place*, let Slavery be all that you assert it to be,—the time is long past when it was either honest, wise, or patriotic for you to take that ground, even in an argument having merely ordinary political bearings, much less in one looking to bloodshed and conquest. All *that* was settled between us before the old confederation was formed; it was settled again in the common danger and common glory of our great Revolution; it was settled again in the Federal Constitution. I say nothing about the unspeakable folly of arguing as a Statesman, that a Slave State and a Free State cannot tolerate each other in one confederacy, supposing the question to be now for the first time considered. What I say is, that it is no longer possible for the men of the North to open that question, without revolution, and without disloyalty to every national act and movement of our past history: and what I mean is, that they cannot do this without so weakening and disgracing themselves, and so strengthening and ennobling us, that God, posterity, fortune, and the hearts of the combatants must feel the effects of the opposite conduct and position of the parties. To which add, in the *second place*, that this conduct of the men of the North, besides being a base political afterthought, is a deliberate breach of faith, cemented by the blood of our fathers; an ignoble retraction of plighted honor and truth and justice; a calculated sacrifice of those of their own race, and lineage, and house, and blood, for those of a strange kindred and clime—without any new circumstance or additional reason, for so atrocious a perfidy against plighted troth. Add again, in the *third place*, the atrocity of that state of heart in which the North presses this bloody arbitrament, under the settled belief that she risks nothing thereby, and that we risk every thing: and the fervor of that state of soul, in which the South, roused by so much insult, injustice, and danger, really does risk all, with a sublime purpose, to the last man, to win all. And then, *in the fourth place*, add the sort of conviction, with which the two parties thus mutually range themselves, in that deadly strife; and if you be as wise as you are eloquent—you may comprehend, what as yet you seem to have wholly overlooked—namely, the settled confidence of the entire Slave States, that they are fully able to make the men of the North repent that ever they broke constitutions, and forgot ancestral ties, and outraged national obligations, in order to ruin ten millions of the most elevated race on the face of the earth, upon the hazard—if not the pretext—of benefiting the third part of that number, of one of the most degraded races in the world. You will have battle—and that without truce or compromise—and that whenever you can reach us—and that until the field is entirely won! For my part, Sir, I would gladly shun that battle; gladly give my blood to arrest it, if it were begun. For whoever lives to see that battle fought, will see one more example added to the multitudes which already crowd the annals of mankind, that they who boast themselves when they gird their harness on, are ant enough to wail when they come to put it off.

So far then you may perceive, that according to the fixed and unanimous conviction of the fifteen Commonwealths you propose to conquer, your whole North if it were united as one man, could no more do that deed than it could make a world; and that, unless it were utterly lost to every glorious inspiration of the past and every sacred impulse struggling for birth in all true hearts, the North would no more think of making such an attempt upon such pretexts as you array,—even if those pretexts were all true and real,—than it would think of parricide followed by self murder. But, Sir, I beg you to consider what I shall add to show that those pretexts are neither true nor real.

The very foundation of your discourse, as you distinctly state, is the grand principle, universal, as you assert, in the law of Slavery, that man, created in the image of God is divested of his human character, and declared to be a mere chattel. Now, Mr. SUMNER, you cannot fail to be aware that both parts of this statement are absolu ely untrue, and by consequence your whole plea for our conquest is based on a double, perfidious quibble. There is not a single Slave State in this Union whose laws divest the slave of his human character. There is not a single one whose laws declare a slave to be a *mere* chattel. No doubt many of the rights which I believe with you to be inherent in human nature, are wholly incompatible with any state of Slavery. No doubt if Slavery exists at all, the right of property thus recognized by the local law may be made analogous to the right one has to a chattel, just as it may be to the right one has to realty. But you have far too much sense and knowledge not to know, that these are widely different truths, from the abominable untruths upon which your whole discourse proceeds. Do you not perfectly understand, that every Slave State in this Union shapes its entire Slave code, upon the grand truths that a slave is *not* a *mere* chattel, and that his human character is not divested? Do you not know, that by the universal law of Slavery, the slave is held to innumerable accountabilities, overriding all claim of his master; and that he is protected not as a chattel but as a man, at the peril and profit even of his master's life? And yet, upon precisely opposite allegations, you construct an argument whose logical issue is the subversion of our National Union; and upon that argument you construct a code of morals, whose highest obligation is civil war! Sir, whatever may be my opinion of the fairness of such reasoning, I easily perceive its dialectic skill. But for your sweeping allegations, your argument had nothing on which to rest; for if the relation of master and slave be once admitted to be generically a relation of power and subjection analogous to those of ruler and subject, guardian and ward parent and child,—then it demands far higher powers than yours, to show that as a mere relation it has any moral quality at all; and then your duty of murder on account of it, comes straighway to an end. Slavery, Mr. SUMNER, is not a thing, which, even in its fundamental nature, much less in its more revolting aspects, I have any purpose to defend. But it is not, either in its nature or its manifestations, the thing you pronounce it to be; and this you could hardly fail to know. How then can I avoid saying, that the pretexts on which you counsel such insane proceedings, are neither true nor real?

What you say on the two vital questions, as you call them, to what you style the Anti-Slavery Enterprise, is not equal to the level of your ordinary thoughts. The *destruction of race*, as an obstacle to indiscriminate abolition, and the exercise of Christians to the institution of Slavery, as a plea for its extinction, do unquestionably require to be put aside more thoroughly than you have succeeded in doing, before the terrible necessity of adopting your principles and following your counsel can be said to be obligatory on the conscience of the North. I will venture to suggest somewhat on both topics, which seems to have escaped your notice.

For my part, Sir, I wish well to every country in the world, and to every race on the face of the earth. But I frankly admit, that I love my own country out of all comparison with every other; that I cherish my own race, with a fervor far beyond that with which I regard all others. Some people call this bigotry,—some call it fanaticism,—some call it narrow-mindedness,—and the like. I call it, an exalted duty, both of natural morality and of revealed religion—whose neglect is incompatible with a pure heart or a right spirit in man. It has pleased God to create and to establish great diversities of race amongst men; diversities, which, if we could obliterate them completely, would, there can be no doubt, be reestablished under the course of Divine Providence, whose grand designs in that, as in all things else, we neither fully comprehend, nor are able to defeat. This diversity of race, extending apparently to the utmost limit compatible with its generic unity, has been one of the most conspicuous elements in the destiny of mankind—and is so still. I beg you to consider that in all recorded time, but two methods have been found, whereby it was possible to solve that great problem of the general mixture of races in one community, on equal terms. It can be done—where all have a common master; that is, under a form, which indiscriminately enslaves all. Or it can be done, by means of the toleration of Polygamy; that is, under a form where the civil equality is preceded and coerced by one of blood and household. Except by one or other of these means, or by both of them combined, the fundamental demand of your Abolition hypothesis, after innumerable attempts upon every race of men, under every form of civilization,—has encountered only universal shipwreck. Your Anti-Slavery enterprise, therefore, as soon as it encounters the question of mixed races dwelling together, must demand that equality which is produced by the indiscriminate servitude of all; or it must demand the toleration of polygamy; or it must succumb before the irresistible course of Providence and the invincible laws of human nature, as both are attested by the universal experience of mankind. That is, we must renounce our freedom and our actual civilization, to reach one solution of this problem; or we must renounce our Christianity, to reach the other solution of it; or we must resist your Anti-Slavery enterprise, with its fundamental clause of equality of races, as tantamount to the utter disorganization of society. Sir, I have not one word to say about Shem, or Ham, or Japheth, or Canaan. But whether as a statesman, as a philosopher, or as a Christian, and with a sovereign contempt for all infidel theories of man, of society, and of virtue,—I calmly and sorrowfully tell you, there lies one of the grand and insuperable obstacles to that universal freedom and equality of man, for which man has panted from the origin of the race, but could never attain; and never will, upon such theories as yours. The pretext that the thing is attainable by civil war,—or is attainable at all except on the terms stated, or is either possible or desirable for us, is neither true nor real.

On the other point, your plea for the dissolution of society and the ruin of our country is still less satisfactory. As for me, Mr. SUMNER, it has been the great business of my life to preach the Gospel of God; the great pleasure of my life, to do what I could to ameliorate the condition of my fellow-men. And I need not hesitate to add, that while I have won neither senatorial rank nor national notoriety thereby, I have endured more and risked more for the sake of the black race, by far, than either you or I have done for the sake of the white. Your fierce sarcasm, therefore, has no terror for me; nor can your pathos mislead a heart which has felt too deeply all the real evils of this pitiable case to be susceptible to the influence of the most eloquent exaggerations. Nor have I any sympathy with the state of mind in which one can imagine that he is pleading the cause of Christ while he is counseling the deliberate violation of the most sacred obligations. The life and doctrine of the Lord Jesus afford the only perfect illustration of every truth and every duty; and, among the rest, of that glorious truth of the universal brotherhood of man, and that immortal duty of quenchless, mutual love founded on it. But how utterly do we misconceive the life and doctrine of the Son of God when we advocate universal treason in order to redress partial oppression; or teach doctrines which lead only to universal rapine, in order to rectify partial injustice! I wish, from the bottom of my heart, that every people were fit to enjoy, and did actually possess, public liberty and free institutions; but should I, therefore, urge an indiscriminate assault upon all nations which desire, but are denied these inestimable blessings? All duty is founded upon truths and laws, both of which are immutable; but every duty is modified by circumstances which very ceaselessly; and it is only as we comprehend both of these great principles, that we can ever attain any rational assurance that we perform a single duty aright. As a member of the human race, enlightened by the Gospel, I may have a particular view of the general question of human servitude. Considered as as a citizen of the United States, with the institution of Slavery occupying the precise posture it does in this nation, my view of my own duty must necessarily be modified. Considered as a citizen of Kentucky, where much might be done towards the amelioration of Slavery, my duty is modified again. And considered as a citizen of South Carolina, where probably it is hardly possible to conjecture how Slavery could terminate peacefully and safely, my duty necessarily undergoes another and very serious modification. The religion of Jesus Christ is compatible with every condition in which God's providence constrains our fallen race to exist; and it is as absurd in reason, and as unfounded in fact, to assert that Christ and his Apostles required the indiscriminate abolition of human servitude, as to assert that they required the indiscriminate overthrow of any other form of despotic authority among men. For myself, my natural heart would doubtless have loved the teachings of the Lord all the more, if he had preached a crusade for liberty, instead of a sacrifice for sin. But with his Gospel in our hands, we can do more keep an honest and enlighted conscience, and deny that his teachings tolerated human servitude as a condition compatible with salvation,—than we can make ourselves acquainted with the history of human affairs, and deny that his providence has tolerated human servitude as a condition compatible with the existence of society. What are we, that we cannot have a little patience with that with which God has had patience since sin entered into the world? And how striking is it to behold the certainty with which men repudiate the power of the Gospel, as soon as they have fastened on it a power of their own; how surely they become heretics, apostates or infidels, when they begin to teach Christ, instead of setting down at his feet to learn of him! What else can we say, but that all such pretexts, whether for public wrong or for private iniquity, are neither true nor real?

It was my purpose, Sir, to have said something on the remaining topics of your discourse—the Practicability and Dignity of the Anti Slavery Enterprise, together with your view of the special duty of the North with regard to it. In your first topic, however, the necessity of that enterprise, the foundation of all lies; and having discussed, in some degree, your fundamental principles, I pass by what, when I was a younger man, I should have been more prompt to utter, touching some other portions of your discourse. For the rest, I will venture to add a few words, which, if you cared to do so, it would be your right to demand of me, in explanation of my own views, after having spoken so freely of yours.

Slavery, Mr. SUMNER, is not a modern institution; it is as ancient as human society. And yet it is not a permanent institution, in the sense of being perpetuated in one particular race or country. We have the sad advantage of being able to contemplate it in every age of the world, in every condition of severity, and in contact with every form of civilization. We ought, by this time, to be able to comprehend it. From this point of view I have two statements to make, both of which I fear may appear to you inaccurate. The first is, that nothing concerning the structure of human society is more clearly established by the entire career of man on this earth, than that, in some form or other, the social subjugation of one part of every highly developed community to another part of it,—that is, servitude in some form or other, is absolutely inevitable; just as much so as the existence of crime, or want, or sorrow. Let us bewail this as a badge of our fallen condition; let us seek its constant amelioration, as one of our clearest duties; but let us respect truth, and justice, and honor, and good faith. In all our attempts. The second statement I have to make is, that the general condition of negro slavery in America, so far from being particularly direful and loathsome, as you represent it to be, is truly, and indeed of necessity, in all respects mitigated and regulated after the prevailing spirit of our Puritanical civilization, and is gradually assuming a more equitable position, as the power of the Gospel gradually extends its influence, and as the Slave States gradually settle into the conviction that their duty obliges them to accept this institution as a permanent part of their social system. I do not myself believe that servitude in this particular form is, as an original question, either necessary or desirable; and I am well convinced that in many of our Slave States it might be gradually abolished, with great advantage; while in all of them it might be still further ameliorated, without regard to the question of its ultimate solution. Nor is it my opinion, that the permanent continuance of this servitude, in its present form, is possible,—though its endurance may be protracted, and the methods of its termination extremely diversified, over the immense area covered by it. Your duty and mine, Sir, as American philanthropists, each in his own sphere, is to accept this great problem as we find it, and, by all the means in our power, assist its final outworking, in a manner most compatible with the interests of humanity, with the true progress and glory of our country, and with those internal principles of nature and of Providence which our puny efforts may in some degree assist, but are wholly impotent to control.

There is an aspect of this whole question of Negro Slavery in America, extremely broad, and which you do not seem to have examined. It is not merely a question of Slavery and the negro population on this continent; nor yet merely a question of bloodshed and conquest of your North against our South. It is a question affecting all of the black race throughout the earth, and all those vast interests of the whole earth, which the final destiny of that immense race involves. As yet, the black race has never had a nationality. As yet, there has never been a civilized State within the tropics. A hundred millions of the human race, and nearly a fourth part of the earth's habitable surface, around its very centre, await the issue of this question of Negro Slavery in America, and must be influenced greatly, if not controllingly, by it. Rest assured, Mr. SUMNER, whatever dignity you may persuade yourself to ascribe to your Anti-Slavery Enterprise, and to your stirring speech at Niblo's Theatre—nay, even to your Faneuil Hall eloquence, and your Massachusetts agitations over some fugitive slave—there is an eternal logic in events, and there is an awful majesty in the sublime course of Providence, in the face of which posterity will say that men endowed like you ought to have been ashamed to participate in such insane, fantastic, and ignoble revels!

However difficult the question of human servitude may be to solve, after Slavery has been fully established in the bosom of a commonwealth, or however men may differ as to the moral aspect of the actual questions now agitating the minds of our countrymen so deeply; it seems to me, that as a mere topic of National politics and National legislation, the whole question of American Slavery is one environed by no other difficulties, but such as have been created by our own evil passions. So far as the powers of the National Government are concerned, has not Massachusetts the unquestionable right to create Slavery in her bosom—if she sees fit to do so,—and Louisiana to abolish it in hers, if she thinks proper? And is not this true of every State? What need then is there, in all soberness, for frantic contentions about Territorial settlements, which, in their own nature, can be only temporary? Suppose Missouri should abolish Slavery? Suppose Illinois should create it? Suppose Kansas should decide the question, first one way, and then the other? Moreover, what essential difference does it make, whether it is upon a basis of fifteen Slave States, or sixteen Slave States, that the great problem of our national destiny is to be worked out? And as to its true bearing on the infinite mission of our country, what consequence can a rational mind attach to the temporary result of a fierce conflict for supremacy between madmen in one of our Territories west of the Missouri River? What odds does it make, any way, as a national question, whether there are three millions of slaves, or three millions and a fraction over—whether six, or ten, or a hundred slaves, more or less, escape or are reclaimed? The power of the General Government over the whole subject is so extremely limited, and transient, and incidental, as compared with the absolute power of the States themselves; the good that can be done by the exercise of the powers actually possessed by Congress, is comparatively so slight and uncertain, and the danger which is obviously incurred is so real and deplorable; the condition in which the nation stands with reference to the whole subject is so distinct and so peculiar; that, I must confess, it has always appeared to me unspeakably surprising that any national party, and especially any one at the North, should be found capable of permanent organization in connection with such topics. Any honest, moderate, patriotic, consistent exercise of the powers of the General Government over the question of Slavery, could hardly have failed to satisfy the nation to the end, as it satisfied it during its early and most glorious period. Whatever may have been the sins or follies of Southern statesmen, or the Southern people, it would be hard to produce an example at once more flagrant, insulting and unjust than the discourse which suggested these remarks.

After all, I cannot persuade myself that God will allow us to degrade ourselves so utterly as to break up this glorious confederacy on such a question as this. I do not allow myself to believe that the mass of the American people are so utterly destitute of the sublime instinct of their country's mission among the Nations. Civil war is not a remedy; it is the most direful of all diseases. National strength, in a day like ours, and to freemen, is not so much a glory as it is a necessity—the grand necessity of their liberty and independence. As to Slavery, it is a question about which men may differ, according to the necessity of their condition and the point of view from which they consider it. But the cordial and indissoluble Union of these States is a matter concerning which no American who has a true heart in his bosom can possibly have but one opinion—one purpose. If there be one political duty common to us all, and transcendently clear and binding, it is that we should visit with immediate and condign punishment every party and every public man who is not loyal to the Union and the Constitution.

Your fellow-citizen and obedient servant,

R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

BRŒDALBANE, Ky., June 11, 1855.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Very few cases came before the Magistrates yesterday. The Courts generally wore a dull appearance. At the Tombs there were nine committals for intoxication, and several committed for examination; at Essex twelve, and at Jefferson there were six. The total arrests yesterday in the entire City were probably about thirty.

At a meeting of the Liquor Dealers, held in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening, over $10,000 was contributed to the establishment of the proposed Anti-Maine Law paper.

THE TOMBS.

Before Justice Connolly.

HIS FIRST EXPERIENCE IN AMERICA.

A Scotchman named Thomas Harty, who arrived in this country on Monday night, was the first person brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday morning. He thought he would not like to be naturalized, if they treated people in this way. He came from "the land of cakes" and "the land of Burns,"—came as he thought to "the land of liberty." He would ask his "brither Scots" if this was the way to treat a Scotchman, whose ancestors had "wi' WALLACE bled," and who had left their bones on the fields of Bannockburn and Culloden, fighting against the English. Was it the way to treat a magnanimous Scot? He was just landed. He came from the land of whisky, celebrated by the immortal Christopher North in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," and other works. He had been weeks on the sea, drinking bad water, and pining after good land. Arrived at this port, he naturally plunged into whisky, and he had never tasted such bad whisky. The Judge could hear his prattle no longer, but asked him for $10. "Dollars," said the Scotchman, "and what is dollars?" "Two British sovereigns will do as well," urged the Judge. But Sawney had as many dollars as sovereigns, and as many sovereigns as dollars, and being unable to pay either, he went to prison for ten days. That was his way of beginning to see the elephant.

SHE GOT IT FROM HER COUSIN.

Mary Brack, a dweller at No. 56 Washington-street, was charged with the crime of intoxication. She pleaded guilty, but said her cousin brought the liquor to the house, and she didn't know where he got it. Fined $10; unable to pay and committed for ten days.

FRAIL CATHARINE.

Catharine Welsh, a sojourner at No. 71 Washington-street, confessed to frailty. She drank liquor on Monday, being thirsty. She was indeed a frail creature—a mere piece of human crockery, that must be flawed by contact with the hard bats of human temptation. At No. 71 Washington-street, where she lived, a woman sold bad brandy, inferior rum, disreputable whisky, and, if possible, worse ale. Catharine, advancing to that bar, drank. Catharine, retreating from that bar, staggered. Catharine, ascending to the sidewalk, fell. Catharine, lying on the sidewalk, was seen by a policeman. Catharine, seen by a policeman, was removed to a cell. Catharine, removed to a cell, was yesterday taken before the Justice: and that was the House which Jack built. Fined $10; unable to pay and committed for ten days.

RUN BY STEAMER.

William Bullet, a dweller at the corner of Vestry and Greenwich streets, confessed that he drank liquor yesterday with some friends, but where they got it he did not find number. Unable to pay the fine, and committed for ten days.

Louis Meris also drank liquor on Monday, but didn't know where it came from. Committed.

GOT DRUNK PRIVATELY.

Edward Reilly, of No. 207 Thirty-sixth-street, drank at the bar on Monday at a friend's house, but did not drink at a public house. He never does, having an average of tippling. Unable to pay the fine, and committed for ten days.

BEWARE OF BLIND FIDDLERS.

Henry Champion, of the smack C. S. Howard, lying at Coenties-slip, fell into liquor on Monday night at the "Blind Fiddler's," in Water-street. He was sorry for it, but he was always friendly to violinists from a child, and was moved for his benevolence towards blind men. He wouldn't do so any more. Fined, but unable to pay. Committed for ten days.

GALLIVANTING.

Walter Davison, of No. 497 Greenwich-street, confessed that he drank liquor—more shame for him—but could not tell where he got it. Blissful forgetfulness. Unable to pay the fine, and was committed for ten days.

Here Judge CONNOLLY, having done his duty to the public, went out of Court. The Bench was vacated exactly twenty-seven minutes, when Judge WELSH appeared.

Before Judge Welsh.

STAGGERING, BLIND DRUNK.

Patrick Brady, the apalpeen that he is, was found yesterday morning in Chatham-street, in a blindly drunken state, by policeman Healy. Pat wanted to know if he could speak. The Judge said he could. Pat then hiccupped out that a soberer man than himself never lived. Sure and he was walking along as straight as a man could whip a top, and not speaking to man, mortal or child. Committed until sober enough to be examined.

OH DOLLY, DOLLY!

Policeman Monot, of the Sixth Patrol, found Dolly Carren in Bayard-street, sitting down, in a state of overwhelming intoxication. She had an infant in her arms, which she was badly beating. Wicked Dolly. Committed until sober enough to answer.

The usual cases of assault and battery, petty larceny, vagrancy, destitution, abandonment, beating wives, attempts to stab, &c., &c.,—the daily tragedies of a great city—were examined and dealt with.

DRANK WHERE WORRED.

Patrick Sarsfield, No. 596 Grand street, drank brandy where he works, in Greenwich-street; also drank in Fulton-street.

John Sullivan, No. 195 Mott-street, drank beer in his own house, and drank a glass of brandy corner of Crosby and Spring streets.

A DEAD-HEAD.

Gilbert Levy, No. 131 Eleventh-street, drank some beer in McCarty's, in Mott-street near Prince. She keeps a liquor store; did not pay for any liquor there.

A CHURCH EXCURSION.

Peter Devroom, No 188 Division-street, drank brandy and porter on board of an excursion-boat to Washington Grove. It was a Church excursion, don't know the name of the boat.

PEPPERMINT CORDIAL.

Edward McSherry, No. 5 Hester-street, drank peppermint cordial at Montgomery Hall, in Prince-street; don't know who keeps the place, don't know how many glasses he drank; paid for it; there was a party there for a young man who was going to the Old Country.

AT A PARTY.

John Haly, no residence, drank beer in Harmony Hall, Prince-street; there was a party there.

Henry Abbie, No. 73 Chatham-street, drank wine and beer in Chatham-street, don't know where else he drank.

John Caffee, No. 66 Lewis street, drank a glass of brandy in Water-street, don't know where he drank the rest.

WAS GOING TO TREAT HER FRIENDS.

Mary Roach, No. 119 Twelfth-street, had been married twenty-nine years; was never in a prison before; had a pint of wine before from the Distillery in Fifteenth-street, as she expected her friends from Brooklyn and wanted to treat them; had the bowl complaint, and her husband, who has another wife, had her arrested and taken out of the house.

WERE TREATED.

Owen McMahon, No. 261 East Thirteenth-street, and James McCudmon, No. 433 First-street, were treated by some friends on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fourth-street, drank beer, no other kind of liquor, and did not pay for it.

NEVER WAS DRUNK BEFORE.

James Intes, Gramercy Park House, had never been drunk before last night; the officer says he was drunk; all he had was two glasses of beer, which he got at the house.

A LAW CASE.

Teddy Rooney, Macomb's Dam, came from the country to attend to a lawsuit against a man who owed him $250; gave it to lawyer Buckley; after that, he met a few friends and drank a little; did not mean with any one; got intoxicated into it; drank brandy, beer and brandy on the corner of Twenty-first-street and First-avenue—don't know his name; was a little oblivious, and cannot tell how often he did drink.

WAS SICK.

Jacob Hides, Sixty-eighth-street and Bloomingdale, was not drunk, but sick; only drank a small glass of beer the whole day; ate nothing, and got sick; could walk well enough when arrested; drank lager at a place in Ninth-avenue and Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; drank nothing else.

NOT OUT OF THE WAY.

Joseph Nelson, No. 25 Clark-street, drank one glass of liquor yesterday; nothing to make him out of the way. Drank beer in Prince-street, rear of Houston; don't know the man's name. Met a friend in the street, and went in and had a glass together. Is not in the habit of getting intoxicated. If he met a friend, he would go in and get a glass of liquor.

ESSEX MARKET.

Jane Hubbard, No. 119 Baxter street, drank something in her own house; it was brandy and beer, mixed. A woman gave it to her. She got some other liquor outside, but she don't know where.

AT A NEIGHBOR'S.

Mary Briggs, No. 141 Cherry-street, drank a glass of beer at a neighbor's.

George Scelnick, No. 236 Second-street, drank brandy. Don't know where. It was in Sheriff-street or Willett-street.

Patrick Hickey, No. 85 Forsyth-street, came from West Farms. Drank liquor at Lang's, in Forsyth-street. Also drank in Hamilton-street and other places.

Liquor Law in Brooklyn.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The case of *James Ainsley* vs. *Enoch Jacobs Justice of the Peace; Hon. George Hall, Mayor, and J. Hunt, Assistant Captain of the Fifth District Police*, who were sued, a few days ago, on a summons issued by Justice Palmer, on the alleged complaint of James Ainsley, who charges the above-mentioned gentlemen with seizing and, as is alleged, illegally holding his property, which consists of liquors, and was seized upon a warrant issued by Justice Jacobs, on the affidavit of persons who testified that they had purchased liquor at the plaintiff's place since the 4th of July, was called up yesterday before Justice Palmer.

N. P. O'Brien, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff; J. W. Winslow, Esq., Assistant Corporation Counsel, appeared for Mayor Hall and Capt. Hunt.

William Richards, Esq., appeared for Justice Jacobs.

Mr. Winslow raised an objection that Justice Palmer had no jurisdiction in the matter, and asked the discharge of the defendants, which was overruled by the Court.

The case was then adjourned till the 2d of August next.

DRUNKENNESS.

Ann Malone, Catharine Colly and Louisa Swarts, were brought before Alderman Mares yesterday morning charged with being drunk and disorderly. They were sent to the Penitentiary for three months each.

Thomas Forster was brought before Justice Jacobs for being drunk, but could not tell where he had got his liquor. Fined $10.

Before Justice Smith.

Henry Begner, Henry Victor, and Jonas Sanford, were brought up on the charge of being drunk, but neither of them knew where they had obtained their liquor. They were fined $10 each, and in default of payment were committed.

Before Justice Slackly.

George Rich thinks he was a little tight; lives in Degraw-street; drank brandy in New-York, but did not know where. Fined $10.

John Weichel lives in Brooklyn; drank brandy in New-York; thinks it was in Twenty-seventh-street; must have drank four or five times, and thinks it was brandy. Fined $10.

James Henry lives in Albany; not acquainted in Brooklyn; an entire stranger here; knows he drank, but could not tell for the life of him where. Always drinks brandy. Fined $10.

CITY COURT.

Before Judge Culver.

The People vs. *Edward Neville, Proprietor of the Kings County Hotel*, charged with selling liquor without license between the second Tuesday of May and the 4th of July. The defendant not appearing, and the sureties not being present, his recognizances were declared forfeited, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

The Court was then adjourned till September next.

The Country.

PERSECUTION OF CARSON LEAGUE MEN.

Last Saturday night, says the Binghamton *Press*, July 23, our village was deeply disgraced and our citizens outraged by acts of malicious injury, which promptly call for the most marked rebuke and punishment. The private residences of Messrs. H. E. Pratt, A. Olds, C. Scott and L. Brainard, were disfigured and injured, the fronts of the houses, fences, &c., besmeared with tar and a liquid resembling ink, and the beautiful and valuable trees in front of the houses girdled, so as probably to destroy them. It appears also that the premises of Dr. Hand were visited for a like fiendish purpose, but his large dog on the front stoop warned the depredators that "discretion was the better part of valor."

We learn that Mrs. H. overheard one boy telling another that he heard a man say that they intended to serve Dr. Hand the same way, but were afraid of his dog. The fronts of the stores of Messrs. Pratt and Scott were also disfigured by ink, &c. The persons whose property has been thus trespassed upon are supposed to be prominent members of the Carson League, and conspicuously active in complaining of violations of the Prohibitory law, and enforcing its observance.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Joseph Walker Investigation.

The Special Committee on the *Joseph Walker* case held a short session yesterday at 1 o'clock.

DANIEL D. CONOVER, President of the Board of Councilmen and one of the Commissioners of Public Health, was sworn, and testified in substance that notice having been served upon him to attend a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Public Health on the 5th of May last.

Alderman HOWARD testified that he was "not around" at the Aldermanic refreshment at Mr. JONES' expense as alleged.

Mr. HARVEY LOOMIS, merchant of South-street, gave it as his opinion that the *Joseph Walker*, as she lay at the foot of Dover-street, could not by any possibility prove detrimental to public health. She was only an obstruction to commerce.

Nothing further of public interest was elicited.

The Corporation Counsel's Appeal.

In relation to the appeal of the Corporation Counsel in the judgment recently rendered against the Mayor and Commonalty, by Judge GREEN, of the First Judicial District, in favor of WM. H. CANNIFF, Esq., for his salary as Clerk of the Second District Police Court, we should have stated that the appellant gave *three* sureties instead of *two*. They were as follows: FERNANDO WOOD, BARNABAS W. OSBORNE and WM. M. TWEED.

Hon. Judge GREEN will make his return in the course of a few days, in order to afford the plaintiff an opportunity to obtain a decision from the Common Pleas Judges at an early day. The law in the matter seems to be clear, and *only* such clerks, as were appointed *under the provisions of the statute* are legally entitled to their places and the salary.

Nine-tenths Fireproof.

Houses in New-York are builded to be burned, and woe to the architect or owner who fails to provide the kindling-wood. The builders of the fine marble (front) building which occupies the site of the late Tripler Hall have not failed to make ample provision of this sort in a heavy wooden cornice. Without that cornice, the new Metropolitan Theatre might be doomed to grow old and stained, and be pointed at twenty years hence as a relic of an old-fashioned and used-up generation. But now we seem to see it already in ashes again, and a handsome insurance policy paid over to the proprietors, and the end of all Nineteenth Century buildings attained. The wooden cornice will doubtless do the job. As ACHILLES had a vulnerable heel, so every fireproof building in our day has a wooden cornice to bring it within the proper circle of the combustibles, and make it fair matter to tempt incendiaries with.

A Phœnix or a Goose?

Over the door of the Metropolitan Theatre there is a beautiful representation of a golden goose, just rising from her nest among the bulrushes. The artist has succeeded to admiration in chiseling the clump of rushes, and we do not recollect ever to have seen a more spirited goose carved either in gold or wood. While we were admiring it last night, as we often have before, a very respectable gentleman—evidently from the country—touched our elbow. "Very fine piece of sculpture," said he. Assenting, we asked him, slyly, if he could tell us what it meant? "Oh, yes," said he; "it is the Phœnix rising from the ashes; the bulrushes are the flames, and the goose is the Phœnix." We did not correct him. We envied him his poetical temperament, indeed.

Thieves in Mr. Newton's House.

Early yesterday morning the residence of Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, the steamboat proprietor No. 20 Market-street, was entered by burglars. The house has been closed for several weeks, and Mr. NEWTON's family are passing the Summer in the vicinity of Fort Washington. Officer MCCONNELL, of the Seventh Ward Police, was patroling his beat, and passed the house just as the thieves got in. He caught the thieves, who gave their names as CHARLES HALLESEN and DIEDRICH WILLIAMS, and took them in custody.

Fall of Buildings.

There are only two new falls to note,—times are dull. While some workmen were busy at work on the building No. 56 East Broadway, the props gave way and the walls fell in, covering up in the ruins several workmen. Help was procured and those buried in the ruins were released from their dangerous situation. Two men were taken out in a seriously bruised condition. WM. WHITE, a carpenter, was taken to the Hospital, and is not expected to live. A laborer named JOHN EDGAR, was also taken from the ruins seriously hurt. The injuries received by the other workmen were of no consequence.

The rear wall of a new building, Nos. 16 and 18 Park-place, tumbled down at 5½ P. M. yesterday. Nobody was hurt, but the damage of property is some $1,500. The mortar used seems to have been about as useful as putty would have been. There should be an ordinance compelling all the houses on a block to be put up simultaneously—few of them can stand alone. When the wind blows on the weak side they stand very well, but if there is a dead calm for a day they topple down. The Mayor should have a lot of leather medals struck for the reward of some of our rapid builders.

Steamboats for Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The communication in Monday's T

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1855.

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For the Consideration of the Richmond Enquirer.

The prominent point of distinction between the morals and the manners of the North and South may nearly all be traced to the existence of Slavery in the one section, and its absence in the other. The cavaliers who emigrated to Virginia, and the Puritans who planted themselves in New-England, may be regarded as presenting the most marked dissimilarities of character of the whole bulk of those who first populated America. And yet between those two parties there were no permanent and enduring differences, such as are engraved by race and language, or even religion. Transient causes had divided them in England, and they would inevitably have mingled in a homogeneous body had not the accidental institution of Slavery deepened and confirmed their differences.

At the North society and civilization, the object of the former and the aim of the latter, under the influences of the spirit of freedom, have come to be regarded as consisting in the highest welfare of the whole people, in the development of the idea of the brotherhood of the race, in high convictions, generous purposes, deep devotedness,—in short, in the enlightenment and elevation of the human mind.

At the South, on the contrary, under the influence of different institutions, society and civilization are deemed to be charged with a different duty.

The civilization of the South, in some respects, may be justly said to be on a par only with the civilization of Europe in the first century of the Christian Era.

Consequently, while at the North the most ardent aspiration is for progress, social amelioration, and especially for liberty at all costs, and at every hazard, at the South the ambition of the ruling classes is simply to preserve their present franchises and intelligences, and their present usurped rights over a less favored race. If they can preserve order in society, they readily renounce all generous thoughts of righting oppressions.

They regulate all the affairs of life with a jealous minuteness, discourage innovations, and find their best hopes realized when they are able to say that, although they do not improve, yet they do not decline. Thus, they vainly endeavor to alter one of the first laws of nature, which urges us to progress—if not toward the heights before, then to the marshes behind us—and reduce to stagnation the sea of Society.

Again, Northern society finds its best defence in the intelligence and virtue of the masses of the people, while Southern society depends upon the energy and sagacity of an oligarchical body, and dreads above all other dangers that of the approach of knowledge to its brutalized masses. The order of which they boast is the order dependent upon ignorance and inconsistent with intelligence.

We say it without vanity on the one hand, or fear of sarcasm on the other: there is an extraordinary activity of the human mind, a rapid and energetic flux and reflux of ideas at the North, which evinces a superior general intellectuality of the Northern people. How, indeed, could it be otherwise, when some three millions of the Southern people never produce an idea, never are guilty of a thought above the picking of cotton and the planting of tobacco and rice! Is it any credit to such a population that they never indulge in any of the visionary dreams of modern reformers or religionists? We think not. He would be an extraordinary person, even at the South, who would prefer the condition of plantation Pompey to that of spirit-rapping Davis.

So every institution, the most sacred, is viewed at the South with reference to its influence upon that Juggernaut of parties, "the peculiar institution."

The Northern man battles earnestly for the Christian religion because he deems it the noblest and most efficient agent for the accomplishment of the first wish of his heart—the moral regeneration of the race.

The Southern man, too, is the friend of Christianity. But why? Let the truth be spoken. Because it is a most admirable police agent. "Onesimus, return to your master," is shouted from the Southern pulpit, and the reigning classes welcome a religion whose shout is so friendly to their imagined interests.

What is society achieving, unless it be active, enterprising, eager and acquisitive, in the domain of material as well as of moral interests! And yet so satisfied is the South with its drowsy and sluggish condition, that it rebukes the North for its enterprise, and rejoices that yellow fever deters the foreign emigrant from approaching its shores.

Even opinion, which is free under despotic governments for the most part, is shackled at the South, and compelled to move within a determined circle. The writer and the thinker must, on those subjects of the first interest to man, utter the Southern shibboleth or keep silence.

At the North there is a restless disposition, there is an unbounded desire for material advancement. But it is consistent with the order and peace of society. Its fruits are the magnificent States of the West, the free States of the East.

At the South there is order, but it is at the expense of ignorance; there is peace, but it is at the expense of oppression.

Past, Present and Future History of Australia.

The Southern Cross is rising in the Pacific, and it requires no wonderful prophetic power to foresee that a great destiny and a wide empire will alike give to it, and receive from it, another balancing power among the nations of the earth.

The future historian of Australia will mark the 6th May, 1851, and illustrate that date with all the force its accumulated benefits shall have conferred on him, as that on which the mission of his country was indicated, its strength awakened, and a fresh, throbbing purpose given to the obscure colonists of that remote convict settlement. On that 6th of May, the world was first informed that the secret of power and empire was discovered in the bosom of Ophir, near Bathurst. The excitement consequent on such announcement equaled that created by the discovery of gold in California. Almost immediately four thousand adventurers were at Ophir. In New South Wales and the Province of Victoria other gold fields were discovered by the awakened energy growing from the gold mania; and ere two months had elapsed a complete revolution was effected in the towns, spread to the agricultural districts, and more or less embraced the entire colony, from the arrivals of the "yellow earth" at Sydney, Melbourne and Geelong. Its arrival was the signal for the departure of crowds of the inhabitants, and a total disruption of the population ensued. The news went over to the mother country, and in the first year of the discovery 272 ships bearing 21,532 passengers fled to the new El Dorado. In 1852, 568 ships with 87,881 persons left, and in 1853 the number more than doubled, 1,201 ships and a comparative increase of passengers having left the British Islands. In 1854 the emigration, according to the Melbourne *Argus*, was at the rate of 1,000 per week. From the United States, Germany and China a great emigration also took place. A report of a Hamburg society in 1852 gives the statistics of the German population, as follows:

New South Wales	13,500
South Australia	8,000
Victoria	1,320
Total	22,820

The character of the German emigration may be seen from the report of the Berlin Emigration Society, which states that out of 6,000 persons who in 1852 sought advice from the Society, 4,444 of the number were possessed of property amounting in the aggregate to 977,635 thalers. The growth of the Colony may be estimated from the facts stated by the Melbourne *Argus* of March 25, 1854, which gave the population of Victoria at that period as 250,000, it being early in '51 only 77,000. By the parliamentary returns the following exports from Great Britain to the Colony are given:

1851	£2 807,356
1852	4 222,205
1853	14.506,532

And the *Argus* of the date quoted furnishes the annexed table of imports into the province of Victoria for the year 1853:

Great Britain	£8,298,226
West Indies, (British)	14 973
North America (British)	13.560
Other British Colonies	5,036.311
United States of America	1,668,806
Foreign States	820,961
Total	£15,842,637

These few facts may indicate the strength, wealth and character marshaling around the Southern constellation.

Late accounts continue the golden story with as much energy, interest and enthusiasm as the most implicit believer in the marvels of the Arabian Tales could desire. In every sense the interest attaching to the Colony increases and commands the attention of statesmen. Any speculation as to its future can only take one view, and that embracing the provinces of Australia under a united and native Government. The Melbourne *Argus* of March 10 says:

"The original conjecture as to the geographical extent of the auriferous territory continues to receive daily confirmation. From Lake Omeo, on the eastern side of the Colony, to the Portland District, on the west, the yellow patches which used to indicate the golden localities on the map, are now becoming a continuous line."

Advices touching the quartz ranges report them as equaling, if not surpassing in wealth, the extent of alluvial deposits set down as "unlimited." Owing to the enormous wealth which continues to crown the labor at the gold regions, the Colony is redeemed from the monetary crisis, considered inevitable from the extravagant speculations in land and the sinking of ready money in building operations. The sudden increase of population inspired all classes with a building mania. Land was bought and houses built sufficient to furnish accommodation for the probable increase of the population for five years to come. As a matter of consequence, a great portion were unused, and the outlay was beyond redemption. Property became depreciated, down went rents, lands, houses. An immense amount of money (owing to the heavy prices of labor and material) sunk, and very slim returns, united to appal the community. Destruction seemed hovering around, when renewed action at the mines, and the still opening and widening streams of gold, filled up the despairing veins of the commercial and speculating power.

In Melbourne business was at a standstill, and the prospect of employment for emigrants very poor; insolvencies and defalcations are frequent, and even old settlers find it difficult to maintain themselves. These deliaquencies, amid so much wealth, are the natural consequences of land speculations on the one hand and the exportation of money on the other. There was not sufficient left for the actual uses of the community.

At the worst, however, the Melbourne *Age* considers these misfortunes as transitory, and exults in the reports which prove that Australia is the "first gold country of the world."

As a preliminary to that future which all must see for the Colony, the mother country, though her officials had been displaying at once her strength and weakness by a series of State trials against the parties arrested last December at Ballarat, for the conflict between the people and the military. The people of Melbourne, through the press, public meetings, and memorials, desired an "amnesty for political purposes, on the ground that however mistaken and criminal may have been the proceedings of the people at Ballarat, they were goaded to rebellion by misrule; and that, whatever criminality they had been guilty of, had been more than expiated by the carnage before which so many of their number had fallen." The Lieutenant-Governor appointed a Commission of Inquiry, and pledged himself to carry out their recommendations. The Commission fulfilled its duties and urged the liberation of the State prisoners on grounds of sound policy and political justice. The Lieutenant-Governor rejected the advice, and thus broke faith with the people.

The trials commenced on a day auspicious in the annals of Liberty, the 22d of February, the birthday of WASHINGTON. Such coincidences are strange, and to some minds have a serious importance. The finale might somewhat justify such speculation in this case. Innumerable witnesses were produced proving that the "rebels" expressed a determination to resist the license tax; that they were present when such licenses were burned; were drilled in military companies, and were found in arms within a stockade, from which shots were fired upon the soldiery; yet the authorities could not find a Jury to convict the prisoners,—a fact appreciated by the attending crowds, who lustily cheered the prisoners and Jury on the acquittal. Thus the first desire of the Colonial Government to prove the existence of a conspiracy against the "style, title and royal dignity" of the Queen, and having the intention to subvert her throne, so far as it extends to the colony, was met with the applause and sanction of the Colonists. The Governor has likewise been called upon, says the *Age*, "by judicious men, immediately to proclaim our Constitution, without tarrying for the deliberations of Parliament, or the consent of the Queen."

The British Government have not been without warnings—if, indeed, they have been so blind as to need any—touching the fate of Australia. More than fifty years ago, SYDNEY SMITH, in the *Edinburg Review*, sneered at the foolish belief that the "Colony of Botany Bay" would unite the moral and commercial interests of Great Britain. If at that period it was "too distant to be long governed or well-defended," at this day the distance, though somewhat lessened by steam, presents less capacity for defence, save by the people and for their own account; and if the following passage from the speculations of that acute, satirical and large-hearted writer, printed in 1803, had a prophetic interest in his day, how much more has it now, when the "young cub" shows signs of arriving at "years of discretion?" He says:

"It may be a very curious consideration, to reflect what we are to do with this colony when it comes to years of discretion. Are we to spend another hundred millions of money in discovering its strength, and to bumble ourselves again before a fresh set of Washingtons and Franklins? The moment after we have suffered such serious mischief from the escape of the old tiger, we are breeding up a young cub, whom we cannot render less ferocious, or more secure. If we are gradually to manumit the colony, as it is more and more capable of protecting itself, the degrees of emancipation, and the periods at which they are to take place, will be judged of very differently by the two nations. But we confess ourselves not to be so sanguine as to suppose, that a spirited and commercial people would, in spite of the example of America, ever consent to abandon their sovereignty over an important colony, without a struggle. Endless blood and treasure will be exhausted to support a tax on kangaroos' skins; faithful commons will go on voting fresh supplies to support a *just and necessary* war; and Newgate, then become a quarter of the world, will evince a heroism, not unworthy of the great characters by whom she was originally peopled."

Remote from the "mother country," with the daring which that remoteness aids and cannot check; with a magnificent country to inspire and great resources to sustain; with gold instead of kangaroos' skins a staple product; with a hardy, picked, adventurous population from England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States and Germany; with the freedom of opinion growing from such communion, and the fraternal feelings necessary to the common success; with the natural ambition of human nature on the one hand, and license taxes, military punishments and petty annoyances of Great Britain on the other; with the prospect and power to make a great country for themselves, or a great colony for England, it is not difficult to see what the future of Australia may be. England may follow the old routine, as SIDNEY SMITH indicates: she may go to war with the young cub, the commons may vote supplies; but she will also meet, if not Washingtons and Franklins, men who appreciate their lives, and will imitate them sufficiently well for the purposes they have in hand.

The Joseph Walker.

The Aldermanic Examinations in the *Joseph Walker* affair are full of instructive lessons for the people. To make use of a very common expression, they open rich, and, if not calculated quite to elevate the characters of the present Board of Aldermen, the examination may very likely lead to the elevation of a different class of men to Aldermanic offices. The members of the Board appear to have gone "bobbing around," in a manner not at all consistent with incorruptible public servants, bobbing, not only for small bribes, but for chicken and champagne, articles which might, perhaps, be served to them at the public expense, as in the old manner, cheaper in the end, than to have them obtained in exchange for Corporation jobs. The truth of the *Joseph Walker* contract is buried up under an avalanche of testimony, like a needle in a hay stack; it would be a great comfort to the public if every one of the parties would but give his sentiments and his facts in the direct and off-hand manner of Alderman HERRICK, who declared, with commendable honesty, that he would knock any article in his paper into *pi* for the consideration of $500, and keep silent as to any abuse for ever for that magnificent sum. The *Walker* affair is, at present, in a highly interesting condition, but we shall wait for further developments before we give our opinion on the subject. In the meanwhile the Aldermen are "bobbing around" in a very remarkable manner.

The Slavery Question—Letter from Dr. Breckinridge to Mr. Sumner.

In another column of this morning's TIMES, we publish an able and interesting letter from the Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE to Senator SUMNER, in reply to the Address of the latter upon Slavery, delivered in this City a few weeks since. We publish the Letter, not only on account of its marked ability and interest, and the high reputation of its Author, but because we deem it highly important that reflecting men at the North should have an opportunity of learning how this question is regarded by the best, and most cultivated and most conscientious persons of the South. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE has long been known to both sections of the country, as an able, zealous and eloquent clergyman, and his views of this great question cannot fail to be read with interest.

We are not called upon to take any part in the controversy to which this letter relates, nor is it our purpose to comment at all—for the present at least—upon its positions. It will not escape notice that the Doctor makes sundry assumptions in regard to the purpose of the Free States, which would not be conceded, and without which his argument loses much of its force. We do not believe that there is any general disposition on the part of the people of the North, to interfere with Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. Any such interference would undoubtedly provoke,—and would probably justify,—such an armed resistance as Dr. B. affirms the South would offer. But the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories,—the exclusion of a new State from the Union on account of Slavery,—the modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, or the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, would *not* warrant any such resistance, nor does the purpose to effect these objects warrant the *threats* of resistance to which the South so constantly and offensively resorts.

It is quite true, as the Doctor urges, that the power of the National Government over Slavery is very small, compared with that of the separate States; and that, upon the broad and extended view of the subject which he presents, it matters little whether Slavery goes into Kansas or not. But why should the whole force of this argument be turned against the North? Is it not just as valid, and just as cogent, against the desperate, reckless and violent means taken by the South to *force* Slavery into Kansas, as it is against the North for endeavoring to keep it out?

But we have no disposition to criticize the Letter further at present. Mr. SUMNER will probably deem it worthy his attention, and may see fit to publish a reply. Meantime we are confident it will be read with interest, even by those who may differ most widely in opinion from the distinguished author.

Soldiership and Generalship.

"The Russian Army," says a cotemporary, "is a machine; while that of the Allies is a vast, living being, instinct with courage and patriotism." Of such machinery, however, it is most prudent to keep out of the way. Directed by engineers of the utmost science and skill, leveled with deadly accuracy at the sentient object of its activity, the machines, like SPENSER'S "Iron Man," may batter chivalry itself to the earth. It was in vast masses of men, under thorough control, that NAPOLEON, the great military genius of the age, reposed all confidence. Such is the Russian army; such—the conflict of June 18 showed it—is not the army of the Allies. Courage and patriotism are less useful as battering rams, than for some other applications. They cannot overthrow stupendous bastions, or dislodge sharp-shooters from battlements eighty feet in the air. For gallantry and recklessness, the British army never more nobly distinguished itself than in that last action; it even surpassed the French, and pressed forward, when that nation faltered and refused to waste its lives at the bidding of imprudent officers. With proper commanders either French or British armies are a match for any troops in the world. History has proved it. It has also proved that without the advantage of wise and scientific leadership—such as rank and file have thorough confidence in—the troops of neither nation have any decided advantage over others.

As a rule, England in the conduct of civilized, or scientific warfare, where its adversary has been a tolerably fair player at the game, has not been successful in foreign military expeditions. Its ill success has, in all cases, however, been due to the niggardly and short-sighted policy of the ministry at home, or to its selection of officers for command abroad. In modern times, Cadiz, Rochelle, L'Orient, Fontenoy, Carthagena, Monongahela, Saratoga, Yorktown, Walcheren, Cornuna, have only the trophies of MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON as offsets—trophies earned by extraordinary talent, with armies half foreign in composition, and in spite of injudicious ministerial management. There have been East Indian triumphs, but VAUHAN and COHORN are not authority for such warfare; and those may be heroes there, who have come halting off from less important but more artificial contests in the West. The Lord CORNWALLIS, who compelled the proud Sultan TIPPOO SAIB to terms at Seringapatam, his capital, thereby establishing British supremacy in India, was the one who had previously surrendered his sword at Yorktown. At present, the British army has everything but a leader. Last year it had a leader, and nothing else.

The troops of the Czar, on the contrary, are admirably officered. It has been found that their proper place is not the field, but the fortress. The machine works more efficiently in the shelter of stone walls,—hence the ruinous conflicts with the Turks on the Danube, and the allies at the Alma, have been abandoned, and the quarrel staked on conditions with which masons and miners have more to do than torrents of men, such as Russia is as ready as ever to pour out. Never, say all the military critics of Europe, never has the art of defensive engineering been more triumphantly effective than at Sebastopol. They believe the difficulties it has created to be unconquerable by the greatest bodies of men that may be brought to bear upon them. It is a war upon matter; matter unsusceptible of wound, but pregnant with the means of destruction. This state of things is attributable to the scientific ability of the Russian officers, whose generalship has nowhere in the whole contest lain open to censure, unless in the unaccountable defencelessness of the Sea of Azoff. The Allies are in want of officers. The Russians lack nothing but that spirit of individual emulation and thirst for glory, which might after all prove more injurious than useful, in the system of tactics to which it has addicted itself. Generalship, rather than soldiership, will capture Sebastopol, if it is destined to be taken.

☞ A correspondent suggests that as Miss NIGHTINGALE is not a candidate for a Professorship of Natural Philosophy in Columbia College, the public of New-York have no particular business with her religious belief, and that it cannot be of any consequence whether she be a Unitarian or not.

Dramatic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A new legendary drama, by Mr. H. GAATTAN PLUNKETT, was produced here last night, called "The Fairy Circle, or Con O'Carolan's Dream." It is, we suppose, one of the pieces advertised for by Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, and written with the express view of bringing out the peculiar features of their acting. A drama (to be worthy of the name) requires not only a plot, but a proper distribution of character and dialogue. Where—as in this piece—a couple of actors are to monopolize everything, this is simply impossible. Unfortunately, however, there are literary tailors willing to take the measure of an actor, even if their art suffer in the effort to make a fit. Mr. GAATTAN PLUNKETT appears to belong to this class. He has, in this instance, stitched together a thing of shreds and patches, loose enough to hang on the weak shoulders of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

The story is the old one of a dishonest steward with a pretty daughter. The former wishes to exterminate the heir to the estates so that he may enjoy them; the latter intercedes and procures a pardon, (the offence in this particular instance being treason; period 1798,) restoring not only liberty but fortune. The persecuted heir is of course sheltered by *Con O'Carolan*, (B. WILLIAMS,) the treacherous steward exposed by *Con O'Carolan*, and generally all the moralities and all the spiritualities are demonstrated in an eminently patriotic degree by *Con O'Carolan*.

To give quickness to the plot and justify the title of the piece, much of the action occurs to a series of *poses plastiques* exhibited to *Con* whilst enjoying a nap within the limits of the Fairy Circle. The proverb has it that dreams always go by contraries, but in this instance the proverb is reversed. Everything happens precisely in the order dreamed by *Con*, and ends happily. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, who have to sustain the interest of the piece, did so with sufficient success, notwithstanding an obvious lack of study. The other characters were as good as could be expected.

The literary merits of the play are scarcely worth mentioning. Mr. PLUNKETT has judiciously eschewed much of the usual cant and buncombe of the "National Drama" writer, and herein deserves commendation. But in other respects it is clearly perceptible that he has been hampered with the necessity of confining himself as much as possible to the hero and heroine. The play, however, will serve its purpose. Estimated by the severest standard, it is not worse than one-half of the piece in which Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS appear.

The filthy song of "Bobbing Around" is still sung here—to the disgrace alike of management and artist.

Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—We are sorry to learn that Miss LOUISA PYNE is still suffering from hoarseness, and will be unable to sing to-night. Mr BURTON will, in consequence, occupy the nights, devoted to opera until Miss PYNE's recovery.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I observe with great satisfaction your remarks in regard to the Concert at Niblo's Saloon last evening. I did not go with the expectation of hearing OLE BULL, although his name was mentioned in connection with the affair, the "enterprising managers" thinking, no doubt, that some would overlook the *probabilities*. But whether they set me down as "Young New-York," or an old Knickerbocker, I confess I went *expressly* to hear VESTVALI. No other name on the list would have induced me to give it a consideration. You may imagine my surprise on seeing her name omitted in the programme. I concluded, however, to stay and hear the new pianist, and the great prima donna's first effort in the entertainment, which closed with a *strain* and grand flourish, almost splitting to the ears. I then, with many others, withdrew in disgust—not but that I could have listened with some pleasure to some of the other performances—but the imposition was so glaring that I could not reconcile it to my mind and conscience to feel good natured in relation to any part of the affair.

If I, as a merchant, agree to furnish a specific amount of merchandise, for which I receive pay in advance, would it be honest in me to deliver *one half* the purchase and substitute an excuse or apology for the balance? Would I not be responsible to the purchaser for the full amount to the letter of the agreement? So, if a public singer agrees to furnish us with a certain entertainment, for which she proposes to tax us $1 a piece, and we pay the money, it makes it a binding contract on her part, and in withholding the most attractive features of it, she not only violates the contract, but forfeits all claim to that part of the proceeds that accrue from the *deception*. Had it been announced, last evening, that the money would be refunded to any who might be dissatisfied, it would have atoned, in some measure, for the disappointment, and many, no doubt, would have accepted their $1, and the apology, to which they were justly entitled. And I hope the press will speak out, and the people through it, and visit, with merited scorn, all such speculative impositions on a generous and confiding public.

Yours, ON DEMAND.

The Mayor's Serenade.

Last night a serenade by the Seventy-third, consisting of a company of 500 musicians, was announced to take place in front of the Mayor's residence, at No. 121 Second-avenue. No time was specified, and at 10 o'clock a large number of persons had assembled. But there was no Seventy-third, and no Mayor. The report went around that His Honor was out of town, and the blank darkness of His Honor's house, together with ineffectual peals at his door-bell, served to prove that he was not *convivable*. The police in the neighborhood told our reporter that they were notified to be on hand from 11½ to 12 o'clock, when the Mayor would arrive in town. We trust that the serenade took place, and that the audience were well gratified.

Saxe should read the Papers.

The poet SAXE on Monday night at the Free Academy Alumni meeting, raked down LONGFELLOW, among others for "laying off," and writing nothing of late. Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, announce a new poem by LONGFELLOW, in one volume 16mo., entitled "The Song of Hiawatha." The Boston *Transcript* says the poem is lengthy, and the subject an American one.

☞ Among the departures to-day by the *Pacific* are those of GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM and CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, the holders of a commission from the Surrogate to investigate any evidence in the South of France that may throw light on the disputed title to the DE LUX estate. We believe this is the first commission of the kind ever sent from this country to France.

☞ The Orator on occasion of the Anniversary of the Alumni of the Free Academy, on Monday evening, was Professor GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE, well known to citizens as the author of several papers read at sundry times before the Historical Society,—not GEORGE N. GREEN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.—FEVER AND AGUE.—Rev R. L FRAZER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W DAVISON, E. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM ELWOOD,
JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
E. M. TISDALE, JOHN D STERLING.

DEAR SIR: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, R. L. FRAZER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depôt, No 241 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. E & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use pills, cholagogues, and mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

Better buy a sixpence worth of poison of an honest apothecary, than to pay a dollar for the same made into a "pill" or a "mixture," and remember that the only Fever and Ague Remedy in the market that is free from mercury and poisonous drugs, is "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;" and in view of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 131 Water-st, and for sale by C H RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M HAYES, and druggists generally.

RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement Depot No 145 Water-st, New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article.

A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

W. W. VAN BOSKERCK,
OFFICE REMOVED TO
No. 69 BEAVER-STREET.

SUMMER HATS FOR THE PROMENADE, TRAVELING, FISHING, GUNNING, &c.—The town is in progress of desertion. The watering places and Summer resorts in the rural districts are just now far more attractive than the heat-enveloped city, and every car and steamboat that leaves it carries away hundreds of delighted people. All who intend following this example should remember one necessary—not to leave without a Straw Hat. In the car, steamboat, fishing, on sailboat and yacht, it is the indispensable article. The Rocky Mountain Beaver, delightful and popular head-covering as it is, is out of place in the country. Its beauty will be annihilated in one trip on the water, and fish scales are not gratifying additions to a well dressed gentleman's costume. Remember this, and do not forget the Straw Hat. KNOX has an extensive variety of them at his new saleroom on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st, as well as at his upper establishment, No. 128 Broadway. Broad brims, narrow brims, flat crowns, low crowns, fine straws and coarse straws, Panamas, Leghorns and Cuba at all prices, can be found at either place, and we advise everybody who intends to taste the sweets of rural life this Summer, to prepare for it by calling on KNOX.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and it is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

E. C. HERRING & CO.
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the late PATENT POWDER AND BIPOLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. S. G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the ertire, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOURNING CRAM, so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR 233 Broadway.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 6¼ CENTS A YARD—ON MONDAY we will offer another large lot of fine Printed Lawns at 6d. Also, two cases French Jaconets at 1s, worth 2s 6d. Also, 300 Printed Cashmere Shawls at 12s, worth $3. E H LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARgest stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, (under Howard Hotel.)
GROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c, CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Paillasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No 150 Canthers-st, corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail M. WILLARD, Agent.

STILL IN THE FIELD!—THOSE BEAUTIFUL zephyr cassimere suits, $10; check Marseilles suits $6 50; blue dress coats, $10; Marseilles vests, 50 cts; 300 doz of fine custom made shirts at half their cost, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

TO SEA BATHERS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A large stock of goods suitable for bathing dresses, which we are now selling at great bargains. Also, Mosquito Nettings of various colors. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS SILKS AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD—We will offer on MONDAY, July 23, four cases of rich Plaid and Striped Silks at 50c per yard, worth 87½c. Also, rich Black Silks at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES FROM $4 TO $10—JUST RECeived, 200 rich Barege Robes, which we will open on MONDAY, July 23. E. H LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his. Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

Park in the Eastern District, Brooklyn.
The citizens of the Eastern District are moving for a public Park in that section of the city, to be located within the bounds of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards. Several petitions, numerously signed, have recently been presented to the Common Council upon the subject, and that body has formed a Special Committee for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Two Hundred Cases of Cholera** were attended daily at one time by Dr. JAMES McCLINTOCK when physician to the City Prison and Cholera Hospital of Philadelphia during the epidemic of 1832. His great remedy now known as McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, was the result of that immense experience. One dose never fails to alleviate the worst disorders of the bowels, and a rapid cure always follows its use in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint, and even Asiatic Cholera, if used early. No family should be without it. Price 25 and 50 cents Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Chemists, &c., No 296 Broadway.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C.H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **Rushton's Cream Syrups and Pure Cool Soda Water** is a most delicious drink for this season. Call and try it. Obtained only under the Astor House, and Broadway, corner Canal-st.

ASTOR HOUSE.
$2 50 Per Day.
COLEMAN & STETSON.

☞ **Less than Half Price—PATENT LIGHTS!**—HYATT'S PATENTS.—I am about making extensive alterations in my present building, besides adding some forty feet additional front to it, and otherwise increasing my facilities for the manufacture of my FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF LIGHTS; (the only kind exempt from extra insurance.) My present stock is large, and I wish to dispose of it before the 1st of October. I will sell such ROOF TILES as I have on hand, at $1 and $1 26 per foot. FLOOR TILES at from $1 50 to $3 per foot, whose value is from $4 to $6. PAVEMENT TILES at from $3 to $5, whose value is from $10 to $13.
It must be understood, however, that these tiles are NOT FOR SALE to any but respectable people; and I shall take measures to prevent their getting into unworthy hands; as it is contrary to my established policy to sell the tiles at all; uniform custom being to lay them myself. For the reasons, however, stated above, I will sell my present stock to such persons as I can feel assured will not abuse confidence by playing into the hands of my enemies.
THADDEUS HYATT,
No. 130 West Broadway, New-York.

DR. BIGELOW'S
☞ **Dysenteric Alexipharmic**—A certain cure for the cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus and all Summer complaints. Price 50 cents For sale wholesale and retail by J. R. BIGELOW, No. 40 6th-st.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Rubin's pitrate, Lowe's brown Windsor soap, Perfumery, colognes, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales; for sale by
RUFUS K. MOHARG & CO.,
Importers, No 183 Broadway.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Association will be held at No. 247 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 26. Every member is urgently requested to attend, as important business will be presented for their consideration.
CHAS YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for Europe, per United States steamer Pacific, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

HARRIET.—I implore you to send your address. I regret deeply all that is passed. I wish you to be comfortable. I will make over to you the house we used to live in, in New-York, and sufficient to keep you and the young children respectably. Spare their future happiness, and think of your dear babe, little A., and sweet little Ay. Don't lose a moment, and all will be well RICHARD.

ONE WEEK has had all the effect you can desire. Communicate with me immediately. I received your letter on Friday—you forgot, I suppose intentionally, your address.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."—D. O. W., Esq. Pearl-st., receive the note? Answer NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—The undersigned, aged 33, possessing some property, a respectable profession, liberal education, extensive business, the highest respectability, fine form and countenance, healthy, neat, polite, industrious, affectionate, strictly temperate, wishes to marry a lady of wealth and merit. Perfect confidence pledged and required. Such only address A. P. A. M., Box No. 4,548, New-York Post-Office

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD—Will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, who, on the night of the 19th inst., feloniously entered and destroyed a portion of the machinery, and did other damage to the premises occupied by D JACKSON & SON, known as the Empire Mill to 25th-st., east of 1st-av.
LANE & MANGAM, Nos. 92 and 94 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1855.

$25 REWARD.—LOST on Saturday evening, 21st inst., two $100 BILLS, one on Mechanic's Bank, New York, do not recollect what bank the other bill was, it was bankable. Any person finding the same will receive the above reward and the thanks of the person losing them, who is a poor man, by leaving them at No 56 University-place, corner of 12th-st. Mr. KELLY'S butcher-shop, or at W. W. DEAKE'S billiard saloon, cor. 22d-st. and Broadway.

LOST—Between the foot of North Moore st. and Union-park, a large canvas cover. Whoever will return the same, or send information where it may be found, to No. 276 Mercer, shall be amply compensated, and receive the thanks of the owner.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The bug and flea played merrily
A long time ago,
And the mouse and rat were many and fat
A long time ago;
But the bugs and fleas you now kill with ease,
By LYON'S Magnetic Powder;
And his wondrous pill does the rat tribe kill,
Which makes him grow fonder and fonder.
THESE NOTORIOUSLY INFALLIBLE articles are sold at No. 424 Broadway. E. LYON on all genuine.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

DRS. BLAIN AND LA MOUR,
OCULISTS AND AURISTS,
No. 723 Broadway.

HARRISON'S ROSE SOAP.—Who does not love the lovely rose and its more lovely perfume? In the use of HARRISON'S ROSE SOAP you realize the odor of the blooming rose in all its freshness, and, through its emollescency and richness of lather, a delightful softness and brilliancy of the skin. WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st., are selling it at wholesale, and WHITEHEAD & BROTHER, No. 138 Green-wich-st, at retail.
HARRISON'S ROSE SHAVING CREAM may be had at the same places. And such Cream you never saw. Such soft, rich, enduring, fragrant lather, as will make one forget the trouble or pain of shaving, and make his morning toilet a place of happy resort.

STEAM GAUGES.—CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against the purchase and use of Steam Gauges made by A. Schmidt & Co, No. 36 Beekman-st., New-York; said Gauges being an infringement of Sourdon's Patent, owned by the undersigned. Any person who either makes, vends, or uses any Steam Gauge, infringing our patents, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
American Steam Gauge Co.,
H. K. MOORE, Superintendent,
Successors to E. H. ASHCROFT.
BOSTON, No. 4 Charlestown-st, July 16, 1855.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 49 South 3d-st., Phil.; BATES, 130 Washington-st., Boston.

HYPSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 14 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES.—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable and trustworthy Protestant young man, as coachmen and gardener, or would act as groom, as he understands the care of horses from his youth, and has a taste for such. Any one either in City or country, requiring his services, will find him agreeable, willing and obliging. The advertiser can produce satisfactory references Apply at No. 24 3d-av., or No. 18 Bible House, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as plain cook, and to do the washing and ironing of a private family in the neatest style; is a good cook, understands plain pastry; has excellent City reference. Will take $8 to $7 a month, in this City or Brooklyn. Also, a neat little girl of thirteen, who can mind a baby and sew and read; will take $2 Call at No. 217 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a small private family, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands baking well. Best of references from her last place. No objections to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for two days, at No. 84 West 18th-st., 2d door from 6th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young girl, with good references, as cook, washer and ironer, or can do general housework; understands baking; has first rate laundress, and has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework or to take care of children, a good laundress; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Apply No. 2 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts., for 2 days

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber work. Can be seen for two days with her present employers (who are going to the country,) at No. 60 10th-st., near 5th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and washing or plain sewing. Has good City reference. Apply at No 70 East 21st st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do general housework in city or country. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st.

AN IMPORTANT MERCANTILE AGENCY AWAITS.—If sufficient inducement be offered, the services of a highly competent middle aged man, formerly from New-England, but now residing in the West, can be secured by one or more houses or individuals, to act in the capacity of traveling agent for the purchase of property in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, the collection of debts, the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, (intoxicating drinks excepted;) the looking up of lands and reporting their true situation, and, as nearly as possible, their value; the looking into claims to lands disputed or doubtful, and the looking up and adjusting of what are denominated "bad debts," in which he has had much experience, and for the accomplishment of which he possesses a happy faculty. Further information may be had by calling at Nos 13 and 15 Park-row, or a personal interview be had by addressing BENNETT, Box No. 1,586 Lower Post-Office.

STEWARD WANTED.—A steward is wanted to take charge of the Refectory connected with the Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., early in September next. The applicant must be a man of unexceptionable moral and religious character, and competent to conduct a large and genteel boarding-house, the female head of the family a good housekeeper. A large vegetable garden is connected with the property, and if the applicant is competent to conduct this, it will be a source of much profit to him. Applications accompanied with references, may be made to Rev. D. V. McLEAN, D. D., President of the College, Easton, Penn. The situation is very desirable.

MUSIC TEACHER AND ORGANIST WANTED. A young man capable of giving instruction in music, and who can perform on the organ, can find a good situation by applying to T GILLENDER, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y. One conversant with the service of the Episcopal Church preferred. Good reference as to character required.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A competent, agreeable young person, possessing good sense, a cheerful disposition, and some tact and ability in household affairs, will find a good home in a gentleman's family where her services will be amply remunerated, and where she will be treated with kindness and consideration. Address JARNDYCE, office of this paper

DOMESTICS WANTED—At the Brooklyn Family and Servants' Industrial Institute, No. 106 Fulton-st.—under the approval of the Mayor. Sewing is provided for all waiting for situations, to enable them to pay for board.
MRS. ALLEN, Superintendent.
F. BROWNE, General Agent.

COOK'S PLACE WANTED—By a highly respectable widow woman, in a respectable private family; would take charge of the washing and ironing; is a superior laundress and a first-rate cook. Good reference. Is now in; has been a private family one year. Please to call, for two days at Mr. BURKE'S, No. 11 Elm-st., near Id-av., first door back room

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Ridder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 282 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN—Is desirous to obtain the washing of one or two ladies or gentlemen. Satisfactory references given if required. Apply at No 120 Amity-st., in the rear, 2d floor three doors of McDougal-st.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade st., at MORRIS CONNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen gardeners, farmers, mechanics and laborers, at this or at the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW would like a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or to take charge of the apartments of a gentleman, or be a companion to an invalid lady. Best of references given. Address M. B., this office.

ON DEMANDE—Une fille Française, Espagnole ou Italienne avec de bonnes recommandations pour soigner un enfant âge de six mois, qui soit bonne couturière et qui sache coiffer S'adresser No 44 West 33ème st., entre Broadway, et le 5ème-av., après 4 heures, pour trois jours

GOLD PENS.—Wanted, a good Gold Pen Maker; also, a young man that has worked in a factory, no light work. Apply to RENDELL & FAIRCHILD, No. 132 William-st.

TRUNK MAKER WANTED—A good hand at first quality wood work Apply to JOHN CATHRACH, No. 88 Broadway.

ENGINEER wants a situation to run and keep an engine in repair. Address Engineer SETH HOLDEN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds, for City and Country, may be had at the office, No 13 8th av., one door from Troy st. A large number of the first-class are now waiting for situations; well recommended, and will go for low wages. Also, a number of young girls.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a first-class dry goods jobbing house, which has a good cash, short time and prompt six months trade. Address Box No. 718 Post-Office

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman wishes to obtain permanent board from the 1st of September, for himself and lady, in a genteel family where no other boarders are taken; location on or near the Heights, or some distance up an avenue where the cars pass. Gentlemen to dine only on Sundays Best of reference given and required. Address, stating terms, room, &c., GENT, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Location between West 25th and 35th sts., between 6th and 10th avs., and terms must be moderate. Address, post-paid, BOARDER, No. 6 Wall-st., Room No. 14, stating location and terms.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, for a few weeks from 1st or 2d of August—say two or three rooms; location between Montague and South Ferry preferred. Address, post-paid, G. D., Box No. 1321 Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

ROOM WANTED.—A pleasant furnished room on second floor, in Brooklyn, is wanted by a young gentleman and wife, where there are not more than three other boarders; full board for lady only Possession wanted immediately. Terms moderate and must be in a good location, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address L. B. B., Times Office, stating terms and location precisely.

WANTED—In an old fashioned American family by a young man of respectability, a comfortable room and full board, excepting dinner on week days Home comforts and plain fare preferred to ostentatious pretences; references given. Address ALPHA, Office of the New-York Daily Times, stating precise location and terms No others will be noticed.

APARTMENTS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED—With or without board, can be had on reasonable terms at No. 667 Broadway, Waverly House, corner of 4th-st., baths free, and meals served in superior style.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me. LORENZO DELMONICO.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1855.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FOR THE WEST.—The Minnesota Association will meet at Union Buildings No. 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. All who desire the best land at $1 25 per acre, and on three years' credit are invited to attend. Interesting addresses may be expected.

DRY GOODS.

BROOKS' NEW PATENT GLACE SPOOL COTTON, FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.—This new thread combines the smoothness and lustre of silk, with great strength and durability; freedom from knotting and kinking. It is made from superior long staple cotton and will be found an excellent substitute for silk, and admirably adapted for sewing machines; also, for tailors, milliners, upholsterers, hatters and shirt manufacturers. Wound on 200, 300 and 600 yard spools, white, blank, all colors, assorted from No 8 up to No. 200. Any number, color or length can be had of WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine depôt, No. 343 Broadway.

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LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS—Napkins, doyliss, bathing, handkerchiefs, brown cloths, damasks, &c., at lowest prices. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, Nos 56 and 84 Cedar-st.

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READ THE FOLLOWING NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
We might count them by hundreds, but we are compelled to select them from the leading journals:
From the New-York Tribune.
The moral purpose of this story is worthy of the highest commendation, as well as the method of the author in carrying it into effect. He makes no mawkish appeals to a sighing sentimentalism, nor strives to win admiration for impracticable excellencies; but holds up the sound, sterling qualities of character, on which the exercise of the order and well-being of society depend in a manner to awaken sympathy and challenge imitation.
From the New-York Daily Times.
There is not an exaggerated character, nor an overwrought incident in the whole story. A practiced man and none other could have written this work.
The individuality of his characters may be taken as his leading excellence. There is no straining after effect—though powerful effects are produced. There is no waste of words in didactic dialogue. Every spoken sentence tells. The incidents are such as might have occurred to the persons and under the circumstances brought forward in the narrative. The whole tone of the book is not only unexceptionable, but decidedly moral.
From the Catskill Whig.
It is one of the few books which maintain a lively interest throughout. The author is veiled under initials, but it is easy to be seen that his is no stranger pen in the literary field.
From the Middletown Whig Press.
An interest is awakened in the first chapter, and every succeeding chapter serves to increase it.
From the Wheeling (Va.) Times.
A little incident in the book that touches the reader very closely is the remark of little Nelly when Henry goes to bid her good bye, as he goes to sea. She says, through her tears, "You do not mean to do wrong, do you Henry?" in that apparent tone of confidence and entreaty that makes it the guide of his life. Well would it be if we obeyed the little words of innocent and loving friends who may themselves forget them, but which God often sears into our hearts as life memories.
From the Montreal Transcript.
A plot full of interest, extraordinary adventure, and strange conception of character. In the Watchman the writer has attempted to bring "out the soul of goodness" in a poor man, and, as we think, with complete success. Like Cooper's Leather Stocking, in his forest solitudes, the Watchman becomes a son of ethical philosopher on his own book. A delicate love story sends a silver thread of romance throughout the narrative. The book will have many readers.
From the Lock Haven Watchman.
We have seldom read so fresh and original a story. Those who read the two first chapters are sure to read all, for the interest heightens at every page from that to the conclusion.
From the Boston Evening Traveller.
We have a charge against this book, which is, that having taken it up for a casual perusal, the contents proved to be of such absorbing interest that we were unable to lay it down before 3 o'clock next morning.
From the New-York Christian Ambassador.
Those who have read the "Lamplighter" will well anticipate the treat in store for them in this work. It is a very exciting story, and will be read with great avidity.
From the Philadelphia Merchant.
It is a book in which the reader will become more and more interested until he arrives at the finale of the story. And then, the moral tendency of the book will be good, inculcating as it does feelings of sympathy for the helpless and suffering, and proclaiming active charity as one of the most important duties or social life.
From the Troy Budget.
The characters are all well drawn, and the story is charmingly told.
From the Port Hope (Canada) Pilot.
No one will fail to read the book through, who reads the first chapter, for it is a work of surpassing interest and abounds in many beautiful images and skillfully drawn pictures of the human heart.
From the Boston Puritan Recorder.
A high moral tone pervades the book, and its teachings are well adapted to form a virtuous and manly character, whether in the higher or lower classes. The characters are well developed and well sustained, and most of them are drawn from actual life.
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To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I shall certainly have the pleasure either to-morrow or the following day to send you the statement of facts relative to the contemplated removal of Diamond Reef, which I have promised you.

Allow me to-day to send you the following (not few, which I came near saying, but rather many) lines, called forth by a communication from Messrs. HUSTED & KROEHL, inserted in your last Friday's issue.

I regret in this communication to meet again with the same tale about my, or MAILLEFERT & RAASLOFF's disappointment in not obtaining the contract, how it is nothing but this disappointment which has prompted me to interfere in this matter, &c. Now, I beg leave once more to propose that personalities, which have nothing to do with the reality of the question before us, be left entirely out of the discussion. I might with as much plausibility suppose that Messrs. HUSTED & KROEHL feel disappointed by the present and probable future effects of my interference, and that it is nothing but disappointment which prompts them to write as they do, &c; but nothing shall induce me to adopt such a system of argumentation.

This is an important question of right and public interest, now fairly before His Honor the Mayor and the public at large, and I think I may be allowed to plead for what I conceive to be my rights, when and where I can expect to obtain a hearing before an impartial and intelligent Judge—leaving out of the discussion the probable motives of the Common Council in granting the contract to Messrs. H. & K., and contrary to the decision of the proper executive department, and those of the latter gentlemen in insisting upon treating the question as a personal matter between them and me. I had expected in this last communication from Messrs. H. & K. to find some positive statements in regard to the survey upon which their calculations were based; but I looked in vain for any information of this kind. The survey annexed to the specifications, and which in itself is the most important document in the case, is not even mentioned, and as to the United States surveys, they are only alluded to in general terms; and I have yet to learn which one of them has been selected, *by whom and when* it was made. I regret sincerely that in their long communication they have not found room for a few words relative to this all-important point, in which, in fact, the technical question is concentrated.

You will easily understand the great importance of this point, when I state the simple fact that, according to the survey annexed to the specifications, and by which estimators were to be guided and bound, there is 16 feet of water over the rock—and that to make 22 feet of depth, would consequently require the removal of *6 feet off the top of the rock*; when, on the other hand, the latest United States survey (taken after my operations, and with a different line of reference) shows 18 feet of water over the rock, and to make 22 feet of depth will, therefore, according to this latter survey, *require the removal of only 4 feet off the top of the rock.* Now the question is not who made the best survey, the engineer of the City of the engineer of the United States Coast Survey, but simply this: Which is the official survey in *this* instance?—by which survey are the City and the estimators mutually bound? And to this I think the answer must be, that, according to all known principles of law and equity, it is the survey which was annexed to the specification, upon which estimators were invited to make their bids, and which was *ex ipso* to become part and portion of the contract.

By making a bid upon the specifications as they were printed and published, the estimators (all and every one of them, Messrs. HUSTED & KROEHL not excepted) agreed to the line of reference as determined by that survey—they agreed to remove *six feet off the top of the rock*, which would imply a removal of about 6,000 cubic yards. This, I suppose, is clear, and I hope it will be judged equally clear that the adoption of another line of reference, according to which only *four feet are to be removed off the top of the rock*, constitutes a change of the conditions, and an illegality none the less flagrant because only one of the estimators is admitted to be benefited by it, the others learning the fact only accidentally, when the reports to that effect were already adopted. I have been informed that the so-called official U. S. survey, which was shown to the Committee on Wharves, Piers, &c., of the Board of Councilmen, was the one made in 1850 by Lieut. MAXWELL WOODHULL, U. S. N., Ass. U. S. Coast Survey; but this I am for the present unwilling to believe, because I cannot imagine that Messrs. HUSTED & KROEHL should have been ignorant of this fact, that since that survey was made, I have operated on the rock, and that a *much more recent survey exists*, made by order of the same authority, —(United States Coast Survey, and showing 18 feet over the rock)—and I cannot believe that, being cognizant of this fact, they should have allowed the old survey to be used in this instance, in preference to the more recent one; but holding this information from a very reliable person, and having received no answer to my inquiry about this very point, (NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, July 16,) I cannot pass it over in silence. If any of the persons initiated will only condescend to state the facts, all uncertainty in this respect would soon be at an end.

It would, perhaps, have been preferable if a certified copy of the latest survey made on Diamond Reef, by order of the United States Coast Survey, had been procured and annexed to the specifications; but I do not, on the other hand, see that the making of a special survey for use in this special case can be much objected to, it only the specifications are not tampered with, and are considered equally binding for all parties.

I know by experience that two surveys of the same rock, made by the same persons, and with the same care, will yet differ more or less one from the other, and that in such cases it is impossible to say that the one is absolutely wrong and the other perfectly correct; but there is one thing which can and ought to be made perfectly reliable, and that is, the line of reference. The line of reference commonly resorted to is the "mean low water line"—an imaginary line, representing the surface of the water at an average low tide—but the "mean low water line" being necessarily subject to changes, according to the number of observations upon which it is based, it becomes indispensable, in cases of contract, to adopt a "mean low water line," or line of reference for the special case, and to establish the same in such a manner, as to preclude all doubt or discussion afterwards. It is hardly necessary to add, that in all cases, but above all, where contracts are based upon a certain line of reference, or "mean low water," specially adapted for that special purpose, the same cannot be altered, without altering the most essential conditions of the contract.

What I have stated above is, I believe, amply sufficient to justify any interference from whatever quarter it might come. As to the propriety of having made a bid, allow me to say, that Mr. RAASLOFF certainly is my partner, and a very excellent one too, but that he made his bid on Diamond Reef, without my knowledge, without any consultation with me, (I being at the time at a rather secluded place in Louisiana, from whence I retured only a few weeks ago,) and that, according to a special agreement subsisting between us, he could not under such circumstances, (none of us could,) make a bid or enter into a contract of this kind on behalf of our firm; whatever he did, he did it in his own private name, and on his personal responsibility and account, and I had nothing whatever to do with the matter. However, if he should have been inclined to claim the benefit of the change of conditions, (above referred to,) and to amend his bid accordingly, I should have considered it improper for me to make a bid or to interfere in any way.

But Mr. RAASLOFF declines making any alteration in his bid or taking any active step in the matter, at least for the present. It would indeed be singular, it, under such circumstances, I should be compelled to look on quietly, when some of my dearest interests are at stake. My bid of $32,000 has no connection whatever with any other bid—it is for removing four feet off the top of the reef, (instead of six, as offered by Mr. R.) and it cannot be compared with any other bid, but the last of Messrs. HUSTED & KROEHL of $30,000,

When fairly construed and compared, the different bids would stand one to the other as follows:

Bids for removing six feet off the top of the Reef, or about 9,000 cubic yards.

	Rate for cubic yard.	Total amount.
Husted & Kroehl	$8 99	$72,200
W. Raasloff	5 50	68,400
Cornelius Smith	5 00	45,000

And bids for removing four feet off the top of the Reef, or about 6,000 cubic yards.

	Rate for cubic yard.	Total amount.
Husted & Kroehl	$8 99	$35,600
B. Maillefert	6 00	23,000

These figures speak for themselves, and require no commentary from my side. B. MAILLEFERT.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1855.

The Ailanthus Tree.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—I have taken your valuable paper from its commencement, and have been highly pleased with it thus far, but am surprised to find you advocating a measure that would detract so much from the beauty of our City, viz.: the destruction of the Ailanthus trees, which now form one of its principal ornaments. For many years we pedestrians have been exposed to the scorching rays of the noonday sun, and are fully prepared to appreciate the grateful shade these trees afford. When just as we begin to enjoy them and estimate their value, you propose to exterminate them, root and branch; when the only objection that can be urged against them, is, that for a few days, and *only* for a few days, during the whole season, they emit an odor which, though it is unpleasant, I have yet to learn, is *unhealthy*. In proof that it is *not*, let me ask if the City was ever in a more healthy condition, or these trees ever more luxuriant than at the present time; and this evil is surely overbalanced by the advantages they possess in being so cleanly and free from worms. True, we have other trees that might answer as a substitute, but when we take into consideration the length of time that must necessarily elapse before they could attain the present growth of the Ailanthus, and the fact that many persons would neglect to supply their places if they were cut down, I would say with all my heart, and doubt not multitudes will join me in the cry of *Woodman, spare the trees.*

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

News from Texas.

The Austin *State Gazette*, of the 7th, has the following news from the northern frontier, furnished by Dr. VOLLUM, of the Army, who has arrived at Austin from Fort Belknap:

The exertions of Major NEIGHBORS seem to be happily crowned with success. Twenty-three of SOWACO's men have come in, bringing a letter from him, suing for peace. It is ascertained that after their stampede many pursued a course up the headwaters of the Red River and the Brazos; others took to the Guadalupe mountains. The sufferings from hunger and sickness have been very severe.

BUFFALO HUMP is missing; he is supposed to have joined the northern Camanches. Major NEIGHBORS is still of opinion that they will finally all come in.

The Texas Camanches are composed of the bands under KETUMSI, SONACO, and BUFFALO HUMP, and they are more or less related by intermarriages. KETUMSI, who has already come in and has settled on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, commands the largest band, and it contains nearly all the warriors. He is a white man in all his sentiments, and reasons clearly and powerfully with his people in showing their certain extinction before the white race, if they were to continue to follow the buffalo for their support.

The settlement of Clear Fork is progressing finely. Buildings are going up, and the land for next year's crop is being plowed up. The Indians have greased their rifles and hung them up. They are working hard, and show great interest in providing for permanent homes. They will not sell any of their horses, and they going to stock raising. They are the best herders in the world.

The second settlement is ten miles below Fort Belknap on the Brazos. Here are the Caddoes, Wacos, Annadacoes, Ionies and Kechies. They have certainly at present the finest crop of corn now growing in Texas. They have plenty of water melons, musk melons, pumpkins, &c., and comfort and happiness beam from every face.

We also learn that the Muscaleros, one of the most mischievous and rascally bands in Texas, have promised to come in. They stay about the Devil's River and the Upper Rio Grande, and live upon mescal. Doubtless many California emigrants have been plundered and murdered by the band.

We are glad to learn that Major NEIGHBORS is building a house some twenty miles south of Fort Belknap, on the Brazos, and he intends permanently residing there. He is actively engaged every day among the Indians. All work which he can get done by Indians, such as herding, going on expresses, &c., he has performed by them, and they do it with a hearty good will.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times*

TUESDAY, July 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, but the disagreement of parties about prices checks transactions. No important change occurred in the prices.

COTTON—Pending the receipt of later foreign news, the market is quiet, and somewhat unsettled. It is difficult to buy at our quotations, but the inquiry runs no higher in regard to prices.

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
Middling Fair..	11¼	11¼	12	12¼
Fair	12	12	13¼	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more freely offered at easier rates, but without producing any noticeable improvement in the demand. The day's transactions add up 5,700 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 87½@ 8 00
Straight State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Favorite and Extra State	8 12½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 37½@ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 62½@ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 50

Canadian is rather brisker, but cheaper, with sales of 800 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands at $9 @$10 25 ₩ bbl. Southern rules dull and heavy. About 900 bbls. were obtained at $9 25@$11 50 for low mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and not worth over $7 25@$8 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in at $4 50 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in still better request, and is on the advance. The day's sales include about 16,000 bushels new Southern at $1 75@$1 82½ for Red, and $1 95@$1 97½ for White, ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal at $1 15@$1 20, ₩ bushel. Barley and Oats are essentially unchanged. Corn is pretty brisk and buoyant,—the day's movements comprising 55,000 bushels Western Mixed at 80½c.@90½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Some 400 bales River changed hands at old rates.

HEMP—Is without activity or change in value.

HOPS—Remain inactive and nominal, as before quoted.

IRON—Scotch Pig was purchased to the extent of 200 tons at $35@$31, usual credit, ₩ ton. Nothing really new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair supply and request at $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LIME—Rockland is more inquired for, and now held at 83c @85c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet, but steady, the supply being still inadequate.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, though quoted firm. Less activity is apparent in Spirits do., at 40½c @41½c. ₩ gallon. Tar is salable and steady; common Resin has not varied much.

OILS—We have nothing really new to notice in Whale and Sperm. Red Oil is inanimate at 58c.@60c. ₩ gallon. Palm and Olive Oils remain as previously reported. Linseed is dull and heavy, at 88c @90c ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is in slack request, at 85c @92c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for, and is doing rather better,—the day's sales amounting to about 1,000 bbls., at $10 62½@$10 75 for new Mess; $16 75 for new Prime; and $10 25 for old Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are even less active, but steady, 80 pkgs. having realized at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is without much change, sales having been made to-day of 450 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 10½c@11c. ₩ lb. Beef is salable and firm; 230 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75 @$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 @$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $24@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 13c @16c. for Ohio; 16c.@19c. for ordinary to good State, and 19c.@22c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese still sells slowly at from 4c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Remains quiet, at unchanged prices, with but a small amount offering.

SALT—The market exhibits but little animation, and prices are without any marked change.

SPICES—Rule quiet but firm. The general supply is lighter.

SUGARS—Display no new feature. The day's movements embracing 600 hhds. Cuba at 5½c @6¼c.; 170 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾ @6¾c., and small lots of Porto Rico and Texas, at unchanged prices.

TALLOW—We heard that 10,000 lbs. Prime changed hands at old rates.

TOBACCO—Is less active, yet steady; the sales since Friday including but 117 hhds. Kentucky, at 7½c.@11½c.; 133 cases Seed Leaf, at 6½c.@14c.; 60 bales Havana, at 22c @27c.; and 75 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHISKY—There were 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very dull and heavy, with but slight engagements for the principal English and Continental ports at the previous languid quotations. Later foreign news is needed to stimulate the business.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 113 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DENTZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's).....139 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf., 22 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.....367 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

B. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT.....268 Spring-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail)...78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND...229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 391 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

E. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

SUNTINO & BEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...132 East 27th, and 118 Nassau-st.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 62 cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....120 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....108 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper,

Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants) .....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frank fort-st.

Steams & Marvin Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK".....Depot 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 26 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.), 30 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. POPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, are made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated Journals in the United States and Canada, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interests of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. The location of this Institution is delightful, and in point in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—The board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $300 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by native teachers.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. S. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Halloca, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Framingham, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. H. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crane-st., New Haven.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, Union Park—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Young ladies, with satisfactory testimonials from their pastor and a previous teacher, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. The instruction in the Third Class—Algebra, Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Junior Class—Geometry, Mental Philosophy and Chemistry. Senior Class—Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Logic and Butler's Analogy. The Bible, music, composition, the English, French and Latin Languages, and Literature, History, &c., &c., enter into the whole course. A limited number are received as members of the family of the institution.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOBEMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will reopen her School for Young Ladies, at No. 9 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 65 Wall-st, or at Messrs. ROCKWELL, ROGERS & CO.'S, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $350 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEKOHAN & Co.'s World Renowned Melodions. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodions to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons that they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warehouse to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 745 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PLANING MACHINES.—NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—The Newark Machine Company are building an entirely new Rotary Wood Planing Machine, the advantages of which are simplicity of construction, occupying less room, requiring less power, and doing work superior to any other Planing Machine now in use. For particulars and facilities for seeing these Machines in operation, apply to

A. CONGER, Agent, No. 345 Broadway.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $6. F. D. GATES, No. 2 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE LOW—Of 45 acres, 8 or 9 of wood; it has a large and never failing stream of water running through it; a good house, large barn, &c., a large orchard in full bearing of selected fruit, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit. It is extensively fruit-yielded, and will be sold with all the crops of hay, corn, oats, buckwheat and vegetables in the field and in the garden also, the horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, a stock of all kinds of poultry, &c. Farming tools, waggons, harness and every thing complete. It is 20 miles from New-York and 14 miles from Railroad depot, only one hour's ride by cars to this City. Terms will be made easy, and possession given when required. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. Also, for sale as above, one farm of 30, one of 60, and one 118 acres.

FARM FOR SALE ON EXCHANGE. A fine farm situated about eighteen miles from the City, containing nearly 146 acres, with comfortable dwelling house, large barn, two wells of water, large orchard, &c., &c., and crops in fine condition. To a person wanting a farm of easy tillage, and located among good neighbors, in a vicinity where land is rapidly advancing, will find this farm desirable. Church and school near. Also a farm of 200 acres (60 of woodland) situated in Greene County, N. Y., 20 miles west of the Hudson River, and of easy access to the market towns of Catskill and Coxsackie, said towns being on the Hudson River, 20 miles south of Albany. Will on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and the same days next week, at Nos. 118 and 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, first floor, rear hall, from 12 until 4 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 3½ miles from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 32 feet square,) with wood-house, barn, and other necessary offices. Over 200 fruit and ornamental trees, with 20 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire Captain THOMAS N. HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 103 West 24th-st, New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises

THE TRUSTEES OF THE WHITE PLAINS RURAL CEMETERY hereby give notice that they will be ready for the sale of Plots on the 1st day of August ensuing. Application may be made to RICHARD A. READING, No. 50 7th-st., New-York, JONATHAN PURDY, No. 111 Orchard-st., New-York, JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st., New-York, and JAMES W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or to the Officers and Trustees in White Plains.—Dated, July 1, 1855.

JOHN P. JENKINS, Secretary.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—On the north shore of Staten Island, a beautiful cottage, containing 5 rooms and table room, with cellar under the whole house, and well located on a lot 125 feet front on one street, and 85 feet on another, being on the corner of two wide streets. Possession may be had at any time. Apply to J. J. CLUTE, North Shore Post Office.

CHEAP LOFTS, UNUSUALLY LOW.—For sale, the lease of the four lofts No 106 Chambers-st., having three years to run from the 1st of November ensuing, with the privilege of an extension of two additional years. Inquire of W. J. DAVIS, No. 45 Dey-st., up stairs.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Consisting of 39½ acres on the Sprain River road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot, at Hastings; on which is a five young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 7 to 10 acres of heavy timber, mill and right of water, will be sold at a bargain, on application to THEODORE MALLORY, at the Bank, corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place.

HOTEL FOR SALE—Splendid long established Hotel, junction of Old Boston and Westchester roads and 3d av., $8,000; also, superior meat market, 9th-av., doing splendid trade $725; also, pew in splendid church, 23d-st., $350; $3 000 wanted on house and lands, Hudson, N. J., worth $10,000; also, $800 upon household furniture worth $1,600, 13th st. Apply at No. 91 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE COMPANY—Are selling lots and building houses on them, on easy terms of payment. East New-York is now more easy and convenient of access than any other suburb of the City—time 30 minutes. It is unsurpassed for beauty and healthiness of location. Several elegant cottage-houses, just finished and in the process of finishing, will be sold on accommodating terms of payment. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Agents, No. 195 Broadway.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 80 Nassau-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA LAND WANTED—In exchange for very productive business property in Washington-st., New-York, (rents about $2,500;) and Myrtle-av. (rents about $1,200,) Brooklyn. About half of value of houses can remain on mortgage. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 195 Broadway.

A SMALL HOUSE WANTED—On a lease for not less than five years, for a small family. The house must have all, or nearly all, the modern improvements, and in a fine location. Address, until the 30th inst., SMALL HOUSE, *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By the 1st of August. Part of a two or three story house for a family of two persons, not above 21st-st., or below Houston-st.; preferred. Address L. D. S., *Times* Office, for one week.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted desk room by a young Lawyer, in an office containing a good library—one preferred in which the advertiser could render services in compensation for the rent, &c. Address for 2 days, LAWYER, *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A dressmaker wishes to rent two or three unfurnished rooms on first or second floors; rent must be low. Location between Spring and 14th-sts., and 3d and 8th-avs. Address, with full particulars, Mrs. E. FOWLER, Metropolitan Post-Office.

MILL OR MANUFACTORY WANTED—In New-York or its vicinity—a lot and building with engine and gearing. Any party having one for sale or rent may find a customer by addressing L. M., Box 2,411 Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—By a small New England family, two or three comfortably furnished rooms, without board, in a pleasant locality, convenient to Fulton or South Ferries. Address, stating locality and terms, J. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED in Brooklyn—Such as would be suitable for school-rooms for young ladies and girls. Must be in a central part of the City. Address Box 618 New York Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. The location of this Institution is delightful, and in point in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—The board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $300 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by native teachers.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. S. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Halloca, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Framingham, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. H. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crane-st., New Haven.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—Three elegant houses in Riverterrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson-sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick dwelling House, No. 267 Henry-st., Brooklyn, and furniture for sale at a moderate price. Rent, $250 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. P. CURTIS,
No. 30 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET FOR A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.—A fine new five-story, English basement house, in 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. Location, for beauty and convenience of access, not excelled in the City. Rent only $1,200. The house will be kept in good repair by the owner, and every needful thing done to promote the convenience and comfort of a good, careful tenant.

NEVES & HOAGLAND,
No. 3 Everett House, 4th av. and 17th-st,

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The new, elegant and commodious brown stone first-class dwelling house, No 86 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, supplied with all the modern improvements, and furnished throughout with rich furniture. The owner, the present occupant, leaves for Europe in the Autumn, and will give possession immediately after July 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For cards of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st. N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—EXTENSIVE FACTORY ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET—At the stone and marble works, foot of 51st-st. N. R., adapted to any extensive business. Steam power, superior rooms, with or without power, for purposes less extensive. H. PECK, No. 22 Trinity Building, FRELIKS. STRONG, on premises.

WORKSHOPS TO LEASE.—Two large workshops and one large three-story brick house, together with three lots of ground corner of Lexington-av. and 66th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS, No. 149 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st. Apply to JOHN LLOYD, No. 15 Nassau-st

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the pur

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTERED COAL COMPANY.—CHESTER'S CITY OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in execution and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and power reposed in and conferred upon me, by and by certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 32, page 431, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and described in said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Burmeister Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 113 acres and 139 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 165. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 98.3 perches, described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmundson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 215 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—conveyed to said Company by deed described in Deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornburg's heirs and Mr. Davis' heirs, containing 85 acres 118 perches, more or less, in a deed from John Irwin to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 329. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Hugh Brighton and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 175, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 33 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom, to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 99 years from 1st of April, 1851, subject to a ground rent of $100 per annum until 1st April, 1861, and thereafter $200 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—and premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex. McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 340, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 22 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 30 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and the reach of which is reported to contain a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and the said Company's Docks, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 80 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Junata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water-power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said Act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855

BY N. A. THOMPSON.
(Office in the Old State House, State Street, Boston.)
LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, the beautiful hotel on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with the entire furniture of the establishment, bowling alleys, &c., and 2½ acres of excellent land belonging to the same. The house was erected in 1851, in a most thorough and substantial manner, at a cost of $22,000, and has since been occupied only during the summer months. It contains 150 large, airy and well ventilated rooms with all the modern improvements and conveniencies for a first class hotel, and will accommodate 250 boarders.

The furniture is all of the very best description, and nearly new, having been made to order expressly for the hotel at a cost of $10,000. There are four superior bowling alleys, completely furnished, in a separate building near the house.

Long Island is one of the most healthy and delightful places in this part of the country. It contains nearly 200 acres; is situated within 4½ miles from Boston, and not over one mile from the nearest point of the main land; is in the immediate vicinity of the principal ship channel, and from all points commands the finest view to be had of Boston harbor and the city, and the Islands in the bay. A large and convenient wharf in front, and within a few rods of the hotel.

The entire property will be put up and sold in one lot, upon the following terms.—One-third payable in cash; one-third payable in the Preferred Stock of the Long Island Company; and one-third to remain on mortgage for one, two, three and four years, with interest.

For further particulars, apply to WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer for the Long Island Company, No. 8 Merchants' Bank Building, No. 28 State-st., Boston.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d ays., of the City of New-York, and designated by the number (328) on a map on file in the office of Register in the City and County of New-York, entitled "map of 162 lots of ground, known as the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Jacob D. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836, which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of 55th-st., distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th-st., with the southerly line of the 2d av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts.; thence southeasterly and parallel with 56th-st 25 feet, thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.
jy7-2tw4w W&S*] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
H. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PLEASURE-YACHT ULTRA AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executor, the handsome and well-built yacht *Ultra*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, now lying at Hoboken, and formerly belonging to Christopher Miller, deceased. She is about 200 tons burden, schooner-rigged and well found in every particular, making her a very desirable pleasure yacht. She can be seen on application to DANL. MCMULLEN, on board. Terms cash, or approved notes at 4 months, with interest.

A. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, &C.—MORTGAGE SALE.—THURSDAY, 26th July, at 10 o'clock A. M., No. 18 Spruce-st., and No. 26 Beekman-st., third story:
Four Adams' Presses.
Four Cylinder Presses.
One Hydraulic Press.
One Hand Press and Inker.
Press Boards, Iron Safe, Desks, four Imposing Stones, 15 Chases, Stereotype Blocks, Type, Cases and Stands, Shafting, Pulleys &c., three Stoves and Pipe, one Paper Cutting Machine, Fixtures, Signs, &c JOHN T. STEWART.
Attorney for Mortgagee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 72 8th av., at 10½ o'clock.—Embracing the entire elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture of the above house, including splendid rosewood piano-forte, two elegant pier glasses, rich carpets, rosewood parlor suite cost $360, with everything for the parlor, dining room, chamber and kitchen, of the best description. All of which to be sold without reserve. An opportunity seldom offered to housekeepers and the trade. Catalogues are now ready. No postponement. Deposit required of every purchaser.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auct oneer.

FURNITURE, &C.—THIS MORNING, at No. 81 Nassau-st., satisfactory drafts at 90 days, on this City, with interest on all sums over $100, when desired. South-ern and Weste n dealers will find this sale worth their attention, as the variety is full and equally as well as the warranties, equal to private establishments, being collected from various factories, willing and compelled to sacrifice at this time. Also, English carpeting, &c.; double plated table cutlery, gilt linings, mirror, mattresses, curtains, and many other articles. I have no undertbidders; my sales are real. Be punctual to the moment, this until season.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & CO.—BOOKS, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS—Stock No. 346 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., up stairs.—THURSDAY MORNING, July 26, at 10½ o'clock. Lathe, Tools, &c. A small Engine or Foot Lathe, with frame, foot wheel, &c. well geared, compound slide rest, chucks, &c.; will turn a piece 30 inches long and 8 inches in diameter. Also, two Tool Chests and a quantity of tools of all kinds. Can be seen on the morning of sale and afternoon before.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NOBLE—HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., will be sold without reserve, an immense stock of furniture, comprising several splendid rosewood parlor suites; also a great variety of silver plated ware. Also, at 12 o'clock, to satisfy a mortgage, two bay Vermont, and one Abdallah horse, spring cart and harness.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, W. Granite, flown blue and mulberry, blue printed, painted, &c.; Rockingham and yellow ware; cut and pressed glass, French china, japanned ware, hall lanterns, &c. Also, the stock of a dealer. Goods well packed for shipping at moderate charges. Sale peremptory.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., a large variety of superior made parlor, chamber, drawing room, library, dining-room and basement furniture of the latest and most fashionable styles, sold to parties leaving. Also, eight rosewood piano-fortes. For particulars see *Courier* and *Herald*.

A. C TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR.—No 31 Crosby-st., will be sold at Auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, a number of horses. Also, new and second hand carriages, harness, &c.
JOHN H. GARFIELD, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M CRISTALER, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—A. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, the stock, fixtures, and lease of No. 79 Catharine-st., consisting of chains, breastpins, rings, bracelets silver plated ware, show-cases, fixtures, also lease of store By order of Thomas Carlin, Deputy Sheriff, John Orser, Sheriff.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

WILL SELL AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, 149 shares Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Stock, (hypothecated,) $5 each.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 12½ o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., a six seat rockaway, in perfect order, without reserve.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 74 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Frederic C. Foster,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Edward C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Rose,
N. H. Wells,	Joe Gaillard, Jr.,	Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy-holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in this city. ROBERT B. MINTURN, President.
DURAND F. CURRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., } NEW-YORK, June 23, 1855.

AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 15th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C Meeker,	Wm. D Washburn
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D Cragin,	Abraham Leggit,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward
Edward Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Mori,	Phillip J. Bonesteel
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H McIntire.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue A. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E. Durvea,	Thomas Havilan.
Samuel Jenks,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor
Jeremiah G Lugar,	George C Lucas,	Andrew J. Case,
Crom T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Himbark,	Jr.,	David S. Holmes
George Read,	James R. Quick	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

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CASH CAPITAL $150,000. WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICE,
No. 22 William-st., and No 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire
RICHARD VARICK, President.
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EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot

LEAVES NEW-YORK		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, July 19....	1 P. M	Thursday, July 19....	7½ A. M.
Friday, July 20	7½ A. M	Thursday, July 19....	2 P. M.
Saturday, July 21....	11½ P. M	Friday July 20.....	11½ A. M.
Sunday, July 22.....	8 A. M	Saturday, July 21....	6 P. M.
Monday, July 23.....	9 A. M	Sunday, July 22.....	12½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 24	9½ P. M	Monday, July 23.....	1 P. M.
Wednesday, July 25.	11 P. M	Tuesday, July 24	2 P. M.
Thursday, July 26....	12 M	Wednesday, July 25.	3 P. M.
Friday, July 27.....	12 M	Thursday, July 26	4 P. M.
Saturday, July 28....	3 P. M	Friday, July 27	4 P. M.
Sunday, July 29.....	7½ A. M	Saturday, July 28...	6 P. M.
Monday, July 30.....	7½ A. M	Sunday, July 29.....	7 P. M.
Monday, July 30.....	3½ P. M	Monday, July 30....	7½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31....	4 P. M	Tuesday, July 31	7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug 1.	4½ P. M	Wednesday, Aug 1..	7½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug 2....	1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug 2....	8 A. M.
		Thursday, Aug 2....	1 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squad Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light 6 oar steamer JAMES CHESHIPHER Capt JOHN SORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows Fare 37½ cents.

Leaves New-York.		Leaves Ocean Port.	
Tuesday, July 24	9 A. M	Tuesday, July 24	2 P. M.
Wednesday, July 25.	10 A. M.	Wednesday, July 25.	3 P. M.
Thursday, July 26....	11 A. M.	Thursday, July 26..	4 P. M.
Friday, July 27	11 A. M.	Friday, July 27....	4 P. M.
Saturday, July 28....	2 P. M	Saturday, July 28	6 P. M.
Sunday, July 29.....	7½ A. M	Sunday, July 29.....	4 P. M.
Monday, July 30	8 A. M	Monday, July 30....	4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 31....	8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 31....	4 P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

PREMIUM EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON, on each trip, to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the smallest fish. This splendid, fast and safe sea steamer will make her trips to the Fishing Banks, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving as follows: Broome-st., E. R., T. A. M. Corner-st., 7½; Pork Slip, 7¾; Spring-st., N. R., 8 A. M. Robinson-st., 8¼; Pier No. 1, N. R., 8½. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A Band of Music will accompany the boat.

N B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions for which her size and speed render her peculiarly fitted. Apply to W. G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South st., or to the Captain on board.

THE LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY Will run until further notice CHEAP EXCURSIONS THREE TIMES PER WEEK to GREENPORT and SAG HARBOR.—Fare for the excursion, out and back, $2 25. fare to Greenport or Sag Harbor only, $1 50. Leave Brooklyn on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A M. Returning—Leave Greenport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A M. Between Greenport and Sag Harbor take steamer BARROSO Tickets to return from Sag Harbor must be procured on board the steamer *Barroso*—and to return from Greenport, must be procured from the Ticket Agent at Greenport, by the delivery of the excurs on certificate issued from the Office in Brooklyn.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 25, 26 and 27.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS. E. R HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier fort King-st., at 8 o'clock and Pier No. 3 North River at 9 A. M. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leave New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A M, 12½ and 3½ P M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¼ A M, 12¼ and 3¼ P M. Pier No 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS. E. R HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Doane-st Pier

COAL.

RANGE AND FURNACE COAL DISCHARGING.—Landing, a cargo White Ash Broad Mountain, an article admirably adapted for ranges and furnaces, and will be sold 50 cents a ton less than the yard price, if taken direct from the boat. Also for sale, the Peach Orchard, from the most approved veins at the lowest market price.
HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No 86 Gorrick-st., weight and quality warranted.
MAT. CLINTON.

WIRE ROPE.—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from 1 inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, stays, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

IRON ORE.—300 tons 60 per cent. Magnetic Iron Ore for sale at Pier Office New-York & H. R. R. Co., No. 1 Centre-st

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (560,000) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spaired much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M Denomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this are another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st., DEWITT & DAVENPORT, 7 Tribune Buildings, and at the Publication Office, No. 129 Liberty-place, New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, DR. BELLINGER, No. 103 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,254 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of this discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direc ion can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st Roxbury Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, DRVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIFFELIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 105 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, SHERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS H. RING, No 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—MRS CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs C., as she pays particular attention to all cases of diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M till 10 P M

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and great study, this pill has thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 580 Houston-st.

FOR THE PILES.—DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No 347 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but decidedly injurious. Be persuaded therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 347 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. Every afflicted should use no remedy before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all chronic diseases, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9, in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st; New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as hereinfore. Charges moderate, and no fee unless a cure is effected. My Cancer and Salt rheum remedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.—Or Diseases of the Skin, in all their varied forms, are speedily and permanently cured by a judicious use of this remedy—a fact attested to in the cure of over 15,000 persons.

Prepared and for sale by
A. B. & D SANDS,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Johnson Mar., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in this specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES, and who are in want of a speedy and radical cure, are requested to use Dr. LALANA'S injections, according to instructions given on the label of the bottles. The afflicted will never regret the use of this medicine, which has made thousands of cures, without the aid of mercury or copaiva. For sale at Nos. 13 and 15 Hudson-st., corner of Reade, International Pharmacy. Price 50 cents a bottle.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carmichan and Mott, of this city, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates Price $1 Sold at Nos. 411 and 160 Nassau-st, No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS RALPH, M D, No 643 Houston-st Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted)

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competitors with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—TH

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Eighteenth Ward Temperance Alliance, A regular monthly meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Temperance Alliance, was held last evening at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The Chair was taken shortly after 8 o'clock, by F. M. EDNEY, Esq. The meeting opened with prayer by Mr. JOY. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved. After the President had made some forcible remarks in regard to the enforcement of the law, Mr. T. J. BROOKS addressed the assembly in a sensible and emphatic manner. Mr. IRA BUCKMAN, being afterwards called upon, said:

In the matter of this Liquor Law we have to advocate for the honor of the State. It becomes us to stand up for the honor of the State. Shall it be said across the Atlantic Ocean, that we are nullifiers, because a few bales of cotton come in with rum? Has not the Empire City nullified the best law of the Empire State? I saw in Albany Mr. COLEMAN, beside Mr. O'KEEFE, and I thought I would rather be a laborer at one dollar a day than thus resist a law friendly to God and society. Oh, but it is unconstitutional, says this man; but I say that I saw a child sweeping, yesterday, the crossway of a street in this City, and I asked, Was it because his father or mother had too much beef-steak? Suppose you were in the water, and in danger of drowning, and any one tied a rope around your body to drag you out of the water, would you complain? Just so is the Maine Law—a rope to drag drunkards out of liquor. But if you have recourse to stimulants every day, when you are attacked with cholera or other diseases, brandy is the rope that will not drag you out of the water, because you have recourse to it every day. I thought, when we went along Chatham-street, by the pawnbrokers' shops, what put the goods into those shops—what was it but rum? The last gift of the mother—the present of the gray-haired parent—the husband's tools and the children's clothes went there. Mr. BUCKMAN referred to the recent execution of a murderer in Illinois, when the culprit confessed that rum had led to the deed. It is now time, he said, for us to buckle on our whole armor, and in that panoply to commence sowing the good seed.

Mr. JOY then addressed the meeting. He said that every drunkard presented him with an argument for temperance. The other day, in a violent rain storm, he took refuge in a three cent grog shop. There he saw a little girl come in for liquor, and he found her aunt had sent her there. Oh, what an argument was there for temperance! Last week he heard two legal gentlemen in conference,—he was not at liberty to state their names,—one thing was certain, neither of them had given his opinion about the Liquor law, and they agreed that the liquor dealers could not stand. Every argument for temperance was an argument against the liquor law. He thought that the public ought not to be disappointed because the rum-sellers did not slack off. The Fifth-avenue, in its palaces, was against them, and could they blame the lager bier sellers, if they kept up the traffic? If DANIEL LORD—shame upon him as a member of the church—had given an adverse decision, his decision came from his position in society, and would come to nothing. The Mayor of the City is against us, but he is not the Mayor of the City—he is Mayor of dollars and cents. He has destroyed the freedom of the City, and so has Recorder SMITH, who tells the Grand Jury that they have nothing to do with the Liquor law. He did not care for this. It was a good and constitutional law, and would certainly be carried out.

The Chairman then proposed to take up a subscription to defray the expenses of the room, which being done, the meeting adjourned.

City Tract Society.

A regular monthly meeting of the New-York City Tract Society was held at the New Bible House, Astor-place, on Monday evening. A. R. WETMORE, Esq., President, occupied the Chair. The opening prayer was read by Rev. Mr. HOLT.

After the transaction of the usual opening business, the Visitors read their monthly reports, which were very interesting and encouraging.

The annexed is a statement of the transactions of the Society during the past month:

Number of Missionaries	26
Number of visits	1,163
Bibles supplied to the destitute	109
Testaments supplied to children and others	114
Children gathered into Sunday Schools	117
Volumes lent from the Ward Libraries	547
Children gathered into Public Schools	53
Persons gathered into Bible Classes	21
Persons induced to attend church	115
Temperance pledges obtained	18
Religious meetings held	149
Hopefully converted	27
United with Evangelical churches	19

The Accident corner Nassau and Cedar streets—Death of Two of the Injured Parties.

The two persons mentioned as fatally injured in the accident that occurred Monday morning, while assisting in the demolition of the old building, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, have since died. ALEXANDER BURNS—his name being wrongly given as CORNELIUS SULLIVAN—died about 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. He was unmarried, and aged thirty years. It seems he was in the employ of Mr. AMOS WOODRUFF, up town, as a teamster. One of his horses having been prostrated by the heat, he was permitted, Monday morning, to commence work temporarily on the building, when, on the very day he commenced work, he received the fatal injuries that resulted in his death. He leaves several brothers and sisters.

CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, a boy aged 16, died at 5 o'clock. He resided with an aunt, at No. 42 Frankfort street. He has a mother and brothers and sisters residing in Ireland.

JOHN SHAY, the other injured party, is doing well.

Coroner O'DONNELL held on inquest yesterday on the dead bodies.

☞ The New-York Delegates to the State Teacher's Association are to meet to-morrow at 3 P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, at which time the mode and time of starting for Utica will be determined. All teachers, male and female, who design attending the Convention, are invited to be present at this meeting.

Board of Governors.

The ordinary meeting of the Board took place, yesterday, at the Rotunda. There were present, Governors TOWNSEND, DRAPER, HERRICK, DUKE, DCORO, TIEMANN, HANAY, TAYLOR and WEST.

The official report is as follows: Number remaining, July 21, at Bellevue Hospital, 611; Lunatic Asylum, 595; Almshouse, 1,107; Penitentiary, 333; Penitentiary Hospital, 132; Almshouse Hospital, 21; Workhouse Hospital, 146; Workhouse, 890; Small-pox Hospital, 4; Randall's Island, 819; Randall's Island Hospital, 234; City Prison, 307; Second District Prison, 25; Third District Prison, 17; Colored Home, 248; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at Nurse, 176—Total, 5,867: Increase, 11. Number remaining, July, 1855, 5,836; Admitted, 1,328—Total, 7184. Died, 33; Discharged, 1,186; Sent to Penitentiary, 98—Total, 1 317. Remaining, July 21, 5,867.

The reading of the necessary requisition occupied a long time. Various applications were made for leave of temporary absence, Referred to a Committee, with power.

A letter was received on behalf of 1,000 Sunday-School Teachers from Massachusetts, who wish to visit Blackwell's Island in September. Governors WEST, DRAPER and DUKE, with the President, were appointed a Committee to receive them.

A variety of other communications were read, but they were devoid of public interest.

The report of the Committee on the Workhouse recommends a discontinuance of straw beds for the use of both sexes, inasmuch as they (the beds) swarm with fleas, instead of which they advise beds made of sacking. They disapprove of the use of oil for lighting the institution. As to the cost of the change, the proposition was referred back to the Committee to report. The expense of the sacking bottoms will be about $400.

Gov. DUKE proposed a resolution which was adopted unanimously from the report on City Prisons as follows:

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to appropriate for the use of the Governors of the Almshouses, the building and lands on Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, formerly occupied as a public school, and now vacant, the same being required by the Department as a prison for the Fourth Police District, the part of the building now used for the purpose under the Court-room, corner of Eighty-sixth-street, Fourth-avenue, being entirely unfit for the purpose from its dampness, want of security, ventilation, and danger to the life of any person confined therein.

☞ A free fight came off in Chambers-street, near the Girard House, at about 6 o'clock on-Monday afternoon, between three or four gentlemen boarders of an establishment in the vicinity. The sport lasted for nearly half an hour, and was witnessed by a throng so large as to render the street impassable. Finally, a policeman *did* make his appearance, and succeeded in pacifying the belligerents.

☞ One who wishes to give the farmers a chance proposes to appropriate every alternate block in Canal-street, from the East to the North River, to their use; where they can back up their wagons and sell out, and laugh at the middlemen who eat up their profits, while we do their potatoes. If the project is adopted, we shall tell our readers of it.

☞ The Democratic Republican Committee (Hards) met at No. 663 Broadway, Monday night, and did some routine business. The list of members was taken up, and the vacancies occasioned by those who had been absent from three successive meetings filled.

☞ The Philadelphia *Sun* is surprised that a gentleman of the reputation and standing of Judge BRONSON, should have *gained his own consent* to publish an opinion of so much importance, prepared with so little care, so undigested, inconclusive and unsatisfactory as his late one.

☞ A history of the old Tontine Building, which was demolished last Spring, has been prepared by FREDRICK DE PEYSTER, Chairman of the Committee who managed its affairs, and published by NESBITT & Co.

☞ The Police have been trying their prettiest of late to stop the boys from jumping on cars while they are moving. The police were ahead at sundown last night. It is hard work though, boys do so much love to be crippled for life and killed.

☞ At the late funeral of a physician in G——, who had enjoyed a lucrative practice, there were six physicians present, waiting to step into his place.

☞ Judge BRONSON says that excessive drinking is an offence which should be punished. That is what they do at the Tombs, daily.

Can it be True?

It is rumored that one of the Deputy Keepers in the Tombs has been complained of to Governors DUKE and DCORO, the Committee on City Prisons, for taking from his cell the notorious PAT. MCLAUGHLIN *alias* Paugene, one of the parties under indictment for the murder of the late WILLIAM POOLE, and escorting him to houses of prostitution, drinking saloons, and giving him a fine time about town. The process on which PAT. took his airing was an "examination paper." Perhaps the other prisoners indicted for the same offence are also occasionally taken out for the benefit of their health. The case is to be investigated by the Governors.—*Tribune.*

The Street Walkers and Tombs Skinners.

On Monday night, the Fifth Ward Police arrested five street walkers and conveyed them to prison. Capt. CARPENTER says of them:

"They were cruising up and down White and Walker streets, soliciting men to go home with them. Unless some law is enacted to keep these women within the bounds of decency when in the streets, I must give it up. Arresting them now and holding them to bail is only putting money in the pockets of the 'leeches' around the Tombs, and they take pains to instruct the girls to cruise the streets in defiance of the officers, well knowing, the oftener they are arrested, they (the leeches) make their 'fives' and 'tens.'"

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms.*

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depot.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO'S invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLDE & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WADSTAFF, No. 268 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PADL & Co., No. 142 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

BACH'S AMERICAN COMPOUND.—Those who are using this new remedy, will hereafter find E. & R. COVENTRY & Co.'s fac-simile upon each wrapper, instead of their written signatures, as the large quantity sold daily renders it impossible for them to write upon each wrapper. Purchase only of reliable dealers. "Bach's American Compound" can now be had at wholesale of M. WARD, CLOSS & Co., No. 115 Fulton-street, New-York. E. & R. COVENTAY & Co., are sole Proprietors of Bach's American Compound, Auburn, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Life Insurances appeal to the sympathy and good judgment of every husband and parent; it being within the reach of nearly all to secure a life policy of a few thousand dollars, not to be swallowed up in the wreck of business and the sacrifice of property attendant upon the unlooked for death of the managing head, but to come wholly and promptly, and in the hour of need, from the Howard Life Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT'S prize Indian drama of "Wunonsta" is creating a great sensation at this popular Theatre. It is estimated that over one thousand persons were unable to gain admittance on Monday evening. It will be repeated to-night, with Mr. J. R. SCOTT and Mrs H. F. NICHOLS in the principal characters. The "Swiss Cottage" and "Paddy the Piper" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon these organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S unrivaled Piano-fortes, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S single and double Melodions. Second-hand Pianos for sale or to let. A large stock for sale very low for cash or approved paper. Prices from $100 to $650.

COLEMAN & NASH, Agents, No. 422 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME AND REFRESHING—A glass of RUSHTON'S pure Soda Water, with his new Cream Syrups. Stop when passing and try it. Only under the Astor House, and Broadway and Canal-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Resignation of Collector Braisted.

At a meeting of the Common Council on Monday night, a communication was read from J. W. BRAISTED, Collector of Taxes of the Eastern District.

On motion, it was ordered that the communication be returned to Mr. BRAISTED.

The Circus not a Detriment to Health after all.

The Board of Health met yesterday morning, and, after mature deliberation, came to the wise conclusion that a Circus was not dangerous to health. The following resolution, rescinding the one passed on Monday, was agreed to.

By Alderman CROWELL:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted at the last meeting, declaring the tents and booths of Mons. FRANCONI'S Circus a nuisance, be reconsidered and rescinded.

Alderman BARNARD, the mover of the orginal resolution, had his name recorded in the negative on the reconsideration.

Fires.

About 12 o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in some wooden out-buildings. Among them a small stable, situated in the centre of the block bounded by Myrtle-avenue, Gold, Johnson and Duffield-streets. Damage about $300. No insurance.

A fire broke out in the house of Mr. A. JOHNSON, No. 19 Degraw-street, which was speedily extinguished by Officer CORNELL, of the Third District Police and the occupants of the house. Damage trifling.

NEW-JERSEY.

Teachers' Institute.

The organization of a Teachers' Institute in Hudson County is contemplated. At the last meeting of the Jersey City Board of Education, the subject was introduced and a resolution adopted approving of such an organization. Dr. HOAGLAND, Agent of the State Board of Education, was present, and addressed the Board of Education upon the subject. Upon application being made by the requisite number of teachers, an appropriation will be made from the State Educational Fund, to defray the expenses of the Teachers' Institute.

Licenses.

The Council of Hoboken has fixed licenses for the ensuing year at the following rates: Tavern licenses, $60; Omnibus, Stage and Hackney Coach licenses, $10; Express Wagons, $5; Dray Carts, $3. The City Clerk is entitled to a fee of $1 for drawing up a Tavern license, and $1 for licenses of other kinds.

Liquor Prosecutions.

The prosecution of illegal liquor sellers, before the Recorder, continue. CHARLES MCCARTY, PATRICK MARION, THOMAS DOYLE and SARAH DUNHAM, were each fined $10 and costs on Saturday for selling liquor.

MARRIED

In this City, on Monday evening, July 9, by Rev. John M. Krebs, pastor of Rutgers st. Presbyterian Church, CLARENCE L. HENRY, of Brooklyn, to FRANCES CECELIA, daughter of Capt. Joseph J. Hodgkins, of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 24, by Rev. J. R. Wessley, THOMAS DARLEY, Esq., to Miss RACHEL HENDERSON, all of this City.

In this City, on Friday, July 20, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Alex. B. Leonard, HERMANN GELPEKE, late of Berlin, Prussia to VICTORIA FRANCES, eldest daughter of John W. Thorne, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 24, of congestion of the brain, THOMAS LOCKHART, Jr., of the firm of Lockhart & Gibson aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No 931 Broadway, to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Monday, July 23, EMMA L., daughter of Vinor L. and Frances H. Cornell, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her father's residence, No. 476 Grand st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, July 25 at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, July 23, ANNA KATE, daughter of Egbert C. and Caroline Cook aged 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No 50 West 19th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 22, EMELINE, wife of James W. Blatchford, daughter of the late G. Washington Smith, and adopted daughter of Wm K. Lothrop.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her father in-law, Samuel M. Blatchford, No. 81 East 12th-st., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Harlem, on Monday, July 23 suddenly, CATHARINE PARMALES, wife of William H. Calkin, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 121st st., Harlem, near 2d av., this day, (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock A M. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 24, ELIZABETH TERRY, only daughter of John T. and Eliza Barber, aged 1 year, 9 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P M., from the Church of the Messiah, Adelphi-st., near Myrtle av. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

At Rhinebeck, on Monday morning, July 23, JAMES HUNTER STEWART, son of the late James J. Stewart, of New-York.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P M., from the residence of his guardian, Wm. Kelly Ellerbe near Rhinebeck. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A M.

On Tuesday July 24 CHARLES S., son of Louis D. and Mary A Boyce, aged 2 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 24

$5,000 Indiana State 5s	84	100 N. Y. Con. R. R	s30 101½
11'000 Virginia 6s	97½	221 do	101½
2,000 Missouri 6s	95½	150 do	101½
8 000 California 7s '70	87	100 do	s60 101½
960 Ohio 6s '60	104½	36 Sixth av. R R	71
6,000 Louisiana 6s	b30 94	75 Wis. Lake Shore R R.	85½
15 000 Erie Bonds of '83	92½	100 do	85½
6,000 Erie Bonds of '75	93	125 Erie Railroad	51½
7,000 Hud. R. 3 M Bds.	77	350 do	51½
5,000 do	b30 77½	200 do	s90 51
15 000 Ill. C R.R. Bs	b60 86	100 do	s60 51
20,000 do	85½	100 do	b30 51½
5,000 do	s90 85½	450 do	s2 90 51
1,000 I C R.R. Dividends	81	10 do	51
5 000 Ill Freeland Bds	88½	250 do	b3 51½
2,000 N Y. Central 6s	91½	50 do	s60 51
3,000 Cleve & Toledo Div	84	100 do	s30 51
8,500 do	84½	100 Nor & Wor. R R	38½
1,000 Pac Bds 2d issue	101½	100 do	b60 39
9 American Ex. Bank	116½	200 Reading Railroad	b60 90
10 Nassau Bank	105	50 do	opg 90
21 Continental Bank	106	100 do	s60 89½
10 Bank of Commerce	109½	400 do	s16 89½
100 Canton Company	b60 27½	100 Mich. Cen Railroad	84
50 Picaro. Tran. Co	b30 18	10 Cleve & Pitts. R R	58
400 do	18	60 Clev & Toledo	s3 90
400 do	b30 18	100 do	90
50 Cumb. Coal Co	28½	200 do	b60 90
100 do	b60 28½	100 do	s60 89½
100 do	28½	106 Chic & R. Isl R R.	84
50 do	styr 28½	50 do	84½
50 Panama R R	101½	75 Harlem Railroad	28½
50 do	b60 101½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by SIMON DRAPER:

$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st mort.	Int. added.	68½
10,000 Evansville and Ill. RR	do.	90
5,000 Ohio & Mississippi 2d do.	do.	52½51½
10,000 Sacramento City 10's, 1895	do.	84 @83
5 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co		57
20 shares Market Fire Insurance Co		81
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co		93
50 shares Commonwealth Bank		98

BURNETT, DAVIS & MAIN will hold their regular weekly sale of bonds and stocks to-morrow, Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his regular sale of stocks to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Minnesota	86½	25 Panama Railroad	s30 101
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. R.	85½	5 Wis. Lake Shore R R	85
500 do	86	100 Cleve & Tol. R. R	s30 86
1,000 New-York Cen. 7s	102	50 do	s3 86
50 Hampshire Coal Co	7	25 do	86½
100 Cumb. Coal Co	s60 28½	15 Erie Railroad	51
100 do	s3 28½	150 do	s60 51
100 do	b3 28½	100 do	s3 51½

TUESDAY, July 24—P. M.

The Money, Trade, and Crop accounts to go forward in the Collins' steamer *Pacific*, sailing hence to-morrow, for Liverpool, may, on the whole, be regarded as quite encouraging and favorable to the best interests of the country. The supply of Capital has suffered no serious diminution, though a slightly increased demand therefor has recently arisen. Loan and Discount rates have continued to rule quite low. Stocks have not been very active, but they have not experienced any remarkable depression. The disposition to sell has scarcely outweighed the inclination to purchase; and this circumstance has contributed to the preservation of steadiness and uniformity in prices. General business has exhibited more signs of life. Extensive preparations have been, and are being made, for the traffic of the approaching season, which, it is thought, will prove quite vigorous and satisfactory. There is but little speculation, the current of business, so far, being in legitimate channels. This is not the least important sign of the times. All parties look for a speedy revival of active trade; and though a few croakers are striving with all their might, and from motives of self-interest, to create alarm, the bulk of our people entertain no annoying distrust of the future. Our agricultural interests, on which repose our commercial independence, were never more prosperous. From almost every portion of the country, the crop advices are of the most cheering nature. The Wheat crop is harvested in many sections, and its total yield is considered as apt to outstrip even the most sanguine calculations. The Corn crop is also far advanced toward maturity, and promises unusually well. In reference to the Cotton crop, the accounts are somewhat contradictory in detail, but justify a favorable opinion of its prospects. In view of all these circumstances, and of the heavy amount of unemployed capital in the country, there is no real cause of alarm in the current Bank movement, or in the apparent free specie export. Heavier losses in these respects can be borne by us without serious injury to either our material resources or our national credit. The past has not been without its useful lessons, and the fruits of these are evident in the comparative good standing, as well as in the extreme prudence of our commercial classes. These characteristics indirectly indicate the sound condition of our industrial interests at the present time, and the general disposition not only to maintain, but to strengthen and improve upon so reliable a foundation.

The transactions at both meetings of the Stock Board to-day were very moderate and elicited a slightly weaker tone on the market, but this did not lessen the confidence of holders of Stocks, nor afford much encouragement to the Bear interest. Railway shares were the most active on the list. New-York Central attracted considerable attention at the early Board at steady rates, but were subsequently inactive, though in request. Erie opened at 51⅛, cash, but closed at 51⅛ s3, with fair sales during the early session, but a trifling business at the second meeting. Reading ruled quiet, but tolerably firm. Harlem and Hudson River essentially unchanged.

The shares of all the Western Roads were lightly dealt in, without any remarkable fluctuations in prices. Railway Bonds—on the whole—were inactive, and evinced rather less firmness. The movements in State Stocks were limited, but mainly at old figures. The various money circulars for to-morrow's steamer and this day's transactions at the Stock Board, furnish the following quotations for the leading Government, State and miscellaneous Securities, which are known, and more or less dealt in, on the other side. With the exception of Pennsylvania, whose half-yearly interest will be paid in August, and is already provided for, the figures for the Federal and State Stocks are ex-dividend.

U. States 6s of 1867-8	100	Memphis 6s	75
New-York 6s of 1871	110	St Louis County 6s	a[illegible]
New-York 6s of 1873	110	Sacramento City 10s	87
Ohio 6s of 1860	105	New-York Central 7s	109½
Ohio 6s of 1870	110	New-York Central 6s	91
Pennsylvania 6s, old	88½	N. Y. Central shares	91
Pennsylvania Coupons	93	Erie 7s, 1865	97½
Kentucky 6s	100	Erie 7s, 1875	93
Virginia 6s	97½	Erie Shares	51
Tennessee 6s	97½	Panama Shares	101½
Louisiana 6s	94	Hudson 1st Mort	104
Missouri 6s	95½	Hudson Convert	77
North Carolina 6s	96	Illinois Central 7s	85½
Georgia 6s	98½	Illinois Free Lands	56½
California 7s	87	Illinois Shares	96½
Indiana 5s	84½	Reading Shares	90
New-York City 5s, long	100	Cleve. & Columbus	106
Philadelphia 6s	94	Galena	105
Cincinnati 6s	96	Clock Island	94½
Baltimore 6s	99½	Dayton	83
St. Louis 6s	85½	Toledo	90
New-Orleans R. R. 6s	80	Alton 1st Mort	—
New-Orleans 6s, reg.	91	Alton 6s, 2d Mort	—
Pittsburg 6s	81	Mich. South. Shares	103
San Francisco 10s	104½	Michigan Central	95
Chicago 6s	93	Ohio Trust ex div	99
Detroit 7s	103	Delaware & Hudson	132
Cleveland 7s	105	Pennsylvania Coal	110

Money is freely offered to responsible borrowers, but their requirements do not in any sense correspond with the supply; and this circumstance prevents any upward or hardening movement in loan and discount rates. Demand loans are obtainable, for the most part, at from 5@6 ₱ cent.; and good commercial paper, generally, is freely discounted at from 6@7 ₱ cent. As we anticipated, the weekly bank averages, published in our last paper, occasioned no surprise, and did not sensibly affect business in any particular. The sum mentioned by us yesterday as likely to go out in to-morrow's packet, more than covered the actual engagements of treasure for this opportunity, up to a late hour this afternoon. The business in Foreign Exchanges for the steamer has not been a heavy one, and though quotations show no material variation, there was rather less firmness apparent therein, towards the close.

EXCHANGES.

London	109½@110½	Bremen	79½@ 79½
Paris	5.12½@5.16	Hamburg	36½@ 36½
Amsterdam	40½@ 41½	Antwerp	5.13½@5.16½
Frankfort	41½@ 41½		

Having published two communications from "A Bank Officer" on Country Bank Redemptions, adverse to what is called the Metropolitan Bank system of redeeming the uncurrent bills of country banks, we have decided to give place to a communication from "Another Bank Officer," in defence of the said system. It will be found underneath. We may add that both writers are of the highest respectability.

We preceive that the receipts of produce at tide-water last week, show a decrease in the receipts of Wheat, but an increase in Flour and Corn. The general decline for the season is quite large, but there are indications of prospective large receipts shortly from the West.

It is announced that the Committee appointed by the Bondholders of the Mansfield and Sandusky, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroads, report that they have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, and a copy has been left at the office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-street, for the signatures of Bondholders.

Money Circular for England.

Per Pacific.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

The business of the fortnight has been unusually light, and prices have generally had rather a declining tendency. A large portion of the prevailing dullness is undoubtedly caused by the absence of many business men from the City, and no material change in this respect is anticipated for the next three weeks. As has been the case for some time past, the purchases on foreign orders are unimportant, many of those received by each steamer being limited too low. In State Stocks we have no new feature to notice. With few exceptions they have declined from 1@2 ₱ cent., with quite large sales of Missouri 6s, and limited transactions in all other descriptions. Government Loans and New-York and Ohio Stocks continue very scarce, and all that are offered are readily taken at full prices. Illinois Internal Improvement Stock of 1847 has sold at 103, an advance of 2½ ₱ cent. Of Railroad Bonds the principal business has been in Illinois Central "Construction" and "Free land," the market for which is sustained partly by orders from England, but principally by the favorable progress of the land sales. Erie Third Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds are very firm, although recently they have not been in much demand. The only important changes in the share market are a decline of 3 ₱ cent. in Michigan Central, and 2 ₱ cent. in Cleveland and Toledo. A dividend of 4 ₱ cent. has been declared by the Reading Railroad, out of the earnings for the half-year ending May 31, payable on 6th proximo. The transfer books being closed, the present price is *dividend off.* About $2,300,000 of bonds were converted into stock in season to secure this dividend. The traffic returns of the leading roads for June show, with few exceptions, an increase upon those of last year. The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad have negotiated the balance of their second mortgage bonds, $600,000, and are thus provided with means to prosecute energetically the work on the entire line, which will be completed at an earlier date than was anticipated in their last report. Ninety-four miles, from Toledo to Fort Wayne, are now in operation, and a further distance of twenty-six miles, to Huntingdon, will be opened by 15th proximo. Some other important sales have been made, including $1,500,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds at 85 ₱ cent. In money matters we have no change to notice. There is still a full supply of loans on call at 5 ₱ cent., and first-class paper continues scarce. The bank returns for the fortnight are as follows:

	July 14.	July 21.
Loans	$96,521,002	$94,029,147
Specie	16,376,506	15,918,999
Circulation	7,315,724	7,401,056
Deposits	85,664,186	82,079,590

CAMMAN & CO.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Partial Translation.] NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

Since our advices of 16th instant, the week's business was again marked by great calmness and indisposition to operate in Stocks. The fluctuations which have been variously up and down, do not appear to us to have been influenced by any general causes. Spite of this absence of animation in the ordinary business at the Board of Brokers, the abundance of money, which continues to exercise a marked influence, facilitates the negotiation of such new loans as are brought in our market, some of which we mention below. Much circumspection is observed, however, in taking only such as appear well based.

The demand for United States 6s, '67, '68, keeps up at 120½. The prospect of a new loan being issued by the State of New-York in October next, has somewhat softened the price of those now offering. With but very moderate transactions there has been a decline of 1 on Indiana 5s; of 1½ on Louisiana 6s; of ½ on Tennessee 6s, and a rise of 1½ on California 7s, and of 1½ ₱ cent. on Missouri 6s.

We have no transaction of any importance, nor any marked fluctuations to report in City and County Bonds. Milwaukee 7s, which were scarce for some time, are again on the market in larger amounts.

DE COPPET & CO.

Another Money Circular for the Continent.

Translated Extract.] NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

Since our previous advices, the Stock Exchange has remained exceedingly inactive. Stocks have generally yielded a fraction—but Railroad Bonds, for the most part, show firmness. Notwithstanding this dullness, there have been several large negotiations in private, as will be seen below.

State Stocks have been inactive. California's have advanced 1 ₱ cent.; Missouri's, ½. Indiana's have fallen 1 ₱ cent.; Louisiana's, 1½; Tennessee's ½, and Virginia's ½ ₱ cent.

In City Securities we quote few sales, with the exception of a negotiation of $160,000 Milwaukee City 7s, issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Horican Railroad.

Railroad Bonds are in demand, but the Illinois Central issues alone have been active. Erie 1st Mortgages are in demand, but there are none for sale; 2d Mortgages are offered in large lots, without buyers; 3d Mortgages are scarce, with a rise of ½ ₱ cent. Erie 1875s are firm; Erie 1875s are in demand, at an advance of ½, with few offering for sale. Illinois Central 7s have fallen off ½ ₱ cent.; the Freeland Bonds, with the privilege, have risen 1 ₱ cent.—these without the privilege, ½ ₱ cent.—(sales at 84½.) The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have just negotiated $600,000 of their Bonds, guaranteed by first mortgage on the third section of the road.

In Railroad Shares there has been but a small business. Western Railways appear somewhat firmer than they were.

A Cincinnati house of high standing having made inquiries of two hundred of its correspondents respecting the state of the crops throughout the West, has received several answers, in which the writers all agree in representing the present yield as the largest and finest ever known in this country.

MARIE & KANZ.

Cotton Circular.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

At the date of our last respects of 11th inst., per *Baltic*, the market had assumed a steadier aspect; the daily transactions up to the 16th inst. favored sellers, the advance in prices being fully ⅛ in that period, with a good demand for export. On the morning of the 16th inst. the *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived, with four days' later advices, which, being unexpectedly unfavorable, a sudden check was given to operations. The Canada's advices to the 7th inst. were received on Wednesday, 18th, announcing a decline of fully ½d. in the week, caused by tears of large supplies at the ports, from the rise in the Southern rivers, inducing great caution on the part of spinners, who were buying lightly, and although there was no pressure to sell, yet the quantity offering for bids was sufficient to produce great irregularity in prices, and speculation for the moment had disappeared. Since these accounts have been received, holders have found it difficult to make progress in sales, as buyers have demanded ⅛c. decline. Some sales have been effected at ⅛c. off, at which the market would be well supplied by consignees. The sales for the first week were 9,000 bales, for the present one we do not estimate them at over 4,000 bales, as no disposition is evinced by parties to operate. Those buyers who appear in market demand a concession of ⅛c., at which a considerable business could be done,—but ⅛c. to ¼c. appears to be as large a decline as consignees will negotiate on. We adjust our quotations to sales at the close.

The Southern streams continue down, and there are no indications of a crop exceeding 2,900,000 bales. Of the amount in the interior we are yet in doubt; it is estimated at various figures between 100,000 and 400,000 bales beyond the actual receipts at the shipping ports by Aug. 31, the close of our cotton year. The majority of opinions incline to the lowest figures current. We regard the prospect for the coming crop as favorable, but not stronger, as there has for the past fortnight been general complaints of too much moist weather, producing too rapid a growth of the stalks, and having other attending evils it is unnecessary to name. An opinion is also gaining ground with us that the culture of corn has attracted more than usual of the force of planters. Be this as it may, it is quite certain that no parties look now for any very large product for the coming year. The Cereal crops are favorably spoken of in all the States, and as the goods markets have followed the course of Cotton, and manufacturing stocks are rising in value, it is considered that the prospects for a large consumption have seldom been more flattering than at present.

T. J. STEWART & CO.

Country Bank Redemptions Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

Your correspondent, "A Bank Officer," has now addressed to you two communications. His statements are so much at variance with the facts, they require correction. The June account of a Bank in Wayne County, with the Metropolitan Bank in New-York

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

SEBASTOPOL AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Another Assault on Malakoff Expected.

The Campaign on the Danube.

NEW OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Illness of the Czar.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Decrease of Bullion in the Bank of England.

Trade Depressed—Consols 91.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic* Captain WEST, from Liverpool 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, the 14th of July, arrived at this port last evening at 9 o'clock. The *Atlantic* arrived out 2½ o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 8th.

The *Union* arrived at Southampton evening of Thursday, the 12th, and *Star of South* at Liverpool on the 7th.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL figures this week as the principal feature of the news. The circumstances which lend him this preëminence were the disclosures he made in his speech of Friday, the 6th, (received here by last steamer,) respecting the want of unanimity between himself and his colleague on the subject of the war—in other words, that he, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, as British Plenipotentiary, expressed himself at Vienna in favor of the peace proposals mooted by Count BUOL and approved of by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, but that on returning to England he either did not communicate those sentiments to his colleagues in the Government, or swallowed his peace opinions and retained office in a ministry pledged to war,—while M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, with a finer sense of honor, resigned. The case against Lord RUSSELL is forcibly put by Mr. D'ISRAELI, thus:

"I do not see that the explanations since made by the noble Lord at all change his situation with regard to the House, and as regards the narrative he made on Friday night. What did startle the House and greatly disquieted the public mind was that it came out, not by hazard, but from notice formally given, and evidently in a manner well matured on the part of Lord RUSSELL, that he had returned to England with a project of pacification which he approved, but which the great majority of the House and of the country neither at that time nor at this time would sanction; that he had recommended this project to his colleagues; that, in consequence of their refusal to adopt it he had felt he was bound to consider whether it was not his duty to retire from the Government; and though influenced by other considerations, he remained a member of the administration. He shortly afterwards came down to the House and made a speech which conveyed to the country the impression that he was an uncompromising advocate of the war, and conveying also to the House the idea that he was convinced, from his experiences in the conferences at Vienna, that any attempt at negotiation with any reasonable hopes of success was impossible—thereby conveying to Parliament and the country an impression utterly inconsistent with the facts of the case."

The feeling on this matter had grown so high that the existence of the PALMERSTON Ministry was put to the test, by Sir E. BULWER LYTTON moving,

"That the conduct of the Minister charged with the negotiations at Vienna, and his continuance in office as a responsible adviser of the Crown, have shaken the confidence which the country should place in those to whom the administration of public affairs is entrusted."

Nor is this the only attack to which the Ministry is exposed—Mr. ROEBUCK having moved for a call of the House, July 17, on which occasion the whole force of all sections of the opposition will be brought to bear.

Contradictory rumors were afloat as to the course Lord PALMERSTON will pursue in his dilemma. Some surmise that he will try to assuage the storm by throwing overboard Lord RUSSELL, whose resignation he is said to have had in his hands for some days. Others say he will evade further responsibility by himself retiring. And yet others maintain that if he does not obtain a decisive majority in favor of Col. ADAIR'S amendment to ROEBUCK'S want-of-confidence motion, he will dissolve Parliament. Another report is that when RUSSELL goes out, he (RUSSELL) will take the GREY section of the Cabinet with him, and that PALMERSTON will fill their places by more decided men out of the liberal ranks. And finally, rumors from other quarters whisper of Lord DERBY, as the coming man with another coalition Cabinet.

The war news is without incident—consisting solely of preparations for attack and defence.

From all parts of Britain the accounts of the crops are favorable.

Liverpool Cotton Market had been depressed, at ½d. lower, but closed more steadily. Wheat and Flour were firm, from light stock. Indian Corn considerably lower. Provisions dull. Money abundant. Consols 91.

THE WAR.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

The position of affairs remains as before the repulse of June 18. No permanent check has been sustained by the besiegers. Several regiments which suffered badly on the recent occasion have been reorganized, and the troops of the four nations continue healthy and hopeful. Immense works are being raised against the Malakoff and Redan, and also to command the shipping. Thirty thousand men are said to be employed on these works of attack. Another and general assault is not far off. Nor have the Russians been idle, as new works thrown up behind the Malakoff and Redan, (a formidable star fort behind the latter,) sufficiently testify. Siege operations may therefore be quoted as "active," and the following are the latest dispatches:

JULY 10—Gen. PELISSIER telegraphs:

"I have nothing new to announce to-day. The firing has been very brisk since morning between the English and the Redan. This evening the Redan is quite silent, consequently the English will be able to advance their works."

JULY 11, Evening.—Gen. SIMPSON telegraphs:

"Our fire yesterday had good effect on the Redan. Cholera is decreasing, and the health of the army is satisfactory. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF proposes that prisoners should be exchanged at Odessa."

Demonstration against the Mamelon.

On the night of the 7th of July the Russians made a sortie against the works and positions in front of the Mamelon. They did not, however, offer battle, but having put the besiegers on the alert, and exchanged a few shots, withdrew."

Prospects of the Siege.

We may not (says the *Times*) be able to annihilate the vast earthworks of the enemy with as much certainty as if they were constructions of masonry, but, by the aid of heavy shells pitched vertically into their redoubts, we can so search their defences that no troops can live in them. The works of the opposing armies are now pushed close to each other, the range is know to an inch, and under such circumstances, the ascendancy in artillery must be nearly equivalent to the ascendancy altogether. It is plain that the Russians see their danger, and that they are exerting all their ingenuity to avert it. Our correspondent states that in the Mamelon, which is a good specimen of the work, to be encountered, there were found funnel-shaped pits, into which shells may roll and burst, together with bomb-proof excavations, into which the men could retire.

Although, however, the enemy will no doubt avail themselves of all such expedients with the skill which they have hitherto displayed, the means of attack, under present conditions, must exceed those of defence. The allies, in fact, have advanced closer and closer to the works of the place, their artillery has opened on successive occasions with greater and greater power, and the Russians, who at first asserted something like an equality in this respect, and long maintained the contest, are now fain to withdraw their guns under our fire, and to confess or pretend themselves silenced. It is scarcely possible, indeed, that the resources of Sebastopol, however vast they may have been, should not be exhausted by exertions so prodigious and so protracted; and, while the allies are constantly receiving accessions of strength, and improving their communications in all directions, the Russians are becoming more effectually isolated day after day.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SIEGE.

We do not attempt to disguise either from ourselves or the public the difficulties still presented by this unexampled siege. In strict truth, it is no siege at all—it is a campaign against a powerful army acting on its own territory, protected by a chain of strong intrenchments, resting upon an enormous arsenal, and, what is still more extraordinary, assisted by the guns of a fleet. It is scarcely correct to speak of Sebastopol as a single town, so various are its divisions, and so diversified the defences they include. In the siege of any ordinary place, however strong, there is usually but one *enceinte* or chain of protecting works to be penetrated, and when an entrance is effected at any point of this fortified circumference the town is taken. Engineers select the weakest or most promising point of the works for their attack; they make an opening with battering guns, "the assault" is then delivered, and if successful, there is an end of the affair.

But at Sebastopol we may succeed in effecting an entrance or lodgment without accomplishing the whole work in hand, for there are forts and batteries of all kinds, divided from each other by creeks and ravines, and admitting of separate and independent defence. Thus, in the late attack, General EVAN and his brigade actually got through the outer line of works, carried the batteries first opposed to them, and fairly entered the town. About the gallantry of this most creditable action there can be no question, but the extent to which the success admitted of improvement was unfortunately not put to the test of trial. On the other hand, works so disposed as those at Sebastopol are liable to be commanded one by the other, so that the capture of one may facilitate, if not insure, the capture of more. The Malakoff Tower, for instance, commands the Redan, and probably other works in its vicinity; indeed, it is regarded by our engineers as the key of the whole position in that quarter.—*Times*.

Gortschakoff's Address to his Troops.

The following is GORTSCHAKOFF'S address to the garrison of Sebastopol, the day after the affair of the 18th:

"HEIGHTS OF INKERMANN, Tuesday, June 19.

"COMRADES! The bloody combat of yesterday, and the defeat of our enemy, has again crowned our arms with immortal laurels. Russia owes you her thanks, and will not refuse them. Many of our companions-in-arms have sealed with their blood the oath which they took, and so have kept sacred the promise which I gave to the Emperor, our father. Comrades, I thank you for it.

"My brothers! Large reinforcements are marching from all parts of our sacred Russia. They will soon be with us. Oppose, as you have hitherto done, your manly breasts to the fire of our impious enemies, and die as your comrades have died, with arms in your hands in an honorable contest,—man to man, breast to breast,—rather than violate the oath which you have sworn to your country, to preserve our Sebastopol!

"Soldiers! The enemy is beaten,—driven back with enormous losses. Your commander again thanks you in the name of the Emperor and of holy Russia. The time is near at hand when the pride of the enemy shall be overthrown,—when his army shall be swept from our territory like straw before the wind. Until then, have faith in God, and fight for your Emperor and country."

(Signed) GORTSCHAKOFF."

The Late Lord Raglan.

Lord RAGLAN was several days laboring under a malady which nearly resembled cholera, without having all the symptoms of it; but the physicians, on the very morning of his death, had given it as their opinion that he was better, and that his state no longer caused uneasiness. His voice had regained its strength; he had been able to eat, and during the day hopes were entertained that his indisposition would soon disappear. Lord RAGLAN himself said he felt nearly well, but about six in the evening he was seized with a sudden faintness, and without suffering the slightest pain, gradually sank, and in two hours expired calmly and tranquilly. His body will be removed to England in a war-steamer, in charge of his Aides-de-camp, Lord BURGHERSH, Col. SOMERSET, Major KINGSCOTE and Lieut. CALTHORPE. A mausoleum is being prepared on his family estate.

On the Tchernaya.

OMAR PACHA with his Turks and the Sardinians have returned, as reported by telegraph, from their reconnoissance towards Mackenzie's farm. They found the enemy strongly entrenched and his position defended on all sides by powerful batteries. OMAR continues in his camp at Baidar.

Campaign on the Danube.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, there are indications of forthcoming operations on the Danube. M. LALANDE, a French engineer, has been sent to inspect the roads in Eastern Moldavia, and make a new one from Galatz to Jassy. Orders have been forwarded to the local authorities to place the roads in their respective districts in the best possible condition, and French agents are making great purchases along the Danube for the supply of an army. The departure of 15,000 Turks from Silistria for Metchin and Tultcha is also mentioned as connected with the projected operations.

The War in Asia.

Turkish advices from Kars of June 6, state that the Russian demonstrations against that place had been repulsed, and the assailants had retired to Agdja-Kaleh.

Other accounts state, on the contrary, that the Russians, under Gen. MOURAVIEFF, have taken the field; also, that the Turks have evacuated Kars, and fallen back on Erzeroum, which is better fortified. We have once more the report, so often repeated, of the death of SCHMAYL, the Circassian chief.

Black Sea and Sea of Azoff.

At Kertch affairs remain as last reported. A regiment of French marines has garrisoned St Paul and Ak-Bowmon, which command the Straits of Kertch. The Russians manifest no intention of an attack. The allies continue to fortify Yenikale.

The Principalities.

The Princess NATHALIE, daughter of the Prince GREGORY GHIKA, has been exiled to a nunnery for five years, in consequence of her coquetry, which caused the recent fatal duel in which the Austrian Count STOLBERT killed Count BULCHE, son-in-law of the Prince of Moldavia. The Princess is 20 years of age.

Prince STIRBEY'S intrigues to render himself independent are coming to light, and cause considerable diplomatic excitement.

The Baltic.

The Allied fleets continue to send cruisers to destroy any property left exposed on the coast. A dispatch from St. Petersburg of the 6th, states that British ships bombarded Krasnaja Gorka, for five hours, on the 3d, and destroyed the telegraph station and barracks. A French flotilla of eight mortar vessels and gunboats left Kiel, on the 11th, for the Baltic. The London *Official Gazette* publishes dispatches from Admiral R. S. DUNDAS, giving an account of the bombardment of the small fort at Rotsinshalm and destruction of the Russian barracks at Kotka.

The White Sea.

Archangel letters of June 26, say that the port has been placed in a good state of defence, its former fortification having been repaired and new batteries, mounting eighty-two guns, having been constructed. The foreign ships in port succeeded in clearing their cargoes before the blockade. Among these ships are several Americans, which, after landing their cargoes, proceeded East. The blockade is now strictly enforced.

Various War Items.

An imperial ukase orders the Governments of South Russia to reinforce as much as possible the army of the Cossacks of the Don, admitting volunteers of all classes.

Lord RAGLAN'S last dispatch was announcing the death of General ESTERCOURT. A postcript by General SIMPSON announced Lord RAGLAN'S own decease.

A difficulty had occurred on board the American ship *Arlington*, at Balaklava, in which one of the seamen was shot by the mate.

The Turkish contingent is daily increasing, and at present numbers 8,000 men, who are encamped at Hasapden, an elevated position between Buyukdere and the Black Sea.

The Paris *Moniteur* states the total number of deaths from battle and disease in the French army since it left France, thirteen months ago, as 14,200, up to June 1, and the number of killed since then at not more than 2,300—figures manifestly much under the mark.

English papers state that a mutiny of a dangerous character had broken out in the (Russian) Siberian regiments. The assertion is founded on a sentence of court martial, published in the St. Petersburg journal, degrading four officers to the ranks for insubordination.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ministry's Last Struggles—Parliamentary Intelligence, &c.

In Parliament Col. ADAIR has given notice that when MR. ROEBUCK shall bring forward his motion, he (Col. ADAIR) will move as an amendment, "that this House is of opinion that the councils which determined the expedition to the Crimea were consistent with a bold and sagacious policy, just to our allies, and commensurate with the objects of the war, and, further, that a perseverance in a similar policy can alone afford the hope of insuring an honorable and permanent peace."

Mr PEEL has benevolently stated that Government "has no objection to make an inquiry" into the alleged inhumanity of the medical officers in the Crimea who refused to give Mr. STOWE, the administrator of the London *Times* Hospital fund, admittance into the hospital, and by their refusal caused his death.

In reply to questions by Mr. RICARDO, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the amount of the new Turkish loan is £5,000,000 sterling, the whole amount being jointly guaranteed by France and England.

Sir Charles Wood, in the House of Commons, stated, in answer to questions, that the British war steamer *Antelope*, Capt. YOUNG, had, at request of the British Consul, bombarded and destroyed the town of Oldtown, Calabar. The cause of this proceeding was an infraction by certain chiefs, of the treaty with Britain. The Missionaries having represented that the chiefs were in the habit of committing poisonings, the Consul required them to abstain from the practice, which they refusing, he called on the ship of war to humbard the place.

Lord John Russell and His Peace Proclivities.

From the London Times, July 10.

The point of attack in the East is the Crimea; in the West, at this moment, it is Lord JOHN RUSSELL. While legions and generals are contending for the possession of a tower or a harbor in that famous peninsula, Governments, Senates and factions, are fighting for the possession of the no less famous Plenipotentiary. The Crimea is altogether an ambiguous position; jutting out from one empire—threatening another; a debatable ground midway between Europe and Asia; for ages the sport of conquest, and, like a tool or a weapon, powerful only in the hand of the skilful or the strong. Lord JOHN RUSSELL seems of an equally neutral nature, and a bone of contention between parties, causes and States. Lord PALMERSTON claims him as a member of the Cabinet, committed to the continuance of the war; Count BUOL claims him as a converted negotiator, and actual party to a conciliatory proposal tendered by the Austrian Government to the Western Powers, and rejected by them both; Mr. MILNER GIBSON claims him generally as an advocate for peace, and a dissentient from the war policy of the Cabinet. His is the weak point in Lord PALMERSTON'S argument, the strong point in Count BUOL'S and Mr. MILNER GIBSON'S. For, as a beam is only as strong as its weakest part, so Lord JOHN is the *maximum* strength of the Administration. To the most powerful arguments—even Lord PALMERSTON'S—and the most tremendous philippics—even Lord JOHN'S—Russia may now reply by pointing to the fact that we are prolonging the war against the solemn award of our own umpire—Austria, and the avowed judgment of our own Plenipotentiary, still an adviser of the Crown, and still of the same opinion as to the needlessness of the war. In fine, whose property is Lord JOHN? Who is the owner of this very convenient and serviceable chattel? In a dog cause it is usual to bring the animal into court, and invite the claimants to practice upon him their various powers of persuasion. The man whistles, and the woman addresses him by some tender diminutive, while, perhaps, a third party takes him up bodily, and appeals to the dog's acquiescence in the act. Count BUOL is whistling across the Continent to his recent Plenipotentiary; the old ladies of the Peace party are practising all sorts of endearments to move his pacific affections, and Lord PALMERSTON has bodily possession of the prize.

But how long Lord JOHN RUSSELL will remain in his present allegiance is a question we should think of painful interest to all parties. By his many acts of compliance and reserve, he retains the key of the position. He has only to avow himself once more the same that he was three months ago, and he becomes a peace Minister. Taking advantage of the happy moment of our reverses, he has published to the world his unretracted assent to the Austrian protocol for peace, a step which immediately raises a discussion on that proposal and the grounds of its rejection. Should matters become worse,—should events happen in the Crimea that we do not choose to particularize, then Lord JOHN will of course throw off his present intermediate phase of tardy confession, and proclaim to the world with indignant energy his burning conviction as to the wanton and gratuitous character of the war. On the other hand, should our army prosper, those convictions can be easily smothered, as, indeed, they have hitherto been. On the whole, it is a capital position, but then it requires a power of conscience to hold it. Nobody would hold it so well as its present occupant.

In the accounts of the war we read that occasionally an odd figure turns up in the lines held by the Allied armies. He is challenged by the sentries, and, returning no intelligible answer, is taken into custody, and passed from officer to officer, for safe disposal. As his hat, his boots, his coat, his papers, his physiognomy, and his accent are under observation the simple soldiers incline to the belief that the stranger is a Russian, an Englishman, a Turk, a Pole, or a Jew. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been challenged, and is now under examination. What is he!—an Englishman, an Austrian, a Russian, or possibly a man of no nation at all—a sort of DON PACIFICO, of any nation, locality, or allegiance, as best suits his purpose? What a thing it is to be a citizen of the world! But even this position is fixed and determinate, compared with that which is only an adaptation to present circumstances. Lord JOHN RUSSELL reflects one week the hues of Austrian and Russian Ministers, the next those of Lord PALMERSTON and the British Senate.

It is a common complaint against Englishmen that when they reside abroad they forget they are Englishmen; but then they make it up by the very slight trace they can show of travel when they return home. The fact is, that they unlearn much easier than they learn. They lose their patriotism, their religion, and their national prejudices, and when they return home they are so much less than they were, but have nothing in its place. At this moment Lord JOHN is certainly not the man that he went to Vienna, but whether he is the man he came back is the great and convenient mystery of his position. He allows us to discover that he still thinks the Austrian proposal a good one, and that the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea might have been destroyed by an arrangement on that basis. Of course, therefore, he still thinks the British Cabinet responsible for all this horrible bloodshed and the unknown miseries of the future.

For our part, we cannot understand the character of the man who retains an opinion so contrary to the necessities of his position. We rest simply and comfortably in the belief that we are fighting for the liberty of Europe against a power more formidable in negotiation even than in arms. Lord JOHN is of opinion that we are now besieging a Russian city, killing and slaying the armed inhabitants, and destroying the houses and the food, in spite of a fair, amicable and genuine proposal made by a common friend in the character of an umpire. On what narrow basis does Lord JOHN wage war, and in what capacity does he pronounce one party in the wrong, and the other a foe!

Then we are implored vehemently and pathetically to believe Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and all our British statesmen. We are asked to put faith in them all, and in everything that the whole of them say or do. This is political pantheism, and something more; for it is possible to believe in an immense variety of things, but not in opposites. We thoroughly believe Lord JOHN RUSSELL, when he says that he is still of opinion we ought to have followed up the opening offered by the Austrian proposal. We thoroughly believe him when he expresses his opinion that we are now in the wrong, and that the responsibility of the war rests on this implacable nation. But, then, if we believe this, how are we also to believe the opposite, viz., that all Her Majesty's Ministers are advising her wisely, honestly and conscientiously! If they themselves tell us their advice is wrong, how are we to believe them to be honest?

The British nation is not such a tyrant as to desire servants who shall betray their compunctions of conscience, protest against the business put upon them, and then do it from sheer weakness and timidity. It goes to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and invites his cooperation to a very deadly work—viz.: the greatest possible slaughter and devastation of Russia. He obeys, but answers like the apothecary, "My poverty and not my will consents." Romeo, we presume, placed in the poor wretch the confidence Lord PALMERSTON enjoins. He paid the man's poverty, and not his will, and got what he wanted. But is that the confidence we usually place in British statesmen? It certainly is not, and a general distrust or denial of confidence is much better than a confidence in Ministers that they will do whatever suits their present purpose, and perform our bloody errand, even if they think it a crime.

Miscellaneous.

The subject of a general exchange of prisoners is in the hands of a Board of French and English officers, in session in Paris.

The pensions granted for Lord RAGLAN'S services are £1,000 sterling per annum to his widow, and £2,000 per annum to his son and son's son.

Apartments in Hampton Court are granted to the widows of Gen. STRANGEWAYS and Admiral BOXER.

On the 7th, the Queen held an investiture of the Order of the Bath, at Buckingham Palace. Admiral JAMES (Black Sea,) DUNCAN was knighted, and the riband of the Bath was bestowed on him, as also on the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Sir DE LACY EVANS, Lords LUCAN and CARDIGAN, Admirals PLUMRIDGE, CHADS, MORESBY, and numerous other officers.

FRANCE.

The Legislative Deputation—Men and Money Voted.

On the evening of the 6th the members of the Legislative Corps, headed by their President, presented to the Emperor the votes for the new loan of 750 000,000 francs, and for the enrollment of 140 000 men.

The Emperor replied to the address:

"I thank the Legislature for the readiness with which they have voted these two bills. I know how burdensome are the charges and taxes imposed by war, but I hope they will be only temporary, and I am confident that the spirit and patriotism of the country will enable us to surmount every difficulty, and to obtain an honorable peace."

Paris correspondence continues to adduce proof that the Spanish Insurrection is fostered by Russian influence. Much anxiety is manifested in the German Courts to ascertain the progress of the revolt.

Queen VICTORIA'S visit to Paris is now fixed for the 17th of August.

SPAIN.

The Compulsory Loan—Catalonian Insurrection Suppressed.

Madrid letters of the 11th, mention that the Cortes had adopted the bill authorizing a loan of 230,000 000 reals, and that should the loan not be voluntarily subscribed, it was, at the end of a month, to become compulsory.

A telegraphic dispatch from Barcelona, dated 11th to the French Government, announces that "order reigns" in that city, and some of the manufactories have resumed work. Nothing is said respecting the other disturbed districts, excepting in vague assurance that the movement is suppressed.

M TURGOT, the French Minister, wounded by Mr. SOULE, has been recalled from Madrid.

The Insurrection at Barcelona.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Barcelona on the 8th instant says: This city is just now in a very strange state. The Rambla and chief streets are thronged with workmen on strike; not a solder is to be seen; the Captain-General has betaken himself with his family, to the fort of Atarazanas, in which and in Montjuich the whole of the garrison is shut up, the town is in the hands of the Nationals, who mount the guards, furnish patrols, and keep strong pickets under arms all night. Public diversions are suspended. At the evening promenade the ladies are replaced by jacketed factorymen; everywhere is great anxiety, and not a little apprehension, and numbers of persons are leaving Barcelona.

On Sunday last, the 1st inst., everything here was tranquil, and the Captain General (ZAPATERO) had not the slightest expectation or idea of the serious events about to occur. On the Monday morning, all the workmen in and around Barcelona struck work. Every one was taken by surprise. The movement that has been so unexpected was equally well concerted and simultaneous. At the same moment, the factory people throughout Catalonia desisted from labor. Those of Sant, Gracia, and other places near this came into Barcelona, where they have remained ever since. The commencement of the strike was marked by a horrible crime, of which you will doubtless have received intelligence. At Sanz, the workmen of Senor SOLLY PADRIS, an eminent manufacturer, ex-deputy to the Cortes, and a particular friend of Senor MANOZ, thronged into their employer's house and insisted on his signing a representation to Government for the removal of the present Captain General. He at first refused, but was menaced and intimidated, and ended by signing. He had no sooner done so than he was shot dead, and his partner was stabbed.

There appears to be little doubt that Carlist agency has been at the bottom of this most formidable movement of the Catalan workmen. When they struck, MARSAL entered, at the head of 150 men. These soon increased, according to some accounts, to 500. Whatever their numbers, however, they have received a severe check, equivalent, if the report of the officer who defeated them be not exaggerated, to the destruction of the band. The Barcelona papers are full of details of their reverse. From Figueras we have intelligence that they have lost altogether 106 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Cabecilla Bosch is wounded; MARSAL is said to have escaped into France with 40 men. It is certain that a number of his men were driven across the frontier. Concerning himself there appears to be still a doubt. Some horses and a quantity of arms, equipments and ammunition have been taken. From various parts of the province come accounts of small parties of the rebels having been destroyed or captured by the National Guard.

Two hundred more Carlists, it is stated by one of last night's papers, have appeared on the frontier; but it is thought probable they will beat a retreat on learning MARSAL'S discomfiture. This must not be too confidently reckoned upon. Catalonia is a dangerous province, where the flame of insurrection is apt to spread fast, and the spirit of its mountain population is adventurous and warlike. From among the factory people, too, when once the pangs of hunger begin to press them, it appears to me probable that the pretender's partisans may obtain recruits, although less valuable ones than the peasantry would afford. It is considered extraordinary how the workmen have so long held out without wages and without plunder. Most of them live from hand to mouth, and by none of their wages by a secret society is, however, well known to exist among them, and from it, we must suppose, come the supplies.

AUSTRIA.

Reply to Napoleon's Insinuations.

The Austrian official journals strive to allay the anxiety caused by the Emperor NAPOLEON'S recent speech, and to explain that there is no likelihood of an open rupture between Austria and the Western Powers. A new Austrian Circular is spoken of, intended as Count BUOL'S reply to NAPOLEON'S insendoes. In this Circular, Austria maintains that she has kept all her promises to the Western Powers; that she has performed all she undertook to do; that her sympathies are still with France and England; but that she remains the sole judge as to the suitable moment to take part in the conditions of the ultimatum—the absolute rejection of which would, however, force her to extremities.

PRUSSIA.

Her Sympathies in the War.

From Berlin, a correspondent, writing on the 9th inst., alluding to the opinion prevalent in this country that the Prussian Royal family and the Court of Berlin are bound hand and foot to Russia, observes that this view of the question is based on the fact of a Prussian princess being the consort of the Emperor of Russia who was reigning at the time of this conflict being brought about by him, on the very strong presumption of there being a powerful party at court here imbued with Russian sympathies, and the patent fact, that Prussia has not openly and actively joined us in the struggle against Russia. The three facts are correct, but the imputed cause of Prussia's policy is incorrect. Anybody that wishes to write an apology for Prussia need only take Lord CLARENDON'S speech in defence of Austria (House of Lords, June 26,) substituting the name of one German power for that of the other, and adding, that while Austria has a standing army at command, Prussia has seldom more than 150,000 men, and their recruits, under arms; that Austria has a direct and immediate interest in the settlement of the Eastern question, while Prussia has only a remote and indirect one.

In spite of the King's having a sister on the throne of Russia, and of having received his father's death-bed injunctions always to seek the welfare of Prussia in an intimate alliance with Russia and Austria, his first independent act after mounting the throne was to visit England, to make himself popular there, and to lose no opportunity since then consistent with the state interests, of manifesting his good will towards us. Previous to the various street riots of 1848, that went to make up the miscalled revolution in Prussia, the King had already advanced considerably in a career of most invaluable reform and development. All the taste, tendencies and sympathies of the King are the very reverse of all that we mean when we designate anything as characteristically Russian; and however much brotherly affection he doubtless entertains for his sister, the dowager Empress of Russia, there is no difference of opinion among those acquainted with palace life here as to the nature of his sentiments towards the late Emperor when alive and in the plenitude of his power.

Neither the Emperor ALEXANDER, during the Congress of Vienna, nor the Emperor NICHOLAS, at the different Conferences at Warsaw, ever showed anything but the most sovereign disregard for the interests of Prussia, and the whole continued course of commercial and frontier intercourse between Russia and Prussia, ever since 1813, has been one continued breach of treaty by the former. To suppose that the King of Prussia can shut his eyes to all these and a long, further catalogue of grievances against Russia, known to all his well-informed subjects, is to suppose that the most widely-informed man within these frontiers, the friend and associate of RADOWITZ and HUMBOLDT, is stupidly blind and ignorant, or cursed with a calamity that would remove him beyond the pale of responsibly rational beings.

There is another circumstance that inevitably keeps the present King of Prussia in an antagonism with the Emperors of Russia. While they strive to obtain an openly acknowledged protectorate over the Christians of the Greek church, FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia labors silently but unremittingly to attain the moral preeminence of the champion of Evangelical Protestantism. He was foremost in the mediation for the Madrid with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c. By his knowledge of the tenets, history, and rites of his own church, by his unremitting *surveillance* of its discipline, and from the fact of his having built half of the present churches in Prussia, and put steeples on the other half—he is entitled, more especially than most monarchs, to be considered the head of his church. In proportion as he vindicates this claim he enters into a rivalry with the Emperors of Russia, and in proportion as he constitutes himself the champion of Evangelical Protestantism, he institutes an antagonism with his neighboring potentate, in whose dominions there are three millions and a half of Evangelical Protestants, the greater part of whom are located contiguous to Prussia.

Of the Prince of Prussia it will not be necessary to say a word; he is too well known to England for him by any possibility to fall under the imputation of Russian sympathies. The same applies in a still higher degree to the Princess.

Prince CHARLES (KARL,) however, is the recognized champion and advocate of Russian policy, influence, alliance, and character, at Berlin. It would, however, be doing the king a manifest injustice, and overrating Prince CHARLES immensely, to imagine that the latter has any influence over the former in any matter of moment. Prince ALBRECHT'S name need not be mentioned at all upon the *tapis*, when speaking of political influence and is only mentioned now as being the youngest of the royal brothers.

It is not usual to hear the Queen's name mentioned in connection with politics—the only sphere of activity in which she reveals herself to her subjects is in works of charity and benevolence; in these she is very indefatigable, but it is noticed that the tone and tendency of the institutions that she patronizes have a Catholic color.

The secrete of the divergence of views and conduct evident between Prussia and England in the present conflict is to be found, not in the fact of Russian sympathies being prevalent with the King, but in the fact specifically, Prussian views having actuated him.

RUSSIA.

Rumored Changes in the Russian Cabinet.

A St. Petersburg letter, of the 26th June, mentions that the Czar intended to visit the South, but his precise destination was not known. Prince MICHAEL, they say, is to assume the Government of Poland, and the Duke NICHOLAS is to join the army in the Crimea. Prince PASKIEWITCH is said to have declined the active command of the army, on the plea of old age. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is spoken of as likely to be appointed Minister of War; Prince DOLGORUKI, of Police; and Count ORLOFF, President of the Council. A treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia is openly spoken of, but this is not in accordance with Baron MANTEUFFEL'S note of the 6th, in which he speaks of Prussia's relation towards the points of guarantee.

Illness of the Czar.

It is positively stated in the English papers that the Emperor ALEXANDER is in a bad state of health. Consumption is his reputed malady. The same papers used to report that the Emperor NICHOLAS was insane. Private letters from Russian sources in Belgium deny ALEXANDER'S ailment.

Efforts of Russia.

The Vienna correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes as follows:

Nearly every letter received from St. Petersburg mentions the efforts which Russia is making, through the length and breadth of her enormous Empire, to fill up the gaps which the sword and disease have opened in the ranks of her army. Restrictions without end have been removed, and all classes of men who, from age, infirmity or social ties have been hitherto wisely exempted from the toils of military service, are being marched pell-mell to take up arms beneath the Russian standard. The Empire of Russia is surrounded with foes, the months of whose cannon she dare not brave, and whose chains she finds it impossible to break. Her ports are blockaded, her commerce destroyed, and her flag is unseen on the surface of the ocean; while that of her enemies is displayed unmolested in every portion of the globe. Her soldiers must, night and day, be upon the alert against a wary and an active foe, who is ready to dart upon any part of her coasts which is left for an hour unguarded.

These are the cankers which are destined to eat into the heart of Russia. Sebastopol may be strong, Cronstadt impregnable, Revel and Sweaborg unapproachable, yet the weary, laborious, and anxious watching, the insidious attacks of plague and pestilence, and the ruinous stagnation of trade, are evils which cannot be escaped. The hopes of England and France are not to be considered as resting upon the successful termination of the siege of Sebastopol, or the destruction of seaport towns, but upon the maintenance of a hearty and cordial alliance, which shall enable them, as long as the war shall last, to confine the Russians to the limits of their empire. The effect of this policy has been already felt in the innermost districts of Russia; and every year will serve to impress them yet more deeply still. The capture of a town, or the destruction of a fortress, might add to the glory of their arms, but it would not be found to be attended with any great results so far as concerns the end and object of the present war. Russia requires to be taught a lesson which length of time will probably be found to teach her best.

THE VERY LATEST.

A telegraphic dispatch from London, received just before the departure of the *Atlantic*, announces that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning, July 14.

The expected debate on Sir E. LYTTON BULWER'S motion did not come off last night: it is now set down for Monday.

Nothing new from the war this morning.

Diplomatic papers explanatory of the peace proposals of Austria have been laid before Parliament, and are published in the London papers of to-day (the 14th.)

RADATSKY has demanded large and immediate reinforcements to the garrisons of Milan, Verona and Venice, and 40,000 men are to be distributed among the Italian garrisons.

Bullion in Bank decreased £434,569. Freights, Liverpool to United States, without much change; steerage to New-York about £3 19s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Atlantic.] LONDON, Friday, July 13, 1855—5 P. M.

There is no change of importance to notice in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, and prices generally are well supported. SUGAR and COFFEE firm. COTTON quiet. CONSOLS leave off 91@91¼ for money. MONEY very abundant. DOLLARS 5s. BAR SILVER 5s. 1¼d. South American DOUBLOONS 75s. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 3½d. By Electric Telegraph from Trieste we learn the arrival there of the Indian Mail, with advices from Calcutta of the 4th, and Bombay of the 10th June. Exchange at Calcutta 2s. 1¾d.

COCHINEAL—500 bags have again been offered this week, and about two-thirds sold at a decline of about 1d. ₱ lb. Honduras Silver 3s. 9d.@4s. 1d., Black 4s. 2d.@4s. 5d. Teneriffe Silver 3s. 9d @3s. 11d., Black 4s.@4s. 5d.; 10 bags Mexican Black sold at 3s. 8d.

COCOA dull—of 810 bags Trinidad offered, only a small portion found buyers from 37s.@39s. 6d. for good gray to fair red.

COFFEE—English firm, and in good demand at our late quotations. Of Foreign there is little in the market.

COFFEE—The market is very firm, and privately a good inquiry exists for colory descriptions of Plantation Ceylon, the public sales of which have comprised only 38 casks and 160 bags. Native Ceylon is steady at 47s. 6d.@48s. Of 4,234 bags Rio at auction, only a small portion sold at 40s.@42s. for good ordinary. A cargo of 4,300 bags Santos sold at 43s. 6d., for a near port.

COTTON—The sales for the week amount to 75 ales at about previous rates. At Liverpool the demand has not been active. Yesterday's quotations for middling Orleans was 6¾d.@6 7-16d ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The supply of English Wheat at the market on Monday was very small, and it sold readily at fully previous rates. In Foreign not much doing. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 76s. 1d. on 86,195 qrs. returned. The weather continues very favorable for the growing crops. To day the market was firm, and little off coast, was paid at higher rates. We quote White American Wheat 90s @ 94s.; Red, 78s. @ 82s. ₱ qr. American Flour, 40s.@43s. ₱ bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—Castor Oil—600 cases chiefly sold at previous rates; fine pale 51d; low to good seconds from 44d.@51d. Pitage Bark—1,400 barrels sold at an advance of 2d. ₱ lb. Gum Arabic—Of 80 cases East India, about one-third sold from 14s.6d.@15s. for ord. Gum Olibanum—50 cases partly sold at 23s. 6d. for dark and blocky. Aloes—75 gourds Barbadoes chiefly sold from £3 17s. 6d. for low to £3 17s. 6d. for fair quality. Sarsaparilla—11 bales Jamaica went at 1s. 5d. @ 2s. 7d. Gutta Percha—About 4 tons good genuine quality sold from 8d.@8½d. ₱ lb. Jalap—38 bales partly sold at 2s. 2d. China Camphor, 80s. Cutch—30s. @ 22s. 6d. Gambier—17s. 6d.@18s. Turkey Opium, 17s. 6d. Quicksilver, 1s. 10d. Saffron, 32s @35s.

HEMP—Without change. St Petersburg Clean—£44 @ £45, and little doing. Manilla continues very dull; current quality in difficult of sale at £36@£38. Nine-130 bales at auction brought full prices—£13s.£16 5s. for common to mid.

IRON—Is firm, and makers generally are asking higher prices. We quote Rails £7 10s @ £7 15s: Bars, £7 15s. free on board in

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Star of the West and George Law.

$2,850,000 ON FREIGHT.

Democratic Nominations for State Officers.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

Burning of the Steamship America.

NEW MINES DISCOVERED.

INTERESTING FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

News from Australia and the South Pacific.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The Markets.

The steamship *Star of the West*, of the Nicaragua Line, E. W. TURNER, Commander, arrived yesterday morning from Punta Arenas, *vid* Key West, with 363 passengers and $1,000,000 in specie on freight, to C. MORGAN, Esq.

The *Star of the West* arrived outward at Punta Arenas on the 15th inst., connecting with the steamship *Cortes*, Capt. BURNS, which left San Francisco on the 30th ult. The *Cortes* sailed at Manzanilla on the way, and arrived at San Juan del Sur on the night of the 13th inst.

The *Star of the West* left Punta Arenas on the morning of the 16th inst., with 363 passengers and $1,000,000 in specie, and called at Key West for coals on the 20th inst., whence she left for New-York the same evening at 7 o'clock, and arrived on Tuesday evening at 10 o'clock. Passengers all in good health. Four days and five hours from Key West.

H. B. M. steam-frigate *Buzzard*, and the R. M. West India steamship *Teriot*, were at San Juan del Norte.

Col. KINNEY and his Expedition had not arrived.

JULY 24—At 12 o'clock M., exchanged signals with bark *B. M. Camble*, standing N., lat. 38° 43' N., lon. 73° 59' W.

Specie List per Steamship Star of the West.

Drexel & Co., Phila.	$279 000	Newhouse & Spatz Pa.	$20,100
Metzger's Bk., N. Y...	150.000	Booth & Edgar.....	4,467
Wells Fargo & Co....	113,000	Jacobs, Lev & Jacobs	14,137
Kissel, Palmer & Co.	44 878	Lazard & Freres.....	11,388
S. H. Brewer & Co..	16 900	Higgs & Co	14 090
Wm. Seligman & Co.	31,000	Goldstein, May & Co.	12 350
Eugene Kelley & Co.	27 900	Schoile & Brothers...	11 319
Wm. H. Dunham.....	24 000	F. Nickerson & Co. B'n	4,900
Bank of America.....	23 800	Twombly & Lomson, B.	3,997
Jules Cost, Jr.....	20 000	Small & Healy, Sec'n	1,469
W. T. Coleman & Co.	11,743	J. Strauss, Bros & Co	10,041
T. Whitredge & Co...	2 044	Treadwell & Co., B'n	10,000
J. B. Keeler & Co...	2 600	C. Morgan, Agent....	14 400
Aymar & Co.....	1,976	Hamberger & Bros....	5,900
Rodgers & Brothers..	15,500	S. & J. Rosenfield....	5,300
Wasserman & Feigenbaum	15,000	H. Haller	5,000
A. Jacobs & Co.....	10 000	S. Mayer & Bros.....	2,800
Order.....	10 000	Mrs. M. C. Woodward	2,500
Total.....			$955 284

The steamship *George Law*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., commander, also arrived at this port yesterday with $850,213 in treasure and 394 passengers. She left Aspinwall at 7½ o'clock on the evening of the 16th inst., and arrived off Havana on the evening of the 20th. Left Havana at 1 o'clock on the 21st, and arrived at Quarantine at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th.

United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Capt. SHAW, was at Havana, to sail in a few days on a cruise.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora*, R. L. WHITING, Esq., commander, left San Francisco June 30, at 6:40 P. M., with 375 passengers and $1,165,325 in treasure, $312,612 of which was on English account.

July 1—At 8 P. M., passed steamar *Cortes*, bound south.

July 7—At meridian, passed steamer *John L. Stephens*, and at 8 P. M. steamer *Sierra Nevada*, both bound north.

The *Sonora* arrived at Acapulco July 9, at 1:40 A. M., at left at 7:30 A. M., same day.

Steamer *Golden Age*, with passengers and mails from New-York, June 5, arrived at San Francisco June 30, at 5:10 A. M.

The *Sonora* arrived at Panama at 8 o'clock P. M., July 15.

We are indebted to the Pacific and Adams & Co's. Express Companies, and also to the Purscrs of the *George Law* and the *Star of the West*, for late papers.

Specie List per Steamship George Law.

Wells Fargo & Co...	$123,536	Eichon, Simons & Co..	$6,864
Wm. Hogg & Co.....	105,000	Reade & Wade.....	5,580
Drexel & Co.....	103,500	G. W. Schonkberg.....	5,150
Duncan, Sher, & Co..	79,000	T. J. Hand & Co.....	5,000
James Patrick.....	51,000	E. D. Chapin.....	4 000
Order.....	43,094	F. A. Delano.....	4,000
Andrew Carney.....	25,615	A. Barwin.....	4 000
Geo. C. Colburn.....	25,000	Augusta Belmont.....	4 000
Bank of America.....	23 800	Bell & Wildes.....	3,928
J. B. Forstner.....	23 601	Manning, Stanwood & Co.....	3,767
J. S. Weir.....	23,550		
Charles Carow.....	21,569	Goodhue & Co.....	3,568
David Nevins.....	20,000	Chambers & Heiser....	3,500
R. L. Taylor.....	19,200	American Ex. Bank...	3,500
Wasson & Sons.....	16,000	T. Hand.....	3,000
John Durand & Co...	13,658	Mosquera & Co.....	2,500
T. W. Riley.....	12,326	H. A. Kelley & Co....	2,162
Wellington & Abbott.	11,000	Sampson & Tappan....	2,000
J. B. Dickenson.....	9,748	Mechanics' Bank	2,000
Probst & Meinerts-hagen.....	9 269	Henry Stebbing	1 300
		Jno. Stewart.....	1,134
Fogg Brothers.....	8,930		
Total.....			$850,213

The News.

The steamers *Sierra Nevada*, Captain BLETHEN, and *Golden Gate*, Capt. LEROY, left San Francisco on the 16th inst., with 920 passengers—the latter taking 500 and the former 420. On the same day the *Sonora* arrived from Panama with 786. The following clipper ships have arrived from the Atlantic States since our last summary: *Dashing Wave*, 121 days from Boston, to FLINT, PEABODY & Co.; *Samuel Willetts*, 118 days from New-York, to O. R. WADE.

The land ordinance, which has been before the Common Council of San Francisco for some months has passed both Boards, and been approved by the Mayor. The ordinance provides for the quieting of land claims in that city, the city relinquishing her title to all lands under the Pueblo claim, to the actual occupants. A vast deal of expensive litigation is hereby saved the city, and the settlers upon certain lands will live in greater security.

Several exciting meetings have been held by the settlers upon the BOLTON & BARRON claim in San Francisco, that claim having been confirmed by the Board of United States Land Commissioners.

The clipper ship *Flying Cloud*, Captain CRESSY, after her fifth successful voyage to California, sailed on the 21st inst for Hong Kong. The *Samuel Russell* sailed for Hong Kong on the same day. The *Phœnix* cleared for Hong Kong on the 25th.

The *Dashing Wave* has landed more cars, tenders and machinery for the Sacramento Valley Railroad. The enterprise is fast arriving at a state of completion.

The steamer *City of Norfolk* has been put upon the line between this city and Oregon, *vid* the various ports along the coast. The steamer *America* made her first steam trip from this city to Puget Sound on the 21st instant.

The weather in San Francisco has been mild and sunny for the past ten days, while at times excessive heat has been experienced.

Business has been lively, and we have no more heavy failures or defalcations to recount.

An application was made in the Twelfth District Court, on the 16th, (the day of the sailing of the semi-monthly steamers,) for the arrest of Mr. DAVID C. PAGE, who was about leaving for the Eastern States. There were serious charges of fraud made at the same time. An order of arrest was given, but the Sheriff was unable to make the arrest, as upon proceeding to the *Golden Gate*, which steamer sailed at 5 P. M., it was found that Mr. PAGE had sailed at 12, in the *Sierra Nevada*.

The new county hospital is completed, and the patients, numbering about three hundred and fifty, will be removed in a few days into the building.

The new Mayor elect and Common Council take their seats on the first Monday in July (2d proximo.) It has not yet been decided whether or not to throw out the double returns of the Fourth Ward.

Enlistments are said to be going on in San Francisco for the ALVAREZ party in Mexico. The proceedings are kept exceedingly quiet.

The United States steamship *Massachusetts*, Lt. MEADE commanding, left this harbor on the 21st, bound on a cruise.

The provisions of the Vagrant act passed by the last Legislature are likely to be the cause of contention in San Francisco among the legal fraternity. By this law every person out of employment is liable to be arrested, and several persons have been arrested and brought to trial. Jury trials were held in the Police Court, and the defendants in some cases convicted.

An order has passed the Board of County Supervisors appropriating $10,000 for the building of a bridge across Mission Creek.

On Saturday, the 24th, a man named LOHE shot another named UHLEEN through the face, in San Francisco. The culprit is said to have been insane. He has been sent before the Grand Jury.

Several very aggravated assaults have taken place in San Francisco within the last two weeks, which have duly been brought to the notice of the authorities.

A proposition is now on foot in the Common Council of San Francisco to purchase the plank roads known as the Folsom, Mission and Pacific-street roads of the companies owning them, by the city, for the sum of $175,000. The payment to be made in City Bonds, payable in ten years, with interest, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The ship *Harriet Hoxie* has sailed for St. Bartholomew's Bay, Lower California, for a cargo of guano from the Ceres Islands, which are said to abound in the pure article.

The State Election takes place on the first Wednesday in September.

From all quarters disastrous accounts are received of the ravages of grasshoppers. In Carson Valley it is feared the whole grain crop will be destroyed, while in the vicinity of Sacramento, and at Hock Farm, the residence of General SUTLER, everything green has disappeared in their march.

The steamer *Thomas Hunt*, schooner rigged, sailed from San Francisco for Hong Kong on the 17th inst., but returned, having carried away her masts. She went to sea again the following day.

The Sacramento *Union* publishes a telegraphic dispatch from Placerville, announcing the arrival at that place from Salt Lake, of Hon. J. P. STILES, Associate Justice of Utah, and ORSON HYDE. Col. STEPTOE and company will remain at Carson Valley about ten days, to recruit, previous to crossing the mountains. Mr. HYDE says that the last report gives him many more wives than he really has, and none came over with him.

All quiet in Salt Lake. Grasshoppers doing considerable damage to the crops.

The Portland *Times* says that mining operations in Southern Oregon are almost entirely suspended, for the want of sufficient water. It is said there has been less rain during the last Winter and Spring than ever before.

During the past week the most excessive heat has been experienced throughout the interior of California. In Sacramento the mercury has reached to an unusual height. In Stockton it reached 95° to 108°; in Sonora, 108°; in Columbia, 108°; and Mokelumne Hill, 102°. In most places the heat has been such as to prevent work in the mines, excepting at morning and evening.

News has been received here of the discovery of gold in large quantities in the neighborhood of Fort Colville. It is said to be similar to Feather River gold, and that men are taking out from $12 to $20 per day.

Gold has been discovered near the levee in the city of Sacramento, and many persons have staked out claims there. Eight men took out $197 in one day, and on another over $80. The gold was probably buried there by some miner in the early days of California, and never returned for, and the washing of the river eating away the banks brought it to light.

The flourishing towns of Auburn and Angel's Camp have been entirely destroyed by fire in the last two weess. They are fast arising from their ashes.

ADAMS & Co's affairs are getting beautifully complicated. Mr. COHEN, one of the Receivers, charges $10,000 for his services, and from affidavits there appear to be a deficit of 200,000, unaccounted for by COHEN. The whole matter will be sifted by the Courts, and it is also stated that JONES and ROMAN, the other assignees, being unable to get anything satisfactory from COHEN, are about resigning their positions.

Democratic State Convention—John Bigler nominated for Governor.

The Democratic State Convention met at Sacramento on the 27th June. On the 29th a platform and resolutions, forming nearly an exact transcript of the late Baltimore Platform, with the addition of one denouncing the Know-Kothings, were unanimously adopted, 285 Delegates voting.

The following are the nominations: JOHN BIGLER for Governor; THOMAS PERRY for Lieutenant Governor; CHARLES BRYON and MYRON NORTON, respectively, for the short and long term of the Supreme Court.

Mr. T. FLOURNOY was put in nomination for Comptroller, when the Convention adjourned until the next day.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Sacramento, on the evening of the 29th of June. The object was to ratify the nominations made that day, and partly to hear the merits of the Know-Nothings and Anti Know-Nothings discussed. The meeting was addressed by many prominent Democrats. Governor FOOTE addressed the meeting, also Senator WELLER.

The San Francisco *Herald* was informed by a gentleman who came down on the boat from Sacramento, that twenty-two of the delegates withdrew after the nomination for Governor was made. Among those that withdrew were some of the delegates from Sierra, El Dorado, Sonoma, Calaveras and Tuolumne—in all twenty-two. The nomination of BIGLER was effected by the transfer of a number of the votes cast for WALSH on the first ballot to BIGLER.

In addition to the platform of the Convention the following Temperance resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the time has come when sober men, and sober men only, should be presented for the suffrages of moral and intelligent freemen.

Resolved, That, as a Convention, we will respect the moral sentiment of the State in the nominations which we are about to make.

Immense Meeting of Know-Nothings.

The San Francisco *Citizen* of June 30, says:

One of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings which ever occurred in California, took place in Sacramento City on the 23d inst. The American party for the first time assembled at a public meeting, and by their unanimity and display of earnestness and good feeling, struck dismay into the hearts of their opponents—Sag Nichts—Heasians—calling themselves Democrats. The most wily of them expressed surprise when it was announced to the crowd that Dr. S. A. MCMEANS, State Treasurer, a Democrat and an American, would preside over the meeting. Ex-Governor HENRY S. FOOTE; EDWARD C. MARSHAL, ex-Congressmen from this State; BALIE PEYTON, ex-Minister to Chili and City Attorney of San Francisco; Hon. WILSON FLINT, State Senator; and DAVID S. TERRY, Esq., a distinguished Democrat of Stockton, addressed the meeting in support of the cause of Americans, and their right to rule themselves.

The Mines.

The accounts from the mines continue to be of the most encouraging nature. Tunneling and quartz crushing are being prosecuted with extraordinary activity, and the interior press teems with flattering notices of the discovery of new and rich leads. Every day's experience seems to point out the fact that the placers of California are inexhaustible.

In Calaveras County the most successful operations are going forward in Campo Ceno, Chile Camp, French Hill, Empire City, Stewart's Hill, and other famous mining places. From other portions of the State the news is equally cheering.

The miners in some districts have refused to deposit any longer in banking houses, and prefer to bury their treasures as they exhume them, to trusting the chances of another ADAMS & Co. earthquake.

Water is about being introduced into an immense tract of gold bearing territory, from Lake Bigler, in the Sierra Nevada. The enterprise is already on foot and the funds partly contributed.

The Sacramento *Union* publishes a letter from Kern River, dated "Rich Gulch, June 1." The writer says that Kern River has not "dried up," nor is it entirely abandoned. On Rich Gulch, about eighty miners are at work; and on the river and various gulches about two hundred and fifty. A ditch has just been completed in the vicinity of Rich Gulch, and many are more profitably employed than heretofore; but some are unable to do well, and the number of miners is diminishing gradually. At Greenhorn Gulch, miners are represented as doing well, and diggings have been struck in the bars of the river fifteen miles below. A number of quarts leads have been opened by parties of miners, and are being worked with such success as to induce their continuance; in one or two instances they promise a handsome profit.

OREGON AND THE NORTH.

Important Discovery of Gold—From Five to Twenty Dollars a Day Diggings.

The *Standard*, in its issue of June 21, announced that there were rumors to the effect that gold in considerable quantities had been found up the Columbia River in the region of Fort Colville, situated in latitude 48° 15' north and longitude 118° west, about 200 miles in a direct line from the Dalles of the Columbia. From an extra dated June 25 we extract the following additional particulars of this important discovery:

Two men arrived at Oregon City yesterday from the Colville mines, bringing with them gold dust. One of them dug and washed in one day two ounces of the dust. Mr. NEWFIELD purchased the two ounces referred to, and now has it in his possession.

In reference to the same mines, the *Oregonian* of June 23 says: We have been shown several letters confirming the news. One letter says that "with a common pan we made $6, $8, $10, and as high as $20 per day to the man, while we worked on this little bar, but were obliged to come down to get provisions, and besides, the water rose so high that it covered the bar." Another letter says "they found gold almost every place on the river, even on the Columbia; but the water was so high they could not work to advantage, and they therefore came down for a supply of provisions, and are going immediately back."

THE MINES IN SOUTHERN OREGON.—Mining operations in Southern Oregon are almost entirely suspended for the want of sufficient water. It is said there has been less rain during the last Winter and Spring than ever before.

CROPS.—We hear good reports of the crops throughout the Territory. The late warm and fine weather has added much to their appearance. Grass never was more luxuriant, and the wheat and oat crop will be abundant.

POLITICAL.—The Territorial House of Representatives will stand: Democrats, 28; Opposition, 2. Council: Democrats, 7; Opposition, 2.

The Convention question submitted to the people, has been defeated. They have determined not to organize a State Government.

FREE SOIL CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—A Free-Soil Convention was held at Olympia, W. T., on the 26th May, and nominated JOSEPH CUSHMAN for Delegate to Congress, from that Territory.

The telegraph is nearly completed from Portland to Lafayette; it will commence operations soon.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN ILLINOIS VALLEY SETTLED.—We learn that news has been brought in of the adjustment of the Indian troubles, it being reported that the Indians returned to the Reservation, after giving up six of their number concerned in the murder of J. B. HILL on Indian Creek, and also in the murder of DYER and MCHUES on Applegate.

Burning of the Steamship America.

The Crescent City *Herald* of June 27, says: "This splendid steamer sailed into our bay and came to anchor about twenty minutes past 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, June 24. The weather was fine, the sea calm, and everything indicated a brief visit and a speedy resumption of her trip to Puget Sound, to which point she was steering with a company of United States Infantry, numbering 132 men, under the command of Major PRINCE. After the mail and express matters had come ashore, an unusual quantity of smoke issued from the vessel, and conjecture was busy for a few minutes respecting the cause. But conjecture was soon solidified into certainty. The vessel was on fire, and a scene of excitement, both on shore and at sea, followed, which we have but feeble powers of painting.

The vessel, from stem to stern, was soon a mass of flame, whose brightness was painful to the eye. She was left to her fate. The greedy flame fed eagerly, and on Monday morning a charred, smouldering and hideous skeleton was all that remained of the so-lately compact, swift and sea-worthy steamer *America*. Thus has ended the career of a vessel almost new, and by far the most efficient ship that has ever sailed the Northern Pacific. We have just learned from Capt. WRIGHT, the proprietor of the lost vessel, that there was not a dollar of insurance on the vessel, and that he estimates his loss at $140,000. No lives were lost.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Rumored Battle.

A story was trumped up that a naval battle was fought off the harbor of San Diego, on the morning of the 13th of June, between a Russian frigate and French corvette, but the *Southern Californian* of June 20, published at Los Angeles, affirms that it was a sell.

Murder on the Desert.

LEWIS J. F. JAEGER, Esq., furnishes the San Diego *Herald* with the following particulars of a cold-blooded murder committed on the Desert, some twenty miles westward of Jaeger's Ferry, during the night of the 1st of June. About 2 o'clock on the morning of of the 2d, a party of three Americans and two half-breed Cherokees awoke Mr. J., and demanded to be ferried across the river in a hurry, which he declined doing, and they passed on. Some two hours afterwards, a Mexican by the name of ZUNIGA galloped up to JAEGER'S, and informed him that while he and his brother were journeying from Los Angeles, of which place they had been residents, they were overtaken at Vallecitos by the five men alluded to; and that they traveled in company together till that night at 10 o'clock, when one of the Americans, without provocation or previous intimation, deliberately drew his pistol and shot the brother in the back, from the effects of which he expired in fifteen minutes. The three Americans were severally named "Bill," "Pete," and "John." It seems that upon being refused ferriage, they proceeded up the river bottom and concealed themselves for five days, when they swam the river and went over into Sonora. From the person of the murdered man the murderers took some five hundred dollars in Mexican money, which leaves no doubt that cupidity was the incentive to the foul deed.

Miscellaneous.

MORE GOLD EXCITEMENT—Mr. FRANCIS DEBAR, says the San Diego *Herald*, who has just arrived from San Bernardino, says that quite an excitement has been prevailing among the Mormon brethren, from discoveries lately made of gold deposits in the San Bernardino mountains. Several parties of the faithful were out prospecting, so we may hear more of the bubble in a few days.

WHALING ALONG SHORE.—A crew of Portuguese whalers, says the Monterey *Sentinel*, captured on the 16th inst., a calf whale. In fighting with an old fish on the same day, one of the men had a leg broken and one of the boats was stove in. We always maintained the opinion, that Monterey is one of the best points in the Pacific, for establishing a whaling depôt, and for the manufacture of the oil and the various products of the animal. Our bay is open, safe and deep; well protected from storm, and easy of entrance with all winds. Supplies and provisions can now be laid in at very moderate rates—water and wood are both to be had at reasonable charges. Besides the whale of different species found in the vicinity of our coast, the sea lion, elephant, seal, fur otter, and several other valuable animals of marine hunting, are common. What it now wants with us is capitalists and men used to the business, who are only to be had in New-Bedford and Nantucket.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received files of the *Era* and *Polynesian* to the 2d of June, two weeks later than previous advices.

Among Legislative transactions of this week, says the *Era*, we have the pleasure to announce that the wine bill has finally passed both Houses with respectable majorities, and the principles involved have been fully discussed and acknowledged. The tax collection bill has passed the House of Representatives and is likely to pass the House of Nobles also. With all its drawbacks, we are inclined to believe that this session will after all prove the most progressive and enlightened, as well as the shortest.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Viewing as we do, says the *Polynesian*, the whole traffic in spirituous liquors to be used as a beverage as an unmitigated evil, productive only of misery and crime, we shall be glad when our treaty obligations allow us to enact the "Prohibitory Law" in this Kingdom; we hope the public will never rest satisfied until we follow, in this respect, the noble example of these States that have exhibited self-denial and self-control enough to banish from their midst an enemy which tyrannizes over its miserable victims, against the dictates of reason, and subjects them to a degradation below which it is impossible for humanity to sink.

BIRTHDAY OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN HONOLULU.—Thursday last, says the *Era*, the 24th May, the birthday of H. B. M. Queen VICTORIA was by usual courtesy observed in Honolulu, by a display of hunting and visits of congratulations to H. B. M. Consul General. The British store-ship *Rattlesnake*, dressed in grand style, fired a salute at noon, which was responded to by the American sloop-of-war *Decatur*, who wore the English flag at the fore. About 1 P. M. the English 20 gun ship *Monarch* arrived from Valparaiso and anchored outside. At 4 P. M. a sumptuous dinner was served up at the residence of Consul General MILLER, at which were present H. M. the King, H. R. H. Prince L. KAMEHAMEHA, Mr. PEARIN, H. I. M. Consul; Hon. D. L. GREGG, U. S Commissioner; their Excellencies Messrs. WYLLIS and ALLEN, the Commanders of the men-of-war, and a large number of others.

SHIPWRECKS.—The schooner *Excel*, from Kauai, says the *Polynesian*, reports the bark *New-World*, one hundred and four days from Sydney, bound for San Francisco, as in a leaky condition—having tried several days to beat up to Honolulu without success. She had a large number of passengers, some ten or fifteen of whom left her and landed on the island of Niihau, whence they went in canoes to Kauai, and arrived at this port on Sunday last, in the *Excel*. She was leaking too badly to proceed to San Francisco; and unless she soon makes a port, much suffering must ensue, as all on board were much exhausted by pumping. The U. S. sloop *Decatur* sailed on the 1st June, to render assistance to the above named vessel.

THE WHALING BUSINESS AT LAHAINA.—On the 24th of May the last whaleship left Lahaina, and our correspondent says it was exceedingly dull in consequence. There have been at this port this season, 71 whalers, 1 merchant ship and 2 merchant schooners. For the next four months but little improvement is expected.

AUSTRALIA.

We have received Melbourne papers to the 10th of May, being seventeen days later than our last advices, (April 24.)

From the *Empire* of May 10 we make the following extracts relative to commercial matters. The political news is unimportant.

The *Argus* reports that on Friday (May 4,) last, the gold market was very dull, and prices remained unaltered. The Union Bank purchased gold at the following rates: Mount Alexander 75s., and Ballaarat 76s. 3d. per ounce.

The *Journal of Commerce* (Melbourne,) of April 29, referring to the gold export duty of 2s.6d. per ounce, which was to take effect on the 1st of May, stated it to be the general opinion that it would be impossible to work the duty, and that it must be repealed. Up to our last dates there had been no opportunity of testing the efficacy of the tax; but persons recently from Melbourne assert that passengers entrusted with gold parcels might with ease evade the scrutiny of the excise officer who is commissioned to inspect the vessel.

GRANADA.

The Legislative Assembly of the new "State of Panama" was to be inaugurated on the 15th inst. The first act of the Assembly, after electing their President, Secretary, &c., would be to pass an act regulating their proceedings, after which they were to proceed to elect a "Jefe Provisional" according to the terms of the law by which they act. Dr JUSTO AROSEMENA is the only candidate as yet publicly brought forward for office of "Jefe," and the public generally appear inclined to support him, but fear that his opinions may be influenced and his actions controlled in a quarter where their confidence is not so great.

The "Fourth of July" in Panama was celebrated by "all hands," each "on his own hook." In Aspinwall the day was enthusiastically observed, by a procession, dinner and general jubilee.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

On the 1st of June the National Congress assembled in the capital, with the customary ceremonies. The President read his annual message, giving an account of the condition of the country, and the course of the administration.

The message represents Chili as engaged in developing noiselessly and gradually, the resources contained within it, advancing with a firm step in the path of civilization; that every day the interests bound up in the preservation of peace augment in number and in value, and that all these conditions give promise that she shall escape the catastrophes which have caused such deplorable injuries to other Spanish American States. Persevering in her present course, and adhering to our chosen motto of Progress, the republic of the South will present the gratifying spectacle, which that of the North exhibits, namely the largest amount of greatness and prosperity attained in a brief period by means of self government.

The American ship *Cambridge*, which put into this port under stress of weather and damage sustained on her voyage from Callao to Hampton Roads, advertised for $22,000 for repairs. This not having been obtained, she is to be sold at auction on the 15th inst.

Peru.

There is no news of much moment. In Peru there has been a warm discussion on the subject of toleration, which we regret to say, was borne quite down to the ground. The Convention to frame a Constitution is to assemble on the 15th instant. Most of the Provincial Deputies are on the side of the Provisional Government.

Señor ZEGARRA, Charge d'Affaires from Peru to this Government, presented his credentials on the 3d instant.

Bolivia.

The elections of President begin this month. They conclude in August. SANTA CRUZ has no probabilities in his favor. Dr. LIMARES, the popular candidate, will not, it is likely, be more fortunate. The candidate of Government is General CORDOVA, son-in-law of BELZU. This is enough to warrant him as the successor, if BELZU yields the reins of power at all, which is by no means certain.

Ecuador.

Persecutions continue against the Opposition, on account of FLORES' presence in Lima. The Chilian Minister was received in public audience on the 3d of May. The usual addresses were made on the occasion.

The situation of these countries is doubtful and irregular at present. Their future lot is wrapt in contingencies which cannot be foreseen.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Oregon City, Wm. H. Smith, to Miss Margaret Weston, both of Marion County.

In Shasta Valley, June 7, by Rev. Mr. Stratton, John Burgess, to Miss Brown.

In Stockton, June 14, G. Fraser, to Mrs. Catharine Jones, both of Stockton.

In Coloma, June 20, by Jos. F. Long, J. P., Mr. Richard Milliner, to Miss Catharine Asher, both of Coloma.

In Placerville, on the 21st inst., by E. B. Carson, Esq., Daniel H. Maupin, to Miss Angeline Cox.

In San Francisco, June 26, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Charles Seymour, of New-York, to Miss Eliza Augusta, McCoy, of Brooklyn.

In Sacramento, June 26, by Rev. J. A. Benton, at the residence of Col. Neely Johnson, Hon. D. O. Atkinson, of Camptonville, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Thos. M. Johnson, of Evansville, Indiana.

DIED.

In Georgetown, June 3, Benj. F. Gibbs, late of Lansing, Mich., aged 28 years.

In Marysville, June 16, Benedict B. Dewey, aged 33 years.

In Honolulu, May 29, Mrs. Johnson, wife of S. Johnson, carpenter and builder, after a short illness of two days.

In Marysville, on the 22d inst., Bridget Reardin, aged 75 years, formerly of Memphis, Tenn.

In San Francisco, June 27, at his residence on Stockton-street, Mr. Augustus A. Stevens, aged 28 years.

In Tahiti, S. I., May 18, a son of Queen Pomare, aged 17 years.

San Francisco Markets.

FLOUR—Some considerable movement is perceptible in the market to-day, and we notice that a number of negotiations have been on foot in regard to prime lots of Haxall and Gallego. We hear reported to-day one sale of 3,000 bbls. Haxall at terms stated to have been not far from $11, and independently quote sales of 400 bbls. Haxall and about 2,500 qr. sacks at the following rates: 250 bbls. Haxall sold on private terms; 100 do. do. at $12; 50 do. do. at the same figure; 40 cases Suffolk Mills sold at $13; 750 qr. sacks Ashley's Self-Rising at $9; 200 do. Magnolia at $7; 150 do. repacked Chili at the same figure; 200 do. Golden Gate at $7 25; 400 do. Domestic at $7; 400 do. do. at $6 75; 200 do. Soquel at $6 75; 200 do. Santa Cruz, 200 do. Domestic and 275 do. at $6 75; 50 do. at $6 50.

WHEAT—We hear of no movement in the market whatever to-day, and neither inquiry nor sales. This is the first time during the season that an entire failure to make transactions of some kind has come under our notice, but at the present time there exists in fact no market for the article. Stocks have run out, and, save those in the hands of speculators, there are none from which sales could be made of a few hundred sacks. There being no demand for shipment or consumption at this time, there consequently are affected no large sales, and we may look forward to an entire lull in this species of grain until the advent of the new crop, due in this market, in part at least, within the next ten days.

BARLEY—The market is reviving, and for the old article prices are firm, with a tendency to advance. Sales have been made to-day, which, in comparison with those yielding during a number of days back, would improve one fifth in idea of a lively market. The new article we also hear much inquiry for during the day, and also perceive much more firmness in rates than has been perceptible for some time, or indeed since its first coming into market. The demand for old seems in a great degree limited to brewing, for which purpose it will hold its own in all probability until an entire exhaustion of the stock takes place. Transactions for the day sum up about 5,300 sacks, sold in lots, as follows: 1,500 sacks in one lot, 800 do., 800 do. and 475 do. sold at 1½c.; 200 do., 150 do. and 150 do. sold at $1 90; 250 do. inferior, 150 do. Chile inferior, 150 do damaged and 107 do. do. sold at 1c.; 200 do. sold on terms not stated, and 80 do. at $1 05.

OATS—We hear of no sales nor inquiry for any lots as all. 100 sacks in one lot sold at 1½c.

POTATOES—200 sacks old sold at 63½c.; 200 do., 100 do., 50 do. and 25 do. sold at 1c.

PORK—62 half bbls. sold at $14; 124 bbls. Clear sold at $24.

BACON—A small invoice of Extra Clear, ex *Panama*, sold on private terms.

HAMS—50,000 lbs., ex *Panama*, sold on terms not stated; 50 tierces, ex same vessel, also sold on private terms.

BEEF—50 bbls. Chicago Mess sold on terms not made public.

BUTTER—40 firkins New sold at 45c.

LARD—100 cases, in 10lb tins, sold at 16½c.

SUGAR—10,000 lbs China No. 1 sold at 11½c., cash; 25,000 lbs. Batavian sold on private terms; 450 bbls. New-Orleans, and 450 bbls. and half bbls. Crushed and Powdered, sold also private.

A Visit to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

We visited the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday,—Reader, we have been there before,—and intending to note the result in a form rather adapted for that tolerably large class of our citizens, who, because it was so accessible, have always postponed their visit till a "more convenient season," than for those seeking mere temporary information, we jot down the following, giving thanks, as we do so, to Mr. COLVILLE, of the *North Carolina*, who in the absence of Lieutenant KILTY, supplied us with much necessary information.

And we would assure those of our readers who have never been there, that an inspection of the Navy-Yard is no difficult matter to accomplish. Choose a pleasant afternoon, neither too hot, nor too cold. Cross to Brooklyn by any ferry that is convenient, the Fulton, Catharine, or Gouverneur ferries being the nearest, and the fare being, in all cases, two cents—German kreutzers, English halfpennies and French sous are invariably refused, as are also all pocket-pieces, tokens, and bogus coin of what kind soever. The first person you meet, unless he is a newly arrived emigrant, an Irishman that can't speak English, or a German that won't, will put you on the route, directly you leave the boat, and in a brief time,—you don't know how brief,—you will be there.

Do not be alarmed by the sentry at the gate. He will not harm you. Though he bears on his shoulder a musket and a bayonet, he is peaceably disposed, and is indeed quite meek and mild spoken. It may be well to avoid showing him any intentional disrespect, though it is not necessary to touch your hat to him.

Having passed the gate you are within the Yard—a large place, as you perceive, occupying between forty and fifty acres. Your attention is first attracted by a blooming flower-garden, most tastefully arranged, belonging to Commodore BOORMAN, whose residence is situated a few rods up the road that winds in gentle ascent beneath the garden fence. That road and those grounds being private, we have nothing to do with them, but pass on our way and inspect these pyramids of cannon balls, covered thickly with black paint to protect them from rust. They each weigh thirty-two pounds, and there are 1,015 of them to the pyramid. On our left hand are the cannons for which they are fitted—long 32's—seventy-four in number, well painted, capped and protected from the weather. Next we have four long brass guns, cast in 1675, and taken from the Mexicans during the late war; next a row of Paixhans, carrying likewise a 32-lb. shot,—awfully destructive engines, and brilliantly varnished. These small brass pieces were also taken in the Mexican war, and this black monster is one of the celebrated experiment guns of Commodore STOCKTON, the fellow of which exploded on board the *Princeton*, near Washington, in 1842. It will carry a shot weighing 120 lbs., but is too large to be of much service. That battered and perforated shield beneath it, consisting of sixteen plates of wrought iron, each half an inch thick, was the target at which the shot was aimed when the monster was discharged,—a mere experiment, as we have said, the design of which was to try whether a vessel might be sufficiently coated with iron to resist the force of any ball that might be sent against her. The trial proved a failure, as a thicker shield of iron would endanger the vessel; and here is evidence conclusive, that a shield of the thickness experimented upon is little better than brown paper against a shot weighing 120 lbs.

Passing onwards to this ship-house on our left, a truly splendid erection for size, and having every requisite for the building of enormous ships-of-war, we arrive at a busy scene. The ship they are building here—Mr. GEORGE STEERS has undertaken her by private contract—is to be called the *Niagara*. She is to be a propeller. Her length is 345 feet; her breadth of beam 55 feet; her depth of hold 31 feet. If all expectations are realized, she will be launched in December. At present this is the only ship being built in the yard; though the *San Jacinto* and *Mississippi* steamers are undergoing extensive repairs. Nearly all the spars of the latter vessel are defective, having been in use since 1841, when she was put in commission.

We will go on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*. Lieut. KILTY or Mr. COLVILLE will extend to us a ready courtesy. We enter a scow, which is ferried across to the ship by some barefooted lads and a hand-rope, and are soon pacing the main deck. Before giving much attention to what is passing around us, we pay our respects to Mr. COLVILLE in the ward-room. He politely requests us to be seated,—as he will you, reader, if you have any business with him, but not otherwise,—and we enter into an interesting conversation with him. We inquire about the operation of the Naval Apprentice Act, passed last Congress, and are assured that it is likely to work well. It is little more than six weeks since the boys were first received. There are only 84 now on board, 200 sailors, including 40 of the apprentices, having left for Norfolk in a sailing vessel on Thursday last, to join the frigate *Constellation*, ordered to the Mediterranean. The ages at which these apprentices are received vary from 14 to 18 years. They are generally the wild ragamuffin vagabonds of our City, who are taken by their friends to the Sailors' Rendezvous in Cherry-street, where they undergo a medical examination. If passed there by the surgeon, they are brought on board the *North Carolina*, where they are subjected to another examination,—still a medical one,—and if they pass that they are entered at once as apprentices. Educational or moral examinations they do not undergo—for are they not the wild Arabs of our City pavement, their hand against every man, and every man's hand against them? To afford some advantage to whatever natural abilities they may possess,—and they are mostly keen as a razor's edge,—a schoolmaster, to teach them the elementary bran

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Strange Chapter in Life.

The California gold fever has been fruitful of incident, interesting, romantic and melancholy, not only in the United States, where it raged with the greatest violence, but in every part of the civilized world to which it spread.

France contributed a large quota of the early adventurers to the land of gold. When the wonderful tales of the immense wealth easily acquired in California reached Paris, a young resident of the place determined to quit his home and seek his fortune there.

He had not long been married to a young and lovely woman, to whom he was most devotedly attached, and had just become the father of a beautiful boy. To part with either was hard—the more so as his wife at first objected to his going. But the hopes of speedily acquiring a fortune were potent. His departure was finally, though reluctantly, acceded to by his wife, who, on the day of his departure, accompanied him to the vessel which was to bear him away, and bade him adieu in a flood of tears.

Having arrived at San Francisco, he betook himself to the mines in the interior, and was in less than two months enabled to send to his wife (who had taken up her residence with her father,) the sum of $200.

But the poor fellow's hopes were soon blasted. He had not been long in California before he received a letter from his father-in-law informing him that his wife had been seduced by, and was living with a young man, a friend of the family and a former intimate of the injured husband.

He remained in California for two years longer, and then having in his possession about $10,000, which he had acquired by hard toil, he embarked for France.

Arriving at the house of his father-in-law, he received another shock by the announcement of the fact that his faithless wife and her paramour had quitted France, for some port in South America, taking with them his son.

He determined to pursue them, and with this view, embarked for the city of Valparaiso, where he soon arrived. But, notwithstanding the most diligent inquiries, he did not find the fugitives there. He went thence to Rio Janeiro, and to many other South American ports, but his search was fruitless, and a few months since he arrived in New-York, despairing of ever again beholding either wife or son.

About a week ago, however, while walking through William-street, in this City, he was startled by meeting face to face his long-lost wife. She did not recognize him, however, and, fearful that she might elude him, he followed her to her residence and entered it.

The faithless wife exhibited at first great astonishment at the unexpected meeting, but soon recovered her self-possession, and in very decided terms told her husband to be gone. She would listen to neither entreaties nor threats to deliver the child to his father, and expressed her decided determination to live with her paramour.

The disconsolate husband finding entreaty in vain, determined to appeal to the law for the recovery of his son, and to this end applied to City Judge STUART, who, on learning the facts of the case as narrated above, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, ordering the child to be brought before him.

In compliance with this writ, the child was brought before his Honor at his private office, and was accompanied by his mother and several of her neighbors, who had come to testify in her behalf.

She is a fine looking woman, of 26 or 28 years. She did not deny the main facts in the statement of her husband, but said he had used her badly while living with him.

The neighbors testified that the woman had behaved herself so far as their observation went with the greatest propriety. She and the man with whom she was living, (he keeps a merchant tailor's shop,) passed as man and wife, and lived apparently in peace. The little boy always called the man living with his mother, father. The only peculiarity observed in the conduct of the mother was the extraordinary interest she manifested in the care of her son. She kept him remarkably clean and neat, and whenever the sidewalks were ever dampened by rain, she bore him in her arms to the school which he attended, lest he might get his feet wet. Her whole supervision over him betrayed great love and anxiety for his welfare.

The little fellow—a fine light boy about 7 years old—seemed to understand something of the proceedings in Court, and clung closely to the mother during the examination.

His Honor—after a day's reflection—determined to order the boy to the custody of his father; and, to give his decision, summoned the interested parties again before him. She persisted in her determination to continue with her paramour, and no amount of reasoning could shake her in this resolve.

When the Judge delivered his decision, the mother became almost wild. She clasped the child frantically to her bosom, declaring they should not be parted, and the child closed his tiny arms with all his might, around his mother's neck, and wept bitterly at the thought of parting with her and going with his father, who, to him, was a strange man.

The scene presented was a most melancholy and heart-rending one. The united shrieks of the mother and child were most piteous to hear. The broken-hearted father stood on one side, alone betraying by the compressed lips and rapidly heaving bosom the terrible emotions which were agitating him, and which, despite his most manly exertions to suppress them, had vent in unwilling tears. Some of the spectators, unable to witness so painful a sight, retired from the room in tears. Even the Judge betrayed deep emotion; but, in view of the facts of the case—in view of the life of the mother—he felt it his duty, in accordance with law, to decide as he had.

The child, screaming lustily the while, was placed in the charge of the father, and conveyed to his residence, while the mother continued for some time in a state bordering on hysteria. She was at length so far pacified as to warrant her removal to her home. The child, too, is inconsolable, and it is feared that both mother and child, if not re-united, will die of grief.

Intelligence Offices—Blood-Suckers.

It is remarkable how Intelligence Offices have multiplied in New-York within the last two years. All remember when there were not more than two or three in the whole City; now the number is but little, if any, short of a hundred. One-fourth of these, if properly conducted, would be amply sufficient for all purposes; but as the majority are conducted now, or rather misconducted, it were better for the public if there were none at all.

"But don't they supply us with 'help,' and save us the trouble of hunting out the back streets and lanes for Biddys and Judys?"

Indeed they do, but how do they get Biddys themselves? How do they *treat* them? What is their business?

We have been at some pains to answer these questions; and we find that each Intelligence Office of the class referred to, has its troop of "runners," whose business it is to board emigrant vessels, visit emigrant boarding-houses, and prowl about the docks and streets, in order to induce as many "greenhorns," male and female, as they can—under pretence of providing them with "fine situations"—to come to their "offices." The "Intelligence" man welcomes them as their best friend. He is ready to suit them exactly to their wishes; and in order to set at rest all their scruples, he points to an immense volume which, he informs them, is filled with the names of "ladies and gentlemen" whom he has got the best situations for. In addition to all this, it is ten to one he is from their own country; that he was "born and raised" in the same county with them; that he knows their friends, &c. Still he must be paid in advance, because this is a rule of his establishment which he could not break through for the world.

The next question is, how much more money have they, if any. If their answers are satisfactory they are recommended to a boarding-house which is connected with the Intelligence office. This has, of course, a thousand advantages which no other boarding-house has. It is respectable; it is cheap; why, they could hardly know it from home!

Here they are kept waiting for their fine situations not only until their money is all gone, but until there can also be some pretence for detaining their clothes, if they have any. Finally, they may or may not get employment; the probability is, however, that they will not. Thus they are robbed of their time and their money. What is worse still, they have been subjected to the most vicious influences. As for redress, it is out of the question, except on very rare occasions. Few of them ever think of seeking it; they don't know how: they have no friends to direct them.

Yet all this constitutes but one branch of the business. The "Intelligence" man proposes to find situations for all sorts of people. The party in want of a berth has only to say what he would like to be at and pay the fee. He may as well have a large as a small salary, if he will only pay for it. Whether he is qualified or not is a matter of only secondary consideration, or in fact of no consideration at all. Seriously, we shall not ask our readers to believe to what a large extent this species of imposition is carried on. It is absolutely incredible—the numbers of ladies and gentlemen—many of them worthy of the name—that are thus swindled out of their money—not a few of the former being enticed to the City to be ruined—by these land-sharks.

Nor do the Intelligence men confine themselves to defrauding the credulous and confiding who are in want of situations. They contrive to smuggle their lying advertisements into the papers of other cities, and in nine cases out of ten never pay for them—no matter how many dupes they were enabled by them to make.

We trust it is needless to add that we do not charge *all* keepers of Intelligence offices, Employment offices, &c., with this conduct, although satisfied that the system is very general, and that it is a far greater evil than many are aware of. We are quite willing to believe that there are honest and upright men and women engaged in the business.

The Second Ward—Improvements and Nuisances.

The Second Ward, unlike most of the rest of the City, is about built up—comparatively, it is finished. In it are a few old buildings, especially near the slips, that look as if they have smelt Revolutionary powder, but most of them are young enough to be thought still serviceable and large enough not to be deemed cumberers of the ground. Hence, unless a fire makes a vacancy, there are few buildings to be erected here—there are some exceptions however.

NEW BUILDINGS.

One of the largest is WHITLOCK, NICHOLS & Co.'s, on the corner of Beekman and Nassau, opposite the DAILY TIMES Office. It is to be a six story brown stone front building, with three stores on Nassau-street and two on Beekman-street, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of January next. At present, however, the dirt has not been removed from the cellars, and it is to be hoped—we speak feelingly—that a longer probation of dust and dirt will not be inflicted than to the time specified. On the site formerly occupied by the two buildings Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-street, they are erecting a plain but large and substantial store for Messrs. MCKESSON, ROBBINS & Co., of Maiden-lane. The lot is 52 feet front, by 120 feet deep. The building is to be of brick, five stories in height, with iron front, and made after the most approved modern style of fire-proof stores. It will cost about $70,000, and is to be completed by the 1st of December. Workmen are now laying the walls for the first story. Messrs. R. & J. C. BRANT, are the builders.

DUNKIN & ROBBINS are just beginning to clear the way to erect a new building on the site of their store No. 10 Maiden-lane, which was burned down on the 16th of last June. They will erect a five story building, of brick, and fire-proof. As the side walls are good, they expect to complete the work by the 1st of September.

In Spruce-street, at Nos. 46 and 47, Messrs. J. S. ROCKWELL & Co. have nearly finished their new building, and expect to be able to occupy the same by the 1st of September. This building is four stories, and of brick and fire-proof, and appears to be most substantially built.

JOHN THURLOW & SONS will have ready for occupancy, in a few days, the building on the corner of Front-street and Peck-slip.

MINOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Quite a number of buildings are undergoing repairs and improvements; several, we notice, are having sub-cellars and vaults placed underneath them; a few are being repaired and remodeled—but not a single building in the entire Ward are they tearing down.

NUISANCES.

The Second Ward is in pretty good condition, as touching the state of the streets. Some enterprising dealers will insist on keeping their boxes, bales and barrels out of doors, just as if they had any more right to encumber the sidewalks than the poor people of the Eleventh Ward have to throw out their garbage in front of their dwellings. Some too, leave unnecessarily large piles of brick in the street, and give bushels and tons of dirt, that are never welcome, to the highway.

In Ann-street, particularly, are piled up in the centre of the street the remains of the old building, No. 63 Ann-street, torn down on the 1st of May. It is a very great obstacle to the street. Again, opposite No. 27 Maiden-lane, where a vault is being constructed, is gathered a large pile of dirt in the gutter, which, acting as a dam, has made a large pond. One thing is gratifying—Fulton street has at length become cleared to the omnibuses and carts. The relaying of the pavement in this thoroughfare is a great improvement.

City Farmers.

The Buffalo *Commercial* has a first rate notice of the "Farmers Club," which we copy entire, because we think so highly of the Club. The "Solomon" spoken of is, doubtless, a typographical mistake for "SOLON."

THE FARMER'S CLUB.

Among the curiosities of Gotham, which one may see by visiting that delectable town at the proper time, is a sort of close corporation of learned gentlemen, who meet at stated times ostensibly as farmers, but solely for the purpose of twaddling about everything, with very little intelligence about anything. The inventory of the various subjects over which these highly respectable personages gossip and gabble, would impress the reader with a just sense of the profound learning, experience and keen observation of this Club. It would be difficult to say what they have not talked about, since they commenced their benevolent project of enlightening the world upon the subjects which they claim are specially their own. Eggs and eclipses, butter and bulls, apples and apple-toddy, melons and meteorology, wash-tubs and winter apples, hogs and bominy, architecture and astrology, pumpkins and patent pumps, astronomy and artichokes, potatoes and pigs, theology and turnips, women and vinegar, wines and wagons, poudrette and poetry, rain, rocks and haycracks, cabbages, calves, rat-traps and rota cagas, railroads, rams and race-horses, cows, dogs, mowing-machines, the stars, climates, curtains, and every imaginable subject, except those which are of any interest to farmers, or importance to any human being. They talk wrong upon every subject, and sometimes end in general confusion and break up in a row.

The topic of the opening hour at their meeting may be cabbage; it is quite like to end in a discussion of the merits of the Cartesian philosophy, or some other subject over which they quack away as briskly as more profound philosophers. The conversation rambles and revives about from possibles to patent rights, and every old gentleman talks like a Solomon upon every imaginable topic; and what is remarkable, they all talk equally well and with about an equal degree of intelligence. Whether any record is kept of those discussions we cannot say,—one or two of the presses reports their sayings, but they are worthy of a more enduring memorial. They might be collected in book form and used as a reference on any subject; it would be curious as old BURTON's work on Melancholy, and learned as "The Doctor."

Why don't they get incorporated, and lay the foundation of a second kind of Royal Society. If Providence spares the lives of this intelligent circle of owls, it will hardly be worth while to continue the republication of the Encyclopedias, for they are full sail over that great ocean of truth, upon the shores of which NEWTON confessed he was but a pebble picking child. Long lives and easy to this valuable set of volumes on "Animated Nature and the Vegetable World," is the prayer of the people whom they amuse by their ponderous labors.

The Darien Expedition.

Dr. EDWARD CULLEN, of the Darien Expedition, has written a long letter correcting strictures upon himself in Mr. HEADLEY's article in *Harper's Mogazine*. He seems to think that if his advice had been taken, and his maps followed, a different result would have attended the labors of the Expeditionists. He says in conclusion, regarding the undertaking itself:

As to the practical results of the several unconnected explorations, it is consolatory to know that, though the expedition failed for want of concert between the leaders, incapacity and inaction, to make a survey from sea to sea, and so has left the practicability of the canal still "an open question," they are, so far as any reliable and accurately ascertained data have been obtained, satisfactory. They are—

1. That the harbors of Port Escocea, Caledonia Bay, and the Channel of Sassardi, extending continuously along the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus of Darien for 11 nautical miles, present from their depth of water and great security, safe anchorage in all waters, and that each is admirably adapted for the terminus of a great ship canal, as proved by the survey made by Commander PARSONS, of H. M. surveying ship *Scorpion*. Captain HOLLINS, of the *Cyane*, also has spoken most highly of their capabilities. The existence of these noble harbors, which had never been entered by American, British or French men-of-war before the arrival of the late expedition, was almost unknown to navigators until I directed attention to their merits.

2. That the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific side, is only excelled on the west coast of North or South America by the port of San Francisco, as will appear on reference to Captain KELLETT's unpublished chart.

3. That "Darien Harbor," as they have recently named the magnificent estuary formed by the confluence of the Tuyra and Savana, previous to their opening together into the Gulf of San Miguel, by the mouths of Boca Chica and Boca Grande, is perfectly land-locked, has great depth of water and perfectly safe entrances, as verified by Captain KENNISH and Mr. NELSON, who accompanied Captain PREVOST and took soundings.

4. That the Savana River is navigable for several miles above its mouth, which is free from bars, and has good depth of water, as results from the observations of Messrs. BENNETT, DEVENISH, ARMSTRONG and BOND, who found all my soundings to be correct.

5. That from the Savana to the Chuquanaqua, the ground is low, with the exception of a single narrow ridge between fifty and sixty feet in height, as stated in the official report of Commander PREVOST of the *Virago*, read before the Royal Geographical Society of London, April 24, 1854.

6. That, according to the same Report, beyond the Chuquanaqua, there is one hill 80 (eighty) feet, and another 120 (one hundred and twenty) feet high, and that from the summit of the latter, the Atlantic was seen bearing N. W. So that, in a N. W. direction, between the 120 feet hill and the Atlantic, there is no elevation of importance, but, on the contrary, a complete depression of the Cordillera occurs. A N. W. line drawn from that hill to the Atlantic, would terminate in the Channel of Sassardi, a little westward of the village of that name. This corresponds precisely with the statement I have made in page 73 of "The Isthmus of Darien Ship Canal," viz.: that, "a little west of Sassardi, there is a deep valley in the Cordillera of the coast."

7. That, according to the Medical Reports of Dr. MCDERMOTT, of the *Espiegle*, Dr. BROWNLOW of the *Cyane*, and the other medical officers, Caledonia Bay is healthier than any station in Central America or the West Indies, no sickness having occurred in any of the ships, or amongst any of the parties on shore.

8. That no hostility need be dreaded from the Indians, as proved by Lieut. STRAIN's traversing the whole country of the Chucunas, the most populous and hostile tribe, unharmed.

I trust at no very distant date to be able to prove that, as I stated six years ago, there is a valley in the Cordilleras, between the headwaters of the Aglueniqua and the Sucubti, through which it will be quite feasible to cut a canal, and in conclusion, I beg to state my conviction, that a careful survey of the four miles of ground which separate those rivers, is all that is necessary to establish the practicability of the canal, and decide a question so important to the commerce of the World.

I remain Gentlemen, yours, most respectfully,
EDWARD CULLEN, M. D.

STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND, July 23, 1855.

Dr. Bethune—The "Opinions"—Cape Coders.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says some things that New-Yorkers will read with interest, to wit:

"Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, now of Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the Ninth-street Dutch Reformed Church in this City, and will commence in his new field of labor in the Autumn. Dr. BETHUNE is one of the ablest men in the Church.

Judge BRONSON and Mr. WOOD have just published opinions on the Prohibitory Law in New-York. All these opinions are one way, and against the law, and they are given under these circumstances: The Association of Liquor Dealers have a large fund. They pay to all these gentlemen the sum of $500 each, and they are to give an opinion on the law, but are to have no connection with any trials on the reform cases. Mr. FIELD has a fee of $1,000. He is to attend to cases in the Courts. It was stated that one of the ablest lawyers in New-York had refused the fee, and declined to give an opinion on the liquor law. The lawyer was CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq. But the reasons were these: Mr. O'CONOR has a vast practice. His income from his law practice is said to be $30,000 per annum. He refused to read and examine the law, and devote to it the time that the importance of the subject demanded for the paltry fee of $500. He did not consider the sum worth looking at. The Association could not give Mr. O'CONOR more than they paid other first-class lawyers in New-York.

Some of the young and enterprising sons of Cape Cod are about establishing a Cape Cod Association for the City of New-York. A very large number of the best business men of New-York are sons of Cape Cod, among whom may be named E. K. COLLINS, Esq., of the line of European steamers. The Association will be soon formed, and when formed perhaps Mr. COLLINS will carry out his design of sending round one of his steamers to Boston to be looked at. If he should do this at the next annual meeting of your Cape Cod Association, it would add great interest to the occasion."

Prison Association.

The Executive Committee of the above Association held their regular monthly meeting in their Committee Room at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Present: Messrs. GRISCOM, DRINKER, BALLARD, RUSSELL, REED and CUTTER.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

From the Diary of the Agent it appears the following had been their operations during the month: 317 persons had been visited in our City prisons; 173 complaints were carefully examined; 37 persons have been discharged from custody on their recommendations; 29 discharged prisoners received assistance in money; 16 were supplied with useful clothing; 14 men and boys were placed in the country, and are now doing well.

In behalf of the indigent discharged prisoners, and those especially who show a desire to reform, contributions of clothing and money are earnestly solicited.

Fire.

At 10 minutes past 1 o'clock, Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the hat and cap store of NARCUS MARX, No. 306 Grand-street, the contents of which were all destroyed. Loss $1,500. Insured for $2,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The drug store of DAVID DE GRAFF, in the same building, was damaged by water to the amount of $300. The building, which is owned by a Mr. CROWELL, was injured about $150; is fully insured.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. His Honor the Recorder in the Chair.

A few unimportant preliminary papers were passed upon, when the Board proceeded to consider the report of the Special Committee on

ANNUAL TAXATION,

Received at the meeting held on Tuesday, but referred back to the Committee for amendments, in respect to taxation of non-residents.

The Committee state in their report that the assessment roll of non-residents liable to taxation under the act passed February 27, 1855, being distinct from the ordinary assessment rolls, must be confirmed by the Supervisors, and that the omission, if the report had been adopted as first submitted, might have seriously involved the authority of the County to collect the taxes on nearly $15,000,000. They exempt, however, from responsibility for this error, the Committee on Annual Taxes, the same being through inadvertence. The Committee add that the Comptroller approves of the resolutions as amended.

The resolutions as amended, they further state, simply comprise including those liable to taxation on estates, real and personal, who are non-residents and liable to taxation under the act referred to above. The following are the estimates as given in the resolutions:

Aqueduct Repairs	$20,000
Almshouse	612,450
Battery Enlargement	25,000
Board of Health	10,000
City Inspectors' Department	30,000
Coroners' Fees	18,000
Cleaning Corporation docks and slips	6,000
Contingent Expenses of County	120,000
Common Council, Pay of Members	38 000
Docks and Slips, (new work)	15,000
Docks and Slips, (repairs)	20,000
Donations	46,000
Election Expenses	18,000
Errors and Delinquencies	5,000
Fire Department, (for Chief Engineers)	75,000
Interest on Revenue Bonds	194,000
Interest on Assessment Bonds	30,000
Intestate Estates	3,000
Lands and Places	15,000
Markets	21,000
Mayoralty Fees	150
Officers' Fees	40,000
Police and Fire Telegraph	5,000
Printing	65,000
Public Buildings, contracted for	41 000
Repairs to Public Buildings	100,000
Rents	20,000
Real Estate	25,000
Real Estate expenses	50,000
Roads and Avenues	450,000
Statuary	20,000
Sunken vessels, (removing)	2,000
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	12 000
Salaries	352,000
Statistical Tables, Croton Aequeduct Dep't	1,500
Water Pipes and Laying	153,000
Building Fish Market, Catharine Market	8 000
Dighon and Belgian Pavement	165,000
Cleaning Streets	170,494
Repairing and Paving Streets	75,000
Expenses of the Police	819,400
Lamps and Gas	280,980
Deficiency in Taxation for 1854	481,619
The Quarter-Mill Tax to reduce State Tax	346 714
To reimburse County Treasurer for Judges First Judicial District Supreme Court for 1855	8,000
Support of Lunatics	500
To the Blind Institution	2,100
To the Deaf and Dumb Institution	2,700
To State for Schools over what will be received from quota, Comptroller	124,904
Redemption in Building Loan Stock	50,000
One-half of one per cent. for School purposes, New-York	213,499
To the New-York Juvenile Asylum	20,000
To provide for interest on the Public Education Stock, New-York, and Sinking Fund to redeem said Stock in 20 years	12,337
Commissioners of Records	50,000
Total	$4,121,250

The concluding resolutions direct the confirmment of the above, and that the assessment rolls, thus confirmed, be placed in the hands of the Tax Commissioners for immediate action.

Supervisor KELLY offered as an amendment that the assessment rolls be placed in the hands of the Comptroller, to have the amount of taxation extended and placed in the proper column, and that he cause the same when comptrolled, to be deposited with the Clerk of Arrears, and that he deliver the same by the 1st of September to the Receiver of Taxes, which was lost.

The resolutions as submitted were adopted.

THE MARINE COURT JUSTICES.

Supervisor BARKER presented the following preambles and resolution:

Whereas, By the 8th section of the act entitled "An act in relation to the Marine Court of the City of New-York," passed 27th March, 1849, it is provided that each one of the Justices of the said Court shall perform an equal share of the labors and duties of the office, &c.; and

Whereas, By the 9th section of the said act it is made the duty of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, in case they should be satisfied that either one of the said Justices habitually neglects to perform his share of the duties of the office, or is incapacitated for the proper discharge of such duties, to examine into and take action upon the same; and

Whereas, It is stated that one of said Justices has violated the 5th section of the act aforesaid for the past year; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Civil Courts of this Board to inquire into and report what action, if any, is necessary and proper to be had relative there to.

Adopted. Adj. to the first Monday in August.

Board of Emigration Commissioners.

The Board met yesterday in Worth-street. Present, Messrs. VERPLANCK (in the Chair), CARRIGAN, KELLY, CUMMINGS, KENNEDY, GARRIGUE and PURDY.

Among other matters, it was

Resolved, That in all cases where passenger ships shall fail to pay the amount of commutation in the period of time provided for by law, it shall be the duty of the Vice President, and he is hereby directed, to place the claim in the hands of counsel for summary process.

A warm conversation took place upon the fact that 810 000 worth of liquor had been consumed on Ward's Island during the past year, including 172 barrels of lager bier. Alderman KELLEY said the "doctore" were to be charged with nothing; there was no charge intended against them, but the cost was to be taken from the bills and not from any medical report. Referred to the Ward's Island Committee.

A document was received from the French Consul, touching an alleged violation by the ship *Lorene*, from Havre, of the passenger laws of France. This, when translated, will, together with a letter from the Mayor of New-York, and other papers, be read before the Board and acted upon.

From a paper headed, "Payment to Counties to April 1, 1855," presented to the Board, it appears that the amount allowed is $43,717 74; the payment 65 per cent. is $28,416 33, and the balance $15,301 41.

	1855.	1854.
Number of Emigrants arrived to July 18,	77,831	
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to July 23	3,198	
Total	81,029	
To same date in 1854	104,539	
Number of inmates in institution, Ward's Island	2,290	2,927
Number of inmates in institution, Marine Hospital	134	368
Total	2,429	2,495
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1855	$61,102 46	
Aggregate received to July 18, '55	228,829 78	
Received since, to July 25, for commutations of Alien passengers, &c.	5,178 00—228,907 78	
Total	$289,900 21	
Disbursements to July 25	238,960 42	
Over draft on Mechanics' Bank	$39,769 18	

Police News.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

A man named Peter Flood, 23 years of age, was yesterday taken before Judge PEARCY, and was fully committed on a charge of having feloniously assaulted J. McCann. Defendant made a long rambling statement to the effect that he struck complainant while under excitement induced by insults offered him.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

One Peter Carsany, an Irishman, aged 40 years, was yesterday morning found lying on the pier at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River, by Officer Freeman. When found he had temporarily lost the use of his limbs. He was thereupon taken to the Station-house in a wagon. On being questioned, it appeared that about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night he had fallen into the river at the foot of the pier, where he was discovered by two boatmen who, saving him from a watery grave, carried him to the shore where he was found. After having his case attended to by a physician, he was conveyed to his residence at the corner of Fifty-Third-street and Broadway.

SACRILEGE.

Gilbert Cromwell, aged 18, a native of this City and a safemaker by trade, was detected on the morning of Wednesday, in the act of breaking into the Methodist Episcopal Church on the corner of Catherine and Madison streets. He was committed for examination.

PROFITABLE PEDDLING.

Mary Roane, a German peddler, aged 57 years, was yesterday fully committed on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing valued at $57, from Mrs. Elizabeth Shultz, of No. 9 Thames-street. Defendant obtained admission to the house on a plea of vending her wares, and while the owner's back was turned, misappropriated the goods in question—as she alleged—mistaking them for a portion of those out of her own "pack." She was "packed" into the Tombs to see if the Recorder could swallow the "lame duck."

"CRAZY FOLKS."

A black man, named Moxham, aged 19, having escaped from the Colored Home on Tuesday, was yesterday found perambulating the fashionable portions of the City, mixing up generally with the "bloods," towards whom his predilections seemed to be strong. He was sent back to his quarters.

A crazy woman was also found wandering about the streets in search of "nothing," by Officer Donnelly. She was taken to the Second District Police Court, to await an examination as to her condition.

CITY GUESTS.

Seventy-nine persons—male and female—were, on the evening of Tuesday, accommodated with lodgings at the expense of the county, in the various Ward Station-houses.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday evening, William J. Cullom, foreman of the chair manufactory of Messrs. Kendall & Keyes, No. 377 Pearl-street, residing at No. 190 Ravington-street, was caught by a part of the machinery, which he was arranging, and whirled around with great velocity. When released, a few moments afterwards, he was found to be quite dead, his body being lacerated in the most awful manner. An inquest was held by Coroner O'Donnell, yesterday, and a verdict of "accidental death" returned. Deceased leaves a wife and several children.

CORRECTING A WIFE.

John Bradley, an Irish tailor, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having committed a felonious assault on his wife Maria, at their dwelling, No. 131 Liberty-street. Complainant alleges that John beat her severely with his fist, and that he afterward kicked her in the side so forcibly as, she believes, to fracture one of her ribs. He also, as she swears, stabbed her twice on the head with a case knife. Accused was locked up for trial by Justice Connolly.

BRIGHT YOUTHS.

Three boys named respectively James Flynn, James Tarmany and Michael Hannahan, entered the house of Frederick Koarse, No. 143 Lexington-avenue, by removing a pane of glass and forcing in the window-shutter, and stole therefrom clothing to the value of $30. The property was found on their persons by an officer, who, doubting their title to the same, carried them before Justice Pearcey, who committed them in default.

THEFT.

Patrick Tenny, Owen Manney and John Kennedy, residents of the Five Points, were arrested on a charge of stealing pocket knives, valued at $80, from the store of Herman, Baker & Co., No. 50 Cliff-street. On coming out of the store they were met by a policeman, who doubted the validity of the title to the goods, and arrested them. Committed for trial.

Died of Suffocation.

An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of a man, name unknown, who died of suffocation in the hold of the ship *Driver*. The investigation was held on board the ship, at her anchorage, at the foot of Rector-street. From the testimony, it appeared that the ship left Liverpool on the 9th June last, and arrived here on Thursday last, when the body was found. The mate testified that he saw the hatches put on and caulked before leaving Liverpool, and saw them opened on her arrival, and that they had not been opened in the interim.

It is supposed that deceased was thus smuggling a passage to this country. He was a man of about five feet seven inches in height, with red hair and small whiskers. He wore heavy cloth pants, a white cotton shirt, black silk neck-tie, heavy English brogans, and had in his pocket a prayer book, on the cover of which was written "MICH. DOLAN, of Drumcoloher, dated this 19th day of June, 18—."

The Cross and the Cock.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

What does the cross on Protestant "Churches," &c., mean? I can't discover. The utility and significance of a weather-cock on their steeples, I can understand; but why this symbol of "Popery" or its synonyme Christianity, should be paraded by those who have delighted in its destruction, I cannot yet comprehend.

Your learned querist of yesterday has prompted this inquiry. I also am an investigator.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, July 24, 1855

AN X PROTESTANT.

☞ A table has been set apart at the Mayor's Office for the use of Reporters—a much-needed and very gratifying arrangement.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Joseph Walker Raised in Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 21.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

In the matter of the application of Loyal S. Pond for a Writ of Mandamus vs. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York.—On the 24th of May, 1855, judgment was recovered in the Superior Court by Mr. Pond, against the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the sum of $1,490 7b. On the 25th of May execution was issued to the Sheriff of this City. On the 1st of June, Judge Sloseon made an order requesting the Comptroller, Flagg, to draw the warrant of the Corporation in favor of the Sheriff, for the amount of the judgment, sheriff fees, poundage, and $10 costs; and it commanded the Comptroller to have it duly countersigned by the Clork of the Common Council, the Mayor, &c. The Street Commissioner drew a requisition on the Comptroller, requesting him to draw a warrant for $5,000, due on account of the contract for raising the ship *Joseph Walker*.

The Comptroller drew the warrant addressed to the Treasurer of the City, for the sum of $1,527 83, (being the amount of the judgment, cost allowance, &c.) The warrant was countersigned by D. T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, and presented to Mayor Fernando Wood for his signature. He kept it for a day or two, when he returned it, declining to sign it.

A motion is therefore made for a writ of mandamus, compelling him to sign the warrant. Mr. Dillon, for the Corporation, contended that the only remedy for Mr. Pond should have been in a prosecution for contempt in the Superior Court, on the Mayor's refusing to obey one of its orders; that the motion for mandamus was out of place. Messrs. Platt and Bower for the petitioner contended that the Supreme Court had a right to grant the writ in this case; that what they wanted was the money, and not the committal for contempt of the chief officer of the city.

The papers were submitted to the Court, and there will probably be a decision rendered in the course of a day or two.

Messrs. Platt, Gerard, and Bulkley, for petitioner. R. J. Dillon for Corporation.

In the matter of the motion to admit McLaughlin to bail—This case, which was noticed in yesterday's TIMES, was again brought up.

Mr. Bickles appeared,—he made a somewhat lengthy appeal for his client. He contended that the prisoner was entitled to be bailed, because one term of the Oyer and Terminer, and three terms of the Court of Sessions have been held since the finding of the indictment, at either of which he might have been tried,—that where there was no reason to suppose that the prisoner was inclined to abscond, and thus avoid the trial, he was entitled to bail.

He also reviewed the evidence taken before the Coroner, and expatiated on the part which McLaughlin played in the Stanwix Hall tragedy, with a short digression, in which he descanted on the motives which influenced Baker and the other prominent characters on that eventful night. He favored the Court with a disquisition on the manner of taking aim with a pistol, and showing that some methods may be worse than others.

His Honor mentioned that he would render a decision to-morrow or next day.

The Board of Public Works of the State of Virginia vs. William Selden, et al.—The plaintiffs in this action were a general State corporation of Virginia. They wished to borrow a large sum of money, and employed the firm of Selden, Withers & Co. to negotiate the loan. They were to make a sale of coupon bonds of the State of Virginia to the amount of six millions of dollars. Certificates of indebtedness of the State were delivered to the defendants by the plaintiff, amounting in all to over five millions pounds sterling.

On the 25th of November, 1854, the defendant became insolvent and the agency was dissolved, and a statement made by the defendants, which allowed there was $873,439 08. The plaintiffs contend that the items charged are not correct, and that the defendants have not delivered over to them the bonds not accounted for, and they have not rendered a just account of moneys received by them.

The summons was published by order of the Court, and as no appearance was made by the defendants a notice was made and the case ordered to be referred to George F. Alden, Esq., to take proof of the demand and report to the Court.

Cummings, Alexander and Green, Attorneys for plaintiff.

Donnel vs. Gamble, Jr.—Referred to George F. Alden, Esq.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 24.

Before Judge Hall.

At the opening of Court this morning, Dr. Edward Brown, convicted of counterfeiting, was brought up for sentence. Judge HALL remarked upon the education and position of the prisoner, which rendered his guilt the greater, but said that from the circumstances of the case he had been induced to pass a light sentence upon him, in hope that the leniency of the sentence might lead him to reformation. The sentence awarded was that the prisoner be imprisoned at hard labor for the period of three years and three months, and pay a fine of $50.

A lad named Neil Nugent was then put on trial, charged with larceny in stealing clothes on board the ship *Susquehanock*. Mr. Barnaby appeared for the prisoner. The evidence, however, was not sufficient to warrant the conviction of the accused, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Another lad, named John Hines, was also put on trial, charged with the same offence, and this trial also resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

John Lescasno and James Quinn were then put on trial, charged with counterfeiting. Mr. Barnaby also appeared for these defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

The Bank of New-York vs. Ward Newman, and others.—Motion for judgment denied; costs to abide the event of the suit.

Uriah Hendricks vs. Joseph W. Bruce.—Judgment on demurrer for the defendant, with leave to the plaintiff to amend and pay the costs.

John Orser, (Sheriff, &c., &c.,) vs. Newell Starkweather et ale—Order of reference to Stephen Cambreling, Esq.

In re Green vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—WOODRUFF, J.—After careful reconsideration of the rulings on the trial, I am not satisfied that any errors were committed; and if not, I think the verdict of the Jury upon the evidence ought to be sustained.

The main questions raised on the trial related—

First, To the construction of the contract between the plaintiff and defendants—viz., whether the agreement was for the work of concreting the whole road laid out on the map referred to in the invitation given for proposals, and on which the road was laid down and described as extending to Forty-second-street, and did actually extend to Forty-second-street, as appeared by the evidence, or whether the contract is properly interpreted to embrace only such portion of the road as the defendants might afterwards direct to be concreted, and no more.

Second, The counsel took the point on the argument of the motion for a new trial, that the issuing of the invitation for proposals, and the proofs tending to show an acceptance of the plaintiff's proposals, and the notice thereof given to the plaintiff, and his entry upon the performance of the work, under the direction of the defendants' superintendent and their engineers, did not amount to any contract. On the trial, the claim was less broad. The claim was, in substance, as above firstly stated, viz., that it only amounted to a contract to do so much of the work as the defendants desired to have done, and that the Company were at liberty to stop the work of concreting their road at any point they pleased.

Third, Whether the rule of damages was correctly stated to the Jury—the defendants' counsel insisting that the plaintiff could only recover for his loss upon materials actually procured for work which he was has permitted to perform.

And, finally, The defendants insist that the evidence on the subject of damages was too vague and indefinite to sustain their finding, even if the rule of damages would have been corre

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1855.

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One Week Later From Europe.

The *Atlantic* has brought us a week's later intelligence from Europe, and the most important feature in the news we this morning lay before our readers, is the imminence of another ministerial crisis in England. The difficulty, it is said, is caused by Lord JOHN RUSSELL's insufficient and contradictory explanations, in his speech in Parliament on the 6th inst., of his conduct at the Vienna Conferences. He has been unmercifully attacked by the whole British Press, which accuses him of being actuated solely by personal ambition, while the country is in the crisis of a great war. On Monday, the 16th inst., Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON was to move in the House of Commons, "that the conduct of the Minister, charged with the negotiations at Vienna, and his continuance in office as a responsible adviser of the Crown, have shaken the confidence which the country should place in those to whom the administration of public affairs is entrusted." In anticipation of this debate and the censure that would be hurled at him, Lord JOHN RUSSELL resigned his office shortly before the steamer left Liverpool.

Latest accounts from the Crimea say that the bombardment of Sebastopol has been again commenced. The Redan had been silenced after two days' fire, and the French were about to renew the bombardment of the Malakoff. Against both these fortifications the besiegers were erecting immense works, and another assault within a brief space of time was anticipated. General SIMPSON, who has now been duly installed in the late Lord RAGLAN's place, telegraphs that the Cholera was on the decrease.

Several minor places in the Baltic have been bombarded by the British squadron.

Liverpool Cotton markets were dull; Breadstuffs unchanged, with the exception of Indian Corn, which was 5s. per 480 pounds lower. The Bullion in the Bank of England had fallen off $2,170,000. Consols were at 91.

The News by the Star of the West.

By the simultaneous arrival of the *George Law* and *Star of the West*, the former from Aspinwall and the latter from Punta Arenas, we are in possession of full files of California papers to the 1st instant. The news, in a political point of view, is interesting. On the 27th ultimo, the Democratic State Convention met in Sacramento City, and after adopting Anti-KnowNothing resolutions and reaffirming the Baltimore platform, nominated JOHN BIGLER for Governor, and THOMAS PURDY for Lieutenant Governor of the State. As a set off to this Democratic Convention, a large meeting of Know-Nothings, described by the *Citizen* as the most enthusiastic political gathering that ever occurred in California, was held in Sacramento City on the 23d ult. The general news by these arrivals, a full summary of which is given elsewhere, will be found both varied and interesting.

From Oregon we learn that the majority for Gen. LANE, as delegate to Congress, is 2,644. The Legislature is said to be largely Democratic. On Sunday afternoon, June 24, the splendid steamer *America* was totally destroyed by fire in Crescent City Bay. Providentially no lives were lost. Captain WRIGHT, owner of the vessel, on which there was no insurance, has estimated his loss at $140,000. Some excitement had been created in consequence of rumors that gold in great quantities had been found up the Columbia River, in the region of Fort Coville, situated in latitude 48° 15′ north, and longitude 118° west. We have given all the particulars that have been received of this important discovery.

The Los Angeles *Star*, in its issue of the 16th of June, published a letter, dated San Diego, June 13, purporting to give a description of a battle fought off the harbor between a Russian frigate and a French corvette, in which the latter was blown to atoms. The *Southern Californian* of June 20, also published at Los Angeles, pronounces the story an unmitigated hoax. The Indian difficulties in Illinois Valley are reported to have been settled.

Trade in San Francisco was decidedly improving, and the mines are represented to be in a flourishing condition.

The news from the Sandwich Islands by this arrival is not of any importance.

The *George Law* has also brought a fortnight's later intelligence from South America and Australia. On the first of June the President of Chili opened the National Congress. We have published an abstract of his message, which represents that Republic in a most flourishing condition.

There is no political news whatever from Australia.

Defences of Cronstadt.

The same unceasing vigilance and indomitable energy displayed by the Russians in repairing the damage done by the artillery of the Allies at Sebastopol, and constructing new fortifications, has been also evinced in the northern portion of the empire. Night and day thousands of hardy workmen and skillful engineers have been employed in strengthening the defences of Cronstadt, and rendering the approaches to the capital perfectly impregnable. Risbank, situated at the extreme right as you approach Cronstadt from the sea, mounts one hundred and fifty guns. It has been much strengthened during the Winter by the erection of two flanking batteries, which sweep the lines of advance to this formidable fortress. Risbank is an enormous square fort of solid masonry, and, if approached in regular form, might have been battered by heavy siege guns, but the additional earth works, which now support its tremendous fire, will render its capture as difficult, if not more so, than the storming of the Malakoff and Redan.

Then comes Fort Alexander, which the London *Times* says looks like an "unconditioned hay-rick;" and, no doubt, the enemy will find him a most stubborn, unmanagable and ill-conditioned fellow, should they ever come within saluting distance. "Peter the First" next shows his grinning front, and defies approach. Cornslot, which commands the narrow entrance to the Neva, receives additional aid from two three-deckers moored across the passage, and these are again supported by a number of paddle-steamers, which are protected, in turn, by Fort Menschikoff. These, together with the mole-batteries and numerous detatched earth-forts, armed with the heaviest metal, complete the impenetrable line of forts which occupy the south side of the island. Detatched works, which had no existence last year, are carried across the island from the south to the north side, where an enormous earth-work is now being constructed, and on which three thousand men are daily employed. To prevent the entrance of vessels submarine pilings have been sunk, leaving just sufficient space at certain intervals for the passage of gun-boats. This barrier is protected in the rear by four liners, five frigates and two corvettes, besides a large number of gun-boats. It is also flanked by a recently-erected fort. Should Admiral DUNDAS attempt to force this passage, he may calculate on a warmer reception than "Old Charley" would have received last year. Next come the infernal machines, which were the laughing stock of London and Paris up to a recent period. But these agents of destruction are no longer the myths which they were supposed to be.

We cannot see how any serious injury can be done to a place so fortified by art, nature and science, and so powerfully defended by a race of men who have proved their mettle so well at Sebastopol. It was formerly supposed that the combined armies of France and England could conquer the united forces of the universe, and that to their fleets it would be only the merest pastime to batter down and demolish the strongest fortress. Before the commencement of this war it was supposed that the world had only one Gibraltar. It is now ascertained that there are at least *two others*. The Allies, with invincible opposition in front, and dissensions brooding in the camp, may really be considered in a forlorn condition. Unless Sebastopol be captured, and the power of Russia crushed and her military pride humbled, the other kingdoms of the Old World will begin to despise and defy the hitherto dreaded champions of *civilization*.

For Sale Cheap.

Has nobody such a thing as seven and a half millions about him? There are the Pennsylvania Works—bad works they are, too—going begging about the market at that paltry figure. Canals, railroads, inclined planes, portages, and all; and every time they are knocked down they are knocked down to nobody, at no figure whatever. It is as if some great body politic were to offer its arteries and veins for sale, filled with floating iron and minerals, as human arteries and veins are said to be—and the world should turn up its nose at the bargain. To look at the canal boats and cars conveying the wealth of the State to the liveliest of markets, it might be imagined that human cupidity could not possibly resist the temptation. It does resist it; it has resisted it again and again, until the article offered has an ancient and fish-like smell, as if kept over in the hot season, to offend the nostrils that curled at it in its primal and very dewiest state.

It may be the auction is not conducted on those scientific principles known to Chatham-street. No evidence of the presence of factitious bidders is discoverable. The State had no one on hand to start the little venture and run it up. The Governor sat by in silence while the auctioneer dwelt, and dwelt, on nothing, in vain. Has Pennsylvania no Peter Funk, in office or out, to use in such pressing emergencies?

It cannot be the commodity is depreciated by the recollection of its trifling cost. What has it not cost its makers? There are forty millions of money to begin with, upon which Pennsylvanians to this day religiously pay the interest. There is the unjust odium of repudiation, for which PETER PLUMLEY is partly answerable, and which made the name of Pennsylvania a byword and a hissing for years, until resolute honesty quelled the slander. There is the vast experience of official corruption and turpitude, which the management of the works has furnished. The cash and credit of the State, and of its citizens, have alike been expended in the development of the offered article. Offered at less than one-fifth of its mere cost in dollars and cents. Surely, no buyer is deterred by estimates of first cost. If that be a criterion of value, what more valuable property has ever been presented? From such a standpoint, seven millions and a half appear dog-cheap for it.

The canals, roads and appendages must remain the property of Pennsylvania; she and her works, it seems, are to go to judgment together. By paying interest duly, she has saved her faith, which, with those same works, may in its turn finally save her. But how painful a week! Two of her most expansive bubbles bursting simultaneously—the "United States Bank of Pennsylvania," and her elaborate scheme of internal improvements, than which nothing was ever more promising. The one winds up in a minus quantity, leaving the stockholders in debt; the other fails to bring ten per cent of prime value;—finances and public works alike in the vocative. Would it not be well to give the latter—since they cannot be sold—to the creditors of the Bank, and cry quits; leaving only some $250,000 to be paid yearly by the people forever, as a gentle reminder of past indiscretion? Hereafter what a lesson would it not be to children's children to point at that annual drain, and say, "Look there; that is a monument of the work your fathers made, when they left the plodding ways of *their* fathers and became enterprising. Be warned by it, and leave such risks to your neighbors, who manage such things better."

Yellow Fever and Asiatic Cholera.

By telegraphic accounts it appears that Yellow Fever prevails in the sea ports of Virginia, and also that Asiatic Cholera has made its appearance in Portland and in Middletown, on the opposite side of the Connecticut River.

The City of New-York having thus far in the season enjoyed a perfect immunity from imported infections and pestilential disease, no pains should be spared to save it from the commercial and individual calamity of such a happening.

The places above mentioned at which Yellow Fever and Cholera prevail, are not included in our Health Laws as among infected ports of this season of the year; in other words, vessels coming from ports of Virginia, for instance, are not subject to visitation by the Health Officer, and hence no bar exists in this respect to the free importation of Yellow Fever from said infected ports.

Is there no way to subject vessels, coming from said and similar ports, to Quarantine? Article fourth of an "Act Relative to the Public Health in the City of New-York," reads as follows:

"SEC. 26. The Mayor of the City of New-York may issue his proclamation, declaring any place, where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease actually exists, to be an infected place within the meaning of the Health Laws of this State.

SEC. 27. Such proclamation shall fix the period when it shall cease to have effect; but such period, if they shall judge the public health to require it, may, from time to time, be extended by the Board of Health, and notice of such extension shall be published in one or more of the newspapers of the City.

SEC. 28. After such proclamation shall have been issued, all vessels arriving in the port of New-York from such infected place, shall be subject to a Quarantine of at least thirty days, or until the period when such proclamation shall cease to have effect, as provided by the last preceding section, and shall, together with their officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, be subject to all the provisions, regulations and penalties of this act, in relation to vessels subject to Quarantine."

From the foregoing sections of the law, it appears that it lies altogether with the Mayor to say whether vessels coming from the infected ports of Virginia shall be subject to Quarantine, or whether they shall be allowed to come into this City without restraint of Quarantine, which is imposed on vessels coming from similarly sickly ports. It will be expected that his Honor the Mayor will give immediate attention to this subject.

Confusion of Names.

The other day the telegraph announced that there had been three cases of Asiatic Cholera in Portland, and one in Middletown, Connecticut, and everybody at once supposed that the Portland alluded to was the seaport of that name in the State of Maine; at least, a highly respectable physician who wrote us a note on the subject, thought so. But the Portland in question is a town on the Connecticut River, of whose existence very few people are probably aware. There are no less than fifteen towns in the United States called Portland, besides a Portlandville, so that the name, as applied to a town in this country, has no more definite idea attached to it than the name of Smith or Jones, as applied to a man. The multiplication of names has become so great a nuisance, and such a source of serious inconvenience, that the bad habit which we carry to such an extreme, of applying the the same name to dozens of towns, ought to be put an end to by act of Congress. Not long since, we received a letter dated in Springfield, written by a stranger, and without anything in it to give any hint as to what particular Springfield it came from; the postmark was so indistinct and blurred that it furnished no clue to the mystery, and as we had no means of ascertaining where it came from without writing to the fifty-five towns of that name, we have never been able to send an answer. This repetition of common names for our towns, counties, streets and villages, leads to continued blunders, and indicates a national poverty of invention anything but creditable to us. Every town, state, river, mountain, county and street should have a distinct name of its own, so that when it is mentioned, it will convey a distinct idea of some place. When London, Paris or Vienna is mentioned, we know exactly what those names represent, for there is but one place of each name in the old world, though we have four Londons and a New London in the United States, twenty towns called *Paris*, and fifteen Viennas. If we insist on America for the Americans, we should at the same time insist on baptising our towns and local objects with American names, and not go all over the earth robbing every nation of their local designations. What right has an American town to be called Vienna, or Paris, or London? In all New England there is hardly an original name, the Pilgrims and their descendants not thinking it worth while to bother their heads with inventing names for the towns they founded: they borrowed a few names from the Indians, but generally took the names of the towns and counties from which they had emigrated; and when their descendants went West, they did as their fathers had done before them. But it is about time that we made another declaration of independence, and resolved that when in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a people to build towns, create States, counties, and so forth, that they shall at the same time invent names for them, or at least that they shall not rob Europe of her names. We have a few original names, such as Shirt-tail Bend, Hardscrabble and Joe Davies' County, and there is no good reason why we should not have a few more. Washington is repeated one hundred and eighty times in the *Gazetteer*, and Franklin not much less. It is about time that we let these venerable names alone, and, if we cannot invent an original name, it would be better to commence numbering our towns as we do our streets. There would not be the least chance for a mistake in alluding to Twenty-second City, Thirty-fifth State.

The Street-Sweeping Machines.

It suits the purposes of the *Journal of Commerce* and is correspondents to represent the DAILY TIMES as hostile to the Street-Sweeping Machines, and to the contract with Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co.; but what good purpose it can serve we are at a loss to conceive,—neither can we understand why we should be accused of hostility to the machines, when we have never entertained any feeling of the kind, nor ever expressed any. We very distinctly stated that our position towards the Sweeping Machines was that of an armed neutrality, and that we should be most happy to award them all the credit they were entitled to, whenever they should be put into operation. They may be efficient or they may not be; but whether they be or not, is of no consequence whatever to the public, who will hold them responsible for their efficiency. The contract for street-cleaning is not to be made with the machines, but with their proprietors, who will have a perfect right to make use of any instruments they may think proper to employ in fulfilling their contracts. If they find that brooms and shovels can be used more cheaply by horse than by man power, it is an affair of their own, and we shall not interfere with them. All that we shall look at is the streets themselves, and not at the instruments employed by the contractors in cleaning them. The public appear to be thoroughly awake to the importance of having the streets kept in order, and we hope they will insist on this necessary work being done by somebody. For our own part, we shall be but too happy to see the work done, to find any fault with the instruments employed in doing it.

Marriage in the Theatrical World.

Miss MAKEAH, of whose theatrical successes we have often had occasion to speak, has recently achieved a success of a different character. She has accomplished that most earnest of occupations—getting a husband. The happy swain (he *ought* to be happy) is Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, an *artist* whose talent has been recognized here. The wedding is to take place in a few days, after which the happy couple will start for the country. Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF will approach more nearly to a constellation than we are apt to encounter in the theatrical firmament.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Administration and the Russian Government, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

I venture to state that there is no truth whatever in the statement put forth by the Washington *Star*, that the War Department has information to the effect that the officers of the Sebastopol military exploring expedition have received from the Russian Government permission to visit the fortress and to inspect the works of defence, and the operations against the Allies. It is true that the Commission has not been cordially received by the Allies, and it is also doubtless true that they have been petted and caressed by all the Russian officials with whom they have yet come in contact. This treatment on both sides is precisely what the Commission had reason to expect. Neither party in the European struggle has a just demand upon our sympathies, but both of them might reasonably count upon our neutrality. So far as the *animus* of our Government is concerned, this has not been accorded. The *Union* and other Executive organs with scarcely one exception have eulogized and encouraged Russia from the beginning, and have misrepresented the cause and the acts of the Allies, and predicted their defeat, evidently because they desired it.

I see that the news collector for the Telegraph ascribes some of the most undisguised pro-Russian articles in the Union to Gen. CUSHING; that is likely enough, because the General has immense activity, writes well and likes the excitement of composition, and is, moreover, like all his colleagues, except the Secretary of State, a rebel. ment partisan of Russia in her present crusade against the rest of Europe. The President participates in the same feeling, and every hanger-on of the Administration considers it as much a part of his duty to profess an ardent Anglo and Gallophobia as to be Pro-Slavery and Anti-Abolition.

Another story, which I suppose to be a silly and characteristic invention of one of your contemporaries is, that the Cabinet was lately called to deliberate over an autograph letter from the new Emperor to the President, thanking him for the evidences of adhesion to Russia by the United States. Though this is, in all probability, nothing more than the invention of a desperate paragraphist, its publication shows in which way the current sets.

In this state of relations between the model Republic and the model despotism of the earth, it is altogether likely that our military commission will be the object of the politest attentions on the part of that combatant with which we have manifested such hearty good wishes; but when it comes to the actual supervision of the art of war, as practised by the Russians, from which we may derive information that might be useful to us in the not improbable event of future collision between the two models, it would be safest to expect a disappointment. John Bull is by nature a rough-spoken, gruff and sincere sort of animal, and when he is out of humor prefers to deal in anything else than soft sawder. He therefore very unadvisedly turned the cold shoulder upon the Commission. LOUIS NAPOLEON, too, has not forgotten the hard raps he received from the American press about the *coup d'état*—he, too, hardly gave our military envoys fair words, and both powers agreed to turn them over to the enemy. It remains to be seen whether the politic Bear will vouchsafe anything further than soft words, bon-bons and knick-knacks, in the way of little Imperial presents. In my judgment, he will limit himself to such tokens of innocent regard.

The extraordinary mission to Greece seems to have not yet been definitely arranged. Something ought to be done for Mr. PEYOR,—in fact his case cannot by any means be put off; but just at this time a Russo-American mission to Greece might lead to inconvenient results. Greece is notoriously but a Russian Colony, separated from the mother country by Turkey. The case of Dr. KINO is a little too far fetched to cover the diplomatic ruse of establishing this embassy. It is so old and well preserved, that it will keep until after the war. If the ardent young Virginian must be taken into Federal pay—and as he is a young gentleman of fair talents and good character, I perceive no objection—why not send him off to Siam, where British enterprise has got rather in advance of us? We must look after our Japanese laurels, and the sooner we bring the treaty making power to bear upon Siam, the better for our reputation in those seas. So far as mere personal claims go, perhaps Hon. AARON H. PALMER would stand in the way of Mr. PEYOR. Mr. PALMER has been for some years in intimate correspondence with the King of Siam, on topics most interesting to his government and our own, and probably now has in the pigeon holes of his writing desk the drafts of several commercial and political treaties, any one of which would prove an excellent fit for this Siamese case.

The heated term, on Saturday and Sunday, suffered a suspension, but has resumed its sway with a degree of rage not to be measured by the usual tests. It is a common remark that the thermometers appear to be in league this season with the caloric to cheat us of half the credit of our suffering, for the mercury was never known to be so low when our sufferings "was" so intolerable. Will Prof. MERIAM cease telling us how hot we are, and inform us when we are going to be cool?

The remarks in a recent letter on the message of Gov. READER were written when I had seen only the brief telegraphic abstract of that paper. Although the phraseology of the particular passage referred to is less directly in favor of the position that Slavery is an existing institution in Kansas, yet the tenor of the whole document proves that the Governor is disposed practically so to regard it. Coming as he does from a Free State, and doing all those Executive acts which are necessary to the success of the Slave State party, it still appears to me that we have reason to consider him the most useful ally and instrument of that party in the position which he occupies. If he shall be dismissed, I do not doubt that a more unscrupulous and a baser man will be appointed in his place, but not one who, all things considered, will so effectually serve the South. His alleged half breed land speculations have given his enemies a hold upon him which renders him all the more humble and pliable in their hands. AQUIDAY.

Melancholy Accident at Coney Island—A Lady and Gentleman Drowned.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday evening, Mr. JOHN H. ELLIOT, of Williamsburg, and his daughter, in company with Mr. GIBSONS, (to whom, we understand, she was engaged to be married,) and Miss EASTON, of Tenth street, New-York, and a young man named HENRY BOYD, while bathing at Coney Island, ventured too far from the shore and became subject to the operation of the too often fatal under-current, which carried them further out, and melancholy to relate, Mr. ELLIOT and his daughter were drowned.

JAMES ELLIS, who witnessed the occurrence, immediately put out after the unfortunate strugglers, bearing a plank with him, and succeeded in bringing ashore the almost lifeless body of Miss EASTON, which was conveyed to a house close to the Oceanic, and by aid of stimulants and other remedies, administered under the direction of a medical man, who was fortunately present, was restored to animation.

Several other parties put out with planks immediately afterwards, and by these means Messrs. GIBSONS and BOYD were saved. In the attempts of Mr. ELLIOT, who was a good swimmer, to save his daughter, his efforts were frustrated, and both drifted out at the mercy of the current.

At our last accounts the bodies had not been recovered.

Miss EASTON on her return to sensibility inquired after her friends, but in her then state it was deemed advisable to conceal from her the melancholy fact. She then expressed a wish to return home, but those around her were dissuading her from any attempt to move until morning, as it was desirable she should obtain some repose.

A gentleman, Mr. W. H. DOWN, who witnessed the accident, assured us *there was not a surf boat within a mile of the spot.* Could one have been procured the fatal consequences might have been averted.

Alleged Embezzlement in Brooklyn.

An affidavit was made yesterday before Justice SMITH by JOHN M. LITTLEFIELD, late Assistant Deputy Collector of Taxes in the Eastern District, wherein he charges the Collector, under whom he served, with embezzling the funds of the city, amounting to about $6,000. As LITTLEFIELD is now under bail on a similar charge, his unsupported affidavit could not be taken. The Comptroller of the city, however, deposed that he believed the statement to be correct, whereupon a warrant was issued for the arrest of the Collector.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BYDESHLER'S PILLS FEVER AND AGUE.

No. 15.

No. 15 Beekman-st., New-York, May, 1855.

C. D. DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The Pills you gave me were taken by my wife, who had a severe attack of Fever and Ague, much worse than any she had last Fall, and she experienced immediate relief. The medicine has been continued according to directions, and the cure appears to be perfect, there being none of the unpleasant sequences generally attendant on remedies taken for that disease. As we all suffered more or less last Summer and Fall, and used several different remedies, we are prepared to judge of the efficacy of yours, and do not hesitate to say it is the best I know of. STEPHEN ANGELL.

Sold at the Depôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York. Also by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN Dy E. T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Albany; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No 140 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully established their reputation as a fire-proof article.

A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

TIME AND MONEY SAVED BY CALLING AT NO. 104 Bowery Those in want of light, elastic and durable SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS,

will find the largest assortment in the City, offered at prices much below what is ordinarily paid. Call, examine and compare. A. RANKIN & CO.,

Hosiers,

(the old stand,) No. 104 Bowery.

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS—THEIR popularity increases as the "heated term" continues. They are extensively used, not only in our pipe-laying City, but throughout the country, where the cooling water brook-ends wending way, sings in liquid strains a temperance melody, or where

"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket ascends from the well."

For sale wholesale and retail at the well-known double store of LUCIUS HART, No. 4 and 8 Burling-slip.

ALBERTH. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 17 Broad st.

STILL IN THE FIELD!—THOSE BEAUTIFUL zephyr cassimere suits, $12; check Marseilles suits $9 50; blue dress coats, $18; Marseilles vests, 50 cts.; 300 doz. of fine custom made shirts at half their cost, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NEW REMEDY! NO POISON! RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE; OR, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA—For the Prevention and Cure of INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVERS, FEVER and AGUE, CHILLS and FEVER, DUMB AGUE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NIGHT SWEATS, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in Malaria or Miasma. This subtle atmospheric poison, which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists,—north, south, east or west,—and will everywhere yield to this newly discovered antidote, which neutralizes the poison, completely purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all the cause of disease.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from its use:

It will protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any ague or bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing it according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of bilious or ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

By its use FEVER and AGUE may be banished from families and all classes. Farmers and all laboring men, by adopting it as a PREVENTIVE, will be free from ague or bilious attacks in that season of the year which, while it is the most sickly, is the most valuable one to them.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and ague sufferers will please notice that it is the ONLY FEVER and AGUE REMEDY in the market that does not contain Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or other poisonous drugs; and to prove this, the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine, and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS yearly use Pills, Cholagogues, and Tonic Mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their virtue is owing to Arsenic, Mercury, or other deadly poisons, which, though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched" maladies that cease only with life. The land is flooded with these poisonous medicines, the well-known inefficiency and injurious effects of which prove them to be the offspring either of false principles or mercenary quacks.

☞ REMEMBER, therefore, that this is the ONLY Fever and Ague medicine which is PROVED free from any sickening or poisonous drugs. It can be safely taken by the youngest child or feeblest invalid. This allows of its being freely used as a preventive whenever the sickly season approaches, and all thus protected.

CANNOT HAVE THE AGUE!

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may require more.

Directions, printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle.

Price ONE DOLLAR. Liberal discounts to the trade.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

SPECIMENS OF TESTIMONY CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.

Extract of a Letter from Prof. Fletcher, who was Cured while Engaged at Brown University, Providence, R. I.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1, 1855.

JAMES A. RHODES, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 15th ult. has been received, and I am glad to hear that a medicine so efficacious is to be introduced into this agnish country. I have the greatest confidence in its success, and can assure you of its happy effect upon me in entirely breaking up the chills, and leaving me strong and healthy.

I like the statement on your Wrappers, that you will let the medicine stand on its own merits, and standing thus, I am most sanguine of its success.

I expect to travel over a large portion of our State this Spring, and I shall have abundant opportunity to recommend it verbally. Wherever I go I shall take great pleasure in thus testifying to its merits, and if you will instruct your agent to let me have a few bottles, I will carry them with me to distribute for your benefit. In haste, I remain truly yours, MILES J. FLETCHER.

LEWISBURG Union Co., Pa., May 1 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April. I have sold about one half of it, and so far the people who have used it, are satisfied that it has cured them. It has certainly stopped the Ague in every one who has used it and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who has had it for five or six years back, and could never get it stopped, except by Quinine, and that only as long as she would take it, is now, I think, entirely cured by your remedy.

C. E. McGINLY.

Had the Ague for Twelve Years!!!

PROVIDENCE, June 20, 1855.

Having been informed of the illness of a poor, but worthy woman, who has not been free from Fever and Ague a month at a time for the last twelve years, I supplied her gratuitously with Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure. She took in all four bottles, which completely restored her to health and strength, and as four months has now elapsed, there is no reason to doubt the permanency of the cure.

I am also aware of many other cases in which it has been used and have never known it to fail.

C. A. P. MASON, Apothecary.

SHARPSBURG, Md., June 27, 1855.

In regard to your Fever and Ague Cure I must say that I have reason to believe it all that you represent it to be. I have made some sales in the short time I have had it, and believe in every instance it has proved successful.

Very respectfully yours, WM. N. ROWE.

J. D YERRINGTON, Chicago, July 5, 1855, writes: The Cure is selling freely and gives universal satisfaction. It is considered a *sure cure*, and the time must soon come when it will supercede all other remedies, &c.

Messrs. BARR & GOULDEN, Aurora, Ill., July 3, 1855, advise that "The Cure is selling very well. *We have not lost a case*, and consider it a sure thing, also recommend it in preference to anything else." When Mr. BARR was requested to take the agency, he said he "should *have nothing to do with it*, unless he found it better than the other Ague remedies already in the market."

Messrs. CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING, Indianapolis Ind., July 9, 1855, say that "All we have sold has given full satisfaction, and we have no doubt of selling a large quantity as soon as the Ague season sets in."

GEORGE H BATES, Wholesale Agent, No 133 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C WELLS & CO., and druggists generally.

W. W. VAN BOSKERCK,
OFFICE REMOVED TO
No. 89 BEAVER-STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

E. C HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No 121 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

KNOX—WE SAY IT, AND WE SAY IT BOLDLY, that KNOX'S hats are incomparably superior to all others—that no others combine so well as they do all the desirable qualities of lightness, comfort and beauty of shape, and that the stock of no other single hatter in New-York is sufficiently extensive to variety as his. KNOX is both at Nos. 212 and 333 Broadway.

SILKS, BAREGES AND LAWNS AT REDUCED PRICES.—We will offer our entire stock of the above-named goods at greatly reduced prices, to make room for Fall goods. Also, 100 dozen superior Paris made KID GLOVES, at 50, worth 75. E. N. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No 347 Broadway.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting in part, of the Florence Braids, in English Dunstable and Rice Straws, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and is instantaneous; the evil effects of bad Dyes Made and sold (or applied, in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—the well known as an improver and nourisher of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TEN SALESROOMS—THE LARGEST CARPET establishment in the United States. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.—Enormous stock of English Moquette, Medallion, Royal Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, &c., sold at tremendous low prices.

WILKIN'S AMBELET FOR THE HAIR IS NO barber's, self-styled professor's, or unknown individual's preparation, like the innumerable humbugs of the day. For particulars see advertisement. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., and the principal druggists.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillasses, Cots, Bolsters, Blankets and Comforters, at No 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try him—store Nos. 26 and 30 Frankfort-st.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

We find on the "Intoxication Book," at the Tombs Police Court, a record of the following charges taken before Judge WELSH on Tuesday evening, subsequent to our last report:

BRUISE ON THE GRASS.

Neal Kelly was found lying on the Battery very drunk. He confessed to the impeachment, but said he couldn't tell where he got the liquor. He was sorry for it, and wouldn't do it again, if he could help it. He would pay the fine if he could, but really he couldn't. He would like to see a $10 bill, that he might know whether when chance threw it in his way. Committed for 10 days.

BAD REPUTATION OF BAYARD-STREET.

Yesterday we recorded the case of a woman found drunk in Bayard street, and to-day we have a similar instance. Margaret Eahan was found sitting on a stoop there in a state of partial insensibility. She was sent to a cell till she was sober enough to be examined.

Matthew Curtis was also found drunk in Bayard-street. He was remanded till sober.

CAN'T TELL ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

Patrick McKinney, residing in Kings County, L. I., acknowledged to being drunk, but could not tell where he imbibed. Liquor has a shocking effect upon the memory. Fined $10.

John Murdock, found lying on the sidewalk in Baxter, (late Orange) street, was remanded till he was sober enough to answer. In the same street, a man, name unknown, was found lying insensible from drink.

Henry Wilkey, found staggering in Chatham-street, was remanded till sober, as was John McDermott found lying on a stoop in Pear.-street, in a state of terrible intoxication.

TOO DRUNK TO STAND.

A fair, frail sister, named Margaret Farmington, was found drunk in Leonard street. She had fallen down and greatly bruised herself. Remanded till sober.

Mary Malone, alias Barber, was found drunk in Anthony-street. She was collecting a crowd around her, and otherwise making herself a nuisance. Committed till sober.

John Carr, found lying drunk in Park-row, confessed to being drunk. He did not know the parties who sold the liquor to him. Fined $10, but being unable to pay, committed for ten days.

Before Judge Connolly.

TOOK IT AT A PRIVATE HOUSE.

Yesterday Judge CONNOLLY had an interview with Ann Anderson, of No. 28 Spruce-street. Ann was charged with an undue fondness for liquor, which is not "an excellent thing in woman." The large humanity of the Judge's heart was affected by the sight of feminine indiscretion. He questioned Ann, and asked her what she drank? A little beer and a little brandy, she replied. At what house did she mix her liquor? Well, happening in at Paddy McLaughlin's, in Catharine-street, Paddy who is as good a boy as ever came from the Gem of the Ocean, invited her to try a drop. He did it for luck's sake, and out of good feeling to a countrywoman. Paddy's was a private house, and he didn't sell liquor. She didn't drink anywhere else. Committed for 10 days. Paddy McLaughlin not appearing to pay her fine, and repair her reputation.

DRANK FOUR GLASSES.

Peter Newman, of No 10 Hamilton street, drank four glasses of beer yesterday at the left hand corner of James and Front streets. He was treated to the beverage by a friend, who booze ily settled for it. The friend's name was George Burke, and he dwelt in James-street. Committed for 10 days.

William Martin, of No 15 Roosevelt-street, didn't know where he got his liquor, but knew he had plenty of it, and enjoyed it. He will be disposed to sobriety for the next ten days, after which he will probably again succumb to temptation.

SENT A CHILD FOR IT.

Mary Green, of No. 10 Roosevelt-street, drank some liquor in her own house. She could not tell where it was bought, as she did not buy it herself, but sent one of her children for it. She thought beer was made to be drank. What else was it for? It wasn't fit to wash clothes in. Mrs. Green did not possess $10, and was removed from the society of her friends and children for 10 days.

Catherine Hays was found very drunk in the streets, and remanded till she was sober enough to answer.

OBTAINED IT NOWHERE.

Eugene Sullivan, of No. 107 St Mark's-place, acknowledges to being drunk with liquor, which he obtained nowhere. He didn't pay for it either. Well, if he must say where he got it it was at a private house—where that house was, or whose it was, was nobody's business. He was fined $10, and paid the fine.

Thomas Ryan had drank a great deal of liquor, but he couldn't recollect where. He was rather violent when drunk, and made an attack on somebody or other. Held to bail in $300, which he obtained.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

INTOXICATION.

Michael Savage, of Twenty-fifth-street, was very sick and could not walk, and was taken care of by the police; was not drunk, and did not mean to be so. The Judge allowed him ten days' leave of absence to recuperate on the Island.

NOT IT OF THE SHOES.

Herman Scrutier, of No 400 Greenwich-street, got his liquor in the sugar house in Duane-street, after which he "boarded a ship" near Barclay-street, and the boys treated him to a "nipper of gin." Ten days to reflect.

ONLY SIGHTLY, NOT DRUNK.

Joseph Miner, of No. 60 East Twenty-sixth-street, only drank four glasses of brandy and two of beer, and was able to take care of himself. He imbibed at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Seventh-avenue, also on the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Broadway, and in Twenty-seventh-street near Broadway, he drew in at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. Ten days to learn how to take care of himself.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To the Public.**—The increased demand for Fever and Ague medicine with us a few years past, induced me to take measures to prepare for my customers a remedy which should, under all circumstances be sure and effectual in general use. To do this I availed myself of an opportunity to secure the aid of a physician who has had great experience in the treatment of this class of diseases in the tropics and in this country. Rushton's new remedy for Fever and Ague, etc., is the result of this experience, and although evasively decried by some advertisers of Fever and Ague medicine, it is without a parallel as an effectual remedy, and in the harmless character of the ingredients from which it is composed. The introduction of no popular remedy in my experience has ever been received with so much favor and success.

Trusting to the merits of the remedy to make and sustain a reputation, I prefer to place it before the public without that extravagant laudation which characterizes many dealers in popular medicines. FEDERICK J. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **To Soda Water Drinkers.**—FIRST BLOCK TIN FOUNTAINS.—The apparatus used by us in the manufacture of our Highly Carbonated SODA WATER was thus spoken of last year by Professor E. N. HORSFORD, of Harvard University, one of the leading Chemists in the United States:

"CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 1, 1854.

"It is a most ingenious contrivance for furnishing the purest carbonic acid gas. Its introduction will insure to the public this favorite beverage in its utmost perfection and purity, and remove the hazard of partaking of impure and imperfectly manufactured carbonic acid water.

E. N. HORSFORD."

Such high testimony settles the question of priority in the use of Block Tin Soda Fountains, "notwithstanding what others may say to the contrary."

We would invite those who wish to try the purest Soda Water and best Syrups, to call at the new Drug Store, No. 296 Broadway, first block above the Irving House.

A. CUSHMAN & CO., Operative Chemists.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

ASTOR HOUSE.
$2 50 Per Day.
COLEMAN & STETSON.

☞ **Self-Sealing Cans.**—Since offering the SELF-SEALING CANS to the public, made under SPRATT'S PATENT, several parties have offered Cans purporting to be self-sealing, and to answer effectually the same purpose, copying in full our directions. This notice is given not to effect the sale of said can, but to caution the public against any prejudice on the part of the deceived towards the Spratt Self-Sealing Can, which is perfect, and is in all cases when used with our directions, guaranteed to answer the purpose fully. The genuine have cast in letters on the cap, "Spratt's Patent." WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors. For sale at No 321 Pearl-st., N. Y.

DR. BIGELOW'S

☞ **Dysenteric Alt-ramitive**—A certain cure for the cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus and all Summer complaints. Price 50 cents. For sale wholesale and retail by J. R. BIGELOW, No. 40 6th-st.

☞ **Toilet Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's toilet articles, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to druggists' trade, for sale by RUFUS H. McCHARU & CO., Importers, No 185 Broadway.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A meeting of the Second Ward Young Men's Democratic Association will be held at No. 181 Bedford-av., THIS EVENING, July 26, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be presented for action. CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A very stylish bay horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind in all harness, and will be sold cheap. Apply at the stable of WOOD & OLIVER, No. 11 Harrison-st.

PERSONAL.

HARRIET.—I implore you to send your address. I regret deeply all that has passed. I ask you to be comfortable. I will make every to you the home we used to live in, in New-York, and settlement to keep you and the young children respectably. Spare their future happiness, and think of your dear baby, little A., and sweet little A.Y. Don't lose a moment, and all will be well. RICHARD.

ONE WEEK has had all the effect you can desire. Communicate with me immediately. I received your letter on Friday—you forgot, I suppose intentionally, your address.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."—DDI. O W., Esq. Pearl-st., receive the note? Answer. New-York, July 26, 1855.

TO ONE WHO KNOWS.—Note received, does it refer to present or past transactions?

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—The undersigned, aged 37, possessing some property, a respectable professional education, extensive business, the highest respectability, fine form and countenance, healthy, neat, polite, industrious, affectionate, strictly temperate, wishes to marry a lady of wealth and merit. Perfect confidence pledged and required. Such only address A. P. A. M., Box No. 4,543, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well-recommended Protestant Scotch girl to cook, wash and iron, or she would do the housework of a small family; she is fully competent to undertake chamber work and waiting; or she would do the fine washing together, if required; has the best of City and country references, and has no objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., or No. 18 Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant girl of 18 years old to take care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamber work. Is a neat plain sewer, and particularly fond of children. Would be willing to make herself useful in any way a lady requires. Can give the highest City references from ladies with whom she has lived for the last four years. To be seen for two days at No. 269 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, respectable Protestant woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer, makes excellent bread and biscuit, will be found an obliging, willing domestic. Also, a nice tidy girl for chamber work and waiting, or would act in the capacity of nurse and seamstress. Both are well recommended. Apply No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow. No objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended girls who wish places in the country. One as seamstress and nurse; can make shirts, neatly stitch on muslin or linen, do neat embroidery, and cut work; the best of City references; wages $8 per month. Also, her cousin, a neat girl of 18; can milk, attend to a child, do its washing and ironing; wages $3 50. Call at No. 117 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very respectable girls, in either the City or country; one is a very good cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; the other as nurse and seamstress—is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City and country reference, if required. Apply at No. 116 E. 37th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking charge of a nursery. The best City references can be given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Apply at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook. She is an excellent baker, and a good washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young widow woman, as wet nurse. Call at 51 Clinton-place.

STEWARD WANTED.—A steward is wanted to take charge of the Refectory connected with the Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., early in September next. The applicant must be a man of unexceptionable moral and religious character, and competent to conduct a large and general boarding-house, the female head of the family a good housekeeper, and the vegetable garden in connection with the property, and if the applicant is competent to conduct this, it will be a source of much profit to him. Applications accompanied with references, may be made to Rev. D. V. McLEAN, D. D., President of the College, Easton, Penn. The situation is very desirable.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 262 Broadway.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS may be obtained at the offices of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No 13 Bible House, Astor-place. No. 8 Bleecker-st., Brooklyn, and No 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st.

GOLD PENS.—Wanted, a good Gold Pen Maker; also, a young man that has worked in a factory, on light work. Apply to RENDELL & FAIRCHILD, No. 131 William-st.

TEACHER—Wanted, in the Georgetown Female Seminary, Georgetown, D. C., a lady to instruct in Mathematics, and a French lady to instruct in the French language exclusively. None need apply unless thoroughly competent. WILLIAM J. CLARE.

SOPRANO.—A lady wishes a situation as soprano singer in a church Episcopal or Roman Catholic preferred. No objection to going a short distance from the City. Address CHURCH MUSIC, Broadway Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A gentleman experienced in teaching a commercial and general education, desires an engagement either in or out of town; a small salary only expected. Address E, Teacher, Times Office.

ENGLISH SERVANTS WANTED—In a quality family, a female cook, nine waiters, nurse, lady's maid, laundresses and groom. Employer to be seen from 9 to 11, at No. 148 Grand-st.

ENGINEER wants a situation to run, and keep in repair a 10 h. p. engine. Address Engineer BETH HOLDEN, No. 106 Fulton-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a first-class dry goods jobbing house, which has a good trade, short time and prompt remittances. Address Box No. 74 Post-Office.

287 BROADWAY, CORNER READE—At this house a gentleman can always find a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses, and private families; also waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No 168 Greenwich-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—An unfurnished front room on 2d floor, with full or partial board, can be obtained at No. 147 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Also, a back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, on 1st floor. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman wishes to obtain permanent board from the 1st of September, for himself and lady, in a genteel family where no other boarders are taken; location one or near the Heights, or some distance up an avenue where the cars pass. Gentlemen to dine only on Sundays. Best of reference given and required. Address, stating terms, room, &c., CENT, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, for a few weeks from 1st or 2d of August—six or three rooms; location between Montague and South Ferry preferred. Address, post-paid, O. D., Box No. 1321 Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD—May be had in a private family, of pleasant location, good fishing and bathing, five miles from Jersey City, 11 from Bergen Point. For particulars, inquire of O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William-st., N. Y.

UNFURNISHED PARLORS—Of a neat two or three story house, in a genteel location, wanted by three young gentlemen, permanently, at an annual rent of not more than $300. Address HOUSE, Herald office, with particulars.

APARTMENTS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED with or without board, can be had on reasonable terms at No. 697 Broadway, Waverly House, corner of 4th-st., baths free, and meals served in superior style.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday evening, 21st inst., two $100 BILLS, one on Mechanics' Bank, New-York, do not recollect what bank the other bill was, it was bank-able. Any person finding the same will receive the above reward and the thanks of the person losing them, who is a poor man, by leaving them at No 55 University-place, corner of 12th-st. Mr. KELLY'S butcher-shop, or at W. W. DRAKE'S billiard saloon, cor. 22d-st and Broadway.

LOST.—On Tuesday, 24th instant, a valuable GOLD PENCIL CASE was left on a desk in the Croton Water Office; has the name E CHAMBERLIN engraved on it. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at 360 West-st.

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$6,000 Great Western Railroad (Ill.) 1st Mortgage 10 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
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$4,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st Mortgage.....$1,000 each
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$7,000 Due Certificate of the Brookeville Canal Coal Company, (representing 70 shares, of $100 each, of the Capital Stock of said Company.
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25 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.....$50 each
100 shares Bowery Bank.....$100 each
50 shares Mechanics' Bank.....$100 each
50 shares East River Bank.....$50 each
100 shares Park Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BRILLIANT BOOK OF ADVENTURE.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Pearl-street, Franklin-square,
WILL PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
WAIKNA;
OR, ADVENTURES ON THE MOSQUITO SHORE.
By SAMUEL A. BARD. With a Map of the Mosquito Shore, and Sixty Original Illustrations. 12mo., Muslin. $1 25.

This is a narrative of advanture on that part of the eastern coast of Central America, known as the Mosquito Shore. It presents an animated and lively picture of the character and habits of the people and scenery of that coast. A rapid sketch of the relations of the two countries is given in the Appendix. The artist has enriched and illustrated his descriptions with striking and characteristic sketches of scenery and incidents.

II.
THE HEIRESS OF HAUGHTON;
OR, THE MOTHER'S SECRET. By the author of "Emilia Wyndham," "Ravenscliffe," "Aubrey," "Castle Avon" &c. &c., Paper 37½c.

From the London Sun.

We may congratulate the author on having added another to the list of her literary successes.

From the London Messenger.

We were not inclined to believe that the author would surpass her "Emilia Wyndham," the power of which made her reputation at once. Nevertheless, we can only do justice to the matter before us by saying that we consider this tale to be the best which the authoress has yet written.

From the John Bull.

A story of surpassing interest. The heroine is one of the sweetest portraitures of female loveliness, which even the talented pen of the author of "Emilia Wyndham" has produced.

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I.
JARVES'S ART-HINTS.
ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE AND PAINTING. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES, author of "Parisian Sights and French Principles," &c., &c. 12mo., Muslin, $1 25.

The design of this work is to furnish the general reader with a comprehensive view of the principles of Art. Connected with a profound discussion of æsthetic theory, it also gives an outline of the historic progress and social relations of Art, including descriptive and critical notices of the most celebrated works of the great European masters. The volume is written in a popular style, is lucid and accurate in its expositions, combines independence and considerateness in its critical judgments, abounds in curious and valuable information, and, at times, rises to the tone of grave and impressive eloquence. It will fill a place in the library of Art which has been left vacant, even with the admirable writings of Roskin, Leslie, and Mrs. Jameson, and cannot fail of being eagerly welcomed, not only by artists and amateurs by profession, but by all intelligent and cultivated readers.

From the London Art Union.

There are few subjects connected with art in relation to its history, to matter, and to mind, which Mr. Jarves does not touch upon, and with so much freshness of thought, enthusiasm tempered with judgment and sensibility to the beautiful, as to render his remarks no less pleasant to read than they are instructive. * * His remarks evince sound discrimination and good taste. It is when we have such a book as this under our notice, that we find most occasion to regret our inability to quote from it.

From the London Athenæum.

Fervent and useful—clever and well written.

From the London Spectator.

This is the only way in which it is worth while to write about art, and Mr Jarves foundins on high principles, and honest and acute in applying them, will be found, without at all rivalling such a man as Ruskin in depth or originality well worth the hearing.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

We gladly welcome his treatise as a most useful and interesting compendium of the principles, the rules, and the history of art. He exhibits extensive knowledge of his theme, and the utmost candor and rare discrimination in his criticisms of particular artists, and an earnest desire to promote the cultivation of the fine arts on this side of the Atlantic.

II
CONSTANCE HERBERT.
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III.
HILLIARD'S SPEECHES.
SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES. By HENRY W. HILLIARD, 8vo.; Muslin, $1 75.

IV.
KIRWAN'S LETTERS TO BISHOP HUGHES.
LETTERS TO THE RIGHT REV. JOHN HUGHES, Catholic Bishop of New York. By KIRWAN. Revised and enlarged. 12mo. Muslin, 75 cents.

V.
ABBOTT'S NAPOLEON.
THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. With Maps, Wood-cuts, and Portraits on Steel. 2 vols. 8vo. Muslin, $6; Sheep extra, $6 75; Half Calf, $8.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,
AUGUST.
CONTENTS OF NO. XXXII.
Turkish Women at Public Baths—As illustrated by the Adventures of Captain John Smith, President of Virginia, and Admiral of New England.
My Last Youth.
The Bell Tower.
Children's Tongues—The Language of Animals.
About Babies.
Life on the Mountains.
The River Fisheries of North America—The Artificial Propagation of Fish.
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First Fortnight.
Living in the Country—A Country Fire Place—Lares and Penates—Sentiment—Spring Vegetables in the Open—A Garden on Paper—Warm Weather—A Fresh and Tropical or Nor'thaster—Constitutional Law, &c.
Mr. John Stuck Pipe.
Leaves from Margaret (continued)
The Armies of Europe.
Editorial Notes
American Literature and Reprints—Religious Works—Histories—Miscellaneous
European Literature—England—France—Germany—Hungary—Italy.
Music. New Publications and Advertisements.

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From the Star of Rome.

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Mr

Diamond Reef.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: It is with the greatest reluctance we again intrude upon you and the public with a communication on the subject of Diamond Reef; but silence on our part might be deemed admission that the assertions of Mr. MAILLEFERT are correct, we think it best to proceed to reply to his communication of yesterday, with the hope that we shall not again be called upon, as we have been from day to day, to prove his repeated assertions (to use a mild word) incorrect.

The United States survey of Diamond Reef was procured by us from Washington *since* the proposals of Diamond Reef were opened, in order to corroborate our statement made in our amendment, that there was not more than 4,000 cubic yards in the portion of the Reef required to be removed to reduce it to 22 feet below mean low water. This was necessary, as it had been asserted by some interested parties that there were twice that number of cubic yards in the rock, in order to make the sum total of our bid, at $3 90-100 per cubic yard, amount to more than the lowest gross amount bid, of $40,000. The survey we submitted was made by Lieut. WOODHULL, in 1850; and if Mr. MAILLEFERT has reduced the Reef since that period, it only goes to show that our bid, by the cubic yard, would be still lower than it now is.

We are informed, this day, by telegraph from the Department at Washington, that no complete survey of Diamond Reef has been taken since 1850, except in 1853, (since Mr. MAILLEFERT's exhibition of a few charges fired as a sort of advertisement,) when a new survey was commenced, which is not yet complete. It is proper here to observe that the survey commenced in 1853 (after Mr. M.'s experiments) shows, so far as finished, one important fact—viz., that the depth of water on the highest part of the Reef *is precisely the same as before Mr. M.'s experiment* was made,—which may be seen by application at the Harbor Commissioner's office, where not less than 16 feet mean low water, or 15 feet extreme low water, is indicated on the map now in process of completion.

And we are prepared to prove additionally, by affidavits, taking the mean low water mark fixed by the United States Coast Survey on Governor's Island, (which is not variable by any person,) that there are only 16 feet of water on the highest projection, at mean low water.

In relation to the survey exhibited in the Street Commissioner's office, we would state that we make it a rule, as a business matter, to survey *for ourselves*, before we bid on any work, and would not be governed by any survey, only so far as it corroborated our own, as did the United States Coast Survey in this instance, as well as that on file in the Street Commissioner's office, which shows 340 *links* (224 feet) in length, and 141 *links* (93 feet) in width, with an average depth of 4½ feet of rock, necessary to be removed. The surveyor who surveyed it was a land surveyor, and has given the length and breadth in sections of links, and the depth in feet, which, added together, make his survey correspond, within a few cubic yards, of every other one that has been taken; giving additional proof that there is not more than 4,000 cubic yards to be removed.

We have never before closely examined the survey in the Street Commissioner's office, and were agreeably surprised to find that it was so accurate, and corresponded so closely with the other surveys, from which it does not vary 100 cubic yards.

The true point at issue is, viz.: Is the bid of HUSTED & KROEHL, at $3 90 per cubic yard, less than CORNELIUS SMITH's bid of $40,000?

If there is over 4 494½ cubic yards of rock to be removed, to reduce it to 22 feet, mean low water, *we are not* the lowest bidders; but if there *is less* than that number of cubic yards, *we are* the lowest, and entitled by law as well as by justice to the contract.

We claim that the Street Commissioner, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, issued an advertisement and specifications for blasting and removing Diamond Reef, dated April 6, 1855, in which appears the following requisition:

"Estimators will state in their bids *the lowest terms* for which they will blast and remove the rock to the depth of twenty-two feet below mean low water, including all the damage (if any) that may occur to persons and property from the blasting and removing the said rock."

These specifications appear to be issued in all respects in accordance with the charter and ordinances relating thereto, but his *construction* of the terms of the specification referred to, *was not in conformity with the language used in them.* That inasmuch as he required estimators to state "*the lowest terms*" for which they would perform the required work, he had no right to rule out for *informality* any proposal offering to do the work either by the cubic yard or gross amount, so long as in other respects the proposals conformed to the ordinances. Sections 497, 498, 499. HUSTED & KROEHL are the lowest bidders for the work, *provided* the reef does not amount to more than 4,494½ cubic yards, which at the rate of $3 90 per cubic yard, would amount to seven cents less than the lowest gross amount bid of $40,000 made by CORNELIUS SMITH. But, by the testimony, under oath of four different persons who have surveyed the reef, *it is shown that it does not exceed four thousand* cubic yards, so that it is evident that HUSTED & KROEHL are the lowest bidders for the work, and would be entitled to the contract, irrespective of their amendment, according to the charter which declares that all contracts shall be given to the lowest bidder.

The resolution of the Common Council reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to award and execute the contract for blasting and removing Diamond Reef to 22 feet below mean low water to HUSTED & KROEHL, for the sum of thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars, ($35,600,) *which amount is hereby appropriated therefor*; the same to be charged to account of Docks and Slips, New-York; and further, that *the said contract is hereby confirmed.*

The Street Commissioner made his report of all the bids received, formal and informal, erroneously designating me as the lowest bidder, but he had no power to award or execute the contract, until the foregoing resolution gave him that power to award it to the lowest bidders, (viz.: HUSTED & KROEHL,) and made an appropriation therefor. *All that is essential to the proper appropriation of the money and the confirmation of the contract is therein contained*, and the contract of the lowest bidder, as the law directs, *is by them confirmed.* The insertion by the Street Commissioner, of the words *lowest bidder*, in his report, opposite to the name of *any* estimator among the list laid before the Common Council, was entirely superfluous and amounts to nothing, he having no power to award at *that time.*

When the report of all the proposals received, was laid before the Common Council, the Common Council had the right to *confirm* either of the bids which they deemed the lowest; *provided it was in fact the lowest bid*; but they *would not have the right to confirm any but the lowest bid, as that would be an assumption of Executive business*, as well as contrary to law.

If HUSTED & KROEHL are the lowest bidders, there would seem to be no infringement upon the rights of *other bidders*, at least, in the acceptance by the City of their amendment making the bid a gross amount instead of by the cubic yard, (which was made under the peculiar necessity of the case,) as by either the amendment or the original bid, they are still the lowest bidders, and there can be no doubt of the right of the City to accept *any proposition from them deemed more favorable to the City* than their original bid, so long as that proposition or amendment does not take the contract from the lowest bidder, (who is entitled to it by law,) and does not exceed the amount of the next highest bid.

Supposing the lowest bidder should offer to the Common Council to reduce the price of a certain work to one-half the amount, would there be any doubt of the right of the Common Council even to *direct* a Head of Department to execute the contract for the reduced sum? That would be no more of an interference with Executive business, than there is in the Common Council giving an extension of time to a contractor in which to finish his work, when a Head of Department has already executed a contract to complete the work in a specified time. The late developments in relation to contracts made by Heads of Departments, for regulating and grading avenues, whereby a far greater number of cubic yards have been allowed by Surveyors, (perhaps by error,) than estimated when the work was let, has rendered it necessary that some precaution should be used in executing contracts for any work by the cubic yard, and for this reason the Common Council consider it for the *interest of the City*, to accept of the amendment offered by HUSTED & KROEHL, as it prevents any fraud of the nature referred to, and at the same time, as before stated, does not interfere with the rights of any bidder for the work, nor does it infringe upon the law by taking the contract from the lowest bidder.

The appropriation is ordered to be taken from that of Docks and Slips new work—which is the proper fund from which to take it—inasmuch as every slip on the eastern side of our City is affected by the obstruction to the main entrance from the Bay to those slips; and there is no doubt of the right of the City to make such an improvement within its limits, which extend to the Brooklyn shore. Judge KENT in his notes upon the Charter of 1830, uses the following language:

"There is no part of the amended charter of 1830 which goes to control the exercise of the general powers contained in the original charter, as to the expenditure of moneys by the Common Council, in their sound discretion, for objects connected with the *safety, welfare, property, trade* or *character* of the City, and of these." *Vide* Kent's notes to the charter of 1830, in Davies' Compilation of Laws relating to the City of New-York, page 259.

HUSTED & KROEHL,
Submarine Engineers.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

The Fall traffic in Dry Goods has been commenced,—but it yet possesses very little life, and what is being done, is characterized by which irregularity. Distant Country Merchants have, so far, been the principal operators; these have restricted their purchases, to correspond with their needs and means,—avoiding all speculation, even though occasionally tempted thereto by the usual inducements of liberal accommodations, in the way of long credits and the like. It is gratifying to us to have such action to make mention of. Perseverance in this course will redound to the benefit of all parties. Abstinence from every kind of extravagance, and an economical management of business are, especially in our present attitude, the surest guarantees of success. The demand from nearby traders, and from local jobbers, is not yet of much importance; and some time is likely to elapse ere it acquires this character. Still, the season opens encouragingly, and the general opinion now is, that its close will be equally propitious

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are still more freely offered, but the demand is not brisk, and prices are without improvement. There prevails but a moderate inquiry for Bleached Goods, which are in pretty fair stock and rather heavy at former rates. Cotton Flannels, Denims and Drills are sparingly dealt in, but rule firm. Duck is essentially unchanged. Ginghams are taken, in lots as wanted, mainly at 10½c. ₩ yard. Lawns are as previously reported. Nankins rule dull and heavy. Printing Cloths evince less animation and a little less firmness. Prints are in better request but unchanged in price. Stripes and Ticks are selling slowly at the slight improvement in value before alluded to. The supply of other class of goods is not a large one, for the season.

Woolens are in improved demand, but this is pretty freely met, and does not sensibly affect prices. Blankets are taken in small lots at full rates. Cassimeres are plenty and not very active, yet are quoted steady. There is increased animation in Cloths, but these are otherwise unaltered. Flannels are also a little brisker, and rule quite firm. Jeans are inactive, though freely offered at old figures. Linseys are moderately inquired for and are steady. Mousiln de Laines are now quite as abundant as desirable, and the assortment being tolerably complete the trade is reviving. Prices are well sustained. In some instances a slight rise is looked for, but we think vainly. Satinets and Tweeds are without any remarkable alteration.

Foreign productions exhibit more activity and steadiness. Seasonable fabrics, especially of Continental manufacture, meet with a ready sale, at satisfactory prices. The supply of these is by no means a heavy one, and is not likely to be much augmented, for some time to come. These circumstances induce early purchases, as they are apt to prove most beneficial. Country dealers are having their orders regularly filled, on terms safe and creditable to all parties. This is brought about not more by recollections of the past, than by future prospects, which are now quite bright; while most operators aim to keep them so, and to realize all that they promise. The imports of the past week or ten days have been large, and have materially contributed to the completion of the Fall assortment of foreign manufactures. This will soon give evidence of its influence, in the vigor of the business.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, July 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were sales reported of 100 bbls. at $6 50 for Pots and $6 50@$6 56½ for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of American Yellow were effected at 27½c @28c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are in fair supply and improving demand at buoyant rates. The home trade is the source of most of the current inquiry, as there is not much disposition to export.

BRICKS—Are generally quiet, but firm, as before reported.

CANDLES—The demand is not active, but prices are still well supported.

CEMENT—Sells pretty freely and is steady at $1@$1 12½c ₩ bbl.

COAL—Is extremely dull and heavy, but otherwise unchanged.

COCOA—The market is inanimate at old quotations.

COFFEE—Rules about the same, with sales of 100 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; 200 bags Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c.; 150 Laguayra at 10½c @11c.; 600 Rio at 10½c @11c.; and a small quantity of St. Domingo at 9½c., ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is sparingly dealt in at unaltered rates.

COTTON—This staple is still quiet, and somewhat unsettled. Small lots command our quotations—but large parcels could scarcely be sold at these figures. Later foreign news is needed to stimulate the business:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₩ lb..	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling.....	10½	10½	10½	11
Middling Fair..	11½	11½	12	12½
Fair.....	12	12	13½	13

Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT'S Circular, prepared for the steamer *Pacific*, furnishes the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous two years:

	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the ports....	2,710,000	2,829,000	3,193,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,430,000	1,467,000	1,681,000
Exports to France.....	466,000	314,000	418,000
To other foreign ports...	284,000	218,000	342,000
Total exports.....	2,106,000	1,717,000	2,441,000
Stock on hand.....	168,000	268,000	174,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the ports....	23,000	13,000	3,000
Exports to Great Britain	25,000	19,000	3,000
Exports to France.....	—	5,000	5,000
To other foreign ports...	4,000	6,000	5,000
Total exports.....	29,000	30,000	40,000

From which it will be seen that the decrease in receipts now amounts to 114,000 bales. The decrease in exports to Great Britain, 51,000; other foreign ports, 54,000. Increase to France, 94,000. Total decrease in exports, 11,000 bales.

FEATHERS—Remain dull and heavy at previous quotations.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply and fair request, at $3 87½@$4 00 ₩ cwt. More inquiry exists for Mackerel, which are very firm and buoyant in price. Other articles are unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are even more freely offered, while the general demand is limited. These circumstances operate against prices. The day's sales include 5,000 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State.....	7 00@ 7 75
Straight state.....	7 75 @ 7 87½
Favorite and Extra State.....	7 87½@ 8 05
Mixed Western.....	8 00 @ 8 05
Common to good Indiana and Michigan..	8 05 @ 8 00
Fancy Michigan.....	8 75 @ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio.....	8 05 @ 8 75
Fancy Ohio.....	8 75 @ 9 12½
Extra Ohio.....	9 05 @11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee.....	9 50 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee.....	10 00 @10 25

Canadian appears still brisker, but cheaper, with sales of 1,000 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands at $8 87½@$10 12½ ₩ bbl. Southern rules quite dull and heavy. About 600 bbls. were obtained at $9 05 @$11 25 for low mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive and not worth over $7 25@$8 50 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is quiet and languid at $4 50 ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is devoid of animation, but retains its firmness. The cargo of the *Diana* consisting of 800 boxes Lemons and 2,700 boxes Oranges was sold by public auction this morning at 60½c.@$2 74 for the former, and $1 31½@$3 12½ for the latter.

GRAIN—Wheat is not nearly so actively inquired for and as it is more freely offered, it is a shade easier. The day's transactions include only about 3,000 bushels Southern Red at $1 70@$1 80 for Common to Prime, ₩ bushel. Rye is not worth over $1 15, but is held higher, and is inactive. Barley remains as last noticed. State and Western Oats are quiet and languid at 57c.@ 61c ₩ bushel. Corn is rather brisker and firmer, with sales of 67,000 bushels good to prime Western Mixed at 90c.@91c. ₩ bushel. Annexed is a comparative statement of the export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, since Sept 1, 1854:

From	July	FLOUR. C. MEAL. Bbls.	WHEAT. Bush.	CORN. Bush.
New-York.....	24..	86,339	1,620	157,679
New Orleans..	14..	21,463	55	3,237
Philadelphia..	21..	11,986	3,624	25,273
Baltimore.....	21..	8,015	104	15,826
Boston.....	31..	24	—	8,000
Other Ports....	20..	7,707	130	8,050
Total.....		135,573	5,533	214,865
Last Year.....		1,791,768	40,247	6,762,146
Increase.....				
Decrease.....		1,656,195	34,714	5,547,281

From	TO THE CONTINENT. FLOUR. Bbls.	WHEAT. Bush.	CORN. Bush.	RYE. Bush.
New-York, to July 10.....	6,686	986	260,022	16,932
Other Ports to latest dates..	1,170	—	40,958	18,637
Total.....	7,756	986	299,980	35,569
Same time last year.....	796,724	1,904,593	79,179	318,982

HAY—River is scarce and saleable at $1 25@$1 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are moderately active at full rates. The receipts are rather lighter, and the stock now on hand does not exceed 105,250, including 13,500 Buenos Ayres, 60,300 Rio Grande, (including 8,000 arrived yesterday,) 21,500 Orinoco, 1,300 Porto Cabello, &c.; 1,350 African, 5,000 Matamoras, &c., 700 San Juan, and 2,600 West India, Southern, &c.

HONEY—Cuba is in light stock and fair request at 61c.@62c. for home use, and 52c. in bond, for export, ₩ gallon.

HOPS—Are slowly taken at 22c.@23c. for last year's growth. The stock is not large, but is quite as much so as is desirable just now.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in pretty good demand and is steady at $30@$31, usual credit, ₩ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are readily bought at $1 50 ₩ thousand. The quantity in market is less extensive.

LEAD—Is quiet, but firm, at $6 15@$6 20 for Galena, and $6 12½@$6 25 for Foreign, ₩ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in lively request, and is tending upwards. Other kinds are without any particular change.

LIME—Rockland is in demand, at 83c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₩ bbl.—but is held for higher rates.

LUMBER—The branch of business possesses a little more animation, but as the market is amply supplied, it is unchanged, as far as regards prices.

MOLASSES—We have only to notice sales of 40 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 29c.@30c.; 110 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 26½c.@27½c., and small lots of New-Orleans, at 33c. ₩ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are saleable and firm, at 4c. ₩ lb. No change in other descriptions.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet held at $2 87½@$3 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine was purchased to the extent of 150 bbls, at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon. Shipping Tar is taken in lots as wanted at $2 87½@$2 92½ ₩ bbl. White Rosin is dull and somewhat nominal. Common Resin is pretty active and firm, at $1 87½ ₩ 310 lbs., delivered. City Pitch rules quiet and languid at $2 50 ₩ bbl.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong is scarce, and now held at $50 ₩ ton, but is quiet at this rate.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, Red, Palm and Olive Oils are very quiet at former quotations. Linseed Oil is in a little better demand, and is worth 88c.@90c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied.

POTATOES—The supply has not so regularly kept pace with the demand, and some slight changes in price, favorable to factors, have been the consequence. Long Island, new, now bring from 65½c.@87½c. ₩ bushel; and new Southern and Bermuda, proportionate rates. The latter have become quite rare.

PROVISIONS—Pork is essentially unaltered,—sales having been made to-day of 1,200 bbls., at $19 68½ @$19 75 for new Mess; $16 68½@$16 75 for new Prime; and $19 25 for old Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, but steady, only 100 pkgs. having realized at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is brisk and buoyant, sales having been made to-day of 1,400 bbls and tes. fair to prime, at 11½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef is more salable and very firm; 900 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75 @$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 50 @$18 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $24@$26 ₩ tc. Some shipments are being made from first hands. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $13@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 12c @ 16c. for Ohio; 16c.@19c for ordinary to good State, and 19c @21c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling rather more freely at from 4c @9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—This day's sales reach 900 tcs. Carolina at 9½ @9 43; ₩ 100 lbs and 1,200 bags East India on terms not allowed to transpire. The supply is light, and, with good inquiry from the home trade and for export, prices have slightly improved.

SALT—Is plenty, and moderately dealt in at old figures.

SEEDS—Have not varied much in demand or value.

SPELTER—Is rather quiet but is held with much firmness.

SUGARS—Are essentially unchanged, the day's business including 350 hhds. Cuba at 8½c.@9c.; 400 hhds. Porto Rico at 9c.@9½c.; and 280 boxes Brown Havana at 8c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Small sales of prime were reported at 11½c @12c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are inactive, but firm, in private trade. We annex a detailed report of this forenoon's auction sale:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Imported per *Oneida*—Terms, 6 months.

Hyson—30 half chests at 42½c.; 70 do. 30½c.; 44 do. 35½c.; 120 do. 35c.

Young Hyson—43 half chests at 46c.; 15 do. 45½c.; 158 do 45c.; 15 do. 44c.; 95 do. 43½c.; 99 do 41½c.; 55 do. 37½c. 225 do 37c.; 181 do 36½.; 16 do. 35c.; 79 do. 34c.; 33 do. 32½c.; 80 do. 32c.; 144 do. 31c.; 44 do. 30c.; 31 do. 29c.; 20 do. 26c.; 61 do. 25½c.; 440 do. 25c.; 50 do. 24½c.; 200 do. 21c.; 66 cases do. 41c.

Gunpowder—43 half chests at 50c.; 209 do. 50½c.; 20 do. 49c.; 14 do. 46c.; 14 do. 45½c.; 72 do. 41½c.; 67 do. 41c.; 50 do. 38½c.; 17 do. 38c.; 29 do. 37c.; 55 do. 35c.; 29 do. 34½c.; 60 do. 34c.; 64 do. 31½c.; 50 boxes do. 5½c.; 47 do. 67c.; 128 do. 56½c.; 112 do. 54c.; 80 do. 30½c.

Imperial—67 half chests at 52c.; 46 do. 51½c.; 16 do. 46c.; 11 do. 43½c.; 30 do. 42c.; 7 do. 36½c.; 26 do. 33½c.; 186 do. 32c.; 11 do. 31½c.; 20 do. 31c.; 107 do 30.

Hyson Skin—27 half chests at 24½c.; 20 do. 22½.; 20 do. 15c.; 153 do. 20c.; 40 do. 18c.; 120 do. 17½c.; 61 do. 14½c. 28 do 13c.

Twankay—42 chests at 13c.; 37 half chests 27c.; 74 do. 25½c.; 69 do. 25c.; 44 do 20½c.; 158 do. 20c.; 25 do. 18½c.; 140 do. 16c.; 101 do. 15½c.; 211 do. 15c.

Oolong—15 half chests at 67c.; 16 do. 65c.; 10 do. 43½c., 10 do. 44½c.; 100 do 34½c.; 260 do. 33½c.; 125 do. 32c., 420 do. 31½c.; 449 do. 31c.; 1,037 do. 30c.; 389 do. 29c.

Congou—50 chests at 21½c.; 50 do. 21c.; 9 half do. 37½c

Souchong—183 chests at 21c.

TOBACCO—Remains without any material variation

WHISKY—Sales of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired to-day, at 40c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic is arriving pretty freely, but is not pressed on the market; and as the inquiry is increasingly active, our previous improved quotations are still obtainable for desirable lots. Foreign remains inactive at old figures.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements since our last have included about 1,200 bales Cotton, at ½d.@ 5-32d. ₩ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. ₩ bbl.; and some Grain, at 2½d.@3d. ₩ bushel. For London, there have been shipped 200 tons Oil Cake, on private terms; and 100 pkgs Tobacco, at 4s 6d. For Havre, there were taken a small quantity of Cotton, at 1c. ₩ lb.; some Ore, at $1 ₩ bbl., and Rice, at $7 ₩ ton. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new. The latest charters have been: Ships *Vandalia* and *Forest City*, from Akyab to a port in the North of Europe, at £4 10s.; a British ship from Richibucto to Liverpool, Deals, £4; a ship from Miramachi to Liverpool, £4 5s.; one from St. John to Liverpool, £3 15s.; a bark from Shediac to Bristol Channel, £4 5s.; one from Shediac to Cork, £4 10s.; one from Wilmington to Liverpool, Resin and Tar, 3s., Spirits Turpentine, 5s., and back to New-York, from Cardiff, Iron, £1; a bark, 274 tons, from Calais, Me., to Coast of Africa, thence to Marseilles, $4,500; a ship and a bark, hence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, White Pine Lumber, $14; two barks same voyage, $15; a brig to Lisbon, light, heavy and extra Pipe Staves, $14, $16 and $18, and back from Lisbon or St Ubes, Salt, 15c.; a bark at Philadelphia, hence for Malaga, on private terms—and back to Philadelphia, $9; two brigs to Rio and back, one at $1 20 ₩ bag, the other on private terms; one from Bainbridge, Geo., to Rio, Lumber, $18; a brig from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhd. Staves, $12; a schr., 150 tons, to Kingston, Jam., sad back, $1,300; and a bark from Cape Coet to London, a ship at a Southern port, from Richibucto to Liverpool, two barks to Malaga, Staves, and one from Richmond to Rio and back to United States, on terms we did not learn.

New-York Cattle Report.

ALSO OF MILK COWS, VEAL CALVES, SHEEP AND LAMBS AND SWINE.

The number received at each market place, and selling prices each week. Prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, every Wednesday, the principal sale day at Bull's Head.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

As taken from the books kept for that purpose at all the principal markets:

A. ALLERTON'S.....	Forty-fourth-street.
O'BRIEN'S.....	Sixth-street.
BROWNING'S.....	Sixth street.
CHAMBERLAIN'S.....	Foot of Rutherford-street.

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

Beeves.....	2,095	Sheep and Lambs.....	11,376
Veals.....	600	Swine.....	2,000
Milk Cows.....	160		

There are by the following routes:

	Harlem.	Am.	Hudson.	Bud. boats.
Beeves.....	35	700	378	378
Veals.....	347	—	—	—
Cows.....	27	—	—	—
Sheep and Lambs.	1,076	—	—	—
Swine.....	—	2,000	300	—

The number at ALLERTON'S to-day is 1,047 Beeves.

BEEVES.

The tone of the Beef Market (compared with last Wednesday,) shows only a slight alteration, the tendency being decidedly in favor of Butchers. The weather is one drawback to salesmen, another and weightier one, the supply. The number of fresh stock in market numbers 1,047 head, but in reality there are over 1,800 head, as over 200 were not disposed of last market, but by holding them over we can see no advantage gained, as the extreme rate of last week is not maintained, and the very best cattle in the yards did not realize over 10½c. The late change in prices has imparted a corresponding effect upon the countenances of Butchers, the determined expression having given place to a livelier and happier glow. Thus we see the great satisfaction that is derived from a course of things more in keeping with the condition of consumers generally.

The general anticipation is that we shall see some of the fattest Cattle next Fall and Winter that this country has ever produced, as fodder of all kinds will be very abundant, and our farmers will have no excuse for sending "rail fence" stock to market. The average quality of the Cattle to-day was much better than last Wednesday; then there were not five good droves in market; to-day there are a dozen, the consequence is that good Beef is rather easier to buy; but the other grades are without variation. There were a few droves held over at Bergen, having arrived late. Whether this is a wise policy remains to be seen.

Prices are as follows, estimated by the pound for the meat in the quarters:

Best Cattle offered to-day at.....	10½c.@ —
Good retailing quality.....	10c. @ —
Common quality.....	9c. @ 9½c.
Inferior quality.....	8c. @ 8½c.

The annexed notice of droves will give a better idea of prices:

CHARLES TEED & BARNES had 80 Ohio cattle, pretty fair quality, owned by CAMPBELL, selling at 10c.@ 10½c.; 20 sold to ISAAC VALENTINE, at $85, which is 10½c.

BEACH & SMITH were selling 63 cattle from Fayette County, Ohio, owned by SNYDER—average price, 8c.@ 10½c. This was a mixed lot. Also, 20 head belonging to WHEELER, from Ashtabula County. Prices are about the same as last week. They sold 100 head at CHAMBERLAIN'S, at 8c @10c.

JOHN MERRITT had 100 head of S. M. BAKER'S cattle, from Ohio—4 sold to FLORENCE, at $62.

G. AYRAULT had 142 head, 72 were from Illinois, owned by BAKER & DIVER; these weighed 6½, and sell for 10c. 54 owned by BOYNTON, of Ohio, more on to the ordinary stamp, average weight 6½, were sold to NEBAUM, at 9c. ₩ lb. Also 16, this State, by JOHN AYRAULT, retailing at 10c.

E. T. GUANEY had 87 head from Illinois, owned by RAGAN, average weight 7 cwt.; selling from 9c. to 10½c.

THOMAS WHITE & SON had 121 head from Illinois, owned by HARRIS & PIATT, selling at 10c.@10½c. 19 of the best sold to JAMES LEVIED at $78, which was 10½c. ₩ lb. This was a pretty fair drove.

WELLS & VALENTINE had 50 head from Ohio, Union County, owned by E. W. BROWN; a middling fair drove; average weight 7½ cwt., selling at 9c.@10c.

B. BEATMAN had 60 brought here by SCROEDER & MCNEAL, from Ohio—a lot of the ordinary stamp—average 6½ cwt. selling at 9c @10c.

D. BELDEN was selling a mean lot of 80 head from Illinois, owned by FORD. The drove will average about 6C0 and 10c.

The following is the number received during the week at the different market places:

At Allerton's.....	1,799	At Chamberlain's....	326
At O'Brien's.....	167	Sold at Bergen.....	200
At Browning's.....	418		
Total.....	2,905		
Received the previous week.....	3,042		

These were received from the following States:

New-York.....	40	Illinois.....	395
Ohio.....	925	Kentucky.....	90

It will be noticed that five-eighths of those at Bull's Head were from Ohio.

VEAL CALVES.

The average quality of Calves is very good, but the warm weather intimidates butchers from taking any more than their daily sales. The receipts are rather smaller, mostly from the towns bordering on the Harlem road. Sales of fair quality at 4½c.@5½c.; extra at 6c.@6½c., live weight. Receipts

At Allerton's.....	347	At Browning's.....	30
At O'Brien's.....	43	At Chamberlain's.....	209
Total.....	629		
Received last week.....	717		

MILK COWS.

We have no change to note in this branch of business; the general cry is dull, dull. There are less in this week, but these are difficult of sale, especially a poor Cow. Most sales making are within the range of $30@$40. The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's.....	27	At Browning's.....	7
At O'Brien's.....	67	At Chamberlain's.....	65
Total.....	166		
Received the previous week.....	206		

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

We have had a brisk market this week, and prices of Sheep have improved, while Lambs are of slow sale, owing to the miserable order in which they are sent here. Sheep look well. The supplies are mostly from Ohio, Indiana and this State. Mutton has not improved. The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's.....	1,095	At Chamberlain's....	5,181
At Browning's.....	5,083		
Total.....	11,359		
Received the previous week.....	19,376		

SOLD BY JAMES M'CARTHY AT BROWNING'S.

61 sheep and lambs	@211 37	129 sheep.....	@477 80
90 sheep and lambs	80 00	90 sheep.....	294 38
76 sheep and lambs	260 56	88 sheep.....	270 00
58 sheep and lambs	167 25	92 sheep.....	338 18
60 sheep and lambs	156 60	30 sheep.....	131 50
186 sheep.....	459 90	83 sheep.....	130 00
57 sheep.....	212 00	77 sheep.....	104 00
87 sheep.....	181 26	62 sheep.....	220 80
190 sheep.....	830 63	63 sheep.....	354 00
115 sheep.....	436 00	91 sheep.....	145 50
70 sheep.....	292 27	0 sheep.....	33 00
99 sheep.....	379 83	31 sheep.....	158 00
64 sheep.....	334 12	1 sheep.....	1 00
71 sheep.....	199 00		
Sheep and lambs.....	9,095 at.....		@7,108 90
Average per head.....			$3 51

SOLD BY SAMUEL M'ONAW & SON, AT BROWNING'S:

101 sheep and lambs	@434 75	31 sheep and lambs	63 93
88 sheep and lambs	367 44	66 sheep and lambs	190 75
103 sheep and lambs	360 19	7 sheep and lambs	34 50
156 sheep and lambs (poor,) at.....	763 25	92 sheep and lambs	398 12
227 sheep and lambs	586 40	61 sheep and lambs	224 37
63 sheep and lambs	131 25	188 sheep and lambs	803 74
22 sheep and lambs	59 25	100 sheep and lambs	350 07
63 sheep and lambs	250 75	6 sheep and lambs	18 50
100 sheep and lambs	339 23	55 sheep and lambs	151 00
84 sheep and lambs	303 70	99 sheep and lambs	365 12
151 sheep and lambs	227 02	53 sheep and lambs	189 00
15 sheep and lambs	58 00	156 sheep and lambs	586 40
163 sheep and lambs	308 62	(lambs.	
20 sheep and lambs	66 75	2,395 sheep and	$8,047 62
28 sheep and lambs	94 74	Average per head	3 36
8 sheep and lambs	12 88		

SOLD BY THOS. C. LARKIN, AT BROWNING'S.

Sheep and Lambs	at	Sheep and Lambs	at
92.....	$280 25	68.....	$223 75
74.....	234 00	41.....	180 00
67.....	239 50	88.....	341 13
137.....	453 72		
	567	Sheep and Lambs at...	$1,958 20
Average per head.....			$3 45

SWINE.

Mr. ALLERTON reports only 300 offered this week, and prices about the same. There is some inquiry for Store Swine for this State and New-Jersey, at 5c.@5½c. Good prime Hogs sell pretty freely at 5½c.@6c., live weight.

Sale of Sheep and Lambs by ROOD & FOOLE, at Chamberlain's Bull's Head, for the week ending July 25, 1855:

No.	Amount.	Average per head.
41 sheep sold for.....	$205 00	$5 00
100 sheep sold for.....	294 00	2 94
176 sheep sold for.....	660 00	3 75
30 sheep sold for.....	165 00	5 50
21 sheep sold for.....	484 00	4 00
184 sheep sold for.....	425 00	2 31
62 sheep sold for.....	206 25	3 53
176 sheep sold for.....	584 25	3 32
47 sheep sold for.....	282 00	6 00
62 sheep sold for.....	155 00	2 50
12 sheep sold for.....	12 00	1 00
1021	$3,656 50	
Average per lot.....		$3 45

| No. | Amount

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTERED COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance of the trust, discretion and powers created and established by the certain deed of trust vested in me, as recorded in Liber 1, page 1, &c., of Deeds, executed by the CHARTERED COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Luzerne, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I Mortimer Delaney, as the Trustee named in said deed, will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 6th-st., in the CITY of PHILADELPHIA, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and bound by said deed, and briefly enumerated and described as follows, viz.:—All the Mines or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Hazle Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Parmalee Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, Jonathan Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nicols, M. Harbison and William McCurdy, containing 113 acres and 122 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol 91, page 169. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Buraside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 83.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmondson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 218 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 168. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Susquehanna Railroad, containing 94 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company recorded in same volume, page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornberg's heirs and D. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 322. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Charriers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight acres tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the south-western end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Charriers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1843, subject to a ground rent of $600 a year until April 1, 1863, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, carpenshed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—and premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Charriers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof. Also, all the Steam Engines, Coal Cars, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 50 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Truck, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation

J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee

BY N. A. THOMPSON.
(Office in the Old State House, State Street, Boston.)
LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, the beautiful hotel on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with the entire furniture of the establishment, bowling alleys, &c., and 34 acres of excellent land, being the whole estate. The house was erected in 1851, in the most thorough and substant al manner, at a cost of $22,000, and has since been occupied only during the Summer months. It contains 150 large, airy and well ventilated rooms with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class hotel, and will accommodate 250 boarders.

The furniture is all of the very best description, and nearly new, having been made to order expressly for the house at a cost of $10,000. There are four superior bowling alleys, completely furnished, in a separate building near the house.

Long Island is one of the most healthy and delightful places in this part of the country. It contains nearly 200 acres, is situated within 15 minutes from Boston, and not over one mile from the nearest point of the main land, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal ship channel, and from all points commands the finest view to be had of Boston harbor and the city, and the Islands in the bay. A large and convenient wharf in front, and within a few rods of the hotel.

The entire property will be put up and sold in one lot, upon the following terms:—One-third payable in cash; one-third payable in the Preferred Stock of the Long Island Company; and one-third to remain on mortgage for one, two, three and four years, with interest.

For further particulars, apply to THOMAS A. HAVES, Treasurer for the Long Island Company, No 8 Merchants Bank Building, No 28 State-st., Boston.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at the saleroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., Elegant House-hold Furniture, superior toned rosewood piano forte, rich china ware, choice oil paintings, French plate pier and oval mirrors, &c.; together with many elegantly carved rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of the latest and most fashionable patterns. A good assortment to our trade, country merchants and hotel proprietors; all of which has been removed for convenience of sale, and presents a favorable opportunity for buyers—consisting in part of one elegantly carved parlor suite, covered in rich French crimson and maroon damask, embracing 1 ottoman; several suites in fancy covering, hair cloth; chamber furniture, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; mahogany and walnut do; library bookcases in oak, rosewood, mahogany and walnut; elegant stageres, sideboards, hall furniture, &c.; mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, rockers, lounges, lounge beds, &c. Together with a lot of second-hand furniture.

AT 12 o'clock precisely, 2 rosewood piano-fortes, all of which are fully warranted, worthy attention.

Also, entire contents of a crockery and glass store, cost $1,200.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PLEASURE-YACHT ULTKA AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executor, the handsome and well built yacht Ultka, her tackle, apparel and furniture, now lying at Hoboken, and formerly belonging to Christopher Miller, deceased. She is about 200 tons burden, schooner-rigged and well-found in every particular, making her a very desirable pleasure-yacht. She can be seen on application to DANL. McMULLEN, on board. Terms cash, or approved notes at 4 months, with interest.

A. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, &C.—MORTGAGE SALE.—THURSDAY, 26th June, at 10 o'clock A. M., No 18 Spruce-st., and No. 26 Beekman-st., third story

Four Adams' Presses.
Three Cylinder Presses.
One Hydraulic Press.
One Hand Press and Joker.
Press Boards, Iron safe, Desks, four Imposing Stones, 15 Chases of every size and description, Cases and Stands, Shafting, Pulleys, three Stoves and Pipe, one Paper Cutting Machine, Fixtures, Signs, &c.

JOHN T. STEWART,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

TUNIS MERRELL, Auctioneer, No. 81 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE, &c.—THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock precisely, will be sold valuable articles of furniture of all kinds, all paintings mirrors, carpeting, cigars, mattresses, silver plated ware, counting-house desks. N. B.—Dealers as well as private parties will no well to attend as decided bargains may be expected. Boxing, &c., in the neatest manner, at small charge. For particulars examine early this morning. The spacious saleroom is filled with desirable articles for housekeepers, &c., of value.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & CO.—BOOKS, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS, at auction, No 258 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., up stairs.—THURSDAY MORNING July 26, at 10½ o'clock, Lathe, Tools, &c. A small Engine or Foot Lathe, with frame, foot wheel, &c., well geared, compound slide rest, chucks, &c.; will turn a piece 30 inches long and 9½ in diameter. Also, two Tool Chests and a quantity of tools, of all kinds. Can be seen on the morning of sale and afternoon before.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.—At 4 o'clock P. M precisely, at the corner of Jay and Tillary sts., the fixtures of the store and bakery, comprising marble top counter, show cases, glass jars, weighing scales, large iron boiler, brushes, pans, tin awning frame, &c.

FRIDAY, July 27.—At 4 o'clock P. M., at No 142 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, a small quantity of plain parlor and kitchen furniture.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—Also second-hand household do., of every description, TO-MORROW, (Friday) the 27th, at the auction room No 59 Beaver-st., 2d story. Every description of rich cabinet furniture, by virtue of a mortgage. Also all the furniture of a family removing to Erie. The stock is large and contains goods ready early on Friday morning. More full particulars to-morrow.

M. CRISTALAL, Auctioneer, No 73 Bowery.

SPECIAL SALE OF JEWELRY, &c.—M. CRISTALAL will sell THIS DAY, July 26, at 11 o'clock, the stock, fixtures, and lease of store, No. 79½ Catherine-st., consisting of chains, breast pins, rings, bracelets, silver plated ware, show-cases, fixtures; also lease of store. By order of Thomas Carlin, Deputy Sheriff, John Orser, Sheriff.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

WAGONS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at No 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, 3 second-hand top busy wagons; 2 do., no top; 1 new do., weighs 300 pounds; 1 farm wagon; grocer's wagon, carts, express wagons, Rockaways, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., an extensive assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture of every description.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., or to the Astor House.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED of every superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unrosined and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 pig is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Arent Hudson Iron Company.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES.—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No 64 Broadway.

A DUNDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and any possible purpose—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	B. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Pinnkett,	Joannes Goard,
John R. Peters,	John Oncida,	L. E. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	S. J. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward Sonrange
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. S. Morewood
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hogut,	J. T. B. Maxwell
Austin S. Tuttle,	A Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lind-ley,	Robert Horen,
Jos. D. Bridge,	Hiram Anderson,	Walder Hutchins,
Philip W. Enga	J. D. Bills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers	Frederick Pentz.	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 22 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Garlon B Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens,
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyt,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Wm. Washburn.
Solomon Platt,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown.	Wm M Wilson,	George Werner,
John Mouerpenny.	George D Cragin,	Abraham Leggit,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D Jackson Steward
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams.
Edward P Clark.	William More,	Phillip J. Bonesteel
Alfred Sarmes,	Charles H McIntire.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Office, No 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm E Dwyer,	Thomas Havilaud
Samuel Jessup.	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor
Jerred Bunker,	George C. Lodge,	Charles Chas,
Crom T White,	F W. Geissenhain	J Wade Wilson,
E H Himbark,	or. Jr.,	David S. Holmes.
George Read,	James R. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250 000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, no two ship terms

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Samuel F Mott,	Jos. Cullen,	Lyman Dearborn,
Wm. F Mott,	Thos W Pearsall,	Edwin D Morgan,
Rufus L Lord,	Richard Tighe.	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Asa H Ward,	Robt B Minturn,	Wm. Dutcher.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P PALMER, Secretary

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. No 112 William-st., New-York.
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—Is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No 852 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000
OFFICE No 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risk of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office No 2 Wall-st. and 288 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $250,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec MASON THOMSON, Pres.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER CAPT JOHN FORSEY will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R. as follows. Fare 37½ cents.

Leave New-York	Leave Ocean Port.
Tuesday, July 24 9 A M	Tuesday, July 24 2 P. M.
Wednesday July 25.10 A. M.	Wednesday, July 25.3 P. M.
Thursday, July 26 11 A. M.	Thursday, July 26.. 4 P. M.
Friday, July 27 11 A. M.	Friday, July 27.... 4 P. M.
Saturday, July 28.... 2 P M	Saturday, July 28 ..6 P M.
Sunday July 29.... 7½ A M	Sunday, July 29 ....4 P. M.
Monday July 30 ....8 A. M.	Monday, July 30 ....4 P M.
Tuesday, July 31 .... 8 A M	Tuesday, July 31.... 4 P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H S. PARKER, for Shrewsbury, Highlands Ocean House Long Branch Port Washington, Mumpie Dock, Brown's Dock, Mattituck, and Red Bank, will run as follows: From foot of Jay-st., pier N R, first dock above the Erie Railroad depot

LEAVES NEW-YORK	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, July 26.. 12 M.	Thursday, July 26 .... 4 P M.
Friday, July 27 .... 12 M.	Friday, July 27 .... 4 P M.
Saturday, July 28.... 3 P M.	Saturday, July 28.... 6 P M.
Sunday July 29 .... 7½ A M.	Sunday, July 29 .... 3½ P M.
Monday July 30 .... 7½ A M.	Monday, July 30 .... 7½ A M.
Tuesday, July 31 .... 4 P M.	Tuesday, July 31 .... 7½ A M.
Wednesday, Aug 1. 4 P M.	Wednesday, Aug 1.. 7½ A M.
Thursday, Aug 2.... 4 P M.	Thursday, Aug 2 .... 1 P M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

PREMIUM EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON, on each trip, to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the smallest fish. This splendid, fast and safe sea steamer will make her trips to the Fishing Banks, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving as follows: Broome-st., N. R. at 4 A. M.; Canal-st., 7; Fulton-st., 8; Pier No 1 N. R. 8½ A. M. Passage-at $1; Pier No 1 N. R., 8½. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A band of Music will accompany the boat.

N B—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions for parties of any size and fitted and render her peculiarly adapted. Apply to W. C. LOCKWOOD, No 37 South-st., or to the Captain on board.

FIRST GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON RIVER.—This will be the most delightful Excursion of the season.—The MASSACHUSETTS has a Dancing Saloon 112 feet long.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, will make an Excursion as above on SATURDAY, July 28, leaving King-st., N. R. 7; Barrow-st., E. R., 8; Pier No 3 N. R., 8½; Murray-st., N. R., 9; Canal-st., Cunard's Dock, 9½; Amity-st., 10. Refreshments to be had on board. GRIFFITH'S CELEBRATED MILITARY AND QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance. Tickets, $1, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, to be had of all the principal hotels.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the Excursion will be postponed to the first favorable night.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Sabbath School connected with the 17th-st. M. E. Church will proceed on a Picnic Excursion to St. Ronan's Well, Flushing, on FRIDAY next, per steamboat Enoch Dean, from foot of Jay-st., at 9½ o'clock, and return per Flushing Railroad, reaching New York about 7½ P. M. Tickets for the whole excursion 37½ cents; children half-price. Each person will be expected to furnish his own dinner. Friends of the School are invited to accompany it

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING GRANKS—On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 25, 26 and 27—FARE FIFTY CENTS—By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot King-st., at 8 o'clock and Pier No 3 North River at 9 A. M. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON, Steamer NORWALK, Capt RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Arme-st at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. W. Pier foot Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier No 3 North River 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York 25 cents. No half price for children.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS—BY LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leave South Ferry at 9 A. M. Fare to and back $1. Fare to Greenport and Sag Harbor 75 cents. Tickets to return from Sag Harbor must be procured on board the steamer Harrow from Greenport from the agent at Greenport, by the delivery of the excursion certificate issued from the office at Brooklyn.

NO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS Commander, having a complete roller, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

THE EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 8 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No 94 Grand-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.
N. B—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

BILLIARDS.—We offer for sale a fine stock of rosewood and mahogany Tables, with our new invented cushions which are pronounced to be the only correct cushion ever invented. Trimmings for sale at the lowest cash prices. GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 20 Ann-st.

A. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 45 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

BENCHES FOR LECTURE ROOMS—Or other purposes, for sale. Inquire at No 70 Bleecker-st.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from 1 inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, stays, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr A. M MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One Hundreth Edition (500,000) 18mo. pp 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can profit by consulting her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and of self.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and great added her pitiful life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters reaching my case. Due to myself and partial I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M Decomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishers, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, by PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,274 New-York Post-Office.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—MRS CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to *uterine diseases* of every description, General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c. treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P S—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P M

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No 5½ Houston-st.

WILKIN'S AMULET.—This most valuable preparation for preserving the hair was originally compounded by the celebrated oculist, Dr. Samuel Elliot, of New-York, and has for the last ten years been gratuitously distributed by him to his friends. Dr. Elliot, urged by many to allow the most valuable cure for baldness to be brought before the public, has consented, and has graciously presented the undersigned with the recipe for that purpose, as will be seen by Dr Elliot's certificate below. The Amulet is also highly recommended for gene al use, as a most pleasant and exhilarating wash for the head, keeping it entirely free from dandruff. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists generally. Orders with remittances sent to the undersigned, will be promptly executed.

M. WILKIN, No 44 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1855.

This is to certify that I have given M. Wilkin the prescription for restoring and improving the hair, and known as the Amulet, which I approved, and for which I make no charge, but gave gratuitously.

SAMUEL M ELLIOT, M D.
No 1 Chinon-place, and Ellicottsville, N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth 345 pages, 78 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use the remedies by experience learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT. Physician, 222 Broadway, 2d door south corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M till 5 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending DR LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. H. F. PERRY'S
VERMIFUGE, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable, from the peculiar nature of its action, of clearing the system of a few hours of every worm. This medicine has the peculiar advantage of not only destroying every worm, but also of producing a healthy action of the stomach and other organs of digestion, thereby relieving many complaints arising from a derangement of the digestive organs. Price 25 cents per vial

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y., and also by druggists generally.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considerable some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1 Call and get the Monitor of Health

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines for nervous debility, never remove the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode there. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M to 8 o'clock P.M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and perfect relief. He is method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carmichael and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and operating rooms at No 516 Broadway. Charges moderate Consultations on Francais. Office hours, 8 to 2 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—336 pages, with plates Price $1 Sold at No. 2 Astor-House, and by the author, Dr. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON MASS.—Having leased for a term of years this well known and popular Hotel, informs the public that it will be reopened for the reception of company on the 1st of July next. The house is in all respects admirably calculated to afford a comfortable Summer residence for families or single boarders. The rooms are spacious and commodious, and supplied with entire new furniture, and the grounds connected with the premises ample and well shaded. The unsurpassed beauty and salubrity of the village and its immediate vicinity, combined with its facilities of communication with the principal Northern cities, render it a most desirable place for Summer resort. While soliciting a share of the public patronage, I beg leave to proffer the assurance that no effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the comfort and pleasure of my guests.

GREAT BARRINGTON, June 30, 1855. M. P LORD.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a delightful place of resort for invalids or people in pleasure seeking. The waters above the Springs are most delightful, and possess rare spirit by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Valley of Virginia Springs, in connection with the mail stage, for any other where requested. Post-Office, Virginia Springs, Va. SOLOMON ALLEN, P oprietor

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house on the Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms his house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.

References, R. Hartfort, No. 488 Broadway; Tilsworth & Dunn, No. 22 Dey st.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily supplied and laid on

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION of BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting, lasting a life time without repairs renders it superior to all other ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:

JOHN BRODIF, No 627 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMBELIN, No. 626 Washington-st. New-York
F. & J DUGAN, No 498 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company No. 300 West 13th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned on a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No 335 Broadway, New-York, No. 110 South Front-st Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Kansas Legislature.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 25.

We have received the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature to July 18. The majority of the proceedings were quite local and without general interest.

Mr. MARSHALL'S bill on the qualification of voters was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Elections.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 25.

We have received dates from Kansas to the 23d inst. Governor REEDER has vetoed all the bills thus far passed by the Legislature and presented to him. He says there is nothing objectionable in the bills, but he does not consider the Legislature in legal session, they having removed from Pawnee without authority and in contravention of the provisions of the Nansas and Nebraska bill. The vetoed bills had passed through both branches of the Legislature by large majorities.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a bill providing that no person be permitted to take a seat in the Legislature without taking an oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law, and that all persons convicted of propagating or in any way circulating contrary sentiments or opinions be ineligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit in the Territory. The bill was read for the first time.

Mr. WILKINSON gave notice that he would introduce a bill for establishing the permanent location of the capital at Kansas, 63 miles from Shawnee.

It was unanimously voted that the Sergeant-at-Arms furnish the House with a copy of the laws of Congress of 1850, and the laws of Massachusetts of 1855.

The Evening Session was prefaced by a rough and tumble fight between Mr. MILLER, Editor of the Westport *News*, and Mr. BRADY [Public Printer to the Territory. Both are Pro-Slavery men, and the fight is supposed to have originated in the difference of their intensity of hate for Abolitionists.

Mr. WOODSON, Secretary of the Territory, is reported to have said he would assume the reins of Government in case Governor REEDER refused to recognize the Legislature.

The State of Illinois vs. Wadsworth and Sheldon.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, July 24.

In the United States Supreme Court, the case of the People *vs.* Wadsworth et al., being a suit brought by the people of the State of Illinois against the securities of JULIUS WADSWORTH, State Agent, (of the late firm of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON, of New-York,) was decided this morning. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge CATON, and judgment was given on the following points: It was decided that the Governor was necessitated to employ an agency for the payment of interest on the State bonds, and the appointment was entirely valid. The Governor having the implied authority to make the appointment, had also authority to take bonds for the faithful performance of the duties of agent. The agent was agent of the State, not of the Governor. The appointment is continued until specially terminated, and the bond is valid while the agency is continued. The people of Illinois are authorized to sue, and the suit is brought in the name of the people. The demurrer of the defence to the declaration was overruled. The amount in the hands of Mr. WADSWORTH unaccounted for was $132,000.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, July 25.

The Democratic State Convention was held in this place to-day. Hon. LUTHER B. HUNT, of St. Albans, presided. The nominations for State officers were as follows:

For Governor, MERRILL CLARK, of Poultney; for Lieutenant Governor, STODDARD B. COLBY, of Montpelier; for Treasurer, JOHN W. PAGE, of Montpelier.

A series of resolutions approving and commending the policy of President PIERCE'S administration was reported by FRANCIS A. EASTMAN, Esq., of Windsor, and unanimously adopted.

The Convention was the largest held by the party in this State for several years, and the proceedings were characterized by harmony and enthusiasm throughout.

From Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 25.

Advices received from Santa Fé inform us that Col. FONTELEROY returned on the 29th ult. from the pursuit of the Utah Indians. His force overtook a party of them on the head waters of Kansas, killed 40, took five prisoners, 30 horses and a lot of camp equipage, etc. Major BROOKS was killed in the engag ment. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the troops, small parties of Indians steal into the settlement and kill and rob at pleasure. Bishop LEARNY had a portion of his stock run off and the herdsmen killed. A Mexican had been shot by them near Alborquerque. Other instances of the kind had occurred in the Territory.

A Convention held at Alburquerque on the 26th, nominated MIGUEL OTTRO as a candidate for delegate to Congress. Business throughout the country was dull and money scarce. Some merchants' teams had arrived at Santa Fé, and others were met at different points on the route. Troops were seen by the mail party at Little Creek, Ark., and Walnut Creek, all going on well.

The deputations of the Kiowas, Camanches and Cheyenne Indians were at the Crossings, receiving annuities from Government. A settlement at Walnut Creek was being made by a party of Missourians, making the distance between civilized points on the Santa Fe route 350 miles.

The Liquor Law in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, July 25.

The Sheriff seized, to-day, by virtue of a warrant sworn out by the Carson League, all the liquor found at BODLE'S Exchange Hotel, and deposited it in the Court-House. There was great excitement manifested in regard to the case. A writ of replevin was finally issued, and the liquor returned. Mr. BODLE has engaged DANIEL DICKINSON, Esq., as his counsel. Mr. BODLE was also arrested and taken before a Police Justice; but the proceedings were transferred to the County Judge, on a writ of habeas corpus being taken out. Notwithstanding all this, liquor continues to be sold openly at the Exchange Hotel.

The Prohibitory Law in Massachusetts, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 25.

The St. John papers of the 21st inst., state that Rear Admiral FANSHAWE has advertised for tenders for the conveyance of 500 troops from Halifax to England.

The crops throughout Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick are in a splendid condition.

In our Municipal Court, in consequence of the impossibility of obtaining a verdict from a Jury, the trial of the liquor cases is abandoned for the present. There are still thirty-three indictments for liquor selling pending, which will have to go over to the next Term.

In Middlesex County, where several convictions have taken place, one case will go before the Supreme Court to have a decision upon the constitutionality of the law.

Sudden Death—Sad Accident.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 25.

JOHN M. GANNETT, a lawyer, of Walpole, 72 years of age, paid a visit to the Boston Athenæum, and while in the picture gallery suddenly fell forward, and instantaneously died of disease of the heart. He was accompanying his brother, Rev. E S. GANNETT.

A most distressing accident occurred at a Daguerreotype saloon in Washington-street, to-day. A lady, named RUSSELL, had just had the daguerreotype of her little daughter, three years old, taken, and was waiting to have it completed, when the child, who was upon a settee, pitched over the back and through a window into Washington-street, a distance of forty feet. The child was killed almost instantaneously.

Yellow Fever in Portsmouth, Va.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Wednesday, July 25.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last were received here this morning.

Eighteen cases of and eight deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Portsmouth, Va. The disease was brought by the disabled steamer *Ben Franklin* from St. Thomas, and thus far has been confined to the vicinity around the Navy-Yard.

Sentence for Misdemeanor in Office.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 24.

JOHN PATTON, the County Commissioner, who was found guilty of misdemeanor in office, was sentenced this morning. The Court dismissed him from office, and sentenced him to a fine of $400—this being the highest penalty of the law.

Obituary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 24.

SAMUEL D. BAKER, Esq., of the National Telegraph office in New-Orleans, died in that City of yellow fever on the morning of the 22d inst. He was highly esteemed by the whole telegraph community, and his death was universally regretted among them. The New-Orleans office was closed for two days in consequence of the sad event.

A Case of Pocket-Picking—Reward Offered.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 25.

W. K. STRONG, Esq., of New-York, had his pocket picked of $1,000 in the cars arriving at this place to-day. The bills were all on the North Adams Bank of Massachusetts. A reward of $250 is offered for the recovery of the money and conviction of the thief.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sixteenth Ward School No. 11.

This new school will hold a levee and reception to-day, preparatory to closing for the annual vacation of five weeks.

The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Girls' Grammar School, Miss MAG. S. PRESTON, Principal, with nine Assistants. The reception in the Boys' Grammar School will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. J. G. MCNARY, Principal, with nine Assistants.

The Primary School, Miss M. L. MACFARLANE, Principal, with thirteen Assistants, will also receive their friends during the morning. Among the distinguished persons to be present are Mayor WOOD, Judge COPELAND, E. C. BENEDICT, Hon. L. D. WESCOTT, of Florida, ex-Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, Dr. ANSON JONES, and Mr. YOUKAM, of Texas, Mr. R. STRACHAN, of Missouri, Prof. GREENLEAF, E. ANTHONY, Esq., and J. W. BULKLEY, Superintendent of Schools for Brooklyn, and others. The exercises will consist of speaking and music mainly, and the occasion will, doubtless, be replete with interest. No. 11 is in Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue.

☞ A man named MICHAEL DUFFY was brought before Marshal STEVENS, at the Mayor's Office yesterday, for soliciting hire as a hackman at the foot of Robinson-street without a license. He was fined $5.

PETER MURPHY was also fined $5 by the same Officer, for dumping a load of dirt in the public street, at the corner of Greenwich and Spring streets.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSKETOES AND ALL INSECTS—HASKIN'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE CANOPY AND NET, combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air.

It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of Rubber Braid; it will fit securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

It is indispensable for invalids not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Life Insurances appeal to the sympathy and good judgment of every husband and parent; it being within the reach of nearly all to secure a life policy of a few thousand dollars, not to be swallowed up in the wreck of business and the sacrifice of property attendant upon the unlooked for death of the managing head, but to come wholly and promptly, and in the hour of need, from the Howard Life Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first Surgeons of this great country have generously and nobly recommended this valuable ointment to their patients and the public generally, as a cure for wounds, sores and ulcers, even when all other means have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. SCOTT, with his Indian Drama of "Waccusta," at the National, has caused as great a sensation as did Mr. FORREST'S "Metamora." Nightly the house is crowded. To-night it will be repeated, with Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS as *Oncanasta*. Go early. The "Limerick Boy" and "Robert Macaire" make up the bill.

[Advertisement.]

DR. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., OCULIST AND AURIST, No. 27 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.—Dr. SALTER has retained a few hundred copies of the daily journals containing his various lectures upon diseases of the eye and ear, and will be happy to forward one to any person who may desire information upon those subjects.

[Advertisement.]

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME AND REFRESHING—A glass of RUSHTON'S pure Soda Water, with his new Cream Syrups. Stop when passing and try it. Only under the Astor House, and Broadway, corner Canal-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The last meeting of the present financial year was held yesterday, and consequently a large number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid. Among them are bills amounting to nearly $3,000 for military services during the riots of last Summer in Brooklyn.

A communication from the State Treasurer was read, stating that in consequence of the non-receipt of the taxes due from Kings County, amounting to $10,000, that sum was borrowed, and the County was required to pay the interest thereon.

Another was received from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, stating that the amount to be raised by tax in Kings County, for school purposes, was $53,266 44, with $3,486 interest.

Both communications were referred to the Committee on General Taxes.

A communication from the County Treasurer stated the amount of personal tax return as unpaid from Williamsburg to be $280 78, and from Brooklyn, $7,090 12. The amounts due on bonds with interest, on deficiency of taxes for 1853, are stated as follows: Deficiency in Brooklyn, $62,346 28; interest, $3,272 49; total, $65,618 77. In Williamsburg the deficiency is $10,734 13; interest, $563 53; total, $11,297 66. New-Lotts, $3,590 deficiency; $188 interest; $3,778 total. Bushwick, $679 13 deficiency; $3,565 interest; $714 78 total. Grand total, $73,795 44 deficiency; $3,753 interest; making in all, $77,668 99.

An appropriation of $25,000 was made to the Superintendents of the Poor, and after passing a vote of thanks to the President and Clerk, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

The Census.

The following is the returns of the Census Marshal of the Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward: Whole number of houses 579; families 1,177; population 5,400; native voters 412; naturalized voters 258; unnaturalized voters 622; colored persons over 21 years 43; total aliens over 21 years 880.

First District of the Fifteenth Ward: Number of occupied houses 474; number of families 902; population 4,020; native voters 274; naturalized voters 312; total number of aliens, including men, women and children 1,218; persons over 21 years who cannot read or write 318; persons over 21 who can read only 101; number of property holders 192; marriages during the past year 18; deaths 76; colored persons 104. The oldest person in the District is MARTHA BOYCE, who is 78 years of age.

Mr. ANDREW VAN ORDEN, the Census Marshal of the Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward, having concluded his labors, has prepared the subjoined statistics:

The District is bounded by Cumberland-street, De Kalb-avenue, Debevoise street, Flatbush and Atlantic avenues. On the 1st of June there were 2,500 inhabitants, of which 679 were aliens, 291 native voters, 117 naturalized do., 59 persons over the age of 21 who cannot read or write, 14 persons of color not taxed. 1 do. a voter; 42 deaths during the year, 16 marriages; 1 deaf and dumb person; 54 horses, 9 head of horned cattle, 2 asses, $92 worth of poultry. There are 156 brick houses, 118 frame do., and 1 stone—making a total of 275 buildings, valued at $994,150. There are 21 grocery-stores and 4 taverns, and 14 places of industry other than agriculture. The amount of capital invested in real estate is $264,500; annual product, $198,900. The number of men employed in manufactories, &c., is 70.

Outrageous Proceedings.

THOMAS LAWLER, JOHN AGER, TERENCE AGER, and WILLIAM BERGIN, were arrested on Tuesday night, by the Third District Police, for smashing in the windows of PATRICK DONOON'S residence, at the foot of Columbia-street, and assaulting him in a violent manner with a club, after which they placed him upon a hot stove. They were held by Justice BLACHLEY yesterday, for examination.

The Police and Firemen Difficulties.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council to examine into the difficulties between the police and firemen, which originated at a fire in Jay-street, on the 4th of July last, had a second meeting on Tuesday night. A number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony varied little from what was heretofore published in regard to the affair. The investigation was further postponed until next Tuesday evening.

The Liquor Business in Brooklyn.

The total number of arrests returned yesterday for drunkenness were 9, of which MARY DUGAN, MARY ROBINSON, PATRICK MCMAHON and MARGARET O'NEIL were convicted before Justices SMITH and BLACHLEY and fined $10 each. The others were disposed of in the Eastern District.

The Patent Safe Swindle.

Yeaterday two young men named WILLIAM and KERRIGAN RYAN, who were arrested by Officer BEASLEY on Sunday last for defrauding a countryman out of $70 and a gold watch by means of the ball game, were brought before Justice SMITH for examination. The victim appeared against them. His name is HENRY STEVENS, all the way from the State of Maine, and now stopping at the Astor House. The transfer of the property being proved, the accused were committed to jail in default of bail on the charge of grand larceny.

Stabbing Affray.

Two boys, named JOSEPH YORKS and WILLIAM COOK, aged about 13 years, got into a dispute on Bushwick-avenue, yesterday, when COOK drew a knife and stabbed YORKS in the thigh. COOK was arrested by Officer SHEA, of the Sixth District Police, on the affidavit of YORKS, and the accused was committed to answer.

Liquor Cases.

Only one person was brought before Justice JACOBS, yesterday, for drunkenness, and he was committed for ten days.

Selling Liquor on Sunday.

OWEN MCGEE, the keeper of a liquor store near the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, was examined before Justice SMITH yesterday, for selling liquor on Sundays, previous to June, and on conviction was fined $50.

The Justices of the Peace in the Eastern District.

The Counselor of the City, to whom was referred a communication from JACOB L. FENN, DANIEL MANSFIELD and E. JACOBS, Justices of the Peace in the Eastern District, asking the Common Council to pay them their salaries for services as such Justices, reported at the last meeting of the Board, that, after a careful examination of the city charter, and of the several statutes applicable to the said justices, he was of opinion that the Common Council was without authority to grant the prayer of the petitioners. The justices who were elected under the provisions of the constitution and laws of the State prior to the passage of the present charter of the city, under a decision the Court of Errors in the case of the People of *et rel.* INGERSOL *vs.* GARCY, 9th COWAN 640, remain in office until their constitutional term expires,—the legislature having no power to shorten the term of a justice of the peace. They are justices of a town, and as such are entitled to certain rights which they cannot be deprived of by any action of the Common Council.

Foundlings.

Two foundlings were brought to the office of the Superintendents of the Poor, yesterday morning, one of which was found in Jay-street, the other on the corner of Front and York streets—one was a male and one was a female. They were sent to the Almshouse.

Burglary.

The flour store corner of South First and Fourth streets was feloniously entered last night, and robbed of all the change in the store, which amounted to $3.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Occurrence.

On Tuesday evening, a carpenter named MASSEN, residing at the Bergen Toll-gate, on Bergen Point, lost his life, accidentally, by the discharge of a revolver. He had discharged two of its barrels, and was showing his wife how to discharge one, and, by accident, the ball took effect in the immediate vicinity of the heart, causing his death in five minutes. He was foreman in the employ of Mr. BARNEY JONES, carpenter.

Died.

PETER H. GEMMELL, publisher for the past five years of the Jersey City *Telegraph*, died on Monday, of consumption, and was interred yesterday. He was a native of Scotland, and 27 years of age. He was an upright and industrious citizen.

Peaches.

The Peach crop in New-Jersey, says the Newark *Mercury*, it is expected will be heavy in proportion to the number of trees; the trees are, in fact, too full. Many trees, it is said, were killed last Winter, and there are not, probably, one-half the peach trees in the State there were four or five years ago.

More Liquor Trials.

JOHN CORRIGAN was fined $10 and costs, and MARGARET DOYLE $20 and costs, Tuesday, for selling liquor without license in Jersey City.

Firemen's Troubles.

A few evenings since a slight difficulty occurred between Hudson Hose Co. No. 1, and Hercules Engine Co. No. 3, of Jersey City, while in Newark-avenue, returning from an alarm of fire. The Chief Engineer immediately locked up the apparatus of both companies, and notified the Common Council of the affair. A special committee was appointed to investigate the difficulty, which was done on Monday evening. Last evening the result of the investigation was reported to the Common Council, and three members of No. 3, and one member of No. 1 Hose, were suspended for thirty days. These companies occupy the building at the junction of York and Gregory streets, and are rivals in running to fires. There is also some native and foreign feeling between the companies.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 25, Mrs ANNA BADEAU, widow of the late Dr. Elias C. Badeau, in the 89th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Edward C. Badeau, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 King-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 25, ELIZABETH K., daughter of Capt. J. Kendall, of Dunstable, Mass., and wife of Abel Spaulding, aged 47 years.

Her remains were taken to her native place for interment.

In this City, on Monday, July 23, ELEANOR M., daughter of Adel K. and Melissa Thompson, aged 9 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 101 Greene-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 25, ADDIE PHILLIPS COCHRAN, aged 2 years, 4 months and 10 days, only child of John W. and Martha A. Cochran.

Her remains will be taken this day to Southold, L. I., for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 24, CYRUS W. GRAY, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. from his late residence, 83d-st., corner of 1st av.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 24, of congestion of the brain, THOMAS LOCKHART, Jr., of the firm of Lockhart & Gibson, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 931 Broadway, to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn on Wednesday afternoon, July 25, Mrs HARRIET HISCOX, after a long and painful illness, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her son, W. H. Hiscox, Orford-st., sixth house south of Fulton av.

In Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, July 24, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JAMES H. BENNETT, son of the late WIDNIT P. Bennett, aged 24 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the lecture room attached to Sands-st. M. E. Church, entrance on High st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At New Hampton, N. H., on Sunday, July 22 after a long and painful illness, THOMAS DUGAN, Sr., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from St. George's Church, East 16th-st.

At South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, July 24, from an accidental pistol shot producing immediate death, DAVID MASTERTON, aged 20 years.

His funeral will take place at the Dutch Reformed Church, Bergen, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 26th inst. The members of Pavilion Chapter, O. U. A., of New-York, and friends generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday morning, July 25, HELEN WATTS, daughter of Henry and Helen Floyd Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, at South Oyster Bay, L. I.

Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, July 24, in the 58th year of his age, CHARLES TOURNY.

His remains will be taken to Newtown, Conn., for interment.

At Bristol, Pa., on Wednesday morning, July 25 at the residence of his grandmother, John Phillips, M. D., JOHN PHILLIPS, son of Allen Lee and Carrie P. Bassett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 9 months.

At the Island of St. Thomas, W. I., on Monday morning, July 9, Miss EMILY C. SMITH, daughter of the late Charles W. Smith, of the City of New-York.

At Port-au-Prince on 24th day, July 1, on board bark John Boynton, JOHN HALL, seaman, of Philadelphia, of fever.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 17, at No. 91 East 31st st., WILLIAM SIMPSON, aged 24 years. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange...July 25.

$1,500 Ohio 6s, '68	101	20 N. Y. Cen R R	101¾
5,000 Kentucky 6s	100	4 do	100 10¼
3,000 Michigan 6s	97¼	100 do	c 101
6,000 Virginia 6s	97½	50 do	s30 101¼
7,000 do	b60 97½	150 do	c 101¼
5,000 do	b60 97¼	150 Cleve & Toledo R R	89¾
2,000 Albany Ex. Certifs	50	100 do	b30 90
6,000 Erie Bds of '75	b30 93	100 do	b60 90
9,000 do	92¾	200 Harlem Railroad	s3 28
9,000 Hud. R 3d M Bds	3 77	950 do	28
5,000 Ill. Cen R R Bonds	85	50 Erie Railroad	b3 51¼
2,000 do	85¼	100 do	s30 51¼
7,000 New-York Cen. 7s	102¾	50 do	s60 51¼
10 Ocean Bank	88	200 do	c 51¼
50 do	b30 87¾	100 do	c 51
20 Merch. Ex. Bank	b3 107	500 do	s10 51
20 Metropolitan Bank	109	50 do	b3 51¼
10 Continental Bank	106	50 do	b60 51¼
26 Bank of Commerce	109	100 do	b60 51
50 N. American Trust Co	101	200 do	s3 51¼
100 Nic Transit Co	b30 18	50 do	b30 51¼
100 do	17¾	20 Mich. Sou & N Ind R R	103
100 do	s30 17¾	50 do	s60 102¾
200 Cum. Coal Co	s3 28¾	30 Chi & R. Island R R	94
250 do	c 28¾	23 do	b3 95
850 do	b3 28¼	18 Wis Lake Shore R R	85¾
200 do	s30 28¼	15 do	85¾
300 do	s50 28¾	800 Reading Railroad	s60 89
300 do	b60 28¾	1100 do	opg 89
100 do	s3 28¾	400 do	b60 89¼
200 do	28¾	100 do	b30 89¾
300 do	b60 28¾	9 Hudson River R R	40
1,000 do	s60 28¾	25 Mich. Central R R	94
200 Gardiner G. Mine	b30 1¼	50 do	b3 95
100 do	1¼		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN sold this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 7s	80
$1,000 Cincinnati, Chicago and Logansport Stock, 6s	78¾
$500 do. do. do	79
$5,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 6s	90
31 shares Kentucky Bank Stock	106½
100 shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Scrip, div. 15	
60 shares Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. Stock	56

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. On the catalogue will be found a great variety of first-class Securities.

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Missouri 6s	b60 95¾	100 Cumb. Coal Co	b90 28¾
5,000 do	95¾	50 do	28¾
5,000 Louisiana 6s	94	15 Wis. Lake Shore R R	85¾
900 Ohio 6s, '75	110¾	25 do	b3 85¾
4,000 Ill. Cen R. R. Bds	85¾	50 Erie Railroad	b60 51¾
6,000 Ill. Free'd Bds	b5 88¾	200 do	s3 51
1,000 New-York Cen. 7s	102¾	100 do	c15 51
10 Fulton Bank	136	200 do	51
50 Nicar. Trans. Co	s60 17¾	200 do	s60 50¾
50 do	18	550 do	s3 51
50 do	b30 18	150 do	b30 51
200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	89¾	150 do	s10 51
100 do	s60 89	200 do	b90 51¼
150 do	b60 89¾	800 Harlem Railroad	b60 28
100 do	s4m 89	200 do	s30 27¾
10 Michigan Cen R. R.	94¼		

WEDNESDAY, July 25—P. M.

The Collins steamer *Atlantic*,—with a week's later news and a large letter mail from the Old World,—arrived this evening. She left Liverpool on the 14th inst., and has made quite a good passage. Her political advices are important only so far as they report the resumption of bombarding operations by the allied armies before Sebastopol. The rumors of another ministerial crisis in England and the resignation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL with the popular outcry against the PALMERSTON Cabinet are items of interest. Commercial affairs in England had been somewhat affected by these circumstances. The Liverpool Cotton market, throughout the week preceding the 14th inst., had been dull and heavy, with a decline in prices of American of 1-16d. ℔ lb. The week's sales had reached but 28,200 bales. In Breadstuffs, the business was limited, but prices were sustained,—excepting in the instance of Indian Corn, which had fallen 5s. ℔ 480 lbs. and been slowly taken at the abatement. The weather had continued favorable to the crops, and these were full of promise. Provisions ruled quiet at old rates. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not any more encouraging than those by the last arrival. Confidence was not fully established, and the future was viewed with distrust. The London Money market continued easy. The supply of capital was more than equal to the legitimate demand therefor, and interest rates in and out of the Bank of England ruled as low as advised by the *Canada*. It was thought that the installment of $12,000,000—payable the 17th inst—on the new English Loan of $75,000,000, would increase the demand for Money, but not to an extent to sensibly affect its value. The Bank of England had lost in its Specie department during the week $2,170,000, and all the receipts of treasure had been taken off the market at full quotations. Continental Exchanges had acquired greater firmness, and the outward movement of Gold was subsiding. A statement had been published showing the quantity of Bullion exported from England during the six months ending with June 30, in two years, from which it appeared the total export for the first half of this year was equal to but $23,812,000, against $31,155,000 the corresponding period last year. This was exclusive of the large sums sent by way of Folkestone and Dover to France during the same period, which were officially reported at $22,723,000 for the first six months of this year, against $46,004,500, the corresponding period last year. Pending the announcement of the French and Turkish Loans, and the receipt of more decisive news from the seat of war, the London Stock Market had not been active. Consols had been in moderate request, closing at 91. The Scrip of the original Turkish Loan had reached 85¼, but left off at 84¾@84½. American Securities had been actively dealt in. No material alteration had occurred in the prices of State Stocks, but a decided improvement had taken place in some of the Railroad Bonds, particularly the Michigan Central 8 ℔ Cents., and Illinois Central 7 ℔ Cent. Free Land Bonds, in each of which a rise of about 5 ℔ Cent. had been established during the week. This is good news, but is not more so than people at this side naturally expect. The financial advices from the Continent furnish nothing very new.

The steamers *Star of the West* and *George Law*, with two weeks later advices from the Pacific Coast, and a treasure freight amounting to something over $1,800,000, reached this port to-day. The general news, fully presented elsewhere, is unimportant, and commercially there is no intelligence of interest from San Francisco beyond a mere allusion to a slight revival of business and a report of serious damage to the crops of the country, by rust, &c. The San Francisco *Herald* furnishes the following estimate of the shipments of Specie from California during the first six months of 1855:

	Via Panama.	Via San Juan.
January	$2,832,020 46	$1,071,122 00
February	2,531,351 34	714,822 67
March	1,312,798 43	403,179 42
April	2,377,115 67	589,518 99
May	2,157,112 72	910,342 43
June	2,402,687 37	1,455,279 44
Total	$13,644,995 99	$5,134,374 95
		13,644,995 99
Aggregate total		$18,779,290 94

The number of adult males that have taken passage for the East, in the Panama and Nicaragua steamers since January 1, 1855, is 7,469, and assuming that each of these carried away $1,000, it will make a total of $74 690. The exports by sailing vessels is estimated at about $700,000.

Our Stock Market to-day was generally rather dull and heavy. Though no disposition was evinced to press sales, the slack demand that existed for most securities was fully satisfied at, in many instances, easier prices. In Railway shares a pretty fair business was transacted. Erie were operated in with considerable freedom, but at slightly weaker rates. New-York Central seemed less active, and left off at 101¼, cash. Reading sold freely at the early Board at a shade lower quotations, but subsequently ruled quiet, though obtainable at 88¼, in private. It was not touched during the afternoon session. The shares of the leading Western Roads continued in very limited request, and without much firmness. Of light fancy securities, the most active was Cumberland Coal, which opened buoyantly at 28¼, but closed tamely at 28¾. Railway Bonds and State Stocks continued to rule quiet and languid. No particular changes were discernible in Money matters. The supply of capital was ample, and though rather more applications were being made for accommodation by responsible borrowers, there was no stringency in loan or discount rates. The specie shipment by the *Pacific*, to-day, was limited to $900,771,—a much smaller amount than had been generally anticipated,—but very little under our own estimate. This export—as we had predicted—was not felt, as the deficiency occasioned thereby was much more than supplied by the large receipts of treasure, (over $1,800,000,) to-day, from California. There was but a limited business transacted in foreign Exchanges for this day's Liverpool packet, at the quotations given in our last paper.

It has been officially announced by the Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, that in consequence of the present accumulation of silver coin at the Mint, that from and after the 1st day of August next, and until further notice, the purchases of silver for coinage will be paid for in silver coins only, and not in gold. The silver offered for purchase will be weighed, melted and assayed, as usual, and the standard weight determined therefrom, in ounces troy, to the hundredth part of the ounce; and will be paid for (as at present) at the rate of $1 22½ ℔ standard ounce. The receipt given at the first weighing must be presented by the seller or his order, and usually payment may be expected on the day following the date of receipt, or the second day following. These regulations will take effect at the branch of the Mint at New-Orleans, when the purchase of silver is resumed at that institution, of which notice will be given by the Superintendent. At San Francisco the purchases may be paid for in gold or silver, at the option of the Superintendent thereat, until a sufficient supply of silver bullion is received to meet the public demand for silver coin at that institution.

The meagre outline which appears under the telegraphic head in our columns, of the decision rendered on Tuesday morning by Judge CATON, of the U. S. Supreme Court, at Ottawa, Illinois, in the case of the State of Illinois *vs.* WADSWORTH & SHELDON, of this City, *et al.*, cannot fail to attract the attention of our readers. The case was considered one of no slight importance; its result must possess equal interest. It is in favor of the people of the State of Illinois, and against WADSWORTH & SHELDON.

The unsuccessful attempt made last evening in Philadelphia, to sell at public auction the main line of the Public Works of the State of Pennsylvania, was one of the topics of conversation in commercial circles to-day. Most parties regarded it, not as an indication of the undesirableness of the property as an investment, but as a significant evidence of the extreme prudence of capitalists.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 25.

Money easy. Stocks dull. Reading 44¾; Morris Canal 14¼; Long Island Railroad 16½; Pennsylvania Railroad 44 9-16; Pennsylvania State Fives 84½.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 23.

Our COTTON market is at a complete stand-still. Only five bales were sold to-day, at 9c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 25—6½ P. M.

The demand for FLOUR has been moderate to-day. Prices are low r for good grades. Sales 500 bbls. at $8 75@$8 87½ for extra Upper Lake and fancy Michigan, including 300 bbls. on private terms. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 1,580 bushels Indiana mixed at $1 75, and 100 bushels new red Ohio at $1 80. CORN in moderate request; sales 20,000 bushels at 77c. OATS—tendency downwards;—sales 12,000 bushels light Ohio at 50c., part to arrive. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; 10c. for CORN to Albany, and 12c. New-York. Lake imports for the last twenty-four hours—FLOUR, 1,104 bbls.; WHEAT, 394 bushels; CORN, 20,085 bushels; OATS, 34,000 bushels. Canal Exports for the same time—FLOUR, 635 bbls.; CORN, 45,919 bushels; OATS 22,801 bushels.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 25—10½ P. M.

FLOUR dull and declining. Sales, 100 bbls. extra Wisconsin at

New-York Daily Times.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER ELEVEN.

LONDON, Friday, July 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You will have by this time the news about the RUSSELL Episode. I have long ceased to wonder at anything the corrupt practices of secret diplomacy may perform; but I must confess, this utter disregard for the outward appearances of common decency, have taken me even aghast. Some few weeks ago I had occasion to express my not over-favorable opinions on the practical value of the political institutions of the British Empire, which an honorable member of the House of Commons, (MR. MONCKTON MILNES,) had the incomparable "naiveté" of recommending to the imitation of the foreign world as the most wonderful combination of freedom, order and efficiency. I wonder whether after this RUSSELL episode, the most love-sick adorer of Mistress Britannia would undertake to break a lance in vindication of the unsurpassed beauty and stainless virtue of his fair sweetheart. The matter is not merely personal to Lord JOHN; it is an alarming symptom of a deep-rooted disease in the organism of the British constitution.

It was manifestly an indecent trick on the part of the British Government to have invited the Parliament to a discussion on the subject of the Vienna negotiations, with a truncated report presented to them. You remember the long debates at the end of May, and first week of June; to what pains the noble and right honorable, and honorable and learned, and gallant members have been put, having to prepare their speeches upon an issue, which was not the issue. Poor men! what fools they were made to play!

However, some of them appear to be really indignant at the mockery; and Sir B. LYTTON's motion, standing for Monday next, would have a menacing aspect were it not that here, in England, the paramount question is always not so much this: "What is just and good?" as rather this: "Upon whom may office devolve?"

In the meanwhile, Lord PALMERSTON presented last night some further papers connected with the Vienna negotiations. They are now under print. I can't know as yet what they are; but of so much his Lordship gave notice in advance, that the famous circular of Count BUOL, the Austrian Minister, by which the dirty business got exploded, is not amongst the presented papers, as the Government is not in possession of it;—well, they had but to send to (Chandos-square, I think, is the place,) where the Austrian Minister is residing. However, as I happen to be richer in that regard than the English Ministry, and am in possession not only of that famous circular, but also of the still more famous explanatory note addressed through Baron HUBNER to Count WALEWSKY, and of a third, addressed to Berlin preparatory to the propositions intended to regulate the attitude of the German Confederation; I am in the condition to inform you about the exact nature of that Austrian proposition.

It consists of two alternatives. The first is the same which has been afterwards reproduced and rejected in the closing conference. It consists of five articles: 1. The nominal engagement to respect the integrity and independence of Turkey, and to guarantee, (not Turkey but the engagement,) by promising to consider every act infringing upon it, as a question of European interest: (Is not that a delicious—humbug!) 2. Russia and Turkey shall propose to the conference an equal cipher of the naval force to be maintained in the Black Sea, not exceeding the actual number of Russian ships. 3. The principle of the treaty of 1841, (closing the Straits,) to be maintained, with the exception—4. That England, France and *Austria* be allowed to keep there two frigates each; and, 5. The Sultan left free to admit all the naval forces of his Allies, in case of his being menaced by an attack;—as if a man wanted a treaty to allow him to call for the aid of his friends, when attacked by an enemy.

The second alternative to which Lord JOHN pledged himself does not very much differ from the first, except that it is still more of a complicated sham; more apt to murder the independence of Turkey, and more derogatory to the dignity of England and France.

It commences like the first, with pretending to safeguard the independence of Turkey, by a paper guarantee, such as we see almost in every treaty, and such as nobody cares a bit more about than his interests would command, and his circumstances would allow him to care, without any previous treaty; but, strange to say, the farther particulars of that same proposition are just an utter annihilation of that independence of Turkey, which the proposition pretends to safeguard. According to it Russia is left perfectly free to increase the number of her ships to any extent,—the idea of limitation is entirely dropped;—but it is kind enough to allow Turkey to increase her fleet equally, to any illimited number, (never mind the money, and such occasional little matters as Navarino and Sinope;) besides it means to establish a rising scale of counterpoise for England, France and Austria, so that if Russia has six sail there, each of the former shall be allowed to have two; if Russia has twelve, the former shall have four each, and so on.

Such is the mighty scheme of Austria's perfect good faith, which had the strange effect of converting the English Plenipotentiary Minister into an Austrian Chargé d'Affaires.

And yet Lord JOHN confesses that some objections occurred even to his mind. He certainly thought England and France might not always be disposed to go to the expense of maintaining a fleet of counterpoise in those waters. (If diplomatists could be induced to tell their mind plainly, he would have said that England and France might not always be friends and allies.) It did occur to him that the proposition would obviously weaken the position of Turkey, (plain, honest men would say it would mediatize her, and murder downright her independence;) and it certainly did strike him as if this constant presence of English, French and Austrian fleets, sailing free up and down the Bosphorus, under the very walls of the Imperial Serai, would have all the appearance of a competition for preponderance. To these very good reasons, some English papers supplied his Lordship with some additional ones; for instance, that instead of limiting the fleet of Russia, the proposition means to limit the naval forces of England and France to a number depending on the decision of Russia; and that until now Russia had absolutely no right of objecting to the navigation of the Black Sea by foreign men-of-war, but Turkey had the power of not allowing them to enter by the Straits; whereas, with this proposition accepted, Turkey would be deprived of the control over the Straits. Russia, on the contrary, would acquire the right of controlling the number, and objecting to the increase of English and French ships. Still, with all this light before and in him, Lord JOHN not only accepted the proposition, but actually persists in asserting that it would have been a very nice work indeed, thus to get out at the expense of Turkey from this great war; oblige the Czar by increasing the prestige of his invincibility; assure to him the cooperation of some allies there for the emergency of a future partition of Turkey, and leave the work of a great "imbroglio" on the hands of future Ministers of England.

To me two things are perfectly clear: first, that it would be better for Turkey to be knocked down at once, than to be thus deprived of her sovereignty and independence. Her control on the Straits lost, is her existence lost. Only imagine the very existence of the United States embodied and concentrated in the City of New-York, (fortunately, your existence is not depending on any single spot,) and England, France, Russia and Spain possessing the legitimate right of parading their fleets up and down the estuary of the Hudson without your consent! And yet this simile does not by far render an exact likeness of what the situation of Turkey would be under such an arrangement. Because it must be remembered that the Vienna Conferences have besides adopted another basis, which stipulates the right of interference in the internal affairs of Turkey, not only for England and France, which, at least, are fighting in this war, but for Russia, the enemy likewise, and for Austria besides, who does not fight, but only lags behind like a pickpocket, looking around for a pickpocket's work, (see Wallachia.) It is together with this "right of interference" that I beg you to consider the stipulation of keeping the Straits free to England, France and Austria; and then you may appreciate what the RUSSELL episode meant. The second thing perfectly clear in the matter is, that Austria, parading in these transactions like PONTIUS PILATE into the Nicean creed, having insinuated herself into the tenantry of Moldo-Wallachia, would have fain insinuated herself with a couple of frigates into the Bosphorus likewise, to give more vitality to her right of interference, and to keep herself everywhere duly prepared for a good share in the spoils of a future partition.

Now, Sir! I trust you will agree with me, that to have so far perverted the character of this mighty contest, not from necessity, but from a base fear of Austria, as to reduce this question of immense bearing to the infinitissimal futility of the "limitation of the number of ships," was already an act derogatory to the dignity of England and France, deceitful to Turkey, and I dare say treasonable to Europe. LOUIS PHILIPPE has well deserved to be ejected from France, yet his policy was not one-half so humiliating and abject as the policy of BONAPARTE; the former cajoled no less a personage than England, but this man here trembles at such a shameful sham as Austria is. The treaty of Utrecht, for which an English Minister would have had to lay his head on the block, had he not saved it by expatriation, was not half so much condemnable as this "limitation issue."

It will be interesting to your readers to hear in what light Austria herself contemplates that vaunted principle of limitation, (dispatch of Count BUOL to Baron HUBNER at Paris, May 20, 1855.) The diminution, nay even the entire destruction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, would not at all suffice to deprive Russia of those advantages which she derives from her geographical position against Turkey—so says Austria.

However, though the principle of limitation be such a migratory sham, still it was accepted for a minimum issue. But then Lord JOHN had positive instructions not to agree to anything less. Now you see that the Austrian proposition is just the reverse of any limitation of the naval force of Russia. Austria in her dispatch to Berlin, May 24, expressly confesses that she advanced the proposition with the view of eluding the principle of limitation; still the English Minister assented to it,—he manifestly broke his instructions,—consented to present Parliament with a report falsified by reticence,—and yet he is Minister. Oh! the political morality!

More yet. You see that this Austrian proposition is infinitely worse than the first alternative. This here is merely nugatory—the other ruinous to Turkey. Now it is a fact that AALY PASHA and ARIF EFFENDY positively refused to entertain even the first proposition,—they declined even to take it *ad referendum*; therefore, their worthy allies did not even dare to communicate to them the second alternative, but conspired with Austria, behind their back, against Turkey. Poor Turkey! What could she do, if England, France, Austria and Russia together combine in a proposition against her! Thus do BONAPARTE and the PALMERSTON Cabinet treat their allies,—it is, by far, better to have them for enemies. For the honor of an enemy they profess to entertain profound regards,—for a neutral party they humiliate themselves to subserviency;—but a friend and ally is nothing in their estimation.

Verily! verily! Providence is bountiful and wise. It is better that the nationalities have escaped the danger of such an alliance. Events are progressing; their logic is developing itself day by day; the turn of the nationalities is sure to come;—but then they will command and not obey. Better a little suffering more, with this certainty.

KOSSUTH.

New-York Daily Times.

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AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Levy for the War—Transactions of the Legislature—The Turkish Loan—War-items—Another Newspaper suppressed in France.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 12, 1855.

The Chamber has voted the levy, and the loan. In the matter of the new taxes, it has made a few manifestations of rebellion. Such a momentary resistance serves LOUIS NAPOLEON's interests exceedingly well, for while it gives to the Legislature the appearance of independence, their subsequent unanimous acceptance of his propositions seems a spontaneous recognition of his superior and unerring sagacity. The proceedings of the Chamber deserve mention in detail.

The bill proposing the loan was reported from the Council of State, by M. DE MORNY. His discourse forms the most exhilarating legislative gem, in tenor and tone, that has ever fallen under my observation. He said that the old loan was not spent yet: a hundred millions yet remained. A few country representatives that believed this statement, said *Très bien!* The meaning was, that as the loan was payable to the Government by the lenders, in installments, a hundred millions were yet uncollected. It is true that every sou is pledged and due; but still the reporter felt that he could conscientiously say the sum was not spent, because it was not paid. He went on to affirm that the Emperor would not perhaps need the new loan now proposed: if the war were suddenly to come to an end, he could dispense with it entirely. The country representatives, moved to enthusiasm cried *Très-très bien* again, rolling the *r* in token of tomultuous adhesion. The direct effect of this intimation that His Majesty might not want the money, was a determination that he should have it, whether or no, and out of 241 voters there were 241 ayes. One of the papers, in the excess of its zeal, said that there were 241 affirmatives, and 214 votes; but I attribute this coincidence rather to a typographical error than to a political fraud.

Next came the bill authorizing the drafting of 140,000 men, for the contingent of the year 1855, as for the years 1853 and 1854. This number of men is not the maximum that the country can furnish, during a period of war. 160,000 might upon a pinch, be drawn for a series of years. The class or contingent of each year consists of the young men who have attained their twentieth birth-day, during that year. The drawing never legally takes place till the year has passed, of course, so that those born in November and December may complete their age as well as those born in January. It is usual, also, not to vote the contingent till the expiration of the year. In the present case, the vote is taken in mid-Summer, but under the assurance that the operations of the levy will be postponed till January. There will have been nothing irregular, then, in the conscription of 1855, except in the amount of the contingent,—the war figure, 140,000, instead of the peace figure, 80,000. The vote was unanimous, though M. DE MONTALEMBERT made a reaping speech upon the tendencies of the Government.

He would not propose, he said, to withhold either money or men, but he thought the course of His Majesty in regard to Austria reprehensible and dangerous. He would have preferred to see the allies accept the last ultimatum of Austria, the rejection of which by Russia would have furnished the Cabinet of Vienna with a *casus belli*. Nothing, said M. DE M., nothing that the allies can accomplish would or could produce half the effect that would result from the accession of the great German power. He was apprehensive that, so far from seeking to conciliate Austria, the tendency of the Government was, just now, to alienate her, definitively. M. DE MONTALEMBERT said a good deal more in this vein, at which the Deputies were considerably alarmed, and which the Committee of the Chamber was two days in expurgating, reducing and amending, before it could send it to the *Moniteur* for publication. No reply was made to the orator, for the reason that the three Commissaries who had brought the bill from the Council of State, had no idea that any resistance would be made, and besides they were not sure that the Emperor would be pleased at such a conversion of the Hall of Legislation into an arena for political discussion! However, it was arranged that BAROCHE should reply in a strain of serious remonstrance on a future occasion.

The Tax bill encounters pretty serious opposition at every step. The press has been really quite hostile, especially to the new *decime de guerre*. The *Siècle* would have preferred a direct income tax; the *Assemblée* thought it was an inauspicious movement to augment the price of spirits, while the vineyards furnish so little wine. The Committee of seven appointed by the Chamber to examine and report upon the bill as it came from the Council of State, was for two days six to one against the *decime*, and actually misunderstood their mission so far as to meditate reporting against it, and suggesting other taxes instead—such as an income tax, and a tax upon *speculations at the Bourse*. One of the Committee men even revived the proposition of levying a contribution upon private carriages and coachmen. These refractory gentlemen were given to understand that their business was to assent to and not to carp at; to search for and discover motives for acceptance, and not to hunt up reasons for rejection. They were thus speedily whipped into the traces, and the taxes will soon be reported back and voted. They amount, in a few words, to this: The augmented tax on spirits will produce about eight millions. The *régie*, or Government Inspectors, have an infallible system of auditing the accounts of all the distillers in the country, and not a drop is manufactured that does not pay the due. Of course, it will be as easy to collect the increased tax as the preexisting tax.

Railroads will pay to the Government one-tenth of the passenger receipts instead of one-thirtieth, as heretofore. Before the existence of railroads, the diligences, messageries, and other vehicles of transport, paid ten per cent., for they used roads made and tended at the public expense. It was thought just to exempt railroads from a large portion of this tax, as their lines were of their own constructing. They have been successful, however, and the Government wants money, and they are therefore assimilated to omnibuses and stage coaches. This augmented tax will amount to nine millions, and the new levy on freight carried by quick trains will produce two millions more.

The *decime de guerre* is to produce fifty millions, and is in every way an onerous tax. It is ten per cent. added to the ordinary expenses of registration upon the public records of all documents which depend in a great measure for their validity and authenticity upon such registration, such as deeds of purchase of real estate, titles, mortgages, and innumerable acts of law procedure. It is ten per cent. added to the duties, already existing upon the imports from abroad of raw material and of such articles of food as are not necessaries of life. Upon a single ordinary ship-load of coffee, sugar and such articles, the *decime* will produce a difference of $10,000. The first *decime* was imposed by NAPOLEON I. *for the space of one year*, and it is still in existence. The second *decime*, established by NAPOLEON III., and declared by him to be purely temporary, will in all probability be as permanent as the loan, the annual interest upon which it is intended to pay.

Since my last, the Government has asked the Chamber to authorize the Treasury to guarantee the Turkish loan of 125,000,000 francs. The Committee detailed to examine the bill made wry faces, and had doubts upon the Sultan's solvability. They were reminded of the Egyptian tribute, which he pledged some time ago for a similar purpose, and now pledged over again. They quoted unfortunate instances of former guarantees of the same sort, but were shown the flattering statistics of the Smyrna customs, which ABD-EL-MEDJID is also willing to pledge. So the bill was finally voted yesterday, unanimously. This unanimity of the French Legislature you will find alluded to dispassionately in SHERIDAN'S "Critic."

This is all, except that M. DE MONTALEMBERT, having read, two days after he delivered his speech, the official report of it, informed the Chamber and the world, that said official report was an unworthy counterfeit and misrepresentation. "When a person says a thing is official, he ought to express the idea that it is correct." He said that suppressions of passages essential to his arguments, had been made, and that his ideas had been mutilated to such a degree, that people would take him for a partisan of peace at any price, and a friend to Austria under any circumstances. M. DE MORNY replied that the orator was mistaken; that the reports are made by a committee of seven, and "offer every desirable guaranty of impartiality and fidelity," and that moreover, their reports are "without appeal." Then a member of the Committee arose and confessed that a good deal had been expunged, but nothing necessary to the train of thought—nothing but *longueurs, developpemens* and *details*. The Committee had acted conscientiously, and had done its duty. So M. DE MONTALEMBERT was frowned down and was doubtless ashamed of himself for being a Frenchman.

The news from the seat of war extends to the 10th of this month, (eight before last.) The English had opened a tremendous fire upon the Redan, which had been energetically returned. The French were still silent, and this fact shows that a general assault was not contemplated, and that the bombardment of the Redan was a more isolated attack. PELISSIER is suffering severely in public opinion; it is now regretted that he does not possess, in conjunction with his daring and unscrupulousness, a certain amount of discretion and judgment. The assault of the 18th will live in history as one of the most rash and unjustifiable attempts ever made by armies making any pretensions to military science.

A dispatch has been received from Admiral BRUAT, in which he confesses to the pillage of Kertch. That is, he says, *quelque pillage* took place there, and is forced to acknowledge that the three armies had a share in it. Not a word upon the outrages committed is spoken by the wary Admiral, or at any rate, any such allusions have been carefully expunged.

But the Hango correspondence is the gem of the week. The Russians certainly behave in this affair with that bluff straightforwardness which usually accompanies conscious rectitude. The Russian Minister of War informs Admiral DUNDAS that he will in future only receive flags of truce at three stations—Cronstadt, Sweaborg and Revel. The English have proved themselves unworthy of the usual privileges granted. They will use such and such flags, and will follow such and such a routine, which is obligingly laid down for them. DUNDAS and PENAUD accept the conditions, and are very near asking the Minister of War to forgive them. The English will be frightfully wrathy, and all the more so, because they have nothing to do but to bear the insult. They will glut their revenge upon Finland fishing smacks.

Another newspaper has been suppressed in Paris, making the third in a month. It is true that the editor furnished the Government with a pretext, if not with a sound reason. He gave to his paper, established some six weeks ago, the name of *La Fronde*. This signified opposition, clearly. It was not long before the proper authority discovered a political allusion in an article on the Exposition; another allusion to the Emperor, which seemed contemptuous; and an inuendo "exciting the people to hatred of the Government." The editor protested against these interpretations of his language and his motives. He was also accused of having written a theatrical criticism, and instead of appending to it his own name, BOUTON, of signing it "Antoine Chevillard." In reply, he cited the example of the *Moniteur*. M. FIORENTINO, the musical feuilletonist of the official organ, signs "A. de Rovray!" The authorities failed to see the analogy of the two cases, and condemned M. BOUTON to six months' imprisonment, to 500 francs' fine, and ordered the suppression of the paper. It is difficult to convince myself of the propriety of such severe sentences. The sheet was doomed, however, from the first day of its existence. *Fronde*, a word originally meaning "sling," and in its derived sense signifying "The party hostile to the Court," was a dangerous title for a newspaper under the present *régime*.

I am requested by an enterprising lady to say a good word for her reading room, No. 10 Boulevard Montmartre. She wishes Americans to know that she has all the French papers and reviews, five English papers, besides *Punch* and the *Illustrated News*; the principal German, Italian and Spanish journals, and the official organ of St. Petersburg. She is a subscriber to the *Weekly Herald* and to the DAILY TIMES. Of the latter the Post-Office delivers her about two numbers a week. She receives regularly the New-York *Musical Gazette*, which strikes me as the best authority in its speciality I have yet seen from America. She has made unavailing efforts to obtain the European edition of the *Indépendance Belge*, which is vastly more interesting than the obedient edition for France. She has made inquiries about the new Russian organ, *Le Nord*, published at Brussels, but the Post-Office has notified her that she cannot receive it through the mails. She considers that the French papers have not been worth reading, for some years past. I told her I would call attention to her establishment, and would use such flattery and commendation as seemed to me to suit the case. DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Crimean News—Lord John Russell at bay—Parliamentary Intelligence, &c.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, July 13, 1855.

The news from the Crimea is not important. The new English Commander-in-chief has, it is true, ordered a one day's bombardment against the Redan, but that was more for show than anything else. The Russian batteries, says the telegraph, were silenced, but we know what such a silence means; the guns were drawn back, as on the 17th ult., that is all. I don't mean to say that the Allies make no progress; they do, and it must not be forgotten that in spite of occasional failures to *take* some or other position, neither the French or English have *lost* one single inch of ground already conquered. They could not take the Malakoff and Redan, but they kept the Mamelon and the Quarries. The fact is that the position of the Russians in Sebastopol *propre*, very much resembles that of the poor fellow in those prison cells of the middle ages, which—I remember to have read somewhere—became small by degrees and "beautifully less," from day to day, until the ever-diminishing walls of the originally spacious room had crushed the captive to atoms. What I meant to say is that, notwithstanding the continual and undoubted progress of the Allies, there is still no prospect for an immediate renewal of the assault against the two often-mentioned forts. I have, in fact, been told that *something else* is brewing, and that the too loudly proclaimed preparations to take the Malakoff on some of these days, are intended to mask *another important movement*. What this movement—if really intended—is to be, I cannot tell, telling you only what I heard from respectable sources. There may be truth in these confidential rumors, though my knowledge of PELISSIER's character would make me inclined to believe in no such thing, and to expect nothing short of a splendid *revanche* for the 18th of June, on the very spots of that day of losses. There seems to be a general ignorance about General SIMPSON's capabilities, and so he has no enemies nor friends *à priori*. He has no friends, because he is not "highly connected," nor enemies, because his origin is just now looked upon as a sort of recommendation. Fortune may thus make him great or small in a very few days. Success to him is by far more necessary than to Lord RAGLAN, whose shortcomings and incapacity were sure to be excused and veiled by all the BEAUFORTS and SOMERSETS of an intermarried powerful aristocracy of birth, which would, depend upon it, show itself exceedingly "patriotic" and uncompromising to condemn a "Mr. SIMPSON," the very first time that he should commit something like a blunder. Lord RAGLAN's death has, by the way, produced a total change also in the whole *personnel* at head-quarters. The old aids-de-camp are all coming home, escorting the remains of their late chief to the family vault at Badminton, near Bristol. The creepers fell with the old British oak that could no longer weather the storm. General SIMPSON has thus a *carte blanche* to fill it with such names as he pleases. It remains to be seen whether his pleasure will not simply be a wish "to please their lordships." And now, let us leave the Crimea, and come home, to review the strange incidents of the week.

Last Friday evening was one of ministerial dischorus. You will probably have received a telegraphic summary of the Parliamentary proceedings on that day, but the details will reach you only by this mail. I beg leave to remind you of the fully developed information I sent you at the time of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's mission to Vienna. I told you, most explicitly, that his lordship started for the Conferences with a settled disposition to conclude peace at almost any price. I gave you the key to that disposition, by stating that *the part of England* in the war as compared to France's, was not at all to the taste of Lord JOHN, nor, in fact, to that of many other Whig statesmen, who are jealous of their country's grandeur, and full of apprehensions, lest a war, in which imperial France takes more and more the lead, may produce consequences very injurious to the moral as well as material interests of Great Britain. I told you all this, only more extensively, some four months ago. Now, please read the confessions of Lord JOHN, on last Friday evening, and you may judge whether I was well informed or wrongly advised. His lordship has, to be sure, said nothing of his *motives*, but these may be guessed by any one, who, with *a direct and everyday* knowledge of the real spirit in political circles, has to draw inferences from what was said and admitted by her Majesty's late Plenipotentiary to Vienna. Lord JOHN's over-peaceable disposition was palpable enough from even the already published protocols of the conferences, but his anxiety to conclude the war, as displayed in the declarations "intended for publicity," has been far outdone by what he did in private, and what he was obliged at last to come out with. It is, indeed, evident from what we know now, that his lordship left Vienna, *not because* he thought the conferences were closed, but because he hoped that his presence and personal authority at home would carry the assent of the British Cabinet to Count BUOL's notorious last propositions, which his lordship had already assented to, and promised to support with all his influence. He was disappointed. Lord PALMERSTON felt himself sufficiently supported to refuse an accommodation, by which he would have been the first to lose in power. There were, moreover, various other reasons for that refusal, but this is no time to enter into their disquisition. It may, however, be stated, without further comment, that the sudden dismissal of DROUYN DE LHUYS by his master, was certainly one of the principal reasons of Lord PALMERSTON's warlike dissent. However that may be, Lord JOHN failed in his Austrian mission, and so he turned round, and, without much compunction, delivered some very fulminating speeches against Russia's encroaching policy, and in support of an energetic conduct of the war, "the only means to arrive to a just, safe and honorable peace." And this weather-cock attitude—recently revealed, and, in fact, confessed—is now the point round which the wheel of party manœuvres is turning in most dazzling rapidity. The Tories have discovered a weak side on the ramparts of Government, and would like to rush against it without further delay. Lord PALMERSTON is, however, a wide-awake chief, and not to be taken by surprise. He sees well enough his weakness on that particular point; but then he can strengthen it if he only can get time to make his defence. The "terms" of the House are, accordingly, put in a position to keep away the enemy for some days to come. You may make "progress," as is done in the Crimea, seems to say his Lordship to the allies under ROEBUCK's and DISRAELI's orders—but I won't allow you to take my Malakoff by a sudden assault. Prepare your approaches, push on your covered works, place your big guns, and when you have thus given me, too, a reasonable time to prepare my masked batteries, you shall be welcome. Wish to show you I am a good boy, I will even give you "a day"—say next Monday. What do you say to that, my worthy man with the scaling-ladder on your shoulders? Is "Pelham" satisfied with me? Well, they must be satisfied, and Mr. ROEBUCK consents to readjourn his motion, which has, by the way, lost very much of its original importance. The Tories wanted, in fact, some more of their own, and you may have observed that they always drop in when least wanted, being thus of considerable help to their own adversaries. They helped to defeat LAYARD's motion, and they are going to frustrate the prospects of ROEBUCK's. Whether their own will gain by these false moves what it could not obtain some weeks ago, remains to be seen. I doubt it very much. Lord PALMERSTON is more firmly seated than is believed. The pure Whigs will not vote against Lord JOHN's conduct. The Peelites are glad to have him in the Cabinet, as a check on the Prime Minister. They are, moreover, charmed to see that Lord JOHN is very nearly of their party. The Peace men are dubious. They may vote for BULWER's motion from principle of political morality, but I must beg leave to doubt their stanchness in face of Lord JOHN's influence, when he has just shown himself to be the most peaceable of all his colleagues or possible successors. The Irish members, at last, are by no means flattered by the prospect of a bigoted high church administration instead of the tolerant one under the "jolly" presidency of the present skeptical Viscount. So they went to ask his lordship whether he would support a certain motion in the Tenants' bill, and after he had assured them he would, as he already did, the deputation withdrew quite pleased with their "courteous reception." The Irish Brigade will, you may be sure, fight at the side of PALMERSTON.

Such are the prospects. We shall see the result. And here I give you a piece of information, without guaranteeing its correctness. I heard, yesterday evening, from a Whig M. P., that Lord JOHN RUSSELL intends to resign directly *after* the vote on BULWER's motion, be that vote ever so favorable to the Cabinet. The honorable gentleman gave me also some plausible reasons for such a course—but these I shall spare you from, because the resignation alluded to seems to me to be more than improbable.

Last Sunday we had the *third demonstration* of the folly of legislating upon religion and morality. The police was not visible, and I cannot help thinking its total inaction was actuated by a little malice. "Ah, you won't have your heads broken by my men," thought Sir R. MAYNE. "All right, you will then have to put up with your windows being broken." And so they were, to a formidable extent, and Belgravia was almost frightened out of its Sabbatarian comfort, by some 500 boys, of all calibres. This was disgraceful, to be sure, but then, the aristocracy ought to have taken care not to alienate the true People, who would surely have prevented the mischief being done, had they not first been provoked to demonstrate against the encroachments of oligarchic good pleasure on their own small comforts and scanty amusements. The *Times* behaved very well, during this whole affair, and was just to all parties. I don't think there will be another demonstration. The popular victory is complete. It has not only gained the field against the GROSVENOR bill, but it also produced a total change of opinion in respect to the Beer bill of last year. The Committee appointed to investigate the operation of that law, has taken the evidence of all the Chief Magistrates of the metropolis, and they are unanimous in wishing the repeal, or at least, substantial modification of the bill, which, they assert, presses most hardly on the best conducted part of the people, and is a source of serious annoyance to all. The result of this inquiry is no more doubtful. The bill will be modified so as to leave open public houses from 1 o'clock to midnight on Sundays.

One of your editorials, (Lesson from Royalty,) has been reprinted by the *Times*. I must tell you, however, that Prince ALBERT is, by no means, popular just now, especially since it became known that the comments of the *Journal des Débats* on his speech have been visited, in consequence of his request, by an imperial admonition and *memento mori*. Being on this field, I will just mention, that two of the five new papers in Manchester have already given up their ghosts—I don't say spirits, because they had none.

Sir ROBERT PEEL's statue has been inaugurated on the west end of Cheapside, and a fine statue it is. While the People's monument is thus raised to a great man, the Queen is also honoring patriotism by conferring good to the widows of the fallen. The widows of Generals STRANGWAYS and BOXER have received apartments at Hampton Court Palace.

The evening papers contain the last protocols about the last musings of the Vienna negotiators. Fearing you might miss them otherwise, I enclose them herewith.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Insurrection in Barcelona—State of the Treasury—Espartero—Louis Napoleon asking Spanish Troops for the Crimea—The Internuncio about leaving Madrid.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 11, 1855.

A union of all the troubles which can come upon an unhappy country are heaped at this time upon Spain. In the country, a half-declared civil war with bands half Carlists and half robbers; in the towns, the strikes of workmen, on one side hunger and the cholera, on the other, anarchy, weakness and bankruptcy. While the Carlist chief MARSAL was entering from the French frontier with a band of rebels, proclaiming CHARLES VI., Barcelona and the manufacturing towns in that Province have raised the banner of Socialism. MARSAL has been routed, but the operatives continue in an imposing attitude, and the efforts of the authorities have been unavailing to repress the disorder. The Captain General has been obliged to shut up his forces in the citadel and in two other fortresses not a great distance from the capital, and to call in all the detachments sent out against the Carlists, so that, notwithstanding their defeat, they will no doubt soon be found to be stronger than before. The operatives have behaved pretty well thus far, only committing a very few assassinations. They camp quietly in the streets of Barcelona, and ask their rations politely from the provision dealers and inhabitants, as a contribution given to the poor.

Seven battalions of infantry, six squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, have marched from Madrid and its vicinity already for the scene of action, and from the other Provinces also troops are moving upon Barcelona.

The journey of the Queen to the Escurial has been suspended. And it is said with much probability that General O'DONNELL, the Minister of War, in view of the serious aspect of affairs, will put himself at the head of the army to operate in Catalonia.

The state of the treasury has arrived at a point beyond which it can hardly go for the worse. Between one Minister of Finance who must go out, and another who ought to go in, that Department is virtually vacant. There is nothing wherewith to

...ody, and very little hopes of ...

...ERO, worn out with fatigue and ... in his fortune, which he has gradually ... in keeping up the appearances of his position, has made an effort to retire, giving in his resignation to the Queen suddenly, without consulting with his Ministers.

The Queen would not receive it, and he insisted, only yielding to the supplications of O'DONNELL to hold on a little longer. But ESPARTERO is resolved to get out of office on the first opportunity.

Meantime LOUIS NAPOLEON, taking advantage of the occasion which offered to perform some service for Spain, whilst he worked for his own benefit by impeding somewhat the entrance of the Carlists into Spain, pretends now to ask for Spanish troops for the Crimea. I think I can assure you that the demand has been officially made through the Spanish Minister Plenipotentiary here, Señor ONCA GA, and that this gentleman has transmitted it to his Government. This idea, however, is highly unpopular in Spain, and will be badly received by the Liberals, who far from seeing any guaranty for the liberties of Europe in LOUIS NAPOLEON, look upon him as an arbitrary, ambitious despot, who with the flag of civilization and liberty seeks only to satisfy his personal ambition, and lately his personal necessity—for the struggle is seen to be absolutely one of life or death for him. The idea of the Spanish contingent, as I have said, will be badly received in Spain, but I cannot assure you that it will not be effected.

ESPARTERO is weak and sensitive to flattery and his vanity may blind him. The Countess of Montijo, mother to the Empress EUGENIA, has been having a regular siege of flattery to him and to his wife for months past, and if my information is to be relied on, she has long since blown in the countenance and has the place pretty much at her mercy. The example of poor little Portugal also, which has just fallen into the snare, is dangerous.

Fools always go like pack mules in those countries, one tied to the tail of the other, and if they have a bandit to lead them the image is complete.

I am going to communicate to you a bit of intelligence which is still a secret even to the Spanish Government itself. The Internuncio or diplomatic representative of the Pope at Madrid, is about to take leave of that Government.

This is a thing so sure and so soon to be effected that it may take place even before this letter reaches you.

The event will be of incalculable consequences for Spain, and will probably decide at once the mask of the Revolution.

In the Provinces a rupture with the Pope will produce an immense effect.

The Spanish Press continues to be occupied with the question of Mr. PERRY's letter to the President, and his removal has caused a general feeling of regret. I have no time to translate the articles of the journals, but I will send you an extract from one of the numerous articles of the *Necessidad*, the most popular journal in the country, and which appeared on the 5th inst.

After lamenting the egotism, littleness and inertia of the greater part of the Spanish diplomatists, the writer goes on to say:

"We confess we should have preferred to have a diplomat who, like Mr. PERRY, should present himself frankly and boldly, to say to the country and to the government, the truth of the facts, than to have to accept that system of preambles, concealments, omissions and mysterious turns with which our own diplomatists are in the habit of presenting themselves, so that the country never knows either what the government has done, or what they themselves have left undone.

"But this system ought to cease in a country where there is already a free press and a national representation. The diplomatist must know something more than how to speak with the kings; he must know how to speak with the people. This which we say in general, we should have been glad above all thing to have seen applied in the question of the United States, on our side, as it has been on the side of that country.

"A scandalous mission came to disturb the peace of our relations with the Cabinet of Washington. We have been spectators of the intrigues of a foreign minister; we have seen the imminent peril of a war; and the explanation of these facts we have had to read in foreign journals. We have had no one to say to us what Mr. PERRY has said to his country and his government.

* * * * * * * *

"Never perhaps should we have heard their explanation if an Anglo-American, full of self-denial and energy, had not raised his voice to combat the disastrous policy of the filibusteros, and to denounce to the President the infamous conduct of his own favorite minister. * * * *

"In the decision of Mr. PERRY and the anger of the President, we see clearly one fact important to ourselves, namely: that the daring conduct of Mr. SOULÉ was, as it was said to be, secretly supported by the President, and that Mr. PERRY had no confidence in the stability of peace with the United States unless by forewarning the people in a manifestation to the President, so that his levity and habitual weakness should not induce him again to follow the policy of the filibusters."

The latest news is that things in Catalonia are somewhat quieter, and there were hopes of being able to reëstablish order.

Yours, truly. AN AMERICAN.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

General News—State Prisoners—Banishment of the Supposed Murderers of Castanedo.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, July 20, 1855.

The *George Law* arrived this morning at 6 o'clock, to leave forty passengers for New-Orleans. She goes out of port for New-York at noon to-day. The steamer *United States*, here since the 14th, has not been transferred to the Spanish Steamship Company, but probably the contract will be closed this week. The service intended for her will probably be the connection between Havana and Vera Cruz. The United States Consul visited the United States sloop of war *Falmouth* on the 18th inst., and was received with the honors customary. The British Consul did the same thing on the 16th, with like attention—the first attempt at this sort of civility—the longer continued the less awkward it will be to John Bull. A complimentary dinner was given by the Captain General to Commander SHAW on the 17th, at which Col. ROBERTSON and some twenty guests assisted—said to be just the thing for "golden opinions."

The Revisionary Junta have *corrected* the recent sentences, &c., of the "Military Commission,"—since the trials of PINTO and others. Orders published 19th, of date 16th inst., condemned MARIANO RAMIREZ for six years to Cuets; BENIGNO GENER, banished to Spain under surveillance for four years; MIGUEL CANTERO (at present abroad) for the same period; ALEJO YENAOA MIRANDA and FRANCISCO PEREZ ZUNIGA to same, for two years. *Released or* absolved, DOMINGO GIRAL, CIRIACO FRIAS CINTRA, JOSE TRUJILLO, PEDRO BOMBALLIER, JOSE EVARISTE AGUILA, JUAN BAUTISTA ENTENZA, Dr. VICENTE DE CASTRO (absent); and refugees JOSE SANCHEZ IZNAGA, JOSE MACHADO, JOSE DE CARDENAS, MANUEL GUZMAN, RAMON and MANUEL PRIETO, AUGUSTINE LAPIEDRA, JUAN O'BURKE, IGNACIO BELEN PEREZ, JOSE MANUEL POEBAS, and the Senora RITA BARZIN, also JUAN GRONING. Business good for the season. Exchange, New-York, 2 per cent. discount; London, 10 per cent. premium. Health—we have nothing else. The weather—showers every day from 12 to 4 o'clock, and sometimes into the night.

The persons who have been so long confined under suspicion of killing CASTANEDO, the captor of LOPEZ, have been banished to Spain for four years, with surveillance, &c.,—MONTORO (citizen of New-Orleans and late of its City Guard,) CELLINS and PEREZ, and several others unknown to me. The person who really did the deed is yet to be found. Several others have been released, who were taken up for reason of their supposed free sen...

timents, during *the last Revolution*—of our construction—under the lead of the convict RENIGUAS, with blockade and siege ornaments.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The Great Northern Route from Chicago—Projected Ship Canal between Lakes Ontario and Huron—The Circus Riot—The Toronto Police and Fire Brigade—Reform Demonstration at Brampton—Prospects of a Bountiful Harvest.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Monday, July 23 1855.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Railroad, which connects the waters of Lakes Ontario, Simcoe and Huron, was held in Toronto last week; when very gratifying reports of the success of the Great Northern Route were submitted. Its capabilities have been fully tested during the last two months, and it cannot fail, in a short time, to draw to itself a very large share of the Western traffic. At present, the line consists of tri-weekly first-class steamers from Chicago to Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay—a distance of 530 miles; the Northern Railroad thence to Toronto—a distance of 93 miles; and first-class daily steamers across Lake Ontario to Oswego; whence passengers and goods may be forwarded, by various routes, to New-York, Boston, &c. The old water route from Chicago to Buffalo—a distance of nearly 1,200 miles—must inevitably knock under; and as regards a comparison with the other competing line—the Great Western and Central—the following facts are stated by the Superintendent, in his report:

"The one embraces 507 miles of railway and requires two transhipments at the Detroit ferry; the other embraces only 93 miles of railway and 530 miles of the safest and most unobstructed navigation on the American lakes—I may say in the world—and but one transhipment. The one route involves a capital of not less than £7,000,000 currency, the other involves, reckoning the value of a daily line of steamers, a capital of not more than £1,500,000 currency. The one is worked at an annual expense of not less than £280,000 currency, per annum; the other at an expense of about £80,000. And yet the cheap route, during all the important part of the season, has a capacity both for freight and passengers more than equal to that of the more costly."

The pleasure travel from Chicago and the Southern States is now being directed to a large extent over the new route, which has the great advantage, more than compensating for the addition of twenty-four hours on a journey of a thousand miles, that the traveler secures the comfort of regular meals and unbroken rest, instead of being shut up day and night in the care of a dusty railroad. During the last two months that the through traffic has been coming over the line, the Company have carried 34,062 passengers, and 16,788 tons of freight, but this bears only a small ratio to the amount they expect to flow in, when their steamboat and other arrangements have been completed. It is the intention of the Company, I believe, immediately to obtain sufficient floating facilities to put them in daily communication with Chicago and the western shores of Lake Michigan, and at least three times each week with Green Bay, Wis., and once with Lake Superior.

So vast is the traffic expected to be developed in a few years, for which the Collingwood route will be the most natural, the cheapest, and the most expeditious outlet, that already a project is on foot for the construction of a ship-canal from Collingwood to Toronto *vid* Lake Simcoe. The project, in fact, is not a new one, having so much as sixty years ago, when the whole country was a wilderness, formed a prominent feature in Governor SIMCOE's far seeing and sagacious plans for the settlement of the colony. Many of the leading citizens of Chicago, Toronto and Oswego, have taken the scheme in hand, and its accomplishment will probably be only a question of time. At a meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, a few days ago, a Committee was appointed to raise subscriptions, and to cooperate with other parties, with a view to making a preliminary survey of the line of the proposed canal. In 1832 an examination was made, and an opinion expressed favorable to the project. It is understood, however, that there are considerable engineering difficulties to be surmounted; but none which modern skill and enterprise are not fully competent to overcome.

The telegraph communicated to you last week the fact of a somewhat serious riot in this city, in which a body of circus people got rather roughly handled, and had a portion of their property destroyed. The damage done was not very great, but the circumstances are viewed with much alarm by the respectable portion of our citizens, on account of the new evidence they afford of the disorganized and inefficient state of our police force, and the rowdyism and anarchy of our fire brigade. Some three weeks ago, at a fire in Church-street, a fight took place between the police and the firemen, but as both bodies belong to the same faction, being almost exclusively Irish Orangemen, the little friendly quarrel they had had was patched up, and at the investigation in the Police Court, although several of the policemen had been badly beaten, not one of them could identify their assailants, and punishment for the disgraceful outbreak alighted on only one man, who was recognised by a respectable citizen that had been knocked down in the *melee*.

As regards political matters, the only noticeable event since I wrote you last, three weeks ago, has been a demonstration on the part of the Reform party, in a public dinner given at Brampton, on Friday, to J. C. AIKINS, M. P. P. GEORGE BROWN, LYON MACKENZIE, and other leading Reformers were present, and endeavored to chalk out the course by which we may best get rid of the coalition of High Church Tories and grasping priest-ridden French Canadians, who are at present the rulers of this fine Province. There is a perfect unanimity of feeling among the Reform party, as to the evils to be assailed, but there are some differences of opinion as to the plan of the campaign. The idea of a dissolution of the union was mooted, but Mr. BROWN carried the sympathies of the meeting completely along with him, while he showed that to let go our hold of Lower Canada and the St. Lawrence, was not to be thought of till actually forced upon us; and that representation by population, instead of Upper Canada with a population a half greater having only an equal number of Representatives with Lower Canada, must shortly be obtained, and would accomplish all we wanted. Mr. MACKENZIE, who is at present agitating for a dissolution of the union as the panacea for all our evils, became indisposed, and did not address the meeting. Mr. AIKINE, to whom the dinner was given, belongs to a class comparatively rare in most Legislatures—being an honest man who votes according to his conscience. The only questions as to which he displayed any shakiness in Parliament, and a disposition to shirk the vote, were those affecting the Roman Catholics, many of whom supported him at his last election, although differing from him on most political questions. The Catholics, in fact, in most constituencies are so influential, holding to a large extent the balance of power, that he is a bold man who invariably in Parliament sets his face like a flint against their arrogant demands.

The wheat harvest is now on the eve of commencing. Last week I had an opportunity of observing the state of the crops in the district to the northwest of Toronto, to the distance of 25 or 30 miles, and heavier, finer looking wheat than what the country is almost covered with I never saw. Accounts from all parts of the country concur in predicting a most bountiful harvest, and we have a reasonable prospect of getting our loaf once more at something like a purchaseable rate. E.

☞ Hon. GERRIT SMITH, will speak for the Maine Law in Doolittle Hall, Oswego, on Thursday, 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Plague of Grasshoppers—Crops—Mining—Fires—The Democratic Convention—Commercial Affairs—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SACRAMENTO, Friday, June 29, 1855.

The past two weeks have been full of incident, the details of which I will give briefly.

The heat has been oppressive; throughout the valleys maturing the cereal crops, and aiding farmers materially thereby. Ten days since, a cloud of grasshoppers suddenly appeared at the head of Feather River, and traveling South and West, devastated ranches, gardens and prairie, destroying thousands of dollars worth of crops, vegetables and fruits. They are of smaller size than those seen in the East, red backed, and as tenacious of life as a cat. Flying in swarms, they alight on any verdure, and in a few minutes leave the spot as black as any negro's face. In fields of grain the kernel is taken and the stalk left. In orchards, the green fruit is eaten to the pits, the trunks of the trees left untouched. They are now on the outskirts of our city, and crippling the industry and enterprise of farmers and gardeners more seriously than one of our old style fires possibly could. They crossed the river a few days since, darkening the air and clouding the sun at noonday.

No effectual remedy has yet been devised, and the damage to late crops in the vicinity will be incalculable.

In other portions of the State, harvesting is vigorously prosecuted, and the results for the year will prove gratifying to those who look to the development of this branch of our resources as the true foundation of prosperity. There are 54 Flour mills in the State, now in operation, viz.:

San Francisco	13	Colusa	2
Sacramento*	7	Red Bluffs	1
San Jose Valley	5	Grass Valley	1
Napa Valley	3	Bear River	1
Sufsun	2	Ione Valley	1
Bodega	3	Eureka	1
Benecia	1	Humboldt Bay	1
Putah Creek	1	Above do	1
Stockton	4	Near Shasta	1
Meryaville	4	Santa Clara	1

54 mills, capable of making on an average of seventy five barrels flour daily—equal to 4,009 barrels per day; 103,300 barrels per month; 1,963,000 per annum—three times the estimated consumption of the State proper.

*Including one at Brighton.

The product of the soil this season, will and must find a market outside of the country. Already prospecting ventures are made to China, Liverpool, Australia and New-York; and upon their success will depend the opening of a shipping trade of our surplusage.

The crop of fruits is largely increased, and if prices are reduced, the crop this year will generally be remunerative.

Mining in dry diggings, as usual at this season, slackens, or rather changes from dry to wet diggings in the beds of rivers.

The Spring and Summer crop of gold has been harvested, and yielded liberally to the acre. Water companies form the surest basis for future operations, and the increase of them in every direction attests the profit of the investment and the demand for their construction. The Tuolumne Water Company, now three years old, has already received from water rents the full amount of capital invested, ($550,000) beside paying for all breakages and repairs, and extending its line thirteen miles.

Tunneling has attained an unparalleled prevalence in the Northern counties, and proves lucrative beyond all other sources and plans. Quartz mining has settled into its legitimate sphere, that of systematic effort and small but sure returns, that will continue *ad infinitum*. The bubble of speculation in this species of stock has burst, never to be again renewed.

The "Waltz of the Fire King" commenced with Angel's Camp, the 24th inst., destroying the entire place. Loss $40,000. This lively and active individual will appear suddenly and fatally as usual, periodically during the Summer. May we be spared a third lesson in his system of teaching the science of motion and the way to do the clean thing.

The Democratic factions have fused, and find it rather hard, after the intense heat to which they had been subjected, to cool and become tempered. The Convention is now in session for nomination of State officers. Governor BIGLER, who, it was thought, would meet but little opposition in a renomination, has of late been fiercely assailed; his last year's good conduct in managing the affairs of State attributed to his sagacity in looking ahead to the present time, more than to any reformation in his character, so vulnerable for his many political misdeeds in former years.

Mr. LATHAM, ex-Congressman, is the competitor for the *honors* (?) of martyrdom. The main plank of the Fusion Democracy is hostility to Americanism, or as they term it, Know-Nothingism. They have expectations from the foreign voters that have so long aided them in their schemes, which are, I think, doomed to bitter disappointment. The miners (mostly American,) are enthusiastic votaries of freedom, and find "Sam" a most congenial companion, for nothing grows more firm rooted, or with intenser power, than the dislike all Americans have to foreigners working the mines under any circumstances, and the opportunity to give a lick is too tempting to be resisted. I think the State is, beyond a preadventure, "gone in" to the new party.

The State Temperance Convention adjourned without making nominations for state officers. This interesting branch of social life and morality grows daily in public estimation, and it is one of the most gratifying scenes to an old resident to witness the improvement in the outward man, the shrinking of vice and crime from the light of day and the eyes of men, before the increasing power of a true and proper public sentiment.

Gaming saloons are closed without a remonstrance, by virtue of State law; noisy and barbarous amusements on the Sabbath are tolerated and upheld in San Francisco by legal gentlemen for a time, by defending clients; but even this effort weakens the power, and is but the knell of their approaching death.

A Female Seminary was dedicated in this city on the 20th inst. Our schools are flourishing, and conducted on the most approved system.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad rapidly approaches completion. The cars, locomotives, rails and other fixtures are being landed on the levee at the present time, and the first day of November our citizens are promised a ride to Negro Bar, whether or no, upon end over said rails. The day should be set apart for especial glorification, as the epoch most memorable in our history.

The Gas Works are completed, the retorts fixed, and the pipe-laying can be done in less than a month.

Trade with the interior has been better the past two months than for two years past. Merchants here profit by a falling market, and are caught by the reverse.

As usual, the business will cease in July, and not resume until September.

The affairs of PAGE, BACON & Co., have obtained the rest they apparently require, by the departure of Mr. D. D. PAGE for St. Louis. Considerable talk was occasioned by some parties getting out an attachment to arrest him at the time of his leaving, which was delayed until too late an hour, as he left on the A. M. boat, and it has since transpired the affidavits were made upon evidence, verbal, and which has been unequivocally denied by the parties to whom reference was made. Great confidence is felt by the mass of the creditors in the good intent and faith of the house to liquidate all their liabilities, yet the excitement is continued by clamorous, headstrong creditors, (and perhaps most needy ones,) preventing any satisfactory settlement at present. Decisive action by Mr. PAGE on his return, will change the current of present feeling, to where it should properly be.

ADAMS & Co. have had their hearing before the Supreme Court of the State, on petition to release all the property in the interior from attachment, and allow it to go into the hands of the assignees. The decision will be rendered during the July term.

Mr. WM. B. ROCHESTER has been appointed agent of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for this place.

JOHN BIGLER has just received the nomination for Governor.

The rivers have fallen to their lowest points, obstructing the navigation of the Upper Sacramento, but giving miners a fine chance to once more dam the rivers, and thus ease away the accumulations that have been gathering about them since they last had an opportunity to work their wet claims. ROGER.

DEFEAT OF COL. WALKER.

The Killed and Wounded—Horrible Cruelty of the Catholic Priests—Flight of the Filibusters, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Thursday, July 12, 1855.

Since my last there has been quite an excitement here. Colonel WALKER and his little party have arrived at Realejo, and he was commissioned by CASTILLON to come with his little party of 64 men, in company with a native command of 130 recruits from Chinandega, and take the Department of Rivas; but as these people can make no movement secretly, the news of their coming was received in Granada before they had fairly sailed from Realejo, and a reinforcement was dispatched forthwith to oppose their landing. Col. WALKER and his party landed about 25 miles up the coast from San Juan, and about the same distance from Rivas, on the 26th June, late in the day, and passed the night about 16 miles from the latter place.

Meantime the people at Rivas received the news of their coming, and sent a courier to San Juan with it, and this being passenger-day, there were plenty of animals to accommodate 200 Granadians, who set out at daylight, and arrived at Rivas just in time to take WALKER in flank at the first fire, when all the Chinandega recruits broke and fled, leaving WALKER and his little party to conclude the fight as best they could, which lasted from 1 o'clock P. M. until dark, when, in the night, the little party made a detour and marched to San Juan del Sur—leaving 11 Americans dead, and carrying away 3 wounded with them. The natives lost 63 killed and 27 wounded, some of whom have since died.

Six of the Americans were killed in a house that they had loopholed, and the other five were killed outside; but the following day the house was fired, and the bodies of those killed outside thrown on top of those that were killed inside, and all burned together. This was done by order of the priesthood, who are the Government here, as the Vandals of the North (as they call us) are heretics and not worthy of burial.

WALKER and the remainder of his men embarked in their vessels, that were waiting for them at San Juan, and returned to Realejo quite unmolested, but rather the worse for war.

The Nicaragua Transit Company, it would appear, are taking the alarm,—at least they pretend so,—as we are informed by their agents here, that a company of paid Americans are expected by the present steamer from New-York, to take charge of Castillo Rapids on the river San Juan, with the advice and consent of our Government of the United States. What their ulterior views may be remains to be seen. If we are allowed to judge from the signs of the times, they are not of the most favorable character. As an illustration I will relate the following: Some two months since a passenger from California at Virgin Bay, expressed his determination to remain in the country. His name is CAMMIRES, and on the following day Judge CUSHING, the Company's agent at that place, sent his favorite clerk to inform the resident authority that CAMMIRES was a fillibuster, and that it was his duty to arrest and send him out of the country. The latter hearing of this, went to the Gobernador, telling him what he had heard, and he came to his office to be arrested. There being no proof in the case, any further than the second-hand assertion of Judge CUSHING, there the matter rested, though the Gobernador felt in duty bound to respect the report, it having come from so good a source as that of the Comptroller's office. Since Col. WALKER's arrival the same clerk of Judge CUSHING has given Mr. CAMMIRES' name to the Colonel commanding here, with orders to shoot him on sight as a fillibuster, and which the Colonel promises faithfully to do. He being a native of Old Spain, can do so with a good will.

The Revolution in Nicaragua remains about the same as it has been for three months past, the Chamora party, which is now called the Priest party, fortified at Managua, and the Liberalists at Leon. Adios. CINCINNATUS.

THE SUMMER WATERING-PLACES.

Sharon Springs—Their Waters—The Company and Amusements.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PAVILION, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Friday, July 21, 1855.

Sharon is not quite so accessible as Saratoga or Newport, but scarcely less fashionable at any season within the last eight or ten years, and this year probably ahead, in point of relative numbers and the high character of the company, of any other watering-place in the country. Why it is filled up better and earlier, is readily told in the circumstance that it is less dependent on distant and miscellaneous patronage. The four great cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore contribute liberally to fill up the Pavilion Hotel of Mr. GARDNER, and the Brown and Union Houses adjacent. The South is fairly, but this season not numerously represented. There are invalids hailing from that quarter who find virtues peculiarly grateful to their hopes of restoration to health, in the sulphur and magnesia waters and baths of these Springs. They have made their visits an exception to the general slimness of travel from their quarter of the Union, this year. Some few families from other remote localities are also here.

But judging from our few days' observation at the Pavilion, which is now full to its utmost capacity, we should say that Sharon owes its main support to the important cities just named. And it is seldom that you will find them more equally represented, except, perhaps, in this, that New-York, in view of her immense population, may be said to be behind Boston. The "solid men" of that city and their families are here in unusual strength of numbers, wealth and social position, and who seem to enjoy themselves much after the same quiet and systematic way they are understood to make their fortunes—as a general thing, family windfalls and cotton-jenny and railroad speculations excepted. That they square even their pleasures by rule, though sounding curious enough, is nothing, perhaps, to their discredit. It certainly strikes most outside people as strange, and they reasonably begin to wonder why Young New-England—if there be such a stripling—remains at home, fishing and boating at Nahant, or bathing and romping at Newport, while only the staid and wealthy papa, with a few of the more discreet of his scions, venture as far west as Saratoga and Sharon. The peculiarity referred to is thought, by some, to be not the only characteristic of the Boston part of our company. They are said to be difficult to become acquainted with. We have not found them so, nor sought to inquire whether the observation be really true. The opinion, you will readily agree, cannot be founded upon any peculiar or proverbial difference in the Yankee character; and we therefore incline to set it down as entirely erroneous. The Boston people have mercantile caution to a degree. Possibly, they carry a small portion of this into social intercourse; but, with here and there an exception, they have too much practical sense to attempt exclusiveness, and are too well educated to play the churl. At all events, they make up a goodly portion of the present Sharon company—and a more quietly agreeable one you will nowhere meet in the round of fashionable watering-places. A few days' additional intercourse may authorize a reference to some of the more prominent Boston names that figure upon the Pavilion register.

From Philadelphia, we have the amiable and well known family of Mr. HARTMAN KUHN, one of whose sons, a resident of New-York by the way, married the daughter of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Boston. The eminent surgeon, Dr. MUTTER, is also here, though generally found in the Summer at the United States hotel at Saratoga. There are a number of other excellent people from the Pennsylvania metropolis, mingling as they always do with commendable freedom in the intercourse and pleasures of Summer life at the Springs and Sea Shore. Baltimore is represented by Col. DAVIES, former Mayor, and others, and the extreme South by Judge GILCHRIST, of Charleston, and Col. HALLET, of Mobile. From our own City of New-York, we have Mr. CURTIS NOYES of the Bar, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, of the Ten Governors, and a goodly host of other folk from the professional and commercial walks, who are playing truant on the hills of Schoharie, at an altitude of 1,200 or 1,400 feet above the level of the sea, while the mercury in the City thermometers is cutting up "shines" with the weather at an altitude of 96°. Speaking to this topic, what will Mr. E. MERTAN say, if he should hear that we have sunshine and showers in this vicinity, sometimes above us, but oftener below, with the register alternating from 86° to 58°, all in the brief space of 24 hours! It is curious to remark upon, but we have certainly never experienced so delightful a change of air as from the City on Wednesday, to the balconies of this hotel, overlooking the varied scene of hill, dale and field for fifteen or twenty miles the country round. The difference in the mercury was from 12° to 16° compared with the report which the DAILY TIMES sent up of that day and the following. The "heated term"—so called in the City—ended here with the rain storm of last evening, and I am now writing by a parlor fire, with the thermometer outside at 60° or thereabouts. The change is not a welcome one to some of our invalids, though others enjoy it as a relief from the high temperature of the past two or three days.

The Springs of Sharon are somewhat secluded, speaking after the manner of this railroad age. That is, they are all of nine miles distant from the line of the New-York Central, at Palatine Bridge or Canajoharie. The influence of this position is two-fold: First, in making the visitor content to remain for a goodly time after he gets here—and, Secondly, to exclude a large "floating population," sometimes called "loafers," to whom a railway is at all times a convenience, and a stage-coach or carriage an abomination. The charm of the place, therefore, is the wholly unexceptionable character of the company; not that it is select in the exclusive sense, but that it is well protected against offensive and noisy intrusion. The waters are strong sulphur, combined with magnesia—not so effervescing or delightful to the taste as the unrivaled Congress Spring at Saratoga, which we hold to be the perfection of all mineral waters—but by no means repulsive to the taste. The sulphur baths constitute the sanitary feature of the place. They are at once delicious and health-giving, and, what is of first importance to the invalid, health-restoring. They hold especial enmity with rheumatism, general debility and ague and fever. The latter are seldom or ever known on these hills. If a "subject" escapes to Sharon from the valley of the Mohawk, the "shakes" take their flight on the first ascent from Canajoharie.

The hotel accommodations are of the first class—uniformly so. The Springs, by way of comparison with the Pavilion House, which stands on the highest elevation, are said to be in the village "valley," some few hundred feet below, and here stand the Brown and Union Houses, and several nice boarding houses. They are all now full, and for several weeks have been more liberally patronized than the more prominent watering-places of Saratoga and Newport. Heads of families, desiring to make a visit here, should take the precaution to engage rooms, if practicable, in advance. Mr. GARDNER, of the Pavilion, will reply promptly and do the best he can for them, but will not crowd his own house. The landlords are all on good terms; and if health and respectability of company be the main objects, one is quite as good as the other.

We have called the place somewhat secluded, but, after all, the carriage ride from the New-York Central is not an unpleasant one. There are coaches and "wagons" without limit as to number, or horses at Palatine Bridge. The only drawback to making a single day of it from the City is that the Lightning Express, 6 A. M., does not halt at the Bridge. We hope Mr. VISSARD, the Superintendent of the New-York Central, will remedy this in his Summer schedule. The early morning and afternoon trains from Albany make the stop. Determined to come through "by daylight," we left at 6 A. M.; left the Railroad at Fonda, and made the carriage ride twenty, instead of ten miles. The saving in time scarcely pays for the extra fatigue. A carpet-bag visitor can stop at Fonda, wait for the emigrant train, and jump off at the Bridge. Most of the visitors take the night boat up the Hudson, or else, taking the early express, wait over at Albany until the afternoon.

INTERMITTENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PAVILION HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, Monday, July 23, 1855.

The company at Sharon rapidly improve on acquaintance. I wrote to you, the other day, that the four great cities supplied the staple—at least nine out of ten being from either Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York. These elements do not always mix readily; but the reserve is usually on the side of the new comers, and once thrown off, the composite character of the company is soon forgotten. Exclusiveness is not the fault or folly of the Bostonians. This can now be said without qualification. Friday was the *hop* night, and Young England was fairly on the floor, giving us a touch of their heels not to be sneered at by the fastest of our metropolitan gay ones. They led the dance, decidedly. New-York, however, divides the palm in music, furnishing one of the most delightful sopranos, in Mrs. M——, that you would meet with in any social circle—whether in ballad and Italian music "week days," or in sacred pieces on Sundays. Of the last, she kindly afforded the company one or two beautiful specimens last evening. Mr. F—— (of Boston, I believe,) occasionally joins her at the piano, with a tenor accompaniment of extreme sweetness, and, for an amateur, fine musical finish.

The number at the Pavilion is now equal to its comfortable capacity. Our landlord pertinaciously refuses to make it uncomfortable by resort to the *cent-age* system in the saloons and parlors. One would suppose from the names constantly heard, that most of the old families of Boston were present, either in person, or by their junior representatives. In point of wealth—a standard said to be sometimes thought of outside the counting rooms of that pleasant capital—the host of the Pavilion has no reason to be dissatisfied. He has JOHN E. THAYER and PETER C. BROOKS, Jr., to begin with, and then follow some of the QUINCYS, the WARDS, the PARKERS, the WINTHROPS, the SWIFTS, the WHITEHILLS, the LOWELLS, the SUMNERS, the BACONS, and half a dozen others of prominence, besides. We have also a sprightly granddaughter of the glorious but departed old statesman, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, but she has recently been appropriated by a New-York gentleman, and is now "one of us."

From Philadelphia, there is an agreeable company in Dr. MUTTER and family; Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PLITT, Miss DALLAS, Mr. and Mrs. BOZIE, Jr., Mr. and Mrs M. WURTS, Miss WURTS, Mr. H. KUHN and family; Miss SCULL, Dr. WILLING, Mrs. MCILVAINE, Mr. RICHARDS, and others; and from Baltimore, Mr. J. J. DONALDSON and family, and Mr. VON KAUFFF and Col. DAVIES and daughter. From Albany, Gen. COOPER; from Troy, Mr. and Mrs. CARTER; from Hartford, Mr. LAINTOR; from Charleston, Judge and Mrs. GILCHRIST; from Mobile, Col. HALLET and Mr. ELY; from Nashville, Miss YEATMAN; from Savannah, one or more young gentlemen, and from the U. S. Navy, Lieut. GRAY. M. GARAY of the celebrated Mexican Grant is also here.

Our own City has made too many additions to the company within the past week, to attempt anything like a recapitulation of the list. South and Wall streets are represented by some of their oldest mercantile names, and the Avenue and its fashionable neighborhood by their families. The GRISWOLDS, the KNEELANDS, the COSTARS, the MASONS, the OOTHOUTS, the DRAPERS, the HAVENS, and I know not how many other business names are on the register, besides Mr. NOYES of the legal and Dr. DETMOLD of the medical profession. There are several stout old gentlemen from the "retired list," and, I regret to add, one or two good fellows like Mr. E. STEVENSON, on the list of invalids. A number of young merchants and brokers from the lower wards, whose modesty might be offended by seeing their names printed in any other place than on their sign-boards, or in the advertising columns of the morning press, go to make up the complement of the New-York party. The whole of this party, with a few *single* exceptions, have their families here—wives and daughters and sisters; nor ought I to forget the very young gentlemen who have recently taken their degree, or been granted a Summer vacation, from Columbia College and the University, and who are as lively on the balconies and in the saloon as larks in a Spring morning.

So much for the Company. The amusements at Sharon have been unequal for the last three or four days. The warm sunshine of Thursday and Friday forenoon, was succeeded by a cold rainstorm, which beginning on Friday evening, continued most pertinaciously through Saturday and part of Saturday night. In doors was the rule by common consent, and fires the order from shivering necessity. The mercury fell to 54°. The Springs were neglected, and the baths but very partially resorted to. Every one tried hard to be comfortable and agreeable, but no one was certain that this result was in any sense attained, until the sun reappeared in genial effulgence on Sunday morning. Then the admission was general, that Sharon weather "makes this life both gay and checkered," and that nothing so much as an Eastern storm renders the after sunshine and pure atmosphere of the surrounding scene appreciable. The mercury is again on the rise; the barometer quiet, or pointing to fair, and the sulphur baths and the walk to and from the Springs again enjoyable. The rides, which in fine weather are everything that could be desired by equestrian or carriage party, will probably soon be resumed. The principal point to which these tend is Cherry Valley, or to the brow of the hill which overlooks its unrivaled panorama of landscape beauty and rural cultivation. It is one of the garden spots of central New-York; certainly without a parallel in the extent and magnificence of the view—embracing the "Wilderness" outline to the North and the Green Mountains of Vermont to the East—which it presents from the point referred to.

There are no fishing resorts within reasonable distance of the Springs; no boating on river or lake; and herein the place is much behind Saratoga. The usual attractions of bowling, dancing, promenading, &c., are here, of course, but unaccompanied by the slightest appearance of dissipation, or exceptionable or questionable company. The Maine law is not enforced, but "drinking," except at the Spring, goes almost by default. I have been told that in the side lunch room, the gentlemen may occasionally find something stronger than ice water to wash down the crackers and cheese, but there is no bar to practice at, and the *juleps* and *cobblers* are made very select. At the dinner-table, wine is but partially used, though I hear that there is a private selection somewhere about the house, not inferior in quality or variety to that of the best hotels in New-York.

One of the supposed difficulties—the only one, I should say—attending the day's round of pleasure, is the walk, not to, but from the spring and baths. It is up-hill work. Falstaff could not have accomplished it we dare say, without complaining of his wind, and there are several stout gentlemen here who make it a ground of breathless grumbling as to the "arrangements" of the place. The task, one of them insists, might be turned to the account of what he calls "rare sport," by a moderate outlay by the host of the Pavilion in donkeys, of the quadruped species. He estimates, with all the precision of a civil engineer when he undertakes the preliminary survey of a new railroad, as a basis for a first mortgage loan, that forty donkeys would be ample means to put the line through from the western balcony of Mr. GARDNER's house to the principal spring. The "equipment" would cost but little, consisting of twenty side-saddles for the ladies and as many saddle straps for their gallants, while the running expenses would be absolutely nothing beyond a bundle of green brambles or a peck or two of dry oats as the "motive" power to the donkeys! INTERMITTENT.

Workingmen's Preliminary Meeting.

A Meeting of Delegates (two from each Ward) assembled last evening in Mr. BENNER's, No. 1 Avenue A, G. W. JACOBS in the Chair, PASCHAL DONALDSON, Secretary.

The Committee of seven appointed at the last meeting reported the following

LOOK HERE!

The People to the Park on Wednesday Evening, August 1, at half past six o'clock! The Laborer, the Workingman, the Mechanic and the Tradesman to the field! Flour $13 a barrel, and a loaf of bread for sixpence not bigger than your fist! Abundant harvests, but everything dear! Shall the poor man be longer crushed! The poor man who is willing to work, should not be thrown out of employment by the Mayor and his street sweeping machines. Come to the Park on Wednesday evening, August 1, at half past six! Eminent speakers will address the People!!!

The following letter from Mr. DONALDSON, was read by the Chairman

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I am in the employ of Mr. BENJAMIN JONES, Street Inspector of the Seventeenth Ward, to superintend a company of men to cleaning the streets of that Ward. I have been wrongfully accused on the Mayor's Complaint Book of instruction to my duty. I demanded to be confronted with my accuser at the office of His Honor the Mayor, and was denied. If I fail to prove my innocence, my employer may discharge me. Will you do me the favor to inform me what course it would be best to pursue in this matter? Truly yours, P. DONALDSON.

Mr. D stated that he had made an affidavit to the effect that the street in question, Avenue B, from Eleventh to Fourteenth street, was perfectly clean on the 17th instant, and on the 18th, the obnoxious complaint appeared.

Mr. JACOBS stated that a complaint appeared yesterday to the effect that Madison-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, had not been cleaned for the last twelve months; for his part

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS

Yale, College Encaenia—Literary Address—Phi Upsilon Convention—Greeks at Church—Alumni Meetings.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

Commencement Exercises were inaugurated as usual by the Baccalaureate Address Sunday afternoon by Rev. Geo. P. Fisher. The theme of the discourse was the 14th chapter of Romans, the 7th verse:

"For none of us liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself."

The address will be published simply for the members of the class before whom it was delivered.

Tuesday evening Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., delivered an address before the Convention of the different chapters of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. After alluding to those death had lately removed from their ranks, he announced as his subject, *The Steps in Personal Life*. The different steps were take often mark important epochs in their history and produce great changes in their character. History and our own personal experience abound in illustrations of this. An important step is taken when a person obtains the mastery of himself. We are not prepared to take command of ourselves when young, but have to come to it by slow degrees. When once this mastery is obtained the person is not conscious of his own power. He never wanders from his course; is never tardy and never in a hurry, while the one in continual perplexity is a laughing stock to all with whom he comes in contact. He is gifted almost with second sight, and jumps at conclusions more correct than others reach by slower processes. A second important step is to learn one's adaptation. One may waste a lifetime in endeavoring to ascertain the particular sphere for which he is adapted because he is never brought in contact with that sphere. Full half the talent in the world is wasted for this reason. The greatness of many men consists merely in keeping themselves in their proper sphere. All, of course, are not destined to be preeminent in the occupation for which they are best fitted. Let no man attempt to deceive himself with regard to this, for dame Nature will not become a party to his freaks. No step is more significant than to inaugurate a new principle in the soul. Principles of truth received into the soul and made a part of it, elevate it toward Heaven. Men are more readily distinguished from one another by their peculiar principles than by anything else. We speak of man without principle, and we mean those who are actuated by no firmly rooted truth. Men truly great, become so by the advocacy of some great truth. They become so absorbed in the development of a principle that they are not conscious of their greatness, and are unwilling to believe it when told of it, but it is this which renders men immortal. Finally—the audience were warned to beware of those seeking a principle to build up behind it a tower of hypocrisy. The address abounded in pointed illustrations and received the warm approbation of the audience.

Mr. H. H. Burleigh, of New-York, followed Mr. James, and delivered a poem embodying much sensible advice to posts in general and rhyming collegians in particular.

The *Comitia ad Clerum* was preached the same evening in the North Church, by Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, pastor of that church. "The Relation of the Atonement to Holiness" had been assigned by the General Association of Connecticut as the subject for the discourse. It was founded on Rom. iii, 25, 26, and 1 Peter, ii, 24.

The Association of the Alumni met this morning at 10 o'clock, in their Hall. Hon. W. J. Hubbard was called to the Chair, and Prof. Loomis, of the New-York University, was appointed Assistant Secretary. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Lindley, the Chairman returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The meetings of the Alumni were, in his opinion, far more important than the different Assemblies, whether Ministerial or Congressional, which are continually coming together in different parts of the country. Here all should and do lay aside feelings of rivalry and animosity, and all meet as brothers. The country owes much to these annual gatherings.

The Secretary of the Alumni, Rev. Mr. Dutton, then read brief biographical notices of the Alumni deceased during the collegiate year just passed.

Prof. Silliman, Sen., related some personal reminiscences of some of those whose names had been read, and referred to the affection of the Alumni of Yale as distinguishing it from other Colleges.

Prof. Morse replied to a call upon the Class of 1810, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Fitch, of the same Class. When that Class left College they numbered fifty-four; now they numbered thirty-six. Dr. Fitch referred to the eminent men who graduated with that class, and with reference to the invention of Prof. Morse, spoke of an old writer who conjectured from the sympathy between the two poles of the magnet, that it might be extended so that they should influence each other at a great distance.

Rev. C. A. Goodrich made reference to Josiah Holbrook, who spent a great portion of his life in founding Lyceums throughout the country. He was never distinguished as a scholar while here, but was a man of one idea, and so became great in influence. Yale College, he said, did not consist in these buildings; it was really in all the States of this Union.

The Chairman then called upon Hon. J. G. Palfrey, a graduate of Harvard. He claimed that the want of orthodoxy in Harvard, which tradition affirmed had been the cause of the founding of Yale, had been productive of good if that was the result of it. Though Yale owed much to Harvard, still there were obligations on the other side also. Harvard had obtained some distinguished Professors from Yale.

Rev. F. D. Huntington also spoke in behalf of Harvard.

Prof. Atwater acknowledged the obligations of Princeton to Yale.

Remarks were also made by Prof. Loomis of New-York University, President Chapin of Beloit College, Rev. Dr. Bacon of this City, and others. After the usual Alumni dinner, the anniversaries of the two Literary Societies were held, but with them the public has not to do. The Alumni of the Theological Seminary also held a meeting.

The Psi Upsilon Supper.

New-Haven, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

The delegates, members and Alumni of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity met again Wednesday evening at their hall, and after finishing up the business of the Convention, proceeded two by two to their place of banqueting—the Tontine. As they marched in procession by moonlight past the College green, they made the chorus of one of their pleasant songs echo through the branches, and rustle the leaves of the glorious old elms. Now, singing ever so staid a song in New York by moonlight would make all people wonder whether the singers were not all Germans bound on a Saengerfest, or even a more illiberal sentiment might prevail concerning them. But in New-Haven, on Commencement week, these social choruses in the open air are frequent, and properly interpreted, do testified the crowds that gathered on the balconies as they passed, and the voices of ladies that answered back the familiar words in strains so correct that none could doubt they had practiced them.

☞ The time of meeting was rather late—of necessity, however, to accommodate the graduates present, large numbers of whom had their class dinners the same evening, and which were hastened through with to join the Fraternity's festivities.

The President of the Convention, Wm. E. Ronayne, Esq., took the Chair; the Vice President, Mr. Williamson, of the Tontine, supported him at the further end of the long table. A blessing was invoked by Rev. Mr. Lee; and 96 gentlemen seated themselves to do justice to a table as richly spread, and as tastefully prepared as ever gourmand might dream of. Our host of the Tontine had done his promised, and thousands of the sons of Yale can testify that where he has done, that no man could do more. To his taste and skill ample justice was rendered moreover by 96 hungry mortals who, to appearance, whatever may have been their learning otherwise, showed themselves profoundly ignorant of all dyspeptic experiences, and regular Light Guards at the knife and fork.

One curiosity of the bill of fare we must not omit to notice,—it was got up with the profoundest respect to the Prohibitory Liquor Law of the State—there was no wine list. And, further be it noted, that not a drop of anything stronger than coffee—which was strong enough in all conscience—was furnished by the generous entertainers of the company. Of course it is not necessary to add that there was not throughout the night a word said that a cooler head would have deemed unguarded, nor in the morning a solitary headache discoverable. And in these days when Yale men are wondering how their friends who go back to the old hall to greet each other again, after years of separation, will regard the Maine law, and when anxious parents are trembling alive to even the appearances of dissipation, it will not be impertinent to add that at Yale, where the world thinks that habits of dissipation are most sure to be acquired, it is a rule of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, from which there have been no swervings since its adoption, that no money must be expended for liquor, nor any liquor used at the meetings. When all the Societies of kindred aim adopt a like rule and adhere to it, the chief objections that are urged to their existence in College will utterly vanish.

We will not deny, however, that individual members of the Society, demurring to the excellent advice of Professor Silliman, do at times, and did now, indulge moderately in the luxury of the Indian weed. Indeed, several confessed to the opinion that

"A cheerful cigar, like a shield will bar,
The blows of care and sorrow."

They sing, too, with evident sympathy, that

"In the thoughtful gloom of his darkened room,
Sits the child of song and story,
And his heart is light for his pipe beams bright,
And his dreams are all of glory.

When the dessert had been disposed of and the tables cleared, the President in a strain somewhat more serious than usual—for men when they revisit the haunts of their youth, and tell over their old times, will talk seriously, however true it may be that laughter is the normal expression of their feelings at other times,—proceeded quite at length and to the great entertainment of all, to rehearse the story of the formation of the Beta Chapter—its early struggles, its clean record and steady growth. In conclusion he proposed as a sentiment, *Psi Upsilon—"Yesterday, to-day, and forever."* The orator, Rev. Mr. James, one of the founders of the Theta Chapter, and of the class of 1840, responded. He gave the personal history of the members of his class, who had helped to found the Chapter, tracing them from step to step, and exposing the influence of the Society upon them as shown in their after career. In conclusion, he gave, *The wives of Psi Upsilon that are and that are to be*, which of course was rapturously drunk. In *what*,—may be guessed when the following sentiment succeeded it—*Women, and nothing else that can intoxicate.*

The health of the Poet was pledged in cold water, and Mr. Wm. H. Burleigh responded eloquently.

The President gave next, *The memory of the dead of the Fraternity*, pausing to rehearse the slowly growing list, and dilate a moment upon the peculiar excellence that renders fragrant the memory of each.

Tutor Colton, of Yale College, responded, being especially called out by the proposed memory of his deceased brother, George H. Colton, of the Beta.

The long life and success of Rev. Mr. Lee, of Massachusetts, was proposed, and that gentleman in a facetious reply, told why he was so much attached to the Fraternity; why the Faculty of any College that should endeavor to suppress it—as none are doing—deserved defeat, and would get it why a young man in College needed to cherish friendships, and to cement in indissoluble walls the social and literary connections he has formed, and strengthen out of College the ties that have been dear to him in College.

The President next gave—*The Theta Chapter, the Mother of us all.*

Mr. Davie responded, in a right wholesome speech, which he ended with passing over the kind remembrances of Rev. Prof. Newman, of Union College—a brother necessarily detained, and who had sent as his toast—

The genuine Psi Upsilon—His heart never losing its freshness, throbs spontaneously and his eye drops the willing tear at a brother's misfortune, and his ready hand never fails to relieve him: He rejoices with those who rejoice, and weeps with those who weep.

"*Servus in cœlum redeat.*"

It was honored zealously, and three cheers for Prof. Newman were given with a will.

The Delta Chapter was next remembered, and answered for by Frank Tuthill, of New-York.

The Sigma was next remembered, and Mr. Taft made a memorable reply, urging a full attendance of members upon the next Convention, which is to be held a year hence, at Brown University, Providence.

The Gamma next, for whom Mr. Strong, of Amherst College, was spokeman.

The Beta next, and Mr. John Hooker, (of Yale,) for and in behalf of Dartmouth, produced a most marvelously pathetic song, whose moral was of rare importance.

Next the Lampda, which was represented by addresses from Messrs. Drake and Parker, of New-York.

Next the Kappe, for which a gentleman from Bowdoin responded.

The Psi's continued health was tenderly remembered, and several responded for her. It was Mr. Hawley's name that we caught, and whose toast—*The Dead Men of Balaklava*—was honored, for that they had proved themselves *true men*.

The Xi Chapter was remembered, and her condition and prospects were set forth pleasantly by the two Pomeroys.

The Alpha was called and worthily represented by Mr. Jacobson of Hartford. There being abundance of time—though rather late what there was of it—a succession of speeches, and the relation of experiences, especially by the Alumni, was kept up incessantly. The whole story of Psi Upsilon was talked over from the beginning, when it

"Arose where the Mohawk flows,
And it floated down the river,"

and following each step in the history of the brotherhood's extension. There were not few allusions to the late boat-race, of whose disastrous results a very philosophical and rational view was for the most part taken. The speeches were interspersed by the singing of the songs with which all the Chapters' Halls have rung from the beginning—songs which were the product of members' brains, and which in years past, as now, have very much contributed to gilt with social kindliness the more strictly and severer literary exercises of the regular meetings. In rendering these songs, Budworth's Band accompanied, contributing very largely to the entertainment.

It was quite late when an adjournment became necessary—which came at last, however, with three cheers for the President, three more for the founders, nine for the fraternity, and innumerably more besides for present favorites and absent friends.

Your correspondent was an early riser on Thursday morning—it seemed wicked to waste time in bed when those glorious old elms and such magnificent moon-light were offered on the Green—especially when it was remembered how very scarce beds are in New-Haven on Commencement week. At 4 o'clock—in the morning, remember, sleepy citizens—there was a meeting of the class of 1845 on the Green, but what important action they had at that commendable hour we cannot say.

ALUMNI.

OBITUARY LIST OF THE ALUMNI OF YALE DECEASED DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR 1854-5.

Class.	Name.	Residence.	Died.	Age.
1797	[illegible]	Williamstown, Mass.	Dec. 4, '54	[illegible]
1800	Gen. T. Stanley	Claverack, N. Y.	Sept. 26, '54	78
1803	Isaac Lyon	New York City	Sept. 18, '54	73
1804	Samuel A. Foot	Manchester	Oct. 5, '54	71
1807	Israel Brainerd	Syracuse, N. Y.	Oct. 6, '54	69
1807	Thomas Day	Hartford, Conn.	May 6, '55	69
1808	Henry Bronson	Newtown, Conn.	Dec. 1, '54	67
1809	Silas A Hamilton	Fairfield, Conn.	Oct 1854	66
1810	Samuel F. Adam	Canaan	May 7, '55	66
1810	Samuel Church	Newtown	Sept. 15, '54	66
1810	George W. Strong	New-York City	June 19, '55	66
1810	William Dubose	St. Stephen's, S. C.	Feb. 1, '55	66
1811	Henry W. Gibbs	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 24, '55	65
1811	Amos Perry	Dublin, N. J.	Oct. 4, '54	65
1811	Samuel S. Phelps	Middlebury, Vt.	Sept. 14, '54	65
1812	Nahum Gaylord	Cincinnati, Ohio	Dec. 13, '54	63
1812	Russell Jarvis	Lawville, N. Y.	Feb. 20, '55	70
1813	George Sumner	Hartford	March, '55	63
1814	Amos Woody	New-Haven	Feb 11, '55	63
1811	Samuel H. Mead	Greenwich	October, '54	—
1816	Ebenezer Breed	Manchester, O	July 24, '54	—
1816	Thomas H. Johns	Canandaigua, N.Y.		
1818	Theo W Porter	New-York City	April 2, '55	56
1812	Oliver A Shaw	Yazoo City, Miss.	April 4, '55	—
1826	Fred Whittlesey	Cleveland, Ohio	Dec. 1854	—
1826	Stephen Post	Chicago, Ill	Mch. 20, '55	50
1824	Matthew Jos.	Westfield, Mass.	April 16, '55	52
1824	Charles Walker	Southampton, Mass.	Jan. 17, '55	52
1825	Seabury Ford	Burton, Ohio	May 8, '55	53
1826	Jas D. Chapman	Cunningham, Mo.	Dec. 19, '54	—
1826	John S. Williams	With str. *Arctic*.	Sept. 27, '54	—
1827	Hy. P. Edwards	New-York City	Feb. 26, '55	46
1831	Lucius Ens	Hartford	Sept. 16, '54	49
1831	Jonath'n Stoddard	New-Haven	April 27, '55	47
1833	Fred S. Ernst			
1834	John Noyes	Lyme	Oct. 16 '54	39
1834	Chas R. Welles	Springfield, Ill	July 23, '54	41
1836	Edward R May	St Paul's, Minn	Aug 2, '54	55
1836	William Pelham	New-Haven	Nov. 23, '54	40
1839	Alm E Gwaine	Cincinnati, Ohio	Jan 29, '55	—
1840	Oscar F. Noyes	Plattekill, N.Y.	Nov 1854	—
1840	William Perkins	Lost in *Arctic*	Sept 27, '54	35
1842	Newton Edwards	Augusta, Me	May 7, '55	33
1845	James G. Gould	Marietta, Ga	Sept. 24, '54	29
1847	Abiah'y Baker			
1847	Geo W Hollister	Bellaview, Neb	Oct. 13, '54	29
1847	Wm S McKee	St Louis, Mo	Oct. 13 '54	30
1847	Sam'l C Waring	Lost in *Arctic*	Sept. 27, '54	29
1848	R M. Richardson	Philadelphia, Pa	April 17, '55	28
1849	Joseph Hurlbut	Paris France	July 6, '55	28
1849	Chas. B. Waring	New York City	Oct 12, '54	28
1850	Wm. H. Richards	Brooklyn, N Y	May 21, '55	30
1853	James Atwood	New-Orleans, La	Oct. 8, '54	—

Union College.

The Commencement Week opened with Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter's Address before the Theological Society on Sunday evening, the 22d. His discourse was eloquent and effective. The Committee of the Theological Society for this year consists of William J. Reid, Alexander Adair, and Augustus Brodhead.

On Monday Alexander W. Bradford delivered the Address before the Senate.

On Tuesday Prof. Chas. M. Nairne, of the New-York University, and Hon. Chas. Thurber, of Massachusetts, delivered the Oration and Poem before the Philomathesans and Adelphi. The following are extracts from Mr. T.'s Poem:

The old-school Christian loves a godly groan,
And finds an unction in a sing-song tone;
Gets solid comfort from a nasal twang,
And inspiration from a pulpit's slang;
Disdains to hear a polished sermon read,
For growlers' hearts go with a learned head;
Gifts like the stroke given by Mesmeric law
Make us see plain what learning never saw.

Party affilliations.

Men knit in parties, but in many a one
'Tis quite fantastic how the knitting's done;
The old Whig knows, when dens with earth's affairs,
He'll leave his riches to some good Whig heirs;
His nearest neighbor, and with whom he casts,
Turns out a batch of good sound Democrats;
And the Free-Soiler, when he woos and weds,
Expects a crop of little "Wooly-Heads;"
And "Sam" himself—that shyest of all rogues—
Means to leave none to chatter foreign brogues;
And Southern Hotspurs breed full many a Squire,
With mouth like Cæsar, brimming full of fire.

In the evening, the Literary Societies had their reunion suppers.

Rutgers College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

New-Brunswick, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

Consistent with the past usage, yesterday, as is evidenced by our report of its proceedings, was a busy day, and the characteristic of the day was protracted into that portion of the night, when it is said "honest men should be in bed," and the adage, I suppose, applies to professed Students, whether *graduated* or not. Last evening the public here were favored with two public exercises—that of the Junior exhibition, and the annual meeting of the Alumni of the Theological Seminary. There was no mistaking the current of popular feeling in reference to these gatherings; the former being crowded with an immense auditory, and the latter scarcely having a corporal's guard, speaking by way hyperbole. After the invocation, the orators representing the two Literary Societies of the College, the Philoclean and Peithosophian, delivered their addresses.

Alvin Ostrom, New-York City, "The Angels' Song."
T. Hazelton Rawson, Albany, N. Y., "The Ancients and their Literature."
John N. Voorhees, Readington, N. J., "The Queen of the Night."
R. Van Dyke Reid, Washington, N. J., "Sam."
H Vedder Esselstyn, Livingston, N. Y., "Life's Guardian Spirits."
Daniel R. Boice, Boundbrook, N. J., "Intellectual Distinctions."
Alex. McKelvey, Hudson, N. Y., "Progress."
Geo. V. N. Baldwin, New-Brunswick, N. J., "Universality of Error."

Before the Alumni of the Theological Seminary a very superior address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Ludlow of the Seminary.

After the conclusion of the Oration, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Rev. John Ludlow, D. D.; Vice-President, Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, D. D.; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Abraham Polhemus; Recording Secretary, Rev. J. B. Alliger; Treasurer, Rev. J. Thompson; Orator, Rev. Samuel Van Franken, D. D.; Alternate Orator, Rev. Abraham Messler, D. D.

The Association adjourned to meet in New-York during the sessions of the Synod in October.

During the night a heavy rain fell, and yet the weather, true to its instincts, this morning was close and warm, so as to give us all a vapor bath, at least, all those who were so venturesome as to enter the densely crowded Church.

The Alumni assembled in goodly array upon the College *green*, (who wants to say Campus this hot weather?) and forming as usual, marched to the First Reformed Dutch Church preceeded by the Band. The procession being seated in the large Church, the exercises began by the performance of "Moses in Egypt," from "Rossini," by the Orchestra. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Messler, after which the Graduating Class delivered their Orations in the following order:

Latin Salutatory Address, with Prize Essay—Daniel Rafalje, New-Lotts, L. I.
English Salutatory Addresses—Martin Wyckoff, White House, N. J.
Honorary Oration—The Student's Exodus—Palmer C. Coles, Claverack, N. Y.
Oration—Spirit of the Age—L. Frederick Baker, New-Brunswick, N. J.
The Spirit of Catholicism—John C. Lowe, Raritan, N. J.
Influence of the Diffusion of Knowledge on Modern Society—W. C. Taaphagen, Jersey City.
The Political Reformation—Thomas P. Stout, New-Brunswick, N. J.
All Labor equally Honorable—Abraham T. Huff, Neshanic, N. J.
John Randolph of Roanoke—Robert P. Lee, Jr., Montgomery, N. J.
"The Almighty Dollar"—K. Hyer Baird, Marlboro', N. J.
True Greatness—Jeremiah Searle, Jr., Woodbourne, N. Y.
The Man for the Times—John S. Lott, Flatbush, N. Y.
Imagination—Isaac L. Kip, Fishkill, N. Y.
What have we to do with Slavery—J. Henry Stone, Rahway, N. J.
The Anglo-Saxon Spirit—Joseph Mayou, Birmingham, England.
New-Jersey—Alfred J. Baldwin, New-Brunswick, N. J.
"Modern" Political Reforms, (Poem)—William T. Enyard, Bergen Point, N. J.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on the following candidates:

K. Hyer Baird,	C. Lafayette,	Henry C. Chinn,
C. Frank Baker,	Susen P. Lee, Jr.,	J. Henry Stone,
Alfred J. Baldwin,	John S. Lott,	Thomas H. Stout,
Palmer C. Coles,	John C. Lowe,	Thomas P. Stout,
Wm. Enyard,	Joseph Mayou,	Tarquius P. Teal,
Milton A. Fowler,	Hellon M. Perrine,	Wm. C. Traphagen,
Abraham T. Huff,	Daniel Rapalje,	Wm. S. Traphagen,
Isaac L. Kipp,	Jere. Searle Jr.,	Martin Wyckoff.

The degree of A. M. was then bestowed upon the following candidates in course, viz.:

Ed. W. Appleton,	J. S. Jerolemon,	John F. Talmadge,
Rev. E. Appleton,	Ed. F. Livingston,	Wm. L. Thompson,
John A. DeHaan,	Farr F. Munday,	T. S. Van Cleef,
Ed. De Russey,	Aaron F. Mapes,	John Van Vleck,
Cor. Easselstyn,	Robt. R. Nicholas,	Cornelius T. Wells,
T. Whiting Hill,	A. V. S. Schenck,	Chas. H. Winfield.
Jas R. Hoagland,	J. Ford Sutton,	

The Honorary degree of A. M. was also conferred upon Hiram E. Johnson, Herman F. F. Schueller, Theodore F. Vail, E. C. Boudder and Francis H. Schaerweiss.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Messrs. John Chambers, of Bergen, N. J.; John Alexander, of Scotland; Cornelius Van Santvoort, of Saugerties, N. Y.; and Andrew S. Patterson, of West New-Jersey.

The honorary prizes were also distributed. The Breedhead prize was awarded to Mr. Daniel Rapalje, for the greatest attainments in the Ancient Classics. The Suydam prizes were awarded, one to Milton A. Fowler, for the greatest attainments in the Natural Sciences, and the other to Isaac L. Kip, for the best essay on "The benefits of a thorough mathematical training."

The Valedictory addresses were then pronounced by Milton A. Fowler, of Claverack, N. Y.

The orations evidenced a goodly share of talent and mental cultivation. Many of them were of more than usual ability, and all reflected honor upon the speakers and their preceptors—and were well received by the audience, as the numerous bouquets and wreaths thrown upon the stage testified.

The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Noll, contributed by their fine music very much to the enjoyment of the occasion—so that the large audience separated well pleased with themselves and the entertainment.

The trustees and friends dined together, and in this agreeable way closed the exercises of the Commencemennt day. Yours, &c. s.

Alpha Delta Phi Convention at Harvard.

The Annual Convention of this literary fraternity was holden with the Harvard Chapter at Cambridge on Friday last. The delegates in attendance from the several Chapters of the Society established in various colleges throughout the country, met in Convention in the morning, and also held adjourned sessions in the afternoon and evening. Rev. F. D. Huntington Plummer, Professor of Harvard University, was President of the Convention, and Charles Hale, Esq., of Boston, Secretary.

The public exercises took place in the First Church, commencing at 11 o'clock. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the attendance was large, and the church well filled. Among the audience we observed Hon. Theopilus Parsons, Professor Loring, Hon. Willard Phillips, Hon. J. T. Buckingham, Hon. John G. Palfrey and many other distinguished gentlemen whose names are well known.

After prayer by Rev. F. D. Huntington, the President introduced the orator of the day, James Coolidge Carter, Esq., of New-York, a graduate member of the Harvard Chapter. The oration was a noble production, worthy of old Harvard and of the Alpha Delta Phi. It was listened to with the closest attention, only interrupted by the frequent bursts of enthusiastic applause. After a brief introduction, referring to the glorious objects for which the fraternity was established, and to the noble manner in which these objects had been in part accomplished, the orator proceeded to his subject—*Public Virtue*. His aim was to show that the love of virtue, and its practice in public as well as in private life, are the true keys to national prosperity and success. He glanced at the chief sins which afflict us as a nation, referred to the dangers to which we are exposed, and pointed out their remedies; his references to party conventions and party spirit, his allusions to modern styles of legislation, to the use of the revenues and to Executive patronage, were scathing in the extreme. We cannot, however, give but a faint idea of this masterly production. It was clothed in forcible and elegant language, and delivered (chiefly without reference to the notes) with a ready and easy grace.

There was an interlude by the Germania Band.

The President then introduced the poet of the day—Elbridge Jefferson Cutler, Esq. The subject of the poem was *To-day*.

"All the hour ages died to give it birth,
And all the future hangs upon its deed."

We will not attempt a description of this noble production, which abounded in passages of wit and humor as well as of beauty. It was received, as it well deserved to be, with great applause. Mr. Carter graduated from Harvard College in 1850, and Mr. Cutler in 1853.

In the evening there was a social gathering of the members of the Convention at the Brattle House. About one hundred gentlemen were present. An abundant repast was provided. After its merits had been discussed in a *rational* manner, the President of the evening, after a few eloquent remarks, called upon the toastmaster to enter upon the duties of his office. The regular toasts called forth replies from the Orator and Poet, from worthy officers of Harvard College, from distinguished members of the bar and clergy, and from members of the different delegations. There were numerous volunteer toasts, and the festivities of the evening were enlivened by many songs. At a late hour, after uniting in singing "Auld Lang Syne," the company left the hall. Thus ended the festivities of this most interesting and agreeable celebration, and with this the exercises of Commencement week.

We understand that the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing term:

President—Rev. Joseph M. Thompson, of New-York.
Vice President—Hon. Henry B. Harrison, of New-Haven.
Secretary and Treasurer—John M. Brown, of Yale College. B.

Hobart Free College.

Commencement took place at this Institution, (at the old Geneva College,) on Thursday last. Ten orations were delivered by graduates. After the literary exercises were over, the degrees conferred, &c., an excursion was taken on Seneca Lake, the steamer *Ben Loder* carrying the party to Dresden and returning. A levee at President Hale's mansion concluded the observances and entertainment of the day.

The Binghamton Election.

New-York, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention has been called to several communications which have appeared in the Times and other journals, in regard to the recent election in the village of Binghamton, and growing out of certain telegraphic reports which were sent to me for the Associated Press. In some of the communications referred to, most ungenerous as well as unjust imputations have been cast upon the Telegraphic Operators, who are falsely accused of having suppressed certain dispatches which were sent to me on the 9th inst. for the alleged purpose of correcting "a telegraphic lie by a K. N." For the sole purpose of relieving the gentlemen connected with the Telegraph, I deem it proper to say that on the 7th inst. I received a dispatch from our correspondent at Binghamton, of which the following is a copy:

Binghamton, N. Y., July 7, 1855.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Americans was held in this place last evening, and was addressed by S. Squires, delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

At the special election held to day, for President of the village, Mr. Page, the American candidate, was elected.

A day or two after, a Mr. Geo Bush and a Mr. "W.," both of Binghamton, sent me dispatches, reflecting severely upon the character of the above dispatch, which induced me to make further inquiries of our regular correspondent, and with the following result:

Binghamton, July 10, 1855.

There is quite a commotion in this place concerning the politics of Mr. Page, the recently elected President of the village. He was nominated as the Democratic and Anti-Maine Law candidate; but it now appears that he was also the candidate of the American party, and of course received the suffrages of the Order.

With due deference to the indignant remarks of the village politicians, I am unable to see wherein either of the above dispatches is essentially incorrect. Even Mr. Bush himself says in his dispatch (the publication of which seemed to me wholly uncalled for, and was, therefore, suppressed,) that Mr. Page "was supported by the Know-Nothings," and if so, I see no impropriety in their claiming him as their candidate, although, perhaps, strictly speaking he was no more the candidate of the "K. N.'s" than he was of the "National Democrats." D. H. CRAIG,
Telegraphic Agent of the Associated Press.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

Recorder Barnard Presiding.

FRIDAY IN THE MORNING.

Israel Lunsberg, a Pennsylvanian, was a stranger in the City, and the oilcloth imposed upon him by giving him liquor. He wasn't used to it, having been bred to habits of extreme temperance. He drank several glasses of brandy, believing it to be mushroom ketchup. Would not do so any more. Fined $10.

REFUSED TO ANSWER.

John Wilson, arrested for intoxication, when asked where he got his liquor, refused to answer; preferred would be sworn. They might all go to the unmentionable place. He wouldn't give them any information. No, Sir-ee. Committed for contempt of Court.

John Kahnsidel, also, refused to tell where he got his liquor. He would see them just the reverse of blessed first. Committed for contempt.

James Jamieson, a stranger, didn't know where he drank his liquor. Committed.

SMOKING JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

Mary Riley, an Irish girl, only 13 years of age, who din't know the nature of an oath, was charged with intoxication. She confessed to drinking beer at No. 95 Washington-street. The name of the keeper of the vile hole where this child got drunk is Farrell. Take notice—his name is Patrick Farrell. Committed for ten days.

DRANK IT AS A MEDICINE.

James Ferguson, a native of Nova Scotia, drank brandy and water as a medicine. He is very sick and delicate—poor fellow—doesn't think he will make old bones. Fined $10.

Thomas Daly of the steamship *Knoxville*, drank some liquor after he got through his work. And wouldn't the Judge feel dry if he was as hot as Thomas was! Thomas didn't know of whom he purchased it; thinks he purchased it; that is, knows he got it, and thinks he paid for it; is in the habit of paying. Committed for ten days, being short of $10.

HIS SISTER GAVE IT TO HIM.

John McCarty, a sojourner at No. 44 Whitehall-street, drank brandy in his own house, as he believed he had an undoubted right to do; moreover his sister gave it to him, and could he resist such a tribute of affection? Fined $10.

A WOMAN GAVE IT TO HER.

Johanna Crewe, living at No. 24 Monroe-street, drank two glasses of beer which a woman gave to her. Though it was a gift it cost her dearly, $5 a glass. Not having the $10, the Judge refused to trust, it being contrary to the rule of the Court. Committed for ten days.

WE ARE FRAIL CREATURES.

David Baker, a boarder at the Franklin-square Hotel, drank brandy and wine contrary to the law of nature, which forbids you to mix your liquors. He was but a frail creature and was sorry for his imprudence. Drank the injurious liquor in New York, but couldn't remember where. Fined $10, which little sum he did not—it was very strange—happen to have about him. Went to a cell temporarily to cool himself and send to a friend. Friend appeared, very red in the face and seemed the difficulty. David Baker left the Tombs rejoicing in the strength of friendship.

OUT IT AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

John Cain, a boarder at No. 79 Greenwich-street, got some liquor in Fulton-street; he thinks it was at the *Herald* Office; he didn't pay for it; thought they were liberal people to give it to him. Very justly committed for ten days—it should have been twenty.

IS SICKLY AND A LITTLE AFFECTS HIM.

William Flower, of Navy-street, Brooklyn, was nipped in the bud by some bad brandy drank on Wednesday. He didn't think he took much but he is so sickly that a little affects him. He got his liquor in Gotham. Committed for ten days.

ANOTHER BROOKLYNITE.

Thomas McCoy, another inhabitant of the City of Churches, drank one glass of ale in his own house and some gin afterwards at Mr. Gwire's in York-street, Brooklyn.

Patrick Lally, of No. 72 Washington-street, drank one glass of gin, and by the holy mother of Moses, not another drop. The man he was working with tempted him to the indiscreet act of imbibition. Bad 'cess to that man. Committed for ten days.

AND YET ANOTHER BROOKLYNITE.

Emma E. Putnam, a lady whose letters are usually addressed to No. 86 Adams-street, Brooklyn, drank some brandy in York-street in that city. She doesn't know the name of the person who sold it to her. Committed for ten days.

SENT OUT FOR IT.

Daniel Malone, of No. 44 James-street, sent out for his liquor. Found drunk in the street and committed for ten days.

John Murray, of No. 49 Oliver-street, drank brandy, but did not know where he got it. Committed.

Mary Anne Dram, of No. 134 Mott street, drank brandy in a store, but couldn't tell the number, the street, or the man's name who sold it. Committed.

WON'T DRINK AGAIN FOR SIX MONTHS.

Ann O'Conner, of No. 3 Marion-street, obtained her liquor from the lady she was working for. She was very much annoyed with her mishap, and promised not to drink again for six months. Committed for 10 days that she might have leisure to strengthen that good resolution.

A VERY BAD CASE.

Martha Heffern—as near as the Judge and ourselves could get her name, an Irishwoman, moreover, and not a German, as the above orthography would imply—was charged by a police officer with being an habitual drunkard, not having been really sober for six months. She was a most wretched, slatternly specimen of feminine dissipation. We presume she was a woman, as she held a child to her breast, which clung to her and called her mother, otherwise, she might have been anything, she was so battered and brutally depraved, so utterly was all mark of womanhood trampled out of her. She was very drunk in the Court, and her brutal oaths and filthy voice were heard above the hum and noise caused by the routine of business. A more terribly lost object we have never looked upon. She said her name wasn't what she said it was, and they shouldn't know it—it was Reynolds—that's what it was,—but they shouldn't know it. She was a broken-hearted woman, because her husband was killed last Winter,—though he was only a nasty, stinking Irishman,—she would say that for him,—who wouldn't keep her and the child.

The Officer said he found her in Albany-street, in a basement, dead drunk. To his knowledge, she hadn't been sober for many months. She was asked the usual questions, and told she could answer or not as she pleased. What is your name? She didn't know. What is your age? Judge for yourself. (She was about 50.) Where were you born? In the County Kerry. Where do you live? In King street. What occupation do you follow? Washing and scrubbing, until her husband was killed last Winter. What had she to say, if anything, about the charge of being an habitual drunkard? A torrent of oaths was the answer. The Judge sent her to Blackwell's Island for three months.

DRANK ALL HE COULD GET.

Smith Bottinger drank all the liquor he could get, and mixed every kind of it, gin, whisky, rum, brandy, beer, wine and Schiedam schnapps. He lives at the corner of Delancey and Clinton streets. Cannot tell where he got his liquor. Committed for ten days.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

TREATED.

John Garity, of Sixteenth-street, near Ninth-avenue, was taken into a place in Thirty-ninth-street; don't know who keeps the place; thinks he drank some brandy, or else he should not have got drunk. Defendant was found lying upon the sidewalk. Committed, as a second treat. ONLY ONE PINT.

Edward McMahon, residing at the corner of Greenwich-avenue and Mercer-street, was drunk and disorderly, and with others assaulted the officers; purchased two glasses of brandy at the corner of Washington and Christopher streets; also bought a half pint of brandy at Johnson's, in Fifteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue; paid eight cents for it; does not know whether the brandy was imported or not. Committed till he should find out. A NEW COMER.

Matthew Boylan, of the Twentieth Ward, was found lying on the sidewalk; has a wife; arrived in the City in the ship *Wickelow* on Wednesday and got lost while in company with his brother. Drank several times; thinks it was brandy; doesn't know where he got it. Ten days. ONE GLASS OF BRANDY.

Simon Lemos was found in the Seventh-avenue unfit to care for himself; he denies being drunk, but certainly did drink a glass of brandy, after working hard, at the house of Prince, in Twentieth-street, whose child died. Ten days.

TOO

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1855.

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The Last of the Fillibusters.

The disastrous defeat of Colonel WALKER in his late attempt at fillibustering in Central America, and the shortcomings of Colonel KINNEY in going out to cooperate with his adventurous cotemporary, will put an end for the present, we imagine, to the fillibustering business. The two Colonels must, by this time, be thoroughly discouraged, and will not be long in arriving at the conclusion that the present time is not favorable to the prosecution of such mad-cap enterprises as they have been engaged in. It is a great pity to see so much energy and courageous determination as have been displayed in these forays upon our neighbors, wasted in such fruitless attempts. It is contrary to the practical good sense of our countrymen to engage in any undertakings which do not promise a profitable return, and the leaders in all fillibustering expeditions lack a very necessary element of success, in not having the sympathy and support of the respectable and moneyed classes of their countrymen. It is the misfortune of Colonel WALKER to have been born some two or three centuries too late. In the days of Queen ELIZABETH he might have been a hero and gained a knighthood for his enterprise. He is as much behind his time as some equally Quixotic of our cotemporaries are in advance of it. The only successful adventurer of the fillibustering kind of modern days is Sir JAMES BROOKE, the Rajah of Sarawak, who, aiming at something better than mere conquest, conquered a kingdom, and made himself master of a band of savage pirates, whom he is bringing into subjection to Christian ordinances. The WALKER and KINNEY school of adventurers are of a very different school. They are sufficiently brave, no doubt, but they lack a moral purpose, and they attempt conquests where success would be almost as disastrous as defeat. Colonel WALKER has the blood of a score or two of deluded followers to answer for; but Colonel KINNEY is as yet innocent of the lives of any of his foolish followers, but he is answerable for a considerable amount of money, which might have better been expended in more useful enterprise. There is no vulnerable point of attack now left for these doughty Colonels, who ought to be called Generals, seeing that they are the leaders of their armies.

Steamships and steam cars have put an end to pirates and highway robbers, and made success in fillibustering operations an impossibility. It is a hard thing for a man with the spirit of an ALEXANDER or a NAPOLEON within him, to stifle his lofty emotions and sit quietly down to some useful and humdrum employment; but a brave man and a great one will always submit patiently to his destiny, and make the best of his opportunities. Our fillibustering heroes should return to their native homes, turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil, change their swords for scythes and pruning knives; indulge their martial longings by training in the militia, and wait till the country summons them to the battle-field to fight in her defence.

For the present fillibustering is at an end—the game is at an end—the last act of the drama has been performed, the curtain has fallen, and the actors must retire into private life. If any man amongst us is bent upon throwing away his life in a fair fight, there is a fine chance for him at Sebastopol. Queen VICTORIA is very desirous of enlisting active young warriors in her service, and she will guarantee as many as may choose that way of disposing of themselves, a shilling a day and plenty of hard fighting.

Poland's Opportunity.

After one of the sublimest struggles recorded in history Poland succumbed, more than twenty years ago, to a leagued oppression she was no longer able to resist. Since then her murderer has sought by all the means within his ruthless power to annihilate the nationality of her heroic people. Her patriots have been slain—dragged to dungeons—exiled to Siberia. Her young men—nurselings for another nervous strife—have been systematically removed from their homes on military service. Her nobles have been crippled by an organized system of espionage and denunciation. Her Government has been handed over to Russian officials, whose duty has been to Russianize the country they had already trodden in the dust. Her frontiers have been so carefully guarded that neither intellectual nor physical relationship can exist between her and the neighboring States. Her schools have been watched by jealous eyes. Her clergy have not dared to preach the freedom of their faith. Her literature has been kept within the narrowest limits; nay, her very music has been restricted, lest some long remembered national melody should reach poor Poland's heart, and rouse once more the patriotism and the vengeance of her sons.

Under such circumstances, one would think that those high resolves which once animated the Polish people must have been crushed out forever. But it is not so. Liberty is not dead among them. It only sleeps; and the reason is that the Poles occupy a far higher intellectual position than their Russian taskmasters. Their language is more polished—their ambition more active—their domestic education superior; and thus, in defiance of Russian censorship and Russian *surveillance*, a national spirit is kept alive. The father fails not to tell his child of his country's fate; the child, long before he reaches manhood, swears fidelity to that country, and burns for an opportunity to strike another blow for her freedom.

Since the commencement of the Eastern war the hopes of the Poles have once more revived. This is not unknown at St. Petersburg, but the Government, shrewdly enough, has overlooked now, what, at another time, it would have visited with severe punishment. Thus, during the past year, a mingling of the different classes of society has been permitted at Warsaw—a privilege never previously allowed.

The Government has also endeavored to make the merchants unpopular among the patriots, by holding out fair promises to the former, if they would vote supplies for the war. The merchants affected great loyalty, but—expressing the opinion that voluntary offerings should not be demanded from a single class, but from the whole country—gave nothing. Another attempt to win the sympathies of the Poles in this war was likewise a miserable failure. The superior Russian officials at Warsaw were ordered to be lavish in their hospitality. They obeyed, of course, with becoming submission, and one night the saloons of the Citadel were filled with a large assemblage. But when the host invited his Polish guests to the dance they declined, and a high spirited lady, whose name ought to be immortalized, said with proud indignation that "she would never dance in the citadel over the heads of her imprisoned countrymen."

With that wily cunning which characterizes her diplomacy, Russia, from time to time, has carefully circulated rumors to inspire her victims with short-lived hopes that the iron rule beneath which they bend is about being softened. Vain hopes! Vainer confidence in Russian promises! Nevertheless, the people are represented as being in a state of anxious suspense and excitement, which may yet produce some overt demonstration. The well known feeling of the *people* of England and France on the subject no doubt encourages them, though, as the friend of Poland, we must warn her exiles to beware of the *Governments* of both these nations. Our hopes for Poland grow strong, as Russia becomes more deeply entangled in this war; but, for her emancipation from bondage, she must rely, and rely only, on the courage and devotion of her patriot sons.

Party Reminiscences.

The Washington *Union* has a correspondent in Tennessee, who reports a personal difficulty on the "stump" in Maury County, between General GIDEON J. PILLOW, of Mexican War fame, and Major ANDREW J. DONELSON, the former private secretary of Gen. JACKSON, who has lately left the Democratic camp for the American or Know-Nothing party. Harsh epithets were bandied, and blows passed between the parties; the affair finally ending without bloodshed, and in a war of fierce words.

Truly the "whirligig of time brings its revenges," in politics as in any other department of life. There was probably never a more proscriptive man in Tennessee, unless we except his illustrious uncle JACKSON, than Major DONELSON. Whoever dared leave the Democratic line, as he and the heads of the party at Washington would prescribe it, was sure to bring down upon his devoted head the anathemas of the under Cabinet, of which DONELSON and BLAIR had control, at the seat of Government. The *Globe* reveled in bitter denunciation of the "traitors," who refused to follow the JACKSON Administration in its excesses. A Tennessee recusant like Senator WHITE or Hon. JOHN BELL was never spared, personally or politically. Motives were impeached; personal integrity questioned, and private relations invaded with the regularity of the daily issue of the executive organ. The same game was kept up through the after rule of VAN BUREN, and TYLER and POLK. It may be remarked, that FRANCIS P. BLAIR lived to repent of his proscriptive zeal. He sought retirement after his New-York favorite was doomed to the privacy of Kinderhook. He was a partisan journalist of ability, but often abused his talents to the worst of purposes. Mr. CLAY was once his warm friend, and it was said, his benefactor. But he deserted him as soon as the JACKSON colors promised more rapid advancement, and became one of Mr. CLAY's bitter persecutors. Soon after his first overt act of treachery, he met Mr. CLAY at Frankfort, on one occasion, and compelled by courtesy to say something, in reply to the good natured greeting of his former friend, he stammered out, "How are the roads from Lexington, Mr. CLAY?" "Very bad," rejoined the great Kentuckian, "very bad, indeed, Mr. BLAIR, and I do wish you would mend *your ways!*" This was probably their last friendly meeting. Mr. CLAY, in after years, found Mr. BLAIR's abuse intolerable. He denounced him and his apologists in the Senate, in 1841, and the occurrence came well nigh causing a duel between WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, and himself.

Major DONELSON and Mr. BLAIR were eminently useful to each other in the stormy days of the JACKSON Administration. The latter used the Private Secretary for his advancement with the Old Chief, and was more than ready to be used by DONELSON in hunting down the Tennessee deserters. The intimacy was severed when POLK superseded VAN BUREN. BLAIR sought quiet on his farm in Maryland; DONELSON went Minister-Extraordinary to Prussia, and pocketed a double salary by representing the country at the German Confederation attempted at Frankfort in 1848. He would have had his son-in-law sent to Europe by President PIERCE, but the commission was never given, and Major DONELSON is now a Know-Nothing. It is due to his motives to add, that he has ever been a consistent Union man, and is especially hostile to JEFFERSON DAVIS.

General PILLOW, with whom DONELSON had the "row" on the stump the other day, is the personal and political friend of General PIERCE. They were together in Mexico. Both Generals, but nothing to boast of, as the world understands, in military skill. The out-going of DONELSON from the Democratic line, is of course distasteful to him and to the entire party,—not that he is a man of any particular force, but of prominent position. He breaks, as it were, one of the links that bind the traditions of the party to the Hermitage, and PILLOW and NICHOLSON would now pursue him, as he was wont to hunt down old Judge WHITE and JOHN BELL. Personally, PILLOW is a brave man and a clever enough gentleman, in the American sense of cleverness. The two men are not unlike in social urbanity. How they should have fallen foul of each other, like angry mastiffs, can only be accounted for on the principle that the heat of the weather, mingling with the heat of the political canvass in Tennessee, proved too much for a reasonable discussion of party differences. Mr. NICHOLSON followed up the personal row by a speech from the same stump, in which he is said, by the elegant correspondent of his own paper at Washington, to have taken "all the hide off DONELSON." Perhaps he did. A jury of old line Whigs, remembering what DONELSON was in former days, would, no doubt, in such case render a verdict of "served him right."

Bribing Aldermen.

There is a general impression among our citizens that our Aldermen and Councilmen can be influenced by pecuniary, or sinister motives, in their legislation for the public, and that there is no other way of carrying any measure for the public good through our City Government, but by bribing a sufficient number of members either to vote in its favor, or not to vote against it. Whether these scandalous notions of our City Fathers be true or not we shall not pretend to decide; but there can be no denying the fact, that the popular belief favors the theory of our City Government being nothing more nor less than a vast system of peculation, and scandalous jobbing for the personal benefit of its individual members. Where there is so much smoke it is naturally enough believed there must be some fire. If the Aldermen are immaculate, then it is most remarkable that they should be so continually accused of dishonorable conduct in their mode of attending to the public business. But the remarkable part of the matter is, that though we are continually changing the persons who compose the City Government, the character that attaches to them remains the same. Aldermen and Councilmen are but human beings, and we have no doubt they are of average honesty. But the average honesty of the people must be very low when their representatives are so continually reproached with the suspicions of dishonest and selfish conduct. The truth of the matter is, that the Aldermen bring this reproach upon themselves by the manner in which the public business is attended to. No schemes for the improvement of the City—no plans for lessening the taxes, or for adding to the attractions and beauty of our great metropolis, ever meet with any favor, or receive the slightest attention, unless there is some job, connected with it out of which some members of the two Boards can make something for themselves. The great defect in our City Government lies in the character of the men who constitute it. The better classes of our citizens will not accept of nominations for Aldermen and Councilmen, because they cannot afford to give their time to the public by attending to the duties they would be required to fulfill. The motto with us is, that every man's duty is to take care of himself; and a still more selfish and dangerous fallacy, because it has a mask of magnanimity and modesty, that the post of honor is a private station. But in taking care of the public welfare a man takes care of himself, and when private station is accounted more honorable than a public one, then dishonorable men will, as a matter of course, mount into office. Let the charges and suspicions which rest upon the character of our Aldermen and Councilmen, be true or false, their inefficiency and neglect of the public welfare are not disputable points. The law, very clearly, presupposes dishonesty in our City Officials, by making provisions for the punishment of bribery; but, unfortunately, it provides no efficient method for detecting it.

The recent developments in the affair of the *Joseph Walker* have again turned public attention to our Municipal authorities, and aroused suspicions that there is not the most immaculate purity in all the departments of our City Government. Perhaps it will be well enough to quote, for the benefit of all parties who may have occasion to negotiate with the members of our City Government, what the Law says in relation to bribes:

In the act passed April 12, 1853, to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, are the following sections:

"Every person who shall promise, offer, or give or cause, or aid, or abet, in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered, or given, to any member of the Common Council, or to any officer of the Corporation after his election, as such member, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any money, goods, right in action, or other property, or any thing of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment, or action, on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may be then pending, or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall upon conviction *be imprisoned in a State prison for a term not exceeding ten years, or shall be fined not exceeding* $5,000, *or both*, in the discretion of the Court. *Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction*, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any Grand Jury, or in any Court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying."

In section ten, of law passed July 18, 1853, it is further provided that any Mayor or member of any Common Council of any city in this State who shall "directly or indirectly demand, require, propose to receive or entertain, any negotiation or proposition for any gift, thing of value, or advantage, as a consideration for his official vote, action or influence, shall upon conviction be forever disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment, under the Constitution or Laws of this State, and be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both."

In section thirteen it says that "Every person who shall knowingly bear or convey any such gift, gratuity or proposal, or shall in any manner negotiate between any other persons for any act in violation of either of the preceding sections, shall upon conviction be punished in like manner."

Section fifteen provides that Courts may commit on refusal to testify, &c.

Private Theatricals.

It is rather remarkable, that with our aptitude for imitating our trans-Atlantic neighbors, we have never followed the fashion which has prevailed in England the past ten years, of giving private theatricals for the benefit of charitable institutions. But the genius of Americans is not sufficiently pliable for such pursuits. The fashion of private theatricals, as they are called,—though that is not the proper name for them, as they are open to the public,—was first introduced by DICKENS, and some of his artist and literary friends; but it has lately become fashionable for ladies and gentlemen of the highest aristocratic circles to engage in such performances. Two public dramatic performances for benevolent objects, were recently given in London at the houses of the Earl of ELLESMERE and the Marquis of WESTMINSTER, in which the members of those noble families took part, and at the house of Col. WAUGH, near London, a regular theatre was fitted up, and among the distinguished ladies and gentlemen who took part were DICKENS, and his son and daughter. DICKENS, in fact, has been a performer in these amateur theatricals so long that he has become an excellent actor, and might gain a reputation on the stage if he adopted it as a profession. Among the remarkable amateur performances in London during the present season, was the performance of a pantomime by certain artists and military gentlemen, which created so much talk that the Queen commanded a performance for her amusement. Private theatricals have long been fashionable in English society, but it was the genial and kindly nature of DICKENS, we believe, that was the means of converting these harmless recreations to benevolent purposes.

Young America in the Crimea.

The following naively written letter is from a young New-Yorker, on board an American ship which has been chartered by the French Government to carry reinforcements to the Crimea:

MARSEILLES, Thursday, June 21, 1855.

MY DEAR FATHER: Since I wrote you last from Constantinople I have visited Sebastopol, the centre of attraction in this part of the world, where I expected to see something both novel and interesting. In this I was successful, but not so much so as I anticipated. * * * * *

The first Sunday after our arrival in Kamiesch Bay I took a walk towards Sebastopol until stopped by the French pickets, who allow no one to go nearer without a pass from the officer in command, as it is likely to draw a fire from the Russians, who invariably throw a shell or two at any little party that goes within range of their guns. The English and French entrenchments are so situated that the soldiers, when entering for the purpose of relieving guard, &c., are for some time entirely exposed to the enemy's fire, having no cover whatever. The batteries of the Allies almost surround Sebastopol, and in fact the city seems entirely at their mercy. Why they do not bombard it I cannot say, any more than the poor soldiers, who night after night lie in the trenches, perhaps knee-deep in mud and water. They are all anxious to have it settled before the hot weather sets in, with the usual sickness; and grumble exceedingly at the apparent want of energy on the part of those who control their movements.

I have heard several officers say they could entirely destroy the city in a few hours; and in fact it presents rather a dilapidated appearance at present, from the numerous shot and shell that have been fired by way of amusement as well as experiment.

One would be surprised to see the difference between the feelings of the armies here; the English are all much down hearted, and do nothing but lament their sad fate. If asked when they expect to return home, they will say most decidedly "never," feeling confident that if they escape death in battle, it is only to be kept as subjects for the cholera, which rages fearfully. The French, on the contrary, have made several bowling alleys in their camp, and with a canteen full of grog, are perfectly regardless of their future fate, never looking further ahead than next meal time.

It, however, speaks badly for the discipline of the armies, to see the number of drunken soldiers at all times and places. The English are forced to keep sentries throughout their camp, to prevent the French from selling their soldiers liquor, as it has already caused the death of several, it being entirely pure spirits. It sells from seven to ten francs per bottle.

I have visited the battle-fields of Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann, where I obtained some few relics, such as shot, pieces of shell, &c., and two bayonets which I got at Alma and Inkermann. I also spent one very pleasant night with the English blue jackets in the Camp before Sebastopol. It was about 5 P. M. when I arrived there, and as I could not get clear of the Camp before 6 o'clock, the time allowed all stragglers to get aboard, it began to be a question whether I would get to the ship at all or be arrested for a spy or a loafer. If they could not convict me of the first, I would surely be put in the guard house until the morning, when I would be sent aboard under guard with a good three dozen on my back. While meditating on this pleasant prospect I was accosted by a son of "Old Neptune" with "Holloa, shipmate, where are you bound?—its too late to steer clear of the *Frenchees* to-night, so you had better come to an anchor where you are, and in the morning get under way again with a fair wind and make a clear run of it." Considering this a streak of good luck, I willingly accepted Jack's invitation and entered his tent, where I found eight more hands, and took supper, consisting of hard bread and *very weak* tea. I was awakened about 11 o'clock, and saw all hands ready for a start to the trenches for the purpose of relieving guard. I accompanied them there, where I remained until 8 A. M. The party belonged to the *Rodney*, and were on guard in the Greenfield battery, the terror of every Russian within reach of its guns. We were frowning the enemy's batteries, and so near that their officers would be heard issuing their orders. From the time we entered the trenches until daylight, there was an incessant storm of shot and shell on both sides; almost half of the Russian battery was demolished. The number of killed and wounded we, of course, knew nothing about; but on our side we lost three men and had some seriously wounded. I exercised all my ingenuity in trying to prevent being included in any list of either description; fortunately I succeeded.

The bravery of the Russian soldiers has been very much underrated, as the poor fellows who come here for glory and go home *minus* a leg of arm, or perhaps both, will bear witness to. As to their activity in firing, no one will dispute but that they are on a par with the Allies; however, I can perhaps tell you more of Sebastopol and the Russians in my next, as we are chartered until next January, with a prospect of a continued stay. Owing to the scarcity of horses in France, we are going to Oran, on the northern coast of Africa, for our cargo, and from thence to Kamiesch and Malta.

C. C. W., JR.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Army Appointments

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 26.

The President has appointed as Postmasters, A. G. BROWN, at San Antonio, Texas, and WM. BELL, at Newark, Ohio.

Postmaster-General CAMPBELL left here this morning for Philadelphia. He will be absent several weeks.

Among the recent appointments to the Army from civil life, are the following:

Assistant Surgeon—James T. Gieiselin, of Maryland.

Military Storekeeper—Wm. R. Andrews, of New-York.

Captains—John Dinmovant, of South Carolina; Edward W. B. Newby, of Illinois.

First Lieutenants—Charles Radziminski, of Louisiana; Alonzo Loring, of Virginia; Edwin R. Merrifield, of Michigan; Robert H. Davis, of Mississippi.

Second Lieutenants—Francis C. Armstrong, Charles J. Lynde, Texas; Henry B. Livingston, James J. Dana, Beall C. Compton, New-York; Richard H. Riddick, North Carolina; James B. Witherell, Edw. J. Brooks, Michigan; Charles H. Webber, A. S. Coolidge, Henry A. Sargent, Edmund Freeman, Massachusetts; Waterman Palmer, Jr., John Sargent, William Wilkins Hardy, Ralph Abercrombie, Pennsylvania; Douglas Ramsay, William M. Graham, Venerando Polizzi, William Stretch Abert, District of Columbia; John G. Tayler, Nathaniel Wickliffe, Kentucky; William Butler, Kansas; George Garner, William C. Spencer, Aaron A. Hardcastle, Thomas B. Edelin, Jesse B. Wharton, Maryland; Raymond Fairfax, J. Thomas Goode, Walter Jones, William F. Lee, Virginia; Francis B. Schaffer, California; Dunbar R. Ransom, Vermont; George P. Thrie, New-Jersey; John Drysdale, Florida; James E. Powell, Maine; John D. McCall, Iowa; James A. Morrow, Connecticut; Edwin A. Morrison, New Mexico; St. Clair Dearing, Arthur Shaaf, Georgia; Murray Randolph, Mississippi; William B. Reynolds, Illinois; John R. Cook, Thomas F. Smith, Missouri; Thomas Grey, William K. Lear, States unknown.

Among the promotions are BENJAMIN L. BEALL and THOMPSON MORRIS to be Lieutenant Colonels.

The following named Captains are promoted to Majors: CHARLES A. MAY, FRANCIS TAYLOR, SAMUEL P. HENNZELMAN, THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES, GEO. H. THOMAS, ROBERT S. GARNELL, JOHN SEDGWICK.

Officers promoted and appointed are to join their proper companies and stations without delay.

WILLIAM GUY, Esq., a well-known citizen of Baltimore, has leased the National Hotel here for a term of years.

Later from Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 26.

Advices from Salt Lake to June 6, state that the prospects of Broadstuffs, in the Valley are quite gloomy, and that the grasshoppers are destroying the crops to an alarming extent, causing the people to feel greatly discouraged. The nearest point from which they can procure supplies is San Barnarding, 800 miles distant. It is feared there will be a great deal of suffering this Winter, as the emigration from the East, already on the road to the Lake, is very large.

A party of twelve arrived here on the 4th, on their way to the States. They came over the Northern route, having crossed the mountains in the latter part of April. They had fine weather during the journey, and report fifty men on the road, and that six hundred to one thousand will return over the overland route this season. The Eastern mail arrived on the 5th. There was no overland emigration on the route to California and Oregon.

Kansas News.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 26.

The Kansas *Herald* of the 14th inst. announces the project of annexing the whole of Platte County in Missouri, by purchase, to the Kansas Territory. It is stated the Missouri Legislature will meet in November and give consent.

The New-Hampshire Snake Story.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 26.

Yesterday afternoon, at the exhibition of the girl and the black snake, about which so much has been said, the snake bit the child, and the latter seemed to be in great fear. The father was arrested and taken before the Police Court this morning, where he was charged with restraining the child and assaulting it by means of the snake. After an examination he was held to bail in the sum of $500 for trial in the Municipal Court. One witness stated that the child said she was afraid the snake would bite her.

Health of Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 26.

Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE is very low to-day, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

From Detroit.

DETROIT, Thursday, May 26.

The Mayor, Council, and about two hundred firemen, from London, Canada, visited us to-day and were entertained by the city. Among the speeches made, was a short one by General CASS.

The Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 26.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are to hand.

The loss by the burning of the Verandah Hotel is put down at $150,000. The stores beneath it and other property were destroyed.

President PIERCE has pardoned JACOB SLINGERLAND, convicted of fraud on the Pension Office, and WM. TINEMER, sentenced to ten years imprisonment for robbing the mail.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 21.

Yellow fever is increasing in this city. At the Hospital during last week there were 63 deaths. At present, however, it is of a mild type.

Messrs. FELLOWS & Co. have resumed payment in full and continue their business.

The Yellow Fever at Gosport, Va.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 26.

There were three new cases and two deaths by yellow fever at Gosport, Va., yesterday. The disease is still confined to the infected district.

Slavery in Nebraska.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

A notice appears in your paper of this morning, copied from the Nebraska City *News*, to the effect that certain parties in that place have imported slaves from Missouri, and are offering them for sale. Also, that the same parties have more on hand, &c.

The parties referred to are NUCKOLLS & HAIL, owners of quite a share of the site of Nebraska City, and extensively engaged in business there. They own, severally, quite a number of slaves in Atchison County, Mo.; in fact, a majority of the slaves in that county. By the way, Atchison County contained, in 1850, less than thirty slaves, all told, and the number has not greatly increased since. The Northern counties of Missouri contain very few slaves, and decidedly Anti-Slavery sentiments are entertained, and spoken out plainly, too.

For some time NUCKOLLS & HAIL have had three or four slaves at Nebraska City, employed in household duties, and taking care of stock, &c. They own the paper, and the editor, J. S. MORTON, conducts it in a spirit of most complete subserviency to their views and interests. Some four weeks ago an editorial appeared in its columns advocating the introduction of Slavery into the South Platte portion of Nebraska, and undertaking to give reasons for the same. The article, I had no doubt at the time, was dictated by his employés. The advertisement and notice referred to in your paper confirms this view. There is, however, no danger of Nebraska becoming a Slave territory, even if Kansas should, which I most certainly do not believe. The settlers of Nebraska, Missourians and all, universally express their entire hostility to its becoming anything but a free State. Furthermore, I am well persuaded that NUCKOLLS & HAIL have no faith in the being otherwise. I look upon the move as simply a piece of bravado at home, and probably designed to find favor and approbation at the hands of those men in St. Louis, with whom they have business connections. This is the key to the whole affair. The idea of Slavery gaining a foothold in Nebraska, is utterly out of the question.

L. W. D.

No. 303 Broadway, July 24.

Our Geographical and Local Designations.

A correspondent sends us the following in reference to our remarks of yesterday, under the head of "Confusion of Names:"

"We saw a letter the other day dated from Mud Creek Station, Swine-Heart Post-Office, Bush County, Indiana. Where is the classic locality?"

Very good and encouraging. *Swine-Heart* may not sound prettily nor classically, but it is distinct, and suggestive of only one place in the world. It is assuredly a much better name for a town than Athens, or Pekin, or Naples. There is a Stokepogies in England; why not a Swine-Heart or Mud Creek in the United States?

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 28.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.
AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Letters from Dick Tinto.
SPANISH AFFAIRS—Interesting Correspondence.
LATER FROM MEXICO.
SUMMER GLEANINGS—Letters from Saratoga, Newport, &c.
COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.
A WEEK IN THE WILDERNESS—Fourth letter.
EDITORIALS—Slavery and its Social Influence. How stands the Alliance between France and England. Runaway Negroes. Castle Garden Emigration Depôt. Hanging's Woman. Mr. Peabody's Dinner. The Astor Library. A Step Backwards. A Song of Degrees. Gov. Reeder. The Liquor Dealers. Cause and Effect. Inequalities of Representation in our City Legislature. Governor Jones and the Presidency. One Week Later from Europe. The News by the *Star of the West*. Defences of Cronstadt. For the Consideration of the Richmond *Enquirer*. Past, Present and Future. History of Australia. Confusion of Names. Yellow Fever and Asiatic Cholera. The Slavery Question. Letter from Dr. Breckinridge to Mr. Sumner.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.
FEVER AND AGUE.
No. 16.

MILTON, Northumberland Co., Pa., March 16, 1855.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir*: We do not know of a single instance, where the directions have been followed, that your Pills have failed to effect a cure—even with cases of Fever and Ague of long standing—and where all other remedies failed. Your Pills have a reputation here that no other medicine for the cure of Chills can deprive them of. People have come a distance of thirty miles for them.

Respectfully yours, HAAG & BROWN, Booksellers.

Sold at the Depôt, No. 81 Broadway, New-York. Also, by CLICKENER & Co., 8 PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F C WELLS & CO., A B & D SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, By E T. BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Albany; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depôt No 145 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depôt.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE SALE of imported Wines and Liquors, to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, from under Custom House Lock, THIS DAY, (Friday) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No 11 Broad-st., consisting in part of

1,500 cases St. Julien Claret
500 cases Chateau Margaux Claret
30 casks St. Estephe Claret.
100 cases Haut Barsac.
150 cases Haut Sauterne.
20 octaves Cognac Brandy, dark.
10 quarter casks Cognac Brandy, dark
15 half casks Cognac Brandy, dark
75 baskets H and C Champagne
50 baskets Royal Grape Champagne.
20 dozen German Cologne, very fine.

Also, 75,000 Havana Cigars, of choice brands.

All the above Liquors will be sold only in the "Original Packages," and will be guaranteed to be exactly as represented. Catalogues can be obtained on the morning of sale at the salesroom, No 11 Broad-st. Terms cash.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "War'd's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY, can obtain at MILLER'S, 134 Canal st., Ladies' Gaiter Boots at 12s. to 16s.; first quality Slippers, Ties and Bootees, at 8s. and 10s.; second quality same styles at 6s. and 7s. per pair; with Boys, Misses, and Children's Boots and Shoes of a like kind and prices.

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal st.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the fashionable Straw Bonnets, consisting in part of the Florence Pedals, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No 171 Pearl-st.

THERE IS COMFORT IN THE THOUGHT—KNOX has Straw Hats with him at his establishment on the corner of Broadway and Fulton st., and at No. 513 Broadway, to supply every unfortunate individual in town who is now suffering, perspiring and growing bareheaded a black hat of the last season. Ready made hats, take comfort in the thought, and repair to KNOX'S.

SILKS, BAREGES AND LAWNS AT REDUCED PRICES.—We will offer our entire stock of the above-named goods at greatly reduced prices, to make room for Fall goods. Also, 300 dozen superior Paris-made Kid Gloves, at 5s., worth 7s.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET ADJOINING WALL STREET.—The eligible offices in the splendid brown stone building No. 1 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st., considered one of the best locations in the City for an Insurance Company. Possession immediately. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 11 Broad-st.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

HOMINY AND SAMP ENTIRELY FREE FROM the ADHESION OF HULLS.—This great desideratum is obtained by the new and improved plan of manufacture at the Washington Mills.

BENSEL & HOLMAN,
No. 215 Centre-st., near Grand.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
of
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try our store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

Bronze Statuary Casting.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Friday, July 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have seen in this morning's TIMES an article on bronze casting, containing some errors which I beg leave, in justice to those most interested, to correct.

Bronze statuary casting was introduced into this country by H. K. BROWN, the sculptor, who mainly, if not entirely, at his own expense and risk, brought from Europe several workmen in bronze, and, among them, one of the best founders in Paris. He selected Mr. AMES' foundry at Chicopee as the most convenient place to establish the new manufacture, though it would probably have been located in New-York, if equal facilities had been offered by any of our foundries. Mr. BROWN labored most assiduously for several years, and at great personal expense, to perfect a business which is now not only an advantage but an honor to the country, and I believe that he has now no pecuniary advantage therein, his only compensation being one that he shares with all our sculptors, that of having his works cast at home, and so avoiding expatriation as a condition of artistic success.

I am sure you will think with me, that he should at least have the honor fairly his due, as having labored for the benefit of American Art. Understanding him to be absent for a time from the City, I hasten, in his behalf, to make the correction, and am yours, respectfully, W. J. STILLMAN.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. GEORGE W. WRIGHT and JOSEPH C. PALMER, of the firm of PALMER, COOK & Co., San Francisco, are on a visit to their friends in Nantucket. Mr. WRIGHT formerly kept the Gosnold House in Nantucket, and Mr. PALMER was a tailor in the same place. They are now the leading Bankers in San Francisco.

POTATOES.—At Syracuse, potatoes are selling for 87 cents a bushel.

We hear that one of our householders are contracted for his potatoes for the coming year, at *fifteen* cents per bushel.—*Syracuse Standard.*

And we are informed that a party in this city has contracted for several thousand bushels in Monroe county, at *fourteen* cents per bushel. The day of high prices of provisions is fast passing away.—*Albany Express.*

The Charmed Girl and the Snake Humbug—Arrest of the Father of the Child—Exhibition Closed Down by an Indignant Public.

From the Boston Bee, July 26.

The public are already familiar with the particulars of a story about a little girl being charmed by black snakes in the town of Gilmanton, N. H. It appears that the father was induced (after the interest of the people had been aroused by the influence of the press,) to visit Boston, and since Friday last the girl and a snake has been on exhibition at Cochituate Hall. With a feeling of abhorrence for this nature still undiminished, yesterday afternoon we yielded to the request of a friend and visited the hall.

On arriving at the entrance we found the hall nearly filled with men, women and children. We were soon informed that a warrant had been issued during the early part of the afternoon by Judge CUSHING, of the Police Court, for the arrest of Mr. HILL, the father of the snake-charmed girl, for assault, and that Officer TALLANT had just conveyed the party to the Cambridge-street jail. The complainant is Dr. I. W. AYER, and the complaint sets forth substantially that the father compelled the child on Monday, to take hold of the snake, whereby the reptile bit her; the marks of the same being visible upon her finger. It further sets forth that such is a cruel and unnatural exposure, endangering the health and life of the child, and abhorrent to the good sense of the community.

The arrest of the father was known to but a few present, and the audience waited, with becoming patience, for the exhibition to commence. In the meantime, however, the mother, a large-sized, ignorant looking woman, exhibited herself and her youngest child, a fat, healthy looking boy. Shortly after the girl appeared. She is a pretty little blue-eyed girl, and has every appearance of being intelligent, and by no means bears the least appearance of being unhealthy, as has been represented. She seated herself by the box containing the snake, and it required much persuasion on the part of the mother and a man who seemed to be connected with the exhibition, before she would have anything to do with it. On the box being opened, the girl cautiously seized the snake by the head, and drew it from the box, coiling it in her lap. For several minutes she held it in this position, betraying the utmost fear and nervousness. She then took it and laid it over her shoulders, and immediately after dropped the reptile into its cage, but never for an instant letting go her firm grasp of the serpent's neck.

During this time the mother sat near the platform, and before the entire audience nursed her babe. Such an exhibition of the absence of the common delicacies of human nature we never before beheld, and we regret to say that she found those of her own sex who unblushingly sat through an exhibition which was bad enough to render the party subject to an arrest for indecent exposure of person. A universal hiss and cries of "humbug!" now arose from the audience. Several proposed to throw the snake into the street, and arrest the whole party interested in the matter. Among the most indignant of those present were the members of the press, several of the city journals being represented. The notorious Scotch brawler, MCCLURE, defended the exhibition, and became abusive to several gentlemen present, and had it not been for the timely presence of Chief of Police TAYLOR and some of his officers, we are inclined to think that both MCCLURE and the snake would have gone out of the window together. The entire audience left the hall feeling that they had been duped by one of the most revolting and barefaced humbug exhibitions that ever disgraced this or any other city.

It was the opinion of many intelligent gentlemen present, that not the slightest magnetic influence now exists between the child and the snake, but, on the contrary, the child seems to fear and dread a communication so revolting to human nature. The case will come before the Police Court today, when it is to be hoped that the parties will be restrained from further exhibition, either here or elsewhere. Those who were present on Monday, when the snake bit the child, should endeavor to be present at the trial this morning, as their evidence will be of importance in determining what influence exists between the two.

WM. LAWRENCE BLISS, formerly a citizen of Pennsylvania, was murdered in New-Madrid County on the 4th inst. by a man named ALFRED CANOY. BLISS was attempting to escape, when he was stabbed with a bowie knife, receiving several wounds, from the effects of which he died. The murderer escaped. A reward of $700 is offered for him. He is described as about 23 to 25 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches in height, heavy set, weighs about 160 pounds, has high cheek bones, a receding forehead, broad, head eyes, light auburn hair, and is left-handed.

☞ A blundering compositor, in setting up the toast, "Woman—without her, man would be a savage," got the punctuation in the wrong place, which made it read. "Woman without her man, would be a savage." The mistake was not discovered until the editor's wife undertook to read the proof.

The Halifax *Acadian Recorder* says. A young man named McNab was lately convicted before the Supreme Court in Cape Breton, on a charge of stealing fifteen pence, and condemned to twelve months' imprisonment in the Provisional Penitentiary, where he is now undergoing the shockingly unmerciful sentence. Circumstances may have seemed, perhaps, in the eyes of the Judge that presided on the trial, to render it expedient that the accused should be punished with astounding severity: yet the antecedents of the unfortunate young man, and of those who instigated the prosecution, furnish the world at large with the strongest possible grounds, we understand, for judging altogether differently.

From the accounts that reach us from Alabama, the American party has already become formidable and promises to sweep the State at the approaching election. Hon. W. R. COSA, the old line Democratic representative of the Huntsville district in Congress, has taken position on the American platform, and men of all parties from every section of the State are rushing into the American ranks.

We are authorized to state, says the Geneva *Courier*, that Rev. W. H. GOODWIN, Pastor of the M. E. Church in this village, has entirely disconnected himself with politics, and intends to have nothing more to do with such matters.

Relations of the Pope to the Civil Power—Letter from C. A. Brownson.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 12, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received this moment yours of the 7th inst., with its enclosure. I am a little at a loss to determine what course to take. There are no number of my Reviews wherein I have maintained the civil authority of the Pope in this country; but as there are several numbers in which I have discused the relations of the two orders—temporal and spiritual—I think I shall open the whole, best answer your wishes by sending them. I will therefore order my publisher to send you all the numbers of 1853 and 1854.

You will find in the articles entitled the "*Two Orders*," January, 1855, "*The Spiritual not for the Temporal*," April, and "*The Spiritual Supreme*," July, of the same year, the statement of my doctrine on the subject; and in "*You Go too Far*," January, 1854, "*The Temporal Power of the Popes*," April, 1854, and "*Uncle Jack with his Nephew*," for October, of the same year, my explanations and defence of my doctrine.

May I ask you to read these articles in the order in which I have named them? If you will, although you will doubtless find much which, if a non-Catholic, you will object to, I am sure you will find no such doctrine as I am accused of holding. The subject I treat has been much obscured by controversy, and I am liable to misapprehension by those who have not studied it somewhat profoundly from the Catholic point of view. I treat the subject only under certain aspects and for Catholics, and many of the terms I use have in Catholic theology a technical sense, which those not familiar with that theology may misapprehend. I say this in excuse of those who have misrepresented me.

I claim—and never have denied for the Pope, out of the Ecclesiastical States of which he is the temporal sovereign—no temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, or authority, properly so called. The only power the Pope has in this country, is his power over Catholics as the spiritual head of the Church. It is purely a spiritual power, and can be exercised only for a spiritual end, and even then only over Catholics, for the Church does not judge those who are without.

In matters purely temporal, I, as a Catholic, owe no obedience to the Pope, because he has received from Jesus Christ no authority as a temporal sovereign over me. He cannot make or unmake the rights of the sovereign or the duties of the subject—abrogate the former or absolve from the latter.

Thus far, all Catholics, whether the so-called ultra-Montanes, or the so-called Gallicans, are agreed. The dispute lies not here. All agree that the State is supreme and independent in its own order—that is to say, in the temporal order. *But what I maintain is, that the temporal order is not supreme and independent, but, in the very nature of things, subordinated to the spiritual, since the end of man—the end for which God made him, directs and governs him by his providence—lies in the spiritual, not in the temporal.* Every man who believes any religion at all, whether Catholic or non-Catholic, does, and must admit this; for it is only saying that we must obey God, rather than man, and live for the Creator rather than the creature. This premised, I think I can state to you, in a few words, the doctrine I do really hold,

Inasmuch as the temporal order is subordinated to the spiritual, it follows that the State is under the laws of justice, consequently the prince holds his powers as a trust, not as an indefeasible right, and therefore forfeits them when he abuses them, and loses his right to reign. This is the common doctrine held by all of us Americans, and all Catholic doctors teach and always have it. It lies at the foundation of all true liberty, and is the only doctrine that can ever justify resistance to the temporal powers. This right of resistance of power, when it becomes tyrannical and oppressive, I take it for granted is held by every American.

But here is a difficulty. The Church, following the Holy Scriptures, make civil allegiance a religious duty, and says with Saint Paul, Romans viii, 1—2: "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but from God. Therefore, he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase damnation to themselves." Here you see I am forbidden by the law of God to resist the power, and commanded, on peril of damnation, to obey. Here is my conscience bound to obedience, and my conscience as a Catholic can be released only by a declaration of my Church, as the divinely appointed director of conscience, that the prince of tyranny and oppression has forfeited his right, fallen from his dignity, and ceased to reign. What I claim for the Pope, as visible head of the Church, is the power to release my conscience from this religious bond, and to place me at liberty to resist the prince become a tyrant. This is all I understand by the disposing power.

The power itself, everybody, not a tyrant or a slave asserts. The American Congress of 1776 asserted it, and deposed GEORGE III. *The only difference is, some give it to the people, some to the individual; and I claim it for the Church, and the Pope as head of the Church.*

The Pope does not in this exercise a civil power or jurisdiction, and it is called his temporal power only because it is a power exercised over temporal sovereigns, or in relation to the obligation of the subject to obey the prince. But even here the Pope does not relieve from civil allegiance, for that the prince had forfeited by his tyranny. He releases the subject only from the spiritual or religious obligation, superadded by Christianity to the civil, and this only in case of the Catholic conscience.

The Pope is the proper authority to decide for me whether the Constitution of this country is or is not repugnant to the laws of God. If he decides that it is not, as he has decided, then I am bound in conscience to obey every law made in accordance with it; and under no circumstances can he absolve me from my obligation to obey, or interfere with the administration of government under it, for the civil government is free to do according to its constitution whatever it pleases, that is not repugnant to the laws of God or to natural justice. That it is free to do more than that I presume no man in this country will pretend.

I have made these remarks to aid you to understand the doctrine of the articles to which I have called your attention.

You are a stranger to me, but I take you to be a serious-minded man, and a lover of truth and justice; as such I have addressed you. I have no doctrine or opinions that I wish to conceal. I am a Catholic. As such, I aim to be true to my God, and to my fellow men.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

O. A. BROWNSON.

HUGH J. DAVIS, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

Great Gale at Marietta, Iowa.

Mariette, the county seat of Marshall County, Iowa, was visited by a terrible storm week before last, which blew down ten or twelve dwelling-houses, shops and stores, besides doing a great amount of damage in other respects. One man, whose house caught fire during the gale, and who attempted, with a young child in his arms, to reach a neighboring house, was caught by the wind and carried over a mile. His wife, with another child, was fortunate in finding a temporary shelter on the leeward side of a barn, where she stood for hours exposed to a torrent of rain, not daring to venture forth from her hiding place till the wind subsided. One store was blown to atoms, and the goods scattered over the prairie in an easterly direction, for miles. Iron pots, tin kettles, and other heavy articles, were hurled a great distance. The rain in the meantime came down in torrents, threatening in one or two instances to drown whole families, and the accompanying thunder and lightning were so terrific as to make some of the stoutest hearts quail. Our informant, a gentleman residing at Independence, and who passed through this town last week, says that many of the inhabitants came near dying from sheer fright, never having before witnessed anything a thousandth part so terrible as this prairie gale.—*Linn Register.*

INTERESTING TO SHIP OWNERS.—A letter from Pictou, in the Boston *Post*, mentions that the schooner *Daniel P. King*, sailing under an American register, was seized a few days since at Arichat, under peculiar circumstances.

It appears that the vessel was driven ashore in that province in 1852, and purchased by Mr. GILLES of that province, who procured an English register for her. She brought a cargo of coal to this port, and on her return capsized and was abandoned. Subsequently she was fallen in with by an American vessel and towed into the port of Gloucester, Mass., where she was sold by order of the British Vice Consul for a demand for salvage; the vessel was purchased by Mr. MOSES TARR of Gloucester, and refitted at great expense; Mr. TARR having obtained American papers on the ground that she was of American build.

Mr. GILLES, it appears, on her arrival at Arichat has replevened the vessel on the ground that he did not acknowledge the legality of the sale for salvage; although it is said it can be shown that he accepted of the balance of the proceeds. A Sheriff was placed on board the vessel, the crew turned on shore, the cargo discharged, and the vessel stripped. It is thought that our Government will have to interfere.

THE OUTRAGE IN HAMILTON, OHIO.—The Hamilton *Intelligencer*, of the 19th inst., speaking of the outrage there, says: "It is the common opinion that the blow was intended for Mr. GETZ, an excommunicated member of the Catholic Church, and that it was but the winding up of a long series of wrongs of which he has been made the victim. As the matter will probably undergo a legal investigation we forbear giving the facts. But if only half the truth is told, *there is in operation in this town a system of tyranny over the minds of men, and of persecution in personal and business matters—extending in this case to murder itself—which quite puts to shame the palmiest days of the old Spanish Inquisition.*"

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It must be understood, however, that these tiles are NOT FOR SALE to any but respectable people; and I shall take measures to prevent their getting into unworthy hands; as it is contrary to my established policy to sell the tiles at all; my uniform custom being to lay them myself. For the reasons, however, stated above, I will sell my present stock to such persons as I can feel assured will not abuse confidence by playing into the hands of the enemies.

THADDEUS HYATT,
No. 130 West Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Anti-Slavery Excursion and Pic-Nic.**—The NEW-YORK ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY invites the friends of Liberty in the City and vicinity to unite in celebrating the Twenty-first Anniversary of WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION, by an excursion to Morris' Grove, near Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1. WM. LLOYD GARRISON and Hon. ERASTUS D CULVER are engaged to deliver addresses. ERNESTINE L. ROSE and others have also been invited. Music by the Wallace Band. Refreshments will be furnished by individuals or families for themselves. The company will leave Brooklyn in a special train of cars (including baggage car for refreshments) at 10 A. M., and returning, will leave the Grove at 6 P. M. Those intending to unite in the celebration are earnestly requested to procure tickets on or before Monday, in order that the Road Company may be seasonably informed as to the extent of the accommodations required. Tickets for the excursion, 50 cents—children half price—may be had at the *Anti Slavery* Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., or at FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. If Wednesday proves rainy, the celebration will be postponed to the next fair day.

☞ **Self-Sealing Cans.**—Since offering the SELF-SEALING CANS to the public, made under SPRATT'S PATENT, several parties have offered Cans purporting to be self-sealing, and to answer effectually the same purpose, copying in full our directions. This notice is given not to effect the sale of said cans, but to caution the public against any prejudice on the part of the deceived towards the Spratt Self-Sealing Can, which is perfect, and is in all cases when used with our directions, guaranteed to answer the purpose fully. The genuine have cast in letters on the cap, "Spratt's Patent." WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors. For sale at No. 321 Pearl-st. N. Y.

☞ **Presbyterian Church on University-place**—New-York. (Rev. Dr. POTTS, Pastor.) Divine service will be resumed here TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued, Providence permitting, without any further interruption throughout the season, by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University.

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Sentinel of the Zouaves
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DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK G SWAN being about voluntarily and unpowed to settle the affairs of the late concern.
FREDERICK G SWAN.
EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Probable Difficulty.

The special reporter of the Missouri *Democrat* furnishes a very readable account of the doings of the Kansas Legislature. We subjoin a few extracts, and pseudonse his report.

THE LEGISLATURE.

KANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MONDAY, July 16, 1855.

I reached Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. The first question I asked, was answered Yankee fashion—that is by another question. "Where is the best hotel?" I inquired of a laborer. "Pro-Slavery or Free-Soil?" he said. I naturally asked what my politics had to do with my question. "Why," he said, "the hotels here are Pro-Slavery and Free-Soil; Free-Soilers stop at one place and Pro-Slavery men at another." "Which is the best?" "The American Hotel." I immediately went there, neither knowing nor caring whether its proprietor was a disciple of GARRISON, SEWARD or STRINGFELLOW.

Did politics ever rage so violently in Missouri before?—for Kansas City is in our own State. I remember that my father, when in Ireland, was once asked whether he wished to ride in a low church or high church coach; and I remember also how much the interrogatory amused me—but I never expected to be asked whether I wanted a Pro-Slavery or Free Soil hotel in the United States!

Kansas is a little City, situated behind one of the richest counties in the State or perhaps in the world. The Shawnee Mission, where the Legislature now sits, is situated six miles from Kansas City. The land between is beyond eulogy. The crops are far advanced, and promise a heavy harvest.

The Legislature consists of a House of Representatives and a Council. The House consists of 39 members; the Council of 13. Mr. STRINGFELLOW, of the squatter sovereignty, is Speaker of the House. His physiognomy denotes more energy and industry; his hair is slightly tinged with gray; his complexion is fair, but rather sun-burnt; his stature of the ordinary height; his age apparently about thirty-five or thirty-six. The great majority of the members are over thirty years of age, and their faces plainly indicate that they possess that characteristic which the Northern press has recently christened "backbone," but which we prefer to call by its old name—earnestness. There are no Miss Nancy faces here.

The Legislature meets twice a day, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., in the school-room of the Methodist Shawnee Mission.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Notice was given of intention to present several bills. Among them were these:

Requiring citizens emigrating from Massachusetts, or other Northern States which have annulled or may nullify the laws of the United States, on entering Kansas, to take an oath of allegiance to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the laws of this Territory.

Authorizing the collection of a poll tax on all residents in the Territory.

There is no doubt that the bill requiring the New-England emigrants to take an oath of allegiance, will pass, *nem. con.*, as soon as it is introduced.

A second, authorizes the United States Marshal of the Territory to confine any person or persons, convicted of, or charged with, a criminal offence against the laws of the United States, within the Territory aforesaid, in any jail in the State of Missouri.

The following, on Reporters, was offered:

Resolved, That any reporter of any newspaper, who has been granted the privilege of reporting the proceedings of this House, SHALL CONFINE HIMSELF STRICTLY TO A REPORT of our proceedings IN BUSINESS LIKE, and shall not be allowed to traduce and vilify its members, (as has been done by some newspaper reporters heretofore,) and such reporter, thus offending, shall be immediately thereupon expelled from the lobby.

It was opposed, as arbitrary and useless, and this amendment, prohibiting personalities, proposed:

Resolved, That any reporter of any newspapor who has been or may be granted the privilege of reporting the proceedings of this House, shall not be allowed to traduce and vilify its members; and such reporter thus offending shall be immediately thereupon expelled.

Mr. STRINGFALLOW said he did not see the necessity for either the substitute or the original resolution. It was competent for the Legislature to turn any reporter or other person out, who misrepresented its proceedings or villified its members. More than that, he thought that most of the members of the House were perfectly able to take care of themselves. He concluded by expressing his hope that the matter would be allowed to take its natural course.

Mr. MCMEEKIN moved that if any reporter vilify any member of the House, the member villified be authorized and expected to thrash him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker decided it out of order.

A vote was taken—substitute lost—original resolution laid over.

There was a rich debate on the propriety of appointing a Chaplain. The motion to appoint one prevailed. Rev. JOHN THOMPSON PERRY, of the Methodist Church South, was unanimously elected *viva voce*.

SECOND DAY.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Mo., July 17—6 P. M.

I have just returned from the Shawnee Mission, six miles distant from this thriving little city, (which is yet in point of fact, a second-rate village,) and have heard the proceedings of the Legislature for the Territory of Kansas, on this second day of its first session in this section of our common State. I have seen the Governor. It is only necessary to see him, in order to disbelieve at once all the malignant and abusive epithets his opponents have made against him, since he was appointed to the Governorship. But let me report before commenting.

The day was spent principally in appointing Committees, and other preliminary business.

The Secretary was ordered to furnish 100 stamped envelopes for the use of the House, also to furnish newspapers for the use of members to the value of $5 for each Representative.

A bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and games of chance within one mile of the Shawnee Manual Labor School, was read thrice and passed. The Judge of the Second District Court has power, if this bill passes the Council and is approved of, to fine any one playing at games of chance or selling liquor, not exceeding $50 or sixty days' imprisonment. A Jury trial is granted if required.

During the evening session the Poll Tax bill was read. It imposes a tax of one dollar on all white male citizens, and promises that they shall produce to the Judges of any election within and for the Territory of Kansas, a receipt showing the payment of said poll tax, shall be deemed a legal voter, and shall be entitled to a vote at any election in said Territory during the year for which the same shall have been paid. This applies alone to citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of the act organizing the Territory of Kansas.

COUNCIL.—An act to provide for the recovery of debts by attachments, and other bills were read for the first and second time, and referred.

The Missouri Prison bill was defeated in the House.

No debates to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I here with send you a map of the town of Calhoun. Thirteen streets, eighty feet in width, run parallel with the Kansas River. They bear arithmetical names. They are crossed by six streets of the same width—named Vine, Elm, Main, Main Walnut, Elm and Ash. The plan of the city is like a multiplication table, half width, running to seed. The blocks are 300 feet square; the lots 150 feet deep by 44 feet front; the alleys 20 feet in width. The city, I believe, has already been commenced; but I do not know how much or little of it exists as yet, on paper only.

I met a gentleman yesterday, a New-York merchant, who had just returned from a journey "with an eye to business," in the course of which he has visited every settlement in this Territory. He said he had "taken a great deal of trouble to form a just estimate of the future material prospects of the Territory, unbiased by the representations of the fanatics of either." He said he belonged to neither party. He added—"If the people would only let each other alone, this will soon be the most blooming Territory under the sun. It has every natural advantage for being the finest State in the Union."

"There's going to be a row here," as Sir Charles Coldstream elegantly phrased it. One of the toasts proposed at the celebration of the Fourth of July—after an able and most uncompromising attack on the institution of Slavery, by Dr. CHARLES ROBINSON, the orator of the day—a toast, I understand, that was loudly applauded—was framed in these words:

The Kansas Legislature—A body liken to our soul, elected by fraud; we are not responsible for their acts, and ask no favors at their hands.

Now, this Legislature, as I wrote before, is composed of men who will tolerate no humbug but its own. If this poll tax is not payed—and if those who refuse to pay it, on the ground that the Legislature who imposed it, is an illegal body, attempt to vote—you will again hear of an armed invasion or a civil war in Kansas.

Know-Nothingism, as a practical question, does not exist in the Territory of Kansas. I have spoken with politicians from different sections of the Territory, and they all agree in this particular. There are three well-defined parties in Kansas, which are daily becoming more distinct—the Pro-Slavery, Abolitionist, and Free State parties. The Abolitionists proper are a very small band, but they are earnest, bold and influential. Dr. ROBINSON and Mr. STRINGFELLOW are respectively at the head of the Free State and Pro-Slavery parties. I send you ROBINSON's oration on the Fourth. As a specimen of Kansas "backbone" it is worthy of perusal.

A daily evening paper—the *News*—has been started at Westport for the session. I send you its first number.

Kansas City supports a weekly newspaper—the *Enterprise*. It is a well conducted journal, and is going ahead rapidly.

Considerable outside discussion among members to-day about the *Democrat's* account of STRINGFELLOW's encounter with Governor REEDER.

Members of the Kansas House of Representatives.

ANDERSON, Ky., 24, lawyer, single, pro-slavery.
BANKS, Ky., 36, farmer, married, pro slavery.
BRAIN, Tenn., 47, farmer, pro-slavery.
BROWN, Md., 34, farmer, single, pro-slavery.
CROSSDALE, Mo., 26, physician, single, pro-slavery.
HARRIS, Va., 32, physician, married, pro-slavery.
HERNHILL, Va., 47, merchant, married, pro-slavery.
HOUSTON, Ohio, 36, farmer, married, free-soiler.
JOHNSON, Kansas, 22, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
KIRK, Ky., 37, farmer, single, pro-slavery.
MARSHALL, Va., merchant, married, pro slavery.
MATHIAS, Md., 28, lawyer, single, pro-slavery.
MCGEE, Ky., 36, merchant, married, pro-slavery.
MCMEEKIN, Ky., 33, merchant, married, pro-slavery.
PAYNE, Ky., 36, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
SCOTT, Ky., 29, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
TIBBS, Va., 32, married, pro-slavery.
WADE, Mo. 27, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
WARD, Ky., 55, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
WATERSON, Pa., 44, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
WEADLE, Va., 28, teacher, single, pro-slavery.
WAIFLOCK, Mo., 37, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
WILLIAMS, Ky, 35, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
WILKINSON, Tenn., 35, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
YOUNGER, Mo., 44, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
J. STRINGFELLOW, speaker, Va., 25, physician and editor, married, pro-slavery.
J. LYLE, chief clerk, Ky., 22, lawyer, single, pro-slavery.
J. MARTIN, assistant clerk, Tenn., 21, lawyer, single, pro-slavery.
B. SIMMONS, enrol. clerk, Tenn., N. C., 29 lawyer, single, pro-slavery.
J. M. FOX, eng. clerk, Ky., physician, single, pro-slavery.
T. J. B. CRAMER, sergeant-at-arms, Va., 38, farmer, single, pro-slavery.
B. P. CAMPBELL, doorkeeper, N. Y., 28, farmer, single, pro-slavery.

Desperate Encounter between Major Donelson and General Pillow—Great Excitement.

Correspondence of Washington Union.

To-day was a glorious day for the Maury democracy, Governor N. S. BROWN led. He is a good speaker; was dry, and less animated than usual, but made a creditable speech.

Hon. ANDREW EWING then followed in a compact, forcible, and powerful speech, in which he met and refuted the points of Governor BROWN. He made a telling speech, and fully sustained his high reputation.

Major DONELSON then got up, and wheezed and blowed through. He is a flat, dull speaker, and made no character. Just before he closed, he came down on the Nashville Convention with the sweeping statement that he had at the time denounced the members of that body "as traitors." General PILLOW being in the crowd, promptly replied, "*You lie—you lie, sir!*" For a moment Major DONELSON was disconcerted, but rallied, and replied, "You are an impertinent fool." General PILLOW rushed towards the stand, but was arrested by the crowd. Great excitement prevailed. Major DONELSON asked for a stick, which was handed to him, and he presently came down from the stand in the direction of General PILLOW; but there were many persons between them, and voices shouting "Let General PILLOW get to him."

This being prevented, Major DONELSON again took the stand. At this point there was deafening cheers for Gen. PILLOW; and this continued for some time, so that Major DONELSON was unable to proceed, and Gen. PILLOW requested the crowd to hear him through. Silence being restored, the Major proceeded. He said he did not mean to charge all the members of the Convention with being traitors, but in this exception he did not embrace Gen. PILLOW. Gen. PILLOW then denounced him fiercely as a liar, and a traitor to the Democracy and to the country; and rushed at the stand but was arrested. When Major DONELSON closed, Gen. PILLOW was shouted for and mounted the stand. He said he did not get up to speak, but to apologize to the crowd for interrupting the discussion. It was the first time he had ever done such a thing in his life, but he was denounced as a traitor, and if he had not resented it, he would have been ashamed of himself as a man and as a patriot. He was a member of the Nashville Convention.

It was known that the Tennessee Delegation, of whom he was a member, disapproved of the action of the majority of the Convention, and withdrew from it. The charge made by Major DONELSON was general, and embraced all the members of the Convention. The charge of Major DONELSON was, that, at the time the Convention was sitting he (DONELSON) denounced the members of the Convention as traitors.

Gen. PILLOW said to Major DONELSON: "If you charge or insinuate that you then denounced them as traitors, or if you now make the charge, it is false!—it is false, Sir!" At this point Major DONELSON struck General PILLOW on the arm, and General PILLOW gave him a blow on the head. They were then separated. After great excitement General PILLOW again took the stand and finished his remarks.

It would have done you good to have seen this affair. The indignation of the Democrats was aroused to the highest pitch. General PILLOW's bearing was manly and chivalrous, and the Democracy of Maury were justly proud of him. In the affair he came off more than conqueror. Major DONELSON was clearly in the wrong; his charge was absurd. He is, no doubt, heartily ashamed of it. Know Nothings cannot defend his course. I have not heard one pretend to justify it.

Mr. NICHOLSON then took the stand, and made one of the happiest efforts of his life. He took all the hide off of Major DONELSON. I will not undertake to give you the points he made. He won—that's enough. You scarcely ever heard such cheering. This day's work is worth one hundred votes to the Democracy in Maury. Yours, &c.,

DEMOCRAT.

Niagara Falls—The Ferry—Maid of the Mist.

During a late visit to Niagara Falls, we were gratified to notice many local improvements designed for the comfort and convenience of visitors, and furnishing evidence of growing wealth and importance. None, however, we venture to say, are more conspicuous and commendable than the improvements made at the Ferry. We learn that this indispensable and favorite route has passed into new hands for a term of years, and from the thorough and energetic manner in which the new proprietors have commenced operations, we feel sure that nothing will be left undone to make it one of the most attractive features at the Falls. Considerable expense has already been incurred in improving the approaches, and the new plank walk can only be appreciated by former visitors, who find in it an agreeable substitute for the old dust track.

The greatest attraction, however, is the beautiful new steamer *Maid of the Mist*, which now plies regularly at both the American and Canadian ferry landings, affording on wet days a perfectly dry ferriage, and also continuing her pleasure trips under the Falls and to Suspension Bridge. The *Maid* is already too widely known to need description here, we only need say that she is the favorite of all who patronize her.

She is a perfect y new craft, built last season expressly for this route, and under the management of Mr. JOEL R. ROBINSON, the celebrated navigator of the rapids of Niagara, whose wonderful feats in saving several lives from places of peril above the Falls, where no living man else dare go, leaves nothing wanting to ensure both comfort and security. As a further evidence of the entire safety of the trip, we are informed that insurance is effected upon the *Maid* at less than one half the Lake rates.

We hope, therefore, that a discerning public will appreciate the liberal manner in which this enterprise promises to be conducted; more particularly as, we regret to say, liberality has not heretofore been a very prominent feature about the Falls.

By all means, reader, if you visit the Falls, take a trip on the *Maid of the Mist*, and if you are disappointed, we will retract all we have written and confess our judgment worthless.—*Buffalo Express.*

Later from Fort Laramie—Emigrant Killed—Depredations of Indians.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FORT LARAMIE, Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

From some returning Californians who reached here yesterday afternoon, we learn the following:

A few miles above the Platte Bridge they met Mr GIBSON's train, from Buchanan County, Mo., who told them that, whilst traveling along the road, at Deer Creek, (thirty miles below the bridge,) the Indians came up and asked one of the hands at the head of the train where the captain was; he pointed to Mr. ROBERT GIBSON; they rode up to him, and whilst one of them shook him by the hand, the other shot him dead. They then rode off towards the river.

The next day, a few miles below the bridge, they were hailed by some emigrants on the opposite side, (the north,) who stated that the day previous, whilst opposite Deer Creek, they were attacked by eighteen Indians, whilst in camp; one woman was lanced twice, and a man also lanced, and drove off sixteen head of horses; the emigrants pursued them a short distance to the hills, where they took shelter behind a small breast-work, made of sods, and showed fight, upon which they turned to camp.

This is the first murder I have heard of; they have stolen many horses below and above here, and now they have commenced killing, I doubt not will keep it up.

No troops yet, and the Lord knows when they will be here; had the Government sent about four companies of mounted troops here about the 1st of May, the Indian war would be about over now, for all that is necessary is to kill a few hundred of the Manicoujan and Brule bands, and the rest are all whipped.

Late from the Plains.

From the St. Louis Herald.

By politeness of A. J. WILLIAMS, Esq., just come in, we have a file of desert news up to June 1, and late news from the Plains. Mr. W. came through, as passenger with the mail to Independence, saw but few Indians and met with no difficulty on their account.

There is but little snow on the mountains and no rain had fallen, consequently the small streams were nearly dry.

The emigrants were getting along well and their teams were in first rate order.

In Utah the grasshoppers had done much mischief, entirely destroying the small crops in many places, and a general scarcity was anticipated. Forts were being erected in all the outside settlements, and there was a general healthy activity in business matters, many large and splendid buildings were being erected in the city, and the work on the Temple was steadily progressing. Groceries were scarce and high, and stocks of dry goods were low and money quite scarce.

Several large droves of cattle had been started for California. Flour had advanced to $6 per hundred; a fine shower of rain had just well moistened the earth, which would yield much assistance to the crops. Ground that has been cleaned out by the grasshoppers was being replanted. A rich vein of Bituminous coal had just been discovered on Salt Creek. Governor YOUNG and suite had just returned from Iron County, where they had been through all the settlements south. The Utah Iron Works were in operation.

Legislative Precocity.

From the Chicago Tribune.

In the early history of the State of Indiana, Sullivan County, a portion of the State famed for its inflexible adherence to Democracy, elected SOL. TURMAN, of Turman's Creek, to represent it in the Assembly. It was his first experience in legislative life, and the mantle of its dignity at first sat but uneasily upon his broad shoulders. He got along pretty well, however, by dint of saying nothing and always voting as Mr. A. did, whose name was called first and who was a bright and shining light among the faithful, until one day he "took down the house" as follows:

He happened to come into the Hall in the midst of some business which rendered it necessary to know the population of several of the counties, and the Speaker, not having the documents at hand, was asking the members for the information. As soon as his eye fell upon Mr. TURMAN, he addressed him:

"Ah, Mr. TURMAN, what is the population of your county?"

Mr. Turman, taken entirely by surprise.—"Sir, we have scarcely no poplar in the county; the timber is all oak, hickory, birch and maple, with a very small chance of poplar in the bottom."

Mr. Speaker.—"You misunderstand me. What is the *census* of your country?"

Mr. T. very badly scared.—"Oh, they have no senses. They are a damned ignorant set I assure you!"

An enthusiastic member from Clay County immediately invited Mr. TURMAN out to drink.

It was no relation of Mr. TURMAN's, although a man bearing the same name, who, making his maiden speech while canvassing the county for election to the Legislature, affirmed to his constituents that if elected he would "subverse their interests to the best of *his* skill and ability."

Recent Deaths.

In Paris, on the 4th of July, Mr. JOSEPH HURLBUT, Jr., of this city, aged 27 years. He had long been suffering from debility and disease, and went abroad in the hope of regaining health by relaxation and travel. But the rapid progress of disease disappointed this hope and has borne him thus unexpectedly to the grave, leaving a wide circle of relatives and friends to mourn their deep and afflictive bereavement. Mr. HURLBUT was an accomplished and indefatigable scholar; he had been a tutor in Yale, and invited to a professorship in Beloit College. At an early age he made a profession of religion, which he steadily adorned by a faithful Christian life. He was a man of great conscientiousness, purity and singleness of character, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Having finished a course of theological study, he was looking forward to the prospect of preaching the Gospel. But an all-wise providence had otherwise determined. Fully conscious of his situation, he contemplated the end with calm composure and perfect resignation, and in the peaceful confidence of faith quietly passed to his rest.—*New-London Chronicle.*

Another Slave Rescue and Excitement.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, July 24.

A young Cuban, who was "under a cloud" with the Spanish Government, made his escape from that Island a short time since, and reached this port on Saturday last, in the brig *General Taylor*. The Cuban put up at one of the principal hotels, and yesterday, a slave, by whom he was accompanied, was brought ashore at South-street wharf, by the captain, for the purpose of having him join his master. On the wharf, a party of negroes met the captain and the slave, and told the latter he was free. But the Cuban negro did not understand them. Several white men came to the aid of the captain and a scuffle ensued. Finally the negroes triumphed, and carried away their Cuban friend, since which he has not been heard from.

COMMITTED SUICIDE TO AVOID THE PAIN OF DEATH BY DISEASE.—Mr. SETH A. CURTIS, a very worthy, industrious and respected citizen of Gloucester, in this State, hung himself from his bed-post by a skein of yarn, on Sunday morning. From a deep cut in his neck, and from the fact that his razor lay near by, it is supposed he first attempted to put an end to his life by cutting his throat. The motive of this dread was a dread of suffering in dying. He had been confined for several weeks with a very painful and incurable disease, and during that time his sufferings were almost insupportable, so much so that he frequently requested his physicians to open the blood vessels of his arms, that he might die easy. He said he did not fear death, but dying; he was resigned, and anxious to be gone, but dreaded the agonies which he believed he should be called to endure if he died by his disease, and consequently took this singular mode of escape from them. He was formerly from New-Hampshire, but has resided in this State about three years. He was nearly three score years and ten.—*Providence (R. I.) Post.*

A POET'S RESIDENCE.—There is a queer looking edifice fronting on Park-place, below George-street, the design and object of which would sadly puzzle the inquisitive stranger. It is a stuccoed house of one story, apparently sixteen feet between the joints, with three long windows on the front, dead walls on each side and no doorway visible. This queer structure is the residence of the poet, JAMES G PERCIVAL, whose morbid dread of mortality, or rather of the society of his fellow-men, has been gratified in the style of his mansion. The entrance is in the rear of the house, approachable by a path which his onfrequent footsteps has hardly worn in the turf. The chief object of the building seems to have been to secure a safe place for his valuable library, which is arranged in a large library room occupying the entire front of the building. The comforts of a home are apparently incidental to the safety of this library, and are provided for in more restricted rooms in the rear of the house.

At this place Mr. PERCIVAL, when not employed abroad, may enjoy all the solitude of a recluse, and, shut up with his cherished books, forget the world which so much regrets his own seclusion from it.—*New-Haven Journal.*

WILL OF MRS. DE WITT CLINTON.—The late Mrs DE WITT CLINTON is said to have bequeathed half her fortune, which was considerably reduced by the great fire in New-York, to Mrs. DAVID S. JONES, Governor C.'s daughter. $5,000 to AUGUSTA, a daughter of C. A. CLINTON, and nothing to the other daughter, who married a New-York gentleman without her consent. Her wardrobe and $1,000 she gave to Miss CORNELIA WESTERN, an intimate friend, and the remainder of her property went to her nephews and nieces. The superb vases of silver which were presented to DE WITT CLINTON are to be sold, by the will of Mrs. CLINTON, which some of her kinsfolk object to, and will prevent if they can. The gift came from merchants of New-York, and the vase was presented in their behalf by ISAAC HONE.—*Troy Whig, July 25.*

AN ABDUCTION.—LAURA CONNELLY, a young girl about fourteen years of age, living with Mr. LINNELL, of this city, was forcibly carried away from his house yesterday morning, about sunrise, and, in spite of her cries and entreaties, her abductors succeeded in getting her away. It is supposed that she is at present secreted in some part of the city. The girl has been living with Mr. LINNELL for more than a year, and was a great favorite on account of her strong attachment to his family. Her mother and stepfather are supposed to be implicated in this heartless affair, and the cause of such extraordinary conduct on their part is attributed to the girl having manifested a disposition to attend a Protestant Sabbath school.—*Columbus paper.*

A REMARKABLE CAT.—A neighbor, residing near the seashore, has a tom-cat, which has frequently been found with fish in his possession, and which he was busily engaged in eating. It became the occasion of much remark, as it could not be ascertained how and where he obtained them. A few days since he was discovered with a *live* eel in his mouth, which he was just proceeding to devour. As he has since been seen standing near the seashore, with his gaze intent upon the water, there is no doubt that he is in the habit of catching fish and eels, and regaling himself on them. Cats have sometimes been known to catch fish from small brooks, or vessels of water where-in they were placed.—*N. H. Register.*

THE CAMP WORTH CASUALTY.—We learn from the Kingston *Journal* that Mrs CASTLE, who was wounded at the encampment of the National Guard, is rapidly recovering, and that her arm will be saved. The two surgeons employed by the regiment have remained with her, and have been unceasing in their successful efforts to save her life.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A letter in the Petersburg *Democrat*, from Hamilton, Martin County, N. C., dated July 16, gives the following version of a personal difficulty on the stump between the candidates for Congress in that District: "We had quite an excited political discussion at this place to-day between Hon. H. M. SHAW and ROBERT PAINE, Esq., the former the Democratic, the latter the Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in the First District of North Carolina. Dr. SHAW denounced the culvert party with his accustomed force and ability, and more than satisfied the expectation of his friends. At the conclusion of Mr. PAINE's address he took occasion to say that Dr. SHAW was in the habit of making misrepresentations in his final speeches when he knew they could not be corrected. This, Dr. S. promptly pronounced a falsehood, whereupon the gentleman closed, but were prevented from injuring each other by the interposition of bystanders. They were immediately carried before a magistrate and placed under bonds in the sum of $10,000 to keep the peace."

The Reciprocity Treaty has given a new field to the Lake fisheries on the Canadian side of Lake Huron. Some 200 American fishermen are now engaged within 50 miles on each side of Goderich, in the business. This has greatly stimulated the Cannucks, and it is estimated 400 of them are now engaged in the same business. About 100 miles of the Lake shore is lined with gill-nets and seines. Every boat that comes in has a large number of salmon trout, from 30 to 50 pounds weight. White fish are very large. The fish caught at Collingwood terminus of the Northern Railway, from Toronto, are packed in ice, and go to Oswego, Rome, Utica, Albany, and New-York. Great quantities taken at Goderich, go in ice to Cleveland and Cincinnati.

A gentleman writing to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Central Illinois on the 16th of July, says: "There was a suicide committed yesterday morning near Athania, by the wife of WM. MONTGOMERY. She hung herself with a rope fastened to a peach tree. On the day previous she prepared her children's clothes, so that they might be dressed appropriately to follow her to her grave, and before hanging herself, dressed for the tomb. She leaves five small children. She was formerly from Ohio, and her maiden name was TUTTLE. No cause was assigned for the self-murder."

We learn from the Rockingham (Va.) *Register* that on Friday night week a negro man entered the dwelling of MRS. ARMENTROUT, a respectable old widow lady, residing near Keezletown, in Rockingham County, and brutally violated her person. MRS. ARMENTROUT is a lady of good character and respectably connected. There was no person about the house to protect her. She gave the alarm by screaming, but the scoundrel, fearing she might be heard, choked her until he was ready to make his escape. A negro by the name of SAM COOGLE has been arrested, charged with the offence.

Judge RUNGLES, of this State, arrived in Milwaukee on the 19th. The Milwaukee *News* says: "The friends of Judge R will learn with profound pleasure that his journey to the Northwest has contributed largely to the restoration of his health, and that he returns home in excellent spirits, as well as renovated vigor of body. They will learn, but not without regret we dare to say, that his improved condition has not changed the determination already announced in the New-York papers, to retire during the present year from the public service in that tribunal, itself illustrious, of which he has been since its foundation, a distinguished ornament."

The editor of the Chicago *Times* has recently been shown a specimen of coal, taken from large and extensive beds of that valuable article discovered lately on the banks of the Missouri, near Bellevue. The discovery was accidental, and the mines being on the very edge of the present limits of Bellevue, the importance and value of the discovery may readily be appreciated. The coal is of the very finest bituminous quality, and has been tested in several places, proving highly valuable in mechanical and manufacturing uses.

The Waukegan (Wis.) *Gazette* chronicles a heroic act of a boy in that vicinity, who was carrying the mail. As he was driving along in the edge of the evening, a footpad dashed upon him with the design of robbing the mail. The boy drew a hammer handle which he happened to have with him, and leveling it at the robber, threatened to blow his brains out with it. The robber fled for his life

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets Corrected Regularly for the New-York Times, every THURSDAY, July 26—11 A. M.

ASHES—Are unaltered.

COFFEE—Rio is in better request and has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bags at this writing. Other kinds are quiet and steady.

COTTON—Rules dull and heavy. The foreign news is not less favorable than has been anticipated, but holders are less anxious. While the demand is rather limited, quotations are somewhat unsettled, and there is more disposition to operate for a decline than for an advance. The receipts are not large, but there exceed the current sales and add to the stock on hand.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not quite so abundant, and as the inquiry evinces more animation, prices are rather stronger. The day's sales amount to 7,000 bbls., within the annexed ranges:

Superfine State	$7 25 @ 7 62½
Ordinary State	7 68¾ @ 7 75
Straight State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Favorite and Extra State	7 87½ @ 8 25
Mixed Western	8 00 @ 8 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 8 53½
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 25 @ 8 77
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Extra Ohio	9 25 @11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 25

Canadian is quiet and languid, with sales of 850 bbls. Interior common to choice extra brands at $8 50@$10 ₩ bbl. Southern rules quite dull and heavy, about 700 bbls. were obtained at $9@$11 for low mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive and is now procurable at $6 50@$6, for fine to superior, ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is quiet and languid at $4 50 ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Remains quiet, but firm, in private trade by public auction to-day, the cargo of the brig *Mikel Flora*, from Palermo, consisting of 300 boxes oranges, and 600 boxes lemons, was sold by Minturn and Parrige, at $1 06@$2 75 for the former, and $1 25@$2 87½ for the latter, ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in a little more request and is quoted steadier. The day's sales add no 4,700 bushels Southern Red at $1 75@$1 80, chiefly for export at the former rate. Rye was purchased to the extent of 12,000 bushels, at $1 15 ₩ bushel. State and Western Oats remain dull and heavy at 57a.60c. ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. Corn is much less freely offered, and as it continues in good request previous prices are well supported. The day's sales consist of 46,000 bushels, mainly Western Mixed, at 96c.@98c. ₩ bushel. Some round White brought $1 ₩ bushel, but the amount was inconsiderable.

HAY—River is in demand at full rates, but the supply is insignificant.

HOPS—Are still slowly taken at 22c @25c. for last year's growth. The new crop will shortly be coming in freely.

IRON—Scotch Pig remains in pretty good demand at $30@$31, usual credit, ₩ ton, with a moderate stock. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern readily bring $1 50 ₩ thousand. The quantity in market is light.

LEAD—Is quiet, but firm, as previously reported.

LIME—Rockland is less active and not quite so buoyant in price. No important change, however, is noticeable in the market.

MOLASSES—Appears inactive, though firm, in the absence of an adequate supply.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. There is rather more doing in Spirits Turpentine, which commands 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon. The general supply is moderate.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are without change. There have been 100 baskets Olive taken at $3 37½ each. Linseed is selling rather slowly at yesterday's prices, though there is not a great deal offering. A limited inquiry exists for Lard Oil at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active and slightly favors buyers. The day's business includes 700 bbls, at $19 62½@$19 68¾ for new Mess; $16 68¾@$16 75 for new Prime, and $19 25 for old Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats remain inactive, but steady—only 100 pkgs. having realized, at 9½c @10c for Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is brisk and buoyant, sales having been made to day of 700 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty salable and very firm; 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $24@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams also remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 13c.@15c for Ohio; 16c @19c. for ordinary to good State, and 19c.@22c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling with increased freedom at from 4c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is less abundant and held higher, which circumstances retard transactions. Small sales have been made, to-day, within a range of from $6@$6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—About 140 boxes Castile brought 10½ ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand and firm, with sales for the day of 900 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 5½c.@6½c.; 250 Porto Rico, part at 6½c.@6¾c.; and a small quantity of New-Orleans at 6½c.; with 50 hhds. Texas on private terms.

TALLOW—Some 8,000 lbs. prime brought 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

WHISKEY—There were 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business transacted to-day was light, and rates were without any remarkable change. There was an insufficient quantity of produce in market to enable exporters to secure much of it at suitable prices: this operated as a check upon shipments.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—WALNUT COTTAGE—With three acres of ground, beautifully situated on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, about one mile from the Railroad Depôt at Orange, and distant one hour from the City. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale a beautiful residence at Roslyn, L. I. It is situated within two hundred feet of the shore at the head of the Bay, and commands the entire view of the Bay to the Long Island Sound. The house is about forty feet square and in perfect order. The out-buildings are new and of the most convenient character. Carriage-house and stables separate and large. There is about four acres of land, and a great abundance of fruit of the choicest kinds. The grounds are laid out with graveled walks. The house is furnished and ready for immediate occupation. The vegetable garden is large and in the best possible state. The whole is offered for sale at half its cost. Possession can be had immediately. Communication with New-York by Railroad and Steamboat five times a day. Apply to

OLIVER CHARLICK, 49th st and 8th av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 9 hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 32 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 300 fruit and ornamental trees, with 20 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire on the premises of THOMAS N. HULSE, Newburg and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C MOFFAT, No. 103 West 24th-st, New York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and within a few minutes' walk from the depot, a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT GLENWOOD.—Five minutes from Glenwood Depot; house new with all the modern improvements; grounds ornamented with large shade trees; beautiful view of the Hudson P. of 180 by 200. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., or Yonkers Post-Office. $7,000.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The first class 3-story and basement house, with stable attached, situated at the corner of Grove-st and Prospect-place, Jersey City. The house is in perfect repair, contains 14 rooms, and is furnished with gas and water throughout. The stable contains stalls for two horses, and is supplied with water and gas. The situation of the house is unsurpassed—standing at the corner of two broad streets both well graded and sewered; it is shaded on all sides with beautiful trees, and commands a fine view of the Bay. Terms easy. Inquire of DAVID SCOTT, No. 86 Montgomery-st, Jersey City, or of J. T. CLAPP, No. 3 Nassau Bank Building.

IMPROVED FARMS ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE CHEAP.—One of 100 acres, (70 under cultivation,) price $2,800; one of 60 acres, price $3,500; one of 200 acres, (100 improved,) price $6,000; beautifully located, fruit, &c., with good farm buildings. Also, one of 50 acres with good improvement, price $2,500. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as

AUCTION SALES.

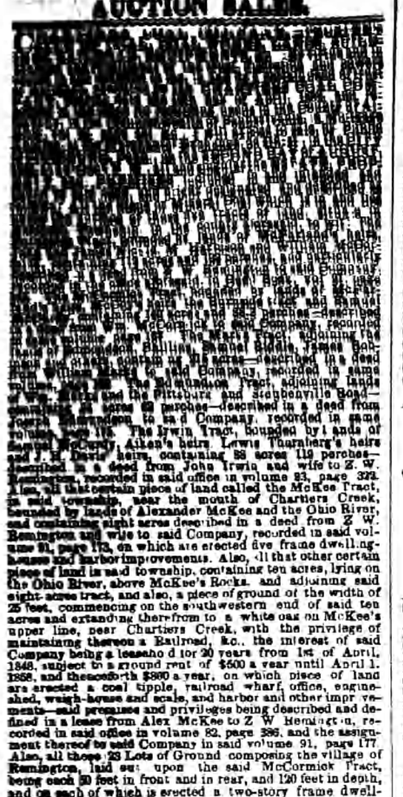

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner Williams.—FRIDAY, July 27, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange

20 shares Market Fire Insurance Co. Stock, $100 each.
6 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., $100 each.
2 seven per cent bonds of the Illinois Central R. R Co., $500.
$4,000 Seven per Cent First Mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company due 1868 Interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1. $1,000 each.
$8 (00 Seven per Cent First Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Mar ets and Lumbermen's Railroad Company, due 1868, Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. $1,000 each.
$4,000 Seven per Cent Second Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, due 1880 Interest payable April 1 and Oct 1, in New-York. $1,000 each
100 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co Stock, (Eastern Division.) $100 each
80 shares Commonwealth Bank Stock, $100 each.

F COLTON Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS MATTING, MATTRESSES, SECOND-HAND BURNITURE &c —THIS DAY (Friday, July 27) at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms, No 59 Beekman-st., second floor, a very large assortment of good rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description comprising in part sofas and settees, mahogany French and cottage bedsteads, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top centre and card tables, sofa beds, couches and couch beds-ads, mahogany book-cases and secretaries wardrobes, large French plate and oval mirrors, oil-paintings Velvete ax, easy chairs, caned and plain rocking chairs Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, beds and mattresses, oak and walnut parlor and dining-room furniture, extension dining tables; mantel, hall and other clocks; cottage furniture; mahogany, curl maple and other chairs, together with a large assortment of furniture from a family giving up housekeeping. The sale will be absolute and catalogues on Friday morning.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF BONDED WINES AND BRANDIES.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No 11 Broadway, by order of Messrs Bra dies, from under Custom House lock, containing in part of

1,000 cases St. Julien Claret.
100 cases Chateau Margaux Claret.
100 cases Haut Sauterne
30 octaves Cognac Brandy, dark.
30 octaves Cognac Brandy, pale.
50 quarter Cognac Brandy, pale.
50 half pipes Cognac Brandy, pale.
50 half pipes Cognac Brandy, dark.
25 barrels R and C Champagne.
10 baskets Royal Grape Champagne.

The above are all warranted to be as represented, and will be delivered from the bonded warehouse in the original packages.

W. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

PLEASURE YACHT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—W. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 31, inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executor, the handsome and well built yacht Clara, her tackle, apparel and armament, now quite complete and fit for service. The vessel is a Miller, decoased. She is about 200 tons burden, schooner-rigged and well found in every particular, making her a very desirable pleasure yacht She can be seen on application to DANL. McCULLEY, on board. Terms cash, or approved notes at 4 months, with interest

W. A. CARTER Auctioneer No. 81 Dey st., cor. Greenwich.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY STORE.—On TUESDAY, July 31 at 10½ o'clock, at 57 Desbrosses, corner of Hasten, a general assortment of groceries, cigars, teas, coffee sugar, raisins, fire arms, sweetoil, cocoa, fish, herrings, &c., one box, counters, scales, liquor casks, beer pumps, measures, &c. no

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

CIGARS, COFFEE, RAISINS FIGS, FISH—CHINA, &c.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at 57 Desbrosses, corner Greenwich, teas, mats, split beef, herrings, wooden ware, crockery, champagne, claret, tobacco, pickles, oil sweetoil, hardware, knives, files saws, scissors, eight day clocks, Summer clothing, vest patterns, &c.

J. E VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO RETAILERS AND OTHERS—HARDWARE HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES, &c—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No 216 Pearl-st., the entire stock of a retailer declining business—consisting a good assortment, in excellent order. Catalogues now ready

W. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—W B JONES will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ A M., at store No 145 Canal-st. a lot of Furniture consisting of French bedsteads, hair, cane, and other chairs, extension tables marble-top do., washstands, bees, bedding &c., &c.

EUGENE B FRANKLIN - Auctioneer

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Assignee's sale of Bay Horse, 16 hands high; will trot a mile in 3 minutes—Light Buggy and set of Silver Mounted Harness, TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 79 Nassau-st

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL.—THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at my salerooms No. 304 Broadway, co ner of Duane st., an extensive assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture of every description.

PROPOSALS.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 28th inst. for the plumbing work and gas fitting required in the new school-house now building in 12th st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 729 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No 2 VIIth Ward agreeable to plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. will be received until the 1st August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

JAS P BREMNER DAVID WEBB,
GEO. H BUCKINGHAM, JOHN GRAY,
WADE R WORRALL JAS BRINSMADE,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855. Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP and furnishing School Houses Nos. 15 and 36 in the XIth Ward, agreeably to the plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. will be received until the 4th of August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned

JAS R STEERS, LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
JOHN MASON, JAMES H. BRENNAN,
WILLIAM CUMMINGS, CHARLES PERLEY.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1855 Committee.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS,

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of

LAND WARRANTS,

IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE

Assignments will be strictly scrutinized.

N. S. COSH & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 32 William st., New York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth; Ohio Life and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public, 11 Warren-st Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates Also BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

CONUMM'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning Being examined and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn quite as the best Sperm in moshan oil, night and other lamps It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, factories, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of Conum's only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 84 William st., corner of Platt.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 63 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., HAVE ISSUED CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following places, viz:

Antwerp,	Carlsruhe,	Ludwigsburg,	Paris,
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Baden,	Coblentz,	Mannheim,	Rotterdam,
Basle,	Cologne,	Marseilles,	Stuttgart,
Berlin,	Copenhagen,	Milan,	Trieste,
Bremen,	Dresden,	Munich,	Turin,
Breslau,	Elberfeld,	Naples,	Venice,
Brussels,	Florence,	Nice,	Verona,
Carlsruhe,	Frankfort,	Nuremberg,	Vienna,
Cassel,	Genoa,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Coblentz,	Hamburg,	Rome,	Warsaw,
Cologne,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,	Zurich.
Dantzic,	Leghorn,	Rue,	
Dresden,	Leipsic,	Palermo,	

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Sandhurst Agency		Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.		

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No 72 Broadway, New York - Capital Stock, $250 000 —This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs Livingston Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic H S. LANSING, Manager.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the plan there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. D. H GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.

NEW-YORK July 24, 1855.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No 36 Wall-st National Bank Building Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment Circulars setting forth the rates and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office

B. P KISSAM.
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Bank of America,	Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank.	Shoe and Leather Bank.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds, Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds
CITY OF SACHAME TO 6 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL R ILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19 1855 NOTICE.. The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 31st of August next JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No 36 Wall-st (office of Messrs F P James & Co) New-York Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America

ROBERT H. WHITE & CO.—No 36 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, bank of England notes, and all kinds of foreign gold and silver bought and sold at the best rates Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD—DIVIDEND LACKS wanted by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 12 William st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No 12 William st Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

COCHITUATE BANK, BOSTON.—The notes of this Bank is wanted for a few days, at 60c on the dollar, at No. 244 Pearl-st, Market Bank Building

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 13 William-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR STATEN ISLAND BY LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, LITTLE SILVER, POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER Capt JOHN TORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R. as follows Fare 37½ cents.

Leaves New-York		Leaves Ocean Port.	
Tuesday, July 24	9 A M	Tuesday, July 24	2 P M.
Wednesday, July 25	10 A M.	Wednesday, July 25	3 P. M.
Thursday, July 26	11 A M	Thursday, July 26	4 P. M
Friday, July 27	11 A. M.	Friday, July 27	4 P. M.
Saturday, July 28	2 P M	Saturday, July 28	6 P M
Sunday July 29	7½ A M	Sunday, July 29	4 P M
Monday, July 30	8 A M	Monday, July 30	4 P M.
Tuesday, July 31	9 A M	Tuesday, July 31	4 P M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt H B. PARKER, for shrewsbury, Highlands Ocean House Long Branch Port Washington Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank, will run as follows, from foot of Jay st., pier N R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, July 26	12 M.	Thursday, July 26	4 P M.
Friday, July 27	12 M	Friday, July 27	4 P M.
Saturday, July 28	3 P M	Saturday, July 28	6 P M
Sunday July 29	7½ A M.	Sunday, July 29	3½ P M.
Monday, July 30	7½ A M	Monday, July 30	7½ A M
Tuesday, July 31	5½ P M	Tuesday, July 31	5½ P M
Wednesday, July 31	4 P M	Wednesday, Aug 1	7½ A M.
Wednesday, Aug 1	4½ P M	Thursday, Aug 2	8 A M
Thursday, Aug 2	1 P M.	Thursday, Aug 2	1 P M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

PREMIUM EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS. Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON, on each trip, to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the smallest fish. The splendid fast and safe steamer will make her trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving as follows: Broome-st., E. R., 7 A M., Gouverneur-st., 7½; Peck Slip, 7½; Spring-st. N. R., 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., 8½; Pier No. 3, N. R., 8½. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A Band of Music will accompany the boat.

N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions for which her size and speed render her peculiarly fitted. Apply to W G LOCKWOOD, No 37 South-st., or to the Captain on board.

FIRST GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON RIVER.—This will be the most delightful Excursion of the season—The MASSACHUSETTS has a Dancing Saloon 112 feet long.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, will make an Excursion as shown on SATURDAY, July 28, leaving King-st., N. R 7½; Broome-st., E. R., 8; Pier No 3 N. R., 8½, Murray-st., N. R., 9 Jersey City, Cunard's Dock, 9½. Amos-st., 9½. Refreshments to be had on board. GRIFFITH'S CELEBRATED MILITARY AND QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance. Tickets, $1, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, to be had of all the principal hotels.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the Excursion will be postponed to the first favorable night.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS—On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 25, 26 and 27—FARE FIFTY CENTS—By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot King-st., at 8 o'clock and Pier No. 3 North River at 9 A. M. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st at 9½ A M., 12½ and 3½ P M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¼ A M., 12¾ and 3¾ P M. Pier No 3 North River, 10 A M., 1 and 4 P M Leaving Coney Island at 11 A M., 2 and 6½ P M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York 25 cents No half price for children.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS—BY LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leave South Ferry at 9 A M Fare out and back $1. Fare to Greenport and Sag Harbor, 75 cents Tickets to return from Sag Harbor must be procured on board the steamer Barrow from Greenport from the agent at Greenport, by the delivery of the excursion certificate issued from the office at Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E R HANKS Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of lines and custom cards, made by A. & H. HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House

A DIAMOND PIG IRON. For any wheelsing and malleable purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 84 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children, late of Albany and New-York.

Just published, a new edition, revised and enlarged, of the Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, or Treatise on those Diseases peculiar to Females, and which should be known by every married woman, or woman contemplating marriage, as a knowledge of the nature of her complaint will enable her to treat herself with safety in most cases, without the necessity of applying to a physician, and in all cases will prevent unprincipled practitioners from imposing upon her. Every woman should have a copy of this book, as it contains information of the most important character, and which may be the means of preserving many females from an untimely grave.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, Ohio.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir—My wife has been perfectly cured of her female infirmities, and restored to the use of all the functions of health and strength, after suffering for nine years, during confinement, every necessary she more and more debilitated and acute ailed her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the occasion of the birth of my youngest child that she then was intrusted to the skill of a physician, who, after a long and tedious labor, left her in such a state that she was unable to turn herself in bed for the space of three weeks, and was carried around the room in the arms of a servant. Her case was considered by her physician and friends as hopeless, and I was informed that she could not live. In this state of affairs I was induced to purchase your book, which I did more from curiosity than anything else, as I supposed that the state of her case was incurable. She recovered, to spell in short the use of your book highly spoken of as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted. I may write on learning that the great discovery of Mr. Dickinson provided a remedy I deemed a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible But for this ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No 222 Broadway, SHERMAN & CO Astor-House, No 1 Vesey-st DEWITT & MOYER, (Private Medicine Ware, and at the Publishing Office No. 129 Liberty-st, New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A M MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No 1 224 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY THE AGE.—Mr KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warrante to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the saltrheum

Five to six bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston I know the effects of it in every case So sure as water will extinguish fire so sure will this cure humor I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another, after a trial, it always speaks for itself There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of this discovery I will state that in April, 1853 I peddled out and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854 I sold over a thousand bottles per day

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful, As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass Price, $1

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No 170 William-st. BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st F C WELLS & CO, Franklin-st; McKESSON ROBBINS & CO, No 115 Maiden lane; DAVIS, WILDE & KENNEDY, Albany, Warren-st; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS H RING, No 192 Broadway C V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A B & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists

FOR THE PILES.—Dr UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlet to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a pasted fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worth less but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the principal office, No 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVICE AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition cloth 348 pages, 70 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction The afflicted should use no pretext on earth in learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases Both married and single should consult it at once. Sent by mail and mailed free, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 49 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A M. till 2 P M., and 6 to 9 in the evening Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post Office We refer with confidence in recommending Dr LAMONT to the attention of—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N Y Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.—This Balsam is the prescription of one of the most celebrated oculists of the age and is the very best application that can be used for Inflammatory Diseases of the Eyes It acts almost like magic, and speedily removes all appearance of disease Many cases of almost total blindness have been cured by it, and many physicians have proved it an opportune success-ful in their practice, that they rely confidently upon it For sale by A B & D SANDS,
Wholesale Druggists No. 100 Fulton-st, cor. William, N.Y.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as hereinafter Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed Caution—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1 Call and get the Monitor of Health

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dreadful malady took up its abode therein Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P.M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No 516 Broadway Charges moderate Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates Price $1 Sold at Nos 41 and 160 Nassau-st, (No 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS RALPH, M D, No 643 Houston-st Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted)

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERNERS HOTEL,
BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.

VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage,

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visiters It is a delightful place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail trains as cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms his house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable JACOB THORN.
References—R. Harriott, No. 486 Broadway; Titsworth & Dunn, No. 22 Dey-st.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 8 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 50 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No 94 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. E. PATON.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID AUTEN OF ENAMELED COT STACK FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, MICHE, WARREN WARD. No 144 Grand-st.

BENCHES FOR LECTURE ROOMS—Or other purposes, for sale. Inquire at No 70 Bleecker-st.

HUDSON RIVER IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 pig iron is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No. 84 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the Cars will run as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.

Mail train leaving the East Albany at 6 30 A M. and Chatham and Harlem Express at 8 15 A M. On the arrival of this train leaving Pittsfield at 9 30 Stopping at all Mail Stations above Williams's Bridge, arriving at New York at 1 40 P M. Express train leaves Albany at 11 A M., and Chatham Four-Corners at 1 P M Passengers from Lebanon Springs leaving Chatham at 1 45 P M. connect with this train. Stopping on signal at all Stations above Williams' Bridge, arrives at New-York at 5 40 P M 4 A M from Dover Plains, stopping at all stations above Fordham, arriving at New-York 10.15 A M.; 5 50 A M from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations arriving at New York at 8 20 A. M.; 4 20 P M from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations North of Fordham; 5 A M. and 2.30 and 6 10 P M. from White Plains, stopping at all stations From Williams' Bridge at 6 40 8 30 and 10.10 A M.; 1 15 5 05 6 15 7 15 and 9 30 P. M., stopping at all stations Passengers by the 10 10 A M from Williams' Bridge, and the 2.30 P M. from White Plains, will be landed in New-York at the 26th-st., station only.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—Trains will leave Croton Falls and all way stations at 8 30 A M and 5 P M. Returning leave Croton Falls at 7 A. M., stopping at all stations, and 4 30 P M stopping at all stations north of Fordham For Williams' Bridge and all way stations, at 9 30 A M. and 1 30 P M Returning leave Williams' Bridge at 11 A M and 6 45 P M., stopping at all stations Freight for Albany received daily until 5 P M., at the Depot corner of Centre and White sts., N Y.

WM J CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C C & C Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c By the Ohio and Indiana R. Road from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland Reaches Columbus 12:30 P M., Cincinnati at 5 P M., Xenia at 2:40 P M., Dayton at 3:30 P M., Fort Wayne at 7 P M., Indianapolis at 8 30 P M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7.15 P M connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A M., Xenia at 2:35, Dayton at 5:50 Indianapolis at 10 A. M.,

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices

E. B PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland Ohio May 5, 1855.

NEW ISLAND ROUTE to PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, &c., PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD—Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill railroad leaves Harford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 4 P M., arriving at Providence at 9:55 P. M., connecting with steamer BLACKSTONE for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and connects with and forms connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through

Trains run to Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford to Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New Bedford, &c

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P M, arriving at 7:30 P M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York

Waterbury for Hartford at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M. Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A M and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Youthful Bigamist—Two Wives in Two Months.

Yesterday at the Tombs, two young women preferred a serious charge against a young fellow of 23 or 24 years of age, named HENRY BAKER. The said BAKER was married at the house of the Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, on May 27th, of the present year, to MARGARET KNICKERN. On the 20th of the present month, he married MARY PURDY, of No. 18 Monroe-street, at St. James's Church, New-York, Rev. Father BRENNAN performing the ceremony. Not two months had elapsed between the respective ceremonies. BAKER, who is a native of New-York, and by profession a sailors' boarding-house runner, is far from being prepossessing in appearance. The young women he married in May, and who cried frequently during the preparation of the affidavits, is about 22 years old, small in stature, and respectable in attire and bearing. The other young girl, wedded only six days ago, is quite genteel and prepossessing. She did not weep, but remained deadly pale during the proceedings at the Court. She is not over 21 years of age. The prisoner was remanded to procure the affidavit of the Rector of St. Michael's Church, to the fact of the first marriage, the wife not being allowed to testify against her husband in such a charge. We heard in Court that this young BAKER had married three other women, who are likely to appear against him when his examination takes place.

Predicament of "Worth"-street.

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." The change from "Anthony" to "Worth" has done nothing in improving the excessively dirty and fetid condition of this locality. Passing up it during the torrid blaze of Wednesday afternoon, from West Broadway to the rooms of the Emigration Commission, the stench after the rain of the previous night was intolerable. The neighborhood is most densely crowded with a population very prone to intoxication and all its concomitants.

Something might and ought to be done, to alter the physical peculiarities of this and many other plague-spots in our City—places, which remind us powerfully of the passage in the 4th Section of the Act for the regulation of Buildings: "And whereas, the dirt and soil lying in the streets *doth often prove a common nuisance*, and very *prejudical* to the *health of the inhabitants* of the said city." It is rather mortifying that with the advantages of all our knowledge and experience, the truth is as painfully a mere matter of careless recognition now in 1855 as in 1787, when our forefathers announced the law and provided the remedy.

An Infuriated Animal.

On the evening of Wednesday, at about 6 o'clock, an ox, made frantic by the excessive heat, escaped from a slaughter-house on Troy and West streets, and rushed along through the streets of the Sixteenth Ward, to the infinite alarm of pedestrians. He was followed by the officers of the Sixteenth Ward police to Jackson-square, at the corner of Eighth-street and Greenwich-avenue, where, after chasing and slightly injuring four or five persons, he was knocked down by a blow from a club in the hands of a policeman, and finally dispatched by a butcher who cut his throat.

Officer BROWN of the Ninth District was closely pursued by the infuriated beast, and was endeavoring to make good his escape to the front door of a dwelling-house that was then open, when the occupants being afraid, closed the same on him, leaving BROWN no alternative but to knock it down, which he did to the increased affright of the inmates, who screamed loudly. During his course, the bull gored a boy, MARTIN BEYER, aged 8 years, residing at No. 157 West Thirty-second-street, the wound is not, however, necessarily serious.

Their Meaning.

MR. EDITOR: *Qui ambulat in tenebris, nescit quo vadit.* The "Antiquary" has "tumbled down the back stairs." If the letters I. H. S. are the first three of the Greek name of our Saviour, then our Catholic forefathers must have been ignorant of the true form of the Greek Sigma. SIGMA.

MR. EDITOR: Having thoroughly investigated the subject of the meaning of the letters I. H. S., I have ascertained that they are without doubt the initials of "*In hoc signo*," the three first words of the inscription on CONSTANTINE'S cross. See IGNATIUS, CHRYSOSTOM, IRIGEN, &c., *passim*.

MERIAM, JR.

Narrow Escape.

On Wednesday, about 4 o'clock, as a sailor, belonging to the *North Carolina*, was attempting to step off one of the Williamsburg ferry-boats at Peck-slip, while somewhat intoxicated, he missed his footing and fell between the boat and the slip. The pilot observed the occurrence and instantly backed the boat, when MICHAEL FAULKNER, the night watchman of the ferry, drew him out with a boat-hook as he was about to sink the second time. It is supposed that his head struck against either the boat or the slip in falling, as he bled a great deal. Had the pilot not been so prompt in backing, the unfortunate man would have been crushed to death.

Eleventh Ward Free-Soil Republican Club.

This Club held its third regular meeting on Tuesday evening last, at No. 113 Avenue C, for the transaction of general business and the adoption of a constitution, rules of order, and declaration of principles.

Their officers are: President, FREEMAN HISCOX; Vice-Presidents, CHARLES PERLY, Hon. DANIEL WILLIS, WM. GRAY and JOHN LEWIS; Treasurer, JOHN P. PHILIPS; Recording Secretary, GEORGE W. BARRETT; Corresponding Secretary, ALLEN CAMERON.

Frightful Accident.

Yesterday afternoon MARY KEEFE, while crossing Roosevelt-street, opposite No. 31, was knocked down and run over by one of DEARBORN & Co.'s Sarsaparilla wagons, driven by JOHN LA FARGE. The injured woman was taken up and conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where she was put under the charge of Dr. DASH, who found that some six of her ribs were broken, and that the bones of her face were fractured so seriously as to cause a total depression of the flesh. The driver was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who held him to await the result of the injuries. It is not probable that she can recover.

Coroner's Inquest—Death from Scalds.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body of a child named JAMES DALY, aged one year, who was scalded to death by the falling of a kettle of scalding water upon the lower extremities of his body, at the residence of its parents, at No. 91 East Eleventh-street. The *post mortem* examination of Dr. CHASTENEY, discovered that the child died from convulsions, caused as above. Verdict accordingly.

Fires.

A cabinetmaker's shop in Thirty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, was slightly damaged by fire at 10½ o'clock yesterday P. M.... The alarm for the Third District, at 2½ P. M., proceeded from the corner of Canal and Greenwich streets. Damage small....At twenty minutes past 2 P. M., an alarm came from the foot of Dey-street. No damage.

Narrow Escape.

At about 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, while FRANCIS SEERY, aged 10 years, was bathing at the foot of Twenty-second-street, N. R., he ventured beyond his depth, and was only saved from drowning by the exertions of Officer CRAWFORD, who jumped into the river, and rescued the little fellow, whom he sent to his home on Thirty second street near the Sixth-avenue.

Body of a Child Found.

There was found in the area of the house No. 108 Greene-street, by JAMES and ELIZABETH MCGUIRE, on Wednesday evening, the body of an infant, (supposed still-born.) It was handed over to Deputy Coroner COCKEFAIR, who held an inquest, when a verdict of death by "convulsions" was returned.

Run Over.

A woman named SOPHIA RACE, was accidentally run over by a wagon while crossing the road at the corner of Washington and Vesey streets. She was taken to the Hospital.

Death from Violence.

A man was reported dead yesterday afternoon in the rear of No. 96 Oliver-street, death resulting from the effects of a blow received some nine weeks since in a street broil. An inquest will be held this day.

Found Drowned.

The body of a man, name unknown, was yesterday fished from the East River at the foot of Pier No. 21. His appearance bespoke him a sailor.

☞ A girl 19 years of age, named BARBARA HONLEYBERGER, left her home, No. 91 Chatham-street, on the 19th of last month, and has not since been heard from. She is about four feet eight inches high, and of dark complexion. A reward of $20 is offered for any information concerning her.

Notice.

There will be no Judge at the Supreme Court until Tuesday, the 3d of August, Judge Cowles, the only Judge remaining at Court, being called from the City on account of the sickness of his child.

Police News.

BURGLARY PREVENTED.

The residence of Mr. James E. Barker, No. 142 Henry-street, closed because of the absence of the family from town, was found to have been entered by means of false keys. Upon the return of the proprietor, on Wednesday, he found that the premises had been entirely ransacked, and that a large quantity of goods had been packed in trunks, ready to be carried off. Yesterday morning a policeman was instructed to watch the premises closely, and while so doing he saw two men enter by the basement, they remained a few moments, and as they came out the officer arrested one of them who gave his name as Edward Oliver Twist, an Englishman, aged 25. The other made good his escape. On subsequent examination, it appeared that property to the value of about $150 had been removed, a portion of the goods was found in the rear of the house No. 68 Carlisle-street. Four of the inmates giving their names as Peter Thompson *alias* Trainer, William Smith, John McMorton, and Julia McKnight were arrested and taken before Justice Wood, who held them for examination.

Smith had on a coat belonging to Mr. Barker's son, and in the possession of the woman was a pawn ticket for a dress and several articles of the stolen property.

STOLEN GOODS FOUND.

A large roll of gray cloth was yesterday morning found on the corner of Dey and Greenwich streets, for which an owner is wanted. This is supposed to be a part of the proceeds of some burglary.

ON SUSPICION.

Andrew Curtis, aged 21, a native of the United States, described as a cork, was yesterday arrested on suspicion of connection with several burglaries lately committed. This man was formerly employed as an usher at the Broadway Theatre, and has already on several occasions been arrested for robberies, but has as often managed to escape punishment. He is one of the Andrew McFall gang of thieves. Examination into the circumstances will be held this day.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Capt. Turnbull, of the Eighth Ward, yesterday succeeded in making the arrest of Miss Mason, *alias* Semson, for keeping a house alleged to be disorderly at No. 500 Broome-street. She was taken before Justice Pearcey, who suspended sentence on condition that she would vacate on the 1st of the coming month.

GRAND LARCENY.

Joseph Bear, a boatman, of No. 219 Third-street, and George Frazier, a baker, of No. 15 Bowery, both Germans, were yesterday arrested by Sergeant Stoughton and Officer Smart, of the Reserve Corps, charged with stealing valuables to the amount of $150, the property of Fred. Ahrems, a resident of Boston, Mass. Complainant put the box in which the articles were deposited upon a seat beside where he sat at breakfast in an eating saloon in Chatham-street, after which he missed it. The property was traced to the parties arrested. Mr. Justice Connolly committed them, in default of $500, to the Tombs for trial.

SIXTH WARD ROW—ARREST OF AN OFFICER.

Patrick Mullen and Thomas Ryan, the latter said to be an officer of one of the civil courts of the City Hall, assaulted George Daridebdt, an inoffending German, in Centre-street, yesterday afternoon. The men were arrested by officer Quinn of the Sixth Ward, who took them before Justice Connolly, when Ryan made a second attack upon the German in the open court. He was sent below for ten days, and was, with his companion, held to answer for the assault.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 26.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

In the matter of the application of Patrick McLaughlin to bail—The motion to admit McLaughlin to bail was denied.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depot.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WHY ARE WE SICK?—If it were possible to have a collection of ladies, (similar to a baby show,) a premium of $10,000 would be given could any be found as healthy or vigorous as those who have taken these pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, the favorite Tragedienne, takes her farewell Benefit at this Theatre to-night, and presents a powerful bill. Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mr. LEVATER LEE, Mr. J. B. HOWE, Mr GRIMM, Mr. LOVEDAY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. DIAMOND, Mr. G. F. MCDONALD, Mrs. J. R. SCOTT, and a great number of others appear for her. "Wallace," "College Boy," and "Post of Honor," are the pieces.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Who may plead guilty of folly, if the death-bed finds surviving relatives, an aged parent, a gentle sister, a loving wife and her fatherless children, left destitute, when the annual devotion of a very small sum would have secured competency with comfort for them, and universal respect for the memory of the man who had not forgotten to provide for *his own* by insuring in the Howard Life Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place?

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S unrivaled Piano-fortes, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S single and double Melodions. Second-hand Pianos for sale or to let. A large stock for sale very low for cash or approved paper. Prices from $100 to $650.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME AND REFRESHING—A glass of RUSHTON'S pure Soda Water, with his new Cream Syrups. Stop when passing and try it. Only under the Astor House, and Broadway, corner Canal-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Fatal Shooting Affair.

The wife of Mr. DAVID MASTERSON, who lost his life near Jersey City on Tuesday evening, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in her hands, has been in an insane condition since the occurrence, and the event has rendered it necessary for her friends to keep a constant watch over her. They were devotedly attached to each other, and it is feared that her reason will be permanently impaired. He was foreman for AARON V. P. JONES.

Water Tax.

The Jersey City Water Commissioners have given notice that five per cent. will be added to all bills for water rents due 1st of May, which are not paid previous to the 1st of August.

Liquor Prosecutions.

FRANCIS BOYLE, JAMES CADDY and FREDERICK CHIESEL were each fined $10 and costs yesterday, before the Recorder of Jersey City, for selling liquor without a license.

MATT. WARD FOR CONGRESS.—The Jefferson (Texas) *Herold* hoists at the head of its columns the name of Colonel MATT. WARD for Congress, and publishes an address in which he is opposed to the Know-Nothings, opposed to the TEXAS Debt bill, and opposed to the State system of internal improvements proposed by Gov. PEASE.

The Census and its Indications.

From the Albany Journal.

Below are such of the results of the present Census as have been made known through the local press. It is hardly necessary to say that the table doubtless contains some errors, as it is compiled from no official source. It seems to show, however, tendency of the population of the State:

PLACES THAT HAVE INCREASED.	1855.	1850.
New-York City (partly est)	750,000	515,545
Rochester	44,403	36,403
Albany, 1st Ward	8,425	6,177
Albany, 2d Ward	4,519	4,001
Albany, 10th Ward	6,361	5,638
Albany 5th Ward	3,015	2,929
Syracuse	25,226	22,271
Rome	10,675	7,918
Lockport	13 270	12,348
Utica	22,183	17 544
Lyons, village	3 921	2,500
Lyons, town	5,181	4 925
Oneida County	107,054	99,366
Oswego, 1st Ward	4,143	3,577
Oswego, 2d Ward	2,834	2,459
Oswego, 3d Ward	4,266	1,918
Oswego, 4th Ward	4,579	3,321
Ogdensburg	7,067	4,000
Genesee	1,436	1,100
Saratoga Springs, village	5,190	3,688
Saratoga Springs, town	6,494	4,650
Mechan cville	1,110	800
Waterford, village	3,088	2,493
Waterford, town	3,973	2,683
Canenovia	1,721	1,600
Camden, Onod a County	2,900	2,590
Trenton	3,767	3 549
Kirkland	3,807	3,421
Randolph, Cattaraugus County	1,738	1,606
Maine, Broome County	1,970	1,843
Greenbush	3,238	1,200
Cicero, Onondaga County	3,388	2,970
Elbridge, Onondaga County	4,750	3,995
Geddes, Onondaga County	2,070	2,011
Tully, Onondaga County	1,619	1,559
Alabama, Genesee County	2,194	2,054
Batavia, Genesee County	6,302	4,461
Byron, Genesee County	1,641	1,566
Berlen, Genesee County	2,172	2,084
Elba, Genesee County	1,901	1,779
Le Roy, Genesee County	4,253	3,473
Oakfield, Genesee County	1,589	1 457
Pavilion, Genesee County	1,758	1,640
Pembroke, Genesee County	2,664	2,279
Stafford, Genesee County	2,055	1,974
Dunning, Ulster County	592	447
Esopus, Ulster County	6,612	2,991
Hurley, Ulster County	2,167	2,043
Loyd, Ulster County	2,195	2,135
Olive, Ulster County	2,524	2,710
Rosendale, Ulster County	2,573	2,318
Saugerties, Ulster County	9,318	8,051
Shandaken, Ulster County	2,490	2,397
Woodstock, Ulster County	1,847	1,650
Northampton, Fulton County	1,943	1,700
Greene, Chenango County	3,763	3,763
Norwich, Chenango County	4,116	2,615
Bainbridge, Chenango County	3,381	3,338
Elmira, Steuben County	10,167	5,010
Canandaigua	4,148	2 700
Geneva	5,057	4,701
Buell, Chautauque County	2,180	1,991
Chautauque, Chautauque County	2,706	2,622
Mina, Chautauque County	1,036	995
Poland, Chautauque County	1,325	1,174
Pomfret, Chautauque County	5,135	4,493
Portland, Chautauque County	1 966	1,906
Sherman, Chautauque County	1,313	1,242
Stockton, Chautauque County	1,670	1,642
Westfield, Chautauque County	3,351	3,100
Clymer, Chautauque County	1,165	1,127
Ellicott, Chautauque County	3,936	3,523

PLACES THAT HAVE DECREASED.	1855.	1850.
Schenectady	8,373	8,923
Albany—4th Ward	4,562	4,758
Albany—6th Ward	3,442	3,709
Geneses Falls, Wyoming County	1,006	1,325
Covington, Wyoming County	1,392	1,385
Prattsville, Greene County	1,817	1,989
Hamilton, Madison County	1,450	1,501
Deerfield, Oneida County	2,257	2,287
Lee, Oneida County	2,807	3,033
Marcy, Oneida County	1,767	1,857
New Hartford, Oneida County	4,604	4,747
Vienna, Oneida County	3,124	3,391
Vernon, Oneida County	3,005	3,093
Little Falls	4,008	4,555
White Creek, Washington County	2,442	2,994
Sing Sing, Washington County	2,377	3,500
Stillwater	562	650
Melta	1,136	1,349
Auburn—1st Ward	2,404	2,226
Auburn—2d Ward	1,922	2,016
Auburn—3d Ward	1,905	2,313
Auburn—4th Ward	3,165	3,003
Camillus, Onondaga County	2,740	3,105
La Fayette, Onondaga County	2,524	2,533
Lysander, Onondaga County	5,148	5,844
Manlius, Onondaga County	6,258	6,295
Marcellus, Onondaga County	2,567	2,759
Onondaga, Onondaga County	5,322	5,694
Otisco, Onondaga County	1,723	1,804
Pompey, Onondaga County	3,706	4,006
Salina, Onondaga County	1,931	2,142
Skaneateles, Onondaga County	4,053	4,081
Spafford, Onondaga County	1,816	1,903
Van Buren, Onondaga County	2,919	3,873
Fabius, Onondaga County	2,258	2,410
De Witt, Onondaga County	2,985	3,302
Alexander, Genesee County	1,798	1,927
Bergen, Genesee County	1,800	1,836
Bethany, Genesee County	1,879	1,904
Naples, Ontario County	2,115	2,378
Nelson, Madison County	1,888	1,966
Mayfield, Fulton County	2,398	2,415
Perth, Fulton County	1,131	1,139
Columbus Chenange County	1,331	1,381
German	806	903
Guilford	2 551	2,600
Lincklaen	1,151	1,196
McDonough	1,413	1,622
New-Berlin	2,507	2,562
North Norwich	1,122	1,170
Otselic	1,793	1,800
Oxford	3,118	3,227
Pharsalia	1,152	1,148
Pitcher	1,293	1,403
Plymouth	1,554	1,551
Preston	1,014	1,082
Smithville	1,663	1,771
Sherburne	2,578	2,623
Penn Yan (Yates)	2,977	2,670
Yates County	17,437	20,460
Skeneateles	3,879	4,050
Cherry Creek (Chautauque)	1,225	1,311
Ellington, (Chautauque)	1,936	2,001
Arkwright, (Chautauque)	1,109	1,283
Ripley	1,703	1,783
Sheridan	1,501	2,172
Hanover	4,105	5,144
Harmony	3,448	3,749
Charlotte	1,679	1,718
Gerry	1,288	1,372
Plattekill, (Ulster)	1,643	1,994
Marbleton, (Ulster)	3,754	3,830
New Paltz, (Ulster)	2,070	2,789

The indications of these figures may be briefly summed up:—1—A centralization of population in the City of New York. 2—A fair but not remarkable increase in the other commercial towns. 3—A considerable decrease of the agricultural population of the State.

The above table embraces nearly all the places in which there has been any great increase. Most of the returns from country towns where the decrease has been, on the other hand, are yet to come in. Nearly every estimate as yet made, of the total increase of the State, probably exceeds the fact. It will be unexpectedly small.

Events do not happen without causes, and there are causes for this slackening of the progress of the Empire State.

The decrease of agricultural population in an old country is natural and to be expected. Fewer hands are required to cultivate land than to clear and drain and fit it for cultivation; and fewer men are required as invention multiplies machines. But in a State like New-York, which has still so much excellent land in the swamp and forest, these causes are not alone sufficient to account for it.

California, Wisconsin and Iowa have been steadily drawing off thousands from our farms. In the meantime a senseless and bigoted crusade against emigrants arrived here from abroad has prevented their filling the vacant place, and driven them to seek more hospitable homes elsewhere. We may thank Know-Nothingism, in no small degree, that the stream of emigration flows steadily through New-York, carrying with it so many of the strong, the willing and able, while leaving behind it, of course, the diseased, the poverty-stricken and the criminal.

By some curious arithmetic, peculiar to itself, the *Atlas* arrives at the conclusion that it is all owing to "Whig management of the Canals." The growth of the towns and Counties on the line of Canal trade, while others are decreasing, proves just the reverse. And had partisan obstinacy permitted the completion of the eolargement, a proportionately wider field would have now been sharing in its benefits.

Such are the lessons of the Census. States build themselves up by the wisdom of their policy, and pay for their follies by the loss of *prestige* and power.

A correspondent of the *Express* says, in reference to the late widow of DE WITT CLINTON: "She bequeathed, as I understand, half of her fortune, (which had been much reduced by the great fire in this City) to Mrs. DAVID S. JONES, Governor CLINTON's daughter; $5.000 to AUGUSTA, a daughter of C. A. CLINTON, and left nothing to the other, who married a gentleman of your City, as it is supposed, without her consent. To Miss CORNELIA WESTERE, a favorite and devoted friend of hers, and a most lovely character, she bequeathed $1,000, and her elegant and expensive paraphernalia. To her nephews and nieces, few in number, she devised the remainder of her property. The superb vases of silver which were presented to DE WITT CLINTON, are to be sold, by the will of Mrs. CLINTON, which some of her kinsfolk object to, and will prevent, if they can.

JACOB DIFFENDERFFER, another of the well-tried heroes who fought so bravely and nobly for the liberty of America, has been gathered to his fathers in the ninety eighth year of his age. He resided in Lancaster County, Pa. One by one this patient band has dropped from among the living until there are but few left to tell the story of the times that tried men's souls.

MARRIED

On Thursday, July 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, JANE SOPHIA, eldest daughter of Col. Wm. M. NOE, to H. J. MEYER, Esq., both of New York and Hastings.

At Oakland, Contra Costa, Cal on Sunday, June 17, Mr. JOSEPH W. BOND, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss SUSAN, daughter of J. Sherman Bridgeport, of New-York.

On Saturday, July 21, by Rev. Mr. Norris Mr G. L. EATON, of this City, to Miss SUSAN UTLEY, youngest daughter of Harvine Utley, Esq. of Wellington, Ill.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 25, JOHN DUNKIN, son of Thomas J. and Elisabeth Dunkin, aged 21 years

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father and grandfather, John Dunkin, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No 106 East 48th-st., near 3d-av.

In this City, on Thursday, July 26, Mrs SARAH CLANINGBURN, in the 68th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Robert W. Dean, and of her son in law Jacob Duryee, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of Jacob Duryee, No 109 Monroe st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In this City, JOSEPH, second son of Joseph and Ellen L. Kelley, aged 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents No 151 Spring st., near Wooster. His remains will be taken to Greenwood

In this City, on Sunday, July 22, at No 86 Sheoms st, Ida L. LEE. The same was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 25, EDGAR MCARITY, only child of James B., Jr., and Emily M. Thompson, aged 21 months and 11 days

The funeral will take place on Friday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his grandfather, No. 130 Clinton st., corner of Amity.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 25, Mrs MARCIA, wife of Guyn T. De Forest

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Middle Dutch Church, South Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Mount Holly N. J., on Tuesday, July 24, ROBERT SPENCER, son of the late Dr. Oliver H. Spencer

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) at Elizabethtown, N. J., from the residence of Dr G R Chetwood, at 11 o'clock A. M.

At Springfield, L. I., on Wednesday, July 25, of consumption, JOHN J MESSENGER, of New-York City, aged 52 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Friday 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, in the village of Jamaica, L. I.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JULY 26

$2,000 Michigan 6s	96	20 Penn. Coal Co	111
5,000 Virginia 6s	97½	50 New Creek Rail Co	3
7,000 do	97⅞	300 Gardiner Gold Mine	1¾
1,000 do	97½	300 Ill. Central R. R	97
8,000 California 7s '70	87	200 do	b1 97
500 do	87½	100 do	s60 97
4,000 do	87½	200 do	97½
1,000 do	87½	400 do	c 97⅝
6,000 Missouri 6s	s60 95	200 N. Y Cen R R	b3 101
4,000 N Carolina 6s	88	3 3 do	c 101
6,000 Erie Conv. Bds '71	b7 100	do	c 101⅛
10,000 Erie Bds of '76	b3 92	50 do	b30 101⅛
2,000 do	93	600 Erie Railroad	s60 50
5,000 do	92½	100 do	c 50⅛
5,000 do	b30 93	100 do	s3 50⅛
1,000 Hud. R 3M Bds	77½	600 do	b60 51
5,000 Ill Cen R R	s30 86	400 do	b10 51
5,000 do	86½	200 do	s3 51
5,000 do	86½	450 do	s30 51
10,000 I. C R R. 8 w pds	85½	100 do	s60 51
8,000 Pan. Bds 2d issue	101½	200 do	51½
4,000 do	101½	100 do	b3 50
4,000 Ill & To 1st mt b	86	250 do	c 51
35,000 Fire and Bonds	90	100 do	b60 51
25,000 do	90½	100 do	s7d 51½
7,000 do	90	100 Harlem Railroad	b60 28
2,500 N Y C. R R Bds	81	32 N H & H R R	s3 125
1,500 Cl & T. R Bds	84½	50 Reading Railroad	cog 87
10 Metropolitan Bank	106½	100 do	cog 87
2:0 Canton Co	s3 27	500 do	s60 87
50 Cum. Coal Co	s60 28½	300 do	cog 87
100 do	b60 28½	400 do	cgs 87
1000 do	s3 28	300 do	b60 87
850 do	s30 28	400 do	cgs 87
100 do	s7d 28	300 do	cgs 87
100 do	b60 28½	450 do	87
200 do	s30 28½	100 Gal. & Chicago R R	105
100 do	b30 28½		
50 Nicaragua Trans Co	c 18½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$2,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage, int. added..70
4,000 Cleve and Pittsburg R R. 1st Mort., int. ad..70
1,000 Clev., Painesville and Ash R R 7s. int. ad 81½
1,700 La Crosse and Mil. &c, farm Mortgage, int ad.77
2,000 do. do. do. 79½
185 shares Ocean Bank 89½
40 shares Chatham Bank 90½
25 shares Farmers' and Citizens' B'k of L. Island..56
5 shares Park Fire Insurance Company 89
100 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Company 40½
200 shares White Soap Stone Company 2
70 shares Marble and Stone Carving Company 4

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds at auction, will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD

$4,000 California 7s '70	87	300 Cumb. Coal Co	28
25,000 Mississippi Cs	85½	do	s30 28½
1,000 Virginia 6s	97½	do	b3 28
2,500 Erie Bonds of '75	93	10 do	c 28½
1,000 Erie Bonds of '83	97½	50 N. Y Central R R	101
600 Ill. Cen. R. R. B	86½	100 do	b30 101⅛
10,000 do	86⅝	615 Reading Railroad	cgs 87
15,000 do	86⅝	do	b3 p. &c 87
10,000 Ill Fred'k Br	b30 90½	200 do	s90 87
1,000 New-York Cen 7s	103	600 do	cgs 87
200 Nicar. Trans. Co	b10 15½	200 do	s10 87
50 do	s60 18	200 do	b10 87
50 do	s3 18½	115 Cleve. & Tol. R. R	89
50 Pennsyl. Coal Co	b15 110	50 Cleve & Pitts R R	57
500 Erie Railroad	s2 51½	50 do	57½

THURSDAY, July 26—P. M.

The private correspondence by the steamer *Atlantic*, delivered at an early hour this morning, favorably influenced the tone of the Stock Market. The orders are rather liberal for certain American Bonds, of which the issues of the Illinois Central, New-York and Erie, and New-York Central, are as usual of late, the most prominent. The London market is quoted most active. From the Continent, the orders are smaller and more diversified. The limits are still somewhat below our own market, although the Foreign Brokers to-day were executing a good many of the orders by private as well as Board purchases. The sales at the Stock Exchange amounted to $200,000, at an advance of 1 ℔ cent. in Illinois Centrals, regular issue, and 2 ℔ cent. in the Free Lands. For Erie new Bonds 93 was paid, and for the Third Mortgage 98 bid. The Road Stocks were slightly better in prices, and the business of the day altogether more satisfactory than earlier in the week. After the adjournment of the Afternoon Board, Erie Shares were sold down to 51@50⅝; a decline of ⅛@⅜ from the last registered sale at the Board. Among the private purchases for European account, we hear of several considerable parcels of Indiana State Fives.

There was no alteration in Money affairs to-day. Demand Loans are easy at 6 ℔ cent., Discounts 6@7 ℔ cent. There were some first-class transient London bills left over yesterday on the sailing of the packet, offered at the close at 109⅝ @109¾ ℔ cent.

In regard to the recent conversion of the Bonds of the Reading Road, there was no "gross exaggeration" in the statements of the amount which were given in the Money Circulars for Europe, by the last steamer, as assumed by one of our cotemporaries this morning. The amounts were given respectively by Messrs. DE COPPET at about $2,000,000 and by Messrs. CAMMANN & Co. at $2,300,000. The actual conversion, made principally by the representative of Messrs. MACCALMONT BROTHERS of London, and their English constituents, we understand to be $2,040 000. The first movement, early in July, was understood to be limited to about half a million. The sudden increase to over two millions took the Stock circles somewhat by surprise and seriously depressed the shares of the Road. But the amount is not the less certain; though the circumstances attending the conversion of the Bonds and the immediate return to the same English holders of the certificates of a corresponding amount of common shares, are not such, as on the real tendency of the operation, to put down the Stock held on this side very materially. The change frees the Company of two millions of Funded Debt, and thus places the total of Stock Capital about equal to, or a little in advance of, both the Funded and Unfunded Debt combined. The loan converted would have been due in 1860; the premium indirectly paid by the Company, by allowing the July dividend on the new shares, is something over 3½ par cent. This was probably the immediate inducement to the holders, while the Company remove, at the rate of 103½, a Mortgage Debt due about four years hence, without creating any new debt—the end and aim of the convertible feature inserted in the Bonds, though at a cost which would not have been authorized had the clause of conversion been more particularly guarded, or had the transfer books been closed before the 1st of July, when the half-yearly Coupon on the Bonds fell due. The movement, though a good speculation to the English Bondholders is not, we are assured, designed as a Stock operation. The new Stock is as permanently located as the Converted Bonds were previous to the 1st of July. The parties believe, and with a confidence made strong by their thorough knowledge of the business and prospects of the work, that the Stock will pay them a larger interest, while the change is not an undesirable one to any Road Company seeking to pay off their mortgage encumbrances. As to "injunctions" to prevent the payment of the extra dividend, we apprehend they will only be found in the contemplation of onteside speculators, interested for a fall in the Stock rather than in the prosperity and freedom from debt of the Road.

The new Eight per Cent. Loan of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, taken, a few days since, by Messrs DE COPPET, for their Continental and other friends, to the amount of $650,000, makes the entire Debt of the Company $2 357,000, on 95 miles from Milwaukee west, operated since 1854, and about 103 miles to be put in operation to Prairie Du Chien, on the Upper Mississippi. The new Loan is convertible. The whole Debt is to have the advantage of $50,000 a year Sinking Fund. The Interest of the Debt of $2.357 000 and its Sinking Fund is more than secured by the net earnings on the present finished section, measured by the business of 1854, which, for the six months of the present year, has been increased by over 40 ℔ cent. In other words, the Interest and Sinking Fund is made, by the new negotiation, $233,780 a year, and the 95 miles operated in 1854 yielded net $307,632. The Bonds are now held in second hands for 86½ ℔ cent. and interest from 1st of June. The Coupons are pay

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, *Friday, July 27.*

We have received Kansas dates to the 23th inst.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to draft a memorial praying President PIERCE to remove Governor REEDER, reported yesterday.

The memorial sets forth the complaints against Reeder since the beginning of his administration—recalls him to the Heads of Government—and calls for his speedy removal.

Mr. WINCHELL, the only Free-Soil member of the Legislature, is absent, and it is thought will be up for the remainder of the session. He was present two days.

An investigation was instituted, and from the evidence adduced, it appears that on the night of the 5th of June, between 12 and 4 o'clock, the first mate, who had charge of the deck, went to the room occupied by the ship's surgeon, Dr. BROWNELL, and hurriedly requested him to get up, saying he believed the captain was murdered. The doctor entered the captain's apartment and found him bathed in blood. He immediately gave the alarm, when the watch on deck came down and assisted him to raise the captain. On the examination of the captain's wounds it was discovered that his skull had been fractured by three distinct blows, and that the skull was absolutely driven in on the brain.

The Captain died the next day, and his body was placed in a hogshead of spirits to be preserved. The Doctor then insisted on going into Rio, the ship being then 900 miles distant, and it being the nearest port. The mate wished to keep off, but the Doctor told him that he suspected him as being the murderer, and that if he manifested the slightest symptom of treachery he would shoot him. The conduct of the Doctor overawed the mate, and he put into Rio. On examining the apartment of the mate a marling spike was found corresponding with the wounds given. A deep indentation in the wood of the cabin just above the Captain's head was also discovered, to which the marlin spike also corresponded.

On the examination being concluded, the Consul ordered the first mate, SYLVANUS W. SPENCER to be arrested and placed in irons. Previous to being taken ashore, he requested leave to dress himself, when he drew a knife and stabbed himself in the left breast, but the wound he inflicted upon himself was very slight. All the men arrested were liberated except three. Messrs. MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., agents of Messrs. ASPINWALL & Co., have charge of the ship. The Consul appointed Capt. LOWE to command the ship. The body of Capt. FRAZIER was to be sent to New-York by the ship *Uwies*, about to sail.

Major ANDREW MCDONALD, member of the Council in Kansas, formerly of Virginia, was yesterday appointed bearer of the memorial to President PIERCE requesting Governor REEDER's removal.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 27.

The bark *Lapwing* arrived here this morning, with dates from Rio Janeiro to June 21.

Capt. KELLY reports the particulars of a brutal murder, committed on board the ship *Sea Witch*, Capt. FRAZIER, bound to China from New-York. The *Sea Witch* arrived at Rio on the 16th of June, and on being boarded by the officers of the Customs it was discovered that the Captain had been murdered.

The officers immediately sent for a guard which took charge of the ship. The American Consul, accompanied by Captain ROWAN of the U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, repaired on board, and the men were all put in irons.

Boston and Cape Cod Telegraph.

BOSTON, Friday, July 27.

The first section—from Boston to Plymouth—of the Cape Cod Magnetic Telegraph Line was opened to-day, and will be continued thence to Holmes' Hole (Martha's Vineyard) and Princetown without delay, and ultimately, by submarine cable, to the Island of Nantucket. Mr. ELIAS SMITH, under whose auspices this very superior line is being constructed, deserves much credit for the energy and good judgment evinced in this enterprise, in the success of which the shipping interest of the whole country will derive great advantages, and in cases of wrecks, which are so frequent along the coast of Cape Cod, this line of telegraph will doubtless render invaluable service.

[The office of the Cape Cod Telegraph in New-York is No. 21 Wall street.]

Military Encampment at Quincy, Mass.

BOSTON, Friday, July 27.

The three days' Encampment of the First Division Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, at Camp KNOX, in Quincey, under command of Major General EDMONDS, ended to day. The Division embraced thirty Companies of Infantry, three of Cavalry, and Major COBB's corps of Flying Artillery.

Governor GARDNER reviewed the troops this afternoon, when the military display was quite imposing. The number of spectators present was very large.

Adjutant HOWARD, of the 3d Regiment, died suddenly last night, after being conveyed from the camp to his residence, in Roxbury.

A drenching rain last night rendered the encampment quite uncomfortable.

Arrest for Fraud.

BOSTON, Friday, July 27.

A man known as GEORGE CONNER, but with several *aliases*, has been arrested here, charged with defrauding Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co. of Baltimore to the amount of $1,000, by means of a false bill of exchange. He was escorted to Baltimore for trial.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 25.

The steamer *Orizaba* has arrived at this port with dates from Mexico to the 10th instant.

Affairs at the Capital were quiet.

SANTA ANNA's father-in-law, it is reported, has been appointed Minister to the United States vice Señor ALMONTE.

The family of SANTA ANNA were to leave on the 20th instant in the war steamer *Iturbide*.

It was reported that SANTA ANNA was willing to make certain concessions to the insurgents.

The Philadelphia Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 27.

Judge KANE, in the United States District Court this morning, committed PASSMORE WILLIAMSON for contempt of Court, in making a false return to a writ of habeas corpus, issued in relation to slaves taken from Mr. WHEELER.

Judge KANE also stated that the Grand Jury could bring an indictment against WILLIAMSON at any time for the perjury alleged to have been committed by him.

Commutation of the Sentence of Mrs. Robinson.

TROY, Friday, July 27.

Governor CLARK has commuted the sentence of death passed upon Mrs. ROBINSON, the veiled murderess, to imprisonment for life in Sing Sing Prison.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 27.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are to hand, but they contain no news of interest.

Portsmouth papers report three new cases and two deaths by yellow fever.

The Governorship of Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 27.

S. M. BOOTH, who played so prominent a part in the rescue of the slave GLOVER, announces himself a candidate for the Governorship of Wisconsin.

New-York Daily Times.

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From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 27.

Intelligence was received here this morning that Commissioner MANYPENNY was in Detroit, for the purpose of holding a conference with the Michigan Indians, relative to their remaining in that State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments by the President.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

All speculation upon the PRYOR case is concluded, by the fact that the gentleman departed last Saturday upon the special Embassy to Greece. The field is now open for Mr. AARON H. PALMER, as Embassador Extraordinary to Siam for opening that country to American trade and civilization. This is a treaty-making Administration, and having disposed of all the native tribes and extemporary Governments on this Continent, and having completed supplementary, supernumerary and superfluous conventions and agreements with all the powers of Europe, with China and Japan, it is fitting that we should proceed in due diplomatic progression towards Western and Central Asia. Siam is clearly the next object of our tact and acuteness in treaty-making.

The appointment, preliminary to the Senate's decision, of Judge MINOT, late Fifth Auditor, to be Commissioner of Pensions, is announced. Of course he is just the man, and the office could have been conferred on nobody else so peculiarly and brilliantly qualified for the discharge of its duties. This we have already heard from one or two organs of public opinion, and vehicles for Government advertisements. But the appointment is believed to have been made necessary by a previous occurrence, which took a vexatious turn. Judge MINOT was a law partner in New-Hampshire of the President, and has not thriven so well in his sphere as his late associate. During the discussions in the House on the Nebraska bill, it was thought advisable to invoke a voice in its behalf from far down East. Little MCDONALD, of Maine, was hit upon for the service, and after all was over duly claimed his reward. At this juncture, as old men will do, Mr. PLEASANTON, aged four-score, vacated the office of Fifth Auditor by death. MCDONALD claimed it. The President consented, but craved the privilege of offering it, *pro forma*, to Judge MINOT, in the full assurance that it would be declined. The Judge declined to decline, and to assuage MCDONALD's chagrin, he was sent upon some special exploration among the new Custom-Houses. The question now is, whether the old pledge will be held to be redeemed and superseded by the Custom-House commission, or whether the vote for Nebraska constituted an indefeasible lien upon the Fifth Auditorship.

This is an illustration of the way in which, according to a specious falsehood still persisted in, the North was brought to demand the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Of all the base evasions of truth, honor and decency, to which the South has been driven by that act of transparent treachery, I know of none more scandalous than the pretence that the North consented to that outrage. The allegation has not even the advantage of partial and apparent truth to sustain it. The repeal was not even proposed or suggested by a Northern man. No traitor to the North, audacious and unprincipled enough to introduce the measure, was found, though diligently looked for. DIXON, of Kentucky, a narrow souled bigot, and a reckless and incendiary agitator on Slavery, as well in Congress as in his own State, was the man to first broach the idea, and to make the motion, which he did in the shape of an amendment to DOUGLAS' bill for organizing the Territory of Nebraska. Not even DOUGLAS, sold as he was to the interest, and tampered with as he had been by ATCHISON, dared to make it a feature of his bill, which contained matter enough beside to irritate and incense the North. The breach of compact was originally proposed by the South, was carried by the votes and discipline of the South, against the united and indignant protest of the North. That a few venal Northern members of Congress were procured to vote for it, and a few hireling Northern Presses induced to advocate it, is no extenuation of the infamy of the act. That infamy is only paralleled by the shamelessness of the falsehood, that the North desired and consented to its own dishonor and despoilment.

The information which reaches us from time to time from the Southern election canvasses, indicates that the Native American party have derived strength in that section from the open adoption of a Southern platform at the Philadelphia Convention, and that they are recovering something of the vigor and confidence they possessed previous to the rout in Virginia. I have to-day been shown a letter from Alabama, from a Know-Nothing politician stating that his party were confident of electing Judge SHORTRIDGE over WINSTON as Governor, and that they would have four out of the seven members of Congress, and a small working majority of the Legislature. There is a Senator to be elected in place of Mr. FITZPATRICK, regular secession Democrat. The most prominent Know-Nothing competitor for that place is a Mr. RICE, formerly a Democrat of the Union saving school, which in Alabama teaches that the South should not go out of the Union until refused something that she asks. Hon. JERRY CLEMENS, ex-Senator, and a very able and distinguished Democrat of the same school as Mr. RICE, has written a letter of the most ultra character against the Administration and the regular nominations.

In Virginia a very pretty, though as yet private quarrel, has sprung between the partisans of WISE and HUNTER as candidates for the Presidency. Mr. HUNTER is a light, pleasant, superficial statesman, of exceeding availability, but who as a candidate for popular favor lacks bottom. His "Young Americanism," which was his capital in business three or four years ago, has rapidly run out, and has subsided into the most noted conservatism. He cared not even for GEORGE SAUNDERS as Consul to Liverpool, though that young gentleman had been his devoted personal friend and most earnest supporter for the Presidency itself.

It is difficult to characterize Mr. WISE, who has been everything by turns and nothing long, and in the course of a not extended experience has hummed aloud every note of the political gamut. He commenced life, I think, a Democrat, and then he was a Whig. As soon as opportunity served, he left the Whigs and went to TYLER. From that he went to Brazil, having been rejected as Minister to France. From Brazil he returned to Virginia, and finding that Whigism was there a collapsed interest, he turned a sufficient number of summersets to get back to his starting point, and came out a Democrat. It would take an OVID to describe his metamorphoses; but in all his changes he has been true to himself, to his own vigorous individuality, to his virulent soothing scorn of all opponents, to his love of public station, and his proclivity to salaries. That such a man should aspire to the Presidency is natural; that he should fail to get it is inevitable. But the preliminary question with the Virginia Democracy is, which of the two shall be their candidate. The National Democracy will compromise upon a third man.

AQUIDAY.

FROM ALBANY.

Meeting of the Canal Board—Its Action in the Case of Superintendent Barber—Work on the Canals.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday P. M., July 27, 1855.

The Canal Board has been in session since Tuesday morning, engaged entirely and laboriously in the trial of A. D. BARBER, Superintendent on the Sixth Section of the Erie Canal, upon charges preferred against him in March last by several residents of Oneida County. Mr. BARBER has been Superintendent for many years, and was reappointed by the present Board last Winter, to the dissatisfaction of a good many active politicians in that section of the State, on account of the active part he had taken in the contest for Congress in the Oneida District. When these charges were presented, they were referred by the Canal Board, in accordance with a statute provided for such cases, to the District Attorney of the County, under whose direction testimony was taken upon them before a County Judge. This testimony, which covered some six or seven hundred pages of foolscap, was laid before the Board, and Tuesday last set down for the hearing of the case. HENRY A. FOSTER, Esq., was heard as counsel for the prosecution,—having handed in a statement embracing *nineteen* charges which were alleged to have been proved against BARBER, who was heard through WARD HUNT, Esq., his counsel. The charges were of official misconduct;—and although it will be difficult to give any satisfactory statement of so voluminous a proceeding within the compass of a single letter, I will mention some of the most prominent.

1. The first alleged that BARBER had procured livery service, chiefly of buggy and pleasure wagons, of M. D. HOLLISTER in Rome, to the amount of $150;—and that he had charged the State $300 for the same,—changing the items as charged against the State, to "*team-work*," taking receipts for the same bills sometime from HOLLISTER and sometimes from his foreman, and entering fictitious names in the check-rolls relating to this service. A great deal of evidence was heard on this point. Mr. HOLLISTER testified that the actual service rendered and paid for amounted to $293, and that his foreman was authorized to settle his accounts and sign his bills. It was shown, too, that wherever horses or wagons have been used on the Canals, the service has been vouched for to the State under the general head of *team-work*; and that most of the spring wagons had by BARBER's orders, were used to take men to and from work on breaks in the Canal, at a distance and under emergencies.

The Board acquitted BARBER of this charge, though it pronounced his use of livery extravagant, and condemned the mode of making out the bills.

2. The second charge was that BARBER bought gravel of S. W. MORTON,—paid him at one time $50 and at another $85, taking at the latter payment a receipt for the whole, $135; and that he charged the State the amount of both receipts, $185. Upon MORTON's testimony, he was acquitted on this charge.

3. The third charge was that he had charged the State $8 for eight days' work of one JOHN MURPHY—when MURPHY had neither worked nor been paid for it. Upon MURPHY's testimony—he swearing that he *did* work and *was* paid paid for it—BARBER was acquitted on this charge.

4. He was charged with paying one PARKHURST work for a whole month, when he knew that he was sick and absent *nine* days; PARKHURST was proved to have made and signed an affidavit that he worked the whole thirty days,—and on this affidavit the payment was made. Upon this charge, therefore, he was acquitted.

5. BARBER was charged with having changed one COMSTOCK from being a day watchman, to a night watchman, so as to allow him to dig several wells,—paying him full time as watchman. As it was not shown that his duty as a watchman had been neglected, and as there was nothing in this contrary to law, BARBER was acquitted on this charge.

6. The sixth charge was that he permitted private property to be transported on the canal upon a State scow. The proof on this point was deemed conclusive, and the charge was established. It was also shown that when the practice was reported to BARBER, he ordered it stopped.

7. It was charged that he allowed teams in the employ of the State, to draw property for private persons. This was held to have been proved in a single instance.

8 and 10. It was charged that he allowed his clerk and one of his foremen, to furnish wood for the State, contrary to law, and that he paid extravagant prices for it, and charged the State for a larger amount than was used. The Board decided that the proof showed that this had been done when wood was wanted to kindle fires to work by night in repairing breaks on the canal, when it could not be procured elsewhere;—and that it was therefore justifiable: and that the remainder of the charge was not established.

9. It was charged that he allowed one of his foremen to pick up and appropriate to his own use, State timber found floating in the Canal. This was held not to have been satisfactorily established.

11. It was charged that, without competent authority, he built a new dam on Wood Creek, in Rome,—not for the safety of the Canal, but to supply a private establishment with water,—and that he allowed men and teams to work, at the expense of the State, in laying down logs to carry the water from this dam into the private establishment referred to. It was shown that he had the authority of the Canal Commissioner for building the dam,—that in the opinion of the engineers, the dam was necessary for the safety of the Canal,—its benefit to the brewery being merely incidental, and that it was only to supply the place of one that had been swept away. The Board decided that the charge was not established.

12. It was charged that he hired teams for the State, of a partner of his clerk; and that he charged the State for work done on private service. The first branch of the charge was held to have been proved; the second, not.

13. It was charged that he allowed men employed under him to contribute money for his personal use. This was shown to have been done at the end of the canal season of 1854, by the voluntary action of the men. The Board held the charge to have been proved, and denounced the practice as injurious to the public service, though not forbidden by law.

14. It was charged that he allowed a waste-weir to be continued in Verona, so as to divert to private use water needed in the Canal. The evidence showed that this waste-weir had been there many years,—that the water could never be drawn from the canal by it below the depth required by law, and that no damage had been sustained in consequence of it. The Board held this charged not proved.

15. It was alleged that he charged the State a greater amount for repairing a break in the Canal in 1854, than the work actually cost. This rested solely on the opinion of a single witness; and being directly contradicted by the Engineers, was held not to have been proved.

16 and 17. It was charged that he neglected to make contracts himself and permitted his Clerk to do it for him: and that he did not give his constant personal attention to the discharge of his duties. It was given in evidence on the other hand, that Mr. BARBER was one of the most energetic, attentive and efficient Superintendents on the Canal.

18 and 19. These charges related to his political action, alleging that he used his influence in favor of that section of his own party *which he preferred*, and that he permitted the men in his employ to attend political caucuses and conventions, receiving full pay from the State meantime. These points were not pressed at all in the argument, and were declared not to have been proved to the satisfaction of the Board.

The arguments on the case commenced on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, and were closed on Thursday evening at 6 o'clock,—the Board sitting every day from 9 A. M. until 11 P. M. The deliberations and action of the Board as given above, closed late last night. Most of the resolutions embodying the sentiment of the Board,—those upon which there was any marked difference of opinion,—were passed by the votes of the Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, Comptroller COOK, Treasurer SPAULDING, and Commissioners FOLLETT and GARDINIER, in the affirmative,—the Secretary of State, Mr. LEAVENWORTH, and the State Engineer, Mr. CLARK, in the negative,—Commissioner FITZHUGH being absent.

This morning, Mr. FITZHUGH having returned, offered a resolution dismissing Mr. BARBER from office,—urging that enough of the charges had been proved against him to require his expulsion. This resolution was lost by a tie vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. COOK, LEAVENWORTH, CLARK and FITZHUGH—4.

Negatives—Messrs. RAYMOND, SPAULDING, FOLLETT and GARDINIER.

Thus has ended this controversy—for the present; though no one who knows anything of Oneida County politics can doubt that it will ere long be renewed in some form or other. The Board ordered the publication of all the testimony in the case, which will make some thirty or forty columns in the *Evening Journal*. While it does not, in the opinion of the Canal Board, fix upon Superintendent BARBER the misconduct which it was expected would lead to his removal, it shows so strikingly the loose and extravagant style in which the Canals are managed under State authority, as to furnish a conclusive argument for letting the sections to the lowest bidder, as provided by the law of last Winter.

The case of Superintendent HAMMOND, against whom charges have also been preferred, was set down for the 14th of August.

The Board adopted a resolution this morning authorizing all the work on the enlargement of the State Canals to be put under contract at once, so as to secure their completion as early as practicable in 1858.

Yours, BETA.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Phi Beta Kappa Oration—Commencement Exercises—Degrees Conferred.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

Last evening the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was delivered by Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON. It was an elaborate and studied performance. The subject was: Why are we students, or why do we try to be scholars? Five motives were enumerated, begioning with the lowest, which was said to be Money; second, Fame; third, Loyalty to ideas, or the native power and beauty resident in them; fourth, Love of Man, and the last and highest, the Disciple-ship of Christ and upbuilding of his kingdom.

The regular Commencement exercises took place to day, in the Centre Church, in the following order:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

FORENOON.

1. Music. 2. Prayer by the President. 3. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by WILLIAM DE WITT ALEXANDER, Lahaina, Maui, Sandwich Islands. 4. Dissertation, "Circumstances favorable to the Development of Genius in the Age of Queen Elizabeth," by JUNSON BOARDMAN ANDREWS, New-Haven. 5. Dissertation, "French Writers of the 18th Century, and their Influence on the Revolution of 1789," by HENRY ANDERSON DICKINSON, Granby, Mass. 6. Dissertation, "The Mechanism of the Heavens," by CORNELIUS CHRISTIE, Hackensack, N. J. 7. Poem, "Change," by SAMUEL LATHROP BRONSON, New-Haven. 8. Oration, "William, Prince of Orange," by FREDERICK WEBSTER OSBORN, Bloomfield, N. J. 9. Essay in French, "Les Huguenots en Amérique," by ALFRED PERKINS ROCKWELL, Norwich. 10. Dissertation, "The Historical Novelist," by WILLIAMS CLARK WHITTEMORE, New-Haven. 11. Dissertation, "Our New Atlantis," by CHARLES FREDERICK JOHNSON, Owego, N. Y. 12. Poem, "Thurid, or the Fatal Ring," by JOHN HENRY ANKETELL, New-Haven. 13. Oration, "Arctic Adventurers," by JOHN CALDWELL PARSONS, Hartford. 14. Oration, "Tyranny," by PATRICK HENRY WOUNWARD, Franklin. 15. Oration, "Alexander Hamilton as a Statesman," by CHARLES PIERCE STATSON, Bangor, Me. 16. Oration, "Conscience in Human Affairs," by JOHN LAWRENCE MILLS, Norfolk. 17. Oration, "Political Retrogression and its Check," by STERNE CHITTENDEN, Columbus, Ohio. 18. Dissertation, "Legal Integrity," by AUGUSTUS DE BERKELEY HUGHES, New-York City. 19. Philosophical Oration, "The Rise and Fall of the Stoic Philosophy," by GEORGE TALCOTT, West Hartford.

AFTERNOON.

1. Music. 2. Oration, "The Permanent and the Transient in Literature," by WILLIAM CUTLER WYMAN, Brooklyn, L. I. 3. Dissertation, "Eccentricity," by FREDERICK ALVORD, Bolton. 4. Dissertation, "The Ruler a Slave," by CHARLES MELLEN TYLER, Boston, Mass. 5. Oration, "The Philosophy of Wordsworth," by LYMAN DENNISON BREWSTER, Saltsbury. 6. Dissertation, "The Historical Plays of Shakespeare," by CHARLES RAY PALMER, Albany, N. Y. 7. Oration, 'Ophelia 'dressed with straws and flowers,'" by GEORGE STUART, Sherman. 8. Oration, "The Love of the Mystical," by WILLIAM WHEELER, New-Haven. 9. Dissertation, "The Prevalent Ideas concerning the 'Mission' of this Country," by LEWIS ELLIOT STANTON, Clinton. 10. Oration, "Literary Old Age," by NATHANIEL WILLIS BUMSTEAD, Boston, Mass. 11. Dissertation, "Charlotte Corday," by WILLIAM LEONARD AVERY, Cincinnati, O. 12. Oration, "The Value of Metaphysical Study to a Statesman," by HENRY ALBERT YANDLEY, Philadelphia, Pa. 13. Philosophical Oration, "Imaginative Faith," by CHARLES JAMES FOX ALLEN, Boston, Mass. 14. Philosophical Oration, "Power of Nature over Mind," by GEORGE ALVAN KITTREDGE, Roxbury, Mass. 15. Oration, "The Discovery of Law," with the Valedictory Address, by JOHN EDWARDS TODD, Pittsfield, Mass. 16. Degrees Conferred. 17. Prayer by the President.

At the conclusion of these exercises, the following degrees were conferred in order. The degree of Bachelor of Arts on the ninety members of the graduating class; that of Master of Arts on sixty-four of the previous graduates of the Institution. That of Bachelor of Laws, on

Joshua Anderson, Angus McDonald, R. P. E. Thatcher,
G. B. Dusenberre, Hon. Mills Miller, Geo. H. Watrous
Nathan T. Fitch, Wm. G. Ransom,

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Fred. H. Alleo, H. W. St. John, Geo. D. Wolcott.
Jas. C. McGregor, O. Vengtheches, Thames A. Wilcox.
Ira Moore,

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

F. H Bartlett, W. P. Munger, E G Sumner,
H Davis, S C. Robinson, W. H Trowbridge.
F M. Holley, H. P. Stearns, L. S. Wilcox.
H. Keese, G. W. Strong.

The same degree was conferred upon the following persons, at the recommendation of the Connecticut Medical Society.

H. Aldrich, L. Richards, S. W. Rockwell,
E Bancroft, S. Stocking, J. D Wilcox,
S. W. Hart, W Thrall, A. Woodward.
J. A Porter,

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

MASTER OF ARTS.

James S. Eaton, Henry A. Russell, Daniel E. Willes.
Jon. E. Goodhue, C. E Stedman, M. D.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Chief Justice WAITE, of Conn. S.

A LITERARY REUNION.

Annual Meeting of the Brothers in Unity.

A Good Time at Yale College.

Among the pleasant occasions that mark Commencement Week at Yale, few have a more general interest than the Alumni meetings of the large literary societies, the Linonian and Brothers in Unity. Into these two have been gathered almost all the students that ever enter Yale. Their weekly meetings for literary exercises and their society politics, absorb very much attention of the student, and furnish him ample opportunity to develop and train those intellectual faculties which are sure to be called earliest into exercise, after going "out into the world." The memory of scenes that occur within these society walls, is perpetual, and when the Alumni came back on Commencement Week, they rally to their halls to talk them over with intensest interest.

Alumni Hall is a beautiful building standing on the green in the rear of the old line of college buildings, and is dedicated to just such uses. The lower floor is the grand hall where, in Commencement, dinners are held. The upper is divided into two apartments, one for the Linonians, the other for the United Brothers—upon whose annual gathering we were privileged to drop in. It was Wednesday, the 25th, at 3 o'clock that the meeting opened. The President of the society took the chair and the chairman of a committee on "the room," proceeded to report how affairs stood now with the society in heart and in purse. It seems that the beautiful hall had been put into its present magnificent condition during the past year. No wonder they were proud of it. It is very large, carpeted with a Wilton of rich and tasteful pattern, its seats of nut, and cushioned most comfortably, the windows elegantly draped, the walls frescoed, and the desks of an elaborate and costly kind. The report showed how the thing had been brought about, and was greeted with applause. Then Judge ROCKWELL, of New-York, of the class of 1822, was called to the Chair, and the legitimate exercises opened.

The first call was a universal one for "Jack Robinson," and that famous United Brother, whose *alias* is WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, Esq., arose. He gave a most amusing account of his college adventures, some of which were so successful that the Faculty deemed it unsafe to keep so bright an example too near at hand, and he was consequently rusticated to Wallingford,—at which rural retreat the Harrison surge of 1840 caught and bore him off. That rustication had not much sweetened his temper. The immediate cause of it was "telling the truth" under circumstances when it was not called for, and once since he had been rusticated from a reporter's seat in Congress, for the same mortal offence. [Mr. BURLEIGH suggested that his friend should not complain, since his rustication had entirely cured him of the obnoxious habit—of speaking the truth.—Laughter.]

Mr. R. continued. He said that other men came back to parade their love of Yale—and boasted that hither all their children should come. He could make no such promise. Indeed, said he, you must pardon my pleinness and honesty, Brothers; I have but one child, an only and a dearly beloved one; but that one I would send almost as soon to the grave, as to Yale College!—I may add, Brothers, that she is a girl! [Uproarious laughter.]

Mr. R. urged the value of such Societies as this. He thought that if all the Faculty and all their Greek and Latin and Mathematics should be burned up with fire, and yet this Society with its training left, Yale would furnish a most admirable educational course to the student. Yet he would not undervalue the studies of the regular courses. On the other hand, he called upon the undergraduates present to look upon him as a beacon—to regard him as a warning. The world's battles were fierce ones, and they were to be fought by well-armed men. He had yet to face the thickest of them. He might come out a victor, but what a wreck, what a bleeding, wearied man, compared with what he might have been had he been furnished with the armor that the Yale Faculty would have put on him. [Very many of the undergraduates, while they applauded, looked as if they'd rather like to come out just such "wrecks" themselves.]

Rev. Dr. HAWS, of Hartford, next spoke. He was a graduate of Brown, but he had been elected an honorary member, and so had followed the example of his son, who was an active Brother years before him. The Doctor directed most of his remarks to the young men, telling them that now was their seed-time. He had witnessed the late boat race, when the Harvard boys were a little too much for the Yale fellows—and, drawing a lesson for the future from the causes of that defeat, he invoked them to pull coolly, a long pull, and all together.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, being called on, was disposed to do his part by making an "emphatic pause." But the paws would not do; the audience insisted on having the whole bear up—so the Doctor went on. Dr. HAWS had told him that he *must*, and he did not feel disposed to disobey the Doctor, for he had already in his body marks of his acquaintance with him—(referring, not as the audience at first supposed to the scars of some youthful flagellation, but to another scar, in the making of which the two divines, when boys, had been jointly concerned.) With much facetiousness, Dr. ADAMS continued quite at length.

Ex-Governor DUTTON followed. When he went up to be initiated as a Brother in Unity, it was very many years ago, and to a very different room from this. He pictured the appearance of Doolittle Hall upon that eventful occasion—told what sort of a course one was put through to be initiated—how he shivered when he stood before the august President—how, as he came into its active service, he had labored to fit himself for its duties—how, as its President, he had felt more honor than he had ever since felt, and from that seat had decided questions, after long and hot debates, which decisions had not until this day been reversed. [Laughter.]

Prof. SILLIMAN spoke next. He was an old Brother in Unity. At the age of 16, he had aspired to its presidency. It was while the meetings were wont to be held in Toddy-alley in the little San Dominican (?) Church. The influence of the Society in the College had always been good—better, much, since it had thrown off the signs and grips and watchwords of which the Governor spoke, and, as now, retained no other secrets than such secrets as every well-regulated family must keep. The Professor said that he had been 56 years connected with the College as a teacher, and 4 more as a pupil. When he entered it, there were 120 Students only, and the Faculty consisted of President STILES, three tutors and a Divinity Professor, who by a shock of palsy was *hors du combat*. The course had been very much enlarged, too. He thought that Students who do their duty now, are very hard worked. He thought that there might be an improvement made by increasing the demands upon the Students before entering. The old vulgar College tricks are about over. The government is attended with far less trouble than formerly.

Hon. Mr. BACON, of New-Haven, said that just before Prof. SILLIMAN's day, while he was an undergraduate Brother in Unity, the College had enjoyed the honor of the Professorship of Prof. STRONG, a great mathematician, who was said to be able even to calculate an eclipse; and who, according to rumor, had staid one night in New-Haven—that was all.

Gov. DUTTON said that perhaps he could tell why Prof. STRONG staid no more in New-Haven. He had very severe trials allotted to him. The Professor (STRONG) lived to be quite old—a bachelor—but at last he was smitten with the charms of the buxom widow of a sea captain, who had not been heard of for seven years. He courted the widow and married her, and was happy, until one morning the Captain, who had been presumptively dead, came back. The Professor appealed to the law to assist him in retaining his wife; but the lawyers were nonplussed. The Professor then applied to the Legislature, which sage body enacted a resolution giving the lady her choice. The lady chose, (and *de gustibus, &c.*,) she chose the sailor before the Professor. But when the poor downcast Professor had departed but a little, lo! the Captain took another sudden disgust, and left the woman who had so recently enjoyed two husbands, to mourn a double living widowhood.

Prof. THATCHER was called up, but he was modest, and insisted that they had enough of him every day. He called up

Governor HOPPIN, of Rhode Island, who spoke in a strain of pleasantry for some time.

Rev. Mr. BUTLER followed, in a speech of infinite humor. He said it was always hard to follow a king, but as one Governor was worth ten kings any day, how hard his task to follow a Governor! He was a native Brother in Unity, dyed in the wool, with all the adjectives on. He told of the doleful times they passed through, when their funds got reduced, and their library was meagre, and their room unpleasant and Freshmen ran off to the Linonians and Calliopeans. Ones during that gloomy season he had called upon a certain Professor of Yale who volunteered $25 to relieve their state, and told him to call again, if they needed more. The Professor he thought was quite a respectable man before, but from that time forth there was a eulogy kept standing for Prof. (afterwards President) WOOLSEY in their fraternity. Mr. BUTLER proceeded to tell, most comically, how with the funds they got, the books for the Library were bought and kept profoundly a secret from the rival societies, how they deliberated in the old Glee Building and gloated over the anticipated wrath of the Linonians, and how at last upon some great day the treasure was exposed, and how thenceforward Freshmen were frantic to be initiated Brothers, and so on that night of their discontent dawned a bright day.

He took a rational view of the late defeat at the boat race; assured the boys that they had fulfilled Lord BACON's token of a great man, who "goeth before and after," and bade them remember that when they went back to the goal they "drove everything before them." He said he had belonged to a very orderly class, for the most part, and the few for whom they had sorrowed and trembled had lived long enough under the dropping of the institution, [the reference was applied to Prof. THATCHER, by the audience, and vastly appreciated,] to grow considerably sober at last, and so the minds of all were greatly relieved. He was getting old—but he would not boast of his age—anybody, said he, can be forty years old now-a-days.

Prof. SILLIMAN, called up by a compliment from one of the Governors present, said that he should not decline the compliment, but like JOHNSON, when asked if he said nothing to turn the edge of the compliment that the King had personally paid him, he would answer, "No; my sovereign has said it, and it shall stand." But the Professor proceeded for the benefit of the younger brothers present to say how it was that at his age (76 years) he enjoyed such excellent health and spirits. He said that at 30 he was dyspeptic and feeble. He cut off determinedly all stimulants, and had used none since. He dieted one year, and then returned to his labor. He ate always plain, nutritious food, and drank nothing but mild, diluent drinks. He eschewed tobacco in every form. Every morning he used the sponge and cold water, and felt now no less power of endurance than when he was a young man, and no abatement of intellectual power.

Other brothers followed, until the bells of the hotels rung out the tea hour, when all parted with much shaking of hands, and many questions interchanged of old times and new, of families and absent friends.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Trotting on Union Course, L. I.—Contest Between New-York and Boston Horses.

On the 26th inst. the great trotting match of two mile heats for $2,000, between a celebrated Boston horse and a good blooded animal raised in the State of New-York, came off at the Union Course, L. I. The steeds were entered as follows:

J. DANIELS named s. g. (Boston).....*Hard Road.*
DAN PFIFFER named br. g. (New-York) *Major Rogers.*

The weather being delightful, the sporting public turned out in large numbers to witness the amusement, and many turfmen of Massachusetts we present.

Prior to a "show" of the nags on the track, the betting on the result was even up, but the New-Yorkers finally broke up this state of the market, and offered *two* to *one* in favor of their horse. They were rigged to wagons, and about 4 o'clock P. M. the Judges gave the word. The start was quite satisfactory, and as the horses glided along side by side, the spectators were silent, but when *Major* took the lead there was an outburst of applause.

The first heat was won by *Major Rogers* in 2.38, with such apparent ease as to indicate a victory for him.

The next two heats were also won by the New-York horse, without making any particular effort in point of speed.

The Judges accordingly decided the race in favor of *Major Rogers*, and gave the time as here annexed:

Time.....2.38 2.36 2.41

Another race will take place next week on the Long Island Turf, between the well-known horses *Lady Franklin* and *Chicago Jack*, for a wager of $4,000. But a few days ago a contest came off between these same steeds, in which *Lady Franklin* was victorious. It is expected this second match will be one of the most exciting that has occurred during the past season.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

We learn from Captain HOLLCRAFT, of the *Rainbow*, that one day last week, about six miles back of Leavenworth, Ind., a woman attempted to kill her husband, and on the next day did kill herself.

The circumstances are thus: Mrs. BRUCE—the woman alluded to—duying harvesting, and after her sons and the farm-hands started to work, commenced cutting her husband's hair at her own request. She had cut about half way round, when she drew a hatchet from beneath her apron and cut away at his head, mangling him in a horrible manner. His cries called back the men, when his wife was removed and fastened up, with the intention of having her arrested. Mr. BRUCE was not dead at last accounts. On the next day, Mrs. B. lay down on the bed, and tying a handkerchief around her neck to the bed-post, threw herself off, and so died.

She gave as a reason for attempting to kill her husband, that they had considerable property; that she did not expect to live long, and was determined that no other woman should ever enjoy it by marrying Mr. B. She must have been deranged. She was somewhere near fifty years of age, and has a large family of children, some of them grown to maturity. The conception of such a horrible design; the coolness exhibited in hiding a hatchet under her apron, and the concern manifested in wishing to cut her husband's hair because the weather was so very hot, and he was harvesting, all evince, to our mind, the determination of insanity, and we have no doubt she was insane.—*Louisville Democrat.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

[illegible] Tuesday, October—The [illegible] Condition and [illegible] Outlook—Politics—Affairs in Peru—[illegible] with American Vessels.

[illegible] of the *New-York Daily Times*.

LIMA, Peru, Tuesday, June 26, 1855.

Your Washington Correspondent addresses you from the far-famed "City of Kings," in accordance with a promise contained in his last; but on this occasion can say little relative to Peru or its capital, without skipping over some jottings by the way, which he cannot doubt will interest at least a portion of your readers. And here let him say, at the commencement of the series of letters which he may indite from here, that he does not expect to find much to treat of which is altogether new. Knowing, however, that the same incidents and scenes present themselves in varied shades to different persons, he will trust to that fact to give any possible interest to his letters, and will disregard therefore the rule which would exclude from them all reference to topics which may have been handled by other and abler pens.

The trip from New-York to Peru is probably one of the pleasantest which can be made anywhere by sea; and now that the narrow Isthmus is spanned by the Panama Railroad, connecting the two oceans within a few hours at most, there is none involving less risk to health. I say the Panama Railroad—and be assured I realize the important fact that the great work is actually a *fait accompli*—a thing *done*, and not something only talked of in the future, as some of our doubting Well-meant friends seemed still to suspect when I left New-York. In the Fall of 1850 I made a flying trip to California by the way of Panama, and experienced all the delights of the Isthmus transit during the rainy seasons, spending one night in the pestilential miasma of Chagres and Gatun, four additional nights and days in ascending the river to Gorgona in an open canoe, taking the benefit of a drenching shower bath from the clouds about every half hour, and that in company with some half dozen ladies and children, whose pitiable plight may be painted, perhaps by readers of vivid imagination,—others may save themselves the trouble of attempting it. During all this time we found little or nothing fit to eat, had no sleep except such naps as we might catch between showers, and while sitting bolt upright on the baggage in the bottom of our "dug out," and with the confident assurance that one rascally native boatman (whom we were compelled to pay some dollars per passenger, in advance,) would desert us on the river bank at the first convenient opportunity.

Arrived at Gorgona, we obtained a night's rest under a roof, and with bare sacking bottomed cots under us. In the morning we started for Panama, 18 miles distant, which we reached in two long days of hard traveling on mules, (for which we paid, with our baggage transportation, about $30 each,) through mud and water, over a road such as imagination *cannot* picture, where the mule and man necessarily alternated in holding the uppermost position, and the risk of suffocation in mire or of breaking one's neck, seemed constantly imminent.

Such was a trip across the Isthmus during the rainy season of 1850. About three weeks ago, also during the rainy season, I crossed from ocean to ocean, in comfortable railroad cars, in four hours, the expense of transit being $25 only, instead of bout $60 as before. Don't you think I can appreciate the Panama Railroad under such circumstances?

Before leaving New-York, I promised a number of your readers to give them a candid opinion of the present condition and future prospects of this great enterprise, so far as I could form one from crossing it. Of course I had not time to examine it in detail; but as the cars ran at moderate speed, I was able to note some points of the most importance to parties interested. And first, permit me to say, that nowhere in the United States have I traveled over a Railroad which is smoother, or which appears to be more substantially laid, or more solid. It is well known that several miles of the route lay through low swamps and marshes, and the road-bed here was built upon piles driven in the mud. All of these places have now been filled in with stone and gravel, and are as solid as any part of the road-bed. I saw nothing which did not indicate that the road is *finished* from Aspinwall to Panama, with all its requisite buildings and furniture, except the dépôt at the latter place, which is now erecting. I had feared that the road would always be subject to serious and frequent damage by swollen and rapid streams; but upon examination I found its liability to such drawbacks far less than almost any other Railroad on which I ever traveled. Skillful engineering has located the road bed so as to avoid contact with the streams, except in a few instances, most of which are insignificant; and whenever a stream is crossed, no matter how small, the guards against damage by freshet are certainly well planned, and calculated for successful resistance to much severer trial than they are ever likely to encounter. In a word, I have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that in point of solidity and durability the Panama Railroad will compare most favorably with any road in New-York or New-England.

I am told by friends who reside at Panama, that the local travel and traffic between the termini of the road are daily increasing, and that the facilities for the transportation of merchandise by Railroad are daily more and more availed of by merchants trading between Europe and North and South America. I had not time to get accurate data in relation to the business of the road during the interval between the arrival of steamers from New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco; but the number who crossed the road the same day with us, and the day before, was about thirteen hundred. These, at $25 per head, foot up $32,500. It would be safe to add to this $1,500 more for express freight and extra baggage—making a total of $34,000, as the proceeds of a single steamer connection.

There is one thing which ought to be done at Panama, and which must be done before the road can reach its highest point of success, by attracting a large and valuable freighting business,—it must be extended in some direction to deep water, so that vessels may lead and discharge without incurring the at present enormous expenses of porterage and lighterage. I remember that last Winter, when the Company applied for a modification of its charter, so that it might increase its capital, and carry its works to deep water, there was some suspicion in New-York that the move was a mere stock-jobbing or town lot speculation. I know not how much capital is needed for the legitimate purpose stated, but any man who has ever spent a day in Panama, and has given this subject any attention, must see the imminent importance of having the proposed improvement made in the shortest possible time. The present place of embarkation is a low sandy beach, distant some two or three miles from good anchorage; and the cost and risks of lighterage of merchandise are so ruinous as to almost prohibit the transportation of anything over the Railroad, except for Isthmian consumption. Run the Railroad out so that ships can moor alongside of it, and an immense trade in merchandise to and from distant points must be the almost immediate result.

It was formerly proposed, I believe, to run the track along the beach some five or six miles down the bay, to the site of Old Panama, but that project was long since abandoned. The present project is to carry the track some nine or twelve hundred rods directly through the city of Panama, across the beach, through the surf, and out to some little islands,—two of which connected would give the Company twenty or thirty acres of land for dépôt purposes, but leave nothing for lot speculations. Here is sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels. Careful surveys show the work to be entirely practicable,—and the stockholders will act the part of wisdom if they take the earliest measures for its accomplishment.

I have used up so much space in relation to this interesting subject of Isthmian transit, that I must hasten briefly over some other topics.

On the way from Panama to Callao, our steamer ran up the Guayaquil River to Guayaquil, the capital of Ecuador, and the seaport for Quito. We saw nothing there of especial interest, and heard nothing except that the very last FLORES expedition had "burst up," and that the country is now considered in a state of quiet.

We reached this city about two weeks since, at night, and were grandly saluted at 4 o'clock the next morning by a shock of earthquake, which continued its vibrations for about four minutes, creating some commotion among the crockery, but no consternation, so far as I can learn, among the people, who seem to have settled down in the comfortable conviction that Peruvian earthquakes, in this century, are "no great shakes" after all. I am unable to judge yet, by comparison, how these manifestations are to be graded in this class of phenomena; but I *do* know that certain Church towers, visible from my balcony, have a very suspicious declination from the perpendicular, and that one of them inclines your correspondent to very rapid locomotion every time he has occasion to pass it. I must reserve for future communications, however, my description of the city and its "institutions," including earthquakes and fleas.

A word of politics. The new Government of COSTILLA don't seem to give universal satisfaction. One of COSTILLA's first decrees proclaimed the entire Liberty of the Press, and every journal in Lima is availing itself of this liberty in daily abuse of the Government. I am not competent yet to judge of the justice of their complaints, but as the "ins" have not yet had time to take care of themselves, it is perhaps hardly reasonable in the "outs" to expect them to take care of the people. And besides, an election of President is to come off soon, in which COSTILLA and DOMINGO ELIAS will both be candidates probably. The former is now Provisional President and the latter Secretary of State, and neither of them at this crisis can be expected to initiate extensive reforms. We hear a good deal said about another Revolution to come off soon, and work a change in the Government, but the prevailing impression seems to be that if there *is* any such move, it will be made through COSTILLA's means, and result in declaring him Dictator. The masses of the people seem to care very little about these political manœuvres, and upon the surface of society all seems smooth; business is brisk, and the people appear carelessly happy, notwithstanding numbers of arrests of parties suspected of disaffection are making daily.

Yesterday morning COSTILLA issued a decree suppressing absolutely the publication of all religious periodicals and newspapers. The reason given is the bad feeling engendered by recent warm discussions in the religious press, in relation to the Church and State question. A Convention is now in session here, composed of delegates from every part of the Republic, called together for the purpose of framing a new Constitution. Nothing has been done thus far, except to examine and decide upon the credentials of delegates. The questions of the liberty of the Press and of the relation which the Church shall bear to the Government, are likely to form prominent and interesting topics of discussion before the Convention.

I learn that Captain ADAMS, of the American ship *John Cumming*, of Savannah, Ga., has fallen into difficulty with the Government of Peru, from which he suffers considerable present annoyance. The facts of the case are these: While lying in harbor at the Chincha Islands, in April last, the crew of the *Cumming* mutinied, knocked Captain ADAMS down, and then attempted to go off in the ship's boat. The Captain ordered them back, and on their failure to obey him, fired upon them, inflicting a wound from which one of the sailors died. The sailors were then pursued, overtaken and brought back to the ship. Captain ADAMS came to this port with his ship, when he was not actually arrested, but was ordered by the authorities not to attempt to leave. He is now living at the house and under the protection of our Minister, Mr. CLAY, who has presented the case to the Government here, and demanded that the Captain be permitted to depart. Meantime it is said that Captain ADAMS has abandoned his ship to the Government; but I have not been able to learn the precise truth in regard to that statement, although inclined to believe it true.

The Government here claims the right to try Captain ADAMS for the homicide of the sailor, which Mr. CLAY denies, and the question at issue is simply one of jurisdiction. Peru admits that if the homicide had been committed on board the ship itself, there would have been no question that the jurisdiction over the case was in the United States; but as the man who was killed was out of the ship, and in the ship's boat, a distinction is attempted to be drawn between the ship and her boat, and it is claimed that the latter was in the jurisdiction of Peru at the time of the homicide, and that therefore the Captain is responsible to the authorities of Peru for his act. The affair will doubtless soon be adjusted by the abandonment of this pretension, and Captain ADAMS will be released.

S.

OREGON.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 23, 1855.

The election returns are mostly in, and the figures show that Gen. LANE is returned to Congress by a large majority. The question of State Government has been defeated by a small vote, plainly showing that the people of the Territory prefer the guardianship of Congress to the leaders of party here.

The Democracy are much elated at the triumphant success of their "war-worn chieftain" over all combinations, as they now style him "Invincible Joe."

In all the speeches made by the General during the canvass, he sustained the Administration—the "Nebraska fraud;" the veto of the River and Harbor bill; claimed to have procured the passage through Congress of the appropriations both for this, and a large part of Washington Territory for military roads, Indian treaties, mail service, and the amendment to the "old soldier bill—giving a quarter section of land to all who had fought under him in Indian wars; claimed to be a bosom friend of the President and a "pet" of the Cabinet. To these boasts and flurries of great influence in and about Washington, together with the fact that a large portion of the National Whigs, not liking the connection GAINE was said to have made with the "Know Nothing Order," went over with their votes and influence to the support of LANE, thus swelling his majority beyond even the expectations of his most sanguine friends. The *vivo voce* manner of voting sided in the defeat of GAINE, as it drove from the polls altogether many timid K. N's.

Since the election, the Oregon *Statesman and Times* hoists the name of Gen. LANE as a candidate for the Presidency. We are informed he proudly talks of his brightening prospects, and having seen military service and been rewarded with its glories, he hopes to be taken up under the popular rule of availability. Being a Nebraskaite, he doubtless expects the support of DOUGLAS, the Cabinet and all the Pro-Slavery strikers, and is to be the "Anti-Know-Nothing candidate."

The wheat crop looks beautiful, the surplus will be much greater than of any previous year, and all we ask is for a steady uniform market—then Oregon will prosper in wealth, and become great in influence. Many of our farmers are turning their attention to wool-growing, which in time will be profitable. In the upper part of the valley a number of carding machines are being built, which must and will manufacture our woolen fabrics.

A fine salt spring has been discovered fifteen miles below this city. The water is strong, and the salt when crystalized is of first quality. A large quantity has been manufactured, and more extensive preparations are being made to extend the works. This discovery will prove to Oregon of immense value, retaining a large amount of money in the country, now annually sent out to purchase this staple.

The Supreme Court is now holding its June term in this City. Chief Justice WILLIAMS presiding. As to the amount of business on the docket we are not informed.

A rumor is rife in certain circles, that a company of French half breeds who left this valley early in the Spring have found a rich deposit of gold in the neighborhood of Fort Colville. This fort is in lat. 48° 15' north, and long. 118° west, about two hundred miles in a direct line from the Dalles, on the Columbia River. It is one of the Hudson Bay Co.'s trading establishments. Letters have been received at Fort Vancouver, Oregon City and French Prairie, corroborating the rumor of discovery, and stating that about thirty men were making good wages. The frequent gold excitements in past years that have proved to be grand humbugs, make our population incredulous, and, until the fact of the existence of gold in sufficient quantities to pay for working is proved beyond a doubt, no stir or emigration will be made to any extent. Should a rich gold mine be found above the Cascade Mountains it would almost depopulate this valley, and legions of unemployed Californians would crowd the country.

S.

SUMMER WATERING-PLACES.

Odd People—Boston Notions—Baltimore Contrasted—New-York and Philadelphia—Mr. John Thomas Thompson and Mr. Sheldon Smith—The Weather—The Crowd, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PAVILION, SHARON SPRINGS, Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

There is always in a Summer company like this some three or four or half a dozen odd "characters." It would not do to sketch, even in outline, all their eccentricities, and the task would be an ungracious one to find fault with their indulgence. Besides, we rather like the display within the circle of Pavilion life, however the outside world might reckon it among the bundle of follies that go to make up that singular compound, called "fashion." It gives variety to the scene; it brings out the true bent of character and facilitates a summary estimate of mind and disposition. Nay more, it often points, with the certainty of the compass, to the latitude and longitude from which the parties hail. In other words, you may *place* them. If a Boston set of new comers arrive, for example, they are sure to want their seats at table near by Mrs. So-and so, of Boston; and take the other extreme, and you will find a Baltimore family either indifferent to position in the dining-room, or desiring to be thrown off from their neighbors, of whom they see enough at home, in order to make new acquaintances, or observe new faces here. The one comes to the Springs to preserve intact the charmed circle that gives tone to Boston society through the Winter; that hedges in the Opera from all outside intruders in the Spring, and that would impress the Summer watering-places, to which like wild fowl they resort in flocks, with the odor of State-street wealth, and Faneuil Hall tradition. The other, secure in their social position at home, and unwilling to be oppressed by its importance or fancied importance abroad, come hither to see the world and the fashions; to throw off care and restraint; to enjoy the varied scene of gayety within and landscape without, and to "drink the mineral waters." They find heart-satisfied delight in all this, while their Boston neighbors equally fortunate in pursuit of *their* object, find pleasure in the consciousness that after all there is no place like dear old Boston, thrice-blessed cradle of liberty, no hill like Bunker's, and no rock like Plymouth. They see so much of metropolitan *abandon* in the New-Yorkers, such easy freedom in social life, and perfect indifference to family in the old Knickerbockers, who, with the weight of two centuries on their honored names, ought to know better, and such ready mingling on all sides with all sorts of people, that they would be well nigh disgusted were it not for the additional gratification which the contrast affords in their own case. And then turning South, they thank their happy Eastern stars that their lot is not cast in Philadelphia, with its right-angled streets and "pesky" old Quakers, long since exterminated from Massachusetts by the fires of persecution and the sword of Puritanical bigotry. And equally rejoiced that Baltimore, with its slender monuments and credulous "people," who come to Saratoga and Newport, and occasionally to Sharon, to get acquainted with everybody, is far removed from Boston Common.

"*That's* Boston all over," we think we hear some one not particularly charmed by the catalogue of wealthy or Revolutionary names, which successful adventure or some other accident annually brings into social importance, exclaim on reading the foregoing paragraph. But let us be reasonable as well as charitable in our judgments, putting away all envy, which may possibly warp our estimate of Boston excellence, reject the artificial surface for the generous substance of society. Let us say that it is *not* Boston all over, because once thoroughly acquainted with the very people we have been speaking of, and their little peculiarities, purely local in their origin and accidental in the way they are kept up, are in a measure lost sight of. To know them well at home is to know a refined and educated, as well as hospitable community. I have said as much before, and would not have made a second reference to the subject but for the remark we continue to hear around us occasionally, that our Boston set are slightly inclined to exclusiveness.

But our odd characters here are not all of the lighter cast. There are several stout gentlemen, the same I alluded to the other day, that afford no small measure of amusement to the company—though not altogether at their own expense. There is Mr. JOHN THOMAS THOMPSON, from upper Broadway, a well to do citizen, not of very wealthy renown, and yet comfortable in this world's gear, who is ever ready with a joke or an adventure touching his own, now somewhat advanced life. He is a Massachusetts man by birth. His sponsorial cognomen, as *Dolly Spanker* would say, was plain JOHN THOMPSON—JACK THOMPSON the boys used to call him for short—but as he grew to man's estate, the THOMPSON family being numerous, he experienced repeated annoyances from his name. He was arrested once in Beacon-street, while promenading with his intended, by a blundering tip-staff on "suspicion of debt," and the mistake, although promptly explained, came near breaking off the happy match. What added to this particular annoyance was, that the same JOHN THOMPSON for whom he was then made to suffer the deepest mortification, subsequently came into wrongful possession of a note from his father enclosing a check to pay for his wedding toggery, and this *contre tempe* could never be explained to his worthy old sire's satisfaction, though he did duplicate the present. He had not been married two months before he one day opened a formidable looking document from Washington, bearing the frank of the Secretary of the Navy, and ordering him to the command of the brig ——, for a three years' cruise in the South Pacific, and this had scarcely been returned to the Post-Office as "mis-sent," or handed to the proper owner, before along came a letter from the President of a distant College, to the effect that unless parental admonition, which the writer invoked, should work reform in his two sons, he would be forced to expel both the Master THOMPSONS from the institution! Nor was this the worst of his first year's experience as the exemplary head of a family. In his absence from home one morning, the postman left a letter with Mrs. THOMPSON to his address, in a neat, round female hand. There was no mistaking the character of the chirography. The letter *was* from a woman, and Mrs. THOMPSON must hear it read. A business letter it could not, in her estimation, be, seeing it was directed with scrupulous nicety and left at the house, instead of the counting-room, of *her* husband. So read aloud it was. It besought Mr. THOMPSON not to procrastinate his promise of marriage; to cut short the time which he had first named, as her father would hear to no longer delay, on her account, to his intended removal to the Western Reserve of Ohio, and she could not bear to think of placing three States between her loved one and herself! Here was a pretty kettle of fish, thought Mr. THOMPSON, and to prevent an explosion of the most fatal consequences to his future peace, he was forced to set out, in a mid-Winter evening, in search of the real owner of the hapless letter, all the way doubting his own identity, and secretly resolving to petition the next General Court of Massachusetts to add *Thomas* as the second and appropriate prefix to his family name. This purpose was the more confirmed by his failure to find the JOHN THOMPSON who had promised himself in marriage to the distressed damsel at Chickopee, and the difficulty he had in satisfying his own wife that mistakes of the sort would happen to the best regulated families of the Smiths or Thompsons. The change of name was allowed by the General Court, and most fortunately for one who subsequently removed to New-York, where the THOMPSONS are still more numerous, and where, but for the middle initial, he might have been annoyed by charges of Wild Cat banking through the newspapers, or called upon by letters from all parts of the country, to correct the blunders of the *Bank Note Reporter*, or else congratulated, *mal apropos*, on buying up the last loan.

The most remarkable subject of observation at Sharon, for some days, have been the efforts of Mr. SHELDON SMITH, of New-York, who stands six feet two in his boots, the very picture of robust health, and the embodiment of exuberant spirits, to amuse himself at the Springs. He has not the slightest pretence to the character of an invalid, of course. In New-York, he is an example of varied industry and devoted public spirit. His mind is seldom if ever quiet, and his physical activity knows no tiring. You find him in his counting-room from 10 to 3, with a cheerful word for every one, and with an eye single to the interest of the friends who commit their property to his charge. After 3, in all probability you find him on the Islands in the East River, looking to the well-being of the Almshouse and Penitentiary Commission, of which he is a member. He is seldom out of the "bounds" of his daily occupation, and came to Sharon as the escort of his family, intending to remain a week or so, to see if he could play the part of an amateur invalid or fashionable pleasure-seeker. The experiment was a dead failure. He could not drink the waters—they are not palatable to a man in robust health. He could not take the baths—the tubs are too short by four or five inches. Dancing was out of the question with a man of his weight—the waste of power in the Polka or Redowa would be prodigious. The first twenty hours satisfied him with the roses of Sharon, and he was about to return home, through the lilies of the Mohawk Valley, when the rain-storm persuaded him to stay over night. This brought Sunday morning, when there was no train to Albany. Our host, seeing his forlorn condition in the pursuit of pleasure under difficulties, kindly placed at his disposal his own private carriage for a ride. Of this he availed himself until the dinner hour, after which, struggling with his perfect condition in point of physical well-being, he joined the company at the Spring, and amused the bystanders by his good-humored observations upon the philosophy of aquatic tastes and smells—remembering, no doubt, the discourse which SMOLLETT puts into the mouth of one of his characters in *Humphrey Clinker*, on the same subject, at Tunbridge Baths. This concluded Mr. SHELDON SMITH's experiment at killing time at a fashionable watering-place. He piously spent the Sabbath evening with his devoted family, and was off to town yesterday before one-half the company had shaken off the drowsiness of a dull, misty morning.

The company increased to-day, in spite of the still unpropitious out-door weather. The Brown and Union Houses are understood to be nearly or quite as full as the Pavilion. Colonizing is going on pretty freely, and I hear some talk of the barn and hay-loft as a dernier resort.

INTERMITTENT.

FROM NEWPORT.

New Arrivals—Sunday in Newport—Old Trinity.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, July 21, 1855.

Two arrivals have caused St. Peter's fold to rejoice, and maiden hearts to palpitate—those of Archbishop HUGHES and Howadji CURTIS. The *Chargé* from the Netherlands is also at hand. The first week's gayety of the season was duly initiated by "a hop" at the Bellevue, not very largely attended, but all the more effective as a *spectacle*, as the broad uncrowded floor gave free range to the polkers, and the flood of gas-light revealed each figure and step to the greatest advantage. Operatic delights have been revived by the appearance of Madame LAGRANGE, who proves as *ou fait* in ball-room costume and graceful dancing, as in vocal art. She is to give us a treat in the latter sphere ere long.

At their concert to-night the Germanians give the favorite "Trovatore" chorus—anvil and all—so the Academy of Music is not badly represented, especially as the directors, Messrs. PHALEN and PAINE, reside here, and the Chevalier WIKOFF left the former's villa for Europe, the other day, in search of new *Prima Donnas*, to be financially abducted.

A gentle rain is falling, to the joy of farmers and expectant equestrians, whose pastime, of late, has been sadly marred by "mud in high spirits," as some wag calls dust; the trees are rejoicing also in a good *douche*; the bath attendants have a respite; grass blades are complacently erect after days of drooping; cisterns begin to fill to the great satisfaction of those who cannot assimilate the hard water of the wells; coachmen appear in glistening mackintoshes; horses stand dripping with moisture; and eyes weary with Summer's glare are refreshed by neutral tints.

There is promise of a cryetal Sunday, when the *Churchman's* prohibition of fans will prove no sacrifice; when the new green of revived herbage, the dark blue glist of the water and southwest breeze succeeding a day of rain, make apparent the natural charms of this latitude, and the spirit of beauty responds to the church-going bell, proclaiming "the sea is his and he made it!" How cheerful, then, look the diverging currents of believers, each slowly proceeding to its respective shrine; and how characteristic are they all! The barouche, with a crest on the panel, and its fair occupants arrayed in silks, lace and Parisian hats, moves on to the conservative temple of Episcopacy; the poor Irish girl, with folded handkerchief and prayer-book in hand, speeds confidently to mass; the Unitarian, hopeful of an intellectual treat, seeks the plain chapel which CHANNING's eloquence consecrated, literally to find "sermons in *Brooks*;" to the larger edifice, flanked by fine old trees, hastens the Presbyterian, to look up with just reverence at a head of Shakspearian contour, noble with thought, but wearing also that look of oppressive earnestness which WARD BEECHER, in his late oration at Cambridge, so well proved to be a fetter on the clerical mind and a limit to the pulpit's utility. A number of the townspeople, of the middle and working-classes, represent the sect which ROGER WILLIAMS founded in this State; and they are bound to the Church of Dr. CHANNING; while an uncommonly well-dressed procession of the colored race pass, in another direction, to the Methodist meeting-house; and a few venerable females, in long-waisted robes of gray, the whitest caps and the snuggest bonnets, placidly enter the square, unturreted edifice sacred to the "Friends." Peace be with them all, whether the incense of the cathedral, the venerable Litany of the Episcopal rite, the ablutions of the Baptist, the fervent songs that WESLEY loved, the ethics of the Gospel wherein PRIESTLY found comfort, or the impressive silence of Quaker worship, stir their hearts with devotion or purify them with contrition.

Meantime, quiet reigns even in the piazzas and drawing-rooms of the hotels; children do not run wild, as usual, about the entries; there is no sly flirtation going on at the piano; no expeditions for bathing, fishing, billiards or bowling, are on foot; the big violoncello of the Germanians reposes dumbly in a corner. Only at eventide groups are seen wending their way to the cliffs, to walk along the emerald sward, look out upon the boundless sea, and watch the glowing sunset and the chaste twinkling of Venus.

The "Entusymusy" here now, in connection with the clergy, centres in Rev. Mr. MEACAM, who has recently taken charge of the Episcopal parish. He is an accomplished gentleman and an earnest preacher, well known to your citizens at Staten Island, where he long ministered acceptably; and he but lately resigned the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the Pennsylvania University. His character and attainments justify the regard he has inspired—which, possibly, is enhanced among the fairer portion of his congregation by the conviction that "it is not good for man to be alone." As most suggestive of local interest, let us go to "Old Trinity." Even Young America can afford to be eminiscent once a week; and there are associations connected with this church not often realized in one of our "wooden lanterns," as TUPPER used to call the New-England meeting-houses of his day.

The second bell has not begun to toll; pleasantly falls the sunshine on the sunken gravestones and rank grass. Let us linger awhile amid the venerable memorials of the dead. The names, some almost illegible and others newly cut, are familiar as those of localities, and survivors identified with the town; we read of BRENTON, for whom the formidable ledge beyond the harbor, scene of many a wintry shipwreck, is called; MALBONE, associated with the noblest colonial hospitality, and the most exquisite productions of early native art; HUNTER, an honored ambassador to South America, and GIBBS—original mercantile citizens and proprietors in Rhode Island. On the exterior wall of the church is a large marble tablet, much defaced by time and the elements, prepared by order of the French Government, and inscribed with the name of Chevalier DE FERNAY, one of the gallant foreign officers who aided our fathers to throw off the British yoke. His funeral honors were new to the Quakers and Baptists, who gazed with curiosity as well as sorrow, upon the obsequies of their champion, whose corpse was attended to the grave by priests and marines, while rose the unwonted chant and flickered the waxen tapers of the Catholic ritual. There is a tradition that this ambitious young officer died by his own hand, of poison, on board his ship, after the Gallic fashion, prompted to suicide by chagrin at the blunder he had committed of chasing a convoy of merchantmen for a fleet of British cruisers; he feared no mortal conflict, but could not brave ridicule. Near him rest the ashes of DE FAYELLE, an Aid-de-camp of LAFAYETTE. When a shower has brightened the dim inscription upon a freestone slab which covers the sepulchre of KAY, (one of the King's collectors of customs, and a great benefactor of the church,) a few moss-grown characters upon its edge may be deciphered, now only visible when carefully scrutinized, which inform the reader that beneath were deposited the infant relics of a child of Bishop BERKELEY. Within the ancient edifice is the only pulpit remaining in the country wherein he preached; and his gift of an organ, sent from Ireland, after his return, is recorded on the panels of the choir. On the top of the instrument is a crown and another on the spire; but the King's arms on the altar-piece were torn away by some ardent republicans who desired to remove every trace of British domination. The building has been lengthened; but otherwise it remains as in the colonial days. The high pews, the quaint brass chandeliers dated 1739, the clerk's desk and old fashioned warden's seat and staff appeal to conservative taste and ancestral memories. Another English feature in the church is the memorial tablets inserted in the walls; one placed there by the son of an early rector, a native of Rhode Island, who, when a senior fellow of Trinity College at Dublin, gratefully recalled the kindness here experienced by his father and "the earliest and happiest days" of his own life, and to commemorate both, set up this escutcheon. Other similar tributes surmount family pews; the latest was erected by the widow of the hero of Lake Erie, and bears date the present year; it attests her continued respect and unabated affection for the memory of her chivalrous husband, whose "public services and private worth history has recorded." Mr. HONYMAN, the first rector, welcomed BERKELEY to our shores, and labored long and faithfully here with a salary of seventy pounds a year. These were not the days when "greater spheres of usefulness" induced repeated clerical migrations. The shepherds tended their flocks on the same hill-side, year after year, however bleak and lonely; and this faithful pastor, of a then isolated fold, besides his regular duties, was a volunteer missionary to the neighboring aborigines, and often ministered to the condemned pirates brought in from the adjacent waters to receive the fatal sentence of the law. UPDIKE pays him a deserved tribute in the history of the Narragansett Church. Subsequently Bishop DEHON, of South Carolina, officiated in this temple. It was a favorite resort of good Dean BERKELEY, whose liberal sentiments and benign character attracted members of all sects, so that broad brims were thick in the aisles. On the register is mentioned the baptism of his colored servants. His memory is identified with the Church; and, although the works of the organ have been renewed, I fancied the breathing of his pious and noble spirit in its strains, lifting on the wings of devotion so many hearts at the shrine where he loved to worship.

CAMONICCS.

COLD WATER.

A Few Days' Experience at a Water-Cure Establishment.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

We were both invalids, my wife and I. We had, in previous Summers, tried the Mountain Springs of Virginia, the delightful surf at Cape May, the air, the drives and the fishing at Newport. We had seen scores of doctors, and were incredulous of all new systems, and yet we determined to celebrate the advent of the Maine Liquor Law, by throwing physic as well as liquor to the dogs, and dashing right into the midst of the cold-water treatment. So, taking the train one morning at eight, we were set down that afternoon at five, in the court-yard of the two-story plazza and frame buildings comprising the pioneer establishment of the country. A portly gentleman, looking as if "the treatment," or rather "the administration of the treatment" agreed with him, escorted us to our rooms, and we were soon snugly ensconced therein, peeping through the window on a beautiful landscape.

Immediately in front is a neat plot of grass and flowers, on the right a plazza where ladies most do congregate, and in the distance of about a mile, very respectable mountains between which and us flows the Connecticut River, a rapid and pleasant stream, the banks of which are just here disfigured by one or two ugly looking factories and saw-mills. Then there is a grove between us and the Connecticut, of which they tell divers things as concerning beautiful walks interspersed therein.

But the supper bell rings. We have been cautioned by the circular beforehand not to come here expecting a first-class hotel table; but only such a table as is good for the sick, so we shall be thankful for most anything.

There are long tables very neatly laid, coffee, tea and cocoa, but we are asked if we will have coffee in a manner which seems to say, "You know it is not good for you;" and if, after that, you take it or tea, you will soon be disposed to exchange it for cocoa, for it is against hydropathic rule to drink anything very hot or very cold; so the coffee and tea are always lukewarm, and the water not iced, but fresh from a cool spring. We have brown bread and wheat bread, and rye bread, and light rolls—all cold and all stale, but pretty good, nevertheless. We have strawberries, too, for hydropathy doth approve of fresh fruits.

After supper we stroll aroond the plazzas, look at the people, and, tired of doing nothing, go to bed earlier than we have done before for six months, and sleep most soundly until 6 o'clock in the morning, when thump, thump on the door, "Bath is ready."

THE HALF BATH AND THE SITZ BATH

A man escorts you to a room where, on the floor, is a common bathing-tub half filled with water, at a temperature of 75°. You take a seat in it and wet your breast. Immediately a couple of pails are dashed over your shoulders, and a stout, heavy hand rubs up and down the back and sides for about a minute, then you step out on to a little platform and are immediately enveloped in a dry sheet, with which those same stout hands renew the rubbing process—on back, sides, legs, between the toes, under the feet—in short, all over, leaving you in a *glowing* and entirely dry state. Donning your clothes you start out for a walk, either through the main street of the village, where you may see them opening shops and getting ready for a brisk country trade: or if you walk on you scent the odor of many an opening flower in the neat little yards and gardens of the always tidy and fragrantly tasteful and expensive dwellings. You will soon come to the Vermont State Lunatic Asylum, situated in one of the most lovely valleys, or rather amphitheatres, you ever laid your eyes on. There are over three hundred and fifty patients here,—in the State of Vermont! Who'd have thought it? How many mad people there are getting to be in the world!

Or, you may walk behind the Wegselboegt House, and there are two or three streets here full of twig little white frames, with gardens all round, and wherever you go you have constantly before your eyes the majestic mountains, varied occasionally by a peep at the Connecticut's silver stream.

The breakfast bell rings at 7 o'clock. If the Doctor (he is that quiet, modest looking man in specs at the head of the table) allows it, you may have beefsteak. But the gritz and milk, the brown bread and butter with cocoa, taste wonderfully good, without any meat. Then come writing, reading, &c., until 10½ o'clock, when again you're summoned to bathe.

It is quite a funny sight to see four or five gentlemen each seated in his tub of water of various temperatures, conversing, telling stories, or reading. Some sit five, some ten, some fifteen minutes, or even longer, according to the written prescription handed out by the doctor, after his yesterday's conversation.

One man got out of a sitting bath and then had two or three pails of cold water dashed over him. He jumped two feet high at the first dash, and squealed considerably at the last two. You may now bowl or go to the Gymnasium, which is a very good one.

DINNER—THE WATER-WORKS GENERALLY.

We dine at 1 o'clock; we have no French cookery, that's certain—no pastry or kickshaws, but plenty of good beef and mutton, vegetables and fruit, such as can be got, winding up with cold puddings of farina, rice or Indian. They allow us salad with vinegar, oil and salt; but no pepper, mustard, Worcestershire sauces or other noxious stimulants are suffered to pollute our table.

"As a general rule," the rules in our room tell us "it is best to take some rest in a convenient position, without sleeping, after meals." As healthy persons are able and disposed to work or to use their natural faculties after meals, we may presume sleeping after a meal not to be a wholesome habit. Some diseases, however, are exceptions to this rule.

The water is supplied from a number of sources. There's a cool spring near the house preferred by many for drinking water. In the house we have a copious supply from springs at the distance of a mile or so. This furnishes us with two large plunge baths, big enough for twenty to swim in, douches, &c.; while out of the house in the grove before referred to, flows a beautiful brook which furnishes material for running-sitz baths and a wave bath, while innumerable little springs are conducted into houses for the benefit of those who choose to take the coldest kind of douches. But of all these springs in their turn as we take the bath. We'll content ourselves this afternoon with a stroll along some of the beautiful shaded paths with which these groves are interspersed.

VIATOR.

Late and Important from Brazil.

Under date Rio Janeiro June 14, the correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"The question between Paraguay and Brazil is temporarily terminated, the President of that Republic having given the satisfaction which was required from him by the Imperial Government. The Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian squadron was dismissed for not having complied in part with the orders given by the Government. The Brazilian steamer *Tocantins*, which left this port on the 11th inst., at the distance of a few miles struck against the Danish bark *Indiana*, on her voyage from Hamburg. The vessel was lost and six men were drowned. 50,000 shares of the railway, the contractor of which is Mr. PRICE, have been distributed. The enthusiasm was so great that 800,000 people applied for them.

The *Solent* is the bearer of the regulations of the railway from Bahia to San Francisco, which have already been approved by the Imperial Government.

Coffee market firm. Sales, 60,000 bags; stock, 130,000 bags.

War vessels in port—*British Express*, *Indefatigable*, *Madagascar*, steamer *Riflemen*, steamer *Solent*, steamer *Trident*, steamer *Vixen*, French ship *Thiebl*, and the American ship *Bainbridge*."

Active steps were being taken to commence immediately the Dom Pedro Segundo Railway at Rio, under a contract between the Brazilian Government and Mr. E. PRICE. Much benefit was expected from the construction of this railway, in consequence of its affording great facility for conveying produce from the interior to the capital. The various productions are now conveyed by mules at great cost. The Imperial Government were considering plans for effectually draining and improving the sanitary condition of the city of Rio, which had been prepared by Mr. E. GOTTO, an English engineer.

The Seventeenth Anniversary of the British West India Emancipation will be celebrated in Chicago on the 1st of August, under the auspices and direction of the Anti-Slavery Association of that city.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

MORMONISM UNVEILED; OR, MORMONISM UNVEILED. Containing, &c. &c. &c. 1 vol., pp. 348. Philadelphia: W. WHITE SMITH.

Boldly printed, copiously illustrated, and handsomely binding, this book is one of the weakest we have lately seen. It pretends to let the public behind the curtain as to the secret history, mysteries and Diddlinous practices of Mormonism, but fails in telling anything new. The author has simply taken the more notorious facts relating to Mormonism, its founder and its followers, and recast without improving them. He has superadded adventures of particular individuals, (the mere creations of his very contracted imagination,) and endeavored to make a continuous story of interest out of them. He fails. A duller, more stupid, more weak attempt could scarcely have been made. The only reliable part was better told, years ago, by better writers, in the newspapers. All that is new is dull. Nay, worse—for we would not like to see the book in the hands of any reputable female. Its pruriency cannot be too strongly condemned.

One of the characters introduced, in a melodramatic manner, is one Mrs. Jones, represented as a veritable Queen of Wales—a "Welsh Queen" *de jure*. Passing over the inconsistency of this woman's character and conduct, we have to notice what shows, beyond doubt, that the author did *not* sketch from life, as he professes. In utter ignorance of the manner in which the English language is pronounced in Wales, the author has invented a patois, which he makes her use—not at all like the Welsh, but a jumble of the Irish brogue and the Scotch accent. The Welsh Queen is made to speak of a "blessed wee bairn"—"a puir fluttering bird,"—to say that a woman "kind a-died right away," (which is a Yankeeism)—to say "Ye's gang too far already; I doubt if ye's now mended the matter:" to exclaim "D'nee think, maon, ye could steal the birdling;"—to cry "Ye ken it canna be done," and "poor daft, donna ken it is,"—all of which, we submit, is the reverse of the Welsh way of speaking English.

We cannot give any quotations to show the mischievous tendency of this coarse production, but the title of a chapter may be sufficiently suggestive to bear out our view. It reads thus: "Richards and Marie—Richards and the Prophet—Burial of Hatfield—Rose and the tempter—A scene and rendezvous—The Prophet's harem—Encounter of rivals—Maud's window—An entrance effected—The jealous wife—A wrecked reason—The avenger—The wife in the chamber of the mistress—Death of the mistress—Flight of the murderess." In another chapter we have: "The Prophet a general—The harem and its inmates—Discontented Cyprians—The Elect lady and her subordinates—The Prophet as a bacchanalian." When a ball at Nauvoo is described, the most prominent persons are "the fair Cyprians." When JOSEPH SMITH reviews his troops, it is announced thus: "The Prophet, accompanied by his harem, reviews the legion—the Cyprians—the Sultana." Let parents seriously consider whether a book with such contents is what they would like to place in their children's hands.

BRITISH POETS—GEORGE HERBERT, 1 vo'. PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, 3 vols., Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co., New-York: J. S. DICKERSON.

This series of the British Poets is by far the best collection we have any where met with. It combines several essential qualifications for deserved popularity. Beautifully printed, neatly bound, judiciously edited, carefully collated with the most authentic issues, it is still further enriched by memoirs and notes. Sixty volumes have already appeared, including most of the classic poets of England. Among the authors now in the press, in continuation of this series, are CHAUCER, ADDISON, THOMAS MOORE, VAUGHAN, SHAKESPEARE, HERRICK, MARVELL, SPENSER, SKELTON, DONNE and CHATTERTON. Whoever possesses the complete series will have, at small cost, the very best, because the most complete, edition ever published. Nothing of the sort has yet appeared in England. The Aldine edition is the nearest approach, but that is necessarily imperfect, inasmuch as the English copyright law prohibits its including the writings of MOORE, WORDSWORTH, HOOD, and other recent authors.

HERBERT and SHELLEY, in strange companionship, have reached us at the same time. HERBERT, whose life and writings are so full of "the beauty of holiness;" SHELLEY, whose deistical opinions shocked the public, but still "whose life was in the right."

The poems of GEORGE HERBERT, prefaced by ORIS WILLMOTT'S excellent memoir, may be considered "as good as manuscript," (to use COLERIDGE'S expression,) so little have they been read until recently. His poem of "The Temple" is full of pure and pious thought, admirably expressed; it consists of a variety of pieces, most of which display "the spirit and the faculty divine."

The present edition of SHELLEY includes all the poems collected, with loving care and jealous taste, by his widow. Here, besides the "Queen Mab," "Alastor" and the "Revolt of Islam," the "Prometheus Unbound," (worthy of ÆSCHYLUS himself,) the "Cenci" and "Hellas," the glorious love poems, the exquisite lyrics, the fine translations, the sharp satires, and the comparatively unknown and libelously true pasquinades of "Swellfoot the Tyrant," the "Masque of Anarchy," and "Peter Bell the Third."

There is a memoir, by Professor LOWELL, which relates such biographical particulars as Mrs. SHELLEY had not scattered through her numerous and full notes. A *full* life of SHELLEY is yet required. His wife, Capt. MEDWIN and LEIGH HUNT have severally supplied the necessary material; it needs but a clever hand to put them together artistically.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY PAPERS. VOL. XXVII. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

We do not find in this volume quite so much to interest us as in some of its predecessors, yet have not thought the time lost that we have spent in looking it through. The cases are all in Equity, and among them are a good many involving the construction of statutes, and points of statutory law, which are not of so much use here.

We find, however, an interesting life insurance case, in which it is held that where an agent of the company continued to receive premiums, after the breach of policy by the insured, knowing the facts, and representing that the policy was not invalidated, the company could not afterwards avail themselves of the breach. The doctrine of holding corporations bound by the acts of their agents, even in case of fraud, would seem to hold in England as well as here; and we find also a decision in the case of Ranger vs. The Great Western Railway Company, which might well have been cited in the argument of the SCHUYLER cases.

We have also an interesting case upon the extent of the jurisdiction of the Crown over the sea shore. The Crown, of course, claimed that its jurisdiction extended from the line of high water at the Spring tides; and on the other side it was claimed that it reached only from the high water mark at neap tides. The Court fixed as the limit the line which was the average of all the ordinary tides throughout the year.

There is also one of those singular cases which arise occasionally in the English Courts, out of the ancient foundations of charities, in which time, with its increase in the value of property, often brings about results hardly expected by the founder; and another case involving the construction of one of the statutes of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The volume contains one hundred and twelve cases in all, five of which are before the House of Lords.

THE ENGLISH ORPHANS; OR A HOME IN THE NEW WORLD. By MARY J. HOLMES. 1 vol. New-York: APPLETONS.

Here we have the story of two orphan English girls, who lose their mother in America. One of them gets rather hard training in a village workhouse. The other, adopted by a wealthy widow, has a better time of it. After many struggles the pauper child obtains a good education, as well as a husband. The sister, who is courted for her wealth, dies an old maid. We have been puzzled what to say of this romance. A dozen times, as we read it, we were tempted to throw it aside as commonplace and trite, and repeatedly, when we least expected it, were struck with some artistical development of character, or exposition of country life. On the whole, however, it is a readable book, and one which may be safely put into the hands of young people. The author has gone out of her depth, however. She introduces a letter from an English member of Parliament signed "Your father, Henry Temple, Esq., M. P.," which is much as if one of our representatives were to sign "MIKE WALSH, Esq., M. C." There is a vast quantity of dialogue in the book, which, being either flippant or didactic, by no means advances the story. The county-life portion of the volume, albeit a little verbose at times, is much better than that in which the scene is shifted to fashionable society in Boston.

ARCHY MOORE, THE WHITE SLAVE. By RICHARD HILDRETH. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 466. New-York and Auburn: MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN.

Many years before the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, this work by Mr. HILDRETH was issued, and excited much attention at the time—now nearly twenty years ago—though it was but sparingly noticed by the newspapers. In 1839, a new edition appeared. In 1852, when Anti-Slavery fictions became popular in England, (by reason of the success of *Uncle Tom*,) it was republished in London at a low price, and had a very large sale. It has also been translated into French, German and Italian, and has obtained the honor of being placed by the Pope in the *Index Expurgatorius*, or list of books which good Catholics are not allowed to read. Its author, reproducing it now, in a handsome form and with several good engravings, puts forward his claim, modestly but firmly, as the writer of "the first successful application of fictitious narrative to Anti-Slavery purposes."

This book, which is very well written, is full of continuous interest, and the adventures, though many of them are startling and exciting, do not run out of the range of probability.

LIFE AND TIMES OF REV. ELIJAH HEDDING, D. D., late Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By Rev. D. W. CLARK, D. D. With an introduction by Bishop E. S. JAMES. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 668. New York: CARLTON & PHILLIPS.

It looks odd for A to write a life of B, and call on C for an introduction; it reminds one of the endorsement of a bill by a third party. This volume will be valued, particularly by that class to whom it is more especially addressed, not so much because it gives a biography of the late Dr. HEDDING, as because it also includes a history of the Method st Episcopal Church in this country. This history has been written with great care by Dr. CLARK, who, indeed, appears to have literally devoted himself to his task—availing himself of all information bearing upon the subject, whether derived from oral communication, manuscript collections and letters, or printed materials. This portion of the work possesses so much greater interest, (to the general reader,) than the biographical details respecting Dr. HEDDING, that we regret he did not separate the subjects.

Essays on the Preaching required by the Times, were commenced and partly published in the *National Magazine* last year. Enlarged and revised, they now make a small volume, published by CARLTON & PHILLIPS, New-York. A considerable portion, (and the most interesting,) is that which treats of extemporaneous preaching. In the closing chapter the author, ABEL STEVENS, gives graphic sketches of several distinguished preachers belonging to the Methodist Church. The book, which avoids diffuseness, is well worth perusal.

Evenings with the Romanists, is the reprint, with some omissions and alterations, of a controversial work published in London, and written by Rev. M. HOBART SEYMOUR. It consists of discussions between the author and a Roman Catholic gentleman in Ireland, on differences of doctrine and discipline in the Anglican and Romist Churches, and the author (as is natural) gives himself the best of the argument. It is well written. Published by H. HOOKER, Philadelphia.

The Studies and Teachings of the Society of Jesus, at the time of its suppression, 1750–1773, translated from the French of the Abbé MAYNARD, has been published by JOHN MURPHY, of Baltimore, and professes to defend the Jesuits in their capacity of teachers. It will be acceptable, no doubt, to the Roman Catholic body, as it is written with ability and research. Sold by DUNIGAN & BROTHER, New-York.

The new number of the *Christian Review*, (JAMES J. WOOLSEY, New-York,) opens with a sharp criticism upon the platitudes of DE QUINCEY and others in vindication of the character of Judas Iscariot. There also are readable papers on JAY'S *Memoirs*, *Classical Studies in this Country*, and (avowedly written by a traveler) on the *Geographical Accuracy of the Bible*.

Prevention of Drowning.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The melancholy death of the Rev. Mr. ELLIOT and daughter, of Williamsburg, by drowning at Coney Island, detailed in the TIMES of this morning, suggests a few thoughts, which it may be particularly appropriate at this time to present to the attention of the public.

It has always seemed to me, that in the immediate vicinity of New-York sufficient attention has not been paid to the protection of the lives of bathers. At this season of the year every facility should be afforded for the enjoyment of this healthful recreation in perfect safety. Coney Island seems ordained by nature as the grand bathing place for the inhabitants of this City. Convenience of access, a fine beach and ample accommodations, are inducements which none of us can resist, occasionally, in the course of the "heated term."

My object in writing this is to suggest that immediate measures be taken for the formation of a Humane Society, whose object shall be to protect the lives of our fellow citizens in this immediate locality.

I would suggest that a meeting of the benevolent citizens of New-York be held, for the purpose of organization, as well as to provide the means for carrying out this desirable end. This is by no means a novel enterprise, but has for a precedent the societies of numerous European cities. One of the best of these is the "Societé Humaine," of Boulogne sur Mer, on the northern coast of France. This most benevolent and disinterested association is sustained by the French and English residents of this ancient city, and is the instrument, every year, of preserving the lives of many of those who resort thither from all parts of England and France, for the purpose of bathing. Some idea of their operations may be gathered from this brief description: A commodious house is provided, containing several boats mounted on wheels, which can be launched at a moment's notice, as well as other apparatus for saving life.

During the hours for bathing, there are always two boats lying a little off shore, equipped with grapnels, lines, corks, and other ingenious contrivances; each boat manned by two efficient watermen, ready for any emergency. These "gardes des bains" are always on the watch, cautioning those who imprudently venture too far, and ready to rescue any adventurous swimmer who may be overcome by fatigue. Never a season passes but some are rescued from a watery grave by these watchful guardians.

Similar measures are adopted at all the bathing towns on the French coast, and also upon the English coast. When we compare the recklessness and want of care which is evinced in this country, we can hardly resist the conclusion that here human life is valued at a lower standard.

The recent calamity, which has resulted in the death of a father and daughter, is the consequence of public neglect. Let us remedy the evil before more households are made desolate by similar events. BATHER.

ORANGE COUNTY.

First Liquor Case—An Uncertain Witness—A Murderer Respited by Governor Clark.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GOSHEN, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

This old town—the semi-Capital of Orange County—has always been noted as an exceedingly good place *to get liquor*. Of the quality of its rum in past times I am quite incompetent to say anything. Of the chances of procuring such commodities now, I am free to say that they are remarkably slim.

In short, we have had a trial for infringement of the Prohibitory Law. And it came about in this wise: One MARTIN L. THOMPSON is lessee of the "Orange Hotel," an old established house, situated in the old part of the village. On the Fourth of July, this house did a great business in rum. On the succeeding day, or soon after, the bar was closed, and so remained until one week ago, when THOMPSON (under advice, it is said, of town counsel) again began to sell. He kept only imported liquors for sale, and on this plea his counsel have grounded their defence. One of the first customers who went up to the bar to imbibe, was a colored woman, JANE THOMPSON, a respectable mulatto, and JANE was presently discovered in the street, staggering about in a state of incertitude. Our Deputy Sheriff did his duty; arrested JANE, took her before one of our Justices of the Peace, and, she being found too much intoxicated to answer questions, was locked up in the common jail of the County, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute.

On Tuesday morning she made affidavit that her liquor was obtained at THOMPSON'S house, that she paid for it, and that it was served out by the landlord himself. The Carson League stood ready, through its agents, and this woman's complaint was made the basis of an action against THOMPSON. These are briefly the facts of the case. The fact is of interest to Temperance people, as it is the first test case that has yet occurred in Orange County, under the new law. There is a great deal of interest manifested in relation to it.

THE TRIAL.

The defendant was brought to trial on Tuesday afternoon, before Justice HOYT. Counsel for the People (in the absence of the District Attorney) were CHARLES MORRELL and JOHN C. MCCONNELL; for defendant, MOSES SWEZEY and DAVID F. FEAGLES. Readers acquainted with this county will notice that this is a strong array of counsel. The court-room was densely crowded during both trials; for the first Jury speedily failed to agree.

THE DEFENCE.

Counsel for defendant contended that the Act of April 9 is unconstitutional and void; and, further, that the act itself does not prohibit the sale of imported liquors in any quantity, at any time or place, or to any person; and subsequently excepted to the warrant issued for the arrest of Mr. THOMPSON, on the ground that it did not order a search of his premises and seizure of his liquors as required by the statute. The presiding Judge replied that, inasmuch as no precedent under this law existed, he was not prepared to act upon clauses of it which might be of doubtful construction; he had simply ordered the arrest of defendant, but had declined to order the enforcement of the search and seizure clause until further enlightened. The exceptions of defendant's counsel were noted, and the case proceeded. The witness, JANE THOMPSON, testified that she drank three times at the hotel, while engaged in washing there, and that her last "drink" was obtained at the bar; that it was a yellowish liquor, she could not tell what kind; and that she paid sixpence for it. Defence attempted to prove by a liquor merchant here that the article sold by THOMPSON to THOMPSON was gin. The bar-keeper, a lad, sharp enough to see which way he drifted, swore that all the domestic liquor there was in the bar was a cologne bottle with a half gill of whisky in it, corked and sealed and *locked up in a drawer*. Certainly that was no sold.

JURY DISAGREES.

Such was the case when the Jury got it. The gentlemen composing the Jury were: ALEXANDER WRIGHT, President of Goshen Bank; JOSEPH BREWSTER, farmer; WM. C. LITTLE, butcher; JOHN J. COOPER; JOHN STAFFORD, farmer; DAVID REDFIELD, merchant. They were out two hours, and stood at the end *five* for conviction and *one* for acquittal. Yesterday another Jury was called, who heard the same testimony, and went out; stayed out for four hours, and stood *four* to *two*. To-morrow the case is to be tried *for the third time*. I will tell you of the result.

AN UNCERTAIN WITNESS.

While the constable was summoning his panel, a funny scene occurred in the Court room.

It was desirable to ascertain whether anybody else had bought liquor of this defendant since July 4. A sturdy, bluff personage, hailing from the town of Wallkill, (the next but one to this,) was caught. He had refreshed himself at the Orange, and had no idea that he was to get into a scrape in consequence of it.

Counsel—Have you drank liquor at MARTIN L. THOMPSON'S since the Fourth of July?

Witness—I believe I have.

"Where did the liquor that you drank come from?"

"It was poured out of a bottle."

"Who opened the bottle?"

"Now you are asking me too much."

"Who was there?"

"MR. SWEZEY was there; I asked him to drink, but he said he believed he wouldn't, for he had just taken something."

"Did you hear anybody ask for liquor?"

"I don't recollect."

"Well, try to tax your memory a little?"

"I don't know, if I was to be hung for it; I have been asked to drink several times to day, but made up my mind that I wouldn't drink any more in Goshen." [A laugh.]

"Well, that's a good resolution; now, Sir, on any occasion, except last night and to-day, have you seen any person drink liquor at Mr. THOMPSON'S?"

"I drank a little myself there."

"Where did you get it from?"

"I can't tell where it came from; I got it out of a bottle."

"Was there any person behind the counter?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Who was it?"

"Don't know."

"Who poured out the liquor?"

"I did; I generally pour out for myself."

DRINKS EXPENSIVE.

"Did you pay for it?"

"I laid down a *quarter of a dollar*."

"Did you get any change?"

"*No*, Sir," (indignantly.)

BRANDY'S "RIZ."

"You paid pretty dearly?"

"Yes, Sir, I did; but I 'spose brandy's riz lately."

"ORIGINAL PACKAGES."

"Did you take the whole package?"

"Sir?"

"Did you take the whole bottle; did you drink all there was in the bottle?"

"*No* Sir I didn't drink all there was in the bottle."

COUNSEL'S TEST LIQUOR IN THE DARK.

"What kind of liquor was it?"

"I don't know, Sir."

"You certainly knew whether it was brandy?"

"I don't, upon my word, Sir; I can't tell one kind of liquor from another; put three glasses of liquor down before me in the dark, and I can't tell 'em apart; I ain't a judge of liquor, and I didn't expect there was going to be all this time about drinking a glass."

A WITNESS DEFIANT.

Another witness was subpœnaed, but sent word he wouldn't come. The Judge sent word back to him.

So much for the Liquor case

MURDERER RESPITED.

The fellow HAGAN, in jail here, awaiting execution for the murder of his wife, has had his sentence commuted by Governor CLARK, to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at hard labor. Numerous petitions have been made in his behalf, the case being one of circumstantial evidence. HAGAN was found guilty of shooting his wife in a town in the lower part of the county, and the only witness was his son, hardly eight years old, and an incompetent witness.

Some day I must find two minutes to gossip with you about people and things hereabout. But for this time, I fear my welcome is worn out.

Yours, M.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW

The City.

LIQUOR SALES FROM BONDED WAREHOUSE.

Yesterday morning we stepped into the auction rooms of Mr. Albert H. Nicolay, to witness the sale, as advertised, of a large quantity of "the imported." From the frequency of bar-room signs, intimating that the dealings there were only in the genuine foreign brand, the consumption and consequent demand for this class of liquor, we doubted not, must have increased largely since the passage of the Prohibitory Act. A sale, then, "from under Custom-House lock," and warranted "original packages," must, we presumed, command a large attendance and enthusiastic bids. The meagre attendance and straggling sales, then, surprised us much. The catalogue, moreover, embraced the choicest variety of drinkable mixtures, from 1,550 cases St. Julien Claret to a large number of baskets Imperial Grape Champagne, not to omit a profuse sprinkling of half pipes and quarter pipes of Cognac Brandy, with an extended series of quarter and half octaves and some gin. But the purchases were light, and at figures uniformly low. Not an inconsiderable portion of this was taken for a Connecticut house. The question then arises, if New-York hotel and bar-room proprietors generally, do not avail themselves of the opportunities offered in sales like the above for purchase of "the imported," where does the inordinate supply of this material come from? We pause for a reply, and shall continue to do so for some time to come.

THE TOMBS.

Justice Connolly was kept well employed at his post yesterday in disposing of the "drunkard's batch."

HAZY.

Catherine Hays lives in Elizabeth-street, and drank brandy at the corner of James and Madison streets.

BOTTLED LIQUOR.

Catherine Bell resides at No. 54 West Broadway; drank beer and brandy brought to her in a bottle by a woman. DRUNK WITHOUT DRINKING.

Mary Ann McCormick, of No. 122 Roosevelt-street, swears that she drank no liquor at all.

DRUNK FOR WANT OF LIQUOR.

Eliza White, of the corner of Grand and Tompkins streets, didn't drink anything, only wanted it.

"INCOG."

A man who refused to give any name or residence, also refused to take any oath.

AN EARLY RISER.

Mary Jane Wilson lives in Baxter-street, but doesn't know at what number, but it is near Anthony; drank brandy before daylight; got it across town at the "break of day" house, drank three or four times, and paid three cents a drink.

OWNS UP.

Mary Busby, of No. 27½ Elm-street, drank brandy which she got in Reade-street, between Broadway and Church-street.

SERVES HER RIGHT.

Ann Dixon, of No. 12 Pelham-street, drank brandy and beer; got some of it at No. 28 Oak-street, and *didn't pay for it*.

"CHERRY" BRANDY.

Mary Robinson, No. 147 Cherry street, got brandy at No. 142 Cherry-street, and drank it.

JERSEY BLUE.

Mary Ann Armstrong, of Jersey City, didn't know what kind of liquor she drank, but got it somewhere in Greenwich-street.

A "PEARL."

Caroline Foley belongs to No. 469 Pearl-street; drank beer at the house of a friend; it was at a private house at No. 106 Greenwich-street.

RELIC FROM THE BATTERY.

Ann Regan, No. 71 Anthony (Worth)-street, drank brandy; got it at the Battery.

A FRIEND TO THE DUTCH.

Michael Brannt resides at No. 10 Rector-street, drank beer in a Dutch house in Rector-street, but doesn't know the No. or who keeps the house.

WAS VERY BRUNE.

Thomas Tobin resides at No. 121 Delancey-street; drank all kinds of liquor; bought it in many places, but is at a loss to know who of. He thinks he must have been very drunk.

ONLY PEPPERMINT.

William McGovern, of No. 111 Werth (Anthony) street, drank peppermint cordial, only drank it with a friend who sent out for it.

"A WICKED LOT."

Daniel Malone belongs to the *North Carolinas*; drank a h—l of lot, but couldn't tell where; it was both in this City and Brooklyn. It cost him over fifty for the spree.

A FOREIGNER.

Samuel Smiley belongs to Mobile, Alabama; does not remember drinking intoxicating liquor; didn't drink any; might have drunk some beer.

WATER-STREET RUM.

George Wilcox, of Rochester, drank brandy and gin in a place in Water-street.

SHORT MEMORY.

Charles Doherty, of No. 29 Mulberry-street, drank brandy only—remembers getting some at the corner of Monroe and Jackson streets.

DRANK A LOT.

Joseph Taylor lives at no stated place. Drank a lot of brandy, and got it in Water-street.

MIXED HIS LIQUOR.

Michael Hennigan resides at the corner of West and Oliver streets. Drank brandy and gin, which he got in Baxter, between Bayard and Grand streets.

A WANDERER.

Phillip Smith has no stated stopping-place. Drank brandy and gin at a house near Fulton Market, and at the corner of Oliver and Madison streets.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

We quote drunkards on the increase, since the commencement of the chrystlie state of the "Heated term."

A BEAST.

Mary Riley, found in a secluded street, grossly intoxicated; she was lying on the stoop, exposing her person in a very indecent manner. To far gone to answer. THE MAN OF MANY RIGHTS.

Carroll Cash was picked up in the Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, and then acted in a very disorderly manner, stating that he intends to participate in the use of rum when it pleases him, and that further more he possesses an inherent right to knock over any person that interferes with him in so doing. No reply just yet, he wanted time to consider, and got it.

JERSEY LIGHTNING.

James Mulligan, of Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, got drunk on brandy and beer, which he got in Jersey City; did not drink any liquor in New-York, and doesn't know that he broke any of the laws of this State, as drunkards are not prohibited articles of importation under the free trade system.

DON'T KNOW THE RULES.

John Donohoe, of Tenth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, drank one or two glasses of brandy at the corner of Twenty-first-street and First-avenue; doesn't know who keeps the place; drank one glass at Twentieth-street and First-avenue; is a stranger and don't know the rules of the place. Ten days with the gentlemanly manager of the City Hotel to get inducted therein.

AT WORK AND AFTER.

Jeremiah Grady, No. 229 First-avenue, drank while at work; took two glasses of brandy at Twenty-first-street and First avenue; took some at Jim McCormick's; took also a "noggin" of gin and a glass of brandy.

ESSEX MARKET.

A DISINTERESTED FRIEND.

John Godfrey resides at No. 7 Hester-street; went to help a friend move his goods and chattels; friend had a bottle of whisky and defendant helped to drink it, and out of good nature, tried to prevent harm befalling his friend by imbibing more than was good for himself.

ALL ROUND

Henry Monahan, of No. 234 Sixth-street, drank at many places, but don't remember any in particular.

EASILY AFFECTED.

Richard Ferguson lives at No. 39 Mulberry-street; only drank one glass of brandy at some place in the Seventh-avenue.

A LITTLE HIGH.

Andrew Hughes lives at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Tenth avenue; owns to being a little high yesterday; guesses it was caused by brandy, but he does not know where it came from.

SEIZURE.

James Wilson, of No. 123 Lewis-street, was over in Brooklyn, and bought the liquor there. He bought it in the "original package;" he "seized it" according to law, and "preserved it" for judgment; thought he had some of it about him yet.

GREAT EFFECTS FROM SMALL CAUSES.

William Roddeo, of Vienna, N. J., is a stranger in the City, and, going to see the sights, imbibed some;—the vendors called it brandy, but he thought it must be poison stuff; didn't drink much, but it went a great way—up.

WHICH IS THE BEST FRIEND?

Joseph Bennett, of No. 97 Avenue D,—a friend treated him, made him drunk and turned him out of doors; a policeman had pity on him and took him in.

GIN A STOUTHARD TESTIFY!

Daniel O'Brien, of Montgomery-street, on oath said that he drank brandy in Water-street. But how can a man tell where he got drink? If his memory served him right he only drank beer.

Drunkenness in Brooklyn.

The following cases of inebriates were disposed of yesterday morning:

Before Justice Smith.

Ally an Dorcest drank two glasses of strong beer, which she got from a Dutchman, but don't know where. Fined $10.

John Richardson lives in Rose street, New-York; drank strong beer, brandy and gin; got it from John Baltose, at Flatbush, with whom he works as gardener. Fined $10.

Patrick Gordon drank a few glasses of old ale in Maine-street, but does not know where.

James McCullough, drank liquor at People's Hall, corner of Jay and York streets. Fined $10.

John Tracy drank three glasses of strong beer at a house in Atlantic-street, near Boerum; got it from the servant girl; did not know where she got it. Fined $10.

Catherine Burke drank brandy, gin and strong beer, at the house of William Dooley, in Maine-street. Fined $10.

There were no cases brought before Justice Stanley or Justice Curtis.

THE OPINION OF THE BROOKLYN COUNSELOR ON THE LAW.

The resolution of Alderman Pell, passed on the 9th of July in the Brooklyn Common Council, calling on the Counselor of the Board for his opinion—

First, As to the constitutionality of the Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, &c.

Second, Whether the city will be liable for damages by reason of the acts of its executive officers, should they undertake to enforce the same according to its provisions, if afterwards the law should be declared unconstitutional—

And returned by the Mayor, without his approval, on the 16th inst., was taken up at the special meeting of the Board on Thursday evening, and it was moved that it be passed notwithstanding the veto. No one offered any remarks, and the resolution was passed notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor, by a vote of 26 yeas to 1 nay—Alderman Huntley voting in the negative.

Prohibition in Great Britain.

The friends of the Maine Law will be pleased to read the following letter to Governor CLARK upon the state of British sentiment on the subject of Liquor Prohibition:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE, MANCHESTER, (No. 41 John Dalton-st.,) June 28, 1855.

To His Excellency Myron H. Clark, Governor of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Message to the Legislature of New-York, and a copy of the New-York Prohibitory Liquor Law, entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime." May I beg that you will accept this assurance not only of our most grateful regards, but also of our unqualified admiration and cordial esteem. Ever since your election to the distinguished and important office of Governor of the Empire State, we have watched your proceedings in regard to the Maine Law movement with feelings of the deepest interest and sympathy, and we rejoice to testify that in every respect, so far as we have been able to discover the bearings and character of your policy, we are inspired with the fullest confidence in your wise discretion and patriotic integrity. We cannot but acknowledge with devout thankfulness that you have been especially raised up at a great moral crisis, as a fitting instrument under Providence, to work out to a glorious issue one of the most momentous social revolutions the world has ever witnessed. We have read your masterly and impressive Inaugural Address, and while it does not become us to express an opinion in matters of American National policy, we may be allowed to say that, in as far as that statesmanlike document refers to the question of Liquor Traffic Prohibition, it could not fail to command our earnest attention and hearty concurrence. By that able statement and its conclusive arguments, you have decidedly advanced the great cause of Prohibitory (Liquor) Legislation, and given the world an unanswerable vindication of the grounds on which prohibition is set up, of the sad social necessity that demands it, and of the great principles of civil polity which so amply justify it. We have taken care to give this important State document a wide circulation in the *Alliance Journal* and through other organs, and at the present time we are placing the substance of it in the hands of every member of the British Parliament, and many others of social status and official authority throughout the kingdom. And we feel sure that your sentiments and arguments will meet with an ardent and honest response among great numbers of our own statesmen and philanthropists.

We are now engaged in preparations for holding what our friends look forward to as a grand fête on the Fourth of July, on which occasion we expect many thousands of our Allies from all parts of England will assemble in the magnificent gardens of Rt. Hon. the Earl of HARRINGTON, when our Committee intend to submit an address of congratulation to the citizens of your State—thus manifesting, to some feeble extent, a union of sympathy and sentiment between the two foremost countries of the world, on this greatest question of the age—the legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic. We are expecting to be honored with the presence of your noble and renowned citizen, the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, to whom we wish to confide the address after its adoption, in order that he may present the same in due form on his return to New-York.

At the suggestion of the Earl of HARRINGTON, it has also been resolved that an American Oak and an English Oak shall be publicly planted during the proceedings of the fête.

This will give another simple yet expressive token of our union of sympathy with the American Prohibitionists, and will hereafter serve as a standing memento of the great event you will on that day be realising, and which we also shall be met to signalize and rejoice over.

Again assuring you of our sincere admiration and most cordial regard, I have the honor to remain

Your Excellency's faithful and obd't serv't,

THOMAS H. BARKER,
Secretary United Kingdom Alliance.

The Charmed Girl and the Snake—Arrest of the Father for Cruelty.

The *Boston Telegraph*, in its account of this cruel and revolting exhibition, says:

Upon the platform was placed a plain table, with the box perforated with small air-holes, containing the snake. This box had two covers, the inner of glass, and the outer of wood. The child, hesitating and trembling, with every now and then a convulsive spasm, sat beside the box. After much coaxing and toying from Mr. COAN and the mother, the outer cover of the box was raised, and then, after further parleying, the glass one, just far enough to allow the child to peer in. Watching its opportunity, it suddenly puts in its hand and catches the snake—an ordinary black one, about five feet long—by the neck, which she tightly grasps. Closing the lids, she sits upon the box and smoothes the snake with the disengaged hand, occasionally hanging it about her neck, the head still tightly grasped. Ten or fifteen minutes pass in this exhibition, and the snake with the same care is returned to the box. An intermission then takes place of about the same length of time, when the display is repeated.

The appearance of the child at the time she sat by the box and when in possession of the snake, was that of excruciating fright. The little thing, pale and wan, trembled like an aspen, and her convulsive throes were positively dreadful to witness. It was a sickening sight—a compound of cruelty and charlatanry on the part of all who aided in *forcing* the child, (as she evidently was forced,) to the disgusting exhibition. The child was bit once on Tuesday afternoon, and twice again yesterday afternoon, by the reptile, a fact attested by the wounded hand of the child, which she exhibited to the company, when not checked by the mother, and by an examination made by one of the reporters present, who wiped the fresh blood from the thumb!

Prior to the last exhibition, the father, Mr. HILL, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice ROGERS, of the Police Court, on complaint of Dr. I. W. AYER, of the *Chronicle*, for severe cruelty to the child in forcing it in contact with the snake, and he was taken from the hall. The case came up in the Police Court the next morning and the complainant narrated the circumstances of the exhibition and the injury to the child from the bite of the reptile, which was in the form of three-cornered incisions made by its teeth. Shrieks followed the bite, and the snake was taken from the girl's hand with the aid of the father.

After hearing counsel *pro* and *con*, the Court deemed the complaint made out, and HILL was accordingly held in $500 for trial in the Municipal Court, Dr. AYER and Mr. PUTTER becoming the sureties.

A man at Cleves, Ohio, was lately stung by a locust. The effects are similar to those produced by the bite of a mad dog; the man has fits so violent that it takes five or six men to hold him in bed, and he has bitten his tongue into strings.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Slaughter Slander Suit.

Yesterday RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., a well known barrister at law, commenced proceedings against Gaoler W. AUSTIN, an anctioneer of this City, for a libelous letter addressed to one of BUSTEED'S clients. Bail was fixed at $1,000.

First of August Celebration.

A grand procession will be formed at St. John's Park, Hudson-street, to celebrate British West India Emancipation; consisting of the Colored Benevolent, Temperance and Good Samaritan Societies, military companies, and strangers from neighboring cities. The procession will march up Hudson and Spring-sts to Broadway, passing the City Hall in review before the Mayor, and proceed to Staten Island.

By order of Committee of Arrangements,
J. J. SIMONS, Commander of Division.

Miss Clarendon and Her Landlord—Disputed Claim for Board and Extras.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

T. B. Busteed, designee of George La Trunc vs. Wm. A. Seely—Mr. Seely and his adopted daughter, Miss Clarendon, boarded, from 20th December to the close of April last, with Mr. Le Jeune, No 597 Broadway, at $50 per week, Miss Clarendon, a portion of the time, having a servant.

The present suit is brought to recover a balance of $45, alleged to be due on board, and county $130 for extras—the whole bill being $180 50; the excess, it is alleged, being mostly for articles furnished Miss Clarendon, and for some curtains and a picture, &c., injured or destroyed by her, viz.:

"Hire for extra room, five weeks, $25; possession of apartments from 1st to 11th of May, $10; extra attendance during Miss Seely's indisposition, $20; attending to give lessons $3c of May, $3; lace mittens lent to Miss Seely, (Clare dec.) $5; remarks had cherished left to Mr. Seely, 75 cents; plated fork lost, destroyed by Miss Seely, $1; repairing hands of clock, 50 cents; coal scuttle taken away, 50 cents; two tumblers, one dish and two plates, 75 cents; one teapot broken, 12 cents; spirits for Miss Seely, on several occasions, $5; moneys paid for stages and carriages during former trial, $3; refreshments for Miss Seely and six witnesses, $1; use of curtains, and promised compensation for damage done thereto by Miss Seely, $25; use of and compensation for damage done to sofa painting, $50."

Mr. Seely, it is known, is a counselor-at-law—Miss Clarendon (who, I believe now goes entirely by his name) is an adopted daughter, and said to be highly accomplished. She appeared during one season, or a portion of it, we believe, when quite young, on the boards of the Park Theatre. Mr Seely had a similar suit to this against him, a few months since, by Mr. Powell, who, like Mr. Le J., it was said, Miss C had become acquainted with, and induced them to take a house, and she and her adopted father (Mr. S.) and a servant boarded with them; and a large sum was afterwards claimed for rooms, and also for continuance of board after they left.

Miss Seely, it appeared, went to Europe some time since with a view to greater attainment in music, and became acquainted, in London, with Mr. Lefjeune, from whom she received lessons on the pianoforte. She took with her letters of introduction from Mr. Clay and others. Some time after her return to New-York, Mr. Le J., who is a native of England, and his family, arrived here to find out and were well received by Miss S. and her father, and while the latter were at Mr. Powell's Miss S. induced Mr. Le J to take the above house; Mr. Seely being accountable for the rent, and boarded with them. Mr. Seely paid him $150 for instruction received by Miss S. in London, although it was said he was not liable.

Mr. Le J. was called to the stand by counsel for plaintiff. He was inquired of as to the extra charges; the extra room, he said, had been furnished to Mr. Seely as a bedroom, in the third story, when he and Miss S. had a disagreement, their own room being on second floor; the indisposition of Miss

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

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Mr. John Russell.

So call him. He was a lord—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the other day, by courtesy—a representative of London by confidence—a supernumerary member of the Cabinet by policy. Like the solemn gentleman whom COLERIDGE met at a dinner and admired for his pregnant gravity, but who broke the charm at the introduction of apple dumplings, by exclaiming, "Them's the jockies for me!" Mr. JOHN was a Solomon, until the other day he opened his mouth wide enough to allow the truth for the first time in his life to escape, and England has pronounced him a blockhead. His *prestige* is gone. He has been discovered by everybody to be what sensible men have always known him to be—an Aristocrat disguised as a Liberal, and has received his passport to private life.

The political career of no man who has figured conspicuously in British public life has been more singular. Without the genius of BURKE, the eloquence of FOX, the talent of PITT, the wit of CANNING, he has kept a forward and successful position in politics, which none of those really great men—PITT excepted—was able to secure. His first aspirations were Parnassian; he composed sonnets, a tragedy, and haunted BYRON and MOORE. The divine *afflatus*, unfanned by the slighest critical applause, failing him, he ascended from poetry to politics; consented to be an auxiliary of the learned and busy HENRY BROUGHAM, and the busy and unlearned GREYS, in their crusade for reform; and, wearing the name of the RUSSELLS, was considered as a fair representative of the Old Whigs, whose support was invaluable in purifying the reform movement from the odium of radicalism, which COBBETT, BURDETT and HENRY HUNT had conferred upon it. The triumph of 1832 left Mr. JOHN in a very prosperous way. The reversion of anything good, to which mediocre talents, plausibility, and the popularity always earned by an exterior of easy good humor, are considered titles, fell to his share. He has since traded on the capital of his party, bating the splendid thefts which Sir ROBERT PEEL made from it now and then, and his appearance prominently in politics has always followed the decline of the Conservatives and Tories. He has taken the vacant Ministerial berth because he was respectable, because somebody next to nobody was wanted by way of interreign; because his politics, in a general sense, consisted in negations—the negation of all outgoing doctrines being the cardinal point, and of course a very serviceable one at moments of change. Whenever, in short, the tempest had been weathered, and the craft left floating on Summer seas,—as in 1846-7, for instance,—Mr. JOHN was the man in whose hands to place the tiller; his supposed lack of sufficient original power to vary the course dangerously one way or the other, being his chief recommendation. His skill as a pilot, however, has of late been found to consist in a certain mischievous ability to strand the vessel in a calm, saving himself at the critical moment, and leaving his shipmates floundering in the water.

Among other of Mr. JOHN's noticeable traits is his continued favor among the good people of Cockaigne. All his aristocratic fooling, masked with all his radicalism, have failed to alienate the London mercantile potencies who have at all times been apt to look jealously at the extremes of the Manchester people, and have wanted Mr. JOHN as a counter-weight to BRIGHT, GIBSON, and COBDEN. Hence his repeated reelections for the city, and hence his sudden conversion to peace principles, in view of the ruin to which London trade must be exposed by a protracted war. Other causes have been auxiliary; our intelligent English correspondent has named some of them. But the courtship of civic influence was the grand motive of our confidence statesman; he courted it, at the expense of veracity, or consistency, or both; and thus destroying his influence, has rendered himself valueless to his constituency, and a laughing-stock to everybody else. Mr. JOHN is found to be a jack-o'-lantern, he has led his followers in a bog, and they are over head and ears before they discover the unreality of their guido. Mr. JOHN is a clever imposter, whose ready, but meaningless word, always attended by a ready and meaningless smile—a sort of intellectual lightning never succeeded by thunder—kept a confiding House of Commons in a good humor, and thrilled the very hearts' cores of admiring Cockneys with affection and respect. Great speeches, great sayings, great deeds, are remembered of PEEL, of BROUGHAM, of DISRAELI, of COBDEN; but what great thing, deed, or adage is ascribed to Mr. JOHN? He has been an illustrious nobody; an article taken at an exaggerated appraisement; an algebraic quantity assumed though a long problem as equal to something immense, and found in the answer to be zero. As the class of eligible public men in England is purged of such shams these will grow up more solid successors. A shirt on a pole, judiciously placed in turret or loop-hole, may sometimes delude a besieging force—but the English Opposition is too shrewd to be so practiced on by even the ministry of a PALMERSTON.

Grain Prospects Abroad.

The yield of Wheat this year, it is now pretty well established, will be a very large one. The harvest is over in more than half the grain-growing districts. It promises to be equally good in the northern and extreme northwestern districts, where it is now actively going on. The heavy turn-out of Wheat and Rye, accompanied as it is by a superabundant Potato crop, and with every reasonable prospect of an enormous yield of Indian Corn, at once suggests the question of prices. Since referring to this point, a week or two ago, we have had several additional mails from Europe, which represent the English crop weather as much improved, and the Wheat crop itself well advanced for the season. The consequence has been a regular decline or softening of the Liverpool market for Breadstuffs. The first American staple to feel the influence of the fine prospects for the new crop in England is Indian Corn, which from fifty-four shillings the imperial quarter has fallen to forty shillings. But this last is still a high figure, relatively considered. When Corn was introduced into England and Ireland, under Sir ROBERT PEEL's policy, six years ago, thirty or thirty-two shillings the quarter of eight bushels was deemed a very fair inducement to shipments from the seaboard markets. It was equal to one dollar the bushel of sixty pounds weight in Liverpool, and half this money was esteemed more than the average value of the article at New-York or New-Orleans. Flour has fallen, though not so rapidly, from the same cause, to about forty shillings the barrel; a point that would have been deemed extravagantly dear twenty months ago,—or before the foreign demand for Breadstuffs in 1853 was fairly established. Then the opinion was thought sanguine which would venture to predict that the article would reach thirty shillings in Liverpool.

It would not be safe at this time to predict any particular course of prices on the other side, but we mention the foregoing incidents in the trade, only a few years ago, in proof that a very considerable further decline may take place without either destroying our Foreign reliance for a market the coming season, or rendering it unremunerative to the farmer and miller, or to the speculative exporter who is to relieve them of their surplus stocks. Lower prices, compared with the present, is one thing; but ruinously low they may not be, even under an additional decline of eight or ten shillings sterling in Flour, and the same in Indian Corn.

The crop weather in France is said, by certain American travelers who have written home on the subject, to look bright and promising. Such was not the case earlier in the season, and French buyers—on Government account as some parties thought—were in the London market for Wheat. A heavy yield in France as well as England, would have an important bearing upon the export demand for Grain in our own markets: but even in the best seasons, one or both countries have been compelled to draw heavily upon the Baltic and Black Sea markets. These supplies are now, in a great measure, cut off and if the war continues in the East, it is reasonable to assume that the deficit will be made up from the United States.

The Year of Plenty.

Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-five will be entitled to golden remembrances in our national chronology, as the Year of Plenty. Never were the labors of the husbandman rewarded with such abundant crops, and, coming after a season, if not of famine, at least of pinching prices, the rich abundance of our fields, orchards and gardens, and the prevailing healthiness of the country over its vast extent, afford us sufficient cause for gratitude and joyous feelings. From all parts of the country comes the same unvarying and cheering cry of abundance. There never was such a golden harvest before. All our great staples yield more than an average harvest, and the lesser crops, the fruit, and small vegetables, which are not taken into the account of commercial economists. We have accumulated a great heap of harvest statistics during the past week—some of them in the shape of private letters from various parts of the country, and some of them extracts from our cotemporaries' reports—intending to make a synopsis of them, but they are too numerous, and their unvarying tenor deprives them of interest. They all tell the same story of glorious weather, abundant harvest, brilliant prospects, and rejoicing farmers. And, on the back of these comforting reports, the intelligence from Europe of abundant crops there is most encouraging. The coming year must inevitably be one of cheap breadstuffs, and, consequently, cheap living; but there is no danger of the farmer not being abundantly rewarded for his labors. Prices must rule much lower than they have done for the past two years, but they will be high enough to afford a remunerative profit to the agriculturist.

Prevention of Drowning.

We publish in another column a communication in relation to the recent melancholy loss of life at Coney Island, suggesting some methods for the prevention of drowning at this season of the year, when the sea coast is so much frequented by bathers. The subject is one that claims the attention of the benevolent, and it only requires that a movement should be made towards the formation of a Humane Society, to enlist the active cooperation of a sufficient number of persons to insure the accomplishment of some efficient means to save many an unfortunate from a watery grave.

In connection with this subject we are reminded of an incident which occurred in our neighborhood a week since, in which the presence of mind and heroism of a lady caused a drowning man, who had ventured beyond his depth while bathing, to be rescued from a watery death. The lady in question, whose family occupies a Summer residence near the shore on the Sound, some forty miles from the City Hall, fancied, as she sat on the piazza, that she heard a voice calling for help, and looking towards the beach she saw some body struggling in the water. There was no man near, and the next neighbor was too far off to call upon in such an emergency, so with the quick instincts of a woman, she called her two female servants and ran down to the shore; but the drowning man had sunk, and his form could be dimly seen lying on the bottom. The lady immediately plunged into the water, holding by the hand of one of the girls, who held on to the hand of the other one, and thus they formed a chain, so that the heroic woman, an extremely delicate and gentle person, by wading off until the water reached her shoulders, was enabled to just touch the hand of the drowning wretch. It was sufficient, however, to save him, for they dragged him ashore, and procured a blanket and a bottle of brandy from the house, and by rubbing his body and pouring some liquor down his throat, he was restored to life. Of course, the lady who performed this humane act of noble daring, would shrink from anything like a public recognition of her heroism. A modern Hero she deserves to be called; but, if there were a Humane Society to bestow rewards upon those who rescue the lives of their fellow creatures, she would be entitled to the highest medal that such services have ever been rewarded with.

The rescued man, in this case, proved to be an Irish laborer, who had gone in the water for a bath, and being unable swim, had ventured beyond his depth.

Annexing Missouri.

"That mob of gentlemen who *fight* with ease," the Kansas Legislature, already entertain so liberal ideas of their legislative talents as to propose the extension of their scope to portions of the adjoining soil. It is designed to separate Platte County from Missouri, and wed it to the fortunes of the territory. Three or four things are essential to such a measure. The consent of the County itself; but that is secured by the action of the Legislature, which is in reality only a Board of that interesting County, consecrated to the government of the territory The consent of Missouri, which could only surrender the tract in consideration of the relief obtained from its exemplary inhabitants. The consent of Congress; which cannot be obtained on any terms. The latter may not, however, be indispensable, as squatter sovereignty involves rights to impair the unity of the States, as it does to impair their property; and to nullify all acts of Congress, conflicting with the majesty of the mob. Since the territories have been argued out of the Constitution there can be no trouble in releasing them from the control of laws.

But we really see no reason, as the matter stands, why any legislation necessary to effect the exchange of fealty should be refused. It is simply to declare that the converse of a proposition is logically correct; and as Kansas now belongs to Platte County, Platte County shall then belong to Kansas. It is only to give migration to the territory a wider meaning, by transferring to it not caravans, not wagon-loads, not steamboat-loads of population, but whole regions laden with wealth and numbers. It is to relieve the law-making, and law-abiding citizens of Platte of the trouble of duplicate law-making, by permitting one act of legislation to have the same efficacy as two. And it is to put Slavery agitation for ever at rest, so far as Kansas is concerned, since the possibility of freedom there would be tolerably well refuted by the matrimonial ceremony. Besides, Platte County once belonged to the territory, and why should it not have it back!

This new and enterprising scheme of allaying excitement might also extend its advantages to Nebraska. Slavery has a respectable footing there, and to establish and perpetuate its supremacy nothing could be more salutary than to set over to the proposed State the adjoining counties in Missouri of Atchison and Holt. Indeed, why not simplify measures by restoring the whole of that triangle which Mr. BENTON begged from Congress! The servile interests of Missouri less need that area than do those of Kansas and Nebraska, while the restoration would be that bitterness in the cup of the ex-Senator which would so complete the exacerbation of his temper as to render it what chemists call a *per-acid*—ATCHISON, in the meanwhile, gathering "Honey of Hymettus" from the fact. That the latter eminent and conservative statesman would, by the retransfer, be transferred out of the States, and rendered comparatively innoxious in a Territory, which it is designed to keep such, might be a partial compensation for the sacrifice.

Irish Emigration and the Catholic Press.

Nearly two months ago we showed the relations existing between the Catholic priesthood and press of Ireland with regard to emigration to the United States. The Catholic press of this country was identical with that of Ireland in its outcry against emigration, holding up Know-Nothingism in its most frightful and terrible aspect, and making altogether a great deal more out of it than it made of itself. One of the Irish-Catholic editors of this City ventured further than his emigrant-saving brethren. He went to Ireland, lectured against America, and advised the emigrants to turn their attention to Canada. We, at the time, exposed this move, and, although the Catholic press did not then come out boldly, we find that now they are extremely irate at the possibility of the tide of emigration being turned from this country. But they might save themselves any trouble on this head. The fathers, brothers, sons, daughters, relatives and friends of the Irish in the States are much more influential with those "at home" meditating a flight from the old isle of saints and sorrows, than are the sectional journalists of America or Ireland. The remittances from this country have much more weight than abusive editorials, and they fear less the denunciation of the clergy than they do to lose a chance to share with those relatives here the blessings of freedom and the chance of becoming what in Ireland, under existing circumstances, they could not become.

These Catholic papers have, with a surprising unanimity, frowned down the proposition of peopling Canada with the Irish emigration. It is but moving from one province of Great Britain to another.

The quarterly returns of the emigration from the port of Liverpool exhibit, for the three months previous to July, somewhat more than half the numbers reported in the corresponding quarter in 1854, thus:

April, May, June, 1854	84,330
April, May, June, 1855	43,880

This decrease is not confined to any particular branch, but is reported by the Liverpool papers to be noticed in the sailings to the United States, "no less than in the departures to the Australian Colonies."

The diminution is perceptible alike in the German, as in the British and Irish portions of the returns. The steerage passengers in the three months from Liverpool are as follows:

English	10,066	Irish	25,356
Scotch	2,055	German	2,077

Knights of the Bath.

The late London papers contain a long list of officers of the Army and Navy whom the Queen has been graciously pleased to reward for their gallant services in the Crimea, by allowing them to add K. C. B., and other initials, at the ends of their names, to designate them as some sort of Knights of the Bath. Such rewards cost nothing, to be sure, but then they are highly prized, and the worth of a gift, like the wit of a joke, lies in the appreciation of its value by its receiver. In this country we are in the habit of making testimonials in the shape of gold tea-kettles, diamond pins and such costly baubles, but a K. C. B. is more highly valued, no doubt, by a subject of the Queen than a service of plate. Honor is better than gold and silver. Added to the long list of knighted generals, colonels and captains, there is a sad catalogue of heroes who would have been similarly ennobled if they had survived the gallant conduct which entitled them to such distinction, so that the wife, child and parent may be made happy by knowing that those whom they loved would have been honored had they lived long enough. But rewards are scantily dealt out in the British Army and Navy, and though the prizes are high, yet few obtain them, and they do not always fall on the most deserving. The London *Times* in giving more recent instances of army promotion, says:

"It is not, however, so much to particularize each instance of military favoritism, as to draw attention to the broad fact, that merit, service, or bravery—taken together or separately—are of no avail in the English army towards obtaining advancement for those who possess these qualities, unless backed by family, Horse Guards, or Court interest, or large private means." * * * * "It is almost impossible to overstate the abuses now existing in our military system, all of which are stoutly upheld by a certain clique in an out of Parliament. Money, interest, family connections, or Horse Guards influence, are of use in pushing a young man on in the service; but professional distinction, personal bravery, or the highest military acquirements, are of no avail whatever. If a young man can command any of the former, he will get on a hundred per cent. faster, though he never leave the United Kingdom, than he would by serving in the four quarters of the globe, with nothing but his sword and merit to trust to."

Seeing that such a state of things exist in the British service, the miracle is that any man whose services are worth rewarding should consent to enter a service where he must purchase his commissions, and be almost sure of neglect, let his merits be what they may. We remarked a short time since that England rewards her heroes well, but it is only when her heroes happen to be members of aristocratic families.

Musical.

THE LATEST.—JULLIEN is not coming this year. Engagements in London, the balance of the season, and other reasons are assigned for this really appreciable disappointment. JULLIEN, under the pressure of these circumstances, has changed his plans and will not come until March next. He will then make a five months' stay instead of two as originally contemplated.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Arrangements for the forthcoming season are in progress. Mr PELHAM left yesterday for Newport, to complete his negotiations with the shareholders. *On dit* that HALPE is to be the conductor next season. It would be difficult to find a more able man. In many respects he is superior to COSTA, and during his career at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, brought the orchestra to a degree of unrivaled excellence. Mr. HALPE would undoubtedly be a great card; not only on account of his reputation as a composer but for his superiority as a conductor.

Killed by Lightning.

An event occurred on Thursday in Irvington, (late Dearman's,) Westchester County, which has cast quite a gloom over the entire neighborhood. JOHN THOMAS, Esq., a wealthy retired merchant, formerly of the firm of THOMAS & FRANKLIN, of this City, while engaged in a hay field with his son and a laborer, was struck by lightning—the electric fluid entering his forehead and coming out at the lower part of the abdomen, killing him on the spot and setting fire to the hay. His son and the laborer were also knocked down by the lightning at the same instant, but the latter soon partially recovering from the effects of the shock, and perceiving his master lying on the ground surrounded by the burning hay, hastened to rescue him from his situation but discovered that he was a corpse. The son was rendered insensible, and at last accounts remained in a very precarious state. The deceased was highly respected by all who knew him.

Sun-Struck.

An unknown man, apparently between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and a collier by occupation, succumbed to the intense heat of yesterday afternoon while crossing Hudson-street, between Canal and Spring streets. He was removed to the sidewalk, where, after being bled by Dr. FLEET, and the application of restoratives, he recovered sufficiently to be carried home.

☞ Every Grammar School in the Sixteenth Ward has a fine piano for its use. The Primary departments alone lack this excellent aid to the preservation of order among such armies of little folks. Alderman DELAMATER is the man to be thanked.

Grand Regatta at Glen Cove.

The New-York Yacht Club have accepted an invitation from W. E. BURTON, Esq., one of the members, to hold their annual Summer rendezvous in the beautiful waters of Glen Cove, and to sail for a splendid prize, contributed by the resident gentry and the visitors at this favorite and fashionable watering place. The arrangements already made are distinguished by extreme liberality, and this regatta will undoubtedly be the great event o the season. The yachts will muster numerously on Thursday, Aug. 2, and will report to the Commodore, WM. EDGAR, Esq., who will on this occasion sail his new and splendid yacht, the *Widgeon*, of 100 tons burden. The sailing match will take place on the following day—starting from a boat moored off the dock at Glen Cove, down the lovely sheet of water to the Sound, past Sands' Point Lighthouse, and City Island, round a boat moored off Fort Schuyler, up the Sound past Execution Light to Matinecock Point, and back to the starting place at Glen Cove. A better range could not have been selected, to test the various qualities of the fancy crafts belonging to this celebrated Club. J. T. IRVING, Esq., has generously presented the use of the Croton steamboat to the Committee and the members of the Club; Dodworth's Band will be on board, and will also play at the ball in the evening, at the Pavilion Hotel. Other steamboats are engaged for the visitors, and every accommodation will be afforded that an indefatigable Committee can procure.

The Coney Island Catastrophe.

The bodies of Mr. and Miss ELLIOTT, victims of the accident at Coney Island, have both been recovered. The body of Mr. ELLIOTT was picked up yesterday morning about one mile from shore, by an engineer on board a steam-tug from Jersey City. It was placed on the boat and conveyed to Jersey City, when word was sent to the Messrs. GIBBONS, in South First-street, who, with some other gentlemen, proceeded to Jersey City, and had the body taken to Bowerville, the former residence of the deceased. The body of Miss ELLIOT, which was recovered the day before, was taken to the same place, where both will remain till to-morrow afternoon, when they will be brought to the Methodist Mission Church, in South Third-street, near Union-avenue.

The funeral of the father and daughter will take place at the same time, at the above Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. FRANCIS, pastor of the Church. After which the bodies will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. All the persons composing the company were teachers and officers attached to the above Church. A meetmg of the trustees and stewards of the congregation was held last night to perfect arrangements for the obsequies.

Outrage by a Policeman.

On Thursday evening an outrage was perpetrated upon a quiet and peacable citizen in the Eighth Ward, by a German policeman named UNDERSTILLER. It seems that M. C. STANLEY, Esq., stood near the livery stable of Messrs. BROWN & GEAR, corner Grand and Mercer streets, conversing with some friends about his horse which he kept in said stable. Suddenly the M. P. in question cried "Come, go on there; go on; go on." Somewhat astonished, the gentlemen made no reply, nor yet walked on. The officer then grabbed Mr. STANLEY by the shoulders, and forcibly took him to the Station-house. Justice BOGART was sent for, and after hearing a statement of the affair, he discharged the unoffending party, who appeared before Justice PEARCEY yesterday morning, but the M. P. *refused to prefer any charge.* We are reliably informed that BENJAMIN WOOD, Esq., the Mayor's brother, was near at hand when the prisoner was seized, and for having his "put in," he came very near meeting with the same treatment.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 28.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.
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LATER FROM MEXICO.
SUMMER GLEANINGS—Letters from Saratoga, Newport, &c.
COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.
A WEEK IN THE WILDERNESS—Fourth letter.
EDITORIALS—Slavery and its Social Influence. How stands the Alliance between France and England. Runaway Negroes. Castle Garden Emigration Depôt. Hanging a Woman. Mr. Peabody's Dinner. The Astor Library. A Step Backwards. A Song of Decrees. Gov. Reeder. The Liquor Dealers. Cause and Effect. Inequalities of Representation in our City Legislature. Governor Jones and the Presidency. One Week Later from Europe. The News by the *Star of the West*. Defences of Cronstadt. For the Consideration of the Richmond *Enquirer*. Past, Present and Future. History of Australia. Confusion of Names. Yellow Fever and Asiatic Cholera. The Slavery Question. Letter from Dr. Breckinridge to Mr. Sumner.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¢ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 NASSAU-ST.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESILVER'S PILLS FEVER AND AGUE No. 17

No 4 EVERETT HOUSE, Union-sq., N. Y., March 11, 1855.

C. D. DESILVER—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Fever and Ague Pills in my family, and never found them to fail in curing that dreadful complaint, Chill and Fever. I have recommended them to a great many friends, and always found them to cure. As I have taken them myself, after trying all other remedies and found them the only thing to cure me, I am able and willing, as I have done, to recommend them. Yours, &c., P. O. PECK.

AGENTS:

From Rev. S. H. Jagger

MARLBORO', Ulster Co., N. Y., March 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR: The Fever and Ague Pills were first brought to my notice by your circular. Shortly after, I ordered a box for a neighbor, and it effected a cure in a case of quite long standing. Yours, S. H. JAGGER.

Sold at the Depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York. Also by CLICKENER & Co., S. PAUL & CO., BUSH & GALE, F. C. WELLS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, BYE & BEDELL, Albany; BURR & PERRY, Albany; GILBERT & CO. and T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No. 145 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety-six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article.

A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE OF ORIENTAL GOODS.
Forget not (Six Fifty-three)
No. 653 Broadway, opposite Bond st.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption piles, &c. &c. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st; 75 cents per bottle.

CORN FARINA, CORN FARINA.—WHICH FOR elegance, delicacy and nutriment as an article of food and wholesomeness as a diet, stands unequalled. Prepared and sold by BENSEL & HOLMAN, Washington Mills, No. 215 Centre-st, near Grand.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NEW DISCOVERY! NO FAILURE! RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE; Or, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.—For the permanent cure of INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVERS, FEVER and AGUE, CHILLS and FEVER, DUMB AGUE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NIGHT SWEATS, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in *Materia* or *Miasma*. This subtle atmospheric poison, which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists,—north, south, east or west,—and will everywhere yield to this newly discovered antidote, which neutralizes the poison, completely purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all the cause of disease.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from its use:

It will protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any ague or bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have *another chill*, by continuing it according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of bilious or ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

By its use FEVER and AGUE may be banished from families and all classes. Farmers and all laboring men, by adopting it as a PREVENTIVE, will be free from ague, or bilious attacks in that season of the year which, while it is the most sickly, is the most valuable one to them.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and ague sufferers will please notice that it is the ONLY FEVER and AGUE REMEDY in the market that does not contain Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or other poisonous drugs; and to prove this, the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine, and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS

yearly use PILLS, Cholagogues, and Tonic Mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their virtue is owing to Arsenic, Mercury, or other deadly poisons, which, though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life. The land is flooded with these poisonous medicines, the well-known inefficiency and injurious effects of which prove them to be the offspring either of false principles or mercenary quacks.

☞ REMEMBER, therefore, that this is the ONLY Fever and Ague medicine which is PROVED free from any sickening or poisonous drugs. It can be safely taken by the youngest child or feeblest invalid. This allows of its being freely used as a preventive whenever the sickly season approaches, and all thus protected

CANNOT HAVE THE AGUE!

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may require more.

Directions, printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle.

Price ONE DOLLAR. Liberal discounts to the trade.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

SPECIMENS OF TESTIMONY CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.

Extract of a Letter from Prof. Fletcher, who was Cured while Engaged at Brown University, Providence, R. I.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1, 1855.

JAMES A. RHODES, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 16th ult. has been received, and I am glad to hear that a medicine so efficacious is to be introduced into this ague country. I have the greatest confidence in its success, and can reassure you of its happy effect upon me in entirely breaking up the chills, and leaving me strong and healthy.

I like the statement on your wrappers, that you will let the medicine stand on its own merits, and standing thus, I am most sanguine of its success.

I expect to travel over a large portion of our State this Spring, and I shall have abundant opportunity to recommend it verbally. Wherever I go I shall take great pleasure in thus testifying to its merits, and if you will instruct your agent to let me have a few bottles, I will carry them with me to distribute for your benefit. In haste, I remain truly yours, MILES J. FLETCHER.

LEWISBURG Union Co., Pa., May 2, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April. I have sold about one half of it, and so far the people who have used it, are satisfied that it has cured them. It has certainly stopped the Ague in every one who has used it, and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who has had it for five or six years back, and could never get it stopped, except by Quinine, and that only as long as she would take it, is now, I think, entirely cured by your remedy.

C. R. McGINLY.

Had the Ague for Twelve Years!!!

PROVIDENCE, June 29, 1855.

Having been informed of the illness of a poor, but worthy woman, who has not been free from Fever and Ague a month at a time for the last twelve years, I supplied her gratuitously with Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure. She took in all four bottles, which completely restored her to health and strength, and as four months has now elapsed, there is no reason to doubt the permanency of the cure.

I am also aware of many other cases in which it has been used and have never known it to fail.

C. A. P. MASON, Apothecary.

SHARPSBURG, Md., June 27, 1855.

In regard to your Fever and Ague Cure, I must say that I have reason to believe it all that you represent it to be. I have made some sales in the short time I have had it, and believe in every instance it has proved successful.

Very respectfully yours, WM. N. ROWE.

J. D. YERRINGTON, Chicago, July 5, 1855, writes: The Cure is selling freely and gives universal satisfaction. It is considered a *sure cure*, and the time must soon come when it will supersede all other remedies, &c.

MESSRS. BARR & GOULDEN, Aurora, Ill., July 3, 1855, advise that "The Cure is selling very well. *We have not lost a case*, and consider it a sure thing; also recommend it in preference to anything else." When Mr. BARR was requested to take the agency, he said he "should have nothing to do with it, unless he found it better than the other Ague remedies already in the market."

MESSRS. CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING, Indianapolis Ind., July 3, 1855, say that "All we have sold has given full satisfaction, and we have no doubt of selling a large quantity as soon as the Ague season sets in."

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 123 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., and druggists generally.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE CONTINUATION of the large sale of imported Wines and Liquors from under Custom House Lock, to be made by ALBERT G. NICOLAY, at his sales-room No. 11 Broad-st, THIS DAY, (Saturday) at 12 o'clock, consisting in part of

1,000 cases Claret
600 cases Chateau Margaux Claret
50 cases St. Estephe Claret
100 cases Haut Barsac
150 cases Haut Sauterne
20 octaves Cognac Brandy, dark
10 quarter-casks Cognac Brandy, dark
10 half-casks Cognac Brandy, dark
10 baskets H and C Champagne
10 baskets Royal Grape Champagne
20 dozen German Cologne, very fine.

Also, 10,000 Havana Cigars, of cognac brands.

All the above Liquors will be sold only in the "Original Packages," and will be guaranteed to be exactly as represented. Catalogues can be obtained on the morning of sale at the sale-room, No. 11 Broad-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and it is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of his attention, for diseases of the lungs or throat, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 8 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depôt No. 121 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers

KNOX IS RUNNING AHEAD OF EVERY ONE else in the Hat Trade this Season, as any one may see by looking in at his new and magnificent store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st, or at No. 533 Broadway. His Summer Hats are the most graceful article imaginable, and every well-dressed gentleman in the City considers himself lost without one of them.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence Pedals, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

SILKS, BAREGES AND LAWNS AT REDUCED PRICES.—We will offer our entire stock of the above-named goods at greatly reduced prices, to make room for Fall goods. Also, 300 dozen superior Paris-made Kid Gloves, at 50, worth 75.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 25 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S HOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Vacation of the Public Schools.

The schools of this city were all dismissed yesterday, and it was a day of great rejoicing among the pupils.

At the dismissal of Public School No. 6, situated in Hudson-street, the ceremonies were highly interesting. A large number of gentlemen interested in the cause of education were present, among whom were J. W. SULKLEY, Esq., Superintendent of the Schools; Dr. J. S. THORNE, Hon. JOHN GREENWOOD, EDWARD ANTHONY, Esq., of the Board of Education; Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF, of York-street M. E. Church; Rev. Mr. MILBURN, Chaplain to Congress; Rev. Dr. FARLEY, Alderman CAPWELL and Prof. THOMPSON.

In the principal department the male class was examined briefly in reading, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, &c., Professor THOMPSON testing the acquirements of the pupils in the regions of mathematics. They passed through the ordeal unscathed, and seemed to be thoroughly conversant with the science of numbers. Miss BROOKS' class was examined in reading, grammar, arithmetic, &c., &c., and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all present.

The children were addressed by several gentlemen present, and the proceedings were closed with singing by the pupils, accompanied on the piano.

Boy Drowned.

A son of Capt. OTTO MORRELL, of the steamer *Huntress*, was drowned on Thursday evening, at Williamsburg, by falling from the dock. His body was recovered the next morning. His elder brother, 10 years of age, narrowly escaped a similar fate, having jumped into the river to save him. He was rescued with great difficulty.

Coroners' Inquest.

Coroner HANFORD held an inquest yesterday on the body of the son of Mr. MERRELLS, residing at No. 178 South Second-street, aged about 9 years, who was accidentally drowned on Thursday evening, by falling off the dock at the foot of South Second-street, while playing with other boys. The body was [not recovered until yesterday afternoon, A verdict in accordance was rendered.

An Inquest was also held on the body of an infant, found floating in a cigar box, in the river at the foot of North Sixth-street, yesterday morning. A verdict of death, cause unknown to the Jury, was rendered.

Burglary.

Robberies seem to be on the increase in the Eastern District. Almost every night this week, burglary of some kind has been committed. A dwelling-house in South Third-street, near Twelfth-street, was feloniously entered on Thursday night, and robbed of silver spoons and various other articles. Officer COLOHAN arrested a man named PATTERSON, on suspicion of being implicated in the affair. The accused was locked up to await further developments.

Melancholy Accident.

A child named MARY JANE DUFFY, aged two years, fell from the fourth-story window at its parents' residence, No. 81 Hudson-avenue, on Thursday evening, by which it was so severely injured that it died in a few minutes afterwards. It appears she was playing on the window, and overbalancing herself, fell out a distance of 30 feet, to the flagging beneath. Coroner HANFORD held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict in accordance was rendered.

Assaulting an Officer.

Edward Dunn, charged with committing an assault upon officer Dougherty, of the Third District Police, while in the discharge of his duty a few weeks ago, in Amity-street, was examined before Justice BLATCHLEY, yesterday, and held to bail to answer before the Court of Sessions.

The Jones Institute, at Oyster Bay.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

DECISION.

Among the decisions rendered by the General Term of July, sitting at Brooklyn, was one in the case of *The Town of Flushing vs. The Trustees of The Jones Charity "Fund,"* in favor of the latter. The suit was commenced in the Court of Chancery in 1847. The case is a very important and highly interesting one to the inhabitants of the towns of Flushing, Oyster Bay and North Hempstead.

The matters in litigation arise under the will of the late Samuel Jones of Oyster Bay, who bequeathed for certain charitable purposes, a fund of $30,000.

The deceased, Samuel Jones, Esq., it would appear by some items in his will, (dated Feb. 6, 1836,) was rather an eccentric old gentlemen.

He bequeaths to his "well beloved" wife Abigail, $200 in case his best horses, carriage and harness, such of his wearing apparel as she chooses to keep, carpets, &c., with *his best walking cane*, all to remain at his free disposal, except the walking cane, which after her decease he gives to Samuel S. Jones, to whom, and to whose male heirs he gives his best clock. He then gives her during her widowhood, the use of his gold watch, his bureau, his best easy chair and Cruden's Concordance to the Scriptures, and at the expiration of her widowhood he otherwise disposes of these articles. He also gives her $100 worth of provisions, wine or any other articles out of the house, or cash.

His "second best walking cane" and his soup spoon, he bequeaths to one Mary T. Jones.

The "third walking cane" is given to William D. Jones, with his books, wearing apparel and locust wood standing in the locust nursery.

He then leaves to his "well-beloved wife" an annuity of $175, during her widowhood, to be reduced to $50 in case of her remarrying, and declares this and the legacies before mentioned to be in bar of her dower.

After a disposition of the residue, if any, he directs his executors to pay the sum of $30,000 to the "Trustees of the Jones Fund for the support of the Poor," (who were to be appointed by the Legislature as a Corporation,) in trust for the use of the poor in the towns of Oyster Bay and North Hempstead, to remain a permanent fund, from the interest of which, support was to be afforded to the poor of the said towns respectively; it being expressly declared that the poor who were to receive support from the fund should be "kept in some suitable place, where such of them as were able might be engaged in some manual employment."

He further directed that should the avails exceed the sum necessary for the use of the poor of said town, the Trustees should assist "some or any of such poor belonging to the said township of Flushing, in the same manner as directed concerning the poor of their own towns."

The defendants, out of the fund and interest accumulated, purchased a farm at Oyster Bay, whereon to locate the recipients of this bounty, at a cost of $33,000, in March, 1840, upon which an additional sum of $1,778 was paid for improvements.

This the plaintiffs (the town of Flushing) contend was unauthorized, and that the income was more than sufficient to support the poor of Oyster Bay and North Hempstead, and that the surplus should be applied to the relief their poor.

The defendants deny that there is any surplus, or that there is sufficient.

The issues joined came on to be tried before Judge Morse at Special Term in 1848, and a decree was made by which it was referred to Benjamin D. Silliman, Esq., to take the account required by the plaintiffs and report; and the questions as to the legality or propriety of the expenditures of the moneys paid in the purchase of the farm, and in the erection and repairs of buildings, and the authority of the defendants to make the same out of the funds, whether of principal or interest, and all other questions and further directions were reserved until the coming in of said report.

From this decree the defendants appealed to the General Term, and the argument on the appeal came on to be heard at the General Term in January last, and occupied two days.

Horace F. Clark, Esq., for the appellants, on that occasion argued: That the complainants in their corporate capacity had no right to institute the suit. They were but the *cestui qui trusts*, and the bill in order to be maintained for any purpose whatever, should have been filed by some inhabitant of the town of Flushing, or by some poor person belonging to that township.

That the defendants had the power, and it was their duty, under the circumstances of the case, to make the purchase of the farm upon which the "Jones Institute" had been established. The poor of the Township of Flushing, who were the ultimate beneficiaries of the fund, had been and were more likely to be benefited than prejudiced thereby.

That the contingency upon which alone the poor of the Township of Flushing could become entitled under the provisions of the testator, to participate in the charity, had never happened.

That the defendants had rendered full and sufficient accounts of their administration of the trust in the accounts filed in the Town Clerk's office; prior to the filing of the bill; and therefore the bill of complaint should not be sustained as a bill for an account, even if it had been filed on behalf of persons entitled.

The respondents, (plaintiffs,) by John A. Lott, Esq., their counsel, urged on the other hand that the will of Samuel Jones, the testator, required the investment of the sum of $30,000 in safe securities, to be kept as a permanent fund for the use of the poor intended as the beneficiaries of his bounty.

That the interest accruing from said fund of $30,000 was to be applied exclusively to the support of the poor.

That it was the intention of the testator that the towns of Oyster Bay and North Hempstead should, if they accepted of the benefits of the said bequest, provide at their own costs and expense some suitable place in which the poor who were to receive support from said fund should be kept, and where such of them as were able might be engaged in some manual employment.

That the appropriation of the interest of said fund to the purchase of the farm referred to in the pleadings was unauthorized, and against the clearly expressed intention of the testator. It was in effect a conversion of the interest into a capital for the benefit of the towns, and in no manner an appropriation for the support of the poor.

That the answer and accounts of the Trustees showed that the avails of the said fund exceeded the sum necessary for the use of the poor of the said towns of Oyster Bay and North Hempstead.

That it was, therefore, the duty of the Trustees, to apply and appropriate the excess to the support of the poor of the town of Flushing—that the complainants were entitled to an account stated of the income and appropriation of the said fund, and that the decree directing such an account was correct.

Upon these points, the decision was now given reversing the order of special term with costs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Presbyterian Church on University-place**—New-York, (Rev. Dr. POTTS, Pastor.) Divine service will be resumed here TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued, Providence permitting, without any further interruption throughout the season, by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University.

☞ **Scotch Presbyterian Church**, North 6th-st., below 5th av., Williamsburg, L. I.—Public worship TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening discourse—*Personality of Satan*. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **A Discourse will be Delivered by Rev. Dr. McElroy**—TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Reformed Dutch Church on 9th-st., near Broadway, on the occasion of the death of Mrs. KNOX. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Brethren and Sisters** who took their letters from Laight-st. Baptist Church, Sunday evening, 22d inst., will meet at the Church in Franklin st., opposite Varick, for Divine worship, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock.

☞ **Universalist Church, Orchard-st, near Broome**—Rev T. S. SAWYER D. D., Pastor. Subject for TO MORROW EVENING'S lecture—*As the tree falleth so it shall lie; as Death leaves us so Judgment will find us; there is no repentance after death.*

☞ **Westminster Church**, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. JOHN H. LEGGETT, of Hopewell, Orange Co., N. Y., will preach in this church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

☞ **The Prophet Again!**—He will preach Divine Truth TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Subject of Discourse—*The Spiritual Babylon and Her Sorceries.* Rev. xviii, 23. Seats free. The Christian public are invited.

☞ **Ashbury M. E. Church**—Norfolk-st., near Stanton. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The First Murder.* Seats free, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Mr. McElhenny**, of Hoboken, will preach in the City Academy Rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, July 29, at 7½ o'clock. Entrance on Joralemon-st.

☞ **Rev. Henry Bellinger**, from the North, will preach on MONDAY EVENING, July 30, cor. of Hudson and Christopher sts. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, 50th-st.—Preaching by G. S. PLUMLEY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Agriment's Tropical Dysentery and Diarrhœa Remedy**, a sure cure for cholera infantum and all kindred diseases. It is the result of the experience of a medical man acting as surgeon in our army in Mexico and upon the California steamers. It is entirely different from the usual tampering and uncertain methods of treatment, relieving the most alarming cases in a few hours, either adults or nursing infants.

BROOKLYN, July 22, 1855.

W. B. BODGE & Co.—*Dear Sirs:* Your remedy for the cure of dysentery and kindred complaints, has proved a timely assistant for two of my children—one two years of age, and the other four; the former was attacked about a week since with a bowel complaint of the most aggravated character, rendering her to a death-like appearance in two days, with but little hopes of amendment. After taking the first dose of your Powder the disease did not show itself for twelve or fifteen hours. Three of the powders have proved a cure. From present conviction, I am constrained by a sense of duty to the afflicted to recommend the "Tropical Dysentery Remedy," for its prompt action in dysentery and bowel complaints of the most aggravated description.

GEORGE H. STEBBINS, Cumberland st., near Atlantic.

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Proprietors No. 22 Beekman-st.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Dr. A. can be consulted GRATUITOUSLY in any Chronic case, or where the person has failed to find relief from other sources.

☞ **Save the Children!**—Summer Complaint makes fearful ravages if not checked at this sultry season. The worst cases are cured without fail, when treated in time by DR. MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL. One dose will give instant relief. Every family should have a bottle in the house. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 296 Broadway.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

ASTOR HOUSE.
$2 50 Per Day.
COLEMAN & STETSON.

☞ **Anti-Slavery Excursion and Pic-Nic.**—The NEW-YORK ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY invites the friends of Liberty in the City and vicinity to unite in celebrating the Twenty first Anniversary of WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION, by an excursion to Morris' Grove, near Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1. WM. LLOYD GARRISON and Hon. ERASTUS D CULVER are engaged to deliver addresses. ERNESTINE L. ROSE and others have also been invited. Music by the Wallgren Band. Refreshments will be furnished by individuals or families for themselves. The company will leave Brooklyn in a special train of cars (including baggage car for refreshments) at 10 A M., and returning, will leave the Grove at 6 P M. Those intending to unite in the celebration are earnestly requested to procure tickets on or before Monday, in order that the Railroad Company may be seasonably informed as to the extent of the accommodations required. Tickets for the excursion 50 cents—children half price—may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., or at FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. If Wednesday proves rainy, the celebration will be postponed to the next fair day.

☞ **Nathaniel Hatch, Esq.**, of this City, was admitted to practice as an Attorney in the United States Court of Claims on Tuesday last. Mr. HATCH is a gentleman of position, integrity, and ability, and we can confidently recommend him to our friends abroad having business at the seat of Government as an able and reliable agent and counselor.—*From the Washington Union.*

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales. For sale by

RUFUS K. HAGG & CO.,
Importers, No. 153 Broadway.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per United States Steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Pure Soda Water Combined with Knahton's Cream Syrups** makes a most delicious wholesome and refreshing drink for warm weather. Stop and try a glass. Obtained only under the Astor House and corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

☞ **Dr. Phipney's Vegetable Family Pills.**—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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Healthful NEW COLUMBIA HAIR DYE will cure to the last whisker and mustache, a pure chocolate color, and look of naturalness that you never saw before.

☞ **Odd Fellows.**—The members of JASPER CHAPTER, No. 213, are particularly requested to attend the next regular meeting, on MONDAY EVENING, July 28. Business of importance will be brought before the Chapter. By order of JOHN H. DOUHERTY, Sachem.

GEO. VANTILE, Jr., C. S.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole inventor and maker, No. 9 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman in a private family as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is a good shirt hand; would be willing to do light chamberwork. Can be seen in her present situation for two days. Call at No. 138 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—At the Brooklyn Industrial Institute, No. 205 Fulton-st, under the approval of the Mayor, Domestics in every capacity. Sewing is provided for those waiting for situations, to pay board. An English Cook and Chamber girl. Protestants, want situations together. Four other Cooks and general Housekeepers and Chamber girls want places. Mrs ALLEN, Superintendent; F. BROWNE, General Agent.

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BARKEEPER WANTED—A practical and experienced bar keeper wanted with good reference. Apply at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., in the restaurant.

BOY WANTED—From 12 to 16 years old—American preferred—in a drug store. Apply at No. 679 Broadway, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

BOARDING.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND WANTED.—For a family, for the coming two months, consisting of lady and three small children, (the eldest five years of age,) and two servants, with board for the gentleman on Sundays. A good plain family, who have plenty of shade trees around their house, preferred, and not far from the beach. Address C. L. C., Box 1,380 Post-Office, New-York City.

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COUNTRY BOARD—May be obtained on a farm, one hour's ride from the City, on the New-Haven Railroad, near a depot. Good sea bathing and fishing. The house is large and well shaded. The farm comprises a variety of fruits, vegetables, &c. Address D. J. H., *Times* Office.

MRS. BARKER—Formerly of East Broadway, now occupying the large five-story house, No. 461 Broadway, near Broadway, can accommodate a few more single gentlemen or married couple with pleasant rooms, on the most favorable terms; baths, &c.

APARTMENTS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED—With or without board, can be had on reasonable terms at No. 697 Broadway, Waverly House, corner of 4th-st, baths free, and meals served in superior style.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—The board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. S. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, Hon. Thomas Day, Hon. Peter Parker, Messrs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev Dr Cox, Oswego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston. Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 32 Church-st., New Haven.

RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of sixteen years, and is still under the supervision of Rev D. C. VAN NORMAN as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and, in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are received to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees:

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A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.,) at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 35th-st. The English studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home for those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

A CARD.—H. PEUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 15th of September, the large House No. 48 East 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H. PEUGNET, to be had by addressing as above.

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The bug and flea played merrily
A long time ago,
And the mouse and rat were many and fat
A long time ago;
But the bugs and fleas you now kill with ease,
By LYON'S Magnetic Powder;
And his woodrous pill does the rat tribe kill,
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HORSES FOR SALE—A gentleman leaving the country will sell a pair of handsome bay mares, nearly thoroughbred. One four, the other six years old. Height 15½ hands; color bay, with black legs; fast, sound, and gentle to ride or drive. The sire, an imported thoroughbred from the stud of an English nobleman, may be seen in the neighborhood of the gentleman's residence. Address C. M., La Colle, Canada East.

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COAL—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 88 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.

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Lines written at midnight, after reading the popular novel, "The Watchman."

THE WATCHMAN.

The wintry wind blows chill and drear,
And fast the snow is falling—
Not one pale star shines forth to cheer
The Watchman's weary calling.
Still paces he his lonely beat,
Now up, now down the gloomy street,
With stiffening limbs and aching feet.
His night song hoarsely bawling—
"What of the night! Ho! Watchman tell!"
"Past ten o'clock, and all is well!"

Fast locked in slumber, housed and warm,
The weary world is dreaming
Of him who patient braves the storm
Without, but little deeming
Still through the dark and dreary night
The Watchman tramps till morning light,
Dispels the gloom, and warm and bright
The glorious sun is beaming;
"What of the night! Ho! Watchman tell!"
"Past midnight—and still all is well!"

At length the Watchman's toils are o'er,
The day is slowly breaking;
Homeward with tired steps once more
His path he's gladly taking.
No more with sore and weary feet,
Now up, now down the silent street,
The Watchman tramps his lonely beat,
Night's dreamy echo's waking;
An answering in the steeple bell,
He calls the hour, and chants "All's well!"

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My Confession; the Story of a Woman's Life 75
Mr. Roe's Long Look Ahead 1 25
Miss Chesebro's Susan, or Fisherman's Daughter 1 25
Bull Smith Abroad, illustrated 1 25
The Old Inn, or Traveler's Entertainment 1 00
Hermit's Dell, from the Diary of a Penciller 1 00
Mr. Wilsaff's My Courtship and its Consequences 1 25
The Newsboy. By Mrs. Oakes Smith 1 25
Jack Downing's New Log Ahead 1 00

&c., &c., &

[illegible] Religion.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I see a "Subscriber" who, on the 26th inst., answered in your paper the inquiry about Miss NIGHTINGALE's religion, telling us she is not a Roman but an Anglo-Catholic, and that the mistakes about her being a Unitarian "*have been more than once corrected*," and that, therefore, "we all delight to honor her," will, I hope, pardon another subscriber for stating some things within his knowledge, which make him doubt the assertion that Miss N. is not a Unitarian.

The gentleman, whose statement is inserted in your paper underneath the "Subscriber's" letter, asserts, of his own knowledge, that she is a Unitarian, and I believe him.

Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is the granddaughter of Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, for many years Member of Parliament for the city of Norwich. She was born at Florence, and therefore received the name, as another sister, born at Naples, was named PARTHENOPE. A sister of her mother married Mr. G. NICHOLSON, of Waverly-park, in Surrey, (not *Sussex*, as printed.) Miss N. is, therefore, the niece of Mrs. NICHOLSON, and not the sister of Mr. N., as said in the above statement. Another daughter of Mr. SMITH married Mr. BONHAM CARTER. The elder Mr. CARTER was for many years Member of Parliament for Portsmouth. Both Mr. SMITH and Mr. CARTER were liberal in politics and religion.

Mr. and Mrs. NICHOLSON were always Unitarians. Mr. SMITH and his family, when in London, always attended the Unitarian Chapel in Essex-street, where Mr. BELSHAM preached.

Mr. SMITH was the only *active* M. P. at that time who avowed his dissent from the established Church. He was considered the champion of Civil and Religious liberty by the whole body of dissenters, whose interests in Parliament he watched over and defended for many years. This I think good presumptive evidence. What the gentleman asserts in the statement above alluded to, is good direct testimony, and perfectly satisfies me, though I suspect with the "Subscriber" it will be otherwise.

I cannot comprehend how admiration for noble qualities and conduct can be made subservient to difference of opinion. If it be so with "A Subscriber," I fear fresh griefs will continually befall him. He may have honored NEWTON for his intellectual powers and astonishing discoveries, but when he reads BREWSTER's recent Life of Sir ISAAC, he will no longer delight to honor him; for although the mistakes about his Unitarianism have been corrected over and over again, it is now plain and under his own hand. Of one thing, however, I am firmly convinced, and your "Subscriber" may take comfort therefrom, that whatever her Theological opinions may be, Miss NIGHTINGALE will never be grieved by being reputed to hold the faith of her grandfather and mother—of her uncles, aunts and cousins—a faith which was grounded on conviction, and ornamented by lives of excellence and usefulness. Yours,

ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

"Russian Attentions" and British Barbarism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A friend handed me a slip from one of our City papers a few days since under the above caption. It contained the kind letter of the Russian Governor NEWELSKI to a shipwrecked American captain, who lost his ship in the Sea of Ochotsk. It contrasts so strongly with the brutal conduct of the English Governor of the Falkland Islands—His *Excellency* (!) GEORGE RENNIE—that I feel compelled to call attention to the simple facts in the case of an American captain while in the power of the latter, in hope that some redress may be afforded and a more efficient protection guaranteed to that all-important class of our citizens, the mercantile marine of the United States.

The American ship *Courier*, Capt. F. BENNERS, was totally wrecked April 1, 1853, on the East Falkland during a long continued and violent snow storm. The captain and crew finally reached the shore, and then started in parties to find inhabitants. One party, under the second mate, went in a boat to cruise along shore, and falling in with a small sealing cutter, were directed to a settlement called Stanley, some ninety miles from the wreck, where they found an American Consul, who went in search of them in a small brig owned by himself. Other parties went across land, and both arriving among the exhausted sufferers, made arrangements to take them to Stanley. Previous to leaving, the captain, by advice of the Consul, sold the wreck at public auction, to the parties who had come in search of him. Finally, after six weeks' exposure and severe suffering, the wrecked crew arrived in the care of the Consul, Mr. SMILEY, at Stanley, the residence of the British Governor. The captain went directly to the office of the Consul, *and while there, in the very act* of performing legal business with the American Consul, before he was half done and before he had been on shore one hour, he was arrested in the Consul's office by a policeman on complaint of the English Governor—taken away—tried without jury and in private, and sentenced to pay a fine of £100 or go to prison for six months—as a penalty for selling the wreck of his ship without an auctioneer's license!

Shipwrecked, and then robbed by those who had come to his rescue, he was penniless and could not pay! He was thrown into prison among felons; and in that prison *he lay three months*, on an allowance of one pound of bread per day, with nothing else but water. Exposed to the wind, rain and snow which came through the open, miserable wooden shanty, in which he was confined, until his bedding, saved from the wreck, rotted under him from dampness, he fell sick from want and exposure.

But where was the American Consul? He had struck his flag and gone with the crew to lay a complaint before the Captain of the American war ship, *Germantown*, then in Montevideo. The British Consul wrote to Stanley advising the Governor immediately to release Captain BERNSEE. Negotiations were opened. The Governor offering to reduce the fine to £50—£25—£20—and, finally, to let him out, if he would merely write a request asking a pardon, and leave the place instanter in an English vessel then about to leave. Captain BERNSEE refused to leave without redress for loss and false imprisonment. He was then turned out of prison, his allowance stopped and ordered to leave instanter under penalty of punishment for remaining on the Island without permission. The *Germantown* was hourly expected, and so the Captain was compelled to leave for fear of the results of an authoritative investigation and its consequences—as only a short time previous she had compelled the release of two whalers from the same lawless grasp at Stanley.

Forced thus to leave, Captain BERNSEE had to sell his nautical instruments at a sacrifice to pay his debts at a moment's notice, and take passage to a place to which he did not want to go. He went to Montevideo, but the *Germantown* had left for Stanley, and so when she got there, there was no one to make oath, and thus the matter has rested for a year. Has he no redress? Will he be but one of many yet to come? I leave it to be decided by our citizens and our Government.

ARION.

The Cross and the Cock.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There are two several answers to "X Protestant's" question. The cross upon Protestant Churches means a protest that the congregation will not lay aside the "livery of heaven," although it may have been stolen by her of Babylon. No the congregations will tell you. Others would say that it is a relic of the worship of created things in addition to the worship of God, which the infallible Papal Church imposed upon its devotees during the dark ages; and that it means that those who use it are unwilling to put away formalism entirely. Having attempted to enlighten X P.'s ignorance as to the cross, let me correct his error as to the cock. He will remember that Peter denied his Master, and that a cock recalled him to *his* duty. Knowing the importance which Papists attach to symbols, the Protestants place the cock upon their Churches to recall to *their* duty the *professed followers* of Peter, who have been astray longer than he was.

As YOU LIKE IT.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1855.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

An important political movement has been set on foot among the Irish Presbyterians, who took advantage of the recent General Assembly held here, to hold a meeting of ministers, elders, and laymen, for the purpose of forming an association, to be called "The Presbyterian Representation Society," having for its object to secure the election of members of the Presbyterian body as parliamentary representatives. The chair was taken on the occasion by WILLOUGHBY BOND, J. P., D. L.; and the attendance of ministers and elders was very numerous. The resolutions adopted were—first, one forming the Society, and stating its primary object to be "to return to Parliament members of their own communion, who will conscientiously advocate their principles, and protect their rights;" another declaring among the objects of the Society to be "to secure for the members of the Presbyterian communion a due recognition of their claims in the distribution of all offices, honors, and appointments;" a third, appointing local Committees to organize the country, together with the usual formal resolutions.

The following names of Americans have been inscribed on the public registers of Paris, since the date of our last notice: W. M. Waterbury, N. Y.; W. Teleston, N. Y.; F. G. Scott, Ohio; W. H. Graham and sister, N. Y.; Mrs. Eggleso, N. Y.; A. Horner, Philadelphia; R. H. Stevens, Va.; H. Powell, N. Y.; J. B. Kahnweiler and lady, N. C.; G. Peacock, Philadelphia; A. J. Low and family, N. Y.; M. X. Hannong, N. Y.; J. B. Gillespie, N. Y.; R. A. Allen, New-Orleans; M. Todd, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Th. Mott, Philadelphia; G. M. Needles, Philadelphia; E. A. Lansing, Mich.; J. N. Hanau, New-Orleans, Y. F. Daniel, N. Y.; M. Morris, Baltimore; W. Gale, Boston; G Clark, Baltimore; J. Goldschmidt, N. Y.; J. Atheston, Boston; J. Herbetson, Penn.; J. Snowden, Penn.; E. Young, Boston; L. Winter, N. Y.; W. D. Cooper, N. Y.; T. Dudley, N. Y.; E. W. Hutchings and lady, N. Y.; M. B. Kitching, N. Y.; W. D. Bowie, Baltimore; W. H. Hill, N. Y.; G. L. Kelty, N. Y.; A M. Henderson; H. J. Carson, N. Y.; G. U. Taylor N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Heath, N. Y.; Col. Sam. Colt; J. Morrison, San Francisco; Mr. Clearwater and lady, Ohio; Peter Hogg and lady; N. Y.; Capt. S. J. Flagg, Philadelphia.

The Manchester *Halfpenny Express* and the Manchester *Penny Express*, two of the five daily papers recently started in Manchester, have already been discontinued. It is no uncommon thing for literary men to have false conceptions of those commercial principles which are quite as necessary to success in the conduct of a newspaper, as good writing and the ability of compilation. No fault could be found with the conduct of these papers as regards the last-named qualifications, for they appear to have been well got up, but the mistake was probably one very common to new speculations of this kind—that they attempted to give too much for the money—considering the competition they had to encounter.

We are quite sure (says the *Times*) every one of our readers will hear with satisfaction that the Queen has given apartments in Hampton-Court to the widows of General STRANGWAYS and Admiral BOXER. The favor is not a slight one for the accommodation at Hampton Court is not very extensive, as compared with the number of applicants. The Queen must have been compelled to turn a deaf ear to many a solicitation, pressed upon her with all the importunities which Court favor permits, in order that she might do an act of kindness and of justice to the widows of two brave officers who had lost their lives in their country's cause.

A letter from Balaklava, of the 28th June, says: A tragedy, attended with fatal results, occurred two days ago on board an American ship called the *Arlington*, in this bay. One of the men, in an altercation with the mate, struck him. When the latter armed himself with a pistol and discharged its contents into the chest of the unfortunate man. This arbitrary and wanton abuse of power occurred at an anchorage where there were more than 50 sail to render assistance in case of mutiny.

JAQUES BALMAT, the celebrated guide of Chamouni, who was lost in the ascent of Mount Blanc about twenty years ago, while acting as guide to some travellers, was found a few days ago, in a state of the most perfect preservation. The body was immediately conveyed to Chamouni, where it received every mark of honor and respect. JAQUES BALMAT acquired some celebrity by being one of the guides to M. SAUSSURE, the naturalist, in the year 1786.

In the Cortes at Madrid, on the 2d inst., Señor GAMINDE proposed that the Chamber should declare it had learned with grief the death of Lord RAGLAN, who, as the Duke of WELLINGTON's Secretary, had rendered important services to Spain during the war of independence. At the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the vote was postponed until official intelligence should be received of the melancholy event.

JAMES ABRAHAMS, a Polish Jew, who has been for some time hanging about Dover under circumstances calculated to excite suspicion, was brought before the Mayor, charged with attempting to induce soldiers of the Foreign Legion, encamped at Shorncliffe, to desert. Some of the soldiers were examined, and the prisoner remanded. There is reason to believe that he is a Russian agent.

According to a letter from St. Petersburg, a plot has been discovered amongst the Slavonic party, and a number of persons have been arrested in different parts of the empire, including four generals in active service, two professors of the Moscow and one of the Kiel University, a nobleman of well known liberal opinions, and with him several officers of the army and even of the Emperor's Guards.

It is stated that the Directors of the East India Company have made an offer of a large force of irregular cavalry for service in the Crimea. The movement is consequent upon several troops of that splendid service having voluntarily tendered their services to aid the forces in the Crimea. The men are principally from the Northern Provinces of India.

The Russian Prince WORONZOFF, who is at present at Dresden, for the benefit of his health, is shortly expected at Berlin. Some German newspapers announce—no doubt at his request—that he posseses neither chateau nor estate in the Crimea, and that consequently the English cannot have spared either, as has been reported.

There are rumors of changes in the Russian Cabinet. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, it is said, will be recalled from the Crimea to take the portfolio of War. Prince DOLGOROUKI will be the new Minister of Police; while Count ORLOFF is to be the new President of the Council.

It is said that Prince NAPOLEON, son of Prince JEROME, is about to espouse Princess Louisa, the daughter of the Prince NOER, younger brother of the Duke of Augustenberg, the discarded claimant to the Danish Crown succession.

The British Government are stated to have resolved upon appointing a commission to inquire into the subject of decimal coinage, to be composed of Lord MONTEAGLE, Mr. HUBBARD, and Mr. NORMAN.

The Emperor of Russia is, it is stated, evincing a strong desire to conciliate the Poles. At a review on the 13th of June, a Galician regiment had precedence of a regiment of Croatians.

An important announcement has been made by the eminent chemist, M. DUMAS, namely, the new metal, aluminium, can be procured very economically and easily.

A new system has been adopted in Paris for the wires of the electric telegraph. They are, in future, instead of being exposed, to be laid underground.

The Emperor of Russia, it is rumored in St. Petersburg, intends to visit the South, perhaps the Crimea.

The new Viceroy of Sicily has published an ordonnance forbidding any person to wear beard on the chin, but mustachios are permitted.

The Italian Opera-House in the Haymarket has been named as the probable locale of the new West End branch of the Bank of England.

Mr. Lewis LAMBKIN, in a communication in the Lexington (Mo.) *Express*, states that he has been out towards the new gold regions, and returned rather discouraged.

Kansas Legislation.

We have already published accounts from the special correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*, of the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature on the 16th and 17th of July. The following from, the same source, is an abstract of the proceedings of that body during the 16th and 19th inst. The *Democrat's* correspondent says:

The evening session of July 16th was preceded by a pugilistic fight between N. M. MILLER, proprietor of the Westport *Evening News*, and A. Mr. BRADY, the public printer of the Territory. It was not a very serious encounter, as Mr. MILLER is an old gray-haired man, and his opponent is a young one. The explanations, defiances, and recriminations that followed, however, were as funny as a comedy. So strong is the Pro-Slavery feeling here, that, although there was not a single Free State man in the room, "the damned Abolitionists" were words often used in the verbal fight between the gentlemen above named. The fight being hushed up, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. BROWNE asked leave to introduce a bill exempting negro slaves from execution, except for non-payment of debts. Granted. Bill read for first time.

Mr. BANKS gave notice that he would, on some future day, introduce an act to regulate the condition and relation of slaves to their masters, and an act to prohibit the settlement of free negroes and mulattoes in the Territory of Kansas.

The next day the following bill was introduced by Mr ANDERSON:

SECTION 1. Declares that every white male adult, and every free male Indian, who was made a citizen by treaty or act of Congress, or owns lands or town lots—except United States marines, soldiers, &c.,—shall be qualified to vote.

SEC. 2. No person shall be permitted to take his seat in either branch of the Legislature, without first taking an oath, to be administered by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or the President of the Council, or by some Judge of a Court of Record within the Territory, that he will support the laws of the United States, the act of Congress entitled "An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved Feb. 12, 1793, and "An Act entitled an act to amend, and supplementary to the aforesaid act," approved Sept. 18, 1850, commonly known and called the Fugitive Slave Law.

SEC. 3. All persons convicted of propogating abolition sentiments, or of publishing, circulating or utterring by writing, speaking, or printing, any statements, arguments or opinions tending to seduce slaves from their masters, or to excite slaves to insurrection, rebellion or murder, either in this Territory or the adjoining States or Territories, or who shall be convicted of seducing slaves from the service of their master, or of harboring slaves who have escaped from service, or of any other offence declared infamous by the laws of this Territory, shall be ineligible to any office of honor, profit, or trust, within the Territory. This act to be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Read for the first time and laid over.

The Clerk of the Council announced that the President of the Council had signed the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and games of chance within one mile around the Shawnee Mission. Concurred in.

A health bill, punishing the vendors of unwholesome food or liquors, &c., was read for the first time.

Mr. WILKINSON gave notice that he would, to-morrow introduce a bill to permanently locate the capital of Kansas. [He intends to move that it be at the Sac's Agency, about 63 miles from the Shawnee Mission.]

Mr. WADE introduced a resolution prohibiting members from smoking in the House of Representatives when in sessions. Adopted.

Mr. MARSHALL moved that the Sergeant-at-arms of this House, be and he is hereby instructed to request the Governor to send to this House a copy of the acts of Congress passed in 1850, and also request the Governor to send to this House if he has them a copy of the laws of Massachusetts, passed in the year 1855, for the use of the members. Passed unanimously.

Mr. MARSHALL stated that his object was to procure for the use of the members a copy of the Fugitive Slave law, and the laws of Massachusetts nullifying that act. He thought they might prove interesting and be useful to members.

Mr. MARSHALL moved that Mr. HOUSTON (the only free State member entitled to, if at least permitted to, take a seat in the House,) be entered as absent, as he had never appeared since the Legislature met here to take his seat. Mr. MATHIAS objected. As the mover of the resolution was informed by a member that the House had not the power to pass it, he withdrew it.

Intemperance in Pawnee.

During the whole period of our existence we have never witnessed so great an amount of intoxication, putting the whole together, as we observed at Pawnee during our brief stay in that town. We chanced to be there on the glorious 4 Fourth," a day on which it was deemed patriotic for the great mass of soldiers who were exempt from duty to get drunk, and we saw what we hope never to see again. Profanity, fighting, boxing and all the lesser crimes appeared to be a common place affair. We thanked heaven that we lived in Lawrence, after beholding these things.

Perhaps it will be proper to state that there is just cause for this condition of things at Pawnee. There are but five habitable houses in the town—three of these are used for vending intoxicating drinks.—*Kansas Herald of Freedom.*

JAMES GILMER, youngest son of the late Governor GILMER, met with a painful accident on Friday, in Charlottesville, by an explosion of powder contained in a vial. A lighted match accidentally fell into the vial, ignited the powder, and caused an explosion. His face was badly burnt and cut by the pieces of glass and much disfigured by the burnt powder.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Union* says that during the storm which occurred at Avon and vicinity, on Thursday last, several workmen engaged at Chandlers' shops in the town named saw a large fish—a sucker, about six inches long—descend with the rain and lodge upon the ground near by; and, more remarkable still, the fish was alive when pikced up.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, July 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate supply and stock demand, at $6 50 for Pots, and $6 50@$6 56½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There have been 1,600 lbs. American Yellow sold at 26c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade is growing brisker, but as the supply in market is fully adequate to all of the immediate requirements of buyers, prices are without change. The Lynn (Mass) *Bay State* of yesterday, referring to the traffic in that locality, remarks that the "Fall business is commencing. Quite a number of buyers from the South and West have arrived, and the indications are that our manufacturers will sell, the coming season, all the Shoes they will be able to manufacture. There are very few Shoes on hand. We hear of several manufacturers who have sold entirely out; and the stocks, as a general thing, are extremely light. This fact taken in consideration with the high and steady price of leather and other stock, and that the wages of labor are more likely to rise than to fall, will keep prices up; and it is fair to calculate they are more likely to go higher than lower. In Lynn, the business was never in a more healthy state than at present. Our manufacturers, anticipating the financial storm which has passed over the country, and the effects of which are still felt, took in sails in season to avoid the disastrous consequences which were experienced in some other places. In fact, the several years of unparalleled prosperity which they have enjoyed made them strong enough to ride out the gale without much damage. They are now ready, when the time will warrant, to hoist full sail and manufacture Shoes for the million. A good, fair, healthy business may be expected this Fall."

CANDLES—Are quiet, but steady, as before quoted.

COFFEE—Rio is still brisk and buoyant, there having been 4,600 bags disposed of to-day at 10¾c.@11¾c.—the latter an extreme price—leaving the stock in first hands of only 29,200 bags. Other kinds remain quiet at old quotations.

COPPER—Is selling slowly at former prices, with a moderate stock offering.

COTTON—Rules quiet, but is held with considerable firmness. This day's sales have been very limited, within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12
Fair	13	13	13¼	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not very active, but are only in moderate supply, and rule pretty firm. The home inquiry is a large one, but there is rather more demand for shipment, though at low rates. The day's business embraces 6,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Superfine State			
Ordinary State			
Straight State			
Favorite and Extra State			
Mixed Western			
Common to good Indiana and Michigan			
Fancy Michigan			
Common to good Ohio			
Extra Ohio			

Extra Indiana and Michigan.....

Early Genesee.....

Extra Genesee.....

Canadian is dull and heavy, with sales of 700 bbls., inferior common to choice extra brands at $8 @$9 ₱ bbl. Southern rules quiet and steady. About 700 bbls. were obtaining at $8 50@$9 for low mixed to extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, and is now procurable at $5 50@$5 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is retailing only at $4 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—We have nothing really new to notice in private trade. By auction there were sold 910 boxes Oranges at $1.@$2 62½, and 1,150 boxes Lemons at $1 75@$3 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unaltered. The sales include 1,000 bushels Good Canadian White at $2 15, and sundry small lots Southern Red at $1 70@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, and worth only $1 15 ₱ bushel. Barley remains as last noticed. State and Western Oats are in a little more request, and rule tolerably firm at 57c.@58c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in but moderate demand, yet being rather sparingly offered, it is unchanged in prices. The day's transactions comprise about 35,000 bushels Western Mixed at 90c@91c. ₱ bushel. No important movements in other kinds.

HAY—Sales of 400 bales River have been made since our last at unaltered rates.

HEMP—American has been very active during the past week. The stock, before quite limited, has been so reduced as to leave the market at present almost bare. Prices are much stronger, and exhibit a rising tenor. The week's sales have exceeded 17,000 bales, including a considerable amount to go out of the market immediately, at prices ranging from $200@$205 for dressed, and $150@$160 for undressed, usual terms, ₱ ton. Manilla is scarce in first hands. All the recent arrivals have been sold. It is now held at 12½c. ₱ lb. Jute is quoted at $95 ₱ ton, and Sisal at 11c ₱ lb., with a fair demand for both kinds. Holders generally seem careless about selling at even the prevailing high rates, anticipating some proximate improvement. We have seldom had so light a stock of all varieties in our market.

HOPS—Continue to retail at 22c.@25c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb. There is not a great deal offering, but there is more for sale than buyers require. This has a depressing effect.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull, but firm, at former quotations,—while other kinds are quiet and somewhat nominal.

LATHS—Eastern are less sought after, but rule steady at $1 50 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has not varied much in demand or value.

LIME—Rockland is inactive and languid, at yesterday's figures.

MOLASSES—A cargo of 350 hhds. Cuba Muscovado was purchased on private terms. Market lightly stocked and quiet, but firm.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is sparingly dealt in, at $2 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. The supply is small. Spirits do. was bought to the extent of 220 bbls. at 40c. @41c., cash and short time. ₱ gallon. Tar is less active, at unchanged figures. Common Resin is in fair request, and is steady at $1 87½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet, and nominally the same in point of value. Red Oil sells slowly, at 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new has occurred in Palm or Olive Oils. Linseed is more inquired for, and is now quoted at 90c. for large and 91c.@93c for small lots, ₱ gallon. Lard oil is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork remains quiet, though steady,—the day's business consisting of only 520 bbls., in lots, at $19 68½@$19 75 for new Mess; $16 68½@$16 75 for new Prime, and $19 25 for old Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are rare and needed, at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard continues brisk and buoyant, sales having been made to-day of 1,100 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in steady request at full rates: 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $24@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams also remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet and quoted infirm at 13c.@16c. for Ohio; 15c.@19c. for ordinary to good State, and 19c.@22c. for choice do, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 4c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The market,—being lightly supplied, at rates above the views of buyers,—is inactive. The day's sales have been confined to small lots, within our previous improved range.

SALT—We have nothing particularly new to notice in this line. Stock moderate; prices barely sustained.

SEEDS—Are quite dull and heavy, with but a very meagre quantity offering.

SPICES—Remain in slack request at old quotations.

SUGARS—Display no new feature. The day's sales consist of 600 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@6¾c.; 150 New-Orleans at 6½c.@6¾c., and 100 Texas on terms not made public.

TALLOW—Sales were reported of 9,000 lbs. prime, at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Continues in fair request, but owing to the lack of desirable selections the past three days, sales have been confined to 100 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@11c.; 234 bales Havana at 28c.@40c.; 115 cases Seedleaf at 7c.@14c., and 11 cases Florida at 12½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 40½c.@41c. ₱ gallon, the bulk of the sales having been effected at 41c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and heavy. For Liverpool the engagements included only 850 bales Cotton, at 1d. @5-32d. ₱ lb., and 700 bbls. Flour, at 1s.@1s. 3d. For London, there were taken 150 tons Heavy Goods, at $11; and some Naval Stores at old figures. For Havre, the shipments were light at unaltered quotations. For other ports, there was nothing of moment done and rates were somewhat nominal.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 119 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Tassels, Brass Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLRAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Laces and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manufs.).....139 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.....567 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

B. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT.....208 Spring-st

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..78 Beekman-st

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND..229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

FOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane

French Window Glass.

S. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons, No. 891 Broadway, one door above 19th.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

F. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 256 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 118 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6¼ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....110 Chambers-st

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....106 and 108 Fulton-st

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper,

Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinests' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO.....288 Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.

Stearns & Marvin Manufacturers of

RICH & CO'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK."....Depot 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....84 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

P. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....81 Barclay-st

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a better job of it and forward to the Editors who do business through them, their advertisements at the least expense, and advertise contemporaneously at the very lowest prices. And always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

HYDROPIC PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS for the sale of the above Iron, are prepared to fill orders at the Furnace, or from Store. JOHN V. MUNDY, No. 78 William-st., corner Platt-st. Also, Hollow Iron Chimneys.

A BRIGHAM PIG IRON.....for sale by JOHN W. HUBBELL, corner of Platt-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—WITH COTTAGE-FURNITURE complete, pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain in New-Jersey, about one mile from the Railroad Depot at Orange, and six miles distant from the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building.

A FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE with all the modern conveniences for living in a healthful Providence of Health, &c. It is situated within two hundred feet of the shore at the head of the Bay, and commands the entire view of the Bay to the Long Island Sound. The house is about forty feet square and in perfect order. The out-buildings are new and of the most convenient and handsome. Carriage-house and stables separate and large. There is about four acres of land, and a great abundance of fruit of the choicest kinds. The grounds are laid out with graveled walks. The house is furnished and ready for immediate occupation. The vegetable garden is large and in the best possible state. The whole is offered for sale a half its cost. Possession can be had immediately. Communication with New-York by Railroad and Steamboat five times a day. Apply to

OLIVER CHARLICK, 49th st and 4th av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station, 19 miles west of Newburg, and 61 hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 36 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 300 fruit and ornamental trees, with 20 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire Captain THOMAS R. HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN D. MOFFATT, No. 103 West Sixth-st., New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES IN FAMILY TOWN ON L. I.—On Broadway, in the best part of the village, an excellent newly built frame cottage, two stories high filled in with brick, and high basement and piazza. Land 50 feet front and about 200 feet deep, handsomely adorned with shade and fruit trees, and flower and fruit garden in fine condition. House of good width and first floor three rooms deep. An unsurpassed river view for miles and which cannot be cut off. Possession 1st of September. Price, $4,000, payable as follows: $600 on delivery; $600 May 1, 1856, and $700 Oct. 15, 1856 and balance in three installments annually thereafter. S. D VAN SCHAICK, No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—Five minutes from Glenwood Depot; house new, with all the modern improvements; grounds ornamented with large shade trees; beautiful view of the Hudson. Price 180 by 200. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., or Yonkers Post-Office. $7,000.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The first class 3-story and basement house, with stable attached, situated at the corner of Grove-st. and Prospect-place, Jersey City. The house is in perfect repair, contains 14 rooms, and is furnished with gas and water throughout. The stable contains stalls for two horses, and is supplied with water and gas. The situation of the house is unsurpassed—standing at the corner of two broad streets—is well drained and sewered; it is shaded on all sides with beautiful trees, and commands a fine view of the Bay. Terms easy. Inquire of DAVID SCOTT, No. 85 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of J. T. CLAPP, No. 3 Nassau Bank Building.

IMPROVED FARMS ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE CHEAP.—One of 100 acres, (70 under cultivation) price $2,800; one of 60 acres, price $3,500; one of 200 acres, (100 improved,) price $6,000; beautifully located, fruit, &c., with good farm buildings. Also, one of 50 acres with good improvements, price $3,500. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the valley of the Hudson, having a fine view of the River. Apply to BEEBE & BROTHER, Nos 149 and 151 Front-st.

LEASE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A ten years' lease of six lots on the southeast corner of Broadway and 39th st. Apply to ROSWELL G PIERCE, corner Pine-st and Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ROW-BOAT FOR SALE.—A fine row-boat, 20 feet long, 5 feet beam, with trunk, mast, sail, oars, awning and cushions, carries 16

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTERED COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in execution and performance of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and imposed upon me, as Trustee by a certain deed of trust or mortgage executed by the CHARTERED COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 16th day of April, 1853, and recorded in pursuance for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, volume —, page 431, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, Penn., on the SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1855, at precisely 12 M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and meant to be conveyed by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies within the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Burnside Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nisbit, Mr. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 113 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described and set forth from Z W Kensington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol 91, page 166. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McQuaby, containing 140 acres and 48.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in said volume, page 168. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Richardson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 218 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 166. The Richardson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 86 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Richardson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 178. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornberg's heirs and J. R. Davis' heirs, containing 86 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Kensington, recorded in said office in volume 83, page 322. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z W. Kensington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 175, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight acres tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 66 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a point on said on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 30 years from 1st of April, 1853, subject to a ground rent of $900 per year until April 1, 1883, and thereafter $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to Z W Kensington, recorded in said office in volume 32, page 366, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Kensington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 30 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Kensington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 60 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Machinery, Materials and Fixtures, and also all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation J F D LANIER, Trustee.

E H LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855 at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E H LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d avs., of the City of New York, and designated by the number (398) on a map on file in the office of Register in the City and County of New-York, entitled "map of 469 lots of ground, situate in the XIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Jacob D Ogden, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1835, which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of 55th-st., distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th-st., with the southerly line of the 2d av., thence running easterly and parallel with 55th-st., 20 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts., thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th st 25 feet, thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d-av 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th-st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York June 6, 1855

[y7-2aw4w W&S*] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
R. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer

LARGE CONTINUATION SALE OF BONDED WINES AND BRANDIES—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at the sales room, No. 11 Broad-st, the balance of the assortment of Wines and Brandies, from under Custom House lock, consisting in part of

1,550 cases Ch. Julien Claret.
500 cases Chateau Margaux Claret.
100 cases Haut Barsac
15a cases Haut Sauterne
20 octaves Cognac Brandy, dark.
20 octaves Cognac Brandy, pale.
20 quarter casks Cognac Brandy, pale.
20 half pipes Cognac Brandy, pale.
20 half pipes Cognac Brandy, dark
75 baskets H and C Champagne.
50 baskets Royal Grape Champagne

The above are all warranted to be as represented, and will be delivered from the bonded warehouse in the original packages.

J L VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

THIS DAY—SATURDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 12 Maiden-lane, sale of household furniture, new and second-hand, removed for the convenience of prompt sale; a large and varied assortment of excellent rosewood mahogany, black walnut and painted furniture; carved and plain marble top centre and side tables, card do., rich rosewood ladies' secretaries and wardrobes, quartette do., elegant parlor suites in hair cloth and crimson and flowered brocatelle; easy chairs, sets of parlor do., rosewood piano, bookcases and bookstands, of rosewood, black wal. and mahogany; elegant etageres and corner stands, do. hat stands, mirrors, paintings, &c.; rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, marble tops and plain; do. do. washstands, elegant French bedsteads and hair mattresses, cottage do., complete chamber cottage suites, marble tops; bedroom chairs and rockers, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, two large elaborately carved and richly gilt opened eagles. Also, 3,860 very fine regalia Havana cigars, in boxes of 100 each. Deposits required from strangers

E H LUDLOW, Auctioneer

PLEASURE-YACHT ULTRA AT AUCTION.—E H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executor, the handsome and well built yacht *Sirius*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, now lying at Hoboken, and formerly belonging to Christopher Miller, deceased. She is about 200 tons burden, schooner-rigged and well found in every particular, making her a very desirable pleasure yacht. She can be seen on application to DANL McCULLEN, on board. Terms cash, or approved notes at 4 months, with interest

TUNIS MONNELL, Auctioneer

WITHOUT RESERVE—THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No 51 Nassau-st Specu-tors and those willing to make money will be prompt. Commence with extra stock of cigars, then furniture of superior quality, &c., silver-plated wares, mattresses, Brussels carpeting, fancy soaps, refrigerators, &c., &c

HENRY T LEWIS, Auctioneer

BYRN, B. WOOLLEY & CO.—Will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos 36 and 38 Park Row, a thousand fragrant pieces and general miscellaneous sales, parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture of every variety, silver-plated ware, clocks, &c; to pay advances.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer

BY FRANKLIN & CHOLWELL, ARTIFICIAL DEALERS—A BAY HORSE (a Hands high, will trot a mile in 3 minutes, light buggy and set of silver mounted harness; also, a pair and harness, THIS DAY, (Saturday) at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 10 Nassau-st.

W A CARTER, Auctioneer

GROCERY STORE AND FIXTURES.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 81 Fourth-st., cor. Harlem-st., sugars, teas, coffees, spices, &c., ricins, herrings, &c.; ice box, scales, liquor casks, counter and bar, beer pumps, decanters, &c.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, at 9 o'clock P. M., at No 102 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, a small quantity of Household Furniture, in good order.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT!—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily supplied and laid on

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton Vermont.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:

JOHN BRODIE, No 627 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 628 Washington-st. New-York
P & J DUGAN, No 438 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company No 300 West 13th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visiters. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail trains or cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms. His house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable JACOB THORN.

References—S. Harriott, No. 488 Broadway; Titsworths & Dunn, No. 22 Dey-st,

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,	
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,	
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,	
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,	
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg	
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,	
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,	
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,	
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,	
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,	
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,	
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,	
Bagnidi Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.	
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,	
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aus.,	Toulon,	
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,	
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,	
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,	
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,	
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,	
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,	
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.	

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle		Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich,	Victoria Branches	Moreton Bay.
Melbourne,	Geelong,	Ernestown.
Castlemaine,		Mount Alexander,
Ballarat.		
Sandhurst Agency,		Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.		

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, } JULY 19, 1855.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, corner Main and Washington sts., in the city of Middletown, Conn., at 3 o'clock on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1855, to act upon the subject of contracting, connecting and making joint stock or common interest with any other Railroad Company or Companies accepting any Legislative provisions for or respecting the Company, and uniting in one Corporation the said New-York and Boston Railroad Company, established and authorized in or under the Laws of the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and "The Charles River Railroad Company," as established and authorized in and under the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all that was or were of or pertaining to the same or any other Company or Companies united to form the same or either thereof, upon such terms as shall be agreed upon, all in manner and to and for the ends, interests and purposes contemplated, provided for or authorized in and by an act or acts of the Legislatures of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, or any thereof, or in any manner that is authorized or competent and to take, do or transact any matters, things or measures—towards or relating to the premises or any the eof; and to do any other business that may be brought before the meeting. By order of CHAS R. ALSOP President.

JAS. H. STOKES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York Capital Stock, $250 000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs Thwaites, Wells & Co., Wells, Farren & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas Bills of Exchange on the Company from the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and Canada.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic

H S LANSING, Manager.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the said Boards have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E T. H GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.

New-York July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF SACHAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1855 NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 31st of August next JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No 36 Wall-st (office of Messrs F P James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND B WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 58 3d-av., corner of 11th-st.

D C WEEKS, }
W J BARNES, } Assignees.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD—DIVIDEND SCHIP wanted by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

COCHITUATE BANK, BOSTON—The notes of this bank wanted for a few days, at 80c on the dollar, at No. 984 Pearl-st., Market Bank Building

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 18 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 6, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the Bank (individual Banker, Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Bank the Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to him. D B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

jel9, 5t-law2y

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, June 21, 1855.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

j23, 5t-law2y

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Feb 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

f9, 5t-law2y

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av. cor of 8th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons Book's open DAILY from 9 A M to 2 P M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, in this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G SWAN.
EDWARD A WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

NOTICE.—The partnership of HUGH AUCHINCLOSS & SONS was dissolved by the death of the senior partner. His sons, who are also appointed executors of his will, will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the firm.

JOHN AUCHINCLOSS.
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under the firm of JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, at No. 113 Broadway, corner of Thames st.

JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1855. WM. P. BLEECKER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of TURNER, LANE & MORRIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent WILLIAM TURNER and MICHAEL H. LANE have become owners of the effects, and will pay all the liabilities of said firm. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm of TURNER & LANE WILLIAM TURNER.
MICHAEL H. LANE.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855. WM. H. MORRIS.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One Hundreth Edition (500,000) 18mo. pp 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will easily find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion only spared of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted, on learning in the great discovery of M. M Deconneaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this are another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st. New York; BRISBANE and IPSWICH, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition cloth, 348 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 228 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DEAFNESS CURED.

Dr. SCARPA'S GENUINE ACOUSTIC OIL is a certain, safe and speedy cure for deafness, arising from any cause whatever. It often requires but a few applications to restore the hearing when it has been nearly lost for years and in the most obstinate cases it will entirely relieve any person of the most distressing noise. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New York.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Pills, will cure secret diseases in two days without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1 Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence; his medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that pursued by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Francais. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1 Sold at Nos 411 and 160 Nassau-st., No 4 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS RALPH, M D, No 543 Houston-st Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted)

DR. AGRIMONT'S REMEDY—A sure cure for Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and kindred diseases. For sale by THOS. BAILEY, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av., Bible House

CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY AND Dr. AGRIMONT'S Remedy will be found to be a sure cure. For sale by H. W. HILLS, No 697 Broadway, Lafarge House.

STEAMBOATS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY. EXCHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents

On and after May 28, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New York from Catharine Market-slip on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., touching at Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9:45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M., until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E T DUDLEY, No. 268 South-st., or of E P. & C N. BELLOWS, No. 362 Water-st., New York.

CHANGE OF TIME—FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Landing at Northport, Port Jefferson and Orient Point. On and after July 24, 1855, the new and splendid steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt J Post, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P M, making the above landings and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P M, connecting with stages to Southold and Bridgehampton Fare through only $1 50 Passengers ticketed through to Easthampton and Southampton for $1 75. Fare to Sag harbor, Greenport and Orient Point only $1 50, Port Jefferson, 75 cents, Northport, 50 cents. Commutation tickets, Good for one year, Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 A M., Greenport, 9; Orient Point 9 45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport, 3 P. M.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st., Jersey City, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with steamer from Chambers-st., and Hudson and Hudson and Boston Railroad, and Chatham Four Corners, Schenectady, (connecting with steamers for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Williams' Bridge at 1 A. M., arriving at Hudson in time for breakfast.

BAYLAND, CLARK & CO
L. H MELLEN & CO.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (rain or shine) at Yonkers, Nyack, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Chelsea, Hudson and Catskill. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. Coonran, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany leaving New York from foot of Chambers st, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 o'clock A. M.

N B A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way to check baggage Fare reduced to $2 For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING.—The splendid CITY OF Captain JAMES ELMORE will leave the foot of Harrison-st., every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings Returning will leave Sing Sing at 6 o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

PROPOSALS.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 28th inst., for the plumbing work and gas fitting required in the new school-house now building in 12th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned. No. 228 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee

THOS. R JACKSON, Architect.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 2, VIIth Ward, agreeable to plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 1st August next For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

JAS P BREMNER, DAVID WEBB,
GEO. H BUCKINGHAM, JOHN GRAY,
WADE B. WORRALL JAS BRINSMADE,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855. Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP and furnishing Ward School Houses Nos. 15 and 36 in the XIth Ward, agreeably to the plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 4th of August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

JAMES R STEERS, LEONARD L JOHNSON,
JOHN MASON, JAMES H. BRENNAN,
WILLIAM CUMMINGS, CHARLES PERLEY,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1855 Committee.

FURNITURE.

BILLIARD TABLES.—GRIFFITH & DECKER, at No. 90 Ann-st., are now offering for sale their new invented elastic cushion tables, at reasonable prices. Call and examine their stock, made of slate, marble and wood beds. Trimmings for sale. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world, R. PATON. N. B—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

BENCHES FOR LECTURE ROOMS—Or other purposes, for sale. Inquire at No. 70 Bleecker-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—INLAND ROUTE—On and after MONDAY, July 23, (Sundays excepted,) for ALBANY AND TROY, leaving Depot, corner of White and Centre sts.—Mail train, at 7:30 A M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and mail stations North. Passengers for Lebanon Springs taking this train, arrive at Lebanon at 5 P. M Way express, 3 P. M., stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and stations North, connecting at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad express train, arriving at Albany at 10:15 P. M.

FROM CITY HALL STATION—Dover Plains, at 5 P. M., stopping at all stations. Way, 5 P M Dover Plains train will, on SATURDAYS, run through to Millerton, returning leave at 5:30 A. M., on MONDAY. Croton Falls, at 10 A. M., stopping at all stations Croton Falls, at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Fordham White Plains, at 3:30 and 6:15 P M., stopping at Yorkville and stations North, Williams' Bridge, at 7, 9:30 A M., 2:15, 4:30, 5:45, 8 and 11 P. M., stopping at all way stations.

FROM TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION—Williams' Bridge, at 9 A. M.; White Plains, at 12 M. Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo, and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's offices corner of Bowery and Broome-st. and 4th-av. and 26th-st.

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK,

Mail train leaving East Albany at 6:30 A. M., and Chatham Four-Corners at 7:15 A. M. On the arrival of the train leaving Pittsfield at 6:30 Stopping at all Mail Stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 1:40 P.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Taxes—Letter from Comptroller Flagg.

Under the head of "City Taxes," the *Herald* of yesterday has compounded as many errors as could well be crowded into the space allotted to the subject. The Editor has assumed that the first resolution, covering thirty-eight items of expenditures, and amounting to a total of $2,393,600, was the whole of the report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, whereas the Committee reported seventeen other resolutions, embracing the subjects and sums given below, which were all read to the Board, and are as follows, viz.:

Resolution		
No. 2.	Cleaning Streets	$170,194 00
No. 3.	Repairing and Paving Streets	75,000 00
No. 4.	Police	819,400 00
No. 5.	Lighting Lamp District	330,380 00
No. 6.	Deficiency of Tax, 1854	481,612 76
No. 7.	State Mill Tax	345,714 31
No. 8.	Support of Lunatics	500 00
No. 9.	Support of Blind	2,100 00
No. 10.	Support of Deaf and Dumb	2,700 00
No. 11.	Building Loan Stock	50,000 00
No. 12.	City Schools	956,000 00
No. 13.	New-York Juvenile Asylum	20,000 08
No. 14.	Support of Idiots	50 00
No. 15.	Public Education Stock	12,357 36
No. 16.	Commissioners of Record	50,000 00
No. 17.	Common Schools (State)	134,004 43
No. 18.	Judges of Supreme Court	8,000 00
		$3,450,222 89
Amount included in 1st Resolution		2,393,600 00
Total		$5,843,822 89

The Committee on Annual Taxes, in their Report, state that this sum is required to be raised by tax.

In regard to the assessment on non-residents of $14,491,130, which the editor of the *Herald* charitably supposes the Comptroller suppressed, for the purpose of screening the "old municipal reformers" from taxation, it can be seen, by an examination of the Table signed "A. C. Flagg," and published in the *Herald* of Wednesday, that the following item is included at the bottom of the Table—viz.: "*Non residents*, $14,491,130." And the Comptroller also presented to the Board of Supervisors a list of all the names furnished to him, with the sums attached to each name, which make up the above total of $14,491,130. A. C. Flagg.

Pugilistic Encounter.

On Thursday evening, at 10 o'clock, a terrible affray took place in Lafayette Hall, Broadway, between the noted pugilist James Irwin, of Poole notoriety, and the old veteran horseman Jake Somerindyke, of Long Island. We learn that Mr. Somerindyke was so severely beaten that his life is despaired of. Only a few weeks ago the victim in this battle was frightfully wounded and internally injured by an Albany bully, with whom he come in contact on the race-course. Mr. S. was pronounced last evening to be in a very critical condition.

It appears that the quarrel had its origin in an old grudge between the parties, which arose some months since, as to the merits of various horses owned by the respective parties. John Morrissey was present on the occasion, and took a prominent position in the affray, by keeping back the spectators until the "bruising" was fully completed. The mauling being settled to the satisfaction of the belligerents, Morrissey and Irwin departed in a carriage. Somerindyke's friends then, the coast being clear, put their man in a coach and took him to his residence, which he left yesterday for Long Island, to recruit his lost strength. The row, which lasted for about ten minutes, was ended, and the parties had left, when the Police were notified—hence no arrests were made.

Meeting of Councilmen Committees.

The Committees on Public Health and Finance of the Board of Councilmen held meetings yesterday at the Councilmen's Chamber.

Several persons were present and testified before the Committee on Public Health as to the condition of a slaughter-house in Eighth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and asked its immediate removal as an intolerable nuisance. It seems the building in question is one of the first buildings of the kind erected in the City, and is consequently in a very dilapidated state. The floors are much decayed, and underneath are thrown the heads, feet, and other portions of the slaughtered animals.

The Committee on Finance heerd statements of sundry officials connected with the Blind Institution, upon petition previously submitted, asking remission of their annual tax. No other matters came before the Committees.

Have we a Police?

About 12 o'clock Thursday night, a party of rowdies perambulated the west side of Chatham-street, making night hideous with their drunken yells and obscenity of language and act. When near the corner of Chambers-street, the cowardly ruffians seized hold of a colored girl who was proceeding home alone, tore her dress and otherwise rudely assaulted her. She ran for protection to a Fourth Ward officer on the opposite side of the street, but he could not assist her, he said, as the affair happened not in the bounds of his Ward. A citizen who witnessed the occurrence, went in search of a Sixth Ward policeman, but notwithstanding he walked the whole length of Chatham-street, and looked into Baxter and other streets diverging therefrom, he was unable to find one. The rowdies in the meanwhile proceeded undisturbed up the Bowery, clearing the sidewalks of all before them. Have we a police?

The Last "Heated Term."

The present heated term commenced on Tuesday, the 24th. From Monday, at 8 P. M., the temperature was *in equilibrio* till past 6 A. M. of 24th, eleven consecutive hours, at 68°; at 12 M. rose to 84°, where it remained four hours with a single perturbation (attended by thunder) of 2° downward. Lightning was abundant during the evening. Rain showers fell at different times during the day and evening.

Wednesday, 25th, thunder, lightning in the morning, lightning frequent during the evening. Temperature at 2 P. M. 92°, and at and above 90 from 12 M. till 4 P. M.

Thursday, July 26, showers at 6¼ A. M. and 3¾ and 4 P. M.; distant thunder at 2½ P. M.; lightning abundant during the evening. Temperature at 1 and 2 P. M. 92°, and at above 90° from 10 A. M. till past 3 P. M.

Friday, 27th, temperature 92 at 1 P. M., and at and above 90° from 11 A. M. till past 4 P. M.

E. Meriam.

Brooklyn Heights, Friday, P. M., July 27, 1855.

Effect of the Heat.

New-York, Friday, July 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed in your paper of to-day, a statement that a shark *eighty* feet long had been caught at New-Bedford. There must be some mistake in that—should it not read eight feet? T. T. R.

Probably it's right. It is a property of heat to expand, and sharks are not excused from the general law.

Peter Cooper not a Candidate.

Mr. Peter Cooper has declined the offer of candidateship to the Comptroller's office.

New-York, July 27, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: Having noticed in the columns of the *Evening Post*, under the head of "Workingmen first in the Field," that my name had been put in nomination for Comptroller of the City, I take this opportunity to inform my friends that the variety of matters that constantly claim and occupy my time will prevent me from accepting office from any party; and while I fully appreciate their kindness and confidence, I must therefore most respectfully decline any nomination that may be offered. Yours,

Peter Cooper.

☞ Mayor Wood, with his lady and family, left town yesterday to rusticate for a short time at Saratoga. The reorganized Medical Staff of the Police Department had an interview with the Mayor on Thursday afternoon, the objects of results of which have not been made public. Isaac O. Barker, President of the Board of Aldermen, will officiate as Chief Magistrate during the absence of the Mayor.

☞ We saw yesterday, in Dr. Spaing's Churchyard, the identical cat that jumped out of the *Journal of Commerce* window. She was selecting a place for her last rest in case emergencies should force her to try the same experiment out of the Times window.

☞ Capt. Low, formerly of the bark *Kilby*, (who rescued some of the passengers from the steamer *San Francisco*,) arrived at this port Thursday evening, from Baltimore, in a very handsome new clipper bark of 511 tons, named the *Helen Mar*.

Coroners' Investigations.

Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at No. 238 Cherry-street, upon the body of Henry Osborne. From the testimony of the widow (Mary) of deceased, it appeared that he had been for some twelve weeks laid up with a diseased hip joint, which gave him much pain. She left the house at about 10 o'clock on Thursday, and returned yesterday morning at 1½, when she found her husband dead, his body lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with his head against a chair. Verdict, "Suicide by cutting his throat with a razor." Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 71 years of age.

Death of an Unknown Man.

Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at the lumber-yard of Baker & Wells, in Hammersley-street, upon the body of an unknown man. It appears that deceased being faint, applied for permission to rest in the yard, stating that he had fallen off the dock during the night previous, while endeavoring to get aboard a barge. The *post mortem* examination made by Dr. O'Hanlon revealed extensive *scrotal hernia* produced by a fall. Verdict according. Deceased is supposed to have been a native of Connecticut, of the age of about sixty-five years.

The Recent Case of Careless Driving.

Mary Keefe, the woman who was run over in Roosevelt-street on Thursday, as reported in the Times, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. An inquest will be held this day. McCoy, the driver, is in custody pending the result of the inquiry.

Fire.

The alarm of fire at 1½ o'clock Friday morning was caused by a fire in a bakery, No. 4 Carmine-street. Damage slight.

Police News.

Open House.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. McKee found the front door and parlor window of the house No. 179 West Twenty first-street open. After ringing at the bell several times, the servant girl was awakened and the premises secured.

Paugene.

After investigation by the Ten Governors, it appears that McLaughlin *alias* Paugene, concerned in the Poole murder, has not been allowed from the Tombs, as we were informed, on "examination papers," but has seven times been before Judge Cowles on adjournments of the hearing on the *habeas corpus*, and that he was never allowed to make the visits referred to, but has on these several occasions called in at groggeries and got a drink.

Assault with a Knife.

George Williams, a seaman, was arrested by Officer Reader, of the Fourth District, charged with having committed a felonious assault upon the person of Philip Sheridan, of No. 71 Oliver street. Complainant alleges that Williams stabbed him twice with a large pocket knife, with intent to take his life. Accused was taken before Justice Connolly, and committed in default of $500 bail.

Robbery of City Property.

Nicholas Johnson was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing 50 copper rods, (such as are used for telegraphic purposes,) belonging to the Corporation, and which were deposited in the basement of the City Hall. Charles Robinson, of the Chief's office, made the complaint. It is said that Johnson acknowledged the theft to the officer. Committed for trial, in default of bail, by Justice Connolly.

Stealing Newspapers.

A German named Ernest Schmidt, aged 17 years, described as a laborer, was yesterday arrested for stealing newspapers left at house doors. Held for examination.

[Advertisement.]

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

THE PUREST AND MOST DELICIOUS TONIC IN THE WORLD!

This invaluable medicinal beverage is manufactured in London, solely for the proprietors, in exact accordance with the stringent excise laws of England, and is from thence imported and sold in a perfectly pure and unadulterated state, for medicinal purposes.

Far superior to Holland Gin in delicacy and richness of flavor, Messenger's London Cordial Gin is unrivaled as a diet drink. It possesses tonic, diuretic, and invigorating qualities unequaled by any other alcoholic beverage, containing the concentrated extracts of some of the best tonics and purest stimulants in the *Materia Medica*, together with the finest quality of the Italian juniper berry, all of which are distilled with the grain during its manufacture, thus imparting to it a most exquisite aroma.

Over Five Hundred of the first Physicians and Chemists in New-York City and vicinity alone, including Dr. James R. Chilton, the eminent Chemist, have favored the proprietors with testimonials to its purity and efficacy in curing gout, rheumatism, debility of the urinary functions, obstructions, dyspepsia and fever and ague.

The Cordial is put up in quart bottles at one dollar, and pint bottles at fifty cents each, neatly labeled with our name on the bottle and label, as a protection against impostors.

R. E. Messenger & Co.,
Sole Importers.
No. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.
No. 140 Lincoln-street, Boston.

For sale at Rushton's, Astor-House, Broadway and corner Broadway and Canal-street; C. H. Ring, No 192 Broadway; Scofield, No. 224 Canal-street; J. B. Freese, No. 179 Sixth-avenue; F. A. Hegeman, corner Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue; Parsons', No. 288 Eighth-avenue, and Wm. H. Lewis, No. 298 Hudson-street, New-York. Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, and Bunn, No 159 Atlantic, corner Clinton-street, Brooklyn; C. M. Wright, corner Columbia and Union streets, South Brooklyn; Wm. Barker, No. 68 South Seventh-street, Williamsburg; Wm. T. Mercer, No 224 Broadway, Newark, and by druggists and grocers generally.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. Putnam & Ainsworth would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depot.

July 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

For Protection against Musketoes and all Insects—Haskin's Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air.

It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of Rubber Braid; it will act securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereb affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

W. Stratton, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

It is indispensable for invalids not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Lighte, Newton & Bradbury's Unrivaled Piano-fortes, and Goodman & Baldwin's single and double Melodions. Second-hand Pianos for sale or to let. A large stock for sale very low for cash or approved paper. Prices from $100 to $656.

Colburn & Nash, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Decidedly the Most Useful and Valuable Medicine in the World.—The unprecedented demand for Dunno's Catawba Snuff is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. Dunno, No. 63 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 2,000 miles—3¼c.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The first Surgeons of this great country have generously and nobly recommended this valuable ointment to their patients and the public generally, as a cure for wounds, sores and ulcers, when all other means have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

A Rare Opportunity for the Ladies, and for a Short Time Only.—Madame Demorest, of No. 375 Broadway, will cut reliable Waist Patterns during July and August, at only 12½ cents; and also teach her new and improved system of Dress Cutting, at $1 25, half the usual terms. A great display of Fall fashions at the opening in September.

[Advertisement.]

"Purdy's National Theatre."—Mr. J. R. Scott, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Mr. J. B. Howe, and the whole Company appear at this house, to-night, when will be performed "Waconeta," "Love in Humble Life," and "Poet of Honor," besides dancing by Mlle. Louise Taoliona and Mr. Mert Sexton.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas—We invite particular attention to several new styles of Gas Fixtures from French artists, just out for the Fall trade. Call at our great Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer Warner & Co.

The Wheeler Slave Case.—Passmore Williamson committed for Contempt.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, July 27.

The United States District Court was densely crowded this morning, by persons anxious to hear the decision of Judge Kane on the motion to commit Mr. Passmore Williamson for contempt of Court, and for perjury, in making an alleged false return to the writ of *habeas corpus* requiring him to produce the bodies of the slaves of Col. Wheeler.

Judge Kane read the following decision:

Decision of Judge Kane.

The U. S. A ex rel. Wheeler vs. Passmore Williamson—Sur. Habeas Corpus, 27 July, 1855.—Col. John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, was on board a steamboat, at one of the Delaware wharves, on his way from Washington, to embark at New-York for his post of duty. Three slaves, belonging to him, were sitting at his side on the upper deck.

Just as the last signal bell was ringing, Passmore Williamson came up to the party—declared to the slaves that they were free—and forcibly pressing Mr. Wheeler aside, urged them to go ashore. He was followed by some dozen or twenty negroes, who by muscular strength carried the slaves to the adjoining pier—two of the slaves at least, if not all three, struggling to release themselves, and protesting their wish to remain with their master; two of the negro mob in the meantime grasping Col. Wheeler by the collar, and threatening to cut his throat if he made any resistance.

The slaves were borne along to a hackney coach that was in waiting, and were conveyed to some place of concealment; Mr. Williamson following and urging forward the mob; and giving his name and address to Colonel Wheeler, with the declaration that he held himself responsible towards him for whatever might be his legal rights; but taking no personally active part in the abduction after he had left the deck.

I allowed a writ of *habeas corpus*, at the instance of Colonel Wheeler, and subsequently an *alias*; and to this last Mr. Williamson made return, that the persons named in the writ, "nor either of them, are not now, nor was at the time of issuing of the writ, or the original writ, or at any other time, in the custody, power or possession of the respondent, nor by him confined or restrained: wherefore he cannot have the bodies," &c.

At the hearing I allowed the relator to traverse this return; and several witnesses, who were asked by him, testified to the facts as I have recited them. The District Attorney, upon this state of facts, moved for Williamson's commitment—1, for contempt in making a false return; 2, to take his trial for perjury.

Mr. Williamson then took the stand to purge himself of contempt. He admitted the facts substantially as in proof before; made it plain that he had been an adviser of the project, and had given it his confederate sanction throughout. He renewed his denial that he had control at any time over the movements of the slaves, or knew their present whereabouts. Such is the case, as it was before me on the hearing.

I cannot look upon this return otherwise than as illusory—in legal phrase, as evasive, if not false. It sets out that the alleged prisoners are not now, and have not been since the issue of the *habeas corpus*, in the custody, power or possession of the respondent; and in so far. It uses legally appropriate language for such a return. But it goes further, and by added words, gives an interpretation to that language essentially variant from its legal import.

It denies that the prisoners were within his power, custody or possession *at any time whatever*. Now, the evidence of respectable, uncontradicted witnesses, and the admission of the respondent himself, establish the fact beyond controversy, that the prisoners were at one time within his power and control. He was the person by whose counsel the so-called rescue was devised. He gave the directions, and hastened to the pier to stimulate and supervise their execution. He was the spokesman and first actor after arriving there. Of all the parties to the act of violence, he was the only white man, the only citizen, the only individual having recognized political rights, the only person whose social training could certainly interpret either his own duties or the rights of others under the Constitution of the land.

It would be futile, and worse, to argue that he who has organized and guided, and headed a mob, to effect the abduction and imprisonment of others—he in whose presence and by whose active influence the abduction and imprisonment have been brought about—might excuse himself from responsibility by the assertion that it was not his hand that made the unlawful assault, or that he never acted as the gaoler. He who unites with others to commit a crime shares with them all the legal liabilities that attend on its commission. He chooses his company, and adopts their acts.

This is the retributive law of all concerted crimes; and its argument applies with peculiar force to those cases in which redress and prevention of wrong are sought through the writ of *habeas corpus*. This, the great remedial process by which liberty is vindicated and restored, tolerates no language in the response which he calls for that can mask a subterfuge. The dearest interests of life, personal safety, domestic peace, social repose, all that man can value, or that is worth living for, are involved in this principle. The institutions of society would lose more than half their value, and courts of justice become impotent for protection, if the writ of *habeas corpus* could not compel the truth, full, direct and unequivocal, in answer to its mandate.

It will not do to say to the man, whose wife or whose daughter has been abducted, "I did not abduct her; she is not in my possession; I do not detain her, inasmuch as the assault was made by the hand of my subordinates, and I have forborne to ask where they propose consummating the wrong."

It is clear, then, as it seems to me, that in legal acceptance the parties whom this writ called on Mr. Williamson to produce, were at one time within his power and control; and his answer, so far as it relates to his power over them, makes no distinction between that time and the present. I cannot give a different interpretation to his language from that which he has practically given himself, and cannot regard him as denying his power over the prisoners now, when he does not aver that he has lost the power which he formerly had.

He has thus refused, or at least he has failed, to answer to the command of the law. He has chosen to decide for himself upon the lawfulness as well as the moral propriety of his act, and to withhold the ascertainment and vindication of the rights of others from that same forum of arbitrament on which all his own rights repose. In a word, he has put himself in contempt of the process of this Court, and challenges its action.

That action can have no alternative form. It is one too clearly defined by ancient and honored precedent, too indispensable to the administration of the social justice and the protection of human right, and too potentially invoked by the special exigency of the case now before the Court to excuse even a doubt of my duty or an apology for its immediate performance.

The cause was submitted to me by the learned counsel for the Respondent, without argument, and I have therefore, found myself at some loss to understand the grounds on which, if there be any such, they would claim the discharge of their client. One only has occurred to me as, perhaps, within his view; and on this I think it right to express my opinion. I will frankly reconsider it however, if any future aspect of the case shall invite the review.

It is this: that the persons named in this writ as detained by the respondent, were not legally slaves, inasmuch as they were within the territory of Pennsylvania when they were abducted.

Waiving the inquiry, whether, for the purposes of this question they were within the territorial jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, while passing from one State to another upon the navigable waters of the United States—a point on which my first impressions are adverse to the argument—I have to say:

1. That I know of no statute, either of the United States, or of Pennsylvania, or of New-Jersey—the only other State that has a qualified jurisdiction over this part of the Delaware—that authorizes the forcible abduction of any person or anything whatsoever, without claim of property, unless in aid of legal process.

2. That I know of no statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Caroline, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania.

3. That I am not aware that any such statute, if such a one was shown, could be recognized as valid in a Court of the United States.

4. That it seems to me altogether unimportant whether they were slaves or not. It would be the mockery of philanthropy to assert that, because men had become free, they might, therefore, be forcibly abducted.

I have said nothing of the motives by which the respondent has been governed; I have nothing to do with them; they may give him support and comfort before an infinitely higher tribunal; I do not impugn them here.

Nor do I allude, on the other hand, to those special claims upon our hospitable courtesy, which the diplomatic character of Mr. Wheeler might seem to assert for him. I am doubtful whether the acts of Congress give to him and his retinue, and his property, that protection as a representative of the sovereignty of the United States, which they concede to all sovereignties besides. Whether, under the general law of nations, he could not ask a broader privilege than some judicial precedents might seem to admit, is not necessarily involved in the cause before me.

It is enough that I find, as the case stands now, the plain and simple grounds of adjudication, that Mr. Williamson has not returned truthfully and fully to the writ of *habeas corpus*. He must, therefore, stand committed for a contempt of the legal process of the Court.

As to the second motion of the District Attorney, that which looks to a committal for perjury, I withhold an expression of opinion in regard to it. It is unnecessary, because Mr. Williamson being under arrest, he may be charged at any time by the Grand Jury; and I apprehend that there may be doubts whether the affidavit should not be regarded as extra-judicial and voluntary.

Let Mr. Williamson, the respondent, be committed to the custody of the Marshal without bail or mainprise, as for a contempt of Court in refusing to answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*, heretofore awarded against him at the relation of Mr. Wheeler.

After Judge Kane had concluded, District-Attorney Vandyke moved that a commitment under the seal of the Court be issued, and that the defendant, Passmore Williamson, be placed in custody of the Marshal.

Mr. Gilpin said he desired to make a motion that the defendant be granted permission to amend his return to the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Vandyke objected.

Judge Kane said that Mr. Gilpin was too late with his motion. Mr. Vandyke's motion had already been granted, and the prisoner was in the custody of the Marshal.

Mr. Gilpin then commenced an argument on the truthfulness of the original return.

Judge Kane said that his decision would be on file, and he also understood that it would be reported in full in the newspapers of this afternoon. He thought it would be better for the counsel of the prisoner to examine the decision at their leisure, and then prepare any motion they they might think proper to make.

Mr. Gilpin acquiesced and the Court adjourned.

After the adjournment of the Court Mr. Williamson's friends surrounded him and greeted him warmly. The defendant himself appeared perfectly cool and collected. Upon the other side of the Court Room Mr. Wheeler was the centre of a circle of sympathizers. The Wheeler party seemed in high spirits at the result.

An intense feeling was evident in the countenances of the persons who witnessed the proceedings. Little groups talked the matter over among themselves, and the scene afforded an excellent indication of the strength of feeling engendered by the vexed question of Slavery whenever or wherever it arises.

Marshal Wynkoop subsequently lodged Mr. William son in Moyamensing Prison.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Academy of Music.—Yesterday afternoon, the corner-stone of the American Academy of Music was laid at Broad and Locust streets. Six o'clock was the hour appointed for the ceremony. At that hour a heavy shower of rain commenced falling and scattered a portion of the persons assembled to witness the ceremonies. The exercises were gone through with, notwithstanding this drawback.

Phil. Bulletin, July 27.

Census of Albany—Complete.—We give the aggregate returns of the Census Marshals for Albany. It will be seen that the increase is a little over 7,000: 1855, 57,883; 1850, 50,763.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 26, by Rev. J. Selden Spencer, William Brooks to Charlotte B., daughter of J. W. Spencer.

At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, July 26, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, Cornelius Duryea, of Jamaica, L. I., to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Judge Richard Cornell, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, Friday, July 27, Henry Sanford, youngest son of Elam C. and Emily M. Salisbury.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No 280 West 20th-st., this morning at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

Drowned, while bathing at Coney Island, at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, July 25, Rev. John H. Elliott, of Williamsburg, aged 37 years. Also, his eldest daughter, Miss Mary Ann Elliott, aged 11 years and 8 months.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family, and the friends of Mr. Thomas Gibbons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the First M. E. Mission Church, corner of South 3d-st. and Union, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 29th inst. Their remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Friday, July 27, Walton, son of Matthew Armstrong, Jr., in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, in New-Jersey, at 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon.

On Thursday evening, July 26, of inflammation of the lungs, William Mathias, only child of Gilbert and Margaret A. Gedney, aged five months.

His remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment.

On Saturday, July 21, Elizabeth Scouine, (colored,) aged about 64 years, for over 30 years a faithful domestic in the family of the late Allen McDougall. Her remains were interred in the Episcopal burial ground at Astoria.

In Brooklyn, in Atlantic av., on Wednesday, July 22, William Starr, aged 18 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 26, Alice, youngest daughter of Daniel B. and Cynthia Taylor, aged 3 months and 13 days.

At Corinth, Saratoga County, on the morning of Wednesday, July 26, Edward Dewey, aged 24 years.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his father, Nathaniel Dewey, on 127th-st., near 3d-av., this morning, (Saturday,) 28th inst., at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., for interment.

At Newburg, on Friday, July 27, Hiram T. Martin.

His friends and those of his brother, John C. Merrin, and his brother-in-law, Wm. Graydon, are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones'-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

At Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., John Thomas, Esq., aged only 51 years of age.

At Sharon, Conn., on Tuesday, July 24, Isabella, wife of the late Hon. Asael Sterling, and daughter of Hon. John Canfield, deceased, aged 76 years.

At Sharon Conn., on Thursday, July 25, Ellen H., wife of Rev. John C. Sterling, and daughter of Eugenia Lathrop, of New York, aged 21 years.

At New Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday morning, July 21, George Follett, aged 80 years, an old and respected citizen of New-Jersey.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 27

$15,000	Indiana State 5s	s3 84	270	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c.102⅜
10,000	do	s3 84⅛	100	do	s60.102
10,000	do	b60 84⅛	180	do	102⅜
90,000	Virginia 6s	s90 97	220	do	c.102
5,000	do	97⅞	250	do	s60 101⅝
1,000	Georgia 5s	98	100	do	s30.101⅝
5,000	California 7s, '70	b3 87	13	Wis. L. Shore R. R.	85⅛
7,000	Tennessee 6s, '92	96⅛	10	do	85⅛
10,000	Erie Bonds, '83	s3 98⅛	15	do	85⅛
18,000	Erie Bonds, '75	93⅛	25	do	b15 86
1,000	H. Riv. 2d M. Bs	s3 93	100	do	86
5,000	H Riv 3d M. Bs	b60 77½	100	Erie Railroad	50⅞
2,000	Mad. Conv Bds	75	700	do	b60 51
5,000	Pan. Bds. 20, 18	101⅜	350	do	c 53⅛
18,500	Ill. Cen R R. Bds.	86⅛	100	do	s30 50⅜
5,000	do	b60 87	300	do	s60 50⅜
5,000	do	b30 86⅞	50	do	b90 51⅛
5,000	do	s30 86⅛	150	do	b60 51⅛
1,000	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	95	50	do	s60 53⅛
1,850	N. Y. Cent. 7s	103	300	do	b3 51⅛
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Find. bds. without priv.	s3 96	500	do	s3 51
			30	Reading Railroad	87⅛
15,000	do	b60 86⅛	100	do	opg 87
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. bds	91⅛	130	do	c pac 87⅛
10	Bank of Commerce	109	200	do	opg 87⅛
5	Hanover Bank	98	100	do	s5 87⅛
20	Atlantic Bank	80	100	do	s60 87⅛
125	Nicar. Transit Co.	18⅛	200	do	opg 87⅛
400	do	18⅜	300	do	b60 88
50	do	s20 18⅛	150	do	opg 87⅞
100	Cum. Coal Co.	s6 28	100	do	s15 87⅛
100	do	s3 28	100	do	s60 87⅞
300	do	b60 28⅛	100	do	opg 88
400	do	s30 27⅞	300	do	b60 88⅛
400	do	c 27⅞	20	Mich Central R R.	s3 95
525	Illinois Central R. R.	97⅛	10	Panama Railroad	101⅛
50	do	97⅜	100	do	s2.101⅛
25	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	89⅛			

Between Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper:

$4,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage, int. added 60
4,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R., 2d mort., int. added 52
1,000 Illinois Central Mort. Bonds, int. added 84⅛
100 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 14⅛
20 shares Market Fire Insurance Company 78
6 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company 127
50 shares Commonwealth Bank 97

Second Board.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	s3 97⅛	50	Erie Railroad	s3 51⅛
5,000	do	b60 97⅛	10	do	51
18,000	Erie Bds. of '75	s3 97⅛	60	do	s5 51⅛
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	96	100	do	b60 51⅛
268	Nicar. Trans. Co.	b3 18⅛	15	Ill. Central Railroad	97⅛
150	do	18⅞	11	do	97
50	do	18⅞	190	Canton Company	s3 27
300	do	b60 18⅞	100	Readnc Railroad	s60 83⅛
100	do	b60 18⅞	100	do	opg 83⅛
100	do	s3 18⅞	500	do	opg 83⅛
300	Cumb. Coal Co.	s30 27⅞	100	do	s30 83⅛
100	do	s3 27⅞	100	do	s90 83⅛
100	do	s60 27⅞	100	do	s30 83⅛
668	N. Y. Central R. R.	102	200	do	opg 83⅛
50	do	s30.101⅞	100	do	b60 83⅛
100	Harlem Railroad	s3 27⅛	100	Panama Railroad	b3.102

Friday, July 27—P. M.

The transactions at both meetings of the Stock Board to-day were to a fair extent, and elicited increasing firmness in prices of the leading securities. State Stocks were the least in request. Indiana Fives seemed moderately active at steadier quotations during the early session. Nothing occurred in them at the second meeting. Some further private purchases at full rates were spoken of, but they were inconsiderable. The Board sales of Virginia Sixes reached $66,000, opening at 97, s90, and closing at 97½, b60. In Railway Bonds there were pretty free operations. Illinois Cent. al Bonds attracted most attention, and left off at a slight advance on yesterday's latest quotation. The Company's Freeland Bonds, without privilege, were also in demand, and a shade dearer, Erie Third Mortgages brought 98, and the new issue of '75, 93½. The Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Road were slightly dealt in, but ruled firm. New-York Central Six ℔ Cents were quiet at 91½, and do. Seven ℔ Cents at 103. The shares of this Road were in better request, opening at 102½, cash, but closing 101¾. A lively business occurred in Erie Shares, which were doing better. Reading Shares were also active, and displayed a little more firmness. Some sales were made of Illinois Central Shares, but these were heavy at the close. In other securities the movements were not important in any respect. On the whole, the day's business was satisfactory, and presented some encouraging features.

No changes of any consequence can be noticed in Money matters. There is an ample and increasing supply of unemployed capital in market, available to responsible borrowers on very easy terms; but the wants of this class seem insufficient to occasion much of a demand. There is no considerable speculation going on in financial or general business; and in the absence of something of this nature, it is found that most operators have resources of their own quite adequate to the discharge of whatever obligations they contract. Demand loans continue easy at 6 ℔ cent.; discounts are still quoted at 6@7 ℔ cent. Foreign Exchanges were quiet, the old rates being nominally maintained—on London, 109½@110¼; on Paris, 5|15@5.12½. The *Arago*, sailing hence to-morrow for Havre, will take out about half a million in gold—judging from the nature of the engagements at the close of business, though these may be augmented in the morning. The Sub-Treasury balance, this afternoon, reached $2,497,350—the day's receipts having been $308,435, and the payments $104,842. The payments through the Clearing House, to-day, amounted to $14,705,995 54, and the balances to $879,428 88.

The Dry Goods import, this week, has been but $1,021,531, against $2,176,133 the same week last year. The decline is pretty general, but is most evident in Cotton Goods, in the production of which our own manufacturers have been most successful. The disproportion is as conspicuous in the total amount marketed, the figures being $1,125,070, the week just closed, against $2,224,452 the corresponding week in 1854. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumpt'n Direct.		Warehoused.		Wit'd'n	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	767	$268,712	203	$93,174	202	$90,818
Man. of Cotton	498	83,181	126	29,889	124	31,622
Man of Silk...	463	475,682	147	61,503	268	71,455
Man of Flax...	235	58,423	118	21,397	102	33,138
Miscellaneous.	200	79,827	7	4,743

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Removal of Gov. Reeder, and Appointment of John L. Dawson Governor of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 29.

The President has appointed Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Kansas, in place of Hon. A. H. REEDER, removed. Mr. DAWSON was an effective member of the last Congress, and voted for the Nebraska Kansas bill. He is also known as a strenuous advocate of the policy of giving homesteads to actual settlers, and introduced a bill for that purpose, which passed the House of Representatives, but failed to obtain the sanction of the Senate.

Difficulties on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—Death of William F. Thornton.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 28.

We learn from Chicago that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been enjoined, and that no more trains will be run on that road at present. The track has been obstructed at various points, and the trains stopped by mobs.

Reports having reached Chicago of the death of WM. F. THORNTON, the principal projector of the Illinois and Michigan Railroad, by cholera, the members of the Bar attending the United States Circuit Court there held a meeting yesterday to pay a tribute to his memory. A private report, however, was received to-day, saying the intelligence was false, and that General THORNTON is still living.

Sad Accident.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, July 28.

Two Irishmen named BLAKESLEE and SHEEHAN were killed this afternoon by the poisonous gas of a well in St. John's-street. One of them being overcome fell into the water and the other descended to his relief, when he also was prostrated. A third was near sharing a similar fate. Both the deceased have large families, one seven children, and the other five.

Loss of the Ship Water Witch.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 28.

The ship *Water Witch*, of Boston, which was loading at Jalapa, Mexico, for New-York, was lost at that place about the first week in June, during a gale. Capt. PLUMMER was drowned. She belonged to Messrs. TILTON & Co., of this City.

Ship Launch.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 28.

The new ship *Defender*, named in honor of DANIEL WEBSTER, and built by DONALD MCKAY, was launched this morning in presence of a large concourse of people. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was present, and addressed the assemblage.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 28.

The deaths in this City for the week ending to-day number 85, of which 55 were those of children under five years of age.

Nominations of Delegates to Congress from Minnesota.

ST. PAUL'S, MINNESOTA, Friday, July 27.

The Free-Soilers here have nominated W. R. MARSHALL delegate to Congress, and the Democrats H. M. RICE.

Census Returns.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 28.

The complete census returns in the County Clerk's office, show a net increase of 7,500 in this County since the last returns, making the total population 69,510.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 28.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail as late as due, we have New-Orleans papers of Sunday last, but they contain no news.

Mortality of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 23.

The deaths in this city for the past week number 240, of which 119 were from yellow fever.

Non-Arrival of the New-Orleans Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 29.

The mail this evening brings nothing south of Mobile, and the papers at hand contain no news.

Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 27

The brig *Black Swan* ran on the Georgetown Bar on Wednesday, and, it is feared, is a total loss.

HAVANA.

Arrivals—Important to Travelers—Shipping Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, July 28, 1855.

Arrived yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., steamer *Isabel*; later, the British brig-of-war *Arab*, from a cruise among the islands to windward; also, the American ship *Howard*, from Macao, with 228 Asiatic colonists for the corrafields of Cuba. The consignees, and who are at the same time the monopolist speculators in this line of our exceeding philanthrophy, Messrs. PEVEDA, MADRADO & Co., have protested against the Captain of the ship for having refused to take on board of his vessel more than the law permitted. They had wished to force upon him several hondred beyond the provision that could be made to assure their safety in water and provisions. I presume he will be held safe from harm for his humane consideration, even before Spanish tribunals.

The Captain General has just issued an order, permitting strangers arriving here, duly accredited with their passports, to use their "landing permit" for *thirty days* from date as license to travel where they please in Cuba, without other application to police officers, which will be a great convenience to business men as well as to invalids. The privilege goes into immediate effect.

The sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, will go to sea this week. The steamer *United States*, remained as last advised; terms not adjusted. The steamer *Isabel Rollins* makes a through trip to New-York this time, leaving the 25th, touching at Key West, Savannah, and Charleston.

We continue in good health, no business changes to note. Exchange—New-York, 2 to 2½ discount; London, 9½ to 10 premium.

On the Ocean Twelve Days in a Small Boat.

By the arrival of the ship *Louis Napoleon*, on Saturday, we have the following miraculous escape of two men, who had been drifting about on the ocean *twelve days* in a small boat. Three men started from a schooner to go fishing, and owing to the dense fog on the Banks, was lost sight of:

July 10, lat. 47° 38', lon. 48° 37', fell in with and picked up a small boat from the Portuguese fishing schooner *Aseres*, from Lisbon, fishing on the Banks. The boat contained two men, the mate, who had been with them, died two days previously. They report—28th June, in lat 45°, lon. 50°, seven boats left the schooner for the purpose of fishing, when a thick fog came on and they lost sight of the schooner, and had been drifting about twelve days, when picked up by the *Louis Napoleon*. They had plenty of provisions in the boat, but had had no water for three days. Their names are JOSE DE SILINA, ANTONIO MENDES. The mate who died was named A. MANUEL. They were brought to this port.

A Hard Head.

A stone is on exhibition at the Second District Police Court, weighing from seventeen to twenty pounds, which one PAT FARRELL on oath deposes was thrown from a wall thirty-six feet high, by one OWEN MCINTIRE. The casting of "honors," however, caused neither wound, contusion nor abrasion to said PAT, who coolly picked up the stone, carried it before Justice PEABODY, and made affidavit to the facts. Lucky man.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1205. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Hamilton College.

The forty-fourth Commencement occuried on Wednesday, July 25. Eighteen members of the Senior Class were admitted to the first degree, viz.: NELSON NEWELL AVERY, Wampsville; THEODORE AVERY, Clinton; MORRIS ALLANSON BENNETT, Rome; JOHN EDMUND BURKE, Friendsville, Pa.; JORDAN ROMANS CHAPPEL, Mentz; WILLIAM BONNAIRE FAIRFIELD, Hudson; WM. HART, Auburn; WILLIAM HENRY JACKSON, Westmoreland; JOHN FRANCIS KENDALL, East Bloomfield; GORE MERWIN MANWARING, Sidney Centre; HENRY BENTON MILLARD, New-Hartford; EMERY STEVENS PARDEE, Fulton; WM. SANDERSON, Seneca Falls; SEYMOUR SCOTT, Franklin, WM. SMITH SEARLE, Utica; DANIEL SHEPARD, Buffalo; SCHUYLER BLISS STREBE, Hartwick, SOLON WALTER STOCKING, Manlius.

Sixteen graduates were admitted to the Second Degree, viz.: Class of 1814, William Groores; class of 1848, Rev. Edward F. Fish; class of 1850, Horace C. Burchard and Dr. James O. Noyes; class of 1852, William B. Candes, George C. Campbell, John M. Conklin, James H. Dodge, Theodore H. Hart, Frederick Humphrey, Charles M. Jenkins, Hiram S. Jenkins, Roswell H. Kinney, Samuel F. Miller, Dewit C. Peck, Henry S. Welton, Richard Schroeppel, Gilbert Wilcoxson; *ad eundem*, Samuel Williams.

The Honorary Degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Samuel H. Gridley, of Waterloo, and Rev. Mathew H. Henderson, of Newark, N. J.

The HOLOWAY Degree of A. M., was conferred upon Morse Stewart, M. D., Detroit; Fitz Henry Wild, Utica; Henry H. Thompson, Whitesboro'; Rev. Edgar Perkins, Gloversville; Rev. Samuel Miner Campbell, Paris Hill.

That of A. B. honorary upon James C. Van Benscoten, Oxford.

Seven members of the Maynard Law Department, under the charge of Professor Dwight, were admitted to the degree of LL.B., viz.: Archibald W. Campbell, A. B, Bethany, Va.; Samuel Kelly Mason, New-Hampton, N. H.; Eli Shilson Hart, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles W. Ormsbee, Clinton; Augustus Barnum Payne, A. B., Seneca Falls; Stephen Peabody Wright, Detroit, Mich; Lyman George Wilcox, Rochester, Mich.

The Alumni of the College assembled in large numbers on the day before Commencement, and listened to a Poem by Rev. D. W. DWIGHT, of Brooklyn, and an Oration by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, of Albany. The Poem, which its author called "An old Tune on a new Fiddle," was a graphic picture of Life, with its rapidly shifting scenes of joy and sorrow. The metres were ingeniously varied so as to harmonize with the flow of thought, and the listeners were kept attentive and pleased to the end.

Dr. HAYES' Oration on "The Relation of Christianity to Politics," was a masterly production. There is no exaggeration in saying that among the pulpit orators of our country he has few equals. The surprising range and variety of his intonations are wonderfully musical, picturesque and significant. His first position was that the relation of Christianity to politics is not one of *hostility*. His second, that it not one of dependence. His third, that Christianity sustains to politics the relation of a Higher Law revealed from God to man.

Dr. HAGUE'S oration was followed by an address from Hon. AARON CLARE, President of the occasion, that was pleasantly reminiscent of pastevents, and suggestive of reforms much needed in education and politics.

The following officers were slected for the year 1855–6.

President—Hon. PETER B. PORTER, Niagara Falls. *Vice Presidents*—Edwin O. Litchfield, Esq., New-York; Prof. George R. Perkins, Utica; William Groves, Esq., New Orleans. *Executive Committee*—Hon. Othniel S. Williams, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Prof. A. J. Upson, Benj. M. Burchard, Esq., Prof. David H. Cochran, Prof. Francis E Dahin. *Secretary*—Prof. Edward North. *Treasurer*—Joseph S. Avery, Esq. *Orator*—Hon. George Underwood, Auburn. *Poet*—Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., Rochester.

Professor NORTH, Secretary of the Society, reported that the following deaths had occurred among its members during the past year:

Dr. JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE BOGUE, class of 1849. Born Sept. 30, 1829; died at Chicago Nov. 17, 1854.

THOMAS BURNSIDE FINE, class of 1848. Born at Ogdensburg Feb. 11, 1829; died at Cincinnati March 14, 1855.

ALEXANDER STEWARD PRENTISE, class of 1848. Born at Cooperstown in 1829; died at Chicago Oct. 13, 1854.

JOSEPH BAKER WOOD, class of 1845. Born at Augusta July 31, 1826; died at Oneida Oct. 27, 1854.

Rev. EDWIN HALL CRANE, class of 1844. Born at Hampton May 30, 1825; died at Memiken, Persia, Aug. 27, 1854.

Rev. HEZEKIAH WOODRUFF OSBORN, class of 1834. Died at Hamden, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1854.

THOMAS HUNT FLANDRAU, class of 1819. Born at New-Rochelle Sept. 8, 1801; died at Whitesboro', Oct. 2, 1854.

Among the other intellectual repasts of the week, were an inaugural discourse, rich with stirring thought, by Prof. WILLIAM S. CURTIS, on "Man and his Culture," and an address before the Society of Christian Research, on "Moral Intrepedity," by Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of the New-York *Evangelist*. Judge FINE, of Ogdensburg, pronounced an oration before the Literary Societies, on LORD BACON, looking at him as a man, coldhearted and treacherous; as a lawyer, versed rather in the principles than the details of legal science; as a statesman, unscrupulous and selfish; as a philosopher, challenging the veneration and gratitude of mankind.

The address was compactly put together, and given without notes, with a clear and impressive voice.

The poem before the same Societies, by FRANCIS M. FINCH, of Ithaca, would have brought no tarnish to the laurels of TENNYSON or HOLMES.

Among the exciting incidents of the week, was the presentation of a large number of valuable prizes. Several of these are new, having been established during the past year, by the well-timed generosity of some of the friends of the Institution.

The CLARK prize in Oratory, was awarded to JOHN E. BURKE, of Friendsville, Pa.

The UNDERWOOD prizes in Chemistry, to HENRY B. MILLARD, New-Hartford, Conn., and THEODORE AVERY, Clifton.

Prizes for English Essays.

Senior Class—"The consistency of Theological Science with the teaching of Revealed Religion,"—E. WALTER STOCKING, Manlius. "True Economy in National Expenditure,"—HENRY B. MILLARD, New-Hartford.

Junior Class—"The Treatment of Aliens by the Ancient Athenians and Romans"—WILLIAM J. ERDMAN, Reading, Pa. "The Merchant of Venice,"—CHARLES E. KNOX, Augusta.

Sophomore Class—"Athens in the time of DEMOSTHENES,"—ABNER P. BRUSH, South Norwalk, Conn. "A critical estimate of POPE'S Essay on Man,"—EDWARD B. ALLEN, Auburn.

Freshman Class—"The comparative Historical merits of HERODOTUS and XENOPHON,"—EDWARD P. GARDNER, Buffalo. "Elocution as a means of success in the Pulpit,"—A. J. NORTHROP, Peterboro.

The WELLS prizes in Mathematics to OREN ROOT, Jr., Clinton, and LOOMIS J. CAMPBELL, Oneonta.

The PERKINS prizes in Mathematics to GEORGE M. DIVEN, Elmira, and DUNCAN MCA. PARKER, New-York.

The CAMP prizes in Mathematics to ELI G. JOHNSON, Chaumont, and ELIAS F. TANNER, De Kalb.

The prizes in Declamation were awarded as follows:

Junior Class—WILLIAM J. ERDMAN, Reading, Pa., first prize; and CHAS. E. STEBBINS, Waterloo, second prize.

Sophomore Class—First prize, ARTHUR T. PIERSON, New-York City; second prize, HERRICK JOHNSON, Buffalo.

Freshman Class—First prize, WALLACE W THORP, Skaneateles; second prize, AUGUSTUS BLAUVELT, Farmerville.

Commencement at Dartmouth College—Literary Addresses, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Thursday, July 25, 1855.

The Commencement exercises at Dartmouth College commenced on Tuesday evening, by an address from Prof. PHELPS, of Andover, on the true theory of preaching. The oration was marked by perspicuity, force, and classic finish, and afforded a rich intellectual entertainment. It was truly New-England in its character.

On Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, the Phi Beta Kappa Society held their annual meeting for the choice of officers and the election of new members from the graduating class. They had no orator the present year, having given place to the Association of Alumni. A 11 o'clock the procession formed and marched to the meeting-house to the music of Dodworth's Band, to listen to an oration from Prof. BROWN before the Association. Hon. SALMON P. CHASE was invited to do this service, but was compelled to decline on account of a press of unexpected business. Prof. BROWN had but a few weeks' notice of his appointment as substitute. He acquitted himself, however, to the entire satisfaction of the Alumni, and received from them the highest commendation. His subject was happily chosen for the occasion, the first meeting of the Association. It was a sketch of the history of the College, its present condition and wants. He drew some beautiful and graphic sketches of its former guardians, Professors and Alumni.

PARK BENJAMIN recited a poem before the United Literary Societies. His subject was "True Independence." It contained some fine passages, and some happy touches of satire.

"Do your own best, with might and main.
Who doubts himself will call on Heaven in vain."

Was one of the best couplets.

"There are great men in these, our modern days,
But Israel's King may still be named with praise,"

called out the clapping approbation of the audience.

The poet called on the Muses and Apollo to aid him, but as he told us, they refused to listen. We might, perhaps, have been aware of the fact, even if not thus informed. There was little poetic fire, little inspiring enthusiasm. The man was never lost sight of in the occasion. The impression was by no means that of "some sweet, beguiling melody, so sweet we know not we are listening to it." It was heavy and forced, and deficient in true delicacy. The satire upon woman was out of place, and not at all calculated to strengthen the idea of her angelic nature.

After the poem, WENDELL PHILLIPS addressed the Literary Societies. He spoke in his usual felicitous manner, upon "The duty of thinking men in our Republic." He was greeted with cheer upon cheer, as he stepped forward on the stage. I never saw him so restrained and cautious as on this occasion. He was heard with interest, though few of his audience sympathize in his peculiar views.

In the evening we listened to a concert from DODWORTH'S band. The house was crowded to overflowing. They had prepared a new piece, especially for this occasion, "White Mountain Echoes." It is very beautiful and life-like.

At the close of the concert there was a display of fireworks on the common, which was very beautiful.

Then the band serenaded the distinguished strangers, and the students and citizens called out WENDELL PHILLIPS, Hon. S. P. CHASE and Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, who responded to the call, and thus gave an appropriate *finale* to the protracted but interesting exercises of the day.

The exercises on Thursday were highly creditable to the young men. A colored man was numbered among the graduates. Fifty-one members of the senior class received their first degree, and ten members of the Chandler School received the degree of "Bachelor of Science."

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen: ADIN BROOKS, J. V. C. SMITH, JOHN J. SANBORN, ELBRIDGE G. DALTON, THOMAS A. GREEN and MARTIN G. EVARTS.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on EBENEZER E. CUMMINGS, CARLTON HURD, and ELISHA ROCKWOOD.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on ISAAC F. REDFIELD, MATTHEW HARVEY, JACOB COLLAMER and SALMON P. CHASE.

An unusual number of Alumni have been present. There have been many class meetings, and every one seems in good spirits. Judge PARKER, of Cambridge, Chief Justice PERLEY, Hon. S. P. CHASE, Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Dr. MUSSEY, are some of the distinguished guests who have been here. The town has been crowded.

A few days since I saw a silver punch bowl, presented by Governor JOHN WENTWORTH and the friends who accompanied him to the first Commencement of Dartmouth College, in 1771, as a token of their gratitude for the hospitalities of the occasion, and their good wishes for the College. This punch bowl descends to each successive President—but, in these days, nothing stronger than lemonade would ever be found to wet its lips.

ANNA HOPE.

College of St. James, Md.

THE COLLEGE, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The ninth Annual Commencement of the College of St. James took place to-day. Three gentlemen, Messrs. J. W. MARTIN, J. CARTER MANBURY, and K. SNEBURNE, received the degree of B. A., and one, Mr. F. SKIPWITH, a certificate of literary and scientific attainments. The degree of M. A. in course was conferred upon Messrs. E. W. BELT, C. WHEATON, SIDNEY S. JONES, and B. CARTER—graduates of 1852. The degrees of M. A. and D. D., *ad eundem*, were also conferred upon Rev. RUSSELL TREVETT, D. D., Professor of Latin and Greek at the College. After the conferring of degrees, the graduates were admitted honorary members of their respective literary societies by the Presidents of the two bodies. Messrs. C. WHEATEN and B. CARTER then each delivered a Master's Oration—the one being on the "Sentiment of Loyalty," the other on "The Law of Nations," both productions of very high merit. The concluding prayer and benediction were then delivered by Bishop WHITTINGHAM.

On Wednesday, the address before the Alumni was delivered by Ex. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, Esq., of North Carolina—subject, "The Christian Statesman in these United States." An address before the literary societies was to have been delivered by Bishop H. POTTER, of New-York, but owing to an unfortunate mistake he was prevented from coming or informing the Societies until too late for the election of another gentleman. M.

Bangor Theological Seminary.

The Anniversary Exercises of the Bangor Theological Seminary ended on Wednesday, 25th. On Monday evening were the exercises of the Rhetorical Society. On Tuesday afternoon, sermon before the Alumni, by Rev. HENRY T. CHEEVER. Subject, "The elements of a successful Ministry." On Tuesday evening an address before the Seminary Societies, by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON. Subject, "No true Civilization but that of Christianity." The exercises of the graduating class were highly meritorious. Not the least interesting feature was the closing prayer, by "Father SAWYER," the patriarch of the American ministry, now closing his *one hundredth year*, and *seventy years* a minister of the gospel.

Burning of the Ship Grecian at Sea—Stampede of Rats Before the Fire.

The following interesting account of the burning of the ship *Grecian*, on her passage from Liverpool to Manilla *vid* Rio Janeiro, has been furnished to the Portland *Advertiser* by Captain ISLAY of that vessel. He writes from Sourabaya, under date of April 28, and says:

"I had just laid down on deck to get a nap, when the mate came up to me and requested me to step to the main hatch; I looked forward and in the moonlight could see a light blue gas rising by the mainmast. I still did not think of fire, supposing it to be the same gas we had been smelling all the evening, but I had not got off the quarter-deck before there came a column of smoke out of the main hatch mast head high, like the smoke from burning a large quantity of gunpowder. We got our engines at work immediately, but before we fairly got a stream below, the smoke and gas drove us out. I now saw that nothing remained to be done but to make the ship air tight, which was done in a very short time by battening down the hatches and stopping every hole from which the smallest particle of smoke could escape. Before we finally got her battened down we had five men faint on deck from the effects of the gas. At midnight I anchored at Ansenam, in the island of Lombock—got a pilot, and at 4 A. M. slipped the chain, and at 11 run on the mud with six feet of water in the hold, twenty auger holes bored below her water line, plank sheer, decks, &c., hatches and the outward plank on the port side very hot, smoke escaping from every part of the ship, and everything to show a large body of fire. In the afternoon got a schooner alongside, belonging to Mr. FREYTS, the only European resident on the Island, who had accompanied us from Ansensm, and put out all our spare sails and everything movable—also got our boats and loaded them. 9 P. M., twelve feet of water in the ship, everything now so hot that we were fearful of an explosion. All hands left and went on board of the schooner and hauled off to anchor, fully expecting the morning would find her either burnt or sunk. When we left there was hardly a word spoken, all hands going with heavy hearts. The ship had been to all for some time, a pleasant home, and the thought of being left far away in a strange land without money, without friends, and almost without clothes, and among a people who have heretofore borne anything but a good character, was far from pleasant—then it was painful to behold so noble a ship going to destruction, without, as we then thought, the most remote chance of saving her. From 1 to 2 A. M., of Sunday, the ship was completely enveloped in a cloud of steam. At 3, as soon as the steam dissipated, the officers and myself went on board and found sixteen feet *of hot water* in the ship, and steam escaping from every part. Now satisfied that the water had reached most of the fire, sent for the men and engine, and as soon as everything was ready took off all the hatches to let the foul air escape—then put all on but one main hatch, to stop the draft. The fire soon burst out from the air-holes and from over the upper deck knees on the port side, and gave us four hours of hot and hard fighting before we got it under command; it was so excessively hot below that we could not stand it but a very few minutes at a time. At daylight three chiefs came from the Radja of Lombock with the offers of all and every assistance it lay in their power to grant—they immediately sent for three hundred men. Now plugged a part of the holes in the side, kept the engine at work throwing water into the between decks, where the coals are still badly burning, throwing over everything we come at to make room. At night stopped the remainder of the holes—now nineteen feet of water in the ship. Monday morning two hundred men arrived from the Radja—got the pumps at work. Engine constantly at work forward, where there is still fire, and the ship so hot that it is impossible to stop below more than five minutes at a time. All of the cargo and provisions completely saturated with water—throwing everything forward to make room to work and get at the fire.

MAY 1—The ship is now all discharged, and is burned on the floor, in one place on the port side of the main hatch, about four feet square through the ceiling, and three floor timbers about half off. Sister keelson badly charred, main keelson not touched in the least. The fire then worked its way up through to the lower deck, without touching the side, and just charring the mainmast in one place.

The fire then went under the lower deck. The lower deck and columns and beams, are badly burned for six beams forward from the mainmast; abaft the mainmast there was no fire. It also went over between the lower deck knees and deck in two places, taking ten timbers and the lower deck water ways, and thick work, and in one place running up to the plank-shear, taking the timbers outside the plank and ceilling, so that there is hardly wood enough to swear by.

I have no doubt but that the fire took very near the floor, and has been burning for a long time—probably from the time we passed the Cape. When we left Rio, we had a large number of rats—one evening in bad weather, before we passed the Cape, the rats made a regular stampede out of the after hatch, the decks were full of them—since then we have never seen but two, and before then my room, and the pantry, and the cabin, used to be full of them. I believe they found out the fire and made a straight line overboard, and very sensible rats they must have been. If I had known the situation of things, I should have been for leaving myself. F. I.

Shocking Murder of a Sea Captain—Further Particulars.

From the Baltimore American, July 27.

The bark *Lapwing* arrived here yesterday, bringing Rio de Janeiro dates to the 21st of June. The question between Paraguay and Brazil is temporarily terminated, the President of that Republic having given the satisfaction which was required from him by the Imperial Government. The Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian squadron was dismissed for not having complied in part with the orders given by the Government. The Brazilian steamer *Tocantinos*, which left Rio on the 11th ult., at the distance of a few miles struck against the Danish bark *Indiana*, on her voyage from Hamburg.

We have received by Captain KELLY, of the *Lapwing* the following particulars of a most brutal murder committed on board the ship *Sea Witch*, Captain FRASIER, bound to China from New-York.

The clipper ship *Sea Witch*, Captain FRASIER, owned by HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, of New-York, arrived in the port of Rio Janeiro on the 10th of June, and, on being boarded by the officer of the Customs, it was discovered that the Captain had been murdered. The Custom-House officer immediately sent for a guard and took charge of the ship. The American Consul, Mr. REOTT, was then notified of the affair, and he, accompanied by Captain ROWAN, of the United States brig *Bainbridge*, promptly repaired on board. The men were all put in irons, and Mr. REOTT entered into an examination of this melancholy affair.

From the evidence taken, it appears that on the night of the 5th of June, between the hours of 12 and 4, the first mate, who then had charge of the deck, went to the room occupied by the ship's surgeon, Dr. BRODERICK, and hurriedly requested him to get up, stating that he believed the captain was murdered. The doctor immediately arose, and on entering the captain's apartment beheld him bathed in blood, and he immediately gave the alarm. The watch on deck came down and assisted the doctor to raise the captain, and on carefully examining the wounds it was discovered that the skull had been fractured by three distinct blows, each blow being sufficient to have caused his death, as the skull was absolutely driven in on the brain. The captain died the next day, and the body was placed in a hogshead of spirits. The ship was then in the latitude of 24° S., and in the longitude of 27° W., about 900 miles from Rio. The doctor insisted upon going into Rio, as the nearest port, but the mate wished to keep off. However, the doctor told him he suspected him as the murderer, and if he manifested the slightest symptoms of treachery he would shoot him. This seems to have overawed the mate, as he put into Rio.

On the 19th of June, Dr. RUDENSTEIN, of the United States brig *Bainbridge*, accompanied by Dr. PENNELL, a physician resident in Rio, made an examination of the body. They discovered three fractures in the skull, and that they were the cause of his death. On examining the apartment of the mate, a marline spike was found, which, being applied to the fractures, fitted them exactly, and further, there was a deep indentation in the wood of the cabin, just above the captain's head, to which the head of the marling spike also corresponded. And, on examining the mauling spike more closely, a small portion of paint was discovered, which was identified by chemical tests as of the same quality as that of the cabin. The second mate, on being examined, stated that the marline spike had never been painted; he first thought it had.

The examination having proceeded thus far, the Consul, ordered the first mate, SYLVANUS M. SPENCER, to be arrested and placed in irons. He requested leave to dress himself previous to being taken ashore, and as a marine was knocking off the irons, SPENCER drew a knife and stabbed him in the left breast. The wound is slight as the knife glanced over the ribs, and the wretched man failed in his wicked attempt. He was carefully attended and conveyed to prison to remain until the Consul can send him to the United States. All the men except three have been liberated, and they also will be set free as soon as examined. Thus far circumstances point very strongly to the mate as the perpetrator of the crime.

Messrs. MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., the agents of ASPINWALL & Co., have charge of the ship, and will expedite her upon her journey as soon as possible. The Consul appointed Capt. LANG to the command of the ship, and he has remained on board during the whole of the examination, diligently performing the trying duties of this melancholy occasion. The body of Capt. FRAZIER, we are informed, will be sent to New-York in the ship *Union*, which was about to sail when the *Lapwing* left.

Mr. Frelinghuysen on Prohibition.

At the late New-Jersey State Temperance Convention at New-Brunswick, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN delivered the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT: I always rejoice in the privilege of meeting a Temperance Association. It brings me near to an enterprise of mercy, that seeks the deliverance of our fellow-men from an evil, among the most afflicting to all our interests for this world and the world to come.

The Prohibitory Law against all traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has been assailed as unconstitutional, and it behooves temperance men to review the case, and examine the foundations upon which it rests.

I propose, therefore, very briefly to urge the arguments which sustain the law; and to show that the Legislature not only *has* the authority, but are bound in public duty to prohibit the commerce. They pronounce it to be a nuisance. If this be true, all must agree that it may be lawfully forbidden and abated. Whatever impairs the public health or corrupts the public morals, is a nuisance. The oldest law writers on this subject define it in such terms. A few simple illustrations will make it clear. A business, rightful in itself, will become a nuisance should it be misplaced. The location of a butcher's slaughter-house on the street of a town or city thickly settled is a nuisance; it impairs the health and disturbs the comfort of the people. Now, here is a lawful pursuit. We must have butchers and butchers slaughter-houses—and yet even this may be restrained by the act of the Legislature under heavy penalties, if put in a wrong place; and the like law as to the soap-boiler—on the great principle, that the place of such business must yield to the health of the community.

So with card playing; why, there is no harm in the cards nor the house use of them, except the waste of time and thought. But if a man sets up a gaming table and draws in the young and careless men from their homes and families to play for money or its worth, it is a flagrant nuisance, to be put down as a corrupter of the morals. It leads to idleness and vice and profligate manners. It assaults the virtue of any people; and the Legislature as the guardian of the public weal should suppress it. And the race course belongs to the same class. A man may try the speed of his horse on his farm or on the highway. It is lawful; he may indulge in the amusement without crimination. But should he step a little further and challenge to a public race, when bets are to be made or when without that, large numbers are to be gathered, it is a nuisance—a wholesale demoralizer. It tempts industry away from safe and honorable business—it invites the young and unwary to unthrift and corrupting companionship, opens the door and paves the way to all manner of evil. The Legislature from the first forbids it in our own State. At one short period they were prevailed on to repeal the no-license law; but this opened such a floodgate in the influx of dissipation, gambling, intoxication and depravity, that they soon restored the law to our Statute book with increased penalties. And if they may subject to heavy penalties persons engaged in this unlawful business, what is there in intoxicating liquor bought to be sold contrary to law to move the lawmakers to any partial legislation exempting this scourge of our race. And if stolen goods may be searched for anywhere, on a magistrate's warrant, after oath made by a credible witness of his belief that they are so concealed, whence can arise any apology for rum thus concealed for unlawful sale. The case of lotteries gives a striking analogy. Our statues forbid the setting up of lotteries. A lottery is a nuisance because it entices men to put their earnings to the decisions of chance, and this in itself is corrupting—and because its tempts them to idleness and neglect of all domestic duty, and therefore it is prohibited. And inasmuch as any attempt to regulate such an enterprize would be vain, the Legislature would eradicate the evil and forbid under penalty the sale of lottery tickets.

It is perceived, therefore, that matters and pursuits rightful in themselves, become nuisances as they injuriously affect health or morals. And this feature of legislative power may be seen in our oldest codes of law, applied also to other kindred cases—indeed the doctrine may be traced far into past ages of the common law. It is rested to the first principles of public duty and enlightened conscience.

Now the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, tried by these great rules, stands at the head of all mischievous trades. We have the painful experience of more than sixty years, that it has been always regarded as an insidious enemy to public health, purity and peace. The Legislature for all that time and longer, has been engaged in the fruitless attempt to regulate the business by license to a selected few, by prohibitions against sales by small measure—and by frowns against any sales without license. And the evil has grown stronger, year after year, and has become a monster, almost defying law and public sentiment. More than one hundred groggeries in New-Brunswick, more than seven hundred in Newark, and multiplied all over our own State, corrupting the morals and destroying the health of our people as no other practise, trade or habit it could do, and as all together could do, and as all together have never done. Talk of regulation—it laughs at regulation—it fattens upon it. Thirteen of our States have yielded with sad, yet deep conviction to the truth, that no remedy can reach the mischief, but an absolute prohibition of the traffic. They prohibit all sales of lottery tickets, because such sales would perpetuate lotteries—so they prohibit all sales of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, because they see and know that any mere regulation will sustain the trade and perpetuate the wasting mischief.

The clause of *forfeiture of the liquor* seems to have alarmed some timid brethren besides counselors who have spoken through the press. A moment's thought will relieve the fear. There is no magic terror in the word. For what is a fine but a forfeiture of so much of a man's property to the State. Suppose that in the law enacted here—being the law-makers had annexed the fine according to the worth of the horses—say, for instance, $1,000 or $2,000—would it not be taking the property of the purchaser quite as really and substantially as by forfeiting the horse. It is "taking my property," says the objector, and is not every fine taking away your property? Yes, and if that does not arrest the forbidden free or prohibited sale, the law may take your person next, and that, together with your property, put the one in the Public Treasury and the other in the Public Prison—and this, until the authority of the law is maintained and vindicated.

The true nature and just aims of all sound government is to guard the rights, interests and morals of the whole people, watchfully and faithfully.

I said the *interests* of the people which no direct question of morals can be raised, but only considerations of comfort and well-being. Hence it is that to kill game, or to fish for shad after a certain day exposes to a penalty; and in all matters touching the public welfare, the Legislature have the authority and have immemorially exercised it. And all considerate men should give the law their aid and countenance for the sake of a greater good. Granted that the use of wine in itself is a lawful indulgence, yet if its tendency is injurious, if it leads to other excesses, if it opens the way for the poisonous adulteration of wines (as it does most grievously,) and of all exciting liquors—as Paul did in his day so should we. Who would not deny himself to save a friend? to serve his country? And who can gravely maintain that the sale of intoxicating liquors is not harmful, and most destructive of health, character and domestic comfort. I would fresh maidenly or gymnasts from the tears of neglected families—broken-hearted wives and starving children—from the poor-house, the prison and the grave-yard—I would ask for the sake of human nature if it be not time to abolish forever this ruinous traffic? And to accomplish it we must stand together—we must raise a pure and lofty standard, and then lead, and not wait to move public opinion. And this without dread of a little extravagance. A cause that is worthy of a hearty support, will always kindle enthusiasm, and this sometimes be followed by occasional extravagance. If a reformation did not kindle warmth in the heart, it would be a very strong proof that it had no great merit. I would wish it to glow with an ardent enthusiasm, and prompt to vigorous, unflinching, self-forgetful action. Let the same spirit which animated our fathers in the struggles of the Revolution, shape our Temperance enterprise. They threw overboard the tea—not into the ocean, not from any spite against the tea, but for the great do trine which opened that eventful drama. They thereby declared to the world, and the world perceived with what determination, that they would neither pay the tax nor drink the tea. So may we finally resolve in this purpose of mercy and seek God's blessing, without which no enterprise can prosper, and to which none can fail.

Coroners' Investigations.

DROPPED DEAD.

JAMES FISHER, (colored,) porter in the store of BENJAMIN FOSS, No. 39 Moore-street, dropped dead while talking to A. B. JACKSON, clerk in the store. The body was conveyed to the residence of his wife, No. 72 Laurens-street, by order of Coroner GAMBLE, who subsequently held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of "Death by disease of the heart" was rendered. Deceased was aged only 25 years.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.

An inquest was held on Saturday, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of JOSEPH COOLY, a native of this City, aged 35 years. Deceased was committed to the Ninth Ward Station-House, as a common vagrant, at the request of his wife, and being then in a state of insensibility from excessive drinking, he soon after died. The Jury found death to have resulted "from congestion of the brain, produced by intemperance."

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

An inquest was also held by the same Coroner upon the corpse of an English boy, named WILLIAM DEVEREAUX, who while drawing some water from a tank for his parents, accidentally fell in and was drowned. Verdict accordingly.

THE EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

Inquests were on Saturday held upon the bodies of GEORGE MCGLADY, aged 29 years, a native of Ireland; of JOSEPH SCHAEFER, a German, aged 41 years, of No. 139 Pitt-street; and on that of MARTIN SCHMIDT, also a native of Germany, aged 35 years; the verdict in each case being *coup de soleil*.

THE LATE RUN-OVER CASE.

An inquest was held by Coroner HILTON at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of MARY KENNY, the circumstances of whose death from being run over have been before reported in the TIMES. The evidence went to show careful driving on the part of JOHN MCCOY. The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture, from being accidentally run over, &c. The driver was discharged from custody upon the rendition of the verdict.

BURNED TO DEATH.

LOUISA LENDLER, a child of three years, was burned to death on Friday night, at the residence of her mother, No. 372 Water-street. Deceased approached too near the stove when her dress caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished she was burned almost to a crisp. Verdict accordingly.

THE OLIVER-STREET CASE OF VIOLENT DEATH.

In our edition of Friday we recor

HISTORI.

[illegible] Ristori made her *début* in Paris [illegible] *da Rimini*. Her appearance [illegible] as a great sensation. Her royal [illegible] nobility and regularity of her rather [illegible], the solemn tones of her voice, [illegible] her at once as stamped by nature [illegible] tragic actress. At the same time [illegible] graceful mobility of her features, the [illegible] of her smile, the beautiful expression of eye—at one time bold with brilliance, at another, soft with sweet languor—and her enchanting, charming vivacity, proclaimed that she could delight as much in comedy as thrill in tragedy. For the last ten years, the reigning actress in the principal Italian theatres, the favorite pupil of the celebrated Cl[illegible]-Marcovaldi, she remained simply a pupil, while she carried away the [illegible] of the one and gave proof of her good sense and loyalty to study by following the excellent lessons of the other. Madame Internari, who received instructions in the personation of *Myrrha* from Madame Pertamer, who personated the character under Alfieri's own guidance, transmitted them to Ristori; but she selected for her *début* at Paris the less daunting and, owing to the mediocrity of many of the acts, more ungrateful part of *Francesca da Rimini*. When the admiration for the beauty of her person and the grace of her diction had subsided, the critics began to find fault with her costume, and some of the cynical *habitués* were heard to exclaim, "that she was a fine woman who dressed badly and declaimed well." But this flippant criticism, when she reached the love scene in the play, gave way to earnest enthusiasm, when her wondrous tragic powers shone out in the vehemence with which she clothed the bursts of passion; and the enthusiasm reached its climax when, in the fifth act, she went through the death scene with such a pathos and chaste beauty that, simultaneously with the heart's sympathy for the tragic end of *Francesca*, the hand was irresistibly drawn to express homage to the wonderful genius of the actress, and down came the house, and down an avalanche of flowers that threatened to crush her beneath its fragrant load.

But her greatest triumph was in *Myrrha*. *Myrrha* is one of Alfieri's greatest productions. *Phædre* in the love of *Hyppolite* tramples only on the law of society; *Odisse* only thinks of marrying *Jocaste* when he faithfully believes she is not his mother; but *Myrrha* tramples on both laws of society and of nature by that horrid passion for her father, which devours her heart. But the atrocious passion is accompanied by such a crucifying remorse, and her every movement is surrounded with so much mystery, and the revenge takes so much away of the responsibility of the crime, that we lose almost something of natural horror, in admiration of the genius which can make it bearable on the stage by clothing its revolting features with a triple drapery of remorse, mystery and revenge. In the chameleon changes and shades of this character, Ristori develops infinite powers. The most opposite sensations are daguerreotyped by her with the most terrible and charming truth. At her will she makes the audience smile and tremble, fear and hope. Her whole being is saturated with the emotion which the passing second awakens in her soul. Voice, eyes, attitude, gesture, all unite to cast the emotion on the audience's heart, and the sudden transitions from tenderness to violence, from severity to gentleness, from the terrible to the lowly, suddenly start in the audience sympathy and sorrow, grief and pity, and literally electrify by the copiousness of heart and fullness of soul which pervade every word she utters, while her simplicity of manners remains unbroken and her refinement of deportment unimpaired. In the marriage scene she reaches and maintains the sublime. First we have a noble air of resignation and reverential self-composure. Gradually her senses give way. "Deus ecce Deus," she exclaims, with frightful agony, and as the horrors of the hour press on her soul, her eyes become fixed, her lips grow livid, her mouth stands open as if in a death-struggle, every feature is convulsed, the body falling crushed down—a terrible life-like picture of madness. A profound sentiment seizes the beholders, who gape in dread silence. But again, as she slowly recovers her reason and bows her head in filial submission and deference to her father, the feelings of pity and sympathy are so deep as even to draw tears from the male portion of her audience. Then how wondrous her effort to repress the confession, which her father strives to extract from her. How thrilling the heart-stroke, as the fatal confession slips from her against her will, and as in the midst of the dying struggle, she implores *Cynirus* not to reveal her crime to *Cerris*; the touching fervor of this last request draws from the house a perfect torrent of tears, and the varying emotions she has roused into wild display proclaim that she is one of the few, if not the only one, upon the stage, *who has penetrated to and has control over the fountain of the human heart.*

This is her great advantage over Rachel. Rachel ever wakes admiration, but never tears. Rachel's triumph is achieved by intellect, by science; Ristori's by heart, by inspiration. But in the parallels which have been recently drawn between the two, malice has found too large a proportion. Dumas, especially, vented his old inherent hatred against Rachel by disparaging her undoubted genius.

In Alfieri's "Oreste," Ristori looked magnificent in her flowing black veil, but the character of *Electra* is not so well calculated as *Myrrha* to bring out her powers, although there are in it some passages which she renders with inimitable beauty.

The next great triumph after *Myrrha* was *Mary Stuart*, which the Milanese poet, Marfei, has adapted from Schiller to the Italian, as Lebrun adapted it to the French stage. Lamartine was present with his family, and so powerful was the impression produced upon him by her wondrous sympathetic acting, that he was compelled to leave the theatre during the performance to conceal the evidence of weakness, or rather of feeling, with which his cheek was wet.

Ristori is assisted by an excellent company. With good sense and tact too, she treats the Parisians *only* to genuine Italian tragedies, and comedies of Alfieri and Goldoni, and does not weary them with the Italianized French vaudevilles and melodramas which, upon the Italian stage, have crowded out the genuine national drama. Moreover, in addition to her beauty, genius and electricity of acting, there is a novelty and freshness in the whole thing which promises for Italian tragedy and comedy, the same fashionable patronage and success as has been already so lavishly bestowed on Italian song.

Ristori is a Sardinian. A few years ago she had the good sense to accept the hand of Marchese, and there is no doubt that the blessings of marriage have contributed to give her in such gentle exuberance, that mellow womanhood which the stern, proud, voluptuous Rachel can never possess. But Rachel and Ristori can never be rivals. Rachel impersonates the cold classic; Ristori the modern and sympathetic stage. Rachel, the crafty, fierce, cruel passion of heathen woman; Ristori the softer nature of the Christian maiden. When, on the 6th of July, the anniversary of Corneille's birthday, Rachel appeared in "Les Horaces," the enthusiasm was as unbounded as ever, and the Ristori, who was present, was moved to tears by admiration of Rachel's glory.

Rachel one night went to see Ristori in *Marie Stuart*. In a private box, she concealed behind a screen her person and her pique. Stung by envy and jealousy, she left before the piece was half enacted sooner than witness the closing triumph.

In these two traits are truthfully pictured the powers and passions of these two great women.

AVON SPRINGS.

A Nose on its Travel—Mineral Springs at Avon—History of Western New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KNICKERBOCKER HALL, AVON SPRINGS, Monday, July 16, 1855.

I have been here ten days, and have become pretty well acquainted with the latitude and longitude of the place, people and productions of this delightful nook in the garden of the Excelsior State. Like a generous school boy, who has found a penny, I want to tell everybody of my good luck, and share my candy with them; and this rambling letter is the effect of that cause.

You know what a priceless nose I have possessed for some time—Bardolphian in contour, and Golcondian in jewels—covered from tip to bridge with sparkling amethysts, cherry-like garnets, liquid rubies and glowing carbuncles, with here and there a gleaming opal and a seed pearl. Such possessions are inconsistent with the professions of a man who voted for Clarke and Raymond, and long ago turned his empty decanters up-side-down. I was certified of the fact one morning, when a "Dickie, Dickie, Doubt" of a newsboy, in front of the Times office, whispered as I passed, "Look a here, Bill, won't that rummy's nose collapse after the Fourth?" I packed up immediately, and came hither to breathe sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and imbibe and absorb, by drinking and bathing, the healing waters of Avon, and thus dispose of my nasal treasures for the benefit of my reputation.

Historically, this is a classic region. Here and hereabout the Seneca people of the Iroquois confederacy dwelt, and faithfully kept the door of "The Long House," as the Six Nations fancifully called their federal republic. The eastern door was kept by the Mohawks; the fire-place where the Great Council met was with the Onondagas, near the modern Syracuse; while the Oneidas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras kept watch and ward over the broad lawn away down the waters of the Susquehannah and Delaware. Here, near the Avon railway station, was undoubtedly the battle-field of the French under De Nouville and the invaded Senecas, when the aroused Iroquois drove the Gaul from their beautiful land, with much slaughter and great alarm. Buttons, cloth, tinsel, side-arms, and musket barrels, buried with the bodies of the slain Frenchmen, were exhumed here when the excavations for the Genesee Valley Railway were made. And within eight miles of this point General Sullivan penetrated, with his chastising scourge, in the early Autumn of 1779, to punish the Indians for their cruelties at Cherry Valley and Wyoming. He laid waste the whole country in his path, from the Susquehannah to the Genesee, and his hand was stayed only at the capital of the Senecas, now improperly called "Geneseo," around which the extensive plain was covered with ripening corn, pleasant gardens, and fruitful orchards. He had burned forty Indian villages, destroyed almost two hundred thousand bushels of corn in the fields and granaries; a vast number of the finest fruit trees, the product of years of tardy growth, were cut down; hundreds of gardens covered with edible vegetables were desolated; the inhabitants were driven into the forests to starve, and were hunted like wild beasts; their altars were overturned and their graves trampled upon by strangers; and a beautiful, well-watered country, teeming with a prosperous people, and just rising from a wilderness state, by the aid of cultivation, to a level with the productive regions of civilization, was desolated and cast back a century within the space of a fortnight. To us, looking upon the scene from a point so remote, it is difficult to perceive the necessity that called for a chastisement so terrible and cruel. It awed the Indians for the moment, but did not crush them. In the reaction they found greater strength. It kindled the fires of deepest hate, which spread far among the tribes upon the Lakes and in the valley of the Ohio. Washington, who had ordered the expedition, like Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, received from the Senecas the title of *An-nis-ta Kau-les*, or Town Destroyer. Civilization has since planted nobler orchards, and builded statelier towns, throughout all that desolated region, and to-day the Valley of the Genesee is full of the smiles of a bountiful Providence, reflected from waving fields of grain, bending fruit-trees, and broad meadows.

The Senecas gave to this region, where sulphur springs abound, the significant name of *Canonagus*—stinking water—and it ought to be retained because of its truthfulness. These waters were known to the early settlers of the valley, but were not much appreciated for their healing virtues until a little more than thirty years ago, when Dr. Devick Knickerbocker, then a practicing physician at Rochester, satisfied of their efficiency in curing a host of diseases, purchased a ridge of land between the two principal springs, and erected upon it the building now known as "Knickerbocker Hall," as a dispensary for invalids. The springs were then bubbling up in the bosom of dark and tangled swamps, covered by a heavy growth of black ash trees, and brooded over by shadows which were almost impervious to the sunlight. Here, in 1828, in connection with Mr. Wadsworth, the owner of the soil, he commenced those improvements which have made the spot eminent for its beauty; and where swamps sent up their miasma, flowers are blooming upon pleasant grassy lawns, and the healing fountains, clear as crystals, are flowing through blue marble basins.

Dr. Knickerbocker was then in the prime of young manhood, and full of energy. One day, while engaged with spade in hand, preparing for the foundation of his house, he saw two men approaching along a beaten cattle-path that led down the slopes from the present Avon village; one was a neighbor, and the other was our noble friend, Dr. John W. Francis, of New-York, from whom Dr. Knickerbocker, more than ten years before, had received instruction in the medical science. Dr. Francis tasted the waters, perceived their value, and warmed by that generous enthusiasm which always marks his deportment towards the deserving, he assured his enterprising pupil that these springs should receive the notoriety to which their merits entitled them. He took a bottle of the water home with him, and a careful analysis showed the composition of a wine gallon to be as follows:

UPPER OR NEW BATH SPRING.

	Grains.
Carbonate of Lime	26.96
Chloride of Sodium	5.68
Sulphate of Lime	33.52
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts)	28.08
Sulphate of Soda (Glauber Salts)	36.72
Amount of solid contents	68.56
	Cubic inches.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	31.85

LOWER SPRING.

	Grains.
Carbonate of Lime	26.33
Chloride of Calcium	8.41
Sulphate of Lime	57.24
Sulphate of Magnesia	49.81
Sulphate of Soda	13.72
Amount of solid contents	155.52
	Cubic inches.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	10.06
Nitrogen	5 42
Oxygen	.56

The Doctor then published this analysis, with a full and commendatory account of the Springs, in the columns of the New-York *Mirror*, before "the Brigadier" was made a Colonel; and since that time they have been continually growing in favor with invalids, and those who desire to spend a few weeks of hot weather in a quiet and cool retreat. The completion of the Geneseo Valley Railway from Corning to Rochester, now brings Avon within about fourteen hours' travel of New York City. I confidently predict that the time is not far distant when these Springs, becoming widely known and properly appreciated, will be a more united place of resort for the sickly and the fashionable than Saratoga. The waters are more widely operative among the host of physical diseases to which we are subject than those of Saratoga, while the beauty of the country around is eminently surpassing. About two miles further up the valley, in the midst of bounteous grain fields and rich pastures, is a much stronger spring than those at Avon, over which the now venerable Dr. Long has presided for twenty years. Thither many resort to bathe, and some reside there permanently.

I had the good fortune to find Dr. Knickerbocker, the founder of the "Institution" here. He has the appearance of a hale man of 60, of middle stature, full of kindly good humor, with words of wise advise for all. He is a nephew of the late Prince of Schaghticoke—"my brother, the Congressman," and, of course, a near relation of the great Diedrich, the chronicler. He is the Æsculapius of our little community, and is (or ought to be) an honorary member of the St. Nicholas Society of our goodly city. His original dwelling here has been much enlarged, and in the two spacious gardens attached are pleasant cottages for families or single persons. All are embowered among fruit and shade trees, where from matins till vespers the robins and squirrels play bo-peep in harmony, or quarrel in discord.

The village of Avon lies upon the brow of a gentle slope on the eastern verge of the Genesee Valley, about three-fourths of a mile eastward of the Springs. Of the several good public houses here, the United States is the most spacious and fashionable. But for those who come here for pure enjoyment in the use of the waters and home-like quiet, Knickerbocker Hall is by far the most desirable place. It is away from the dust of the village, and its visitors, sitting upon its broad and thoroughly-shaded verandahs, are constantly inhaling an atmosphere medicated by the gas from the Springs. A walk of three minutes takes them to the fountains and the baths, and ten-pin alleys and pleasant lawns for healthful exercises. The house cannot be surpassed for its cleanliness and comfort, and the table is most bountifully supplied with every delicacy of the lakes and soil, in season, and with polite attendants. Above all, the society at the Knickerbocker is truly charming. It is composed wholly of those sensible people who love home when at home, and seek for its refining pleasures when abroad—of those who love unstarched social intercourse better than brocade and millinery—who go to bed at night and get up in the morning—who can perceive worth and loveliness under calicoes and cheap coats, and who believe life to be something more than whipt-syllabub. If some parents would take their whipt silly-bubs and silly sisses to Summer resorts like this, instead of Saratoga and Newport, cemeteries would be less populous than now.

A few evenings since, I spent an hour most delightfully with "the oldest inhabitant" of this region, the venerable Mr. Hosmer, the senior lawyer in Western New-York, and father of the eminent poet of that name. He has lived here sixty-three years, and has seen the Indian depart toward the setting sun, and his wilderness abode bud and blossom as the rose under the hand of cultivation. He saw the first human habitation on the site of Buffalo, and at the close of 1812, he saw an embryo city there laid in ashes. He has since witnessed its phœnix-like rising, until now, full eighty thousand busy people are congregated there. Rochester, too, is a creature of his day. Long before a house or mill stood near the Great Falls of the Genesee, he frequently traversed an Indian trail along the steep banks to the mouth of the river, to trade with the Tuscaroras and others; and, on one occasion, he killed a large rattlesnake by a ledge of rocks, where the Eagle Hotel now stands. Rochester now has a population of sixty thousand! For forty years, Mr. Hosmer was the intimate friend of Red Jacket, the great Seneca chief; and in the room where we sat, he had often entertained that dusky Demosthenes of the New World. What an experience!

A word more and I will close this grave and rambling letter. From my window in one of the cottage gardens, I can look over hundreds of acres of the fertile valley of Genesee, and see vast fields of wheat, dotted with vine-festooned shade trees, becoming russet beneath this July sun; while lofty winnows of hay and broad fields of full-heading oats, attest the exuberance of the great mother's bosom. Abundance is everywhere visible in the ripening grain fields, and the Indian corn, of richest color, is shooting, inch by inch, almost every hour, to fill the husbandman's cribs at the same time when his laden orchards shall cast down their luscious treasures at his feet. Upon every field now whitening for the harvest, there is written in letters of living green and gold, "Cheap food for all." May Autumn not disappoint the promises of Summer, is the prayer of your happy friend,

CABSUNCLE.

Note Bena—Lilies are sprouting on the tip of my nose.

ILLINOIS.

The Crops—Central Railroad—Politics—Growth of the West, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CENTRAL CITY, Ill., Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

We have just finished the wheat and oat harvest,—the former is pretty fair, but the latter is conceded to have been the best ever raised in this region. It will yield at least three or four bushels more to the acre than there was last year—and had not seed been too high this Spring, a good deal more would have been raised.

Egypt is rapidly filling up,—the Illinois Central Railroad has done wonders for this benighted region. This place itself is a marvel—two years ago not a house was to be seen in Seven-Mile Prairie; there are now three towns within a mile and a half of each other, namely, Central City, Centralia and South Centralia, which contain a population of at least 1,200 souls, and which, in the course of three or four years, will form but one great *Central City*. The Chicago Branch, which meets here the main stem of the Illinois Central, is rapidly approaching completion, and we will then be in direct communication with Chicago, as we already are with St. Louis, New-Orleans and Cincinnati.

Still this country wants a few capitalists to start manufactures. Any such coming here within the next twelve months, will, with well-timed industry and energy, soon make a handsome fortune.

The gubernatorial term of Mr. Matteson is also drawing to a close, and the *Times* has pitched upon Col. Richardson, who, as you will recollect, carried the Nebraska bill through the House. If he should be put upon the track, a large minority will bolt, and the result would be the loss of Illinois to the Democratic party.

The Know-Nothings have also had a gathering at Springfield, but it was the smallest kind of an affair. They went, of course, with the Northern party.

The financiering of Mr. Bacon, in regard to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, has also given rise to considerable discussion, and we are awaiting with interest the sale of the road, which is to come off at St. Louis on the 8th of next month.

Respectfully yours, The Spectator.

DOWN EAST LETTERS.

Gen. Knox—Anecdote of his Wife—Irish Non-Committal—Traditionary Story of the Clerical Bigamist—The Irish Schoolmaster—The State Prison—The Convict's Remark Concerning Rum and the Liquor Dealers.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

THOMASTON, Me., Thursday, July 19, 1855.

About a mile and a half from the village, in a pretty cottage-looking dwelling half-overgrown with creepers, on a hill commanding a fine view of the varied landscape, lives an old settler—whom I visited to glean traditions of the past. He was at work in the field, but came home as soon as he was informed two ladies had called on him, and courteously complied with our request to rub up his half buried recollections. He well remembered Gen. Knox. In his three cornered cocked hat and the old fashioned dress, and the stately politeness with which he would uncover his head and bow to every child that made him an obeisance while riding about the country. His funeral, conducted in military style, and with masonic ceremonies, was attended by an immense concourse. Not many months after his death, an officer who was on a visit to Mrs. Knox, one moonlight night, stood by the tomb in a melancholy reverie. He was seen by a wandering Dutchman, who took him for the ghost of the departed General, and terror-struck, addressed him in a set and solemn speech in broken English. Mrs. Knox appeared to have cared little for conciliating those whose education and habits made them uncongenial to herself. On her first coming from Boston to Maine in one of the coasters then used, in lack of the more luxurious steamer, she declined association with the passengers, who herded together in the cabin, and spent the day and night according to an old trans-Atlantic custom, in her family coach, which stood on deck and served her for a stateroom.

Some curious anecdotes are extant concerning the manner in which the wealth was amassed which, through John McLean of Boston, founded a Professorship in Harvard University, and the Insane Asylum at Charlestown. Hugh McLean, the father, and original possessor, hearing a young Irishman complain of hard times, offered to maintain him, if he would bind himself to serve him during life, wrote the indentures, and offered them for signature. The Hibernian, not quite willing to part with his liberty, cited the advice of his father, "never to put his name to anything in black and white." "Now, I'll stick to the bargain, but must not disobey my father; just make the writings *all black* or *all white*, and I am ready to sign them."

The story of the Pastor, Urquhart, might form the ground-work of a novel by Hawthorne. It is remembered by all the older inhabitants. This individual exercised the functions of a minister during the War of the Revolution, but, having his heart crammed with evil stuff, could not wear the mask so skillfully that his people might not see, now and then, the sinister features beneath. The town at length openly refused to be preyed on by this wolf in sheep's clothing; but he boldly complained of them to the Presbytery, and they, taking no pains to sustain their charges, he obtained, an honorable dismissal from his flock, and the town was laid under censure. As he was thus going off with flying colors, a letter arrived—an unsealed letter from abroad, which several of the simple townspeople considered themselves justified in reading before it passed into his hands. It confirmed the doubts of those who had been disposed to judge most charitably of his conduct, for it was from his first wife, then living in London, though he had reported her dead, and had married another. Still the detected villain, whom no one took the trouble to expose, kept his place in the Maine Presbytery, and preached at different places. The return of peace opening the way, his deserted wife crossed the ocean to Philadelphia, and after supporting herself and daughter in extreme indigence there for a time, by spinning cotton, was charitably provided for by Dr. Witherspoon, President of the College at Princeton, N. J. She afterwards obtained a place as housekeeper to a gentleman in St. John, in New-Brunswick, who paid her passage to his home. A letter from her recreant husband, dated August 31, 1785, is preserved, in which he pretends to have been misled by a report of her death, to marry another. The guile, hypocrisy, and audacity of the letter, give a view of the deep depravity of which the human heart is capable. He shows the devil's ingenuity in quoting Scripture for his purpose. Dr. Witherspoon, feeling that the interests of religion required his full conviction, sent the correspondence to the people over whom he had been pastor; but not having funds to send his wife also, the letters were not acted upon, and the miscreant had a prospect of escaping punishment. A villain may hope for impunity till he falls into the hands of a resolute woman; when *that* becomes his fate, his doom is sealed! After she had waited some time in suspense, and saw no prospect of redress, the impatient spirit of his wife could brook no longer delay, and she set out to seek in person the satisfaction her friends had failed to obtain. Passing from St. John to Marblehead, she consulted with Mr. Story, and then took passage for St. George River. She was kindly received by the inhabitants, who sympathized with her unfortunate situation. Four of the gentlemen took a boat and went down with her to Union River, where her husband was then settled as a pastor. When she entered his presence, he stood thunderstruck and utterly confounded. Her salutation was that of anger and bitter taunting. "Dinna ye cry, Johnny," she said, "it's yer ain luving wife ye've been mourning for sae lang;" and passing from irony to rage, she turned to the new wife and showered upon her every opprobrious and scornful epithet fury could suggest. Assuming her authority as mistress of the house and head of her table, she began to order her about like a hired servant. There was no resisting her claims, and the second wife was glad to seek the protection of her townsmen, who took her back to her father.

It is unnecessary to describe how the second honeymoon passed, or how Mr. Urquhart writhed under the disgrace his own conduct had brought on him. His wife finally "took the law" of him, and he was obliged, to avoid arrest, to make his escape through a back window. He was taken, however, at a haymaker's camp in a meadow up the river, and compelled to relinquish his farm to his injured wife and her child. The crime of bigamy could not be proven against him, as it was not shown that he knew his first wife to be living; but disgrace none the less rested upon him and the imprudent woman whom he had induced to link her fate with his under suspicious circumstances, and who had become the mother of four children.

A vivid recollection is retained of an eccentric character named John Sullivan, an Irish schoolmaster and shoemaker, who had made respectable attainments in science and literature, but was subject to a love of strong drink. As a teacher, he had a prejudice against "the silver spoons," as he called the parents' favorites. Boarding round, as a schoolmaster then, as now, was expected to do, he would sometimes leave one place before supper, and reach another after it was over. Waiting some time, he would call for a candle, to go and look for his supper, which he said he had lost somewhere between the two houses. Much of Swift's writings, the best passages of Milton, and the whole of Young's *Night Thoughts*, were at his tongue's end. Besides his favorite authors, his chest was stored with thirty or forty quires of arithmetical and algebraical compends of curious and difficult questions, with contractions and short methods of performing common operations, discovered by him, which he intended publishing. The school-house took fire and his treasures were destroyed. Before he could replace them Pike's Arithmetic appeared, which rendered his solutions and inventions useless. He never recovered from the blow, and ended his days in the almshouse in Boston. But no more of tradition.

The State Prison, located at Thomaston, is under the care of a humane gentleman, who seems to have gained the confidence of many of the convicts. There is a quarry in the enclosure, in which laborers are employed. Some are sentenced to solitary confinement. We entered the cell of Smith, the murderer, under sentence of death. He is a jovial looking person, and has amused himself by sketching various scenes, with colored chalk, on the white-washed walls. In allusion to the cause of his incarceration he said, "*Rum brought me here.*" I remarked that the liquor dealers were making vehement opposition to the Prohibitory Law in New-York, to which he answered, with melancholy bitterness, "Ay, *they* make the profit out of liquor; those who drink are their victims." I doubt if there is a single drunkard who would not echo this sentiment, and sincerely rejoice to find himself restrained forcibly from the cups.

E. P. E.

The Crops.

A correspondent sends us the following encouraging account of the crops in Honterdon County, N. Y.:

The rye and wheat were all safely housed during the dry weather. The rye crop is large, and the grain is well filled. The wheat has been much injured by "the bug;" farmers "calkilate" on "about half a crop." Oats are unusually large and good, but are ripening very unevenly, and the rains of the past week have beaten them down so much that they can hardly rise again. The hay crop, too, is large. That which has been beaten down by the rain will be difficult to gather. Many farmers have suffered the loss of several loads, cut but not dried, previous to the late rains. But the rain was thankfully received, inasmuch as the corn was beginning to suffer for want of it. There is now a prospect of a large crop of corn, the principal export of the county. I have never before seen *so much* difference between the corn growing on good and poor land. In one field the corn is much higher than the fence, and is "setting" finely, while in the adjoining field it is not as high as the second rail. Farmers are beginning to see this, and to act upon it. The Flemington Railroad is bringing in large quantities of marl and lime, which are eagerly sought for. Fruits are very abundant also. Strawberries are not very extensively cultivated in this County, but we have an abundance of raspberries, both wild and tame, and cherries were never so numerous. Even the good, old-fashioned, sour, red cherries, which have been so scarce of late years, have been quite plenty, and bushels of the black are rotting upon the trees. Apricots are beginning to look luscious; yellow pears shine temptingly in the sun amid innumerable green ones; the early feet of boys have already worn a path to the "harvest apple tree;" matrons are making their currant wine; gooseberries load down the bushes, and the first blackberry-pie of the season delighted my palate yesterday. Plums I know nothing about, but the proprietors complain that there is a prospect of such a superabundance of peaches and apples as will render the season a comparatively unprofitable one to them.

In the northern parts of the county the crops are later, and much of the harvest, as well as of the hay, is injured by the long rain.

FROM TEXAS.

Desperate Encounter with Indians.

The following account of a desperate fight with a party of Indians is copied from the San Antonio *Ledger*:

On Saturday evening, June 30, some fifteen Indians surrounded the house of Mr. Westfall, who is well known to most of our citizens, and who lives on the Leona, some thirty-five miles below Fort Inge, and in this County. The attack was made upon Mr. Westfall while he was absent from the house, leaving at the time no occupants in it but a Frenchman named Louis, and a large dog. It seems that the Indians had been lying in wait for some time, and took this opportunity to attack him. Mr. Westfall, however, succeeded in getting back to his house, wounded in a dangerous manner—the ball striking him in the left breast high up, and coming out at his back under the opposite shoulder. He fastened the door, and the Indians then commenced an attack on the house. Louis and Westfall now exchanged shots with them in rapid succession; but Westfall was fast failing from loss of blood. Louis approached an aperture in the wall in order to make sure aim, and was shot through the heart, fell and expired. The faithful dog, on seeing Louis fall, and the blood streaming from his body, became frantic with rage, and rushing out of a small aperture, sprang among the Indians, seized one and tore every garment from his body, and was on the eve of killing him, when he was shot and overpowered by the demons in human shape that surrounded him. Poor dog, he has nobly sacrificed his life in defence of his master. Well may the poet say:

My dog, the truest of his kind,
With gratitude inflames the mind.

Westfall, overpowered by the loss of blood, could only support himself now by holding to the walls of the house; but nothing daunted, he tore a large aperture in the wall and stuck his gun out, in order to keep up appearances. The Indians, no doubt thinking they would have a long siege, and many of them being severely wounded, left, taking with them all the horses belonging to the ranch. It was now night, and Westfall remembers of crawling to his bed which was the last consciousness he had until Saturday evening, when he found himself lying on his bed covered with blood that had come from the wound and from his mouth; but he was not able to come from his bed until Monday, when from the stench of the dead body in the room, he found something must be done. With great effort he succeeded in dragging the body about twenty feet, but could get it no farther. At sunset on Monday evening, he started towards Fort Inge for assistance; but succeeded that night in getting only four miles—and on Wednesday evening he arrived at a house in the vicinity of Fort Inge, where he procured assistance, and is still alive, and his physician has strong hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Westfall is a man of strong frame, and extraordinary constitution, which accounts for his remarkable escape. He is a terror to the Indians, and is known on the frontier by the name of "Leather Stocking." The Indians, without doubt, were the Lipans, who commit their murders, plundering, &c., and then take shelter in Mexico.

TEXAN POLITICS—AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A meeting of the American party was held in Galveston on the evening of the 18th inst. There was a large attendance. The *News*, in its report of the proceedings, says:

J. S. Sydnor, Esq., took the Chair, and announced Col. John Manly, who read the Philadelphia platform of the party, with an *addendum* proposed by a Committee of the wigwam in this city, which proposes to leave out the term "Roman Catholic" in the eighth section, and substituting for it, "those who acknowledge allegiance to any foreign prince or potentate," &c.

The same paper also has the following paragraph:

We are told that the wigwams or lodges of the Know-Nothing party in this city, Houston and Richmond, having been organized under dispensations from Louisiana by a gentleman from New-Orleans, do not consider themselves bound to adhere to the State Grand Council, which is the controlling body of other lodges organized throughout the State, under Philadelphia dispensations, by Gen. Houston. Members of the wigwam in this city say that they will not adopt the ticket for State officers put forth by the Grand Council, and that they are privileged to vote for any candidates they please on the State ticket, provided such candidates are native-born citizens.

Four hundred recruits, to fill vacancies in the different regiments of the Texas military department, arrived at Corpus Christi on the 12th inst., from New-York.

The Austin *State Gazette*, of the 14th inst., has the following account of an awful tragedy:

On last Sunday morning, a little before daylight, a German, named Fassbrick, came to the house of Perry Malone, residing some twenty-one miles up the Colorado, and asked for milk. He was well known to Mr. Malone and had been some time previously employed by him, and by many of his neighbors. Mr. Malone rose from his bed and went out to the house where it was kept, to procure the milk. In the meantime Frederick threw off his shot pouch and set down his gun. He then unsheathed his knife, and running up to the bed where Mrs Malone was sleeping, aimed a deadly blow at her heart. She jumped from the bed, and uttering a piercing shriek, called out to her husband that Frederick had stabbed her to the heart. Mr. Malone dropped the milk bowl in his hands, and running into the house snatched his gun. He asked for the German. His wife, after catching her breath several times, was able to tell him that he had fled from the house.

Malone pursued him against the remonstrances of the family, and reached him at a short distance, hailed and fired. His gun snapped. The German again fled and endeavored to run round the house. Malone took the opposite direction and headed him. He fired, and the gun again snapped. He then took hold of it by the barrel to strike the murderer. The German seeing that Malone was not able to fire, approached him with his knife drawn. Malone allowed him to come within a few feet, and then springing upon him with his unloaded gun, he brought it down upon his head and cleaved him to the ground. He lay apparently dead. Malone left him and ran to his wife. She was dead. The children at this time called out that the murderer had returned to life. He left her, ran towards him, and saw him reviving. He called for an axe. The children would not bring it to him. Then taking a rope he tied the fiend's arms behind his back, left him and returned to the house.

No one can account for the monstrous deed. Ten children, mostly small, are now cut off forever from a kind and devoted mother.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Death of Gibson Confirmed—Movements of Indians—March of the Troops.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WHITEHEAD, Kansas, Thursday, July 19, 1855.

Mr. Joseph F. Sloan, of Jefferson County, Va., and thirty one others, have just arrived from Sacramento City, Cal., on mules, in seventy days. They could have made the trip in sixty days, but stopped at Salt Lake and Forts Laramie and Kearney. They saw no Indians until they crossed the North Platte. They then lost a mule. Five of the party pursued the Indian, who stole the mule, and shot fourteen bullets into him. They left him where he fell, and recovered their mule. Rey-John, the trader at the North Platte Bridge, informed them that there were 15,000 warriors between there and the Black Hills. He had the body of young Gibson, who had been killed a few days before at Deer Creek, near the foot of the Black Hills. The circumstances of his death were these: The Sioux had determined in council to suffer no white man to pass, but afterwards concluded to let the emigrants go unmolested, but to kill and scalp all who belonged to the service of the United States. Gibson's party was the first that attempted to pass. They were met by thirty warriors, who inquired for the Captain. Gibson said he was Captain. One of the leaders offered him his hand, which Gibson took in confidence, when another Indian shot him through the heart. The band then retired and suffered the others to go on. They make no explanation of this deliberate, cool-blooded and unprovoked murder.

They say they intend to fight the United States troops; that they are apprised of their coming, and intend to wipe them all out; that they had purposed to make a stand at Ash Hollow, but their numbers grew so large, that they were induced to take up their position in the Black Hills, 125 miles beyond Fort Laramie. That they have been gathering their forces there, and now number some 15,000 warriors. That they cannot only resist, but easily conquer any force that the United States can send against them. That we have none but old men and women left in the country now, save a few soldiers that we keep for show, and if we send those few out, they will afford them only sport and pastime. These Black Hills cover a space of ten or fifteen miles, and are rough, abrupt, precipitous, full of gulches and ravines, and covered with stunted oak, and pine and cedar. It is the best hiding-place for the Indians that could have been selected between here and California, and it will be a difficult matter to dislodge them.

Our forces are on the way, and in fine condition. Mr. Sloan met one company of dragoons at Ash Hollow; and a short distance this side, two companies of infantry and one of dragoons, and another company of dragoons at Big Sandy. He could not recollect the names of the different commands, but said they were all in fine health and doing well. He was struck with the apparent anxiety there was at Laramie for the arrival of reinforcements. The officers there had heard of the powerful concentration of the Indians at the Black Hills, and feel uneasy.

Destructive Freshet in New-Scotland—Three Dams Carried Away—Narrow Escapes.

The recent heavy rains had swollen the creek at Clarksville, about fourteen miles from this city, much beyond its usual size; and yesterday Bennett's mill-dam, two miles above the village, gave way. The stream came rushing down carrying devastation in its train. It destroyed Jones' saw-mill, which stood a short distance below, and that dam also giving way before it, new volume was added to the torrent. It then swept towards Clarksville, spreading over the fields, prostrating grain and sweeping away out buildings. Temporarily checked by the turnpike-bridge, it dashed up against the gate-house, swept away part of it and swung the remainder round on its foundation. The gate-keeper's wife and children were in the house at the time, and were rescued with some difficulty from the upper windows.

The flood then rushed down into Clarksville, and entered the heart of the village like a wall ten feet high, surmounted by saw logs, tons of hay, grain and other matter. It knocked the stone foundation out from under G. Long's house, and injured several others, and dashed completely over the roof of Simmon's blacksmith shop. A woman in the house adjoining seeing it coming, had barely time to run up stairs, leaving the outer door open, through which the water entered the house and swept the furniture before it. The heavy boulders of a stone fence were carried off by it like so many feathers, and a garden had the soil and everything growing on it completely washed out of the rock on which it rested. Bennett's grist mill-dam, in the village, withstood the pressure a short time and then gave away, which probably saved the mill itself. Then with again renewed force it swept off two bridges and tore away much of the plank road. Many persons narrowly escaped drowning, while others, who saw them, and even within a stone's throw, were unable to reach or assist them. What damage the water did below the third dam, we do not learn, but probably this was the worst of it. The loss is estimated to be at least $20,000.—*Alb. Evening Journal.*

Another Excitement at Hamilton, Ohio—Gross Charges Against the Probate Judge.

From the Ohio Times, July 26.

Our little sister city of Hamilton, notwithstanding its ruralized avenues and the quiet disposition of its inhabitants, seems doomed recently to perpetual excitement.

The people scarcely recover from the shock of the attempted Catholic assassination, before a cold-blooded murder is committed in another quarter of the town, and the murderer is hardly lodged in jail, before rumors of the most gross conduct on the part of a prominent public officer shock the ears of the entire community. Yesterday the following poster was stuck up on the corners of the streets:

Public Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the citizens of Butler County, at the Court-House, this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the rumors charging the Probate Judge with a gross trespass upon the laws of common decency and purity of unprotected girlhood; and of determining what measures the exigency of the occasion requires.

Long before the hour of meeting, the Court House was crowded, and by 8 o'clock, fully 1,000 people were assembled. This large gathering at the shortest notice, showed the interest every citizen felt in the matter. The meeting was organized by the appointment of W. Beatty, Esq., Chairman, and —— Brown, Esq., Secretary.

Hon. L. D Campbell and others addressed the meeting. The rumors charge the Probate Judge with having enticed two girls—one a daughter

The Magazines.

THE NEW-YORK QUARTERLY, July, 1855. New-York: James G. Kirk.

The opening article on "The Last Days of Colonial Independence," is brief and feeble. Then follows a readable paper on "The German Language." An article on "The Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia," appears rather the opening of the subject than a discussion of it, so briefly and vaguely is it written. Fancy a paper on "Painting and Sculpture in Philadelphia," opening with an ejaculative lament for the departure of MARIO and GRISI from America, brought in *apropos* of nothing. "Instinct vs. Reason," is the name of an amusing article crowded with stories (which the marines may believe,) very artistically woven together by some one who has not only a taste for, but extended knowledge of natural history. Other agreeable articles treat of "Men, Women and Books;" "The Past, Present and Future of Greece;" and "The Ottoman Empire and its Polity." In this last,—though we think that the writer rather overpraises the condition and exaggerates the capabilities of Turkey,—there is a great deal of information as to the manner in which that country is ruled. "Journalism in Great Britain and America," is a long paper upon a subject which has assumed a new phase in England by the abolition of the newspaper stamp. There are many details illustrative of the comparative position and standing of the newspaper press in this country and in England. The writer, drawing largely upon official and Parliamentary documents, has succeeded in presenting a generally authentic view of the British press. Here and there we find him tripping, but on the whole, the article must be pronounced satisfactory and generally reliable. The author wonders why "the Edinburg *Gazette*, which commenced its career in 1600, during the reign of England's virgin Queen, has lived longer than any other British journal, and continues to flourish in the eighteenth of VICTORIA." The answer is plain. In the reign of JAMES VI., the Scottish Government saw that it would be convenient to have a publication in which all official documents, notices and information could be given. They issued it, and it has continued to this day, as a matter of course—an official *Gazette*, but not a *newspaper*. So with the London *Gazette*, established by CHARLES II., and the Dublin *Gazette*, in the reign of Queen ANNE. Again, why the *Courier*, which circulated 8,000 a day at one time, was absorbed (by the *Globe*) in 1842:—simply because it had ceased to contain exclusive Government information, as a semi-official Ministerial organ, and naturally fell when its only attraction was removed. Again, the *Globe* is put down as neutral. Can it be so, while it is PALMERSTON'S own mouthpiece? The *Press* is also given as neutral, though it is the particular advocate of the DERBY-DISRAELI party, and more than suspected of having Mr. DISRAELI as one of its most productive and powerful contributors. The *Sunday Times*, also put as neutral, has always been ultra-Liberal, and indeed, not long since, was partly edited by KOSSUTH, who is anything but a "neutral" writer.

The reviewer has a right to his *opinions* respecting the London *Times*. But he should endeavor to be correct. The principal proprietor's name is WALTER, not WALTERS. Again, as here stated, while PEEL was struggling to carry the repeal of the Corn Law, "a mass meeting was called in the city of London, at which a prominent actor was the Right Honorable Baronet, the member from Tamworth;" and that the *Times* charged £500 for publishing "the proceedings." It happens that Sir R. PEEL did *not* take a *prominent* part, *or any part at all*, in any mass meeting, or any public meeting of any kind, held in London, while his Anti-Corn-Law measure was before Parliament. When the reviewer anticipates that the cheap *penny* journals will annihilate the *Times*, he forgets that it has yet got the advertisements, (the last to go to and to leave a newspaper,) that thousands *must* take it to see these, and that the weight of the *Times* is not from its full or late news, but from its comments upon passing events. People read the London *Times* rather to know what it *says* than what it *tells*.

As for the letters of "Agricola," in the *Weekly Dispatch*, "understood to be by W. J. FOX, M. P.," there are none under that signature. "Publicola" is what is meant.

As to the Liverpool papers, the reviewer is much misinformed. The Liverpool *Journal*, not the *Albion*, is at the head of the press there, and the London correspondence of young WHITTY, in the *Journal*, is a hundred times better than the rhapsodies of E. B. NEALL, his uncle, in the *Albion*. When the reviewer declares that the *North British Mail*, published in Glasgow, is "in fact the only daily paper on the island of Great Britain, out of London," he must be ignorant that the *Northern Times* has been published daily, in Liverpool, for nearly two years. Under the new law, there are several other daily journals in Liverpool.

Harper's Magazine opens with a further portion of the illustrated papers called "Virginia Illustrated." As each separate portion is really independent of what has preceded and may be expected to follow, the series comes before us all but free from the imputation of hanging over, month after month, and almost always ending at a crisis—the narration of which is kept back. There is a good deal of adventure in the incidents here related. Porte Crayon and his three female companions visit White Sulphur Springs—pass, not without danger, over a wild torrent—take their carriage through the roar of waters, and call in upon the visitors at the Rockbridge Alum Springs. The engravings are capital. Another illustrated article is "Scott's Battles in Mexico"—the best engraving of which shows SCOTT'S entry into the City of Montezuma. "East Indian Sketches" are pretty good; and "The Newcomes," now nearly at its close, contains a few of DOYLE'S illustrations. Among the general articles, the best are a story by G. P. R. JAMES, a lively *olla podrida* composed out of SIDNEY SMITH'S Life and Letters, now in the press; a chapter on Apparitions and Visions, by Prof. DRAPER; and a story—a little strained, but forcibly wrought up—called "The Old Man's Revenge." We scarcely know what to say of our best society as sketched (by Mr. CURTIS, we suppose,) in the palaver called "Thistle Figs." There is sheer absurdity, and nothing else, in speaking of Mrs. Tusk Gorgon, *née* Dragon, and her daughter Clytemnestra, or Mesdames Mastodon and Anthropophagus, of Messieurs Bull Frog and Pygmalion, and it is worse than absurd to make Don Bobtail Fandango relate how the King of the Cannibal Islands declared cold clergymen to be a dish which lay heavily on his stomach—thus using and spoiling the joke which SIDNEY SMITH uttered at parting with his friend Dr. SELWYN, when sent to the Antipodes as Bishop of New-Zealand. As the spasmodic and unnatural little romance called "A Drawing-Room Drama" was evidently inserted to fill up a corner, we can only say that it has considerable merit—as a bit of brevity. The rest of the *Magazine* is very readable. In the "Editor's Table" there are some truthful speculations on the present system of misrule in England, which condense the whole case into a nutshell. From the "Editor's Drawer" we take the following account of THE EXECUTION OF ANDRE:

On "Independence Day" we took steamer for the County of Rockland, determined to pass the Fourth in peace and quietness, and desirous of refreshing our patriotism amidst scenes hallowed by the sacred memories of the Revolution. We visited WASHINGTON'S Head-quarters at the little village of Tappan; the "Seventy-six House," where ANDRE was confined, the place where he was executed, the grave where he was buried, and whence he was exhumed. We conversed with a venerable lady who gave him four beautiful peaches on the morning in which he went forth to die. "He thanked me with a sweet smile," she said; "but somehow or 'nother he didn't seem to have no appetite. He only bit into one of 'em."

Standing by his grave, we could see, across the broad Hudson, the very place where he was arrested by VAN WART, WILLIAMS, and PAULDING, and the gleaming of the white monument erected to their memory; the place where WASHINGTON stood when ANDRE went forth to die, and the stone house whence he was taken to die upon a gallows.

The following account of ANDRE'S execution is one of the most minute and interesting that we have ever read. It was furnished to Mr. WILLIAM G. HASSELBARTH, of Rockland County, the history of which he is engaged in writing. It was taken down from the lips of a soldier in Colonel JEDUTHAN BALDWIN'S regiment, a part of which was stationed a short distance from where poor ANDRE suffered:

"One of our men, whose name was ARMSTRONG, being one of the oldest and best workmen at his trade in the regiment, was selected to make his coffin, which he did and painted it black, as was the custom at that period.

"At this time ANDRE was confined in what was called the Old Dutch Church—a small stone building with only one door, and closely guarded by six sentinels.

"When the hour appointed for his execution arrived, which was at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a guard of three hundred men were paraded at the place of his confinement. A kind of procession was formed by placing the guard in single file on each side of the road. In front were a large number of American officers of high rank on horseback. These were followed by the wagon containing ANDRE'S coffin, then a large number of officers on foot with ANDRE in their midst.

"The procession wound slowly up a moderately rising ground about a quarter of a mile to the west. On the top was a field without any enclosure; and on this was a very high gallows, made by setting up two poles or crotchets, and laying a pole on the top.

"The wagon that contained the coffin was drawn directly under the gallows. In a short time ANDRE stepped into the hind end of the wagon, then on his coffin, took off his hat, and laid it down; then placed his hands upon his hips, and walked very uprightly back and forth as far as the length of the wagon would permit, at the same time casting his eyes up to the pole over his head and the whole scenery by which he was surrounded.

"He was dressed in a complete British uniform. His coat was of the brightest scarlet, lined and trimmed with the most beautiful green. His under clothes, vest, and breeches were bright buff; he had a long and beautiful head of hair, which, agreeably to the fashion, was wound with a black ribbon and hung down his back.

"Not many minutes after he took his stand upon the coffin, the executioner stepped into the wagon with a halter in his hand, on one end of which was what the soldiers in those days called 'a hangman's knot,' which he attempted to put over the head and around the neck of ANDRE; but by a sudden movement of his hand, this was prevented.

"ANDRE now took off the handkerchief from his neck, unpinned his shirt collar, and deliberately took the cord of the halter, put it over his head, and placed the knot directly under his right ear, and drew it very snugly to his neck. He then took from his coat-pocket a handkerchief, and tied it before his eyes. This done, the officer who commanded spoke in rather a loud voice, and said:

"'*His arms must be tied.*'

"ANDRE at once pulled down the handkerchief which he had just tied over his eyes, and drew from his pocket a second one, which he gave to the executioner, and then replaced his handkerchief.

"His arms at this time were tied just above the elbow, and behind the back.

"The rope was then made fast to the pole overhead. The wagon was very suddenly drawn from under the gallows, which, together with the length of rope, gave him a most tremendous swing back and forth; but in a few moments he hung entirely still.

"During the whole transaction he seemed as little daunted as JOHN ROGERS when he was about to be burnt at the stake, although his countenance was rather pale.

"He remained hanging from twenty to thirty minutes, and during that time the chambers of death were never stiller than the multitude by whom he was surrounded. Orders were given to cut the rope and take him down without letting him fall. This was done, and his body carefully laid on the ground.

"Shortly after the guard was withdrawn, and spectators were permitted to come forward to view the corpse; but the crowd was so great that it was some time before I could get an opportunity. When I was able to do this, his coat, vest, and breeches had been taken off, and his body laid in the coffin, covered by some under-clothes. The top of the coffin was not put on.

"I viewed the corpse more carefully than I had ever done that of any human being before. His head was very much on one side, in consequence of the manner in which the halter had drawn upon his neck. His face appeared to be greatly swollen and very black, resembling a high degree of mortification. It was indeed a most shocking sight to behold.

"There were, at this time, standing at the foot of the coffin, two young men of uncommon short stature. They were not more than four feet high. Their dress was extremely gaudy. One of them had the clothes just taken from ANDRE hanging on his arm. I took particular pains to learn who they were, and was informed that they were his servants, sent up from New-York to take care of his clothes—but what other business I did not learn.

"I now turned to take a view of the executioner, who was still standing by one of the posts of the gallows. I walked near enough to him to have laid my hand upon his shoulder, and looked him directly in the face. He appeared to be about twenty-five years of age; his beard of some two weeks' growth; and his whole face covered with what appeared to me to have been taken from the outside of a greasy pot. A more frightful looking creature I never beheld. His whole countenance bespoke him to be a fit instrument for the business he had been doing.

"I remained upon the spot until scarcely twenty persons were left; but the coffin was still beside the grave, which had previously been dug.

"I returned to my tent with my mind deeply imbued with the shocking scene which I had been called to witness."

Putnam's for August is a fair, readable number. The most striking paper, on "Unknown Tongues," (the language of animals,) is written with a thorough knowledge of the subject, and considerable art in communicating information in a pleasant manner. There is the commencement of "Life among the Mormons," which promises well, and a further portion of the novel entitled "My Own Story." [If the editors of *Putnam* could only know how heartily "to be continued" papers annoy magazine readers, they would avoid them. A magazine, to our humble taste, should be complete in itself, if possible—with no continuous articles, except where each month's portion can be read without the trouble of *thinking back* to renew the broken clue.] Other agreeable papers are those on "Cape Cod," the "River Fisheries of America," "Living in the Country," and "The Armies of Europe." In the last named, however, there are a few mistakes—such as estimating the numerical strength of the English cavalry at only "400 *sabres* (?) per regiment;" of forgetting that flogging in the British army has nearly been dispensed with altogether, the utmost legal limit, 50 lashes, being rarely inflicted now; and of saying that the dress in common wear includes "tight trowsers," whereas, the military pantaloons are actually so loose as to be nearly shapeless. There is another military article, on "Captain John Smith's Wars with the Turks, before he emigrated to Virginia," which is rather curious. An elaborate article on the poetry of Sir JOHN SUCKLING, carefully marking in italics the lines which (the critic thinks) ought to be admired, will scarcely reward perusal. The fact is, people do not like being schooled in that manner. It is like visiting fine scenery, with somebody at your elbow continually pointing out the picturesque bits, and not letting you discover one nice look-out of your own accord. The "Editorial Notes," (always excepting the rhapsody on Music,) are extremely well written. The opening notice, on STRAUSS' "Life of Jesus" is at once earnest and analytic—deriving strength and force from the critic's acknowledged desire to compress his thoughts into the briefest compass. It is written in a scholarly manner, and with a Christian feeling.

We are bound to give an extract from *Putnam*, and here is a hasty passage from "Living in the Country:"

"Mrs. Sparrowgrass," said I, "let us have some nute and apples, and a pitcher of Binghamton cider; we have a good cheerful fire to-night, and why should we not enjoy it?"

When Mrs. Sparrowgrass returned from giving directions about the fruit and cider, she brought with her a square paper box full of garden seed. To get good garden seed is an important thing in the country. If you depend upon an agricultural warehouse you may be disappointed. The way to do is, to select the best specimens from your own raising: then you are sure they are fresh, at least. Mrs Sparrowgrass opened the box. First she took out a package of seeds, wrapped up in a newspaper—then she took out another package tied up in brown paper—then she drew forth a bundle that was pinned up—then another that was taped up—then another twisted up—then out came a bureted package of watermelon seeds—then a withered ear of corn—then another package of watermelon seeds from another melon—then a handful of split okra pods—then handsful of beans, peas, squash seeds, melon seeds, cucumber seeds, sweet corn, evergreen corn, and other germs, then another hursted paper of watermelon seeds. There were watermelon seeds enough to keep half the country supplied with this refreshing article of luxury. As the treasures were spread out on the table, there came over me a feeling that reminded me of Christmas times, when the young ones used to pant down stairs, before dawn, lamp in hand, to see the kingly toy-gifts of Santa Claus. Then the Mental Gardener, taking Anticipation by the hand, went forth into the future garden; the peas sprouted out in round leaves, tomato put forth his aromatic spread; sweet corn thrust his green blades out of many a hillock; lettuce threw up his slender spoons; beans shouldered their way into the world, like Æneases, with the old beans on their backs; and watermelon and cucumber, in voluptuous play, sported over the beds like truant school-boys.

"Here are sweet peas, on tiptoe for a flight:
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,
And taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings."

"Now," said I, "Mrs. Sparrowgrass, let us arrange these in proper order; I will make a chart of the garden on a piece of paper, and put everything down with a date, to be planted in its proper time." Mrs. Sparrowgrass said she thought that an excellent plan. "Yes," I replied, tasting the cider, "we will make a garden to-night on paper, a ground plan, as it were, and plant from that; now, Mrs. S., read off the different packages." Mrs. Sparrowgrass took up a paper and laid it aside, then another, and laid it aside. "I think," said she, as the third paper was placed upon the table, "I did not write any names on the seeds, but I believe I can tell them apart; these," said she, "are water-melons." "Very well, what next?" "The next," said Mrs. S., "is either musk-melon or cucumber seed." "My dear," said I, "we want plenty of melons, for the Summer, but I do not wish to plant half an acre of pickles by mistake; can't you be sure about the matter?" Mrs. Sparrowgrass said she could not. "Well, then lay the paper down and call off the next." "The next are not radishes, I know," said Mrs. S.; "they must be Summer cabbages." "Are you sure now, Mrs. Sparrowgrass," said I, getting a little out of temper. Mrs. Sparrowgrass said she was sure of it, because cabbage seed looked exactly like turnip seed. "Did you save turnip seed also," said I. Mrs. Sparrowgrass replied, that she had provided some, but they must be in another paper. "Then call off the next; we will plant them for cabbages, whether or no." "Here is a name," said Mrs Sparrowgrass, brightening up. "Read it," said I, pen in hand. "Watermelons—not so good," Said Mrs. S. "Lay that paper with the rest and proceed." "Corn," said Mrs. Sparrowgrass with a smile. "Variety?" "Pop, I am sure." "Good, now we begin to see daylight." "Squash," said Mrs. Sparrowgrass. "Winter or Summer?" "Both," "Lay that paper aside, my dear." "Tomato." "Red or yellow?" Mrs. Sparrowgrass said she had pinned up the one and tied up the other, to distinguish them, but it was so long ago she had forgotten which was which. "Never mind," said I, "there is one comfort, they cannot bear without showing their colors. Now for the next." Mrs. Sparrowgrass said upon tasting the tomato seed, she was sure they were hell peppers. "Very well, so much is gained, we are sure of the capsicum. The next." "Beans," said Mrs. Sparrowgrass.

There is one kind of bean, in regard to which I have a prejudice. I allude to the asparagus bean, a sort of long-winded esculent, inclined to be prolific in strings. It does not climb very high on the pole, but crops out in an abundance of pods, usually not shorter than a bill of extras, after a contract; and although interesting as a curious vegetable, still not exactly the bean likely to be highly commended by your city guests, when served up to them at table. When Mrs. Sparrowgrass, in answer to my question, as to the particular species of bean referred to, answered, "Limes" I felt relieved at once. "Put the Limas to the right with the sheep, Mrs. S., and as for the rest of the seeds, sweep them into the refuse basket. I will add another stick to the fire, pare an apple for you, and an apple for me, light a cigar, and be comfortable. What is the use of fretting about a few seeds more or less? But, next year, we will mark all the packages with *names*, to prevent mistakes, won't we, Mrs Sparrowgrass?"

The *Knickerbocker*, which is an old favorite, has come out for August, "like the Irish Rebellion, forty thousand strong." It indeed is a capital number. For once, the Editor has given insertion to a regular-built *novelette*, which occupies twenty pages, and is full of interest—with sufficient of the supernatural to make it very striking. This admirable story, in which the past and the present are both exhibited, is entitled "A tale of my Grandfather." Next in merit is the commencement of "Letters to Ella," the writer being a father, much devoted to his child. There is a dashing "Recollection of Newport," a lively account of a visit to the Sandwich Islands, "Memories of Europe," by Mr. J. W. WALL; a poem by J. G. SAXE, who is at once witty and humorous and a genial satirist, and an agreeable paper by T. B. BRADLEY, on "The Etiquette of Visiting,"—keen and sharp in its hits, but disfigured by the constant repetition of "a good theory—a devilish good thing—*bonum omen*," and "a poor thing—a devilish poor thing—*malum omen*." These pet phrases are foolish, and worse than that, when repeated *ad nauseam*. The far-famed EDITOR'S TABLE, which is the very back-bone of this Magazine, is extremely good this month. L. G. CLARK, it seems, took a pleasure trip to the West, leaving his publisher, Mr. HEUSTON, to "get up" the magazine. So Mr. H. falls to work, and just as he has got warm in the harness, there tumbles down on him an avalanche of "copy" from the Editor, which is written in "Old Knick's" best manner. Here is a morsel, very racy:

Apropos of "courtin';" that was a "cool" man, who, after having given over a marriage which it had been currently reported was about to take place, on being asked the reason, said: "I had been with her, you know, a good while, and noticed that she was rather cool in her remarks, and hinted that she would rather go home alone than have me with her; but I didn't mind that, you know. Well, one night when we got to the door, says she: 'Mr. ——, I do not wish your company any longer, and I'll thank you to keep in your place, and away from me.' That was a little too hard, and I wouldn't stand it. *I sacked her that very night!*"

Here is another bit, which has beauty as well as art to recommend it. These are J. G SAXE'S lines on his thirty-ninth birth-day:

Ah me! the moments will not stay!
Another year has rolled away;
And June (the second) scores the line
That tells me I am Thirty-nine!

As thus I haste the mile-stones by,
I mark the numbering with a sigh:
And yet 'tis idle to repine
I've come so soon to Thirty-nine!

Ah! few that roam this world of ours,
To feel its thorns and pluck its flowers,
Have trod a brighter path than mine
From blithe thirteen to Thirty-nine!

Health, home and friends, (life's solid part,)
A merry laugh, a fresh, young heart,
Poetic dreams and love divine—
Have I not *these* at Thirty-nine?

O Time! forego thy wooted spite,
And lay thy future lashes light,
And, trust me, I will not repine
At *twice* the count of Thirty-nine!

Godey's Lady's Book must be a treasure to mantau-makers and milliners, so devoted is it to the mysteries of fashion. For our own part, we are so old fashioned as to think that, in a periodical intended for the advantage of the fair sex, literature should be allowed to supersede crochet-work, and what improves the mind should be preferred to pictures and descriptions of what covers the body. Among the purely literary articles for August, an "Illustrated Paper upon Perfumes," part of a "Life of Queen ISABELLA, of Spain," and "Motes and Beems," by ALICE NEAL, are worth perusal. The poetry is generally below par. The most amusing portion of the Magazine is "Godey's Arm Chair." The following extract is full of poetical beauty:

Some author—we remember not who—informs us how we became indebted for the red rose. They were all of a pure and spotless white when, in Eden, they first spread out their leaves to the morning sunlight of creation. Eve, as she gazed upon the tintless gem, could not suppress her admiration of its beauty, but stooped down and imprinted a warm kiss on its snowy bosom. The rose stole the scarlet tinge from her velvet lip, and yet wears it.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, is crowded as usual with engravings of fashions, crochet-work, and so on—as if every female was to become her own *modiste*. The best of the prose articles is one by C. J. PETERSON, called "In the Clouds." The main staple of most of the stories here is love, a very good thing in its way, but dreadfully overwritten by magazine contributors. Out of a great number of poetical pieces, the best and briefest is this fragment, by Mr. READ:

Now blooms the lilac, sweetening all the air,
And by the brook the alder, and the rose,
Kept at the cottage door by careful hands,
Bursts its green bud and looks abroad for May.

Chambers' Journal, Part xviii., (sold in New York by C. S. FRANCIS.) has a capital story, the scene partly laid in America and partly in the Crimea, entitled "Karl Hartmann." There is also a lively account of "Magazine Day in Paternoster-row." In a paper about "Waverley Abbey," the writer omits all mention of COBBETT'S description of that place,—one of the very best things that great author ever produced. On the whole, this new literature of *Chambers* is below par.

Part xxix of *Household Words* (published by DIX & EDWARDS.) contains a variety of entertaining and instructive papers, among which the best are "Australian Carriers," two chapters by "The Roving Englishman," "Cheap Patriotism," "By Rail to Parnassus," and a curiously practical "Petition Extraordinary."

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 21st day of July to the 28th day of July, 1855. Men, 86; women, 75; boys, 294; girls, 214; total, 669. Adults, 161; children, 508; males, 380; females, 289; colored persons, 13.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Dropsy in heart	2	Malformation of heart	4
Apoplexy	8	Drowned	8	Malformation of lungs	1
Bleeding from gums	2	Dysentery	25	Marasmus, adult	2
Brain, disease of	2	Epilepsy	4	Marasmus, infile	42
Cancer of breast	1	Erysipelas	2	Measles	9
Cancer of liver	1	Fever	1	Old age	2
Cancer of mouth	1	Fever, bilious	2	Ossification of heart	1
Cancer of stomach	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Heart	1
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, remittent	1	Palsy	2
Catarrh	1	Fever, scarlet	7	Pleurisy	1
Casualties, by machinery	1	Fever, typhous	1	Premature birth	11
Cholera	5	Fracture	1	Rheumatism of heart	1
Cholera infantum	14	Heart, disease of	3	Rupture of the gall bladder	1
Cholera morbus	4	Heart, dis (valv)	1	Scrofula	3
Congestion, brain	2	Heat, effects of	2	Small-pox	3
Congestion brain by heat	1	Hip disease of	1	Softening, brain	1
Congest'n, lungs	8	Hooping cough	7	Spine, disease of	1
Consumption	43	Infam of bowels	16	Sprue, adult	1
Convuls, infile	86	Infam. of brain	18	Sprue, infantile	3
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Infam. of heart	5	Stillborn	30
Croup	3	Infam. of kidneys	2	Suicide	1
Debility, senile	1	Infam. of liver	4	Sun stroke	5
Debility, infantile	18	Infam of lungs	10	Teething	4
Delirium tremens	1	Infam of stomach	4	Ulceration bowels	1
Diarrhœa	56	Intemperance	1	Ulceration thigh	1
Dropsy	2	Jaundice	2	Unknown	1
Dropsy in chest	1	Kidneys, dis of	2		
Dropsy in head	27	Liver, disease of	2		
		Lues Venerea	3		
		Lungs, disease of	2	Total	669

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	5	Stillborn, and prem. birth	41
Brain and nerves	142	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	317
Generative organs	3	Uncertain, local, and general fevers	28
Heart and blood-vessels	17	Unknown	1
Lungs, Throat, &c	88	Urinary organs	4
Old Age	2		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	21		
Total			669

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	12	X	24	XVIII	43
II	1	XI	54	XIX (includes Blackwell's Island)	33
III	2	XII (includes Randall's & Ward's Islands	36		59
IV	29	XIII	24	XXI (includes Bellevue Hospital)	31
V (excludes City Hospital)	24	XIV	18	XXII	23
VI	35	XV	15		
VII	34	XVI	44		
VIII	28	XVII	20		
IX	23				
Total					669

AGES.—Under 1 year, 315; 1 to 2 years, 103; 2 to 5 years, 43; 5 to 10 years, 11; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 14; 20 to 25 years, 27; 25 to 30 years, 24; 30 to 40 years, 30; 40 to 50 years, 26; 50 to 60 years, 17; 60 to 70 years, 17; 70 to 80 years, 3; 80 to 90 years, 2; 90 to 100 years, 1; unknown, 2—Total, 669.

NATIVITIES.—Holland, 2; Ireland, 65; Italy, 1; Scotland, 5; Sea, 1; Unknown, 7; United States, 525; Switzerland, 1; Wales, 1; West Indies, 1—Total, 609.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 7; Bellevue Hospital, 10; City Hospital, 8; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 3; Lying-in Asylum, 7; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 1; New-York Juvenile Asylum, 10; New-York Orphan Asylum, 5; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; St Vincent's Hospital, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 24; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1—Total, 83.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 28, 1855.

Harbor Encroachments.

The coast surveying steamer *Corwin* has been detailed to the inspection of the docks and wharves of the City. The Commissioners are employed in completing a more careful and complete examination of the whole extent of our Bay and Harbor. A few days ago they passed along the whole Northern limit of the City—returning along the Jersey shore; they continued their examinations as far as the eastern extremity of Blackwell's Island. Then, stopping near Hunter's point, they examined, in a boat, the whole extent of Newtown Creek. After inspecting the Williamsburg and Brooklyn side they returned and "let go the mud-hook" off Governor's Island.

Captain Craven, United States Navy, and his able assistants have re-surveyed that part of the East River immediately contiguous to the Port and City, and when the Commissioners have the new Chart presented for their inspection, (which probably may be early in November,) a great amount of valuable and practical information both for the authorities and the public, will thereby be elicited.

Fruit in its Season.

Of pineapples, the supply occurs in cart-loads, and dog cheap, of the very sweetest, tenderest quality. The luscious peach, whose tempting, blushing, downy cheek is the peculiar pride of the American orchards, is pouring in by countless millions to supersede the produce of the sunny islands. From Norfolk and Richmond there was an arrival two days ago, by the steamer, of a fragrant load of fruit and vegetables, including several hundred baskets of our favorite fruit, perfectly ripe, twice as large as any of their predecessors this season, and fit for safe enjoyment.

Waning Lights—Lapsing Virtue.

It is asserted that the Fourth-avenue Railroad people are losing their virtue and making to themselves friends of the mammon by making deadheads of the Police. Similar complaints have been made of the Hoboken Ferry Company—that they dead-head certain favorite drovers but demand the cash from others. Gentlemen, all men were born free and equal—especially since the famous Astor House meeting.

First of August.

In another column find the advertisement of an Anti-Slavery Excursion and Pic-Nic, to come off on August 1, in celebration of the Twenty-first Anniversary of West India Emancipation. The Pic-Nic is to take place at Morris' Grove, near Jamaica, L. I. Speeches from WM. LLOYD GARDINER, Judge CULVER, ERNESTINE L. ROSE and others are expected to deliver the addresses. A good time it will be we do not doubt.

No Castor Oil in Our Schools.

To the rod in the City schools there is not generally much theoretical objection, though practically it is not very often employed. But we believe no castor oil, or even spiced syrup of rhubarb has ever used as a punishment in any City school from the smallest Primary to the Free Academy. It is otherwise it seems in Massachusetts. One day last week an indignation meeting was held at Newburyport, at which Mr. CHARLES CHENEY moved that "No castor oil be administered in the schools of Newburyport." Thereupon there were charges and denials made back and forth, the conclusion being that a mixture of mustard and castor oil had been forced down children's throats, violence being used, and the children sometimes thrown down and held, all to stop them from chewing gum. The lady who was charged with administering the oil was said to be kind and gentle. Rev. Mr. PEARSON justified the use of castor oil. Mr. HILL stated that in his early days assafœtida and cayenne pepper were used.

The Sleepers.

On the night of Thursday, 91 persons were lodged in the several Station-houses of the City. There were 38 males and 53 females; 69 were natives of Ireland; 10 of United States; 4 of Germany; 3 each of England and Scotland, and 1 each of France and Holland.

The Police Commission.

With a prudence that is highly commendable, the Police Commissioners have adjourned their future meetings until the irascibility generated by "heated terms" will no longer interfere with their deliberations.

☞ The keepers of a popular restaurant tell us that two months is the normal time that a man-waiter can be retained in their establishment. At the end of that time he gets so saucy that if quietly asked to do a thing, he not only *don't*, but he blows you up for asking. A girl can be retained generally a year. At the end of that time she gets in love with some of her customers, takes on independence, and don't longer believe in "orders," but requests.

☞ The bark *Theresa* arrived on Friday, with three cases of bronze statuary, the statues of JEFFERSON and PATRICK HENRY, with bas reliefs, wrought for the State of Virginia by Mr. CRAWFORD. They were consigned to E. TRAVER, Esq., of this City, by whom they were promptly forwarded to Richmond.

Accident.

As JOHN MCCARTY, of No. 211 Wooster street, was driving up University-place on Friday, in a light wagon, when near the corner of Tenth st., his horse became unmanageable and upset the vehicle throwing Mr. MCCARTY with great force against the curb-stone, fracturing his skull. The unfortunate man was taken in an insensible condition to the Station-house, and was subsequently removed to his residence.

Police News.

THE KNIFE.

On the night of Thursday at a late hour, a man named Augustus Hege, of No. 180 East Twenty-eighth street, got into a difficulty with three others, named Peter Frankenbian, aged 25, William Boone, aged 22, and Andrew Schuber, all of them Belgian sailors. During the "muss," Hege was seriously if not fatally stabbed in the thigh and on the head. Dr. Johnson, of Third-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, attended the wounded man, whose injuries were found to be so serious as to prevent his appearance at the Station-house to prefer a complaint. The three men were held by Justice Pearcey, to await the result of the injuries.

BREAKING UP OF HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

Captain Lettes, with the second platoon of the police of his district, effected a wholesale arrest of prostitutes, and succeeded in breaking up seven houses of ill-fame, being the principal places in that line at the "Hook." The descent was made under a warrant from Mr. Justice Wood, who was himself present superintending the foray. The proprietors of the houses, and the houses occupied are as follow: Thos Tarasy, No. 22 Jackson-street; M. A. Kenninger, No. 24 Jackson-street; Mary Brady, No. 31 Jackson-street; Ann Thompson, No. 36; Catherine Green, No. 42; Sarah Redman, No. 34; and Maria Turney, No. 38½. So successful was the descent, that it is believed that not one of the inmates escaped. Of the girls taken there were 23, making in all arrests of 30 persons. They were all committed by Justice Wood.

MARINE COURT.

Before the Court.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Seth Reddon and others vs. *Simeon and Warren Leland and others.*—This was an action for work and labor done by miners on behalf of the Potosi Lead Mining Company, of which the defendants were members and stockholders. It appeared that on the 24th day of September, 1853, the defendants filed the usual certificates in the Office of the County Clerk, as provided by the act for organizing corporations, which, among other provisions, contains the following:

SECTION 18. That the stockholders shall be jointly and individually liable for all debts that may be due and owing to any and all their laborers, servants and apprentices, for service performed for such corporation, irrespective of the amount of stock they severally hold.

The Court held that the defendants were all individually liable for work and labor done for the Company, but not for money borrowed on account of the Company. The Court rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs, with costs on each case.

ANOTHER "OPERA"-TION.

Vietto vs. *Phalen*—This was a suit to recover for musical abilities which Madame Vietta expected to display at the Opera House in Fourteenth-street. It appeared that she lady and her liege lord were both retained for the opera campaign, but the abilities of the latter only were called into requisition by the management, and he had given a receipt in full. Verdict for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JULY 28.

Before Judges Ingraham and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Cannon et ols. vs. *Van Wagner.*—This case came up on a writ tried before one of the District Justices to test the competency of a witness for the plaintiff. This Court held that a contractor, although a party defendant, is a competent witness for the plaintiff, as the interest of the witness is balanced.

William Kelly vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty.*—In this case Judge INGRAHAM delivered the opinion of the Court.

This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover for an injury to his horses in a public street, by the negligent blasting of rocks in the excavating one of the streets of the City. The answer sets up that the work was done under a contract made with the defendants by one John Quinn, and a denial of any liability for his acts.

Upon the trial of the case the plaintiff offered to prove in addition to the mode in which the injury was occasioned, and the facts connected therewith, that Quinn was engaged in doing the work under a contract, and that he so negligently, carelessly and unskillfully conducted the works, that the injury was occasioned thereby, and also that Quinn was notoriously incompetent and incapable to perform the work. The Court excluded the evidence, and plaintiff's counsel excepted, and, therefore, the complaint was dismissed.

The case of Blake vs. Ferris, 1 Seld. 48, and the cases following that decision on the same point, with the case of Pack vs. The Mayor, &c. of New-York, which was twice before the Court of Appeals, 4 Selden, 222, have established the law of this State to be that a City Corporation is not liable for injuries occasioned by the negligence of the persons employed by a contractor in doing the work under a contract between him and the City Government, but that the party injured must seek his redress against the contractor, or the party doing the injury.

It is sought to distinguish this case from the cases above referred to by showing that the contractor himself caused the injury, and that he was an incompetent person to be employed for that purpose.

Without referring to the defect in the complaint in not claiming to recover on that ground, but solely on the negligence of the defendants, their agents and servants, and under which damages for employing an incompetent person as contractor cannot with propriety be recovered, I proceed to the examination of the question upon its merits.

The portion of this offer which relates to the mode of injury and the extent of it, if it had been accompanied with the latter part of the offer, ought not to have been excluded. It was a part of the transaction by which the injury was occasioned, and until it was all in proof, it could not be decided whether the defendants were in fault or not, but when it was connected with the facts that the work was done under contract, produced on the trial and referred to in the bill of exceptions, and that the contractor was an incompetent person, if the latter part was improper testimony, then the whole offer was properly rejected.

The cases above referred to, and also the decision in this case heretofore by the Court of Appeals, 1 Kiernan, 222, all are founded on the inapplicability of the rule "*Quid facit per alium facit per se*," to the case of negligence where the work is doing under a contract. I am unable to assent to the doctrine by which it is sought to take this case out of the rule established by those decisions. The relation of master and servant, or principal and agent, no more exists between the Corporation and the employés of the contractor. If the contractor is their ag

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30 1855.

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The Last Project in Kansas.

To give consistency and strength to the lawless usurpations of the Missourians of the West over the Territory of Kansas, a new project has been devised. The people of Platte County, Missouri, having invaded Kansas, and usurped its Government, are now to be rewarded for their violence by being made legal inhabitants of that Territory by having the County which they occupy annexed to Kansas. The Missourians show an energy and acuteness in their efforts to secure Kansas in the Slave interests worthy of a better cause. Platte County in 1850 contained a population of about 17,000, of whom some 3,000 were slaves. At present from natural increase and immigration, its population may be conjectured to be about 30,000. Could the slave interest succeed in adding this amount of population to that which already favors Slavery within the boundaries of the Territory, the fate of Kansas would be at once decided against Freedom without the necessity of any further resort to lawless violence. Will this scheme, a fresh outrage upon the rights of the *bona fide* settlers of the Territory and upon the principle and popular sovereignty, prove successful? The *Kansas Herald* states its belief that the Missouri Legislature which is to meet in November, will consent to the cession of Platte County in the interest of its own institutions. The present Pro-Slavery Legislature of Kansas would undoubtedly accept the cession as a complete guarantee of the right of property in slaves in the Territory. So far as the Territorial and State Legislatures are concerned, then, this arrangement is of easy execution.

Fortunately, however, for the interests of free society, their remaining hopes for Kansas, cannot be thus summarily crushed, without the consultation of a third party. The Constitution of the United States forbids the erection of a new State within the jurisdiction of any other State, or the formation of any State by the junction of two States, or parts of a State, without the final approbation and consent of Congress. Michigan has, under this clause of the Constitution, recently consented to relinquish that isolated tract of her domain which lies between the Lakes Michigan and Superior, and as soon as the consent of Congress is obtained, we shall behold a new Commonwealth arise in the North under the name of the State of Superior.

But the present Legislature of Kansas Territory will do well to remember, while they are pursuing their selfish purposes with an insolence and recklessness hitherto unparalleled in the history of the colonization of this country, that they are not yet invested with the attributes of sovereignty. Congress being still the supreme and paramount Governor of Kansas, may yet be tempted by the high-handed outrages which have been enacted there to sweep out of existence the whole framework of the present Territorial Government, and reorganize it anew upon a basis which will give the *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory a better opportunity of expressing their wishes and of vindicating their rights in the formation of their institutions.

That Congress has the right under the Constitution to take this course is unquestionable. Exclusive and unlimited power of legislation belongs to Congress in all the Territories under the Constitution. An ample justification for the exercise of this right has been given, in the conduct of those who have assumed to control the offices, without being inhabitants of the soil of Kansas Territory. The only question is, as to the expediency of exercising a right at once so arbitrary and inconsistent with the genius of our free and popular Government.

Upon one question, however, there is no room for a hesitation of judgment. And that is in respect to the project which forms the subject of these remarks. If the power given to the Territorial Legislature to make laws for the good Government of Kansas, may be so enlarged by construction as to include the right to accept cessions of Territory from a neighboring State, there still remains to Congress the ultimate authority of nullifying such acts of acceptance, as well as all other laws of the Territories. And should the cession of Platte County be made and accepted, with the plain purpose of making it subserve the interests of Slavery in Kansas, we trust honorable Congressmen from every quarter, when assembled at Washington, will promptly and indignantly annul it.

☞ We learn by telegraph this morning that A. H. REEDER, Governor of Kansas, has been removed by the President, and JOHN L. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, appointed in his place. Mr. DAWSON was a member of the last Congress and voted for the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

Maury's Book on the Seas.

We have only refrained thus far from adverting to this valuable work, in our editorial columns, from the feeling of the utter impossibility of doing it justice in a brief article. Still it is preëminently a popular and practical book of science, and we have the impression, whether correct or not, that Mr. MAURY has in some degree sacrificed his reputation as a savant to those efforts to open science for the popular mind. This country is now too enlightened to demand that all philosophical investigations should at once show practical results—still it must make a more ready reception among our men of business for this ingenious book, that already some of its theories have brought thousands, or even millions of dollars into the hands of commerce. It has a claim to being noticed by the organs of the people.

The work is a Geography of the Winds and the Sea. Just as some topographer might map out a country, show its roads and streams and mountains, and still more philosophically as he might trace the causes, geologic, atmospheric or other, which had turned the rivers, or piled the mountains or opened a course for the highways of men, so Mr. MAURY has attempted to do with what seems the most accidental and lawless of phenomena—the paths of the winds and the currents of the waters. He has to a certain degree mapped out the gales and breezes of the Ocean, given charts of its currents and countercurrents, sketched the track of the great river of warm water, which flows through its midst, measured its depth, and described for us something of the *plateaux* and vales and hills which make up its bottom. Further than this, he has attempted to show how the sea-currents affect the climate, the food and the commerce of different countries;—the Gulf Stream bearing the temperature of tropical waters to the chilly shores of Northern Europe, and the cold streams from the Arctic region filling the waters of our coasts and other coasts with the best fish. He has—it is true not entirely originally, but with many ingenious additions—constructed a philosophy of the winds; shown why in certain latitudes they blow in given directions; why westerly winds blow on to the coast of England, and northerly into the regions of the upper Tropics; why Peru has six months of dry and six of wet weather; why the Monsoons rage in the Indian seas, and the south-western trades blow in the Eastern Pacific. Others have written with much ingenuity of these phenomena—among whom is never to be forgotten our own skillful and accomplished GUYOT—but no one has had such a mass of data on which to construct theories as Mr. MAURY.

His method of obtaining these data is something gigantic, and shows what a talent for organization is worth, even in science. The observations of every solitary traveler on the sea were to be forwarded to the National Observatory in Washington, and from these minute endless notings of facts, some general principles were to be educed. As a spur to those who were indifferent to the advance of science merely, a copy of the charts—which were to be constructed on these observations—was to be presented to every ship captain who should send home his log-book. It is as if one should induce every man journeying over distant continents to send to one place accounts of all the strange, unaccountable or regular atmospheric phenomena he might observe, to construct from them a philosophy of the weather. The labor first of inducing the old sea-dogs, who laughed at a scientific observation, to give a careful log of temperature and wind and current, and then, still more, of collecting, comparing, analyzing and getting any reliable principle at bottom, must have been immense. We will pass over the difficulties. The work has been accomplished to a certain degree, and every day new facilities are being offered for its completement. At the present time some ten different nations have united in this plan, beside a countless number of private ships sailing over the ocean, who know now the charts to be as necessary for "quick runs" as good compasses or clipper-rig.

It is but just to say that this method of collecting observations had been already employed by Mr. REDFIELD, for his investigation of atmospheric phenomena, yet as a distinguished New-England philosopher remarks, with this difference—REDFIELD observed the forces of nature to enable man to avoid them, MAURY to enable him to use them. The results of Mr. MAURY's labor are best given in a foreign report—that of the British Royal Society—to the Government in 1852, as cited by the investigator already referred to. Prof. OLMSTED.

"The routes," says the report, "to many of the most frequented ports in different parts of the globe, have been materially shortened; that to San Francisco, in California, nearly one-third; a system of southwesterly monsoons in the equatorial regions of the Atlantic and on the west coast of America has been discovered; a vibratory motion of the trade-wind zones, with their belts and calms, and their limits for every month of the year, has been determined; the course, bifurcations, limits and other phenomena of the Gulf Stream have been more accurately defined; and the existence of almost equally remarkable systems of currents in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of China, on the northwestern coast of America and elsewhere, has been ascertained. There are, in fact, very few departments of the science of meteorology and hydrography, which have not received very valuable additions."

The whale fishery, it is well known, already owes a great debt to Mr. MAURY, as these charts show almost the exact currents where the different species of whales are found—the right whale in cold, and the sperm in warm currents,—while the surveys of the sea bottom, between Newfoundland and Ireland, establishing the existence of a vast plateau, unbroken by cliffs and covered with a fine deposit of broken shells, have afforded the opportunity for laying an electric wire between the old world and the new.

For the incidental facts, brought forth in this *Geography of the Sea*, we have hardly space. The latest *soundings*, and their ingenious method, giving a depth of eight and three-quarters miles, showing valleys in the ocean far exceeding in depth the height of our highest mountains; the amount of *evaporation* estimated at more than three million tons weight for every square mile; the *pressure* at the bottom of the valleys of the sea found to be more than 1,200 tons to the square foot. The very description of the Gulf Stream, with which the book opens, giving so much of scientific fact, in such brief lines: "There is a river in the ocean. In the severest drouths it never fails, and in the mightiest floods it never overflows. Its banks and its bottom are of cold water, while its current is of warm. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain, and its mouth is in the Arctic seas. It is the Gulf Stream. There is in the world no other such majestic flow of waters. Its current is more rapid than the Mississippi or the Amazon."

There are, of course, in a work of this kind, many features to which objection can be taken. The style is frequently very careless, and the book is full of repetitions. There are theories stated, too, which science certainly has not yet allowed, and others which the most of philosophers will consider ingenious, rather than profound. The *crossing of air currents* at the equator, in place of the usual supposition of their return to the poles; the influence of magnetism on the direction of the winds; the causing of oceanic currents through secretions by shell-fishes; the attributing the salts of the sea to the washings by rivers from the land, and the referring the Gulf Stream solely to expansion under heat, may be all true suppositions, but for them Mr. MAURY has not yet adduced evidence sufficient.

Still, of the work, on the whole, as a contribution to science, and, above all, to popular and practical knowledge, hardly enough praise can be uttered. We shall hope to have more from the author in the same direction.

Deserted Villages.

The census returns reveal to us some startling facts in relation to the majority of our rural towns and villages. Although there are a few which show a great increase of population during the past five years, yet there are a good many more which exhibit a very considerable decrease. Some of the large and elegant towns of the interior of the State have already seen the culminating point of their prosperity, and are already in their decline. Towns which depended upon the trade of the surrounding country for their prosperity, without establishing any manufactories, have, of course, declined in population, while a few of the larger cities, as Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Elmira, and the new towns on the Erie Railroad show a very great increase. The rich county of Onondaga has increased in population but 529, while its capital town, Syracuse, shows an increase of nearly 3,000.

Even the beautiful and wealthy town of Canandaigua, so celebrated for its refined society and wealthy inhabitants, exhibits a decrease of population. The population of the State shows a large increase, but there must of necessity be a falling off in many of the rural cities, and there will be deserted villages enough to form the subject of some of our native Goldsmiths' verse if, haply, we have any among us. But this decrease of population will be only incidental,—the West and California will, by and by, lose some of their attractions, and local attachments and the necessity of introducing many kinds of small manufactures which can be profitably carried on in the interior of the State, will arrest the downward tendency of population and lead to a permanent revival of trade, as has been the case in New-England during the past twenty-five years. There is now hardly a stationary town in Massachusetts. The Providence *Journal* says of that flourishing town:

"The census of this city, which is now nearly completed, will disappoint almost every one. There has been only a very small increase during the last five years. Fifty thousand was the lowest estimate placed upon the present population of the city. It will fall short five thousand of that number."

The town of Nantucket, which was once the very metropolis of the whaling business, and owned a larger number of ships engaged in that business than all the other towns in the Union, has long since lost its preëminence, and is now in a rapid decline. But the increase in the population and wealth of its near neighbor and great rival, New-Bedford, are much greater than the losses of Nantucket, which bids fair, in a few years, to be a Padua of the Ocean.

The City in Summer.

The London *Times*, in commenting on the sanitary condition of the British metropolis, says:

"Half the money spent in running away from London because of its atmosphere, would make that atmosphere so endurable that there need be no running away at all."

And the same may be said with much greater truth of New-York, for the metropolis of the New World has a thousand natural advantages to render it not only a perfectly healthy City, but one of the most delightful in the world for a Summer residence,—advantages which no city in Europe nor on this continent can boast of. With a magnificent river flowing by on each side of the Island on which the City is built, and uniting in a bay of unrivaled beauty, bounded on all sides by wooded eminences and highly cultivated fields, with easy access to the ocean, and having constant communication with all parts of the world which contribute their productions for the comfort of its inhabitants, New-York should rank as the Queen of Cities, and her inhabitants should never leave her but with regret, nor return to her but with delight. Yet, with all our splendid advantages, and a more lavish expenditure for Municipal objects than is made by any other City in Christendom, our citizens are absolutely driven away from their homes in hot weather to seek a purer and healthier atmosphere than they can breath in their own homes. No doubt there is a good deal of affectation and conventionalism with many who leave this City in the Summer, to be roasted in hot watering places and smothered in uncomfortable farm houses, but to the denizens of certain streets and quarters of the City a flight to the country, or the sea-side, is absolutely necessary for the preservation of health in the hot months. Yet, this should not be the case, and we believe that considerably less than one half the money spent in going from the City would render it so desirable a residence in Summer that no one would leave it unless compelled to do so. Our citizens go to Long Branch, to Coney Island, to Cape May, to Rockaway, Newport, and to hundreds of places on the sea-coast and the shores of the Sound, to indulge in sea-bathing, while the sea washes the shore, within a few feet of their own City dwellings.

But, we might as well live a hundred miles from salt water, for all the benefit we derive from it for the purposes of bathing. With all our magnificent water frontage, the City Government has not had the wisdom, nor the humanity, to reserve a foot of space for the people to bathe in. There should be two large basins constructed, one on each side of the City, expressly for a public swimming-bath, and kept in a suitable condition at the public expense. With such means as these for purification and the preservation of health, with the Central Park properly laid out and open for recreation, with the Battery enlarged and well kept, the streets thoroughly cleaned, and the public markets either abolished, (which would be better,) or kept in a cleanly condition, the citizens would do all the rest towards beautifying the City, and it would then become a favorite Summer resort from the South and from the inland towns, and none of its inhabitants would think of leaving it for a pleasanter residence, or a healthier atmosphere.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS terminated their highly successful engagement on Saturday night. They appear to-night for the benefit of Mr. T. D. RICE—the original Jim Crow, assisted by Mr. BLAKE and other artists. We hope there will be a good house. If New-Yorkers will remember the laughs they have had at the admirable negro delineations of Mr. RICE, they will experience some "auld lang syne" geniality at the opportunity now afforded them of complimenting an old and deserving actor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss LOUISA PYNE has, we are happy to learn, entirely recovered from her recent indisposition. English Opera will, in consequence, be resumed at this house. The favorite comic opera of "Fra Diavolo," will be given to-night with all the artists.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—This excellent company—with the inimitable GEORGE CHRISTY at its head—has an excellent bill for to-night. By the way, GEORGE will assist at the RICE Testimonial.

SMITH'S Tour of Europe and the Dusseldorf Gallery, afford unequivocal treats for the artistically disposed.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

SIGNOR BLITZ AMONG THE INSANE.—Signor BLITZ, (says a Boston paper) the celebrated conjurer and ventriloquist, visited the Insane Asylum at South Boston yesterday afternoon, and gave one of his interesting performances before the patients. Some twenty or thirty visitors were present, including the Board of Visitors, several members of the City Government, members of the press, medical gentlemen, &c. The patients were generally very attentive, and seemed to be very much delighted. The entertainment cannot fail to be beneficial to them. After the exhibition, the company went over the establishment. Everything was found to be scrupulously neat, and the most perfect order appeared to prevail in all the arrangements. There were 250 patients in the institution, enveloped in all shades of mental darkness, but only five of them (all females) are so violent as to require to be kept in close and solitary restraint. The antics of some of the patients afforded a melancholy sort of amusement. One little fellow, called "Little Jimmy," the only lad in the establishment, sang some songs very well, but while singing was constantly picking at his bosom. This he said was to let the music out. A young lady played some airs on the piano, evincing considerable musical talent. An old lady, said to be connected with a wealthy family, was continually calling for her carriage, which never seemed to be ready. After making the tour of the establishment the company partook of an excellent collation, served up in the best style. During the entertainment the following report of the day's proceedings was handed to Signor BLITZ. It was written by a man who was formerly a printer, but who now imagines himself to be proprietor of a Universal Telegraph, communicating with all parts of the world.

SOUTH BOSTON, Second-street, July 27, 1855.

Signor BLITZ visited the residence of Dr. C. A. WALKER, and officiated in the chapel, to a full congregation, who were very much pleased with his imitations and ventriloquial powers. He was assisted by, (besides his usual assistants,) Mr. PIERCE and WILLIAM F. UNDERHILL. We suppose there was never so large an amount of laughter in Dr. WALKER'S house before. Success to the laughing philosopher. If the Signor wishes to make use of this notice, it is at his service. A number of gentlemen and ladies were present from the city, besides the doctor's usual household, which is tolerably large.—*Eds. Lightning Telegraph and Gaz.*

Every stranger, says a Cleveland paper, speaking of the theatre there, that visits our Forest City, agrees with the other, that our theatre on Bank-street is not surpassed by any theatre in the United States for beauty and comfort. It has passed, since the 1st of July, into the hands of two enterprising young men, Messrs. ELLSLER and REED, who both are acquainted in their different avocations, with the business they undertake. They must and will succeed—the citizens of Cleveland will support enterprise and merit. The lessees, at great expense, have secured the services of the distinguished ZAVISTOWSKI family, whose tricks and personations have surprised and astonished all who have seen them. Night before last last night Miss C. LUDMAN and Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI, with their beautiful and graceful dancing and pantomimes, pleased and delighted all. None should fail to see them. The greatest wonder and amusement ever produced in our city, are the infant sisters, EMPRINE and ALICE, whose perfect dancing and time cannot be believed until it is seen. Mr. LEKSON'S personation of statuary far surpasses anything we could have believed. To see the living man perfectly personate the sculptored marblet surprised every beholder. No muscle moved, no nerve trembled—in appearance, marble without the life blood was before us. This is something that never before was shown in Cleveland. In fact, every one attached to the troupe performed their parts admirably. The excellent stock company attached to the theatre also deserve a word of praise. Every one played their part well, and with very few minor exceptions, can we find fault. Go now to the theatre, or you will miss what you may never see again.

Miss ELOISE BRIDGES is playing an engagement at the National Theatre, Cincinnati. The *Daily Enquirer* is quite impressive on the subject of this lady's talent and personal appearance, particularly the latter. It says: Those who witnessed the very beautiful and chaste personation of the part of *Marianna*, by Miss ELOISE BRIDGES, last evening, must allow that she possesses the very highest qualities for her delightful art. She ruled the audience with her in every scene, [illegible] lowly maiden answering at the tribunal of justice for an alleged offense, to the queenly majesty with which she asserts her innocence of the foul charges urged against her by *Ferrardo*, and sustained by her confessor. With a figure of rare symmetry, a face radient with beauty and expression in every feature—eyes sparkling and bright—a voice of most winning sweetness and pathos—it is not singular she at one once impresses her audience with feelings of admiration, that are heightened by a more familiar acquaintance.

The Royal Lyceum, (says the Toronto *Colonist*,) was well attended on Wednesday evening. In the first play, "The Revolt, or the Masked Unmasked," (written by Mr. WARE, of New-York,) the very popular comedian, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, appeared to advantage as *Jacques Cobouche*; Mr. G. SIMCOE LEE, who met with a very enthusiastic reception on his reappearance here the preceding evening, as *Chevalier de Tenteon de Raoul*; Miss C. NICKINSON took the part of *Fleurette*, with her usual grace and success. In the afterpiece, "Sweethearts and Wives," Mr. T. G. BOOTH, a most amusing actor in low comedy, kept the house in continued laughter, as *Billy Lackaday*; Miss C. NICKINSON appeared as *Eugenia*.

A FEMALE FOOT RACE.—Three splendid prizes, the least of which is $25 in gold, will be offered to the ladies of Seneca county, Ohio, at the next annual fair, October, 1855, for the swiftest running at footrace. Apropos—they have a Miss BENTLEY in Cincinnati who has been walking a match against a famed pedestrian. After walking for 39 hours it was agreed that they should settle the match by a race race six times up the Hall, Miss B. gained the race by a few steps, and received the prize, when she "sung several songs in her usual clear, sweet, and rice toned voice, the great fatigue of walking not having impaired it the least."

The Paris *Figaro* publishes a list of the artistes who will accompany Mdlle. RACHEL on her American tour, and gives an exaggerated idea of their probable salaries. According to the *Figaro*, the company will consist of 17 artistes; their salaries and expenses amounting to upwards of $500,000 for a year. At this rate it will require houses of $2,500 per night (four nights a week) to pay. Does any one expect there will be a profit?

Mrs. W. M. WASH has returned to Buffalo after a very successful engagement at the Bowery Theatre, New-York. Her benefit was a substantial compliment to her abilities—the receipts being over $600. We understand that this clever actress is about to make a tour through the West. May success attend her going.

Mr. WUOK SABATIER (who announces that he "is unrivaled in the United States as a pianiste") is concertizing at Saratoga. He is benevolently disposed, "and wishes that every one could hear him." To further this charitable object he has reduced the price of admission to 25 cents.

P. T. BARNUM and Col. WOOD announce a grand National Baby Show in the city of Cincinnati during the month of October, "open to children from all parts of the world." Forty-three premiums are promised, and accommodations for a hundred babies and their nurses.

Miss ELISE HENSLER, assisted by her sister, LOUISE HENSLER, and Messrs. BAUMACH and FRANK HOWARD, gave a Concert at the Nahant Hotel, Nahant, on Saturday last.

Dodworth's Cornet Band, assisted by Mr. APTOMMAS, the harpist, will give a concert at the Congregational Church Brunswick, Me., on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss FANNY VINING have been playing during the past week at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo. By particular request "St. Marc" will be repeated to-night.

BARNUM has engaged the charmed girl of Gilmanton, N. H., and her favorite snakes. We know now it's all a humbug. It is said that she has already netted $4 000.

BUCKLEY'S Serenaders announce a series of operatic entertainments at the Green-street Theatre, Albany, commencing on Monday, Aug. 6.

GABRIEL RAVEL and troupe are at the Howard, Boston.

FRANCOIS RAVEL, YRCA MATHIAS and troupe are at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

The Misses DENIN took a benefit at the Athenæum, Cleveland, on Friday last.

SANDFORD'S New-Orleans troupe of Serenaders are amusing the good people of Providence, R. I.

Personal.

The excellent Dr. BLISS, we regret to hear, lies very sick at his residence, (near the Clarendon Hotel.) The complaint is a very obscure neuralgic affection.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER has left the city temporarily, on account of ill health.

Dr. DETMOLD is at Sharon Springs rusticating.

Rev. FREDERICK DAN HUNTINGTON, who delivered the address at Yale College last week, is a young man, a graduate of Amherst in 1839, of presentable appearance and excellent address, and now Professor at Harvard.

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, we are very sorry to announce, is quite ill of intermittent fever, at his residence in Bloomingdale.

LONG ISLAND.

The Coney Island Catastrophe—Funeral Obsequies of the Unfortunate Victims.

The last sad rites were paid to the remains of Rev. JOHN H. ELLIOTT and MARY ANN ELLIOTT, his daughter, yesterday afternoon, from the M. E. Mission Church in South Fifth-street, near Union-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

Long before the hour announced, (3 o'clock,) the Church was filled to repletion with a sympathizing congregation, while the street, for some distance, was crowded with those who could not obtain admission.

The interior of the church presented a truly mournful appearance. The galleries, pulpit and altar were hung in black. Owing to the immense throng in the galleries, officers were stationed to prevent further accession, fearful that the columns would not sustain the immense weight.

At about 3½ o'clock the funeral cortege arrived at the church, from the late residence of the deceased, when a messenger entered and announced that the funeral exercises would (owing to the difficulty of bringing the remains into the church) be conducted in the open air, on a lot opposite.

The exercises were commenced by singing by the Choir, after which an impressive and appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. LANGDON.

Rev. Mr. FRANCIS then addressed a few remarks to the congregation, dwelling upon the excellent character of the deceased, and extended his discourse to some length upon the unbounded benevolence and self-denial of Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT, stating that he had been connected with Home Missions for some fifteen years, and by his labors had contributed much to the peace and future happiness of many seamen and others whom his labors, both secular and ministerial, had brought him in contact with.

He spoke feelingly of the irreparable loss the bereaved family had sustained, and offered consolation to them. He alluded to his labors in this particular Church of which he was an active member and a Trustee. He also touchingly alluded to the particulars of the accident, and the endeavors made to rescue the young lady—by her affianced husband—now cut off in her youth and consigned to an untimely grave.

After some further remarks of much interest and eloquence, the services were concluded and the procession formed which was to convey the remains to their last resting place in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

The inscription on the coffins, (which were of mahogany,) was as follows:

"JOHN H. ELLIOTT, aged 37. Died July 25, 1855."

"MARY ANN ELLIOTT, aged 17 years 8 months. Died July 25, 1855."

We understand the wife and mother of the deceased has been insensible since the remains were brought home, until this morning. The young lady was the eldest of the family of three. Thus ends the chapter of this most heart-rending calamity, and we would recommend to the proper authorities to take such precautions as will in future prevent such accidents.

A rumor was current after the congregation had left the Church, that it was in consequence of the piles upon the foundation which had sustained and have were entertained that unless they were [illegible] to remove, that the [illegible] some of the Church officers. The whole of the obsequies passed off without an accident or disturbance to mar the occasion. The sympathies of all their friends are with the bereaved family.

Supposed Infanticide.

The body of an infant was found in Johnson-street, near the National Course road, yesterday, by MONROE PRINK, who conveyed it to the First District Station-House, a distance of several miles. The Coroner was notified.

Weekly Report of the Health Officer.

Dr. M. WENDELL, Brooklyn Health Officer, reports the following as the causes and the number of deaths in this city during the week ending July 28:

Asphyxy, 1; scalded, 1; cancer, 1; casualty, 1; cholera, 1; cholera infantum, 23; colic, 1; bilious do., 1; congestion of brain, 5; concussion of brain, 1; consumption, 14; convulsions, 6; croup, 1; debility, 3; diarrhœa, 15; dropsy in head, 6; drowned, 1; dysentery, 5; erysipilas, 1; fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; heart disease, 1; inflammation of bowels, 2; inflammation of lungs, 3; marasmus, 8; measles, 2; old age, 3; pemphgus, 1; premature birth, 2; small-pox, 3; still born, 3; unknown, 1.

Of the above there were: Males 69; females, 59; adults, 26; minors, 102. Total, 128.

Arrest of a Supposed Pick-pocket.

A young man was arrested at the Fulton Ferry on Saturday, on suspicion of picking the pocket of Mrs. MARGARET SWAN, who was just coming out of the gate and going to the cars. On entering the car she missed her pocket-book and made the fact known. One man in the car, evidently fearing that a search might be instituted, let something drop out of window, and pretending to have discovered the missing article, got out and picking it up handed it to the lady, who immediately identified it as her property. He was immediately after arrested and taken to the City Hall, where he will be confined until further inquiries can be made. He refused to divulge his name.

Bathing in the River.

This practice is extensively indulged in along the river front, notwithstanding the stringent ordinances prohibiting it. On Saturday some boys were in to swim at the foot of Harrison-street. One of them named PATRICK DOYLE managed to get a considerable distance from shore where he stuck fast in the mud. WM. SHANNON went to his aid and kept his head above water until relieved by Officers REYNOLDS and HOLBROOK, who succeeded in getting him on dry land, but in an insensible condition. He was resuscitated and conveyed to his home on the corner of Nevius and Columbia streets.

Census of the Sixteenth Ward.

The total population of the Sixteenth Ward (Eastern District,) is now ascertained to be 18,471: Number of dwellings, 1,498; number of families, 2,676, being something less than two-and-a-half families to a house. The Census Marshal of the Second Election District of this Ward supplies the following statistics as the result of his labors: Occupied houses 997; families, 2,454; population, 10,002; native voters, 103; naturalized voters, 727; persons over 21 years of age who cannot read or write, 576; persons over 21 who can read only, 230; marriages during the past year, 93; deaths, 337; colored persons, 154. The oldest person in the District is MARIA CUMMING, colored, who is 103 years of age.

Mass Meeting of the Colored Churches.

The colored churches of this city and New-York assembled at the Bridge-street African M. E. Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, for the purpose of taking measures to decrease the existing debt upon the Bridge-street building. The church cost $18,500 in its construction, and there is still a debt of $6,700 upon it. Three services were held. In the morning Rev. Mr. GRAHAM, of the Freewill Baptist Church, New-York, held forth. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, New-York, preached a sermon; and Rev. Mr. MONAGAN, of the Second-street Church, New-York, preached in the evening. There was a large attendance, and collections were taken up after each service. Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS is pastor of the congregation.

Slight Fire.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, Officer LATHAM, Fourth Police, discerned a fire in the dry goods store of D. WELCH, No 113 Myrtle-avenue, which was however speedily extinguished with a few pails of water. The damage amounts to about $600; insured in the Equitable Company, New-York. There was some difficulty between several Fire Companies on their return home, which resulted in the exchange of a few blows, but without causing anything serious.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No 146 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

WHEN THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE HAD engrossed the public attention, by her magnificent singing, every village and street soon boasted its spurious Jenny Lind. So, the reputation of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague, and the certainty of its operation, together with its mildness and lack of odor and taste, has suddenly started into clamorous life scores of remedies that had been hitherto without any character.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 321 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., 8 PAUL & CO., STEBBINS MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851 and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—IT IS A FACT that no mistake no dispute, that BEEKMAN & CO., No 66 Canal, corner Mercer-st., are selling off their Summer stock of Dress Goods, at the most astonishing low prices to close them out. Silks, at 44 per yard; Barrges 1s; Silks Tissues 2s; French Lawns 1s, &c &c. Summer Mantillas marked down one-half. Crape Shawls at less than the importer's price. Lace Shawls and Lace Mantillas also very low. Please call and examine.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING CLOAK, MANTILLA AND COAT LININGS.—Manufacturers are requested to call and examine our large size shuttle machines especially adapted for quilting. These machines will use either thread without breaking, and thus consume less silk, and running at a very high speed will accomplish far more work than any other. The great economy of using these machines can be clearly demonstrated.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

DR. S'S FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECtures on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the speciality of lung action, for diseases of the lungs or throat, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 8 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultations free.

OFFICE TO LET ADJOINING WALL STREET.—The eligible offices in the splendid brown stone building No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st., considered one of the best locations in the City for an Insurance Company. Possession immediately. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No 11 Broad-st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 343 Broadway.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence, Dedalo, Kaglish, Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to the hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Store in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, so perfect as to defy detection, and so natural as to appear like life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM, the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Made and sold or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

HORSES AT AUCTION.—WE DESIRE TO CALL the attention of our readers to the sale of two valuable horses to be made THIS DAY, (Monday) at 10 o'clock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, in front of his spacious salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st. For full particulars we refer to his advertisement in another column.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at [illegible] No. 11 Broad-st.

M. VANDERBOOF'S SPERM CANDLES, OILS, &c. are recommended by any in the trade, and may be purchased directly in quitting the [illegible] Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

THE SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Another Habeas Corpus—Bail Reduced.

From the Bulletin of Saturday.

John Ballard, William Custis, James S. Braddock, James Martin and Isaiah Moore, the four colored men arrested on the charge of participating in the Wheeler Slave Rescue, were before Judge KELLY this morning, on a writ of habeas corpus. These men were charged before Alderman James B. Freeman with assault and battery, riot, inciting to riot, and highway robbery. They were held by the magistrate in $7,000 each to answer the charges against them.

The case of John Ballard, *alias* Rabbit, was first called.

Colonel Wheeler was called and sworn: He then repeated the evidence that has already been published. He said that Ballard was present and caught him by the arms rudely; he, Ballard, said that if resisted they would cut my throat from ear to ear.

The witness was cross examined by Mr. Pierce, and in reply to his questions, said:

The persons accompanying me were my slaves under the laws of North Carolina; they were accompanying me voluntarily through a free country to a free country; I was going to Nicaragua as Minister from the United States; these servants were never with me in North Carolina; they lived with me during the past year in Washington; they were never with me in North Carolina; I said they were my slaves under the law of North Carolina, because I am a citizen of that State.

I got them in Virginia; they were slaves there; I have owned them some three years, I believe; other branches of the family are owned by my family; the name of the woman is Jane; in the South slaves generally take the surname of their owner; I presume she would be known as Jane Wheeler; the boys are some 10 or 15 years old respectively; I do not know their precise age; the youngest was out at service two years.

Nicaragua is a free country; I was carrying them as free people as my family. (The witness here explained that what he meant by free people, was that they went of their own free will.)

The question of the commission of highway robbery by the defendants was here mooted. District Attorney Mann abandoned that charge, saying that the charge of highway robbery in the case was simply absurd under the laws of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wheeler remarked that the servants had property of his with them, an umbrella and other articles.

Question by Mr. Peirce—Do the laws of Nicaragua allow the importation of slaves?

Mr. Mann objected to the question.

Mr. Peirce replied that the action in this case had hitherto been based upon the ground that the parties were slaves. He desired to show by the witness that this party was being taken through the free State of Pennsylvania to the free State of New-York, there to set sail for Nicaragua, and that as an ambassador he would not break the laws of the State to which he was accredited.

Mr. Mann contended that Mr. Wheeler was not a competent witness as to what were the laws of Nicaragua. These people were his servants, whether free or bond, and he had a right to protect them, and of this right he had been deprived by the defendants.

The Court sustained the objection on the ground that Mr. Wheeler was not a competent witness as to the laws of a foreign State.

The District Attorney again remarked that he had abandoned the charge of highway robbery, and that the binding over on that charge was simply ridiculous.

The cross-examination was then resumed.

I first saw Ballard on the boat; the whole affair lasted, I suppose, about three minutes; I first saw him when he threatened to cut my throat; I was provoked at the time, but not excited; I was as cool as I am at this moment; I am sure he laid hold on me; he took hold of my arm, evidently supposing I was about to draw a weapon; I had no weapon about me except such as God Almighty gave me—my fists.

I did all I could to prevent my property being taken away from me; I laid my hand on the shoulder of the woman and said, "Jane, you know you have children and friends at Washington;" I said this to try and excite sympathy among the persons about, to get them to let me alone; all three of my servants made an outcry; I know they hollered murder; I don't know which of them hollored; the mother said she knew where she was going, and she wanted to be let alone.

I think she did not go voluntarily; I saw Williamson take hold of her; she has two children in Washington; she has not yet come back.

In reply to a question from Williamson, Jane said she wanted to be free, but that she knew where she was going; I had not promised to make her free; when we went to my father in-law's the servants went with me; we were not separated at any time until they were taken away; I was cautioned by a friend in the cars that I might have trouble with my abolition friends.

Mr. Peirce asked that bail in the case he reduced, he considered it exorbitant and oppressive.

The District Attorney said that highway robbery was impossible, under the circumstances, under the laws of Pennsylvania, and the charge of inciting to riot was merged in that of riot. He would, therefore, ask that Ballard be held to answer the charges of assault and battery and riot.

Judge KELLEY said the question presented to the Judicial mind was simply one of bail. Assault and battery and riot were unfortunately, very frequent offences in the community, and bail in such cases was rarely fixed heavier than $1,000. In the firemens' riots, the participants were seldom held in a heavier amount of bail than $1,000; and in one case, where the rioters dragged a little arsenal about with them, and had muskets londed with slugs to within an inch or two of the muzzles, for the purpose of attacking their opponents, the actors were held in $1,000 each. He knew several other serious instances, not necessary to mention, where heavier bail was not required.

The defendants in this case were evidently poor men, and it was not probable that they were very enlightened or deeply skilled in international law and as to the rights and privileges of Ambassadors above other men. The Judge, in conclusion, said he saw nothing in the case to justify the demanding of exorbitant bail, and he would reduce it $1,000. He would exact good bail.

The case of William Custis was next called. Mr. Wheeler testified that this defendant was one of the men who took hold of him. The bail in this case was also reduced to $1,000.

Captain Heath, Officer Wallace, and Mr. Joseph Mirkle were called and examined as to the share that Braddock, Martin and Moore took in the transaction. From the evidence of these men it seemed that the boys kicked and cried murder as they were being passed off the boat. The woman, the witness thought, held back and seemed unwilling to go with the crowd to the carriage in waiting on Dock-street. All the witnesses agreed that there was no noise of any accident, and very little excitement. Captain Heath said the thing was done quietly and quickly. No one saw the three defendants last named do anything more than accompany the crowd.

District-Attorney Mann said that he had before abandoned the charge of highway robbery, and in the case of these three defendants he could not see that the charge of riot could be sustained. These men were quiet and it did not appear that they were active in the proceedings. He thought, though, that another offence had been committed. Three persons had been taken off against their consent, and this was an offence against the law. He would ask that the defendants be held for this. Before a jury they might, perhaps, be able to prove that the persons were held as slaves, and the latter might even be brought forward to prove that they desired their liberty. For all the Court knew, there may have been a great outrage committed upon the persons. He would ask that the defendants be held to answer the charge of conspiracy, assault and battery, or for such charges as the Attorney General might send up against them.

Mr. Peirce said the Commonwealth had abandoned all its old issues. He contended that there was nothing whatever proven against these three defendants. There was no disturbance; nobody had been abducted; there was no outcry; no resistance. The holding back of the woman, as she was hurried along the wharf, had been tortured into resistance, but it seems to have been merely the natural position into which she would fall when urged forward by those who were about her faster than her usual gait.

The woman was going from a state of illegal custody to freedom, and there was no evidence of unwillingness on her part. The District Attorney had no right to charge persons with abduction who were merely accompanying the woman and children. If they desired to return to Mr. Wheeler, they would come back.

Judge KELLEY said there were two questions involved; the first was whether there had been a riot, or a confederation to do an unlawful act, and if so, were the three defendants a part of the confederacy. He thought there had perhaps been a riot, for the witnesses had testified to a crowd and to loud cries; the evidence was probably sufficient to authorize the District Attorney to ask for a commital for riot, but he was unable to say whether it would be sufficient to convict before a jury. He thought it however a subject for a jury to pass upon, and he would hold the defendants in $500 each to answer such charge as the District Attorney may bring against them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Agriment's Tropical Dysentery and Diarrhœa Remedy**, a sure cure for cholera infantum and all kindred diseases. It is the result of the experience of a medical man acting as surgeon in our army in Mexico and upon the California steamers. It is entirely different from the usual tampering and uncertain methods of treatment, relieving the most alarming cases in a few hours, either adults or nursing infants.

BROOKLYN, July 23, 1855.

W. B. BODGE & Co.—*Dear Sirs*: Your remedy for the cure of dysentery and kindred complaints, has proved a timely assistant for two of my children—one two years of age, and the other four; the former was attacked about a week since with a bowel complaint of the most aggravated character, reducing her to a death-like appearance in two days, with but little hopes of amendment. After taking the first dose of your Powder the disease did not show itself for twelve or fifteen hours. Three of the powders have proved a cure. From present conviction, I am constrained by a sense of duty to the afflicted to recommend the "Tropical Dysentery Remedy," for its prompt action in dysentery and bowel complaints of the most aggravated description.

GEORGE H. STEBBINS, Cumberland st., near Atlantic.

Wholesale agents—HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 59 Warren-st.; McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane. WM B BODGE, & CO, Proprietors No. 22 Beekman-st.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Dr. A. can be consulted GRATUITOUSLY in any Chronic case, or where the person has failed to find relief from other sources.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **These $3 75 Boots Made to Order**—By A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., are made of the best French Calfskin with patent shanks. Best French patent-leather Boots, $5 to $7. Every style of shoes, gaiters, &c., cheaper than elsewhere; a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in your boot bills.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

ASTOR HOUSE.
$2 50 Per Day.
COLEMAN & STETSON.

☞ **Anti-Slavery Excursion and Pic-Nic.**—The NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY invites the friends of Liberty in the City and vicinity to unite in celebrating the Twenty first Anniversary of WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION, by an excursion to Morris' Grove, near Jamaica on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1. Wm. LLOYD GARRISON and Hon. ERASTUS D COLVER are engaged to deliver addresses. EPHRAIM L. ROSE and others have also been invited. Music by the Wallace Band. Refreshments will be furnished by individuals or families for themselves. The company will leave Brooklyn in a special train of cars (including baggage car for ice, refreshments) at 10 A. M., and returning, will leave the Grove at 6 P M. Those intending to unite in the celebration are earnestly requested to procure tickets on or before Monday, in order that the Railroad Company may be seasonably informed as to the extent of the accommodations required. Tickets for the excursion, 50 cents—children half price—may be had at the *Anti-Slavery Office*, No. 138 Nassau-st., or at FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. If Wednesday proves rainy, the celebration will be postponed to the next fair day.

☞ **New-York Irish Aid Society.**—The next regular meeting of this organization will be held THIS EVENING, July 30, at No 125 Grand st. Every friend of the cause is invited to attend, as business of importance will be presented to the meeting. Per order.

JAMES MULLIGAN, President.
S. C. HEMMING, Chairman of Financial Committee.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
BUFUS K. McHARG & CO.,
Importers, No 183 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. Agriment's Remedy**—A sure cure for Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and kindred diseases. For sale by THOS. BAILEY, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av., Bible House.

☞ **Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Dr. AGRIMONT'S Remedy** will be found to be a sure cure. For sale by H. W. HILLS, No 691 Broadway, Lafarge House.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable, honest, and competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and first-rate seamstress; can do and fit. Her references as to competency and character will be found most satisfactory; is a Protestant and will be found willing and obliging. Also, by a respectable and experienced woman, as cook—a first-rate washer and ironer good hever, and comes very well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended girls; one is a Protestant girl, a good plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer is fully competent as general housemaid in a plain family, excellent City reference, wages $6 a month, in this City or Brooklyn; the other is a competent laundress, can do up lawn in the best style, also ladies' finery, will take $5 a month Call at No. 217 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters, Protestants, one as plain cook, good washer and ironer the other to do chamber work and waiting, or children's work and take care of children; both have lived in one family for three years. Good City reference given if required. Can be seen at No 150 Stanton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As Coachman in a private family, by a single man, who has a practical knowledge of the care and management of horses; is perfectly acquainted with the City, can produce satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty. A note addressed to J. B. No 17 East 22d-st., at the residence of his present employer, for one week, will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook in Brother City or country, by a very experienced girl with good City references. Also, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or as lady's maid in the City or country, by a very competent young woman with three and a half years' reference. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman breaking up houses-keeping, is desirous of finding a place in a small family for a most excellent Protestant servant girl, who has been in his family for three years. She would prefer a place as chambermaid. Is very kind, willing and fond of children. Address VERNON, Box No. 69 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, in an excellent baker and good washer and ironer; the best of City reference given, and can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 490 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 5

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a retail dry goods store; must be an experienced hand and able to produce the best of recommendation for honesty, sobriety, &c. Apply at No 224 3d-av T. PORTER.

PAPER BOX MAKERS WANTED—Immediately, six to eight smart, respectable girls, who can make glazed paper boxes without glue; good hands, constant employ and good wages paid weekly. are offered in a pleasant city, within 2½ hours' ride by railroad. Apply for information in Messrs. J. & L. DEJONGE & CO., at Nos. 57 and 59 Gold-st.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds for City and Country may be had at the Office No. 13 8th-av., one door from Troy-st. A large number of the first class are now waiting for situations; well recommended, and will go for low wages. Also, a number of young girls.

TEACHER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—A French lady, or one who has lived in France, comes-tent to teach French, music and painting. Salary $300 per annum and board. Services required six hours each day for five days in the week. Address Box No. 1,641

287 BROADWAY, CORNER READE, AT MORRIS' & CONNERTS, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families also waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-street.

PROTESTANT GIRLS—Can be obtained at the offices of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Astor-place, Bible-House, No. 27 Greenwich-st., and No. 8 Sands st., Brooklyn.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Knight's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No 282 Broadway.

CHRISTIAN HOME—For Female Servants, on 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Governesses, housekeepers, also, servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

BARKEEPER WANTED—A practical and experienced bar-keeper wanted with good reference. Apply at No. 702 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., in the restaurant

MILLINERS WANTED.—A few good milliners wanted at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND WANTED.—For a family, for the coming two months, consisting of lady and three small children, (the eldest five years of age,) and two servants, with board for the gentleman on Sundays. A good plain family, who have plenty of shade trees around their house, preferred, and not far from the beach. Address C. L. C., Box 1,360 Post-Office, New-York City.

BOARD WANTED—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor of a house with modern improvements, in a pleasant neighborhood, between the 4th and 7th avs and below 23d-st, with board for a lady, infant and nurse. Address, stating terms, Mrs. J. BUCHANAN, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—Respectable board in a private family, in 38th or 31st sts., near 4th or 5th avs. Communicate with B. V., *Times* Office.

MRS. BARKER—Formerly of East Broadway, now occupying the large five-story house, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, can accommodate a few more single gentlemen or married couple with pleasant rooms, on the most favorable terms; baths, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. No. 49 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st., corner Platt st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

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DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE
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AND
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AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,
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It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

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Given under my hand and seal, at the Mayor's Office, in our said City, New-York, July 26th, 1855.

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Army Appointments.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, July 19, 1855. }

Promotions and Appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President since the publication of the "*General Orders*," Nos 3, 4, and 9, of the 14th and 26th of March, and 3d of July, 1855:

I.—PROMOTIONS.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—First Lieutenant Zealous B. Tower, to be Captain, July 1, 1855, having served "fourteen years continuous service as Lieutenant." First Lieut. Horatio G. Wright, to be Captain, July 1, 1855, having served "fourteen years continuous service as Lieutenant." Second Lieut. Andrew J. Donelson, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice McClellan, appointed Captain in 1st regiment of cavalry. Second Lieut. James C. Duane, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1855, vice Tower promoted. Second Lieut. Walter H. Stevens, to be First Lieutenant July 1, 1855, vice Wright, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. William P. Craighill, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Donelson, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. George W. Custis Lee, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, the date of Capt. R. E. Lee's appointment as Lieutenant Colonel of 1st cavalry.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—First Lieut. Amiel W. Whipple to be Captain, July 1, 1855, having served "fourteen years continuous service as Lieutenant." Second Lieut. Francis T. Bryan to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1855, vice Whipple, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. George H. Mendell, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, the date of Captain Johnston's appointment as Lieutenant Colonel of 1st Cavalry. Brevet 2d Lieut. George W. Rose, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, the date of Captain Emory's appointment as Major in 3d Cavalry. Brevet 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, to be Second Lieutenant, April 20, 1855, the date of Captain T. J. Lee's resignation.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—First Lieut. Josiah Gorgas, to be Captain, July 1, 1855, having served "fourteen years continuous service as Lieutenant." Second Lieut. William T. Walcker, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1855, vice Gorgas, promoted. Second Lieut. John W. Todd, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1855, vice Redman, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.—Major Benjamin L. Beall, to be Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1855, vice Sumner, appointed Colonel of 1st Cavalry. Captain Charles A May, of the Second Dragoons, to be Major, March 3, 1855, vice Beall, promoted. Second Lieutenant William T. Magruder, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Scarle, appointed Captain in 1st Cavalry. Second Lieut. Robert Johnston, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Stargis, appointed Captain in 1st Cavalry. Second Lieut. Isaiah N. Moore, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Steneman, appointed Captain in 3d Cavalry. Brevet 2d Lieut. Milton T. Cole, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Magruder, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.—First Lieut. Richard H. Anderson, to be Captain, March 3, 1855, vice May, promoted Major in 1st Dragoons. [Company A.] First Lieut. Alfred Pleasanton, to be Captain, March 3, 1855, vice Hardee, appointed Major in 2d Cavalry. [Company C—transferred to H.] Second Lieut. Beverly H. Robertson, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Weed, appointed Captain in 1st Cavalry. Second Lieut. Jonas P. Holliday, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Oakes, appointed Captain to 2d Cavalry. Second Lieut. Charles E. Norris, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Anderson, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. John Pegram, of the First Dragoons, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Robertson, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Wright, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Holliday, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut John B. Villipigue, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Norris, promoted

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—First Lieut. William N. R. Beall, to be Captain, March 3, 1855, vice Garnett, appointed Major in 9th Infantry. [Company A.] Second Lieut. Davis S. Stanley, to be First Lieutenant. March 27, 1855, vice Beall, promoted.

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—Second Lieut. George W. Haviland, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Palmer, appointed Captain in 2d Cavalry. Brevet Second Lieut. James Wright, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Howland, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. William M. Davant, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Carr, appointed First Lieutenant in 1st Cavalry.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Captain Francis Taylor, to be Major, March 3, 1855, vice Smith, appointed Lieutenant Colonel of 10th Infantry. First Lieut. Abner Doubleday, to be Captain, March 3, 1855, vice Taylor, promoted. [Assigned to Company E.] Second Lieut. Alvin C. Gillem, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Bowen, Commissary of Subsistence who vacates his *regimental* commission. Second Lieut. Henry W. Slocum, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Williams, Assistant Adjutant General, who vacates his *regimental* commission. Second Lieut. James W. Robinson, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Doubleday, promoted. Second Lieut. John M. Schofield, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Patterson, appointed Captain in 9th Infantry. Second Lieut. George Bell, to be First Lieutenant, June 30 1855, vice Coppee, resigned. Brevet 2d Lieut. George H Elliot, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bell, promoted, to date from July 1, 1855. Brevet 2d Lieut. Samuel Breck, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, to date from July 1, 1855.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—First Lieut. Samuel S. Anderson, to be Captain, March 8, 1855, vice Sedgwick, appointed Major in 1st Cavalry. [Assigned to Company D.] Second Lieut. John Mullan, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, February 28, 1855, vice Moore, resigned. Second Lieut. George L. Hartsuff, to be First Lieutenant, March 8, 1855, vice Anderson, promoted. [Promotion to date from March 31, 1855, vice Van Buren, resigned—*cancelled.*] Second Lieut. Matthew M. Blunt, to be First Lieutenant, March 31, 1855, vice Van Buren, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—First Lieut. John F. Reynolds, to be Captain, March 3, 1855, vice Steptoe, appointed Major in 9th Infantry. [Company H.] First Lieut. Edward G. Beckwith, to be Captain, May 12, 1855, vice Thomas, appointed Major in 2d Cavalry. [Company A.] Second Lieut. Edward H Day, to be First Lieutenant, March 9, 1855, vice C. S. Winder, appointed Captain in 9th Infantry. Second Lieut. Sylvester Mowry, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Reynolds, promoted. Second Lieut. George R. Bissell, to be First Lieutenant, May 12, 1855, vice Beckwith, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—First Lieut. Albion P. Howe, to be Captain, March 3, 1855, vice Hunt, appointed Paymaster. [Company G.] Second Lieut. Rufus Saxton, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Howe, promoted. Second Lieut. Edward McK. Hudson, to be First Lieutenant, April 30, 1855, vice Cowan, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Capt. Samuel P. Heintzelman, of the Second Infantry, to be Major, March 3, 1855, vice Morris, promoted to the 4th Infantry. Second Lieut. Samuel B. Holabird, to be First Lieutenant, May 31, 1855, vice Hamilton, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—First Lieut. Nelson H. Davis, to be Captain, March 3, 1855, vice Casey, appointed Lieut. Colonel 9th Infantry. [Company C.] First Lieut. William M. Gardner, to be Captain, March 3, 1855, vice Heintzelman, promoted to 1st Infantry. [Company D.] Second Lieut. James P. Roy, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Davis, promoted. Second Lieutenant James Curtiss, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Jones, Assistant Adjutant General, who vacates his *regimental* commission. Second Lieut. Adolphus F. Bond, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Gardner, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. Reuben F. Hunter, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855 vice Fraser, appointed First Lieutenant in 9th Infantry. Brevet 2d Lieut. John O. Long, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Ray, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Second Lieut. Andrew Jackson, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Bee, appointed Captain 10th Infantry. Brevet 2d Lieut. Richard V. Bonneau, to be Second Lieut., March 3, 1855, vice Jackson, promoted

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Major Thompson Morris, of the First Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1855, vice Wright, appointed Colonel 9th Infantry. First Lieut. Lewis C. Hunt, to be Captain, May 23d, 1855, vice Prince, appointed Paymaster. [Company O.] Second Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, to be First Lieutenant, May 23, 1855, vice Hunt promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Second Lieut. Samuel Archer, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Lugenbeel, appointed Captain in 9th Infantry. Second Lieut. William H. Lewis, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Dent, appointed Captain in 9th Infantry. Brevet 2d Lieut. Alexander Chambers, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice English, appointed First Lieutenant in 9th Infantry. Brevet 2d Lieut. Lucius E. Rich, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Beall, appointed First Lieutenant in 1st Cavalry. Brevet 2d Lieut. Archibald Gracie, Jr., of the Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice McArthur, appointed First Lieutenant in 2d Cavalry. Brevet 2d Lieut. David H. Brotherton, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Lewis, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—First Lieut Lewis A. Armistead, to be Captain, March 3, 1855, vice Walker, appointed Major in the 10th Infantry. [Company F.] First Lieut. Richard B. Garnett, to be Captain, May 9, 1855, vice Monroe, resigned. [Company K.] Second Lieut Darius D. Clark, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Armistead, promoted. Second Lieutenant William P. Carlin, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Nelson, appointed Captain in 10th Infantry. (Promotion to date from March 26, 1855, vice Buckner, resigned—*cancelled.*) Second Lieut. James L. Corley, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Heth, appointed Captain in 10th Infantry. Second Lieut. Elisha G. Marshall, to be First Lieutenant, March 26, 1855, vice Buckner, resigned. Second Lieut. John C. Kelton, to be First Lieutenant, May 5, 1855, vice Garnett, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Smith, of the First Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Clark, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. Silas P. Higgins, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Carlin, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut Henry H. Walker, of the Third Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1845, vice Shaaf, appointed Second Lieutenant in 2d Cavalry. Brevet 2d Lieut. James A. Smith, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Fleming, appointed Second Lieutenant in 9th Infantry Brevet 2d Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, of the Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Corley, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. John M Cleary, of the Third Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 26, 1855, vice Marshall, promoted

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—First Lieut. Samuel B Hayman, to be Captain, March 3, 1855, vice Garnett, appointed Captain in 1st Cavalry. (Company A—transferred to C.) First Lieut John M. Jones, to be Captain, March 3, 1855, vice Holmes, promoted to 8th Infantry [Company C—transferred to A. Second Lieut. Peter W. L. Plympton, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Van Dorn, appointed Captain in 3d Cavalry. Second Lieut. Robert R. Garland, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Gardner, appointed Captain in 10th Infantry. Second Lieut. Nicholas S. Pearce, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Haymen, promoted. Second Lieut. William L. Cabell, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Jones, promoted. Second Lieut. Gurden Chapin, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Smith, appointed Captain in 2d Cavalry. Brevet 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Evans, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Pearse, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut Edmund C Jones, of the Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Plympton, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. Augustus H. Plummer, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Cabell, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut David P. Hancock, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Chapin, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. Edgar O'Connor, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Forney, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Capt. Theophilus H. Holmes, of the 7th Infantry, to be Major, March 3, 1855, vice E. B. Alexander, appointed Colonel of 10th Infantry. Second Lieut Richard J. Dodge, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Snelling, appointed Captain in 10th Infantry. Second Lieut. Thomas K. Jackson, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Pickett, appointed Captain in 9th Infantry. Second Lieut. William T. Meehling, to be First Lieutenant, April 22, 1855 vice Crozet, deceased. Brevet 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Jones, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Dodge, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. William Craig, of the 3d Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Jackson, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. Zenas R. Bliss, of the First Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, vice Stockton, appointed Second Lieutenant in 1st Cavalry.

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Brevet Captain Marcus D. L Simpson, First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, vice Buckner, resigned, to date from March 26, 1855.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—James T. Ghiselin, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Moses, resigned, to date from June 1, 1855.

PAY DEPARTMENT—Brevet Major Henry Prince, Captain in the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, to be Paymaster, vice Johnston, appointed Colonel of 2d Cavalry, to date from May 23, 1855.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—William R. Andrews, of New-York, (late Captain 10th Infantry,) to be Military Storekeeper, vice Webber, deceased, to date from May 19, 1855.

FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS—Second Lieut. Wm. D. Pender, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, to stand next below 2d Lieut. M. T. Carr. Second Lieut. Alfred B Chapman of the 3d Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855. Brevet 2d Lieut. Benj. F. Davis, of the 5th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855. Brevet 2d Lieut. John T Mercer, of the 6th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855. Brevet 2d Lieut. Horace Randall, of the 8th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855. First Sergeant John Williams, of Company G, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1855. (Transferred to 2d Cavalry.) John A. Thompson, of Virginia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 25, 1855.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.—Second Lieutenant Abner Smead, of the First Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, to stand next below 2d Lieut. John B. Villepigue. [Declined.] Second Lieut. George A. Gordon, of the 2d Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855. Brevet 2d Lieut. Samuel T. Shepperd, of the Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855. Brevet 2d Lieut. John Mullins, of the Seventh Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, March 3, 1855. Francis C. Armstrong, of Texas, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. Henry B. Livingston, of New-York, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1855. First Sergeant John Green, of Company B, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1855

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Brevet Major John Sedgwick, Captain in the Second Artillery, to be Major, vice McCullough, declined, to date from March 8, 1855. William S. Walker, of Mississippi, (late of the Voltigeurs,) to be Captain, vice Wilkins, declined, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below Captain De Saussure. [Company G.] Edward W. B. Newby, of Illinois, to be Captain, vice Reynolds, whose appointment is canceled, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next above Captain George T. Anderson. [Company B.] Second Lieutenant Robert Ransom, Jr., of the First Dragoons, to be First Lieutenant, (with a view to his appointment as regimental Adjutant,) to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below 1st Lieut. E. A. Carr. Second Lieut Elmer Otis, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hight, declined, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below 2d Lieut. James E. B. Stuart. Brev. 2d Lieut. James B. McIntire, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below 2d Lieut Otis. Richard H. Riddick, of North Carolina, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Stanley promoted, to date from March 27, 1855.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Brevet Major George H. Thomas, Captain in the Third Artillery, to be Major, to date from May 12, 1855. Charles Radzimski, of Louisiana, (late of the 3d Dragoons,) to be First Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy, and to date from June 30, 1855. Brevet 2d Lieut John B. Hood, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, vice G. B. Anderson, deceased, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below 2d Lieut. W. W. Lowe. James B. Witherell, of Michigan, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Merrifield, declined, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below 2d Lieut J. B. Hood.

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—First Sergeant Christopher H. McNally, of Company D, to be Second Lieutenant, May 23, 1855. Sergeant Edward Tracy, of Company F, to be Second Lieutenant, May 23, 1855.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Charles H. Webber, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1855. Waterman Palmer, Jr., of Pennsylvania, (late of the 8th Infantry,) to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. Douglas Ramsey, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. William M. Graham, of the District of Columbia to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. John Sergeant of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30. 1855. [Declined.]

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—John G. Taylor, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. (This appointment canceled, and Lieut. T. appointed in 8th Infantry.) William Butler, of Kansas, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. Sergeant Major Thos. Grey, (2d Lieutenant in 9th Infantry during war with Mexico,) to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. George Garner, of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855. Raymond Fairfax, of Virginia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855. Venerando Pulliat, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Francis B. Schaffer, of California, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855 Dunbar R. Ransom, of Vermont, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855 William Wilkins Harding, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. Wm. K. Leary, of ——, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855 George P. Ihrie, of New-Jersey, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1855 John Dreydale, of Florida, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—James J. Dana, of New-York, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1855. William Streich Abert, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1855. J. Thomas Goode, of Virginia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1855

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—James E. Powell, of Maine, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. John D. McCall, of Iowa, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1855. James A. Morrow, of Connecticut, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1855. Walter Jones, of Virginia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—A. S. Coolidge, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. Henry A. Sargent, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant June 18, 1855. William C. Spencer, of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1855. William F. Lee, of Virginia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Edwin A. Morrison, of New-Mexico, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1855.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—St. Clair Dearing, of Georgia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. Murray Randolph, of Mississippi, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855. Arthur Shaaff, of Georgia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855. Beeli C Compton, of New-York, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Edmund Freeman, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. Charles J. Lynde, of Texas, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—William B. Reynolds, of Illinois, (late 2d Lieutenant in 10th Infantry,) to be Second Lieutenant, May 29, 1855 Aaron B. Hardcastle, of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. Ralph Abercrombie, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Thomas B. Edelin, of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. Edward J Brooks, of Michigan, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855. Jesse B. Wharton, of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—John G. Taylor, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1855. John R. Cooke, of Missouri, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855. Thomas F. Smith, of Missouri, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1855.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Brevet Major Robert S Garnett, Captain in 1st Cavalry, to be Major, vice Benham, declined, to date from March 27, 1855. Alonzo Loring, of Virginia, to be first Lieutenant, vice Harrison, declined, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below 1st Lieut. A. T. Palmer, declined. Edwin R. Merrifield, of Michigan, to be First Lieutenant, vice Loring, declined, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below 1st Lieut. A T. Palmer, declined. Robert H. Davis, of Mississippi, to be First Lieutenant, vice Ten Broeck, declined, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below 1st Lieut. G. W. Carr. Nathaniel Wickliffe, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Webb, declined, to date from June 30, 1855.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—First Lieut. Anderson D. Nelson, of 6th Infantry, to be Captain, vice Clarke, declined, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below Capt. J G. S Snelling. [Company A.] First Lieut. Henry Heth, of 6th Infantry, to be Captain, vice Symmes, declined, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below Capt. B. E Bee. [Company E.] John Dunovant, of South Carolina, to be Captain, vice Barber, whose appointment has been revoked, to date from March 3, 1855, and to stand next below Captain J. A. Gove. [Company K.]

III. The Second Lieutenants appointed from civil life, whose commissions are of the same date, will take rank relatively as follows:

TO RANK FROM MAY 29, 1855.—1. Charles H. Webber. 1st Artillery. 2. Wm. B. Reynolds, 6th Infantry.

TO RANK FROM JUNE 7, 1855.—1. Waterman Palmer, Jr., 1st Artillery. 2. Francis B Schaffer 3d Artillery. 3. John G. Taylor, 8th Infantry. 4. Douglas Ramsay, 1st Artillery. 5. William Butler, 2d Artillery. 6. Dunbar R Ransom, 3d Artillery. 7. William M. Graham, 1st Artillery. 8. Thomas Gray, 2d Artillery. 9. William Wilkins Harding. 3d Artillery. 10. William K. Lear, 3d Artillery. 11. Francis C. Armstrong, 2d Dragoons. 12. James E. Powell, 1st Infantry. 13. A. S. Coolidge, 2d Infantry. 14. St. Clair Dearing, 4th Infantry 15 Edmund Freeman, 5th Infantry. 16. Aaron B Hardcastle, 6th Infantry. 17. Thomas B. Edelin, 7th Infantry.

TO RANK FROM JUNE 18, 1855.—1. Henry B. Livingston, 2d Dragoons 2. John Green, 2d Dragoons. 3. John Williams, 1st Dragoons. 4. James J. Dana, 4th Artillery. 5. William Stretch Abert, 4th Artillery. 6. George P. Ihrie, 3d Artillery. 7 J. Thomas Goode, 4th Artillery. 8. Edwin A. Morrison, 3d Infantry. 9 John D. McCall, 1st Infantry. 10. Henry A. Sargent, 2d Infantry. 11. James A. Morrow, 1st Infantry. 12. William C. Spencer, 2d Infantry

TO RANK FROM JUNE 30, 1855.—1. Nathaniel Wickliffe, 9th Infantry. 2. John Sergeant, 1st Artillery. 3. Edward J Brooks, 7th Infantry. 4 George Garner, 2d Artillery. 5. Raymond Fairfax, 2d Artillery. 6. John R. Cooke, 8th Infantry 7. Murray Randolph, 4th Infantry 8. John Dreydale, 3d Artillery. 9. Arthur Shaaff, 4th Infantry. 10. Ralph Abercrombie, 6th Infantry. 11. Jesse B. Wharton, 7th Infantry. 12. Charles J. Lynde, 5th Infantry. 13. William F. Lee, 3d Infantry. 14. Walter Jones, 1st Infantry. 15. Beali C. Compton, 4th Infantry. 16. Thomas F Smith, 8th Infantry. 17. Venerando Pulliat, 3d Artillery.

IV. TRANSFERS.

Major William H. Emory, 3d Cavalry, transferred (May 26) to 1st Cavalry. Captain Oscar F. Winship, 2d Dragoons, transferred (March 27) from Company H to Company C. Captain Alfred Pleasanton, 2d Dragoons, transferred (March 27) from Company C to Company H. Captain William H. French, 1st Artillery, transferred (May 1) from Company E to Light Company K. Captain Horace Brooks, 2d Artillery, transferred from Company D to Light Company A. Captain Samuel B. Hayman, 7th Infantry, transferred (June 22) from Company A to Company C. Captain John M. Jones, 7th Infantry, transferred (June 22d) from Company C to Company A. Second Lieut. John Williams, 1st Dragoons, transferred (July 19) to 3d Cavalry.

V. CASUALTIES.

RESIGNATIONS, (13.)—Captain James Monroe, 6th Infantry, May 9, 1855. Captain Thomas J. Lee, Corps of Topographical Engineers, April 30, 1855. Brevet Capt. Schuyler Hamilton, 1st Lieut. 1st Infantry, May 31, 1855. Brevet Capt. Henry Coppee, 1st Lieut. 1st Artillery, June 30, 1855. Brevet Capt. Simon S. Buckner, Commissary of Subsistence, and 1st Lieut. 6th Infantry, March 26, 1855. First Lieut. Darius N. Couch, 4th Artillery, April 30, 1855. First Lieut. Daniel T. Van Buren, 2d Artillery, March 31, 1855 First Lieut. John C. Moore, 2d Artillery, Feb. 28, 1855. Second Lieut. Austin N. Colcord, 3d Infantry, May 31, 1855. Second Lieut. Henry F. Witter, 5th Infantry, May 30, 1855. Brevet Second Lieut. Thomas H. Ruger, Corps of Engineers, April 1, 1855 Brevet Second Lieut. Charles G Rogers, 3d Dragoons, Feb 1. 1855. Assistant Surgeon Israel Moses, May 31, 1855.

COMMISSIONS VACATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE 7TH SECTION OF THE ACT OF JUNE 18, 1846, (3.)

First Lieut. Isaac Bowen, 1st Artillery, Commissary of Subsistence, his regimental commission, (only,) March 3, 1855.

First Lieut. Seth Williams, 1st Artillery, Assistant Adjutant General, his regimental commission, (only,) March 3, 1855.

First Lieut. David R. Jones, 2d Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General, his regimental commission, (only,) March 3, 1855

COMMISSIONS VACATED BY NEW APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Edward R. S. Canby, commission of Assistant Adjutant General, (Brevet Captain,) March 3, 1855, being appointed Major 10th Infantry.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Albert S. Johnston, commission of Paymaster, March 3, 1855, being appointed Colonel 2d Cavalry.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Robert E. Lee, commission of Captain, March 3, 1855, being appointed Lieutenant Colonel 2d Cavalry. George B McClellan, commission of First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed Captain 1st Cavalry.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—Joseph E. Johnston, commission of Captain, March 3, 1855, being appointed Lieutenant Colonel 1st Cavalry. Wm. H. Emory, commission of Captain, March 3, 1855, being appointed Major 2d Cavalry.

FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.—Edwin V. Sumner, commission of Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1855, being appointed Colonel 1st Cavalry. Delos B Sacket, commission of First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed Captain 1st Cavalry. Samuel D. Sturgis, commission of First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed Captain 1st Cavalry. George Stoneman, commission of First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed Captain 2d Cavalry. Robert Ransom, Jr., commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed First Lieutenant 1st Cavalry. Kenner Garrard, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed First Lieutenant 2d Cavalry. Benjamin Allston, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry. William W Lowe, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.—William J. Hardee commission of Captain, March 3, 1855, being appointed Major 2d Cavalry. Thos. J. Wood, commission of First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed Captain 1st Cavalry. James Oakes, commission of First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed Captain 2d Cavalry. Nathan G Evans, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 1st Lieut 2d Cavalry. George H. Stewart, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 1st Lieut 1st Cavalry. Charles W. Field, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 1st Lieut 2d Cavalry. David Bell, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 1st Lieut. 1st Cavalry David S. Stanley, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Robert S. Garnett, commission of Captain, March 3, 1855, being appointed Major 9th Infantry.

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—Innis N. Palmer, commission of First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed Captain 2d Cavalry. Eugene A. Carr, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 1st Lieut. 1st Cavalry. George B. Cosby, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry. James E. B. Stuart, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Charles F. Smith, commission of Major, March 3, 1855, being appointed Lieut. Col. 10th Infantry. Francis S. Patterson, commission of First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed Captain 9th Infantry. Henry E Maynadier, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 1st Lieut. 10th Infantry.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—John Sedgwick, commission of Captain, March 8, 1855, being appointed Major 1st Cavalry. William D. Pender, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieut. 1st Dragoons. George A. Gordon, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieut. 2d Dragoons.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Edward J. Steptoe, commission of Captain, March 3, 1855, being appointed Major 9th Infantry. George H. Thomas, commission of Captain, March 3, 1855, being appointed Major 3d Cavalry. Charles S. Winder, commission of First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed Captain 1st Cavalry. George Stoneman, commission of First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed Captain 2d Cavalry. Robert Ransom, Jr., commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed First Lieutenant 1st Cavalry. Kenner Garrard, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed First Lieutenant 2d Cavalry. Benjamin Allston, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry. William W Lowe, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Franklin E. Hunt, commission of Captain, March 3, 1855, being appointed Paymaster. Culver Gruver, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 1st Lieut. 10th Infantry.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Richard W. Johnson, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry. Charles R. Woods, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieutenant 9th Infantry. Peter T. Swaine, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieutenant 10th Infantry.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Silas Casey, commission of Captain, March 3, 1855, being appointed Lieut. Colonel 9th Infantry. John W. Frazer, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 1st Lieutenant 9th Infantry. Lyman M. Kellogg, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieutenant 10th Infantry.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Bernard E. Bee, commission of First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed Captain 10th Infantry. Louis H Marshall, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 1st Lieutenant 10th Infantry.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—George Wright, commission of Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1855, being appointed Colonel 9th Infantry. Henry Prince, commission of Captain, May 23, 1855, being appointed Paymaster. William Myers, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieut. 10th Infantry. Elmer Otis, commission of Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, being appointed 2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.

FIFTH RE

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in pursuance of the trust, discretion and powers reposed and conferred upon me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, No. 58, page 93, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY, and PREMISES included in and intended and meant by said deed, and briefly designated and described in the following, to wit: All the Estate of the Chartiers Coal Company, in Mortgage to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, No. 58, page 93, &c.

New-York Daily Times.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

SATURDAY, July 28.

THE TOMBS.

Business was rather dull this morning at the Tombs, the calendar being light.

A. R. N.

Franklin Delamercy lives in Cherry-street, and is a painter; drinks whenever the fates are propitious, and that is wine of other people's can be obtained; drunk in several places, and all around the City, and knows no other place than the lee yard.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Thomas Lynch is from Connecticut; drank some brandy and beer; admits he was very drunk, but is in a hurry to get back "to hum." The Judge detained him till his hurry should be over, when he declared that New York is as mean a State as the one he had just left.

DISMISSED.

Thomas Armstrong is boarding at No. 24 Peck slip; only arrived on Friday from Liverpool. The officer thought he was rather sick then drunk, and the Judge let him go.

BOTTLED FURY.

Mary Jones, of No 11 Mulberry-street, drank some rum; purchased a gill in Franklin-street of a Frenchman, which she took home in a bottle and partook freely of.

ESSEX MARKET.

Custom on the decline. The cooling rain favorably affecting the heads of the drunken crop.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

John Smith, of Jersey City, drank beer at his own house, and became a trifle "so so." Didn't drink in this City. Was "caught napping" on a stoop in Essex street.

SOCIAL LIFE.

Bridget Quinn lives in Twelfth-street, between Ave. nues B and C. A woman named Smith brought some brandy to the house, and together they took a "social drop."

A WEE DRAP.

Henry Ray, of No. 94 Grove-street, drank a glass of beer at a Dutchman's in Broad, and a second in South-street. These made him "cozy-bobus."

A SEAMAN'S RATIONS.

Richard Crosier is a sailor of the schooner *Vandalia*, now at the foot of Eighth-street. He drank on board ship, and if he'd go would proceed to sea at once. No go. Leave of absence to be spent in the City prison granted.

AT JEFFERSON MARKET.

A SMALL ALLOWANCE.

Richard O'Neil lives somewhere in Thirty-seventh-street, and while at work purchased one glass next door; don't know who the place is kept by.

A THING'S BE TOOK STRONG DRINK.

Thomas McAnnany lives near the Seventh avenue, in Twenty-seventh-street; got drunk after sundown, and thinks he must have taken something strong; supposes it to have been either brandy or gin; has only distinct remembrance of imbibing at Murphy's, in Twentieth-street, near Seventh-avenue.

The Sabbath Day's Haul of Anti-Prohibitionists.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

A TREACHEROUS MEMORY.

Thomas Henderson lives in Eighth-avenue; drank some liquor, but cannot say where; he forgets the name of the street.

BID DRINK.

Alexander Leech of Thirty-ninth-street, drank liquor, but can't say where he got it.

A RESPECTABLE DRUNKARD.

James Spaulding, of Twenty-first street, a well-dressed gent, drank considerable liquor, but cannot tell where, as he was unable to recognize any of the places.

A HARD-HEARTED RUM-SELLER.

James Ward, of Twenty-seventh-st, took two or three drinks at Donelly's Hotel in Second-avenue, near Twenty-sixth street; was not much the worse, but Donnelly not boasting of over great sensibility of feeling, put him out of doors, but the officer in the kindest possible manner cared for him.

WAIT A LITTLE LONGER.

John Thompson, arrested for gross intoxication and disorderly conduct in Green-st et, was too badly in toxicated to respond to any inquiries as to her past or present condition.

CARED FOR.

Mary Doe (!) would not give name or residence, or could not, and being arrested for gross intoxication and as unable to care for herself, remained in a like condition and could not respond.

WEAK IN THE JOINTS.

Abram Zabriski was found in Bedford-street, describing his s of a peculiar shape upon the pavement, by the aid of his pedal extremities.

FATHER AND SON.

John Creamer, of No. 147 Eighteenth-street, drank liquor but very little; doesn't know where it came from, and understands that it is purchaseable in all directions; is an old man, 75 years old, and makes his own living, which he has done for half a century in Pennsylvania.

James Creamer, the son of the above, drank a little only, and was not drunk; the officer's statement to the contrary notwithstanding. Purchased the little he had at the corner of Eighteenth-street and First-avenue.

THE JOVIAL MAN.

Joseph Alcock, of Brooklyn, drank at a great number of places, but doesn't know if it was the imported article or not, but it made him feel first-rate and jovial.

DIDN'T BUY IT.

Frank Lynch, of West Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, drank liquor in his own house, and don't know where it came from; drank part of it only, and can't say who brought it to the house.

FLOORED ON THE SECOND ATTEMPT.

Thos. Conner, of Fifth-second-street, purchased one glass and a half of gin, the second glass did him. He doesn't know where he purchased it.

A CANNIE WIFE.

James Toole, No. 515 Greenwich-street, his wife went out and brought in some beer, don't know where it was got. ONE OF THE UPPER TEN.

Francis Harrel, of the Astor House, drank a number of glasses of wine at the house of a friend in Twenty-Seventh-street; didn't purchase any.

DOWN TOWN.

Michael Gillen drank several glasses down town, but cannot say where, as he is unacquainted about town.

TOO MUCH TO REMEMBER.

William Gillmore, of Thirty-ninth-street, drank a large quantity of liquor—drank one glass in Bugden's in Ninth-avenue near Thirty first-street; drank also in several other places, but does not know where.

A PINT OF BEER.

George McDonald, of the corner of Bleecker and Mercer streets, drank very little liquor, not being well, and it soon overcame him. It was only a pint of beer which he got at Wilkinson's.

FROM THE COAL PIT.

Edward Patterson, of Preston, England, drank a great quantity at different places, but being a stranger, can't say where. Was on his way to Pittsburg, Penn., and was escorted by an officer, who volunteered assistance.

WAS DRUNK.

Martin S. Parker was intoxicated; drank brandy, paid for it, but don't know where it was got at.

A STRANGER.

Joseph Flarty, No. 54 University Place, drank a great deal of brandy, but being a strang r, cannot remember where. A gentlemanly officer kindly took him to quarters.

GOOD HABITS OVERCOME.

John Smart, of No. 153 East Thirty-third-street, drank three glasses of brandy in Brooklyn and paid for it; did not drink otherwise, but having abstained for some years, it overcame him; is very sorry for the failing.

ESSEX MARKET.

A JERSEYMAN.

Michael Donohan, of Rahway, N. J., drank brandy at the store No. 24 Mulberry-street.

HAD A HORSE AND DIDN'T KNOW IT.

Thomas McFadden of No. 31 Monroe-street, drank some beer in several places down by Washington Market; fell off his horse, but was ignorant of the fact when he got sober. He had quite forgotten that he even had a horse.

ALL AROUND.

Wm. Hoos, No 107 East Thirteenth-street, drank his brandy on the corner of Twenty-first-street and First-avenue; also drank in other places.

AT HOME.

Andrew McAnally, No. 210 Avenue C, drank beer and brandy in his own house and drank one glass of beer next door.

WATERY RUM.

Daniel Mason, of Water-street, got most of his rum on the corner of Water and Cherry streets at the two grocery stores there located.

HERE AND THERE.

Ellen Halpin, corner of Eighteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, got a glass here and there—didn't know where.

"LOVES" ON

Thomas Dana, Third-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, drank one glass of gin at Thomas Loves, in Tenth-street; the tumbler was nearly full; that was all he drank; it cost him three cents.

AT THE HOUSE.

Margaret Welsh, Baxter-street, drank beer in her lodging house.

JACOB'S SKEE.

William McKenny, No. 306 Third-street, drank beer in Jacob-street; can tell no more.

DRUNK WITH CARE.

Sarah Carroll, Ridge-street, was drunk with trouble; she drank a glass of beer when she was working, it might have been drugged.

BEER AND BRANDY.

John Bryant, No. 861 First-avenue, drank beer and brandy in First-avenue.

A SUCKER.

William Quirk, near 14 years of age, living in Ridge-street, got his liquor at the foot of Rivington-street—sucked it out of a barrel with a straw; the barrel was lying on the pier; some boys broke a little hole in the bung, took with a stick; a crowd lot of boys sucked with straws; don't know what the liquor was; several other boys got drunk, and stowed themselves away in the various parts. Quirk never drank any liquor before; he only got a short distance from the barrel when he fell down.

Drunkenness in Brooklyn.

The returns of Saturday morning contain the names of eight persons who were arrested the night previous for drunkenness. On Saturday night the following were arrested on like charges:

By the First District Police—Edward Carrswell.

By the Third District—Michael Cochran, John Cochran, Catherine Norris, Michael Taberty, Bridget Sullivan, John O'Brien, Patrick Magh and Mary Higgins. Fourth District—John Ward, Laughlin Donley, Isabella Price and Michael Mahoney.

Edward Carswell, who keeps a rum shanty at the foot of Carpenter-street, Red Hook Point, was arrested, on Saturday, for selling liquor on the Sunday previous. He was taken up on complaint of Mary Bonin, and was committed, in default of bail, to answer.

APPLICATIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT FOR THE QUARTER.

The following arrests for intoxication was made on the police of the Eastern District: [illegible] Smith, Bryant Thornton, Francis [illegible] Armstrong and John Hart.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Quarantine Arrest.

Some few days since the ship *Fidelia* came into port with about 400 emigrant passengers. One day before she arrived small-pox appeared among the passengers, which, under the statute, made her subject to a quarantine of thirty days. For the purpose of cleansing and airing the passengers and getting them in a condition to send up to the City, the Health Officer ordered the infected crowd of passengers landed on the Quarantine wharf.

Yesterday, while the passengers were airing themselves and their garments in the breeze, a man by the name of JOSEPH SILVIA, a "shark" took a load of men and women in his boat, and in opposition to the Quarantine laws and protest of the Health Office, conveyed to the locality of the infected emigrants, where all hands had free communication together.

The Health Officer and his bargemen approached SILVIA, for the purpose of arrest. SILVIA fought the officer for some time, till he found he was likely to be taken, and then jumped overboard, but he was soon taken on shore by VANDERZIE, who jumped overboard after him and took him on shore.

After SILVIA came on shore, he seemed very quiet for awhile, but merely for the purpose of getting a better chance to elope, for in a few moments he fled from the quarantine over a rickety fence to the ferry-boat landing.

The Health Officer immediately went to a Justice, and procured a warrant which brought the offender within the Quarantine grounds, where he is safely locked up for the future hands of law and justice.

Alpha Delta Phi in the Free Academy.

A chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, designated the Manhattan Chapter, was inaugurated in the Free Academy of this City on Monday evening, July 16. A number of delegates from different Colleges, where the Society has chapters were present with a numerous attendance of resident members of New-York and vicinity. Eleven young gentlemen of the Academy were initiated.

The exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, assisted by WM. H. GOODRICH and LORENZO FAIRBANKS, Esqs., of this City. After the formalities of initiation, speeches followed by Hon. AMOS K. HADLEY, Hon GEORGE J. CORNELL, and others, recounting the noble objects for which the fraternity was organized, and tendering hearty welcome to the novitiate members. A sumptuous entertainment concluded the exercises, and, it were needless to add, was discussed in a manner worthy Alpha Delta Phi.

Toasts and speeches and speeches and toasts, intersticed with singing; Alpha Delta Phi songs alternated till a late hour compelled to draw to a close the most agreeable festivities of this occasion.

The Manhattan Chapter makes the thirteenth Chapter of this—one of the oldest, most popular, and most select secret Societies in our American Colleges.

Quarantine.

In view of the existence of cholera and yellow fever at the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., ISAAC O. BARKER, acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor WOOD, has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, From reliable information received from the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, this department is advised that the yellow fever now prevails in both of these parts—Be it, therefore, known to all men, that by virtue of the power in me vested, and by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Commissioners of Health of this port, I. ISAAC O. BARKER, Acting Mayor of the City of New-York, do issue this my proclamation, declaring said ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia, as infected places, and all vessels arriving from said places to be subjected to Quarantine. This proclamation to have full force and effect till the 1st day of September, 1855.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Mayor's Office, in our said City, New-York, July 28, 1855.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Acting Mayor.

City Mortality.

Mortality is on the increase in the City. The City Inspector reports 669 deaths the past week—an increase of 78 over the mortality of the previous week. Nearly the whole of the increase was among juveniles, of whom 142 died of cholera infantum, 58 of convulsions, and 48 of marasmus. There were 5 deaths of cholera, 50 of diarrhœa, 25 of dysentery, 16 of inflammation of the bowels, and 43 of consumption. There were also 2 deaths by intemperance, 5 by sun stroke, 8 by drowning, and 1 by suicide. The nativity table gives 525 natives of the United States, 65 of Ireland, 38 of Germany, and 17 of England. The number of deaths in the City for the week ending July 30, last year, was 1,139.

The Police Surgeons.

The Medical Staff of the Police Department, as reorganized, will enter on their duties on Wednesday next. They had an interview with the Mayor on Thursday last, when they were made acquainted with the nature and extent of the duties required of them. The following gentlemen compose the staff:

STEPHEN HASBROUCK, M. D., Surgeon General.

Assistants—JOHN R. HARDENBROOK, M. D.; A. S. JONES, M. D.; N. C. HALSTED, M. D.; B. BRADFORD, M. D.; P. W. MCDONALD, M. D.; E. H. KIMBARK, M. D.; A. P. DALYRIMPLE, M. D.; H. SHEPPARD, M. D.

Accident at the New-York Hotel.

On Saturday afternoon the fastenings of the scaffold on which some painters were standing, in front of the sixth story of the New-York Hotel, gave way, precipitating JOHN LANE and JAMES DOUGHERTY to the pavement, a distance of from 60 to 67 feet. The latter was instantly killed, his brains being dashed out upon the sidewalk. LANE was taken up in a state of insensibility, much bruised. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies with a prospect of recovery. An inquest will be held on the body of DOUGHERTY this day. The remains of JAMES DOUGHERTY were buried yesterday, in the absence of his relatives, by Mr. SULLIVAN, on behalf of the trade. His remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Funeral Sermon of Mrs. Dr. Knox.

Last evening at the Reformed Dutch Collegiate Church, in Ninth-st, near Broadway, Dr. MCELROY delivered a funeral discourse on the occasion of the recent decease of Mrs. Dr. KNOX, wife of the pastor of this Church. The text was John 17 ch. 6 v. A truthful and interesting portraiture was drawn of the beautiful and genial character—the highly cultivated intellect and warm piety of the deceased. She was the daughter of the late Rev. JOHN. M. MARSH. Rev. Dr. VENNILYEA assisted in the exercises.

Fifteenth Ward Census—Official.

Dis tricts	Dwellings	Families	Population
1	462	918	5,067
2	450	886	5,310
3	301	543	3,100
4	352	558	3,664
5	403	693	3,838
6	985	1,711	9,797
Total	2,950	5,265	30,776

Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, of this City, sailed on Saturday, in the steamer *Arago*, for Southampton, England. He was accompanied by D. C. GILDERSLEEVE, Esq., of Wall-street.

Sun-Stroke.

A man named JOHN COCHRAN was sun-struck in Grand-street. He was conveyed by officers GANTZ and REED to the Police Station, where he was partially restored, and then sent home.

Police News.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER ARRESTED.

Peter Williams *alias* "Dutch Pete," a notorious burglar, was, late on Friday night, arrested by Officer Smith of the Seventh District. At the time of his arrest he was standing at the corner of Orange and Cross streets. The police have long been in search of Pete, who is suspected of being concerned in several burglaries committed of late in the Ninth Ward. He was committed to await an examination by Justice Wood.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.

During the burning in the window of the jewelry store of Mr. Philip Monheim, at No. 58 Essex street, caused by the upsetting of a camphene lamp as reported in the TIMES, some gent of the "light fingered" order applied his fist to a pane of glass, broke it, and snatched jewelry to the amount of about $50, with which he made good his escape.

A FUGITIVE'S CAPTURE AND NARROW ESCAPE OF A POLICEMAN.

At about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, Policeman Farrell, of the Fourteenth Ward, while patrolling his beat, observed several suspicious looking men prowling round about the corner of Bowery and Spring streets; crossing to an Officer (Hoyt) of the Tenth Ward, he learned that one of them was John Turner, who, while locked up at Brooklyn on a charge of burglery, broke jail.

Dismissing himself as best he could, Farrell carefully followed the fellow, and when near Elizabeth street, he rushed forward and caught Turner by the collar. A desperate struggle ensued, in which Turner drew a six barreled revolver and fired at the officer, the ball inflicting a flesh wound on the shoulder, but without causing the officer to release his hold.

Officer Hoyt, hearing the report of the firing, ran to assist his comrade, and by a well aimed blow felled Turner to the ground. Turner regained his feet and discharged another barrel of his pistol, the bullet grazing and the powder burning the hat of Officer Farrel near the head; another blow of the "locust" brought the prisoner to a full sense of his position, and he was conveyed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-House. His associates escaped for the present. He will be immediately reconveyed to Brooklyn, and within all probability meet his old companions at Sing Sing.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

MESSRS. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Blotches on the Skin, Eruptions, and all cutaneous diseases, will find an infallible remedy in HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. If the Ointment be rubbed on the parts affected the blotches will disappear. It will cure wounds even of twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

"PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE."—To-night Manager PURDY comes out with double force. In addition to Mr. J. R. SCOTT and Miss HATHAWAY, is the French pantomime company—Mons. WIETHOFF, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mons. G. SMITH and M'lle THERESE, who are to appear in the gorgeous pantomime of "Mazulume the Night Owl."

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S unrivaled Piano-fortes, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S single and double Melodions. Second-hand Pianos for sale or to let. A large stock for sale very low for cash or approved paper. Prices from $100 to $650.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUNNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, P. DUNNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

Mutiny and Murder on Board a British Ship.

From the Queenstown (Eng) Lloyds.

Her Majesty is a brig of 221 tons, belonging to Mr. JOHN RICKENSON, of Whitby, and sailed from Salonica, a Mediterranean port, about the beginning of May, with a cargo of Indian corn, consigned to Messrs. BARTHALI & Co., London, and bound to Queenstown for orders. Including the captain, WM WRIGHT, of Whitby, and the mate, SAMUEL COLE—the crew amounted, in all to about nine. Among the crew was a man named JAMES VEALE, a seaman, a native of this country, who had been very badly conducted on the voyage, and against whom the captain had several entries made in the log-book. On the 28th of June, while the vessel was in lat. 44° north, long. 14° 46' west, the captain came on deck about 12 o'clock at night, and found that this man VEALE was not, as he should have been, on deck—it being his watch. On searching for him, he found him lying asleep in the galley, and he got a bucket of water and threw it over him. VEALE awoke in a rage and started up. The captain walked towards the cabin, and VEALE ran round at the other side of the mast, drew out a large case-knife and stabbed him in several places. The man at the wheel, GEORGE BALD, a native of Fifeshire, observing the transaction, called out to another man, "Take the wheel till I go and call the mate." VEALE hearing these words, ran down the companion and got into the state-room of the mate and stabbed him three several times, exclaiming, "There, there!" The mate struggled faintly with him, but had only strength to extricate himself from his berth and crawl up the companion, when he fell upon the deck. While the murderer was engaged in the attack upon the mate, BALD and an old man went down the companion and into the state-room of the captain, to look for firearms. While they were there they shut the state-room door, and only barely in time, for VEALE, after completing his terrible work in the cabin of the mate, rushed over and drove his knife through the panel of the door they had shut, in an effort to break it in. Foiled in his design here, he went again upon deck, and it is supposed while passing he threw overboard the bodies of the mate and captain, as they were never seen again. He then went forward to the forecastle, where two men were sleeping, and stabbed them both savagely, killing one of them—the cook, SAMUEL WEEKS—and inflicting upon the other—GEORGE BALD, the man who was taken to the hospital—no less than six wounds.

In the meantime the two men in the captain's state-room remained in a state of dreadful alarm and anxiety, until at length, hearing everything silent, GEORGE BALD stole up the companion with a pair of loaded pistols, which he had got in the state-room of the captain. As he got near the head of the companion, his head being in a bent posture, he was met by VEALE returning from his work of blood in the forecastle, and received two stabs—one in the back and one in the shoulder. He fell down the ladder, and one of the pistols went off in the fall. BALD got into the state-room and secured himself there, and remained there for some time preparing a musket. After a little he heard the noise as if of scuttling the vessel, which VEALE was attempting with an axe, and he came up with a musket, which he fired at VEALE and wounded him in the leg. This in all probability saved the vessel, as there were found afterwards in the deck and in the side of the vessel holes about from eight inches to a foot square. VEALE retreated to the forecastle, and shut himself up there, and BALD then came after him and secured the scuttle. He then, it is said, broke the hull's eye, and fired another shot at VEALE, but this did not hit him. While VEALE was below, BALD and the other man hoisted signals of distress, which were answered by the *Isabella*, of Liverpool, bound for Bristol, and the mate, JAMES C. HOWE, and two men came on board. HOWE went to the forecastle, and VEALE called out from within, begging of HOWE to shoot him. HOWE replied that he would do no such thing—that he would bring him to justice. He then went back on board his own vessel to procure more assistance, and on his return the whole body went forward to the forecastle. They then waited for a while, but on looking down through the broken hull's-eye, they saw his legs hanging down. They opened the hatch and went down, and they found that the unhappy miscreant had ended his misdeeds by suicide. It appears that in the interval between the first and second coming on board of the mate of the *Isabella*, he took off the leather belt, which he was in the habit of wearing round his waist, and with this attempted to hang himself from the post of his bunk, or bed-place, which was only between three and four feet high. He threw his legs across the *berth*, and his attempt to commit self destruction in this way shows the utmost determination. The broad leathern belt, however, did not produce suffocation; so he took the knife, which had already performed such fatal work, and drew it across his throat, so terminating his miserable existence. When the men entered the forecastle he was quite dead. He was taken out, and it was then ascertained that the shot fired by BALD from the companion had taken effect on him. The body and that of the cook, who lived 24 hours after he received his wound, were both thrown overboard. Mr. HOWE, the mate of the *Isabella*, then took charge of the vessel and navigated her into Queenstown. On her arrival, the seaman, BALD, who was still alive and in a very bad state, was conveyed to the hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious way, but with some hope of his recovery.

While this brutal transaction was taking place, a nephew of the owner, a little boy, who was on board got into the foretop, and so escaped uninjured.

MARRIED.

In this City, at the Astor House, on Saturday, July 28, by Alderman Samuel H. Moser, of the Third Ward, Mr. JAS. PARENT, of Indiana, to Miss E. WAINWRIGHT, of Hoboken.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 15, by Rev. Mr. Marsh, E. O HOTCHKISS, of Brooklyn, to Miss RACHEL E. SMITH, of Boston.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, July 28, ISABEL, eldest daughter of Richard C. and Mary A. Combes in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents No. 130 9th-av., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 29 GEORGE BACON, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No 263 4th av., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

In this City, on Saturday evening July 28, JOHN B COTTE, Jr., of cholera infantum aged 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of its grandfather, John Sneckner, No 6 Union square, this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, July 28, of consumption, MARGARET JANE, wife of Hector Sinclair, aged 36 years and 8 months.

Her funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 56 East 13th-st., 2 doors west of Broadway.

In this City, on Saturday morning, July 28, at 5 o'clock, J. J. GOURDOZ, Jr., aged 46 years.

Funeral service this day, at 3 o'clock, at St. John's Chapel.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Graham av., on Monday, July 23, MARY C. FRASER, aged 25 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Jersey City of marasmus, on Sunday evening, July 29, DUDLEY GREGORY, infant son of Clarissa J. and Daniel G. Gevit, aged 1 year, 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the corner of Coles and South 7th sts., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Nyack, on Sunday morning, July 29, MARY JULIA WATERBURY, youngest daughter of Charles A. and Mary Julia Waterbury, aged 2 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 10 Commerce-st., without further invitation.

At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, July 28, MATILDA, daughter of Edward A and M Matilda Quintard, aged 9 months and 2 days.

Funeral from the house of the parents, on Monday, July 30, at 5 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 28

$3,000 Indiana 2½ W cent..	83½	300 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	s3 27½
6,500 Virginia 6s.....	97½	100 do.....	b60 27
5,000 do.....	b3 97½	300 do.....	s10 27½
2,000 North Carolina 6s.	98	150 do.....	b60 28
1,000 Missouri 6s.....	b3 96½	100 do.....	s60 27½
15,000 do.....	s3 96½	100 do.....	b21 27
3,000 California 7s '70....	87	350 do.....	s3 27½
25,000 Erie Bds of '76....	89½	50 do.....	b30 27½
5,000 Erie Bonds of '83..	97½	773 N. Y. Cen. R R.....	s. 104
5,000 H R 3d M B..s10	77	200 do.....	b60. 102
6,000 Pan Bds 2d is..s.102½		60 Mich. Cen. R R.....	96
21,000 Ill Cen 8 R Bs s3	86½	50 do.....	98½
5,000 Ill. Freel'd Bs..b10	91	8 Ga and Chi. R R.....	106
8,000 Ill C R R 7s Bs..w	89	100 Erie Railroad.....	s3 51
3,000 New York Cen 6s.	91½	100 do.....	b30 51½
4,000 N. Y. Cen 7s...c	103	350 do.....	s3 51
5 Hanover Bank.....	88	500 do.....	s60 51
40 Commonwealth Bank.	99	700 do.....	b60 51½
25 Ohio L and T. Co....	90½	450 do.....	c 51
52 do.....	91	1,780 Reading Railroad..	58½
21 U. S. Trust Co.....	111	200 do.....	s30 58½
10 Home Ins. Co.....	94	100 do.....	b30 59
10 do.....	95	400 do.....	s60 59
100 Canton Co.....	s3 27½	100 do.....	b15 59
100 do.....	s30 27	50 do.....	c 59
200 do.....	s30 27	100 do.....	s30 59
500 Nicar'a Tran. Co..	b60 18	11 Panama Railroad.....	129
200 do.....	c60 18½	25 do.....	129½
600 do.....	s3 18½	95 do.....	130
100 Pennsyl Coal Co...s9.	111	10 Buff & State Line R R.	125
50 Illinois Central R R..	87½	50 Cleve & Pitts. R R....	57
100 do.....	c 87½	15 Chi. & R I. R R.....	95½
18 Wis. L Shore R R..	82½	70 do.....	96
14 do.....	86½	60 do.....	96

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Ill Freel'd Bonds	90½	10 Cleve & Tol. R R....	89½
50 Nicar. Trans Co...s3	18½	25 Wis. Lake Shore R R.	87
100 Erie Railroad.....	s3 51	100 Reading Railroad..	58½
50 do.....	b10 51	200 do.....	b15 59
200 do.....	b3 51	800 do.....	s60 59½
200 do.....	b60 51½	100 do.....	b30 59½
50 Cumb Coal Co.....	27½	400 do.....	b30 59½
50 do.....	b60 27½	100 do.....	b5 59½
50 do.....	b60 27½	100 do.....	s30 59½
50 Ill. Central Railroad.	97½		

MONDAY, July 30—A. M.

The Stock Market on Saturday, was tolerably active, and the general tone of prices was stronger. The demand ran mostly on the bonds and shares of the principal Railroads, which were sought after not by speculators, but by purchasers, wanting something profitable and safe in which to permanently invest their surplus funds. This is a feature in a measure peculiar to the current season and cannot but be considered as a good omen. Illinois Central Bonds brought 86½, s3; do. Freeland Bonds, with privilege, 91, b60, to 90½; and the same, without the privilege, 86, while the shares of the Road were in slack request opening at 97½ and closing at 97¼. A small business was transacted in New-York Central Seven ℔ Cent. Bonds, at 103, and do. Sixes, at 91¾. The shares of this Company were taken to a fair extent, but left off weakly. Erie Third Mortgages realized 97¾, while the issues of 75 were bought at 93⅜, and the stock was pretty brisk, but infirm. There was more animation in Reading shares at a little better prices, though the feeling toward the close was rather languid. Panama Bonds, 2d issue, sold at 102½, s3, and the shares reached 102¾. A light amount of Hudson River Third Mortgages changed hands at 77, s10. Hudson River shares were dull and heavy. None sold at either meeting of the Board. Michigan Central shares were in request and decidedly firmer. A small lot of Chicago and Galego brought 105¼; and of Buffalo and State Line 125. Chicago and Rock Island continued in demand, and closed at 96. The Western shares of the main Roads were not very active, but displayed increasing firmness. Of the light fancies, Cumberland Coal and Nicaragua Transit were the briskest, and both had a tendency to improve. In State securities there was not much done, and prices were without material variation. The market at the close seemed rather quiet, though on the whole firm, after the gradual recuperation of the three or four days preceding. Money was unchanged in demand and value, while the supply was, if anything, increasing. The anticipations respecting the Bank Statements for the week just closed, which are to be made up to-day, were conflicting; but the opinion obtained that they would present no very unfavorable results. Foreign Exchanges continued inactive, and quotations were generally unaltered.

The Foreign Trade of this port the past week was considerably lighter than that of the corresponding week last year. Including the Dry Goods table in our previous paper, the week's import of merchandise was only $2,650,697, against $4,814,797 the same week in 1854. For the calendar year to date, the total import is $81,265,000, against $103,401,000 to same date in the calendar year of 1854. The export of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week amounted to $866,716, against $846,616 the same week last July. For the current calendar year to date, the total export equals $33,710,000, against $38,872,000 to same date the previous calendar year. The export of Specie during the week, as registered at the New-York Custom-House, reached $1,583,747, including $950,711 by the *Pacific* on last Wednesday for Liverpool, and $601,606 by the *Arago* on Saturday for Havre. The same week last year the direct Specie export was $985,000. For the calendar year to the present date, the Specie export from this port comprises $19,686,000, against $19,116,000 to corresponding date of 1854. The receipts of treasure on freight from California, during the week, amounted to $1,805,408,—an apparent excess of $221,751 over the Specie export for the same period, but this excess will be found really heavier, when what the passengers by the California steamers brought along with them, is taken into account. This shows how needless is the alarm certain parties have been striving to awaken regarding the outward movement in Specie. While we ship so much less than we receive, of treasure, as we did last week, but little if any danger need be apprehended. Our leading agricultural products will soon be abundant in the Atlantic Coast markets, and this circumstance will have a favorable influence on our export trade, by enabling us to cover more of the cost of our importations by an export of those products, and in this way lessening the drain of Specie. Such is now the ostensible course of events, and it requires no extraordinary acuteness of vision to perceive therein some of the main elements of financial prosperity and ease. All that is demanded of us in our present circumstances, is an exercise of that prudence which the rather harsh experience of the past year or two must have taught most of us. In this lies the bulwark of whatever independence we can now lay claim to, as well as the guaranty of our future success and safety. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $2,694,306, against $2,778 052 at the close of the previous week. Saturday's receipts were $212,332, and the payments only $15,278. The payments for Assay office equaled $128,758; on Disbursing Checks $22,264. The payments through the Clearing House amounted to $14,690,741, and balances to $856,289.

Our General Markets have been slightly variable during the week. Cotton ruled quiet up to the close, when it attracted a little more attention, and left off ⅛@⅛c. ℔ lb. higher than the previous week. The average sales each day of the week, were about 800@1,000 bales. Flour has been more freely offered, and has fallen off 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl., in price. The heaviest decline was on the medium and better grades, for which the inquiry was moderate. Good common brands were the most in request, and suffered the least depression. The nominal reduction in the price of Wheat is very decided, but as the supply continued light, the fluctuations were frequent. Some export purchases have been made during the week, and we also heard of a few speculative transactions. Southern agriculturists are sending forward their new Wheat, in considerable quantities. There is likewise some arriving from Canada. We may shortly look for free receipts from the interior of our own State and from the Western States. These will put an end to high prices, for some time at least. Rye has receded to $1 15 ℔ bushel, and closed dull. Western mixed Corn—the only kind in market—has been in fair request at tolerably uniform rates. Provisions have attracted rather more attention, and have, in some instances, slightly increased in value. The Grocery business was reviving, and in other branches of trade there was rather more vigor discernible. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of produce for the past week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854.		1855.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales.....	4,604	$201,504	5,598	$277,422
Flour, bbls	13,992	113,139	4,486	40,837
C Meal, bbls &c.	621	2,512	520	2,580
Wheat, bush.....	27,938	51,790		
Corn, bush.....	504	476	100,044	97,741
Pork, bbls & tcs.	3,586	44,755	205	3,038
Beef, bbls & tcs.	1,134	15,579	386	6,781
Total produce.....		$429,757		$428,999
Miscellaneous.....		416,859		436,716
Total for the week....		$846,616		$865,715

Saturday's Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks that the total shipments of Anthracite Coal the past week reached 120,802 tons. For the year the tonnage reached 2,370,775 tons, against 2,019,796 tons last year to the same time. The Reading Railroad brought down 51,778 tons for the week ending Thursday last, and 1,298,442 tons for the year, against 1,051,786 tons to the same time last year. The shipments on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending on Thursday were 27,125 tons, and for the season to that time 531,038 tons against 463,574 tons to the same time last year. The shipments of Coal from the Lehigh region were for the week ending with Saturday last 41,899 tons, against 40,505 tons for the corresponding week of last year; for the season 550,295 tons, against

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Interesting from the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 30.

We are in receipt of late advices from the Plains. Mr. HOLMENA, District Attorney of the United States for Utah, was at South Platte, en route for Washington, with dispatches from Col. STEPTO to the War Department. He met no Indians or whites until he reached Sweet Water, where he found a large party of Mormons exploring for gold. They were damming and turning the bed of the river. A letter from a gold-seeker says, that they had found large quantities of silver. One man in the vicinity of Sweet Water took $40 of gold in a day. Gold had also been discovered on Medicine Bow Stream, southwest of Fort Laramie. Two hundred Arpie Indians were encamped a short distance from this river and were peaceable. They say if a war takes place between the Sioux and the troops they will join the strongest party. A war party of Sioux at Seaboute Creek, fifty miles above Fort Laramie, were awaiting the arrival of troops, and threatened, if they did not arrive in ten days, they would kill every white man between Laramie and Devil's Gate.

Several trains of Mormons from Texas had been fallen in with between Fort Kearney and the Blues. They had lost twenty by cholera, but the balance were in good health.

The Eastern Railroad Company—The Recent Defalcation of the Treasurer.

BOSTON, Monday, July 30.

At the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Eastern Railroad to-day, the report of the Special Committee was read, warmly debated, and finally adopted. The defalcation of TUCKERMAN, the late Treasurer of the Company, is found to amount to $245,800. The Committee speak encouragingly of the prospects of the Road, make various suggestions for a more economical management, to guard against fraud, &c. A new Board of Directors was chosen, and the meeting adjourned.

The Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, July 30.

The Secretaries of the New-England Association of Clergymen have issued a second circular exhibiting the most encouraging success towards the object contemplated. The purpose of the Association is to embrace the three thousand clergymen of New-England as life members of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, on paying twenty dollars, making a general fund of $60 000—this sum to be expended in settling Kansas with Christian men and women from New-England.

Gov. Reeder and his Alleged Land Speculations.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 30.

Governor REEDER furnishes a copy of his answer to Secretary MARCY's last letter to him, to the Lawrence *Tribune*. He says in relation to the charge of having purchased half-breed Kansas lands, that he purchased no such lands, and he thinks he has been treated unfairly because the President has called on him for a defence against the charge of violating rules which are not specified, and he asks for a specification.

Congressional Nominations in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 30.

St. Paul, Minnesota, papers of the 26th instant state that after the nomination of H. M. RICE for delegate to Congress, a number of the members of the Democratic Convention met in Governor GORMAN's library and nominated Hon. DAVID OLMSTEAD. Ex-Governor RAMSEY received 36 votes in the Republican Convention, although he had previously declined the nomination.

Three Murders on Board Ship.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 30.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday are received. Three sailors were murdered on board the ship *Celeste*, of Philadelphia, whilst on their way from New-Orleans to the Balize. The authorities had refused to allow the vessel to go to sea, and an examination into the affair was in progress.

Yellow Fever at Gosport, Va.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 30.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received, but the latest mail is still due. Up to Saturday night, the total number of yellow fever at Gosport, Va., was 34, while the deaths were 18.

Death of Judge Frick.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 30.

Judge WM. FRICK, of our Superior Court, died yesterday at Warm Sulphur Springs, of dysentery.

Marine Excursion.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 30.

The Blue Bird Aquatic Club, composed of civic officials, and members of the New-York Press, arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock on the schooner *Mary*, and left for Boston *via* New-London and Newport this afternoon at 4 o'clock. All hands are well, and anticipate much pleasure from the cruise.

County Convention in Oneida.

UTICA, Monday, July 30.

A County Convention of the friends of freedom and prohibition was held here to-day. The attendance was small. Rev. D. SKINNER presided. Resolutions in favor of fusion, &c., were adopted.

Sudden Death at Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 30.

Miss PORTER, daughter of Judge PORTER, of Easton, Pa., died on Saturday, at Cape May, after a very short illness. She was bathing on the previous day.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 28.

The deaths by yellow fever in the Charity Hospital during the past week were 101. The fever has also broken out at Baton Rouge.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Monday, July 30.

There have been seventeen new cases of yellow fever here to-day, and two deaths. They are also traceable to Gosport.

Labor is Honor, and Slavery Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

KOSSUTH having been taken to task by writers in this country for contributing articles to various journals for pay, manfully declares in a recent letter to your paper that "*Labor is honor, and idleness, though gilded with treasure and pomp, is a disgrace.*"

In uttering this sentiment in self-defence, the noble Hungarian has inadvertently let drop a key to the subversion of the Slave-power in the United States. For could the workingmen—the mass of voters in this country—be brought to realize the antagonism between the Slaveholder's position and their own, and the effect upon their vocation which Slavery has, wherever it exists, or wherever it is extended, but a short time would elapse before not an apologist for Slavery could obtain a public position in a Free State, or a Slaveholder or Doughface an office under the General Government, if the ballot-box could prevent it.

The world is getting to be of the opinion that every healthy man is bound to make some return to society for the good he draws from it—should perform either with hand or brain a share of the world's work—and that in time, usefulness will become the highest test of respectability.

"Labor is honor, and Slavery robbery," should be repeated from one end of the land to the other, and made the text of every political sermon, until

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public opinion shall have accepted the sentiment and through political action made it effective of one good result; and that, the confinement of the disgraceful evil to the States where it now exists.

BOSTONIAN.

THE LIME-KILN MAN.

In yesterday's TIMES we chronicled the decease on Sunday morning, at Bellevue Hospital, of "the Lime-kiln Man." More conspicuously known, perhaps, during the past twenty-five years than any public man in this City. His daily wanderings through the streets of our metropolis for nearly a quarter of a century,—his dress comprising the same uniform combination of tattered woolen, dirt and lime,—his hat indescribably worse than "shocking bad,"—his boots heavier than the heaviest "stogies,"—his excessive growth of hair,—his beat form,—his peculiar gait—and withal, his utter unobtrusiveness of manner, have served perfectly to familiarize his form to our citizens. Everybody knew "the Lime-kiln Man." Everybody knew, too, that he lived isolated from society, that he slept in lime-kilns, and that of his past history he was strangely silent. A few testified that occasionally he would throw off this moody reserve, then it was said his eye, naturally so calm, was full of fire—his form dilated to a dignity almost majestic, and every word he uttered not only evidenced highest mental culture, but stirred his auditors with its impassioned tones of feeling and eloquence. But it was only momentary; quickly returned his wonted air and reserve, and not a word further could he be induced to speak. Meanwhile, to increase public interest in this strangely isolated and anomalous character, from time to time, stories have been circulated of the causes inducing to the adoption of his mode of existence. Love has been spoken of as the reason; but though such recitals have doubtless awakened double sympathy in gentle hearts, for its maddened victim, it is a fact that nothing tangible and reliable connected with his earlier history has ever been made known. In this respect, among the numerous eccentric personages who, from time to time, have also here "played their part," it is impossible to find a parallel of ROSWALD SALTONSTALL, for instance, or, as he was generally designated, the "Duke de Rigmarole." Particulars connected with his early biography, though personally he was perversely incommunicative on this point, became known long before his death. Fresh in the minds of many doubtless continues the recollection of this strange existence as through our streets he wandered, bearing aloft—

"With menacing hand,
Put forth as in the action of command,"

a scroll with key attached, sent him, as he alleged, by Queen VICTORIA, and giving him jurisdiction wherever he went.

The celebrated Bank Note List Man was another striking character, and well remembered is the marked figure he cut, wearing alternately an immense bell-crowned and steeple-crowned hat. But his antecedents the public were privileged to enjoy while he lived. So it was with MACDONALD CLARE, the mad poet. So indeed, without exception, has it been with every wit of metropolitan memory, any where near "to madness allied," prior and cotemporaneous to the "Lime-kiln Man."

The latter, however, to the day of his demise—as far as the public is concerned—has been able to preserve his *incognito*. To one person alone did he voluntarily communicate his right name. One other there was—and only one—who knew his name before, and that was a fellow-townsman, who recognized him despite his tattered covering of rags and filth. And, as if by a strange dispensation of Providence, this very same person, by the merest accident, was called to sit with the Jury of investigation into the cause of his decease.

And indeed, but for this very circumstance itself, the real facts as touching the earlier history of the "Lime-kiln Man" would, doubtless, have never been publicly known. The person to whom he told his name—and to whom we shall allude more fully presently—he communicated nothing whatever of his past career. Upon his fellow-townsman when he acknowledged his identity, he enjoined, till assured his wishes should be complied with, the strictest secrecy as to the circumstances and character of his youth. From this party, however, since justly assuming that the death of the "Lime-kiln Man" removes the injunction of secrecy, we are enabled to present the following brief outline of the birth, parentage and early history of this strange character:

WM. MCFARLAND—such is his right name—was born in the township of Brigallen, Scotland, June 18, 1803. His father, JOHN MCFARLAND, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and distinguished for his industry, integrity and sound judgment. He was a zealous High Churchman. On the maternal side was an unusually strong mental organization, though combined with the delicate sensibilities that form woman's chief adornment. There were two brothers older than WILLIAM and a sister younger. WILLIAM, in common with the others, enjoyed the advantages of common school education as then afforded—that is, in Winters went to school and Summers worked at the plow.

In his fifteenth year or thereabout he was sent to a high school, or academy, as would be termed here, in a neighboring township, where he remained some two years. Of his scholastic achievements here, we are unable to speak. Our informant, though, states that from quite a child he was remarkable for his controversial ability, and that he was often known to demolish the argument of even the oldest heads. His thoughts and method were always very clear, and clearly enunciated. Mathematics was his favorite.

After leaving the Academy he assisted on his father's farm a year or two. During this time he employed his leisure hours in reading and study, and rarely mingled with those of his own age in their customary sports and festivities. When he was about twenty he assumed the charge of a school in a town a few miles distant. It was here, our informant stated, occurred what proved to be the turning point in his life. To make the recital short, it appears he became attached to a beautiful blue-eyed maid, that they were betrothed, and that she married his brother.

Meanwhile, numerous were their tender meetings under the trysting tree and vows of constancy. Many were the sweet tokens of remembrance and letters, burning with love, that passed between them. At length his next older brother—named KNOX—came to visit him and was introduced to his affianced. What followed has already been intimated. This brother induced the object of his brother's affection to elope with him. Crushed in spirit, broken in heart, WILLIAM, the subject of this sketch, turns to go—not home—but to flee the recollection of his misery. The next few years, whither he wandered and how, our informant could never gather from Mr. MCFARLAND, though, as he says, he essayed it time and time again. It were hardly difficult to fancy his poignant grief—as his subsequent career shows he never outlived this sudden blow to the fervent hopes and dreams of his youth.

In 1830 he appears in New-York. His tattered garments and long hair make him an object of notice, till finally from being known to lodge in a lime-kiln he comes to be designated the "Lime-kiln Man." His general career from this time to the present is well known. It is known that he ignored labor—and that though he never begged, he never refused charity when tendered him. As for his sleeping it was supposed he slept in the Park, lumber yards, &c., in Summer, and in the lime-kilns in the Winter. This is not entirely correct. During the past seventeen years he has been a constant occupant of the lime-kiln of Mr. H. B. KNAPP in his present place in Fourteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, and former place corner Avenue B and Second-street.

It is rarely he has remained away a night, either Summer or Winter. He was there punctually at dark, and invariably went away by daylight. These lime-kilns comprise generally three furnaces, twelve to fifteen feet deep, which are filled with the oyster and clam shells, from which the lime is made, and a fire kept beneath them. In the Winter this fire is kept up without intermission. The top of these stacks is level with the street underneath is divided into various apartments.

Formerly the "Lime-kiln Man" made his lodging place on top of the mouth of one of the stacks, till getting one of his hands badly burned, he solicited more secure accommodations below, which were readily accorded to him, and here he has invariably slept. His mode was to lie on the slacking lime. Sometimes when very cold, he would envelop himself with the exception of his head, in the slacking material. We took occasion to visit the place he has made his home the last few years, and found it neat, and by no means as repulsive as we imagined. The white appearance of everything gave it a cleanly, if not inviting look, and the slacking lime is not as bad a reating-place as one might conceive. The "Lime-kilo Man" took his supper here, comprising such food as he had picked up or as had been given him during the day. He always had a goodly supply of newspapers. He read no books but his Bible, which was his invariable companion. His quotations of Scripture were remarkable. Day times he occupied in seeming listless wandering through different portions of the City. He visited every day Fulton Market, and indeed relied upon his visits here for his main supplies of food. He never used to ask for food, but there were those who furnished him some regularly. And so with money; he never solicited any, though he never refused to accept a proffered donation.

As for his clothes, he was known sometimes to change a garment, but he would never give up an article of wearing apparel as long as it could be of the slightest use. A washerwoman he was unquestionably ignorant of. And so he lived and died. Last Thursday night he slept at his customary place, and was on his return from his customary visit to Fulton Market when seized with the sickness that resulted in his death. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and died.

He uttered no word or showed looks of recognition, but silently his spirit passed to the spirit land. Upon him was found a Bible, a London edition, bearing date 1824, printed by the "Naval and Military Bible Society." The clasps were worn off, and both betokened the usage of an ardent believer in its precepts. An old porte-monnaie he also had with him, containing two twenty-five cent pieces. In his hat were a large number of bits of blank paper.

The form of the "Lime-kiln Man" was large, his countenance expressive; his mouth denoted firmness, his nose was straight, his complexion sallow and marked with lines of care; his forehead showed a strong intellectual organization and good reasoning faculties. His hair was dark and thin on the top.

Now sleeps in Potter's Field the "Lime kiln Man." The events and conclusion of his life may be a mystery. From occasional indications it is evident he possessed winning qualities that might have secured him eminence and honor. As it is, in the seeming inutility of his existence, it may be found that when the clouds and shades of the present hour have passed away under the clear light of infallible certainty, the still and noiseless destiny of the "Lime kiln Man" has worked out its part in the great problem of humanity as effectually as that of the proudest and most famous.

THE CENSUS.

Census Statistics in this City.

SECOND WARD.

District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	104	142	1,008
2	189	301	2,151
Total	293	443	3,240

FIFTH WARD.

1	948	914	4,395
2	215	1,134	5,076
3	465	670	3,972
4	310	631	3,294
5	157	310	2 084
6	202	537	2,970
Total	1,591	4,246	21,681

SEVENTH WARD.

1	461	810	5,212
2	286	663	3,465
3	323	364	2,090
4	450	911	4,493
5	250	1,137	5,284
6	91	491	2,335
7	219	673	3,324
8	401	1,301	6,013
Total	2,483	6,351	32 506

EIGHTH WARD.

1	270	482	2,962
2	428	1,074	5,093
3	449	1,722	7.595
4	259	701	3,293
5	401	1,060	5,260
6	348	967	4.621
7	274	695	3,450
8	131	408	1,877
Total	2,500	7,106	34,150

ELEVENTH WARD.

1	237	1,175	4,885
2	372	1,538	6.294
3	189	764	3,393
4	202	827	3,647
5	213	724	3,639
6	404	1,902	8 490
7	240	1,195	5.880
8	226	922	4,042
9	271	1,608	7 420
10	144	432	5,864
Total	2,498	11,087	53,344

The following are the complete returns from Madison County:

Towns.	1850.	1855.	Towns.	1850.	1855.
Brookfield	3,565	3,770	Lebanon	1,709	1,661
Cazenovia	4,812	4,496	Lenox	7,507	7,795
De Ruyter	1,931	1,921	Madison	2,405	2,483
Eaton	3,994	4,060	Nelson	1,965	1,876
Fenner	1,690	1,577	Smithfield	1,669	1,519
Georgetown	1,411	1,448	Stockbridge	2,081	2,031
Hamilton	3,599	3,738	Sullivan	4,764	5,260
Total				43,072	43,661
Total increase since 1850				589	

POPULATION OF VILLAGES.

Cazenovia	1,741	Monnsville	287
Oneida	1,734	Georgetown	880
Hamilton	1,448	Clockville	279
Canastota	1,661	North Brookfield	973
Chittenango	916	New Woodstock	973
Morrisville	713	Pierceville	284
De Ruyter	727	Earlvil	333
Clarkville	578	Beuckville	186
Eaton	610	Canaseraga	185
Peterboro	350	Nelson Flatts	146
Leonardsville	321	Oneida Valley	143
West Eaton	331	Knoxville	136
Madison	718	Bleam	60

The complete returns from Cayuga County show a less satisfactory state of affairs. They are as follows:

	1850.	1855.		1850.	1855.
Auburn, Ward 1	3,404	3,230	Mentz	2,150	2,239
Auburn, Ward 2	1,028	2,016	Moravia	1,821	1,876
Auburn, Ward 3	1,965	2,208	Niles	1,046	2,053
Auburn, Ward 4	2,150	2,063	Owasco	1,250	1,234
Aurelius	2,174	2,231	Scipio	1,907	2,120
Brutus	2,807	2,048	Sempronius	1,220	1,266
Cato	2,254	2,247	Sennett	2,063	2,247
Cayuga	1,779	1,863	Springport	2,174	2,041
Fleming	1,185	1,193	Sterling	2,028	2,006
Genoa	2,558	2,506	Summer Hill	1,186	1,231
Ira	2,122	2,110	Venice	1,987	2,026
Ledyard	1,976	2,042	Victory	2,916	2,906
Locke	1,248	1,478			
Total				53,708	53,488

The total decrease, therefore, in the whole County is 1,756.

Herkimer County, from which we now have complete returns, also shows a decrease:

	1855.	1850.		1855.	1850.
Columbia	1,831	2,000	Norway	1,650	1,658
Danube	1,778	1,720	Ohio	1,070	1,051
Fairfield	1,490	1,646	Russia	2,291	2,349
Frankfort	3,064	3,092	Salisbury	2,506	2,126
German Flatts	3,068	3,278	Schuyler	1,600	1,696
Herkimer	2,867	2,691	Stark	1,487	1,676
Little Falls	4,920	4,855	Warren	1,731	1,750
Litchfield	1,382	1,270	Winfield	1,440	1,481
Manheim	1,679	1,902	Wilmurt	968	111
Newport	2,013	2,155			
Total				37,650	38,244

Thus showing a decrease of 594.

CORTLAND COUNTY.—We have in the Cortland *Democrat* the complete returns of the census of that county, which are subjoined, together with the returns of 1850 and 1855:

	1855.	1850.		1855.	1850.
Cincinnatus	1,110	1,206	Preble	1,210	1,319
Cortlandville	4,494	4,809	Scott	1,993	1,947
Freetown	983	1,035	Solon	1,156	1,150
Harford	995	940	Taylor	1,292	1,232
Homer	4,050	3,838	Truxton	3,450	3,694
Lapeer	941	892	Virgil	3 334	3.410
Marathon	1,311	1,149	Willett	925	923
Total				25,902	25,099

Increase in the last five years, 163.

The complete Census returns of Oswego County show an increase of 7.500 since 1850, making the total population 69.310.

MOUNT MORRIS.—The Census shows the population of Mount Morris to be 4,042. This is a decrease of 494 since 1850.

GREENE COUNTY.—Since 1850, the population of Greene has increased 2,458. It is now 30.946.

GLOVERSVILLE, FULTON COUNTY.—The Census shows the population of Gloversville to be 1,965, against 1,086 in 1850. There were manufactured in this village in 1854, one hundred thousand dozen gloves and mittens.

JOHNSTOWN.—The Census gives the population of this village as 1,665, against 1,234 in 1850.

KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Governor Reeder's Veto Message.

Reported for the Missouri Democrat.

SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T., July 21, 1855.

GOVERNOR REEDER'S VETOES.

The Legislature convened at 2 P. M. The following message to the House from the Governor was read:

To the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

I return to your House in which they originated the bill entitled an act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and games of chance within one mile of the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in the Territory of Kansas; and the bill entitled an act to establish a ferry at the town of Atchison, in Kansas Territory, without my approval. I see nothing in the bills themselves to prevent my sanction of them, and my reasons for disapproval have been doubtless anticipated by you as necessarily resulting from the opinions expressed in my message of the 8th instant.

The question is of the powers of the Legislature, and whether the Legislature is now in session at a place recognized as a seat of government where the business of legislation can be legally or legitimately carried on. The creation of a seat of government, in any case, by competent authority, carries with it a necessary and unavoidable implication, from the *meaning* and *force* of the term, that the laws which are to be passed for the government of the State or Territory shall be *there* enacted, and therefore makes it the clear duty of the Legislature to perform their functions at that place. It can have no other object or purpose, and we cannot for a moment suppose that the authority which creates a seat of government contemplated that all the acts and powers of government might be performed and exercised as well as at any other place. It clearly means that the enactment of laws, which is the highest and most important function of governmental power, should be exercised at *that* place and no other.

This proposition is so plain that it will probably not be controverted, and its correctness seems to be admitted by the Legislative Assembly in the fact of the passage by them of an act constituting this the seat of government before they would remove here from the place at which they were convened. Were that act valid and within the powers of the Territorial Legislature, the question could not arise. To its validity, however, I cannot give my assent, and I propose now to state my reasons for that opinion.

The whole Territorial Government is brought into existence by the Act of Congress passed May 31, 1854, and to it we must look for the limit and extent of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive powers. The 2d section provides that the legislative power and authority "of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly," and then proceeds to declare how the Assembly shall be constituted, and the first Assembly elected; and at the close we find the following language: "The persons thus elected shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; but hereafter, the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives according to the number of qualified voters shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly."

It will thus be seen, that although Congress gives to the Legislature the power to determine the time when the Assembly shall thereafter meet, they do not confer power to fix the place. We will see on further examination, the reason for this, and that Congress choose to retain and exercise this power themselves.

By the 26th section it provides, "That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

By the 31st section it is provided, "That the seat of Government of said Territory is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth;" and further provision is made for the occupation of buildings not needed for military purposes.

By the Appropriation bill passed August 5, 1854, section 6, Congress enacted—That in the event that the Secretary of War shall deem it inconsistent with the interests of the military service to furnish a sufficient portion of the military buildings at Fort Leavenworth for the use of the Territorial Government of Kansas, the sum of $25,000 shall be, and in that contingency is, hereby appropriated for the erection of public buildings for the use of the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of said Territory.

It is worthy of note here, although not precisely a legal argument on the construction of these acts, that within a few days before the passage of the last recited act, Congress refused to make the appropriation, coupled with a clause which fixed the temporary seat of Government at Fort Leavenworth. It is enough, however, to know that they did not repeal it. The appropriation was made, leaving that section in full force.

On the 3d day of March, 1855, Congress made a further appropriation of $25,000 for public buildings, with the proviso that said money, or any part thereof, or any portion of the money heretofore appropriated for this purpose, shall not be expended until the Legislature of said Territory shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of Government.

This last enactment conclusively establishes two points. First, that the Legislature have the power to fix the permanent seat of Government as contradistinguished from a temporary one; and, second, that no part of the appropriation is to be expended at a temporary seat of Government which Congress persisted on keeping at Fort Leavenworth.

Thus stood the legislation of Congress, when the Legislative Assembly was convened. The Executive was vested with power to designate the place where they should first meet. Congress had themselves fixed a temporary seat of Government at which the Legislature could meet, in case they should leave the first place of meeting, or in case a second Legislature should convene before the permanent seat of Government was fixed. And the Legislature were authorized to fix a permanent seat of Government where the appropriations were to be expended.

This latter power they may at any time exercise, but the two former they clearly cannot, unless they have power to repeal and overrule an act of Congress.

The only authority under which the Legislative Assembly are sitting at the Shawnee Manual Labor School, is an act of their own, passed on the 6th inst., at the place where they were convened by the Executive, entitled, "An Act to remove the seat of Government temporarily at the Shawnee Manual Labor School in the Territory of Kansas."

At the place where they were first convened, the Legislature could undoubtedly have fixed the *permanent* seat of Government where the appropriation could have been expended, and adjourned at once to such place; or if they choose to delay acting upon that measure, they could in the meantime have adjourned to the temporary seat of Government which Congress had established, but it is impossible for one to perceive how they can establish a temporary seat of Government at a different place from that which Congress has said it should be, without such a conflict as to render the Legislature actually void.

We find in the organic act many instances of legislation which were intended only to be provisional; and intended to last only until the subject to which they relate should pass with the hands of the Legislature—such as the qualifications of electors—times and places of Courts—defining of districts—appointment of officers, &c., but in each of these cases the power to change the provisions of the organic act is expressly given, whilst in regard to the temporary seat of Government it is not given.

Indeed, in view of the fact that Congress has not included this on the provisional legislation—that in speaking of the day and place for all meetings of the Legislature after the first, they give power to the Legislature to fix the day but not the place—that the only power given to the Legislature in reference to the seat of government, is the power to fix the permanent place where the appropriation shall be expended, and the restriction of legislation to matters consistent with the organic act, all concur to prove that the act of the Territorial Legislature, creating a temporary seat of government, is unauthorized and void.

Did the Legislature possess general powers, and not trammeled as they are by the restriction of consistency with the organic act, their power to change the seat of government at pleasure could not be doubted. As it is, if they can contravene the 31st section, I see no reason why they may not equally as well pass laws in conflict with any other provision which the bill contains.

It seems to be plain that the Legislature are now in session, so far as the place is concerned, in contravention of the act of Congress, and where they have no right to sit, and can make no valid legislation. Entertaining these views, I can give no sanction to any bill that may be passed; and if my reasons are not satisfactory to the Legislative Assembly, it follows that we must act independently of each other.

The necessary embarrassment consequent upon this difference of opinion between the Legislative Assembly and the Executive, will be of so grave a character, and so desirable to avoid, if possible, that I have most earnestly scrutinized the grounds of my opinion, and sought for all the arguments against it with diligent care and a willingness to be convinced, but I am constrained to say that reflection and examination only serve to rivet upon my mind more and more strongly the conviction of its correctness.

If I am right in these opinions, and our Territory shall derive no fruits from the meeting of the present Legislative Assembly, I shall at least have the satisfaction of recollecting that I called the attention of the Assembly to the point before they removed, and that the responsibility, therefore, rests not on the Executive. A. H. REEDER.

SHAWNEE, Meth. Mission, July 21, 1855.

A similar message—in fact the same veto, *verbatim et litteratim*—was sent to the Council, returning a bill that originated in that body.

Immediately after the veto was read, the Legislature adjourned till Monday at noon.

THE "VEILED MURDERESS."

Her Life and History—"Who is Mrs. Robinson?"—Her Departure for Sing Sing—Incidents on the Way—Threats of Self-Destruction—Imprisonment for Life.

From the Troy Times, July 30.

During the past two months, or since the libel suit was commenced against us by WM. F. WEEN, of Quebec, on account of an editorial article in the *Times*, in which we made certain well-known statements as regards the identity of the "veiled murderess," we have had frequent interviews with Mrs. ROBINSON, and have conversed with her freely about her history and "mystery." Immediately on being informed of the prosecution, she lifted the veil and disclosed all of mystery that had surrounded her identity—declaring that she was unwilling, either directly or indirectly, to be the cause of inflicting injury upon the innocent. She not only made the disclosure to us frankly, and in all apparent sincerity and truthfulness, but to many others, also, who had known CHARLOTTE WOOD in the happy days of girlhood, as a pure, beautiful and accomplished young lady, and as a pupil in the Troy Female Seminary. Mrs. R. invited many who knew her some twelve years ago, while attending the Seminary, to visit her at the jail, with the view, as she averred, of her identity. Several of them did visit her, and not one of them, we believe, hesitates to express the undoubting belief as to who she is. Others, from timidity and a fear of publicity in the matter, or a dread of giving offence if they consented to become voluntary witnesses for the vindication of the truth, refused to see her at all. But to all who did see her, in compliance with her request, she was as outspoken, as frank, and as sincere in her admissions and confessions as she was to us.

That Mrs. ROBINSON bears an assumed name, there is no doubt; that she has been grievously sinned against as well as sinning, we sincerely believe is true. We have no desire to open fresh the heart wounds of an afflicted family, nor to add another pang, even in self-vindication and in exposure of unjustifiable conduct, to the keen sufferings they must already have experienced, and are now enduring. But for a prompting cause in this City, having its origin in erroneous conceptions of respectability and duty, and a most indiscreet exposure of itself to the severity of public criticism, we do not believe that even family pride, high as it is held, and tenaciously as it is cherished by the wealthy and the high born English, would have induced such conduct. On this head, therefore, we for the present forbear that commentary which self-respect and personal dignity, if not a sense of duty, almost compel us to make.

As represented by Mrs. SMITH, Mrs. ROBINSON states that she was married while quite young to a man she did not love. She was married at her home in Quebec. She accompanied her husband, who held an honorable position in life, to England. She lived with him some time, but could not love him. She makes no complaint that he did not treat her well. Finally, she left him and returned to this country. She visited her home in Quebec—her family were dissatisfied with her course in deserting her husband—they repulsed her—and here commenced her sinning. Returning to Troy, in a desperate state of mind—caring little what became of her—here she openly violated her marital vow, and became a mistress. The rest of the story we need not relate. Nor is it necessary to mention the painful incidents that have darkened and disgraced her subsequent life. She yielded her virtue, and led a life of shame.

She yielded to passion, and lived with a man who was not her husband. We have no evidence that in this particular she sinned more than this. But, amid all her shame, weighed down with guilt, and the victim of licentiousness, she retained to the last much of the pride and not a little of the dignity of her former character. She is a woman of fine personal appearance, though the life she has led during the past few years, and the evident distraction of mind she had suffered, has materially detracted from her beauty. She still exhibits, however, the same haughty carriage, the same proud expression, the same passionate fire of the eye that characterized her virtuous girlhood.

The course of life she consented in an evil hour to pursue, inflamed her desperation to madness. The awful reflection of her shame, jealousy during his absence towards the man with whom she lived and whom she still loves—the fear constantly preying upon her mind that she would be deserted by him and compelled to lead the life of a wanton, an outcast, sunk still lower in disgrace and infamy—all this affords a clue to her subsequent strange behavior and to her awful crimes. She mingled with persons with whom, in her rational moments, she would scorn to associate, and destroyed the life of two innocent human beings who had never injured her.

The particulars of her arrest for the crime of double-murder, two years ago last May, her conviction more than one year ago, her recent sentence to be executed on Friday next, and the commutation of that sentence by the Governor to imprisonment for life at the State Prison in Sing Sing, are fresh in the recollection of our readers. Her strange conduct at times in the jail has also been heralded by the public press.

At times, when we have visited this miserable woman at the jail, she has conversed fluently and rationally for a time, manifesting all the grace and dignity of an accomplished lady. Then she would suddenly turn the conversation upon some disturbing topic, her cheeks would become flushed, her eyes would snap, and incoherency of language and severity of denunciation indulged in that were indeed startling and shocking. At these times, she seemed to have no control over herself; and yet, after the subsidence of passion, she would weep like a child, and try, in her poor way, to excuse her conduct. We can readily conceive how a fallen woman of her education, high sense of dignity, and peculiar mental organization, should thus become distracted and crazed.

We saw and conversed with Mrs. ROBINSON the last time on Wednesday evening. She rushed wildly to the lady accompanying us, inquiring eagerly—"What are they going to do with me?" When assured that she would not probably be executed, she exclaimed—"I will not go to State Prison; I want to die; why will they persecute me more?" She declared that the effort to secure the commutation of her sentence was all the work of Sheriff PATOS and his family, designed to add still more to her misery by terrible persecution.

Sheriff PRICE and his family have treated the poor woman with the utmost kindness, ever since her incarceration in prison. They have allowed her privileges that might with propriety have been denied a prisoner convicted of the crime of murder. They are fully convinced, as are her counsel and all who have seen her frequently since her imprisonment, that she was and is now an insane woman. And the fact that she has most abused those to whom she is indebted for constant kindness while in jail, goes to establish the conviction that she is insane.

In the state of mind we have always found Mrs. ROBINSON, she was certainly incapable of practicing the deceit and trickery that have been so freely attributed to her. Her plans were not consistently designed, her views were confused and inconsistent, and her assumptions and assertions frequently contradictory.

Having had previous notice that she was to be taken away in the course of the day on Saturday last, Mrs. ROBINSON had made careful preparations to celebrate her departure with a bonfire and illumination. For that purpose, she had collected the contents of her bed and other combustibles together in her window and had the matches ready to ignite the pile at the proper time. Of course, all these plans were frustrated and the materials removed. Sheriff PRICE having made arrangements to take her to Sing Sing by the Hudson River train leaving at 4 o'clock, she was taken in a carriage to the Depôt by Sheriff PRICE, assisted by Dr. HEGEMAN. The matter was kept quiet, in order to avoid a crowd and the excitement. Quite a number of persons, however, assembled, who manifested great curiosity to get a sight of her, which the most fortunate could do through her veil. When leaving her room on her way to the carriage, she was highly excited and angry, and scolded the Sheriff and his family roundly, appearing to be in very bad humor. On her way to the cars she burst out laughing, and suddenly changing into her angry mood again, fell asleep. On reaching the cars, Sheriff PRICE took sole charge of her to Sing Sing. When the cars started, she soon asked if there were not going to take her home to friends, saying to the Sheriff, "You are going to take me home, ain't you?" She then described the scenery on Lake Champlain, the Islands in the River and Canada. She suddenly changed to scolding and laughing alternately. She would then look out of the cars, and break forth into rhapsodies upon the beauty and grandeur of the Rivery scenery. Again asking if she were not going home. These changes took place several times on her passage down. In reply to one of these questions, the Sheriff frankly told her where she was going to—that he was taking her to Sing Sing. She was greatly moved and declared that she would not remain in Prison long—that she should kill herself—that he would soon hear of her death.

At times she seemed perfectly bewildered, and frequently when she asked if she were not going home, she seemed really in earnest in the belief that she was on her way there. Again she would speak in a rational manner. She was very much troubled about her clothes. She was afraid they would make her put on prison clothing. She wanted to wear her own clothes, and when they were gone she would get more. She wished the Sheriff to intercede with the prison officers for her. She alluded frequently to the picturesque scenery along the route, and expressed a wish that it was a fair day and she had pencil and paper to make sketches. Her actions and talk on this subject were very simple and child-like.

When at Poughkeepsie she expressed a wish for some refreshments, she partook of them in a very decorous and lady-like manner. Although very few of the passengers were aware who she was, she was under the impression

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

[illegible] in Paris—Alex. [illegible], &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

The Exposition has been completed this week by the arrival of the Crown Jewels—that is, the [illegible] belonging to the Government, for the crown themselves are not yet to be seen. There are [illegible] and stomachers, and necklaces, and ornaments, and bracelets and pins and ear-rings, composed of every known precious stone. They are in the centre of the circular building where the Panorama was exhibited. They are upon an elevated platform, with a narrow passage-way round about them; each person is allowed one minute to gaze his fill. I have not yet visited them, owing to the [illegible] I feel to be treated and watched by the police on duty as if I were a well-known thief. Every one who goes to see them is supposed not to be so much impelled by curiosity, as by a desire for plunder. Besides this, the queue is so long that the visit consumes half an hour at least. When the Empress wears these jewels, she must experience a degrading sense of the fact that she is dressing in property not her own. There are other ladies belonging to the Court who keep her company, however, and rent diamonds belonging to a jeweler.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has this week rehabilitated a victim of an unjust condemnation. A. M. LESURQUES, school-master, was sentenced in 1847 to hard labor for life for arson and assassination. After seven years' confinement he was proved to be entirely innocent. A fortnight ago, the Court of Assizes formally "discharged" him from the accusation and its effects, and the Emperor now appoints him to an honorable and lucrative office under the Ministry of Public Works, "in order in some degree to repair the ruin caused by a fatal judicial error."

The sentence passed by the Sacred Council against DUPILLOT, the would-be assassin of Cardinal ANTONELLI, has been returned to the Council by the Pope, unsigned. You, perhaps, imagine from this that his Holiness vetoes the sentence or withholds his consent. No, not exactly. The Pope cannot "sign" condemnations to death; but when he "returns" a sentence, he means that he approves it. This is a touching distinction. The Roman sovereign is too pious to authorize the taking of human life, but is not at all too honest to invent a little dodge by which an apparent hesitation is made, by previous agreement, to pass for zeal and signature. DUPILLOT, having stabbed ANTONELLI, was actually tried for that offence: it is singular that he was not accused of "killing his father."

A new railroad brake has been tried with complete success upon the Orleans line, and will undoubtedly obtain universal application in France. The objection to the ordinary hand-brake is, that it requires half-a-dozen turns before taking effect, and that its efficiency depends upon the watchfulness, vigor, and constant attendance of the brakeman. There is no certainty that the six or eight brakemen upon a train invariably, immediately and simultaneously bring their forces to bear. The new instrument is such that the greater the speed and weight of the train, the greater its effect. Each car is fitted with one, which has no need of any one to manage it. Upon the tender is an ordinary brake of the old construction, which is put down by the stoker as the engineer turns off the steam. The result is to bring all the cars down upon the engine, with the whole weight of the momentum acquired. They press upon each other, and this pressure—the tender resisting powerfully, as its wheels are no longer turning, but sliding—is sufficient to put the instrument into play, and the wheels of the whole train are almost immediately blocked. The stoppage of movement is prompt, without being sudden, and the entire control of the train is centered where it ought to be, upon the engine. The invention is easily applied, and costs less than the present system.

The Academy of Sciences having benefited mankind by its successful experiments in producing and cheapening the new metal, *alaminium*, seems to have felt the necessity of doing something foolish, as an offset. So one of its members, M. GUERIN MENNEVILLE, announces a new cure for hydrophobia. This cure is worked by an insect known as the rose-fly, which I take to be our lady-bug. I cannot say whether the dose is for internal use like a purgative, or for external application, like a liniment. At any rate, a lady-bug is vastly preferable to a red-hot iron. M. GUERIN requests that experiments may be made upon the mad dogs that are caged and taken to Alfort. One feature of lady-bugs is, that if they don't do any good, they can't do any harm.

A negro man, entirely destitute of clothing, was lately discovered by the gendarmes upon a point of the southern coast. He had been shipwrecked, and by dint of hard swimming, managed to reach the shore. The intelligent guardians of the law immediately asked him for his passport! Upon his failure to produce the document he was arrested, provided with raiment, and taken to the guard-house. A bright institution is the provincial gendarmery.

We have had a dozen suicides this week. Two were singular,—and plural too. A gentleman had the misfortune to surprise his wife in *flag. del. of crim. con.* He seized his gun—he was a National Guard—placed the muzzle in his mouth, and pulled the trigger with his foot. His wife immediately arose and threw herself into the Seine.

I hardly know why ROSSINI is made responsible for the following reply—it would suit any one else as well. He had been dining with some friends at the house of a lady noted for her meanness. The dinner was a very slight one, and the guests arose from the table hungry. The hostess approached ROSSINI, and said that she hoped he would, on some occasion, do her the honor of dining again with her. "Oh, right off, if you like," responded the composer. He left early, and dined satisfactorily at the Café Durand.

Perhaps it was to be expected, when the Empress left her lord alone in Paris, that people who have nothing else to do, should converse of the frequent visits he is said to be making to the abandoned Mrs. HOWARD. This is natural. We shall soon hear of scandal from *Eaux Bonnes*, too.

On the Fourth of July, Hon. WM. ELLIOT, of South Carolina, delivered an address *in French* before the Imperial Society of Horticulture, upon "The social and political influence of the culture of the cotton plant." The address contained so much that was novel and instructive, that the speaker obtained a most flattering success. The Society requested a copy for publication,—an unusual compliment.

It has just been decided by the tribunal of Lille, that "when a man gives a friend a pamphlet in a coffee-house, he is not guilty of the misdemeanor of peddling without a license. If you have supposed he was guilty, you see you were mistaken. A commercial traveler, being at a *café*, and meeting an acquaintance, gave him a stitched production entitled "Details upon the Eastern War," from a Belgian press. He was arrested for "colportage." The Court decided that as the pamphlet was not calumnious of the Government, nor of an immoral tendency, the culprit must be acquitted. The Austrian Police has decided, by the way, that the *Westminster Review* is a dangerous publication, and have interdicted it throughout the dominions of his Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The *Assemblée Nationale*, in a remarkable article on the Crystal Palace, says that two nations are to-day, the United States and Russia. It proceeds to give what it conceives to be the motives to which is attributable this abstention of the Americans. Though just as far as it goes, it only covers half the ground. I understand that Mr. VATTEMARE is elaborating a voluminous exposition of the motives of our slender representation, for the *Moniteur*.

A calamity has occurred in the "annexe" of the Palace, under American auspices. It is against the express rule of the machinery room, for any persons but those appointed to that duty, to connect the wheel of any piece of mechaniam with the revolving shaft overhead, by means of the band communicating motion. In spite, or in forgetfulness of this regulation, the agents for BLANCHARD'S Automaton Sculptor ordered a workman named GRANGES to connect the band. GRANGES, in obeying, was caught by his blouse and almost instantaneously killed. The *Moniteur* rather briskly warns exhibitors that they cannot be permitted to transgress the rules.

The English Dramatic Company has dispersed, the capitalists having lost in eight performances, the sum of $6,000. The great Exposition will be responsible for innumerable other disappointments and bankruptcies of the same sort. Mr. WALLACK, upon the discomfiture of his original plan, endeavored, with two or three other members of the company, to obtain an engagement at one of the lesser theatres, proposing to perform an act or two in English, every night. The arrangement, though once on the point of succeeding, has not been ratified.

A theatrical and newspaper quarrel is exciting attention. *Figaro*, in sketching the public and private career of the artists of the Gymnase, said of Mr. GARRAUD, that at the time of his *début*, many years since, he often performed in a play, in which he had to deliver sundry notes to the heroine of the piece. With this young lady he was violently in love, and the messages he was made to convey to her in view of the audience, were billets doux and other protestations of attachment from other individuals. To this M. GARRAUD replied with a positive denial, rebutting also at some length other assertions contained in the same article. This reply *Figaro* refused to insert in its next Saturday's number. M. GARRAUD, however, sent the reply a second time, by a Sheriff, a formality which compels the publication, in any paper, of a reply to an attack. This was a fortnight ago. Last Saturday, *Figaro* appeared with a translation of GARRAUD'S letter into English, and announces that each number will contain the same epistolary gem, done into one of the European languages. An Italian version is promised for next week, to be followed by a German rendering. This small malice does *Figaro* little honor, and it will doubtless drop the matter before it arrives at the fourth polyglot transfer.

But the grand dramatic interest of the week continues to centre in the admirable Italienne, RISTORI. She plays *Marie Stuart* four times a week to audiences of $1,200 apiece. Three portraits of her have appeared, one as the *Queen of Scots*, and two as *Myrrha*. Several sculptors are engaged upon her statuette. The Italians here are mercilessly quizzed for their lack of appreciation, and when a Tuscan or a Roman alludes patriotically to *la nostra gran tragica*, the Parisian retorts with a "*Voulez vous me laisser tranquille avec votre gran tragica; est-ce que vous l'avez comprise, vous autres?*" The *Revue Franco-Italienne*, published here, has thought proper, in a long letter to RISTORI, gently to reproach her for her astonishment at her success, and asks whether Italy has not given her more money than to any other of her artistes, &c. This may be true, but it is far from showing that Italy, in acknowledging her to be *her* best actress, considered her as equal or superior to RACHEL. She came here utterly unknown—proof positive that she was unknown at home! What crowds she will attract when she returns to Turin!

She has recited this week at a concert, a dramatic scene, by the Sicilian poet, BISAZZA. It presents a young peasant girl, betrothed, and soon to be married; but her lover is drafted into the army, and departs for the wars. She gradually loses her reason, wanders upon the sea-shore, chants sad melodies, and watches for vessels homeward bound. At last the young soldier returns, meets his *fiancée*, and seeks to recall her to life and to happiness. She plays with his plume, admires his gay dress and his cross gained upon the field, but does not remember him. At last, in one flash of memory and recognition, she calls him by name, and expires in his arms. RISTORI'S interpretation of this little monologue is entirely beyond description. I can only say that the audience wept away all its tears, and then cheered away all its voice.

RACHEL has commenced her six *representations d'adieu*, and is meeting with her usual success: the audiences are two-thirds foreigners. The Journals are merciless. One says, "RACHEL might, if she would, be really of use to the French dramatic art! She is certainly *one of the first* of modern actresses! She is one of the *hopes* of the stage, and may, perhaps, become its *glory!* But she is beginning to declaim somewhat, and she has certainly learned bad habits in the Provinces, and in her continual forays to foreign lands!" A monthly review says, that the perfect acrese must be "mistress of the lyre of seven strings;" that RISTORI controls the whole seven, while RACHEL has never really mastered but two! Another says RACHEL visibly imitates RISTORI! SANIT VICTOR, the feuilletonrist of the *Presse*, the most brilliant critic in France, and perhaps the most enthusiastic admirer of RISTORI, after a magnificent article upon *Marie Stuart*, postpones his notice of RACHEL'S *Phedre* for a week, as he does not wish to be led into running a parallel, than which he thinks nothing can be more false. "You may play toss-up with coppers, not with medallions. Art is grand; there is more than one sanctuary in its temple; and the censer with which we honor the new divinity, is an unfit weapon to demolish the ancient idol." JULES JANIN also thinks there is room for two, but his late plea for the Jewess is said to have given her more pain than pleasure.

RACHEL'S engagement in America is with her brother, RAPHAEL, who is at once the capitalist and the manager. She is to give 200 representations and receive therefor 1,280,000 francs, or $250,000 about. Her three sisters are attached to her troupe, though I do not see in what capacity, as they have never yet played in any of her dramas. The other artists whom she takes with her are unknown to fame, except M. RANDOUX, who enjoys a certain repute. It seems her contract allows her to give supplementary performances *for the poor*. Encourage her in this new and untried path. In France she is not given to volunteer, or to perform, gratuitously, upon beneficent occasions.

The Provençal company abandoned their experiment of delighting the Parisians by exhibitions of Mediterranean literature and of Marseilles pronunciation, after two performances. The dialect proved quite unintelligible, and it hardly seemed worth while to make such efforts of attention as would be gladly bestowed upon SHAKESPEARE or ALFIERI, in behalf of an unrecognized idiom. So the enterprise came to an untimely end.

ALEX. DUMAS has applied for the authorization to engage the Jardin d'Hiver for the Summer, in order to give, upon a stage to be erected in it, representations of a new Greek drama of his composition. He will in all probability obtain it.

Col. RAGANI, manager for the past two years of the Italian Opera, has notified the Minister of State that, as his administration has resulted in a heavy loss of money, he finds himself constrained to abandon it. He complains that while the other imperial theatres have no expenses of rent, and have a subvention besides, the Italian subvention is swallowed up in meeting the rent of the house, which is not the property of the State, but belongs to individuals. If the treasury will pay the rent, he will continue his exertion. The reason for the poor support afforded by the Government to the Italians, is the fact that the manager, the composers and the artists are exclusively foreigners. Thus the Government will undoubtedly bestow the necessary aid, rather than see the establishment suffer or decline.

DICK TINTO.

SUMMER GLEANINGS.

NUMBER FOUR.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS HALL, Sunday Morning, July 22, 1855.

Never dawned there a more glorious morning than this, and it is all the more appreciated for the glorious rain we had yesterday. This Summer is so different from the last, when there was scarcely a drop to wet the parched earth for weeks and weeks. This season there have been just enough showers to keep everything fresh and bright and beautiful, without drenching us or filling the streets with mud.

It is Sunday morning, as my date indicates, and perhaps you will think I should be better employed than in writing a letter for the DAILY TIMES. I heard of a young lady who was in the ball-room till twelve last evening, who thinks it is very wicked to go to the Springs on Sunday morning! I wish to give my impressions of a Saratoga Sunday, and cannot do it so well as on the very day I receive them. I have heard people remark that one day was like every other in a place like this, but it is very far from true. Sunday is observed here, and there is a very marked difference between it and the other six days of the week. There is no music at the Springs, though I think a few extracts from those grand oratorios we sometimes hear on Sunday evening in the City, would not be amiss. As it is, the people move about more quietly, and there seems a solemn stillness in the groves. Every leaf and blade of grass is strung with dew drops—

"That diamond dew so pure and clear,
Which rivals all but beauty's tear,"

and the birds warble their sweetest notes, or else they seem sweeter because there is naught to disturb their harmony. The water drinkers drink more temperately, and the meetings and the greetings have a softer cadence.

There are five hundred people in this house, and we look around and exclaim, "Is it possible?" No Puritan household could be more orderly. The tramping of footsteps, which is usually heard from morn till midnight in the long piazzas, is not heard to-day; and, instead, we see processions of "lads and ladies gay" wending their way to the village churches. The shops are shut, the bowling-alleys and billiard-rooms are closed, and over all there reigns a Sabbath stillness which is beautiful to see.

I suppose some gentlemen would tell me of an abundance of places where vice is lurking and revelry and rioting are far from hushed; but I do not pretend to chronicle what I do not see, and do not feel called upon to look in upon any such sights.

Saratoga is not the only place where there are, behind the curtain, scenes; and it is best there should be a veil to conceal them; and though it may be best that it should sometimes be withdrawn, I am glad it is not my province to tear it away. There is a great difference between concealment and hypocrisy, though by many they are considered synonymous. There are many things in individuals and communities which it is quite proper to conceal, though there are necessary occasions or circumstances when it is proper to pretend to be what one is not. Yet it is not always hypocrisy to observe forms and ceremonies when the heart is not interested. External restraint is necessary to the great mass of people; and though many who help to fill churches have hearts which, "like foole' eyes, are wandering to and fro," and they have no interest in the solemn services of the sanctuary, it is still best they should go. It is a salutary discipline of mind and heart. I cannot contradict those who say these ladies go to church to show their fine dresses or to see their beaus, but I can say, if they do, it is better they should go with this motive than not at all. The Sabbath is a blessed day, whether it is a holy one or not.

We must have a great dinner, of course, and cooks and waiters can scarcely realize that it is a day of rest; yet even in Mr. PENNYCOOK'S premises there is evidence that the day is remembered. The pots and kettles and pans do not rattle quite so unscrupulously, and the ten thousand plates and et ceteras receive their appointments with much less parade. There can be no miracle wrought to multiply a few loaves and fishes to an abundance for five hundred people. The humdrum process of cooking and serving must be performed, and it is sufficient that it is done as quietly as possible.

The noise of gleeful children may be heard in the yard, but where else can they so properly spend Sunday? It would be the height of cruelty to confine them within the narrow rooms which must necessarily be parlor, bedroom and nursery, all in one, where the domicil is a great hotel. They would be restless and fretful themselves, and make others restless and fretful, and thereby commit more sin than in romping glad and free beneath these spreading boughs. How happy they look, twenty or thirty little ones, almost all in white frocks and blue ribbons, at the age of childish innocence and in the very height of childish joy.

The time for white cravats has only just arrived. Ministers cannot come till vacation commences, but by another Sabbath there will be a flock of them, and no class of people enjoy Saratoga life with such a zest as they. I always feel sorry that only a few, such as live in cities and have large salaries, can afford to come. So universal is the effect of technical theology to starch the mind and heart and soul and body, and I never saw anything but Congress water that would effectually take it out. Starched things are never graceful and never agreeable; it is not pleasant coming in contact with them—they rattle and break but never bend. Religion should not be a matter of duty but a matter of love, and those who render God service because it is a command rather than because it is a delight, find piety a terrible burden; and it is because so many assume it with these ideas that they so constantly belie their professions. The filial obedience which is the result only of fear, is worth very little, and the conjugal fidelity which is rendered from a sense of duty is a brittle reed on which to rest honor and happiness. The faith which does not engage the heart cannot preserve it, or influence the life, whether it be in our relations to God or man.

Christ said, "My yoke is easy and my burden is light," but the way his servants usually represent it, makes it seem anything but this. It is impossible for youth to be what ordinary religionists require. They may try, as they often do, but it is a cold, heartless homage they render to Him who wishes the mind and heart and soul, and accepts only what is done in love. In trying to be *duty-Christians* they become formalists and hypocrites, and, oh! how many go down to infidelity, when with right ideas of a religion which is all life and love and beauty, they would be genial, hearty and cordial worshippers, diffusing light and joy around and leading multitudes to God.

But I did not mean to preach a sermon because it is Sunday, though I know not but I have as good a right to preach Sunday as wiser people. At least, I can spend only the morning in this way; I must go to church this afternoon; but I shall not say where, as my Presbyterian friends would think it the unpardonable sin to attend the Episcopal Church, even to hear the venerable Dr. BERRIAN, who is to officiate. I must not go to St. Nicholas Hall to hear Mr. CONWAY of Washington, because he is a Unitarian. My waiter at table is a minister, and black as jet, but I must not think of hearing him, because he is a Methodist, and Armenianism is poison. There are grand ceremonies at the Catholic Church, but I have no inclination to go there. Where shall one go to be sure and hear the truth without alloy?

I will dress, and then decide; and whether it is the truth which is dispensed or not, the churches are full to overflowing. At Union Hall, those who are merry sing psalms, but here there are none sufficiently merry to sing at all. There are little knots and groups in every corner, but whether they are discussing theology or more interesting matters, I cannot tell. A few I heard discussing the costly viands at our table, but I listened only long enough to hear one remark, which was that of an old lady who confessed herself satisfied with all that was provided, though she was not much of an *epicac!* I gave a second glance, thinking I might possibly have seen the genuine Mrs. Partington, but whether she is here or not, I am not able to state.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

Foreign Surveys—Agassiz—Signs of a Season—Baltimore Ladies—The Cliffs and a Walk There.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

A great accession to our society are the newly-arrived *diplomats* from Washington, who, last year, were the preferred companions of all who think intelligent conversation is better than idle gossip, and high breeding a greater accomplishment than to dance the polka. The Swedish, Belgian and Prussian *Chargés* are all here. We miss the genial Sardinian whose Italian comments on the American *cuisine* were so amusing; but his *confrères* are the same agreeable, unassuming and cultivated associates. These gentlemen find the air and the scope here refreshing to mind and body, after two hot months in deserted Washington; they have only sad feelings about the Eastern war—apparently more alive to the sympathies of men than the prejudice of country, in regard to a conflict so barren, on either side, of true glory, so prolific of death and suffering, and so doubtful of good however it result. Bishop CHASE lays the cornerstone of a new Episcopal Church here to-day. Professors AGASSIZ and FULTON are visiting at a private residence near by. The former's subscription for his great work on American Natural History, is much encouraged here. Nearly all the prosperous residents have subscribed. This work will contain a vast amount of original research. The author never expected his papers, which are the result of years of patient exploration in all parts of the United States, would see the light during his life. He intended them as a legacy to his family. The gain to natural science, and the illustration of our country's resources in that department, by their publication under his supervision, will be inestimable. Your wealthy and tasteful citizens ought to subscribe largely to this noble enterprise. The basket-man, the ivory-peddler and the card-writer have reappeared at the hotels; the rich Mexican, with his four in hand turn out, makes the wet sand fly again on the beach; red flannel is in demand for piscatorial purposes; and thus, you see, we are approaching that climax toward which veer the desires of fair and foolish—"the height of the season." In my last I sketched a Philadelphian of the masculine gender—now let me introduce you to one of the softer sex.

There is a fair Baltimorean; you identify her by a certain frank gentleness, by an absence of pretension, and by the sweetest and most natural attractions of her sex. She has not the hardihood nor the style of her New-York rivals; there is less of general aspect, but far more of homebred and feminine grace. She is thoroughly amiable; her smile is winning, her costume modest, her voice "gentle and low—an excellent thing in woman;" without the mental culture of the Bostonian, or the exclusively tasteful charm of the Philadelphian, there is something more girlish, quietly cheerful and unconsciously pleasant about her. Her affability is caught from habitual intercourse with domestic characters—from truly social, friendly relations, and not from promiscuous or showy associations. She makes you think of a happy fireside and a loving companion; you imagine her name to be Mary, and think it would be the most natural and charming thing in the world to make it your household word. She does not seem in the least ambitious or hackneyed, or complacent, but altogether the most delectable of "human nature's daily food," without the remote possibility of ever becoming either a blue-stocking, a shrew, or a strong-minded woman. In a word, she is *loveable*. Whether it is owing to the medium latitude of Baltimore—not so far south as to induce languor, nor so far north as to generate over activity—it is difficult to say; but certain it is, that the women of that City unite the graces of the sex more harmoniously, than those of any other American metropolis. They are less angular, emphatic, knowing, and more feminine, affectionate and ingenuous than our other belles. Seldom brilliant, they are invariably lovely; fair to look upon, they are pleasant to know; and seem at once like Desdemona's idol, "good to live with," and as she was to her dusky lord—a *comfort*, to which no parallel "succeeds (a unknown fate." The "Highland Mary" of BURNS, the "Lucy" of WORDSWORTH, and the "Miller's Daughter" of TENNYSON, suggest no image which clashes with the impression we derive from a genuine Baltimore beauty in girlhood;—but who can associate either with the clever, self-possessed Bostonian, or the flashy, worldly-wise Gothamite? There is not much in the way of chivalrous or romantic ideas connected with Baltimore; the liberality of her Catholic founder, the graphic pen of KENNEDY, the legal fame of PINCKNEY, and the few but graceful poems of his namesake, may, indeed, recall a degree of local inspiration; but in most memories it is her gentle, kindly and lovely women that redeem her name. A bevy of these, last year, justly carried away the palm at Newport; their manners, looks and spirit were in such attractive contrast to the more confident pretenders to belleship. We see yet where their poet, in former days, found the impulse to that "Health" he wrote "to one made up of loveliness alone."

The finest promenade in Newport is the long, natural embankment at right angles with the beach and parallel with the ocean, called "The Cliffs." Imagine a plateau of meadow three miles in extent, and always clear of dwellings, two hundred yards back from its outer edge; the seaward line with intervals of cape and inlet, here bounded by picturesque crags, and there sloping gradually to the shore; the back-ground studded with country-seats varying in size and material, from the segment of a granite castle to a plain brown cottage; the intervening slope green with the freshest herbage, with, here and there, a patch of maize waving like emerald plumes in the breeze, or a neat vegetable garden where potatoes, ruddy beet leaves, tomatoes, sweet peas and okra flourish in luxuriant array; or a clump of silver poplars lift their shining leaves to the sun, and a well trimmed lawn is radiant with mosaic circles of verbena, heliotrope and roses. The stone walls and iron fences that mark the boundaries of each domain, intersect, at long intervals. This esplanade is known to the *habitués* by some inviting name—"Ocean Point," "Fern Cliff," etc. An attempt to block up the "right of way" through one of these division walls, though repeatedly tried last Summer, was abandoned at last, as the stone-work was mysteriously battered down at night; the townsfolks had enjoyed the path too long and its use was guaranteed in the original deeds. As one strolls along this beautiful beach of table-land, the illimitable expanse of sea on one side, cheering rural objects around, and the elastic turf beneath,—he can recall, however traveled a man, few walks of superior natural attractions. Against the clear horizon, if he looks seaward, only a distant sail or the wing of a gull prints the far-looming mist; inland rise the weather-stained domes of symmetrical hay-ricks; below against some arching crag of wave-worn rock, dashes the moaning surge, or breathes the low monotone of a lapsing wave from a pebbly inlet; on a ledge covered with dripping kelp stands a patient angler watching the glassy brine whirl around his tackle; on the glistening sand of a sheltered cove are grouped a band of children, arranging sky-tinted sea-moss, or bits of smooth quarts and jasper, and in another such nook is seated a pair of lovers, the youth drawing initials with his cane on the sand, and the maiden pretending to be absorbed in the landscape; reminding the spectator of the old song about the Spanish girl who thus traced on the banks of the Guadilquiver, "Love, not inconstancy," and perhaps of HAWTHORNE'S little Pearl dancing in imitation of the waves beside her remorseful mother. Where the cliff descends in a perpendicular wall of rock, and the hungry sea gains fast upon its base, he is mindful of that thrilling adventure related in the *Antiquary*, when the heroine was drawn up from the embrace of the rising tide, under the wild auspices of Edie Ochiltree. If a true lover of nature, not an object meets his eye without suggestive beauty: in the egg-shaped pebbles is the germ of an architectural element; in the scent of the floating weed he detects the latent iodine: in the granite crag a geological lesson; in the air-poised flocks of down a seed vessel; in the convoy of wild fowl a migratory law; in the mirage a secret of aerial perspective; and in the limitless view—where sky and water coalesce—a hint of eternity. With the poet, he exclaims, "The turf shall be my fragrant shrine.' No organ ever breathed such repentant strains or an anthem so sublime as the melancholy and everlasting refrain of that booming surge; no holy water ever laved his brow with a more consecrating touch than those drops of gelid spray; and no human temple could awe his heart with deeper reverence than this, whose boundless roof is hung in air, whose crystal floor is forever renewed, and in whose incense blend the pure exhalations of earth and sea.

CANONICUS.

Philadelphia Affairs—City Finances—Corruptions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 27, 1855.

It is a fact that an attentive reader of your valuable paper would know more of the internal condition of London or Paris, of the largest and furthest capital cities, than of some of the places nearest at hand and closest in interest. There is a deal of valuable matter, occurrences in municipal experiments and experience, judicial and legal difficulties and solutions, commercial and moral crises, literary and scientific intelligence, manufacturing and mechanic detail, that is disguised and colored out of natural and real strength, by the peculiar political disposition of the public press here, the want of capacity to offer a *resume* either honest or clear, or the anxiety to overslaugh such matters as the they know are not entirely creditable, or positively to their city's injury, but to their own profit. What is less understood than the condition of the finances of this great city, its resources and revenue, its expenditures and economy? The news of financial difficulties came fast on the heels of new reforms in the whole policy and polity of the place. From a score of struggling, quarreling, inefficient bodies corporate, varying not less in size, capacity, numbers or strength than in politics, principles, people and preferences, there was created a vast city of half a million of people, exceeding in area almost the largest cities of the old world or the new, and subject to the management of new hands, fresh officers and strange laws. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that the resources of the city should not be fully developed and yet be extravagantly estimated, that the expenditures of the city should be largely increased, and the ordinary calls upon its Treasury largely exceeded. It is impossible from our public journals, confined and limited by the chance of continuing or obtaining a hold on the public purse, to get a clear or full statement of these difficulties, and our official documents seem to be affected more by political prospects, the means of securing public favor and official continuance, than by any fixed and positive laws of calculation. It is a fixed fact that the interest of the city loan was paid by obtaining money from banks with which the city accounts were long ago overdrawn. It is a fact, the most pressing demands on the Treasury are daily presented and daily refused, while political favorites are sure to get something of the moneys that come slowly and gradually into the Receiver's coffers. The people of this city were so deeply moved by these facts, that new Councilmen were chosen on pledges of reducing the city expenditures, and it is to this end that every citizen is looking anxiously for his own ease and security; it is in this that every one trading with or dealing in this city is interested—but what efforts are making for this object? A Chief Magistrate who does not comprehend, much less practice, the simplest rule of personal economy, can neither suggest nor tolerate public prudence. Business men are and are wisely moving this matter. No later than yesterday afternoon, in the Select Council, there was an elaborate debate on a bill to reduce the Police Force; it was stated, that to support nine hundred men costs over half a million of money, while the sum spent on the Public Schools of the city falls short of that sum by fifty thousand dollars; it was proved that this body of nine hundred men is inefficient from very excess of numbers, imperfectly organized for their real duties, but completely drilled into the management of elections; and yet there is no prospect of either reduction or alteration.

The great aim of the Consolidation Bill was to create Departments for the management each of a distinctive portion of municipal duty, to have Councils to legislate for their creation, direction and support, whose Committees should be the means of communications between them,—instead of this, the Heads of Departments are supposed to be mere cyphers, intended to do only the work ordered and prepared either by councils, or by its separate conclaves sitting in Committee, and planning and suggesting how to create political capital out of the operations of each office and every corps of officers, and how to obtain personal benefit out of every piece of business or city job in any wise coming within sight or sound of the object of their supervision. Honest, earnest, diligent Councilmen labor to carry out the general purposes of efficient City Government, but clogged by the necessity of a prudent economy, and galled by the exercise of a reckless abuse of city credit, affairs go on as of old, and in the midst of much declamation as to Reform, and many strenuous endeavors to economize, there is a persistent increase in excess of all estimates of revenue, a continual want of legislation required, by the peculiar differences in the outlying rural districts, to fetch up these revenues to their maximum, and withal, a sense of the determination of all classes to maintain city credit and city honor. How can credit be honestly or wisely maintained, while the Finance Committee the report that for the current year there is a cash deficit of $534,462 31, and that the aggregate deficit is $1,092,581 23. If this fact be well known abroad, if the speculative price of city Loans be temporarily lessened, if the hard lesson of a bad money character be once taught, then there can be hope of soon getting some small share of reduction in expenditures of this sort:

Highways	$681,894 71	Cl'ks of Councils	30,000 00
Police	506,890 00	Public lamps	100,000 00
Markets	10,425 00	Fire Companies	
City Commiss'rs.	162,712 55	& contingencies	125,000 00

and smaller items, with some indisputably and wisely large, swelling the whole expenses for 1855 to be $3,830,144 90.

If this be of interest abroad, it will serve to explain a long list of peculiarities in Philadelphia politics and management, that may yet come to this end, that of first simply stating the financial condition of the City and following it up by giving the accounts of public business,—privately mismanaged it may be, or perhaps well executed. A lesson of City government is now to be attempted, as some slight return for the innumerable benefits in municipal improvements that New-York daily offers to every other large city, and in the hopes of improving and cementing the intimacy and interdependence of the City of Gotham and the city of

PENN.

A Word about the Army—The American Officers sent to the Crimea.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Two or three topics of interest have recently appeared, respecting our army and its officers; and it certainly is due to the persons concerned, the Government, and the public, to place them in their proper light, and to insure their being generally seen and appreciated in their proper and distinctive characters.

And first, I was astonished to see in your paper a strong rebuke of the action of our Government in sending out three officers to the seat of war, to examine and report upon the siege operations at Sebastopol.

War has become a trade; its moral bearings and necessities are lost sight of in the details of its exciting business. In this it is exactly similar to all those professions which originate in and exist because of the infirmity of human nature. Surgeons, for instance, will cluster in groups around some rare and wonderful operation, and forget the patient, his sufferings, his life even, in the eagerness and ardor of the scientific pursuit. Lawyers and advocates will subvert the order of logic, and, assuming a conclusion, work back for premises by which to substantiate it; and when some stirring case is upon the docket they will come from distant cities even, not to see the prisoner acquitted or convicted, and to sympathize with him—not to insure the plaintiff or the defendant—but to see the adroitness of the pleaders, to hear the subtlety of the human mind, and to record new triumphs in the noble science of civil government.

Thus it is in war. Founded as it is upon the plague spot of our nature, necessary only because of human passion, it is still a noble profession, one, whose moral questions once set at rest, is an absorbing, transcending, all-involving vocation; making the most difficult sciences subservient,—bringing into constant, daily, accurate use, the mathematics, chemistry, geology, geography, mechanics, metallurgy in its most practical forms, political economy, and history, the greatest science of them all. The soldier, leaving for others to settle the ethics of war, undertakes this profession, and pursues it with the ardor which it naturally incites. His appetite grows by what it feeds on; his patriotism applies the difficult elements; his learning and his powers united, form the bulwark of his country.

But to refer these general remarks to particular examples. It is indisputable that the siege of Sebastopol promises to be the great siege in modern history; even now in duration, in loss of life, in numbers engaged, in the succession of battles, it has no equal; San Sebastian, Ciudad Rodrigo, Tarragona, Saguntine and Antwerp sink into insignificance; the military glories of Italy, magical with the genius of NAPOLEON, and winning back a whole empire in one consummate battle, pale before the magnificent strategy not of Russians nor Allies, nor neutral powers, but of Him who works wonders in Heaven and earth. It is scarcely bold to assert that Providence has constituted Sebastopol the key of European destiny. It affects in one grand combination, France at home, England at home and in India, Russia in her march to the conquest of the Mediterranean,—America in her designs upon Cuba, Mexico, and the Spanish main,—and last as well as least in significance, the Turks, who are to be driven from their six centuries' encampment in Europe, back to their Asiatic wanderings.

I might allude to other causes which render the siege of Sebastopol a great world problem, only incidentally more important and interesting to the combatants than to us, but I have said enough.

To see such a siege, to understand thoroughly the terms and data of such a problem, to aid in perfecting the art of war, (the more perfect it becomes, the more peaceful is its influence,) our Government sends out three officers admirably chosen for their acquirements, in perfect *bona fides*—a liberal and liberalizing action, which we were scarcely prepared to expect from the present department.

It was thought that there could be no objection whatever to this plan. In our relations with France there had been precedents established: our officers had been admitted into French schools of military practice; the distinguished Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at West Point, Mr. MAHAN, was at their schools of Engineering; Colonel HARDEE and Colonel BEALL were in the Cavalry Schools—ordered out by our Government, and received by theirs; and Major PHILIP KEARNEY and Captain KNOWLTON campaigned with the French in Algiers.

Every suspicion of bad faith must have been absent, by reason of the national credentials of the officers recently sent. It is absurd to fancy even that we could have any oblique object in the mission.

Now, what possible reason can exist, or be even supposed, for refusing them admittance to the trenches before Sebastopol, or into Sebastopol itself? None but a vague, mean and selfish jealousy; or, what is meaner and more selfish, but by no means vague, the churlish spirit which says, "We have the power to keep you out, and we will, and though 'reasons were as plenty as blackberries,' we will give you none *except* upon compulsion."

I have not been speaking simply of the proprieties which might be expected under the circumstances; but it is a source of pleasure to find in your paper of to-day a paragraph from the Washington *Union*, recounting the kind receptions of our officers by the Russian officials, and the cordial invitations extended to them to visit St. Petersburg and the Crimea.

I have extended this topic further than I designed; with your approbation of this, I shall take another opportunity to mention and enlarge upon these which still remain.

Your constant reader, RHODIAS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The passenger train on the Worcester Railroad which left Providence at 4½ o'clock Thursday afternoon, met with an accident a short distance beyond Woonsocket. In passing round the curve at the entrance of a deep cut, the engineer discovered a large mass of rock lying upon the track. He had hardly time to sound the alarm when the engine struck the rock. The speed was such as to force the locomotive partly over the obstruction, when it was thrown from the track. The engineer, Mr. FRENCH, remained at his post, and escaped further injury than some slight bruises. The engine was a new one, the "Providence," and was badly damaged. The second class passenger car also sustained considerable damage, the platforms being smashed by the collision. The other two cars were uninjured. The damage to the engine and car does not probably exceed $1,000.

The escape of the passengers was a fortunate one under the circumstances. No one received any injury beyond a violent jarring, except the messenger of Ross' Express, who was slightly bruised. The accident was caused by the falling of a large rock weighing several tons, which had become detached from the side of the cut.

Another hero of the Revolution passed away a few days ago, at Fort Plain, Montgomery County, in this State, in the death of Gen. GEO. H. NELLIS, who was a fifer in one of the Revolutionary Regiments. During the term of his service he fought in several engagements with the Indians, in the War of 1812 he served two years as Colonel and Commandant of the Regiment sent to garrison and defend Sacketts Harbor. He was afterwards, for several years, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Montgomery County. For more 30 years he was a Justice of the Peace.

The Utica *Gazette* states that Rev. H. A. NEELY, Rector of Calvary Church, in that city, has received a call to take charge of a new parish about to be organized in Rochester.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroners' Cases as Public Institutions.

A correspondent thinks that our Coroners are not lively in their attentions to a body that cannot be buried without their aid, as where it is very likely to be buried without their inquest, unless they are sprightly. Perhaps another theory would account for the facts stated, but for the facts as stated our correspondent holds himself responsible. It can do no hurt to meditate upon these things.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A woman by the name of FERTIG was shot through the breast some four or five weeks since, and was taken to the Bellevue Hospital last Thursday evening to die. *She did die* at a very early hour on Friday morning. The Coroners were notified, and Doctor O'DONNELL, who had a case at that institution, was apprised at 2 o'clock of the whereabouts of the husband of the deceased, (an important witness in the case.) He was also informed that the body was in a decomposed state, and also of the rule forbidding bodies to be left in the Dead House over 24 hours. He said the case would be attended to early Saturday morning. The witnesses in the case were summoned, and were on the spot from 9 o'clock A. M. until a late hour in the afternoon. The husband and daughter of the deceased finally left in great distress at the non-arrival of the Coroner. On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, the Warden of the Hospital wrote to the Coroners, censuring them for neglect of duty and requesting their immediate attention in this case. The witnesses were at the Hospital at the time, and were about leaving, when at 12½ P. M., Coroner HILTON made his appearance, in high dudgeon that he should be called to account for allowing a body to remain in the Dead House for fifty-five hours, with the thermometer somewhere up among the 90's. He was told that it was against all rule to keep a body so long, and particularly when in this case mortification had taken place prior to death. The body of this woman could not possibly be interred before 9 o'clock Monday morning, seventy-five hours after death. Now here was a case that they (the Coroners) *were sure of*. They know that under the circumstances the body could not be buried until after the inquest was held.

Now mark how the same Coroner "hurried up" the "Lime-kiln Man"—a case not quite certain to pay so well. Almost every one knows the "Lime-kiln Man," but every one does not know what it cost the County to find out what killed him. He was found lying on the sidewalk early Friday morning, and taken by a police officer to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Sunday morning, and per adventure, because he could not tell his ailment, and had not a certificate from one of the Disciples of Esculepius at the time of his admission, we must pay the Doctor and Coroner for finding out what killed him. Well, the Doctor who attended the "Lime-kiln Man" had him all cut (if not dried) for Coroner HILTON's use, and after telling him and his jury that the "Lime kiln Man" died of acute meningitis, (something they knew nothing about, but still made up their minds to believe it as they were awfully hot and *dry*,) why, he was credited with $5 by the deputy for his share in the transaction, and the County mulcted in the sum of about $25 for holding an inquest upon a man who had previously been found out to have died from natural causes. This farce lasted altogether about fifteen minutes. Now we ask, Mr. Editor, should such things be? And will you not give your views upon the matter to which I have referred, and so bring them home to the Governors of the Almshouse, that the work of reform may commence? We have given you a plain statement of facts. "We have nothing extenuated, nor set down aught in malice." All we ask is REFORM.

The Wrong Man Fined.

JOSEPH BENNETT, No. 97 Avenue D, who was reported in the TIMES on Saturday as fined $10 for drunkenness, has given us a call. His matter was investigated before Justice WOOD yesterday, and, on the evidence of Dr. BIRNSEY and of two policemen, it was ascertained that his state was caused by heat and over-exertion. The $10 were refunded.

Colored Churches.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On behalf of the several colored pastors, churches and their friends, who united in the mass meeting yesterday, I desire to say that the result of our day's labor in behalf of our beloved sister Church, in Bridge-street, Brooklyn, is as follows:

Morning service	$34 00
Afternoon	100 00
Evening	77 50
Total	$201 50

For this result we are deeply grateful to our kind friends of all classes and of all denominations, all of whom were duly represented yesterday.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

School Exhibition.

The exhibition preparatory to the Summer vacation of St. Francis Xavier School, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, took place last Thursday evening at the School-House in Nineteenth-street. A large number of persons were present on the occasion. The declamatory and other exercises were very creditable. Masters MCGEARN, MULLIGAN, MCQUADE, O'NEIL and MARKEY particularly distinguished themselves, and to them and other pupils premiums were awarded.

Interesting Exercises in the Sixteenth Ward School.

The Grammar Schools of the Sixteenth Ward have had their receptions preparatory to the annual vacation.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 45.

They were commenced in the Boys' Grammar School, No. 45, Mr. THOMAS FOOLEE, Principal. The exercises partook of the character of a Commencement, and the graduating class of thirty-four boys for the Free Academy, made their farewells to Alma Mater. Some of the essays were very fine, and specimens of Declamation and oretory of a superior style were given. Book premiums were given to Masters MILTON B. SWEET, —— DWIGHT, J. H. DONNELL, C. ROBERTS, R. C. REED, E. K. HALSTEAD, D. L. LONG, J. W. CARMICHAEL, and SCOTT R. SHERWOOD. Thirty-four semi-annual certificates were issued. The specimens of drawing by J. H. DUNNELL were very deserving.

Addresses were made by Messrs. P. W. BOLELEY, E. ANTHONY, Professor GREENLEAF, Mr. DELAMATER, Mr ALLEN, and others.

GIRLS SCHOOL NO. 45.

The reception in the Girls' Grammar School, No. 45, Miss ADELAIDE HAWLEY, Principal, came off on Wednesday last, in fine style, with crowded houses.

The exercises consisted of music, of which perhaps the most noticeable were the duets and songs by Misses SCOTT, ROGERS and HORCAMP. Four compositions, admirably conceived and well read, received much applause.

The occasion was one of unalloyed pleasure, and will be long remembered by all present.

The new School No. 11, in Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, held its first public reception on Thursday, in all its departments. It was opened in March, and has the finest accommodations of any in the City yet organized. Commissioners ADAMS and DELAMATER presided.

The exercises were commenced in the Girls' Grammar School—Miss MARY S. PARSTON, Principal, with a register of 360 pupils. The appearance of the school is highly commended. Mr. RANDALL's address to the young ladies was a model.

The visitors next called on the Primary School—Miss M. L. MACFARLANE, Principal, with 14 Assistants, and a register of 1,059. Just think that over, reader—1,059 little ones in one room! The little ones seemed to enjoy the call very much. They sung "Yankee Doodle," with an accompaniment whistled by the boys, which was a most amusing performance. W. O. BOURNE, Esq., and Prof. GREENLEAF talked to the children very pleasantly and appropriately.

BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 11.

This School numbers, now, 354 boys on register, and is divided into eight classes, the whole department under the management of J. G. MCNARY, Esq., and the individual classes under Messrs G. W. COOPER, Vice-Principal; A. HOPPER, First Assistant, and R. G. KIMBALL, Second Assistant; and Misses. A. ROOME, M. BEAR, E. BEALS, V. M. GRAHAM and A. JACKSON.

The company here numbered several hundreds: they were parents, members of the Board of Education, and its friends generally. Commissioner DELAMATER presided. The exercises commenced with reading the Scriptures and singing a chorus by the School.

An opening address was read by Master R SAUNDERS, after which the chorus "Pilgrim Fathers" was sung.

The fourth class, Section B, was examined in Geography, and the second class, section A, in Physiology, by their teachers. Masters ALLEN TAIPEE and W. H. MCINTYRE took part in declamation. Semi-annual certificates were given out to the graduates for the Free Academy—seven in all. An elegant purse was presented to the author of the best composition, by GEO. W. COOPER. The Valedictory was delivered by Master A. C. ALLEN, and was received with marked attention. The drilling of this School was excellent. The system and order promise great perfection in the organization and classification of this School. No 45 will do well to have an eye to its laurels. Addresses were made by ex-Chancellor MATHEWS, SIMON SHERWOOD, Judge CONELAND, HORACE DRAPER, Mr. STUART, Mr. LIVINGSTON and others. Letters expressing regret, were read from Mayor WOOD, Col. BOLLING, of Va., and other gentlemen who were unable to attend.

THE "JOSEPH WALKER" COMMITTEE.

Remarks of Counsel as to the Position of Aldermen Moser—One of the Investigators Indisposed—Ex-Alderman Covert on the Stand—Business-like Notice of Mr. Covert—Inland Piracy.

The investigation of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen as to the contract made for the raising of the *Joseph Walker*, sat yesterday, (Monday,) and continued their investigation. Present: Aldermen ELY (in the Chair) and VOORHIS.

Alderman Ely—I have to announce that Alderman Varian, by a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, states that, owing to severe indisposition, it will be utterly impossible for him to meet with the Committee sooner than a week from this day. He further asks that the Committee adjourn until one week from this day. The Committee would be very glad to assent to the request of Alderman Varian, but as there are some two or three witnesses here that want to leave town, and whose testimony is deemed not of great importance, but will simply go to establish a fact or two already spoken of, the Committee have thought it their duty, under all the circumstances—these parties being merchants, and their time of great value to them—to hear them. But if anything should occur that would seem to open the subject in any important light, it shall be held on to for a time. For that reason, I would suggest to those gentlemen (Messrs. John P. White and Richard Busteed, counsellors,) that we have had an interview with on another subject, whether it would not be better, as we do not intend at this time to go into this subject much at length, to delay any action? I am only sorry at Alderman Varian's not being present, as he has been somewhat prominent in that branch of the subject that these two gentlemen have appeared here touching. I think, if we proceeded on that subject, he would have good reason to uphraid the Committee with the want of usual courtesy.

J. P. White, Esq., appearing for Alderman Moser—If the Committee please, it would be gratifying to me, so far as I am concerned, and for those I appear, to have Mr. Varian present; in truth, I should prefer not to have the investigation go on without him. I appear before the Committee this afternoon to prove the fallacy of some statements made by the witness Jones, reflecting on the official character of a member of your Board. Of course, in appearing, I am authorized to say that they are totally untrue, and am here to ask you to give him an opportunity to show that he has been unjustly belied and maligned. I cheerfully concur with the suggest on of one of the Committee, but I must request that in the event of Aldermen Moser, his counsel or his witnesses are not present when Alderman Varian shall be with you, you will extend to him the courtesy which the occasion requires.

Alderman Ely—The Committee suggest that, in their judgment, before we could go into any real testimony on the subject, there should be an affidavit submitted to the Committee stating in general, and, as far as practicable, in particular, what is stated that has been so. Alderman Moser that an opportunity might be afforded to prove that it is so. We should be ready to-day to receive the affidavit, and I would take care that a copy should be placed in the hands of Alderman Varian, that he should be in possession of all the facts.

Mr. White, Esq.—I would state that such an affidavit is in process of preparation, and I should have had it ready to submit at this meeting, but being interrupted by some pressing business matters, it was not quite ready to be engrossed, but at the next meeting such a document will be forthcoming. Alderman Moser will present such a statement, under oath, of course, as to these falsifications which he states were made.

Alderman Ely—I would observe that the Committee are not ready to go into any proof of the veracity of witnesses.

R. Busteed, Esq.—We will not present that.

Alderman Ely—We will receive the affidavit, and will endeavor to do what we ourselves should think was right for us under the circumstances.

Mr. White—We purpose also to give the Committee some information on the very matters under investigation.

Alderman Ely—We shall be very happy to receive any such. We shall examine some witnesses, more especially to-day, as to the opinions of those around as to whether the existence of the vessel being a nuisance and detrimental to health.

Mr. Busteed—No examination to day will touch on Alderman Moser.

Mr. W. R Jones—That gentleman has stated that I have testified to something incorrect. I want to know if he speaks of his own knowledge, or for Alderman Moser.

Mr. White—I make these statements on the strength of what has been presented to me by gentlemen who will present themselves as witnesses in due time. I would further remark that I am fully authorized to say what I stated.

Mr. A. G. Benson, of No. 39 South-street, being sworn, says: I know where the *Joseph Walker* is sunk, and am familiar with the locality; I have been about the pier many times since she was sunk; I have never discovered anything offensive arising from that wreck which was detrimental to public health; I mean to say that she was at one time pumped down under the auspices of Mr. Bell, and then there was a very offensive odor; she might have laid under water forever without endangering the public health; when Mr. Bell took the contract I advanced him money by advice of Walter R. Jones, deceased, who thought him "sure, but slow;" the money was expended in attempts to raise the vessel; I supposed that when the wreck should get up I should have a claim on the proceeds for salvage; the way I proposed to collect it was this, I should go to the Common Council and ask for a contract, and by that means retrieve the amount already spent on her; in a conversation with Mr. Jones he thought he could get such a contract for me; he said he would go to work and do it, but from time to time he said he had done nothing, but I soon heard that he had done something, and spoke to him of it, when he told me he had to make a different arrangement; I have not thought enough about any claim I may have to be able to give a definite answer.

W. S. Babbidge sworn, says: I do business directly in front of the place where the *Joseph Walker* has sunk; I have been some years in that locality; I have never discovered anything that jeopardized the health of any one, nor have ever heard any one complain of any such nuisance.

Mr. Owen called,—did not respond.

George H Covert called and sworn.

Alderman Ely announced that if any question put, should in anywise tend to criminate, of course there is no expectation that it will be answered. More than that, if any question is not supposed to be right in itself, we shall not insist on an answer. I mention this because I really do not know why Mr. Covert is brought up before this Committee at all. It was at the suggestion of my associates. I can scarcely conceive why we should propound any questions, or how we have the right to.

Witness—I know nothing of the contract at all.

Alderman Ely—Do you know anything of the raising of the *Joseph Walker*, as referred to the Committee on Wharves and Slips, or did you know it was so referred?

Witness—I asked the question myself, and I also heard so.

Alderman Ely—Can you see the Committee of whom you made the inquiry?

Witness—I made the inquiry of Alderman Moser.

Alderman Ely—Did you have any conversation with Alderman Moser on the subject?

Witness—I did, Sir.

Alderman Ely—Did you volunteer or had you any understanding with Alderman Moser that you were to make any inquiries or overtures to any one?

Witness—No, Sir. I volunteered to make inquiries as to the *Joseph Walker* myself.

Alderman Ely—Did you call on any person about it?

Witness—I accidentally met Mr. Robert L. Lane in front of George M. Brown's.

Alderman Ely—Are you willing to relate the conversation that occurred?

Witness—Certainly.

Alderman Ely—Were there any others round you at the time?

Witness—There were some half dozen persons, but I doubt if they heard.

Alderman Ely—Did you ever suggest to Mr. Lane to call on Mr. Jones?

Witness—No, Sir, he suggested that himself.

Alderman Ely—Do you know for what purpose he made that visit?

Witness—To talk of the Joseph Walker, I suppose, that was the subject; there is no secrecy about me.

Aderman Ely—Suppose you give as your version.

Witness—I said to Mr. Lane that I had a conversation with Aldermen Moser as to the Joseph Walker; I said to Mr. Lane this: Mr. Lane, I understand from Alderman Moser that the *Joseph Walker* is to be raised by the Common Council in some certain number of days, (some 30 or 40 or 60 days, I believe, but I cannot tell,) and I came down here to see you, you being a schoolmate of mine, and I can talk to you freely on the subject; I told him that I thought that I could stop the resolution in the Board of Aldermen; I mean that I told this to Mr. Lane. I said that I should like to see Mr. Jones on the subject; Mr. Lane then left me and went and found Jones and brought him into Brown's door, or it might have been next door, but it was in that vicinity.

Aldermen Ely—What did you and Mr. Jones both say?

Witness—I did not say much to Mr. Jones any way. Mr. Lane did all the talking; only when a remark was made by Mr. Lane to me and Mr. Jones that it would take six or seven hundred dollars, I said, Yes. I thought so; I thought that my labor was worth that; I am in the market for anything of the kind.

Alderman Ely—Was that to stop it?

Witness—I did not state what it was for. I did not say that.

Alderman Ely—Well?

Witness—Well, Sir, it was for my services.

Aldermon Ely—Did you ever have any conversation with any other Alderman on this subject.

Witness—Never in my life, now I want you to put in; nor with any other person or man that is a public official nor any man that holds public office.

Alderman Ely—True, doubtless, but I, for instance, might make such arrangements with somebody outside.

Witness—Alderman, I do not do so, I do my own work.

Alderman Ely—Did you ever request Alderman Moser to hold on to this resolution or to keep the report back?

Witness—That is it; you have not asked me of anything as to my conversation with Moser.

Aldermon Ely—We do not want to ask everything; narrate it.

Witness—I want you to ask your questions. I met Alderman Moser in front of the City Hall and I asked that he would give me a manual for this year, some week or ten days before this thing got a going; I came up in front of the City Hall and we went to Sherwood's; I asked him what he intended to do with the *Joseph Walker*; I do not know, he says to me, I do not know really what to do with this case; it is a difficult case. I want to give you this as it occurred; not anything less.

Alderman Ely—Of course.

Witness—It was my conversation, not any one's else; He then said, my friend Lane is somewhat interested in this matter. Well, Sir, now I am going to give you my answer. I said Mr. Lane was a schoolmate of mine, and that I would as and see him and Mr. Jones likewise. He said do so, and that is all the conversation that I ever had with Moser on this subject. I never called on him again, and I never had another interview with him on the subject. That is all I can give you; that is everything that I remember.

Alderman Voorhis—Did you ever get the six or seven hundred dollars?

Witness—No, I did not get it; if I had I should have liked it. Where I think I can make a thousand dollars out of a matter I do it, whether it be Jones or Ely; for I would make it out of him if I could.

Alderman Ely—Where was the last place, as far as you can recollect, that you had conversation with Mr. Lane on the subject?

Witness—I only had the one.

Alderman Ely—How, with Alderman Moser?

Witness—I never saw him about it but once; I never spoke to any Alderman living on the top of the earth as to the matters.

Alderman Ely—What services did you expect to render for this money?

Witness—That was in my own mind after I got the money secured.

Alderman Ely—After you got the money?

Witness—Sir, I never asked for the money.

Alderman Ely—My question was, "What services did you expect to render?"

Witness—That was an after consideration—when I got the one I could soon arrange about the other—to which I should have turned my attention.

Alderman Voorhis—Was Alderman Moser interested directly or indirectly with you in the matter?

Witness—In no wise at all; I told you all the conversation I had with him in my life on the matter.

Alderman Voorhis—Had he ever requested you to ask for any money?

Witness—No, Sir.

Alderman Ely—Was there any understanding between you?

Witness—No, Sir.

Alderman Ely—If you had got any money, would you have given it to him?

Witness—Now you ask me too much; that is my own business; it is my private matter; I do not think that you should get into that; I believe I have the right to do my own private business as I choose, as long as I do not interfere with your position; I do this often, when I can.

Aldermon Voorhis—You have some business with the Committee on Wharves and Piers, have you not?

Witness—Yes, I have had some; I should have called on you, and all of you, to have done my best in this matter; I would have persuaded you if I could, that the vessel could not be got up in the time specified.

Alderman Voorhis—Your object then was to gain more time?

Witness—That it was.

Alderman Voorhis—You were doing business on your own book; last year you could not have done such a business?

Witness—I was out of the way, then; I would do the same for you if you wanted it.

Captain Junius S. Lewis, sworn: My principal business is raising sunken vessels; it has been so for fifteen years; I have had a contract to raise the *Joseph Walker*; I made that contract with Thomas Bell; he represented himself to me as the contractor of the underwriters on whom the vessel was thrown after she was burned; hearing that this Committee was appointed to investigate the matter, I thought you could not be fully posted up till I was examined, and so I presented myself here; Bell had been making efforts to raise the wreck by putting canvas round her previous to my introducing myself as a purchaser; I purchased one-half of Bell's interest in his contract with the underwriters, and took charge of the work of raising; after spending two weeks in this effort I abandoned that, and introduced my plan of raising her with vessels inside and outside, having chains beneath the ship, in which plan I was successful, and carried her from the outer end of the pier up into the slip, say one hundred and fifty feet, having the bow of the ship so far out of water that it needed no elevation to be pumped out; all that was requisite was that the stern should be raised to the same elevation; at this time, during the Summer solstice, we had found no unpleasant odor from any decomposing substances in the ship, be it cotton, corn, or wheat, we then stirring the wheat to the very bottom; we took fifteen bales of cotton, or thereabouts, out, and it was sold at auction in Wall-street; at that stage of the proceedings we were obliged to change our plan of operations, and having other business, the work was suspended during the coldest part of the Winter; I recommenced work early in April, having had men in charge of the vessel during all the Winter; I resumed work under the contract with Mr. Bell, and a verbal one from Mr. W. R Jones, of the Atlantic Insurance Company, now deceased; the work was continued until we were interrupted by parties representing themselves as coming from the Mayor, and dispossessed us, taking a vessel from within the *Joseph Walker* to the head of the ship, where she now lies sunk in some thirty-five to forty feet of water; previous to be dispossessed I was called on by Walter R. Jones, Jr., who said he had bought a wrecking schooner, and had a captain on her, and he wanted them employed, he, therefore, wanted to purchase a part of my interest in the *Joseph Walker*; he gave me plenty of soft soap, and got all the information he wanted, as I supposed he was anxious to become my partner as he said; this was about ten days before we were dispossessed, it must have been about the 15th of April.

Alderman Ely—Who personated the Mayor in this matter?

Witness—I think it was Thomas Doyle, the Dockmaster; I was not present.

Mr. Jones—Had you been there for a week or ten days previous?

Witness—Yes, I was there three or four days before; *Witness*—After being thus dispossessed I came up and called on the Mayor at his office; he had been seen on my account by Alderman Lord, and had expressed to the Alderman his willingness to communicate all the facts to me in relation to the matter of the dispossession; after stating to the Mayor how I was situated in the vessel, he remarked that he had not known my position before; if he had known he would not have made the contract that he did. I asked him if I could have a sight of that contract; he said the papers were with Mr. Furey, in the Street Commissioner's Office, and he would send for them for my perusal; he also said that he had been urged on to this measure by publications and petitions representing the wreck to be a nuisance, and one that would jeopardize public health if left to decompose; I called again and again off and on for two weeks, and the papers were not forthcoming; and was then told by Mr. Furey that I had no right to the papers; that I had made a speculation like unto betting on a horse-race, and had lost my venture, and had no farther interest there, and could not be allowed to have a view of the papers; my object was to see where to look for redress, and on whom I could put my fingers as a responsible party who dispossessed me; I was pretty well convinced that I could not without *law or gospel* be dispossessed of a vessel on which I spent so much time and labor and money, without having some responsible party to call on for redress; after calling on the Mayor five or six times I was referred to the Street Commissioners, and he kept me running, saying that the papers were at the City Hall, until finally I got the answer that I have stated; I told the Mayor that I had expended large sums, and that I had removed her from her very bad position to where I could have raised her in a very few days, and discharged the cargo; I told him I wanted to find who I could hold responsible, he said nothing to me about any redress that I had; he was sorry that he was committed, and that he could not recall what had taken place; he said that he had consulted with the Comptroller or some other official person.

Alderman Ely—Do you believe, on your oath, that long before this time, if you had been left alone, the *Joseph Walker* would have been raised?

Witness—I believe that by the 15th June the vessel would have been raised, the cargo sold and the vessel disposed of, if I had not been dispossessed; every intelligent man to whom I have exhibited the plan has affirmed it by admitting its feasibility; more than seven-eighths of the work had been done when I was interfered with; the putting of the chains under was half of the work.

Mr. Jones—We had to put new ones.

Witness resumed—I never attempted to raise a vessel but I carried it out; I have raised fifty; when I left it would not have taken more than $1,000 to complete the entire job; I was to receive payment on my contract in the shape of salvage both upon cargo and vessel; the rate had been agreed upon; if I had succeeded in carrying out my contract there would have been no reason, that I am now aware of, why I should have called upon the City for one cent; I never felt more aggrieved in my life than when I was thus robbed (as I deem it) of my hard earnings.

Alderman Ely—About what amount do you consider you are the loser in having been thus dispossessed of your contract?

Witness—As near as I can possibly estimate it, I have suffered, pecuniarly, by the transactios, to the amount of $6,000.

Alderman Ely—Do you intend making an effort to recover your losses?

Witness—I mean to endeavor, not only to get back *that* $6,000, but also all that the vessel and cargo was worth when she was taken from me.

Alderman Ely—From whom do you expect to get this indemnity?

Witness—From the parties who dispossessed me, whoever they may be; as now advised, I believe the responsible parties, (in the matter of my dispossession,) to have been the Corporation of the City of New York; the Corporation, I believe, has made itself responsible through the Board of Health, which body, I believe, confirmed the Mayor's action; when I called upon the Street Commissioner several times, as I have before stated, I gave him to understand that I was endeavoring to find out who was the responsible party in the matter of my dispossession, that I might know who to look to to make good my loss; I think some one, too, besides myself must bear the loss of the brig, which, (as before stated,) was sunk in the slip; to raise her some slight effort was made in the way of pumping, but the hole which was knocked in her bottom was too large to admit of much being effected in that way.

Alderman Ely—Do you intend to sue, and whom do you intend to sue, to make good your losses?

Witness—I do intend to be made sound for all the losses I have suffered in connection with the *Joseph Walker*, by reason of this dispossession or interference, which I now esteem the City of New-York to be responsible for; as now advised, I intend, also, to bring a suit against the Corporation for the recovery of my losses; in the consultations which I held with the Mayor in regard to this matter, he admitted to me that he believed the proceedings, so far as I was concerned, to have been wrong; that he had been deceived, and, in fact, given to understand that the party who was endeavoring to raise the vessel (myself) had suspended operations entirely; he said, however, that he had made a contract and should not recall it; I asked him if he could not rectify a mistake he admitted he had made; he said he should not do it; after Mr. Jones got the contract *from* the Mayor his former kindly tone towards me was most decidedly changed; indeed, he expressed himself afterwards as being much surprised that I ever had a contract for the work, or a claim to one; in fact, I deem it the biggest piece of inland piracy that ever I heard of, or had anything to do with.

Aldermen Ely—Have you means to carry on the suit as you suggested against the City?

Witness—I am a man of means and can carry out all I undertake.

Alderman Ely then (5 o'clock) announced that as there were no further witnesses present the Committee would, in accordance with Alderman Varian's request, adjourn over till Tuesday (not Monday) next, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Found Dog.

On the morning of Saturday, an infant was found in the front basement of the house No. 28 Second-street. It was conveyed to the Almshouse.

Police News.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James Murphy, of No 37 Oliver street, was brought up in charge of officer Bennett, before Mr. Justice Welsh at the Tombs, yesterday morning, on suit of the Commissioners of Emigration, charged with an alleged assault upon John Sheyan, infant, who asked for his wages. The affidavit set forth that said Murphy owes to three persons in his employ and under the charge of the Commission, respectively, $5, $6 and $11, which he refuses to pay, and that he best complainant for asking for it.

Murphy denied hiring the boy, but would not like to see him injured; had always been as good as a father to him, and would make him a present of two or three dollars, if his mother is in want; only took up a broom to frighten the boy; owns the house he lives in.

Judge—Have you got bail here?

Defendant—If you let me go to the house I will give bail.

Judge—Do you own the property?

Defendant—I do not own it—it is not all redeemed.

Judge—You said you owned it.

Defendant—I own part of it; it is not redeemed yet.

Judge—Have you bought it?

Defendant—No; I did not buy it.

Judge—Do you own it?

Defendant—No. Sir. Committed.

PICKPOCKET.

A man, aged 21, named Edward L. White, a thief by profession, was yesterday caught in the act of picking the pocket of Dennis Mahon, while crossing the river on the Staten Island ferry-boat. Committed by Justice WELSH.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Andrew Dardis, an Irish laborer, aged 60 years, on Sunday evening attempted to commit suicide by running a horse-shoe nail into the lower part of his stomach. It appears that Dardis was admitted to the Station-house on Saturday night as a lodger, and that he stayed in the Station-house since until he made the rash attempt to cast aside his earthly tenement. Dr. Thomas was called in, examined the wound, which he declared not to be dangerous. The injured man was properly cared for, and was sent to the Police Court for disposal as being insane.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Policeman Sullivan, of the First Ward, arrested Michael Fallon, charged with having committed a felonious assault upon the person of John McCormick, of No. 143 Cedar-street, with intent to kill. Held for examination by Justice WELSH.

FEMALE PUGILISTS ON THE ROUSE—FIGHT AND STABBING ON BROADWAY.

Two nymphs of the pave, Adelia Anderson, resident at No. 5 Thompson-street, and Agnes Neer, of No 231 Church-street, met in Broadway, directly in front of Thompson's saloon, when a dispute arose, ending in a set fight. Agnes rejoicing in more science, and having somewhat the advantage of weight, proved more than a match for her antagonist, who measured her length upon the sidewalk. Adelia soon regained her feet and endeavored to deal a blow at Agnes, in which failing, she drew a knife and stabbed her in the lip and on the head several times. Agnes was conveyed to her residence, and Adelia in the confusion succeeded in escaping for the time. She was however yesterday arrested by officer Lord, and held to bail by Justice WELSH in the sum of $500.

Coroners' Investigations.

FATAL FALL.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest on Sunday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of a German named CHARLES ALBRECHT, aged 21 years, who died from the effects of a fall from the third story of a building now erecting on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, for a medical college. He struck head foremost on a stone, and fractured his skull, besides receiving other injuries. Deceased was a carpenter, at work in the building. It being understood that such cases were not received at the Bellevue Hospital, he was taken to the New-York Hospital. Doubtless the fatigue consequent upon being carried so long a distance enhanced the dangerous effect of the wound. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by fracture of the skull from an accidental fall." They say further: "We respectfully recommend a repeal of the rule at Bellevue Hospital which declares that they will not admit patients suffering from incurable diseases, believing that it may be productive of good results."

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT THE NEW YORK HOTEL.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILTON on the body of JAMES DOUGHERTY, who came to his sad end by falling from a scaffolding 65 feet from the ground, in front of the New-York Hotel. From the testimony taken it appears deceased was engaged in painting the front of the house in question, standing on a ladder suspended by ropes. The ropes were attached to hooks. JOHN LANE and deceased were standing on this ladder, when another workman, one JOHN BARRET, stepped from one window on the ladder on the side nearest the house, which threw the suspended ladder outward, and, as it swung back, the side was thrown up over the window-sill, precipitating deceased and his fellow-workman to the ground. BARRET saved himself by clinging to the ropes which had held the ladder. The ladder was rigged by a Mr. MCCORMICK and LANE (one of the injured parties) in the usual way. Deceased fell to the sidewalk, striking directly on his head. LANE fell flat on his back. Dr. CRANE made the *post mortem* examination, which is immaterial. Verdict, "Fracture of the skull." Deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

DROWNING.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest on the body of an Irishman named JAMES HANNAN, aged about 38, found drowned at Pier No 5 East River. Deceased boarded with TIM. MCCARTY, of Front-street, and was employed on the Oswego line of canal boats. He had been confined for ten days in the Tombs, on drunkenness, and had been missing for two days since his release. Dr. CHASTENEY, who made the *post mortem* examination, could discover no marks of violence on his person. Verdict, "Drowned."

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner O'DONNELL at the house of MARTIN CUMMING, No. 9 Mulberry-street, on the body of JAMES DEWARE, a native of Ireland, aged 26 years, who came by his death under the following circumstances. Deceased, on last Sabbath, went to Staten Island with two friends, and while there got into a swing—of which two were erected close together on the ground—after swinging thus for some time, he got out and was struck by the second swing. He was brought to the City in a state of insensibility, and died at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning. Verdict "Death from Internal Hemorrhage, from being crushed by a swing on Staten Island. No blame attached to any one."

DROWNED BY ACCIDENT

An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE upon the body of a boy named AUGUSTE PARKER, a native of this City, aged 7 years, residing at No 89 Jackson-street who was accidentally drowned. Deceased slipped into the river, from the dock, at the foot of Jackson-street, while he was in the act of washing his feet. Verdict: "Accidental drowning."

The Authority of the Constable.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

The following opinion of Judge WOODRUFF, *in re Davis, respondent vs. Haffner et als., appellants*, will be read with some interest:

WOODRUFF, J.—There is nothing in the return herein, to show that there was any variance between the summons and the complaint,—and no such objection was raised on the trial. Such objection is purely technical; it was waived by appearing and pleading to the merits.

The other ground of appeal is of graver importance. It is insisted that the bond of the defendant, given to secure the faithful performance of the duties of the defendent Kruger as Constable of the Second Ward, is not in conformity with the requirements of the statute, and therefore is not valid as a statute bond. And that if the bond be valid, no action can be sustained thereon unless the plaintiff first obtain judgment against the Constable himself—nor unless leave to prosecute the bond is first obtained from the Judge or Judges of the Court of Common Pleas upon motion in open Court.

Upon the revision of our statutes in 1813, the law in relation to the election of Constables in the various towns in the State generally, and the bonds they should give, and the manner in which such bonds should be filed and approved, was passed, (2 Rev. Laws, 126,) and by the same revision, "The Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one act," was also passed.—2 Rev. Laws, 342,—the 147th section of which, provides specially for the bond to be executed by every Constable elected or appointed to the office of Constable in the City of New-York. The two acts stand together. One relating to Constables in the towns in the State generally, and the other relating to the City of New-York particularly. They are wholly different, and wholly inconsistent with each other, and cannot have effect in the same place. The general law has no application, therefore, to the City of New-York. The particular statute passed with especial reference to the City of New-York, controls the City, and effectually overcomes any reasoning founded upon the suggestion that Wards in the City are to be taken as included in the word towns in the general act.

On the revision of 1828, the general law in relation to towns was in substance reenacted, and the act relating to the City of New-York was left unrepealed (1 R. S. 346, § 2; 3 R. S., 129.) So that the two laws remained in full force, (so far as relates to such bonds,) as before.

Again, on examination of title 3, of chap. 11, part I, of the Revised Statutes, (1 R. S. p. 343,) in which § 21 of article 2 is found, it will be seen that few, if any, of its provisions are applicable at all to this City.

The "Act to reduce, &c.," above referred to, being in full force, provides that the bond to be executed with surety or sureties by any Constable, shall be given to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, and be delivered to the Mayor, who shall judge of and determine the competency of the sureties, and file the bond with the Clerk of the City and County. And in the case of *any recovery* by any person aggrieved, against any such constable, it shall be lawful for the Judge or Judges of the Mayor's Court (now for this purpose the Court of Common Pleas,) upon motion in open Court, and *upon showing that such recovery hath been had*, and that the judgment at the time of such motion is unsatisfied, to order the bond to be put in suit; and when judgment thereon is obtained the said Court shall, upon motion in open Court, direct so much to be levied thereon as will pay the debt or damages recovered by the party aggrieved, with costs, and *to be paid* to such party; and the act provides for a further levy upon recovery of other judgments against such constables upon like motion.

The bond upon which the present action was brought is framed in accordance with Section 21 of the Statute relating to towns above referred to, (1 Rev. Stat. 346,) incorporating therein the further provision relating to distress for rent in this City. (Sec. 49, 2 Rev. St., p. 501.) And in relation to Militia fines. (Chap. 205, Sec 39 of Laws of 1847, Vol. 1, p. 205.)

It is a Bond to the The People of the State and not to The Mayor, &c., of this City. It is approved by a Supervisor and not by the Mayor. It is in the sum of $1,000, and not of $500. It is not, therefore, the bond required by the act relating to this City, and can, therefore, find no support as a statutory security.

Under that act, these sureties are not liable to the action until after judgment recovered against the constable, and leave to prosecute has been obtained—and that statute contemplates a recovery when had to be in the name of the Mayor, &c. of this City, for the full amount of the penalty, whereupon a levy can be made from time to time of the amounts which may successively be recovered by persons aggrieved by the act or default of the constable.

And, moreover, if this bond does not in substance conform to the statute, as clearly it does not, then, regarding it as a voluntary bond, there is no warrant for bringing an action thereon in the name of the party aggrieved. Although it has been repeatedly held that a suit may be brought on the undertaking required in the act relating to towns before referred to in the name of the party aggrieved; that is because such undertaking has the sanction of the statute itself, and operates for the benefit of the party aggrieved to any form, amounting to a substantial compliance with that statute.

It appears to us remarkable, (if it be true, as we are informed,) that bonds like the present have come into general use in the City, unless there is some statute on the subject modifying the provisions of the act relating to the City of New-York in this respect. In the multitude of special statutes in force relating to this City, we might reasonably have expected counsel who rely upon this bond, and seek to uphold this judgment, to aid us by pointing us to the statute, if any can be found, warranting the taking of such a bond, and prosecuting it without first obtaining judgment against the constable, and without leave and in the name of this plaintiff. We are constrained to say that we have not been able to find such a statute; and if we err in holding the "act to reduce, &c.," to be still applicable to constable's bonds in this City, it will be for the want of such aid, and not from the want of diligent examination, with the expectation of finding some law which has led to the adoption of this form of bond, when the bond prescribed by such act had been in use for very many years, and down to a recent period.

Our conclusion under these circumstances is, that the act in relation to the City of New York, so far as relates to such bonds, § 147, is still in force, and that this judgment cannot be sustained.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

OBS

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The Federal Judiciary.

The alleged departure of the Federal Government from all principles of right, equity, law and sense, has received double confirmation in the course of a week past. The extraordinary decision of Judge KANE, in the WHEELER case, is a fair type of what may be expected of the Federal Judiciary, wherever a conflict of rights between the North and South is submitted to legal decision. The removal of Col. REEDER from the Governorship of Kansas and the substitution of Mr. DAWSON, adds to the manifold evidences of the hopeless corruption of the Executive. Together with the previous action of the legislative branch in the passage of obnoxious territorial bills, it displays how entirely the North is stripped of representation in the federal scheme—and shows how futile is any appeal from one department to the other, until a thorough revolution in the character of all three shall have been accomplished. The entire energies of the Government are centrifugal—instead of consolidating they tend to the proximate dissolution of the union of States—they employ every conceivable agent to relax the few natural affinities still existing between those members, which, like South Carolina and Massachusetts, are on the outer limit of the centrifugal whirl, and ready to fly off upon any considerable addition to the repulsive force. In choosing a more liberal House of Representatives the reaction has a courageous beginning, but one of minor value until those fastnesses, the Senate and Judiciary, shall have been stormed and carried, and liberalized.

We do not, we are quite sure, overrrate the value of Judge KANE's dictum, as an indication of what the tendencies of the Judiciary, upon the general subject of Slavery, are likely to be. Judge KANE was selected for his post of District Judge, because he was a friend of President POLK, because he elicited from that gentleman, while a candidate, the famous "KANE Letter," because he was, and he is, an able lawyer, and because he was and he is, an unscrupulous servant of the Democratic party;—his opinions are therefore important. In the administration of Federal injustice in Pennsylvania, he and Judge GRIER, of the Circuit, have been found fraternally of one mind. They have never attempted to trim boat, or compete with each other for notoriety in merits of different species. Mr. GRIER has only had the best of it because his opportunities, as in the Christiana and Wilkesbarre cases, have been more striking and effective. The two together have contrived to give the laws of the United States that validity, that no legislation, no public opinion or sentiment, or act in Pennsylvania, can for a moment withstand. Pennsylvanians, citizens of a Free State themselves, they have invited the no longer peculiar institution of the South to overrun the free soil of their own State, as it has already appropriated the free soil of Territories. Can we expect those of the National Judiciary, born and educated among Pro-Slavery influences, and with all that unconscious prejudice in favor of the system, which may so easily pervert their judgments in cases where the issue arises, without at all implicating their honesty or *sincerity*,—can we expect of *them* a more favorable discussion of the subject, than we obtain among our own delegates to the bench? We believe, of course, no other person but Judge KANE could so far forget the dignity of his position as to anticipate questions not before him, in order to evince his devotion to the cause of Slavery. No other Justice, from a country squire in Texas, up to Chief Justice TANEY, would dare to go beyond the rule that the Federal Government has no other powers than are specifically derived from the constituent States, by deciding that in the absence of legislation on any given subject in a free State, the laws of any Southern member of the Union attach. So, in announcing the absence of a prohibitory act in Pennsylvania as a reason why slaves can be introduced, and followed and protected by North Carolina laws, Mr. KANE has decided; and daring so to decide, he has declared that North Carolina laws for the maintenance of Slavery are a part of the Federal code, and that he as a Federal officer has a right to administer them as such any where in the Union. If the Judiciary contributed from the north side of Mason and Dixon so determine, what may we expect of contributions from the South?

It is in vain to say that the very transparent folly of Judge KANE's opinion makes it innoxious. There never was a time when so much depended upon the popular faith in the Federal Judiciary. To that final tribunal several questions, upon which the sentiment of the Union is divided, must be carried. Could it be kept clear from all suspicion of bias; could it be believed that when cases arising under the Fugitive Law, for instance, are taken hither, they will be treated in the calm light of truth, rather than in the unhealthy glare of private or personal or political prejudices, or pre-commitment, then we should have the talismanic antidote for agitation about us, and look cheerfully at the future. But this confidence is utterly destroyed by such instances of judicial effrontery as Judge KANE has afforded us. The fate of any question relating to the great issue and exposed to the judgment of a bench so constituted, is as well ascertained before as after the authoritative announcement of opinion. We are obliged to object to the Court, as we are to a Juryman who discloses his views beforehand. The only appeal from the partisan feeling and corruption of Legislature and Executive is taken away, and the extremist finds no redress for what he deems intolerable wrongs, but in dissolution, more or less speedy. To this miserable result has Judge KANE pointed us. To this fearful alternative he has left us.

So long as the officers of the judicial establishment are the creatures of the Executive, we may expect to find individuals among them guilty of opinions as extravagant as the present. The time has come to reform the system. It deserves consideration whether the District Judges, if not the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, should not be made elective by a direct popular vote, and for a specified term. The introduction of a popular element in some way, at some point, is the great desideratum; it is needed to effect a more industrious dispatch of business; it is needed to obtain more legal and rational decisions. The subject is an important one, and may justify an amendment to the Constitution and corresponding legislation.

Canadian Know-Nothings.

Late Canadian papers seem to indicate that a new political party, whose principles closely resemble those of our own Know-Nothings, is being organized and will soon make its influence felt in the Government of the Province. Though within the last twenty years Canada has received from the mother country greater concessions than any other colony has ever obtained before, yet there are many circumstances which would justify a native Canadian movement, and enlist for it the sympathies of the people of the United States. The present standard of a Canadian politician is anything but an exalted one, for the glaring corruptions of the late, as well as of the present Ministry, have brought the profession into marked disrepute. More than this, though the majority of the population is Protestant, the Government, or rather the Ministry, is altogether Roman Catholic in its leanings, in order to pacify and buy up the clergy and members of that church. So completely is the ministry under the control of the Romish priesthood, that measures are continually passed for the advantage and advancement of that politico-religious organization, to the great injury of the Protestant population. It is also asserted that the Governor General gives away the most lucrative appointments to strangers, or as the Canadians begin to call them, foreigners from the Old Country. To remedy these and similar evils is the object of the new party. They are, undoubtedly, grievances which those born on the soil are right in resenting. The reward of office given to deserving citizens, should come from the people, and the people only. We trust that the time is not far distant when all Canadian officers will be elected—from Governor down to County Clerk.

The great misfortune with our Canadian neighbors is, their lack of a free and unbought press, which can afford to speak out the honest wishes of the people. Nearly all the papers, at least of the Lower Province, where there is the strongest feeling of opposition to the foreign influence, are subsidized by the Government, and cannot, or at least imagine they cannot, afford to go into opposition, the first consequences of which would be the loss of Government advertising. The Quebec *Gazette*, however, appears to be a paper of a different class, and, judging from the tone of a letter in a recent number, addressed to the Governor General, it is not at all afraid of manifesting its hostility to the Government. There is a Young Canada party, we are told, which includes in its ranks much of the best intellect of the Lower Province, whose members are ambitious of political distinction, or at least of taking a leading part in the affairs of the country of which they are natives, and who, naturally enough, are growing restless while all the offices of distinction and profit are monopolized, either by foreigners or the Catholics.

An Irish Deliverer.

The *Citizen* has published an address to the Irish in America, written, as the editor of that paper states, by some terrible Celt in this country, whose name, if it were divulged, would "make the tyrants beyond the Atlantic gnash their teeth with rage, or tremble with apprehension of the doom they deserve." Who this Irish deliverer may be we cannot conceive, but a man whose very name has such potency ought not to be hid under an *alias*. Ireland is not now in so great need of a deliverer as she has been:—the potato, according to the last advices, was never more promising; the recruiting sergeant snaps up every idle Irishman who is willing to serve the Queen and earn a medal in the Crimea by the loss of a limb; emigration has fallen off to nearly one-half what it was in the year of famine, and we see not the least indication of a rebellious spirit in the Irish journals that reach us. The present time, we should say, is by no means favorable to an invasion of Ireland by an army of liberators from this country. We have no doubt that the new Irish deliverer, who addresses his country through the columns of the *Citizen*, is a fearful person, but we doubt very much whether "the tyrants beyond the Atlantic" would tremble with apprehension at the mere mention of his name. The tyrants of Europe are a very hard-hearted and thick-headed set, take them as they run, and they have too much faith in the bayonets at their command, and the docility of their subjects, to fear any names whatever. There must be now a very considerable sum remaining on hand of the moneys raised in this City and put at the disposal of the Irish Directory, which will be used one of these days, very likely, in equipping an invading army for the deliverance of Ireland. But for the present the treasury of the Directory is probably increasing the capital of the sacred fund by profitable investments, which in time will swell to a sum nearly large enough to purchase Ireland out and out. It can hardly be possible, we should imagine, that either Col. WALKER or Col. KINNEY can be the person to whom the *Citizen* alludes in so mysterious and exciting a manner.

Non-Taxation of Incorporated Companies.

An article appeared in a morning paper, a few days since, referring to an application by one of the City Banks to the Board of Supervisors for a remission of its taxes, on the ground of having made no money during the current year. The application was laughed at as a rather cool joke for warm weather by some of our cotemporaries, who were not aware that there is a law for the remission and commutation of taxes under the provisions of title 4, chap. 13, part 1, of the Revised Statutes, as amended July 21, 1853, justifying such a procedure.

The act of July, 1853, provides, "That moneyed or stock corporations, authorized to make dividends on their capital, and not in the receipt during the preceding year of net profits, or clear income, equal to five per cent. on such capital, after deducting the assessed value of their real estate, shall be allowed to commute, by paying dividends directly to the Treasurer of the county, a sum equal to five per cent. on their actual net profits or clear income"

To entitle corporations, however, to this privilege of commutation, the necessary proof must be submitted to the satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors.

It appears, further, that the Committee on Annual Taxes, JOHN KELLY and HENRY HOFFMIRE, made a report to the Board of Supervisors, July 13, 1855, growing out of applications under the law for relief, in which they state as follows:

"Since the operation of this law would virtually exempt a large amount of corporation capital hitherto subject to taxation, your Committee concluded to consult with R. J. DILLON, Corporation Counsel, and submit the affidavits for his examination and report. The affidavits attached have been returned by the Corporation Counsel as justifying the remission of the tax, or the commutation thereof. In all cases in which any net profit, or clear income, has been received, that amount is made subject to commutation, but where no profits or income has been received, the assessment must be stricken from the assessment rolls."

Under this decision of the Corporation Counsel, the Committee submitted two resolutions—the first, allowing the following Incorporations to commute by paying five per cent. on their net annual profits or clear income during the preceding year, viz.: The Sun Mutual Insurance Company on $30,000; the Atlantic Bank on $16,564; the New-York India Rubber Company on $1,000; and the New-York Balance Dock on $5,000.

The other resolution—that the following Incorporations be struck from the assessment rolls, not having been in receipt during the preceding year of any net profits or clear income whatever—viz.: The Union, New-York Commercial, Astor and Mercantile Insurance Companies; the Hamilton, St. Mark's and People's Fire Insurance Companies; the United States Mail Steamship Company; the Third and Sixth-avenue Railroads; the South-street, Dry Dock, Grand, Bowery and South Ferry Stage Companies; the Blank Book Ruling and Paging Company; the Gas Regulator Company, Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, Knickerbocker Ice Company, East River Bank and St. Nicholas Insurance Company.

It is understood that a large number of Manufacturing Incorporations in the interior of the State have been compelled, from the disasters of the past year, to obtain relief under the law.

It is probable that very few persons are aware of the existence of this law, which should be called "An act for the promotion of improvidence and the reward of carelessness in managing other people's business." The law may be a just one on abstract principles, but if it is just to Incorporations it is most unjust to individuals, and it should either be repealed or made universal in its application, like the Income Tax of England. The merchant who does an extensive business on a capital of ten or twenty thousand dollars must pay his assessments whether his business yield a profit or not, but the wealthy Corporation with a capital of a million is relieved from taxation, as a compensation for the mismanagement or misconduct of its officers.

A Damp Term.

The wet is becoming serious and alarming. Summer is passing away with a halting pace, giving us two rainy days to one dry one. Sunshine is a rarity even in July. Reports of disastrous consequences to the Wheat crop and the grass in the Western Counties of the State, occasioned by the almost incessant rains of July, are dimming in no small degree the brilliant and glowing accounts of the harvest from other quarters. The watering places feel the ill effects of this watery term, and the hilarity which belongs to the season is drowned in our too copious showers. Parties of pleasure are prevented, pic-nics are destroyed, moonlight excursions are indefinitely postponed, and the Railroads and steamboats miss the Summer travel which they had counted upon for their dividends. Our domestic arrangements are disordered, and the whole economy of society is thrown into confusion by these unwonted and unlooked-for floods. Everything is damp and sticky; there is an unwholesome and musty atmosphere within doors, and in the open air exercise is out of the question. Doors and windows are so swollen by the moisture that they can neither be opened nor shut. The weather was bright and pleasant on Sunday, but it rained again nearly the whole of yesterday. There may have been similar rains in July, but not within our recollection, nor that of the oldest person of our acquaintance, has there ever been so wet a July as the month which comes to its watery end this day.

Death in the Pot.

There were 669 deaths in this City last week—an unusually small number for the season; but, out of these cases, according to the official classification, 319 were occasioned by disorders of the stomach—a fact which shows that with all our intelligence and knowledge of the laws of life, a fearful number of our population are grossly ignorant of living, and nearly destitute of that instinct which enables the lower order of animals to reject all kinds of food not adapted to their bodily constitutions. The first instinct of a new born child is to put the first thing that comes within its reach into its mouth, and this instinctive disposition remains with the matured man, who, though he may be learned in law, in science, and theology, and languages, and able to prescribe the most nutritive and healthful food for all other animals, knows so little of what is good for his own digestive organs that he will eat and drink all manner of substances that are not only ruinous to his happiness, but fatal in their effects upon the bodily system. It is perfectly marvelous to see with what perfect indifference sensible men will sit down at a dinner table, and fill themselves to repletion with dishes, of the component parts of which they are totally ignorant, and drink mixtures the least ill effect of which will be a certain giddiness of the brain and a confusion of the memory. Men who would not be guilty of the imprudence of employing a lawyer, or a physician, or listen to a preacher, who had not been properly educated and duly licensed by competent examiners to practice his profession, will unhesitatingly employ an ignorant cook of whom they know nothing, and eat and drink whatever he or she may choose to serve up to them. We pay too much attention to the head and too little to the stomach. If this were not so, we should not read in the weekly report of the mortality of the City, that nearly one-half the deaths were caused by the diseases of that important part of our animal system.

Removal of Governor Reeder.

The Administration are determined that Governor REEDER shall not receive any of the honors or advantages of martyrdom, and therefore his removal is alleged to have been made on account of his land speculations, and not as a concession to General STRINGFELLOW and his Missouri bullies. But, in thus attempting to degrade Governor REEDER and deprive him of his honors as a martyr, the Administration deprive themselves of all the credit and *éclat* which his removal would gain them at the South if it had been made on political grounds. The President has made a double mistake in alleging any reason for the removal of the Governor. He should have left the act to be interpreted according to the wishes of his partisans; at the South it would have been hailed as a magnanimous sacrifice to the exactions of the Slave-holding interest, while his friends at the North might have attributed it to a stern sense of honor, which rebuked an official for an improper speculation in the public lands. As the case now stands, though the South is the favored party, and the new Governor will be most acceptable to them, yet they are under no necessity of acknowledging the act as done especially out of regard to their wishes, while the North will distrust the alleged motive for the removal. If Governor REEDER had rendered himself acceptable to General STRINGFELLOW, and remained quiet under the invasion of the Missourians, we do not believe he would have been removed, if his speculations had been twice as extensive as they were. His successor is a Pennsylvanian, like himself, and though he voted for the Nebraska bill in Congress, we cannot believe that he will show any greater leniency to the Missourian invaders than did the deposed Governor.

☞ We have received a communication from a correspondent, who indignantly asks why the people's money should be expended for so anti-Democratic a purpose as that of erecting statues and "stone pillows" "to the membery of Generals!" We have an opinion ourselves that the people's money might, possibly, be put to a better use,—in teaching the people, for instance, the useful art of spelling.

Dramatic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—There *was* a bumping house last evening, a long way ahead of any similar demonstration this year. The *beneficiare*, Mr. T. D. RICE, may well feel gratified at such an unequivocal testimonial of remembrance. The performances were of a lengthy description, and could not by any possibility terminate before midnight. Mr. RICE appeared in the last piece. The length of the programme, and the impossibility of obtaining even standing room, prevented our waiting to see his reception. It was, of course, enthusiastic.

BENEFIT.—The efficient and polite doorkeepers of the Broadway Theatre take their annual benefit to-night. The programme is excellent, and will, we hope, attract a good audience.

The Broadway Theatre will close for the season with this evening's performance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The French Company give a vaudeville performance to-night. Three pieces will be performed, introducing all the artists of the establishment.

Irish Aid Society.

The members of the Irish Aid Society held a regular meeting at their rooms, No. 125 Grand-street, last evening. The President, Mr. JAMES MULLIGAN, presided. After the transaction of the usual opening business, the Executive Committee submitted a report of their doings, and announced that three more families would be sent out by them to the West this week, where they have friends. The Treasurer announced the receipt of several liberal donations to the Society, and after the election of new members, the reference of applicants for aid, and the passage of a vote of thanks to the press for its support, the meeting adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New-York Politics—Public Lands Sold—South Carolina's Doughty Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 28, 1855.

H. B. STANTON, Esq., GEORGE N. SAUNDERS, and a Select Committee of Softs, Hards and Silver-Gray Know-Nothings, are paying their respects at the White House, with reference, doubtless, to the Fall canvass in New-York. GEORGE is now in the interest of GEORGE LAW, having formally cut HUNTER, once his favorite, and turned the cold shoulder to DOUGLAS, who, while nominally true to SAUNDERS' interest, has gradually withdrawn from his client, as too fast and inconvenient. STANTON, you know, is a reformed Free-Soiler, who has passed through quarantine, and is now received as a passable National Democrat. SAUNDERS is as bitterly Hard-Shell and Anti-Soft as ever before, but political exigencies have thrown him in, higgledy-piggledy, with all sorts of people, and he does not except from the *melange* even such renegade Abolitionists as STANTON and J. L. O'SULLIVAN. The necessity of a fusion of all the shreds and patches of Democracy is equally obvious to and is equally desired by all the "National," Know-Nothings and all the Administration men. Still to arrange the terms of such a union, though that between the Softs and Hards proper has fallen through, I suppose to be the object of this deputation. The proposed and expected Whig and Free-Soil Fusion in New-York has carried disunion to the souls of the "Nationalists" everywhere. Those intensely patriotic gentlemen have reposed in perfect security upon the conviction that there could be no cooperation between the so-called Conservative Anti-Nebraska Whigs of New-York and the friends of Gov. SEWARD. The fusion game will be played out by both parties, but it is one at which the spurious National Democracy cannot win. Fortunately, considering the treacherous and incendiary course which that organization has pursued under the dictation of DOUGLAS, PIERCE and ATCHISON, it cannot repudiate the alliance with its foreign supporters, and consequently cannot conciliate the Know-Nothings, whether debauched by the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, or occupying a more honest and independent position. There can be no union, then, between these parties, and without that combination any Democratic fusion in New-York must be impotent.

The calculation is, that fully two-thirds of the Democratic vote of your State adhering to the administration consist of foreign recruits, and a reasonable prospect of successful opposition would draw off one-half of the other third. Gen. PIERCE is at this time specially anxious about New-York, for on a party success in that State this Fall depends his almost only chance for a re-nomination. Owing to the large Custom-house and Post-office patronage there, he has some strength within the party, and by the perfection of its machinery and discipline, he expects to retain it, and to control the vote of the State in the National Convention.

The exposition of public lands sold within the past fiscal year presents some surprising results, and yet such as are characteristic of the working of our Government. The following recapitulation of the table embraces the most important items:

	Acres.
Total quantity of lands for cash	14,869,368
Total quantity sold in the Free States and Territories	7,691,000
Total quantity sold in the Slave States and Territories	7,267,000
Total amount of cash receipts	$10,540,000 00
Received from sales in Free States	7,915,000 00
Received from sales in Slave States	2,634,000 00
Average price per acre for all the States	71
Average price per acre for Free States	102.9
Average price per acre for Slave States	36

The greatest quantity of land sold in any State, and at the highest price, was in Iowa, where 3,276,000 acres were sold at $1 24 per acre. The next greatest quantity was disposed of in Missouri, where 2,996,000 acres were sold at an average of 43 cents per acre. The lowest average price was in Indiana, where the small remnants of a half century's traffic in Government real estate brought only 17.7 cents per acre. The next lowest average was in Alabama, where nearly 2,300,000 acres sold for a trifle over half a million of dollars, equal to 23 cents per acre.

These facts are additional proofs of a truth sufficiently well established before, namely, that while the benefits and favors of the General Government fall chiefly upon the South, the chief burdens of its support devolve upon the North. We pay enormous prices for the regions we annex at the South, as in Texas and the Messilla Valley, from which not a farthing will be realized; we lavish the public treasure in original payments to Southern Indians for their land titles, and generally double or treble the amount in the allowance of fraudulent claims growing out of them; the expenses of surveys at the South are double those at the North—and the grand result of the whole is that lands at the North acquired at half price yield to the national treasury three times as much as those at the South. In other words, while acquisitions on the free side of the line of division are a source of revenue and national strength, Southern accessions serve no other purpose but to absorb the revenues derived from the contributions of the opposite section.

The Governor of South Carolina has been ventilating the chivalry of his character by refusing to lay before the State Legislature the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature. The puerile insolence of the proceeding on his part deprives the intended insult of its sting, and Massachusetts will probably disdain to retort by recalling, as she may do, any incident in the history of South Carolina. But this suspension of the ordinary courtesies of intercourse between the States is evidently a part of a system suggested by the Richmond *Enquirer* and advocated by the Washington *Union*—two journals supported by subsidies from the federal treasury—for *expelling* Massachusetts from the Union. The *American Organ*, too, a Know-Nothing establishment temporarily located here, and living on the expectation of treasury pap, in the shape of Congressional printing, adopts the idea, and anxiously inquires when the process of excluding Massachusetts is to begin. It is to become, says the *Organ*, a serious question how long she is to be permitted to remain in the Union after repudiating the Fugitive Law, and the next question will be, who shall put her out? How delightful the coolness and *naivete* of these casuists. AQUIDAY.

Small Loaves.

Anchors have been the emblems of stability heretofore, but anchors drag and dishonor their reputation. Henceforth let the small bread loaf be the accepted emblem, for it never changes except to become more so. When rumors of the war of the Titans over the water began to be borne to our ears, the bakers were the first to hear them, and instantly the bread-loaves shrank. Ever since, each new item of news and each new announcement that there is no news abroad has reproduced the effect of a new shrinkage of the loaf. The abundant supply of wheat at home has no counteracting effect. The glorious harvest just cradled has no alterative power. The loaf has reversed the story of the frog that swelled till it burst. The loaf has shrunk up so small that we doubt if ever it will again exceed the capacity of an old-fashioned biscuit. We know of but one remedy in which lies a single hope, and that is this:

Let a few families unite to hunt up the baker in their vicinity that gives the largest loaf of the best quality, and stick by him so long as he gives the largest. When the old bakers begin to lose their customers, they may possibly see on which side their interest lies, and take some speedy means to relieve their hide-bound loaves of their dwarfishness. But if that fails, we must buy our own flour and bake our own bread, and if our wives are worth a shilling, they will make such bread as the feeders upon the alum-cursed batches of the bakers never dreamed could pass under that common-place name. Bakers' bread is as mean as it is small, compared with the bread that our wives would bake.

A Perilous Adventure.

On Saturday afternoon last, as Mr. JAMES BOOLE, the distinguished artist of this City, and his son,—a boy of about 12 years of age, in company with Mr. TALMAN, a young lawyer, also of this City, and a young South American gentleman, whose name we did not learn, were about returning from a fishing excursion on Long Island Sound, off Port Morris, the boat was suddenly capsized while at anchor, throwing the whole party into the water. Mr. BOOLE being the only one of the number who could swim, immediately on reaching the surface of the water, caught hold of his boy by the arm and drew him to the boat which was bottom up. The other gentlemen being startled at their cold plunge, caught hold of the keel of the boat in such a manner as to cause it to roll over again, and all were thrown into the water again. Mr. BOOLE with much difficulty succeeded in placing his son on the keel of the boat, while the other gentlemen hung on either side to sustain its balance. While in this precarious position the boy observing that his father was much exhausted, and over anxious on his account, exclaimed, "Never mind me, save yourself for mother's sake." This heroic speech encouraged all hands to remain perfectly calm until their situation was observed, and an old gentleman, Mr. WEEKS, who, being in a boat about half a mile off near the Westchester shore, came to their relief. He succeeded in saving all of the party. The accident occurred near a small island known as Anna's Island, near the middle of the Sound, and would doubtless have proved fatal had not the boat hung by her anchor and the party maintained a very remarkable degree of self-possession.

Kansas.

A weekly journal, to be called the *Council City Banner*, will be commenced about the 1st of September next, at Council City, Kansas Territory, by P. O. CONVER & Co. Its prospectus says, "The *Banner* will be the organ of no clique or faction either in politics or religion," and its proprietors add:

"While we may not deem it best to stir up and create unnecessary discord among ourselves in regard to our civil institutions, we shall yet take a firm, decided and uncompromising stand in opposition to Slavery in Kansas, when the time comes for the adoption of a State Constitution, or if we are forced into a discussion of the question by surrounding circumstances. From the true friends of Freedom everywhere, we ask, and have a right to expect a liberal patronage."

The terms of subscription are $2 in advance for single copies. GEORGE WALTER, Secretary of the Kansas League, No. 110 Broadway, is agent for the paper in this City.

Council City is the first town founded by the American Settlement Company, of New-York. It is situated on the Santa Fé road, and has now about 1,500 inhabitants.

Pay Your Help.

The laborer is worthy of his hire. If those who hire would remember it, great would be the advantage to the hired and great the gain to justice. But very frequently the employer forgets; he thinks it is of no consequence—the hired can ask if they want it, or it is not convenient to pay just when it is due. This is all wrong. The employed have their engagements to meet as well as employers. They have a credit to sustain, and probably enjoy the feeling, as do others, that money is quite as safe in their own hands, or deposited according to their will, as if held by a slack and very busy creditor. They generally, too, dislike to have to dun their employers for money, and if sensitive will suffer before demanding it. Be just, and pay promptly. Squaring matters at once is a good practice for all parties, and has no disadvantages in it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No. 148 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article.

A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S.'S FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECtures on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of Inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 3 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE OF ORIENTAL GOODS.

Forget not (Six Fifty-three)

No. 653 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion of the operator, and with double speed, so that to a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the last PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. E. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

AUCTION SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF WINES AND BRANDIES.—Attention is called to the sale to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., consisting of a very choice collection of brandies, wines, &c., to be sold in the original packages as imported and delivered from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse. For full particulars we refer to the advertisement of the auctioneer in another column.

KNOX IS STILL THE SAME ENERGETIC BUSIness man that he has been for years past, and his patronage is now greater than ever, since he removed from his old stand in the Sun Buildings to his new and commodious salesroom at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. At the above number, or at his up-town Depot, No. 833 Broadway, gentlemen can be furnished with HATS which are THE HATS of the season—cool, comfortable and fashionable.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall styles of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence, Pedale, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM, the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED from Auction a very superior lot of Black Silks, which we are enabled to sell at much less than their real value. Also, 500 doz. superior Paris made Kid Gloves at 50, worth $1. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof Substance Locks and Store Bars. Depot, No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

M. VANDERNOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try them. Store Nos. 18 and 20 Frankfort-st.

Cricket.

PATERSON CLUB VS. NEWARK CLUB.

The return match between these two clubs came off yesterday, at Paterson, N. J. Newark was victorious by three wickets. The game was closely contested with small scores on all sides. HALLAS bowled beautifully, especially in the second innings. Newark missed HEDGES and J. ELVERSON. Paterson were also short three men—BUCHANAN was a loss to them—his play and judgment would materially have assisted them. The play was not so good as it should have been; therefore, we shall leave the score to tell the tale:

PATERSON CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	Total.
1—Fergerson run out	6	b. Elverson	3 8
2—Pierson b. Jefferson	0	b. Jefferson	0 0
3—Shaw b. Elverson	2	c. and b. Jefferson	3 5
4—Butler leg bef'o wicket b Jefferson	8	b. Jefferson	8 16
5—Hinchcliffe—run out	3	st. Warler	3 6
6—Barrun out	0	c. Warner b. Elvario	4 4
7—Pilkington b. Jefferson	0	c. Wurtzh. Elver'n	15 15
8—Hallas b. Elverson	0	c and b. Elverson	2 2
9—Smith leg bef'o wicket b Elverson	0	b. Jefferson	1 1
10—Wallis c. Beaver b. Elverson	0	not out	1 1
11—Blanvelt—not out	0	b. Jefferson	0 0
Byes	2	Byes	1 3
Total	31	Total	40 61

NEWARK CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	Total.
1—Beaver c. Pierson b. Jefferson	4	b Hallas	7 11
2—Ford c. Hinchcliffe b. Hallas	0	not out	1 1
3—Decker c. Pilkington b. Hallas	0	b Hallas	0 0
4—Baker c. Shaw b Hallas	0	not out	1 1
5—Wheaterell c and b Jefferson	0	b Hallas	1 1
6—B Jefferson—run out	0	b Hallas	0 0
7—Elverson st Shaw b Hallas	0	b Hallas	1 1
8—Smith b. W. b. Hallas	0	b Hallas	1 1
9—Wells—run out	0	c Hinchcliffe b Pilkington	0 0
10—Baker b Tregear b Hallas	0		0 0
11—Elverson—not out	0		0 0
Wide balls	1	Wide balls	1 1
Total	6	Total	6 11

The Married and Single of St. George's play on Monday at Hoboken.

The New-York Club propose to play against the Albany and Utica Clubs, at Albany, on Monday.

At the late Commencement of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, the degree of LL.D. was pconferred upon DAVID CONDON, Esq., of this City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Agriment's Tropical Remedy** is a certain cure for Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrœa. No traveler should be without it, as it can be carried in the pocket book, and taken in a little cold water when required with safety, and immediate relief, by the nursing infant or adult. For sale by druggists.

Wholesale Agents—HAVILAND HARRAL & BISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; MCKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane. WM. B BODGE & CO.,

Proprietors, No. 22 Beekman st.

☞ **Death of 500 Children.**—Last week proved most fatal to children, and, as usual, bowel complaints in some form were the cause. If parents would procure and use in time Dr. McCLINTOCK'S D ARRHEA CORDIAL, they could save the lives of their children in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. In fact, with this wonderful specific, we do not hesitate to guarantee a rapid cure in all cases where used promptly. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway, and by all druggists.

☞ **Bedding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **Anti-Slavery Excursion and Pic-Nic.**—The NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY invites the friends of Liberty in the City and vicinity to unite in celebrating the Twenty first Anniversary of WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION, by an excursion to Morris' Grove, near Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1. WM. LLOYD GARRISON and Hon. ERASTUS D CULVER are engaged to deliver addresses. ERNESTINE L. ROSE and others have also been invited. Music by the Wallace Band. Refreshments will be furnished by individuals or families for themselves. The company will leave Brooklyn on a special train of cars (reaching Jamaica in 20 minutes) at 9 A. M. and returning, will leave the Grove at 6 P. M. Those intending to unite in the celebration are earnestly requested to procure tickets on or before Monday, in order that the Railroad Company may be seasonably informed as to the extent of the accommodation required for the excursion. 50 cents—children half price—may be had at the Anti Slavery Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., or at FOWLERS & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway. If Wednesday proves rainy, the celebration will be postponed to the next fair day.

☞ **Wisner's Patent Wash-Tub.**—This is a common Wash-tub, within which is a simple contrivance for rubbing the clothes. It will not injure the finest fabric, and will save at least one fifth of the time and labor commonly employed in washing. It is the only machine for this purpose which stands the test of use. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of every family.

Specimens exhibited, and orders received at No. 267 Broadway. I. A. HEAD, Agent.

P. S.—Please call and examine.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by

RUFUS K. McHARG & CO.,

Importers No 153 Broadway.

☞ **Rev. Henry Bellinger** from the North, will preach in Chelsea Hall, 138 st., near 8th av., on TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., in consequence of disappointment on Monday.

☞ **To the Afflicted**—Dr. AGRIMONT can be consulted gratuitously by calling at No. 72 Beekman-st. in any Chronic case of Diarrhœa, or where the person has failed to find relief from other sources.

☞ **Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa**—Dr. AGRIMONT'S Remedy will be found to be a sure cure. For sale by R. W. HILLS, No. 601 Broadway, Lafarge House.

☞ **Dr. Agrimonia's remedy.**—A sure cure for Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and kindred diseases. For sale by THOS. BAILEY, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av., Bible House.

☞ **Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa.**—Dr. AGRIMONI'S Remedy is a certain cure for the above diseases. For sale by JAMES CRUMBIE, No 362 Broadway, corner 14th-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

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BOOKS,	CIRCULARS.
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

NOTICE—The undersigned grocers have agreed to close their respective places of business at 6 o'clock P. M., SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAY EVES EXCEPTED, on and after

WEDNESDAY, Aug 1.

WAYTE & HILL, No 309 4th-st
D BRITTON, No. 27 Amity-st., cor. of Greene
JOHN J MORRIS, University-place, cor. 12th-st
W E. CORWIN, No. 81 Broadway
FREDERICK HOBNER, No. 755 Broadway.
CHESTER DRIGGS, No 681 Broadway.
HENRY A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.
WM. S CORWIN, No. 839 Broadway.
J. & W. GEERY, No. 719 Broadway.

HARRISON'S TOILET POWDERS—A snow white, almost impalpably soft powder, and highly perfumed. Its material is of the purest kind, rendering its use especially suited to the nursery, for the prevention or cure of eruptions, or chafed soreness of the skin of infants. For the same complaints, and sore and tender feet, it is of great value for the man of business. It is at wholesale at the great Depôt of HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN PERFUMERY, by WHEELER & HART, No 20 Beekman st. It is at retail by J. CRUMBIE, No. 362 Broadway. The delicate perfume of the Tea Rose, highly celebrated, in the form of HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF TEA ROSE, delights and charms the sense

STEAM GAUGES—CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against the purchase and use of Steam Gauges made by A. Schmitt & Co., No 35 Beekman-st., New York; said Gauges being an infringement of Bourdon's Patent, owned by the undersigned. Any person who either makes, vends, or uses any Steam Gauge, infringing our patents, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

American Steam Gauge Co.,
H. K. MOORE, Superintendent.
Successors to E. H. ASHCROFT.

BOSTON, No. 4 Charlestown-st., July 14, 1855

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. This is fact, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 595 Broadway; HALL, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 32 State-st., Albany; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York, will commence its annual session on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 1st of August, at 10 o'clock, in the room, I. O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts. The election for officers will be held on THURSDAY, from 2 to 10 P. M. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, G. S.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES,—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 13 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very respectable, neat and competent young women, in City or country, separately or together. One as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer and good baker. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. They have both highly recommended and will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near the Long Island railroad depôt, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended Protestant girl as cook or cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family. She has no objections to act in the capacity of chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress. Any one requiring her services will find her an acquisition. Apply at No. 24 31-av., in the Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Has no objection to the country. Good City reference. Call at No 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen at her present employers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters, Protestants, one as plain cook, good washer and ironer—the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; both have lived in one family for three years. Good City reference given if required. Can be seen at No 80 Stanton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; she is a good cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; would do general housework for a small family, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 244 8th-st., for two days, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle aged Protestant woman in a private family to take care of children, or act as seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; for a moderate compensation. Apply at No. 163 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a piece of any that desiring machine sewing. Address H. R. N., this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very respectable Protestant girls, one a first-rate chambermaid and waiter, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do general housework in a private family. Both have the best of references. Call at No. 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework or chamberwork in a small private family. The best of City references from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 96 West 16th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young lady as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small family. Best of references furnished. Apply or address No. 134 West 38th-st

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The Excitement in Hamilton against Judge Wilkins for Vile and Indecent Conduct—The Judge's Resignation Demanded by the Citizens.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times, July 27.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Butler County, was held at the Court House in Hamilton last evening to hear the report of a Committee appointed on Wednesday night to investigate the truth of the rumors in reference to the conduct of THOMAS WILKINS, Probate Judge of the County.

At the ringing of the bell the citizens flocked to the Court House, soon forming a multitude whose numbers were estimated at from 1,000 to 1 200. After the meeting had been called to order the Committee appointed the evening previous made a report, detailing substantially the following facts: About 6 o'clock Sunday evening, the two girls mentioned in last evening's *Times*, passed the Court House, WILKINS was sitting on the steps. Knowing the children, he stopped them, and persuaded them to look at his office. Inside of the room, which was darkened by the shutters being closed, he endeavored, first by persuasion and by the offer of money, to carry out his outrageous intentions. As it was, he succeeded in committing gross indecencies before the girls succeeded in getting away from him.

The Committee also presented a sworn statement of Judge WILKINS, to the effect that nothing improper had occurred between him and the children.

After the reading of the report, a resolution was offered condemning Judge WILKINS for his conduct, and demanding, in the name of the people of Butler County, that he forthwith resign his office and leave the County. The resolution was adopted.

Another resolution was passed, sympathising with the worthy family of the accused, whose hearts have been lacerated by this affair. The meeting then quietly adjourned.

Judge WILKINS left Hamilton on the Cincinnati train, at 7½ o'clock last evening, about an hour before the meeting assembled. He is probably on his way to the Great Salt Lake.

The citizens are in earnest in their action, and are determined to have their resolutions carried out to the letter.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the meeting, for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. SMITH, the accommodating telegraph operator at Hamilton:

Whereas, THOMAS H. WILKINS, Probate Judge of this county, who by virtue of his office, is the guardian of the orphan and the unprotected, as well as the Judge, whose duty it is to protect innocence and punish crime, stands in the estimation of this meeting, guilty of decoying into his Court room, on last Sunday, P. M., two little girls of about the age of eleven years, and there, a place which should have been to him at least, of all others, most sacred to law and propriety, by his usage most foul, and conduct most detestable, insulted said girls, and outraged the feelings of our entire community; and

Whereas, our laws afford no adequate punishment for such an offence, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting regards his conduct as a disgrace to the office, to the people of the county, and the community at large; and, we request him forthwith to resign said office and leave the County of Butler.

Presentation to Commander Ingraham by the German Citizens of Charleston.

The presentation of a sword, manufactured by the German citizens of Charleston, for Commander INGRAHAM, came off last Thursday evening, at the Military Hall, Charleston, according to expectation. It was intended to be rather a private affair, notwithstanding the public announcement, but the result, at least, was quite contrary. The Hall was filled some time before 7 o'clock, by the many citizens who were desirous of witnessing the interesting ceremony, and everything was conducted with open doors. The presentation was made without any ostentation. Capt. INGRAHAM entered the room accompanied by several gentlemen, met those appointed to await him, and received the sword from the hands of Mr. MEICHERS, editor of the *Zeitung*, who accompanied the presentation with an appropriate speech.

Commander INGRAHAM, upon receiving the weapon, briefly replied in the following words:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GERMAN ASSOCIATION: I cannot but feel highly gratified that the German portion of my fellow townsmen have deemed my conduct in the affair of the 2d July, at Smyrna, in rescuing MARTIN KOSTA from the Austrian authorities, of such a character as to induce them to present me with this beautiful weapon. I believed MARTIN KOSTA entitled to the protection he claimed at my hands, and I should have proved recreant to the trust reposed in me by the Government, had I not extended to him the aid he sought. It has been a source of great gratification to me, that I was so nobly sustained by the head of the Government, the chief of the department under whose immediate control I was, and the whole American people. It is not generally known that I waited upon the Governor of Smyrna and urged upon him in the strongest language I could use, the propriety of his demanding the immediate restoration of KOSTA to the soil of Turkey, from whence he had been so cruelly and unjustly forced. He admitted all I said, but as he had not the power to enforce his demand he could only report the case to Constantinople. I then determined that KOSTA should not be sent to Trieste; and soon after made the demand which so happily ended in his release and safety without bloodshed. Mr. President, in accepting this good sword, allow me to return you my thanks for the very flattering manner you have been pleased to speak of my exertions upon the occasion for which I am thus honored. I shall always wear it with pride, as the work of artizans of the loved city which gave me birth, and where I hope to rest when I shall have fulfilled the time allotted me upon earth. To you, gentlemen, individually and collectively, I wish all the happiness and success you seek in the land of your adoption, and where all who conduct themselves as good citizens, are sure of being honored and protected.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, July 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Rio was purchased to the extent of 150 bags at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are quiet but firm.

COTTON—Is moderately active and steady at the improvement in prices mentioned in our last.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in better request at firmer rates, the day's sales amounting to 10,500 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$7 69@ 7 75
Ordinary State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Straight State	7 87½@ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 25
Mixed Western	8 12½@ 8 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 87½@11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 87½
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 25

Canadian is brisker and firmer, with sales of 1,500 bbls. Inferior common to choice extra brands at $8 25@$10 ₩ bbl. Southern is doing better. About 1,500 were disposed of at $8 75@$11 25 for low mixed to extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is still inactive and languid. Jersey Corn Meal is retailing only at $4 50 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and wanted, at buoyant rates; some 7,400 bushels Southern were taken at $1 75 @$1 80 for red, and $1 95 for white. Rye is held at $1 17@$1 18, but is inactive. Barley and Oats are drooping. Corn is in improved demand, but at lower prices; sales having been reported to-day, of 75,000 bushels Western Mixed at one @80c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—River is rare and worth $1 95@$1 45? ₩ 100 lb.

HOPS—Are unchanged.

IRON—There were 146 tons Scotch Pig taken at $31 @$31 50, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATH—Are unaltered.

LEAD—Remains quiet, but steady.

LIME—Rockland is in slack request at former quotations.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet but firm.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in more demand and is quoted at $3 87½@$3 12½ ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do. sells slowly at 40c.@41c. ₩ gallon. Tar and Rosin are without variation.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are as last noticed. Linseed is more inquired for and brings 91c.@91½c. in large, and 93c.@93c. in small lots, ₩ gallon. Nothing new in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request at easier rates, with sales of 600 bbls. in lots, at $19 56½@$19 62½ for New Mess, and $16 62½@$16 68¾ for New Prime, per bbl. Cut Meats are still rare and needed, at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard continues in fair request and is buoyant, sales having been made to-day of 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in steady demand at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $22 50@$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams also remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is more sought after at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 20c.@23c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 5c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Remains about the same.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile taken at 10½c.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at former quotations, with sales of about 1,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba.

WHISKY—There have been 280 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 41c.@41½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and languid,—the engagements having been extremely limited at old quotations.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and conferred to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol 82, page 431 &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 8 o'clock, P. M., all and singular the EQUITABLE PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and meant by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Brunsdale Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, Dunn and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol 91, page 165. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 88.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmundson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 218 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornberry's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 322. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight acres tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of the Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1848, subject to a ground rent of $600 a year until April 1, 1858, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and deeded to said Company by Alex McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 80 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

54 BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND VILLA SITES AT YONKERS, AND ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER, AT AUCTION.—J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following desirable real estate, viz:

LARGE SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—Fifty-four elegant cottage and villa sites, situated on Riverdale Valley, the high table ground adjoining, in or near the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, and State of New-York, the whole commanding a fine view of the Hills in River, &c. These plots of ground average from one half to two and a quarter acres.

A portion, or in fact the whole, of this beautiful property lies on the banks of the Hudson River, and in the immediate vicinity of the railroad station at that place, and very near the steamboat landings, and in the midst of splendid residences, gas lines, stores, hotels, and splendid cottage residences.

It is perhaps one of the most desirable pieces of property that has been offered to the public for many years. Its proximity to the City of New-York, being distant about 15 miles and only one-half hour's travel by railroad, makes it very desirable for merchants and others doing business in the City, who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to purchase a fine cottage site. This property, and the picturesque scenery surrounding it, and the beautiful view of the noble Hudson, cannot be surpassed. The conveniences of access from the City, together with the healthy location and excellent neighborhood, all combine to make this an exceedingly desirable property for a gentleman's country residence, or for those wishing to make profitable investments.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. on 24th August; balance one, two, three and four years, mortgage, payable three years from day of sale, and an abstract of the title will be furnished to each purchaser, free of charge.

For lithographic maps and more full particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No 7 Broad-st., New York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 31, at the sales-room No 11 Broad-st., at 11 o'clock, a large variety of Bonded Wines and Brandies, consisting in part of

200 cases St. Julien Claret
250 cases Chateau Margaux Claret.
100 cases Haut Barsac.
10 cases Haut Sauterne.
20 octaves dark Cognac Brandy.
75 octaves pale Cognac Brandy.
2 octaves, half pipes, Cognac Brandy.
4 quarter pipes pale Cognac Brandy.
10 octaves Grape Proprietor's Brandy, pale.
5 quarter pipes Grape Proprietor's Brandy, pale.
3 half pipes Grape Proprietor's Brandy, pale.
4 quarter pipes Grape Proprietor's Brandy, dark.
2 octaves Grape Proprietor's Brandy, dark.
25 baskets Royal Grape Champagne.

ALSO,

About 36,000 choice Cigars, of favorite brands.

The above Liquors are warranted to be precisely as represented, and will be delivered in "Original Packages," from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse. Terms cash, bankable funds. Catalogues may be obtained at the salesroom, No 11 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 1, 3 Nassau-st. Closing Summer trade sale of cabinet furniture, rich housekeeping articles, a fine superior toned 6½ and 7 octave pianofortes made by us; also, oil paintings, French plate mirrors &c. We invite the trade, country merchants, and those about refurnishing to the sale, as the whole will positively be sold by order of the manufacturers, and to make room for extensive alterations. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises at a reasonable charge.

Cabinet furniture will consist in part, viz: eight elaborately carved rosewood parlor suites covered in the most rich and stylish material; satin brocade, brocatelle, figured reps satin de chine, English plush and hair cloth; French plate mirror front amoires, three richly carved oak and rosewood buffets; several of the most approved extension dining tables, 14 feet long; dining room chairs in plush, hair cloth and Elizabethan style chairs; spring seat parlor and reception chairs; several suites of chamber furniture; also, five library and secretary book cases, wardrobes etagers, &c. Together with an endless variety of medium class furniture, hair mattresses, clocks, &c. Piano-fortes will be sold at 12 o'clock.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A PORTEMONNAIE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, situated on the corner of Kent-av. and Taylor-st., Williamsburg.—The machinery it all up and in perfect working condition. Steam power attached from the adjoining building; and on payment of a small amount of rear rent, the present lease may be continued for five years; or the whole may be moved at the option of the purchaser. Every part of the establishment is in perfect condition, and consists of the articles mentioned below. Unless the same is sold in the manufacturing, at private sale, the same will be sold at auction, at the above named place, on Tuesday the 31st July, 1855, at 12 M. Terms cash.

1 large press, 13 hand presses, 1 lathe, 5 steam presses, 1 steam-shears, 1 p'n machine, 80 feet of shafting, 40 feet of shafting, 1 planing machine, 1 drilling machine, 661 polishing wheels, 18 iron wheels, 4 tin and copper wheels, 1 grindstone, 328 feet of work-benches, 198 feet of beams for wheels closets, partitions, &c., 1 pair of scales, large pulleys, 27 lamps, 7 stoves, 20 vices, 17 sets of complete dies, 200 small and large tools; different articles such as polishing tools, &c.; 15 gross of frames, different numbers all tools in blacksmith shop, polishing machine and brushes. For further particulars apply to JOHN TUFTS, Assignee, No. 54 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PLEASURE-YACHT ULTRA AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executor, the handsome and well-built yacht *Ultra*, for long in, appared and furniture, now lying at the baken, and formerly belonging to Christopher Miller, deceased. She is about 90 tons burden, schooner-rigged and well-found in every particular, making her a very desirable pleasure yacht. She can be seen on application to DANL. MCMULLEN, on board. Terms cash, or approved notes at 4 months, with interest.

J. B. HARTLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. B. H. HARTLEY, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No 361 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, a large assortment of new and fresh goods, viz.: Blue and White Painted, C. C. Rockingham and Yellow Ware, French China, Cut and Pressed Glass, Hall Lanterns, &c.—worthy the notice of retailers and country merchants. All Goods well packed for shipping, at moderate charges.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No 34 Sackett, between Smith and Court sts., Brooklyn household furniture, carpets, oil cloths, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, &c.

Same day, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 82 Columbia, between Congress and Warren sts., South Brooklyn, household furniture carpets, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, bureau, washstands, crockery, cookstove, and kitchen furniture.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., bet. Fulton and John sts., an immense assortment of household furniture, a large invoice of silver plated ware; and at 12 o'clock, in front of store, a horse, wagon and harness, without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No 675 Greenwich-st., near Christopher, the entire furniture contained in the three story residence as above, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, carpets, mirrors, bedsteads, bedding, kitchen articles, crockery, &c. Sale positive.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.

CROCKERIES, CIGARS, NAILS, STORE FIXTURES, COUNTERS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, woodware, figs, raisins, coffee, prunes, currants, teas, macaroni, sweet oil, pickles, herrings, fancy soap boxes, glass cases, 8-day clocks, knives, scissors, pistols, crockery, brushes, blankets.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE THIS DAY. (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. a large assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture of every description.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, July 28 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R & G. L. Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.

Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock at house No. 806 Broome, corner of Lafayette-st. SYLVESTER STOVER & CO., will sell as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of rosewood pianoforte, elegantly carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, in satin brocatelle, marble top centre and sofa tables, Witton, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate pier glasses, oil paintings, French mantel clocks and ornaments, hall stand and chairs to match, oil cloth, stair carpets and rods, bedsteads, bureaus, wash stands, mattresses, beds and bedding, extension table, glass and china ware, table cutlery, &c.; also kitchen furniture. The whole to be sold without reserve by order of the Mortgagee. Catalogues can be had early on the morning of sale at No. 304 Broadway, No. 103 Canal-st., and at the house.

AUCTION SALE.—On TUESDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock, at the store No 51 Division st., the entire stock, consisting of leather, calf-skins, shoe bindings, &c., &c. Also, a lot of office chairs and settees, cart, wagon and harness, store fixtures, &c. Terms on day of sale.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent, from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders on the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, for the year ending 31st of December, 1848, payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th,) of August next, at their office at Jersey City; and to redeem's in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 28 h inst to the 6th August inclusive.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 18, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent on its capital stock, out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, (C. DE ANGELIS and Cashier, at the People's Bank, No 40,) after the first day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.

J. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1855.—INTEREST NOTICE.—All interest falling due in August, on the Bonds of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company or of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 19 Wall-st DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst The Transfer Books are closed until that date.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 8 Wall st., July 19, 1855.

DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. until that date.

S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars per share will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, or their authorized Attorneys, upon the production of their stock certificates at my office. No. 56 Wall-st, New-York, on and after the first day of September next.

GEO F TALMAN, Assignee.

NOTICE—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st. By order of the Board. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE—LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st. By order of the Board.

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of August will be paid on or after that day, on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and-a-half per cent has been declared payable by order of the Board of Directors on and after the 13th of August. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 14th of August.

E. J. MALLETT,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1855. Vice-President.

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, (issued in aid of the construction of the above Company,) falling due on the 10th of August, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1855

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY. THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Mortgage Bonds due 1st August next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office No. 69 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department in the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banks will be given up.

D B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WARBURN an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

D B ST. JOHN, Superintendent

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MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Battery Place.—For the benefit of all classes of persons. Bank open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 2, VIIth Ward, agreeable to plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 1st August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

JAS P. BREMNER, DAVID WEBB,
GEO. H. BUCKINGHAM, JOHN GRAY,
WADE B. WORRALL, JAS BRINSMADE,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855. Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP and furnishing Ward School-Houses Nos. 15 and 36 in the XIth Ward, agreeably to the plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 4th of August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

JAMES R. STEERS, LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
JOHN MASON, JAMES H. BRENNAN,
WILLIAM CUMMINGS, CHARLES PERLEY,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1855. Committee.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $6. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No 48 William-st, New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Stettin,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle	Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich	Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne, Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine	Mount Alexander,
Ballarat	
Sandhurst Agency	Bendigo.
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THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250 000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs Livingston Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable Articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums of $100 and upwards, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.

H. S. LANSING, Manager.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, the provisions with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.

NEW-YORK July 24, 1855.

ON SALE,

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds. (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds. (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent 5 Bds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds
CITY OF BALTIMORE 6 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1855.—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK of the CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. F. VAIL, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $476 713 00
Average amount of Specie 50,636 00
Average amount of Circulation 98,307 00
Average amount of Deposits 333,844 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN RICE, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN RICE, President.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,944 796 43
Average amount of Specie 1,225,012 36
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America 73,410 00
Average amount of Deposits 5,106,346 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $8,489 516 56
Average amount of Specie 1,185 223 56
Average amount of Circulation 2,165 00
Average amount of Deposits 5,586 612 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,130 092 57
Average amount of Specie 168 903 15
Average amount of Circulation 89,595 00
Average amount of Deposits 879,870 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,401,550 54
Average amount of Specie 597,477 27
Average amount of Circulation 256,315 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,734,295 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,863,360 64
Average amount of Specie 200,784 79
Average amount of Circulation 85,843 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,344,238 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,410,303 37
Average amount of Specie 183,761 48
Average amount of Circulation 107,380 00
Average amount of Deposits 3,603 841 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT B. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. B. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,046,875 31
Average amount of Specie 551,517 82
Average amount of Circulation 304,167 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,583,410 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1 017 489 18
Average amount of Specie 54,979 00
Average amount of Circulation 170,789 00
Average amount of Deposits 814 644 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL SEAFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,429 536 29
Average amount of Specie 155 539 45
Average amount of Circulation 204,974 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,269,589 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $237,775 00
Average amount of Specie 29,450 40
Average amount of Circulation 96,584 00
Average amount of Deposits 142,594 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOFF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
H. H. MICK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,533,038 04
Average amount of Specie 80,087 66
Average amount of Circulation 69,947 00
Average amount of Deposits 989 542 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB AIMS, Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB AIMS, President.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $608,865 27
Average amount of Specie 64,728 04
Average amount of Circulation 98,439 00
Average amount of Deposits 459,344 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,441,703 00
Average amount of Specie 195,555 00
Average amount of Circulation 273,164 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,158,910 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 30th day of July, 1855.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $770 830 48
Average amount of Specie 42,933 95
Average amount of Circulation 144,954 00
Average amount of Deposits 644,174 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. N. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. N. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,746,740 41
Average amount of Specie 264,579 56
Average amount of Circulation 64,320 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,347,101 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HOBART STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,419,317 01
Average amount of Specie 106,191 65
Average amount of Circulation 87,015 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,156,156 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

E. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $564,570 00
Average amount of Specie 55,604 00
Average Amount of Circulation 97,231 00
Average amount of Deposits 297,250 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,721,050 21
Average amount of Specie 339,837 41
Average amount of Circulation 127,176 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,593,614 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $852,903 48
Average amount of Specie 31,074 07
Average amount of Circulation 3 486 00
Average amount of Deposits 589 490 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 30th day of July, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $684,191 66
Average amount of Specie 119 443 50
Average amount of Circulation 91 004 00
Average amount of Deposits 629,609 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,288,172 33
Average amount of Specie 94,760 91
Average amount of Circulation 110,761 00
Average amount of Deposits 656,596 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $407,722 00
Average amount of Specie 39,751 00
Average amount of Circulation 83,993 00
Average amount of Deposits 222 675 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $815,515 13
Average amount of Specie 71,409 87
Average amount of Circulation 109,510 00
Average amount of Deposits 444,998 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BEATHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BEATHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
JAS. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,908 040 93
Average amount of Specie 135,047 63
Average amount of Circulation 310,365 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,340,396 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. MACY, President.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $5,083,891 24
Average amount of Specie 949,016 43
Average amount of Circulation 375,269 00
Average amount of Deposits 3,383,500 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $887,511 58
Average amount of Specie 60,345 13
Average amount of Circulation 96,381 00
Average amount of Deposits 652 711 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required or Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,701,716 73
Average amount of Specie 110,799 40
Average amount of Circulation 119,368 00
Average amount of Deposits 974,049 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,414 734 81
Average amount of Specie 1,607,037 82
Average amount of Circulation 494,921 94
Average amount of Deposits 3,904,400 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,196,376 62
Average amount of Specie 110,917 40
Average amount of Circulation 179,547 00
Average amount of Deposits 917,495 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $730 818 61
Average amount of Specie 54,441 94
Average amount of Circulation 106,238 00
Average amount of Deposits 547,039 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BRADLEY, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,198,479 00
Average amount of Specie 192,936 00
Average amount of Circulation 93,160 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,488,434 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,906,995 96
Average amount of Specie 1,004,993 00
Average amount of Circulation 1,004,993 00
Average amount of Deposits 4,498,017 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS R. HILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AUGUSTUS R. HILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,941,988 84
Average amount of Specie 1,266,994 97
Average amount of Circulation 109,987 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,540,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, JR., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,123,216 00
Average amount of Specie 115,561 00
Average amount of Circulation 121 300 00
Average amount of Deposits 981,897 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GUS. J THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,614,718 57
Average amount of Specie 144 768 29
Average amount of Circulation 168,686 00
Average amount of Deposits 913,352 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $123,397 54
Average amount of Specie 9,919 65
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits 65,064 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $408,095 62
Average amount of Specie 24,396 78
Average amount of Circulation 61,799 00
Average amount of Deposits 136,640 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $173,473 31
Average amount of Specie 10,884 74
Average amount of Circulation 105,637 00
Average amount of Deposits 97,621 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,049,551 21
Average amount of Specie 132,215 33
Average amount of Circulation 170 078 00
Average Amount of Deposits 808 976 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
EDWIN N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,996,809 14
Average amount of Specie 76,933 86
Average amount of Circulation 108,045 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,196,986 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Asst Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

CHAS PALMER, Asst Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $571 179 00
Average amount of Specie 46,628 75
Average amount of Circulation 84,675 00
Average amount of Deposits 356,110 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
SAMUEL JEANUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $807,099 70
Average amount of Specie 57,913 77
Average amount of Circulation 114,681 00
Average amount of Deposits 635,375 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $856,826 81
Average amount of Specie 51,221 94
Average amount of Circulation 119,934 00
Average amount of Deposits 611,334 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
WM. E SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,460 787 87
Average amount of Specie 426,297 18
Average amount of Circulation 87,092 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,310,949 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
THOS S SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $680 079 00
Average amount of Specie 59,977 00
Average amount of Circulation 93,336 00
Average amount of Deposits 417,312 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. MALLETT, Vice President of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. MALLETT, Vice President.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,162,234 97
Average amount of Specie 129,783 18
Average amount of Circulation 178,009 00
Average amount of Deposits 848,830 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $975,546 00
Average amount of Specie 88,179 00
Average amount of Circulation 108,301 00
Average amount of Deposits 673,628 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
SAMUEL F. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,484,059 01
Average amount of Specie 116,338 73
Average amount of Circulation 269,490 00
Average amount of Deposits 748,073 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 30th day of July, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,630,880 96
Average amount of Specie 966,231 40
Average amount of Circulation 177,091 00
Average amount of Deposits 3,104,276 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD R. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. R. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 30th day of July, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for SKYLIGHTS, PAVEMENT LIGHTS, and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 443 Broadway, or their agent, J. S. PLATT, No. 19 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROADS.—Express Trains leave Cincinnati, from the foot of Broadway, on the Ohio side, for Columbus, Xenia, Springfield, Urbana, Bellefontaine, Fort Wayne, Chicago, Indianapolis, Logansport, Crestline, Mansfield, Orrville, Wooster, Massillon, Canton, Alliance, Youngstown, Warren, Ravenna, Hudson, Cleveland, Painesville, Ashtabula, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Oswego, Rome, Schenectady, Saratoga, Whitehall, Troy, Vergennes, Burlington, Rouse's Point, Montreal, Portland, Boston, Worcester, &c., by the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Orrville, or Fort Wayne, &c.

GRAND LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train at Crestline, reaching Cleveland at 10:30 A. M., connecting with the Steamers CHESAPEAKE, CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, these steamers making time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M., Fort Wayne at 5:30 P. M., Chicago at 10 P. M.

AFTERNOON MAIL at 2:30 P. M., connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

Leaves CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunk

New-York Daily Times.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.
ALL MAILS, ST. NICHOLAS.

Daniel Moore resides in Georgia. Drank intoxicating liquor yesterday, but does not know what kind. Drank it at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at dinner.

MET A FRIEND.

Daniel McGrath lives at Fort Hamilton. Has nothing to say, but that he partook freely of gin and brandy at the private house of an acquaintance in Brooklyn.

TOO DRUNK.

John McNamara did not respond to the call of the Justice.

COULDN'T SLEEP.

James Kenigan for a time objected to take oath, and would not kiss the Bible. At length, after much explanation, he acceded. Lives at No. 19 Mulberry-street; drank brandy, which he got at some place unknown; didn't take much, and took that to make himself sleep.

BRANDY POTIONS.

Michael Donohue lives at No. 6 West Broadway; got liquor at the corner of Laurens and Grand streets; it was brandy; also got brandy on the corner of Reade-street and Broadway; also, nowhere else.

A MANIAC.

Florence St. Clair resides at No. 81 Mercer-street. Drank ale, which she got at Haggerty's, in same street.

ONE GLASS.

Robert Ward, of Thirty-seventh-street, drank one glass of brandy, but don't know where he got it or who gave it to him.

SAUCY JANE.

Jane Thompson drank brandy at the corner of Cherry and Roosevelt streets. Don't know who sold it.

TOO LONG.

Mary Jane Canvass, a delicate, sickly looking woman, lives at No. 86 Gold-street, Brooklyn. Got liquor in some store on Beekman-street, port wine, of which she partook.

Mary—How long are you going to commit me for, Judge?

Judge—Ten days.

Mary—That is too long for the first time.

Officer—She was brought here in a handcart.

Mary—Because you abused me and tore my dress, and so I wouldn't go along with ye.

TOO FAR GONE TO KNOW.

William Lunegan lives at No. 93 Tiffany-street, Brooklyn, got some liquor in this City and more in Brooklyn; was too drunk in New-York to remember where it came from; took brandy and gin.

STAGGERING.

William Conroy, of No. 65 Mott-street, was found staggering along in Beekman-street; got liquor in Roosevelt street, but where is a mystery.

IN DOORS.

Bridget McKeon lives at No. 7 Mulberry-street; got liquor in her own house; got it over at the fruit store.

ONLY ONE PART OF THE STORY.

Henry Jenkins lives in Bayard-street; does not know the number and is not certain of the place where he got the liquor, but remembers that it was gin.

DISMISSED.

Michael Brady dismissed, no affidavit appearing against him.

NEW ACQUAINTANCES.

John O'Brien got his liquor of some Dutch immigrants just landing.

DENIES THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT.

Patrick Marrood drank no liquor and is not nor was not drunk.

DON'T KNOW ANYTHING.

E. McCormick has no permanent place of residence; drank brandy, but cannot say whence it came.

ON HIS "HAUNCHES."

John Hauneh got two glasses of liquor somewhere in Greenwich-street.

MADE DRUNK BY MYTHS.

Thomas Dodwell got some liquor and was made drunk in Wooster-street and West Broadway of a myth.

WOUND UP.

Mary Murrey got the liquor which wound her up in Centre-street, but does not know who sold it.

SPENT THE DAY OUT.

Pat Flanagan got liquor where he was spending the day, but does not know where it was bought.

BEER WITH GIN TO FLAVOR IT.

Mary Mackay, of Dover-street, number unknown, got her liquor at the corner of Dover and Water streets, in the grocery store; took a glass of gin and one of beer.

ESSEX MARKET.

A RAMBLER.

Morris Crowley, of No. 395 Tenth-street, was in Astoria to see some friends; got brandy there; don't know who keeps the establishment, but it passes muster as the "Astoria House;" got brandy also in Second-avenue, near Forty-second-street, and again near Sixty-first-street.

THE RISK OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

George Reed, No. 452 Fourth-street, bought wine at the Westchester House; paid ten cents for one glass of it, and considers it an overcharge, as equally as good can be got anywhere around at six cents; supposes it is to pay for the risk that the extra charge is made.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT.

Philip Blum, of Hoboken, drank beer and got drunk; it was his first failure.

FILING UP THE AGONY.

Duncan Lowery, No. 274 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, got his liquor in the sister city, but added on that quantum when he reached New-York

A COUNTRY LASSIE.

Kate Keefe, of No. 222 Thirteenth-street, drank some gin in a neighbor's house; was treated to it; is only in the City one week, having lived in the country.

THE HUSBAND'S GIFT.

Ellen Scullen, No. 377 Eighth-street, drank gin purchased by her husband at the corner grocery store.

A POCKETED BOTTLE.

Patrick Ryan, No. 31 First-avenue, drank gin; got it from James McCue, who had a bottle in his pocket.

A MERRY DOZEN.

James Cosgrove, Tenth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, drank brandy and beer; bought it at Riley's, First-avenue, near Thirteenth-street; bought wine at Welsh's, corner Eleventh-street and First-avenue; bought beer corner of Twelfth-street and First-avenue; don't know who keeps the place.

A THREE CENT GLASS.

William Hinn, No. 262 Thirteenth-street, bought brandy at Granlin's, in Thirteenth-street, corner First-avenue, one glass only, paid three cents for it; drank the rest of it in his own house; sent his child for it; it was brandy and beer.

TREATED ALL ROUND.

Henry Scullen, No. 330 Thirteenth-street, drank three glasses of brandy corner Twelfth-street and Avenue C. A woman standing in a store door of a store in Twelfth-street, between Avennes B and C, treated him to some brandy, but don't know who keeps the store; treated a man to some brandy but did not pay for it; got trusted.

"SMILED" WITH THE FAIR SEX.

Patrick Lnodigan, of Gowanus, L. I., bought brandy in Eighth-street; got beer in a private family in Seammel-street; Mrs. Colyer lives there; did not pay anything for it.

A FAIR OV K. N.'s.

Ann Hart, No. 239 Elizabeth-street, drank brandy; don't know where.

Martin Moore, First-avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets; don't know what kind of liquor he drank, or where he bought it.

IN A PASSION—NOT DRUNK.

Ann Clark, No. 301 Seventh-street, got no liquor; was not drunk. "I was in a high passion, a man gave me liquor (brandy) in my house."

TWO GLASSES.

Martin Dolan, No. 5½ Pearl-street, drank two glasses at a store in Mangin-street.

AT HOME.

Thomas Boyle, No. 35 Forsyth street, drank liquor in his own house; can't tell where it was got, did not go for it.

AT EACH CORNER.

Barney Cofriel, Flushing-avenue, East Brooklyn, drank different kinds of liquor; got brandy corner of Governeur and Cherry streets; one Sullivan keeps the place; paid three cents a glass for it; also drank on three other corners of the same street, kept by "Dutchmen;" drank brandy and beer in said places.

FELL IN AT IT.

Michael Ryan drank brandy and beer on the corner of Rivington and Pitt streets. Paid for it; don't know that he drank at any other place.

AT JEFFERSON MARKET.

INEFFECTUAL.

James O'Shey resides in the First-avenue; drank brandy, gin and soda water, but cannot say where he bought them; drank the soda to take off the effects of the former to elude the vigilance of the policemen, but they appeared to be exceedingly much interested in his condition and helped him along.

COMPANION CAUSE AND EFFECT

Martin Malcoon, No. 310 West Twentieth-street, was treated to two glasses of brandy by a friend at home; the brandy was good, but defendant finds the effects rather bitter.

INVASION OF HOME.

John King, No. 151 Leonard-street, drank gin at a private house.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

John Robinson of Thirty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, Patrick Kerrigan of No. 305 West Twenty-ninth street, James Clark of No. 300 Twenty-ninth-street, Michael Taggart of Thirty-third-street, John Kermin of No. 375 Eighth-avenue, Philip Sheehan of Forty-second-street, Henry Cunningham of Thirty-ninth-street, all own up to being drunk, but scorned to tell how they became so.

TAKING IT AS IT COMES.

James Moore and **John Malony**, both live at No. 190 Thirty-ninth-street, were out together and drank whatever came in the way. Did not mean to get drunk, only wanted to have a good time, but slipped the noose too far and got caught.

GAVE HER THE FIRST LESSON.

Patrick Calahan of No. 309 First-avenue, drank six glasses, and sent his child out for it.

A SPACE OF BLOCKS.

James Riley and **John Keegan** roomed together at the corner Second-avenue and Thirty first-street, went out on a "glorious spree," and were picked up by an officer in Thirty-third-street, after having had a general round of drinks.

Intoxication in Brooklyn.

Forty six counts were made during the forty-eight hours previous to yesterday evening, of which twenty-one were for drunkenness. Of the latter, Justice SMITH disposed of the following by fining them each $10: John Canfield, James Henry, Wm. McDonald, Bilen Kelly, Patrick Gillen, James Nolan, Margaret Alexander and Bridget Kelly.

The following were brought before Justice CURTIS: John Marebe, Daughlin Doniy, Michael McNamara, Isabella Price and James Gillen.

None of the above parties appeared to know where they got their liquor. They were fined $10 each.

EASTERN DISTRICT—THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The case of Thomas Berry, charged with selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory Law, which was to be tried before Justice Jacobs yesterday, was postponed by mutual consent of both parties, until the Supreme Court give their decision in the liquor cases argued before that Court during the last term.

The case of William Guisbard, charged with the same complaint as the above, and which was to be tried on Wednesday next, will be further postponed on the same grounds as the above.

The Rochester Liquor Case.

From the Daily Democrat.

LAGER BIER A MALT LIQUOR, AND THEREFORE PROHIBITED.—The tedious trial in the case of the Front-street lager bier seller, (RAN) came to a close on Friday night. The testimony was closed at 6 P. M., and at 7 the counsel commenced summing up, occupying two hours. Justice MOORE then charged the Jury with much perspicuity and general fairness, stating the law clearly, choosing to consider it constitutional, while it remains undecided, and briefly reviewing the testimony, which proved conclusively the sale of the liquor, and the evidence of its being composed in part of malt, and containing alcoholic properties. The Justice charged that if they found, from the evidence, that the liquor in question had intoxicating properties, or that it was a malt liquor, and had been sold by defendant contrary to law, they must find him guilty, under the act. They were to dismiss all questions as to the policy or impolicy of the law itself, and judge only as to its infraction—juries in Justices' Courts being, to a limited extent, judges of the terms of the law itself.

The Jury took the case at about 10 o'clock, and returned at 10½ with a verdict of "guilty."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Not So.

MR. BARNUM is out of town somewhere—off in New-England, we think, trying to counteract by his lectures the evil that the Commencement orators are doing at all the Colleges, by using his name invariably as the synonym of humbug. The country press insists that he is off scouring the country for new marvels, as the German Jews go out to Europe and drag the Continent for fresh singing-women for the Academy. Some of them definitely assert and stake their Sunday hats on the truth of the assertion, that he is negotiating for the services in his Museum of the snake-charmed girl of Gilmanton.

We love to probe these reports to their bottom, as we abominate printing a word that one might not take oath of as head and head with the solemn truth.

So, yesterday, we sent our blandest reporter to the Museum to institute a thorough investigation of the report. The Albino's eyes flashed sparks, when she was asked. "No," said she, "Mr. BARNUM would scorn to deal with monsters—his sensitive mind would shrink back from the thought of bringing the snake-girl to New-York." The Bearded Lady, when asked if the rumor could be true, almost fainted—ejaculating as she swooned—"It would be too disgusting." The impression is in the Museum that Mr. BARNUM would deem the thing too immoral for his Museum, and too coarse to be thought of. And inasmuch as the officers of that Institution think it would prove a bad speculation since the arrest of the charmed girl's father, and the proof that the little girl has been bitten, we incline to the opinion that the report of an engagement was premature. Those who are very curious to see the exhibition would best go on to Boston. The Stonington route is the plessantest, but by taking the New-Haven route one could get a chance to see the great curiosity a night earlier.

Nor is it true, so far as we can learn, that BARNUM has engaged the three racing Amazons of Seneca County, Ohio, to run against time and decency from the Hippodrome to the Bowling Green, and sit as candidates for places in the Portrait Gallery of Beauty before cooling off after the exercise.

The Workingmen.

The last meeting of the workingmen previous to their mass-meeting in the Park, was held last evening at No. 1 Avenue A. G. W. JAQUES occupied the Chair, and P. DONALDSON acted as Secretary. Nearly all the Wards were fully represented, and after the transaction of some business of a miscellaneous nature, the Chairman stated that the following gentlemen had been invited to address the mass-meeting on Wednesday, (to-morrow,) viz.: Gen. Ward, Hon. Mike Walsh, Hon. Gilbert C. Dean, Capt. Rynders, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Councilman Clancey, ex-Alderman Kelly, Hon. Nicholas Seagrist, H. W. Genett, Esq., John G. Doane, Esq., Hon. Daniel B. Taylor, Wm. B. Wardsworth, Esq., Hon. Judge Meech, Hon. A. C. Morton and Chauncey W. Shaffer.

Mr. HALL observed that although the speakers were numerous, and represented various parties, yet it was to be distinctly understood that this was no fusion of party, nor was it a party movement in any shape. It was simply a meeting of workingmen looking for their rights and trying to fight the rich man in order to procure bread for their families.

The next business was the election of a Treasurer, which resulted in the appointment of Mr. LOZEE.

After the above appointment the meeting was occupied chiefly in collecting funds for the expenses attendant on the contemplated meeting, and a very large sum was collected.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements will take place at 9 o'clock this morning, at ABELL'S in Broadway.

Interesting Casualty—Indeed a Very Interesting Case.

During the heaviest of the shower yesterday afternoon, as JOB SMITH, No. 589 Ann-street, dealer in old iron and plated ware, and SAMUEL JONES, of No. 555 Anthony-street, ship chandler, were riding up Broadway to take tea at Hon. GEO. BANCROFT's, (now gone to Newport, not to Rome, as was reported,) a middle-aged gentleman on the sidewalk had his umbrella turned. It did not create any great excitement, nor did it hurt anybody, but it occurred to Mr. SMITH, who makes the best bargains in old plated ware of anybody in these parts, and also to Mr. JONES, who pays higher for rags and old rigging than any man in the Sixth Ward, that if they would call at the DAILY TIMES Office and state the case in the right shape, it might answer as well as an advertisement, and the editor would be thankful beside. They pleaded that the *Evening Post* did a similar job for two distinguished literary gentlemen the other day, who, on their visit to Mr. IRVING, saw or heard tell of a man's being struck with lightning. The argument was satisfactory, and we publish the interesting casualty.

Embarrassing Situation of a Public Speaker.

At a late celebration connected with Common School affairs, one of the distinguished gentlemen who superintended the meeting was observed by his friends to be unusually stiff in his manner, and to appearances greatly embarrassed in the delivery of his speech. At the time, our indefatigable reporter was unable to account for it. But to the truly enterprising all first causes, like murder, will "out" after a while.

It happened thus: The evening was exceedingly hot, and the saloon was excessively small for the company that crowded into it. It was so hot that even the devoutest readers of the *Churchman* plied their fans, though indeed, it was a secular occasion and they need not have consulted their consciences at all. The distinguished Doctor of whom we speak, was no less affected by the heat than were the audience. But unlike them he had a duty to perform. He wore thin white pants that were whiter than snow, and thinner than pants should be on a hot night. He had been announced, had wiped the perspiration from his excited brow, and was in the act of rising, when a sudden rent that spanned just half the circle of his pants where their breadth was most imposing, shocked the orator. It was too late to retire,—indeed retiring, unless most skilfully managed, were infinitely worse than facing the audience. So he went on, and if never before, he did that night what BACON says a great man doeth,—he "looked before and behind with most tremulous care." The Doctor's friends will readily forgive his lack of suavity and ease upon that occasion, when they have read the reason for it.

To Get Across Town.

It is a great shame that after this date onward, until there is a great reform, in a City of New-York's pretensions, a lady cannot ride from the longitude of Second-avenue to that of Fifth-avenue without paying the expenses of a carriage hired for the purpose. Hitherto, by means of a system of commutation, of which the particulars were kept as far from the public understandiog as possible, travel across town, by means of the Second-street and a few other lines, has been feasible for the initiated. Henceforth that privilege is denied us, and if they who are West-siders wish—and what business have they indeed to deal at all together? Is not the west side the residence of fashion, and the east of Germans and mechanics?—but if they do wish to deal at all with the East side people, they must walk it, or take different stages, pay double fare, and get within a dozen blocks, if they can, thus, of their destination. It strikes us it would be well not to stand it much longer. Either let us have our commutation system again extended and on a better basis, or let us have two or three across-town lines established. Even between America and Africa a line of steamers has been talked of as desirable. Why not equally necessary a line of stages from the east to the western shores of our City? The difference in the people is certainly no greater.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive the following posted in all the Transfer lines of stages, viz.:

"NOTICE.—On and after Wednesday, 1st day of August next, no transfer tickets will be given or taken on this line." Signed by the proprietors.

'Tis well known that the transfer system about to be abolished, was agreed to by these same parties in consideration of the withdrawal of a line of stages put on a few years since by Mr. BERTINE, who was enjoined and thereby prevented from competing with those whose influence compelled him to withdraw upon a promise of the several proprietors to transfer all passengers over their lines in crossing the City above Grand-street at *sixpence each*. The same has, I believe, been kept up uninterruptedly until the present time, and the public have been accommodated, (myself and family among the number,) and I feel it is somewhat of a breach of confidence in said parties in now abolishing the system. I am persuaded that there has not been much lose to the proprietors for they certainly succeeded in driving off a powerful opposition, which movement has been the primary means of establishing the transfer system. The public convenience requires a cheap mode of conveyance across town. I believe a line through Bleecker-street from river to river, and another through Canal-street, (when it shall be completed,) also from river to river, at three cents fare, would pay as well as many of the long routes at sixpence. If I am correctly informed, all the proprietors except CURTIS & Co. are willing to continue the system, and I am informed Messrs. CURTIS & Co.'s reason for withdrawal is based upon the small balance of trade against him in their settlements. If their act shall put one or more lines across town at half the cost to the public using such convenience, it appears to me that a larger balance of trade against such parties will be the result, unless it shall draw an unwilling promise again to accommodate the public for another indefinite period. Many of the old routes during the past eighteen months reduced their fare to three and four cents, which drove the mass of stage proprietors to a consolidation in order to keep the price up. The public, when once aroused to a sense of right, are more powerful than all consolidations compacted together for selfish ends. ONE IN FAVOR OF THE TRANSFER.

Gleanings from the Mayor's Office.

A STREET BLOCKADED.

Complaint is made that Bethune-street is entirely blocked up and rendered impassable between Washington and West-streets, by the piles of lumber built up on both sides.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

It is alleged that the houses, Nos. 6 and 8 Varick-street, are kept in a very disorderly manner, to the great disturbance of the peaceful slumbers of the neighborhood.

[Advertisement.]

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCES ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—There is not a more beautiful place for a residence within hailing distance of this City, we believe, than in the thriving village of Yonkers. It is accessible several times a day by railroad and steamboat. To those who contemplate purchasing a home in the country, we would call their attention to the advertisement of Mr. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, in another column. He announces that he will sell at auction to-morrow, at the Merchants' Exchange, fifty-four cottage and ville sites on Riverdale, Valentine and Franklin avenues, in the village of Yonkers. These lots are in size, from a half to two and a quarter acres each. A large portion of the property is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, and affords an extensive view of the surrounding country. The location is said to be healthy, and the neighborhood is excellent.

[Advertisement.]

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—A LITTLE GIRL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.—The public being informed through the medium of our valuable sheet that CHAS. H. RINO was agent for the celebrated Balm of Thousand Flowers, (the only article that beautifies the complexion and removes all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face,) a tremendous crowd gathered around his store yesterday morning, for the purpose of purchasing the article. In the rush a little girl was pushed over and severely injured. N. B.—We have just been informed that the child is out of danger. The proprietors have generously sent her sundry parents one whole gross of Balm. Ye Constabel was not on hand in time to prevent the accident.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Great Cure for Female Complaints will be found in HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to Females would appear incredible to the citizens of the Union if the fact were not daily confirmed. A trial will insure their recommendation. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RINO, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great pantomime of "Mazulm the Night Owl," made a most decided hit at this house last night, with Mons. WEITHOFF, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mons. G. SMITH and M'lle THERESE. The drama of the "Lady of the Lake," with Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Miss HATHAWAY, and the Company, will commence the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES FOR THE AUTUMN TRADE.—We are manufacturing some new styles of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., in gilt, and in French and artistic bronze, which purchasers are invited to examine. CURTIS & RAY, No. 13 Canal-street, between Broadway and Centre-street.

Launch of the Defender—Speech of Hon. Edward Everett.

From the Boston Courier, July 20.

The launch of the new packet-ship *Defender*, from the yard of Mr. DONALD MCKAY, was the principal town event of Saturday morning. The ship is owned by Messrs. D. S. KENDALL and C. H. P. PLYMPTON. She is of most graceful model, registers 1,400 tons, her length is 200 feet, depth of hold 24 feet, breadth 38 feet 6 inches, and a finely carved statue of DANIEL WEBSTER ornaments her bow. The launch, which took place at 10½ o'clock, was witnessed by a large concourse of ladies and gentleman. Among the persons of distinction present, we recognized Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. BENJAMIN SEAVER, FLETCHER WEBSTER, Esq., and Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW. After the launch a large party met at the house of Capt. MCKAY, on White-street, and partook of a collation.

This over, Capt. MCKAY, in a few felicitous remarks, introduced Hon. Mr. EVERETT, who said that the occasion was one on which a formal speech would be out of place. His friend, Mr. KENDALL, one of the owners, in writing to him to attend the launch, had not said a word about a speech. An orator would seem almost like a land lubber here, and if he came with his tropes and figures, he would be thought to be playing a superfluous and foolish part. We look to you, Mr. MCKAY, he said, for the entertainment on this occasion. We came to listen to the music of your mallet as it knocked away the last block which held the beautiful vessel to the shore, and sent her to her destined element. Mr EVERETT then expressed his gratification at the successful launch, and alluded briefly to the name of the ship, and the statute of the beloved WEBSTER which adorned her prow, which he said seemed to be looking down upon the waters and commanding them, as he who it represented commanded the hearts of his fellow men when living. Giving the noble ship the name she bears was, he said, a just tribute to his long, faithful, might he not say, ill-requited services. He did defend the Constitution, not merely as every good citizen defends the government to which he owes allegiance, but because he saw in it the guaranty of inestimable blessings; because he felt that it is a kind of earthly Providence, surrounding us while we wake and while we sleep, and securing to us an amount of blessing such as have been enjoyed by no other people since the Creation. Another reason why Mr. WEBSTER prized the Constitution was that it spread its protecting ægis over the commerce of the country. He knew, as we all know, that commerce is the civiliser of nations, the parent of liberty, refinement, and the arts. He knew how the Constitution had lifted our commerce up from the miserable position which it occupied before that instrument was framed and adopted—how it had bound the different sections of the country together, harmonising their varied interests, and bringing about that mutually beneficial intercourse which we now enjoy. But he was going too far, and would not detain the company further. Soon, he said, this noble ship will spread her canvas to the breeze, and as her captain, as he stands upon her deck and looks towards his home, receding from his sight, he will be accompanied by the best wishes of numerous friends. He may be sure that he can enter no port, however distant, where the name and fame of the DEFENDER OF THE CONSTITUTION have not preceded him: he can enter no port, however distant, where the flag of the Union which he bears will not be a sufficient protection, and let me add that he can enter no port where a ship built by DONALD MCKAY will not stand A No. 1, and if there were a letter before A, and a higher figure than 1, she would be entitled to it. In conclusion, Mr. EVERETT alluded very happily to the secret of Mr. MCKAY's success. He said he had been at a loss to comprehend it. Eighty-two ships he has built, all of the same fine class as we have seen launched to day. Since he had been under this roof, he had learned the secret of that success. He saw it in good family government—in a good helpmeet. And who would say that much of that success is not to be credited to the sure counsels and cheering words of our accomplished hostess. He also congratulated Mr. MCKAY, Sen., on the honor and fame of his son—alluding to the patriarch as the father of fourteen children, and as having fifty grand-children, nine of whom were born last year. In closing his happy remarks, of which we have given an imperfect outline, Mr. EVERETT proposed:

The Health of Donald McKay—A successful voyage to the noble ship, and all prosperity to Messrs. KENDALL & PLYMPTON, her enterprising owners.

Appropriate and interesting remarks were afterwards made by ex-Mayor SEAVER and Col. TRAIN.

We understand that contributions are being made by inventors and other friends of Hon. CHAS. MASON, late Commissioner of Patents, for a testimonial to be presented to him, in token of their appreciation of his services in that office. S. T. SHAGERT, Esq., Acting Commissioner at Washington, is the Treasurer of the Fund, to whom all contributors may enclose their amounts by mail. The testimonial is to consist of a service of plate. The opportunity of contributing to the Fund will continue until the 1st of October.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 26, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. L. S. Lord, JOHN TULLY to Miss HARRIET F. BOGGS, daughter of Wm. G. Boggs, all of this City.

On Saturday morning, July 14, by Rev. A. H. Wright, Mr. JAMES H. MILNE, of this City, to Miss ANNA WILLSE, of Hoboken, N. J.

In Fairfield Conn., on Monday morning, July 30, by Rev. Dr. Lord, JOSEPH S. SPINNEY of San Francisco, Cal., and SARAH FRANCES, daughter of the late Capt. John Banker, of Fairfield.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on the morning of Monday, July 30, Mrs. JANE KING, Matron of Bellevue Hospital, and for the last 25 years connected with that institution.

Her funeral will take place from the above place, foot of 26th-st., East River, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Her friends and those of her son, John King, are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 29 GEORGE BACON, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 263 4th ave., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

In this City, on Monday morning, July 30, at his residence, No. 13 Gramercy-park, MOSES MAYNARD Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, July 26, GEO. PIKE, only child of Rev. George C. and Mary E. Lucas, aged 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 9 East 33d-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 29, MRS SALLY ANDREWS, relict of Joseph Andrews, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr Simeon Dayton, No. 652 Hudson-st.

In this City, on Monday July 30, of disease of the heart, GEORGE HENRY HARRISON aged 31 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the United American Guards, Harrington Guards Bushwick Hill Chapter, No 27, O. U. A., and Guardian Encine Company No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P M., from his late residence, No 92 Grove-st, without further invitation.

☞ Boston and Lowell papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, at No. 23 East Degraw st., on Friday, July 27 of cholera infantum, MARGARET AUGUSTA KEYS, infant daughter of Thomas and Jane C. McCaffry.

At Jersey City of marasmus, on Sunday evening, July 23 DUDLEY S. GREGORY, infant son of Clarissa J. and Daniel E. Gavit, aged 1 year, 8 months and 18 days

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the corner of Coles and South 7th sts., this Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Newark, on Sunday morning, July 29, MARY JULIA WATERBURY, youngest daughter of Charles A. and Mary Julia Waterbury, aged 2 years, 4 months and 7 days

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 31st inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. from the residence of her parents, No. 10 Commerce-st., without further invitation.

At West Morrisania, on Monday, July 30, at the residence of her parents, ANNA, twin daughter of Joseph and Amanda Van Vleck, aged 8 months and 23 days.

On Saturday morning, July 28, of consumption, MATILDA SOPHIA WILSON, wife of William Wilson, aged 24 years.

Her remains were interred in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

On Monday, July 23, at No. 11 Jersey st., MARY BERRY, aged 7 months. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 30.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	97½	50	New-Creek Coal Co.	2
50,000	do	b60 97½	650	Erie Railroad	b3 51
50,000	Missouri 6s	95	150	do	s60 50¾
5 000	do	b30 95¾	300	do	s3 51
1,000	Erie Con Bds '71	87	20	do	c 51
2 000	do	c 87½	7	Wis Lake Shore R R	86½
10 000	do	b10 87½	10	do	86½
25 500	Ill C R R Bds	c 86½	10	do	86¾
15,000	do	b3 86¾	5	Mich Cen R R	86¼
5,000	do	s3 86¾	8	do	86½
10,000	do	b3 86¾	200	Reading Railroad	s60 86¾
15 000	do	86¾	600	do	b30 86¾
5,000	Fl. Freel'd Bds	s3 90½	300	do	b10 86¾
5,000	do	b30 91½	1000	do	s3 86¾
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 6's	91½	200	do	b15 86¾
500	N. Y. Cent. 7's	b3	100	do	b3 86¾
5,000	do	100½	100	do	s3 86¾
10 Union Bank		120	100	do	c 86¾
3 Del. & Hud C. Co		b90 132	200	Harlem Railroad	c 27
53	do	131½	50	Hud Riv. Railroad	c 41
100	Bank of Commerce	109	50	Mich S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b3
20	Nassau Bank	109	75	Panama Railroad	c 109
5	Commonwealth Bank	100	100	do	s60 104½
8	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	99½	100	do	104½
5	Home Insurance Co.	95	6	Gal & Chicago R R.	105
300	Nicaragua Trans Co	18½	50	Ill. Cen Railroad	97
50	do	b10 18¾	188	do	96¾
80	Pearsall's Coal Co	111	100	do	b10 96¾
400	Cumber. Coal Co	s3 27½	50	Ills Cen. $20 sth	95
100	do	b3 27¾	50	Cleve. & Tol R. R.	b60 96¾
100	do	s3 27¾	100	do	s60 96¾
50	N Y C R R opg ex div.	98	264	do	b3 90
50	do	s3 aft opg 98	50	do	b60 90½
100	do	s60 98			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY sold this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$6,000 California State 7 ₱ cent. bonds of 1870	87½
8,000 Fort Wayne and S.R.R 7 ₱ cent. R.E. bonds	75½
10,000 Virginia State 6 ₱ cent. bonds	93½
10,000 Panama Railroad bonds, 2d issue	104
7,000 1 Certificats of the Breckenridge C. C. Co	11 50
400 shares L. E., W. & St. L. R. R. (hypothecated)	27 50
50 shares North River Bank	100

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri 6s	s3 96	100	Erie Railroad	b3 51½
10,000	do	96½	450	do	s3 51½
20,000	do	b3 96½	500	do	b60 51½
20,000	Louisiana 6s	95	50	do	s15 51½
2,000	Erie Bds. of '75	85	100	do	s30 51½
5,000	Erie Con. B. '71	b20 87½	300	Huds. Riv. R. R.	s60 41
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B	b30 87	200	do	b60 41½
45,500	do	87	200	Reading Railroad	s60 89¾
200	Nicar. Trans. Co	s60 18½	200	do	b15 89¾
150	do	s3 18¾	200	do	s60 89¾
100	do	s30 18¾	400	do	s3 89¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co	28½	100	do	b30 90¼
100	do	s3 28¾	10	do	90
200	do	s30 28¾	100	Panama Railroad	105
100	do	b60 29¼	25	do	105½
250	do	s3 28¾	225	Cleve & Tol R R	90
50	do	b10 28¾	188	Mich. Central R R	97
100	do	b20 29¼	30	Harlem Railroad	28½

MONDAY, July 30—P. M.

The Official Bank Averages to Saturday, July 28,—advertised on another pages of our paper,—show the following actual changes in the various departments from the previous weekly returns:

Increase of Loans	$54 652
Increase of Specie	1,977
Increase of Circulation	2,412
Decrease in Deposits	453,802

These figures indicate remarkable steadiness in the movements of the City Banks. The position which they now occupy is, on the whole, a safe one, and if they can only maintain and protect themselves therein, they must continue to prosper. The alarm that certain parties are endeavoring to create about the magnitude of the Bank loans, on the strength of what they style "so light a specie reserve," is unwarranted. When the disproportion in these two items was relatively greater, and the condition of the Money market was not, in any sense, so easy and encouraging,—the Banks were generally regarded as being in tolerably independent and comfortable circumstances. Nor did the panic-makers of the time being, oppose this view, or denounce it, as a false one. An opinion, then so widely entertained, must have had something of a just basis; and what was true at that period is equally true at present. The banks are doing a legitimate business on legitimate principles; and persistence in such a course is fraught with success. They are not abetting speculators, as has been charged. Speculation—as usually defined—does not now exist in financial or commercial circles. Current operations are marked by an extreme degree of caution and reserve. No one manifests the genuine speculative spirit, and as this is not apparent, it is improbable that the banks are aiming to develop and nurture it.

Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 1, '54.	July 31, '55.	July 23, '55.
Loans	$88,686,591	$99,120,147	$99,103,799
Specie	11,130,100	15,918,999	15,923,976
Circulation	9,068,253	7,407,186	7,440,483
Deposits	71,457,981	82,079,530	81,625,728
In Sub-Treasury	8,130,148	2,778,052	2 604,305

The Stock Market to-day was pretty lively and steady. State Securities were more sought after. Missouri Sixes found free buyers at each meeting of the Board, opening at 95 and closing at 95¾, b3. $20,000 Louisiana Sixes were sold during the afternoon session at 95. Virginia Sixes were in further request at rather firmer rates. The activity in Railroad Bonds was, in a measure, restricted to Illinois Central

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1207. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 31—11 P. M.

[illegible] are as yet no signs of the *Asia*, now in the seventh day. The night is very dark, and it has been raining all day. The weather is described as thick outside and if the steamer is off the harbor it is scarcely likely that she will venture in to-night.

Embarkment of the Foreign Legion from Halifax.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 31.

The American ship *William M. Rogers* has been chartered at Halifax to convey the Foreign Legion to England. She will sail about the 10th of August.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 31.

This afternoon, the employees in the Patent Office presented the retiring Commissioner, MAL[illegible], with an elegant silver service of plate, as token of their respect for him as an officer and courteous gentleman. Suitable addresses were made. Quite a number of citizens were present during the [illegible].

Commencement of the Wesleyan University.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Tuesday, July 31.

The annual Commencement of the Wesleyan University takes place to-morrow. The City is thronged with strangers. The poem before the Philotheorum and Peithologian Societies was delivered this afternoon by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Boston. His subject was the Scholar's Hope. The Junior class of the Wesleyan University partook this evening of a very fine supper at the McDonough House.

Steamboat Collision and Loss of Four Lives.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 31.

The steamer *Kentucky*, bound from Pittsburg to Louisville, came in collision last night with steamer *Telegraph No. 3*, bound from Louisville to Cincinnati. The former sank almost immediately, in twenty feet of water, and four of her crew were drowned. The boat will probably prove a total loss. She is reported to have been insured in Pittsburg for twelve thousand dollars.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 31.

The Mayor and Health Commissioners of Baltimore have visited Norfolk, and ordered that skillful physicians be placed on board both the Norfolk boats, to prevent any sick persons being brought on board, and with power to detain the boats or passengers at Quarantine, if necessary.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, July 31.

The aggregate number of cases of yellow fever in this city up to to-day has been twenty, and of deaths four.

Yellow Fever at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Tuesday, July 31.

The whole number of cases of yellow fever in this city up to Monday evening was 68, and the deaths 26. Great excitement prevails in the community. The infected districts are fenced in and the occupants have removed.

The frigate *Potomac* sailed on Saturday, and the *Constellation* dropped down to the Naval anchorage.

Navigation of the Ohio.

WHEELING, Tuesday, July 31.

The Ohio has risen thirteen feet, and business is quite active. Freights to St. Louis are brisk at forty to fifty cents, and the Cincinnati and Louisville boats are running at low figures.

HAVANA.

Sale of the Steamer United States—shipping Intelligence—arrival of more Coolies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

The steamer *United States*, after a long delay, caused by some misunderstanding, was sold last evening for $150 000. The sloop-of-war *Cyane*, WILSON, commander, entered our harbor on the evening of the 23d. the *Falmouth*, SHAW, is still at her anchorage. All well on both vessels. The British sloop *Eurydice* arrived also on the 3d, and the British brig *Arab* remains in port, in good health fore and aft—the Protectorate scions. The American clipper ship *Sky Lark*, Dow, master, arrived from Swatoa with a cargo of 534 coloniets, under contract for Messrs. PARADA, MACHADO & Co. These, with the 228 reported in my last, will be disposed of in the course of eight or ten days—buried among our servile population; ten per cent of them never to return from the bosom Spanish Christianization and labor, to which they are introduced. So much for British policy studied in the East Indies, and put in practice here for deep laid purposes—which may not be realized—but the intention no one now presumes to deny. If defeated, it will be by the coteness of Jonathan, not the power of Spain in protection of her own interests. Business as last advised—no change in our Staples or Exchange; Freights a little more dull.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing on the 25th July, gives the following items of intelligence:

Two decrees have been recently issued, which have attracted general attention. The first imposes a fine of fifty dollars for every "cedula" obtained more than there are slaves in the possession of the party obtaining the cedula, it appearing that extra cedulas have been obtained, which have been given to Bozal negroes, recently surreptitiously introduced into this Island.

The curbing of the Slave-traders will, it is believed at once teach them how to evade this new decree. By the second decree the permits obtained by passengers to land are rendered passports for thirty days, to proceed by any of the railways to the inland portions of the Island. This latter measure is considered quite a boon, as, indeed it will prove to our fellow-citizens who are in the habit of annually visiting Cuba as "Engineers" and "Sugar Masters" to assist in taking off the crop, and who have hitherto been too frequently detained in this city whilst the agent obtained a passport for them at a considerable expense and loss of time—so valuable to the mechanic and laboring man.

The ticket bearing the number 10,139 drew the $60,000 prize in the lottery drawn on Saturday last.

It is with extreme pleasure that I inform you that the Cholera appears to be pursuing a different course here, from what it has hitherto done in other lands; *it does not appear to be spreading.* I have not heard of a single case among private citizens during the past two days, and it is indeed well that such is the fact, for there have not been any extra municipal regulations adopted to meet the "Tyrant." True, our streets are thronged at every corner, with Policemen, but they are to a man, neither more nor less than spies over the actions of the suspected. A friend of mine, a harmless innocent young man, assures me that he was dogged about by two guardias civil, during the whole of last week, for what reason he is totally unconscious.

We have an addition of two hundred and sixty-eight Spanish soldiers to the previously large body of troops in this Island.

Two hundred and twenty-eight Chinese have also arrived here within the last three days from Macao in China.

Correction of an Erroneous Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 31, 1855, No 1 Depau-row.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under the head of "Personal," in yesterday's DAILY TIMES the following notice appeared:

"Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, we are very sorry to announce, is quite ill of intermittent fever, at his residence in Bloomingdale."

I am happy to be able to contradict the rumor, and affirm that my health is very good, and that I am at present at my residence No. 1 Depau-row.

I find it necessary to make this statement, as the erroneous paragraph has found its way into several other journals and country papers. By correcting this mistake you will oblige,

Yours respectfully, VALENTINE MOTT.

THE CROPS.

The Crops and Politics in Kentucky.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

The two most important and exciting topics in this section of the country at this time, are politics and the crops. The failure of the crops of last year, and the consequent scarcity and "starvation prices" of what has been for sale, have caused the people to feel and take a deep interest in the subject; and I am rejoiced to say that never, within my recollection, has the prospect been better than it is now. The wheat crop, which is nearly or large again as usual, has all been harvested in good well, the grain fine and the yield large. New flour is coming in, and is excellent, white that article, from $5 to $12 per barrel, is rapidly reducing in price. Wheat is selling at $1 per bushel; and I hear of its being offered in some of the adjoining counties at 60 cents per bushel, while flour is selling at the rate of $6 per barrel. Oats are also equally as good, and have been generally harvested, while corn is almost as good as it can be—well-worked and well-stalked, of fine color, and is silking, tasseling, and getting into the roasting-ear state. Vegetables of all kinds, as potatoes, cabbages, &c, are correspondingly fine; and the fruit trees of almost every kind, particularly the peach, are literally loaded down, and bending, and breaking with the weight. The weather is quite seasonable—plenty of rain, and also of dry, open weather, in which to carry on farming operations.

As to *politics*, the country is divided between the Know-Nothings or Native Americans, and the Democrats, which are now the two great parties—the Whigs having generally been swallowed up by the Know-Nothings. The new Platform of the American Party takes well. The most prominent names for the next Presidency are those of Hon. LINN BOYD, among the Democrats, and HOUSTON of Texas. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and BELL and JONES, of Tennessee, are most prominent among the Know-Nothings of the South.

As to Congress, HENRY BURNETT, Esq., of Trigg County, Kentucky, the Democratic nominee, will, no doubt, be elected by a majority of from 3,000 to 5,000 votes, over WILLIS G. HUGHES, Esq., of Union, K. N., his opponent. HUGHES is a talented man, and would make a highly creditable member, and is very acceptable to his party, but the District is largely Democratic, and they will stand up for BURNETT to a man. He is a young man, but quite talented, popular among his party, and acceptable to them.

Respectfully, OBSERVER.

The Weather in Connecticut.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SALISBURY, Conn., Monday, July 30, 1855.

With us for the past two weeks we have had only two days when it did not rain. Haying has been seriously retarded, and what has been gathered, has been in a damaged state. Rye has been badly hurt—several fields in this vicinity have commenced growing since they were cut, and if this weather should continue a very few days more, I fear the very general rejoicing over an abundant harvest will be premature.

But let us not give way to unnecessary fears or complaints—trusting implicitly in Him who has promised that "Seed time and harvest shall not fail."

W. J. P.

The Weather and the Crops in Western New-York.

From the Rochester American, July 31.

It rained heavily yesterday morning, commencing at 3 o'clock, and ending about noon. Sunday was a hot, breezy day, excellent for drying the wet straw, and arresting the tendency to sprout. A great deal of grain was cut on that day—the farmers to a large extent availing themselves of the opportunity for field work. Many have boarded hands for nearly two weeks, without being able to work more than two or three days in that whole time.

An interesting inquiry is, how much the crop is already injured—and a variety of answers is given, depending upon the feelings and observations of different persons. Some say—and have said for a week past—that the harvest is ruined. Others, that the damage is fifty per cent., &c. It is difficult to form any reliable estimate, as the extent of the injury varies with the circumstances of localities.

We passed a part of Saturday, and the whole of Sunday, at Avon Springs, during which we took occasion to examine, carefully, quite a number of wheat fields—all indeed that we could conveniently reach. We went through the standing grain, and among the shocks. We opened the sheaves, and inspected them thoroughly. We shelled out a great number of heads gathered from sheaves, and standing grain, in every variety of situation. The result was that we found very little that had sprouted—far less than we anticipated. We found no grown wheat at all among the uncut grain except where badly lodged, and none in sheaves not lying on the ground. The kernels, almost without exception were hard and firm, exhibiting no indications of sprouting and swelling. One or two small fields lodged close to the ground were spoiled, and the "scatterings"—(heads dropped among the stubble)—were more or less injured—about one out of three being grown. Men at work told us that what we saw was a fair sample of the harvest in the town of Avon. On the whole, therefore, we were brought to the conclusion that so far as that town is concerned, *the injury to the wheat crop, by the wet weather, is, so far, not material.* It may be worse in other places, though we know not why it should be. What the future may have in store, remains to be seen. Neither the aspects of the sky nor the indications of the barometer hold out much encouragement; and the spirits of farmers are as gloomy as the cloudy sky which pours its floods over the fields.

The Wheat Harvest in Ohio.

From the Cleveland Gazettee, July 30.

Much alarm has arisen during the past week in consequence of supposed damages to the wheat by the heavy and continued rains.

Our business men have received numerous letters from various portions of the country, and the reports from nearly every part of central and northern Ohio, a portion of Indiana, and the southern part of Michigan, are truly alarming. *Only about one half of the crop in these localities has as yet been secured; the balance is in a very precarious condition, and some of it is already destroyed.*

We believe that in some instances, the statements were exaggerated, but from the way we have been blessed with showers here in the city, we have every reason to believe the reports to be correct. We took occasion to visit some fields, the farthest, however, not more than fifty miles distant, and we found about one half the crop had been secured in good condition, the balance, a part standing, part in bundles, and a part lying upon the ground, was more or less injured, having the most exposed portions of it already sprouted. Aside from this disastrous event, nothing has intervened to prevent a bountiful and almost unprecedented yield.

In certain cities of our favored land, additional to the practice of printing druggists' puffs on board fences, stone walls, houses, &c., the colporteurs have been bringing the same means of impression into their service, and printing on them Scriptural injunctions. A gentleman was lately startled, while passing through a street, to read upon a fence, "Take Hobeneack's Liver Pills," and directly beneath it, "Prepare to meet thy God!"

A Vein of Cannel Coal of good quality has been opened lately at La Salle, Ill., and it is said that both Peru and La Salle are built upon extensive and valuable beds of this mineral. Some specimens of the La Salle Coal have been inspected by a practical miner, who speaks very highly of them.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Grand Council of the Indians of Michigan—Speech of Gen. Cass—Our Indian Policy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, July 27, 1855.

Here I am in the midst of the Council of Indians, composed of delegates from the various bands residing in the State of Michigan. They are called together by the Indian Commissioner, with a view of coming to some common treaty arrangements, by which the various treaties heretofore existing shall be satisfied and merged into one general treaty, which shall grant lands to each Indian family for a farm; together with such pecuniary aid to their schools, and to their agricultural interests, as their circumstances may require. The delegations are from the Chippewas, Ottawas and Potawatomies, of Michigan, and represent between 6,000 and 7,000 Indians. The wise and beneficent policy of the Government is to settle the Indians in large bodies, according to their own choice as it respects which band shall come together, and at what points they will assemble. And when they are thus assembled in colonies, to divide their lands to them in generality, so that each Indian family or proper member of the tribe, will have his own farm in his own right.

This will break up the roving habits of the Indians, and by the foundation of agricultural communities, lead to regular citizenship, which the beneficent laws of Michigan admit. It is understood that the Christian Missions now among the various bands, will go with those among which they are carried on, and conduct their missions generally in the colonies to be established; and that religious instruction will be in the hands of the Missionaries, and probably the administration of the schools among the Indians also, with the concurrent approbation and action of the Government, or of the Indians themselves, so soon as they shall be sufficiently advanced in intelligence and civilization.

From sources of information which are perfectly reliable, I have thus sketched the policy of the Government. Indeed, the Indian Commissioner, Hon. GEORGE MANYPENNY, and the Indian Agent, H. C. GILBERT, Esq., both clearly and decidedly declared this policy to the Council.

We have now been at the Council four days, and have marked the progress of these difficult and delicate negotiations. We have observed the tact and sagacity of the Indians, influenced by two distinct and opposing forces—the one bad and adverse to the Government policy, and the other good and coincident with it; and have also remarked the candor and firmness of the Indian Commissioner and Agent. We are free to say that the gentleman of intelligence and candor residing at Detroit were frank and cordial in their commendations of the policy and conduct of these officers of the Government. Gen. CASS declared that at last the Government had adopted the true policy, and that it was fortunately committed to an able and independent Commissioner, whose heart was in the work, and to an efficient agent cordially cooperating with him. In these declarations, Mr. STUART, member of Congress, concurred, as well as other gentlemen who were present.

The value of such measures as indicated above, and of such officers to carry them out, will be readily seen when it is remembered, that there is a class of white men among the Indians who desire to keep them in their roving wild state, that they may employ them in hunting and fishing, and get the products of their toil for a drink of whisky or a gay handkerchief. These men are opposed to the Indians becoming confined to the soil as agriculturists and wish them to receive, as heretofore, all their interest from the Government an money, which they instantly take from them for claims of debt. These men are at the Council in force, and have induced some of the Indians to ask for money instead of land. But up to this present writing the Commissioner and Agent have steadily declared that it was their policy to grant the Indians lands in Michigan, in lieu of lands granted to them for homes west of the Mississippi, and to which they have refused to go. And while I write, the Indians by bands are in consultation with reference to selecting the locations which they prefer. I have no doubt but that the Government will respect their choice, if they do not divide up in their selections into too many colonies. The policy is to have as few and as strong settlements as possible. When the Council is closed I may, as far as is proper, communicate the results.

It was pleasing to observe during the consultations, that the Indians had made sensible progress in comprehending the simpler elements of civilization. The influence of sinister white men lessened as the Council proceeded, and the Indians gradually came into the policy of the Government. They then with great unanimity requested that in granting them homes the Government would grant them *titles*, such as are granted to white men. The Indian Commissioner replied that this should be done, with some necessary condition which should prevent white men from obtaining the lands from the Indians. Some asked that their lands might not be taxable; but others declared that they wished to be like white citizens, and support the State. This policy will dissolve the bands, and make them individual Christian citizens.

Several interesting incidents and facts have occurred in Council. I will name one or two. In the midst of the deliberations, to day, Gen. CASS entered the Council. His presence instantly produced a universal movement. The Council immediately suspended business, and the Indians crowded around the venerable man, and saluted him as their Father. One came forward as speaker, and his speech was the eloquence of the heart. The old General replied in a manner worthy of such a man; and, without having had any conference with the Government, his speech was coincident with its policy, in every respect. What he said was received with profound attention and confidence. The effect of his presence and speech was a legitimate triumph of a long life of honor and usefulness.

In his speech, General CASS alluded to the ruinous effects of whisky among the Indians, and advised them to banish it. Whereupon, one venerable chief rose and said—"When I hear that there is any fire-water among my people, I search until I find it, and then I pour it out on the ground."

No one could be present in the Council without observing the superiority of the Christian Indians over the Pagan in manners and dress and speech. And it was incidentally remarked that those bands have increased, among whom there had been for a long time an efficient Christian Mission; while those had decreased where there had been no such Mission.

Under the policy of the Government proposed above, I think the Indians of Michigan may be preserved, civilized and absorbed into the body of citizens of the State. A consummation devoutly to be wished. OBSERVER.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

The Trotting Season on Long Island—Another Contest between the New-York and Boston Horses.

Since the beginning of April last the sporting world have manifested a lively interest in the trotting of fine blooded horses on the Long Island Turf. The season has been extended much longer than usual, and from the present aspect of matters will continue until Autumn, when the "Fall Races" will be announced. On Monday, the 29th inst., there was another exciting contest on the Centreville Course, Long Island, between the Boston horse *Chicago Jack*, and the favorite of New-York, *Lady Franklin*. The match was made for $2.000, two mile heats, to wagons, which are the same conditions as that of the former race. It seems *Lady Franklin* was the winner of the first match with the Boston nag, but the Bay State people were not fully convinced that *Lady Franklin* was able to accomplish the feat again, and therefore sought another trial of speed between the celebrated steeds. *Lady Franklin* was driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF in his peculiar style, which no person can imitate. The noble horse *Chicago Jack* was driven by Mr. EOFF. While the drivers were engaged exercising their animals up and down the home stretch, the backers of each horse were firm in their offers of *even up*, but the market soon changed, and the *Chicago Jack* stock fell off twenty-five or thirty per cent. The odds were $100 to $75 and $70 on the mare, which continued throughout the first heat, but was *two to one in her favor* when starting for the second heat. The first toile of the first heat was most beautifully contested, as the horses were often side by side, and repeatedly half a length apart. It was indeed very closely contested but *Lady Franklin* won the heat by a distance of some twenty yards, and did not appear in the least wearied.

Both horses looked in fine trim when receiving the word from the judges for the second heat, and the drivers appeared to let them do their best. However, the *Lady* was too speedy for her competitor, and of that fact, she fairly convinced the audience, by winning the heat without the show of any extra effort.

The Judges gave their decision in favor of the New-York horse, and the Bostonians now feel quite satisfied.

Annexed we give the summary:

H. WOODRUFF, names r. m. *Lady Franklin*	1 1
C. EOFF, names b. g. *Chicago Jack*	2 2
Time....5.11 5.31.	

On Friday of this week, a second trial of speed between the trotting horses *Hard Road* and *Major Rogers* will take place on the Union Course, L. I. This is a very exciting match, and we hear that some $15,000 is staked on the result.

THE CENSUS.

Census Statistics in this City.

NINTH WARD.

District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	802	1,264	6 [illegible]
2	438	907	3,191
3	897	793	4,436
4	313	714	3,674
5	203	696	4,782
6	647	140	6,899
7	378	600	3,700
8	693	719	3,479
9	967	659	3,856
Total	5,340	7,788	37,009

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1	465	1,[illegible]	6,508
2	663	1,644	7,904
3	474	803	3,950
4	790	1,910	9,111
Total	2,338	4,857	23,075

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—The following returns of six out of the eighteen wards into which the city is divided, are all that have thus far been prepared by the Marshals:

Fourth Ward	13,384	Sixteenth Ward	13,471
Thirteenth Ward	14,055	Seventeenth Ward	5,469
Fifteenth Ward	6,578	Eighteenth Ward	5,855
Total			60,610

In 1850 the Fourth Ward had a population of 11 032, showing an increase of 1,356 in five years. The remaining Wards (Fourteenth Ward not included) comprise the late city of Williamsburg and town of Bushwick, (now Eastern District,) not including the Fourteenth Ward, which together had a population of 34,519 in 1850. The present census shows a total of 44,222, without the above named Ward, which will increase the total population of the District in the neighborhood of 55 000.

The increase in the Eastern District has not been as great as was expected, and in all probability the population is not as large as it was two years ago This decrease is owing to the general depression of business in the different ship yards. Two years ago about 7,000 men were employed in those yards, and at the present time there are not more than 1,000 men employed in all the yards.

The following shows the population of three out of the five county towns of Kings County compared with the census of 1850:

	1855.	1850.
New-Utrecht	2,730	2,129
Gravesend	1,256	1,064
Flatlands	1,620	1,155

OSWEGO COUNTY.—The following table showing the population of Oswego County, compared with the population of 1850, has been made up at the Clerk's office, and is probably correct. There has been an increase during the last five years of 7,312, carrying the population of the County up to 70 000.

Towns.	Population. 1855.	Population. 1850.	Inc.	Dec.
Albion	2,212	2,010	202	—
Amboy	1,172	1,132	40	—
Boylston	816	661	155	—
Constantia	3,364	2,495	869	—
Granby	3,758	3,368	390	—
Hannibal	3,051	2,857	194	—
Hastings	3,661	2,920	149	—
Mexico	4,080	4,221	—	141
New-Haven	2,015	2,015	—	—
Orwell	1,260	1,106	159	—
Oswego Town	2,763	2,445	318	—
Oswego City	15 [illegible]	12,205	3,604	—
Palermo	2 021	2,038	—	82
Parish	1,672	1,799	—	121
Redfield	798	752	46	—
Richland	4,126	4,079	—	53
Sandy Creek	2,278	2,456	—	183
Schroepel	3,748	3,258	490	—
Scriba	2,967	2,738	339	—
Volney	6,482	5,310	1,172	—
West Monroe	1,196	1,187	—	1
Williamson	958	1,121	—	163
Total	69,510	62,198	8,011	699
			699	
Net Increase			7,312	

The complete Census returns from Seneca County show its population to be 25 395, a decrease of 46 since 1850. Seneca Falls has increased 757 and Waterloo 257.

The following are the complete returns of the population of Rochester:

Wards.	1855.	1850.	Wards.	1855.	1850.
1	2,350	2,053	6	5,3[illegible]5	7,901
2	3,626	3,620	7	4,018	3,330
3	4,420	4,491	8	3,017	2,020
4	3,325	3,311	9	7,915	4,096
5	4,781	3,705	10	4,781	—
Total				44,403	30,403
Gain in five years				8,000	

Dreadful Tragedy on Board a Ship at the Balize—Three Men Murdered.

From the New-Orleans Bee, July 24.

The ship *Colchis*, Capt. DOUGLASS, left this port on Tuesday for Philadelphia, with a crew of eleven green hands. On arriving at the Head of the Passes, the captain found he could not go to sea with the crew he had, and telegraphed to the city for more men.

On Saturday evening the bodies of two men were found floating in the river by a vessel laying near the *Colchis*, and were identified as belonging to the latter ship. One of them had a horrible wound extending clear around the lower part of the brain, which had been given, from appearances, with a heavy, sharp piece of wood, or some other instrument, and also very severe wounds on the back, the thighs and the legs.

The other had no marks of violence about him. On being interrogated as to the matter, the mate of the *Colchis*, whose name is PETERSON, stated that that morning he had sent five men out to furl the gib, and that by a rope giving away they had fallen into the water, and but three of them had been rescued. This story was accepted, but the following day circumstances transpired which gave rise to strong suspicions that they together with another of the crew, had been most foully murdered.

On Sunday, the officers of the *Colchis*, having concluded to go out to sea, despite the inefficiency and small number of their men, the commanding officer of the revenue cutter, stationed at the Baltic, came on board, for the purpose of examining the list of the crew, and on examining the roll found that three men were not present. The absence of the two above mentioned was accounted for, but the mate said he did not know what had become of the third man.

This led to suspicion in the mind of the commander of the cutter that there was foul play somewhere, and he instituted vigilant inquiry. That evening a Spanish oysterman was found, who informed him that a day or two previous, a sailor's chest containing a corpse had been given to him, by the mate of the *Olchis*, to take ashore and bury, that he had interred the body and was ready to depose the place, and exhume it upon an order from the proper authorities. There are the best of evident reasons to suppose that this was the body of the missing man.

Upon the same facts having been made public, the Coroner of the parish of Plaquemines repaired to the spot and held an inquest on the two bodies which had been found, and a verdict was rendered that their death had been caused by some one or more of the officers of the *Colchis*. The names of those men were JOHN SCHMIDT and CARL DAVID; that of the missing man, —— ANTHONY.

Our informant states that the greatest excitement is prevailing among the pilots at the Belize in regard to the officer, and that the commander of the revenue cutter had refused to allow the ship to go to sea. But no arrests had yet been made. At the time of these occurrences, Capt. DOUGLASS, it is stated, was sick in his room. Capt. DOUGLASS, it will be remembered, is under bonds to appear before the First District Court, on a charge of manslaughter, in having caused the death of a 'longshoreman named PATRICK CALLAHER, in the Third District, a few weeks since.

We may here add that the captain of the *Odessa*, which was towed down by the same steam-tug that took down the *Colchis*, stated that he had never seen men more brutally treated on shipboard than were those on the *Colchis* on their way down. We hope in our next number to be able to give some further particulars of this dreadful affair.

From the Delta, 25th.

An inquest was held on the bodies, and the jury returned a verdict that they had met their death at the hands of some persons unknown, on board the ship *Colchis*. The names of these last two persons were JOHN SCHMIDT and KARL DAVIDS, and the name of the other man who was missing, and who is supposed to have been carried ashore in a chest, was JOHN TRAINOR, and he belonged to this city.

The *Colchis* was prevented from going to sea for want of sufficient seaman to work. The mate is represented to have beaten and abused his crew inhumanly because they knew so little about the profession. Captain DOUGLASS, who, it will be recollected, was arrested here for the murder of a 'long-shoreman on his vessel, was confined to his bed from illness during the whole time, and knew nothing, it seems, of what was going on. The whole matter, we suppose, will be investigated in a few days.

SWINDLING MADE EASY.

How Mr. Tuckerman Bamboozled the Eastern Railroad Company.

The following extract from the Report recently submitted by the Examining Committee to the Stockholders of the Eastern Railroad, at Boston, concerning the robbery of the Corporation by its late Treasurer, Mr. TUCKERMAN, shows how that sort of thing is done,—as well as the extent to which it was carried on:

Generally we may say that during the whole period of the continuance in office of the late Treasurer, the correctness of his accounts, and the accuracy and completeness of his method of keeping them, seem to have been *approved by every Committee, whether of Stockholders or Directors*, shown or appointed to examine them, until at last, so late as July 10, 1854, a gentleman being an accountant of thirty years' standing, distinguished for his almost unequal accuracy, and whose integrity is above all suspicion, certified in substance that, "having been requested to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad Company," he had "examined the cash account and found the items of payment properly vouched"—had "examined the postings of the entries from the journal to the ledger since July 1, 1852, and the accounts open in the trial balance of 30th of June, 1854, and found them correctly posted;" had "also examined the stock ledger and certificate books, and" found "the certificates issued had been correctly posted into the ledger, and that the number of shares recorded was 28,534."

In the last case, a gross deception was practiced upon the examiner, in his examination of the stock ledger; which examination was conducted in this wise: Mr. TUCKERMAN having previously marked on a sheet of paper certain amounts of stock held by the shareholders, and really and truly amounting in the total to the whole number of shares which should honestly represent the whole legitimate capital of the Company, handed said sheet to the examiner to be by him footed up, while the examination of the stock ledger was going on, and then, Mr. TUCKERMAN, having first checked and scared the ledger with private marks so as to prevent himself from blundering in his artful enterprise, read therefrom different sums said by him to be entered in the ledger as the whole number of shares standing in the names of all the shareholders. The sums so read off from the ledger by Mr. TUCKERMAN, amounted in all to 28,534, that being the whole amount of the legitimate stock of the Corporation, and the aggregate corresponding with the total of the various amounts of stock, marked on the list held by the examiner, he unhesitatingly pronounced the ledger to be correct, and the actual issue of shares to agree with what should be the whole outstanding stock of the Company. In short, all examinations of Mr. TUCKERMAN'S books which have been made before and up to the time of the final catastrophe seem to have been commenced and carried on upon the theory that no fraud could by any possibility exist therein, but barely the mere chance of error; and each examiner relying on the frequent commendations of his capacity, and the much vaunted fame of his method at keeping accounts, seems to have allowed himself to have been lulled into entire confidence and unsuspecting trust, but, be that as it may, it is certain, that Mayor and lawyers, merchants and accountants, have been alike deceived. Is it too much to add that the blind have led the blind, and all have fallen into the ditch together!

And here let us ask what have been the real character and condition of the books kept by Mr. TUCKERMAN? He certainly kept no book which can be dignified with the name of cash book. Loose memoranda on the margin of check books, carried irregularly without much regard to dates or errors from one book to another, pocket memorandums, and flying scraps of paper, seem to have formed the grand staple out of which were elaborated his journal entries, and we much doubt whether these loose and fugitive memoranda were ever examined by any auditing Committee. Indeed, if they had been, they would have thrown upon the track no more light than sufficient to make the darkness more distinctly visible.

The stock ledger seems never to have been footed up, (nor, indeed, the dividend sheets prepared for the Stockholders,) by any Examining Committee. The balances of stock standing on the stock ledger do not agree with the amounts carried to the dividend sheets, and had, at any time, since the January dividend of 1847, the whole amount of stock standing in the name of Stockholders on the dividend sheet been ascertained by adding together the separate amounts carried out against their several names, an over-issue must have inevitably been discovered, unless, perhaps, in an instance, when having first paid the whole dividend on all the outstanding stock good and bad. Mr. TUCKERMAN altered the dividend sheet so as to contain on its face only the legitimate issue—a labor and trouble to which he seems to have never thought it worth his while a second time to subject himself. The stock ledger shows an over-issue of six hundred and six shares, while the last dividend sheet makes an over issue of six hundred and sixty-three shares, amounting at par to $66,300, which sum, at least, we think, considering that sum of the over-issue stock was sold by Mr TUCKERMAN, at more than par, and not much of it under par, was by him realized from the sale

[illegible] opportunity to make fraudulent over-issues of stock, has been afforded to the Treasurer, by leaving with the Clerk certificates signed by the President—a practice by no means to be justified—especially in case the adoption of a simple rule or by-law, providing that no certificates shall be signed by either officer, until each of them shall be satisfied that the parties in whose name it is to be issued shall be entitled to receive it, nor until the old certificate is returned and canceled, would, if fully enforced, cut off (except in cases of collusion between the President and Treasurer) all over-issues at once and forever. And the adoption of such a rule or by-law, we urgently press upon the attention of the stockholders.

Mr. TUCKERMAN declares that his first over-issue of stock was of five shares, in the year 1846, but of this we have found no trace on the books of the Company. The first *registered* over-issue brought to our notice, purports to have been made under date of September 17, 1846, and we regret to add, that it seems to involve a double fraud. It is a fraudulent transfer, over, as we understand, *his assumed and fictitious* name of John L. Howe, of twenty-eight shares of the Company's stock to the Institution of Savings in Roxbury, as collateral security, to secure the pretended note of said Howe. On the dividend sheet of the January following, said stock is entered as owned by said Institution. The last over-issue of stock seems to have been consummated in August, 1852, by an over-issue of seventy shares, sold, we learn, somewhat under par. It is impossible, as we believe, to ascertain to a mathematical demonstration, the whole amount of stock over-issued otherwise than by calling in all old certificates and issuing new ones in their stead, a measure which we most cordially recommend; though we think that there is ground for the belief that the over-issues will not exceed the amount above stated. From investigation recently made at the office of the Company, it would seem, that there is no over-issue of the stock of that part of the road known as the Eastern Railroad in New-Hampshire.

The amount of notes put into circulation by Mr. TUCKERMAN, bearing his signature as the Treasurer of the Company, and for which we suppose it responsible, and the proceeds of which have been applied by him to his private benefit, is represented, as near as we can ascertain, by the sum of $60,500. We have not been able to satisfy ourselves when the first note of this character was issued; it is quite probable that the entry of the payment of *the last* is to be found on the Journal of the Company, under date of Dec. 21, 1854, though we do not feel entirely confident that that entry is for the payment *of the last*. Mr TUCKERMAN [illegible] book, which he used, as he says, as an imperfect memorandum of the Company's "notes payable." How far this register can be relied upon we do not undertake to decide, but, whatever its merits may be, it does not seem to have been scrutinized by the Directors or any expending Committee. Some, if not all, of the various methods adopted by Mr. TUCKERMAN to disguise or conceal his frauds in the note department, were these: In some cases he issued notes bearing upon their face the usual approval, and appropriated the proceeds to his own benefit, giving no credit for such proceeds to the Company—on their payment, however, crediting the Company with the amount necessary to meet them, and of course taking said amount from the Company's funds. At other times, when paying the Company's note, he has charged the Company with a larger amount of money than he used in paying it; and fraudulently he has charged the Company with the payment of the same note *twice*.

For the last year or thereabouts a memorandum has been kept by the President of all notes approved by him, or known by him to have been issued on account of the Corporation; but no memorandum of notes issued had been previously kept by any one, so far as we can learn, except perhaps by Mr. TUCKERMAN himself, and those mainly for his own benefit. We are, however, inclined to the belief, though by no means entirely sure, that all the notes issued by him, the proceeds of which have been applied to his own benefit, were put into circulation before the keeping of said memorandum. It may yet appear that the aggregate of notes issued by Mr. TUCKERMAN, the proceeds of which he has used for his own purposes, exceeds said sum of $60,500; but the call of holders for the payment of the paper of the Company, as it matures, will soon put that matter unequivocally at rest.

With regard to the amount of the Company's *cash* applied by Mr. TUCKERMAN to his own benefit, other than that received by him from the fraudulent over-issue of stock and notes, we can only say, that from data by us examined, we judge that the actual amount is at least to the sum of $110,000; but owing to the loose manner in which the books of the Company in his charge have been by him kept, and to the additional fact that at one and the same time he kept [illegible] accounts with seven different banks, upon which he was frequently drawing and redrawing, we confess ourselves unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion and result, and that too notwithstanding we have spent upon this subject nearly half of the whole time consumed in the execution of our trust; and we dismiss this branch of our inquiry, with the clear conviction that the amount of cash actually abstracted by him other than that received from the over-issue of stock and notes, will never be made certain, until after a rigid investigation of the amount of the Company's money received by him, other than from the over-issue of stock and notes, shall be first ascertained; then the amount of money paid out by him for Company purposes deducted therefrom, leaving the balance as his real cash deficit. This is the work of months, it may be of years; indeed, we think it will never be fully disclosed. With regard to the note of the Company unlawfully used by Mr. TUCKERMAN for his own purposes, as collateral security for a sum of money by him borrowed, it seems that previously to the pledging of said note, the same had been signed by the President, and by him with the Treasurer for Company uses, but Mr. TUCKERMAN abused the trust, and the same was by him fraudulently misapplied. There is no evidence of the use, or rather abuse, by him of any other note in a similar manner.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the total of the embezzlements by Mr. TUCKERMAN from the funds of the Company, are at least as follows:

Amount received by him from sales of over-issued stock, averaging at least par, 603 shares	$60,300 00
Amount received by him for over-issued notes, so far as ascertained	60,500 00
Amount of the Company's cash issued by him, at least	110,000 00
Amount received by him growing out of the Company's note	7,500 00
Other deficiencies not explained	1,000 00
Thus making in the aggregate the large sum of	$240,300 00

or nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, which sum he has abstracted from the assets of the Company, and to which extent they will be losers, except so far as they have been, or shall be, able to purchase stock at an under price to meet the amount by him over-issued, and except so far as his deficiency is covered by the value of the property by him assigned for the benefit of the

SUMMER GLEANINGS.

NUMBER FIVE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA, Saturday, July 28, 1855.

We were never at the Springs when the fountain seemed so low as this morning. It was almost impossible for the boys to fill their glasses, and the crowd is now so great that one is constantly reminded of the pool of Bethesda, and the poor man who despaired of being healed because he had no one to go down with him into the water. Here we do not have to go down, as the water is brought up to us, but if we are depending upon it in order to be healed, we might now begin to despair, for it is almost impossible to get a taste, so great is the multitude. The winding paths are thronged with the gay crowd, and one is every day exclaiming, "Saratoga is 'the place of places,' the Baden-Baden of America."

The time for dignitaries has arrived, and there is a goodly number to place upon my list, and there are probably many more here than I have learned anything about. I saw somewhere in a letter from Saratoga, not long since, that Mrs. RUSH was here, "and as much a fixture at the Springs as ever Beau NASH was at Bath." For what purpose Beau NASH visited Bath every season I do not know, and neither do I know for what purpose Mrs. RUSH sees fit to come to this rather than to any other watering-place; neither do I care to know. But I see people here season after season, who come for their health, but not being conspicuous in any way for wealth or honors, nobody takes the trouble to misconstrue their motives.

There is Deacon LINCOLN, of Boston, who has been here every Summer for more than forty years, and is certainly entitled to the appellation of *fixture*, if anybody is; but I do not see that it derogates from his dignity or his respectability. Neither his good sense nor Christian integrity has ever been impeached, neither do I imagine they have been in danger from any of the follies or vanities of Saratoga life. Very well I know him to be an example in all that is noble and good.

There is a notion among a class of people who have neither right nor title, nor desire to be called fashionable, that fashionable people are the representatives of all the folly and heartlessness of society. I have never yet seen any class of society exempt from folly, and if one wishes to be a faithful censor or chronicler, he will not confine himself to any one class. Some people think the religious portion of the community should have their faults studiously concealed, whatever they may be, lest religion should suffer from representing its professors as anything but perfect. Now religious people are not wholly good, and fashionable people are not wholly corrupt. Ministers, as a class, are among the most refined and intelligent and gentlemanly of men, though I see many who have not the self-denial to eschew the vulgar practice of smoking and rolling tobacco like a sweet morsel under their tongues, while I really think to drink wine is no more sinful, and far less filthy. Therefore, I say they are not perfect. Their peculiar theories and habits, too, give them often a stiff and conceited air, which is not particularly heinous, and yet far from agreeable. A word in season now and then may do them good, and aid them to speak words in season more effectually. Among fashionable people, the faults and foibles are of a different kind: but there may be found among them deep-thinking and deep-feeling and truly noble-minded and warm hearted people, who care less for the dress and display in which they indulge, than those who stand afar off and envy and condemn.

There is another class of people who do not dress with taste, and do not dance at all, who are eminently self-denying, philanthropic, and devout; who commit quite as much sin in gossipping about the dress and dancing of others. Mrs. RUSH is here, and so is Miss C. E. BEECHER, one eminent in the fashionable world, and the other in the religious; yet, if one may judge from appearances, they are friends, and have many points of congeniality. In the subjects on which Miss B. is endeavoring to enlist all sensible people, they heartily agree, and those who buy her book, *Letters to the People on Health and Happiness*, will see these subjects are worthy the consideration of all thinking people, who sincerely desire the mental, moral, and physical elevation of woman.

We noticed Judge GRIER, of the Supreme Court, at the Springs this morning, and last year we noticed by his side his beautiful daughter.

General LYMAN is one of the *fixtures* at the United States also, and says he should stop there if he had to bring his own pork and beans, in order to have a comfortable meal. He is the gentleman whom your printers last Summer made me say was *pretty* instead of dignified and portly.

It is three Summers since I first introduced you to this nice old Quaker gentleman, strolling to and fro upon Union Hall piazza. You will have to go very early in order to see him at the Springs, for he is one of those old fashioned, old school, "all of the olden time" gentlemen, who believe in

"Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

At least we presume this is the way he acquired health, wealth and wisdom, and if it is the way he acquired beauty also, we beseech all gentlemen to follow his example, for we have rarely seen all these qualifications so remarkably combined in one person.

Unless you have seen him and heard him I can give you no idea of this gentleman we are just going to meet, who greets you with such a hearty good morning, says something so funny you are ready to die with laughing, and walks on, without seeming to think how much you wish he would stop and say something more. It is GEORGE WOOD, of Washington, the author of *Peter Schleymel in America*, which is reputation enough for one man, though it is said by those who know, that he is publishing another, called the *Modern Pilgrims*, which is to eclipse *Peter* entirely.

There is Mayor WOOD, drinking Congress-water. I should think it would have a peculiar relish and benefit for him, after breathing for a year the atmosphere which he is compelled to live in. And there is Mr. BRADY, one of his predecessors, and Judge MORRIS, of *habeas corpus* liquor law renown, and I imagine this same law will make a renown for many who would otherwise have gone down to posterity unhonored and unsung.

Mr. DEMPSTER has been here a long time, but has not warbled a single note, and keeps himself so secluded that it is difficult to get a peep at him. But we are all hoping the unriveled ballad singer will not leave without giving us an opportunity to revel once more in those sweet sounds.

Hon. FRANK GRANGER is always at the United States too, and always at the Spring for just half an hour before breakfast, during which time he is overwhelmed with congratulations, and ere they are half through he disappears.

There are Assemblymen and Congressmen without number, and merchant princes—men who have traveled round the world, and men who are going a travel. There are dashing Californians, who have made fortunes in "an incredibly short space of time," and no matter how; and there are plenty of quiet, unassuming cultivated people, who may have fortunes and may not—nobody cares; in some way they have acquired treasures of knowledge, which are of more value than gold, aye, than fine gold, and it is with these one takes comfort,—who make you in love with humanity. Then there are plenty more who are neither one thing nor another, except as they contribute to your amusement for an hour, of which class the old lady who is as much of an epoch in one, and the last interesting communication we had from her was that she eats very little meat, but lives mostly on vegetables. The rest of us are not so temperate, for not only meats but vegetables are served up to us in so tempting a style that we cannot resist, and if to vegetate means to grow, it must be the condition of all who stay here. Your Sharon correspondent need not make such boasts concerning place or people, as if it were possible for so insignificant a spot to vie with Saratoga!

MINNIE MYRTLE.

FROM DOWN EAST.

"The Garden of Maine"—Rockland—Sea Views—The Mountains—Rockport—Camden—The Maine Farmer—Climbing the Mountain—Splendid Views of Penobscot Bay and Country Near—Wild Mountain Gorge and Lake—Another "Maiden's Rock"—Lake Chickawawkee—Storm.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

THOMASTON, (Me.,) Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

Notwithstanding the heat, which came upon us rather suddenly, our little party accomplished a drive yesterday through some of the loveliest scenery of Maine, called "The Garden of the State." From the hill eastward a fine view is obtained of Thomaston, its main street looking like a strip of forest, so well is it lined with trees; and the drive to Rockland is a very agreeable one. This compact little city, lying on the sea border—a long headland only shielding it from the mountain surf—presents a complete contrast to West Thomaston, of which town it once formed a part. The streets are astir with life and business; the inhabitants are a "fast" people; excitements of all kinds are rife, and you are immediately aware on entering it, that you are in one of the busiest of seaport towns; while the seclusion and extreme quiet of its neighbor is equally remarkable. Some of the lime quarries are close to the water. There is a large new hotel called Thorndike House, and another, we were told, is building. Thence we drove at the foot of the hills along the water-side, and obtained a succession of fine seaward views; now through scattering groves, now open—the smooth expanse sprinkled with islets, and a range of islands visible in the hazy distance, like the blue outline of hills on the horizon's verge. On the other hand the mountains rose in relief against the sky. Crossing several hills we reached Rockport, a village of considerable size, the dusky framed houses perched on rugged eminences, and overlooking ravines filled with spruce and pine trees. The surface of the ground is very rocky and uneven, and most of the houses are small; the place reminds one of some parts of Galena, and is equal in natural position. An inlet of the sea, which they call Goose River, winds through part of the town, fringed with small evergreen trees and brighter foliage, and there is a superb view of its entrance into the sea—the spacious cove, and the blue limitless expanse, with long islands in the distance. The mountains which we had approached in the morning's drive, towered into something like imposing grandeur before us. Turning from this exquisite prospect, which must afford a continual feast to eyes capable of appreciating Nature's beauty, we drove on, gradually ascending, and finding the country grow and more romantic, till we arrived at Camden. This small village lies close at the foot of the mountains, and upon a bay which is said to be the finest harbor in Maine. The road approaching it winds along the base of a rocky hill, with an abrupt descent on the other side to the water, over piles of moss-covered rocks and ragged trees. The Mountain House stands in the centre of the place, and all looks rural enough to satisfy the most fastidious fugitive from the city. Turning to the left, we stopped to let our tired horse rest at a farm house nearest the mountain. It was a comfortable homestead, and we were welcomed by a highly respectable looking elderly man, the ideal of a Maine farmer, who bade us alight, had our horse taken out, conducted us into the house, and brought us some cool, soft water from one of the springs near. The large kitchen, adjoining a small sitting-room, was the picture of neatness, its floor secured to rivalry with the snowy cloth that covered a table on one side. The pen of American's most gifted novelist, Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, might have described this picture of home comfort,—as a farm-house peculiar to New-England, for it has features like no other,—with the original character of its inmates. They stared when we talked of climbing the mountain, whose rugged acclivity seemed almost perpendicular, for the noonday heat was intolerable; but finding us determined not to lose what we had come to see, they directed us to climb the fence and ascend the hill to a red cow grazing at a distance, and we should find near there a stone wall, beyond which was a path leading upwards. The cow was so good as to stand still till we gained the spot; but some of our party declined encountering more fatigue and reposed under the shade of a tree, against a boulder covered with soft moss, till our return. The mountain side is covered with huge fragments of rock, from the crevices of which bushes and small trees growing, afforded a slight shelter from the burning sun; and the ascent, though very steep, was not difficult to those used to clambering. A little more than half way to the summit the shade ceased, and seating myself on a precipitous rock that overhung the sheer descent, I contemplated one of the most glorious sea-side pictures that ever enchanted an artist.

The whole expanse of Penobscot Bay, dotted near the shore with tiny wooded islands, sprinkled with sloops, and bounded in the blue distance by a faintly descried outline of elevated land, lay before me, encircling the peninsular landscape in front like a crescent, and extending on the right far out into the boundless ocean. On the other side the scene was embraced in an amphitheatre of mountains. The plain on which stood the scattered houses seemed directly beneath, with patches of woodland, clusters of pine cones, presenting a curious appearance as one looked from above into those compact groves, small inlets and a river flashing in the sun, and an extended map of farms, meadows and forest. Just below were two or three large tents of a traveling circus, drawing streams of the small population from the village, the music now and then floating upward in softened strains; and directly overhead was the bare and rocky mountain side, terminating in a conelike peak, on which a few straggling and blasted pines stretched their white denuded limbs into the sky. Thence a view may be had including seven or eight towns, and a circuit of many miles, with distant mountain ranges, a number of lakes in their depths, gleaming blue and bright amid the dark foliage.

Descending to the plain with difficulty, and sliding down the boulders, we took our lunch under the grateful shade, fanned by the seabreeze, and prepared for further travel. "You have not seen our best scenery yet," said our old friend, the farmer; "You must go through the turnpike." So we drove around the mountain, which now frowned grimly in apparently inaccessible grandeur—(passing the circus—where some excitement was being produced by a venal father's selling his daughter, a beautiful little girl, to go with the company as a dancer)—and on for some two miles, entering the heart of the rock-ribbed hills. At the top of a formidable looking descent we alighted, and leaving our steed and carriage, walked on through the woods. We now entered a wild mountain gorge resembling the Delaware Water-gap, and scarcely inferior in impressive loveliness. At length, emerging from the woods, a magnificent picture burst upon our sight. A beautiful lake, flashing like a mirror, with several green islands on its clear bosom, lay cradled in the very lap of the mountains. The blue range on the opposite side sloped to the water's brink, richly wooded to the verge, while on the right the cliffs rose grim and perpendicular, presenting a bare and blackened surface, like a time-scathed wall bestling over the ravine. The deep forest clothed their base, and filled the valley with delicious shadow. On every side rills were gushing from the arms of the woods, and hastening to fling their tribute into the lake. In one place we found what must have been the bed of a mighty torrent in time past. The path of the vanished river was marked by large boulders swept from the mountain side down which it came with thunderous speed; the interlacing boughs of the luxuriant woods covered it with impervious shade, and from the cavernous hollow made by the moss-grown rocks, rushed a small stream with a noise like a cascade, echoed refreshingly through the still forest scene. It was "a spirit-stealing nook," where many Summer days might be charmingly spent; but we could only linger to sip up some of the delicious water in a rustic cup of birch bark, made by a sea captain of our party, for the day was beginning to wane. The Lake is about a mile in length, and nearly half a mile broad. The road lies close on its bank, shaded by bushes and trees to its extremity, and near this is the village of Lincolnville, from which it is named. Just before the head in the valley which discloses it, the cliff on the right towers into a majestic peak some 500 feet high, and its stark front peers over the glen like the famed "Maiden's Rock" on the Mississippi. A fleecy, sun-bright cloud sailing above, seemed to rest on the black and barren mass, whose sullen front may have breasted a thousand times the lightning's shafts. The tallest forest trees reach but a short way up its perpendicular sides. Before us was a rustic bridge, and the mountain slope bounded the end of this gem of lakes. We longed to explore the caverne formed by boulders jumbled together, or to rest in the shade on the lake side; but time pressed, and we were fain to walk more rapidly than was agreeable, to regain our vehicle, left more than a mile distant.

We had heard much of a lake in the mountains, named by the Indians "Chickawawkee," from which much of the Rockland ice is obtained; but few of the inhabitants in the neighborhood seemed to know its whereabouts, and though within five miles of Rockland and Thomaston, it seems to be not much visited, and in no manner esteemed "a lion." It goes by the not euphonious name of "Tollman's Pond." After repeated inquiries, which elicited contradictory replies, and not a little wonder whom we intended to call on in that locality, and going a few miles out of our way, we came upon two pretty lakelets, either of which might have deserved the description given of the "pond" we sought; and as it was sunset, we resolved to pursue the road homeward. About two miles further on, we came suddenly in view of a beautiful lake a mile or so long, and a mile broad in its widest part. A pretty high mountain near one end, sent its wooded slope to the water; and its further shores were bold and wooded at intervals. The scenery much resembled that of Canandaigua Lake near its foot, and was quite as romantic. The approach of a storm made it more picturesque. Huge masses of vapor, driven up from the northwest, hung like a heavy curtain, rent anon by flashes of lightning, over one end of the lake, wrapping it in dense shadows while the sunlight played on its further extremity; the wind lifted this dark drapery in gray folds over the mountains, and I thought even the land of the glaciers could not furnish a scene of wilder beauty. We sought shelter at another neat homestead on the bank, and were hospitably received, till the passing of the storm enabled us to resume our journey.

I now take leave of this lovely region, most favorably impressed with the genial kindness and general intelligence of the residents of Maine, notwithstanding solitary instances like that of a gentleman of Bangor, connected with a literary institution, who complained with some indignation that a note written in the third person by a stranger, and addressed to him, *bore no signature!* S. P. B.

The Jersey Shore.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

How the dog star rages, and has raged in your busy City, you know full well, Mr. Editor. How the hot sun has poured down upon your broad flaggings—how that scorching heat has been reflected back from the endless avenues of brick and mortar through which your melting, sweltering townsmen have to wend their ways—how long, hot days have been succeeded by hotter nights,—all these have been the theme and the complaint of the seven or eight hundred thousand mortals that have an existence within the narrow confines of Manhattan Island. Until a fortnight since I was myself a part and parcel of that seething mass—was a sweltering, roasted, troubled, and agonising dweller in Gotham. I endured until endurance ceased to be a virtue. Through the first week of those heated terms, I found comfort in the diurnal study of your pictures of the serene and purified existence whereof others had a realization in the distance far away. But a week's reading of MINNIE MYRTLE's gentle, quiet etchings of the enjoyments she could find amid the fashion and frivolities of Saratoga,—Q. Q.'s gossip of its more marked and masculine mannerisms,—INTERMITTENT's laudations of the mountain breeze from Sharon, and the even more refined and rarefied airs of its *distingué habitans*,—E. F. E.'s outlines, limned amid the hills and valleys of Maine,—CANONICUS's sketches of the bankers and breakers of Newport,—and H. J. R.'s quaint, random notes of a week in the Northern wilds, had so raised within me the thirst for roaming, that I inwardly resolved that I would have at least one dash at ruralizing—that I would overhaul, myself, the ways and habits of the outer world, that appeared to be getting along so clever and joyously beyond the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Commonalty,—I would forget for a month the fluctuations in breadstuffs, the siege of Sebastopol, the rise and fall of domestics, and the prices of stocks,—would bury in my old desk all recollections of Wall and Pearl and Broadway, and thereabouts, by making a running effort for exemption from business pursuits.

Where there's a will there's a way. I had enough, and to spare, of the will—the way was not so abundant—the means not at all superfluous. The wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, so I must temper my wanderings by the shorn profits that cut so slight a figure on the right margin of my ledger. Nothing in Euclid was half so clear as that, and so I betook me to the guides to guide me on my way, and gave heed to the "Summer Retreats" whereof the advertising columns of the TIMES make proper mention. There was Newport, and Saratoga, and Sharon, and Trenton, and Niagara, and the White Mountains, and the Northern Lakes, and far away the boundless prairies—but for the wants, and the habits, and the capacities of a new beginner, all these were not. I must make my first flight within a narrowed circuit, or like the unfledged bird I should be lost forever.

The shores of the Sound, the banks of the Hudson, or at farthest the sea-coast of the Jerseys, must be the length and breadth of my offending. Short time and a narrow range for choosing, speedily brought certainty out of uncertainty.

"The sea, the sea, the boundless sea,
The blue, the fresh, the ever free,"

should charm me with its music, awe me with its roar, refresh me with rich, balmy breath. A timely notice in the TIMES, promising a rare combination of mountain scenery, a boundless range of surf and river bathing, and withal good cheer, for the Sea View, on the Highlands of Navesink, settled my last doubt. I had a dim remembrance of the Navesink, as has probably every other New-Yorker, and had somehow coupled therewith an indistinct notion that it was the great storehouse wherefrom came all our luscious peaches, our bunches of shiny radishes and early turnips, our long, green, refreshing watermelons, with their sisters, the snug, compact, round-ribbed little nutmegs—and that all these were the product of the watchful care and patient toil of many a rotund and robust damsel, who had inherited their industry, their endurance and their rotundity from the old Dutch stock whereby the Jerseys were originally peopled. Visions of all these in their full freshness came fragrantly across me as I embarked on the steamer *Ocean Wave*, that promised in two hours to land me at my hoped-for haven safe and in good condition, "the dangers of the seas excepted." Time and tide wait for none, but the *Wave* does wait for tide and time. When both served her purpose she gently glided out from the long pier at Jay-street, picked her dubious way through the forest of shipping that studded the upper bay, hugged close to "old Long Island's sea-girt shore," until she had passed through the Narrows and gained the open waters of the lower bay, and then west, southwest, for the intricate windings of Shrewsbury Inlet. Amid the scenery of the route thus indexed—and the innumerable vessels that are going down and coming up from the great deep beyond—two hours seem but a brief lapse of time, and so pleasantly passed the panorama of commerce and agriculture before me, that "all ashore for the Highlands" was sounded before I had fairly realized my flight from the boundless contiguity of brick rows that had so many years encompassed me about. Perhaps there were other reasons for this speedy flight of time—this unnoticed passage over the waters. Perhaps within a looking distance of a near-visioned mortal, there was

"A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records—promises as sweet;
A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles."

But of these, more anon. Of our quiet walks over the beach, "that ladye faire and I," those dreamy moonlight evenings—of what she has told me now and then of terrible shipwrecks when the rude blasts of Winter lash into fury the wide waste of waters that now sparkle and glimmer in the noon-day sun like a broad sheet of melted gold—of the fleet of ships that pass daily to and fro—of the lighthouse and the light that glimmers through the chamber windows of the cottage where I write—of the legends that cluster thick around the rugged mountains of the Highlands,—of all these, as time serves and opportunity prompts, I hope to make mention. But now the wind is fair and the black eyes invite me to a sail—who could resist such a combination? Not LEO.

A Trip to Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Acting upon the impression which I have generally found to be true, that what interests *one* person will perhaps interest *many*, I have ventured to jot down a few things which I have seen in a most varied and pleasant trip to this most remarkable and most beautiful city.

In company with an old and esteemed friend, I left New-York on Friday morning, in the New-York and Erie Railroad Express Train for Dunkirk. As I shall have something to say elsewhere of the *details* of that journey—of the magnificent scenery which we passed through—of the crops which were awaiting the sickle—of the miles and miles of lumber which we passed on our way to Lake Erie, etc.; of these I shall speak hereafter.

For the present, let it suffice to say, that we arrived at Dunkirk,—*four hundred and sixty miles*, at not a late hour in the night—it lacked something of 12 o'clock—and at the precise moment prescribed by the "time-tables," which embrace that whole distance! Think of *that*, you some-time stage-coach travelers through the central portion of our State!

Well—after a quarter of an hour, in which we took a sandwich and a piece of well-baked apple-pie, we entered the cars of the South-Shore Lake Railroad for Cleveland. We arrived at that beautiful and flourishing city at a little after 5 o'clock in the morning. I awoke from my "cat-nap" in the cars a little before 4 o'clock. The still waters of Erie, tinted with the light which heralded the advancing sun, looked so much like the sky itself, that I didn't observe that we were close by the lake, whose rim was

"—— like the wide ocean,
Girdled by the sky."

But then we were within ten miles of Cleveland,—upon that level lake plateau, than which nothing could be more beautiful. Everywhere on the right, (as we gazed "sleepingly" out of the morning cars,) stretched toward the green waters of the lake fields wide, and long, and rank in growth of wheat, and corn, and oats. OATS! If there should be a horse in Ohio, hereafter, with uncovered ribs, hold no converse with his owner!

Arrived at Cleveland, we found ourselves, after a hasty breakfast, on board the cars of the Cincinnati and Cleveland Railroad, as far as Shelby; passing a region of country which requires only careful cultivation and "clearing up" to be second to none in the State.

At Shelby we changed cars for those of the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, which soon conveyed us to Newark, a large and flourishing town, whence we took private conveyances to Somerset, Perry County, a rich and fertile agricultural region, and *full* of iron and coal mines of the richest description, and more approachable for mining purposes than any other in the United States. As I visited these several mines in person, and examined them with the most careful attention, you will perhaps permit me to describe their character and situation to your readers.

But first let me mention the means by which these surpassingly rich treasures from the bowels of the earth are to be made accessible to the public. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, when completed, will be the medium by which all this will be accomplished. This road, of which Messrs. SILAS SEYMOUR, MOORE & Co. are the energetic contractors, runs from Newark to Portsmouth, on the Ohio River. Forty-four miles, from Portsmouth to Jackson, are already completed, and doing a very large and paying business, in transporting the pig-iron which is made from the abundant iron ore, of the best quality, found at different places along the line of the road—at its upper half, especially. The ninety miles of this road, now under construction, are far advanced—and will, when completed, do an extensive business in transporting coal and iron, and the abounding agricultural productions, which are the wonder and admiration of the traveler along every mile of the route. The road passes through the flourishing villages of Somerset, Logan and M'Arthur, the county-seats of Perry, Logan and Vinton—the very best of the mineral region of Ohio. It connects at Newark with the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, running from Newark to Sandusky City and Lake Erie—a distance of 126 miles—and also at the same place with the Zanesville and Columbus Railroad, and at Shelby with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Moreover, it connects at M'Arthur with the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and at Jackson with the Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad.

Such are the connections and such the road that will open to the use of thousands upon thousands, hereafter, the mineral riches that now sleep undisturbed in the beds of ore and coal of a thousand hills—hills, too, of easy slope, and, unlike other mining regions, not unproductive, but with all their treasures below, covered with fertile soil, and waving with luxuriant crops of corn and wheat and oats to their very summits.

Of the iron-ore beds, it is hardly necessary to speak. Blast furnaces, of the most solid architecture, constructed of hewn stone, are built and building in all the mineral region. Iron ores, in high and broad banks, are seen all along the line; and pig-iron piled up like the long piles of cord-wood for railways, is seen upon the sides of the roads, and crowding the available spaces about the depôts. The iron is literally *mountains*, and pronounced by the best practical iron-workers to be of the very richest quality—in the words of one of the most extensive, being "worth five dollars more per ton than any other pig-iron brought to the market at Pittsburg."

The coal mines are *wonderful*. That is certainly the least that can be said of them. Although I saw several mines—in fact, they are to be seen in all directions, "cropping out," as it is called, from the easy slopes of entirely accessible hills—I visited but one, which was at Straitsville, in the County of Perry. I shall endeavor to describe it to you, and the description of this one will answer for all in its immediate neighborhood, which present the same general characteristics.

The vein of the Straitsville mine is on the side of a high hill, of a gradual slope approached by a good road, with a slight descending grade. The mine opens on a level with the road, and you enter it as easily as you could go in at the door of a house. We took candles, and penetrated the mine some three hundred feet. For twelve feet up and down, on both sides, is the first exhaustless view of the most beautiful coal I ever "set eyes on." The magnitude of the deposit is wonderful; for beneath this vein there is another of kindred extent, containing the same kind of coal. It quarries in blocks that are positively handsome to look at. Take a sharp axe, or knife, and it will split like a piece of pine into long pieces; and you hold one of them in the flame of a candle and it takes fire instantly, and it burns with a bright blaze, like a pine torch! And so clean is it that you may rub a cambric handkerchief upon the split pieces, and it will not soil it in the least. It makes the very best of coke for making iron, being superior, in the proper qualities, to charcoal, as two to one. It is estimated from actual survey, by experienced and practical miners, that there are eighteen thousand tons to the acre in one tract of this coal region, equal to an amount of *twelve millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand tons!*

But I am making my letter quite too long. Let it suffice to say, that after crossing Eastern Ohio, amidst superabounding agricultural and mineral fertility, we arrived "by rail" at Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, four hundred miles from Pittsburg, and one hundred and twenty from Cincinnati, for which latter place we took boat, and here we are.

What a *wonderful* place is Cincinnati! Distrust nothing that is told you of it, for its marvelous extent and *astonishing New-Yorkness* can scarcely be exaggerated. In its streets of tall, wide, and architecturally *distingué* buildings, believe me, it has not its equal out of New-York, that *I* have ever seen. Its numerous public buildings, also, are in keeping with all this.

One of the largest, most symmetrical, most architecturally beautiful hotels in this country, is the "Burnett House," of which Mr. A. B. COLEMAN, (a brother of our friend of the best hotel in New-York,) is the proprietor. It is larger than the Astor House; its dining-halls are more extensive, its general halls are wider, its rooms larger and more numerous, its marble floors, and tiled halls, and pillared bar and reading rooms of superior dimensions; its fitting up, in furniture, &c., is rich in the extreme, without a particle of gaudiness in any portion of the vast edifice. As I shall have something more to say of this hereafter, I "dry up" for the present.

I have been down the Ohio to Louisville; I have been in "Good old Kentucky"—I have seen much of its society, for a short sojourn; I have been in Indiana, with an eye as open as any man's can be, riding on an engine or in the open baggage-car, where one can *see* something; and of *what* I saw and heard, I hope to say something more in detail in the September number of the "OLD KNICK."

Hamilton College—Its History—Recent Commencement, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CLINTON, N. Y., Monday, July 30, 1855.

Before giving an account of the Commencement exercises at this College, it may be well enough to correct an error which has crept into *Harper's Gazetteer*. Under the article "Clinton," it is said "this village is the seat of Madison University, formerly Hamilton College, now under the control of the Baptists, formerly of the Presbyterians." Then follow the statistics appropriate to Madison University. Now the graduates and friends of Hamilton College would not think of claiming the honor which belongs to their Baptist neighbor, a much younger, yet highly respectable institution in the neighboring village of Hamilton. We presume our friend HARPER would not think of claiming to be either the owner or manager of Harper's Ferry. Certainly he ought not to be sympathized with as the "Blind Harper." That would be as absurd as to really believe that Dr. WARREN was the inventor of "Warren's Blacking," the author of *Ten Thousand a Year*, and died at Bunker's Hill. But really this confusion of names which is common in this country, ought not to extend to our literary institutions. Hamilton College is at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y. Was founded in 1810. Its original founder, when an Academy, was SAMUEL KIRKLAND, the famous Missionary to the Oneidas, and the friend of SHENANDOAH. It was named Hamilton by its early Trustees, who were among the strong Federalists of central New-York, and were the especial admirers of ALEX. HAMILTON. HAMILTON himself contributed largely to the funds of the Academy. Its corner-stone was laid with great parade by Baron STEUBEN. Its first President was the venerable Dr. AZEL BACKUS, so famous in Connecticut as the *libeler* of THOS. JEFFERSON, and who, when arrested at Bethlem, rode on to Hartford before the Sheriff so fast that the officer cried out, "You ride as if the Devil was after you." Looking behind him, the orator replied, "*He is.*" Dr. BACKUS was a man of whom it has perhaps been somewhat coarsely said, "He was as big as a hogshead, and *full* of *emotion*."

Its successive Presidents have been Drs. HENRY DAVIS, DWIGHT, PENNY and NORTH, all of them men of ability and scholarship. Its Alumni number 1,108, many of them eminent for scholarship and usefulness. Rev. Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON, of New-York, and ALBERT BARNES, of Philadelphia, need no eulogy.

Although, by the terms of its charter, it is expressly provided that no question of religious faith shall determine the election of its officers, yet the College, from its foundation, has been Calvinistic, and its officers have been mostly of the Presbyterian faith. Certainly *immersion* has not been the *sine qua non* of its religious character. We venture to say that no literary institution in this country has a more beautiful location. It commands a prospect of more than fifty miles of the most cultivated portions of central New-York.

Its mineralogical collection is much the most extensive in this State. Its libraries number 11,000 volumes. A gymnasium, and a laboratory, with all the modern improvements, have recently been erected. An observatory building is nearly completed. The telescope, now making by Messrs. SPENCER & EATON, will be the first equatorial made in this country, and will be one of the largest in the world. The grounds about the College have recently been much improved by walks and trees, and will be still further beautified. Hamilton College finds enough in its history and its present great prosperity to claim the patronage of the State, and to increase the attachment of its Alumni. It is too bad to impose upon the friends of Madison University, at Hamilton, the burden of sustaining the reputation of an institution like Hamilton College, at Clinton.

As to the recent Commencement, the inaugural address by Prof. CURTIS, on Sunday afternoon, exhibited, in what might be called, without exaggeration, a masterly style, the necessity of a *religious* education permeating and vivifying all our physical, intellectual and moral development. The doctrine was illustrated with great learning, from the history of philosophy in all times. The address was one of great refinement of thought and logical power.

Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of the *New-York Evangelist*, addressed the Theological Society on Sunday evening, on "Moral Intrepidity," as the essential of our times. The address was admirable in manner and matter; interesting and useful.

The Prize Declamation, on Monday evening, has never been surpassed, even at this College, so famous for its elocution. The speaking of the young gentlemen was remarkably manly, forcible, graceful.

The prizes were awarded by Hon. JOHN FINE, of Ogdensburg; Prof. WOOLWORTH, of Albany; and Rev. Dr. CONDIT, of Oswego, to W. W. THOAS and AUGUSTUS BLAUVELT, Freshmen; A. T. PIERSON, of New-York; and HARRISE JOHNSON, Buffalo, Sophomores; WM. EBEMAN, Reading, Penn.; and C. E. STEBBINS, Waterloo, Ill., Juniors.

The meeting of the Alumni, Hon. AARON CLARKE, of New-York, presiding, was addressed by Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D., of Albany, on the Relations of Politics and Christianity. The Doctor is evidently no high churchman in his politics at least. He believes if our parties are not managed by the saints, they will be by the sinners, and we think he is right. His address was exceedingly well received, as it deserved to be. The Poem by Rev. B. W. DWIGHT, of Brooklyn, gave evidence of considerable poetic talent, which if developed will lead the author into the higher regions of Parnassus, we hope and believe.

Hon. JOHN FINE, of Ogdensburg, addressed the Literary Societies Tuesday evening, on the Life and Character of Lord BACON. The Judge spoke without a manuscript, "just as the boys do" upon the stage. His manly form, his venerable head, and his graceful action, gave much interest to his address. It was a very finished performance in every respect—considering Lord BACON as a man, as a politician, lawyer and philosopher. We cannot speak too highly of the Poem by FRANCIS M. FINCH, of Ithaca. It was as rich as jewels and gold; full of most exquisite pictures—some of them worthy of KEATS or SHELLEY. We do hope the gifted author will not smother the flowers of poetry beneath the dust of legal lore.

The exercises of Commencement Day should not be spoken of as College Commencements usually are; those who heard them were not merely pleased with them as indicating promise, but delighted and profited. The literary culture, the maturity of thought, and the self-possession of the young men, we have never seen equaled. The valedictory oration was by S. WALTER STOCKING, of Manlius, on the "Narrowness of Human Knowledge."

The CLARKE Rhetorical PRIZE was given to JOHN E. BURKE, of Friendsville, Pa.

The Early Days of Hon. Edward Everett.

At the Sixty-sixth Annual School Festival which took place in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday last, Hon EDWARD EVERETT delivered an address, from which we take the following interesting extracts relative to the educational advantages he enjoyed in early life:

"It was fifty-two years last April since I began, at the age of nine years, to attend the reading and writing schools in North Bennett street. The reading school was under Master LITTLE, (for 'Young America' had not yet repudiated that title,) and the writing school was kept by Master TILESTONE. Master LITTLE, in spite of his name, was a giant in stature—six feet four, at least—and somewhat wedded to the past. He struggled earnestly against the change then taking place in the pronunciation of u, and insisted on our saying *monooment* and *natur*. But I acquired, under his tuition, what was thought in those days a very tolerable knowledge of LINDLEY MURRAY's abridgement of English grammar, and at the end of the year could parse almost any sentence in the *American Preceptor*. Master TILESTONE was a writing master of the old school. He set the copies himself, and taught that beautiful old Boston hand-writing, which, if I do not mistake—has, in the march of innovation, (which is not always the same thing as improvement,) been changed very little for the better. Master TILESTONE was advanced in years, and had found a qualification for his calling as a writing master, in what might have seemed at first to threaten to be an obstruction. The fingers of his right hand had been contracted and stiffened in early life, by a burn, but were fixed in just the position to hold a pen and a penknife—and nothing else. As they were also considerably indurated, they served as a convenient instrument of discipline. A copy badly written, or a blotted page, was sometimes visited with an infliction which would have done no discredit to the beak of a bald eagle. His long, deep desk was a perfect curiosity-shop of confiscated balls, tops, penknives, marbles and jewsharps—the accumulation of forty years. I desire, however, to speak of him with gratitude, for he put me on the track of an acquisition which has been extremely useful to me in after life—that of a plain, legible hand. I remained at these schools about sixteen months, and had the good fortune in 1804, to receive the Franklin medal in the English department. After an interval of about a year, during which I attended a private school kept by Mr. EZEKIEL WEBSTER, of New-Hampshire, and on occasion of his absence, by his ever memorable brother, DANIEL WEBSTER, at that time a student of law in Boston, I went to the Latin school, then slowly emerging from a state of extreme depression. It was kept in School-street, where the Horticultural Hall now stands. * * * *

The standard of scholastic attainment was certainly not higher than that of material comfort in those days. We read pretty much the same books—or of the same class—in Latin and Greek, as are read now; but in a very cursory and superficial manner. There was no attention paid to the philosophy of the languages—to the deduction of words from their radical elements—to the niceties of construction—still less to prosody. I never made a hexameter or pentameter verse, till years afterwards, I had a son at school in London, who occasionally required a little aid in that way. The subsidiary and illustrative branches were wholly unknown in the Latin School in 1805. Such a thing as a school library, a book of reference, a critical edition of a classic, a map, a black-board, an engraving of an ancient building, or a copy of a work of ancient art, such as now adorn the walls of our schools, was as little known as the electric telegraph. If our children, who possess all these appliances and aids to learning, do not greatly excel their parents, they will be much to blame. At this school in 1806 I had the satisfaction to receive the Franklin medal, which, however, as well as that received at the English school in 1804, during my absence from the country in early life, I was so unfortunate as to lose.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—One of the trains from Rochester for Buffalo, on Saturday, ran over a man near the Chili Station, killing him almost instantly. He was walking along the track on a curve, and was not seen until the engine was near him. After the man was struck and thrown from the track, the train was stopped and backed down to where the mangled body lay. Both legs and one arm were broken, and his body was literally stripped by the engine. The corpse was taken to the Station-house near by, and a coroner was sent for to hold an inquest. Nothing was elicited to show who the man was, and so far as we can learn, his body has not yet been identified. He was about five feet six inches high, of light build, sandy moustache, and dark hair. Only one dollar in money was found upon him, and that is a Michigan bill.

The jury found that deceased "came to his death by injuries received from a locomotive while carelessly walking on the track of the New-York Central Railroad." The unfortunate man was probably a traveler short of funds, who had started for this city from Buffalo or some place westward, on foot, following the track of the

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Harper's Story Books.

Things, and especially books, are greatly changed since we were young. At that time what are absurdly called "*Juvenile* books" (meaning, not youthful books, but books *for* youth,) were very few and far between. To be sure there were the immortal *Vicar of Wakefield*, bold *Robinson Crusoe*, the capital travels of *Rolando*, the captivating *Arabian Nights*, and half a dozen others, which charm youth and age alike; but books expressly calculated to instruct while they amused, there were few indeed. Miss EDGEWORTH'S stories were and are capital, and so was *Frank*,—there was excellent reading in *Sandford and Merton*, also,—but the utilitarianism with which these were crammed, was rather repulsive than attractive.

The great error in children's books of a former day was this—they were written *down* to the presumed capacity (or incapacity) of youth. Now, any one who is familiar with children knows that, in conversing with them, if there be any one thing particularly distasteful to them, it is the being talked down to. Children are quicker and more sagacious than grown people generally imagine. Talk to them and write to them as you would talk and write to and for adults with limited education, and you will set them *thinking*—which is the great point to be gained. To a child of six or seven years old, you would not use such nonsense as the baby talk of "Georgy-porgy chall ride in his coachy-pochy." The boy or girl would think you foolish. Just as absurd is it, when writing for children of from seven to twelve years old, to address them as if they really were ignorant of the commonest things, until you condescended to take them in hand. Comparatively speaking, a child of ten years is better instructed and has thought more than a man or woman of twenty. This may seem paradoxical, but it is a fact.

Harper's Story Books, of which nine monthly volumes have appeared, strike us as being precisely what young people can read with pleasure and advantage. They consist of tales, narratives, and biographies, each containing 160 pages, with about fifty engravings, well designed and engraved, and carefully printed on excellent paper. JACOB ABBOTT is the author, and certainly has exhibited tact as well as marked ability in the production of a series of books which parents as well as children may read with satisfaction. They are the best children's books ever published. They wisely avoid the introduction or discussion of religious topics, yet are such as Christian parents may unhesitatingly place in their children's hands. Nine numbers have already appeared. Their respective names are:

1. Bruno; or Lessons of Fidelity, Patience, and Self-denial, taught by a Dog.
2. Wilne and the Mortgage; showing how much may be accomplished by a boy.
3. The Straight Gate; or, the Rule of Exclusion from Heaven.
4. The Little Louvre; or, the Boys' and Girls' Gallery of Pictures.
5. Frank; or, the Philosophy of Tricks and Mischief.
6. Emma; or, the Three Misfortunes of a Belle.
7. Virginia; or, a Little Light on a Very Dark Saying.
8. Timboo and Jellee, or, the Art of being Useful.
9. Timboo and Penny; or, the Art of Self-Instruction.

The price is marvelously low. Twenty-five cents a number makes it about six pages of print and two excellent engravings for each cent of the money. The engravings alone, without a line of letter-press, would be cheap at the price. One good thing these *Story Books* will certainly accomplish—henceforth, inferior authorship and used-up, worn-out illustrations cannot be palmed off on children. They have samples here of what is best for them, and they are shrewd enough not to put up with anything of lower quality.

ELLIE; OR, THE HUMAN COMEDY. By JOHN ESTEN COOKE, author of "The Virginia Comedians," "The Youth of Jefferson," &c. 1 volume, pp. 526. Richmond: A. MORRIS.

The only one of Mr. ESTEN COOKE'S works which we had previously encountered is *The Youth of Jefferson*, published by REDFIELD, last year, which was written with ease, grace and delicacy, blending wit and sentiment in no scanty manner. *Ellie* is altogether and essentially of a different class. It is a romance of real life, in which not only incident but character is involved—the adventures being such as really might have occurred, and the characters, whether original or not, being well developed, well sustained, and true to human nature. Mr. COOKE has produced a very charming book, worth a bale of the spasmodic, unnatural and exaggerated productions which recent story-tellers have thrown before the world. He gives individuality to each person whom he introduces. There is a dashing editor, with his heart in the right place, whom we should greatly desire to shake hands with. Monsieur Guillemot is as much an original as Monsieur Mallet; and, passing a crowd of others, there are two women who, we know, are actualities—Aurelia, so genial and womanly, and Sylvia, "nobly planned," falling into sin, through pride, and bringing the skill of an actress to baffle and deceive the trusting nature of an honest man. Among the others, Doctor Fossyl stands alone—and natural. He is consistent, all through. So is Wide-Awake, and preeminently so is Aunt Phillis. As for the child-heroine, she is a sweet specimen of her sex, at a most interesting period.

The illustrations, by STROTHER, an artist of considerable ability, are wretchedly engraved and badly worked. They disfigure a book which is very handsomely printed.

GLAUCUS; OR, THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Author of "Amyas Leigh." 1 vol. 16mo., pp 186. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

A delightful book, which will go far in establishing a taste for the study of Natural History. It is written by an English author, respecting whose comparative merits, as poet, romancist and politico-religionist, the critics are at issue just now. But on this small volume, its object and execution, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. It is the very book to put into your pocket or reticule, Sir or Madame, as you walk by the seashore in these Summer months, and it will teach you how to use your eyes, exercise your observation, to

"Look thro' Nature up to Nature's God."

Nor is Mr. KINGSLEY content with this teaching, but he winds up with enumerating and describing the few best books on Natural History which will enable you to carry on the study into which he has here initiated you.

A Visit to the Camp before Sevastopol, by RICHARD MCCORMICK, Jr., of New-York, which has just been published by the APPLETONS, is a most modest, unpretending volume, but we are indebted to it for a clearer idea of the siege of Sebastopol than we have yet derived from more ambitious and voluminous works on the same subject. The author describes what he saw, and writes clearly and well. His text is illustrated with several engravings, the most interesting of which is a portrait of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, (from the picture in London) and the most valuable are panoramic views of the seat of war in the East, and the position of the armies before and in Sebastopol.

The Artist and Tradesman's Companion, by DR. LAFAYETTE BYRN, is a small volume with almost a cyclopædic range of subjects. Varnish-making and painting, enameling and glazing, metal imitation and marbling, fancy-wood painting, and so on, are knowingly treated of. It is as full of information as an egg is of meat. Published by C. SCHIENER.

An Exposition of the Church of Christ and its Doctrine, is a supplement by JOHN J. WHITE, to a reply to Bishop MILNER'S *End of Religious Controversy*. It is written in a fair spirit of inquiry and with good temper. LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Philadelphia.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

COMING, SIR.

James Justranger lives at No 106 Church-street, and can't tell where he got his liquor; was found in Church-street very disorderly.

HOUSEHOLD COMMODITY.

Martin Blood, of Greenwich-street, lives at No. 404, and got all his liquor in the house.

DEFERRED ITEM.

John Howard called—not responding—was left for examination at a future time.

GOT MAD AND WANTED COMFORT.

Mary Anne Jerome was found in a grossly intoxicated condition in Church-street She lives in Brooklyn, and drank liquor before leaving home to comfort her on her perambulation; got mad at her husband and cleared out.

A NOISY CREATURE.

Margaret Roberts was found in Duane street; was very noisy; lives at No 128 Duane street; got liquor at the corner of Duane and Church streets.

OVERCOME.

Jane McGinnis was found intoxicated in Reade-street. Lives in New-York, and was treated to some liquor, and unfortunately it overcame her.

A PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Daniel Lee lives at No. 89 Orange street, and got liquor near the East River.

IRONING AND IRONED.

Eliza Smith lives in Cross-street; got liquor in Madison-street, where she was ironing clothes.

ELM.

Mary McGrane lives in Elm-street; got liquor at the corner of White and Centre streets.

VERY GREEN.

William Benson lives in Greene-street; got liquor at the house No. 2 Greene-street.

DOINGS IN A GROVE.

James Garvey lives in Twenty-fourth-street; got liquor at a store, and at the Hotel in the Grove at Tillie Tudum.

UP HOME.

Edward Lee, of No. 60 James-street, bought liquor at the house.

CAN'T SAY.

Rose Haven lives at No. 31 Washington-street; can't say where she got liquor.

GROSSLY INTOXICATED.

James Kelly was found grossly intoxicated in Water-street; no reply yet.

FOUND LYING.

Mary Grant lives in City Hall-place, was found lying on the sidewalk intoxicated.

CAME OUT OF RESPECT.

John Bernhard, of No 91 Spruce-street, was not drunk; took two glasses of bitters, and only came with the officer out of respect for the authority of the Court; didn't care if he was locked up for ten days; but thought it was an imposition and unjust, because he was a poor man. He was exceedingly jealous that his employer should be informed of his mishap; was weak and sick; a friend had bitters in his pocket, and gave him some to strengthen him.

THREE CENT BEER.

Peter Haney, Hamilton-street, near Catharine, drank nothing but beer; got it at a porter-house No. 13 Hamilton-street; paid three cents for it.

HAS A HOME, AND HAS BEEN THERE.

Catharine Perkins, Monroe-street, had beer in her house, which she drank; don't know where she bought it.

IMPRUDENT JANE.

Jane Murphy, No. 249 Eighth-street, bought beer in Eighth-street, between Avenues A and B.

FAVRE FOR A MONTH.

Ellen Carroll, No 109 Thirteenth-street, has been intoxicated every day for the last month, so says her husband, James Carroll and her daughter, Anna Maria Kearns. She was not able to reply

TOO MANY RENDEZVOUS.

John Walsh, No. 199 Mulberry-street, got liquor in so many places that he cannot tell any one place; don't know what he drank.

GIN AND SUGAR.

Ann Kearney, corner of First-avenue and Twelfth-street, drank gin and sugar; an unknown person gave her the liquor in First avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

SLUNG BY A GIN SLING.

George Gould, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, got his liquor at Kelly's, corner of Gouverneur and Front streets; drank gin sling.

A LOVING WIFE.

John Brennan, No. 181 Eleventh-street, got no liquor at all; drank a gill of liquor which his wife sent for.

A MEDLEY.

Patrick Deant, No 543 Grand street, drank beer, brandy and porter; don't know where; bought some of the liquor in Eighth-street, between Avenues B and C, near the Park; bought brandy there; drank two glasses; Donigan keeps the place.

ONE PLACE ONLY.

Margaret J. Gallagher, No. 35 Baxter-street, got her liquor at Murphy's, No. 36 Baxter-street, drank beer and brandy; drank some elsewhere.

NO CHARGE MADE.

Patrick De Laney, No 255 Seventh-street, drank brandy in his own house, got the liquor from a person living there; does not keep a store, and was not charged for the drink.

TO KEEP OUT THE WET.

Charles Fox, No. 104 Pitt-street, was walking through the City in search of work, got wet, and took brandy to keep him from taking cold. Cannot tell where he bought the liquor.

"UNDER THE SHADE OF THE OLD PEAR TREE."

Thomas Ward, Broadway, between Courtlandt and Liberty streets, drank brandy, gin and beer; purchased the brandy at a store corner of Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, northeast corner, where the venerable pear tree is.

A LADY'S GIFT.

Harriet McManus, No. 102 Delancey-street, drank beer before leaving her house; don't recollect the lady who gave her the beer; did not pay for it.

SOMEWHERE.

Daniel Stevens, corner of Cherry and Pike streets, drank brandy; don't know where he got it.

DRANK.

Thomas Cusick, Cannon-street, corner of Stanton; drank beer and brandy, don't know where.

CHRISTY'S.

Keeren McAvey, No 133 West Twenty-ninth-street, bought beer of Thomas Delany, in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; paid him 3 cents per glass for two glasses, bought brandy at a grocery store, corner of Christy and Broome streets; a man with him paid sixpence a glass for the grog; his name is Robert Simmons.

ALL OVER.

Joseph Reynolds just got in from St. Louis, procured his liquor all over, can't tell where; drank brandy.

DON'T KNOW SOB CARE.

Henry Martin, No. 130 Columbia-street, got liquor in several places; don't know where; drank brandy.

John Quinn, Avenue D, drank beer and brandy; bought beer in Pearl street, can't tell where the brandy came from; drank at several places.

AN ALSATIAN.

Charles Thompson, of Albany, came to the City yesterday; don't know where he got his liquor; got brandy at a house kept by Mrs. Canning, Catharine slip; she keeps a porter-house; he paid her three cents a glass.

KNOWS LESS THAN NOTHING.

Randolph Alleb, of No. 31 Eldridge-street; can't tell where he got his liquor, or what kind it was.

SENT A WOMAN.

Mary Mullen, of No. 78 Suffolk street; a woman came in her house and gave her the liquor which made her drunk; it was brandy; afterwards sent the woman after some beer.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

STAGGERING.

Michael Curran, was arrested in Broadway, staggering along the sidewalk. No answer at this time.

A CATCH OF BLACKBALLING.

John McCann, of Forty-fifth street, near Eleventh-avenue, drank brandy and gin two or three times in Heiger's porter-house, in Thirty-eighth-street.

Michael Cassion, of Forty-seventh street, do., adding that he could no swear as to the importation of the liquor.

John Curran drank four glasses at the same place, lives at No. 324 Thirty-fifth street.

Patrick Donohue, of No 324 Thirty-fifth-street, took one glass at the same place.

Patrick Finn took three glasses at the same place, and had previously taken one in Connolly's in Ninth-avenue.

A CHRISTIAN.

Christian Herlen was drunk; had brandy given by a man and defendant drank it; didn't buy any; was working for the man who gave it.

IMPORTED LIQUOR SURE.

John Dougherty, of No. 224 Seventh-street, drank Jamaica rum; it was real; got it of Mrs. McAdams, at No. 224 Seventeenth-street; drank six or seven times at that place.

BEWARE OF HATE KEARNEY.

Sarah Wilson, of Twenty-eight street, was drunk last night; got brandy and beer of Mrs. Kearney on the same street.

A PROFITLESS EXCURSION.

Peter O'Brien, of Forty ninth-street, was not drunk, but had taken some brandy; got it from some men on an excursion.

DIDN'T PAY.

James Brennan, of No. 537 Washington-street, drank one glass of brandy on the corner of Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue; did not pay for it; had drank previously on board a coal boat.

WHILE AT WORK.

John Verdon, of No. 52 Hammersley-street, drank beer while at work, given to the defendant by the man he was working for.

YORKVILLE DISTRICT COURT.

A FRIENDLY QUARREL.

Thomas Langdon, residing somewhere in Forty-second street, drank five or six glasses of brandy; bought two or three of them at Michael Noonan's, corner of Forty-second-street and Second-avenue. Was pretty hearty, and had a bit of knock down with his friend.

MIXED LIQUORS.

Dennis Conan, who took one glass of brandy and two glasses of beer only, which upset his balance and caused him to fight with his friend.

ON HIS WAY TO TOWN.

Joseph H. Lane, from Westchester County, drank some intoxicating drinks as he came down, and finally came in contact with Officer Osborne, of the Twelfth Ward, at Manhattanville, who cared for him and conducted him before His Honor the Judge, when he was sent below to ruminate on the evils of intemperance for ten days.

WANDERING.

Patrick Haughin was found wandering in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, and stated he drank some brandy, but cannot say where he bought it. Ten days.

LONG ISLAND ASTRAY.

W. M. Evans, of Astoria, drank a large quantity of brandy, but cannot say where he bought it, and cannot inform his Honor

LUCKY.

John Ure, residing at No. 35 Warren-street, wandered up to the rural districts of the famous Nineteenth Ward and imbibed rather freely of sundry cooling and intoxicating beverages, but did not pay for any of them. Discharged with a promise to reform for the future.

FRIENDLY DRINK.

Andrew Courtney, No. 164 Eleventh-street, drank some brandy; got it from a friend, a mason; does not know his friend's name.

ONLY TWO.

Patrick Brennan drank only two glasses of brandy; was not much intoxicated; bought them at Edward Lenton's, in Third-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets. Sent below for 10 days.

Intoxication in Brooklyn.

The following cases of drunkenness were disposed of before the different Justices yesterday:

Before Justice Curtis.

Edward Keet, lives in Washington-avenue, was intoxicated the day before; drank brandy in New-York City; does not know the place.

Thomas Brady, lives in Walworth street, was not drunk; drank brandy at Moran's, in Atlantic, corner of Court-street. Fined $10.

John White, lives in New-York; was not drunk; drank brandy at Greenwood; did not drink any in Brooklyn. Fined $10.

Before Justice Smith.

George Hall, lives at No. 5 Willow-street; drank gin and brandy, but was not intoxicated; got it in his own house; brought it there himself; bought it at Mrs. McCaffrey's, No. 5 Willow-street; thinks it was imported brandy; got gin in Atlantic-street, but does not know the place. Fined $10.

William H. Campbell, lives at No 462 Atlantic street; drank beer on the corner of Atlantic and Bond streets; don't know who keeps the place. Fined $10.

Patrick Farrell, lives at the corner of Park and Vanderbilt avenues; drank beer and gin in Baltic-street; don't know the place. Fined $10.

William R Smith, lives at No 33 Main-street; porter in his own house; generally keeps it in the house; can't tell where it was got. Fined $10.

John McCue, is a stranger in Brooklyn; lives in Newark, N. J; drunk what is called brandy and gin to New-York; can't tell whether it was brandy; it was spirits anyhow; did not consider himself drunk; drank none in Brooklyn; believes he was under the influence of liquor. Fined $10.

Ann Leary, lives in Hudson-avenue; does not know the number; thinks she was not intoxicated; drank nothing but water; is sure she drank nothing else. Fined $10.

Before Justice Blachley.

Patrick Bierly, lives in South Brooklyn, does not know where he got his liquor. Fined $10.

Andrew McCue was brought before Justice Jacobs yesterday, on the charge of imbibing too much of the imported. He was fined $10, and in default committed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of Thursday, I noticed an article on the "Farmers' Club" of the American Institute, copied from the Buffalo *Commercial*, which appears to be based on mistaken notions of the nature of this Association.

This Club is composed of farmers who meet at the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, at 12 o'clock, M. During the Spring months it meets at the same hour on *every* Tuesday for the interchange and distribution of seeds. These meetings are conversational in their character, and free to any gentlemen who will communicate something of general interest. It is true, that some gentlemen in this City, who are not at present engaged in the practice of agriculture, but who yet retain a love for early associations, and who look forward to and anticipate with impatience the day when they may again return to the country and to rural pursuits, have whiled away an hour a week at these meetings, and it is very probable that they have said some things that in the progress of time will prove to have been only scaffolding around that structure, which shall eventually endure. Still we do not see how we are to progress in the dark if we may not be allowed to *grope*. We are searching for the truth; perhaps the Buffalo *Commercial* would, for a sufficient consideration, tell us where it is.

The meetings of this Club are open to all; the American Institute allowing its rooms for the purpose. It is not necessary even to become a member of the Institute in order to enjoy the privileges of this Club, and there is no manner of excuse for the allegation that it is a "close corporation," and I can only account for this assertion by supposing that the writer of the article alluded to has confused the Farmers' Club with the American Institute.

That part of the daily Press that has most country circulation has been in the habit of sending reporters to these meetings, to gather such matters as were of sufficient interest to warrant publication. These reports are generally unauthorized by the gentlemen whom they represent, and are, of course, imperfect. A small part only can be given of the matters brought up, and sometimes the selections made for the public have not been such as gave a fair representation of the Club; but the reporters have always been welcome and have taken what they chose. The only authentic reports are to be found in the annual volumes of the Transactions.

The Secretary of the American Institute (Judge MEIGS) acts also as Secretary of the Farmers' Club, and is a gentleman remarkably adapted to unite the various interests of which such an organization must be composed. He certainly has the welfare of American Agriculture at heart, and is devoting the closing years of a long and honored life to its advancement. His western sun still burns as clear and bright and warm as at meridian, and any implication of imbecility will be quite lost on those acquainted with him. I do not know of any reason for this witless attack on his *protege*, and I do not see what purpose is to be subserved by inflicting on him this cruelty.

We are not aware that *any* of the gentlemen who are in the habit of furnishing matter for these meetings, have ever received the smallest remuneration for their time and trouble spent in this way, or expect to receive any. As to the value of such services to the public, I must be allowed to differ from the Buffalo gentleman, "*de gustibus non disputandum*," and I am encouraged thus to differ, by the fact that the average attendance at the meetings has steadily increased, until it is now greater than that of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which seldom exceeds thirty members. Letters are daily received furnishing new matter for the discussions, showing that the reports, imperfect as they are, are very generally read, and that farmers are not so cynical as the Western editor; that we are men like other men, and are interested in what concerns our common humanity.

It is true that it is always easier to destroy than to construct, and that second rate men are apt to take pleasure in the exercise of this animal instinct; but aside from this, I cannot see what purpose is to be subserved anywhere, but least of all in this City, by the destruction of the Farmers' Club, even if it could be effected.

A PRACTICAL FARMER OF THE CLUB.

Floating Docks in the East River.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate into the matter of alleged obstruction to the slip between Piers Nos. 36 and 37 East River—by the Floating Dock, introduced there—met yesterday afternoon. Present—Alderman FOX, (Chairman) KELLY, BAIRD and WILLIAM TUCKER.

Mr. JOHN HECKER, doing business in the vicinity of the Slip in question, testified at considerable length, as to the obstruction occasioned by the Floating Dock. He received a boat-load or more of wheat daily in the course of his own business, and was troubled to get a dock berth for vessels, and had to employ men exclusively for that purpose. The dock, besides being an injury to his own business, was a detriment to commerce generally. It was impossible to get a slip without first feeing the Dock Master or Harbor Master. He had had to stop his mills because he could not unload his wheat. It would be more convenient to him to discharge his vessels at the foot of Pike-street. He had never paid a bonus directly to the Dock or Harbor Master; it was done indirectly. He knew it was done by his agents for him. The dock accommodations were contracted in this vicinity at best. He lost yearly on this accout $500. This floating dock was a benefit to workingmen, but an injury to owners of real estate there. Had it not been for this dock, commerce would have exteaded along up the East River instead of the North River. The Seventh Ward would be a commercial Ward, were it not for this dock. Privileges had been granted by the Common Council to other floating docks, but this he considered in violation of the City Charter. The vessels required in his business were of all sizes. Half were canal boats, and the balance sail vessels, from 350 to 1,000 tons. By the removal of this dock around Corlaers-hook, mechanics of the Seventh Ward would not suffer. Business however, suffered in that locality by their presence.

WM. DELAMONTAGUE said that he owned property in the vicinity of Market-slip, and carried on his business—that of a boat builder—there. The floating dock was, in his view, an injury to commerce. Were this dock not there large vessels would load and unload produce at the wharf, and trade improve.

DAVID GARDN, of No. 68 Broome-street, next called, stated that he was interested in the dock in question, as a trustee. He thought the dock should be where it could conveniently be accessible by shipping merchants. The present position he considered a good one. In Williamsburg, where it formerly lay, the dock was liable to damage from tide and storm. Parties having vessels repaired, were anxious to examine the progress of the work, and the more convenient getting to them the better for their interests. The expense of a large ship at dock was about $150 daily. This dock he thought would rather facilitate trade than retard it. Vessels from the West Indies, and elsewhere, often come here for purpose of repairs. Three-fourths of the large vessels coming to this port are consigned to the stockholders of this Dock Company. He believed owners, captains and agents of all the vessels and steamships in New-York were in favor of the present location, on account of its convenience and utility. Other places had been looked at, but none could be found superior in advantages to this. As to the delay of getting berths for vessels, this was frequent at all the docks all about the City. He had had vessels delayed in discharge of their cargo often ten days. The fact is, the shipping trade of New-York was too great for the advantages afforded for the reception and exportation of her produce and articles of commerce. But few vessels of wheat, comparatively, are landed in the Seventh Ward. The bulk of it is taken to Coenties-slip. The removal of the dock would not lessen the value of real estate in that vicinity. But the interests of the entire City, he thought, should be consulted in a matter of this importance, and not that of a single Ward.

OWEN C. CRARY gave evidence adverse to the dock. He owned a building in the vicinity, and it was an injury to him at least $1,000 a year. The entire slip would accommodate eight ships.

PETER MCMANRA testified in favor of the dock. Such a dock was needed, and the present was the best locality in the City. Floating docks required greater depth of water than vessels. The water here was deeper than elsewhere, and the pier longer. It was of immense benefit to all classes of ship mechanics. Real estate generally, in his opinion, would suffer by the removal of the dock.

Adjourned at call of the Chairman.

New-York Classis of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The New-York Classis of the Dutch Reformed Church held an adjourned session yesterday forenoon, at the Consistory Rooms in Fulton-street. The object of the session was, more particularly, the examination of students, with a view to licensing them to preach, as well as for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. Rev. C. M. JAMESON presided, Rev. N. J. MARCELLUS acting as Secretary. Proceedings were opened with prayer by the President.

The roll was then called, when the following Representatives announced themselves: Revs. Dr. De Witt, John Knox, C. M. Jameson, J. C. Guldin, C. Whitehead, and N. J. Marcellus, and Elders J. Delamater, A. Van Nese, C. Amerman, A. Demarest, Furmhan, H. Vehslage, and Dr. Comstock. (Several other Representatives afterward reported themselves.)

The calls of the various churches were first taken up for disposition, as follows:

FRANZ REINHART, called to the Pastorage of the Third German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in New-York—salary $600.

THOMAS B. GREGORY, called to the Pastorage of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bloomingview, at Westfield, Staten Island—salary $500.

URIAH MARVIN, called to the Pastorage of the Reformed Dutch Church of Greenwich—salary $1,400 per annum.

Each of the above calls were severally approved and endorsed by the Classis, the parties interested signifying their acceptance of the call.

The matter of examining Students, with a view to licensing them to preach, if found competent, (the special business of the day,) was then taken up.

Dismissals from the Classis of New-Brunswick, N. J, to that of New York, were then presented by Messrs. EZEKIEL C. SCUDDER and JARED W. SCUDDER.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT remarked that the two gentlemen named above were desirous of being examined, with a view to their ordination as Missionaries to India, in which field of labor they already have a brother.

Certificates were also presented by FRANZ REINHART SCHROEDER, F. ZABRISKIE, and F. F. SCHNELLEN DRUESSLER, as graduates of the Theological Seminary.

The examination was then proceeded with, the candidates being rehearsed in Latin and Hebrew, and as to their general information on religious subjects.

In each case the candidate passed his examination satisfactorily, and all the above named were duly licensed for the ministry.

Reports of Committees were next called for. The Committee on Overtures presented a report, recommending the admission of FRANCIS ZASTERON, a Bohemian, to the ministry. [This gentleman, it appeared from the Committee's report, was formerly a Roman Catholic priest, acting as a traveling missionary for the Church in Bohemia, where, having renounced the Catholic faith and embraced the Dutch Reformed Church, he was thrown into prison, from which he afterwards escaped, and has now arrived here, and is seeking a charge of the character of his new profession.] The Committee's report was adopted, and ZASTERON admitted to preach.

The same Committee also suggested that the Classis recommend to the Board of Edunation of the Seminary FREDERICK W. A. REIDEL, as a fitting person to be aided in pursuing his theological studies. The Committee's suggestion was agreed to.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Tenth Ward K. N.'s—The President Down on the Daily Times—Threatens a Libel Suit—Hon. Joseph H. Petty, of the Thirteenth, Speaks a Speech—The Grand Mogul Repudiated.

As usual, our reporter visited the Brothers, at the corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, on Saturday evening, and found but few of the Tenth Ward members present; though quite a number were there from other Councils, who had been attracted by the reports in the DAILY TIMES. Among the guests was Hon. JOSEPH H PETTY, of the Thirteenth Ward, and who is a member of the *Ways Committee, which meets at the Broadway House*, and is a Brother of the Whig of the Tenth Ward, who was expelled from Council No. 5 for being a Whig. Also, Hon. Mr. BARROW, of the Seventh Ward, and a member of the same Council with the Grand Mogul, Brother W. B——R. At the appointed hour, the President, Brother J. T. B——s, called the meeting to order. After the minutes had been read and approved, and the candidates balloted for, the Marshal was dispatched to the ante room to bring them in. He soon returned with the joyful report that there were "*two of them*" in waiting. A Brother remarked privately—in the hearing of our reporter—that Council No. 5 was bound not to be caught again without a candidate, and that they would see to it that the necessity should not again occur in which a candidate would have to be sent for. The reporter is surprised that of all the one hundred and upwards who are elected and not initiated, it has become necessary to resort to stratagem to get a member or two for initiation. After initiation the hat passed around, and as the sum contributed was not publicly announced, our reporter was obliged to apply to the President, Brother J. T. B——s, who kindly informed him that the sum of *six shillings and nine cents* was added to the Treasury. The expenses of Council, No. 5 being about $4 per week, (not including the unpaid debts of last Fall election,) our reporter was entirely in the fog as to how it was expected to meet the deficiency. On asking the oracle, P——y B——t, for an explanation, he learned that it would be easily arranged, as the candidates would soon be put in nomination, and their voluntary contributions would be ample to meet all demands.

The Oracle then called up the subject of reinstating the expelled Whigs, and moved its postponement until December next. The motion prevailed.

This subject having been postponed indefinitely, as the Oracle might have known by reading the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, or by consulting the minutes of the Secretary, (if kept correctly,) our reporter could not see the necessity of again bringing up a matter which had caused so much trouble in Council No. 5, and which, it is feared, will sooner or later be the means of its entire dissolution.

The Delegates to the Convention were instructed to vote for the appointment of an installing deputy for each Assembly District in the City and County of New-York. It may appear strange to outsiders that a delegation, after having been appointed a week, and after having attended one session of the Convention to which it was delegated, should come back for instructions; but such is not only usual in Council No. 5, but also in nearly all the Councils in the City. The haste and fury of members make such confusion, that little is known of what is done in Council, and hence it happened that when the great Convention assembled, not one in ten knew what they came for, and by common consent, all disbanded for one week, in order to go home to their respective Councils and find what they had been sent for.

In the course of the evening Brother J. T. B——s, the President, took occasion to address himself directly to the Reporter of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. He called him "a black-hearted villain," and various other epithets of like doubtful courtesy. He further stated that unless the Reporter ceased to report his acts, and the acts of Council No 5, he would prosecute him, and all the proprietors of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to the extent of the law. He informed the brothers, that the proprietors of this paper had already been addressed to the same effect, and that he had secretly engaged the services of four able-bodied brothers, who were already on the trail of the Reporter. "When caught," said the President, his eye kindling with American ire, "I won't be responsible for the acts of the high-binders I have hired." He then mellowed down into the pathetic, and, with quivering lip moistened eye, and solemn voice, seriously made inquisition of the reporter. "How," said he, "would you feel when brought before a court in presence of me and P——y B——n, and the rest of us Know-Nothings!" On the whole his speech was a singular compound of wrath and whining. Not more than ten minutes had elapsed after his speech before he manifested his usual courtesy to our Reporter.

Brother BARROW made a few remarks. He told them flatly and plainly that he disapproved the action of the New-York Delegation at Philadelphia; and that to his opinion the order in the State of New-York could not stand on the National platform.

The sentiment of Mr. BARROW was rank treason to Council No. 5. Such ideas had never before been uttered there; and coming as they did from a member of the Seventh Ward Council, where the great Mogul belongs, took the Brothers by surprise. Mr. BARROW spoke doubtless, the real sentiments of the Seventh Ward of it is taken to Coenties-slip. The removal of Council, as is shown by the fact that notwithstanding the most labored exertions, all efforts to ratify the National platform there have failed.

Hon. JOSEPH H. PETTY, member of Assembly from the Thirteenth Ward, next spoke. His remarks were intended to show up his herculean labors of last Winter, and from his own showing were about as useful to the country as his literary efforts with reference to the man "BILLERWARD."

The Secretary, Bro C——n,—a zealous Know-Nothing—a true American—a faithful follower of the oracle, and volunteer delegate to Albany to prevent the election of WILLIAM H SEWARD,—resigned his office, and positively refused longer to act as Secretary. He gave no reason publicly, but he remarked aside that he was disgusted with the recent acts of Council No. 5—that he had stood it as long as he could.

Our Reporter, through the kindness of P——y B——n, and for which he is exceedingly grateful, was allowed an inspection of the book in which names of proposed candidates for membership are recorded. There are several which will from time to time claim his notice. Among them is D——L H. H——T, the candidate on one of the Democratic tickets in 1853 for Alderman. Mr. H——T had best hurry up for initiation. He can learn of Bro. S. C. H——N, that a mere initiation don't hurt anybody—not even a Democratic conscience. Probably Bro. H——N will deny membership; but this is only to throw dust in the eyes of his Tammany friends.

No action was taken in the case of Dr. A. L. W——D. It was whispered around that the Committee dared not call on the Doctor, since the DAILY TIMES had forewarned him of the trick that the little regalia man was playing up on him.

The Council broke up in good season, and the brothers departed in peace.

Police News.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

At an early hour yesterday morning, as Mr. Boht, of West Forty-first-street, was sitting at his window, he observed one Clauskefer, a German, aged 20, describing himself as a clerk, attempt to enter the house of Mr. Buhrman, No. 137 West Forty-first-street, by climbing on the shed over the store door, (having his shoes off.) Failing in this entry over the wall into the second story window, he descended and tried the iron bar which secured the shutters, two of which shutters he succeeded in removing. At this time Mr. Boht gave the alarm, which hearing, the burglar ran off in the direction of the Ninth-avenue, closely followed by officer Chase, who overtook and captured him in Fortieth street, near the Ninth-avenue. On searching the prisoner, a knife, such as is used by butchers, was found on his person. The prisoner was held for examination.

BURGLARS COMMITTED.

Andrew McFall, a native of this City, 19 years of age, and Andrew Curtis, of this City, aged 21, book-keeper at Broadway Theatre, arrested for an alleged burglary, had a hearing. Justice D. Hartman deposed to the burglarious entry into the premises, No. 73 East Fourteenth-street, by opening the fanlight over the front door, when a quantity of jewelry, to the value of $600 was stolen. He identified much of the property found at the residence of McFall; other of the stolen goods were found publicly exposed for sale in the window of one Fromkep, at No. 24 Roosevelt-street, who declared that he received the same from Andrew Curtis. In answer to questions on examination, Curtis owned to the sale of the goods as above, but declare that he did not know whence they came; he declined to answer as to the party from whom he received them. Held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

HOTEL THIEF.

A man who refused to give any other particulars as to his identity further than the name Charles H. Otis, was, yesterday noon, arrested by officer Hope, of the Mayor's Office, as a hotel thief. The actions of prisoner, on Monday, raised suspicions as to his true character, and yesterday he was closely watched. He yesterday visited the Claremont House, where, after sitting for some time in the ladies' parlor, he made a pretty extensive round of the chambers up stairs, opening several doors by the aid of a pair of nippers. After some time, he got into a room where was the chambermaid, who, on seeing him, screamed out. Prisoner then tried to escape, but was tripped up and secured by the officer, who was behind him. Thus, he was not caught in the performance of any actual theft. On his person was found the nippers, with twenty-seven trunk-keys, which would open nearly every trunk-lock that might come in his way; also some jewelry marked M. M. He was taken before Justice Osborne, who held him for examination, which will be had to day.

STABBING CASE.

A "muss" was got up, at a late hour on Monday night, in Mulberry street, between Anson Smith, a German shoemaker, and Michael Hart, of No. 206 Elm-street, about some females, during which Smith got outrageous and drew a knife, with which he inflicted a wound of a dangerous nature by stabbing Hart. The injured man was taken to his residence, attended by a physician, who has doubts of his recovery. Policeman McBride, of the Fourteenth District, arrested the assailant, who was committed to await the result of the injuries, by Justice Brennan.

POW WAY ARRESTS.

Officer Baker, of the Sixth Ward, on Monday evening succeeded in arresting the following residents of this place: Matilda Green, Mary Mooney, Nancy Dunn, Mary Ann White, Margaret and Ellen McGall, Mary Commefort, Bridget Loughlin, Mary Ann McCormick, Elisabeth Gurman, and Margaret Downer. The charge against them was made by Mr. Pease of the Mission. They were sent to the Island for six months under the vagrant act.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Enlistment for the British Service.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—JULY 30.

Before Mr. Commissioner Morton.

The United States vs. *Harris P. Jorgenson, Frederic E. M Carstensen, and Aug. M. Thoman.*—In this case (Hon. W. BERNE being engaged for the defence,) the facts as elicited by Mr. McKeon, U. S. District Attorney, from the witnesses, will furnish the history of the transaction.

Anthony Rosenbaum deposed that he had known Carstensen three months; deponent had something to do with hiring men to go to Halifax; received a letter from Mr. Schumacher to Carstensen, but did not read it; Mr. C. read the letter in my presence; did not tell me the contents, but only several lines of it to which Mr. Schumacher said he (Carstensen) should receive me well; that he should have me paid on the same day of my arrival; I told him that Mr. Schumacher gave that letter as an introduction to Mr. Carstensen; that I had to deliver my men which I brought over to Mr. Carstensen who would pay me four dollars a head for them; Carstensen said he was glad we had brought over such a good number; that they should be shipped for Halifax the same day, and that I should be paid in a few hours; Carstensen went with us to the office of Sprague, Soule & Co., where we left the men; Carstensen said he was the only authorized person in Boston to ship the men for the Governor in Halifax; he said he was a captain in the English foreign legion, and showed me a written authority in telegraphic dispatch, which said nothing

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1855.

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Reeder's Removal.

President PIERCE is receiving the usual and the just reward of a base act, perpetrated in a cowardly and contemptible manner. If he had removed Governor REEDER when the charge of unlawfully speculating in the Public Lands was first made against him, he might have secured credit for acting under a sense of public duty and for the purpose of protecting the public property. If he had removed him when he first found that he would not make himself the supple tool of the armed mob that invaded Kansas for the purpose of forcing Slavery upon the Territory, he would have been zealously supported by the champions of the Slave interest, however hotly and justly he might have been denounced by every lover of freedom and of popular rights. But his vacillation—his halting timidity of purpose, and the fact that he finally resorted to false pretences, as a cloak for an unjust act, have destroyed all respect for his conduct, even in those quarters, for whose interest and at whose dictation it has been pursued. The apologists for Slavery throughout the North, are the loudest in their denunciations of the course the President has seen fit to take. The Albany *Argus* regrets it; the Buffalo *Commercial* denounces it; and even the *Journal of Commerce*, which rarely sticks at any enormity perpetrated on behalf of Slavery, deprecates the removal of Governor REEDER at this particular time, and under the circumstances of the case.

For our own part we are not able to perceive the wisdom of the course which Gov. REEDER has seen fit to pursue. Theoretically right in nearly all his opinions, his action has been precisely that needed to deprive them of weight. He protested against the election of members of the Legislature by the armed invasion, but neglected to declare the election null. Proclaiming Kansas conquered by an alien mob, he abandoned the territory to the invaders and repaired to Washington, where he could neither do nor say anything whatever for its relief. And now,—declaring that he cannot recognize the assembly at Shawnee as a Legislature, because it is illegally assembled,—he *does* recognize it by treating their acts as legitimate, by receiving them, giving them consideration, and sending in messages explaining the reasons for withholding from them his approval. Vetoing a legislative act is certainly a strange mode of ignoring the Legislature that passed it. By receiving its enactments as Governor, —giving them due and careful consideration, and sending in messages concerning them, he recognizes the legal and legitimate existence of the Legislature as perfectly and completely as possible. It makes not the slightest difference whether he approves or disapproves its acts. A veto recognizes the existence of a Legislature just as effectually as a message of approval. And so long as Gov. REEDER continues to send in messages vetoing the enactments of the Kansas Legislature, just so long will they have his own *acts* as evidence of their power to act, in opposition to his *opinion* that they are an illegal and non-existent body. The Governor has shown, throughout his administration, a very happy faculty of stultifying himself by just such discrepancies as these between his actions and his words. He contends, and we think rightly, that *with him alone* rests the power of designating the place for the temporary meeting of the Legislature. Why, then, did he not issue his Proclamation commanding them to meet at the place desired, and forbidding their attempting to hold a session elsewhere? Instead of thus treating the matter as one belonging exclusively to the Executive department, he recognized it by his veto as a proper subject for legislation; and then, of course, a two-thirds vote dispensed with the necessity for his approbation.

All this, it is true, does not modify in the slightest degree the character of the President's action in his removal. The fact remains,—that he was turned out of office because he would not cooperate, willingly and heartily, with the propagandists of Slavery; —and his ejection was cloaked under the false pretext that he had been illegally dealing in Indian lands.

So far as Kansas is concerned, we see no immediate remedy for the evil inflicted upon her. Her Territorial Legislature will unquestionably proceed to legalize Slavery;—and any future Legislature that may seek to reverse this action, must encounter the reproach and the difficulty of seeking to *abolish* an institution recognized by law, and to destroy rights of property vested in individuals. All this greatly complicates the question, and renders it more and more certain that Kansas will ere long apply for admission to the Union as a Slave State.

British Reform.

We received, by the last arrival from Europe, a copy of the Reform petition from the people of England to its commons in Parliament assembled. It is a document worth some passing notice. For, in its outspoken truth and undoubted earnestness of purpose—in the determination of its originators to obtain from their rulers, by force if necessary, the reforms they demand—we recognize the old Democratic spirit of the English people that has lain dormant since the days of CROMWELL. The petition comes from the National and Constitutional Reform Association. It is essentially—if we may so speak—an Anglo-Saxon document; it is to the point, and, for vigor of style and homeliness of language, might pass current for one of those old memorials to the Parliament of CHARLES I, which warned the then British oligarchy of a coming Rebellion that has done more towards raising England to her present position than any other event in her history, either before or after.

The petition first boldly exposes the shame and disgrace that have fallen on the country, through the culpable neglect and incapacity of men in office. After stigmatizing the landing on the Crimea as an act of desperate aggression, it asserts that there existed neither order nor regulation in transports, in supplies in victuals, in clothing, or in shelter for the troops; but in place of these were unheard-of neglect and waste, whereof the consequence has been that the soldiers have filled the field with their carcases—roads they made not—shelter they found not—victuals, clothing, and medicine they had not—graves alone they had when hands could be spared to dig them. So now, the petitioners continue to say, "when the fierceness of the struggle has come—when it is a question whether this nation or the hosts of the enemy shall perish—our numbers are scanty and our men enfeebled, and the strength of the foe is increased daily, which latter thing our Cabinet Ministers appear not to have foreseen, thereby committing a deadly sin of ignorance, which issue no British subject can contemplate without alarm and indignation." But the petitioners do not stop here. They attack alike the men and the system, and allege that an oligarchy—"a corporation of the worst rulers England ever saw"—persist in their evil course of ruin. "They sacrifice an army and attribute it to the badness of the system, which system they seek not to amend but retain, stultifying themselves and mocking the requirements of the nation. In every fresh detail folly exceeds folly, and no provision is made to meet further peril." The petitioners also affirm that they have had opportunities of learning the true desires of the people in the matter of foreign alliances, and that they prefer national to dynastic alliances —"the alliances of freemen rather than jailers; of peoples than tyrants." Speaking of the British Cabinet, the petitioners style it "a secret and illegal cabal, shrouding its acts in obscurity, meeting to deliberate that which is never made known to the House, much less to the nation; and one member, styling himself Foreign Secretary, deals with foreign affairs, and is in reality amenable to none and another is Home Secretary, and a third Colonial Secretary, whose several fitness and aptitude for their offices are not duly considered, but only the convenience of a corporation of lordly rulers." The petitioners lastly remind the House of Commons that Governments, both Legislative and Executive, exist not for themselves but for the governed; that "when nations are ill governed they *are apt to rise, and that resistance becomes constitutional when sense and justice are continually violated; since principles are of Heaven not man, and public safety is the first law of nations.*"

The document, which is receiving signatures by tens of thousands, is significant enough. It boldly exposes the despotism of that oligarchy which now governs England, and the rottenness of the system that has entailed within the last year such disgrace and disaster upon the nation. We have long since marked those very grievances against which complaints are now so hotly urged. We have spoken of them, too, though not so bitterly, and we have exposed them, though not so ruthlessly, as the members of the Reform Association have done in their petition. Those Englishmen in this country who have accused us of attempting to degrade their country are now doubtless convinced that, after all, we have been lenient with the shortcomings of an oligarchy that a few parasites still love to honor.

Mysteries of Book Publishing.

There are secrets in all trades, some of which are past finding out except by those who serve an apprenticeship to them; but there are others which cannot well remain in a state of occultation from the very nature of the business. Publishing, for instance, is of necessity a public business, the profits of which increase in proportion to its publicity; but there are secrets even in the publishing business which ordinary people cannot discover. Publishing was once a rather slow and easy and respectable business, and books were written and printed to stand the test of public examination. If they were good, the public "found them after many days;" they were bread cast upon the waters; reviewers read them at their leisure, and in due time judgment was pronounced upon them; they sold, or sold their publisher, as the case might be, and abided their fate as they had bided their time. Merit then had something to do with popularity, but it has very little now. The public are often taken by surprise at the announcement of some new work, when the same advertisement which first gives notice of its publication tells also of the two or three hundred thousand copies of it which have been sold, and gives the favorable notices of it which have been written from all parts of the country. The question naturally enough arises in the mind of some innocent reader, how it could be possible for a hundred thousand copies of a book to be sold before it is published, and how it can be favorably noticed before it has been seen. But such things are possible enough, because they are continually occurring. All that is required to effect these miracles is a book, the poorer in style the better for the purposes of the publisher—for those who engage in this kind of business pay the public the compliment of assuming that they can't discriminate between a good book and a bad one.

We published a day or two since an article on the secrets of the wine trade, and we now lay before our readers, in another part of this day's paper, for their amusement and instruction, an article which we copy from the *Presbyterian Critic*, revealing some of the secrets of the publishing business, and explaining the processes by which an immense popularity is gained for a certain class of new and original publications. The *Critic* makes a very great mistake in imagining that the work which called forth its denunciations was written by one of the publisher's clerks, for it was written by the author of a good many flash stories, who would just as soon compose a treatise on theology as write a novelette, provided he got the same pay;—and publishers' clerks are something like the French manager, who, on being asked why he didn't write his own vaudevilles, replied, "Why don't you black your own boots?"

The Pardoning Power.

The logic of modern politics judges a principle or a system by its liability to abuse. Merit in its scale is nothing, demerit weighty. Distinguished lawyers arraign the laws against intemperance, and hide their benefits in search of apprehended evils. And in kindred spirit orators and editors too often attack the acts of public men when theirs are the merits, whilst the defective systems which control them invite the blunders. Especially has the exercise of the pardoning power been misrepresented and attacked. But the matter rightly viewed, the wonder is more that so few mistakes occur in the exercise of Executive clemency, and less, that imposition often triumphs in receiving it.

By the Constitution the Governor is made the sole arbiter of pardons—the statutes only controlling the manner of application. Any one who adds up the column of State Prison inmates annually reported by the Inspectors, perceives that the convict population of the Empire State surpasses that of many thriving and important villages. If to the total be added the inmates of county jails and city prisons and penitentiaries, (who once fully committed on conviction have no outlet but by Executive key,) the number willequal the population of more than one incorporated city of the State. It is the tender maxim of the law that a man is innocent until found guilty; but the friends and relatives of prisoners extend this saying, to mean that innocence in each particular case exists *notwithstanding* conviction. There are fifty-three counties in the State, each possessing a criminal Court and a jail. The avenues to Executive clemency are free to all, from the blinded relative of the terrible murderer to the timid friend of the insignificant purloiner of coppers from a till.

With these statistics in outline, one easily understands how the Constitution, which virtually stripped our Executive of patronage, gave to him in the pardoning prerogative a fearful task, a melancholy duty and a thankless responsibility. Day by day from the cities, towns and villages of the State, come to Albany the deputations of heart-stricken mothers, sorrowing wives and weeping children, imploring the pardon of son or husband, or parent, in whose innocence, despite most confirming testimony of guilt, they entertain a sincere belief. As the Judge is obliged to grant a writ of habeas corpus when asked on the proper papers; so the Executive is obliged to listen to their complaints and appeals. Then succeeds to these a train of political friends, often judicial advisers, sometimes official coadjutors, occasionally functionaries from sister States—in a few cases the Federal minister, the foreign diplomatist and the consul. Letters are to be written to prosecuting attorneys and judges. The Attorney General is to be advised with. Quires of testimony *pro* and *con* to be waded through, until the end of the Executive term finds an accumulation of cases, papers and documents in the matter of pardoning, the bare sight of which astonishes even the veteran red-tapist.

The pardoning power to this extent is in the hands of a Governor who has a thousand *other* duties; its careful exercise alone would require his uninterrupted attention. Is not this an evil? Should it not be remedied? Either let an amendment of the Constitution provide for a council of pardons as a bureau of the Executive department, or let the statutes so control the *manner* of application for pardons that distressing personal interviews may be avoided, imposition on Executive confidence be prevented, and the whole subject become so fenced with formalities that only cases of probable success may be carried into the Capitol.

The Prohibitory Law.

As long ago as in April last we mentioned, upon what we believed to be sufficient authority, that, in the opinion of the Attorney General of the State, the Prohibitory law, then recently enacted by the Legislature, was unconstitutional. In view of the fact that the Attorney General is the legitimate law adviser of the Executive department of the State Government, and the one upon whom (if upon the State at all) would devolve the duty of upholding the law in the Court of Appeals, we considered the report important enough to deserve being mentioned. We see it now announced in Albany papers that Mr. HOFFMAN has given to the Governor an official opinion to the same effect. We do not know on what authority the statement is made, nor what occasion has arisen which would render it necessary for the Governor to apply for his opinion in the premises. But whether it has been asked, or given, or not, we believe it is generally understood that the law is regarded by the Attorney General as unconstitutional, and that, if he should give an opinion at all, it would be to that effect.

Swindling Explained.

Mr. TUCKERMAN, the great Boston Schuyler, defrauded the Eastern Railroad, it seems, of $245,303. The process by which this magnificent result was accomplished during the ten years he held the office of Treasurer, is explained in detail by that portion of the report of the Investigating Committee which we publish in another column this morning. The leading and essential fact in the whole case seems to be, that *his own word* was always relied on in reference to his own proceedings. Even when Committees, Examiners and Accountants were appointed to audit his accounts, he always gave them his valuable assistance. He read from the ledger, for example, a list of the shares of stock issued; and by reading here and there what was not entered, but what he knew was necessary to the result desired, the footings always came out properly. And then, after such a farce, the Committee would issue long and eloquent commendations of his accuracy, skill and unrivaled method of keeping his books!

It seems that in this way TUCKERMAN overissued stock to the value of at least $66,300, —and notes to very nearly the same amount: while he used cash belonging to the Company, to the amount of over $100,000. He seems to have kept no cash account at all worthy of the name, and yet his books were regularly audited and approved by the proper Committees. He has property to the amount of about $60,000 which he turns over to the Company, and various other assets from which he thinks something may be realized. He is said to have invested $50,000 in a patent for tanning leather,—which might not unprofitably be applied to his own hide:—and another $50,000 is declared to have been loaned to Dr. MORTON, for the purpose of helping him procure from Congress a recognition of his right to be deemed the discoverer of ether. The Company preserve a mysterious silence on this subject, but the revelation was made by a member of that meddling and *blabbing* fraternity, the *Press*.

Mr. TUCKERMAN evinces a great deal more philosophy in his exposure than SCHUYLER did. Instead of running away, he stays to help the Committee ferret out his rascalities. He seems to have been very useful in this way, as it is doubtful whether they could have traced his operations at all without his help. We have not heard whether they intend to present him a service of plate, for his assistance, or not. According to precedent, however, he will be entitled to a strong *puff* in the next annual report of the Directors. The Boston *Bee* meantime thus speaks of his daily walk:

"Mr. TUCKERMAN continues unharmed by law, and is seen daily on 'Change, apparently as of old. Meantime, Peter Jones, his neighbor, who stole half a barrel of pork to keep his family from starving, is passing an industrious and ignominious six months in the House of Correction, and feeding on coarse bread, corn beef and water. Such is 'even-handed justice,'—such the 'perfection of human wisdom'—law!"

Perils of Sea Bathing.

The Worcester *Transcript*, noticing the recent calamity at Coney Island, and the accidents that so frequently occur at sea-side watering-places, asks:

"At all of these places, would it not be a wise precaution to station a swift row-boat or skiff—manned by a couple of experienced oarsmen, good swimmers as well—within saving distance of the bathers? and thus, as we believe, secure a means of rescue to nine out of ten of all whose lives are now imperiled."

Such a precaution would not only be wise, but it ought to be imperative. Nothing in these announcements of disasters is more shocking, than the statement which generally accompanies them, that no provision whatever had been made for such exigences,—that no boats were to be found, and no men were ready to extend aid. A place like Coney Island,—so very dangerous, by reason of the current and under-tow that always prevail there,—ought not to be visited at all for bathing, until some provision is made for saving life. It is disgraceful that men should build hotels, provide bathing accommodations, and entice the inexperienced into the dangers of the surf, and yet make not the slightest preparation for saving them in case of peril. Coney Island every Summer is the scene of many fearful accidents of this sort, and yet the same story continues to be told,—no boats were to be had,—no means of rescue had been provided. It seems to us that the law might very well interfere in such cases, and require that all who proffer inducements to sea-bathing, should take suitable precautions against the sad accidents that are now of such frequent occurrence. But public sentiment could, undoubtedly, enforce such a regulation in the absence of law. If people would *desert* every place where no such provision is made, and give the preference to those which consult the safety of their guests as well as their own pecuniary profit, they would speedily work a reform in this matter of the highest importance.

Deferred Nuisances.

We are in the daily receipt of letters written from all parts of the country in relation to the disagreeable qualities of the Ailanthus and the assistant librarian of the Astor Library, but we cannot afford room for any more testimonials in respect to these nuisances. Both the Ailanthus and the librarian, we believe, are greatly improved; the tree has passed its flowering season, and, if we could forget its two or three weeks of nauseousness, we should be disposed to regard it with a favorable eye, for even its greatest enemy must admit that, in its present state, with its large bunches of golden blossoms, it is a very beautiful object. As to the librarian, we have reason to believe that he has seen the importance of courteous behavior to the visitors to the library, though we have not received any testimonials to the effect. Another of the permanent nuisances which we have received some bushels of letters about, is the filthy condition of the streets, and this old and standing cause of complaint has been greatly modified by the abundant rains of the past, and the streets that have been "washed, lately washed in a shower," look now remarkably, in fact, almost impossibly clean, notwithstanding that the street-sweeping machines have suspended operations. So these old nuisances are, for the present, obsolete ideas, and our correspondents had better find some new subjects for their benevolent pens.

Cruelty Denied.

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. ALPHEUS LEWIS, of Paris, Ky., in reply to statements accusing him and his wife of cruel and inhuman treatment of some of their slaves. It seems that they were tried upon this charge in one of the Kentucky Courts. Mr. LEWIS insists that the reports were grossly exaggerated, that no such punishments were inflicted as those reported, and that the grossest injustice was done to him, and especially to his wife, by the rumors referred to. We copy the letter at his request. Its statements will, doubtless, attract the attention of the public.

☞ Ex-Governor TROUP, of Georgia, ventures upon a task which seems to have dismayed all the younger and less hardened members of the Democratic party. He has written a letter, which will be found in another column, vindicating President PIERCE from the accusations which meet him on every side, and declaring that his Administration is "the least exceptionable of all the Administrations we have ever had—WASHINGTON's, JEFFERSON's *and Polk's (!)* not excepted." The Southern people, especially, he declares, are "bound by honor, gratitude and patriotism to sustain it with all their might." The Ex-Governor makes no half-way work about the job he has undertaken. His zeal puts even the Washington *Union* to the blush.

☞ It seems that the escaped slaves of Col. WHEELER have arrived in this City. One of them, the mother of the family, appeared yesterday and made affidavit before Judge CULVER, that she was not opposed to being rescued from Slavery, as Col. WHEELER asserts,—that on the contrary she suggested the rescue and would not for any consideration, return to her former condition. Her affidavit,—which she signed by making her mark after hearing it read,—will be found in another column, and tells the whole story.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Removal of Gov. Reeder—Affairs in Kansas—Difficulties with Paraguay—Our South American Relations.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30, 1855.

The Secretary of State is conveniently out of the way. The subject of territorial appointments is within his department, and he signs the commissions. The removal of Gov. REEDER would probably have obtained from Gov. MARCY a very reluctant consent—perhaps he would not have consented at all. The report of REEDER's being superseded by DAWSON of Pennsylvania, is current this morning, but is doubted. It is probable enough, but so little interest is felt in any action of the President that nobody seems inclined to verify or disprove the rumor. DAWSON is an involuntary Nebraskal. He goes with his party, and generally goes it blind. He will stand in nobody's way in Kansas, nor anywhere else, and is just the thing which ATCHISON demanded originally as his lieutenant under the Nebraska bill.

There is other business urgently demanding the attention of the Secretary of State. The dispute with the Government of Paraguay has assumed a shape very like that which for many years held in solution our relations with Mexico, until the difficulty was adjusted by war. A special mission is asked for to arrange the difficulty with the *Water Witch*, and several heavy and well founded claims by American citizens. Parsguay and all the little States in the interior will at no distant day be swallowed up by Brazil. In the meantime, we have to secure indemnity out of the annexation fund which Brazil is silently accumulating. The present Government of Paraguay, like most of the Spanish American States, is afflicted with a chronic vacancy in the chest, and with demands upon it urgent in proportion to its vacancy. The claimants who have at length appealed to our Government have vainly solicited justice for the last ten years. Their claims amount in the aggregate to a sum hardly exceeding the probable expenses of a special mission, but fortunately the national honor is involved through the attack on the *Water Witch*, and that is invaluable.

The authentic report of the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature shows the very worst and most degrading rumors previously circulated through the Western press to be strictly correct. How long will such outrages on decency be tolerated? It should be remembered that the voluntary meeting of border ruffians is held at the expense of the United States, and in the name of a law of Congress. Though they have forfeited the legal sanction which Gov. REEDER unadvisedly and most wrongfully extended to them, by granting certificates of election which he knew they were not entitled to, it is difficult to see how they can be deprived of the powers of mischief with which that act has invested them. With an honest Administration, the case would be a clear one. The pretended Legislature is a mob, and nothing more. Not a dollar of public money should be allowed them for pay or incidental expenses of their proceedings. The executive power of the Territory should be used to prevent the desecration of the national flag under which these men assemble. Without the Federal Treasury to fall back upon, these worthy persons would adjourn to the corner groceries which have heretofore been their headquarters.

There is, however, one barrier against the consummation of their schemes. All territorial laws must be submitted to Congress before going into effect—what chance exists for the confirmation of such infamous projects of law as were propounded by the ringleaders of this mob? This circumstance, perhaps, has not crossed the minds of these worthies. The House will also take care to stop the rations of our amateur legislators. Their authority will be brief, and I trust their influence as fleeting.

P. S.—The President has to-day disaffirmed the contracts of REEDER, ELMORE, JOHNSON & ISAACS, for the purchase of half-breed lands. This is, perhaps, the foundation of the story relative to REEDER's dismissal. AQUIDAY.

A bear weighing 376 pounds was shot at Colebrook, the 21st inst. He was discovered near the roadside, within half a mile of the village. He fled to a neighboring swamp. A dog was put upon his track, when he soon emerged from his retreat, and was brought down by a dozen or more shots. Three other bears were seen in the vicinity the same evening.

Singular.

The Marine Court, it seems, although competent to declare judgment for the recovery of a debt, cannot *compel* the Sheriff to execute the writ of judgment placed in his hands. A Mr. SUYDAM, the "old veteran of the turf," obtained in the Marine Court, a few months since, judgment for the sum of $200 against the notorious JAMES IRVIN, by whom he was beaten at Lafayette Hall the other night. The writ for the execution of the judgment was placed in the hands of Sheriff OSBER, but he refused (for reasons best known to himself) to serve it on his friend IRVIN, and for such refusal was sued for damages by SUYDAM. This last suit was brought before Judge MCCARTHY, at the Marine Court, yesterday.

When the counsel for the defence contended that the Court had no jurisdiction over the case in question—that the laws relating to it were specific, and did not empower it to compel the Sheriff to serve writs of execution upon those against whom judgments were rendered—the Judge held the counsel's view of the case to be correct, and dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction. So Sheriff OSBER has legally the power to nullify the decision of the Court, and benefit his friends, who will no doubt reciprocate the compliment.

Death of Moses Maynard, Jr.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., a well-known citizen, died at his residence in Gramercy-place, this City, on Sunday, and was interred yesterday. Mr. MAYNARD was a Whig in politics, and was in 1848 elected Alderman from the Eighteenth Ward, which position he filled for one year. He was subsequently chosen President of the Long Island Railroad Company, which office he soon resigned, and was succeeded therein by Mr. MORRIS, the present incumbent. Mr. MAYNARD was at the time of his death about 46 years of age.

☞ To-day Castle Garden is to be opened as the Emigrant Landing Dépôt—and having wiped our tears at the loss of the dear old Garden, where KOSSUTH landed, and SONTAG strained her delicate throat lining, and JULLIEN's immaculate vest shone transcendent, and Judge MEIGS, year after year awarded the Institute Premiums, and the beautiful Panoramic views were visible,—having had our snivel in a gentle and melancholy way, we confess we are glad of it. Now, may Humanity have a chance, and the poor emigrants get a little more decent treatment, and the sharks that have torn them so ruthlessly be starved out. Not to foreigners, but to Humanity the Garden should be dedicated to-day with appropriate ceremonies.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Rev R. L. FRASER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir*: We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W DAVISON, E. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM ELWOOD,
JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
E M. TUDALE, JOHN D STERLING.

DEAR SIR: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, R. L. FRASER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Dépôt, No 36 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., 3 PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depôt No 145 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article.

A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were also exhibited, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTures on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the speciality of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 348 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines just out, run without noise, with little exertion of the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

KNOX, AT HIS NEW QUARTERS, No 211 BROADway, corner of Fulton st., has secured a vast increase to his already large share of patronage, and daily furnishes hundreds of visitors with hats that surpass anything of the kind yet offered to the community. At the place above mentioned, or at his up-town depôt, No 513 Broadway, KNOX will be happy to see all who desire a fashionable, well made and durable style of Summer hat.

CONTINUATION AUCTION SALE OF A SUPERior collection of wines and brandies. We desire to call the attention to the sale of the balance of the choice liquors, to be made THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug 1, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No 11 Broad st., by ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer. The goods are to be sold in the "original packages," as imported and delivered from the United States Bonded Warehouse.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND SINGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depôt No 121 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. P. C. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence Pedale, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price for the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old sores, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption piles, &c &c. Principal depôt, No. 265 Grand-st; 75 cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET ADJOINING WALL STREET.—The eligible offices in the splendid brown stone building No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st., constitute one of the best locations in the City for an Insurance Company. Possession immediately. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 11 Broad-st.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c—THE largest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, and universal as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA OIL, the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS.—WE HAVE JUST [illegible] from Auction a very superior lot of [illegible] are enabled to sell at much less than [illegible] 500 doz. superior Paris made Kid [illegible]
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, [illegible] Oils, are unequaled by any in the [illegible] perienced difficulty in getting a good [illegible] stores Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Cholera Infantum—Cholera Infantum.**—Those who would save their little ones should not fail to procure DR. AGRIMONT'S TROPICAL REMEDY for the cure of Cholera Infantum, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhœa. This never failing remedy may be administered to the nursing infant with safety and immediate relief. It is a powder, and taken in a teaspoonful of water, without any of the nauseous effect of those nauseous nostrums usually given in those cases. Those travelling should not be without it, as it can be carried in their pocketbooks, and can be taken at any time with immediate relief. For sale by JOHN MEAKIN No 497 Broadway; H. W. HILLS, No. 376 Broadway, J. CRUMBIE, No. 863 Broadway; THOMAS BAILEY, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No 188 Bowery; E M GUION No. 127 Bowery, and of other druggists; at General Agency, No. 22 Beekman-st. H & B BODGE, Proprietors.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF LADIES' SUMMER BOOTS And shoes to make room for new Fall stock, at HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No 426 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

☞ **We are now Offering** the balance of our splendid stock of Summer goods at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Fall importations and manufacture.

Ladies' French gaiters, slippers, and ties, also misses' and children's shoes in every style.

Ladies' gaiters from $1 75 to $3.

N. B.—Just received, a new style of ladies' rubber overshoes for those who wear heels.

☞ **Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. B. RING, New-York; WM B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO, Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **To the Afflicted.**—Dr AGRIMONT can be consulted gratuitously by call ing at No 22 Beekman-st., in any chronic case of Diarrhœa, or where the person has failed to find relief from other sources

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO. Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **Anti-Slavery Excursion and Pic-Nic.**—The NEW-YORK ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY invites the friends of Liberty in the City and vicinity to unite in celebrating the Twenty first Anniversary of WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION, by an excursion to Morris' Grove, near Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1 WM. LLOYD GARRISON and Hon. ERASTUS D. CULVER are engaged to deliver addresses. Music by the Wallace Band. Refreshments will be furnished by individuals or families for themselves. The company will leave Brooklyn in a special train of cars (including baggage car for refreshments) at 10 A. M., and returning, will leave the Grove at 8 P. M. Those intending to unite in the celebration will kindly proceed to procure tickets on or before Monday, in order that the Railroad Company may be seasonably informed as to the extent of the accommodation required. Tickets for the excursion 50 cents—children half price—may be had at the Anti Slavery Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., or at BOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. If Wednesday proves rainy, the celebration will be postponed to the next fair day.

☞ **Less than Half Price—PATENT LIGHTS.—HYATT'S PATENTS**—I am about making extensive alterations in my present building, besides adding some forty feet additional in front to it, am otherwise increasing my facilities for the manufacture of my FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF LIGHTS; (the only kind exempt from extra insurance.) My present stock is large, and I wish to dispose of it before the 1st of October I will sell such ROOF TILES as I have on hand, at $1 and $1 25 per foot. FLOOR TILES at (from $1 50 to $3 per foot, whose value is from $6 to $9. PAVEMENT TILES at from $3 to $5, whose value is from $10 to $12

It must be understood, however, that these tiles are NOT FOR SALE to any but especiable people; and I shall take measures to prevent their passing into ownership hands; as it is contrary to my established policy to sell the tiles at all: my platform contains being for them myself. For the above sum, however, stated above, I will sell my present stock to such persons as I can feel assured will not abuse confidence by playing into the hands of my enemies.

THADDEUS HYATT.
No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Ambeotypes.**—PATENTED—The subscriber, having purchased the right for Hudson County, now offers to the public an entire new style of photo es, which, for beauty, richness of tone durability and exceeding fineness, surpasses every other kind of picture taken. It does not reverse the subject—like a daguerreotype, hence everything is represented in its true position. Being hermetically sealed between glass plates readers them proof against the action of water, atmosphere or acids, and enables them to retain their brilliancy for ages. By this process children's likenesses can be taken perfect as most instantaneously. No person is taking or exhibiting them in New-York, or nearer than Philadelphia, except myself at No 54 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. WM. A. TOMLINSON.

☞ **New York Academy of Medicine.**—The Fellows of the Academy are requested to unite in the funeral obsequies of their late deceased associate JAMES C. BLISS, M. D., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August, inst., at the Presbyterian Church, 4th av., between 22d and 23d sts., at 5 o'clock P. M.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., President
JOHN W. GREENE, M. D., Asst. Sec'y.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER'S OF EMIGRATION, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855

☞ **The Castle Garden** will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August, as the "Emigrant Landing Depot" for the reception and inspection of all emigrants arriving at this port.

BERNARD CASSERLY, Secretary.

☞ **Dr. James McClintock's Diarrhœa Cordial** is daily performing extraordinary cures in Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, &c. It instantly arrests all dangerous symptoms and is beyond a doubt the most perfect specific known Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway, and by all Druggists. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle.

☞ **"Soldier Man, want to buy a Dog?"**—Inquire of E. B. BAMBOW, (late G. N. G.) BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER, No 87 Ann-st., New-York, where all orders for Printing are executed in steam power, at the lowest cash prices "Small favors thankfully received, and larger ones in proportion"

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap Farina cologne and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. MCHARG & CO., Importers, No 153 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—S. DRUMMOND would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Apothecary Store to No. 307 Broadway, where he has opened with a new complete and well-selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes Soaps, Fancy Articles, &c., &c Physicians' prescriptions accurately prepared. A superior quality of Brandy, old Jamaica spirits, pure Wines, &c., constantly on hand for medicinal purposes. S. DRUMMOND Apothecary, No 307 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WALTER LOCKWOOD has returned to his old stand, No 243 Greenwich-st, between Barclay and Robinson occupied by him for many years previous to the 1st of May last, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers. He has on hand a large and general assortment of goods, and intends to keep his stock replenished with the newest and most desirable styles of goods in the market, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for cash.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Left hanging in the water-closet of Messrs. Clark & Brown, Maiden lane, a gold patent lever watch, with a black braid guard chain attached, J. L. Moore maker No. 7,585. Apply to the owner, MARK BANKS, No. 17 Cedar-st.

LOST—In 2d-av., between 17th and 23d sts., A CARPENTER'S SPECIFICATION, for a front and rear building. Whoever will leave it at No. 195 Christie-st., will be suitably rewarded.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

SUCH AS	
BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES 4 holes jewelled	$26
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	36
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	55
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	28
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	36
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	83
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	108 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	58 to 90
SILVER ENGLISH PAPENT LEVERS	16 to 28
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 26
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J Tobias, and other celebrated makers	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.	

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

FOUNTAIN & INDIA STORE OF ORIENTAL GOODS.—Forget not (six fifty-three) No. 653 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

N B.—Persons desirous of any information or samples, by addressing as above, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, of neat and tidy habits, who wish places in one family or as partners. The one can cook, wash and iron, bake bread, milk and churn. The other will do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. The cook will take $7, the other $6 They have excellent City references. The country preferred. Call at No. 317 East 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women in city or country; one would do general housework; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; can milk and manage butter The other is English, a nice tidy person; would do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress Both are well recommended. Apply at No 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant Scotch girl, as cook, or cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework She is a spiendid laundress, and would prefer acting as chambermaid and fine washer, &c No objections to the Country; can produce the best of City and Country references. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., in the Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young Women; one as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress, the other to do general housework. Also by a Protestant girl of 16 as chamber maid, nurse or to assist in housework Also by a nice girl of 14. They have the best of references and no objections to the country Apply at No 264 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and well recommended English young woman, of experience as Cook, Washer and Ironer, or house work in City or country; and also by an English Protestant young woman as Chambermaid, or Nurse and Seamstress; will be found willing and obliging Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as nurse to take care of children or to do chamberwork; is fully competent and is a good seamstress; may be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 201 West 30th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl, a good plain cook and washer and ironer; understands baking Good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 173 8th av. Can be seen for two days.

A MASTER MACHINIST—Of industrious habits, at present waiting for a situation would like to hear of a chance to superintend the building of some kind of milling, sawing or manufacturing property. Persons owning idle property where water or steam power can be introduced, will find in me a man they want by addressing MILLWRIGHT, this office.

PAPER BOX MAKERS WANTED—Immediately, six to eight smart respectable girls, who can make glazed paper boxes without glue; to old hands, constant employ and good wages paid weekly, are offered in a pleasant city, within 3½ hours ride by railroad. Apply for information to Messrs J. & L. DEJONGE & CO., at Nos. 67 and 59 Gold-st.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds for City and Country may be had at the Office No 13 8th-av., one door from Troy-st. A large number of the first class are now waiting for situations; well recommended, and will go for low wages. Also, a number of young girls.

TO STOCK CLERKS.—Wanted, a competent and active young man, from 20 to 25 years of age, that is familiar with all the various branches of the Stock Business; possesses an influence with all the leading brokers, and has an extensive acquaintance among the leading stock operators, as to be able to control their patronage To such a person can comply with all these requirements, and produce them of unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications, a liberal remuneration will be given, and a permanent situation No others need apply. Address D. B., office of this paper.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS—Is very anxious to obtain some employment as teacher of the French and Italian languages, or translator for some paper He would also, if required, take charge of the English branches and mathematics in a school or family. Reference given on demand. Address No. 133 Amity-st., New-York

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman to teach the English branches, including book keeping, about 30 miles from the City; a first-rate algebraist and arithmetician only need apply. Experience as a disciplinarian indispensable. Address for one week Box No. 35 Stag Sing Post-Office, post-paid.

TEACHER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—A French lady, or one who has lived in France, competent to teach French, music and painting Salary $300 per annum and board Services required six hours each day for five days in the week. Address Box No. 1,647

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulators and Burners under the Patent None but thorough and efficient men need apply to J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No 261 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A competent young man of character and experience, 20 to 22 years of age, to assist in keeping the books of a domestic commission house. Good reference required. Address box No. 448 Post Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a tea store. One who understands the business Good reference required. Apply to J. THOMPSON, No. 75 Catharine-st., near Hamilton.

GOOD MILLINERS WANTED—Work given out. Apply immediately at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

MILLINERS WANTED.—A few good milliners wanted at No 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

DOMESTICS WANTED In any capacity at the Brooklyn Industrial Institute, No 206 Fulton st., under the approval of the Mayor Sewing is provided for all waiting for situations, to enable them to pay for board. A number of Protestant girls wanted immediately.

Mrs. ALLEN, Superintendent Female Department.
J. BROWNE, Male Department.

287 BROADWAY, corner of Reade-st., at MORRIS & COHNFRIS can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME.—For Female Servants, on 38th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave. Governesses, housekeepers, also, servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No 39 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, from the 1st of September next, in a private family, residing between 10th and 16th sts, west of and near Broadway Address, stating terms, location, &c., R. W, box No 3,133 Post-Office.

BROOKLYN.—Desirable board in a corner house, new and elegantly furnished, to an excellent location, only a few minutes' walk from the ferries, may now be obtained Only a few select boarders taken. Those wishing to find a home may receive required information by addressing BETA, Times Office

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS—Persons wishing good accommodation, with splendid country and river scenery and close to depot and a sandboat landing may apply to Wardsman-av., near Lamartine av., to JAMES YOUMANS, or Yonkers Post-Office.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without partial board, as desired, in South Brooklyn, convenient to all the Ferries, and cars pass the door; family small and private. For particulars inquire at No. 221 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TWO LARGE AND WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With bath on the same floor, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 47 31st, near 2d-av Terms moderate.

MRS. BARKER—Formerly of East Roseltway, now keeping the large five-story house, No 481 Broome-st., near Broadway, can accommodate a few more single gentlemen or married couple with pleasant rooms, on the most favorable terms; baths, &c.

BOARDING REGISTER.—A correct reference to all persons keeping boarders in City and country, and persons wishing board are politely directed free of charge; private families and board-ing-house keepers will find it their interest to apply immediately if they desire boarders for the Fall season. Office No 808 Broadway, near Grace Church. R. D GOODWIN.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERNERS HOTEL,
BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.

VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs, equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail trains of cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms. his house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable JACOB THORN.
References—R. Harriott, No. 498 Broadway; Titsworth & Dunn, No. 22 Dey-st.

A COMPLETE SUMMER HOME—On the Hudson river Railroad, near New-Hamburg, Dutchess Co., rooms with single or double suites, nursery maid and cow, water soft, fruits of all kinds abundant, and every means of comfort. Apply for circulars at No. 308 Broadway. A personal interview on Thursday, from 12 to 3

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN IN THE PARK, THIS EVENING.—All opposed to the contract system come at 8 o'clock Hon Mike Walsh, T. E. Tomlinson, Esq., S Commerford, Esq., Councilman Hamilton N. Wild, Judge Mountford, J. D. Hoyt, Esq., William Wordsworth, Esq., H. N Genet, Esq., Hon. Daniel B. Taylor, Hon. C Morton, Councilman Clancy of the VIth Ward, Hon Gilbert C Dean, and other eminent speakers are expected to address the people

G. W. JAQUES, Chairman Com. of Arrangements.
P. DONALDSON, Secretary.

HARLEM MODEL YACHT CLUB.—The members of the Club are hereby notified to meet at the Club House on THURSDAY, August 2, at 11 A. M. Owners of yachts are also notified to have their yachts at anchorage at Harlem Bridge at 11½ A. M., prepared to start at 12 M., to rendezvous at Glen Cove. By order of the Commodore

J. A BOWERS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will commence its Annual session on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 1st of August, at 10 o'clock, in the room, O. F Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts. The election for officers will be held on THURSDAY, from 2 to 5 P M By order. JOHN J. DAVIES G. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EVERYWHERE READ—EVERYWHERE ADMIRED, AND EVERYWHERE DOING GOOD.

The friends of a pure and wholesome literature will be gratified to learn that the readers of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S new book STAR PAPERS, are numbered by TENS OF THOUSANDS.

And still the demand for the work is constant and unabated. Those who want a volume for Summer reading that is REALLY GOOD AND REFRESHING, should not neglect to get a copy of STAR PAPERS.

A more companionable book to read on a journey, or to peruse at home, cannot be found It may be had of any bookseller or news agent, or will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, $1 25 J C DERBY, Publisher, No 119 Nassau st., New-York.

IRVING'S NEW AND GREAT WORK.
In three volumes $2 a volume. Published exclusively by subscription.
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CONTENTS.

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CHAPTER LXVIII. A Letter and a Reconciliation.
CHAPTER LXIX. The Election
DUTCH HUMORS. DINNER.
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THE OLD MAN'S REVENGE
A DRAWING ROOM DRAMA.
MONTHLY RECORDS OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.
EDITOR'S TABLE
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
MR. SLIM'S AQUATIC EXPERIENCE. Illustrations
—On the Wharf—At the Office—Precautions—Directions—A Difficulty—A Lash for the Waiter—Highland Dirk—Try it Arms Mermaids—A Dilemma—Adjustment—Further Difficulty—A Sensation—The End of it.
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☞ The above Regulations to go into effect on the first day of August, 1855, WM. M. SWAIN, President.
JULY, 1855

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA

Mysteries of Book Publishing.

From the Presbyterian Critic and Monthly Review for July.

[Confidential.]

We have had upon our table for a month past, a volume of some 300 and odd pages, which came accompanied by another, of those remarkable New York documents, to which we have already had occasion to call the attention of our readers, in the case of Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON, Immortality Manufacturer, at No. 157 Broadway.

We have been somewhat at a loss to know what to do in the premises, as the printed Card, which accompanies the written letter, is especially marked "*Confidential.*" We conclude on the whole, that as this must be intended to be one of the "confidentials" after the modern fashion—a sort of infinitesimal degree of the confidential, which one is to reveal only to one's 1,000 particular friends, and in view, further, of the peculiarly intimate relation between us and our readers—we are at liberty in this private way, to let them into our nice secret, in relation to what transpires behind the scenes in a great New-York publishing house, and therefore present them—first with the letter (the "sure enough" latter written with a pen,)—and next the "Card—(*confidential*)" printed on the other side of the latter

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1855.

REV. STUART ROBINSON—*Dear Sir:* With this please find, for your acceptance and perusal, a copy of a new work which we shall issue on the 1st of June, entitled
* * * * * * * It is the first of a series of six Reform Fictions upon the six leading evils of modern society, which we have in press, and which we shall take great pleasure in forwarding to you as fast as issued. The first illustrates the hollowness of modern religion as exemplified in the everyday life of the majority of those who profess to be governed by its laws; secondly, the difficulties which the world and worldly Christians throw in the road Christian's path; and, thirdly, the glorious triumph which awaits the heart that holds out faithfully to the end. It has been kindly suggested by a friend, that if the clergymen of the Union were made acquainted with the aim and character of the work, that they would heartily unite in securing for it a fair hearing. We should, therefore, dear Sir, be happy to learn that its publication meets with your sanction and approval. Any assistance you can render us to that end, or any suggestion you may kindly make in reference to bringing it properly before the christian world, will be gratefully remembered by

Yours, very truly, ——— & CO.

Editorial Rooms of ——— & Co.'s Publishing House, Ann-street, New-York.

CARD—(CONFIDENTIAL.)

The vocation of the undersigned brings to them, daily, from various quarters, numerous literary projects, of every kind and character, of which scarcely ten per cent. are found, upon examination, to possess sufficient practical value to entitle them to an earnest consideration. During the past year we received and examined over four hundred manuscripts and literary schemes. Of this number we discovered but one which, in our judgment, would warrant a prudent Publishing House in investing its time, capital and business machinery in bringing it to the attention of the public. This solitary exception was, however, like a priceless jewel, picked up from a bed of rubbish—a genuine diamond in the midst of a vast mass of pretentious but really worthless paste. It was in the form of a manuscript, prepared with the simple but modest remark that it was designed as the first of a series of six books upon the six leading evils of modern society. Upon turning back to the first page we found that the work (the first of the series) bore the following simple but expressive title:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The simplicity of the title, and the modesty of the brief preface, induced us to give careful reading to the opening chapter; this led us on insensibly to the second, that to the third, and that onward till we reached the close, when on looking around, we found ourselves in the midst of silence so profound as to be painful. The gas-light was burning clearly, brightly, and distinctly over our desk, while daylight stole softly through the unclosed blinds of our office-window, which looked out upon the street. A glance at the clock announced the hour of five, and a sensation of faintness told of a neglected meal. We laid down the manuscript, and prepared for home and supper. On reaching the street we looked around us in surprise. The stores and offices were closed; the air was cool and dewy, and, with the exception of a newspaper carrier and ourselves, no one was visible. In an instant the conviction flashed across us that *we had*, without knowing it, *been up all night.* And as we commenced the reading of the manuscript, (which is more easily done with less rapidity than when in printed form,) at 11 o'clock of the preceding day, we had consequently been engaged seventeen hours in its perusal, perfectly oblivious of the wants of nature, of the flight of time, of everything, in fact, except the fascinating narrative which had thrown around us the magic of its spell.

But they were seventeen hours which we never shall forget. It was not seventeen hours either—but a period of long years. It was not a book we were reading—it was a life, &c.

The impression made upon us by the manuscript was, as will be inferred from the foregoing, of an unusual character. To satisfy ourselves, however, that we had not been duped by any artfulness in its style, we subsequently read it three times, but on each occasion with the same effect as before. To thoroughly test the matter, and learn whether the work was likely to produce a similar effect upon other minds, we placed the manuscript without comment in the hands of a ministerial friend whose judgment and experience we have long known and prized. He returned it at the end of a fortnight with the following note:

"DEAR FRIENDS: I have read your MSS. twice, once to myself and then aloud to my wife. Having by no means recovered from the effect of the second reading, which only served to strengthen the first, I do not feel in a condition to analyze critically the cause of the agitation which it has produced in my mind. Be assured, however, of one thing: a heavy responsibility will rest upon the house that may undertake the publication of that book. To publish it, and slight it, though never so little, in the publication, would be a solemn outrage upon the whole Christian world. Although decidedly opposed to the dissemination of fictions generally, I would regard it as an honor to be permitted to share in the glory of bringing this important work before the church. If you should undertake its publication, be kind enough to let me know it in a few weeks in advance of its issue, so that I can prepare my friends and congregation for its reception. If, in addition, you would bring the work, or a fair description of its aim and character before my ministerial brethren, generally, throughout the Union, I feel confident they would deem it a pleasure and a duty to rise as one man, shoulder to shoulder, in the fair, and exert, both in their pulpits and their daily walks, their highest influence in securing for it the widest possible circulation."

This flattering letter strengthened our original impressions of the power and importance of the work. Still, we feared that a kindly feeling for one of our own might have had some influence upon the mind of its writer, and we concluded to subject the work to an ordeal whose opinion would only be governed by the character of the work itself. With this view we forwarded the manuscript in one hale of the Church as well as in the counting-room of the community, with the request that he would read it at his earliest convenience and favor us with his opinion of its merits. Many weeks elapsed, and we had begun to fear that the work had been read and "found wanting," when we were agreeably surprised by the following

"GENTLEMEN: I herewith return you the manuscript of * * * * which I have read and reread with a pleasure that I shall not attempt to express. I must, however, decline to furnish a critical opinion of the work. I have no heart for such a task in my present frame of mind, (I write this at 2 o'clock in the morning,) with the image of Samuel before me. Still I will give you my impression of the book in a form which I deem more important than a mere written opinion. If you publish it, as I presume you design to do, you may be sure I do my congregation and Sabbath School for at least five hundred copies—more, if I can influence it as I shall strive to do, &c."

This note determined us. We put the manuscript into the hands of our printer, without a moment's delay. May we hope that Samuel will find a friend in every pulpit and every Sabbath-School!

Respectfully, ——— & CO.

Now we have a crowd of things to say touching this wonderful Book, or rather touching the still more wonderful Circular. Indeed, we consider the Circular superior in power to the book; for the genius displayed in the Circular, though it is of the same order precisely of that in the book, viz., the genius for fiction, yet there is a great deal more of it in the Circular. The Genius both of the Circular and the book is of a highly cultivated order too, bearing indubitable marks of long training in one of that class of New-York trading houses, whose eminence in the realms of creative fiction is the wonder if not always the praise of the American continent—from the heights of Abraham to the Halls of the Montezumas. We have a strong suspicion (though aware of the folly of guessing after the "great unknown.") that the author of the Circular is the author of the book; the book being composed in one of his nodding, and the Circular in one of his happier moods. Both have the impress of genius of a given order, trained under a given counting-house discipline; the voice of both has the same metallic clank,

Be this as it may, however, we have somewhat to say of the book—more to say to journalists, who either from want of care, or want of genius, countenance such impostures, by letting it run through their daily or weekly political grist-mill into the (hopper) book column. But still more have we to say, if space permit, to those grave clergymen, who are silly enough to allow themselves to be used as drummers for venders of every sort of Literary Codfish spawn. For though we of course understand Messrs. ——— & Co.'s letters recommendatory from clergymen to be part of the machinery of the fiction—a sort of "poetic license," in which their fruitful fancy indulges—yet it is only because such letters are an every-day matter-of-course occurrence, that the fiction builders find it expedient to use such material.

But of the book: As to literary merit, as a fiction, we have already characterized it. It is just about such as we suppose, a smart final clerk, well trained to the business of such a house as from the letter we would take ——— & Co 's to be, (of course we know nothing of them,) would be supposed to have written as the result of his observation on religion and men, from going to church occasionally, chiefly with a view to show Messrs. ——— & Co.'s country customers, the partnership pew—(if they happen to have one;) from going to the theatre pretty regularly every night in the week, by way of showing ——— & Co.'s country customers the city—and from semi-annual visits to the country towns of New-England, for the purpose of seeing after ——— & Co.'s debtors. Just such a genius, of just such a cultivation, and of such opportunities to study men and religion, we would suppose wrote this book. * * * * * * * *. The incident of this fiction is far below the level of what any shrewd and at the same time sympathising observer of men and things might gather any day in a walk from the Battery to the Crystal Palace. And though, as we are aware, the critics tell us that the progress of national civilization may be marked in the constant tendency in the fictitious literature of the people, from superabundance to penury of incident, yet the penury of incident in the fiction of the higher civilization, is to be more than compensated by the intenser dramatic power of the author in portraying the profounder out-workings of human passion. But in this author the scenes are as undramatic as the incident. His men and women and boys have none of the dramatic element about them. His paragons of virtue and religion are all the marvellously proper sort of good Yankee people: white-oak-faced men with consciences located in their solemn phiz, rather than down among the sentiments of the soul; merchants who have taken to religion as the next thing in regular order, after they have gained the world—at least as much of it as their not very capacious souls can hold; marvellously proper women too, versed in all the moralities and intensified ethics, after the models of the ancient virtuoses found in the school-books; all these robed in dullness as in a garment, and made to come forth as the puppet-showman brings out his wire-fixed nerves, to converse sentimentally, religiously or otherwise—is about the amount of the tragic element in this book. The comedy of his Satanic characters, a due proportion of which are sprinkled in, as a matter of course, is far below the level of what might be any day enjoyed about the shipping in the New-York harbor.

We found, therefore, different results from our experiment in the reading, from those described so graphically by the literary member of the firm of ——— & Co., after "seventeen hours" of trance in reading. "*A sensation of faintness told of a neglected meal.*" With us, in far less than seventeen minutes, a sensation of dullness told of a neglected *nap*,—and we are not often caught napping over a book

All this, however, is waste of space. Our purpose in this notice is something higher than this. We desire to give expression rather to our disgust, at the brazen impertinence of this swindling honest and pure, but credulous and weak people, out of their time and money, by such villainous compounds under the garb of religion! Mammon, feeding his rapacious maw with the proceeds of observations "on the hollowness of modern religion!" Modern religion—much of it—is hollow enough; just as much as ancient religion was. In all times—among all people—much of the religion was hollow;—necessarily so from the Bible account of man, as a being whose moral nature is such, as makes some religion necessary for him—but at the same, with a depraved soul, that tends even to cheat his own conscience with a sham—a hollow religion. Hence in all societies of men, there have been hollow religionists—and not less hollow-hearted skeptics to scourge and lash their hypocrisy.

But up to this case of ——— & Co., we have not a hypocrisy of hollowness, barefaced enough to assume for lucre's sake to scourge into piety all the moderately hollow hypocrites in society. The author of this book has about as much idea of what the religion of the gospel is, as a remedy for the sin and misery of the world—as the horse that draws the drug cart of one of his heroes, may be supposed to know of the merits of Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Whilst religious cant is loathsome enough in its nature, there are phases of the thing to us peculiarly loathsome. We can abide the vagaries, the superstitions of some poor negro, who knows nothing more of the Gospel than a vague idea of the one proposition—"Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." That one idea, though dimly conceived, yet sincerely embraced—he is a Christian man;—yea, even though many a vagary of his fancy cloud it. But this cant of religion—that *concrete* in fine sentimental phrase *about religion*—about Christianity—about the Redeemer even—without the least element of the spiritual feeling that gives it all its power—we cannot bear with. Above all, when it takes aim upon itself, and in its utter heathenish ignorance, undertakes to lisp its emasculated malice at the modern Church, our critical stomach begins to feel as did the natural stomach of the literary partner of ——— & Co., when a "sensation of faintness told of a neglected meal."

We regret that we have not space for what we intended to say of the editors of papers—especially religious papers, who allow themselves to be looled into aiding and abetting such unscrupulous swindling. Much more do we regret the want of space for a proper notice of the current fashion of using ministers of the Gospel, as decoy-ducks, for any and every sort of book swindle. That it is too current, as a fashion, is manifest from the imprudence of the attempts of book peddlers of all sorts, to make use of them. Indeed we have been tempted to think, that in that portion of the country most given to book-making, the primary idea of the minister's office in the popular conception, is of a man set apart—not to preach the Gospel so much, as to be, by virtue of his position, a commissioner general for all sorts of book-ware. We shall expect to recur to this matter again.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

Letter from Mr. Lewis, in Reply to Charges of Inhuman Treatment of his Slaves.

From the Paris (Ky.) Western Citizen.

MR. EDITOR: A communication, dated at Paris, Ky., appeared, some time ago, in the New-York *Tribune*, with editorial comments, under the above caption. The communication contained a history of the judicial proceedings had, in the Bourbon Circuit Court, at its last Spring term, against Mrs. Lewis and myself, upon a charge of inhuman treatment of two slaves, a girl and a woman. It also gave, not from testimony elicited upon an investigation, but from the false and exaggerated rumors so industriously circulated to our prejudice at the time, what purported to be a statement of the particular acts of cruelty upon which the prosecution was founded. That publication did myself, but more especially my wife, the grossest injustice.

Although the account it gave must have appeared greatly exaggerated to every reflecting mind, except such as were prepared to believe everything, however horrible, of the holder of slaves, still the impression left upon the mind must have been that Mrs. LEWIS, for one in her position in life, was a monster of inhumanity. A plain statement of the facts, as they really existed, would have removed that impression. I should have made such a statement, at once, but for the consciousness that, unsupported by other testimony, it would have but little weight whilst the public mind was in a state of such bitter excitement against us.

The only white man who had a personal knowledge of the facts was gone. I knew not whither. And, although he was an Englishman, and, as I believe, an Abolitionist—although to his ill-will is traceable a greater part of the injurious reports against Mrs. LEWIS—I was willing to rest the case upon his statement, solemnly made. I have sought for him deligently, I have traveled hundreds of miles in vain search for his place of residence. I am, therefore, compelled to make the statement I am about to make, upon my own veracity, rather for the satisfaction of those who know my character, than with any hope of convincing those who prefer to believe whatever may be said to the disadvantage of a neighbor.

According to the charge, the most atrocious cruelities were inflicted upon the girl in the form of scourgings and burnings with hot irons, in all which Mrs. LEWIS participated with fiendish delight. True, no one could prove that she had anything to do with it, but the scars and sores were there, upon the neck and hands of the child, to show for themselves. The scars and sores were there, but the manner in which they came to be there is a different thing.

Here is the explanation of it. The girl was sickly, being at the time this occurred, under treatment for scrofula and a dropsical affection. She had performed no labor for three months. She was indisposed, by the nature of her disease to take even the moderate exercise we were advised it was essential for her to have. With this object, her mistress had directed her to pick up some light brush that had fallen in the yard, from the decayed top of a tree. Coming out afterwards and finding her sitting down, with her work undone, she picked up a small stick and struck her with it. The girl immediately ran round the house. Mrs. LEWIS, supposing that she was about to run away from home, as she had several times before, determined to catch her. She ran through the house, and as she passed through the dining room, without reflection, caught up the tongs, and ran out to the back yard, where, coming up with the girl behind, she passed one leg of the tongs on each side of her neck and seized her with them. The girl caught the tongs in her hands, and thus held them tight, screaming with pain.

Mrs LEWIS, frightened at the unexpected screaming, let go the tongs, and a negro woman, standing near, seized them, and by force pulled them away. The tongs had just been used in stirring the coal in the grate by one of the servants. Mrs LEWIS did not know or believe that they were hot. The whole thing was unpremeditated, and so far as the burning was concerned, entirely unintentional. This occurred a week or ten days before the indictment was found. The girl's hands were badly burned, and blisters formed upon both sides of her neck. One side healed up directly, but on the other side was a scrofulous ulcer, the matter from which inflamed it to such a degree that the blisters became ugly sores. This was the only burning. All that was said about hot irons and cruel floggings was simply false. If there were other scars upon her body, they are either caused by scrofula or made before I became her owner. It is said that the girl ran to a neighbor's house entirely naked, and several other minor specifications are thrown in to add to the enormity of Mrs. LEWIS' conduct.

The girl was well clothed when she left my house, and she either stripped herself in a passion, or it was done by some one else to give effectiveness to the story. Certain it is, her clothes were never found upon my premises. Mrs. LEWIS, instead of treating the gentlemen who came to inform her of the girl's condition, with haughty disdain, shutting the door in their faces, sent for the girl immediately, with proper clothing for her.

With regard to the woman. The statement that Mrs LEWIS whipped her or any other servant with her own hands, or looked upon their punishment as a spectacle to be enjoyed, as the writer in the *Tribune* asserts, is wholly and entirely false. The statement that she had this woman tied up naked by the heels and amused herself by throwing stones at her while water was pumped upon her by another servant, is without the shadow of foundation in fact. The only thing that could have suggested the lie is the fact that upon one occasion, I ordered her, as a punishment for want of cleanliness, to be drenched with water from the force pump. She was not tied nor was there anything cruel in the nature of the punishment or the manner in which it was administered.

This woman was whipped several times, and with some severity, but it was done under my direction, by another negro woman, and not by my wife or under her supervision. That she was ever buried, is entirely untrue. If was whipped severely, it was because her conduct made it necessary. Three times, either by design or carelessness, she had set fire to her cabin—her habits of personal uncleanliness were incorigible and the stubbornness of her disposition unconquerable.

I govern my negroes with a stricter discipline than most of my neighbors, because I believe it better for them as well as for myself. I do not punish them wantonly, never, except when I deem it necessary to their proper government, and then with only such severity and frequency as may be necessary to accomplish the object. Some of them I have never found it necessary to punish at all. The woman had been whipped several times within a short time They say she had sores upon her hips. Those were probably the effect of the whippings aggravated by her own want of personal cleanliness and inattention to them. For them my wife was in no way responsible. The statement that she was burned is wholly untrue.

It will naturally be asked why I made no defence to the charge of the indictment. I only regret that I did not. But I was not advised of the full extent of the charge—many things were said to our prejudice that had never come to my ears and I saw them for the first time in the *Tribune*. The appearance of the negroes, though that was nothing in comparison with the representations made of it as I afterward learned, was against us, and it seemed impossible for me to prove the true causes that had produced it. Influenced by a natural disinclination to have my wife's conduct made the subject of a judicial investigation, I suffered myself to be advised, contrary to my own judgment, to the course that was pursued.

I have now given a plain and unvarnished history of the "cruelties," out of which such a tale of horrors was manufactured. Those who know me best will believe it. It is a matter of indifference to me whether those who take such infinite delight in the horrible stories the *Tribune* so loves to furnish to its readers, believe it or not. I know the malice in which the prosecution had its origin. I know the man to whose revengeful heart the suffering his injustice has occasioned, has been most sweet. But of that I will not speak. I leave the matter with the public, asking them to revise the harsh opinions, founded upon rumors multiplied and exaggerated as they have passed from mouth to mouth, and if they do not believe my statement, let them, at least, exercise a rational judgment upon the probabilities of the circumstances detailed.

ALPHEUS LEWIS.

The Case of Mr. Wheeler's Slaves.

The late slaves of Mr. MINISTER WHEELER, who were rescued from slavery in Philadelphia a few days since, are now in this City. In consequence of the statement published by Mr. WHEELER that they were *forcibly* abducted from the state of slavery in which he held them, and consigned to freedom greatly against their own will, Mrs. JOHNSON, the mother of the family, went before Judge CULVER yesterday, and made the following affidavit. Several gentlemen of character were present, and have witness to the voluntary character of the deposition:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—Jane Johnson being sworn, makes oath and says: My name is JANE—JANE JOHNSON; I was the slave of Mr. WHEELER, of Washington; he bought me and my two children, about two years ago, of Mr. CORNELIUS CRANE, of Richmond, Va.; my youngest child is between six and seven years old, the other between ten and eleven; I have one other child only, and he is in Richmond; I have not seen him for about two years; never expected to see him again; Mr WHEELER brought me and my two children to Philadelphia, on the way to Nicaragua, to wait on his wife; I didn't want to go without my two children, and he consented to take them; we came to Philadelphia by the cars; stopped at Mr. SULLY'S, Mr. WHEELER'S father in-law, a few moments; then went to the steamboat for New-York at 2 o'clock, but were too late; we went into Bloodgood's Hotel; Mr. WHEELER went to dinner; Mr. WHEELER had told me in Washington to have nothing to say to colored persons, and if any of them spoke to me to say I was a free woman traveling with a minister; we staid at Bloodgood's till 5 o'clock; Mr. WHEELER kept his eye upon me all the time except when he was at dinner; he left his dinner to come and see if I was safe and then went back again; while he was at dinner, I saw a colored woman and told her I was a slave-woman; that my master had told me not to speak to colored people, and that if any of them spoke to me to say that I was free; but I am not free; but I want to be free; She said, "Poor thing, I pity you;" after that I saw a colored man and said the same thing to him; he said he would telegraph to New-York, and two men would meet me at 9 o'clock, and take me with them; after that we went on board the boat. Mr WHEELER sat beside me on the deck; I saw a colored gentleman come on board; he beckoned to me; I nodded my head and could not go; Mr. WHEELER was beside me and I was afraid; a white gentleman than came and said to Mr. WHEELER, "I want to speak to your servant, and tell her of her rights." Mr. WHEELER rose and said, "If you have anything to say, say it to me; she knows her rights;" the white gentleman asked me if I wanted to be free; I said, "I do, but I belong to this gentleman and I can't have it; he replied—"Yes, you can—come with us, you are as free as your master—if you want your freedom, come now; if you go back to Washington you may never get it;" I rose to go; Mr. WHEELER spoke, and said, "I will give you your freedom;" but he had never promised it before, and I knew he never would give it to me; the white gentleman held out his hand and I went toward him; I was ready for the word before it was given me; I took the children by the hands, who both cried, for they were frightened; but both stopped when they got on shore; a colored man carried the little one, I led the other by the hand; we walked down the street till we got to a hack, nobody forced me away; nobody pulled me, and nobody led me; I went away of my own free will; I always wished to be free and meant to be free when I came North; I hardly expected it in Philadelphia, but I thought I should get free in New-York; I have been comfortable and happy since I left Mr. WHEELER, and so are the children; I don't want to go back; I could have gone to Philadelphia if I had wanted to; I could go now; but had rather die than go back; I wish to make this statement before a magistrate, because I understand that Mr WILLIAMSON is in prison on my account, and I hope that the truth may be of benefit to him.

her
JANE ✕ JOHNSON.
mark.

Sworn before me, this 31st July, 1855.
E. D. CULVER, City Judge

The two branches of the city government of Lowell being unable to agree upon a City Marshal, to take the place of Mr. MILLER, the Mayor and Aldermen have made WILLIAM H. CLEMENCE Chief of Police, and clothed him with the powers of City Marshal,

Ex-Governor Troup of Georgia Vindicating President Pierce.

VALDOSTA, Wednesday, July 4, 1855.

DEAR SIR: You are quite welcome to do as you please with anything of mine you may have in your possession, provided you think good may come of it.

I have neither taste, inclination nor spirits for controversial politics; but am, notwithstanding, far from being indifferent to the welfare of our country. If a word from me could subserve its interest, in any sense, it would not be wanting. We see with different eyes, or I would be amazed at the opposition to the present Administration, especially in the Southern country. The present is, in truth, the least exceptionable of all the Administrations we have ever had—Gen. WASHINGTON'S, Mr. JEFFERSON'S and Mr. POLK'S not excepted. People seem to be opposed to it because there is really nothing to find fault with. *The Southern people are bound by honor, gratitude and patriotism to sustain it with all their might. Catholic Church and foreign emigration are* mere pretences—the Administration has nothing to do with either. The first has existed at all times without complaint; the second has not only existed, but has been almost uniformly encouraged by people and Government; and now a party is formed to destroy the Administration because it will not destroy the Roman Catholics and put down the foreigners. This is not to be believed. The true grounds of opposition are—1. The very small number of offices at the disposal of the President, when compared with the very great number of those who seek them. 2. The faithful and unfaltering integrity with which the public treasure is guarded against the thieves who prowl by night and by day to break in and steal. 3. The inflexible courage with which the President, in defending the Constitution, *defends the dearest rights and most sacred interests of the South.* The most formidable power against the Administration is the party occupying the latter ground, and what a spectacle is here presented for the Southern country! Mr. PIERCE and Mr. HALE both from New-Hampshire—the one an honest man, the other a bigoted fanatic and Abolitionist! What a contrast! What effulgence! What blackness! And yet there are Southern men acting with the latter to humble and prostrate the former, and with scarcely any better pretext than the former has appointed to two conspicuous offices two prominent men, one failing in his duty, and the other doing his with honor and advantage to the country. Mistaken and deluded men! Our very safety depending on union among ourselves, they would sow discord and division. Our highest interest depending on the veto, they would take the veto from Mr. PIERCE to bestow it on Mr. HALE or Mr. Anybody. Such men seek to restore the Administration of the past, when peculation and plunder and swindling were the order of the day in every Administrative Department, and when the only security of the public against rapine and spoliation was the exhaustion and beggary of the Treasury.

Very respectfully, dear Sir, G. M. TROUP.

Dr JOHN G. SLAPPEY, Newton, Georgia.

P. S.—The President has had nothing to do with the disgraceful bidding for the Presidency going on for some time in the Senate of the United States, where the public lands and the public offices have been offered to any or everybody who had a vote to give, and any or everybody might be qualified to vote.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, July 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at $6 37½@6 50 for Pots, and $6 50@6 56½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. The supply is moderate.

BEESWAX—There have been 2,000 lbs. American Yellow purchased at 27½c @28c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

CANDLES—Remain rather quiet, but steady.

CEMENT—Is less active, but is still quoted $1@$1 12½ ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Is doing rather better—the sales since our last amounting to 320 pkgs. Java, part at 14½c.; 327 bags Laguayra and Marcaibo at 11c.@11½c.; 2,400 Rio at 10½c @11c.; and 250 St. Domingo at 9½c.@10c., the latter price for Cape, ₱ lb.

COPPER—Has not varied much.

COTTON—This staple is not in much request, though the recent advance in its value is well sustained. Operators are holding off, for late European news, and this circumstance retards business.

FISH—Dry Cod remain in fair demand at full previous figures, but there is not much activity in Mackerel or Herring, which rule about the same. The general stock is a light one for the season.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still in good demand, partly for home use and partly for shipment, and, with light receipts, the improvement last mentioned is still easily procured for desirable parcels. The day's operations consist of 6,500 bbls. within our range:

Inferior State	$7 62½ @ 7 75
Ordinary State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Straight State	7 87½ @ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 25
Mixed Western	8 18¾ @ 8 31½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 31½ @ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 87½@11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 87½
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 25

Canadian is still brisker and firmer, with sales of 2,000 bbls. Inferior common to choice extra brands at $8 25@$10 ₱ bbl. Southern is less active and languid. About 1,000 were disposed of at $8 75@$11 25 for fair mixed to extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour remains quiet but steady. Jersey Corn Meal is retailing only at $4 62½ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentiful, but is actively inquired for and is firm. The day's sales comprise 15,000 bushels Southern, chiefly red, at $1 75@$1 85; but including some amber colored, at $1 90; and white at $2 ₱ bushel. Rye is less freely offered, and now brings, in lots, $1 20 ₱ bushel—in advance. Barley is unchanged. Corn is rather heavy and languid, with sales of only about 50,000 bushels, at one quote for Western mixed and old, for round yellow, the latter merely retail parcels, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 300 bales River disposed of at former rates.

HEMP—Hemp has not varied much since our last notice appeared.

HOPS—Are dull and somewhat nominal.

IRON—Scotch Pig was purchased to the extent of 400 tons, at 30½@31c., usual terms, ₱ ton; but in other kinds, nothing of moment has occurred.

LATH—Are in fair request and are firm at $1 50 for Eastern, ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is quoted at 83c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl., with a light business.

MOLASSES—Remains very quiet at old prices. The stock is still limited.

NAVAL STORES—The sales of Turpentine embrace 500 bbls. Crude at $3 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs., and 150 bbls. Spirits at 40c @40½c. ₱ gallon. Tar is unaltered. Common Resin is quiet and languid at $1 80@$1 85 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered—the latter being the extreme rate. White Resin and City Pitch are without activity or change in value.

OILS—Nothing new has occurred in Whale or Sperm. Sales transpired of 200 baskets Olive at about previous rates, and sundry lots Linseed at 92c.@93c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is without variation.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather more active, but at unsettled prices, the day's sales consisting of 1,200 bbls. at $19 50@$19 62½ for New Mess; $16 50@$16 62½ for New Prime, and $19 31½@$19 37½ for old Mess, ₱ bbl., with $17 50 for Prime Mess. Cut Meats continue rare and in demand at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is still in fair request, but is tending downwards sales having been made to-day of 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 10½c @11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in steady demand at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₱ bbl Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $22 50@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams also remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is more sought after at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c @20c. for ordinary to good State, and 20c.@23c. for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 5c.@9½c ₱ lb.

RICE—Remains quiet, but firm, as quoted previously.

SALT—Is dull and heavy, with rather more offering.

SEEDS—Continue inactive, and nominal in price.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile purchased at yesterday's figures.

SPICES—Are in better demand, but otherwise unaltered.

SUGARS—Are salable and firm,—the day's business embracing 600 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c.@6¼c.; 150 Porto Rico, at 6½c.@6¾c.; and 200 New-Orleans, at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Some 9,000 lbs. prime realized 11½c @12c.

TOBACCO—Continues in fair request, at fully sustained prices. There is more inquiry for Seed Leaf than formerly. The sales since Friday have been 150 hhds. Kentucky, at 9½c @11½c.; 241 bales Havana, at 32c @37c.; 207 bales Cuba, on private terms; 30 bales Yara, at 35c.; 165 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c @13c.; 43 cases Florida, private bargain, ₱ lb.; 30 bales Kentucky Stems, at $1 65 ₱ 100 lbs.

STOCK OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Cleaf.
Stock June 30, 1855, bales	2,083	342	70	188
Received since, bales	2,316	1,344	139	368
Total	4,399	1,686	209	536
Sales to July 31, 1855, bales	1,790	494	209	121
Stock August 1, 1855, bales	2,609	1,192	——	415

WHISKY—Sales were made of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prime at 41c @41½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Messrs. ZELLWAMER & KITCHING, brokers, have furnished us with the annexed review of this branch of business, for July:

"There has been a good demand for domestic Wool throughout the month of July, but more particularly for low grades, and of medium for De Laine purposes. Of the finer grades there have been but little sold at about the old rates. Pulled Wool has been active at advanced prices. The market is now quite bare of all kinds. Lambs pulled is now coming in, but as yet there has been but a small demand for it, and prices are not established. Our stock of fleece has accumulated handsomely. We shall have more than we expected, and a nice selection. With certainty, we can now say, that there is a considerable decrease of native wool; it is estimated at about 10 to 15 per cent., and we have meanwhile received the full accounts of the clips of the principal wool growing countries of Europe, stating short clips and from 10 to 15 per cent. higher prices. At Berlin, the yearly fair commenced about the 18th, and terminated the 23d June. There were 10,000,000 lbs., mostly of fine and fine middling qualities, of which the best kinds sold nearly as high as in Breslaw; but towards the end of the fair, the prices receded to those of 1853. Only 2,500,000 lbs. were left unsold. The German, French and Belgian manufacturers have bought largely at the London sales of Colonial Wools, and they would likewise become good purchasers for American fine fleece, if our farmers or wool growers would only pay due attention to this important article. A good number of our most extensive mills, have provided themselves for awhile, and we may, therefore, look for a quiet time; but prices are expected to be firm, and eventually with a rising tendency. Of Foreign Wool, (low qualities,) we have not much to report. Manufacturers by the sale of their fabrics, could not find the high prices asked, at all warranted, and consequently this branch of business has not changed in its features. Holders continue firm, as they cannot import similar kinds for the same prices. The consumption of low woods has increased largely in Europe, and their great demand caused a rise of prices, which, (considering the small clip,) leaves no prospect for large consignments; hence the principal reason for demanding advanced prices. Unwashed Cape Wool and Chilian, have been sold within quotations—as has China. Business in general, does now, and we hope will continue to present a favorable aspect."

FREIGHTS—The engagements were again light today, but rates underwent no important alteration. The amount of produce offering was too limited to place much within reach of shippers, and this continues to operate as a check upon the export trade. Parties were likewise holding off for later European news, and this had a depressing effect.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 43 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's).....132 Witham-st, rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 23 Warren-st

American Perfumery.
MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.....567 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.
B. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.
GEO. FICHT.....268 Spring-st

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..78 Beekman-st

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND..229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.
JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane and No. 21 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
F. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6¢ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phoegene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.
CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL LANDS, TOLLHOUSES, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and conferred to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 19th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 82, page 421, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 10 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and conveyed by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Burnside Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 168. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, Mc Coy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McGarvy, containing 140 acres and 88.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmondson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 215 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornberry's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 322. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acres tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1848, subject to a ground rent of $500 a year until April 1, 1858, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements, and premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex. McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 366, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 150 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and including the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and the said Company's Depots, Tolls, Mines and Coal Works, including 2 Locomotive steam engines, 60 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHEESBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on THURSDAY, August 16th, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Forty-third-st., between Second and Third-avs., in the City of New-York, and designated by the number (436) on a certain map or plan filed in the Register's in the City and County of New-York, entitled "Map of 155 lots of ground, situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Joseph D. Beers, surveyed by Daniel Swan, City Surveyer, May, 1852," which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly line of 43d-st., distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 43d-st., with the southerly line of the 3d av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 3d av. 100 feet to and to the centre line of the block between 43d and 44th-sts., thence southeasterly and parallel with 43th at 25 feet, thence south westerly and parallel with 2d-av 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 43th-st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 43th-st 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.

[27-law2w$] JOHN FORSER, Sheriff.
B. J. CHEESBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.}
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through CHARLES H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, on which the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. B. & G. L. Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Gerber.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock P. M., No. 9 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, a small quantity of Household Furniture. THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, Williamsburg, corner of Bedford-av. and Broadway, the balance of the stock of a retail house furnishing store, comprising baskets, tubs, pails, sieves, toy wagons, cradles, japanned cake and cash boxes, chamber pails, brushes of all kinds, combs, porte monnaies, and other fancy goods, with a great variety of wooden and tin utensils. Also, a variety of household furniture, comprising one piano, stool and cover, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, carpets, 1 mirror, settees, tables, lounges, sofas, bedding, &c. At 3 o'clock P. M., four large iron kettles six barrels each; one large wood tank lined with zinc, with cover, ten feet long five feet four inches wide, five feet two inches high.

The above can be seen at any time before the sale at the northwest corner of John and Gold sts., Brooklyn.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

SALES OF STOCKS by order of the United States Trust Company, Receiver, and others.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the United States Trust Company, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings' Bank—452 shares of the capital stock of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.....$25 each

For account of whom it may concern

276 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.....$100 each
80 shares Merchants' Bank.....$50 each
50 shares Metropolitan Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Co.....$50 each
70 shares Francis' Metalic Life Boat Co.....$50 each

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF CHOICE BONDED WINES AND BRANDIES UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Aug. 1,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., the balance of those very superior wines, brandies and champagnes, to be sold in original packages and delivered from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse. All goods warranted as represented. Terms cash, and catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, a large assortment of W. Granite, Flown Blue, Blue Printed, Painted, C. C. Rockingham and Yellow Ware, French China, Cut and Pressed Glass, Hall Lanterns, &c.—worthy the notice of jobbers and country merchants. Goods well packed for shipping, at moderate charges.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 24 Sands-st., between Gold and Court sts., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, oil cloths, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, &c.

Same day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 82 Columbia, between Congress and Warren sts., South Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, bureau, washstands, crockery, cookstove, and kitchen furniture.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 676 Greenwich-st., near Christopher, the entire furniture contained in the three story residence as above, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, carpets, mirrors, bedsteads, bedding, kitchen articles, crockery, &c. Sale positive.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE.—THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock at No. 81 Nassau-st., of Furniture, &c., by catalogue, which is now ready to examine, containing an excellent stock of superior furniture of rosewood, &c. Also oil paintings, mirrors and mattresses. Terms three months—sums over $100.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., an immense assortment of household furniture, a large invoice of silverplated ware, and at 12 o'clock, in front of store, a horse, wagon and harness, without reserve.

AUCTION SALE.—On TUESDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 51 Division-st., the entire stock, consisting of leather, calf-skins, shoe bindings, &c., &c. Also, a lot of office chairs and settees, cart, wagon and harness, store fixtures, &c. Terms on day of sale.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are full warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CABHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodions. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodions to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons that they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No. 709 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place at Glen Cove on FRIDAY, Aug. 3.

The steamer CROTON, W. H. Wood, master, will leave New York from Peck-slip, Aug. 3, at 8 A. M., touching at Prines Dock and Whitestone, and will leave her passengers at Glen Cove. Returning, on the same day, she will leave Glen Cove at about 6 P. M. for Prines Dock, Whitestone and New-York.

The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE, Captain JOHN GERMAIN, will leave Peck-slip, New-York, Aug. 3, at 9½ o'clock A. M., for Glen Cove, and will arrive there in time for the race. This steamer will touch at Glen Cove, and taking such passengers as may wish to witness the race, will accompany the yachts until 2 o'clock P. M., when she will touch at Glen Cove and return to New-York, arriving there at 3½ P. M.

On the arrival of the CROTON at Glen Cove she will be at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements, and such of her passengers as may wish to attend the race will be taken by the steamer GLEN COVE.

No freight will be taken on these trips.

Fare to Glen Cove 37½ cents.

Fare from Glen Cove on excursion to accompany Yachts 50 cents.

Fare from Glen Cove to New-York 37½ cents.

The steamer CROTON will take passengers from Glen Cove to New-York, Prines Dock and Whitestone on her return at 6 P. M.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank, will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, July 26	12 M.	Thursday, July 26	4 P. M.
Friday, July 27	12 M.	Friday, July 27	4 P. M.
Saturday, July 28	3 P. M.	Saturday, July 28	5 P. M.
Sunday, July 29	7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 29	34 M.
Monday, July 30	7½ A. M.	Monday, July 30	7 A. M.
Monday, July 30	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 31	7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 31	4 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 1	7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 1	4 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2	8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 2	1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2	1 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draftec steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows.

Leave New-York.		Leaves Ocean Port.	
Tuesday, July 31	8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 31	4 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 1	8 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 1	5 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 2	8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2	5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 3	8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 3	6 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 4	1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 4	6 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 5	8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5	2 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 6	8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6	8 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 6	2 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7	10 A. M.

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Newburgh, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer DR. KANE, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. BOSMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Foot of Amos-st. at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3 P. M. Pier foot Fulton-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier No. 1 North River, 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.—BY LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TO GREENPORT AND NEAR HARBOR.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leave South Ferry at 8 A. M. and back at 1. Fare to Greenport and stage to their Hotels. Tickets to return from Sag Harbor must be procured on board the steamer Bergen, or they will not be received from the agent at Greenport for the delivery of the excursion certificate issued from the office at Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Commander, being now in commission, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the finest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, 168 Broadway, up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN, and that the general object of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed as paid-in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of TAPPEN, WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

EAST BROOKLYN, July 31, 1855.

CHARLES B. TAPPEN,
CHARLES B. WEBB,
CHARLES G. TAPPEN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WEBB & TAPPEN, and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by TAPPEN, WEBB & CO.

CHAS. D. WEBB,
CHAS. G. TAPPEN.

EAST BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.

NOTICE.—The partnership of HUGH AUCHINCLOSS & SONS was dissolved by the death of the senior partner. His sons, who are also appointed executors of his will will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the firm.

JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under the firm of JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, at No. 113 Broadway, corner of Thames-st.

JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1855. WM. P. BLEECKER.

THE FIRM OF SWALM & LEEK has THIS DAY dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES B. LEEK who is authorized to collect and settle the bills of the firm.

WM. SWALM,
JAS. B. LEEK.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855.

MR. GEORGE DENT.—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.

T. WIGGIN & CO.

LONDON, July 1, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County (an individual bank), must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN,
Superintendent.

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MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 31-av. cor of 9th-st., for the benefit of the classes of persons Books open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 2 VIIth Ward, agreeable to plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 1st August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

JAS. P. BREMNER, DAVID WEBB,
GEO. H. BUCKINGHAM, JOHN GRAY,
WADE B. WORRALL, JAS BRINSMADE,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1855. Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP and furnishing Ward School Houses Nos. 15 and 36 in the XIth Ward, agreeably to the plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 4th of August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

JAMES R. STEERS, LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
JOHN MASON, JAMES H. BRENNAN,
WILLIAM CUMMINGS, CHARLES PERLEY,
New-York, July 21, 1855 Committee.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women at the Hundred Editions (580,000) 18mo. pp 250. (On fine paper, extra binding, $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has offered need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb), or from floor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and cure.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, accounts stating some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the many pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Decorneaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this there are, under a merciful Providence, no bounds, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House. No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Five bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nine hundred and seventy thousand bottles of this is in the vicinity of Boston. I know the results in every case. Be sure as water will nathingish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that I ground it, as I have been in some places quite twelve years, and yet its value has never become known; and, second, it is cheap, second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1854, I sold only about two bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 4 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no dose can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 160 Greenwich-st.; SCHEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & HISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 81 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Miss HAYES, No. 173 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIFSEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured in the general Archives of the Empire de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1. Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth manhood and old age; the system is powerfully acted upon, become impaired even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all urinary or other disorders which may arise from the use of mercury, though an antidote for the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3. Is the great European remedy for that class of diseases which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table for years and not deteriorate.

Sold in cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Vuipeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every part of America. Parties immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

FOR THE PILES.—DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 384 Grand-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worth nothing, but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 384 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT. Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, the cures at those places, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other in the City. Many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without giving its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. WARD—Mat-s the only sure cure.—His UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND cures when nothing else will—cures when all other things fail. Those who have suffered from pretenders warranted a cure. Office No. 59 Canal-st., one door from Broadway. Established many years. Cures warranted. Consultations gratis. The remedy $1, with a book. Attendance till 10 o'clock P. M.

LADIES' GOLDEN TONIC AND PERIODIC PILLS.—The only certain cure for female irregularities, weakness and obstructions. $1 per box. Sold at No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

PERUVIAN FEBRIFUGE FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE.—In all Climates and Miasmal Districts where bilious and remittent fevers prevail this remede will be found invaluable, and no person exposed to infections should be without it. It speedily stops the Chills and subdues the Fever. In no case has it failed of cure. Price $1 per Bottle.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS Druggists No. 81 William-st., corner of Fulton, New York; also, by Druggists generally.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Recod, of Paris, and with Drs. Carmochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 411 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M.D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 2 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world, R. PATON.

N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $8. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

WIRE ROPE.—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from ¼ inch diameter upwards, for hoisting stays, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE HARDS.

Their Primary Elections.

Last night, according to advertisement, the Hards had their Primary Elections to chose delegates to attend the Syracuse Hard-Shell Convention (to be held Sept. 5.)

The order was to elect one delegate and one alternate from each Assembly District. But it happens that the Assembly Districts are but 16 in number, while the Wards number 22. In each of the Wards that constitute singly an Assembly District, the delegate and alternate were chosen directly. But where a District composed more than a Ward, they elected delegates to meet to-night and *select* then the delegates to the Convention. So below we give all the Syracuse delegates that have thus far been chosen. They are all out and out Hards—so thick shelled that they need to be opened with a knife—they close their hearts so tight against all the seductive appliances of all Soft Administrations, that like quahaugs when at the liveliest, you would probably smash and destroy them, before you could let daylight in upon their softer natures. DAN. SICKLES is one of them. Followe the list as far as chosen:

Wards.	Delegates.	Alternates.
IV	Wm. Phillips,	Wm. Cleary.
V	E. B. Root,	John D. Dickson.
VIII	John B Haskins,	Stephen Hasbrouck,
IX	George Sickles,	Sherman Brownell,
X	John Harrison,	Jas M. Marsh,
XI	John Mosier,	Edwin Bouton.
XIII	Asahel S. Levy,	Wm. P. McCormick.
XIV	Dan. E Sickles,	Ed. E. Cavenagh,
XV	Place not discoverable.	
XVII	Julius Jottnaco,	Jas. B Benson.

Where the polls were held it was not only quiet, but in some of them even positively stupid. Generally there was no opposition. In the Fifth there were 235 polled, all told. In the Eighth the votes ran up to 410, and probably there were a hundred or two voters present during the election. Though it is understood that the farce of coming up to vote, leaving wife and children and work, is often reprobated, and some enthusiastic politician will put in votes enough before the polling begins to answer for all his absent friends.

In the Ninth Ward, a second ticket was offered bearing the names of WM. MARTINE, delegate, and DANIEL WILLIAMS, alternate. It found but few supporters, as was shown in the fact that the regular ticket had 315 majority. Our reporter, in his effort to get the result of the election in this Ward, was directed to the wrong place. In accordance with the direction given him he entered a large apartment crowded with turbulent spirits. He was asked to show his ticket. But as he had not gone to vote, and nobody had given him a ticket, he was nonplussed. He soon discovered that he had intruded himself into a meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association of that Ward. The gentlemanly rowdies, there congregated, he thought were unnecessarily active in ejecting him. Having no baggage but a light hat, it was certainly his intention to retire just as soon as possible after discovering his mistake. If the rough grasp of the man who showed him the door was intended in kindness, he takes this occasion to return thanks. If he knew no better, he would advise him to seek better company and learn manners.

In the Fifteenth Ward, the place for the holding of the election was not stated in the public advertisement, and our Reporter was unable to find the spot, although he visited several liquor saloons in that Ward for that purpose. He is satisfied that there are Hards in the Ward, though how the multitudinous arrests under the Liquor law may have affected the old corps to their waste, he is not informed.

Houses to Let.

We wouldn't be vulgar for the world, but vulgar or not, we must say that our friends, the landlords, have bitten their noses off, and no mistake. They stick high prices on their houses to let, and let them go vacant. They ask enormous rents and get them for about three-quarters of their property, while the remaining fourth goes unoccupied, save by rats, roaches, ghosts, and so forth. The *Real Estate Journal* says that there is more vacant property to let now than there has been at any time since the great panic of 1837. In Brooklyn it is about the same; property fetches about half its value when forced to a sale, and yet unwilling holders cannot rent at the rates that were current two years ago. Sir ISAAC, when his boot was burning, rang the bell for a servant to remove the grate—never dreaming that it was cheaper to haul up his foot. Our landlords are of the same philosophic family. That a reduction of rents to suit the times, would take their vacant houses off their hands, has not yet occurred to them, nor that half a loaf is better than no bread.

Rachel.

Portraits of RACHEL begin to abound in the shop-windows. As she is to arrive before the present month ends, we would respectfully suggest that the puffing ought to begin. Where are the hints of RACHEL, and the fans with RACHEL on them, and the lives of RACHEL, and the stories of her filial affection and sisterly kindness, of her tender love for poor girls, and her charity to blind beggars—of RACHEL in the bath—(that did the job for GRISI)—and of RACHEL at the Church? Is "the man that manages the press" out of town, or is he simply asleep?

By the way, Yankees are fond of the good old Scripture Rachel—Rachel pronounced, as Aunt Rachel's name was, with a first class accent on the first syllable. May they so call her if they get enthusiastic? or must they ridiculously follow the French, and call her, almost as we call a certain salts—Ra shélle? These are vital points. If that manager of the press is at Coney Island, we entreat him to come home and set us right at the start.

The Silver Spoon Snatched Out at Last.

In pursuance of a resolution recently passed by the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Comptroller FLAGG has finally stopped the pay of the four Court Clerks who were nominated by Mayor WOOD last January, and subsequently rejected by the Board of Aldermen. Though these favorites of our late Mayor (Mr. WOOD) have performed but little or no service during the past six months, the City Treasury has contributed some $2,000 or $3,000 towards the support of their families. At last the silver spoon is plucked out of their mouths.

A Disappointment.

As we were passing along Brooklyn Heights at about 10½ o'clock last evening, between Wall and Fulton Ferries, a sharp hissing noise, like the rush of steam, suddenly issued from a warehouse occupied by Mr. OLIVER HULL for storing drugs. This sound was immediately followed by a rush of flame and smoke from the windows and all parts of the building. A large number of persons assembled near the building, expecting to see the fire continue its ravages; but after waiting some time, without any further demonstration, slowly left the scene—greatly disappointed.

The Lager at Rondout.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

RONDOUT, Monday, July 30, 1855.

We had a lively time here to-day. Mr. VON BECK, one of the largest manufacturers of lager bier in this county, was hauled up for selling a couple of mugs of the lager. The loss to Mr. VON BECK, if the case had been decided against him, would have been $60,000. The case was dismissed by the Justice, after hearing the arguments of counsel. He did not believe he had the right to try the case.

There is plenty of lager and something a little harder to be had in Ulster County.

S.

Military Parade and Parade.

Yesterday morning, the Newark (N. J.) Continental Guard, Lieut. COX, Commanding, arrived in Brooklyn, in accordance with an invitation from the Brooklyn Washington Life Guard, Capt. PHILLIPS. They were received by the Life Guard, and after parading through some of the principal streets, both Companies proceeded to Staten Island for exercise, and the enjoyment of a day pleasantly and socially together.

At Clifton Park they were received by the New-York Independent Grenadiers, Capt. IRWIN, also out for a day's exercise and pleasure. The three Companies looked well and experienced a joyful day.

The Yorkville Police Court.

The new Police Court for the upper end of the island has at last been organized, by the daily presence of Justice BOGART and his Clerk, JOHN QUACKENBUSH. As yet, there is but little criminal business transacted at this Court, but it will very soon increase, when the people of the district find out it is opened. The Court is held at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, and already one or two *Skinners* have found their way there.

Liquor Dealers, Hurry Up.

The Liquor Dealers' Societies have not relaxed in their vigilance or in their measures to thwart the Prohibitory Law. They meet regularly, and are actively engaged in collecting the needful wherewith to establish Capt. FRENCH's proposed Anti-Maine Law journal. They are yet, we understand, a long way off from that $100,000, but seem to be sanguine of raising that amount. They must pay up their contributions, or else their print will be too late for the Fall campaign.

☞ The gentlemen so superfluously mentioned in the *Post*, in connection with a recent sad casualty, wish to say that they are not responsible for the innocent, yet inconsiderate and annoying paragraph in question. Their names were not called for, any more than that of the driver of a passing market cart.

☞ A man stands nightly in Division-street selling smoked eels. The Club that engaged to live only so long as its members in turn, at their several houses, should be able at each meeting to devise a new dish, will please take notice.

☞ "Hot Corn," is cried again in the streets.

Police News.

COMMOTION AMONG THE HISTRIONICS.

Yesterday, an actor, whose fame extends but little beyond the precincts of the Bowery, was arrested on a charge of larceny, in having wrongfully disposed of articles valued at from $600 to $700, the property of the complainant, a well-known danseuse of this City From the evidence it appeared that the goods were held as security for the amount of $100 advanced. The Court was kept in a continued uproar, consequent upon the criminations and recriminations uttered on both sides. Mr. Justice Pearcey, after a patient hearing, dismissed the case—the parties agreeing to settle the difficulty by the payment of the money due.

ON A SPREE.

Thomas Belyer, the proprietor of a groggery at No. 248 West Thirty eighth-street, was with several other "convivial souls" deposited in the safe-keeping of the Warden of the City Prison on a charge of disorderly conduct. It appears that they together assembled at the grog-shop mentioned, and used their best efforts, and not without fair success, to create a disturbance after the most approved method, by fighting, dancing, shouting, &c. The names of the parties so arrested were Mary Donaldson, aged 27, a domestic, John Fitzgerald, Patrick Donohue, Patrick Finn, Michael Castles, John Curran, Thomas Belver and John McCann. They were all natives of "Erin's Isle."

ARREST FOR SELLING DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

The keeper of a liquor store at No 300 Eighth-avenue, named James Wallace, was yesterday arrested by Officer Rees of the reserved corps, and taken before Justice Pearcey, at Jefferson Market, charged with vending liquor of domestic manufacture in contravention of the provisions of the Prohibitory law. He was held to answer at the Sessions. The warrant was issued on the complaint of Talman Allaire, of No 420 Eighth-avenue.

A BAD HUSBAND.

Julianne Agnew, of No 48 Hudson-street yesterday preferred a complaint against her husband, Hervey Agnew, at the Tombs, for brutal treatment in taking from her her children and turning her out of doors, as she alleges. She had been married to him nine years, and quarrels had lately arisen because of his habits of drunkenness. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Accidents at the Cooper Institute.

A laborer, named GEORGE SHANLEY, employed upon the erection of the Cooper Institute, near Eighth-street, fell from a window of the third story to the ground, and sustained severe injuries. JOSEPH REID, another laborer, in descending a ladder to assist SHANLEY missed his footing and fell to the pavement. He was rendered insensible, and it is thought suffered more injuries than his companion in woe. Both were conveyed to the City Hospital.

Accident.

At 3½ o'clock on Monday afternoon an Irish laborer, in the employ of GEORGE NARBIN, the contractor for the grading of Eighty-sixth street, named GALLAHAN, had his leg broken by the fall of a quantity of earth upon him while he was excavating on the street near Avenue A. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, by Serjt. DECKER.

Coroner's Cases at Public Institutions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive by your issue of yesterday that a correspondent, behind the bush of "Reform," makes a tissue of misstatements against the Coroners' Department generally, and the undersigned especially. By several respectable witnesses, I can refute the allegations there made, were it necessary to enter into the details of the case. However, the facts of the case are these: On the 29th of June last, Justice WELCH, of the Essex Market Police Court, requested me to take the *ante-mortem* examination of a German woman, named MARGARET FERTIG, who had been shot some days previously at her residence, No 260 Delancey-street. I immediately proceeded to the place, and summoned a Jury of twelve men, and took her examination, occupying the entire afternoon in the proceedings, she being extremely prostrated from the effects of the wound. I was then informed that the father of the prisoner charged with shooting her would have her properly taken care of. Since that time I repeatedly sent my deputy to inquire after the woman's health, and he made his last visit two or three days previous to her death.

On coming to my office last Saturday morning, Coroner O'DONNELL informed me that he was about proceeding to Bellevue Hospital, for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the body of a woman whose name, he said, was FERTIG. I thereupon informed him that I had the case already in hands, at the same time expressing myself much surprised that the deceased had been removed to that Institution. I immediately dispatched my deputy to the late residence of deceased, for the purpose of procuring her husband, the only living witness in the case. He was informed that he would not be at home until evening, so I was obliged to postpone the case for that day, and accordingly appointed 12 o'clock the following morning (Sunday,) for the proceeding of the inquiry. I went to the Hospital at the appointed time, and when about to proceed with the investigation, I was informed by my deputy that Mr. DALY had accosted him, saying, that he would "Get the newspapers to attend to me," and not understanding what he meant by this, I immediately sent for him. He came at my request, when I asked him why he applied such threats to me, giving him at the same time, a statement in full of all the circumstances attending the case. In reply, he said he did not mean to have his language applied to me particularly.

Your correspondent not satisfied with his falsehoods relative to the above case, must forsooth go farther and drag the poor "Lime-kiln Man" into the controversy. Now, in relation to this case, I would simply say, that after finishing the investigation in the case of the deceased woman, Doctor ANSMAN informed me that there was yet another inquest to be held at that Institution, on the person of the "Lime-kiln Man," at the same time informing me that it was impossible for him to testify to the cause of his death, without making a *post mortem* examination of the body. In accordance with the law governing such cases this was properly performed.

I would here state that I am not in good odor with some of the officials at Bellevue Hospital, from the fact that some of my investigations have not pleased certain of these gentlemen. This has been the case since the 17th of January last, when in the case of JOHN HANLON, the jury rendered a verdict censuring the action in his case, which, in their opinion, was not consistent with the public good, and relative to which I was attacked in your columns in an article under the head of "Bellevue Hospital Transfer Cases." This can readily be perceived by reading a card published by Mr. DALY in the *Herald* of yesterday, wherein he denies the existence of a rule a jury referred to in a verdict given at the New-York Hospital on last Sunday morning. By turning to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of Jan. 30, 1855, you will find that in a communication from Doctors MATHEWS and NOAKES, of Bellevue Hospital, these gentlemen quote the rule in the following words: "No patient shall be admitted into Bellevue Hospital suffering from a disease incurable and not likely to be benefited by an ideal treatment," for the purpose of avoiding that imputation from the odium attached to that case.

Your correspondent says the jury did not understand what disease the "Lime-kiln Man" died He must know this to be untrue, as he was present and heard me explain the terms used in the medical evidence, that death was caused by inflammation of the membranes of the brain He says the county was taxed $95 for this investigation, when the death of the patient was the result of natural causes. Now, to test his veracity, I would say that my charge for holding the inquest was $6 66½, while Dr. ANSMAN's, of Bellevue Hospital, was $5—total, $10 66½; not half the amount stated by your reforming correspondent.

I see he concludes his communication by expressing a hope that the work of reform may be brought home to the Governors of the Almshouse In this I agree with him, and would recommend that they provide a proper Dead House, with ice and other necessaries, to guard against immediate decomposition of bodies until sufficient time shall elapse properly to investigate cases, and also give the friends of the deceased a fair chance to recognize or claim the corpses before interment in Potter's Field This last object I deem of vast importance, not only in a criminal, but also in a civil point of view.

I now leave Bellevue for the present, assuring the officials there and the public generally that I court investigation into any official act of my life.

If I am correctly informed, there is no dead-house properly belonging to Bellevue. It was formerly in the Park, and was removed in the Spring of 1846 to Bellevue Hospital, and that it was then, as now, for the public use of the Coroner.

JOSEPH HILTON, Coroner.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HECKMAN, CLARK & Co. No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAHIM, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW ART.—Call and examine the specimens of the Ambrotypes exhibited by BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, made at no other establishment in New-York. Photographs in every style.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY's PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels Sold at the manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Miss HATHAWAY, and the whole company appear at this house to-night in the Drama of the "Rag Picker of Paris," and in addition to this, the French Pantomime troupe, MONS. WEITAOFF, MONS. SCHMIDT, MONS G SMITH, and Mlle. THERESE will repeat their grand Pantomime of "Masulm, the Night Owl."

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only place in New-York where the new and rare pictures upon glass can be procured is at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Closing Exercises in Brooklyn Schools.

In addition to our notice of the closing exercises in Public School No. 8 in Saturday's TIMES, we would mention that similar exercises were held in No. 7, York-street, under the direction of Mr BUCK and Miss SHACKFORD, Principals of the Boys' and Girls' Grammar Schools, and of Dr. THORNE, of the Official Board. Several of the pupils distinguished themselves in the various exercises. Miss MARIA MURPHY, in Algebra and Arithmetic, displayed very decided proficiency; also, Misses M. E. SHAW, A. DYER, and A. WRIGHT, Masters R. WARREN, W. PHIPARD, J. GRAHAM were very prompt and intelligent. This school is well taught. Misses SARAH HOLMES and ELIRA TAYLOR sang a duet well. Certificates were given out, addresses, &c., were made. A large number of parents were present. In No. 10, (Eastern District,) a presentation of a copy of *Shakspeare* (illustrated) and other valuable works, was made by the school officers and teachers to Mr. DRINKLY, First Assistant in the Boys' Grammar School, on the occasion of his leaving the school to take a position in one of our public schools.

In No 18, Remsen-street, the principal feature was the presentation, by Mr. FITCH, Principal of the Boys' Grammar School, in behalf of the pupils of the second class, of a neat Britannia ware dinner and tea service to Mr. EDWARD BUSH, First Assistant, a very able and popular teacher, who has been appointed Vice Principal in the Twentieth Ward (new) School, No. 48, in Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth-avenue. Commendatory remarks were made by Mr. FIELD and others. The occasion was one of much interest, Mr. BUSH having been connected with the school from its opening. A very large attendance of parents and visiters were present.

Mr. KIMBALL's class in No. 14, also made a very fair display of proficiency in their leading studies. Alderman HARRIS presided. There has been much more interest exhibited by parents during these closing exercises than ever before.

Election Districts of the Seventh Ward.

At the meeting of the Common Council on Monday night, the Seventh Ward was divided into three Election Districts, as follows:

First District—Commencing at the northeasterly corner of Bedford-avenue and Lynch street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Lynch-street to Division avenue; thence southeasterly along the westerly side of Division avenue to Flushing avenue; thence westerly along the northerly side of Flushing avenue to Nostrand avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Nostrand avenue to Myrtle-avenue; thence westerly along the northerly side of Myrtle-avenue to Washington avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of Washington-avenue to Flushing-avenue; thence easterly along the southerly side of Flushing-avenue to Bedford-avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of Bedford-avenue to the corner of Lynch-street, the place of beginning.

That portion of said Ward lying south of Myrtle-avenue, to be known as the Second District.

That portion of the said Ward lying north of Flushing avenue, northwesterly of Lynch-street, to be known as the Third District. The Ward formerly was divided into two Districts.

Fires.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning, about 1½ o'clock, by Officer BLOOMMER, of the Third District Police, in the lime sheds of Messrs. VOORHES & SPENCER, at the foot of Amity-street. It was extinguished by the officer, with the assistance of the neighbors. About 150 barrels of lime were destroyed. Loss about $300. Fully insured. The fire originated by water getting among the lime, which caused the barrels to burst and ignite.

A fire broke out about the same time in Schenck-street, near De Kalb avenue, in a small stable. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

The Public Offices.

The Common Council at their last meeting made the following changes of the Public Offices in the City Hall. The office of the City Clerk to be removed to the room now occupied by the Assessors, and the Collector of Taxes and Assessments to occupy the room vacated by the City Clerk. The room now occupied by Judge MOORE to be given to the Assessors. The Chambers of Judge MOORE to be removed to the room adjoining the office of the District Attorney on the second floor of the City Hall. The changes to take effect immediately.

A New Stage Route in the Eastern District.

The Stage Committee of the Common Council, at the last meeting of the Board, reported in favor of granting a license to AUGUSTUS IVANS, to run a line of stages on the following route in the Eastern District: From Grand-street and Peck-slip Ferries, through Division-avenue to East New-York. The report was adopted by unanimous consent.

Case of Cholera.

A man named WILLIAM SCHERF, who resided at No. 393 Grand-street, New-York, was brought to the Fifth District Station House, Brooklyn, by Officer KENNEDY on Monday night, complaining of being unwell. Drs. NORTH and BRADY were sent for, but medical attendance was of no avail. He died during the night. Coroner RAPPING held an inquest on the body yesterday, and a verdict died of cholera was rendered.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

HENRY MALLER, a clerk in a grocery store, was arrested yesterday by Officer VINNER, of the Fifth District Police, on the alleged complaint of CHARLES C. HULL, who charges him with passing a counterfeit $1 bill upon him, on the Bank of Cayuga Lake. The accused was held to bonds in the sum of $300, by Justice JACOBS, to answer the charge.

Censure.

The Common Council passed a resolution of censure upon Assistant Capt. LATHAM, of the First District Police, at the last meeting for disobeying the orders of the Mayor in not tearing down the circus tent of Mons. FRANCONI, on the 23d July, about which such a fuss was kicked up at the time.

The Common Council.

This body met on Monday night, last and remained in session until 1 o'clock for the purpose of finishing the business before them. After which they adjourned until the second Monday in September next.

The Board of Education.

At a meeting of the Common Council on Monday night, WILLIAM H PESS, Esq., of Green Point, was elected a member of the Board of Education in place of JOHN SILKWORTH, deceased.

Accident.

A man named NORTON, residing in Pearl-street, fell from a building in the Navy-Yard a few days since and broke his thigh. He was conveyed to his residence, where he lies in a critical condition.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

During July 109 commitments were made to the Jersey City Prison, for offences as follows:

Drunkenness	66	Violating City Ordinance	11
Drunk and disorderly	6	Assault	7
Disorderly	4	Stealing	6
Fighting	4	Suspicion of Theft	2
Vagrancy	2	Robbery	1
Total	109		

The nativity of the prisoners is stated to be as follows: Ireland, 86; England, 5; Germany, 1; France, 1: and the United States, 9; of which 1 was colored.

The Generals in the Crimea and the Cabinets and Potentates at Home—Outward Show of French and English Cordial Alliance—No Change in the Plan of the Eastern Campaign

From the Washington Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.

It is not to be supposed that the Generals of the Allied Armies before Sebastopol will suspend their operations on account of the Cabinet and street convulsions in London. Nor, on any account, will the pageant proposed by the French Emperor, and fixed for the 14th of August, upon the occasion of the visit of the feminine British monarch to Paris, be deferred. The outward pomp and show of a cordial alliance must be kept up at home, and Russia must not be allowed to suppose that even Austrian influence, and the neutrality of all Germany can bring the war-pursuing powers to reason. Parliament will not be dissolved, but will expire on the 10th by limitation. Lord PALMERSTON will not retire, but will, getting in Lord JOHN RUSSELL, defy the lightning of public indignation and breast the "storm," which he cannot "weather."

The latest and best advices from the Crimea disclose the fact that all the speculations as to a change in the plan of the campaign by General PELISSIER are without foundation. There is to be no campaign in the interior of the Crimea—no attempt to cut off communication between Sebastopol and Simpheropol, and no complete investment of the former place. On the contrary, General PELISSIER declared, upon the day he took the command and in the most explicit manner, that it was necessary to pursue the siege, and nothing but the siege, "*Poursuivre le siege, et rien que le siege,*" are his words. The idea of a campaign in the Crimea with the design of bringing the Russians to a fight in the open fields, is, says my authority, adjourned, if not abandoned.

If the attack made on the 18th had been successful, it was to have been followed, almost simultaneously, by an assault on the Central bastion and upon the bastion de mat, and even Gen. BOSQUET's corps of observation would have been charged to make a diversion towards the plateau of a Murkenaie, with view to gain the best road from the Balbec. These facts show that there is no ground whatever for the pretence that Gen. PELISSIER acted hastily or without a plan, in the unfortunate movement of the 18th, which English and French presses have set up.

They hardly do him justice by their criticisms, and we ought to accept his own statement that he was obliged, by incidents that he did not foresee, to renounce the idea of pressing the assault, seeing that it could not be done without too much bloodshed. But, reverting to my authority, the French claim that they have not lost an inch of ground since the battle of the 7th of June; and that another time, they may have better luck. Meanwhile we are advised to believe nothing of stories of grand strategic movements, and to believe that the siege is to be the occupation of the Generals in command of the Allied armies. Private advices have satisfied me that the Russians will not be the first to complain of the want of water or of provisions, or of munitions of war.

It is not many years since I heard Mr. J. Q. ADAMS and Mr. HUGH LEGARE, of South Carolina, proclaim in Congress, and Mr. SAMUEL COLT declare, at his rooms in this city, that wars were over and gone by. The two former declared the first as statesmen and philosophers, and congratulated the world upon it. Col. COLT, at the same time, became convinced that his rifles, pistols and cartridges were no go, and that the time had come when nations would learn war no more; and, therefore, as I remember, he exploded powder and champagne, and divers other warlike munitions, in utter despair. Since that time, the whole world has been convulsed, war raging in both hemispheres, and always occurring without much warning.

As SIDNEY SMITH declared, a few years ago, "We have just done saving Europe and I am afraid the consequences will be that we shall cut each others throats." The alternatives presented to all nations, except our own, and that may not long be an exception—is between war foreign and war domestic—for war is, if not the natural state, as Hobbs has it, the usual condition of mankind. These remarks might be applied, with some force, to events and proceedings which are passing before our eyes.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 29, by Rev. Dr Millett, at his residence, No 171 East 17th st, Mr STEPHEN ALBERT SMITH to Miss ANN ELIZA TRAFTON, all of this City.

In this City, on Sunday, July 29, by Rev. J. B Wakely, pastor of John st M E Church, JOHN D. BARRINGTON to Miss CAROLINE MELISSA, youngest daughter of Walter W. Way, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 31, JAMES C. BLISS, M D, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, 1st inst, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, at the 4 h-av. Presbyterian Church, Rev Dr. Parker's, between 22d and 23d sts The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the medical profession, are invited to attend, without further invitation

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 31, THOMAS TORFINO, aged 66 years.

His remains will be conveyed in the 12 o'clock train, for interment, in the family vault, at Troy, from his late residence, No. 266 Henry st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning July 31, Mrs. MARY CLARK, wife of James Chandler Clark, formerly of Newburg, N. Y., aged 47 years and 5 months Gentle and loving in life, peaceful and happy in death, her last sigh a breath of prayer.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John H., James A. and Joseph S. Clark, and of her son-in-law, D A Shotwell and John O. Brian, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Methodist Church, Jane-st., near Greenwich av, on Thursday, 2d inst., at 10 o'clock A M

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 31, HORACE MANDEVILLE, infant son of Smith D and Julia Ann BeLowa, aged 1 year, 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 52 East 23d st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 29, Mrs. SALLY ANDREWS, relict of Joseph Andrews, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in law, Mr. Simeon Draytons, No 659 Houston st.

In Brooklyn, at No 446 Myrtle av, on Tuesday, July 24, ELIZABETH BARBER, aged 2 years. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

At Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, July 28, Mrs ESTHER MARY CRAFT, widow of the late Moses Craft, of that place.

At Troy, at Miss Brasworth's School, on Thursday, July 26 EMILY CLAPP, aged 13 years, 6 months and 27 days, daughter of the late Stephen D. Horton and Delia Clapp, and granddaughter of Phillip Clapp, of Peekskill

At Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, on Friday, July 27, CHARLIE, youngest son of Joel and Abby G. Seymour, of this City, aged 8 years and 8 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JULY 31.

$4,000 Ohio 6s '75	1	50 Cumb. Coal Co	29
500 do	1	do	29
2,000 do	1	do	29
11,000 Indiana State 6s	85	do	29
13,000 Ohio 6s '80	100	do	29
500 Virginia 6s	91	do	29
1,000 Missouri 6s	84	do	29
1,000 do	b90	do	29
5,000 do	b90	do	29
1,000 Louisiana 6s	b9	do	b30
1,000 California 7s '90	87	do	b60
500 do	86	25 Ohi & Rock I Railroad	93
1,000 City 6s '58	97	60 Erie Railroad	b66
1,000 Erie 1st Mtge Bds	89	do	b60
10,000 Erie C Bs '71	b20	do	51
5,000 do	87	do	51
1,000 Erie Con Bds '62	85	do	b3
13,000 Erie Bonds of '75	83	do	51
1,000 Hud R 2d M Bds	87	do	b10
5,000 Pan Bd. 2d issue	104	do	b10
5,000 do	108	200 Harlem Railroad	29
15,000 Ill Cen R R Bds	87	1,800 Reading R. R.	s50
5,000 do	b60	100 do	90
10,000 do	b20	100 do	s15
10,000 do	87	100 do	c 90
1,000 New York Cen 7s	92	200 do	s90
10,000 Ills C R R E W p.	86	100 do	b60
4,000 Chi & R I R R Bds	96	100 Hud River R. R.	c 41
500 Clev & Tol Div Bds	85	29 Mich So & N Ia R. R.	103
15 Del. & Hud C. Co	13	35 Cleve & Pitsb'gRR.	58
20 N Y Trust Co	111	100 do	b 60
5 Home Ins Co	95	150 Gal & Chicago R R. c	105
20 Arctic Insurance Co	9	50 Cleve & Tol R. R.	90
220 Penn. Coal Co	111	50 do	s3
100 Nic. Trans Co	b30	40 Wis Lake Shore R. R.	86
100 do	s3	6 do	86
100 do	s10	5 Mich Cen. R R	93
50 N Y Cen R R	s3	6 Panama Railroad	105
20 do	99	425 do	106
50 do	99	200 Ills. Central R. R.	79

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,000 Flushing R. R. 1st mortgage.....Int. added. 60
$8,000 Great Western (Ill.) 1st mortgage. Int. added 79
$3,000 Lake Erie, Wabash & St Louis 1st mortgage. Int. added 62½
$7,000 Ohio and Miss R. R. 2d mortgage. do 49@50

Messrs BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN will hold a special sale of Stocks at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock. Their catalogue includes some valuable securities.

An auction sale of Bank and Insurance Stocks will be held to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by E C. HALLIDAY, for the account of the United States Trust Company, as receivers, and others.

SECOND BOARD

2,000 Pan. Bs. (2d issue)	106	50 Cumber. Coal Co.	s60
45,100 Missouri 6s	b0	200 do	b60
35,000 do	s3	100 do	s3
15,000 Ill Cen R R Frac		100 do	b30
Rs., without Priv.	87	25 Mich. Central R. R.	s60
10,000 Del Rds. & Am 90		100 N. Y Cen R. R.	upg
20,000 do	b60	14 do	p.&c.
5,000 do	92½	200 do	b30
10,000 N J. Cen. R R Bs	100	100 do	p &c.
10,000 Erie Bds. of '75	83	10 Wis Lake Shore R R.	85
1,000 Ill. Cen R R Bs	87½	10 do	85
36 Mechan cs' Bank	116	25 do	86
100 Canton Company	27½	700 Erie Railroad	b88
100 do	b10	50 Reading Railroad	9
100 do	b10	100 do	90
300 Nicar. Trans. Co	s3	650 do	s3
300 do	b10	200 do	b60
50 Cleve & Tol. R. R.	90	100 do	90

TUESDAY, July 31—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day was quite active, while in prices there was a pretty general improvement. Railway shares were freely dealt in. Reading seemed the briskest. 4,900 shares thereof having been purchased at both meetings of the Board, closing ½ ₱ cent. higher than yesterday. In Erie there were also large transactions during the early session, but only a limited business at the Second Board. Prices however, were a shade firmer. New-York Central, ex-dividend, were 1½ fair demand, and left off at 98½. Michigan Central ruled quiet at 97½, s60; Chicago and Rock Island at 96½, and Galena and Chicago at 103½. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Illinois Central, which brought 91½; Cleveland and Toledo, which advanced ½ ₱ cent.; Cleveland and Pittsburg, which touched 89½, b60, and Panama, which rose ½ ₱ cent. Harlem and Hudson River were inactive, though quite firm. Of Railroad Bonds, the Board sales were to a fair extent. Illinois Central were ½ ₱ cent. dearer; do. Freeland, with privilege, 1½ ₱ cent.; do. do., without privilege, opened at 86½, and closed at 87. Erie Convertibles, of '71, rose ½ ₱ cent.; while Erie new Bonds were steady. Panama Bonds, second issue, were in more request, and reached 105. $10,000 New-Jersey Railroad Bonds brought 100; $4,000 Chicago and Rock Island Bonds, 96; and $1,000 New-York Central Sevens, 102¾.

We heard that a considerable amount of Railway Bonds, purchased on Foreign account, were transmitted in the Boston mail for the *Canada*. The Bonds thus disposed of, were chiefly the Illinois Central Railroad Company's Freeland Bonds, the Erie, of 1875 and 1883, and the 8 ₱ Cent. Bonds of the Michigan Central, all for the London market. There were no noticeable movements, in answer to Continental orders. In State Stocks, this day's transactions at both meetings of the Board were heavier. Missouri sixes sold freely and were steady. Ohio sixes, of 1860, realized 105½; and do. of 1875, 111@111½, closing at 111½. Indiana fives were taken at 85; California sevens, of 1870, at 86½; Louisiana sixes, at 93½, b3. $1,000 New-York City fives of 1858 brought 97. Cumberland Coal Stock was freely dealt in, and left off at 29½, b30. Other light fancies ruled about the same. The market generally closed firmly and buoyantly.

The Money Market presented no new feature. The Bank Statements published this morning were regarded as being quite favorable, and all parties seemed to have increased confidence. Loan and discount rates were unvaried, while there was far more money available to responsible borrowers than these needed. Foreign Exchanges were dull, and a shade lower, the principal closing quotations for the Boston steamer being, on London, 109¾@109¾, and on Paris f5 12½. It was stated that about three fourths of a million dollars in specie had been sent forward from this City to Boston for shipment in the *Canada* for Liverpool. The amount of exchanges through the Clearing-house to day was $15,586,970 22, and the balances $690,257.

The auction sale of 2,841 shares of the Illinois Central Railroad, ordered by the Company, for non-payments of installments on the Stock, will be under the direction of A. H. NICOLAY, as auctioneer. The sale will take place on the 31st of August.

The coupons of the Bonds of Washington Township, Miami

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1208. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

FIRST OF AUGUST.

Anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies.

PIC-NICS AT MORRIS' GROVE AND CLIFTON PARK

Speeches of Judge Culver, Wm. L. Garrison and Others.

Yesterday was a great gala day with the people of color. They turned out in full force to celebrate another return of the day that brought the Emancipation Act into force in the West India Islands; and in picnics, parades, public meetings, and abundant speeches, made memorable the occasion. This is sensible—it is the true policy. The children ask, "Why this sacrifice" and their thanksgiving! and their parents answering, must tell the story which it is well to tell—marking its return as a luminous day in the year—keeping the Emancipation Act fresh in its memory forever.

Of all the celebrations that took place yesterday, the most rational and inspiring was that one projected by the City Anti-Slavery Society, though it was by no means the largest. Tickets were issued at 50 cents each to all persons who desired to join in the celebration—each ticket entitling the holder to a ride on the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn to Morris Grove and back. The cars left at 10 o'clock—four of them loaded with a motley colored company, the Railroad Company indulging them with four of their most aged and venerable cars—cars which probably ran behind the old engine *Ariel*, when it, first of all engines, penetrated the Island to its eastern end. We cannot say too much for the liberality of the Company. They gave us relics for our use that they must very tenderly cherish.

The weather proved to be the very finest of the season, though there was so thick a canopy of clouds in the morning, that many who had arranged to go stayed at home, and very many took their umbrellas along, who meant to have taken their wives and children also. One expressed a fear, as we were landing, that it would rain. "If it does," replied Mr. GARRISON, "we must say, 'the Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice.'" "The earth may rejoice if it wants to, I shant," answered a farmer; "though so much of it as I own would rejoice much more in a good hot sunshine to-day."

Morris' Grove is some mile and a half west of Jamaica,—an oak wood, with noble chestnuts interspersed,—altogether a fine grove, and admirably adapted to the purposes of an out door meeting; only if it should rain, there is not a shed, shanty nor barn for a shelter for many a forty-acre lot's breath about.

The meeting opened with not more than two hundred and fifty people on the ground, but as the day wore on they were constantly gathering. At 4 o'clock there were not less than one thousand people on the ground. Of these, perhaps one fourth were white folks, the balance of all colors, handsomely assorted. There were as black men on the ground as ever fried in the sun of Guinea. One Venus especially struck us, with bare shoulders and arms, and a Bloomer hat upon her woolly head; she had a color that no residence in frozen climes could ever bleach out,—indeed, one would think that it would take many generations of amalgamation to render that skin translucent in the slightest degree. There were some of the rich mahogany color; others of all lighter shades up to that finest color in the world, a light tan color with the blood shining through. There were several very fine specimens of this sort of beauty—specimens of fine forms, elegant figures, and—what we white folks are wont to forget in making up our estimates of handsome women—with the colors nicely laid on by the artist Nature.

Of the ladies, too, in whose veins circle no drop of blood that owes origin to Africa, there was a brilliant selection,—for many of the slave's friends are very fair. Two or three blondes we noticed, either of whom would have turned poor NORTH's head, had he let the prussic alone and lived on to see this day. Of a different style was Miss G——J——, who, dressed in white, with a belt of oak and maple leaves about the waist, and an oak leaf wreath about her head, received the highest admiration. Miss ANNIE W——S, tastily dressed in some thin light stuff that we know not the name of, with a wreath of wild flowers in her hair, particularly pleased our reporter. Miss J——A S——N, in a skirt of purple striped delains with a black silk waist and an oak leaf crown, had a pure Grecian face, and a form and gait to match,—all those sylphs and graces, it is fair to presume, were either Abolitionists themselves or the daughters of Abolitionists, and as such they excited our strongest curiosity. "Fanatics" are apt to have homely wives but pretty daughters, evidently.

No band attended the Picnic-ers, contrary to the advertised intention. WALLACE'S Band had been engaged, but when its members saw how very black were of the picnicking flocks were, they backed out of their engagement and went home with dumb bugles and reversed bassoons. Play their sweet music in the ears of niggers? Not they! WALLACE'S is a high-toned band. Their instruments of brass and their stringed instruments create sympathies that are fit to delight the ears only of white folks. So WALLACE'S high-toned band backed down, and the music was done *sine voce*, as the fine old Irish gentleman remarked—by word of mouth, as it were. This was a great disappointment, but we trust it will lead the colored people to depend more upon themselves for music than heretofore. They should get up a brass band of their own, and the very first thing they should do, would be to serenade WALLACE'S high-toned band, to show them that a terrible rival is around. If they take our hint and get up a brass band, let them by all means keep all their engagements, even with white folks.

At 10½ o'clock, the reporters, (we like to give a matter in its chronological order,) Mr. GARRISON, and Judge CULVER, four colored clergymen, and the officers of the American Anti-Slavery Society, mounted the platform, and order spontaneously possessed the assembly. SIDNEY H. GAY, Esq., of the *Standard*, acted as President, and called upon Rev. JAMES M. WILLIAMS, pastor of a new colored church in Brooklyn, to make the opening prayer, which proved an appropriate and most suggestive one. The stately hymn "From all that dwell below the skies," was then lined by Rev. Mr. BROMLEY, of the Baptist Tabernacle Mission Church, and sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," a clean, yellow man, Mr. HAMILTON, with a noble voice, leading off.

Then President GAY introduced one as a man who carried a stiff backbone to Congress years ago, when backbones were scarce, and brought it back sound, and without a joint in it—Hon. Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn.

JUDGE CULVER'S SPEECH.

The Judge said that on such an occasion he felt a double train of emotions hurrying through his mind,—of joy with those who had lately gained their liberty; of sorrow with the millions that yet lack it. The text was always present to him then—"Rejoice with those that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep." Twenty-one years ago to-day the precious boon of Freedom was conferred by act of Parliament upon the Slave population of the West Indies. The speaker detailed the history of the Emancipation act, detailed the fears it gave rise to, and the bugbears its anticipation beget in the minds of the fearful. He eloquently pictured the well-remembered night of July 31, 1834, as the people gathered in watch-meeting to await the approach of the first hour of Freedom. The pregnant hour traveled easily up to its consummation—it was hailed with fervent prayer, with eloquent silence, and then with loud praises to God; but the insurrection, bloodshed, and throat-cuttings, did not come off. The four American vessels in the harbor of St. Johns need not to have sailed, there was no demand for the British regiments, for any call for the militia or bayonet. As the case of the West Indies and our own are entirely parallel, in this peaceful history, we are enabled to draw valuable inferences to the arguments of the timid ones who now fear the consequences of immediate abolition in the United States.

The Speaker then turned to the political aspects of Slavery in the United States. Referred to the present of the Slave party for introducing Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, on the ground of their inherent right to bring their local laws with them into the territories. It was remarked, he said, by a man who was once all else with a spinal complaint, that he had got over it because it was now settled in the law of physics that the man who had no backbone was not incident to the ailments that afflicted that member in those who had. It was remarked by that man that it was a great wrong to break the Missouri Compromise, but no harm could come of it, for Slavery could not get an entrance into the territories. He, (the speaker,) wondered if that sly fox had opened his eyes yet! He wondered if he had seen not long since six slaves advertised for sale in Nebraska! He wondered if EDWARD EVERETT preached this doctrine now which he did with the daring fact before him, that one-fourth of the colored people held as slaves at the time he made it, were held north of 36° 30'. Why, Slavery would come into New-York in ten days if there was no law against it. As a matter of political economy, Slavery should never for a moment be tolerated where it was practicable to drive it away. And no more striking illustration of the social effects of Slavery could be found, than in the comparison presented by those States in which it did and did not exist.

The Speaker gave, in elaborate detail, an account of the growth and prosperity of the State of New-York, as contrasted with that of Virginia—one circumstance of which, he stated, was the fact that the New-York *Tribune* circulated as much as all the newspapers in the whole State of Virginia, and had 90,000 left to give away. Virginia had 67,000 adult white persons not able to read or write—one in every five, whilst in New-York, notwithstanding her foreign population, the proportion was one in eighty-three. There was not one, he said, of the great party issues that had engaged the attention of the country for the last 30 years that had not been influenced by Slavery. The United States Bank, the Tariff, the Cheap Postage, the Free-Soil Policy, the Abolishing of Flogging in the Navy, Miss DIX's bill, the River and Harbor Improvement, and every great enterprise, either in the cause of humanity or social amelioration and public improvement, met with opposition from the South. He referred, in conclusion, to the repeated breaches of faith with the North, which the Slave party had been guilty of, and expressed his determination never to abandon the cause of Anti-Slavery, and the rights of humanity, with which it was identical.

Judge CULVER made a good—a capital speech, and it was loudly cheered at the end, though it was only eighteen minutes short of two hours long. This would have been intolerable in a church, but in the cool wood, where one could move off the moment he felt weary, it was not tedious. When he concluded it was announced that the next order was luncheon.

Now let no one imagine that there was an African Sangaree set repeated in the Grove. Instead, it was one of the quietest, snuggest, neatest times possible. There was not a drop of rum on the ground, from first to last—not a drop of beer except root beer, not a drop of cider, nothing stronger than soda water and black tea. Each family gathered around a bench, and emptying out the contents of their baskets, fell to, standing. It was essentially a cold cut. Nobody overate himself, if we may judge from our own experience. Indeed, "the press" generally was shy for a while that it would go hungry back to the meeting again, for the press is not ever provident, and the chances for restoration for a consideration were not extraordinary. However, a good Quaker lady took pity on them, and furnished a handful of sandwiches and a beautiful loaf of cake to which they set down, to thankfulness. A barrel full of ice water, with a dipper hanging on its edge, was close by, and a boy appearing opportunely with a basket of blackberries, "the press" was rescued from its danger of starvation. One straggling member afterwards fell in while foraging with a family of friends, and was treated to its most hospitable fare. For which, public thanks.

We should do injustice to the colored folks of Long Island if we omitted to say, however, that money would buy something eatable. An enterprising "german" from Brooklyn had sandy, apple-fritters that looked like fried oysters, soda-water and cigars to sell. Another had ice cream and a rival in its sale. Uncle JOHN and Aunt PHEBE, of the town of Jamaica, drove up with their long, low "topped wagon," and when they had rigged out their table they spread it with a "ripping big" ham, fried eels and a loaf of bread. Then Uncle JOHN led out to the multitude according to their demands—"a shillin's wuth," "a sixpenny wuth," or even "a three-pence wuth"—consisting of a slice of ham and a slice of bread. Now, Uncle JOHN was born a slave in Jersey, and there he married Aunt PHEBE and they jointly left, one morning, without a "Good bye," and all the Police, with old HAYS at their head, tried in vain to catch them while they rode down Broadway as large as life—"for the Lord protected them." Uncle JOHN loved to tell his story, and we noticed that when he got warm over it, he cut as thick slices for the three-penny customers as for the shilling, whereat his friends who had finished their lunch would punch him, and insist that he was losing money. Then the next three-cent customer would growl because his slice was not so large as his predecessor's. But Aunt PHEBE had seen Yorkers, and she could tell how much ham they give for a shilling in the gre't houses to York, and it wan't no use a talkin'. At one time Uncle JOHN got too busy to attend to his customers, and at least a dozen of the unwashed colored persons, with their work-clothes on, from the fields about, who wanted to get a bite, had to go off without food, for he was in the midst of a theological-political dissussion of the colored question with a Rev. Mr. HOPKINS, of Brooklyn, a mulatto preacher, who has a church of his own and preaches on his own hook,—wears a hooked-in white hat, and is constantly disgusted with colored men who look up to GARRISON as a god, and don't appreciate work—hard, personal work—and the necessity of self-respect. Uncle JOHN thought Mr. HOPKINS was too confident of what negroes could do on *their own strength*. Mr. HOPKINS thought Uncle JOHN a very ignorant darkie, though he didn't call him "darkie." As we left the ground, we asked Aunt PHEBE if she had done well and had a good time.

"Oh, a blessed time," said she, "and done pretty well on the ham, but more especially on the fried eels—praise the Lord!" We congratulated her and praised her ham. "Yes," said she, "it was pretty good. Give Him the glory."

"But the change, Aunt PHEBE?"

"I'll keep that myself. He! he! he!" and the old lady laughed till the danger of suffocation was imminent.

There were no clams to be had on the premises, which greatly surprised us and disgusted one company, at least, of colored people from Buchwick.

The behavior of all parties on the ground was unexceptionable. Of course there was a little roughness on the part of the boys on the outskirts. There were no loose women about—a single colored couple, perhaps, excepted who came out in an omnibus. They arrived, glittering in gold and rustling in silks, while Mr. CULVER was speaking, and the first word that fell on their ears was a sacred one. They ejaculated an oath. "I didn't come here to hear about ——" said one, "and they ain't got no music." "Yes, they sing," answered a pretty Quakeress. "I want polka music and a dance," said she. The driver said we were going to Staten Island—he's a cheat. This is too great a shame!" and after one contemptuous exploration of the field, and a volley of oaths let off, they started back for the City, determined to get to the "Staten Island" place, if possible, "when there was some fun going on."

NOTABLE MEN IN THE AUDIENCE.

At 12½ o'clock the meeting was reopened. We then noticed on the ground, beside the smaller fry, such good Anti-Slavery men as ROLAND JOHNSON, Esq., and OLIVER JOHNSON, of course, Mr LAUREN WETMORE, Hon. HENRY W. WOLCOTT, of New-Jersey, Mr. THOS. THRESDALE, a cotton merchant of New-York, with his family, and JOSEPH POST, of Westbury, L. I.

AGAIN IN MEETING.

Mr. D. P. JOHNSON spoke to the audience of a colored woman who was present from Keokuk, Iowa, who had recently, he said, been emancipated by her mistress, an aged unmarried lady, who gave her and a large family their freedom, previous to her (the lady's) death.

CHARLOTTE PHILES, the colored person referred to, exhibited her credentials, and stated that she had raised $500 in Keokuk, which she had banked there, and that she had already collected $300 here towards purchasing her son and two sons in-law, who were still in Slavery.

The President appointed a Committee to make a collection towards defraying the expenses of the celebration, which otherwise would fall heavy on a few.

He then introduced, amid loud applause, Mr. W. LLOYD GARRISON, who said:

MR. GARRISON'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If I had consulted the dictates of prudence, I should not be with you on this occasion; for in my own native State for some days past, I have been laboring under extreme debility, so as to make all effort laborious, and entire repose greatly to be coveted. Still, I gave my pledge, impossibilities out of the question that I would come here and bear my testimony on this occasion in behalf of the glorious cause of liberty; and to-day I want to insist at all about sickness. An Abolitionist has no right to talk about being unwell on the 1st of August. The event which we are here to celebrate, is a balsam to the body; it is a cordial to the mind; and the spirit which enters into sympathy and deep rejoicing with the emancipated in the isles of the sea, in a spirit that must and will forget that it has a body with it, but will fly to do what may be done to say the right word on this occasion. After the very able, and elaborate, and eloquent speech made to us this forenoon, I can only come before you as the rear wheel to the coach—altogether supernuous. And as I follow, rather as a matter of form than on the ground of necessity, but I can barely hope to add anything to the interest which was given to our meeting this forenoon by the brave, and heroic, and fearless man who stood before us to give an eye-witness of still more and approval. Mr. President, I am slightly beyond the meridian of life, and more than half of my life has been devoted to the Anti-Slavery enterprise. Whatever remains of that life will, by the help of God, be consecrated to the same glorious cause. Never, never, never, shall I relax one jot or tittle; never shall I cease to testify against Slavery so long as there remains in this guilty land one single slave to curse the soil, or to stain our national escutcheon. I was asked, not a great while since, by an Anti-Slavery woman, whether I did not grow weary in this cause? Whether I was not tired out, and desired repose? My answer was, and is, and will be to the end, I am tired of cowardice and villainy, and corruption; I am tired of dough-faces, time-servers, and trimmers; I am weary of blood: I grow sick at heart in view of the oppression which is perpetrated upon millions of our countrymen at the South; but I never grow weary in denouncing all this,—on the contrary, at every fresh encounter with the Slave Power, as ANTÆUS when he touched his mother earth, I only derive therefrom the more strength and the more determination never to give up until our jubilee shall come [Applause.] Alas, Sir, we are not here to celebrate an American Jubilee. Oh, no; there is nothing of this to talk about of an American character here, except that which is enough to suffuse every cheek with shame, and to make all the blood that is within our veins chill within us. There is nothing American about this celebration to-day. It is all foreign, to the eternal shame of this Republic. It relates to old England, the mother country, from whom our forefathers seceded in the times that tried men's souls. And she has taken the lead in the great and Godlike work of human enfranchisement, while we as a nation are trafficing in human blood, forging fetters for the enslaved, everywhere compromising the truth of Freedom, and everywhere lengthening the cords and strengthening the stakes of the Slave Power. West India Emancipation brings us here to-day. Thank God for that. Though we may not rejoice at an anniversary of the liberation of our own slaves, yet we may rejoice that the slaves of the olden time in the isles of the sea have been transformed by the magic touch of liberty into human beings, clothed with their God-given human rights, and now reposing in peace and safety under the flag of old England.

It was easy enough for them to be here, be continued, to celebrate the event which had called them together. It cost little for them to be here; but what a long and laborious struggle was it that had resulted in that grand event?—a struggle in which the only weapons employed by those who fought it—by CLARKSON, WILBERFORCE, MACAULAY, SHARPE, BUXTON, and the army of noble men and women whose names the world knew, and who nobly sustained them—were the word of God himself, and their determination to maintain it. In the endeavor to uproot Slavery they had to contend against the established Church, the aristocracy, and the mercantile influence of England. But where, he asked, were the West India Planters now? Like other men, they are without slaves in their hands. And where were the slaves? Enjoying, as men, the blessings of freedom.

> "God moves in a mysterious way
> His wonders to perform,
> He plants his footsteps on the sea
> And rides upon the storm.
> Blind unbelief is sure to err,
> And scan His works to vain;
> God is His own interpreter,
> And he will make it plain."

will make it plain! He had made it plain to-day. There was no darkness—it was all sunlight; and the same sunlight shown down on the emancipated sons of the isles of the sea, rejoicing over the wonderful event which God had brought to pass.

The opposition to Slavery in England at that day was not so strong, so terrible, and so difficult to encounter as that which we had still to encounter in our own land. It was strong enough, however, to try the temper of the strongest and the boldest. It required much faith in truth and justice and right, because at the outset, and till the end of the struggle, all the powers of the English Government, as well as the combined powers of the West India interest, were against the Anti Slavery movement. The mass of the people knew nothing of the horrors of Slavery—they were ignorant and indifferent; they were under the influence of man of high station and of great influence; they were under the influence of the established Church, and all these opposing powers had to be met. The pleas and defences put forth to justify West India Slavery then were precisely the same pleas and the same defences which are made now against the abolition of Slavery in our own country. The cry of "Mind your own business" was the cry then as now. But it was every man's business to denounce tyranny wherever it existed, and abolish it wherever practicable. So the English West Indian Slaveholders asserted their right to our slaves. But the man who undertook to say that one man ought to own another was an idiot. Let no one argue with him. He did not need argument; he needed brains. There was not a man on God's earth who did not know that slaveholding was a damnable villainy. The men who opposed the Anti-Slavery movement were bereft of reason, for the instinct of reason was to recognize in man a brother man, and no a beast—not a thing in the shape of property. Another argument was that slaves were unfit for Freedom; that immediate liberation was the wildest thing in the world; that they must be prepared for it by a careful process—as if God had made a human being that was not fitted for Freedom. God never yet made a human being fit for Slavery, and no human being could be fitted for it until they had first broken his heart, and bowed down his spirit, and crushed his manhood, and brought him as near as possible to the condition of the irrational beast. Then they said again that the slaves were the inferior race, and that it was the will of God that the superior should govern and control the inferior. Inferior! Inferior in what, where all had had a fair chance and the same opportunities of improvement? Where had the experiment ever been fairly made, under equal circumstances, in which the result had not a ways been exceedingly honorable to the colored man, in competition with the white man? If there was an exception among men as to equality, tyrants, of all men, constituted that exception, and of all men were inferior to all other men, on account of their exceeding wickedness and villainy. The speaker then referred to the argument for Slavery based on Scripture, and proceeded to say that the slaves, on getting their freedom, would kill their former masters and torturers. Blood, blood, blood, was the argument and the objection. The reply, of course, was: it is a hallucination of your minds; you are deceived. The slaves do not cut your throats now, though you cut and lash and starve them—though you violate their wives or sell their children before their faces. But to the last stage of this struggle, the cut-throat argument was in unfailing requisition.

It was urged, also, that the slaves, when emancipated, would not work. But it was replied that the slaves themselves were to determine that. If men who would not work ought to be no other than slaves, then the slaveowners, as being the laziest of men, were the most deserving of slavery.

Fanaticism was also urged against those who took up the Anti Slavery movement. If emancipation took place, they said, then amalgamation would follow. That was the climax. Every white man would be sure to marry a black woman—a compliment, by the way, to the superior attractions of the colored ladies. But a slaveholder would sooner give up his hopes of heaven than amalgamation. There is no feature of Slavery they adhere to more firmly.

All the shades of complexion told a story of Slaveholding perfidy and villainy and violence in that one word—the Slaveholding amalgamation. See the audacity of the Slaveholders. Why did they abolish marriage in Slavery? For the sole purpose of gratifying the hellish lust of the masters, so as to give the slaves entirely over to their power. The result was that we dare not draw aside the curtain and reveal the horrors of the secret chamber. Oh, the results of that amalgamation! Sodom and Gomorrah realized and concentrated in that single word Slavery—a volcano of lust and impurity that was always in operation—always throwing out its lava tide of desolation and death, and rolling over the land blasting and blighting every green thing therein! The slaveholders pleaded that the true way of abolishing a thing was to do it gradually. But no amount of pressing could induce them to name a time. Like CHARLES JAMES FOX, the eminent British statesman, who was so notorious for getting involved in debts, and quite as notorious for never paying them, when dunned by SOLOMON, a Jewish money-lender, to name the time when he could discharge a heavy bill, answered, after much uneasy cogitation: "Well, SOLOMON, as you must have me fix a day, I believe I can name one. Suppose we say the Day of Judgment;—or, as that will probably be a busy day for both of us, what if we should say the day after!" [Laughter.] So it would be with the slaveholders here—their day would be the day after the Day of Judgment. But they feared that there would be no day after the Day of Judgment for slaveholders in any part of the world. Again, the slaveholders asked: "Do you mean to deprive us of our property and of our vested rights?" Give us full and entire compensation!" But man never had any vested right in his fellow man. Finally they said if Slavery were abolished less sugar would be grown. Then rhose would come again. Every other argument was forgotten in that. But the argument should have been, not that less sugar would be grown, but that there would be no white mouths to consume it. They began by arguing that if the slaves were emancipated they would murder their former masters. And that being the case, what interest could slaveholders have in the amount of the sugar crop, since they could not enjoy it? That fact was a puzzle. And if it were so, better have less sugar, but no more cursed pollution, no more degradation and brandings from and slave extermination and maroon wars, and no more slave insurrections, and no longer any dread of them. [Applause.]

The speaker then referred to the cruelly exacting enactments of the West India slave code, which, he said, was a code that could be framed by none but devils, and which, though at the sacrifice of some sugar, had now gone to the Antinomian pit.

They were to-day in rejoice over the downfall of a system like this. Emancipation produced the most marvelous transformation that had ever occurred in human history. He would go for less sugar, and take the blessings of liberty as an equivalent.

But with regard to this decrease in the production of sugar, he asserted that it was a Pro-slavery lie. The sugar is raised and enjoyed by those who raise it, though the exportation is not so great. If it was argued that slaves would do no labor when emancipated, the reply was that God has instituted a law which allowed of no such event. "If man labors not, neither shall he eat." That the liberated slaves would soon learn for themselves, they would soon find out that Jordan is a hard road to travel. The colored people, by the manner in which they received their emancipation in the West Indies, showed their appreciation of liberty as no other people could have shown it, and offered an illustrious proof of the falsity of the charge of inferiority so frequently made against them. The results of emancipation have always been glorious. The emancipated have behaved not only well, but wonderfully well.

Mr. GARRISON went on in characteristic style to declaim against the Union, inveighing with great severity against the upholders of Slavery in the South, and those who abetted it in the North. This Union, he said, was a lie; the American Union was a sham and an imposture; it was a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, and their first business was to call for its utter dissolution and overthrow. If they had been deprived of their strength, like Samson, and betrayed like him to the Philistines of the South, they would rise and hurl down this accursed Government, and all go down together. He was sorry CHARLES SUMNER went for the Union; he was an infatuated man. He said it with all love and respect and veneration for him—for he loved, respected and venerated him highly. HENRY WILSON went for the Union; he belonged to the fusion party, whose identity was seldom preserved for a long time as the same. Whatever stood in the way of the slave's freedom he was for its overthrow. If it was the Church, he was for its overthrow. If it were clergymen, he pronounced them wolves in sheep's clothing—branding them as the basest of men. Slaveholders, he had nothing to do with His appeal was not to them. They were insane. But he appealed to those who had id the cause—those who were the props and pillars of the system—to the people of the North, intelligent, educated, enlightened, refined, powerful—to the people who constituted this American Republic. His appeal was to them in the name of God and common Liberty, —let us cease striking hands with slaveholders, and give to the winds the cry, "No Union with slaveholders, socially, religiously, or politically?" Oh, for a jubilee, he cried, in our own country! The way to get it was to make no compromise with slaveholders or their abettors, and to regard nothing in the world so dear as Liberty. Taking this position, they should have resting upon their heads the blessing of those who were now ready to perish, and the blessing of Almighty God! [Loud and reiterated applause, amid which the speaker resumed his seat.]

Mr. MCKIMM, of Philadelphia, was next introduced, and stated some facts in reference to the rescue of Mr. WHEELER'S slaves—the gist of which we have already published.

Three cheers were given heartily for PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, three more for the day we celebrate, and then all hands separated, in good spirits, and entirely satisfied with the 1st of August Pic-nic.

The Exclusively Colored Pic-Nic on Staten Island.

There was a split among the colored people. The lighter-hearted and more jovial didn't want to go with "the priests," but went in for a procession, and a parade, and a pic nic, with hot things to eat, &c., a dance and a good time with no white folks around.

By 9 o'clock in the morning, various military companies were duly equipped in uniform, and ready to start on the day's excursion—Staten Island being the locality fixed upon for the celebration. The sky was lowering; the prospect was discouraging; but the colored ladies, whose hams had been boiled on the previous day, whose sandwiches (with fresh mustard) had been newly prepared over night, could not be deterred from packing them into baskets, and bade defiance to the weather, in the lightest Summer dresses—mostly white or yellow—that we have seen around. Propitious were the fates. The clouds dispersed; the evil omens dissipated; not a drop of rain fell to mar the pleasure or spoil the speeches of the day.

Before 10 o'clock, the streets of the city were alive with drums. Even earlier, by an hour or two, the sidewalks gave evidence of a gathering of our colored brethren. Friend meeting friend, on the way to store or office, asked what it meant, and the reply he received was, "It is the first of August, the Anniversary of the Emancipation of the British West Indian Slaves."

The Twenty-first Anniversary certainly of a memorable day. The understanding which prevailed among the colored people, that the great gathering would be in St. John's Park, proved to be a mistake. The MacFarlan Guard met at the North Star House, in Church-street, and marched through several streets, among others down Hudson, and by St John's Park, afterward taking Mercer and Church streets, just looking into Broadway, and by way of Wall, Broad and Beaver streets, reaching the Battery. This Guard, a very respectable body of men, had picked a quarrel with the Hall Guard, commanded by Capt WILLIAMS, and the two companies refused to march together. Jealousy and bitterness were the unfortunate consequences. A third company that marched through our streets, also at variance with the rest, was the Independent Village Guards. Also we saw the Independent Attic Guard, of Brooklyn, and the Independent Cadets of New-York. Whether they fraternized or had their bickerings and animosities we did not find out. But they all arrived at Staten Island by different boats, which had not, it must be confessed, altogether a harmonious look.

Stapleton was the first place of resort, and the little village poured all its inhabitants into the streets to see the processions. We noticed that the German drinking-houses were those principally, almost exclusively, patronized by our negro friends. GEISLER'S hotel, corner of Patten and Gore streets, was the head-quarters of the McFarlan Guard. The others were distributed at various places, but chiefly at lager-bier saloons, of which a large number are to be found in the neighborhood of Vanderbilt's landing—most of them very low places. From what we observed yesterday, we concluded that everything but the Maine law flourished on Staten Island.

In the afternoon the Companies repaired to Clifton Park. A vast number of women and children, with numerous men not belonging to the military, had preceded them, and by 2 o'clock, there could not have been less than 5,000 colored people on the ground. The scene was novel, and consdering the fruits and its associations, quite pleasing and picturesque. Colored ladies are so fond of gaudy hues, that we fancied a great many rainbows had been cut into small pieces to adorn the persons of these "images of God, cut in ebony." Colored venders of the fruits and other attractions of the season, were not sparsely distributed. Watermelons sold at nine cents each. Ice cream went rapidly at six cents a glass. Cold ham and vinegar had their attractions. Pork and beans were not despised; while eggs and green corn could not be supplied fast enough. These condiments were supplementary to the contents of large baskets which men and women bore on their arms, and seemed to labor under, as they ascended the hill, around which they sat in pretty family parties, benefit the shade of trees, talking loudly, laughing louder, and generally having the best possible time of it.

Then there were amusements. Did not the ladies swing, and scream aloud as the seup descended—for all the world as natural as any white lady! In the aerial cars, not only ladies and children adventured, but grown men sat therein, half in dignity, half in delight. There were also sports upon the *grass*,—rollings and tumblings to and fro. Really, as we have said, a very good time.

A little bickering we overheard. One yellow girl indignantly repudiated the charge of a black skin. She had never been so insulted before. Black she was not and black she would not be called. A colored lady got into a quarrel with an Irish laborer, who had laughed—an Irish laborer will—in a sneering, insulting fashion, at the procession. "They lifted the American Flag," she said, "and that's what you and your people can't dare to do without a lie." Her speech was not very lucid, but we caught her meaning.

In the course of the afternoon some speaking came off in the Park, from the steps of a large building. About 700 persons listened, in semi-circle. The proceedings commenced with the hymn, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne." Then followed a prayer by Rev. Mr. BARRIERA. Mr. JOSEPH TILLMAN was chosen President. He introduced Mr. STEPHEN MYERS, of Albany, formerly editor of the *Freeman's Advocate*, who said that he was very glad to meet them to-day in the Empire State.

MR. MYERS' SPEECH.

It was truly a glorious day for the colored people, since they had met to celebrate the anniversary—the twenty-first of the emancipation of the British West Indian slaves. Eight hundred thousand of those slaves, twenty one years ago, on this day, at the rising of the sun, became freemen. We hail it here, across the ocean, as an omen of a bright day of emancipation for ourselves also. We are met here to celebrate it in our hearts, and with the warm impulses of our thrilling bosoms;—to return thanks to the British people and to the British Government, for giving such an example to our legislators. It was a work not accomplished in a day. WILBERFORCE spent his life in the advocacy of the cause of the West Indian slave, in showing his countrymen the evils of Slavery, morally and politically. He has left a noble name on record,—a name that will grow forever, glowing brighter as it grows. CLARKSON also engaged in that struggle,—the noblest in which man was ever engaged, and proved to the satisfaction of the English people that Slavery, beside the sin of it, was actually a commercial injury and loss to the English nation. Now, continued Mr. MYERS, we do not come here, with flags, and drums and trumpets, for the mere purpose of enjoying ourselves, but to celebrate one of the greatest events recorded in the history of the world—the liberation at one stroke of the clock of 800,000 of our fellow-beings. Midnight passed and they were free. When the sun rose, they were found singing Hallelujah to the Lord. There was no revelry, no dissipation,—not a master was injured. All was peaceable, calm, great, sublime. The sun set the night before on 800,000 slaves; he rose upon 800,000 freemen. Were ever his rays as they tipped with radiance the summits of the hills, and the bare peaks of glistening rocks, so welcome to so many souls? There was no sleep that night for those 800,000. They watched and prayed—watched for the day, and prayed to the God who had made it the day of their deliverance. Oh, as the first red flashes went up from the East, and the shades of night began to loosen and dissolve, what sensations filled their breasts, as of prison doors to be opened, fetters to be unloosed, chains to be stricken off!

Why did he (the speaker) come here to talk of this? Because he anticipated another day of emancipation, when three millions and a half of his own race in this country should be set free. He thought, old as he was,—and they could see he was not a young man,—he should live to see it. Let the public instructors of the land do their duty. Let every pulpit, let every press take the right path, and the day of enlightenment should be so irresistibly poured down upon the multitude, that opposition would die away out of sheer weakness.

He had been in the war of 1812,—at Chippewa, and all the great battle-fields of that eventful time. He had fought then for America, and he would fight again. The colored people would defend this land,—would defend American homes,—would protect the wives and children of Americans. Let another war break out, and the whole colored race would fight like brave soldiers, and never show their flying backs to the enemy. But if they were to be counted on in the time of danger, let the whites give them their rights now. We dug their trenches in the conflict before. Give us our legal rights, and we will dig their trenches, and carry their cannons on our backs, as we did before.

Mr. MYERS spoke for about an hour, and spoke well. He was attentively listened to by a large audience, composed principally, but not exclusively, of colored people. He thought FREDERIC DOUGLASS equal to ability to any man in Congress. He said that a mammoth Convention of colored people would be held at Troy on the first Tuesday in September, and urgently recommended that fitting delegates should be sent.

The President then introduced Mr. JOSEPH W. SMITH, of New-York, who made a good speech. He, too, had been in the war of 1812. He had beaten the drum and had been beaten himself. He fought for this country's cause, not for his own, for he was told he was hired to beat muzzle, that while men might march. But when the British ships began to pour in their shot, it was necessary to throw up trenches, and he went among the other colored men to do it. "Take care, or you will be killed," said the officers. They did not want us to be killed—they knew our value then. He was not in the habit of making Anti-Slavery speeches, but that flag before him, brought to his recollection the other day in the Park at New-York, when the Know Nothings held a meeting. He heard Col BALDWIN, of Virginia, speak there, and really, he seemed as if he meant to try and persuade the New-Yorkers to turn their State into a Slave State again. He said that God had sent the black men here to civilize them. Now, that was a lie, and he (the speaker) said so at the time, and would say so forever. The white man brought the black man here, and brought him, not to civilize him, but to demoralize him. He proceeded to recapitulate what the colored race had done for Americans in the last war, how they had bored holes in the bottoms of British ships, had borne great pieces of artillery on their shoulders up prodigious heights, how they had toiled and moiled, given their best sweat and blood, the zeal of their spirits and the strength of their sinews to the work. What for? Not to be spurned, reviled, despised, in recompense, but to be treated as men who had human feelings, all the year round, and not merely votes on the day of election. White men had tauntingly told him to go to his fatherland, if he needed rights. Then he would have to stay where he was, for his father was a white man. He thought they did well to celebrate the day of emancipation of British slaves, but there was another day of emancipation which they had forgot to celebrate, but which they ought, as natives of this country, not to overlook. He meant the day when the slaves of the State of New-York were set free. He would propose three cheers for that day. (The cheers were heartily given.) He thought the colored race depended too much upon the white man. They should not wait for the white man to lead their footsteps, but should march for themselves.

At this point of the Speaker's remarks, there occurred a disturbance in another part of the Grove, which drew off the main portion of the audience.

"Don't let the females go," cried the President. "No respectable female—no *respectable* female" will go—emphasizing the word respectable into very large capitals—"So now we shall see by a female's movement, whether she is respectable or not." The ladies did not move, fearful that if they yielded to their curiosity, they would be considered of no account. But the Speaker had lost his marrow, and with a benediction from Rev. Mr. BARRIERA, the meeting came to an end.

A procession was then formed, which marched to the house, occupied by the son of DANIEL MINTURN TOMPKINS. Afterwards they paraded the village, their two bands, (com, osed of Germans,) heading their respective divisions. It was rather bad for the cause, that owing to jealousy, respecting the marshalship of the day, and the arrangement of affairs in general, a good deal of discord, and some of the companies refused to march with the others, or even to associate with them. One of these companies had a ball in the evening on the island, but a moonlight excursion which was talked of, was given up. The majority of the visitors returned to the City at 7 o'clock in the evening. A few of the more ardent amused themselves with firing pistols and crackers in the streets, until a late hour, as on the Fourth of July.

Evening Celebration in Brooklyn.

At 7½ o'clock in the evening a meeting was held at the Bridge-street African M. E. W. Church, when EDWARD CROVEY presided, assisted by JOHN J. WASHINGTON and Chaplain FREEMAN, as Vice-Presidents. JOHN F. THOMPSON acted as Secretary.

The exercises here were commenced with a prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. A. N. FREEMAN, which was followed by singing by the choir of the church, conducted by Prof. HAMILTON.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Revs A. N. FREEMAN, J. M. WILLIAMS, WM. H. HOGGES, J. GIBBONS and JEREMIAH POWERS delivered addresses. At the close a collection was taken up, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

Much credit is due to Dr. RAY, Master of Ceremonies, and to the Committee of Arrangements for their management of the whole proceedings during the day—not an accident occurred or anything to mar its pleasure.

Quarantine Arrest.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 31st July, entitled as above, in which it is stated that "the Health Officer immediately went to a Justice and procured a warrant, which brought the offender, (meaning SILVIA,) within the Quarantine grounds, where he is safely locked up for the future hands of law and justice."

Being the Justice alluded to in the said article, and before whom Dr. THOMPSON made his complaint, I wish, in justice to the party accused, to state that SILVIA was not taken within the Quarantine grounds; that he was not locked up, but on the contrary, being informed that there was a complaint made before me against him, he voluntarily appeared at my office and entered into a recognizance for his appearance to answer the charge at the next Court of Sessions.

By inserting the above, you will confer a favor on yours, &c.,

THEODORE FARAN,
Justice of the Peace.

QU

FROM NEWPORT.

New-York Come to Newport—Fresh Arrivals—Free Beaches.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Monday, July 30, 1855.

The normal direction of American life is centrifugal, but watering-places in Summer and Washington in Winter, give it a centripetal direction. Thus, Newport, at this season, grows daily Metropolitan. Within the little circle of my present view, New-York is completely represented, with the exception of her foreign traffic and policemen; and the sunshine of this eastern isle daguerreotypes Gotham. In yonder hall SARACCO is teaching the *Redowa*; within the adjacent enclosure DIGBEE manœuvres his equestrian class; opposite, DOWNING serves up oysters and game; there is an omnibus; here a newsboy; a placard announces a concert; laces and white gloves from Broadway are advertised; morning calls are made, and plates of visiting cards accumulate; there goes the chaise of a lead broker; here promenade the same belles who kept coachmen shivering in the Fifth avenue, in the Wintry dawn; footmen in livery, French lap-dogs, the scent of musk, the last fashionable novel, airs from "Verdi," and all the tokens and paraphernalia of City life incongruously blend with piscatorial enterprise; village architecture, cornfields, browsing kine and mousing surf; the Club is *vis-a-vis* with the clam-bake, silks with red flannel, and balls with pic-nics. A peripatetic satire on political ambition is here visible, in the shape of a cracked aspirant for Presidential dignity—GROSBER WASHINGTON MELLEN, who addressed a crowd on the plazza of the Atlantic, and declared his intention to sustain Woman's Rights if elected.

An alarm of fire the other night drew from their beds the entire "Department" of Newport, and a funny sight it was; horses dragged the engines; every one was chief-engineer; the yells were incessant; no flames were visible, but the delightful excitement of a "fire" was none the less enjoyed. One of the few surviving Knickerbockers of the Old School, is here—Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK—and he looks the character to the life; ruddy, social and conservative, he embodies in his green old age, and Dutch physiognomy and figure, the associations of country life and old English literature, conviviality and patriotism, SHAKESPEARE criticism and a manor on the Hudson, municipal office, the Historical Society, and a bowl of punch at the "Century." Bishop POTTER of Pennsylvania is also here, and on Saturday afternoon Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, laid the corner-stone of the new Episcopal Church, in behalf of which he made an eloquent plea in his able Sabbath discourse.

Fancy three crescents of powdered gray crystal massed and rounded like the enormous scimitar of a Titan, and dropped between the fields and the sea at intervals, and you have a vague image of the Newport beaches. Embosomed in sloping headlands and curved in graceful reaches, they receive the waves that come in, like an eternal procession from the vast deep—sometimes creeping in long surges that gradually swell, rise, arch in translucent walls of emerald crested with foam, and in majestic beauty, expand, break and dissolve in a continuous plash and shower of spray; and sometimes, lifting huge surges on the gale, to die in thunder and flood upon the indurated sand. Each grand phase of nature has its special wonder and charm attuned to different minds and moods; to one the verdure and twilight of the forest aisles, to another, the blank sublimity of the desert or the green vastness of the prairie, touch with harmonious inspiration the electric chain that links human consciousness to the heart of the universe; but of all the shrines and haunts consecrated to these mystic sites, none can exceed in solemn attraction the borders of the mighty sea. As we walk forth a grand aerial perspective, an untamed element appeals with irresistible sublimity to our sense of the infinite; the waves succeed each other like the tides of passion or the undulations of thought, until the ninth billow—type of a climax of emotion, or a high resolve shaped from the onward flow of thought—in supreme energy rises above all to lapse in music. The many-tinted pebbles gleam like mosaic emblems on a temple floor, and the purple sea-mosses are strewn like blossoms from gardens, that smile leagues below the crystalline surface. Capricious winds tear foam-wreaths into diamonds and scatter them as remorselessly as the winds of life our gems of mortal joy. a moan, a roar, a sigh, a chant, ever fills with varying music, the scene alternating, with the state of the elements, from glad to pensive beauty, from the bright tranquillity of a Summer day to the tragic splendors of a tempest. The beaches of Newport have their individual associations; here BERKELEY pondered his minute philosophy and found confirmation for his ideal theory; here ALLSTON and MALSONE reveled in the freshest revelations of color and the deepest secrets of perfection; here CHANNING loved to muse and pray, and DANA watched her grassy duck and playful beach-bird, who yet swing silently or dally with the breakers, on the wild current of his Buccaneer's legend. Here, every Summer noon, the strand is thronged with bathers—women in the fantastic costume of gipsies and witches, squatting amid the billows, bowing their gentle heads to the rough caress of the surge, or pattering, with delicate white feet, on the glistening sand; and when this grotesque scene is over, appear the other sex, yielding an unconscious lesson, more various than any Roman Academy boasts, in the contour of the nude figure, the athlete in muscular development, the Adonis in graceful proportion, the fragile and the fat, the living skeleton and the human walrus, stalking over the circus-like arena, peering from wooden boxes, making a couch of ocean's breast, or cleaving with rapid strokes the liquid brine. One makes you think of Leander, another of Sancho Panza; there are little Ishmaels half-appealing at the verge, and lusty swimmers that rush through the distant waves. The graceful and ludicrous incongruously blend in our aspect of such a herd. The philosopher in flannel gown and spectacles stands up to his chin in water and gravely discusses the news; the egotist marobes slowly out of the sea and up the dry slope complacently regarding his legs; the ablutionary epicure rolls and floats, and revels and dives, every now and then uttering an ejaculation of pleasure; boys,—some cupids and other brats to look at—spatter each other with shrill cries of delight; it seems like a temporary escape from conventional life and a return to primeval nature; we become to ourselves and others mere sons of Adam; the sin and artifice of the race seems laid aside with their clothes—*diplomats* are stripped of all disguise—poet and historians, trader and divine are denuded of their presumptive claims and stand naked in the world—mere effigies of humanity, "free and equal," without the trappings that mark their vocation—uniform, cossackloggery, all gone—priest, soldier, fop, and honest man reduced to a common level in the brine.

On a fine Summer afternoon, when her sands have been hardened by the heavy trampling of the storm-tossed sea, and the tide has fully ebbed, the centre beach is the most delectable *corso* in America. Over the firm and sloping area, beside the ocean's limitless expanse, move equipages of all grades, from the tandem chariot to the swift buggy, and from the elegant phaeton to the plain wagon; fair equestrians dash by or rein their gay steeds for a *tête-à-tête* with happy squires, while some, more independent, trot side by side, with a mounted groom following at a respectful distance. Occasionally stationary groups of carriages are formed and an airy *conversazione* ensues. The cheerful motion, the briny gale, the smooth course, the musical dash and crystal emerald of the billows, with the ceaseless encounter of familiar faces and interchange of recognition, unite to make the whole scene exhilarating and suggestive. We breathe the most refreshing air, gaze on a beautiful phase of nature, and, at the same time, enjoy what MICHAEL ANGELO called "the harmless comedy of life,"—now the rich tresses of a maiden, and now the angular figure of a Dr. SYNTAX; at one moment a sylph, and the next a Quixotte; here a puppy and there a gentleman pass and repass, excite a smile, hint a joke, or awaken a noble sympathy. Cheerily sound the pattering hoofs; dizzily roll the swift wheels; a friendly hail, a vacant laugh and a witty rejoinder alternate with quiet reverie;—in the west glows the purple sunset; along the foaming surge stalwart fishermen draw their long seine, or bend to separate their floundering prey; it is a picture with Claude-like aerial tints, effects wild as SALVATOR'S pencil drew, and figures which LESLIE'S canvas would make alive with grace. Yet to the philosophic eye this juxtaposition of nature in her elemental grandeur and the artificial side of social life, suggests perpetual criticism. It is a dangerous experiment for the charlatan and the snob to have the horizon for a background and the ocean for a mirror; before such grand realities pretension is dwarfed to its true littleness, and only what is genuine in feeling, thought and manner, bears the test of such a glorious environment.

CANONICUS.

LAKE ONTARIO.

The Great Western Company's Steamers on Lake Ontario, and the Celebration of the Opening of the New Line on that Lake by the Citizens of Oswego.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

STEAMER AMERICA, Lake Ontario, July 25, 1855.

"Without defining their position"—as the British Consul MR. MANNERS, said, in his letter declining for himself and countrymen an invitation of the city authorities of Boston, many years ago, to attend the Fourth of July celebration—the citizens of Oswego postponed their inauguration of the new Canadian line of steamers between their city and Toronto and Hamilton, from early in this month, the time of its commencement, until last Monday, the 23d inst.

The occasion was a right worthy one—far exceeding in its importance any local advantages, however significant, to the cities directly connected by this line; and it was brilliantly carried out, with the utmost courtesy and good taste, by the gentlemen of the Committee and all who assisted at the excursion and the ceremonies attendieg it.

Before detailing the incidents of this celebration, let me say a word of its occasion, and of the enterprise of the Great Western Railroad Company of Canada West in the establishment of this line of lake steamers.

Nine-tenths of the stock of the Great Western Company is owned in England, and measures are in progress to convert the debt into shares. The increasing business of the road, its prospects, together with the position of its stock in England, will tend to facilitate the above desired purpose.

The line is a broad gauge track, from Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, to Windsor, opposite Detroit—a distance of 229 miles—in excellent condition and fully equipped. They also control a line to be built from Toronto to Hamilton. By their charter they have the right to engage in steamboating on Lake Ontario.

The Great Western forms a link in one of the great avenues of travel between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi River *via* Chicago. It connects at Windsor opposite Detroit with the Michigan Central, and at Suspension Bridge with the New-York Central, thus making itself part of an exclusive land route between these great points—while upon either side of it, to the north and south, are the competing lines through Lake Erie, and to the north the Collingwood line through Georgian Bay, Lakes Huron and Michigan, both of them affording to the traveler a grateful variety of land and water transportation.

To offset this and afford these increased facilities as well as to promote the general interests of Canada West, which are necessarily incidental to their own, the Great Western Company have built two of the most magnificent steamers afloat on the Lakes,—boats in every particular adapted to these waters, comparing favorably, too, in style and general appointment, with the Long Island Sound steamers. They have been named *Canada* and *America*. The former is commanded by Capt. WILLOUGHBY; the latter by Capt. MASON—both well known, experienced, and gentlemanly officers.

These boats form the first regular direct line ever established between Oswego, Toronto and Hamilton, and although they will not at once command any considerable share of the freight or passenger travel, commensurate with their attractions, yet they are among the early fruits of a "Reciprocity," which will mark an era socially, politically, and commercially, of immense consequence to all this section of North America,—one which prospectively will work more benefits for the people of Canada and their frontier neighbors of the United States, than can be calculated from the experience of any mere tariff measures.

The comfort and convenience which this line of boats will offer to passenger travel are this: instead of proceeding all the way, as heretofore, by railroad, those bound to the West may leave the New-York Central Road at Syracuse, a point half way between Albany and Niagara Falls, and take a railroad—an hour's ride to Owego. Here they meet these boats every evening at 7, reaching Hamilton early the following morning, in season for the early day express train for Detroit. No time is lost by this change, and the passenger who has ridden from 350 to 400 miles—from New-York or Boston—in the day, can by this line take tea, have his stateroom for sleep, breakfast in the morning, and arrive at Detroit the following evening. This is better and safer than all night in the cars from Syracuse to Hamilton. The same facility, of course, is offered, in coming to the East from Chicago and Detroit. At Hamilton, 44 miles west of the Suspension Bridge, the boat route is taken for Oswego.

An event like the opening of such a line as this, so admirable in its appointments, and foreshadowing such important results to Lake Shore interests, could not fail to be appreciated by the business community of Oswego, and they availed themselves of an early opportunity to get up a substantial tribute to the Great Western Company and their Canadian neighbors, of their consideration of the enterprise. This feeling found expression in a circular, issued on the 17th inst., through a Committee, of which E. T. CARRINGTON, Esq., acted as Chairman. It was generously responded to by people from Oswego, Fulton, Syracuse, and other places in the vicinity. Some 300 ladies and gentlemen, representing among them the principal trade and society of Oswego, with members of the Press, assembled on board the *America* on Monday evening, with the Mechanics' Saxhorn Band of this city, and the Fulton Brass Band, provided also with a bountiful supply of the unforbidden lower requirements for good cheer, for an excursion to Toronto, Hamilton, and back. It was the regular trip of the boat, but of course, its feature was the party on board—there to do honor to the Great Western Company's enterprise, and extend *reciprocity* to their friends—the Canadians of the two great cities of Canada West.

Where the sentiment of the whole city of Oswego was so fully and ably represented, it would seem invidious to mention names, but the hospitality and valuable information so freely afforded to the New-Englanders present on the occasion, enjoins upon one their of number, who exercised the Yankee prerogative of asking questions, that he should not fail to remember, as participants in the incidents of this excursion, Messrs. CARRINGTON, BEARDSLEY, PERRY, HOLLEY, of the Committee, and Messrs. DOOLITTLE, KINGSFORD, AMES, LEWIS, PENNFIELD, JOHNSON, WRIGHT, IRWIN, STEVENS, MATOON, MORRISSON, ISAACS and MACK, of Oswego.

The steamer left the dock at 8 o'clock P. M., amid the cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and banners, and shouts of applause from several thousand people, who lined all the available places in view of the boat.

After the agreeable duties of the table were over, which was tastefully set out by H. C. HORTON, Steward of the line, the company and music disposed themselves for dancing. The entire forward saloon of the steamer was devoted to this amusement, while the after apartments, equally spacious and magnificent, were alive and merry with the only less active throng of the gay party, who mingled in the conversation and social pleasures of the soiree. About breakfast time the boat made the landing at Toronto, but a violent rain storm prevented any further demonstration with the shore, other than the discoursing of the music from the two bands on the boat. At Hamilton, also, we reached the Great Western Company's Docks, amid music and rain. Here the party separated for the day. Some took the train for St. Catharine's or Niagara Falls, returning after dinner. Many remained on board or exchanged civilities with the Hamiltonians, who, notwithstanding our unexpected appearance in the storm, were prompt with their courtesy and welcome. Late in the day the party reassembled on board, save a few who scattered to the different points of interest, intending to return home during the week. In the course of the evening, his worship, the Mayor of Hamilton, accompanied by members of the city government, came on board to tender their regards to the party, and at the same time, owing to the state of the weather, the Mayor and Council, with great good judgment, availed themselves of the saloons of our steamer to give a *soiree*. His worship welcomed his guests from the United States in a neat speech. He expressed his profound respect and regard for our Government, institutions and people, and his regard for the New-York Sumptuary law, but said he wished to pledge the Reciprocity sentiments of Canadians, and the personal good feeling of his city to us, in their own English way, in his own name.

The Mayor's address was handsomely responded to in behalf of Oswegians and citizens of the United States present by Judge ALLEN, of Oswego late Mayor of that city. Alderman MCELROY, who came to Hamilton in 1820, when it contained but 200 inhabitants, spoke appropriately. Several Aldermen and gentlemen, from both sides of the line, spoke to the point; the greatest cordiality and good feeling prevailed,—the bands playing, after toasts to the Queen, the President, the City and Corporation of Hamilton. A toast to "Our American Visitors" was drunk with great enthusiasm; also the toast, "Reciprocity, an entering wedge for Free Trade."

Before the convivialities were quite over dancing began, in which all who chose mingled. The festivities were kept up to a late hour. On the departure of the city officials and gentlemen of Hamilton rockets were let off from the steamer, which were presently responded to by our guests and hosts by showers of Roman candles and light fancy fireworks. Towards morning the steamer, when her passengers were quiet in their berths, left her dock, and at breakfast on the second morning after our departure from the United States were again at Toronto, and by the middle of the afternoon the party were safely landed at Oswego. This last day the sun shone upon us warmly and brilliantly. The lake was still, the surface as smooth as glass. Ontario is deeper than Lake Erie, and when it is heaved up by a storm, the swells are more violent, but it is less frequently agitated, and on the whole a more agreeable lake to navigate.

Independent of the pleasure of this excursion itself, it marks a progress and the beginning of a free, social and trading intercourse between the northern boundary of the State of New-York and Canada, which will be felt in coming time with increasing advantage to both sides of the line. The subject of reciprocity, its effect upon the Canadas, and its practical working, opens up a large field for record and comment. In this connection, the city of Oswego, with its immense water power and present extensive commerce, commands especial attention.

ZED.

The Republican Circular—Disclaimer of the Editor of the Prohibitionist.

PROHIBITIONIST OFFICE, Albany, Friday, July 27.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I deeply regret the necessity which obliges me to request the insertion of this communication. The occasion of my troubling you with this request, is the appearance of my name in your paper of July 19th, attached to the call headed "Republican State Convention." To the call itself, or any one interested in it, I am quite aware, that it could be of but little consequence whether my name was attached or not. But to the undersigned, it is of great consequence, whether or not he is to be held responsible for language like the following. Says the document in question, (referring to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise:) "THE ENTIRE ABSENCE OF ALL OTHER POLITICAL ISSUES *is most propitious to the expression of the opinion of this State on this important question.*"

I know not who has assumed without the slightest warrant from me, to sign my name to a paper containing such language. Nor do I impugn the sincerity of those who adopt it. This is to be distinctly understood. For myself, however, I should deem it a serious departure from the truth to specify any one question, and say there was an "entire absence of all other political issues." But so far from signing a paper ignoring the LAW FOR THE PREVENTION OF INTEMPERANCE, PAUPERISM AND CRIME, I think no one can well be more engrossed in any belief and conviction, than the writer is in this—that the great, ever-present, and absorbing concern now uppermost in the mind and the heart of the people of this State, is, on the one hand, to enforce and strengthen, to strengthen and enforce that great and beneficent statute;—and on the other, by the Brewers, Distillers, and Liquor Dealers generally, favored by a powerful array of lawyers, editors, and even municipal authorities, to weaken, defeat and repeal it. Nor do I see how any man, though not a friend of temperance, can declare such a statement in the face of the Liquor-Dealers' Convention, (the second within as many months,) appointed to be held on the 8th of August, for political action, and with the avowed purpose of moulding the Government and the Judiciary of a free and civilized State, so as to revive their bad and demoralizing traffic.

I suppose it cannot be claimed that either Senators or Representatives to Congress, or any other officer, is to be elected this Fall, whose duties will immediately affect what this Circular claims to be the sole issue now before the people. The principles and the sympathies of the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, and such like, will have a much greater influence upon the Temperance Law and the Temperance Reform. While an Attorney General is to be elected, two Judges of the Court of Appeals, 128 Assemblymen, 32 Senators, 53 County Judges, besides District Attornies, Sheriffs, Mayors, and a host of ministerial and executive officers, all of whom will exert an immediate influence, and, in the aggregate, a decisive and momentous influence upon the Prohibitory Law, and the great principles upon which the Prohibitory Law is based. The presumption of others makes me cry "peace, peace," when with both pen and voice, I declare every day of my life, that *we live in the midst of a revolution.* A revolution big with the issues of life and death to fifty thousand inebriates, their wives and their children, in the Empire State; and so fraught with tremendous consequences to the universal cause of Temperance, that the fierce and extraordinary contest entirely ignored by this Republican Circular, is at this moment watched with profound and anxious solicitude by every State in the Union, every neighboring Province, and by hundreds of thousands of Prohibitionists throughout Great Britain and Ireland. * * * *

If "no one need fear, that the Temperance question can be ignored or shuffled into obscurity at the coming election," no thanks will be due to this Circular. I have more reasons to be distrustful than the *Tribune* is aware of. Not only do I find the Temperance question "shuffled into obscurity" by this document, but, by a piece of high-handed presumption, I am made a party to the jugglery. I never was invited to the Astor House meeting. I never was consulted about the meeting, or about the call. And the first advice I have of its action, is, that in the most public manner possible, I am held responsible for a statement, which nothing could have induced me to sign.

Surely I need mention no other circumstances, to justify me in regarding with extreme distrust the men who have thus falsified my position. Out of the Republican Convention itself, good may come to the cause of Temperance. I hope it will. I hope for good out of other State Conventions this Fall. So that Temperance men may be able out of all the nominations, to make up a ticket of candidates, whose professions and practices declare them to be genuine friends of the Temperance law, and the Temperance Reform. But so far from feeling that Temperance is perfectly safe in the hands of men who ignore it, and who fraudulently represent others as ignoring it, I hold that they have environed themselves all round with circumstances, which make it the duty of the Temperance men who hope for good from their hands, to watch such managers narrowly, and with great jealousy and suspicion.

In conclusion, I beg to solicit of all Editors who have inserted the Circular to which I have been made a party, to publish at least the substance of this communication. To the above reasons for requesting that I may be struck off the Committee, I may add that I regard it as due to the State Temperance Society, while I remain one of its Executive Committee, and especially while I edit the Society's monthly paper, the *Prohibitionist*, that I should not be a member of any party Committee, of whose platform Temperance is not the chief constituent. And had I been at all notified of the ASTOR HOUSE meeting, or dreamed that any use would have been made of my name, without consulting me, I should have sent in my resignation at that time.

Your obedient servant,

AMASA MCCOY.

GOSSIP ON THE KANSAS BORDER.

Visit of a Live Reporter to Kansas City—General Complexion of Things—About Mr. Park and his Luminary—Atchison the Old Man of the Sea.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

AMERICAN HOTEL, KANSAS CITY, MO., Monday, July 24, 1855.

EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT: Last Saturday, after the members of Kansas House of Representatives had adjourned to hold private discussions over Governor REEDER'S veto, and to consider the unprecedented position it had placed them in, I rode rapidly to Kansas City, entered the Polar Star, and proceeded to the far-famed little city of Parkville, celebrated alike for having extinguished its *Luminary*, and distinguished itself for its mobocratic proclivities.

It is built, as nearly as all the towns on the Missouri River above St. Louis are built, on a bluff, or rather on a group of hills. Weston, which was built on a level plain close to the banks of the river, is now more than one mile distant from it! The lesson taught by the coquettish Missouri's treatment of that town will cause all future founders of "places" out West, to build their city on a hill, which will at once prevent the river from overflowing and jilting it.

Walking in Parkville is rather an exercise than an amusement. A person unaccustomed to promenading on hill tops cannot walk either up or across any street without puffing like a porpoise—or like the *Republican's* theatrical critic. I don't believe that any person ever did, does, can, will or could die in Parkville of consumption or disease of the lungs, unless he contracted them in other cities. The ladies look healthier there than in St. Louis. Health is the never failing reward of taking out door exercises daily; and the inhabitants of Parkville cannot leave their homes without taking such exercise!

Parkville contains from 800 to 1,000 souls. It supports two churches. What Mrs. STOWE modestly said of herself is exceedingly applicable to the city of Parkville. "It's not much to look at, nor ever was." It boasts, however, of a large stone-built hotel—built by MR. PARK—of two very fine stone-built blocks—built by MR. PARK—of several handsome stone private houses—built by MR. PARK—of a stone built Presbyterian Church—built chiefly, one of its members told me, by MR. PARK—and several testefully constructed and painted wooden cottages surrounded by well cultivated and pretty little gardens. There is evidently good taste as well as political excitement in the city of Parkville.

Parkville still supports a weekly paper. The *Southern Democrat* is the successor of the Parkville *Luminary*. It is well edited; it advocates Pro-Slavery principles. MR. STARNS is an able writer as well as most hospitable gentleman and agreeable companion. Permit me thus publicly to thank him for his hospitable conduct toward me during my stay in Parkville. By-the-by, the next time you send me on a reportorial tour, I wish you would look over your correspondence from the section I am traveling in before you publish it. I went to the Post Office on Saturday, in company with MR. STARNS, and got a copy of the *Democrat*. The first article he saw was an attack on himself! As he was an editor, of course it did not offend him; but supposing he had only been a man, what a fix I would have been in! I should have been obliged to have fought him, at least. Now, as fighting is a great bore, and as I've already done as much of it as I care about, I hope you will be more considerate the next time I leave, or give me a certificate declaratory of your willingness to fight at all times with all parties.

I tried very diligently to ascertain the character of MR. PARK, and the estimation in which he is held in the city which bears his name, and in which he has lived for the last seventeen years. It is said that Sir WALTER RALEIGH avoided at his intention of writing a true history of the world when he heard several conflicting accounts by eye witnesses, of a fight that occurred between two men beneath his own window. If he had visited Parkville, he would have certainly given a broad grin at the thought of writing a true character of a historical celebrity.

MR. PARK was originally a highwayman! and a negro thief; he was publicly whipped in Texas; he made money by cheating the Indians and stealing their ponies; he was one of the meanest of men, and he was a d—d Abolitionist! That's the firm belief, or at least expressed opinion, of one party.

MR. PARK was a self-made, honorable man; he rose from poverty to wealth by his own unaided exertions; he was the most industrious and public spirited of citizens; he encouraged every public enterprise, and gave material aid to every public improvement; he intended to build and endow a College here at his own expense, and would soon have commenced it if he had not been banished. "I have known him," said one old man, "for seventeen years; he believed, as everybody did, until within the last six or eight years, that Slavery was a curse to a State, and that Missouri would go ahead faster if she was free soil; but as for interfering with Slavery, Sir, or running negroes away, he was as far from that as any human being is." "The fact of the matter is," said another citizen, "*he was a strong* BENTON *man; he interfered too much with* DAVY ATCHISON'S *schemes; it was necessary to ruin him if* DAVY *was to succeed, and* DAVY *soon found a pretext for ruining him.*"

Of MR. PATTERSON, the assistant Editor of the *Luminary*, I have heard but one opinion expressed; he is despised, and deserves to be so—if what is alleged against him be true. It is said by persons who received their information from the anti-Maine Law politician himself, that PATTERSON applied to DAVY ATCHISON some time ago, for $500, for the purpose of starting an Atchison anti-Benton paper in Parkville, to oppose the *Luminary*. It appears that DAVY, the dram-loving, had no confidence in him, and declined to comply with his request. He next applied in turn to all the prominent anti-Benton men in the county; but without success. He then applied to MR. PARK, who engaged him as assistant Editor. It is said—I know nothing of the matter—that he made the *Luminary* a violent anti-Atchison journal. Now, a man who is capable of selling his loyalty and hatred in this manner, is utterly undeserving of confidence or esteem, even when he is battling under the banners of the advocates of the right. I hope MR. PATTERSON will explain his conduct.

But, to return to MR. PARK. So intense is the Pro-Slavery feeling at Parkville, as well as at Kansas City, at Westport and throughout the Territory, that men are capable of believing anything against their political opponents. A gentleman—a member of a Legislature—who in ordinary times would be a conservative citizen, and laugh at such a story—gravely told me that it was believed by many persons in Platte County, and that he believed that MR. PARK was one of MURRILL'S men! He said that MR. PARK came to that settlement seventeen years ago, and bought out an original squatter for a small sum. For six or eight years he lived in a little log cabin, which hadn't more furniture in it than one man could carry. He left every fall, added the narrator, on the pretense of paying the taxes on his lands in Texas; but it was observed that he always brought more money back with him than he took away. Now, if he had any lands at all, they must have been wild lands, which couldn't sell for much. Then where did he get the money? That's the rub a-dub-dub, as *Hamlet* observed—is'nt it, O Sir? This gentleman stated that MR. PARK had continued to increase in wealth, although apparently he had never carried on any lucrative or extensive business.

Industrious men generally do continue to increase in wealth, I thought, even when unconnected with highway gangs.

Another gentleman said that MR. PARK, before the city was laid out, used to sell whisky to the Indians in contravention to the provisions of the United States laws on the subject, and that he was tried for the offense several times, and escaped only by extraordinary exertions. He said, also, that he had heard MR. PARK and a brother-in-law of his, once sank a barrel of salt in the sand, on the opposite side of the river, and used to catch the Indian ponies and swim them across to Missouri, whenever they came up to lick the salt. "Did you ever?" "No! I never!"

Another Pro-Slavery citizen told me, that a few days after the Luminary was thrown into the Missouri, a stranger came to the city, and heard people talking about MR. PARK. He asked if it was a MR. PARK who had lands in Texas? Yes. Well, that man, said the stranger, was tied up to a tree in Texas, in 1832, or '33, and whipped for stealing negroes! "Would you know him again?" He didn't know that; 23 years made a great change in a man's appearance. Soon after, PARK approached in company with several citizens. That's the man, said the mysterious stranger, pointing to MR. PARK, or it was a brother of his. This man's affidavit was taken and published, but what is more singular, it was believed! The word of an unknown man, most probably the paid tool of a politician, was taken against the established character of a well known, old and respectable citizen!

Such is the excited state of feeling along that border, that men, otherwise clear sighted and sensible, believe these ridiculous stories. Thank Heaven there is only one subject that can excite me; and thank Heaven, too, that politics can't be put up in muslin!

I visited the church-yard of Parkville. It is a thoroughly Democratic burying place. No costly monuments or expensive grave-trappings remind one of the miserable social distinctions which divide men, or the puerile pride which characterizes so many of them. The headstones are all plain and simple. I saw no evidence of bad taste except the word "consort" for wife, on a headstone, which I instantly turned my eyes away from in contempt.

There is one graceful little white marble obelisk standing on a pedestal of granite, opposite the gate. Both are not over four feet high. It is surmounted by a dove. It looks very pretty and appropriate; appropriate, because cheerful-looking and unpretending, as everything in the church-yards of believers in a merciful God should be.

Standing at the foot of the grave, you read:

ELIZA
Was kind and good.
Her memory is sweet.

On the right hand side:

"On this side lies her infant son."

On the other:

"Bury her husband near to this side. In life they were one; let not death separate."

As you turn to the remaining side, with your feet near the head of the grave, you read:

Sacred to the memory of
ELIZA ANN PARK,
Wife of
GEORGE S. PARK,
Who died April 23, 1855,
Aged 27 years.
"O I am so happy now! Praise the Lord! Blessed Jesus!"

The last words quoted were spoken by MRS. PARK on her death-bed last year, during her husband's visit to Texas.

Unfortunate PARK—calamities have accumulated on his head of late. Within a year past, death has deprived him of his wife—a woman, as his friends and enemies alike confess, universally beloved—of his sister-in-law, and two infant sons. A political conspiracy has driven him from his home, and robbed him of thousands of dollars. His last surviving child died ten days ago, and his sister on Saturday. She had to come up to see after his property.

DAVY has raised a storm which will yet shatter his hopes, I trust. So vengeful is he in Platte County at present, that some citizens who wish to subscribe for the Missouri *Democrat* are afraid to take it, lest they should be marked by his regulators! He has succeeded by means of his tools in spreading the opinion that, if he is defeated in the coming election, the Abolitionists will "regard it as a fanatical victory!" He is the root of all the anarchy and fanaticism that has characterized the border counties during the recent excitement. If our State is ever to recover her old high character, "ATCHISON MUST BE destroyed." The sooner he gets notice to leave, the better. His departure will never prevent the commencement or endowment of any college.

I think I cannot give you a better idea of the excited state of parties up the river than by relating a tea-table incident. I was sitting at supper at the American House, in Kansas City, talking with a Missouri politician—a first-rate fellow—on the "absorbing question" of the day. He was defending what I thought the absurd practice of going to hotels whose landlord agreed with you on political subjects, even if a member of the opposite party kept a better house and charged less for his accommodations. "Well, I do believe in it," he said—"touch a Yankee's purse, you touch his conscience; it's the only way we can stop their d——." He suddenly paused, and I saw that his eyes were riveted on the pretty young English waiter. After about two minutes silence he resumed. "Well," said he, with the slightest bit of a sigh, "that's a d——d pretty girl—WHETHER SHE'S PRO-SLAVERY OR NOT!"

He said so quite unconsciously, and laughed at it quite as much as I did when I related it afterwards. You may imagine that politics run very high when they rush into a man's mind in looking at a pretty girl! I am glad he said so, though, for we men like to see the ladies from every point of view; and his answer constitutes what I may call "a south side view of the great muslin question."

Variously yours,

J. R.

James B. Clay and George D. Prentice—Interesting Correspondence.

From the Louisville Journal.

ASHLAND, July 20, 1855.

SIR: This note will be handed to you by my friend, Major T. LEWINSKI. A similar one was addressed to you on the 18th, through my friend MR. H. C. PINDELL, who, having lately engaged in the practice of law in your city, found the delivery of it inconsistent with his views of the moral obligations of the oath he as a lawyer is required to take.

The object of this note is solely to inquire whether you hold yourself personally responsible, as a gentleman, for publications made in the newspaper of which your are the editor, attacking private individuals. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. CLAY.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq., editor of the Louisville *Journal*.

MR. PRENTICE'S REPLY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21, 1855.

SIR: Your note of yesterday, sent by the hand of your friend Major LEWINSKI, is received. This is the second note of the kind that I have received from the family of HENRY CLAY. About 10 years ago I received a note from one of your brothers, saying he was informed by some person that I had spoken of him as insane, and asking whether, if he should furnish the testimony of a specific number of men that he was in his right mind, I would accept a challenge from him.

You say that the object of your note of yesterday is solely to inquire whether I hold myself "personally responsible as a gentleman" for publications in my paper attacking private individuals. I am not aware, Sir, that it particularly concerns you to know what general rules of action I prescribe for myself as an editor. I have no objection, however, to inform you, that, if I do any man such an unprovoked and mortal wrong in my columns as to entitle him, in my opinion, to take or seek my life, I will hold myself responsible to him in the field, and that, if any gentleman does me such a wrong as to make me wish for his blood, I will call him to the field.

I presume, Sir, that all which it concerns you to know from me is, whether I would accept a challenge from you on account of my comments in the Louisville *Daily Journal* of the 18th instant, upon your communication published in the same paper on the same day. Without putting you to the trouble of addressing the question to me in due form, I say to you plainly, that I would not. I do not wish to kill you, and I am very clear in my opinion that my article affords you neither just cause nor a rational pretext for killing me. I made no attack or imputation upon your private character, which, for aught I know, is unobjectionable. I merely gave utterance to the thoughts and feelings naturally and necessarily excited in my mind, and as I believe, in the whole public mind, by your demolishing the sacred old dwelling of your father, and selling the lumber. You stated, in your published communication, that "aspersions, both public and private," had been cast upon you for pulling down your father's house. You thus admitted that your conduct had already become a matter of public notoriety and disapprobation, and a subject of public and private denunciations, which you called "aspersions," yet these aspersions, so called, had not been noticed by you.

When you attempted a defence of your conduct and assigned your reasons for it, as you did in your article of Wednesday, you certainly gave license for those comments of mine upon the conduct, and the reasons for which, as I presume, you now wish to hold me to a personal responsibility.

My article was not a tenth part so harsh toward you personally as yours was toward me. You stigmatized me, by a necessary and direct implication, as a "public calumniator," charged me in the same manner with the "prostitution of the columns" of my paper, and so used the words "liar and villain" as to show that they were meant for me. I responded with more moderation than you had a right to expect, merely denouncing that act of yours, which, as it related to a glorious old memorial of departed greatness, was almost, in its character, a public act, and which had made the heart of the nation recoil.

I repeat, Sir, that I treated you with forbearance. You spoke in your communication as if the thought of selling the material of your father's house never occurred to you until much of it had been stolen and otherwise taken away, and you added, that if you had sold one inch of it for private profit, you would feel yourself "unworthy to be a Kentuckian," and would "fly to some remote corner of the earth," to hide your "vile and dishonored head." I might, in reply, have shown that the determination to sell the lumber of that old mansion was not only fixed in your mind, but avowed and published to the world under your own hand, a month before the old mansion itself was broken up. I might have shown that you gave public notice, under your own name, in the Lexington *Observer* of July 8, 1854, and in several successive numbers of that paper, that you expected to take down your dwelling house at Ashland in August, that you would have for sale "a large quantity of the old material" then in it, and that "any one wanting such material could get a bargain by applying on the premises."

However, all this is very little to my present purpose. I have only to repeat that I would not accept a challenge from you on account of my article of Wednesday. And, as I see no necessity for my adopting the etiquette of duellists in telling you so, I shall send this by mail. I scarcely need add, that, if I have erred in any statement of facts in regard to your conduct, I shall, on having the errors pointed out to me, take pleasure in correcting them.

Yours, &c., GEO. D. PRENTICE.

J. B. CLAY, Esq.

A CARD FROM MR. CLAY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It is always a task, fellow-citizens, revolting to a private individual, if he have proper sensibilities, to obtrude his private affairs upon the notice of his fellow men. But there are occasions when he may feel himself compelled, however disagreeable it may be, to adopt such a course, and be justified in claiming public attention. I feel myself placed, by the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, in such a position, and appeal to the tribunal of your calm and dispassionate judgment the more confidently, as I think that your liberty has been assailed in my person. Invading the sanctity of private life, regardless of the feelings of a mother of 75 years of age, the widow of the man of Ashland, whose memory he has pretended almost to idolize, that editor has not scrupled, through the columns of his paper, to hold up his and her son as an object for the scorn and indignation of his countrymen.

Why is it that I have been so assailed? Was it that I had personally offended the editor of the Louisville *Journal*? Not so. Never, in the whole course of my life, had I given him the least cause of offence; and if there was any public print in the land from which I ought least to have expected such attacks, the Louisville *Journal* was that one. Was it that I had been guilty of any act which any of you, placed in similar circumstances, would have hesitated to have done? I bought Ashland, as I have heretofore said, at the desire of both my father and mother; I determined to do with it as I thought best for the interest and comfort of my family. It accorded better with my judgment to rebuild my father's house upon the same design, using in its construction every particle of the old material—stone, brick or wood—that would answer, than to leave standing an old mansion, through which the water coursed, and whose walls were cracked to such an extent as to render it positively unsafe as a harbor for rats and a resort for thieves and runaway negroes. It is true that I did advertise in the *Observer and Reporter* newspaper—as the Editor of the *Journal* states in his letter of the 21st inst.—that I wished to sell certain portions of the old material; but I specified in that advertisement doors, sash, &c., which were utterly useless to me. I was not so fortunate as to find a purchaser for a single article that I desired to sell, and the consequence is, that a large quantity of old rubbish encumbers my place, which I shall have to get rid of by making a bonfire. It was not the offer to sell such old

THE EASTERN WAR.

THE COURSE OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Interesting Speech of Mr. Cobden in Reply to Lord John Russell.

In the House of Commons, during the recent discussion of the course pursued by Lord JOHN RUSSELL as the English Plenipotentiary at Vienna, Mr. COBDEN replied to his Lordship's speech as follows:

I have heard many speeches in this House which have astonished me, but I must say, unfeignedly, I have never heard a speech which struck me with such astonishment and grief as that which has just fallen from the noble Lord. My right honorable friend, (Mr. GIBSON,) in the proper exercise of his duty as a representative of the people, calls upon the noble Lord to explain the inconsistency between his conduct at Vienna and his conduct in this House. My right honorable friend points out that it has come to his knowledge, not from the statement of the noble Lordhere, when he returned from Vienna, but from the publication of an official Austrian document, that the noble Lord, when at Vienna, did confidentially—for that is the word of Count Buol—*did confidentially promise the Austrian Minister that when he returned to England he would do his best to induce the Government to assent to propositions for the establishment of peace emanating from the Austrian Government, and which the noble Lord privately affirmed to Count Buol that he approved.* The noble Lord does not deny that statement. But the first and obvious question which we ask ourselves is this: Why was not the noble Lord himself the first to come and inform us in this House that the terms submitted by the Austrian Government had his approval, and that he still approved them? [Hear, hear.] Why did not the noble Lord make that statement, not from the bench on which he sits, but from the bench from which he descended to occupy his present position? [Hear, hear.] What are the reasons assigned by the noble Lord for completely setting aside, upon coming home to England, his own convictions upon the most important question of modern times, and surrendering his judgment in the most abject manner to that of his colleagues in the Cabinet? What is the only reason assigned by the noble Lord for such astounding conduct? It is this: There had been so many changes in the Government—he himself had so lately abandoned his seat in the Cabinet only to return thither once more; there had been so many secessions from the Cabinet; and there had been so great a disposition on the part of the public to denounce all authority and to call in question the characters of all public men—that he did not think himself *justified*, under the extraordinary circumstances, in *maintaining his own opinions upon this the gravest of all questions*, and in surrendering his seat in the Cabinet which had overruled his own convictions. Why, does not the noble Lord see that the reason why the public have lost faith in public men is because public men have become suspected of doing that which the noble Lord has come out in the face of the whole world [hear] and told us he has done? [Hear, hear.] Why ought the public—why does the public—why should the public—have any faith in public men, except it be because they believe that those public men have certain opinions, that they are swayed by certain principles, and that they may be reckoned upon to act up to their convictions? [Hear, hear.] What does the noble Lord tell the public—he who has been for 20 odd years the almost exclusive leader of this House—who has gathered about him so much of the hope and confidence of the country—who for years and years has led a majority of this House? He says: "I am willing to abandon my opinion; I am willing to surrender my judgment—a judgment which you, the public, have believed to be founded upon long experience and great abilities; I am willing to surrender it all at the instance of my colleagues, and to retain my seat in the Cabinet, to carry on a war on the policy of my colleagues and against my most solemn convictions." [Hear, hear.] Does not the noble Lord see that he has taken the exact course to strike at the foundation of all confidence in public men, and to *render it impossible for the representative system to be carried out?* [Hear.] The noble Lord seems to me to have abdicated his reasoning faculties. Why, does he not see—does not a child see, that the country does not want him bodily in the Cabinet merely to represent somebody else's opinions? What the country wants is, that in the noble Lord the member for the city of London they will have the benefit of his long experience, his eminent abilities and his cool judgment. But the noble Lord has struck at the confidence of the public in public men still more fatally by the way in which he has allowed this matter to transpire.

Again, has he shown us he does not deal fairly with the public; he did not allow the public to know what were his opinions on what was doing until by some accident they are found out. He retained his seat in the Cabinet for months, and allowed the war to be carried on contrary to the plan and system which he himself declared to be necessary; he never told us that he believed the war was being carried on upon a system so faulty that it could not lead to success until an honorable member called public attention to the conduct of the war, and then he abandoned his seat, and confessed that he had been sitting in the Cabinet until he was accidentally found out, while the war was being conducted on principles which he emphatically condemned. And now what has he done? He comes home from Vienna, and, instead of telling us frankly, as I say he was bound to do, and the country expected he would do, what his own opinions were upon the grave questions of peace and war, he made a speech denouncing Russia, playing out all the claptraps used to excite public opinion and public passions, and denouncing the encroachments and aggressions of Russia. I do not say with the motive, but it certainly had the effect, of making the country believe he had come back from Vienna *disgusted with the proposals for peace made there*, and despairing of arriving at any terms of peace, and that he was, therefore, anxious to stimulate the passions of the country in order that the war might be carried on more vigorously. All this time the noble Lord was the sole depository of his secret—he knew well he came back from Vienna, bringing with him proposals for peace which he told Count Buol he considered were practicable and fair, and which he promised to advocate with his colleagues. And now he tells us that he considered those terms which he promised to support to be such as would have afforded fair ground for a permanent peace, and, to use his own words, they did offer "a guarantee for the security of Europe." And yet, with those convictions upon this most momentous of all questions, the noble Lord comes home, takes his seat in the Cabinet, and makes a speech, which, if framed especially to mislead the public mind as to his own convictions, it would be impossible to excel in double-dealing with the confidence of the country, and now he gets up and says the great difficulty of the day is, that there is a want of confidence in public men, [hear, hear;] and that the public are prepared instantly that a Minister attains to power to distrust him to assail him, and to drag him from his high position.

He quotes the example of the noble Lord—the member for Tiverton. Now, compare the language he uses towards the noble Lord at the head of the Government with that which three or four years ago he used towards the same noble Lord, when he, (the noble Lord, the member for the City of London,) was Prime Minister, and the noble Lord, the member for Tiverton was Foreign Secretary, and remember the opinion he then expressed in this House and induced his sovereign to sanction. What will the country now say when the noble Lord tells us his great confidence in the noble Lord the member for Tiverton, and denounces the conduct of the country in questioning that noble Lord's conduct immediately on his succeeding to the head of the Government? If anybody can be selected who is responsible for doubts and misgivings on the part of the public towards the Minister now at the head of the Government, it is the noble Lord the member for London, who more than any one has contributed to that mistrust.

The noble Lord (J. RUSSELL) seems to me to come here with the idea that he can confuse us, and separate himself, as a member of the Cabinet, from the plenipotentiary at Vienna. He has certain opinions as a plenipotentiary; but he comes back, enters the Cabinet, and then he is willing to abandon those opinions. We know him here as the Colonial Minister—as a member of the Cabinet; we hold him responsible to us and the country as a Cabinet Minister of the Crown, and we cannot separate him in his two capacities of Minister and Plenipotentiary. Did the noble Lord, the member for London, honestly and in good faith, promise to Count BUOL to support this proposition for peace, and did he come back to England and in the Cabinet advocate those views? If he has done so, I say he has abandoned his duty, forfeited his trust, and abdicated the high position he has hitherto held, by not resigning his seat in the Cabinet when he found it would not carry out his views. [Hear, hear.] He was bound to do as M. DROUYN DE LHUYS did with great consistency, [hear,] and great honesty, when he resigned the proud position which he held before Europe, upon finding he could not induce his Sovereign to concur in the views to which he had pledged himself at Vienna. Now the noble Lord talks to us of the disadvantage to the public service, if he had resigned office, as I say he was bound to do. Does he not think he has done a greater injury to the public service by remaining? Has he not struck a heavier blow to the faith in all public men by remaining in the Cabinet, by giving up his own judgment and agreeing in the criminal conduct, as I call it, of carrying on an exterminating war, merely because, as he now tells us, he has confidence in the noble Lord the member for Tiverton? If he had resigned his office and retired to the back benches, the country would have had one more instance of a public man who from earnest conviction did not hesitate to abandon the honor and emoluments of office, and he would thereby have given far greater strength to the characters of public men in this country than he did by remaining in office and abandoning his own convictions.

There is one point to which I must refer. It is delicate ground to touch upon—it is one of the great dangers of our day. That is, the way in which public men have forfeited their title to the confidence of the country. [Hear, hear.] It is a matter which I have alluded to before in private, but only distantly, when looking into the future and contemplating incidents which might occur this Autumn—dangers to which we might be exposed from accidents which have happened already during my short experience. I have always considered that the great danger which we have to dread is lest there should be no one man in this country round whom the public could rally and would rally in case of any great social difficulty or danger. We have brought ourselves to the position which in France was only arrived at after successive changes, and, to use a familiar, but expressive phrase, *we have "used up" every political character in the land.* I now speak with the greatest sincerity when I avow I look upon the conduct of the noble Lord—disastrous as I believe it to be to himself as a public man and an individual—with far more regret and apprehension on account of the dangers to which I believe his conduct exposes the system of representative government in this country. I am one who thinks that the continuance by the noble Lord and his Government in the system upon which they are now acting does bode difficulty and danger which will require, in the stress and strain to which the vessel of the State may be exposed, able heads and cool hands to conduct us safely through domestic dangers and social difficulties. It is not, then, merely that the noble lord is the member of a Cabinet which has plunged us into what I must call a useless war, but it seems to me they are utterly incompetent to understand the extent of the danger and difficulty to which we may be exposed. Now, does any one think that in renewing this war the Cabinet have taken the necessary steps to bring it to a successful issue? What are they doing? They are now talking of driving Russia out of the Principalities, or of compelling them to withdraw from Silistria, for the noble lord and his colleagues are renewing the war with these objects accomplished. You did not drive the Russians from the Principalities, for they withdrew; and as soon as it was known that Austria had entered into a treaty with Turkey to occupy the principalities the Russians retired from Silistria, and not because they could not take the place, as every military authority will tell you that it was but a matter of a few weeks. When the Russians had crossed the Danube, what caused them to cross the Pruth? Was it because they were afraid of England and France? No; it was because Austria and Prussia had entered into a treaty by which the whole of the power of Germany would have been brought to bear on this question, and they made the crossing of the Pruth by Russia a *casus belli*, and knowing this Russia withdrew its troops across the Pruth. Nothing is more clear to me in tracing the course of these operations than this—that *everything which Russia has done has been either from a fear of Austria and Germany, or with a view of conciliating them.* [Hear, hear.] You are not fighting for practicable objects with the aid of Germany. Austria and Prussia would never have allowed Russia to occupy Constantinople. All Germany would have united to prevent anything of the kind from taking place. This has now been disposed of.

You have renewed the war, and what are you going to do? Does any one think that the Cabinet have settled what they are going to do, or that the noble lord, the member for the city of London, has proposed the question—what is our object in renewing the war? [Hear, hear.] This is the question which we, as representatives of the people, have to face. And, oh that I could make honorable members use the same language in public in this House which I have heard them use in private in the lobbies! [Hear, hear.] Oh that they would speak out on this question! and I entreat you, for the sake of the salvation of the country, if you have superior lights to the mass of your countrymen—and you have no right to be here if you have not—let them, I implore you, know what you really think on this question—deal honestly with them. [Hear, hear.] Do not frighten yourselves by imagining that you will be telling secrets to Russia, for they know what is going on in France and England better than many of us do—they know the number of our recruits, how many men we are short of the number voted, and the state of our militia; do not fancy that you will be telling secrets to Russia by facing this question and seeking to learn what the object of the Government is in renewing the war. Are we to believe it is, as we are told by the irresponsible writers of the press, with a view of humbling Russia? Can you do so by the plans adopted by the Government? Humble Russia, with its 60,000,000 of inhabitants and inexhaustible raw material for troops!—by what? By 30,000 men? and you have never had more than that number of effective British bayonets at once in the Crimea. How do you intend to accomplish this object of humbling Russia? I have told you before that I think there is scarcely any limit to the power of England and France, if they put forth all their strength; but has our Government dealt honestly with the country, and told them what they require to carry on this war? We are told to rely on France; but is there not danger in entering into an alliance for carrying on operations on land in which that country sends four or five times the number of troops we do? Do we measure our pretensions according to such proportions, or do we in this country write as if we were going to leave to France the task of humbling Russia? Is France in a position to humble Russia? Let us tell the whole truth as regards France, with respect to which nothing is more certain than this—and it is confirmed by every member of this House who has lately come from France—*that this war is not popular in France. It never has been popular in France, and is now odious.* If I wanted a proof of this I could find it in the address of the Emperor of the French lately made to his Chambers, for it contains the following ominous paragraph:—"My Government will propose to you to vote the annual recruitment bill; there will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a recruitment bill." Why was the Emperor so careful to state that he was not going to make any extraordinary levy of soldiers? Why, because he knows that in the only part of France where his main strength is—viz., among the peasantry of the provinces, if he had attempted an extraordinary levy of men such a measure would depopularize him with the people on whom he has relied for his power. But is this the way to carry on war with Russia? Did NAPOLEON I. do so? Had he not an army of 500,000 men, with an army in reserve of 300,000 men? I tell the Emperor of France, as I tell you, that if you invade Russia, and fight her on her own soil, you must, if you intend to bring the war to a successful issue, have extraordinary levies of men both in France and England. (Hear, hear.) When you see the Emperor of Russia issuing his ukases, and by one stroke of his pen ordering a levy of 250,000 men, do you think that you can carry on a successful contest with him with 30,000 men, or that you can do without having an extraordinary levy of troops?

My complaint and accusation against the noble lord at the head of the Government are this—that from the time he came into office he has not dealt fairly with the county—he has not laid before them the difficulties they will have to face, or what will be required to carry on the war. [Hear, hear.] We have on the one hand had the newspapers stating that the country is enthusiastically in favor of the war, and on the other hand we have had the Government proposing a vote for the increase of the army, when they knew right well that the number permanently voted had not been enlisted. They do not, however, tell the country this; for I can point out a speech of the noble Lord's, made three months ago, in which he said the enlistment was going on most successfully; but I am sure, when you get the weekly returns, you will find that the *enlistment was then in a most unsatisfactory state.* And how are you dealing with the handful of brave men you have sent to the Crimea? Why, you are hurling your best blood against that vast fortress in the attempt to do that which every high military authority—Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Sir W. NAPIER and others—tells you is hopeless, and that, until you invest Sebastopol and besiege it according to the invariable rules of war, there is *no* chance of taking it. You know this, and yet you are carrying on the war under the pretence that you are fighting a battle for the liberties of all Europe. [Hear, hear.] It is not very complimentary to tell all Europe that you are fighting for its liberties; neither do I think that the Germans, the Swedes, the Danes, the Swiss, or others will feel it as a compliment to be told so; but if you do set up these mighty pretensions do not show your impotence or use threats which you cannot carry out. I, as an advocate for peace, tell you that I think this war might have been avoided, but I share with the rest of you the ridicule which is heaped on this country for the boast and braggadocio which in the end are attended by such humble performances. We are like the Chinese brandishing paper shields with tigers' heads on them, sounding gongs, and blustering in the face of the world and expecting it to be frightened at these our warlike preparations. [Hear, hear.] We are now, probably, within a month of separating, and are we to leave the country in the hands of this Ministry, drifting on in this war, with no object avowed, and with nobody understanding what the object of the war is? [Hear, hear.] I declare, for myself, let the noble Lord say what he will of a change in the Cabinet, that I would rather take the chances of such a change, and would infinitely rather see a Government formed of members from the other side of the House brought over to this side to carry on the war. [Hear, hear.] I think that this would give us a better chance of reconstituting an honest party, both in this house and in this country. [Hear, hear.] I look back with regret on the vote which I gave on the motion which changed Lord DERBY'S Government. I regret the result of that motion, for it has cost the country 100,000,000 of treasure, and between 20,000 and 30,000 good lives. [Hear, hear.] Do not let us, then, be frightened by the threat of a change of Ministry; anything will be better than allowing the country to go drifting on in this war as it is doing, without any one honestly declaring to it the object of the war. [Hear, hear.] Does anybody profess to solve the mystery of what the war is carried on for? Is it to take Sebastopol? If it is, you must surround the place with 240,000 men, and starve the garrison out. Are you prepared to do that? Will you Winter again in the Crimea, which I am told is now the talk in your camp? You had the opportunity of making peace, but the Government rejected the terms that were offered. You have estranged the other Powers of Europe from you, and left yourselves without any other important ally than France. Under these circumstances, I entreat this House to speak out its honest conviction. I see the danger that is before us in the loss of confidence in public men; and I only utter my own firm persuasion when I say that I look upon the noble Lord's (Lord J. RUSSELL'S) conduct as striking the heaviest blow that has ever yet been dealt at that confidence. [Hear, hear.] As I wish well to our representative system, I would earnestly exhort every member of this House who aspires to be a statesman sedulously to shun the course which the noble Lord, the member for London, has adopted in this momentous matter. [Hear, hear.]

The Rainy Term—Rainy Days in July for Sixty-seven Years.

We have made up from our memoranda of the weather a statement of the particular days on which rain fell, and the number of days, in the month of July, in New-York City and on the West end of Long Island, embracing three places of observation within a circle of five miles in diameter, for a period of sixty-seven consecutive years, viz.: from 1789 to 1855, both years inclusive, as follows:

1789—3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 19, 25, 30 and 31	9
1790—18, 19 and 24	3
1791—9, 13 and 16	3
1792—4, 9, 13, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 28 and 29	10
1793—1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 16, 19 and 31	9
1794—2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 19, 20 and 26	8
1795—1, 9, 16, 17, 22, 24, 27, 30 and 31	9
1796—8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27, 29 and 30	13
1797—9, 15, 23, 24, 25 and 27	6
1798—3, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 29 and 30	12
1799—5, 6, 9 and 13	4
1800—8, 12, 15, 20, 21, 22 and 25	7
1801—1, 3, 13, 16, 21, 22, 23 and 31	8
1802—5, 9, 19, 24, 25, 26 and 30	7
1803—1, 2, 8, 13, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 31	14
1804—1, 9, 10, 12, 15, 19, 22 and 31	8
1805—6, 13, 14, 23 and 26	5
1806—3, 18, 19, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30 and 31	9
1807—4, 5, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 28	9
1808—2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 29	13
1809—2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 24	13
1810—7, 8, 16, 20, 23, 26, 28, 30 and 31	9
1811—8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 23, 25, 29 and 31	9
1812—2, 8, 9, 10, 15, 18, 22, 29 and 30	9
1813—9, 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 28 and 30	10
1814—3, 6, 10, 11, 17, 26, 27, 28 and 29	9
1815—3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 26 and 28	10
1816—13, 15, 16, 22 and 28	5
1817—6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 22, 24 and 30	10
1818—3, 7, 9, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 26	9
1819—11, 15, 17, 22, 24, 26 and 27	7
1820—10, 14, 21, 27, 28, 29 and 30	7
1821—2, 10, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25 and 27	8
1822—1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 20, 24 and 28	10
1823—2, 7, 11, 15, 16, 18, 25, 26 and 29	9
1824—2, 6, 10, 11, 14, 19, 23, 29 and 30	9
1825—3, 5, 25 and 31	4
1826—2, 4, 5, 14, 16, 17, 21, 24 and 26	9
1827—4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 25 and 26	10
1828—1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 26 and 28	14
1829—2, 3, 4, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 23 and 30	11
1830—6, 8, 12, 13, 17, 21, 28 and 29	8
1831—2, 4, 8, 9, 16, 20, 26, 27 and 31	9
1832—10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 29 and 30	9
1833—2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 14, 19, 24 and 30	9
1834—1, 11, 12, 15, 17, 29 and 31	7
1835—6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 25, 28, 29 and 31	12
1836—8, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29 and 30	15
1837—1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 15, 19, 23, 24 and 28	11
1838—1, 3, 6, 13, 17, 20, 25 and 26	8
1839—2, 3, 11, 14, 15, 17, 21 and 31	8
1840—6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 23	9
1841—1, 5, 7, 10, 14, 16, 25, 28, 30 and 31	10
1842—1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 20, 24, 27, 29, 30 and 31	14
1843—2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 29, 30 and 31	10
1844—3, 5, 10, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 23, 25 and 31	11
1845—2, 3, 14, 20, 22, 24, 27 and 30	8
1846—1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 and 24	12
1847—12, 13, 20, 22, 25, 26 and 30	7
1848—1, 3, 9, 13, 14, 27 and 31	7
1849—7, 14, 21, 26 and 31	5
1850—1, 2, 3, 4, 15, 18, 19, 20, 26 and 29	10
1851—1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 23, 24 and 25	13
1852—1, 12, 13, 14, 17, 26, 29, 30 and 31	9
1853—1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27 and 31	15
1854—9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29	10
1855—4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30	19

It will be seen from the details of the above memoranda, to what extent the rainy days have been continuous, by the following statement of all the years where the rainy term has continued for more than four successive days, in the month of July, for the long period named, as follows:

In July, 1803, rain fell from 23 to 28, 6 consecutive days.
In July, 1807, rain fell from 19 to 23, 5 consecutive days.
In July, 1829, rain fell from 2 to 6, 5 consecutive days.
In July, 1836, rain fell from 6 to 15, 7 consecutive days.
In July, 1851, rain fell from 6 to 10, 5 consecutive days.
In July, 1855, rain fell from 19 to 30, 12 consecutive days.

The duration of the rainy term in July, of this year, has greatly exceeded that of any July for a period of two-thirds of a century.

The heat has been great, and the maximum has been at and above ninety degrees on ten days; at and above eighty, and below ninety, on fifteen days; between seventy and seventy-nine, on five days, and at sixty-three one day, viz. on the 21st. Lightning has been active within the field of research on twenty-one days, and accounts yet to come in may cover several other days of the month.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, July 31, 1855.

DOMESTIC LIQUOR ON TRIAL.—We are authorized to add to our account yesterday, of an arrest for selling domestic liquors, that this suit has been brought by the City Temperance Alliance; that the defendant elected to be tried at the Special Sessions, and that the trial is set down for next Tuesday, August 7, at 9 A. M., at the Halls of Justice, in Centre-street. This is the first case under the new law, when both sides of this important question will have been argued by counsel. The City Alliance have committed the case to the management of E. S. CAPRON, Esq., who has studied the whole subject with great care, and will present an able argument.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bakers' Loaves—Every Man's Wife his own Baker.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was rejoiced to find in the TIMES of yesterday an editorial article on the subject of "Small Loaves," and the pertinacity with which the Bakers adhere to the "small loaf system!"

I took occasion some two months since, to weigh a loaf of bread, and have continued doing so, every few days, up to the present time. I have daily watched the quotations of flour, to ascertain, *positively*, if the bakers made a corresponding *increase* in the size of their loaves, to the *decrease* in the price of flour. It is needless for me to say (as you know it.) that my scales indicates the same to day as they did on the 5th of June last! Not an ounce of bread has the consumer gained by the decrease in the price of flour!

Drovers, middlemen and hucksters, have monopolized and controlled beef cattle, and forced the community to submit to their extortionate demands. Bakers, however, thank God for his bountiful Providence, have not the power to control and entail such impositions upon us; the bread evil can soon be remedied, let us at once go to work and correct it.

The remedy is in the hands of every good housewife, whose duty should be to furnish to her family, every day, a good supply of wholesome home-made bread, such as will make the palates of every inmate of her family smack with delight, and carry dismay into every bakery in the country.

A POOR MAN.

Emigration Commission.

The usual meeting of Commissioners occurred yesterday.

Present—Messrs. VERPLANCK, CARRIGAN, KENNEDY, PURDY, KELLY, MORGAN and GARRIGUE.

The following is the abstract of the weekly report:

Alien Emigrants arrived up to July 25	77,631
Arrived since, to Aug. 1	4,169
Total	82,000
Arrivals to Aug 1 last year	160,998
In Marine Hospital	138
In Emigrant Refuge	2,292
In Canal-street Office	
Total	2,430
Same period last year	2,513
Aggregate receipts to Aug. 1, 1855, including $61,192 46, balance Jan. 1, 1855	$200,998 68
Aggregate disbursements	367,440 50
In Mechanics' Bank, overdraft	$67,450 91

From this statement it appears that since New-Year's day, not quite, but nearly, *one-half* the number of emigrants have arrived as compared with the return for the same day last year—and we are now in August—in that quarter of the year when the numbers arriving will go on decreasing so as possibly to leave the comparative numbers at Christmas much as at present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

A report of the Committee was read to whom the inquiry had been referred whether the expenses of the Commission could be brought more completely within the income. This was deemed possible—dividing all expenses into those for food, labor, or medicine, several suggestions were offered, especially the abolition of all sinecure offices. Employment of the inmates was recommended for various reasons. As a sanitary, moral and financial reform, it was urged that those who would not work should not eat. Many would never return as now they do, if they were conscious they must work. The labor of the inmates might supersede much, for which the Commission has now to pay.

Resolved, Therefore, that the house physicians and surgeons report twice a week the names of all convalescent patients able to work.

Several other suggestions followed, especially that the school at Werds' Island be handed over to the Board of Education.

Mr. KENNEDY and some other members of the Commission thought the phrase "Work-house," odious; the work ought to be done within the Commission in some appropriate House of Industry to be erected by themselves. The trustees were willing to take the school and its expenses off their hands. Assistant orderlies, and a variety of expensive under officers might judiciously be cut off. The Commission were now $67,000 overdrawn at the Bank. After some conversation, the report was received and adopted, substituting "House of Industry" for "Work-house;" and the salaries of orderlies and nurses allowed to remain, were recommended to be fixed at $8 per month. The families of the employés on the Island were advised to be stricken from the pay-roll. The foreman over the laborers ought to attend to the Croton water. The "washing" of the employés on the Island is to be deducted from their compensation; and some other minor arrangements of an economical character were recommended.

In the matter of the vessel *Loreno*, the counsel to the Board, C. O'CONOR, Esq., has reported to the Board that they have no power to interfere so long as a vessel respects the laws of *this* country. The *Loreno* arrived two days ago.

THE NEW DEPOT.

We visited the Dépôt on being informed that "all things are now ready" for the reception of emigrants. The baggage smashers, carmen, runners and all the greedy cormorants and skinners that have hitherto fastened with worse than leech-like tenacity on the helpless stranger, are now left to take up Othello's lamentation,—their "occupation" is clear "gone" for ever; and, what is better, now that the Emigrant Dépôt is *un fait accompli*, everybody acquiesces in the propriety of the change. A couple of elegant flags wave over the entrance to Castle Garden, and the arrangements we have already described are all complete, the establishment being now in full working order.

Testimonial to a Police Captain.

On Tuesday evening a large number of the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward met at Onderdonk's Hall, in Grand-street, and made presentation of a splendid gold hunting watch and appendages to Captain RUSSELL, of the Thirteenth Ward Police. Among the guests present was Alderman BRIGGS and other well-known citizens.

On the outer case of the watch was an engraved representation of General WASHINGTON standing beside his war charger; on the reverse being the corporate coat of arms. On the inner case was the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. JOHN F. RUSSELL, by the citizens and police of the Thirteenth Ward, in testimony of their respect and esteem for his services as an officer and conduct as a gentleman. City of New-York, July, 1855." The cost of the gift was $275.

After the presentation a supper was set on, and partaken of by the company.

Coroners' Investigations.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Coroner WILHELM yesterday held an inquest at the City Hospital upon the body of GEORGE SHANLEY, whose death took place yesterday morning, from the effects of injuries received (as reported in the TIMES) from the effects of a fall from the fourth story window of the Cooper Institute. From the evidence it appeared that deceased and a fellow workman ran to a window to see a military procession pass, and while standing on a board supported on two uprights, it broke, precipitating deceased to the street. Verdict, "Death from compression of the brain, produced by a fall from the fourth story of the Cooper Institute.

The same Coroner also investigated the matter of the death of JOSEPH READE, at the same time and place, and whose death resulted from injuries received while hastening to aid his fallow laborer. Verdict, "Death from internal injuries accidentally received by a fall from a ladder at the Cooper Institute."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of one JAMES FITZGERALD, a brakeman of the Hudson River Railroad, who came to his death in the following manner: At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, as the Poughkeepsie train was coming in at Sixty-first-street, deceased went on top of the cars to detach the bell cord from the engine, when his head came in contact with the wash-house bridge, killing him instantly, his skull being broken in pieces. He was fully aware of his danger, and no blame attaches to any one. Verdict accordingly. He was aged 27 years, and a native of Ireland.

Drowning Accident.

At about 8½ o'clock on Tuesday evening five persons were approaching a dock at the foot of Fifty-third-street, when the force of the current drove the boat against a schooner, at the time lying at the wharf, with such force as to upset the small boat, precipitating its occupants into the water. Four of them succeeded in saving themselves from a watery grave by clinging to the bowsprit-rigging of the schooner, whence they were rescued by the crew; but the fifth, named EMILY MCGOWAN, aged 20 years, residing in the Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street, was carried off by the force of the eddy, and doubtless driven out into the stream.—Search was made for the body, but it was fruitless.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Aug. 1.
Before Oakley, C. J., Duer and Hoffman, J. J.

Morse vs. *Smith.*—This is a case in regard to the Magnetic Telegraph, of which the plaintiff is the inventor. It came before the General Term on appeal from the decision at the Special Term. At the time of the trial below, we gave a full statement of the facts in the case. The decision of the Court was delivered by

HOFFMAN, J.—The Court have occupied considerable time in coming to a final determination in this case. After due consideration we have come to the opinion

That the claim of the plaintiff is not valid against the defendant. That the defendant is not indebted to the plaintiff in the sum claimed, nor in any sum whatsoever, and that the first proposition of the plaintiff be accordingly disallowed. That the second, third, fourth, sixth and tenth propositions of the plaintiff be disallowed. That the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and eleventh propositions of the plaintiff be allowed.

The order, therefore, must be settled in accordance with our decision upon these propositions at Special Term.

SPECIAL TERM.

The following decisions were given at Special Term:

Neal vs. *Beasy.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

U. S. Trust Co. Receiver vs. *Harris.*—The only question in this case was one of fact and of no public importance. Judgment for the surrender of the bond and mortgage, upon Mr. Harris surrendering the certificate to the Clerk of the Court, to be canceled.

Slater vs. *Johnson.*—Order to be settled at Special Term.

Jennings vs. *Jennings.*—This was an action brought for the partition and sale of certain property. The 448th section of the Code provides that the articles of the Revised Statutes, so far as applicable, shall apply. The infant defendants in the suit applied for a guardian *ad litem*. An order was accordingly made to that effect. No bond, however, was given by the guardian, nor was there any order that it should be given. The case proceeded to judgment, and a decree was made directing a sale and division. The sale was made and the referee's report confirmed. The purchaser found this defect in the proceedings and objected. An order was made that the guardian file a bond *nunc pro tunc*. This order was good for nothing if the statutes are enforced. The order must therefore be dismissed with costs.

In the course of rendering the decision, Judge HOFFMAN remarked that, with the exception of a single case, which he hoped to be able to dispose of in a few days, there was not one case which had been heard at either General or Special Term, in which a decision had not been rendered. This speaks for itself, and shows convincingly the great value of the Court and its Judges.

In September next, with clean consciences, the calendar business will be again resumed with renewed vigor.

A Second Motion for a New Trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Woodruff.

In re Hunt et als. vs. *The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.*—Decision by Woodruff, Justice.

WOODRUFF, J.—This action was brought to recover damages sustained by the plaintiff from a collision between their steamboat and the ferry boat of the defendants, alleged to have occurred through the negligence and want of skill of the defendants' servants in the management of the ferry-boat. On the trial the Jury have found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Motion is now made for a new trial upon the ground that the verdict is against the evidence, and that under the rules of law applicable to the case, as given to the Jury in the charge of the Court, it is contrary to law.

Upon a former occasion the circumstances of the collision were brought before this Court on the defendants' appeal from a judgment rendered in the plaintiffs' favor in the Marine Court, and that judgment was reversed upon the ground that the charge to the Jury there was erroneous. On the trial in this action, (brought in this Court, after such reversal,) the instructions to the Jury were entirely satisfactory to the defendants, and was undoubtedly very decidedly in their favor. Upon the questions of fact, however, which were left to the Jury, a verdict has again been rendered for the plaintiffs.

I have carefully considered the mass of testimony given on the trial, and although I am free to say that the impression which was on my mind at the time of the trial is confirmed, and that were I sitting as a Juror, I must have come to a conclusion at variance with the verdict which was rendered, yet it by no means follows that the verdict should therefore be set aside. If the correctness of verdicts was to be measured by that test, and they are to be set aside whenever the Judge who presides at the trial finds that the evidence has made a different impression upon his mind, we might better dispense with the Jury altogether, for, in effect, this would be to require that they always respond to the opinion of the Court upon the facts by an unquestioning acquiescence. The defendants' counsel neither asks nor expects that this verdict should be set aside upon that mere ground, and he insists, therefore, that the verdict is in palpable disregard of the rules of law by which the rights of the parties are governed.

The conflict of evidence upon the various questions raised on the trial bearing on the main issue, whether either and which of the parties was guilty of negligence causing or tending to cause the collision, was very great. And in that conflict was involved not only the vigilance and skill of the defendants' servants, but also their credibility, and, to some extent, the same points were presented by the testimony regarding the servants of the plaintiffs. And, so far as the verdict depends upon the evidence, which was conflicting, or upon the degree of confidence which the Jury placed in the credibility of the witnesses for either party, I need hardly repeat what has so often before been said in this and other Courts, the verdict is conclusive.

And again, when besides such conflict the action is for a tort, and involves such questions as fraud, negligence, want of skill, reasonable care, diligence and the like, the questions are often and very properly said to belong to the Jury in a peculiar degree, and therefore if the questions have been left under appropriate and satisfactory instructions to them from the Court respecting the law, the verdict should not be disturbed unless it be upon the clearest grounds.

In this case we find that in our endeavor to get the very first view of these two vessels, conflict arises in the evidence relating to their respective situations, distance from each other, and the relation to each of the lines of their courses at the time when there was an appearance of danger. It is true that I might conclude that I would, notwithstanding the conflict, find no difficulty in determining these points, but I cannot say that there is no room for a difference of opinion, especially when I consider that the Jury may have discredited the statement of the Captain of the ferry-boat, and questioned his means of knowledge. The courses of the two boats were, under the view of the law presented by the Court in the charge, a matter of great importance, for on it depended the applicability of the statute requiring boats when meeting to go towards the shore which was nearest the right or starboard side, and upon this point the jury were fully and distinctly instructed. And in relation to the course of the ferry-boat just before the collision, and before either had changed its course, the witnesses for the plaintiffs and defendants do not agree. The Jury may have believed, from the circumstance that the Captain of the ferry-boat was at his supper, leaving the wheel in the hands of one of his men until very shortly before the collision, that his evidence regarding the course of the ferry-boat was founded rather on his knowledge of the *proper course*, and his own habit of steering when he directed the course of the boat the whole distance, than upon his recollection of the actual direction the boat was taking at that time. But

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 2, 1855.

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The News from Europe.

On the eighth page of this morning's TIMES there is a telegraphic summary of the European news brought by the *Asia*. Although there is nothing of great importance from the Crimea, the accounts of the proceedings there and elsewhere are full of interest.

The prospects of the war, when the *Asia* sailed, were not such as to afford much encouragement to the Allies, although some partial successes before Sebastopol had revived the drooping spirits of the Allied army. The withdrawal, again, of the Sardinian and Turkish forces from the valley of Baidar to Balaklava, would seem to strengthen previous statements, that field operations against the Russians have been abandoned. Another sea expedition is fitting out, as is supposed, for the relief of the Turks, who are hard pressed at Anatolia. There are additional charges, in the Russian journals, of abuse of the flag of truce by the English.

There has been a long debate in the House of Commons on Mr. ROEBUCK's motion for a vote of censure on the Government. The motion was finally lost, so PALMERSTON is still in power. It is thought that Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH will succeed Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The rupture between Spain and Rome is reported complete, in consequence of the passage of the Church Property bill by the Spanish Government. In consequence of the troubled state of Italy the French garrison at Rome has been reinforced by a thousand men.

The dispute concerning the *Black Warrior*, between the Spanish Government and the the United States, is reported as definitely settled again. This time by the indemnity of a million reals.

Cobden on the War.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES a remarkable speech made a few days since in the British House of Commons, by RICHARD COBDEN. The occasion by which it was called out was the forced confession of Lord JOHN RUSSELL that he did, while in Vienna, give his full consent and approval to a plan proposed by the Austrian Minister for the attainment of peace,—and that he had endeavored in vain to secure for it the approbation of the British Cabinet of which he was a member. Mr. COBDEN denounces this course on the part of Lord JOHN, as derogatory to the character of a statesman, and as eminently calculated to create that universal distrust of public men of which Lord JOHN had complained, as one of the worst signs of the times.

But Mr. COBDEN does not limit his criticisms to the personal action of Lord JOHN RUSSELL: he censures the Ministry with great severity for not embracing the opportunity thus offered by one of their own members, for the restoration of peace, and predicts the heaviest calamities to his country from this rash and reckless prosecution of a disastrous war. He delares his conviction that England will fail in the object for which she is carrying on the war,—that she cannot humble the power of Russia, and that her alliance with France for such a purpose is precarious and unreliable. And he says that if members would only act in Parliament, upon the opinions they express in private, the war would speedily be brought to a close.

Mr. COBDEN is one of the ablest and most eloquent members of Parliament. He is an avowed Republican in his political opinions, and acts always upon his own convictions of duty and of justice, rather than in accordance with the popular sentiment of the moment. Although he has no party,—no set of men who act with him in the House, his opinions have great weight with a large class of the community, and such a speech as that which we copy, on the war, cannot fail to produce a marked effect on the public mind.

The Republican Convention.

We publish a letter from Prof. AMASA MCCOY, Editor of the *Prohibitionist*, disclaiming the use of his name as one of the Committee that issued the call for a Republican State Convention, to be held on the 27th of September. That call, we presume, was issued by the vote of a *majority* of the Committee,—and, as is usual in such cases, the names of all the Committee were appended to it,—not because each member had given to it his individual signature or sanction, but simply to designate the Committee by which the action in question had been taken. Any individual has an undoubted right to disclaim for himself all concurrence in the action taken; but his disclaimer will not in the least invalidate the action of the Committee. Prof. MCCOY's sole objection to the call seems to be the declaration which it contains, that no other issues than those connected with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise will enter into the coming canvass. He thinks that the *Prohibition* question will also be a prominent, if not the paramount, issue. In this he is probably correct, as the defects and mistakes which have rendered the present law negatory in those sections where it is needed most, will demand attention at the hands of the next Legislature.

The First of August.

A picnic at Jamaica, in honor of West Indian Emancipation, whereof August first is the anniversary. There is an invitation to "friends of Liberty" to be of the party. Claiming to have amicable relations with that much abused lady—known, doubtless, as the "mob-led queen" in the days of Hamlet the Dane—we secured a card, and trusting for our bread and cheese to colored charity, embarked in the special train, wondering whether the scene of the *fête* has been chosen, because it was a namesake of the Caribbean Island, whose the occasion of the *fête* occurs. They are in the care by hundreds. They are in the grove by thousands: men, women and children, some of the former *under*, and some of the latter *in* arms. The party is parti-colored, all-colored, and yet not all colored. All conceivable tints and dyes, unknown to rainbows, are about us. There are the profound sables of Guinea; there the dim twilight of Congo, there again the orange-tawny of Barbadoes, the right straw-color of the Carolinas, the ruddy white of the Caucasus: a confusion of hues more perplexed and unclassifiable than the tongues of Babel. And over these clouds, the grim, the dark, the pale, there is a broad sunshine playing—a sunshine of mirth and merriment, not a whit less exuberant, because Mr. Pale Face on the stand yonder is thundering out in strong Garrisonese the stoutest of denunciations against things in general, in the breath of which Bibles, Constitutions, Laws, Unions and sense are withering as in a sirocco. A thousand happier people never met even on the plantation. Those familiar with the latter institution will also remark, that the gayety is specifically different from what is observed there, and which constitutes the pride of the master as he points to a holiday group of negroes in rollicking humor. That is the wild, reckless *abandon* of spirits, the merely animal enjoyment of a moment, such as is only observed there, and in the society of drunkards and idiots. This is the happiness of rational beings, impressed with a due sense of their personal value to Constitution and country, and quite conscious that they are their own property, laughter included, and bound, of course, to treat themselves and their gifts with proper respect. The faces have none of that insanity which every traveler observes among the mob of negroes in the other Jamaica. They are of the same assorted colors, but wholly different in expression, in elevation of intellect, in demeanor, dress, address, language, and everything else. They are negroes such as are negroes, carried several degrees further away in the scale of animal existence from the Chimpanzee than their brethren of the isles. They are engaged in demonstrating the theorem that black men have great possibilities, when white men will give them a chance.

For the occasion itself, a negro jubilee in New-York to celebrate negro emancipation in the ladies, is very much as if Yankee descendants of the Huguenots should go periodically mad at the anniversary of the "three glorious days." There is something in community of race, nothing in the fact, to be vainglorious about. Not until the experiment in the West Indies has been thoroughly tried—not till those who regard the British haste to emancipate as the most grievous wrong ever done to the African are put fairly to silence and shame—should the anniversary have its measure of honor. The reflection forced itself upon us yesterday, in the presence of the many pic-niccers—or niggers, as a disrespectful friend utters it. These are well dressed, provided, sheltered. They have ample means of self-culture and elevation. They have political rights, and a constantly improving social status. The records of the Almshouse last Winter showed that the blacks could take care of themselves, while the soup-houses, station-heuses and almshouses were besieged with indigent and helpless whites—American, German, Irish and Italian. Many individuals have amassed considerable wealth, and secured the respect of white neighbors, by their honesty and correctness of dealing. They aspire not unsuccessfully to the professions; there are respectable doctors of law, physic and divinity among them. Were we to assert that there is no poverty, filth, debasement or prostitution to be charged to their account, we should claim for them more than we are prepared to do for the whites. There is perhaps as little in proportion to numbers in the one race as the other, and nothing in either like the revolting amount prevalent in the British West Indies. To compare these latter with their New-York sympathizers, is to prove the existence of some potential causes producing a radical difference in temper and capacity.

Had gradual emancipation been the principle adhered to in the British school of abolition, might not the same favorable state of things have been attained in the Islands as here? Here we have the results of the more deliberate plan. Our colored population is the accretion of slow and certain emancipation, either by act of legislation, or by the act of running away. There, a population educated age after age to Slavery and dependence, were on a day surprised with freedom. They had no moral or mental preparation for the new order of things. The sunlight fell upon their eyes too suddenly; it blinded and maddened them. All they knew of the positive value of liberty, they had learned from its negative, Slavery; and such knowledge is equivalent to that of an astronomer whose lunar observations are restricted to the shadowed quarter of the moon. Wise men urged the policy of preparation, of compulsory instruction, of periodical release, of apprenticeship more or less extended, with more or less extended advantages of education and elevation. The policy held for a moment, but gave way to more enthusiastic influences, of which the First of August—the day we celebrate—is the offspring. It will be found, we cannot help believing, that it was the impetuosity of benevolence which produced the state of society which offends the American eye at Kingston and elsewhere in Jamaica, and the Windward Islands; and that the lesson we have to learn—that the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, whose treat it was yesterday, has to learn—is, that sudden, and inconsiderate, and total abolition of Slavery, is only second as an evil to Slavery itself. On the trial of this question, we shall summon the negroes of Jamaica, L. I., as we saw them yesterday, and the negroes of Jamaica, W. I., as they may be seen every day.

"One More Unfortunate."

Every one who has glanced over the daily papers must have remarked of late the extraordinary number of deaths by suicide, or attempts at self-destruction. These, too, have ranged through all classes of society, and, although, until lately, suicide was a luxury confined to the rich, and attempted generally by people pampered into a morbid satiety of life, at present the mania seems to run through the poorer classes, who, hitherto, although having had less to live for, have always displayed a greater anxiety to live.

In reading English books one is led to believe that suicide is commoner in France than any other portion of the globe. On perusing French accounts of English habits, particularly in the month of November, it is evident that England is the home of this melancholic mania. Every French tourist who visits London, beholds the Thames blackened with bodies of despairing Englishmen, who after having sold their wives at Smithfield, and indulged in the amusement of "*Le Box*" with the "*Lor Maire*," come to the conclusion that the pleasures of this life are exhausted, and literally drown care.

The French police reports, however, offer more reliable data respecting the Parisian mania for self-destruction than the wild romances of Gallic tourists, who never travel; so of the prevalence of the same passion in England. In 1851, there were 164 cases of suicide in Paris, and all over France the annual number of people who destroy themselves, averages 2,500. In Paris, the statistics of this mad passion vary with the years. Thus, in 1837, there were 277 cases. In 1840, the number increased to 346; and in 1843, it had reached the appalling amount of 427.

We have had as yet no reliable statistics of this crime in the United States. The mania until lately was of rather rare occurrence, but during the end of the past and the beginning of the present year, the rage for self-destruction assumed the form and magnitude of an epidemic. It raged through every class. The poor prostitute whose hopes of honest life were blasted; the spendthrift gold digger who, on his return, had squandered his hard earned wealth, and then, true to his theory of extravagance, spent all he had—his life; the ambitious poet, sick of his own shortcomings, and chafing against the coldness of the world; the gentleman of leisure, surfeited with enjoyments that no longer pleased, and wealth that could no longer buy a happiness that money never purchases. The disease conraed through the City like a fever. Being in its infancy with us, there were none of those refinements in the *modus operandi* which the French have brought to such perfection. Pans of charcoal and dramatic deaths in couples are yet unknown. In America suicide has not yet conceived such a singular mode of death as the Parisian showman, who put a box of detonating silver in his mouth, and firing it, blew his skull off. The commonplace pistol, the prosaic rope, the engulphing river are yet in vogue. No doubt, in time French *modistes* in the art of self-destruction will set up shop among us.

We are fostering this passion rather carefully. It is well known to psychologists that the surest way to encourage a crime is to feed it with notoriety. Men have been known to commit horrid murders simply from a morbid craving for celebrity, and a mad longing to be the object of curiosity to those fools who run to look at a great criminal as a philosopher would run to see some sublime wonder of nature. So, when men commit suicide, we find the papers teeming with verses commemorating their unhappy end. Morbid minstrels sing the woes of the deceased lunatic and weep over his untimely death. His last sayings are chronicled, his life is expatiated on, and he who in sanity would, perhaps, have always remained obscure, achieves by the commission of a folly an ephemeral reputation. Others are tempted by this apotheosis of lunacy. Vain women and discontented men sacrifice an honest, though, perhaps, undistinguished career, for posthumous fame as a suicide, and the ridiculous sympathy of those whose sympathy is not worth having. HOOD, in his *Bridge of Sighs*, has indeed poetized this mania; but though poetry could hardly spare this splendid lyric, morality would have been benefited if it had never been sung.

The true way to suppress this mania, is to yield it no mercy. Our ancestors were right in the main when they ordained that no suicide should lie in consecrated ground, but be buried ignominiously at a crossing of three roads, with a stake driven through the heart. It sounded brutal, but the age then had a very physical way of inculcating its morality. Without exactly impaling the suicide, we in the present day may inflict a moral brand that may perhaps prove as effectual. When the suicide is looked on as a fool and a madman,—when no verses are written to his memory, and no pilgrimages made to the scene of his destruction,—when his act shall be spoken of as the resource of a coward who feared to face his duty, and shirked the responsibility of which all of us have to bear our share,—then, and not till then, will this detestable disease vanish from among us.

How Prophets Fare Abroad.

It is always gratifying to find great men neglected at home, properly appreciated abroad—and even where they are *over* estimated in foreign parts, it cannot be otherwise than pleasant to those who have been in the habit of seeing them unduly dispanaged by those who know them better. Ex-Senator DICKINSON is one of the unprized jewels of New-York; lacking the countenance and support, even of his own political party. But in Virginia he holds a very different position. The slights put upon him by the Democracy at home, only endear him the more to the chivalry of the Old Dominion. Hear how the Richmond *Examiner* talks of Mr. DICKINSON and the Soft-Shells of the Democratic party, who repudiate him and all his works:

"One word now about this Hard and Soft embroglio *per se*. The fact is if you take out Mr. DICKINSON and a small spartan band of men of his stamp and politics in the Empire State, *the whole name and generation of New-York politicians are a reproach to the country, a curse to the Democratic party, and a loathing and detestation in the nostrils of all honest men.* But there are facts which compel us to except Mr. DICKINSON and his immediate confederates from the general obloquy in which Southern men are accustomed to hold the race of spoils-hunting New-York politicians. Mr. DICKINSON would have been nominated for the Presidency by acclamation in the Baltimore Convention of 1852, if he had not refused the position promptly, positively and earnestly—declaring *that he would be dishonored to accept it under the circumstances*, and protesting against it with chivalric energy. No one else believed that his honor would have been compromised by the acceptance of the nomination; but, with Roman virtue and a loftiness of unselfishness too rare in our day, and unheard of among the spoils-seeking politicians of New-York, he positively refused the most exalted office within the gift of mankind, rather than subject his motives to imputation. There are too few such men in the country, and the honest people *will not allow the few that remain to them to be made the sport of spoilsmen and place-hunters.* The chivalrous and virtuous South, especially, would be degraded and dishonored if she allowed the slandering and backbiting politicians of the day to override and trample down such patriots as DICKINSON, and if she turned her back upon so stern and uncompromising a defender of the Constitution when so beset as he is by enemies whose malignity and venality are rendered blacker by the refulgence of his virtues."

This is strong and hearty; and if soft words buttered parsnips, Senator DICKINSON might well rest content with the reward of his political labors and sacrifices. He has certainly earned all he gets. The Slave interest can well afford to praise him—for he has unquestionably raised the value of the Virginia staple at least *ten per cent.* in the market. Such services,—palpable and tangible as they are, coming home to men's business and bosoms as they do,—should not go unrequited. Virginia owes Senator DICKINSON something more than words:—he has given her dollars,—and the least she should proffer in return is votes.

The only mistake in his senatorial career, seems to have been made at the outset. He evidently labored under a misapprehension as to his constituency. He supposed he was elected to represent Virginia,—whereas he was from New-York. Whether he ever discovered his mistake or not, we are not aware; but the people of New-York did; and that probably accounts for the *coolness* that has prevailed between them ever since. It is said that, being elected and paid by New-York, he had no business to desert her service and turn overseer for Virginia. His doing so damaged him hereabouts, and planted a prejudice against him, as a public man, which he is not likely to outgrow. Of course, Virginia is'nt bound to share it. On the contrary, she owes him all the more on account of the sacrifices of position, character and popularity he has made on her behalf.

The *Examiner* is quite right in saying that something ought to be done for Mr. DICKINSON, and that the South ought to do it. We hope the "slandering and backbiting" Democrats who have been so savage on him hitherto will not be permitted to "override and trample upon" him. He may have refused the Presidency once; but the *Examiner* may rest assured that he would not do it again. We believe he has come to the conclusion that he did a very foolish thing then; and though the *Examiner's* eulogy may make some amends, it will hardly reconcile him to the result of his own conduct. At all events, there is no danger of his repeating it.

Mr. Clay Belligerent.

Mr. JAMES B. CLAY seems determined to make himself thoroughly and irredeemably ridiculous. We have already published his letter in reply to an attack of the Louisville *Journal* upon him, for having demolished his father's house at Ashland and sold some of the timber. In that reply he gave his reasons for the course he had taken, declared that he had acted in conformity with the expressed wishes of his father, and said that the only sales of lumber he had made from the house were for charitable purposes. So far his explanations seemed sensible and proper, and if he had stopped there, he would probably have been regarded by the public as having been unjustly assailed. But he saw fit to wind up his epistle with a touch of Southern bravado—pronouncing "before God," any man "liar and villain" who should take a different view of his conduct from that which he insisted it should bear. The effect of so absurd an addendum, was to convince everybody that Mr. CLAY was quite as much a braggart as a gentleman; and the public began to think that one who took so much pains to get angry and make himself ridiculous upon so small provocation, would be very likely to have been guilty of more serious faults than he saw fit to acknowledge.

But it seems that Mr. CLAY was not content with that display of himself. Not relishing the tone of the *Journal's* rejoinder, he wrote a note to Mr. PRENTICE, its Editor, asking whether he held himself personally responsible. Mr. PRENTICE replied, in a letter full of sound sense, that he understood his question to be simply whether he would accept a challenge from him, on account of the difference that had occurred between them; and to this he said in reply that he *would not.* He had said nothing of him which could justify him in sending a challenge, but, on the contrary, had treated him with kindness and forbearance.

The correspondence, together with a Card in which Mr. CLAY declares he shall take no further notice of Mr. PRENTICE, will be found in another column.

Degeneracy of the British Army.

The British forces in the Crimea now lack "the strength that slumbers in a peasant's arm." The *physique* of the English soldiery is sadly deteriorated, for Great Britain has no longer in her service the class of men who bore her flag triumphant through a hundred battles in the earlier part of the present century. The sinew and muscle that reaped glory on many a red field in the Peninsular campaigns, and felled an empire on the great day of Waterloo, are no longer found in the British ranks. The pride, strength and prestige of that once invincible army have departed. The bloody encounter of Inkermann was fatal to the renown of British bayonets, for although the Russians were forced to give way, it was not until they had tested their prowese and their mettle in the desperate charge which even drove back the famed 88th. In every age the bravest and the best armies were composed of peasants. The hardy tillers of the soil, inured to hardship, and whose manhood was matured in the healthy exercises of the field, were always an over-match for the sickly, undergrown inhabitants of the city. Hitherto the English army was recruited from the peasantry of the Kingdom, and hitherto its rushing charge was irresistible. Ireland and Scotland supplied its best troops. The hardy Highlander and the stalwart Hibernian were terrible in the day of battle, and never has enemy, without paying dearly for his temerity, awaited the flashing bayonets that quickly followed their wild cheer. But the famine in Ireland anticipated the recruiting aergeant, and the extermination of the Scotch Highlanders has deprived England of her kilted heroes in the hour of her sorest need. We are informed by a gentleman lately arrived from Europe, that the recruits picked up in England are sickly, unemployed artisans, who were starving in the manufacturing districts. The few who come in from Ireland are the idle, enervated, drunken loafers of the towns, and weakly boys, who volunteer from the poor-houses of the country. As a general rule the peasantry refuse to enlist; so that the English army is chiefly composed of the very dregs of society. The veterans have been worn out in the recent campaign. Disease, neglect, aristocratic routine and the bullets of the enemy have thinned their ranks, and their places are now filled by mere striplings, who are decidedly no match for the bronzed and lithe-limbed warriors of Russia, who have been accustomed to measure weapons with the fiery and impetuous Caucasian mountaineers. The correspondent of the London *Daily News* bears out our observations. In referring to the truce for the burial of the dead, after the disastrous engagement of the 18th of June, he says:

"A line of sentries was formed by the Russians as our burying parties came out, and they advanced as far in front of the abatis that General AIREY was obliged to remonstrate with an aide-de-camp of Gen. OSTEN SACKEN, who ordered them to retire nearer to the abatis. It was observed that these men were remarkably fine, tall, muscular and soldierlike fellows, and one could not but contrast them with some of the poor weakly-looking boys who were acting as privates in our regiments, or with the *small undersized men of the French line.* They were unusually well dressed, in clean new uniforms, and were no doubt picked out to impose upon us. Many of them were medals, and seemed veteran soldiers. Their officers had also turned out with unusual care, and were white kid gloves, patent leather boots, and white linen. The mass of the Russians were gathered on the towering parapets of the Redan and Malakhoff, and were not permitted to come to the front."

It is quite clear, from the above extract, that the Russian soldiery are physically superior to either the English or French; that the British army is an army of children when compared with the victors of Vimeiro, Busoco, Toulouse and Badajos. We would like to know what is the use of those terrific bombardments and the reckless waste of human life, if the allies even once into Sebastopol, are sure of being expelled at the point of the bayonet?—an event by no means improbable, if the contrast drawn by an English pen can be relied upon. The conscription system enables France to send her picked peasantry to the field, but they are "small, undergrown men," and by no means a match for the "remarkably fine, tall, muscular and soldier-like fellows" of the Russian army. Should the Allies succeed in entering Sebastopol, they will certainly "catch Tartars," who will by no means be disposed to permit their return to the trenches. The civilizers have undertaken a very troublesome task, and we fear that considerable delay will occur before the fresh, vigorous, unbending Northern races of "holy Russia" are taught English constitutionality and French politeness.

Agricultural.

Upon our sixth page will be found an interesting summary of the latest intelligence concerning the prospects of the Wheat crop, together with other items on Agricultural topics, and a much more full report of the New-York Cattle and Produce markets than we have usually given. We shall hereafter make this a more prominent feature in the TIMES than it has been hitherto.

☞ Another decision was given in our Courts yesterday, which still further limits and restricts the operation of the Prohibitory law. One of the many persons recently arrested for being drunk, and committed in default of money to pay his fine, was taken out on *habeas corpus*, and discharged by Judges OAKLEY and DUER, on the ground that his commitment did not state *where* the offender was found intoxicated. By the terms of the law it must be in some "store, grocery, lane or street, or public place." We understand that nearly all the recent commitments have been made out in a form similar to this, so that the decision will effect a very general jail delivery.

☞ We see by a Cleveland paper that the new propellar *Dick Tinis* is offered for sale. It seems our Paris correspondent is appreciated out West.

Death of Dr. Bliss.

JAMES O. BLISS, M. D., one of our oldest and most distinguished physicians, died at his residence in Eighteenth-street on Tuesday morning. His funeral took place at 3 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev Dr. PARKER's,) between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. The body was interred in the Marble Cemetery, Second-avenue. The funeral was attended by a large number of the medical profession, several clergymen, and the personal friends of the deceased. Rev. Dr. PARKER delivered a glowing eulogy on the deceased, and gave utterance in eloquent language to the thoughts suggested by the mournful event. Rev. Dr. HALLOCK and Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, also, took parts in the religious exercises.

Dr. BLISS was a native of Vermont, but has practiced his profession for over twenty years in this City. He was from early boyhood a sincere Christian, and ever took great interest in the various domestic and foreign missions. He has been for the last thirteen years an elder in Rev. Dr. PARKER's Church. His unbounded humanity, catholic benevolence, and Christian meekness and kindness of heart endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. By his death Religion has lost an ardent supporter, Humanity a friend, and the medical profession one of its most distinguished members.

He leaves behind him a wife and one daughter,—Mrs. Dr. GOULD,—and seven nieces and nephews, to whom he was a father to mourn his loss.

Dr. PARKER will preach, in a few weeks, a sermon on his death.

☞ Castle Garden was all ready for immigrants yesterday. BOB MURRAY got out his bran new books, all ruled and labeled, to keep the record of the new comers, his assistants were ready for service in ascertaining their wants; the bath-tubs were full of Croton for anticipated ablutions, and Captain CAUTTENDEN was duly prepared to give the aliens all needful dispatch by railroad or steamboat to their Western homes. But none arrived. So the new performance at Castle Garden has not yet fairly commenced. The curtain will probably rise to-day.

I. H. S.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, July 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

By way of bringing to an end the discussion of so sacred a subject as that now going on in your columns about the meaning of the letters "I. H. S.," I would suggest an explanation which will meet the case of both "Antiquary" and "Sigma." The monogram when formed of the letters "I. H. S." stands for "*Jesus Hominum Salvator*;" but when written "I H. C.," the first three letters of the Greek word for the sacred name are employed to stand for the whole. In that way "Sigma's" objection as to the shape of the final letter is met. The "Sigma" being not a "Sigma" final, resembles our letter C. As an illustration, I would cite the employment of the two forms of the monogram in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New-Jersey. On the wall above the altar, it is illuminated in the Greek way, "I. H. C.;" while upon it, it is in the Latin style, "I. H. S." Thus meet the Anglican, Roman, and Eastern branches of the Catholic Church. Would that they always could.

The interpretation of "Meriam, Jr." would meet with little acceptation. His acquaintance with ST. IGNATIUS, and ORIGEN must have been very "*possim*," for he appeals to them, who lived in the Second and Third Centuries respectively, as authorities for a custom which he alleges to have grown out of an incident—the appearing of the Banner of the Cross with the inscription "*In hoc Signo, Vinces*," in CONSTANTINA—which took place in the Fourth Century! ST. CHRYSOSTOM, whom he also refers to, was a Greek Father and would not give the Latin reading. His statement has no better foundation.

Believing that the whole truth has thus been elicited from the partial statements of it which have appeared in your columns,

I am, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No 161 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

C. C. HERRING & CO.,

Ocean Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S.'S FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECtures on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of Rachitection, for diseases of the lungs or throat, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultations free.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion of the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No 121 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. S. C. WILDER & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence Pedals, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption piles, &c. &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the scorn of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM.—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

THE ALLIES AT FAULT.—WHATEVER MAY BE the issues of the Crimean campaign, this much is certain, that KNOX has about forty styles of Summer Hats, from which the most difficult to suit are sure to succeed in a selection. If you want a Hat, go to a Hat, go to KNOX, at No. 418 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., or No. 263 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S SOUL AND SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sales of Horses and Goods will take place THIS (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE OF ORIENTAL GOODS, Carpets for Fifty Cents, No. 385 Broadway, opposite Broad-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and solicits particular attention to the same. Depot, No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils are unrivaled by any in the City. All who have purchased (through mistake) a worthless article, should try the finest New York and 30 Fashion-st.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Removal of Gov Reeder.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug 1.

As the public press and public are not agreed regarding the cause of Gov REEDER's removal, it must be recollected that with the correspondence between him and Commissioner MANYPENNY, covering charges by the former against G. W. CLARK, Indian Agent, and CLARK's reply, all heretofore published was a letter from the Secretary of State informing Gov. REEDER, substantially, that without satisfactory explanations relative to his land transactions in Kansas his official relations with the Government must terminate. It is understood those explanations were received here a week or two ago, and (according to a telegraphic dispatch,) have just been published in the West. They were entirely unsatisfactory to the Executive, and hence Gov. REEDER's removal on the 28th of July. We presume the letter of dismissal and other official papers on the subject will shortly be given to the public.

[This means simply that *somebody* at Washington is using our Telegraphic Correspondence to force upon the public the Administration pretext for REEDER's removal. The trick will not work.—ED. TIMES.]

JOHN WILSON, Ex-Commissioner of the Land Office, has been elected by the Managers of the National Monument Society their agent.

Mr. WHEELER, Minister to Nicaragua, and Colonel FREMONT, are here

Judge MINOR entered on the duties of Commissioner of the Land Office this morning.

Governor Reeder's Removal.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The dispatch announcing the removal of Governor REEDER, and the appointment of Mr. DAWSON in his place, having been impliedly contradicted in some quarters, I think it right to assert, without qualification, that my original statement is entirely correct.

The amount subject to draft in the United States Treasury, on the 23d ult., was eighteen million six hundred thousand collars.

Annual Session of the Teachers' Association.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The tenth annual session of the Teachers' Association commenced here this morning, at Mechanics' Hall, R. L. JONES, Esq., of Rochester, presiding. The attendance was large, including many ladies. After prayer, the order of business was announced, and the friends of education from other States invited to participate in the proceedings. A Committee of eight was appointed to report progress in the legislation required by the educational interests of the State. Deputy Superintendent SMITH of Rochester, addressed the Convention in the afternoon, and President JONES delivered an able and eloquent address in the evening. The Convention has agreed to adjourn on Friday.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The *Canada* left her dock about 2½ o'clock this afternoon, but came to anchor outside the lower light, and remained there until 6¾ o'clock, at which hour the steamer *Enoch Train* placed on board dispatches received here this afternoon by the New-Haven train. The *Canada* then proceeded on her voyage.

The *Canada* has 129 passengers for Liverpool and 9 for Halifax, and takes out $646,500 in specie.

The Wesleyan University Commencement.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

At the annual Commencement of the Wesleyan University to-day, twenty-eight students graduated. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Hon. WM. T. MINOR, Governor of this State.

This afternoon about two hundred of the Alumni sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, got up by N. H. TUCKER, Esq., of the McDonough House.

The Know-Nothings of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The State Council of Know-Nothings met here to-day, 150 members being present. J. H. LYON presided. After a lengthy discussion, resolutions were adopted protesting against the Twelfth section (Slavery) of the Philadelphia platform, as not being part of American principles. They also protested against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Ship Cavalier Ashore.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The ship *Cavalier*, JORDON, from St. John, N. B. for London, is ashore on Grand Nenan, near St. John, and full of water. She is a new ship, thirteen hundred tons burden, and was making her second voyage. She is insured here.

Safety of Capt. Plummer.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Capt. PLUMMER, of ship *Water Witch*, who was reported to have been drowned by the wrecking of his ship at Ylapa, arrived at New-Orleans on the 26th of July in the steamer *Orizaba*, from Vera Cruz.

The Philadelphia Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The counsel for PASSMORE WILLIAMSON this morning applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, with the view of bringing WILLIAMSON before that tribunal, but the writ was refused.

The Kansas Legislature.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The proceedings of the Kansas Legislature up to the 25th ult. have been received here, but they are entirely local, and devoid of general interest.

Yellow Fever at Gosport.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Yesterday there were ten new cases of yellow fever at Gosport, Va., and three deaths.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 31.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, arrived here from New-York at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 31.

The steamship *Knoxville* has arrived here after a passage of 53 hours New-York, with all on board well.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM MEXICO.

Relations Between the United States and Mexico Suspended—A Constitutional Government Proposed—Serious Outbreak in Puebla.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday have been received here, and give the details of a month's later news from Mexico.

The principal feature of the intelligence is a proposition by SANTA ANNA to grant a Constitution or organize law to the people. All the papers were discussing the question, but only in abstract. One of the resolutions adopted by the Council of State on the subject declares that the republican representative form ought to be adopted.

The resolution was as follows:

"The Republican representative form ought to be adopted, fixing corresponding guarantees, and combining the various parties in such a manner as will insure its stability and public repose."

In one of the meetings of the Council at State, at which SANTA ANNA presided, Senor Don FRANCISCO ITURBE spoke as follows

"Each of the Councillors of State being invited by Gen. H. M. S. B., the President, to express his opinion on the grave questions that at present agitate the country, I think that we should not properly respond to the confidence which H. H. places in us, and to the unity which the unis of the case imposes on us, if we did not deliver our views with frankness and loyalty.

"It is for this reason that I cannot deny in H. H. that there is a universal feeling which desires the establishment of a code that shall afford guarantees for the persons and property of all Mexicans, that this alone will not suffice to exercise the evils that threaten society; because all diseases being imporerished, commerce being paralyzed, agriculture being nearly ruined and suffering a general depression in consequence of the extortions made by the revolutionists, the forced loans and extraordinary contributions imposed by the Commandants General, the embargoes of mules and the continual levies and recruiting for the army, the situation of affairs is very serious, and most attentive consideration ought to be given to the manner in which so great evils may be remedied.

There are a thousand complaints from the principal proprietors and planters of the departments in a state of insurrection, because, although paying all the taxes, ordinary and extraordinary, imposed upon them by the Commandants-General, they receive no protection from the Government troops, and late letters from Morelia announce that although there is a strong garrison in that city, an insignific nt party of fifty revolutionists are able to inconvenience the citizens by preventing the entrance of provisions.

"This and many other occurrences are publicly known, everybody relates them, letters refer to them, and at the same time, the truth is kept from H. H. In this manner a belief has been formed that the revolution can be put an end to only by force of arms.

"Another point strongly demands attention, because it being very difficult, if not impossible, in present circumstances, to increase the revenues of the nation to more than what they have produced of late years, great care will be necessary to dispose of it.

"It is believed that it is only by a strict economy in expenditure, and by a careful system of taxation, that the means of providing for the most necessary requirements for the public uses, can be expected, and still the estimates show a large deficit. This, of course, produces an alarm among thinking people, because they forsee the fatal consequences of a want of resources to the Government. All these points now form the subject of public and private discussion, and ought to to receive the strongest consideration of the Supreme Government."

The *Universal* of the 17th inst., makes it clear that the excitement which the agitation of this question is causing, is even stronger than the above remarks might lead our readers to infer. The Revolutionists, it says, cry "Good! the Government is yielding because it is no longer able to repress the armed rebellion, and now the triumph of the rebellion is insured."

Señor Don LUIS RIVAS is stated to have been appointed Minister to Washington, and he was to leave Vera Cruz shortly in the war steamer *Iturbide*. Doubts, however, were expressed as to his destination being Washington.

The relations between the American Minister and Mexican Government continued suspended, owing to Mr GADSDEN's quarrel with the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The news in relation to the movements of the revolutionists is contradictory, as usual, and quite unreliable.

In the case of the fillibustering bark *Magnolia*, seized at Mobile, Judge GAYLE has decided that the bark and arms on board are not forfeited to the Government. The case had been carried to the Supreme Court.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF LADIES' SUMMER BOOTS And shoes to make room for new Fall stock, at HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No 435 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

☞ We are now Offering the balance of our splendid stock of Summer goods at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Fall importations and manufacture.

Ladies' French gaiters, slippers and ties, also misses' and children's shoes in every style.

Ladies' gaiters from $1 75 to $3.

N B—Just received, a new style of ladies' rubber overshoes for those who wear heels.

☞ No Cholera on Board of Steamships where Dr. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL is used Two hundred cases of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus Disentery, Cholera Infantum, &c, &c, treated in a single day successfully by this antidote, by the Doctor, while Physician to the City Cholera Hospital and City Prison, Philadelphia, during the dreadful Epidemic of 1832. Sold by A. OUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway, and by respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Soils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A B & D SANDS, C V. CLICKENER & CO C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ These $3 75 Boots Made to Order—By A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., are made of the best French Calfskin with patent shanks. Best French patent-leather Boots, $5 to $7. Every style of shoes, gaiters, &c., cheaper than elsewhere, a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in your boot bills.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER'S OF EMIGRATION, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855

☞ The Castle Garden will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August, as the "Emigrant Landing Depot" for the reception and inspection of all emigrants arriving at this port.

BERNARD CASSERLY, Secretary.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS McHARG & CO., Importers, No 183 Broadway.

☞ Summer Dress Goods at Reduced Prices.—We will offer THIS DAY, our entire stock of Barages and Printed Muslins at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Fall Goods. We are also selling Worked Mands, Collars and Under-hand-erchiefs at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

☞ The Largest Bread in the City, MADE FROM NEW FLOUR, TREADWELL'S BAKERY, No. 50 Carmine-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

The undersigned for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to. WATCHES

WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE

JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	$100 to $150
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES FOR TRAINING HORSES	125 to 275
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	100 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	125 to 250
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	125 to 175
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	35 to 100
MAGIC WATCHES	55 to 300
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	100 to 175
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	26
SILVER LEPINES	12 to 20
	8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to 80 00
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS per set	2 00 to 20 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	18 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 55 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	5 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	3 50 to 25 00
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	1 50 to 10 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 50 to 6 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 6 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 800 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 850 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS per set	$6 00 to $8 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS per set	12 00 to 15 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS per set	15 00 to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS per set	15 00 to 28 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS per set	13 00 to 23 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

OTTO CALLER,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of respectability, and of sober and industrious habits, as entry clerk or light porter in any commercial business; he can write a fair hand, and is quick and correct at figures; he has no objections to go into a grocery or ice store, or to attend a meat and pork shop, or any other business where his service and attention would be required. He can furnish undoubted recommendations as to character and responsibilities. Call at No 230 7th-st. between Avenues C and D or address a note to the above number, and it shall be promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced and respectable young women; one as excellent plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, good baker, and comes very well recommended; the other, a most excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. No objection to a short distance in the country. Has good testimonials. One is a Protestant, and both excellent servants. Apply at No 58 Allen-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most neat and tidy girl, as genl housemaid in a plain family; can wash and iron a little bread; assert with milk and butter, if in the country; or as chambermaid and competent waitress. Excellent City references. If in the City, wages $5 to $6 a month Call at No. 217 East 23d st, or send a note.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Scotchman who has been hard working; understands gardening and taking charge of and the bringing up of a gentleman's house. Also, a Scotch boy 15 years of age, for a trade. Address SCOTCHMAN, office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as Nurse to take care of children or to do chamberwork; is fully competent and is a good seamstress; may be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 201 West 30th-st.

A MASTER MACHINIST—Of industrious habits, at present waiting for a situation, would like to hear of a chance to superintend the building of some kind of milling, sawing or manufacturing property. Persons owning idle property where water or steam power can be introduced, will find just the man they want by addressing MILLWRIGHT, this office.

TO STOCK CLERKS.—Wanted, a competent and active young man, from 20 to 25 years of age, that is familiar with all the various branches of the Stock Business; possesses an influence with all the leading brokers, and has an extensive acquaintance among the leading stock operators, as to be able to control their patronage. To such a one as can comply with all these requirements, and produce the most unexceptionable references as to character and qualification, a liberal compensation will be given, and a permanent situation. No others need apply. Address O R., office of this paper.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman to teach the English branches, including book keeping, about 30 miles from the City; a first-rate algebraist and mathematician only need apply. Experience as a disciplinarian indispensable. Address for one week Box No. 35 Stog Stog Post-Office, post-paid.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new map of the Sea of Azoff Black and Baltic Seas; also a new plan of Sebastopol, small map of Europe, &c. Price 25 cents. A. H. JOCELYN, No 60 Fulton-st. Some agents are making from $5 to $10 per day.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent None but thorough and efficient men need apply to J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No 282 Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent boy, from 14 to 16 years old, who resides with his parents, is wanted in a jobbing house; he must be stout and healthy, and willing to devote his time to his business. Good reference required. Salary $50 the first year. None need apply but such as can fully answer the description. Box No. 3,652.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS.—A gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with blank books and stationery and who can influence a moderate amount of trade, wishes a situation as a salesman. Address X. S., *Times* Office

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To do the washing, wasting and ironing of a private family. Good City reference positively required. Apply within three days at No 59 Amos-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock, morning.

WASHING.—Gentlemen's or family washing and ironing, including laces and fluting, done in the neatest manner at the lowest prices, by M. M., No. 295 West 18th st., corner of 8th-av.

TO SILVERSMITHS Wanted, several Spoonmakers, by WOOD & HUGHES, No. 104 Fulton-st

GOOD MILLINERS WANTED—Work given out. Apply immediately at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

MILLINERS WANTED.—A few good milliners wanted at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

FARM LABORERS, FEMALE DOMESTICS, &c may be engaged at the American Employment Society, No 67 Greenwich-st. Females at No. 13 Bible House, and No 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board in a private family. The house and situation very desirable. References unexceptionable. Address during the month of August, with real name, W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A stated meeting of this Institute will be held at its Rooms, No 351 Broadway THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 2, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to attend

HENRY MEIGS, Rec Sec'y.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at H. Rielle's Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-st, on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug 3, at 8 o'clock. By order H RAYMOND, Colonel.

WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Aug 2, at 8 o'clock P M.

JAMES O HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons that they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor Howard-st.

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NOTICE—Is hereby given that no person is authorized to purchase, sell, collect or transact any business in my name, as I have no business connection with any one NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855. C. D. SMITH.

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000. A beautiful country seat for sale situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and

AGRICULTURAL.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

General Agricultural Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TIMES,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

At no time during the present century has there been such an intense anxiety felt by all classes to know the condition and prospects of the impending wheat crop. The fact is, the country has never approached so near to actual famine as during the current season. The scarcity of food for both man and beast produced by the extraordinary drouth of 1854, exerted an influence upon all departments of business, and everyone is now looking to a bountiful harvest as the only thing that can revive the drooping financial interests of the country. We have, within the past few days, carefully consulted several hundreds of letters and exchanges from nearly every section of the Union, and have made diligent inquiries from persons who have traveled extensively since haevesting commenced.

In condensing these inquiries, we have made three general divisions of the wheat regions—the *first* embracing all south of 40° north latitude—that is, all south of a line running through Philadelphia, Penn.; Wheeling, Va.; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind., and Springfield, Ill.; the *second* embracing the belt between 40° and 42°, and lying north of the above line, and south of one running upon the northern border of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and through the centre of Iowa; the *third* embracing all north of the second division, including the States of New-York, Michigan, Wisconsin, a part of Iowa and the Canadas.

Beginning with the first named division, we may set down the Wheat crop as gathered in good order before the recent rains, with the exception of a small portion of the northern part. The breadth sown was about one-fourth greater than the average. In some isolated localities much injury was done by winter-kill, and by the weevil, joint-worm and other insects; but taking in the whole area the yield per acre may be estimated at one-sixth to one-fourth above the average. For this division then we may consider the entire yield is one-fourth to one-third above ordinary years.

In the second division, the greater portion of the crop was cut down before the rains and about one-third of it housed. That portion standing in the fields has been injured to some extent by growing in the sheaks. Some of this will be nearly destroyed, though the greater part will be saved in a marketable state; but it will not be adapted to producing the finer qualities of flour. The breadth sown was much larger than usual, but considerable allowances must be made for winter-kill. We hear of whole counties in which the stand was fully half destroyed from this cause. We set down the aggregate yield as not above one-fifth beyond an average crop.

Passing to the third division, the harvest can only be said to have commenced, as not one-sixth part has been cut at this writing. Judging from the most recent reports, the effect of the recent rains has been seriously disastrous in the State of New-York. From the remaining portion of the third division the reports are as yet but partial, as to the extent of injury. That portion cut is represented as growing badly, and even rotting in our sheaks; while the uncut is beat down, rusted and growing upon the stalk. Several correspondents, and many of our Western New-York and Michigan exchanges, especially speak of the entire crop, cut and uncut, as having sprouted from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch. These reports, as is usual in such cases, are doubtless greatly exaggerated. We had a fair illustration of this in 1836, when the crop was represented as being wholly destroyed, and yet the entire loss did not amount to one-seventh. The fields which on account of a worm soil or favorable location ripened earliest, have suffered most, but these are of limited extent, and with favorable weather hereafter the yield will still be above the average. The finer qualities of wheat, from which we have derived the "Extra Genesee" flour, are so much affected by the sprouting, that there will be a scarcity of these brands.

But "grown" Wheat will produce an ordinary good quality of flour, and the quantity will not be materially diminished, unless we have a further continuance of rain for a number of days. Canada, from all accounts, promises a surplus of 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels, and this is not forward enough to be materially injured by the rain except from rusting. In reference to the third division of the wheat region, we shall need another week's reports before speaking in very positive terms.

Weather and Crops West of the Alleghanies.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, Monday, July 30, 1855.

The old adage that "one extreme follows another," has been fully verified this season, as contrasted with that of 1854—known the country over as "the dry Summer," or in most sections as a year of drouth. Eighteen fifty-five will long be remembered as "the wet season," at least in these parts. Said an old resident of this city to me last evening, "I have lived here since the first steamboat commenced running in 1811, and never knew the Ohio to keep up so through the whole of July as it has this year." Since the 1st of June there have been upwards of forty rainy days, either all day rains or a "right smart" sprinkling of showers. The month of June previous to the 20th was cool, interspersed with occasional frosty nights; but since the 25th the weather has been almost uniformly warm, with several spells of decidedly hot, the thermometer ranging on several consecutive days from 85° to 90° and 96° in the shade. Corn, which was unusually backward a month since, has come on rapidly of late, and an exuberant growth of all kinds of vegetation now covers the lap of earth; every hill top and nook of pasturage in luxuriantly green, and such thrifty crops of pig weed and "bagger lice" were ne'er before known. Last year, in many places, grass and clover were dried up and scorched by the heat and drouth, and these abundant rains this year cause the latent dog fennel (that little branching May weed daisy) to spring up in their place, so that in all the highways and commons, thousands of acres are covered with a "dense growth" of this doggish under-brush, offering a glorious harvest for the genius of some renowned patent herb distiller, or Indian doctor, to establish a laboratory. Acres of pennyroyal cover the hill sides. This latter, however, is not to be ignored as being wholly an old woman's whim, but is really a valuable "yarb," and properly gathered and dried "up garret," is a soothing quietus to excited or over-taxed nerves, and excellent to allay a slight cough,—but, leaving the domestic virtues of *yarb*, we will return to the more staple productions.

Three weeks ago the farmers looked forth upon their broad waving grain fields, and a smile of satisfaction lightened up their features as they entered heartily into the toilsome labors of "merry harvest home."

Never was there known a more abundant field of wheat, and the growers thereof, like the old grandame of the spelling book, had already "counted their chickens," added up and divided the figures—but alas for human expectations, "there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip."

About the 10th inst. a heavy rain came on, causing a regular freshet in all the streams and rivers in this region; and since about the middle of July there have been thunder showers *every day or night*, with scarce an interval of half a day of good sunshine; and nearly all the wheat being still out, thousands and millions of bushels are now growing. Having heard divers reports, I went out a few miles back among the farms on Saturday to give a personal inspection, and found most of the stacks which where earliest cut and shocked, in a "bad fix," many bundles *being entirely grown together*, seeds "gone to grass," straws rotting; and should this weather continue a week longer, *toadstools will appear on the stacks!* Nearly all that is standing is more or less sprouted, and lodged oats are also rotting and growing. Farmers whose prospects were so truly flattering a few days ago, are now quite out of heart and "down in the mouth" at this unexpected reversion. How long this unpropitious weather will continue remains to be seen, although the earth is so surcharged with moisture that the abundant ascending vapor is every day being condensed by the upper regions of cold, and thus continually returning in the form of rain. Saturday evening not a cloud was to be seen at sunset—Sabbath morning lovely, and many farmers sallied forth to the harvest fields, but at 2 o'clock P. M. ominous thunder and dark clouds foretold a heavy shower, which again beclouded the hopes of the husbandman.

How extensive these continual rains have been I am uninformed, further than between Wheeling and Pittsburg, and the region about Pittsburg.

Report saith, much rain has fallen further West, at Cleveland and vicinity, albeit it is quite probable very many good housewives and domestics will have their patience tested with *running dough* from grown wheat, and this in more counties than one.

P. S.—MONDAY, 6 A. M. It has been raining for the last three hours as though the very bottles of Heaven were uncorked. All grain in this region must soon be past recovery, unless a spell of fair weather soon appears.

Enclosed is a specimen of *grown wheat*, a sample of millions. R. R.

The Corn Crop.

Nothing could be more cheering than the present condition of the corn crop throughout the whole country. The change in its appearance during three weeks has been remarkable. Yesterday we rode out into Central New-Jersey, and saw scores of fields shoulder high, green and flourishing—which only three weeks since, when we were over the same route, were yellow, spindling, sickly shoots. From all parts of the country we hear similar reports. Should we have warm weather during this month, and the frosts not come on unusually early, the corn yield of the United States will exceed that of any former year by many millions of bushels.

Potatoes.

Potatoes are beginning to show the "rot" in some localities, and the continuance of warm rains will widen the effect of this disease. But there is no cause for alarm. The comparative absence of the rot last season, led farmers to plant an immense breadth the past Spring. At the worst there will be a good supply, and the prospect is that the markets will be overstocked. The most observant and experienced dealers tell us they will soon be offered in this City for a dollar a barrel. A farmer who has planted largely for a number of years, says he will make a much greater profit this year at 25 cents per bushel than he has formerly at $1 25.

Blackberries—Preserving, Syrup, Wine.

During the next two weeks blackberries will be in the height of their season in this latitude; and while enjoying a present luxury it is well to have a care for the future. They may be preserved by drying, but do not retain their flavor as well as most other fruits kept in this way. Cooked with sugar to a somewhat tenacious mass, they may be kept for a long time.

A good syrup or cordial can be prepared in the following manner: Mash the selected ripe berries to a pomace, put them into a linen bag and strain out the juice. Add to every quart of the juice about half a pound of loaf sugar powdered, a heaped teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, and as much of powdered cloves, and boil all together in a glazed preserving kettle. When cold add one-fourth of its bulk of fourth-proof brandy and bottle it for use.

To make blackberry wine, press out the juice, straining it through a linen cloth or bag; let it stand 24 to 36 hours, skin off what rises to the top, and add to each gallon a quart of water and three pounds of sugar (brown sugar may be used, though it is not as good.) Let this stand 25 to 30 hours, then skim and strain it and barrel it until towards Spring, when it should be racked off and bottled.

We add another recipe, which has been extensively published, and is highly commended. It is as follows:

"To make a wine equal in value to port, take ripe blackberries, or dew-berries, and press them; let the juice stand thirty-six hours to ferment; skim off whatever rises to the top; then to every gallon of the juice add a quart of water and three pounds of sugar, (brown sugar will do:) let this stand in open vessels for twenty-four hours; skim and strain it; then barrel it until March, when it should be carefully racked off and bottled. Blackberry cordial is made by adding one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, allowing them to stand twelve hours; then pressing out the juice, straining it, adding one-third spirit, and putting a teaspoonful of finely-powdered allspice in every quart of the cordial, it is at once fit for use. This wine and cordial are very valuable medicines in the treatment of weakness of the stomach and bowels, and are especially valuable in the Summer complaints of children."

Not Too Late to Sow Turnips.

A very good growth of turnips may be obtained from seed sown at any time before the 15th or 20th of this month. The Yellow Aberdeen is one of the best varieties of the Ruta Bags for late sowing. It grows almost as large as the Ruta Bags, and is nearly equal in nutritiousness and in keeping qualities. As it is sown later it is less liable to be injured by the fly. Coating or smearing the seed with fish oil is thought to be a protection against the fly; but the best preventive is a rapid growth. To secure this, let the ground be well prepared, and make a liberal application of stimulating manure. Good Peruvian guano is the best for this purpose. Super-phosphate of lime may be used, and in the absence of these apply well rotted manure.

Next to the Yellow Aberdeen the Strap-leaf Red top turnip is the best. It may be sown eight or ten days later than the Aberdeens. The Purple-top turnips rank next to the Strap-leaf Red-top, and may be sown as late as the first week in September.

Buckwheat.

Has come up well and is growing rapidly. The prospect of cheap flat-jacks (slap-jacks) in abundance, is now good. Judging from the large fields which we have noticed in every direction from this City, during a week or two past, we think there is little fear of having to pay six or ten cents a pound for buckwheat flour next Winter.

Osage Orange Hedges.

The utility of the Osage Orange plant, as a means of supplying fences to the vast prairie counties of the West, is now a question of great interest. Those who have had a few years' trial of this plant will confer a public benefit by publishing their experience. The instances and causes of failure are as important as those of success.

Twitch Grass for Hats.

This grass, which is beginning to be cultivated in some parts of this country, is highly commended for braiding. While it is in blossom, cut off the upper joint, and proceed with it in the same manner as with rye or other kinds of straw. It bleaches white, and will be found tougher than the straw of wheat or oats.

Mowers and Reapers Dangerous.

We have already heard of nearly a dozen accidents in the use of these implements during the present season; and too much care cannot be exercised by all operating them. Other things being equal, those machines are to be preferred which afford the most secure seat for the driver. Those having the wheels covered, with the seat so arranged that the driver sits astride of the driving wheel, may be considered as nearly free from danger. That these machines are dangerous to the careless is, however, not a valid objection to them. When threshing machines first came into use there were numberless instances of crushed hands, feet, arms, legs, and even bodies. The old scythe is not entirely harmless.

Our subscribers and correspondents, in different parts of the country, will confer a favor by sending with all their communications a separate slip describing the condition and prospect of CROPS in their vicinity, as well as any other agricultural items of special interest.

Steam Plows and Cultivators.

The English farmers, chagrined that the Yankees stepped in, and, as they say, stole the idea of a grain reaper from them, and now reap all the honors, are determined not to be caught napping a second time. The leading English agricultural journals are discussing the matter, with a good deal of spirit, and liberal prizes are offered for the most successful steam cultivator. One, of a thousand dollars, is to be awarded at the next meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. What are American mechanics doing towards applying steam to soil tilling? Here is a fine field for some one. Steam, and not animal muscles, is speedily to become the moving power before clod breakers, and the man who first successfully yokes the steam-chest to the plow will reap a rich harvest. Notwithstanding the present interest awakened abroad, we predict that that man now lives on this side of the Atlantic.

Wheat Crop at the West.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

The weather having been rainy here since Saturday last, out-door operations have been rather slack; but to-day opened clear and bright, and business, for the season of the year, has put on a new aspect.

Since my last, the price of Wheat has declined materially, as will be seen by the following quotations, which may be relied upon as being correct: Winter Wheat, $1 35 to $1 45 for ordinary to extra; Spring, $1 10 to $1 15—without much doing at these rates. Barley, 75c. to 80c., dull, and receipts light. Shelled Corn, 74c. to 75c., and in good demand. Oats, 46c. to 47c.; large contracts are out for the next twenty days at 35c. Reliable authority anticipates an increase of 50 per cent. upon last year's Fall receipts of grain, based upon the large yield and amount of land in cultivation this over former years; and to judge from the reports from every station, there will, no doubt, be a large increase in the amount over any former year. In conversation with an observing gentleman, who has just been over a large portion of this State, and as low down as St. Louis, he informed me that in no year had he seen such universally good crops of grain, vegetables and fruit, and that the amount in cultivation exceeded largely what he had anticipated. From this state of the case, St. Louis and Chicago merchants may safely calculate upon an extensive grain business this Fall and next Spring.

Crops in Western New-York.

From the Albany Evening Journal

WAYNE COUNTY, Monday, July 30, 1855.

Crops of all kinds have rapidly improved within two weeks. Corn, though something behind, is coming forward in a manner that indicates a good crop. Oats and Barley were never better. There will be immense yields of Potatoes, should they escape the rot; slight indications of which, I regret to say, are already visible. The Wheat crop, though somewhat injured by the Hessian Fly, will be good; but serious apprehensions are now felt that a portion, perhaps a large one, will be destroyed by wet weather. The ground is saturated with water, it having rained nearly or quite half of the time for two weeks past. The berry is much softened, and in some cases has already began to grow. Nothing short of fair weather, and that immediately, will save the crop from entire destruction. Much grass has also been injured or wholly destroyed by the same cause. To day the weather is much improved, not more so than the countenances of those whose interests are affected thereby."

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

The business in Dry Goods is increasingly active. There is a little more inquiry from country dealers, especially for fancy goods,—and a brisker demand emanates from the local retail trade, at pretty full prices for all desirable fabrics. Speculation is not evident in any quarter, and the export business is, as yet, quite trivial. These circumstances, however, had been foreseen, and they do not seem to occasion much surprise. All parties anticipate a vigorous Fall trade, and dread no serious disappointment in this respect.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in good stock and moderate request, at former figures. Bleached Goods have been in steady demand, and have commanded full prices. Denims, Drills and Duck appear rather quiet, but firm. Ginghams are selling pretty freely at old quotations. Nothing new is discernible in Lawns, Nankins or Osnaburgs. Printing Cloths are dull and heavy, with a downward tendency. Prints are plenty, but are not so extensively dealt in, and are without any further change in value. Stripes and Ticks are in rather better supply, and but moderate request at unaltered rates.

Woolens are doing better, as far as regards sales, but in prices there is no remarkable improvement. Blankets are salable and firm. Cassimeres are in good stock and increasing demand, at old quotations. We notice a little more animation in Cloths, Doeskins and Flannels, at former rates,—while Jeans and Linseys are rather quiet, though quoted steady. Muslin de Laines are moderately dealt in, and are firm. Satinets attract more attention, at buoyant prices. Shawls are more freely offered, but the inquiry is not brisk, as yet, and quotations are somewhat unsettled. Tweeds are not abundant, but rule quiet at previous figures.

Foreign Goods are in fair demand at steady rates, with even a better assortment offering, which enables purchasers to make their selections of most seasonable fabrics, with much ease. Dress Goods seem the brightest,—these being, at present, the most needed, and all suited to the popular taste bring respectable prices. The transactions in other fancy articles and in staple productions are to a moderate extent, at on the whole, satisfactory figures. Last week's imports were not near so large as those of the preceding week; and there is no pressure of stock upon the market. These circumstances contribute materially to steadiness and regularity of the business.

New-York Live Stock Markets.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by careful and experienced Reporters

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth-street, and at BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales day at the Washington Yards is on *Wednesday* of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 3,085, against 2,705 for the preceding week—being an increase of 380.

The prices to-day average about ½c. ₩ lb. lower than on the last market day.

At the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street, we quote—First quality, 10¾c.@11c.; a few extras 11¼c.@11¾c.; medium quality, 9¾c.@10c.; poor quality, 8c.@9c. A few of the poorest quality scarcely equaled 7c.@7½c. The general selling price is from 9c.@10c.

BROWNING, Sixth-street, reports sales for the week at 7c.@11c., with fair demand for good stock. Quite a number of those reported by him were purchased by wholesale at Bergen, and sold in small lots from this market.

CHAMBERLIN, Robinson-street, reports prices of Beeves as not varying from the preceding week, but market dull and sales slow, with a tendency downward.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves for the week at 7½c.@9½c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	2,036	At Chamberlain's	309
At Browning's	562	At O'Brien's	184
Total			3,065

Of those at ALLERTON'S, Ohio furnished 893; Illinois, 470; Kentucky, 218; New-York 117, and Indiana 64. 1,200 came by the Erie Railroad; 522 by the Hudson River Railroad; 300 by Hudson River Boats, and 25 by Harlem Railroad.

REMARKS AND NOTES OF SALES.

The number of Beeves in market to-day is about equal to the weekly average for 1854. As there is a full supply, and many beef eaters are absent from the City, and the warm weather leads those remaining here to eat less animal food than in cold weather, the prices would have gone considerably lower, but for the short supply of the previous week. The temporary cool weather also incites butchers to greater activity in buying a full supply.

The quality of the cattle is to-day rather above an average one for Midsummer. The unusual abundance of rich pasture accounts for this. There are a few poor animals that are scarcely fit for dog meat, and since the Anti-Dog Law is fully enforced, we can scarcely imagine why the owners sent such "small wage" to this market. They were not sold when we left the market, and we hope they will not be. We noticed that when butchers came to these yards they were "Levites and Priests."

One lot of about 30, said to have come from Herkimer County, N. Y., were the *smallest* animals we remember to have seen in this market. The owner or seller was *non est comatibus*, and so saves his credit.

With the exception of those just named, and three or four yards alluded to below, the cattle were generally of small size—the greater portion of them estimated at 550 to 650 lbs.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers, or "Cattle Brokers," who have purchased them from the feeders, or after their arrival at or near the City. Cattle Brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
86	Ohio	Hugh Bell	Henry Hurd.
84	Indiana	McPherson & Tenny	Martin & Williams.
80	Ohio	Jamey Bateman	Owner.
78	Canada	Wm. Hayes	J. Sherman.
40	Illinois	W. Shawhan	W. H. Gurney.
17	Illinois	W. H. Gurney	Owner
100	Ohio	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
91	Ohio	Aaron Keymour	J. H. Williams
61	Ohio	Ell Gwynn	J. H. Williams.
89	Illinois	Brydges Dobby	Geo. A. Toffey.
93	Ohio	B. M. Baker	John A. Merrill.
119	Ill. & Iowa	Simon Ulery	Owner.
17	Ohio	Hugh Bell	Purchase & Wheaton.
91	Ohio	R. Cherry	Daniel Barnes.
95	Ohio	Kennick & Hull	Owners.
26	New-York	W. Alvord	Owner.
61	Ohio	Mr. Champlin	Geo. Reed.
46	Ohio	E. W. Brown	Welling & Martin.
74	Ohio	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
6	Ohio	Henry Knowles	Miller, Herring & Co.
91	Kentucky	John Rush	W. Baldes.
70	Kentucky	W. H. Bailey	Murry.
73	Illinois	Baker & Diver	George Awanli.
107	Illinois	W. H. Harris	Thomas White & Son.

In collecting the above data, we made extensive notes of the kind, quality, &c., of the cattle, from which we condense the following:

GEO. A. TOFFEY was selling a lot of 60, mostly 3 and 4 years old, fed by the brothers DOBBY, in Illinois. They were quite light, weighing from 825 to 875 lbs. The sellers estimated the price obtained at 9½c.@10½c., which we think about right, though the purchasers insisted that they would not reach the estimated weight, and that they were paying at least 11c. This was the case with most buyers.

The 93 from Ohio, owned by S. M. BAKER, weighed from 550 to 700 lbs., and sold for about 10c. on the average.

SIMON ULERY had 119—a part of them from Illinois and part from Iowa—which he sold for 9½c.@10½c. They were large boned, to medium flesh, and ran very even in weight—from 650 to 750 lbs.

PURCHASE & WHEATON were selling 77, which they bought at Bergen Hill. These were fed by HUGH BELL, of Ohio. They were a good lot, in pretty full flesh, and the whole would not vary more than 50 lbs. from 700 lbs. They were corn fed during the past Winter. Sold for 10c.@11c.

DANIEL BARNES sold 60, of medium flesh and quality, which were fed by S. CHERRY, of Ohio. There were a number of small animals, and the lot varied from 575 to 725 lbs. Sold for 9½c.@10½c. Average price of the lot, 10½c.

RENNICK & HULL had 95 of small but neat compact cattle, weighing from 550 to 700 lbs. They were fed in Pickaway County, Ohio, on corn during the Winter. They had lost considerable flesh, and were selling at 8½c @10c. or 10½c. The owners estimate that they lose about $7 ₩ head on the lot.

H. W. ALVORD sold on his own account 20 Cattle, which were fed in Syracuse, N. Y. They were very uneven, some weighing less than 500 lbs., and others over 700 lbs. Some of them were very good, and others quite inferior. Average selling price, 9c.

The lot of 40, fed by Mr. CLAYPOLE, of Ohio, and sold by C. G. FEEE, were quite uneven, varying from 500 to 800 lbs. Average price 10c. ISAAC VALENTINE sold 18 from this lot at $75 50 each, averaging 725 to 750 lbs.

The lot of 46 sold by WELLING & MARTIN were raised in Champagne County, Ohio, and hardly furnish a fair sample of the cattle fed in that county, as they were quite small steers, in medium flesh, and weighing only about 550 lbs. They were selling for about 9c.

CULVER & HURD were selling on their own account 74 very good cattle, some of them fine animals. They came through by the New-York Central Railroad, and appeared to be very little hanged by the journey. Average weight 675 lbs.; selling at 10c., some at 10½c.

The lot of 60, from Ohio, sold by MILLER, HERRING & GUERNEY, averaged 675 lbs., without much variation in weight, and were selling at 9½c.@10c., some of them at 10½c.

The 60 from Kentucky sold by R. MURRAY, and owned by J. W. & J. DALBEY, were fed by MOREL & JACOBY. They came through from Cincinnati in eight days, at a car expense of $8 each. A very good lot, weighing 700 to 750 lbs., and selling for 9½c.@11c. The other lot of 61 from Kentucky, were of medium quality, averaging 650 lbs., and selling for 9½c @10c.

BAKER & DIVER'S lot of 73 from Illinois were above the average quality; about uniform in weight, at 695 lbs. Selling for 10c @11c., average 10½c. Fifteen were sold together for $67 50 per head, or 11c.

THOMAS WHITE & SON sold from the lot of 101 owned by W. H. HARRIS, 80 fine animals to JAMES IRVING, of Washington Market, at 11c.

DARNEY BARTHAM had a fine lot of 80 cattle which were raised in Ohio and driven to Genesee County, N. Y., where they were grazed for two months before bringing them to market. They were in excellent order, weighed about 775 lbs., and sold for 11c. JONATHAN RING, of Washington Market, bought 10 of them at $90 each.

The lot of 78 sold by S. SHERMAN, were about medium quality, weighed on the average 625 lbs., and sold for 9c.@10½c.—average 9½c.

One of the finest droves in the market, to-day, was the one owned by W. SHAWHAN, and sold by G. W. H. GURNEY. They were fed in Fayette County, Ill., and weighed on the average 850 lbs. They showed some Durham, though mostly native blood. Twelve of these were sold for $1,240 to CHRISTOPHER GWYAN, of Washington Market. They were estimated at 950 lbs., which brings them fully up to 11c. From this drove another lot of twenty-one sold for $1,705, to JOHN HARRIS, of the same market, at about 10½c.

On a par with the above was a drove of 100, which were raised in Kentucky, and afterwards fed by Mr. GOFF in Ohio. They were sold by CULVER, HURD & Co., on their own account. To our eye these were the finest looking animals in the market. The Durham form is quite marked. They weighed 800 to 825 lbs., and sold in small lots for 11c. The car expense on this lot from Buffalo (where they were purchased by the sellers) was $265, or $2 65 per head. They came *via* Albany.

Another good lot, from Ross County, Ohio, owned by AARON SEYMOUR, and sold by J. H. WILLIAMS, were driven 50 miles to Columbus, from which city they came through in six days, at an expense of only $8 ₩ head. They came from Dunkirk by the Erie Railroad. One pair of cattle from this drove were sold to JNO. CORHILL, of Carmansville, for $220, or 11c. ₩ lb. Mr. WILLIAMS also sold a fine lot of 61 for ELI GWYNN, of Columbus, Ohio, at about 10½c.

COWS AND CALVES.

MARTIN & WELLING were selling 84 head, owned by MCPHERSON & TENNY. These were fed by J. STEVENS, of Benton County, Ind. This drove numbered 90, but 6 of them were melted by the heat on the way. The excessive hot weather has been very severe upon cattle crowded into cars and carried a thousand miles without stopping. Those having charge of them cannot be too careful in watering them frequently and giving them freedom of ventilation.

MILCH COWS AND VEAL CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been, Ordinary $20@30, Good $35@45, Extra, with calf, $50@75. Receipts at ALLERTON'S 13; at BROWNING'S 18; at CHAMBERLIN'S 28; at O'BRIEN'S 130.

VEAL CALVES are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed when delivered to the purchaser. The receipts of the past week have been: at ALLERTON'S 223; at BROWNING'S 35; at CHAMBERLIN'S 265; at O'BRIEN'S 67. The prices have not varied much from the previous report, 4½c. to 6½c. ₩ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much per head for a particular lot of Sheep or of Lambs, or of the two together. We noticed some very fine lots of Lambs, part Southdown, which sold readily at $4 50@$5 50. These were exceptions, however, for a larger portion we saw to-day were not fit to bring into market. Many full-grown Sheep are so poor that they will not sell $3.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs the past week have been

At Allerton's	1,991	At Chamberlin's	4,861
At Browning's	5,656		
Total			11,738

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by JAMES MCCARTHY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
51	at 170 75	190	at 679 75
100	at 274 50	110	at 356 37
61	at 231 18	80	at 260 75
83 (poor)	at 197 00	107	at 239 00
83	at 477 12	11	at 39 00
55	at 108 75	23	at 115 00
200	at 677 25	3	at 19 00
132 (poor)	at 361 25	4	at 20 00
88	at 319 00	6	at 27 00
123	at 420 50	19	at 40 00
86	at 280 25	26	at 101 50
65	at 64 25	100	at 400 00
45	at 165 75	88 (poor)	at 121 00
125	at 392 62		
Sheep and lambs	2,006 at		$6,746 09
Average per head			$3 37

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep broker, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
38....poor	$144 50	6	$23 10
63	238 00	31	106 00
1	11 00	119....poor	377 75
7	39 00	36	164 00
18	65 00		
118 poor and slim	238 75	535....at	$1,589 45
99....light	361 00	Average	3 00

Mr. BROWNING reports—Market very good; fair demand for good stock: average run for Sheep and Lambs better than last week, although not anything extra. Receipts mostly from this State; a few from Ohio and New Jersey. Some Lambs have sold as low as 6¾c. ₩ head, and Sheep for $3). About 250 left in the pens last evening. Good stock scarce.

SWINE—Of all kinds are reported scarce. Price 6½c.@7c. ₩ lb live weight.

Markets—*Cincinnati Reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1—8 P. M.

ASHES—The supply is in excess of the demand, and the market is heavy at $6 50@$6 56½ for Pearls, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,000 lbs. American Yellow sold at former rates.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market exhibits increasing activity and firmness, with a fair stock.

BRICKS—North River Hard are plenty and quiet at $8 75 ₩ thousand. Other kinds are without variation.

CANDLES—Remain as last noticed.

COAL—Is in rather better request, but holders are free sellers and prices are unaltered.

COCOA—Rules dull and heavy at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Is less active, but is firm—the day's sales comprising 300 pkgs Java at 14½c.@14¾c.; 400 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c, and 650 Rio at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. The stock on hand to-day of Rio was a little over 31,000 bags; of other kinds, limited.

COPPER—Has not varied much.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand and is a shade higher. The day's sales have been checked by the announcement of the *Asia*'s arrival at Halifax. We append a revised list of current prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile. N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	10¾	10¾	11
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12
Fair	12	12	13

Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT'S Circular for the *Canada* furnishes the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous two years:

	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,734,000	2,830,000	3,196,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,454,000	1,520,000	1,697,000
Exports to France	406,000	321,000	422,000
Ex to other For. Ports	271,000	327,000	317,000
Total Exports	2,131,000	2,168,000	2,466,000
Stock on hand	166,000	217,000	150,000
Of which, during the past week, included in the above			
Receipts at the Ports	19,000	10 000	5,000
Exports to Great Britain	18,000	33,000	16,000
Exports to France	—	9,000	4,000
Ex. to other For. Ports	7,000	9,000	5,000
Total Exports	25,000	51,000	25,000

From which it will be seen that the decrease in receipts now amounts to 105,000 bales. The decrease in exports to Great Britain, 66,000; other foreign ports, 36,000. Increase to France, 85,000. Total decrease in exports, 37,000 bales.

FEATHERS—Are without any noticeable change.

FISH—The general stock continues moderate, and as the demand is pretty good for Dry Cod, Mackerel and Herring, previous quotations are well sustained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved request at a shade stronger prices. The receipts are interesting, but the stock in market is still a light one, and holders are not anxious to sell. The day's operations add up 7,800 bbls. within the annexed range:

Inferior State	$7 68½@ 7 81½
Ordinary State	7 87½@ 8 00
Straight State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Favorite and Extra State	8 12½@ 8 37½
Mixed Western	8 12½@ 8 31½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 37½@ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½@ 8 75
Common to good Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 87½@11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 87½
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 50

Canadian is salable and steady; 1,500 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands brought $8 25@$9 75 ₩ bbl. Southern remains inactive and languid. About 800 were disposed of at $8 50@$10 75 for low mixed to extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour remains quiet but steady, at $7 62½@8 75 ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is retailing only at $4 62½ ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is generally inactive at unaltered rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving more freely, but only in small parcels, which are scarcely noticed by shippers. However, the home inquiry is good, and this carries prices. The day's sales amount to about 16,000 bushels Southern—at $1 06@$1 08 for White, and $1 75@$1 88 for Red, ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce, and is now held at $1 09@$1 23 ₩ bushel, without any important transactions. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. State and Western Oats are less abundant and in slightly improved demand, at 58c.@59c. ₩ bushel. Corn is freely offered, while it is but in moderate request for home use and scarcely inquired for by exporters. Hence, it is tending downwards. The day's movements add up 58,000 bushels Western Mixed at 80½c.@87½c. and 88c.—the latter an extreme rate, unobtainable at the close of business. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

HAY—River is rare and retailing at $1 87½@$1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Messrs. Lawrie, Mounie & Co.'s review of this branch of trade for July will be found underneath our report.

HIDES—Have continued in fair demand at, in most instances, buoyant prices. The stock is rather less extensive.

IRON—Rule quiet and languid at 30c.@34c. for last year's grey ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in moderate request, and is firm at $31@$32, usual terms, ₩ ton. Other kinds are without variation.

LATHS—Eastern are in limited supply and steady demand at $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—FABER & PERRIN'S review of this branch of business for July is subjoined.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole has been pretty actively inquired for, and has continued firm and buoyant in value. Other descriptions are as last noticed.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and nominal

LU

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTERED COAL COMPANY'S SECOND SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the request of the trust, directed and vested in and conferred on me, in and by a certain deed of trust executed by the CHARTERED COAL COMPANY, of Pennsylvania, to the undersigned, bearing date the 1st day of April, 1855, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 60, page 611, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 9th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate, and all the rights and franchises included in and intended and meant by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and upon or under the several tracts of land, situate in Versailles Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Gibson Tract, described by lands of McFarland's heirs, Youghiogheny River, and the Monongahela River; the Hall and James Nicols, M. Harrison and William McCormick, containing 119 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from R. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page 166. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burrside tract, and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 86.3 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmondson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and company, containing 195 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 175. The Young Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornberry's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 88 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 322. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said Township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1845, subject to a ground rent of $600 a year until April 1, 1865, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in Deed Book, vol. 82, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 55 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Works, including two Locomotive Steam engines 50 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 2 at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mge. 7 per cent Bonds.
$2,400 Great Western Railroad 1st mge. 7 per cent Bonds. $1,000 each
$10,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mge Bonds. $1,000 each
$10,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mge Bonds. $1,000 each
$2,000 Putnam County (Iowa) 7 per cent Bonds, due in 1873. $1,000 each.
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie R. R. 8 per cent Bonds. $1,000 each
$10,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d Mge. 7 per cent Convertible Bonds $1,000 each
$10,000 Illinois Central Railroad 1st Mge. 7 per cent Bonds due in 1875 $1,000 each
$7,000 3 certificates of Bituminous Cannel Coal Company, representing 70 shares of $100 each of the capital stock of said Company.
30 shares Harlem Preferred Stock. $50 each
400 shares Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, (hypothecated) $30 each
2,000 shares Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad $50 each
40 shares Chatham Bank $25 each
310 shares East River Bank, (hypothecated) $50 each
150 shares Oresh Bank $50 each
40 Lots Fire Insurance Company $25 each
20 shares Commonwealth Insurance Company $100 each
30 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company $50 each
$40 shares Lafayette Mineral Company, (hypothecated) $100 each
3,200 shares Ship Timber Bending Company, (full stock) $5 each
10 shares Union India Rubber Company $100 each
1,000 shares Virginia Coal Company $1 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance on delivery, if required. The second interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Monday, Aug 6

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE ABOVE SALE is, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at their meeting held in this city on the 25th inst., made and executed by me to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, noon, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, upon the instalments now due and previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments thereon, pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Directors made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. and T. Schuyler

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. S. Dana.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE JEWELRY STOCK, SPLENDID WATCHES—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, to be sold without reserve, consisting in part of sparkle and clustered diamond fine solid finger rings and breastpins, ear drops, lockets, studs, sleeve buttons, brooches, fine gold ladies' suites in cases, do do heavy bracelets, pencils and pens, 18-carat gold case watches, patent lever and others, ladies' do and chains, fashionable silver do, splendid style heavy gold guard and fob chains, mosaics, onyx and cameos, &c., set in plain and chased fine gold, in great variety.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Aug. 3, F. COLTON will sell at the Auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, all the household furniture of large house, removed for convenience of sale. It will comprise every description of rosewood and mahogany furniture, carpets, oil cloths, china and glassware, cooking and other stoves, together with beds and mattresses, mirrors, extension tables, &c. More full particulars given in the morning. Sale peremptory.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—HORSES, WAGGONS AND HARNESS THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 1 Nassau-st., within, 15¼ hands high, way and kind, and can trot 3:30 in harness; also, a bay horse, 15¼ hands high, kind in all harness, and is a good family horse; one light shifting top road wagon, one light buggy, and two sets of silver mounted harness. To be sold without reserve, by order of Mortgagee.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich

GROCERIES, SUGARS, COFFEE, NAILS, SHIRT COLLARS—FRIDAY, Aug 3 at No 57 Dey-street, cor Greenwich, eight-day clocks, wooden ware, store fixtures, teas, chocolate, raisins, prunes, figs, salad oil, herrings, knives, scissors, claret, champagne, smoking and chewing tobacco, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE PARLOR FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No 304 Broadway, corner of Dusne-st a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture. Also oil paintings, gilt frame mirrors, china and glass ware, table cutlery, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No 675 Greenwich-st, near Christopher, the entire furniture contained in the three story residence as above, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, carpets, mirrors, bedsteads, bedding, kitchen articles, crockery, &c. Sale positive.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Office, No 13 Wall-street, Branch Office, No 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, is now prepared to take risks on dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson, Wm. E. Durrea, Thomas Havilan
Samuel Jeanon, John C. Reynolds, Daniel S. Taylor
Jeremiah G. Lugar, George C. Lovejoy, Andrew J. Cass,
Crom T. White, F. W. Geissenhain- J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Himbark, er, Jr., David S. Holmes.
George Read, James R. Quick

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. No 17 William-st., New-York.
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the Insured—Is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.
D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No 259 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 1 Wall-st. and 286 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CHEWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surfaces, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No 326 Broadway, New-York, No. 120 South Front-st. Philadelphia.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos 1 and 3 Jay-room Stalls.

A DIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No 26 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following places:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Amsterdam,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Augsburg,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Barcelona,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Bremen,	Florence,	Munich,	Trieste,
Basle,	Frankfort,	Naples,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Nantes,	Seville,
Bologna,	Geneva,	Nice,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Oporto,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Palermo,	Singapore,
Canal di Lusco,	Hague,	Paris,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Cadiz,	Havre,	Pau,	Turin,
Cork,	Heidelberg,	Rio Janeiro,	Toulon,
Bombay,	Hong Kong,	Aus	Trieste,
Batavia,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Naples,	Venice,
Beyrout,	Liverpool,	Nice,	Vevey,
Cairo,	London,	Oporto,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leghorn,	Oleron,	Weisbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Lyndon,	Pau,	Zurich.
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons.	Palermo,	

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle	Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich	Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine	Mount Alexander,
Ballarat	Geelong.
Sandhurst Agency	Bendigo.
Ovens Agency	

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250 000—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandize, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.

H. S. LANSING, Manager.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. & H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds. (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No 76 WALL-ST., N. Y.
Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1855.
NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND & WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 59 Sidney, corner of 11th-st.

D. C. WEEKS,
W. J. BARNES, } Assignees.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandize, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No 36 Wall-st. (office late of Messrs. G. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
KIRTLAND & CO.
No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 48 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, on the preferred stock of 1849, payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th) of August next, at their office at Jersey City; and to Presidents in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLAPKE & CO. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 28th inst to the 6th August inclusive.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 19, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th inst., both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 18 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1855.—INTEREST NOTICE.—All interest falling due 1st August, on the Bonds of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company or of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND July 26 1855.

THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation at the office of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York

D. L. RHODES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on and after Tuesday, 7th of August, inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 30th to 7th inst.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars per share will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, or their authorized Attorneys, upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 94 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the first day of September next.

GEO. F. TALMAN, Assignee.

NOTICE.—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st.

By order of the Board. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, falling due on the 1st August, 1855, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, issued in aid of the construction of the above Company, falling due on the 10th of August, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1855.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of five per cent for the last six months, payable on and after Monday 13th August, has been declared by the President and Directors

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Mortgage Bonds due 1st August next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office No 69 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One Hundredth Edition (200,000) 12mo. pp. 250. 10s (one dollar, extra binding, $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be assured much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother, has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but plain words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from leucorrhœa or falling of the womb, or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, MAY 1, 1847.

DR. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of A. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I dared not conceive was possible, but for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & SMITH, Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be address ed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

TRIFSEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medecine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood, and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted—all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a large portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No 3 Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in six cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemend, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

THE EXPERIENCE OF SIXTEEN YEARS has confirmed and fully established the reputation of this valuable medicine as an unfailing remedy for Scrofula, Cutaneous and Biliary disorders. Its curative powers have been severely tested in cases of long standing with such triumphant results as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians. Its popularity has, however, called into existence a host of spurious imitations, and the public are cautioned to ask for SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, and to take no other, as none are believed to be genuine. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 141 William-st., corner of Fulton st., New-York. Also sold by druggists generally.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of males and females, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should not be reminded that learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 229 Broadway and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 229 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., where he cures all those diseases from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Divinity-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised for the benefit of the afflicted for the last 24 years, and made many cures in less time and for less money than is usually charged by men of pretension considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My genuine remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without giving the poison to the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. WARD—Mercury the only antidote.—His UNFORTUNATE FRIEND cures when nothing else will—cures when all other things fail. Those who have suffered from pretenders are invited a call. Office No. 55 Canal-st., one door from Bowery. Where pamphlets can be had gratis, containing unsolicited testimonials. The remedy $1, with a book. Attendance till 10 o'clock P. M.

LADIES' GOLDEN TONIC AND PERIODIC PILLS.—The only certain cure for female irregularities, weakness and obstruction, $1 per box. Sold at No. 55 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

FEMALE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—This Institution, now open for the reception of patients, is situated in a quiet and retired neighborhood, and especially adapted for lying-in women and all diseases peculiar to females. With comfort, retirement, good medical treatment and competent nursing, this establishment is unequaled. For particulars, terms, &c., address

E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D.,
Att. Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,035 Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and sleeping rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations on French. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos 411 and 160 Nassau-st. No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place at Glen Cove on FRIDAY, Aug. 3.

The steamer CROTON, W. H. WOOD, master, will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Aug. 3, at 9 A. M., touching at Primes Dock and Whitestone, and will leave her passengers at Glen Cove. Returning on the same day, she will leave Glen Cove at about 6 P. M. for Primes Dock, Whitestone and New-York.

The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE, Captain JOHN GERMAIN, will leave Peck-slip, New-York, Aug. 3, at 94 o'clock A. M., for Glen Cove, and will arrive there in time for the race. This steamer will touch at Glen Cove, and taking such passengers as may wish to witness the race, will accompany the yachts until 2 o'clock P. M., when she will touch at Glen Cove and return to New-York, arriving there at 3½ P. M.

On the arrival of the CROTON at Glen Cove she will be at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements, and such of her passengers as may wish to attend the race will be taken by the steamer GLEN COVE.

No freight will be taken on these trips.

Fare to Glen Cove 37½ cents.

Fare from Glen Cove on excursion to accompany Yachts 50 cents.

Fare from Glen Cove to New-York 37½ cents.

The steamer CROTON will take passengers from Glen Cove to New-York, Primes Dock and Whitestone on her return at 6 P. M.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank, will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot.

Leaves New-York.			Leaves Red Bank.		
Thursday, July 26	12	M.	Thursday, July 26	4	P. M.
Friday, July 27	12	M.	Friday, July 27	4	P. M.
Saturday, July 28	3	P. M.	Saturday, July 28	6	P. M.
Sunday, July 29	7½	A. M.	Sunday, July 29	9½	P. M.
Monday, July 30	7½	A. M.	Monday, July 30	7½	A. M.
Monday, July 30	3½	P. M.	Tuesday, July 31	7	A. M.
Tuesday, July 31	4	P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 1	7½	A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 1	4½	P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2	8	A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 2	1	P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2	1	P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Sqaan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS. The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows.

Leaves New-York.			Leaves Ocean Port.		
Tuesday, July 31	8	A. M.	Tuesday, July 31	4	P. M.
Wednesday, Aug 1	8	A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 1	5	P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 2	8	A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2	5	P. M.
Friday, Aug 3	8	A. M.	Friday, Aug 3	6	P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 4	1	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 4	6	P. M.
Sunday, Aug 5	8	A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5	2	P. M.
Monday, Aug 6	8	A. M.	Monday, Aug 6	8	A. M.
Monday, Aug 6	2	P. M.	Tuesday, Aug 7	10	A. M.

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, August 3, 4 and 5, 1855.—Fare $3 cents.—By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. F. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of King-st. at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 A. M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR ROCKAWAY AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MORRY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. F. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVES, No. 102 Broadway, up stairs.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PITTING UP and furnishing Ward School Houses Nos. 15 and 36 in the XIth Ward, agreeably to the plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the 4th of August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

JAMES R. STEERS, LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
JOHN MASON, JAMES H. BRENNAN,
WILLIAM CUMMING

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

Prospects of the War not Encouraging to the Allies.

Embarkation of the Body of Lord Raglan.

Field Operations against the Russians Probably Abandoned.

Mr. Hoebuck's Motion for a Vote of Censure Lost.

RUPTURE COMPLETE BETWEEN SPAIN AND ROME

The Black Warrior Dispute Settled for a Million Reals.

DENMARK AND SOUND DUES.

Consols 91—Cotton Active—Breadstuffs Unchanged.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 21st ult., arrived here at 2½ o'clock this morning.

The *Washington* sailed from Southamyton for New-York, on the 18th July, with 210 passengers.

The *Asia* reports: Passed on the 22d ult., at 10 5 A. M., the ship *Conqueror*, twenty miles west of Tuskar, bound east; 25th, at 10.50 P. M., lat. 50 27, lon. 27 26, exchanged signals with the R. M. S. *America*, bound east.

The *Asia* left for Halifax at 4 o'clock this morning, and will be due at Boston about noon on Thursday.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia* was at Liverpool, embarking troops for the seat of war.

THE WAR.

The general prospects of the war, at home and abroad, were not very encouraging. Partial successes before Sebastopol have, however, revived the drooping spirits of the army, although the small reported losses of the Allies show that the successes were not of importance.

PELISSIER, whose character suffered much after the repulse of the 18th of June, was regaining confidence, and from the strength of the French works now close advanced towards the Malakoff, there is a probability of its early capture.

A dispatch from Gen. SIMPSON is published, giving an account of the embarkation of the body of Lord RAGLAN, for England. PELISSIER placed a garland of *immortelles* on the coffin, and the French troops formed an avenue of men 6 miles long, from the camp to the sea.

The following are the latest dispatches. Under date of July 16, 11 P. M., Gen. PELISSIER telegraphs:

The enemy, who had for some days endeavored in vain to stop our left approaches in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted last night to drive us back, but they were repulsed by the first division of the second corps. Three times the Russians threw themselves upon our trenches with their usual shouting, but after each attempt they were compelled to retreat by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain.

July 17, General SIMPSON telegraphs: "Nothing of importance has occurred. The army is in good health."

July 18, he telegraphs: "A sortie made on the left attack was repulsed with only three casualties on the British side."

The Paris *Patrie* of July 19, says: "According to the news received this morning, the Russians attempted another sortie last night about ten o'clock, against the batteries of Careening Bay, and were vigorously repulsed. Letters say that the Russian ships begin to suffer from the French mortar battery on the side of Quarantine Bay, and deserters say that the rations of the shipping are reduced one-half.

The French have cleared Kamiesch of all suspicious persons, and have established a municipality.

The British General KYRE has had a leg amputated. General Sir JOHN CAMPBELL died within Sebastopol, and under a flag of true, his sword was returned.

The Army in the Field.

The Sardinian and Turkish forces have again withdrawn from the valley of Baidar to Balaklava. This may indicate either another modification in the plan of campaign, or that field operations against the Russians have been abandoned. The report is confirmed that the Russians have received reinforcements. GORTSCHAKOFF has written to St. Petersburg acknowledging their arrival.

THE BLACK SEA.

Another sea expedition is fitting out, but the destination is unknown. It is supposed, to be either against Odessa, or to relieve the Turks hard pressed in Anatolia, and perhaps it may be for operations on the Danube. Four thousand Turks are in the Dobrutscha, where reinforcements of French and English are expected.

ASIA.

Reliable accounts to June 23, states that the Russian army, under Gen. MURAVIEFF, had invested Kars, while a small *corps d'armee* had advanced upon Kutai, and was pressing the Turkish garrison of Batoum. The Russians number 30,000, and the Turks 15,000, under VASSEFF PASHA and Gen. WILLIAMS. The Russians are bringing siege guns from Gumri, and the situation of the Turks is critical, unless they render Kars a second Silistria. The Russians hold the roads to Erzeroum.

The Principalities.

The Austrian troops in the Principalities are being proportionably reduced, and the men conveyed home to Hungary, some to Vienna.

The Baltic.

Nine British ships were reconnoitering approaches to Abo.

The Russian official journal of Helsingfors, complains that on July 3, six English boats came into the small harbor of Kauma, District of Abo, under the false pretext of a flag of truce, and plundered the shipping, until fired on by a detachment of Chasseurs.

No intelligence concerning the movements of the main body of the Allied forces had been received.

Germanic Relations.

The London Morning *Chronicle* publishes the text of an Austrian circular, dated June 28, to the Germanic Diet. The document speaks strongly for peace, and also says that Austria will continue to hold the Principalities till peace be restored. Austria further asks the Germanic Confederation to maintain its present attitude. A telegraphic dispatch says the Diet has replied that present circumstances do not call for fresh measures, and the Diet does not contemplate extending its obligations or engagements.

It is stated in Vienna, that a better understanding now exists between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets, and that their action in the Federal Diet will be identical. There is also a rumor—scarcely creditable however—that the Allies propose that the Crimea be given to Turkey, the Principalities to Austria, and Lombardy to Sardinia. England and France to have contingent advantages.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion for a vote of censure on the Government, after being debated at great length, was thrown out in the House of Commons by a majority of 107; the numbers being—for the motion 182, against it 289. The debate occupied twenty-six columns of the London *Times*. The Palmerston Ministry has thus a new lease of life.

It is stated that Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH will succeed Lord JOHN RUSSELL as Colonial Secretary, and that Sir BENJAMIN HALL will be Commissioner of Works without a Cabinet seat, and Sir JOHN SHELLEY President of the Board of Health.

Parliamentary business, other than the above, has been unimportant.

A Committee has been investigating into the Police outrages in the recent Hyde Park demonstrations.

ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, of London, are appointed financial agents of Peru.

DR. ARNOUD, NAPOLEON'S St. Helena doctor, is dead.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree modifying the import duties on several articles.

The sum set apart for the expense of the Fête Napoleon on the 18th of August is to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the war. Five hundred Russians, now at Toulon, are to be exchanged at Odessa for French prisoners of June 18.

SPAIN.

Don ESCALANTE is appointed Minister to Washington in room of M. CUETO.

A telegraphic message from Madrid says the rupture with Rome is complete, the Roman Chargé having demanded his passport on the 16th, on account of the passage of the Church Property bill.

The *Black Warrior* dispute with the United States is definitely settled, by the indemnity of a million reals.

The French mail had been again stopped by the insurgents, near Burgos. Ten Carlists were shot, on the 10th, at Gironne. Some skirmishes occurred at Burgos, in which the loss on either side was trifling. Among the killed, however, was General ARNAOA, brother-in-law of CABRERAS. Barcelona had become quiet once more. The treaty with the Dominican Republic is authorized by the Cortes.

ITALY.

France, England and Sardinia, are said to have expressed their formal disapproval of the purposed league of the Italian States. The Turin papers speak of an attempted insurrection in the Duchy of Modena, and arrests have been made at Spezzia, Carrara, Massi, Levici, and elsewhere.

Owing to the troubled state of Italy, the French garrison at Rome has been reinforced by a thousand more men.

MAZZINI publishes a letter in the Genoa papers, warning Italians against Bonapartist intrigues.

GERMANY.

Most of the small German States are preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hannverian Cabinet is hourly expected, and it is said Count PLATEN will be the new Premier.

Capt. MERRYMAN, of the American bark *Undine*, has been the first to refuse payment of the Hanoverian Stade dues. He refused to show his papers, yet was permitted to proceed to Hamburg and deliver his cargo.

DENMARK.

The Danish Government is understood to have replied to the United States in a long document, regretting that the Cabinet at Washington had not given longer notice of its intention respecting the non-payment of Sound dues, especially in the present crisis, when Denmark's neighbors are endeavoring to draw her into a war; and further, that the abolition of Sound dues would be a loss of many thousands of dollars to Denmark, and a saving of not more than two hundred dollars annually to the shipping of the United States.

Denmark, therefore, considers it impossible on the short notice to comply, and believes that other nations will regard America's demand unfavorably.

RUSSIA.

A Vienna letter in the Cologne *Gazette* repeats that marked differences have arisen between the Czar, and his brother CONSTANTINE, and that the journey of the Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburg is for the purpose of acting as mediator.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports that the advices per the *Asia* caused a limited demand, and a partial reduction of prices on current qualities of American, during the early part of the week; but favorable accounts from India, on Tuesday, imparted more steadiness in Manchester and Liverpool, and prices recovered the decline. Messrs. DENNISTOUN, and other firms quote the week's sales at 48,330 bales, including 7,000 on speculation, and 2,800 for export. Friday's business was 7,000 bales, closing quietly and steadily. The quotations are Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling, 6¾d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¾d.; Middlings, 6¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling, 6 3-10 Some Circulars quote Fair Mobiles, 7d.; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 5¾d @6d; Inferior, 4¾d @5d. The stock on hand was 699,000 bales, including 434,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., report WHEAT and FLOUR in continued fair demand, at full prices. White WHEAT, 11s. 9d @12s 2d.; Red, 10s @11s. 3d. Western Canal FLOUR, 41s @40s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42s @43s.; Ohio, 43s. @44s.; Canadian, 40s. 6d. @41s.; Sour, 38s @40s. INDIAN CORN was totally neglected all the week until Friday, when a further decline of 3s. being established, some speculative selling arose and prices recovered 6d., closing at White 40s @41s.; Yellow 37s. 6d.; Mixed 37s. The weather had been variable but was again favorable. The Brokers' Circular calls WHEAT 2d. higher, and FLOUR 1s. MAXWELL'S Circular quotes White WHEAT 12s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular reports BEEF and PORK very dull, with only retail sales. BACON in fair demand, but sales in retail. LARD depressed,—54s. asked, but 6d less would be taken; sales of the week 60 tons. TALLOW firm and business larger—North American, 53s.@54s.

TEA LATER.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. supply the following: "Saturday, 1 P M.—There is really no change to note in any of our markets to-day. Our yesterday's Circular we consider a good report of what is going on."

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports ASHES in good demand. 500 bbls. sold at 32s @32s. 6d for Pots, and 34s 6d @35s. for Pearls. BARK—No transactions. TURPENTINE and TAR—Nothing doing. SPIRITS TURPENTINE in moderate request at 31s. 9d @32s. 3d. ROSIN a large business has been transacted—9,000 bbls. sold at former rates, with the exception of two large lots to arrive, at 4s. 3d @4s 5d. LINSEED OIL in good demand at 41s @43s. Sales of Pale RAPE small. Nothing doing in SEAL, COD or WHALE. Considerable transactions in PALM, at £38@£39 on the spot, and £39 to arrive. The prices of LOGWOOD are slightly lower. TEA less active and heavy. SUGAR very firm. COFFEE firm. RICE continues flat. LARD slightly improved—stock small. PORK and BACON quiet. BEEF rather better.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.'s Circular reports the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets, with generally a good business, at steady prices. SUGAR dearer. COFFEE steady. Breadstuffs firm, and stock of AMERICAN WHEAT and FLOUR very small. In CORN a considerable done at 14s. 6d.@14s. 9d. LINSEED CAKE diminished former prices. LINSEED OIL further advanced to 44s. FISH OILS quiet. LARD firm—Western kegs 54s.@55s. TALLOW firm. TURPENTINE dull. SPIRITS 32s. Iron makers generally continue full of orders. Rails, £5 15s.; Bars, £7 10s @£7 15s. Scotch Pig drooped to 71s. COPPER steady. LEAD dull, but holders firm. TIN firm. SPELTER, moderate business.

Glasgow Markets.

Messrs. JOHN ATHYA & Co. report BREADSTUFFS quiet at last week's rates. LARD slightly improved; stock small. PORK and BACON quiet. BEEF rather better. ASHES—Pots brought 32s.; Pearls, 33s. altered.

London Money Market.

Money continues quite abundant, notwithstanding the many war loans, and discounts are currently offered at 3 ₱ cent. The GOLD export continues. CONSOLS closed at 90¼@91 for account, and 91 for money. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £155,000. DOLLARS quoted at 5s. Bar SILVER 5s. 1d. EAGLES 76s. 4d. DOUBLOONS 75s. 3d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report a moderate business in Railroad Bonds, but say State and City Stocks have been comparatively neglected.

Messrs. STORES & Co., of London, quote transactions as follows:

Alabama Sterling	83½
Maryland Sterling Fives	81 @ 93
Pennsylvania Stock, ex div	78 @ 80
Pennsylvania Bonds ex div	84 @ —
Virginia Stock	85
Virginia Sterling Bonds	85½@90½
Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	93 @ —
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	87 @ 88
Illinois Central Railroad	80 @ 82
Illinois Freeland	84 @ 87
Canada Sonds	114

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS from Liverpool to the United States, are tame, and rates are tending downward.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—17th, David Headley, at Antwerp; Nelson, Hiram, at Bremen; New-Hampshire, in the Clyde.; 19th—Thetis, at St. Ubes.

Arrived from Baltimore—17th, Minerva at Bremen.

Arrived from Charleston—17th, George Hopley, at Havre; Von L, at Bordeaux.

Arrived from Savannah—18th, Consord, at Gravesend; 17th, Marianna, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Pensacola—17th, James Caskie in the Clyde.

Arrived from New-Orleans—17th, Everhard, at Bremen; Holybead, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—17th, Daylight, from Antwerp; 18th, Harriet, from Shields; Mathias, Vineyard; 19th, Escort, Ontario, Esmeralda, all from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—18th, Wm. Wir, Revere, from Liverpool; Ocean Eagle, 20th, Old Hickory, from

Sailed for Charleston—19th, Somerset, for

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Point Settled in the Prohibitory Law.

A man named CARROL CASH, on the 27th of July, was brought up before Judge PEARCEY, for being intoxicated. CASH being cashless, was committed for ten days. He was brought up before Hon. T. J OAKLEY, yesterday, on *habeas corpus*. P. MULVEY, LL. D., appeared for the relator, who, also, appeared himself in company with his wife. The latter looked disconsolate—the former a little more so, and vowing never to "dhrink another dhrop" if he was only let go.

There were two points made for his discharge. One that the fine should be "aued for"—that being the words of the act, and the magistrate had no right to summarily fine, etc.

Another was that the commitment was defective. It was in these words:

POLICE OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT.—*City and County of New-York, ss:* By GEORGE W. PEARCEY, Esq., one of the Police Justices for preserving the peace in the City of New-York. To the Policemen of the said City, and every of them, and to the Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New-York—These are in the name of the People of the State of New-York, to command you, the said Policemen, to convey to the City Prison the body of CARROL CASH, who stands charged before me with being, on the 27th day of July, 1855, at the City of New-York, in the County of New York, *intoxicated, under such circumstances as amount to a violation of the Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, passed* April 9, 1855; whereof he has been convicted on competent testimony, and fined the sum of ten dollars; and having made default in the payment thereof, you, the said Keeper, are hereby commanded to receive into your custody, in the said City Prison, the body of the said CARROL CASH, and him safely keep for the space of ten days, unless the said fine shall be sooner paid, or until he shall be thence delivered by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Police Office, Second District this 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1855.

G. W. PEARCEY, Police Justice.

His Honor Chief Justice OAKLEY (DUER concurring) held that the first point was pointless, and that the magistrate had a right to summarily fine. In regard to the other point, they held that the words which we have italicised in the copy of commitment above did not recite a specific offence. The act says "it is unlawful for any person to be or become intoxicated in any *store, grocery, lane or street, or public place.*" Not that it was absolutely unlawful to be intoxicated. The commitment was defective in not specially averring *where* the prisoner became intoxicated. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

We understand all intoxicated persons have been, or are, committed under similar printed commitments. Hence this case affects all.

The Street Sweeping Machines—Mass Meeting in the Park.

A meeting of workingmen was called yesterday afternoon in the Park to oppose the contract entered into with the Street Sweeping Machines, for cleaning the streets. The attendance was quite numerous—some two thousand people, perhaps. A large stage bannera, a band of music, a terribly long list of Vice Presidents, and a portentous series of resolutions played each their part, and induced, if such things can, to give dignity and character to the meeting. The result, however, was a diversity of harangues from totally different parties.

There were many groans for SMITH, SICKLES & Co. given, and His Honor the Mayor was particularly groaned. The speakers were Messrs. CHAS. SMITH, WM. WEST, CHAS. T. MILLS, JOHN BRAABHAN, J. S. GOODWIN, HENRY MCMONEGAN, JAMES BYRON, WM. DONLEY, and Counsellor COLE. They deprecated monopolies, and were most of them unsparing in their strictures upon the present Municipal Administration. By way of variety, almost a fight intervened between two of the Speakers—Mr. BRADSHAW and Mr. WEST. The latter construed, as applied to himself, the allusion made by the former, to lawyers, who, he said, wished only to gull the laboring classes into voting for them, and that such was the object of that meeting. Mr. WEST pitched into him, asking what he meant! The scene, for a few moments, was decidedly rich. The utmost confusion prevailed upon the stage. Cries of "Down with him," "No, sir, he is right," "Go in," &c., were heard from the audience. The contestants, however, were prevented from doing each other any serious damage. Meanwhile, one of the tables devoted to Reporters was upset and was smashed.

It was after 9 o'clock when the meeting broke up.

Police News.

INDUCEMENT TO THIEVES.

The store No. 19 Cedar-street was last night found open at about 9 o'clock, and secured by officer Ahern.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Three boys, named JAMES KELLY, aged 16, described as a thief, JAMES WILLIAMS, aged 16, claiming to be a newsboy, and THOMAS TOURNEY, aged 17, a plasterer, were arrested yesterday morning, at about 3½ o'clock, under suspicious circumstances. On being brought to the Station-house they were searched, when a jimmy, some matches and a dollar in copper coin, with a package of tea, were found on their persons. The tea was identified as the property of MILLER & WATSON, of No. 418 Grand-street, whose grocery store had been burglariously entered. Held for examination.

CHURCH DOOR.

A man giving his name as SAMUEL GARDNER, was yesterday found in the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton streets, by JOHN BUSH, an employé of the church, in the act of picking the pockets of some coats hanging in the vestry. Held by Justice WELSH.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, at present of Communipaw, N. J., yesterday appeared before Mr. Justice WELSH to ask for the detention of a man at present under arrest, named JOHN JOHNSON, under the following circumstances: About the 25th inst. complainant had stolen from a leather traveling bag, it being broken open, gold coins to the amount of $154. JOHN JOHNSON was in the employ of Mr. RUSSELL, of Sandusky City, (as was also complainant,) and at that time was possessed of no means, notwithstanding which he owns to several payments of moneys supposed to be part of that stolen from ROBINSON. Prisoner acknowledges, as is alleged, to have stolen articles of trifling value at various times. Held, subject to a requisition from Ohio.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Two young men, respectively aged 18 and 19 years, named ALEXANDER WOOLSEY, a laborer in a lumber yard, and CHARLES WILSON, a painter, were yesterday morning, at an early hour, arrested by Officer BEIGHTON, of the Eighth Patrol District, charged with highway robbery in having, as is alleged, followed one JOHN SMITH along Walker-street into and up Broadway, where one of them knocked him on the head, thereby felling him to the ground, when the other robbed him of $5, which he had in his pocket. An examination was had yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice PEARCEY, and the parties were held, SMITH being also bound to prosecute.

On the evening of Tuesday, an attempt at lifetaking was made by John C. Worden, on the person of James G. Finn, both of them being members of the sporting fraternity. It appears that the animosity between the parties had its origin in a quarrel relative to the wife of accused, who is alleged, Finn had induced to allow familiarities not compatible with her marital vows. At near midnight, Finn was standing at No. 44 Bowery, nearly opposite the Bowery Theatre, conversing with Policeman McCord, of the Tenth Ward, when Worden came up, and without prelude of any kind, presented a pistol and discharged it at the head of complainant, seriously burning, and probably disfiguring him for life. It appears that the brother of the prisoner had exchanged the loaded pistol for one not having any bullet, to prevent any killing. In the affidavit of defendant, it is alleged that some six weeks since, Worden asked him if he (Finn) intended to speak to his wife again, to which he replied that he would always treat her as a lady. He then threatened to blow the top of his head off, and he hung for it. William Shaw, of No. 44 Bowery, testified that Worden had told him that Finn had slept or been in bed with his (Worden's) wife; witness made ready that it was all wrong; he said he had the proof afforded by his son to the fact; threats were held out; the matter was then however, stopped—pending an affidavit to be given by Finn, that the facts were incorrect. The assault ensued upon some further causes of jealousy being found in the fact of an excursion trip made by Finn and Worden's wife.

Prisoner was taken before Justice Wood who refused to admit to bail, as the party in custody was on the Saturday previous put under bonds of $500 to keep the peace, and on Sunday held to answer, in both cases, for assault on his wife.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

The driver of a coach, named Patrick McKenna, while passing in his vehicle the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, ran over a child, who was seriously injured. McKenna was arrested and held to await the result by Justice Brennan.

A CHILD RUN OVER.

A child, whose name we did not learn, aged about six years, was yesterday seriously injured by being run over by a stage driven by one Louis Karstmann, on the corner of Avenue B and Tenth-street. The legs and arms of the child were broken. Karstmann had been requested to stop his horses previous to the unfortunate occurrence, but failed to do so until the wheels of the stage rested upon the body of the child. The driver was arrested and held to bail by Justice Brennan.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSQUITOES AND ALL INSECTS.—HASKINS' Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air. It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and and expand by means of rubber braid; it will fit securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes, and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No 90 Chambers-street.

It is indispensable for invalids not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No 313 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RISO, No. 193 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels. Sold at the manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great pantomime of the "Night Owl," with the French troupe and the favorites, Mr. J. R. SCOTT and Miss HATHAWAY, together with a most excellent company, are filling this favorite theatre nightly. To-night, "Tom Cringle," "Night Owl," and "Post of Honor." Go early for places.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW ART—PICTURES UPON GLASS.—Call at BRADY'S and examine the specimens of the Ambrotype on exhibition. They are superior to the finest daguerreotypes. Made at no other establishment in New-York. Photographs in every style. No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S.

Yale College—Class of 1852.

This Class, according to the custom of graduated classes, had its triennial reunion during last Commencement week. A large number were present. At 9½ P. M. they met in Trumbull Gallery, and at 10 P. M. marched to the New-Haven Hotel, and sat down to an elegant entertainment furnished by Mr. IVES, the gentlemanly proprietor of that house. The night was spent in speech-making, and relating experiences of three years. At 6 A. M. the class adjourned to the vine which they had planted while undergraduates, and around this flourishing memento they sang their parting song, and gave three loud and hearty cheers for the class, and three for their Alma Mater. They adjourned to meet in 1863. A vote of thanks was passed to the proprietor of the Hotel for his excellent furnishment and his kind and considerate attentions.

Storms at the West.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Wind storms, thunder storms and rain storms have been more than usually prevalent this season.

In nearly every portion of the county they are acknowledged, and their violence is spoken of as being unsurpassed by any like visitations remembered by the oldest inhabitants. Forests have been plowed through by the whirlwind, and sections inundated by torrents from the clouds. The loss of life has been great by the unroofing or total demolition of houses, while a frightful number of deaths by lightning is chronicled. The war of the elements, thus far, has not been extended to this vicinity, and our rains and winds and thunder claps continue to be of a gentler character.

Within a few miles of us we occasionally hear of a tolerably severe blow, or a shower which might, perhaps, be styled by some more startling name than refreshing; but no harm resulted to the fields of grain, or to tenements in town or country. Our steamers, engaged in an extensive trade which embraces a dozen States or more, with to or three territories, and navigating rivers whose aggregate extent amounts to thousands of miles, have suffered but little in this way. A few have lost their chimneys and their upper cabins, but no serious pecuniary loss has occured, nor have any lives been lost. For this exemption from the calamities of the season, we should be duly thankful.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, Aug. 1, by Rev. L. Covell, ROBERT M. BRUCE, of this City, to JULIA M., daughter of Daniel Leach, of Fishkill Landing.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 1, STEPHEN HERRICK, son of James A. and Hannah C. Sherman, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 49 4th st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, ELLEN LAUGHLIN, wife of George H Laughlin, aged 28 years, 7 months and 29 days.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, 2d inst., at her late residence No. 14 Rivington-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, JAMES W. BOOTH, son of James P. and Josephine Bennet, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) from No. 17 Waverly-place, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, Mrs. ELIZABETH BALDWIN, widow of Jeremiah Baldwin, aged 57 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 54 Rivington-st.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 1, Mr. JOSHUA UNDERWOOD, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 123 West 26 h st., at 3 o'clock, precisely, this afternoon, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Hollistion, Mass., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, J. CURTIS, son of J. C. Hepburn, 3d D., aged 1 year and 7 days.

Funeral services on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No 188 West 42d st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning July 31, Mrs. NANCY CLARK, wife of James Chandler Clark, formerly of Newburg, N. Y. aged 77 years and 5 months. Gentle and loving in life, peaceful and happy in death, her last sigh a breath of prayer.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John H., James A. and Joseph S. Clark, and of her son-in-law, D. A. Shotwell and John O. Brink, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Methodist Church, Jane-st., near Greenwich av., on Thursday, 2d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

In Boerum, in Houston st., on Tuesday, July 24, MARIA ANN, aged 2 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In East William-sburg, Forrest av., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, THOMAS W. KIERSTED, infant of J. B. and Ann Kierstd, aged 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Carriages will be in attendance at the Grand and Houston-st. Ferry, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to convey the friends to the house.

At Teaneck, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, ELLA MELVINA HITTELBRANDER, aged 1 year, 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 275 West 16th st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Warren, Vt., on Thursday, July 19, after a short but distressing sickness, ADAH, wife of James Richardson, Esq., aged 79 years.

At Manchester, Vt., on Tuesday morning, July 31, HUGH MUNRO, Esq., late merchant of this City, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from Dr. Hutton's Church, on Washington square, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUGUST 1.

$1 500 Virginia 6s	98		5	N Y Cen R R	opg 98½
5,000 California 7s '70	86½		10	do	p ac 98½
2,000 do	b5 87		14	do	p ac. 98½
500 Ohio 6s '50	106½		300	do	opg 99
2 500 Indiana State 5s	85		300	Erie railroad	b30 54
1 300 Indiana 2½ per cent	54		440	do	92
1,000 Louisiana 6s	b3 96½		50	do	c 54
16,000 Missouri 6s	96		100	do	b10 52
2,000 do	b60 95		50	do	s30 52
1 000 New Carolina 6s	99		300	do	b60 54
5 000 H. R. 2d Mg. Bds	s3 97		400	do	b10 52
5,000 Ill. C. R. R Bds	c 87		50	do	s50 52
5,000 do	b60 87		50	do	s3 87
5 000 do	b10 87		300	do	c 54
5 000 do	b 60 87		100	do	s60 52
7,000 do	87		50	do	b30 87
30,000 do	87		100	Harlem Railroad	28
5,000 do	87		600	do	b60 29
45,000 do	88		5	N H & Hartford R R	25
42 000 do	88		150	Reading Railroad	s3 81
10 000 do	86		500	do	s60 91
7,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	82		950	do	c 91
5 000 do	b3 83		100	do	b30 91
1 000 N Y Cen R R Bds	91		300	do	91
800 N. Y Central 7's	102		40	Hudson River R R	41
1,000 Ohio R'rd Div Bds	85		50	do	b3 42
10 Ohio Life & Trust Co	99		50	Mich. Cen R R	b3 98
18 Bank of Commerce	108		60	do	97½
5 do	108		25	Panama Railroad	106
20 Corn Ex Bank, ex div	101		300	Ill. Central Railroad	97½
100 Canton Company	27		200	do	98
100 do	b60 27½		50	C & Alton R R	b30 59½
100 do	s3 27½		50	do	b30 59½
100 New-Jersey Zinc Co	3½		40	do	59
200 Gardiner Gold Mine	1		200	do	60
200 do	b15 1		100	do	b60 60½
500 Nicar. Trans. Co	19		7	Galena & Chicago R R	105½
100 do	s60 18½		300	Cl'd & Tol. R R	s6m 90
100 do	s60 18		300	do	cln 91
400 Cumberl'd Coal Co	b30 29½		50	do	s3 81½
100 do	29½		35	C & Rock Isl'd R R	97
100 do	s3 29½		16	Wis Lake Sho e R R	85½
200 do	b60 29½		18	do	84½
100 do	s30 29½		8	do	85
100 do	b3 29½		100	Mich S & N I R R	b60 104½
450 do	s3 29½				

SECOND BOARD

$9,000 Louisiana 6s	95½		25	Panama Railroad	s90 105½
10 000 Ohio 6s '70	11½		25	do	106
2 000 Pan Re. (24 issue)	106½		5	N Y Cen R R	opg 99
2,000 Ill. Cen. R R. B	88½		100	do	b60 99½
8,000 do	s60 88½		50	do	opg 99½
15,000 do	89½		50	do	99½
5,000 do	s60 89½		100	Erie Railroad	54½
100 Canton Company	b60 26		300	do	s30 52½
50 do	s60 27½		100	do	b10 52½
224 Mich. Centre R R	98		50	do	b30 53
100 Cumber. Coal Co.	b30 30½		400	do	b60 53½
100 do	s10 29½		200	do	s3 53½
100 do	b30 29½		50	Read'g Railroad	b60 92½
10 do	29½		1100	do	b60 92½
50 Nicar. Trans. Co	b30 19½		500	do	91
100 do	19½		400	do	b10 92½
50 Ill. Cen R R	s18 97½				

WEDNESDAY, August 1—P. M.

The *Asia*—with a week's later news from the Old World—reached Halifax this morning. A full telegraphic summary of her advices did not reach us, till a late hour this evening. The political intelligence by this arrival is unimportant. The commercial accounts possess some interest. The London Money Market is reported as having acquired greater ease. The many war loans, and the continuous export movement in Gold did not seriously affect the supply. Loan and discount rates ruled as low as 3 ₱ cent. The Bank of England had lost during the week $775,000, in the Bullion department; but it made no alteration in its interest rates. Consols were quiet, but closed steady at 91. Of American Securities, BARING BROTHERS' Circular states that Railroad Bonds were most inquired for, State and City Stocks having been partially neglected. The quotations given for Railroad Bonds are 80@82 for Illinois Central; 84@87 for Illinois Freeland; 87@88 for Erie Third Mortgage, and 93 for Pennsylvania First Mortgage. State and City securities scarcely varied in price. From the manufacturing districts of England there is nothing new. The Liverpool Produce Markets are mentioned as having experienced but slight changes. Cotton had been a little more in request, and closed at about previous rates. In Breadstuffs, the only perceptible alteration was a further reduction of 3s. ₱ 480 lbs. in the price of Corn. Lard was quiet and cheaper, but other provisions remained about the same.

Our Stock market, to-day, was even livelier and firmer. The plentiness and cheapness of money induced some speculative action, and this gave a strong impetus to the business. In Railway Bonds, there were heavy transactions, almost solely in the bonds of the Illinois Central Road, the sales of which at both meetings of the Board, amounted to $184,500,—closing 1½ ₱ cent. higher than yesterday. Much of this large business arose out of the anticipation of further Foreign orders for these bonds. The Free Land Bonds of the same Company, without the privilege, were in request and quite strong in price. Illinois Central Shares ruled quiet, with a slight inclination to improve.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Arrival of the Asia at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* arrived here about 12 o'clock to-day.

The London *Times* of the latest date says: We have great pleasure in announcing that Sir WM. MOLESWORTH is to succeed Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the direction of the Colonial Office.

Besides the 1,500 Germans collected near Sandgate, there are also about 1,000 Swiss at Dover, so that the Foreign Legion now muster a force of 2,500 men in a very respectable state of discipline.

The Turkish Loan bill passed the Commons on Friday night by a vote of 135 to 132.

The *Herald* claims the small majority of three a virtual defeat of the Government.

The *Times* remarking upon the same, says: "We can scarcely believe that within so short a time, the alliance with France, the prospects of the war, and the very existence of Turkey should have been saved from the most serious risk by the narrow majority of 135 to 132."

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived at Galaxie, May 16—Charles Cooper, Cutts, New-York; Rosa Vista, Matthews, New-York. 23d—Bechall, Martin, Boston; Gertrude, Crocker, New York; Walter, Watford, Port Philip. 30th—Onward, Webb, Port Philip.

Sailed, May 21—Isaiah Carvell, Carrier, Boston. 23d—Corinne, Gushney, Boston.

Cleared, May 25—Frank Johnson, Lathrop, San Francisco.

The Teachers' Convention at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 2.

Several able and eloquent addresses were delivered at the Teachers' Convention to-day, and considerable business of importance transacted. Among the speakers were Professor ARMSTRONG, of the Normal School, Canada West, and J. D. PHILBRICK, of Connecticut.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: L. HASELTINE, of New-York, President; Vice Presidents—S. W. CLARK, of Albany, EDWARD NORTH, of Oneida, E. SHELDON and Mr. ATHINS; Corresponding Secretary—C. H. ANTHONY, of Albany; Recording Secretaries—A. G. SALISBURY and F. H. WILD; Treasurer—M. H. BEACH, of Seneca Falls.

Agreeably to an invitation from Hon. O. B. MATTISON, nearly six hundred partook of a collation at the City Hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon, where Governor SEYMOUR and others delivered addresses.

The annual session of the Association will take place in Troy, August 2, 1856.

Later from Mexico—Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30.

The steamer *Neutilus* has arrived here with later dates from Brazos.

The revolution on the Mexican frontier was progressing. Gen. WOLL had fallen back upon Matamoras. The revolutionists were following him up. Gen. VIDALEN was also marching from Monterey with twenty-eight hundred men, and the fall of Matamoras was considered inevitable.

The deaths in this city during the past week were two hundred and seventy-five, including one hundred and seventy-three from yellow fever.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 2.

A fire occurred this morning in the store of POPPLEIN & THOMPSON, wholesale druggists, on Baltimore-street, near St. Paul's. The building was entirely destroyed, together with its contents. Loss $90,000: insurance $75,000.

The extensive carriage-factory of Messrs. MOLMER & HUNTER, in Holliday-street, adjoining the City Hall, was destroyed by fire this evening. The owners were fully insured.

The Southern Mail—Yellow Fever at Gosport and Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 2.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are too hand, but they contain no news of interest.

In Gosport, Va., yesterday, there were three new cases of yellow fever and three deaths. In Norfolk there were six new cases, but no deaths.

From Kansas—Indian Troubles.

ST LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Arrivals from Council Bluff, with dates to the 26th ult., report the existence of great excitement at Omaha City, on account of the murder of the Omaha Chief LOGAN, while out on a buffalo hunt, by a band of the Sioux Indians. It is stated that the Omahas are about to join the Pawnees to make war upon the Sioux.

American Congress of Dentists.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The American Congress of Dentists assembled here to-day, and delegations from all parts of the world are attending it. The sessions thus far have been private, and devoted to business mainly, but the future sessions will be open to the public. Among the subjects offered for discussion is the propriety of administering chloroform to patients.

Reported Disaster at Fairhaven Untrue.

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 2.

The account of a disaster alleged to have taken place at the launching of the ship *Siconset*, on Monday last, and published in the New-York *Herald* this morning, is incorrect. No accident occurred.

FAIRHAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 2.

There has been no accident at this place from the launching of a ship, or from any other cause.

Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 2—10½ P. M.

Extensive arrangements were made to collect returns of the election in Tennessee to-day, by means of the wires, expresses, &c., but the prevalence of a heavy storm below this City renders it quite impossible to receive a word to night.

Reported Cholera Cases at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 2.

Our report relative to several cases of cholera having occurred, is contradicted in some of the papers on insufficient authority. The report was given on the authority of a respectable physician, and was undoubtedly correct.

North Carolina Election.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The most ample arrangements have been made for collecting early returns of the election, but, as usual, the wires south of Petersburg are deranged, and nothing can be had to-night.

Collision between the Steamer Asia and a Fishing Schooner.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 2.

We learn from a passenger per the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, at Boston to-day, that the steamer came in collision, last night, with a fishing schooner, which was understood to be the *Bloomer*. The extent of the damage was not known.

Railroad Casualty.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 2.

CHARLES DERRICK, who left here at 11 o'clock this morning as the conductor of the express train on the Central Road, fell off the train two miles this side of Rome, and was killed.

Liquor Case at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 2.

In the KENNEDY Liquor case, Judge PARKER decided this morning to admit KENNEDY to bail for his appearance at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

Total Loss of the Ship Cavalier.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The ship *Cavalier*, ashore on Grand Menan, near St. John, N. B., cannot be got off, and will be a total loss.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1209 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Combination of the New-York State Council of Know-Nothings and the State Lodge of Know-Somethings—A Common Platform—The Crops—The Maine Law and Original Packages.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

Special sessions of the State Council known as the Utica organization, or Choctaw Know-Nothings, and the State Lodge of Know-Somethings have been held in this city within the past two days. Having sentiments almost entirely similar, it was almost impossible for these two bodies to maintain separate and distinct organizations, and, indeed, I believe the first business was the appointment of Committees to present and perfect a basis upon which both could be united. A protracted discussion of the terms of this union resulted in the recommendation that there should be convened immediately a joint Convention of the two orders, for the purpose of considering and adopting resolutions expressive of the views of the members, when, if it was found that they could agree upon principles, immediate steps should be taken to perfect the details of a permanent combination.

The joint Convention was held at Minerva Hall, and was attended by every delegate to both Orders. A Committee appointed to draft a series of resolutions presented the following, which were adopted by a unanimous vote, and with more enthusiastic applause than I have ever witnessed at a similar convocation:

Whereas, The great practical issue of National policy now before our people is, whether Freedom or Slavery shall dictate the action and shape the accomplishments of our Government; whether the progress of Freedom or of Slavery shall be arrested;

And whereas, This issue has been forced upon the country by the unreasonable demands of the slave power, aided by the votes of Representatives who were recreant to the true principles of their constituents; and in view of the recent outrage upon Freedom by the National Congress in repealing the Missouri Compact; by the lawless Pro-Slavery men of Missouri in their armed invasion of Kansas, their brutal crushing out of the sacred rights of franchise, and their present attempt to force their fellow invaders upon the people of that Territory as an authoritative Legislature; and the final consummation of that outrage by the President of the United States in the removal of Gov. REMBIN, the only official opponent of the Missouri invaders; for these and other unenumerated reasons,

Resolved, That the aim of National and State Legislation should be, on all occasions, the advancement of complete civil and religious liberty, and to circumscribe, restrict, and ultimately annihilate the system of legal human bondage.

Resolved, That we will, in every lawful manner, and to the utmost of our ability, oppose the admission into this Union of any more Slave territory whatever.

Resolved, That inasmuch as man cannot hold property in man, we will labor for the repeal of all laws which compel the subjugation to the condition of chattels or slaves of any person found within the jurisdiction of a Free State, whether there voluntarily or involuntarily.

Resolved, That Intemperance is a public evil, perilous alike to the best interests of society and the stability of the Republic, over which, as such, the Legislative power of the State may be legitimately exercised; that past experience demonstrates the efficiency of Prohibition in its suppression; and we will, therefore, firmly maintain the Prohibitory law now upon our statute books, nor consent to any amendment or modification thereof, except such as shall manifestly tend to strengthen and perfect its efficiency and power.

Resolved, That Principles and Character, not Birthplace, should be the test of admission to citizenship; that in guarding "against the insidious wiles of foreign influence," we but obey the recommendation of the immortal WASHINGTON, the Father and preserver of the Republic; that while we welcome to our firesides the oppressed of all nations, we are admonished to protect those firesides from the intrusion of the depraved and the prejudiced; that while inviting the intelligent and the upright to participate in the blessings handed down to us by our forefathers, it is our duty to maintain in their full purity the institutions which they have bequeathed to us; that any politico-religious interference in temporal affairs which tends to "a union of Church and State," is at war with the fundamental principles upon which alone a free State can enjoy a lengthened existence; and that in the selection of public officers, those only should have a voice whose education will permit them to exercise their judgment, regardless of priestly dictation or religious prejudice.

Resolved, That the subordinate Councils and Lodges be urgently requested to work diligently and harmoniously for the selection and advancement of candidates for public offices who will firmly, consistently, and warmly labor to carry out the principles embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

The large number in attendance, the character and position of the delegates, and the enthusiastic unanimity which marked the proceedings, convinces me that the spirit of these resolves will be thoroughly and devotedly carried out in the Fall election; and a somewhat extensive communication with the people in this section of the State, satisfies me that until the questions of Slavery and Prohibition shall be settled, there can no other issues be presented to the electors, which will obtain even a hearing. The sentiment of hostility to Slavery strengthens every day, and any party that honestly and steadfastly labors for the restriction of the Slave power must acquire and maintain the political control of the State. I hear little said of men, but a constant and determined recurrence to the policy of putting in nomination none but those whose known antecedents and proclivities can leave no possible room to doubt their position upon this question of Freedom or Slavery. In the central and western portions of the State, a ticket blazoned with the names of those who had not been proved and approved friends of Freedom would not obtain votes enough to be worth the canvassing.

The agriculturists of this portion of the State begin to feel uneasy and dispirited at the unpleasant prospect of the harvest. With a growth of products far exceeding that of any late years, they are threatened with its almost entire destruction. On the line of public travel, I see almost every field of wheat is cut, and left lying in the swath, the protracted wet weather preventing its being gathered in. I am told that much of the berry thus exposed has commenced a second growth, which unfits it for breadstuffs—though it can be and is used for the manufacture of starch, and for that purpose brings nearly two-thirds the price of a prime article. Doubtless much of the ill-omened information we have relative to the extent of the damage done is the coinage of speculators, who have an interest in maintaining the present high prices of flour—but still I think in this State the evil is quite as serious as is desirable. I never observed a more luxuriant growth of the potato than is universally to be seen this season. Almost simultaneously with the commencement of the rot some years since, it was noticed that there was an entire absence of the blossom and seed bolls. Within the past five years, it has been almost impossible to obtain any seed, and I have looked over entire fields without being able to find one boll. This year we have a decided change. Everywhere the fields present the appearance of flower gardens, and there is a corresponding improvement in the vigor and color of the vines. I have strong hopes centred in this change, and feel satisfied in my own mind it foretells that the potato is recovering from a protracted and debilitating disease, and that it will soon regain its former strength and constitutional productiveness.

The provisions of the Prohibitory law seem to be indifferently observed in this place. The small dram shops have been closed, and the hotels have cleared out their bars. However, "original packages" appear to be in full supply, and in brisk demand. I notice six or seven stores having signs signifying that they are "licensed to sell liquor," at which, I understand, there is no difficulty in procuring the smallest packages, upon a verbal assurance that you are unwell, and desire it for medicinal purposes. On the principal street, there is a store, at which they do not exact even that much, but furnish the article in bottles of a half-pint and upwards, to all applicants, providing they pay the fine, which is put at $10 the gallon, for brandy. Rather a steep price that—but then, you know it is *imported*. The number and variety of the judicial decisions already given upon the various provisions of the law, appear to make it impossible for the friends of the measure to decide upon what course they should pursue. They are now in a state of doubt and inaction, but I think the promulgation of a decision adverse to the views of the dealers, would be the signal for an onslaught upon all of feaders that would be annihilating. Meantime, it is conceded, even by the opponents of the law, that it is doing much more good in the suppression of intemperance than they ever anticipated from it. My own observation corroborates this concession.

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Annual Meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association.

UTICA, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Association commenced its sessions at 10 o'clock this morning, instead of 8 P. M., as previously announced. President R. D. JONES, of Rochester, occupied the Chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. FOWLER, of Utica.

The President made a few introductory remarks and submitted the order of business for the Convention, as suggested by the Executive Committee.

The Association is to hold three sessions a day, viz.: 9 A. M., and at 2 and 7½ P. M.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by W. A. S. PALMER, of Utica, one of the Recording Secretaries.

The Associate Secretary, Mr. HEFFRON, of Utica, resigned his office, and Mr. M. H. BEACH, of Seneca Falls, was appointed in his place.

An invitation was extended to teachers and friends of Education present from other States to participate in the deliberations.

On motion of Mr. T. W. VALENTINE, of Brooklyn, a Committee for selecting the time and place of the next annual meeting was ordered. The following gentlemen were appointed: Valentine, of Brooklyn; Curtis, of Rochester; Jenner, of New-York; Heffron, of Utica; Pomroy, of Erie.

The following Business Committee was also appointed: Messrs. Anthony, of Albany; Johonnot, of Syracuse; Bowen, of Albany; Fegles, of Livingston County, and McElligott, of New-York.

Professor T. H. BOWEN, of Albany, after some prefatory remarks, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed to report on the progressive legislation required by the educational interests of the State.

Remarks were made by Messrs. HEFFRON, of Utica; ANTHONY, of Albany; POMROY, of Erie, and JENNER, of New-York. After adding Superintendent RICE to the Committee, the resolution was adopted. Adjourned till 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—2 P. M.

The Association convened as above. The Chair announced the following gentlemen as the Committee to take into consideration the resolution offered by Professor BOWEN in the morning: First District, J. H. Fanning, of New-York; Second District, Wm. N. Reid, of Newburg; Third District, S. B. Woolworth, of Albany; Fourth District, R. A. North, of Amsterdam; Fifth District, A. S. Palmer, of Utica; Sixth District, S. W. Clark, of Hemer; Seventh District, M. Douglass, of Rochester; Eighth District, S. G. Love, of Buffalo.

The State Agent of the Association, JAMES JOHONNOT, Esq., read his annual report. It gave a flattering account of the establishment and success of Teachers' Institutes in our State, reviewed with much clearness the entire school system, and suggested various means and instrumentalities for its improvement. Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes were looked upon as prominent means for the advancement of the great cause of Education.

On motion, the time of electing officers of the Association was set down for Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. HEFFRON, of Utica, made a motion that a Committee of one from each Judicial District, to nominate officers of the Association for the ensuing year should be appointed.

Mr. MCELLIGOTT offered a substitute, that said election take place on open nominations.

Messrs. HASELTINE, HEFFRON and THOMSON spoke upon the subject, after which Mr. HEFFRON's motion was adopted.

A motion was made that the Nominating Committee be instructed to report for President the name of some *female* member of the Association. The object of the motion was, probably, to ascertain the true position of members of the Association in regard to "Women's Rights."

The following was proposed as a substitute:

Resolved—That the Nominating Committee be instructed to include in their nominations a fair representation of the female membership of the Association.

A warm discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. MCELLIGOTT, of New-York; CLARK, of Ontario, WOOLWORTH, of Albany, and FANNING, of New York. Finally, however, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The State Agent having intimated in his report, read this morning, that the financial part of it would be given at another session, a member requested that it be given at this time. The Agent stated that it would be ready by the morrow.

E. PERSHINE SMITH, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Instruction in this State, delivered an Address on State Education, and showed what Legislatures had done and what they should do, in his judgment, for the cause of Education.

Adjourned till 7½ P. M.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCH, Esq., arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, *via* Havana. Left Havana on the 28th.

The U. S. sloops-of-war *Cyane* and *Falmouth* were in port. Officers and crews all well. Capt. GRAHAM had completed all arrangements for the sale of the steamship *United States*, and will return to New-York after the exchange of property is effected.

The *Cyane* will leave soon for a cruize in the Gulf.

The *Falmouth* will remain in port till the 1st inst.

The market is active and bright. Sugars have advanced. The weather is favorable for the growing crops, and the city is remarkably healthy. Freights are not in demand.

On the 1st, lat. 37° 50', lon. 74° 5', exchanged signals with American bark *Cadet*, standing to the south.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 28, 1855.

The steamer *Empire City* arrived yesterday morning, and having taken on board the passengers left here for California by the *Grenada* and *Crescent City*, left for Aspinwall at 10 A. M. She brought no mail for Havana, which we think an inexcusable piece of negligence on the part of the New-York Post-Office folks. The steamers are paid for mail service, and they may as well be allowed to do it. We have now to wait for commercial correspondence brought by the *Canada* until the 8th of August—or 12 to 13 days, as the case may be. A mail from New-York by this steamer would at least have enabled us to judge of the complexion of what we have to wait for. We were also deprived of the pleasure of going on board of the steamer, to pick up papers, or news from the Crimea, through the exceeding courtesy of the captain, which we trust he will be remembered for when he wants *intelligence*, by having it furnished him in quantity to suit *necessity*.

The *United States* steamship, sold to Messrs. ZANONONIS BROTHERS, NORIEGA, OLMO & Co., SALVADOR LARNO and FRANCISCO MARTY Y TORRENS, is to run between this and VERA CRUZ—the price, including a new set of boilers, to be placed within eight months, falling a little short of $150,000.

The *Ocean Bird* and *St. Lawrence* are to run between New-York and Havana *direct*. These steamers are to make *independent* connections with the Spanish line of ocean steamers—their business and management separate, although several of the parties may be interested in all. The U. S. sloops *Falmouth* and *Cyane* still in port—all well. The British sloop *Eurydice* went to sea yesterday, and the brig *Arab* remains at anchor—and *will*. Commercial reports and files of the *Prensa* herewith.

State of Our Streets.

It would seem that New-York is destined never to be clean. Those who had hoped that Mayor WOOD and the Sweeping-machines would break the spell, now begin to despair again. This is not strange: time enough has been given. Most people were willing to suspend their judgment until the unhealthy season had fully set in. Now we have reached August; disease and mortality are on the increase among us; and yet who can deny that our streets are quite as filthy in general as they were at any corresponding period within the last three years?

There are exceptions, it is true. Broadway and a few other business streets are passably clean. But look at the back streets and most of the uptown cross-streets. Do they appear as if it was anybody's business to keep them clean? When were they in a filthier state? But to be more particular, is not the condition of Washington-street, from the Battery to Rector-street, absolutely a disgrace? Filled as it is with animal and vegetable matter, in different stages of decomposition,—with its sinks choked up with slops of all kinds, and covered with a thick green scum, it is no wonder that the stench of it is intolerable. Duane-street, between Broadway and the Sixth-avenue, is but little better. There is some excuse for this, on account of the widening of the street; but certainly not sufficient to justify the enormous accumulation of filth which is but too evident from Broadway. For obvious reasons the Avenues on which the cars run, and the Fifth-avenue, are in general pretty clean, but the Seventh and Ninth avenues, particularly the former, are at this moment in about as filthy a condition as we have ever seen them. It were easy to mention several other streets in different parts of the City, which are thus neglected from week to week, and we fear from month to month. For example, can any of our Street Inspectors tell us when, if ever, was that part of Thirty-third-street between the Third and Lexington avenues cleaned? It probably does not contain as much garbage as the lower end of Washington-street, already alluded to; but that it contains a greater amount of filth than ought to be tolerated in a half dozen streets, no one who has seen it can deny.

Why has New-York no Zoological Garden?

This question has often been asked, with some surprise, by strangers; it is now high time that our citizens should put it to themselves. Every intelligent person will acknowledge the benefits to be derived from a well supplied and skillfully managed Zoological Garden in a City like New York. It would be an inexhaustible source of instruction and amusement. More knowledge of natural history could be acquired by a half dozen visits to an institution of this kind than by weeks or months of laborious study.

We have schools, academies, colleges, and libraries, in abundance—all munificently sustained There is no lack of money—no unwillingness to contribute freely towards any project designed to forward the cause of education. All that is wanting, therefore, is an enterprising company to take the matter in hand, and there is no doubt that it would pay. It would be visited weekly by thousands of the old as well as the young, for

"Nature hath nothing made so base, but can
Read some instruction to the wisest man."

There is scarcely a single city in Europe of one-third the size, or one-tenth the importance or wealth of New-York, but has its Zoological Garden. In Germany, there are not less than sixteen; France has a dozen or upwards; England has three or four; and poor as Ireland is, she has at least two—one in Dublin and one in Belfast. Let New-York be without one no longer. Now is the time to attend to it, so that a site may be secured for it in the new Park before the dimensions and location of the latter are finally settled upon.

Crops and Weather in Onondaga County.

BALDWINSVILLE, Onondaga Co., July 31, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

For nearly two weeks it has rained almost incessantly, and unless we are favored with a little sunshine very soon, all kinds of grain, and particularly wheat, must suffer severely.

Even now "Winter Wheat" has, in many instances, commenced "growing" as it stands in the fields; and grass that had been cut just previous to the commencement of the "rainy season," is of course spoiled.

A farmer told me yesterday he found, upon close examination, that his rye had commenced "sprouting," although he seemed confident that we should have favorable weather before it could be materially injured.

Corn looks quite thrifty, but is somewhat backward; however, no fears of a small crop are entertained.

Of potatoes, there will be the most plentiful crop that we have had for some years, and but a few days since I heard the opinion advanced by a large dealer, that they would be a drug in the market this Fall, at *eighteen pence per bushel*. Verily, potato-eaters have great cause for rejoicing. At this present writing they are retailed in our streets at seventy-five cents per bushel.

I do not think there will be *one solitary peach raised in Onondaga County this season.*

The roads are as badly broken up as they were on the 1st day of March. In fact, one can hardly realize that Summer has nearly flown, we have had so little genuine Summer weather. Yours, &c.

THIRTY-TWO LIQUOR AGENTS IN ROCHESTER.—The Rochester *Democrat* of yesterday, publishes a list of persons, numbering 32, who have received licenses from the County Judge to sell liquors. Nine of the whole number are keepers of drug stores; two are wholesale dealers in liquors; one or two brewers, and several keepers of groggeries. One of them, it is alleged, has four times been fined for violating the old Excise laws. Blame is commonly attached to Judge HUMPHREY, for giving licenses so indiscriminately, but that judicial officer regards the law as imperatively requiring him to sign bonds that are made out in accordance with its previsions, and divesting him of discretion in the matter.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

RECEIPT OF THE ASIA'S MAILS.

Interesting Details of European Intelligence.

Debates in Parliament on Lord John Russell's Resignation.

LATER FROM THE CRIMEA.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

We received the *Asia's* mails and our exchanges, at a late hour last night. The telegraph from Halifax, has already given a full summary of her intelligence.

The *Washington*, Capt. CAVENDY, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, with London dates to the 19th July.

The *Moniteur* publishes a dispatch from Gen. PELISSIER dated July 12, which states that according to the report of a deserter, Admiral NACHIMOFF was killed by a ball in the forehead, on the 6th, in the Central Bastion. The construction of the batteries of Careening Bay was being carried on with great energy.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg confirms the intelligence received via Stockholm, of the bombardment and destruction of Levisa, and further states that the Prince of Prussia had arrived in the Russian capital.

Intelligence from the Crimea to the 16th of July states that the operations of the siege were going on well, and that the health of the army continued satisfactory.

We learn by way of Paris, that at Kars on June 19, the Russians continued their movements to surround the town with 27,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 70 guns. The Turks, well provided, awaited the enemy with resolution, orders being given to hold out to the last, and if necessary, to retire upon Erzeroum. The Turkish General demanded reinforcements of men only. Up to June 30, nothing new had occurred at Yenisle.

The *Siècle* says that the programme of *fêtes* in celebration of Queen VICTORIA's visit to Paris, will soon be published. The *fêtes* begin Aug. 17, and will last a fortnight.

The disturbances in Catalonia have been happily appeased.

A Russian sortie took place against the French rifle pits in front of the Malakoff on the night of the 14th inst., which was gallantry repulsed.

The French Minister of War received the following dispatch dated Crimea, July 15.

"The night has been a successful one on the side of the Malakoff Tower. About 1 o'clock the Russians made a sortie with three or four battalions, and made vain efforts to carry an ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakoff Tower. Received by a brisk fire at close quarters, and by the fire of batteries 15 and 16, they retreated, carrying away a number of killed and wounded. The ground in front of the ambuscade was found covered with muskets in the morning. There were also five dead bodies on the ground, one of which was that of an officer. The combat was obstinate. The French lost 9 killed and 11 wounded."

In the House of Commons on the night of the 18th July, Lord JOHN RUSSELL announced the fact of his own resignation, which Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept. He assigned the necessity of his resignation to a wrong impression, both in Parliament and among the public, and declared himself quite contented with his present position.

Sir B. LYTTON reviewed the conduct of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, both with relation to the previous and the existing Government, as well as in the Vienna Conferences, and contended that the confidence of the Government was forfeited by the retention of the Colonial Secretary among the advisers of the Crown. In consequence of the resignation of Lord JOHN, the remarks of Sir B. LYTTON, which were brought before the House in the shape of a resolution, were withdrawn, thereby saving the PALMERSTON Administration for the time from certain destruction. On the following evening, however, the Government were again compelled to hear the wrath of Mr. ROEBUCK, who, in a speech of most bitter complaint against the conduct and policy of the Government, proposed that the House, deeply lamenting the sufferings of the army during the Winter campaign in the Crimea, and coinciding with the resolution of their Committee, that the conduct of the Administration was the first and chief cause of the calamities which befell that army, do hereby visit with severe reprehension every member of that Cabinet whose counsels led to such disastrous results. After a lengthened conversation, the debate was adjourned until Thursday. A bill to give effect to a convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America, was brought into the House.

The expedition sent in Her Majesty's steamer, the the *Teazer*, to compel the Chief, BUMBO MUNICH LARE, to fulfill a treaty entered into between him and Commander SELWYN, of the steamship *Prometheus*, in which the Chief promised to pay an indemnity of $1,030 for injury done to the British, had failed. The British had two officers killed, and two seamen, besides others, wounded. Of the 150 rank and file of the West India Regiment forming the expedition, 77 were killed, wounded and missing.

A letter from the Baltic fleet announces the intelligence that on the night of the 23d and 24th June, Her Majesty's ship *Hornet*, while lying off Liph Wahas, destroyed by her boats 47 Russian ships, varying from 700 to 200 tons each, which comprises the whole of the Nystad shipping, probably amounting to upwards of 20,000 tons.

A difference has sprung up between the French and Turkish Governments, growing out of complaints on the part of the former that RENSCHID PACHA was opposing the project of canalizing the Nile.

The Turkish troops continue to be sent into the Dobrudscha, not with any view to hostile operations at present, but to be in proper position for commencing them after the fall of Sebastopol.

A dinner was given on the 13th, at Paris, by the Secretary of the Imperial Commission to the Commissioners of foreign Governments at the Industrial Exhibition.

A Commission of three gentlemen, the Recorders of London, Manchester and Liverpool, has been appointed to investigate the conduct of the Police during the Hyde Park riots.

Letters from Turin state that the grain harvest in Italy is most abundant, but in the South the vines are again affected. In Piedmont the disease has not yet developed itself much, and the silk crop here, though not so good as last year, has turned out better than was expected. Altogether, the accounts from the country are most satisfactory.

The Paris correspondence of the *Times* of the 17th, contains the following notice of a new scheme for gaining Austria over to the Allies:

"A project was broken off, about two months ago, in one or two political circles in Paris, which was to be completely successful in gaining over Austria to take part with England and France in military operations against Russia. I do not determine on what foundation it rests, but as it is again spoken of, and with more consistency than before, I cannot omit all notice of it. It is said that an arrangement has been submitted to the Governments interested, that *the Danubian Principalities shall be made over to Austria, as compensation for the transfer of a portion of Lombardy to the Duke of Parma, the States of Parma and Piacenza to be given to Sardinia in consequence of her active and efficient cooperation with the Allies.* The matter is spoken of very currently, and there are persons who do not entirely disbelieve that it has actually been mooted."

A letter from Dublin, dated July 14, makes the following report of the prospects of the harvest in Ireland:

"The accounts of our harvest prospects are favorable beyond all precedent. The crops of all kinds are advancing rapidly to maturity, and promise a most abundant as well as an early return. The potato crop looks exceedingly healthy, and the supply of young potatoes in market is becoming more abundant. As a natural result of the promises which the season holds forth, a slight decline has taken place in the price of grain. Almost every part of the country has been visited by thunderstorms within the last few days."

It is stated that several gentlemen of capital and influence in London have formed a "National Newspaper League Company" to raise half a million or a million in one pound shares, and start a first-class daily paper, to be devoted to the liberal cause. It is proposed to call the new paper *The Dial*.

According to letters from Galatz, a campaign on the Danube and Pruth was expected shortly to take place. French engineers had been inspecting the roads in Eastern Moldavia, and agents were making great purchases of supplies along the Danube. The Turkish force, concentrated between Silistria and Rustchuk, has made a move towards the Dobrudscha.

The *Wiener Gazette* under date of Vienna, 11th, says:

"Count WALLWERT has sent to the French legations a circular, in which it is said that his Government does not any longer consider itself bound in the four points, all attempts to get them accepted by Russia having failed; and that consequently it has resolved to impose such conditions of peace as might be suggested by the results of the war. Count BUOL has confined himself to acknowledging the receipt of this communication, but he nevertheless expressed a fear that under such circumstances it was not possible to hope for a speedy reestablishment of peace. Baron DE BOURQUENEY had a private audience of the Emperor this morning."

From a correspondence which has passed between Mr. ROWLAND HILL and Sir CURACE P. REMEY, it appears that in sending newspapers from England to the Colonies, the general rule henceforth will be to charge 1d., *plus* any foreign transit rate on dispatch; but such charge will carry the newspaper to its destination. In like manner the Colonial Government will collect a prepaid postage on newspapers sent to Great Britain, such papers being delivered free. The 2d charge on papers to Canada, when sent through the United States, (if not so sent the charge is only 1d.,) includes the transit rate of 1d. heretofore paid on delivery. The same rate of obarge will extend to all places abroad, except where existing treaties interfere; and "as soon as practicable," says Mr. HILL, "these exceptions, I have no doubt, will be got rid of, and the rule made strictly uniform."

The Turkish Government have granted an exclusive concession for a submarine telegraph from the Dardanelles to Alexandria. The cost will be £120,000, and the line could be completed in twelve months. At the same time, proposals are on foot to carry the project to India. The total length from the Dardanelles to Kurachee is about 4,000 miles, and the sum required for the whole (including the submarine to Alexandria) would be about £850,000. The entire line to India may, it is estimated, be completed in two years.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The War—Political Intelligence—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is no longer Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies. He has resigned, and so the debates of yesterday evening have been deprived of their decisive character. Sir E. BULWER could not help withdrawing his motion, which had no longer any prospect of success; though he did deliver his speech, because he did not wish to lose *oleum et operam*. Lord PALMERSTON stands, for the time being, firm again. He would stand or fall by his noble friend, he said; but this noble friend had other noble friends who would *not* stand by him, and so the ex-Plenipotentiary thought it best to become a simple member for the city of London, and to leave the Treasury benches for a seat on third row, behind. His defence, yesterday evening, was a poor one, and the House took it with marked coldness. The question, indeed, was not one of opinion, but one of public political morality. Lord JOHN may change his views as well as anybody else; but what he had no right to do was to make his belligerent speech on the 27th of May, by which the House and the country have been placed under a false impression about the perfect harmony in the Cabinet. This is what Lord JOHN was wrong in. And his forced retirement is a merited punishment.

However, you must not suffer your judgment to be too much influenced by the factious clamors of the moment. Lord JOHN *is not* dead, though so much has been said by even the *Times*. The authority of the Whig leader will be felt, depend upon it, soon again. And I must say that, after all the blunder, selfish ambition, and indecision on Lord JOHN's part, he is the most honorable of living British statesmen. This may be no praise for him, but it certainly gives a comparative value to his personality. It is therefore by this light that the sincerity of accusations against his Lordship must be gazed, lest we should be led to believe in those prophesies about the irretrievable disgrace of a man, who, after all, has done a great deal of good to his country, and cannot be accused of having grown rich in office. True, if we were to believe some whisperings and insinuations, dropped here and there, his Lordship has been bribed, and will receive I don't know what honors and emoluments from Austria and Russia.

Many a venal though unbought politician will tell you the very sum of gold rubles for which the chief of the RUSSELLS has promised to sell his country. Lord JOHN's conduct has certainly been most injurious to his reputation as a liberal-minded statesman, and legislators like ROEBUCK may fairly claim the right of branding that conduct as unworthy of a British Minister; but then it is perfectly disgusting to hear the would-be-virtuous indignation and insulting vituperations of men who are ten thousand times below the disgraced leader's public as well as private morality. *Quis tulerit Gracchos seditione querentes?* Who could bear with BERESFORD and Co., condemning a RUSSELL? Are the Tory leaders a whit better than their antagonists? Is PALMERSTON better than his retired friend? Why, Sir, the immorality is in the *class*, and this class is maintained by the *system* of organized corruption, which is again supported, because suffered by that great middle class of society, which might, if it is so willed, overthrow that whole fabric of political atheism, called the "home and foreign policy of Great Britain," but which seems to be bent on nothing except money-making, and will have peace "at any price," provided it should not affect its pockets.

I am writing, I confess it, under the influence of indignation, roused in me by the reading of a masterly article on "*International immorality*" in the *Westminster Review*, where British policy is laid bare in all its nakedness of corruption. If this article had been written in America, there would have been an outcry, on this side of the Atlantic, against the vile slanderers and envious calumny, thereand would be no end to protestations from indignant "Englishmen in America," against such

[illegible] diplomatic [illegible] and civilization all over [illegible] to Tweed, in a Brit- [illegible] and authority, and so [illegible] to accept its statements and [illegible] and conclusions, as those of a [illegible] of antipathies against his native land.

And now, there being nothing important from the Crimea, I will take a stroll out of the field of politics.

If the French have ROSSINI, we have MEYERBEER for a lion of the season. The *maestro* is made a great deal of, and is said to be so besieged with honors of all kinds, that, in order to have a free quarter of an hour to himself, he is up every morning at 5 o'clock, to take a solitary walk in Kensington Gardens. The "Etoil du Nord," as it will be given in Covent Garden, has a peculiar feature of its own, different from what it is in Paris. SCRIBA's libretto has dialogues *in prose, to be spoken*, and this is done in the Academie I. de Musique; but considerations of some or other sort have induced the *maestro* to turn these prosaic talks into *recitatives*, so that there will be no speaking next Thursday. I hear that LABLACHE is the *Russian corporal*, a terrible fellow, to be sure. The Allies would have a hard work against such masses. Before leaving the operatic stage I must mention the rumor that "Her Majesty's Theatre," in Haymarket, Mr. LUMLEY's fashion, but no luck-haunted opera-house, is to undergo a thorough change of destination by being fitted up as a West-End branch of the Bank of England, so that there will at last be dividends to be had.

The end of the season is demonstrated by all sorts of benefit representations. We had private theatricals at Grosvenor House and at Campden House, there with TOM TAYLOR and here with CHARLES DICKENS, as managers. I hear that the author of *Bleak House* has wonderful histrionic talents, and his readers are glad he did not take to the stage before he had taken to literature, for, then, we would have seen—they say—a great actor for some years, at the loss of a great author for all time.

Mr. W. FARREN, one of the greatest and oldest English actors, had his farewell benefit last night, at the Haymarket Theatre, and parted from a crowded house with tears in his eyes, and no words on the throbbing lips.

Prince GHOLAM MAHOMED and Prince FEROZE SHAH, son and grandson of TIPPOO SULTAN, have also taken leave of the Queen. These Indian Princes will be missed in London drawing-rooms, where they were paraded as a sort of ornamental piece of furniture placed close to the door, and looked at as the *sine qua non* of a fashionable apartment. I wonder what pleasure they could have had, during more than a year, in being thus exposed, night after night, without being able to be understood by anybody save a few Indian officers!

RACHEL, who, too, takes her leave, will give here four representations, previous to her embarking for America, where her brother FELIX hopes to become a Californian. She merits a warm welcome for her genius, but also for her manly struggle against the Bonapartist obstacles and menaces thrown in her way to keep her back from the United States, and to chain her down in Paris, as an article of "universal exhibition." She braved all and goes, with some bad temper, no doubt, against the "ungrateful" who began to prefer a RISTORI to her.

I call your attention to an interesting page in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July. It gives SWIFT's pseudonym correspondence with Mr. MOTTE, the editor, about the publication of Capt. Gulliver's Travels, which, as you know, were first published *incognito*.

I may mention here that the famous "General Officer," or somebody of his staff, has published another pamphlet—this time not in Brussels, but in Geneva. This work has no startling revelations, and is rather more deferential than its predecessor, to NAPOLEON. However, the advice it gives is good, because it urges the necessity of a war on principle.

Another *brochure* of a different kind has just been published in Paris. It records "the last moments of the Emperor NICHOLAS," and is the translation of a Russian original, which is said to have been written "by command."

Doctor VERON has also republished his memoirs, and this second edition is introduced by a "gracious" acknowledgment of the Doctor's present, by NAPOLEON III., who calls him a dear man.

The correspondence respecting the THIERS-CHANGARNIER complot is also published as an appendix.

The Doctor's book has, however, been neglected for the letters of the late Marshal ST. ARNAUD. Your Paris correspondent will, no doubt, have acquainted you with that strange work, compiled and edited by a brother, who seems to have had no other aim in view than that of money-making; for surely, these letters will not be considered in a light favorable to the deceased's character. The *Athenæum* has a very severe, but very just criticism on the subject.

LONGMAN announces two new volumes of MACAULAY's *History of England*; and Lord JOHN has, it seems, made up his mind to return to his literary desk, for we are promised two more volumes of MOORE's *Memoirs*. And now a few more political facts.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER refused to receive the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and wants, first, to have justice rendered him against Sir JAMES GRAHAM. The Admiral is right, and his refusal will not injure his cause in the public estimation. The feats of the Baltic fleet this year are, by the by, worse than they were last year. Bomarsund was, at least, something, but fisher-boats, peasant-huts, and telegraph-station, on some deserted Finnish shore, are really no object for the wrath displayed by such a terrible fleet. Great Britain looks very little, indeed, in boasting of such conquests.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE returns to the Crimea as "Generalissimo" of the Foreign Legion. It will, however, take some time yet before his army will be in readiness, so that there is no fear of his snatching the glory of entering Sebastopol from anybody's hand. He will go, in the mean time, to Paris, in the suite of the Queen, who is expected there on the 17th or so, and to remain a fortnight.

Crowned heads and crown Princes are now seen traveling on all roads. FRANCIS JOSEPH has just returned from Galicia, where he dismissed his army. The Prince of Prussia is in St. Petersburg, on no mission, of course. Rome had, lately, many visitors. Old rakes, like the ex-King of Bavaria and LANSFELD-LOLA, went there to receive absolution for past sins, while young Princes, like the King of Portugal and the Duke and Duchess of BRABANT, are sent to the Eternal City, in order to be taught a lesson of obedience. The Protestant heir-apparent of the Belgian throne may have many a good opportunity to judge of the blessings of a priestly despotism.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The Weather—Ravages of Cholera Among the British Troops.

Correspondence of the London Press.

CRIMEA, June 23, 1855.

The weather has become so dreadfully hot as to be almost unbearable. Fever and cholera we have had raging here for some time. The Guards, poor fellows, have had their share of its horrors—upwards of ninety have died from cholera alone. So sudden were some of the cases that a man in health this eve has been buried the next morning. The Guards have now moved up to the front, which is by far the more healthy; the locality of Balaklava, shut up as it is between two mountains, with the raging sun pouring down upon its festering earth and stinking waters, is alone sufficient to breed the most horrible diseases. Much has been done to cleanse the place, but the [illegible] of last winter cannot be swept away. The graves of men and the mounds of earth barely covering dead animals still visible to the eye meet you at every step. In the bay itself the sea-breeze daily drives every particle of rubbish or filth thrown overboard up on the beach close to the entrance of the town; there it must remain—unless gathered and buried—food for millions of green-bottled flies. When the Sanitary Commission first arrived they suggested that the filth and rubbish of ships should be gathered twice a day, and then taken out to sea and thrown overboard, but this was found at times quite impossible, since the strong winds prevented even large vessels from entering the narrow entrance to the harbor. That the neighborhood of Balaklava is the most unhealthy of all the spots in our position is known from the number of deaths there, exclusive of the General Hospital, being more than the whole encampment besides. The decline of Summer, the natives tell us, is the most unhealthy of all seasons. The principal cases of cholera have been found among two classes of men—one among the young recruits just joined and in no way inured to the climate—the second among those who, having put Nature at defiance during Winter and the Spring by hard drinking, have fallen victims to a disease of their own creating. The first division has marched to the front, and since that time (now a week) have not had above three or four cases.

We are now beginning to feel the effects of the want of water, but not as yet to anything like an alarming extent; but should the present dry weather continue I don't know how matters will stand. The occupation of the heights along the Black River has relieved the pressure on the springs on the heights.

Inactivity of the Allies—Sharp Complaints from the Camp.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Monday, July 2, 1855.

Inactivity still prevails. Neither in the camp nor trenches has anything occurred meriting notice since my last letter. This is not altogether attributable to the lull in offensive operations caused by the death of Lord RAGLAN; but quite as much to the chronic tendency to delay and hesitation that has kept the army, for months past, in restless idleness before lines of earthworks, against which scarcely a third of the encamped forces can be employed. To be sure, this interregnum in the command in chief may be accepted as an excuse for the apathy which seems at this moment to pervade every direction of our operations; though even had it not occurred, the likelihood is that our present *status quo*, so far as action went, would just be the same. I know not how you at home may view this prolonged delay in achieving results which all feel to be equally necessary and possible; but if your sense of impatience and dissatisfaction with those on whose will action depends, equal that which is general with the army here, I can only say that, painful though the death of our late chief may be, you are not likely to regret an event which, by transferring the supreme authority to other hands, may be hoped to result in an accession of much needed energy and prompt resolution at head-quarters. In the easy and peaceful circles of home-life, personal amiability, even though allied with much weakness of character, may be sufficient to win a fair share both of regard and respect; but in the harsher realities of war, sterner attributes of mind are necessary in him to whom the supreme guidance is entrusted; and our censure of a leader's defects as a general should in no way be softened by the reflection that he is an amiable man. In every view of it, war is stern; it calls for the exercise of feelings which are in every way opposed to those which give grace and dignity to character in social life; and knowing this, if a general misguidingly follow the dictates of his softer impulses, he proves himself unfit for the post assigned him; and the sooner his removal secures the better—be the agent what it may. With such vast results, depending on the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war—in which a thousand lives may at one stroke be sacrificed by a leader's irresolution or error of judgment—we cannot again afford to accept amiability as an excuse for short-comings involving such costly possibilities; and again therefore I say, in the general who is to succeed to the supreme command, let us sink individual peculiarities in the grand necessity of having a leader of indomitable resolution and approved skill.

The dear bought experience of a nine months' siege has now demonstrated the necessity of changing our attacking tactics; and it is much to be hoped, therefore, that the proved absurdity of cannonading earthbanks will be abandoned for the surer, though slower, process of complete investment—if the reduction of Sebastopol must be accomplished before a general clearance of the Crimea. While the great northern road remains open, it practically avails little that we have cut off supplies via Kertch and Yenikale; since facilities enough remain to import stores which shall enable its holders to prolong the defence of the town to a point beyond our powers of perseverance in attack. Only three days ago, a thousand laden wagons, and some 3,000 men—as nearly as the number of both could be estimated—were seen from advanced lines defiling leisurely from the interior down to the northern bank of the harbor, whence steamers conveyed both across to the main body of the town, which our own milk-and-water policy has hitherto left as safe and habitable as in any parish within the London bills of mortality. It matters not that a handful of Turks hold footground behind their earthworks at Eupatoria; the grand line of communication between Bessarabia and the garrison remains open so long as the northern side of the harbor is left free, and the great highway to Perekop unoccupied by a single French or English brigade. It needs no military perception to see the patent absurdity of our present *modus operandi*, demonstrated as it has been by our non-success; and the most "civilian" judgment, therefore, may predict continued failure till this fruitless and costly seige is turned into an effectual blockade. We began by despising the enemy; but, signal as were our open-field successes at first, by a defence unsurpassed for persevering ingenuity and courage in the annals of war, they have shown that if we surpass them in daring bravery in pitched combats, they beat us in scientific skill.

In a recent letter I mentioned that our engineers had begun the erection of a new eight gun battery in front of a small Russian work of six guns, which peppered our men with impunity during the late disastrous attack on the Redan. Will it be believed that, after ten days' labor, this new structure turns out to be several feet too low! From the level of its embrasures the view of those of the enemy's work intended to be commanded is intercepted by the irregularities of the ground between. After this, will it be said by any one that our engineering staff might not be advantageously superseded by a practiced corps of railway navvies and surveyors? Not by such blundering have those who planned and executed the Russian works, reared lines of defence which set 500 siege pieces at defiance; and yet these same engineering gentlemen choose to indulge in the weakness of believing themselves only less superior to the other regimental officers of the line than these last are to the lieutenants and captains of our friends the Turks. In common sense view of their performances, one is tempted to demand, Why?

RUSSIAN CHIVALRY.

On Saturday last, a chivalrous incident occurred on the part of the enemy, which deserves acknowledging mention. About noon, a flag of truce was hoisted from Fort Constantine, and a boat sent out under it to the Royal Albert, carrying the swords of Sir JOHN CAMPBELL and Colonel YEA, who were killed in the attack on the Redan. On the day of that affair, the bodies of both these officers were treated with considerable respect by the Russian soldiers during the process of rifling, nothing being taken from their persons but their money, papers and arms—the last of which were now restored in the spirit of delicate chivalry I have mentioned. I am as little disposed to exaggerate Russian beauties of character as can be any of your readers; but even towards an enemy, justice compels some tribute of praise for what is in itself graceful or meritorious. Poor YEA was well known to many officers in the garrison; and during more than one flag of truce for the burial of our own and the Russian dead, interchanged sentiments of generous appreciation which elicited many a friendly expression in return.

OFFICERS KILLED.

JUNE 30.—Lieut WM. OWEN, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was mortally wounded last night in the trenches of the right attack. He was in one of the covered approaches before the Quarry work, when a shell from a coehorn mortar fell a short distance in front of the parapet and bounded over among the troops. It exploded almost immediately afterwards. From some cause Lieut. OWEN had not adopted the usual precaution of throwing himself on the ground, and a fragment struck him, as he was standing up, in the lower part of his body. Another officer of the same regiment, Lieut. BLANE, who at the time the shell dropped was standing between it and Lieut. OWEN, escaped by lying down, although so close to the deadly missile that he was scorched by the flame at the moment of its explosion. Lieut. OWEN died a few hours after being carried up to camp. He was very young, but had given promise of being a good officer, and his sudden death is much regretted in his regiment. He had only joined two months.

Lieutenant EDMUND WOODYARD, of the Second Battalion, Rifle Brigade, was wounded by a fragment of shell early in the afternoon, and died about three hours afterwards. He was lying, with Captain PELLEW and Lieutenant SERWIN of the same regiment, in a part of the advanced work of the right attack. They were in a group close together, when the fragment fell from above, the shell having burst high in the air. Lieutenant WOODYARD only was struck. He was carried up to camp, but the injury was too extensive for any hope to be held out of his life being saved. The casualities among the men have been more numerous than usual during the last twenty-four hours.

Affairs in St. Petersburg—Health of the Czar

From the London Daily News.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 7.

Among the Russian officers wounded on the 18th of June, at Sebastopol, is Major-General TODTLESEN, who was badly injured by a rifle ball in the calf of his leg. This is the officer who planned and executed the defences of Sebastopol. He is the scion of a German family long resident at Riga, and this foreign origin is perhaps the reason of his not being popular in Russia, combined with jealousy at his great talents and rapid promotion. He was a great favorite of the late Emperor, and appears to be also in favor with the present Czar, who has just granted him the distinction of having his name engraved on the marble tablet in the dining saloon of the Military Academy (where he was educated,) on which are inscribed the names of those pupils who, in later life, distinguish themselves by their talents or courage in the field. Last Autumn, before the commencement of the siege of Sebastopol, TODTLESEN was only a simple Captain of Engineers.

This city is now almost denuded of regular troops, whose place is filled up either by little boys from the Military Academy, or else by the half-uniformed corps of the lately organized militia.

There is no truth in the report circulated by foreign papers that the Czar is in a decline and not likely to live long. It is true that he is not of so robust a constitution as his late father, but there is nothing in his health or appearance to indicate consumption, or the existence of any other chronic disease.

The Army of Russia.

The London *Press* (weekly) of July 14, publishes the following, with the remark that it comes from a high authority at Berlin:

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

I hasten to communicate to you the important intelligence that the Prussian Government have received positive information from St. Petersburg that *the effective army of Russia amounts, at the present time, to 650,000 men.* Of this force, it is ascertained that there are 140,000 in the Crimea, and that already Gen. LUDERS and Gen. OSTEN—the former with 80,000, the latter with 60,000—are advancing to the relief of the garrison of Sebastopol by forced marches. The knowledge of these facts, proceeding from an authentic source, has produced a great sensation here. It cannot be doubted that Russia is straining every nerve to secure the active cooperation of Prussia by an imposing display of strength. Nor can it be a matter of surprise that the intelligence I have here conveyed to you should have great weight in her councils.

The Debate in the House of Commons on Lord John Russell.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, on the orders of the day being called,

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, that having on Thursday signified to the First Minister his wish to retire from the service of the Crown, and her Majesty having been graciously pleased to accept his resignation, he held office only until his successor was appointed. Recent events, he proceeded to say, having been complicated and perverted, he wished to place before the House some account of his conduct in these difficult transactions. It had been said that he had pledged himself to use his influence with the Government to accept certain Austrian propositions. This was not true, but it was true that he did lay these propositions before the Cabinet, and he did so in concurrence with persons of great weight and authority. He brought those propositions to London on the 29th of April, and a Cabinet was held, at which they were not adopted, circumstances having occurred, quite independent of the merits of the propositions themselves, which made it, to his mind, impossible to agree to them. With regard to the merits of those propositions, he justified the opinion he had first formed of them, believing then that they might afford the means of combining all the Powers of Europe against the future aggressions of Russia, and placing Turkey in a secure position. Having stated the general grounds upon which he had thought at the time that the propositions might have been accepted, he went on to show that further knowledge of the views of Austria as to the obligations imposed upon her by the treaty of December the 2d induced Her Majesty's Government to think that it was not worth while to enter into negotiations founded upon her last proposition, and in these circumstances, things reverted to their original condition, and war must be continued to obtain the objects for which it was commenced. It had been made a reproach to him, he observed, that, in a speech made since his return from Vienna, he had been in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, or, in the words of Mr. DISRAELI, became "an uncompromising advocate for war." After the rejection of the Austrian propositions he had no other course. But it had been said that the House had not been informed at the time of the fact of these Austrian propositions. He was not responsible, he said, for that; it was the duty of the Foreign Secretary to make this communication; but he thought it was quite right on the part of the Government to abstain from a premature communication, which would have been unjustifiable and a dereliction of duty on their part. Mr. DISRAELI and others seemed to believe that there were but two abstract things to be considered—one peace, another war. But the Government had viewed the matter differently; they thought peace preferable to war; that satisfactory terms might be obtained, and that a limitation of the Russian fleet would furnish a security, though an imperfect one, that would justify a termination of the war. When the propositions of Austria were refused he fell back upon his former opinions, and from the week ending the 5th of May the Cabinet was as united a Cabinet as he has ever known; but the impression seemed to prevail that, because he had taken a favorable view of the Austrian propositions, he must be ever after incapable of serving her Majesty during the war. He was not of that opinion. Finding, however, that impressions, founded either upon errors he had committed or upon misapprehension and misrepresentation of his conduct, were so wide and general that his presence in the Cabinet would be disadvantageous, he had pressed his resignation, which had been tendered once before. Having taken that course, he did not feel at all discontented at the position in which he stood. He had acted on what he believed to be for the benefit of his country, and with a view to the public interests. He rejoiced to have left sincere friends in the Cabinet, and, although there was another class of friends who were of a different character, he trusted they were few, and he regarded them with nothing but contempt. He had been slandered and calumniated, he said, but so had Lord ALTHORP and the gallant and good Lord RAGLAN, who had been pursued by slander to the verge of the grave. Whatever errors he might have committed, he had always endeavored to satisfy his own conscience.

Sir E. B. LYTTON said, as Lord J. RUSSELL had entered upon a vindication of his conduct, he trusted that the House would allow him to vindicate the motion of which he had given notice, and which declared that the continuance of Lord J. RUSSELL in office had shaken the confidence of the country in the Administration. It was not on light grounds that he brought forward such a charge against a man so eminent, and against a Government so justly entitled to compassion. Sir EDWARD then entered upon an extended criticism of the conduct of Lord J. RUSSELL, from the period of his secession from the Administration of Lord ABERDEEN, pointing out his inconsistencies, down to the period when his language in that House, he said, invited the country to prosecute a war which he believed to be unnecessary. When allusions were made in the House to a proposal from Austria he had evaded the matter, and left the country and the greater part of Europe in the dark regarding it. He inveighed strongly against this want of candor. Referring to the last paper laid before the House, he gave all credit to the Government as far as regarded the frank, hearty and English tone of the communications of Lord CLARENDON; but he asked, if the First Minister cordially concurred with the Foreign Secretary, how he could concur with his negotiator. Was the Cabinet now united for the objects of the war? Was Lord CLARENDON the spokesman for the Cabinet? There were members of it—the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the First Lord of the Admiralty—whose opinions upon the subject he should be glad to know. It remained to be seen, he observed, whether the sacrifice of Lord J. RUSSELL removed the only obstacle to earnestness in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. BOUVERIE gave some explanations respecting a statement that, on the part of a number of his colleagues, not of the Cabinet, and himself, he informed the First Minister that they could not oppose the motion of Sir B. LYTTON, which, he said, as far as he was concerned, was the very reverse of the truth. He, however, admitted, amid the loud laughter of the House, that he had made a communication of this very nature to Lord J. RUSSELL, which, although painful to himself, he felt it to be his duty to make to him as a friend.

Lord PALMERSTON declared that he had never heard a speech more full of inconsistencies than that of Sir S. LYTTON, who had argued, he said, as if Lord J. RUSSELL had from the day he arrived from Vienna continued to be of opinion that the arrangement proposed by Austria was proper to be adopted. He gave Sir B. LYTTON his choice between deliberate insincerity and the grossest ignorance, when he said that he allowed credit to Lord CLARENDON for his communications, yet regarded him as only the organ of his individual opinions. Did he believe this? If so he must be as ignorant as a child. He denied that there was any division of opinion in the Cabinet on the subject of the war; all were animated by the same determination to carry it on with all the vigor which the resources of the country would supply.

Mr. DISRAELI observed that such a defence of an Administration placed in a most critical position, as that just offered by Lord PALMERSTON, he did not suppose any person had ever listened to. Sir B. LYTTON had expressed the feelings of the country in regard to the noble Lord and his colleagues, and the reply was a reckless rhodomontade, upon which he (Mr. DISRAELI) would not make a single remark if the subject were not of the utmost importance. After commenting upon the inconsistencies of Lord J. RUSSELL and the ambiguities in the language of the Government, he reverted to the tone adopted by Lord PALMERSTON, and inquired whether or no it was a fact that there had been a general understanding between the Governments of England and France that the terms in question would be accepted, and that this was communicated to Lord J. RUSSELL. [Lord PALMERSTON said "No."] If the Parliament lasted six weeks, he believed this statement would be received by a majority of the House as authentic.

Mr. ROEBUCK said, Lord J. RUSSELL had led the House to adopt an opinion which gave Lord PALMERSTON a large majority, and had induced him (Mr. ROEBUCK) to vote in a particular way. He had practised a deceit upon him, and Lord PALMERSTON had concurred in it. He wanted to know the traitors now in the Cabinet. Lord JOHN had not, in his opinion, done his duty to the House, to his country, and to his own honor.

Sir G. GREY, who had been named by Mr. ROEBUCK, declined to answer an interrogatory put to him without a shadow of ground. The papers before the house showed, he said, what had been the opinion of the Cabinet on the subject of the proposition of Austria, and, as a member of the Cabinet, he was bound by that opinion. The Government had come to the unanimous conclusion that their duty to the country required that the proposition should be rejected, and the dispatch of Lord CLARENDON was communicated to every member of the Cabinet before it was sent.

Mr. GLADSTONE observed, it was plain that, as the House had debated the subject of the negotiations with most imperfect information, there must be an early opportunity given for returning to it. The papers recently laid on the table raised some questions respecting which it was desirable that the Government should afford information with regard to the rules applicable to papers meant to be made the foundation of debate and decision. He pointed out various other matters in which explanation was needed expressing a doubt whether the Government had observed the relations they owed to the House.

The motion for postponing the order of the day till after the notice of motion given by Sir B. LYTTON was then withdrawn, and the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The Extinction of Lord John Russell—Review of his Political Career.

From the London Times, July 17.

The incident which has terminated the connection of Lord JOHN RUSSELL with the present Administration, and changed, for the twentieth time in the last few years, the head of the Colonial Office, does not derive its sole or even its chief interest from the late negotiations at Vienna or the conduct of the war. This occurrence is the last link in a chain of transactions which appear to us to leave no excuse either to Parliament or to any party in this country for ignorance of the true character of Lord JOHN RUSSELL as a public man. Our own opinion of that character has long been formed, and not unfrequently expressed; it is now justified and confirmed by evidence so irresistible and demonstrative that we hear of no attempt to combat the conclusions which a more correct estimate of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's disposition and abilities had long ago suggested to us. Yet, so powerful in this country, but more especially in the House of Commons and in what is called political society, are the ties of old association, the fictions of party, and the influence of coteries, that it required a failure and misconduct as gross as that we have recently witnessed at Vienna on the part of Lord JOHN RUSSELL to drive him from the position he still sought to retain. Nothing in this transaction is more significant than the fact that the fatal blow was struck at last by the subordinate members of the Whig party in the House of Commons, who could no longer endure to be led by a man who had so ill-served his country in the face of Europe. It is understood that Lord JOHN RUSSELL had previously tendered his resignation to his colleagues in the Cabinet, but that they declined to accept it from that mistaken tenderness which sometimes plays the part of weakness. The members of the Government not being members of the Cabinet, but serving under it and voting for it in the House of Commons, were of an opposite opinion; and they firmly announced to Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself and to the Prime Minister, that if the late Plenipotentiary to Vienna did not withdraw from office before the debate on Sir BULWER LYTTON's motion, they were themselves prepared to quit office and to record their votes against the Ministry of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL still formed part. These gentlemen appear to have acted with a spirit and independence which does them much honor, and we trust that there is some one to be found among them capable of leading hereafter the great Liberal party in this country with more energy, ability, and honesty than have been displayed while Lord JOHN RUSSELL affected to perform that duty.

It is not to be supposed, however, that the fall of Lord JOHN RUSSELL from the position he once occupied in the estimation of his party and of his countrymen has been the result of any sudden pique or extraordinary incident. Although his conduct at Vienna and since his return has roused the just indignation of Parliament, and terminated, as we hope, his career as a Minister of the Crown, the decline of his influence and of his reputation has long been perceptible. In December, 1851, he availed himself of an event on which he had the feelings of the country with him to eject Lord PALMERSTON from the Foreign Office, and although, opposed as we had been to the foreign policy of Lord PALMERSTON in Greece, Sicily, and elsewhere, we viewed that change without regret, the measure was a strange act of perfidious inconsistency on the part of Lord JOHN RUSSELL against a colleague whom he had shortly before described and defended as the British Minister *par excellence*. A very few weeks served to show that Lord JOHN RUSSELL was utterly incapable of prolonging the existence of the Government of which he had been the head since the overthrow of the Cabinet of Sir ROBERT PEEL; and, on looking back to that period of six years, we must say that so inoperative and unsuccessful an Administration has never existed for so long a period in this country. It was kept in office mainly by the dread of letting in the Protectionist party, and so injuring the grand commercial reforms of Sir ROBERT PEEL. Yet in 1852 the Protectionist party were restored to office, though only long enough to compel them to abjure the doctrines for which they had so vehemently contended. Upon the dissolution of Lord DERBY's Cabinet, after a Parliamentary struggle in which Mr. GLADSTONE had borne the most conspicuous part, the Coalition Government was formed under Lord ABERDEEN. Lord JOHN RUSSELL held the office of Foreign Secretary just long enough to write a blundering and discreditable dispatch in answer to the propositions made by the Emperor NICHOLAS to Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR; but, on the plea of health, he professed to prefer an unattached position; and so he retained his seat in the Cabinet and the leadership of the House of Commons, without any Ministerial department. It may now be said, without inconvenience—and it will be said hereafter, for it is historically true—that the one great source of difficulty, division and weakness in ABERDEEN's Cabinet was Lord JOHN RUSSELL. He obviously felt with great keenness the loss of that position of First Minister of the Crown which he had occupied for six years; and he watched month after month, with the restless irritability of unsatisfied pursuit, for an opportunity to recover it. He felt with equal pain the oratorical superiority of Mr. GLADSTONE in the House of Commons, and the growing indifference of Parliament to his own speeches. His cold and exclusive nature forbade him to contract confidential relations with his new colleagues, and he continued to treat all but his own immediate followers in the Cabinet as his rivals, rather than as his colleagues. Such was the state of affairs when Parliament met in February last, and the first act of Lord JOHN RUSSELL was to break up the Cabinet and decounce those who had been carrying on the war while he had been enjoying the rustic pleasures of Minto. It is needless for us to recur to the details of so recent and so remarkable a transaction; suffice it to say that, as far as it is possible to judge of a man's motives from his conduct, Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought that the disasters of the army in the Crimea gave him a favorable opportunity of ejecting from the Cabinet those Ministers who were superior to himself in position, or independent of himself in their opinions. But he had utterly miscalculated the effect of this extraordinary proceeding; for, although the country did not regret the fall of Lord ABERDEEN and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, it viewed with indignation the means by which this result had been obtained; and, although Her Majesty thought it her duty to give Lord JOHN RUSSELL an opportunity of forming the new Administration, he was instantly told by his nearest political friends that such an attempt would cover himself and them with indelible disgrace. His conduct as a colleague and a public man was placed, by these intrigues, in a most unfavorable light; but some reputation he still retained for national spirit as one of the chief authors and promoters of the war, and for knowledge of the questions involved in this contest. On these grounds, and also from a desire to give him an opportunity of repairing a damaged political character, he was sent to Vienna with most precise instructions, based on the views he had himself previously advocated. His mission was not unaccompanied by some ludicrous details, which excited the surprise of continental Europe, and every incident which took place at Vienna showed his utter want of knowledge and judgment in his relations with the society of a Foreign Court. The result was that in about three weeks he was turned completely round, like a mariner without a compass in the navigation of unknown waters, and a British Plenipotentiary, who was at the same time a member of the British Cabinet, found himself advocating the Austrian proposals and making a confident of Count BUOL. Upon his return to London the fumes of diplomatic flattery began to clear off, and in another fortnight he had so far forgotten what had passed at Vienna as to make a warlike tirade in the House of Commons in answer to Mr. DISRAELI's charge that the language of the Government had been ambiguous. But ere long this double-faced game was brought to a close. Count BUOL very naturally replied to Lord JOHN's warlike harangue by publicly reminding him that at Vienna he stood committed to the Austrian proposal; and after having risen last February in the House of Commons to turn KING's evidence against his colleagues, no resource remained for him on Friday week but to plead guilty himself, and on the following Friday to withdraw from office, convicted upon all these charges, as he himself expressed it, by Parliament and by the country.

We have not attempted to heighten the effect of this most painful and humiliating narrative by any remarks. The facts are already familiar to our readers, and they admit of no exculpation. But, although our estimate of the political character of Lord JOHN RUSSELL has never been a high one, we cannot record this extinction of his public career without regret,—not so much for himself as for the country. It is a national discredit when a man who has filled so considerable a part in our affairs stands before Europe and before England in the position which Lord JOHN RUSSELL now fills. The other day the failure of a private Bank threw a stain on English credit and shook the confidence of the world in our financial establishments; but the bankruptcy of a statesman in the discharge of his public duties is a far greater disaster to the honor and authority of this country. If there be one cause more than another to which this calamitous termination of the career of Lord JOHN RUSSELL is to be attributed, it is the unqualified selfishness and the exaggerated notion of his own importance which have invariably marked his conduct. Having the honor to serve a great country and to lead a great party, he has never risen above the most selfish considerations, and every act of his life has been regulated by its effect on his own prospects. Hence, although the principles for which he contended where originally broad and free, he narrowed them to the objects of his own ambition; the horizon before him was boundless, but his own vision was contracted to a single point; he has passed his life in a small circle of flatterers, whose deceptive homage enlarged neither his mind nor his heart; and even these have gradually dwindled away until they leave him to the appropriate punishment of his failings—aloneness. Politically, indeed, his opinions on the war now appear to place him in the same class with Mr. GLADSTONE and the other members of Lord ABERDEEN's Cabinet who have seceded from Lord PALMERSTON; but, as the leader of a political party, we must conclude that Lord JOHN RUSSELL's authority is at an end, and, if this nation is to maintain the position, both in arms and in the work of human improvement, which we believe to belong to it, we must find statesmen more worthy to preserve our character, and more able to direct our power.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE WAR.

Summary of the Results of the Vienna Conferences.

Circular of Lord Clarendon to British Representatives Abroad.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 19, 1855.

SIR: On the 4th inst., a Conference was summoned at Vienna by Count BUOL, the proceedings at which are recorded in the protocol of which I inclose a copy.

This Protocol, together with the Protocols of the Conferences held at Vienna between the 15th of March and the 26th of April, of which copies have been transmitted to you, will place you in possession of the details of the negotiations in which Her Majesty, in conjunction with her Allies, has recently been engaged, and which, to Her Majesty's great regret, have not resulted in the conclusion of a peace with the Emperor of Russia.

I consider that the present will be a fitting opportunity to state for your information and guidance the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the negotiations which have thus been brought to a close.

The stipulations for which, while reserving to themselves the right of insisting upon other special and additional conditions, Her Majesty and her Allies considered it more particularly incumbent on them to provide, were as follows:

1. That the exclusive right to interfere to a certain extent in the internal affairs of provinces belonging to the Turkish Empire, which Russia had in former times wrung from the necessities of the Porte, should no longer be exercised by that power.

2. That the channel of the Lower Danube, and more especially the outlets of that river into the Black Sea, should no longer be subject to the exclusive control of Russia, but should, on the contrary, be confided to the superintendence of delegates appointed by other powers as well as Russia, and who should take measures for freeing and keeping free from obstructions the great water communication of Central Germany with the rest of the world.

3. That the Turkish Empire should become part of the system of European equilibrium, and that means should be taken to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea.

4. That the pretensions of Russia officially to protect the Christian subjects of the Porte should be renounced, and that the Powers should use their influence to obtain from the Sultan, by an act of his own sovereign authority, the confirmation and observance of the religious privileges of his Christian subjects.

A communication to this effect was made to the court of Russia at the close of last year, and was accepted by that Power as the basis on which negotiations might be entered into.

Negotiations were accordingly commenced at Vienna, but unfortunately, it is only on the first and second points that anything approaching to an agreement was arrived at; for the refusal of the Russian Plenipotentiaries to accede to the reasonable proposals made to them by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies on the third point stopped the progress of the negotiations upon that point, and the fourth point was in consequence not brought under discussion.

It is satisfactory, however, to Her Majesty's Government to be able to appeal to the protocols on the first and second points as an evidence of the anxiety shown by the Allies to devise terms of settlement advantageous to the general interests of Europe, and more immediately conducive to the development of the prosperity of Germany; and Her Majesty's Government, therefore, regret the more that the refusal of Russia to accept the proposal of the Allies on the third point should have stood in the way of the advantages which would have resulted from the arrangements which might have been made in regard to the matters to which the first two points related.

Her Majesty's Government are aware that Count NESSELRODE, in a dispatch which he has recently addressed to the Russian Ministers at foreign Courts, has sought to place in a favorable light the course pursued by Russia in the discussion on the first two points, and to persuade foreign Governments, and more particularly those of Germany, that the continued preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea has no direct bearing on the questions which relate to the principalities and to the navigation of the Danube, nor on the interests of Germany, and that Germany, therefore, ought not to cooperate with the Allies in their efforts to reduce that preponderance.

Her Majesty's Government are, however, persuaded that an impartial consideration of the real facts of the case will serve to dispel the illusion which it was the object of Count NESSELRODE's dispatch to create. Her Majesty's Government have no desire to undervalue the importance of the matters to which the arrangements in regard to the first two points sketched out in the protocols of the conference relate; but her Majesty's Government must be permitted to observe that, as regards the principalities, any rights which Russia might possess or claim under her former treaties were at once extinguished by the abrogation of those treaties on the breaking out of the war, and that consequently the exemption of the principalities from the exclusive protection of Russia is not the result of any concession made by Russia to the interests of Germany, but is the direct consequence of the violent act of aggression committed by Russia on the Turkish Empire; and as regards the navigation of the Danube, it is to be observed that although the arrangements proposed in the fifth protocol would be to a certain extent satisfactory, yet it was mainly owing to the refusal of Russia to accede to the reasonable suggestions put forward by the plenipotentiaries of Austria in the fourth conference that those proposed arrangements were not made more complete and more in conformity with the general interests of Europe.

But the arrangements proposed in regard to the first two points, even if they were to be deemed sufficient and satisfactory in themselves, could not be considered as being secured to Europe so long as those guarantees for their continued observance which might have been provided by a satisfactory arrangement on the the third point continue to be pertinaciously declined by Russia. It is not enough that Russia should stipulate that she will no longer seek authoritatively to interfere in the affairs of the Principalities and of Servia; it is not enough that she should consent to delegate by stipulation to a commission composed of representatives of the several states interested in the navigation of the Danube the task of keeping clear the channels of that river and its communications with the Black Sea. *The interests of Europe require, over and above these arrangements, that some valid security should be obtained that Russia should no longer possess that overwhelming moral and political influence in the Principalities which her preponderance in the Black Sea has heretofore enabled her to exercise; and that she should not, by a constant maritime superiority in that sea, have the means of supporting by her fleet the march and invasion of her army, and of thus striking a mortal blow at the heart of that Empire of which the Principalities are only the dependent extremities.*

Even, therefore, as regards the first two points, the enjoyment of any advantages which might be obtained under those points would be precarious so long as the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea were allowed to continue. But when the direct bearing of that preponderance on the great question on which the war has been undertaken is considered, the refusal of Russia to consent to any measures which would effectually put an end to that preponderance is a warning which Europe cannot with safety disregard, and plainly shows that Russia is not prepared to lay aside her long cherished views of aggression on Turkey; and it affords a manifest proof that the anxiety felt by the powers of Europe for the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire has a just and valid foundation.

Russia has asserted that a regard for her dignity precludes her from acceding to the terms proposed by the Allies

can should at all times be open to the ships of war of all nations, and therefore, of course, to her own Black Sea and Baltic fleets.

The effect of this scheme would have been, that Constantinople would at all times have been exposed to all the dangers which might have arisen from the sudden appearance before that city of an overwhelming Russian armament; while the tranquility of the Mediterranean, and all the great interests in that sea would have been liable to disturbance by the action of a powerful Russian fleet, sallying forth at any moment from the Euxine.

To guard against this double danger the Governments of England and of France would have been compelled to maintain in the Mediterranean war establishments in time of peace, and permanently to station their armaments at a great distance from their arsenals and resources; so that a peace conceded on such conditions would have been nothing more than an armed truce, divested of the security which is the essence of peace, and unaccompanied by that cessation of expenditure which ought to follow the termination of a war.

According to the other plan proposed by Russia, by which the Straits were to be closed, while Russia was to remain at liberty to maintain an unlimited force in the Black Sea, there might at all times have been in that sea a Russian force equipped for war, and available for a sudden descent on the capital of the Turkish Empire, keeping alive the apprehensions of the Porte, and giving constant anxiety to Europe. This scheme would have equally imposed upon the Western Powers the necessity of maintaining in the Mediterranean a force sufficient at all time to hasten to the protection of the Turkish Empire at any moment when the Porte might require its assistance.

Her Majesty's Government would appeal to what passed in the twelfth conference, as recorded in the protocols, as evidence to show how well-founded was the determination of the Western Powers to insist on the cessation of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, as alone offering any real security for Turkey and for Europe against any ulterior designs on the part of that aggressive power. For in that conference the Plenipotentiaries of Russia insisted on substituting on the part of Russia a merely moral for a material guarantee of the territorial integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, and they refused to be parties to an engagement which the other Powers were prepared to contract, not only that they should themselves respect, but also that they should cause, and, in case of need, by force compel, that independence and that territorial integrity to be respected by others.

The refusal of the Russian plenipotentiaries to acquiesce in any arrangement by which the objects contemplated by the third point could be effectually secured necessarily interrupted the conferences, and accordingly the fourth point did not come formally under discussion. The interest which England and France have uniformly taken in the welfare of the Christian subjects of the Sultan is, however, a sufficient guarantee as to the spirit in which the two powers would have entered upon the discussion of the fourth point, and though circumstances beyond the control of those powers closed the door against that discussion, it is with no small satisfaction that they have seen that since the commencement of the war, and since the interference of Russia in Turkish affairs has been made to cease, the Sultan has continued to give effect to his benevolent intentions in favor of his Christian subjects, whose condition has of late been materially improved by the wise and spontaneous action of their own Sovereign.

I cannot, however, wholly pass over an observation which fell from the Russian plenipotentiary, and which is recorded in the protocol of the eighth conference, that the question involved in the fourth point was one of conscience, and not of policy.

It would, indeed, have been fortunate for Europe if this plea of conscience had not been used as an instrument for destroying the political independence of Turkey.

By the treaty of Kainardji it is provided that the Sultan shall protect the Christian religion and its churches; and it was upon a complete misinterpretation of this treaty, but without even an allegation that its stipulations had been violated, that Russia claimed a right of interference between the Sultan and 10,000,000 of the Sultan's Christian subjects. If the claim had been yielded to, and if a great wrong had thus been perpetrated, the authority of the Sultan within his own dominions would, in a great degree, have been transferred to a foreign power, and an important step would have been taken towards the overthrow of the Turkish Empire, and the establishment of Russian supremacy on its ruins.

Europe, then, is indebted to the timely and energetic interference of the Western Powers for its preservation from the disastrous consequences with which such a catastrophe must inevitably have been followed.

The conferences of Vienna are now closed, under circumstances which *preclude all speculation as to the period at which negotiations for peace may with any prospect of success be renewed.* But when that period shall happily arrive her Majesty's Government will steadily keep in view the principles which have guided them throughout the past negotiations, and while seeking to provide for the security, the welfare and the happiness of the people of Wallachia, Moldavia and Servia, and to ensure the removal of the obstructions which have rendered the navigation of the Danube difficult and precarious; they will neglect no means of obtaining for the Turkish empire and for Europe at large sufficient guarantees against the recurrence of the danger which it is the object of the present war to avert.

In the meanwhile, her Majesty's Government have reason to expect that the Sultan will make liberal and effectual provisions for the privileges and interests of all his Christian subjects.

You are authorized to read this dispatch to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the court to which you are accredited. I am, &c., (Signed,)

CLARENDON.

The Awful Business of War.

From the London Times, July 14.

In fact, the British people, for all that Mr. Cobden says to the contrary, are *resolved to go on with this war*; to persevere, in spite of losses, disgraces, and even apparently irretrievable disaster. The war may have to stand that greatest, and severest, and truest of all tests,—the ordeal of failure. Success is no test. It gilds a bad cause as much as it recommends a good one. Knaves and tyrants may prosper and give thanks. To suffer the loss of friends, to pay largely out of the pocket, to bid farewell to private wealth and national prosperity, to smile on disaster and welcome poverty, all for the sake of a good cause, makes that cause sacred, honorable, and heroic. These are the things that bring us back to the nobility of ancient days. We cannot command success; but England is satisfied that her cause is good, and she will persevere all the more that she has to do so through many obstacles and in much discouragement. What cause so good as to have escaped those trials?

This is the natural feeling of the people, and it is a perfectly right one. A very slight reflection will serve to show that, if there is any subject in the whole sphere of human action on which there ought to be no doubt or demur, it is the awful business of war. A Government may or may not be very cordial or unanimous on a question of reform in institutions that have lasted for centuries unreformed, or on a question of railways, or other material improvements; almost any question, indeed, of mere peculiar import may be left open for the variety and fallibility of human judgment; but in war we are assuming, as we needs must assume, the tremendous prerogative of Heaven—the assertion of justice by the sword. The man who takes the responsibility of sending fleets and armies to kill, to burn, to waste, and destroy; to spread ruin among millions, to sow the seeds of endless resentments, to stop the progress of civilization, and drive the human race back again to the desert, ought to be very certain, very hearty, in his hideous work. To do all this doubtingly, with a perpetually intrusive misgiving that, after all, there was no need for it, and that we are responsible for these horrors, implies a singular indifference to humanity, justice, and truth. That the nature of the work demands the firmest determination and most unyielding decision, and that hesitation and doubt are sure to be written in blood and tears, is only a proof of the infinite moral gravity of the task, and the necessity of a thoroughly resolved mind.

The Position and Intentions of the Austrian Government.

The Austrian government has caused its minister at the Federal Diet of Germany to present a document explaining its past conduct, present attitude, and intentions for the future. Passing over the first portion of this paper, which is a justification of the part taken by Austria in the Conferences, we come to the following passages:

"The Austrian Government will candidly explain to its German confederates how it regards its position, and how it wishes it to be understood by all the world.

"There has been a divergence been Austria and the Courts of Paris and London, on a question of application; but the principles established in common have lost nothing of their force. The bonds of alliance continue to subsist, and in the eyes of the Imperial Cabinet nothing is changed in the mutual relations of the allied powers.

"The Emperor *has not thought it consistent with the interest of his country to take up arms for the interpretation that France and England put on the third point.* The belligerent powers make use of their right; the sentiment of His Majesty respecting the common object of attainment remains the same. Decided on persevering in her present path, Austria will maintain invariably the recognized bases of peace; she will maintain them, as far as the obligations she has entered into require of her, with all her influence and all her strength. A peace that would not secure the execution of the four guarantee points, such as they were laid down at the Conference, would not offer to Austria sufficient guarantees for the future tranquillity of Europe. Austria, therefore, regards the understanding come to on the two first points as an acquired fact. She has indicated a mode for regulating the third point; it is requisite that this question should receive a clear and precise solution, ensuring security to the interests of Europe, but the acceptance of which should not be derogatory to the dignity of any one of the powers. Austria has proved by her intervention what importance she attached to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; she will equally persist for the future in placing Turkey under a general and efficacious guarantee. Not only will she herself respect this guarantee, but in case of need she will also know how to cause it to be respected. Already at this moment she considers herself in the position she has assumed on the Danube, called on to watch over the maintenance of this principle. *Her troops will remain in the Principalities until the conclusion of peace, and she hopes to fulfill the mission there until the end.*

"As for the fourth point, Austria relies on the sympathy of Europe for the Christians placed under the dominion of the Ottoman Empire. She has no doubt, so soon as the right moment shall have arrived, that all the powers will heartily concern themselves in the interests of the Eastern Christians, respecting, of course, the rights of the Sultan's sovereignty.

"The Emperor would rejoice if ere long the work of peace could be resumed. He caused it to be declared at the Conferences that he would make no demand springing out of his personal interest, but that he would uphold all those presenting a general interest. He will maintain his present attitude so long as he can preserve the hope of attaining the object of his pacific efforts.

"In this state of things His Majesty has felt it his duty to think of alleviating the burdens of his country. Nevertheless, on account of the uncertainty pervading the situation, the measures about to be taken will be such as to enable us to be ready for every eventuality. Changes will take place in the position of the troops on a war footing, but they will be combined so as to permit the resumption by the army of its old positions within the briefest space of time.

"Austria demands of the Germanic Confederation, to maintain the attitude it took in consequence of the resolutions passed at the Diet on the 9th of December and the 8th of February. She hopes that the devotion with which she has defended German interests will procure for her the support of her Federal Allies.

Dramatic Performance by Dickens and his Family.

From the London Press.

A performance, to which much interest has attached, took place on Tuesday night in a pretty little theatre, which is one of the numerous ornaments attached to Colonel Wadh's magnificent house at Kensington. On the 16th 18th, and 19th of June there were three gatherings of the friends of Mr. C. Dickens, to witness the presentation, at his house, and by himself, some members of his family, and two or three gentlemen of artistic distinction, of a charming little drama by Mr. Wilkie Collins, called the "Lighthouse." The brilliant success of these performances well warranted a repetition of the piece, and it was selected as the attraction which should enrich the funds of a valuable charity to which Colonel Waugh has been, in other ways a most liberal benefactor. The "Lighthouse" was therefore played on Tuesday to a high-class audience, admitted by voucher and guinea ticket. The actors were Mr. Dickens, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr Augustus Egg, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Charles Dickens, the eldest son of the novelist and Mr. Hogarth; and the lady characters were supported by Miss Hogarth and Miss M. Dickens. The play is a melodrama—the scene is laid in the old Eddystone Lighthouse—and the characters are well contrived to display the abilities of the performers and to develop a pleasing story of domestic light and shade. Mr. Dickens and Mr. Lemon, tried and finished actors, appeared to very great advantage—the personation of a conscience-stricken but obdurate old man by the former, being as perfect a piece of acting as we have ever seen; and Mr. Lemon's hearty, earnest, irascable portraiture of one of the lighthouse men, was also thoroughly genial and unconventional. But all did well, and the grace and gentleness of the two ladies—Miss Hogarth as a wronged and forgiving woman, who, supposed to have been murdered, reappears to warn and to pardon, and Miss Dickens as the affectionate and trustful little *jeune ingenue* of the drama—gave a refined and charming tone to the whole performance. A beautiful drop scene was painted for the piece by Mr. Stanfield, who also contributed some capital devices for preserving the illusion of storm, spray, and ceaseless play of the waves. A second piece—Mr. Dance's "Wonderful Woman"—was given, and Hon. Mrs George Wrottesley, (a daughter of the gallant Sir John Burgoyne,) sustained the chief character with great ability. But one thing was wanting to complete the *eclat* of the night, and that was the presence of royalty, with which the performances would have been honored but for the engagements rendered necessary by the visit of the King of the Belgians. Her Majesty was, nevertheless, graciously pleased to express her interest in the success of the performances and to their object.

The Sunday Demonstrations in Hyde Park.

From the Daily News, July 16.

Hyde Park was yesterday the scene of another "demonstration," which, at one time, assumed a rather threatening aspect, but owing to the prompt interference of the police the disturbance was of a character much less serious than that of the Sunday previous. As no placards had been issued during the week, it was generally supposed that no more than the ordinary assemblage of people would take place in the Park. Nevertheless, the authorities had taken the necessary precautions, and the police were in great force in the neighborhood of the park, and at the various stations. The gathering in the park was much inferior in numbers and respectability to that of last week. The "roughs" were the first on the ground, followed by some hundreds of noisy and mischievously inclined boys. Probably not more than 8,000 or 10,000 people were assembled at any hour of the day. The police took steps as on the preceding Sunday to prevent disturbance by directing carriages to avoid the great drive. Most of them did so, and the few vehicles which took the usual route were allowed to pass along without any interruption from the crowd. About 3 o'clock, a half tipsy man, shabbily dressed, stood upon the protruding roots of a tree, which served as a rostrum whence to address to those in his immediate vicinity a long rambling speech, the wisest part of which probably was the concluding sentence, in which he announced his intention of going home directly. Two men, who represented themselves as his friends, took him by the arms after his speech, for the purpose, as they said, of seeing him home, and preventing the police meddling with him; but it was immediately rumored that they were themselves constables in plain clothes, and a mob, composed chiefly of boys, followed at their heels, shouting and cheering, and continually increasing in numbers until they passed out of the Albert-gate, when they were nearly a thousand strong. Their appearance outside the Park caused great alarm, and as they proceeded onward to Wilton-place the cry was raised, "They are going to the squares to smash the windows again." However, before they had got twenty yards, they turned back suddenly, and reentered the Park by the gate opposite the Turkish Exhibition. A second irruption took place some time afterwards from the Albert gate, and the mob passing as before down Wilton place, were just beginning to pick up stones in preparation for a skirmish with some gentlemen who expostulated with them, when they were charged by two divisions of police, who, truncheon in hand, proceeded to clear them away, but with great temper and moderation; a task in which they were vigorously assisted by some gentlemen resident in the locality. The appearance of two mounted policemen coming out of the Albert gate at a trot, with rattling sabres, was perhaps as effectual as anything else in cowing the theatrical heroes. By 6 o'clock the neighborhood was well nigh cleared of its former disorderly occupants, and Hyde Park itself wore much of its usual appearance. The police, however, were kept on duty till dusk. Yesterday's demonstration will probably be the last.

Irish Remittances from America.

From the Cork Examiner.

If the emigration drain from Ireland to the United States is being gradually diminished, as no doubt it is, the influx into Ireland of American money, earned by Irish hands, is steadily on the increase. Just take a few figures in illustration of this statement. The number who left Ireland for all parts of the States, British America, and Australia, in the year 1853, was 192,609; whereas the number who left Ireland in the year 1854 did not exceed 150 209. Of these 111,095 emigrated to the United States, 22,909 to British America, and 16,203 to Australia. In 1853 the amount of money sent home by Irish emigrants to their relatives in Ireland, for payment of passages as well as for various other purposes, was £1,439,000; but in 1854 that amount, vast and wonderful as it was, was far exceeded, it having reached to £1,730,000, or nearly £300,000 over what it was the previous year. In the history of the world there is nothing like this amazing proof of the strength and intensity of the feeling of affection and family attachment which has ever distinguished and adorned the calumniated Irish race.

The Darvel Calculating Girl.

The Ayr *Advertiser* has an account of a recent public examination at Beith of the little girl whose wonderful powers of calculation have attracted so much notice. The gentleman in charge of the child allowed any one present to propose questions to her. Among the queries thus submitted were: How many times does a clock strike in the month of June? 4,680 was the prompt reply; in the year 1855? 56,940; in a lifetime of 75 years? 4,270 500. She was now asked the value of 313 yards of linen at 2s 9½d. per yard, and in 35 seconds she gave the answer. £44 0s. 3½d. Being requested to show the *modus operandi*, she began aloud with 313 ¾ make 959, the 4's in 939, 234 times and ¾ over and so of all the other denominations. She was now asked to cube 795 and give the quotient of that product divided by 19. The product, 502,459,875, and the quotient, 26 445,256 11 19, were both correctly given. In the performance of this last heavy question, her teacher begged to be allowed to give her the square upon the board to assist her memory. She did not avail herself of it.

The excavations going on at Ostia are continually bringing to light most interesting remains of ancient splendor. One of the last prizes is a mosaic pavement, 18 feet long and 7 broad, representing Neptune drawn by four sea horses. Fine fragments of statues and *bassi rilievi*, silver and bronze medals, leaden conduits, and stucco ornaments, as well as some inscriptions of historical interest, have also rewarded the labor of the excavators.

Marshal St. Arnaud—Interesting Letters from the Battle Field.

The family of Marshal St. Arnaud have published, at Paris, a selection from his correspondence while exercising the chief command of the French expedition in aid of Turkey. The letters contain much that is curious. They show what has all along been suspected, that the French Marshal regarded the English commander as a drag upon his movements. They also afford a striking illustration of that love of retirement and of home which struggled with ambition in the breast of the old soldier. Writing to his brother, under date of Varna, Aug 9, he says:

"If I were to give way to my impressions, to my turn of mind, and the feelings of my heart, I should never have written to you a sadder letter. I am to me at of a vast tomb, resisting the scourge that is decimating my army, seeing my bravest soldiers succumb at the very moment I most want them, and yet continuing, for all that, the preparations for a formidable expedition. Have there been many such situations as mine in history? My courage and energy shall at least prove equal to the occasion. God, who strikes me with one hand, raises me up with the other."

To his wife two days later he writes:

Varna, Aug. 11, 1854.—God spares us no misfortune, no calamity, my dear; I seek all my energy in the depth of my soul. I want I could find there more resignation; but the most sublime patience flies away at sight of catastrophes so completely independent of the will that are incessantly striking down around you and annihilating with a breath all the good you have been preparing with such difficulty. A violent fire broke out at 7 o'clock yesterday evening at Varna, as I was alighting from my horse on my return from visiting my sick men. A seventh part of the town no longer exists.

After landing in the Crimea he writes to Madame St. Arnaud the following affectionate letter, in which he utters pleasant visions of home and quiet—visions, alas! never to be realized:

Old Fort, (Crimea,) Sept. 7, 1854.

My Beloved Wife: The English are not ready, and make me lose precious time. I lent them some flat boats this morning to expedite the landing of the heroes, and I hope I shall be able to move at last by 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. I shall stop for the night at the Bulganak, so that I may be quite fresh on the 19th, and force the passage during the day. If can, I will drive the Russians to the other side of the Katcha. I promise you I will give them no time for amusing themselves. The weather is fine, and we are favored. May God protect us yet a few days, and all will go on well. I heard mass this morning under my large tent, and I prayed for you. Four abbes breakfasted with me. There has been great reaction in the army, as the Prince is at the head of it. He says loudly that I am a man, and that but for me we should not be in the Crimea. My health is not so bad to-day. I had a favorable crisis last night; a copious perspiration came to my relief. As I have to endure all my pains, I have two coming ones above my left breast, which agonize me. Carrol says it is my health. I could strangle him.

Nothing as yet is changed in my plans. Prince Menschikoff may do what he likes, but I shall be before Sebastopol between the 20th and 22d. Perhaps I shall go and attack them on the south, and leave their great preparations on the north side useless. All that will depend on what I shall see when I reach Belbeck. The swifter time moves, my love, the nearer it brings me to you. This doubles my courage. I only think of the moment when we shall no very quiet at home. In the Spring we will take a trip to Italy, and we will return by Switzerland and Germany. We will travel with only two servants, and like plain folks. Do not let us build too many castles in the air, for that brings bad luck.

On the next day he writes to his wife:

"I have just written to Lord Raglan that I could not wait any longer, and that I should issue my order of departure for 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and nothing shall stop me longer."

To his brother he writes:

Field of Battle on the Alma, Sept. 22.

To day every one thinks as I do in the armies and the fleets. The change has been rapid; it began on the 14th broke out into acclamations on the evening of the 20th, and to-day I am a great man. Such is the world.

Four days after writing this, the Marshal resigned his command, and on the 29th, three days later, died.

Protestant "Help" vs. Catholic "Help"—Ludicrous Discovery.

Those who think their Protestantism endangered by keeping Roman Catholic "help," must feel very much pleased with the present rather remarkable increase of Protestant "help." Before the advent of Father Gavazzi and the "Angel Gabriel," Protestant Bridgets were like angels' visits; now they are all "the go." Look at their advertisements in the papers, apply to them where or how you will, and in nine cases out of ten they are sure to be Protestant—at least, until they find that you are something else.

A lady of our acquaintance was so much pleased with a recently-imported Irish Protestant girl of this description, whom she lately employed, that she hadn't her two days before she had made her a present of a very handsome Bible. "Musha an' the blessin' of the Virgin be upon you, Ma'am, but that same's the purty book!" "'The Virgin!' did you say, Julia? why, you must be a Catholic!" "Indeed an' I amn't, Ma'am, sorra bit o' me; but God betune us an' harm," added she, crossing herself, "*isn't there a Protestant Virgin Mary too?*"

The case of Julia is by no means peculiar. Most verdant Roman Catholic girls have recently got it into their heads that if they don't represent themselves as Protestants they will get no place. It would be well, therefore, for those who congratulate themselves on having "got rid of the Papists at last," to pause and consider whether their Julias, too, don't believe in more Virgins than one.

Ferry Commutation.

The Jersey City Ferry Company have given public notice to the commuters that it is indispensable for the protection of the Company that commutation tickets should be shown when required by the ferry master, and the Company will decline a commutation in all cases where there is a want of compliance with this regulation. It has also been intimated that if the Company meets with much difficulty in enforcing this regulation, the commutation system may be entirely abandoned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Improvements.

A goodly number of stores and private residences are just now in progress of erection in different parts of the City. The elegant white marble mansion recently commenced at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighth-street, is already in quite a forward state. When completed it will add much to the beauty of that favored locality, and were it not for the proximity of the palatial Brevoort House, it might aspire to be the most magnificent edifice in that vicinity. Higher up in the same avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, and at the corner of Thirtieth, some fine buildings are also being erected. That new and rather remarkable looking building—intended for a hotel—between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, near Madison-square, is nearly finished. It has considerable pretensions to architectural beauty, although its style is rather obsolete. In the lower part of Seventh-avenue several respectable edifices are being built. That handsome four-story brick house at the corner of Thirteenth-street is nearly finished. When the others are completed this part of the avenue will present quite a striking contrast to the mean and squalid appearance of the remainder. Walker-street is also being much improved, between the Bowery and Orchard-street, where some three or four handsome buildings have recently been commenced. Without adding more particulars, it may be said briefly, that there are abundant improvements in progress to show that the gloomy apprehensions caused by the crisis of last Winter are rapidly decreasing, and that the spirit of enterprise which distinguished our citizens in former years is again reviving.

The Liquor Dealers.

The Liquor Dealers' Ward Societies assembled on Wednesday night for electing each three delegates to the Liquors Dealers' State Convention at Syracuse. We subjoin such of the returns as were received at our office on Wednesday night:

First Assembly District—J. W. Blackburn, R. C. Montgomery, S. W. Wightman.

Fourth Assembly District—A. R. Booth, Moses M. Layard, Henry Van Welsor.

Sixth Assembly District—John Coogswell, Charles Ring, George Cox.

Seventh Assembly District—P. W. Engs, J. Emoor, F. W. Sterbbio.

Fifteenth Assembly District—No election was held in this district. Two sets of delegates were present. After a long and warm debate, it was agreed to disagree on the election of delegates, and both Conventions adjourned. The dispute is to be submitted to the Central Society for arbitration.

The Hards.

The Hard-Shell Nominating Conventions completed their election of delegates to the Syracuse State Convention on Wednesday night. From the First Assembly District, Joseph U. Blackburn was chosen Delegate, and Alex C. Morton Alternate. The Sixteenth District Convention chose Daniel B. Taylor Delegate, and Wm. B. Parsons Alternate. The Convention of the Fifteenth Ward elected on Tuesday evening Augustus Schell Delegate, and Geo. C. Gennett Alternate.

Tenth Ward K. N.'s—Bro. S——n on Trial.

On Saturday, the 28th ult., our reporter spent a social evening at the K. N. Tenth Ward meeting, and was pleased to see more order than usual. Though he delights in a storm at times, he can appreciate a calm.

The meeting of Saturday last, as compared with others, might be called a calm. Only two members were initiated, and but one hundred and thirty-three cents added to the Treasury. Bro. S——n, the Tammany man who was recently initiated, was called to account for his residing in the Seventh Ward. His answer was that his residence there was temporary, and that he thought he had a right to swear that he resided in the Tenth Ward; because he *intended* to. His explanation was satisfactory.

P——y B——n and the "little" regalia man obtained the third degree, and both will be in the field this Fall for office.

Dr A. L. W——s is yet *in statu quo*.

The meeting passed off quietly and the Brothers went home harmonious. A few more *withdrawals*, *will make them invincible*.

Coroners' Cases at Public Institutions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"Your Correspondent behind the bush of Reform" begs to reply to a communication from Coroner Joseph Hilton. He commences by saying that last Saturday morning Coroner O'Donnell informed him that he was about proceeding to Bellevue Hospital, to hold the inquest upon the body of Margaret Fertiz, when he told him that it was *his case*. That he then dispatched his Deputy to the house of the deceased's husband, "the only living witness in the case," (mark this,) but that this witness would not be home until evening. He "accordingly appointed 12 o'clock the following morning (Sunday) for the proceeding of the inquiry." Now, this is all the excuse he makes for letting this case remain from 9½ o'clock Saturday morning (the time when Dr. O'Donnell notified him) until 2½ o'clock Sunday—knowing at the same time that the body was in a decomposed state. Twenty-seven hours and a half had then elapsed since the death. Coroner Hilton has only made a bad case worse in his effort to account for his neglect of duty. He was advised that the only "living witness in the case" was summoned to be at Bellevue Hospital at or before 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. His Deputy made great efforts to find him. Where did he look? Any person of moderate intelligence and foresight would have sought for him at the Hospital. But neither Mr. Hilton nor his Deputy did so. It did not suit his convenience to attend to the case upon that day. He saw fit to appoint "12 o'clock the following day (Sunday) for the proceeding of the inquiry." What excuse has the Coroner for putting this case off to so late an hour? He had only to take the testimony of the "only living witness," and he had been dancing attendance upon him for 36 hours.

Now for the peculiar gift he has of economizing truth. Economy No. 1—Coroner Hilton stated to Mr Daly, in justification of his so long delay in attending to the case of the woman Fertiz, that he did not hear of it until late on Saturday, and then accidentally, and yet he states in his communication that he prevented Dr. O'Donnell from attending to it, early Saturday morning, by telling him that it was his case. Economy No. 2—Coroner Hilton says that Dr. Amerman informed him, after finishing the investigation in the case of the deceased woman, there was yet another inquest to be held on the person of the "Lime kiln Man," and that it "would be impossible for him (Dr. A.) to testify to the cause of his death without making a *post mortem* examination." Dr. Amerman held the *post mortem* examination three hours before the case of the woman Fertiz was disposed of. I can bring "several respectable witnesses" in proof of this. Economy No. 4—In reference to the case of John Hanlon, who was transferred from Bellevue Hospital to the Almshouse in January last. Coroner Hilton says he died before arriving at the island. *This is not so*, which can be proved by the Coroner's own records, *without* "respectable witnesses." Comparisons, 'tis said, are odious; but the comparison that Coroner Hilton makes between a person being brought to Bellevue Hospital in the last stage of consumption, and one suffering from injuries from falling out of a third or fourth story window, is to say the least ridiculous. Coroner Hilton knows that cases of injury and accident have never been refused admission to Bellevue Hospital, and that without a permit from the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, of the Governors, and very frequently when they are not entitled to the benefits of the Institution, from the fact of not having been five years in the State. The Governors of the Almshouse took special pains some two years since, to spread abroad the fact, that the gates of Bellevue Hospital would be open day and night for the reception of sudden surgical cases. And the course pursued by Coroner Hilton in influencing a Jury to give a verdict, tending to create in the public mind an opinion different to this, is unjust. Coroner Hilton will *leave Bellevue*. He "could not take from us any thing we would more willingly part with al." Let him satisfy the public that his action in the matter of the woman Fertiz is business like, and he will satisfy Geo. W. Brown, Ass't Clerk Bellevue Hospital.

☞ Capt. Ackerman, of the Ninth Ward Police, was presented on Wednesday, by W. E. Kennedy, in behalf of the police and citizens of that Ward, with a costly gold watch, seal and chain. The affair came off at the corner of Hudson and Christopher streets. A large number of persons were present on the occasion.

☞ A fatal accident took place yesterday at the store No. 138 Broadway. They are putting up a new store, and the beams are just up; one of them on the top-story gave way under one of the workmen, (a German,) and the poor fellow was flung through two hatches, and caught by the third dead.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Bank, Peletiah Perit, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Young was chosen member of the Committee on Arbitration in place of Arthur Leary, Esq., whose time had expired. Captain Gideon Fountain was chosen Marine Surveyor to supply vacancy occasioned by resignation of Captain Cartwright.

The following communication was received, and, on motion, the President was directed to transmit the same to the Secretary of State.

Bombay, Saturday, May 26, 1855.

To the Hon. Chamber of Commerce of New-York:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, Captains of American ships and Americans now in Bombay, beg to lay before your Honorable body, the present existing state of affairs regarding the manner in which assistance or protection is refused by the Government of India, to the United States Consul at this port, and through him to American life and property.

English ships arriving at this port, in case of mutiny or refusal of duty on the part of their crews, are protected by the Police authorities, who imprison the men on shore, whereas American ships under the same circumstances, are refused all protection or relief from the local authorities whatever, and are often prevented or deterred from using such means on board as the *security* of the lives of the officers or safety of the ship and cargo demands.

The ship *Napoleon*, Capt. Chatfield, of Boston, arrived at this port on the 29th day of May, 1854, and soon afterwards the crew refused duty unless a month's pay was given them, and liberty to go on shore for a few days. This, of course was refused, but the crew who had shipped in Boston to perform the whole voyage, now insisted upon having their discharge, and the Captain applied to the Consul for assistance. The Consul in turn applied to the local authorities, but was refused any assistance whatever, and in the meantime the crew had procured liquor, and became riotous on board. They assaulted the Captain and maltreated him severely, compelled the Second mate to save his life by jumping overboard, and took mutinous possession of the ship. The Consul then applied to the Commander-in-chief of the Indian Navy, who, as a matter of courtesy, sent a file of marines on board, and had four of the ringleaders put in close irons, and removed on board one of the ships of war. The Consul afterwards paid the passage of these four men to Calcutta out of his own private purse, with the expectation of the Consul at that port forwarding them to the United States for trial.

The ship *David Brown*, of New-York, Capt. Hagwater, arrived at Bombay on the 8th May, inst., and the day following the crew, although they had signed articles in London to return to a port of discharge in the ship—yet, knowing there was no assistance granted to the master or Consul, refused further duty without any cause whatever. In this case the Consul, with the assistance of several American shipmasters in port, succeeded in confining them all in irons on board the ship, until they were willing to return to their duty. But this course also was attended with much loss to the ship, in the retarding of the work and employment of native laborers and watchmen from the shore.

In view of the increasing number of American ships visiting this port, we venture, in behalf of the commercial interests of the United States, to call your attention to the abuses and neglect which our said interest suffers in this port and which, if suffered to continue, must greatly embarrass our intercourse with all ports of India subject to the same Government, by rendering us, as masters, liable to great danger and annoyance, and our ships (your property,) to heavy and needless expense in procuring new crews; or ruinous delays in waiting for crews, often not to be had at any rate of wages. The objects of a voyage are thus often completely frustrated, as in case of the shipment of a native crew, we are bound by Government, under heavy bonds, to return the seamen to India, which, of course, cripples us in pursuing any voyage we may think best for the interests of our owners.

We therefore pray that you will consult your own interest, as well as the interest of the entire commerce of the United States, by pressing upon our Government the necessity of immediately effecting a Consular Convention between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, by which more ample powers may be conferred upon the United States Consuls in the *dominion of the East India Company*, and more assistance granted to our commerce in the ports subject to that Government.

We all unite in paying a tribute of respect to Edward Ely, Esq., the United States Consul at this port, for the steady and determined manner in which he has granted us all the support and assistance in his power, and we consider that if his powers were more unlimited, much of the present abuse of our interests would be remedied, and the honor of the United States Government more fully sustained.

Praying that you will give this subject your earnest attention, we remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

JOHN G PENDLETON, bark *John Gardiner*, Boston.
LEONARD GAY, Master of ship *Samuel Adams*, of Castine, Me.
HOLLIS MOORE, Ice House, Bombay.
R. T. MARRIOT, Baltimore, Md
GEO S BREWSTER, ship *David Brown*, New-York.
B. W. SUCKER, ship *Swallow*, New-York.
E. BURR BROWN, New-York City.

Military.

Captain Richard French, of French's Hotel, was elected on Thursday evening last, to the Colonelcy the 12th regiment of this City.

PROHIBITORY LAW.

Drunkenness in New-York.

THE TOMBS.

A WALL-STREET OPERATOR.

Ludwig Dugan, lives in Thirteenth street, was found in Water-street, lying on the sidewalk, bought liquor in Wall-street.

MANY A PLACE.

Dennis Egan, found intoxicated and brawling in the street, residence at No. 118 Cedar street; got liquor in many a place. SHOWN ROUND.

William Smith, found lying in St. John's-park, lives in Reade-street, No. 141; a friend treated him in several saloons, their location being to deponent unknown.

DINNA KEN.

Patrick Raddy, lives corner Centre and Leonard, and don't know where he got his liquor.

A LONG LANE

Dunn Lane, lives in West Broadway, at No. 28; got liquor in South William-street.

IN DOUBT.

Mary Tracy, lives in Dominick-street, can't tell where she got liquor.

Walter Young, of No. 149 West Broadway, can't tell where he got liquor

FROM HIS SHIPMATES.

William Johnson, belongs on board the schooner *Timothy Crosby*. Got liquor by falling in with shipmates.

Daniel McDermot of No. 28 Spruce-street, got liquor in Gold-street House.

SORE EEN.

Michael Crow, lives at Glen Cove. Got liquor in stores. WALKER!

James Leacraft was found lying on the pavement. Lives in Walker-street. Got liquor corner Forsyth and Walker streets.

IN A DEMOCRATIC CARRIAGE.

Margaret Sullivan was brought in a hand-cart, having been found lying on the pavement. Lives in Brooklyn. Got liquor in James-street.

Ann Williams was collecting a crowd in Centre-street. Lives at No. 151 Hudson-street. A friend sent out for rum.

Margaret Castle, lives in Nineteenth-street.

John Shaw, landed from Scotland on Tuesday night. Put up in Washington-street.

ASTONISHING.

Catherine Lanergan, found intoxicated in Hudson-street, lives at No. 54 Anthony-street; is a shirt-maker; took one glass o' ale, and was greatly astonished to find the effects of it so great as to bring her to the Tombs.

ESSEX MARKET.

DISTRAUGHT.

Ellen Conday, corner of Catharine and Hamilton street, don't know where she got her rum.

THREE CENTS' WORTH.

Margaret Kelly, No. 70 Goerck-street—a woman sent out and got three cents' worth of brandy for her.

SENT A BOY.

Owen McGee, No. 608 Grand-street, bought gin in Goerck-street; don't know the number; sent a boy for the gin; was treated to some gin besides.

A BOOBY-TRAP.

John Haley, York-street, Brooklyn, don't know where he got his liquor.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT IT.

Archibald Wilson, of No. 277 First-avenue, drank bravely, but does not know to what extent, but where he obtained it; knows nothing at all of the matter.

FIVE OR SIX GLASSES.

Hugh Keigan, of No. 206 Seventh avenue, drank five or six glasses of brandy and gin; don't know the place where he got it.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn.

The number of inebriates arrested in Brooklyn every day, by the police, is truly marvelous. This is not owing to any increase in the use of intoxicating liquors, but the officers are specially charged to arrest all such persons, and they find them in abundance.

The following persons were brought before Alderman Eames, charged with being drunk and disorderly: John Pabin, Mary Godfrey, Isabella Stenchel, Frederick Eylerts, and Susannah Gallager. They were all fined $15, and in default of payment, to be committed to the Penitentiary.

Peter McMarra was brought before Justice Jacobs on the charge of being drunk. He was fined $10.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOR THE ALLEGED SEIZURE OF LIQUORS—JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANTS.

Before Justice Palmer.

James Ainsley vs. *George Hall, E. Jacobs, and J. Hunt.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants, for the alleged illegal seizure of the plaintiff's property, which consisted of liquors, and the holding of the same from him. The defendants are George Hall, Mayor, E Jacobs, Justice of the Peace, and J. Hunt, Assistant Captain of the Fifth District Police. The warrant was issued on the 11th of July, on which day the liquors were seized, and are still in the hands of the authorities.

N. P. O'Brien, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff; J. W. Winslow, Esq., and Richards, Esq., appeared for the defendants.

The counsel for defence put in the following plea:

Defendants deny the constitutional existence of the Court, and object to the said J. E. Palmer exercising jurisdiction in this matter on the grounds:

1. That J. E. Palmer, now assuming to act as Justice of the Peace in this action in the city of Brooklyn, never was elected to said office in pursuance of the constitution and laws of this State.

2. That the act of April 13, 1855, relating to Justices in the late city of Williamsburg, does not refer nor apply to J. E. Palmer.

3. If said statute, or any part thereof, does not refer to and apply to said Palmer so as to confer jurisdiction upon him, then the same is unconstitutional, and null and void.

The Court overruling these objections, the defendant, G. Hall, answering, denies each and every allegation of the complaint.

The defendant, J. Hunt, denies that the property mentioned in said complaint belonged at the time of the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1855.

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A Touch of Tyranny.

Judge KANE, it will be remembered, of his own will and motion, committed PASSMORE WILLIAMSON to jail in Philadelphia a few days since, *for contempt* of Court, in not obeying its order to produce Col. WHEELER's slaves. Application was made to Chief Justice LEWIS for a writ of *habeas corpus*, that the validity and legality of this commitment might be tested. The Chief Justice, in a decision which will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES, *refused the writ*, on the ground that one Court cannot interfere with the action of another in cases of contempt. Even granting, says Judge LEWIS, "that the District Judge made an improper use of the writ, that he erred in deciding that the prisoner refused to answer it, that he also erred in the construction of the answer that was given, and that he otherwise *violated the rights* of the prisoner, *it is not in my power to reverse his decision.* * * The respect which we claim for our own adjudications we cheerfully extend to those of other Courts, within their respective jurisdictions."

It seems, therefore, that Court etiquette, sustained by law, forbids one Judge from interfering with the action of another in cases of contempt. Judge KANE declared Mr. WILLIAMSON guilty of contempt, and sent him to prison therefor—without trial, without testimony, without argument, without process of any kind except his own decree. It would seem to be in accordance with Equity, and especially with the spirit of our institutions, that such summary and arbitrary action should be subject to a revision, in order that no injustice might be done through personal malice or official ignorance and presumption. But this, it seems, cannot be done. The dignity and self-respect of the Courts render it impossible. Judicial etiquette will not allow it. And a long catalogue of decisions is cited to show that this is according to law.

We think it quite likely;—but if it be so, the law ought instantly to be reformed,—for it clothes every Judge in every Court, which has authority enough to punish contempts, with an absolute and arbitrary power of inflicting punishment without regard to law and without appeal. Such a power is liable to the grossest abuse. Last Winter one of the Judges of our Marine Court attempted by its exercise, to punish the Editor of the TIMES for a paragraph which did not embody his own estimate of his own conduct:—and upon the principles of Judge LEWIS' decision,—and in accordance with the law we have no doubt,—he could have kept us in jail *ad libitum*, under the false pretence that we had been guilty of contempt. The same thing may happen to any other person, and in any other Court. The power is one which no Court in the country ought to possess. It is monstrous that the writ of *habeas corpus*, which is never suspended except in the extremest cases, which exists as a perpetual palladium for personal liberty, should be made thus subordinate to the etiquette of the Bench.

We trust some Judge may be found in Philadelphia who is not too fastidious to give Mr. WILLIAMSON's case a chance to be reviewed by some less prejudiced Court than that of Judge KANE. Indeed, if the Judge himself were quite sure of the propriety of his course, we do not see how he could reasonably and creditably object to such a rehearing.

Settling Disputes.

At the opening of the recent session of the Kansas Legislature, a Committee was appointed on Contested Elections. The second day after their appointment the Committee reported that they had received a large bundle of papers from the Governor in regard to the elections in several districts, but *they had not opened it:*

"They had also concluded not to examine the persons elected at the May election, and holding seats by authority of the Governor's certificates, *as they had determined before they came here how to dispose of this matter.* They would therefore recommend that all persons elected at the first election of March 31, in Kansas, whether in the opinion of the Governor they were elected legally or illegally, should be *entitled to their seats*, and that all those elected at the second election should *retire*. This report was adopted; and the members holding Free State principles were expelled without trial or examination."

This is a short and easy method of settling difficult questions. The Kansas legislators are, at all events, entitled to the credit of open, straightforward boldness in the consummation of their schemes. The same thing is probably done constantly in Congress and other legislative bodies,—but not quite so openly. It is undoubtedly determined long beforehand "how to dispose" of all embarrassing questions; and those who agree with the majority in sentiment, are generally predestinated to keep their seats, and all others are doomed to retire. Still, there is a kind of formality observed in such cases, for the sake of appearances. Testimony is sometimes taken,—the bundles of documents are usually opened and occasionally read. But the Kansas law-makers look upon all this as a very needless and stupid piece of old fogyism, which they discard.

Lord John's Successor.

Next to Ireland, the Colonies have been the worst governed portion of the British Empire. From time immemorial, the Minister of the day appears to have followed *Dogberry's* plan of putting "the most desartless man" at the head of Colonial affairs. As there has been a vacancy just now, caused by Lord JOHN RUSSELL's having resigned the Colonial Secretaryship—as a well-bred dog walks down stairs and out of the street door, when he sees preparations on foot for throwing him out of the window—it may not be uninteresting to run through the list of those who have held that office within living memory, and show how ill-fitted and how little prepared its occupants have been to perform the responsible duties which are involved in the government of England's outside possessions.

In 1768, when one of the two Secretaries of State resigned, two were appointed in his place, one of whom was destined to take charge of the British possessions in America. When the United States became an independent nation, this Colonial Secretaryship was abolished by act of Parliament, its duties being delegated, *ad interim*, to the Home Secretary. In 1794, when PITT had plunged England into that Continental war, which in twenty years added £600,000,000 to her National Debt, Viscount MELVILLE, (better known as HENRY DUNDAS, the three-bottle companion of PITT,) was made Secretary of State for War, to which office, in 1801, the Colonial business was transferred. From that time until 1854, when the Department of War was separated from the Colonial, the two remained united. In 1816, at the close of the war, Mr. TIERNEY, a leader of the Opposition, endeavored to have this third Secretaryship abolished, (so as to have only the Home and the Foreign,) but his motion was resisted and negatived by the Commons, on the ground that, though the war was over, the Colonial business was sufficiently important and extensive to require the undivided attention of a distinct officer.

The salary of the Colonial Secretary is £5,000 per annum—the same, in fact, which the Premier receives as First Lord of the Treasury. But the patronage is immense, and the office therefore has generally been sought for, with greedy anxiety, by noblemen and commoners who have a long string of needy and dependent relations, too proud to work but not too proud to quarter themselves upon the public purse. Every Colonial office, the salary of which exceeds £100 a year, (all under that mark being in the gift of the Governor of Colonies,) is at the disposal of the Colonial Secretary, as well as every clerk and officer in the head office in England. Now, considering that there are forty-four distinct Colonial Governorships, and that the aggregate payments *to the Governors alone* make a total of £124,406 per annum, some idea may be formed of the great value (in a family point of view) of the Colonial Secretary's patronage. The annual allowance to the Governors of Canada, Ceylon and the Mauritius is £7,000 to each; Hong-Kong and Jamaica, £6,000 each; Gibraltar, the Cape, Vancouver's Island, British Guiana and New South Wales, £5,000 each; Malta and the Ionian Islands, £4,500 each; the Windward Islands and Van Dieman's Land, £4,000 each; Trinidad £3,500; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Leeward Isles, £3,000; and so, in a descending scale, to Montserrat and Nevis the salary of each of which is £600 a year. Taking all the collateral and inferior offices into consideration, it may safely be calculated that the whole patronage of the Colonial Secretary is not less than £400,000 a year. No wonder, then, at the vast numbers of Greys, Elliotts and Russells who live comfortably in Colonial clover.

Since 1801, a majority of the Colonial Secretaries have been noblemen of high rank and scanty means—Lords Hobart, Camden, Castlereagh, Liverpool, Bathurst, Goderich, Stanley, Monteagle, Aberdeen, Glenelg, Normanby, Russell, Stanley, Grey and Newcastle, against Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Huskisson, Sir George Murray, Sir John Pakington, Sir George Grey and Mr. Gladstone. Of the whole of these, only one man had the slightest previous knowledge of the Colonies. That was the Marquis of NORMANBY, who had been Governor of Jamaica for some eighteen months. Lord JOHN RUSSELL took the office in January, 1840, retaining it until the break up of the Melbourne Ministry in September, 1841, merely stepping into it from the Home Office, by exchanging with Lord NORMANBY. When he resumed office, lately, (while on his way to Vienna,) its duties were performed by proxy.

We need not say a word as to the vast importance of her Colonies to England, and the immense responsibility attached, as a necessary consequence, to the one individual who, from his office in London, has to superintend the different Governments of these forty-four dependencies. Heretofore, that person has usually been appointed, on account of the fitness of the place (with its profits and pickings, and patronage,) for him, rather than on account of his fitness for the place. CASTLEREAGH had been Irish Minister, WYNDHAM, War Secretary; LIVERPOOL, Lord of the Treasury; BATHURST, a Red-Tapist; GODERICH, a broken-down Finance Minister; HUSKISSON, a mere wordy political economist; MURRAY, a soldier; STANLEY, Irish Secretary; MONTEAGLE, a clerk; ABERDEEN, a Foreign Minister; GLENELG, a nominal Irish secretary; PAKINGTON, a country gentleman; GREY, a Premier's son—his cousin, a *briefless barrister*; GLADSTONE, a writer of polemical treatises; NEWCASTLE, a poor Duke; and Lord JOHN, a political Jack-of-all-trades. Of twenty-one persons who have occupied that office during the present century, only one—NORMANBY—knew, or had adequate means of knowing anything about the British Colonies.

In December, 1852, when poor Lord ABERDEEN formed his Cabinet, he pleased a large mass of politicians and commercial men, by inviting Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH to join him. "Here," said they, "will be the right man in the right place. Here is MOLESWORTH, with twenty years' Parliamentary experience, who has devoted himself, publicly and privately, to the consideration of Colonial administration,—a man whom the Colonies have recognized as their warmest and best informed friend and advocate,—a man who has written newspaper articles, pamphlets, books upon our condition, our requirements, our rights. He will be the best Colonial Minister we ever had, and his administration will equitably adjust all the differences between us and the Mother country."

No doubt Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH was the man best qualified for the office. But Lord ABERDEEN had to conciliate the Peelites, so, when he put letter-opening GRAHAM in the Admiralty, and hair-splitting GLADSTONE in the Treasury, and elegant HERBERT in the War Office, there still was the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who wanted high station and large salary—so they put *him* over the Colonies, and sent MOLESWORTH to the Woods and Forests. Now, it happened that NEWCASTLE, a "Know-Nothing" on Colonial matters, knew a great deal about the said Woods and Forests, having been their Chief Commissioner, in PEEL's time, for some years. We doubt whether, to this hour, MOLESWORTH has got any but the slightest information respecting the department he was set over. But a Duke, (though a needy one,) wanted the office, so, the *best* man had to go to the wall. It is wholly untrue, as stated in a City paper yesterday, that MOLESWORTH ever "held office under Lord DERBY," or that he is "an old Colonial Secretary." He never was in office until December, 1852, and consequently could not have been a worse or "a better officer than Lord JOHN RUSSELL."

Lord PALMERSTON has done the right thing at last—and, in this case, what is right will also be popular. There was an apprehension that, sensitively jealous as he is of dictation or suggestion, Lord PALMERSTON would not have moved Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH from the Woods and Forests. He has done so, and Sir WILLIAM is now Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The New Ministers.

The English journals mention the probability of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH'S being appointed Colonel Secretary, and of his being succeeded as Chief Commander of Woods and Forests by Sir BENJAMIN HALL, now President of the Board, whose vacated office would be given to Sir JOHN SHELLEY. Our readers may desire to know the public antecedents of these personages.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL is a Welshman, born in 1801. He inherited large landed estates in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, from his father, who had represented the former County in Parliament. At the age of 21 he married Miss WADDINGTON, a Welsh heiress. He sat in Parliament from 1831 to 1837 for Monmouth boroughs, (Monmouth, Newport, and Usk,) and, since 1837, has represented the London borough of Marylebone. He has always professed ultra-liberal opinions, (supporting the ballot, and extension of the suffrage, and opposing centralization and the union of Church and State,) but has always contrived to support a liberal Ministry. His reward was, first being created a Baronet, and next being appointed President of the Board of Health, in August, 1854, when he was also sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, which enables him to prefix the distinctive "Right Honorable" to his title and name. Sir BENJAMIN, who is a precise, well-looking, well-dressed gentleman, has some fluency as a public speaker, and is said to be a methodical man of business. He would gain nothing, in a pecuniary way, by stepping from the Board of Health to the office of the Woods and Forests, (the salary in each case being £2,000 per annum,) but the Ministry would find his a safe appointment, as the electors of Marylebone would certainly re-elect him, and, though he might not have a seat in the Cabinet, as MOLESWORTH has, his own gain would be additional patronage, to be distributed among "the free and independent electors" of Marylebone, and an additional claim on the Government for the Coronet, which, it is believed, he anxiously desires to obtain.

Sir JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, who entered Parliament in 1852, for Westminster, as colleague of Sir DE LACY EVANS—beating Lord MAIDSTONE and Mr. CONINGHAM—is the seventh baronet of his line, and claims the ancient bar ony of Sudely, in abeyance since 1336, as representative of one of the co-heirs. He was born in 1808, inherited large estates from his father, and obtained further property by an advantageous marriage with Miss KNIGHT, of Salop. He professes very liberal principles—the ballot, extension of the suffrage, triennial parliaments, and anti-church endowments. It is not probable that his reëlection for Westminster would be opposed, (in the present uncertainty as to a dissolution of Parliament,) and thus, by appointing two liberal baronets, representing metropolitan boroughs, Lord PALMERSTON would actually continue the system of giving high office to members of the aristocracy, while he would appear to have introduced democratic men into his Government.

☞ Ex-Senator CRITTENDEN made a speech at Frankfort, Ky., on the 24th ult., according to the *Commonwealth*, in support of the American party. Judging from the outline of it, which is all that is published, he does not concur with all the sentiments of that party, but cooperates with it in its leading measures.

A Consumptive Hospital.

Although our benevolent institutions are every day extending, there are still some vacancies which it would be pleasant to see speedily filled up. Among our foremost wants in this line is the need of an establishment for the treatment of Consumptive patients. We have, it is true, one general, and several special institutions, that receive patients of all classes—but the latter are, of conrse, limited by the diseases they treat, and the former inadequately supplies the want we allude to from its miscellaneous character. We have no great hospital for the reception of consumptive patients.

The nature of Consumption requires a treatment which can rarely be properly supplied in establishments devoted to the cure of miscellaneous diseases. The large cities in Europe have long since recognized the necessity of such institutions—and Paris, London, Vienna, and other capitals, all possess hospitals entirely devoted to the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The consumptive patient needs more than any other, perhaps, a tender care and incessant watchfulness. Those only who have watched by the bed of such, can estimate the amount of vigilance and attention which the sufferer requires. That this cannot be yielded in a hospital crowded with hundreds of patients, all of whose diseases need a different system of treatment, is very evident, and therefore is it that a hospital devoted exclusively to the cure of pulmonary diseases is so much needed.

A bill incorporating such an institution was passed by the State Senate at its last session, but failed in the Assembly for lack of time. We take it for granted the effort to secure the organization of such a hospital will be renewed at the next session of the Legislature, and trust it may be more successful.

There are two classes of patients who will have cause to rejoice when this most needful establishment begins to operate. First and most numerous are that class, who, while needing exquisite care and delicate treatment, yet lack the means to afford such in their own homes. Every one must have seen cases in which the prescriptions of physicians for their poor consumptive patients were, although medically needful, a cruel mockery of the empty purse and the naked garret. What agony to the poor sewing girl, whose stooping toil, and air-less life end in the hacking cough, the flushed cheek, and the lungs decaying day by day—what agony for her to be ordered three glasses of the best port wine daily—generous food, succulent meats, cessation from labor, and such like impossible luxuries. She, who, after a whole day of toil, earns perhaps three or four shillings, and whose knowledge of fresh meat is limited to the sights and odors seen and tasted through the door or window of a cheap eating-house.

Her purse empty, her attic cold, her clothing scanty, and Death hovering over her, fanning her with his chilly wings—in such a plight what a blessing to be enabled to retreat into the Consumptive Hospital, where nourishing food, warm clothing and careful nurses would either avert her impending fate, or at least soften the hardships of an early and poverty-stricken death!

Then there is a better class of patients, whose means would afford a remuneration for the comforts yielded, and whose money would go towards supporting the expenses of the gratis dispensation to such as the poor seamstress. Many a poor bachelor, dying in his lonely boarding-house, dependent for attention on the kindness of his bachelor friends, and at the mercy of stupid servants and mercenary boarding-house keepers—to many such the Consumptive Hospital would indeed be a blessing. There they might, for a moderate weekly sum, obtain everything they could, and much that they could not, be certain of obtaining even in a home. They would suffer no such agony as the neglected invalid suffers, and there is none so terribly acute; they would be watched and tended—helped back into life, or led easily to their inevitable end. In this City and its vicinity, where the awful malady of Consumption is so prevalent, such an institution as we advocate is imperiously demanded. It is monstrous, that in a capital of such importance there should be no such establishment.

Settled.

The question is settled at last. DANIEL ULLMANN was born in Wilmington. He is not a Hindoo, and never was. He never was in Calcutta; and any entry made in any album or elsewhere, by himself or anybody else, implying the contrary, is a vile aspersion upon his character, which he will resent so long as he has breath. Such is the purport of a very flowery passage in a very flowery oration, which he delivered on the Fourth of July at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware. The following is part of the language which he used on that occasion:

"An attempt has been made to rob me of my birth-right. Because more than one hundred and twenty thousand of the freemen of the great State of New-York—the most powerful in the Union—saw fit to cast their suffrages for me—a native of one of the smaller States in the Union—as their candidate for the Chief-Magistracy of that State,—calumnies

'Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooke
In Vallombrosa,'

were showered on my devoted head. Venerable men! Fathers! Mothers! Sons and Daughters of Delaware! I appeal to you,—that you may decide whether I shall be subjected to this gross wrong. Am I not a Delawarian? Am I not an American? I now stand almost in sight of the graves of my father and my mother—descendants of a long line of French Huguenots. I see many in this assembly who knew them well. They can bear testimony that, in their lives they were upright, and in their deaths they were honored. They now sleep the sleep of the righteous and the pure, and I, their offspring, this day stand before you, men of Delaware, to defend their memories and to vindicate myself. *I was born in this city of Wilmington, and all the falsifiers since the days of Ananias and Sapphira, cannot change the fact.*"

The solemn and eloquent emphasis of Mr. ULLMANN's appeal, must silence cavil. His words will carry conviction throughout the Empire State. The fathers and mothers and other venerable people of the little State of Delaware need n't trouble themselves to put Mr. ULLMANN's case straight. He won't be denied his birthright, nor his birthplace again. The people of New York will never again give his enemies such provocation as that which he says drew this awful calumny on his "devoted head." His case is settled.

The Astor Library.

We have received the following notification, with a request that we would give it an insertion in the DAILY TIMES:

The Trustees of the Astor Library are much concerned to find that complaints have been made to the public that visitors to the Library have not received every desired attention. They have made such examination into the matter as the case required, and the public may rest assured of their constant effort to carry out the intention of the founder of the Library, in making it a free and open resort, where visitors of both sexes and of every class and condition would feel certain of the most attentive and obliging treatment. They well know the diffidence and sensitiveness of the studious, and how easily they may be disconcerted in their researches by any want of cheerful civility on the part of librarians. Any failure in this respect on the part of the attendants, if made known to the Superintendent or to any of the Trustees, will be immediately inquired into and corrected.

Various arrangements for the convenience of visitors are yet in contemplation, and it is the hope of the Trustees to render the Library, every day, more and more useful and attractive. By order of the Trustees.

WASHINGTON IRVING, President.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

We insert this Card with pleasure, partly because it gives us assurance that complaints of mismanagement on the part of subordinates do not pass wholly unheeded by the Trustees, but mainly because it encourages the hope that this great Library may yet be made as useful to the scholars and students of our City, as its munificent founder designed it should be.

We must be excused, however, for being somewhat skeptical as to some of the statements which the Card of the Trustees contains. It asserts that they "have made such examination into the matter *as the case required.*" We doubt this very much. We have published six or eight letters, from as many different persons, all of them known to us by name, and some of them personally, each making specific complaint of neglect and discourtesy on the part of attendants in the Library. We had permission in several cases to give the names of the writers as witnesses, to any one authorized and disposed to make inquiry into the facts of the case. They were names entitled to respect—even from the Trustees of the Astor Library. One would suppose that if an examination were to be instituted into the ground of these complaints, at least the names of the parties making them would be desired. Without this, certainly, no such inquiry could be made "as the case required."

Yet, so far as we are aware, the Trustees have not made the slightest effort to investigate the truth of these complaints. They have certainly not applied to us for the names of our informants,—nor have we any reason to believe that they have heard any statement on the subject, except from the very persons of whose conduct complaint is made. Under such circumstances, we can regard the statement quoted from their card as neither more nor less than an attempt to hoodwink and humbug the public, by assurances which are entirely without foundation.

The indirect attempt of the Trustees to throw the blame of these complaints upon the "diffidence and sensitiveness of the studious," seems to us particularly unjust. If they had taken the trouble to ascertain who the complainants are, they would have seen how little ground there is for such a subterfuge.

While we accept gratefully the assurance of the Trustees, that all possible attention will be paid to the convenience of visitors, we confess to a suspicion that their card is intended to screen their subordinates, and quiet public complaint, rather than to remedy abuses and remove just causes of censure. We hope the event may prove that we are mistaken.

Kansas.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, whose letter we publish in another column, expresses the belief, formed after careful inquiry, that the opponents of Slavery in Kansas are one-quarter more numerous than its advocates. He represents the state of feeling as one of intense excitement,—the Missouri Pro-Slavery men being determined to keep possession of the Territory at all hazards, and the Free-Soil men being equally resolute in resisting them. He says the latter are organising military companies for self-defence, and anticipates bloodshed as the result of these collisions.

Fusion.

It will be seen by a letter from our Rochester correspondent, that there has been a *fusion* of the Know-Somethings of this State, with the Utica branch of the Know-Nothings—upon a common platform. The resolutions adopted express very strong hostility to Slavery, and determination never to consent to any party alliances which shall tend to extend or strengthen it in this country. A resolution was also adopted in favor of the Prohibitory law.

☞ Kansas is likely to make rapid progress towards liberalizing the criminal law. A bill has been recommended by the Council, providing that enticing a slave from his master shall be grand larceny, and punished by *death*. If grand larceny is thus put on a par with murder, what will be done for burglary! If all kinds of grand larceny were punishable by death, the mob of ruffians from Missouri who invaded Kansas at the election, would probably be considerably thinned out.

Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Pyne & Harrison troupe are attracting fine audiences here. In the extraordinary lull which has overtaken the world of amusement, the English Opera Company have the field entirely to themselves. Last night, the "Bohemian Girl" was repeated to an unusually large audience. Its reception was enthusiastic, and the performance up to the average. A little more care in the orchestra (which was very loose last night) would add to the attraction of these excellent entertainments.

There will be opera to night

The Late Rev. John H. Elliott.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having seen some account in your valuable paper of the life of the late Rev. JOHN H. ELLIOTT, and noticing some errors in regard to him, I take the liberty of sending you the true particulars of his life. Mr. ELLIOTT was born at Plymouth, England; his father was a colonel in the British army, and died at his country seat while on leave of absence, at the age of 65 years. JOHN H. ELLIOTT came to this country at the age of 13 years and seven months with a sea captain, who was a personal friend of his father. He traveled through the United States for the space of seven months, and then returned to England with his friend; but having a desire for a seafaring life returned to this country, being two years at sea; then at the age of 16 or 17 determined to make this land of liberty his home. The knowledge he gained at this time of the habits and wants of seamen induced him forever after to take the deep interest he manifested in their welfare, by establishing benevolent societies for their benefit. About this time he became acquainted with and married his present wife, Miss MARY CROFT, a young and handsome lady, at the age of about 18 years, by whom he had 12 children, five of whom are now living. Mrs. ELLIOTT is the sister of Mr. JAMES CROFT of New-York, and Captain M. N. CROFT of Brooklyn.

THE JERSEY CITY COURIER.—The first number of the *Daily Courier* made its appearance on the 1st inst. It will, for the present, be issued weekly, until the publishers can make their arrangements for its daily issue.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 4.

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CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 NASSAU-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article.

A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—A medical diet drink manufactured solely by the proprietor at his distillery in Schiedam, in Holland, expressly for medicinal purposes. It is the pure tincture of Juniper. It is distilled from the best barley that can be selected in Europe at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common bastard berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the Aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified by its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes concentrated Tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any alcoholic stimulant now in use in the world.

It has been submitted to nearly all the first Chemists and Physicians in the United States, who endorse it over their own signatures as one of the great essentials of the materia medica. It is now prescribed with great success in gravel, gout rheumatism, obstructions of the bladder and kidneys, and for dyspepsia it has no superior.

Grocers and druggists can continue to sell the Schnapps under the new prohibitory liquor law without license—several cases having been so decided by the Courts in this State since the 4th of July. Persons selling must be careful to get the genuine, as the whole country is flooded with imitations. The word Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article; all other is counterfeit and imposition on the public.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole manufacturer and importer, Nos 13, 25 and 27 Beaver st., New-York; and No. 25 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair. Those gentlemen's safes on exhibition at the World's Fair were "Hall's Fair Locks," the subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

E. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 189, 191 and 193 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS just completed. Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines just out, run without noise, with little exertion of the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done on the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

THE LAST TO RETREAT.—SINGER KNOX HAS opened a new and splendid store, on the corner of Chambers and Broadway, he has been induced to do so by the attracted there by the large and elegant display of hats, caps, &c., which can be seen in his show windows. His Summer styles are unsurpassed for gracefulness and beauty of finish, and no gentleman can consider himself dressed without a genuine KNOX on his head. KNOX'S only store is at No. 212 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—BUYers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the per centage. Hence, in buying Lace Curtains, Cornices and Window Shades of first-class importers and manufacturing concerns like that of KELTY & PALMER, No. 261 Broadway, the purchaser practices a wise economy as well as enjoys the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECtures on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty or Pulmonico, for diseases of the lungs or throat, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultations free.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence Patent, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS.
No. 345 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MODJESKA CREAM—So well known as a nourisher and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

AUGUST.—THIS WARM AND SULTRY MONTH, when Ladies leave for the country, they must call at MILLER'S, 10 Canal-st., and take a supply of Boots and Shoes for themselves and children. At no other store in New-York can better articles be obtained at moderate prices than at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 138 Canal-st.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—We will offer THIS DAY, our entire stock of Barèges and Printed Muslins at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Fall Goods. We are also selling Worked Bands, Collars and Under-sleeves at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try him. Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

Time's Cure.

From Household Words.

Mourn, O rejoicing heart!
The hours are flying,
Each one some treasure takes,
Each one some blossom breaks,
And leaves it dying;
The chill dark night draws near,
Thy sun will soon depart,
And leave thee sighing;
Then mourn, rejoicing heart,
The hours are flying!

Rejoice, O grieving heart,
The hours fly fast,
With each some sorrow dies,
With each some shadow flies,
Until at last
The red dawn in the east
Bids weary night depart,
And pain is past.
Rejoice, then, grieving heart,
The hours fly fast!

Frightful Mining accident.

From the Pottsville Journal of Saturday.

A frightful accident occurred on Tuesday morning at Mr. AGARD's, Belmont Colliery, in this county—the place is better known by the old name of the Five Points. Four persons, two men and two boys, have been taken out of the slope, dead and dreadfully mangled—one more is not likely to live, and six others are seriously injured. It has been, and may be denominated, an explosion of gas; but more properly it was a powder explosion; for the latter did the most injury, though the "fire damp," as it is generally called, exploded first and ignited the powder.

The mining boss, Mr. JOHN W DAVIS, went into the mines early in the morning as usual, and examined the works carefully before any of the miners were at work. He found "fire" in one of the "breasts" near the face of the gangway. This breast was worked by JAMES SILVERTHORN and son, and was the only part of the mine considered dangerous. Mr. DAVIS met SILVERTHORN and told him twice that his place was full of fire, and that he should not venture in it with a naked lamp until the gas was driven out. Accordingly, SILVERTHORN took the "davy," or safety lamp, and commenced to brush fire out of the breast. But unfortunately several of the miners were seated around the bottom of the breast, in the gangway with their naked lamps, taking their customary "whiff" before commencing work, and near them were between two and three kegs of powder, open and unprotected.

The gas being driven down the shute past the cross-heading, penetrated to the gangway, where the miners were seated, and as might be expected, it took fire from their lamps. But the explosion of gas would have been trifling, in comparison to the amount of damage done, had not the powder, which was in close proximity to the men, also ignited and exploded, crushing and bruising every thing in the vicinity, and doing considerable damage to the mines. The effect of the shock was felt at a great distance from the scene, and the mines throughout trembled with the concussion. Coal, rocks and material were hurled with dreadful velocity far out toward the slope. But the damage done to the work, the amount of which cannot yet be fully ascertained, is nothing in comparison to the dreadful loss of life and limb—the horrid suffering which the fearful accident occasioned.

FREDERICK SAUERBREY and JAMES DEVLIN, the two men who were killed, leave behind them families. The two boys killed were named DAVID MORGAN and ENOCH SILVERTHORN. JAMES SILVERTHORN, the father of ENOCH, is not expected to live—since dead. Some of the other six are severely injured. There are eleven killed and wounded.

It seems that none of the men were badly burned except SILVERTHORN, who was in the midst of the gas when it exploded. The rest were mutilated by the powder, which tore out the props and covered the men in the vicinity with fragments of rock and coal. They were horribly mangled.

Steamer Kentucky Home Sunk.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 1.

On Monday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the new stern wheel steamer *Kentucky Home*, Capt. GEO. W. REED, bound for Louisville, from Pittsburg, came in collision with the huge Cincinnati and Louisville U. S. Mail steamer *Telegraph, No. 3*, Capt. SAM. HILDRETH, in Sugar Creek Bend, about five miles above Warsaw, Ky., and in less than five minutes went down in twenty feet water. It appears that both steamers were under full headway—the *Telegraph* ascending the Indiana shore, when the *Kentucky Home* rounded the point. Capt. PHILLIPS, the pilot of the *Telegraph*, gave the usual signal by blowing the whistle twice, for starboard, which was properly answered from the other boat. From some unknown cause, however, when within two hundred yards of the *Telegraph*, the *Kentucky Home* suddenly changed her course, making across the *Telegraph's* bows. The engines of the *Telegraph* were immediately reversed, and had made two or three revolutions backward, when her bow struck the *Kentucky Home* on the larboard side, forward the boilers, and directly opposite the hatch, cutting nearly through her, sweeping away the boiler deck, together with her bell, derricks, freight on boiler deck, "nigger" engine, and contents of the bar, and several state-rooms.

The officers of the *Telegraph* immediately run out lines and made fast to the wreck, and used every exertion to rescue those on board. In one moment Capt. HILDRETH and the watchman manned the yawl, to rescue those that might have fallen or leaped overboard from the wreck, while Capt. PHILLIPS very properly ordered the engineers to stop the starboard engine, and examine the wheel, where three men were found clinging to the buckets and saved.

From all accounts there were only two persons drowned—a deck hand and a fireman, who were in the hold of the *Kentucky Home* getting out freight for Madison. They are probably lost, as they were not seen after the accident occurred. The *Telegraph* remained at the wreck two hours, and brought the passengers and crew here, except Capt. REED, and Mr. WILLIAMS, pilot on the *Kentucky Home*, who remained.

The *Kentucky Home* lies near the Indiana shore, sunk to the hurricane deck, and will doubtless prove a total loss. She had on board but few passengers, and one hundred and fifty tons of freight for Louisville. She was built at Pittsburg, by Capt. GEO. M. REED, Clerk JAS. MELLAN, and others, for $17,000, with insurance in that place for $12,000. Capt REED has been very unfortunate. It will be remembered that, a few months since, the steamer *Forrester*, belonging to him, was destroyed by fire at New-Richmond, O.

The only damage sustained by the *Telegraph* was the loss of her jack-staff, and breaking of a few sky-lights.

Death of a Monomaniac.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* announces the death of SILAS LAMSON, so well known as a monomaniac. He died at Shelburne Falls, at the residence of his son, on the 20th, aged 79. He was many years a resident of Sterling, where he was an extensive manufacturer of scythe-snaths, having himself invented the most approved one in use. He there accumulated considerable property, and brought up a large family.

He was at one time united with the Baptist Church; but having adopted peculiar views of religion, and conceived that he had himself a call to preach and teach a new doctrine, he eventually separated from his friends and family, and has for many years been a sort of wanderer. He has resided many years in this city, and, although always harmless has occasionally come under the ban of the law on account of his idiosyncrasies. His long white beard and white dress, and general patriarchal appearance, have marked him as one of the characters of Boston. The correspondent of the *Herald* says: "He came back to reside with his wife and sons about a year ago, after a stay in Boston and other places for several years, and has during that time been very quiet and laborious, affording great consolation to his family."

DUELING.—GEORGE D. PRENTICE, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, thus sets forth his opinions on the subject of dueling:

"We scorn and abhor the whole infamous code of duelists. If at our present age we were to allow ourselves to fight a duel with Mr J. B. CLAY on account of our comments upon his abusive article recently published by us, we should feel as though we had forfeited all claims to mankind's respect and our own. Yet we do not call ourselves non-combatants. If any man feels himself mortally aggrieved at any publication of ours, he knows, whether we accept a challenge from him or not, where to find us, and he may seek us when and how he pleases. We hold ourselves responsible for what we write. If we think we have given any man just cause to seek our life, we will either permit him to take it without resistance, or, criminal as the act may be, obey his call to the field; and, if any recognized gentleman does us so deadly an injury as to make us thirst for his blood and we cannot send him to the gallows, we will summon him to the field—and if, in such a case, the summons be unheeded, we will poise ourselves upon our own will, and seek redress wherever we can find it."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF LADIES' SUMMER BOOTS
And shoes to make room for new Fall stock, at
HARRIOTT'S
BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM,
No 435 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

☞ **We are now Offering** the balance of our splendid stock of Summer goods at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Fall importations and manufacture.

Ladies' French gaiters, slippers and ties, also misses' and children's shoes in every style.

Ladies' gaiters from $1 75 to $3.

N. B.—Just received, a new style of ladies' rubber overshoes for those who wear heels.

☞ **Dr. James McClintock's Diarrhœa Cordial** gives instant relief, and effects a speedy cure of Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and Summer complaints. Prescribed and used with the happiest effects in Cholera Hospitals and prisons in Philadelphia during the dreadful epidemic of 1832. Prepared by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway. Sold by druggists everywhere.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER'S OF EMIGRATION,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855.

☞ **The Castle Garden** will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August, as the "Emig ant Landing Depot" for the reception and inspection of all emigrants arriving at this port.

BERNARD CASSERLY, Secretary.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina colognes, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K MCHARG & CO.,
Importers, No 153 Broadway.

☞ **The Largest Bread in the City**
MADE FROM NEW FLOUR.
TREADWELL'S BAKERY,
No. 50 Carmine-st.

PERSONAL.

WILL "ONE WHO KNOWS," OR "S." please say where a note will reach him. It is of great importance—will write particulars. Address M, at this Office.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable Protestant girls. One is a good cook, also a good washer and ironer, understands the care of milk and butter, is a good baker; the other would act as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is clever and will fit to please any family, has the best of City and country references. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED By a highly respectable Protestant young man—who can produce unexceptionable references, proving strict moral character, sobriety, &c., from his last place, where he lived for the last eight months—as coachman and to assist in a garden, in a small Protestant family. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call or address by letter for two days at No 184 Clinton-st., near Grand st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country, or to travel with a lady. Inquire in the dry goods store No. 260 1st av., between 16th and 17th sts., for three days. Good City references can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, and is a good baker, and is willing to do general housework. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference. One as a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at 12 6th-av., in the bookstore.

50 MEN WANTED—Of good address, to engage in a genteel business, where by the investment of $10, $5 a day can be made. Address a letter, containing three cents in stamps, to JAMES WARNOCK, No 342 Broadway, New-York, and full particulars, with a specimen of the article, will be sent by return mail. Those residing in the City can call.

TALENTED BUSINESS MEN WANTED—In this City, and in all parts of the country, by J. H. COLTON & CO., No 172 William-st., as agents for a handsome and valuable $3 Book, which cannot be obtained at the bookstores. Each agent will have his district. This is a rare chance.

A MASTER MACHINIST—Of industrious habits, at present waiting for a situation, would like to hear of a chance to superintend the building of some kind of milling, sawing or manufacturing property. Persons owning idle property where water or steam power can be introduced, will find just the man they want by addressing MILLWRIGHT, this office.

DOMESTICS WANTED—In every capacity (male and female,) at the Brooklyn Industrial Institute, No. 216 Fulton-st., under the approval of the Mayor. Sewing is provided for those waiting for situations, to enable them to pay for board. A competent woman is wanted to take charge of the sewers. Wanted immediately, a good nursery girl, cook and chambermaid, and several Protestants for general housework. Mrs. ALLEN, Female Superintendent,
F BROWNE, General Agent.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No 282 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, a gentleman competent to take charge of the classical department in a boarding school for boys, a few miles from New-York. The engagement would commence in September next. Address Box S., Norwalk, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY wishes a situation as teacher of the common and higher English branches and mathematics in some literary institution. Address E P., Box No. 216, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BOY WANTS A TRADE—17 years old; he would like ship-building or machinist, or any trade in which he would not be required to sit steady; his grandmother would like to place him with a steady, respectable man, as he is an orphan. Further information can be given by calling at No 208 West 16th-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent boy, from 14 to 16 years old, who resides with his parents, is wanted in a jobbing house; he must be stout and healthy, and willing to devote his time to his business. Good reference required. Salary $50 the first year. None need apply but such as can fully answer the description. Box No. 3,482.

BOY WANTED—12 or 14 years of age. Apply at No. 221 Court-st., Brooklyn, front room, first story, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

MILLINERS.—GOOD TRIMMERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Apply No 80 Barclay-st., up stairs.

TO SILVERSMITHS. Wanted, several Spoon-makers, by WOOD & HUGHES, No. 104 Fulton-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. The house and situation very desirable. References unexceptionable. Address during the month of August, with real name, W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARDING—Wanted by a single gentleman, teacher of music two small furnished rooms or one middling sized room, with full or partial board, in a private family, Catholic preferred: location about five minutes' walk from Chatham Square; rent not to exceed $16 or $20 a month. Address TEACHER, Chatham Post-office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No 38 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in a family or boarding-house where they would meet with person of intelligence and refinement. Would not object to a French family. Would be permanent, if suited. Address HEKO, *Tribune* Office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, from the 1st of September next, in a private family, residing between 10th and 14th sts., west of and near Broadway. Address, stating terms, location, &c., R. W., box No 3,133 Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED—In 29th, 30th or 31st sts., near 4th or 6th avs.; two or three rooms suitable for a dentist or physician. Address B. V., *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER.—Two or three families may be comfortably accommodated with board, or if preferred half or the whole of a large house may be had furnished, with a good vegetable garden, fruit, carriage-house and stable. Inquire of E. UNDERHILL, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—Persons wishing good accommodation, with splendid country and river scenery and close to depot and steamboat landing, may apply on Warburton-av., near Lamartine-av., to JAMES YOUMANS, or Yonkers Post-Office.

MRS. BARKER—Formerly of East Broadway, now occupying the large five-story house, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, can accommodate a few more single gentlemen or married couple with pleasant rooms, on the most favorable terms; baths, &c.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. This is a fact, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 585 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No 31 State-st., Albany; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $4. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STIRRING ADVENTURES WITH HUMOROUS INCIDENT!
NEW HOPE;
OR, THE RESCUE.
A TALE OF THE GREAT KANAWHA.
From the New-York Express.

It is full of active and even thrilling interest. Its pages are vividly written, and are largely composed of dramatic and characteristic dialogue. In its descriptions of scenery and picturesque adventure, it will be found exceedingly fresh and fascinating.

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This is a spirited and interesting work of fiction, and will please all who fancy vivid and natural pictures of border life. It will be found to be an amusing as well as exciting romance.

From the Rome Citizen.

The plot is ingenious, and the story artfully wrought. It contains some very charming pictures of forest and rural life, together with one or two scenes of considerable tragic power.

From the Ladies' Gazette.

Here is a fresh, vigorous American book, worth half a dozen of your novels that "have a mission." We have seen nothing so like Cooper, since "The Last of the Mohicans," and yet there is individuality and originality here, which proves it far above imitation, and is a true picture of Western Life without its exaggeration.

Just published in one elegant 12mo. volume. Cloth $1; paper 75 cents. BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

IRVING'S NEW AND GREAT WORK.
In three volumes. $2 a volume. Published exclusively by subscription.
THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.
THE FIRST VOLUME IS NOW READY.
Subscriptions received by the General Agent,
CHARLES T. EVANS,
At his office, No. 37 Gilsey Building, and at Mr. Disturnell's Map Store, No. 197 Broadway.
Agents and Canvassers desirous of engaging in the sale of this national work, must apply to C. T. EVANS, No. 37 Gilsey Building.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO. No. 1 Nassau-st.

BODENHAMER ON THE PILES, &c.
Will be Published on SATURDAY, August 4,
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on some of the Diseases of the Rectum, Anus and Contiguous Textures—giving their Nature, Seat, Causes, Symptoms, Consequences and Prevention; especially addressed to non-medical readers. By W. BODENHAMER, M. D. Second edition, with plates, &c. 8vo. $2.

From the Southern Literary Advertiser.

Fathers of families would do well to provide themselves with a copy of this work.

From the Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

This is a most valuable work for the non-medical reader.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Hundreds of persons in the West rejoice in the cures of these horrible diseases, effected by the science and skill of Dr. Bodenhamer.

From Hall's Journal of Health

Medically the most critically accurate of any similar publication at home or abroad.

On SATURDAY, August 11.
OLIATTA, and other Poems. By HOWARD H. CALDWELL. J. S. REDFIELD, No 34 Beekman-st.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A new work by Rev. W. K. TWEEDIE, D. D., of Edinburg, author of "Sheddings and Harvest," "A Lamp to the Path," "Glad Tidings," &c., &c.
THE EARLY CHOICE;
A BOOK FOR DAUGHTERS,
foolscap 8vo., beautifully bound, 75c.
The just popularity Dr. TWEEDIE'S former writings have attained both in America and England, entitles the ecose to the attention, especially of daughters, for whom it is more directly intended.
For sale by all Booksellers.
A copy will be forwarded post-paid to any one on receipt of 75c., or gilt edges 88c. from
NELSON & SONS, Publishers,
No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

SPIRITUALISM!
President Mahan's Great Work on this Subject, Entitled
MODERN MYSTERIES
EXPLAINED AND EXPOSED.
Will be published by us on MONDAY, Aug 6
JOHN P JEWETT & CO., 117 Washington-st., Boston.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERNERS HOTEL,
BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.
VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail trains of cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—This well-known Summer resort, fronting Long Island Sound, accessible at all hours of the day by either railroad or steamboat, and within one hour's ride of the city, is open for the season. Excellent fishing and boating, and all the other attractions of a first-class watering place. Southerners especially, will find it adapted to their taste. Applications may be made at No. 164 Fulton-st., or by letter addressed to the proprietors of the Neptune House, New Rochelle, New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms. The house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.
References—R. Harriott, No. 486 Broadway; Titsworth & Dunn, No. 22 Dey-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—S. DRUMMOND would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Apothecary Store to No. 307 Broadway, where he has opened with a new complete and well-selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. Physicians' prescriptions accurately prepared. A superior quality of Brandy, old Jamaica spirits, pure Wines, &c., constantly on hand for medicinal purposes. S. DRUMMOND, Apothecary,
No 307 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WALTER LOCKWOOD has returned to his old stand, No 243 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson, occupied by him for many years previous to the 1st of May last, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers. He has on hand a large and general assortment of goods, and intends to keep his stock replenished with the newest and most desirable styles of goods in the market, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for cash.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Left hanging in the water-closet of Mechanics' Bank, Clark, Brown, Dodge & Co., a gold patent lever watch, with a black braid guard chain attached. J. L. Moore maker. No. 7,588. Apply to the owner, MARK BANKS, No. 17 Cedar-st.

$25 REWARD.—Lost at the Carlton House, on Tuesday afternoon, a gold hunting case Cooper WATCH, No. 6,234. The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving the watch at R. KAITE, 282 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF MOSAIC T. OF H. NO 1—Are urgently requested to attend the regular weekly meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall No. 187 Bowery, third floor, on important business.
JOHN MURPHY, W. F. R.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 62 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Pure White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents.
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,
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BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
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STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

100 BARRELS ALCOHOL,
For sale by
CHARLES FULLER,
Agent for Manufacturers,
No. 289 Greenwich-st.

WISNER'S PATENT WASH TUB—Is the only machine ever invented which is equally adapted to the use of hotels, restaurants and private families. With this you can wash the finest fabric, as well as the coarsest material, without injuring them. It does away with the boiling process, leaving the clothes equally clean, and saves three-fourths of the time and labor. The price is so low as to place it within the means of every family. Call and examine
I. A. HEAD, Agent, No. 267 Broadway.
N. B.—Opportunity given to test them.

DRY GOODS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS,
AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE,
No 126 Bowery.

AS THE SEASON ADVANCES, WE REDUCE TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS.
LAWNS, we are selling as low as 6d., very good.
GINGHAMS, at 8d and 10d; Berages at 18d.
DOTTED SWISS, very fine at 2s., for Joseys, Spencers, Waists and Basques.
MULL, JACONET, STRIPED, CHECKED and FIGURED GOODS for the same purpose.
Some ELEGANT SILKS, at 3s. 6d. per yard, worth 7s. to $1.
LUSTROUS BOILED BLACK SILKS, wide, 6s. to 8s.
SUMMER FLANNELS, 18d.; excellent goods.
All sorts of BOYS' WEAR, of LINEN, COTTON and WOOL.
SUMMER CASSIMERES, at 50c per yard.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, $2 to 4$, worth from $6 50 to $7.
Another Invoice of MADAGASCAR GRASS CLOTH, for Shirts (the most popular goods ever introduced into the United States.)
FINE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHEIFS, 1s; Very good do. at 6c.
EMBROIDERED do., at half the cost of Importation.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
As usual, we receive direct from the factories, and retail at wholesale prices.
All goods marked in plain figures. One price and no deviation.
F. W. & W. F. GILLEY, No. 126 Bowery.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS!
JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway,
Solicits the attention of dealers to a new style of exceedingly light and neat
SILK UMBRELLA
of all sizes and colors, particularly adapted to the sun, with Ivory, Wood and Steel Handles.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.
TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.
REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N Porter, Hon. S. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York. Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.
Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New Haven.

RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued its successful operation for a period of seven years, and is still under the superintendence of Rev. B. C. VAN DYCK, A.M., as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and, in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees:
ISAAC FERRIS, President.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B. Keeler,	Gen. M. Clearman,
Thompson Price,	A. B. Holmes,	John Gray,
James E. Holmes,	Thos. Williams Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
James Horn,	Eben. Cauldwell,	Samuel Millbank.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS informs the parents of his pupils and others who may desire to place their sons under his tuition, that his school will be reopened after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at
NO 18 WEST 15th-ST.,
two doors west of his former residence. The situation is unequaled for the purposes of a private school by any similar situation in the City, and the instruction is systematic, practical and thorough in all the branches of English, French, Latin, Greek and Mathematical preparatory education. The school consists of two departments—Principal and Primary—and the number of pupils in each is limited to 20.
NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1855.

MISS SPALDING would respectfully inform her friends and the public that the Fall term of her School, Elizabethtown, N. J., will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. For the consideration of $300 per annum, board, with the care of a home, together with a thorough training in English, will be furnished to a limited number of pupils. Extra branches at the usual extra prices. Circulars giving more particular information can be obtained at the Bookstore of Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, No 411 Broadway, or by application to the Principal.

A CARD.—H. PEUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen on the 13th of September next, in the large house No. 48 East 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H. PEUGNET, to be had by addressing as above.
ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS BAINES.—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 11 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; or at Messrs DOUGLAS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will reopen her School for Young Ladies, at No. 9 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 Wall-st., of Messrs KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 46 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS G. SLOAN, Principal.—This school is pleasantly located in Fair Haven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Number of scholars limited to fifteen. Young ladies, of any age, or boys under 12. A few vacancies to be filled. Next term begins Aug. 29. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Señor VINGUT, Professor of the above language in the New-York University, will commence a new class, for ladies and gentlemen, on MONDAY next, at No. 379 4th-street. A new edition of his Spanish grammar, and the first of the Poesias de Placida, are just out. For sale at No. 739 Broadway.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

OILS AND PAINTS.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.
G—Oil that will burn in a simple lamp
6 evenings, of 4 hours each, or
24 consecutive hours,
Without requiring filling or trimming.
MATTHEW VANDBRHOFF,
Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at 12c. a pound; White Lead, 7c. do.; Zinc, &c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents. Machinery Oil, 65 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$28
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	65
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	26
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	46
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	85
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 85
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	58 to 95
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	16 to 28
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 26
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	

VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.
Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second door, near Broadway.

HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF MIGNONETTE—The Mignonette is a retiring modest little plant. It boasts no stately form or brilliant flower to grace the halls of voluptuous wealth or gilded dignity, but it has other virtues; it has a perfume of ethereal loveliness which angels in the spirit land would quaff in joy, and our dear, sweet, lovely, delighting American angels too. The Extract is for them. It is wholesaled by E. TOWNSEND WILLIAMS, No 238 Pearl-st.; and retailed by T. T. GREEN, No 399 Broadway.
HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER will, after a time of constant, faithful use, restore the flowing locks, a crown

Carmen Saeculare.

AD PATREM CONSCRIPTOS P. R. INSCRIPTUM.
AN ANNIVERSARY ODE.

Quidnam die *Martis MDCCCLIV. memoria* maxime digna ob quamplurimas *pulveris*, ac *tempore* in urbe,

Patres, unus haud contentus,
Indice pulveralentus,
Dum pervadit urbis vias:
Vobis tollit palmas plas—
Palmas plas tollit vobis,
Ut aspergatis vias nobis.

Patres, insignes amore quæstus,
Quo divitiores satis,
Cum bibentes conciens,
Sorted infusione,
Sit tenuis nostrûm pensio vobis—
Vias spargitote nobis.

Patres, Patres, obsecramus
Per vestros gemmatos hamus,
Per symposium, per rhedas,
Et in *ore fumantes tedas*,
Et quicquid aliud est vobis—
Spargitote vias nobis.

Pulvere fertum est pro certa,
MEMPHIS olim cooperta;—
Ne smetis obsecramus,
Ut nos quoque pereamus,
Pulvere simul ne cum vobis
Vias spargitote nobis.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

WAIKNA; OR, ADVENTURES ON THE MOSQUITO SHORE. By SAMUEL A. BARD. With Sixty Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 368. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The name on the title page we take to be a *nom de plume*. The man who uses it can write, and write very well, too. He is a clever artist, also. Not often do we come across a man who has such mastery of pen and pencil as this—BARD. We shall be greatly mistaken if this volume does not become the most popular book of travels of the day. The style is lucid and sparkling. The narrative never falls into dullness. The incidents are related without exaggeration. The interest never flags. The characters introduced become acquaintances and friends. In a word, it is an admirable work, and the publishers, in the superior manner in which they have produced it, have done it every justice.

What is it all about? The author tells us, at starting, that he is "a poor-devil artist," who lingered for a month at Kingston, Jamaica,—that, being rather hard-up, he paid his tavern bill by painting the portrait of his ebony landlady, who gave him £10 over and above said "little account,"—and that, with $50 more which he happened to possess, he set sail in a little schooner, commanded by a colored Captain PONTA, bound for Bluefields, the capital of the "Kingdom of Mosquito." There was an Indian boy, named ANTONIO, who acted as cook,—a mysterious and interesting being. But a storm arises, the schooner is wrecked, captain and mate drowned, and suther, ANTONIO and a negro sailor saved. They commence a sort of Robinson Crusoe life on the coral cay (in the sea of the Antilles,) which received them,—live on turtles' eggs, scale the turtles for their shells, and finally are rescued by a turtle schooner, which carries them to Bluefields, they managing to sell the shells for $300. The negro leaves the author, but ANTONIO clings to him—ANTONIO, whose history, "a wild and wonderful tale," the author promises one day to lay before the world. ANTONIO being of "regal stock, the son and Lieutenant of Chicken Pat, one of the last and bravest of the chiefs of Yucatan, who lost his life under the very walls of Morida, in the last unsuccessful rising of the aborigines; and I blush to add that the fatal bullet which slew the hope of the Indians, was fired from the rifle of an American mercenary!"

The book then narrates adventures in Bluefields—an "imperial city" of the rudest possible thatched huts—and his interview with GEO. WILLIAM CLARENCE, the Mosquito King! After that his journeyings along the coast, with occasional discursive visits to the interior, are faithfully recorded, concluding with his promise to accompany ANTONIO CHUL, "once the mild-eyed Indian boy, but now the dreaded chieftain and victorious leader of the unrelenting Itzaes of Yucatan," even to the Lake of the Itzaes. We see in this promise and abrupt conclusion, the prospect of another book, and sincerely hope we anticipate truly, because this is the best book of adventure we have read for many a long day—the romance of reality, and the very reality of romance.

Instead of extracting an account of some of the adventures by which the author was so often imperiled, our specimen brick shall be a

MARRIAGE AMONG THE TOWKAS INDIANS.

"Among all these Indians, polygamy is an exception, while among the Samoos it is the rule. The instances are few in which a man has more than one wife, and in these cases the eldest is not only the head of the family, but exercises a strict supervision over the others. The betrothals are made at a very early age, by the parents, and the affianced children are marked in a corresponding manner, so that one acquainted with the practice can always point out the various mates. These marks consist of little bands of colored cotton, worn either on the arm, above the elbow, or on the leg, below the knee which are varied in color and number, so that no two combinations in the village shall be the same. The combinations are made by the old men, who take care that there shall be no confusion. The bands are replaced from time to time, as they become worn and faded. Both boys and girls also wear a necklace of variously-colored shells or beads, to which one is added yearly. When the necklace of the boy counts ten beads or shells, he is called *muhasol*, a word signifying three things, viz, ten, all the fingers, and *half-a-man*. When they number twenty, he is called *'all*, a word which also signifies three things, viz., twenty, both fingers and toes, and a *man*. And he is then effectively regarded as a man. Should his affianced, by that time, have reached the age of fifteen, the marriage ceremony takes place without delay.

As I have said, a sleek young Towka was called upon to add the final bead to his string, and take upon himself the obligations of manhood, during my stay at the village. The event had been anticipated by the preparation of a canoe full of palm-wine, mixed with crushed plaintains, and a little honey, which had been fermenting, to the utter disgust of my nostrils, from the date of my arrival. The day was observed as a general holiday. Early in the morning all the men of the village assembled, and with their knives carefully removed every blade of grass which had grown up inside of a circle, perhaps a hundred feet in diameter, situated in the very centre of the village, and indicated by a succession of stones sunk in the ground. The earth was then trampled smooth and hard, after which they proceeded to erect a little hut in the very centre of the circular area, above a large flat stone which was permanently planted there. This hut was made conical, and perfectly close, except an opening at the top, and another at one side, toward the east, which was temporarily closed with a net, woven of palm-bark. I looked in without hinderance and saw, piled up on the stone, a quantity of the dry twigs of the sopal tree, covered with the gum of the same. The canoe full of liquor was dragged up to the edge of the circle, and literally covered with small white calabashes, of the size of an ordinary coffee cup.

At noon, precisely, all the people of the village hurried, without order, to the hut of the bridegroom's father. I joined the crowd. We found the "happy swain" arrayed in his best, sitting demurely upon a bundle of articles, closely wrapped in a mat. The old men, to whom I have referred, formed in a line in front of him, and the eldest made him a short address. When he had finished, the next followed, until each had had his say. The youth then got up quietly, shouldered his bundle, and, preceded by the old men, and followed by his father, marched off to the hut of the prospective bride. He put down his load before the closed door, and seated himself upon it in silence. The father then rapped at the door, which was partly opened by an old woman, who asked him what he wanted, to which he made some reply which did not appear to be satisfactory, when the door was shut in his face, and he took his seat beside his son. One of the old men then rapped, with precisely the same result; then the next, and so on. But the old woman was obdurate. The bridegroom's father tried it again, but the she-dragon would not open the door. The old men then seemed to hold a council, at the end of which a couple of drums (made, as I have already explained, by stretching a raw skin over a section of the hollow tree,) and some rude flutes were sent for. The latter were made of pieces of bamboo, and were shaped somewhat like flageolets, each having a mouth piece, and four stops. The sound was dull and monotonous, although not wholly unmusical.

Certain musicians now appeared, and at once commenced playing on these instruments, breaking out, at long intervals, in a kind of supplicatory chant. After an hour or more of this soothing and rather sleepy kind of music, the inexorable door opened a little, and one of the female inmates glanced out with much affected timidity. Hereupon the musicians redoubled their efforts, and the bridegroom hastened to unroll his bundle. It contained a variety of articles supposed to be acceptable to the parents of the girl. There was, among other things, a *machete*, no inconsiderable present, when it is understood that the cost of one is generally a large *dory*, which it requires months of toil to fashion from the rough trunk of the gigantic ceiba. A string of gay glass beads was also produced from the bundle. All these articles were handed in to the women one by one, by the father of the groom. With every present the door opened wider and wider, until the mat was presented, when it was turned back to its utmost, revealing the bride arrayed in her "prettiest," seated on a crickery, at the remotest corner of the hut. The dragons affected to be absorbed in examining the presents, when the bridegroom, watching his opportunity, dashed into the hut to the apparent utter horror and dismay of the women; and, grasping the girl by the waist, shouldered her like a sack, and started off at a trot for the mystic circle, in the centre of the village. The women pursued, as if to overtake him and rescue the girl, uttering cries for help, while all the crowd huddled after. But the youth was too fast for them; he reached the ring, and lifting the vail of the hut, disappeared within it. The women could not pass the circle, and all stopped short at its edge, and set up a chorus of despairing shrieks, while the men all gathered within the charmed ring, where they squatted themselves, row on row, facing outward. The old men alone remained standing, and a bit of lighted pine having meanwhile been brought, one of them approached the hut, lifted the mat, and handing in the fire, made a brief speech to the inmates. A few seconds after an aromatic smoke curled up from the opening in the top of the little hut, from which I infer that the copal had been set on fire. What else happened, I am sure I do not know!

When they saw the smoke, the old women grew silent and expectant; but, by-and-by, when it subsided, they became suddenly gay, and "went in strong" for the festivities, which, up to this time, I must confess, I had thought rather slow. But here I may explain, that although the bridegroom has no choice in the selection of his wife, yet if he have reason for doing so, he may, while the copal is burning, take her in his arms, and cast her outside of the circle, in the open day, before the entire people, and thus rid himself of her forever. But in this case, the matter is carefully investigated by the old men, and woe betide the wretch who, by this public act, has impeached a girl wrongfully! Woe equally betide the girl who is proved to have been "put away" for good reasons. If, however, the copal burns out quietly, the groom is supposed to be satisfied, and the marriage is complete.

The copal, in this instance, burned out in the most satisfactory manner, and then the drums and flutes struck up a most energetic air, the music of which consisted of about eight notes, repeated with different degrees of rapidity, by way of giving variety to the melody. The men all kept their places, while I was installed in a seat of honor beside the old men. The women, who, as I have said, could not come within the circle, now commenced filling the calabashes from the canoe and passing them to the squatting men, commencing with the ancients and the "distinguished guests"—for ANTONIO and my POYER were included in our party. There was nothing said, but the women displayed the greatest activity in filling the emptied calabashes. I soon discovered that everybody was deliberately and in cold blood getting up of what Captain DRUMMER called the "big drunk!" That was part of the performance of the day, and the Indians went at it in the most orderly and expeditious manner. They wasted no time in coyish preliminaries—a practice which might be followed in more civilized countries, to the great economy, not only of time but of the vinous. It was not from the love of the drink that the Towkas imbibed. I can well believe, for their *chicha* was bad to look at, and worse to taste.

With the fourth round of the calabashes, an occasional shout betrayed the effect of the *chicha* upon some of the weaker heads. These shouts became more and more frequent and were sometimes uttered with a savage emphasis, which was rather startling. The musicians, too, became more energetic, and as the sun declined, the excitement rose, until, unable to keep quiet any longer, all hands got up, and joined in a slow swinging step around the circle, beating with their knuckles on the empty calabashes, and joining at intervals in a kind of refrain, at the end of which every man struck the bottom of his calabash against that of his neighbor. Then, as they came round by the canoe, each one dipped his calabash full of the contents. The liquid thus taken up was drunk at a single draught, and then the dance went on, growing more rapid with every dip of the calabash. It got to the stage of a trot, and then a fast pace, and finally into something little short of a gallop, but still in perfect time. The rattling of the calabashes had now grown so rapid, as almost to be continuous and the motion so involved and quick, that, as I watched it, I felt that kind of giddiness which one often experiences in watching the gliding of a swift current of water. This movement could not be kept up long, even with the aid of *chicha*, and whenever a dancer became exhausted, he would wheel out of line, and throw himself flat on his face on the ground. Finally, every one gave in, except two young fellows, who seemed determined to do, in their way, what other fast young men, in other countries, sometimes undertake to accomplish, viz: drink each other down, or "under the table." They danced and drunk, and were applauded by the women, but were so closely matched that it was impossible to tell which had the best chance of keeping it up longest. In fact, each seemed to despair of the other, and, as if by a common impulse, both threw aside their calabashes and resolved the contest from a trial of endurance into one of strength, leaping at each other's throats, and fastening their teeth like tigers in each other's flesh.

There was instantly a great uproar, and those of the men who had the ability to stand, clustered around the combatants in a confused mass, shouting at the stretch of their lungs, and evidently, as I thought, regarding it as a "free fight." But there was little damage done for the old men, though emphatically "tight," had discretion enough to send the women for thongs, with which two pugnacious youths were incontinently bound hand and foot, and dragged close to the hut in the centre, and there left to cool themselves off as they were best able, no one taking the slightest notice of them. "Verily," I ejaculated to myself, "wisdom knoweth no country."

The dance which I have described was resumed from time to time, until it became quite dark, when the women brought a large number of pine splinters, of which the men each took one. These were lighted, and the dancers paced up to the little hut, and each tore off one of the branches of which it was built, finally disclosing the newly-married couple sitting demurely side by side. As soon as the hut was demolished, the groom quietly took his bride on his back—literally "shouldering the responsibility!" and marched off to the hut which had previously been built for his accommodation, escorted by the procession of men with torches. This was the final ceremony of the night, although some of the more dissipated youths returned to the canoe, and kept up a drumming, and piping, and dancing, until morning. Next day everybody brought presents of some kind to the newly-married pair, so as to give them a fair start in the world, and enable them to commence life on equal terms with the best in the village.

Of the complete success of this book, we have no doubt. It is amusing as a romance, and, at the same time, has every appearance of being strictly true. Who can the author be?

A work on *The Mineral and Thermal Springs of the United States and Canada*, by Dr JOHN BELL, which PARRY & MCMILLER, of Philadelphia, have published, comes out in the very nick of time to convey information on a subject very important to Summer tourists. The book is remarkably well written, scientific without being pedantic, and illuminated by many brilliant rays of fine scholarship. Every mineral and thermal spring, of the slightest note, in this country and Canada, is noticed and described.

W. E. TUNIS, of Niagara, has just published a *Topographical and Pictorial Guide to Niagara*. It is illustrated with maps and views, and not only describes Niagara and its many mighty wonders, but many places in its vicinity, and also in Canada. It also contains a good deal of information for travelers. It appears accurate and reliable.

The Young Women's Book of Health, by Dr. WILLIAM A. ALCOTT, is intended exclusively for the use of females. It contains a good deal of information and advice, clearly told and honestly given; but we recommend those who may read it to rely as little as possible upon book advice, and resort, when occasion demands it, to good medical counsel without delay.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Special Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

MEXICO, Saturday, July 7, 1855.

Señor Don LUIS G. DE VIDAL Y RIVAS has received the appointment of Minister to the United States of America, and intends leaving here, I am informed, on the 22d instant, for New-Orleans. Whether, under existing circumstances, your Government will consent to receive him, is, I think, a question; your relations with Mexico being at this time suspended. However, the qualifications and antecedents of this person are such, we think, as to justify any Government in refusing to receive him, and to resent it as an insult to the whole community. He is a native of Acapulco, and was formerly a sub-editor and printer of a paper in this city. He married the mother of Mrs. ALTESA SERANISIMA SANTA ANNA, and by doing such odd jobs as his step-son, Don ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, BINMERITO DE LA PATRIA, CABELLEEO, &c., &c., found for him, he succeeded in being named Minister to the United States, and is now making his preparations to astonish the weak minds of you poor benighted Yankees. By the way, speaking of Mrs. SANTA ANNA, it appears to be current in some parts of the United States that this lady is a native of that country. This is not so. She is a native of Vera Cruz, where her father was a clerk in a commercial house.

I understand that Mr. Minister BONILLA, in a communication to Gen. GADSDEN a few days ago, in relation to the unfortunate Mr. DELGADO, gave as a reason for not sending him to New-Orleans by the *Orizaba*, which was at that time in port, that that was the head-quarters of the filibusters, and he was not such a fool as to send him where he knew he would be at home.

The truth is, that under the present Government your countrymen have not the slightest security for their persons or property. By Mr. FORSYTH'S treaty of 1832, it is stipulated that the citizens of the United States should have the same protection and security as the citizens of Mexico; but this treaty was adopted by the people of the United States when at least there was the semblance of law and justice. The state of things is widely different now, there being not even the semblance of either the one or the other, as Mr BONILLA has asserted SANTA ANNA is the law maker, the law interpreter, and the law executor, (and he might have added, with great propriety, the law breaker.) His will or whim, or caprice, or whatever you please to call it, is the only law to which this country and its unfortunate inhabitant are subject to.

The case of Dr. SMITH, of Texas, is perhaps one of the most outrageous of the many outrages committed by this Government. This gentleman purchased a number of mares and jacks on this side, and after having paid the export duty, and passed his animals to the other side of the river, the territory of the United States, with the knowledge and consent of the Mexican authorities, a party of armed men came over the river, and violently carried them back again, under pretence that the exportation of them was contrary to law. Here you have an innocent man despoiled of his property, the soil of the United States violated, and its authorities insulted and set at defiance.

As I mentioned to you in my previous letter, the relations between this Government and the American legation are suspended. This appears to have been brought, not as people here usually suppose solely on Mr. DELGADO'S account, but by an accumulation of injuries and outrages committed upon American citizens and interests; even while the American Minister was remonstrating upon the case of Mr. DELGADO, Mr. TANNER, an American citizen, was violently seized and thrown into prison, as it were in defiance of the Minister and although this occurred some three months since, nothing is yet known of the charges against him, nor has he been allowed any communication with any one.

SANTIAGO.

MEXICO, Thursday, July 19, 1855.

EDS. PIC: Since the date of my last there has been a very serious outbreak in Puebla, which, owing to its premature discovery, was put down by the Government, and two officers who were engaged in it shot by order of SANTA ANNA. Owing to the large force which was immediately sent from this city, the movement for the moment has been checked. The papers here have been filled for the past week with rejoicings and exultations at the triumph obtained over the liberal party; but this morning the Governor informs the public in an official communication that the reason for shooting these men and imprisoning others, was that they wished to proclaim SANTA ANNA Emperor or King. The revolution in the districts of Cordova and Orizaba continues in full force, and private letters from these indicate that the whole country is in arms against the present Administration. Of four hundred men which were sent against these districts from Vera Cruz, two hundred deserted before they had got seven leagues on their journey, and it is more than probable that the remainder "vamosed" before arriving at their journey's end. There is perhaps no section of country upon which the measures of the present Administration have fallen with greater severity than upon the two before mentioned. The chief produce of this section of country was tobacco; but since the new monopoly went into operation they have refused to allow the rancheros to sow any, and also refused to purchase the stock remaining on hand; so that all the farmers who formerly gained a livelihood from the produce of their lands and labor, have been reduced to the greatest misery and want. By a secret decree of the Government all communication and intercourse with these districts has been interdicted under severe penalties.

No news has been received here for more than a fortnight from Monterey, communications with that place, as well as the most of the northern part of the Republic, being entirely cut off.

From the State of Michoacan nothing is positively known; the Secretary of War, BLANCO, is at present there in command of the Government troops, but of his movements—beyond an interview which he had with Don IGNACIO COMMONFORT—nothing is known. In this interview, the Secretary asked Mr. COMMONFORT what they desired, and said that he had instructions from SANTA ANNA to give them a Constitution, which they themselves might form, and he would pledge himself for SANTA ANNA'S acquiescence. Mr. COMMONFORT replied, the first condition of any negotiation must be that SANTA ANNA should be delivered up, to be tried for his treason to his country. Mr. Secretary declining this, Mr. COMMONFORT told him their interview was at an end. Mr. BLANCO has since been recalled with all his force, as it is said, to cover SANTA ANNA'S retreat out of the country.

The new Minister to the United States, and his family, are to leave here to-day for Vera Cruz, under a strong escort, where, it is said, they are to embark on the Government steamer *Iturbide* for their destination. Strong doubts are expressed here whether they intend going to the United States at all. The Minister has received forty thousand dollars for three years' pay and outfit.

The relations between this Government and the United States continue to be suspended. General GADSDEN, I am informed, had an interview a few days since with his Altesa Serandisima, in which his Altesa, after endeavoring in vain to make it appear that the suspension of relations was merely the result of private differences between General GADSDEN and Mr. BONILLA, agreed to have the offensive and insulting letters of Mr. BONILLA withdrawn, disowning them, and also to name a commission to arrange the difficulties growing out of the outrages committed upon citizens of the United States, all of which, however, with Mexican punctuality, he has left undone. Mr. BONILLA has even had the impudence to circulate a report here that your Government were not satisfied with the conduct of the American Envoy, and had recalled him. Whether the temporising Cabinet at Washington has given color or reason to any such assertions you can better judge than myself. Of one thing, however, I may be permitted to judge, and express an opinion that the people of the United States will not tamely submit to the violence and outrage which the Government of this country have heaped with an unsparing hand upon their fellow-citizens, and the Ministers and Cabinets will do well to see that the sin of permitting such aggressions be not held at their door, through the want of a proper support to the representatives of their nation when resisting such treatment. If the dignified and energetic course of the American Minister be not as worthily and promptly supported by his Government at home, it would be well for the people of the United States to know it at once, and know that when necessity or inclination may bring them to this country, that they come with only such securities as may be found in the caprice or whim of SANTA ANNA, or his man BONILLA, who cordially hates everything and everybody coming from the land of liberty.

The balance of the three millions, which were to have been paid to Mexico upon the adjustment of the line of the Gadsden Treaty, has been negotiated by this Government upon terms almost too infamous to record; nearly the whole amount has gone into the insatiable craw of SANTA ANNA and his satellites. The nation or rather the Government, only received $300,000, or about 10 per cent. of the amount; the remainder was received in the debt of the widows' and orphans' claims against the Government, and which could have been easily purchased at 90 per cent. discount, but SANTA ANNA allowed it at its par value. By this transaction Messrs. LIZARD, BULIO, ESCANDAL & Co., have pocketed the snug little sum of $2,200,000, and this nefarious transaction, it is said here, was perfected and protected by the house of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, of New York, through their agent here, an Englishman, by the name of HOANCASTLE.

Dr. TANNER, of whom I made mention in a previous letter, still continues in prison, and the only reply which the U. S. Consul has been able to obtain from the Mexican Minister of Relations is, that he has referred the matter to the competent authorities for their investigation; in the meantime the poor fellow is shut up in the common jail, with all sorts and kinds of malefactors, without knowing why and wherefore; and but for the charity and benevolence of the American Legation, would stand a fair chance of starving to death. Mr. AUGUSTUS JOUAN still continues in close confinement, without any prospect of release, until the enormous fraud which they have concocted against the United States, and particularly the inhabitants of San Francisco, shall have been consummated.

The Government is now attempting to job out the Custom Houses at an annual rent of $9,000,000, upon the condition of an advance of $3,000,000, but I am informed with very small prospect of success. Capitalists have had too many instances of the good faith of SANTA ANNA to risk so considerable an amount upon no better security than his word; besides which, any one who chooses to look upon the events which are now transpiring, must be convinced that it will be impossible for him to retain his seat much longer. These people are a long suffering one, but when once fairly roused they have shown clearly that they know how to requite their wrongs, if not to remedy them.

There is to be no Constitution; his *Altera Serenisima*, after having called his Council together, and heard all they had to say upon the subject, *pro* and *con*, told them they were a pack of fools and asses, that the country required no Constitution save his will, no guaranties beyond his caprice, and they had better look well after themselves or they might get into a place they could not so easily get out of.

The ceremony of laying the first stone or rail of the new railroad, and "benediction" by the church, (without which it is thought no enterprise can possibly prosper,) was postponed from last Sunday to the coming one, on account, it was said, of the indisposition of SANTA ANNA; it, however, has been positively announced for next Sunday, SANTA ANNA or no SANTA ANNA. The enterprise is progressing with marvelous rapidity for a Mexican undertaking, and I much doubt whether a greater amount could have been done in the United States in the same length of time; it is not thirty days since it was commenced, and they have already completed the station-house, and over 600 yards of road in a very substantial manner. The company, who are gentlemen of enterprise and capital, appear now to have set about their undertaking in good earnest, and I have no doubt, that while all the previous grants for railroads in this country have only been so many speculatives of needy, unprincipled adventurers, the present one will be actively and energetically carried out.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Character of the Country—Political Movements and Opinions—Civil War Ahead.

Correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat:

CABIN OF THE SULTAN, }
Tuesday Afternoon, July 24, 1855. }

There are three distinct parties in Kansas—the Free State, Abolitionist, and Pro-Slavery parties. The Abolitionists are a mere handful of scattered settlers; but they vote, except the followers of the radical leaders—Messrs. GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and PARKER, who never vote from principle—with the Free State men. The majority of the Free State party adopt the doctrine which BENNETT, of the *Herald*, has branded as Sewardism—they cry "leave Slavery alone where it already exists," *but* "no more Slave States." Politicians might howl to all eternity, I believe, and yet be unable to cause uncorrupted human nature to declare that this is either infamous or unjust. But it is a part of DAVY ATCHISON'S demagogueical programme to represent the opponents of forcible Slavery extension, and his own personal ambitious views, as infamous and anti Southern fanatics, whom it is the duty of all Constitutionalists to oppose and crush out; and therefore it is that the Free State party in Kansas, the majority of whom are as much opposed to a Northern crusade against Slavery as to a Southern crusade against Freedom and *a large minority of whom I am assured are from Southern States, especially Virginia, Kentucky, and Eastern Missouri*, are universally branded as Abolitionists, or "abolition negro-thieves." Every Free-Soiler that I have met has indignantly denied that a single attempt has been made to decoy slaves from Missouri, or that such a course has ever been thought of. I still think that squatters would have too much to do to attend to their own affairs, without amusing themselves at such a dangerous pastime. But the Missouri regulators are so intensely in earnest that they are ready to believe the most improbable stories without examination, and without the slightest misgivings.

I have heard the Free State party variously estimated as constituting from *one-fourth* to *five-sevenths* of the qualified voters of the Territory! At the Shawnee Mission its force was estimated—a cheap store sales-fashion—at "the lowest possible rate." In that part of the Territory its numerical strength was certainly very insignificant. The Governor and his private Secretary, I believe were the only Free State men at the Mission. The highest estimate I heard any pro-Slavery man make of the Free State strength was "two-fifths of the entire population." This was given by Mr. STEARNS, the gentlemanly but most imminently pro-Slavery proprietor of the Parkville *Southern Democrat*. He added, "two-fifths did not cast their ballots at the last election, but that was not a decisive test of their strength, because a great many of them did not vote." From a collection of facts shown to me by a prominent politician, a resident and one of the first squatters in the Territory, I infer that *the pro Slavery party is, at least, one fourth less numerous than its opponent*. These facts have not yet been published, but soon will be.

The Free State party support their newspaper organs well; and may justly boast of them. Lawrence, not yet a year old, supports a daily paper! It is not so large as the Missouri *Democrat* to be sure; but it is as manly as the biggest of its brethren anywhere. Each of them has a large State as well as Territorial circulation.

The *Herald of Freedom* (against which the recent motion in the Legislature to prohibit reporters from commenting on the proceedings of the House was directed) has an extensive circulation in the New-England States; and the Kansas *Tribune* has a large subscription from Ohio. The most singular and startling item connected with the Territorial press, however, is to be found in the fact that the Kansas *Free State*, an uncompromising and able *anti-Slavery paper, is chiefly supported by North and South Carolina*—of which States the editor was recently a resident. He is a native of South Carolina, I believe; was educated and reared in that State till the age of manhood; but could never be brought to regard the peculiar institution, as he saw it there, except with feelings of regret and sorrow. It is evident from the extensive circulation of his journal in these far Southern States, that the Carolinas produce some men who do not believe in the divinity of the Calhoun doctrines.

After getting a good guess at the relative strength of the Territorial parties, I resumed my investigations into the natural capabilities of the country. An incautious admission by a violent partisan caused me to suspect a truth that I soon found verified. It is evidently a part of the ATCHISON programme to lower the Territory in the estimation of the people out of Kansas, in order to create the impression that it is not worth settlement. Every resident I met, without exception, and every disinterested traveler, who had seen the Territory gave me accounts of it which induce me to believe that Kansas will yet be known as the Paradise Prairie State. Every temporary political interloper I met, without exception, spoke of it contemptuously, many of them adding, "its only fit for niggers and Indians, anyhow." Yet one of them said afterwards, when talking of the slavery question, that "if the North had not been in such an infernal hurry, Kansas would have been a Free State; but now Missouri would have it if she had to go into the jaws of hell to get it; and that as soon as the standing crop was off the ground they would pour into the Territory by thousands." This is the precise language of one man; but several expressed similar sentiments in less profane or emergetic language. Now, if Kansas is the desert they represent her to be, why do these men leave fruitful Missouri for her barren soil?

The objection many of them make to the possibility of the permanent settlement of the rich prairie lands, are rather puerile, to say the least of them. There's not wood enough for fanning, says No. 1. Well, what of it? An impenetrable English hawthorne hedge can be grown in four years, as it has been in Missouri, while wire fences, cheap and portable, can be had by the million yards in New-England or New-York. Every one confesses there is wood enough for *mineral* buildings, and that brick, clay, coal, granite, sandstone and limestone are to be found in abundance in every direction. There lies a fruitful virgin prairie soil, the coming mother of ten thousand heavy crops, wanting only men to give plentiful increase.

I have not yet given you any idea of the intense political earnestness of the border Missourians. Excitement does not convey a just idea of their feelings, and fanaticism has been too often abused to do so. Theirs is the earnestness which is calm in consequence of its depth and force; it is the earnestness of men ready to fight, preparing for a death-struggle. In America or Europe I never saw anything like it. But on the opposite side of the river, in the Free Soil sections, I am told, deep has been answered by a profounder deep. *The Free-Soilers are organising military companies, and are determined to repel armed forces by armed forces at the next election, if the Missourians again attempt to cross the border to vote.* They have been promised, moreover, aid and assistance from the Iowa pioneers.

Several members of both parties expressed their opinions in my hearing that there would be blood spilt yet in Kansas. A pro-Slavery politician said that if the Lawrence people did not take care, they would so enrage the Missourians that they would march upon it and burn it to the ground. All of this, too, is ATCHISON'S work!

Sir, I leave comment to others. I will content myself by concluding my letter, as old CATO would have concluded every letter of his, had he lived in our times and State, by saying:

"I am of opinion that 'ATCHISON should oe destroyed.'"

The Wheeler Slave Case—Chief Justice Lewis' Opinion.

The following is the decision of Chief Justice LEWIS, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, imprisoned by Judge KANE for contempt in not producing Col. WHEELER'S slaves in Court:

LEWIS, C. J.—This is an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It appears by the copies of the warrants annexed to the petition, that the prisoner is confined for a contempt of the District Court of the United States, as in refusing to answer a writ of *habeas corpus* awarded by that Court against and at the relation of John H. Wheeler.

The counsel of Mr. Williamson very frankly stated, in answer to an interrogatory on the subject, that they did not desire the useless formality of issuing a writ of *habeas corpus*, if, on view of the course of detainer exhibited, I should be of opinion that the adjudication of the U. S. District Court was conclusive. The *habeas corpus* act does not require the writ to be granted in all cases whatever. Whenever it appears upon the face of the petition, or, which is the same thing, by the detainer annexed to it and forming part of it, that the prisoner is "detained upon legal process, order or warrant for such matter or offences for which by the law the said prisoner is not bailable," the case is excepted out of the act. See Act 16th Feb., 1785, sec. 1. In like manner, where the case has been already heard upon the same evidence by another Court, the act of Assembly does not oblige the Judges to grant a *habeas corpus* for the purpose of rehearing it; although, perhaps, they may deem it expedient to do so in some extraordinary instances. *Ex parte* Lawrence, 5 Bro. 304.

We come therefore, at once to the cause of detainer. Is it a "legal process, order or warrant for an offence which by law is not bailable?" Mr Justice Blackstone, in Brass Crosby's case, 3 Wilson, 188, declared that "the Courts are uncontrolled in matters of contempt. The *sole* adjudication of contempts, and the punishment of such by any manner, belongs *exclusively*, and *without intermixing*, to *each respective Court*. Infinite confusion and disorder would follow if Courts could by writ of *habeas corpus* examine and determine the contempts of others." This power to commit results from the first principles of justice; for if they have the power to decide they ought to have the power to punish." "It would occasion the utmost confusion if every Court of the State should have power to examine the commitments of the other Courts of the State for contempts; so that the judgment and commitment of each respective Court, *as to contempts, must be final and without control*." 3 Wilson, 204. This doctrine was fully recognized by the Court of Common Pleas of England, in the case referred to. It has since been approved of, in numerous other cases, in that country and in this.

In *ex parte* Kearney, 7 Wheaton, 38, it was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in accordance with the decision in Brass Crosby's case, 3 Wilson, 188, that, "when a Court commits a party for contempt, their adjudication is a conviction, and their command is consequence is execution." 7 Wheaton, 38, 5 round. Rep. 227. In the case last cited, it was also expressly decided, that "a writ of *habeas corpus* was not intended to decide rights of property, but the writ *at common law* may be issued to deliver an infant to a parent, or an apprentice to a master. Com. vs. Robinson, 1 S. & R., 35 B. On the same principle, I see no reason why the writ at common law may not be used to deliver a slave from illegal restraint, and to restore him to the custody of his master. But granting, for the purpose of the argument, (which I am far from intimating,) that the District Judge made an improper use of the writ,—that he erred in deciding that the prisoner refused to answer it,—that he also erred in the construction of the answer which was given, and that he otherwise violated the rights of the prisoner, it is certainly not in my power to reverse his decision.

If a writ of *habeas corpus* had issued from a State Court to the United States Marshal, and that Court had adjudicated that the Marshal was guilty of a contempt in refusing to answer it, and had committed him to prison, the District Court of the United States would have no power to reverse that decision, or to release the Marshal from imprisonment. No Court would tolerate such an interference with its judgments. The respect which we claim for our own adjudications, we cheerfully extend to those of other Courts within their respective jurisdictions.

For these reasons the writ of *habeas corpus* is refused.

ELLIS LEWIS.

AUGUST 1, 1855.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending July 31, 1855—each bearing that date:

John H. Atwater, of Kalamazoo—For improvement in washing machines.

Nelson Barlow, of Newark—For improved method of feeding planks to planing machines.

Simon Barnhart, of Chillicothe—For fan blower.

Oliver D. Barrett, of Fulton, N. Y.—For improvement in washing machines.

John Ericsson, of New-York—For improvement in air engines.

John A. Elder, of Westbrook, Me., and John Richardson, of Portland, Me.—For improved machines for ruling and paging paper.

John A. Elder, of Westbrook, Me., and Ephraim Wood, of Westbrook, Me.—For improvement in machinery for a sizing and dressing warps.

Frederick Field, of Toledo—For cross-cut sawing machine.

James Harrison, Jr., of Milwaukee—For improvement in vault covers.

James Harrison, Jr., of Milwaukee—For improvement in bowing machines.

Livera Hall, of Charlestown, Mass.—For machine for sawing rattan.

Solon S. Jackman, of Lock Haven, Pa.—For improvement in machines for compressing peddlers' bale and other issues of iron.

Jesse Johnson, of Washington, D. C.—For improvement in washing machines.

Fielding H. Kenny, of Newport, Ky.—For circular-saw mandrel.

Stephen Meredith, of Meadville, Pa.—For improvement in distilling coal with hydrogen gas.

Fred Perry, of Newark—For improvement in cut-off valves for steam engines.

Wm. H. Rhodes, M. D., of Berlin, N. Y.—For improvement in artificial legs.

Wm. Shore, of New-York—For improvement in ventilating hats.

Isaac M. Singer, New-York—For improvement in sewing machines.

Paul Sullivan, of New-York—For improvement in water gauges for steam boilers.

Elam U. Salisbury, of New-York—For improvement in excluding dust from railway cars.

Geo. S. Shepard, of Canaan, N. H.—For improvement in musical reed instruments.

C. C. Taylor, of Delafield, Wis.—For improved bucket for water wheel.

Anton Van Haagen, of Cincinnati—For improvement in soap-cutting machines.

Norman W. Wheeler, of Cincinnati—For method of operating steam valves. Ante-dated March 1, 1855.

Henry R. Worthington, of Brooklyn—For improvement in direct acting hydraulic steam pumps.

Wm. G. Wolf, of Philadelphia—For improvement in writing desks.

Samuel M. Yost, of Connersville, Ind.—For improvement in washing machines.

Lucien N. Bigelow, of Cuba, N. Y.—For improvement in seeding machines.

Samuel A. Briggs, of Providence—For improvement in hot-air furnaces.

John P. Hayes, of Philadelphia—For improvement in ovens.

DESIGN.

Nathaniel P. Richardson, of Portland—For design for Franklin fire-places.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Aug. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at $6 37½@$6 50 for both kinds ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—This day's transactions have embraced 270 bags Maracaibo, part at 11½ @11½c.; and 900 Rio at 11½ @11¾c.; with small lots of other kinds at former figures, ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market is not very active, but rules firm. The day's sales have been mainly in small lots within our range:

	NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9½	9½	9¾	9¾
Middling	10½	10½	11	11½
Middling Fair	11½	11½	12	12½
Fair	12	12	13	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands is influenced by light receipts and and conflicting crop news. On this account there is more inquiry at buoyant prices, but with a little unsteadiness in the business. The day's sales embrace 7,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Inferior State	$7 68@$7 81
Ordinary State	7 87@ 8 00

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, July 24 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through CABLE T H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August inst., at 12½ o'clock, precisely the following described lands which have neglected to make payment of all the installments called therein, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. P & O L Dabney jr.
One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. D. Dana.
Three (3) shares held by Joseph Steiger.
The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.
J. N PERRIS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Rail road Co.

F COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH, HOUSEHOLD AND FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, EXTENSION TABLES, &c., &c.—F COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Friday, Aug 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No 16 Beekman-st, a second story, a very large assortment of good rosewood and mahogany household furniture, from a family breaking up housekeeping, comprising in part of rosewood bank cases, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, French mahogany and Gothic bedsteads, sprigseat chairs, bottom do, sofas, sofa bedsteads, curled hair mattresses, marble-top parlor, dining room, bedroom and basement furniture, &c. Also, all the second-hand furniture of a family removed, including every article necessary for housekeeping, together with other valuable and desirable ware, dining and extension tables. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

EDDY H LEWIS Auctioneer

BY H. G. REEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Aug 3, at 12 o'clock, at front of the store, No 18 Vesey-st, a general assortment of dry goods, consisting in part of 4-4 brown and bleached sheetings, prints, ginghams, linens, &c.

BY H. G. REEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Aug 3, at 12 o'clock, at the store, No 18 Vesey-st, a general assortment of dry goods, consisting in part of 4-4 brown and bleached sheetings, prints, ginghams, linens, &c.

A fine several horse about 15 hands high, eight years old, sound and kind in all harness, and a good saddle horse. A light fancy Lind buggy wagon, nearly new and in good order, having been in use but three weeks, made for the present owner by Wood, Tomlinson & Co. Also, a single horse carriage nearly new, perfectly new; has cost less than a second hand buggy, but little used; also, a set of silver mounted harness.

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A square box wagon of fashionable build and nearly new.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—BELL & BUSH, THIS DAY, Aug 3, at 10 o'clock, will sell in their auction rooms No 12 North William-st, in continuation, choice articles, which have been on exhibition, from the departments of France and Italy, worthy the attention of artists and painters. The finest oils, swan bone fans, ivory, pearls, &c. Also, specimens of Felt Hats, oiled silk, gelatine, electro vpes, &c. No article included in these sales but what is genuine and as represented. THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No 31 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich
DRESSED GOODS, MILLINERY, FURS, BONNET COLLARS—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock at No. 31 Dey-st., corner Greenwich wooden ware nails, spices, mace and sales a fixtures beer pump, counters, teas, raisins, prunes, figs, salad oil, herrings, knives and fork, scissors, stoneware, claret, champagne, smoking and chewing tobacco, &c.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

ASSIGNEE SALE.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, a large stock of tin ton & Jewelry for gentlemen and ladies' wear, of the bankrupt estate, also on hand for examination. Cash returned any time during the day, if not perfectly satisfied. At 11 o'clock, Furniture, Oil Paintings, &c., of excellent quality and large assortment. Catalogue also ready. At 10½ o'clock, stock of Cigars, in lots to suit purchasers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No 324 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., an large assortment of rose wood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture. Also oil paintings, gilt frame mirrors, china and glass ware, table cutlery, &c

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

THIS DAY.—FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, a bay horse, about 15½ hands high; sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for him.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent upon the net earnings of the Company to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Payment to be made on the heads of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent, on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No 13 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and be reopened on the 16th inst.

Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to 1st Feb., 1855, are requested to hand in the same before said 10th inst., in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates

CHARLES W DURANT Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months on the preferred stock of 1849, payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th.) of August next, at their office at Jersey City, and to residents in and near Philadelphia at the office of E. W. CLARKE & CO. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 28th inst to the 8th August, inclusive.

JERSEY CITY, July 14, 1855. L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th inst., both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 18 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW YORK, July 18, 1855.—INTEREST NOTICE.—All interest falling due 1st August, on the Bonds of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company or of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons.

E C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer,

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 26 1855.

THE INTEREST COUPONS Due 1st August, 1855, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on presentation at the office of WARD CAMPBELL & CO, No. 42 William-st., New-York.

D. L. RHODES, Secretary

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 59 Barclay-st., corner Church-st., New York July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent payable on and after the 14th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date

JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 31 Broad-st., New York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Aug 1, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable at the office of the Company, No 31 Wall-st, on and after Tuesday 7th of August inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to 7th inst.

DAVID DRAKE Secretary.

NOTICE.—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st By order of the Board. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, falling due on the 1st August, 1855 will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1 will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st. By order of the Board

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, (issued in aid of the construction of the above Company,) falling due on the 10th of August will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1855

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, July 31, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of five per cent for the last six months, payable on and after Monday 13th August, has been declared by the President and Directors

R H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Mortgage Bonds due 1st August next will be paid on and after that date, at the office No 69 Wall st.

G M MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that time

AUG 2, 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD Secretary.

INSURANCE.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No 13 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling Houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS

James Persson,	Wm. E Dorsey,	Thomas Havilans
Samuel Jessup,	John S Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor
Jeremiah G Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J Cass.
Crom. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhain	J. Wade Wilson,
F. H Himbary,	er. Jr.,	David S. Holmes,
George Bead,	James R. Quinn	

J. WILSON PERSSON, Sec. JAMES PERSSON, Pres't.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No 48 William-st, New York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Cantos,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Malhouse,	Seville,
Ballarma,	Geneva,	Nismes,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Modena,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Venice,
Bologna,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevay,
Coblentz,	London,	Odessa,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Point King,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle,	Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich,	Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne, (Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine,	Mount Alexander,
Sandhurst,	
Sandhurst Agency,	Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.	

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No 78 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250 000.—This Company, have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs Livingston Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.

H S. LANSING, Manager

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No 36 Wall-st National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds in our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars establishing the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office

B P KISSAM.
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Bank of America,	Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank	Shoe and Leather Bank,

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES. The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with which there is made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.

NEW-YORK July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan,
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds, Water Loan,
CITY OF SINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No 76 WALL ST., N Y

Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at the office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it

JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19 1855
NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next JOHN Y. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain provisions and other merchandize, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No 36 Wall-st (office of Messrs F P James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No 71 William-st Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB—The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place at Glen Cove on FRIDAY, Aug 3.

The steamer CROTON W H Wood, master, will leave New York from Peck-slip, Aug 3 at 9 A. M., (pushing at Primus Dock and Whitestone,) and will leave her passengers at Glen Cove. Returning on the same day, she will leave Glen Cove at about 5 P M for Primus Dock, Whitestone and New York.

The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE, Captain John Germain, will leave Burling-slip, New-York, Aug 3, at 9½ o'clock A M., for Glen Cove, and will arrive there in time for the race. This steamer will touch at Glen Cove, and having such passengers as may wish to witness the races, will accompany the yachts until 2 o'clock P M., when she will touch at Glen Cove and return to New-York, arriving there at 3 P. M.

On the arrival of the CROTON at Glen Cove she will be at the pleasure of the Committee of Arrangements, and such of her passengers as may wish to attend the race will be taken in the steamer GLEN COVE.

No freight will be taken on these trips.

Fare to Glen Cove 37½ cents.

Fare from Glen Cove in excursion to accompany Yachts 50 cents.

Fare from Glen Cove to New York 37½ cents.

The steamer CROTON will take passengers from Glen Cove to New-York, Primus Dock and Whitestone on her return at 6 P. M.

AUGUST, 1855.—The new and splendid steamer JOHN WAYE, Capt H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands Ocean House Long Branch, Port Washington 30 min's Dock, Brush's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank, will run as follows: from foot of Jay-st, pier, N R., first door above the Erie Railroad depot

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Friday, Aug. 3	7	A M	Friday, Aug 3	12	M.
Saturday, Aug 4	7½	A M	Saturday, Aug 4	11½	A. M.
Do for Passen only,	3½	P. M.	Do for Passen only,	3½	P. M.
Sunday, Aug 5	8½	A M	Sunday, Aug 5	1½	P M
Monday, Aug 6	10	A M	Monday, Aug 6	2	P. M.
Tuesday, Aug 7	11	A M	Tuesday, Aug 7	3	P M.
Wednesday, Aug 8	12	M	Wednesday, Aug 8	4	P M.
Thursday, Aug 9	12½	P M	Thursday, Aug 9	4½	P M.
Friday, Aug 10	6½	A M	Friday, Aug 10	7	P M.
Saturday, Aug 11	2½	P M	Saturday, Aug 11	6	P M.
Sunday, Aug 12	3	A M	Sunday, Aug 12	3	P M

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT, AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER Capt JOHN NORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st, N. R., as follows.

Leaves New-York.			Leaves Ocean Port.		
Tuesday, July 31	8	A M	Tuesday, July 31	4	P. M
Wednesday, Aug. 1	8	A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 1	5	P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 2	8	A M	Thursday, Aug 2	5	P. M.
Friday, Aug. 3	8	A. M.	Friday, Aug 3	6	P M.
Saturday, Aug 4	1	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 4	6	P M
Sunday, Aug 5	8	A M	Sunday, Aug 5	2	P M.
Monday, Aug 6	8	A M	Monday, Aug 6	9	A. M.
Monday, Aug 6	2	P. M	Tuesday, Aug 7	10	A M.

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, August 3, 4 and 5 1855—Fare 50 cents.—By the safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of King-st at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3 North River, at 9 A. M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens, West Point Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 162 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. ROBMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Canal-st. at 9½ A M., 12½ and 3½ P. M Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A M., 1 and 4 P M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS BY THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, BETWEEN GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 50 cents Leave Brooklyn every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M. Leave Greenport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company

WIRE RUPE—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from ¼ inch diameter upwards, for hoisting stores &c &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 94 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

By Dr A. M MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One Hundreth Edition (500,000) 18mo. pp 250, (One fine paper, extra binding, $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but onasty wo ds and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and reasoned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages inspired me with on learning that the great discovery of M. M Desirmeau provides a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this we and her very world have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and DEWITT & DAVENPORT, 160 Tremont-st, Boston, and all the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st. New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Letters must be post paid, and addressed to Dr. M MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or in box No. 1,294 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—DR KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankers in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted in the following cases, viz:

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston I know the effects of it in every case So sure as water will extinguish fire so sure will this cure humor I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this humor which appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold one hundred bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 6 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 6 years, tea spoonful. As no dose can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to open the bowels twice a day.

Mr KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 150 Greenwich st., SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No 170 William-st BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st F C WELLS & CO, Franklin-st; MCKESSON ROBBINS & CO, No 115 Maiden lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st; WARD, CLOSE & CO, Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS H KING, No 192 Broadway; C V CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A B & D. SANDS, No 1 Fulton-st and retailed by all respectable Druggists Also by Miss HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn

THRIESMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Presented by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine of Vienna.

TRIESMAR No. 1 Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse &c. Its effects are effectual in youth, manhood and old age; the entire powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesmar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which consume and cripple those so unfortunate as to fall victims to the ruin of the health of a treacherous physician.

TRIESMAR No 3 Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world can not remove.

TRIESMAR No 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in fit cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, so adroitly as to be given in tea, lemonade, &c., without the knowledge of the patient, a great desideratum, and a boon to the afflicted.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. M A BARROW, No. 31 Ann-st., near Broadway, New York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required Terms cash

FOR THE PILES.—Dr UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 340 Grand-st., third door from the Bowery, and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit is not worth purchasing, but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No 340 4th-st., third door from the Bowery between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO, No. 81 Barclay-st.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

THE EXPERIENCE OF SIXTEEN YEARS has confirmed and fully established the reputation of this invaluable medicine as an unfailing remedy for Scrofula, Cutaneous and Blood disorders. Many of the most eminent of Physicians have resorted to it in cases of long standing with such triumphant results as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians. Its popularity has, however, called into existence a host of spurious imitations, and the public are cautioned to ask for SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, as the only remedy on which entire reliance can be placed. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. For sale wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 141 William-st., corner of Fulton st., New York. Sold also by druggists generally.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition sixth, 348 pages, 78 illustrated engravings, presenting all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Parts and London treatment of private diseases. Married and single would benefit. Sold at No. 25 Bleecker-st, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A M till 5 P M., and 6 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office

Also for sale by the author, the following popular medical works, viz: Lammont's Marriage Guide, Lammont's Midwife, Lammont's Female Physician, Lammont's Book of Nature, Lammont's Sexual Physiology, Lammont's Lectures, Lammont's Anatomical Plates, Lammont's Chart of Generation, Lammont's Pocket Directory, Lammont's Pocket Medicines, Lammont's Pocket Syringe, Lammont's Pocket Instruments, Lammont's Pocket Bougies, Lammont's Pocket Pessaries, Lammont's Pocket Lancets, Lammont's Pocket Scarificators, Lammont's Pocket Cupping Glasses, Lammont's Pocket Trusses, Lammont's Pocket Shoulder Braces, Lammont's Pocket Crutches, Lammont's Pocket Splints, Lammont's Pocket Bandages, Lammont's Pocket Plasters, Lammont's Pocket Ointments, Lammont's Pocket Lotions, Lammont's Pocket Powders, Lammont's Pocket Pills, Lammont's Pocket Tinctures, Lammont's Pocket Extracts, Lammont's Pocket Oils, Lammont's Pocket Waters, Lammont's Pocket Salves, Lammont's Pocket Liniments, Lammont's Pocket Embrocations, Lammont's Pocket Fomentations, Lammont's Pocket Gargles, Lammont's Pocket Injections, Lammont's Pocket Enemas, Lammont's Pocket Suppositories, Lammont's Pocket Pessaries, Lammont's Pocket Bougies, Lammont's Pocket Catheters, Lammont's Pocket Trocars, Lammont's Pocket Lancets, Lammont's Pocket Scarificators, Lammont's Pocket Cupping Glasses, Lammont's Pocket Trusses, Lammont's Pocket Shoulder Braces, Lammont's Pocket Crutches, Lammont's Pocket Splints, Lammont's Pocket Bandages, Lammont's Pocket Plasters, Lammont's Pocket Ointments, Lammont's Pocket Lotions, Lammont's Pocket Powders, Lammont's Pocket Pills, Lammont's Pocket Tinctures, Lammont's Pocket Extracts, Lammont's Pocket Oils, Lammont's Pocket Waters, Lammont's Pocket Salves, Lammont's Pocket Liniments, Lammont's Pocket Embrocations, Lammont's Pocket Fomentations, Lammont's Pocket Gargles, Lammont's Pocket Injections, Lammont's Pocket Enemas, Lammont's Pocket Suppositories, Lammont's Pocket Pessaries, Lammont's Pocket Bougies, Lammont's Pocket Catheters, Lammont's Pocket Trocars.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, to many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and all cases undertaken are guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1 Call and get the Monitor of Health.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—now refused before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets to be had at the Doctor's

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SOFTS.

The Democratic Republican General Committee—the Atlas Cashiered.

A regular meeting of the Democratic Republican (Soft-Shell) General Committee was held at Tammany Hall, Thursday evening. Its Chairman, ROBERT KELLY, presided, and the Secretaries, Messrs. CHANCELLOR and BENEDICT, were at their posts. The meeting was a protracted one. STEPHEN M. DREW was chosen a member of the Committee from the Nineteenth Ward, in place of PHILIP TOREY, removed from the Ward. The election for two Delegates from each Assembly District to the State Convention at Syracuse, was ordered to be held on the 16th of August, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. A proposition to include (as heretofore) the *Sunday Atlas* among the papers in which to publish the call for the holding of the election, was mainly opposed by Col. MINO and others on account of that paper's hostility to the leader of the New-York Democracy, FERNANDO WOOD. Alderman HERRICK (Editor of the *Atlas*) replied, defending the course of his paper; but the *Atlas*, after a very long discussion, was ruled out. Nothing else of interest was done at the meeting.

Wanted—A Mayor.

"Mayor WOOD is looked for in town next Monday." He is needed at home—though we would patiently wait until his health is completely re-established. But he is needed at home—the very minute he has drunk Congress water enough, we entreat him to come home. For, just now, almost every promise that His Honor made in the first flush of enjoyment of the Chief Magistrate's seat is broken and unobserved. He is needed at home to keep them in better repair.

The Sunday Liquor Law which he enforced so well up to the time for the new law to go into effect is now a dead letter—so very dead that it smells bad—(Rev. H. W. BEECHER would use a stronger word.)

The Prohibitory law which he so freely promised the friends of Prohibition, (according to Mr. OLIVER in the Tabernacle,) that he would enforce, is enforced entirely "over the left." The Mayor WOOD of January is wanted in town very much.

Boys, men and girls, stripped to their natural nakedness are bathing every afternoon in the North River close by the stopping places of the steamers; the Captains of the steamers say that they have complained again and again, but nobody stirs a hair to abate the nuisance. Not only is the Mayor out of town, but his Book has gone too, if one may judge from the immunity of all nuisances. A Mayor is badly wanted.

The villainous Peter Funks never so much abounded in Broadway as now. We want a Mayor—a live Mayor, who has a little ballast of deads to steady his heavy sail of words—one who will be as "HARRY HOWARD was," when in the Assembly, "down on them mocks."

Politics have got into the Police, and, worse yet, Policy-venders themselves have gone in and wear the stars. Gamblers are thicker than August blackberries; whole streets are given over to notorious houses of ill-fame, and their brazen inmates never were more impudent in the thoroughfares. If there is a Mayor at Saratoga that can kick out the politics that have nestled in the Station-house beds.—that dare publish the names of the Policy-venders on the Police or give the true history of the new appointees in the Department,—that will send a detachment to seize the gamblers, and hunt out the traitor that forewarns them,—that will publish the promised list of landlords who rent houses for purposes of prostitution, or do one-tenth of what Mayor WOOD promised—we want him down here by the first train.

We are not sanguine of the effects of Congress water but if its chalybeates will strengthen weak and faltering knees and purge bad blood of its corruptioo, we would consent that our Aldermen and Councilmen, too, should go up, at the City's charge, but just now we need a Mayor.

The Rachel Enthusiasm.

RACHEL stock should go up. The "managing man" is around. Our heart beats quicker in anticipation of the flush of excitement we shall all feel when the divine RACHEL arrives—for at the present pace she will be divine by the 15th of next month. Over the stagnant surface of New-York feeling a fine stiff breeze will soon blow; the ripples of interest already begin to form, waves of excitement are swelling; the tide of enthusiasm and a perfect storm of delight will visit us before next month is out. Generally the director of the dramatic storm works in secret, but the good conjuror grants us this time a full view of his operations. Let us profit by them:

No. 49 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In answer to your kind queries which I find in your issue of this morning, I beg to state that I am *not* out of town, that I have never been to Coney Island, and as for being asleep, that the heat prevents me even from enjoying my usual night slumber.

Having thus candidly answered your queries about my whereabouts, I proceed to answer the ones you put regarding RACHEL's portraits, busts, fans, lives, &c.

RACHEL's buste will soon be "abounding in the shop windows." I have not heard of fans being in preparation. The life of RACHEL has been written by an American author whom I had the pleasure to supply with every information in my power. It will soon be published with the illustration of a beautiful likeness of RACHEL, taken in Paris by the Photographic process, which Photograph has been transferred upon a steel plate by a process still unknown in this part of the world.

I am sorry I cannot settle your doubts as to which is the best manner of pronouncing the name of RACHEL, as I "must ridiculously follow the French," and pronounce a French name after the rules and customs of the French language. If there is any other information which I can give you, I'll be very happy to do so, as

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant. C. N.

"The man that manages the Rachel Dramatic Company.

Monsieur G. N. has not definitely informed us, but it is our impression that if the visitors at Newport and Saratoga return to town by the 15th inst., they will be in abundant season to take the tide of enthusiasm at its flow. Readers, pronounce the lady's name *Rash-shell*—that's the way they do in Par-ée.

A Nuisance.

By the blessing of Heaven we have been enabled to enjoy good health and spirits throughout the heated term, rainy term and the Summer term in general. Nothing, however, but a clean conscience, an excellent constitution and extraordinary temperance, has enabled us to bear up under one infliction, which, we doubt not, we share with all of our craft. We refer to the reams of stupid stuff sent us in the shape of parodies upon the tables, furnished the press by E. M. That indefatigable crony of the weather clerk may indeed occasionally draw a conclusion that is not of the highest importance to the world; he may have stated a fact or two, of which a thousand united would not set the world on fire, and yet it is not to be doubted that his observations have a high value, and that he does from the love of it what much money and a profuse affection for science would not tempt others to, even though they appreciate properly the value of such data. Fortunately for the world few of the worthless parodies we speak of have ever enjoyed type, but it is too bad for the editorial fraternity to be obliged to suffer them. We notice an unusual thinning out of the employés of the several editorial rooms of the City, and have suspected that this nuisance has had more to do with it than the flowering of the Ailanthus, or any fancied heat of the weather. Won't Mayor BARKER immortalize himself by choking the pestilent fellows?

Something Rotten, Sure.

The impression is growing that the Board of Health were right in thinking that there was something on board the *Joseph Walker* case, which would breed a plague if exposed. There is a very bad smell about the whole subject. Even the little of the wreck that has yet been lifted above water, is enough, if not corrected or quickly dissipated, to corrupt the morals of a generation.

The Snake-Girl in Town.

The snake-girl of Gilmanton was posted as in town last night. If she is not a bogus article, from this time furth it must be admitted that ours is a great country. If she is the true and original humbug that the denizens of the Literary Emporium have lately basked in the enjoyment of, BARNUM *must* be in the enterprise. But it is childish to charm a baby with a black snake and try to cram that down our throats as a curiosity. Let him take something of his size. Teach the anaconda of the Museum to charm the Maine Giantess, and he will do a thing worthy the noble showman who captured the hearts of the British aristocracy and has letters of appreciation from the British Queen.

The Ocean Telegraph.

Telegraphic communication between New-York and Newfoundland will soon be completed. The iron cable,—74 miles long, and weighing 400 tons,—to cross the strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, has arrived from England, and will in a few days be let down to the bottom of the ocean. The steamship *Calhoun* sailed from this City yesterday, having on board PETER COOPER, the President of the Company, CYRUS W. FIELD, Prof. MORSE, Lieut. MAURY, several of the Directors, engineers and others, who go to witness the interesting event.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

A regular monthly meeting of the American and Foreign (Baptist) Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Nassau-street, Thursday afternoon. Rev. Dr. WELSH occupied the Chair, and Rev. Dr. BABCOCK acted as Secretary. The Finance Committee recommended the payment of certain bills, and suggested appropriations for the purchase of Bibles, &c., to be given to churches in different parts of the Union. The recommendations and suggestions were agreed to. An estimate of the amounts needed for the carrying on of the missionary labors of the Society during the next year. Some remarks relative to the progress of the revision and proof-reading of the new edition of the Bible were made, and a large edition of routine business transacted.

Annual Taxes.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, of the Board of Supervisors, met yesterday afternoon. Present, Supervisors KELLY, (Chairman,) and HOFFMIRE.

Statements were received from sundry Corporations, submitting grounds upon which a remission of their taxes was solicited. These affidavits set forth the assets and net profit or loss during the last year of the Corporations, respectively. The Committee stated that in their report they can only be guided by the act of July 21, 1853. When a net profit or clear income has been received equal to five per cent. upon the capital, after deducting the assessed value of their real estate, this amount must be made subject to commutation, and where no profits has been received the assessment must be stricken from the assessment roll. The Committee will thus report upon the papers before them.

"In the Midst of Life we are in Death."

The full force of this "oft repeated truth" has seldom, perhaps, been more painfully illustrated than by two brief announcements which appeared in the New-York papers of yesterday. In the morning our journal reported the marriage of a young gentleman named JAMES NEILSON to the daughter of WM. R. GRAY, Esq., both of New-York. In the *Post* of last evening an obituary notice appeared, setting forth that JAMES NEILSON had departed this life, at the age of twenty-seven years; and his remains are this day to be conveyed to their last resting-place, from the residence of his father-in-law, WM. R. GRAY, Esq.

Fires.

The entire stock in the grocery-store of W. L. & JOHN R. MEYER, on the corner of Sullivan and Broome streets, was destroyed by fire at 3½ o'clock Wednesday morning. Loss covered by insurance in the North River Company. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. About the same time on the same day an unoccupied frame dwelling, owned by Mrs. ANN STRIKER, and situated on the corner of Broadway and Fifty-second-street, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $200.

The alarm of fire for the Eighth District, about 11 o'clock last night, was occasioned by the bursting of a camphene lamp, in the basement corner of Washington and Court streets. No damage of consequence was sustained.

A fire broke out in the attic of dwelling-house No. 226 Walker-street, occupied by German families, at 2½ o'clock Thursday morning. It was soon put out, with but little damage.

The Late Bowery Shooting Affair.

By the consent of the District Attorney the Magistrate yesterday admitted JOHN C. WORDEN (the man arrested for discharging a pistol in the face of JAMES G. FINN) to bail in the sum of $4,500 to answer the charge. His bondsman is JAMES T. BERTINE, of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and $2,500 to keep the peace, GEORGE P. WORDEN, of No. 43 Bayard-street, becoming security. WORDEN's wife is with her sister, who is married to GEORGE P. WORDEN.

The American Protestant Association.

Those who, like COWPER, are longing for a lodge, will be happy to learn who are the officers of this U. S. Grand Lodge. As the Association is yet young, and some are curious, we publish the following letter entire:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 823 Second Avenue,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 31, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Herewith I send a correct and authorized list of the officers elected by the U. S Grand Lodge of the American Association, at its annual session, held in this City last week, commencing on Monday. Joshua Robinson, Alleghany City, Pa., R. W. G. Master; D. H. Bailey, Cincinnati, O., R. W. Vice G. Master; Dr. W. O'Reilly, No. 323 Second-avenue, N. Y., R. W. G. Secretary; John McIlroy, New-York, R. W. G. Assistant Secretary; David L. Smith, Alleghany City, Pa., R. W. G. Treasurer; Rev. Geo. A. Durborrow, Philadelphia, R. W. G Chaplain; John Armstrong, Philadelphia, R. W. G. Conductor; Thos. Coburn, Baltimore, Md., R. W. G. Assistant Conductor; John Ralston, Philadelphia, R. W. G. Tyler.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge, in closing its session on Saturday, adjourned, to meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the second Tuesday in June, 1856.

Newspapers noticing the above, will please transmit a copy to the Secretary, who is authorized to furnish such with the printed proceedings soon to be issued.

WALTER O'REILLY,
R. W. G. Sec. American Protestant Association.

To whom, or JOSHUA ROBINSON, all communications relative to the Order may be addressed.

☞ Four only of the Presbyterian pastors in New-York—Rev. Drs. PHILLIPS, SPRING, MCELROY and KEBB—have retained their pastoral charge for a period of twenty years, and not one in the Presbyteries of New-York Third, New-York Fourth, Brooklyn and Newark. Of the 27 Presbyterian churches in the City twenty years ago, only 5—the Brick, the Canal-street, the Carmine-street, the Allen-street and the Saventh—are now worshipping in the houses which they then occupied.

☞ The Glen Cove Regatta takes place to-day. Twenty yachts of the New-York Yacht Club, ranging from 16 to 105 tons, have been entered, and sailed yesterday to the point of rendezvous. The brothers EDGAR, the brothers KINGSLAND, M. H. GRINNELL, SIMEON DRAPER, J. M. WAYERBURY, DEVELIN, STETSON & STAGG, and F. M. RAY, are among the competitors. The Commodore's *Maria* is not one of the competitors.

Board of Education.

A regular meeting of this Board was held Wednesday afternoon. Dr. WILLIAMS was called to the Chair.

The Committee on Libraries made a report in favor of establishing libraries in the grammar schools, Ordered printed. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the current expenses of the Free Academy.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. R. H. SHANNON, Commissioner from the Twenty-third Ward:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be elected by ballot, to investigate the financial affairs of this Board, and for the purpose of recommending to this Board such retrenchment as can be made consistent with the actual wants and necessities of the educational establishments of this City.

An exciting debate arose on the motion to adopt the resolution. Pending the discussion it was found that a quorum was not present, when the Chair declared the meeting adjourned.

The next regular meeting will take place on the first Wednesday in September.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. frigate *Potomac*, bearing the broad pendant of HIRAM PAULDING, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron, from Norfolk, four days, has anchored at Quarantine.

Officers—L. N. POWELL, Commander; James L. Gardner, Capt. of the Fleet; Thomas Dillard, Surgeon of the Fleet; H. M. Hinkell, Purser; Melancton Smith, W. L. Herndon, L. B. Avery, Maxwell Woolhull, (flag.) D. McN. Fairfax, Edward Brinlay, Lieutenants; B. Macomber, Captain of Marines; George E. Moran, Master; M. B. Chase, Chaplain; H. C. May and W. O. Harris, Passed Ass't Surgeon; G. R. Graham, Lieutenant of Marines; G. M. Robinson, Commodore's Secretary J. L. Skerrett, H. M. Garland, Jesse Taylor, T. G. Maxwell, H. Erben, Passed Midshipmen; M. Sicard, Edward Lea, C. L. Morton, H. H. Dalton, Midshipmen; Amer Colson, Boatswain; Wm. H. Hamilton, Gunner; Jas. G. Thomas, Carpenter; James Ferguson, Sailmaker.

New-York Census Returns.

FIRST WARD.

District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	256	678	3,725
2	125	969	5,290
3	248	1,661	4,808
Total	699	2,708	13,252

FOURTH WARD.

Dist.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	437	1,216	6,150
2	251	1,102	5,142
3	201	1,103	5,556
4	136	499	3,098
5	158	770	3,794
Total	1,177	4,690	23,650

SIXTH WARD.

District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	232	881	4,185
2	222	569	4,098
3	244	1,181	5,848
4	158	554	2,759
5	164	1,054	4,467
6	250	863	4,789
Total	1,270	5,099	23,839

Coroners' Investigations.

SUICIDE.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILHELM, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of JOHN CALDWELL, late of No. 66 University-place, a native of Ireland, aged 34 years, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. From the testimony of the wife of deceased (MARIA), it appeared that he had been married to her since nine years, and that within the past five years he had given way to habits of intemperance. When in that state he frequently threatened to take his own as also his wife's life; for this purpose he had many times procured laudanum, which had as often been taken from him. Two weeks since she was compelled to leave him, because of her fear of him. She then went to reside with her sister, but visited him daily to see to his comfort. On Wednesday he sent for her, and on her seeing him he told her that he had taken laudanum. This was thought to be but the effects of liquor, as his manner was as usual on such occasions. The wife remained with him till 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when by directions of the physician he was removed to the Hospital, where he died early the next morning. On being taken to the Hospital, it was found that respiration was almost checked from the effect of narcotics, it being only three times per minute. Verdict as above.

FATAL FALL.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body of JOHN FIELD, a native of Germany, aged sixteen years and six months, who came by his death from a fall from the second story of a new building in Lexington-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street, where he had taken shelter from the rain. Verdict—"Spinal *arachnitis* produced by a fall accidentally received."

FALL FROM A BUILDING.

An inquest was held yesterday, on the body of GEORGE KEYSER, a German, aged twenty-nine years in Fifty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, by Coroner O'DONNELL, who was killed by accidentally falling in a building, No. 130 Broadway, where he was engaged in laying beams on the fifth story. It appears that the beam on which deceased was sitting broke, precipitating him to the ground. He was picked up in a state of insensibility and died in a few moments. Verdict—"Concussion of the brain caused by a fall." Deceased leaves a wife and child behind him.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man was found off the Battery yesterday Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest, when a verdict of "supposed drowning" was rendered. Deceased has apparently been in the water for about three months; he was five feet seven and a half inches in height, had brown hair, with whiskers slightly gray; he wore a blue flannel undershirt, and a cloth shirt of the same color, and black cloth pants. In appearance he looked like a 'longshoreman.

Railroad Accident.

A boy residing at No. 345 Greenwich-street, named MICHAEL TRACY, was on the afternoon of Wednesday playing near the track of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, at the corner of Church and Barclay streets, when he slipped and fell, a car passing over and crushing his foot. The injured boy was taken by Officer VAN DUSEN to the Hospital. No blame attaches to the driver.

A Cow Bay Muss.

A row was got up by some men in the vicinity of Cow Bay, late on Wednesday evening, in which a man named JAMES DOUGLAS of No. 133 Reade-street had his forehead severely cut by a blow from a club, in the hands of some person unknown. The unfortunate was conveyed to the City Hospital. No arrests were made.

Coup de Soleil.

A resident of Peekskill, named JOHN SIMSON, was struck down by the effects of the heat while walking along Grand-street, near Allen. He received medical aid at the hands of Dr. FRANKELL, and partially recovered. He was then sent home by way of the Hudson River Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 2.
Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

DECISIONS.

Finlay vs. *American Exchange Bank.*—Motion to allow costs as to defendants dismissed.

Frost vs. *Flynn*—Report confirmed.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This popular place of amusement is now in the full tide of success. Good houses nightly. Good performances, and satisfaction given to all. To-night, the grand pantomime of the "*Night Owl*," by the French troupe of pantomimists. Mr. J. R. SCOTT will also appear in his great character of "*Rob Roy*," and the performances will terminate with "*Love in Humble Life.*"

[Advertisement.]

☞ Blotches on the Skin, Eruptions, and all cutaneous diseases, will find an infallible remedy in HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. If the Ointment be rubbed on the parts affected the blotches will disappear. It will cure wounds even of twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—An entire new, beautiful and imperishable style of pictures. They are patented, and no one has a right or is taking them in this vicinity, except at my gallery, No. 54 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. Those taken on Broadway are not real Ambrotypes. WM. A. TOMLINSON.

LONG ISLAND.

Excursion.

The Annual Excursion of the Long Island Railroad Company came off on Wednesday. There were present, besides the officers of the Company, about one hundred invited guests—embracing, among the number, nearly all the Brooklyn city officials. A special train was taken for the occasion, which left the foot of Atlantic-street at 8 o'clock A. M.; and after visiting and dining at the eastern end of the Island, and stopping to inspect intermediate points on the route, the party returned, reaching home at 11½ o'clock P. M., all well pleased with the arrangements of the day.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the guests:

Resolved, That the Long Island Railroad Company, by a persevering devotion to the interests of the people of Long Island for a series of years, have vindicated their claim to the public confidence and respect: and that it is the fixed policy of the City of Brooklyn and of Long Island to extend to the road a hearty, zealous, and encouraging support.

Resolved, That the thanks of the guests are due to WILLIAM E MORRIS, Esq., the President, and the Directors of the Road, for an excursion in all respects agreeable, which has enabled us the better to understand the resources of Long Island, and the importance of the road to their development.

Launch at Patchogue.

Will be launched on Saturday, the 4th instant, from the yard of her builder, O. PERRY SMITH, at Patchogue, L. I., a first class schooner of about 275 tons, to be called the *John A. Stanly*, and intended for the general coasting trade. She is owned by O. P. SMITH, SAML. N. SMITH, BARNES, BATEMAN & RODDESOW, WILLIAMS & HINMAN, and Capt. JOHN W. SIMMONS, who will command her.

The Census.

The returns from the Eastern District of Brooklyn are now complete, with the exception of the Fourteenth Ward, and stand as follows:

13th Ward	14,055	17th Ward	5,469
15th Ward	6,572	18th Ward	2,655
16th Ward	15,474		

The only return in the Western District is from the Fourth Ward, which has a population of 12,388.

KINGS COUNTY TOWNS.

	1855.	1850.
New-Utrecht	2,739	2,120
Gravesend	1,356	1,064
Flatlands	1,620	1,155

Two more towns to be heard from.

With Bushwick included, the Eastern District of Brooklyn shows an increase of about 20,000 since 1850.

JAMAICA.

The returns in this town are not quite complete, but so far as returned, the population is estimated at 5,605. The Census Marshals are putting the last finish to their duties. We have been promised the exact figures in a day or two. In the meantime, we may state the population of Flushing to be, in round numbers, 800; Strattonport, which five years ago numbered some half dozen families, has now a population of 1,100; and Whitestone 700.

BROOKLYN.

Wards	Districts.	Total.	Wards.	Districts.	Total.
1st.	1st.....	3,335	7th.	1st. and 2d...	12,150
2d.	(complete.)	7,950	8th.	(complete)	5,318
3d.	(complete.)	9,332	10th.	1st. and 2d...	14,315
4th.	(complete.)	12,386	11th.	2d and 3d...	16,422
5th.	(complete)	16,159	12th.	2d.....	3,177

Sacrilege.

The Flushing *Journal* says: "A rumor is circulated heresbout that the grave of the late WALTER R. JONES, at Cold Spring, has been violated by some miscreant, and the massive silver plate wrenched from the coffin and carried off."

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

The City of Hoboken has been remarkably quiet and orderly during the present week. The arrests have been few and unimportant. Five men, named WHITSON, MCNALLY, MCCLELLAND, COLLINS and WATSON, have been arrested for being engaged in a drunken row, on the road to Hackensack, on Monday. On Wednesday, a lad named JOHANN ADAM was arrested for purloining a small amount of money from his employer, a baker in Garden-street. He confessed his guilt, and was locked up for four days. Yesterday, PATRICK ROWEN was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and held to bail by Justice BERNARD in the sum of $100, for trial.

MARRIED.

In this City, at Grace Church Rectory, on Tuesday, July 17, by Rev Thomas H Taylor, JOHN R. FLANAGAN to CATHARINE ELLA STRANG all of this City

In this City, on Wednesday, July 1, by Rev Dr Macauley, RALZIE J FULLER, of Cleveland, Ohio, and EMMA AUGUSTA, daughter of E W Peck, of Long Island

In this City, on Wednesday, July 1, by Rev Mr Buck, JAMES NEILSON to CAROLINE H, eldest daughter of Wm. R. Gray Esq, all of this City.

At Bethel Sullivan County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug 1, by Rev Wm. B Reese, of Quogue L I, JAS. E B THORN, of Utica and HANNAH H., daughter of Chas. B. Roora

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug 2, Mr. JAMES NEILSON, aged 27 years

The funeral will take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm R. Gray, No. 207 West 19th-st, between 8th and 9th avs His friends, and those of his father in-law, are respectfully invited to attend

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, of consumption, Mrs. HARRIET LEACH HIND, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 13 Macdougal st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug 2, MARGARET MOORE, widow of Daniel Moore aged 72 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 20 Christopher st, on Saturday morning, at 9 o clock, without further invitation

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 2, MARTHA E., wife of John F. Ball, and only daughter of Dr. H May.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 91 Court-st, on Saturday, 4th inst, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

At Port Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, Aug 1, ELIZABETH, wife of James Sharp.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

At Greenseend, L. I. on Thursday afternoon, Aug 2 MARY M., wife of Genres Farmer, and daughter of the late Samuel Macauley, M. D. of this City.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery, on Saturday next. Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow

At Bloomsburg, Putnam County, on Sunday, July 29, Annes, twin daughter of Edward N. and Anna B. Shields, of this City, aged 2 years and 9 months.

At Sea, on the passage from New-Orleans to New-York, SAMUEL WISWALL, Jr. son of Capt. W. J. Wiswall, of this City, aged 23 years

☞ *Post* and *Commercial* please copy.

At Deep Creek, Clinton County, Iowa, on Wednesday, July 25, Miss SARAH, wife of Mr W H Rodman, and daughter of Mr P Williams, of Callicon, Sullivan County, N. Y., aged 19 years

The deceased was lovely in her life, and in her death calm, with the assurance that she was going to her dear Saviour. Her friends would be inconsolable without the sustaining power of the blessed gospel.

At Washington D. C., on Wednesday, Aug 1, of disease of the heart, JOSEPHINE A. ROMEE, aged 16 years 1 month, wife of Charles H Anderson.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Manoa Hose Company are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from No. 146 Forsyth-st, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... AUGUST 2.

$1,000 Ohio 6s '75	c.112	645 N. Y. Cen R R	do 99½
50,000 Indiana State 5s	b60 86	120 do	p&c 99½
25,000 do	c 85¼	100 do	s60 99½
10,000 Virginia 6s	b60 86	55 Oal & Chi R R	c106½
1,000 California 7s '70	86¼	10 Cley & Pitt R R	92
2 000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	91	600 do	b60 92
1,000 Erie C Bs '71, ex in	85	100 do	b30 92
6 000 Erie Bds '83	c 96	5 Chi & Rock Isl RR	97½
3,000 Erie Bds. '75, ex int.	90½	50 do	b3 98
16 000 do	b60 90½	25 Mich Lake Shore R R	85½
1,000 Hud Convert. Bds	110	Mich Central R. R	92
10 000 Ill. Cen. R Bds	s90 88½	650 Erie Railroad	52½
98,500 do	88½	150 do	b18 52½
10,000 do	s10 88½	300 do	b3 52½
15,000 do	b3 88½	150 do	b60 52½
5 000 do	b60 89½	50 do	52½
8,000 111 Freeland Bds	83½	50 do	s15 52½
4,000 do	b60 94	500 do	b60 52½
32,500 New-York Cen. 7's	108	100 do	s60 52½
500 Little Miami div. script	91	100 do	b1 52½
1,000 Cin & Toledo div Bds	86	600 do	s 52½
110 Mechanics' Bank	114	150 do	s30 52½
100 do	115	100 do	s10 52½
20 Del & Hud Canal Co	131½	200 do	b10 52½
50 do	b3 132	100 do	s60 52½
43 Bank of Commerce	109	250 do	52½
10 Excelsior Ins. Co	99	200 do	52½
44 New-York Gas Co	140	200 do	b60 52½
200 Gardiner Gold Mine	1½	250 Harlem Railroad	s3 28½
250 Canton Co	c 27½	800 do	s3 28½
100 do	b30 28	100 do	c 28½
200 Nicaragua Trans. Co	19½	500 do	b10 29
100 do	s60 19½	100 do	29
50 do	19½	1150 Reading Railroad	s3 92½
110 do	b10 20	1200 do	b60 92½
500 do	b3 20	200 do	b3 92½
100 do	s60 19½	650 do	s60 92
100 do	b30 20	1450 do	s3 92
50 do	s3 19½	200 do	b30 92½
30 Penn. Coal Co	111	500 do	s60 91½
300 Cumb Coal Co	s3 29½	100 do	b60 92½
100 do	s30 29½	30 do	91½
100 do	b30 29½	18 Hudson River R. R.	42
700 do	b60 29½	300 do	b60 42½
1050 do	b3 29½	10 Panama Railroad	107
300 do	s60 29½	40 do	108
50 do	c 29½	10 Illinois Central R. R.	98
758 do	s3 29½	140 Cleve & Pitts. R R.	82
100 do	s60 29½	50 do	c 63
100 do	b60 29½	100 do	b60 65½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$8,000 Sacramento City 10s..... Int. added.. 85
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co..... 82½
20 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co... 90
16 shares People's Fire Insurance Co..... 95½

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Finehieg R. R. 1st mortgage 7s. Int. ad..69½@69½
$5,000 Great Western (Ill.) 1st mort. 10s. Int. added 84½
$10,000 Terre Haute and A. R. R. 2d m. 8s. Int. ad. 85½
$10,000 Chicago and Misels. R. R. 2d mor. 7s Int. ad. 68½
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 8s. Int added.... 72½
$10,000 Huds. Riv. R. R. 3d Mort. 7s. Int. added .. 77½
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st mort. 7s... Int. ad. 87
20 shares Harlem Preferred Stock..... 63
400 shares Lake Erie, W. & St. L. R (hyp'd.)..... 89@89½
1000 shares Catawissa, Williamsport and E. R. R. 19
150 shares Ocean Bank..... 87@87½
40 shares Chatham Bank..... 84
40 shares Leanox Fire Insurance Co..... 81
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co..... 91
30 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co..... 86½
240 shares Lafayette Mineral Co. (hypoth.)..... 25c.
1200 shares Ship-Timber Bend. Co., full Stock..15c.
1000 shares Virginia Cliff Copper Co..... 15c.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s	85½	100 Cumber. Coal Co.	s60 29½
13,000 Ill Cen R R Bds	88½	15 do	29
37,600 do	b30 88½	50 do	29
5 000 New-York Cen. 7s	103	100 do	s10 29½
11,000 Erie Bds of '83	95 98	450 do	s3 29½
16,000 Erie Bs of 75 ex in	90½	50 do	s15 29
10,000 do	b30 90½	25 Penn Coal Co	ex div 105
150 Hud Riv R R	b60 42½	50 N. Y. Cen R R	ops 99½
155 Panama Railroad	118	300 do	p.ac 99½
300 Nicar Trans. Co	b30 20	100 Harlem Railroad	s10 28
400 do	b3 20	200 do	c 28
100 do	s30 19½	200 do	s3 28½
100 do	19½	50 Reading Railroad	c 91½
100 Erie Railroad	b10 92	100 do	s10 91½
100 do	s30 92½	200 do	s10 91½
200 do	51½	50 do	s3 91½

THURSDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day resembles in the magnitude of sales, and the general activity of demand, the speculative lists at the close of the month of June. Notwithstanding the absenteeism of the hot season, the signs of the present week point to an earlier resumption of animated Stock dealing than usual, and the impression obtains that the dullest period of the Summer has already been passed. The aggregate sales of the day amount to nearly $400,000 in various State and Railway Bonds, and 24,500 shares. The demand for Illinois Central Bonds alone amounted to $190,000, of which $150,000 were taken at 88½ @ cent. The London quotation of 82, in sterling money, fully justifies the advance. The Free Land Bonds of the same Company brought 94, buyer 60 days. Of the stock of the Reading Road, 6,000 shares changed hands at 92½@91½, ex-dividend. New-York Central shares sold at 99½, dividend off —a fraction below the operations of yesterday, which embraced over 1,000 shares at par; taken by strong parties. The Western Road stocks were dearer. Cleveland and Pittsburg 63, cash, and 65½, buyer 60 days. Toledo 92, and Rock Island 98. The shares of the Panama Company advanced to 108. The closing sales of Pennsylvania Coal Co. were made at 106, with the dividend of 5 @ cent., just declared, taken off. There were several sales of Mechanics' Bank stock at 114@115. The resignation of Mr. F. W. EDMONDS, the Cashier, was to-day formally accepted by the Board of Directors. The causes which led to this step are thus involved in doubt, but now that the resignation has been accepted, the retiring officer, who has heretofore stood very high as an able and practical financial authority in Wall-street, will probably feel himself at liberty to explain publicly the difficulties which have involved him in an unpleasant altercation with his Board of Directors, and subjected the Board itself to suspicions of incapacity for the management of one of our first moneyed institutions. Mr. EDMONDS is the City Chamberlain, or custodian of the funds of the corporation of New-York, and it was in this double trust that the misunderstanding probably originated. Nothing new transpired in regard to the unpleasant affair to-day, beyond the formal acceptance of the letter of resignation. If the comparatively insignificant sum in dispute be correctly rumored; and if, as we have heard intimated, the money was really applied to the secret service of the Bank in securing certain public deposits which it was about to lose, then the Board of Directors would seem to have sacrificed their ablest officer without rational cause. He has the reputation in the Street of having brought the affairs of the Bank up from extreme depression, caused by the abuses of a previous administration—the stock being then down to 50 cents on the dollar—to a high condition of prosperity, and this fact, connected with the admission of the President, that there is no default, ought to have kept the disputed items within the precincts of the Bank parlor. Of course the Bank will now be deprived of the City account. Among the sales by Auction this forenoon were $10,000 Terre Haute & Alton 8 @ cents., 85½, August interest of. The first half-yearly coupon on the Erie new loan of 1875 was paid yesterday. The Bonds sold to-day as high as 90½ ex-dividend. The Loan has been reduced, within the six months, by the operation of the Sinking Fund

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Powder Mill Explosion at Wilmington, Del. Six Persons Killed and Five Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 3.

Three of GARESCHE'S powder mills, near Wilmington, Del., exploded this morning, about 8 o'clock, with most disastrous consequences. six persons having been killed and five wounded.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

The drying-house of GARESCHE'S powder works at Eden Park, which exploded this morning, contained about one and a half tons of powder, and the force of the explosion was tremendous. The house had been in operation for forty years without accident, and was considered the safest house in the works. All the men connected with its operations were killed at once, being blown to atoms and found at various distances from 50 to 200 yards from the scene of the disaster. Three of the killed were Frenchmen, named EUGENE PERENE, JOSEPH DEO PEANE, and FRANCIS FISHER. A boy named JOHN PUGH was also among the killed. The explosion of the drying-house caused a mill, situated about 300 yards distant, also to explode. In this mill six men were dangerously hurt. One of them, PETER MCGINLEY was thrown a distance of 40 feet, and it is feared will not recover, while PATRICK BURK, who was running from the mill, had his skull fractured by a piece of lightning-rod, and his recovery is also doubtful. THOMAS MULLEN had his collar-bone broken. Mr. MITCHELL, the engineer, escaped with some slight bruises.

Another man, whose name could not be ascertained, was running beside PATRICK BOGHE when the latter was knocked down. He stooped to pick up his fellow workman and escaped injury.

The engineer, WM. MITCHELL, was seated at his post reading a newspaper when the explosion took place. He saw a barrel of powder explode and started to secure his safety behind the chimney stack, when a second exploded which blew down a brick wall over his head. His head was caught by some portion of the wall and bruised, and he also received some slight scratches on his cheek.

PATRICK GUTHRIE and MICHAEL GUTHRIE, who were on the outside of the mill, escaped with slight injuries.

The engineer says there were three separate explosions in the mill. To those at a distence it seemed like a single prolonged explosion.

Drs. ASHEW, BUSH, WHITE, WILSON and DRAPER, from Wilmington, were at the scene soon after the occurrence, rendering all the professional aid in their power.

There were about fourteen hundred pounds of powder in the mill, which was less than usual. The trees around the drying-house were torn up by the roots, and one or two horses were killed. One other man is said to have been killed, but this seems doubtful. Mr. GARESCHE says the explosion must have been caused by one of the Frenchmen, who was addicted to smoking his pipe, although he had been forbidden to do so.

North Carolina Election.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 3.

The First District, North Carolina, Halifax County, gives SHAW, Dem., a majority of 6 over PAINE, K. N.

In the Second District, Edgecombe and Wayne Counties give 2,000 majority for RUFFIN, Dem., over LANHAM, K. N.

The Third District, as far as heard from, has given WINSLOW, Dem., a large majority over REID, K. N.

In the Fourth District, Granville County gives 640, Franklin County 350, Warren County 700, and Wake County 480 majority for BRANCH, Dem.

The impression is that the Democrats have elected a majority of the Congressmen. There is a Democratic gain everywhere.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 3.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has a few words in regard to the North Carolina election, namely, that the vote of Gaston up to noon was: SHAW, Dem., for Congress in the First District, 64; PAINE, Know-Nothing, 14.

Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 3.

Thirteen Counties in Tennessee have been heard from, and in them GENTRY, (K. N.,) for Governor, gains 2,460, while JOHNSON, (Dem.,) gains 537—thus giving GENTRY an aggregate gain of 1,923.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 3.

Davidson County has gone at least 1,200 for GENTRY. The Know-Nothings will, doubtless, carry the State.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 2.

Twenty-five Counties give a net gain for GENTRY of about 1,500 votes. Only two Counties in East and three in West Tennessee have yet been heard from, but they all show gains for GENTRY.

The Teachers' Convention at Utica.

UTICA, Friday, Aug. 3.

In the Teachers' Convention to-day a resolution in favor of abolishing the State Agency was adopted after considerable discussion. The following persons were appointed to prepare a communication, to be read at the next annual session: Oliver Avery, of Buffalo; Truman H. Bowen, of Albany; James H. Partridge, of New-York; Mrs. H. B. Hawe, of Syracuse; Wm. N. Reid, of Newburg; P. H. Curtiss, of Rochester; James Cruikshank, of Belfast; Marcius Wilson, of Allenshill; Mary D. Tenney, of Binghamton; L. F. Little, of Watertown; A. S. Palmer, of Utica; John W. Buckly, of Brooklyn; Miss Henrietta B. Hewes, of Syracuse; Miss Jannette L. Douglass, of Oneida.

Agreeably to an invitation, the members of the Convention this forenoon visited the State Lunatic Asylum, and then, after resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Convention had been adopted, and sundry appropriate remarks had been delivered, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 3.

The official statement gives the following as the total number of cases and deaths from yellow fever at the points named.

Norfolk—Cases, 24; deaths, 6. Eight cases now under treatment.

Portsmouth and Gosport—cases 160; deaths 41. Yesterday, in Portsmouth, the deaths since sunset of Wednesday were 7; in Gosport 4, and 16 new cases.

The disease at the various points is all traceable to Gosport. The Secretary of the Navy has granted the use of the Navy Hospital to which the sick have been removed.

Attempted Suicide at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 3.

Yesterday a lady staying at the Falls of Niagara, whose behavior had excited suspicion, was followed by some persons from Table Rock up to the Rapids, and when she had walked a short distance she suddenly plunged into the rapids before her pursuers could reach her. One of them, however, ran down the bank and wading into the water, was enabled to snatch her from the rapids as she was floating by towards the brink of the Falls. She is from Tarpaio, and assigns a difficulty with her husband as the reason for the rash act.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Ind., was appointed Commissioner of the Land Office, and MURRAY MCCONNELL, of Ill., Fifth Auditor of the Treasury more than a week ago, but no response of acceptance has yet been received from them.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1210. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

So also of DAWSON, appointed to the Governorship of KANSAS.

Three Men Arrested for Displacing the Railroad Track near Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Aug. 3.

Three men, named JAMES RYAN, MICHAEL DUFFY and DANIEL DUGAN, were arrested last night at Chanton, Onondaga County, charged with displacing the railroad track, west of this city, two weeks since. Two of them had been discharged from the service of the road. Their examination will take place on Monday.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

The ship *Adams*, arrived here this morning from New-Orleans, touched on the Rose and Crown shoal, near Nantucket, on the 31st ult., and after throwing overboard 150 bales of cotton, got off without assistance. The ship leaks about eleven inches per hour.

Governor Reeder's Removal.

EASTON, Pa., Friday, Aug. 3.

The friends of Gov. REEDER are highly incensed at the reason put forth for his removal from office, namely—speculation in land—and demand to know what act of Congress he has violated in his purchases.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here from Boston at 6:46 this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at 8 o'clock, with very favorable weather.

The Census of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

The Census of Boston, now about completed, is stated to be, as near as possible, 160,000—an increase of 20 000 during the past five years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Martyrdom of Reeder—His Land Speculations—The Case of Montgomery—The Wheeler Slaves—Southern Invasion and Northern Rights.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

The Martyrdom of REEDER is complete. He was first officially denounced, then placed on his purgation; then accused; then tried in the Cabinet Star Chamber; then convicted; then executed. Nothing could have been more in the spirit of the Administration than the whole proceeding. REEDER has been victimized simply because he was a Northern man; and I do not perceive how DAWSON can possibly get along with the sort of people among whom he is sent, otherwise than by promptly consigning to STRINGFELLOW all the powers of the Administration. It is said that DAWSON will be acceptable, because he was an ardent friend of the Nebraska bill. Upon that point I can undeceive the small section of the Democracy who still believe they can escape the consequences of the Nebraska blunder by rigidly adhering to the doctrine of non-intervention. Mr. DAWSON was originally opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and never, at any time, gave it the sanction of his judgment. He was whipped into the support of the measure by various potential considerations. He hoped to be United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and the pretended principle of the bill had been accepted by the party there. He also wished to conciliate support to the Homestead bill, and to that end consented to buy Southern votes by betraying his constituents. And again, he might have had in prospect something like what has occurred. That hope together with actual promises of reward, was the lever by which the integrity of Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire and Illinois delegations was overthrown.

But a desperate attempt will be made to deprive REEDER of the honors of his martyrdom. Every big and little dog that bays through the party press will be vocal for a month to come with REEDER'S land speculations. It appears some new ones have been trumped up since those of which the public were advised through the virtuous Atchisonians who have been on duty in Kansas, upon which the Governor has been convicted, after a most laborious and conscientious, though secret, investigation by the President, assisted by the Missouri prosecution.

The most flagrant case, after that of the Delaware reservation lands at Fort Leavenworth, was the Pawnee City speculation at Fort Riley. Before referring to this case I should premise that Gov. REEDER'S defence was received but a week or two since, and that no delay has been suffered to vex the spirits of his enemies. The two judges, LECOMPTE and ELMORE, have replied to the charges against them, admitting their share in the land operations, but pleading ignorance of the laws and regulations forbidding them. Whether this plea will save their judicial bacons is doubtful, but as they are Southern men and have affirmed their fidelity to Slavery, the very question which they were to decide as disinterested and impartial judges, by taking slaves as property into the Territory, it is probable that any excuse will be laid hold of to secure to them immunity for that for which REEDER is condemned.

There are several counts in the Pawnee City indictments. In the first place, an attempt was made to lay out a town upon lands well known to be a military reservation. Then one of the features of the scheme was that undemocratic contrivance of a company. The President of this Company was Col. MONTGOMERY, commandant of the post, and the entire Territorial Government were members. Next it is charged that the only mode of getting title to the lands covered by the town plat was to procure preemption rights by false oaths. Not content with this damning piling up of criminality, REEDER called the Legislature together at Pawnee City, to increase the value of his corner lots, and when expostulated with, replied that no reasonable case would lie against him for so doing, because he was equally interested in all the places where it was suggested or imagined the seat of Government could be located.

Everybody will perceive at a glance that the materials are abundant for a long and variegated tale of villainy against REEDER; such a one as will satisfy every good Nebraska Democrat that slavery and politics could possibly have nothing to do with his removal, and excite his astonishment that such a corrupt adventurer could have imposed upon Gen. PIERCE, particularly with JEFFERSON DAVIS at his back.

I may mention—though that is pure surplusage in a case so clearly made out—that Gen. CLARKE and Gen. CHURCHILL were sent out on a commission of inquiry as to MONTGOMERY'S participation in the Pawnee City affair, and that they reported against MONTGOMERY. On the statement of facts rendered by them, a court martial has been ordered, which is perhaps now in progress. Unlucky MONTGOMERY, to get on the same side with REEDER; he ought to have speculated against him.

The Philadelphia slave case presents another of those wanton judicial outrages which are rapidly driving the North on to the adoption of energetic measures of defence against Federal encroachment. The United States Federal and Circuit Courts of Pennsylvania have become famous for their subserviency to the demands of the Executive power at Washington. In their sanction of the doctrine of constructive treason, in the protection of Federal officers against the State Courts, and now in the nullification of the laws of Pennsylvania in behalf of those of North Carolina, the tribunals named have shown themselves active and efficient enemies of the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. While a pure and independent judiciary is the shield of liberty, there is no power in the State which can be more easily converted into an ally and instrument of tyranny. The corruption and cruelty of the judges were the immediate cause of the English revolution of 1688. The same cause may effect a light result. It is certain that the doctrines of Judge KANE'S decision against WILLIAMSON sap all independent legislative powers in the Northern States; give Southern State laws on Slavery—and why not on all other subjects?—full force and effect at the North, and, in short, point out a dissolution of the Union as the only remedy for the intolerable evils of a foreign jurisdiction. What citizen of Pennsylvania with the soul and mettle of a freeman would not declare for an instant severance of the connection, if the principle is to prevail that North Carolina laws give her citizens power to hold slaves for a single hour in Pennsylvania, when that privilege is denied by her statutes to himself.

The mode of appointment makes all the Federal Courts packed juries as between the North and South. The principle is perfectly settled and *always* acted upon in the Senate, that no Northern man shall be confirmed for any judicial appointment whatever, until he shall first have approved himself Southern in his views of the laws and the Constitution. I remember a very remarkable case in point. When Judge SMITH THOMPSON died, Mr. TYLER nominated JOHN C. SPENCER to be Justice of the Supreme Court. He was rejected, though regarded as the ablest lawyer of New-York. The cause of rejection was undisguised. He was too firm and too conservative to be trusted on the Slavery question. Next Chancellor WALWORTH was nominated. His nomination lay in the Senate four or five months, and would have been rejected because of a casual extra judicial remark not favorable to some certain pretension of the South. He was withdrawn. Judge NELSON was appointed because it was known that he could be relied upon as a Northern Judge with Southern principles. The time for being mealy mouthed on this subject has gone by. The hope of justice for the North, or for any Northern citizen, in cases involving Southern pretensions as to Slavery, is utterly fallacious. And it is just as certain that the time for righting such a monstrous and unendurable evil is now present.

One word as to WHEELER'S slaves. She was asked if she could leave her children, and remain in a free State. Now she had been sold to the South only a year ago, without her children, from this District, and if she had gone she would never have seen them again. Affected by an act of such horrible cruelty, the lady who sold the woman entreated Mr. WHEELER to buy her before she set out for the Georgia plantations, which he did. The transaction is honorable to all concerned, but the woman well knew, from what she had seen a thousand times, that on her master's first reverse she would be sold again to the South, and separated from her children forever. AQUIDAY.

Mr. Buchanan's Successor—The Ohio Election—The Union and the Wheeler Slave Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

The President has not yet determined upon the successor to Mr. BUCHANAN. He will, probably, be a Southern man, to compensate the substitution for the fiery SOULE of Louisiana, of the very moderate DODGE of Iowa. But it is thought expedient to wait for the very latest dispatches from the present Minister, as he has a habit of changing his mind, one of the privileges of politicians of which Mr. BUCHANAN has made the most during his public career. He may conclude at the eleventh hour that the quieter is the better part. The British mission is at this time about the pleasantest sinecure under the Government, and so is likely to continue during the present war, which will, doubtless, outlast Mr. PIERCE'S Administration, and perhaps several succeeding ones. Mr. BUCHANAN is coming home, it is understood, if at all, upon a Presidential excursion. I know of no Democrat, proper, who will occupy a more advantageous position in the coming party struggle than the favorite son of the Keystone. The party is much inclined to atone for the blunder of 1852, by a return to the old fogies who were then so contemptuously spurned. Mr. B. is on the shady side of sixty, though in 1842, in his celebrated tilt with Mr. CLAY, he owned to only thirty-six. To be elderly and a fogy is now nothing more than an amiable weakness, if not a merit of the negative kind. Fortunately for his standing with the country, Mr. B. has been absent during the recent scandalous derelictions of his party from its pledges and professions, and he will not be held responsible for the Nebraska episode and its train of infamies. His time-honored competitors, CASS and MARCY, have been placed by their years upon the retired list, and are not therefore in the list of competitors. This will secure to Mr. BUCHANAN the undivided support of Pennsylvania, and with Pennsylvania at his back, Mr. B. could have extorted a nomination from the last Convention. Gen. PIERCE will be in his way, because he can appoint, as he is doing, all the delegates from the great cities. But the rural districts are yet in an invincible majority, and I regard the Convention game as almost in Mr. BUCHANAN'S hands. But, according to present appearances, that is the very game which is certain to lose before the people.

Since noticing the nomination of CHASE, FORD and BRINKERHOFF, as the Republican Fusion candidates for State offices in Ohio, I have received very different accounts of the prospects of the party there. It is now the general opinion that CHASE will be elected by a crushing majority, that he will carry eighty out of the ninety counties, and that not a relic of Silver Grayism or Hunker Democracy will be left in the State. The possibilities remains of the Whig party will be represented in the canvass by Hon. JOHN SCOTT HARRISON, as candidate for Governor.

The Union teems with articles denouncing the people of Pennsylvania and the Free States for the liberation of WHEELER'S slaves. It should not be forgotten that this organ of the Executive Government is paid for work of this kind at the rate of nearly one thousand dollars per day, more than two-thirds of which is paid by people of the North. Without the stipend it receives from the Treasury as such journal could exist a month in this District. And yet this pampered court favorite gulps day after day with the utmost insolence of its tribe about "Northern fanatics," "negro stealers of the North," "Northern agitators," "Northern disunionists," ravaging the privilege of Billingsgate for terms of obloquy and vituperation with which to insult Northern feelings, and to assail Northern society, not sparing from its malignant denunciations even the pulpit or the bench of the North. From the local press of the South, which is supported by the money of its Southern readers, we can tolerate any amount of sectional bitterness, but that we should be reviled by creatures who are living upon our bounty, is an outrage upon human patience almost too great for human endurance. If the bitterly malignant sectional press which sends forth its diatribes from this District can only live upon the spoils of the Federal Treasury, it ought to put off its nature and assume the virtue of neutrality as between North and South, or it ought to die.

There is one important point in this case which has not been noticed. On his first examination WHEELER testified that the woman protested her anxious, almost frantic desire to remain with him, but when testifying against the colored persons engaged in her release from his illegal detention, he admitted by the clearest implication that she wished to escape from his custody, and did not resist. In an Abolitionist this would be perjury. In Mr. WHEELER it is an excusable discrepancy.

Again, is not something due to the outraged laws of Pennsylvania? Was he not feloniously abducting from the State persons made free by the operation of her laws? If he was, he has wantonly disturbed the repose of a whole community, hazarded the peace and even the existence of the Union, and deserves the severest punishment.

AQUIDAY.

CASTLE GARDEN.

New Emigrants are Treated on Landing.

[illegible] is that house which for generation after [illegible] has served as an ornament, and in its [illegible]nces a new career of practical use- [illegible] our venerable Castle Garden is very [illegible]d that, after half a century of service [illegible] rallying place and a fashionable resort [illegible]s of amusement, now when its walls [illegible] and crumbling and all its early glory [illegible], it is vouchsafed the privilege of granting a [illegible] all humanity, as well as to the City, of w[illegible] is the gateway. In the old time, New-Y[illegible]eived LAFAYETTE in Castle Garden with its [illegible]se hospitality; to-day hundreds of the [illegible] of LAFAYETTE come over from vine- cl[illegible], and in Castle Garden receive the first we[illegible] to America. So, after all, the change is not [illegible]eat. Instead of one ovation a year to a [illegible]guished foreigner, henceforth there will [illegible]ctual ovation to thousands of sover- ei[illegible], whereas only straggling couples have he[illegible]mended the balcony and pledged th[illegible]oth, henceforth it is utterly given up to [illegible]old, lads and lasses, old men and cru[illegible] to wander at will throughout it, talking [illegible]d old times and plotting for future re[illegible] Western prairies, or arranging for the ser[illegible] the clergyman, and the quiet cottage and [illegible] that are to be born.

The [illegible]r of things is fairly inaugurated. We [illegible] yesterday to see how it works.

The [illegible] loaded with emigrants arrived up from Quarantine, and it was a busy time all round. Compose yourself, reader, while we tell about it:

A high board fence, through which the eye cannot peep, nor over which the most curious boy can climb—for it is thirteen feet high—shuts in the proper inmates and shuts out intruders; among the "outs" are all emigrant runners. On Thursday several of these hopeful gentlemen dressed themselves in emigrants' clothes and tried to gain admittance under the pretence of having been landed in company with these just arrived. But the dodge did not work. Others pleaded earnestly to get in to see a father or a brother, a sister or other relative, who was among the passengers. But they were too well known to palm themselves off on that pretence.

Yesterday a few did not scruple to manifest their dislike by open demonstrations of hostility. Besides continually hooting at the employés of the Commission, as they passed in and out, they attacked one or two of them with stones. They went at Commissioner GARRISON so fiercely that he called the Police to his aid. Commissioner KENNEDY drew a revolver upon them, which had the effect of cooling them somewhat. It is feared, however, the end is not yet. The Commissioners, and those under them, will go armed for the present, and will be ready for any emergency. These runners have sucked the life-blood of emigrants so long that they think they have a right to it. And now, when upon a sudden "their occupation's gone," they feel as melancholy and dissatisfied with the world as do the liquor-dealers where a Maine Law is honestly observed.

A policeman waved the leeches aside, and we presented our face at the grated opening of a narrow door. A word assured the porter, and we entered, registering our names where some score had preceded us, as is the rule for all visiters to do. Now passing the heavy door of old Castle Clinton—that was its name until 1823.—let us push straight through to the opposite side and out upon the wharf. Here is a busy time. A heavily-loaded emigrant ship has just anchored in the stream, and the barge *Pilgrim*, towed by a steamer, is now just fastened to the pier with all her company and their luggage. The ship is the *Mary*, of Havre, and her passengers are of the better class,—stout, clean looking Hollanders, hopeful and hearty peasants from France—men who have a trade in their heads, skill in their brawny arms, and money in their pockets, and women who promise to be helps meet for industrious and intelligent men. As they leave the barge, they are examined with reference to their health, and to discover if any of them should be conveyed to the Hospital. Then they enter the Garden and present themselves immediately at the desk in the centre of the room. There their names are registered, and the names and number of their family, the ship they come in, their point of destination, the route they prefer taking to reach it, the amount of money that they bring, &c. The following is the number of emigrants arrived these last three days, and the amount of money that they brought with them.

By the *Albert*.....	240 passengers.....	$15,000
By the *Bridgwater*....	450 passengers.....	4,753
By the *Lelia*.....	12 families.....	238
By the *Mary*.....	300 passengers.....	14.434

If any are ignorant of the routes west an officer points out the peculiarities of each, shows the nearest cut to distant places, and informs them of the prices of tickets. Maps of the States and of the routes are hung about the room, and if the officer does his duty, no intelligent man need decide until he knows the general features of the land that lies between the promised land and Castle Garden. This information is what almost every emigrant needs; and the officer charged with the duty should be one of the best of men. The moment that he recommends one route above another or urges to the selection of this one or the other, he has violated a rule of the establishment and is worthy to be kicked out.

Next, the emigrant is shown to the baths. We join the crowd of males that flock in to the right. Here we find a large room, in the centre of which hang several coarse roller towels, and along the side is a deep trough of running Croton. This is the wash-room. Soap abounds—we hope no more: lives of niggardly economy will ever make it less plenty. Behind a screen that reaches across the room is the basin for bathing. A dozen or two can be accommodated in it at the same time. Indeed, every facility is granted the new comer, whatever may be his condition on entering it, to leave Castle Garden personally clean. The female bath and wash-room were the counterpart of the male, but as it was in use at the time, we consented to take the statement of our conductor and forego a personal investigation.

Back now to the Weighmaster on the wharf each head of a family must go, point out his luggage, and receive a certificate of its aggregate weight.

Now, if the emigrant desires to step in the City, he may leave his luggage, to be called for when wanted, and issuing out at the narrow front gate, saunter up Broadway, and squat, or rent, or buy and build as suits his own sweet will,—he is already a prospective American citizen and has the freedom of the City or the land.

But few by this arrival elect to stop here—for they are wise enough to push on where they will be welcomed—to the West. All such are directed to the Clerk in an office at the front part of the building, where they exhibit their tickets, if they purchased them in the old country, or purchase new ones if unsupplied.

If the party elects to stay a day in the City, seeing its sights and getting a sense of its sounds, he is at liberty to do so, but there are no beds in the Castle, and he must take his chance with the hospitable or craven, the honest or the sharky of the metropolis, for the night. Most prefer to go on at once. And such need not wait long. The barge is soon reloaded with the baggage, and the steamer again fastening on, they are borne to the several depôts they are to go by without cost, and deposited just in time to take he next train onward. So does the honored old Castle enable the Commissioners of Emigration at least to fulfill their intention of dispatching the business of the Board promptly, protecting the City from the annoyance of an immense horde of strangers utterly ignorant of the name of a street, and entirely at the mercy of heartless runners and landlords. We cannot judge, of course, how soon corruption may squeeze in at the narrow entrence to the Castle, and villainous tyranny begin its abuses, but it will make the eyes of the lover of his kind water with gratitude to see the improvement already effected in behalf of the poor emigrant by the removal into Castle Garden.

The large hall of the Garden is a capital place for young Europe to enjoy itself in, during the brief hours of his tarry in our City, on his route westward. A tall fountain feeds a noble basin of water near the spot where the old stage was, and cools the air even at the noon of the heated term. The children were rollicking about it—sailing their paper boats, and full of unrestrained glee. The women sat in groups, talking in some of those crooked old-country languages that make us wonder how any talking can be done there until the people come of age,—some knitting, some cutting and eating slices of rye German bread and cheese, some patching and fixing up the wardrobes of their family. They would not have cut a very fine figure in the ball room of the Yacht Club last night, but in view of their healthy forms and faces, we would like to see them matched in the dairy, the kitchen or the field with as many of our pale New-York beauties. The prevalent head dress resembled such cushions as the ladies construct of drugget and stuff with hay, set upon the crown of the head, fastened by a broad belt over the head and under the chin. They were abundant woolen skirts, and noise were of no meaner breadth about the hips than our Newport queens when girded with a couple of the "girded"—but for a different reason. It was a strapping dame, we saw, who having eaten no more than the mere nubbin of a long German loaf, proceeded to pocket the big balance. She lifted up her frock, and into a sack sewed fast to her petticoat—that more than half a city bushel might be stowed in—dropped it as one might drop her thimble. As the pocket is only entered from within us—who never bet—will wager our inkstand that no pickpocket ever lightens her of the load

The whole castle is theirs to ramble in, and none hinder any, wherever they choose to stop in it. The best seats are free, and numbers that at JENNY LIND'S Concerts sold at fabulous prices, were open to the poorest.

In a corner, a lad sells bread and cheese, and milk, at what seems a high price, but is really cheap when it is remembered that a franc is always taken there for a shilling.

Sorry are we to add that there is a shadow of danger that the Commission may not be able to retain possession of the Garden for its present excellent use. But there is a little cloud—in the Councilmen's Chamber.

Castle Garden in the Councilmen's Committee.

On Friday afternoon the Committee on Public Health of the Board of Councilmen—(present, Messrs. RANNEY, SLEVIN and SMITH)—met in the City Hall, to consider the report from the Board of Aldermen as to the use of Castle Garden for an Emigrant Dépôt, and to hear parties in relation thereto. Messrs. COUENHOVEN and COOPER were absent.

Mr. A. J. PERRY appeared on behalf of the remonstrants. He quoted largely from the communication from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution relative to leasing Castle Garden to the Commissioners of Emigration, presented to the Board of Aldermen, May 21, 1855. After reciting the history of the various covenants to which Castle Garden had been subjected, as fully and explicitly set forth in that official document,

Mr. PERRY said—It becomes a question whether the present use and application of the place is not a violation of the use as granted by the State to the City. He contended that the tax-payers having paid for improvements on it, especially in addition to its area, the Corporation, as Trustees, are bound to preserve it for public benefit, and not, after so much expense, allow the property to go back or revert to the State. The act of March 16, 1790, provides that the property is thenceforward and for ever reserved, and shall not be sold or applied to any private use whatever, and under this understanding the City, as Trustee for the public, holds the property. Again, in 1821, the Legislature, on the same terms and conditions, and for the same purpose, had given the power of the construction of a public walk without any power of alienating the property so used by sale. Castle Garden, built in 1807 by the United States Government, by permission of the City and State authorities, "when not necessary as a work of defence," was to revert to the people, and he, Mr. PERRY, held that in direct violation of the lease made by the Corporation and Mr. CONKLIN, the transactions of this, the first day of the effective use of Castle Garden, would vitiate and render illegal the whole transaction. Illegally, the whole of the interior had been materially altered, and the exterior had suffered several additions.

He then drew the attention of the Committee to the significancy of facts which appeared in the Times and other papers as to the ratio of disease in arrivals. During last year (1854) more than 300,000 persons arrived as emigrants at the port of New-York. Of the 160,000 that arrived between the 1st of January, 1854, and the 1st of August, in the same year, we have corresponding in the same period this year not quite half the number. But disease does not diminish in the same ratio. Disease is much more than twice as great. The number of the sick are less by one hundred out of (nearly five hundred, when the summer arrivals are) fifty out of every hundred lower than last year.

Mr. PERRY, in continuation, quoted the report of the Emigration Commissioners, to show that no less a sum than $400,000 had been expended last year, in payment to several Counties in this State for medical and other attendance to emigrants who had passed Quarantine, after becoming infected mostly with disease contracted on ship-board. But now another examination had been provided. The Doctor, who, according to his own statement, prowled through the ship at Quarantine, with his dark lantern and yellow candle, who is to be relieved of the entire responsibility?—there was to be another more searching examination at the depôt.

One of the Commission here observed that there were two lists established which clearly implied a violation of the lease, the first was the conversion of the place into a dock or landing place, the second is passage thereof at noon or twenty cents. No carts could ply there by the terms of the lease.

Mr. PERRY directed the attention of the Committee to the foot of page 12, in the copy of the indenture between the Mayor and ALLEN, as specifying "no right of way by carts, carriages, or other vehicles whatsoever upon or across the said Battery, without the special leave or license of the Mayor for the time being" in writing. And ALLEN was to have "the exclusive right to occupy or use the bridge leading from the Battery to the Garden, *and to have no right of wayfare* on either side."

Mr. PERRY then withdrew with Mr. WEYMOUTH to construct and embody the affidavits which will be sent privately to the Chairman on Saturday, and another meeting will take place on Tuesday next, at half-past three.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER TWELVE.

The Austrian Conferences and the British Cabinet.

LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Lord JOHN RUSSELL having anticipated the debates on Sir B. LYTTON'S motion, by depriving Her Britannic Majesty of the advantage of his further services, the debate could of course not lead to a wholesale dislocation of the Ministry. They have taken care to publish just so much from the archives of secret diplomacy, as would show that whatever may have passed in the private circle of the happy family, the Government has, after all, rejected the Russell-Austrian proposal; so it would have been difficult indeed to bring home to the whole Government a palpable share in the guilt of Lord JOHN. The storm was appeased by throwing Jonah overboard.

The Opposition appeared rather angry at seeing the opportunity slip from their hands, and they had good reason for it. The session draws fast to its close; the comforts of easy power during the recess, unbothered by Parliamentary bearings, await ministers whosoever they may be. There is no period so tempting for Her Majesty's Opposition; besides everything goes so much the wrong way, that it would certainly have been very odd if a new Ministry, not fettered by the antecedents of their predecessors, could not have managed matters so as to treat Parliament after the recess with something, however small in real value, still affording some satisfaction when compared with the absolute meagreness of the present. It was very tempting indeed. There has also been considerable exertion, used to force the Government, by personal attacks, into some indiscretion, which would have brought home to them the fact, that the Government was very near acting up to the advice of Lord JOHN, and would have finished by accepting the disgraceful proposition to which Lord JOHN had pledged his word and influence, were it not that they got orders to the contrary from Louis NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, orders marked "irrevocable" by the discharge from office of DROUYN DE LHUYS, the worthy colleague and accomplice of Lord JOHN; which of course rallied them all to passive submission, and enabled Lord CLARENDON to write, on the 5th of May, a clever dispatch in the negative, for which great credit is given to him. The fact of the said "circumstance" admits of no doubt; it is universally known, and an attentive comparison of the dates would convince the incredulity of the veriest Thomas; but it is one thing to know, another thing to substantiate a fact officially in Parliament; and there was no possibility of wringing a word from the Ministers to convict them. They love honor well, but they love their places more. So they preferred to "eat dirt," as the Turks would say; they swallowed everything rather than risk the tenantry of the treasury bench. First, the elegant literary Baronet (BULWER LYTTON,) tried an "assault" by individualizing the merits of the CLARENDON dispatch, drawing a difference between him who is but responsible for his own opinion, and the Premier as responsible for the whole Cabinet. Now that would not do, of course. However true the argument in private, in official form it was a mistake. Lord PALMERSTON did not fail to take advantage of it. Up he started, and retorted by saying, how can you be so ignorant, or so insincere, as to pretend that the Foreign Secretary could write anything but the decision of the Cabinet? The noble Lord felt the advantage of his position; he grew quite bold, and seasoned his answer with personal invectives of the gravest kind, quite in a Billingsgate style. He had, however, to rue his boldness very soon. Mr. DISRAELI gave it back to him with such a pulverizing energy; he accompanied the lashing with so confidently throwing it in their teeth, that there was a period when the disgraceful Austrian terms were cordially accepted by the Government in London; he spoke with such confidence of the highness of his information, and looked so pugnacious, that the noble Lord dared absolutely not so much as wince, but accepted the flagellation with an impassivity of silent indignation, such as no man with his conscience clear ever has mastered in any Parliament on earth. DISRAELI seeing his antagonist shrink, wound up his castigation in these very words: "The First Minister of the Crown has shown to me to-night, that if the honor and interests of the country be any longer intrusted to his care, the first will be degraded, and the last will be betrayed." The House put a big point on the "I," with a loud cheer; and the Minister! he remained seated and mute!

Now, Sir, I have some experience in Parliamentary life; it has been my lot to lead an Opposition—to be a Minister, and to have to nominate Ministers—and I deliberately say, I could not have imagined it possible that a Minister, accused publicly in Parliament of degrading the honor and betraying the interests of his country, could let pass one minute after such a charge, without calling on the House to decide, by a formal vote, between him and his accuser: I could not have imagined it possible for a Minister to keep his seat, unless the accusation were either retracted, or declared a calumny by the vote of the House. I am perfectly confident that if a Minister in Hungary would have been seen pocketing such an accusation, the House would not have hesitated for a moment to send him to plead for his life before a judge; and so much I know, that if a Minister of my nomination had left the Assembly with such a charge swallowed in silence, he would not have remained Minister a moment longer. But here in England nobody appears to have an objection to being ruled by men accused of treason in Parliament.

After DISRAELI came Mr. ROEBUCK, and addressed the Government in these words: "I,

as a representative of the people, has a right to know the 'circumstance' that changed the opinion of the noble Lord, and I ask what was the cause?" The Minister did not answer the question; and Mr. Roebuck retaliated the silence, by accusing the First Minister of deceit, and speaking of traitors in the Cabinet. Now, I again say, if a Minister in Hungary would have dared not to answer such a question immediately, his own friends would have risen like one man, ordering him to answer, or to be gone, and never to return again.

The "circumstance," however, is very evident. On the 4th of May—about a fortnight after the return of Lord John Russell from Vienna—Lord Palmerston, pressed to communicate the result of the negotiations, declined to do so, on the plea that though they have failed at Vienna, "he is not prepared to say that there are no other means open by which, through the intervention of the friendly offices of Austria, propositions may be made which it may become the duty of Her Majesty's Government seriously to consider with the view of determining whether it is still possible to bring the existing differences to a close. The Government would violate their duty if they stated that all hopes of accommodation were at an end. He would not shut the door to any possible negotiation." This makes it clear to demonstration, that the Austrian proposition then actually under consideration for more than a week, had at that time a fair chance of being accepted by the English Government; at all events, rejected it was not. Now this happened on the 4th of May,—the day following Bonaparte rejected the proposition, and dismissed Drouyn de Lhuys. Intelligence was sent by Lord Cowley, by telegraph; upon the reception of which a Cabinet Council of three hours' duration sat on that very day; and Lord John confessed in his exculpatory speech, that it is from that date only the Government rejected the proposition. Thus, the "circumstance" is sufficiently explained. And the conclusion to be drawn from the fact, is: that in a crisis, the most arduous and incalculable in bearing, the British Empire is ruled by a Government not conscious of its aim, not governed by principles, but drifted by accidental circumstances in their considerations of expediency

Yesterday we had another curious performance in Parliament. The Sebastopol Committee having brought up its report, it was of course natural to expect that the House will pronounce, yea or no, on the report of a Committee the mere appointment of which was enough to break down the Aberdeen Administration. Mr. Roebuck, in his capacity of Chairman of the Committee, moved a vote of censure; somebody else moved a vote of approbation; and what did the Government? Why, it consented to a shuffle the most disgraceful that could be imagined under similar circumstances, viz.: to avoid the decision by the previous question; the majority of the House of course was but too glad to escape the necessity of either offending the Government or the nation; so, after all the fuss about the Sebastopol inquiry, the matter ended in smoke. The House decided that it will decide nothing.

In the course of the debates, Mr. Bright, quoting my predictions about the Crimea campaign, did me the honour to say, that "if one of the old prophets had arisen, speaking under the direct inspiration of Heaven, he could not more exactly have pointed out things to occur." I allude to this without vanity; I disclaim the title of a prophet; I claim but credit for plain common sense, coupled with a little knowledge of history, the "light of truth—lux veritatis," as Cicero calls it. A combination of these two elements of reasoning is such a sure guide to the mysteries of coming events, that I dare confidently assert the time is sure to come when my predictions about the dangers impending on the United States of America, from their social diseases, from the cancer gnawing on their vitality, and from that which is the result of this, their passive indifference to the condition of principles in the general aspect of the world, will equally prove literally true.

However this may be, the English Ministry keeps its seat. That is to say in other words: Lord John is gone; expediency remains. With expediency no issue whatever is out of question. The war is interminable. The difficulties increasing in geometrical proportions. England has money, but no soldiers. Turkey has neither money nor soldiers; all gone in vain. France has just completed the third loan—the three make one and a half thousand millions, besides the ordinary revenues, all spent in about eighteen months. (The yearly budget of Napoleon the great, never in his great wars exceeded six hundred and fifty millions.) The Government has fixed the bounty for the reengagemoat of veteran soldiers at 1,000 francs—it did not answer; you may expect to hear by the next steamer of an imperial decree fixing the bounty at 3,000 francs. Huts are to be soon embarked at Marseilles for a second Winter in the Crimea. The Austrian alliance is definitively gone—her neutrality, as they call it, accepted. In the meanwhile, (oh! disgrace and infamy,) Austria is permitted to frame the institutions, and regulate the Government of the subjects of the Sultan in Moldo-Walachia, (it has all the appearance of a long staying there, you see,) and the Czar, manifestly with the view of a long war, and with the view of making security doubly sure, begins coqueting with the Polish nationality. The mixed commission, composed chiefly of Russians, to which everything had to be submitted, and upon which the Poles had looked with such a profound hatred, has been abolished, and a Committee of native Poles put in its stead. The Polish language has been reinstalled in the administration; tribunals, and public education, and two universities long suppressed, have been revived, with the express view, as they say, of promoting the culture of the Polish language. In a word, the St. Petersburg Cabinet intends to complete, by half-and-half concessions, that paralysis of the Polish nation to which the folly and cowardice of the Western Governments has doomed that brave people, and themselves, in this war together with her.

This war will be a long one, and pass through phases such as no human intellect could foretell. From Spain, on the other hand, you may soon hear of a Dictatorship formally inaugurated. I don't think Espartero will be the man—more likely O'Donnell, with Navarr looming in the future. How a Dictatorship can be made to agree with a Queen? that is more than I can tell—but I think. Let the caldron boil; the end is not yet—by and by. A fine morning may alter the aspect of many a thing.

And America! what of America? Why, it has its Know-Nothings of Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery character, and has its Slavery. "*Hoc fonte derivata clades in patriam populumque fluxit*," will say the future historian of what had once been the United States of America. KOSSUTH.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The News from the Crimea—The French Loan—Preparations for the War—The French Legislature—French Losses—Mr. Greeley's Case, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Paris, Thursday, July 19, 1855.

The Crimean news is not important. The Allies are pushing their approaches against Malakoff, and as they have still about 300 feet of trench to excavate, it is needless to expect intelligence of another assault under a month or thereabouts. The Allies can only work during the night, as the enemy are near enough to riddle them with grape; and as the nights are short, and at the last advices illuminated by moonlight, there were in fact but two hours out of the twenty-four in which the labors of the trenches could be prosecuted. They do not intend to attempt another assault till they are within 200 feet of the masts. This distance they can run even in the face of grape, and without too great fatigue. But they seem to have made up their minds that both Malakoff and the Redan have means of defence, yet untried, because not yet needed: defences which can only be efficiently employed when an entrance has been forced, and an escalade effected. The French are constructing, with difficulty, and with constant losses, a battery commanding the position which the Russian vessels occupied, during the last assault, and from which they did such fearful execution. It is probable that they will not be able on the next occasion, to resume the post, but an English correspondent mentions the building, by the Russians, of a battery, in a spot which the Allies cannot reach, intended to replace the fleet if it is prevented from taking part in the action. The coming assault will doubtless be decisive: it will be made on a scale sufficiently imposing to convince the Allies, if repulsed, of the impregnability of the fortress.

The Russian Government is sending immense reinforcements to the Crimea—larger, certainly, than ever before. It would appear, from this fact, that the comparatively small amount of troops that have thus far been employed in the defence of the Peninsula, were judged to be amply sufficient for the purpose; but that in view of the nearer approach of the Allies, and of the transfer of the struggle from the outskirts to the walls themselves, a vigorous effort is thought necessary to meet the case. The Constantinople papers will not fail to assert, upon the arrival of these forces at Perekop, that they were instructed to turn back, as there were no provisions in the Crimea; but as these statements deceive no one, the Turks may, perhaps, be permitted to employ them to sustain each other's courage. It is to be noticed, however, that the Russian journals, and even the official *Gazette de St. Petersburg*, frequently allude to the difficulties the Government experiences in sending food to Sebastopol. This is probably to lead the Allies to suppose they have accomplished their object in the Sea of Azoff, and to dissuade them from attempting anything more in the same direction. The universal opinion in Paris is, that the Russians in the Crimea will always have abundant supplies, and that though their facilities may have been diminished, their resources have been in no wise exhausted.

Pelissier has been informed by a deserter that Admiral Nachimoff was killed by a ball in the forehead. The Russians are quite cunning enough to send over a deserter, on purpose, with the agreeable intelligence, in order to seduce the Allies into believing that nothing more need be feared from the fleet. The French general is also said to be indignant at the number of spies in the camp, and to have made up his mind that the enemy will be amply informed of the day and the hour when the assault is to be made.

From one of Gortschakoff's bulletins we learn that General Totleben, the engineer to whom is due the system upon which Sebastopol is fortified, has been slightly wounded in the calf of the leg. He directs the works, however, as heretofore. If, by any means, the Allies could shorten the career of Totleben, they might take the fortress the day after, for he is the life and soul of the defence. He has just completed a battery of immense strength and of new and singular capacities, says the London *News*, behind the Redan, which will be opened when occasion calls for it.

You will remember General Forey, who, towards the end of the last Winter, was accused of holding treacherous communications with General Osten-Sacken. This was never proved, and was speedily hushed up. But Gen. Forey was at once recalled from the Crimea, and "in reward for his brilliant services," was sent to Oran, in a mingled military and gubernatorial capacity. This was looked upon as his consignment to ignominious retirement. He has just sent in his resignation, and has returned to Paris. His career is virtually at an end, as the last official *Algerian Akhbar* chronicled his entrance into the phase of "*disponsibilité*." These circumstances lead me to infer what no published evidence ever authorized us to believe, that Gen. Forey was actually in relations with the enemy.

If you have any uninvested funds you would like to loan to the French Government to prosecute the war against the Russians, now is your opportunity. The books were opened yesterday from Finisterre to Toulon. In order to carry through the operation triumphantly, and, as the Minister of Finance remarks, "to assure its success," it was necessary to fix the rate of alienation somewhat below the current rate of the day. Thus persons desirous to invest would naturally pay into the new loan, rather than purchase at the Bourse at the higher prices there prevailing. The rate was, therefore, fixed at sixty-five francs; twenty-five cents, sixty-five centimes lower than the closing rate of the day before, which was 65.90. At moments preceding an operation of this sort, it is the policy of the Government to run down the Bourse to the lowest possible point, which gives it an excuse for putting its loan at a very seductive figure. Circumstances conspire to aid it. When a loan is imminent, speculators hasten to sell their old stock in order to purchase new. A rapid decline at once ensues. In the present instance, the Government, in its desire to keep the funds down, and consequently to prevent a rise, is accused of having withheld good news; that is, of having concealed a dispatch from General Pelissier chronicling a happy repulse of a Russian sortie on the night of the 7th. The English papers announced such a dispatch, the Moniteur saying nothing about it; until, therefore, it was satisfactorily discovered that no such event ever took place, his Majesty was charged with the supposed concealment in the design I have mentioned.

The loan will, of course, be eagerly taken up. The Government offers the Threes at 65 25, with certain advantages of delay, which a calculation shows to reduce the price to 63 87. As the war has deprived immense quantities of capital of its usual employment, it will naturally flow in abundance towards this new and most advantageous opportunity. A man will go to the Bourse and give for a bond from 66 to 70 francs; but Louis Napoleon, when he wants people to buy of *him*, thinks necessary to place the article at 63. No doubt he would put it at fourpence ha'penny, if he thought the success of the operation depended upon it, and if settling-day were sure not to come during his tenure of power. You can easily calculate the enormous loss which must accrue to the Government, in a series of years, in thus paying interest upon stock bought at 63 francs instead of at 68 or 70.

If Louis Napoleon felt that he inspired the people with real confidence, would he resort to such means to effect his financial transactions? Would not the sovereign who is conscious of strength venture to offer the scrip at or about its current value at the moment, instead of artificially depreciating it in order to offer it at a discount? His Majesty, with all his apparent popularity, would not venture to operate as follows, the only way in which the interests of the treasury may be consulted:

To seize the moment when the current rate at the Bourse is high, or at least not to seek to diminish the rate; to remember that the treasury, considered as a continuous and successive institution, has the same motive to sell at remunerative prices than a tin-peddler has; and to try 68 instead of 63. I do not doubt that the 750,000,000 called for would be subscribed at this price, nor does any one,—but Louis Napoleon wants an enthusiastic offer of double that amount, and a struggle among the leaders for heavy slices of the imperial bonus.

The rush at the fourteen bureaux in Paris yesterday was eager, and lasted all day long. The usual episodes were enacted, of loafers securing places in the line and selling them to gentlemen who considered time more valuable than money; and of unobserving people standing for hours in the rain, and finally arriving at the desk, where they found they had made a mistake in the door, and had come to the office for subscriptions *above* a thousand francs instead of *below*. How many millions have already been secured I cannot tell, nor does the Minister of Finance know yet. But anybody may guess, and a current estimate is 300,000,000 in two days out of twelve.

The French Legislative Body has just achieved its third triumph. You will remember that it has from time to time varied the monotony of its submission and subserviency, by manifesting very decided opposition to bills suggested by His Majesty. Thus in 1852, it prevented, by unmistakable symptoms of hostility, the presentation of the paper tax—a measure which would have crippled the press, and impeded the diffusion of knowledge. The year after, it openly refused to vote the bill making rebellion a capital crime; it substitutes transportation for the scaffold. Its present victory is even a more important one, in its bearings. The Emperor proposes an augmentation of the taxes, and protested that he hoped that, at least, the additional *decime* would be temporary. The Committee of the Chamber was not satisfied with the imperial protest and the imperial hope. It foresaw that the second *decime* would be perennial like the first, which was established fifty years ago, and was to last, "it was hoped," but a twelvemonth, but which lasts still. The Committee wanted some positive guarantee that the tax should be provisional. It would take no other guarantee than a clause of limitation inserted in the bill itself. It, therefore, after spending two days in fruitless attempts to substitute other taxes for the *decime*, and thus showing its hostility, voted unanimously to add an amendment to the bill, making the *decime* collectable only for the period of one year and a half! This was returned to the Council of State, for its acceptance, before it could be reported to the Chamber. The Council was instructed by the Emperor, who felt that the opposition was serious, to assent to the *principle* of limitation involved in the amendment, but to extend the period by a year. This was agreed to on all hands, and the new tax of ten per cent. of the existing taxes, comes to an end on the 1st of January, 1858. Do not misapprehend; the *decime* is not ten per cent. upon the value of the article imported, but ten per cent. of the previously existing tax added to itself. A bag of coffee that before paid $1, will now pay $1 10.

The same Committee was also saucy enough to say in its report, which occupies seven columns in the *Moniteur*, that it is to be ardently hoped the Government will abrogate one of its decrees of last year. "It, perhaps, had, at the time, motives in its favor; but it has none now. The Committee, therefore, emits the formal and energetic wish, that it be either repealed or modified." It is, perhaps, well that this insubordinate Assembly was dismissed the same day—the extra session of 1855 being declared to be at an end.

The *Moniteur* lately declared in its most positive manner, that the total amount of deaths in the French army of the Crimea, up to the end of June, by war, disease, accident and exposure, was 16 000, and it affected to deplore this as unexpectedly serious. Everybody knew and felt that this was a gross falsehood, and attributed it to some immediate need the Government experienced, of misleading the judgment of the country. It was thought that a patient examination of a file of the *Moniteur* itself, for the last year, would show, by an addition of the items, the immense inaccuracy of the total. I have made such an examination—but find that even by lumping all the successive admissions of loss made by the official sheet, I am far from attaining the aggregate acknowledged. Its chronicle of items has been as chary as its footing up is slim. The English papers have not ventured to question the statements, though the inference to be drawn from it is not flattering to them. For their own losses have confessedly been larger than the French, according to this statement, and that too, in an army numbering hardly one to the French three. I am told that the *Nord*, the new Russian organ, and the European edition of the *Indépendance Belge*, contain a remarkable refutation of the figures given by the *Moniteur*. Of course these publications are not to be had in France. 16,000 deaths in a nine months' siege are sixty men a day. This is not too much for the ordinary execution of the guns at Sebastopol, and leaves nothing for Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, the Russian sorties, the Mamelon, Malakoff, the cholera and the frosts and snows of Winter. The private letters from Sebastopol, dated after the arrival there of the *Moniteur's* statement, will doubtless furnish the means of disproving the very extenuated report the Emperor has thought proper to impose upon the country and the world.

The State having borrowed money, and having invented taxes to pay the interest, the city of Paris has been bitten by the laudable desire to do likewise. Several methods of securing seven millions a year have been under consideration. Omnibuses have long paid a tax for the privilege of waiting at stands and stations, and it is decided that citadines, hacks and fiacres of all sorts, obligantes, Deltas, Carolines, &c., &c., shall pay $75 a year apiece for the enjoyment of the same privilege. Fortunately, the public carriages are exceedingly cheap, and the slight increase of price will be quite imperceptible.

There is no Crystal Palace news, unless I mention the determination taken to by the American Commissioners to print, in French, an explanatory and illustrative catalogue of the wonderful and variegated treasures gathered in the space over which they exercise jurisdiction. To give it bold, I presume it will contain a treatise on India rubber, which would certainly make it stretch considerably, and a biography of Goodyear. I doubt whether the barrenness of the American Exhibition will be removed by the promised pamphlet, which can be regarded in no other light than as an apology. I may add, though the fact does not concern the Crystal Palace, that McCormick's Reaping Machine has been mowing clover at Versailles, in a style very creditable to itself and highly gratifying to the clever.

The hearing of the Greenley case last Saturday was merely a sort of preliminary skirmish, in a view to prepare the evidence. The intelligence of Mr. Etha's success in settling all difficulties at New-York arrived in the mean time, but so far from putting an immediate end to all litigation, it seems to have aggravated and embittered the case in a most unaccountable way. At any rate, it has not hastened the *denouement* one iota, as they say in the United States Senate.

The Emperor examined, yesterday, at the Machinery Annexe, the engine for making 9,000 cups of coffee an hour. He even drank a cup himself, and left behind him, for the exhibitor, a mark of his inexhaustible benevolence. Dick Tinto.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Lord John Russell and the Debates in Parliament—Committees of Investigation—Theatrical and Literary News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

London, Friday, July 20, 1855.

The only thing worth noticing in this steamer's news is the failure of Roebuck's motion, as far as a failure, foreseen and predicted, may have any importance. You will see that my estimate of Lord Palmerston's position is a correct one. The session is now virtually over, unless the Allies should suffer some disaster before the prorogation. I am told that General Simpson has been *advised* most strongly not to be *overhasty* in attemping another assault, lest it should prove another failure *at an inconvenient time*. This is Ministerial tactics against the Allies in the opposition camp. Yesterday's debates offer, however, some points of interest, and Lord John Russell's speech is foremost in that respect. His Lordship is evidently not inclined to accept the opinion of the *Times*, and believes himself to be still alive and stirring. The manner in which his speech was received is, moreover, a proof that he is not much mistaken. A Lord John Russell is not to be killed so easily. The "loud and prolonged cheering" that followed his proud oration will have convinced people that the seat of the Whig leader has not yet become vacant, though Mr. Bright claims him as his own man of peace.

However that may be, we have now some retrospective revelations in respect to the difficulties between the allied Generals last Autumn, concerning trench duties. I particularly recommend to you that part of Lord John's speech in which his artfully arranged *questions*, respecting the delicate ground of the French alliance, *are made to answer each other*, though his Lordship affected to give them as mere questions put to the opposition, and without having directly answered them in any way. These "interrogations" will tell you that Lord Raglan asked his French brother in command to lend him a few thousand men, in order that the heavy duties in the extensive trenches might not fall so disproportionately on English shoulders. You will see that General Canrobert's reply was that *he could not spare a single man*. Lord John's unanswered questions will tell you, moreover, that this reply was by no means agreeable to the British Cabinet; and that, in fact, her Majesty's Government was not at all satisfied with the unwillingness, or at least hesitation, of the Emperor to send more troops than he did. All this will be patent from reading Lord John's remarkable speech, the conclusion of which seems to have been shaped so as to flatter Prince Albert, whose famous *ecce, pads* may now be backed by the words of Canning as quoted by Lord John Russell.

The times are propitious for Committees, in spite of their usual failure, of which Roebuck's is the last proof. These Committees are, at times, more amusing than any theatre. That on the "Sale of Beer Act," for instance, was yesterday gratified with the examination of George Cruikshank, the celebrated caricaturist, who said he was not only an advocate for the Maine Law, but that he would go even further than that act. "The master of the humora" gave, then, *his evidence*—that is to say, he exhibited some exceedingly comic sketches showing scenes of drunkenness. The "evidence" excited, of course, considerable amusement, but was deemed to be of a somewhat uncertain character. "Why, Sir," said the indignant artist, "scenes of this description bear upon the question before you."

An evidence of a directly opposite kind to the act was given by one of the Coroners for the County of Middlesex, who declared his conviction that "A great deal of the noise and commotion in public houses was caused by the misconduct of persons who, every now and then, became teetotalers, and after two or three months' abstinence, broke out and became absolutely mad." This reminds me of the soldier, who having made a vow not to drink any more brandy, kept his word a whole month, and then went straight to a public house "to reward himself, as he argued, for having been such a good boy for such a length of time."

If we take now a peep at the doings of the Committee inquiring into the conduct of the Police, we come to the strange fact that the cause of all the disastrous proceedings and head-breakings in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, was nothing less than an *eel!* It is a reporter who says so. He saw the eel found by a boy, who threw it to another, who sent it further, and so on until, from hand to foot, it fell before a policeman, who "collared it," and with the aid of ten more of his fellow-troops, took it to the police-station in spite of an attempted rescue by the mob. And such was the origin of all that menacing commotion! Wonderful!

M. Scribe has written a four act play to show that Marlborough's fall was owing to "a glass of water." Who will write the drama, in five acts and in blank verse, on "The Eel of Hyde Park?"

The Queen will start on her visit to her Imperial brother on the 16th of August. Prince Napoleon will receive her at Calais. There is much contradiction in the rumors respecting her Majesty's *feelings* about these visits of policy. Some pretend that she is utterly disgusted at being obliged to visit "such a man and his wife." Others assert that she is highly delighted to have so good a pretext for a *voyage d'agrément*—a trip to Paris. I am of those who believe that the Queen is glad to go, and I have no doubt she will enjoy herself more as the guest than she did as the hostess of Napoleon III. Here she was in constant trepidation lest he should be shot by "some fanatic." There she will have no anxiety, because occurrences in France are no business of hers.

Parliament will be prorogued about the 10th of August, and the campaign against grouse and other wild fowl will be carried on with the usual legislative energy.

The "Etoile du Nord," (the text of which is, by the by, translated into Italian,) came off last night with splendor and triumph. Meyerbeer had a reception of enthusiasm crowned with flowers, that were thrown him in endless profusion. The star of the operatic season is at last out, and after having admired it for a few nights longer, aristocracy will leave town, and there will be "nobody in London." These phrases of conventionalism interpret better than anything else of what little consequence the *governed* classes are thought to be.

Jullien commands at Surrey Gardens, where the Russians are *blown* down every night, "weather permitting,"—for rain here is a matter of just as deep consideration as it was in Lord Raglan's dispatches.

The last number of Thackeray's *Newcomes* will be published next month, and then will come Charles Dickens with the first number of a new work. People fond of living in the world of fictions, have surely no reason to complain; they have a royal fare of never-failing novelties. There are, I know, many and not petty objections against such serial publications, by which a great work is meted out piecemeal, month by month, to literary appetites longing to have it all at once; and yet, what is more life-like than these periodical meetings with the *dramatis personæ*, introduced to our acquaintance on some Winter evening, when, tired of politics and trading of all sorts, we sit down on our easy chair, at the favorite corner of the cosy fireplace, and wish we could have something or somebody to while away with, an hour of *doles far niente*. Why, do we know the *whole* history of our nearest associates in life and life's struggles at once? Are they not often disappearing from before our sight, to reappear again unexpectedly, though always welcomed? Well, if such is the history of actors "in real life," why should it not be so in the world of fiction? There is a pleasure in being with people, who, in this politic-mongering age, are quite anxious about the prospects of "poor Ethel," who are "very partial indeed to the old Colonel Thomas Newcome," whom they are glad to keep on "home service," far away from Allies and Cossacks. There is just now a general, and I cannot help saying unchristian, wish after—*horribile dictu*—the death of Mrs. Olive Newcome. Mr. Thackeray is told and advised in so many words, to make short work with her days. She must die next month in the dog-days, be it by apoplexy, poison or dagger, and the author will not be pardoned if he should not satisfy this universal desire to have her dead and buried, for that the poor Newcomes shall be happy at last.

P. S.—The evening papers mention some small sorties by the Russians, who were, of course, repulsed. The *Daily News* dwells on an absurd rumor about the cessation of the Principalities to Austria, who would give up Lombardy to Piedmont, while the Turks were to be satisfied with the restitution of the Crimea, that has to be conquered first. Napoleon's third loan promises to be as successful as the two previous ones. These are "times of unexampled prosperity" with the French, and remind us of the doings described by Washington Irving in his article on the great Mississippi bubble.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Political Movements and Prospects in Spain—The American Questions—Mr. Dodge—The Mexican Minister, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Paris, Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

In spite of the importance which the rude and anarchical demonstration of the workmen of Catalonia really has, I confess there is something deeper which gives me still more to think of in connection with these affairs of Spain. That same anarchical and dissolving tendency of the workmen's movement makes their triumph difficult, because all who have an eye to their own interests have ranged themselves on the side of the Government, and the middle class, which is the most numerous and the most powerful at Barcelona, as it is also in Madrid, is decided to give its unwavering support to the authorities. But it is in Aragon where form and color begin to be given to an idea which many times has been shadowed out dimly among the partisans of General Espartero. The Kingdom of Aragon never has ceased to be a Kingdom in the opinion of the people of Aragon. These are distinguished for their indomitable character and their adherence to their ancient customs. Their self-conceit is peculiar, and at the least contradiction may be exalted to frenzy. They have never been docile except to their own laws, and with respect to being governed by a woman, they have always shown a great repugnance to it. The Aragonese would undoubtedly long since have given themselves a King if Don Carlos, or his son, the Count of Montemolin, had not been contrary to their ideas in matters of government, for the Aragonese, in the midst of their peculiarities, are perhaps the strongest partisans in Spain of a Constitutional Government, a Parliament or Cortes, and a National Militia.

The ancient Cortes of Aragon were the freest legislative body in Europe, and the boldest and most efficient check upon monarchical power then existing, till that germ of liberty was lost by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile, and the subsequent accession of the House of Austria to the Spanish throne. Four centuries of glory and shame have passed, but four centuries in Aragon have made fewer changes of ideas, perhaps, than in any other part of Christendom. Look at the defence of Saragossa not fifty years since,—it was ancient, not modern—it struck Napoleon as an anomaly in Europe.

Well, at this moment it seems—I say it seems, (and it may be appearance only)—that the Aragonese, groping about to find a symbol for their peculiar aspirations, have stumbled, for lack of a better, upon the somewhat equivocal personage of Espartero.

In Valencia, they talk much of a reestablishment of the ancient crown of Aragon. In one of the most central streets of the Capital an illumination has been displayed of the united shields or arms of Catalonia, Valencia, Majorca and Aragon proper. A coffee-house has been opened, called "The Arangonese Crown," and what is more, the four shields just named have been placed in the centre of one of the flags of the National Militia. The coincidence of other events has also attracted my notice.

The unexpected resignation of the first place in the Queen's Government by Espartero—the famous toast given by a popular General in a public banquet at Saragossa—"*The Crown of Aragon*," to which one of the high authorities present thought it necessary to reply immediately, "The Crown of Spain and the august person who wears it"

The as yet unexplained movement at Barcelona; the journey of the Spanish Minister, Olozaga, to the frontier;—these straws, with those I have just mentioned, perhaps show which way the wind is blowing; but, as Wellington justly said, two and two make four everywhere except in Spain,—nobody knows what side wind may come to disturb them before my next letter.

I cannot assure you whether Espartero is or is not a stranger to these things, but I can assure you that he would be very sensible to any manifestation of the Aragonese, and that he would not oppose any very obstinate opposition to the torrent of opinion if he should be called to reign.

It will be remembered that whilst the insurrection of last year was still doubtful, it was in Aragon that Espartero *pronounced* in its favor, and, as he said, threw in "the weight of his sword with the people of Saragossa."

But Espartero has not the moral courage—he lacks the qualities to make him an active leader in such an enterprise—he would, perhaps, accept the Crown, if it were but on his head, and he had nothing to do but to be His Majesty; but he is not the man to conquer it, grasp it and put it there.

For O'Donell, this conspiracy, if it is one, will not be a surprise. O'Donell is already suspicious of his man-wife, and if a divorce has not already taken place, it is because each fears to go alone with the other for his adversary. Espartero is recognised as the chief of the National Militia. O'Donell is the leader of the army,—neither wishes to encounter the other. A profound division agitates the interior of the Cabinet, and Spain will probably not have to wait to see the consequences of a rupture.

The state of anxiety in all quarters has given rise to the fear of a commotion on the days 17th, 18th and 19th of this month, first anniversary of the popular insurrection of Madrid, and perhaps this was the reason why the Queen went suddenly to the Escurial on the 19th inst., after that project had been abandoned more than a week before. But there will be no such rising on these days—there are no elements for it at this moment, and the battle between O'Donell and Espartero is not yet ready. The new Minister of State, General Rabona, accompanies the Queen. According to the determination of this Minister, it has been resolved that the ex-Minister of Spain at Washington, Señor de Cueto, will not wait for his successor, and that he may leave the Legation in the hands of Señor Mahallen, the Secretary.

Señor de Cueto has replied by a letter to the press, defending himself from the attacks of the Madrid journals; but he has done so in terms so vague and with so little force of argument or facts, that his letter has produced no effect upon the public. Everybody knows that he was opposed to the reparation and arrangement of the *Black Warrior* affair, and it became impossible for him to remain in the United States after that manifestation of a just and conciliatory policy towards us on the part of his Government, he holding on to such bad disposition towards us. Señor de Cueto, I am informed, will therefore receive his *permission* to take leave by the same steamer which takes this letter, and it is not probable he will delay long in making use of it.

Mr. Dodge continues to be well received by people in Madrid, and they say he is about to follow the Queen to the Escurial, to reside during the stay of the Court at that place.

The cholera continues in Madrid, and has already attacked the greater part of the whole Peninsula.

The Carlists have not been able to sustain themselves for a moment in any of the provinces—but little squads are constantly springing into existence and being dispersed in many districts. The party headed by Hierros, near Burgos, has been the most difficult to exterminate, and has particularly distinguished itself by its success in waylaying the great mail and burning the correspondence of Madrid with the rest of Europe. This has happened already three times. On one of these occasions they succeeded in laying hands on the correspondence of Mr. Pacheco, Spanish Minister at Rome, giving most important intelligence and details concerning the quarrel with his Holiness, whose result you will soon see is a rupture of diplomatic relations, and the withdrawal of the papal nuncio from the Spanish Court, as I intimated to you in my letter of last week.

They also burned the whole correspondence of the Spanish Minister at Mexico, containing the details of the refusal of Santa Anna to receive him, the reasons of the Mexican Government, &c., &c. A small corner of a half-burned dispatch to the Mexican Minister in Madrid, revealed the character of the other dispatches lost.

The result of that somewhat thorny question about the reception of Sr. Zayos, the new Minister in question, is, that the Mexican Government consents to receive the Spanish Envoy formally—and the Spanish Government recalls him immediately and names another in his place. So Sr. Zayos is already removed from his post, and his formal reception is only an act of courtesy to Spain.

Yours truly, An American.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Sir William Molesworth, the New Colonial Secretary.

From the London Times, July 31.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Sir William Molesworth is to succeed Lord John Russell in the direction of the Colonial office. We regard this appointment as among the first, and not the least valuable, fruits of the movement for Administrative Reform. There is no public man who has more fairly won his way to this distinction than Sir William Molesworth. It has been the habit to appoint men Colonial Secretaries because something must be done for them, because they were too intractable and troublesome to be trusted in any other department, because they were lazy, or because they were mischievously active—for every reason in the world, in fact, except because they knew anything of the department they undertook to administer. To this time-honored practice Sir William Molesworth is a first and most signal exception; he is Colonial Secretary because he understands the colonies, and for no other reason whatever.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the services which during his Parliamentary career the new Colonial Secretary has rendered to the cause of the colonies, and the degree in which, by so doing, he has consolidated and conciliated the remoter portions of this great empire. He was the first to denounce the intolerable evils resulting from the system of transportation to the Australian colonies, with its inversion of right and wrong, its material prosperity, and its moral rottenness. If not the founder, he may fairly be termed the regenerator and purifier of that great group of dependencies. He was among the early colonizers of New Zealand, though entirely free from the questionable acts which afterwards discredited that noble undertaking. He possessed and imparted to Parliament vast stores of knowledge as to the complicated relations between the English settlers at the Cape of Good Hope, the Dutch Boers, and the savage tribes by which they are menaced and surrounded. To him we mainly owe *the establishment of the principle, now recognized as an axiom*, but formerly ridiculed as a paradox, that *to the colonies should be entrusted the management of their own affairs*, and the establishment of that double electoral chamber, which seems likely to pervade all British communities, from Canada to New Zealand. To his untiring exertions we owe it that the country has been spared the enormous expense of maintaining troops in these distant regions, and no one has thrown more light on the best constitution for dependencies, and on the manner in which Imperial should be distinguished from local powers. These are solid qualifications for the office, and augur well for the manner in which its duties will be performed. Much will be expected from such a Minister, and Sir William Molesworth must be indefatigable and successful if he overcome the formidable rivalry of his own already achieved reputation.

Mr. Abbot Lawrence.

From the Morning Post.

We understand that Hon Mr. Lawrence, late American Minister to this Court, had taken state rooms on board the steamer *Asia*, from Boston, and was expected this week, with Mrs. Lawrence, on a visit of a few months to this country. We learn with deep regret that serious and alarming illness prevented the fulfillment of his intention. At the last dates, the more dangerous symptoms had disappeared, and the gradual improvement in his condition leads us to hope that his proposed visit is not entirely abandoned, and that we shall yet have the pleasure of seeing this distinguished statesman among us once more. No Minister was ever more popular among all classes of our people than Mr. Lawrence, and no man will be more cordially welcomed back.

Italian Politics—Movements of Mazzini—Execution of one of his Agents.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Turin, Friday, July 13, 1855.

Some of the fruits of the political system of the great Italian patriot, Giuseppe Mazzini, have lately been manifested in various parts of his native country.

In the first place, a letter bearing his signature, and addressed to the editor of the *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa, was published in that paper a few days ago. Therein, after praising his compatriots for their courage and promptitude in the hour of danger—"a people sacredly bold, ready to rise at the first invitation, capable of drawing the knife against cannon, capable of daring and dying like Piedmont," he warns them against the designs of the "Muratists," who, he says, aim at substituting to the south of Italy a Bonaparte tyranny for that of the Bour-

ture, who seek to replace a national by a foreign despotism, and who, by so doing, would introduce a new and powerful enemy of liberty into Italy. Among these abominable conspirators, he says is one who was once dear to the patriots of Rome and Naples, and to himself, and, after describing this person so as to lead people to believe he alludes to Signor Sallicati, he threatens to name him, should he persist in his misdeeds. It is time, he says, to proclaim aloud the truth, and denounce those patriots, whether in exile or not, who systematically impede that unity of action which ought to be the sole thought of every Italian. The moment is in the highest degree important. Austria, breaking her compact of the 2d of December, diminishing her army to allay the suspicion of the Czar, and thus leaving his forces free, to the injury of the Allies, has lost all claim to the protection of France and England. She is alone. If the Italians do not arise, they will say to Europe—"We are incapable of standing up against an enemy that we are sure of conquering; we do not believe in our rights. In order to arise and be men, we must have a Pope and a King who whisper liberty for the purpose of betraying it." In the name of those dying or suffering imprisonment, and who accuse their brethren of selfish forgetfulness; in the name of Italy, weighed down by an inconceivable *inertia*, M. Mazzini conjures the editor to undertake the task of impressing on the people the importance of the present moment.

The next case is a melancholy result of this kind of preaching, which is recorded in the Mantua *Gazette* of the 6th inst: Pietro Fortunato Calvi, aged 38, a native of Briana di Noale, in the province of Padua, educated at the Military College at Venice; served in the Austrian army a Lieutenant of Engineers from 1836 to 1848. On the breaking out of the revolution he was named Colonel in the revolutionary army. In September, 1853, he crossed the Austrian frontier from the Swiss canton of the Grisons, in company with four associates, charged with the duty of Commissary from Mazzini, and furnished with special powers and instructions from Kossuth for the seduction of Hungarian soldiers. One of his companions falling ill, Calvi and the other three pursued their journey into the Valtellina, where they were arrested on the 17th of September, 1853. After the usual forms of law he was condemned to death for high treason by the Special Court of Justice of Mantua on the 24th of February last, and the sentence having been approved and confirmed by the proper authorities at Vienna, he was executed at Mantua on the 4th inst.

THE CRIMEA.

The Defence of Sebastopol—How it is Conducted.

From the London Chronicle.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

Various private letters I have seen from the Crimea concur in stating that the more that is seen and ascertained of the interminable appliances of engineering skill to the defence of Sebastopol, the less hope there seems to be of its very immediate capture. The immense preparations of the Russians demand equal preparations on our part, and you must not be astonished if nothing decisive should be undertaken between this and the end of the month. The truth is that General Totleben observed the success with which the earthwork system was applied to the defence of Silistria, and he has perfected into a science what at first bore the appearance of a mere barbarous instinct. The letters I have spoken of talk of the erection of wooden edifices, and the accumulation of immense quantities of sheep-skins and other appliances for shelter and covering against cold and storm, that portend the contemplated contingency of another Winter's sojourn in the Crimea for our brave armies. I am bound to add, however, that these letters have nothing despondent about them. The highest credit is given to the Russians for the combined skill and bravery of their defence; but there, within Sebastopol, is the bear in his den, and there he must bide, if it be his pleasure, to be baited to the death, for he is perfectly impotent to drive his assailants away; and they, for their parts, have resolved never to leave him till his spoils have satisfied individual thirst for glory and vengeance, and the requirements of national honor and policy.

A DAMAGING SHOT.

A severe casualty occurred this evening (July 3) among some men belonging to the Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. It was caused by the discharge of a single gun from the enemy, and perhaps this instance affords an example of the great number of injuries inflicted by such means during the siege. A body of men of this regiment were returning from the quarry, and had arrived at a part of a trench which for a short distance is exposed to an enfilading fire. The Russians must have observed them and fired. Some of the men said that only a round shot was discharged; others said that both a round shot and shell were discharged at the same moment. The missile, whatever its nature, took fatal effect, *for no less than sixteen men were killed and wounded.* Two were killed on the spot, and three subsequently died from the effects of their wounds. Some of the injuries were comparatively trifling. The Russians also fired at a party of men belonging to one of the Highland regiments, who imprudently showed themselves on the open ground above the 21-gun battery, as they were returning from the trenches. Their object was merely to effect a short saving of distance, by returning to camp in a mere direct line than that of the covered way, but this proceeding is highly reprehensible. It not only exposes the men themselves to needless risk, but also serves to point out to the enemy the time at which they had been relieved. The Russians fired two or three shots against the party, all of which ricochetted, after striking the ground, but no casualty occurred.

AN OFFICER MISSING.

Lieut. E. Renouard James, of the Royal Engineers, was last night engaged with a working party in part of the quarries. The position was very exposed. The men were busy at their work, and Lieutenant James, leaving them, went forward towards the Russian works to reconnoitre. He did not return, but the men, being intent on their occupation, did not for a considerable time, notice his absence. When at last it was observed, and the officer could not be found, it was surmised that he might perhaps have returned to camp on some account, and the Sappers came back without him. No tidings have been heard all day, and there is little doubt that he was quietly taken prisoner by some advanced Russian picket. A further search is to be made to-night, in case he has been unable to return in consequence of being wounded.

Death of Captain Gordon.

Capt. Alexander Gordon, of the Royal Artillery, was killed yesterday evening in an advanced battery of the right attack. He came out from England in charge of troop-horses, and, after his arrival in the Crimea, asked permission to remain for a short time to do duty in the batteries. His request was acceded to; but his services being required at Woolwich, he was about to return in a few days. When his death occurred, he was just leaving the works. The enemy had been annoying one of our working parties, and a message was sent to Capt. Gordon, to request him to open some guns upon the Russians, for the purpose of directing their fire towards his own battery. This was successfully accomplished. Suddenly Capt Gordon observed a large shell coming towards the spot where he and some of his men were, and he had barely time sufficient to warn the men to shelter themselves. He himself appears to have felt a momentary hesitation as to the side of the traverse on which the missile was falling, and thus lost the opportunity of obtaining protection. While he was still standing up, the shell struck the side of the head, and he was killed instantaneously. The shell lodged near him and burst. No one else was injured; the men had thrown themselves on the ground, and were safely under cover of the traverse, immediately after receiving warning of their danger.

Un Unattractive Picture of Life in and about a Camp.

In spite of orders, ordinances and precaution, in hot weather, a camp is the most disgusting locality in the world. For variety of abominations I can compare the English and French camps before Sebastopol at this moment to nothing but a Turkish town—the French being far the worse of the two. Our "lively neighbors" have long enjoyed the reputation of being the dirtiest civilized people in the world, a circumstance which by no means detracts from their numerous good qualities, and certainly their soldiers maintain their reputation on this point, as well as their martial glory. Notwithstanding their much vaunted military organization, their camp is a vast altar to Cloacina—the men apparently delighting in choosing for their acts of worship the first spot that presents itself, instead of being obliged, as the English soldiers are, to confine their devotions to the *loca sacra*. Add to this a sprinkling of dead horses and bullocks, and cause a Crimean sun to rage on it for twelve mortal hours a day, and the result will be an odor of which you can only form an idea by a short visit to some respectable knacker's yard. From these remarks upon the French you must not suppose that the atmosphere breathed by the English is by any means savory. By them, too, dead horses and bullocks are allowed to lie about in the sun, and their *cloaca* do also emit a wide spread odor; but the nuisance is by no means so great, and greater attention is devoted to abate it. But no efforts can prevent the whole camp becoming a hot-bed of pestilence during the Summer months.

THE ENGLISH QUARTER.

No man can breathe the exhalations of a cesspool week after week with impunity, and in addition to this, the dead, both men and horses, but especially the latter, have been but lightly covered, and still contribute their quota to the contamination of the atmosphere. I would advise every one however, who wants to form an idea of the various ways in which dirt can be accumulated, preserved, and made to give out the greatest variety of stinks (there is nothing sometimes like plain Saxon,) to pay a visit to the English head-quarters. I rode in there to post a letter the day after Lord Raglan's death, and I know not what it may be for those who were accustomed to it; but coming, as I did, from the fresh pure air of Baidar, I was obliged to compress my smelling organ while riding round the house to avoid the perfume—first, of innumerable heaps of nondescript nastiness, such as old bones, old clothes, kitchen refuse; secondly, of numerous sheepskins, which lay in small piles and fermented in the sun; thirdly, of large quantities of offal, mainly the entrails of slaughtered animals; fourthly, of a dead bullock; and lastly, of stable manure and of numerous small establishments described generally in the army under the name of the rear. The *tout ensemble* was abominable, and considering the smallness of the area in which all the above horrors were collected, close around the house, I must say that not only need poor Lord Raglan's death excite no surprise, but the wonder is that one of his staff has survived to accompany his remains to England. Use, of course, reconciles one to anything; persons I have mentioned this to, tell me, "Oh you should have seen it in Winter!" but it would be well for every one here to remember that things which Winter frosts and winds made to pass harmless, Summer heats turn into deadly poison.

THE TURKISH CAMP.

The Turks, I need hardly say, are no better as regards cleanliness—in fact, not so good as their neighbors. There is, and, in my opinion, always will be, enough fatalism in the Oriental character to prevent the adoption of sanitary precautions of any kind among the followers of the Prophet. As a general rule, also, every Turk has been born in an atmosphere more or less fetid. In the houses, and above all in the harems of the rich, flowers and perfumes of course abound, but among the middle and lower classes, I should say, the vast majority of inmate smell carrion with the first breath they draw. By commencing thus early, one would, of course, get accustomed to anything, even to being drawn and quartered; and for most Turks the vicinity of a mass of putridity is a matter not worthy of a moment's consideration. Add to this, general carelessness and indolence, and you may easily imagine that the Turkish camp is at no time very cleanly, and becomes perfectly intolerable when it has been long in one spot. The latrines are too close to the tents, and as every man is allowed to exercise his discretion as to using them or not, the whole neighborhood becomes for a European all but unapproachable. Then, again, a Turk when he has not water in abundance, is dirty in his person, and is the thirstiest soul in existence; when he cannot drink clean water he drinks foul.

EFFECT ON HEALTH.

The consequence of everything I have now stated is that diarrhœa is all but universal in all the armies, and cholera will, I fear, be much more so during this month and that of August, the two hottest and most dangerous of the year. It is always unpleasant to lay oneself open to the imputation of being a croaker, but it is impossible not to entertain apprehensions in the face of all this filth, and in the presence of the fact that one can already hardly point to a single man who has not got diarrhœa. Dyspeptic people are looked upon in England as remarkable for moroseness and ill-humor; out here it is quite the reverse; confinement of the bowels makes happy, careless, merry dogs, whom everybody admires and envies, who drink their beer and devour their tough beef with impunity, whilst their neighbors are looking melancholy over various compounds of rice, or sloppy mixtures supposed easy of digestion. I was in the camp of the 10th Hussars the other day when a man whom the prevalence of cholera had "demoralized" sent in a fright for the doctor, because for two days he had been the victim of dyspepsia. When the story was related to a group of officers, "Oh that I could say the same!" was the universal cry.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Governor Reeder's Alleged Speculations in Indian Lands.

Letter from Gov. Reeder to Secretary Marcy.

SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T., June 26, 1855.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR: As I promised in my brief note of the 30th inst., from New-York, I avail myself of the first opportunity to reply to your letter of the 12th. That letter mentions as causes of complaint against me in the opinion of the President, 'purchases of Kansas half breed reservations made by me in the Territory of Kansas," and also "other speculations in the lands of Kansas, apparently in violation of Acts of Congress and of regulations of the Departments;" and at the same time invites any explanation which I may desire to give in regard to the character and extent of the transactions above referred to, and particularly the matters referred to in the letter of G. W. Clark, Indian Agent, dated May 8, 1855.

I am thus put upon my defence to two separate charges: first, the purchase of half-breed Kansas lands; and, secondly, other speculations in lands of the Territory, apparently in violation of acts of Congress and regulations of the Departments. The very general manner in which the charges are stated, the entire absence of any specification on which to make a point or raise an issue, and the omission to state in what particular the President sees any wrong to have been committed, and what act of Congress or regulation of the Departments has been violated, are matters of regret and embarrassment to me, because they preclude confidence in the pertinence of my reply.

I need not inform so eminent a jurist as yourself how impossible it is, on matters of crimination and defence, to attain justice and truth without a distinct and unequivocal specification of the charge on one side, and a direct, full and pointed answer to it on the other. In the absence of these, parties may wander in side issues, departures, evasions and uncertainties, without ever reaching a conclusion; and I, therefore, with the highest respect, take the liberty of calling your attention to this feature of your letter, as a full apology for myself in case I shall engage in the discussion of matters which the President may not consider in issue, or shall not be sufficiently full and certain in speaking of the point in which he sees the wrong.

In relation to the first charge, of purchase of half-breed Kansas lands, I have to say that I have purchased no such lands at all. With others, I have agreed to purchase them in case the contemplated purchase shall receive the sanction and approbation of the President; and this, in my opinion, is a material and substantial difference. Until the President, by his approbation, and the vendors by the execution of their deeds, consummate the contract, it precludes us from any interest in the land and even the privilege of entering upon or possessing it. Vendors and vendees until then preserve all their rights unchanged and unaffected; and if the President shall not assent to the contracts, it will be the same as though they had never been made. If there is any wrong in the matter, it is not a wrong committed, but at most only a wrong attempted, and in the face of all probability a wrong which we expected to be sanctioned by the President.

The papers were submitted by us to the President on the — day of January last for his approval, and as the Government has been for years in the habit of approving similar contracts, we did not apprehend any difficulty whatever. They were referred to the Indian Bureau, and the Commissioner reported adversely to the confirmation, alleging that the vendors had no right to sell, that there was no evidence of their competence to manage their own affairs, that there was no evidence produced by us of the value of the land, that the transaction had not been brought to the notice of the Indian Agent, that no certificate was presented to the President to prove the official character of an officer whom the President had appointed, and that the purchase money (which was to be paid in cash when the deed was made) had not been sufficiently secured, and that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the contract was demoralizing and disgraceful.

Whether this last was based upon the assumption of actual fraud in the contract, or upon the commissioner's idea that public officers had no right to purchase, I confess I have never been able, after careful examination of the report, to discover. Upon receiving this report, the President, on the — day of January, without rejection or approval, ordered the papers to be returned, doubtless with a view to enable us to supply the formal deficiencies demanded by the business regulations of the departments of which we had been ignorant. We inferred, of course, that the last reason above was not concurred in by the President, or he would at once have disapproved the contracts, and terminated the whole proceedings.

We proceeded to supply the formal deficiencies, and in the beginning of May last, again laid the papers before the President with an argument and brief from myself, to prove by the opinions of Attorneys General and the decisions of the Supreme Court, that the vendors had a right to sell—depositions proving their identity—their competency to manage their own affairs, and the value of the land—proof that the matter had been brought to the notice of the Indian Agent, and that he had made no objections—to which I add now my own assertion, that I distinctly stated to him that we had agreed to purchase one tract, and would endeavor to contract for others; and although Mr. Clark denies, in a general way, that the matter was brought before him, he is contradicted by my allegation, and the deposition of a disinterested witness.

These papers were not acted on by the President up to the 25th May, and I have no knowledge that they have been acted on up to this time. To the matters contained in their and my letters of April 1, 1855, to Commissioner Manypenny, which the President informed me he had read, I have but little to add, unless my attention shall be called to some particular point. We knew that the vendors were entirely competent to manage their own affairs, and would have the aid of the President in doing so. We knew that the transaction was honorable and fair throughout, free from all fraud and deceit; we believed they had a right to sell, and we believe so still; and although it is possible we may be mistaken in this particular, yet we would not be guilty of so much disrespect to the President as to believe that he would consider such an error cause of removal. We also believed that we had the same right to buy as any other individual, provided the transaction was a fair one, and marked by no imposition, deceit or fraud.

We have already shown that the transaction was marked by fair and honorable dealing throughout, and that the vendors had ample opportunity for consultation and deliberation, and for this I refer to the depositions now before the President. If the President is not satisfied on this point, I earnestly request that I may be informed in what particulars he differs from me, and upon which facts his opinion is based, and it will be my pleasure to disprove any and every statement tending to raise a doubt in that direction. If, as the Commissioner alleges, there is a rule of the Department that the deed in such case shall be executed in presence of the agent, I have only to say that as yet the deed remains to be made, and the vendors and the President have control of the whole matter, and can direct how the agreement shall be consummated, that the matter was (even in our ignorance of its necessity) brought to the notice of the agent, who furnished his interpreter to assist in making the agreement, and considered the price a high one. I cannot conceive it to be on this point that the President is embarrassed, for, even if the agreement is to be treated as a deed, and if Mr. Clark's assertion is to outweigh my own and the deposition of a disinterested witness, there can be no complaint against us, except for the violation of an artificial rule of which we were ignorant.

If these explanations have not touched the point which has raised the President's embarrassment, I would, in view of the fact that the President has all the memorials, contracts, depositions, &c., now before him, in which all the points are raised, most respectfully request that the point of difficulty may be succinctly stated, and that the papers or copies of them be forwarded to me, and I will meet it with all the directness and certainty of which I am capable.

In regard to the second charge, I would respectfully request some specification of what is alluded to, to enable me to reply satisfactorily to you as well as myself. It is to be implied from the charges that some complaint has been made to the President by some one, of specific acts done by me in violation of law or regulations, and I cannot suppose it would be received and acted on without being in writing. At least, it must have had form and shape, and even though I may not know my accuser, it is not too much to ask that I may be informed of the particular act which I am charged with having committed, and the particular law I am charged with having violated.

On turning to the letter of G. W Clark, Indian Agent, to which you refer me, I find that, in endeavoring to exculpate himself from charges of official delinquencies, he indulges in much general vituperation, which I cannot for a moment suppose you wish to notice, and the only matter to which I can judge that your general allusions can apply, is an allegation that in October, 1854, I, with others, procured claims to be marked upon the Kansas Half-Breed Reservations. In reply, I have only to say that, as stated, it is untrue. In October, 1854, several gentlemen, including myself, happened to be at the house of Mr Ellison, in a portion of the Territory with which we were entirely unacquainted, and had never seen before. Being informed that desirable claims were to be had in the vicinity, upon lands open to preemption, we requested that he would mark them out for us, and, knowing that the Kansas half-breed lands were in the vicinity, but utterly ignorant of their lines, we requested him carefully to avoid entering upon them, as we had no desire to trespass upon these reservations, and knew perfectly well that the marking of a claim upon an existing reservation would be utterly fruitless and nugatory, resulting in the loss of our labor, without the least chance of benefit.

Mr. Ellison professed to know the lines, and assured us he would avoid these reserves; we left before the claims were marked, and I have never seen them since, nor do I know where they were made. I do not believe that Messrs. Ellison and Keanner made them upon these reservations, or if they did, I am satisfied they did it in a mistake of the lines. Finding that we could not personally occupy them, we abandoned all idea of them, and have never looked after them from the day they were made.

That I endeavored to retain this claim, and advised an intruder to leave it, is untrue.

It is true, in a conversation with one of the gentlemen whom Mr. Clark encouraged to go on these lands, I ascertained that he was upon a section for which we had contracted, and I informed him that he could not possibly secure any title there—that if the contracts were confirmed by the President, we could not allow settlers to remain there; he then inquired if he could not also contract for a tract, and I stated to him that there was one of the reservees who had for some time been offering to sell this section at four dollars per acre, and if the President approved our contracts, he could without doubt purchase that section.

This conversation was, I think, in the month of February last, and so far from attempting to induce the gentleman to leave my claim, or take another for himself, I distinctly informed him that it was impossible for any man to acquire, by settlement or preemption, any interest or title to any of these reservations.

Most of the statements I have made in this communication are clearly proven by the depositions and papers now before the President. Those which are not, and particularly my statement in regard to the matters charged in the letter of G. W. Clark, I can establish beyond all cavil by the testimony of most unexceptionable witnesses, if necessary.

I cannot conclude this letter without again urging upon yourself and the President, as a matter of the simplest justice, demandable by the humblest man in the community, that I should be informed of the particular act to which exception is taken, and the particular aspect in which it is considered culpable, and if any law or regulation is violated, what that law or regulation is. I cannot suppose that the President has any desire to avoid a rule so necessary to a correct and conscientious discharge of his own duty, and so indispensable to the exculpation even of the most innocent man, and the absence of which, above all things, is calculated to bring the innocent and the guilty into the same category; and I therefore ask it in the fullest confidence that it will not be denied.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant
A. H. Reeder,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

GOV. REEDER'S REMOVAL.

Memorial from the Legislature of Kansas to the President of the United States.

To his Excellency Franklin Pierce, President of the United States:

The undersigned, your memorialists, members of the Council and House of Representives of the Territory of Kansas, respectfully represent that a crisis has at length arrived in the affairs of this Territory, which makes it imperative that you [illegible] so, that our Government (the [illegible] which have been dragging so heavily heretofore, and which have at last come to a stand,) may be relieved of the clog which has been attached to it, and be enabled to move once more in its regular course.

A brief history of our Territory, written and unwritten, since its organization, will enable you to see the causes which have conduced to this end; and the remedy being in your own hands, we trust and believe you will not hesitate immediately to apply it.

On the 30th of May, 1854, (more than one year since,) the bill opening the Territory for settlement west of Missouri and Iowa was passed. The public, excited by the glowing description of those who had been in the Territory, and by the debates in Congress, regarding the future political destiny of this newly opened country, immediately rushed in by thousands from every quarter of our wide spread Union.

No Territory ever organized by this Government has been peopled with half the rapidity of this, save California, owing to the unnatural stimulus above alluded to. A people thus numerous—thus diversified from birth, education, previous associations and present intentions and objects—required, it seems to us, for their government the most prompt action on the part of those called on to preside over them. From the month of May until October, there were no officers here; the Governor appointed to organize the Territory, under the provisions of the bill, arriving in the latter month. So soon as it was ascertained, by rumor, that he had arrived, (for he has never in any way made it public,) it was presumed that he would immediately order the census of the Territory to be taken, an election for members of the Legislative Assembly to be held, and call them together at once, so that laws might be enacted for the preservation of the public peace and weal.

But what was the course pursued by that official? The citizens of our Territory received him with open arms, and even in Missouri the State bordering on our line, he was tendered a supper on the day of his arrival, to enable him to meet with the distinguished gentlemen of that section of Missouri, together with the private citizens of the vicinity. Received thus frankly and cordially, both in Kansas and on the border, urged time and again to provide for the election of a Legislature—the people knowing of no laws in force, and the Governor himself having no settled opinion upon the subject—appointing Justices of the Peace in various sections of the Territory, some of whom enforced the Pennsylvania, some the Ohio, and some the Missouri code, acting as a matter of course under his instructions—still, with all these various imperative necessities urging his compliance, he heeded them not, but assumed himself to act as the law-making power, by prescribing the various codes above, and usurping the powers of the Judiciary in issuing writs, and sitting as an examining Court upon a charge of "assault with intent to kill," the prisoner being at the time incarcerated within the walls of a prison, and before discharging him demanded his recognizance, which was taken, however, by a Judge, whose district had as yet not been assigned him.

In the midst of all this confusion, turning coolly from those who had thus warmly welcomed him, associating with those only from one particular section of the Union, persisting in not adopting that course which alone could produce order from this chaos it is not singular that loud complainings should be heard, and that sinister motives should be attributed to him for his conduct.

The Governor then commenced his course of speculation, beginning by arraying himself directly in opposition to the opinions of the General Government, as expressed by the Attorney General, in relation to Delaware lands, by purchasing property on those lands, and stating that the opinions of the law officer of the General Government were incorrect, and of no force if correct; thus setting an example of insubordination to those less informed, and which may end in a conflict between the people of this Territory and the General Government, unless the rights of the squatters on those lands are recognized in conducting the sales of them.

He then commences a tour of observation through the Territory, for the ostensible purpose of preparing for a census, &c., but which, from his subsequent conduct, proved to be only one of speculation, for he was known to be a shareholder in many of the various town companies throughout the Territory. Finally, in the month of February, when the snow was some two feet in depth, he orders a census to be taken, (the herculean task which had so alarmed him,) and it was so taken in about three weeks, under the unfavorable circumstances above stated.

A proclamation was then issued for an election of members to the Legislative Assembly, to be held on the 30th March, 1855, said proclamation containing a section claiming, by the Governor, the right to decide contested elections, thereby claiming the right to override the will of the people, as expressed through the ballot-box, and to fill the Legislature with whomsoever he chose—virtually disfranchising every man in Kansas Territory, and also enacting a Maine Liquor law, providing for the destruction of liquor under certain circumstances.

After the contest was over and the result known, he delayed the assembling of the body until the 2d day of July, more than three months afterwards, and that too when the whole Union was convulsed on account of alleged outrages in Kansas territory, and yet no law for the punishment or prevention of them. When at last they did meet upon the call of the Governor, at a point where they had previously in an informal manner protested against being called, with an avowal of their intention to adjourn to the point at which they are now assembled, for the reason that the accommodations could not be had; where there were no facilities for communicating with their families or constituents; where they could not even find the common food to eat, unless at an enormous expense, there being no gardens yet made by the squatters; where the house in which we were expected to assemble had no roof or door on the Saturday preceding the Monday of our assembling, and for the completion of which the entire Sabbath day and night was desecrated by the continued labor of the mechanics who

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And men who had assembled there for business or otherwise, had to camp out in wagons and tents during a rainy, hot season, and cholera broke out as a consequence of the inadequate food and shelter, and where, under all these circumstances of annoyance, they finally passed an act adjourning to this point, where ample accommodations are provided, and where the Governor himself previously made it the seat of Government, they were met by his veto, which is herewith transmitted. The bill was reconsidered by the House in which it originated, and passed by the majority prescribed by the organic act, then acted upon by the other House, and also passed by the same prescribed majority, a copy of which proceedings is herewith transmitted. Upon our assembling at this point in accordance with a concurrent resolution, passed and contemplated by the law, transmitted to you, we passed various bills, which were sent to the Governor for his approval.

On the 21st July he returned the bills with his objections to signing them, (all of which we herewith transmit) addressed to the "House of Representatives of Kansas Territory," and "to the Council of the Territory of Kansas," respectively—by which he assumes that we are not the "House of Representatives of Kansas Territory," nor the "Council of the Territory of Kansas," which, to say the least of it, is a glaring inconsistency, yet not more so than the rest of the document, which you will perceive by reading the points made by him. We will briefly state them, without an argument, to show their utter fallacy, so shown by himself, as we are confident that you will perceive them at a glance. One point is, that Fort Leavenworth is the seat of Government, made so by the organic act; that a law passed anywhere else than at the seat of Government would be illegal.

That he had the right to call the Legislature to meet at a point not the seat of Government, (that is Pawnee,) and that laws enacted there (though not the seat of Government) would be legal, thereby destroying the preceding proposition.

That we could have passed an act at Pawnee—though not the seat of Government, and therefore illegal—establishing a permanent seat of Government, and by an illegal adjournment—because passed at a point not the seat of Government—have met at such permanent seat of Government, and there have made legal and binding statutes; or, by the same illegal process, have adjourned to Fort Leavenworth, the seat of Government, and there have made legal and binding statutes.

We would respectfully represent that, if the above are the *honest* opinions of Governor Reeder, you must admit his utter incompetency to discharge the high duties imposed upon him, and he should be removed. If they be *not* his honest opinions, then he is acting with the sinister design of defeating the whole object for which we are assembled.

If he believes that Fort Leavenworth is the seat of Government, and that laws passed anywhere else than at that point would be illegal and void, then to call us to Pawnee to legislate is a wilful, deliberate and base attempt to render all our acts, of whatever character, wholly illegal and void; because, by his showing, Pawnee is not the seat of Government, and acts passed anywhere else than at the seat of Government, are of necessity void and for which he should be removed.

We will not proceed further with this, but will simply aver that from the action of Congress, Fort Leavenworth is not now the temporary seat of Government. The bill provides in the 31st section, that Fort Leavenworth shall be the temporary seat of Government, and that such buildings as may not be needed for the use of the military, shall be used by the Governor and legislative Assembly. A subsequent clause of an appropriation bill provides for the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars to be expended upon the contingency or rather the appropriation made on the contingency, that the requisite buildings could not be obtained from the military or war department. That appropriation having been made and paid over, proved conclusively that the contingency mentioned has arisen, and that the buildings are refused. A subsequent appropriation made on the 3d of March, 1855 provides that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated, and that, in addition to the amount already appropriated, shall be expended in making suitable buildings at the permanent seat of Government.

Now, if Fort Leavenworth is the seat of government and the place for the legislature to meet and transact business, then this absurd consequence follows: that they must meet and transact business at Fort Leavenworth; that they shall not use any of the buildings already erected there, and that they shall not have any of the money to erect other buildings which could be occupied.

Now, as the law never contemplated an absurdity such as this, forcing a legislative assembly, even though composed of squatters, to meet out of doors, and forbid their erecting houses, we infer that the 31st section of the bill is virtually repealed; and having no seat of government created by the competent authority, the selection of the point for the temporary seat of government legitimately belongs to the legislative assembly, whenever and wherever convened. And we further submit that according to the spirit and letter of the law, we have that right, even if Fort Leavenworth be the seat of government.

We submit that, as all government is for the good of the governed, and as this is one of the legitimate subjects of legislation, vested in the people of every State in the Union; and as there could have been no intention on the part of the wise and good men who framed this bill, when they fixed the seat of government temporarily, to have done so other than for the comfort and convenience of the sovereigns; that they never intended to fix an arbitrary rule which the people could not alter, if found inconvenient; that it was more a *permission granted* by Congress that we might have the use of those buildings or sit at that point, than *command* that we *should not* select another point, if more desirable.

We will and do further represent that the position assumed by the Governor is a despotic and tyrannical one, calculated to lead to the worst consequences if he is not forthwith removed.

Already threats in advance have been made that no respect would be shown to any act passed by this Legislative Assembly, whensoever and wheresoever such act or acts may be passed. Several papers in the Territory boldly advocate this position. A man professing to have been elected to the Legislature, (M F. Conway,) who afterwards tendered his resignation, advocates this doctrine of resistance. The Governor is and has been on terms of intimacy with these very persons; and, with him as their leader, they may be led to the commission of acts which will inevitably result in wide-spread strife and bloodshed.

Now, we submit that the course pursued by the Governor is unwarrantable and factious, even if he is right in the opinion advanced, that our acts are illegal and void. The courts are the tribunals to decide this issue, and no man, Governor or private citizen, has a right to set the laws at defiance, even if unconstitutional and void, unless so decided by the proper courts.

This principle is so well understood that we are not prepared to imagine that Governor Reeder is ignorant of it, even taking his own argument as an index of his intelligence; and there must be a wilful and base design to lead the less informed into the commission of treasonable acts, for which he should be removed.

In conclusion, we charge the Governor, A. H. Reeder, with wilful neglect of the interests of the Territory—with endeavoring, by all the means in his power, to subvert the ends and objects intended to be accomplished by the "Kansas and Nebraska bill"—by neglecting the public interests and making them subservient to private speculation; by aiding and encouraging persons in factious and treasonable opposition to the wishes of the majority of the citizens of the Territory, and the laws of the United States in force in said Territory; by encouraging persons to violate the laws of the United States, and set at defiance the commands of the General Government; by inciting persons to resist the laws which may be passed by the present Legislative Assembly of this Territory; and, finally, by a virtual dissolution of all connection with the present Legislative Assembly of this Territory.

For these and many other reasons we respectfully pray your Excellency to remove the said A. H. Reeder from the exercise of the functions now held by him in said Territory; and represent that a continuance of the same will be prejudicial to the best interests of the said Territory. And as in duty bound, we will ever pray, &c., &c.

The Pretext for Reeder's Removal.

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom, July 21.

It is reported that Gov. Reeder, on arriving on the Shawnee Mission on Monday last, found a letter from Secretary Marcy, informing him that he was suspended. A meaner act, we conceive, was never consummated by any Administration. Frank Pierce, for that act, deserves the detestation of every American citizen. Without manliness to ascribe his motive to its real cause, he *pretends* it was done for the Governor's speculations in Kaw lands.

What are the facts in regard to those lands? A number of half-breed Indians each purchased of Government a quantity of the public domain to the amount of one mile square, and located it on the north side of the Kansas River, lying between the Delaware lands on the east and the Pottawatomie lands on the west, making a strip one mile wide and thirty miles long. North of this strip was the prettiest prairie in Kansas, and all open to settlement; but there was no way to get to the river, because the lands of the Kaw Indians intervened. Gov. Reeder, Judges Johnson and Elmore, and District Attorney Isaacs saw this, and they conceived the propriety of buying up a few sections, no doubt contemplating they would ultimately be greatly enhanced in value.

Accordingly they entered into an arrangement with the Indians, by which it was agreed to convey certain lands to the above parties for three dollars an acre, as soon as the bargain should be sanctioned by the Indian Agent, and ratified by the President. Until this was done it was no contract. The Indian Agent has never sanctioned the agreement, neither has it been submitted to the President for his approval—consequently no harm has or can accrue to any one in consequence of the negotiations which passed between Gov. Reeder and his friends on the one hand, and the Indians on the other.

That Kansas would have been a real gainer by the arrangement no man at all acquainted with the condition of things will doubt for a moment. The lands all around there could be bought from Government for $1 25 an acre, but because persons could not reach the river with their produce, they have been induced to settle in other localities. We were over these lands a few weeks ago, and found them as valuable as any in the territory, and yet they are entirely passed by, for the very good reason that there is no certainty of their having a market in the future on the river.

The facts in relation to these lands had been a public matter for nine months, and the subject of newspaper criticism during all that period.

The Governor visited Washington, and was in consultation with the President and heads of departments for three weeks. Not a word was whispered to Governor Reeder about his offending. The Governor gets ready to return to the scene of his labor, but at the unusual hour of near midnight, a letter is put into his hands stating that certain explanations are wanted. The Governor replies hastily, and promises a statement in full on his arrival in Kansas. A prominent member of the Cabinet, in the mean time, away down in Mississippi, charges Governor Reeder with being an Abolitionist, and intimates that he is probably removed for that cause.

Position of Affairs in the Legislature.

From the Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

WESTPORT, Mo., Thursday, July 26, 1855.

I have been in this flourishing young city since Friday last, and have visited daily, at the "Methodist Mission," the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. Between the Legislature and the Governor there is an irreparable breach—he persisting in an obstinate refusal to sanction their acts, and they inviting him with the utmost contempt.

The charges that were preferred against the Governor, Judge Elmore and Attorney General Isaacs, for fraudulently and against law purchasing lands from the half-breed Kaw Indians, I have had an opportunity to somewhat investigate, and to examine the treaty between the Kaw Indians and the General Government, and I am satisfied that their purchase, or rather contract for purchase, was in conflict with no statute law or regulation of the Department; that the Indians from whom they purchased had a perfect *fee simple* title to the lands from the General Government is indisputable, and that too without any kind of control or reservation in the Government. This fact will appear by reference to the 6th article of the treaty made with the Kansas Indians, on the 3d of June, 1825, 7th volume "United States Statutes at Large," (Indian Treaties.)

It is possible, however, that a strong effort will be made to ostracise Isaacs and Elmore for their participation in the purchase, by Manypenny and his confederates, but I suppose the President will hardly attempt to remove a Judge of the Court, who, beyond controversy, is to be reached only by impeachment, and is independent of the President, until the expiration of his term of office; to yield the power of removal from the bench to the President would be a stab to the liberties of our country from which it never could recover. A command to a corrupt Judge to decide a matter submitted to him according to the President's will, would be in effect a simple notice of the extension or withdrawal of his legal commission. But I am drafting too far on your columns and my own time. More anon. Your friend, &c.,

S. A. T.

The Debate on the Vote.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

WESTPORT, Tuesday, July 24 1855.

The debate in the Kansas House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, was interesting. A number of ladies from this place, and some from the Mission, were present. The single members had a chance for display. From the list of the House, in the *Republican* of the 19th, it was seen that many of the members are unmarried. A concurrent resolution from the Council was received, which follows:

Resolved, By the Council, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that a Committee of three from the Council and five from the House, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draft an address to the President of the United States, praying him to remove Andrew H. Reeder from the office of Governor of Kansas Territory.

Mr. Mathias moved to refer the resolution, and also the Governor's veto message, to a Committee of the whole House on the state of the Territory.

Mr. Waterson took the Chair, Messrs. Stringfellow, from Atchison, Mathias, from Leavenworth, Anderson, from Fort Scott, and Brown, from Douglas, spoke.

Dr. Stringfellow took up the message, showing its inconsistencies. The Governor, he said, denied that there was such a body as the Kansas Legislature, and yet addressed them in his message as "the Honorable Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas." He could have no respect for such a man. There was no spark of "Old Hickory" fire in him. Gen. Jackson would have said to the messenger from the Legislature, bearing the bill which he vetoed, "Who are you, Sir?" "I am the messenger from the Legislature of Kansas." "I know no such body, Sir."

If Reeder had possessed the spunk to act thus, then, however much we should deprecate the action, we would have had some respect for the actor; as it was, we must treat the so-called Governor without respect. He should be removed, and the Doctor hoped the resolution would pass.

I cannot follow the speaker through his whole speech. He addressed the House for an hour, and proved that the Legislature had a right to move to Shawnee Mission; that their acts were as valid as if they had held the session at Pawnee. After referring to the fact that the buildings at that place were unfinished, without roof, floor or door, and that the cholera had broken out because of the exposed life people were compelled to lead, he closed by visiting a severe rebuke upon "the creature" who, for the sake of building up his town, and reaping the benefits of his boarding-houses, would compel the Legislature to meet where there were no meals or any other facilities, and where they would be exposed to rain, wind, night-air, and the pestilence of a malignant disease.

Mr. Mathias made some "side remarks." He thought Reeder was now at the end of his rope. Having used every effort to abolitionize Kansas, and been foiled in each, he had now fled to his last resort. He let the Abolitionists know the time of the election long before

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Tyranny at a Premium.

The Washington *Union* finds special ground for exultation in the refusal of Chief-Justice LEWIS to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* to Mr. WILLIAMSON, so that the legality of Judge KANE's commitment of him for alleged contempt might be tested in another Court. This is neither more nor less than a confession of unwillingness to have that case stand upon its merits. The *Union* distrusts the law, and prefers the absolute, uncontrolled fiat of Judge KANE. A citizen has been thrust into prison upon that fiat alone. The *Union* exults that the Judge's decree is not to be revised—that no law, no Court, no tribunal of any sort, is allowed to stand between the *will* of Judge KANE and the personal freedom of the citizen. Is this fit doctrine for any man professing respect for civil liberty and personal rights?

Suppose precisely that ground had been taken by a Massachusetts judge, in case of a Southern Slave-owner. Suppose such a citizen in pursuit of a fugitive slave, to be committed to prison in Boston for contempt of Court,—and a writ of *habeas corpus* to be denied. Would the *Union* uphold such a decision in that case, as it does in this? Ordare it avow,—what is evidently the fact,—that it would have one code of laws for the Slave-owner and another for the opponent of Slavery?

The *Union* rejoices that Mr. WILLIAMSON "must remain in prison to pay the penalty of his wilful *perjury*." When was he convicted of that offence? Perjury is a crime—known to the law—and no man can be punished for it except on conviction—nor can he be convicted of it except in accordance with law. When was Mr. WILLIAMSON convicted of perjury? When was he tried? By what witnesses was his guilt proved? What Jury returned him guilty? Is Judge KANE at once Court, Witnesses, Jury and Executioner? Is his decree—his bare, naked *fiat*—to supersede all the forms of Justice and of Law? This is worse than Star-Chamber tyranny. And yet it finds an earnest, exultant champion in the organ of the Federal Executive!

The *Union* adds to the flagitiousness of its doctrine, the absurdest possible logic in its support. If the writ had been granted, it argues, the United States Marshal would have *refused to obey it*, and would have been himself committed. Then *he* would have sued out a writ and the *Sheriff* would have been committed, "and so on, says the *Union*, "*ad infinitum!*" Such twaddle disgraces even the Executive organ. The story of the "House that Jack built," of which it is a parody, is a very thrilling and instructive narrative, no doubt; but we never before heard it quoted as legal authority.

Kansas Affairs—Governor Reeder's Letter and Removal.

We publish elsewhere a large budget of documents from Kansas,—throwing light upon the removal of REEDER. First comes his promised letter to Secretary MARCY, in explanation of his alleged speculations in Indian lands. It is a plain, clear, temperate epistle—free from everything offensive in language and in sentiment, and well calculated to acquit him of all wrong in regard to the offences charged.

Complaining first, and justly enough, of the vagueness of the accusations on which he is arraigned, Governor REEDER meets the first charge, that he has purchased lands from the half-breed Indians, by a distinct denial. He has made no such purchase. He has only *agreed* to purchase from them, if the President should approve the act. The papers were submitted for his approval in January, and were returned by the President without any expression of approval or disapproval. In May they were again submitted, sundry deficiencies of form being supplied—but, up to the present time, Governor REEDER says he has no knowledge of their having been acted on. If any further explanations on the subject are desired, he declares his readiness to afford them whenever he shall be informed of the points to which they relate. The second charge against him Governor REEDER supposes to be that of having procured claims to be marked upon the Kansas half-breed reservation. He denies distinctly that he has ever done so.

The next document which we publish is the memorial of the Kansas Legislature, praying for the removal of Governor REEDER. As the removal was accomplished before the petition was received, it cannot be attributed to that as its cause. The memorial is weak and inconclusive. Its accusations amount to nothing, except a general complaint that the Governor would not act in accordance with their wishes.

Appended to these papers, will be found some interesting reports of the proceedings in the Legislature, which throw a good deal light on the real purpose and spirit of these transactions. It is perfectly evident that the Pro-Slavery invaders who are in possession of the legislative power of the Territory, are there for the express purpose of making Kansas a Slave State:—and that they are determined to denounce, break down and drive out everybody who will not cooperate with them in this endeavor. Gov. REEDER refused to be their tool in this effort. Although a supporter of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, he did not go for it from the same motive which led to its introduction. He was for recognizing the sovereignty of the people of the Territory, and for allowing it full scope and fair play. This did not suit their purpose; and therefore they determined on his removal.

The result shows that President PIERCE was their accomplice in this scheme, and it has therefore succeeded.

The New Colonial Secretary.

When men are acting under unusual excitement, their actions are not to be taken at the same valuation as when more saturnine influences prevail. They are less distinctly significant; they can hardly be quoted as precedents. Had Sir WM. MOLESWORTH been appointed to the Colonial Office when the Aberdeen Fusion Cabinet was inaugurated, it would have been considered a fair indication that the emancipation of the Colonies was down in the new programme. His appointment at present, in the midst of a war, when great organic changes are impracticable without violence, indicates, perhaps, that a man of his extreme sentiments is only entrusted with the means of realizing them, because circumstances render those means inoperative. When the helm is strongly lashed, a cabin boy may be allowed to hold it. Sir WILLIAM is, in fact, a concession to the city, whose favorite, Mr. JOHN, having taken a byway to private life and a peerage, leaves a post in the gift of the commercial classes, which no man than Sir WM. MOLESWORTH is better qualified to fill.

The new Secretary has been distinguished as the head of that school of economists whose doctrine is the complete separation of all political interests with the colonies. Canada, Australia, India, are, in their schedule, to be furnished with a constitution out of JEREMY BENTHAM, and turned loose. No more Governors, no more exotic officials, no more appeals, legal or political, to the London Downing-street, or the hall; the colonies ascend at once to the rank and dignity of republics, and treat as equals with old masters. They are now in an advanced stage of apprenticeship; the question of their emancipation is one merely of time. Of all the enlightened views of the sage of Queen-Square Place, none has been more trying to the faith of followers than this of colonial independence; and it is a tribute to the absolute accuracy of his facts and logic, and to the talent of those who interpreted his sentiments to the world, that they have become incorporated into the great system of Free Trade doctrine. Lord JOHN RUSSELL held loosely to this as to most other political opinions; Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH makes it his hobby.

It is not however impossible that the present may be regarded as the very best opportunity for effecting the change. Great Britain is engaged in a dangerous battle, where, like a ship-of-the-line towing a score of unwieldly transports, her train of colonies is almost fatally embarrassing. To cut them loose and cast them off would seem to be the dictate of common sense. Conservatism objects; for with the separation goes one-third at least of the crown patronage, and one-third the provision for younger sons. Expediency urges it, for the colonies, in a political sense, cost more than they come to, drawing more from the Exchequer than they ever return; and such a drain is an ill attendant upon expensive amusements like those of the Crimea and Baltic. It points to the fleets and the armies needed at the seat of war, but which are scattered over the face of earth by way of universal police. It proves that in the apothecosis of Free-Trade, the commercial tie supersedes entirely the need for political ones. It shows that without a concentration of resources at home, England is in danger of sinking to the rank of a third rate European power; and have hustle ideas and systems brought to her very doors, if not thrust into the throne and the Parliament House. On the one side of the question are aristocracy, and a certain vulgar prejudice against losing that splendid empire upon which the sun never sets. On the other, are the manufacturing and commercial interests, the shrewd thinkers, the moneyed and governing classes, before whom and the heat of the war, the aristocracy is warping and cracking like oak half seasoned in the tropics. And as an additional inducement beyond the political and physical vigor obtained by concentration, is the moral gain derived from the gratitude of the Colonies themselves—which, rating the privilege of formal self-government—actual they have already—as overbalancing the cost of protection now borne by the parent country, would no doubt be poured out profusely and substantially. There would be much less *éclat* in the separation, if brought about by the interposition of a powerful enemy, who might pick up the scattered property of mother England without much difficulty, if her power of resistance be no greater than her power of attack. Russia, in case of a protracted war, may adopt that policy, reaching India over the Himalayas and the South Sea Islands from Kamschatka and Siberia.

Indeed, in their anxiety to divert some of the intense and additional scrutiny applied to the conduct of the war, it will not be a matter of surprise if the Ministry permit the one idea of the Secretary to have play.

The Hyde Park Riots.

A Parliamentary Committee is busily investigating the conduct of the Police at the late riots in Hyde Park. A great number of witnesses have been examined, and an immense amount of testimony taken. Some of the evidence given shows an extraordinary degree of reckless and brutal violence on the part of the Police. One witness saw a Policeman strike twice with his club a man who had fallen down—once on his head and once on his loins. A gentleman named MAIR, walking in the Park—having neither said nor done anything whatever—was collared by three policemen, pushed, struck with a club, dragged off and thrust into a dirty dungeon with half-a-dozen drunkards. Next day he was discharged, as no complaint whatever was made against him. One witness saw three women knocked over by policemen. An Inspector, Mr. HUGHES, ordered a squad of police to drive back a body of persons who were perfectly quiet,—which they did with oaths and blows. A school-teacher named FLOYD was seized by three policemen, who tore his collar and waistcoat, while two others struck him repeatedly with their clubs—for no offence whatever. Boys and mere children were struck by these policemen—who seemed perfectly indiscriminate in their hostility.

One witness, CHARLES ULTING, who described himself as a reporter for the press, gave the following curious account of that portion of the disturbances which fell under his observation:

"About 3 o'clock the disturbance commenced from a very simple incident. *A boy found an eel.* and it was thrown about the crowd until it fell at the feet of 430 A, who took possession of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. MITCHELL—He collared the eel, in fact. [Laughter.]

WITNESS—Yes, he collared the eel. 430 A and *twelve other policemen took the eel to the barracks*—[laughter]—the place which has been described here as the magazine. The boys wanted to get the eel back, but the police would not give it up. when a clod was thrown, which struck a constable in the face. The police then drew their staves, and struck at the boys, which caused a rush of people to that spot. The police having lodged the eel in the barracks, returned, amid general hooting, when all the police who had been under the trees were called up. Superintendent HUGHES and another Superintendent rode up, and the first onslaught was made. I heard the Superintendents call out, "Clear the foot-path." The police first poked with their truncheons, and then struck. I saw a great many people struck, but no women, in that charge. The police remained quiet for about an hour, then called out, "Clear the way—fall back," and at the same time struck away with their truncheons right and left. I saw some women lying on the ground, but I cannot say whether they were struck down, or fell down. In the course of the day I must have seen some hundreds of men struck, and several women. I saw some charges in consequence not only of the orders but of the example, of Superintendent HUGHES. On the river side there were numbers of respectable persons, even handsomely-dressed ladies, when the police called out, "Fall back," but they could not fall back further without falling into the Serpentine—when Superintendent HUGHES rode up to the railings, leaned over, and *struck several ladies with his whip.* [Hisses.] The people called out "Pull him off his horse." Superintendent HUGHES seemed like a madman; his face was distorted with rage."

The London papers contain ten or a dozen columns of testimony, showing conclusively that nothing could have been more outrageous and provoking than the conduct of the police on that occasion. It seems, moreover, to have created a deep feeling of resentment in the public mind,—for on the next Sunday, the 15th, a riot of far more violent and disgraceful character took place. The police were not present, having been kept back, it is said, by way of resenting the censure passed on their previous conduct. Some 60,000 persons assembled on the north bank of the Serpentine, between Apsley Gate and the Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house. When it was seen that no police were present, the crowd rushed to Grosvenor-place and immediately commenced throwing stones and other missiles at the houses of the nobility. The whole of the lower windows in the mansion of the Duke of MONTROSE Belgrave-square, were smashed to atoms. They treated the town residence of the Earl of SEFTON in a similar manner. The windows of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH's house were riddled, and the town mansion of the King of HANOVER had nearly all the windows broken. Of course, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR's house did not escape the general wreck. At one time, the grass in the Park and the straw scattered around in Grosvenor-square were set on fire, but the flames were subdued by the police, who were freely pelted with brickbats. Scarcely any of the houses of the nobility or gentry escaped the violence of the mob. A few, very few, arrests were made, and the parties lodged in St. George's Workhouse, which the crowd also attacked and smashed its windows. The damage done in rich and costly plate-glass, with which the windows of the nobility are furnished was very great. It was not until 12 o'clock at night, when the fury of the rioters had been expended, that the crowd began to separate.

This affair was purely a *riot*,—and was very unlike the demonstrations of the two previous Sundays, which, but for the police, would have been peaceable, though somewhat noisy and emphatic, protests against the bill by which the middling and lower classes were to be deprived of very important privileges which they now enjoy. The actors in the last riot were rowdies and ruffians; and the police are quite as sharply censured for their inefficiency on that occasion, as for that officious brutality on the Sundays previous.

☞ In an article concerning a Consumptive Hospital, in yesterday's TIMES, it was erroneously stated that a bill incorporating such an institution was passed in the Senate, but failed in the Assembly. The bill passed both Houses, and is now a law. It grants a Charter to such a Hospital, appoints a Board of Trustees and authorizes subscriptions for erecting a building. We hope the project may be speedily and successfully carried out.

Prepaid Letters.

There is a great lack of provision on the part of the Government, for securing the transmission of letters. By law they are not forwarded unless they are *prepaid*. This may be right enough,—but certainly some means should be taken to inform their writers whether they have been sent or not. Thousands of cases may, and do occur, in which neglect to prepay them is purely accidental and unknown to the writers. Money sent by boys to pay, is pocketed,—stamps are pulled off,—or prepayment is forgotten:—yet the writer, ignorant of the detention of his letter, is left to wonder why it is not answered.

A gentleman known to us, was informed on Monday last, that a letter had been lying three or four days in the Post-Office at Newport, to his address in New-York,—on which postage was not prepaid. He immediately sent to have it forwarded,—and was told it had been transmitted to the Department at Washington. This is all wrong. Letters not called for at any Post-Office where they may arrive, are kept *three months* and advertised. Why should letters that are not forwarded because the postage on them is not prepaid, be disposed of so much more summarily?

This matter deserves the attention of the Post-Office Department, which should adopt some regulation to prevent the evils which are experienced under the existing management.

Kossuth on the War.

Mr. BRIGHT, during a recent speech on the Conduct of the War, and the Expedition to the Crimea, quoted the following passage from a speech made by KOSSUTH, at Glasgow, on the 5th of July, 1854—just after it began to be rumored that an attempt was to be made to take Sebastopol.

"I don't think you can take Sebastopol by sea. It would cost sacrifices which you neither can afford nor risk. And as to taking it by land, to take an entrenched camp, linked by terrible fortresses, and an army for garrison in it, [hear, hear,] and new armies pouring into your flank and rear—and you in the plains of the Crimea, with almost no cavalry to resist them—[hear, hear,]—that is such an undertaking to succeed in which more forces are necessary than England and France can ever unite in that quarter for such an aim. *You will be beaten; remember my word.* Your braves will fall in vain under Russian bullets and Crimean air, as the Russians fell under Turkish bullets and Danubian fever. Not one out of five of your braves, immolated in vain, shall see Albion or Gallia again," [Hear, hear.]

Mr. BRIGHT added that:

"If one of the old prophets had arisen in your midst, speaking under the direct inspiration of Heaven, he could not more exactly have pointed out the desperate expedition which you were about to undertake, or the frightful disasters which you were entailing upon your country."

Events have certainly verified, to a most remarkable degree, the accuracy of KOSSUTH's predictions in regard to this Expedition. The explanation is doubtless to be found in the fact that, in addition to a clear and unbiased judgment, KOSSUTH had a more thorough and complete knowledge of the country to be invaded, than any other man in England.

"Snaix."

The snake business, we fear, is likely to be overdone. The New-Hampshire fadure seems to stimulate emulation. All sections of the country seem anxious to show how much better *they* can manage the thing. As usual, Gotham takes the lead. The arrival of Snake & Co. is announced;—animals to be seen daily;—admittance twenty-five cents. No go. At least we haven't heard of anybody that did go. Western New-York puts in for water snakes. A rival to the sea-serpent has been started in Silver Lake. Various people in small boats testify that they saw something squirm. Their story cannot very well be refuted—until somebody discovers Silver Lake. When that feat is accomplished, further progress will be reported. Pennsylvania jumps into the ring—with a story of a black snake that fell in love with a young lady, and, before he had been accepted even, to say nothing of further ceremonies, had the audacity to "wind himself twice around her." A jealous young gentleman slew the intruding Tarquin on the spot. So that speculation may be set down as a dead failure. Who's the next customer?

State Elections.

The returns received from North Carolina indicate that the Democrats have elected a majority of the Congressmen, and that they have gained on the Know-Nothings throughout the State.

In Tennessee, GENTRY, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, is probably elected. His gains are large.

☞ The Presidential canvass seems to be carried on with a good deal of activity down East. Our Newport correspondent gave us intelligence a few days since, of the appearance of GEORGE WASHINGTON MELLEN, in that place, and of his making a speech on his own behalf, to the assembled multitude. We see by the Taunton *Democrat* that his great rival, DANIEL PEARCE, Jr., was in that town lately on a similar errand, and that he delivered a thrilling speech on the subject in front of the hotel. It is supposed that he has secured the vote of Taunton. Iowa Geneva has intend to permit the field thus to be monopolized? There's danger that his laurels may wither.

Agricultural Reports.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I am glad to see, by an editorial paragraph in your paper of Thursday, that you will hereafter make the subject of Agriculture a more prominent feature in the TIMES than it has been hitherto. Your excellent paper is now being extensively read, not only in the metropolis, but also in every other city, and in every village in our State. Numerous copies of your every issue are thus daily falling into the hands of farmers, to all of whom your determination as above will give the profoundest satisfaction. Besides, you have now, I understand, a very large and increasing circulation of your WEEKLY TIMES, whose readers, being nearly all agriculturists, will be not only pleased but benefited by whatever you may publish on this subject, in which they are more particularly interested than in all your other matter—whether social, political or commercial.

Yours respectfully, W. B.

Political.

The Young Men's Whig Club held their regular monthly meeting at the Broadway House last evening, Justice WELSH presiding; W. H. BROWNE, Secretary. No business of public interest was transacted.

Personal.

JOHN EATON COOK, of Richmond, is said to be the author of the *Virginia Comedians, Youth of Jefferson, Leather Stocking and Silk*, and *Ellie*.

Dr. VINTON will preach every Sunday morning at St. Paul's Church after September. He is in Newport at present, with his family.

JOHN GRISWOLD, Esq., Merchant, is said to be ill of dropsy.

An evening print says that SANTA ANNA has invested in our City real estate.

Col. FREMONT and family, Washington; Hon. WM. B. REED Philadelphia; Signor TOMAS PRET and family, Cuba; DION BOUCICAULT and lady, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel yesterday.

Literary Convention.

The Convention of delegates from the various Literary Associations of the State, at Syracuse, completed the organization of a Union for the delivery of lectures upon a systematic plan. The leading features of the plan adopted, are, the division of the State into six districts, a member of a Central Committee being chosen for each, whose duty it shall be to obtain information concerning the number of lectures desired, the prices paid, &c., within his district;—and the appointment of a President, who shall communicate with lecturers and carry out the plans of the Committee so far as possible. By this arrangement it is hoped that Lectures of a higher character, and more instructive to the masses of the people, can be secured than those delivered under the the present system. The organization promises to be one of marked utility. At the close of the Convention it was proposed to reimburse Mr. DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, of this City, through whose efforts this system has been matured, for his expenses in connection with it;—but he declined to accept any such contribution. The following are the Officers of the Union for the coming year:

President—JOHN N. POMEROY, Rochester.
Secretary—W. V. K. LANSING, Rochester.
First District—D. LEFFINGWELL, New-York.
Second District—WM. GRAHAM, Newburg.
Third District—E. H. ROBERTS Utica.
Fourth District—JAS. M. WOOLWORTH, Syracuse.
Fifth District—WM. STUART, Binghamton.
Sixth District—JAS. T. VAN DEVENTER, Buffalo.

Giving City Babies to the Shakers.

The Ten Governors have not yet decided on the application made to them lately to place twenty of the Randall's Island children with the Shakers of Lebanon. President TOWNSEND, who is spending the Summer at Lenox, Mass., will visit Lebanon, with Governor WEST, and inquire into the habits—domestic and moral—of the inhabitants, and report the result of their investigation to the Board for final action. At present, the Governors seem inclined to grant the request, believing that the children could nowhere procure a kinder home than among the Shakers.

Probably they think no evil of the celibacy of separating the sexes at meal times, or the "Fi—i—i—ing" with which they dance out their worship on Sundays; and then, certainly, learning how to raise, pack and sell garden seeds advantageously—to make neat wooden ware, to dress with neatness, and look demure, however full the heart may be of mirth, is not a very serious offence. The children in the establishment are at liberty to leave when they choose. Some very respectable graduates of the Shaker Community are now out in the world testifying to the good character of those that adopted them. One of our present Councilmen, who is a merchant in South-street, spent his early years among the Shakers, and learned from them that systematic industry and probity which have enabled him to amass a fortune and insure respect.

Fatal Shooting.

Yesterday, at about midnight, an unfortunate accident happened at No. 122 Roosevelt-street. It appears that RICHARD BOYLE, with JOHN NOONAN, went in the afternoon to obtain a pistol, which in March last he lent to a friend, and which, he being in bad health and about to leave for Ireland, he was desirous of obtaining. On reaching his friend, he was however disappointed, the pistol being lent to another friend; it was sent for, and at night fall BOYLE left by the Ninth-avenue cars for town.

Shortly before the accident BOYLE and the two men, named each JOHN NOONAN, were exhibiting the pistol amongst themselves, supposing it to be unloaded. JOHN NOONAN, (the now dying man,) found caps and powder, and a cap was put on the right-hand nipple, but not fitting it was transferred to the other barrel. At that moment BOYLE raised the pistol towards JOHN NOONAN, remarking, "Isn't that a good slope JOHN?" to which NOONAN replied, "Yes." The trigger was then pulled and the bullet, the pistol being heavily charged, entered the brain of the unfortunate man directly above the left eye, passing into the brain. The injured man arrived in New-York about Christmas last, and has a wife in Ireland.

☞ We understand that in consequence of the prevailing sickness at New Orleans, the steamer *Cahawba* will not leave until August 25.

☞ The Fanning-in-Church Controversy continues unabated. The *Churchman* this week has an article two columns long on the subject.

New-York State Teachers' Association at Utica.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1855.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association met again at 7½ o'clock. A large audience was present to hear the Address of the President, R. D. JONES, of Rochester. His theme was, "The Duties and Responsibilities of Teachers," which he ably and eloquently discussed, and concluded by urging the members of the Association to unanimity of purpose and concert of action for the great cause in which all were so deeply interested. His Address was rapturously applauded. A vote of thanks was tendered, and a copy requested for publication in the New-York TIMES.

Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, eloquently addressed the Convention for some minutes, on topics alluded to in the President's Address. His remarks were enthusiastically applauded. Some person from Western New-York, however, presented a resolution, which he doubtless considered very judicious, upon the last speaker; but after some pointed and timely remarks from Mr. DEFFENDORF, of New-York, the matter was laid on the table.

Professor WOODWORTH, of Albany, Principal of the State Normal School, offered a Resolution relative to that class of institutions, and alluded particularly to the Normal School of New-York City.

On motion, LEONARD HAZELTINE, Esq., Principal of that Institution, was invited to give an account of its objects and management. He detailed the practical and beneficial working of the Normal School system, and his remarks were received with applause.

It was announced that there was a distinguished gentleman present, who had on several occasions of late, visited the Normal School of New-York City. The remark pointed to Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, who occupied a seat near the platform, and a unanimous desire of hearing his views and impressions relative thereto was manifested, which compelled him to mount the rostrum. He gave a flattering account of his recent visits to the Normal Schools of the Metropolis, and passed high encomiums upon its entire School system. His address was received with great applause.

JAMES N. MCELLIGOTT, Esq., of New-York, offered a resolution of thanks to the Governor, and spoke with much force and beauty upon some thoughts that naturally arose from the remarks to which the Association had just been listening with so much pleasure. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. JOHNNOT, of Syracuse, submitted a series of resolutions relative to the universal establishment of Teachers' Institutes in e[illegible] of our State. Temporarily laid on the [illegible]

Mr. HAZELTINE, of New-York, [illegible] tutions appointing a Committee of two [illegible] the accounts of the Treasurer of [illegible] *Teacher*. Adopted, and Messrs. H[illegible] POMEROY were appointed by the C[illegible] as such Committee.

Professor ANTHONY, of Albany, [illegible] a preamble and resolutions congratulat[illegible] recent appointment of Mr PHELPS, [illegible] State, as Principal of the New-Je[illegible] Schools at Trenton. Adopted.

This evening's session was one of great [illegible] and very numerously attended.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 4.

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CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS. TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use FEVER AND AGUE remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they relieve for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the wonderful efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEO GE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 128 Water-st, and for sale by C H RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO, and druggists generally

RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement Depot No 146 Water-st, New-York

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety-six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—A medicinal diet drink manufactured solely by the proprietor at the distillery in Schiedam in Holland, expressly for medicinal purposes. It is the pure tincture of Juniper. It is distilled from the best barley that can be selected in Europe at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the Aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, which on its own part is distilled and rectified by its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes concentrated Tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any alcoholic stimulant now in use in the world.

It has been submitted to nearly all the first Chemists and Physicians in the United States, who endorse it over their own signatures as one of the great essentials of the materia medica. It is now prescribed with great success in gravel, gout rheumatism, obstructions of the bladder and kidneys, and for dy pepsia it has no superior

Grocers and druggists can continue to sell the Schnapps under the new prohibitory liquor law without license, several cases having been so decided by the Courts in this State since the 4th of July. Persons selling must be careful to get the genuine, as the whole country is flooded with imitations. The word Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article; all other is counterfeit and imposition on the public.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole manufacturer and importer, Nos 13, 20 and 22 Beaver st., New-York; and No 25 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and these agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks

HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of consultation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S S FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines just out, run without noise, with little exertion of the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

LIGHT, AIRY, GRACEFUL AND FASHIONABLE are the terms applicable to the new Summer styles of Hat by which KNOX has marked his taking possession of the elegant salesrooms at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-st. They are exactly suited to the season, are unsurpassed in the City, and can also be obtained at KNOX'S up town depot, No 333 Broadway. Drop in and examine them.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the new PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. The same that was awarded the first premium and medal at the World's Fair in London. Depot No 121 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HEATH'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst. It has cured thousands of cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Eruptions of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, and that tormenting pain in the back. Principal depot, No 366 Grand-st; 75 cents per bottle.

CLOTHING FOR FALL TRADE.—WITH A LIBERALITY for the benefit of the trade, which has never been equaled by the manufacturers of this city, we have got up a large and complete assortment of all kinds of clothing, which we will offer at the lowest market price for the cash.

A. LEVANT & CO., No 171 Fourth-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Instantaneous—the splendid effect of this dye is perfect. The ill effects of bad dyes are counteracted by this. It leaves the hair soft and beautiful, and the head free from all sores. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America manufactured with all the improvements of Paris, without the least trouble to the wearer as to fit. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—We will offer THIS DAY, on account of lateness of Harvest and Printed Muslins at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Fall Goods. We are also selling Worsted Bands, Collars and Under Sleeves at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole agent and manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance Locks, and Grave Rods. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

WILKIN'S AMELEK WILL RESTORE, PRESERVE and cleanse the hair. For particulars see advertisement. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., druggists generally, and at the principal dep't, No. 44 Maiden lane, New-York.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his Store Nos 2 and 30 Frankfort-st

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.,
No. 115 Chambers-st.

Mutiny on Board the American ship Napoleon—Letter from one of the Crew.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, and some communications were transmitted to the Secretary of State; the first was the mutiny on board of the ship *Napoleon*, in Bombay. You will allow me (as I was one of the crew of said ship,) to give you the details. We arrived in Bombay from Boston May 28, 1854, and commenced immediately to discharge our cargo, (principally oil.) We were twice on shore during the first three weeks; we lay there when the cargo was all discharged; we all went aft to the Captain for some money; he refused; said that he had already given us more than he calculated to give us, and would not give us one cent more. Some of the crew he favored and gave as much as fifty rupees, while we lay in Bombay. Next day the ship commenced to take in salt for the outs

When the crew refused to do duty, the Captain went on shore to procure some assistance, and went on board of the ship *Newton*, to get the first and second mate to come and put us in irons. While he was on shore some of our men went ashore and got drunk, and sent off to the ship four bottles of brandy, which was all drank. When the Captain came on board and found the men all drunk, he proceeded to put the men in irons; the first he called into his cabin knocked him down, and the second mate Mr HALL, and the mate of the ship *Newton* beat him in a most cruel manner, while the Captain put the irons on him. He then got an ax-iron and made him fast to a stanchion in the forecastle. He then called another man aft, but he refused to go, saying "If the Captain wants any of us, let him come forward." The Captain, second mate, Mr. HALL first mate of the ship *Newton*, and the American Consul Mr. ELY, came forward—(he second mate of the *Newton* was *left to keep guard on us a man in all irons, tied to a stanchion*)—all armed: the American Consul had a revolver, others had knives, beavers, &c., the Captain had a bunch of irons in his hand. They got on the topgallant forecastle, where we had assembled to defend ourselves, and the Captain ran at one of us, when he was knocked off the forecastle, and got his face badly cut with the chains on deck. Our carpenter struck the mate of the *Newton* with an iron belaying pin, and he jumped into a gangway that lay alongside. The others all ran aft. The chief mate, (Mr. WRIGHT, of the *Napoleon*, who was killed by falling overboard between the lighter and the ship, on the 24th of June, one week after the row,) told the Captain it was midnoon to try and put the men in irons, as they were all mad with liquor. But he allowed he would cut twice as many. He also told him that there would be blood shed if he attempted such a thing. But he said he did not care; go to work they must, and he would not give them any more money. He then sent the second mate ashore with a letter to the Governor; and the Captain also went ashore, with the same man Consul, when the man who was in irons in the cabin got irons and ran forward. The men got the mate's ax and broke his irons; he then saw the second mate coming off in a boat; when I saw him so into the galley, and took the cook's knife, when the second mate came on deck this man ran aft, and as soon as he saw the man making for him he jumped overboard into the ship's dingy and got ashore. The captain then came on board, when all of the men except four of us went ashore, and when they got ashore came on board and told the captain they were sorry for what had happened and wanted their discharge; that he refused to give them, so they said they would go to jail; he then went on board of a Government vessel and procured a file of marines; they came on board commanded by a white man; they loaded their guns, and the men were told if they made any resistance they would be shot, when they were put in irons and sent round to Calcutta and were tried for mutiny; and as they could not be found guilty, the captain swore his life was in danger as long as he was in port and they at liberty, so the judge gave them three months; but had the captain followed the mate's advice and not attempted to put the men in irons until they were sober, it would have proved more effectual. Allow me also to state the want of a *good* doctor there. The American Consul pretends to be one; he also pretends to be an American, neither of which he is.

By giving this an insertion in your paper you will greatly oblige yours, &c H. G. W.

P. S.—The officer told *me* that had the men made any resistance, and had he also orders to the marines to fire, he did not think they would, as they would be too much afraid.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Farewell Missionary Meeting at Brooklyn.**—SABBATH EVENING, Aug 5. The Rev. DANIEL T. KOLLOCK, late Missionary to Siam, will preside at the Farewell Missionary Meeting in the Plymouth Church, (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's,) on SABBATH EVENING next, at which time Rev. S. BENNETT, late of Siam, (with Mr. ASHMUN MILLS and Mrs. MILLS, in the Margarese Islands), A chance will be given to the Missionaries, and addresses may be expected. Mr. MILLS will start for Siam (via Europe) in connection with the Siamese Embassy, in the Persia. Mrs. MILLS will go out in the following vessel. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock. Brethren will remember and be punctual.

☞ **Christ-street M. E. Sabbath School, Brooklyn.**—The Annual Picnic of this School will be held (D. V.) TUESDAY, Aug 7. Tickets for adults and scholars, half price, may be obtained at the Parsonage, or of the scholars or the members of the Bible class. The school will leave the Church at 10 o'clock, and the cars will leave Fulton-ferry at 10½ o'clock. Any scholar not assembling at the cars by that time will be left. The friends of the school are invited to unite in this excursion.

☞ **The Brethren and Sisters**—That took their letters from the Lenox-av Baptist Church will confer a favor by calling at the Church, corner of Yanderbilt-st., SABBATH MORNING Aug 5 at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening, at 8 o'clock. L. COLTON on TUESDAY EVENING, and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn.**—Worship (none at the "4 hr. sermon," will be resumed TO-MORROW MORNING, (Sunday, Aug 5,) at the usual hour. The Sunday School and evening services will be omitted until further notice.

☞ **The First Unitarian Church** (Pierrepont-st.,) will be closed for this month of August.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—W. S. COURTNEY, the distinguished Medium and Author of Pittsburg, Pa., will occupy the desk at the Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subject in the morning: *The Form of the Spirit Correspondent to Character.* Evening—*What shall a Man do to be Saved?* Seats free.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is expected to speak in the school-house, Green Point, L. I. at 3 o'clock P. M., as in the same way. No. 18 1-2 st., New-York, at 7½ o'clock, evening, on SUNDAY, the 5th inst. Subjects—*The Reading of Satan, Christ's Second Coming, 1,000 Years' Peace to the Nations, and the 144,000 Made Like unto Jesus Christ*, &c. All invited. Seats free.

☞ **Will there be Peace?**—The Ambassador of the King of Kings will proclaim the great truths of the Atonement Dispensation TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No 471 Broadway; on *The Character and Results of the Present Crisis in Europe.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Farmer**—Will preach in the City Academy Rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., South Brooklyn, on next SABBATH, Aug 5. Services at the usual hours, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 in the P. M., and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Eastern Congregational Church**—Corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., New-York. Rev. RICHARD GLEASON GREENE Pastor. Regular hours of service, during the month of August, on the Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Spiritualism, Ancient and Modern**—Rev. Dr. FINLAY will discourse on the above subject TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, North Second st., near Fifth, Williamsburgh. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

☞ **Laight-street Baptist Church**—Corner of Laight and Varick sts. Rev. Mr. PARKER will preach in this church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

☞ **Rev. D. F. Robertson** will preach in the Wesleyan Chapel on 4th-st. and 3d-av., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock; and thereafter, every Sabbath, at the usual hours.

☞ **Asbury M. E. Church**—Norwood-st., near Stockton Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Dr. James**, of Albany, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING AND AFTERNOON, in the Second Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Spencer's,) Sixth-av.

☞ **Twentieth-street Congregational Church** between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching at 10½ TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ and 3½ P. M. by Prof. B. N. MARTIN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To the Public.**—The increased demand for Fever and Ague medicine with a few years past, induced me to take measures to prepare for my customers a remedy which should, under all circumstances be safe and effectual in general use. To do this I invested myself of an opportunity to secure the aid of a physician who has had great experience in the treatment of this class of diseases in the tropics and in this country. Jayne's new remedy for Fever and Ague, one is the result of the experience, and although extensively used by some advertisers of Fever and Ague medicine, it is still the only parallel as an effectual remedy and in the harmless character of the ingredients from which it is compounded. The introduction of so popular remedy in any section has ever been a result with much favor and success.

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Given under my hand and seal, at the Mayor's Office, in our said City, New-York, July 28th 1855.

ISAACO BARKER, Acting Mayor.

STEAM GAUGES—CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against the purchase and use of Steam Gauges made by A. Schutt & Co., No 35 Beekman-st., New-York; and all persons having in their possession Rowland's Patent, owned by the undersigned. Any person who infringe makes, vends, or uses any Steam Gauges, infringing our patents, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

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Secretary's Office, No. 1 Charleston-st., July 14, 1855.

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OILS! OILS!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., at wholesale and retail. People's Boiled Oil at 75 cents. Machine Oil, Sperm Oil, Palm and Vitriol Oil, at No 114 Maiden lane, New-York. T. SMITH.

CURE OF QUEEN'S MARCH (Quinine).—July 7th, 1855.—Messrs. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.—Dear Sirs: Mrs. Elizabeth Leach, aged 40 years, of this city, has been afflicted with the Queen's March for the last two years. Mr. Whitney, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Kelsey have given her up. She has taken your Cherry Pectoral, and is entirely cured. Yours, &c. J. C. AYER.

This was a prescription he some years since to repeal a patent which he had obtained in the year 1842 for the invention of Mr. Hancock, for certain improvements in the manufacture of caoutchouc, or India-rubber. The alleged ground of the repeal of the patent was that the invention was not new—an allegation which was denied by the defendant. According to the old practice it was useful for the prosecutor who sought to have the patent repealed, but in the present instance, in accordance with the provisions of the recent Patent Law Amendment Act, the defendant began by having to maintain the validity of the patent which he had obtained. It appeared that Mr. Hancock's patent had been granted on the 21st of November, 1842, for some improvements in the preparation and manufacture of caoutchouc, and consisted it with other substances whereby rubber and other elastic gums were rendered unoxidizable, or prevented from undergoing the change which unprotected they undergo after the lapse of two years from their manufacture. Mr. Hancock had been engaged for about thirty years in the manufacture of caoutchouc, and prior to the year 1842 no invention or process of any importance for improvement in its manufacture. There were three things which interested him in the invention of Mr. Goodyear, namely, the cheapness of its materials, its liability to enhance the quality of textile fabrics, and its becoming hardened by cold and softened by heat, and its being affected by oil or grease. In the end of these defects had been the great object of Mr. Hancock's efforts. It would appear that in the year 1842 Mr. Moulton, an Englishman, resided in America, and came to this country, bringing with him certain specimens of caoutchouc from Mr. Goodyear, of New-York. These specimens possessed the property termed "cold substance," or, in more intelligible language, they were not liable to be affected either by heat or cold. Mr. Moulton exhibited specimens to several persons, and among others to Messrs. Macintosh & Co., of Manchester, with which firm Mr. Hancock is a partner, and offered to sell the secret for the sum of 30,000*l*. The Messrs. Macintosh declined Mr. Moulton's at the inventor ought to take out a patent, but this was not done at the time, and Mr. Moulton returned to America, leaving behind him in England a quantity of manufactures, one or two of which came into the hands of Mr. Hancock. These specimens soon showed the result, and it was not possible by any answers to find out the mode by which the change had been effected. It was discovered that the caoutchouc was compounded with sulphur and white lead. The sulphur had been compounded with the caoutchouc, one or two of which he obtained from the late Mr. Brockedon. It appeared that the present process was to submerge parts of the caoutchouc in a French company, who then returned those articles to Mr. Goodyear's agents, and were also loss to inspect them into this country. The trial lasted the whole of Saturday and of Sunday.

Lord CAMPBELL said that if Goodyear's invention was prior in point of time, it was not handsome in Hancock to look at his specimens and to find out his discovery; and if Goodyear was prior in time, he was entitled to the patent, but he should not have the benefit of the invention. The question, however, was whether before his patent Hancock was the inventor of this process, for, if he was, the objection failed and the defendant was entitled to a verdict. But if he did not know it then but he a subsequent discovery was established to me prior in his specification he was not entitled to the patent, and the Jury ought to find their verdict for the prosecutors.

The Jury considered their verdict for a few minutes, and then found for the defendant.

Lord CAMPBELL gave the prosecutors leave to move

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

FOUND BEFORE LOST.

John Brown lives at No. 6 Lispenard-street or got lodger in Brooklyn; was found in Church street, but thought the policeman made a discovery of property, the whereabouts of which was not questioned.

POOR PAY.

Patrick Connolly lives at No. 62 Cherry-street; got liquor at Franklin Market.

SLEPT IN THE PARK WITH THE GATE OPEN.

Barney Dolson, found in the Park intoxicated; lives on the corner of Madison and Roosevelt streets; can't say where the liquor was got.

STUPIDLY DRUNK.

Jam s Ryan, when found, could not even give his name, but reflection, induced by quarters at the City prison, brought that item to his mind, as also the fact that he did drink; lives at No. 595 Greenwich-street; drank liquor on the dock.

BUT TO TAKE AN AIRING.

Ann Sullivan, of No. 30 Washington-street, took a glass in her house, and then went out and imbibed all round; whose unknown.

A DESPERATE DRUNKARD.

Charles Jurgus attempted while intoxicated to throw himself off the Staten Island Ferry boat; lives at No. 4 Morris-street; does not remember where he got the liquor.

THREE CENTS A PINT.

Mary Farwell was found in Rector street, lying on the sidewalk; drank a pint of beer; got it in Washington-street, corner of Albany; don't know who keeps the place; paid three cents for it.

IN AND OUT OF THE STATE.

Israel Embly, lives in Jersey; drank intoxicating liquors yesterday; got part of it in Jersey City, and part in New-York; don't know where he got that portion of it which he took in New-York.

MADE A CLEAN BREAST OF IT.

James Parsons, of No 25 Whitehall street; got liquor, all he drank, in the store of J. B. Hollmyer, corner Whitehall and Pearl streets, in the basement; drank five or six glasses of rot-gut there; paid three cents a glass for it; got it of the keeper himself.

THE FOR OF BOYS

Henry Forfare, was amusing himself by chasing little boys; lives at No 61 Willett-street; got liquor at different places; got five or six glasses of brandy at a store corner of West Broadway and Anthony-street; don't know who keeps the store; paid three cents a glass for it; it was at the northwest corner; also got two glasses in Thomas-street, directly by Lieut. Martin's house.

OLD TOM.

William Tome, lives at No. 40 North Moore-street; drank intoxicating liquor yesterday; can't tell where he got it.

BELLICOSE.

Daniel McIvany, of No. 114 Monroe-street, drank intoxicating liquor, can't say where got it; lost all recollection; was found fighting a woman who had turned him out of her house.

DOWN SOUTH.

William Ireland, of No. 212 William street, got liquor somewhere in South-street, but can't tell where, being a stranger in the City.

A LITERATEUR.

William Marston tried to evade the messenger of law by stealing into the *Herald* office, but it was of no effect as the star had nestled him; live in Hester-street, don't know the number; drank a glass of brandy at Lovejoy's, in the morning, a friend paid for it; drank also in White-street of somebody unknown.

MORE LIQUOR.

Ellen Moore, lives in Thirty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue; a woman gave her liquor.

Several other drunkards were brought in during the day, but they were generally too far gone for present examination, they were therefore temporarily committed.

ESSEX MARKET.

A NEW COMER.

George S. L. Hill, Norfolk, Va., arrived in the City yesterday; drank whiskey; don't know where he got it.

A WOMAN'S PURCHASE.

Catherine Maddeo, Elizabeth-street, drank beer, purchased for her by a woman.

UNKNOWN FRIEND.

Mary McGrath, No 194 Division-street, drank brandy, given her by an unknown woman. She carried the liquor to her; don't know where she got it.

FELL WEAK.

Mary Hammond, Connecticut, was excited in looking after a situation; drank some brandy and water and sugar—felt weak; don't know where she got the brandy; paid three cents for it.

SOLD OF.

Ann McCabe, No. 136 First-avenue, drank brandy; bought one glass at a liquor store in Baxter-street, near Grand; paid three cents per glass. The place is kept by John Manus.

NO PAY.

Mary Flood, No. 116 Baxter-street, drank brandy at Mrs. McKeons, No. — Baxter-street; did not pay for it.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE

William Ditmus, No. 141 Walker-street, drank brandy given him by a friend at a private house, also drank whisky at the same place.

WAS TREATED.

Richard Larkin, Astoria, L. I., drank brandy, gin and beer, don't know where; did not pay for it; was treated.

HAS A FRIEND IN THE BUSINESS.

Reubenin Foley, No. 251 East Broadway, drank brandy given to her by an acquaintance, Mrs. Cuscagen, No — Cherry-street, near Gouverneur; she keeps a liquor store.

BY INVITATION.

Mary Casey, No. 102 Washington-street, drank gin in company of Ellen Lahey, one at her invitation.

DON'T KNOW.

John Masterson, No 96 Willett-street, drank beer and brandy; don't know where.

Mary White, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, drank brandy at some place to her unknown.

GIVES AN OPINION.

Timothy Driscoll, Jersey City, drank brandy; thinks it was "*Rot Gut*;" don't know where he got it.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

A SHADOWY MEMORY.

Patrick Dailey, of No. 118 Twenty-second-street, drank one glass of gin; don't know where he got it, but has the shadow of a remembrance of having obtained it somewhere in the Sixth-avenue.

A NICE YOUNG MAN.

Charles O'Keever have us turned his family out of doors at midnight, was himself drawn out by a policeman; drank two glasses of brandy and some beer, sent out for it and so is in doubt as to where it came from.

IN THE ARMY.

William M. Mallise, of Philadelphia, met a man that was in the army, who gave him a couple of glasses at a Dutchman's in Chatham street. Dutchey's name is unknown, defendant did not ask for it and "rummy" did not give it.

MEDICINALLY.

Ellen McHonghlin, of No. 14 Fourteenth-street, drank brandy, which was given as medicine by a friend.

ONE SHILLING A PINT.

James O'Donnell, of Eighth-avenue, drank brandy out of a distillery in Fifteenth-street; bought a pint of the brandy of the clerk and paid one shilling for it.

MORE ABOUT THE JOSEPH WALKER.

James Wilson, of Greabrossea-street, is a boatman, got liquor at the *Joseph Walker*.

ONCE A YEAR.

Owen Donigan, of No. 371 Seventh-avenue, purchased no liquor; had some in the house and drank it there, has not drank before for one year.

PAID THE SCORE.

Thomas Herritage, of No. 17 Greenwich-avenue, drank brandy; got it at different places; can't name any place; got it and paid for it.

SENT A BOY FOR IT.

William Devenny, of the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twentieth-street, drank brandy; sent a boy for a pint of brandy; he brought it and defendant drank it.

FRIENDS.

Michael Henry, of No. 44 Hammersly-street; a friend gave him the liquor, and going out for a walk with said friend, they together got more in Spring street; does not know where or who keeps the store; does not know how much he drank.

AN OPEN AIR DRINKER.

Anthony O'Donnell, of No. 75 Charlton-street, bought no liquor, a man whose name is not known gave him brandy out of a bowl, and he drank it in the street.

A LITTLE WING.

John Clark, of No. 319 First avenue, drank a little wine was not intoxicated; got it from the house where he was at work, and did not pay for it.

The Prohibitory Law in Connecticut.

The Prohibitory Law in Connecticut has had a year's trial, and has quite generally been observed without frequent necessity of appeal to the Courts. Its friends are satisfied. The Hartford *Religious Herald* thus sums up the year's experience under the law:

"In the country towns the traffic is well nigh suppressed altogether, except among the lowest of the foreign population, and in the cities all men of decent self-respect have quit the business, leaving it to successors who have no character to lose. Prosecutions have been vigorously and successfully made for violations of the law, whenever sufficient evidence could be obtained; that intoxicated persons are much more rarely seen in public than before and are more promptly arrested and punished when seen; that there has been a marked diminution of crimes and disorders, exclusive of arrests for intoxication, which under the old laws were seldom made, but are now promptly attended to, thus making an apparent, but not real increase in this particular; that many drunkards have been reclaimed by the removal of temptation, and many destitute families restored to comfort and happiness.

Bakers' Loaves—A Word from the Oven.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being a constant reader of your valuable journal, I have been considerably amused by reading articles in relation to bakers' small loaves; but more particularly the one signed "Poor Man," who, from his own statement, has been very observant in relation to the quotations of flour; but not enough to satisfy me or any other person that is acquainted with the article, that there has been any decrease in the price, excepting on common brands, which, I am happy to say, is not used in my neighborhood, or that would warrant any baker that uses standard brands in altering the size of his loaves. Bakers cannot buy flour today 25 cents per barrel less than they could on the 1st day of June. But if common flour and coarse middlings are calculated to make his palate smack with delight, he has the remedy, and I would advise him to try it. FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Empty Houses.

The occupants of houses when they go into the country for the month do well to lock their doors, not that it prevents burglars, who need the excitement of a lock to pick and a bolt or two to draw to get their spirits up to good working heat; but it looks better, and when the burglary is announced in the papers it reads very badly,—that the doors were not locked. But inasmuch as unoccupied houses are entirely at the mercy of robbers, we would suggest the propriety of depositing the plate and spoons in some neighbor's *safe*. Of course really careful people will adopt the still safer course of leaving some trusty person in their houses when they go out of town.

Not Off.

The *Calhoun* did not get off on Thursday as was supposed, to the laying down of the Submarine telegraph cable from Newfoundland to Cape Breton. Two practical engineers examined her boilers, and reported them not fit for the steamer to proceed to sea without repairs. The *James Adger* will sail on Tuesday next at 4 o'clock in her place.

Presbyterian Pastors in New-York.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The statement in your paper this morning respecting the Presbyterian Pastors of this City needs a slight correction. It grew out of a remark made by Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, in his Twentieth Anniversary sermon, delivered July 1, 1855, a copy of which I send you. His statement was as follows:

"Not one of the Pastors in the Third and Fourth Presbyteries of New-York, and the Presbyteries of Brooklyn and Newark, is now ministering to the ecclesiastical charge of which he was the pastor twenty years since, *sees myself*."—*P.* 17.

H. B. L.

To be Dedicated.

Rev. Dr. HEWET's Church at Bridgeport, Conn., is to be dedicated Wednesday, 8th. Rev. Drs. KREBS and THOMPSON, of this City, and Rev. Dr. HEWET will preach the sermons. At 3 o'clock P. M. of the following day, Thursday, Aug. 9, a new edifice in New-Haven will be dedicated. Sermon by Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., late of Brooklyn, who is to officiate as pastor for the present.

☞ The Eighth Ward Street Sweepers know a good trick. They don't bother with carts to carry off their sweepings, and all that, but with an economy whose originality is commendable, they sweep it into the gutter, and from the gutter into the sewer. This secures a good job to the sewer cleaners, and will make necessary several new and profitable contracts before the year is out.

☞ The new House of Industry at the Five Points is progressing and will be finished about the 1st of November. It will contain 19,000 feet of flooring and will accommodate a thousand inmates or more. The building will be well warmed and ventilated, and will be fire-proof.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

Jonathan R. Neal vs. *Azariah Boody, John Ross and Sydney Dillon*.—Decision and finding of the Judge at Special Term.—This cause was brought to trial before me without a Jury, and having heard and considered the testimony, I find as conclusions of fact and law as follows: That the defendants were contractors with the New-Jersey Central Railroad, for constructing a portion of such road, and on the 8th day of January, 1851, entered into a sub-contract with one Cyrus P. Dunham, for building and making a portion or part of the work comprised in their said contract. That such sub-contract is annexed to the complaint in this cause, and that the benefit thereof has been assigned to the present plaintiff. That a settlement between the parties was made on the 18th of September, 1852, of all the claims of the plaintiff's assignor, Cyrus P. Dunham, and a balance then paid. That such settlement was obtained without any fraud or concealment on the part of the defendants, and upon a certificate on statement of an engineer, which I consider binding upon the said Dunham and the plaintiff, unless fraud or gross error had been proved in the same; and being of opinion that the plaintiff has not established either, I adjudged that the complaint be dismissed with costs.

Jonathan R. Neal vs. *Azariah Boody, John Ross and Sydney Dillon*.—Mr. Tracey for the plaintiff. Mr. Follerton for the defendants. Cyrus P. Dunham had a contract with the defendants, dated 8th January, 1851, by which he engaged to perform certain portions of the work necessary for constructing the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The defendants were contractors with the Company for the construction of the whole or a large portion of the work, and comprising at any rate the section on which was the subject of this sub-contract with Dunham. The latter was to be paid at certain different and specific rates, for what was called "solid rock," "loose and shell rock" and "earth," as well as for other work to be done. The contract contained this clause "The engineer shall be the judge of the quality and quantity of all the said beam specified work, and from his decision there shall be no appeal." About the first day of March, 1852, the work of Dunham was completed. I do not think any question fairly arises in the cause, which requires a decision, as to his neglect to perform the work in time. On the 18th of September, 1852, a settlement was made between Dunham and the defendants, by which a sum of $450 94 was paid to him in full of all demands, with the word "Excepted" at the foot of Dunham's receipt for the same. It is also proved by him that he then stated that the allowance to him for excavation of rock was short, and he would examine into it; he was told that they could only go by the engineer's statement. He says that at the time he was aware that he had not been allowed enough, from his own statements before made. He remained for about a year after the settlement before he commenced this action, and having assigned his claim, is the principal witness to support it. The settlement was made upon an examination and measurement of the work done by Mr. Foot, the resident engineer; made shortly after it. and made, as Foot swears, with the utmost care, and that he was engaged two weeks about it. The chief engineer was Mr. Neil, and he signed a return of the work done, which was before the parties on the adjustment, and formed its basis. If the engineer, whose judgment was to be final, necessarily meant the chief engineer, Dunham ought to have taken that objection at the time of the settlement. It could probably have been removed; but, in truth, I should rather suppose that a resident engineer, whose duty was peculiarly to superintend the sections, was more probably contemplated by the parties than the chief engineer. Again, it is not certain that the chief engineer could not form his judgment upon the information and reports of his subordinates. If so, the provision was complied with. Foot also states, that it was understood by all parties that his measurements were made for the chief engineer, and that the work was to be finally estimated by them. Under such circumstances, I think that the plaintiff ought to make out a case of deficiency, not merely with certainty, but of such an extent as to justify the conclusion of fraud, or gross carelessness and error. The testimony is far from leading to this result. I place more reliance on Foot's evidence than any other in the cause. That leaves scarcely a question, except as to the August work, when he was away. But he says, that on the September estimate he remembered the whole of the work done; Dunham having complained to him as to the August estimate. The case is one merely as to the weight of testimony, to establish what I think ought to be established, before the plaintiff can succeed. After perusing again all the evidence, I consider that he has failed to do so. The complaint must be dismissed with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Present, Hon. I. S. Woodruff, Justice, &c.

Eli Hunt and Wm. B. Nelson vs. *The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company*.—This cause having been heard on motion for a new trial, on the minutes of the Judge who presided at the trial, it is, on motion of Dennis McMahon, counsel for plaintiffs, ordered that the motion be denied, with $10 costs.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Hospital.

There were four hundred and twenty-two patients remaining in the Kings County Hospital on the 31st of July. Six deaths occurred during the week immediately preceding this date, as follows:

Name.	Native of.	Age.
Catharine Mockler	Ireland	20
John Hughes	Ireland	35
L. Hansfee	Ireland	26
Patrick Cauly	Ireland	47
M. Pfferman	Germany	28
Christine Schirmpf	Germany	20

Improvements.

JOHN HALSEY, Esq., has commenced the foundation of a new block of buildings on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, directly opposite the City Hall Park, which, when completed, will surpass anything now in the City. It is to be four stories high, with subcellars and basements, white marble fronts, Venetian architecture—the whole to be completed in the most thorough manner. The front, on Fulton-street, will be 100 feet, depth of first story 80 feet, and the upper stories 60 feet. The basement story will be arranged for stores, and all of the upper part of the building for offices.

This is the first of a series of blocks to be erected in different parts of the city by Mr. HALSEY, all of the same style of architecture.

Of the present work, Mr. J. P. GAYNOR is the architect; JOHN COLYER, mason; and JOSEPH PLATT, carpenter.

Liquor Dealers' Convention.

The Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association held a meeting at Toynbee's Hotel, in Brooklyn, Tuesday, and elected the following persons as delegates to the Liquor Dealers' State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 8th of August:

First Assembly District—A. A. Myers, of Canarsie; Frank Swift, of Eastern District, Brooklyn; Andrew J. Harrison, Coney Island Plank-road.

Second Assembly District—Thomas Toynbee, Edward E. Collins and Edward Hiker, all of the Western District of Brooklyn.

Third Assembly District—John Langstaff, John Buckley and George B. King, of Western District of Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Stories are Told of Aldermanic Corruption.

For some time past, since the granting to quite a number of licenses to keep inns and taverns by the Common Council of Jersey City, much to the chagrin of the ardent temperance men in an out of the Common Council, who have steadily opposed the granting of licenses authorising the sale of liquor, there have been rumors that corrupt means had been successfully resorted to in order to procure these licenses. It has been said that the sum of $50 has been paid for a license in some cases, and that the money has gone into Aldermanic pockets. A private meeting of the Board of Aldermen was recently held, at which Mayor MANNERS was present, and this subject was discussed. The result was that at the last regular meeting of the Board, Alderman THOMPSON offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It has been currently reported, very much to the discredit of this body, that some of its members have been bribed to vote for licenses, and as the truth should be made known to the public, and the slander contradicted; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to investigate the matter and make a full report to this Board.

This resolution was adopted, and Aldermen Thompson, Davenport, Lyman, Wilson and Insley, were appointed a Committee to investigate the matter.

Report of the Jersey City Chief of Police.

The Chief of Police, CHARLES J. FARLEY, has rendered his report for the month ending July 21, to the Common Council. He states that the day police made 83 arrests during that month—of which 10 were for assault and battery, 11 for larceny, 17 for drunkenness, 14 for disorderly conduct, 6 for misusing family, 9 for drunkenness and fighting, 2 for committing nuisances, 2 for obtaining goods under false pretences, 4 for vagrancy, 3 for insulting females, 1 for disturbing religious worship, 2 for assaulting officers, 1 for attempting to commit a rape, and 1 for picking a pocket.

Of these 41 were committed to the City Prison, 19 were fined, 12 were sent to the County Jail, 5 gave bail, 3 were discharged, 1 escaped, 1 was sent to the Almshouse, and 1 was ordered to leave the City.

During that month there were 59 complaints of violations of City ordinances, of which 56 were violations of the ordinance regulating inns and taverns, 2 of the ordinance regulating the sale of fish and vegetables, and 1 for discharging firearms. Of these 44 were convicted, 7 were acquitted, 2 absconded, and in 1 case the witness absconded. Five of these cases remained to be tried at the time the report closed.

During the period embraced in the report fines were collected to the amount of $712—of which $595 goes into the city Treasury, and $117 to the County. From 25 to 30 places, where intoxicating liquors were sold, have closed during this time.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.—We learn that a horrible murder was committed on Friday night last, between Peekskill and Verplanck's Station. It seems that an Irishman and his son were on their way home about 11 o'clock, when they were met on or near the railroad by two other Irishmen, who attacked the man who was accompanied by the boy, and during the struggle he was killed by being struck over the head with a bottle. After the deed was committed, the perpetrators took the body of their victim and placed it across the railroad track, threatening the boy with the same fate if he did not clear out and say nothing about the affair. We understand the night train of cars soon came along and passed over the body of the murdered man, as the murderers designed. The murderers, we learn, have been arrested and identified by the boy. We have been unable to learn the names of any of the parties to this horrible transaction.—*Hudson River Chronicle*.

PROBABLE DUEL IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A heated political canvass is now progressing in the Buncombe Congressional District between Mr. T. L. CLINDMAN, Independent, and L. B. CASMICHAEL, Know-Nothing. Incident to the contest personal difficulties have arisen between W. L. HILLIARD and S. D. HYMAN of the Asheville *Spectator*. A challenge was passed and accepted, with rifles, at forty yards. Friends and the law interposed, but, notwithstanding, the parties had left for the scene of deadly strife. Another duel was in contemplation and challenge passed between Messrs. BEARD and VANCE, but was settled by mutual friends. We have some reason to hope the other may also be thus amicably adjusted.—*The Spartan*.

FIVE LAWYERS ON A STUMP.—A case in law was tried in Stockbridge a few days since, in which five lawyers were engaged, for the purpose of testing a claim to ownership, in an *old pine stump*. The case stands appealed to the Court of Common Pleas to be holden in Worcester in September next.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1855—5 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets a good business has been transacted this week, at steady prices. SUGAR dearer. BREADSTUFFS firm. COFFEE steady. MONEY continues very abundant. CONSOLS leave off 91 for money, 90¼@91 for the account. DOLLARS, 5s. 1¼d. SILVER, 5s. 1¼d. American EAGLES, 76s. 4d. South American DOUBLOONS, 75s. 3d.

COCOA—Firm and dearer; 200 bags Trinidad went from 38s. 6d. for fair to 42s. for very good Red.

COCHINEAL—Quiet; 300 bags have been offered during the week, and partly sold at rather easier prices. Honduras Silver from 3s. 9d @3s. 11d; Black, 4s. 9d. @4s. 11d.; Teneriffe Silver from 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d; Black, 4s. 3d @4s 7d., for fair to good hold.

COPPER—English, steady. Tough Cake and Tile, £126. Best Selected, 129s.; Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 12d.

COFFEE—445 casks, 142 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered during the week, and sold chiefly at steady prices, low mid to mid. bringing 59s @64s. Of 260 casks and 380 barrels and bags Jamaica, about one half was taken in at high rates, the remainder selling from 45s. for good ord. to 5?s 6d. for low mid. Privately 1,000 bags Native Ceylon sold from 48s @48s. 6d. for good quality, and a cargo of 4,900 bags Santos, afloat, at 43s. 6d. for a near port, insured free of particular average. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st inst., compared with those of the corresponding period last year

Imports.	1854.	1855.
Chief ports of Europe, lbs.	191,400,000	239,400,000
Great Britain, lbs	23,600,000	21,600,000
Total	215,000,000	260,000,000
Stocks.	1854.	1855.
Chief ports of Europe, lbs.	106,000,000	123,500,000
Great Britain, lbs.	26,200,000	22,100,000
Total	132,200,000	145,600,000

CORN—The fresh supply of English Wheat on Monday was very small, and it sold readily at an advance of 1s @2s. ₩ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. For Foreign there was also more inquiry, at a similar advance. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 75s 11d. on 85,365 qrs returned. To-day the market was very firm at Monday's advance, and in some instances higher prices were paid. The stock of American Wheat and Flour is very small.

COTTON very quiet, the sales for the week amounting only to 750 bales. At Liverpool the demand is rather more animated; yesterday's quotation for mid. Orleans was 6 7-16d. ₩ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—There is little of interest, in the absence of public sales. Catch—2,900 bags were nearly all withdrawn, a few lots selling at 2s. 6d. Gambier—140 bales fair quality sold at 17s. 6d. SheHac—of 80 chests offered, nearly all sold at 53s. for fine liver, with middling orange at 48s. One garnet taken in at 49s. Safflower—46 bales and 16 bags went about 5s. cheaper, good ordinary being sold from 40s.@42s. 6d. Quickseliver, 1s. 10d. China Camphor, 80s. Turkey Opium, 17s 6d.

HEMP—Is without change. St. Petersburg Clean, £41@£45. Jute—115 bales Sunn were bought in from £20@£26. 207 bales damaged Manilla brought from £34 15s. @£31 15s. Jute—955 bales at auction chiefly sold at steady prices, from £13 10s.@£15 6s. for ordinary to middling.

IRON—Makers generally continue full of orders, and we quote Rails £7 18s., Bars £7 10s @£7 15s, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs have dropped to 71s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

INDIGO—The sales are progressing steadily, at prices 4d @6d. ₩ lb. above the May rates; but there has been no animation in the biddings this week, and holders have been compelled to withdraw a considerable portion. 10,362 chests have now passed sale, of which 6,647 have been sold, 2,271 bought in, and 1,541 withdrawn; 1,133 chests still remain for sale.

LEAD—Is dull, but holders are firm. Common Pig £22 5s.@£22 10s.; Spanish £21 10s.@£22; Refined £24.

LICORICE—Continues to advance, the advance of high freights and small shipments from Calcutta having done much to strengthen the market. Among the latest sales are those of June and July shipments of Calcutta, at 73s.@74s. cost, freight, and insurance; Bombay on the spot 70s.; a cargo of Alexandrian on the spot has been taken for the Continent at 66s., and a more distant shipment, for the United Kingdom at 69s., both floating conditions. Arrivals into London this week, 5,160 qrs., all from the East Indies. LINSEED CAKES—Prices are fully maintained, and the quantity offering continues limited.

MOLASSES—300 to 400 puncheons have changed hands, at 17s 6d. for St. Kitts, and 18s for Antigua.

OILS—In Fish, little doing. Sperm dull, at £125@£126; Pale Seal, £63 10s; Cod, £46 10s @£47. Olive in steady demand and stocks low; Gallipoli, £56@£57; Trieste, £55; Malaga, £34 10s @£35. Linseed has further advanced to 44s. for prompt deliveries, 45s. for the next four months, and 46s for the end of the year. Rape is quiet; Brown 36s.; Refined, 38s. 6d.; Cocoa Nut, 41s.@42s.; Palm, 39s @41s

LEAD—Very little doing. Western in kegs, 34s @35s.

RICE—Has been in considerable demand, and about 2,000 tons on the spot and to arrive have changed hands at 14s 6d.@14s 9d. landed. 6,000 bags Bengal at auction were chiefly bought in at 14s. 6d.@15s. for good mid., fine at 16s.

SALTPETRE—In good demand, with very few sellers. 2 to 3 ₩ cent. has been sold at 39s.; 6 ₩ cent. at 31s.; 7¼ ₩ cent. at 30s.

SPICES—Pimento—190 bags brought from 6½d.@5½d. for fair quality. Ginger—73 bbls. Jamaica brought from 44s.@71s. Cassia Vera—160 pkgs realized from 91s @49s.

SUGAR—The market has been firm throughout the week, and the quantity offering moderate; prices of the low and middling refining kinds are 6d. ₩ cwt. dearer. The sales of West India are 2,880 hhds.; and of 12,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, a considerable portion was bought in above the market value, the remainder selling at extreme prices. 512 hhds and 260 bbls. Porto Rico, 250 hhds. Cuba, and 1,250 bags Pernambuco at auction, chiefly sold at full rates. Privately, a fair business has been done on the spot, including about 30,000 bags unclayed Manilla at 31s. 9d., and afloat, three cargoes of White Havana, viz: 3,100 boxes at 30s. 6d, insured free of particular average; 2,400 boxes at 31s 6d., and 1,000 boxes at 31s. 9d., both fully insured, all deliverable at Ko ligsberg. The Dutch Trading Company's sales of 82,439 baskets Java, which took place yesterday at Amsterdam, was very animated, and prices averaged fl.1@fl.1½ above the prices of last May.

Imports.	1854.	1855.
Chief Ports of Europe	377,900,000	372,700,000
Great Britain	468,500,000	386,800,000
Total	846,400,000	759,500,000
Stocks.	1854.	1855.
Chief Ports of Europe	192,600,000	96,700,000
Great Britain	255,400,000	187,100,000
Total	388,000,000	283,800,000

TALLOW—Firm at 53s. 6d @53s. 9d. on the spot, and 54s 9d.@55s. for the last three months of the year.

TEA—Sales of common Congou have been made at 8½d.; but to-day there is rather a better feeling, and no sellers under 8¼d.

TIN—English firm. Blocks 117s., Bars 118s., Refined 122s. In Foreign there has been a good deal of speculation, and higher prices are generally asked. Straits 117s., Banca 119s. SPELTER—A moderate business at £25 2s. 6d. on the spot.

TURPENTINE—Dull. Rough, 7s. 9d.@8s., nominal; Spirits, 32s 6d @32s. for American in casks.

AMERICAN STOCKS—In Railroad Bonds there is a moderate business doing, but State and City Stocks are comparatively neglected.

HARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Asia.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 20, 1855.

There has been a more general demand from the COTTON trade during the past week, but the market being freely supplied, prices have only been maintained at last Friday's quotations. The sales for the week are 46,330 bales, of which 9,650 bales are on speculation and for export, leaving 36,460 bales to the trade The sales to-day are 7,000 bales. Market steady. We quote:

Fair Orleans	7¼d.	Middling Orleans	6¾d.
Fair Mobiles	6¾d	Middling Mobiles	6¾d.
Fair Uplands	6¾d.	Middling Uplands	6 3-16d.

All descriptions American.

Imp. into this port, Jan 1 to July 20.	1855.	Bales. 1854.
Imp. into this port, Jan 1 to July 20,	1,411,182	1,151,037
Delivered for consumption	1,477,733	1,232,857
Delivered for consumption	1855. 1,236,120	960,770
Del vered for consumption	1854. 1,660,810	847,770
Taken for export	1855. 48,974	54,196
Taken for export	1854. 94,356	61,832
Stocks	1855. 628,840	433,000
Stocks	1854 940,040	618,870

In business generally there is no change to note. For most articles of import there is a steady consumptive demand, but in the export trade there is an absence of activity. Notwithstanding the demands for the new loans at home and abroad, arising from the necessities of the war, the Money market remains very easy, discounts being currently offered at 3 ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are less favorable, and Gold continues to leave the country in considerable quantities. Consols close at 90¾. In Manchester there has been rather more inquiry for goods, in consequence of improved accounts from India, and the market has assumed a steadier character.

There continues to be a good demand for Wheat at firm prices. Flour is rather easier. To-day there has been an active demand for Indian Corn, and prices have partially recovered from a further decline of 3s. to 4s., which had taken place in yellow and mixed descriptions. White is scarce. The weather has been unsettled, and a good deal of rain has fallen in the past week, but there is a favorable change to-day.

Western Canal Superfine Flour, new, ₩ bbl., 38s.@40s. Best more and Philadelphia Flour, new, ₩ bbl. 39s @43s. Ohio Flour, new, ₩ bbl. 40s.@43s.

Sour Flour, new, ₩ bbl. 35s.@37s.

White U. S. Wheat, ₩ 70 lbs. 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d.

Red and Mixed Wheat, ₩ 70 lbs. 11s. 3d.@11s. 9d.

Yellow and Mixed Indian Corn, ₩ 480 lbs. 37s.@38s

White do. 41s.@42s.

ASHES—860 bbls. have been sold at 32s. to 39s. 6d. for Pot, and 34s. 6d. to 35s. ₩ cwt. for Pearl.

RESIN—A considerable business has been done, about 9,000 bbls. having been sold on the spot and for arrival at 4s. to 4s. 4d., and 4s. 5d. for common, and 6s. to 7s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for the finer qualities.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—700 bbls. American have brought 31s. 5d to 32s. ₩ cwt.

TALLOW—The demand continues good at 53s. for Y. C. and 52s. to 54s. ₩ cwt. for North and South American.

LARD—100 tons have been sold at 53s. 6d. to 54s. ₩ cwt.

OILS—About 1,500 tons Palm Oil have been sold at last week's prices. Pale Seal may be quoted at £32@£33 ₩ ton, and Pale Rape at 57s. ₩ cwt.

RICE—Is still flat.

DYEWOODS—Prices have fallen slightly for Logwood. 300 tons Spanish Fustic have been sold at £5 16s.@£5 15s; 170 tons Barwood at £3 15s @£4, and a small lot of Nicaragua wood at £7 5s. ₩ ton. 10 tons Barwood sold by auction brought £3 12s. 6d ₩ ton.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Aug. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are on the decline, being more freely offered than they are needed, at $6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There have been 1,500 lbs. prime yellow sold at 28c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Continue without important change in demand or value.

COFFEE—The inquiry is good at full prices, but holders are not full sellers, save for better rates. The day's transactions include 150 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; 125 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c.@12c.; 200 Laguayra at 11½c. @11½c.; 1,200 Rio at 10½c.@12c., 4 months' credit, chiefly at 11½c.@11½c.—12c. having been procured for only 100 bags white, with 100 Cape at 10c., cash, ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is quiet, but steady, at unchanged figures.

COTTON—Seems in improved request for home use and shipment; and with only a moderate stock in market, prices are firmer and tending upwards This day's business has been pretty large at, if anything, a shade better quotations than those given in the annexed revised range:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	12¾
Fair	12¼	12¼	13	13¼

FISH—Dry Cod are quite scarce and in demand at $4 37½@$4 50 ₩ cwt. There is, also, a fair inquiry for Mackerel and Herring, which are less abundant and quite firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to favor factors, the receipts being inadequate to the wants of buyers, while receivers show no disposition to press the supplies on the market. The day's sales reach 7,200 bbls., within our annexed range

Ordinary State	$8 12½ @ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 37½ @ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to Good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Extra Ohio	10 00 @11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 87½
Extra Genesee	10 62½@12 50

Canadian is steadily improving; 1,500 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands brought $8 62½@$10 ₩ bbl. Southern is more active and firm. About 1,000 bbls. were disposed of at $9@$11 for low mixed to extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour remains quiet, but steady, at $7@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is retailing only at $4 62½ ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unaltered, being in moderate supply and demand. The day's sales add up 10,500 bushels Southern, at $1 95@$2 05 for white, and $1 85@$1 90 for red, ₩ bushel. Rye continues rare and nominal. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are quiet and less firm, at 54c.@57c. ₩ bushel. Corn is still in rather moderate request, for home use and shipment—and, as it is freely offered, buyers have any existing advantage. The day's movements comprise 58,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 84c.@85c. for sound, and 83c. for unsound, ₩ bushel.

HAY—We heard of sales of 280 bales old River, at $1 25@$1 43½ ₩ 100 lbs. New is not abundant, but is in slack request, at irregular prices.

HEMP—Undressed American has been pretty freely dealt in since our last notice, and has increased in value about $5 ₩ ton, closing with an upward tenor. The sales since Tuesday have amounted to about 400 bales, at $150@$155, 6 months' credit, ₩ ton. Subsequently, there was but little to be had under $160, and some holders anticipated a further rise. The receipts are very small, and the stock is a large one. Dressed American is inactive, but stiffly held. We can learn of no further movements of importance in foreign varieties. The quantity of those in market is by no means large.

HOPS—Are heavy and drooping. Small lots can be had at 19c @22c. for last year's crop, ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in good request and is on the advance. Sales have been made since our last of 470 tons, in lots, at $31 75@$32, usual credit ₩ ton. The bulk of the sales were effected at $32@32 50 ₩ ton. We know of no important movements in other kinds.

LATH

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co.
NEW YORK, July 26 1855

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through LESLIE F. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, precisely, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of such holders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650 shares held by Messrs. N. & G. L. Schuyler

One hundred and eighty eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.

J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—Beautiful scenery and site, handsome cottage of 11 rooms and cellar, cool and spring water in house, and well by back door. Shade, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds, carriage and granary and other out houses, all nearly new. Large barn, with stalls, granary and cellar, water in yard, with 80 acres rich farm land, 12 in apple orchards in full bearing 6 or 8 in woods, remainder in meadow and pasture and tillage. Also, a young peach and pear orchard. Immediate possession given of front parlors, upper part of house and basement kitchen, and if required of whole house. The purchaser can have the furniture go on with said cars or income rent, if he work by a neighbor on shares, or he can take the oxen right. It is in Westchester County, 24 miles from Sing Sing 1½ hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad—the express and all other trains stopping. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Ten per cent on day of sale. Inquire of owner E. H. BROWN, Esq., No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 till 2 o'clock P. M. Also, of Mr. COX, coach proprietor, at Sing Sing Depot, who will direct or send you to the farm of George B. Thorne. To be sold on the premises the 16th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock M.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Paris, via Calais,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calais,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Cadiz,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Elberfeld,	Munich,	Strasbourg,
Bonn,	Florence,	Nice,	Trieste,
Bremen,	Frankfort,	Naples,	Venice,
Cologne,	Genoa,	Oporto,	Vienna,
Constantinople,	Geneva,	Palermo,	Zurich,
Copenhagen,	Hamburg,	Rome,	
Carlsruhe,	Havre,	Rotterdam,	
Canton,	Hanover,	Rio de Janeiro,	
Dresden,	Leipsic,	Stuttgard,	
Elberfeld,	Lisbon,	Trieste,	
Florence,	Leghorn,	Turin,	
Frankfort,	Lyons,	Venice,	
Genoa,	Madrid,	Vienna,	
Geneva,	Marseilles,	Warsaw,	
Hamburg,	Milan,	Wiesbaden,	
Havre,	Munich,	Zurich,	
Leipsic,	Naples,		

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at		
Canton	Shanghai	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras.
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at	
Maitland and Newcastle,	Hunter River
Brisbane and Ipswich,	Moreton Bay
Victoria Branches	
Melbourne, Geelong,	Kyneton
Castlemaine,	Mount Alexander.
Sydney	
Bankers' Agency	Bendigo
Oban Agency	

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 74 Broadway, New York—Capital Stock $250,000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston Wells & Co. and Messrs. Fargo & Co. and Edwards, Sarford & Co. and are prepared to forward parcels packages, memorandas, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to forward Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic.

H. S. LANSING, Manager.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.

New-York July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL ST., N. Y.
Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate transfers, the collection of claims, &c., &c., and thus enable him more economically than through a lawyer) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. M. GWIN, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, of Raymond, Harper & Co.) New-York, CHAS. B. HAWES, No. 26 Nassau-st. New-York.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it.

JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.
SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, July 19 1855
NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon dry goods, grain, provisions and other merchandize, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 36 Wall-st. (office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND NEWKIRK WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 58 3d-av., corner of 11th-st.

D. C. WEEKS,
W. J. BARNES, } Assignees.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that no person is authorized to purchase, sell, collect or transact any business in my name, as I have no business connection with any one.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1855. C. D. SMITH.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 28 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the organizing notes issued to S. T. BAKER, as individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN,
je19,'54-1aw2y8 Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (a banking association in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
d23,'54-1aw2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. B. BENNETT, (an individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank or will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,
fe7,'55-1aw2y6 Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av. cor of 8th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Book open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 5 per cent. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 3 to 8 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman-st.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 16th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Pickersgill,	George Barnes	Wm. M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A. Lachaise,	F. W. Reimer,
John M. Olyphant,	Chas. H. Dabney,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. B. Lamar,	Wm. Loeschigk,	Hiram Hutchinson.
Richard Latters,	P. P. Rodenschach,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,
Wm. H. Guion,	Wm. C. Allen,	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos. Richardson,	Wm. G. Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H. Elliott,	Robt. Spalding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Benkard,
Jas. W. Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C. Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G. LANE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000
Office, No. 8 Broad-street, New-York.
THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DUQUETTY, President.
EUGENE PLENKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. F. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	F. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward Rosenfeld,
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hogeet,	T. B. Maxwell.
Austin E. Wells,	A. Van Antwerp,	Salomon Haxtin,
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
Jos. Bridgen,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins
Philip W. Kops,	D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David G. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers	Frederick Penin	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

CONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue B. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $100,000, offers to insure dwellings, houses, merchandise, household furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. H. Burton,	Thomas Harriss,
Jacob Sharp,	John R. Reynolds,	Daniel W. Taylor,
Jeremiah D. Lyman,	George C. Ladue,	Andrew V. Tuers,
Isaac M. White,	J. W. Gelsenkhan,	Wm. B. Wilson,
E. H. Hubbard,	Jr.,	David B. Mulnos.
George Noad,	James R. Quick,	

J. WILLIAM FRESHMAN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., 64 and 66 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $500,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, only risks of merchandize, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their stores. On favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Samuel F. Mott,	Jas. Quiles,	Isaac Bronson,
Wm. F. Hoit,	Thos. W. Stoddard,	Edwin D. Morgan
Rollin Mallory,	Richard Tighe,	Silvanus Miller,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suares,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jonas Thorne

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices No. 8 Wall-st. and 298 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June,

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Office of the Company, 44 Wall-st. New-York Island Railroad Company, No. 13 Williams-st. New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and re-opened on the 18th inst.

Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to the 1st Feb, 1855, are requested to hand in the same before said 10th inst, in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates.

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, on the preferred stock of 1849 payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th,) of August next, at their office at Jersey City; and to residents in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARKE & CO. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 28th inst to the 5th August inclusive.

L. CONDIT, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, July 19, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th inst, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 88 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 26, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Broad-st., New York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., on and after Tuesday, 7th of August, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 7th inst.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of capital of four per cent, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on Monday, the 6th inst.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1855

NOTICE.—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 38 Pine-st. By order of the Board.

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, (issued in aid of the construction of the above Company,) falling due on the 10th of August, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1855

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, July 31, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of five per cent for the last six months, payable on and after Monday 13th August, has been declared by the President and Directors

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Mortgage Bonds due 1st August next will be paid on and after that date, at the office No 69 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.

Aug 2, 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD Secretary

COAL.

HECKSCHER ANTHRACITE COAL.—Prepared in first-rate order for steamers, use and for family purposes. Also, Red Mountain Lump, of best quality for New-York use, and Chesnut Coal for manufacturers' use. For sale by the single cargo or in larger quantities, delivered in New-York on liberal terms. Apply to

CHS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 75 from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.

MAT. CLINTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 570 Greenwich-st., 118 Duane-st., and 25th-st., corner of 9th-av.

PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 19 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (660,000) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every succeeding one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I communicated to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Deomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this we never would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway. SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House. No. 1 Vesey-st. DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. New York. JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,234 New-York Post Office.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the signature of the Chevalier de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse. As its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life if the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical and intellectual weakness would, like magic before its influence, (the rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which reports and experience so long has shown, though an antidote for, to the pain of the health of the patient, and to popular fame.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the World cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 4—Is a safe, sure and speedy remedy for small and full nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in six cases, all each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c. &c. &c. and will be sold and retail of Mr. A. BARROW, No. 81 Nassau-st., New York, assembly, and uniting by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar in any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR
A SPEEDY AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.
IN ANOTHER WEEK I SHALL HAVE the public on hand to supply their wants, for the Elixir is now ready, and what is claimed by this ELIXIR to render it eagerly sought after, when its magical superiority over every other specific will be readily acknowledged.

Among many effectually cured by it are
Mr. Leopard Gosling, (the well known Restaurateur,) No. 306 Bleecker-st.
Mr. Wm. B. Dod, No. 34 Carmine-st.
Mr. A. P. Carman, D. D. S., No. 3.6 Bleecker-st.
Mr. Thomas Spinks, No. 341 Broadway
Mr. H. P. Whitney, No. 42 Nassau-st
Arabella A. Dorsheimer, No. 6 Dorsheimer-st
Who will gladly give personal testimony of the benefit they derived from it, to all who will call as above. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. For sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS,
Wholesale Druggists, Fulton-st., New-York.

WILKIN'S AMBLEY—Will restore, preserve and cleanse the hair. It is no barber's, self styled professor's or its own individual's preparation, like the innumerable injurious or good-for-no thing humbugs of the day. The Amblev is invented by Dr. Sherman Elliott, M. D., and will be own Oculist, as per his certificate below. Unwilling to deprive any pecuniary profit from it and wanting be sure to propagate it for the constantly increasing demand from old friends and pet sons, among whom Dr. Elliott for the last ten years has been in the habit of gratuitously distributing it, he has resolved to make a receipt of the same, so that the public can now enjoy the benefit of this most valuable cure for baldness. Retail price 5 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists generally, and at WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1855

This is to certify that I have given Mr. Wilkin the prescription for restoring and improving the hair, and known as the Amblev which I invented, and for which I make no charge, but give gratuitously. SAML M. ELLIOTT M. D.
No. 1 Clinton-place and Ellicottsville, N. Y.

THE AMBLEY No. 1—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the World cannot remove.

THE AMBLEY No. 2—Is a safe, sure and speedy remedy for small and full nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

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MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition cloth 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should have a remedies before learning from this valuable work the cause of their ailments. Either Parisian or London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 62 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Sun Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has operated on for as low as $5. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

FEMALE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—This Institution, now open for the reception of patients, is situated in a quiet and retired neighborhood, and especially adapted for lying-in women and all diseases incidental to females. With comfort, retirement, good medical treatment and nursing at hand, this establishment is unequalled. For particulars, terms, &c., address

E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D.,
Act. Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,055 Broadway.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—now is fused before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite oriental without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever used the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are proved by one dose. Office Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES—Among the greatest blessings of the age, afford infallible relief in all those painful complaints of females. His Lenten Tonic Pectoral Pills never fail to reestablish the monthly discharge. $1 per box. Office Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carmichael and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Francais. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—340 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 411 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. F. M. L. SHERBERGER'S MARVELOUS NERVE OPERATIVE—Is the stream of life restored to a sinking system, and will be sent on orders enclosing $5 per bottle to any place required. Address his branch and depot office, No. 129 Franklin-st., New-York.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS.
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are unexcelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be attended to THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE
Assignments will be strictly scrutinized.

M. K. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 62 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

BOUNTY LANDS, &c.—Soldiers, sailors, and all others who served in any of the wars, and their widows and minor children, can obtain their warrants by applying at the old established office No. 37 Chambers-st., next to Hutton's. D. S. BROWNE, Attorney for United States Claims.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. UNONES, Notary Public, 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 166 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign makers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 62 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

A PRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef,

New-York Daily Times.

GLEN COVE REGATTA.

INTERESTING YACHT RACE.

Magnificent Entertainment by Mr. Burton, Friday, Aug. 3.

One of the most interesting events with which the New-York Yacht Club has been identified since its foundation, came off to-day at Glen Cove, under the auspices mainly of Mr. BURTON, the well-known comedian. At 8 o'clock in the morning the subscribers to the entertainment, (who were all residents of Glen Cove,) together with the non-sailing members of the Club and their families, in accordance with special invitation, went on board the steamboat *Croton*, for the use of which the Committee of Arrangements were indebted to the liberality of JOHN T. IRVING, Esq.

The *Croton* left Peck slip Ferry at a few minutes past 8 o'clock, and, having called at Whitestone and Sleight's Dock, arrived at Glen Cove at 10½ o'clock. The passage up the Sound, which, at all times, is a thing to be enjoyed, was characterized on this occasion by more than the ordinary amount of pleasurable excitement. The morning was beautifully calm, cool and clear; the sea was as smooth as a mirror, save where the course traversed by the vessel exhibited itself in a foamy wreath, which died away in tiny ripples on the steady breeze. Innumerable boats, with their white sails unfurled, dotted the waters as far as the eye could reach; some apparently devoted to pleasure, reclined lazily on the water, or stole slowly along, giving us a faint cheer as we passed; others, freighted with produce, and, as if responsive to the noisy din of the newly awakened and busy City, bounded swiftly by, and answered our salutes by a hurried and hearty hurrah. The sun shone brightly over the wooded hills or green fields which bounded the prospect on either side, and away in the depths of dark, dense groves and shady dells, died the last faint echoes of the music which DODWORTH dispensed on our upper deck. Gentle breezes, wafting the perfumes of distant gardens and hayfields and orchards, fanned the pale cheeks of many a City beauty, and left there a rosette blush of health, as though laden with the tints of the red blossoms over which they had passed. As the vessel turned the Throgg's Neck Light house, on her entrance into Glen Cove, the scene presented was imposing beyond description. Within the Cove lay at least a hundred craft, their white sails shining in the sunlight, and relieved against the thickly wooded heights which hem in the glittering expanse of water that was so fitly chosen to be the scene of the day's amusement. Having finally reached the landing amid enthusiastic cheers from every side, the company went on shore for about half an hour. At 11 o'clock the bell rang for reembarkation, and in a short time all were again on board. The officers of the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. BURTON, BRADHURST and ORMSBEE, and the Judges, Messrs. HASWELL and RUSSELL, were received on board at the same time.

The yachts that had been entered for the race were now arranged in a line, obliquely with the shore.

We subjoin a complete list—the largest number ever entered by the Club for one race:

Name.	Tons.	Owners.
Widgeon, sloop	80	Messrs. Edgar.
Haze, schr	80	M. H. Grinnell.
Julia, sloop	70	J. M. Waterbury.
Emily, sloop	50	Messrs. Stevens.
Una, sloop	50	J. M. Rutherford.
Twilight, schr	56	E. A. Johnson.
Irene, sloop	48	John F Johnson.
Mystery, schr	46	J. T. Stagg.
Undine, sloop	32	Messrs. Jerome.
Fanny, schr	31	A. E. Thomas.
Sport, sloop	30	T. T Ferris.
Ray, sloop	30	F. M. Ray.
Norma, schr	25	Messrs. Major.
Lucky, sloop	17	C. F. Morton.
Mary, sloop	17	D. A. Kingsland.
Ripple, sloop	17	A. C. Kingsland.
Coeur, sloop	16	T. P. Ives.
Alpha, sloop	17	Mr. Morris.
Betty Ann, sloop	15	J. Greason.
Kitty Bell, sloop	16	A. W. Thatcher.

Appended is a compendium of the sailing regulations:

There will be two prizes given by the citizens of Glen Cove, L. I.

A vessel will be moored abreast of the wharf at Glen Cove, on the west side of which the yachts will anchor, at intervals of one hundred yards, commencing with the yachts of least tonnage nearest to the boat.

The course of the race will be round a stake-boat moored off Throgg's Neck, passing thence to the northward; then round a stake-boat off Matinnecock Point, passing to the northward; thence back to the point of starting, passing to the east of the stake-boat.

The measurement of tonnage is to be given in by the owners of the respective yachts intending to compete for these prizes, to the Committee of Arrangements at Glen Cove, on or before Thursday evening, the 2d proximo, at 9 o'clock, after which no alteration will be made.

Yachts will be allowed to carry men for tonnage by Custom-House measurement.

The distance marked out in the course given is about 25 miles.

Yachts will be allowed 25 seconds time per ton for tonnage.

The prizes will be awarded to the two yachts making the shortest runs.

The time in which the race must be accomplished is fixed at nine hours from the time of starting.

The firing of a gun from Glen Cove was to be the signal for starting. After a few minutes' silent expectation, bang! went the cannon, seconded by one loud and universal cheer, and off the vessels started at 11½ o'clock, precisely, and with a splendid six knot breeze. Nothing could be more beautiful than the seemingly conscious grace with which each boat of the noble little squadron set herself to the task, and sped her way down the cove. The *Ray* and *Alpha* took the lead, followed by the *Una*, the *Haze*, and the *Widgeon*. Soon, however, the *Haze* and *Alpha* fell behind, and the *Una*, the *Ray*, and the *Widgeon* kept steadily on their course, until finally the *Widgeon* shot ahead. The *Julia* and *Irene* now heightened their speed, and drew close to the three leading vessels. With varying fortunes they continued on their way until they approached the flag-boat off Throgg's Neck. The wind, which had been gradually dying away, had now reached almost a perfect calm, and the boats, instead of sharply turning, floated lazily round. The times at which they respectively passed the flag-boat were as under:

Names.	h.	m.	s.	Names.	h.	m.	s.
Una	12	48	6	Haze	1	3	17
Widgeon	12	48	17	Lucky	1	5	40
Emmeline	12	50	40	Alpha	1	6	48
Irene	12	52	3	Mary	1	8	20
Julia	12	53	33	Undine	1	11	x
Ray	12	53	38	Ceres	1	17	1
Sport	12	53	18	Stella	1	17	13
Ripple	1	1	23	Mystery	1	17	33

A tight little craft that nobody knew, and which had hardly attracted any attention during the earlier part of the race, astonished everybody by the ease with which she walked in between three or four of the heavier vessels and the turn-staff, and rounding sharp, impudently passed out third. The confidence of experienced betters, however, seemed to be divided between the *Widgeon*, the Commodore's new vessel, and the *Una*, but the odds were invariably against the *Una*—in some cases as much as four to one.

The wind now sprung up a little, and the contest grew sharper accordingly. At times the yachts were so close that they hardly extended over a surface more than a quarter of a mile square. The utmost excitement now began to be manifested; the friends of the respective competitors exhibited their sympathies by clapping of hands and shouts of approbation, which were occasionally so vehement as to be ludicrous; "Go it, *Juley!* that's a dear!" "Hooray, *Widgeon!* *Widgeon* done gloriously!" "Now, *Una*; *Una* is walking off, boys!" "See she goes it!" "That *Haze* is a smasher; let the breeze blow but a knot harder and *Haze* 'll show 'em sport." "Yes, but look at the little one; see how she's goin' it." These and similar exclamations were heard on every side as the vessels neared the Matinnecock flag-boat, which they passed in the following order:

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
Julia	3	25	55	Lucky	3	37	15
Katydid	3	28	15	Sport	3	38	1
Haze	3	29	45	Mystery	3	38	33
Widgeon	3	30	9	Mary	3	39	20
Una	3	32	3	Undine	4	40	15
Ray	3	32	15	Ripple	3	41	55
Irene	3	33	54	Spray	3	49	40
Stella	3	36	17	Ceres	3	43	30

The contest now seemed to be confined mainly to the *Julia*, the *Widgeon*, and the *Haze*, which kept the foremost places for most of the remainder of the race. After some tacking, the *Julia*, which had kept a creditable lead, turned the goal in the Cove, followed by the others as under:

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
Julia	4	13	39	Ray	4	33	30
Widgeon	4	22	15	Mary	4	37	46
Una	4	25	57	Lucky	4	40	47
Haze	4	27	00	Ripple	4	44	45
Katydid	4	27	25	Mystery	4	48	10
Irene	4	29	50	Ceres	4	54	5
Stella	4	32	47				

The *Undine*, which had turned after the *Mary* at 4h. 39m. 15s. was ordered to go round again, because she had passed the flag-boat on the wrong side, and attempting to pass round properly she failed, and lost her chance in the result of the contest.

It was now generally understood that the *Julia* having come in first was the winner; and as she passed the *Croton* (which had accompanied the yachts on the race) she was vehemently cheered. After a more judicious reckoning, however, it was discovered that the little *Katydid* was entitled to the first prize, and the *Lucky* to the second, which, as was natural put a damper on the enthusiasm of the friends of the *Julia* and *Widgeon*. The thing is accounted for in this wise: One of the conditions of the race was that the smaller vessels should be allowed twenty-five seconds each ton, for tonnage. Now, the tonnage of the *Julia* was 70, whilst that of the *Katydid* was but 16; and 70—16=54. Fifty-four times twenty-five seconds, which is twenty-two and a half minutes, had then to be put to the credit of Miss *Katydid*. But the entire difference between Miss *Katydid*'s actual time and that of Miss *Julia* was but the difference between 4h, 27m., 25s., and 4h., 15m., 32s.=11m. and 53s., which, of course, was put to the debtor side of Miss *K.*'s account. Then on striking a balance, it was found that there remained to her credit 11 minutes and 53 seconds—the time by which she beat Miss *Juley*. In the same way the *Lucky* was discovered to be second, and therefore entitled to the second prize. Both vessels, it is said, were built by Messrs. MORTON & FISH.

The prizes were: 1st, magnificent silver vase, elegantly embossed, and the lid surmounted by a very delicate and exquisitely executed yacht; 2d, a silver cup—the foot ornamented with coral and sea-shells, the shank being a sea nymph, and the reservoir a cornucopia supported in her arms. The price of both was $250.

The race having been thus happily concluded without accident or harm to any one of the vast numbers who witnessed or shared in it, (save to a young gentleman who was caught on board the *Glen Cove* steamer picking the pocket of a lady, and apprehended therefor by one of the fourteen policemen or five police captains who came out on the *Croton*,) the *Croton* made land again; the spectators withdrew, some to remain overnight for Mr. BURTON's magnificent ball, (Mr. B. it is well known has a beautiful country seat at Glen Cove,) and some to return again to New-York, which they did, safe and sound at 9 o'clock in the evening.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Extraordinary Case.

A fashionable lady of our City required the services of one of our first physicians, which were rendered with a good-will certainly, and with a pretty good degree of success. Meeting her soon after in company, GALEN inquired what had been the result of his medication,—on the whole? "Excellent—excellent," replied she with great gratitude in her voice, and with eyes that swam in tears; "excellent, my dear doctor; why now I can dance till half after three in the morning, and when I began your course, I couldn't possibly dance later than 3 o'clock without being utterly exhausted. I shall recommend all my friends to your care."

A Moonlight Excursion and a Moonlight Row.

Last evening a party numbering some hundred or more persons—male and female—left the foot of Robinson-street in the steamboat *Only Son*, and after touching at several other places to take on passengers, proceeded down the Bay. When near Staten Island a number of rowdies, who were on board, commenced a fight, which resulted in a demolition of the bar and its contents, and a number of broken heads. Bottles and chairs were freely used. The boat returned immediately. These excursions are becoming fruitful sources of disturbance and bloodshed.

Cleaned if not Clean.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In reply to your general inquiry, as to the cleaning of Thirty-third-street, I can only say the street is not paved, although it has been cleaned, and the ash and garbage carts pass through that and every other street in the Twenty-first Ward every day. Yours, &c. R. ST. AUBREY,

Inspector Twenty-first Ward.

AUGUST 3, 1855.

Extortion.

JOHN VIVIAN, of No. 447 Greenwich-street, made complaint, yesterday, of GEORGE T. HALL, public cartman, No. 840, who, as alleged, on Tuesday last, agreed to carry seven chests, one bundle of bedding, one portmanteau and one basket from a pier on the East River to the Erie Railroad Depôt; but, after delivering the goods, he demanded $8 as his due. Complaint not denied. Ordered to forfeit all right to claim for services rendered. The carter not only agreed to the above penalty, but in some verses dedicated to his Honor the Mayor, signified his willingness to cart Mr. VIVIAN's property, within the next seven days, to any place out of the City.

Camphene Explosion.

A lamp containing camphene exploded in the basement of the house occupied by RICHARD DUER, No. 167 Washington-street, about 11 o'clock on Thursday night. Damage ensued to the amount of about $50. No person was injured.

Accident.

A woman named BRIDGET QUINN was yesterday seriously hurt by the falling of some timber on her head, at a building corner of Barclay-street and College-place. She was taken to the Hospital.

☞ The United States ship *Potomac*, from Norfolk, was admitted to the City yesterday from Quarantine. She had been off the Capes of Virginia, for some time absent from Norfolk, and had no sickness on board.

[Communicated.]

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

JAYNESON-STREET, GREEN POINT, BROOKLYN L. I., August 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: For some time past, considerable interest has been awakened, both in and out of the profession, by the publication of a series of popular letters from the pen of Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of New-York, on the successful treatment of Consumption by Inhalation. That these letters manifest a profound acquaintance with medical science, and are written in a most attractive style, cannot for a moment be questioned—but a matter of far greater moment remained to be tested, namely—whether the application of the principles advocated by Dr. HUNTER would be sustained by their success in practice.

Of late I have observed in several newspapers extracts from the letters of physicians and from a medical journal, questioning the success of Dr. HUNTER's practice, and in one instance calling on him for the publication of cases. Now, the only matter for consideration is whether the success of Inhalation has been equal to the expectations raised by its announcement, or greater than the practice in common use.

I have myself personally witnessed the recovery of two cases of Consumption. They had been for some time under the care of several Physicians of my own acquaintance, but were gradually sinking into their graves. The first of these cases (MRS. JONATHAN CRANE, of Green Point, Brooklyn,) was of apparently a hopeless character—a cavity having already formed in the right lung,—there was great emaciation,—she was unable to walk any distance, and had all the worst symptoms which usually attend cases of Phthisis in an advanced stage. Mr. CRANE was informed, from the testimony which came under his observation, to put her under the care of Dr. HUNTER about December last. I was anxious to watch the effects of Dr. H.'s treatment by Inhalation in her case, as I knew it to be a desperate one. Soon after she began to use the Inhalations, I saw marked evidence of improvement—her breathing became more free—her expectoration increased and easy—her general health daily improved, and I am too happy to be able to say that this improvement has gone on steadily until she is now in excellent health and spirits—a result which I have no hesitation in saying no other medical treatment known to the profession could possibly have effected in her case. The other case—that of Mrs GRIFFITH, of the same place—was very similar in its character to that of Mrs CRANE. This case I also watched closely, and the result has been equally satisfactory. As a professional man I was induced at first to give all possible attention to Dr. HUNTER's treatment—feeling a very deep interest in his published views on the subject. But I confess I was not at all prepared for the speedy, decided and unmistakable success which attended it in these two cases. The effect on my own mind has been such that I could not entertain towards Dr. H. for a moment the prejudice which too often leads medical men to oppose a new practice. On the contrary, I was led at once to place under his care my own sister-in-law, Miss WOOD, also a case of tubercular consumption, similar in character to Mrs. CRANE's. Miss WOOD has been under Dr. HUNTER's treatment for about six weeks and I am happy to say that she too is progressing towards a cure in a manner most highly gratifying to myself and all her friends. After these undeniable evidences, coming under my own observation in so satisfactory a manner, I cannot be silent when I see an effort made by interested parties, either through medical journal or newspaper columns, to throw doubt by insinuation upon the success of Dr. HUNTER's practice. As a general rule, medical men have a dislike to appearing in the columns of a newspaper on any subject connected with medical practice. There are occasions, however, when it becomes a duty to lay aside those feelings and bear an honest testimony to the truth, and I am rejoiced as a man who respects his profession, that I have it in my power to bear this simple testimony to Dr. HUNTER's success in the treatment of Consumption.

Yours very truly, R. J. HUSBAND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSQUITOES AND ALL INSECTS.—HASKINS' Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air. It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and and expand by means of rubber braid; it will fit securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes, and taken down to equally short space of time. Yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street.

It is indispensable for invalide not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels. Sold at the manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUANO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUANO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S PURE SODA.—As the rain and dew refreshes the seared leaf, so does RUSHTON'S Delicious Soda and Cream Syrups refresh the palate when parched by drouth. Thousands can testify that ice cream cannot compare with this reviving drink. To be had only under the Astor House, corner Barclay-street, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

What temperance is to health,
Is economy to wealth.

EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is the only place where Zephyr cassimere suits are sold for $10; check Marseilles suits, $8 50.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—We invite particular attention to several new styles of Gas Fixtures from French artists, just out for the Fall trade. Call at our great Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ASCHER WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned respectfully state that an indictment was found against them in April last, (sustained only by *ex parte* statement,) brought by the Ocean Bank of this City as plaintiffs. The charge of this indictment is "forgery," from the facts, as they allege, that we accepted, in behalf of the Ocean Bank, certain checks in the name of the First Teller, with an intention of defrauding them, &c. We have been long anxious to prove the persecution, if not malicious intention, of these charges.

We deny these charges, and say they cannot be sustained. Certain checks were certified by the First Teller of the Bank for its use and benefit, in order to get gold and currency for the Bank, which at that time was largely indebted at the Clearing House for some months together, say for $50,000 to $75,000, which facts were undoubtedly known to the managing officers of the Bank; that we never had any benefit or advantage from these checks, nor from the Bank, in any way whatever, and if there is a deficit to the amount as they have stated, that deficit does not rest with us.

We ask the institution for an early trial, when we shall be ready to substantiate our position

S. & J. S. DENNING.

LONG ISLAND.

Successful at Last.

A young couple residing on Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, a few weeks since attempted to elope, but the father of the fair damsel, who is just "sweet sixteen," arrived in time to prevent the consummation of the wishes of the young folks. A second attempt was made, which also proved futile. The smitten youth was forbidden to enter the house of his affianced, and she was placed under the watchful care of her mother; but lovers do not stop at trifles, and on Thursday the young lady managed to elude the vigilance of her mother, while on the streets walking, and her lover being at hand with a carriage, they were driven rapidly to New-York and married before their whereabouts could be ascertained by the anxious parents. The objection to the match was that the young man drank wine at a party given at the Pierrepont House last Winter, and became somewhat elated.

Church Dedication.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., the Roman Catholic Church, recently erected at the junction of Van Brunt and Ewen streets, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, will be dedicated as the Church of the Visitation. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN.

☞ The number of passengers carried by the Flushing Railroad Company for the month of July, was 29,746.

Indecent Assault by a Negro.

A negro named MARTIN EMERSON was committed by Justice BLACHLEY yesterday, in Brooklyn, for attempting to violate the person of a white girl, named MILLER, 11 years of age, residing in the Eighth Ward.

NOT SO.—The rumor is circulated by the journals that Attorney General HOFFMAN has given to Governor CLARK his opinion that the Prohibitory Law is unconsititional. We have first-rate authority for saying that Governor CLARK has not had occasion to ask for the opinion of the Attorney General on this subject, nor has he received any such opinion from that officer.—*Utica Herald.*

Important Opinion of Chief Justice Lewis, of Pennsylvania, in the Wheeler Slave Case.

From the Washington Union of yesterday.

We have once more to congratulate the country upon the manliness and independence of the State of Pennsylvania. Chief Justice LEWIS, of the Supreme Court of that State, upon a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the relation of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, has refused to issue the writ, having decided, as every principle of right required him in decide that WILLIAMSON, having been committed by a competent Court for contempt in making a false return under oath before that Court, *could not be discharged by any other Court, and must remain in prison to pay the penalty of his wicked pet jury.* *We rejoice to see that Chief Justice Lewis has the courage to give official expression to his legal convictions.* If, yielding to the clamor of abolition maniacs, he disregarding the law, had undertaken to release WILLIAMSON, the Marshal of the United States would of course *have refused obedience to the order.* In that case, the Chief Justice, having entered upon the career of error, would have been constrained to persevere in it, and to order the commitment of the Marshal by a State Sheriff. Thereupon, the Marshal would himself have applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to the United States Court; and if the Sheriff refused to obey this writ and release the Marshal, then the Sheriff would be committed by the United States Judge; and so on, *ad infinitum*, until the Sheriff and all his deputies, and the Marshal and all his deputies, were held in confinement one by the other, and all law and all justice utterly prostrated in Pennsylvania, in order to enable PASSMORE WILLIAMSON to commit robbery and perjury with impunity. Fortunately for the State of Pennsylvania and for the United States, Chief Justice LEWIS had too much respect for the rules of law to commit this outrage upon the Courts either of the State or of the United States. Once more, then, the State of Pennsylvania stands forth as the great bulwark of the Constitution and of the Union.

Frightful Collision on the Delaware—Steamboat Sunk.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 3.

About 10 o'clock last night, a collision occurred on the Delaware, which resulted in the sinking of the steamboat *Miantonomi*. The *M.* had been on an excursion to Fort Delaware, opposite Delaware City, and when about a mile below the Navy-Yard, on her return, she came in violent collision with a steam tug that was going in an opposite direction. The tug struck the *M.* on the larboard side of her bow with such force as to cut her down below the water mark, and the water rushed in with great rapidity. The shock was tremendous on both boats and the utmost consternation and terror prevailed among the passengers. Some idea of the violence of the shock may be formed by all the crockery on board being broken to pieces. In the cabin the supper-table had not been cleared, and the jar dashed all the dishes to the floor and shattered them. Fortunately the *M.* was within a short distance of the shore at the time of the mishap, and orders were immediately given to run her upon the "flats," which was done, and she sunk in shallow water.

After the collision the tug was drawn off, but it was found that she had sustained no serious damage. As soon as possible the passengers were got safely on board the tug, and were brought up to Mead-alley Wharf, where they were landed. Capt. HARVEY and the crew remained on the wreck during the night.

The night was quite dark, and the officers of the *Miantonomi* allege that the tug had no lights displayed. There were about one hundred passengers on board the ill-fated boat, one-half of whom were women and children. It is a most fortunate circumstance that the boat was near the shore at the time of the accident; had she been out in the middle of the river it would have been almost impossible to have avoided a serious loss of life. No person was injured on either boat, although several narrow escapes were made, and there were very few but were much frightened.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, of consumption, Mrs HARRIET LEACH KING, in the 34th year of her age.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, of cholera infantum, ELLA PEMBLETON, youngest daughter of A. Wycoff and Emma Pendleton Brown, aged 1 months and 16 days.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, MARGARET MOORE, widow of Daniel Moore aged 72 years 9 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 20 Christopher st, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 3 Great Jones st, on Sunday, June 5, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation

In Brooklyn on Thursday, Aug 2 HAWLEY, infant son of Rev E. H Caufield, D. D.

In Brooklyn on Friday, Aug. 3, Mrs. SARAH JANE, wife of Lieut. Henry Wales, U. S. N.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock, on Sunday, Aug 5 from her husband's residence, No. 70 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

At Greenwood, L. I. on Thursday afternoon, Aug 2 MARY M., wife of George Farmer and daughter of the late Samuel Macauley, M. D. of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. James W Crolsey, Long Island, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday. Carriages will be in attendance to convey her remains to Greenwood, at Hamilton Ferry, at 3½ P. M., at which place the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug 2, SARAH A., daughter of Stephen R. and Sarah A. Frazier, aged 4 months and 28 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Quincy-st., fifth house from Classon av., on Saturday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation

At Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, on Friday, Aug 3, PAULINS, daughter of Meyer and Minna Gans, of New-York, aged 18 years, after a short illness

A funeral ceremony will take place at Mr. Gans's residence, on Staten Island, this day (Saturday,) Aug 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., where the friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. Those from the City who wish to attend will find carriages to meet them at Vanderbilt's Landing for the purpose, leaving the City at 9 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 28, CHARLOTTE BETTS, aged 7 months. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No. 24 South 3d st., Brooklyn

At Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Aug. 3, AUGUSTUS HOLME, infant son of Augustus and Ann Wiggin, of New-York, aged 3 months and 22 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 3.

$3 000 New-York 6s '61...110 | 21 Cumberl'd Coal Co...s3 28½
5 000 Ohio 6s '70.....105 | 100 do.....s3 29
7,000 California 7s '70....87 | 100 do.....b10 29
20,100 Indiana State 5s....85½ | 500 do.....b3 29
10,000 do.....b60 86 | 50 Hampshire Coal Co... 7½
5,000 do.....b30 86 | 450 Erie Railroad.....s3 32
1,000 Tennessee 6s '88...95 | 100 do.....52
3,000 Tennessee 6s '90...96½ | 100 do.....b30 32½
2,000 Virginia 6s.....98½ | 100 do.....52
1,000 do.....98½ | 50 do.....s30 52
70,000 do.....98½ | 450 Harlem Railroad.....28½
50,000 Missouri 6s.....90½ | 100 do.....s60 28½
5,000 do.....b60 90 | 200 do.....b36 28½
1,000 Erie C. B. '71, extnt 84½ | 100 do.....b30 28½
7,000 Erie Bonds of '83...c 98 | 200 Reading Railroad..b60 92
8,500 do.....s3 98½ | 50 do.....s3 91
22,000 Erie Bds '75, extnt 90½ | 100 do.....b3 91
5,000 Hud R 2d M Bds 92 | 100 do.....b3 92
5,000 Hud R 3d M Bds 77½ | 400 do.....93
9,000 do.....77½ | 100 do.....s30 92
10,000 Hud Con R 8s 1st 78 | 550 do.....s60 92
1,000 N Alb & Salem 8s 83 | 200 do.....b30 92
40,000 Ill. Cent R R Bds. 88½ | 100 do.....b3 92½
18,000 do.....88 | 100 do.....b3 92½
16,000 do.....b30 88 | 100 Mich. C R R.....b3 98
10,000 do.....b60 88½ | 98 do.....98
10,000 do.....b60 88 | 60 Panama R R.....107
18,500 N. Y. Cen R. R Bds. 91 | 300 Ill. Central R R.....97
8,000 Ill. Central Bds...s3 93 | 100 do.....b60 97½
6,000 do.....s60 93½ | 400 do.....97
5,000 do.....94 | 38 Cleve. Pitt R R.....65½
10,500 N. Y. Cen 7's.....103 | 20 do.....65½
2,000 C & R. I R R Bds. 97 | 375 Cleve & Tol. R. R.....92
4,000 L. E. W & St L Bs. 81½ | 50 do.....92
35 Mechanics' Bank.....118 | 100 do.....b60 91½
50 Bank State N. Y.....108 | 158 Chic & R. I. R R.....b3 97½
10 do.....108½ | 10 do.....97½
45 Bank of Commerce.....109 | 100 Wis. Lake Shore R R.....86
30 American Ex. Bank...218 | 25 do.....b15 86½
50 N A Trust Co.....8 | 25 do.....b15 86½
90 Man Gas Co...ex div.133 | 25 do.....b15 86
100 Nicar Transit Co.b60 20½ | 25 do.....b30 86½
100 do.....s3 19½ | 40 do.....86
100 do.....19½ | 5 do.....86½
286 Penn Coal Co...ex div.186 |

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Ill Cen R.R. Bds. 88½ | 100 Cumber. Coal Co...s30 28½
5,000 do.....b30 88½ | 300 Cleve & Tol. R.R.b60 91½
4,000 Erie Bds of '75 extnt 90½ | 150 Cl'ev. & Pitts. R.R. 66
8,000 New-York Cen. 7s.103 | 80 N. Y. Cen. R. R...b60 99½
2,000 Chic & R. I R R 97 | 100 do.....s30 99½
50 Canton Company.....27½ | 100 do.....99½
100 do.....b3 27½ | 25 Wis. Lake S R R.b15 86½
100 do.....s60 27½ | 50 Erie Railroad.....51½
100 Nicar. Trans. Co...b3 18½ | 100 do.....b30 52
200 do.....s3 18½ | 100 do.....s3 51½
16 Penn. Coal Co...ex div 186 | 100 do.....b60 51½
250 Reading Railroad...s3 92 | 100 do.....52
200 do.....s10 92 | 300 do.....b3 51
300 do.....s10 92 | 40 Galena & Chic. R R 105½
200 do.....b10 92 | 10 do.....106

FRIDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The Trade returns for the month of July, at the port of New-York, as officially rendered this afternoon from the Custom-House, present an Import for the month, in

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$13,006,485
Dutiable Goods Warehoused	2,431,756
Free Goods	799,871
Total Entries	$16,239,912
Total July, 1854	20,034,287
Decrease	$3,794,375

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $69,035. The amount of Goods, of previous importation, withdrawn from Public Store, is $2,029,160, or $402,596 less than the amount warehoused. This would make the value of Foreign Goods actually warehoused during the month, $15,837,816.

The Official Export value of Domestic Produce shipped from the port of New-York for the month of

July, 1855	$3,960 757
July, 1854	3,789,661
Increase this year	$302,096

There was also reexported during the month, Foreign Merchandise of the value of $305,887, and Gold to the value of $2,923,324, making the entire Export values of the Foreign Trade of the month $7 279,958, against the entire values of July, 1854, $7,174,479.

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Foreign Trade and Gold movements of the port of New-York, dating from the commencement of the calendar year, and adding a carefully prepared schedule of the Gold deliveries from the California steamers:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$12,855,000	$19,316,000
February	12,014 000	10,816,000
March	10 000,000	16,112,000
April	9,033 000	16,573,000
May	11,576 000	17,015,000
June	11.925.000	13,529.000
July	16 240.000	20,034,000
Total 7 months	$83 733,000	$113,397,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK

	1855.	1854.
January	$4 997,000	$5,304,000
February	3,155,000	5,401,000
March	4,988,000	5,563,000
April	4,350,000	4,579,000
May	5,072,000	5 524,000
June	3,957,000	4,975.000
July	3,961,000	3,769,000
Total 7 months	$30,300,000	$35,115,000
Foreign Goods reexported	$6,489,000	$3,453,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$156 000	$1,846 000
February	2,124,000	580,000
March	2 299.000	1,466.000
April	3,313 000	3,475,000
May	5,320,000	3.652,000
June	3,812,000	6,168,000
July	2,923 000	2 922,000
Total 7 months	$19.947,000	$19,109,000

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1855.	Manifests.	1854.	Manifests.
Jan. 2	$928,555	Jan. 5	$1,208,498
Jan. 10	1,119,293	Jan. 9	1,830,000
Jan. 15	583,277	Jan. 24	847,361
Jan. 25	1,251,565	Jan. 29	976,137
Jan. 30	640 200	Feb. 9	749,620
Feb. 8	1,239,209	Feb. 10	809.141
Feb. 14	476 406	Feb. 23	806,210
Feb. 25	1,113,547	Mar. 4	646,062
Mar. 4	646,689	Mar. 13	913,611
Mar. 12	1,161.948	Mar. 14	976,383
Mar. 19	92,322	Mar 25	615,279
Mar. 24	317.000	Mar. 29	780,106
Apr. 3	288,869	Apr 9	1,474,958
Apr. 8	710,187	Apr. 23	1,994,849
Apr. 16	168 643	May 7	1,918,917
Apr 24	772,011	May 9	847.572
May 2	802,491	May 24	450,000
May 13	1,115,384	May 25	2,919,555
May 16	377,927	June 6	2,259,569
May 24	1,294,188	June 23	355,000
June 1	418,701	June 24	949,630
June 6	594,098	June 25	1,441,518
June 8	485,440	July 10	1,144,373
June 24	596,006	July 12	1,067,353
June 25	1,058,000	July 23	206,000
July 9	886,978	July 24	1,784,301
July 11	630,618		
July 26	1,605,497	Total	$96,903,538

New-York Daily Times.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

SHORTEST PASSAGE EVER MADE.

Only Nineteen Days and Twenty Hours from San Francisco.

Gold Freight $940,035

COLONEL WALKER AND PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY NEWS.

More About the Exploded Bankers.

GREAT FRAUDS CHARGED.

Assignment of Adams & Co. broken up.

POLITICAL NEWS.

TRADE AND MINING.

LATER FROM OREGON, UTAH, &c.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived last evening in six days and nineteen hours from San Juan, with 413 passengers and $940 035 on freight from San Francisco, July 16, per steamship *Uncle Sam*—making the passage from San Francisco in the unprecedented short time of nineteen days and twenty hours. The route is perfectly healthy, there having been no sickness of any kind during the voyage. The mines in California are yielding better than for several years past. Gold in large quantities has been discovered near Puget Sound.

Col. WALKER is still at Realejo, where he retreated from San Juan del Sur. Capt. FRENCH came down by the last steamer from San Francisco, to join the Government party. Col. KINNEY arrived at San Juan with a party of twenty-four on the 16th ult., in the brig *Huntress*, of Philadelphia. They are engaged in putting up a building in San Juan. There is much dissatisfaction among them. The *Northern Light* left in the harbor of San Juan the English steamer *Buzzard*, brig *Pouvette*, from St. Thomas, brig *Huntress*, for Philadelphia, in ballast, and schooner *Jessie*, of Blewfields. The brig *Hamlet*, of Wilmington, Capt. Cow. went ashore and bilged at the mouth of the harbor, in a heavy squall, on the night of the 17th ult. Crew all saved.

SPECIE LIST PER NORTHERN LIGHT.

Drexel & Co., Phil.	$347,000	Ulmer & Feigenbaum,	
Newhouse & Spirtz.	15,200	New-York	$12,000
S. Moger & Co.	2,000	Lazard Freres, N.Y.	13,241
Mrs M.C. Woodward		Goldsmith, May &	
Prov., R.I.	6,400	Co., New-York	11,680
Hecht & Bro., Bal.	2,100	Jacobs, Levi & Jacobs, New York,	11,000
Metropolitan Bk, N.Y.	100,000	Schultz & Bro., N.Y.	10,500
Wells & Fargo, N.Y.	129,161	Strauss & Bro, N.Y.	10,004
Rose & Falconer N.Y.	61,413	G. W. Schenkberg,	9,988
Order N.Y.	55 645	W. Heller, N.Y.	7,877
Booth & Edger, N.Y.	4,806	Riggs & Co., N.Y.	6,100
A. Jacobs & Co., N.Y.	34,000	J. Bradley, N.Y.	5,000
Bk of America, N.Y.	25,000	P. Gregory, N.Y.	4 900
W. H. Dunbar, N.Y.	23,000	J. H. Dunlap, N.Y.	2,200
W. Seligman & Co.	22,000	E. & J. Rosenfelt,	2,000
Hudson & Bro., N.Y.	16,000		
Total			$940,035

CALIFORNIA.

Trade—Crops—Mining.

From the Placer Times.

The general tone of trade, since the sailing of the steamers of the 30th ult., has been decidedly of a more encouraging character. It is true the demand for goods to supply interior wants has become materially lessened, a circumstance to be expected at this season, but the nature of our advices from abroad, and the gradual diminution of supplies in first hands, have conspired to produce a more healthy feeling, and a greater degree of confidence among mercantile classes whether direct recipients of goods or jobbers. Most leading staples have intrinsically improved, and though, in regard to a few, the advance has been merely speculative, and not calculated to be sustained, still the majority occupy in reality a much better position than they did a fortnight ago.

Much uncertainty continues to exist in regard to the Wheat crop of California the present year. The destruction from various causes has been large; yet it is generally conceded that there will be more than a sufficiency for our domestic wants, as the number of acres sown was greatly larger than last year. It is, moreover, well known now that the crop of last year was under-estimated, and that the quantity of old Wheat still on hand is considerable. Indeed, the exports made within the last three months exceed, in the aggregate, all the Wheat supposed to be in the country when they commenced. So far as we can learn, the Oat crop has suffered but little, and the Barley not at all. The supply of these will be large. The Potato crop is in a remarkably healthy condition, and will be abundant.

In relation to the mines we have nothing new to offer. Miners continue successfully engaged, and it is thought that the number of persons thus employed has been latterly much increased, owing to the poor rewards of labor in some other pursuits. The product of the present year will probably be much larger than that of the last, though less may find its way out of the country.

The Nevada *Democrat* gives the following items of mining intelligence:

A chunk weighing eleven pounds eight ounces, was taken out last week by PESKINS & Co., about half a mile below town, on Deer Creek, and on pounding it up the happy finders obtained $958. ALLEN & Co have been laboring with their usual success, and from very many sources we gain information of large yields! HAMLET DAVIS, Esq., purchased during last week 1,350 ounces of gold dust. This certainly speaks well for the yield of our mines.

A rich quartz lead has been discovered on Wolf Creek by DEN & Co. The rock is fully equal to that of Larimie Lead, upon New-York Hill, Grass Valley.

DUTCH FLAT.—On Tuesday week a nugget weighing eight ounces was taken out of Eastman Hill. BRADLEY & Co. found a chunk weighing 11 oz. 2 dwt. These claims are now averaging the enormous sum of five hundred dollars per week to the hand. The Eureka Tunnel Co., on Manzanito Hill, have got in 300 feet, and have struck the basin, finding a lead of three feet of dirt, which pays $6 to the pan. They are not yet down to the bed rock.

At Eureka Hill, between the north and south branches of Bear River, the True Blue Company have got in about 300 feet, have struck the basin and find the dirt very rich. The gold is found in pieces varying from five to ten dollars. The ore is all coarse. The Lafayette Company have not got into the lead, but consider they have a sure thing.

PACIFIC QUARTZ COMPANY.—When at Placerville, a few days since, we obtained, through the courtesy of friends who are stockholders, some particulars relative to the working of the mill of this Company, which may be found interesting to our readers.

The quartz mill of the Company is only a few hundred yards southeast of the town, in a ravine. The power used is water—sixty inches—which is bought from the South Fork Canal, at a cost of thirty dollars per day. The gearing is of the most simple kind, and is attached to the over-shot wheel, which is over thirty feet in diameter. Ten stamps are used; and their process for saving the gold is of the very simplest character—quicksilver, blankets and riffles being the main agents. Most of the gold is saved with quicksilver in the stamp-boxes. Five tons are crushed per day, which average fifty dollars per ton. The receipts of the mill for several weeks before our visit were fifteen hundred dollars per week, on an average. In one week nearly three thousand dollars was the product. Nine is the number of hands employed at the mill and in the lead. Weekly expenses, any from four hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars.

The average width of the lead is from five to six feet; its depth is unknown. The Company own it for nearly a half mile, and it promises to be inexhaustible. It has been opened to the depth of some thirty feet from the top of the hill. It is reached by a cut in the hill, at a right angle with the lead, and the rock taken out on an inclined plane.

The Company is now running a tunnel into the hill, some 75 feet below their present cut, expecting to strike the lead after running about 400 feet, nearly all of which had been executed at the time of our visit. When this tunnel, which opens into another ravine, is completed, the Company contemplate building a steam mill at its mouth, so that the rock may be deposited from a railroad car immediately where it is wanted for the stamps.

The lead is one of the most extensive we have examined in the State, and will prove a mine of wealth for years to come.

Before starting their mill, the stockholders (the stock is divided into 45 shares) expended only $10,000 in buying the lead and building their mill. It has paid well from the start, and has hardly lost a day by the breaking of machinery. This is one of the successful quartz operations in the State, and in a few years we shall have hundreds, if not thousands, of like character.—*Sacramento Union.*

Stupendous Fraud Charged—$400,000!

The city was thrown into a state of great excitement on the evening of the 12th inst., by the rumor that Messrs. A. A. COHEN, late receiver of the assets of ADAMS & Co., and I. C. WOODS, a member of that firm had been charged with frauds to the amount of $400,000, by Judge CHAMBERS, of the late firm of PAGE, BACON & Co. In an affidavit of Judge CHAMBERS, he alleges that the firm of ADAMS & Co. have been engaged in the last four years in palming off inferior dust upon the firm of PAGE, BACON & Co.—that a regularly organized band of disguised accomplices has been maintained in the various mining districts of the interior where gold dust is bought and sold. The document is lengthy and to the point. The complainant brings as witnesses, H. A. WHITING, Esq., and JAMES KING, of William, a leading banker of this city. The defendants have been held to bail in the sum of $420,000 each, and an order of arrest issued from the Twelfth District Court. They have published a card promising to refute these charges. The affidavit appeared in the daily papers as follows:

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, David Chambers, Henry Haight and Francis W. Page *vs.* Alfred A. Cohen and Isaiah C. Woods.

DAVID CHAMBERS, of lawful age, does depose, testify and say, that on or about the 1st day of December, A. D. 1850, the said plaintiffs, DANIEL D PAGE, HENRY D. BACON, HENRY HAIGHT, DAVID CHAMBERS and FRANCIS W. PAGE, were partners under the style of PAGE, BACON & Co., and engaged as such in doing a general banking and exchange business, in the State of California, and continued so engaged in said business until the 1st day of February, A. D. 1855, and during said period had their principal office at the city of San Francisco, in said State, and two branch offices, one at Sacramento in the Northern mines of said State, and the other at Sonora in the Southern mines, and during all of said period said plaintiffs were engaged in the purchase of gold dust at each of said offices for shipment to the Atlantic States of this Union.

And this affiant further says, that during all of said period of time, gold dust of inferior value, and commonly known by the name or description of "poor dust," was bought and sold in the market of said State, and also other gold dust, commonly known by the name or descriptive term of "good dust," and the said poor dust differed from the said good dust, not only in value but in color and general appearance.

And this affidavit further says, that during all said period, the gold dust produced by the said Northern mines was, according to a general, regular and well known custom of the trade, offered for sale and sold in the City of San Francisco aforesaid, and in the City of Sacramento and other places situate in the district of country wherever the said Northern mines are located, and during all of said period, the gold dust produced by the said Southern mines was, according to a general, regular and well-known custom, offered for sale and sold only in the City of San Francisco aforesaid, and at Sonora and other places, situate in the district of country wherever the said Southern mines are located; and said districts are remote from each other, and both of them are remote from said City of San Francisco, and during all of said period both of said different kinds of gold dust were produced by the mines aforesaid, "Northern and Southern."

And during all of said period it was a further regular, well known and general custom of the said gold dust trade, as carried on in said State for gold dust so produced aforesaid to be offered for sale as aforesaid by persons engaged in the business of mining in the said mines respectively; and said miners were generally distinguished from all other classes in the community by their dress and general appearance.

And this affiant further says, that he is informed and fully believes, that on or about the first day of December, A. D. 1850, the said ALFRED A COHEN, and the said ISAIAH C. WOODS, entered into a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy and agreement with each other to cheat, swindle and defraud the plaintiff partners aforesaid, out of their property and estate, by fraudulently selling to them the inferior gold dust as aforesaid, at a price greater than its real value; and said agreement was not limited or confined to any definite number of such proposed fraudulent transactions, but was general and unlimited in its scope, and contemplated the utter bankruptcy and ruin of said plaintiffs as its only limit, and as this affiant is informed and believes.

And this affiant is further informed and believes, that the said defendants, in pursuance of said corrupt conspiracy, did, in divers days and times, during the said period, sell to the said plaintiffs, at their said several offices, the inferior gold dust aforesaid to the amount of $60,000 ounces the same having been previously so changed in color and general appearance by mechanical, chemical and other acids, used and practised by said defendants as to resemble in color and general appearance gold dust of superior value aforesaid, and in further aid of said fraudulent transactions and sales, the said defendants caused the said inferior dust, so changed, as aforesaid, to be delivered in the hands of miners employed in said mines, and into the hands of persons disguised as miners, who, in person, and by the fraudulent procurements of the defendants, offered the said sales to the plaintiffs, at their said offices, and such sales were made to the plaintiffs of said dust for more than its real value; and in consequence of the fraudulent contrivances aforesaid, and the pecuniary loss directly sustained by said plaintiffs in consequence of said fraudulent sales, amounts, as this affiant informed and believes, to the sum of $400,000.

And in so far as the facts before recited are stated on information and belief, the information is derived from statements made to this affiant and other members of said firm as aforesaid, by sundry persons now in California, and who have said to said affiant and his said partners, that they had personal knowledge of the facts so recited, and in the number of such persons are H. A. WHITING and JAMES KING, of William.

And this affiant further says that he, jointly with his said partners, have commenced an action against the said COHEN and WOODS, in this Court, and entitled in the manner stated, at the head of this affidavit, to recover $400,000 damages, sustained in fact by this affiant, and his said partners, by reason of the wrongs aforesaid. (Signed) DAVID CHAMBERS.

Sworn before me this 12th day of July, 1855

D. O SHATTUCK, Judge Superior Court.

From the Alta California.

JUDGE CHAMBERS' AFFIDAVIT.

In another column will be found the most singular affidavit ever made by a sane man. Of the subject matter of it we have nothing to say, but shall wait for the additional evidence. But that Judge CHAMBERS, recently a banker and a partner of the great house of PAGE, BACON & Co., should confess that for five years he has been such a gump as to buy gold dust for more than it was worth, and allow a rival house to get the better of his to the amount of $400,000, passes belief. If these charges are true, then indeed, it was time for PAGE, BACON & Co. to fail: for if they would allow themselves to be cheated right straight along for five years, and could not find out how it was done till after they had failed, then they were not worthy of the confidence that was placed in them by this community. This affidavit is, assuming it to be true, the most remarkable confession of stupidity and weakness ever made, and it looks amazingly as though some malice was instigating the proceedings.

From the same paper.

THE ASSIGNEES OF ADAMS & CO.

From the time of the appointment of the assignees of ADAMS & Co., a continuous and persistent effort has been made in some quarters to prejudice the public against them, and with a good degree of success. The depositors and other creditors of the defunct house, have generally looked upon the assignees as their antagonists, and seemed to think, if the assignment could be broken up, it would be so much better for them. They have succeeded. The Supreme Court, to the surprise of nearly every legal man in the City, has decided against the assignment, and the creditors have thus got the better of their foes, who were keeping their money away from them. And now what have they got? Instead of a *pro rata* division of the property, they find that a few active and shrewd speculators have got the whole of it. These bought up certificates of deposit at a low figure; so low that they knew they would get their money back if the assignment held, and then, if it did not hold, by getting on the first attachments they knew they would be paid the face of their certificates. That this would be the result if the assignment was not sustained, was evident long since, and we were strongly in hopes, therefore, that it might be sustained for that was the only chance for the small depositors. Yet many depositors were of the contrary opinion, and they have been fatally successful in their warfare upon their assignees. The money which ought to have been divided up among the creditors, now must go to a few who were more shrewd or more fortunate than the balance.

The following is the list of the judgments reported to the Fourth District Court, and which were confirmed:

J. H. Dall, judgment for	$42 000 66	Albert E. Field	$11,101 25
Merrick J. Read.	75,987 50	Jos. C. Palmer	12,350 00
		A. A. Selover	37,392 00
Total			$168,851 42

How much will be left after satisfying the above judgments we are unaware, but after the interminable and innumerable suits that have been brought, the endless litigation, the employment of counsel, and the immense expense which has attended the business at every stage, we apprehend there will be nothing left, over and above the attachments, so that other certificate holders will get little or nothing. In the above list it will be seen that the name of J. C. PALMER appears as one of the creditors having obtained a judgment. This judgment is for the Haight Testimonial Fund, which was assigned to Mr. PALMER, and in which he has no more interest than any of the other contributors to that ridiculous fund. It having been frequently charged that PALMER, COOK & Co. were interested in having the assignment set aside, we informed ourselves that they had no other interest in any attachment than this of the Haight Fund, though they hold a large amount of the certificates of ADAMS & Co., which they, in common with other holders, will realize nothing upon.

MORE ABOUT ADAMS & CO.—LAW PROCEEDINGS PROFESSIONAL TREACHERY.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—A number of affidavits have been filed, to be used on the rule to show cause why HALLECK PEACHY, BILLINGS & PARK should not be submitted as the attorneys of record for Mr. ALVIN ADAMS. We are compelled to condense the report of them, owing to the press of the steamer's news.

Mr. WOODS testifies that H. P. BILLINGS & PARK, were the attorneys and counsel of ADAMS & Co., and that PARK was in a particular and special manner the counsel for the firm, that the affiant has disclosed to him confidentially and unreservedly, on the 22d Feb., the condition of the firm, and all the facts of the case; that it was by the advice of PARK that the suit between the partners was commenced, which was designed to be an amicable suit, so as to procure a *pro rata* distribution of the assets of the firm; that PARK enjoyed the fullest confidence of the affiant and of Mr. HASKELL; and that since his return from the Eastern States, in June last, he has sought and is now seeking, in the now pending motion, to convert this section, which was originally advised and designed by himself, as the counsel of the partners of ADAMS & Co., as an amicable suit for the *pro rata* distribution of the firm assets, into a hostile suit, to harass and injure this affiant, particularly towards whom PARK has conceived a most violent resentment, and whose character he has lately assailed and sought to ruin in a variety of ways and devices.

Mr. COHEN testifies in a very minute and circumstantial manner to the fact of PARK having been retained by Mr. WOODS for all the partners of ADAMS & Co., in what was understood to be an amicable suit. He wanted a fee of *forty thousand dollars*, and made several statements as to what he could do and had done, which are calculated to show how much to the interest of ADAMS & Co. it would be to continue to employ him on their behalf. He also said that Mr. COHEN owed his appointment as Receiver to his efforts. The following we quote in full:

Deponent further says, that particularly in reference to the formation of the partnership between ALVIN ADAMS, I. C. WOODS and D. H. HASKELL, May 12, 1854, and the agency of C. E. BOWERS, as the agent of ADAMS in bringing it about, and the relations of WOODS and HASKELL thereto, the defendant had two several conversations with the said PARK, one in or about July, 1854, and the other in or about February, 1854, in which this deponent treated said PARK as in an especial manner the counsel of WOODS and HASKELL as distinguished from ALVIN ADAMS, and said PARK recognized that relation fully; and among other things, said PARK in the first of these conversations talked of going to the East for and on behalf of said WOODS and HASKELL, and arrange matters with the said ADAMS, and also observed to the deponent that it was "*a first-rate sell upon old Adams*;" the said PARK thereby assuming that ALVIN ADAMS had been in some way circumvented in the formation of said partnership, an assumption and intention which this deponent has always understood the said WOODS and HASKELL to deny.

Mr. JOHN T. DOYLE, of JAMES, DOYLE & BARBER, also testifies to the fact of PARK being retained by I. C. WOODS for all the partners.

News from the Interior.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Sacramento, as by previous announcement, from the 27th of June to the 1st of July. The following nominations for State officers were made: For Governor, JOHN BIGLER, of Sacramento; Lieut. Governor, SAMUEL PURDY, of San Joaquin; Judges of the Supreme Court, MYRON NORTON, (full term.) CHAS. H. BRYAN, (unexpired term;) Comptroller, THOS. C. FLOURNOY, of Mariposa; Treasurer, B. F KEENE, of El Dorado; Attorney General, B C. WHITING, of Monterey; Surveyor General, S. H. MARLETT, of Calaveras; State Printer, GEO. H. CROSETTOE, of Butte; State Prison Directors, WM H. BELL, San Francisco; SAMUEL C. ASTON, of Nevada; C. F. POWELL, of San Joaquin.

A fire broke out about 9 o'clock, P. M., on the 1st of July, in Sacramento, in rear of a house of ill-fame, on K, between Second and Third streets, north side. The flames quickly spread to the Merchant's Hotel, and in a few minutes both buildings were in ruins. Also destroyed the carpenter shops of —— PIKE, C. W. BARKER and B. S. MARSH, and six or seven small frame houses on the alley; Western Hotel, owned by M. P. SQUIRES, loss $1,5000, furniture was owned by BARNEY LADD & Co.—total loss about $2,500; RAMOND's house and furniture—loss $3,000; Western Hotel damaged in the rear, but saved by great exertions—loss $2,000. Total loss $10.000.

A fight occurred at Sacramento on the morning of the 30th of June, between R. C. GILCHRIST, a late police officer, and WILLIAM BARR. The parties clinched and each drew his pistol. Officer AUGUSTUS SMITH and another person interfered to separate them, when GILCHRIST fired, the ball passing through SMITH's hand.

Two men have been sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of August next at Sonora—Jose MARIA ESCOBAR, for the murder of a deaf and dumb Mexican, at Salvado, last Fall, and Jose SERRDA, a Chilean, who killed JOHN SHELDON, a policeman of that city.

Agricultural affairs throughout the State have suffered from the ravages of grasshoppers, whose destructive progress has swept down all vegetation in some sections. They are now disappearing.

The rust has also injured the wheat crop in some of the agricultural districts.

From the mines all accounts agree in pronouncing the present one of the most successful years since the discovery of the gold. The number of workmen is steadily increasing, and the yield will probably exceed that of any other twelve months in the history of California. The State is generally healthy.

The Cholera on Board the Sierra Nevada.

From the Alta, July 16.

Considerable excitement exists throughout town regarding the appearance of the cholera on board the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, during her passage from San Juan to this port.

The disease was in New-Orleans at the latest dates, where nearly 150 per week were dying. No signs of it appeared among the passengers until, at Virgin Bay, a young girl who had been eating fruit imprudently was taken with a severe cramp and died in a few hours; those who were accustomed to the disease pronounced it at once cholera of the most violent type. On the arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur, several others died, and at Consul PRIEST's American Hotel there were three dead bodies at one time. Twenty dollars were offered and refused to bury them. The natives general left the town.

A few days out from San Juan the cholera appeared among the passengers, and continued to rage with great fury up to the day of arrival here (Saturday.) The deaths on board amount to 30.

Our informant, one of the passengers, states that in one four hour watch seven cases terminated fatally. The chief mate of the steamer, Mr. PEASY, died on Friday. The doctor did not succeed in saving one case. Most of them were among the steerage passengers, though several died in the upper and lower cabins. Among these was Rev. C. B. WEST, who was on his way here to take charge of a congregation in one of the interior towns. There are now three cases on board the steamer at the wharf, which the Coroner asserts are likely to prove fatal. Two women died yesterday morning, one named MARY ANN ALLEN, aged twenty one years, who was to have been married to a gentleman in Nevada, who had written for her to come out and join him. Her body is now at the office of the Coroner.

Ex Mayor GARRISON is taking the most energetic steps in the matter, and has dispatched the best medical aid in the city to attend the sufferers on board the steamer. We hear the most flattering accounts of the conduct of Capt. SLETHEN during the trying scenes on board the *Sierra Nevada*. For a number of nights he did not take his clothes off, and, regardless of danger, was in attendance in all parts of the ship to lend assistance and soothe the last moments of the dying.

We furnish herewith a list of the dead, as reported by Purser FOSTER, who, we learn, did everything in his power to alleviate the distress around him. Miss REBECCA HIRSCHMAN, whose name appears on this sad list, was a lovely girl from Europe, aged sixteen years. The two brothers, who had sent for her, resided at Nevada. One of them, who had not seen her for seven years, (HENRY HIRSCHMAN,) was in the city awaiting her arrival. As soon as the steamer was telegraphed, he procured a small boat and proceeded on board. After inquiring of several passengers, he received the dreaded intelligence that she died when the steamer was four day's sail from this port. She is said to have been one of the most lovely of her sex. The gentleman that attended her during her sickness showed her every attention and did all in his power to restore her to health, but to no avail. Her brother obtained her trunks and found a lock of hair, which she clipped for her loved brothers in California.

In one instance, a whole family, husband, wife and child, died in three successive days

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS WHO DIED ON BOARD THE SIERRA NEVADA, JULY, 1855.

Cabin.	*Steerage.*
July 4—Joshua Lord.	July 10—Charles Bole.
July 7—C. B. West	July 10—Wm. Scortey.
July 10—Mrs E. Hirschman	July 10—A. Gamps.
July 10—Infant of T. H. Brown	July 10—Jos. Connell.
July 10—T. H. Brown.	July 11—J. H Pope.
July 11—Mrs T. H. Brown.	July 11—Jesse Bristow.
July 10—H. Arasew	July 11—Hugh Neely
Steerage	July 11—James Fox
July 7—Ben Reig	July 11—Ang. Mallar.
July 7—Thos Mongean.	July 11—Ralph Seymour.
July 7—James Rogers.	July 12—James Gallagher.
July 7—Gold Behuken	July 13—J Madden.
July 7—John Collins	*Crew.*
July 8—Infant of Mrs Riley	July 14—Jno. Perry, 1st officer.
July 8—Miss Sarah Mullins.	July 6—J Rockley, fireman.
July 9—Wm. Slattielly	July 8—Major ——, seaman.
	J G FOSTER, Purser.

Add to the above the name of Miss MARY ANN ALLEN, who died yesterday morning, and we have a total of thirty-one. There are now three cases in the County Hospital, on Stockton-street, and four in the U. S. Marine Hospital, at Rincon Point, some of which cannot but prove fatal. The steamer has been hauled away from the wharf, and will be thoroughly renovated and painted.

Oregon and Washington Territory.

Our dates from Oregon are to the 7th inst., and from Washington Territory to June 28.

The reports of the recent gold discoveries near Fort Colville are confirmed. Thirty dollars a day are made in many instances. The emigration thither is likely to be large.

All the available United States troops which have been stationed at Vancouver and the Dalles have gone out upon the plains, under command of Major HALLER, for the purpose of looking after the Indians in that quarter.

The fruit orchards throughout the Territory are yielding great crops. Traders are buying up apples at $10 per bushel.

Gen. PALMER has effected several important treaties with the Indians in various sections.

Great Salt Lake.

The steamer *Sea Bird* arrived July 5, from San Diego. By her we are in receipt of advices to 30th May, from Utah Territory. They contain nothing of interest, further than descriptions of the grasshopper scourge, which has been very general in that region of country.

The Mormon Church continues to send out its missionaries to various parts of the world.

Gale on the Mexican Coast.

From the Alta, July 16.

By the arrival of the Hamburg steamer *Emile* yesterday, from Mazatlan, we learn that a terrific gale occurred off Mazatlan on the 1st and 2d of June. The place is rather an open roadstead than a harbor, and the sea setting in from the westward with tremendous force, drove everything from their anchors. The British bark *Benjamin*, ELKIN, with a full cargo; the bark *Tartar*, with a full cargo of dry goods; the bark *John Pachet*, with half a cargo; the French brig *Mannett*, the Prussian schooner *Miguel*; brig *F. Copeland & Co*, loading for this port, were all total losses. The *Water Witch* went ashore at Ipala in a heavy sea, and some twenty-five lives were lost. We have not received full particulars.

Further Particulars of Walker's Battle.

THE BATTLE OF RIVAS.—Taking in consideration the handful of Americans (sixty after the natives broke and fled) engaged in this bloody combat, it seems to have been one of the most unequal on record. There could not have been less than 700 of the Nicaraguans, to judge from the accounts, written and verbal, which we have received. Col. WALKER reports his loss at five killed and six wounded, besides the two whom Gen. BOSCA reports having shot on the road from RIVAS to San Juan. Capt. MCNASH, who commanded one of the companies, says not less than twelve of the little command were killed. Among these are FRANK ANDERSON, AQUILLES KEWEN, BENJAMIN T. WILLIAMSON, THOMAS CROCKER, GEORGE LEONARD, the two brothers COLE, E. EASTERBROOK and CHARLES BROGAN. The names of those wounded we have not learned. The remainder of the army sailed for Realejo in the schooner *San Jose*. The great blunder was ever leaving the northern part of the Republic without a force sufficient to hold ground against a population of not less than 60,000 persons, who compose the natives of the Department Meridional. Mr. KEWEN was second in command. His dashing gallantry and almost insane courage made him a conspicuous mark to the few sharpshooters among the foreign *attachés* of the enemy.

Mr B. T. WILLIAMSEN was a young man aged but 21 years. He was a native of Virginia. The family, however, emigrated to Alabama in 1834, where he resided until 1850, when with his elder brother he came to California, lured by those brilliant hopes which have been the means of drawing so many daring and adventurous spirits to these shores. A genial disposition, brightened by many striking qualities of heart and head, served to cement around him a large number of warm friends. But adversity gradually changed the aspect of affairs, and though appointed Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Legislature of 1854, and enjoying a considerable political influence in that body, he became tired of the field where he had formerly been so financially successful. Brooding over the reverses in business which not he alone had experienced in the whirl of California life, he was induced to join the Walker expedition, his ardent love of adventure impelling him with irresistible force to enlist. He was shot in the neck in the bloody battle of Rivas, with his face to the foe and his hand still grasping in death his trusty rifle. The news of his untimely death will cause much sorrow in the bereaved family at home. The others in the above list were also widely known in this community.—*Alta California.*

San Francisco Markets.—JULY 14.

Since our last steamer issue a very good business has been done here in most descriptions of merchandise, and, in some important speculative movements have been set on foot. The principal movement has been in China products and in some descriptions of Provisions, but in most other staple articles a good trade has been driven, and our merchants have had no reason to complain. The Summer season, however, is now upon us, and it is generally conceded that except in the case of particular classes of fresh goods coming in hand we need expect no additional animation, if we should not in reality look for a positive falling off in the amount of business to be done.

The arrivals from Eastern Domestic ports have been very limited in number this fortnight, and most of the goods coming to hand have been taken up. Sales to a considerable amount have also been made of merchandise on the way, which generally indicates a speculative feeling.

The export movement from this port still continues, and as will be seen by reference to our tables, the amount of merchandise leaving San Francisco has been large. The most important feature in this quarter has been the clearance of the splendid ship *Harvey Birch*, for Liverpool, with a very large cargo of FLOUR and GRAIN. The departure of the *Flying Arrow* for Melbourne is hardly less important, as she not only took away a large amount of domestic produce, but was the first of a regular line which is to be put on between the two ports. The *Dashing Wave* takes her berth, and is now loading rapidly, having most of her engagements filled.

FLOUR—The sales to day amount to about 8 000 qr. bags all domestic and 175 bbls. Gallego and Haxall at $11 50@$12. BEAN—80 bags sold at $11@$11. BARLEY—sales have been very light, not exceeding 1,000 bags domestic at $1 15@$1 25. POTATOES—1 200 bags sold in lots at $1¼@$1¼. CHINA OIL—489 cases China Oil sold on private terms. PORK—100 half bbls. clear sold at $13 12½. HAMS—50 tierces, in brine, ex *John Milton*, sold on private terms; 125 bbls do ex *Witchcraft* and *John Milton*, also private; 22,000 lbs do. do. ex *Witchcraft*, also private, and 50 tierces, in brine, at 19c.; 35 tierces sold at 18½c., 80 tierces on private terms. BACON—12 hhds. new, ex *Witchcraft*, sold at 18c; 18,000 lbs. extra clear, ex same vessel, sold on terms not stated. LARD—172 cases 10 and 15lb. tins sold at 17c @17½c; 75 cases 20 lb tins, ex *Witchcraft*, sold on private terms; 26 do. 10 lb. tins invoice rates at 19½c. BUTTER—200 firkins new sold at 50c.; 100 do. sold at the same figure. BEANS—117 bbls. and half do. white sold on private terms: 50 bbls and 10 half bbls ex *John Milton*, sold as above. SUGAR—50.000 lbs. China No. 1, of a lot consisting of 200,000 lbs., was sold at auction by Messrs. DE RU, BENDIXEN & Co at 11½c; 100 half bbls powdered at 13½c.; 137 half bbls. crushed at 14c.; 100 half bbls. and 400 do crushed and powdered, ex *John Milton*, sold on private terms. RICE—40,000 lbs China sold at 10c; 12 000 do. Inferior sold at 8½c. RAISINS—800 half and qr. boxes layer sold on private terms. MOLASSES AND SYRUP—500 8 gall. kegs Syrup, and 300 do 4 and 5 gallons, at 75c. BRANDY—10 qr. casks and 15 octaves dark Sazerac sold at $1 30. WINES—2c casks Claret sold at $54. DOCK—200 bolts, Nos 1 to 10, sold at 26c. DRY GOODS—15 bales brown Sheetings sold at 9½c; 10 cases 9 and 10 4 Sheetings at cost and charges; 480 pieces blue and red Blankets at do. COAL—310 tons Scotch, ex *Tadmore*, sold at $17. CANDLES—500 boxes Adamantines sold on private terms; 660 ro. also private; 300 boxes common do sold at 31c; 500 half boxes Lucomb & Co at 35c.; 100 do. sold at the same figure; 29 cases Cartoons do. at 35c.; 300 boxes do. sold at 32c. In addition to the above, we are cognizant of an offer of 32c. for 1,000 boxes and 30c for 1,000 do., which proffers in both instances were refused. SOAP—1,200 boxes Hill's, ex *John Milton*, sold at 8c. FISH—200 half bbls. Mackerel sold at $13. DRIED APPLES—102 half bbls sold at 12½c @13c. SALT—20 cases 10 lb. sacks sold at 25c.; 12 do and 20 do. at 40c; 74 cases 10 lb sacks on private terms. CRANBERRIES—200 5-gall. kegs to arrive, ex *John Milton*, on terms not made public.

Departure of Four Missionaries to the Marquesas.

On Sunday evening two male and two female Missionaries, Rev Mr. SEYMOUR and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Dr. COZIE, were affectionately accredited to the new mission at the Marquesas Islands by a public recognition at the Church of Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Brooklyn.

Rev. Mr. JOCELYN, Secretary of the American Missionary Society, opened the exercises of the evening by reading the Scriptures and prayer.

Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR (one of the Missionaries,) then recited so ode, illustrative of the hopes and prospects of Missionary enterprise, arranged for music and sung by the Choir, the structure of the melody being characteristic and pleasing.

Mr LEWIS TAPPEN then introduced the intended missionaries, and spoke of the interest which had been excited by the efforts of Mr. MILLS, who was present, and would address them.

Mr. TAPPAN observed that—This is the first attempt to plant a mission on those islands. Mr MILLS, after living 16 years on one of the Marquesas, and feeling the necessity of missionary effort to complete the civilization of that locality, had visited this country for the purpose of securing a missionary. He had married the daughter of one of the chiefs, and that lady was present. Mr. SEYMOUR had agreed to go out with him as a missionary. Sufficient testimony was obtained from Rev. Mr. ELDRIDGE and others at the Marquesas as to the high moral position of Mr. MILLS.

Mr. TAPPAN said that Mr. SEYMOUR is a native of Massachusetts, and being licensed to preach after the conclusion of his studies at Union College, was induced to go with Mr. MILLS. The party leave to-morrow, (Monday,) and this was to be taken as the occasion of their affectionate parting with the Church and people of God to their native land.

Mr. MILLS rose briefly to state his history. Getting lost with a whale-ship in the night, thirteen years ago he and his party determined to land on the Marquesas, on one of ten, the worst of them; not a very inviting prospect—the people being cannibals. He and his party lived among these people six months, and then attempted their moral elevation. Having aroused the wish for the presence of a missionary, he described the steps he had taken to secure one from the Sandwich Islands, in which effort he was unsuccessful. The story of his difficulties in this work was very interesting.

Alluding to the habits of the people, and cannibalism in particular, he thought it was more an affair of revengeful worrying than of eating as a matter of daily and ordinary food. Various illustrations were given of the superstitions of the people; some, especially "the flood of the Great Spirit," have a resemblance to the traditions of other nations. Circumcision and other ceremonies, the punishment of death for theft in particular, would induce the supposition that anciently they had some descent from the lost tribes. These and other social details were very interesting.

On all the islands missionaries might be settled. A missionary must first learn the language, and then identify their notion of the Supreme with our own. They are not idolators. The people have little confidence in their priests. They now wear our clothing. Property is pretty equally divided; they do not lend or sell, but give, and in time the obligation is returned.

The speaker had been 13 years there, his object had been limited to the inculcation of good morals; he had to please his own countrymen as well as the natives—they are a people without law, each man being a law to himself, even in reference to sudden murder. However, he succeeded in establishing a law compelling seamen to sleep on board and the natives ashore, and something like a Maine law—the English shipping had attempted to violate these regulations, but ineffectually.

He had sought the introduction of Christianity, and was glad to have met at the Seminary with Mr. SEYMOUR, but he did not think that any earthly honor was due either to himself, Mr. SEYMOUR or the Church—they had merely done their duty.

The charge to the four departing Missionaries was then given by Rev. Mr. WHIPPLE, Secretary of the American Missionary Society for the Foreign Department.

The missionary spirit was founded on a correct appreciation of the character and work of Christ, and on an earnest desire to emulate the spirit of his ministry. A very remarkable providence of God had opened these Islands to missionary enterprise.

Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR then made a few appropriate remarks on the solemnity of the work committed to the charge of himself and his three associates. He was going, he said, to preach Christ, in the *strength* of Christ. A greater than he had said "Brethren, pray for us."

A collection was then taken up, especially for the support of this Mission.

Mrs. MILLS, a native of the Marquesas, and as before stated the daughter of a Chief, was then led to the platform by her husband for the gratification of the curiosity of the audience. She is young pretty, and was fashionably dressed. Her contour and physiognomy were very like those of a handsome and well bred Mexican lady.

After singing a hymn the marriage ceremony was solemnized between two of the missionaries, Dr. COZIE and Miss PLATT, soon after which the interesting proceedings of the evening were brought to a close.

The party will leave to-day (Monday) by the *George Law*, at 3 o'cl

SUMMER GLEANINGS.

SUMMER SEX.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA, CONGRESS HALL, Aug. 1, 1855.

"Seems to me you are not much of a gleaner this Summer," said a gentleman to me this morning; "why don't you write us more letters from Saratoga?"

"Why, I feared I should surfeit the people, and besides there are so many other watering places which must be represented that the editors do not find room for me."

"Ah, but there is more material at Saratoga, said he, than in all the other places put together. Letter-writers may say what they please, but there is nothing else in America like this, and never will be while these one hundred and sixty springs continue to bubble from these sandy plains." Yes, in this valley there are a hundred and sixty springs, and so large an extent of mineral strata, so powerfully charged, must impregnate the atmosphere as well as the waters, and we must be continually inhaling gaseous mixtures as well as drinking them, and for all to whom such an atmosphere is not poison it is health. It is said, though I cannot say how truly, that Saratoga is very deleterious to all manner of heart difficulties!—that those who are afflicted with affections of this kind, or are in any danger of them, must stay away. If this be true and the fact be generally known, our countrymen and countrywomen must be remarkably heart-whole, for every lady is either here, or gone away, or coming.

Watering places may start up among the mountains and on the sea-shore, and flourish for a season, but Saratoga is always the same. Her attractions do not depend upon any temporary advantages, upon heat or cold, sunshine or showers. There is nothing elsewhere like these grand hotels, and there hotels would not be built and kept in this superb style if the present and expected patronage did not warrant it. The United States is a little village by itself, with its extensive park, which has been much enlarged this season,—its cottages and its spacious halls,—and though it is always full in the height of the season, there is always room enough. It is magnificent, not only in its exterior but in its appointments, and those who take up their abode there season after season would not do so if everything in the way of luxury and comfort were not to be enjoyed.

It seemed to those who only look from afar a very hazardous experiment in the new proprietors of Congress Hall to enlarge and beautify as they have, but the result has fully justified their discernment, more than answered their expectations, and fully realized their hopes, so that next year another wing will be added to correspond with the one erected this Spring, which will include a spacious dancing hall and rows of private parlors for the accommodation of those who like family tête-à-têtes and seclusion from the gaze of the multitude. The season must be to them one of great prosperity, to encourage them to plan arrangements so extensive for the future.

Union Hall, which has fallen a little behind the age just now, is to be extended a long way up street next year, and the succeeding year they are planning to demolish the old building entirely and erect a Phœnix in its stead. Compared with the two others their rooms are rather small, though they get capital dinners, as their hospitality gives me the power of testifying, and they have a good band and a goodly array of *first families*, who are well content with the attention they receive. But there will be overthrown a host of pleasant associations when those old walls tumble. Those who have been there ten and twenty years and occupied the same room, and been waited upon by the same chambermaid, had their boots polished by the same *humble servant*, will almost prefer that there should be no change. "Men never do what is not profitable," and there must be good foundation for the expectations they have concerning the future, or the Saratogians would not expend so many thousands in making ready.

There is no other place in America where every species of amusement and gratification can be so readily obtained. As a back ground to the picture, extend miles of primeval forest, where deer and every kind of game tempt the sportsman's rifle; and the beautiful lake with its emerald wreath and island gem, affords delightful variety to water sprits for sailing, rowing, angling and bathing; and within the village precincts pleasure-seekers may seek in vain for any reasonable or unreasonable enjoyment which is not provided for them. The bowling alleys and billiard rooms are thronged from morn till night, and every highway is lined with those who ride and those who walk in search of health and pleasure. Since gas has been introduced into these spacious saloons and lights up these grand piazzas, casting among the shimmering leaves a flood of golden light that reflects again a silvery radiance upon the gay throng beneath, one is constantly reminded of fairy land or the gorgeous halls of Eastern fable, where "valiant knights and ladies fair" sported 'mid never-fading flowers and reveled in scenes of endless pleasure.

I have not counted the belles or beauties this season, and I rather think they have been countless. At other places the balls and belles constitute the great attraction; but here they are only a feature. The Spring with its motley morning crowd is the ever varying, never wearying panorama. First come the laborers who are going forth to toil. Each drinks a glass and passes on. Next come the water-spirits of Dr. BEDIATHA'S establishment. They are compelled by his wholesome rules to go early to bed, and are therefore early to rise, and as they must be early for breakfast, too, they drink and depart before the hotels send forth their sleepy nymphs. Those who dance till 12 do not wake till 7, and from this hour till 9 the crowd is composed of the rich, the gay and fashionable, for even the delightful music of the band cannot allure them earlier from their slumbers. It is only at Saratoga, and only a little while in a year, that we can have the privilege of listening to the thrilling strains of *Casta Diva* echo through the vaults and arches of nature's temples on a glorious morning like this. It must be an unnatural sleep that does not awake when MONK and his troupe "touch the harp and the lute," and it is a foretaste of the music of heavenly spheres to stand beneath those waving boughs while the air is filled with music which is certainly divine.

This morning we are pointed to M. CAMERON, the "Lord Lieutenant (or whatever his title may be,) of Canada and Her Majesty's Provinces in North America." A very famous man he is, as everybody knows, and a very democratic looking one, with a dress that would indicate a New-England farmer, but manners that would not disgrace a Prince.

There is Dr. HARDENBURG, of New-York, who has been here twenty Summers in succession, and says he thinks the starch ought to be all out of his theology by this time, and I acknowledge that I think it is!

And there is THEODORE S. CUYLER, one of the four pillars of the Temperance Platform; Judge SHERMAN, of Newburg; Judge HALL, of Syracuse; Judge DEAN, of Poughkeepsie; Mr. MERRITT, one of the most vigilant of Mayor WOOD'S Police corps; LUCIUS B. PECK, Vermont Senator; ETWOOD FISHER, Editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*. What a fusion of North and South, and East and West. What a democratic place is the platform around Congress Spring. The miller's rule, "first come first served," is rigidly obeyed, and the President cannot obtain a glass of water an instant sooner than the plowman, on account of his office. Those who drop the most pennies in the dipper's hands may have a little preference; but nothing less potent can procure a glass of water till your turn comes. There is no such thing as fostering delicacy—you must "drink after everybody and everything," and the glasses are never washed in anything but the fountain from which all are helped.

We often wish there could be a separate supply for tobacco chewers, for one does falter a little at the idea of drinking this poison after a double distillation, and washing it down with this life and health-giving draught. There is no way, however, but to swallow your squeamishness, and hope there is virtue enough in Congress Water to neutralize the poison. I hope so, else I should have sad fears of consequences in sipping after some of my predecessors.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

FROM NEWPORT.

Charity—Dogs—Portraits and People.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855.

The Catholics wisely deal with imagination and sentiment; it was so when RAPHAEL painted Madonnas and the dome of St. Peter's was reared, and it is so now when the concert for the benefit of their Church here—"The Lady of our Isle"—is arranged to take place in that impressive edifice. Professional singers and New-York amateurs will take part. Charity, which was up *à la mode* last Winter, has taken the heart of fashion here. One successful Fair has already been held, at which a new feature was the sale of autographs; and another is in preparation, and many of the dainty articles are already bespoken by gallant purchasers eager to secure the handiwork of favorite ladies.

The dog-star reigns in this latitude. The pet spaniel of an editor was clandestinely hung in his master's office, at the beginning of the season, by a mysterious Know-Nothing, and the offer of five hundred dollars reward has failed to discover the executioner; a week ago, a gentleman resident of the place was severely bitten by an Esquimaux dog; and the other day, a Philadelphia lawyer received a knock-down argument on his head from a neighbor, of whose dog he complained—and the case is ordered for trial to day.

The lawyers are numerous just now in parlor and halls; and I avail myself of the opportunity to sketch you a few characters, nowhere presented in such effective contrast as at a watering-place like this. Under the angle of the piazza sits the prototype of a "fine old English gentleman;" he represents the minority of Newport *habitués*—the rational class. The fine air is enjoyment enough for him, and he sits there inhaling it to his heart's content, absorbed, meanwhile, over the vivid scenes and piquant dialogue of *Peg Woffington*. On the sofa, yonder, one of the regular story-tellers has caught his man, and is pouring into unwilling ears a narrative which he repeats half-a dozen times a day, and often twice to the same individual; of all bores this is the most intolerable. That trim, acute-looking man by the door, who writhes every now and then at the screeching of an old girl at the piano, is FRY, come hither to recuperate from *Tribunism*, and find "protection" from the "devil," in the sea. That mild, delicate-looking, elderly gentleman, benevolently gazing from his rocking chair, has rejoiced more children than PETER PARLEY; it is the venerable and benign author of *The Night before Christmas*, &c.

Let us note some generic portraits, and begin with the worst. A melancholy spectacle is the *old belle*; not the contented matron, who, having enjoyed the *prestige* of beauty in girlhood, subsides with grace and dignity into the domestic woman or old school lady—but the unfortunate creature whose only pleasure consists in admiration, and whose life-long motive is variety. The affectation of youthful costume, the childish lisp and inane ogle, the artifices of the toilet, the eagerness for notice, and an insatiable appetite for compliment, are, morally speaking, in hideous contrast to gray hairs, crow's feet, and the full-grown evidences of maternal responsibility. To see these traditional charmers on the *qui vive* for beaux among younger and fairer aspirants, to watch the sickly smile, the fitful glance of triumph or envy, the faded yet uneasy look and dubious complacency, and to associate these with one who has gone through the deepest human experience, and yet remains frivolous and vain, is far more provocative of sorrow than of mirth; it is old age without the love and honor which should attend it—a phantom of folly, an effigy of worldliness! Such a one was found weeping in the corridor of the hotel here; and when asked the cause of her tears, sobbed out, "No one admires me now." An old horse, pastured in a lonely field to die in peace, is a more dignified spectacle.

At the other extreme of perversion is the *fast girl*; one who tries to make capital of bold eccentricity; the deliberate hoyden, the Lady Gay Spanker on a small scale. You know her by the loud and shrill tone of her voice, by an incapacity of blushing, by a half swaggering air, an eye that never quails, a tongue that rattles without cessation and utters sarcasm, broad hints and rude comments; calls young men by their first names, ignores delicacy and disconcerts modest people; she affects invariably the antagonistic, and delights at an opportunity of attracting notice by some unusual dress, procedure or manner. The character is anomalous; it is DI Vernon's masculine spirit without her elevated sentiment; *Lady Macbeth's* self-assurance without her moral courage; Madame DE STAEL'S unfeminine tone without her redeeming intellect. It is *brusquerie* unrelieved by wit; heydenism unsustained by native grace. The *fast girl* is the horror of good mothers, and the delight of brazen dandies.

Both these specimens of the female genus are legitimate results of an unmodified watering-place career. Any observant visitor of the same resort for three or four successive years, beholds the process; first comes a blushing girl in her teens, gentle, unassuming, perhaps attractive. She begins by dancing a quadrille with a collegian or riding out with a manœuvring old chaperon; by the close of the season, having lived in a heterogeneous crowd and grown familiar with being stared at, her eyes are never cast down, her air grows confident, she lets her dress down an inch or two, learns the trick in modulation of voice and coquetry of eye, and is prepared for the second stage of belleship—the rough polishing of a Winter's campaign in town. The next year she returns quite hardened, walks up and down the long hotel entries with a succession of assinine fops, grins at their twaddle, calls people names, and kisses her fingers across the room to some stray admirer. You cannot believe it is the same modest and interesting damsel who shrank from observation here a year ago. The third season her face has become enameled with hardihood, the freshness of girlhood is forever lost; she whirls around with any snob whose arm is inclined to clasp her waist, and is loaded with bouquets like a theatrical favorite; her walk and air court notice; there is a settled consciousness of belleship; her smile is mechanical, her eye hard; she is more hackneyed in soul than her grandmother, who, educated on a less public and indiscriminate system, actually holds in her unwithered heart more of the dew of love and truth than this precocious and indurate scion. Strange infatuation, that mothers will put their offspring through this ordeal, and assist in this annual "massacre of the innocents," under the insane notion that men seriously inclined to domestic life, will choose from such unnerved notabilities, the beloved companions of their lives!

More people have arrived at the hotels during this week, than for a month preceding. The muggy term has given way to dry, wholesome weather, and many have been fairly steamed away from the cities by the warm humidity, and find refreshment here. Among the late arrivals, are Judge GRIER, Mr. BODISCO, of the Russian Legation, Dr. W. FRANCIS and Dr. CODDINGTON of your City. The second Concert of the Germanians comes off to-night; next week we are to have the Charity Concert and Fair, two or three "Hops," etc.

CANONICUS.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Removal of Governor Reeder—The Charge against Him—State of Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WESTPORT, Mo., Thursday, July 26, 1855.

We had a rumor here that the Governor actually was suspended, but it is not so; he still stands firm and awaits his destiny. His sound judgment and rare moral and physical courage make him an object of impotent rage and hatred to the fire-eaters. Though beyond the prime of life, he is still a man of great physical vigor and strength, and knowing that he is surrounded by assassins, he goes prepared for the worst. Men feel that the air is heavy with a coming storm; but when the tempest will burst forth, or where the thunder-bolt will fall, none can say. One thing is sure, if a personal attack should be made on the Governor, somebody will die. It is a consciousness of this which renders the bullies so loth to attack him. STRINGFELLOW did it, taking him seated, and at a great disadvantage; and nothing but the presence of others saved him from a fatal result. The Governor feels that he has been outraged beyond endurance, and that nothing is left him but the duty of self-defence. He is certainly a man of unusual courage and talent; and should he be removed the Executive will have an account to settle with the people.

The Speaker of the *House* is Dr. STRINGFELLOW, editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*, and brother of the notorious *General* of that name; the President of the *Council* is *Rev.* THOMAS JOHNSON—the Missionary! though, I believe, he now disclaims the title. When he first came here, some fifteen or twenty years ago, he was a Missionary and an Anti-Slavery man; but he soon found the nigger business profitable and changed his religion. The Indians sometimes annoy him with the question, which religion they are to believe—the one he first preached, or the one he practices now! But he seems to wish to sink the preacher in the politician; he now styles his place the Shawnee Manual Labor School—thus giving its religious character the "cut direct."

The charge against the Governor, and Judges ELMORE and JOHNSON, of speculation in the Indian lands, is the most absurd thing in the world. It was a conditional purchase made of some half-breeds, and to be no purchase unless approved by the President. During the time the Governor was at Washington, not a word of censure was uttered till that note of MARCY'S came; and Judge JOHNSON spent several weeks there in the Spring without hearing the first syllable condemnatory of his act. *His* object in purchasing, he frankly states, was to make a home for his family. By the way, of all the Territorial officers, JOHNSON alone is a Free State man; and the rest, though gentlemanly men, are overawed by the ATCHISON influence, from treating the Governor with the civility they personally feel. ISAACS, particularly, the Attorney General, is diligently seeking a nomination to Congress, in WHITEFIELD'S place, and, of course, *must* cotton to the fire-eaters.

The Surveyor General has announced that he will have the section lines North of the Kansas River run by October; and those South, by March. For one, I have seen so little business energy displayed by that officer that I disbelieve in any such rapid work.

Rains are timely, and crops looks well. We certainly have the finest Territory in the world—why will not 70,000 freemen come and make homes here this Fall?

LITERAL.

Exposing a False Pretence.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

Will somebody posted in such diplomatic mysteries be kind enough to say whether or not our Government is party to a formal alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Autocrat? That it is practically in such relation he need not be at the trouble to inform us. The press teems with its daily testimony to the fact. Is not the utmost alertness exacted from all public servants in forbidding the recruiting and departure of troops for the allies? Are not vessels dispatched to sea, in less time than contractors had deemed practicable, in order to overhaul and bring back merchantmen freighted with a military emigration? Are not, through its influence, ships cleared without molestation for Russian ports, laden with "arms, cotton and munitions of war?" Does not the medical science of the land sail away to the Crimea, that Sclave and Cossack may be more promptly bandaged or dissected? And do not military gentlemen, detailed to the seat of war in order to gather practical ideas as to the construction of American Malakoffs and Redans, present themselves at the Russian court and proceed to their inspection under Russian auspices? In all these things there is substantial sympathy with his imperial Majesty, the Emperor. Even ROGER PRYOR is evoked from the obscurity into which he wrote himself some years ago, in the laudable ambition of demonstrating the benignant Democracy of the Autocrat, and sent to Athens to assist the busy intrigues of Russia at that pestilent court; while the official journal, in which his theorems figured, celebrates matins and vespers in honor of the Czar, and transmits its "by authority" sympathies to all departments of the service, civil, martial and naval. We are, in fact, allied with Russia.

To account for this unnatural position of things is not our present purpose. Doubtless a thrifty regard for national interest gets, for the moment, the better, as it is quite apt to do, of high minded devotion to freedom and free institutions. Traditional animosity to England assists. Possibly a diminishing valuation of republican institutions has some part in the change. But the plea gathering daily currency that the system of Government prevalent in Russia is more deserving the respect and alliance of Americans, than that of France or England, is so thoroughly a sham in mouths of those who know anything of the subject, so thin a veil for sympathy founded on meaner and more selfish considerations, that it deserves a half dozen words of refutation.

The Russian Government, and the political scheme of which it is the type, rests on an absolute negation of the right of self-government in the people. Its sanction is presumptuously derived immediately from deity itself, and is associated with a pretended commission of divine vicegerency, or high priesthood, which rallies all aids of superstition and priestcraft to its support. For such a Government no earnest advocate of American principles; no one with the slightest respect for those maxims upon which the founders of this Republic rested their cause, can have the least sympathy. A profession of the sort is a disavowal of adhesion to Democratic ideas, and the admission of the divine right of kings.

The Constitution of England is two centuries in advance of an imposture, so unfit for any but unenlightened climes and times. From the days of the STUARTS it has gravitated invariably towards the popular pole; from the despotism of the last JAMES; through the *régime* of hereditary aristocracy, prevalent from WILLIAM the Dutchman, to the days of the Reform Bill; through the *régime* of a moneyed aristocracy, which now moves steadily to its close. The principle of popular self-government is enthroned in England; it has only been limited by definition; and that definition was on the eve of extension to all classes and ranks of Britains, when the flagrant ambition of Russia provoked a war, necessarily postponing all great internal changes. Prejudice aside, there is everything in the political position of the English people to excite our heartiest respect and affinity.

The Government of France is likewise based on the idea of popular sovereignty—an idea which LOUIS NAPOLEON has never ventured to impugn by act or word. He claims to be a popular creation. Whatever adroit evasions or deceptions he may have practiced under the claim, still he confesses that he is Emperor by the will of the people, and not by the Grace of God, and so far does homage to the cardinal doctrine of Republicanism.

In short, the powers of Europe are divided into two great parties upon one great issue. The issue is legitimacy and popular servitude on the one hand and popular sovereignty on the other. Russia Austria, and Prussia, with the German States, are actively or secretly enlisted on one side of this issue; England and France maintain the other. Would there seem to be any room to doubt where American sympathy should range itself? Will not some future NIEBUHR omit the present chapter of our history, as too absurd and irredible to be prescrved? Is it true in the circle of human things that absolute Democracy is nearer to despotism than to any apparently intermediate form of social organization?

Let us at least have done with any false pretences in our national likes and averaions. If inveterate dislike of England; if contempt for her sluggish and pusillanimous conduct of the war; if disapproval of her refusal to summon the masses of Hungary and Italy to arms; if resentment for her interference in cis-Atlantic affairs, are at the bottom of our sudden penchant for Russia, let us say so, and save the democratic idea, under which we exist, from prejudice and contempt. Any want of candor is a profound wrong to republicanism. We do not for a moment credit the sincerity of Mr. PRYOR, and his fellow-talkers, when they profess admiration for Muscovite institutions. They lend themselves to a popular delusion. To be sincere they must be serfs.

LEX.

Teachers' State Convention at Utica.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, Aug 2, 1855.

The Association resumed its session at 9 o'clock this morning. There was quite a large gathering of teachers and friends of education present—probably five or six hundred.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. CRUIKSHANK.

The Resident Editor of the *New-York Teacher* having offered, some time since, prizes for the best papers furnished that journal, the following individuals were adjudged to be entitled to a copy of Webster's Dictionary:

Mrs. B. Hewes, of Syracuse; Miss M. J. Chamberlain, of Geneva; Miss Mary T. Howe, Oswego; Mr. Henry Howe, Canandaigua; Mrs. H. E. Arey, Buffalo; Mr. T. S. Lambert, Peekskill; Mr. A. Brooks, Oswego County; Mr. J. G. Ogden, Sand Lake; Professor Wood, State Normal School; Miss Frances E. Bacon, Albany; Jas. H. French, Rochester; "Norma," New-York City.

Some pleasant cross-firing and personal explanations were indulged in by some of the members of the Board of Editors of the *Teacher*.

An invitation was received from the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, for the Convention to visit that Institution. Accepted.

Then followed the presentation of a banner to the town that furnished the largest number of subscribers to the *New-York Teacher*, the organ of the Association, during the past year. OWEGO was the "banner" town.

Professor BOWEN, the Resident Editor, who presented the banner, made some appropriate remarks The banner was received by Mr. PITCHER, Town Superintendent of Owego.

Communications from Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL and others were read by the Corresponding Secretary, J. H. FANNING, of New-York.

Mr. CAMERON, of Amsterdam, submitted a resolution recommending an increased attention to Etymology in our schools, which was adopted.

Professor J. B. THOMSON, of New-York, proposed a resolution censuring clap-trap exhibitions in schools, especially those public displays in which pupils are prepared upon particular questions for such occasions. Adopted.

The State Agent submitted the promised financial portion of his report. From this it appeared that he had received, during the year, $1,210, most of which was given by book publishers of the State.

A motion was made that in each judicial district an agent similar to the State Agent be ordered, and that for his remuneration he levy contributions upon all merchants and lawyers in said districts. Laid aside temporarily, after amendments were proposed, which seemed to put the members in good humor.

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Newburg, moved that members shall speak but once on resolutions, and only ten minutes. Adopted.

The Committee on time and place of holding the next annual meeting, reported as follows: At Troy, on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of August, 1856.

DAVID B. SCOTT, Esq., of New-York, delivered an address—subject: "Where do we Stand?"—being an examination of the social standing of teachers. The address did credit to the head and heart of the author, was eamestly and eloquently delivered, and at its conclusion was enthusiastically applauded.

Prof. DAVIES, of Fishkill, in a few remarks, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. SCOTT for his able and eloquent address, with the request of a copy of the same for the *Teacher*. The motion was seconded by Prof. ARMISTON, of the Toronto Normal School, who warmly eulogised the production. His remarks abounded in pathos and humor, and were peculiarly forcible.

The President announced a resolution which had been handed in, relative to the comparatively small amount of compensation given to Female Teachers. Mrs. M. B. HEWES, of Syracuse, and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, advocated the resolution,—the latter speaking from the platform, in compliance with the somewhat boisterous demand of several gentlemen present. Both of these ladies were graceful and dignified in demeanor, and they spoke clearly and eloquently upon the subject. The venerable Mrs. EMMA WILLARD, of Troy, by invitation, addressed the meeting on the resolution, but desired not to take the platform, preferring to leave that position to the *gentlemen*. Her views differed somewhat from those of the preceding speakers, but were uttered in so low a tone that only a portion of the large audience present could understand them. Prof DAVIES, of Fishkill, also spoke. Upon the question being taken, the resolution was adopted.

JOSEPH MCKEEN, Esq., the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, read the nominations proposed by the Committee, headed by LEONARD HAZELTINE, Esq., of New-York, for President. Report accepted.

Mr. POMROY, of Erie, moved that the Recording Secretary be authorised to deposit the names proposed as the ballot of the Association.

Messrs. SCOTT and FANNING, of New-York, advocated the usual method of balloting, and deprecated the establishment of a precedent so liable to abuse and misrepresentation. On motion of the latter, the motion of Mr. POMROY was laid on the table, and the election was proceeded with in the usual manner, with the following results:

President—LEONARD HAZELTINE, of New-York.
Vice-Presidents—S. W. CLARK, of Homer; EDWARD NORTH, E. A. SHELDON, E. ATKINS.
Corresponding Secretary—CHAS. H. ANTHONY, of Albany.
Recording Secretaries—A. G. SALISBURY, T. H. WELD, of Utica.
Treasurer—M. H. BEACH, of Seneca Falls.

The President elect, in a few words, thanked the Association for the honor conferred, and retired amid much applause.

Adjourned to 7½ P. M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

In addition to the exercises mentioned as coming off this session, Prof. CHARLES DAVIS delivered an interesting and instructive address, which was well received.

The Association also received an invitation from Hon. O. B. MATTESON to attend a collation at the new City Hall. After the adjournment, the Association proceeded in a body to the Hall to partake of the generously provided entertainment. After arriving at the Hall, short and pithy speeches were made by ex-Governor SEYMOUR, Mr. WETMORE, Mr. WOOLWORTH and Superintendent RICE. The teachers then became as earnest in discussing the merits of the large quantities of ice cream, lemonade, and other "fixins," as they were while trying to settle some of the knotty points raised in convention. Here, at all events, the male and female delegates stood on the same level—the *floor*; and all manifested a just appreciation of their "rights" and privileges.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association came together at 7½ o'clock. J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction of Connectiout, delivered an address on the subject of "Teachers and their Work." It was listened to with much interest, and a vote of thanks was given.

The Board of Editors of the New-York *Teacher*, J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., Chairman, presented their report, which was adopted.

On motion of T. W. VALENTINE, of Brooklyn, a Committee of eight was appointed to nominate a Board of Editors for the ensuing year. The members nominated and approved have already been announced by telegraph.

The Auditing Committee on the accounts of the New-York Teachers, and of the State Agent, reported both accounts as correct.

An animated discussion then arose relative to the appointment of a State Agent for another year, and the manner in which he should be paid his salary and expenses. During the past year he had been paid mostly by book publishers and authors. Many of the members objected to this, as it tended to make a State Agent a mere tool in the hands of interested parties outside of the Association. Messrs. MCELLIGOTT and KIDDLE, of New-York, strongly and eloquently urged the payment of the salary, &c., through their own proper officer, the Treasurer of the Association, and spoke in opposition to making our State Agency a mere money-collecting department, thus tending to place the Association and the profession in this State in an unenviable position. Mr. RICE, State Superintendent, warmly replied, and seemed to think it unimportant where the money came from, so long as it was spent to advance the interests of Education. Some of his remarks had a tendency to stir up a little sectional feeling, which, doubtless, was not designed by the distinguished speaker.

Prof. WOOLWORTH, of Albany, disapproved of the manner in which our State Agent had been paid; and others spoke upon the subject.

The meeting continued to a late hour without arriving at any result in regard to the matter.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. on Friday.

THIRD DAY.—FRIDAY MORNING.

Convened at 9 A. M., and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. ARMISTON, of Canada.

Hon. VICTOR M. RICE made an explanation in regard to some previous remarks, the tendency of which he desired to correct. His remarks met with universal favor, and were loudly applauded.

The discussion relative the State Agency was resumed. It was long and exciting, and was participated in by Messrs. BULKLEY, of Brooklyn; WOOLWORTH, of Albany; BENEDICT, of Rochester; WELLAR, of Mount Morris; CHAMBERS, of Newburg; PATCHIN, of Livingston; MCELLIGOTT, of New-York, and JOHONNOT, of Syracuse. The discussion lasted several hours, and finally the State Agency business, the "bone of contention," was settled by the adoption of the following resolutions, offered by Professor WOOLWORTH, Principal of the State Normal School:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. JOHONNOT, State Agent, for the faithful and zealous discharge of his various and responsible duties.

Resolved, That the act of the Association creating the office of State Agent be hereby revoked, and that a Committee of three be appointed to act with the Superintendent of Public Instruction in procuring from the Legislature such an increase in his office as shall enable it more effectually to meet the wants of the cause of common school education.

Resolved, That a general subscription be opened under the auspices of the Board of Editors of the New-York *Teacher* for the cause of education, and that the money thus obtained be expended by them. 1st, For the support of the *Teacher*; and 2d, For the employment of suitable lecturers and teachers to give instruction in Teachers' Institutes.

Miss SUSAN B ANTHONY, of Rochester, introduced the following series of resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That actual services rendered—not sex—should regulate the salaries of teachers.

2. *Resolved*, That the teacher who can secure obedience only by a resort to the rod, proves himself wanting in the first and most essential qualification for the profession.

3. *Resolved*, That, as physical education is mostly lamentably neglected in all our schools, seminaries, colleges and universities, every educational building should have a gymnasium.

4. *Resolved*, That the sexes should be educated together.

5. *Resolved*, That as the laborer must have the stimulus of wages to work with cheerfulness and industry, and the student must have the promise of fame, wealth and position, to encourage him through days and years of solitude and toil, therefore, it is vain that we give to women equal educational advantages with men, while we withhold from her equal motives to attainment.

The first resolution was referred to Mrs. H. B. HEWES, of Syracuse, to prepare a paper thereon, to be read at the next annual meeting; the third, to Miss JEANNETTE L. DOUGLASS, of Waterville; and the fourth, to Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

DAVID B. SCOTT, Esq., of New-York, offered a resolution of thanks to President JONES, for the able, impartial and gentlemanly manner in which he has guided the deliberations of this annual meeting. The unanimous and hearty adoption of this resolution was not a mere form, for every delegate present felt its literal truth and justice.

The President made a brief, but dignified and touching response; and after the passage of resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Utica, for their liberality, &c., and to such Railroad Companies as reduced the fare to Delegates, the Association adjourned, in good spirits, to meet at Troy on Tuesday, August 4, 1856.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

The Spring and Summer Races Closed—The Boston and New-York Horses' Contest.

During the races on the Long Island Turf for the past Spring and Summer seasons, there has been some rare sport witnessed in the way of trotting, pacing and other amusements. Many of our most celebrated Northern horses have been brought out in public on the Union and Centreville, and occasionally a new steed, fresh from the Green Hills of Vermont, or some distant place in the West or Canada has made his appearance. The animal that Mr. MCMANN recently placed on the Union track, *in the quickest time ever made in any part of the world*, was wholly unknown to the sporting world and has not been heard of since. The horse was owned by JAMES D. MCMANN, of this City, and had he used the proper mode to keep secret "*what time* the steed was able to make," it would have made a difference of five hundred per cent. in the value of his animal. On the contrary, Mr. MCMANN'S horse showed such speed that it frightened all turfmen from matching with him for any kind of a race. Thus we readily perceive how the market value of a fine race horse may change, to wit: The pacer alluded to above would have brought $20,000 one hour before showing the extraordinary speed of 2:17¼ on the day of the race, but immediately *after* the contest the owner could not realize over $3,000 for the nag. Among the other new horses is the little brown mare *Lady Fulton*, who stands upon the record as performing a feat which was never before accomplished—either in England or America.

As will be recollected, *Lady Fulton trotted twenty consecutive miles around the Union Course, to harness, in fifty-nine minutes and fifty-five seconds.* This was trotting that long distance *without stopping*, and far excels the speed of old *Trustee*, who went the twenty miles *within the hour*, but it was under the saddle, which makes a great difference when compared with a sulky and harness.

We could go on and enumerate the various turf sports that have taken place on the Long Island Courses during the past four or five months; but as they have been faithfully reported on each occasion by the DAILY TIMES' Reporter, it is not necessary to recapitulate them.

The racing now being closed, there will probably be a stand still in Turf matters, until the Fall campaign commences in October next.

The last trotting match was on the afternoon of the 3d inst., over the Union track, between the Boston horse, *Hard Road*, and the New-York gelding, *Major Rogers*, for a wager of $2,000. The conditions of the agreement were two mile heats, and to wagons, with Mr. DANIELS to drive the Eastern horse, and DAN PFIFFER to join the *Major*. This was the third contest between these two fine horses, and the Boston folks are now perfectly satisfied, as the New-York horse has again beat their nag in *two straight heats*, and showed better speed than before. The time was 5.26 and 5.24.

The New Castle Garden Arrangements—Sales of Food.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your Castle Garden article to-day I observe an error relative to the sale of bread, cheese and milk to emigrants, which I should be pleased to have you correct, as it might lead opponents of the Castle Garden plan to turn up their eyes in horror, and make an apparently humane outcry against the Commissioners for robbing poor immigrants in selling them bread.

It was stated that the franc was taken at a shilling, which would be 33 per cent. under its value.

As I organized the provision department for yesterday's emergency myself, and superintended it throughout the day, I can give you the exact information that the public should have.

I provided different sized loaves of wheat and rye bread, which were sold at 3, 6, 10 and 12 cents; cheese at a shilling a pound, and milk at 6 cents a quart.

All foreign coin was received at or over its exact value. Thus two franc pieces were taken for three shillings, *one franc pieces for twenty cents* in making change, (i. e., in buying for ten cents a man would hand a franc and receive a dime in return,) as the pressure for food was too great to stop to make the exact change. Shillings sterling were taken for quarters.

The object I had in view was to provide food on the spot at the exact prices it was worth to those that could pay, and to have it to give to those that had no money but what they needed for their journey westward.

The till balance in the evening showed a loss of several dollars, as was expected.

I beg to add that I sent the bread and cheese there *from the German Society*, paying for the first supply out of our funds, and buying more in the course of the day with what money there was in the till from the first receipts. I deem it important to state this explicitly, because I heard great clamor among the outsiders yesterday against the Commissioners of Emigration for setting up a boarding-house.

These same outsiders will have sufficient cause to clamor about the effective manner in which immigrants will be protected by the Commissioners against the former practices of fraud and extortion. They should be satisfied with that.

Respectfully yours, RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,
President German Society, Com. of Emig'n.

New State from Michigan—A Correction.

JACKSON, Mich., Wednesday, Aug 1, 1855

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have noticed occasionally in Eastern newspapers, a statement to the effect that Michigan has "recently consented to relinquish that isolated tract of her domain which lies between the Lakes Michigan and Superior," for the purpose of forming a new State. The statement has been again and again contradicted by the public prints of this region, but it still appears to pass current elsewhere. It even finds a place in your leading editorial of the 30th ult., where it is alluded to in the words I have quoted above.

Michigan has in fact never given any such consent. The project of forming the new State has never even been broached in our Legislature. No one to my knowledge is in favor of it, or ever has been, or ever supposed any body in the State wished it. On the contrary, since the opening of the mines in the upper peninsula, the bargain by which a strip from Northern Ohio, including Toledo, was given up to that State in exchange for the "isolated tract" spoken of, which the Federal Government "reannexed" to this State, in order to make peace between the belligerents represented in the "Toledo war," is universally, at least in this peninsula, considered a good one. The project to divide this State would find no favor with our citizens.

Allow me to say that we look upon statements like this I have referred to, very much in the same light as we all regard the mistakes made by European journals, in regard to matters, locations and things American.

Please make the proper correction and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Weather and Crops in Orange County.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.

The "wet term" for 1855 will be as memorable to the farmers of this county as the drouth of 1854, and, from present appearances, will be nearly as disastrous. Two weeks of incessant bad weather in haying and harvest has cast a gloom over the farmer's prospects. Much of the grain in this county has been harvested in a damaged state; some is out yet, after having been cut three weeks, with no prospects of fair weather. Haying has come to a stand still, and what has been gathered for the last two weeks is badly hurt by the rain. Hundreds of acres of potatoes planted on the Black Meadows have been flooded, and if the weather should change to hot sun the probability is the whole crop will be lost. Oats, which are very heavy, present to the farmer's eye a sad appearance; they are completely beaten down to the ground by the incessant heavy showers of the last two weeks, and will cost five times as much as in ordinary seasons to harvest them.

Baker's Loaves Again.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent "Fair Play" facetiously attempts to justify the smallness of *his* loaves, by the statement that he pays within twenty-five cents per barrel for good flour as much as he did on the 1st of June. He advises us to try the common flour and middlings, which, he says, are not used in *his neighborhood*.

I would like to ask him why he pays as much within "twenty-five cents per barrel" for flour as he did on the 1st day of June. By looking at your quotations for wheat I find it quoted on the 1st day of June at $2 80 per bushel, and on the 2d day of August, the date of his communication, it is quoted at $2@$2 05 per bushel; allowing four bushels to the barrel, how much is the difference in the prime cost?

B. C.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—A week or two since a tailor of this City eloped with a beautiful daughter of a wealthy man, residing in Dover, N. H. The fact of the elopement that the lady had interest when it became known that she had appropriated $7,000 of her father's money—abstracted from his safe—to the enjoyment of the honeymoon. On Saturday officers from Dover were in Boston with a view of obtaining information relative to the runaways, but up to the present time their residence is unknown.—*Chronicle.*

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Bennett's Memoirs.

MEMOIRS OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT AND HIS TIMES. By a Journalist. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 486. New-York: STRINGER & TOWNSEND.

The notorious GEORGE ANN BELLAMY—a clever actress with a very bad character, in the last century—closed her career by publishing what she called An Apology for Her Life. Mr. BENNETT, who is also notorious in his way, has been saved the trouble of dictating—he is above the vulgar labor of inditing—a volume of confessions. The labor has been taken off his hands by "A Journalist"—by a writer who, descending to earthly matters from the spirit world, where he has been acting as an amanuensis to no less an *eidolon* than WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE, has voluntarily undertaken such a labor of love as that of becoming biographer of the proprietor of the New-York *Herald*. If there be antipodes in literature, it is here—SHAKSPEARE and BENNETT!

It has been stated in the *Home Journal*, conducted by Mr. N. P. WILLIS and Mr. G. P. MORRIS, that the authorship of this volume is to be accredited—*dis* credited rather (?)—to Mr. ISAAC C. PRAY, and as such accusation has not been contradicted by author or publisher, its truth may be taken for granted.

Mr. PRAY inscribes his book "To the Journalists of the United States; in behalf of Justice and the Press." What may be the veiled meaning of such a dedication we cannot ascertain. It may be only a flourish—a preliminary blast. It may, for what we know, have some secret meaning communicated to the author by the "Spiritual Telegraph."

It is usual, when the biography of a living man is undertaken, and with friendly and defensive views, that authentic information be supplied by himself. In the present instance, Mr. PRAY proclaims that "neither Mr. BENNETT, nor any one connected with him, has been consulted, either directly or indirectly, with respect to the writing or publication of these Memoirs." Further on, he avows that the book has been prepared with "little aid, except from published writings, and a protracted and patient study." But, with a logic which goes to show that the less a writer knows about a subject, the more justice he will render it, Mr. PRAY adds, that though Mr. BENNETT, had he been willing, could easily have supplied "some points in his career which he alone can justly elucidate," (elucidate points?) it is quite as well that the author should "be free from influences which might arise from personal inquiries."

It is to be regretted, however, that as he was writing a biography and not a romance, Mr. PRAY did not obtain what he calls the elucidation of some points in Mr. BENNETT's career from Mr. BENNETT himself. If he had, he would not have written nearly ten years off his hero's age—nor would he have neglected the question whether the man's patronymic were GORDON or BENNETT—nor would he have still left the world in doubt as to the "point," still asserted in Aberdeenshire, that, as simple JAMES GORDON, he once kept a small mercer's store in the village of Huntly—nor would he have left unnoticed the popular tradition which assigns him nothing less than Ducal parentage, on one side of the house. It is a pity, we say, if truth were to be the basis of these Memoirs, that their hero and his biographer had no communication, "directly or indirectly," on the subject.

Not that Mr. BENNETT was ignorant of what his biographer was doing. For weeks, we might say for months past, he has in a manner endorsed these Memoirs by advertising them, day after day, in his own newspaper. In fact, only one inference can be drawn, viz.: that he does not disapprove of them. As far as As is concerned they may pass, though when Mr. PRAY revives the charges of "black mail" and enumerates a few (half a dozen) of the cowhidings, assaults and other "corrections of the press," which have been associated in people's memory in relation to Mr. BENNETT, he rather pulls his hero off the pedestal.

The Memoirs of Mr. BENNETT's *life* are collated, with a dash of pure invention here and there to make them cohere, from the immortal pages of Mr. BENNETT's newspaper, and the records of his *sines* are compiled from the same immortal columns. Of Mr. BENNETT himself, personally, there is astonishingly little. But Mr. PRAY compensates by drawing very largely on the *Herald* from articles which he assumes to have been written by Mr. BENNETT. He takes it for granted that every article in that journal must be affiliated upon its editor, even though the poor man was three thousand miles distant when it appeared; that is, Mr. BENNETT is the *Herald*, and the *Herald* is Mr. BENNETT. For example, (and this will also show Mr. PRAY's way of treating the subject generally,) suppose that there were to be an opera riot in New-York this evening, on which, as a matter of course, the daily newspapers would variously publish comments, and that, a year hence, Mr. PRAY were to mention the fact in the "Life and Times" of Mr. BENNETT, absent in Europe when the *emeute* took place, this nonpareil biographer would relate the facts of that row, would then diverge into a history of operatic undertakings abroad and at home, would favor his readers with his own luminous ideas upon that subject and everything else, (with a general slap at theatrical managers for not producing native dramas, or dramas obtained from the other world by SHAKSPEARE's confidential communications to a spiritual medium,) and would wind up with a quotation from the *Herald*'s remarks, saying, "Mr. BENNETT fearlessly expressed his opinion of the matter in the following eloquent and impressive language," the quoted article having been written while Mr. BENNETT was in Europe, and, of course, by another person!

This may be considered extravagant—but is true. This is the manner in which Mr. PRAY has concocted "the Life and Times" under review.

What, it may be asked—what manner of book is this? We reply, a poor, catch-penny, trashy, ill-written, verbose compilation, and flat as dead small beer. The reader may sometimes smile over it—but it will be at the vast difference between its pretence and its performance. Were Mr. BENNETT to write his own life, no doubt it would be very amusing, but diluted Bennettisms are very stupid. Mr. PRAY's attempt is much in the mountain-and-mouse style, and involuntarily reminds one of the Turk solemnly startling the streets of Istramboul with the cry of "In the name of the Prophet—figs!"

Mr. BENNETT, we are told, was born in Banffshire, in the north of Scotland, "about the year 1800," but his biographer confesses in one place that fifty years ago he was "a boy trained," and in another indicates "sixty years" as the period of that training, directly naming the year 1795 as a period when his hero started. This "point" should have been "elucidated" more definitely. In point of fact, Mr. BENNETT was born about sixty-five years ago, and he looks every hour of it.

Mr. BENNETT's, it seems, were one "of the few families which were elevated above the condition of the shepherds and farmers" in the north of Scotland. Mr. PRAY, (emulating IRVING in his *Life of Washington*) takes pleasure in tracing his hero's illustrious ancestry. The BENNETTS, he says, are really the French BENOITS, who had emigrated from the banks of the Seine, and adds that, "on a visit to France a few years ago, Mr. BENNETT saw the home of his ancestors, called Tankerville," near Havre. We only wonder that—BENNETT being the family name of the English Earls of Tankerville, who really did come from Normandy—his biographer did not make him one of that ennobled race. He quotes his hero's insinuation to that effect, however, in which the year 896 is said to be the earliest date of any family record. This is nearly as good as the Welshman's pedigree—half a mile of parchment, with a memorandum half way up—"*N. B.—About this time the world was created.*"

Oddly (and suspiciously) enough, Mr. PRAY puts a crest on the back of the book—*not* of the BENNETT, but of the GORDON family. Yes, and gives, not the BENNETT motto, but that of GORDON—"with a difference," as heralds say—for the GORDON motto is *Byd-and*, whereas the PRAY version is *I bide my time*. Where did Mr. PRAY get crest and motto? How came he to give a BENNETT the armorial bearings of a GORDON? Or, in sooth, does he take this mode of delicately indicating his affirmation of the prevalent rumor, that the name of BENNETT was not used by JAMES GORDON until after he had left Scotland?

Mr. PRAY, accounting for the first sixteen or eighteen years of our hero's life by stating that they were spent in the School at Keith and a Catholic seminary at Aberdeen, declares that "he was a boy of good natural abilities, of a poetical turn of mind, enthusiastic, fond of solitary rambles, *punctilious on points of honor*—[how great the difference between the boy and the man!]—with his school-mates, and full of self-confidence," and adds "*his disposition was noble.*" We should like to learn how Mr. PRAY obtained a knowledge of the facts which we have here italicised? Not from Mr. BENNETT—(far too modest a man to indulge in self-laudation)—"nor any one connected with him." Has he simply invented the statements, or were they communicated to him by special revelation from the spirit-land? On Mr. PRAY's own showing, no *earthly* source could have supplied him.

Mr. BENNETT, it appears, was educated for the Catholic Church, but, having "put on the armor of manliness," could not be "misled by the error of Catholics or Protestants." In 1815, quoth PRAY, he set up for himself,—visited Glasgow in 1818—heard CHALMERS preach—and (BENNETT *loquitur*) "before I was twenty, I had wept the tears of joy over every consecrated spot in my own native land." Where did he obtain the means of traveling? In Great Britain, particularly before railroads were made, traveling was very costly. Or may we conjecture that, like the hero of Wordsworth's "Excursion," he journeyed, with profit and without ostentation, with a peddler's pack upon his back? Mr. PRAY himself, alluding to a charge that his hero had once followed that peripatetic calling, suggests the idea.

In 1819, (and the fact tallies with the Aberdeen tradition of the small shop in Huntley,) Mr. BENNETT *suddenly* left Scotland for British North America. No doubt his object, which is that of most emigrants from the Old World, was to better his condition. Mr. PRAY, who appears to have an antipathy to plain language, says, "His education was sufficient to enable him to fly to it, as a resource in an emergency." [Fly to *it*—fly to *what?*] "Besides, he was zealous to acquaint himself with the wisdom of the sage writers of every nation, [as if there were wisdom of foolish writers?] and thus laid the foundation for following up their investigations, as he himself grew older in a contest with the realities of practical life. Uncertain of the end to which his determination would lead him, he seems to have entertained dreams of visiting America, as a field that promised to realize something of the ardent anticipations of youth."

At Halifax, "he commenced the labors of his new life by teaching," did not long pursue it, and went to Boston in the Autumn of 1819. At that time, by one of Mr. PRAY's accounts, he was "about" 18 years old; by another, he was 23; in fact, we believe, he was over 28. It is a pity that his birthday is not correctly ascertained—for this "Life and Times" is such a glorification as might be drawn up on the death of some eminently pious man, setting forth his claims to be canonized:—what "the devil's advocate," on the other side, might allege against it may best be imagined.

At Boston, not having time zealously "to acquaint himself with the wisdom of the *sage* writers of every nation," the Scotch philosopher became proof-reader in a printing office. Mr. PRAY reports that he studied, indulged in contemplative walks, and made verses, which "are not calculated to increase his reputation as a writer." He also adds, "That he may have had faults is quite possible;"—surely not; Mr. PRAY's hero, from the beginning to the end, must have been *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Because Mr. BENNETT was in the theatre at Boston, in May 1821, when KEAN refused to perform to an empty house, Mr. PRAY gives particulars of the KEAN riot, and pursues this plan all through. This, we presume, is what he calls writing the "times" of his hero. In vulgar parlance, it would be characterized as flagrant bookmaking.

In 1822, BENNETT went to New-York, "where having toiled a little, experimentally, upon the Press, [this is very vague,] he was fortunate enough" to get a situation on a Charleston paper. Mr. PRAY says his business there was to make translations from the Spanish newspapers—against which rests the trifling fact that he never knew the Spanish language. As spiritual manifestations were then unknown, he could not have done the translations—as a medium.

At Charleston, in 1823, he seems (according to his accurate biographer,) to have *returned* from it in 1820. His first move, in New-York, was to try and open "an English classical and mathematical" school, at which, if required, the French and Spanish languages might be taught, "by natives of these countries"—that is, natives of these languages. Mr. BENNETT did not announce more than "an *English* classical school"—for, on his own showing, his knowledge of the classics had not extended beyond VIRGIL, and it may be presumed that, had he known French or Spanish, he would have taught them himself, instead of leaving them to "natives of these countries."

Not obtaining pupils, he delivered lectures in the vestry of the Old Dutch Church, in Ann-street. There is a *hiatus* of some years in the *Life and Times* after this, but, in 1825, we find him unsuccessfully attempting to get on as a newspaper proprietor. We are told that, previous to this, Mr. BENNETT had distinguished himself by writing theatrical notices. His biographer gravely suggests:

"It would be a fitting tribute to the position which Mr. BENNETT has maintained towards the drama for more than 30 years, if those who remember his youthful spirit and elegance of style, were to combine with the present generation, during the approaching Autumn, and furnish one of those interesting festivals which at once dignify the stage, and gave a glory to the fading stars in the horizon of the drama. In many cases, testimonial benefits are proposed and given without due reason, but in such a case as this, even captiousness itself could not present a valid objection."

Objection? Certainly not. The BENNETT Testimonial, by all means—provided that Mr. FRY write the suitable overture to the Shakspearian Spiritualist drama of "The Hermit of Malta," communicated by a medium to Mr. ISAAC C. PRAY, last year, and unhappily not yet accepted by any manager.

Not succeeding as a newspaper proprietor, Mr. PRAY's hero seems to have penny-a-lined, and reported in the *National Advocate*, the *Mercantile Advertiser*, and other City papers of the day. A notice of MALABIAN's *debut* leads to some weary platitudes (by the author) about Italian Opera in general, and the last season at the Academy of Music in particular. Mr. BENNETT reported some trials in 1826—whereupon PRAY twaddles about their circumstances.

At last, in 1827, BENNETT became a sub-editor of *Noah's Enquirer*, and "*began* to make himself equal to the tasks which he undertook." What had not he, from the years of childhood, been "zealous to acquaint himself with the wisdom of the *sage* writers of every nation"

He wrote letters from Washington, and, PRAY tells us, "injured his eyes by application at night to his studies. He has since been, as is vulgarly called, squint eyed." Mr. PRAY quotes, as an exquisite piece of wit on his hero's part, that he had thanked Heaven he was not squint hearted. Because JOHN WILKES squinted, ("not more," one of his female friends said, "than a gentleman ought to squint,") Mr. PRAY declares that "BENNETT bears more than a simple resemblance to JOHN WILKES." Now, considering that JOHN WILKES was one of the most profligate men that was ever thrown up in the agitation of English politics, this comparison involves a very left-handed compliment. Mr. BENNETT, all through his *Life and Times*, may mournfully exclaim, "Save me from my friend."

The *Enquirer* became united with the *Courier*, and Mr. BENNETT continued on the amalgamated paper. "At *this* time," Mr. PRAY says, "his writings were free from personal virulence." (By the way, the conjunction of the journals is described by Mr. PRAY as their *union*—a word occurring neither in "Webster" nor "Johnson," but revealed, perhaps, from the depths of some spiritual lexicon.) We need not follow Mr. BENNETT through his connection with the *Courier and Enquirer*. It ended in his quarreling with WEBB and NOAH, and establishing the New-York *Globe*, a two-cents journal, which had a short life. After that, he conducted a newspaper in Philadelphia, to support VAN BUREN, and, after a struggle of some time, had to give it up for want of money. Returning to New-York, he established the *Herald*, as a penny paper, in May, 1835, and, having been twice burned out, succeeded—by low price, perseverence, tact, impudence, bragging, bullying, bravado, determined efforts to obtain late news, and a knack of modifying his opinions with circumstances—in building up a journal of large circulation and profits, and at one time, of some influence. His attempt was repeated by others, with various fortunes, and, in some cases, with greater desert.

We might fill columns with quotations, showing how unscrupulously the *Herald* and its editor drew public attention by varieties of action and language which, when now considered, would appear simple balderdash. We might recur to his perpetual prophesies, mostly unfulfilled—to his perpetual promises, rarely performed—to his perpetual boastings and braggings of "high philosophy," which consisted in rhodomontade about it. But why chronicle these things? Every one who knows the *Herald* is cognizant of these, and of more.

Of his prophesies, one sample. When the Atlantic voyages were first made by steam, the *Herald* said:

"The advantages will be incalculable; no more petty rivalries, or no national antipathies; no odious misconstructions and paltry jealousies, but a mutual love and respect growing out of an accurate knowledge of one another's good qualities, and a generous emulation in the onward march of mind, genius, enterprise, and energy, towards the perfectibility of man, and the amelioration of our physical, social, moral, and commercial condition. Such are among the prominent features of the bright and exhilarating vision brought into birth by this most auspicious event, and by which the minds of our fellow-citizens have been so excited. They are founded in fact, and have nothing Eutopian [*sic in orig.*] about them, and are as deducible from positive data, as any demonstration in the Novum Organum, or any solution in the Mecanique Celeste. In the popular style of encouragement, and in one very appropriate to the subject, we most emphatically say, "Go ahead!"

Has this "bright and exhilarating vision" been realized?

Were the readers of this book to adopt Mr. PRAY's notion of his hero's character, they would be led to ask whether, in Mr. BENNETT's person, they had not, for the last twenty years, "entertained an angel unawares." Considering that Mr. PRAY avowedly derives his information from public sources only, it is singular what immense credit he gives Mr. BENNETT for philanthropy, goodnature, benevolence, and even vast pecuniary liberality. He found no record of these traits in the newspapers whence he derived his general information. Whence, then, his authority?

There is some harmony of views between Mr. BENNETT and his biographer. The latter, recording a beating which Mr. BENNETT received in 1828, says, "It was a comparatively trifling affair," inasmuch as the personal injury was small. So, when in one instance WEBB assaulted BENNETT cutting his head with a stick, the victim merely said, "He has not injured the skull;" and, on a second occasion, boasted that he had got off with a scratched finger and a six-penny damage to his vest, while his assailant's coat was torn, value $39 50, being "balance in my favor, $39 44." Hero and biographer think nothing of the actual *indignity to the person*. The amount of damage, at market price of garments, is what they consider. There is a case somewhat on the same principle, where the young lady justified her lapse of virtue by saying that the baby was "such a little one." I was not much hurt, and my vest was only slightly torn, so there is small damage done.

Not only Mr. PRAY but Mr. BENNETT speaks, *passim*, of the wit and humor of the latter—wit "which, while it delights, contains within itself an idea like a sermon, and a hint like an essay." Unfortunately, no examples are given. Perhaps it was thought that it would be dangerous to tempt delicately constitutioned persons (like ourselves,) into strong paroxysms of laughter. Mr. PRAY gives little personality respecting his hero. He is squint-eyed, says he, but not squint hearted, and he "used to shave closely, but latterly, in consequence of a bronchial difficulty, wears whiskers,"—as any one may see by a glance at the clever medallion portrait, by C. G. ROSENBERG, which is the frontispiece to the volume.

He sometimes perceives the certainty of an event of public interest. "At such times," says his biographer:

"His face is swiftly crimsoned with excitement—he breaks forth into a few swift words of exclamation—walks a few steps away and reflects, lest he should be deceived by his own fancy—becomes convinced that he is not in error, and it may be, dictates an article, or writes it with his own hand, to stamp his thoughts upon the public mind. No one doubts his intellect, or his power to convey the deductions of it, when he is seen leaning over the back of a chair, or sitting at his table, reciting the words which are to be printed and read immediately by hundreds of thousands of beings, anxious to know what he has to say on the topic of the hour."

In imitation of a chapter in PARTON's *Life of Greeley*, the book closes with "A day in the *Herald* office," in which even Mr. BENNETT's dry toast and tea are duly chronicled, as well as walking away "leisurely, in a reflecting mood, to his residence." Finally, we have a phrenological analysis of this illustrious personage:

"Phrenologically considered, Mr. BENNETT presents a very interesting study. His self-esteem is large—his reverence not deficient. Benevolence is largely developed. Wit and mirthfulness are very prominent. Courage and firmness are very full. His destructiveness is small. Conscientiousness is prominent. The perceptive organs are exceedingly large, and his intuition uncommonly full. Eventuality and individuality are large. Causality is strongly marked. Approbativeness is full—adhesiveness moderate. Firmness is a prominent organ. He has order quite large. Color, size, weight, and time are full, and about equal to each other. Tune is small. Ideality is moderate. Language is not large. Memory is well developed. The whole frontal region is massive above and below. The temperament is the nervous sanguine, and easily excited to impulses from the sense of its own power, or from the excitation of the ruling faculties, which lie in the anterior portion of the brain."

It is time to conclude. We warn the public that there is very little of interest, and nothing whatever of value, in the book before us. Not that the subject was not fruitful as well as suggestive, provided that proper materials had found their way into proper hands. Mr. PRAY, whatever else he may be qualified to do, has failed as a biographer. The only merit in this book is, that it shows how the changes can be rung on praise through a heavy volume. From first to last, it is a labored eulogium upon a man who has passed his life in provoking enmities. Mr. PRAY ought to know that no chemical process can prepare a black coat for being dyed dove-color.

Another volume is in preparation, it seems, to "embrace sketches of the principal journals and journalists of the United States, together with historical records to illustrate the progress of American thought and civilization." In that volume, "Mr. BENNETT's cotemporaries will receive the attention which is due to their public usefulness." There is no bane without an antidote;—as *that* volume is not to appear until *this* has succeeded, its publication will not take place until St. Tib's eve,—an Irish festival which never comes.

THE WAR AND THE MINISTRY.

Eloquent Speech of Mr. Bright to the House of Commons.

The noble Lord the member for the city of London has left the Cabinet, and there may be gentlemen in this House who think the Cabinet more worthy of confidence than before he left it. Now, I am of a very different opinion. [Hear.] The noble Lord the member for the city of London knows very well that I have had occasion to disapprove pretty strongly the policy he has adopted with regard to this question, but he will, I hope, give me credit for having acted towards him in this matter with perfect frankness and sincerity. ["Hear," from Lord J. RUSSELL.] The noble Lord, I always said, had some sense (a laugh) of responsibility—[hear, hear;] there were lengths to which I thought he would not go in a course which was hazardous; and I suspect we have now had a proof of it in the course he pursued at Vienna, and when he came from Vienna. I shall not undertake at all to defend the noble Lord. After the obloquy which has been thrown upon him during the last week, I think the House will admit that the noble Lord has spoken to-night as if he were not under a cloud, and as if he were determined, notwithstanding leading articles in newspapers, that he will not yet be quite extinguished. [Cheers and laughter.] I am inclined to fear, however, that the noble Lord has been made an instrument for great mischief. I suspect that when he went to Vienna, although he was perfectly honest in his anxiety to make peace—I thought so then, and I think so now—yet I am inclined to believe that *there were members of the Cabinet who had no intention whatever of making peace*; and, as the expedition to Sebastopol was undertaken principally in deference to the clamor raised in this country, and perhaps contrary to the convictions of some of the Government, so I am very much afraid that terms of peace which might have been accepted, and which in all probability we shall all live to regret, were rejected. I say, I think it is not unlikely that those terms of peace were rejected in consequence of a temporary clamor which it was attempted to get up against the noble Lord. Now, I want to know who it was in the Cabinet who instigated the journals in a particular week, a critical week, to attack the noble Lord the member for the City of London because he was said to be in favor of a peaceful solution of this question? [Hear.] Who was it that communicated to the *Times* newspaper that not only the noble Lord, but a certain number of other members of the Cabinet, were in favor of peace? [Hear, hear.] Who was it that prompted the three or four leading articles which appeared day after day for the purpose of making it appear that the country would be dissatisfied with peace? [Hear.] I think there is treachery somewhere. I know nothing of it; I point to nobody; but this I will say, that it is to be regretted beyond all things that have ever happened in the life of the noble Lord—except that he ever went into this war—it is to be regretted beyond all other things that, coming back from Vienna, feeling as he did feel that peace might then probably have been concluded, he did not stand upon his own convictions, meeting for the moment the temporary clamor which would have been excited (for temporary only it would have been,) and coming up again within the next three months, as he would have done, with his character brighter than ever, and with an increased confidence in his honesty and in his judgment on the part of the intelligent classes of the people of this country. [Hear, hear.]

I have sometimes talked with friends of mine in this House as to the possibility of a man remaining a Minister and standing by his convictions. I believe that, whether in the management of the country, or whether for the purpose of maintaining and securing confidence in this House, there is nothing that so entirely binds numbers of men to the leadership of one man as the perfect confidence that in all matters which are vital and important that which he holds to be dear and priceless and never to be sacrificed, are the hearty and clear convictions of his own understanding. [Cheers.] But, Sir, the noble Lord has not been subject to obloquy from newspapers, and from those out of doors. He has been subject to a cabal in doors. [Hear, hear.] The noble Lord made a reference to it in his speech, and I confess that I sympathized with him in the expressions which he then used. [Hear, hear.] I should like to know where the ten or a dozen subordinates of the Government met. [Cheers.] Was it up stairs? [A laugh.] Was it down stairs? [Laughter.] Was it in the cellar sacred to GUY FAWKES? [Renewed laughter.] Was it in a sewer?—[loud laughter]—for there it certainly should have been, if it was intended that the locality should harmonize with the objects of the meeting. [Renewed laughter and cheers.] I am told that there were civilians there and lawyers—civilians trembled for their places—lawyers in terror, lest the death of some Judge should find them sitting on that point (pointing to the Opposition) side of the house. [Laughter and cheers.] It was a saying of the late Lord STOWELL, speaking of the effects of ambition, that "ambition breaks the ties of blood and forgets the obligations of gratitude." Here we have men who owe to the patronage and favor of the noble Lord their partial emergence from Parliamentary obscurity, and they have joined in this disreputable and contemptible cabal against him. [Loud cheers.]

But, Sir, the noble Lord at the head of the Government did not satisfy my notions of what was right in the observations which he made the other night upon this question. I shall not comment upon what he said, but rather upon what he did not say. I did not hear from him even the slightest whisper of regret that the noble Lord the member for London had left the Government—I did not hear from him even the slightest return of the sincere expressions of admiration and the compliments which were paid to him by the noble Lord who had just seceded. [Hear, hear.] I thought that the noble Lord was intoxicated—[much laughter]—no, no, I don't mean that—[laughter]—intoxicated with the notion; in fact, that he was willing to say and feel exactly what Sir ROBERT WALPOLE felt and said when he prevailed upon Mr. PULTENEY to accept a peerage. He said, "I have turned the key of the closet against him," and it appeared to me as though the noble Lord thought he had got rid of his ancient rival, and that he now stood upon the floor of this House without a competitor and a leader in the Whig party. [Cheers.]

I said in the first part of my observations that this was a question of a vote of want of confidence in the noble Lord. I understood the honorable member for Huntingdon, who moved the previous question, to say that if it was a vote of want of confidence he should support it, and I think the noble Lord who seconded that amendment also expressed the same opinion. Well, Sir, I regard it entirely in that light, viz.: as a vote of want of confidence in the noble Lord, and upon that ground I shall give it my support. (Cheers.) And here I would ask the House—I would ask the honorable gentlemen near me who were in the House on Monday night, and who heard the speech of the Prime Minister of the Crown—and the honorable gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire dealt with it with some degree of severity on that occasion—to recollect what was the assembly to which the noble Lord spoke. [Hear, hear.] It was one of the most august assemblies in the world—the select men of this great empire. [Hear, hear.] What was the subject which we were discussing? Why, a subject of vital importance to the present and future prosperity of the kingdom. [Hear, hear.] What was the time? A time the most critical that can be conceived in the circumstances of this kingdom. And who was the speaker? The speaker was a man to whom the Queen has delegated the functions of the highest office in the kingdom under the Crown. [Hear, hear.] And what a speech it was! [Loud cheers.] I will not describe that speech with minuteness, because the impression made by it must be upon the minds of all who heard it. [Hear, hear.] Since I have been in this House the noble Lord is, I think, the fourth person I have seen occupying his position. I recollect Sir R. PEEL being Prime Minister and leader of the House of Commons, and I appeal to all who were in the House when he was here whether they do not well recollect the gravity, the moderation, with which all his proceedings were conducted, and the respect which he always showed both to himself and to this House. [Cheers.] I have seen the noble Lord the member for London at the head of the Government, and leader of this House; and if the noble Lord, as leader of this House, manifested somewhat less force and somewhat less success, yet there was not less marked in him gravity, attention, moderation, and dignity, and a great respect for the House of Commons. [Cheers.] I have also seen the right honorable gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire, not in the office of Prime Minister, but in that only second to it—that of leader of the House of Commons—and for a longer time, too, than the noble Lord the member for Tiverton. Assailed as he was by a known majority, assailed with unusual virulence [cheers,] assailed by those who were only anxious to devour him, the right honorable gentleman fell, but he left no stain upon the distinguished office which he had held [loud cheers;] and I appeal to every member of this House—except, of course, the various members of that cabal who excluded the noble Lord the member for London—I appeal to every other member of the House whether, if they look to the time of Sir ROBERT PEEL, to the time of the noble Lord the member for London, or to the tenure of office of the right honorable gentleman opposite, they will not find in each of those cases something to admire and applaud, while they will find in the conduct of the noble Lord the member for Tiverton that at which they are humiliated, and that which they must necessarily condemn. [Loud cheers.] This is a proof of what a little reflection would show us, that the Queen may make a Minister and a Prime Minister, but it is not in Royalty to make a statesman. [Laughter and cheers.]

Sir, if I had no quarrel with the noble Lord upon his policy—if I felt to him that sort of indifference with regard to his policy which I do with regard to many men in this House who are in a prominent position—still I could not reconcile it to my duty to this House and to the country to refrain from commenting upon a course of conduct which I think no Prime Minister and no leader of this House ought to be guilty of. If the waters were smooth, if the skies were clear, I could not have confidence in the noble Lord. [Cheers.] But, Sir, the waters are not smooth, and the skies are not clear. They never were less so. [Hear.] You are at a most critical hour of your national career. You have a war on your hands which the noble Lord, the member for London, has measured very differently from the measure which he gave to it some year and a half ago. [Hear, hear.] The noble Lord, when he introduced his Reform Bill, on the 13th of February, last year objected to those who proposed that the bill should be withdrawn on account of the war. He said, "Much as I abhor war, much as I deprecate the evils of war, I confess that I do not view a war with Russia with that apprehension with which some gentlemen seem to regard it." [Hear, hear.] I recollect the noble Lord once telling me that men who spoke so often and so much were not to be held closely to a single expression which might drop from them; but when it is a question of peace or war, affecting the interests of this country, not for this generation, but for future generations, every word of a Cabinet Minister should be weighed as though it were dropping from a judge on the bench and affected the life of a convict at the bar. [Cheers.]

This war, in my opinion, is taking dimensions very different from those which this House expected. You have now in the Crimea an army I suppose, somewhat about the size of that which went there, or it may be a little larger. *You cannot persuade your population either to pay taxes for war or to fight your battles.* Your Chancellor of the Exchequer—even the right honorable gentleman, (Mr. GLADSTONE,) whose good intentions in this matter I greatly respect, must admit that he himself, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, or his successor, would be unable to meet the expenses of the war by the taxes of the year. If that is so, it only shows that there is an indisposition on the part of the people, clamor as they may for war, to pay the just burdens which the war imposes. More than that, the Government are obliged, or say they are obliged, to enlist foreigners from every nation under Heaven because they cannot prevail on their own countrymen by any moderate bounty to enter their service and go to the war. I met a gentleman last night who told me a very distressing fact regarding a relative of his own, a young boy only 17 years of age, who had undergone no military drill or studies whatever. This lad was ordered abroad. His father applied to the Horse Guards and remonstrated against his being sent to the Crimea, where, in all probability, from his youth, he must immediately fall a victim to the climate. The father was told by the authorities that he need not be alarmed, that his son would only go to Malta, where he would remain for a twelvemonth, and be put through the drill, and then he could go on to the Crimea, if necessary. The lad, however, had not been at Malta three weeks before he was sent to the Crimea. He landed there on the 16th of June; on the 17th he went up to the trenches; on the 18th, with his company, he withstood that murderous fire from the Redan; and now, according to the last accounts from him, he is still day after day subjected to the horrors of the siege. [A laugh.] Of course the honorable gentleman laughs; but I want to know whether it is the intention of the Government or of the Parliament of this country to carry on wars with boys of seventeen years of age to officer your armies, who have, moreover undergone no preliminary drill? Do not facts like these show the difficulties you are encountering, and the magnitude of the contest on which you have entered? Many other circumstances have come to my knowledge, some of which I will refrain from stating here at any rate, because I do not wish to say anything that may adversely influence the fortunes or the interests of this country. [Hear, hear.] I have said that I can have no confidence in the noble Lord in regard to this vast undertaking. I am afraid that Parliament is about to separate—I presume only till November at the latest—and that for a period of three months the conduct of the war and all the affairs of the country are to be left in the hands of a Government in whom—and I say this advisedly, as a fact of which I am quite sure—a large majority of this House do not feel that confidence which we would wish to repose in any Cabinet which had the public administration intrusted to it. (Hear.) It may be that the noble Lord the member for Tiverton does not shrink from the policy which he is pursuing. Bear in mind that his policy is not that of Lord ABERDEEN, nor that of the right honorable member for Carlisle, of the right honorable member for the University of Oxford, or of the right honorable member for Wiltshire; neither is it that of the noble Lord the member for London. It is not the policy of any one of the statesmen whom I have named; and, probably, also, it is not even the policy of some who now sit on the Treasury bench. It is not the policy of the noble Lord, the head of the Government. He will not blame me for thus fixing it upon him, for he does not shrink from avowing it. The noble Lord appears to me to be insensible to the fact that clouds are now gathering about the horizon of this country, and seem not to know that his policy in the continuance of this war is the doom of death to thousands and tens of thousands—of desolation to many homes in England, and of sorrow to millions of hearts. He may, perchance, never see that which often comes to my vision—the interminable and ghastly procession of our slaughtered fellow-countrymen, to which every day and every hour is adding fresh lists of victims. Sir, I behold all this—I speak under the apprehension of it. I have no faith in the policy of the noble Lord. I believe his conduct as a Minister to be humiliating to the House of Commons, and full of peril alike to the Crown and to the country. [Hear, hear.]

The American Dental Congress.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Aug. 4.

At the private meeting of the "American Dental Congress"—as the National Convention of Dentists now in session at the Assembly Building is entitled—held on Thursday, a Committee of one from each State was appointed to report the names of the officers of the Congress. They reported the following:

Dr. J. B. RICH, of New York, as President.

Dr. CHAS. BONSALL, of Cincinnati, as Secretary.

The report was accepted and the nominations confirmed, on motion of Dr. BARRY, of Philadelphia. The Chair was then requested to appoint a Committee of one from each State represented, to report a plan for a Dental Association. The Chair appointed the following:

Dr. CLARK, of Louisiana; MARSHALL, of New Jersey; Dr. MUNROE, District of Columbia; POTTER, of Connecticut; Dr. GARRET, of Delaware; MILLER, of Massachusetts; Dr. THOMPKINS, of Kentucky; HAWES, of New York; Dr. CAMERON, of Ohio; and TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania; who reported subsequently, articles of association, for an association to be called the "American Dental Congress," which, after slight alterations, were adopted, and appeared to give great satisfaction. The members present now signed the Constitution and then went into an election for officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

Dr. J. B. RICH, of New-York, President.

Dr. J. S. CLARK, New-Orleans, Vice President.

Dr. CHARLES BONSALL, Cincinnati, Recording Secretary.

Dr. J. H. M'QUILLEN, Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary.

The President now named the same Committee as before, under the 9th article of the constitution, to prepare business, and the society adjourned to 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On organizing in the afternoon, on motion of Dr. TOWNSEND, the subject of preparing gold for the cavity was proposed as the subject of discussion, on which subject Drs. TOWNSEND, CLARK, ARTHUR, NEAL, HARRIS, RICH, DEVINELLE, KINGSBURY, MILLER, J. D. WHITE, FLAGG and others, made important and interesting remarks.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The "Congress" met pursuant to adjournment at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Dr. ARTHUR moved that the name of this body be changed from the "American Dental Congress" to the "American Dental Convention," which, after considerable discussion, was unanimously adopted.

Dr. TOWNSEND moved that the subject for discussion for one hour, be "the best method of keeping the mouth and cavity dry while inserting a plug." Agreed to unanimously.

The question was discussed by Drs. RICH, HARRIS, BALLARD, DURNELLE, MCQUILLEN, J. S. CLARK, FLAGG, MILLER, KINGSBURY, BUCKINGHAM, J. D. WHITE, W. H. CLARK, MINTZER, FULLER, MARTIN, TOWNSEND and SEABLE.

On motion of Dr. MARSON, the Convention appropriated the next half hour to the report of any peculiarly interesting case in practice, not heretofore reported particularly for the purpose of calling on Dr. DURNELLE for an account of a very interesting case, which he gave.

Drs. J. S. CLARKE and SEABLE also described cases interesting to the profession, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled pursuant to adjournment, and the afternoon was occupied in the discussion of questions interesting to the profession, but in which the general reader could not find the same attraction. The leading dentists of the City participated in the discussions, which were of somewhat a conversational cast.

In the evening the Convention sat down to a splendid collation at PARKINSON's, and the occasion was one that the profession will long remember.

Another Steamboat Disaster—Several Lives Lost.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 9.

It is an old saying that "misfortunes never come singly," and so it does appear, for yesterday we were compelled to chronicle the loss of the *Kentucky Home*, by collision, and to-day we have to record another melancholy casualty, resulting in the death of several persons. From persons on board of the ill-fated steamer at the time of the accident we learn the following particulars: The new steamer *Lancaster No 3* the new Richmond packet, left our landing Tuesday evening, with several hundred bushels of corn on board, to be discharged at Neville. She shipped several laborers to assist in discharging this freight, to enable the steamer to make her regular time. While lying to at the Steptoe, Ky., landing about 9 o'clock, taking on some additional freight, one of the connection pipes burst with a heavy roar, tearing up the cabin floor above, the machinery in the immediate vicinity, and shattering everything about the boat.

The alarm among passengers and crew was very great, for the vast volume of steam filled every part of the boat, and many persons were more or less scalded. A few sprang into the water, and all swam ashore except two young men, who are missing, and who are supposed to have been drowned. The last time they were seen was while standing on the larboard guard midship gazing down at the water in the river. As soon as the steam passed away it was discovered by Captain CONNOR and others on the unfortunate boat that many persons were lying near to the main pipe dreadfully lacerated and wounded. Capt. BRAGG's steamer, *Ohio No. 2*, hove in sight and was signaled to come to the relief of the suffering, who were placed on board of the *Ohio*. Two were conveyed to Moscow, and were so shockingly mutilated and blackened that no hopes of recovery were entertained by the physicians who were called to their relief. One of the two is a single man, whose father's family reside in Moscow and the other is a colored man, formerly fireman on the *Forest Queen

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, Aug. 6, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing 6¼ cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

From California.

The semi-monthly packet by the way of Nicaragua, with dates to the 16th of July, affords no very startling news from the Pacific side. The accounts are generally of a cheerful look in regard to Trade, Mining and the Crops. The last have been somewhat damaged by the insect, but the breadth of land put in cultivation is so much greater than in former seasons, that the yield of Grain will be much beyond the domestic wants of the State. The Gold product continues good, and the present steamer delivers at this port nearly a million of dollars. New discoveries are reported at Puget's Sound.

Some interesting extracts—a portion of them amusing, withal—will be found in our summary, touching the financial explosion in February. It seems that the resident partner of one of the broken houses charges down upon the partner and assignee of another exploded concern, with a grave affidavit, to the effect that for the last four or five years, the latter have been selling the former spurious Gold dust, to the damage of the house of *four hundred thousand dollars!*

From the Isthmus of Nicaragua we have advice that Colonel WALKER, whose defeat is confirmed, remains at Realejo, and that Col. KINNEY, with a party of 24 persons, had safely landed at San Juan of the North, and was quietly engaged in putting up a building at that place. There is said to be much dissatisfaction among his party.

Cheap Papers in England.

We notice that most of the cheap newspapers which sprung up so plentifully all over England, upon the removal of the penny stamp duty, are already dying off. In every principal city notices appear of the suspension of one or more of these mushroom dailies. And the general impression now seems to be, that the abolition of the duty will not accomplish so much of a revolution in the newspaper literature of Great Britain as was anticipated.

The reason of all this is plain enough to men who have any practical knowledge of newspaper publishing. The London *Times* says the new papers died because they gave too much reading for the price asked. We are inclined to think their failure was due to the fact that they were not worth even the penny charged. Their Editors seemed to take it for granted that they must compete directly with the large papers, and made up their matter on the same model. Two or three long, heavy leaders on politics, meagre abstracts of news from the seat of war, and a few paragraphs of local news, made up their chapter of contents.

A newspaper must be made up to meet the wants of the class for which it is intended. Cheap newspapers in England must not aim to supplant the old journals with those who are accustomed to read them,—for this is impossible. They cannot command the capital, the experience, the ability or the skill necessary to accomplish that result. It is folly, therefore, for a penny paper to ape the *Times*, to imitate its style, affect its authority, follow in its wake or "pitch into" its leaders for the purpose of breaking it down. The class of Englishmen who have been and are now in the habit of reading newspapers, will continue to read the *Times*, the *News* or the *Post* as hitherto,—because those are the papers which they prefer, which they have come to need, and for which they can afford to pay.

But there is another and a very large class of the English people who have never been in the habit of reading newspapers at all,—partly because they cannot afford to pay for them, and partly because they are beyond their comprehension. The *Times* and other journals are written for the educated classes—for men of intelligence, cultivation and thought. They would not be relished or appreciated by the ignorant and uncultivated. To meet *their* wants a paper must consult their habits of thought, and must be so made up as to attract their attention and enlist their interest. Its contents must have greater variety,—touch upon topics with which they are brought into more immediate contact,—be less stately and more conversational in its tone than those journals which are designed for a higher class of readers. Among the many cheap papers recently sent us from England, we have not seen one which seemed at all adapted to the tastes or wants of the class upon which all cheap journals in England must depend for success.

The removal of the stamp duty is not likely to affect the large journals in the least. They have reduced their price by just the amount of the duty removed,—*rum five* to *four* pence; so that their balance sheet remains unaffected by the change.

Men of Honor.

Public attention is, we regret to say, too often called to reports of what are pleasantly entitled "difficulties" in our columns. Fulfilling our office as a daily journal, we are of course obliged to chronicle all that comes within our knowledge of what men do. If Patrick O'Doherty, actuated by certain peculiar instincts, murders his mother, Mrs. O'Doherty, we are forced to devote a portion of our columns to a chronicle of the crime. If some young gentleman of the Bowery, panting beneath the double influence of rage and rum, fires a pistol at some other young gentleman of the same classic locality, the details of his act are embalmed in "minion" or "nonpareil," simply because a newspaper records, or ought to record, everything that happens within our social sphere. In like manner, when some Southern or Northern scoundrel—for we regret to say that such exist in both portions of the Union—acting under some vague impression that he possesses a certain delicate article entitled "honor," and further fancies that said article is injured, and, urged by such impression, proceeds to beat or mutilate the gentleman whom he supposes to be the active cause of the said injury, our columns naturally contain a report of the outrage, and he takes his place with other criminals.

Still we are afraid that the individual who disgraces his rank, as a man, by street-fighting, does not take the same place in the public mind as well-regulated newspapers bestow on him. We fear that there yet remains some portion of sympathy for the bully whose crime is glossed over with the word "difficulty." We cannot help thinking that some people still look upon the application of the cowhide, and the sudden resort to the revolver, as chivalric, and manly. There never was a greater mistake. It must indeed be a false state of society in which a man can behold a person draw out a whip or knife from his pocket, and beat or mutilate another with them, and calmly endorse such conduct. The spectator must truly have a strange idea of dignity, who can perceive it in the flushed face, the agitated movement, the convulsive struggles of the street assailant. How would any man like to see his father beating another man in a public thoroughfare? would his filial reverence be unshaken? would he see no disgrace staining the white hairs? Take the man whom as Americans we are most accustomed to reverance, and whose example we justly advance as a model of manly dignity and moderation,—take GEORGE WASHINGTON, and suppose him armed with a cowhide, belaboring some offender in the open street; where would the dignity be then? Would we see any longer the majestic uncrowned monarch of a free people? All majesty, all grandeur would be sunk in passion, and the spectator would feel with sorrow that he was looking upon a man whose brutal instincts were more dominant than the self-respect and self-control on which all true dignity of character depends.

The frequency of appeals to physical force is one of the most disgraceful features in our national character. Our "Items" columns teem every month with scandalous assaults on citizens, induced by political rancor, or private animosity. Even gentlemen like Governor REEDER, whose positions in any other country would guarantee them against violence, even they are liable any moment to the lawless attacks of such fellows as STRINGFELLOW. Our Senate is profaned by violence, and in the well-known instance of FOOTE, a scene was presented which even the storiniest moments of "The Mountain," during the French Revolution, could scarcely parallel. In the House of Representatives nothing like a sharp personal debate can occur without giving rise to scenes of actual or of threatened violence. Words and epithets are bandied for the express purpose of insult, and contesting a political position seems synonymous with provoking a personal fight. The same thing is true in professional life—especially in the Southern and Western States. An offensive remark in conversation, or a distasteful paragraph in print, is punished by a pistol, a bowie-knife, or a club. Moral character is brought to the bully's test.

This feature of our society has been excused on the ground of our national rawness and youth. But it is time that these brutal instincts should cease to have sway over our actions. No man, but one devoid of all delicacy of sentiment, could fancy that his honor, if injured, would be healed by his transforming himself into a mere rowdy for the time being, and inflicting a series of blows on the offending individual. A blow is, in reality, less degrading to the person who receives than to the one who bestows it. There is something utterly revolting to a dignified man in the idea of lifting his hand against another. It is an action that arises from a low animal instinct, and is shared in common with the most degraded members of society.

An old gentleman of this City, and the father of a family, some time since inflicted personal chastisement on a young gentleman. The affair at the time became public property. Previously to that a prominent Irishman attacked the editor of a New-York paper with a cowhide. In both these cases we should like to know who lost the most in the encounters, the assailed or the assailant? Any man is liable to attack, and is consequently not responsible for the act of another; but the man who attacks, plans the assault, arms himself before-hand, and becomes a premeditated blackguard. We are sure there can be but one opinion as to who the real sufferer is on such occasions.

It is urged, we are aware, that the duel is the proper substitute for these personal conflicts. But it is no substitute at all,—it is the same thing, precisely, in another form. The alleged necessity for fighting a duel rests on exactly the same grounds as the necessity for horsewhipping or pummeling somebody. Both assume that it is absolutely essential to inflict personal or physical chastisement for offensive words or any form of disrespect;—and this assumption—this appeal to physical force, this reliance upon fists and muscles, as a means of righting moral wrongs,—is the distinctive mark and symptom of that barbarism which it signalizes, and which we ought long since to have outgrown. The recent correspondence between Mr. CLAY and Mr. PRENTICE illustrates the point, and at the same time shows that some of our foremost men recognize the evil and can rise above the sentiment which creates it. Mr. CLAY knew no means of obtaining a decision between himself and his opponent but by the pistol. Mr. PRENTICE treated the suggestion with just contempt, and appealed the quarrel to the public sense of justice and of right. No man of just principles and feelings can doubt that his course was by far the wisest, and most in the spirit of honor and of personal dignity.

Discovering a Discrepancy.

Some men are good for one thing and some for another, while a few are good for nothing; but our Anglo-American cotemporary of the *Albion*, who is good for a good many things, is particularly good at discovering a discrepancy. If there be one thing that *he* can do better than another it is that; he could discover a discrepancy between a horse-chestnut and a chestnut horse, though a less discriminating observer might suppose them to be as much alike as two peas. We would like to look through his eye-glass, for we have no doubt it possesses some remarkable optical qualities.

Our cotemporary has even discovered a discrepancy in the DAILY TIMES, and we can readily imagine the incredulous amazement of the public at such an announcement in an article of the *Albion's*, of last week, headed "*Comic Side of a Serious Subject.*" And we will remark, *sotto voce*, that, after reading the article, we were like the little boy at the show, who wanted to know "Vich was the man and vich the monkey,"—we could not discover which was the comic side nor which the serious. There is one point in the article in question, which may be regarded as comic or serious, according to the temper of the observer; but, for our own part, it does not appear at all comic to our own view, though it is sufficiently absurd. We allude to the *Albion's* idea of the convertible meaning of the word cheap, which, as applied to newspapers, he regards as synonymous with base; and, as the *Albion* is, certainly, a very dear paper, it is quite excusable in it to hold such an opinion.

The *Albion* is the British Lion's right hand man in this country, and as the man is always an exaggeration of the master, our cotemporary gets up a growl at little pokes which would not excite a wag of the Lion's tail; and it is quite impossible for us to express an opinion in relation to the Crimea, or on any subject connected with England, without our watchful cotemporary's pricking up his ears and fancying he smells a rat, which must be nipped in the bud. In his last article, to which we have alluded, he accuses us of discrepancies in our columns, and, by way of example, says, with the air of a triumphant green grocer:

> Take a couple; gathered, both of them, within a brief space, and not calling for an iota of comment:
>
> "Those who talk about England's decline, and fix her position as a third or fourth rate power, because she has lost 30,000 men before Sebastopol, talk twaddle. The loss of ten such armies would only serve to unveil her resources and bring out the indomitable energy of her people.—*July 24.*
>
> "The sinew and muscle that reap glory on many a red field in the Peninsular campaigns, and felled at Waterloo, are no longer found in the British ranks. The pride, strength and vigor of that once invincible army have departed. The bloody encounter of Inkermann was fatal to the renown of British bayonets.—*August 2.*

The fact of their being more than a week's interval between the appearance of these two opinions,—the one having reference to the resources of the British Empire—the other to the composition of the British army,—shows how carefully our cotemporary reads us, scissors us, preserves our remarks, and remembers and quotes us. He has got one of those *bad* memories which never forget anything, and aids it, of course, with scissors and paste, and jottings in a note book. But, as to the discrepancy in the two paragraphs which he has quoted, we must confess our own inability to discover it.

The truth of the first opinion, we presume, the *Albion* will not question, and the facts stated in the second he cannot presume to deny. If he would insist that Inkermann was another Waterloo, and Lord RAGLAN another WELLINGTON, we shall not dispute the matter with him; but still, we shall continue to publish our own opinions of foreign affairs, as we have done heretofore, although our belligerent cotemporary may not be inclined to coincide with us at all times.

Taxes.

The War tax begins to make itself felt in England. A writer in the *Times* demands that domestic servants, who are now entirely exempt, be made to contribute their proportion to the expenses of the war. He urges that while they are less affected by the increased cost of living than any other class in the community, there is no reason why they should be relieved from contributing their share to the support of the State.

☞ We publish this morning the concluding portion of a very eloquent speech recently made in the House of Commons by Mr. BRIGHT,—arraigning the Ministry for its course in regard to the war. Mr. BRIGHT thinks that a very great mistake was made in the rejection of the terms of peace suggested by Austria and concurred in by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and also in Lord JOHN's neglect to stand by his own opinions, whether supported by the Ministry or not.

☞ The *Churchman's Monthly Magazine* for August contains a very well-written and readable article of six pages upon Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD. It assigns the usual sympathy attendant upon his efforts for Copyright as a reason for sketching his life,—makes a notice of his political opinions and position, and describes quite minutely his personal appearance. It closes by saying that "although he has for a time failed to carry the Copyright bill, yet *he may depend*, if he perseveres, and does not enter into unnecessary compromises without receiving in return pledges of acquiescence, *he will ultimately succeed.*" In our opinion, his chances of ultimate success are considerably lessened by his having *died*, something over a year since,—a fact of which his biographer seems never to have heard.

The Shakers—a Sunday Among Them.

Most sects are sure of their own perpetuation from generation to generation, by virtue of the general principle that "as the father, so will be the son." The Presbyterian teaches the tenets of his creed to his sons, and, they to their sons, till some of them prove childless. The Roman Catholic inculcates into her offspring the doctrines of the Romish Church, and secures him as a convert before he is able to speak plainly the words of the prayer she teaches him. So we may look for Presbyterians and Roman Catholics henceforth, until the coming of the season—the good time spoken of—when all sects are merged into living truth, or consumed in its great blaze. But the Shakers have no such natural method for the propagation of their faith and their shakes. Repudiating the doctrine of marriage, and teaching that love if more deep than brotherly and platonic love, is but another name for lust, their dependence is upon the meagre proselytism of adults, the supply of children put by disabled or dying parents under their guardianship, and the fruits of *the basket*. The latter we suspect is much the most prolific, as indeed it is the most legitimate source of their increase. A Shaker community is a great relief to town authorities—to its door goes, nicely tucked up in a basket that scrupulously ignores its owner, many a deserted little one that otherwise would come up a "town-child," and be till its "binding-out" a "town-charge."

We have already told how a deputation of the Lebanon Shakers have been to our town lately and selected twenty children from Randall's Island, whom they would like to take home with them and adopt; also, how the Governors are thinking the thing over, and getting the drift of public sentiment on the subject, as all good Governors should.

We once happened in at the Neskayuna settlement—it is a beautiful village a few miles west of Troy—upon a Sunday. Just now it is not impertinent to sketch the sight we saw upon the occasion.

To reach Neskayuna we took a wagon, our party being some half dozen in number. We arrived at the settlement a little before Church time, hitched our team under the shade of a lofty tree and just glancing at the red painted factory and houses and the well-cropped green sward which surrounded and interlaid them all, went directly to the meeting-house. One end of the room where services were held was set apart by a railing for "the world's people," who never fail, in numbers more or less large to visit them every Sunday. Here we took our seat. The remainder of the capacious hall was bare of all furniture, except a plain wooden seat on each side against the wall, and a rude desk at the end opposite the visitors. The floor was very white and polished exceedingly smooth. Occasionally an Elder would come in at one of the further doors, regulate a window or point a stranger to a seat and return again. At 10½ o'clock both doors at the end opposite ours were opened, and a procession of males on one side and females on the other entered solemnly, the Elders taking the lead. All being within the Hall, the two parties faced each other and moved near enough together to have touched, then moved backward till they approached the wall. Then each line broke into two, still so arranged, however, that the youngest were farthest from "the world's people." Then followed a succession of shuffling marches and counter-marches, and then wheelings into line, each party traversing the circumference of the room in single file, chanting perpetually, in a monotonous melody, a sentence of thanksgiving. This melody was changed at times, but it never took the form of any tune we have seen written, nor were the words ever restrained by any of the common metres. The music must have been somewhat unusual to those accustomed to it, but to all newcomers it must seem exceedingly comical. It was borne to the ears of listeners from the hearts, chests or vocal chords of the singers, (wherever it originated,) at least one-half of it *via* the nose. The whole body moved in concert with the sounds. At first, only the hands were flapped feebly, then more vigorously; then the arms took on the same awkward motion; then the shoulders, and the head beat time, and the whole body shuffled in a sort of dance; all went through the same motions—the old man with peaked chin, and skin loosely wrapped about his bones, and the mere baby at the end of the line, evidently rejoicing under its grave face, that so much of life and motion and so much of a time was permitted it. Truly, the minstrels that dress in white woolen overcoats, and sing "Fi-i-i," do not greatly travesty the Shakers when at their worship.

The dress of the worshippers was no less comical than their songs. The men wore long-skirted coats,—antique Shanghais, that had the effect to make all, when the faces were hidden, to look of the same age. All the males wore flat cocked hats breeches and stockings checked cravats, and all were in the same drab color, though of different shades. The line was arranged after passing the adults according to their height. It was the same on the other side. The females all wore drab dresses, with a white handkerchief crossed over the breast and pinned at the waist. Each wore a white muslin cap of the plainest make, which made them look as if they were so many dead folks come up to Shaker meeting in their grave cloths. At the first look one would think them a company of grave old women, varying in stature down to the veriest dwarfs. All seemed as if they must be wrinkled and care-worn, yet a closer observation showed, under their tight caps, many pretty faces and beautiful masses of hair; but in that disguise, from the prettiest of them all, Cupid would have run away in terror. There were young Misses, tender lasses, and some very small girls; but no smile lighted any solemn face—as for laughter, they might as well have been already buried.

When the dancing and chanting had ceased, the parties retreated to the wall on either side and sat down; the males facing the females. It was Sunday, and of course we were not at liberty to speculate who ther ever there were love glances shot from Ezekiel's cold gray eyes, into those that so demurely glimmered from under the ceroment of Rachel's opposite. Still we could not but remember that in all that community, Love is treated as a wicked vention;—love the sisters, 'Indeed, the brethren may, but Ezekiel must have no tenderer affection for young and gentle Rachel than for the risen Esther, who, being the next tallest, stands next to her in meeting; and if the maiden's heart ever softens to Ezekiel more than to Samuel, we suppose she is adjudged guilty of a sin; but such sins Nature prompts to, and must delight to forgive; and this feature of the Shakers' polity certainly came not from GOD, but from the Devil. We must not preach, however. It is Aminadab's turn to-day.

And Aminadab comes up from the seat where he had settled after the dance, a step behind the form at the end, and with the remark that the spirit came to him while he was in the field on the third day, moving him to prepare some thoughts, he begged the Great Spirit that they might warm and comfort the hearts of believers, and be an arrow of conviction to the hearts of the world's people.

The discourse, which was certainly orthodox in length, was a very good moral lecture, with few points of difference from a common New-England sermon, except in the direct address to outsiders, in which the advantages of their style of life was set forth in glowing terms.

The exhortation ended, the people rose again, shuffled and sung another chant, and then disappeared as they had entered in single file.

The visitors quietly departed, but at the door "JOSEPH" met us; (he had recognized us in the midst of the shaking,) and whispering us to meet him at the store, disappeared. Now the store is the show-room; and it was not open on Seventh-day, except for convenience of egress from another apartment.

Of course nothing could be *bought* on that day, but while our attention was invited to this or that article of Shaker Manufacture, we were told that if we desired to take any little keepsakes with us we could do so, and SAMUEL would see us at our hotel on Fair-day, and have it made right. Then, after a stroll along the clean and well kept walks, through green pastured lands and thrifty gardens, JOSEPH led us to a dining room, and insisted that we should sit down and lunch. Hungry men do not need to be urged much to eat such fare as we saw spread out, and yet we hesitated. The elders who honored us with their presence had taken seats, and there were only enough left for our party, though several aged sisters were in the room. Our gallantry—but it was of no use. The females and males never eat together, and our insisting upon it only made them smile at our inexperience.

But what a lunch! There was cold boiled meat and roast meat in abundance. There was mush, and a style of pudding we have never seen before—hominy, boiled samp, and cracked corn, with milk that comes from cows! There was butter, yellow as gold, and butter white from its late working—according to the pasture the cows fed on. The bread was "home-made" of the sort that bakers can't make, and the biscuits threatened to rival the bread in size. There were pumpkin pies and apple pies, and dried apple pies, with plenty of slapjee in. So when we arose from our lunch we were stuffed to that degree that we would not have given a fig for the best dinner ever planned by mortal man. We left, as all leave after a visit to a Shaker settlement, with exalted ideas of Shaker hospitality, order, neatness, and economy; thinking it an island of calmness in a world that is all a raging ocean beside; a still place amid storms and never-ceasing commotions. But we were more than ever impressed that it was a living tomb for one who has the passions of men and the spirit of the times in his bones, though indeed a tomb whose doors any occupant may thrust back on their hinges if he has the courage to do so. We felt involuntarily that it would be a bad place for Almshouse Governors to put a score of children in, because this age is several centuries in advance of Shaker habits and customs, and the Christianized Nineteenth Century has a higher destiny for its children—even for its poor—than the lives of recluses.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The opera of "Cinderella" is to be produced here to-night. Some care has been bestowed on the production of this speculative piece, and it will doubtless have a run.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The French Vaudeville Company appear here to-morrow night in three pieces.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—A French Vaudeville and Ballet Company is to play here on Wednesday night under the direction of Mons. FIOT of New-Orleans. The season is, we believe, to terminate with ten performances.

SMITH'S TOUR OF EUROPE, at the Chinese Rooms, is one of the most entertaining exhibitions in the City. The Panorama itself is excellently done, particularly the architectural portions of it, and the lecturer has a dry, sententious narrative way of his own, not to be resisted. The subdued emotion with which he utters his jokes, and the sepulchral earnestness with which he gradually gets funny, together with his lecture itself, are admirable. A clever pianist also contributes materially to the enjoyment of the entertainment.

Items.

Mr. JOHN DARCIE has just published a biographical sketch of Madame RACHEL, prefixed to which is an admirable portrait of that distinguished Tragedienne. The plate is an excellent specimen of art, and remarkable for the fact that it is the result of a new process. The portrait is taken on sensitive steel by the Heliographic process, and bitten in with acid. Extreme fidelity is thus secured, and a novel and pleasing effect also. Accompanying the Sketch is an ocean of criticism which we commend to the desperate in such matters.

Brigadier General HALL, we are happy to learn is rapidly recovering from the effect of his accident on the Fourth of July.

The Theatre at Dubuque, says the *Tribune* of that city, is drawing large and delighted audiences.

Miss LOUISA HOWARD and Mr. HENRY FARREN are at the Royal Lyceum.

BARNUM now announces four grand Baby Shows, in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati.

The Peoples Theatre of St. Louis is still open.

The "PICKEL" Family and the Infant Drummer are at the Melodion, Cleveland.

Mr DAVENPORT and Miss FANNY VINING took their farewell benefit at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo, on Saturday. COULDOCK plays there to-night.

The Holliday-street Theatre is open. Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD appears to-night.

JOHN BROUGHAM took his benefit at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, on Friday last. MORRIS BARNETT played in "Capers and Coronets."

ILLNESS OF M. BOCHSA.—We understand that this veteran composer and orchestral leader, is in a precarious state of health, and that he himself fears he shall never leave California. BOCHSA is the last of the glorious old school of masters who, during the latter part of the last century, were to music what the Elizabethan age was to modern literature. He is the author of more than three thousand pieces for the harp; many of the finest extant. He has officiated as orchestral leader at the *début* of some of the most celebrated prima donnas of the past thirty years; has assisted in the first production of many famous operas, and has himself composed a number of operas and ballets which yet keep the stage. A great musical light is fading, and one whose place it will be difficult to fill.—*Alta, 16th July.*

Mme ISIDORA CLARK, the American vocalist, is about taking a musical tour through the State.

Mr. I. B RICH is to be Treasurer of the National Theatre, Boston, next season.

NO ONLY WOMEN ENGAGED.—The New-Orleans *Picayune*, in noticing the new theatre to be opened there on a grand scale, says that one of the manager's rules is to have no "ugly women" in his corps dramatique, and that his motto is to be "youth, beauty, profusion of light, flowers and music."

PHILADELPHIA THEATRE.—The "Serious Family" and "An Object of Interest," were performed at Derby (Pa.), Hingham, Wednesday evening, by a company of ladies and gentlemen of that town.

☞ We are under particular obligations to the Pacific Express Company and to the Purser of the *Northern Light* for the early delivery of our California files last evening.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the arrival of the bark *Maria*, we have dates from Rio Janeiro to June 21. The U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, for Buenos Ayres, was to sail in a few days—all well. The ship *Sea Witch*, late FRAZAR, was in command of Captain LANG, formerly of bark *Overman*, and would proceed on her voyage in a day or two. The crew, RENNOLS, who had stabbed himself, was getting better.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.
FEVER AND AGUE.

No 13

OSAWEL, N. Y., March 21, 1855.

C. D DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* Some time in the first part of May, 1854 my wife was attacked with Fever and Ague, and after trying almost everything without any good result, my eye chanced to drop on the announcement of your Anti-Periodic Fever and Ague Pills in the *Tribune*. You will recollect that I ordered a box by mail. I received it and my wife took the Pills according to directions; as a consequence, she had no more of the Ague. I then recommended one of our Druggists to send and get some, which he did, and I have had the pleasure of seeing them administered in about forty cases—since when every case yielded to the treatment.

Yours truly,

GEORGE W. HAVENS.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depôt, No 262 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO

RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depôt No 141 Water-st., New-York

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in seventeen fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depôt

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brannan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents

WHEN THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE HAD engrossed the public attention, by her magnificent singing, every village and street soon boasted its spurious Jenny Lind. So, the reputation of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague, and the certainty of its operation, together with its mildness and lack of odor and taste, has suddenly started into clamorous life scores of remedies that had been hitherto without any character.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depôt, No 262 Broadway. Also, by C. V CLICKENER & CO., S PAUL & CO., STEBBINS MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL ensure their health the coming season, by using the new ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. It prevents or removes all traces of disease. Dr CHILTON'S certificate accompanies each bottle.

GEORGE H BATES, wholesale agent, No. 133 Water-st., and for sale by C H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C WELLS & CO Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS, and druggists generally

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—A medicinal diet drink manufactured solely by the proprietor at his distillery in Schiedam in Holland, expressly for medicinal purposes. It is the pure tincture of Juniper. It is distilled from the best barley that can be selected in Europe at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the cheap turpentine but by the choice botanical variety of the Aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, from which are extracted, distilled and rectified by its spirituous solvent and thus it becomes concentrated Tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its convivial and medicinal properties to any alcoholic stimulant now in use in the world. It has been submitted to nearly all the first Chemists and Physicians in the United States, who endorse it over their own signatures as one of the great essentials of the materia medica. It is now prescribed with great success in gravel, gout, rheumatism, obstructions of the bladder and kidneys, and for dyspepsia it has no superior

Grocers and druggists can contribute to sell the Schnapps under the new prohibitory liquor law without license, several cases having been so decided by the Courts in this State since the 4th of July. Persons selling must be careful to get the genuine, as the whole country is flooded with imitations. The word Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article; all other is counterfeit and imitation, on the public.

Sole manufacturer and importer, Nos 12 & 14 and 22 Beaver st., New-York; and No 28 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE OLD BRANDIES, Wines &c.—HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of Peter Cornell, deceased, I will sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday, Aug. 7,) at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No 11 Broad-st., an extensive variety of superb brandies, wines, cigars, &c., being the entire assortment of one of the first importing houses and are in a pure state, as they are to be sold in general packages as imported and delivered from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse. The sale offers unusual inducements, and we recommend all parties that are desirous of purchasing fine liquors to attend this sale. All the goods are to be sold without reserve, and every article warranted as represented on the catalogue. For full particulars we refer to the advertisement of Mr. NICOLAY in another column.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, (in some of that were twice exposed to the late fire,) were awarded the first premium and the only gold medal at the World's Fair in 1853, and also in 1854, and this is the fact, and the only powder-proof locks that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and were advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safes with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

C. HERRING & CO.

Green Block, Nos 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited in the specialty of consultation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultations free. Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise in anyway connected with him, or authorized to sell from his office or refer patients to him.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—BUYers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the per centage. Hence, in buying Lace Curtains, Cornices and Window Shades of first-class importing and manufacturing concerns like that of KELLY & FERGUSON'S, No. 251 Broadway, the purchaser pays less than somepersons do well pay, yet the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A new work by Rev W. K TWEEDIE D. D., of Edinburg, author of "Seedtime and Harvest," "A Lamp to the Path," "Glad Tidings," &c., &c.

LADY'S FRENCH SHOE IMPORTERS.—MESDAMES HILL & COLBY would wish to inform the matrons of New York who are desirous of obtaining genuine Parisian Gaiters and Slippers, that they can be suited at their establishment, No 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Their prices vary from $1 to $1 25 a pair, $1 50 in gaiters. High Summer boots will be sold at a reduction.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements

SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—We will offer THIS DAY, our entire stock of Barèges and Printed Muslins at greatly reduced prices to make room for our Fall Goods. We are also selling Worked Sacks, Collars and Under Sleeves at great bargains.

E H LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS. JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Fancy Necklace, Pins, Bracelets, Traveling and German Rosaries, Perfume and Soaps. Also, a fresh supply of Tova Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGER'S Fancy Bazaar No 449 Broadway.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets, consisting, in part, of the Florence Peddle, Enrlan Dunstable and Split straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A LELAND & CO., No 171 Pearl-st.

PARIS PRINTS AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE SUBSCRIbers are now selling Printed Barèges at 12½ worth 25; rich Plaid and Checks colors at 12½, 18¾ and 25; 11-4 Satin Plaid Pineapple Cloths at 25, that cannot be matched under 50c. per yard.

E H LEADBEATER & CO.,
No 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office No 11 Broad-st

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WE will open THIS MORNING another large stock of rich Embroidered Cambric Flouncings, Under Sleeves, Bands, Pelerines, Lace Cuffs, Capes, Drapery Muslins, &c., which will be sold at half their value.

E H LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, at reasonable rates. BATCHELOR'S MOROCCA CREAM—A well known and highly valued preparation for the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.—Just received from auction, Rich Black Barèges, Grenadines, Lawns, Tissues, Crapes, De Beges, Silk Crape Shawls, Grenadine do, Cashmere do, Alpaca Bonnet, &c.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

PRINTED MUSLINS AT 6½ PER YARD.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., will open on MONDAY MORNING, the case of fine Printed Lawns, at 6d. per yard. Worth full 1s.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING another large lot of those Real French Kid Gloves, which we are well assured cannot be matched in this City under 75c. per pair. We will retail them at 50c. per pair.

E H LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT greatly reduced prices.—Parties are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.,
No 10 Chambers-st.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

Loss of Ten Lives.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 5.

The steamer, *Gen. McDonald*, while on an excursion to Cape May last night, came in collision with the schooner, *A. G Pease*, about 9 o'clock, off Lazaretto. The schooner struck the steamer on the larboard side, raking her wheel-house, &c., completely aft. Some eight or ten persons who were in the barber-shop at the time were swept overboard and drowned. The schooner sustained little injury, but the steamer was damaged to the extent of about $2 000.

The *McDonald* had 150 passengers on board, and designed taking a large number on board at Newcastle. The schooner showed a light, but the night was so very dark and stormy that it deceived the pilot as to the distance.

Most of the passengers being strangers, it is impossible to give the names of the lost or the exact number. Accounts agree that ten or twelve persons were in the barber's shop at the time of the accident; all of whom must have been crushed or thrown overboard.

The steamer struck the schooner on the larboard side, and the beam of the latter entered the barber's shop, crushing everything in its course carrying away the wheel-house and all the rooms on that side of the steamer.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The *Union* has a string of reported majorities in the First Congressional District—Franklin, Granville, Johnson, Wake, Warren and Nash Counties—giving BRANCH, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, 3,900 majority.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 5.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, having accepted the appointment tendered him, as Commissioner of the Land Office, he will enter on his duties on the 9th inst.

North Carolina Election.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Northampton County gives SHAW, Democrat, 213 majority.

Hartford County gives PAINE an increased majority.

Elizabeth City and one precinct in Pasquotouk County gives PAINE 197 majority, and two other precincts to be heard from will increase the majority over a hundred.

One precinct in Camden County gives PAINE an increased majority. The County will no: fall much short of the usual majority.

The Americans are very sanguine of PAINE's election in the First Congressional District.

Orange County gives 135 majority for SHEPHERD Know-Nothing, reducing BRANCHES majority to 2,878.

The Democrats claim RUFFINS election in the Second Congressional District by a heavy majority.

The Third District reports in favor of WINSLOW, Democrat, a majority over REID, Know-Nothing.

Guilford County gives 1 500 majority for E. G. READE, Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in the Fifth, over KERR, Anti-Know-Nothing Whig candidate.

WELDEN, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 4.

PAINE, Know-Nothing, is reported to be elected to Congress in the First District by 300 majority.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 5.

In the Fourth Congressional District, BRANCH, Dem., is elected by an increased majority.

In the First District, the election is very close, but it is believed that SHAW, Dem., is elected.

RALEIGH, Sunday, Aug. 5.

BRANCH's majority in the Fourth Congressional District is 2,700. RUFFIN, Dem., in the Second District, and CRAIGE, Dem., in the Seventh District, are elected by large majorities. KERR, Whig and Anti-K. N. candidate in the Fifth District, is defeated.

It is believed the delegation will stand six Democrats and two Americans.

Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The election returns from Tennessee fluctuate considerably, and the result now appears doubtful. Large gains and losses are reported on both sides; but, at present, JOHNSON's (Dem) chances appear the best.

Thirty-two Counties show a net gain for GENTRY, K. N., of 1,370. The election is very close.

RIVERS, American, for Congress, in the Tenth District, has 700 majority.

BELLINGER, American, in the Hermitage District is elected by an overwhelming majority.

Serious Railroad Accident on the Northern New-Hampshire Railroad.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 5.

The express train on the Northern New-Hampshire Railroad met with an accident near Canaan, at 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The axles of the tender and baggage car broke, and the latter was completely demolished. B. P. CHENEY, Esq., of Boston, was in the baggage car and was seriously if not fatally injured. A brakeman named RAILEIGH had his leg broken. A young man from Dorchester was severely bruised, and others were slightly injured. The train arrived here at 10 o'clock.

CANAAN, Sunday, Aug. 5—10 M.

Mr. CHENEY has had his right arm amputated at the shoulder, and his physicians think his shoulder also must be amputated. His lips and face have been very badly cut.

Mexican News.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 5.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last have been received here, containing Brownsville dates to the 25th ult.

No collision had yet taken place between the insurgents and the Government forces. The insurgents had gathered in great strength, and the people everywhere were joining their standard. The fall of Matamoras was considered inevitable.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 4.

There were ninety-seven deaths in this city for the week ending to-day. A large proportion of the deaths were those of children under five years of age.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Aug. 4.

There is no abatement in the ravages of yellow fever at Gosport and Portsmouth. The Sanitary Committee report, during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, ten new cases and eight deaths. Quite a panic prevailed in Portsmouth; several stores were closed, and, without exaggeration, one-third of the citizens had left the place. The disease in Norfolk has much subsided. Only one new case was reported to day. The boarders at the Macon and Crawford House have all left. Rains and hot suns alternately prevail.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 5.

We learn from Norfolk that no new cases of yellow fever have been reported there.

At Portsmouth the people are very much alarmed and are leaving rapidly. The fever is spreading, and new cases are reported in all parts of the city.

It has been raining in torrents here all the evening.

Fire at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Aug. 4.

A fire broke out here this afternoon, in the boiler and iron foundry of J. B. WARDEN, on Second and First streets. The building, which was a frame one, was entirely consumed, with a valuable stock of finished work. The loss is fully insured in the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of New-Lisbon.

Governor Medill at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Governor MEDILL arrived here to-day and was received by the military and with firing of cannon. He will speak this afternoon.

The wheat crop is turning out much better than was anticipated.

Railroad Accident.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 4.

An accident occurred on the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad, after having left here this morning. We have not yet been able to learn the full particulars, but it is said that no person has been seriously injured.

Two Boys Drowned.

HARTFORD, Sunday, Aug. 5.

Two promising lads, aged about 13 years, sons of J. C. ANDREWS, and the late Rev JOSEPH TYLER, were drowned in the river in this city on Saturday afternoon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—50 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—A sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States A B & D SANDS, C V CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B STEREN, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C H RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **Indignation Meeting.**—A MASS MEETING will be held THIS AFTERNOON on the subject, at 5 o'clock, to express the opinions of the citizens of New-York relative to the desecration of the Battery by the Commissioners of Emigration in making Castle Garden a depot for the descent of emigrants, through the importation of passengers infected with disease. Come one—Come all! A stage will be erected, and several eminent speakers will attend. Per order of the Committee

WILLIAM WILSON, Chairman.

S MEYER, Secretary.

☞ **Carlton avenue M. E. Sabbath School, Brooklyn.**—Their Annual Big Pic Excursion to Grushville, by the L. I. Railroad, TUESDAY, Aug 7. Tickets for adults 50 cents, children half price, may be obtained of the Teachers, or at the school on the morning of the Pic-Nic. The school will leave the Church at 9½ o'clock, and the cars will leave Vanderbilt-av. at 9½. Returning, leave Brushville at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the School are invited to unite in this Excursion

☞ **Blackberries, Whortleberries, &c.**, can be preserved with their natural color and flavor by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are easily opened or closed without being injured, by simply turning a screw. Full directions for preserving will be given with the cans.

All the genuine Self-Sealing Cans have cast in the cap, "Spratt's Patent." WELLS & PROVOST,

Sole Proprietors, No 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Green Turtle Soup and Steak.**—The lovers of GOOD TURTLE SOUP can be supplied during all this week with superior soup as heretofore. To the public at large will be served on THIS DAY, at Nos 15 and 17 Beekman-st., by R. C MONTGOMERY. Families supplied by the quart.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina, cologne and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by

BUFUS K McHARG & CO.,

Importers No 153 Broadway.

☞ **The Largest Bread in the City**

MADE FROM NEW FLOUR.

TREADWELL'S BAKERY,

No. 50 Carmine-st.

☞ **A Meeting of the Western Farm League** will be held at Union Building, No 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls who excellent City reference; one is a Protestant; can go as laundress and chambermaid and take care of a baby, or sewel with a lady; excellent City reference; wages 6 to 7 dollars a month; the other is 13, a neat girl, can mind a baby and sew. Excellent City reference; wages $2 a month. Call at No. 160 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women; one as cook, or to do general house work; one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse and seamstress. Also by an American girl of 17, to do general housework and by an American girl of 14. No objections to the country. Apply at No 294 Mulberry-st, corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable and competent young Protestant woman, as an excellent cook and baker and a first rate washer and ironer or is willing to do general housework. No objection to a short distance in the country. Best of recommendations can be given. Call at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman to do general housework, is a first rate cook and a beautiful washer and ironer, has the best of recommendations, is both willing and obliging; is competent to go into any family in city or country. Apply at No 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

WHO WANTS DOMESTIC HELP should apply to the American and Foreign Employment Society—PETER COOPER, Esq President—office Nos 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, and No 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn—where no domestics are admitted whose good character has not been first ascertained by direct correspondence with their last employers. Citizens will please not mistake a private intelligence at the east side of the Bible House, for the Society's Rooms, at the south front. Farm and other laborers, mechanics, &c., and female domestics newly arrived in the country may be obtained at the Society's office, No 21 Greenwich-st.

D B. THOMASON, General Agent.

TWO YOUNG LADIES—Under 28 years of age, of good social position, having enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education are desirous of obtaining a situation together in some Female Academy. They feel competent to take the entire charge of the Primary Department of such an institution, and to superintend the education of children between the ages of 8 and 14; would prefer some country place but ever two miles from the City of Syracuse. Address MISSES CLARKE, General Post-Office, New-York.

A ACCOMPLISHED PROTESTANT HUGUENOT LADY desirous to teach in a Protestant Missionary Family and German would, having no experience, be willing to go as a governess to a Missionary in a first class Protestant family in New-York or the country. Best of references given. Address H A, Box No. 2,319 New York Post-Office.

SERVANTS—From private families in Jersey City, Hoboken and Williamsburgh, can be supplied with good servants at the above Office, 59 Exchange-place, Jersey City. Every description of female help will find this one of the best offices in the City.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union to introduce Kidder's Gas Regulator and Lights under the Patent. None but Gentlemen and Economical men need apply to

C. L. KIDDER, 108 Fulton-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, a gentleman competent to take charge of the classical department in a boarding school for boys a few miles from New-York. The engagement would commence in September next. Address Box B, Newark, Conn.

287 BROADWAY—Corner of Read-st., at MORRIS'S CHOP HOUSE, one always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families. Also, waiters, cooks, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or at the branch office, No 101 Greenwich-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active intelligent boy, from 14 to 16 years old, at No 47 Warren-st. One who can bring good references, and make himself useful, will find a permanent situation.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, a Hand Pressman. A steady, good hand will get a permanent "situ." One that understands case preferred. Apply at No 160 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY wishes a situation as teacher of the common and higher English branches and mathematics in some literary institution. Address E P, Box No. 216, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GIRLS WANTED—At No 124 Chambers st., three smart girls that understand waiting in a dinner room. None other need apply. A good recommendation required.

MILLINER WANTED.—A good milliner as forewoman in a satin and velvet bonnet manufactory. Address VELVET, this office.

MILLINERS.—GOOD TRIMMERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Apply No 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

EVENING WRITING ON BOOKS WANTED.—Address R. B. C., at this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—No 64 Varick-st, St. John's Park, gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, in suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; bath-rooms, gas, &c. This location is very convenient to the business part of the City. References exchanged.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No 39 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, Unexpectedly vicated, can be procured at Woodland Mansion, on the Hudson River, by early application on the premises. It is easy of access from the City, the depot being near the grounds. Built water by hose, stabling, &c. Mrs. C. M DUSENBERRY, Woodland (not Woodlawn) Mansion, Carmansville.

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DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES.—The subscribers are now offering, on reasonable terms, from three recent importations, a large assortment of fancy articles, perfumery, brushes, combs, fine soaps, powders, extracts, essential oils, &c., together with a general assortment of goods for druggists' sales. T. A. VANDAN & HILL, No. 47 Maiden-lane

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MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE

AND THE

CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.

BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,

Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

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ECONOMICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—One gallon of my Fountain Oil costs..... $1 25
Half pint of my Fountain Oil costs..... 8
One of my Britannia Metal Patent Fountain Lamps costs..... 1 75
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Eight cents worth of my Oil will burn, double wicks, giving a brilliant and steady light 28 hours, or 3½ hours for one cent.

My lamp, once filled and trimmed, will burn eight evenings of 3½ hours each, without being refilled or trimmed, saving a immense deal of trouble, and removing one of the greatest objections to the use of Oil.

It will be apparent to any who examines this matter, that this is the cheapest and best light a family can use, and being pure, fixed oil, free from smoke, pleasant both to the taste and smell, and free of all danger from explosion, it recommends itself as being just the thing that every family requires. MATTHEW VANDENHOOF,

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W. H VANDENHOOF, No 225 Bowery; W G CREAMER, Bible House, 4th-av.; J & C BERRIAN, No. 661 Broadway; S W SMITH, No. 51 Maiden-lane, and by hard ware and House Furnishing Stores generally.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL is WARRANTED OF truly superior quality for machinery and burning. Is unmixed and perfectly free from gum. It works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical light and other lamps. It burns in any lamp made for the best sperm oil, and is a favorite with many having used it. Heading the list of the above articles are Burners 50 to 60 inches each. Warranted unharmed and if may be returned at the expense of which is only charged. JOHN W QUINCY, No 81 William-st., corner of Pine.

PAINTS! PAINTS!—For building purposes in any part of the country. White Lead in Oil, Zinc, Red Lead, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Paris Green, Chrome Green, Varnishes, &c., for sale by H. SMITH, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange, N. Y.

OILS! OILS!!—For burning, for machinery, for painting, for export. Sperm, Whale, Lard, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Castor, Menhaden, Coal, Paints and Varnishes. For sale by H. SMITH, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD. Left hanging in the water closet of Messrs. Clark & Co.'s Mail Steamship Line, a gold patent lever watch. With a short fancy gold chain attached. The maker was Wm. Ross. Apply to the owner, MARK BANKS, No. 17 Cedar-st.

LOST—A Gold CHAIN and SEAL, on the 31 inst. A liberal reward will be paid on the return of the same to the East River BANK cor. St. Mark's-place and 1st-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANTI-CHOLERA MEETING—OPPOSED TO FOREIGN AGGRESSION ON OUR OLD REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.—A Mass Meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, on the Battery, at 7 o'clock, by the citizens of the City and vicinity, for the purpose of expressing their indignation and contempt for the men who would insult our most sacred grounds and memory, and to show to the Commissioners of Emigration that they must abide by the decision of the people and respect the hallowed footsteps of our immortal Washington, inviolable Jackson and ever faithful Lafayette; that the memory of such God-like men must be respected, and not desecrated by a set of knaves and speculators, who would make a charnel-house or hospital of our beloved Castle Garden, by introducing paupers and emigrants infected with cholera, small-pox, ship fever, and all the vices of foreign prisons and workhouses. Americans! arouse to your might and strength to-night, and show these selfish politicians that you will not bear any longer with such arbitrary authority or despotic power.

By request of the Committee of Arrangements.

W. WILSON.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE AND SHIP FEVER.—Citizens of New-York! don't let them in! Shall the contagious diseases of Southern climes be transplanted to our shores? The Commissioners of Emigration have granted Castle Garden for purposes of a plague depot—but, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 7 o'clock, the citizens of New-York will meet in mass on the Battery, to take this important matter into consideration. Let every one come!

Per order,

S. MEYER, Secretary. WM WILSON, Chairman.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. G'd Encampment of Southern New-York will hold their annual session on MONDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock in the room Od Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre-sts. The election for officers will be held that evening. By order

JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Scribe.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The regular rehearsals of the society will continue during the present month, on each MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Academy, No 806 Broadway. By order. JAMES H. AIKMAN, General Secretary.

HARRISON'S PRESTON SALTS—For the headache, faintness and nervous irritations. It is a smelling bottle of great potency; its power is very enduring; it will hold its strength and freshness a long time. It is at wholesale by W. H. LYON & CO., No. 1 Dey-st., and retail by CARLTON, No 305 Broadway.

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WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONQUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. This is a fact, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country R G GRAHAM, No. 595 Broadway; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No 68 South 2d-st., Phil.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

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IMPORTANT NEWS TO THE PUBLIC.—BEEKMAN & CO., No 68 Canal-st. corner of Mercer, give notice to the public generally that, notwithstanding the recent great rise in silks (of at least 15 per cent.,) they will sell all their different styles at former prices for a short time longer, and invite particular examination of the same. Just received a small invoice of Foulard Dress Patterns, Polka spot, various colors. They are of mixing gut, their stock of Bareges, French Muslins, Barege Delaines, Challie Delaines and Summer Goods of every kind at prices much below real cost. Embroidered Dobego Capes, Lace Points and Lace Square Shawls. Ponte Polite Challie Lace Points, Mantillas, in fine very low. Also, some very beautiful patterns of United Suites and Shirtings, for Ladies' Basques.

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INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev A HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of the School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the instructors of this institution to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies $350 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by super or native masters.

REFERENCES—Rev Drs Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. S. Porter, Hon R S Baldwin, Ex Gov Seymour, Hon A N Skinner, W H Russell, Esq New Haven; Rev Drs Adams and Hallock and Gerard Hallock, Esq. New-York; Rev Dr Cox, Owego, N Y; Hon T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D H Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N Y; Hon Andrew Stone, Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A B C F M, Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A Merwin, Bible House New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New Haven.

MISS SPALDING would respectfully inform her friends and the public that her Fall term of her School, Elizabethtown, N. J., will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. For the consideration of $300 per annum, board, with the comforts of a home, together with a thorough training in English, will be furnished to a limited number of pupils. Extra branches at the usual extra prices. Circulars giving more particular information can be obtained at the Book store of Mr ROE LOCKWOOD, No 411 Broadway, or by application to the Principal.

A CARD.—H. PEYONET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, has to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 48 East 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses with full details references and a letter from H PEYONET, to be had by addressing as above.

ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS BAINES.—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her school, No 11 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C & E BRINCKERHOFF & CO. No 252 Broadway, or at Messrs DOLEMUS & MINOT'S, No 21 Pine-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss BAINES, at her residence.

MR. DOLBEAR—No 659 Broadway offers great inducements to gentlemen and ladies wishing to learn Book-keeping. Evening class for gentlemen only, commence in August. Those entering immediately may be qualified for the Counting-house, or for teaching, before September. Private or class lessons given by Mr D in person. Strangers may learn in one week.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will reopen her School for Young Ladies, at No 9 9th-st., on THURSDAY Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No 6 Wall-st. of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No 45 William-st., or of MISS HAVENS, Esq, No 33 Waverly-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept 1.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS.—During vacation, Mr. WOOD'S popular system of Monochromatic Painting from nature, esteemed decidedly superior to all others, will be imparted to public school teachers at greatly reduced rates of tuition. Other pupils received as usual. Apply at his residence, No 231 Sixth-av., where specimens may be seen.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS G SLOAN, Principal.—This school is pleasantly located in Fair Haven, one mile from New Haven, Conn. Number of scholars limited to fifteen. Young ladies of any age or boys under 12. A few vacancies to be filled. Next term begins Aug 28. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S bookstore, No 152 Fulton-st.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the patients and guardians of her pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 17 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, wholesale and for export, at the lowest prices in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, Chains to suit..... $25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELLED LADIES' WATCHES..... 25
SPLENDID ENAMELLED LADIES' WATCHES, with Diamonds in case..... 50
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled..... 50
GOLD ENAMELLED HUNTING WATCHES..... 50
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, full chronometer balance..... 50
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, for Ladies..... 50
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled..... 60
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Dragoon Service..... 75
RICH WATCHES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Diamonds..... 100
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers..... $100 to $300
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER..... 125 to 200
SPLENDID GOLD PATENT CHRONOMETER BALANCE, fine timekeepers..... 125 to 200
WATCHES, which run eight days with one winding..... 125 to 175
RICH MASONIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different WATCHES..... 100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS..... 35 to 85
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS..... 85 to 90
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS..... 16 to 25
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS..... 25 to 35
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M J Tobias, and other celebrated makers.

VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time, and must not vary more than one minute from the second hand of the regulator.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HAIR DRESSING IN JEWELRY—V. BRANDLY No. 128 Canal-st., corner of Wooster. Marble Building, first floor, is prepared to execute in the most fashionable and *recherche* styles, all orders for hair braiding and dressing in jewelry. Orders executed at the saloon or at private residence.

SUMMER RETREATS.

SEA VIEW HOUSE.

HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK,

SHREWSBURY, New-Jersey.

These new and elegantly furnished Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Those wishing to enjoy all the comforts of a first class Hotel in the country will find the above equal to any in the City of New York, in all its appointments. The Culinary department is complete. The bed rooms are large handsomely furnished, and well ventilated. Surf and River Bathing, Shooting, Fishing, Sailing, Riding, and the delightful walks through the woods are among the many attractions the location affords.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visiters. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and private rooms can be had by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail trains or cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—This well-known Summer resort, fronting Long Island Sound, accessible at all hours of the day by either railroad or steamboat, and within one hour's ride of the city, open for the season. Excellent fishing and boating, and all the other attractions of a first-class watering place. Southerners especially, will find it adapted to their taste. Applications may be made at No. 164 Fulton-st., or by letter addressed to the proprietors of the Neptune House, New Rochelle, New-York.

OLEOMARGARINE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 50 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms. His house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.

References—R. Harriott, No. 486 Broadway; Titsworth & Dunn, No. 22 Dey-st.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory. Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons, in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or found convenient.

REFERENCES—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 2-story and attic frame house No. 122 Vanderbilt-av., second door from Myrtle-av.,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Serious Affray in Broadway.

A very serious affray occured last Friday evening in the rotunda of the Metropolitan Hotel, which is used for telegraphic and bar purposes. A tall, athletic Hungarian, named LOUIS SCHLESINGER, entered this department of the Hotel, accompanied by a friend, who was quite intoxicated, and made a noise that disturbed the guests. He was accordingly ordered out by Mr. BILLINGS, but the intruder did not heed the request and continued his shouting and yelling. Mr. BILLINGS then became vexed, and while attempting to eject him from the premises, was assailed by SCHLESSINGER, who seized a large earthen cheese bowl, from the counter and violently crushed it over his (Mr. B.'s) head, inflicting a fearful wound. Before assistance could be obtained SCHLESSINGER had broken two other heavy bowls over the head and face of Mr. BILLINGS, and he fell upon the floor apparently lifeless. At this time Mr. BELLOWS came in and secured the desperate assailant until the police arrived. Meanwhile Mr. BILLINGS was carried into a private room, and his wounds were examined by Dr. QUACKENBOSS, of Amity-street, who pronounced them sufficient to endanger life.

The sufferer was cut severely near the temple, and received a terrible wound under the eye. He was otherwise bruised and mangled, and for several hours his recovery was considered very doubtful. He has somewhat revived, however, and if congestion or erysipelas does not set in he may ultimately get well.

SCHLESSINGER was locked up in the Eighth Ward Station-house, and arraigned before Judge PERCY at the Jefferson Police Court the following morning. Subsequently, Mr. DUNNING, belonging to the law firm, of which Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR is the senior member, informed the magistrate, that said SCHLESSINGER was an *attaché* of their office and desired to bail him out. Justice PERCY acted with all care in the matter, and being assured by the attending physician that there was no immediate apprehension of Mr. BILLINGS expiring, His Honor admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

"Ward's Island" not exactly a Hospital.

A statement was made the other day by Mr. PERRY in his argument for the remonstrants respecting Castle Garden, before the Committee on Public Health, which is calculated to mislead one.

Mr. PERRY said correctly, that the numbers arriving at this port between January and August this year, are only *half* as compared with a similar interval last year, or about 82,000 against 160,000. "But," he added, "disease has not diminished in the same ratio, there being only about 100 less, or 2,400 against 2,500 at the same date last year, as appears by the weekly reports in the papers."

This proceeds from a wrongful appreciation of the facts of the case. Out of the whole number of emigrants arriving from year to year at this port, a certain number are destitute and others are unable to work. An emigrant is entitled to certain privileges for five years after his arrival, consequently the numbers *accumulate* from year to year, some becoming superannuated, others remaining permanently unable to earn their own sustenance. So, that taking the numbers as they stand at Ward's Island, and reported weekly, is *no index whatever* of the *annual status* of health and disease, or in other words, of the amount of sickness of one year as compared with that of another.

Mr. PERRY would have been nearer the mark had he taken as his basis the records of the Quarantine Hospital. On the 21st of May, 1854, there were 491 patients in Quarantine Hospital. And on the same day in this year there were only 144, being a decrease of 347. Further, on the 1st of July this year, there were only 88 patients at Quarantine, and subsequently only 75.

Almost a Catastrophe up Trinity Spire.

One day last week Mr. WHITE, of Alabama, and Col. YOAKUM, (author of the History of Texas,) started out to view the City. In order to enable them to do so to the best advantage it was decided first to ascend the spire of old Trinity and get an observation. After due effort the highest look-out elevation was reached, and the gentlemen having satisfied their curiosity prepared to descend. When they had descended about half way Mr. WHITE, who was in the rear, began to feel very sick, and urged Col. YOAKUM to hasten on or let him pass in front. Col. Y. being himself an invalid and obliged to move very leisurely stepped aside and let Mr. WHITE pass down before him Mr. W., however, continued to grow worse until he reached the open air nearly insensible. After a few moments, having partially recovered, he went to the foot of the stairs just in time to meet Col. YOAKUM much exhausted and ready to fall. Mr. WHITE caught hold of him and hurried him out into the open air, when he revived sufficiently to describe his sensations and secure a removal to the residence of Dr. J. MARION SIMS. The cause of the sudden attack was doubtless the accumulation of foul air in the passages of the tower which had been closed for some days.

The authorities of Trinity should see that the tower is properly ventilated, lest some serious accident occur to visitors.

Surf-Bathing.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Much of the danger of bathing in the surf may be avoided by a very simple method. The undertow which horrifies and unmans so many, as if it were some mysterious monster from whose devouring jaws there is no escape, is caused by two bodies of water moving in opposite directions. When the waves are large, they approach and dash upon the shore with great volume and force. Of course, when this force has been expended, the water will recoil until it has reached the common level of the ocean. But when this outward movement is strongest, another wave rolls inward and over the volume of retiring water, so that the two sheets serve as a lever to prostrate one, by forcing his feet seaward and his head towards the shore. And as he feels his feet giving way, he instinctively clings to his standing position with increasing effort, and as a matter of course his danger is increased; whereas, if he would jump upward continually, so as to keep himself as free as possible from the lower sheet of water, he would be far less liable to be prostrated.

Let bathers, therefore, when they find themselves exposed to these opposite forces, resort to the sportive operation of jumping rapidly upward, and they will be comparatively safe.

As an additional safeguard for bathers, it has been suggested that two or three Newfoundland dogs should be kept at every bathing station, and trained to the service of rescuing the disabled and helpless.

PHILANTHROPOS.

And a still safer method is to keep out of the surf altogether, especially that of Coney Island, until the hotel-keepers and bathing-house proprietors have provided ropes to be kept at all times on the beach, attached at one end, and ready to be run off at any moment. Boats also and watchmen should be stationed there to relieve the drowning. Until such elementary precautions are taken, whoever plunges into the surf from Coney Island should question carefully how far his act differs from the commission of suicide. Surf-bathing is a glorious sport, a most delightful luxury, but when such stupid and stingy managers control the arrangements of the beach, it is only to be praised for the facilities it furnishes for bringing unhappy lives to a full stop.

The Common Council—August Work.

To-day the two branches of the Common Council meet again, opening their August Session. Nor should any imagine that after a single meeting the two Boards will adjourn till September. The money is not made that way. Members are paid $4 a day, for eight days in a month. Hence, be sure that the meetings will number eight in August, even as in January. The Supervisors meet, too, to-day. They get but $2 a day, and as they have but little business, they probably will do little this month.

Meanwhile, when will the mooching Aldermen decide the question of a new City Hall? Who can tell us the amount of rents paid now for accommodations that the City Hall should furnish, and reckon the sum total of the loss to the people, because Aldermen cannot make up their minds to go at what they, or more lively men, must *soon* begin. We have invoked them by their sense of economy and what scanty patriotism they may possess, but nothing comes of the invocation. Shall we beg somebody to take them over to SHERWOOD'S?

Again, would it be convenient for the Committee that has Commissioner FURBY'S reputation in keeping, to report this year? We are hungry for a little useful knowledge as to the cost of grading streets in Yorkville. Our suspicion is, that removing soft earth in that neighborhood is a little more profitable than gold-digging ever was in California. And how Comptroller FLAGG came to pay some very curious bills in this connection, we are dying with curiosity to learn. Can't Alderman WAKEMAN administer to our neccessities?

Indignation—Castle Garden.

A Mass meeting of persons opposed to the use of Castle Garden as an emigrant depôt, is announced to take place on the Battery at 7 o'clock this evening. The meeting is got up, of course, by emigrant runners, who, now that their occupation's gone, are very indignant at the "desecration" of the Battery by the Commissioners of Emigration. These runners are a numerous, and, just now, (election being close at hand,) a very influential body. They have money, too, and as they will leave no means untried to insure their "rights" and "privileges," we should not be *very* much astonished to witness, ultimately, their triumph over the Commissioners. We are not aware that the runners intend, (like the Liquor-dealers,) to hold an independent Convention, and run independent, "unfanatical" candidates; but they will certainly be "down" upon all nominees who are not "O. K." on this chief issue.

The Liquor-dealers are short of timber. Suppose they add another plank to their platform, and fight for—"Rum and Runners' Rights!"

The Emigrant Depot.

We visited the Emigrant Depôt on Saturday, at noon. About 50 persons were there, being all that remained of the four vessels recently arrived. In conversation with an intelligent Englishwoman, with four children, on her way with her husband to her sisters in Wisconsin, she stated that they had *lodged on the benches all night*, but it was far more agreeable and cool than being on board ship; that the accommodation was great, especially to mothers with families. In one corner of the interior we found parties who were purchasing milk, bread and cheese. The seller assured us it was no profitable affair—so far it has been a great loss, many of the applicants having no money. No doubt some little time must elapse before the establishment will work efficiently. The mother to whom we alluded on being asked if the "bath" was not a blessing, replied correctly enough, "It was too hot for us coming off that crowded ship, to plunge immediately into cold water." She, her husband and children were going by the train, and were glad to escape New-York.

Meeting of Committee on Streets.

The Committee met on Saturday afternoon in the City Hall. Present Messrs. COOPER and CLIFTON.

Mr. EBLING, in answer to various and several questions from the Committee, gave his reasons for having advertised; the "bids," in his opinion, were not made in accordance with the ordinance; they lacked the necessary affidavit, which was an error in substance as well as in form. Other parties were notified as well as SMITH, SECKEL & Co. He thinks the contracts cannot be given until there is an appropriation. When the contracts were advertised there was a balance of $8,000. From the experience he has had during the last six months, he does not think the streets can be cleaned for any such amount of money as is included in the "bids." Has no means of judging as to the working value of the "machines;" has seen them work, but does not know their cost. In Winter they will not take up dirt; they break down. Cannot speak as to their economy. It is worth $7,000 to sweep the Bowery annually. Cannot say how "low" the machines could do it; he was told they were losing $800 a week in their agreement with him. Does not think that either with machines, or by hand, (*according to the specification of twice a week,*) can the streets be cleaned for the amount of the bid. Many of the streets are not entered once in three weeks.

Mr. CUMMINGS, on being questioned by the Committee, said he rested his claim on the fact that the "bids" of SMITH, SECKEL & Co., for Sixteenth Ward, had been informal. His application was made with the necessary affidavit, which had been omitted by other parties.

The Committee stated that next week they would examine the heads of departments for the purpose of ascertaining what had been the usual practice in receiving proposals. Mr. FLAGG and Mr. CRAVEN would be notified, and the Committee would meet again next Tuesday.

Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

A gentleman residing in the vicinity of Hart's Corners, whose name was understood to be BUTLER, came near losing his life about 7 o'clock on Saturday morning by attempting to get on the 5:50 A. M. train from Croton Falls, of which Mr. PETER BANTA is the conductor. The train had just left the depôt for New-York, and reached a road-crossing where Mr. B. attempted to get on the forward car, but having a carpet bag in his hand which interfered with his movements, caused him to miss his footing, and by retaining his hold of the rails he was dragged a considerable distance, and had his clothes torn off, and his back and side very severely injured.

Mr. BANTA, conductor, on leaving the Hart's Corners station, entered the rear car and commenced there to collect fares, &c., and on reaching the forward platform of the car, the brakeman informed him that they had just passed a gentleman who appeared to be hurt, whereupon the train was instantly backed, to ascertain particulars and render assistance. Mr. B concluded to return home and secure proper medical attendance. He blames no one but himself for the injuries he has sustained.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 576 deaths in the City the past week, which is a decrease of 03 as compared with the report of the week previous. The principal causes of death were: Appoplexy, 9; consumption, 51; inflammation of the lungs, 5; congestion of the brain, 8; dropsy in the head, 19; diarrhœa, 48; dysentery, 42; inflammation of the bowels, 14; cholera infantum, 103; convulsions, infantile, 53; marasmus, infantile, 31. There were 6 cases of measles and 2 of small-pox. Fifteen deaths resulted from violent causes, 1 from sunstroke and 6 from old age. The nativity table: 458 natives of the United States. 59 of Ireland, 33 of Germany and 8 of England.

Stage Proprietors.

The Forty-eighth-street line of Broadway stages stop at Fortieth-street. Passengers are at liberty to walk up the eight blocks—which is very kind of the proprietors.

There is no commutation now on the different stage lines. You have to pay double to cross from the East to the North River above Cortlandt-street—yet there was an engagement in which the public was "the party of the second part," that a commutation should be kept up perpetually, as it has been until now.

Observance of the Sabbath.

The clock on Trinity Church shows an admirable example of Sabbath observance to the congregation of that Church and the public generally, during the whole of yesterday (actuated, no doubt, by a conscientious feeling that it was improper to perform its usual daily avocations on the Sabbath day,) it rested from its labors, its hands pointing to ten minutes of one—but whether of *one* in the morning or one in the afternoon, did not appear upon its face.

The Curse of the Minstrels.

In one of the places where minstrels, colored for the occasion, sing nightly, at 25 cents a pair of ears, a lady, who proved to be the indignant wife of one of the singers, entered and passed up close to the footlights during the performance. She sat very still until her own spouse commenced singing, in solo, the air, "Wait for the Wagon." Then starting up and shaking a pretty fist at the minstrel, "Shut up," said she, "you may wait for the wagon, but *I won't*. Take a ride, will you? I'll *ride* you," and leaping upon the stage she gathered the little minstrel in her arms and bore him off back of the curtain, amid the roars of the audience.

☞ The man that never laughs came into town by the Erie Road last evening. Beware of him. He makes the air heavy where he stops, and those who are forced into his companionship grow gloomy and morose, and are a curse to their friends until they remove themselves by suicide. Children cower when he passes; and well they may,—for what mildew is to the growing grain is the man that never laughs to all that come within the circle of his influence.

Lectures on "Spiritualism."

As an illustration of the nature of the "spiritual" influences invoked in prayer on successive Sundays at the Stuyvesant Institute, we subjoin a brief notice of their last mockery of the ordinary forms of Christian worship. We say so advisedly, inasmuch as under the forms of prayer and worship the object is undisguisedly the degradation of Christianity and the Scriptures as an exclusive Revelation.

The subject was "Ancient Mythology and the Scriptures as viewed from the stand-point of Spiritualism," by Mr. FISHBOUGH. The lecturer introduced the "exercises" of the day by reading the twenty-third and twenty-fourth Psalms; then, uttering a prayer, he implored that "God's Holy Spirit would prepare the audience for the inflowings of his love and wisdom." He thanked "God that he had not left himself without a witness, that all along the course of human history there had been the consecutive manifestation of Divine wisdom—all tending to the salvation of man from spiritual opposition to the divine government." In reference to "Spiritualism," the speaker prayed "that his audience might be enabled," through the agency, we presume, of that holy spirit he had invoked, "*to see the relation of one fact to another*," and that he would "assist the speaker, with a single eye to His glory, *through Christ our Lord. Amen.*" In what sense, whether liberal or mythical—Christ the mediator, the second person in the Triune Deity, or Christ the "Chrishna" of VOLNEY, or Christ the Saviour of sinners—Christ a palpable reality, or Christ a figure and a *fiction*—we are not able to say.

He said it had been contended that the Bible and the Heathen Mythology are of common origin and value.

He observed "that he did not stand there to support the pretensions of the Bible as a revelation, merely *as such*;" we presume he meant "specially, exclusively," for he afterwards contended that "all nations had had their revelations. The good and the true in Heathenism had been recognized by the Apostles and by Christ, who had quoted heathen poets, and Heatheniem in its turn had endorsed Christianity."

He said if "his audience would read that apocryphal book, *The Shepherd of Hermas*," and *The Epistles of Ignatius*, and *Polycarp, in the light of Spiritualism*, they would find themselves much edified." He did *not* say whether this "light" was the same light as the light of God's Holy Spirit *which he had invoked in his prayer*. But he did say that he would have been glad had these books been found and accepted in the canon. He said, "Balaam came under the divine *afflatus*. There is a truth that must be recognized, namely, that *heathen* kings, prophets and *nations* had all been favored with *true* revelations, of which the miraculous appearance of the star to the Eastern Magi" was but an isolated instance among many which were cited.

"As to the interior history and *rationale* of these revelations, if they were corruptions or fabrications upon the ancient astronomy, *whence came the astronomy?*

The inventor of the signs of the zodiac, the compiler of the constellations was *actually*, according to him, *nothing more nor less than a medium*. To him, they were mapped and in vision. Unless we most grossly misunderstood the drift of his position, it was that the magi and astronomers of olden ages were identical in description with the "Spiritual mediums" of modern days, who listen to mysterious knockings and rappings, and whose intercourse with the World of Spirits and with the philosophy of things, is limited to that channel. Here was a gratuitous theory. Then he proceeded to illustrate and enforce the theory of "correspondences," to what argumentative end we could not see, inasmuch as the whole controversy turned upon a previous begging of the question, namely, that these rappings and knockings *are* the perfectly legitimate utterances of spirits from another world. *Not a word did he say to make this foundation sure. He took its truth for granted.*

"The heathen fictions," he said, "*like many histories in the Bible*, are but *representatives of particular forms* and phases in the structure of mind and society." "In a peculiarity of verbal clothing and imagery, they come to us in grossness which requires us to look beyond the letter and regard the correspondential internal spirit by which, with a new and living interest, they are both to be interpreted." "In the constellations, undoubtedly, might be traced the whole *Bible* history, *that of the incarnation of the Logos, particularly.*

We need not follow the Speaker on this beaten track. He seemed willing to take either VOLNEY or SWEDENBORG with him, as either might be useful in the support of his fundamental assumption as to the "*Spirit*" origin of *all* revelations, *and the equal value of any of them.*

"Every nation," according to him, "had enjoyed its divine dispensation." "When," said the lecturer, "this revelation and dispensation becomes a dead form, it is put away; or rather its spirit remains; the *effete* material, *literal* existence, as a lower dispensation, is destroyed or superseded."

If men pray for God's Spirit, through Christ, to "enlighten the eyes of their understandings," either as to His nature and will or human duty, they must pray to Him under the preliminary admission, that these "*knockings* and *rappings*" are really what they profess to be, and that they constitute an authority *above* and *beyond* all Scripture, the only authentic form of intercourse between mind and matter, between God and man, between the Supreme Judge and the guilty sinner. We have said enough to indicate the character of these discourses.

Farmers' Club.

The Buffalo *Commercial* promises soon to satisfy our correspondent that most of the members of the Farmers' Club are a set of garrulous old women, without any valuable knowledge of agriculture, and precious little on any subject of general interest. This he will do, he thinks, so soon as he can get a copy of their records. Can't Mr. MEIGS hurry up a copy of the records?

Calendar of Prisoners for General Sessions, August Term, 1855.

We are indebted to Mr. JOHN K. WETMORE, Clerk of the City Prison, for the calendar:

Grand Larceny	30	Forgery	8
Burglary	17	Disorderly House	2
Robbery	6	Rape	1
Felonious assault and battery	7	Perjury	1
		Embezzlement	1
Bigamy	1	False Pretences	1
Murder	6		
Total			81

Attempted Suicide.

A man named ELI SWINDER, supposed to be insane, on Saturday morning attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the roof of the house No. 38 Oak-street, but was prevented by the interference of some of the neighbors. He was taken to the Station-house for disposal.

Another Attempt at Suicide.

At 9½ o'clock on Saturday evening, a German woman, named HARRIET CRACK, living in room No. 15 of house No. 585½ Grand-street, procured some laudanum at the drug store of B. R. SMITH, No. 261 Monroe-street, of which she swallowed a portion. She then got into one of TYSON & Co.'s stages, on the route down-town. On arriving near the corner of Centre street, she informed a Mr. DOUGHTY of the deed, and he took her from the stage and conveyed her to the Station-house, where Dr. MCDONNELL being sent for he relieved her sufferings, and sent her home in care of her husband shortly after midnight.

☞ The Delegates from this City to the Liquor Dealers' State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 8th inst., had a meeting at MONTGOMERY'S, Beekman-street, on Saturday afternoon. They will meet again at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday, at 2 P. M. They go to Syracuse by means of the People's Line of Steamboats.

Fire.

A fire broke out in the premises of NATHAN K. ROBINS, Charcoal Dealer, situated in Twenty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, between 4 and 5 o'clock Saturday morning. Mr. ROBINS estimates his loss at $150. Mr. CHAS. DECKER, who occupied a portion of the sheds for stabling, &c., sustained a loss of about $200. Mr. SAMUEL WALKER, the owner of the sheds, computes his loss at $250.

Saved in Time.

An Irish laborer, of the age of 18 years, named THOMAS DAVIS, yesterday morning at three o'clock, while drunk, fell over the pier at the foot of Roosevelt-street into the water, whence, after considerable of a ducking, he was rescued by Officer MCGUIRE. In view of the water having mixed with the rum which he had imbibed, and his senses being restored to an equilibrium, he was let off of the charge of drunkenness.

Window Smashing.

A nymph of the pave, named MARY DUGAN, while engaged in the demolition of the window-glass at her boarding-house, in Water-street, cut her arm seriously. She was taken to the New-York Hospital, where her wounds were dressed.

Explosion.

A fluid lamp exploded on Saturday night in the house No. 148 Canal-street to the damage of about $60 worth of millinery goods. The flames were extinguished with recourse to the engines.

Coroner's Investigations.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

A carman named WILLIAM CLARK, on Saturday fell into the river off of Pier No. 8 North River; he was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was soon recovered and taken to the First Ward Police Station. Coroner WILHELM held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict as above was rendered. Deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILHELM, on the body of a child, 2½ years of age, named MICHAEL DRISCOLL, whose parents reside at No. 12 Pearl-street, who was killed by being run over while crossing State-street, by a coach, No. 80, driven by WILLIAM DEVOY, of Smith-street, Brooklyn. Verdict, "Accidental death." DEVOY, who had been held in custody, was thereupon released.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest on the body of BENSON MCGOWAN, aged 32 years, of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, near Third-avenue, who came by his death from accidental causes as follows: While deceased, who was an express wagon driver, was driving through Eighty-third-street, his horses took fright and ran away at a terrible pace, turning into the Third-avenue. As they turned the corner of Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue, MCGOWAN let drop the reins, and in endeavoring to regain them he passed from the wagon on to the pole, when the horses ran against a pile of bricks, throwing him between the horses and the wagon, where he became entangled in the whiffletrees and was dragged nearly to the corner of Eighty-first-street, where he became disengaged from the wagon. He was then taken up insensible by some citizens and conveyed to the drug store of Dr. SCHERFER, where he died in about half an hour. Verdict, "Accidental death."

FELL FROM A WINDOW.

An inquest was yesterday held on the body of a child aged 3 years, born in this City, and residing at No. 92 Columbia-street with its parents, named MARY BLACK, who was killed by falling from the third story window of the building where she lived. Verdict, "Death by fracture of the frontal bone and other injuries accidentally received in falling from the third story window of the rear house of No. 92 Columbia-street."

Police News.

ARREST FOR STEALING $7,000.

A few days since, the President of the Bank of Lansingburg, Mr. Edmond Tracy, delivered three packages of bank bills, all of the Bank over which he presided, to the value of $6,825 to Charles N. Wheeler, the agent or proprietor of the Commercial Express Company, with instructions to forward them to this City. Some few days elapsed when Mr. Tracy learned that the bills had not reached their destination, and that the expressmen was unheard from. The matter was immediately placed in the hands of the City authorities, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Wheeler, which being placed in the hands of Lieut. Hutchins of the Fifth District he, with the assistance of Officer Greer, made search and succeeded on Friday evening in arresting the accused just as he came from a hotel corner of West and Spring street. Prisoner was taken back to Troy on Saturday.

HURT IN A ROW.

Patrick Deegon, at a late hour on Friday night, engaged in a row with some colored women at the foot of Chambers-street, in the course of which he had his skull fractured by a blow from a bar of iron received at the hands of Charles Stewarts, employed in Stuart's Sugar Refinery. He was taken to the Hospital.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.

Richard Clerk, an Irishman, 48 years of age, employed as a private watchman, was on Saturday night arrested, charged with having discharged a loaded musket through a rear window, at one John Kelley. While the husband was being arrested, his wife, Elizabeth, aged 41, made a desperate assault on officer McDougall with an axe, which she plied with such vigor that it must have proved serious, if not fatal, but for the timely assistance of some citizens, who disarmed her. They were both held to bail in $1,000.

CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

John Gorman was on Saturday night severely cut on the head by a blow from a club, in the hands of a German grocer named Frederick Smith. The injured man was taken to the Station-house and cared for by the District Surgeon. The "knight of the club" was held to answer in $200, by Justice Brennan.

POCKET PICKING.

As James B. Welsh was standing at the door of his store, at No. 4 Chatham-street, on Saturday night, his watch was severed from the chain to which it hung by some adroit thief. The watch is a gold detached lever, with hunting case, marked with the initials H. D. W.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

Andrew Williams, described as a bell-hanger, aged 23, was yesterday arrested by Policeman Webster, charged with burglarious entry into the exchange office of H. R. Salxas, of No. 77 West Broadway, whence he stole $8 in copper coin. Prisoner was seen to scale a fence in rear of the building and was also observed to return with his booty. Committed in full by Justice Welsh in default of $300 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

A boy of 14 years of age, named Jeremiah Sanicone, was arrested on suspicion of stealing a gold watch of the value of $60. The boy asserts that he found the watch hanging up in the water-closet of a store in Cortlandt-street, and that he sold it to a Jew. Committed for examination.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Officer Cowan of the First District, yesterday made arrest of Edward Flinn, late of Boston, charged as a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that he stole a trunk of clothing of a traveler at that place. Notice of the theft was transmitted by telegraph to this City, and on his arrival he was arrested on his offering the check to the baggage master. Prisoner denies the charge, and asserts that the check he presented was the one he received for his own trunk when he left Boston. He was held pending his return.

STABBING AFFAIR—PROBABLE FATAL RESULTS.

A row arose on Saturday night in a low grocery in William near Duane-street, where a party of Germans and Italians were drinking in company with a large number of the weaker sex. In the course of the evening, a young man named John Lovejoy, of No. 55 Rose-street, with several friends, entered the place to wet their whistles. While they were in the store, a quarrel arose as to an insult alleged to have been offered to one of the females, in which lager bier flew around. Lovejoy says that then an assault was made on him by several of those present, and he was requested to leave by the proprietor. He was driven to the pavement by two men, one holding a seat in his hand and, as asserted, the other stabbing at him with a stiletto, or some other such weapon, which it is thought penetrated the bladder. Lovejoy fell to the pavement, and was conveyed by his companions to the Hospital, where Dr. Van Buscom attended him, considering his position extremely critical. The Italian named Peter Sevier, was arrested as the perpetrator; he was locked up to await the result.

ANOTHER LAGER-BIER AND STABBING CASE.

A row occurred in the lager-bier saloon, No. 166 Third-street, on Saturday night, in which Christopher Wallenger, a German, was stabbed with a dirk knife in the head, as is alleged, by Christopher Bellimon, also a German. The condition of the injured man is such that he was unable to make his appearance before the magistrate. Policeman White arrested Bellimon, who was held for examination by Justice Brennan.

"SHAVERS" ARRESTED.

Policemen Gregory, of the Seventh Patrol District, arrested John Williams on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit bills—two $1 bills and a $5 bill, purporting to be the issue of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company Bank of Logansport, Indiana, there being no such bank in existence. On the person of accused was also found three bogus half dollars, and about $30 in good currency. Committed for examination by Justice Brennan.

The Joseph Walker Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug 3.

MANDAMUS—WHEN REFUSED.

The People ex rel. Loyal S. Pond vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This was an application for a mandamus. It will be remembered that some time since the Superior Court granted an order, directing Fernando Wood to pay over the money due to Walter R. Jones to Loyal S. Pond, a judgment creditor of Jones. The Mayor neglecting to obey this order, Mr. Pond applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus.

COWLES, J.—The writ of mandamus should not issue except when it is necessary to enforce the rights of the party seeking its aid, and in that class of cases only where no other adequate remedy exists. In this case it is unnecessary to inquire whether the order made by the Superior Court, directing the Comptroller to procure the warrant, to be countersigned by the Mayor, was one which the Mayor himself was bound to obey; nor is it necessary to determine whether an order could properly be made for the payment of moneys due by the corporation of this City, until such corporation had itself been made a party to the proceeding. All of these questions the Superior Court, which made the order, can determine for itself whenever the question shall arise before that tribunal. It is sufficient for all the purposes of this motion to say that that court possesses ample power by process of attachment to enforce its own orders. That remedy is open to the relator here, provided the order made by the Superior Court is one which the Mayor was bound to obey. In such case the remedy of the relator is simple, direct and effective, and being so the most proper forum in which to enforce the rights of the applicant is the one in which his proceedings have been initiated. The powers of another tribunal should not be invoked unless the Court having original jurisdiction should, from want of proper authority, be unable to enforce its own orders or decrees. Even if this order is to be regarded as the order of the Judge at Chambers, and not that of the Superior Court, yet, by section 309 of the code, the Judge is vested with full and ample authority to enforce obedience, if obedience is the duty of the Mayor. If, on the other hand, as the respondent contends, the order itself is not binding—a question I leave to be solved by the Superior Court—then manifestly no writ of mandamus should issue from this Court. I base a denial of the motion upon the single ground that the order, if binding on the Mayor, can be promptly enforced by the Court or Judge by whom it was made.

The motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

LONG ISLAND.

Suffolk County Musical Convention.

MATTITUCK, L. I., Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Suffolk County Harmonic Society held its third quarterly meeting in this place, commencing on Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, of your City, continuing through Wednesday and Thursday, and closing on Thursday evening with a public concert. About 100 performing members were present, and if you had been here among the goodly number of honorary members, you would have been convinced that old Suffolk has not yet lost her voice, and if the rest of the world cannot hear, 'tis because their ears are too dull for sweet sounds. The concert was attended by an appreciative audience too large by half for the beautiful church—the music, consisting of chants, glees, solos, duets, quartets and sacred music, in the first part, and the second part closing with part of the Cantanta or Oratorio of Daniel or the Captivity and Restoration.

Many thanks are due to the people of Mattituck for their generous hospitality, and I am sure the members of the Society will long remember the pleasant and happy convention at Mattituck and its able conductor.

N. A. T.

Copartnership.

A gentleman well known to those who are up in the affairs of our Public Schools, is to be married in Greenport, on Wednesday of this week. Many of the friends of the parties have already gone down in the steamer. More go this evening on the cars, and still more to morrow. A "pic-nic" is to be given on Tuesday in honor of the affair, on Shelton's Island, under the "*trysting tree.*" The bridal party will leave Long Island on Wednesday morning, after marriage, for Saratoga Springs and Niagara Falls.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial and Conviction for Selling Lager Bier.

The case of the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City vs. JACOB SCHMIDT, who keeps a lager bier place in Newark-avenue, was tried on Friday before Recorder CUTTER. The complaint was for the violation of a City Ordinance in selling intoxicating liquor without a license. RICHARD D. MCCLELLAND, Jr., Corporation Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and M. A. Q. KEASBY, Esq., of Newark, for the defence. Evidence was first taken proving the sale of lager bier on the 2d day of July, by SCHMIDT, in his place. Two or three witnesses then testified to the intoxicating effects of lager upon them.

The defence then introduced Dr. PHILIP MULLER of New-York, who testified that he had analyzed lager-bier, and the relative proportions of alcohol in lager-bier and in English ale are, for lager-bier, 1 to 3 per cent, and English at 5 per cent. He had seen Germans drink it freely without being intoxicated thereby. He had seen 22 quarts per day drank without producing intoxication. It is recommended in various cases, by physicians, as a tonic. It makes men strong and fat; and makes them cool, because it contains 25 per cent of carbonic acid. Malt and hops are the only ingredients entering into the composition of lager beer.

CHRISTIAN MATHEWS testified that he had seen a person drink sixty pint glasses of lager-bier in two hours' time, without being intoxicated by it.

The prosecution then introduced further evidence to prove that lager-bier had an intoxicating effect, and the case was submitted.

Recorder CUTTER decided against the defendant, and fined him $10 and costs, which he refused to pay, and was committed to the cells.

This case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

SALT MANUFACTURE AT SYRACUSE.—The manufacture of salt at the Salt Springs in Onondaga County is carried on but seven months in the year. The average product of solar and fine salt is about five and a half millions of bushels, though the Syracuse *Journal* thinks the amount manufactured the present year will reach six million bushels. Any one who owns a "block" or "vats," as the works are called, can get the salt water from the State for one cent a bushel of salt made, which includes cost of inspection. Certain rules are observed among those engaged in the manufacture of salt, so as to prevent competition, dull prices, &c. No manufacturer is allowed to make more than 20,000 per annum, and the minimum price is fixed at $1 25 per barrel of five bushels. The present price is $1 39 per barrel. A Committee, chosen by the manufacturers, act as selling agents; each party's salt is sold by turn, and the whole details are equitably and eminently for self-interest. There is more salt manufactured at these Springs than the aggregate manufacture of all other parts of the country. Some of the salt wells are sunk directly through the fresh waters of Onondaga Lake; but most of the springs are on its borders. The salt is of a far superior quality, and generally finds a good market; if, however, sales are small, the price never falls below $1 25 per barrel.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Aug. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain dull and heavy, as before quoted. The Inspection Warehouse contained, to-day, 352 bbls. Pearls, and 9,186 bbls. Pots,—together, 2,437 bbls.

COFFEE—The market is pretty active and buoyant—the day's sales including 200 pkgs. Java at 14¢.; 320 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 1,250 Rio at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request at our quotations

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	11	11¼	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair..	11¾	11¾	12¼	12¾
Fair	12¼	12¾	13	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active, but otherwise essentially unaltered. The day's transactions amount to 5,500 bbls. within our range:

Ordinary State	$8 18@$ 8 31
Straight State	8 31@ 8 43
Favorite and Extra State	8 43@ 9 62½
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 68½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 8 87½
Extra Ohio	9 00 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 62½@ 9 87½
Extra Genesee	10 00@12 50

Canadian is salable and firm; 1,600 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands brought $8 62½@10 ₱ bbl. Southern is still more active at former rates. 1,750 bbls. were disposed of at $8 75@$11 for low mixed to extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour remains quiet but steady, at $6 75@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is retailing only at $4 62½ ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—Is more freely offered, and is on the decline. The day's sales reach 18,000 bushels Southern at $1 95@2 05 for White, and $1 80@1 90 for Red, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and nominal. Oats are in much better demand at previous figures. Barley has not varied. Corn is dull and drooping. The day's business consists of 61,000 bushels Western Mixed at 84c @84½c. for prime; and 83c. for inferior, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is unchanged

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HOLL, broker, informs us that the demand has continued good during the week, and with limited receipts higher prices have been paid for most descriptions, Orinocoe closing at 21½c., and Rio Grande at 23½c. ₱ lb. These high rates deter many from entering the market, while others, in view of the high prices abroad and prospective moderate receipts have purchased to a considerable extent. The stock on hand is quite light, consisting mostly of Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, which are held above the market. There are but very few common Hides in first hands. The market during the past month has been very active, and transactions foot up about 172,600 Hides, with receipts of only 93,600 Hides, showing an excess of sales over the receipts of 18,000 Hides. Of the imports, 74 500 were foreign direct, and 19,100 coastwise; most of the latter were foreign Hides received in neighboring ports and bought by dealers or shipped here on importers' account. Receipts this week have been 8,958 Dry, and 1,402 Salted Buenos Ayres Hides, ex *Antagonist*, (the Salted are ordered East;) 1,433 Porto Cabello and Echoya, ex *St Mary*; 1,641 Curacoa and Porto Cabello ex *Euphemia*; 548 from New-Orleans, and 1,280 from Salem, making an aggregate of 15,942 Hides. Sales have

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
NEW YORK, July 26. 1855

THE SUBSCRIBER in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through LESLIE H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due and previously paid, standing in the name of persons who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments declared thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Taylor

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly

J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Aug 6, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whomit may concern:

$3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mge Bonds.....$1,000 each
$3,000 Fishkill Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$3,000 Memphis City 8 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
50 shares Panama Railroad.....$100 each
20 shares Hudson River Railroad.....$100 each
40 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....$50 each
100 shares Commercial Bank.....$50 each
25 shares Mobile and Ateoa Quartz Mill Co.....$10 each
1,250 shares Ship Timber Bending Co (full stock).....$5 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser, with the exception of the State Bonds Next regular sale on Thursday, Aug 9.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND EXTRA TIVE SALE OF SUPERB LIQUORS, UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, August 7, at 11 o'clock at his salerooms, No. 11 Broad-st, the entire stock of one of our first importing houses, consisting in part of choice and superior brandies, sherries, Madeiras, &c. Also, 1,060 cases St Julien claret, 80 cases Chateau Margeau do; 80 octaves very old superior sherry, fine old port wine, fine old cognac brandies, both pale and dark, of 1st vintage; rhent brizze, sauterne and other wines; Holland gin, schiedam schnapps, 134 baskets; superior olive oil, caper and French wine vinegars, in barrels and cases; champagne of various brands. Also, 75,000 Havana cigars, all of which are to be sold in the original packages as imported, and delivered from the Custom House Bonded Warehouse. Terms cash. On sale monday. Sale peremptory and every article on the catalogue warranted as represented. Samples ready for examination early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Auctioneer.

A FINE HORSE, SILVER PLATED HARNESS WAGON &c—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, August 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st, a fine Brown Horse, 5 years old, and warranted sound in all harness; also to be a good trotter and fast; also to be sold, nearly new, and out of plated harness, one very handsome Carriage, the whole forming a fine establishment, and will be the attention of any one in want of any such—the property of a gentleman who sells solely from want of use and without reservation to the highest bidder

F. C. HALLIDAY Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.—F. C. HALLIDAY will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, Aug 10 1855 at 12 o'clock noon, the charter and franchises of the Union Ferry Company, with the three boats thereon known as Nos 294 and 295 Bloomingdale, being 30 feet wide and 75 feet long. For further particulars, see legal notice in the Evening Post, signed JAMES SANDFORD, Referee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st, a large assortment of rosewood manufactured walnut and oak furniture. Also gilt-frame mirrors, oil paintings, decorated china ware, silver plated ware, table cutlery, &c

W. A. CARTER Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, STREET FIXTURES, FURNITURE, CIGARS.—TUESDAY, Aug 7, at 10 o'clock, No. 61 Pine-st, on our Greenwich-st. rail 150 firkins, 6 trunks, coffee, tea, extra cut matmegs, olive oil, hardware scales, hammers, chisels, coats, pants vest patterns, shirt collars, clocks.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS. Mortgage sale, THIS DAY, at Middletown in front of the No 79 Main-st, a fine horse, 15½ hands, 8 years old, kind in all harness, buggy and set of silver mounted harness. Without reserve.

AT THE BAZAAR No 31 Crosby st, will be sold on MONDAY at 10 o'clock a set of curtains, blind in sirple and double harness; just off a farm and now sold for want of use.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 50 WALL-ST,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st, New-York issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria.	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam.	Dresden	Marseilles.	Rio de Janeiro
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow.	Strasbourg
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Stuttgart,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Sienna.
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Montauban,	Seville
Boulogne.	Geneva,	Madras.	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Medina,	Sydney, N S W
Basle,	Havre,	Milan,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples	Trieste
Bayreut,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Wiesbaden
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Warsaw
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Palermo.	Zurich
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons.		

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at		
Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras.
Singapore		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at	
Maitland and Newcastle.....	Hunter River
Brisbane and Ipswich...	Moreton Bay
Melbourne, Victoria Branches	
Geelong,	Sydney
Castlemaine.....Mount Alexander	
Ballarat	
Eastbourne Agency.....	Bendigo
Owens Agency.	

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No 36 Wall-st National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of sale or of payment of notes, without the delays and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

B P KISSAM
Formerly Paying Teller to the Bank of America
W. B. TAYLOR Jr.

REFERENCES:
Bank of America, | Leather and Manufacturers Bank
National Bank. | Shoe and Leather Bank

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the above Companies have prepared a agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the office of E. T. H GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay Any further information can then and there be obtained

NEW-YORK July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds (Water Loan,
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, Water Loan,
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds
CITY OF CHICAGO 7 per cent Bonds
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds
CITY OF SACHAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No 76 WALL-ST, N Y

Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of eleven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it

JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY July 19 1855
NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 31st of August next JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE }
TIFFIN, OHIO. }

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at the par cent discount by the undersigned
W. CLARK & CO., No 4 Hanover-st, New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No 36 Wall-st to the Joint Stock List of Messrs F P James & Co) New York Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America

NOTICE—Is hereby given that an person is authorized to purchase sell, collect or transact any business in my name, nor have no business connecting with any one
NEW-YORK, Aug 1 1855 C. D SMITH

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
KIRTLAND & CO
No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 45 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY, July 6, 1855.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided that all the circulating notes issued to O. W. WESLEY as individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank Washington County) may be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said banker will be given up.

Jy6-4awlyM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 31 Wall-st, Slip, for the benefit of all classes of persons. Book open DAILY from 9 A. M to 2 P. M and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest or deposits of $800 and under 6 per cent
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 18th day of August at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A Lachaise,	F. W. Reimer,
Robt M. Olyphant,	Chas H Dabney,	Thomas Slossmb,
G. B. Lamar,	Wm. Loeschich,	Hiram Hutchinson,
Richard Luthers,	P P Romonmachi,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R Eno,
Wm H. Guion,	Wm C. Alleo	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos Richardson,	Wm. G Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H Ellritt,	Robt Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Benkerd,
Jas. W. Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G LANE,
HENRY F SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON,

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT, held at the Court House in Flizabethtown, on the 17th day of July, 1855 Present Hon. AUGUSTUS ROCHE, Justice

SUPREME COURT—RICHARDSON P. CLARK against the NEW YORK UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The summons in this cause having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service, and that no answer or demurrer has been received, nor has been duly furnished to the Court.

On motion of Frederic S. Root, of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, and this Court doth hereby order, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said Corporation, the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts and that said Corporation and each and every of its officers and agents be and they are and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts or demands and paying out or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the money, property or effects of such Corporation; that the said Corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receiver hereinafter mentioned to collect debts and recover property in the name of such Corporation, and for no other purpose; that a receiver, and when the above mentioned objects shall be accomplished the said Corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that Israel J. Whitehouse, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said New York Union Mutual Insurance Company, under their deed of trust for the benefit of its creditors, under an order entered in this action on the 6th day of July, 1855 be and he hereby is confirmed in his said office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said Israel J. Whitehouse as such Receiver according to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of article 2 of title 4, chapter 8 of part 3, of the Revised Statutes and the Statutes of this State relating to Receivers as shall be appointed in his place and stead, do make a just and fair distribution of all the property of the said corporation and of the proceeds thereof among its fair and honest creditors as prescribed by article 3 of title 4 of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes

And it is further ordered and adjudged that all creditors of the said New York Union Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties in fact to this action by coming in and presenting their claims to said Receiver as aforesaid, and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the settlement or adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, do exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, within one month from the time of the first publication of this order, and hereafter mentioned, or in default thereof be precluded from the benefit of this judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder

And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice to be given to all parties interested or concerned, by causing a copy of this judgment once in each week for six weeks successively, in the Essex County News paper, one of which shall be printed in the City of Newark, in the City of Albany, and one in the County of Fulton, and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof, to cause a copy thereof with a notice stating the day of the said first publication, to be deposited in the Post Offices, and cleared each of the several creditors and policy holders of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence so far as the names and addresses of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.

And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $1,932 for his costs and disbursements in this action and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.

Entered July 24, 1855 [A copy.]
JAMES W. HORTON, Clerk of said County.
F S ROOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney Saratoga Springs
jy30-law6wM

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office No. 49 Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Astor House. This Company is organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853. Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS

James Persse,	Wm E Duryea,	Thomas Harrison
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor
Jeremiah G Lugar,	George C Lugar,	Andrew J Case
Orrin T White,	F W. Geissenhainer,	J Wade Wilson,
E H Himbarch,	et. Jr.	David S. Holmes
George Read,	James R. Quick.	

J WILSON PERSSON, Sec. JAMES PERSSON, Prest.

THE HENRY CLAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office No. 68 Exchange-st. Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and personal property generally, against loss or damage by Fire

DIRECTORS:

Elias C. Dr ke,	Abram W. Robinson	William West,
David M. Reese,	William Hegeman,	William G Lynn,
Robt McClellan	Daniel Richards,	John Castree,
A W. King,	Alex McConochie,	John T. Conover,
Nathaniel Sawyer,	Henry Hart,	

E. L. DRAKE, President.
ROBERT DUMONT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid on the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Payment to be made on the Bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York

Stockholders on the New York books will to-day receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New York, on and after the 1st of August

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st, New-York

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and be reopened on the 16th inst.

Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to the 1st Feb, 1855 are requested to hand in the same before said 10th inst, in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates

CHARLES W DURANT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, on the preferred stock of 1849 payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th) of August next, at their office at Jersey City; and to residents in and near Philadelphia at the office of E. W CLARKE & CO The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 28 inst to the 6th August inclusive

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 19, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1855

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th inst, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—79 Roosevelt-st, corner College-place, New-York July 6 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st, New York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—New-York, Aug 1 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st, on and after Tuesday 7th of August, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to 7th inst.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Assurances of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of capital of four per cent., payable in the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on Monday, the 6th inst

NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1855

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, (issued in aid of the construction of the above Company,) falling due on the 10th of August will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent, (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS Co.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. D UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of five per cent for the last six months, payable on and after Monday 13th August, has been declared by the President and Directors.

R H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Co,
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst Transfer books closed until that time

AUG 2 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD Secretary.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundred and Fifty-first Edition (150,000) 12mo. pp 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will easily find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A M MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering from months before and during confinement; every occasion one more and more debilitated and upset sted her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M Deconneaux provided a remedy It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this I am sure her cord would have passed near my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey st; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publication Office. No. 129 Liberty-st New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A M MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or in box No. 1,274 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a morning sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankers in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure ringmine of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston I know the effects of it in every case. Do not say you will try something else first, for I assure you I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful and its rare value has never been known; but I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and rejoice.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 6 to 9 years, tea spoonful. As medicine can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

DR KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No 120 Warren-st, Roxbury, Mass Price, $1

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 180 Greenwich st; SCHILLINGS & CO., No 110 William-st; BOND & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. C. WELLS & CO, Franklin-st; MCKINSON, ROBBINS & CO, No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st; WARD, CLORE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. R RING, No 192 Broadway, C. Y. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay st; A B & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Miss HAYES, No. 174 Fulton-st, Brooklyn

THIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine. Vienna

THIESEMAR No 1 Is the remedy for general and total debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age. The virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life if the Thiesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the matrimonial state.

THIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of the ed orders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

THIESEMAR No 3 Is the great European remedy for that frightful disease which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the irremediable destruction of the patient's constitution and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

THIESEMAR No 1 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and a nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their being suspected

Sold in tin cases at $5 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Sir H A BARROW, No 31 Greene st, near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Thiesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 347 direct, third door from the Bowery, up stairs, on the right hand side.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac-simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO, No. 81 Barclay-st.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st, New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised with success for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many cases of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed Caution—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without detection in 3 hours in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1 Call and get the Monitor of Health.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

FOR THE PRESERVATION, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of Hair This preparation prevents the hair from falling off, or becoming prematurely gray, and produces a fine growth of new hair, to which it imparts a rich and beautiful appearance.

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No 161 William, corner Fulton, New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived It is the only remedy that will not disappoint Quite original without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office Canal-st, one door east of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES—Among the greatest blessings of the age, afford infallible relief in all those peculiar complaints of females. His Ladies' Tonic Periodical Pills never fail to reestablish the monthly discharge $1 per box Office Canal-st, two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No 616 Broadway. Charges moderate Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates Price $1 Sold at No. 31 and 36 Ann-st, and 129 Vesey-st, Astor House,) and by the author, DR. RALPH, M D, No 843 Houston-st Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, 8th of August direct for Petersburg without going to Norfolk Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south and Petersburg without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as old Norfolk Richmond passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to City Point, $3 To Petersburg or Richmond $10; steerage half price Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt C. D LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS LYON, will succeed and sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SICKNESS—Prevailing at New-Orleans, the steamer CAHAWBA will not leave until Aug. 25

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 31 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No. 146 Grand-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 tons best English make, 58 lbs. per lineal yard, for October delivery, in Wales, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No 19 Wall-st., near Broadway.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, ERIE AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2.45 P. M. for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 6.45 P. M. train of M. S Railroad reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11.20 P. M

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10.40 P. M., Cleveland 6.50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10.20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9.50 P. M., Cleveland 6.10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10.20 A. M., Cincinnati 9.30 P. M. and Chicago at 9.20 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2.45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8.45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12.30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati, 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4.15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7.05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1.30 A. M., Toledo 4.30 A. M., Chicago 8.30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

E. B PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leave

New-York Daily Times.

FIRE IN CHATHAM-STREET.

Dreadful Suffering and Loss of Life.

We have to record again one of those accidents by fire, attended with a melancholy loss of life, so frequent in New-York.

At about 10 o'clock last night, flame and a dense smoke were observed issuing from the rear of No. 53½ Chatham-street, occupied by ISAAC JACOBS as a clothing store on a part of the first floor, and by him as a residence on the second floor and upper floor.

The building was also occupied in part by a Mr. Mr. McCAULEY, as an exchange office.

The alarm was instantly given, and responded to by the firemen and police from the Fourth, Sixth and Second Wards. The flames spread with great celerity, and in a very few moments the entire building, from top to bottom, was wrapped in a mass of flames.

As it was known that the family of Mr. Jacobs were within the building at the time of the breaking out of the fire, all possible exertions were first made to rescue them.

So terrible was the flame and suffocating the smoke that it was some time before the building could be entered. Soon, however, a number of firemen and police dashed into it; reached the second story with much difficulty, and succeeded in taking from their beds Mrs. Jacobs and her four children—all boys—named JACOB, NATHAN, GARSON and BARNARD, the eldest about 6 years of age, and another woman and her child, who were stopping in the house. The two eldest of the children—JACOB and NATHAN—were literally burned to a crisp. All the others were taken out alive, though all more or less seriously burned—especially Mrs. JACOBS, who cannot, it is feared, recover from her injuries.

The dead bodies were conveyed to the Fourth Ward Station-House, and the wounded were sent in carriages to the New-York Hospital.

A man named MARCUS LESSER, employed as a cutter by Mr. JACOBS, was asleep on the third floor at the breaking out of the fire. When he became aware of the danger, he leaped from the bed, seized two of the children, and attempted to escape by the main or front stairway, but his passage was stopped by the flame and smoke.

He then attempted an egress by the back stairway, but here was also forced to retire from the advancing flames. Despairing of escape he returned to bed and wrapped himself and the children beneath the clothing. The room was by this time on fire, and poor LESSER, as a last resort, leaped through the window (on the third floor) to the sidewalk. He was picked up by officer JOHN BROWN, of the Fourth Ward, and by officer MATHEWS, of the Chief's Office, badly burned about the head and arms, but apparently uninjured by his frightful leap.

GASCON is his leap knocked down a plank, which fell on the head of Officer BROWN, cutting him severely.

JULIA LUDWIG, a servant in the employ of Mr. JACOBS, who was on the second floor, but succeeded in making her escape, with an infant child, unharmed.

Mr. JACOBS was not about his premises during the fire, having left early in the evening for the upper part of the City, to attend the meeting of a society of which he is treasurer.

The building was completely "gutted." The loss of property in JACOBS' store will amount to $2,500. He is insured for $4,000.

Mr. McCAULEY, keeper of the exchange office, and owner of the building, succeeded in saving all his valuable papers, amounting to about $10,000. Mr. McCAULEY is Treasurer of the Twelfth Regiment.

Mr. S. SAMUEL, dealer in ready-made clothing at No. 55, sustained a loss of a few hundreds by water.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Captain DETCHETT and the other officers present for their untiring labors during the fire. The firemen acted with their usual effectiveness and daring.

The fire originated in the rear of the clothing store among some wadding and cuttings.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

At 1 o'clock A. M., our reporter visited the City Hospital and saw the injured. Their names are as follows:

MARCUS LESSER, German, Cutter, aged 34 years, badly burned about the face and chest—not expected to recover: has a wife and family in Germany.

ADELINE EAT, German, a widow, was in bed with her child, 4½ years old; both badly burnt; the child is expected to recover.

EMMA JACOBS, and infant about 5 months old; both burnt so badly that it is almost impossible for either to recover.

ARREST OF JACOBS.

ISAAC JACOBS, in whose premises the fire originated, and whose children were lost, was arrested in Broadway about 11 o'clock last night, on suspicion of setting fire to his premises, and causing the loss of the lives of his two sons and the injury of the rest of his family. He will be examined to-day.

☞ Capt. ENEAS of the schooner *Acorian*, from the Bahamas, arrived this morning, reports the Danish brig *Janette* drifted into Acklin, Bahamas, on the 14th of July, with all her crew *dead*. All sails loose; supposed the crew had been murdered the day before, as a brig was seen with a schooner alongside on that day, and it is supposed the *Janette* was the brig.

A French bark from St. Domingo for France, was cast away the same time on Atwood's Key, captain and crew saved. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

An Eastern bark, lumber loaded, with all her spars gone, drifted into Acklin's, abandoned about the same time.

There were two other vessels cast away near the same place, names not known.

☞ Alderman HERRICK has learned from the daily papers that he was badly handled by Col. MING in General Committee the other night. In his *Atlas*, he says:

"The rules of the Committee preclude the Aldermen from making a full explanation of the circumstances to which the newspapers refer, and he is perfectly willing that his opponents shall enjoy all the advantage they can obtain from the publication of their perverted version of the affair. He was not elected to the General Committee to beg advertising patronage for the *Atlas*, and he has never solicited it from that body. It is only necessary for him to say, that the accounts published, of the proceedings of the General Committee, on Thursday evening, were furnished to the reporters by his opponents, in violation of the rules of the Committee. When Mayor WOOD and his tools shall have succeeded in their efforts to obtain the Alderman's expulsion from the General Committee, he will fully explain the whole matter, to the entire satisfaction of his Democratic friends, and the public. In the meantime, he remains a live Democrat, and will continue to represent the interests of his constituents, to the best of his ability, in the General Committee, as well as in the Board of Aldermen.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Norman Leslie," a drama of great interest, written by the late LOUISA H. MEDINA, is to be presented at this popular theatre to-night. Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Miss HATHAWAY, Mr. FOX and Miss. SMITH and SCHMIDT, and M'lle THERESE, in addition to the company. The grand Pantomime of the "Night Owl" is also to be presented by the French Troupe of Pantomimists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, all skin or muscular diseases, can be radically cured if this ointment be rubbed into the parts affected, as salt is forced into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DERBY'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DERBY, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 25, by Rev. Mr. Merriman, Mr. JAMES WARD to Miss SARAH ANN MARTIN, all of this City.

At Rockdale Delaware County, Penn., on Tuesday, July 31, by Rev. J. K. Murphy Mr. HENRY HIRCHMAN, of Philadelphia to Miss ELISABETH S. THOMPSON, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Thomason R. N., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Bethel, Sullivan County N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 1, by Rev. Wm. S. Reeve, of Quogue, L. I. JAS. F. B. THORN, of Utica, and HANNAH H., daughter of Chas. B. Roosa.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 5 RALPH ENO, infant son of Ralph and Jane E. Dawson aged 6 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family, and members of Rome or Ledge, No. 362 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents No. 226 Monroe st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug 5. WILLIAM B. DEEN, late merchant in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 4, of a lingering illness, JOHN HENRY VAN SANT, aged 19 years, 9 months and 27 days the believed son of Mary Frances Vultee and of the late Augustin W. Van Sant of Newburg.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Presidents and Directors of the New Amsterdam and Greenwich Fire Insurance Companies, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at the Evangelical Lotheran Church in Mulberry st., near Grand st. The funeral services will commence on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, precisely. His remains will be removed from his late residence, Mr. Louis H. Vultee's, No. 84 1st st., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will go at Catharine Ferry to convey all friends to Greenwood.

My brother is sleeping,
He early was called
From this valley of tears.
Our sorrows are mortal,
With angels are true.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 5, NATHANIEL RICHARDS, of this City, aged 78 years.

His funeral will take place from No. 34 West 25th st., at 4 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. His connections and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

At Harlem, on Saturday, Aug 4, suddenly, BENSON McGOWN, youngest son of Andrew McGown, of Harlem, aged 2y, years

His friends, and the friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral this day, (Monday) Aug. 6, at 3½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, Andrew McGown, 127th st., near 4th av.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 5, SAMUEL, infant son of Prosper P. and Caroline Shaw, aged 1 week and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Clinton-st.

At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 4, WM. H. WARD, eldest son of Wm. W. and M. J. Ward, aged 16 years and 11 months.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newark, at 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave New York at 9½ and 10 A. M.

At Beechwoods, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Monday, July 30, JOHN MOUNT WOOD, son of James and Maria C. Wood of the City of New-York, aged 21 months and 20 days.

At Rossville, Richmond County, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 2, Mrs. EMILY STEBBINS, wife of Alfred Stebbins, Esq., and eldest daughter of Charles Wesslock, formerly of this City.

At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 4, GEORGE PARE, formerly of Lisle City in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his nephew, John P. Hamilton, at Stamford, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock, A. M. Cars leave Canal-st. at 1 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... AUGUST 4

$2,000	Virginia 6's	98½	400	Cum Coal Co	b60 28
10,000	Ind State 5's	b3 86	200	do	s10 28
10,000	do	b15 85	300	do	b30 28
9,000	Missouri 6s	86	200	do	c 28
10,500	Louisiana 6s	95	650	do	c 28
30,000	do	96	100	do	s30 27
10,000	California 7s '70	b3 87	300	do	s3 24
800	City 6's '68	99	25	Wis. L. Shore R. R.	87
10,000	Real 1st Mtg Bs	b60 91	15	do	87
1,000	Erie Convt. Bs '62	88	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 99
2,000	Erie Bonds '75	94	150	do	b60 99
2,000	Hud Riv 2d Mtg Bs	91	100	do	b60 99
1,000	Hud Riv 3d Mtg Bs	77	50	do	s3 alt opg 99
10,000	Ill. C. R. & Bds	s30 87	140	Erie Railroad	52
4,000	do	88	200	do	b30 52
5,000	do	c 87	8	do	51
10,000	do	87	500	do	s3 51
20,000	do	b30 86	200	Reading Railroad	b60 92
12,000	Ill. Cent'l Bds	s3 94	550	do	s3 91
3,000	Ill & Tol. 1st M B's	94	200	do	b30 91
500	C. & P. Div scrip	60	100	do	b10 91
2,100	L. E., W. & St. L. Bs	82	200	do	s60 91
10,000	do	82	300	do	s3 91
100	Mechanics' Bank	115	50	do	s60 91
150	do	115½	150	do	s30 92
40	Bank of Commerce	109	50	Panama Railroad	s60 104
20	Chatham Bank	90	100	do	s60 106
250	Canton Co	s3 27	100	do	c 106
100	do	b60 28	96	Cleve. C. & Cin	106
150	Nic. Transit Co	s3 19	300	Ills Cen. Railroad	b3 97
150	do	s30 19	50	do	s 97
100	do	b60 19	62	Cleve. & Pitts'g R. R.	87
200	Gard. Gold Mine	s3 1	29	Gal. & Chicag. R. R.	106
300	do	s60 1	400	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 90
200	Hudson R. R.	b3 yr 42	100	do	b60 91
19	do	41½	15	do	91½

SECOND BOARD

$500	Indiana 5's	87	25	Penn. Coal Co.	ex div 106½
11,000	Tenn. 6s '68	b3 96	50	Erie Railroad	b40 54
10,000	Virginia 6s	88	100	Harlem Railroad	b30 28½
10,000	Ill. Freehand Bs	s3 93	103	Mich. Central R. R.	s3 98
26,000	do	b30 94	350	Reading Railroad	s60 92½
5,000	do	94	100	do	s10 92½
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	s60 88	300	do	s3 94
5,000	do	87	100	do	b60 92½
50	Nicar. Trans. Co	b30 19½	30	Huds. Riv. R. R.	41½
50	do	b30 19½	15	Ill. Central R. R.	97½
200	Canton Company	b60 27½	16	do	97½
	do	s60 27½	200	Galena & Chic. R. R.	107
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	b30 28	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 91½
200	do	s60 28	100	do	s60 91½
100	do	28½			

MONDAY, Aug. 6—A. M.

The California steamer *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday evening, with $940,035 Gold on freight, and California market and mining accounts to July 16. The trip was made under twenty days—the shortest yet accomplished to New-York. Trade matters are looking up, and the yield of Gold continues as free as ever. The endless difficulties and litigation growing out of the February Bank failures have assumed as unfavorable turn in the case of ADAMS & Co—the assignment being set aside by the Supreme Court, and the distribution of assets being thus rendered extremely partial. In the case of PAGE, BACON & Co. we have the farce to the play of the concern, in the shape of a ridiculous affidavit made by one of the resident partners, to the effect that for a series of years the house has been imposed upon and defrauded by WOODS and COHEN—the first the partner, and the last the assignee of ADAMS & Co.—by the sale of bogus Gold Dust. The affair, it will be seen, is treated as a humbug of the boldest character by the California press.

The course of Money affairs in Wall-street during the past week was quiet and generally easy. The Bank movement is remarkably steady, judged by the last weekly statement, and it is scarcely probable that any violent fluctuation will be seen in the averages to be made up this afternoon. We quote the rate of interest on temporary loans at 6@7 ₱ cent.; the principal business at 6 ₱ cent.; the rate of discount on short paper, 6@7 ₱ cent., mostly at 7 ₱ cent., and the negotiations made through the Banks. There is comparatively a light business doing by the Bill Brokers outside of Bank. The tendency of Foreign Exchange during the week was slightly to lower rates, and a small fraction under 110 on London was accepted by even some of the regular Bankers for the packet of Wednesday. Transient bills were done at 109¾. The confidence of Money lenders grows stronger as the evidences of a large harvest, most of it already secured, accumulate, and there is a pretty sanguine expectation indulged in some quarters, justified it is said by assurances from leading bankers on the other side that Great Britian and France will take a very large amount of the surplus grain of the country the coming Fall and Winter, at fair prices. The domestic quarrel in the Mechanics' Bank, made public early in the week, might, under a less favorable state of confidence, have created uneasiness, but as it is, the difficulty is already resolved into a personal, rather than a public affair. No satisfactory explanation, we are told, is likely to be given to the public, by either party, though we must say that the character and spirit of the late Cashier has been greatly misunderstood, if he consents silently to leave the Street under any sort of a cloud. We regret to hear it intimated that the implication, in this case, has grown out of the loose manner in which the interest account of the Bank on its temporary loans, has, for a long period of time, been kept. The statement is, that as these loans are paid off, the principal alone is entered up at the time and the interest money put aside in a separate till, and only carried to the proper account periodically. It was out of this till that certain secret service money is said to have been spent at the City Hall, and no entry made of it; and the issue between Mr. EDMONDS and his associate officers in the Bank, and his Board of Directors, appears to be, how long this thing has been going on; how much has been spent, and whether *all* has actually gone to the service of the Bank, secretly or otherwise. The loosely kept interest fund was accessible to more officers than one, and it will no doubt strike the public that so long as such a system or want of system was permitted, the Cashier, Assistant Cashier, Teller and President were equally in danger of being compromised by an internal feud among themselves, or malicious reports which they have no means by written voucher to contradict, outside. If the Mechanics' Bank were the only large Bank in the Street keeping their temporary loans in the Teller's drawer, as cash items, and the interest upon these loans at loose ends, the case would assume less public importance. But we are told that this Bank, heretofore esteemed, like some of its neighbors, a model of systematic business, is *not* the only one undeserving this factitious reputation.

The Stock Market, the past week, exhibited increased strength and activity as compared with the previous fortnight. The business was quite large for the month of August. On Thursday there was a spirited though wholly speculative movement in Illinois Central Bonds, in anticipation of the mails by the steamer *Asia*, which failed to bear out the expectation of heavy orders from London. The general advices, however, were satisfactory, and the reaction from the disappointment in question, was not important—say ½@¾ ₱ cent. The market closed dull on Saturday, at the following comparative prices with Saturday week:

	August 4.	July 28.
Virginia	97½	98½
Missouri	95½	95½
Erie of '75	90½	ex. d. 89½
Illinois Centrals	87½	86½
Free Land	91	94
New-York Central Stock	99½	ex. d. 98
Erie	51	52
Reading	89½	92
Toledo	80½	91½
Cumberland	27½	28½
Transit	18½	19½

The Foreign Trade of the week at the port of New York amounted in Imports, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $4,391,930, against $4,215,705 same week last year. For the calendar year 1855 to the present date, according to our semi-official weekly returns, the total import is $85 657,600, against $113 017.000 to same date in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week was $1,445,014, against $1,631,081 the corresponding week last year, and for the calendar year the total Expert to the present date, exclusive of Specie, amounts to $35,155,000, against $40.503,000 to corresponding period in 1854. The export of Specie for the week, as registered at the New-York Custom House, is only $21,420, making no reference to the sum of about $500 000 sent over to Boston for shipment on Tuesday last. The direct export of Specie the first week in August last was $965,000. For the calendar year to the present date, the Specie export from New-York, by our weekly returns, is $19,707,000, against $20,081,000 to same date in 1854. There were no California deliveries during the week. The total of these, for the calendar year to the present time, is $20,709,678, against $29,295.558 to the same period in 1854. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $3,225,590, against $2,694,305 at the close of the previous week. This accumulation and the shipment of half a million of Gold *via* Boston, will probably diminish the Bank reserve, to be declared this afternoon, as compared with last week, when the average stood $15,929,976.

Our general markets have acquired more firmness and regularity during the week, though the business transacted has not been very extensive. Cotton has advanced ⅛c @ ¼c. ₱ lb. since the 28th ult., with moderate receipts and sales. Flour has been less freely offered, and has likewise improved. Common and medium grades being 37½c. @50c. ₱ bl. dearer, and the finer qualities also a shade firmer. The demand has been pretty active at the enhanced quotations. Wheat is slightly lower, and the wants of buyers readily met by factors. The stock in market, however, has remained light. It will be seen from the annexed statement we have commenced exporting wheat—after a suspension in this line of many months. Most of the wheat included in the table below was shipped to Liverpool, though a small amount was sent forward to Havre. Western mixed corn—still the only kind offered—has receded to 84c.@84½c. ₱ bushel, with limited movements. In provisions, and other commodities, the operations have been to a fair extent, without eliciting any remarkable change in prices. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of domestic produce, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	12 674	$507,626	14,741	$651 830
Flour, bbls	20,902	143,397	9,302	81,238
C. Meal, bbls	970	3 854	300	2,269
Wheat, bush	50,535	62,174	12,457	29,602
Corn, bush	48,954	33,784	102,184	98 847
Pork, bbls & tcs.	3,512	42,807	1,728	32,838
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	326	5,004	857	12 319
Total produce		$223,716		$933,137
Miscellaneous		807,365		511,877
Total for the week		$1,631,081		$1,445,014

The Galena and Chicago Company, in declaring and paying in cash their recent half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., stated their net surplus earnings at the close of the financial year, April 30, at $315.754
Present dividend 225,000
Surplus to new year $90,754
Earned in May 214,106
Earned in June 225 000
Total $529.860
Less expenses May 70 546
Total $459,314
Less expenses June 75 000
Profits to July 1 ..... $384 314

The August interest on the Bonds of the Company would require $66,395, and the net earnings to be added for the month of July would be at least $75,000. The shares of the Company advanced on Saturday to 107, ex dividend.

The July receipts of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, are reported at $59,109, against $36.643 same month last year. This includes the traffic on the Tuscarawas branch of 32 miles not fully opened last year. Both the July and June actual receipts have exceeded the estimates of the Company. And the probability of a yearly income the present season of $731.000, as stated in our notice of the work on 27th June, is thus increased. The charges upon this gross income, however, will be less than then stated, as of the whole capital contemplated, say $2,686,000, only $2,106.009 will participate in the dividends of the present fiscal year. The result would then be:

Nett profits	$400,000
Funded interest	$142.000
Unfunded interest	70.000
	212,000
9 ₱ cent. on $2 106,000 Stock	$188,009

The interest charge proper to the line and branch in actual operation is stated at $168,000, or less by $44.000 than the sum here assumed as the cost of carrying the entire debt of the concern. The stock of the Company sold on Saturday at 67½ ₱ cent. ex-dividend, and the late dividend Scrip at 60c., equal to 3 ₱ cent. cash. The market worth of the Stock from 35 ₱ cent. early in June, has therefore been doubled in about 60 days.

On the difficulties of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, Western Division, the running operations of which were recently arrested by its Illinois creditors, the *American Railroad Journal* of Saturday remarks:

The upshot of the whole story is this—the Road was largely in debt—to Mr. BACON among others. Mr. BACON's position gave him power to secure himself to the exclusion of his fellow creditors. Admitting he acted under color of law, he pursued the grab-game system and we cannot see that he acted with more real honesty than the unfortunates, who, to revenge their losses, are tearing up the rails. Both acts are bad enough. For two or three years past Mr. BACON has been the *Road*. It was trusted on the credit attached to his name. If he was the means of leading the public to trust an unsound concern, is to be justified to shoving all other creditors aside, and putting into his own pocket their contributions to the Road? We think not. However much is to be deprecated are all acts of violence, Mr. BACON is the real author, and the only person responsible for them. He is but reaping the fruit of his own doings.

We may add that this is not all, so far as Mr. BACON is concerned. His own paper, the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, early in June last, when the swap judgment for $1,158,000 was taken against the Road, fulminated the singularly odious doctrine that the English creditors, First Mortgage Bond holders as they are, were entitled to no sympathy. We quote part of the language of the article from the *Intelligencer*, in order that the purpose of the writer may not be misrepresented. We marked it at the time for republication and comment, but deferred it in the hope that wiser counsels would ultimately prevail:

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, June 11

We believe it was already fully conceded that if the City of St. Louis did not come forward and provide for the payment of the July interest of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Road, the Road would inevitably be sold out in July for the benefit of the English Bondholders. It may not be too late for the City to have her interest protected in the manner proposed by the late Report of the President and Directors of the O. and M. Road. It is very certain that an injunction against the execution of the present deed of trust will not do it unless that *injunction will pay off about $90,000 interest on the 1st day of July*. It is as well for the City's stock to be lost by one sale as by another. *Many will think it BETTER for the Road to be sold under the deed, and taxes saved for the benefit of Page & Bacon's creditors, and those who lately received stock from Page & Bacon, than for it to be sold, and go altogether in English hands in July, in default of interest* which would not only cut off the city and county, but every home creditor and stockholder of the Road!

There have been resales from second hands of the new 8 ₱ cent. Loan of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, within the week past, at 66½@66 ₱ cent., and interest from the 1st of June. As heretofore stated, the net earnings on the finished and equipped division of the work, 95 miles from Milwaukee to Madison, are more than equal, at the rate of 1854, without allowing for increased traffic, to cover the Interest and Sinking Fund charges upon the present debt, which stands:

In original 8 ₱ cent. issue	$1,250,000
Present Loan	650,000
Income Bonds	457 000
Total	$2,357,000
Interest	$183,780
Sinking Fund	50,000
	233,780
Against 1854 net earnings	307,032

The present mortgage is on the entire line, completed and in progress, 190 miles, one half set apart for the redemption or exchange of the original issue of $1,250,000; the other embracing the $650.000 now issued, and $600,000 to be issued in 1856 for the completion of the Western division. The mortgage runs to 1877, and after 1862—if the old Bonds are not sooner exchanged—the entire debt becomes consolidated into a First Mortgage lien upon the Road and its equipment. The present Stock basis paid in is $1,447.998. Upon this the traffic of 1854 left a profit of $175 000 after paying the Interest upon the Debt as it then stood, being $102,000 less than it is made by the Interest on the new issue, and the $50 000 Sinking Fund created for the liquidation of the entire Debt. The gross business of 1854 was $456.864. The gross business of 1855, at the rate of actual increase the first six months, will be $671,000.

We may add in this connection that the Census of 1855 of the State of Wisconsin, across which the Road runs from East to West, will probably show 600,000 population, against 305,060 in 1850. The cities and towns already heard from contain 230,000, against 135,000 five years ago, and these not from the newest settlements. The increase in Milwaukee City is from 20,061 to 30,449, and in Janesville from 3,457 to 7,768.

The Wabash Valley Company having recently negotiated the remaindor of their Second Mortgage Bonds are now able to report, with confidence, their ability to complete the entire line of 242 miles, from Toledo to Danville, without further trouble. Owing to the money difficulties at the West last Fall and Winter, and which were seriously felt on this market, some of the negotiations of the Company were made at a serious sacrifice, but the average of their sales beginning in 1853 and amounting in the aggregate to $5,400,000, is probably as favorable as any of the new undertakings in the West, within the past three years. The present position of the road is: 118 miles completed and equipped to Huntingdon, and the remaining section of 124 miles has progressed to 75 ₱ cent. of the entire expenditure required, including the Iron which has been purchased, paid for and delivered along the line. The means for the remaining expenditure are secured by the negotiations recently made of $500,000 reserved First Mortgage Bonds and $600,000 Seconds. The cost of the Road when completed will be in

Funded debt		$5,400,000
Bearing a yearly interest of		378,000
Present Capital	$2,500,000	
Prospective for contingencies	500,000	
		3,000,000
If required to pay 7 ₱ cent. year		210,000

A gross business on the Road—costing $8,400,000, or $30,500 the mile—of $1,176,000 a year would fully cover the foregoing; a sum falling $756,000 below the estimate made in the recent report of the Company for the traffic of the work, after its Western connections with St. Louis—by the Terre Haute and Alton—and with the Upper Mississippi River—by the Great Western of Illinois—shall be made. We subjoin this estimate and the reasons upon which it is based. It is proper to state that we have added the $500,000 Stock for contingencies upon no official data, but as likely to be required for Station property and other sources of expenditure. The office of the Company in this City is at No. 35 Pine-street, EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

Of the general and through passenger business it may be remarked, that the cities of Toledo and St. Louis are, and ever must be, the termini of the Great Southwestern and Northeastern routes. At the present time the travel from the East to St. Louis takes other and more circuitous routes, which will be diverted to our line at once on its opening, as being the shortest feasible line between those points. Considering the importance of St. Louis as a Southwestern terminus, and the accumulations gathered from different stations on the two connecting lines through Illinois, it is a very moderate estimate to say that we may be confident of 400 through passengers ₱ day each way, exclusive of the way-travel on the Eastern divisions of the Road; and that the number will be increased in proportion to the increase of population of the country on and adjacent to the line. Indeed, the experience of other Western Companies, whose lines have an East and West bearing, and who have no advantages superior to our own, would indicate that the number of passengers might be estimated at a much larger amount.

The following estimate, therefore, it is believed, will fall far short of the actual business of the Road when completed, with its connections West:

It is assumed in this estimate that the Canal will transport a large share of the produce to market; but being closed for one-third of the year, and other difficulties and delays interfering with that mode of transportation, the quantity to be necessarily carried by Railroad must be very large. As an evidence of this, it is proper to refer to the large local freight business done on the New York Central Railroad, running alongside of the Erie Canal. Added to this consideration is the fact, that there is a large yearly addition to the productions of the country, equal to about 14 ₱ cent. ₱ annum:

600 way-passengers daily, averaging each $1 50	$1,800
400 through passengers daily, aver'g each $7 00	2,800
Daily	$4,600
Gross earnings from passengers, one year.	

(313 days,) at $4,600	$1,292,000
Freight viz: 2,000,000 bushels corn, at 10c	$200,000
500,000 bushels wheat, at 8c	40,000
Hogs, 1,000 car-loads, at $35	35,000
35,000 head of cattle, at $5	105,000
Other art. inclu'g pork, lumb, &c.	50,000
Up-freights, 50,000 tons, at $4	200,000
Mails, Express, &c	50.000
	680,000
Total	$1,932,000
Interest on $5,400,000 bonds, at 7 ₱ c	$378,000
Expenses, equal to 50 ₱ cent. of gross receipts	966,000
	1,344 000
Surplus for Stock	$588,000

The Lake Michigan Shore Road, Illinois Division, 45 miles, Chicago to the State Line, built for the Chicago and Milwaukee Company, has been delivered over complete to the Company by the contractors, STONE & WITT. By the original agreement they had the option to deliver at any time before the 1st of May, 1856. The road has now been operated two months; the traffic chiefly in passengers, as the freight depôts are not yet prepared for a heavy business. The revenue of the two months traffic is about $23,000, at a running expense, we are assured of not over 40 ₱ cent. At this rate of earning, without the calculations made upon a largely increased business in the Fall, the net income of the first fiscal year of the Company would be $100 800, on a cost of $1,300,000, of which $700,000 is made up of Convertible First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 ₱ cent. interest. These Bonds will probably all soon pass into shares in order to secure the larger interest on the investment by the second or third year's dividend on the stock. Indeed the Road now looks very like paying 2 ₱ cent. more to the Stockholders than the rate borne by the Bonds the first year. Such was the history of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, built by the same sagacious parties. The entire Funded Debt, not only of the Road itself, but of the Cities and Counties along the line in aid of the Road, has long since passed into shares, and many of the original holders of the Bonds, who bought at 85 or 90 ₱ cent., were enabled to sell the share proceeds at 125 to 130. The Western or Wisconsin Division of the new Lake Shore Road is also opened making the direct connection complete between Chicago and Milwaukee. It is the stock of this division that is now selling in the market at 67@67½ ₱ cent. The financial agents of the Chicago and Milwaukee Company are Messrs. WESLEY & KOWALSKI, No. 49 William-street.

Coal Trade of the Week.

From the Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday.

The amount of anthracite coal brought to tide water the past week is large than ever before brought from the same regions in any one week. It foots up the enormous tonnage of 130,568 tons, making the aggregate for the season to Thursday last, 2,510,360 tons, and an increase over the tonnage to the same time last year of 277,748 tons. Of this increase 229 395 tons were from the Schuylkill region, and 45,332 tons from the Lehigh. The Reading Railroad brought down for the week ending on Thursday, 57,911 tons, and for the season to that time, 1,356,354 tons, being no increase over last year's business to the corresponding time, of 154,093 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation Company brought down 30,034 tons during the week ending on Thursday, and for the season to that day, 561,693 tons, being an increase over last year's business of the Canal to the same time of 75,373 tons. The coal shipments from the Lehigh for the week ending with Saturday last, were 41,998 tons, against 39,505 tons for the corresponding week last year. For the season, 592,293 tons, against 543 941 tons to same time last year. The season of Canal navigation is now half over. There is some little improvement in the retail trade. The demand for shipment is quite active, but the supply of vessels has fallen off from last week.

Canal Tolls.

From the Albany Journal.

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the fourth week in July is $101,015 6
Same period in 1854 ..... 94,855 88
Increase $6,159 58

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of July, inclusive, is $1,107 395 71
Same period in 1854 ..... 1,261,801 78
Decrease in 1855 ..... $154,403 08

California Financial Review.

From the San Francisco Shipping List, July 16.

Money continues easy, with much more offering than investments can be found of the kind wanted; and with a fair amount of accommodation from the Banks, and the country generally paying up well, our merchants find no difficulty in meeting all their engagements, and are not afraid of purchasing goods in large lots. The Brokers still ask 4@5 ₱ cent. per month for accommodations on paper, but the demand is not large. Real Estate securities command on an average 2 ₱ cent.; stocks and bonds like ordinary 2½@2½, according to the nature of the transaction, and the character of the securities.

The amount of the State debt set aside to be funded, some $700,000, was all engaged some time since, and State Warrants are now lower by 10c.@12c. ₱ cent. The Commissioners to examine the indebtedness of the city preparatory to funding, will, it is expected, be appointed shortly, and the whole of the present floating debt be taken up. This will be an important movement, giving us another class of bonds in the market. No more scrip is to be issued, and everything is to be conducted, as far as the city is concerned, on a cash basis. It has been objected that as there is no cash in the Treasury, everything will be at a stand-still; but perhaps it would be better for matters to stand still than to keep rushing to destruction the way they have done for the past four or five years.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion which we publish in another column, has decided against the validity of the assignment of Messrs ADAMS & Co. The thinking part of the people have been disappointed in this—inasmuch as the opinions of the best lawyers in the State were unanimous in its favor and the District Judges, three in number, whose decisions commend the most respect, had ruled that a banker could go into insolvency. With a futility which is not, after all, very singular, the great body of the creditors opposed the assignment and now discover, when too late, that in getting it set aside they have completely ruined their own chances, inasmuch, as the whole of the assets of the House will be swallowed up by the attaching creditors. There is one remedy yet left, which is to sue the New-York House, which there is reason to believe is liable for the debts of ADAMS & Co. here; and we suppose this will be done by many of the creditors. A great many, however, will undoubtedly sell their claims at once, the more so as certificates of deposit now command 20 cents on the dollar, being wanted by parties on whom the house had claims. In a few weeks they will be worth nothing at all here.

The assets of WRIGHT'S

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Terrible Rioting between the Irish and Americans.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 6.

At noon to-day the Know-Nothing ticket here was 1,400 ahead. All the news from the different parts of the State is favorable to the Know-Nothings, but the election is still uncertain. A riot has commenced in the First Ward.

Eight o'clock, P. M.—The majority for the American ticket in this city is 1,660.

Rioting is going on in the First and Eighth Wards. Several have been killed and many are wounded. Two blocks of buildings have been fired and are still burning. The most intense excitement prevails, and there will probably be more fighting.

The Irish fired from windows and killed three Americans. One Irishman hung by the Americans. Several were killed and others taken prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 6—9 P. M.

The mob having fired several blocks in the Eighth Ward, are now moving up town with cannon. There are rumors abroad that they are going to attack the *Times* and *Courier* offices.

The returns received indicate the success of the Know-Nothings throughout the State.

North Carolina Election.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 6.

The Wilmington *Journal* says: SHAW, RUFFIN, WINSLOW, BRANCH, CRAIGE and CLINGMAN, Democrats, and READE and PURYEAR, Americans, are believed elected to Congress in North Carolina.

The Norfolk *Dispatch* says that SHAW's election is close and doubtful.

There are contradictory reports in regard to CLINGMAN's district in North Carolina—one report says he is defeated by two thousand.

Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Returns from 38 counties in Tennessee show a net gain for GENTRY, K. N., of 528. The Democrats claim the election of JOHNSON.

CHARLESTON Monday, Aug. 6.

The returns from East Tennessee indicate 15,000 majority in the State for GENTRY, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor.

Alabama Election.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Aug. 6.

GEO. D. SHOTERIDGE, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of Alabama, has 300 majority in Montgomery, 257 in Selma County, and 50 in Cahawba.

Seats of the Missouri River—Indian Troubles—Page, Bacon & Co., and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The steamer *St. Mary* arrived here from Fort Union yesterday, twenty-two hundred and fifty miles up the Missouri River, and reports the river low.

The Indians at many points were exhibiting signs of hostility. Some of the Government troops had landed at Fort Pierre.

On the 16th of July the Omaha Indians attacked the combined forces of the SIOUX, Chaynos, Appaches, and Beaver Creek Indians. A serious conflict ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Sioux, &c. A number were killed and wounded. LONGAN FONTILLUE, the head Chief of the Omaha's, was slain.

A motion for an injunction to stop the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad came up in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiffs' counsel read the bill, when the defendants asked leave till this morning to examine the papers, and prepare for opposition, which was granted. The principal points made in the petition are that the deed of trust executed in favor of Messrs. PAGE & BACON was fraudulently obtained, and that the President and Directors of the road had no power to execute it.

Extensive Robbery at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 6.

The room of ROBERT HALSEY, Esq., of Ithaca, at Congress Hall, in this place, was entered yesterday morning, and nine Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Bonds, one thousand dollars each, numbered between fifty and seventy, and five thousand dollars worth of diamond jewelry, besides five thousand dollars in cash and other property, taken. Three burglars have been arrested, all found with burglars tools for opening doors, but none of the property has been recovered. The burglars gave their names as ABRAM M. KINGSBURY, GEORGE EDDY and WILLIAM HENDERSON. They have been remanded for examination on Tuesday morning. They were discovered by Mr. SKIDMORE, of the New-York *Evening Post*, who had seen EDDY before the Police Court in New York.

The Storm East—A Lady Killed by Lightning—Health of Mr. Cheney, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

During the terrific thunder storm of Saturday evening, the lightning struck the house of Mr. SMILEY, in Rochester, Mass., instantly killing Mrs. SMILEY. The Neptune House, Chelsea, was also damaged by lightning, as was also the house of THOMAS JACKSON, in North Salem. It was the heaviest thunder storm of the season.

Mr. CHENEY, Express Manager, injured by the accident on the Northern New-Hampshire Railroad on Saturday, will probably recover.

Removal of Rush Elmore, Associate Justice of Supreme Court, Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

RUSH ELMORE, Esq., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, has been removed, on grounds similar to those assigned for Governor REEDER's displacement, and Judge MOORE, of Alabama, appointed as his successor.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., of New-York, has been appointed United States Consul at Japan, under the Perry Treaty.

Death of a Telegraph Operator.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

MR. SAMUEL H. BINGHAM, late chief operator of the Telegraph office in this city, died this evening of consumption. Mr. BINGHAM was a native of the city of London. He was highly esteemed here by the business community, and won many friends by his prompt attention to the duties of his office, and by his gentlemanly deportment to all who came in contact with him.

Destruction by Fire of a Cotton Batting Factory.

HARTFORD, Monday, Aug 6.

The Stocking Yarn and Cotton Batting Factory, carried on by JOSEPH TALCOTT, in West Hartford, about four miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $12,000. No insurance.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, August 6, 1855

OUR COTTON Market is dull and prices are without change. Sales to day 250 bales.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.—The Boston Musical Convention and Philharmonic Institute will hold its next annual session in Boston, commencing on Wednesday, the 15th of August next, and continue eight days, under the direction of Prof. B. F. BAKER, assisted by accomplished teachers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1212. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

Demonstration of the Runners against the Commissioners of Emigration.

TAMMANY QUARTERED ON THE BATTERY.

A Loud Time under Castle Garden Walls.

Capt. Rynders and O'Keefe's Speeches and a Procession.

The Commissioners of Emigration, however easily they may have entered into possession of Castle Garden, are not destined to retain possession thereof without some innocuous demonstrations on the part of the emigrant runners, thereby injured in their employment, and the popular demagogues, ever craving for new and extraordinary excitement. Last evening, an indignation meeting of runners and demagogues, and a jolly good time for the boys, was held on the Battery, pursuant to advertisement, and further invited by the following placard, which is expressed in language sufficiently strong, one would think, to take Castle Garden, if not Sebastopol, by storm.

INDIGNATION MEETING!
CITIZENS OF THE FIRST WARD
Assemble in your Might, and vindicate your Rights!
CITIZENS
Do you wish to have
PLAGUE AND CHOLERA IN YOUR MIDST!
Do you wish to have your Children laid low with Small Pox and Ship Fever?
NEW-YORKERS,
Will we have our most honored and sacred spot desecrated by the sickly and loathsome Paupers and Refugees of European Workhouses and Prisons!
AMERICANS!
Remember that Castle Garden is the place that we welcomed our beloved and
IMMORTAL WASHINGTON AND INDOMITABLE JACKSON!
And our chivalrous and ever faithful ally in the hour of need,
LAFAYETTE!
Have consecrated and hallowed that ever to be remembered and sacred spot!
ON MONDAY EVENING,
Aug. 6, at 7 o'clock, the Citizens of the First Ward will hold
A MASS MEETING IN THE BATTERY
For the purpose of adopting such measures as will compel the Commissioners of Emigration to remove the Emigrant Depôt nuisance, now held at the Castle Garden; and to express their indignation and contempt for those men who would erect a Charnel House in our midst, in spite of our most urgent wishes, and regardless of the health, prosperity and interest of the lower wards of the City.
SEVERAL EMINENT SPEAKERS
will address the meeting, and will lay open to the public the frauds and impostures of this Castle Garden humbug and monopoly. The history of this vast swindle on the poor Emigrant will be revealed, and how the citizens have been deceived by a set of rascally knaves and speculators, all under the color of law and the hackneyed term protection of the poor emigrant: and it will be shown how they intend to pay large salaries to the amount of an Hundred Thousand Dollars, which will be forced from the poor emigrant by outworn thieves, speculators and swindlers.
By order of the citizens of the First Ward.

The preparations on the part of the remonstrants outside could not be lost on the upholders of the new emigrant system within, consequently Castle Garden was provided with a sufficiently large force of policemen to protect and defend it, if threatened by capture. Commissioner KENNEDY, Chairman of the Castle Garden Committee, was early on the spot, as was also the Chief of Police G. W. MATSELL. At an early hour a reserve of thirty men marched to the Garden, under the command of Captain HALPIN, and about 8 o'clock two hundred men, being the reserve force of six Wards, reached the Garden by steamboat. Altogether nearly three hundred men, well armed with revolvers, were stationed within Castle Garden, while the allied forces of runners and demagogues had only their rockets and Roman candles to play upon it from without.

The meeting was called for 7 o'clock, but nearly the hour of 8 had arrived before there were any signs of a gathering, beyond what were furnished by a platform of rather insecure appearance, erected just in front of the entrance to the Garden, and the gambols of a crowd of small ragged boys who sported on it. At 8 o'clock, however, there entered the Battery from Broadway, a procession, headed by a band, and carrying banners in German and English. Among the latter we noticed these inscriptions.

"Albany Politicians shall not rule New-York."
"Remove the Emigrant Depot to some Island in the Bay."
"We want the Emigrant Depôt removed from the City."
"Down with this vast Swindle, lobbied through the Legislature by Railroad Speculators."
"Down with a Despotic Law."
"Beware of Ship Fever."
"The People Rule."
"Public Parks and Promenades for the Citizens."
"The Workingman's Rights."

As the procession marched around the Battery, great was the rejoicing among the crowd. Cannon were actually fired. Some Roman Candles emitted their colored globes, and some sky-rockets ascended. We also heard shouts from many boys and from a few adults. The Germans were quite numerous upon the ground, and talked loud and incohorent Dutch. They inveighed against a certain Dane, who, we fancy, must have been alluded to in the following inscription on a banner in the German language, which we translate:

"Down with the Danish President of the German Society."

The Germans, indeed, were very vociferous and gesticulative. Some runners wished, in the English language, with a strong Irish accent, that the police within the walls of Castle Garden would fire upon the crowd and kill a dozen, so that a pretext for attacking the building might occur. But that was only the wish of some man overburdened with the oppressiveness of peace. The majority looked as if they would far prefer a quiet smoke of their pipes to such foolish demonstrations. After marching around the Battery, the procession disappeared, and went, as we understood, into the deep recesses of the First Ward, by the emigrant houses in Greenwich, Washington, and Cedar streets, and elsewhere. Meanwhile, tar-barrels blazed in State-street, in front of PETE BAYARD's drinking-house, and blazing links were fastened on the Park gates.

About 8½ o'clock the procession, passing down Whitehall-street and State-street, re-entered the Battery, and arrived at the platform, amid tumultuous rejoicing, and the explosion of many fireworks. Lighted links were attached to the front of the platform; the band was duly stationed, about 3,000 people were grouped around, and the proceedings commenced.

Ex-Alderman MOORE read the advertisement convoking the meeting. The following officers were then announced:

JOSEPH JAMISON, Chairman.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt,	J. J. Hollister,
George W. Curtis,	Samuel Auld,
Henry Nichol,	Clitz Morrison,
Stephen Whitney,	Peter M. Bayard,
Abraham Moore,	Chauncey St. John,
Jonas Bartlett,	Arthur Gillender.
Christopher Heiser,	

SECRETARIES.

Clinton Colton,	John R. Pryor,
W. L. Wiley,	Jacob Roosevelt,
W. Thompson,	James G. Elliott,
J. H. Williams,	Alfred Croker.

Amid the firing of rockets,—with scores of links in the back-ground, and forming a Salvator Rosa setting for the hard features of the crowd—the following Resolutions were read:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the Commissioners of Emigration, in connection with other speculators upon public rights, and feeders in public pasture, have taken possession of Castle Garden, and the Battery adjacent, in defiance of the rights of citizens and the trusts upon which such property is held for the public benefit; and whereas they have erected thereon a nuisance dangerous to the health and destructive to the comfort of all living in the vicinity, and seriously detrimental to the business interests of the City at large, and have wholly destroyed the Battery as a place of resort for health and recreation; and whereas, they have violated the place consecrated by the last triumphal event of the Revolution, hallowed by its historical connection with WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, and endeared to every good citizen of New-York for its national and patriotic associations—therefore, we, the citizens of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, do

Resolve, first, That we view with indignation this action on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration, which, as we believe, under the guise of protection to the poor emigrant, is only a cheat in order to mislead the public from inquiry into the monopoly of fraud to be practiced in the emigrant slave pen, Castle Garden.

Resolved, That the Commissioners have belied their sworn statements to their intended use of Castle Garden, in this: that they denied the intent to lodge and feed emigrants therein, whereas the truth is, the first day of their use of the premises they did both, and have made arrangements to continue the same, and also monopolize free use of the Battery, as well with carts as without, all which is in direct violation of their sworn intentions.

Resolved, That this iniquity began with a fraud upon the Legislature and the people, by procuring the passage of a law under which the lobbiers of it had in view the possession of Castle Garden; that it has been aided and abetted by the personal services of THURLOW WEED, whose many days' time spent in assisting the Commissioners to determine what forwarding companies might and what might not sell tickets to emigrants, entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the protected emigrant and the Central Railroad Company.

Resolved, That we ask the citizens and tax-payers of New-York to inquire why it is that they have been paying HENRY R. CONKLIN $25,000 a year for five years for the Battery Emargement—why are they to pay him several hundred thousand more for the sea wall? Is it that a nuisance may be sustained? Why is it that CONKLIN can give his lease of Castle Garden to the Commissioners, and pay them $16,000 a year besides, for a free run among the emigrants while they are shut up in the walls of their landing-place so called?

Resolved, That we demand of the City authorities at once to cancel the violated contracts with CONKLIN in respect to the Battery and Castle Garden, and to eject him from the Battery as a public nuisance.

Resolved, That we have great distrust of the propriety of that business done in Castle Garden, which its conductors seem to think requires for its defence the bravado of carrying to its aid pistols and bowie knives in an open basket, by daylight.

Resolved, That the courage of Commissioner KENNEDY, in flourishing his pistol in defence of the poor emigrant, is only equalled by the imminence of his danger, as appears by his published statements in the newspapers.

Resolved, That the Battery grounds, including Castle Garden, have been given to the public for their use, that it is our right to enjoy that use in an unrestricted manner; that the establishment of an emigrant depôt in Castle Garden, as it is in fact conducted, is a most dangerous nuisance, destructive to the health, peace and quiet of the neighborhood: that it needlessly creates in our midst a smallpox, ship fever and cholera hospital, and that it ought instantly to be abated; and we call upon the Corporation of the city to exert, without delay, its power to remove this pest, which, in its present place, is a mere private speculation, founded on the plea of benevolence, and which, thus located, will always be highly detrimental to the general welfare and prosperity of the most business part of the city.

Resolved, That we deprecate violence, but we must and will have relief from this great wrong.

The scene from the stand at this time was a novel one. Upturned, waiting for something to hurrah for, was a gaping crowd—boys in part, behind the First-Warders in full force. The torch-bearers first congregated in a company on one wing of the assembly, but when the crowd had well compacted, they made a brave charge upon it, and forced an opening into which they arranged themselves in line. And the way they did it was worth noting. Their torches were long pine sticks, one end wrapped round with oakum, and dipped in tar. This made a brilliant light and abundant smoke, and as the tar melted and dropped perpetually, the boys availed themselves of that important fact, and when they would reach this spot or that, only had to point their torches that way. Even First-Warders won't stand melted and flaming tar, so they opened gladly, and the tar marked the way of the torch-bearers on the grass, rather than on the heads and shoulders of the people.

So soon as the meeting opened, the attention was divided between the platform and the operators with the fireworks, who, without regard to the proprieties of time, kept setting off their rockets and Roman candles, which certainly produced a very fine effect. It was a consolation to the crowd to see by the light of the rockets how high the cloud extended—the cloud of lamp-black that the torches served to create—and how much higher than the occupants were, they would have to be, to get even one whiff of "the fresh air of Heaven from off the ocean," which the speaker so highly complimented. Indeed the air was most oppressive. You could see that the wind stirred the branches of the trees, but the smoke stifled it over the crowd. You could see the bay flashing in the light of the torches and rockets, but there was no smell of it near us.

By a bad derangement of affairs, there was no light for the Reporters. The miserable oil lamp stationed in that respectable quarter went out disgusted before the list of Vice-Presidents had been read, and all the substitutes that were provided followed its example with marked punctuality. Once there was a loud cry for lights, and a dozen of the ragamuffin bearers of burning oakum rushed in front of the platform, dazzling the eyes of the audience behind, choking the speaker, setting the distinguished gentlemen on the stage (to wit, the Reporters,) into a cough, and endangering the star-spangled banners. So the boys were ordered out again, and off they went with torches reversed, —each one dropping his hot tar upon the hat of his successor, to the great merriment of all but those most concerned.

But the torch nuisance was soon abated—like the oil lamps, they went out early, and while Mr. O'KEEFE was speaking, the platform and its contents were in total eclipse. We descended at this point to reconnoitre the crowd. From the best "stand-point" below, there was visible a dim outline of something steaming hot, a waving flag, black for any colors that could be distinguished—and there was audible a *vox*, but *praterea nihil*.

There was a fine turn-out of the First Ward ladies, and of children in arms; and the children that were not in arms did what they could towards getting arms. The rockets that would not go off they snatched greedily, and, gathering in a circle around the trophies thus plucked, they emptied the powder into a grand heap, and, just as the band struck up a "Yankee Doodle," they touched it off, and in its light danced; a score of the tattered crew, with yells of delight which all swelled the noise, and helped to make the "loud time" spoken of in our hand.

One woman, whether a First Warder or from the Fifth-avenue didn't appear, grew ecstatic in her enthusiasm, invited any "bloody Commissioner to come on," planted a plump blow in the face of the only listener in that neighborhood to the patriotic remarks of Captain RYNDERS, and shouted for the Police to take her, if they could. Inasmuch as they could, they did take her—off; and so that source of enthusiasm was "dried up."

The trees are not used to be climbed like the Park trees, yet a few of them bore burdens of boys —poor fellows, who had no torches to carry, and were mere democrats among the aristocratic youngsters who walked in the procession and could wield a tar stick. They had a capital chance to see how dark it was and enjoy the music.

Meanwhile, Capt. RYNDERS had been called to the stand. He opened modestly, as he always does.

CAPTAIN RYNDERS' SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, said he, [vociferous cheers, several rockets and Roman candles and one cannon.] Fellow-Citizens, [more cheers, another rocket and great excitement among the oil lamps. Fellow-Citizens, [faint cheers, no fireworks, no cannon, and a dismal cry in the distance of "Go on, RYNDERS.] Fellow-Citizens: Believe me, that as I was not included in the programme of the list of speakers to-night, I am sorry that you did not call upon somebody else, better able than I am to address you. For, in truth, I am not very well, and it is only through the earnest request of some friends that I have consented to address you. I understood that some eminent speakers would have been here to-night. I wish they had been here—one of them I know is present, and I am sure he will do justice to the subject before us. This is one of those questions which people who speak for popularity would be afraid to handle, but I do not care whether it is popular or unpopular so long as I believe it to be right. I do not care whether rich men will care better or worse for me, for speaking on this occasion, for I am here as an independent man, asking no favor from them, and seeking no favor from you. Every man, who feels an interest in the prosperity, adornment and wealth of the City of New-York should feel interested in opposing the establishment of an Emigrant Depôt in Castle Garden. Had not the enlargement of the Battery been made a question regarding the beauty and health of the City? Was it not intended by such enlargement, to beautify it, and thereby make it a fitting and attractive place of resort,—especially for the poor man, where he might breathe what the rich men could not monopolize—the breath of the pure air from off the ocean? The rich man, he was glad to say, could not make the wind blow, east or west, or north or south,—that was the prerogative of the Almighty. He (Captain R.) claimed a right to participate with the poor man that night,—to participate with him in defending his rights and privileges. If this was one of the ways of beautifying and improving the City, of making it more attractive and more healthful, he could only say, it was one of the strangest. To put a pest-house in your midst is to improve your City,—is to make it more healthy. Why, they had better put it in Union-square, than on the Battery, though he (the speaker) would protest against its being placed there. For he did not want to be hard upon a man because he was rich, but he recognized this difference between a rich man and a poor one, that a rich man could defend himself, while the poor man must make the best attempt at defence he can. I hope (added Capt. R.) they won't fire any of their guns upon us. With respect to the men who got this measure through, he had nothing to say against them, against THURLOW WEED, or the Emigration Commissioners; but if they, through their agents within that building, fire on us, we are the allied forces, and we will take Sebastopol. If they fire we will fire back again as well as we can. I notice in the newspapers that the Quarantine laws prevail against ships from New-Orleans, Charleston and other places, and yet ship-loads of emigrants are dumped at Castle Garden, when we know that they are afflicted with ship fever. Vessels are placed under the restriction of the Quarantine laws eight or ten miles from here, and yet they take no measures for keeping the ship fever from the inhabitants of the First Ward. Only that morning he talked with a wealthy citizen about the matter, and urged to him that the present arrangement would spoil the Battery. "Oh," said he, "no respectable people live there." I asked him if he would like his pet dog to catch the ship fever and die. He was aghast at the idea, but I asked him if a poor man's child was not as good as a rich man's dog. The other said that was a question, and he (the speaker) gave it up, feeling that Humanity was trodden under foot. He hoped his hearers would not commit violence, but they had a right to make their grievances public. He trusted the Emigrant Commissioners would not fire on them that night. He went on to contrast the old and the new mode of conveying emigrants to the West, and contended that the Commissioners robbed the emigrant more than the runners did, only the former robbed them fully by law, in order to prevent the runners half robbing them without law. He continued in the same strain for some time longer.

The Captain was interrupted quite frequently with applause. Very much of this was due to an enterprising young man who wore a plaid round-about, and clung on the outside of the platform by the edge of the reporter's table. "Hooray! E-hooway-rah! Go it Cap'n," he larded each pair of sentences with. "That's very good—very good, indeed," he would say encouragingly to the mass below him, when the Captain took a drink of water.

"Make less noise, there," shouted one who may have been a Vice-President.

"Good! good! that's the talk, Cap'n—hit him again," said Checkered Jacket.

"Charlie, Charlie," suggested another, winningly, "don't make such a d—l of a noise. You bother the Cap'n."

"But 'll you give me the drinks, all the same, if I dry up?"

"All the same, old boy—now keep still."

"Hurra! then, go it on your own hook, now; and boys, be sure you chare him in the right place!"

There were shouts for "O'KEEFE," which—and that evidenced that it was not altogether a Tammany gathering—the crowd intending to take up, shouted a divided shout for "O'Gee," "Ho Kee," "Go Hee," &c., but it was "O'KEEFE," of the Assembly, of whom some citizens have heard before, that came forth and faced the smoke, and the good-natured people. The flags waved, the people shouted, the boys swung their tar-lights, the cannon roared, and the rockets fizzed and showered their golden, scarlet and indigo rain.

HON. MR. O'KEEFE'S SPEECH.

Mr. DAVID O'KEEFE rose to address the assembly: He said he was there for the purpose of denouncing the grossest outrage upon private and public rights it had ever been his lot to notice. He had been shoembav of the Legislature through which the bill had been passed, in virtue of which the present experiment on the feelings of the people had been made, but he did not vote for it. He did not hesitate to characterize it as a Legislative swindle. Its promoters had not dared to define it in the title which had been given to the bill. It was conceived in fraud, and the proof of it was, that during its agitation it was well known and understood that the lessee of Castle Garden was, as part of the agreement, to convey his lease, and this contingency constituted the fraud. "And now," observed the speaker, "this noble and magnificent Battery, *the like of which the world never saw*," is to be desecrated to the vilest of uses. If the Ward was as it was twenty years ago, when it held all the respectability and wealth of the City, durst the attempt have been then made to put it to its intended purposes? No, no more than dare they think of fixing an emigrant depôt in the Fifth Ward. But here, the people are comparatively poor, and so they venture to do it. And all this under the guise of philanthropy. How are the poor emigrants treated on landing by these Commissioners? A man cannot go out to see his mother or his sister, if she be dying. Thus do they rob the unfortunate, and it is time they should be saved from the grasp of rich speculators and high-born monopolists, especially from the cadaverous looking creatures such as are some of these Commissioners. He hoped the people would unite and petition the Common Council that the Castle Garden and Battery might be delivered free to the inhabitants of the City.

No other person appearing to address the crowd, the Chairman announced that the meeting stood adjourned to next Monday night; and to the inspiring strains of "Yankee Doodle" about a thousand of the most promiscuous crowd we ever saw gathered in New-York departed to join in a torch-light procession, so the Chairman stated, through the First Ward.

New lamps were provided, new links lighted, and off they started in good spirits, to make all who should see them pass as happy and indignant as were the members of the procession. Altogether it was the pleasantest and best-humored indignation meeting we ever attended. Nobody was hissed, nobody groaned about. The people seemed thankful for the fireworks and the cannon and the music, and pardoned the miserable speaking from "distinguished speakers." Some thirty emigrants were within the Castle last night. They seemed to enjoy the occasion from their windows as well as anybody, and we noticed as we left that the old Castle stood at the last as firm and apparently as impregnable as ever. Long live Castle Garden, and may it ever be as well employed as at present!

MRS. CATHERINE N. SINCLAR is playing an engagement at Nevada, and contemplates a professional tour through the State. Her sister, Mrs. VOORHEES, is with her.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the United States.

STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: We arrived here to-day, after a pleasant passage of four days from Havana, after lying in that port for twenty days, during which time the weather was exceedingly pleasant and the city perfectly healthy. Our mission being accomplished, to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested therein, we weighed anchor on the 2d instant, and towed to sea the United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, T. D. SHAW, Commander; officers and crew all well. While in Havana arrangements were made by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM to run a semi-monthly line of steamers between New-York and Havana, to connect at the latter port with a line of steamers to the following ports in Mexico—to wit, Sisal, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tampico. These steamers touch at the aforesaid ports both going and returning, to land the mails and passengers. The line will commence operations with the new steamship *Ocean Bird*, 2,260 tons, and the steamer *United States*, 1,500 tons. The latter ship will at once receive on board new boilers, which are now ready for her. She will also be recoppered and thoroughly renovated, and made in every other particular suitable for the trade between Cuba and Mexico, and will sail for Mexico, via Havana, about the middle of September—of which, however, due notice will be given in the public prints. Respectfully yours,

WM. F. PERKINS,
Purser Steamship *United States*, foot of Eighth-street, East River.

MATTERS IN HAVANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Commander SHAW, leaves the port of Havana this morning for a cruize of eight or ten days, all in good health. This ship has been well received here, and her presence has been of advantage to our commercial interests while drawing to the flag the respect to which it is entitled. The officers from the commander through have been very popular, while the conduct of her seamen on shore has brought no discredit upon the service.

The *Falmouth* has been cruizing between the tropics for the last eleven months, and has visited every port of any note in the West Indies, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico, with the loss of but three or four men, exercising important influence wherever she has dropped her anchor. A person, said to have left New-Orleans under suspicious circumstances, was *partially* arrested on the application of the United States Consul, to Commander WILSON, of the *Cyane*, who had the schooner *G. H. Montague* boarded in the offing of our port, where the person was found; the claimant or agent of the party injured who had come here in pursuit, being present at the capture, compounded the matter by receiving all the funds he claimed, permitting the party to enter the port on the schooner By what authority of law the arrest or capture was made, has not been given to the public. The individual pursued goes on his route to the United States, as he originally intended, according to his own version of the affair, carrying with him the New-Orleans advertisements for his apprehension. The Captain-General consented that the schooner *G. H. Montague* should be intercepted outside of the harbor by a vessel of war of the United States, and forced beyond the jurisdiction of the guns of the Moro Castle, for the purpose of vindicating public justice, as it had been presented to his attention by the acting Consul of the United States. The fine American ship *Niagara*, LEE, which arrived here 29th, was yesterday transferred under the Spanish flag,—whole cost to her delivery, including alterations made after her purchase in New-York, $37,000. The steamer *United States* is contracted for, but will not be transferred to Spanish owners and the Spanish flag until sundry alterations are made, and a new set of boilers placed in the City of New-York. Captain GRAHAM has established very favorable connections here for his new enterprise, and for himself, personally, gained the warm regard of our business community. Exchange on New-York, 2 discount. Freights—nothing; and business at our lowest point—dull; but we have good health and some rational amusements.

Collision on the Delaware—Great Loss of Life.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 6.

On Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, and during the storm, the steamer *Gen. McDonald*, while on her way to Cape Island, with an excursion party, ran into the schooner *A. G. Pease*, lying at anchor just above the Lazaretto. The boat had been chartered by Mr. JARRETT, of Baltimore, and she was advertised to leave Dock-street wharf at 8 o'clock, and stop at New-Castle, to take on board the excursionists from Baltimore and Washington. When the boat left her wharf there were more than one hundred passengers on board; the night was very dark and raining heavily, consequently the pilot was compelled to use great caution in threading his way down the Delaware, for fear of coming in contact with other vessels. When a short distance above the Lazaretto, while those on board were enjoying themselves, and dilating upon the pleasures of a dip in old ocean, on their arrival at the Island, the pilot of the *McDonald* discovered a schooner close upon the bow of the steamer, with her head up stream. A sharp and quick turn of the wheel caused the *McDonald* to sheer a little, but not sufficient to escape the threatened danger, for the next moment a loud crash was heard, intermingled with screams and loud exclamations from those on board the steamer and the schooner, which caused the most intense excitement and fright among the passengers. In a moment it was discovered that the bowsprit of the schooner had entered the side of the steamer, in front of the wheel-house, about thirty feet from her bow, on the larboard side, and sweeping off the barber shop, injuring the wheel-house, guards, stanchions and timbers, while the schooner continued to ride safely, save the loss of her bowsprit and some few other injuries. The steamer was forced from her course, and made to careen over nearly to her guards by the force of the collision, but fortunately for the living freight on board, her hull was uninjured.

But the saddest portion of the story remains to be told, and that is the loss of life, though to what extent we are not yet able to tell, as there was no register of the names of passengers on board, and the passengers themselves being strangers to each other, could not tell, except in two cases, who were missing. Some of those on board say that, when the room used as a barber shop was broken and carried overboard, there were ten or fifteen persons precipitated into the river with it, while others say that there were but four inside, at the time of the accident. Be that as it may, there seems to be no doubt of the drowning of Mr. DOUGLASS, one of the agents of Canning's Cape May Express, and Mr. WINSLOW, of Chester, freight agent of the Baltimore Railroad Company, and a colored boy belonging to the boat. Among those swept overboard was Mr. WALTERS, editor of the Delaware County *Republican*, who was fortunately rescued by Captain SPENCER, of the schooner *Maria L. Hill*, of Portland, though much bruised. Mr. COVERDALE, agent of the Express Dispatch, at Beverly, was much bruised, but returned to his home in the *Edwin Forrest* yesterday morning.

The steamer *McDonald*, after the accident, was anchored in the stream, and the agent, Mr. COHEN, landed at Chester, and informed Mr. HUDDELL, who obtained a car, came to Philadelphia and procured the services of the steamer *Sun*, which vessel left her wharf about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, returning about 4, A M. Ninety-eight of the passengers were brought up by the *Sun* and safely landed. At 7 o'clock, the *Sun* returned to the scene of the accident, and towed the *McDonald* to Wilmington for repairs.

The Captain of the schooner *A. G. Pease* informed us that his vessel anchored in the stream with the usual light displayed, and at the time of the accident, himself and some of the crew were sitting on the deck of his vessel. They observed the steamboat coming down the river, but had no idea of a collision until a very brief period before it occurred. The jib-boom, bowsprit, cat-heads and cutwater of the schooner were carried away and the plankshear cut in. These are about the only injuries sustained by this vessel. Yesterday morning the *Pease* was brought to the City and anchored off the Navy Yard. She is an Eastern vessel, hailing from Portland, Conn.

Mr. COVERDALE, of Beverly, was injured, it is supposed internally, as he was spitting blood all the way up to the City. He thinks there must have been at least twenty persons in the barber shop at the time of the accident and that he and Mr. WALTERS were the only ones saved.

At the time of the collision the *McDonald* careened over, and the chain box broke loose from its fastenings, and was launched into the Delaware on the opposite side of the boat.

Mr. HUDDELL returned yesterday afternoon from the scene of the disaster, and from him we learn that Mr. MARK WARNE, a brother-in-law of Mr. WALTERS, is missing, and supposed to be drowned. Also, a man named RAMSEY or RAMEY, who lived in South-street. Soon after the accident a steam tow-boat passed and Mr. REGISTER, of New-Castle, and two others whose names we could not ascertain, got on board and proceeded to New-Castle. Mr WINSLOW, Mr. WALTERS and his brother-in-law, had been in the barber shop but a few minutes before they were hurled with great force into the water. Mr. WALTERS had his left arm injured, and one of his fingers cut off, the piece hanging only by the skin; he replaced the parts and bound it up. Late yesterday afternoon the body of a man floated into Chester upon a piece of timber, or rather the timber kept him up in consequence of the end of it having been forced into him. The timber struck him on the pocket-book, which was forced into his abdomen. It was taken out, and inside of it was found some money, and an envelope directed to GEORGE, or JOHN G. ESHLEMER, Esq. Lancaster City, Lancaster Co., Pa.; on the back, in pencil mark, was the word Monday, and some other memorandum, which was almost obliterated by blood. We are indebted to Captain BALL, of the steamer *Baltic*, for the information in relation to the discovery of this body.

Mr. HUDDELL says that three vessels were anchored near the scene of disaster, and that the pilot, in attempting to get by two of them, ran into the *A. G. Pease*.

A Small Potato Husband Lost.

MRS. SMITH has lost her husband. She suspects that he ran away with another man's wife, which, of course, SMITH ought not to have done without his consent. These Smiths—particularly the masculine Smiths—are, as is notorious, a rather scaly set. Several of them have been transported to Botany Bay, and quite a number have been hung—not enough. it would seem. How a smart, proper woman, like the lady whose advertisement we copy, ever allowed herself to be wheedled into marrying a Smith, is not clear. It is pleasant, however, to know that she bears up against her afflictions like a true woman. All she asks is to get her tongue at the rascally absconding SMITH for half an hour, and she will be satisfied. Perhaps, after all, it was a considerable amount of experimental knowledge of the power of Mrs. SMITH's tongue that caused Mr. SMITH to decamp. If so, it is not likely that $2 will tempt him to return.

But we are anticipating the advertisement, which we publish as found in the Mount Holly *Mirror*:

MY HUSBAND GONE!—TWO DOLLARS REWARD.—I feel it to be my duty to inform the public that my husband, GEORGE SMITH, has left me, without any just cause—and as it is believed that he has gone off with another man's wife, I desire to warn all women from having anything to do with him—for if he will desert one, he will another—and no confidence can be placed in him.

He is of short stature, rather stout, dark complexion, jet black hair, and pretty good looking.

If he has taken another woman with him, as I suppose he has, I shall consider him rather "small potatoes," and never will live with him again—but I should like to see him for about half an hour, just to let him have the length of my tongue—and oh! wouldn't I give it to him. Anybody who will bring him back, so that he can have my opinion of him, shall receive two dollars of hard-earned money. HENRIETTA SMITH.

MT. HOLLY, July 30, 1855.

Letter from Hon. Kenneth Rayner.

The following letter gives the authority upon which the statement was recently made by the Washington *Organ*, that the determination of President PIERCE to make Mr. CAMPBELL Post master General was known to the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid at a very early day:

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, July 19, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received yours of the 16th inst., in which you refer to the denial by the *Union* newspaper of the truth of the statement (first spoken of by me in my speech at Washington, and afterwards by you in your oration of the Fourth) of Hon. DANIEL M. BARRINGER, our late Minister to Spain.

Mr. BARRINGER first mentioned this matter to me last Winter, in Raleigh, and I have since taken occasion to allude to it several times in delivering popular addresses. About four weeks since, on my return from Philadelphia, I met Mr. BARRINGER in Baltimore, and in the course of conversation with him I mentioned the fact that I had taken occasion to speak publicly of what he had said to me about the Pope's Nuncio, at Madrid, having stated to me, before he (Mr. B.) had heard, and before the news of the same had reached Madrid, of the information of Mr. PIERCE's Cabinet, that he (the said Nuncio) could tell him one man that would be in the Cabinet, to wit: Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

This was as I had received the statement from Mr. BARRINGER in the first instance, and it was thus that I had spoken of it. I asked Mr. BARRINGER if I had represented him correctly,

GOSSIP OF PARIS.

A Centenary — State Ilatism — the August Fetes abandoned—Theatrical and Operatic—Rachel and Ristori—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

Toward the middle of the last century, an individual of the age of 22 years was condemned to the bulks for life. It was then the custom, or at any rate in his case it was the humor, of the Court, to pronounce the sentence for the term of 99 years. The criminal has undergone this somewhat prolonged confinement, and a few days ago was set at liberty; though bent double, and bowed almost to the knees, he is in the enjoyment of perfect health. He attains next month, his 121st birthday. Where is BARNUM? If, induced by this paragraph, he should visit France to procure this interesting specimen of second childhood, as a fitting sequence to the Baby Show, I shall refer him to the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, my authority. Though he could hardly blame me for misleading *him*, for he once misled *me*.

I understand that in America, young physicians find it difficult to locate themselves in settlements or clearings still free from the presence of a practitioner. This is not the case in France. The Prefect of the Pise publishes the names of four rural districts which need a doctor, and offers a prize of forty dollars to the first physician who establishes himself in each of the localities mentioned. It is true that the population are unable to pay for advice, and will settle for visits by returning them; but the budget contains, for these four districts, the sum of 2,200 francs, to be divided into tickets of ten sous each, which the doctors will take in payments, and which the treasury will redeem. Such opportunities are rare.

The model Frigate anchored in the Seine, has added a new feature to the attractions of Paris, and rivets its reputation as a sea-port forever. It announces "Naval Breakfasts" on board, and as an additional inducement, advertises sea biscuit from Chabourg!

M. MINIE, of bullet celebrity, has just lost his patent case, before the Imperial Court of Paris. He sold his patent for France four years ago to a M. MARCHAUX. Last year, a M. MANNE offered to the Minister of War an improvement on the MINIE bullet; M. MARCHAUX, hearing of this, sued him for infringement. The advocate of M. MANNE pleaded that MINIE, belonging to the army, and holding a commission from the Government to make improvements in instruments of war, could not take out a patent for any improvement so made. The Imperial Court decided that the patent was null, and that any one may manufacture or improve upon it.

The Emperor has decided that the sums usually spent upon the *fête* of the 15th of August, shall this year be devoted to works of beneficence—to the relief of the widows and orphans of the Army of Invasion. From this, you may infer that there is to be no *fête* on the 15th of August. True, but there is to be one on a larger scale on the 17th in honor of the arrival of Queen VICTORIA; and during a period of six weeks, partly on her account, and partly in view of the Exposition, there is to be a wondrous series of rejoicings, both official and municipal. The most noticeable feature of the programme, which is not yet public, is an illumination of the Palace and Park of Versailles, as has never been attempted since the time of LOUIS XIV. A novel arrangement by which the Grand Waters will be made to play in the midst of continuous fireworks is spoken of. A company has been formed,—nothing can be undertaken in France except under the auspices of associated capital,—for the manufacture of British colors, badges, St. Georges, &c., which the Government will need, and which the public may perhaps adopt, out of hospitality and good humor. It is to hoped that this first festivity of the alliance—this revival of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, will not be marred by any ill timed intrusion of Messrs. GORTSCHAKOFF and TOTLEBEN.

The little King of Portugal was at Naples at the last advices. BOMBA has a mode of doing honor to royal visitors that no other European sovereign possesses. He has all the lazzeroni put in prison, and clears the streets of its traditional mendicants. This was done not long ago for the Grand Dukes NICHOLAS and MICHAEL, and this has been done for his Majesty of Lisbon. Hack drivers are compelled to wear ribbons in their hats, and generally to give to their persons an unusual air of cleanliness and variety. Loafers are forbidden to go barefoot. It is said that King PEDRO was more moved by these evidences of the prosperity and civilization of Naples, than he had been at Paris by the review of the Champ de Mars, or the ball at the Hotel de Ville.

The display of the crown jewels at the Exposition is now complete. The most recent inventory gives their number as 64,812, their weight as 18,751 carats, and their value as considerably more than four millions of dollars. The most remarkable of all is a single diamond, called the Regent, from the fact of it having been purchased during the minority of LOUIS XV.; it weighs 136 carats, and is worth $900,000. The crown contains 5,206 brilliants, 146 rubies and 59 sapphires; its value is $2,800,000. The sword contains 1,569 roses; a single opal is estimated at $7,000; a hat button at $50,000. The Salic law seems to have influenced the value of the articles intended to adorn the Empress, or the Queen. Their aggregate cost was not over $500,000. However, the Privy Purse is long enough to remedy any little defects of this sort. A good many people wonder where the Privy Purse ends and where the Treasury begins.

M. DUMAS—not the romancer, but the chemist—is earnestly engaged in a series of experiments upon the possibility of producing an artificial wine, to take the place of grape juice, during the crisis in the vineyards. There will always be wine enough for the rich, so he desires to furnish the new beverage at a price not over two sous a quart, that the working classes may have no excuse for drinking water. Fermented beet juice with a taste of alcohol, is the base of his mixture, the proper sanitary qualities being obtained from certain roots and herbs. Do not suppose that when he has succeeded to his satisfaction, he will either establish a distillery or a bar; or that he will sell the receipt; or that he will invent a name for the product, like Mr. BAUDOUIN'S "Bak-Ali," or the "Family Drink." The prefects of the departments will be instructed to popularize and circulate the process of manufacture and the proportions of the ingredients. People will be called upon to taste the new substitute for wine, in the name of the Academy of Sciences.

The last thoroughfare cut is to be called La Rue de l'Alma. It is located upon ground where the Crimean campaign was hatched—the site of the late Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Historical propriety has been consulted in the designation of Alma-street; a similar consultation of the aptitudes will prevent us, in Paris from ever walking in La Rue de Waterloo, upon Le Boulevard de Sebastopol, or upon La Chaussée de Cronstadt.

EMILE AUGIER, the author of "Gabrielle" and "Philiberte," met with ill-luck last night at the Vaudeville, in presence of the Emperor, with his new play of "Le Mariage d'Olympe, or the Lorette Married." He had said to himself that none of the famous dramas written of late upon the conduct and manœuvres of these ladies had represented them in the new sphere opened to them by wedlock. In "La Dame aux Camelias," *Marguerite* dies opportunely; in "Les Filles de Marbre," *Marco* drives *Raphael* to despair and death; and in "Le Demi-Monde," *Suzanne d'Ange* is unmasked when on the point of realising her schemes of an ambitious marriage. M. AUGIER supposes his Lorette to have succeeded, and in his first act marries *Olympe* to the young and inexperienced scion of an illustrious house. The two remaining acts develop and prepare the *denouement*, in view of which the play was conceived. The infamy brought upon the family is such—*Madame Puysegon* introduces such society—and, in an *orgie* consequent upon the arrival of her mother, a fashionable procuress, outrages decency by such villainous behavior, that the father of the unhappy husband determines to wash out the disgrace brought upon his house, and deliberately opening a box of pistols, shoots his son's wife through the heart! This play had been with difficulty authorized by the Censure; and even after its authorization, and upon the eve of the first representation, the Minister of State earnestly requested the author to change the catastrophe. M. AUGIER declared it to be impossible, as his object was to show the irremediable disgrace and calamity which flow from these too frequent matches. When the pistol was fired the audience remained for a moment as if stupefied, and then burst into an energetic protest. It would not accept the means adopted by the outraged Baron to reinstate his good name; it refused to admit, as a termination to a drama aiming at pointing a moral, a crime which must infallibly bring the perpetrator to the scaffold. The play was not damned—it is altogether too powerfully written for that. The audience will content itself with expressing its nightly disapprobation of the *denouement*. It required all the talent of the author to render the position a tenable one—to introduce into a chateau and among its high-bred inmates the tastes, the manners and the conversation of *Miss Olympe Morin* and her horrible mother. The drama is admirably played, and a number of dangerous situations are saved by the skill of the actors. Still it cannot attain permanent success, and will not probably see its fiftieth night.

"The Demi-Monde" has come to an end for the Summer, with the one hundreth representation. The proceeds have been $60,000—the Author's share being $6,000. The Manager also made him a present of the gross receipts of the last night. The motive for the suspension of the play is the interesting condition of Madame ROSE CHERI, who after seven years' marriage, requires a leave of absence for family reasons. What, I have asked myself, will be the surname of the impending boy or girl? Not CHERI, certainly, which is the fancy name of the mother; not CISOS, which was her maiden name, and which she must have lost in her marriage. Will it be MONTIGNY, think you? MONTIGNY is the name by which the father, the Manager of the Gymnase, is universally known. The privilege of his theatre is conceded to him in that name. He so signs contracts, and promises to pay. But MONTIGNY is not his name. LEMOINE is his real name. If, indeed, that, too, is not an assumed title—of which I am, by no means, sure.

The "Vespers," which are performed three times a week, produce, on an average, $2,500 a night. The Opera gives supplementary performances every Thursday, when ALBONI sings *Fides* in the "Prophet," a character for which she is entirely unfit. The audience, on these occasions—for which subscription tickets are not good—is composed almost exclusively of foreigners and provincials. Quisses and appreciators of the ridiculous frequent the stalls on that night, to be merry over "gowns" from the Departments, and "bunnets" from SWAN'S and EDGAR'S.

Poor RAGANI'S resignation as Manager of the Italian Opera has been accepted, as it seems that several other individuals are desirous of losing money like RONCONI, LUMLEY, and RAGANI last. Your Castle Garden tenor, SALVI, is engaged for the coming season.

RACHEL closes her farewell performances next week. They have been immensely successful, and tickets are really not to be had. On the first night of the six the showers of flowers quite obscured the footlights. However, this demonstration was entirely artificial. A friend who was seated in the stalls, next to RAPHAEL, the brother, tells me that that youthful Jew had three bouquets under his seat, which he hurled at his sister at intervals. After the performance, RACHEL said to LATOUR DE ST. YVARS, "My brother is a perfect BARNUM."

The three last performances are for the benefit of various individuals: *Cinna* for M. DE FYE, the discomfited English manager, who will share the proceeds with WALLACE; *Phèdre* for Mme. THENARD, the duenna of the Comedie Française, who retires after forty-four years of active service; and *Andromeque* for Mdlle. JUDITH. The public is not agreeably impressed by this spasm of benevolence which, on the eve of her departure, seems to have a very evident and rather selfish motive.

In spite of the dissuasion of her friends, she *will* play *Marie Stuart* before leaving. She cannot fail to suffer immensely by comparison with RISTORI, but she is determined to make the attempt. She has fixed Saturday night for the adventure—one of RISTORI'S nights—so that that lady may be unable to witness the enterprise and its results. Were the house ten times as capacious, it would be full, as there is the greatest interest to see RACHEL in a character which RISTORI has made exclusively her own.

Of the latter lady I have an interesting fact to chronicle. She was waited on same days ago by ARSENE HOUSSAGE, manager of the French Theatre; he stated that he had received instructions from the Government to attach her permanently to that institution, if she would do France the favor to consent. The strong sense of the Italienne did not desert her in this perilous conjuncture, and the replied that her foreign accent would be an insurmountable obstacle to her ever performing in French. The next day the Minister of State renewed the proposition personally, and added that the Emperor had expressed a strong hope that she would find the inducements offered sufficient to overcome her objections. She still declined, though with very natural regrets. I rejoice at her resolution, though no one would be more delighted than myself at her stay. But to play in a foreign language is an impossibility and an absurdity. I trust RISTORI will never leave us for the ridiculous country where she has wasted twenty years of her magnificent life; but if she is to remain here, I hope it will be to interpret her own and not a foreign literature. The great feature just now, in such *soirees* as have survived the hot weather, is the announcement, about midnight, by the usher, of Monsieur le Marquis et Madame la Marquise DEL GRILLO.

The Minister of State has done another good thing this week. He has annulled the engagement, by the Hippodrome, of poor old greudmother SAOUI, the octogenarian rope-dancer. She is to have a pension, instead. I remember imploring His Excellency the Minister, in your columns, to take this step, and to prevent Mrs. SAOUI from taking any, at least in public. I am glad to see that the appeal has been heard. The Hippodrome has obtained the Aztecs, in compensation, and the manager has been admitted to show them to His Majesty.

A splendid edition of MILTON'S *Paradise Lost*, translated by CHATEUBRIAND, with "Philosophical Reflections" by LAMARTINE, and with 25 new engravings, is published to-day.

DICK TINTO.

PARIS, Friday, July 20, 1855.

HORACE GREELEY left Paris yesterday for London, and will probably not return. Not that the tedious affair in which he has been involved is settled—far from it. It would seem as if the restoration of the statue at New-York to the hands of persons charged to return it to France, should immediately have put an end to a lawsuit at once odious and ridiculous. But it is certain that it has not advanced the matter in the most remote degree. On the contrary it probable that this incident, so decisive in its nature, and so likely to please the plaintiff in the wrong, as far as his attack on MR. G. is concerned, has produced the singular effect of disinclining the complaining party to proceed. Hence they have created delays and invented obstacles, and choose to let the matter hang rather than to close it. It would appear that they are afraid to dismiss and release the case with a verdict in Mr. G.'s favor—the only one that could now be given—lest he might retaliate by an action for illegal imprisonment, or in some way use his advantage against them. So the affair is allowed to come to a natural end, by the departure of the defendant, in preference to settling it by a hearing and a judgment. Mr. GREELEY leaves with the most unfavorable idea of French administration of justice, and does not conceal opinions adverse not only to the hostile party, but to the probity of his own lawyer and the honesty of the Judge.

Our Legation is again in trouble with its dispatch bag. A rasping missive has been received from the State Department on the subject, to which I understand a reply, now in preparation, quite as spicy and much more sensible, will soon be sent. I regret my file of the TIMES, and so do several gentlemen who were in the habit of enjoying its uninterrupted sequence of dates. What motive can the State Department have to prevent the diffusion of knowledge? And will it not send orders to Mr. HILL, the successor of Mr. PIERCE, to pack the bundle in, in the semi-weekly bag as before? I may mention that the British Legation here dispatches a valise daily, into which it often puts *five hundred letters*, and rarely fewer than two hundred. I will also state that an English physician here received by means of this conveyance, during the space of six weeks, an edition of a medical work for European circulation, numbering 1,500 copies. Not the tithe of this has ever been transacted by the comparatively diminutive bags that vibrate between New-York and Paris, and I am sure that if the Government wishes to correct abuses, it can easily find much nobler game.

MR. VATTEMARE'S long-promised article in apology for the poverty of the American display at the Crystal Palace will appear to-morrow. He is asking advice upon the proof-sheet, to-day.

The Jurymen give a dinner to Prince NAPOLEON next Monday, at the Jardin d'Hiver. The tickets are sixty francs. The United States contribute therefore 120 francs in the persons of Messrs. FLEISHMANN and MARSHAL WOODS.

RACHEL played last night for the benefit of the English actors. The receipts were $1,500, about. The Minister of State sent an injunction to the Treasurer not to hand over the proceeds to M. DE FYE, the Impresario of the English Company, till the bills of the members had been settled from it. RACHEL appears quite broken down in health and spirits.

We have learned this week from America, that the Empress EUGENIE is in an interesting position. There has not been even a rumor to that effect here.

Reports are rife of the supersedure of PELISSIER by BANAGUAY D'HILLIERS. It is certain that the General-in-Chief has lost all the confidence he ever inspired, and that daring without prudence, energy without judgment, which are bad enough anywhere, are especially disastrous at Sebastopol. D. T.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Business in San Francisco—Mercantile Mistakes—Real Estate—Duels and Cowhidings—Page & Bacon's Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 16, 1855.

I will endeavor to consume the few moments' time between a "chill" just gone and a fever just coming, in a "mere mention" of matters and things in this jumbled-up city. In the way of business things look a little better, as the traders in the mines have recently been paying for the goods bought of San Francisco jobbers on credit, and the merchants have more money than they can use profitably, and from sheer restlessness are going into speculations, creating a furore and excitement with nothing to warrant it. The articles of candles, matches, starch, coffee, &c., are at present their fancy. Candles went up from 26 to 36 within the last four days, and an attempt is now making to control the entire stock of that article. It will require $200.000 to do it, but the money is here and ready. In Flour there is "no movement," unless some pile has tumbled down recently. It is a treacherous article, and the speculators have burned their fingers too many times. These speculative movements are a great injury to the mercantile interests, as the people at the East, fancying the supply is limited on account of the advance in price, will commence shipping again, and build their hopes of a profit on the quotations about the time their goods are off Rio—but when they arrive, 10 per cent. under cost and charges, will be market price again. I'll bet a card of molasses-gingerbread that the sly ones—the "Joey B.'s"—on the reception of the news of the advance, will slip around town, buy and ship all they can get on "short time," thinking *they* are smart; and when the vessel arrives here she will turn out some thousands of boxes more than her manifest shows, and our friends' lot will be but a fraction. Some very smart New-Yorker shipped a large lot of candles in hogsheads—boxes all nicely packed, and packages put down as "unspecified merchandise." In the process of discharging, the head of one came out, and so did several boxes of candles, discovering the ruse. Perhaps the consignee didn't get laughed at? Of course the expense was increased by the manœuvre, and at the time the article was worth about New-York cost. All I can say will not influence the wise "noddies" in New-York and Boston who know so much better than we do what we require, so I shall leave them to their wisdom. "Bile in," hombres, and put your foot in it! As for the stock of goods on hand, there is probably, with some exceptions, a full supply for twelve or fifteen months. But send along the goods, they are worth the storage, anyhow, and there are lots of large warehouses that want business.

Real estate lays lower than ever black ducks did, perfectly flat, even on hillsides. A man owning a lot that cost him $3,000 is lucky to get $1,500 for it. Capitalists won't loan over 10 per cent. on cost of said lots, and those who have made loans would like to recall them. The merchants are at this time the only safe, sound men in the community—they are all right.

Fourth of July went off very quietly. The city was too much in debt and too poor to afford the luxury of "fire-works," so the boys had to content themselves with squibs and "crackers"—the demand for which was exceedingly brisk. I noticed the most Patriotic individuals were those from the Emerald Isle and various other countries best known to themselves. A Frenchman, very full of patriotism and claret wine, insisted on hooraying for "de Gen-e-ral Fort July." He was instructed, and told to "hooray for General WINN," the candy and ice cream man, and BARNUM in miniature, which he continued to do the remainder of the day, until he fell in the cause. People as a general thing did not get any more bricks in their hats than was expected of good citizens, although we observed by night the "Know-Nothing" party had received great accessions to their ranks.

Duels and cow-hidings are getting very fashionable lately, and are of daily occurrence. The list of items in that line commenced on Monday. A gentleman returning home unexpectedly found *another* gentleman making himself very much at home in his easy chair, smoking his cigars and making love, as he supposed, to his wife. Being rather a hasty and choleric individual, he immediately displays his skill in the manly art of self-defence, and finished the performance by kicking the intruder down stairs—all of which was very wrong, as his wife positively assured him there was not the slightest cause of dissatisfaction: old friend—called a moment, &c., &c.

No. 2 was not so intricate a case. Capt. CARD, commanding the steam-tug *Martin White*, said something about Capt. CHADWICK, of the *Helen Hensley*, and Capt. C. not relishing it, pitched into Capt. CARD and played the *deuce* with him, leaving him it is said looking more like the Jack of Spades than any other Card. Next day Capt. VANDEWATER published a card about Capt. CARD, and said something and got himself in a "muss," and very nearly a thrashing. Capt. C. struck him with a cowhide two or three times, which was very unchristian like, for he is much Mr. VANDEWATER'S superior in physical force. A couple of gents from La Belle France disagreed on some matters, but agreed on "small swords" and took a game of "punch and thrust" until one let daylight into the other's dinner, and so ended the fight. Whether the recipient has ended yet or not I am uninformed. Not to be outdone, a couple of waiters in Sacramento, gentlemen from Ethiopia, with slight curl in their hair, went out to take the kinks and conceit out of each other; but the ruthless police arrested them on the ground in the act, which was very unkind. Mr DILLON—Mons. PATRICK DILLON,—Consul of France, Vice Consul of Netherlands and high functionary generally, has been getting himself into another difficulty. It appears he wrote to capitalists in Paris not to put their trust in Creole Frenchmen of New-Orleans, which applied so pointedly that Mr. SAMUEL HERMANN, of the latter city, applied to Mr. DILLON for an explanation, and not getting any he slapped the rubicund cheek of Mr. DILLON, who had Mr. H. arrested and several days subsequently challenged him. Mr. HERMANN accepted and chose small swords. Mr. DILLON'S second said Mr. DILLON didn't know a small sword from a large one, and didn't understand puncturing with that weapon. So the matter rests. This *said* Mr. DILLON was like a good Christian, *peaceably* disposed, and did not like to have a defunct Frenchman on his mind, but the citizens of that nation seemed to think Mr. DILLON ought to fight and think so still. Mr. D. has not fully made up his mind about that small matter; he is making it up now.

Mr. COHEN, brother of the receiver of ADAMS & Co., wanted to flog somebody, so he pitched into Mr. PAGE, of the law firm of HALLECK, PEACHY, BILLINGS, PAGE & Co. Now Mr. PAGE had been pitched into so often without ever resenting any such movement, that it was a pretty safe conclusion to come to that Mr. PAGE was a man of great forbearance, and wouldn't fight. So it was showing good judgment on COHEN'S part—he battered little PAGE, somewhat soothed his warlike spirit and then felt better. I presume if Mr. PAGE felt at all he felt *worse*.

Everybody in New-York knew "Dandy COX." Poor Dandy he has "pegged out" and retired forever from the business of renovating old clothes; he died on the 9th instant; was buried with great pomp—a colored Brass Band preceded the cortege, and the line of carriages was a very long one.

There was considerable excitement in the streets for a day or two after Judge CHAMBERS' (of PAGE, BACON & Co.) famous affidavit that he believed J. C. WOODS, of ADAMS & Co., had swindled PAGE, BACON & Co., by selling them gold dust for five years at a higher figure by $2 an ounce than it was worth. Says he believes said WOODS colored the gold so as to make it look very fine and nice. It was mean in WOODS to sell PAGE, BACON & Co. gold dust at a profit. If Judge CHAMBERS could have foreseen the ridicule he has brought upon the house of PAGE, BACON & Co. by such a statement, he never would have made it. It is a candid admission that ADAMS & Co. were smarter than PAGE, BACON & Co. by $2 an ounce, and the *expose* of their style of doing business was *mauvais goût*.

The Supreme Court has decided that the attachments on the assets of ADAMS & Co. hold good, by which decision three or four men sweep the whole, leaving the depositors and certificate holders with a prospect of never getting the first red cent.

The clipper ship *Harvey Birch* sailed for Liverpool a day or two since, taking a cargo of over 2,000 tons of breadstuffs. We have sent you several cargoes, and expect to feed you quite extensively hereafter. California will soon be able to compete with the States. It is true that our cost of labor is three times greater, but the crop is *six times* greater, which more than makes up the difference.

By the arrival of the Nicaragua steamer we hear of the fight between WALKER and the Legitimist party. The odds were against him, and he "took water." We learn also of the cholera having broken out at San Juan; 63 deaths occurred from it on the passage up of the *Cortes*. It will undoubtedly have the effect to turn the tide of emigration hither to the Panama route. It seems to have given the Pacific Mail Company the predominance in the number of passengers leaving here to-day.

Madame ANNA BISHOP has taken the Matropolitan Theatre, and is giving a series of operas. The first, "La Gazza Ladra," went off finely. The Italian Opera Troupe have quarrelled and broken up in a row. BARILLA SCOLA and two or three of the other prominent ones go to South America. LANZONI and the balance remain here and join ANNA BISHOP. A Mr. CAPLE and Miss GODDARD came here from Australia, heralded by the papers, and expected to astonish us natives, and they did it. Such playing,—they played "King Henry the VIII," and to see Miss GODDARD do up the *Queen* was enough to make King HENRY perfectly justifiable if he had behaved much worse.

The only amusements that pay, are the Colored Operas and Burlesques; the people want to laugh, and are willing to pay a dollar for the privilege.

"O."

San Francisco City News.

We are indebted to the *Alta California*, steamer edition, for our summary of their monthly events:

The chief matter of importance during the past fortnight has been the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city, at which the usual amount of patriotic enthusiasm was shown. Six independent military companies turned out, making a goodly display. Very few accidents occurred to mar the festivities of the day. There were places of amusement open in all directions in and around the city. Two companies of firemen, one from Marysville and one from Sacramento, visited this city, and contributed largely to the enthusiasm of the occasion. What with the firemen, the military, the beauty of the day, the general freedom and hilarity observed on all hands, and the absence of any rowdyism or disgraceful conduct on the occasion San Francisco may well be proud of the 79th Anniversary of the country's birthday.

The following vessels have arrived at this port from the Eastern States since the 1st of July: Ship *Northern Empire*, 127 days from New-York; ship *Atalanta*, 124 days from New-York; ship *Paragon*, 145 days from New-York.

A dispute occurred, on the 1st of July, between Mr. SAMUEL HERMANN, of La., and now residing in this city, and M. DILLON, the French Consul. M. DILLON having written some offensive communications to his Government respecting the French residents of California, the subject was taken up by Mr. HERMANN, and the Consul refusing to explain, he was slapped in the face by Mr. HERMANN. A duel between the parties was anticipated, but did not transpire, there being a disagreement respecting the weapons. Mr. HERMANN, being the challenged party, chose small swords, to which the friends of M. DILLON objected, on the ground that he did not understand its use, and so the matter rests. The French residents are anxious that their Consul, who is a member of the Legion of Honor, shall avenge the insult he alleges he, as well as the French nation, has received.

Mr. JOHN P. HILL, brother of Capt. JAMES M. HILL, of the clipper ship *Northern Empire*, met a sudden death on the 2d inst., by falling overboard from that ship, in attempting to leap on board, striking his head violently against the fluke of the anchor in his descent. He was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and has been a resident of California since '49. His remains were buried from the ship July 3d.

His Honor J. S. HAGER, took his seat in the Fourth District Court, on the 2d inst., as successor to Hon. DELOS LAKE, resigned. A large number of persons were present to witness his inauguration.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 4th about 3 o'clock, in the kitchen of a public house known as the "Crystal," at the corner of Kearny and Bush streets. About twenty houses were destroyed, and the loss was not far from $100,000. The firemen were assisted materially by their visitors from Marysville and Sacramento.

The new City Government of San Francisco has organized, Mr. J. SLOCOMB being elected President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. H. J. WELLS of the Assistant Board. The sureties of the various city officers have appeared with the required bonds, and the wheels of the municipal machinery are thus again in motion for another year. By the present charter, which passed the last Legislature, the office of Recorder and Mayor are blended into one.

A colored duel came off in Sacramento some days since. The parties were waiters, and both were arrested.

The dwelling of Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN, on Telegraph Hill, was consumed on the night of the 6th inst.

A poor woman named ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, the victim of seduction, died on the night of the 6th inst., in a house at the corner of Harrison and Harris streets. The circumstances of her death created general sympathy and comment.

Dandy COX, (ABRAHAM,) the celebrated colored clothes renovator, died on the 9th inst., at his house on Kearny-street. His eccentricities had won for him a wide reputation. His funeral, which took place on the following Sunday, was attended by a long procession of his friends, among them the colored Free Masons.

The celebrated old Monumental Engine House, which has figured so conspicuously in the history of San Francisco, standing in Brenham-place, at the head of the Plaza, has been torn down, to give place to an elegant new granite front edifice for an engine house. The bell which summoned the "Vigilance Committee" to its deliberations in '51 and '52 will be reërected on the new building.

J. L. BARBEAU of the Homestead Raffle humbug, has been examined before the Recorder of San Francisco, and the case dismissed, there not being enough evidence to send him to a higher Court.

The weather has been unusually warm in this city for the past ten days.

Duels are becoming again fashionable. Two occurred on the 12th, one in the vicinity of the Mission Dolores, between two French merchants, and another at Contra Costa, also between Frenchmen. The weapons were small swords in both instances. M. SAULNIER, a wine dealer, one of the parties, was dangerously wounded in the abdomen.

We have advices from the lower country to the 39th ult. The news from there is not important.

The Sons of Temperance celebrated the Fourth throughout the State in an enthusiastic and becoming manner.

The Know-Nothings had their Convention for the nomination of State officers on the first Tuesday in August (the 7th.) There are numerous candidates proposed for Governor, but the most astute politician cannot predict who will be the favored choice.

ELWORTH, the pedestrian, has completed his great feat at Sacramento, of walking 1000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours. He was able to walk another day when the task was done.

The weather in the interior continues to be excessively warm. At the fork of the Consumnes River, for instance, in El Dorado County, the mercury stood at 120° in the shade! Other remarkable statistics of the heat are recorded.

A desperate fight occurred on the 9th inst., at Cave City, and another at Calaveritas, in the interior, in which three men were killed, and the wounding of Justice REEVES in Cave City.

Capt. DORAN, of the British ship *Nauarino*, was arrested on the 9th inst., for shooting three man, (boarding-house runners,) who attempted to board his vessel to entice the crew to leave while entering the harbor. The men were badly wounded. The Captain was held in the sum of $6,000 to appear at the Court of Sessions. Two men who were arrested for enticing the crew to desert, have been held to appear before the Grand Jury. The case will excite considerable interest among the mercantile community.

Marriages.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. E. H. Palmer to Miss Jane E. Thompson, both of this city.

On the 30th June, by Rev. R. P. Curtis, Mr. Robert M. Gardner to Miss Ann Kearns, both of San Francisco.

At Shasta, June 27, Mr. Henry O'Niel, of Red Bluffs, to Mrs. Mehitable Sanford, of Shasta.

At Shasta, June 24, Mr. Charles Elliot to Mrs. Mary Williams.

At Yreka, June 14, Mr. Geo. Smoot, of Scott Valley, to Miss Hester Ann Skeen, of that place.

In San Francisco, July 4, at the Howard-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, David N. Hawley, of the firm of J. M. Brown & Co., of this city, to Grace Dunbar, daughter of E. Bigelow, Esq., of Charlestown, Mass.

Also, at the same time and place, Charles A. Hawley, of the firm of Hawley & Co., to Lizzie L., daughter of George B. Bradford, Esq., all of this city.

On the 1st inst., by Justice Rix, Mr. Sylvester Courter to Miss Mary Ann Gillis, both of Mission Dolores.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Dr. Scott, on the 6th July, 1855, Mr. Franklin Henry Day, of Buffalo, N. Y., to Mrs. Hermoine Ball, of Pennsylvania.

In San Francisco, 3d inst., by Rev. Robert McElroy, Hon. Henry P. Heintzleman to Miss Sophronia P. Hale, both of Petaluma.

In Sacramento, June 27, J. W. Keyes, of Wisconsin, to Miss Hannah A. Chatterton, of New-York.

In Drytown, June 25, Mr. T. Gillum to Miss Drusilla Brown.

In Jackson, June 23, Mr. Wm. A. Rodgers to Miss E. Katto, both of that place.

In Upper Placerville, June 30, Mr. James Davis to Miss J. G. Pedlar.

In Upper Placerville, June 30, Mr. Thomas Cross to Miss B. J. Pedlar.

On July 8, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Wm. Samuel Brooks to Miss Bridget Maguire, all of San Francisco.

At Benicia, on Thursday morning, July 12, by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Hon. Fleming Amyx, of Tuolumne County, and Miss Augusta Amelia de Loime, of Geneva, Switzerland.

At the house of United States Legation, Granada, Nic., June 21, Geo. McMurray, Esq., of New-York, and Mrs. Higman, of Virgin Bay. June 28, Capt Alexander Myrick, of Massachusetts, and Miss Mary E. Temple, of San Juan del Sur. June 28, Capt. Chas Lewis, of New-York, and Miss Louisa Temple, of San Juan del Sur.

Deaths.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, July 1, of typhoid fever, Mr. Henry M. Dunn, a native of Halifax, N. S., aged 36 years.

On board the ship *Northern Empire*, on her passage from New-York to this port, John Cort, seaman, of consumption, aged 26 years.

On July 4, of consumption, Eliza Berry, a native of Scotland, wife of Alexander Holt, aged 44 years.

At sea, Feb. 22, Capt. W. Bartlett, late master of the British ship *Lord George Bentinck*.

In San Francisco, July 12, of typhus fever, Mr. Matthew Linesay, a native of Paisley, Scotland, aged 31 years.

LONG ISLAND.

Railroad Fatality—Nobody to Blame—A Remedy Proposed—The Crops—The Weather, and the Rein.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sunday, Aug. 5, 1855.

One of those frequent fatalities so often recorded in the TIMES, happened on Saturday afternoon at the Farmingdale station of the Long Island Railroad, by which an item—the life of an aged man—was instantly swept from the sum of human endurance. The name of the victim was JOSEPH BROWN, residing at Babylon. He had waited, with his son, at the station to take the train for home, but neglected to get on board, and lingered on the platform apparently to catch the rear cars, which were empty; just at the moment of his stepping on the car, the brakeman must have disconnected the rear cars from the train. The shock threw the old man down, and five cars at least passed over him, entirely severing his lower limbs from the trunk. He was not dead, but spoke feebly, requesting "to be let alone to die." In the meantime the train shot ahead, but the alarm being given, returned, and his son had to endure the melancholy sight of his father's mangled remains weltering in blood, by the road-side. Pulsation is said to have ceased in five minutes. An inquest was held this afternoon, when a verdict, of course, exonerating from all blame everybody but the deceased himself, was rendered. That verdict is, without doubt, perfectly correct and legally justifiable; but, would it not be worth the trouble of some of our Solons to pass a law making it obligatory on all railroad and ferry corporations to provide at all stations and ferry-houses some safeguards for those who are compelled to pay in advance for traveling facilities? It is much the fashion to criticise nowadays, slashingly, that much-abused office-holder General Routine, of English celebrity; may I be permitted to ask if there are not some of that General's regulations at railways, as they call them, which we might copy with advantage? I recently read an account of the arrest of Sir JOHN PAUL, the London Banker, by three of the police, who conducted him to the nearest railway station in order to convey him before the sitting magistrate. The prisoner was placed in the car, but, "the detectives" happening to linger on the platform until after the signal was given for the train to start, the gate was shut against them, and all their remonstrances could not induce the man in charge of the station to break the rules provided for his guidance; which are, "To suffer no person to get on the train after the signal for starting." Had such a rule prevailed here, and been enforced, this victim might have been detained with his son on the road, or perhaps have had to walk a few miles, but probably in that case his life would not have been sacrificed to his own carelessness. Neither should it be said that our railroad companies ought to be excused for not providing safeguards for passengers on account of the expense thereof; for, be it known their rates of fare are quite as high in this locality, *pro rata*, as are charged on those more elaborate and expensive structures which abound for travelers in the British Isles and Continental Europe.

I presume while I am getting down one item, I may as well give you my inklings on that fruitful subject for a yarn—"the crops." You will, perhaps, agree with me, that the croakers are around, and that they abuse the weather regulator this year for too much rain, just as they did last for too much sun. Under either dispensation, they say we are to have no crop of corn. Last year, it was burnt up; this year the rain has developed the stalk to the ruin of the ears. From my limited knowledge of the science of agriculture, I should be inclined to say, that there is plenty of chance yet for a more than average crop of corn. And there is one advantage which this season possesses over the last, and that is, that there must be plenty of feed for the cattle. Alas—say the croakers—but where are the flocks and herds now? For were we not compelled to slaughter them all last Winter, and to sacrifice them when as poor as Pharaoh's lean kine, because of the scarcity of pasture and of food? And here allow me to suggest to the agriculturists of this, and other surroundings of great cities, that one reason why farming is not so profitable as it might be made, is because of the sparsity of sheep and oxen, and the exhaustion of the land by continual crops of grain. If turnips and mangel wurtzel were planted, and sheep kept to feed thereon in Winter, and grazing combined with the growing of grain on the same farm, a much larger product of human feed would be obtained than under the present system.

By the way, if you should meet the man who will not eat eels because he does not know how they propagate, tell him not to come this road. For my own poor part, I don't care how the learned Professors at the Farmers' Club in your City settle that problem, because I eat the fishy reptiles without inquiring too curiously, as the man in the play says, into the question of nativity. If the *cuisine* is good, I am a Know-Nothing on that point.

Yours, DELTA.

Agricultural.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Allow me as one of your constant readers, to acknowledge my great satisfaction at the new and important feature noticeable to your valuable journal, viz: The introduction of a well selected variety of Agricultural items.

The farmer and the gardener desire to be informed on the news in their particular sphere, full as much as the banker or the merchant, and for one, I have long been surprised at the indifference manifest by many of the City journals toward the interests of the country.

I am glad to observe that the Agricultural department of the TIMES gives promise of much interest and value, and can assure you that it will add greatly to the already numerous attractions of the paper, especially the weekly issue, which is the more generally taken in the rural districts.

With must respect,

I am very truly your ob't servant, MACK.

New-London as a Place of Summer Resort.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

New-London is fast becoming popular as a Summer resort, and will, in a few years, no doubt rival some of the celebrated places, such as Newport, Cape May, &c. That it has advantages over many of the fashionable haunts where people from large cities are wont to congregate, is a fact which needs no argument; and to the railroad connections and conveniences of travel *viâ* New-Haven to New-York, and *viâ* Willimantic and Palmer, north to the Canadas, may we with much consistency of reason, attribute its development. Again, the erection of a large hotel, or watering house, at the mouth of the harbor, within a few years, has given an impulse of travel this way, until now the "Pequot House" is as familiarly known as the Ocean House or Mount Vernon.

The Harbor of New

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 29th day of July to the 4th day of August, 1855: Men, 99; Women, 93; boys, 231; girls, 127; total, 576. Adults, 158; children, 418; males, 330; females, 246; colored persons, 10.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Dropsy	3
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy in head	12
Inflammation of the Bowels	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Bronchitis	2	Drowned	7
Burned	1	Dysentery	13
Cancer	1	Disease of the Heart	1
Casualties	1	Erysipelas	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Fever	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, Congest	1
Cholera, Spasmodic	1	Fever, Remittent	1
Cholera, Sporadic	1	Fever, Scarlet	1
Cholera, Spurious	1	Fever, Typhoid	1
Cholera, Yellow	1	Fever, Typhus	1
Consumption	103	Fracture of Skull	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Fracture of Spine	1
Cancer	1	Heart, Disease of	1
Cirrhosis, Liver	1	Heart, Rupture of (valve)	1
Congestion of the Brain	2	Head, Effects of	1
Cancer in Breast	1	Hip Disease of	1
Cancer in Stomach	1	Hooping Cough	12
Congestion, Brain	1	Inflam. of Bowels	14
Congestion, Lungs	9	Inflam. of Brain	3
Consumption	81	Inflam. of Liver	1
Convulsions	17	Inflam. of Lungs	5
Convulsions, Infants	52	Inflam. of Spine	1
Convulsions, Puerperal	1	Inflam. of Womb	1
Croup	4	Intussusception of Intestines	1
Debility	2	Kidneys, Dis. of	2
Debility, Infantile	1	Liver, Disease of	1
Delirium Tremens	3	Lues Venerea	1
Diarrhœa	43	Marasmus, Adult	2
Marasmus, Infants	21	Scald Head	1
Scarlatina	1	Scrofula	1
Scrofula of the Lungs	1	Smallpox	2
Neuralgia	1	Stillborn	33
Old Age	4	Suffocation, Hold of Ship	1
Palsy	1	Suicide	1
Pleurisy	1	Suicide by cutting throat	1
Premature birth	1	Suicide by laudanum	1
Rheumatism	1	Sun stroke	1
Rupture of Bowels	1	Teething	7
Scarlatina	1	Ulcers in bowels	2
Scrofula	3	Ulcers in throat	1
Smallpox	1	Unknown as stated	2
Softening, brain	1	Unknown to Jury	1
Spasms, Infants	1	Worms	1
Stomach, Disease of	1		
Total			576

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	3	Stillborn, and prem. birth	36
Brain and nerves	116	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	247
Generative organs	3	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	30
Heart and blood-vessels	12	Unknown	2
Lungs, Throat, &c.	99	Urinary organs	4
Old Age	6		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	18		
Total			576

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	16	X	15	XVIII	35
II	4	XI	62	XIX (includes Blackwell's Island)	21
III	6	XII (includes Randall's & Ward's Islands	29	XX	52
IV (includes City Hospital)	28	XIII	18	XXI (includes Bellevue Hospital)	32
V	18	XIV	20	XXII	19
VI	29	XV	18		
VII	30	XVI	26		
VIII	27	XVII	56		
IX	34				
Total					576

AGES.—Under 1 year, 249; 1 to 2 years, 78; 2 to 5 years, 49; 5 to 10 years, 16; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 7; 20 to 25 years, 16; 25 to 30 years, 27; 30 to 40 years, 34; 40 to 50 years, 25; 50 to 60 years, 19; 60 to 70 years, 17; 70 to 80 years, 9; 80 to 90 years, 8; 90 to 100 years, 0; unknown, 1—Total, 576.

NATIVITIES.—Austria, 1; British America, 2; England, 8; France, 1; Germany, 33; Ireland, 59; Italy, 3; Scotland 5; Spain, 1; Sweden, 1; United States, 458; Unknown, 3; West Indies, 1—Total, 576.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Bellevue Hospital, 6; City Hospital, 9; Colored Home Hospital, 3; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 9; Lying-in Asylum, 7; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 9; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 6; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 21.—Total, 58.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 4, 1855.

The Animals don't Draw.

Some who have before now tested the sentiment of the people of New-York on the question of establishing a Zoological Garden here, assure us, that preaching on the subject is very unprofitable. Mr. AUDUBON, one of our citizens, made a desperate effort shortly since to provide such an attraction and school. His project contemplated an incorporated company, with a capital of $300,000. He put the shares at $100 each, personally visited over 200 men of wealth, standing, enterprise and liberality; set forth the value of the Garden to the City, the country and the stockholders, and after many days of hard effort, got the thirty men pledged to take a share each!

This is rather a bad look for any Zoological Institute, and yet we shall continue to hope that some enterprising Yankee will "calculate" the thing out. Much more difficult jobs have been effected lately with half the chances of ultimate remuneration. Who'll buy the Crystal Palace for a Zoological Garden?

Excitement on a Ferry-Boat—Child Drowned.

As the Ferry-boat *Nassau* was crossing from New-York to Brooklyn last Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, when in the middle of the river, a child three years of age, which had been playing on the forward deck of the boat, fell through the railing into the water just forward of the wheel, and was not seen again. It is supposed that the body came in contact with the wheel and sank immediately.

The boat was at once stopped, and the life-boat launched, but was swamped, throwing Mr. THOMAS GEAR, a deck-hand on the *Nassau*, into the river. Mr. PHILIP C. RILEY, of No. 302 Broadway, New-York, a passenger on the boat, seeing this, jumped into the river, after divesting himself of a portion of his clothing, to find the child, but was unsuccessful. At this moment the excitement on the ferry-boat was most intense. Mr RILEY and Mr. GEAR were some distance from the boat, and floating down the stream with the current very rapidly, and it seemed almost certain that both must perish.

Fortunately their situation was noticed by Mr. CHARLES READELL, a boatmen at the Fulton Ferry, who in his boat alone started to their assistance, and had the satisfaction of reaching them before they were exhausted. With the assistance of a man who came up to assist in a lighter, the boat was rowed to the ferry-boat, and towed into the dock, Brooklyn side. The child was a son of GEORGE W. PAYNE, No. 171 Gold-street, Brooklyn. The body has not been recovered.

The Chatham-street Fire.

(CORONER'S INQUEST—JACOBS DISCHARGED—CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

An inquest on the bodies of JACOB and GOODMAN JACOBS, the two children burned to death by the fire in Chatham-street on Sunday evening, was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at the Fourth Ward Station-house, in Oak-street, at 1 P. M. yesterday. The following was the Jury in the case

Edward Butler, 417 Pearl-st.	Andrew Kopke, 384 Pearl-st.
C. S. Vanpell, 164 Wooster.	J. M. Rothard, 392 Pearl-st.
Dennis Cussin, 116 Mulberry.	Wm. Morgan, 408 Pearl-st.
Robert Payne, Brooklyn.	

The first witness called was

Henry H. Huelet, who, being duly sworn, deposed About ten o'clock last night, I was standing at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, and while there heard an alarm of fire; I ran up Chatham-street, and saw smoke issuing from the door of the house of No. 53½ Chatham-street; the burning had not made much headway; and I ran through the store next door below, to the rear of the burning building, where I met a woman and a man, who had a child in his arms, coming down stairs from the house on fire; there were two or three persons with me, and we tore down the fences so as to get an ingress to the burning building; when in the act of entering the building we met a man who told us he had just been up stairs and thought there was no one in the building; the place was totally dark, and as soon as lights were procured, I with others, went up stairs, when we reached the third floor, persons were bringing the bodies of two children and a woman out of the room; I thought the children were dead, but I heard the woman moan as she passed me.

Neal L. Farnham, residing at No. 3 Park-place, deposed: I am Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department; was at the house of Hook and Ladder No 1, in Chambers street last night about ten o'clock; heard the alarm of fire and immediately proceeded to Chatham-street, and saw smoke issuing from the first floor of No. 53½ Chatham-street; supposing there might be persons within the building at the time, I ordered the Hook and Ladder Company to raise their ladders against the windows of the building; while the ladders were being raised the store door was broken open, and then the flames burst out: Hose Company No. 2 was then directed to put their pipe into the store; a ladder in the meantime having been adjusted to the second-story window, I followed two members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 to the window; when I reached the window I met a man coming from inside, who asked me to move the ladder so as to allow him to get down, as it was too hot in the room; the door leading to the landing had by this time been broken open: I then saw that the fire had gone up the stairway to the attic rooms. I then ordered Company No. 22 to bring their pipe up the ladder into the second story, which they immediately did, and soon put out the fire on the stairway: I then ordered them to stop their water, so as to get the hose into the attic: I started to go up to the attic, and on the third step up I found Goodman Jacobs, one of the deceased, lying on his back, dead, with his clothes entirely burned off; the body was black from the burning; I requested Mr. Cannon, of Hook and Ladder No. 1, to lay the body down in the front room, I then went to the front window of the second story so as to encourage the men to get the hose up into the attic, and while at the window I saw the foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 1 bringing down the ladder; a woman in his arms from the attic window; we pulled the hose up the stairs to the attic, and at the same time some members of the Insurance Patrol, and firemen, were bringing down stairs another woman, and a child with blood running down its face; the child was dead; I then turned my attention to putting out the fire, and when it was out I called Capt. Ditchett's attention to the child which Mr. Cannon had left in the front room under the table; it was utterly impossible for any person to ascend to the attic until after No. 22 had put out the flames on the stairway.

John Bowlen, residing at No. 76 Frankfort-street, deposed: Am an Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department; I heard the first tap of the bell at about ten o'clock last night; was in bed at the time; got up immediately, dressed and went to the fire; when I arrived at No. 53½ Chatham-street I saw a large body of fire issuing from the store door; understood that Engineer Farnham was up stairs, so I took my course to put out the fire in the store, which I succeeded in doing in about 20 to 25 minutes; after the fire was put out I saw at the Station-house the burned bodies of two children who were taken out of the ruins.

Saul Buckwalter, being duly sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 329 Seventh-street, between avenues A and B; am chairman of a German benevolent society, which meets every second Sunday at eight P. M., in Canal-street; our society met last night at its rooms; I entered the meeting room about eight o'clock; on entering the room I saw Mr. Jacobs, the prisoner, sitting there; Mr. Jacobs is an officer of the society, and it is his duty to be present at the meetings of the association; I did not notice anything unusual in his appearance; the business commenced about ten minutes past eight o'clock, and Mr. Jacobs took his part in the proceedings; the Society did not adjourn till about ten o'clock; after the adjournment, Mr. Jacobs, myself and others, went to the restaurant of Mr. Hyans, in Walker-street, near Centre; took supper there, and remained at least half an hour—perhaps three quarters of an hour; we all then left; Mr. Jacobs went with some friends one way, and I went another way; Mr. Jacobs was not out of my company from 8 to 10½ o'clock last night; known Mr Jacobs for a year and a half; believe him to be an honest and feeling man; have business relations with him; would willingly loan him a $1,000 on his word of honor; he is temperate, and has always provided well for his family.

Charles Vanpell deposed: I have been for nearly six years connected with the Fire Department of this City; have paid marked attention to all the testimony elicited on the occasion, and from the history of the case, in connection with my past experience, I am of opinion that the fire could not have been kindled before 8 o'clock.

Captain Ditchett testified to having ordered the removal of the bodies of deceased to the Station-house.

No further evidence was deemed requisite.

The Coroner briefly charged the Jury, who retired, and in a few moments declared their verdict to be, that the deceased came to their death by being burnt at No. 53½ Chatham-street, on the night of Sunday, the 5th inst.

There being no evidence to warrant the detention of JACOBS, he was discharged from arrest.

JACOBS (who is a German Jew) is a respectable appearing man about 34 years of age. He was present during the inquest and betrayed great emotion, particularly when any remark was made by the witnesses as to the sufferings of his unfortunate family.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED—ANOTHER DEATH.

The child HECHT, aged 4 years, injured by the Chatham-street fire, died at the City Hospital last night. The mother of the child is, it is feared, fatally injured. Mrs. JACOBS it is thought cannot possibly recover. The cutter is improving. The youngest of the JACOB'S children, and the errand boys, have been sent from the Hospital, neither of them being seriously injured.

Attempted Suicide.

A girl, aged 16, a native of the United States, describing herself as a seamstress, named EMILY COYZAN, was yesterday found prostrated in the street, from the effects of laudanum which she had swallowed. She was conveyed to the Station-house, and attended by Dr. MCDONALD, when she partially recovered.

☞ Peaches of a good quality are beginning to come in, but as yet they are dear. New-Jersey and Delaware never had a more abundant or finer supply for us. When they are in full feather—perhaps *weed* should be the word—we shall pity the poor citizens who are out in the country enjoying no fruit market.

☞ The *Dispatch* says that Mayor WOOD "has granted a permit for *ten additional stages* to BARNE CORNELL, proprietor of the Madison-avenue Line, to run down Broadway to and through Wall-street." It adds the rumor "that only a few days before this permit was granted, Mr. CORNELL is said to have stated that it would be worth $5,000 to him to get five additional stages on this route." And then quotes from the message of the Mayor on coming into office as follows:

"Another relief to the citizens could be found in the adoption of some mode to prevent the large collection of omnibuses in Broadway below the Park. *In my opinion this evil should not be long permitted.* If the stages now permitted to go in the South Ferry, were limited to *one-half the present number*, the whole difficulty would be remedied. The many lines entering Broadway below the Park not only obstruct the passage of each other, but frequently cut off entirely the passage of smaller vehicles. Foot passengers are excluded almost entirely from the crosswalks. This evil *is increasing*, though the police, at an expense to the city, is kept on duty to prevent disorder, and to aid passengers in crossing."

The new Mayor was right, the evil is increasing.

Rescued from Drowning.

Two boys, named JAMES RICK and WILLIAM KEARNEY, on Sunday afternoon observed a body floating in the river at the foot of Troy-street; with alacrity they jumped into a boat, and succeeded in rescuing a German, named JOHN HILLICK, of No. 33 Fourth street. They conveyed him to the Station-house, where, under treatment of the District Surgeon, he recovered in about three hours, and was sent home.

Coroner's Investigations.

MANSLAUGHTER.

MARY LAMBERT, aged 28 years, the colored woman in custody on the charge of stabbing OSCAR SNOWDEN, her paramour, at No. 67 Moore-street, and thereby killing him, some time since, was yesterday examined by Coroner HILTON as to the charge,—in answer, she averred that she committed the act in self defence. She was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DROWNED.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of an unknown man, who fell overboard from the dock at the foot of Troy-street, on the night of Sunday. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered. Deceased was aged about 19 years, in height 5 feet 6½ inches, with brown hair, black cloth coat, plaid pants, fancy regatta shirt and new boots. Three cents and a pocket comb formed the entire contents of his pockets.

New-York Census Returns.

TWELFTH WARD.

District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	188	216	1,645
2	594	812	6,641
3	416	540	4,698
4	286	351	2,461
5	282	389	3,006
Total	1,766	2,308	18,451

THIRTEENTH WARD.

District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	286	783	3,716
2	345	770	5,431
3	292	776	4,170
4	301	969	3,007
5	336	1,141	5,404
6	197	1,032	4,570
Total	1,737	5,471	26,298

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	535	635	5,393
2	711	3,404	15,891
3	787	962	7,252
4	565	2,550	1,315
Total	2,598	7,551	39,851

In 1850 the Eighteenth Ward contained a population of 31,546. In 1853 the Twenty-first Ward was formed from the Eighteenth Ward, taking from it about 20,000 inhabitants. The census of 1855 shows an increase from 1850 of 8,305, notwithstanding the division of the Ward.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....MONDAY, Aug. 6.

The first meeting of the Board for the August session was held yesterday afternoon, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

BALANCE DRY DOCK FOOT OF MARKET-STREET.

Sundry remonstrances were received numerously signed by ship carpenters, caulkers, tar-makers, blacksmiths, riggers, painters and others resident and doing business in the Seventh Ward, adverse to the removal of the balance dock between piers Nos. 26 and 27, recently constructed by the shipowners and merchants of New-York. A remonstrance to the same effect was received signed by the Board of Underwriters, shipowners and others. Petitions favoring the removal were also received. Referred to the Special Committee appointed to investigate into the condition and effect of such dock, and whether the same be an obstruction.

CLINTON MARKET SHEDS, VAULTS AND PIERS.

Resolutions were offered directing the Commissioner of Streets to report by what authority the sheds around Clinton Market are occupied by hucksters' stands, to the exclusion of the country people. Also, the whole number of permits granted by him for vaults in the street, with particulars of said vaults, where and by whom located, and the amount of money received and disposition made of the same. Further, that he advertise for proposals for repairing the pier foot of Fifth-street, East River, and submit contract when made. Adopted.

DONATIONS.

The report of the Committee on Finance concurring to denote $5,000 to the Demilt Dispensary, and also $2,500 to the Woman's Hospital in Madison-avenue, was concurred in.

Concurrence was also voted in the matter of awarding $600 to David R. Jessup, for injuries received in November last, from being thrown from an omnibus on which he was engaged as driver, while going through State-street—the same being in an unsafe condition.

GAS-LIGHT UP TOWN.

Alderman DRAKE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Manhattan Gas Company to proceed forthwith with laying down main pipes and cause to be lighted Broadway, from Fifty-second to Fifty-ninth streets, and through Fifty-eighth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.

STREET CLEANING BY CONTRACT.

Several petitions were received, numerously signed by resicents of their respective wards, protesting against having the streets of said Wards cleaned by contract. Referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, transmitting decisions of the Board of Fire Commissioners upon cases submitted to their body, including expulsion of members and formation and disbanding of companies. The Board voted to confirm the action of the Commissioners.

THE JOSEPH WALKER.

A petition was submitted by John J. Wintress, praying compensation for services as day and night watcher of the wreck of the *Joseph Walker*, lying foot of Dover-street. The petition sets forth at great length the difficulties intervening in obtaining pay for his services, in consequence of official interposition by his Honor the Mayor, with the various contractors engaged in raising the wreck. It seems he has been able to secure but $10 from the different contractors. The bill he submits amounts to $207. Referred to Committee on Finance.

NIGHTS OF MEETING.

Alderman WILLIAMSON moved which was carried, that the Board hold its meetings consecutive nights, excepting Saturday nights, till the usual month's session is ended.

Adjourned in accordance with the above, till this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, D. D. Coddington, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and referred. PETITIONS REFERRED.

To have Front-street renumbered where necessary. For a sewer in Duane-street. To be paid for damage done to a hack by a female, while in custody. Of Dr. Kilbourne, to be paid for medical services. For a market on Canal-street. To have Rutgers-street refingged. For a new carriage for Hose Company No. 28.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To repair the fire alarm bell in McDougal-street. To pave sidewalks in Rutgers-street. That the Croton Aquaduct Board keep their offices open from 8 A. M. until 2 P. M. To raise and relay crosswalks on Seventh-avenue, Thirty-first-street. For information in relation to the payment of the salary of the Inspector of Pawnbrokers. To pay the salary of the Clerk of the Fire Commissioner. To flag sidewalks in Fourteenth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue. To grade Sixty-third-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenues. To grade sidewalk around Market-square, Harlem. Directing a stay of proceedings in relation to grading Ninth-street to Eleventh-avenue.

REPORTS REFERRED.

Several reports of Standing Committees were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Several routine papers were advanced a stage, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday, at 5 P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at four o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. In the absence of His Honor the Mayor, and the Recorder, Supervisor ELY was called to the Chair. After passing upon sundry unimportant bills, the subject of the

PAY OF THE CENSUS MARSHALS

for services tendered in taking the Census of 1855, was considered. The various bills of the Census Marshals were then read.

Supervisor WILLIAMSON moved to refer the bills for examination to the Committee on County Offices. He wished to know whether the bills were made out in compliance with the statute in the case. There was a great difference in the amount of the bills rendered, though each he believed had but a single District. This discrepancy he would like to have explained before he could vote their payment.

Supervisor DRAKE opposed the reference. The bills were sworn to and that implies their correctness. As to the discrepancy, some Districts were divided into two and others were increased.

Supervisor WAKEMAN hoped the bills would be paid at once. Aside from the compensation not being adequate to the labor performed, most of the Marshals were in want of the money. No investigation of any Committee, would, in his view, change the amount of a single bill. They were sworn to in compliance with the statute.

Supervisor VOORHIS thought it by all means necessary to refer the bills for examination.

Supervisor HERRICK asked how many bills there were?

The CHAIRMAN stated there were about forty on the table.

Supervisor WAKEMAN said this was not all there should be; but if any were delinquent others should not be made to suffer on this account. In view of this, however, and to give such opportunity of having the bills considered at the same time, he moved an amendment that the Committee to whom it has been moved to refer the bills, accept such subsequent bills and report their action at the next meeting of the Board.

After further remarks the motion to refer with the amendment prevailed.

CAPTURE OF AN OX.

A bill was submitted by Wm. H. Haydock, for services in assisting on the 28th of last July, to capture an ox in course of excited perambulation through Eighth-avenue. Appended to the bill was an affidavit of the Police Captain of the Sixteenth Ward, setting forth the rendition of services as given in the bill. The payment demanded for the voluntary risk of life thus assumed, was $50. After an animated discussion, the bill was referred to the committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

LEGAL CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, as to whether the Board of Supervisors is legally constituted and organized, and competent to transact any and all business proper to come before them, provided neither the Mayor or Recorder is present. The communication cites the various acts declaring the nature and powers of the Board from 1787, to the present date. The presence of the Mayor and Recorder by his interpretation is made necessary. By this construction he gives it as his opinion that the Mayor and Recorder are integral parts of the Board, and that without their presence a meeting would not be legal. Ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

ANNUAL TAXES.

A communication was received from the Tax Commissioners, stating, that in accordance with the resolution of the Board of the 25th inst., they applied to the Comptroller for the Assessment Rolls, and received in reply, that he had given directions to the Clerk of Arrears to proceed immediately to make the entries required, and that therefore they had been unable to fulfill the instructions of the Board. A copy of the correspondence and resolutions directing the placing of the Assessment Rolls in their hands is appended to the communication.

On motion, the Sergeant-at-arms was directed to get the Assessment Rolls from the Comptroller's office, and bring them to the Board at its next meeting, for their future action.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—AUG. 6.

Before Hon. Justice Stuart.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday before his Honor, Judge STUART. The calendar is rather heavy, and though it is one of the hot Summer months, it is probable that the Court will sit two weeks. At least such is the Judge's opinion, as there are 300 cases of felony to be disposed of. No case of importance, however, will be brought forward this term.

Grand Juries are, in hot weather, very much like oysters, difficult to procure good, and not easy to procure at all. Petit Juries, in the same weather, resemble clams, and are congregated not normally. A wicked fellow at our elbow intimates that when they are puffing and panting, this August weather, in the oven of the jury box, they may be called a *clam bake*.—But of that we offer no opinion, all we meant to imply was that grand jurymen, being mostly at the watering places, are difficult to be caught, while petit jurymen, staying at home, are as plentiful as clams at Montauk Point.

There was no Grand Jury yesterday—possibly there may be one to-day—perhaps there won't, we can't say; what does a man at Saratoga, Cape May, the White Mountains, or at the Catskills, or Niagara, care for a $10 fine? There may be no Grand Jury to-day.

In the meantime business is not suspended. An unlucky wight, named Thomas Moore, (not the author of *Lalla Rookh*, who died three or four years ago,) was yesterday placed at the bar charged with uttering several counterfeit $5 bills with a guilty knowledge.

Mrs. Mary Parish, of No. 78 Canal-street, a lady who furnishes gentlemen with underclothes, sold Mr Thomas Moore a shirt on the 16th of June last. Her clerk actually made the sale, but she was called upon to give change. Mr. Moore politely tendered a $5 bill on the Tradesmen's Bank of Philadelphia. Mrs. Parish marked her initials on the back, the bill wearing a doubtful appearance. Indeed, she expressed doubts respecting its value, but he assured her it was "all right." She gave him $3 in change, but afterwards found the bill was bad. Subsequently she saw a statement in the newspapers that a man had been arrested and taken to Jefferson Market for uttering similar bills on the same bank. She went thither and identified the prisoner. Mr. Moore was accompanied by two men when he bought the shirt.

Mr. C. C. Spencer defended. Under his cross examination the direct evidence of the witness was considerably shaken. She admitted that the prisoner was changed in appearance since the day in question; that she had not noticed a scar on his cheek which was now plainly visible at a distance of ten feet; that she did not see he was lame, whereas he was very lame; that when she saw him first at the police station he was in company with others, and she was uncertain at first which was the man who had passed the bill.

The next witness was

Lewis J. Carlin, bar-keeper at the liquor store corner of Thirty-sixth street and Eighth-avenue. The prisoner passed a bad $5 bill on the Tradesmen's Bank of Philadelphia, at the store kept by witness' employer, on the 18th June last. He was accompanied by a man named Delahanty. They wanted two of his best drinks, and he made them brandy-smashes, and took the change out of the $5 bill. Afterwards found the bill was bad. Saw them subsequently at Jefferson Market.

Mr. William Waterman, restaurateur, of No. 166 Canal-street, was the next witness: He said that on the 18th or 20th June, the prisoner drove up to his door, with two other persons, about one in the morning, and called for three milk punches, which were duly supplied him. He paid for them with a $5 bill on the Tradesmen's Bank of Philadelphia, which afterwards proved to be bad, the party appeared to be drunk, but he thought a great deal of that was assumed.

Mr. Spencer didn't want to know what the witness thought. He couldn't tell whether the drunkenness was assumed or not.

The District Attorney remarked, in reply, that if anybody had seen Burton in *Toodles*, he would tell the difference between Burton's drunken man and a real drunken man in the street.

Mr. Spencer thought that at any rate Waterman was a bad name to keep a liquor store with.

The District Attorney thought that it was a very good name under the Prohibitory Law.

Mr. Rogers, of No. 722 Sixth-avenue, a restaurateur, testified that the prisoner, in company with Mr. Delahanty and another man, dined at his place on the 18th June, and paid him with a bad $5 bill on the Tradesmen's Bank of Philadelphia.

There being no other evidence ready, the case and the Court were adjourned to this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. David M. Miller,

Late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bridgehampton, L. I., was a native of Elisabethtown, New-Jersey; received his collegiate education in the University of New-York, and his professional in the Theological Seminary at Princeton; was licensed by the Presbytery of Elisabethtown, in April, 1853; ordained and installed at Bridgehampton by the Presbytery of Long Island, April 27, 1854; was married to the only daughter of Hon. HUGH HALSEY, Dec. 19, of the same year, and deceased June 29, 1855, having just entered his 30th year. Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elisabethtown, preached at his ordination and at his burial, and officiated at his marriage in the short space of about fourteen months.—*Greenport Watchman.*

Suicide of a Young Lady by Poison—Another Affair of Disappointed Love.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 4.

A singular suicide took place at the Eagle Hotel, in this city, yesterday. On Wednesday evening a young lady came by cars from Auburn and took lodgings at the hotel. She remained in her room during the night, and nothing unusual was discovered in her appearance and deportment. Yesterday morning she ate some toast, but did not go to the breakfast-table. Some time towards noon she called the bell-boy of the house, and asked him to do some errands for her. He was ready to go, but she hesitated, he says, in giving her commands.

Finally, however, she summoned enough determination to tell him to purchase her a fan, some other articles, and three cents' worth of rat poison. The boy bought the articles named, including the poison, which he obtained at a drug store. The girl doubtless took a portion of the poison immediately after it was taken to her, and at noon was seized with vomiting, and called for medical aid. Dr MOORE called, and suspected, after inquiring her symptoms, that she had taken poison, but she denied the fact so resolutely, that the suspicion was partially lulled. Her sufferings became more intense a short time after, and despite of medical aid, she expired in great agony at a late hour last evening.

Before her death she stated that her name was CAROLINE BAYLEY, and that her father, ASHER BAYLEY, resides at Auburn. Up to the last moment of her life she would not give any further account of herself than name and residence. She would not admit that she had taken poison, or that she had meditated self-destruction. Towards her last hour she begged for medicine to relieve her from pain.

The appearance of the young lady was rather fair. She is rather above the medium size, and her hands indicated that she had toiled somewhat. Among her effects were five shillings in money and some letters. One letter gives something of a clue to the mystery attending her sad end. It was written by a female cousin named DECKER, and alludes to a misunderstanding that existed between the deceased and a young man named CRAIG. They had been under engagement for marriage, but had become alienated and this cousin writes that she had endeavored to reconcile CRAIG.

Coroner QUINN came immediately after the girl died, and at once called a Jury of Inquest. After sitting sometime without important result, the Jury adjourned to meet again this evening.

Drs. ROBINSON and BLY held a post mortem examination on the body this morning. This examination proved the fact beyond all question or probability of doubt that the deceased was chaste.

When the Jury meets at 7 o'clock this evening, the result of the medical examination will be laid before them. The physicians express the belief that deceased was not more than 20 years of age. A telegraph dispatch was sent to Auburn this morning, but no answer has been received.

The following is a copy of part of one of the letters found among the effects of deceased:

AUBURN, July 21, 1855.

DEAR CAROLINE: Mr YOUNGS told me that you was in a bowling saloon. Now I want to know where you are and what you are doing. He says a gentleman from here told him so. I hope you to be discreet in all your life, as your character is your all. Mr. CRAIG was here two weeks ago to-day, and said he was going to spend the Sabbath in Syracuse. He said that CRAWFORD was married to BETSEY POATES, and got a thousand dollars with her. He spoke of you and said you would have to marry upon short notice; or marry some one that was not worthy of you. He said he would rather marry a poor man's devil than a rich man's fool. I told him he could not do better than go back and make up friends with you. Now, just write me and let me know if he has called upon you. Mr. STOUT said he called upon you and spent the evening. This letter leaves us all well as usual, hoping it may find you the same.

From your friend and well wisher,
Mrs. L. A. DECKER.

Your mother has been very sick, but is now better. No more at present. W. B.

Yesterday morning's *Democrat* says An uncle and an acquaintance of the deceased arrived here from Auburn last evening, and on seeing the body at the reception tomb, recognized it as that of CAROLINE BAGLEY, a daughter of DAVID BAGLEY, of Auburn, about twenty years of age. She has lived for six months with a Mr. SMITH, at Syracuse, as domestic, and previous to that had lived somewhere below Syracuse. It was understood that an engagement had existed between her and a Mr. CRAIG, and this had latterly been broken off—the deceased saying that she had dismissed him and he making some slighting remarks about her, that appeared to affect her mind somewhat. For a week or more she had visited at Auburn, and left there on Wednesday morning, saying that she was going to Syracuse. When word was sent from this place of her having committed suicide, it was supposed that she had been seduced, and come on here with whoever was guilty of the wrong toward her. The friends were requested by her father, a decrepid old man, of no pecuniary means, to come and ascertain respecting the affair.

They were greatly relieved, of course, on finding their suspicions at fault, and receiving positive evidence of her entire chastity. No reason, aside from the breach of engagement mentioned, can be conceived for the fatal act. The analysis of the stomach showed that a large quantity of arsenic had been taken by the deceased.

GOVERNOR REEDER'S REMOVAL.

Action of the Administration upon his Case.

The Washington *Union* publishes a variety of documents in regard to the charges preferred against Gov. REEDER for offences which have been put forward as the ostensible cause of his removal. Some of these we have already published, and others are not worth publishing. We append all that are of general interest.

On the 12th of June, Secretary MARCY wrote to Gov. REEDER, on behalf of the President, asking an explanation of the charges preferred against him in regard to the purchase of Indian lands. On the 26th Gov. REEDER replied—saying substantially that he had made no such purchase, but had only *agreed* to purchase if the President should approve the arrangement proposed. The details of that arrangement had been laid before him and his answer had not been received. Both these letters we have already published.

On the 26th of July the Secretary of the Interior addressed the following letter to the President, advising him not to approve the contract which Gov. REEDER proposed to make. Accompanying this letter was a very long report on the subject from the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs,—which it is not necessary to publish:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1855.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 11th inst., transmitting certain papers submitted by Governor A. H. REEDER in support of his application for your approval of contracts entered into by himself and Judges JOHNSTON and ELLMORE and District Attorney ISAACS, for half-breed Kansas reserves under treaty of 1825, the same were referred to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose report thereon is herewith presented.

From a full and careful examination of the papers submitted, in connection with the facts and arguments set forth in the report of the Acting Commissioner, I am of the opinion that it is, at least, very doubtful whether the Indians have a fee-simple estate in the reservations. The United States have given no permission, neither to the nation nor to individuals, to sell these reserves, and there is, consequently, no power given in the treaty to the President to approve such sales.

The established forms and practice of the Indian Bureau should not be disregarded, except for the most cogent and conclusive reasons.

Even if the Indians had the right to sell, yet such contracts should not be approved, unless it is satisfactorily shown why the Indian agent was not consulted. It is his duty to protect the rights and interests of the Indians, and as he was in the vicinity why was not at least an attempt made to obtain his consent?

If the contracts were in other respects valid, yet, as the Indian Bureau has invariably denied the right of the Indian to sell—and that, too, previous to the execution of these contracts—upon the application of others desirous of purchasing, it would not be proper for you to exercise the power claimed for you, and approve such contracts, until the Indian was apprised of his rights and made aware of the adoption of a different rule from that which has heretofore prevailed.

Although the Governor of this Territory is not, as others, *ex-officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, yet, from his position, he is supposed to have an eye to the welfare of the Indians, and should be the last to set an example at variance with the uniform practice of the Indian Bureau. He should avoid everything that could be tortured into a suspicion of unfair dealing: so, also, the judges interested in these contracts, who may be called upon in their judicial capacities to pass solemn judgment upon some of the questions connected with or resulting from them.

It is necessary to throw around the property of the Indian every guard which may efficiently protect him from the superior sagacity of the white man; and as, in ordinary cases, such contracts would be scrutinised with great care, it is much more necessary where men, from their official positions, have superior advantages, and are clothed with power that gives them extraordinary influence.

From these considerations, and the fact that the Indian Agents (whose reports are not ascribed to interested or malicious motives) are opposed to the confirmation of

New-York Daily Times.

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Elections at the South—Riots and Bloodshed.

There was rioting and bloodshed and a Know-Nothing triumph yesterday, in Louisville, Ky., and the indications of the telegraphic reports received to as late as 1 o'clock this morning, were that the American Order were successful throughout the State. Additional returns may, however, modify or entirely change present appearances.

The riot in Louisville, which at 9 o'clock last night had not been quelled, had at that hour caused the loss of many lives, and the destruction of a considerable amount of property. It commenced in the First, and soon spread to the Eighth Ward. The Irish party, according to our report, fired from the windows of their houses upon the Americans passing in the street,—killing a number of them, and wounding many more. They were then attacked by the Americans, who hung one of them, killed several, and took a number of prisoners. Two blocks of buildings were fired early in the evening and suffered to burn; at a later hour other blocks were fired, and soon afterwards the mob procured a cannon and moved to another part of the city, where, it was rumored, they would attack the *Times* and *Courier* offices.

We do not learn from our report what party commenced the riot, and of course cannot say who is responsible for what has occurred and for what may yet occur before it is quelled. Our reports chronicle the doings of the mob for four hours, and in them there is no indication of any effort on the part of the city authorities to disperse them.

The following is a list of the candidates voted for:

	Dem.	K. N.
Governor	Beverly L. Clark,	Chas. S. Morhead,
Lieut. Gov.	Beriah Magoffin,	Jas. G. Hardy,
Treasurer	Ja. H. Garrard,	R.C. Winterssmith
Attorney Gen.	R. L. W. Woodley,	James Harlan.
Auditor	J. A. Grimsted,	Thos. S. Page,
Land Register	Thos. J. Frazier,	And. McKinley,
Sup. Pub. Ins.	J. D. Mathews,	J. D. Mathews,
Pres. Bd. Int. Im.	Jas. M. Nesbit,	D. R. Haggard,
Dist.	Congress	
1—Henry C Burnett,	Dem.	Willis G. Hughes, K. N.
2—Sam'l O. Peyton,	Dem.	John P. Campbell, K. N.
J. H. Trabue,	Ind.	
3—J. P. Bates,	Dem.	W. L. Underwood, K. N.
4—A. G. Talbott,	Dem.	Fountain T. Fox, K. N.
5—J. H. Jewett,	Dem.	R. G. Wintersmith, K. N.
6—J. M. Elliott,	Dem.	George W. Dunlap, K. N.
7—Wm. Preston,	Whig.	Humph'y Marshall, K. N.
8—J. A. Harrison,	Dem.	Alex. K. Marshall, K. N.
9—R. H. Stanton,	Dem.	L. M. Cox, K. N.
10—Henry C Harris,	Dem.	S. F. Swope, K. N.

From North Carolina the returns come in very slow. We have nothing that materially changes the result as previously reported. The following Congressmen are probably elected:

First District—H. M. SHAW, Dem.
Second District—THOMAS RUFFIN, Dem.
Third District—WARREN WINSLOW Dem.
Fourth District—L. O'B. BRANCH, Dem.
Fifth District—E. G. READE, K. N.
Seventh District—HUNTON CRAIGE, Dem.
Eighth District—T. K CLINGMAN, Dem.

In Tennessee, the result on Governor is still in doubt. Returns from 38 counties show a net gain for GENTRY, K. N., of 528,—the Democrats, however, claim that JOHNSON is elected.

From Alabama our returns are meagre. In three Counties heard from, SHORTRIDGE, the K. N. candidate, has pretty heavy majorities. The candidates are as follows

	Governor	
John A Winston,	Dem	George D. Shortridge, K. N.
Dist.	Congress.	
1—Jas. Stallworth,	Dem.	Percy Walker, K. N.
2—Eli Shorter,	Dem.	Julius C Alvord, K. N.
C. R. Dinson,	S. R.	
3—James F. Dowdell,	Dem	Tomas H. Watts, K. N.
H N Cornwood,	Ind.	
4—Sydenham Moore,	Dem.	Stephen F. Hale, K. N.
W. B. Crenshaw,	Whig.	
Gen. Robinson,	S. R.	
5—Geo. S. Houston,	Dem.	W. R. Smith, K. N.
6—W. R. W. Cobb,	Dem	James M. Adams, K. N.
7—Samp. W. Harris,	Dem	William B. Martin, K. N.

We have no returns from Texas. The candidates in that State are as follows:

GOVERNOR.
E. M. Pease, Dem. D. C. Dickson, K. N.

CONGRESS.
FIRST DISTRICT.—George W. Chilton, Dem.; John T. Mills, K. N.; L. D. Evans Ind.; Mat Ward, Ind.
SECOND DISTRICT.—Peter H Bell, Dem., John Hancock, Dem.; C. W. Buckley, Ind.

Morals and Taste.

The *Express* has a paragraph describing the country seat of TUCKERMAN, the Boston Railroad swindler, which is said to be "all that a *poet* could wish." It is delightfully shaded, beautifully adorned with shrubbery, and surrounded by exquisite gardens. "It is," says the *Express*, "just the place for a man *of wealth and sense*, and whatever people may say of its late owner *as a financier*, no one will deny him taste in the matter of a country seat." THIS is drawing it mild with a vengeance. Robbers and swindlers are handled gingerly as questionable *financiers*. Forgers will be spoken of presently as being open to some little censure in the matter of handwriting. MONROE EDWARDS, *as a financier*, was the victim of various prejudices;—but no one will deny him taste in the matter of *dress*. So long as dishonesty is treated with so much deference, and the blackest villainy is thus offset by personal qualifications, we may expect them to flourish. If a man by swindling a railroad or a bank can not only purchase a country seat, but secure puffs for its beauty, and cloak his moral guilt under praises of his good taste, we must not complain if honesty is at a discount.

Lord John Russell and the Vienna Conferences.

We have done an immense amount of very hard reading lately, and to very little purpose. We have waded through ten or fifteen columns of the diplomatic correspondence of the Vienna Conference, and something over twice that amount of Parliamentary debates thereon,—to say nothing of essays, leaders and long reviews,—in the hope of detecting the precise nature of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S offence against the dignity and peace of the British realm. We have not succeeded. One or two points are apparent enough, in which he proved less than a match for the master diplomatists against whom he was pitted:—and on one or two others he evinced, perhaps, less prudence and less regard for his own official position than would have been expected from one in his circumstances. But we do not see how he has earned that fierce and fanatical detestation which the London Press feel or affect for him, nor can we detect in his conduct anything like infidelity to the honor of England, or the interests of Western Europe. Our readers may be willing, perhaps, to look for a moment at the precise purpose of the Conferences at Vienna, and the precise point at which they failed.

As long ago as the 8th of August, 1854, five months after the commencement of the war, Austria signed an agreement to unite with the Western Powers in requiring from Russia—1. The abolition of the Russian Protectorate over the Principalities; 2. The free navigation of the Danube; 3. The confirmation of Christian rights, and 4. Such a revision of the treaties between Russia and Turkey as should secure the European balance of power. These were the famous Four Points,—the first three distinct enough, and the last vague and indefinite, but looking clearly enough to a termination of Russian preponderance in the Black Sea. Russia subsequently indicated her willingness to treat on this basis:—and it was this assurance which led to the late Vienna Conferences, at which Lord JOHN RUSSELL was present as the English Envoy.

Upon the first three of the points specified, there was no difficulty in coming to an understanding; the fourth presented greater difficulties. The problem to be solved was, *by what means* shall the power of Russia in the Black Sea be curtailed;—*how* shall her preponderance be ended? The English Cabinet said it must be done by making Russia agree *to limit the number of her vessels of war in that sea*. CLARENDON, in his dispatch of April 3, to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, distinctly laid this down as the mode in which that fourth point must be secured;—and Lord JOHN RUSSELL unmistakably agreed with him, as appears from his dispatch of April 10. And on this basis the question was argued at the Conferences,—Austria being urged to unite in that view and to insist upon that precise mode of enforcing the stipulations to which Russia had signified her assent.

But unfortunately, Austria was unwilling to risk everything on this specific point. She feared that Russia might deem her honor touched by such a proposition, and that she might refuse to limit her fleet. Austria, therefore, said, in reply to the urgent representations of the Allies, that there were several ways of terminating the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea,—and that, while adhering to that general object, she was unwilling to stake the issue upon *any one* mode of accomplishing it. She must, therefore, decline to regard the possible refusal of Russia to assent to that mode, as a *casus belli*. But she would herself suggest another mode of attaining the same result: that was, substantially, an agreement that Russia shall not increase her fleet beyond what it was in 1853—or that if she does, England, France and Turkey may each have half as many ships there as she shall have. This mode of attaining the object is styled the plan of *counterpoise*, in distinction from the English scheme, which was styled the plan of *limitation*. It was debated warmly and laboriously for a long time. Austria persisted in declaring that she *would not go to war* on account of the rejection by Russia of the English plan—but intimated that if *her* plan, accepted by the Allies, should be rejected by Russia, she would join the Western Powers, and make herself a party to the war.

Thus the matter stood on the 18th of April. All parties were anxious and alarmed, lest the Conferences should be broken off without having done anything effectual towards the restoration of peace. The Austrian Minister presented his plan for consideration. After the meeting, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, the French Minister, held a conference and came to the conclusion that the Austrian proposal ought to be accepted—that whether Russia should agree to it or not, it would secure the active cooperation of Austria.—in a European guarantee of Turkey, if peace should ensue, and in the prosecution of the war, if the war should be continued; and Lord JOHN accordingly wrote to London, "I confess it appears to me that if this system can be made an ultimatum by Austria, *it ought to be accepted by the Western Powers*." And the French Minister came to the same conclusion. Their Governments, however, did not agree with them, and did not act upon their advice. They rejected the proposition of Austria, and the Conferences were broken off.

Now, all these negotiations were of course secret, and, when Lord JOHN reappeared in the House of Commons, nothing further was known of them than the fact that they had failed. In debate Lord JOHN accordingly treated the whole matter as having been disposed of—the negotiation as at an end—peace no longer to be hoped for, and a vigorous prosecution of the war as the only thing that remained for the Allies. Just at this time Count BUOL, the Austrian Minister, willing to avert from his own head something of the responsibility for the continuance of the war, published the fact that *he* had proposed a plan which even Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought should have been accepted. Lord JOHN was questioned in the House as to the truth of this statement,—confessed it,—said he did think the proposition should have been accepted, for the purpose of attaching Austria to the Alliance, but that he yielded to the decision of the Cabinet against it. And he could not see that he had been guilty of any very great atrocity in so doing.

Nor can we. Yet he has been hunted and badgered, as only John Bull can hunt and badger a public man, against whom his anger happens to be directed. A perfect tempest beat about his head in the House. BULWER, DISRAELI, ROEBUCK, GIBSON,—"Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, the little dogs and all,"—have yelped and howled at him until they have fairly driven him from the Treasury benches, and compelled him to take a place upon the seats of the scowling and inhospitable Opposition. His political obituaries have been written,—his funeral dirge sung, and he has been formally and ostentatiously consigned to the political tomb.

We suspect John Bull will get over the hunting furor which has stimulated this chase, and that before many months the English people will concede, not only that Lord JOHN was guilty of no treason, but that it would have been better for them and for Europe, if his advice had been followed at the Vienna Conference.

Philadelphia Law.

Next in value to the bench that deals out sound law, is the bench that deals out law so flagrantly unjust as to invite the interference of legislation. On the latter sit Judge KANE and Chief Justice LEWIS. The doctrine of contempts, and the contemptible doctrine respecting its punishment, are roundly given by the Federal Judge in sending Mr. WILLIAMSON to jail, and soundly annotated and endorsed by Justice LEWIS, in declining to let him out. The aggregate result is a very universal contempt, for all parties concerned, too large for captivity in any house of bondage less extensive than the limits of common sense. Never did Shylock express more enthusiastic approval of the decrees of that famous jurisconsult, Portia, than we are disposed to mete out to the soundness of the two decisions. To the subject, therefore, of expunging such precedents from the American Code, we cordially invite the attention of all respectable legislative bodies, and that right speedily, if the preservation of a contemptuous constituency from Federal vengeance at all appeal to their sensibilities. In the presence of Judge KANE and his dignity no man is safe.

We are sorry that we cannot frame some "excuse for an excuse" in behalf of Judge LEWIS. As a local Justice, he had acquired an enviable reputation for ascending in his decisions above the letter of precedent, which kills and imprisons, to the vivifying influences of the true spirit and scope of law. Two or three of his dicta have dated a new era in the character of the Pennsylvania bench. Is his head less steady in his elevation? Or was his reputation too unsubstantial to endure expansion over a wide surface? He errs logically; for, in deciding that each Court is the judge of its own dignity, he pronounces that dignity so transcendent and exacting that its maintenance admits of not even constitutional limitation. He cannot but err logically; for, not only the cases cited in his published opinion, but we are assured on competent legal authority, all others, exhibit the right to punish for contempt as always limitable at the option of the punished, who has only to purge himself of the offence to regain his liberty. The offence of Mr. WILLIAMSON, however, rests on no ground admitting of purgation. No one questions that his reply to the writ of *habeas corpus* was literally correct: he did not know the whereabouts of the colored *corpora* called for in it.

The affidavit of JANE WILLIAMS, the deiderated negress, not only sustains the truth of this allegation; but, it appears other affidavits have been at the service of Judge KANE, showing that the charge of perjury, upon which the committal was based, was itself based on a wholly gratuitous assumption of the Judge, unsupported by even circumstantial evidence, and conflicting with an array of reliable testimony, which can obtain no hearing. It was perhaps not to be expected of the Federal Court that this testimony *would* be attended to. It came from colored parties; and having just decided that the Slave code runs over the Free States, it was out of the question to admit negroes as witnesses. But of Judge LEWIS a hearing was to be anticipated. The point presented to him was,—Is not the Supreme Court of the State bound to extend its protection to the citizens of the State?—and his decision was, that it was only bound to extend its protection to the dignity of a Federal Court, absolutely engaged in the violation or negation of all civic and State rights. This, of course, once admitted, the old Democratic dogma of State sovereignty disappears before the adjudication of Judge KANE. A citizen of the State is deprived of liberty, substantially for life—for the injustice capable of the original committal is capable of the most vindictive endurance—and neither by his own act nor by the interference of any arm of justice in his favor, nor by resort to the manifold guarantees for personal freedom supplied by *Magna Charta*, Right of Petition, Constitution and Law, has he any chance of release. This, we are assured, is the irrefragable law of the books; and, being so, all we can say of it is, it is law that should be unlegislated forthwith; it is an article not worth the trouble and means spent to acquire it. If Judge LEWIS' library furnish no better, he had better burn his books, and bury his quill at the earliest available moment. Had he indicated the means by which Mr. WILLIAMSON could obtain his release; had he decreed him authority to catch and produce the three negroes, whom the law had announced to be as free as Judge LEWIS himself; had he indicated any legal course possible for the prisoner, and which he had neglected and refused to adopt, in order to vindicate a right to liberty withheld without any process of law, he would have shown at least a desire to afford that shelter which a wicked regard to punctilio and the reports, induced him to deny.

Gov. Reeder's Removal.

We publish elsewhere the official account of Gov. REEDER'S ejection from office. It confirms, to the fullest extent, the belief that he was not removed on account of his alleged illegal speculation in Indian lands,—not for any of the reasons specified in the memorial of the Kansas Legislature,—but because he would not cooperate with the propagandists in forcing Slavery upon the people of the new Territory. A very brief examination of the facts of the case will expose the hollowness of the pretext, that his land speculations were the cause of his removal.

On the 12th of June, just upon the eve of his departure for Kansas, Secretary MARCY informs Mr. REEDER that he is accused of having been engaged illegally in the purchase of lands from the Indians;—and that unless these charges can be explained to the President's satisfaction, he will be removed. At the earliest possible moment after his arrival—on the 26th of the same month—Gov. REEDER writes to Mr. MARCY in explanation of the charge referred to,—the only specific charge that had been brought against him. His explanation was a *denial*. He said he had made no such purchase of lands,—that the only transaction of the kind in which he had been engaged, was an *agreement* to purchase certain lands, if it should meet the President's approval. He had laid the matter before him, and was awaiting his action upon it. Here very clearly no offence had been committed. If the President should *approve* the contract, he could not deem it an offence. If it was illegal, or in any respect improper, he would not approve it, and then it would have no existence. And after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he determined *not* to give it his approval,—a decision of which Gov. REEDER is apprised in a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 13th of July.

That put an end, necessarily, to the whole transaction. The alleged contract ceased to have any existence, and could no longer afford any pretext for REEDER'S removal. But that event had not been delayed, to await the result of the examination into the charges upon which it was to rest. He was removed *five days before* the date of the letter announcing the President's adverse decision. And in the letter announcing it, not a syllable is said of the argument that, inasmuch as the approval of the President was essential to the validity of the contract, no offence could be committed by it unless the President should become a party to it. No reference whatever is made to the circumstances of the case. But Gov. REEDER is removed because he had not, in his letter, explained certain other transactions, of which, it is confessed, no explicit mention was ever made by the Administration!

It was scarcely worth while for the President to trump up these accusations against Gov. REEDER, since they were virtually abandoned as a ground for his removal. It would have been more manly to have ejected him at once, without any pretence of misconduct, upon what was the actual ground of his dismissal,—his refusal to be made the tool of the Pro-Slavery propaganda. That act would of itself have been base enough to sustain the reputation of the Administration,—the cowardly double-dealing of the course pursued may make it somewhat more in character;—but it cannot render it a whit more popular.

The Kinney Expedition.

We copy from last evening's *Post* a letter from Mr. W. S. THAYER, one of the Kinney expeditionists, giving a detailed account of the proceedings and fortunes of that adventurous company down to the last of July. The expedition reached San Juan, the port of their destination, on the 16th of July, in the *Huntress*, the vessel to which their fortunes were transferred after the wreck of the *Emma*. They landed safely but stealthily, being watched, as they supposed, by a British man-of-war, with whose commander, Capt. DOBBIE, Col. KINNEY is reported to have had a most amicable and satisfactory interview. According to this record the Colonel has enjoyed a most hearty welcome from the people of Nicaragua, and has met with no opposition from any quarter, although some fifty or sixty persons, said to have been taken from this City, have been imported to Nicaragua for the express purpose of giving them battle. The letter-writer renews his protestations that Col. KINNEY'S mission is eminently and exclusively pacific in its purposes, and says that he is about to enter upon the tract of land of which he considers himself the proprietor. If his claim is not good he expresses his purpose to abandon it.

The *Post* states that another installment of the Kinney expedition left this port on Sunday for Nicaragua, in the *Ocean Bird*; and that Mr. FABENS and Capt. SWIFT left yesterday in the steamer *George Law*.

From Costa Rica a letter published elsewhere, brings intelligence of a serious embroilment with Nicaragua, growing out of the Walker Expedition.

The Kanoine Species.

That like does not always produce like is proved in a very remarkable manner by the characters of Judge KANE, the more notorious than eminent Philadelphia Judge, and his distinguished son, the commander of the expedition sent by our Government to the rescue of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions. While the father has rendered himself notorious by sending human beings into hopeless bondage, by virtue of the judicial office which he holds, as a reward for partisan services, the noble-hearted son has rendered himself immortal, and given lustre to the name he inherits, by his brave daring in the cause of humanity. One has gained an office by his subserviency to the Slave power, and the other has risked his life, and, we fear, lost it, by an attempt to give freedom to the unfortunate men who have been years locked up in the rock-ribbed ice of the Arctic circle. The character of the father and son are as opposite as the direction of their looks: while the father turns his gaze constantly to the South, the son turns his to the North, and lays down his noble life in the attempt to benefit his fellow men. What very different opinions must be entertained of the Kanoine species by PASSMORE WILLIAMSON and Lady FRANKLIN!

Why Letters are Not Received by Mail.

The Post-Office Department has given to the public, through the Washington *Union*, the following explanation of the reason why letters deposited in the Post-Office are not received by mail:

"Recent investigations in the City of New-York show that the removal of postage stamps from letters and then dropping the letters *unpaid* into the office is practiced there to a great extent, chiefly by the lads with whom they are sent to be mailed. The stamps thus fraudulently acquired are exchanged for fruits or other refreshments, and then resold below their legal value to such as are willing to buy. One individual has thus bought from the proprietor of a single fruit-stand some sixty or seventy of these stamps.

"Letters thus deposited, bearing no evidence of prepayment of postage, *are of course not mailed*; and the public, as well as those immediately interested, blame the Post-Office Department because they fail to reach those to whom they are addressed.

"It is not supposed that New-York is the only place where these petty but highly injurious frauds are practiced."

We have no doubt this is true:—but it only shows in still stronger light the necessity of some provision by the Government to remedy the evil. How is the writer of a letter to know whether it is mailed or not? Every letter deposited in the Post-Office *unpaid*, ought to be advertised at once, so that the defect can be immediately remedied by the parties interested.

Shocking Cannibalism.

We find the following startling item in the editorial type of the *Express*, and if it were in any paper less reliable for the accuracy of its facts, we should be inclined to question its truth:

"The Germans carry their dinners and breakfasts with them while traveling, and coolly—especially the Bavarians—take out a sausage, and eat it, *ladies, children, and all*. We shall have to do the like, if we can't do better at the dépôts."

The idea of our having to "do the like" here—to eat ladies, children and all, as well as Bavarian sausages—is a rather startling announcement in this year of plenty. The probability is we can "do better at the dépôts," but, if not, ladies and children had better avoid the dépôts altogether, or at least when our cannibalishly inclined cotemporary is on his travels.

Samples of Damaged Wheat.

The rage, just now, of sending specimen heads of sprouted Wheat to newspaper editors to frighten them, and through them the public, with stories of damaged crops and prospects of famine prices, does not seem to have the effect desired. Sending a head of damaged Wheat as a sample of a whole field, or of a whole district, is very much like carrying about a brick as a specimen of a house. We presume there are no Wheat fields in which some shriveled, or sprouted, or wormeaten heads could not be found. The farmers had better put a good face upon the present prospect of the crops, and make up their minds to lower prices. We have no doubt there has been some damage done by the rains, but not, we have reason to believe, to any great extent, or sufficient to affect the prices of grain a cent a bushel. Whatever damage may have been done to the Wheat by the rain, has been more than compensated by the benefit which the other crops have received from the same cause.

More Fusion.

The President and Secretary of the Free Democratic League, of this City, have issued an address, which, but for its length, we should publish in full, recommending to the Free Democracy of the State *not* to hold any separate convention for the nomination of State officers this Fall, but to unite with the Republicans in electing delegates to their State Convention, which is to meet on the 26th of September. They state that the Republicans at Auburn last Fall took ground perfectly satisfactory to them on the subject of Slavery, and that the time has come for a union of all men opposed to the aggressions of Slavery, upon a common basis, and in one common effort.

☞ The President has removed RUFUS ELMORE, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Kansas, on grounds similar to those assigned for Governor REEDER'S displacement.

Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The ever acceptable Fairy Opera of "Cinderella" was produced here last night, from the English—or miscellaneous—version, as played at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. NIBLO is *not* remarkable for getting out his pieces in a first rate manner, but in this instance has certainly succeeded in producing an elaborate work in a tasteful and satisfactory style. Two of the new scenes—the first and the last—are highly effective and imaginative works of art. It is a pity that Mr. HILYARD does not more frequently exercise his brush in this praiseworthy manner. The costumes are new and gorgeous; and, for a wonder, all the fairies' silk stockings are of the same color. A similar phenomenon is observable in their celestial slippers, to which we appreciatingly direct attention.

We have been accustomed to look on the pumpkin as a great and important feature of this version of "Cinderella." When, therefore, the good fairy desired to *Pedro* to bring in that item of "garden sauce," we were not without some vague indescribable nervous misgivings concerning the vegetable. *Pedro* returned with—a musk mellon—and we were prostrated. That immense yellow sphere of our childhood was wilted into a lean-ribbed melon! Such a gross and unpatriotic perversion of the text would undoubtedly have caused the ruin of the piece, but for the fortuitous arrival of an able bodied rat, in the place of the customary dummy. It was a moment of peril; a dark and gloomy episode, ending in a tail of real life. In such moments managers (or venturers) Public confidence, we are happy to say, was restored by the rat. May he live forever—in the cage.

The musical features of this opera have been discussed so recently in our columns that it is unnecessary to say more on the subject. The performance, last night was, on the whole, good. A couple of songs were interpolated, one for Mr. HARRISON, "I Love Her," (execrably instrumented,) and one for Miss LOUISA PYNE, "Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark," by BISHOP. This latter has long been esteemed a fine specimen of pure descriptive melody, and justly. But there is a flute *obligato* which cannot be dispensed with. It is necessary not only for the form but the melody of the piece—the voice following and blending with the instrument. For some inscrutable reason this *obligato* has been mutilated, in fact nearly omitted. The melody and its incidentals passages are therefore lop-sided and absurd. Whether th s arise from vandalism or orchestral inefficiency, it is equally disgraceful to the conductor.

Miss LOUISA PYNE was in good voice and sang deliciously throughout. Mr. HARRISON and the other artists (including Mr. HORNCASTLE, who delivered his sentences in his usual galvanic manner) were well up in their parts, and altogether the opera was rendered with eminent success. It will repay you for a visit.

A little piece called "Fraternization" was produced at the Adelphi Theatre, London, on the 16th. The incidents of the piece turn upon the events of the war, and the various popular episodes which distinguish the French and English alliance. The scene is laid before Sebastopol, the panoramic view of which by Messrs PITT and TURNER gives a most excellent idea of the impressive scene of so many heart-rending and bloody contests. The main interest of the piece depends upon the character of *Tete-dur*, a drummer of the Zouaves, which devolves upon M BLONDELET, the celebrated ballo singer and tambour professor, from the Imperial Theatres, Paris. In this character M. BLONDELET goes through a variety of surprising performances, including the chansonnette comique of "Chocolat of La Paradiste; or The Life of a Charlatan;" terminating with the Zouave's description of the "Battle of Inkermann," in which the performer, by means of his novel instruments, ten side drums and one kettle drum, plays, if it may be so termed, several popular airs, and depicts in a wonderful manner the progress of that deadly struggle.

M. JULLIEN is giving a fresh series of grand concerts at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, London, "prior to his departure for America. His orchestra is erected on the borders of the artificial lake fronting the impregnable fortress of Sebastopol—in Manor-place. M. JULLIEN received a most hearty welcome. The orchestra, which is a very numerous one, includes several artistes of distinction; among them M. GUERIN, (of the French Guides) M. LELOUP, (of the Belgian Guides,) Herr REICHART, (of the Conservatoire of Brussels,) Herr NABICH, (of the Royal Chapel of the King of Saxony,) Sig. MARTINI, (of Milan,) and Herr KŒNIG. The repertory of music contained several of M. JULLIEN'S well known compositions, of which the 'Zouaves Pas de Course,' 'La Rose et la Violette,' and 'The Allied Armies Quadrille,' received much applause. The entertainment concluded with the siege of Sebastopol, which was 'progressing satisfactorily.'"

BUSINESS NOTICES

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine mercury, or other deadly poisons which though they often "break the chill" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the wonderful efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 132 Water-st., and for sale by C H RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No 146 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article.

A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK

which, from its construction and finish is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE OLD BRANDIES, WINES, &c.—A HIGH COST.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Aug 7,) at 11 o'clock, at the salerooms, No 11 Broad st, an extensive variety of superb brandies wines clarets, &c. being the entire stock of one of our first importing houses and are in a pure state, as they are to be sold in original packages as imported and delivered from the U S Bonded Warehouse his sale offers unusual inducements, and we commend all parties that are desirous of purchasing fine liquors to attend this sale. All the goods are to be sold without reserve, and every article warranted as represented on the catalogue. For full description we refer to the advertisement of Mr. NICOLAY in another column.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the world's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." This is the safe, and their locks are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

A C HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No 191 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

DR. S. S. FITCH AUTHOR OF THE "NEW TREATISE on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the unseemly quackeries, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S S FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise in any way connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall styles of Straw Bonnets consisting, in part, of the Florence Pedals, Exeter Dunstable and Split Straw Sweeps, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market prices by the case.

A LELAND & CO., No 111 Pearl-st.

KNOX ON THE HAT.—KNOX HAS MADE A great hit this Summer, and now he is become as familiar as household words to the hearts of the hat wearing public. Forty varieties of Summer hats, from two dollars upward, may be found at usual at No 212 Broadway corner of Fulton-st, or No 536 Broadway. Try one.

PARIS GLASS AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE SUBSCRIbers have now selling Stained Borders at 1s worth 8s; rich Satin Brocade Chintz colors, at 4s. No 44, rich Satin Plaid Piece, pic Clothe at 5s, that must be seen to be appreciated. E H LEADBEATER & CO.,
No 347 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS
No 345 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WE will open THIS MORNING another large stock of rich Embroidered Collars, Under Handkerchiefs, Bands, Flouncings, Lace Cuffs, Dotted Swiss Muslins, &c., which will be sold at half their value.

E H LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to the skin or hair, and free from the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES &c.—ITS LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 26 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOUNTAIN CREAM.—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR 233 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and has out powder-proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

MOURNING GOODS.—Just received from auction, fine Black Berages, Grenadines Lawns, Cantoon Crapes De Berges, silks Crape Shawls, Grenadine do, Cashmere do, Alpaces, Bombazine, &c

E H LEADBEATER & CO. No 347 Broadway.

WILKIN'S AMIELET—DR ELLIOTT'S (THE DOCtor in attendance) receipt presented to me—will restore, preserve, and cleanse the hair. Price 50 cents. Sold by DELUC & CO., and Druggists generally. M W LEIN, No 44 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PRINTED MUSLINS AT 6d PER YARD.—E H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., will open on MONDAY MORNING, one case of fine Printed Lawns, at 6d per yard. Warranted fast colors.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING another large lot of superb Parisian Kid Gloves, which we will sell at great bargains. Our store will be open and ready for business at 8 o'clock A. M. E H LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

FITCH & SUDO, KINGSLAND & CO.,
142 Chambers-st.

Mysterious Murder—A Woman the Victim.
From the Philadelphia Bulletin Aug. 6.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men, who were fishing near the mouth of Gunner's Run, discovered the body of a female lying upon her face in the mud upon the bottom of the creek. They tied the body to a boat lying near, and Officer CUREEY subsequently removed it to a coal wharf in the vicinity.

Coroner DELAVEAU was sent for, and upon his arrival had the remains taken to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, where a Jury was summoned and an inquest was commenced. Upon examining the body it was found that three wounds had been inflicted in the throat. Two were slight superficial cuts, while the third and fatal wound, was caused by the thrust of a small instrument—probably a penknife—which had entered about four inches, severing one of the carotid arteries, and without doubt causing death.

The victim was evidently German. She was about twenty-five years of age, had dark hair, and was about five feet six inches in height. Her features were good and she was beautifully formed. She was dressed in a dark delaine dress, with a row of fancy bu tons down the front of the body. She had on lace under-sleeves stockings, black lasting gaiters, ear rings and common enamelled breast-pin the latter representing two female figures. In the pockets of the dress were two pairs of old gloves, one pair of which were light kid, and the other pair linle-thread, two pocket handkerchiefs, a small comb, and a German Lutheran pocket prayer-book. Upon the fly-leaf of the latter was the following written with pencil in German: "MICHAEL ALBERCHT, from Kunoxbach, married the 19th July, 1855." Upon the chemise, and one of the pocket handkerchiefs, were the initials "S. T. S." or "S. S. T." combined in a monogram. It was the opinion of the physicians, who examined the body, that the wounds had been inflicted quite recently. The following evidence was elicited before the Coroner's Jury:

G. W. Curry, sworn: I am an officer of the Eighteenth Ward Police; I was standing at the corner of Queen and Vienna streets; my attention was called to a female who had been found in the creek with her throat cut; I went to the spot and found a large crowd there, and the body of the woman tied to a canal boat; I untied the body and laid it on the Lehigh Company's Wharf.

Michael Hendenfer, sworn: I was fishing this afternoon and saw a straw mat on the bottom of the creek; found on examination it to be the body of a woman; I thought she had been drowned and I tied her to a canal boat.

Joseph Gisbert testified that he was with the last witness at the time of the discovery of the body; the latter was lying upon its face, I turned the body over and washed the mud from the face; I heard somebody say that they heard "murder" cried the night before; don't know who I heard say so.

John W. Brown, sworn: I yesterday saw a woman go on board a canal boat that was lying near the spot where the body was found; I don't think deceased was the woman; the woman was quarreling with a man; they spoke English; don't know what they said.

Esther Shertzline, sworn: About 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, I saw a woman in that neighborhood; she resembled the deceased, but I do not think it was her; the woman was quarreling with a man; between midnight last night and 8 o'clock this morning, I heard a great screaming com from the direction of the spot in which the body was found.

The inquest was here adjourned over until 8 o'clock this evening to enable Dr. S. P. BROWN and J. R. COAD to make a post mortem examination. The body has been removed to the Greenhouse. The affair created a great excitement in the old District of Kensington, and many surmises are afloat concerning the fell deed and its victim. The latter is unknown

Corpse of a Guide Found in the Ice Twenty Years after Death.
From the Boston Transcript.

Your columns on Monday contained a paragraph from the *Gazette de Lausanne*, informing us that the body of JACQUES BALMAT, one of the earliest and most celebrated of Alpine guides of Chamounix, lost twenty years since, had recently been discovered "in the broken up ice which forms the arch of Arveron, still buried in its frozen tomb." This must have been a great event for the Chamounians, and a matter of some interest, perhaps, than many of your readers would suspect.

The exhumed body of their popular old friend—the famous guide of SAUSSURE in 1786—was received, we are told, with every demonstration of honor and respect, and nothing, I dare say, since the furore created by ALBERT SMITH's party has so excited the villagers resident under the shadow of what Mr. CHOATE in his brilliant oratory, characterized as "a culmination of grandeur unmatched on earth."

Murray's Hand Book of Switzerland and Savoy informs that "JACQUES BALMAT, the most daring, skillful experienced of the guides was the first who made the ascent of Mount Blanc. When he disappeared in 1835 he was 70 years old. He went out with a hunter of Valorsine to chase the chamois, parted from him near the Pic du Midi, having proposed an ascent which the other deemed dangerous; but poor JACQUES was from his youth a gold-finder, who believed that it would be possible to become rich by such a discovery. He always preferred to follow this phantasy rather than act as guide, and he paid for it the forfeit of his life. The spot from which he fell over the precipices of the Mortine, is known, but to recover the body was considered impossible."

This was penned ten years since, and twenty from the date of his loss his body is found at the mouth of the Glacier, the "Merde Glace," in a most perfect state of preservation, at a point many feet below the line of vegetation, and the immediate vicinity of cultivated fields. The source of the river Arveron is in this glacier, and the arch is at its extreme point into the valley whence the river empties itself.

Here are continually deposited the debris of the mountain sides, borne onward in the imperceptibly sluggish course of this great sea of ice; and here, preserved from the decaying hand of time, the tearing effects of avalanches, and the attrition of such a subterranean journey, at this late hour has come forth the corpse of poor JACQUES.

I have no data at hand to determine the distance traversed and descended by the body during this score of years, but recollections of time consumed in a pedestrian excursion in the vicinity of the catastrophe incline me to be less it from two to five miles. Here is an item in the philosophy of glaciers, and a remarkable illustration of the theory of their mobility. The body was literally engulfed in solid ice at the end, and reappeared at the other.

KAHOTA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's American Salve—50 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Scres, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma and Whooping Cough Remedy** Gives immediate relief and speedily cures Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c. Thousands of child en are being cured every day by this harmless and effectual remedy prescribed by one of the most scient fic men in the United States. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 298 Broadway

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO. Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

NOBLE & MECKLEM,
Brokers, No. 193 Greenwich st.

☞ **Advances Made on** Country drafts and checks at Best rates. Particular attention paid to collections. Land warrants wanted at the highest Market price.
REFERENCES
Merchants' Exchange Bank
Ocean Bank
New-York Exchange Bank.

☞ **Glen Cove Regatta.**—*Mr. Editor of the Daily Times:* An erroneous report of the Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club at Glen Cove, having been published in the various papers of your City, we beg the favor of an insertion of the subjoined correct account in the columns of your journal.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

GLEN COVE REGATTA.—*Mr. Editor:* Your reporters, in the account which they have given of the Regatta at this place on the 3d inst., were possibly misinformed on the subject, or they did not remain among us a sufficient length of time to gather the particulars.

In the first place the first prize was awarded to the *Julia*, and the second to the *Mary*; the *Kalyda*, being the first vessel in tonnage, according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, was ruled out, and declared by that Club not entitled to either prize.

Again, it is said that to Mr. William E. Burton the people of Glen Cove are indebted for this race. It was he who induced the Club to race at that place, and to his liberality the affair owes its success. The inhabitants of Glen Cove and the vicinity in a kind of participation, they took the credit of the affair and he paid the money—whereas the fact is, that Mr. Burton with a number of visits of the Pavilion Hotel and residents of this place each subscribed an equal amount of money, so as to pay the expenses for the prizes awarded to the successful competitors, as well as the Ball and entertainment in the evening given to the Club. The credit due Mr. Burton was in entertaining the members of the Club and his personal friends at his own mansion on the day following the Regatta.

The Cups were delivered by the Committee to one of the members of the Club, to be presented to the victors in the Regatta.

THE VISITORS OF THE PAVILION HOTEL,
AND RESIDENTS OF GLEN COVE.
Glen Cove, Aug. 4, 1855.

☞ **Blackberries, Whortleberries**, &c., can be preserved with their natural color and flavor by SPRATT'S PATENT CASES, which are easily opened or closed without the use of a knife, by simply turning a screw. Full directions for preserving will be given with the cans.

All the genuine Self-Sealing Cans have cast in the cap "Spratt's Patent." WELLS & PROVOST,
Sole Proprietors, No. 321 Pearl-st. near Franklin-square.

☞ **Richardson & Boynton's** WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 374 Broadway.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our extensive assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved in terms of furnaces, ranges, recuisters, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's patent self-feeding furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's unrivalled Winsor soap, Farina cologne and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K. RICHARD & CO.,
Importers No. 153 Broadway.

☞ **The Largest Bread in the City**
MADE FROM PURE FLOUR
TREADWELL'S BAKERY,
No. 50 Carmine-st.

☞ **A Meeting of the Western Farm League** will be held at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. JAMES GARDIN—Who was at St. Louis in May, 1851, and afterwards at St. Paul's, Minnesota, will send his address to or call on Messrs. JNO. HIGGINS & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Ferry st., New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—An educated young gentleman, of healthy forbearing, of the highest respectability and social position, desires to form the acquaintance of a young lady with a view to matrimony. She must have special personal attractions, intelligence, domestic habits, a kind heart, and an unexceptionable reputation; on other wealth than her love and affections is desired. Such a one will receive the kindest devotion and he do es tenderly and happily go the pathway of life. Any communication addressed to INQUIRER, and left at the office of this paper, will be held sacredly confidential, and meet a prompt response.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, to City or Country; one would go as general housework; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread and can milk; the other would go as chambermaid and waiter; is an nurse and seamstress; in which she is fully competent; they are well recommended. Apply No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and chambermaid by a neat young girl, of tidy habits; is a quiet and sober and a good nurse. Can wash and iron for a small family, or assist with light housework. Has excellent City reference. Wages $8 a month in the City, or would have no objection to go a few miles in the country. Will assist in cooking and making butter. Call or send to No. 187 East 22d-st., near 2d-av., front No. 1.

SITUATION WANTED—For several reasonable and competent female Protestant girls, as cook, nurse, or chamber maid; also a Scotch cook, a laundress and two chambermaids and waiters at WESLEYAN School Female Office, No. 181 8th-st., near 2d-st. The patronage of all respectable employers in City and country is respectfully solicited. A lady in out station at endance

SITUATION WANTED—By two highly respectable protestant girls; the one is a good laundress; would undertake to do fine washing and chamber work, or laundress during the day; the other would undertake chamber work and sewing, or chamber work and waiting. No objections to the country. Call or address No. 213 1-2-av., between 8th and 9th-sts. (Sixth House).

SITUATION WANTED—By a blacksmith who is desirable of working in engine manufactory, as blacksmith, gun general. Can give the best of reference from several of my last employers as to workmanship, sobriety and sobriety. Has no objections to go to any part of the country, providing it is healthy. Address R. W., blacksmith No. 158 Varick-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—To accompany a family to England or France or any part of Europe, by a respectable young woman with the highest testimonials to capacity in any kind of domestic work, sobriety, honesty and steadiness of duty. Please apply for one week at No. 105 7th-av., near 23d st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced woman to sing, respectable, highly recommended and afraid to work, as first class cook, as a superior washer and ironer, makes excellent bread and biscuit &c. To be seen for two days at No. 10 Tilley st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious tidy girl to do general housework; is a good cook and washer and first rate washe and ironer; can give the best of City reference, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 11 Rivington-st., two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; she is a good cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; would do the general housework of a small family, or chamberwork, and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 244 9th-st., for two days, 1st floor.

SITUATION WANTED—And would loan his employer $500. A young man, as American mechanic, would like a situation to oper te the following trades: carriage painter, painter, cabinet maker, pianoforte maker, or as salesman in any respectable business. Good reference given. Address E. D., New-York *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By two young ladies of the highest qualifications are desirous of situations as teachers,—one of them an experienced teacher, the other a graduate of a Seminary. Would prefer a situation together. The best of reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 181 Portland Ms.

SERVANTS.—From fifteen to twenty first class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the office, No. 13 6th-av., one door from Tro-st. Know one wanting good female help will find this one of the best offices in the City.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Ridder's tina Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
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MISS SPALDING would respectfully inform her friends and the public that he will form of her School, Elizabethtown, N. J., will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. For the consideration of $100 per annum, board, with the comforts of a home, together with a thorough training in English, will be furnished to a limited number of pupils. For branches at the usual extra prices. Circulars giving more particular information can be obtained at the Bookstore of Mr. RUE. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, or by application to the Principal.

A CARD.—H. PRUDENT having closed his French Academy and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall resume on the 10th of September next, in the large house No. 49 East 20th-st., an establishment of the first character. Unexceptionable references and a letter from H. PRUDENT, to be had by addressing as above.
ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS HAINES.—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her school, No. 11 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOUGHERTY & DIXON, No. 11 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

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THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

Detailed Account of its Landing and Reception in Nicaragua.

INTERESTING FROM COSTA RICA.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, (Nicaragua,) Saturday, July 28, 1855.

Weighing anchor from Port Royal, Jamaica, on the morning of the 13th of July, the *Huntress*, with the Kinney emigrants, touched San Juan, their destination, on the afternoon of the 16th, a very fair run over the Caribbean. The long low shore, with perhaps a hundred palm-thatched buildings, set off by the dense tropical forest in the background, and the warehouses of the Transit Company on Punta Arenas, corresponded exactly with the familiar prints of San Juan, in whose noble harbor we were anchored. Three or four ships were also lying at the same time in the harbor, the most formidable of which was the black hulk of the British man-of-war *Buzzard*, which, it was reported, had been stationed to prevent our landing.

Our object, therefore, was to get ashore without any one's knowledge—and even the pilot, who turned out to be a very zealous friend of the Colonel's—was not apprised of his name. Before we dropped anchor a boat came alongside, containing a few gentlemen from the interior of Nicaragua, who informed us that some fifty men had arrived in the *Star of the West* the night before, fully armed, to oppose Col. KINNEY, nominally hired by the Nicaraguan Government, but, in reality, as was supposed, by the Transit Company. They were mostly French, German and Italian refugees, picked up in the streets of New-York on promise of $10 a month and a house-lot in Nicaragua for each, and, it was said, were now standing ready to fire at the *Emma*, if she should come near enough to Point Arenas, where they were stationed. Such was the report—at any rate, it indicated one advantage, for which we had reason to be thankful, from the wreck of the vessel in which we had sailed from New-York.

After the Colonel had been safely carried ashore, we were boarded by the master of the war steamer, who took the number of our passengers, inquired whence we came and whither we were bound, &c., to all of which he received satisfactory replies. But when he inquired the whereabouts of Colonel KINNEY, he was told that we supposed he must be in Greytown, as his vessel was reported to have sailed on the 6th of June, and doubtless he (the master) had heard later news of him than we had. The master then returned to his steamer, apparently well pleased with the courtesies he had received, as well as with the files of Jamaica and Turk's Island papers which I furnished him, but from which care was taken to omit the very complimentary notices with the Colonel's arrivals had been recorded by them. He, however, embraced the occasion to tell us of the late defeat of WALKER and his men in the interior, with whom, he entertained the belief, the Kinney Expedition was in some way connected.

Mr. JOHN L. NELSON, United States Consul at Turk's Islands, who with his family and two Turk's Islanders had accompanied us in the *Huntress*, then went ashore with the bulk of the passengers, all of whom, with their baggage, were safely ensconced by the following day in the independent little municipality of Greytown, *alias* San Juan del Norte.

The reception of the Colonel and his party by the inhabitants was most enthusiastic. They had long been waiting for him, and now on the third day after the first anniversary of the town's bombardment by Capt. HOLLINS, they turned out to welcome the man whom they expected to rebuild and make it prosperous. One would have thought from the demonstrations of the crowd, that they were celebrating WASHINGTON's Birthday or the "Glorious Fourth," so general was the excitement. It so happened, that at the time several important functionaries were in town. Don ROMAN RIVAS, agent for the Nicaraguan Government of Greytown; his father, Don PERCIO RIVAS, commandante of the Nicaraguan forces on the Serapaqui river; Don PEDRO PORIS, the commandante of Costa Rica, at the head of the Serapaqui; Capt. W. H DOBBIE, of the British man-of-war *Buzzard*, then in port; and Mr. GREEN, British Consul-General for Central America, who resides in Belwfields

To all of these gentlemen, Captain BENJAMIN MOONEY, formerly of New-York, and a staunch friend of the Colonel's, introduced him at once, and the results of that first interview have told favorably upon our affairs ever since. Mr. MASON, also, the American vice-consul here, soon called, and has since shown a cordial disposition to befriend his fellow-countrymen who have arrived.

The next day, however, the Colonel was waited upon by Consul-General GREEN and Captain DOBBIE, who, in consequence of some stories which had been told them by an enemy to his disadvantage, desired from him an interview, in order to have a full account of the purpose, plans and history of his expedition. With this request Colonel KINNEY cheerfully complied, and at the house of Mr. GREENE, the British consul at Greytown, in presence of the above-mentioned gentlemen, together with Consuls NELSON and MASON and myself, gave at length the desired information, tracing the opposition which his enterprise had encountered to the agents of the Transit Company—enemies alike of Nicaragua and himself—and charging the decree which that Government had been inveigled into promulgating for his exclusion solely to the misrepresentation of interested parties.

His object, he said, was the peaceful colonization of certain lands in Nicaragua, to which he believed he had a valid title; if the validity of that title should be disproved, he would abandon it, although he had expended thousands of dollars on the supposition of his lawful ownership. In regard to the rumor that the British man-of-war and the troops at Point Arenas had been stationed to prevent his landing, he was prepared, with due respect, to say that he should allow his right of settling peaceably in Greytown, with the assent of its inhabitants, to be called in question by no power on earth.

Such, so far as I can recall it, was the substance of the Colonel's remarks, which apparently proved satisfactory to his interrogators. At the conclusion the conversation became quite general, and Capt. DOBBIE and the Colonel, for an hour or two, recounted the various incidents of their naval and military experiences in a manner that showed a more friendly understanding than could have been expected from a meeting of official inquiry.

After partaking of the hospitality of the British Consul, the interview ended by the acceptance on the part of the Colonel of an invitation to pay an early visit of inspection on board the Captain's man-of-war, the *Buzzard*.

Considering the opposition made to the expedition by our own Government, and by the agents of a powerful organization of capitalists, we certainly could afford to sleep with some comfort on the events of the day; at least those gentlemen who were so profuse in their bets and predictions that Col. KINNEY would never reach Greytown alive, have something which they can put in their pipes and smoke for some time to come.

On the morning of the 17th the regiment of foreign hirelings, brought out by the Transit Company, left its warehouses at Point Arenas for Castillo, a Nicaragua fort on an island of that name about half way up the San Juan River from Greytown to Lake Nicaragua. Here, if cholera or disaffection do not reduce them to nothing, (and both, it is reported by passengers from up river have already made some havoc,) they await the Kinney Expedition, which they are determined to put back if possible. On their passage on the morning they sailed in a steamer of the company's past Captain MOONEY's wharf, where, as they saw Col. KINNEY standing, they raised a shout of derision, and then, as if language failed to express their feelings, or, rather, the feelings of their employers, indulged in a variety of contortions, which gave a truly comical effect to their unwashed visages.

According to the testimony of the officers and others, these recruits had been taken stealthily from New York, and while out at sea had donned their military uniform. The impoverished condition of the Nicaraguan Treasury, and subsequent information of a reliable nature, render it certain that, not only had they received a free passage from the company, but that they were to be paid from money furnished by it. The company have doubtless agreed to pay some of their long-standing arrearages at debt to the Government, on condition that these soldiers should be employed to suppress the Kinney Expedition. One of the passengers informs me that the Purser of the *Star of the West* at first denied that any such men were aboard, and that after a few days he said they were aboard, but were emigrants, bound to California, to which they had paid their passage, and taken as soldiers to serve in Nicaragua.

All this time, (so I am informed by this passenger, a New-York resident of unimpeachable veracity,) the greatest reluctance was evinced by the purser to disclosing any information relative to the existence of these soldiers, or to the purpose for which they had emigrated. A well-known agent of the Transit Company at Point Arenas, stated to this same passenger that the men received a free passage in order to serve as soldiers in Nicaragua. The officers of the troops on board the *Star of the West* also declared freely that their men had been enlisted by the Nicaraguan Government for $10 monthly per man, and had been taken, free of expense, by the Transit Company.

Such are the facts, so far as I have learned them, which, I understand, will be made a subject of complaint, by the American Consul before the State Department at Washington. The secrecy with which so large a number of men were smuggled aboard, the ignorance professed by the purser of their existence, and the conflicting stories told by different employés of the Company, as to the destination or objects of these armed men, are strong grounds for suspicion; and whether "J. DE MARCOLETO" or the Transit Company, for whom of late he appears to have acted as the hired agent, are guilty of enlisting these soldiers in New-York, it furnishes a fair subject for the vigilance of Messrs. Attorneys CUSHING and MCKEON.

That men who have shown such extraordinary zeal in supporting the neutrality laws in the case of Col. KINNEY, and the alleged enlistments for the Crimea, by Great Britain, should wink at so gross an infraction of those laws as this, requires at least some explanation. Whether these recruits were *formally* enlisted in the purlieus of New-York where they were picked up, or on board the Company's steamer, or on Point Arenas or at Fort Castillo, it makes no difference, if they were brought here on the understanding that they were to serve in a military capacity. The officers of the men, however, tell us that more troops are coming from New-York to join them, so that it will be well for Mr. MCKEON to carefully examine the future passenger lists of the Transit Company's steamers before leaving the port of New-York.

What especially excites the indignation of American residents hereabout is, that these fifty armed Hessians—men without any American sympathies, and ignorant of even the English tongue—should be conveyed here to shoot down and murder a peaceful body of American-born colonists, engaged in a lawful business enterprise, and that, too, by a company under the protection of our national flag—a company, whose conduct in bringing about the bombardment of Greytown is so disgracefully notorious.

Colonel KINNEY himself is now stopping at Captain MOONEY's, but most of his followers have taken up their abode in the house formerly occupied by the American Consul—one of the few dwellings spared by the destructive lucifer matches of Captain HOLLINS. It fronts the waters of the bay, which are within a few feet of it, and for the half mile between Captain MOONEY's and it, as indeed all over the town, one walks by the brick and stone ruins, the foundations of former houses. The grass, now partially grown, conceals them, but enough remains to recall the memory of the shameful transaction which caused this scene of desolation.

Thus far the expeditionists have so conducted themselves as to gain the good-will and respect of all classes in the community, having shown a disposition not to swagger or talk large of filibustering or conquering the Government, but to enter into respectable employments, and, as they belong to quite a variety of vocations, each one has without difficulty found his place. For the last day or two, however, they have been very busy stripping a wrecked vessel, which has been purchased by Mr. ALEX. WOOD, in this place. This vessel, the brig *Hamlet*, which was driven ashore on the 17th, with a large amount of coal, tar and turpentine, has already turned out not a little speculation for them, not to speak of its effect in impressing the people with a notion of their willingness and capacity for hard work.

On the whole, I doubt if any man could have selected a more desirable, well-disposed and industrious body of emigrants than they have proved themselves to be. Every one is fully imbued with the belief that the enterprise of the Colonel is precisely what he has told them from the outset, entirely a business matter, for the purpose of bettering the the fortunes of those who are engaged in it. This was my own conviction at the start, and more recent developments have only served to strengthen it. Many persons, deceived by the vague rumors set afloat by some of the American Press, have supposed the expedition designed, like WALKER's as a hostile invasion for the overthrow of the present Government of Nicaragua, and the fact that its leader has acquired distinction as a fighting man has given plausibility to such a supposition, but they should remember that he has also been no less successful as a speculator and a business man; that he has every incentive, and is bound by every pledge, public and private, to pursue a peaceful and lawful course.

The good understanding established between the Colonel and the British authorities here on our first interview has turned out in an interchange of courtesies mutually agreeable. On the 18th, I observed Capt. DUNBIN and the Colonel on short practising, (and pretty sharp practice it was, too) target shooting with their SHARP's rifles and revolvers; and on the day following the latter, young WEBSTER and myself, in company with Consul MASON, by invitation, visited the British war steamer *Buzzard*, where we were treated with every possible hospitality and attention, by as gentlemanly a set of officers as ever trod the deck. It happened to be "General Quarters," when the men (in all 111) were going through the various evolutions required in the British naval service, and the ease and rapidity with which they moved those enormous guns, loading, firing and replacing them almost instantaneously, surpassed anything I have seen, with the exception of RINGGOLD's flying artillery.

After a stay of four hours we left, as we had come, in one of the steamer's boats, manned by eight British tars, and with the flag of Great Britain waving its protecting folds over us. This visit furnished the occasion of an exchange of presents between the Colonel and Captain; in which the former received a very fine field telescope and the latter a SHARP's rifle, made especially for the Colonel's use by Mr. PENFIELD, (which seemed to have excited the particular admiration of the British officers.) This species of weapon, with which some of the expeditionists have provided themselves, has wonderfully ingratiated us in the good-will of Her Majesty's subjects not only here, but in Jamaica and Turk's Islands. Everybody who has any curiosity about such things scrapes acquaintance with us and comes to see it; and everybody who has seen it goes away with a higher idea of the mechanical genius of the people of the United States.

I would advise every American traveling abroad, whether for bellicose, or, like Colonel KINNEY, for peaceable purposes, to carry with him a SHARP's rifle; that is to say, if Mr. MCKEON does not consider it a violation of the neutrality laws. The American reputation certainly will not suffer by it.

Among the first exploits attempted by the Colonel since his arrival is the building of a house for his private accommodation. It is now within a week of its completion, and will, when finished, be the hand-somest dwelling in town, which, I regret to say, in the condition which the bombardment has left it, is not saying much. It will, nevertheless, be a very good-looking wooden building, of two stories, with ample accommodation for a dozen or more inmates.

After the house is finished, arrangements are made for excursions into the Colonel's lands in the interior, to which, notwithstanding the stories to the contrary, circulated in the United States, I venture to predict there will be no serious interruption.

In regard to the negotiations with the Government and with distinguished gentlemen of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, on which I found this prediction, it is not advisable for me at present to write; but you shall be informed at the earliest time which may be expedient. The resources of the country, however, I am convinced are fully equal to the most extravagant representations that have been made of them, and no one who has seen, as I have seen, the success and opulence which planters from the United States have obtained here, simply by bringing with them the industry and business habits of their native land, can doubt its availability as a field for emigration. I speak now of its agricultural capabilities; of its commercial and mining you shall hear in future. W. S. T.

Letter from Costa Rica—Walker's Men Protected.

SAN JOSE, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have much to say, and no time to write * * * * * You know of the Rivas attack by WALKER. All the Leonenses who were with him fled to the Costa Rica Territory, about eighty in number. An officer here demanded their arms, which they at first refused to give, on the plea that CHAMORRA's men would come the lines, and either butcher them or take them prisoners to Nicaragua. They were told by an officer that they would not be allowed to be armed in the Territory of Costa Rica, and if they did not give up their arms he with his fifty men would fire on them and take them by force; but if they gave up peacefully their arms, they would be under the protection of Costa Rica. They gave up their arms, and the escort were bringing them (the arms) to Guanacaste. In the meanwhile the Governor of the Province sent these, about eighty men, meat and cheese, &c. Well, while they were in the Territory of Costa Rica, and under the protection of this Government, a party of about ninety of CHAMORRA's men, under the command of JUAN QUIROS, entered the soil of Costa Rica and took about twenty of the men prisoners; the rest were saved partly by flight and partly by the valor of a sergeant on the frontier, who with only seventeen men, told QUIROS on his second visit (on the first he took the twenty) that he could not take a man across the frontier, &c., that they were under the protection of this Government, &c., the result of which was QUIROS left without any more. The other men were immediately brought to the interior. The officers, among whom is MADRIGAL—about eleven in number—are now here. The men are at Punta Arenas, fed and supported by the Government.

Well, for the invasion of territory we have sent Mr. CANAS to Guanacaste to raise at once 5,000 men and demand an apology, restoration of the prisoners, and delivery of the authorities that ordered the act of invasion. If it is not granted, we send 15,000 men at the instant from here, and march to Granada and here dictate our terms. You cannot imagine how great is the improvement in our troops since you saw them. We have to-day 5,000 men and 30 hours' notice, every way better, new arms, better drilled, new cannons and artillery, 500 new rifles, &c., &c., &c.,—in fact we are rather eager for a fight, and think now is the time.

If the boys from here go, your humble servant of course is with them.

By the next mail, particulars.

I remain, &c., JAMES HOGAN.

More of Col. Kinney's Men Sailing—Where is the District Attorney?

Another instalment of emigrants, whom Mr. MCKEON prevented from sailing with Col. KINNEY, left this port yesterday for San Juan in the brig *Ocean Bird*. Among the shipments of the Kinney Colonization Company by this vessel was a superior printing press, and a large variety of type, paper, &c., for the establishment of a newspaper at San Juan de Nicaragua, and for job printing. They also took out several trunks of books, with which to commence a public library.

Among the passengers were Col. YOUNG, late of Corpus Christi, Texas, and Mrs. LEWELLYN, late editor of the *American Sentinel*. The Colonel is a practical printer, and we presume he will conduct the new journal. A party of friends and sympathizers accompanied the expedition.

In addition to the articles mentioned above, were packages of garden seeds cereal grains, &c., forwarded through Mr FABENS, from the Patent Office at Washington, with a letter from the Commissioner of Patents, requesting a report about them from Nicaragua.

These shipments, though made by stealth, and under the ban of Mr. District Attorney MCKEON, contrast strangely with the shipments of cannon and troops made lately by the Transit Company's steamers, under the special protection of the American flag.—*Evening Post.*

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, THIS DAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz:—

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler

Two hundred and eighty eight (288) shares held by N. & C. E. Dana

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.

J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

H. B. HEATH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF.
ON WEDNESDAY, August 8 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 3 Pine-st., will HENRY B. HEATH, Jr., Auctioneer—A large stock of wines, brandies, &c. in bond. Also, groceries, teas, coffee, cigars, oil, figs, raisins, preserved fruits, soap, candles, sardine anchovies, pickles, oysters, tobacco, champagnes, hock, piesheimer, Haut Sauterne and other Rhine wines, claret, Howard Marsh Madeira, London dock sort, amontillado sherry. Also 90 packs Cognac and Pale vieux brandy in bond Curacoa in cases Maraschino Saint & Co. and other gin, Holland gin, London particular, 200,000 Havana cigars, of various choice brands; being the entire stock of a large wholesale dealer and importer. Part of the goods are in bond, and will be delivered from under custom lock the balance has been released under attachment to the auctioneer, No 3 Pine-st., where it will be on view, and catalogues may be had the day previous to sale. Terms cash. Deposits required of buyers at purchaser. By order, FRED'K L. VULTEE Deputy Sheriff.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SUPERB LIQUORS, UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, THIS DAY, August 7, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., the entire stock of one of our first importing houses, consisting in part of choice and superior brandies, sherries Madeiras, &c. Also, 1,060 cases St Julien claret, 500 cases Chateau Margeaux do; 60 octaves very old superb sherry in wood pure wines, fine old cognac brandies, both pale and dark, of 1846 vintage; haut barzac, sauterne and other wines; Holland gin, Schiedam schnapps, 130 hogsheads superior fine claret, and French wine, in quarters barrels and cases, champagne of various brands. Also, 75,000 Havana cigars, all of which are to be sold in the original packages as imported, and delivered from the United States bonded Warehouse. Terms, cash, in bank-bills or gold. Sale peremptory and every article on the premises to be sold. Samples ready for examination early on morning of sale.

J. I. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY) Aug 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the premises, No. 47 Bleecker-st., a large and elegant Household Furniture—removed for the facility of private sale—consisting in part of elegant parlor suites of rose-wood, covered with rich brocatelle, mahogany, dilto in hair cloth; marble and tete-a-tetes; rich parlor chairs, easy chairs and rockers; rosewood piano-forte; carved and plain rosewood and mahogany marble top sofas and tables; oak and walnut extension dining dilto, elegant stager sideboard and buffet; splendid hall hat stand; rich rosewood secretaire bookcases, work tables, gilt frame mirrors, mantel ornaments &c. Bed-room Furniture—rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, enamelled chamber suites, dressing bureaus of pine, rosewood and mahogany, marble tops, washstands, dilto dilto; chairs and rockers, rattan and other wash-seats, window shades. Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, 2,500 fine regalia and Havana cigars, in boxes 100 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Auctioneer.

A FINE HORSE, SILVER PLATED HARNESS, WAGON &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, THIS DAY, August 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of his salesroom, No 11 Broadway, a fine Brown Horse, six years old, kind and sound, goes to all harness, and is said to be a good trotter; also, a good wagon, nearly new, and set of plated harness, but very little used. The whole forming a fine establishment and worthy the attention of any one in want of any such—the property of a gentleman who sells solely from want of use and without reservation to the highest bidder.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Green wich.

GROCERIES, FIREWORKS, POTATOES, CHEESE, CIGARS—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich, store fixtures, furniture, safes, fire, counter, coffee, tea, starch, nutmegs, mace, cassia, sweet oil, pen knives table cutlery, scissors, files, chisels, nails, combs, shirt collars, clocks Also 50 bbls new potatoes.

J. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. H. BARTLETT, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st, in his first-out choices a large and desirable assortment of white, flown blue, blue printed painted, c. c., Rockingham and yellow ware. French China, a large assortment of cut and pressed glass &c., suiting the trade of retailers and country merchants. Catalogues now ready. Goods well packed for shipping at moderate charges.

EUGENE B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—New and second-hand household furniture, office desks, chairs, carpets, &c.—TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau st, between Fulton and John sts, comprising a large variety splendid stock of parlor, dining room and chamber furniture. Also, a large quantity of second-hand household and office furniture, to be sold without reserve, well worthy the attention of dealers.

E. C HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug 10 1855 at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, all those two certain lots of land with the buildings thereon, known as Nos 283 and 285 Bleecker-st., each being 25 feet wide and 75 feet deep. For further particulars, see legal notice in the *Evening Post*, signed JAMES SANDFORD, Referee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture. A su. gilt-frame mirrors, oil paintings, decorated china ware, silver plated ware, table cutlery, &c

W. C. ALDERTON, Auctioneer

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY MORNING, Aug 7, at 10 o'clock, at No 19 Courtst., Brooklyn a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, &c.; also, three French plate mirrors.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly upon cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to move any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SHECKEL & CO., No 335 Broadway, New-York, No. 119 South Front-st Philadelphia.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one lens. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world,

Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 59 Wall-st and 63 Williamst, New-York issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
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Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Bern,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Malhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

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ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

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Victoria Branches:

Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine		Mount Alexander,
Ballarat.		
Sandhurst Agency		Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.		

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H GIBSON, No. 32 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.

NEW-YORK July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds. (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds. (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 Williamst

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL ST., N. Y.

Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it.

JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, July 19 1855
NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE,
TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned.
W. CLARK & CO., No 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No 34 Wall-st (office of Messrs F P James & Co.) New York Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILLAND & WEEKS, Builders, must present the same at No. 58 3d-av., corner of 11th-st

D. C. WEEKS,
W. J. BARNES } Assignees.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that no person is authorized to purchase said, collect or transact any business in my name as I have no business connection with any one
NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1855. C. D. SMITH.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
KIRTLAND & CO.
No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No 23 Williamst Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission

INSURANCE

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 15th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; to remain open until the capital is subscribed

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Instalments to said capital to be called in from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C Pickersgill,	George Barnes	Wm M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A Lachaise,	F W. Reimer,
John M Oothout,	Chas H Dabney,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. R. Lamar,	Wm. Leeschick.	Hiram Hutchinson,
Richard Latham,	P P Rodriguezabi,	Lewis B Brown,
John Allen,	Gen Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R Eno,
Wm H. Guion,	Wm C. Alleo.	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos Richardson,	Wm. G Lane,	G. G. dampson,
John H Elliott,	Robt Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates.	James Benkard,
Jas. W Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G LANE,
HENRY F SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON.

EMPIRE STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.—At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall in the city of Albany, on the last Tuesday of June, 1855—Present, Hon. Amasa J Parker, Justice.

Supreme Court—Edmund Whalon against The Empire State Mutual Insurance Company. The summons in this cause having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service, and that no answer or demurrer has been received, having been duly furnished to the Court, on motion of Frederick S Root of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, and the Court doth hereby order, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said corporation, and each and every of its officers and agents be and they are, and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts, or demands, and paying out or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the money, property or effects of such corporation; that the said corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receiver hereinafter mentioned, to collect debts and recover property in the name of such corporation, and for no other purpose whatever, and that for all other purposes, and when the above mentioned objects shall be accomplished, the said corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved. And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that James Savage, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, and of their debts and equitable interests and things in action, under an order entered in this action on the fourth day of June, 1855, be and he hereby is confirmed in such office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said James Savage be such Receiver according to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of article 2 of title 4, chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes, and that he or such other Receiver or Receivers as shall be appointed in his place and stead, do make and post and fair distribution of all the property of the said corporation and of the proceeds thereof, among the creditors and honest claimants, as prescribed by article 3 of title 4 of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that all creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties in fact to this action by coming in and presenting their claims to such Receiver under this decree, and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the settlement or adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that all creditors of the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company do exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and set forth within six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment as hereinafter mentioned, or in default thereof, he precluded from the benefit of this judgment and from any further action which shall be made thereunder.

And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this judgement once in each week for six weeks successively in at least three newspapers owned which shall be printed in the City of New York one in the city of Albany, and one in the county of Saratoga; and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof, by causing a copy thereof with a notice stating the day of the said first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office addressed to each of the several creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, and to some one claiming to be creditor of said Company, at his place of residence, so far as the names and residences of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver

And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $13 21 for his costs and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.

Ent. July 3, '55 [A Copy.]
JAMES W HORTON, Clerk Saratoga County.
F S ROOT, Saratoga Springs, Plaintiff's Attorney.
July 6, 1855 jy17-law6w Th*

RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE—No 260 Madison-st., New-York—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of seven years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. C. VAN SANTVOORD, D. D. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and, in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parents. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept 10 Further information may be had at the Institute, or of any of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees

ISAAC FERRIS, President

E D BROWN Treasurer.

J. W. C. LEVANNIER, Secretary.

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James K. Holmes,	Thos Williams, Jr.,	Benj W. Clapp,
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CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No 13 Wall street, Branch Office, No 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $250,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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THE HENRY CLAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $250,000.—OFFICE No. 66 Wall-st.—Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire

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CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,981,484 88
Average amount of Specie	1,304,234 51
Average amount of Circulation	324,074 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,678,706 90
Average amount of Deposits	6,678,706 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$477 246 00
Average amount of Specie	67,673 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,196 00
Average amount of Deposits	348,004 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, OEO D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

OEO D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of August, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,931,719 41
Average amount of Specie	1,270,244 90
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	69,855 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,098,388 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,555 175 46
Average amount of Specie	1,026 259 47
Average amount of Circulation	2,165 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,711,753 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of August, 1855

GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,127 736 40
Average amount of Specie	83,731 52
Average amount of Circulation	94,285 00
Average amount of Deposits	869,743 58
Average amount of Deposits	869,743 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,428,611 31
Average amount of Specie	749,551 28
Average amount of Circulation	256 241 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,936,45 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM M. MEEKER, Asst Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B MEEKER, Asst Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,587 020 96
Average amount of Specie	312,367 58
Average amount of Circulation	59,350 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,429 542 38
Average amount of Deposits	3,098,388 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855

GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,393,161 91
Average amount of Specie	826,565 38
Average amount of Circulation	117,045 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,448,746 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,501 523 03
Average amount of Specie	501 706 33
Average amount of Circulation	207,362 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,757,501 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R WITHERS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

A. C. Isbaham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 000 276 73
Average amount of Specie	114 229 39
Average amount of Circulation	178 548 00
Average amount of Deposits	629,151 09
Average amount of Deposits	629,151 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. SHADBOLT, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N G SHADBOLT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,450 686 89
Average amount of Specie	157,892 48
Average amount of Circulation	207,362 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,286,125 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$256,469 86
Average amount of Specie	21,573 00
Average amount of Circulation	39,625 00
Average amount of Deposits	158 289 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cash ier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C S VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

H. H. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,531,566 12
Average amount of Specie	131,474 65
Average amount of Circulation	95 231 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,077,365 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN F. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, JR., Cashier

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

GEORGE G. LATLUB, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$701,370 56
Average amount of Specie	51,951 27
Average amount of Circulation	100,507 00
Average amount of Deposits	455,436 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855

J. Rose F. Postley, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,421,472 00
Average amount of Specie	298,065 00
Average amount of Circulation	207,362 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,263,446 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 6th day of August, 1855.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$774,792 98
Average amount of Specie	43,598 14
Average amount of Circulation	264 724 00
Average amount of Deposits	569,114 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

S. R COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

GEO L OSBORN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,717,704 46
Average amount of Specie	2 0 2 26
Average amount of Circulation	51 510 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,569,016 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. ROMAYNE, Cashier of the CITY BANK of the City and County aforesaid, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R ROMAYNE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,863,581 92
Average amount of Specie	275,640 61
Average amount of Circulation	63 566 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,049 851 91
Average amount of Deposits	2,150,976 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of August, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,468 611 98
Average amount of Specie	184 619 55
Average amount of Circulation	85,274 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,324 956 07
Average amount of Deposits	1,324 956 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of August, 1855.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$554,605 00
Average amount of Specie	67,670 00
Average Amount of Circulation	98 451 00
Average amount of Deposits	316,899 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

W. B. BALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 759,310 00
Average amount of Specie	304 6-4 88
Average amount of Circulation	135,736 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,890,442 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM J. LANE Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and eas that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

EDWIN F COREY. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$656,031 43
Average amount of Specie	36 879 45
Average amount of circulation	7 390 00
Average amount of Deposits	612 119 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of August, 1855.

JAS HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$709,177 43
Average amount of Specie	121,858 02
Average amount of Circulation	94 653 00
Average amount of Deposits	668,807 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,280,149 33
Average amount of Specie	109 450 21
Average amount of Circulation	115,217 00
Average amount of Deposits	862,511 64
Average amount of Deposits	862,511 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 6 h day of August, 1855.

GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$407,404 00
Average amount of Specie	41,053 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,112 00
Average amount of Deposits	224,238 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM STEBBINS, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$517,143 64
Average amount of Specie	72 375 14
Average amount of Circulation	103,121 00
Average amount of Deposits	445,669 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D V H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,833 417 10
Average amount of Specie	101,813 59
Average amount of Circulation	1,175 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,446 453 79
Average amount of Deposits	1,446 453 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,119,371 62
Average amount of Specie	5,9,068 03
Average amount of Circulation	410,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,864 244 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cash ier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J M MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$676,186 55
Average amount of Specie	67,936 51
Average amount of Circulation	97,307 00
Average amount of Deposits	692,945 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,197 079 25
Average amount of Specie	101,510 64
Average amount of Circulation	122,292 00
Average amount of Deposits	867,883 15
Average amount of Deposits	1,541,197 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6 h day of August, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,929,436 88
Average amount of Specie	821 626 06
Average amount of Circulation	417 010 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,609 289 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,214 625 97
Average amount of Specie	114,765 40
Average amount of Circulation	197 059 00
Average amount of Deposits	954,654 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cash ier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$722 244 25
Average amount of Specie	55,945 36
Average amount of Circulation	97 180 00
Average amount of Deposits	5 0,383 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. D BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

P D BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,201,392 01
Average amount of Specie	262,454 29
Average amount of Circulation	92,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,541,197 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

CORNELIUS BOGERT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,867,665 20
Average amount of Specie	1,84,071 70
Average amount of Circulation	331,262 16
Average amount of Deposits	3,016,698 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I Augustus E BILLIMAN Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AUGUSTUS E. BILLIMAN, Cashier

Sworn before me this 6th day of August, 1855

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,819,908 62
Average amount of Specie	313,484 00
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	133,685 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,150,976 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,874,243 46
Average amount of Specie	1,067 075 88
Average amount of Circulation	96 008 00
Average amount of Deposits	5 661,804 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H MEIGS, JR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,081,709 00
Average amount of Specie	137,647 00
Average amount of Circulation	121,054 00
Average amount of Deposits	980,373 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

GUS. J TIERNAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,587,524 81
Average amount of Specie	145 169 05
Average amount of Circulation	189,075 00
Average amount of Deposits	885,093 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$134 439 90
Average amount of Specie	8,749 16
Average amount of Circulation	
Average amount of Deposits	71,565 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of August, 1855

GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$408,584 17
Average amount of Specie	24,310 45
Average amount of Circulation	64,805 00
Average amount of Deposits	149,423 68
Average amount of Deposits	684,867 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$183 767 29
Average amount of Specie	10 525 88
Average amount of Circulation	109,926 00
Average amount of Deposits	110,662 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. S. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. S. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,027,454 88
Average amount of Specie	158,067 81
Average amount of Circulation	178 422 00
Average amount of Deposits	853,037 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endior Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,264 633 34
Average amount of Specie	83 3-6 40
Average amount of Circulation	115,550 00
Average amount of Deposits	6-3,748 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Aat Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

CHAS PALMER, Asst Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of August, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$591 0'0 56
Average amount of Specie	36 638 16
Average amount of Circulation	94 178 18
Average amount of Deposits	371,046 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$934,412 07
Average amount of Specie	67,742 44
Average amount of Circulation	110,068 00
Average amount of Deposits	640,084 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

WM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$365,387 86
Average amount of Specie	82,577 10
Average amount of Circulation	121 641 00
Average amount of Deposits	247,621 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

WM. E SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,421,871 73
Average amount of Specie	457,900 01
Average amount of Circulation	93,350 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,271,930 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M RYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.

WM CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$730 079 00
Average amount of Specie	82,557 01
Average amount of Circulation	92 699 00
Average amount of Deposits	102,867 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,317,333 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E H ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of August 1855

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—HEATH & BROTHER have disposed of all their right, title and interest in the Photographic Daguerrean, Chemical Business to MR F H SIMPSON, a practical photographist, No 824 Broadway Signed, A. H HEATH, A. S. HEATH.

New-York, July 14, 1855

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Finlay, Sandusky, &c. &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 9:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 45 P M. train of M. S Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7:00 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 6:50 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Ch

New-York Daily Times.

The Board of Health.

If there be any subject of public interest, surely it is the question of public health. Our reporter very innocently presented himself at the meeting of the Council on Monday afternoon. He heard the announcement that all must depart who had no business there, but, thinking in his simplicity that he had business there, he took no notice, but quietly sharpened his pencil. At the beck of the Chairman he approached that august functionary, and on learning what was expected from him withdrew. Passing out, a member of the deliberative assembly assured him that, "according to law," even reporters were excluded. He left, of course;—all right. It is entirely proper no doubt. The best shanghai doesn't like to be watched when she lays her egg;—when her chicken is hatched it is time enough for visitors to look in.

Dodging Quarantine.

By virtue of Acting Mayor BARKER'S Proclamation, vessels from Gosport and Norfolk are quarantined. But vessels from other Virginia ports are not, and consequently vessels do not stop now at Norfolk, but anchoring a few miles below, receive freight and passengers, and then on arriving, run up the port without detention. Thus, if there is any virtue in a strict quarantine, it is dodged and the yellow fever if it can be imported, can be quite as easily now as if Norfolk were not separated from us by Quarantine. The Health Officer has no power in the premises, and the only remedy in our power is for the Mayor to issue a proclamation, prohibiting communication with all Virginia ports, for the present. This, or abolish quarantine.

Irish Aid Society.

A regular weekly meeting of the Irish Aid Society was held at No. 128 Spring street last night, Mr. JAS. MULLIGAN presiding. Mr. WALSH, in behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted a report, stating ten families had been forwarded to the West by the Society during the past week, and that it was intended to send two or three others to the same place the coming week.

The Society is already flooded with applications for aid. It cannot, of course, render assistance to all, but is exerting itself to the utmost of its limited means.

New-York Census Returns.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

District	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	297	950	4,533
2	397	960	4,841
3	305	565	3 232
4	482	1,077	5,458
5	380	1.145	5.550
6	412	1,553	6 963
7	412	782	4.590
8	374	1,147	5 458
Total	3.059	8,180	40,680

The Chatham-street Fire.

Mrs. ADALINE HECHT, another of the victims of the Chatham-street fire, died at the City Hospital at a late hour last night. Her daughter, aged 4 years, died a few hours previously.

Mrs. JACOBS is believed to be beyond the possibility of recovery.

N. E. Society in the City of New-York.

The next anniversary of this Society will be its semi-centennial, when O. W. HOLMES, Esq., will deliver the oration, and Rev. JOHN PIERPONT a poem. The Society is preparing to make the occasion one of great interest to those interested in it.

Suicide.

A woman, whose name we could not learn, last night committed suicide by jumping from the ferry boat while crossing to Brooklyn by the Bridge-street ferry.

☞ The gentleman referred to as having been injured in stepping from the cars of the Harlem Railroad on Saturday, was Mr. WILLIAM OODEN, of Chicago, and not Mr. BUTLER. We are happy to learn that his injury was not serious, and that he is already convalescent.

☞ Saw a chap well kicked yesterday for trying to stow himself away, free, in the *George Law*, at the sailing of that steamer.

Lady Fulton and Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please correct an error in your paper of this morning, under head of "The Turf for 1855." It is stated that the recent performance of *Lady Fulton* trotting twenty miles within the hour in harness, far excels that of the late *Trustee*, who performed the same distance *under the saddle*, which is incorrect, *Trustee* also trotting in harness, viz., to a sulky, and in less time than the *Lady* did.

I do not wish to detract from the great performance of *Lady Fulton*, but justice to old *Trustee's* unrivaled feat compels me to make this correction.

It is a mooted question among Turf gentlemen as to whether a horse can go faster under the saddle or in harness when performing a feat like the above, I am inclined to think it can be quicker done in harness, as a horse would have less difficulty in carrying the weight after him than on him. At all events twenty miles in an hour, *under the saddle*, has never yet been accomplished. TRUSTEE.

If "Trustee" had given the name he is known by among men, the value of his statements could be better appreciated.

Police News.

HOUSES OF ILL FAME BROKEN UP.

Captain Turnbull, of the Eighth Ward, on Monday morning, at about 5 o'clock, succeeded in surprising and arresting the inmates of two of the vilest and worst houses of Mercer street, the establishments of Mary Florence, a woman aged twenty-seven years only. This woman kept for the vilest uses the house No 156, and owned the furniture of the second house, No. 158, which she rented to Mrs Marshall. These houses have long been known to the police as resorts for thieves and prostitutes of the most wanton description. Incited in the arrests at No 156 were the proprietress and five girls, as follows: Mary Florence, aged 27, home keeper; Frances Gardner, of Canada, aged 21; Mary Clark, United States, aged 20; Sarah J. Johnson, Ireland, 22; Catherine Keenan, Ireland, 23; Catherine Keenan, United States, 18, and Mary Jones, of Ireland, aged 18.

The inmates of No. 158, Mrs. Marshall, was out to supper, and for the time escaped. From her establishment were taken her *fancy man*, a gentleman named Thomas Perry, and a young man named Charles Smith, also a carter, who claimed to have called to get a number. These two were discharged. Also, prostitutes Josephine Ward, of United States, aged 21; Agnes Cuny, United States, 22; Frances Houston, United States, 18, and Agnes Spencer, Ireland, 23. The women were one and all held for examination.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

A German named Antonie Hertog was last evening arrested, charged by Joseph Beinstein, a broker of No. 59 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, with having negotiated a promis ory note for the amount of $141 85, the endorsement of which it is alleged is a forgery. Prisoner is a shoemaker, and was just leaving to the steamer for California when the officer came up with him. The promissory note was made payable to the order of the brother of the accused, who, at the time of its becoming due, denied the signature, but now says that he allowed his brother to sign for him. The arrest was made by officer Elder, of the City Judge's Office, to whom the prisoner offered a gold watch to let him go. Held to answer.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.

James Van Patten and Joseph Thompson, two young men residing No. 13 Monroe-street, were yesterday afternoon arrested by Capt. Letts and Policeman Dudon of the Seventh Ward Police, on suspicion of being burglars. On a search of the premises there was found a carpet-bag containing skeleton keys of all kinds, nippers, jimmies, colsels, screw drivers, with other burglarious tools. There was also found two cases of stripe shawls, a silver card basket, several articles of jewelry a silver shoe buckle, with other trifles, all of which is, probably, the result of robberies. Patten had on his person $60 in gold when taken to the 21st station-house, and Thompson threw away a sum equal to it on his route to the lock-up. Both parties were held to answer by Justice BOGERT.

"THE SHANGHAI."

Prescott F. Harris, editor and proprietor of a disreputable penny sheet (weekly) called "The Shanghai," put out upon and about the City, yesterday arrested charged with defrauding Philip Carwichon of fifty dollars by false pretences. Complainant alleges that accused engaged him to open a store for the sale of books and to become sole agent for "The Shanghai," at Philadelphia, and that he gave to prize or $50 as security; that on arriving at Philadelphia, he discovered the representations of Harris to be false. Accused pleaded his willingness to set Carwichon up in the business proposed, if he would go to it. Held to bail in $500 to answer.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.

On Sunday night Catherine Mason, John Canary and Patrick Murphy, of No 113 Sullivan street, were arrested charged with counterfeiting, by policemen Martin, Campbell and McClusky of the Second District. On the person of Murphy was found a $3 bill, purporting to be of the Mercantile Bank of Providence, R. I. During the search for spurious issues, a man entered the premises, but having discovered the unpropitious state of affairs he ran back, but was pursued and overtaken. He gave his name as Leonard Devoe alias Johnson, and was recognized as an old offender. The officers, being successful, proceeded to the rear of the house No 40 Wooster-street, where they arrested Maynard Riley, Margaret Callahan and Margaret Clary, also said to be old hands in the counterfeiting trade. The parties were held by Justice Bronson for examination.

During the examination, one of the parties accused a woman named Ellen Taggart, of No 42 Baxter street, with the distribution of the money. The officers at once proceeded to her residence, but found that she had got wind of the affair and flown while the police were engaged at Wooster-street. This woman is well known to many officers as a dealer in this spurious currency, and she is thought with the parties under arrest to be the party that pushed some effelt notes on the Chemical Bank of this City, Citizens' Bank of Worcester, Tradesmen's Bank of Philadelphia, and other institutions.

MAYHEM.

A brutal encounter took place on Sunday afternoon at a grocery, at the corner of West and Franklin streets, in which a portion of the nose of Patrick Kane was bit off by John Turner as is alleged. The party accused was arrested by Policeman Story, who pulled him from off his prostrate foe, after having nearly strangled him by tightening his cravat to make him leave go of his opponent's nose without biting it. Prisoner was fully committed by Justice Connolly to answer the charge of mayhem in default of $3,000 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

Two brothers, named Thomas and Timothy Collins, were yesterday brought up on charge of stealing a horse, gig and harness, valued at $200, the property of Michael Duffy, of Fifty-first street, between Second and Third avenues; the property was found in their possession. On examination, Timothy Collins stated that while going up to the cars he saw the horse trotting along, when he with his brother got out and drove the horse to the pound, where it could not be received; they were driving to the Station-house when arrested. The brother, Thomas, corroborated the statement. Held to answer in default of $200 bail.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Henry Schubert and Peter F. Durblin were taken before Mr Justice PRAECER charged with having made a felonious assault upon the person of Gustav Hegl, during a street brawl, when they, or one of them, seriously stabbed him in the thigh. On examination, Schubert denied participation in the affray, but Durblin said, "I don't deny the stabbing, but I did it in self-defence: I cut him first on the leg and then on the head; Schubert did not have nor use any weapon at all." Held to answer; bail $500.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—Having placed the steamer *Clifton*, Capt. ELMENDORF, on the river for the purpose of accommodating the residents of Sing Sing, and the intermediate landings, who have so liberally and generously supported her, I deem it necessary to make the following explanation: For the purpose of non-interference with any other steamer, running on the same route, I fixed the hour of her departure from New York at 3 o'clock. This time differed to the hours of starting from any other line. I perceive, by a notice emanating from the other steamer, that on and after Monday next, she is to start at the same hour with the *Clifton*. The object of this is apparent. But the public, who have so liberally encouraged this enterprise, may rest assured that no attention will be paid to any other boat that may be placed against her, but the *Clifton* will perform her trips with regularity and proper attention to the comfort of those who patronize her, and I most solemnly pledge myself that no extra exertions shall be used to increase her speed, to the danger of the lives of the passengers. Such orders I have given my officers.

ALBERT DE GROOT.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

DELICIOUS CREAM SYRUP AND PURE SODA WATER.—This refreshing drink can be had only at RUSHTON'S Store, Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street, in all its purity. Having increased my facilities with the enlarged demand, I am now enabled to serve any quantity of thirsty ones that may give me a call.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Norman Leslie" was a decided hit at this house last evening. To-night it will be repeated with the great pantomime of the "Night Owl." Mr J. R. SCOTT, Mr G. L. FOX, Mr. J. B. HOWE, MM. WIETHOFF, SCHMIDT, SMITH, Miss HATHAWAY, Mlle THERESE and the whole company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS AT BRADY'S.—The finest styles of this art ever produced in America may be seen at No. 359 Broadway. Miniature cabinet life size in oil and water colors and plain finish. Vignettes heads, an entirely new feature in Photography—made only at BRADY'S.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are a certain cure for scrofula, and all skin diseases, even of twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS,

Before Justice Connolly.

IMPORTED OF A VARIETY.

William J. Young, residing at No. 140 West Broadway, drank some brandy and wine yesterday, some of which brought from England three years since; purchased on liquor in the City; drank a mint julep in New-Jersey, but had understood that at last he is out of the United States. Fined $10; demurral thereto he had already paid duty on the liquor, but paid it under protest. INNAME.

Adolph Bellaire was fined intoxicated on the Battery; supposed to be insane.

INSANE IN A PICKLE.

Patrick Horner was found in Water-street wallowing in the mire with a female; lives at No. 60 Baxter-street; got liquor, supposes he had some of it in his inferior parts, but his memory required aid from his associates to prove the position.

A SPREAD EAGLE.

Rose Garland, found a la spread eagle, in Park-street; lives in Mulberry-street; got liquor with an assignation where she had not the fear of the law in his eyes, and who neglected to look to the condition of defendant. VAPER ESCORT.

Edward Haley accepted the situation of two guardians of the night in disposal of his ruin-dled carcase; lives at No 919 William street; don't know where he got all the liquor; drank in Thompson's, at the corner of Chamber and Baxter streets.

A PAIR OF BEAUTIES.

John O'Brien and Charles McNamara were found in company, on the sidewalk of Chatham-street, the former lives at Newtown, got liquor in this City and also at Newtown; don't know where. The latter per sonage lives at No 36 William-street; is a tailor, got liquor in five or six places, but does not know where, came from Providence, R. I., on last Friday.

A CANOER FROM THE FLATS.

James Gander, of Long Island, on the flats, was treated by a man on the other side; took a glass by the market as he came from the Ferry-house.

FIRE BURGHMAN.

Robert Long was very abusive, lives at No 337 Pearl-street; got liquor of a Dutchman in Pearl-street.

IS SORRY.

Michael Meade was drunk, but remarkably quiet; lives at No. 77½ Roosevelt-street; got to the corner of Howard and Crosby-streets and there purchased liquor, which he drank; is married and has one child, and if discharged will go and sin no more. Discharged to try.

NOT YET PREPARED.

Margaret Barrett, John Coughlin and John Crowan, found drunk; not yet ready to reply. Locked up *ad interim*.

ESSEX MARKET

ONLY A QUART OF BEER.

Peter Coyle purchased a quart of beer at Riley's store, corner of Chatham and Rivington streets, took it home and drank it; drank at another store, then drank porter and brandy.

OUT OF TOWN.

John Riddle, No 283 Monroe street, was in the saloon called the Clinton Garden, and drank three glasses of beer, after which a man told him that he put brandy in his beer; don't know who keeps the place.

ALL AROUND.

David Welsh, No 232 Cherry street, drank brandy, beer and gin to different places.

AN UNKNOWN PORTION

John Dinely, Twelfth-street, got a glass of brandy corner Twelfth-street and Avenue A, at McCormick's. Also drank corner Fourth street and Avenue B. Don't know how many glasses he drank. Also drank at a private house.

SAW AN ACQUAINTANCE.

Mary Brooks, Sixth street, went to see an acquaintance, who gave her some beer. Drank at no other place.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

A STAGGERER.

William Bryson, of No. 14 Gansevoort-street, purchased some brandy in Fifteenth-street, near the Seventh-avenue, also in Seventeenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; was found staggering along the sidewalk in Hudson-street.

UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Patrick Lawson, found in Bleecker-street; James Murphy, conducted himself in a beastly manner; Thomas Hall, picked from the side walk of Perry-street, and Timothy Sheedy, intoxicated in Twenty-fifth street, were called, but unable to reply at this time.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn.

During the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, the police arrested only twenty-four persons for intoxication. his time embraces the two worst days in the week—Saturday and Sunday. These arrests were made as follows: First District, 7; Second District, 2. Third District, 10; Fourth District, 4; (none in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts,) and in the Eighth District, 2. These cases were all disposed of by the Justices in the usual way—$10 fine or ten days in the County Jail.

Coroner Reading held an inquest yesterday on the body of Bridget Riley, at No 25 Columbia-street, when a verdict was rendered that she died from "intemperance."

LONG ISLAND.

Another Secret Organization—Great Consternation in Brooklyn.

As the locusts of Egypt were wont to spread consternation among the people wherever they appeared, so now do cats in marvelous numbers disturb the quiet of the proverbially peaceful city of Brooklyn. The entire city is overrun by a vast army of feline quadrupeds; and to render matters still more distressing the Common Council has adjourned, not to meet again until the first Monday in September. The Mayor and his somewhat famous Board of Health are all that remain, having sufficient authority to act, and neither one nor the other seems equal to the exigencies of the occasion. The city is literally in a deplorable condition. Even the people who, as is notorious, seldom take any interest in city affairs, have, after having been kept awake during the midnight hours of several weeks, become aroused to the necessity for a united and determined effort to secure a return of that much loved repose, which was so long the characteristic of Brooklyn. Their anger against the whole feline race is as potent as is possible in a Brooklynite of any number of years' residence. The somniferous influences of the atmosphere prevent anything like "boiling rage" on any occasion.

Several plans for the extermination, or at least, expulsion of the invading army of cats have been promulged to a number of private assemblies and discussed, but not one, so far as our reporter is informed, has met with general approval. Meanwhile caterwauling from ten thousand triumphant quadrupeds continues nightly. Were it possible to obtain a photograph of the city at 2 A. M., the plate would be worth more than all the representations of all the battle-fields of ancient and modern times, the bombardment of Greytown included. At the hour named the roof of every outhouse in Brooklyn sustains its proportion of the feline army in all the hideousness of a midnight orgie; and from every rear window of every residence there issue unclouded heads, flashing eyes, angry ejaculations and well worn boots and shoes. (There is a magnificent opening for a few hundred boot and shoemakers in Brooklyn, at the present time.) And still the people are not ready for a united defence.

Probably the most promising of all the plans yet proposed is the formation of a secret organization—the existence of which has not heretofore been known to the public, notwithstanding it now numbers several thousand members. Concerning this new secret order we have the following particulars:

It is called a C. for M. P. A. F. Q's.

The inhabitants of each respectable street or avenue may form into a subordinate Council. Bye streets, alleys and lanes may unite in twos, drawing their officers equally from each, and choosing their G. P. of C. for M. P. A. F. Q's from one of the principal streets.

The officers of the street or subordinate Councils form a H. G. C. of M. P. A. F. Q's. From this organization all the general officers are to be chosen, (equally from the E. D and W. D.) The G. G. P. of the H. G. C. for M. P. A. F. Q's, to prevent jealousy between the Eastern and Western Districts, is to be chosen from among the most prominent citizens of the town of Flatbush.

The members are bound by an oath, taken on the crossed rails of two kittens that were "found drowned" in a cistern, not to divulge any of their proceedings. They have also a *sign*, a *sound* and a *grip*, by which they know each other, while they remain wholly unknown to the uninitiated.

The *sign* is to be given when within nine feet of the member or person to be saluted, as follows: The saluting member falls upon all-fours, and, by aid of a piece of whalebone and a string, causes his back longitudinally to appear in a highly convex form. He then makes a spring, in imitation of a cat mounting an out-house. If the party thus addressed responds with agility, they run on hands and feet until they come together.

The *sound* is the next test. After getting together, as above described, the saluting member places the point of his nose against the apex of the proboscis of his brother, and, with a slight forward motion, says "Meow," in a plaintive tone. The saluted brother immediately exclaims "Meaw-ow," in an excited manner.

The *grip* is the last test. As soon as the sound test is concluded satisfactorily, both members rise to a sitting posture, and after several nervous movements of the fingers, they dart them forth simultaneously, until they meet and join, and the grip is complete. The string is then let go, when the whalebone straightens, their backs appear natural again, and the ceremony of recognition is over.

The Constitution and By-laws for this Organization are not yet completed, but they will be as soon as the H. G. C. for M. P. A. F. Q's shall have had sufficient time to consider them.

What their mode of attack will be, we are not yet informed; it is to be hoped it will be effective. The repose of the City depends upon their success; and besides, if they fail, the prestige of secrecy will be lost, and secret societies will not hereafter receive the distinguished consideration they have heretofore commanded. The cats must be vanquished.

Excursions from Brooklyn.

The First Annual Pic-Nic Excursion of Eagle Company No. 7, Eastern District, of Brooklyn, came off yesterday, when they visited Glen Wood.

To-day, the Sunday School attached to the Carlton-avenue M. E. Church, go on their annual excursion and visit Brushville. The Sabbath School attached to St. John's Roman Catholic Church go on a pic-nic to Washington's Grove, New-Jersey. Another Sabbath School attached to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, visit Fairy Grove. The proceeds of this latter excursion will be appropriated towards paying for a new organ for this Church.

On August 16, the congregation of the Centennary M. E. Church visit Fort Lee, and on the 28th inst. the Third District Police visit the same place.

Fires.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a house on Walworth-street, near Myrtle-avenue, East Brooklyn, but fortunately was early discovered by Officer BEASLEY, of the Fourth District, who, with the assistance of others, succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage was done. The house was owned by THOMAS KELLY, and not occupied.

A fire broke out about 7½ o'clock last evening in the Dry Goods store of Messrs. HENRY OLTMAN & BROTHERS, corner of Grand and Sixth street. It originated in the show window, and was caused by the gas burner. The damage to the stock from fire and water is estimated at $500. Insured in the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company.

Dock Thieves.

Some dock thieves entered a brig lying in the Atlantic Dock, at an early hour yesterday morning, and abstracted from the Captain's desk in the cabin one hundred and fifty dollars in money, besides various other articles of value. They escaped without causing any alarm.

Burglary.

House No. 13 Dean street, Brooklyn, occupied by JOHN FORREST, was entered by burglars about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of a gold watch, valued at $100 and $70 in gold coin. An entrance was effected through a window of the second story, which was reached by a ladder.

A Vitrain

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 6

We mentioned on Friday, in the *Bulletin*, that the body of a little girl had been floating in the Schuylkill at the Arsenal wharf. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered. A correspondent sends us a statement concerning this matter, which we think calls for an investigation by the Police. We refrain from giving the names of the parties, but we have them in our possession. It seems that some time last week a man living in the old District of Moyamensing, beat his little daughter most unmercifully, for accidentally breaking a bowl or a saucer at the table. It is alleged that he beat the child about the head and body in a brutal manner, and then turned her out of the house. This poor creature, it is said, is the child who was found drowned in the Schuylkill. The parents, the reports say, made no efforts to discover the child while it was missing, and when her death was ascertained the other children were ordered to go about their work as usual, and the body was not even brought home. Our correspondent says that for years this same brute has made his children go bare-footed in the coldest weather, although he owned several houses, and could well afford to make his family comfortable. We hope the police will investigate the facts, and that if the truth of the story is confirmed, that such a brute will be made an example of.

Punishing a Woman.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, July 30.

During the absence of General WOLL, the command of Matamoras devolved upon DONNA LUCINDA, his reputed wife, and her first use of authority was to command the inhuman treatment of one of her own sex, which not even the tears of the ladies of Matamoras could prevent.

The lady alluded to was named HERNANDEZ. She had crossed the river to Matamoras, and had been persuaded by her brother to deliver a letter to an officer of that city, named BARBARINA, asking an interview. This, and the fact that she had not a proper passport, caused her to be arrested and thrown into prison. On the following day she was taken into the public square, and her hair was cut off, lock after lock, by the different malefactors of the prison. Her family witnessed this shameful punishment in the deepest distress, while she implored the authorities to put her to death rather than submit her to such disgrace. She was afterwards sent to Vera Cruz.

Catholicism in the United States.

From the Boston Transcript.

Maryland, the first State where the Roman Catholic Church gained a footing, now contains eight hundred and seven Protestant Churches, and only sixty-five Catholic congregations. In Florida the Catholics early made settlement. Now there are one hundred and seventy Protestant and only five Catholic Churches! Louisiana was settled by the Catholics, who now have fifty-five churches in the State, while the Protestants have two hundred and forty seven congregations. In Texas, the Catholics were the first sect in point of time; they now have thirteen churches, but the Protestants report three hundred and seven societies in the State. The number of Episcopal, Lutheran and Roman Catholic Churches are nearly the same throughout the country, but each of the three denominations have about *one eleventh* of the number of the Methodists, scarcely *one eighth* that of the Baptists, and not *one-fourth* that of the Presbyterians. The entire Protestant population of the country, compared with that of the Catholic, is about as twelve to one.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday July 31 by Rev. A. H. Robinson, THOMAS SCOTT to Miss ELSIE A. ROSE, both of this City.

In this City, on Monday Aug. 6 by Rev. J. W. Taggart, CHARLES S. WESCOTT, Esq., to Miss HAMILTON S. GRAFF, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday Aug. 1 by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, E. S. HINMAN of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss ISABELLA G., daughter of the late Dr. W. C. Somers, of this City.

At Plymouth, N. C., on Saturday July 20, by H. B. Short Esq., O. W. WHITE, of that town, to LEODARIA S. BROWER, of New Hamburg, N. Y.

In Oakland County, Mich., on Tuesday, July 28, by Rev. Zenas Coleman, ROBERT BLENKISON, Esq., of the New-York Free Academy, to Miss LOUISA BENEDICT, daughter of the late Rev. Richard H. Benedict.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 4, of a lingering illness, JOHN HENRY VAN SANT, aged 19 years, 9 months and 27 days, the beloved son of Mary Frances Vultee and of the late Augustus W. Van Sant, of Newburg.

The relatives and friends of the family and the Presidents and Directors of the New Amsterdam and Greenwich Fire Insurance Companies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Mulberry street, near Grand st. The funeral services will commence on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, precisely. His remains will be removed from his late residence, Mr Louis H. Vultee's, No 84 1st st., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at South Ferry to convey the friends to Greenwood.

My brother is sleeping,
He early was called
From this valley of tears,
Our sorrows are mortal,
With anguish are born.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 4, AUGUSTA, daughter of James A. and Hannah C. Sherman, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16 days. Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Salem papers please copy.

At Cranberry, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 4, after a lingering illness, JOHN HENRY, aged 67 years, late of the firm of John Henry & Co., of New-York.

At Westfield, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 5 FRANCIS FENTON, youngest son of Wm. A. and Catharine A. Francis, of this City, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 26 West 19th st., without (further) notice.

At East New York, on Saturday, Aug. 4, of consumption of the brain, WILLIE, infant son of David H. and Louisa Cruttenden, aged 4 months. Will be buried at Halsey.

At Fire Island, on Monday, Aug. 6, ISABEL HUNTRESS, youngest child of Keith C. and Amelia H. Reyer, aged 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 401 West 23d st., between 9th and 10th ave., on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Fort Hamilton Monday, Aug. 6, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Albert and Harriet Woodruff, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence, No. 119 Bowery-st., corner of Prince, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange

Aug. 6.

$6,000 Ohio 6s, '60 105
5,000 do 86
5 000 Virginia 6s 89
10 000 do 89 3m
5 000 Missouri 6s 90
10 000 Indiana State 5s 83 3m
20 000 do ..... ban 5m
1 000 N. Y. Cen. 7s 102
4 000 do 102
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.. 87
26,000 do 160 8s
5 000 do 89 5s
1 000 Ill. Central Bonds. 85
6,000 Ch. & R. I. RR. Bs 87
3 000 R. I. & Tol. 1st M. Bs 86
20 Bk. of the Gas Bank 117
200 Morris Canal 15
500 Gardiner Gold Mine.. 1
2 Nicar. Transit Co 15
200 do b60 15
600 do 194

SECOND BOARD

$5,000 Virginia 6s 86
5,000 Indiana 5s 3 86
12,000 do b60 86
5,000 do b10 86
10 000 California 7s, '70.. 86
800 do 86
25,000 Erie Bonds of '75.. 94
10 000 do b30 94
2 000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds 88
5,000 do b3 87
New-York Cen. 7s, 1864 102
3 000 Hudson R. 2d M. Bds 73
3 000 do b15 77
10,000 do b3 77
20 Metropolitan Bank .. 109
19 Chamber. Coal Co.... 28
160 do s3 28
20 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 99
11 Third-avenue R. R.. 41
60 Erie Railroad 51
do b10 52
150 do 52
100 Reading Railroad..s3 92
100 do 92
10 Ill. Central R. R 97
200 do b3 97
100 Galena & Chic. R. R.. 100
100 Chic. & Tol. R. R.... 92
100 do s10 91

MONDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

The official weekly Bank Averages advertised on another page of this paper present, in the aggregate, less steadiness of movement than on the previous Statement, and an increase of Loans and Deposits somewhat unexpected. For the first time in the published reports of the New-York City Banks, the Loans reach one hundred million dollars. The following are the exact changes from last week. The loss on the Specie reserve was looked for from the payments into the Sub-Treasury, and the transmission of half a million to Boston. It is not important in the present state of the market and the look of Foreign Exchange, particularly as the sum is likely to be made good the present week by the California deliveries:

Increase of Loans	$1,031,670
Loss of Specie	631,619
Increase of Circulation	233.405
Increase of Deposits	1,654.209

Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION

	Aug. 5, '54.	July 28, '55.	Aug. 4, '55
Loans	$93 723 211	$99,083,709	$100.115,379
Specie	14,466,981	15.92[illegible],976	15 2[illegible],358
Circulation	9,121,648	7,409,499	7,642 903
Deposits	76,378 487	81,625 788	83.279,989
In Sub-Treasury	8 406 010	2 694,395	3,225 590

The Foreign Exchanges opened to-day for Wednesday's steamer with a moderate demand, and a good disposition on the part of Bankers to draw at a slight concession from last week's terms. The range for first class bills on London, 109½@110. There will probably be a more active business to-morrow. France are steady at 5.13¾@5 12½. Money keeps easy.

The Stock Market was quite steady at the opening session of the Board this morning, with only a moderate demand, however. In the afternoon Share prices were generally better, and a good business was done in several descriptions of Bonds; the aggregate sales of which, for the day, were $300.000. The Eries of 1875 improved to 91 per cent., and the Hudson Convertibles to 77¾@¾. For Indiana Fives there is an active inquiry, and Virginia Sixes move steadily; but other State Stocks are dull, and there are some additions to the supply of Missouris and Tennessees. The Secretary of the Treasury makes the following offer for United States Stocks, but practically it will be of little avail on the present market for the principal issue of 1847–8, which is wanted at a higher rate by other parties.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 3, 1855.

Notice is hereby given to holders of stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1846, redeemable on and after the 19th November, 1856, that the whole or any part of that stock will be purchased by this department at any time previous to the 30th November next, for which 3 per cent premium will be paid in addition to the sums expressed in the certificates.

And to the holders of the stocks of the other loans of the United States, that purchases of the same to the amount of $1,3·0,000 will also be made during the same period at the following rates:

For stock of the loan of 1848, a premium of 10 per cent.; for stock of the loans of 1847 and 1848, a premium of 16 per cent.; and for stock issued under the act of 1850, commonly called Texas Indemnity stock, a premium of six per cent.

Interest will be allowed, at the rate stipulated in the certificates, from the 1st July last to the day of settlement here, with one day in addition, to enable the Treasurer's draft to reach the party.

Certificates transmitted to this department under the present notice should be duly assigned to the United States by the party entitled to receive the purchase money.

Payment for these stocks will be made by drafts upon the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, as the parties entitled to receive the money may direct.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $214,019, and disbursed $238,941, including $38,000 drafts from California. The Assay department has a good supply of Gold bars for the depositors of California Dust, but, thus far we hear of no large engagements for shipment by the Collins steamer on Wednesday. The regular Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon is $3,210,687.

The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany has declared a half yearly dividend of 6 ₱ cent.

The Galena and Chicago Road received on its July traffic $182,131, against $93,957 the same month in 1854. The increase is nearly a hundred ₱ cent. The Shares sold to day at 108½, ex dividend. There was a general good demand for the Western Road Stocks, 70 ₱ cent. bid for Cleveland and Pittsburg; 92 paid for Toledo, and 97¼ for Rock Island.

Boston Money Market.

From the Boston Courier, Aug. 6.

Since the last weekly Bank returns more second-class paper has been offered in the street than for some time previous. The official averages are not published merely for ornament, but for information and practical use, to guide the Banks themselves as well as the public. When prudent Directors analyze the printed statements required by law, and see the Specie reserves reduced from $3,000,000 in June to $2,700,000 in July, (the highest and lowest amounts since the first week of the year,) and also see an increase of nearly six millions in the Loans, they may well pause awhile and reflect upon the probable future consequences. It is discreditable, to say the least, for thirty-two millions of capital and fifty-four millions of Loans to be represented by less than five millions of Specie, without regard to the circulation and deposits. It is all fair weather now; but all the sails are set, and so long as there is a cloud in the horizon no bigger than a man's hand it may be well at least to take in the royals and studding sails. If there are to be large harvests abroad and large importations, Specie may continue to be required for the liquidation of foreign balances, and that condition would of itself create an important disturbing cause, without the addition of other influences. No time should be lost in correcting any known danger or evil. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 4.

Names of Banks.	Average Amount of Loans & Dis.	Average Amount of Specie.	Average Amount of Circulation.	Average Amount of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$6,991,484	$1,334,934	$732,074	$6,878,700
Atlantic Bank	477,916	67 [illegible]	99,186	341,004
Bk. of America	4,931,178	1,870,944	99,960	5,000,396
Bk. of Commerce	9,450,116	1,926,000	3,166	8,711,703
Bk. Commonwealth	1,197,879	[illegible]	101,810	1,133,369
Bk. of New-York	2,[illegible]94,[illegible]42	[illegible]	[illegible]1,[illegible]00	[illegible]2,[illegible]00
Bk. of N. America	1,[illegible]00,[illegible]00	[illegible]	[illegible]00,[illegible]00	[illegible]00,[illegible]00
Bk. of the Republic	[illegible]00,[illegible]00	[illegible]	[illegible]00,[illegible]00	[illegible]00,[illegible]00
Bk. of New-York	1,[illegible]00,[illegible]00	[illegible]	[illegible]00,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]00,[illegible]00
Bowery Bank	[illegible]00,[illegible]00	[illegible]	[illegible]00,[illegible]00	[illegible]00,[illegible]00
Broadway Bank	1,[illegible]00,[illegible]00	[illegible]	[illegible]00,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]00,[illegible]00
Butchers & Drov. Bank	[illegible]00,[illegible]00	[illegible]	[illegible]00,[illegible]00	[illegible]00,[illegible]00
Capitalists' Bank	1,[illegible]00,[illegible]00	[illegible]	[illegible]00,[illegible]00	[illegible]00,[illegible]00
Chatham Bank	1,[illegible

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Details of the Louisville Election Riots.

Great Slaughter of Americans and Foreigners.

TWENTY TO THIRTY PERSONS KILLED.

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Several Persons Burned to Death.

Large Quantities of Powder in Possession of the Irish.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 7—12 M.

In the First Ward, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, while the election was going quietly on, some disturbance arose at the polls. Mr. BURGE, an American, was insulted, stabbed and beaten until it was supposed he was dead, by a party of Irishmen. The assaulters were immediately arrested and lodged in jail. In the afternoon, three Americans were fired upon while quietly passing a German Brewery, several squares from the polls. One gentleman, who was riding quietly along with his wife, was fired on at the same time, several squares below. A perfect shower of shot and bullets was rained from the windows of German houses, and many people were wounded. The foreigners seen in the whole vicinity were armed, and attempted the indiscriminate slaughter of Americans. An immense crowd of infuriated Americans assembled and were fired at from the windows, when they burned the German Brewery and sacked several houses.

The most serious rioting occurred in the Eighth Ward. About 6 P. M., as three Americans were quietly passing along Main-street, they were set on by ten Irishmen, and fifteen shots were fired by the latter. One American, named RHODES, was killed, and both the others wounded. The Irish then took refuge in a house on the corner of Chappell and Market streets, whence they fired and wounded several Americans, and killed two, named GRAHAM and HOBSON. The firing from the houses was continued for half an hour, until the Americans procured arms and reinforcements, and broke open the house. They succeeded in capturing the murderer of GRAHAM, and immediately hung him. A policeman cut him down while still living, but he died this morning.

In the meantime, there was a perfect fusilade from rifles and guns from a row of Irish houses on the corner of Eleventh and Main streets, on all passing Americans, several of whom were badly wounded The whole row was filled with Irish, all armed A crowd of Americans assembled, and, failing to dislodge them, fired one of the houses, and sent for reinforcements, which soon arrived with muskets and a cannon. Several Irishmen in the burning building were shot and others captured. Reports were heard in the burning buildings, but no attempt was made to put out the fire, and two or three blocks were burned down. Several other fires also occurred last night.

On leaving the Eighth Ward, the infuriated mob marched to the *Times* office, which was only saved from demolition by the efforts of Mr. PRENTICE, and others of the American party.

This morning there were rumors of more disturbance, and large crowds were assembled in the streets. About 11 o'clock a mob started to the levee and attacked a row of Irish houses, whence it was reported shots were fired this morning The crowd, however, were restrained, and every effort is being made to restore peace.

The accounts of the scene of the riot are most horrible. There were in all about twenty persons killed, besides a great many badly wounded.

Twelve buildings were burned, and several charred human bodies were taken from the ruins.

The mob finally dispersed last night, after burning the signboard of the *Times* Office. There has been no issue of the *Times* this morning.

There is a large crowd at the Court House this morning, where the dead bodies are collected.

Three o'clock, P. M.—The city remains quiet. Fifty extra Police have been sworn in. Judge BULLOCK and others have made speeches at the Court-House to the mob, which has tended to calm the excitement.

It is rumored that two or three have been killed to-day.

Five o'clock, P. M.—Another outbreak is feared to-night, in consequence of a large quantity of gunpowder having been found in possession of the Irish in the Eighth Ward. Large numbers of Irish are leaving the city.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

We have not been able to procure many additional particulars in regard to the commencement of the riot, &c. It was caused thus: In the First Ward, as two gentlemen were riding in a carriage, they were fired at from a house containing Germans or Irish. One gentleman was wounded, and the firing was repeated, when EDWARD WILLIAMS, watchman of the Second Ward, JOSEPH SALVAGE, and JOHN LATTA, Americans, went to the scene of the trouble, and they also were fired at. LATTA had his leg badly shattered by a musket ball, and SALVAGE and WILLIAMS were also wounded. Exaggerated reports then spread to the lower part of the city in regard to the affair causing a large crowd to assemble thirsting for revenge. They gathered around the house from where the firing had commenced, took two Germans from it and beat them so badly that their recovery is considered very doubtful. The house was then completely sacked.

The crowd then proceeded to the houses on the corner of Shelby and Madison streets, from whence Germans had been seen firing, riddled two groceries, a beer-house, and two houses, all owned and occupied by Germans, and injured severely several of their inmates.

They then went to Jefferson-street, where a party of gentlemen coming into the city had been fired upon from a large brewery, sacked the houses around it, burned the brewery, and beat a number of Germans—whom they captured—terribly, and also shot an Irishman, who died this morning.

In the street below an American was slightly injured by a shot, when the Irishman who fired it was captured, beaten and shot.

Shots had been fired from all the houses which were attacked.

The crowd now talked of sacking the Catholic Church, where it was rumored firearms had been secreted, but Mayor BARBEE and others pleaded with them not to do so, and prevailed upon them to leave it alone.

The disturbances were now supposed to be over, as the crowd had marched to an Engine house in the Fifth Ward with their cannon, and were beginning to disperse, but after awhile it was learned that while the troubles had been going on in the upper part of the city, several persons had been fired on in the lower part of Main-street, and that at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon two Americans had been shot at from an Irish house on the corner of Main and Chapel streets, without the slightest provocation being given on their part as far as could be learned. This started the disturbances afresh. The Irishman who shot RHODES was then taken and immediately hung, but was cut down before life became extinct.

Thirty or more shots were fired from the Irish house on the corner of Main and Chapel streets, and it is impossible to ascertain the number that were wounded.

The inmates of a row of Irish houses, owned by a man named QUINN, fired on a party who were passing by, when they turned upon their assailants, burned their houses, and killed several, all of whom were Irishmen.

Some of the Irishmen in these houses were burned to death. A woman and QUINN are among those that were killed. Eight to ten houses were destroyed, and the number burned to death and killed is said to be from 15 to 20.

To day the excitement was very great, and warlike movements were observable; but the crowd finally dispersed, and it is hoped peace has at last been obtained.

A large extra police force has been put on duty, and the Mayor has issued the usual proclamation.

Bishop SPAULDING published a card disclaiming any connection with the rioters, and calling upon his flock to be peaceable, orderly and quiet.

The city is now quiet, and it is thought there will be no more disturbances. The fighting was all at a distance from the polls.

No cause can be assigned for the assaults. They originated in the first place with a few drunken men.

The keys of the Roman Catholic Cathedral have been placed in the hands of the Mayor by Bishop SPAULDING.

Two companies of armed volunteers are now marching to the Eighth Ward. It is feared there is going to be more disturbances.

The Massachusetts Know-Nothings.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Committee of the Know-Nothing State Council, after a long session last night, and another this forenoon, have finally agreed upon their report.

The platform as to Native Americanism makes the important concession of allowing all Protestant foreigners who have been naturalized to become members of the organization. It also declares all foreigners, before being allowed to become citizens, should be Americanized, but fixes no period of naturalization. It also protests against the reception of foreign paupers and criminals. On the Slavery question, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise is demanded. The independence of the Judiciary is asserted, (having reference to the late Kane decision in Philadelphia,) and Slavery is declared sectional and Liberty national. To these principles the National Administration is declared hostile; and, therefore, all opposed to that Administration are called upon to elect delegates to a General Convention. In other words, a fusion is recommended. It is probable their will be some opposition to the admission of foreigners to the Association, as it is deemed a practical adoption of the Know-Nothing platform.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The yellow fever in Portsmouth is increasing and over half the inhabitants have now fled.

There were only two new cases at Norfolk yesterday, and the disease is confined to the infected district.

The wife of Capt. BENNON, of the U. S. N., is ill with the fever at Gosport.

All communication between Gosport and Norfolk has been cut off.

At Portsmouth, the passengers and mails are transferred from the Baltimore boats to the steamer *Star*, which takes them up the river.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Texas News, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are to hand, containing Galveston dates to the 28th of July.

Heavy rains in Western Texas had done considerable damage, and apprehensions were felt, if the storms continued, the Cotton crop would be injured and put back fully three weeks behind former seasons.

General SMITH had arrived at San Antonio with twenty loaded wagons. He reached there on the 19th ult., and was on his way to Kansas, under orders of Gen. HARNEY.

The Recent Steamboat Disaster on the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The bodies of Mr. DOUGLASS, the Express Agent, and Messrs. RAMSEY and HUGHES, who were drowned in the *McDonald* collision were found this morning and taken into Chester. Two other bodies, one a colored man, were also found near Red Bank, N. J., this morning.

Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 6.

It is conceded that L. M. COX, Know-Nothing, is elected to Congress in the Ninth District of Kentucky, over R. H. STANTON, Dem., by a good majority. The election in the towns opposite here passed off quietly, the results generally being favorable to the Know-Nothings.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Democrats concede the election of SWOPE, the K. N. candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, Kentucky, by over 500 majority.

North Carolina Election.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

R. T PAINE, K. N., is elected to Congress from the First District of North Carolina by 300 majority.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Dispatches received here announce the defeat of Mr. CLINGMAN in the Eighth District, but this is considered doubtful.

Alabama Election.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Further returns from Alabama show the following Know-Nothing majorities: Dallas County, 310; Perry County, 450; Augusta County, 50; Russell County gives 200 Democratic majority.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Anti-Know-Nothings in the City of Florence, Alabama, have 300 majority.

Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

JOHNSON, Democrat, is elected Governor of Tennessee. His majority is supposed to be about 1,500.

Fall of a Cornice—Six Persons Killed and Others Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The cornice of the new building in process of erection for the Ohio Life and Trust Company, fell at 2 o'clock this afternoon, crushing to death six persons and injuring others, two so seriously that their recovery is despaired of. ROBERT CAMERON, master builder, W. B. CURTIS, superintendent of the building, were sitting beneath at the time, and

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1213. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JOHN S. CHAMBERS and B. WALDRON passing by all well known, are among the killed.

Saratoga Burglars.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The suspected burglars were examined. KINSBURY and HENDERSON were seen by the chambermaid near General HALSEY's room. C. W. MERRITT, of the New-York Police, identifies HENDERSON and EDDY as old offenders.

Murderer to be Hung.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

JOHN WILSON, convicted of the murder of a fellow convict in the State Prison, is to be executed on the 5th of October next, the Governor and Council having refused to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life.

Editorial Changes.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

THURLOW WEED is about to retire from the editorship of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and SAMUEL WILKESON, of the Buffalo *Democracy*, takes his place. The *Democracy* is to be discontinued. [Query.]

Fire at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

A fire last night destroyed the distillery attached to the starch factory in this city Loss about $8,000. The starch factory was uninjured.

The Liquor Dealers' State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Delegates to the Liquor Dealers' State Convention are arriving fast, and the hotels are full already. The weather is quite cool.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion* arrived here from New-York at 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Character of the Country—Its Political Condition and Prospects—Gov. Reeder.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A "returned emigrant" from Kansas, whose return, however, is only preliminary to a removal to that golden region, feeling a deep interest in the public questions which now centre there, begs leave to state to your readers some of the facts and opinions gathered on the ground.

Three several visits to Kansas, and a reasonably extensive travel in the Territory, have not only given me a fair knowledge of its peculiarities of climate and soil, but have also brought me in contact with all classes and parties, and enabled me to attain to a somewhat intimate knowledge of its politics. I have enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Gov. REEDER, as well as of many of the prominent free-soilers who stand in antagonism to him; and as my own politics are moderate—being strongly Free-Soil, without much sympathy with radical Abolitionism on the one hand, or old Hunkerism on the other—I have had opportunities of discussion in a way calculated, I believe, to elicit truth.

First, As regards the country, I wish to add my testimony to that of such persons as have spoken of Kansas as destined to be the richest and most lovely State of our confederacy. I wish fully to endorse all the enthusiasm which has been lavished on her magnificent rolling prairies, and the inexhaustible fertility of her soil; and to add to the praises of her admirable climate, and the natural resources which make her more *easily settled* than any region which has yet been opened up for emigration. Her excellent building stone, which crop out in such a way as to waste the *least possible* amount of land—her abundant coal, which is found so near the surface as to provide a fuel cheaper than wood—her fine water, furnished by springs which sometimes burst forth from the hill-sides, but may always be found by moderate digging—these give the emigrant every facility for the easy and rapid preparation of a home where he can proceed at once to plow and plant, with the prospect of an abundant crop, which will command the most liberal price. And, so far from mining the constitutions of himself and family by ague and fever affliction, as is the case in so many portions of the West, he may rest assured that, if he only takes the precaution to use good water, he is in a region whose freedom from marshes and swamps of all kinds—whose perfect natural drainage, and whose winds, constant and pure, coming direct from the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Ocean—all guarantee a health which cannot, to say the least, be inferior to that enjoyed in any State in the Union.

But it is in regard to the politics of Kansas that I wish more particularly to speak. To those who are contemplating emigration to the West, as well as those who, remaining behind, are insulted with feelings of patriotism and love of justice—the last year's history of Kansas presents many features which alarm, puzzle and perplex. At so great a distance from the scene of action, and hearing contradictory statements, purporting to be facts, the citizens of the older States scarcely know how much to believe of the strange tales that have reached their ears, or how far to credit the accounts which go to prove the citizens of Missouri to be ruffians, and foes and traitors to the Republic, rather than fellow citizens united to them by the bonds of a common fraternity.

It might accelerate the emigration movement to gloss over the actual outrages which have occurred, and assure those hesitating between Kansas and Iowa, that a residence in the former is attended with no semblance of inconvenience or danger. But it is not by such means that this beautiful Territory is to be rescued from the grasp which Slavery is now endeavoring to close upon her. Let those who emigrate, go, knowing the facts; let the cowards, whom a knowledge of these facts will deter, stay at home or turn their fearful steps elsewhere. It is *true* that the Delegate sent to Congress last Fall, was elected by the grossest fraud; that the same game was still more boldly played last Spring, in the election of the Legislative Assembly. Organized bands of Missourians, armed to the teeth, and provisioned for the expedition, poured into every Free Soil precinct—a large majority of the whole—and, fortified by liquor, and insolent from excess of numbers, turned out the election judges, substituted others, dispensed with the oath of residence, and, casting ballots *prepared in Missouri*, elected *from their own number* the men who are to-day enacting the laws which they intend for the governing of Kansas. In such of the districts as had the presence of mind to protest against these proceedings, new elections were held, at which, generally Free State members were chosen; but the fraudulent Legislature, insolent from success and numerical strength, refused these legally elected members the privilege of contesting the seats they should have held.

It is also true, that Gov. REEDER, an original friend of the Nebraska bill, went to Kansas determined to do his duty as a man. The Missouri cabal, headed by ATCHISON, immediately attempted to coerce him into their violent measures. A man of rare nobleness and independence of mind, Gov. REEDER refused to become a party to the fraud; and from that time, discovering that he was not of their kind, commenced the fierce crusade against him of the Atchisonians.—a warfare like that of a troop of jackals upon a lion. No insult they dared offer him has been too gross—no calumny too monstrous to utter—no threat too barbarous to make. Amidst all he has stood firm. At first he supposed himself sustained at Washington—but since recent events have showed that the Administration is the purchased property of Pro-Slavery Nullification, he still breasted the storm, strong in his own consciousness, and resolved, Roman-like, to die at his post with dignity, and abating no jot of the high courage which had heretofore kept the clamorous barbarians partially in check. And the people of this country will yet learn to know him, instead of the paltry speculator his enemies would represent, as one of the few public men with which nations are ever gifted, who are always equal to the emergencies of the hour, and whom no threats and no bribes can awe or seduce into swerving from the path of duty, or betraying the interest confided to their care. Strange if, on completing this discovery, they do not insist on investing him with honors and powers more august and weighty than any he has yet enjoyed.

But the *people* of Kansas—what is *their* verdict on this momentous question? The opinions I have just expressed are theirs; were it not for their strong faith in a *new* Congress, a *new* Administration and the prompt succor of their brethren at the East, they would regard the removal of Gov. REEDER as the pronouncing of their own doom. Were the question of Governorship left to the real citizens of Kansas, A. H REEDER would to-day be their choice by a two-thirds vote.

Such being the facts, it is idle to expect from the people of Kansas any recognition of the validity of those laws—many of them oppressive in the extreme—now being framed by the fictitious Legislature holding its session at Johnson's Mission. They know that body to be alien to the soil of Kansas—to be traitors to the Constitution and would-be enslaved of themselves. The emigrants to that Territory I believe to be worthy of it, and of the responsible post they are called to defend. They *will not* obey the laws framed for them by ATCHISON'S menials. Nor do I think that a conflict will result. Even ATCHISON'S league will not be able to march into Kansas an army every time a debt is to be collected or a tax levied. And *without* such an army, recollect that the Free Soilers are in the majority.

Hence, I say to those proposing to emigrate, if you have courage and patriotism, go to Kansas. You may meet with things disagreeable, but I do not apprehend personal danger. The Missourians are hullies and cowards. If you are prudent and attend to your own business the prospect is that you will experience no real danger. And there, to reward you for this extra risk and annoyance, such as it is, you will have made an easy home in a country for beauty, fertility and health unequaled; and will have the proud satisfaction of forming one of that advance guard of Freedom whose courage and fidelity shall oppose to the force of the Pro-Slavery effort an immovable barrier, till such time as the nation shall rally, and cleanse its banner from the foul stain which misrule has imprinted.

KANSAS.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Stuart

The People, by Charles J. Warren, vs. James Wallace.—This case being the first arrest under the "Act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," for the sale of domestic liquor, being the complaint of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, on oath of Tautman Allaire, was called up yesterday. Considerable excitement was manifested as to the process and progress of trial, and the Court room was pretty nigh filled with spectators, among whom we noticed several prominent advocates of the Temperance movement. The affidavit sets forth the same facts in nearly the same words

The case was called up by Mr. D B Taylor for defendant, who desired a postponement of the hearing.

Mr. Tomlinson, on the same side, said: Having heard that this case would be brought up to-day, I have come fully prepared at this time to take up the argument as to its merits, and seeing the manifestation of public interest as to the decision of the question, I had proposed to admit before your Honor the sale of domestic liquor for the purpose of bringing out the law to test it as to its constitutionality, but other counsels have prevailed and it is deemed advisable to resist the encroachments of these men forming an alliance, step by step, and in every shape, as they seem to have an idea of following these complaints by others of a similar nature. For that reason I should prefer that your Honor would grant us a postponement so that my purpose may be fully carried out and that the questions arising may be argued at length. I propose that we adjourn the case to some time in September, by which time the parties in interest may meet again to decide to their meetings as to the proper course to be pursued. This is the more necessary, as this case seems to be a contest between the Carson League or the Temperance Alliance, and the Liquor-dealers' Association

The Judge—You simply ask for an adjournment.

Mr Taylor—Mr. Wallace is here and he is willing to defer this hearing to any date you may desire

The Judge—In all cases of misdemeanor I propose to take up the cases according to the ordinary order. It is usual to make order as to how cases shall be tried; and therefore if it is proposed to make argument in this Court, it would be better to decide it now. If you want a Jury trial you must take it to the General Sessions.

Mr. Tomlinson—My desire is, that it should be heard before your Honor.

The Judge—The act in violation of which this case comes, provides for a trial by Jury in the Court specially designated with that view by the act itself. This defendant cannot claim a Jury trial in this Court; but if he elects to be tried by a Jury, it must be carried to the General Sessions. I am quite willing that this case should be so carried up. I submit whether you should not fully determine upon the course you should pursue.

Mr. Tomlinson—Would it be feasible to let the case stand over to Tuesday, for us then to decide upon some definite course?

The Judge—I merely suggest what I have said, I make no order.

Mr. Tomlinson—We could by Tuesday determine what course we should take.

Mr. E S Capron—I am here to represent Mr. Warren in this case. It is his desire to have this case disposed of as soon as possible. At the present stage of the proceedings, we shall raise an objection as to the right of defendant to take the cause to another Court for trial. We think he can't say anything in the General Sessions at this time, that his right of choice existed only before the committing Magistrate. The statute gives him the right to make an election as to where he will be tried, whether he will avail himself of the provision of the Constitution, and submit the question of his guilt or innocence to the Grand Jury, or whether he will waive that right. That statute gives him one right to make an election, and when he has made that election, he has exercised all his rights under that statute. I, however, do not care to go into that question now. The complainant desires to dispose of the question at once, we do not want it put off to September.

The Judge—It is proposed to go over till Tuesday so as to decide as to the measures to be taken.

Mr Taylor—The Counsel for the prosecution seems to rest upon the supposition that the defendant has decided this case to go on without a jury by election. That is an error; it is true that he did elect to come here, but he thought that he could have a jury trial here.

The Judge—I do not feel willing to go on alone to try this case in detriment to the choice of the defendant. If he has even altered his mind, I would not assume the responsibility of a case of this character and interest, as that if on Tuesday next he should choose to take it before the General Sessions, I should interpose no objection.

Mr. Capron—Will the Court hold that point in abeyance I very much doubt as to the power of the Court to allow any such change after election.

Adjourned to Tuesday next

THE TOMBS.

SCALY

William Skalley, of No. 35 North Moore-street, drank liquor but did not get it anywhere.

BUFFALO BILL.

Catherine Caffrey, of No. 90 Reade-street, drank liquor; bought the first potion at "Buffalo Bill's," in Church-street.

A PARTY OF DON'T KNOWS.

James McGuire don't know where his liquor came from; Catherine Jeffers made a like answer; Thomas Grant replied in like manner; John Keefe in the same predicament; John Laverty, also,—his memory is defective SIX WEEKS AFTER DATE.

Bridget Dowd was sure she had not tasted liquor, as imputed to her, had not had any for at least six weeks; couldn't have been drunk, as the effects must have worked off by this time

THINKS HE WAS DRUNK.

James Eckard was drunk, he believes; at least, was a "little over the bay;" got the liquor at the house of a friend in Madison-street.

WHERE WAS IT?

Michael Haley got liquor somewhere in Roosevelt-street; the precise location unknown.

WATERY.

John McAlister drank a little which he bought at No. 272 Water-street. IN DOUBT

Julia Hague drank, but what or where she does not know. Susan Boner replies in the same terms.

BOBBING AROUND.

Mary Bowan got drunk, was "bobbing around" generally, and cannot locate any one resort of the day.

SO SO.

William Cunningham was "so so;" got his liquor in New-Jersey.

CAN'T BE MADE TO SWEAR

William Kelly won't swear at all, everybody, white or black, kisses the same book, and he does not agree with any such species of immediate amalgamation; get a new book, and then he won't swear on principle.

PEG.

Margaret Webster got liquor on the corner of Cross and Pearl streets. HEREAFTER.

William Gillman and Robert Clifford not yet prepared to make explanations Committed for examination.

TOOK A LITTLE.

Samuel Brown drank a little, his first offence; it was only a very little; discharged with a reprimand.

ESSEX MARKET.

QUERY.

Alexander McNeal, Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, drank brandy; don't know where, but he got it at different places.

A VAGRANT.

Wm. O'Brien lives at no place in particular; got his liquor in a good many places—drank brandy and beer.

TWO GLASSES

Mary Baker drank brandy, (two glasses); got it in a store; don't know what store it was.

BEER.

Henry Senkhen, No. 207 Avenue C, drank beer in Louis Adinger's, Avenue C; drank two or three glasses and paid for it.

MIXTURE.

Thomas Finnan, drank a glass of beer and a glass of brandy; don't know where he got it; drank in different places.

CHERRY-RIPE.

Mary Miller, No. 213 Cherry street, drank brandy; got the first she drank at the corner of Cherry and Pelham streets; don't know where she got the balance.

DON'T KNOW.

John Smith, No. 207 Third-street, purchased beer on the corner of Fifth-street and Avenue B, don't know the man's name, did not drink any place else.

OUT DRUNK SOMEWHERE.

Dennis Lahey, No 37 Jackson-street, drank brandy in Third-avenue and then drank some beer at a friend's house; don't know where he got drunk after that.

TOOK IT MIXED.

Catharine Mack, Columbia-street, Brooklyn, don't know where she got her liquor, drank brandy and gin mixed. It was in a store.

USES OF A SERVANT GIRL.

Catherine McGuin, No. 180 Elizabeth-street, drank brandy on the corner of Broome and Elizabeth-street, sent a girl out for it, then went to see the Bishop's girls.

ROUND ABOUT.

Patrick Farley, Second-avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-streets purchased a glass of brandy on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue; also drank at the Kings County Hotel, Williamsburg, at Peck Slip, and at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-second street

JEFFERSON MARKET.

David Hines, of No 64 Varick-street, purchased some liquor in Broome-street, does not recollect the exact place nor any other location.

George Rockermuis, of New-Prospect, N. J, got pretty well toddled in Jersey City; don't recollect whether or not he drank any in New-York, nor can he remember how he got to the City.

Alexander Hay, of No 51 Charlton-street, got beer in the same street, and there only that he knows of.

NOT READY.

John Bradley, found in Thirteenth-street; Daniel Martin, in East Seventeenth-street; John and Patrick Cragin, in Twenty second street; Mary Collins and Maria Maloney, in Hamersley-street, James Donohue and John McFarrell, in Thirty-first-street, and Thomas McNulty, in Fortieth-street, were all too far gone to make intelligible replies at this time, and were committed for examination.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Revolution in Northern Mexico.

Special Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

BROWNSVILLE, Monday, July 16, 1855.

Since I last wrote to you, at Corpus Christi, you will have learned of the evacuation of Camargo by the Government troops, who fell back on Reynosa which they commenced fortifying, with the intention of making a stand there. The citizens of Camargo held a meeting and pronounced against the Government of SANTA ANNA, whom they denounced as a tyrant and traitor. They also nominated General CARVAJAL as the commander of the forces of Tamaulipas Shortly afterwards VIDAURI marched from Monterey at the head of about 1,300 of the finest cavalry in Mexico. He was joined by JUAN SUAZA of Camargo, and his forces gradually swelled on the route to near 2,000 men, with nine pieces of light artillery. At Cerralvo, VIDAURI issued a proclamation denouncing SANTA ANNA and his Cabinet as traitors, and sentencing them to death whenever found. He also prohibits all persons from aiding or assisting the troops of the Government in any manner, under the same penalty. The concluding section of the proclamation states that the severity of these penalties will be mitigated as soon as his opponents show him the example. General WOLL having positively stated that he would hang every one connected with the revolutionary party who might fall into his hands.

On reaching Camargo, VIDAURI united his forces with the men of Tamaulipas, and his first act was to remove CARVAJAL from the command and appoint Gov. GARZA in his place. This caused great dissatisfaction, as CARVAJAL had by his own exertion raised the men from Mier, Guerrero, Camargo, and other points in Tamaulipas, and was the only man in the State who possessed the requisite military knowledge to command them. GARZA is a lawyer, and though brave enough, makes no pretensions to be a soldier, and did not wish for the position. CARVAJAL informed VIDAURI that he had the success of the revolution too much at heart to risk its failure by disputing his order; but that he should await the decision of the people of Tamaulipas, who were the only proper judges in the matter. He therefore retired from the army, but advised his friends to remain until the decision of the people was ascertained. This most of them did, only a few of his immediate adherents leaving with him. Still this has had a bad effect, many leading Mexicans here and elsewhere refusing to join the movement.

The revolutionists have, therefore, no military leader of talent, whatever. JAUREGUI, who was relied on to act in that capacity, having died of fever a few days before VIDAURI left Monterey. SUAZA, as I stated in a previous letter, is a good guerilla chieftain and Indian fighter, but possesses no military knowledge, while VIDAURI, GARZA, &c., are merely civilians. In the meantime, WOLL is actively engaged in fortifying Reynosa, into which place he has thrown himself with the largest portion of the garrison of Matamoros, say 1,600 men. Yesterday and the day before, bodies of soldiers were seen to leave Matamoros in the direction of Reynosa, and it is estimated that not more than 200 now remain in garrison in the former place. So that if the revolutionists beat WOLL at Reynosa, they will have an easy victory at Matamoros. But there's the rub, as Reynosa is a very strong position and WOLL is fighting for his life, the revolutionists having announced their intention of swinging him from the first tree if they catch him. Col CASTRO is left in command of the troops at Matamoros, though a *chere amie* of WOLL's, named LUCINDA, is said to be the real commander.

CARVAJAL, NORTON, ROUNDTREE, and several others who were indicted in Al for filibustering operations on this frontier, were dismissed at the last term of the U. S District Court on the motion of the District Attorney. They left here on Saturday in the steamer *Ranchero* for Rio Grande City, and accompanying them were a number of parties from your city, who have probably gone up to look on and perhaps take a part if invited Among others was Lieut DUNCAN, formerly of the U. S Army, said to be a fine military officer, who intends to offer his services to the revolutionists, who will doubtless gladly receive them.

It is reported here that some eighteen or twenty men have deserted from Ringgold Barracks and joined VIDAURI They all belonged to the artillery, and by their aid Lieut DUNCAN will be enabled to organize a respectable corps of artillerists. Exciting news from Reynosa is hourly expected, and many well informed Mexicans do not hesitate to say that WOLL's position is decidedly the best, the revolutionists having no leader, although superior in numbers c. c.

P. S.—Since writing the above, intelligence has been received here which appears to be authentic, that the revolutionists have fallen back towards Monterey, in hot haste, in consequence of news from that city of the advance of a large body of Government troops from San Luis Potosi. It is said that three hundred caval y have been left at Camargo to watch WOLL, and report his movements, and that the latter was preparing to leave Reynosa and retake Camargo. The steamer will be down in a day or two, when I shall learn the truth of the matter, but the report appears to be generally believed here

A schooner arrived off the mouth of the river from Vera Cruz last evening, and among the passengers was a Mexican officer, who reports that a reinforcement of fifteen hundred men was to leave Vera Cruz in a few days for this frontier, to which the knowing ones add, if SANTA ANNA has them to spare. Money has been received in considerable amounts, but no far not a man has arrived. News of the continued success of ALVAREZ and his officers have been received here, but of course you have later news from the interior than we can possibly have.

BROWNSVILLE, Saturday, July 21, 1855.

The steamer *Ranchero* came down the river last evening, bringing intelligence confirming the account of the departure of VIDAURI from Camargo and his return to Monterey. This was caused by the reception which he had received of the advance of a large force of Government troops from San Luis Potosi, which report had to better foundation than the return of Col. CAZO to Saltillo at the head of about 150 men. VIDAURI reached Monterey on the 16th inst., and found that his friends there had already assembled a force of 900 men to oppose the expected Government troops These he united to his own command, making the latter about 1,500 men, and it was his intent to march at once against Saltillo, after recovering which it was his intention, as those best informed say, to detach a portion of his force to reinforce GARZA, and with the rest to march on San Luis Potosi, which is stated to be on the eve of pronouncing against SANTA ANNA. CRUZ will be caught between two fires, VIDAURI advancing against him on one side, and about two or three hundred pronunciados menacing him from the other. He will probably be taken.

GARZA was still at Camargo at the head of seven or eight hundred men, principally cavalry, five hundred of them being men of New Leon, left by VIDAURI Letters received from him state that he is determined to resist the advance of WOLL from Reynosa at all hazards, and detachments from his command hover about Reynosa and watch WOLL's movements. MACKENZIE CAPISTRAN and GUADALUPE GARCIA are said to be between Reynosa and Matamoros, at the head of a small force, and MARTIN SALLAS, with six hundred more of the revolutionists, was hourly expected from Victoria. The garrison of Matamoros is reduced to less than two hundred men, and it is thought that WOLL will abandon Reynosa and fall back on Matamoros, as there is considerable danger to the citizens of the latter town rising and driving out Donna LUCINDA and her troops.

CARAVAJAL has retired to his rancho on this side of the river, where he awaits the result of the action of the people of Tamaulipas It must be deeply mortifying to him to see the men whom he had raised, and who had declared their preference for him as their commander, serving under others, and achieving victories in which he has no part.

A brutal outrage was committed in Matamoros a few days since, which shows that the Mexicans are but semi-civilized as yet. A woman named HERNANDEZ, who resides in this city, wished to visit her brothers living in Matamoros. Some person requested her to take a letter to an officer named BARRERRA, which she did. This letter, it appears, contained a request for an interview, which was interpreted into a serious crime, and Senora HERNANDEZ was arrested by BARRERRA himself and thrown into prison. After remaining here some time without trial or examination of any kind, she was taken out and conducted to the plaza, where, in presence of her afflicted relatives and a large crowd of people, her head was shaved by the common executioner. She was then placed on a mule and married to the mouth of the river, to be embarked for Vera Cruz, without being allowed to see or embrace her children. These facts are undoubted, as I have them from half a dozen witnesses of the disgusting transaction. General CASTRO is the author of this barbarity, though some charge it upon WOLL's mistress, LUCINDA. I send you a publication issued by the female Mexicans on this subject.

I shall keep this letter open until the *Neuvitas* sails, and give you such other items of news as I may pick up in the interim.

July 23—Gen WOLL arrived at Matamoros last night, having abandoned Reynosa with all his forces. Night before last there was a great commotion among the people of Matamoros, information having been received that Governor GARZA was within forty miles of the town with all his force The few soldiers in town were concentrated in one house, and every preparation was made to repel an assault All day yesterday reinforcements reached us of fighting up the river and in the evening a number of our citizens who had been visiting Matamoros were refused permission to return, and for a time they were held as self-exiles within the boundaries of Matamoros An application to Donna LUCINDA, who quickly stormed them pretty sharply, finally procured their release, but a number of Mexicans from this side were not so fortunate, and they will probably be drafted into the army and compelled to fight. The arrival of WOLL changes the scene of operations, and it is probable that Matamoros will soon be besieged by GARZA, though how he is to take it without artillery I cannot imagine

July 24.—It is now well ascertained that GARZA, CAPISTRAN, SAIS, and other revolutionary leaders, are in the close vicinity of Matamoros, which they have nearly surrounded by their cavalry, and that WOLL is busily putting the town in a state of defence. Intelligence has also been received that VIDAURI is coming down from Monterey at the head of 2,000 men and all his artillery, and that he had sent orders to GARZA not to come to any engagement with WOLL, but merely to skirmish until he VIDAURI arrives, which would be about the last of this month By that time the entire revolutionary force will be concentrated around Matamoros, and the issue of the conflict cannot long be doubtful. The last remnant of SANTA ANNA'S power on this frontier must fall, and WOLL will probably be forced to seek for safety on this side of the river. The latter has announced his intention of marching out and fighting VIDAURI whenever he makes his appearance; but as the revolutionary forces cannot be less than three or four thousand men—more than double his—the threat is probably nothing more than one of the usual Mexican bravadoes, put forth to inspirit his troops.

During WOLL's march from Reynosa on the 21st, GARZA's cavalry hung around him and annoyed him considerably. When he entered Matamoros, the soldiers looked like a parcel of scarecrows, their shabby being all in rags, and bearing marks of severe service in the chaparral. Previous to leaving Reynosa, in order to strike terror into the citizens, he hung a man named TREVINO, who had been arrested on his rancho in the neighborhood, and who was suspected of being favorable to the revolutionary cause, but against whom no overt act was proved. By way of retaliation, GARZA immediately shot two men belonging to WOLL's command, whom he had taken prisoners the day before. One of them was named PENA, and his family is well known on the frontier. In a few days more the ball will probably open across the river, unless WOLL should take fright and stampede for the mouth of the river, where a vessel of war is said to be in readiness to convey him to Vera Cruz. This is not very likely, however, as WOLL is known to be a fighting man, if he has half a chance. C. C.

Tragedy at a Beer-House—The Keeper Killed.

From the Newark Advertiser, Aug. 7.

A portion of our city was thrown into some excitement by a brutal murder which was committed between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, in the lager beer saloon known as Putnam Hall—in the fourth story of the building No 144 Market-street, opposite Library Hall—kept by a German named CONRAD BAUER. A dance, such as is held there once a week, took place last night, and a party of rowdies who had been dissipating through the evening, attempted to enter, when Mr BAUER demanded a shilling each for admission, which they refused to pay. Determined to enter without paying, an altercation ensued, in which one of the assailants, who is supposed to be JOHN MCKINNEY, brandished a knife, asserting that he would enter or kill the keeper.

BAUER was then struck, and subsequently fatally stabbed in

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH.

Scriptural Considerations on the Relations of the Church to Slavery, and the Duties Resulting Therefrom.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The relations of the Church to Slavery, as it exists in some of these United States, and how it should be treated by the Church, constitute the most momentous question presented to the Christian people of this country since the Revolution. I have reached settled conclusions, which are clear and satisfactory to my own mind. And considering that I have enjoyed very favorable opportunities of long-continued observation and study of the question, and of the controversy which has arisen out of it, I feel free to make my conclusions public, with a view of contributing, if it may, somewhat to the solution of the problem, viz.: *How should the Church of God treat the institution of Slavery as it is found to exist in these United States?*

In answering this question, we must be guided by the New Testament, as far as it throws light upon it; then by the *history* of the question, in the treatment of it by the Church, from the times of the Apostles through succeeding centuries; and, finally, by its nature and conditions as at present existing. Reading the New Testament as a record of facts concerning Slavery at the time the record was made, any impartial mind would admit, it seems to us, without doubt, the existence of the relation of Master and Slave in the State at the time, and that some of the parties to this relation belonged to the Church, and occasionally both of them belonged; *i. e.*, both Master and Slave.

These conclusions from occasional passages in the New Testament, are further and clearly supported by cotemporaneous profane history, and by the history of the Church and the State for centuries after. We should do violence to all rules of investigation, as well as to common sense, to reject this concurrent historical testimony to the existence of Slavery in the State, and its connection with the Church by the admission of masters and slaves into her communion, upon their conversion and profession of faith. Guided, then, by the record of the New Testament, sustained by cotemporaneous profane history, and by subsequent profane and ecclesiastical history, we reach the conclusion that the relation of master and slave was tolerated in the Church during the times of the Apostles, and during several centuries following. Of course the mere existence of this relation was not a bar to Church communion.

The inquiry now immediately arises, *how did the Church recognize the existence of Slavery within her communion?* Guided by the lights referred to above, and further aided by the nature of the case, we answer,

First—There is not a single passage in the New Testament, nor a single act in the records of the early church, expressive of approbation of Slavery, nor is there any direct or professed denunciation of it. But the Church found it existing, as a fact in the State, and in her progress among the people; the masters and the slaves were sometimes converted and came into the bosom of the Church, *and thus subjected themselves to her teaching and discipline.*

She did not address herself to the parties, denouncing directly the relation of master and slave, but she instilled into their minds the fundamental doctrines of natural equality, and common brotherhood among men; and of their common participation in the redemption by our common Lord Jesus Christ; confidently anticipating that these instructions, supported by wholesome Christian experience, and moral discipline, would work out a practical equality and liberty among men. She had to work and wait for centuries, but she realized her anticipations at last.

Secondly—The Church not only did not express her approbation of Slavery, but she indicated her disapprobation, whenever she found occasion to intimate her judgment at all. We find this indirect disapprobation in several passages of the New Testament; and it is observable in various acts of the Church from the times of the Apostles, downwards through several centuries, which acts are invariably connected with the discipline of the Church touching the duties of masters and slaves as such. In this conduct of the Church we find she admits the existence of Slavery without justifying or defending it; and assumes the right to require of the parties the proper observance of the duties which arise out of the relations between themselves, and between them and the Church. And in this requisition she saw clearly that the ultimate result would be the abolition of Slavery, and she indicated her expectation by her frequent indirect disapprobation of it.

Thirdly—Without assuming to determine the question, whether the relation of master and slave ought ever to have existed, the Church found Slavery incorporated with society, and as we have said, she laid down principles which, when carried into practice, in the form of experience among the masses composing the State, would necessarily work its abolition. In accomplishing this great result, the operation of these general principles would show the master that he had no natural or divine right to hold a human being in bondage; but that his right, whatever it might be, was acquired, and founded only in conventional circumstances which gave him a vast superiority over the persons he held in bondage. And while the fundamental principles of the Gospel, such in particular as the natural equality of men, and their common and equal relation to the redemption by Jesus Christ, wrought as above described on the minds of the governing class, the masters, they would not only enlighten the slave as to his natural rights, *but qualify him gradually for the enjoyment of them.* And it is to be noted particularly that this qualification of the enslaved for the enjoyment of freedom is as legitimate and essential a condition of the abolition of Slavery, as is the conviction of the governing class that they have no natural or divine right to hold their fellow men in bondage. The enslaved must be reasonably prepared for freedom, and the masters must be required to grant it to them when prepared. How did the Church proceed to accomplish these two essential conditions of the abolition of Slavery? We answer—

Fourthly—She held the conduct of the master and slave, in view of the relations between the parties, and their common relations to the Church, to be a proper subject of discipline; and hence she prescribed duties to each, and exacted obedience; and this prepared both parties to accept the emancipation which the general principles of the Gospel, carried into general experience, would necessarily work out. In prescribing the duties and administering the discipline, the Church necessarily had to recur to the fundamental principles, and to have respect to the conditions of the parties; and thus she advanced the application of the general principles of the Gospel, as the condition and circumstances of the masters and the slaves allowed, until emancipation was attained.

I believe I have given above the true statement of the conditions and treatment of Slavery in the Christian Church, commencing with the Apostles and extending to the extinction of Slavery proper in Europe, centuries afterwards. I have not given from the New Testament, nor from history, the passages which support the general parts of the statement, because I assume that they are well known to the readers for whom this statement is particularly made. I have drawn it up with a view to see whether it will not afford a solution of the Slavery question, as it exists at present in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Let us see, then, in what respects the question in the Methodist Episcopal Church is similar in its conditions to the question in the Church in the first and succeeding centuries, and thus judge whether we should treat it now as it was treated then.

1. When the Apostolic Churches arose they found Slavery existing in the State: so, also, when the Methodist Episcopal Church sprang up in the midst of the people, she found Slavery existing in the State.

2. In the progress of the Apostolic Churches, masters and slaves were converted and came into her bosom. In like manner, masters and slaves were converted and came into the bosom of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

3. That neither the Apostolic churches nor the Methodist Episcopal Church, made the mere relation of master and slave a bar to church membership.

4. In coming into the communion of the Apostolic churches, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the records of both show that these churches claimed and exercised the right to enforce upon masters and slaves, as such, their duties respectively, considered as between themselves and between them and the church.

5. In the discipline to which the masters and slaves were subjected by these churches, it was clearly manifested that they disapproved of Slavery as a condition of society and of the individual, and sought its extinction.

Here our comparison of the early Christian churches and the Methodist Episcopal Church, in reference to the Slavery question, ceases; and it remains to inquire, What more can the Methodist Episcopal Church do towards accomplishing the extirpation of Slavery? We answer:

First—Instead of separating all slaveholders from the church, let her retain her authority over them, and enforce the duties which grow out of the relation of the Christian master to his dependent slave, and out of the relations of both to the church. The maintenance of the relation between the slaveholder and the church upon these conditions, and with these ends in view, will not give sanction to Slavery; but will afford an opportunity to the church to exercise her influence and authority in preparing the minds and the hearts of the masters to grant freedom to their slaves, and in preparing the slaves, by improving their mental and moral condition, to receive and enjoy freedom. And it is to be noted, that separating slaveholders from the church does not work the emancipation of their slaves, nor improve their condition; but positively the reverse. A very grave question, therefore, arises here, viz.: Is the church at liberty to do an act which will remove the master and the slave alike from under her influence and control, since there is not, as we have shown in the history of the question, in the simple fact of the relation of master and slave, a necessary bar to church communion? Would the church, then, discharge her duty, in view of this grave question, by renouncing her authority over the slaveholder, or compelling the slaveholder to throw off her authority, or to grant emancipation to the slaves before they were prepared for liberty? We think not. She is charged with a commission in respect to the Slavery question, and she must execute it wisely and patiently, yet surely. This brings us to consider,

Secondly—How shall she execute this commission? We have already indicated the answer, viz.: *She must enforce on Christian masters the duties which grow out of the relation of the masters to the slaves, as required by the Christian religion.* This policy will not only gradually work the extinction of Slavery, but it is the only practicable manner by which this can be peaceably done; *as it is the only one by which the parties can be mutually prepared for the result.* If the masters were deprived of their slaves without their consent, either as individuals or as a State, it would be by violence which implies civil war; if the slaves were emancipated without a preparation for freedom, they would become a prey to the designing, or to civil strife among themselves. A preparatory process is, therefore, absolutely necessary to the abolition of Slavery; *and this preparatory process must be accomplished, in its moral and religious aspects, by the Church.*

What the details of her discipline should be we may not now express exactly; but to indicate its bearing and its effects, we will name several measures, which the Church should enforce instantly.

1. She should recognize marriage among slaves, or where a slave is a party, as existing by the laws of God, and indissoluble by any act of man or of the State contrary to the ordinances of God in relation thereto. Upon this she should found her discipline in the case, and hold every member of the Church responsible under suitable penalties, who should willingly and without absolute compulsion by the State, do any act, or cause or allow any act to be done knowingly or willingly, by which the husband and wife should be separated; or who should unreasonably, under the conditions of the case, restrain or embarrass the lawful enjoyment and duties of husband and wife where one or both were in bondage.

2. In like manner the Church should recognize the relation of parents and children, and should subject to discipline any member of the Church who should willingly and without absolute compulsion by the State, do any act, or cause or allow any act to be done knowingly or willingly, by which infant children should be separated from their parent or parents.

3. Although the State discharges the master from the duty of instructing his dependent slave in the principles and duties of the Christian religion, the Church cannot discharge him; and as his relation as master puts him, to a very great extent, into the place of *parent* to his dependent slaves, the Church should require the master to instruct his slaves, or cause them to be instructed in religion, in as perfect a manner, and to as great an extent as is practicable under the conditions of the case. For a neglect of this duty the Church has a right to prescribe and execute suitable penalties.

4. As the authority of the master takes away, to a very great extent, the voluntary action of the slave in providing for his own means, and those of his children, the Church is competent to inquire whether the master makes reasonable provision for the wants of his slaves who are dependent on him, and to prescribe suitable penalties for neglect in this respect.

5. In case of any sale or purchase of a slave by a member of the Church, the transaction should be inquired into by the authorities of the Church; and if it shall be found not to have been to the advantage of the slave, or that his condition has been made worse, it should be held to be a proper subject of discipline and treated accordingly.

I have indicated five particulars which should enter into the discipline of the Church with regard to Slavery within her bosom. The justice of the views and of the discipline which I have given above, I believe, would be admitted as cordially among us in the South, as it ought to be admitted in the North. The remaining question is, *what would be the effect of the application of such discipline upon the question of Slavery in the Church?*

1. So far as these views and this discipline were accepted and applied—and this would be to the extent of their adoption—they would limit the authority of the master over the slave, and thus commence at once to set aside his almost absolute power as granted by the State, and this would be done under the sanction of religion, whose rightful authority would gradually yet surely prevail over the Constitutional authority of the State.

2. By this discipline, forbidding the separation of husband and wife, and of infants and parents, the internal slave-trade would be broken up to the extent of the application of the views and discipline above; and should this policy become general in the churches, as it probably would, it would soon become the policy of the State, and thus the internal slave-trade would cease.

3. Without the internal slave-trade, Slavery could not exist in several States more than a generation or two, and would gradually become extinct in all the States.

4. The recognition of the relations between slaves—of husband and wife, and parents and children—under the sanction of Religion and the Church, would instantly qualify the feelings and the conduct of Christian masters towards their slaves, and dispose them to more elevated and just treatment of them.

5. This recognition of these endearing relations would inspire the slaves themselves with self-respect, and put them on a course of moral preparation for liberty.

6. Their religious instruction and good condition would still further prepare them for freedom.

Thus we see the proper relation and duties of the Church in reference to this fearful question of Slavery. She is not only to have respect to the ultimate extinction of Slavery in these United States, but she is to use her divine authority to prepare the master and the slave for this great event, so that it may be to the permanent advantage of both. And we are persuaded that the churches of this country are appointed by God to take a larger part in the measures which shall lead to the peaceful abolition of Slavery.

In what way the churches should act is pointed out above. But as there is no common authority to the churches in the United States, each must act for itself, and by its example suggest action to the others. If the Methodist Episcopal Church shall judge that the conditions of the Slavery question in her communion call for further action, we respectfully commend what is written above to her candid consideration.

J. P. DURBIN.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Good Time Coming—Come.

We took a stroll around the markets yesterday, to look at the heaps on heaps of eatables reported to be so cheap—and sure enough they were cheap. Potatoes, large, nice and fair, "at your own price." We are told that a number of loads from Long Island were seen going homeward, for want of a buyer at any price. Let Paddy and Mickey and Morris improve the time *now*, for we hear distant groanings of the "rot" approaching. Peaches at five and six shilling a basket, stand in long files, or in solid platoons, waiting all day for a signal to be marched off. But they are *rare*-ripes, fallen from their *high* estate too soon, just as we learn that one-fourth or more of this crop has already fallen. Those who had dreamed of peaches, large and luscious, five for a penny, must lower their expectations by one-half, if reports from New-Jersey be true.

Tomatoes are upon us like an avalanche; those who paid four to eight dollars a basket not long since, can supply themselves with a better quality, at five to six shillings a *bushel* now.

Apples are scarce—sixteen to twenty shillings a barrel; but who cares? They are *sour* g—apples, not fit to eat, and no mistake.

A Plea for Horses.

We have a word to offer to our farming friends who employ horses as their chief draught animals. The horse of all animals is one of the most sensitive to sudden changes of temperature, and to im pure air or want of cleanliness. We speak from observation, when we say that not half the stables in the country are, at this season, kept in a fit condition to be occupied by horses, even while put in but an hour for the noon feeding.

The droppings of horses, both liquid and solid, are among the most quickly fermenting, easily decomposed manures. In warm weather the work of decay commences immediately, and in a very few days one-half or more of the weight goes off in a gaseous form. This keeps the air constantly loaded with noxious, unhealthy matters, which are just as deleterious to the health and vigor of horses as to those of man. During the busy season of harvest and seeding, cleaning stables is scarcely ever attended to regularly. The animals generally occupy them a short time in the morning, at noon, and perhaps in the evening for graining, but the stables lie untouched for days or weeks,—we have seen them lie thus for months. The horse is tied up for an hour's feeding and rest in the heat of the day, but instead of standing in a cool, sweet, well-ventilated stable, ten chances to one, he stands sweating and panting, with scarcely a breath of air which is not literally loaded with the fumes of his own decaying excrements, and he goes forth tired and debilitated instead of refreshed, to undergo the severe toils of drawing the plow during the sultry hours of the afternoon.

The remedy for this is very simple. If the stalls do not have a free circulation of air, let a board or two be knocked off in front, or on the sides at the head of the stalls; they can be easily replaced when cold wheather comes on. Let some such plan be adopted, and in every case let the stables be made as cool and airy as possible.

Let all excrements, however small in quantity, be removed at least once a day, and by all means keep the floor well sprinkled with some deodorizing material. A weak solution of sulphuric or muriatic acid is excellent for this purpose, but these are often inconvenient and troublesome, even if readily obtained. Plaster of Paris (Gypsum or sulphate of lime) is very good, common salt is also good. Each of these substances increases the value of the manure more than its cost. Dry straw and muck are also very valuable for the same reason.

We have frequently known lime and ashes recommended for this, but these rapidly decompose the manure, and greatly diminish its value for applying to crops, and they should never be used unless with muck, or with long manure which is to be immediately covered in the soil. These may seem trifling considerations, but they are really of great importance.

As before stated, horses take cold very easily. On this account they should never be turned from a warm stall, where they have perspired for an hour, directly into a wet, damp pasture. A horse should never be compelled to lie down over night in a wet, unsheltered pasture. Let them always have a dry plot, or, what is better, a shed or stable to retire to when they have completed their evening grazing, especially if there be heavy dews, fogs or rain. A horse will never lie in an open field when a sheltered spot is accessible. Every one must have observed that they always seek the driest spot to be found, and generally lie near a fence, shed or tree.

Governor Reeder at Home—The President's Offer of a Mission to China.

EASTON, Pa., Sunday Aug. 5, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The many citizens of Easton, who daily read the TIMES, have been well pleased at the able and fearless course which, for the last week, it has taken for itself on the subject of Governor REEDER's removal.

It was to be expected that we here should take a very great interest in anything which so nearly concerns the fortunes of our beloved and now distinguished townsman.

Governor REEDER has for the last twenty years been regarded by this whole community as one of her worthiest sons, irreproachable, incorruptible, eloquent and learned.

In the enjoyment of a lucrative practice; arrived at an age when, content with professional gains, he might reasonably expect some decided political mark of his Democratic friends' preference; popular and beloved,—it is to be wondered at as much as regretted, that he was ever persuaded to connect himself with the destinies of unfortunate Kansas.

'Tis a historical fact, which must be kept before the people, that only upon long reflection and conference with his friends, and upon the earnest solicitation of the President, was he induced to accept the office.

The rest is known—and each morning breeze now wafts to every point of the globe, that because he fearlessly, honestly, nobly did his duty, and refused to be made an easy tool by the fanatical propagandists of Slavery, he is branded as an Abolitionist, and lastly by the Administration charged with illegal land speculations.

To those who know the man, 'tis unnecessary to refute such silly and unfounded libels.

But can any one believe that the President was guided by any such motives, when they learn that after he was in possession of all the facts concerning those half-breed contracts, he proposed to Governor REEDER the Commissionership to China if he would resign, which being promptly declined, even a higher and more desirable office was mentioned.

We speak from authority, when we say that after two days' consideration and counsel with his friends, he offered to accept this latter proposition under an agreement that the President, through his Secretary of State, should address him, the Governor, a letter on the subject of the Kansas difficulties, which the Governor would answer, and the correspondence should be published.

On these terms he would resign and accept the proferred place, which, if necessary, we will mention; but the President declined, and all further negotiation was suspended.

And now at this late day, the charges of land speculations are re-opened! The Governor was honest and competent for the China mission, and even a higher one, but unfit to rule the angry waves of Kansas!

To the honor of Secretary DAVIS and SENATOR PETTIBONE, 'tis said they do not offer any such absurd pretext, but boldly and unequivocally admit that Governor REEDER "is a clog to our legislation," and cannot be "managed."

These and like *facts* must be kept before the people, lest by the industrious enemies of law and freedom, this last and crowning act of infamy of our imbecile Administration, be ascribed to motives which never entered into the grave consideration of the subject.

F.

The Case of Williamson and Judge Kane—The Writ of Habeas Corpus.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The recent action of Judge KANE in the WILLIAMSON case may be regarded surprising, from the fact that there was an evident intention on the part of that functionary to do apparent injustice by an invasion of the law. Had he really supposed that his decision was in accordance with wholesome truth and justice, he would not have sought to construe the act of WILLIAMSON into highway robbery, and his answer to the writ, perjury.

But our own act of *habeas corpus* is certainly defective, inasmuch as it gives to a dishonest and corrupt Judge the power or discretion to act just as KANE did, from the fact, that in making a return to the writ, a man must answer plainly and unequivocally whether or not the party charged to be, is in his custody or under his power or restraint. If he answer that he is not, there is an end of the matter; but a corrupt and dishonest judge would say, "It is adjudged that *he is*, and you must produce the party or you are in contempt." A case of a similar nature occurred in this State, before a judge in Albany, and our Legislature was obliged to interfere before the man imprisoned for an alleged contempt, (which really did not exist,) could be restored to his liberty. I regret exceedingly that these matters should occur. I could mention another who had heard a case which was to be argued before him, prior to its being given to the Court, and had undoubtedly by imbibed prejudices in favor of the side on which a sneaking politician was engaged as counsel, and the same judge *accidentally* gave in his *decision* parts of the conversation which he heard, but which was not by the remotest word referred to in any part of the papers.

If there is anything that should be free from all taint of prejudice and corruption, it is the channel through which we are to receive our justice. The man who deprives us of that, is worse than the thief, because there is not the remotest palliation he can offer for his crime, and yet there is no penalty but deprivation of office; and as our community is constituted, it will excuse or defend injustice and lawbreaking in an official, because of his political associations, while it would abhor the thief—not because he has done wrong, but perhaps because he can't show any political influence.

W.

Castle Garden Indignation Meeting—Letter from Captain Ryeders.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your report of the meeting held in the Battery last evening, it is stated that I "contended that the Commissioners' of Emigration robbed the emigrant more than the runners did, only the former robbed them fully by law, in order to prevent the runners from half robbing them without law." This statement is entirely erroneous with reference to the Commissioners, as I made no such remarks about them. I am not aware that the Commissioners of Emigration are in any way interested in the emigrant forwarding business, and whatever I might have said about other parties having the exclusive privilege of defrauding the emigrant, I cast no imputation upon the integrity of the Commissioners, for I know nothing against them in their official capacity; when I do it will be time enough to assail them. I am opposed to making an emigrant depôt of Castle Garden, and am opposed to any legislative act which grants a monopoly of the emigrant forwarding business to any set of men, or to any particular association, believing the emigrant will be best protected by an open, fair competition among the emigrant forwarders, and so expressed myself last evening.

By publishing this you will correct an error of your reporter, and oblige yours, &c

ISAIAH RYNDERS.

POLITICS AT THE SOUTH.

Recognition of the Real Sentiment at the North.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

We have frequently of late taken occasion to notice the tone of public sentiment at the North, which, within the past few months, has become so unmistakably adverse to the South. We are well aware that a large portion of our Southern people are loth to believe that this inimicable feeling is in any respect general, or of that intensity which it is represented to be. Never were people more deluded; it is not the exclusive class of bigots and fanatics that for years have been fanning the flames of disunion and revolution, and who have been striving by every wicked means and device to provoke, not merely sectional hostility, but even to rouse the slaves themselves to resistance; it is not this body of reckless fiends who alone are employed in feeding the embers of discord, and provoking an open sectional division, which must ultimately end in disunion. *It is the staid, sober-minded conservative portion of the North, who have deliberately assumed a fixed, immutable stand, upon which they have placed themselves with the firm resolve to obtain redress for alleged grievances,* which they declare they will not endure any longer.

We might cite the speeches of some of the most prominent Northern politicians—Whigs and Democrats irrespectively—to show that this feeling is not obscured and hidden in ambiguous phrases and equivocal terms of speech, but expressed in bold, emphatic, defiant and unmistakable language. These feelings of hostility have been engendered by the act of the last Congress, passing the Kansas Nebraska bill, and in effect repealing the Compromise bill of 1820. It is the crowning act, they tell us, of Southern arrogance and usurpation—an unpardonable piece of treachery, a foul stain upon Southern honor, an insult to the Union men of the North; and as treacherous to the cause of Union as anything meditated by the most rabid of the rabid Abolitionists of the North. This is strong language, and yet it is used by those who have steadfastly and earnestly opposed the nefarious schemes of Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, and have been heretofore the zealous and devoted friends of the South.

Colonel Orr upon Southern Issues and the Know-Nothings.

At a recent complimentary dinner given by some of his constituents, Col. ORR, Member of Congress from South Carolina, made a long speech on the political topics of the day. Passing in review the condition of the country under PIERCE's administration, he assured his constituents that the country enjoyed a repose and the South a security upon the Slavery question, so far as statutory legislation was concerned, greater than she had enjoyed since 1787. Her institution of Slavery was excluded from all territory acquired by the United States north of 36° 30' by the Wilmot Proviso, which was practically in force in all territory north of that line until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. *That bill removed all restrictions, opened the Territories to the South and her slaves, and left the people thereof free to adopt or reject the institution of Slavery.* There had been objections raised to the Administration of President PIERCE, and to some of his appointments to office, yet, out of 100,000 officers to be appointed by the President, it was utterly impossible to please every one, nor was it to be expected that he should attain perfection; perfection was not the lot of man, and gentlemen should remember, that to err is human, to forgive is divine.

Col. ORR then reviewed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, showed the great unanimity with which it was sustained by Southern Representatives; but six of the entire delegation of the South in Congress voted against it, and four of those six members are now candidates for reelection to Congress upon the Know-Nothing ticket. He regarded this bill a good one for the South, so much so, that almost every representative from the North who supported it has been laid upon the shelf, and an Abolitionist returned in their stead. Even Pennsylvania had prostrated every one of her eleven Representatives who had voted for the bill, but three, under the lead of WILMOT, of *evil name genus.* Thus have the friends of the South at the North been ejected from power by the fusion of sore-headed Democrats, Whigs, Abolitionists, and Free-Soilers, into the Know-Nothing party.

Southern Reliance on the President and Senate—Letter from Senator Evans of S. C.

The recent elections in the free States have been unfavorable to the Democratic party, and of course to the due observance of the rights of the South. We have, however, to know that we have at this time, an *effectual check to the fanaticism of the popular branch of Congress, in the Senate, and in the President.* No successful attempt can be made to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, or to restore the Missouri Compromise, as it is called, during the next Congress; what may come after that it is impossible to foresee. But I am of a hopeful temper, and have some confidence in the belief that what is so obviously right will prevail, and that after a few years the people will (as many of the Northern Democrats believe,) return to their sober senses again. If they do not, and the aggressions on rights still continue, we must meet it, not by Compromises, but with the spirit of freemen determined to maintain their equal rights in the Confederacy whilst we are members of it.

Most respectfully, your obedient serv't,

JOSIAH J. EVANS.

General Quitman's Views on Slavery, Cuba, and Annexation in General.

MONMOUTH, Thursday, July 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR; I was prevented by some pressing cares from replying promptly to your letter of the 27th ult., and I now have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt also of that of the 15th inst. I feel grateful to you and my friends in the East, for their kind consideration, and without troubling you with the detail of my own reflections upon the subject of this unexpected proposal, I will frankly and freely state the conclusions to which I have arrived.

As to my own personal inclinations, I am not *solicitous* of a nomination for Congress, and at any time when the danger to Southern rights and institutions was less imminent, I would decline it; but I feel that when the enemies of our domestic institutions are marshaling their forces for a deadly assault upon us, no Southern man has a right to decline any post of duty which the public voice may assign him. If, therefore, the Convention assembled to nominate a candidate for Congress in this District shall see fit to select me, such as I am, with the opinions and positions which I hold, and upon which I have ever boldly acted, I would accept the nomination, and, if elected, endeavor to represent the people of this District faithfully, truly and fearlessly.

My political opinions and positions are so well known that I need not refer to them. To avoid misconception on some points, however, I will remark that they remain unchanged as when you and I acted together in 1850. A State Rights Democrat of the strictest school, I have no political connection or affinity with any other party. More devoted to principles than party, I would support no measures, emanating from any source that conflicted with these cherished principles.

I believe that the institution of negro slavery is not only right and proper, but the natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races, when in contact. That as the chief element of our country's prosperity, it constitutes a great interest, which is entitled, like other great interests, to the fostering care and protection of the Federal Government, within the sphere of its powers. That legislation or action directly or indirectly hostile to this interest, is at war with our compact of Union, and should be resisted by the State and the people affected by it at all hazards. That the preservation of the institution of Slavery in Cuba, which can only be effected by her independence, and separation from the malign influence of European Governments, is essential to the safety of our own system.

That our Government ought not to thwart, but rather encourage by all proper means, the diffusion of American Republican institutions on this continent. That it is consistent with the designs of Providence, and our right and duty, not to restrain but to encourage the Caucasian white race to carry humanity, civilization and progress to the rich and fertile countries South of us, which now, in the occupation of inferior and mixed races, lie undeveloped and useless, furnishing only a theatre of operations for British intrigue to annoy us. That the policy of our Government in regard to these momentous questions has been too much influenced by the prevalent spirit of hostility to Negro Slavery, and the determination not to permit its extension. That upon all matters connected with our peculiar domestic institutions the South must look to herself. That no national party organization will fully protect us. That while honestly differing on other subjects, the patriot should seek to keep our people united on this, and that therefore it is highly impolitic and injurious in our party contests about issues less vital, to indulge in violent denunciations of those who differ from us politically, I should, therefore, in a canvass, principally discuss these momentous issues, and, while freely criticising erroneous or false doctrines, endeavor to calm, not to excite, high party feeling on other subjects less vital and important.

If left free to urge these views in connection with the great and permanent principle of Democracy, I should not feel at liberty to decline the nomination if it should be tendered to me.

While this letter is private, in answer to your suggestions, you are at liberty to make such use of it as you think proper.

I remain very respectfully,
Your friend and obdient servant,
J. A. QUITMAN.

To Hon. WM. A. STONE, Monticello.

North and South—A Virginian Notion of Political Economy.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 31.

Virginians will become satisfied with the past policy and present prospects of our State, when they examine the singular phenomenon presented by the agricultural interests of the North. The farming population is diminishing in numbers, agricultural products decreasing, and the lands becoming exhausted and poor, whilst the aggregate population is increasing. The wealth of the North is diminishing positively by the exhaustion of her lands, and relatively by the increase of her numbers. It is true, there is a vast annual increase of her capital in houses and stocks; but the stocks will not long yield dividends, nor the houses have tenants, if agriculture continue to decline. A change in the course of trade, by diverting her capital, employed in commerce and manufactures, to other sections, where it might be wielded to greater advantage, would at once impoverish her.

We would like to see commerce and manufactures more flourishing in Virginia, but would not have our citizens dependent chiefly on such pursuits. As handmaidens to agriculture, as diversifying pursuits, encouraging industry and intelligence, and rendering us less dependent, we should welcome them. We would like to make our own clothes, but *do not wish the State to rely for a living on making clothes for other people.* We would be pleased to see the trade of Virginia carried on chiefly by Virginians in our own vessels, but *we do not wish to become the common carriers and traffickers for mankind.* Our agriculture is rapidly improving, and in our system of improvements causes are at work that will stimulate the growth of commerce and manufactures quite as fast as prudence or policy would dictate.

Farming, conducted by negroes, gives constant and arduous employment to their masters, the land owners. It is, for this reason, pre erable to serfdom, or to a free tenantry system, for the land owners, in the latter instances, become idlers. In the North the immense amount of capital invested in houses and stocks, begets a class of idle, unemployed people about their cities, whose extravagance operates very deleteriously on society. With a little more variety of pursuits there would be few idlers in Virginia. *We have now no idle class as at the North.* Our richest men are our most industrious men; for the care of several farms and hundreds of negroes leaves them no idle time. The NEW-YORK TIMES neither understands our social system in theory or in practice. We are not surprised at this. But we do wonder how it could escape his observation, that the daily tendency of his own system was to generate an idle, luxurious class. We but repel assault, as the charge of idleness came from the TIMES. Northern people would do well to study the theory and actual working of Southern institutions, rather than make absurd charges which rebound upon the accuser.

Apprehensions of a Northern Union.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The politics of the West and North are evidently shaping themselves with a view to the Presidential election next year. The most active and best organized efforts thus far appear to be made by the Northern sectionalists, who act with concert all over the Free States, and work with a distinct object, and with a candidate all but designated for them and by them. The opposite parties, who embrace, under any names, whatever is constitutional in opinion in the Free States, with regard to the rights of the Slave States, *do not appear to have the same concert* or to be moved with any unity of purpose. But the elements of agitation are all violently at work, and the boldness and concentration with which a Northern sectional party is put forward to seize the reins of Government upon grounds purely and simply anti-Southern and anti Constitutional, must, we hope, awaken the apprehensions of every sober-minded citizen at the North to the necessity of organizing, in a constitutional league, all maintaining conservative opinions, to put down this last and most daring effort of faction.

It is idle to shut our eyes to the fact of the growing power of a spirit of hatred to the South and its institutions, and the mighty efforts which are making to consolidate it into an active, working, determined and triumphant Northern Free-Soil party; and one of the worst symptoms is the adhesion of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, which, with all its personal devotion to Mr. SEWARD, has heretofore occupied a position of conciliation and respect towards the South. The emergencies of a new party combination has drawn the *Courier* into the vortex of the anti-slavery crusade. The times are full of portents of another sectional agitation, fierce and more threatening than that of 1850.

Horrible Affair.

From the Austin State Gazette.

On last Sunday morning, a little before daylight, a German, named FREDERICK, came to the house of PERRY MALONE, residing some twenty-one miles up the Colorado, and asked for milk. He was well known to Mr. MALONE, and had been some time previously employed by him and by many of his neighbors. Mr. MALONE rose from his bed and went out to the house where it was kept to procure the milk. In the meantime FREDERICK threw off his shot-pouch and set down his gun. He then unsheathed his knife, and running up the bed where Mrs. MALONE was sleeping, aimed a deadly blow at her heart. She jumped from the bed, and uttering a piercing shriek, called out to her husband that FREDERICK had stabbed her to the heart. Mr. MALONE dropped the milk-bowl in his hands, and running into the house, snatched his gun. He asked for the German. His wife, after catching her breath several times, was scarcely able to tell him that he had fled from the house.

MALONE pursued him against the remonstrances of the family, and reached him at a short distance, halted and fired. His gun snapped. The German again fled and endeavored to round the house. MALONE took the opposite direction and headed him. He fired and the gun again snapped. He then took hold of it by the barrel to strike the murderer.

The German seeing that MALONE was not able to fire, approached him with his knife drawn. MALONE allowed him to come within a few feet, and then springing upon him with his upraised gun, he brought it down upon his head and cleaved him to the ground. He lay apparently dead. MALONE left him and ran to his wife. She was dead. The children at this time called out that the murderer had returned to life. He left her, ran towards him, and saw him reviving. He called for an axe. The children would not bring it to him. Then taking a rope he tied the fiend's arms behind his back, left him and returned to the house.

ELECTION IN LIBERIA.—A letter from President ROBERTS, of June 15, received at the Colonization Society's office, brings the result of the late election in Liberia. Hon. STEPHEN A. BENSON has been elected President, in place of President ROBERTS, who declined a reelection. The election is for two years, commencing the 1st of January next. The opposing candidate was Hon. E. J. ROYE. In the letter of President ROBERTS, he says:

"Mr. BENSON, you are aware, came to Liberia when six years old, and has been reared and educated upon her soil. And perhaps no man in Liberia is better acquainted with the history and laws of his country; better understands her wants and resources, the character of her people,—more especially the aboriginal portion,—and particularly the true policy of this Government with respect to its foreign and domestic relations. He has acquired a good knowledge of these by long public service and close attention to various official duties which from time to time had devolved upon him. He is a gentleman of sterling moral worth, fine native talents, and in every important respect well qualified for the duties of his office."

CHAUNCEY C. BURR, a sort of editorial "coadjutor man," has started a paper in New-York, called the "Nation." It is to be more "National" than the New-York Times is to be, in a word, *denationed.*

Albany Atlas, Aug 6.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

University of Vermont.

The Annual Commencement of this University took place on Wednesday, the 1st instant. In consequence of the illness of President SMITH, the usual Baccalaureate discourse was delivered on Sunday previous by Prof. PEASE. In the evening of that day Rev. I. E. DWINELL, of Salem, Mass., delivered an address before the Society for Religious Inquiry,—taking for his topic the *advance discernible in the type of Revealed Religion*. He exhibited the necessity of such an advance, corresponding to the advance of the race of man. He showed its nature,—the progress being by a series of stages, each characterized by new elements added by signal Divine interpositions, and each rising higher than the previous ones. He found illustrations and verifications of this advance, in the advance in the different conceptions of the Deity, and in the idea of a Redeemer from the earliest ages down; in the development of the system of rewards and punishments; in the advance in the Doctrine of the Church; in the progress of the standard of *required* Morality; and in the advance in the Piety of the New Testament over that of the Old.

On Tuesday morning E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., of this City, delivered the address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society,—upon the characteristic elementary features of American Institutions; it is spoken of as having been replete with philosophical and instructive thoughts and fine illustrations. In the afternoon the Literary Societies of the University were addressed by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of Bowdoin College—upon Work, and its relation to Man. JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., followed with the Poem upon the Press, from which we have already given some extracts in connection with the Yale Commencement where it was first delivered. The Junior exhibition occurred in the evening and the Commencement exercises the next day. The graduating class numbered 20. The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred on SAMUEL BEAUMONT, of Plattsburg, and JOHN F. MILES, of Hinesburg.

We regret to learn that President SMITH has been compelled by ill health to tender his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor.

Commencement at the Wesleyan University, Middletown.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Thursday, Aug 2, 1855.

The Commencement exercises at Wesleyan University commenced on Friday evening, with the annual declamations of the Junior and Sophomore classes. They were unusually fine, and evinced a high degree of excellency.

On Sunday morning, the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class, was delivered by Professor TRUE—and a more comprehensive discourse is seldom heard. It was marked with a force and depth of thought that made it a real intellectual entertainment. The main idea of the discourse appeared to be the "Supremacy of reason in the discovery of truth." During the evening an address was delivered by Rev. ALLEN STEELE, of New-York City, before the Missionary Lyceum. It was an eloquent and impressive discourse. On Monday evening, Dr. VERMILYE, of New-York City, delivered an address before the Peithologian and Philorhetorian Societies. He gave as his subject the "Right Spirit of Investigation." He spoke of the interests that gather around a Commencement, and the feelings of speakers upon such occasions, which he brought to view in a very amusing manner. He then presented his subject and expanded it in a very clear and forcible manner, urged that truth was fitted to the mind and the mind was fitted for it, that the true spirit of investigation was the supreme love of truth; and spoke of the progress of intellectual philosophy, in connection with the progress of mental science. In fact his discourse was marked with good sense and energy of thought. He advised all to think earnestly, but to think correctly.

On Tuesday afternoon, a poem, before the same societies as above, was delivered by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Medford, Mass., the subject of which was "The Scholar's Hope." It was an old poem, although many thought the poet would present something new—but it was a fine and classical production, and its appreciation was fully attested in the repeated cheering on the part of the audience. We think, however, that the various pictures the poet drew had in them too many dark shadows.

On Wednesday, the exercises of the graduating class took place, and were highly meritorious. Bishop JANES made the opening prayer. After a short, twenty-eight members of the Senior class delivered their orations.

The Church was crowded with a highly respectable audience. The Middletown ladies were out in all their beauty, and graced the scene with their cheering presence. Many of the young gentlemen were showered with flowers, as rewards for their success.

The University is fast rising, and is destined to become one of the first in New-England.

The joint Board of Trustees and Alumni have decided to repair, thoroughly, the old buildings; to erect another large building, equal in size to the largest of the College buildings; to beautify the College grounds, and to erect a handsome iron fence around them.

These improvements will make the University one of the most attractive and pleasant Colleges in the Union. We wish it great prosperity.

S. P. A.

From Another Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The pecuniary affairs of the University have been gradually brightening for the past twelve months, and are now positively prosperous. Besides the late endowment of one hundred thousand dollars, which is now fully secured, the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, has appointed a Financial Committee, with ex Mayor HARPER, of your City, at its head, to raise an additional fund of fifty thousand dollars. The sum is to be expended in the erection of a College building, immediately south of the Chapel, to accommodate the rapidly augmenting number of students.

The present prospects of our Institution seem to warrant the expectation that ere long the Wesleyan University will have a place among the foremost Colleges in the land.

Mount Holyoke Female Seminary.

The annual exercises of this Institution at South Hadley, Mass., took place on the 2d, the examinations having been held during the three previous days. There were 54 graduates. The whole number of pupils now in the school is 246. A correspondent gives us the following account of the exercises of Commencement Day:

At 10½ o'clock the procession formed under the marshalship of the inevitable Mr. SMITH, who seems to exist solely for this one occasion in the year, and proceeded to the Church. The rain has never fallen upon this long line of bareheaded young ladies, and from the fact of the rain intermitting this wet season, it is now supposed it never will. INGRAHAM's brass band accompanied the march.

Once seated, Mr. Marshal SMITH read the order of exercises, and then came a prayer by Rev. B. SEARS, D. D., Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and then the address by President WOOLSEY, of Yale College. I call it an address: it was rather the reading of a very able essay in a distinct but not forcible manner. We were surprised at its close to find we had been listening for more than an hour. It proved that the standing and influence of Woman among us is due to the elevating character of Religion and the mental culture its exercise brings with it. Then came the award of certificates, with a touching address by Rev. E. T. SWIFT, Secretary of the Institute and Pastor of this Church; a prayer by Rev. E. N. KIRK, of Boston, another hymn, and the benediction by the President concluded the services.

Then came another scene in the dining-room of the Seminary. The tables were laid with 396 covers, and we sat down to a deliberate and abundant dinner, not an article of which had ever been polluted by the touch of a servant. True, the tables were in rather close proximity, but there were no disagreeable neighbors at them; nor was the clatter of 300 silver forks (all marked D. S., for "Deacon SAFFORD, the donor of them," as my informant averred) a disagreeable music when our own accompanied them.

After dinner came another exhibition of calisthenics, and the anniversary ends.

Western Reserve College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

The Annual Commencement exercises of this institution began on Sabbath afternoon, with the baccalaureate sermon of President PEIRCE.

On Wednesday, at 11 A. M., Hon. SAMUEL GALLAWAY of Columbus, addressed the Literary Societies. His subject was "*The Evidences of Progress in Civilization in the Nineteenth Century*" With his well known eloquence he spoke of the national pride of every nation of every age; that France, John Bull, and Young America, each congratulate themselves with the *modest* idea that it is their *destiny* to mould society, and ransom this world: but every candid mind must yield the palm to our country, for here the spirit of sound learning and pure morals was warmly cherished,—here a sure guaranty and pledge were given to *all* of a healthful, moral training and a practical education. He warned the students, as true scholars, to shun the beacon-fires of the ultra conservatives, who, like idolators, worship at the shrine of the past, and also to shun the fanatic, who roots up the wheat with the tares, and dreams that religion was intended for nothing else than to be mended. He pictured the progress of true civilization in glowing colors; that in America rank was below par, that "pure blood," "noble blood," is only heard of at cattle fairs and fantastic ball rooms. Late proofs we have that *military* renown was a spavined horse in the steeple-chase of the political race-ground. Popular education was the greatest proof of human progress.

At 3 P. M., Prof. WALKER, of Otterbein University, addressed the Alumni of the College. His subject was "*The Deceptive Character of the Features of Human Progress.*"

On Wednesday evening the declamation for prizes was held, and was very creditable.

Thursday morning the Societies held their anniversaries in their respective halls. At 10 A. M. the graduating class delivered their orations. The subjects were well chosen, well discussed, and were worthy of much compliment. I must guard myself, but cannot content myself without speaking of one on "American Literature," which evinced talents of the highest order. The degree of A. M. was conferred on H. B. FOSTER and ALBERT FITCH. In the afternoon, the former President inducted the new into office with a short but appropriate address. Rev. H. L. HITCHCOCK of Columbus takes the vacancy made by the resignation of President PEIRCE. The Inaugural Address will be published. He left us to understand that the policy of education hitherto adopted by the Western Reserve College, would be pursued under his administration; that the learned languages and the abstract mathematical sciences—the bones and sinews of a liberal education, would be made the grand elements in the prescribed course of study. BUCKEYE.

Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.

The annual Commencement in this institution took place on Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The annual sermon before the Religious Societies of the College was preached on the preceding Sabbath, by Rev. J. N. DICK, of Kittaning, Pa. On Tuesday evening the Literary Societies were addressed by Rev. Prof. PORTER, of Lancaster, Pa.

The graduating class consisted of 49, a majority of them being candidates for the gospel ministry.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. P. F. JONES, of Monongahela City, and Rev. W. H. ANDREWS, of Ripley, Ohio.

The degree of D. D. was given to Rev. JOHN R. HUTCHINSON, of Covington, La; Rev. JAMES CRAVATH, of New York City, and Rev. W. MAXWELL WETHERSTON, of Scotland, author of the *History of the Free Church of Scotland*, and other works.

The institution is in a highly prosperous condition.

Notaries Public.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: As it is not generally known among our community—not among Public Notaries themselves—that by a recent special law of Congress, the powers, duties and privileges of Notaries Public are identical with the powers, duties, &c. of United States Commissioners, I beg leave to append hereto, for the benefit of whom it may concern, the act in question, which speaks for itself, and affords an opportunity to the people of this City, of facilitating their business with the United States before Notaries, whose numbers are far greater than United States Commissioners, who are very limited in number. Yours, &c.

J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.—July 30, 1854.

CHAPTER 189.—"*An Act Supplementary to an Act entitled an Act to authorize Notaries Public to take and certify oaths, affirmations and acknowledgments in certain cases.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. (This section relates only to Notaries of the District of Columbia.)

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That Notaries Public be and they are hereby *authorized* to take depositions and to *do such other acts* in relation to evidence to be used in *the Courts of the United States in the same manner* and with *the same effect* as Commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, may now lawfully take and do."

Defalcation of a U. S. Officer in Texas.

From the Post.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 16, 1855.

There has been a defalcation in the office of Major HELDER, Quartermaster of the United States Army, at San Antonio, Texas, committed by JOHN S. SHEHAN, to the amount, as is now known of some $15,000 to $18,000, and it is supposed to exceed that amount considerably. It has been evident for two or three years, that the young man named above, obtained his money in some such way. He purchased property, farms, stock and negroes, freely, and kept a table at a cost of not less than $2,000 per annum, on a salary of $60 to $70 per month. Being the confidential clerk, and having charge of the key of the United States chest, it was evident on whose corn he was feeding.

SHEHAN reported, before he ran off, that the defalcations in the Quartermaster's Department would produce the greatest excitement when known. Every day new discoveries are made. Within the last few days quite a large amount has been found missing. Forgery, false entries, &c., are common—so says Madame Rumor.

It might be well to put Mr. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, on his guard—but only by intimation. He has much to do with disbursing agents, but he is doubtless a business man, and will take care of his own accounts.

JULY 18, 1855.

Since writing you yesterday, the absconding chief clerk, JOHN S. SHEHAN, has been brought back. He was overtaken *en route* for Mexico; so far as I can learn, the defalcations discovered do not go back later than last May. I have better reasons to believe that the use of public money commenced more than two years ago, than that it commenced within the last three or four months. The same expense in living and extravagance has been going on for over two years.

A general system of attack is now being made upon United States interests here, and the Department should be on their guard.

NEW-YORK CITY

The Mercantile Library.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the Mercantile Library Association was held on Saturday evening last, and the various quarterly reports were read. From the report of the Library Committee, Mr. JOS T. HENFORD, Chairman, we ascertain that there have been over eighteen thousand books delivered from the library at Astor-place alone, during the last quarter; and through the branch office at No. 1 Nassau-street, many thousand more volumes have been issued. Members who do business or live in the lower part of the City, find this branch office of the greatest convenience, as there is a regular communication four times a day between the Library and the Office. There have been as many as twelve thousand calls at this office during the past three months. The number of readers present in the reading room during the same period amounted to twenty-two thousand. Considering the constant succession of "heated terms" we have had, these figures show how well the advantages afforded by this Association are appreciated by its members. Our lady readers may not be aware that they are privileged to become members of this Association, and that a convenient reading-room is set apart for their exclusive use, where they may read the magazines of the day, books, &c., and—pardon—consult the latest fashion-plates.

It is understood that several distinguished lecturers have been engaged for the ensuing Winter, and among these MR THACKERAY and MR. CURTIS have each made arrangements to deliver a course.

Pay of the Census Marshals.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed at its meeting on Monday last, to audit the bills of the various Census Marshals for their services in taking the Census of 1855, met yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. Present, Supervisors HERRICK, (Chairman,) ELY and BROWN. A large number of Census Marshals were in attendance. Mr. CHARLES OAKLEY, on behalf of the Marshals, urged the necessity of immediate adjudication of their various claims. Most of them he said were in pressing need of this pay. The Statute applicable to this case, he insisted, admitted the broad margin evident in the bills offered. The Committee—whose instructions are to report at a meeting of the Board, to be held this afternoon—were unable to signify the report they should make. The bills certainly present a wonderful discrepancy in the amounts rendered—varying, as they do, from $60 to $229. Besides the $2 per diem allowance, some have charged $50, and upwards, for an interpreter. Similar large amounts are also charged for copying. One brings in a bill of $15 for stage fare. In addition, are all sorts of imaginable sums for stationary and incidentals. Each account, of course, is sworn to. The average of the aggregate bills is about $100, which between one hundred and fifty marshals, it will be seen, calls for over $15,000 from the City Treasury.

The Ten Governors.

The Ten Governors held their regular weekly meeting at the Rotunda yesterday afternoon. Governors Townsend, (President,) West, Duke, Henry, Smith, Dugro, and Taylor, were present. After the reading of the weekly requisitions and the transaction of some local and unimportant business, the Board adjourned for two weeks.

Enlisting Men for the British Service.

The evidence for the prosecution in this case being concluded, Mr. Commissioner BRIDGHAM decided yesterday morning to liberate all the parties accused; the evidence being insufficient, and especially that of the principal witness not being sufficiently reliable.

☞ The Buffalo *Express* notices the arrival at that port, from the West, of a consignment of "fifty-four barrels of peas" to a *coffee grinding* establishment. In the East they use—so they say—coffins, charred and powdered. The flavor is not equal to the true berry, however.

Committee on Streets.

This Committee resumed its inquiries yesterday in the Chamber of the Councilmen. There were present, Messrs. COOPER, (in the Chair,) and COLEMAN, to report—there being only a minority assembled.

Mr. Flagg deposed: That he was present at the opening at the bids for cleansing the streets; many of them were informal; he had not the custody of the bids; Mr. Ebling had: his clerk and himself had memoranda; those which were informal were declared so, among which were some of Messrs Smith, Sackett & Co.; it is common to correct the bids after being opened: as to names and sex, Mr. Fla g affirmed that he is positive, and if there be any information it is required, when there are informalities named in the case of bidders, twenty-four hours are allowed for correction; but he in the Clean Department, he entered "informal" against these because they were not sworn to.

Q.—What was your opinion as to the error, was it an error of substance or of form? A.—In the case of the Belgian pavement the contract was made by Mr. Purdy; although it is not on my own oath, I thought that of no consequence and said so; Judge HOFFMAN, however, decided that it was a sub-terfuge; finally, I would rather leave that question to lawyers; I have no recollection of any contract awarded under similar circumstances.

Mr. Austin Flagg, affirmed: He was present at the opening of the bids; he is present in an official capacity; when the bids were declared informal it was because the sureties signed about eight inches below the right place, and Smith & Sackett's bids were rejected because there were no affidavits. Have seen some hundreds opened; have seen a clerical error corrected; never saw a bid informal in that matter before; these bids were thrown out before Mr Sackett had come.

Mr. Smith remarked that the affidavits were sworn to, but the signature of the Commissioner was not attached.

Bernard McCafferty was one of the bidders. Many were rejected—perhaps the first twenty. He gave corroborative testimony.

The Chairman said he wished to ascertain if it was necessary to award contracts when the affidavit is not affixed.

Mr E. Boughton said he did not think it would be allowed—certainly not in the Croton Department. He had been a bidder for the last four years. He never knew a bid to be accepted in case of no omission of signature, or anything required by the ordinance. Never knew but this instance where a bid was received on such omission, and am surprised at the Comptroller for omitting it.

Mr Smith explained that the bids were made in good faith, and it was not fair that, as strangers, ignorant of the New-York Corporation, now they had made an error, they should be defeated and prevented upon mere technical grounds. Their affidavits were sworn to, but the Commissioner of Deeds before whom they were sworn had not time, owing to the lateness of the hour, to attach properly his signature. The Commissioner called at Mr Ebling's office next morning to affix his signature. That gentleman informed him it was not necessary, as the Corporation Counsel had decided the affidavit to be an informality, and as such they had a right to correct it—that it would be better to make a new affidavit. They did so immediately.

No other testimony being then adducible, the Chairman said an early report would be made, and the meeting adjourned.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1855.

Mr. GRIFFING, of New-Jersey, in the Chair.

The SECRETARY read a variety of extracts, some curious, some amusing, and some instructive. One, from the "Quarterly Report of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland," paid a high compliment to the blind American mechanic, Mr. ATKINS, of Chicago, the inventor of the automaton or self-raking reaper.

Dr. WATERBURY stated that complaints having been made, because the question chosen for discussion was not always followed, he would explain that the Club was made up of persons from all parts of the country, and very often those who had proposed a question could not be present to discuss it, and out of courtesy it was laid over. Again, strangers often chanced to be present, whom it was a pleasure to hear speak upon some particular agricultural topic, and regular questions were then laid aside. Those at a distance seemed not to understand the design of the Club.

PRESERVING INSECTS.

Dr. DUNMAN, of Jersey City, exhibited several beetles and other insects preserved in small hermetically sealed glass tubes. The tubes are closed at one end over a common alcohol lamp, which is readily done with the aid of a simple blow pipe. The other end is slightly drawn out the insect then introduced, and the open end is then entirely melted together. The tubes exhibited were one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and one to two inches in length. They may be made of any size to suit the animal to be preserved. [Delicate insects should be attached to one side of the tube before sealing, to prevent their being broken by moving about when the tube is handled.]

MR. SESSON ON RYE.

Had formerly raised rye, large, full grown, and very productive,—twenty to thirty bushels to the acre,—on Long Island; but now he can not get ten bushels from the same land with better plowing and more manure. The same is the case with barley. Wheat grows better than formerly. Cannot account for this.

SPROUTED WHEAT.

HENRY S. CLUBB read a letter from a lady upon using flour from grown wheat. The writer says alcohol is last in sprouting, and she supplies its place by adding, say a gill of *whisky* to a moderate sized loaf. She also recommended adding a small quantity of sugar. Mr. C. read another letter on the same subject from E. CORNELL, a miller, recommending alum water to be used with grown flour to increase its whiteness and make it rise better. The quantity recommended is a lump the size of a hickory nut for three common family loaves, to be added to the water before mixing.

Dr WATERBURY showed the chemical absurdity involved in the reasoning of the lady in reference to the fermentation and waste of alcohol.

SHOCKING WHEAT.

Dr. WATERBURY read a letter from a Connecticut farmer, strongly advocating the practice of setting up sheaves of wheat singly, instead of placing a dozen or so together—in the old "Dutch shock" form. The sheaves will dry out sooner after a storm; there will be no heating as when a mass is thrown together; the wheat may get wet and be dry immediately upon the first sunshine, and though the straw may be injured in the centre of the band and upon the outside, yet the wheat will remain sound.

Mr. O. JUDD (of the *American Agriculturist*) thought the writer wrong. It might do for a small wheat grower to watch and set up the sheaves as fast as they fell, or were blown down, but this would never do for a large western wheat-grower. Set up singly, or even in the "Dutch shock," they were exactly fitted to catch rain. He recommended making the sheaves small, putting them in round shocks with a cap, and allowing the grain to cure well in the field before stacking or storing it in the barn.

SOIL OF LONG ISLAND.

Dr. BARTLETT, of this City, exhibited a fine sample of oats grown this year upon the farm of the Brothers WILLIAM and FREDERICK BARTLETT, near Deer Park, in Suffolk County, Long Island. The stalks are about five feet high, as large as an ordinary lead pencil, and the heads are well filled out, having 100 to 120 kernels in each. The seed—the common western black oat—was sown early in the Spring, without manure, though last year the land was treated with 20 bushels of lime and 100 pounds of guano per acre for a corn crop. The soil is a friable loam with a clay bottom, and has been cultivated for a number of years. These heads were like the average of the field, and no special care was taken in their culture. The chief points of interest in connection with them are, the favorable character of this season, and the fact that such oats can be raised on land only 33 miles from New-York City, but in so poor repute that it was sold to the present owners, about a year since, for $14 per acre. He thought there were abundant evidences, of which this is one, that there are on Long Island plenty of cheap farming lands, which, from their nearness to the great metropolitan market, can be cultivated at a far greater profit than many of the western prairies.

Mr. JUDD spoke at some length upon the character of the Long Island soils, both in the central portions along the Railroad and upon the sea coast. He stated that there was much good land scattered throughout the Island, while other portions were lacking in finely divided particles necessary to form the medium of growth for the spongioles and fine roots of plants. These were so very small that they could not grow among sharp sand; there must be impalpable soil for them to lodge in. This was more important than the particular chemical constitution of the soil. The plant grew mostly from the air, gathering up its pabulum through the surface of the leaves, and a free circulation of sap was necessary, that this food might be carried down to the points where needed. Without a full supply of fine roots this could not be had, and clay, which is an impalpable earth, was the very best manure for a sandy soil. The coast lands of Long Island were of superior quality for farming in many cases, but had lost their reputation, especially upon the south side, from the habits of the occupants, who would at any time pass by the proper seed time, or leave a growing crop uncultivated, if fishing chanced to be good, as the latter pursuit was often more profitable.

MINERAL ELEMENTS.

A discussion here arose between Messrs. JUDD and THOMAS FIELD, in reference to the wants of a soil. Mr. JUDD held, that a soil having the proper physicial conditions, such as fineness, freedom from poisons, with a due degree of depth and moisture would produce any crop without additional special mineral manures.

Mr. FIELD had found great benefit from dissolved bones with guano, though the undissolved burned bones had produced no visible benefit after using eight years. He thought the soil needed phosphoric acid in a soluble form.

Mr. JUDD thought the same result would have been obtained by using the guano and sulphuric with much or charcoal instead of burned bones. He contended that one half of the money now expended by farmers for the manufactured superphosphate was thrown away. Numerous instances showed that burned bones used alone were valueless, while sulphuric acid, or ammonia as used, was highly beneficial. The sulphuric acid fixed the ammonia of the guano, and also retained large quantities of the same element from the air. Let guano, or guano and sulphuric acid, be mixed with muck of charcoal, or with any soil, and you have a fertilizer at half the cost of the superphosphate. We are still in the infancy of organic or agricultural chemistry. No chemist can yet tell precisely what are the essential constitutional elements of plants. The sap, in ascending through the plant, carries up with it whatever soluble minerals are found in the soil. Some of these minerals are left by the evaporation of the sap, and when the plant is cut down for analysis it contains more or less of these same minerals which, in analysis, are set down as constituents of the plant. It would not surprise him if it should yet be found that one half, or more, of the minerals heretofore estimated as essential constituents, are in reality only accidentally present in the plant. A full understanding of this question will diminish much of the confidence heretofore placed in soil analysis, mineral manures, &c. Lime and other alkalies are not to be classed as mineral food—they are agents to decompose and prepare vegetable matter, for the use of the plants. Sulphuric acid, plaster (sulphuric acid and lime,) and the acids generally, act as machines, so to speak, to fix ammonia.

Mr. A. D. FRY exhibited large specimens of a sea weed, (Laminaria,) used extensively upon some parts of the seacoast as a manure. These grow in the form of a long leaf, six or eight inches wide and twelve to fifteen feet in length, with a singular strong, tough, cord-like stem attaching it to the roots. The specimen shown was from Plum Island, lying just east of Long Island.

ISABELLA VS. CATAWBA GRAPES.

A gentleman from Long Island showed a sample of Catawba Grapes, which were nearly black and very hard. He stated that nearly all of this variety are thus effected, while the Isabella, growing near by, are still sound and in good condition. Several others present had observed the same difference in the two varieties this season.

ANOTHER NEW BLACKBERRY.

Mr FIELDS stated that he had taken a plant from the woods and cultivated it in poor soil, and this year he had berries quite equal to the famous New-Rochelle.

An invitation was received from Messrs GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., of South Norwalk, Conn., requesting any gentlemen interested to visit their grounds, and examine the bearing and *tasting* qualities of the New-Rochelle blackberry now at its fullest bearing.

Question for next meeting, (Aug. 21) "Sowing Wheat, including the preparation of the ground" and "The Fall Treatment of Pastures."

Coroner's Investigations.

THE CHATHAM-STREET CALAMITY.

Inquests were held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL, at the City Hospital, on the bodies of ADELAIDE and HANNAH ARST, who died from the effects of burns received at the fire on Chatham-street, of Sunday evening last. Dr. DASH made deposition as to the fact that death was the result of those injuries. HANNAH ARST died at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, was born in this city, and was aged two years and six months. ADELAIDE was 28 years of age, and a native of Germany; she died at 6½ o'clock on the same day.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

A German, whose name is supposed to be SUSMAN, from the circumstance of the following communication being found on his person, committed suicide:

GENTLEMEN: Having seen your advertisement, I take the opportunity to offer you my services as clerk in the wholesale dry goods trade—have been for a good length of time in that line of business—the last two years have been at HILLYARDS, HAYES, HOPKINS & Co., where I took charge of the cloth and cassimere department—I am acquainted with almost any kind of dry goods; can refer you besides, to other first-class houses in this City, where I have served my time. Please favor me with your address and you may have chance to judge for yourself *wether or no* you get a smart man in your store. In case you comply with my wish have it sent to the Post Office to-morrow morning, if convenient, and it will meet with speedy attention. Respectfully, (Signed) S. SUSMAN.

Deceased jumped into the East River, at the foot of Twenty-second street, having first divested himself of his coat hat, vest and shoes; he struggled for a few moments, during which time unsuccessful efforts were made to rescue him. His body was found later in the day and taken to Bellevue Hospital where Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest. Verdict—"Suicide by drowning."

Deceased was aged about 30 years; in height, 5 feet 7 inches, of slight build, with light brown hair, black hat, black frock coat, white shirt, blue cloth vest, black neck tie, black pants and gaiters.

FOUND DROWNED.

Coroner WILHELM yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man.

DOCTORS' DISAGREEMENTS.

An Inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILTON upon the body of a child aged 14 months, named CHARLES E. KERSCHBU, at No. 89 Clinton-street. The child died from chronic inflammation of the stomach, and the Inquest was called for because of allegations of malpractice made by Doctor HOFFMAN, a Homeopathic physician, against Dr. ROESLER, a regular. Dr. R. was the family physician, and as such he administered to the child a mixture, in proportion 60 grains of lycopodium, mixed with honey half an ounce, and three ounces of water—half a teaspoonful every three hours being the dose. The following morning the child died. Dr. FINNELL made a post mortem examination which showed that death was the result of a long standing disease which caused softening of the membranes of the stomach and bowels. The Jury took occasion to censure the conduct of Dr. HOFFMAN.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....TUESDAY, Aug. 7.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Croton Aqueduct Department submitted an abstract of estimates for the construction of sewers and contracts awarded upon them by this body, during the month of July. There were only seven sewers, five of which was above Forty-fourth-street.

The Commissioner of Streets also presented a statement of the contracts awarded in his department for July.

The statements were ordered on file.

SIXTH AND EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROADS.

The Comptroller submitted the following as the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, for the month of July:

Sixth-avenue Railroad	$18,270 13
Eighth avenue Railroad	25,838 50
Total	$41,106 63

REDUCTION OF STAGE FARE.

Alderman HERRICK offered a petition, numerously signed by leading citizens of all sections of the City, asking a reduction in stage fare to five cents. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

FOURTH POLICE DISTRICT PRISON.

A resolution was received, adopted at a late meeting of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, requesting that the Common Council direct to be appropriated for the use of the Department as a Prison for the Fourth Police Station, the building and lot in Eighty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, formerly occupied as a public school. The present Prison is stated in the resolution as unfit for prison purposes, from its want of security and improper ventilation. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The Almshouse Department also sent in a resolution, asking that a sewer might be constructed in Essex-street, from Grand to Broome-street—the reason being alleged as necessary for the health of the inmates of Essex Market Prison. Referred to Committee on Sewers.

THIRD DISTRICT POLICE COURT BUILDING.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of concurring to confirm award of contract for building a house for the use of the Third District Police Court was taken from the table and the award of contract affirmed. The total of carpenter work and mason work is $1,467.

AN OLD PARK CHRISTENED.

Alderman VOORHIS offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing that the triangular Park bounded by Grove, Fourth and Christopher streets, be called Greenwich Park.

DREDGING AND SETTING OUT PIERS.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, reported in favor of concurrence to dredge out the slips between Piers Nos. 41 and 47 North River, which was concurred in. A report of the same Committee in favor of non-concurrence in the matter of extending Pier foot of Harrison-street, N. R., was adopted. A report to grant the exclusive use of the west side of Pier No. 12 East River, to J. & N. Briggs, was lost.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The annual return of the Fire Companies of New-York, giving the complement of members, the present number belonging to each, and vacancies, was received.

CRASH ON EIGHTY-THIRD-STREET.

The Special Committee (Alderman WAKEMAN, Chairman,) to whom was referred the investigation of the manner in which Eighty-third street was graded, from Third avenue to Avenue A, and whether the charges of fraud preferred by property-owners affected by the work, were tenable, submitted a voluminous report, detailing the entire stages of the work from its inception to its completion. The Committee state that they took the evidence of John Pettigrew, the contractor, and other witnesses, and discovered that the contract was given out in a very loose way by the Street Department, so much so that the contractor received $18,900 from the City Treasury for work which ought not to have cost $4,000. The evidence, however, failed to show collusion between the contractor and Street Department, as alleged. But the Committee felt called on to censure severely Mr. Furey, the Street Commissioner, and also disapproved the action of the Comptroller in paying the warrants of the contractor, when he was requested not to do so, on the ground of the illegality of the contract. The contract would amount to $23,000, of which $18,900 had been paid. The Committee recommended for adoption resolutions directing that $3,600 for flagging, &c., Eighty-third-street, and $4,400 for rock excavations, be assessed upon owners of real estate benefited by the improvement. Also that the Counsel to the Corporation report whether, by an appeal to the proper tribunal, the City can obtain relief from the liabilities incurred by this contract; also, whether an action, in the name of the City, cannot be commenced against James Furey, Street Commissioner, and his sureties, for the recovery of any sum which the City may have to pay on account of the contract over and above the $4,000 estimated for the same.

The report, on motion, was ordered to be printed, with twice the usual number.

Adjourned till this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The "Joseph Walker" Case.

The proceedings in this case were resumed on Tuesday (yesterday) afternoon. There were present Aldermen ELY (in the Chair,) and VOORHIS.

James Murphy, one of the firm of Peace, Murphy & Co., on being sworn, deposed: That he had never called on any persons or parties in reference to raising the *Joseph Walker*. In reply to questions from Mr. Furey as to whether he would undertake to raise it, Mr. Furey having told him that he was advised by the Mayor to obtain estimates, witness told Mr. Furey it was not in his line of business; made a proposition to him on behalf of the Floating Derrick Company, named a sum, $9,000; handed this proposition in, written by Mr Butterworth, who he believes, is President of that Company; for this sum of $9,000 they were to remove this wreck to such place as might be designated. Mr. Fury told him to "hold on" with this offer, and he would take it in to the Mayor; subsequently informed him that he had had an interview with the Mayor on the subject; cannot tell from any memorandum the day this proposal was handed in; he told witness that the contract was given out to Walter R. Jones.

The Chairman stated that his reason for wishing the attendance of Mr. Murphy, had been that he understood this gentleman had handed in some proposal.

The names of several parties were then called, who did not appear. The Press were desired by Alderman Ely, for the Committee, to do them the favor of stating on behalf of Mr. Sherwood in Broadway, that there was no implication or ground of indisposition against him, arising out of certain questions that had been put.

Mr. Richard Bosteed rose to say, that to day for the first time he had seen the resolution under which the Committee were sitting. In his opinion, Alderman Money owed it to his position and dignity not to attempt the refutation of the calumnies that had been thrown upon him, sworn or unsworn. So far as his character as a citizen or Alderman had been impeached by any party or parties, such means of redress would be taken as were deemed advisable. It was to be hoped that the Committee would confine itself to the plain old query touching the resolution by which they were acting. Alderman Money would wait until the investigation was completed, and would not now raise into respectable notice the slanders of any man who in his privilege of a witness took opportunity for the appearance of false hood. It would be for him to take such steps as the case demanded.

The Chairman said that Alderman Money had urged that the witness Josiah should go out—the Alderman had suggested the witness should proceed; and until that moment there had been nothing uttered which could implicate Alderman Money.

After a few words from Alderman Money, Mr. Bosteed said the Alderman had acted wisely—he left the matter to unroll himself to its utmost length; and as his legal advisor, in the present position of the affair, would avoid the offer of any retracting statement, and watch the case from day to day.

Mr. J. O. Loomis, counsel for Mr. Josiah, said he had been interpreted, and had no reference to Mr. Bosteed placed some affidavit upon record. Though the Press should not assume the charge of putting broadcast unless he for his client had an opportunity of explanation here.

Mr. Bosteed would never advise the Press. He thought the Press knew its duty better than he could tell them. He had always found them very courteous, and equally prudent.

The Chairman said the Committee will not depend in their minutes anything having less validity than is given by the solemnity of an oath.

Alderman VARIAN arrived just as the meeting broke up, and was told by Alderman VOORHIS that "everything was all pretty well in." And on the proceedings being terminated—the meeting being adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

Paralysis.

At 6 o'clock on Monday evening, a lady, of apparently 45 years of age, while walking in Broadway, near Broome-street, suddenly lost the use of the limbs of her right side, as also the entire control of her organs of speech. She was taken into the drug store of Mr. MEAKIN, where medical aid was given. By the marks on a portion of her clothes she is judged to belong to Thirteenth-street, where she was conveyed, but without being able to designate her residence. She was therefore taken to the Station house. After being bled, she was enabled to give her name as Mrs. EMANS, residing at the corner of Christopher and Bleecker streets, where, at about midnight, she was conveyed.

Drowned.

At about 6 o'clock on Monday evening, on the return of the Forty second-street Church excursion from Yonkers, a daughter of PATRICK and ELLEN PHILLIP, residing at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Avenue A, fell from the deck of the barge into the river and was drowned, notwithstanding every effort made for her rescue.

Foundling.

A child, apparently only about eleven days old, was on Monday night found by Miss HARRIS, of No 218 Fourteenth sweet, lying against the fence, in Fourteenth-street, between the First and Second avenues. Sent to to the Almshouse.

Run Over.

An Italian boy, aged 12 years, named LOUIS FORPEN, was yesterday run over and severely injured in Broadway by stage No. 1,014. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Police News.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

As Policeman Underseller, of the Eighth Patrol District, was walking his beat early on Tuesday morning, he discovered that the shutters of store No. 623 Broadway had been broken open, evidently with the design of effecting an entrance. On an examination of the premises nothing was found to be missing—the officer then secured the premises and instituted a close watch, but no further attempt was made by the would-be thieves.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Two brothers, named Patrick and William Carroll, were yesterday arrested by Policeman Rue, on a warrant, charged with having entered into a conspiracy to defraud Charles Wills, of this City, of money and merchandise, to the value of $400. Complainant alleges that in March last William Carroll applied to Mr. Wills for a loan of money and goods, payment to be secured by bond and mortgage on property in West Thirtieth-street, when said to be free of all incumbrances save a mortgage of a very trifling amount. He also stated that he had no debts against

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1855.

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Terms, invariably CASH in advance.

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Southern State Elections.

Telegraphic dispatches received in this city yesterday from Nashville, Tenn., leave little doubt of the re-election of Governor ANDREW JOHNSON, Democrat, over M. P. GENTRY, Whig and Know-Nothing. The majority in the State is said to be about 1,500. Out of the cities of Nashville and Memphis, where the secret organization was strongest, the old party lines would appear to have been pretty much observed in the popular vote. The majority for JOHNSON, if correctly stated, is only about 800 votes below that of 1853, when he was elected over Mr. HENRY, regular Whig, by about 2,300 votes.

In Kentucky appearances are still favorable to the Know-Nothings. The election of L. M. COX, K. N., to Congress, in the Ninth District, is conceded, as is the election of L. F. SWORM, K. N., in the Tenth Congressional District.

R. T. PAINE is elected to Congress from the Fifth District, North Carolina, which is all we have that can be credited from that State. There was a report in Washington yesterday that CLINGMAN had been defeated in the Eighth Congressional District, but that is doubtful.

Such returns as we have from Alabama favor the success of the Know-Nothings.

The Louisville Riots—The Tragic Side of Know-Nothingism.

While the Know-Nothings had the prudence and good sense to preserve their original design of a secret organization, they were secure, at least from personal assault, if not from political defeat. They had the advantage over their antagonists of aiming their blows from behind an impenetrable shield of secrecy. They stood in the darkness, while their adversaries were exposed in the light of day. There were plenty of reasons why they should have preserved their advantages of secrecy and mystery, but they allowed the taunts and jeers of their allied foes to draw them from their Sebastopol of secrecy, and the consequences have been defeat in almost every encounter they have since had, and the terrible fight in Louisville, which has resulted in one of the most appalling tragedies that has ever attended a popular election in any part of the Union since the organization of our Government.

Such a result as this melancholy and most disgraceful affair might have been anticipated, but it is none the less deplorable. From the imperfect, and we trust, exaggerated reports of the Telegraph, it appears, as would naturally be the case, that the first act of violence proceeded from a foreigner, and the exasperated feelings of the American partisans, or Anti-Catholics, naturally led to the acts of violence, bloodshed, and arson which followed.

Until we receive more particular accounts of this shocking affray it will be impossible to form any correct opinion of the relative guilt of the two parties. But quite enough is known to demonstrate the imbecility of the city authorities, and the fearful nature of such collisions as heated contests of race and religion are sure to provoke. The theory of our Government is that every citizen subject of the law has a right to a voice in making it; —and any attempt to exclude any class from the exercise of this right, on grounds either of race or religion, will inevitably arouse a passionate resentment, of which the natural result is just such collisions and bloodshed as have disgraced the city of Louisville.

Kansas Affairs.

The Albany *Argus* copies from the St. Louis *Democrat* a statement that "the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas is *one-fourth less numerous* than its opponents,"—and founds upon it an argument designed to show that the alarm about Kansas becoming a Slave State is unfounded. This might be so, if the question were left to the inhabitants of the Territory. There is no doubt, in our minds, that public sentiment throughout the territory is decidedly opposed to the introduction of Slavery.

But what will this avail so long as an armed mob from Missouri is permitted to march in, take possession of the ballot boxes, fill the Legislature with members from their own ranks, and thus take the Legislative power of the Territory into their own hands,—and so long as they have in all this the active and efficient coöperation of the President of the United States? A letter, which we publish in another column, from an intelligent gentleman who has just returned from Kansas, confirms fully all the accounts hitherto received of the absolute supremacy of the Missouri mob over Legislation in Kansas. And Gov. REEDER has just been ejected from office by President PIERCE, because he would not recognize the right of these usurpers to make laws for the government of the people of Kansas. Under these circumstances, it is a matter of no practical importance what the sentiment of the majority of the people may be: it is certain to be overborne by the Missouri mob, backed by the Executive power of the Federal Government.

The Legislature is sure to pass laws permitting and inviting Slavery. Under these laws Slavery will be planted there. Slaveholders will go there with their "property;" they will acquire rights there, and by and by will plead those rights as a reason why Slavery should not be abolished. The same influences which have controlled the Kansas elections thus far, will be brought to bear upon them hereafter. The certainty of Federal countenance and support will stimulate the Missouri mob to renewed and persevering efforts to effect the complete conquest of the Territory.

It is very true that all these efforts, even if successful, may not be final; and that the adoption of a State Constitution permitting Slavery may not fasten that curse upon that region forever. But every step gained by the Slavery propaganda renders their final triumph more probable, and increases the obstacles which the friends of Freedom will have to overcome.

The Art of Fortification.

The current number of the Edinburg *Review* has an article upon Modern Fortification, and the lessons taught in regard to it by the Eastern War. It is written with great clearness and suggests points well worthy of attention in this country, as in every other which depends at all on military science for its defence.

The siege of Sebastopol, in the writer's opinion has revolutionized the whole theory and art of Fortification, and proved that a fortress may be practically impregnable. Since the introduction of heavy cannon, and the mode of besieging a fort by parallels, it has been considered a fixed principle that no fortress could resist a siege,—that the besieging army must in the end prove victorious, and that the whole contest thus become a mere question of time. So thoroughly has this been held established, that a standard work on the comparative value of different systems of Fortification, compiled in 1850 by a Committee of British engineer officers, gave *thirty-six days* as the longest time which a perfect fortress, costing half a million of dollars and having a front of four hundred yards, could resist attack. Toward the end of the last century a French cavalry officer started a theory that batteries might be built two or three stories in height, facing the point of attack, so that a superiority of fire might be established for the defence:—but as the attacking guns might fire at an angle, being hidden by mounds of earth, and as no masonry could long withstand heavy artillery, this theory was never reduced to practice. Lately, however, a Scotch civilian, Mr. JAMES FERGUSSON, has suggested that these difficulties may be overcome by avoiding entirely the use of masonry and throwing up instead an immense mound of earth, upon which the guns may be mounted on terraces, each rising in steps each above and behind the other. The present war, in the writer's opinion, has thrown valuable light on these rival theories.

At the siege of Silistria, the Russians no sooner carried one part of the works, than they found themselves in presence of others equally difficult, which the Turks had thrown up from the earth within; so that after continuing the siege from the 19th of May to the 22d of June, finding the means of defence on the part of the garrison far from being exhausted, they raised the siege. The success of the defence is attributed to the fact that it was from the beginning *an affair of parallels*, the besieged working back as fast as the enemy advanced. "The principles on which this defence was conducted," says the writer, "are in fact, those hitherto consecrated to the attack; and it will be ever memorable in the history of modern sieges, as the first instance in which they were fairly applied to the opposite purpose."

The Russians had the sagacity to recognize the principles on which they had been defeated, and when the same troops who were defeated there were called on to defend Sebastopol, "they used the same expedient of earth-work parallels, and throwing aside all the antiquated prejudice of the schools, they have made a resistance quite as extraordinary as that of Silistria." It is impossible within our limits to follow the detailed elucidation given by the *Review*, of the attack upon Sebastopol, and the means by which it has thus far been successfully resisted. The first bombardment commenced on the 17th of October and was continued for nearly three weeks,—and at the end of that time, "the enemy's works were *stronger* than the day the fire commenced,"—the batteries having been placed too far off to be effective, and the besieged having continued to add to their defences. During the interval of repose which succeeded, the Russians could not be prevented from occupying the Mamelon,—a great circular earth-work, which they had thrown up six hundred and fifty yards *in advance* of their original line.

On the 6th of April the second great bombardment took place, in which 200 guns and 100 mortars threw from 120 to 140 rounds each per day, and continued this for ten days. But the result was absolutely nothing, as the Allies never silenced or gained any superiority of fire over those works which directly faced theirs and were built on the principle of Mr. FERGUSSON,—that "when the guns of a fort are equal in number to those of the attack, and are placed *behind earthen parapets* facing the attack, they cannot be silenced by the besieger." The third bombardment, with the assault of June 7, was more effectual, as the Allies obtained possession of all the works of counter approach which the Russians had erected *outside their original works* after the bombardment of Oct. 17. In the attack of the 18th of June, against the Malakoff, the Allies sustained a decided check.

The writer, in spite of these reverses, does not doubt the final success of the siege. "But," he says, "whether the place fall to-morrow, or still resist some time longer, the scientific question, so far as the art of fortification is concerned, may be considered as settled. For it has been proved beyond a doubt, that *an abundant supply of guns placed on earth works*, may restore the superiority of the defence over the attack."

We presume that these important points will not escape the attention and the examination of the intelligent engineers of our own service.

Castle Garden.

There are a good many people who have doubted the propriety of converting Castle Garden into a *dépôt* for Emigrants. There are two procedures by which such doubters may be converted—one is to visit the Garden and examine the provision made for the comfort and health of the emigrants; the other is to read the report of the *Indignation Meeting* published in yesterday's TIMES. We have done both. We have tried our own prescription and can certify to its value.

It needs no ghost to tell the public that the getters up of the indignation meeting of Monday night, were the emigrant runners, baggage smashers, boarding-house keepers, and other professional gentry, who have long filled their own pockets by robbing emigrants upon their first arrival. Runners by hundreds used to board vessels at or below Quarantine—proffer their advice and aid to the ignorant and astonished strangers—get charge of their baggage—sell them forged and worthless tickets over imaginary Railroads—send them to boarding-houses reeking with filth, and abounding in starvation and extortion, and by various devices rob them of their last dollar, and often of their last article of baggage, and even of clothing. This had come to be an organized system of plunder, which neither the law nor Police could break up, and under which emigrants have suffered, and our City has been disgraced, for many years.

The Castle Garden arrangement has thoroughly and effectually broken it up; and it is quite natural that the gang of robbers who are thus thrown out of a lucrative business should indulge in a violent and angry protest. And for lack of other equally plausible grounds of objection, it is natural that they should have raised an outcry against it on the score of the public health,—and as being likely to engender all sorts of terrible diseases in the fashionable vicinity of the First Ward. Capt. RYNDERS called it a *pest house* and other bad names. Hon. DAVID O'KEEFE said that the Battery was desecrated by being put to "the vilest of uses." He must have an exalted idea of Christian charity and benevolence, who thus designates the spot prepared for the reception of the sea-sick and foul-worn stranger on his arrival in this country.

The arrangements made to preserve health and promote cleanliness at the Castle Garden cannot be excelled. The City was really in danger of pestilence and disease of every kind when the emigrants were stowed away by hundreds in the low lodging-houses of the First Ward—stowed away in their filth and rags, without the slightest regard to the ordinary decencies of civilized life. It would be well if the owners of the low groggeries of Washington and the adjoining streets took a lesson from the present arrangement of Castle Garden, and put their own houses in similar order. It is not true, as Mr. O'KEEFE stated, that a man "cannot get out to the City to see his mother or his sister if she were dying." He can go out and stay as long as it suits his convenience, or altogether if he choose. There is no compulsion used—there is nothing but aid and advice given, and the emigrant can stay or depart as he may be inclined.

We are satisfied that if those who have hitherto been opposed to this project, will suspend their judgment upon it for a few weeks, until they can observe its operation and results, they will come to the conclusion that neither the public health, nor the public convenience, will suffer from it in the least, while the emigrant will be protected from robbery and disease, and enabled to go forward to his destination in the West without either encumbering the City by his presence, or suffering from the vices and villainies by which it is infested.

The Perils of our Ferries.

The entire interests of all the Ferries on the East River being monopolized by one Company, destroys that spirit of healthy competition which is so requisite for the public security and convenience in the management of public modes of conveyance. The Brooklyn Ferries are generally well managed, but there is not the same degree of attention bestowed upon the convenience of the passengers, as was the case when each Ferry was a distinct property and under independent management. The first thing that the present Union Company did on the consolidation of all the Ferries under one management was to increase the cost of ferriage, without giving any additional conveniences to the public. The price of ferriage, in fact, at the Fulton and South Ferries, where there is the greatest amount of travel, was doubled, while it was not reduced at the other Ferries. The public has no recourse, but must submit to the pleasure of the stockholders, who have shown no disposition to use their privileges with moderation. The Brooklyn boats are generally kept in good order, and the fact of so few accidents happening on them—few, we mean, when compared with the immense travel on them—is sufficient proof of their being well managed. But much more effective means should be adopted to prevent accidents. The melancholy loss of a little child from one of the boats on Saturday afternoon, shows how imperfectly the boats are guarded against such mishaps. The toddling little creature, it appears, ran from its father, and notwithstanding that the boat was crowded, as the boats always are towards evening, the child tumbled overboard and was lost. The ferry boats are not finished with a solid railing as they should be, and the two ends are left entirely open the chain that is hung across them serving rather to trip up passengers than to prevent them from falling overboard. There should be some kind of contrivance by which both the bridge and the boat should be perfectly enclosed the moment it leaves the fastening so that hasty passengers should not be able to leap after the boat, or on to the bridge, if ever so much inclined to risk their lives and limbs. A very little mechanical ingenuity, and a very trifling expense, would be necessary to make the boats and the bridges perfectly secure against accidents; and the Ferry Company owe it to the public in return for the great and profitable monopoly which they enjoy, to secure passengers against the possibility of harm.

There are perils in crossing at the ferries which no foresight nor ingenuity can guard against, and those are such as arise from the dangers of collisions in fogs. It is owing as much to good luck as good management that there has not been some terrible disaster on our waters from this cause.

Dickens Agonistes.

A reporter, an author, a sportsman, a traveler, a reformer, a journalist, an editor, a statesman, an actor! what the dickens is not DICKENS becoming! It seems only the other day—it is just a score of years ago—since he burst upon us in all the supernatural glory of "Boz." The *Sketches* were copied about in all the papers, and the author, somebody whispered, was one DICKENS—nobody, except the proprietors of a Sunday paper knew his "given" name—a Parliamentary reporter, and a decidedly clever and promising young fellow. Then came *Pickwick*, with yellow covers, and two caricatures of the text by CRUIKSHANKS; and continued coming until people laughed all the way from the session of the Club which dismissed the chief on his travels, down to the respectable settlement of the antiquarian drinker of cold punch at Hampstead. *Oliver Twist*, *Nickleby*, *Rudge*, *Curiosity Shop*, *Christmas Stories*, *Dombey*, *Copperfield*, *Jarndyce*, with all the multitudinous characters, scenes, humors and follies, contained in, and still conjured up by the repetition of the name of, each,—what are they but "Household Words," realities to each of us as profound as our cotemporary joys and sorrows through those twenty years?

And this multifarious and multiform creator of beings, so actual to the most of us—to most as actual as the crowned heads, and people great and small we read about in the newspapers—is forever presenting himself under new circumstances and varied lights. He constantly writes, in action, additional chapters to the misty autobiography contained in *David Copperfield*. David astonished us by becoming a political orator the other day. Keen, trenchant, original, humorous, his speech on Administrative Reform took everybody by surprise. Everybody—which is the most important body on earth—knew him as successful, an after-dinner talker, as SHERIDAN, or CANNING, or PICKWICK. He had some lofty repute as a lecturer. Sergeants Buzfuz and Snuobin attested his forensic capacities. But that he could achieve any triumph in the walk in which *Pelham* and *Vivian Grey* had preceded him was a most astounding evidence of versatility. It was almost with a feeling of sorrow, that we read the announcement that this triumphant performance was to be his only appearance on the stage of politics; that his oratorical model was JAMES HAMILTON; his appropriate soubriquet "Single-speech" DICKENS. What a set-off would such a literary liberal be to the five digits of toryism attained by BULWER, and the total eclipse of DISRAELI! What debates—supposing the orator to be also a debater—might there not be between the three novelists; the cool sarcasm of the ex-Israelite and ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer; the pedantic, yet florid pretensiousness of the Knight of the Shire; and the broad good humor and sense of David, supplying fuel for the liveliest combustion!

Yet the garland earned at Guildhall, has scarcely lost a leaf before DICKENS, the actor, steps to the footlights and claims "uproarious applause." He is a hero of melo-drama, surpassing, if we may trust accounts, the palmiest glories of the Bowery, or Chatham. He is at once the Cicero and the Roscius of his age. He only saves the country to amuse it. In the rapidity of his changes, and hasty reappearances in fresh impersonations, he is a mighty harlequin. Even the fame of Mr. Vincent Crummles—and like that illustrious "heavy father," David has his group of infant phenomena to support him—grows faint in the presence of the later light. A scene 'located' in Eddystonn Lighthouse may not furnish eligible opportunities for a display of small sword exercise, and we cannot therefore tell how far David competes in stage points with Crummles, the local manager, or his ambitious offspring, the Smugglers. We can, however, fairly infer, from his strong sympathy with human nature in all its developments, that he must adapt himself wonderfully to the representation of any character delineated by his magical pencil; and that DICKENS the Creator is also DICKENS the Realizer, in all the varieties and forms of his plastic talent. It is hard, in fact, to believe that mortal genius could more "lively" represent, what in the abstract it has imagined, than Mr. DICKENS could produce on the stage the whole gallery of characters in his writings, from *Mr. Watkins Tottle* to *John Jarndyce*.

May we not indulge a fond hope that the author of *Notes on America* may deem it profitable to make a theatrical tour of the Provinces, including this continent in the round! Here he may not succeed in drawing larger houses than he did in the simple character of Boz, but they will pay better; and there will be no ill feeling on either side about copyrights. Indeed, RACHEL herself will hardly make a better thing of it than might the brilliant amateur, should he adopt the hint. We will only add, as an aside, that the press will magnanimously forget the wrongs of Mr. Jefferson Brick, and do the liberal thing in the way of puff preliminary and puff direct. And if it suit him, he might write some additional Notes on America, as poor POWER did at the end of one of his tramps; only being careful to infuse some of the good-nature which POWER outpoured, and which DICKENS lavishes on everything but Yankees. We shall be most happy if this hint reach him, and be accepted.

A Low Valuation.

During a recent debate on the Education bill, in the House of Lords, the Duke of ARGYLL gave sundry statistics of Scotch Schools—when the following dialogue took place:

A NOBLE LORD—Where did the noble Duke get his figures?

The Duke of ARGYLL said he had got them from Mr HORACE MANN'S *Census Reports*.

THE NOBLE LORD—They are not worth a pinch of snuff.

The Duke of ARGYLL said that if Mr. HORACE MANN'S *Reports* were not worth a pinch of snuff, he did not know to what authority an appeal could be made.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* publishes several letters from WASHINGTON, which, it alleges, have never before seen the light. They are addressed to Col. DANIEL BRODHEAD at Pittsburg, or Fort Pitt, as it was then termed, and relate exclusively to military operations connected with the Revolutionary War.

Shocking Grain.

The frequent rains of the present year render it exceedingly difficult to gather wheat, rye, oats, &c., in good order. The dry weather, usually prevailing at the harvest season in this country, has induced a slackness, a slip-shod habit among American farmers that is quite surprising to Englishmen, who on account of the damp atmosphere and ever "weeping skies" of their own country, are accustomed to much greater care in protecting their grain while it is curing in the field.

Last week we saw a very good illustration of the different methods, and of the superiority of the English practice, while visiting the farms of a couple of wheat growing neighbors. One farm was tilled by an American—an out-and-out K. N.—the other by an Englishman, who still retains many of the agricultural notions and practices of his native country.

They owned fields of wheat, side by side, which had been cut and shocked when we saw them, just after a heavy fall of rain. The American farmer had bound his wheat in large bundles or sheaves—as large as the arms could encircle; the bands were put on nearest to the "buts" of the straw, leaving the heads to spread out at a wide angle, and just fitting the sheaf to take in all the rain falling upon it. These sheaves were set up *by a boy*, in rows, six sheaves leaning against six others, in the form of a parallelogram or long square. There was so little care exercised in forming these "shocks," that many of the sheaves had fallen down, or been blown over by the wind, while those standing were quite as broad at the top as at the base; indeed they could hardly have been better arranged if they had been expressly designed to catch all the rain possible.

The Englishman, on the contrary, had bound his wheat in small bundles; the bands were put on near the grain to contract that end of the sheaf as much as possible. They were then set closely together in *round* shocks of small size, the heads slanting inwards, and the whole was "capped" with an inverted sheaf. The cap-sheaf was tied up with two bands, one near the middle and the other near the buts, the latter band being drawn quite tightly, to make this end of the sheaf as nearly pointed as might be. In putting on this cap, its grain end was opened from the centre to form a hollow cone, which was set over the shocks, the heads of all the upright sheaves being first drawn inwards to a point. This work was not entrusted to a "boy" nor to a careless "hand," but to the most careful person on the premises, the most of it being done by the proprietor himself.

An examination of these two fields showed that while in the first nearly every sheaf had been wet down to the band at least, in the latter field the water had in no case penetrated to the depth of the two inches except in the upper or straw end of the "cap," and in this it had not gone down to within a foot of the grain.

We conversed with the English farmer as to the time and expense, and in answer to our inquiries he stated that after the wheat was cut and bound, he could prepare the caps and put up in this manner from two to six acres a day, or even more, according to the stoutness of the crop; that the expense was nothing compared to its advantages, since he could leave his grain in the field as long as he wished; that the wheat and straw were better for being thus fully cured in small parcels, with a free access of air, than if stored too soon in a "mow" or large stack; and that after five years' experience in this country, prior to the present one, he had concluded that, one year with another, the saving from loss by rain in this method was at least equal to three times the extra expense over the plan commonly pursued. He follows the same course with his other grain, rye, oats, &c., and when barn room is short he leaves a crop in the field until ready to thresh it directly from the cart. By the latter course he also saves one or more handlings.

The Diamond Reef Contract.

His Honor the Mayor has vetoed the resolution of the Councilmen and Aldermen, concerning the removal of Diamond Reef. His reasons for so doing were, with the veto, sent in to the Board of Councilmen last evening. The Mayor considers the action of both Boards of an executive character, and, consequently, improper. There was also a peculiarity in the form of the advertisement, which created much misapprehension on the part of those not initiated into the way by which contracts are sometimes gained, and which His Honor could not approve of. A new survey is recommended, on which bids for the work may be based, and thus bidders understand exactly what is required of them. The recommendations, if acted upon, will doubtless prove advantageous to the City Treasury.

The Maine Law and Imported Liquors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Section 1 of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of New-York of 1855 provides that "intoxicating liquor, except as hereinafter provided, shall not be sold or kept for sale." The exceptions are, for chemical, mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes, and concludes—"This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States."

Justice COLE of Albany, and Recorder SMITH of New-York, hold that Section 1 does not apply to or prohibit the sale of imported liquors by retail. Judge SHELDON of Buffalo, and some others have decided differently. According to Justice COLE'S and Recorder SMITH'S decision, how stands the law of this State touching the retailing of imported liquors? The Revised Statutes prohibiting their sale without license, would remain in full force in this State, except in the cities of New-York, Albany, and perhaps one or two other cities. These cities are allowed to fix the penalties for themselves. [Section 27, of Title 9; chap. 20, part 1 of Revised Statutes, and Section 12, chap. 230 of Laws of 1834.]

Section 25 of the Prohibitory law of 1855 forbids the granting of licenses for retailing intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes, and Section 24 repeals "all acts and parts of acts, and all charters and parts of charters *inconsistent* with this act." Now if this act (Section 1) does not apply to imported liquors, then the Revised Statutes in relation thereto, are not repealed but the penalty therein given of $25 besides fine or imprisonment for each offence, remains in force, so that the retailing of imported liquors, through the State is prohibited by one Statute or the other; and for all practical purposes it is of little consequence which.

Indictment is a remedy common to both Statutes; and if the defendant does not show that the liquor was imported, the penalties of the law of 1855 would be imposed. If defendant on the trial showed that the article sold was imported liquor, then the penalties given by the Revised Statutes, of "imprisonment in a County jail not exceeding one year, or fine not exceeding $250, or both such fine and imprisonment," would be imposed.

LAICUS.

Personal.

MIKE WALSH, ex-Member of Congress, is off for Europe to-day.

Hon. BARNEY W. OSBORN is rusticating at Cutchogue, L. I. It is his father's home.

The London Temperance League announces that the visit of Mr. GOUGH to England will terminate on Saturday Aug. 4, on which day he will sail from Liverpool for America.

The New-Haven *Register* mentions the case of a gentleman who has acquired a collegiate and theological education, with the view to qualify himself for the post of a missionary sea-captain. Mr. C. BARRETT, a graduate of the class of '51 in Yale College, has just completed his course of study in theology, and is now about to take command of one of our finest vessels, having for several years followed the occupation of a sailor.

BUSINESS NOTICES

FULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS

FEVER AND AGUE.—Rev R. L. FRASER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. DESHLER *Dear Sir:* We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever are immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from the most disagreeable disorder

J. W. DAVISON, E. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM E. WOOD,
JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
E. M. TISDALE. JOHN D. STERLING.

DEAR SIR: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly R. L. FRASER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No 241 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., E. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL ENSURE their health the coming season, by using the new ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. It perfects or removes all traces of disease. Dr CHILTON'S certificate accompanies each bottle.

GEORGE H. HATES, wholesale agent, No. 133 Water-st, and for sale by C. V. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS, and druggists generally.

RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No 146 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety-six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that we awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853 and 1854 and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
Fancy
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
L. LOSEE, Proprietor.
No 31 John-st., corner of Nassau.

CONTINUATION AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE OLD BRANDIES, WINES, &c. OF A HIGH GRADE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st, the balance of those very superb Brandies Clarets, &c., which is a continuation of the sale of yesterday being the remaining stock of one of our first importing houses and are in a pure state, as they are to be sold only as imported just as they are imported and delivered from the U.S. Bonded Warehouse. This sale offers unusual inducements, as it is the closing out of a large invoice, and we recommend the trade as well as private consumers to attend this sale. All the goods are to be sold without reserve, and every article warranted as represented on the catalogues. For a more full description, we refer to the advertisement of Mr. NICOLAY in another column.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of advertising, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in any way connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—BUYERS have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the per centage. Hence in buying Lace Curtains, Cornices and Window Shades (of which the importing and manufacturing connection of KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, the purchaser practices a wise economy as well as enjoys the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

A LITTLE PLANK AHEAD.
The streets are populous with KNOX hats,
Of beaver, felt or straw
They crown the aged and the young, with those
Who're in their manhood's prime.
Colors in hair, and beauty bright
All shapely forms—to all by none excelled.
KNOX'S sto es are at Nos 212 and 455 Broadway.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fashionable Straw Bonnets, consisting, in part, of the Princess Pedale, Empress Dunstable and Split straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No 171 Pearl-st.

SILKS! SILKS! AT 50c PER YARD.—WE WILL open, this day, three cases of Striped and Plaid Silks, at 50 per yard; also, rich Brocade, Plain and Glace do.; also Plain, Blue, Corn, Green and White, for evening dresses.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES.—A NEW LOT OF VERY RICH and new styles will be offered this morning, at great bargains; also, 300 dozen pleated and hemstitched Handkerchiefs in all sizes. Also, a large lot of Lace Curtains and Drapery Muslins, to be sold which will be sold at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure as the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. &c. Principal depot, No. 380 Grand-st; 75 cents per bottle.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOUNTAIN CREAM—So well known as an invigorating and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS, JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Fancy Articles, Necklaces, Tatted Capes, Jet Rings etc. Traveling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps in an every variety of Toys, Dolls and Games of amusement, at ROGER'S Fancy Bazaar, No 449 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.,
No 130 Chambers-st.

WILKIN'S AMULET.—DR ELLIOTT'S (THE OCULIST) EYE BALSAM—recently presented to mankind, to restore, preserve, and cleanse the hair. Price 50 cents. Sold by BELLOC & CO., and Druggists generally. M. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[illegible] from Texas.

[illegible] Paso.

[illegible] Antonio Texan of the 26th inst. says:

[illegible] Tuesday evening last the Comanche Fé and El Paso mail arrived at San Antonio, and from the El Paso correspondent of the *Herald*, of our city, dated July 10, we learn that there was at that time an immense rise in the Rio Puerco, so that the river was overflowed, and the streets, and even the houses in the towns on [illegible] were deserted by the inhabitants.

[illegible] before the Indians stole some stock in the vicinity, but they were pursued and [illegible] but one.

It is [illegible] as being quite a disturbance, but nevertheless true, that while in El Paso County the Indians are manifesting a very warlike disposition, yet in New-Mexico they are peaceable.

JOHN MCCARTHY is named as a candidate for Representative of El Paso County.

No news from Santa Fé of importance, and no disturbance from the Indians on the route down.

Later from Texas.

The Galveston *News* has a report from Palestine that Col. M. T. JOHNSON has withdrawn from the canvass as a candidate for Governor. If this be true, the contest is restricted to PEASE and DICKSON.

The San Antonio *Texan*, of the 26th inst., says:

Western Texas has been flooded by continued storms of late and we learn that in many places it is injuring the cotton crop. Gen. SMITH arrived in San Antonio on Monday last, and was greeted by a salute of thirteen guns.

We learn from the San Antonio *Ledger* that on the 13th inst., JOHN S SHERMAN, late Clerk of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department in that city, was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 on a charge of larceny of an amount exceeding $9 000. There are two minor charges against him, on each of which he was held to bail in $100

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 25th inst., says:

It is generally reported and generally believed in the streets, that at a meeting of the Know Nothings held at the Court-house in this place on Monday night, the 23d inst. that wing of the party which was originally organized under the Louisiana ritual, "dissolved by mutual consent." From what we can gather, the immediate cause of disaffection grew out of the anti-Catholic proclivities of the recent Philadelphia Convention which proscriptive [illegible] were the members who were unwilling to subscribe to. There is, however another wing of the party, whose members are variously estimated at from 80 to 150, which stands up to the Philadelphia Platform.

THE THUNDER STORM.—The storm on Saturday, accompanied by lig tning and violent wind, was destructive in many places. In Taunton, the house of Mr. GEO H. BARNEY, High Sheriff of Bristol County, was struck by lightning, the chimneys knocked down the windows shattered &c. Two children were thrown across the room, one of whom was somewhat burned but not seriously injured. By a freak of the fluid, the shoes of one of the children were taken from its feet. At North Rochester, Mass., Mrs. SHURLEY, while in the act of closing a window, was [illegible] by lightning and instantly killed. She was about 35 years of age. No mark of the fluid was perceptible on her person. The house of THOMAS JACKSON, No. 16 Nursery-street, North Salem was struck by lightning and damaged to the amount of one or two hundred dollars. The family were fortunately absent at the time. A barn owned by Mr. JOSEPH TOLMAN, in Sharon was struck by lightning during the shower, and burned, together with about 1-3 tons of hay including the last load which had been "safely housed" in the shower came up, and was standing on the wagon. The house belonging to MCMANUS, in Washington street, South Canton, was struck by lightning, which tore down the chimney and made almost an entire wreck of the house, plowing up the ground outside in various eccentric directions as it made its escape. On the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad, near Reading, there was no fewer than [illegible] quite a severe hailstorm.—*Boston Bee.*

NOT A PASTOR.—The *Portland Recorder*, in an excellent article on "A Settled Minister," makes the remark that "an everlasting candidate, with one foot on the ground of his labors, and the other in the stirrup for a new journey to a more inviting field, is not a pastor."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Reddington's Russian Salve—50 cts., & $1.—A Doctor reports of 40 yrs' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Boils and all external Injuries; never equaled by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING New-York; WM. S. SIDNER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston

☞ Balm of Tuscanna Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradication all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PERFECTION to Frankincense. New York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists

☞ Less than Half Price—PATENT LIGHTS!—HYATT'S PATENT—I am about making extensive alterations in my present building, besides adding some forty feet additional front in it, and otherwise increasing my facilities for the manufacture of my FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF LIGHTS (the only kind exempt from extra insurance.) My present stock is large and I wish to dispose of it before the 1st of October. I will sell such ROOF TILE as I have on hand at $1 and $1 25 per foot. FLOOR TILES at from $1 50 to $3 per foot, whose value is from $5 to $8. A FEW SET TILES at from $1 to $5, those value is from $10 to $19

It must be understood, however, that these tiles are NOT FOR SALE to any but responsible people; and I shall take measures to prevent their getting into other hands; as it is contrary to my wish to have it said by the villain (all) my uniform custom being to lay them myself. For the reasons, however stated above I feel sure all my present stock to such persons as I can fully assured will not abuse confidence by placing into the hands of my enemies.

THADDEUS HYATT,
No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

NOBLE & MECKLEM,
Brokers, No. 193 Greenwich st

☞ Advances made on Country drafts and checks at Bank rates. Parties wishing to collect Land warrants wanted at the highest Market price.

REFERENCES
Merchants' Exchange Bank
Ocean Bank,
New-York Exchange Bank.

☞ Special Notice. Mails close per steamer ARIEL for Southampton and Havre will be made at the Office of the Weekly Mail, Foot of Liberty, No. 5 about 10 o'clock, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11. Letters, pre paid 18¢. per ½ oz., will be forwarded until 11 A. M.

CAUTION—Any letters attempted to be sent per ARIEL in any other way than through the office, will be seized and returned.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, shaving extracts, Low's brown windsor soap, Farina colognes and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. MCHARD & CO.,
Importers, No 153 Broadway.

☞ The Largest Bread in the City.
MADE FROM NEW FLOUR,
TRADEWELL'S BAKERY,
No. 50 Carmine-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH RATES

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—JACKSON, WILLIAMSBURG L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders by ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for Floors, Skylights, Prisms, Lenses and Dormer Windows. Prompt attention will be paid to orders left by mail, Box No. 181 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT No. 18 Warren-st

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING WANTED.—Gentlemen having left off wearing apparel, to dispose of, a large or small lot, will receive the very highest price for them by calling on or addressing THOS. B CONNOLLY, No 481 Pearl-st., between City Hall-place and Chatham-st.

HITCHCOCK PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No 1 pig is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which iron is used. For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No. 56 William-st., corner Pine-st., Agent Madison Iron Company.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No 287 Pearl-st., Franklin square. All orders will be thankfully received. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order.
JOHN E. HOPPER.

HAT AND STRAW CUTTERS, DECORATORS of Valuable Quality. Price $6. J. D. GATES, No. 2 Spruce-st., near the Westminster

WIRE SIEVE Of every size, strength and degree of fineness, from 1 inch diameter upwards, for Mining purposes, &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No 61 Broadway.

WESTWARD, HO!—The Western Association will hold a meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock, at No 103 Bowery, 3d floor. The public are invited
W. WILDE, Secretary.

LEECHES—20,000 fresh Swedish leeches, arrived in [illegible] order, per steamer Washington, for sale by
J. F. OLEU & CO., No. 83 Maiden-lane.

OATS & SEED—HUNGARIAN AND GRADED OATS FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 56 William-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a number of superior Protestant servants some of whom are Americans, German and colored. Also several other Americans girls from 14 to 16. Also three smart and steady women, will work for low wages in City or country. Apply at the Office, No 294 Wesley place, corner of Houston-st., two blocks east of Broadway. J S SCUDDER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable tidy girls, wish places in one family, or separate; one can do plain cooking, wash and iron nearly; both have good milk and can go if required; wages $6 to $8 a month The other is a neat girl with no objections, will help about chamber work and sewing; wages $5; the country preferred. Call at No. 160 East 22d street 2d floor front, No 7

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat and tidy Protestant young woman, as cook or general house servant in the City or country. Has very fine washing and ironing. Can also do chamber work. Has a child's nurse or chambermaid and waiter; a neat and respectful Call or address, 223 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron or to do the housework of a private family—the other as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No 73 8th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman 18 years of age, as waiter or to do plain sewing; or to do general housework in a small private family. Is a good plain cook, honest, industrious and steady and can give unexceptionable references as to character. Can be heard of for three days at No 195 7th-av., near 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as the care of a child and do plain sewing, or to do the chambermaids of a small family; would go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 6th av., 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to wash with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, to do general housework. Call at the corner of Cumberland and Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn. Can be seen two days.

TWO ENTRY CLERKS WANTED—In a Dry Goods jobbing house. None need apply, but those who write a rapid and handsome hand and require a correct at first to. and can give good references as to habits and character. Salary liberal. Address, with name and references, Box 1446 Post Office.

TEACHER.—Wanted, a situation as teacher or assistant in a boarding school already established, by a man who has been Principal of such a school during the seven years last past and who can command a large patronage. He has capital. Address PRINCIPAL, Times Office.

TO JEWELERS.—Wanted, a Foreman, one who can be relied to take charge of a manufactory; none need apply except he is thoroughly conversant with the business. Address with real name and 3,373 Post-Office, and state where an interview can be had

SERVANTS.—From fifteen to twenty first class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the Office, No. 13 8th-st., one or from the East. Families in want of good female help will find this one of the best offices in the City

WANTED—A number of Domestics, in every capacity, Protestant and Catholic, at the Brooklyn Family and Servants' Protective and Industrial Institute, No. 208 Washington st near the entrance of the Mayor's Office, where wishing to secure a reliable servant can be supplied at short notice, or can find a home with
Mrs ALLEN, Female Superintendent.
F BROWN, General Agent.

TALENTED BUSINESS MEN WANTED In the City, to call and receive the counties by J. H. COOK & CO., No 171 William st., as agents for his popular and valuable Soaps. Each agent will have his district. This is a rare chance

287 BROADWAY corner of Reade st, at MOREAU & COMPERE'S, can always be had a choice of English, German, German, French and Italian boarding houses, country houses, private families, &c. Also families and gentlemen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this the Branch Office, No 102 Greenwich st

WANTED—A cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework in a small private family. A city, with reference, at No 82 West 34th st., one door east of 6th av

CLERKS WANTED—A number of unexceptionable active and steady young men of a religious character can hear of a situation by calling at the office of Hall and Pollock, at No 180 Chatham st.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to attend to Agnew's Fine Raw Silk and Hosiery, the Natural Wonder but the right person will find much profit by
J. A. AGNEW, 349 Broadway, New York, No 349 Broadway

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted a gentleman competent to fill the station of the classical department in a flourishing academy, to have a few miles from New York. Application will be made in September next. Address Box 8, Norwalk, Conn.

LADY WANTED In an office. A lady in want with a small capital, with good references, BOX No. 1888 Post-Office

MILLINERS WANTED.—A good milliner as forewoman to whom a good trade can be given. Address VELVET this office

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—No 64 Varick-st., St. John's Park, genteel location and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms in full or in part; unfurnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; within or without use. This central location is convenient to the business part of the City. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives and Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No 98 Clinton-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries

ELEGANT PARLORS—With bed rooms handsomely furnished to let, with or without board, in two house No 141 Grove place

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning. Entirely unmixed and perfectly free from gum. It works finely and perfectly satisfactory on machinery and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical light and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years and is the only oil in our largest steamships, mill mills, machine shops, factories, &c. Barrels at 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniform's good or may be returned at the expense of Coburn's only agent, JOHN W QUINCY, No. 56 William-st., corner of Platt

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building houses to fa, &c., at the a pound; White Lead, to do.; Zinc, do.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c a gallon; Oil for fence-rails, &c., 60c.; at No. 113 Maiden lane, N. Y J H SMITH

OILS!! OILS!!—For buildings, fences, roofs &c., 50 cents a gal on Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents. Machinery Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at no. 113 Maiden lane, New-York J H SMITH

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERNERS HOTEL,
BERNERS-STREET, LONDON
VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors It is a most desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure The waters, about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all nervous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Springs in connection with the mail train. Passengers to any other when requested. Post-Office, Weybridge, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—This well-known Summer resort, fronting Long Island Sound, accessible at all hours of the day by our several fast and safe boats, and within one hour's ride of the city season for the season. Excellent fishing and boating, and all the other attractions of a first-class watering place. Sea bathers especially, will find it adapted to their taste. Applications may be made at No. 164 Fulton st., or by letter addressed to the proprietors of the Neptune House, New Rochelle, New-York

COAL

RANGE AND FURNACE COAL DISCHARGING.—Lehigh a cargo of White Ash and Broad Mountain, of article eminently adapted for range and furnaces, and will be sold 50 cents per ton less than the yard price, if taken direct from the st. Also, for sale, the Peach Orchard from the most approved vein, at the lowest market price.
HENRY R EVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and cor. Jane and West sts

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $6 50 on a quantities of 6 tons or upwards, $6 25 per ton, carried in my yards, Nos 370 Greenwich st., 116 Duane st., and 36 Beekman st., corner of Pearl
PETER CLINTON

COAL $6 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white Lehigh red ash, sieved and dry, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard corner of King and Greenwich sts
C WATHERS

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of sweeping adopted by this Company, together with their sweepers and cleaning machines, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated. The merits of the machines being not only valuable as economical and cleansers, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every city and town where they introduced their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, and thus the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a few hours' notice to the contractor, by which means the whole population is relieved from the annoyance of filth and dust. For further particulars address SMITH, PARKER & CO., No 98 Broadway, New-York, No 116 South Front-st Philadelphia.

STEAM GAUGES—CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against the purchase and use of Steam Gauges made by one Kenrick No 2 Gold-st., New York; said Gauges being an infringement of Bourdon's Patent, owned by the undersigned. Any person who shall use such Gauges, or have any Steam Gauges infringing our patents, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
American Steam Gauge Co.
H. K. MORRIS, Superintendent.
Successors to H. H. ASHCROFT.
Boston, No. 4 Charlestown-st., July 14, 1855

HARRISON'S VIOLET SOAP.—INPERFUME that has the delicate fragrance, to the touch the velvet softness. Let those lovely ones lovely as the violet, use it always, as those not so lovely try it as an aid to beauty. It is sold by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st. at wholesale, and by A. DUNG No 61 Greenway at retail. They have HARRISON'S DENTAL SOAP, also, to cleanse and purify the teeth.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN JANE EYRE.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser
"Mary Lyndon," is an American Jane Eyre and her story is told with as much vigor, while it is as original and as profoundly interesting as Miss Bronte's
JUST PUBLISHED
MARY LYNDON;
OR, REVELATIONS OF A LIFE.
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
In one 12mo vol., neatly bound in cloth Price $1.

"MARY LYNDON is an American Jane Eyre" says one of her critics "her story is told with as much vigor, while it is as original as it is profoundly interesting as Miss Bronte's." It is but justice to the gifted author of "Mary Lyndon," to say that her book is no imitation. Not only was the life she reveals as original, but it was mostly written before the publication of "Jane Eyre." If Miss Bronte's book was vividly life like that is still more its case, for its life itself. It has no fictitious characters, no master corse y, and a more personal purpose. Equal to "Jane Eyre" in life ary ability, it has a higher individual and social interest in its truthfulness to fact and life. "Mary Lyndon" has placed herself her actions, her thoughts and feelings, in the sunlight of truth, and given the world a Daguerreotype of herself and the changing scenes which surrounded her in her journey of smiles and tears on to one of her quietest remarks, "though a hell of passion into a heaven of repose."

Its success with the public is justifying every prediction, and the Press, far and near, welcome it as "a book which comes fully up to the most favorable expectation"
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MEMOIRS OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT AND HIS TIMES.
PUBLICATION DAY ANNOUNCED.
The delay in the publication of the above anxiously expected Biographical Work, has been caused solely by the necessity of preparing for the press a second large edition, which will now enable the publisher to issue the work on
SATURDAY, AUG 11
In one elegant volume of 488 pages, embellished with a fine medallion portrait of Mr. Bennett. Price $1.25.
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A VISIT TO THE CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.
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OR, THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE.
By CHARLES KINGSLEY, author of "Westward Ho!" "Amyas Leigh," &c. 1 vol., 12mo. Price 80 cents.
From the London Spectator.
A middle aged friend writes a Pantheistic letter on his annual return home to the seaside and he calls the text of his volume. The author thanks a friend's letter, dated only one days with the same title, but on the part of his philosophy. And then he shows how this robust insight he got it as a taste for natural history. He has also used it to avoid, and to meet the ugly thoughts and shapes of misery and hideousness that lie in the world. With these remarks he introduces a series of chapters, which are remarkable for the delicate manner in which they blend the results of deep thought and extensive knowledge with the most graphic and picturesque description. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Mourning Goods, Linens, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every article description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,
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solicits the attention of dealers to a new style of exceedingly light and neat
SILK UMBRELLA
in all sizes and colors, par ticularly adapted to the sun, with Ivory, Wood and Steel Handles

WADDINGS, WADDINGS.—WHITE AND BLACK WADDINGS—The sub scriber is now receiving his Fall Waddings. They are of the first quality, and those persons favoring him with their orders may depend upon having the same promptly attended to, and the whole may be relied on as being of the best quality. Those who may please to call and examine for themselves. The public are respectfully invited to
THOS GWYNNE, No 21 Cedar-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
For all ages from three to twenty years of wholesale
J. R. CLOSE, SAILEY & CO. No 8 Park-place, N Y

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By rev S HITCHINGS and Mrs HITCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn term of the School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the instructors of this institution, to make it in all respects such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TUITION. For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies & Music room, Pupils have the privileges of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College, at the charge of the Professors Modern languages taught by paper of native masters

REFERENCES. Rev Drs Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. JAMES L KINGSLEY, New Haven; Rev Dr Hawes and Dr Hibbard, Hartford; Rev Dr Russell, Rev Dr Hawes and Dr Adams and Hallock and Gerard Hallock, Esq. New-York; Rev Dr Cox, Clarence, N Y; Hon P. Frothingham Boston; Rev Dr Burgess Co gas, Rev Dr Hoppin, Providence, R I; Hon Reuben Williams, Pittsfield, Mass; Hon Charles Eliot Fenity Walcott, Esq. Andover, Mass; Chester Eddy, Esq. Albany, N Y; Rev Dr Hawes, Rev Dr Adams, and Mr. Hutchinson, at N. Y. City resident New Haven.

INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG LADIES.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., the Principal, a native of Switzerland, will resume her instructions in the French language, in the family of the undersigned at number 88 WEST FIFTH-ST. Application may be made at the house between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.
ALFRED GRENIER, A. M., Principal.
Parties wishing to place their children under the instruction of Mr. GRENIER, will please make early application, as the number of pupils will be limited.

CHEMISTRY IN BROOKLYN.—A class in Chemistry and Geology will be held in the city of Brooklyn. For circulars &c., please apply to the undersigned. Terms moderate.
DIMICK & DIFFENDORF, No 2 Sands-st

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A GENTLEMAN having closed his French and Spanish and Class School for Young Gentlemen, will shortly leave here a Professor for Europe, offers himself as a teacher in any Academy or Private Family. He is thoroughly versed in the above languages, and can be obtained on the 12th of September next, in the large house No 24 East 24 h-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses with full details, references and a letter from Mr Pennant, to be had by a direct application
ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS DAINES Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her school, No 11 Gramercy park, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 13. Circulars can be obtained at her residence at Messrs. C & E S. KING & CO's, No 252 Pearl-st., or at Messrs. DOWNES & AIXOM's, No 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss DAINES, at her residence

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS G SLOAN, Principal.—This school is pleasantly located in Fair Haven, one mile from New Haven, Conn. Number of scholars limited to fifteen. Young ladies of any age, or boys under 12. A few vacancies to be filled. Next term begins Aug 28. Circulars at SHEPARD'S bookstore, No 162 Fulton-st.

PROFESSOR DUSCHAK—Has made arrangements to receive his resident pupils on 122 West 12th-st., limited number of pupils in preparation for the Freshman class of Columbia College. Prof Drisler will attend in person to the classical department; the mathematical and natural sciences studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will re-open her School for Young Ladies, at No 99 9th-st., on THURSDAY Sept 13. Her School-rooms may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No 6 Wall-st., of Messrs. RICHMOND, ROBBINS & BEMENT No 45 William-st., or Mr. HAVENS, Esq No 39 Wall-st., and at her residence She will be at home after Sept 6

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the gentlemen and guardians of the people and the public generally, that the above institution will re-open on on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855

MISS HALLOCK'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—This morning, (9th inst.) a package containing the following Bond and Note: Bond of the Union Club, payable to the order of J F Purdy, for $500; note of A. Wardin Rogers, payable to the order of J F Purdy, for $221 21; note of A Wardin Rogers, payable to the order of J F Purdy for $221 21; note of C. Hoagland, payable to the order of J F Purdy, for $200; Bill of Exchange on Wilkinson, payable to the order of J F Purdy, for $200. The public is cautioned against negotiating any of the above obligations, and the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of J F PURDY, No 72 Beaver-st.

POCKET BOOK LOST—On Tuesday, the 7th, (probably in Canal-st., between Varick and Broadway,) containing private bill of Exchange on Liverpool, for the sum of £200 sterling, $2,000; Knickerbocker Life Company, $1,000; and $45 in bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the Office, No 163 Canal-st

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—For a small private family, west of Broadway, below 14th-st. Address BAS FORD, No. 2 Fifth-ave., stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A moderate sized house, in a good locality in New-York or near the Heights, Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,016, New-York Post Office.

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WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
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IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
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All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed on the same commission as our dollar agency
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Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 11 William st., New York.
REFERENCE Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS BANKERS,
No 16 Wall-st., New York.
Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. S MORTON, Notary Public, 71 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, COUNTY, LAND AND NAVY officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790 can obtain their land warrants of J. S M.

TIC, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SUNBURN AND ALL SKIN DISEASES, &c.—Positively cured by CAMPAIGNE'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. FOR SALE by all druggists. Depot, No 27 Fulton-st. row, Fulton-st. Principal depot, No 67 Walker-st. Also, store from Broadway, No 1 Haydock's, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No 46 South Second-st., Phila.; BATES, 138 Washington-st., Boston.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 2-story and attic frame house No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., a cond door from Myrtle-av.; 25x36 feet with joining room extension 12x18 feet; dough trough connected with kitchen; house contains 10 rooms; all nice doors in first and second story, large entry room, well finished for a school. Apply to E B FERRIS, Real Estate Agent, No 1 Park-row

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new elegant three-story basement, stone-front, brown stone front house, No 104 1st-place, Brooklyn finished with all the modern improvements Price $12,000; would take $5,000 in exchange, or would let to good tenant at a very low rent to 1st of May COWLEY & HASKELL, No 6 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Port Chester; lot 85 by 150, near the Depot. Inquire at No 66 Pine-st or at A W. BOOERT.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE.—One of 50 acres, large mansion and splendid river views, 25 miles in extent, $15,000. One of 66 acres at Tarrytown, $3000. One of 168 acres, 35 miles from the City on Hudson river, $800 per acre. One of 26 acres, near Tarrytown, fine house, &c., $6,000. One of 10 acres, near Tarrytown depot, $15,000. One magnificent villa of 10 acres on rising ground, one mile from Tarrytown depot, $1,500 per acre. Several fine farms and country seats in Westchester, on the line of Harlem and New Haven Railroad. Farm of 232 acres on main Hyde park, at $11 50—50 acres at Hyde park. Farm of 66 acres, one mile from Poughkeepsie, $6,000. 3 acres and one of 60 acres with dwelling house, &c., $4,500, near Peekskill. One of 200 acres near Islip, L. I., $2 000. Eleven acres at White Plains, large mansion, &c., $10,000. Also, several other places
A. T. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$5,000. A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Washington Branch of the New York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station 12 miles west of Newburg, and 71 hour from New York City. Said building is new and finished complete, (about 32 feet square,) with wood house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 300 fruit and ornamental trees, with 20 acres of land attached. For further particulars enquire on the premises, or address THOMAS B. HULBY, New York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C MOFFATT, No 113 Pearl-st., New York; F. W MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—A. BROOKS & BLEECKER & CO respectfully announce that in addition to their long established business they have organized several departments for disposing of real estate by private contract, separate pages of being kept for City & Suburban, by this arrangement persons whether of country or City property can furnished with the unusual facilities for sale at their residence.

Parties wishing to sell are invited to furnish descriptions of their property printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office No 7 Broad-st. Loans on bond and mortgage negotiated.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A beautiful residence, with two acre ground, on Long Island, 9 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, accessible by stages every half hour and Railroad. This is one of the most beautiful locations in the vicinity of New-York; situated on Flushing avenue; large old walnuts, many now, and in time. There are under it perfect water Fountains in abundance and all the vegetable garden. Very desirable as a residence or investment Possession immediately. Apply to C. F. FULMAN, No 1 Park-row

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Situated at Birmingham, town of Derby, on the banks of the Housatonic River, and the most beautiful river scenery in the country. The house is of brown stone, 3 stories high with all the modern conveniences; grounds laid out with choice trees, ornamental trees, and fruit of all kinds in full bearing and everything necessary to a complete residence. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No 3 Pine-st., New-York

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE BANKS OF FISHKILL—House 40 feet by nearly new 44 by 30 feet; basement and main story 9 feet in the clear; six rooms and entry on second floor; attics, well finished; a brick stable, &c.; the whole new, well stocked with choice fruit trees; situated on elevated commanding an extensive view of nearly all the country; two hours by railroad from the City; church two minutes' walk from the door. Part of the lot can remain on hand and mortgage For particulars enquire on the premises, No 265 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE AT THE GREATEST SACRIFICE EVER OFFERED.—Fifty acres, mostly under the plough, 50 fruit trees, 24 hours ride from New-York, 2 miles from Shrub's Depot, Putnam County; price $2,500—all cash; it is worth $3500. This is a most choice Farm and must be sold immediately, as the owner is about to leave the country. Also, 200 acres on the shores of Lake George, 4 miles from Caldwell, 1 mile from the steamboat landing. Also, 40 acres on the line of Harlem Railroad, 1 mile from Croton Falls depot, 1 mile from Purdy's depot, and 2 miles from Somers depot. Also, 100 acres in Dutchess County, 1 mile from Pleasant Valley depot, 2 miles from Hyde Park, N. Y.; 83 acres good building, 200 fruit trees, can be subdivided into farms of 5 acres each. Also, 10 acres of land at West Farms, Westchester County, 1 mile from the depot, 2 miles from the city, at $1 per foot. Also, 10 acres at Throgg's Neck, 1 mile from the depot. Also, 10 acres at Throgg's Neck, 1 mile from the depot. I have purchased the above property myself, and will sell it at a great sacrifice, as I must realize the money. Apply to J. VAN DERBILT, No. 7 Broad-st.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., the Principal, a native of Switzerland, will resume her instructions in the French language, in the family of the undersigned at number 88 WEST FIFTH-ST. Application may be made at the house between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.
ALFRED GRENIER, A. M., Principal.
Parties wishing to place their children under the instruction of Mr. GRENIER, will please make early application, as the number of pupils will be limited.

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FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The Law of Divorce in England—Mrs. Norton's Case.

From the London Leader, July 21.

There is a skeleton, it is said, in every house, but, by a peculiar hypocrisy, almost unparalleled in the history of mankind, English society agrees to ignore the domestic monstrosity, and affects to disbelieve in the existence of skeletons anywhere, except in disreputable neighborhoods or ill-regulated families.

There is no greater instance of flagrant injustice violating every principle of equity, humanity, and decency, than the existing law with respect to divorce. The judges of the land, the chancellors and ex-chancellors, the Law Lords, the lawyers in the ecclesiastical courts, Bishops and lay saints, agree to report that some change ought to take place. One at least. They admit the causes of divorce existing as much among the poor as among the rich, yet, at present, divorce from the bond of marriage is not to be obtained without an Act of Parliament or the hundreds of pounds which that form of relief costs. The law is open to all men, and James Brocklehurst and Dinah his wife, the Manchester weavers, can obtain a divorce, if they will procure the witnesses, arrange the evidence, employ the counsel, and pay for the Act of Parliament. James and Dinah generally go a shorter way to work, and render themselves open to various criminal and civil proceedings.

One interested victim, Mrs. Norton—groaning under a bondage where she is bound yet alone, enslaved yet protectionless—has put forth an eloquent appeal in "A Letter to the Queen," on that Divorce Bill with which Lord Chancellor Cranworth has tantalized Parliament, and the hopes of Her Majesty's liege. Mrs. Norton shows how in the existing state of the law a woman may be exposed to persecution of every kind. She was charged with infidelity to her husband in an action brought against Lord Melbourne, and although, as she affirms in the most solemn language, innocent, and prepared to establish her innocence, she was shut out from the Court. She was separated from her husband by consent, and after separation he invades her separate property, examines the books at her bankers, subpœnas her publishers, and compels them to declare what are the copyrights they held, what the sums they paid Mrs Norton; thus making her feel that even the earnings of her pen are not her own in law—for, "amazing to say," she observes, "the copyright of my works, nay my very soul and brains, are not my own." One of the tradesmen sued on a contract undertaken by Mr. Norton to pay his wife; but it resulted from the trial that "the creditors cannot sue the 'non-existent' married woman; the husband cannot contract with a 'non-existent' married woman, and the 'non-existent' married woman cannot be compelled to pay if she refuses to discharge the debt." Mr Norton sent her letters signed "Greenacre," inviting her to meet him in an empty house; and when she declined to return to him, he advertised her in the papers as having left him, her family and home. Her husband has stopped £1,500 of her year's income, and she cannot raise it. "No one would lend money to a married woman; she can give no security." But it is impossible to follow this amazing case into all the details of its injustice.

"I declare," says the injured wife, summing up her own case, "upon the holy sacraments of God, that I was *not* Lord Melbourne's mistress; and, what is more, I do not believe (and nothing shall ever make me believe) that Mr. Norton ever thought that I was. In that miserable fact is the root of all my bitterness, and of all his inconsistency! He never had a real conviction (not even an unjust one) to make him consistent. He wavered, because he was doing, not what he thought necessary and just, but what he imagined would "answer;" and sometimes one thing appeared likely to answer, and sometimes another. He thought the course he took respecting me and my children, in 1836, would answer; and so far it did answer, that he is two thousand a year richer. He thought his defence to the tradesman's action, in 1853, would answer; and so far it did answer, that he is five hundred a year the richer. But he *never believed* the accusations on which he has twice founded his gainful measures of expedidency. He acknowledged he did not believe them, to others who have published his acknowledgment.

"It ought not to be *possible* that any man, by mock invocations to justice, should serve a mere purpose of interest or vengeance; it ought not to be *possible* that any man should make 'the law' his minister, in seeking not that which is just, but that which may 'answer.'"

Ought this to be? *That* question is the gist of Mrs Norton's letter to the Queen. She established her case by reference to the testimony of Sir John Bayley, Lord Wynford, and many other persons who are engaged, some of them on Mr. Norton's own side. She is quite right when she says, that *if she had committed the offence charged against her, she would have attained freedom from her husband, and an independent existence before the law.* Nay, if her husband had been more successful, and had succeeded, however falsely, in establishing the charge against her, she would have been free. More than one story shows what may be done by breaking the law instead of obeying it.

There is a case before the House of Lords this week—Sumner's divorce. In 1840, "Penelope Rubina Maria Valsamachi was married to Morton Cornish Sumner, only son of Mr. Richard Sumner, of Putenham Priory, in Surry; and in 1855, Morton seeks a divorce from his wife. The whole story has happened in the interval. In 1849, some time after their marriage at Corfu, Penelope writes to her husband's parents, telling them that Morton has been severely ill under an attack of brain fever. She speaks kindly of him, and evidently she devoted herself to protect his shattered health. Some few months afterwards a fall brought on a premature confinement, and she gave birth to a child. The couple returned to the Ionian Islands, they traveled in Germany, they came to England, and here, in 1850, Mrs. Morton meets her husband's parents. By this time she had conceived a repugnance to her husband, whom she declares to have been in such a state of health, that, in point of fact, he had *never* been a husband to her. How then could she have given birth to a child? It is his father that asks the question. It must be remembered that the child was born within five months and one week of the marriage. To the father's inquiry she answers that Mr. Sumner was *not* the father of that child, and that she would swear to it. She leaves her husband; is lost to his view for some time; writes that she *has procured a divorce in America*, and in Corfu again marries a certain Nicholas Kallegani, with whom she is now, apparently, at Galatz or Bucharest. The summons to appear before the House of Lords pursues her to Turkey; and, throwing her arms around her second husband, she hopes that in any new marriage which Morton may contract, he may be as happy as she is now. The story is told before the House of Lords this week, and on the deposition of their own messenger, the Lords have no doubt as to the adultery, since Mrs. Morton Sumner has married a second time. Sometimes we call this bigamy; to the House of Lords, viewing it technically, *pro hâc vice*, it is adultery; and the Lord Chancellor "moves that Sumner's Divorce Bill be read a second time." Morton is free, and so is Penslope.

Mrs. Norton might attain her object, if her husband were more unscrupulous than she paints him. Another story has already been told in print, although it does not stand very conspicuously before the public. A gentleman of property is married to a lady of good connections, and of some attractions, but his desire for an heir is not gratified. He *appears* to be an attached husband, and certainly the lady is an attached wife. She is attentive to the household and watches over his interests as carefully as if he were *not* himself captious and niggardly. Suddenly, however, he brings forward a story that she is too familiar with one of the grooms; that she has proceeded to the last familiarities, and has even made herself notorious in the stable-yard! This statement, accompanied by very circumstantial details, is told to her father, and *is believed!* The lady indignantly denies the calumny. Other servants are set to watch or to persecute her; the butler taking advantage of her position to become a suitor on his own account. The husband, told this fact, does not appear to disbelieve it, but does not remove the butler. Perhaps, if the butler had succeeded, it would have been as useful as if the story about the groom had been true. Let the reader picture to himself a lady living in a country house in Ireland, and subjected to treatment of this kind—her husband calumniating her, her own friends believing him, her servants conspiring against her, the butler insolently and alarmingly invading her very bedroom at night. The lady actually goes mad; and, being mad, confesses that her husband's story is true. The untruth of the tale is proved by the circumstantial statement of one servant, and by a number of facts collected elsewhere, which are incompatible with the story. A judgment of the Ecclesiastical Court, however, has pronounced a divorce à *mensâ et thoro*; and the husband's way to a bill in Parliament appears to be clear. Such is the story told in a pamphlet by Mr John Paget, the barrister acting on behalf of the lady in the case of "Talbot *vs.* Talbot."

If the husband had succeeded, Mrs Talbot would at all events have been free. Penelope Valsamachi, actually became so, and in a happy woman. No matrimonial offence has been proved against Mrs. Norton; she is "non-existent" in law—in a condition worse than the slave's, for she is bound, yet unprotected.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN ENGLAND.

Address of the United Kingdom Alliance to the Citizens of the State of New-York.

On this auspicious and glorious Fourth of July, you are realizing a freedom and entering on a struggle not less momentous and honorable than that contemplated by your patriot forefathers when solemnly pledging to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, and appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, they declared the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent States. History has recorded the Fourth of July, 1776, as a day of moral heroism. Posterity and the voice of humanity have ratified the act of that day as worthy of the political freedom inaugurated; and we recognize in the events transpiring among you this day, the commencement of a moral and social revolution even more vast in its influence upon America and the world.

While we reverence the past and congratulate you on the present, we look with anxious hope to the future. Free institutions, and all the advantages of personal and popular enlightenment, have not preserved your country from the tyranny of intemperance. That fearful tyrant has baffled all the resources of your Republic, and has bound you, as it has the rest of the world, in chains more powerful than the vengeance of despots, more degrading than the debasement of the serf. But we rejoice to know that you have resolved to be indeed free. "Yourselves have struck the blow." We accept, as an augury of success, the appointment of this day as the first of the struggle against the strong hold of the tyrant, and we doubt not that by God's help you will carry the Cause to triumph.

We owe America much in this matter. It was among you that the Temperance Enterprise struck its deepest root many years ago. To you and the zeal of your Beechers and Cheevers, are we indebted for much of the rapid progress of a cause which, in its relation to individual and social welfare, has done so much. We thank you for the spectacle of men able to deny themselves, and to induce their fellows to abandon all attachments to fatal habits; but we are now called on to admire a Nation resolved at all sacrifices to uproot a social institution which ruins and destroys the people.

It will add vigor to your resolution and decision to your counsels, to know that we are following your steps. Not only in our Colonies, but among our people at home the prohibition of the drink traffic has become the rallying ground of a great party. The glorious tidings which reached us from your State, carried the conviction of many of our statesmen. You have now secured the Law—see that it be enforced. Your influence is not bounded by the Atlantic. *Your success will be ours.* Your failure would be our discouragement. Let us urge you to redoubled vigilance. The enemy is on the alert. Your work is not ended, it is only begun. To shrink now would be treachery. You have won the outworks. The citadel is before you. God be thanked for what you have accomplished! God give you strength to complete and establish the Victory.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Council of the United Kingdom Alliance.

WM. HARVEY, Chairman.
NATH'L CARD, Treasurer.
SAMUEL POPE, Hon. Secy.
THOS. BARKER, Secy. U. K. A.

And ratified by an Assembly of upwards of eight thousand persons assembled in the Grounds of Elvaston Castle, on the 4th of July, 1855.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord" was produced under the direction of the composer, at the Royal Italian Opera, London, on the 19th of last month. The London *Times* in a short preliminary notice of the performance, says: "The dialogue, spoken at the Opera Comique, has been turned by the composer into accompanied recitative, which thus gives to the new work the style and proportions of what is technically denominated 'grand opera,' and fits it for the exigencies of the Italian stage. A more brilliant success could not have been achieved. Nor was ever success more amply merited. The general executions was admirable—marvellous, indeed, when it is considered that this was the first performance of one of the most difficult operas ever written,—an opera which took the Parisians, so much more experienced than ourselves in the production of entertainments on a vast scale, upwards of six months to prepare. Long as was the performance (and it was nearly a quarter to one before it terminated), we never remember to have seen a densely crowded audience more thoroughly delighted. To say nothing of the well-deserved compliments to Mme. Bosio, Herr Formes, Signor Lablache, and the other principal singers, M. Meyerbeer was twice brought before the curtain at the end of the second act, amid enthusiastic cheering, and again at the conclusion of the opera, when he came on with all the performers, and the stage was literally covered with wreaths and bouquets. Another call—and one as richly deserved as that awarded to the celebrated composer himself—was for Mr Costa, whose exertions in getting up the opera so quickly, and at the same time so efficiently, must have been unparalleled. Notwithstanding the varied and elaborate choruses, the unusual number of supernumeraries, the complicated stage accessories, and the highly-wrought concerted music, in which the "L'Etoile du Nord" abounds, there was scarcely a weak point in the whole performance. The orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera has accustomed the public to such *tours de force*; but on the present occasion the chorus, and, indeed, everything else, was just as perfect as the orchestra. Besides the singers we have mentioned, Mlle. Marai, Mlle. Jenny Bauer, Mme. Rudersdorff, Signori Gardoni, Lucchesi, Tagliafico, Zelger, Polonini, &c., had parts in the opera; and a more earnest desire on all hands to give every possible effect to a great work has seldom been exhibited in a public theatre. That this was strictly due to one who has had so much to do with the prosperity of the Royal Italian Opera cannot be denied; but debts of honor are rarely paid with such hearty and unanimous good will; and M. Meyerbeer must be the most exacting of composers if he was not really (as he appeared) satisfied and pleased.

The Birmingham (England) Musical Festival comes off on the four last days of the present month. The preparations for this meeting are this year on a scale of unexampled liberality, the programme before us showing that the Committee have determined on sparing no efforts to maintain the celebrity which the Festivals of Birmingham long since acquired. We are informed that greater care than ever has been bestowed in selecting the members of the choral department, which in strength consists of about three hundred and fifty performers; a fair proportion of these are from the metropolis, and from Bradford and its neighborhood a considerable number have been obtained. Such arrangements are, we believe, being made as will secure the very highest perfection in the execution of the choruses, a matter to which sufficient attention is seldom paid. The band consists of about one hundred and fifty performers, so that, combined, we shall have an array of five hundred in the orchestra. The principal vocalists include, Madame Grisi, Mademoiselle Bosio, Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Castellan, Madame Viardot, and Miss Dolby. There are four tenors: Signor Mario, Signor Gardoni, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Sims Reeves; to these are added Signor Lablache, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formes. Mr. Costa conducts as usual. One of the principal attractions of the Festival, so far as the musical world is concerned, will be the performance of Mr. Costa's new oratorio, entitled "Eli," which has been written for this meeting; the subject is from the first four chapters of the 1st Book of Samuel. The words have been composed by Mr. William Bartholomew. The oratorio itself, especially the choruses, is represented to us as highly effective, and the charm of novelty which its first performance presents will add in a peculiar degree to the interest with which the Birmingham Festival is always regarded. The selections are unexceptionable; on Tuesday morning the "Elijah" is to be performed; on Wednesday the new oratorio; on Thursday, the "Messiah;" and on Friday, Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Mozart's "Requiem," and a selection from Handel's "Israel in Egypt." The three evenings are devoted to the usual class of concerted music. Glancing over the programme, we observe on Tuesday evening Mr. Macfarren's cantata "Lenora;" on Wednesday, we have, *inter alia*, Mendelssohn's "Lorely" and selections from "The Huguenots;" and on Thursday, Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, with selections from the "Etoile du Nord, &c. The programme presents the appearance of having been very carefully and judiciously prepared. The magnificent hall is undergoing a very elaborate course of decoration suitable to the architecture of the building. From the descriptions which have appeared in the local papers the decoration is of the most gorgeous character, the ceiling being studded with those delicious arabesques for which we are indebted to Raffaelle's genius. The mode of lighting is to be entirely changed; the new plan is by sunlights in the three compartments of the ceiling, more than 1,200 burners being employed in obtaining sufficient illumination.

The farewell benefit of Mr. Farren took place at the Haymarket Theatre, on the 10th July, when a very large number of persons were unable to obtain admission, in consequence of the smallness of the house, which was completely crammed in every corner shortly after the opening of the doors. Nearly all the great English performers of the day reappeared to give due importance and effect to this most interesting leave-taking; and the entertainments, therefore, might well challenge the severest criticism, were not criticism of any kind out of place upon such an occasion. It was an evening for sentiment rather than judgment—appealing to the heart rather than to the reason. An old favorite—one of the greatest actors that ever trod the British stage, which can boast so many—was to bid adieu to the public that his talent had delighted and instructed for half a century, and his brother artists, who thronged around him, came, no less than the audience, to pay their last tributes of love and respect to the toil-worn veteran. It were unseemly, then to examine how things were done, or to make any distinction between the first actor and the last, for all were animated by one spirit, and did their best to please. We may state, however, that the chief performers—Miss Helen Faucit, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Keeley, Madame Celeste, Messrs. Keeley, Buckstone, Compton and Harley—were greatly received on coming upon the stage, and recalled, with acclamations, after their respective performances; that Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Albert Smith were similarly complimented, *encored* in their vocal efforts, which, though possessing merits widely different in character, were both most admirable in their way. Mr. W. Farren bore up manfully against the deep emotion which such a scene could not fail to create, and, as *Lord Ogleby*, went through the one scene of "The Clandestine Marriage," included in the programme, better than could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances. His subsequent attempts, however, to address the audience—who *would* cheer and wave hats or handkerchiefs with unremitting zeal, and surrounded by his brother artists, who gazed on him with moistened eyes, or wrung his hand with affectionate reverence—were entirely fruitless. The parting words of gratitude were essayed again and again, but hysterical sobs choked their utterance. The curtain was raised once more, by the unanimous demand of the audience—the cheering was repeated even more vigorously than before—and then—Mr. Farren's long and honorable career as a public man terminated forever.

A new piece has been produced at the London Princess's Theatre, under the somewhat whimsical title of "How Stout you're Getting!" As may be supposed, it is of a very light description, has scarcely any of the components that constitute a regular plot, and turns entirely on smart dialogue, humorous repartee, and practical fun, comprised in the distress of a little fat gentleman, Mr. Plummy, a chemist and druggist, who has no idea that he is becoming corpulent, until constantly told by his wife and others that he visibly expands in circumference and weight, as a natural consequence of indolent and gormandizing habits. Mrs. Plummy comforts him by saying that she cannot endure the thoughts of such a change in his figure, and Dr. Dulcet, his physician in ordinary, has delivered his professional opinion that if he once reaches thirteen stone he will go on increasing in bulk until he represents a gigantic animated pumpkin. Plummy upon this commences a series of reducing experiments, under which process he keeps running to a weighing machine to ascertain their effect. But he has received payment of two accounts to bags of silver, and, forgetting that he has thrust them into his pockets, falls into utter despair at finding himself some pounds heavier than he was before he put himself under a course of gymnastics. He relieves his servant Margery, who is deaf, from much of her domestic work, draws the water from the well, brings up the coals from the cellar, mounts a ladder to hang up a picture, and narrowly escapes breaking his neck; spars and dances a polka with Slide, a professor of pugilism and the art saltatorial, as fat as himself; and finally determines on a tour to Switzerland with Mrs. Plummy, that he may try the ascent of Mont Blanc as a last resource. From these limited materials a very amusing bagatelle is constructed, which produces uninterrupted merriment for forty minutes. The piece depends entirely on the acting.

Charley Burr.

"Married, on the 23d inst., at Saratoga Spa, Mr. Charles Burr to Mrs. Mary Beach, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Young."

"Charley Burr," as he is known by most of our long resident citizens, was the son of a very wealthy father. That father died in the early part of November, 1844, worth, according to the judgment of the appraisers, $430,000. "Charley" was an only child, and hence would be, without the intervention of a will, his only heir.

The son was of a strange cast of mind. Some cause had shaken his intellect, and made him at times "put strange antics on;" and yet those who knew him best, and especially those who imagined the cause, never doubted his sanity. His father treated him with disdain and contumely, contributed in nowise to his support, refused intercourse with him, and denied him the shelter of his roof. Burr for many years was thus an outcast. He lived upon the cold charities of the world, gathering at times a starving subsistence by peddling books. Some few humble citizens of Albany, to whom he attached himself, gave him at times bread and shelter. All this while lived in this vicinage, several collateral relatives of the father and his heir-at-law, in the absence or case of disfranchisement of the son. That the father would utterly disinherit the son, no one ever doubted. Those relatives were all *rich*, and yet poor Charley Burr eked out an existence for years by peddling books at their door. He was recognized only as a repulsive mendicant in the streets.

At length the father died, with his coffers of wealth filled full about him. His relatives *knew*, and every one supposed, that he had left a will. But the search even of avarice and of most bitter chagrin, could not find any. Charley Burr, the beggar, was by law, and the fortune of his father's sudden death, the possessor of a world of wealth. His relatives and new-born friends forthwith declared him insane, and with a kindly motive of saving his property from waste, applied for a commission of lunacy. The application was made to the Chancellor on the 16th November, 1844, and upon the petition of a relative residing in this city. No one doubts what would have been the result had Burr resisted it; but he, for some inducement or reason, consented to a decree that his property might be secured from the reach of casualty, and a man servant was selected to wait upon his outgoings and incomings. John Cramer was appointed the committee of his estate, and Benjamin F. Hoag the committee of his person. From that period down, the dockets of the Court abound with applications for divers purposes. A clerk was appointed to keep accounts; solicitor's fees were audited; the salaries of the clerk and servant were increased from time to time; books and furniture were authorized to be given Burr, &c.

By the terms of the decree of insanity, Burr could not by will or otherwise dispose of his property. It was shut up within the keeping of chancery and his committee, to descend at his death, to his legal heirs. But in the early part of 1847, he made application for a modification of the decree in this respect, so that he could dispose of his property. This application was supported by the testimony of physicians and other reputable witnesses, as to his sanity, and on the 28th of May, 1847, chancery yielded to the pressure of truth and justice, and thus modified the decree. So that from that time, Burr was the absolute and unrestrained owner of his immense estate. His "keeper" has been retained about him from prudential motives, and he has enjoyed the full fruition of his wealth.

The sequel to this "strange, eventful story," is written above. No one living ever dreamed that Charley Burr would marry. And yet he has, and, as the story runs, has made a marriage settlement of half his wealth upon his wife. And more than all is the startling fact to *some*, that if he shall have issue of this marriage the large balance of his wealth will go in a direction most totally adverse to his *father's* purposes and *others'* long awaiting hopes.—*State Police Tribune.*

We learn that Hon. M. Schoonmaker, Superintendent of the Bank Department, has in preparation a valuable work. It is a compilation of the banking laws of the State, arranged for convenient reference, according to subjects. An appendix is to contain forms and other matters of interest to those having business to transact with the Bank Department. The need of such a work has long been felt, and to a large class it is almost indispensable. Mr. Schoonmaker's position and abilities well qualify him to make it all that it should be.—*Evening Journal, Aug. 2.*

Great Robbery at Congress Hall—$15,000 Worth of Property Stolen.

From the Saratoga Daily News, Aug. 6.

One of the most daring robberies that has taken place at Saratoga occurred on Sunday morning at Congress Hall. The room of Mr. Halsey, of Ithaca, was opened by some adroit thieves, and nine Williamsport and Elmira Railroad First Mortgage Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered somewhere between 50 and 70; a lot of diamond jewelry, part of four sets, valued at $4,000 to $5,000 about $600 in bank bills, and a valuable gold watch, were taken from his trunk. The robbery was discovered in the course of three or four hours, and in a short time our whole Police force were out on the look out.

At the 1 o'clock dinner, Mr. Edward Seymour, a reporter of the New-York *Evening Post*, thought he recognized on the other side of the table a fellow who had been arrested in New-York and brought to the Mayor's office on a criminal charge. After careful scrutiny he was satisfied it was the same man, and he believed him to be a burglar. (Afterwards gave his name as Eddy.)

The man got through with his dinner first and left the hall. Upon Mr. Seymour entering the office he mentioned his suspicions to Mr. Snyder, and a watch was set upon his movements. The fellow seemed to be under the impression that some one had spotted him, and in a second or two afterwards left and crossed over to the side of Union Hall and walked very fast. By this time Mr. C. Hathorn, connected with Congress Hall, was on his track and followed him some distance above the Columbian Hotel, when Henderson met him and they proceeded together to Greenfield-avenue, where they met Kingsbury, and the three went into adjacent woods. Mr. H. then put Miles Steele on their track and returned for Mr. Vinnard. They together proceeded to Congress Hall, where the fellows soon returned and were arrested.

After taking the testimony of Messrs. Halsey and Hathorn, the prisoners were all committed to jail, and the examination was adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Each were found with tools for opening doors and trunks, such as nippers, skeleton keys, &c. They gave their names as Wm. Henderson, Geo. Eddy and Abram M. Kingsbury.

A man recognizes Henderson as an old State Prison bird, who has served a time in the weaving room at one of our State institutions. There is no doubt but all of them are old offenders. Kingsbury was quite communicative to the officers, and told them that he had cautioned the others that they were known.

Kingsbury is an oldish man with white hair, about five feet six, slim, and the most honest looking of the three. Eddy is a stout man weighing over 160 we think with full face and large head. Henderson is about five feet six inches tall, very well proportioned, with a rascally looking face. Says he has been peddling books. Eddy had no baggage, or none could be found, whilst the others had carpet bags.

The following letter was found in Eddy's pocket:

Albany, July 16, 1855.

H. Van Tile, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I regret that I did not see you on my return from Long Island. Your friend came as far as Riverhead. When I returned he had left. I dared not make any inquiries about him. Have the kindness when your father writes to let me know. I will be going West in a few days. I wish you could come. When in Buffalo I stop at the Dayton House. The proprietor is Isa Catling. He will tell you where I am gone, if you will call there. If you come to Albany, I hope you will call.

Yours truly, FANNING.

Enclosed in the letter was the card of James Fannan, Land Agent, No. 442 Broadway, Albany.

From the Daily Saratogian.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The old man Kingsbury was seen in the same hall in which the robbery was perpetrated, before daylight on Sunday morning. All three of the chaps in custody had been stopping at the Congress Hall three or four days.

Fannan the "land agent," above mentioned was in town, and was taken into custody this morning, but nothing was found upon him or among his baggage. He admitted that the card was his, but denied having written the letter. He was allowed to depart. Another person, a gentleman of Albany, was also subjected to examination, because he had been seen in Fannan's company. Nothing was found to justify suspicion.

Robbery and Murder.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 2.

One of the most diabolical murders in the history of this State was committed between 11 and 12 o'clock of Wednesday night last, about a mile east of West Bend, Washington County. A farmer named John Muehr, a native of Bavaria, and a man of excellent character, was about retiring to his bed, when a young man named George Debear, or De Bear, came to the door and asked for a drink of water. The farmer replied that "He would not ask him to drink water in his house—he would give him something better;" and taking a mug, raised the trap door of the cellar, and was going down—his head being about two feet above the floor—when De Bear struck him with a hammer, fracturing his skull, and knocking him down the steps, the trap door closing after him. Mrs. Muehr, seeing her husband thus struck, run for the woods to call a neighbor. The murderer chased her, armed with a knife, and, overtaking her, aimed a stab at her neck, *cutting her head half off!* She fell instantly as though dead. The hired boy, who was alone in the house, and witnessed the attack upon Muehr, had run for a patch of corn, and the murderer, after killing, as he supposed, the woman, and hearing the boy screaming murder, chased him through the corn-field, and, coming up with him, stuck the knife clear through his neck, *killing him instantly!*

De Bear then returned to the house, and robbing it of $80, which Muehr had received the same day, for a pair of steers which he had sold, set fire to the house, and went for the body of the boy and dragged it back to the house, with the intention, it is thought, of throwing it into the flames; but left it close to the burning house. In the meantime, Mrs. Muehr had recovered sufficiently to creep away, and when the murderer came to where he had left the body of the woman, and found it gone, he appears to have fled.

Mrs. Muehr succeeding in crawling on her hands and knees to a neighbor's house, and gave the alarm. The Sheriff of Washington County and his Deputies, started men in all directions to search for De Bear, and he has offered a reward of $100. Muehr formerly lived in Milwaukee—was, we understand, when here, a butcher—had been married about one year, and bore a first-rate character among his neighbors. The name of his hired boy we were unable to learn, and all the particulars we could obtain were that his father and mother resided in Port Washington.

Mrs. Muehr was not expected to live an hour, and her husband, with his skull completely smashed in, was expected to die every moment, when the officers left. The murderer, who has relatives living in Mayville, in this State, is an American—had worked in that neighborhood for upwards of a year—six months for Jacob Young, and the same length of time for Christopher Young.

Debear was arrested last night at Best's Beer Hall in the First Ward, where he was recognized by two Germans from West Bend, cousins of Mr. Muehr. Assistance was called for, and Debear was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Watson, and taken to jail, amid much excitement and many threats of violence. He protests his innocence of the crime laid to his charge.

More of the Caroline Bagley Case.—We gave last week some account of the suicide of Miss Caroline Bagley, at the Eagle Hotel. Coroner Quinn has been in Auburn for a day or two and communicates to us some facts of interest. It turns out that the man, James Decker, who swore he was a "distant relation" of Miss Bagley, is actually her father. He has had three wives, and Caroline was the daughter of his second wife. Her mother died when she was nine years old. Caroline grew up unrestrained, but was a good and virtuous girl. Her father married the third time, and Caroline lived there three years. She then went to live with Mrs. Decker, the sister of her stepmother, owing to some disagreements between her and her stepmother. This again caused hard feeling, but Caroline deemed Mrs. D. her best friend, and stayed with her. Caroline was courted by a man in Syracuse, whom she said she would dismiss as she did not like him. He was different from what she had expected. The result of these family matters, was that her father drove Caroline from his door. Stories affecting her reputation were circulated, and coming back from Syracuse, she found even the doors of her former friends closed against her. The poor girl, reckless, and despairing, came to this city and committed suicide. The sad story carries with it its own comment. We can hardly conceive of a man standing by the dead body of his daughter and disowning the relationship especially when that daughter was known and proved to be pure and virtuous. It is a sad story all around of neglect, abuse and dislike, when the commonest instincts of our nature called for care, kindness, and love.—*Rochester American.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Tuesday, Aug. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—There have been 200 bbls. sold within the last two days, at $6 25@6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots. ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—About 1,800 lbs. Yellow changed hands at former rates.

CANDLES—Are quiet, but steady. The supply is moderate.

COFFEE—Sales were made to-day of 220 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c@11¼c., and 1,100 Rio at 11c@11¼c. ₩ lb.—showing an unsettled market.

COPPER—The demand is very limited, but prices are without change.

COTTON—Is pretty actively sought after, and in the speculative in value. A fair business was reported today, within our range:

	New-York Classification.		New-Orleans Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9	9	9	9	9	9
Middling	10	10	10	10	10	10
Middling Fair	10	10	10	10	10	10
Fair	11	11	11	11	11	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands were dull and drooping. The stock is not a large one, but is more than adequate to the wants of buyers, who are purchasing only what they cannot do without, in spite of a better quality and cheaper market. The day's sales include 8,000 bbls., within our range:

Ordinary State	$6 12½	@ 6 25
Straight State	6 25	@ 6 31½
Favorite and Extra State	6 31½	@ 6 37½
Mixed Western	6 31½	@ 6 37½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	6 37½	@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 37½	@ 6 50
Common to good Ohio	6 50	@ 6 75
Fancy Ohio	6 62½	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	6 62½	@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 62½	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	6 62½	@ 6 87½
Extra Genesee	6 87½	@ 6 87½

Canadian is quiet and languid. 1,000 bbls. Inferior common to choice extra brands brought $6 37½@6 87½ ₩ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy at former rates. 900 bbls were disposed of at $6 50@6 81 for low mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour remains inactive, but steady, at $5 75@5 50 ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is retailing only at $4 62½ ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still rather rare and unsettled. The day's sales comprise about 19,400 bushels Southern at $2 05@2 10½ for white; and $1 77½@1 85 for red, ₩ bushel. Rye and Barley continue as previously reported. State and Western Oats are inactive and languid at 50c.@55c. ₩ bushel. Corn is sparingly offered and is in rather better request, at firmer prices. The day's operations amount to 35,000 bushels. Western mixed, mainly at 84c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 280 bales River sold at from $1 25@1 43½ ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule dull and heavy at drooping rates. The stock is not large, but is freely offered, while there exists but a very slack demand.

IRON—We heard that 200 tons Scotch Pig found buyers, mostly at $31½@32½, usual terms, ₩ ton. Other descriptions are as last noticed.

LATHS—Eastern are more salable, but not dearer.

LEAD—The inquiry is still inanimate at unchanged prices.

LIME—Pending anticipated arrivals, Rockland is quiet, but stiffly held, at 85c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The transactions of the day have been unimportant, owing to the scanty supply in market and the high rates claimed by factors.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are without variation. Spirits Turpentine sells pretty freely at 41c.@41½ ₩ gallon, with a slight tendency to rise. Common Resin is quiet, but quoted firm at $1 75 @1 80 ₩ 310 lbs., delivered. White Resin has not varied.

OILS—Nothing particularly new can be noticed in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is less sought after, but is held at 94c @96c. ₩ gal. The supply is a moderate one. Lard Oil is dull and heavy at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request and evinces a little more firmness, the day's business embracing 650 bbls., in lots, at $19 62½@$19 75 for New Mess; and $16 62½@$16 75 for New Prime, with $19 37½ for Old Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats remain inactive, but firm at 9½c @10c. for Hams, and 8½c @8¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb., with a limited business. Lard is doing better, the day's sales including 600 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 10½c.@11½c., ₩ lb. Beef is in good request at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess, $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $22@$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c @19c. for Ohio; 17c @21c for ordinary to good State, and 22c @25c for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 6c @10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 100 tierces sold to day, at unchanged figures.

SEEDS—Are quiet, but quoted firm, with a small general supply in market.

SPICES—There is but little activity in this line, yet quotations are without variation.

SUGARS—Continue to favor factors, being in active request, while they are not very freely offered. The sales since our last exceed 1,600 hhds, mainly Cuba, at 5¼c.@7c., but including some lots of other kinds, at proportionate prices. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 9,000 lbs. prime were reported at old figures.

TEAS—The demand is fair, at full prices, in private trade. A public sale is announced for Wednesday, the 15th instant, by Hoffman & Co.

TOBACCO—Continues in good demand. Kentucky is firm. Seed Leaf somewhat stiffer, and Spanish Tobacco is advancing. The sales since Friday have embraced 140 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c @11½c.; 214 bales Havana, at 92c @$2 10; 89 bales Cienfuegos, on private terms; 45 bales Cuba, do., and 173 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c @15c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was rather more inquiry for shiproom, and the tendency of rates was slightly improved. For Liverpool the engagements included Cotton at 5 32d. @3-16d. ₩ lb., and Grain at 4½d @5d ₩ bushel. Flour was nominal at 1s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For London, the quotations were unaltered, and the shipments light. For Glasgow, some Breadstuffs were taken at old figures. For other ports, we heard of nothing really new.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

Edward Sill's Flour and Grain Circular.

Per Atlantic } New-York, Tuesday morning, Aug. 7.

In the interval since my report of the 24th of last month, the downward tendency of the market for Flour has been checked, and prices have advanced to the extent of 25c. to 50c. ₩ bbl; under the effect of reduced supplies, hardly adequate to the wants of the trade, and to the continued reports of serious injury to the crop of (partially gathered) new Wheat in various sections of Ohio and the neighboring States, from the excessive and unseasonable rains of the last fortnight. With so large a crop it does not seem probable that our present comparative high prices can continue for any length of time, and particularly when the supplies are more free. The season, however, is backward and damp, preventing the millers from manufacturing early to advantage. For delivery in October, sales of superfine State brands of Flour have been made at $7, and superfine Ohio, for November, at $7 50, for a few thousand bbls.

From nearly all portions of the grain-growing districts the most favorable accounts of the yield and general appearance of the new crop of Wheat are daily received, affording a bonoiful return to reward the husbandmen for his labor. This is somewhat checked by the injury as noticed above, which is confined to this State and portions of Ohio, Northern Pennsylvania, with some of the New-England States and Canada. It is hoped that the damage has been exaggerated, and that the breadth of land sown, and the abundant yield generally, will amply supply any partial deficiency.

The arrivals at tide water from the Erie Canal, show a large decrease from last season, being only 970,158 bushels to the 1st instant, against 2,201,487 bushels last year. About 150,000 bushels of Red Tennessee have been sold lately at 160c.@165c. for delivery, as it may arrive in lots previous

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through J. GLEESON SMITH, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments called thereon, upon the requirements of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dann.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Gaiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.

Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE CONTINUATION SALE OF THE BALANCE OF THOSE SUPERB LIQUORS UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK.—A. BERTH. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st, the remaining stock of one of our first Importing Houses, consisting in part of choice and superior Brandies, Sherries, Madeiras, &c.; also, 860 cases St. Julien Claret; 600 Chateau Margaux do.; 110 casks very old superior Sherry, Sec old Port Wines, excellent old Cognac Brandies, both pale and dark, of 1846 Vintage; Haut Barsac Sauterne, and other celebrated Wines; Club-House Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, Champagne of various brands; also, 50,000 Havana Cigars; also, 3,000 do. do., all of which are to be sold only in the original packages, entered and delivered from the United States Bonded Warehouse. The trade and private consumers are respectfully invited to attend the sale, as it offers unusual inducements. Terms, Cash in bankable money. Sale peremptory without reservation, and articles on the Catalogue warranted as represented. Samples ready for examination early this morning.

H. E. HERTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Aug 8 at 10 o'clock at store No 54 Pine-st, by HENRY POWERS, Jr., an assortment of large stock of wines, brandies, &c in bond. Also, groceries, teas, coffee, sugar, olive oil, figs, raisins, preserved fruits, soap, candles, sardines, anchovies, pipes, mixers, tobacco, champagnes, hock, rhedsheimer, Haut Sauterne and other Rhine wines, claret, Howard street Madeira, London dock port, amontillado sherry. Also 20 casks Cognac and Pell vers n brandy in bond Curacoa in cases, Maraschino, Muir & Sons' Edinburg ale in casks, London porter. Also, 300 000 Havana cigars, of various choice brands; being the entire stock of a large wholesale dealer and importer. Part of the goods are in bond, and will be delivered from under examination, the balance to be removed on day of attachment in the salesroom, No 54 Pine-st, where it will be on view, and catalogues ready the day previous to sale. Terms cash. Deposits required for immediate purchaser. By order, FRED'K L. VULTEE Deputy Sheriff.

TUNIS MORSELL, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE.—Extra choice in all class Tiffs Bonnets, of all styles, made by the largest and best manufacturer in the country, for Southern, Western and City private customers, and now sold at auction for the best price possible. To enumerate a listing would be unnecessary. Sufficient to say that rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak for chambers, parlors, halls, dining rooms, &c. also, counting-rooms. Also a few choice oil paintings and oval mirrors; pure hair mattresses, silver plated and other goods. N. B.—The maintenance of good bus. &c. may be relied upon as my premises has continued a retail business for over 20 years in this City, and with uniform and unexampled Charge moderate.

C. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—On THURSDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, at No 91 Pearl-st, in lots to suit purchasers, a large and desirable assortment of W. G. down ship, blue printed painted, &c., Rockingham and yellow ware, French China, a large assortment of cut and pressed glass, &c., on day the names of retailers and country merchants. Catalogues now ready. Goods well packed for shipping at dealers' charges.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BYRNE, NOLAN & NICHOLS.—New and second-hand household furniture, office desks, chairs, &c. &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Aug 8, at No. 79 Nassau-st, between Fulton and John-sts, commencing a large varied and splendid stock of parlor, dining room and chamber furniture. Also, a large quantity of second-hand household and office furniture, to be sold without reserve, well worthy the attention of dealers.

E. C. HALLIDAY Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.—ADJOURNMENT will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug 10 1855 at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, all those two certain lots of land with the buildings thereon known as Nos 283 and 285 Bleecker-st; each being 26 feet wide and 75 feet deep. For further particulars, see legal notice in the Evening Post, signed JAMES SANDFORD, Referee.

M. DUGORTY, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY.—At 10½ o'clock at the store, No. 77 Centre-st.—A large and elegant assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, carpets, hair mattresses, mirrors, clocks, organ, fine piano forte, china, crockery and glassware, &c. Also, cigars, 10,000 cigars, &c.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—Beautiful grocery and site, handsome house of 17 rooms and cellar, pump and spring water in house, and well in back door, shade ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds, carriage and grain, and other out houses, all nearly new. Large barns, with stalls, granary and cellar, water in yard, with 80 acres rich farm land, 12 in apple orchards in full bearing, 6 or 8 in woods, remainder in meadow and pasture and tillage. Also, a young peach and pear orchard. Immediate possession given of front parlors, upper part of house and basement kitchen and if required of whole house. The purchaser can have the farm regularly without care or incumbrance it being worked by a neighbor on shares, or the whole can be let in this market, Westchester County, 24 miles from Sing Sing, 14 hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad—the express and all other trains stopping. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Ten per cent on day of sale—long time further if required. ELI BROWN, Sing Sing, from 11 till 3 o'clock P. M. Also, of Mr. COX, stage proprietor, at Sing Sing Depot, who will direct or send you to the farm of George B. Thorne. To be sold on the premises the 15th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock M.

I WILL SELL THIS DAY—Without reserve the Lines of knitting, tatting trimmings, &c., assigned to me by Wilkie, Stansbrough & Christie, at their store, No. 44 Vesey-st. Also, the lease of the store and fixtures.

Aug 7, 1855. L. D. ROGERS, Assignee.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold at Auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock. A number of horses new and second-hand wagons, harnesses, &c.

JOHN H. GARFIELD, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—The new and splendid steamer ORIENTAL WAVE, Capt. H. S. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Bowne's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank, will run as follows, (rain or fair) viz.:

N. B. Children under 5 years of age Half Price.

LEAVES N.W. YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Friday, Aug 3 ..... 7½ A M	Friday, Aug 3 ..... 12 M
Saturday, Aug 4 ..... 7½ A M	Saturday, Aug 4 ..... 11½ A. M.
Do for Passen only, 3½ P M	Do. for Passen only, 3½ P M
Sunday, Aug 5 ..... 9 A M	Sunday, Aug 5 ..... 1 P M
Monday, Aug 6 ..... 10 A M	Monday, Aug 6 ..... 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug 7 ..... 11 A M	Tuesday, Aug 7 ..... 3 P M.
Wednesday, Aug 8 ..... 12 M	Wednesday, Aug 8, 4 P M
Thursday, Aug 9 ..... 12½ P M	Thursday, Aug 9 ..... 4½ P M
Friday, Aug 10 ..... 6½ A M	Friday, Aug 10 ..... 3 P. M.
Saturday, Aug 11 ..... 8 P M	Saturday, Aug 11 ..... 5 P M
Sunday, Aug 12 ..... 8 A M	Sunday, Aug 12 ..... 3 P M

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squaw Stages connect with the Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH HIGHLANDS, CAPE MAY HOUSE, DELAWARE POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER Capt. John Borden will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows.

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port
Monday, Aug 6..... 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7.....10 A. M
Tuesday, Aug 7..... 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8 11 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug 8.. 4 P. M.	Thursday, Aug 9.. 6 A M
Thursday, Aug 9.. 4 P M	Friday, Aug 10 ..7 A M
Friday, Aug 10 ..4 P M	Saturday, Aug 11..7½ A M
Saturday, Aug 11..3½ P M	Saturday, Aug 11..9 P M
Sunday, Aug 12.. 8 A M	Sunday, Aug. 12.....9 P M
Monday, Aug 13..5½ A M	Monday, Aug 13.....9 A M
Monday, Aug 13..3½ P M	Tuesday Aug 14 ..7½ A M

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country

GRAND PRIZE EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS!—On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1855—TWELVE PRIZES OF RICH AND ELEGANT JEWELRY—Consisting of Gents' Fine Shirt Studs, Bar-Rings, Finger-Rings, &c. &c., will be distributed among the certain numbered tickets presented by this Excursion. This feature of the Excursion will be under the management of the passengers, they appointing a Committee to conduct the liberal proceedings. Capt. FLAVEL—Fare 50 Cents, for the sale and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot King-st., as a pilot; and Pier No 3 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music in attendance.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MORLY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON RIVER ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug 8—By the safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, commander, leaving Pier No 3, North River, at 7 o'clock, Murray-st, at 7½ Spring-st, at 8; Amos-st, at 8½. Refreshments and music on board. Tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, to be had on board or at the gangway on the evening of the excursion.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 162 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. NORMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A M., 12½ and 3½ P M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9½ A M., 12½ and 3½ P M. Pier No 3 North River, 10 A M., 1 and 4 P M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS BY THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, BETWEEN GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 50 cents. Leave Brooklyn every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 A. M. Leave Greenport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No 146 Grand-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision and seeing near and distant objects through one's use pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 9 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bank Mers, No 48 William-st, New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Baguidi Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N S W
Cadiz,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Ava,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Olsron,	Vienna,
Colorne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle.....Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich.....Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine.....Mount Alexander.
Ballarat
Sandhurst Agency.....Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, to accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 7 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKIE 7 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building—Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada collected, and prompt remittance. We send cheques without charge, and will receive payment for coupons of bonds, &c. on making the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

B. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. R. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:
Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank
National Bank Shoe and Leather Bank,

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it.

JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon Wm M. GWYN Hon MILTON SLATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond Harper & Co.) New-York, CHAS. B. HAWES, No. 26 Nassau-st New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19 1855 NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, July 28, inst., and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE,
TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent discount by the undersigned.

W. CLARK & CO., No 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No 36 Wall-st (office of Messrs F P James & Co.) New-York Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent, from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No 287 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Second and Third-sts.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac-simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 287 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO, No. 81 Barclay-st.

DR. HUNTER, No 3 Division-st, New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any two physicians in the country. Persons of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My cost remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison to the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S
CONCENTRATED SHERRY WINE BITTERS.
BEST MEDICINE ever offered to the public for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Humors &c, and Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. They are highly and very justly recommended by chemists as of great efficacy in giving tone to the weak and debilitated. The use of years has satisfactorily proved their virtues.

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Agents, No. 141 William-st, cor Fulton, New York.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—now is used before every other remedy. The only certain curing thing to the world and detected. This is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite unrivalled without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office Canal-st, one door east of Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES—Among the greatest blessings of the age, afford infallible relief in all those peculiar complaints of females. His Ladies' Tonic Periodical Pills never fail to reestablish the monthly discharge. $1 per box. Office Canal-st, two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Francais. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 5 to 9 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style and firm of W. H. BLASHFIELD & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, either party signing in liquidation.

(Signed,) W. H. BLASHFIELD,
NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1855. CHAUNCEY CLARK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of BLASHFIELD, CLARK & CO for the purpose of transacting the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing business at the store No. 88 Liberty-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

(Signed) W. H. BLASHFIELD,
CHAUNCEY CLARK,
ERIE L. HALL.

THE PARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of JACOB DURYEE & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JACOB DURYEE,
ISAAC DURYEE,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE.

No. 287 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.

The undersigned will continue the MAHOGANY AND LUMBER BUSINESS at the old stand, under the name and firm of JACOB DURYEE'S SONS, where they hope to meet with the same liberal patronage extended to the late firm.

ISAAC DURYEE,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855. JOSEPH W. DURYEE

MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.

LONDON, July 1, 1855.
T. WIGGIN & CO.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE A—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855 EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 1 A. M., Cleveland 7:45 P. M. for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10.20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., to season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4.15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 1:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855

NEW INLAND ROUTE To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 5 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3.56 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9.05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and Fall River, and trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 1 A. M., arriving at 10.80 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New Bedford, &c. Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7.30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M. Hartford for Waterbury, at 10.10 A. M. and 4.55 P. M.

For Fares and through tickets and other connections, see *Railroad Register Guide*.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c. VIA CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The route requires no countersign mark, blue ticket, checkers, pass newspaper, or money mode or passenger to recommend to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, for Columbus, Galion, Bucyrus, Crestline, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Rail road, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6.20 A. M., connecting with the Mansfield Express Train at Bellville, and the steamers for CENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10.40 A. M., Xenia at 12.10 P. M., Cincinnati at 2.30 P. M., Dayton at 1.20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 5 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2.25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and arriving at

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7.15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2.45, Dayton at 5.50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C CLEMENT, Supt L. M. & C & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Supt C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 3, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st, as follows:—7 A. M., Dunkirk Express, 9 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo Express. 12 M., 4 P. M., for Buffalo Mail, 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st, via Piermont, for Suffern, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Goshen Way, and Intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, except Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 8 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 6 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Through Tickets to the Southern and Western States, and every other part of America. Immediately on arrival of the cars at Albany, a porter will forward the Tresemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No 287 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Second and Third-sts.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac-simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 287 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO, No. 81 Barclay-st.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD.—New Inland Route to Newport and Providence via New-York, New Haven, New-London, Providence and Stonington Railroads, to East Greenwich, and thence by boat to Newport, arriving two hours earlier than other lines. Passengers can leave New-York by the 8 A. M. Express Train, and New-Haven at 11.15 A. M. by the New London and Providence at 4 P. M., and Providence at 6.30, in the afternoon. Tickets can be obtained at the New-York and New Haven Railroad Ticket Offices. Passengers will call for tickets via New-Haven and New-London line. Baggage checked through to Newport and Providence. Fare from New-York to Newport or Providence, $4.

RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer *Red Jacket* and Express Train, at 8 A. M., reaching Easton at 12 M. and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:20 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No 1 North River, two lines daily, at 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Morning line at 8 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars the way-passen and Camden; fare $2 18. At 3 P. M., by cars the way-passen and Camden; fare $2 18. Afternoon line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $2 18. Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 80. Emigrant line at 6 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M.; fare $2 18 in 8, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., second class, $1 25 in 10, at 3 P. M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by applications at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Day-st, to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. Vail, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11'55-law2)W Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 11, 1855.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Whig General Committee.

A meeting of the Whig General Committee was held at the Broadway House last evening. GEO. BRIGGS, Congressman elect, presided, in the absence of Gen. HALL, permanent Chairman.

On motion of Dr IVES, it was determined, unanimously, to issue a call for the holding of the Whig primary elections on the 21st of August between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., to chose delegates to the State, Judiciary City, and County Conventions. The call was ordered to be published in the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Express*. The proceedings were harmonious—a disposition being evinced on all sides, to compromise minor differences and act in concert for the triumph of Whig principles.

Mexican Volunteers—Meeting at the Astor House.

Pursuant to a call published a few days since, a meeting of the surviving officers of the United States Army who participated in the war with Mexico, assembled at the Astor House last evening. Gen. WARD B. BURNETT presided, and Brevet-Major ADDISON FARNSWORTH acted as Secretary. Many of the regiments that served in Mexico were represented. It was, upon motion, decided to commemorate the anniversary of the entrance of the American Army into the city of Mexico by a dinner in this City, and a Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. It was also, upon motion decided to have another meeting previous to the 14th of September, the time to be hereafter designated by the Committee. From the spirit manifested last evening, and from the expressions of several of those in attendance, we anticipate that the surviving officers of the Mexican campaign will have such a reunion as will be gratifying to all those concerned.

Meeting of Engineers and Foremen of the Fire Department.

A meeting of Engineers and Foremen of the the Fire Department was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, to take some decisive action as to the proposed parade of the Department. Mr CARSON, Chief Engineer, presided. Representatives of nearly all the Fire Companies were in attendance. By a vote of fifty-one to forty it was finally voted to recede from their former action and have no annual parade during the present year. A preliminary motion to consider the subject of the election of Engineers by districts, was lost.

The Epidemic.

This is the time of year that we expect dysenteries. But instead of them we have a sutonic epidemic. People should be careful not to fall into the dumps, nor encourage melancholy, nor tolerate the blues. Eschew all these things as you do green apples and unripe peaches. Strangers must be very careful to behave themselves while here, and not dissipate, lest next enduring the Epidemic seize them, and they pitch into the sea, or blow out their brains.

Assault in a Broome-street Saloon.

At a very early hour yesterday morning, one HOUR O'BRIEN, *alias* DUTORT formerly a Policeman, assaulted and severely injured a young man named FRANCIS DUFFY, in VALENTINE & MATHEWS' saloon, in Broome street. DUFFY and O'BRIEN, according to our reporter's informant, were standing together near the bar, when, DUFFY's attention being attracted to the other end of the room, O'BRIEN gave him a blow on his face, which cut him badly, and caused the blood to flow freely. There were several persons in the saloon at the time, none of whom would acknowledge having witnessed the occurrence, and a Policeman who was at the door, and was requested to arrest O'BRIEN, could not do it until he had rapped with his club for assistance, during which O'BRIEN escaped.

Fires.

The alarm of fire at 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a trifling fire in building No. 39 Commerce street.

A three story frame building in Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this (Wednesday) morning.

New-York Census Returns.

TWENTY FIRST WARD.

	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
First District	668	949	5,219
Second District	725	2,446	10,541
Third District	474	603	3,250
Fourth District	498	2,106	9,515
Total	2,365	6,005	29,475

☞ Alderman WAKEMAN reported last night for the Committee on the matter concerning the grading of Yorkville streets. The report is very long, but in the Aldermen's proceedings will be found a digest of it. Read that, tax payer, and inwardly consider "what we are coming to."

☞ Mayor WOOD is back again and at work, looking fresh and stronger for his sojourn at Saratoga. Would the Mayor be kind enough before the bores begin to come in, to let us have that little list of Policemen, appointed while Judge STUART was on his back, sick?—the list that has the policy-dealers, *et id*, &c., in, which has never yet seen the light. Small favors in that line would be gratefully received.

☞ It was a sad sight to see the old blind bagpiper last night, on a door step in Broadway, at 10 o'clock playing a melancholy dirge—himself half asleep, and his poor child quite asleep, and fallen over on the sidewalk, with the box for pennies still stretched out in her hand.

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial* will please notice the report of another Farmers' Club meeting in our columns to day. Now then, cotemporary of ours, this is your cue for the next pitching in. And "remember that the eyes of the world are upon you."

☞ More of the *Joseph Walker* case yesterday in Committee. But they do not get her out of the mud yet, nor lift an inch those whose good names have gone along side of her.

☞ Judge HOFFMAN has rendered his decision in the Brevoort House furniture case.

☞ The Liquor case before the Special Sessions, is adjourned one week.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, B. D. CRANEY, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. PETITIONS PRESENTED.

To have Thirty-third-street, from the Third to the Fifth avenues, paved, and crossing stones laid therein. Of the owners of No. 7 Franklin-street, to be paid for repairs to No 9, in 91st street. Of the Bootblacks' Association, asking for permission to station negro boys in the public streets. To repair pavement of Twenty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenue. To have Sixty-fifth-street opened. Of Hook and Ladder No 9, and Engine Company No. 48, to have the roof of their house raised. For permission to build a drain in Thirteenth street, to connect with a sewer. To reopen Factory-street, between Bank and Troy streets. For a sewer in Monroe street, between Market and Gouverneur streets. For a pier at the foot of Fifty-second street on the Hudson River. For the opening of Fifty-second street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. For a sewer in Barrow-street, from Hudson to Washington-street. To have the line of the Second avenue pavement repaired.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To inquire into the truth of the rumors in relation to James Furey, Street Commissioner, having been paid $500 by Philip Fahey, a contractor for Fifty-first street, to relative to a plan for a sewer and other matters. To inquire into the performance of a contract between Peter Connolly and the Street Commissioner, to flag the South side of Fifth-street, between Bowery and the Second-avenue. To direct the Corporation Council to discontinue all proceedings in the case of the Mayor, &c., vs. Wm. H. Canniff. To discontinue proceedings in relation to resetting curb and gutter-stones in Grand-street, from Jackson to East River. To inquire into the progress of the new receiving Reservoir for Croton water.

RESOLUTION LAID OVER.

To frame an ordinance for the better regulation of dealers in vegetables by retail.

REPORTS REFERRED.

From the usual Standing Committees were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

REPORT ADOPTED.

In relation to the inquiry into the affairs of the Institution of the Blind.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To repair the pavement between the rails of the Second-avenue Railroad and the curbstones. To flag both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Thirtieth to Thirty-fifth-street. To fence vacant lots on Seventh avenue and Thirty sixth street. In favor of erecting a bell-tower on Sixtieth-street, Fifth-avenue. To inquire why the house of Hook and Ladder No 13 is not in progress of erection. To flag vacant lots on Seventh-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

VETO OF THE DIAMOND REEF CONTRACT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to award to Hue ed Kroehl the contract for removing Diamond Reef.

In January last, the Common Council passed a resolution, with my concurrence, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for certain terms about Diamond Reef, and to report to them the bids; the object being, as I supposed, to ascertain about what the work would cost before deciding upon its execution.

The Street Commissioner proceeded accordingly to advertise, but by a strange mistake, worded his specifications in such a manner as to leave it doubtful whether test holes were to be put in to blast the rock by the cubic yard, or in the gross for the whole quantity to be removed.

The error occurred by requiring bidders to state their "lowest terms," without declaring whether it was meant, the lowest terms for the entire rock, or the lowest terms per cubic yard. As could be foretold, estimators construed this advertisement differently; some bidding by the yard, and others by the gross. Thirteen bids were received—ten offering by the cubic yard, and three for the whole; Husted & Kroehl being of the former. The Street Commissioner marked all the yard bidders as informal and irregular, declaring the lowest sum in gross as the lowest bidder, and consequently as entitled to the contract. This, if confirmed by the Common Council would have given the contract to Cornelius Smith, whose bid was $40,000, as the sum on which he would remove the rock.

It is unnecessary to inquire whether the Street Commissioner was right in rejecting any bids as informal, upon the ground of irregularity. For the Common Council appear to have taken from him all such discretion. He was directed to report the bids, and under that direction, he was deprived of all control or supervision over them. He, therefore, only reported every bid to the Common Council, who took them into consideration, called the bidders before its Committee, went into an examination of the whole matter, and enacted the resolution now before me for approval, directing the Street Commissioner to make a contract with Husted & Kroehl, who had bid by the yard, but who subsequently altered their bid to make it in gross sum.

I do not think it necessary to go into any investigation as to who are the lowest bidders. The error in the form of the advertisement, and the consequent ignorance of the bidders, as to what was meant by *the lowest terms* by the Department, are sufficient grounds upon which to set aside any award made either by the Street Commissioner or the Common Council. There should be no ambiguity in the advertisements to receive proposals for duties of duration work. If there were, the Charter which requires all work to be done by contract to be given to the lowest bidder with adequate security, could be easily disregarded and rendered inoperative. An intentionally worded advertisement would exclude any bid. The object of public advertisements is to invite competition; but there can be no competition if impediments are thrown in the way of the unlimited and honest bidders.

Any head of a Department, who is acquainted with the intention of those who are to decide upon the regularity of the estimates, would have great advantage, and could in all cases obtain the contract at his own price. Therefore it is obvious that an ambiguity or uncertainty, in so important a matter as this, is of itself sufficient to warrant a rejection of, and should prevent my approval of any award to any party bidding under it.

In the present instance the greatest uncertainty existed in the minds of bidders, and in my opinion every bid put in was regular—none could be excluded—and the lowest bid for the gross, and the lowest bid for the cubic yard, were each "the lowest bid"—so unequally never before existing to my knowledge.

But there are other objections. The Common Council, by its proceedings, is virtually "do the executive business." It is awarding and making contracts. No other construction can be fairly put upon this transaction. It takes from the head of an Executive Department the power of deciding who is the lowest bidder (actually reversing his decision) in whom to my judgment the Charter and the ordinance of 1849 expressly places it. It is no answer to say that the Street Commissioner is left the power to make the award and to execute the contract—because he is deprived of all discretion in the premises, and is made the mere machine of the Common Council under whose exclusive direction he is forced to act. If the Legislative Department of the City Government can designate the parties by whom work shall be done, against the decision of an head of a Department, it can name the parties by whom supplies shall be furnished; and by a further stretch of encroachment can fix the price and order the money paid; all under the plea, that it is simply making an appropriation and confirming a contract.

As I have stated upon another occasion, the Government of this City, like all American Governments, is divided into the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. The first can merely *make laws*—the second executive and the last expounds them. With the Common Council of New-York all power beyond legislation is carried entirely by the Amended Charter. It is left less of executive prerogative than any other legislative body in the country. The restriction is extremely strict. The Legislature appears to have been jealous of the exercise of this authority by those bodies—seeing less danger in the Executive than in the Legislative branches of our City Government. Whether there be less danger or not cannot be considered now—the only question is how far it is compet ent for the Common Council to go in the transaction of other than strictly law-making business. My own views are clear on this point, the limit is decided and as long as the power is placed in my hands I shall interpose every legal obstacle in the way of any transgression.

There are other points of objection appertaining more particularly to details to which it will be unnecessary to allude. I do not see how we are to surmount those already enumerated. If however, you do not concur with me, permit me to suggest that before making any contract for this work, careful surveys be made by competent and honest engineers, and that the money to pay for it be placed in the tax bill, and authority be procured from the Legislature to raise it for this purpose. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Ordered to take the usual course.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO's invaluable Oatarch Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN CLARK & Co. No. 165 Broadway; Jo J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway, L. LEGOY, No 771 Broadway; H TRIMMER, No. 29 Wall-street; DELOU & Co, No 635 Broadway; JOHN MERKIM, No 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal street; S. R SMITH, No. 49 Greenwich street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY's PILLS—A certain cure for Sick Headache and Disorders of the Stomach. Their virtue in such cases is known in all parts of the world. Those afflicted with Liver, Bowel Complaints, and in digestion, cannot use too good a remedy. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great Auction Sale of Household Wines, Brandies &c., by ED. SCHENCK, No. 16 Wall-street, on Thursday, August 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. These liquors are warranted of the first quality, and will be sold genuine as imported, without reserve, being in original packages and cases of Old Madeira, Paris, Pale and Brown Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Hennessey and Martell, Golden Dew Brandies, &c.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This Theatre is now doing a beautiful business, and after eight is crowded to excess. The Local Drama of "Nuptial Leaths," has proved a highly successful; the part of Norman by Mr. J. R. Scott is certainly a masterly piece of acting. To-night it will be repeated with the particulars of the "Night Owl."

[Advertisement.]

☞ CANFIELD's Patent Portable Self-adjusting Mosquito Bar will apply to any size or shaped bedstead without the slightest injury to it. It is cheap, simple and ornamental, and thousands can attest to its perfect security. Principal Depot, No. 132 Fulton-street, up stairs.

LONG ISLAND.

Annual Meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The annual meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail yesterday afternoon. On the motion of Supervisor DENIER, Supervisor BERGEN was called to the Chair. The first business being the election of officers, a ballot was taken for President and resulted in the reelection of A. P. STANTON, Esq., of the Third Ward, he having received 12 of the 19 votes cast. It was made unanimous.

The President on taking the Chair, thanked the members for their confidence, when on motion of Supervisor BERGEN, Mr. A. H. OSBORNE, was reelected Clerk by a unanimous vote.

The old rules were adopted, and President empowered to appoint Standing Committees at the next meeting. Minutes of the last meeting were read, approved, and the regular business was taken up, commencing with

COMMUNICATIONS

First came one from Dr. FREEMAN TURNER, Resident Physician at the County Hospital, with his annual statement for the year ending July 31, from which we make the following abstract:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remain'g in Hospital Aug. 1, '54..	195	242	437
Admitted during the year.....	2,396	1,843	4,239
Total.....	2,591	2,085	4,676
Of this number there have been discharged:			
Recovered.....	3,176	Unimproved.....	113
Improved.....	545	Died.....	499
Total.....			4,4 1
Remaining July 31.....			442

There were 442 more treated than during the previous year. The Report was filed.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. E. S. BLANCHARD, Resident Physician, reports as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients July 31st.....	75	100	178
Admitted during the year.....	66	94	160
Total number treated.....	144	194	338
Discharged.....	48	65	113
Died.....	21	19	40
Total.....	69	84	153
Remaining July 31st.....	75	110	185

On rolled file

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A communication was presented from this Company asking to be exempt from paying taxes against the Company on the Assessor's books, for the year 1855 except for Real Estate, and base their claim upon the following

STATEMENT

Capital Stock paid in.....	$902,647 50
Assessed valuation of Real Estate.....	39,750 00
Balance.....	$862,897 50
Gross receipts for year ending July 1 1855.	$300,011 11
Expenses for the Same Time	
Repairs—Fence, labor, &c., paid.....	5,021 24
Feed, labor, &c., unpaid.....	833 34
Safety of Superintendent.....	
Contingent—Taxes, Insurance Office expenses, &c., paid.....	15,282 39
Stock Repairer—Horse and mules from May 1 to July, in part paid..... $21,326 10	
Less received for horses sold..... 5,407 98—15,918 12—$	37,021 23
	$33,089 86

Referred to Committee on General Taxes.

GRAND JURORS

The Supervisors were directed to present a list of Grand Jurors, at the next meeting of the Board, from their respective localities, as follows:

First Ward 12; Second, 15; Third, 22; Fourth, 27; Fifth, 24; Sixth, 13; Seventh 13; Eighth, 8; Ninth, 8; Tenth, 23; Eleventh 27; Twelfth 10; Thirteenth, 17; Fourteenth, 17; Fifteenth, 17; Sixteenth 16; Seventeenth, 8; Eighteenth, 7; Flatbush, 4; Flatlands 3; Gravesend, 3; New Lots, 4; New Utrecht, 5—294

TAX ROLLS

Supervisor BERGEN presented a communication from the County Clerk, announcing receipt of the Tax Rolls of Brooklyn. Accepted and referred.

Assessment rolls from County towns were also presented and referred

MORE EXEMPTION FROM TAXES.

Supervisor CALDWELL presented a petition from the Merchants' Bank of Williamsburg, asking to be exempted from taxes. Referred to Committee on General Taxes

DEFICIENCY.

A report was received from the County Treasurer showing the amount of deficiency in the County Taxes of 1854 to be $102,896 06. It was laid on the table to be referred to the Committee on General Taxes when appointed, and the deficiency to be placed in taxes of 1855

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR IN KINGS COUNTY

From the report for the year ending July 31 we gather the following particulars:

Whole number of persons relieved or supported	26,581
Temporarily relieved:	
In Brooklyn, W. D.....	10,670
In Brooklyn, E. D.....	7,904
County Towns.....	312
Total.....	18,897

Money expended for temporary relief:

In Brooklyn, W. D.....	$11,301 33
In Brooklyn, E. D.....	10,209 65
County Towns.....	392 89
For the general support of the Poor.....	203,000 21
Total amount expended for the Poor.....	$225,217 08
There is a balance on hand of.....	2,172 50
Receipts.	
Balance on hand, August 1, 1854.....	$23,821 51
From drafts on County Treasurer.....	172,011 93
From Commissioners of Emigration.....	12,684 31
From Board of Lunacies.....	1,270 75
From Putative Fathers of Bastards.....	390 07
From produce sold.....	733 12
Found in pockets of deceased persons.....	78 85
For empty boxes, barrels, &c.....	366 58
For board of Small-pox patients.....	48 00
For Stock sold.....	74 91
Interest from Williamsburg Savings Bank..	506 00
On account of Temporary Relief.....	15,000 00
Total.....	$227,390 36

Estimated value of Poor labor..... $1,500

Estimated amount saved in consequence of their labor..... 1,500

$67,750 51 was expended for the support of Patients in Hospital and Small-pox House, which divided by the average number of patients in those buildings during the year, gives $143 85 or $2 76 per week as the actual cost of each patient.

The amount applicable to the support of the Poor, divided by the average pay of the paupers kept in the Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum and Nursery buildings gives $73 72 per annum or $1 40 per week as the actual cost of each.

The cost of land and the erections thereon, was originally..... $333,000

Estimated value now..... 408,000

Whole number of Paupers in the Almshouse, Hospital, Nursery and Asylum on the 31st of July, 1855, was..... 1,156

Admitted during the year..... 6,476

Born in the Almshouse..... 152

Total..... 7,684

Discharged during the year.....	1,654	
Died, 41; bound out, 5.....	46	
Out on trial.....	81	1,781
Remaining, July 31, 1855.....		1,533

Of these there were—

Males over the age of 16.....	564
Males under the age of 16.....	923
Females over the age of 16.....	537
Females under the age of 16.....	137
Colored males.....	1
Colored females.....	4
Colored children.....	7
Total.....	1,633

Of these there were—

Foreigners.....	921
Lunatics.....	155

ESTIMATES FOR 1856.

Total amount necessary.....	$206,168 10

The compensation of $25,000 is supposed will liquidate all outstanding claims.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The following accounts were audited by the Supervisors during the past year:

Expenses of Paupers.....	$19,697 79	Printing.....	918 75
Coroners.....	3,571 46	County Clerk and Register.....	6,219 57
Jail.....	21,258 03	Miscellaneous.....	12,956 65
Police Justices.....	11,847 99	Contingencies.....	4,913 17
Military Expenses.....		Surveys.....	4,446 65
Jurors' Fees and Witnesses.....	3,845 97	Court Houses.....	4,981 61
Incidental Expenses.....	3,488 29	Total.....	$134,166 75

A large amount of other business was transacted by the Supervisors, but of no general interest. They adjourned for one week.

☞ Only sixteen intoxicated persons were arrested by the Police in Brooklyn yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Common Council and the Case of Corruption.

The Common Council held a regular meeting at the Lyceum last evening; nearly all the members present. No business of any particular importance was transacted. A large number of citizens were present, doubtless attracted by the expectation of hearing a report from the Investigating Committee, with reference to the recent Aldermanic bribery affair; but they were disappointed. The Committee had no report to make. There are no further developments than those already published, although we understand that the Committee are prosecuting the matter with vigor.

The Jersey City Centennials.

This Company went on their annual excursion yesterday to Fort Lee. They were accompanied by about 1,000 guests, and the occasion was a profitable one, both in a social and pecuniary point of view.

Liquor Trials.

There were two cases of selling liquor without license before the Recorder yesterday. FELIX GORDON was convicted of the first offence, and fined $10. T. DUGGAN was discharged, the sale not being proved.

MARRIED

In this City at the Sullivan st. M. E. Church on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 7 by Rev. W. H. Ferris JOHN FELLOWS to Miss CAROLINE, eldest daughter of Hezekiah P. Lewis, of this City.

DIED

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 7 ALBERT L. SMITH, Jr., son of Albert L. and Sarah O. Smith aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, with or without invitation, from the residence of his parents No 23 Washington place, this day, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug 7 CHARLOTTE wife of Robert B. Weeks aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 5 o'clock P. M., at her late residence No 82 Christopher-st.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 6, GRACE, wife of the late William Simpson, Esq., counsellor at-law, in the 31st year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Fourteenth-st. near 5th av., this forenoon, (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bowery Bay Cemetery. Her friends and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 4, JOSEPH MILNOR, of Sheffield, Eng., aged 72 years. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, JOHN, youngest son of Hugh Morland Charlotte Brown, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 83 Sackett-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, CHARLES HARMAR, aged 18 months, youngest son of Rev. Horace and Elizabeth C. Hills, of Detroit.

Funeral to-morrow, (Thursday) at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his grandfather E. H. Roberts, No 2 Washington place. Friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend.

In Williamsburgh on Tuesday, Aug. 7, JOHN HENRY, infant son of Ralph W. and Julia Kenyon, aged 1 year 8 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from No 92 Nicholas-st., near Leonard, this Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, suddenly, Mrs MARY ANN, wife of C. Bartlett, Esq.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further notice on Thursday, Aug. 9, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mrs Griffin Compkins, Broadway, opposite Dutch Reformed Church Stapleton, Staten Island. On Monday, Aug. 6, of Scarlet fever, HENRY EDWARD HEISE only child of H. E. and Mary Meyer, in the 4th year of his age.

In Astoria, L. I. on Friday, Aug. 3 by the Rev. EDWARD ERSKINE GRAHAM to Sophia N. J., second daughter of Charles M. Graham, of Harlem, N. Y., and grandson of the late D. C. M. Graham, of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... Auction.

$6,000 Tennessee 6s, '63..... 84½
14,000 Indiana State 5s..... 89
1 do Virginia 6s..... 89
$5,000 Missouri 6s..... 84
10 do..... 860 85½
15,000 do..... 860 86
10,000 Louisiana 6s..... 89
1,000 Chicago 1st Mtge 8s..... 91
6,000 Ill. 1st Mtge 8s..... 91
1,000 Rock Island 8s..... 98
$1,000 Pitts. Fort Wayne 8s..... 94
$1,000 Pitts. Fort Wayne 8s '53.. 94
$1,000 do..... 93
7,000 Erie Bonds '75..... 91
$10,000 do '75..... 91
$10,000 Illinois Central 8s..... 101
$1,000 Harlem 8s 3d Mtg..... 86
$4,000 do..... 87
$1,000 do..... 87
10,000 Ill. C. R. R. bds..... 90
10,000 do..... 87
10,000 do..... 87
10,000 Ill. Central R. R. bds..... 90
14,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds (Trust)..... 91
& Fitchburg R. R. bds..... 70
100 Penn Coal Co..... 106
100 do..... 106
40 do..... 106
50 Nat. State Bank..... 107
10 Bank of Commerce..... 118
8 Bank of N. America..... 113
95 Metropolitan Bank..... 100
50 Corn Exchange Bank..... 101
5 Fire & Hud. Canal Co..... 130
100 New Transit Co..... 18
100 do..... 18
300 do..... 18
100 do..... 180
$50 Cumb. Coal Co..... 29
50 do..... 29
300 do..... 29
50 do..... 29
425 do..... 29
100 do..... 29

SECOND CALL.

$2,000 Erie Bonds of '75, 3 yrs. 84
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bonds 86
3 00 do..... 87
15,000 Ill. Farmland Bonds..... 84
50 do New York Cen. Scrip 10-4..... 86
100 Harlem 3d Mtge Bonds 78
17 Bank of Commerce..... 119
15 Corn Exchange Bank..... 101
14 Canton Company..... 27
100 do..... 27
$6,000 Nicaragua Trans. Co. 19
100 do..... 19
100 do..... 30
100 Cumber. Coal Co..... 30
200 do..... 30
150 do..... 28
50 do..... 29
25 Mich Central R. R..... 99
50 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. 30
150 do..... 76
50 Clev. & Toledo R. R..... 94
100 do..... 94
19 Chi. & R. Island R. R..... 98
100 do..... 98
12 Wis. Lake Shore R. R..... 87

SECOND BOARD

$1,000 Harlem Railroad..... 83
$1,000 Nashville Railroad..... 84
100 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
250 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
200 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
50 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
100 do..... 84
100

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO 1014 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' IN COUNCIL.

Difficulty between Messrs. French and Vanderpool.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Liquor Dealers' Convention assembled at Corinthian Hall at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, and was called to order by Col FRENCH, of New-York, on whose motion P. G. MALONEY, Esq., of New-York was called to the Chair, and Mr. BEERS, of Dutchess County, appointed Secretary. A Committee on Credentials was then ordered and appointed. The question now arose how the delegates were to be admitted. After a spirited debate, it was agreed to call by Counties.

A debate here ensued between Messrs. VANDERPOOL and FRENCH, of New-York, in which some personal allusions were made which seemed likely to disturb the harmony of the meeting.

The debate grew out of a motion to appoint a Committee to examine credentials, Mr. VANDERPOOL claiming it as a matter of disrespect to the Chair, and charging Mr. FRENCH with evincing a desire to lead delegates.

Amid considerable excitement and confusion, the Chairman called the Counties alphabetically, and after he had concluded the following resolution was read by Mr. DEAN, of New-York.

Resolved, That no delegate be admitted to a seat in this Convention who is not a liquor-dealer.

A very exciting debate took place upon this.

Mr. FRENCH explained the resolution, by saying it included almost everybody, and offered an amendment covering his explanation, which was adopted.

Mr. FRENCH moved that at the subsequent sessions of the Convention no one be admitted except delegates and reporters. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock the Convention assembled again.

Mr. VANDERPOOL thought it necessary to make an explanation of the misunderstanding between himself and Mr. FRENCH in the afternoon.

Mr. FRENCH followed with corresponding remarks. He hinted at fusion, and remarked in such an event they would elect their candidates.

A motion was then made to appoint a delegate from each Judicial District to nominate permanent officers. Adopted.

The Convention now took a recess for fifteen minutes, when the Committee reported LYMAN POWERS, of Troy, President; N. R. Bunce, New-York; G. B. King, Brooklyn; J. Golden, Herkimer; M. McQuade, Utica; Hiram Peet, Rochester; L. L. White, Binghamton; Charles Kamps, Buffalo—Vice Presidents; and L. W. Shaffer and J. McIver, Secretaries.

It was about 10 o'clock when the officers took their seats.

MORE LYNCH LAW IN WISCONSIN.

The Murderer Debar Hung by His Heels.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Judge LARABEE held a Special Term of his Court yesterday at West Bend, Washington County, for the trial of DEBAR, the murderer of the MAYER family. The Jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, when the prisoner was remanded to jail to await sentence. The Sheriff started for the jail with the prisoner, surrounded by military. A rush however was made by a mob, and the military gave way. DEBAR was struck to the ground by a stone, when the mob fell upon him and mangled him in a dreadful manner. They then tied a rope to his heels and dragged him through the streets a distance of half a mile and hung him by his heels to a tree, where he remained hanging lifeless up to 6 P. M. yesterday.

ELECTIONS.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

CLINGMAN, Democrat, in the Eighth Congressional District, is elected by an immense majority. RUFFIN, WINSLOW, BRANCH and CRAIGE, Democrats, in the Second, Third, Fourth and Seventh Districts, and PAINE and READE, Know-Nothings, in the First and Fifth Districts are elected. In the Sixth District the contest is close and the result uncertain.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The returns thus far received, show a gain in thirty-four Counties for MOREHEAD, K. N., for Governor, over SCOTT's majority, of upwards of three thousand.

Alabama Election.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

A dispatch to the *Journal* says that G. D. SHORTERIDGE, American, is probably elected Governor of Alabama.

The Louisville Riot.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

This morning the *Journal* states that the recent violence was altogether disconnected with the election and was certainly premeditated. It is also informed that the Catholic Irish in the vicinity of QUINN's house in the Eighth Ward, contemplated an attack upon the American procession last Saturday night, but were deterred by the immense number composing it. Two Irish women residing in the vicinity admit that they knew this.

The *Times* denounces Mr. PRENTICE for his speech in behalf of their property.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says, there is great excitement there in regard to the new Governor. The Legislature was dissatisfied, and doubted Mr. DAWSON's soundness on the Slavery question. Anticipating his non-acceptance, a petition was being signed by members of both houses, asking the President to appoint Mr. WOODSON, the present acting Secretary, if Mr. DAWSON refuses to accept. Gov. REEDER's vetoes had been referred to impartial Judges, and two of them express views condemning the action of REEDER, and sustaining the Legislature in its course relative to the removal of the seat of Government.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The number of deaths from yellow fever in Portsmouth and Gosport during the last thirty-six hours have been sixteen, and of new cases about twenty. Mrs. Capt. BARRON is fast failing, and Capt. BARRON and two of his children are also sick at the Naval Hospital. Portsmouth is nearly depopulated. Drs. SPRATLEY and PARKER are amongst the sick. The Mayor of Portsmouth has appointed Wednesday as a day of fasting and prayer.

Only two new cases have been reported in Norfolk to-day.

The brig *William Pitt*, from Baltimore, bound to Boston with coal, put in here last night leaking badly. The steamer *Metamora*, CHRISTY, from Savannah, for New-York, has also put in here for repairs to her boiler.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The latest accounts received from Portsmouth, Va., represent the fever as increasing, notwithstanding more than half of the population have fled. There had been sixty-six deaths up to Tuesday. At Norfolk it is said the disease is also increasing.

The Recent Steamboat Collision on the Delaware River.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The body of MARY WARD was found in the Delaware River to-day, making the eighth victim by the recent steamboat collision on the Delaware.

Mr. WALKER, Editor of the Delaware County *Republican*, testified before the inquest, that it was his belief that the barber shop of the *McDonald* contained fifteen persons at the time of the accident—himself and Mr. COVERDALE alone escaped.

Appointments and Acceptances.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Mr. MCCONNELL, of Illinois, has accepted the appointment of Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

Mr. HENDRICKS has arrived here and will enter on his duties as Commissioner of the Land Office to-morrow.

The Surgeon of the Washington Navy-Yard officially contradicts the rumor of yellow fever being prevalent there.

Mr. MARCY returns from Old Point Comfort to-morrow.

Massachusetts Know-Nothings.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Last night the Council was engaged in acting on certain proposed liberal modifications of the Constitution for the government of the party.

The proposition to alter the Constitution so as to admit all Protestant citizens of Massachusetts, which would include naturalized Protestant foreigners, was defeated.

The Editorship of the Albany Evening Journal.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

I am informed on the very best authority, that there is not a word of truth in the rumor that THURLOW WEED contemplates withdrawing from the Editorship of the Albany *Evening Journal*.

Removal of the Postmaster at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

It is currently reported that Mr. WHITNEY, our Postmaster, has been removed, and another Democrat appointed in his place. There is considerable indignation and excitement manifested here on the subject.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Committee on Salaries and Officers—How Commissioners of Deeds are Made—Are Aldermen Concerned?

The Committee on Salaries and Officers of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon for the transaction of business.

The Chairman, Alderman HOFFMIRE, announced that the business which would chiefly occupy their attention on the occasion was the list of persons nominated as Commissioners of Deeds, as he desired to make his report thereon for the evening session of the Board;—previous, however, to his doing so, he wished to make some alterations.

Alderman BRIGGS was opposed to any such proceeding on the part of the Chairman, as in his opinion the list was unexceptionable.

The Chairman did not think it was, as several Aldermen were deberred the right of nominating a Commissioner of Deeds, while others had given in not less than three or four.

Alderman BRIGGS doubted the veracity of the Chairman's statement, and challenged the proof thereof to be brought forward.

The Chairman produced a list which had been handed to him by Councilman HAVEMEYER, Chairman of the Committee on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Councilmen, upon which 40 names were written, which was the number allotted for appointment by the Aldermen. The Chairman proceeded to show that 27 only, out of the 40, were nominated by the Board, and that the balance had been put on the list by his colleagues on the Committee, Aldermen BRIGGS and DRAKE. He protested against this monopoly.

Alderman BRIGGS softened a little and came down three shakes. He consented to have three names changed to accommodate the Chairman.

Alderman HOFFMIRE said that he did not want to have his claims attended to at the expense of others, and contended that it was wrong for his colleagues to arrogate to themselves the right of nominating so many.

Alderman BRIGGS again seemed to think that the Chairman had made a mistake in saying that so many persons were put on the list by Alderman DRAKE and himself, and when satisfied of the fact he expressed his resolve to oppose any further alteration to be made than he before graciously vouchsafed.

The Chairman said he would report adversely to the list as it then stood. He was in the act of putting together his papers, when he missed the scrap upon which the forty names referred to were written, and which was the only voucher the Chairman had of the nominations made, and it would be doubtless useful to have it disappear. Suddenly confronting BRIGGS, Alderman HOFFMIRE demanded the paper in a tone not to be misunderstood. BRIGGS, however, seemed to take it as a capital joke, and fancied the Chairman's ire all put on. He denied all knowledge of the document.

"Turn out your pockets," exclaimed HOFFMIRE."

"I don't know as I will," replied BRIGGS.

"You shan't stir a d—d step from this room unless you do," said the Chairman, taking up such a position as would debar all egress.

In vain BRIGGS protested his innocence,—in vain he denied having handled the paper alluded to,—in vain he expressed his readiness to undergo a strict search, and called upon some one of the reporters present to perform that interesting operation,—the Chairman was inexorable. BRIGGS was in the act of turning out the *inside* of his pockets, the contents of which he had previously deposited upon the table, when the Chairman, who had in the meantime been turning over the chair cushions, exclaimed *eureka*. He had discovered the missing document in a dangerous and rather suspicious proximity to the chair occupied by Alderman BRIGGS.

BRIGGS said he would avenge the indignity and insult he had been subjected to by putting the bill through. The Chairman told him that he had tried that game before and failed, and that if he again attempted it, he would be again thwarted. The Committee adjourned.

The Tenth Ward K. N.'s—Bro. S. N. Hucsted Accused of Reporting for the New-York Daily Times—A Committee Raised to Try Him.

Our Reporter spent the evening of Saturday with the Brothers at the corner of Grand and Ludlow; and was well repaid for the disappointment he felt in not reaching the steamboat in time to spend Sunday in the country. To a person at all fond of FUN, Council No. 5 of the Tenth Ward affords the greatest supply of laughing matter, *for the smallest outlay of capital*, of any theatre, museum, show, or humbug in the City.

On Saturday evening the grand feature for amusement was the presentation of a charge, by the Oracle, against Bro. N. S. HUESTED, *for furnishing Reports of Council No. 5 to the New-York* DAILY TIMES! Not false reports—but owe-true ones—of the doings of the Council. Not that he had violated his oath by revealing the "name," "work," "signs," "gripe," or "pass-words," (these being the only things any member *must* conceal, since the National Council has permitted them to grow *membership and to tell where they meet* but that he had told the truth in regard to what the Brothers did in Council. This charge was entertained, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs Wainright, Wetmore, Wheeler, Whitlock and Williams, was appointed to investigate the matter.

There was nothing else of interest. The ordinary collection netted a few more pennies than usual. It reached the enormous sum of eleven shillings and seven cents! This was owing to the initiation of one or two extra members. Our reporter learned of the President that the rent will not be paid (for want of funds) until the candidates are put in nomination. He thought it strange that the names of the Committee on Brother HUESTED should all commence with *Double-you*, but supposes it has some relation to the double dealing of the Brotherhood.

The reporter is in a brown study as to the propriety of furnishing hereafter a list of the prominent actors at each meeting of Council No. 5.

The Fashions.

For the benefit of our lady friends who are rusticating this month, we are happy to report that Skirts are a leetle fuller than last month. Stiffer cords are used. Soaking in alum water is said to improve them. Bonnets are worn so far back that in some cases they are on the heads of the ladies next behind. For Parasols none but fading silks are used. Tops of ivory cut into the shape of mad dogs and sea serpents, are very much the rage. For complexions, tan color is much worn and freckles are quite common. Fans are taken to Church, but in view of the *Churchman's* feelings and the state of the weather are seldom used. Fainting in Church has been overdone and is little resorted to. Bad colds are entirely out of vogue.

Comptroller's Warrants Signed in Blank—A Screw Loose.

During the last few days that Hon. ISAAC O. BARKER acted as Chief Magistrate of our City, he was on a certain occasion somewhat surprised to find that *four warrants on the City Treasury drawn to* ——— (blank) had been smuggled among a lot of "salary" warrants brought to the Mayor's office to obtain the Acting Mayor's signature. Mr. BARKER immediately summoned the Auditor before him, and asked "what it meant—to put *blank* warrants with Mr. FLAGG's signature, among the bush of regular warrants?" The Auditor was unable to account for the "mystery," and hastened back to the Comptroller's Office with the "documents" in hand, to procure an explanation from Mr. FLAGG. The matter has not been fully explained yet, though a very plausible theory has been suggested.

Communication from Comptroller Flagg.

A communication was received yesterday from Mr. FLAGG, in conformance with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, requesting information as to the amount of salary paid to certain clerks in the Mayor's Office, and the authority under which they were employed.

The Comptroller is of opinion that the City Charter gives the Mayor full authority to employ extra clerks, and quotes from the City ordinances in support of this act.

Kindly Suggestions to Poets.

Nothing we should think would so soon spoil the inspiration of a subject for a poet, as to find it specially commended to his attention by all his friends and the newspapers. A contemporary suggests to TENNYSON that he should attempt something that would rival "The Burial of Sir John Moore," based on the imposing ceremonies of the Allied Armies at the embarkation of Lord RAGLAN's remains. It reminds one of the whistling master at his school: "Prepare to pucker!—pucker!—whistle!"

Prince John.

The Virginia papers are in a stew. They have not, like the Wyoming people, seen "annix," but Prince JOHN VAN BUREN has been seen about the Springs of Western Virginia. All the old political whalers are out with harpoons in hand to take him, as if he were a sea serpent. But the less timid reason of the matter. They think he came to put his thumb into the Democracy of that region, and see whether it be Hard or Soft.

Getting Home.

"BRIGHAM YOUNG, during a recent tour through Southern Utah, fell upon an inexhaustible bed of coal."

If the bed were thoroughly on fire, we should suspect that BRIGHAM had got home.

Fire.

A large frame building and several sheds attached, formerly occupied as DUNHAM's iron foundry, but at present unoccupied, were almost totally destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock last night. The building being quite old and dilapidated, but little loss was sustained by the destruction. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞ The Round Clam Soup Club have resolved that whoever challenges or accepts a challenge to a duel, where there is no lady in the case, is a ninny and no gentleman. Their "code," as amended, reads: "For an insult to the lady of a member, a meeting on the tented field, coffee (made of pulverized and chained coffins, according to the style of the French in Algiers.) and pistols lightly loaded." And a duel on any other grounds is no better than a game at fisticuffs or a mutual attempt to murder.

☞ Go in, bakers. Now is your time to make money, while flour is low and loaves are small, while alum is a drug and potatoes cheap, and everybody has the skill to convert sour, spoilt flour into bread that is good enough to sell. Only make the loaves white—it's all we insist upon.

☞ Drunkenness is on the decrease, judging from one fact,—the cars on the Third avenue after eleven o'clock last night did not average over two drunken passengers each. Let the believers in the millennium keep a stiff upper lip. The good ime is coming fast.

☞ "Minnie Myrtle" has in the Saratoga news a glowing account of Mayor WOOD's excursion to Lake George.

☞ Use stamped envelopes, rather than stamps daubed on the corner of your letters. Needy gentlemen can't turn a penny by stealing them.

☞ The Board of Education have taken a recess, and will not meet again till the first Wednesday of September.

Meeting of Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met before the usual hour on Wednesday. Present—Messrs. VERPLANCK, (in the Chair,) Purdy, Kelly, Crabtree, Carrigan, Cummings, Gorrigue and Morgan.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, a letter was read from Dr. C. B. ROTHS, complaining of his removal, without official notice, from the position of examining medical officer, which he had held at Staten Island, and expected to hold when the business was removed to Castle Garden.

Mr. KELLY said it was a discontinuance of an annual expense of $2,500.

The Vice President (Com. CRABTREE) handed in a list of forty men, and about the same number of women and some children, whom it was advisable to send home, and who were anxious to go. Referred to Ward's Island Committee.

It was notified to the Board that Capt. HILTON has been arrested for violation of the law in refusing to land his passengers per *Wakawa* at Castle Garden. The vessel has been attached for non-payment of commutation money, $118,000, being for 236 passengers at $500 each, and secondly, for refusing to give special bonds demanded for ten bondable cases discovered and reported from Albany on request sent to the agent by telegraph.

Mr. GARRIGUE read a protest, offered by himself, against altering the medical arrangements at Ward's Island as proposed by the "Ward Island's Committee." The document was lengthy, and entered into various reasons against the measure. The change in the medical system would not reach the case nor constitute a wise method of necessary economy and reform.

Mr. KELLY said such a protest could not be received or entered on the minutes, the subject had been fully discussed, it was irregular and started with a falsehood; besides it was admitted that four out of the five of the writer's colleagues were of a different opinion. Placed on file.

The question of the proposed appointment of Dr. VACHE as physician in chief at Ward's Island, led to a long conversation. Mr. KELLY spoke warmly of Dr. FAY. Mr. GARRIGUE extolled the capabilities of Dr. VACHE who spoke five languages. Mr. PURDY wished to interpose delay. The whole body of Commissioners ought to be notified. The meeting was not *legally* organized. Mr. KELLY said, "then the checks you have signed are illegal." Upon proceeding to an election

Dr. H. B. FAY had five votes; Dr VACHE, who declined the appointment, received one, through Mr. PURDY—the Doctor thinking that under the present organization it would be unsuccessful.

Dr J. MURRAY CARNOCHAN was unanimously elected Surgeon-in-Chief.

The following resolution was then moved and received:

Resolved, That the Board will meet on Tuesday, the 14th, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the nomination of two assistant physicians by the Physician in Chief of Ward's Island; also, to receive the nomination of two Assistant Surgeons by the Surgeon-in-Chief of that place.

Annexed we submit the usual weekly report:

Number of emigrants arrived to Aug. 1	85,192
Number of emigrants arrived since Aug. 8	1 930
Total	87,122
To same date in 1854	176 505

	1855.	1854.
No. inmates in Institution Ward's Island	2,098	2,262
Number inmates in Marine Hospital	151	276
Total	2,249	2,538

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1855		$61,192 46
Aggregate receipts to Aug. 1	$239,806 22	
Received since to Aug 8 for commutation of passengers, &c.	6,816 39	245,622 61
Total		$306,815 07
Disbursements to Aug. 1	$367,449 59	
Paid sundry bills of Aug. 1	6,787 30	374 236 89
Overdraft on Bank Aug. 8		$674,21 82

The Mammoth Tree.

This is certainly a great curiosity, and well worth a visit to the Crystal Palace, if one is out of employment and can spare a dime for the treat. We very much enjoyed it, but so we did the Automaton Man and the Charmed Snake story, and the promises of the morality of *Mary Lyndon*, and several other things which a more curious examination of reveal as belonging to the department of questionables. So we dispatched our "Skeptical" man—all well-regulated offices keep one as they do a kicking man, a fighting man and an amiable man—to prevent the possibility of imposition and the insurance of our acknowledged infallibility. And this is the report. The extravagance of his skepticism was so great that he seems to see double and write with the WRONG hand:

We make a clean breast of it, "acknowledge the corn," deserve credit for our candor in the expression of some little doubt as to the pretensions of this "Col'umbian Tree." We fear it is "manufactured," like HECTOR COLMAN'S Londoner, "two single gentlemen rolled into one." Our sense of wonder will receive new gratification if we find ourselves mistaken.

If a man were to erect under the dome of the Crystal Palace the framework of what geometers would call the "frustrum of a cone" and then encrust or encase it, whatever might be its diameter with successive rings or belts of bark or thick slabs of wood, with the bark adherent, it is obvious he might form an enclosed cavity of dimensions equivalent to the supporting framework. If the slabs were placed vertically, all of equal height, about eight feet by two, and taken from a single tree, the markings in the grain, and direction of the bark would show that they had been placed in *precisely* the same order as they had been *removed*. In a *few* places this correspondence is very traceable, otherwise any framework of any size might be covered with slabs, as these are, all of nearly equal size. There is no number on each of them, to indicate the order in which they are to be taken and placed on the frame; and so we repeat it, we have no assurance, from seeing this clothed skeleton, that the tree was actually so large. If it really were of that size, certainly the eye is better able to take in such proportions than from mere figures or description. A little scepticism is somewhat pardonable, taking into account the temptations held out to those who recollect the proverbial gullibility of New York sight-seers. But for "wooley horses," "mermaids," "speaking automata," and similar wonders, perhaps we might have been less suspicious. In many places, *most evidently* the pieces are *fitted incorrectly*—that is, not in the original order—premising that the exhibition is honest. This may be accidental, or it may be that the slabs are from more trees than one. The public may judge. It is described as a tree originally 363 feet in height—an altitude equal to that of the third Pyramid of the Nile. There is nothing wonderful in its mere height. Norway firs often rise higher. We are afraid the "Washingtonea Gigantea" is a gigantic sell. A good vegetable physiologist and botanist might decide by examining it. The circumference at the base is 93 feet, and if the slabs were in plenty, there would be little difficulty in making it 193 feet. We have a faint recollection of some monsters of the vegetable world described by HUMBOLDT—a tolerably good authority—but nothing approaching so closely as this to the marvelous.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday, at their rooms in Red Hook-lane. The President, CYRUS P. SMITH, Esq., presided.

SCHOOL NO. 3.

The School House Committee and Local Committee of No. 3 reported in favor of leasing building now occupied by Branch Primary of No. 3 for two years, at $50, and against purchasing the same. Adopted.

APPOINTING A MALE TEACHER.

The Teacher's Committee, to whom was referred a resolution relative to appointing a male teacher for the purpose of supplying any vacancy caused by sickness, resignation or disqualification of any of the male principals in the public schools, presented a majority and minority report. The majority of the Committee were opposed to taking any action in the matter, while to the contrary, the minority urged such an appointment as being one actually necessary. They say that they find in most large cities, as a part of the educational system, there is attached to each school a class of teachers with rank, qualification and pay, which in the absence of the Principal, possesses the powers, and discharges the duties of that office, and which as assistant principals, has been found in many cases useful and in some indispensable. After some considerable discussion, the whole matter was laid upon the table.

REPAIRS OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

The School-house Committee reported in favor of expending $2,500 in repairs on No. 6; $500 on No. 6. Repairs on No. 1; $50 on No 14, and $300 on Colored No. 1—adopted.

PRECAUTION.

A resolution offered by Mr. ANTHONY was adopted, directing the School-house Committee to have all the Public School buildings protected by lightning rods, where not already supplied, prior to the commencement of the schools in September.

By resolution $500 was authorized to be expended in repairs on No. 10 School-house; School committees were directed to hire a competent mechanic at $2 50 per day to superintend work contemplated by the Board; directing the District Committees to have the School-houses thoroughly cleaned of plastering; authorizing the purchase of a lot at $2,000 for School-house No. 1.

The Board then adjourned.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

ARREST-MINERS.

Julia Gray was yesterday found non compos mentis in Church-street. Lives at No. 178 Varick. Drank strong water yesterday. Obtained it at some place which is unmentionable. It wouldn't be fair to peach if she could, but can't, and how can she?

HIS REQUIEM.

Garret Pearman was taken up very drunk, he knows that, and there ain't no use tellin' it again. He was very drunk, more shame to the seller, they do tempt a poor man so with their pretty bottles and bright colored stuff. Lives at New-Brunswick, N. J.; *tickled* at Coney Island; had been bathing; got wet outside, and took brandy to equalize the condition of the interior and superficial. Came to New-York, and was thoroughly warmed by the walk; called in at "Old Tammany," and took a glass of wine to prevent cold-catching. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Once had a bad cold, and didn't want a second edition of it.

SOUR KNOT.

Louis Krontz was unable to walk without assistance; lives in Forty-first street; drank only two glasses of beer yesterday; surprised at its effect; often takes it and is never hurt, but some Croton water must have been put into the tumbler unknown to him.

HIS PRIVILEGES.

Charles Ward was found in Greenwich-street, lying on the stoop beastly drunk. Lives at No. 139 Reade-street; drank rot-gut yesterday; got it on some of the wharves; called in at Mrs. Lawton's, in Cedar-street, and was induced by a friend to join him in a social glass; social glass held ale; ale mounted to the head; head couldn't stand it; reeled, whirled, twisted; run all round on the neck, and finally drew up in front of a policeman, who drew largely on his authority and carried deponent to a lodging at the City's expense, very soon to be chargeable to the City; but is a tax-payer and has as good a right to the rice boiled and boiled rice, furnished by the Governors, as any other man.

A FOREIGNER.

John Adams, found in the Park drunk—very drunk, disorderly and abusive, lives at Newark, N. J.; drank intoxicating liquors yesterday; found the general taste very grateful to the palate; liked it so much that he called into groggeries as frequently as he saw the doors; the interior of these places is better looking than the outsides, and so he fled from the latter; went in all round for drinks and drank all round; people may drink over thar' where he lives; thinks it all folly to cut short the grog.

VERY LITTLE WATER.

Jane Hays was found staggering along the sidewalk in Little Water-street; had a preference for that street, because it implies very little of weak liquors; chooses very little water for her use; lives of a night in James-street, near the church; generally only gets over the bay when away from the church, because she is afraid of the priest; that is how she was found in the street; don't tell the priest if you please; took three glasses of beer and one of gin; took the latter to settle the former; finds that it acts as a clear-starch; the gin was got by a woman.

DRANK NONE.

Jane O'Brien was very disorderly; lives at No. 60 Baxter-street; drank no liquor at all—is quite sure of that; felt the effects of the sun all day, and towards night it was so oppressive that she had to lie too for assistance; officer was willing to render aid; he did so, but like a trator, as he was, took her to prison, and all for nothing.

OBEYING THE POWERS THAT BE.

Harriet McManne found straight walking difficult, and backed against some area railings for assistance; railings didn't move, had luck to them, and she had to hold on; held on until an officer came, who told her not to do so any longer; she obeyed, and in consequence fell; the officer picked her up and conveyed her to the prison-house; she lives at No. 102 Crosby-street, and only took one glass of beer; defies one glass to intoxicate her; it is impossible; she has often drank a dozen such, one after another, but they never fuddled her; *ergo*, she was not drunk; got the glass she drank in a store, but cannot describe the store.

COMFORT.

Rosanna Parago was disorderly; lives at the corner of Spring and Greene streets; drank fire-water yesterday; can't say where she bought it—but in passing along the street she entered various stores, and partook of the enlivening drops of liquid comfort.

A QUESTION FOR CHEMISTS.

George Ledgerwood was found reloading a pistol, which he had been discharging in Broadway; drank nothing but coffee—is sure of that; the coffee was only ordinarily strong, and could hardly have been supposed to act so forcibly as it did; if let go he will eschew the use of such beverage.

STRONG WORDS.

Ann Augusta Garrett, one of the fashionables—her dress was lowered below any point *suggested by decency* fully seven inches; her lip cut and bleeding; her bonnet, after the most approved fashion, hanging by but one hair to the back of her head; her arms bare and her face bedaubed with paint, pearl white and mud in about equal proportions; drank liquor yesterday; lives at the corner of Broadway and Reade-street; got drunk in a saloon on the corner; partook of brandy—of course she paid for it ten cents a glass; does the Judge suppose she got it for nothing, if he did he must be a d——d fool. Did not keep count of the number of glasses; if she had we did tell, but can't. Is not going to pay any fine at all. If she must do something, prefers to be sent to jail; would rather have ten days; has paid too many foolish fines and will now avail herself of ten days holiday. If a person is to pay a fine for drinking when a person wants to drink, it is ten d——d bad, it is hard, and the judge that inflicts the penalty is a s——n of a b——h.

ESSEX MARKET.

HOMELESS.

James Hyland having no home, was homeless, he longed for a home, with something to love; couldn't get it for the life of him; so to comfort himself he drinks strong drinks; was yesterday afflicted with the blue devils, and tried to wash the troublesome spirits off by drowning his senses in ardent spirits. Hoped he would not be visited with judicial displeasure for the punishment of the body, because of the want of luxuries which bears its own burden; got spirits all about at many a place, so many that his brain was confused, and he could not remember any.

A MARTYR TO FRIENDSHIP.

Mary Tracy resides at No. 31 Prospect-street, Brooklyn; cannot tell how, when or where she got drunk, but has a kindly recollection of the good treatment received at the hands of her friends, who provided the exhilerating fluid; she had been out of town, and on her return her friends rallied around and treated her; she supposes they will do so again when she meets them next.

HERE AND THERE.

Mary Sutton, No. 7 Jersey-street, got brandy from the woman that she boards with; after that proceeded to a promenade, and drank in a considerable number of places; supposes they were saloons.

DINNA KEN.

Michael O'Shey, No. 281 Mott-street, drank brandy in so many places that he could not tell any particular place.

A LOST MEMORY.

John Bradley, Twelfth-street, bought some gin in McHoney's, in Twelfth-street, and some in Meshastin's, in Sixth-street; don't recollect where else.

A LITTLE OF ALL SORTS.

Lawrence McKenna, No. 173 Monroe-street, drank all kinds of liquors, everything that came across him; drank in a great many places; don't know where he drank in particular.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

Charles O'Neil was very drunk, so drunk that he became uproarious; he was anxious to be friendly all up, but those around him would not join him in his conviviality, and he became active in asserting his right to companionship by force of arms.

Luke Savage wandering in Prince-street unable to care for himself; Patrick Murphy very disorderly; Michael Smith, Edward O'Riley, insulting females; Daniel Bolan, F. W Shelton, lying on the sidewalk in Thirty-third-street; William Eanis in Forty-second-street; Daniel Hickey, John Van Wart, disorderly, and Pat. Connelly, all too far gone to make answers.

The Law at West Farms.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

A preliminary examination (caused by a complaint being made to the Overseers of the Poor of this town,) of a violation of the act passed last Winter for the prevention of Pauperism and Crime in this State, was held in this village on Saturday last, and being the first case of the kind since the enactment of the law, in this place, it caused considerable excitement among the towns folk, and the examination of the witnesses caused a considerable degree of merriment. The first witness called to the stand was Mr. NICHOLAS HILL, rag manufacturer, he having been seen to enter the premises so frequently it was supposed that he had imbibed from the "forbidden cup," but upon being called upon to testify, he deposed that he had drank four or five different and distinct times at the house mentioned, but for the life of him could not at present remember what sort of liquor he had so imbibed, although he well remembered it was poor stuff, neither did he pay anything for the same, as the mug stood upon the counter and was free to all. But several other witnesses being called upon to testify, it was clearly proved that the act had been violated, and the cause will be tried the ensuing week.

TRUTH TELLER.

Brooklyn.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Dianah Williams (colored) was arrested by Captain Dibble, of the Sixth District Police, on complaint of Mary Ryan, for being disorderly. It seems that Dianah (who is about 70 years of age) went to the house of complainant after her daughter, who has not acted as a dutiful and virtuous daughter should act, and in attempting to obtain possession of her was arrested for disorderly conduct. She was discharged.

A complaint was preferred against Mary for keeping a disorderly house.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Recent Movements in the Crimea.

Outbreak and Mutiny among the Turkish Troops.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP FOR RUSSIA.

VICTORIA'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

Market and Financial Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, from Liverpool about 9½ o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 28th ult., arrived at her dock at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Baltic* arrived out on Sunday, 22d ult., 20 minutes before 1 o'clock forenoon, having been detained several hours outside by fog. On her outward passage, when off Holyhead, at 10½ o'clock on the night of Saturday, 21st ult., during a thick fog, the *Baltic* ran down the *Sarah Ann*, schooner, 100 tons, taking slates from Bangor to Bristol. All on board, including a little girl, the master's daughter, were picked up by the *Baltic*, and the schooner was supposed to have sunk, but was afterwards found afloat and taken into port as a derelict. With the generosity which distinguishes Americans the world over, the passengers of the *Baltic* presented the girl with $200, and the crew with $300.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* (now "Transport No. 95") embarked dragoons and horses, and sailed from Liverpool on the 24th ult. for the Crimea. Several other steamships were embarking reinforcements.

The new steamship *Habana*, to run between Cuba, Liverpool and Spain, has made her trial trip in the Mersey, running the measured distance of 2½ miles in 19½ minutes, with 57 revolutions of the wheels per minute.

The clipper-ship *Red Jacket*, Captain MELLWARD, arrived at Liverpool 26th ult., 84 days from Melbourne, with 138,000 ounces of gold, including two "nuggets" weighing respectively 43 and 47 pounds. In the channel she was in collision with the American packet *Emerald*, causing the *R* to put back to Liverpool with loss of bowsprit, &c. The gross amount of freight and passage-money of the *Red-Jacket* is over £12,000 sterling.

There is a total absence of any news of importance from the seat of war. It was currently reported that Gen. SIMPSON had given in his resignation, and only retained command until appointment of a successor. The French steadily push forward their approaches towards the Malakoff, which the Russians are fortifying. The Turkish, Sardinian, French, English and Russian forces in the field remain as at last advices. Preparations continue for a campaign on the Danube, and for a maritime expedition—destination secret. Operations in the Sea of Azoff and in the Baltic have been unimportant. The Russians in Asia are encamped near Kars, but have not yet invested the city. An insurrection of Arabs in Tripoli has overpowered the forces of the Bey, and threatens trouble to the Porte. The Bashi-Bazouks at Constantinople have had an outbreak of rapine and murder. The position of diplomacy remains unchanged; Prussia defending her neutral position, and Austria's more open advances towards Russia causing disquietude. The French loan is more than taken. The British Ministry, after their narrow escape on the Turkish bill, will now probably be able to retain their places. Parliament will be prorogued on or about the 16th instant. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH is definitely appointed Colonial Secretary. His constituents have passed a resolution recognizing him as "the right man in the right place."—It remains for the Colonies to endorse the verdict.

Liverpool Cotton market has been quiet at ¼d. lower. Wheat and Flour quiet—unchanged. Indian Corn in better demand. Not much doing in Provisions. Lard firm and dearer. Weather wet. Money was in more demand, but rates unchanged. Consols closed 91. American Securities active, but the recent advance on Railways scarcely maintained.

An impression is current that an advance of 10 per cent. will be imposed on import duties, and some transactions have taken place with the view of anticipating the increased tax.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The News from the Crimea—Russian Account of the Malakoff Attack—The Alliance—The French Loan—Railroads in Paris—American Interests—The Exhibition, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

The news from the Crimea, insignificant in itself, is discouraging to the Allies, in the inferences it suggests. Six weeks nearly have elapsed since the assault upon Malakoff was made, and we have not yet the slightest indication that a second attempt is speedily to be made. It is true that heavy works of sapping and trenching have been undertaken, and we have been given to understand that they have been energetically pushed forward. But we learn now that a further assault is deferred for a time, and we see the fleet preparing for another apparently distant expedition. This proves, plainly enough, a suspension of the grand central operations, and a diversion from the continuous plan of attack. But the Crimea has this week been absorbed in the loan, and I have not noticed any discontent at the meagre contents of PELISSIER's lean dispatches. Still we are close upon the heats of August—the worst month in the Crimea; and then September is all that remains before the rains of October, when operations will be forcibly suspended. Another Winter "before" Sebastopol stares the army in the face.

Our interest has been somewhat diverted, too, by the attitude of the Russian army that has lately entered Turkey in Asia, at its eastern extremity, and has laid siege to Kars. This undertaking, employing 40,000 men and a large artillery force, is somewhat surprising on the part of a Government so exhausted and extenuated as we are told Russia has become. The last news from Kars represents the Russ

of Azoff took from the Russians 40,000 beds, pre bably intended for their sick and wounded." This appears this morning, as the "latest news." It is difficult to tell who are the biggest Turks, the Allies or the Bashi-Bozouks.

The French papers have published GORTSCHAKOFF's detailed account of the repulse of the assault of the 18th. The public has more confidence in the figures of the Russian general than in those of Gen. PELISSIER, when expurgated by the Gorvernment. GORTSCHAKOFF confesses a loss, in that affair, of 5,000, while the *Moniteur* only acknowledges a French loss of 3,000. It stands to reason that the assailants suffered more than the besieged, especially under the terrific discharges of grape, of which we have read such graphic accounts. The losses of the Allies are set down by GORTSCHAKOFF at from 10,000 to 13,000, and he says that the Russians themselves restored to them 2,000 bodies. The French Government is certainly concealing two-thirds of its loss.

In this matter there is another curious comparative view to be taken. The *Morning Post*, Lord PALMERSTON's organ, declares in an editorial, that the English losses last Winter, from the rigors of the season alone, were 10,000. The organ here, assuming its most official tone, gives the total French losses, for a year, from battle, disease and exposure, as 16,000. Such falsehood would be criminal, were it not ridiculous.

The calm and convincing statement published by the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, upon the Hango affair, had been also largely copied by the papers of Paris, some of which volunteer a word of defence in behalf of their unfortunate allies. I am bound to say that these attacks upon *perfidious Albion* are read with infinite zest by the Parisians, even though, for a temporary purpose, they are united with her in the furtherance of a common cause. No Frenchman fails to note the marked difference of treatment bestowed upon themselves and upon the English. This is the more singular from the fact that the latter have, until lately, been the Allies of Russia, while France is a traditional enemy.

The vote in the House of Commons upon the Turkish Loan, a vote in which the treaty of guarantee, already unanimously passed by the French Legislature, was well nigh defeated, has, it is currently reported, led his Majesty to indulge in pretty serious reflections on the sincerity of his ally, and on the amount of perseverance in the cause she is likely to exercise. The public considers that besides being a marked fling at the honesty and at the financial capabilities of the Sultan's Government, it indicates the commencement of a disinclination to pursue the war with the energy and that degree of pecuniary recklessness which it demands. The Cabinet is said to have expressed a good deal of indignation, mingled with surprise and disgust.

Nothing more is said of the supersedence of PELISSIER. It is not the policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON to dismiss an officer or a functionary for incapacity, which would reflect upon his own judgment for appointing him. If the Commander-in-Chief had the good fortune to be wounded or to be attacked by the measles, he could send in his resignation at once. That he is incapable needs no further illustration.

The loan is progressing majestically. The poor wish to have a nibble, and the capitalists want a bite. The latter were excluded from all participation in the last loan of 500 millions, by the clause which made all offers over 500 francs of *rente* reducible, in case the offers of and under that amount attained the total of the loan—which they did. This time, everything over 50 francs is reducible, and this minimum, it is hardly possible, can cover a sum so considerable as 750 millions. Indeed, the Government desires that the heavier capitalists and financial institutions be admitted to a share of the privileges of this operation, as they were excluded from the last. So they have contrived a scheme by which they will keep down the small offers, allowing them to cover one-third of the loan, leaving the rest to be taken up by bankers and speculators. This is done very simply, by a system of tickets distributed to the 50 franc people, by which their number is limited, and by which they are compelled to spend a portion of the night in the open air. Should I go to the Rue de Rivoli door of the Treasury, I might be forty-eight hours before reaching the desk; but should I go to the door of the Rue de Monthabor, where the heavy subscriptions are received, I could do my business in twenty minutes easily.

A singular consequence of the avidity to take the loan is, that the total reached and announced will be far from a correct statement of the amount really intended to be lent. A man wishing to invest 10,000 francs, but knowing that the proposals will exceed the sum demanded, and that consequently every offer will be proportionably reduced, registers a proposal much larger than that which he really is able to make. Thus the sum asked for is 750 millions; the sum genuinely offered by the people is estimated beforehand at 2,000 millions. One half will belong to the small lenders, or 325 millions; the other half, or 325 millions more, must be divided among people who have offered 1,675 millions. The reduction is therefore nearly four fifths. It is therefore policy to offer more than you intend to invest, in order that the reduction may cut off your spurious addition and leave your genuine proposal intact.

M. VATTEMARE's apology for the American abstinence at the Exposition has appeared in the *Moniteur*. The propriety of publishing such an article might have been questioned, but no fault can be found with the article itself, which is measured and judicious. M. V.'s motive for inserting it in the *Moniteur* was, that it would probably be copied thence into the other papers—a hope which has not been realized. The article has obtained, therefore, but a very meagre publicity.

The *Débats* is complimentary to the American machines at the Crystal Palace, in point of efficiency, power and solidity, but finds fault with their poor finish. The metal cutter is a very energetic affair in action, but it is not at all pleasing to the eye. The dandiness of the French machinery does not in the least impair its usefulness.

The Imperial Commission for the Palace has taken a singular step. It announces, in bitter language and in a bitter tone, by means of a "communique," that last Sunday, a four sous day, there were no workmen whatever in the building, though there were 100,000 bourgeois. It says it counted 180 equipages at the door, and innumerable hired vehicles. It thinks such a state of things should be put a stop to, as the four sous day is meant for the poor and not for the rich. One would think that the Commission, on finding no blouses present, would have been thankful at the abundance of other guests, without whom the building would have been empty. It is hardly possible the Commission supposes the latter crowd the former out. The difficulty is the price. Five cents is exorbitant, and until this is reduced to nothing at all the laboring classes must abstain. This spectacle of counting the carriages at the door of a show, and complaining that they have no business there, is novel. There must be something Baraumian in the idea from which this advertisement sprang.

The project of undermining Paris by six lines of railroad—which is still under consideration—has a rival in a plan for a system of aerian rails, fifteen feet above the level of the city; the traction to be furnished by stationary engines. Its great advantage is that instead of costing sixty-four millions it would not cost twenty, and passengers would not be deprived of daylight. Its disadvantage is, that though it would relieve the streets of the omnibuses, it would not do away with the trucks and the market wagons, as freight and provisions could hardly be sent by the aerian line. The subterranean plan meets with favor, and I think we may soon count upon an underground railroad more real than the one at home, which plies between Slave Territory and Free Soil. The shares of the Omnibus Company have not yet taken the alarm, and it is not likely they will as long as the present magnificent receipts continue—$6 500 a day.

Mr. DANIEL, United States Chargé at Turin, has arrived at Paris. You will remember his letter upon Italian society, in which the vulgarity of the style was only equaled by the folly of the substance. The *Paris American*, in announcing his arrival, says of him, that he is known as the writer of the purest English extant! It also intimates that Mr. D. will not probably bury himself any longer in diplomacy. This admission that Mr. D. has been buried is singular; but the idea that he can unbury himself when he likes is more singular still.

Mrs. RIDOWAY, of Philadelphia, is, it seems heir, conjointly with others, to an estate which has lately been divided without her participation. The Court which decided this point ordered a new inventory, and the admission of Mrs. R.'s claim. The *Indépendance*, in referring to the suit and its results, said "*L'eau va à la riviere*," by which it meant that Mr. RIDOWAY was a millionaire already.

The *Univers*, having demolished BERANGER, VICTOR HUGO, LAMARTINE and RISTORI,—declaring the latter to be a pagan,—is now publishing a series of attacks upon Madame SAND. The rattlesnake rage with which the Catholic organ assails the romancer is quite frightful to behold. The six holy editors of the *Univers* are, beyond a question, the most ill-tempered curs in France.

The King of Naples has not been able to maintain his position of an indirect and undoubted friend to Russia. You will remember that he prohibited some time ago the exportation of all articles of consumption. This was known to be leveled against the Allies in the Crimea, who derived a large portion of their food from his dominions. Lord TEMPLE, the English Ambassador, has been instructed to protest, and, I presume, to menace, for BOMBA has retracted a portion of his edict. Biscuits, macaroni, and other pastes and preparations of the sort, may be exported, and it is supposed that a subsequent concession will withdraw the interdict from breadstuffs. Poor little Malta was really quite aghast, for four-fifths of its imports are from Sicily alone.

The movements of Austria in her Italian possessions are exciting great attention. Lombardy may be said to be almost in a state of siege, for its Austrian garrison has been raised from 60,000 to 100,000 men. RADETZKY, some months ago, withdrew his men from Tuscany, Modena and Parma, and established them in Lombardy. This was not thought a sufficient addition, and fresh reinforcements have just been sent from the frontiers of Bohemia and Gallicia. Milan is now occupied by 18,000 Austrians. A line of defence has been established from Milan to Brescia, consisting of groups of 10,000 men at intervals. Mantua and Verona, the pivots of operations in Upper Italy, are heavily garrisoned. There is a strong advanced post at Pavia, styled a Camp of Observation, and used as a School of Instruction. The Austrian papers attribute these measures of repression to the spread of Socialism in Lombardo-Venetia.

The placards of theatres sometimes publish the announcement, "No performance, on account of indisposition." The Zouave theatre at Inkermann lately posted the following notice upon its door." "No performance, on account of wounds." The representations at Sebastopol would seem to consist principally of horrible tragedies, "the whole to conclude with a ridiculous farce."

The foreign papers may convey you the following fiction: That Marshal CASTELLANE, Commander of the army at Lyons, received a dispatch from Paris, announcing the death of the Emperor; that he immediately issued an appeal to the soldiers and the people, in behalf of HENRY V., and did not discover his error till it was too late. It is unnecessary to say that this anecdote has no foundation in fact.

DICK TINTO.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Political Affairs—Parliamentary Debates—Movements of the Court—Miscellaneous Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, July 27, 1855.

"Nothing new, nothing of importance," telegraphs General SIMPSON, and people, decided to have something "new or important," say that the successor of Lord RAGLAN has given in his resignation. I have told you that General SIMPSON will not meet with any support from the aristocracy, against attacks similar to those by which his predecessor has been assailed. And you may already see that PALMERSTON's chief organ, the *Morning Post*, not only has no word of excuse for this lengthened suspense, but even ventures to ridicule the "natural taciturnity" of the new Commander-in-Chief, who is introduced at very great disadvantage.

Now, without taking at all the part of General SIMPSON, of whom I certainly know very little, it is but justice to state that he can do nothing without PELISSIER's assent, or, in fact, without his proposal. And the failure of the first assault against the Mulakoff has tamed somewhat the savage eagerness for massacre in the African General, who has, moreover, received orders not to be so reckless for the future. It was, besides, evident that to repair the damage done by the failure of the first assault, and to prepare for a second, will require weeks of arduous exertion, and you may now see whether I was right in telling you on the 29th of June, that the month of July will be spent in nothing but preparations. The first days of August are now mentioned as the time, when a new effort on a grand scale will be made. It is difficult to contradict such statements, absolutely, but I must confess my incredulity on the matter. The Russians have not only added most formidable works to their defences, but have also been reinforced by two divisions of old troops, so that an assault by the Allies cannot be thought of while the means of the attack are inferior to the improved means of defence. From what I heard in very good quarters, PELISSIER has been ordered to wait for the arrival of reinforcements, already on their way to the Crimea, so that the middle of next month is, in my opinion, the *earliest* term at which we may hear of something "new and important."

What that will be, I would not venture to predict: but so much I can tell you for certain, that while the French general officers in Paris place no *confidence at all* in PELISSIER's abilities and intelligence, except as a *sabreur*, military men in Vienna publicly assert their conviction that the Allies are no *longer* in a state to take Sebastopol. Without entirely endorsing this view, (for I still believe peace will be settled across the harbor of Sebastopol, from south to north,) sure it is, that Austria's sudden withdrawal from even the sham alliance with which she has fooled the Western Powers, has been provoked by her seeing the formidable display of strength by the Czar, against two great Powers unable to defeat her. When cowardice scorns to keep up the mask of friendship, she is confident of the success of your enemy, and though the judgment of a coward may not always be a correct guide by which to form one's views on the state of complicated events, a sign it is, in any case.

The instructions given to Lord JOHN RUSSELL have been published, but not *in extenso*. If the suppressed parts are not clearer and better defined than those printed extracts, Lord JOHN has surely some excuse for his blunders. Lord CLARENDON's subsequent dispatches have earned him a well-merited reputation for comparative firmness of language and views, but these instructions (if his work) will not add to his fame.

Lord PALMERSTON had a narrow escape this day week. The telegraph has, probably, reached the mail in time for telling something about the danger of a crisis for the Cabinet and Parliament. *Three* men, only three, saved both, and Turkey into the bargain. The remarkable speeches of GLADSTONE and BRIGHT on that occasion, as well as on Monday evening, against the *political* side of a *joint* guaranty by England and France of the interests of the Turkish loan, are worth perusal. Mr. BRIGHT paid, moreover, a very high tribute of admiration to KOSSUTH's insight and character; and the *Times* had a leader on the subject next day. If the Government had been defeated, Parliament would not be now sitting, though it is pretended in many political circles, that Lord PALMERSTON has *not* the Queen's assent for prospective dissolution. I hear it even said, that the fall of PALMERSTON would not be viewed with much regret in highest quarters, where the Peelites and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, (the Vienna recruit,) are looked for as the best friends of the monarchico-conservative principle I doubt, however, that the QUEEN could and would refuse Lord PALMERSTON the means of testing his popularity with the country.

But dissolution will not now be wanted. The Ministry breathe more freely than they did last Monday morning, the *trio* majority of Friday having caused a perfect panic in all clubs and lobbies. The consternation was so great as to call forth a curious sitting of excuses, explanations, reproaches and vindications, all about the vote on Friday evening, pregnant with so much mischief. Now it is all right again. The loan passes, through its various phases, *nemine contradicente*, and prorogation comes on smilingly.

Major REED will, however, ask a question this evening, to the effect, whether, in case of peaceable prospects, Lord PALMERSTON would call Parliament together. It is pretended by many an honorable member, that Major REED is one of the strings pulled by the Prime Minister's secret hands, whenever he wishes to accomplish some trick. But though Major REED may be a tool, too, first of all he is a fool, not only for the sake of the rhyme, but in earnest. The answer he will receive, will show what capacity he was acting in, this time.

Lord BROUGHAM has spoken on the treatment of free negroes, British subjects, by the State of South Carolina. Lord CLARENDON's reply held out no promise of improvement in that quarter, and thought the affair too delicate for the Government to meddle with. His Lordship is right. America's evils must be cured by nobody but America, and intervention by a foreign Power may be submitted to by a "sick man," but certainly not by a robust Jonathan. However, his Lordship might have been, one would think, a little less soft in treating that "delicate question." The cause of freedom would not have suffered by his giving some energetic expressions to his convictions respecting the abomination of Slavery. But his Lordship goes on *suaviter in modo et re*. True, that one of his friends, the High Commissioner for the Ionian Islands, Sir JOHN YOUNG, is a slaveholder, and so the question is still more "delicate" for the Government; and it was curious how Lord BROUGHAM himself could not find words to brand that English proprietor of human cattle, for whose removal from office he presented a humble petition. But it seems that Slaveholders in England are, in some way or other, excusable for what in South Carolina is held up as unpardonable.

Mr. DUFFY, the Irish member, intends to resign his place and go to Australia. Who knows whether he will not raise there the flag of independence?

The Arctic Committee will, it is said, propose a reward of £5,000 to Captain MCCLURE, for the discovery of the Northwest passage. The *Athenæum*, however, seems to doubt the Captain's title to that honor, and thinks that the return of the Hudsnn Bay Company's expedition ought to be waited for before settling the question of rewards. Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's papers, if found, may—says the *Athenæum*—displace the claims.

The Committee for the Sale of Beer act has concluded its inquiry, and the report will tell in favor of the repeal of the law.

The three Recorders inquiring into the Hyde Park affairs, have examined Sir R. MAYNE. This Commander-in-Chief of Policedom appears to aim at the position of a Maupas *à l'Anglais*. His views respecting the right of meeting and free discussions are certainly very Decembrish. His *bulletins* of the 1st of May have an air of parody of those on the 2d of December. It is fortunate that the breaking of some heads was sufficient to acquaint people with the tendency of the police as it is now. Its unconstitutional assumptions and presumptive absolutism are truly remarkable. I have no doubt that the Government was sadly vexed to have gone too far by this time, because the formation of a *political police* will now be more difficult than it would have been without the campaign in Hyde Park and this inquiry.

The King of Prussia must feel happy in having no such meddling Committees with his exertions to improve his police authority. The last improvement there, is the *Railway police*. The companies and the travelers were constantly complaining against the delays suffered from the annoyances of the passport-system. The thing is now helped. The Railway directors are to give free tickets to the police, who will send their men to travel with the passengers, and to look over their passports while the train is proceeding. Is that not a very charming prospect for tourists in Germany? To have a Policeman sitting opposite you from Cologne to Berlin, and to spend the time in giving him explanations about your aim in visiting the country, the means you dispose of, the name of the hotel you go to, &c., &c.; all this will surely not fail to render Prussia very attractive for foreigners. The scheme is, certainly, very ingenious, and I only wonder how it has not been discovered ere this. I am curious to see the next step in that direction. Perhaps it will be in placing each passenger between two *gen d'armes*, who will sit with drawn swords.

The Committee inquiring into the adulteration of food has brought to light an amount of dirt, mist, chalk, tile, tallow, poison, &c., which it will be good to examine also in America. Dr. HASSALL has done great service by these unsparing revelations.

Lord RAGLAN's funeral, at Bristol, has taken place with great pomp, and now *requiescat in pace*, a wish which the Vienna Cabinet tried to make good for all parties.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL and Sir W. MOLESWORTH, having been promoted in office, will have to be re-elected this day. They have no opponents, so far as I know.

The only news of interest from the East is the revolt of the Bashi-Bazouks against the English. The good friends of the Sultan have succeeded in rendering themselves so endeared, that the Turkish rabble will sell his comrade. Kill that fellow, he is an Englishman.

And now something of the Court. The Queen is, as it was stated in my former letters, expected to pay her debt of politeness to the Imperial Ally on the 16th of August. Her escort will, to all appearance, be quite formidable. Thousands of Englishmen prepare to accompany their royal lady, and to partake of the honors and pleasures of that international hospitality. The golden days, so long dreamt of by the *bourgeois* of Paris, are to come at last, for John Bull will *pay* them a *visit*, in the literal sense of the word. The Palace of Industry promises to pay equally, and French eloquence is hard at work to celebrate the "great events," at full length, and in *sesquipedalia verba*. It will be "the proudest moment" in many a stump orator's life, and the "eternal alliance" runs a great risk to be talked to death. It is quite amusing to see how much people who are told and forced to hold their tongues on the management of their own affairs, will seize upon every opportunity to talk over authorized topics. The reception of the Queen by the French, noisy, enthusiastic and splendid as it may and will be, has, however, by far not the general interest with which NAPOLEON's by the English has been looked for. VICTORIA is a "respectable lady," and would be looked upon as such, even if she were not a Queen. She has broken no oath, committed no perjury. She has never been spoken of either at home or abroad in any but the most respectful terms; and, if playfulness of humor has now and then found matters for ridicule in her courtly position and crowned attributes; if principle felt at times authorized to lay at and expose mummeries and superstitious absurdities, centred in and surrounding her Britannic Majesty the Queen; the *woman*, the mother, the wife in her, have always met with nothing but sincere homage to virtue in private life. Whatever ovations she may therefore receive in France, the French will not be thought blamable for showing all honor and respect to a lady of irreproachable private and public conduct, to the impersonification of popular sovereignity in a Queen, acknowledged, respected and loved by her own nation. Was this the case with NAPOLEON. Had the English not branded him, who was cursed by the French, as the worst of perjurious private and public characters? I am surely not wanted to repeat facts that are in everybody's memory, and the parallel between the merits and significance of the reception received by NAPOLEON in London and the reception to be received by VICTORIA in Paris, may easily be drawn by any one conversant with the history of modern times. The French will not commit—this is what I wished to demonstrate—as did the English, a moral breach of principle by giving a hearty welcome to their guest; *their* enthusiasm in receiving *her* will not stand like British rapture in receiving *him*—a mean apostacy in the annals of the nation.

After all, I must tell you that the royal visit may be put off in consequence of illness in the Queen's family. Several of her children had, and still have, the scarlatina; and, should this illness continue, the mother, I am told, will ask the Queen to be excused from going at the appointed time. At a "party" where the royal visit has been talked over, I heard the other evening a *mot* which sounds like an importation. "Why should the Emperor," said a lady, "obtain the first prize at his *Polis de l'Industrie?*" "Because," was the reply, "he is the foremost of *Chevaliers da Industrie*, past, present and to come." "Her ladyship" would probably have kept the riddle to herself had she but received an invitation to the first grand reception of the Countess of PERSIGNY, on Wednesday evening.

The new Ambassador of NAPOLEON promises to eclipse the splendor of Baron BRUNOW's *highly*-regretted banquets and *soirées*. And being on this subject, an extract from GEORGE SAND's *Memoirs*, (from yesterday's *Presse*,) will, I think, be found sufficiently interesting and *piquant* to repay the trouble of its translation. Mme. GEORGE SAND had, in 1835, a friend from the country staying with her in Paris. Her name is Mme. ROZANE B., and she was the wife of functionary:

"She said to me one day," writes SAND, on receiving some letters from her family at Lyons, "I am trusted with a curious commission. A very honorable family requested my friends to gain, through me, some information about the doings, in Paris, of a young man whom I know not, and whose subsistence is a matter of mystery to his very relatives. Now, I shall be hanged if I know how to begin that business. She resolved, however, upon asking him to call upon her, in order to penetrate his views and occupation by means of a talk on family affairs. I authorized her to receive him in my apartments. Having seen him, she told me that she is not wiser than before, and that she asked him to call again in order to introduce him to me. She counted upon me to make him talk more explicitly. This idea made me laugh much. If there is, under heavens, a being unable to make another confess, surely I am one. However, I could not refuse ROZANE, and I received the mysterious young man, in her presence, though she even went so far as to leave us alone for some moments, in hopes that he might distrust me less than her. I do not recollect a single word of our conversation, which turned on general topics, and I would even have been unable to remember the result of my observations respecting him, but for ROZANE's memory, who recollects the whole affair quite well. Thanks to her, I can now remember what I said to her after he was gone. 'This young man,' were my words, 'is charming. He has a very remarkable mind, and seems to me to have a conscience perfectly at rest. If he is traveling, if he frequents the world, it is not, be sure, in the capacity of a subaltern adventurer, but as a political adventurer—a conspirator. He is devoted to the fortunes of the BONAPARTES. He still believes in that star. He still believes in something belonging to this, our world. Happy man!' Well, I did not guess much amiss. That young man was M. FIALIN DE PERSIGNY."

Surely not. But I forgot to tell you another riddle, which ought to have come with that above, and which, I am sorry to say, throws out suspicion respecting the tendency of the Princess MARY, a *stout* supporter of the royal family's constitutional reputation. Why is—ask horrid demagogues—the Princess MARY like a town in the Crimea? Because she is *Sivaste-o-pol!*

After this I ought to say no more; but I must, though paralyzed by such a vile attempt on royalty. In order to atone for which, I will tell you that the invalided heroes of the Crimea now at Portsmouth have been presented some more light wares from the royal shop, such as "silk pucket and neckerchiefs, *hemmed by the Queen* and the ladies of the Court." Poor needlewomen! what hard fate theirs, to be sure! I remember, by the by, that this most gracious hemming-bird (atrocious!) was probably doing that work on board her new yacht, which has cost the trifling sum of 300,000 guineas. It is true that the annual grant of £1,000 to the Royal Society has this year been withdrawn, because, says Government, the war does not leave any funds at their disposal.

Hyde Park has regained its usual aspect. Last Sunday went off quietly. The beer is secured, and so the clubs have not to tremble.

ALBERT SMITH received a letter announcing the destruction of Chamouni by fire. The *Echo du Mont Blanc* has since confirmed the news—which, sad as it is, on being known to be true, was received with a very amusing sort of mistrust by almost everybody. "No, dear Mr. ALBERT SMITH," seemed people to think, "you won't take me in. I will go to see and to enjoy your Mont Blanc, with Chamouni and all its appurtenances; but I won't be fooled by a conflagration on canvas. *Farceur va!*" You see how easily a man may be wronged. But he will profit by the fire, after all. In the meantime he will give, as I hear, a night for the benefit of the sufferers. That is right.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Departure of the Court and Cortes to the Country—State of Politics in Spain—Acts of the Legislature—Spain and the Pope—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

The suspension of the Spanish Cortes, which took place on the 17th inst., you ought to consider as a consequence of the especial peculiarity of Spanish deputies, and in no manner as a measure argued in the Chamber.

The *siesta* is a national institution. In the hot months everybody gets out of Madrid to Summer as it is called, (*veranear*) in the provinces. The Court goes to the Escurial or La Granja, among the mountains of the Guadarama chain. The courtiers follow in part—the rest, and with them all living souls who have money enough to pay for the excursion, scatter themselves upon the sea coasts, among the mountains, at the mineral springs, or even get as far as Biarritz, near Bayonne, where the fashionables meet once more the Empress of the French and occupy themselves in getting pretty correct ideas about the mortal forms of their acquaintances, admirers and rivals, in the surf on "that foreign shore." The waters of Biarritz are said to have a most wonderful effect, especially among the ladies, having in many instances produced a consequent augmentation of family, even when the husbands have not been able to accompany the Summer party. Other baths and watering-places dispute their claims for attention with this famous locality, and the result is that this mid-Summer's escapade, like the mid-day's *siesta*, is elevated into the rank of an institution, whose effects are felt in politics as in everything else.

For two or three weeks past the redoutable *Cortes Constituyentes* have hardly been able to collect a quorum for the voting of any proposition, and the valiant Democrats and *advanced progresistas* who little more than a month since voted down a proposition to suspend the session till September, with a firm determination of facing the dog star and saving the country, in spite of its malign influence, have been obliged to yield to the force of circumstances, and have adjourned till the 1st of October.

The representative system in Madrid has been obliged to encounter many difficulties not enough considered in other countries, nor even in Spain itself. Formerly the shortcomings and general uselessness of the Spanish Parliament were accounted for, even by the Spaniards, by attributing them to the coercion exercised by the Government in the election of deputies, and its general corrupting influence over them after they were elected. But in the elections of the Constituent Cortes, the will of the nation has been fulfilled, and the deputies have been freely elected by the people. It would be too much to say that they have done nothing; they have voted a new constitution, released two hundred million dollars' worth of property from mortmain—held the monarchy dependent upon their vote for its existence or abolition, and voted for it by an overwhelming majority,—turned out six or eight Ministers, and put as many more in their places,—brought about a schism with the Pope,—voted unanimously that to sell Cuba would be to sell the national honor, and many more and other great and little things. Still, it is true that they have not corresponded to the hopes which were entertained of them. That the revolution which might have been of incalculable benefit to Spain, has been of very little thus far. That it has had the virtue and the force taken out of it by the very men whom it raised to power, and the very deputies whom it elected.

That it was one year since to-day strong, vigorous and terrible, and that it is to-day weak, emasculate and yielding.

I fear it must be confessed that there is something about the Spaniards of the present day little fitting them for Parliamentary labors. The lack of political education—the volubility and sparkling disposition of those from the South of Spain—their anti-Parliamentary habits—their utter lack of all ideas concerning the value or economy of time—and above all, their inconquerable tendency to personify all questions, making out of everthing questions of individuals rather than of principles. These cause them to be little fit for the cool, grave and impersonal course of proceedings for the general interest so essential to the success of a legislative body.

Much invaluable time has been lost. The Cortes have not been able to find means to replenish the Treasury. The credit of the Government is worse than it has ever been, the Provinces are disturbed by Carlist bands and reactionary agitations, whilst the Capital is uneasy and dissatisfied.

A forced loan of $11.500,000 has just been imposed upon the people by the Cortes, to cover the deficit in the estimates of the current year. And it will be remembered that one of the principal causes of the rising against the Government of the Count of SAN LUIS last year, was just such a forced loan. The idea is gaining ground that another movement of the people is necessary to free Liberals from the net-work of difficulties already thrown over the lion of the revolution. There is some probability that it will take place, and if it does not, you may take it for certain that that beast is tamed. One year of ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL has done this; but as it is impossible that there should be another year of these rulers, the result after all is uncertain.

I have not known till this week, the circumstances of a terrible event which was whispered in certain circles before, but which the complete silence of the press and the extraordinary caution of the Government had succeeded in keeping a secret, or at least in such a condition of doubtfulness that I did not at first believe it. It was well known that on the evening when the Queen of Spain set out on her journey to the Escurial, there were some circumstances attending her departure which nobody could explain. According to custom in these cases, she ought to have gone to the Church of the Atocha to perform certain devotional exercises before the Virgin at that place, and which Queen ISABEL never omits. But she set out from the palace directly, a full hour before the time fixed, and before the military, which had been ordered to form, had arrived at their posts, she being generally an hour or two behind the time; and without going to the Church of the Atocha as was arranged, drove rapidly away leaving everybody in surprise. All the world inquired the reason of this variation in the programme of the ceremonial, but as nobody then could give anything except some vague explanations, the circumstance passed by without exciting more than this momentary attention. Now, however, it is known by certain persons with perfect clearness, that a conspiracy to assassinate the Royal family when they should visit the Atocha to take leave of that Virgin according to custom, was discovered and prevented that evening.

General O'DONNELL, Minister of War, received notice of the conspiracy, and immediately took measures to save the Queen. It is certain that a number of persons have been arrested, among whom there are four clergymen, who are said to have been chiefs in the plot, and according to all accounts, the affair was an enterprise of the Carlists. You will remember that the individual who stabbed the Queen on the 2d of February, 1852, as she was coming out of the chapel in her own palace, was also a clergyman. That attempt, you are aware, nearly proved fatal. God only knows what might have happened this time, had not the conscience of one of the rascals led him to reveal the plot; but, according to appearances, the absolute destruction of the whole Royal family was almost certain.

Monseñor FRANCHI, the Pope's Representative at Madrid, has already demanded and received his passports, and will leave immediately. The retirement of the Spanish Representative at Rome, Mr. PACHECO, is an immediate consequence, and soon will soon have the schism complete.

The Madrid press publishes already the decision of the Spanish Government, to pay to our own $50.000—according to the terms of settlement agreed upon with Mr. PERRY, as indemnity for the damages sustained by our citizens in the affair of the detention of the *Black Warrior*.

Yours, truly, AN AMERICAN.

CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

Progress of the Siege—Incidents at Sebastopol.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Tuesday, July 10.

This morning we were roused by a pretty heavy firing on the Redan, which, commencing at daybreak, lasted for nearly four hours. About 8 o'clock it gradually died away, and for the remainder of the day the occasional booming of the guns was heard as it has been heard daily for months. The cause of this morning's activity was that the Redan was impeding the construction of the heavy battery by which the British hope to reach the shipping, and either to destroy them or force them to leave the position which they have held with such obstinacy, and which they used with such effect on the 18th of June. It will be remembered that on that day the Russian vessels, moored in double line across the harbor, fired double broadsides on the advancing Allies, and mowed them down with more fatal effect than even the works of the Malakoff and Redan. The French, especially, suffered much from this terrible fire, which was sustained during the whole action, and General PELISSIER, though by no means a cautious commander, is understood to shrink from sending his troops to be a second time exposed to such a reception.

THE DEFENCE.

The general opinion is that no new attack on the Malakoff ought to be hazarded until the fleet is dislodged from its position, and driven into a part of the harbor where it will be ineffective against the Allies. Of course I say nothing of the means by which this is to be effected. At present everything seems to betoken on both sides the busy preparation for a determined attack and stern defence. On our part it is only the repetition of what has often been described—the ceaseless landing of shot and shell on the encumbered wharfs of Balaklava, the toil of wagons and of strings of mules along the parched and thirsty road, while the wind carries its clouds of dust before it, enveloping whole convoys, and making them invisible for minutes together, or whirling along in eddies with a spinning pillar of dust like a water-spout. The monotony of the trenches is relieved by the conviction that a few days will see the renewal of the efforts which were unsuccessful three weeks ago.

THE SAP OF THE MALAKOFF.

The French are making visible progress in their sap towards the Malakhoff. Half way between this strongbold and the Mamelon, where our allies are firmly established, a long trench is visible, which shows how far they have advanced in the interval since the last attack. The Russians have made no serious attempt to retake the latter position, although the night before last they made a little sortie, in which some sharp fighting took place, the end of it being that the Russians retired after somewhat interrupting the French works. But the enemy is, no doubt, much more actively employed in strengthening the Malakhoff itself, which he must feel to be the key of Sebastopol. Should this now celebrated hillock fall into the hands of the Allies, no ingenuity or obstinacy of defence can delay the capture of the southern side beyond a few weeks. There is every reason to believe that the Russians are day and night at work deepening the ditch and constructing abattis. A very large body of troops is constantly under arms, and every means are used to avoid a surprise like that which gave the French such easy possession of the Mamelon.

NEW RUSSIAN WORK.

But it seems to be not alone the Malakoff had Redan which the enemy is strengthening. The Russian engineers are evidently constructing works on a very large scale behind the fortifications with which we have been brought in contact. The whole harbor is alive with boats. Craft of all shapes and sizes are continually crossing and recrossing, carrying gabions, fascines, and trunks of trees for the construction of abattis, as well a provisions and ammunition. They discharge their cargoes and immediately return for fresh ones, each boat seeming to make some 12 or 14 trips a-day. The ships' boats seem all to be employed at this work, which is no doubt performed by the sailors. The large supply of wood yielded by the forests of the Crimea has been one of the chief aids to the defence of Sebastopol. Fuel for the steamers and for cookery has been obtained in abundance, and the want of coal has probably been little felt. Trees felled and brough a distance of ten or twelve miles from the strong abattis, six feet high, which is one of the chief defences of the Redan. Fascines for works have been obtained from the same quarter, and are brought in vast quantities.

THE WEATHER AND HEALTH.

The camp is healthy enough, and it is probable that the Summer will pass away without any of that sickness to which the nation has looked forward with such forebodings. The heat is by no means equal to what has been the general temperature of the country in former years; in fact, both here and in Turkey the Summer has been cool, and fever and diarrhœa have prevailed to a less extent than usual. Balaklava has been, it is true, much afflicted with cholera, but the scene of its greatest ravages was the top of the harbor, where many thousand Turks lie with only a few inches of light mould between them and the air, and where the bodies are often laid bare in all their hideous ghastliness, by one of the thunder showers of the Crimea. The vessels outside the harbor are tolerably free from the disease, and since the crowd of transports which lay touching one another in the narrow and land locked port has been somewhat thinned, the place may said to have become tolerably healthy. If a low and sultry village like Balaklava be free from disease in the middle of July, there is little cause for melancholy forebodings as to the health of troops encamped on a lofty plateau, exposed to every breeze that blows, and far removed from a too prolific vegetation. Last year the seeds of cholera and fever were brought to life by encampments in wooded Bulgarian valleys, in the vicinity of fetid morasses, or within the limits of a crowded and filthy seaport. The disease thus engendered was brought by the two armies to the Crimea, where privations and fatigue caused it to extend its ravages far beyond the season at which they generally cease. Before Sebastopol the Allies are encamped on a spot where no deleterious emanations can reach them, except those engendered by the necessary impurities of the camp, and these, through the care taken in burning or burying all offensive matter, have as yet had little effect on the health of the troops. As for the fever, the usual season for it is June, and this month is now past without any unusual sickness in the camp. It is therefore to be hoped that the Autumn will pass away without any serious calamity. As to the dangers to be dreaded from Winter, they are in the hand of man, who can avert them by proper care and forethought.

DEATHS OF OFFICERS.

JULY 11.—To-day heavy shelling from the Redan. Lieutenant MONSELL, 39th Regiment, was killed in the trenches. The French are fast completing their battery at the Ouvrages Blancs. I have to relate the melancholy deaths of two gentlemen connected with the Commander-in Chief. One is Colonel VICO, French Commissioner at the headquarters of the British Army, and holding the same situation which General ROSS holds with General PELISSIER. The death of Colonel VICO was caused by cholera, which has struck down so many of the notables of the camp within the last few weeks. Mr. CALVERT, a gentleman well acquainted with the Russian language, and employed as interpreter and confidential agent to the Commander-in-Chief, is also dead. People are beginning to fear that the pretty little farmhouse where Lord RAGLAN established himself on his arrival before Sebastopol must be placed on a spot more than usually subject to malific influences. Certainly, fatal cases of disease have followed one another with a rapidity unknown in other parts of the camp, and the impression which might be made on the minds of the people at home by the deaths of several distinguish d officers in succession would convey too unfavorable an idea of the state of the army in general.

MINOR TROUBLES—FLIES.

Though delivered by the progress of the siege from Russian sorties, we are exposed to the attacks of other enemies, as unceasingly troublesome, if not as dangerous. Every nook and cranny is infested by flies in millions, which give one no rest by day, and little by night. Within the last week the thing has almost assumed the dimensions of a plague. Situated as I am in the delightful vicinity o several hundred commissarint mules, and a varied assortment of empty sugar barrels and receptacles for beef and pork, it is possible I may have more than my share of these pertinacious insects, which hover on every side in clouds, and settle on the most irritable parts of the face without giving a moment's relaxation. Like the Harpies, they literally "dispute the viands," such as they are, on which we regale, a morsel in its passage to the mouth being generally settled upon by two or more of the insects, which require to be vigorously shaken before they will let go their hold. To remove them from a glass of any liquid before tasting it, it is necessary to introduce three fingers and draw them from the vessel, on the principle of "dragging," as practised by the Humane Society. The only way to be at rest is to sit in a thorough draught, which, when surrounded by papers, is a somewhat troublesome position. On entering a hut after a few moments' absence, they rise in a dense cloud, with deafening buzz, from every object. Irritable sufferers pursue them desperately with towels, laying about on every side; others try to carry on a more scientific warfare, by burning old newspapers after closing every aperture; but it is useless—in five minutes the place is full with a new and more hungry swarm. The only respite is at night, when the invaders retire to rest on the ceiling in en

and Turks have finally returned from their reconnoissance, and the country about Baidar is again in the hands of the Cossacks. The quantity of cattle driven in by them is very great. The beasts, though not of the large size we are accustomed to in England, are finer and better fed than those obtained in Asia Minor; at least as we see them after a voyage across the Black Sea. An attack on the Russian position is considered all but hopeless. Nature seems as if she had constructed the plateau they occupy as a vast defensible position, which 50,000 men may hold against four times their number. Of the reduction of Sebastopol proper before the Winter I have no kind of doubt. That the Russians will hold out with all the obstinacy of their character, even after the destruction of their ships and the capture of the Malakoff, may be expected; but the possession of a new position, commanding the harbor and the bridge of boats which crosses it, must eventually cause the enemy to retreat. The Russian generals, though brave, and determined on an obstinate defence, may fairly receive credit for the possession of prudence and forethought. As long as a place can be held with a chance of success, or even of damaging the enemy, they will hold it; but all their proceedings give reason to believe that they will not allow their troops to be cut to pieces merely for the credit of having made a desperate resistance, and held without advantage for a short time longer an untenable position. When they see that their retreat is seriously endangered, it is not improbable that they will altogether abandon the southern side, which they can hardly hope to hold should the Allies be able to command the harbor. They, no doubt, count at least on being able to prolong their resistance until the Winter sets in; if that be impossible, they will most likely withdraw to the northern side which it may be impracticable to lay siege to before the Spring of 1856. What may be done during that time to strengthen the works we may judge from the industry and skill with which they have labored in the defence of Sebastopol proper.

PROVISIONING THE TROOPS.

Some persons go so far as to prophecy for the army as great an irregularity in provisioning as was the case during the past calamitous Winter; but the very fact that these dangers are foreseen and discussed is a warrant that they will not recur. At any rate the crushing burden of overwork will not press on our men, for we have the French on all sides of us to take part of the labor of the trenches. A singular fact, elicited by Sir J. MACNEIL, but known to all acquainted with the army, is, that during the Winter every man cooked his own food. The cold and weary soldier, creeping back from the trenches, found his junk of salt meat, which he must light a fire to cook, often with wet wood, probably the work of more than an hour. The consequence was, that he often devoured the food in its raw state, or contented himself merely with rum and biscuit. A better system has begun to prevail with regard to cooking, which, it is to be hoped, will be developed and perfected before the return of inclement weather.

THE MALAKOFF.

JULY 13.—Last night the Russians kept up a tremendous fire. It has been blowing a gale for the last twenty-four hours, and the wind bore the sound of the heavy guns towards us, so that the very ground shook. I am sorry to say that the battery which the French have constructed between the Mamelon and the Malakoff has been *knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter fort.* A colonel and about thirty officers and men were put *hors de combat*, and the siege works have received a decided check. In fact, as the Allies advance to the actual defence of the place, they must expect to meet more elaborate works and obstacles heaped on one another with all the care which nine months of preparation admit. Even now the enemy are strengthening the Malakoff every day. It is not what it was on the 18th of June, and a fortnight hence it will not be what it is now. The battery at the White Works, however, still goes on, and its effect will be proved in a few days.

SEA-BATHING AT THE TURKISH CAMP.

Notwithstanding the abruptness of the cliffs towards the sea, there is a small strip of beach just there, so that even the opportunity for sea-bathing is not wanting; but for all those who cannot swim it is rather a dangerous temptation, for after a few yards the beach ceases quite suddenly, as if the cliffs, interrupted for a short distance by the beach, were continued again under the sea. When the Turks retired the other day from Baidar some troops were left at this point. Some of them asked for permission to bathe, which was granted. One of those who could not swim went beyond his depth, and was sinking; his comrade, who could swim, sprang in after him, and, foolishly enough, gave him one of his hands to seize hold of; the consequence was that he was unable to do anything, and both were on the point of being drowned when two others came to their rescue, and dragged them out by means of ropes which they had fortunately brought down with them. But the most remarkable part of the business was the manner in which the Turkish doctor tried to revive the man who had fallen in first, and who was unconscious. He gave orders to turn him upside down and keep his legs in the air, which would very likely have finished the poor man. Fortunately, the commanding officer interfered, so the man, instead of being turned upside down, was rolled along the ground, which, somehow or other, did revive him.

FRENCH FASHIONS FOR THE TURKS.

It is a pity that all the surgeons sent out from England are employed in the hospitals at Varna, Eupatoria, and Balaklava, and none have been attached to the army which is in the field, for there they are most wanted. But if we have no English surgeons at present in the camp except DR. FOLLER, attached to head-quarters, we have ambulance mulee, with chairs and beds in the French fashion. It is the first time Turkish soldiers have seen anything like them, and of course, they have not the slightest idea of using them. The other day, when the Turks came back from Baidar, I saw some sick conveyed on this newly-adopted ambulance. Those who were placed on the chairs were all right, but the greater part of those who were transported on these portable beds were shockingly ill-treated through the ignorance of the soldiers. Only very few of these latter seem to have known how to stretch these beds, so that they were only half opened, and the poor fellows were crouched down, with their knees touching their chins, in a space of about two feet square. At every false step which the mule made they were knocked against the iron framework and in danger of being thrown out.

The Turkish army certainly did want ambulances, but why not adopt something which was familiar to those who were to handle these ambulances? All over the East women as well as children and sick travel in the *takhtrawan*, a kind of litter carried by mules or camels. Why could we not have adopted something of this kind? Two mules would have in this way just as well carried four men as now. This would have formed a far more comfortable bed for sick or wounded men, and the Turks, who are familiar with it, would have known how to use it; while in the management of these French ambulances they are about as expert as a European may be who eats rice for the first time with chopsticks, or a Turk who, having eaten during his whole life with his fingers, handles for the first time a knife and fork.

From the Correspondent of the Daily News.

FLIGHT OF A SHELL.

JULY 7.—About 6 o'clock last evening a shell was observed to fall into one of the large three-decker line-of-battle ships lying in the roadstead, off the entrance to the south, or Admiralty, harbor. The shell appeared to be a large size, and had evidently fallen through the upper deck. The event produced instant confusion. Several boats were seen to be lowered, and almost at the same moment that this movement attracted attention, dense volumes of white smoke rolled out at the stern-ports, and out of some of the side-ports of the lower deck. This smoke continued to be evolved for upwards of ten minutes, and it began to be surmised that the ship was on fire. The smoke gradually cleared, however, and no trace of injury remained to be seen. The shell had been thrown from a French battery near Quarantine Bay.

AN OFFICER SHOT.

Major HARRISON, of the 63d Regiment, was shot this evening while on his way to do duty as field officer of the trenches in the left attack. He was just entering the battery with the troops, Colonel LINDESAY, of the same regiment, being by his side, when a chance shot struck him in the side, and inflicted a mortal wound. He had lately rejoined from leave of absence to England. His death is much regretted in the regiment.

NARROW ESCAPE.

JULY 8.—Lieut. GERALD GRAHAM, of the Royal Engineers, had a narrow escape last evening. He was on duty in the left attack. Some Sappers having reported to him that the fire was so hot against a certain position where a working party had been posted as to have led them to withdraw the troops for a time, Lieutenant GRAHAM went himself to inspect the place. He had no sooner arrived there, accompanied by one Sapper, than a shot struck the ground in front of him, scattering the loose stones with great force. Several of these fragments struck Lieutenant GRAHAM in the face, and one piece inflicted a severe wound near one of his eyes. It was thought at first that the sight of this eye was destroyed; this has happily turned out not to be the case. It is stated that this is the only officer of engineers, remaining with the army who accompanied it on its first arrival in Bulgaria, and who up to the accident just mentioned had escaped without injury or serious illness.

THE RUSSIAN FIRE.

The fire from the Russian batteries was kept up all night with great determination. They employed, as usual, fire balls to discover the position of our working parties, against whom the fire was chiefly directed. Large quantities of grape as well as shell were used. Our works are, however, progressing very satisfactorily. The ordinary amount of fire only has been maintained during the day-time. The temperature has been high, but it has been tempered by a pleasant breeze. Several convoys of wagons were observed to come to the north side. They all appeared to be conveying fascines and gabions, chiefly the latter.

THE FIRE ON THE REDAN—RUSSIAN BONDING.

JULY 10.—A powerful fire was opened against the Redan at 3 A. M. this morning, from both the left and right British attacks, and was continued about nine hours. The Redan answered quickly and vigorously. Our practice was most excellent. Three of the most powerful mortars in the Greenhill attack were constantly discharged together, and the effect produced by the shells falling within the Redan at short distances from each other was strongly marked. They reached the ground almost at the same instant, and clouds of dust rose after their explosion. Frequently the shot from the Frenchman's-hill batteries were noticed to pass right through the embrasures of the Redan, plowing up the cheeks of the openings as they passed along. Yet it is doubtful whether much damage was done to the enemy's guns. Often when our artillerymen had supposed that certain guns, from their continued silence, had been knocked over, these guns would suddenly appear in their embrasures, and open fire. Even late in the evening, after the fire had been renewed in the afternoon against the Redan, the guns appeared able to reply whenever it suited the purpose of the enemy that they should do so. It is fully evident that the enemy possesses some means of speedily drawing the guns away from the embrasures and placing them under safe cover, where they can be loaded and kept ready for use, and afterwards of speedily replacing them in the embrasures. What kind of "blindage" is used cannot be distinguished. After a gun from the Redan had been fired the space in the embrasure was often observed to become vacant, and only reoccupied just before another discharge took place.

EXECUTION OF A FRENCH SOLDIER.

The execution of a French soldier took place this afternoon in the plain of Balaklava. The unhappy criminal belonged to the 73d Regiment of the line. He had stabbed the captain of his company, and caused his death. The law of retaliation was executed with the characteristic promptness which exists in the French army. He was conveyed in an artillery wagon to the spot where his life was to pay forfeit for the act he had committed, and was attended by a priest. Three sides of a hollow square were formed; the whole of the 73d Regiment, and one company from every other regiment in the plain, being present. The fourth side was occupied by the culprit. He knelt down, and his eyes were bandaged. His hands had been previously secured behind him. After a few words from the priest, a crucifix was presented to him, and he kissed it. The priest then kissed the soldier on the forehead and left him. Only a few moments of suspense followed. A firing party of twelve men had been drawn up in front of the prisoner. Ten of these men were to fire; the shots of two were reserved in case of the execution being incomplete. This proved to be a prudent precaution. The order to fire was made to silence—signalled by a movement of the sword of the officer in command of the firing party. At the first wave of the blade the arms were "carried," at the second they were brought to the "present," at the third the shots were discharged. There were a few quivering movements, and the soldier fell forward. A surgeon advanced and found life not quite extinct, but one of the two men left to reserve being ordered forward, speedily concluded the tragedy.

A MURDEROUS MISTAKE.

After the affair of the 18th, I may remark, our artillerymen in the twenty-one gun and other neighboring batteries had received orders to train their guns at night on the approaches to the Quarries on the one hand, and on the space between the Mamelon and Malakoff on the other—in this last case without the smallest arrangement for signals with the French. Accordingly, on Sunday night, when *a strong force of French deployed out from the Mamelon* to support those who were already engaged in repelling the enemy, our twenty-one gun battery *opened fire on them*, and kept it up most effectively till a breathless messenger arrived to give notice of the murderous mistake. The well-timed blunder, I learn, afforded the enemy most valuable aid, and had it been much longer continued would have resulted in the repulse of our allies and the destruction of their hard-worked sap. That such an error could arise is about equally the fault of ourselves and the sufferers; for the arrangement of some system of signals to distinguish a friendly from a hostile party on ground which it was mutually understood that our guns should be prepared to play at night seems so much a matter of course, that the rawest recruit that ever joined a marching regiment would have thought of it as a first step in the plan. With such generalship what armies could succeed?

PROSPECT OF TAKING THE MALAKOFF TOWER.

Our engineers say that with the advantages of position lately gained, and the regular approaches now in progress, whatever the nature of the defensive works, their destruction will be easily effected, and the capture of the hill ensured; but those who remember the aspect of this same hill at the end of September, 1854, when its only defence was a tall isolated white tower, and who recall how lightly were regarded the labors of the busy swarm of Russians as they built without interruption the earth batteries which have hitherto proved so persistent and destructive, may be permitted to doubt the facility talked of. No one doubts that this important position is to be, and will be, taken; but as far as appearances can be depended upon, notwithstanding an acknowledged superiority of fire and other advantages, this will not be accomplished without a severe struggle and further sacrifice.

Alarming Position of Austria—Danger of all Germany Joining Russia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, July 23.—There is reason to believe that the attitude of Austria at this moment occasions some anxiety, if not positive disquietude. Ever since the rupture of the Vienna Conferences the Russian agents at Vienna, who are more numerous than is generally supposed, and who, perhaps, are to be found in regions where they are least suspected, labor with redoubled energy *to detach Austria completely from her engagements with England and France.* For the last *fortnight much progress has been made*, but particularly within the last six or eight days the results to a certain extent are more and more observable. At St. Petersburg, where the Austrian Ambassador, and indeed all Austrian subjects, had been treated with more than Austrian *civil* since the treaty of the 2d of December, a marked change has taken place. At the Court, and in the general society of the Russian capital, the Austrians are treated with the utmost urbanity, and are the objects of the most delicate attention. Wherever they show themselves they are received with open arms, and the very name of Austria, that not long ago stank in the nostrils of the Russians of all classes, seems now revered as much as *la Sainte Russie* itself could be. The order appears to have gone forth, and in truth is obeyed to the letter, that nothing, however great or however trifling, shall be left undone to win that Government over to the interests of the Czar.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS are held up by Russia as martyrs to the truth. Russia protests solemnly to Austria, who I fear lends her too ready an ear, that she is still disposed to forget and forgive; that she still accepts the *principle* of the four guarantees, and will accept it under any circumstance of success or disaster, under any eventualities of the war, and that this deceleration she will repeat even on the ruins of Sebastopol; and she calls on Austria in the most solemn manner to aid her by her moral influence, and not to abandon her in such a cause. Austria seems not insensible to this appeal, and I believe it has been intimated on her part that, after all, what Russia demands is not too unreasonable. It is again stated that if France and England will accept the *principle* of the guarantees, Austria pledges herself, in the event of Russia refusing, to openly proclaim her adherence to those Powers, and to resist the presence of a single Russian soldier on any part of the Ottoman territory in Europe. What she will do in case of a contrary resolve she does not, I believe, say; but from her tone and manner it may be conjectured. It is her facility of belief in the assurances of Russia, and her occasional disposition to look favorably on her cause, that occasion the anxiety I have alluded to. The young Emperor is at heart with us, but his *entourage* is malignant, and, what is worse, is influential. His Majesty shows symptoms of the incurable malady under which the King of Prussia has so long labored; he is vacillating and uncertain and the more his weakness is manifest the more daring are his courtiers. M. DE BRUCK is with us—so is M. BACH, and perhaps M. DE BUOL; but the Russian party may become too strong for them, and, if the present Austrian Ministry were upset, it requires no very acute intelligence to guess who would be their successors. Austria failing us, we should have all Germany Russianized. I believe the danger is known to the English Government, but I do not think that much importance is attached by them to it, and I am not quite sure that even the prospect of Germany detached from us appals the stout heart of Lord CLARENDON. We all know the insidious policy of Russia, and it may be useful to call attention to the object to which it is at this moment addressed.

The Russian Defence.

From the London Times

It clearly appears that on the 18th, as in all the preceding instances, the Russians succeeded after the bombardment in reestablishing the line of defence of Sebastopol in its primitive state, and, though it is not denied that the works were severely damaged by the fire of the besiegers, means have constantly been found to repair the lines, and to construct new batteries, even under a heavy fire. This is one of the principal circumstances which distinguish the siege of Sebastopol from all other sieges in history, and which show the uncommon skill with which the Russian engineers avail themselves of the new system of fortification they have created, while the Russian troops display equal energy in the execution of these plans. Sebastopol may be said to be defended as much by the spade as by the sword, and repeated experience has now shown that in works of this nature the utmost damage caused by a bombardment from siege trains even of unexampled magnitude and power *may be repaired within a few hours by an active and resolute garrison.* That, of course, is a peculiar advantage which works revetted with masonry never can possess, and the contrast which has lately been drawn by a writer in the Edinburg *Review* between the speedy fall of the towers of Bomarsund and the protracted resistance of the earthworks of Silistria and Sebastopol is a most instructive lesson in the art of defence. To render the bombardment of Sebastopol of any use at all as a preliminary to the assault of the place, it must be followed instantly by the attacking columns, for the interval of a single night has on more than one occasion sufficed to counterbalance the effect of one of these gigantic operations.

Russian Intrigues in Austria—Hostility of the German Powers to the Allies.

From the London Daily News.

A few days after the close of the Conferences at Vienna, Count BUOL transmitted an account of the whole proceedings to Count VALENTINE ESTERHAZY, the Austrian Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg. The attention of Count ESTERHAZY was called, at the same time, to the new obligations which the change of circumstances imposed upon Austria. He was also instructed to communicate the dispatches to Count NESSELRODE; and, if required, to leave a copy of them with that Minister. This attention on the part of Count BUOL was responded to by Count NESSELRODE in a note, dated the 5th of July, addressed to Prince GUNTSCHAKOFF, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, with orders to communicate it to the Austrian Minister. These orders were carried into execution in a conference which took place between Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and Count BUOL on the 12th of July. In Count NESSELRODE'S note he expresses *the most unbounded and unqualified approbation of the course pursued by* Count BUOL *throughout the Conferences.* The last proposals of Count BUOL are declared to be such as Russia would have accepted with one or two unessential modifications. Count NESSELRODE complains bitterly of the refusal of the Plenipotentiaries of the Western Powers to proceed to the discussion of the fourth point before the third had been finally adjusted; and declares that this article, which would have placed the Christian subjects of the Porte under the protection of the European Powers, was the most essential of all. More important however, than any part of Count NESSELRODE'S note yet adverted to, are two passages to which we now invite attention. The first declares that *Russia views with satisfaction the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Austria* And Count NESSELRODE protests that so far from Russia's wishing to engage in a war against Austria, the *armies of Russia are now, as formerly, at the service of Austria.* The subtle Cabinet of St. Petersburg has the Austrian Government in its toils. The continued occupation of the Principalities is guaranteed by Russia to Austria; the Eastern question is placed on a new basis (the protection of the Christian races in Turkey,) in order to afford Austria a pretext for changing sides; and the support of Russian armies is promised to Austria.

In the meantime, Prussia has not been idle. On the 5th of July a note from the Prussian Minister was communicated to Count BUOL. This document contains some unmeaning promises as to what Prussia would do in the event of Russia's invading the Principalities or threatening Germany. The value of these promises may be judged by the circumstance that Count NESSELRODE'S note declaring the satisfaction of Russia at seeing the Principalities occupied by Austria is also dated the 5th of July. No reasonable man can doubt that the terms of the Prussian and Russian notes were concerted between the two Courts. The real meaning of the Prussian note is to be sought in a sentence in which M. MANTEUFFEL recommends that Austria and Prussia should rest satisfied with expressing, in general terms, their approbation of each other's past policy, without entering into awkward explanations. And, according to M. SILVESTRE DE SACY, this reapproximation of Austria and Prussia has already ripened into an *entente cordiale.* The Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna have opened communications with those of Dresden, Munich and Stuttgard (the *coryphæi* of the Bamberg Conference,) and obtained their assent to the bases of a joint proposal to be submitted to the Diet at Frankfort. The object of this proposal is to persuade the Diet to declare: That its thanks are due to Austria for her persevering efforts to restore peace; that there is no necessity for enlarging the engagements which the Germanic States contracted towards each other on the 24th of July, and the 9th of December, 1854; and that "with a view to the reestablishment of peace, and in order to maintain and strengthen the union of Germany, it is necessary that the Germanic Confederation, while persisting in its attitude of reserve, maintain provisionally the federal contingents on the war footing agreed to on the 9th of February, 1855." This last article is a scarcely concealed menace to France and England. Russia has told Austria that she is welcome to keep the Principalities, and has offered her the support of Russian armies; Austria and Prussia invite the Federal Diet to declare that it will keep its armies on a war footing, with a view to enforce the return of peace.

And these are the fruits of the "bated voice and whispering humbleness" with which the Plenipotentiaries of France and England spoke at the Vienna Conferences. A storm is gathering in the North, and it threatens to break over France and England. The only way to avert the danger is for France and England to forestall the conspirators. The plot is not yet ripe for execution, and it never will be if Russia is stricken down before it can be fully matured.

The Western Powers and the Four Points.

From the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

I mentioned a few days ago that there was no foundation for the statement that a circular dispatch had been addressed by the French Government to its diplomatic agents in Germany, announcing that France and England do not consider themselves bound any longer by the treaty of December, or the four points of guarantee, in consequence of the rupture of the conferences of Vienna. This has been since confirmed to me on authority. No such dispatch has been issued. It is true that what passed at those conferences is regarded as *non avenu*—as having never occurred by reason of their rupture; but the guarantees hold good, and are still regarded as the bases of future negotiations whenever the time may come to renew them. They are still maintained by the Allied Governments, but as the *minimum* of what they propose. Their application has been rejected by Russia, and the extent to which their future application may reach will depend on the eventualities of the war.

Affairs in Italy—Disturbed State of the Country.

TURIN, Friday, July 20, 1855.

From all parts of Italy the news is unsatisfactory. Mazzinian plots and agents are reported to have been discovered in several places about the same time, from which it is supposed that a simultaneous movement was contemplated. In Piedmont the Government has taken every precaution to prevent conspiracies being put into execution against neighboring countries from its territory, but the plotting and conspiracy, even against itself, it is impossible to suppress wholly. In most States of Italy the feeling of these conspirators is Republican and Mazzinian, but in the Kingdom of Naples great fears are entertained by the Government of a politico-military insurrection. Many squabbles have occurred lately in Naples between the military and police authorities; and, as the latter did not hesitate to have recourse to all sorts of secret and dirty acts they generally gained their object; but this has created much ill-feeling, and the Government, foreseeing the danger, has recourse as usual, to the Lazzaroni, to whom arms and honors are distributed, and their religious feelings appealed to.

Several military officers had been arrested at Naples in the midst of their functions and wearing their uniform, and therefore it is not surprising that a very hostile feeling to Government exists throughout the service.

The enthusiasm and curiosity of the people on everything connected with the Eastern question are most intense, and it is in vain that the police exerts itself to deceive the public by all its energies and by spreading false reports. Not only are foreign journals in general prohibited, but the official papers of Tuscany, Milan and Rome, and the *Civilta Catolica* (the Jesuit organ) are only admitted to a favored few. News favorable to Russia is forthwith printed, while that in favor of the Allies is either suppressed or published some time afterwards with modifications. Thus the news of the Allies' failure on the Malakoff Tower was published immediately, though the details of the taking of the Mamelon Vert have never been reported in the official paper.

Sea of Azoff—Destruction of the Bridge of Boats.

A dispatch from Capt. HEWETT, of the British ship *Beagle*, announces that he had sent his boats to examine the communication between the town of Genitchisk and Arabat Spit, and found it to be by means of a ferry of two large flats and hawsers. Both the hawsers were cut and the flats turned adrift by the ship's boats on July 3. A body of Russian troops came to the beach and opened a fire of musketry at about eighty yards, but without effect, while the ships and boats fired grape on the exposed troops and inflicted much loss.

The Russians are fortifying the Spit of Arabat.

Since the bombardment of Taganrog measures of defence have been adopted. The arms of the Don have been closed and rendered inaccessible. Batteries have been erected on the coast, and a flotilla of gun boats established on the river. There is also a strong body of Cossacks and other troops, under the orders of Gen. BARONYBAT, collected near Nicolaieff. Strong fortifications are being erected at Rostoff, and the channel of the Don is obstructed.

ASIA.

The Siege of Kars.

In the British House of Lords the Earl of CLARENDON, on 23d ult., gave some information as to the position of affairs in Asia Minor. On the 23d of June the Russians made advances on Kars; but within fire of the batteries and were repelled. Notwithstanding the sufferings of the Turkish army last Winter, the garrison now showed no symptoms of demoralization. On the contrary, the officers had requested to be supplied with arms to aid in the defence, and Col. WILLIAMS had assured the British Government that there was no apprehension of Kars being taken by a *coup-de-main*. It would be the duty of the Turkish Government to take measures for the relief of the place. At the date above referred to, June 23, there was a very considerable Russian force between Kars and Erzeroum, which advanced and destroyed some granaries and stores of corn. After the Russians failed in their demonstration against the city, they (the Russians,) sent for some heavy guns, but a succession of wet weather prevented their being brought up.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Preparations for a Campaign on the Danube.

A letter from Silistria of the 11th states, that ISMAEL PACHA announced to his troops the approaching opening of a campaign in Bessarabia. Turkish reinforcement continue to be sent to the fortified places on the lower Danube, and the force now quartered from Shomla to Babadagh is called 45,000 men. The Russians do not appear to fear any attack in the Dobrudscha. Preparations were making at Varna for the expected arrival of a French and English force, early in August. The English are collecting large supplies at Sinope.

War Items.

Col. DESVOEUX DE MALROY is appointed French Commissioner at the English head-quarters, and Capt. TALLYRAND PERIGORE at the Piedmontese.

The uniform of the British Foreign Legion is, for the light infantry—black, similar to that of the Brunswickers; for the infantry—a dark green tunic with light green collar, dark pants and black cap with blue tuft. All are to be armed with the Minie rifle, and the officers wear no distinctive ornaments excepting swords and belts.

A French steamer had been sent to Malta for troops to aid the Bey of Tripoli. The insurrection in that province had assumed a serious magnitude. Two thousand Turks were defeated by the insurgent Arabs.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE and OMAR PACHA were at Constantinople,—the former in search of evidence to justify himself; the latter, it is said, to tender his resignation.

A floating battery, named the Devastation, launched at Cherbourg last Spring, is now ready to sail for the Baltic. This battery steams 4½ knots an hour at its greatest speed, and draws only 7½ feet of water.

Revolt of Bashi-Bazouks.

The Bashi-Bazouks have been again behaving badly. A party or them, (in English pay, under Gen. BEATSON,) mutinied in the town of Dardanelles, pillaged the place, and committed murder, violation, and all sorts of excesses. Two French frigates fired on the scoundrels, on which they left the town and dispersed themselves over the country. Troops have gone in pursuit.

ENGLAND.

Narrow Escape of the Ministry—The Turkish Loan—Lord John Russell's Instructions—Funeral of the late Lord Raglan, &c., &c.

Our Liverpool correspondent was enabled to transmit by the *Asia*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st ult., copies of the London *Times* of that day, containing a totally unlooked-for attempt of the Opposition in Parliament to unseat the Government on the motion to guarantee the Turkish loan of £5,000,000 sterling. An attempt in the Minority saved themselves by a majority of only three.

Since then there has been further discussion on the matter, but without pressing to a division, and on Tuesday, the 24th, the bill was introduced by Mr. WILSON, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, the 26th.

Beyond a fruitless discussion on the Limited Liability bill, the proceedings in Parliament had been without interest. Both Houses will adjourn about the 10th of August.

An extract from the instructions given to Lord JOHN RUSSELL for his guidance at the Vienna Conference, has been laid before Parliament, but no discussion has ensued thereon.

The obsequies of the late Lord RAGLAN were performed with every mark of respect by the citizens of Bristol and the crowd of strangers who were attracted to that city to witness the ceremonial. The body of the deceased Marshal was landed from the *Caradoc* ship-of-war, and amid the firing of cannon, the tolling of bells and beat of muffled drums, was borne to the tomb at Badmington, the burial place of the family of the SOMERSETS.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England held this year its annual exposition at Carlisle.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Arctic Expedition has resolved to grant £10,000 to Capt. MCCLURE and his crew for discovery of the northwest passage.

The Earl of ANTRIM is dead. He is succeeded by his brother, Hon. MARK KERR, a captain in the navy.

The Parliamentary Committee on the subject of decimal coinage is composed of Lord MONTEAGLE, (Spring Rice,) Lord OVERSTONE, (a Capitalist,) and Mr. HUBBARD, (ex-Governor of the Bank of England.)

No report has yet been received from the commanders of the British naval squadron in the Pacific, with reference to the search after deposits of guano within the bounds of that station.

Another gross act of favoritism is exciting disgust—but not astonishment. Lord GEO. PAGET, whose services consist in four months' Summer residence in the Crimea and the remainder on leave in England, has been given the "good service" pension; also, the Order of the Bath, and the command of the light cavalry division, over the heads of his senior officers who have served with distinction during the whole campaign. Lord GEORGE came to England with the avowed intention of "selling out." The Queen herself told him it would excite comment to leave the army at the present moment, and so—if he would return to the Crimea—things could be made pleasant.

ISRAEL D. ANDREWS is formally "approved" Consul-General in the British North American Provinces for the United States.

FRANCE.

The Loan—The Empress—Queen Victoria—The suppressed Pamphlet, &c.

Letters from Paris anticipate that the applications for the new French loan of 750,000,000 francs will reach 2,500,000,000 francs.

M. VATTEMARE has written to the *Moniteur* in laudation of the American department of the Exposition.

The Emperor has gone to the Pyrenees to escort the Empress to Paris.

Although the State funds set apart for the celebration of the 15th of August are to be devoted to the relief of widows and orphans of the war, *fêtes* will nevertheless take place, and the expense will be defrayed by the Municipal Council.

Queen VICTORIA is expected in Paris on the 17th of August. She will make her entrance by the Strasburg Railway and the Boulevard de Strasburg, arrangements having been made to allow the train to pass from the Northern to the Strasburg line, as the more eligible entrance.

It is now discovered that the author of the celebrated War-pamphlet, attributed to Prince NAPOLEON is really no other than M. MIEROLAWSKI, who figured in the Polish, Baden, and Sicilian insurrections.

Five hundred Russian prisoners have sailed from Toulon to be exchanged at Odessa.

The widow of NAPOLEON the First's brother LUCIEN, (the Princess ALEXANDRINE LAURENCE DE BLESCAMP,) has just died, aged 77.

GERMANY.

Resignation of the Hanoverian Ministry.

All the Hanoverian Cabinet, with the exception of the Minister of War, have resigned. The new Cabinet is thus formed: Count KIELMANSEGGE, Minister of Finance; Count PLATEN HALLERMUNE, Foreign Affairs; VON BOSSIER, Interior; VON DER DECKEN, Justice; VON BOTHMER, Instruction and Religion. The King will preside.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia has issued another lengthy diplomatic document, defending its position of neutrality.

RUSSIA.

An imperial ukase forbids Jews to purchase lands or to settle as agriculturists in the Governments of Tcherningeff and Poltawa. It is reported that the local boards of administration in Poland are to be dissolved, and will be henceforth directed from St. Petersburg. Polish political offenders are to be tried by martial law.

Letters from Russia speak of the Czar's ceaseless energy in the management of the war, but make no allusion to his rumored ill-health.

Marshal PASKIEWITCH is said to have asked leave to resign.

SWITZERLAND.

The following letter gives news of a disastrous conflagration at the little village of Chamouni under Mont Blanc:

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR—Chamouni, so severely visited only three years ago by a wasting inundation, has again fallen a prey to a most severe calamity. A fire broke out soon after 3 o'clock this morning, and has completely laid in ruins the half of the village. The Hotel la Couronne is entirely burnt down, and the Hotel de Londres et d'Angleterre is very much injured. Most of the houses destroyed by the fire belong to the poorer inhabitants.

To describe the scene of last night would be impossible; the village seemed a mass of fire, the column of flame and smoke rising towards heaven and the crash of each succeeding roof, as it fell in, were truly awful. Thanks to God, no lives have been lost, but many accidents have happened and much property is destroyed. All the travelers flocked to the Hotel Royal. The Hotel L'Union was rendered uninhabitable through the water that was poured upon it. A subscription was immediately opened on behalf of the sufferers, and the English Chaplain residing here during the season, as well as the British Consul at Geneva, will thankfully receive any contributions.

By your powerful aid England may lend a helping hand in this hour of need to the poor sufferers of this beautiful place, which so many of our countrymen have come to admire.

We are thankful to say the fire has now been got under, and we trust that all danger of its spreading further is now past.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

Rev E. C. FERRYMAN.
H. V. MALAN, M.A., M.D.

CHAMOUNI, July 20, 1855.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

JULY 25, PELISSIER telegraphs after a brisk cannonade the Russians made a sortie about midnight, on the left of the little Redan. As we are now close to them, it did not take the enemy one minute to reach our gabionades. The Russians were promptly received, and were repulsed, leaving some wounded and eight dead; the darkness enabled them to carry off the others. Gen. BISSON was on duty in the trenches.

It is rumored in Paris that the preparations of the Black Sea Squadron are not for an attack on Odessa, but to make a bold dash at the harbor of Sebastopol, with 100 ships and 40,000 men, while a simultaneous attack is made from the land.

LONDON, Saturday, July 28.

FRANKFORT, Thursday.—To-day the Federal Diet accepted the Austrian proposition as submitted on the 19th inst., with the additional three points proposed by Prussia.

HELIGOLAND, Friday.—The immediate construction of a citadel has been resolved upon, and the plans and estimates have been sent to London.

The Baltic.

DANTZIC, Friday.—The *Lightning* has arrived from the fleet, and reports that reinforcements had reached the fleet. The order to attack Revel was still looked for.

ASIA.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

ERZEROUM, July 3—Yenikeni, a village, distant about eighteen leagues from Erzeroum, containing large stores of provisions for the army at Kars, has been occupied by a Russian division, composed of 4 battalions of infantry, and 3,500 Cossacks, 6 regiments of cavalry and 18 pieces of artillery. The whole force is about 12,000 men. The Turkish army is, in a manner, blockaded at Kars. The Cossacks occupy the entire plain of Kars, but no new attack has been made since the affair of the 16th. It is feared that the Russian division at Bayazid may effect a junction with the forces encamped at Yenikeni, to march on Erzeroum.

The Sea of Azoff.

Prince LEBANOFF ROSTOVSKY writes from Genitchi that on the 27th ult. nine steamers came in sight of that place, and the next day a screw steamer and gun-boat approached and opened fire on a convoy of salt wagons, several of which were burnt. From the 28th of June to the 2d of July, he says the squadron kept up a constant bombardment of Genitschi, and the boats detached from it set on fire the farms to a distance of eight versts. On the 5th of July the squadron left. The Prince says the Genitschi detachment has since been reinforced, and the bridge of Tchongab protected by new fortifications. He further mentions the visit of an enemy's steamer to Poronsky, near Budianski. A cannonade was kept up for four hours and a half, and the Russians had one officer and six men wounded. Seventeen houses and a church were injured. The vessel had been joined by four other steamers on the 25th ult., when the report left.

An Italian Legion.

The London *United Service Gazette* announces the intention of the Government to form an Italian Legion. It is to be raised at Navaro, where the head-quarters will be stationed under the superintendence of the British Minister at the Court of Sardinia. The command is to be held by Colonel H. MANNERS PERCY, and the officers are to be Italian and British gentlemen who speak the Italian language.

Lieut. the Hon. E. FITZCLARENCE died on the 25th of wounds received in the attack on the 18th of June. He was the youngest son of the Earl of MONSTER.

The Russian Frontier.

VIENNA, July 26.—Simultaneous accounts from Brode and Warsaw state that the prohibition to export corn has been taken off by the Russian Government.

The Russo-Austrian frontier is again free.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London *Daily News* of Saturday says that during the previous day the English funds were free from fluctuation of moment, and business was circumscribed. The steady absorption of Stock seems to point to higher prices, but this tendency is checked by the wet weather, and by the apprehension that MONEY will become dearer. CONSOLS ranged between 90¼@91, and were last quoted 90¾@90⅞.

St. Petersburg advices to the 19th inst. quote EXCHANGE on London at 36½@¾. About 1,800 casks TALLOW had been taken on the spot at 115@116, but nothing had been done for August delivery.

Horses were scarce, and the cost of carriage higher.

The Admiralty will receive tenders on the 31st inst. for the hire of four ships, about 500 tons each, for the conveyance of army provisions to the East.

The reports from the United States represent the harvest in many places as being unprecedentedly large.

At the colonial wool sales very considerable purchases are still made for the Continent. The wet weather, however, has checked the upward tendency, and prices are rather in favor of the buyers within the last two or three days.

The decrease in the bullion is again heavy, and amounts to £684,744. In addition to the efflux to the Continent, considerable shipments of coin have lately been made for our expeditions abroad.

THE TRADE RETURNS.—The total value of British produce exported during the month ending June 30, 1855, was £8,187,595—showing a decrease as compared with the same period of last year of half a million. From January to June, 1855, our exports amounted to £44,643,202, which, compared with the first six months of 1854, shows a falling off of £4,439,200. The decrease is shared in by most articles, Cotton being the principal exception. It shows rather an increase.

London Markets.

Per Baltic.] LONDON, Friday, July 27, 1855—A. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been active throughout the week, and a good business has been done in SUGAR, at higher prices. COFFEE firm. MOLASSES quiet. MONEY in good demand at the present low rate of discount. CONSOLS leave off 90¾@91 both for money and the account. DOLLARS 4s. 9½d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. SOUTH AMERICAN DOUBLOONS 76s. @76s. 6d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 6d.

COCHINEAL—184 bags Honduras at auction to-day were nearly all sold at a shade under previous quotations, any from 3s. 8d.@4s. 3d. for small ordinary to fine bold.

COPPER—Without change.

RUM—Quiet. Proof Leewards 3s. 4d.

COCOA—Is again about 1c. dearer; 944 bags Trinidad found ready buyers from 39s. 6d. @43s. 6d. for good ordy to very good red

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1855.

J. B PAINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The Foreign News.

Without reporting any striking event, the Baltic brings intelligence from various parts of Europe which has a good deal of interest. The siege of Sebastopol marches very slowly towards its end, though the French and English are making steady advances towards what must be a decisive struggle. The great Malakoff Battery is now the chief point of attack,—all the past successes of the Allies having done no more than destroy the new works erected by the Russians *outside* their original lines. The Russians have, however, completely destroyed a new work which the French had erected for operations against the Malakoff. The English are taking measures to command the harbor from which the Russians made such dreadful execution on the 18th of June, so that the next assault may be made under better auspices.

But it is remarked that the Russians are busily engaged upon their works inside, and it is supposed that even if the Malakoff should be taken, the Allies will find new and most formidable batteries provided inside for their reception. In this way, although they may still be able to avert the final fall of the place, the Russians can greatly protract its defence and fearfully augment the cost of its capture.

Since the failure of the Vienna Conferences and the rejection of her proffered terms by the Western Powers, Austria turns a more willing ear to the flatteries of Russia, and advices from the Continent indicate the probability that German neutrality will hereafter be still more strongly in the Russian interest. The failure of all attempts to draw Austria into the Alliance, has at last led England to favor the plan of raising a Polish and Italian legion. The latter, it is said, is to be raised at Novara; the former has not yet been decided on, but the project is discussed with greater favor than formerly.

In England nothing of special importance has taken place. There is an evident reaction against the violent denunciations of Lord John Russell, and the *Examiner* has a very strong article vindicating him from the censures so profusely bestowed upon him.

Our European Correspondence gives a clear and graphic picture of the latest news from all quarters, and the extracts from our Exchanges will be read with interest. We have other foreign letters, including one from Kossuth, which we shall publish to-morrow.

The Elections at the South.

The result of the Philadelphia Council of Know-Nothings, and its resolutions, has been watched for with more than common interest for these days of political luke-warmness. It was soon ascertained at the North. That action, save where it confined itself to a repetition of the ritual, was repudiated quite generally, approbation of the Pro-Slavery sentiment embodied in the twelfth resolution, being limited in extent to a handful of blundering and incompetent politicians, mainly of this State. It was naturally argued, that the disgust here insured enthusiastic satisfaction at the South; and that the August elections would show an overwhelming harvest from the seed sown in May.

The elections have been had, and the harvest is slowly coming in. But of all sparse, shabby, rusted, sprouted, worthless crops, this crop of victories in the Slave States turns out the shabbiest and meanest. Tennessee, upon which everything was staked—where the new party had recruited some of the very best talents and leadership of the old; where Gentry "delved" and Cullam "span," and about which so tumultuous an excitement in anticipation of a Know-Nothing triumph was raised here, as to seduce the "fancy" into enormous wagers on the Know-Nothing Governor:—Tennessee, with the fate of Virginia before its eyes, and the tonic of Philadelphia panaceas to strengthen its heart, is confessedly in the hands of the enemy. It matters very little whether the Administration or some independent interest is successful; the so-called Americans are ignominously flogged. The few candidates for Congress who, like General Zollikoffer in the Eighth District, have been elected, are so far as we can see at present, chosen by an old-party vote, and would have been chosen, unquestionably, had they quite omitted the Know-Nothing cognizance.

The fact, we cannot help regarding, as decisive of the Know-Nothing problem. The party has already ceased to be a national one. The measure counted upon to conciliate that partiality at the South, which should more than compensate for the alienation at the North, appears to have been wholly unproductive; and in leaving the precedent of Virginia uncontradicted, has prophesied fatally for the presidential election. The consideration must impress itself strongly on every mind; if the party at the climax of its prosperity, with the most ultra pro-slavery basis ever wrung from the North to stand upon, with native, tried, assured, pro-slavery candidates to vote for, fails to divert the masses of the people from old partisan attachments, what can be anticipated in a contest where the candidates shall at least be silent, if not hostile, on the great absorbing question? To have grounded any hope for national success the party, with its extraordinary aids, should have swept the whole South like a whirlwind. Anything short of a splendid triumph would not serve; the momentum would not suffice to carry them along over the dreary, fainting interval between to-day and November, 1856. But they have only achieved a splendid defeat; they have shown how little the best helps at the best moment can do for them, and that nothing at all can be reckoned upon for another year. These elections have denationalized the party.

It remains to be seen whether the Order at the North will accept the lesson thus emphatically taught it. If satisfied that no considerations or concessions offered to the southerly wing can make it at all useful in the coming conflict, the sooner it renounces a separate organization and enlists where its exertions may stand some chance of a practical result, the better for it and for the country at large. That party alone can place its candidates in Washington which can afford to omit every Southern State from its sum of majorities, and count with certainty on the rest. If the American party cannot afford to do so it is as impotent as it thoroughly deserves to be. It will prove in the mass to be as devoid of political sagacity as its leaders approved themselves in the National Council.

The British Fleet in the Baltic.

Since the days of that famous Gallic monarch who marched up a hill with twenty thousand men, and then marched down again, there has not been fitted out so imposing and purposeless an armament as the fleet of battleships which the British and French Governments have sent into the Baltic. Sir Charles Napier went off with his brave fleet of men-of-war with more pomp and circumstance than ever attended Nelson, or Blake, or any other British admiral. Old Charley, as they called the gallant Admiral, was expected to achieve wonders; he was *feted* by the Reform Club, the citizens of Portmouth dined him, and the Queen reviewed his ships when they weighed anchor to go and win a new naval crown for the honor of Britannia. The *Times*, or some other leading paper, even proposed that when Sir Charles should be raised to the peerage for his victories, as he would be of course, he should be called Viscount of the Baltic. But, instead of coming back as a Viscount, it was at a fearful discount. He sailed to the Baltic with all his gallant ships and sailed back again, like the King of France. The capture of Bomarsund and a few small coasting vessels were all the results of this great expedition. He was dismissed by the Ministry with disgrace, and old Charley was treated as an old humbug. But this year a fleet has been sent to the stormy Baltic double in number and in strength to that commanded by Admiral Napier, and it has accomplished less. No Bomarsund has rewarded the naval powers of the Allies this year. The combined forces of the Allies now in the Baltic, present a naval power of most imposing magnitude—but the whole combined fleet are like "painted ships upon a painted ocean." They are most industriously engaged in "lowering buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up." The English have in the Baltic 85 vessels, mounting over 2,000 guns, the French 16 vessels, carrying 408 guns. In the combined fleet, there are 23 line-of-battle-ships, mounting 185 guns; 13 frigates and corvettes with 554 guns; 29 steamers and gun-boats, with 78 guns; 18 mortar-boats, with 21 guns; making a force of 101 vessels, and 2,506 guns. If there were but one Nelson, or Paul Jones, or Decatur, or Cochrane to add to this enormous naval force, Cronstadt and St. Petersburg would be in greater danger than they now appear to be.

It is very surprising that with all the naval force lying useless in the Baltic, the offers, of that brave old Sea Viking, the Earl of Dundonald, who unites to the bravery of Nelson great scientific attainments, should not be accepted; he offers to destroy the whole of the Russian navy and batter down the fortifications of Cronstadt by the means of a new destructive agent, which he invented nearly forty years ago, but will not reveal the nature of his invention unless he is permitted to direct it himself. But Lord Dundonald always had the faculty of putting himself in opposition to the Ministry, while he was Lord Cochran, and he still preserves that peculiarity in his old age; and the party in power appear determined to forego the capture of Cronstadt sooner than yield to the demands of the old hero. "Rule Britannia" is no longer played by English musicians, nor sung by English sailors, as it would be discourteous to the French, and we shall probably never again hear anything more about that lady's ruling the waves. She might as well throw away her rule.

Bread with the Gin in it.

Under this rather startling and fantastical title, the last number of the *Westminister Review* contains an elaborately written article, attempting to prove by the force of logic and scientific facts and analogies, that alcohol is not only not poison, but *food*. There is no disputing scientific facts, but then they may be so stated as not to be scientific truths. We do not mean to deny the truths of the article in question, which we have no doubt will cause considerable discussion, and put the whole class of anti-alcohol writers into a state of active and most zealous opposition; and we shall soon be favored with dozens of essays to disprove the positions of the *Westminister* reviewer, who, it must be understood, avows himself an advocate and a friend of the temperance movement, but an equally active opponent of total abstinence. He feels it incumbent upon him to convince the readers of the *Westminister Review*, that, as a scientific fact, alcohol is not poison, and confesses that the progress of the *Maine Liquor Law* in this country fills him with "grief and alarm," both of which will probably be considerably mitigated when he learns what the actual effects of the law have been in this and some other States. He contents himself, however, with the reflection that his arguments will not be likely to be perverted to a bad end, because "the readers of the *Review* are obviously not the poorer classes; very few of them are likely to be among the intemperate; to them the teetotal arguments are impertinent." From this innocent way of imagining that an article printed in the *Westminster Review* is read only by the subscribers to that work, we should imagine the writer to be some simple bookworm who imagines that the art of printing has not been much improved since the days of Wynken de Worde. Probably he is not aware that the *Westminster Review* is reprinted in this country by Messrs. L. Scott & Co., and sold to the American public at less than a quarter of its original cost; that his article will be published in hundreds of cheap newspapers and be read by millions of what he calls the poorer classes, who will discuss his positions, and be influenced by his reasonings. We do not imagine that it will do any harm; for the progress of the great Temperance movement is not based upon the narrow fallacy that all alcoholic liquors are always poisonous, but upon the common sense conviction that even a moderate use of them is attended with more harm than good, while an immoderate use can be productive of evil only. But, whether alcohol be a poison or not, truth is not, and we are under no apprehensions that any harm can befall the great cause of Temperance from the publication of such scientific facts in relation to so important a subject, as those contained in the article in question.

Rosa Bonheur.

Rosa Bonheur is the pretty name of a French woman who is just now charming the connoisseurs of the British metropolis by an exhibition of one of her paintings. She has taken London by storm by her skill and happy talent in depicting what Englishmen can understand and appreciate better than any other people. The subject of her picture is the Horse Market, for Rosa is an anima painter, and she had the boldness to exhibit her work in the home of Landseer, thus bearding the lion of Art in his den; it was as though an Englishwoman had carried a picture of an Algerine battle scene to Paris, to hang up by the side of acres of canvas. Rosa Bonheur, it seems, is entitled to her name; she is a gentle, loving, and tender woman, of most womanly qualities, who, at the age of thirty, has made herself famous by her productions. She is the daughter of a painter, from whom she learned the rudiments of her art, and at his death provided for the family by the exercise of her talents. We have seen in the French papers notices of one of her paintings, called the "Hay Field," which has excited great admiration in Paris by the boldness with which she has attacked her subject, and the beautiful fidelity with which she has copied from nature. The French writers call her Pauline Potter, as a compliment, but her charming name of Rosa Bonheur is better. By and by we shall see lithographs from her paintings over here in the shop windows, but they will give only a faint idea of her genius, for a landscape without color is a landscape without light, a song without music.

Why should there not be more Rosa Bonheurs? Art is open to women as much as men, but up to the time of Rosa Bonheur there has never been a female painter worth remembering. Women have an unquestioned right to distinguish themselves in Art, more time than men to devote to its mysteries, and nearly all girls are taught the rudiments of drawing and painting. Yet it is rare to find a woman with sufficient artistic talent to make a design for a cap-ribbon.

Mrs. Lilly Martin, of this City, has painted some remarkable pictures—remarkable, we mean, for a woman—and given evidence of a higher order of artistic excellence than we have ever seen in the productions of any other woman, and like Rosa Bonheur, she has a fondness for painting animal nature; one of her pictures, called the "Power of Fashion," representing a little darkey smoking a cigar with a dog by his side, has been lithographed in Paris, and may be seen in all the bar-rooms of the country.

Rosa Bonheur is an example for artists. She has studied hard, and, in her house in Paris, keeps a happy family of pet animals who sit to her for their portraits. Ladies are partial to cats, spaniels and parrots; why do not some of them, like Rosa Bonheur, attempt to paint the portraits of their household pets?

Out at Last.

Gen. Quitman in the letter which we published yesterday morning, setting forth the political platform on which alone he would consent to be a candidate for Congress, thus expresses himself on the subject of Slavery:

"I believe that the institution of Negro Slavery is not only right and proper, but the natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races, when in contact. That *as the chief element of our country's prosperity*, it constitutes a great interest, which is entitled, like other great interests, *to the fostering care and protection of the Federal Government*, within the sphere of its powers."

This is the doctrine on which the South has long acted, but which no one of its champions, so far as we are aware, has hitherto ventured to avow. They have been content to hold that Slavery was exclusively a matter for the control of the States where it existed,—that neither the Northern States, nor the Federal Government, had any shadow of right to intermeddle with it in any way—and that any such interference should be resisted as an aggression.

Gen. Quitman takes different ground. He holds that Slavery is a great *national* interest:—that it is the chief element of our country's prosperity—and that as such it is entitled to the "fostering *care* and *protection* of the Federal Government." This is declaring openly and boldly that the whole power of the National Government must be used for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery:—that this is to be made the paramount American interest, to which everything else must be subordinate, and in subserviency to which all the power and patronage of the National Goverament must be exercised.

This is bold language, and will bear fruit,—at the North as well as at the South.

☞ The Liquor Dealers assembled in Convention yesterday at Syracuse, and organized without much difficulty. Some personal allusions of an equivocal character passed between Messrs. Vanderpool and Fenton, while a question as to how delegates should be admitted was under consideration, but it is thought that nothing to be regretted will result from them.

Mr. Dawson Not Wanted.

President Pierce is to be pitied. He is unfortunate. Do what he will to please the Missouri-elected Leg slature for Kansas, they are not satisfied. Guv. Reeder's notions of law and right did not suit them because they depended for success upon the absence of all law, other than their own pleasure,—and on the perpetration of a foul wrong upon the actual settlers in the Territory. They desired his removal, and the President soon found a pretext for his displacement. Mr. Dawson's appointment followed, and as he had voted for the Nebraska-Kansas bill, the President had a right to expect they would be satisfied. But no. They are suspicious of Mr. Dawson. They fear he is not *sound* on the Slavery question. He was sound enough for the use of the Slave interest at the last session of Congress, but even that, it seems, is not quite sufficient to establish a man from a non-slaveholding State on a first rate basis among the Missourians in Kansas. They don't want Mr. Dawson to govern them, and so, "anticipating his non-acceptance," they are busily engaged signing a petition in favor of the appointment of Mr. Woodson, the present acting Secretary, who is doubtless "as sound as a nut." The President must appoint him. These "border ruffians" are about all the friends he has left, and if he loses the moral effect of their favor, his chances for a second term may be said to have passed away entirely.

Premature.

Several of our City cotemporaries gave Thurlow Weed, the veteran editor of the *Evening Journal*, very touching obituary notices yesterday, on the strength of a telegraphic announcement *from Buffalo*, that he was to retire forthwith into private life, and that Sam. Wilkeson, Esq., the able editor of the Buffalo *Democracy*, was to take his place. We suspect our neighbors have been sold. Mr. Weed has been for some days at Now-London, Conn., with an invalid daughter,—and we doubt whether negotiations of the kind referred to would be carried on in his absence, or be first announced from Buffalo. Mr. Weed has been a long time in editorial harness, and would be glad, no doubt, of a release from further duty. It is quite possible, moreover, that he may contemplate a withdrawal from the *Journal* at some day not far off. But we don't at all credit the Buffalo dispatch upon which these just and well-deserved eulogies are based.

In the course of some very excellent observations upon Mr. Weed's editorial career, the *Tribune*, with great truth remarks, that "his example is, above all, worthy of imitation in its steady rejection of *other honors* than those of journalism." Mr. Weed has certainly been doubly fortunate, first in having had the opportunity, and still more in having had the strength of character, to decline appointments to high official station.

Judge Lynch.

Wisconsin is rapidly gaining a reputation for disregard of law and contempt for legal tribunals. Not long since they seized a prisoner from the Sheriff, while he was on his way to jail, put a rope around his neck, and strangled him. Yesterday the act was repeated in Milwaukee, with but slight change; and a more barbarous act never disgraced a civilized community. The prisoner was Dehar, charged with the murder of the Meyer family, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. The circumstances of the murder, which we published yesterday, were horrible, it is true, but not more so than the manner of his death. While being taken to the jail, surrounded by military, a mob rushed at him; the military gave way, and Dehar was struck to the ground by a stone. The mob then fell upon him and mangled him in a dreadful manner. A rope was then tied to his heels, and he was dragged through the streets a distance of half a mile, when he was hung up by his heels to a tree, where he remained for several hours. A more barbarous act it has never been our unpleasant duty to record.

☞ Peace, it is believed, has been restored in Louisville. We have no additional particulars of consequence this morning. The Louisville *Journal* declares that the riot was altogether disconnected with the election, and states that the Catholic Irish in the vicinity of Quinn's house, in the Eighth Ward, contemplated an attack upon an American procession on Saturday night last, but were deterred by the great number composing it. Two Irish women, residing in Quinn's vicinity, are quoted as authority for the statement that violence was premeditated.

☞ Returns from the Southern State elections come in but slowly. In thirty-four Counties in Kentucky, Morehead, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, is said to have gained three thousand over Gen. Scott's majority.

G. D. Shortsridge, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of Alabama, is supposed elected.

In North Carolina, Messrs. Clingman, Buffin, Winslow, Branch and Craige, Democrats, and Paine and Reade, Know-Nothings, are elected to Congress.

Personal.

Townsend Harris, Esq., who has lately been appointed Consul General of the United States in Japan, is (or was when in the country,) a resident of this City, and was President of the Board of Education at the time of the organization of the Free Academy. His services in that connection were of the greatest value.

Horace Greeley returned to America and the *Tribune* yesterday, by the *Baltic*. He is looking well and hearty.

Secretary Guthrie is at Cape May, and Peter G. Washington is Acting Secretary of the Treasury in his absence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Mexican Relations—Rumored Departure of Gen. Gadsden—Gov. Reeder's Removal.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

The quarrel of Gen. Gadsden with Señor Bonilla and Santa Anna has nothing in it more menacing than a Mexican Revolution, and bodes no more harm to the relations between Mexico and the United States than one of those pronunciamentos against his Serene Highness, of which every other mail brings a full and true account. Gen. Gadsden is a gentleman of choleric and violent temper, and has broken off personal and official intercourse with the Minister, simply because he has got angry with the latter for requesting his recall, which Mr. Marcy has either evaded or quietly refused. Santa Anna's Government is tottering, and he has sent Mrs. S. A. away to the United States with her step-father, in order to get herself and all the family jewels and household plate out of danger when the crash comes. The stories are manufactured, of course, because the annexation press of the United States require such flattering tales from their correspondents in the Mexican capital, and if the Mexican press could afford to keep correspondents in Washington and New-York, they would write by each mail equivalent stories about the United States.

The evils of Mexico appear to be a want of money and a superfluity of priests. The Government is always in the condition of a seedy gentleman who has seen better days, and the priests are always ready to teach the people to do anything else but put their hands to the plow and the loom, and to seek relief from all their troubles by hard work in the departments of agriculture and manufactures. Santa Anna's personal despotism would be a very bad government for this or for any enlightened country, but for Mexico and its mixed races of inhabitants, it is, if not a very good one, the best which can be obtained, better than the one which preceded it, and better, in all reasonable probability, than the one which Alvarez or Carvajal would substitute for it. And not only is it as good as the circumstances allow, but it is, so far as we can at this distance perceive, as strong and permanent a Government as Mexico has ever had. The revolution in the South has not been suppressed, nor is it clear that Santa Anna wishes it put down. It can never endanger his central authority, and affords, in the *quasi* war which it supports, a vent for the martial ardor of his army, which would otherwise be turned against himself. The revolution on the Rio Grande is a more serious affair; made so, however, only by the encouragement which its leaders receive from the American side of the river. The disturbed districts are, however, far from the capital, and the civil war raging there no more endangers the stability of the Government than the sting of a gnat does the life of an ox whom it irritates.

As to the legation here, its affairs are of so little importance that no change that may occur in it will produce any effect upon either country. Gen. Almonte has been absent for the past six weeks, imbibing health and refreshment at Saratoga, and it is said that his dispatches make no mention of the appointment of Señor Vidal and Señora Santa Anna. Almonte is a convenient man to keep out of Mexico if Santa Anna's power is in any kind of danger, for at one period of popular commotion he had the address to turn that chieftain neck and heels out of Mexico, and might do it again.

We learn from one of Gov. Reeder's publications, that on the 16th of July he received a rescript from Mr. Marcy *suspending* him from office. That decree must have been dated twelve or fourteen days before, so that it was issued here about the time of the assembling of the pretended legislature,—copies of it were sent at the same time to Atchison and Stringfellow. This secret dismissal is one of the meanest and pettiest of all the acts connected with Reeder's removal. The pretended land speculations had not then been examined, and while they were used for the purpose of deceiving the public, Reeder's official decapitation was effected, so that he could exert no power to thwart the outrageous proceedings of the lawless gang conveniently styled a legislature. This circumstance fully proves the complicity of the Administration with those men through the whole course of these outrages. The whole process was completed by this simple though cowardly act of the secret suspension of Reeder. Woodson, the Virginia Secretary, who is represented to have been hail fellow well met with Stringfellow, is now the Governor, and will so remain until the appointment of a successor. Whether Dawson accept or decline, the work of the Legislature will be completed before that successor shall arrive. No word of comment is required upon this baseness.

It affords a further illustration of the groundlessness of the pretext against Reeder, that the territorial judges, the interpreters and dispensers of the law, say in their defence, that if there is any law or regulation against buying and selling Indian rights to lands they did not know of them. Then how should Reeder? Faugh! Aquiday.

Amusements.

Metropolitan Theatre.—A very excellent ballet company, under the direction of Mr. Fiot, of the New Orleans Theatre, commenced a brief season here last night, in the ever-acceptable "Gitana." The exquisitely beautiful Soto was of course the heroine, assisted by M'lle Victorine Franck and Natalie Tilman. Grace and *abandon* are exemplified in the undulating movements of Soto, and especially in a Spanish ballet does she shine to advantage. Her performance last night drew forth repeated bursts of applause from a remarkably fine audience. She was ably supported by the other artistes, and the entertainments were eminently successful in every respect.

There will be a performance to night of "La Gitana" and two French vaudevilles.

Broadway Theatre.—Gabriel Ravel—glorious representative of the glorious Ravel *troupe*—commenced an engagement here on Monday night. The house was, of course, intensely crowded, as it has been ever since. In addition to the attractions of our old friends, Kim-Ka and M. Dechalumeau, the clever Martinetti family appear in a new series of feats of grace and agility. A better entertainment than that furnished at the Broadway Theatre cannot be found in the City.

Niblo's Garden.—We have been favored with the following communication from the musical conductor of this establishment:

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: An *attempt* at criticism appeared in your paper of this morning, upon the performance of "Cinderella" on Monday evening, the writer of which must have been out of his mind, or he would never have written such twaddle. However, under any circumstances, for the future I would advise him to learn something of the art, and then he will probably find out, that the *obbligato* was not "mutilated," and not "nearly omitted," as every single note was played. "Whether" the supposed criticism, above alluded to, "arises from verdalism or inefficiency," it is equally disgraceful to the critic. I remain yours, respectfully,

GEORGE F. BRISTOW.

The flute obligato referred to above was, we believe, played *last* night. With some difficulty we succeeded in detecting it above the chattering of the orchestra. It is a peculiarity of Mr. Bristow's conductorship, that every man is allowed to play precisely how and when he likes. There is some difficulty, therefore, in following the operations of one instrument where thirty others are eagerly trying to trip it up. Still, we confess that the "obligato" was played last night, and further, (now that we are familiar with the effect,) we are disposed to believe that it was played on Monday night also, and that in the general confusion it escaped our unfortunate (!) ears. We still maintain, however, that the obligato was sad is mutilated.

Mr. Bristow writes under the oppressive consciousness of knowledge—which we are told is power—and desiring perhaps that the critic of this paper may also be powerful, advises him to learn "something of the art." On broad principles this advice is undoubtedly good, but narrowed to the humble sphere of Mr. Bristow and his operations, we candidly believe that the least that is said or known about "art" the better. Nevertheless we are willing to humbly admit that there may be some persons in the world who know even less of it than he knows.

Great men have their foibles, and insolence appears to be Mr Bristow's. Absorbed in those massive studies of the art which now so eminently fit him for the conductor's chair, he has, we regret to say, neglected the less oppressive but more dignified study of politeness,—unless, indeed, the above letter is an "attempt" at what he conceives to be the article. If so, we can only say that it is really more signally unsuccessful than his "attempt" at connecting the orchestra at Niblo's Theatre.

Death of Mr. Charles Wallack.

We have just heard with unmingled regret that Mr. Charles Wallack, son of James W. Wallack, Esq., died suddenly yesterday morning, apoplexy. The unfortunate gentleman will be of mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives—by every one indeed who knew him—for he was a man singularly blessed with the ability to satisfy friendship and win appreciation. Mr. Charles Wallack we believe was formerly a Captain in the British Army.

Sabbath School Excursion.

The Sabbath School connected with the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Prince-street, (Dr. Pennington, Pastor,) made an excursion to Parsons' Grove, Flushing, yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock. They were accompanied by the Sabbath School connected with Rev. Mr. Ray's Church, in Thompson-street.

There were about two hundred persons present Rev. Dr. Pennington, Messrs. Freeman and Ray, and the parents and friends of the children attended.

The children sung several hymns very creditably, under the direction of Mr. Hector. No addresses were delivered, owing to the early hour at which the party had to return to the City. All went on well, and the party arrived safe in the City at 5 o'clock, grateful for their day's enjoyment, and thankful to Mr. Parsons for his kindness in extending the use of his Grove.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine mockery, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chill" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wrecked constitutions that cease only with life.

But the wonderful efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemists in the United States, James R Chilton, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 123 Water-st, and for sale by C H RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO. and druggists generally

RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES. WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No 149 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE brandies wines, champagnes, &c., of a high cost.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, at his auction rooms, No. 11 Broad st., a fine collection of very superb brandies, wines &c., &c., being the balance of a stock of one of our first importing houses, and are in a pure state, as they are to be sold only in original packages as imported and delivered from the United States Bonded Warehouse. This sale offers an unusual inducements, as it is the closing out of a large invoice, and we recommend the trade, as well as private consumers to attend it. All the goods are to be sold without reserve, and every article warranted as represented on the catalogue. For a more full description we refer to the advertisement of Mr. NICOLAY in another column.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that are awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons anthorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks

F C HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

S. C. WILDER & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 6 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. A. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, travelling or otherwise in any way connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful cases of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption piles &c &c. Principal depot, No. 308 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad st.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence Pedule, Enclose Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

THE ALLIES NOT YET TAKEN!—THIS IS TRUE, but KNOX'S Hats are continually taken, and just as continually replaced by othe s KNOX'S Hat Store is like the Russian Army—take away a bastion (shelf full of Hats, and instantly others fill their places. Summer Hats cheap at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., and No. 513 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! AT 50c PER YARD—WE WILL open, this day, three cases of Striped and Plaid Silks, at 50c per yard; also, rich P aid Brocade, Plain and Glacee do; also, Pink, Blue, Corn, Green and White, for evening dresses.

E. H LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DAMAGED SILKS—JUST RECEIVED FROM Auction several lots of rich Dress Silks, which were slightly spotted on board of the ship, and will be sold at one half their value. Also 3 cases of Plaid Cashmeres, at 2s, worth 4s. Also 300 Black Lace Veils, from 6s to $3.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES—A NEW LOT OF VERY RICH and new styles will be offered this morning, at great bargains; also, 500 dozen Ladies' hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, from 1s 6d to 2s; also, a large lot of Lace Curtains and Drapery Muslins—all of which will be sold at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the world over. It is instantaneous. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 385 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and pronounced powder-proof, dampness locks and screw bars. Depot No. 118 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT greatly Reduced Prices—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KIMBALL & CO.,

No. 110 Chambers-st.

LONG ISLAND.

Dr. Pennington in a Williamsburg Stage.

Dr. PENNINGTON having had occasion to follow his Sabbath School on their pic-nic to Flushing, yesterday—en route of Williamsburg—entered a Newtown stage, but was requested to withdraw by the driver, who represented that his *boss* did not allow persons of color to ride in the stage. Dr. PENNINGTON, and a friend who accompanied him, explained the law, and expressed their determination to obey the law in defiance of any *boss* regulation in the stages. The trembling driver seemed thoroughly convinced that he was outside the stage, and the doctor inside; and seeing the plausibility of the law, as expounded by the learned counsel, mounted his box, and carried the doctor and his friend to Newtown *duly*.

Queer Mistake.

Red Hook Point, it is well known, has always been a prolific source of profit to the Coroners of Brooklyn, and this has compensated them, usually, for the long walk (about two miles) to that locality when their services are there required. But, yesterday, the feelings of one of the Coroners were tested. A Police Officer discovered a bag, containing apparently the body of a human being, floating in the water at this point, as he had found many before, and the Coroner was duly notified. That dignified individual promptly repaired to the spot, and prepared for the inquest. The bag was duly opened, and the feelings of the Coroner and his Jury, upon discovering the contents to be the body of a baboon, can better be imagined than described. Verdict of the Jury—a dam-sel. The Coroner left town immediately.

Washington Base Ball Club.

This Club had their usual excursion yesterday morning, and we give the following as the result of their play:

NINE INNINGS.			
James Strickland	3	Butler	3
John Strickland	3	Grain	3
Guion	5	Albert Miles	1
Maddox	2	Brooke	5
Wilkinson	3	James Clarke	2
Rile	2	John Clarke	0
Smith	3	Headen	1
Chadburn	2	Andrew Mills	3
Total	23	Total	18

Judge Culver's Salary.

The Kings' County Board of Supervisors having directed the County Treasurer not to pay the salary of City Judge to ERASTUS D. CULVER, they not believing that he is in legal possession of that office, the Treasurer sent a communication in at the last meeting of the Board, informing them that he had refused to pay Judge CULVER in obedience to their action, and that an action had been brought against him, and a mandamus applied for, and asking for authority to employ counsel for the defence.

Supervisor DENIKE offered a resolution giving the Treasurer authority to employ counsel.

Supervisor ALLEN opposed the resolution, and moved that it be laid upon the table. Lost; nays 13, ayes 7.

Supervisor BERGEN moved the previous question, which was agreed to, and the resolution authorizing the employment of counsel was adopted.

Previous to the adoption of the resolution, Supervisor FENTON insisted that no amendment had been proposed, and there was no "previous question" to move, and Supervisor CALDWELL said he was opposed to the idea of the Board litigating the matter, and was prepared to make a five hour's speech.

The Sunday Ordinance.

EDWARD NEVILLE, Keeper of the Kings County Hotel, was tried before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, in Brooklyn, yesterday, for selling liquor on Sunday, previous to the Fourth of July. The Jury were unable to agree—four were for acquittal, and two for conviction.

Brooklyn (W. D.) Dispensary.

During the month of July 557 patients were treated at this Dispensary, of whom 225 were males and 332 females. Foreign birth, 370; natives, 137—to whom 1,648 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

☞ There were eighteen arrests for intoxication in Brooklyn yesterday.

Red Hook Point, Brooklyn.

This well known locality, embraced in the First District of the Twelfth Ward, it would appear from the Census Marshal's returns, is something of a place after all that has been said against it:

Native voters	89	Number of Houses	363
Naturalized	355	Number of Families	870
Aliens	2,021	Persons owning property	174
Cannot read or write	300	Number of inhabitants	3,814
Read but not write	197	Deaths	141
Taverns	19	Marriages	32
Groceries	29	Horses	82
Shops for the sale of various articles	97	Cows	19
Stores, (Atlantic Dk's)	100	Hogs	25
Sheds	16	Poultry (worth)	$325
Capital invested in Manufacturing			$311,900
Capital invested in Tools and Machinery			189,510
Capital invested in Raw Material			305,980
Receipts			792,730
Men employed			492
Boys employed			77
Women employed			30

Using False Weights and Measures.

HENRY MANGER was arrested on the complaint of Mr. JOHN POWELL, who charges him with using short measures in selling his goods with an intention to defraud. MANGER is a street hawker, and was detected in the act of selling some peaches from a measure that had had the bottom knocked in after having been sealed. He was held in bonds to answer any indictment that may be found.

Burglary.

PATRICK MANN was arrested by Private Watchman HENRY WELLS, charged with burglariously entering the carpenter shop of THOMAS M. DOYLE, situated in South Ninth-street, near Fourth, and stealing therefrom three saws, a jack-plane, and a bag of carpenter's tools. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Stolen Goods Identified.

The sails, running rigging, &c., supposed to have been stolen by FRANARD SWEGS, were yesterday morning identified as belonging to a sloop lying at the foot of Twentieth fifth-street, New-York. Officers VENIER and MURPHY found the owner, Mr. AUGUST CHEVALIER, after considerable difficulty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ **Blackberries, Whortleberries, Tomatoes**—Or any other Fruit or Vegetable may be for years preserved in a fresh state, with natural flavor and color, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, accompanying which are explicit directions for preserving. They are easily opened or closed without the application of heat, by a patent screw attachment. The genuine self-sealing Cans have cast in letters on the cap, SPRATT'S PATENT—this much is mentioned to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PROVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st

NOBLE & MECKLEM,
Exchange, Collection and Specie Brokers,
No. 193 Greenwich-st.

☞ **Uncurrent Money** bought and sold at the best rates. Collections promptly attended to. Land warrants wanted at the highest Market price.

REFERENCES.
Merchants' Exchange Bank
Ocean Bank,
New-York Exchange Bank.

☞ **Dr. James McClintock's** WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY and DIARRHŒA CORDIAL have become a great household favorites for whooping cough and croup, also diarrhœa, cholera morbus, dysentery, cholera infantum, and summer complaints. They are noted above all other remedies for giving instant relief and effecting a speedy cure. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 296 Broadway.

☞ **Special Notice.**—Mail bags per steamer ARIEL, for Southampton and Havre, will be made up at the Office of the Vanda bilt E S S. Line, No 5 Bowling-green, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11. Letters, pre-paid, 18½c. per ½ oz., will be received until 11 A M

CAUTION.—Any letters attempted to be sent per ARIEL in any other way than through the office, will be seized and returned.

☞ **Richardson & Boynton's** WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 374 Broadway.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including the virtues of Boynton's patent self-clearing furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

☞ **South Williamsburg**—A meeting of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG ASSOCIATION will be held at the rooms No 197 Bowery, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug 9. Every member is particularly requested to attend, as business affecting the interests of every member will be presented for consideration.

CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sale**—Castile soap, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by

RUFUS K. MCHARG & CO.,
Importers, No 183 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. JAMES GARDIN—Who was at St. Louis in May, 1851, and afterwards at St. Paul's, Minnesota, will send his address to or call on Messrs. JNO. HOGELING & CO., Nos 35 and 37 Ferry-st., New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage

WANTED.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, CAPABLE OF TEACHING THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, want situations in a Seminary or private School. Good references given. Address Miss A. E., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women—one to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; also by a very nice American girl of 17, and one of 14; also, a smart cleanly woman, a first rate washer, will do general housework for $4 per month; no objections to the country. Apply at No 284 Mulberry, corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Experienced Protestant servants, American and foreign—especially the best class of cooks, washers and ironers, waiter girls, experienced nurses and family seamstresses, and thorough servants may at all times be engaged at the "Brooklyn Female Employment Office" No. 70 Tillary st., near Fulton st., Brooklyn. Established under the most distinguished patronage

SITUATIONS WANTED By two respectable girls, cousins, who wish places in one family or separate; one can cook wash and iron, bake bread and biscuit; go as general housemaid in a private family in the City, or a few miles in the country. Wages $5 to $6 a month. The other is a good nurse and chambermaid and good sewer. Apply at No. 166 East 12th-st., second door, front.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant Scotchman; is an excellent gardener; has the best of reference; can lay out grounds neatly; is a married man; has no incumbrance; would prefer his wife living with him, provided he could obtain a cottage, (or would act as caretaker); writes a good hand; keeps accounts well; will make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young widow lady; would be glad to accept a station to superintend the domestic management of a gentleman's family, or take the charge of one or two children as nursery governess; is a neat sewer, would be willing to oblige; has no objection to leave the City. The best of references given. Call or address for three days, at No 331½ Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women; the one as cook or cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; the other is a good laundress, would act as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress. Both are well recommended, and have no objections to the country. Call or address No 24 3d av., between 8th and 9th sts

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women in city or country, one as cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. They are well recommended and will endeavor to please in every particular. Apply at No 271 Bowery for two days, or would go as laundress if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A young German woman, familiar with the English language, experienced in dressmaking and hair-dressing, is desirous to obtain a good situation as seamstress or ladies' maid. She is also competent to teach the German language. Best of reference will be given. Address Miss F., Box No 2,553, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Call at No 130 7th av., 3d-floor, front room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A superior American lady desires an engagement as companion and housekeeper, or could take the charge of an invalid lady or children. The lady in question possesses rare qualifications, and will be found an acquisition in a family who may require her services. Apply at the Christian Home, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave

TWO ENTRY CLERKS WANTED—In a Dry Goods jobbing house. None need apply, but those who write a rapid and handsome hand, and are quick and correct at figures, and can give good references as to habits and character. Salary liberal. Address, with name and reference, Box 1 444 Post Office.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A young lady, thoroughly qualified to teach music on the piano, is wanted in an Academy, by the 10th September next. Salary $300. Address, with references, PRINCIPAL, Monticello, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, a Teacher to go to South Carolina the 1st October. The location is healthy, and within two days' journey from New-York. One fully competent to teach Mathematics and the higher English branches; also acquainted with the French Language and Military Tactics, is desired. Preference would be given to a graduate from a Military Academy. Address Box No. 3,246, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A lady, to take charge of a class of young ladies, in a school in this City on the 1st of September. Salary $250. Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, may be addressed to SCHOOL, at this office

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Seventeen or eighteen years of age, in a paper warehouse, one acquainted with the business and a knowledge of book-keeping preferred. Address P. W. H., *Times* Office

TO JEWELERS.—Wanted, a Foreman, one who is competent to take charge of a manufactory; none need apply except they thoroughly understand the business. Address with real name box 3,393 Post-Office, and state when an interview can be had

CLERK WANTED.—A smart, active lad, who writes a good hand and is neat in his appearance and work, and willing to be useful, may address, stating age, &c., T. S. I., *Times* Office.

OPERATOR WANTED—A first-rate operator on WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machine. One accustomed to doing fine linen work. None but a superior hand will be taken. Apply at No. 2 Astor-place.

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CLERK WANTED—A man of unexceptionable character and ability, may hear of a situation by applying between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 130 Chatham st.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No 262 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, a gentleman competent to take charge of the classical department in a boarding school for boys a few miles from New-York. The arrangement would commence in September next. Address Box S, Norwalk, Conn

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BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No 39 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries

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HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to purchase, a small house and lot in a good location west of Broadway and south of 24th st. Price not to exceed $5,000; one half cash, and the rest on mortgage for three to five years. The house must be in good order, with modern improvements. Any one having such a house to dispose of, may address WEST SIDE, *Daily Times* office, stating size, price, location, and when possession can be given.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A moderate sized house, in a good locality in New-York or near the Heights, Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,916, New-York Post Office.

ROOM WANTED IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—A pleasant room suitable for a school. Direct to TEACHER, at the office of the *Daily Times*, immediately, stating location and rent.

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$100 REWARD—HORSE AND BUGGY WAGON STOLEN—At Hastings, N. Y., on Tuesday night last 7th inst—Horse 16 hands high, of a dark reddish gray color, light hind feet; long flaxen colored or silver tail; hind hoof has been crushed and now growing out. Light Buggy wagon, leather top, made by Sexton, New York; old harness; together with a Trunk of Clothing. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, by applying at No. 11 Ferry-st., New-York.

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WADDINGS, WADDINGS.—WHITE AND BLACK WADDINGS.—The subscriber is now receiving his Fall Weddings. They are of the first quality, and heavy. Feeling grateful for the favors so far past favors, he hopes for a continuance of the same; and also of those who may please to call and examine for themselves. The public are respectfully invited by

THOS GWYNNE, No 21 Cedar-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of the School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College, at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES—Rev Drs Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N Porter, Hon R S Baldwin, A R Street, Esq. Hon A. N Skinner, W H Russell, Esq. New-Haven; Rev Drs Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock Esq., New-York; Rev Dr. Cox, Owego, N Y; Hon I. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D M Little Esq., Cherry-Valley, N Y; S J Andrews, Esq., Cleveland Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A B C F M, Boston. Circulars may be obtained of A Merwin, Bible House New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New Haven.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS informs the parents of his pupils, and others who may desire to place their sons under his tuition, that his school will be reopened after the Summer vacation on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at

NO. 19 WEST 15th-ST.,

two doors west of his former residence. The situation is unequaled for the purposes of a private school, being remote from the bustle in the City, and the instruction is systematic, practical and thorough in all the branches of English, French, Latin, Greek and Mathematical preparation for admission. The school consists of two departments—Principal and Primary—and the number of pupils in each is limited to 20.

NEW-YORK Aug. 1, 1855

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES—On Brooklyn Heights, No 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton, ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal.—The next annual session in this School commences on MONDAY, Sept. 10, in charge of the same excellent corps of teachers as during the past year. Every desirable facility is here furnished for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education, and no effort or expense will be spared in securing a continuance of the generous patronage hitherto enjoyed. For circulars &c., please apply as above.

A CARD.—H. PEUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No 48 East 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details references and a letter from H PEUGNET, to be had by addressing as above.

ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her school, No 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs C S FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway or at Messrs DOLEMUS & NIXON'S, No 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of twelve weeks, opens Aug 7. Faculty consists of 16 Instructors. Ladies and gentlemen can enter any time. Total expense of board, washing, fuel and tuition in common English for Fall Term, is $23 00. For Circulars address Rev J. E. LATIMER Fort Plain, N Y

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3

DOBBS' FERRY—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss E S SHAW and Miss F. DAVID, will resume their School for Young Ladies, at Dobbs' Ferry, (22 miles from New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson) on SATURDAY, Sept 8. Circulars may be obtained at the Bookstore of T. J CROWEN, Esq., No 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No 9 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Life and Insurance Co. of N. Y., Wall st., of Messrs KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq. No. 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 6

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—This school for boys is one of the nicest in the country. Situated at Flushing, L I., one hour's distance from New-York by railroad.

E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

MISS BALLOU'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

BUSINESS CHANCES

TO MEN OF BUSINESS.—A BUSINESS MAN, who has been engaged in traveling and canvassing business throughout the United States, more or less, during the past fifteen years, will be at liberty in the course of a few weeks to engage in some business with his services to one lucrative to all who may take an interest in the same. Having some capital—with an active business tact—together with much experience in the mercantile line, would be pleased to treat with a party or parties, who may feel desirous of securing his services, upon per centage on sales or collections. Would have no object one of introducing a new and valuable article, or connecting himself with a manufacturing establishment, wherein the article manufactured might come into general use by proper agencies. Unquestionable references given and required. Communications addressed to FRANK VAN ANTWERP, Cleveland, Ohio, will receive immediate attention

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—The proprietor of a first class retail store, who has successfully prosecuted the business for upwards of 20 years past, now wishes to retire, and therefore offers for sale his store, and a lease of the premises for a term of years as desired, on accommodating terms to a suitable person; the store is very beautifully fitted up, and most admirably located on commanding thoroughfares, to control almost any amount of business commensurate with the energy and capital invested. For particulars, inquire of F. HUNN, No. 10 Goldst., New York.

$3,000 WANTED—With a partner, to join the advertiser with a like amount, in a good business in this City, with fair profits. Address 180N, at this office.

TO HATTERS.—FOR SALE—The Lease and Fixtures of a Hat Store in a good location and doing a good business will be sold either with or without the stock and tools. Apply to RAFFERTY &

AGRICULTURAL.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

General Agricultural Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TIMES,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday Aug. 8, 1855.

The past week has been one of intense interest, not to farmers only, but to every other class of persons. Wheat, upon which millions must rely for their bread during a twelvemonth, has hung balanced upon the single issue, wet or dry weather. Ten days ago not half the wheat crop of the United States had been gathered Taking the census returns of 1850 as a guide, the four States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-York and Illinois produced more wheat than all the other States and territories put together. Add to these the States lying in the same latitude, or north of them, and we find that they produced just three-fourths of the entire crop.

If we now include Canada, and take into consideration the great increase of surface sown to wheat in the newer Northwestern States, such as Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and leave out those portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, south of the parallel of 40° north latitude, we have in the territory north of 40° more than three-fourths of the wheat crop of the present year.

Last week we stated that the crop south of 40° had all been gathered before the commencement of the rains in good condition. This was generally true, though we have conversed with gentlemen direct from Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, who inform us that owing to the scarcity of help, the crops were still ungathered in several localities there.

In our last we put down one-third of the crop as gathered before the rain in the belt between 40° and 42° Further intelligence confirms this statement.

The general and continuous rains prevailing up to the close of the week ending July 28, nearly suspended the harvest over the greater part of the territory north of 40° up to that date. Allowing for the portion gathered previous to the rain, and in some localities during its general prevalence, we have at least two-thirds of the entire wheat crop in the fields on Monday of last week.

Since our last report we have carefully gathered and collected every item of intelligence that it was possible to obtain from the different sections of this vast harvest field. We append below a number of letters from reliable sources, but as these are not a hundredth part of those in our possession, we will state in general terms that from all these sources we gather, that in more than half of the territory under consideration uninterrupted sunshine prevailed last week, and also during the first two days of the current week.

In the remaining portions occasional, and in some places frequent showers have retarded the progress of the harvest to a greater or less extent. None of these showers have been of a general character. They seem to have sprung up suddenly in isolated towns or counties in nearly every State, to have continued for a few hours and then ceased entirely. We hear of troublesome rains in one county and of fair weather in those all around it, and *vice versa*. This remark will apply to every hundred square miles of territory from Maine to Iowa. Their effect has been to produce some injury, but nothing of a very serious character. The harvest has proceeded nearly as well as in ordinary years. A nervous anxiety has magnified every report, however unimportant. We have thus only to consider the extent of damage from rain prior to the 1st inst.

We have numerous reports of "grown" and "sprouted" wheat, of its being "beat down" and "lying rotting upon the ground," but a careful sifting of all these reduces the sum total of injured wheat to less than one-tenth of the entire crop—probably to less than one-twentieth. As far as we have heard, not one farmer in a thousand, except in a few of the very worst localities, will admit that he has lost ten bushels out of a hundred, more than he usually loses. We think we are safe in estimating that after the most liberal allowance for injury, not one-twentieth part of the wheat crop of the United States has thus far been lost by the "wet term." How then stands the present prospect?

Adding together the multitudinous reports of unusually productive crops, and subtracting from these all adverse reports, we cannot well estimate the entire yield of 1855 at less than one-third greater than that of 1854. We think it will approach nearer to one-half greater.

If this be a correct estimate, the price of flour must ultimately fall below its present figure. The current price is no criterion. It will be some time before farmers, who have been accustomed to "two dollars a bushel," will part with their wheat at a less price than they have become in a measure used to, unless driven to it by stern necessity. Dealers have still on hand considerable quantities of old flour, and they are continuing to use every possible effort to keep up prices till they have cleared out their stocks on hand. The rains were a godsend to them, and they still hope for foul weather at home, or unfavorable reports from abroad, to assist them in clearing out without ruinous loss.

It would seem to be the best policy for wheat raisers to get as much of their grain into market as possible while the present high prices prevail, if they can find purchasers; and when a great depression takes place, to then hold on for a future rise, if such should be the chance result of the European war, or failure of crops there, or of a general destruction of the corn crop, by early frosts or untoward weather, or of an extensive prevalence of the potato rot, which some are fearing.

Corn now enters so largely into the consumption of the country that its great or small yield will have a powerful influence upon the price of wheat. At the present time there is a prospect of a larger yield of corn than has ever been known in this country. In the Southern States thousands of plantations have been changed from cotton to corn the present season, where not enough for home consumption has heretofore been produced, and in the farthest south of these States this crop is now so far forward as to be beyond the reach of any ordinary casualty.

Some scattering reports represent corn as "late" or "backward," but as still "promising well;" while, with the exception of these, every section of the country from Maine to Texas, furnishes one unvarying series of reports of an "immense yield of corn."

The same, or even more, may be said of the potato crop, but the "rot" may yet materially change the present aspect of these reports.

We will now refer more particularly to reports from the individual States.

MAINE.

Wheat raised in 1850, 206,259 bushels.

The harvest in this State has scarcely commenced. A correspondent at Bangor, referring to the State at large, writes under date of

Aug. 7.—We have had excellent weather for securing the hay crop, and the greater part of it has been housed in the best of order. We shall have no lean, starved cattle next Spring, like those of the last. Corn is not yet very forward, but this and all other crops promise abundantly.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT.

Wheat in 1850, N. H. 185,656 bushels; Vermont, 525,925 bushels.

The harvest in these States has commenced. A large breadth of rye was sown, which with wheat is coming in well. The Manchester *Democrat* estimates the rye crop of New-Hampshire as not less than 600,000 bushels.

T. G. writes: BRATTLEBORO', Vt., Aug. 6.

Corn grows prodigiously. Other crops promise finely.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Wheat in 1850—31,321 bushels.

This is not a Wheat-growing State, Rye being the chief Winter grain. This and the Wheat crops are represented as full of promise. Under the stimulating effects of Agricultural Societies and the high price of Wheat the last year, an unusually large surface was sown last Fall. The State is estimated to be good for 100,000 bushels this year.

CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.

Wheat in 1850—Connecticut, 41,762; Rhode Island, 49

Connecticut has a larger breadth of Wheat than for many years past, and it is generally doing finely, though so little importance is attached to this crop that correspondents scarcely allude to it. A letter dated Hartford, Aug. 3, says:

"Rye and Wheat have suffered severely from rain, though the latter, nor indeed the former, as to that matter, is of much consequence. Corn and Potatoes are all we could wish for. Tobacco is in excellent condition."

NEW-YORK.

Wheat in 1850—13,121,498 bushels.

The western part of this State, called the "Genesee Country," is one of the finest Wheat sections in the world. In the southern and eastern Middle Counties less Wheat is raised. The crop has suffered somewhat, and the admixture of a small quantity of grown Wheat will materially diminish the amount of "Extra Genesee" Flour, though the second quality of this brand will be equal in quantity to that of a number of years past, and probably above the average. The Genesee farmers should take especial care to keep the grown and ungrown Wheat entirely separate. The following are selected from recent correspondence.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.—S. W. writes, Aug. 4:

I have lived here 37 years the last Spring, and have never seen anything like the Wheat crop of this year. I believe this county never has before raised enough Wheat for its own consumption, but this year we shall have thousands of bushels to spare. Grass, Oats, Fruit, and everything but Corn promises abundantly. Corn was kept back by the cold wet weather of May but it is now taking a start.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—T. E. writes, Aug 6:

A week of fine weather has succeeded a dozen successive rainy days. A great portion of our Wheat and Rye crops has been secured during the last six working days.

GENESEE COUNTY.—J. T. writes, Aug. 5:

Thank heaven for a few days fine weather. We had nearly a dozen days of rain, and began to have gloomy forebodings, but it is all bright again. Hay was much injured, but we had enough to secure a large quantity to be valued. We are now straining every muscle to gather the beautiful grain crop. Much of the Hay will remain ungathered until we secure our cash-producing grain.

MONROE COUNTY.—C. H. W. writes, Aug. 5:

Rain and sunshine in regular alternation. "Extra Genesee" Flour is a goner. Medium and common grades without stint. All other crops flourish like a green bay tree.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—L. K. writes, Aug. 3:

Three days of hot sun, with fine drying breezes, help amazingly to recover from the effects of two weeks rain. The mowing machines are a godsend. One man with a mowing machine, and another with a horse-rake, are worth a dozen men with the old implements. Oats are better than ever. Potatoes will not be worth 25 cents a bushel.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Several correspondents write especially of the potato crop, which is represented as good beyond all precedent.

SENECA COUNTY.—H. H. S. writes, Aug. 4:

Some of our wheat—perhaps a tenth part—has been injured by water, but we shall still have left a larger yield than at any time in six or seven years past. Field hands are "in clover." They get their own prices, whether it it be two or five dollars a day.

WYOMING COUNTY.—S. R. G. writes, Aug. 4:

Potatoes excellent. New ones selling at 50 to 75 cents per bushel. Corn backward. Wheat—an immense yield, if we can have a few more harvest days. I shall not sell now. Shall trust to war in Europe, to light stocks on hand, to increased population, and to speculators, to give higher prices than are now offered.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The business in Dry Goods since our last, has presented no very novel features. The demand from large country dealers has been moderate, and has been freely met at old prices; while from other sources the inquiry has been quite limited, though indicative of a little more vigor than during the previous week. The receipts of seasonable fabrics have not been very extensive, and there is no perceptible accumulation of stock; but as purchasers are acting prudently in their movements, the upward tendency in prices is becoming less evident, though most holders are as sanguine as ever in regard to the steady maintenance of the pretty general rise to which we alluded some time since. Present prospects encourage the belief that in this respect no serious disappointment need be feared; while, in a few instances, the probabilities are in favor of,—if anything,—a further improvement.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings continue in fair supply and moderate demand, without any noticeable change in value. Cotton Flannels rule quiet at old figures. A little more animation is apparent in Denims and Drills, while only a rather limited inquiry exists for Duck, Ginghams, Lawns, and Nankins within our previous range. Osnaburgs are inactive, but stiffly held. Printing Cloths remain in rather light supply and slack request at languid prices. The present range for all the leading styles is from 3½c@5½c.—the heaviest operations being in those procurable at 4½c.@4¾c. ₩ yard. A fair business is being transacted in Prints, which exhibit considerable firmness. Stripes and Ticks remain as before reported.

Woolens are pretty active and steady. The general stock here is a remarkably moderate and tolerably well assorted one; and as it is not pressed on the market, much uniformity is discernible in prices. Blankets are salable and firm. Cassimeres are plenty, but, with an improved inquiry, they are as yet unchanged in value. Cloths are also rather more sought after, at full rates. We have no alteration of importance to notice in Delaines, Flannels, Jeans or Linseys. Muslin de Laines are freely dealt in, and rule firm. Ballards, of desirable qualities, are in demand, at steady prices. The business is rather slicker in Shawls, of which a good assortment is now in market, and for which opening rates are regularly obtained. Tweeds rule quiet, at former figures.

Foreign productions continue to attract much attention from buyers; and for whatever these really need, they willingly pay asking prices. The stock is not as large, as early anticipations had prepared most parties to find in market, at this period; while the acceptance of the assortment is widely acknowledged. On these circumstances rest the hopes of importers, who have been unusually prudent and discriminating, in ordering supplies for this season's trade,—calculating that the successful disposal of what they deemed likely to be needed by their customers, would amply reward them for whatever difficulty they might be under the necessity of encountering, in making judicious selections. These expectations we think they are apt to realize, as, judging from what is now manifest to most parties, there is no great sign of the supply of desirable fabrics being, at all events, in excess of the demand therefor, during the Fall,—and on this account, there is every prospect of all such articles finding buyers at satisfactory rates.

New-York Live Stock Markets.

Prepared expressly for the New York Times by careful and experienced Reporters

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth-street, and at BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales day at the Washington Yards is on *Wednesday* of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 3,055, against 3,085 for the preceding week—being a decrease of 30.

The prices to-day average perhaps a trifle lower than on the last market day.

At the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street, we quote—First quality, 10c.@11c.; a few extras 11½@11¾c.; medium quality, 9c.@10c; poor quality, 8c.@9c. A few of the poorest quality scarcely equaled 7c.@7½c. The general selling price is from 9c.@10c.

Average of all sales, say 9¼ or 9½.

BROWNING, Sixth-street, reports sales for the week at 7c.@10c—few at 10c.—mostly grass fed from New-York State; a small number from Ohio about half fat, and a few from Illinois.

CHAMBERLIN, Robinson-street, reports prices of Beeves at 8c @10c.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves for the week at 8c @9c.—generally steers weighing about 600 lbs.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.,

At Allerton's	1,810	At Chamberlin's	466
At Browning's	609	At O'Brien's	166
Total			3,055

Of those at ALLERTON'S, Ohio furnished 1,197; Illinois, 264; Kentucky, —; New-York, 82, and Indiana 269. Lilli came by the Erie Railroad; 217, by the Hudson River Railroad; 457 by Hudson River Boats, and 86 by the Harlem Railroad.

REMARKS AND NOTES OF SALES.

The day was as cool and pleasant as could be desired, and, judging from the amount of bantering, we suppose both sellers and buyers enjoyed it too well to hasten the business of the day to a close. We have never seen slower sales or more chaffering in the Washington Yards.

The supply of Beeves at the regular yards is thirty less than last week, about the average weekly supply of 1854. To the numbers in market to-day, however, there should be added some 300 Beeves, sold at Bergen, N. J., (Hudson City.) Cattle coming by the Erie Railroad leave the cars at this point, and are usually pastured for a day or two at least. Here the owners often dispose of their entire stock to the Cattle Brokers. During the last week, MILLER, HERRING & GORNAT sold from the pastures 236 cattle to the New-York butchers, at quite as good prices as they were obtaining to-day.

The quality of the cattle in market to-day was very good. The animals were mostly young, four to six years old, and in tolerably good flesh. The average weight of all the cattle in the yards we found, by adding the estimated average weight of each lot, and dividing by the number of animals, to be almost exactly 650 lbs. There were not a hundred animals in the yards that would not make passable beef.

The Buyers evinced a strong determination to hold back; indeed there were some evidences of a combination both among buyers and sellers, but we were assured that there had been no concerted movement. Our reports of sales and prices are up to 4 o'clock P. M. There were still a number of animals unsold, and sellers were apparently giving away.

Those Butchers who bought too freely last week have suffered for it. One of them informed us that he had this morning sold 21 entire carcasses of Beef at 7c. ₩ lb., for which he paid 11c/ He did not dare to keep it for a market day.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of these put down as owners are drovers, or "Cattle Brokers," who have purchased them from the feeders, or after their arrival at or near the City. Cattle Brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
169	Ohio	Parks & Co	Geo Toffey.
65	Ohio	Thomas Larimer	Seymour Renwick.
94	Ohio	John H Monser	D L Belden.
65	Ohio	Brock & Yates	Henry Hurd.
26	Ohio	Philip Carey	Owner
34	Ohio	Purchase & Wheaton	Owners.
105	Ohio	John T Brasse	T. White & Son.
74	Ohio	McPherson & Jones	D. Allerton.
105	Ohio	Brock & Hayes	Sherman & Wheeler.
97	Ohio	Th mas Larmer	C G Teed
196	Ohio	S M. Baker	J. A Merritt.
68	Ohio	Rowand & Cramer	T. Bloomer.
93	Ohio	George Martin	Owner.
70	Ohio	Joseph H Williams	R Murray
140	Ohio	J Christopher & Co	J H. Williams.
68	Indiana	McPherson & Tenny	Welling & Valentine
46	Illinois	Simon Ulley	Owner.
98	Illinois	Daniel Barnes	Owner
90	Illinois	Jacob P Mouser	Wm. H Belden
118	Illinois	Culbertson & Myers	Wm H. Gurney.
140	Illinois	Culver, Hurd & Co	Owners.
36	New-York	Augustus Lester	George Ayrault.
42	New-York	H W. Alvord	Owner.

It will be noticed that the greater portion of the above came from Ohio, and we may add that more than half of them were first put on board of the cars at Columbus.

The 100 sold by GEO. TOFFEY for PARKS & Co., were a good lot of steers, four to six years old, which have been fed with corn up to the present time, and were in good flesh. The present owner purchased them at Bergen at $60 a head. Weight 500 to 800 lbs., generally 600 to 650 lbs.; selling for 10c.@10½c.; some of the poorest at 9c @9½c.

Those sold by SEYMOUR RENWICK for THOS. LARMER were fed in Fayette County, put on cars at Columbus, and reached here in just five days, including 36 hours stopping to feed and rest at Dunkirk. Whole expense of care and feed from Columbus, $8 ₩ head. They were in good flesh, average weight 775 lbs.; selling at 9c @10½c., and a few at 11c.

The 68 selling by WELLING & VALENTINE were fed by NEWTON MORGAN, in Benton County, Ind.; put on cars at Lafayette, and came on in 7 days, at an expense, feeding and attendance included, of $10 ₩ head. Selling at 9c.@9½c.; generally small; average live weight at home 1,300 lbs. The owner complained of detention and injury to cattle on the Erie Railroad, owing to the stopping, backing and jerking of an engine too weak for the train. This must have been an isolated case, for we inquired of several others, and they all seemed highly pleased with the treatment received on that Road.

SIMON ULLERY'S herd, sold by himself, were a very even lot, about 600 lbs. weight, in good flesh, and sold at 10c.@11c. They were fed by JACOB STRAWN, Morgan County, Ill.

The 98 sold by DANIEL BARNES, owner, changed hands both at Albany and here. In good flesh; weight 600 to 800 lbs.—average 650 lbs.; selling at 10c @11c.

D. L. BELDEN was selling a good drove of cattle for JOHN H. MONSER, of Pickaway County, Ohio, at 9c.@10½c.—some of them estimated at 11c.; average weight 750 lbs.

A lot of 68, fed by BROCK and YATES, of Fayette County, Ohio, came from Columbus in 3½ days, including stopping for rest and feeding. Total expense, $8 ₩ head. The owners spoke in high terms of the Erie Railroad. Weight, 600 to 800 lbs., in medium flesh; selling for 9c.@10½c.

Most cattle from New-York are very ordinary. The best were selected in the Spring and rushed in to secure the high prices. A lot of 68 from Ontario County were not very creditable to the county, though they would pass in a crowd. These cost $48 a head where fed, and we hope the buyer will get his money back.

Twenty-five Cows from Ohio were selling by PHILIP CAREY, owner, for 9c.@10½c.; some good and some poor. BARNEY RICE purchased five of these at 10½c., to be weighed after dressing. Estimated weight 475 to 700 lbs.; average 580 lbs.

PURCHASE & WHEATON, owners, were selling a very even lot of Ohio cattle at 10c @11c., weight about 725 lbs.

A lot of 105 grade Durhams, fed by JNO. T. BRASSE, came through from Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio in 31 days traveling time, at a cost expense of $7. Weight, 600@800 lbs.—average 700 lbs Selling by T. WHITE & SON, at 9½ @10c.

D. ALLERTON sold to NAUMBURG & STROUS, butchers, a fair lot of 74 Ohio steers, which were good flesh, with a pretty uniform weight of about 550 lbs. The whole lot brought $51 a head.

JACOB P. MOUSER had in market—WM. H. BELDEN, seller—98 cattle that came from Indianapolis in 5 days, exclusive of stoppages, at a cost expense of $8. A good lot, averaged before starting 1,400 lbs. live weight, cost 4½c. Selling 9½c.@11c.

A mixed lot of 65 Clark County, Ohio, Cows, owned by ROWAND & CRAMER, some very good and others quite ordinary, were selling at an average of 9½c. Three or four of these were superb Durhams, raised by Judge HAROLD, of Madison County, Ohio.

The lowest price lot we saw, were from Syracuse, N. Y., very uneven.

A medium lot of 96, uneven weight, 500 to 900 lbs., and averaging 600 lbs., were selling at 9c.@10½c. to 11c., for S. M. BAKER, of Ohio, by J. A MERRITT.

C. G. TEED sold a fine lot of 67 for THOMAS LARIMER, Fayette County, Ohio, at 10c.@11c.; weight 750 lbs.

SHERMAN & WHEELER sold 105 for BROCK & HAYES, weighing all the way from 475 to 900 lbs., at 9c.@11c. Sales slow.

A drove of 118, fed at Bowse's Grove, in Champagne County, Ill., were driven 136 miles to Indianapolis; thence taken by the Belfontaine Railroad to Cleveland, and by Erie Railroad to this City. Whole expense, including driving, $9 a head. Car expense from Indianapolis, $6 70—17 in a car. Grass cattle, rather thin; even 600 lbs., selling at about $58 each.

One of the best lots sold to-day were from Sangamon County, Ill.; 80 of them from Kentucky; came by the Canada Railroad; average weight 725 lbs.; 10c @11c.

Another good lot of 140 from Madison County, Ohio, were sold by J. E. WILLIAMS for J. CHRISTOPHER & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., very good—perhaps the best offered to-day; 700 lbs.; average price 10c.

In the same class we might put the 70 Ohio steers belonging to JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, and sold by R. MURRAY; Durham grades; weight, average 750 lbs. or over; average price full 10½c.

MILCH COWS AND VEAL CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been, Ordinary $26@$36, Good $35@$45, Extra, with calf, $60@$75. Receipts at ALLERTON'S 15; at BROWNING'S 48; at CHAMBERLIN'S 96; at O'BRIEN'S 110.

At ALLERTON'S none sold but extra Cows with Calves, at $50@$70.

BROWNING reports a slight improvement in Cows with Calves, with a rather more liberal supply. Selling from $35@$50; a good many sold to Long Island milkmen.

At CHAMBERLIN'S—Ordinary, $25@$30; good, $35@$45; extra, $50@60. At O'BRIEN'S—$25@$30; $35@$40; $45@$50.

VEAL CALVES are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed when delivered to the purchaser. The receipts of the past week have been: at ALLERTON'S 185; at BROWNING'S 65; at CHAMBERLIN'S 304; at O'BRIEN'S 70.

Mr. ALLERTON reports 4c.@5½c. and 6c. for very good Calves.

BROWNING reports that a short supply and the high quality of those received, raised the price during the week to 5c.@7c., live weight, with an active demand—most sold at 6½c. CHAMBERLIN reports Calves at 4c.@7c., and O'BRIEN at 5½c.@6½c. We give these reports as they are furnished to us There seems to be too great a variation in the prices at the different markets. We have seen very fine Calves sold at 6½c.@6c. the past week; there is no reason why Veal should be so much higher than Beef. Seven cents a pound for live weight is more than a shilling a pound for the meat.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much per head for a particular lot of Sheep or of Lambs, or of the two together.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs the past week have been

At Allerton's	1,559	At Chamberlin's	6,741
At Browning's	7,881		
Total			14,481
Last week	11,798	Increase	2,183

There have been a majority of good sheep brought in, but there were hundreds of full aged sheep that would not measure more than two or three inches through from one side to the other. We can scarcely imagine where these animals go to, or who buys them—for of meat they have none; wool, none; their weakness skins are worthless, and no animal other than the human would pick their bones. Mr. BROWNING says, sheep sold as high as $8, and as low as 16s.—some we saw were not worth as many cents. There were 1,100 in the yards this morning. At noon we found the sheep-pens at Forty-fourth-street nearly empty.

SALES FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 8.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by JAMES MCCARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.	Dols.	Cts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Dols.	Cts.
155	at 368	00	105	at 218	50
57	at 210	25	138	at 534	88
46	at 178	50	21	at 84	00
89	at 223	00	94	at 344	00
199	at 805	50	171	at 434	00
80	at 279	75	52	at 240	75
75	at 353	00	19	at 95	00
188	at 579	74	105	at 357	23
92	at 190	00	228	at 575	50
7	at 26	50	61	at 228	75
190	at 547	25	74	at 191	12
158	at 449	50	10	at 38	00
100	at 352	37	139	at 549	00
Sheep and lambs			2,735 at	$9,030	36
Average per head				$3	42

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep & Lambs.	Dols	Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols.	Cts.
90	at 257	75	61	at 155	22
153	at 338	80	127	at 415	50
6	at 35	75	65	at 276	00
61	at 254	12	78	at 310	87
64	at 234	25	39	at 118	87
18	at 58	75	29	at 71	88
84	at 103	12	117	at 348	00
85	at 179	88	103	at 314	50
210	at 833	87			
Sheep and Lambs			1,330 at	$4,200	60
Average per head				$3	23

Average rule light. Lambs generally slim; Sheep do. 35 head Cattle sold from $6 to $10 50.

The following sales were made by THOS. C. LARKINS, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep & Lambs.	Dols.	Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols.	Cts.
93	at 362	50	82	at 281	25
77	at 305	00	91	at 95	25
100	at 459	67	78	at 322	75
73	at 302	75			
5 lambs	at 30	00	546	at $2,246	17
17 lambs	at 87	00	Average	$4	12

This was the best stock in the market last week.

SWINE.

There is a good demand for Swine. ALLERTON received 653 the past week—382 by Erie Railroad and 471 by Hudson River boats—all sold at 6½c.@7½c. live weight.

G. W. DORMAN, Union Drove Yards, reports first quality, corn-fed, at 6½c @7c., and stock Swine for distilleries, at 5½c.@5½c, in good demand.

HORSE MARKET.

To day we visited several sales and exchange stables on Twenty-fourth-street, and found but little doing. There are less than 300 on hand. The sales of the past week amount to about 90.

DANIEL MCCADLEY, No. 90 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 70 on hand; sales of week 40, at $100@$250; demand moderately good for common horses, worth say $125 to $150, for care, omnibuses, drays, &c.

CHAMBERLIN & Co., No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, report 64 on hand; sales of week, 19. Good demand for all kinds, especially for work horses.

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 82 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 51 on hand; sales of three fine pairs of carriage horses at high figures. Demand good for the season. Supply short.

BROWN & SMITH, No. 120 Twenty-fourth-street, report 19 on hand; week's sales 7, averaging $100; market slow and regular; horses for city railroads in demand.

The other stables generally report stocks on hand limited and demand small.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8—8 P. M.

ASHES—Have been more freely offered at lower rates, which circumstance induced a better demand. The sales since Wednesday last reach 740 bbls., including 250 to-day, closing at $8 12½ for Pots and $8 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in fair request and firm at 27½c.@28c ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of business remains as essential alterations. The general supply is moderate, but adequate to the wants of buyers. Prices are sustained.

BRICKS—North River hard are plenty and salable at former rates. Other kinds are without change.

CANDLES—Are rather more inquired for, but are without improvement in value.

CEMENT—In taken, in lots as wanted, at $1@$1 12½ ₩ bbl., the old quotations.

COAL—Foreign is in slight supply and stock demand, at unvaried prices. Anthracite is in request, and is steady at $4 62½@$4 75 ₩ ton ₩ 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COPPER—Is rather less active, but still commands very full rates. The day's sales reach only 80 pigs Java at 14½c.; 200 bags Rio at 10½c @11½c.; 50 Laguayra at 11½c.; and 30 Cape at 10½c., the latter cash, ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is rather quiet, but very stiffly held at 29½c. for New Sheathing; 24c. for Yellow do.; and 29c.@29½c. for old do., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at yesterday's prices, which we annex; but as holders are reluctant to sell at such figures, and as this day's operations have not been sufficient to establish a new range of quotations, the one we give may be considered almost a nominal one:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	11½	11½	11½	11½
Middling Fair	12	12	12½	12½
Fair	12½	12½	13	13½

FEATHERS—Are quiet at unchanged prices.

FISH—The market in general is rather poorly supplied, and though inactive, is very firm. Dry Cod command $4 12½@$4 50 ₩ cwt. No change in Mackerel or Herring worth mentioning.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still more freely offered at lower rates. Hence, they are in improved demand for home use and export. The receipts are not large, but the stock here is quite adequate to the necessities of buyers; and holders are anxious to sell it. These circumstances account for the depression now apparent in the market. The day's sales comprise about 10,000 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State	$8	00 @	8 12½
Straight State	8	12½ @	8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8	25 @	8 50
Mixed Western	8	37½ @	8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8	50 @	8 75
Fancy Michigan	8	75 @	8 87½
Common to good Ohio	8	37½ @	9 62½
Fancy Ohio	8	68¾ @	9 87½
Extra Ohio	9	00 @	11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8	87½ @	9 75
Fancy Genesee	8	50 @	8 75
Extra Genesee	10	50 @	12 50

Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. common Western, deliverable in all October, at $7 ₩ bbl. Canadian is exceedingly brisker, but not dearer. The day's sales amount to 1,500 bbls., inferior common to choice extra brands, at $8 37½@$10 ₩ bbl. Southern is in slack request, and languid in price, with sales for the day of 300 bbls., inferior mixed to best extra grade, at $8 75@$10 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and worth $8 @$8 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The supply is increasing.

FRUIT—Domestic and foreign Dried Fruit continued quiet, and otherwise unchanged. New-Jersey Peaches are arriving in moderate quantities, but do not suit the taste of buyers, and are quoted at prices ranging from 87½c @$1 50 ₩ basket, without demand.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty active request, and though there is more arriving, prices are, if anything, on the advance. The amount in market is unusually limited. The sales since our last have reached 26,000 bushels Southern, here and for future delivery, at $2 03 @$2 12½ for White; and $1 70@$1 90 for Red, ₩ bushel. The nominal quotations for Western White are $2 12½ @$2 15; do. Red, $1 80@$1 90, and Canadian White, $2 05@$2 12½ ₩ bushel, but these kinds are very rare, and we can hear of no important transactions in them. Genesee is entirely out of market and is of uncertain value. Rye is extremely scarce and nominally quoted at $1 2?@$1 30 ₩ bushel, without sales of moment. There is some prospect of a supply of new reaching us soon, but those expecting to receive it are not desirous to sell it, in advance, as they hope to be able to get more for it when it arrives, than is now procurable. Barley is inactive and languid at $1 05@$1 10 ₩ bushel. State and Western Oats rule dull and heavy, with more offering at 50c @55c. ₩ bushel. Corn is coming forward pretty freely, but is in active demand for home use and for shipment at buoyant prices. The day's sales add up 68,000 bushels fair to choice Western mixed at 84s @86c. ₩ bushel closing with little or none to be had under our highest quotation. There is no other kind in market. Beans and Peas are selling slowly at our old figures.

HAY—River is in moderate request at $1 25@$1 43½ for new and old, ₩ 100 lbs The stock of both is light.

HEMP—The market exhibits no great animation, but much firmness. The reduced supplies and high claims of owners interfere with, and retard sales.

HIDES—Have attracted more attention and have remained very firm. The arrivals are decreasing, and the stock now here does not exceed 78,875 of all kinds, including 21,900 Buenos Ayres, 29,806 Rio Grande, 8,800 Orinoco, 4,800 Porto Cabello, Curacoa, &c., 8,275 African, 700 San Juan, and 900 West India, Southern, &c.

HONEY—Is sparingly offered at former rates, though the demand is fair, in part for the trade and for shipment.

HOPS—Are quite dull and heavy at 10c.@12c. ₩ lb. The stock of last year's growth is not large, but as we shall soon be receiving the new crop, buyers scarcely notice what is in market.

IRON—Scotch Pig is less sought after, but is still held at $31 50@$32 50, usual terms, ₩ ton. Other kinds continue as previously reported.

LATH—Hemlock are taken as fast as received at $1 87½@$1 50, cash and short credit, ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Remains inactive at unchanged quotations

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is still actively inquired for at buoyant rates. French Finished Calf skins and English Sole Leather skins are in better supply and good request, at rather improved figures

LIME—Rockland is rife and needed at 85c. for Common, and $1 ₩ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—The market is still amply supplied, but with a good demand for most descriptions, prices are well supported. Building operations in various localities are being carried on with renewed vigor, and leaves has arisen an improved inquiry. There is also a growing spring demand.

MOLASSES—Remains as last noticed, with sales of 75 hhds. Texas on private terms; 50 Cuba Muscovado do. do., and a small lot of New-Orleans at 33c. ₩ gallon.

NAILS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in moderate supply and request at 67½c @68 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is quoted at 45c. in large, and 43½c.@43c. in small lots, ₩ gallon, with light transactions. Shipping is not abundant, while being in demand, chiefly at $2 75@$2 85 ₩ bbl. White Resin is inactive and somewhat nominal at $3@$4 62½ ₩ 280 lbs. There is not much animation in common Resin, but this is more firmly held at $1 75@$1 80 ₩ 310 lbs., delivered. Pitch is dull and heavy at $2 50 ₩ bbl.

OIL CAKE—Rules scarce and quiet, without any material change in prices.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are still dull, though quoted firm. Red Oil is in request at 58c.@60c. ₩ gallon, with a small amount offering. Palm and Olive Oils are unaltered. Linseed is less inquired for, and is now obtainable at 93c.@95c. ₩

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR LIQUORS UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August 10th and 11th, at 11 o'clock, at his spacious sale room, No. 11 Broad-st, a fine assortment of choice brandies, wines, sherry, &c., &c., &c., forming the balance of a stock of one of our first importing houses, among which will be found St Julien and Chateau Margaux clarets, very old sapp rior sherries fine old pale, excellent old cognac brandies from both pale and dark vintages; also other choice brands, in pipes, hhds, qr-casks, cases and wines; olub house sin, schiedam schnapps, Hollands and other celebrated champagnes; maraschino, Curacoa and absynthe cordials, olive oil; French wines, &c. Also, some imported German colognes; together with 50 P. Havana cigars of various brands, all of which will be sold fully as it is the agent's intention to close and withdraw from the United States Bonded Warehouse. The trade and private consumers are respectively invited to attend the sale, as it offers unusual inducements. Terms, cash. Undoubtable money. Sale peremptory and a fortnight's credit given on all purchases. Samples ready for examination early on morning of sale.

TOBIAS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE OR SAVE MONEY.—THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Bowery, the constant supply of fresh goods of various kinds, excellent goods which must be sold and the ability of the present season gives surprising wonderful bargains. Prompt and look for yourself.

FURNITURE.—Rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin de lile; oak and mahogany extension dining tables, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, much lounges, softness, rocking chairs, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofas, tete-a-tetes, easy and rocking chairs, parlor chairs in large variety, fancy goods, &c. Sale will commence with a large and varied kind of Havana and German cigars, to lots to suit wholesale and retail purchasers. Not the least undue bidding allowed.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE FINE GOLD JEWELRY, STOCK, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—THIS DAY, (Thursday) Aug 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 151 Nassau-st—without reserve—the entire stock of the late firm of Wm. Bruce & Co., consisting of fine diamond rings, pins, studs, brooches, massive fine gold vest guard, fob, and vest chains for ladies' and gentlemen's gold watches, studs sleeve buttons, opals, gemeaux, mosaics, &c., set in fine gold; ladies' and gentlemen's gold lockets, pens, ear drops, &c.; English patent lever gold watches, 18 carat cases, hunting case and other styles; also, the stock of the late firm of Bruce & Co., consisting of fine silver watches of the best works. A desirable opportunity for all to thus offered.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY Aug 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the premises No 8 Pine-st—Further to Court.—Order of Hon Edward Emmons and Henry Cornelius vs Frederick J Jardine—Notice of an attachment in the above entitled matter, by order of sale granted therein by Hon E P. Hurlbut, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, will be sold at auction, by the lots to suit the trade, the stock of goods and gilt porcelain vases. JOHN ORSER Sheriff. JAMES STEWART, Deputy Sheriff.

E. C. HALLIDAY Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on Friday, Aug 10 1855 at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, all those two certain lots of land with the buildings thereon, known as Nos 293 and 295 Bleecker-st; each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 75 feet deep. For further particulars see notice in the Evening Post, signed JAMES CROMWELL, Receiver.

GEORGE COLE Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—HOUSEKEEPERS' ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—TO-MORROW, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No 304 Bowery, corner of Dominick-st, a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture. Also, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, China and glassware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE. ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE. Being the contents of the large house No 169 West 34th-st, commencing precisely at 10 o'clock. This is a first-class house, having just undergone a thorough repair, and will be sold without reserve on FRIDAY, August 10, at 10½ o'clock. Housekeepers will do well to attend.

W H CARTER Auctioneer

GROCERIES, HORSE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, UPHOLSTERIES, FIREWORKS.—FRIDAY Aug 10, at No. 87 Duane-st, corner Greenwich, cigars, herring, beef, teas, rice, macaroni, raisins, figs, nails, pocket and table cutlery, gentlemens clothing, shirts, collars, neck ties, crockery, smoking and chewing tobacco.

INSURANCE

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 15th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments on said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm M. Evarts,
J. L Aspinwall,	A Lachaise,	F W Reimer,
Robt M. O'Hyphant,	Chas H Dabney,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. B. Lamar,	Wm Loerchich,	Hiram Hutchinson,
Richard Lathers,	P P Rodocanachi,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Aller,	Geo Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R Eno,
Wm. H. Guion,	Wm C. Alles,	George Bliss,
Adrian Belin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos Richardson,	Wm. O Lane,	G. O. Sampson,
John B Elliott,	Robt Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Benkard,
Jas. W Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. O Gebhard.

Coma issioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G LANE,
HENRY F SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON,

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Office, No 13 Wall-st. Branch Office, No 1 Astor House. This Company is incorporated under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling Houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E Duryea,	John S. Reynolds,	Thomas Ravlan,
Daniel S. Taylor	G Lazar, George C Lazar,	Andrew J Case,
J Wade Wilson,	White, F. W. Geissenhain	David S. Holmes
Jr.		

JAMES R. QUICK, Pres't.
WILLIAM FERGUSON, Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.

HENRY CLAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office No. 36 Wall-st—Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and personal property against loss or damage by fire

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Drake,	Albert W Robinson	William West,
David B. Reese,	William Hegadorn,	William G Lyon,
Henry Clellan,	Daniel Richards,	John Castree,
Jas. Lee,	Alex. McConochie,	John T. Conover,
Nathaniel Sawyer,	Henry Rant,	

ROBERT DUMONT, Secretary. E. G. DRAKE, President.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, WITH ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, Invested with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording additional security to the insured—Is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President
JAMES C. WHEELER, Secretary.

Dr. EDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No 88 Duane-st, who attends at the office every day at noon, and examines applicants at their homes and places of business.

THE ARVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office Nos 6 Wall-st, and 298 Greenwich-st Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN S. CROWELL, Sec. ADAM THOMSON, Pres.

FURNITURE.

H. J. HARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

100,000 tons thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN MANTEL AND SLATE CO.
CAPITAL $300,000 SHARES, $50 EACH.
JACOB CROMWELL, President.
LEVI DODGE, Treasurer

JACOB CROMWELL,
ISAAC SEE,
JAMES M. TAYLOR, } Directors.
JAMES STOFARD,
LEVI DODGE.

1,000 SHARES.—Of the Stock remain to be subscribed for. Books for what purposes will be opened on the 10th inst, at the Office of Messrs. WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st, New York, where specimens of the articles produced can be seen, and Geological reports of the Quarry had.

10 per cent to be paid on subscription. 15 per cent, on the 15th of September and 10 per cent, every 60 days, thereafter, until the whole amount is paid in.

This Company is in successful operation, having a fine Factory at the Quarry, abundant water-power, machinery, for sawing, planing rubbing and carving, together with all necessary apparatus for carrying on the business; have also a Factory and show rooms in Sedgwick-st., Brooklyn, near the Hamilton Ferry, with a large stock of mantels, table-tops washstands, roofing slate, &c. A large bed is now uncovered at the Quarry measuring 45 900 solid feet, without any further expense of carriage, producing a beautiful quality of Slate; this bed alone will turn out 8 100 squares of roofing, besides mantel stuff, which will yield the sum of $44,000, at present prices. The New-Jersey Railroad and Lehigh Canal Depots are nearly on the line and vicinity of the Quarry; nearly forty men are engaged in their operations.

AUGUST 8, 1855.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No 48 William-st, New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagnadi Lucca,	Hague,	Modena,	Sydney, N.S.W
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wurtzburg
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON
Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras.
Singapore		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON
Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle	Hunter River
Wrahons and Ipswich,	Moreton Bay
Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne, Geelong,	Kyneton
Castlemaine,	Mount Alexander
Ballarat,	
Sandhurst Agency,	Bendigo
Ovens Agency.	

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, a copy of which can be found at 56 Wall-st, or at the office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained. NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 5 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it.

JAMES A WALLIS, Secretary.
SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1855.
NOTICE.—The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 18th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.
THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent discount by the undersigned.
W. CLARK & CO., No 4 Hanover-st, New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No 56 Wall-st (office of Messrs F P James & Co.,) New-York Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
KIRTLAND & CO.
No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent, from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Farm out to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent, on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst, at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st, New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and be reopened on the 16th inst.

Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to 1st Feb, 1855, are requested to hand in the same before said 10th inst, in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates.

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th inst, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st, New York, July 3, 1855. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of eight and four per cent, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on Monday, the 6th inst.

NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1855.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent has THIS DAY been declared payable on the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 11th inst.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, (issued in aid of the construction of the above Company,) falling due on the 10th of August, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York Aug 6 1855.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order of the Board S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent, (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 13th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERKIN, Cashier.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 11 Wall-st, NEW-YORK Aug 8, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on the 13th inst.

L. O IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS CO.,
NEW-YORK Aug 4, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent, payable to the stockholders on demand. D UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of five per cent for the last six months, payable on and after Monday, 13th August, has been declared by the President and Directors

R H. LOWRY, Cashier

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent, payable on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that time

AUG 2, 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of the White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st

MEDICAL.

THRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Prescribed by Jenner, Lawrence, Patient of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

THRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile power would not become impaired, even in the decline of life if the Thriesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

THRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which Copavia and Cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

THRIESEMAR No 3 is the great European remedy for that curse of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

THRIESEMAR No 1 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $2 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receipt of a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Thriesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the sexual organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before hearing from this valuable work; the superiority of the author's Parisian Union treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M till 2 P. M., and 6 till 9 evenings. Single consultation $5. Address Box No 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. PERRY'S
VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

THIS valuable preparation will clear the system in a few hours of every worm, and simultaneously produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, the observing many complaints arising from derangement of the digestive organs. Prepared and sold by

A. B & D SANDS, Wholesale Agents,
No. 141 William-st, cor. Fulton.

DR. HUNTER, No 3 Division-st, New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without injuring its action on the blood, never in the had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is now used before every other remedy. The only certain remedy known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not destroy. Quite original without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office Canal-st, one door east of Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and Will-am-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them with perfect safety. His medicines for nervous debility after removing the disease, leave the system in a sound condition as before the disease makes look up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M to 6 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No 18 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-five years' practice especially in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment in the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES.—Among the greatest blessings of the age is afforded in the relief to those peculiar complaints of females. His Ladies' Tonic Periodical Pills never fail to reestablish the monthly discharge. $1 per box. Office Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly Hospital with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carmichael and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No 818 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Francais. Office hours, 8 to 9 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—The new and splendid steamer ORIENTAL WAVE, Capt. H. S. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank, will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st. pier, N R, first dock above the Erie Railroad dock:

Leaves New-York		Leaves Ocean Point
Monday, Aug 6	2 P M	Tuesday, Aug 7
Tuesday, Aug 7	3 P M	Wednesday, Aug 8
Wednesday, Aug 8	4 P M	Thursday, Aug 9
Thursday, Aug 9	4 P M	Friday, Aug 10
Friday, Aug 10	4 P M	Saturday, Aug 11
Saturday, Aug 11	3 P M	Saturday, Aug 11
Sunday, Aug 12	8 A M	Sunday, Aug 12
Monday, Aug 13	8 A M	Monday, Aug 13
Monday, Aug 13	3 P M	Tuesday, Aug 14

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 26, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New York from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 1 P. M. She will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point 9 45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 205 South st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 367 Water st., New York.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie.—The fast and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. Uriah Judson Morey, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant boat ever offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of Kingst., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 162 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. ROMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Thomas-st. at 8½ A M., 12½ and 3½ P M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9½ A M., 12½ and 3½ P M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A M., 1 and 4 P M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

GRAND EXCURSIOS TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, August 10, 1855.—Fare 50 cents.—By the safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of King-st. at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 A. M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS BY THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, BETWEEN GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 50 cents. Leave Brooklyn every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M. Leave Greenport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, as individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lewville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes transferred to the said Banker will be given up.

o26-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G AUSTIN an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said bankers.

au10-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Mariner st Ferry-st, for the benefit of all classes of persons. Book open DAILY from 9 A M to 3 P M, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE.—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergannes depôt, in connection with the mail trains a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, BICKEL & CO., No. 228 Broadway, New-York, No. 120 South Front-st, Philadelphia.

A DIMONDAG PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st, corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondack Iron Company.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES.—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No 84 Broadway.

RAILROAD IRON.—3,000 tons best English rerolls, 56 lbs. per linear yard, for October delivery, in Wales, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 19 Wall-st., near Broadway.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOUND OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Davies, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 4.45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8.40 P M train of M. S Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P M., Cleveland 6.50 P M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P M., Chicago 6 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 8:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P M., and Chicago at 8:30 P M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 9:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of Steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A M., Toledo 3 P M., Cincinnati 6 P M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4.15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7.05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock P. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Train run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows.

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P M., arriving at 7:30 P M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A M and 4:55 P. M.

For ticket trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

J. W BACON, Agent, Hartford
I. A BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., VIA CLEVELAND COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS L

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Steamboat Racing—A Collision.

No. 90 Beekman-street, Aug. 8, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was yesterday a passenger in the *Island City*, bound to Hunter's Point, to connect with the Flushing Railroad cars. Starting at the same hour, 1 o'clock P. M., the *Ravenswood* for Astoria, having the lead at the start, took her place outside, or, as the sailors have it, on our starboard bow. This placed the *Ravenswood* between us and our landing point, to reach which we must, at some point of our progress, cross her track.

We advanced at about an equal speed, on a converging line, gradually approaching each other, each apparently struggling for the advantage, and each equally determined not to yield the course.

In this position, and with this determination, a collision was inevitable, and after a brief interval the two boats were brought into contact, the guard of the *Ravenswood* coming over and riding the guard of the *Island City*, crushing in the light woodwork of the latter forward of her wheels.

In this position, with the two boats at their topmost speed, the hour had come when *one must yield*, or the stronger carry the weaker on her course, above water or below, as events might decide, or each, or both, be involved in some fatal disaster.

At this moment I think the Captain or Pilot of the *Island City* thought a little discretion was wise, and the *Ravenswood* was allowed to pass across our bows, and each boat proceeded to her destination.

The danger was over, and in the after part of the boat there was but one voice, and that in condemnation of the folly and wickedness of this entire proceeding. We could not judge, nor did we care, which officer was the *most* at fault. We were passengers in the *Island City*, and the officers of that boat were responsible to us for our safe delivery, ordinary dangers only excepted, where they contracted to carry us.

An effort was made to embody this expression of condemnation, felt certainly by many of the passengers; but we were upon the point of landing, and the zealous partisans of the Captain and pilot opposed the proceeding, which was abandoned, with the resolve, on my part, that the occasion should not pass without my protest at least, publicly uttered, as plainly as it was there expressed, against this practice of public carriers putting at hazard, without a thought of their responsibility, the safety and the lives of defenceless passengers.

Of the Captain of the *Island City* I know nothing. Of the pilot, I have before witnessed, in silence, his insolence to passengers, and on this occasion experienced it myself. From Capt. Baldwin, of the *Ravenswood*, I should have expected more discretion.

If the traveling public will not defend themselves against such outrage and wrong, against this unbridled passion, and unrestrained emulation, this brief passage along our shores will sooner or later bring sorrow upon these culpable steamboat officers or their thoughtless partisans.

The *Island City*, or the *Ravenswood*, will soon have a place in history with the many calamities which darken the pages of the past, unless better counsels within, or the public voice without, teach these men their duty and their responsibility.

On another occasion, if you will give me the room and I have the time, I will say a few words about the *Glen Cove* and *Granite State*, two rival boats on another route. Henry H. Elliott.

Broadway Blockaded with "Extra" Stages.

It has been boldly asserted by various officers of the City Government that Mayor Wood has exceeded his authority by giving Mr. Bazar Cornell permits to run *ten extra stages* on his Broadway and Wall-street line. This action is declared wholly illegal, and in relation thereto the Board of Councilmen have adopted the following:

Whereas, By the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed April 4, 1854, entitled "an act to regulate stage routes in the City of New-York, and to provide for the formation of companies to operate the same," it is declared that all licenses then in force, for omnibuses or stages in the City, shall be deemed to have the approval and consent of the Mayor and Common Council, as provided in the 14th section of said act; and,

Whereas, Section 15 of said act provides, that "no consent or authority given by the Common Council of said City, pursuant to the provision of the last section, shall be terminated or altered, unless by the concurrence of the votes of two-thirds of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council, nor unless the Mayor shall approve and certify his approval thereto, as provided by section 13; and,

Whereas, It has been stated in some of the public newspapers, that in defiance of said law, the Mayor has granted permits to Bazar Cornell to run ten additional stages in Broadway; therefore,

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, whether he has granted permits to any person or persons, or to any company, to run an increased number of stages in Broadway, without the authority and consent of the Common Council, required by the above-mentioned act of the Legislature, and, if so, to report the law or ordinance from which he derives the power to grant such permits.

Board of Aldermen.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Board met at 7 o'clock. In the absence of the President, Alderman Nathan C. Ely was called to the Chair.

DAMAGES SUSTAINED FROM PIERS.

Alderman Wm. Tucker offered a resolution directing that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to give his opinion, whether the City be liable for damages sustained in consequence of the piers being out of repair, in cases where the piers are under lease, with a provision that the parties holding said leases shall do the necessary repairs. Adopted.

CLERK OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

A resolution was adopted, concurring with the other Board, directing payment by the Comptroller of salary due the Clerk of the Fire Commissioners, to August, 1855.

After reference to their appropriate Committees, of several reports from the other Board, the Board adjourned to this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, D. D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole—Mr. Pinckney in the Chair.

The regular calendar was taken up. The following papers were ordered to a third reading:

In favor of fencing lots in Twenty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and filling lots in Seventy-ninth street. In favor of flagging Greenwich street, between Bank and Berthune streets. A number of other papers were also ordered to a third reading, and the Committee rose and reported the reports accepted. The Board then resumed, and adjourned to Thursday, at 5 P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, His Honor, the Mayor, in the Chair.

A resolution was adopted asking a list of the Census Marshals from the Secretary of State.

The bill of Mr. Canniff, from July 1 to Aug. 1, amounting to $104 14, was ordered to be paid by the City Chamberlain.

Upon a similar bill of John L. Ambler, for services as Clerk in the Seventh District Police Court, ensued a prolonged and excited discussion. The resolution directing payment of the same was adopted.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to the Assessment Rolls, in explanation of his transfer of the same to the Clerk of Arrears instead of the Tax Commissioners. He cited at length the Statutes upon the subject, in justification of his procedure. In the course of the communication he censures strongly the Tax Commissioners, in their delay in keeping a majority of the rolls out of the hands of this Department after the time prescribed by law. An examination of the footing-up of four tax books, containing computations of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eleventh Wards, respectively, showed, he alleged, errors in the amount of $80,000. Meanwhile, the rolls he transmitted to the Board for their future action. The communication was ordered on file.

The following resolution was offered by Supervisor Lord:

Resolved, That all the assessment rolls be placed in the hands of the Comptroller, and that he retain the amount of tax to be extended and placed in the proper column, and when comptrolled to be deposited with the Clerk of Arrears, who on or before the 1st of September next must deliver the same to the Receiver of Taxes. Adopted.

Supervisor Williamson moved, which was carried, that the Tax Commissioners complete the assessment rolls by affixing their signatures immediately.

The Commissioners then came forward and signed the assessment rolls.

Adjourned to next Monday.

Desertion.

Mrs. Lewis, late Miss Mary Jane Davis, now residing at Dr. Finnigan's, No. 63 Pike street, yesterday made complaint at the Mayor's Office that her husband had deserted her. It appears that after a slight acquaintance, she married Henry Lewis, a widower of about 43 years of age; the ceremony was performed on the 6th inst., by Rev R. R. Thompson, of the Methodist Church. Accused then took her to the Metropolitan Hotel, where, possessing himself of her gold watch, valued at $30, and drawing her savings from the Seamen's Savings Bank, he deserted her, on the 7th, carrying with him all her means of livelihood. He is described as a stout built man, without whiskers, dresses ordinarily in black, and wears gold studs; his nose is large his appearance and address gentlemanly. He has with him his daughter, four years of age.

Railroad Accident.

A German grocer, of Wheeling, Virginia, named either Adolh Punsuogh or Steinburgh, was on Tuesday, run over by the Harlem down train, just the other side of Mott Haven. The lower part of the right leg was completely cut from the limb and his right arm was broken. The man was walking on the track and paid no attention to the whistle. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital and put under the care of Dr. Van Buarcom.

Run Over.

Yesterday afternoon a carter named John Tiernan, while driving a loaded cart, fell off in front of the wheel which passed over his leg and arm, breaking the former just above the ancle. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Policeman Abbott.

Coroners' Investigations.

FATAL FALL.

An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Catharine Connaty, late of No 16 Scammel-street, by Coroner O'Donnell. From the testimony it appeared that the child fell from the upper part, supposed to be the roof, of the house. She fell to the pavement, and when taken up was still breathing, but insensible. She bled profusely at the mouth and nose. There is no guard or railing on the roof to prevent persons from falling. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "Death by injuries received by a fall. Further, we suppose that the deceased had fallen from the roof, although there is no direct testimony as to that fact. We feel ourselves nevertheless called upon to invite the attention of the authorities to the unsafe condition of the roof." Deceased was born in the city of Williamsburg, and was four years and nine months of age.

THE CHATHAM-STREET CALAMITY.

Coroner O'Donnell yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Emma Jacobs, who died on Tuesday night at 7 o'clock, from burns received by the fire at the clothing store No. 53½ Chatham-street on Sunday last. The evidence as already published was read to the Jury. Verdict: "Death from burns." Deceased was a native of Germany, and twenty-three years of age.

Police News.

CHANCES FOR THIEVES.

Hall door No. 91 Norfolk-street open at midnight. Secured by Officer Brown.

Store No. 249 Pearl-street, also open at a late hour, and secured by a policeman.

STABBING.

A lad named Henry Strader, while engaged in a difficulty with a boy named Peter Hasset, was severely stabbed in the shoulder by a pocket-knife in the hands of his antagonist. Hasset was arrested and taken before Justice Wood, who committed him for trial.

BURGLARY.

Peter Williams, Louis Medefire, and Amelia his wife, were yesterday arrested, charged with having, in connection with two other men known as "Dutch Charley" and "Jimmy," broken into the clothing store of Messrs. Fox & Ribas, of No 97 Chatham-street, whence they stole clothing to the value of $300. The evidence against prisoners went to show that the rear yard of complainants' house adjoins that of Medefire, at No. 263 William-street, and that on the night of the 20th of July the accused, by scaling the fence and prying open the shutters, entered the store, whence, taking the goods, they were thrown over the wall into Medefire's yard, when the female prisoner carried them up stairs. The principal witness against the parties was a servant in the employ of Medefire, named Mathilde Baer, who saw all the circumstances of the robbery, and likewise saw the disposal of the goods. The prisoners were taken before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, and fully committed for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

William Chambers was yesterday taken before Justice Pearsey, charged with a felonious assault upon Officer Elliott, of the Twelfth District. Chambers was drunk and disorderly in the street, and the officer was arresting him when prisoner cut him across the head with a large knife, inflicting a fearful wound. Prisoner was committed to answer.

BURGLARIOUS INTENT.

Thomas Conigan, a tailor aged 18, and George Morton, aged 16, were yesterday found by Officer Wilson in the upper story of a house on Eighteenth-street, near the second-avenue, under very suspicious circumstances. On their persons were found several skeleton keys, with other burglarious tools. They were taken before Justice Pearsey, who committed them for six months as vagrants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Aug. 8.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

Eighteen gentlemen were yesterday empaneled as a Grand Jury. Nearly seventy were summoned. Sixteen are a quorum. There was more than a quorum yesterday, consequently some work could be entered upon. The following are the names of those empanelled:

David Beach, Foreman.

Wm F. Ams.	John Buckley, Jr., Solomon Bantz,
Jonathan Danforth, Robert Henry,	Josiah S Leveritt,
Thos.H. Messinger Elliott Walker,	Charles C Boston,
Geo. D Baldwin, Ambrose K. Ely,	Francis Leland,
John R Lawrence, John McLean,	Henry Spafford,
Moses B Taylor, David Tappen.	

The Judge's charge was very brief. He glanced at the usual topics which the law requires to be noticed, said nothing about the Prohibitory Law, and gave the Jury the Manual of the Duties of Grand Jurors, compiled by the District Attorney.

The only case tried was one of

GRAND LARCENY.

Patrick Burke was charged with robbing David Guilod. The complainant stated that he was walking in the street quite composedly shortly after midnight on the 16th June. While leisurely meditating, and slowly returning home, he was accosted by two men, one of whom was the prisoner, and the other was a man unknown. They accosted him familiarly, and asked him how his health had been since they last had the pleasure of an interview. He assured them that they were mistaken, that he had never seen them before. They thought they had all three better take a drink, to which proposition Guilod seems to have readily consented. Burke treated to the first drink, the unknown man treated to the second, and Guilod, not to be outdone in liberality, treated to the third. He then proposed to go home, but they told him in seductive accents, of a nice place and a pretty girl. Human flesh is frail, and Guilod went with them to see the pretty girl. There was some discrepancy in that part of the evidence, which related to Guilod's entering the house. Whether in or out of house, however, he was attacked, as he alleged, by the two men, Burke taking a clear gripe of his throat, and almost choking him, while the other drew forth his watch and chain. Burke then called to his confederate, "Go round to the other side, he has money." But at this point some alarm occurred, and they ran away, Guilod pursuing them and crying "watch." An officer caught Burke, but the other man escaped.

Ex-Recorder Tailmadge defended the prisoner, and called several witnesses to give him a good character, among whom was Mr. Fiurry of the Westchester House. The prisoner, it appeared, had been in the employ of most of these witnesses, and was considered by them honorable and trustworthy.

There was considerable discrepancy in the prosecutor's evidence, relative to the manner in which the watch was stolen from him, and also, whether he did, or did not, enter the house of ill fame. The Jury were in doubt, and after being out some time, came back to ask questions. Then they went back again, and finally were discharged, being unable to agree. This disagreement of Juries is getting to be a sore nuisance.

[Communicated.]

Facts for Capitalists.

The language of an eminent writer may here be quoted very appropriately. As a diamond which flashes so brilliantly upon the fair brow of beauty is of no practical value until dragged from its native bed, so the world of nature is full of rare jewels, which are made of value to mankind only when laborious energy, observation and calculation, have brought them out from the crude mass of matter, and given them specific form, classification and application. One of these rare products of nature has recently been discovered on this continent, and the only one yet developed in such a mass of purity throughout, for solidity, compactness, color and texture. This beautiful article is found in large and extensive layers, or benches, in one of the mountains of Pennsylvania.

This immense quarry is owned, and being extensively worked, by the *American Mental and Slate Company* of New-York. Mantels, table tops, mirror slabs, and numerous other articles, are made in perfect imitation of all the rare and most beautiful marbles known. I have never before seen so complete a comparison in fact, it would be most difficult to determine the imitation from the real, if placed side by side, except the fine crystal-like lustre, upon the imitation.

The enameling must be done by no other but an artist of the first order, a master of his business, as by close examination the materials applied by extreme heat, become completely vitrified, and is therefore proof against oils or acids. Upon pricing the articles, I was astonished to find they were one half less than those of the real marble. At such prices the iron will no longer have a place in our parlors or sitting rooms, but calmly submit to bear the heavy burden of locomotives and freight trains. Yes—marble will turn its ghastly eyes upon its rival, "Slate Stone," with an envious grin. Roofing slate is also found in the quarry in great abundance, competing with the "Welsh Slate," cheaper than tin. America.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great Auction Sale of fine old Wines, Brandies, &c., by Ed. Schenck, No. 16 Wall-street, on Thursday, August 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. These liquors are warranted of the first quality, and will be sold genuine as imported, without reserve, including original packages and cases of Old Madeiras, Ports, Pale and Brown Sherries, Chamosigne, Otard, Hennessey, and Martell, London Dock Brandies, &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—The searching and curative properties render them invaluable to those who suffer from liver and stomach complaints. Any case of Dyspepsia will readily yield to their wonderful influence. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Mr. J. R. Scott is now the great feature in theatricals of this City. The National is nightly crowded to overflowing. To-night he appears as *Wallace*, his favorite character. This will be a treat, as he will be supported by a strong cast. The "Night Owl" and "State Secrets" will make up the bill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ambrotypes made only at Brady's—a new and beautiful art, taken instantaneously in clear and cloudy weather—more durable and perfect than Daguerreotypes. No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Beer-House Murder—Arrest of the Alleged Murderer.

Stimulated by the reward offered by the Mayor of Newark, the police of New-York and Jersey City were on the alert yesterday for John McKinney, charged with the murder of Conrad Bauer, the keeper of a lager bier saloon in Newark, on the previous night. He was arrested last evening in Jersey City.

Salaries of City Officials.

By the Salary Ordinance, which was passed by the Common Council on Tuesday evening, the pay of the officials of Jersey City is as follows:

Recorder	$500	Superintendent of Ferries, Wharves and Piers	$100
City Clerk	1,000		
City Marshal	400	Assessors of Taxes	400
City Comptroller	475	Collector of Taxes	500
City Treasurer	400	Captain of Watch, per month	40
School Superintendent	100		
City Physician	200	Asst. Capt. of Watch per month	25
Corporation Attorney	500		
Overseers of Poor	500	Watchmen, per month	25
Street Commissioners	600	Day Policemen per day	1 50
Chief Eng. Fire Dept.	400		
Chief Day Police	500		

The Corporation Printer receives $450 per year, and 15 cents per line for tax table. Lamplighters get 50 cents per month for each lamp.

Licenses.

A large number of applications for licenses were yesterday made to Mayor Clickener, of Hoboken. The following is the number granted: Fifteen to hotels, 13 for Inns and Taverns, 15 for Hacks, 15 for Omnibuses and 6 for Express wagons; for which the city received the sum of $1,730.

Liquor Trials.

Two Jersey City liquor dealers yesterday had a hearing before the Recordor for selling without license. Wm. Wheeler was convicted and paid the usual fine of $10. Hugh Riley was also found guilty, and it being the second offence he was fined $20.

Recorder's Report.

The quarterly report of Recorder Cutter, of Jersey City, shows the total number of arrests for the three months to have been 278, and the total receipts for fines amount to $1,008.

The Body of a Drowned Infant Found.

A few days since, while Mr. Patrick Pitillipe of New-York was on a steamboat excursion up the Hudson, his infant daughter, aged about 9 months, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered at the time, and was found floating in the water near the ship-yard in Hoboken, on Tuesday. Justice Forster held an inquest over the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Health of Norfolk.

The following is the latest report of the Baltimore Board of Health.

Office Board of Health,
Tuesday Morning, August 7, 1855.

Dr. Mann has brought me official reports from Norfolk and Portsmouth to 2 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. The reports include the preceding 48 hours.

In Norfolk there have been ten new cases of fever at the new Hospital, among the families removed from the infected row, but the cases are reported to be mild, with the exception of a child four years old. The cases previously reported are convalescent. No deaths in the Hospital. Two cases of fever in the infected row, which were left as hopeless when the rest of the sick were removed, have died. There is one case reported by the attending physician to be yellow fever which was developed out of the infected district, but probably originated from exposure to its atmosphere. It is now under treatment. Two other cases have occurred in the city; one had recently removed from the infected row, and the other from Gosport; both are still under treatment. In Portsmouth there have been in the 48 hours, sixteen new cases, and eight deaths. The cases generally are more amendable to treatment. In the deaths are included the cases at the Hospital, which had been removed from the city. In consequence of the disease in Portsmouth and Norfolk, the communication with these cities by the bay line of steamers has been suspended. During the present condition of things, the steamers will stop in Hampton Roads, opposite the mouth of the Nansemond River, about 30 miles by water from Norfolk. They will be met at this point by the steamer *Star*, which will carry passengers to and from Suffolk on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and thus prevent interruption to the regular transmission of the mail and through passengers for the South.

WM. M. KEMP, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

Mysterious Disappearance of an Editor.

The New-Orleans *Bee* states that on Tuesday the 24th ult., Mr. Thomas S. Moore, the proprietor of the Louisiana *Republican*, published in the Fourth District, left his office and went on business to the First District. That evening about 11 o'clock he was at the Phœnix Coffee House, in St. Charles-street, in company with several friends, and has not since he left there been heard of. He was in good health, in a cheerful mood, and spoke of his prospects in his new business enterprise, the *Republican*, as being satisfactory and flattering. His friends and family at first supposed that he had crossed the Lake, but as they have received no tidings of him up to this time, there is room for conjecture that he has met with foul play or become the victim of some dire accident. The business prospects of Mr. Moore, his position, relations and family ties were all such as to render him comfortable, hopeful and happy. He had a wife and seven children, for whom he cherished constantly a tender and affectionate regard and who are now deeply afflicted by his strange and unaccountable absence.

Attacking the Mayor.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* says, as Mayor Lewis was riding down Marais street, in his buggy, on Tuesday evening, he saw a free negro named Jean Baptiste Poincy, who is reported to be crazy, grossly insult a respectable white lady, by addressing the most villainous obscene language to her. The Mayor got out of his buggy, and approaching the ruffian, gave him a cut with his horsewhip. The scoundrel retaliated by jumping into him with the intention of giving him a beating, and did give him several blows; but the General, who is not such a very old man, got him down in the gutter and held him there until assistance arrived. Poincy was then taken to the calaboose and locked up. Recorder Ramos yesterday sent him to the Workhouse for twelve months.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Extort Money.

From the Waterville (Oneida Co.) Journal, Aug. 4.

Our community has been under great excitement during the past week, in consequence of the development of the particulars of a most villainous attempt to extort money from Mrs. Ferguson, a respectable and quiet wealthy widow lady, residing two miles west of this village. Mrs. Ferguson lost her husband after a protracted illness, about four months ago, since which her presence has been almost constantly required at home to minister to the wants of an invalid and entirely helpless daughter. While her mind was weighed down by the grief caused by these severe afflictions, and oppressed by numerous cares, some fiend or fiends in human form attempted to extort from her money to a considerable amount, by threats to take her life and the lives of her children in case she refused to comply with their demands. It appears that on the 19th day of last July, Mrs. Ferguson received from the Post-Office in this village a letter mailed at Hubbard's Corners, in Madison County, a copy of which follows:

July 7, 1855.

"Dear Madame: I write a few lines concerning a little deal with your husband. I wrote him a year or so ago if he would send me a check of $3,000, I would square off with him; if not he should die a slow death by poison. You see how well I kept my word. Now I have took your girl and she shall go too, and the rest of the family, you with the rest, for revenge, unless you send where I direct $1,000 immediately. You will find I am not to be trifled with—if you have not already. Send me the money and you are safe, if not you shall suffer a worse death than your husband; remember what I say. Say nothing to any one, or I will murder you in cold blood, but send the money directly. Send it in a letter to North Brookfield, Madison County—direct to Mrs. Juliett Fisk, and I will see that I get it, instead of her; if not, I rather she would have it than anybody else. If I ever hear that you tell a word of this, beware. I have called on your daughter lately, but you don't mistrust who I be; send it soon if you want to live in peace long."

This threatening missive threw Mrs. Ferguson into the deepest distress, and, as was natural, she immediately sought the advice of friends, among whom were Dr Munger and D. B. Goodwin, Esq., who concluded to make use of a decoy letter in answer to one Mrs. Ferguson had received, in the hope of exposing the authors of this cruel villainy. Accordingly a letter was written by Mrs. Ferguson and directed to Mrs. Juliett Fisk, North Brookfield, enclosing two $10 bills, marked by Mr. Goodwin, in which it was stated in substance that she had forwarded $20 of the sum required; that she could not at present command so much money as $1,000, as she begged her persecutors to spare her own and her children's lives. The letter was taken from the post-office, by Sydney Fisk, husband of Juliett, and by him taken home.

On the evening of the same day, Mr. Fisk called on Mrs. Ferguson, and inquired of her if she had written a letter to his wife, and what the meaning of it was. Mrs. Ferguson answered the first question in the affirmative, and unsuspectingly gave Mr. Fisk a history of the whole transaction up to that time. Mr. Fisk also produced the letter written to his wife, and the money contained therein, both of which he placed in Mrs. Ferguson's keeping.

Dr. Munger happening to be present at the time, and believing Fisk to be entirely innocent, induced him to come to Waterville, where, after another consultation, in which Fisk was one of the consulting party, the returned letter, containing the marked $20, was placed in a new envelop and redirected to Mrs. Fisk at North Brookfield. A letter was also written by one of Mrs. Ferguson's friends, and forwarded by the same mail to the postmaster, requesting him on no account to deliver the letter directed to Mrs. Fisk to her or any of her family.

This was on Wednesday, 25th ult.; on the Friday evening following, Fisk and his wife called on Mr. Ferguson, and Mrs. Fisk, in the course of a private interview with her in relation to the events of the last few days, stated in substance that during the afternoon before, when she was entirely alone, a strange and dark individual, evidently disguised, entered her house, and inquired if she had received a letter from Mrs. Ferguson, and that on being told she had, and that it contained $20, the strange individual said the letter and the money were intended for him, but he appeared to be deeply offended at the littleness of the sum sent; and remarked that had he taken the letter from the office instead of herself, he would have taken Mrs. Ferguson's life before morning; that the dark individual then presented a loaded pistol at her, and under great excitement told her that she must see Mrs. Ferguson immediately, and inform her that he would not now settle his difficulty with her late husband for less than $1,500, and that the money must be forthcoming or he would murder Mrs. Ferguson and her whole family, as well as herself and husband.

After some further conversation to the same effect, in which the dark and mysterious stranger was made to assume an awfully threatening aspect, and the imminent danger of all the parties concerned was strongly insisted upon, Mr. and Mrs. Fisk withdrew. On the following morning, Mr. Fisk made his appearance at the North Brookfield Post-Office, and represented to the Postmaster that he had been authorized by Mrs. Ferguson to take the letter directed to Mrs. Fisk; it was given to him.

Under these circumstances, it was deemed proper to cause the arrest of Fisk and wife; and they were accordingly taken into custody on Tuesday of this week by Officer Gifford, on a warrant issued by Justice Church.

Previous to the arrest, however, the house of the accused was visited by Mr Goodwin, in the hope of getting some further clue to the authors of this base villainy. During this visit Mrs. Fisk stated that on the Saturday evening previous she had received another call from the strange individual; that he made his appearance late in the evening, and enticed her out of doors; that with threatening language and gestures he demanded the letter last received from Mrs Ferguson, and that she gave it and the $20 contained therein to him; and that after an interview of about an hour, he left for parts unknown. The officer who made the arrest was accompanied by ex-Sheriff Schuyler Hubbard.

It is proper to add that they found in the house of the accused parties evidences almost conclusive of their guilt; among which were the marked bills that Mrs. Fisk stated she had given to the strange gentleman who had acted so mysterious a part in this dark transaction; also some letter paper corresponding in size texture and "mill mark," with that on which the letter to Mrs. Ferguson was written. Fisk and wife are now undergoing an examination before Justice Church; but up to the time we went to press, all the evidence on behalf of the people is not taken. The keenest indignation is felt in our community at this base and brutal attempt at extortion; and there is a settled determination to ferret out the guilty parties and bring them to deserved punishment.

Shocking Affair—Seduction of a Girl.—The Chicago *Journal*, of Aug. 6, says: Rumor is busy with a shocking affair just come to light in our sister city of Waukegan. It is said that a young girl of hitherto irreproachable character, recently died in that place, and that it has come to light that her dying confession implicated a hotel keeper of the city in whose family she has resided, with the crime of seduction and that her decease was the result of attempts to conceal the evidence of his crime, by an abortion. The man implicated has a wife and children. The matter is causing much sensation.

MARRIED

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug 7, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev G T Bedell, Mr David Oliver, of Sacramento Co to Miss Catharine Price, only daughter of the late Wm M Price of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday Aug 8 at St Joseph's Church, by Rev. D. Tine, Mr Frederick Tisson to Miss Mary Swift, daughter of J T. Patten Esq, both of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday Aug 8, by Rev Dr Ferris, James D Demilt to Mary C Timpson, all of this City.

In Brooklyn on Wednesday, Aug 8 by Rev. James B. Kerr, Judah B Voorhees to Mary H., eldest daughter of Silas Powell, all of Brooklyn.

At Greenport, on Wednesday, Aug 8 by Rev. Mr Knapp, Mr Thomas Fanning, Jr., to Miss Sarah Theresa Sawyer both of this City.

DIED.

At Stapleton Staten Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, suddenly, Mrs Mary Ann wife of C Bartlett Esq.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, Aug. 9, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Mrs Griffa Tompkins, Brownell pl., opposite Dutch Reformed Church, Stapleton.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, Elbert son of Elbert N and Caroline Saumis, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment, this (Thursday) morning, from the residence of his father, No. 1,884 Broadway.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, Stephen, infant son of Stephen and Sarah Field, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 111 Allen st. this day (Thursday), at 9 o'clock.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., Mary Ellen, aged 5 years, 6 months and 17 days eldest child of Andrew and Ann Maria Billings. His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

At Mendham, Morris County, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 7, after a lingering illness, Josiah W Dickinson, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place to-day, Thursday, at half-past 2 P. M., from Grace Church, Brooklyn. His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At Greenport, Long Island, on Monday, Aug. 6, Charles Dennis, only child of Oscar B. and Harriet A. Forsham, aged 1 year and 4 months. His remains were taken to Sag Harbor for interment.

At Ogdensburgh, on Sunday, Aug 5, John W. Hayes, Esq. in the 35th year of his age.

At Port Jervis, on Monday, Aug 6, of cholera infantum, Howard French, aged 6 months, infant son of Jacob G. French, Esq.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 8.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117		500	Cumb Coal Co	28½
8,500 do	117		400	do	b60 28½
43,000 Missouris	b60	56	200	do	b60 29
3,000 do		56½	100	do	b60 29½
10,000 do		56½	100	do	s10 29½
10,000 do	b3	56½	250	do	s3 28
8,000 California 7s, '70		86¼	100	do	b60 29
10,000 Indiana 5s		66	100	Gardiner Gold Mine	1½
11,000 Erie Con Bs '71		86	1450	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 100
3,000 do	b60	85½	100	do	s90 99½
3,000 Erie Cvt B. '62	s3	85	250	do	opg 99½
500 Erie Bds of '75		91	200	do	b10 100
5,000 do		91½	200	do	b30 100
8,000 H R 3d Mtg Bds		77½	100	do	s30 99½
10,000 do	b60	77½	310	do	opg 100
1,000 Hud. Convt Bds		78½	200	do	s30 99½
15,000 Pac. Bds 1st issue		108	137	do	opg 99½
4,000 Pac. Bds 2d is	b30	98	25	Wis. Lake Shore R.R.	86½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R R Bds		87½	25	do	87
15,000 do		87½	200	Erie Railroad	s30 54
10,000 do	b30	88	100	do	s60 52½
60,000 do		88	600	do	s60 52½
30,000 do	b60	88½	100	do	b30 52½
10,000 Ill. Cen. Bds	b60	84	100	do	s3 53
2,000 N. Y. Central Bs		91	450	do	52½
2,000 T H & A 2d M Bds		85	50	do	b30 52½
1,000 Ft. W & Pt. L. B		87½	107	do	52½
6 Del & Hud Canal Co		132	200	do	s30 52½
10 Merchants' Ex Bk		106½	826	Harlem Railroad	s3 29
200 Nic. Transit Co	b30	20½	500	do	b60 29½
100 do	b60	20½	300	Reading Railroad	c 95
400 do		20	600	do	b30 95
200 do	b15	20	1000	do	b60 95
100 do	b60	20½	200	do	s60 94½
300 do	b30	20	1500	do	94½
150 do		19½	100	do	b30 94½
100 do	b60	20	100	do	b10 94½
300 do	b60	19½	100	Hud Riv R R	b60 41
100 do	b20	19½	100	do	c 41
50 do	b15	19½	218	Mich. Cen. R. R.	100
600 Canton Co	b60	27½	100	do	b30 100
300 do		27	400	M. S & N I R R	s3 104
50 Penn Coal Co	b60	106½	24	Clev C & Cin R R	106½
150 do	b60	106½	50	Clev Col Cin Railroad	67
130 Galena & Chic R	s3	112	40	Clev and Pitts R R	76
264 do	s3	112½	25	do	s10 75
200 Clev & Tol. R. R	s3	97½	140	do	c 75
100 do	s3	97½	160	do	74½
16 Chic. & Rock Isl. R		99			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Indiana State 5s		86½	150	N. Y. Cen. R R	opg 99½
7,000 Missouri 6s	b60	86	128	do	b3 aft opg 100
10,000 California 7s, '70		86½	115	Erie Railroad	s3 52½
5,000 Ohio 6s, '75		111	300	do	b60 52½
2,000 Erie Bonds of '75		91½	50	Mich So & Nor. I R	s3 104
5,000 Erie Bonds of '83		100	101	Reading Railroad	b3 95
50 50 Ill. Cen R R B		87½	100	do	b60 95½
10,000 do	b60	88½	500	do	95
5,000 New York Cen 7s		102½	40	Hud. Riv. Railroad	41
12,500 do		103	60	Panama Railroad	s30 107½
5,000 Pan. Bonds (2d is)		108	550	Ill Central R R	s10 57½
100 Nicar Trans. Co	s3	19½	400	do	b60 96
100 do	b30	19½	25	Galena & Chic R R	s3 112½
300 Cumber. Coal Co	s3	22½	50	Cleve & Tol. R R	95½
50 do	s30	22½	30	Cleve. & Pitts R	74
50 do	b30	23½	200	do	s60 75½
200 do	b60	23½			

Wednesday, Aug. 8—P. M.

The mails by the *Baltic*, at this port, from Liverpool, July 28, were delivered at an early hour this morning. The Money and market advices are of a mixed and rather tame character. The English manufacturers had received later and more encouraging accounts from Australia, and the demand for goods for that quarter was likely to improve. The clipper ship *Red Jacket* had arrived from Melbourne, having on freight $2,725,000 in Gold Dust, the heaviest single consignment since the year 1852. The ship *George Marshall* was soon to leave with almost two millions dollars. The receipts of Dust at Melbourne, by escort from the mines, for the first four months of 1855, were 485 141 ounces of the Mint, and were of about $20 the ounce, equal to $11,702,000. The shipments from

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1215 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

The Liquor Dealers' Convention at Syracuse.

New-York and Kings Counties vs. Albany and the Rural Districts.

Tremendous Row.

From Our Special Reporter.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

The Convention of persons engaged in the Liquor Trade met here to-day, pursuant to a public call issued by the Liquor-dealers of New-York and Brooklyn to the Liquor-dealers of the State. The attendance was very large. From the first the real Simon Pure delegates, who were instrumental in producing the Convention, seemed to anticipate a warm opposition from the country delegates, who were opposed, very generally, to the term "Liquor-dealers' Association," by which it was proposed the organization should be designated.

One natural result of this dread on the part of the New-York City dealers, was a great deal of preliminary caucusing which would not seem, from the character of the Convention proceedings subsequently, to have been attended with any more desirable effect than the apparently unanimous determination on their part to "stand by their principles," and discard the country dealers, if they should persist in opposing the continuance of the title in question. No great public anxiety seemed to prevail in regard to the probable results of the Convention; and, indeed, the only manifestations apparent to an outsider, that such a thing was about to take place, were no more than the presence in the principal hotels of large numbers of excessively red-faced, good-humored, protuberant-stomached gentlemen who hang around the bar-rooms, and the appearance on the tables in the hall of the Syracuse House, of a large number of copies of a pamphlet termed the "Carson League Unveiled," which was distributed gratis, and whose most salient features, as a composition, would appear to be its repeated and generally unsatisfactory attempts at what is termed "strong writing," and its equally numerous but indefinitely more successful specimens of execrable grammar.

The Convention assembled at Corinthian Hall at 4 o'clock—half an hour in advance of the time prescribed. After a somewhat anxious delay at the door of the apartment which had been engaged for the meeting, a gentleman appeared and informed the crowd that the key had been secured by Colonel FRENCH, who was detained at the Hotel in the effort to devise means by which he could keep out a large party of Prohibitionists who were prepared, he understood, to fill up the hall when opened, and also to prevent the ingress of one or two reporters from cold water papers.

In a few minutes after, however, it was announced that the door was open, and the entire crowd—Prohibitionists (if there were any—and the statement that there were somewhat apocryphal)—reporters and all, pounced in.

Col. FRENCH nominated Mr. P. G. MALONEY as Chairman.

A very testy old gentleman got up and moved an amendment—nominating Mr. KNAPP.

Some slight disturbance occurred, which merely ended in Col. FRENCH's indignant expression of his determination to have his motion put to the house.

The question on his nomination was accordingly taken, and

Mr. MALONEY was declared to be elected Chairman.

Mr. FARRAR (New-York City) moved the appointment of Mr. BOOTH as Secretary. Mr. BOOTH was appointed without opposition.

Some disorder began again to manifest itself. Mr. MALONEY, obviously in terror for the safety of his new dignity, jumped on the platform and said: This was the first Convention that had been held by the Liquor-dealers of the State of New-York. It had been called by the dealers of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn—cities that numbered thousands of persons engaged in the liquor trade, persons in whose hands funds to an amount corresponding with their numbers had been collected. It was essential for their mutual interests, and for the interests of the State dealers that a Convention of this character should be held. They had also called it in view of giving an opportunity to every County in the State and every Assembly District in the State to be represented, in order that all might consult together as to the mode by which their future efforts to maintain their rights should be hereafter directed. An election would soon be at hand, the importance of which every one of them was well aware of. The question then would be whether this Prohibitory Law was to be sustained or repudiated. That would be the grand issue; and was the question which now addressed itself to this Convention. The other political issues were but of secondary interest to the Liquor-dealers, and the affairs of political parties were entirely foreign to the purpose for which they had here met; and yet we saw delegates raise opposition here in the matter of the election of a Chairman—an office which, at the best, would be but brief, temporary, and without influence beyond that which it assisted in a merely official capacity. He assured them that it was with a great deal of regret he saw this exhibition of feeling, and hoped it should be the last that would occur. They had to meet a common enemy; they had got to fight that enemy; and they would fight him; but the way to begin was not by fighting among themselves. He said he would not retain the office when a permanent organization should be made. He thanked them for the honor which had been conferred upon him, and hoped that if he committed any errors they would attribute it to want of experience and not to any design to act improperly. [Applause.]

A Vice-President was moved by one of the country members, but the motion being declared informal, was withdrawn.

A motion for the appointment of a Committee on Organization was made and withdrawn.

Mr. GILBERT H. DEAN, of New-York City, said that for the purpose of arriving at a more direct and perfect organization, he would move the appointment of a Committee of five for the purpose of examining and reporting upon credentials.

The motion was seconded, and after some conversation, adopted.

The Chairman announced as the gentlemen selected for the Committee in question, the following: Mr. Dean, New-York; Mr. Myers, Kings County. Mr. Ring, New-York; Mr. Davis, Albany, and Mr. McLeod, Dutchess County.

Capt FAIRCHILD moved the adoption of a Committee on Officers, to be composed of five.

Mr. DEAN moved as an amendment, the appointment on the Committee proposed of a member from each Assembly District.

A member from Albany opposed the amendment on the ground that such an appointment could not properly be made until the Committee on Credentials had presented their report.

Another member suggested the propriety of calling out the names of the Delegates by Counties.

This was opposed on the ground that several Counties had more than one District.

A series of amendments and counter-amendments were made, which occupied a considerable amount of time without producing any very definite result.

The gentleman who had moved the amendment to the appointment of Mr. MALONY as Chairman, got up and said that the call having been issued only by the Liquor-dealers of New York and Brooklyn, he and his friends who did not reside in either of those cities, had nothing to do with the present Convention, and would therefore be content to sit and listen patiently to the proceedings. (Loud applause.)

Col. FRENCH contradicted the statement of the gentleman as to the exclusive character of the Convention, and appealed to the statements of the call as proof of his mistake.

The call was then read; it recommended a Convention of the Liquor-dealers of the State

Col. FRENCH called for its approval. The motion on approval was put and carried unanimously.

The subject as to the best mode of passing upon the qualifications of gentlemen present and deciding as to their claims to seats as delegates, was resumed and discussed at still greater length.

A gentleman from Erie thought that the Chairman was the proper Judge as to the persons entitled to a seat, unless in cases where the right to seats was contested by two sets of members from the same Assembly district, in which case the question might be referred to the Committee on Credentials. The speaker hoped no discourtesy would be manifested to the Chair at so early a stage in the proceedings, and charged Colonel FRENCH with having been the first to do so, although he had been nominated by his (Col. F.'s) party.

Col. FRENCH insisted that the gentlemen who had elected the Chairman had as high a respect for him as the gentleman who had just sat down. Some seats were contested here, and it was imperatively necessary to decide upon the rights of the contestants. He did not think a County entitled to nine men should overbalance one entitled to sixteen on a vote. He sustained the resolution that the delegates be called by the Counties in alphabetical order, the Committee to pass upon their credentials, and the Districts to be called in order in cases where there were more than one in each County.

The delegate from Erie [Mr. VANDERPOOL, we believe,] stated that the motion for a Committee on Credentials had been withdrawn.

Col FRENCH insisted that the Committee was still in existence.

The gentleman who moved the appointment of the Committee on Officers said that the motion withdrawn was his, and not that calling for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

Mr. SCHAFFER, of New-York City, was of opinion that the Committee on Credentials should be continued, as that their services might be had in case they should be called on to decide a contested delegation where two sets came from the same District.

Mr. VANDERPOOL again rose, and argued at considerable length in favor of the recognition of all the delegates present, and of submitting the credentials to the Chairman. He was loudly applauded. If the motion of the gentleman from New-York was to prevail the Convention might as well adjourn—the requiem of their cause was sung. All the gentlemen present came here animated by the same hopes, and influenced by the same principles; and yet the gentleman from New-York was an insurance of his opinion, believing that there were too many delegates here, that he insisted on the reduction of their numbers. [Applause.] The right of the Chairman to decide on the right of delegates in all here, was ignored, and the matter put into the hands of a committee. And where was that committee to sit? Where could they sit more properly than in a corner of this apartment. This was no star-chamber. It was no secret society; but the principle advocated by the gentleman on this occasion in regard to the reception of delegates was a principle kindred to that which influenced the star-chamber, and a principle which had influenced the conduct of those by whom the Prohibitory law had been passed. No canvassing, to the speaker's knowledge, had occurred until the appearance of the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. FRENCH); but on the moment of his arrival she first thing he did to gain the vantage ground, as it were, was to nominate a Chairman—a worthy, reputable, and highly serviceable officer, no doubt, and one whom he, [Mr. V.,] respected; and then, the very next thing he did, was to show his want of confidence in that Chairman by calling for the appointment of this Committee.

Col. FRENCH would not intrude on the time of the Convention, but that the remarks which had been applied to him were personal. He was a plain speaking man, and never concealed his honest sentiments when he had an insinuation to answer, or a reply to make. He had stated unmistakably the fact that there was a difficulty in regard to the delegates from Albany. He was as anxious to have a large number of delegates from the State as was the gentleman who had sat down; but he did not mean to indulge in the same repetitions. Both were members of the *bar*—but the difference was that the gentleman who had just spoken was a member of the legal bar, whilst he (Mr. F.) was a member of the Liquor Bar.

For some minutes the members had a glorious time of it, every man apparently endeavoring to shut down everybody else, and to let no votes be heard but his own.

A Delegate from Albany asked if this Convention was temporary or permanent?

The Chairman said it was temporary.

The Delegate stated that he had come here, not so much as a representative of the Liquor Dealers as of the citizens in general opposed to all fanatical legislation. He did not, therefore, feel justified in answering to the call for Albany, until the Convention had made a declaration of principles. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. FRENCH) seemed to address himself particularly to the Liquor Dealers of New-York and Brooklyn; but if this was to be a State Convention the State must be heard.

Col. FRENCH was glad this question came up. He remembered, some ten or fifteen years ago, when pious, church-going members of their body did not like the term Liquor Dealers, and strongly objected to it,—from purest motives, he allowed.

A gentleman rose and called the speaker to order.

The Colonel's supporters applauded, and called on him to go on.

He resumed, and stated that the movement to which he had alluded had turned out a signal failure. He was going on to detail the tricks played by the pious Liquor Dealers on the other members of the body, when he was interrupted by Mr. HANNAHORN, the member for Albany, whom he silenced by saying that if that gentleman was not connected with the Liquor Dealers he had no business to interrupt him.

The member from Kings County called on the Chairman to repress the interruptions of the gentleman from Albany, to whom no allusions whatever were being made.

Col. FRENCH again resumed. He had been called recently to a meeting of the Liquor Dealers of Albany, and found it to be a Convention of all who were opposed to the Liquor law. They had politicians among them, and they made a most ridiculous job of it. They tabooed the name of Liquor Dealers; they denied the name, and they did nothing. He went down to New-York and Brooklyn, and the Liquor Dealers of those cities coincided with him almost to a man. There was but one exception.

A Kings County member asked if the gentleman referred to as an exception had not published a card, as a candidate for a political office?

Another Delegate indignantly protested against referring to a gentleman who was not present.

Col. FRENCH concluded by asserting his faith in a few honest men not ashamed to state their profession and their objects, and his utter distrust in a host of scheming politicians. [Loud applause.]

It was now proposed that the motion on the original question be taken.

A gentleman from Monroe County rose to make a statement.

Col FRENCH inquired if he was a delegate.

The gentleman in question answered Col. F. by asking if he was!

Col. FRENCH said he was.

The gentleman from Monroe answered that he had his credentials also.

The Chairman said that it was necessary that he should make his statement through the Chair.

The Monroe County member asseverated amid applause his perfect contentment with the title of Liquor-dealer, and said something more to the same effect.

Loud calls for "Question" were heard.

A delegate from Steuben County made a stump speech in which he endeavored to throw oil on the troubled waters, by expressing his hope that the meetings of this Convention would be characterized by good feeling and unanimity. He had been two years and a half in the business; he had given it over on July 4, but he still kept two gallons for his friends to treat them when they called. He was a most determined enemy of the Liquor law, and if the law, which he declared to be a most unjust enactment, were continued he would either lie in Sing Sing or hang for it.

The question was again called for. Various counties were named, Albany among the first; no delegation from Albany presented itself. Several other counties were called upon, with the like result. A large number of credentials, however, were duly handed up, but it was evident that a general bolt was in progress; and this was rendered the more obvious by the representatives of the Country Districts, opponents of the Prohibitory Law, led by Mr. TRACY, of Albany, charging Col. FRENCH with endeavoring to control the proceedings of the Convention.

These gentlemen were politely requested to leave, which some of them did in high dudgeon.

Col FRENCH rose to vindicate himself; he made a toe-thened address, and ridiculed the idea of the Liquor-Dealers abandoning their name, and succumbing to the political hypocrisy which demanded of them to dodge the question, and act as cowards. He hoped that the future action of this Convention would be harmonious. He hoped that it would not go to the world that the Liquor Dealers, who were the most mild and temperate men in the world, should conduct themselves as mere politicians. They were not a political party; they were a mere balance of power.

It was now moved that the credentials of those delegates, but one set of whom had been sent from one Assembly District, should be received, provided they came within the class of persons designated in the call.

A gentleman from the Albany side of the house asked what was meant by "liquor-dealer!" Was it one who consumed liquor?

Col. FRENCH said it was only a liquor-seller.

Some further conversation occurred of a very desultory character.

Col. FRENCH moved an adjournment until 7½ o'clock, in order to afford an opportunity to the Committee on credentials to examine the papers presented and report thereon.

Several voices demanded that the Convention should sit down.

Col. FRENCH consented to withdraw his motion and let the calling of the Counties be continued.

The calling on the delegates from Counties was then proceeded with anew. The Albany members returned in pristine force, and fears were expressed that when the matter of credentials came to be decided they would vote the New-York party down.

Mr. DEAN moved "that no delegate be admitted to a seat in this convention who is not engaged in the liquor business."

A delegate moved that the motion be laid on the table. That motion was seconded

The same delegate asserted his intention not to be ruled by Col. FRENCH.

Col. FRENCH said the term liquor-dealers, in the call, included all who dealt in liquor—even the farmers who made cider and sold it. He would also state that it was the intention of those who had been instrumental in getting up this convention—[Interruption]—I have never been more interrupted in in all my life.

A DELEGATE—That resolution is not in order.

CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from New-York has got the floor.

DELEGATE—He has got it illegally.

Col. F.—The Chairman will decide that. Col. F. went on, but had not spoken more than half a dozen sentences when a most formidable opposition got up, and a *scene* of the most threatening character was in prospect, when

A delegate moved an adjournment until 7½ o'clock.

An amendment was made to the effect that the adjournment be *sine die*.

Col. FRENCH was perfectly satisfied that the Reporters should describe the incidents of the session, if they only stated that all the interruptions and disorders came from persons not representing those engaged in the liquor trade. He moved that *no* persons be henceforward admitted to have a seat in the Convention but those representing liquor-dealers.

The motion was seconded.

A delegate declared it unparliamentary.

The Chairman put the motion, and declared it carried. There was a very loud dissent, however.

An old gentleman, highly incensed at the turn things were taking, moved ironically that no persons be admitted to the future sittings of the Convention but dealers from New-York and Kings County.

Mr. DEAN declared it was well known that organizations had been got up with other people's money to break up this Convention. What was this new formed zeal that had been created within the last three or four months, and exhibited by men who had never tasted a drop of liquor in their lives before, and who now come forward to advocate the rights of the Liquor Party? They were acting here from the most foul and damnable corruption, and he would move to have them excluded from this assemblage of honest men.

Here the contending parties had arrayed themselves in hostile array at the foot of the platform, and stood eyeing one another, apparently on the most blood-thirsty designs intent. The signal for a general "pitch in," however, was not given, and the threatened engagement was averted.

Col FRENCH renewed the motion for adjournment until 7½, when no persons should be admitted but members of the Liquor-dealers' Association and the gentlemen of the press.

A Delegate from Lewis County denied the imputations that had been cast by Mr. DEAN, and asserted that nothing that had been done in this Convention warranted such an assumption as that expressed by the gentleman to whom he alluded.

The question on adjournment was then put, and the motion carried with but one dissenting voice.

P. S.—The Convention reassembled at 7½, when things seemed settled down into a more agreeable condition.

Explanations were made all round. The delegates furnished their names which were called over by the Secretary, and as they replied to the Chairman's question as to whether they were liquor-dealers or not, they were admitted to a seat, or their claims reserved for further consideration.

EVENING SESSION.

HARMONY RESTORED.

Adoption of a Plan of State Organization.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Convention reassembled punctually at the hour designated. The refreshment the members had enjoyed in the interval, seemed to have reduced them to a more temperate and peaceful frame of mind.

Mr. VANDERPOOL, of Erie, rose to make an explanation. He said that a misunderstanding had sprung up between the City and the interior, which had led to the manifestation of some ill-feeling. He regretted that such should have been the result, and declared that, so far as he knew, there was no man in the Convention who meant to make war on the name under which the New-York and Brooklyn Associations were organized.

Col. FRENCH was happy in hearing that the gentlemen from the rural districts understood the position of the City Delegates. The Convention could now proceed harmoniously, and without any display of the ill-feeling which might otherwise have characterized, to a greater or less extent, its proceedings.

Mr. DEAN, from the Committee on Credentials, presented a report recommending the reception of all Delegates who were engaged in the liquor business. It was proposed that their names should be called over, and each Delegate should answer "Yes," or "No," to the question by the Chairman, as to whether he was interested in the trade.

The report was adopted.

In accordance with a suggestion of Mr. DEAN, the Delegates took their places in the aisle, and as their names were called by the Chairman they passed him, and accordingly as they replied negatively or affirmatively to his question as to their being in the liquor business, were set apart, or took their places in the front benches.

This test resulted in the admission of all the Delegates, whose names were called, to seats.

The duplicate delegations were also admitted; and everything for once was peace and harmony.

Mr. J. C. BLANCHARD, a Delegate from Saratoga, did not wish to be set down as a Liquor-dealer; but he did not mean to say he was not engaged in the business. The persons whom he represented as a Delegate might call him a Liquor-dealer, and he acknowledged that he was engaged in the business; but he disclaimed the name of a Liquor-dealer. He was admitted.

Mr. BARNEY was a Delegate from Wayne County. He did not now sell liquor, and had not sold any for the last five years. He had been in the trade, however, for fifteen years before, and was now out of it not from any want of disposition to engage in it, but because in his place the *Carson League* had got the ascendancy, and made the business a dangerous one.

A gentleman from Kings County suggested that the reason for some of the Delegates refusing to recognise themselves as Liquor-dealers was, that since the 4th of July they dare not "acknowledge the corn" in places where the law was attempted to be enforced.

Objection was made by several other Delegates to be known as Liquor-dealers, but the Convention taking for granted that the ground of these objections was in all cases the same, the Delegates in question were admitted without further parley.

Mr. BURCH, of New-York City, proved the appointment of a Committee of five to nominate permanent officers.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. BOOTH, of New-York City also, moved as an amendment, that the Committee consist of eight gentlemen—one to be appointed from each judicial district.

The amendment was seconded, put and carried.

It was then arranged that the Delegates from each district should appoint one of themselves to serve on the Committee. The nominations were as follows:

1. CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER, New-York City.
2. JOHN W. BRADLEY, Kings County.
3. P. S. MALLORY.
4. JOHN GOBLE.
5. MICHAEL MCGRADE.
6. JAMES BOGIN.
7. W. H. SUTHERLAND.
8. GRANGE A. BEAM.

A recess of fifteen minutes was allowed while the Committee were in deliberation. The following nominations were presented:

President—LEWIS POWERS, Troy.

Vice Presidents—R. A. BURCH, New-York; J. B. KING, Brooklyn; J. DOLAN, Herkimer; M. GOLDSMITH, Utica; HIRAM PECK, Rochester; L. S. WHITE, Binghamton; C. HOWARD, Buffalo.

Secretaries—C. W. SCHAFER, New-York; J. MCLEOAR, Oneida City.

The report was adopted unanimously, with the exception of one single voice—that of Mr. TOM WHELAN—"Irish Jack," as he is popularly termed among his acquaintances, formerly Alderman of the Fourth Ward, New-York City.

Mr. WHELAN retired "in disgust."

Messrs. FRENCH and DAVIS were appointed a Committee to conduct the Chairman to his seat.

The CHAIRMAN said—This is something, gentlemen, that I did not expect; but at this time I can but briefly return you my respectful acknowledgments for your confidence and support; and I shall ever bear in grateful and long and lasting remembrance that you have called upon me to preside over this deliberative body. And I will endeavor to do, with that degree of impartiality which shall deserve your general approval, everything within my reach to secure your interests and merit your recommendation. No matter, gentlemen, what name we may associate under here, we are a Convention for the purpose of opposing the coercive Prohibitory Law. [Applause.] As far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing that some name be adopted at this Convention, designating this organization as one of liquor-dealers. We, in the city of Troy, had as the Rensselaer County Protective Union. We are satisfied with that name; and I was pleased to hear from the gentleman from Erie County that there was an Association with a name of its own there. At any rate, gentlemen, we came here for the purpose of cementing harmony and good understanding among us, and we hope that our meeting will result in the welfare and prosperity of those who are engaged in the liquor trade. [Loud applause.]

It was then moved by Mr. FRENCH, that a Committee of five be appointed for the purpose of reporting a plan of State organization.

Mr. DEAN rose to a point of order, and moved that the Secretaries take their seats.

Mr. SCHAFFER, as Secretary, then rose and returned his thanks also for the honor that had been conferred on him. He had acted, he said, both in his present capacity and as presiding officer to many bodies, but he had never, in all his life, presided over a more reputable, more determined, more honest, or more respectable body of men than this.

Mr. FRENCH renewed the motion for the appointment of the Committee of five to report a plan of State organization.

An amendment was proposed to the effect that the Committee be composed of eight, which was seconded.

Col. FRENCH thought five sufficient, and thought that the gentleman proposing the amendment would perceive on reflection, that five was sufficient. Several gentlemen spoke in reference to the matter now in question.

Mr. VANDERPOOL was of opinion that as a State organization was already in existence, there was no necessity for such a Committee. The Central organization, at Albany, with Mr. TAYLOR as Chairman, was sufficient, he thought, for all practical purposes. His idea was that the only necessity now was the necessity for a Committee on Resolutions, which, when adopted by this body, should be recommended for adoption to the local organizations now in existence. This Convention wished to make a new organization, but that seemed perfectly superfluous. The existing organizations should be allowed to work as they were now doing. They hurt nobody, whilst the pressure on them of this new organization would be injurious to them. They were now within a few weeks of the election, and the only thing that was necessary was a few resolutions.

Mr. FRENCH thought they had understood each other to-day, when they assembled, but it now appeared they did not. He had no objection, so far as he was concerned, to let the gentleman organized in the society with Mr. TAYLOR at its head, go on and do their good work; but the objection was this,—that they were organized outside the interests of the liquor dealers, they were identified with politicians, and they could not call a State nominating Convention, without allowing politics to assume the ascendancy. Suppose the weakest political party in the State obtained the upper hand in the organization, what would the result be? Why, that the party whose interests were directly at stake would be outgeneraled. The proper course would be for the Liquor Dealers to rely on themselves—to keep by themselves, and then, when they had manifested their strength, politicians would wear out their shoes in running after them to enlist their support and influence. If that Convention were called by the Liquor Dealers alone and decided by them, they would make an appointment favorable to themselves, and every man of them would go to the polls confident in the vote which he was about to cast. If the Liquor Dealers relied entirely on themselves, they would find that such a powerful body, standing aloof from all parties, would prevent the nomination of a Maine law officer for any important public office in the State! What could small districts with but five or six liquor dealers in them do in the event of an election? Nothing; the result depended on their united strength, and that would influence politicians. Politicians never gave anything from love. It had been said that 20,000 majority in the City of New-York was no more efficacious in an election than 200 majority in a country district. That was true; but if the Liquor Dealers' Association had not been in existence in New-York, what would have been the result of the law in Syracuse, for instance—the next greatest city west of New-York except Albany? Why, the bars would have been closed up; and they were closed up until the liquor dealers from New-York came here a day or two ago and first opened the bar of the hotel at which they put up; and not only had done that, but had led to the opening of more than fifty other bars which since yesterday morning were in full blast. Mr. FRENCH went on to detail the results of the opposition to the Prohibitory Law in Brooklyn and New-York. It had even led to the extending of invitations, he said, by the advocates of the law, to those who ignored it, and whom they had systematically reviled, to friendly suits. And yet those supporters of Prohibition were the only people who talked of blood and thunder, although not a single bloody nose had been the consequence. This was due to the effective organization of the Liquor-dealers. In coming to Syracuse, members of the Convention from New-York had stopped at towns by the way, and had discovered that in Utica the Convention had not even been heard of. What, then, would be the use of mere local organizations, when such was a specimen of their knowledge of the condition in which their interests were placed, and of the movements by which they were likely to be affected. He believed that there was a great deal in a name, and the very fact that the Liquor-dealers hold themselves as a seperate organization, would in itself be of immense service to their cause. This policy of independence, maintaining themselves as a balance-of-power party, had already been tried and found most effective, and he hoped that the same policy would be pursued.

Mr. LANGSTAFF, of Brooklyn, understood that this Convention was called for the purpose of adopting a platform, and believed that the plan proposed by Mr. FRENCH was the most judicious that could be followed.

Mr. VANDERPOOL replied at some length. He said that the organization of the New-York Liquor-dealers' Association in 1854 had only affected the result of the election there to the extent of electing five members of Congress out of sixteen, notwithstanding the state ments made by Mr FRENCH as to its power and influence.

Mr. FRENCH said that that Association had not been formed until after the election.

Mr. VANDERPOOL went on to support the views he had already presented. He was followed by

Mr. MCQUADE, who said that a most effective organization had existed in Utica, and who generally coincided in the remarks of the previous speaker.

A Delegate was of opinion that any dictation of a uniform system of political action on the part of the New-York Society to the Country Associations, would be very injurious to the latter, without being serviceable to the former.

Mr. FRENCH denied that it was the wish of the New-York organization to insist on a uniform system of policy.

The Delegate continued at some length. He advocated the union of all opposed to the Maine Law; and said that their plan was to vote only for the man who would honestly pledge himself to vote the Maine Law off the Statute-book, and to vote against its reimposition in any shape. He concluded by arguing for the necessity of permitting local organizations to follow the course that, under the circumstances, seemed most judicious and proper for them to pursue.

Mr. FRENCH said, if the gentleman had merely waited until the proposed organization was read, he would have discovered the bulk of his remarks to be superfluous.

Mr. R. G. MONTGOMERY said the gentleman from New-York who had just spoken, had anticipated in a great degree the remarks which he was about to make. He suggested the advisability of restraining any further objections until the organized plan of action was read.

The amendment was put, and declared by a large majority. The original motion was put, and declared to be carried.

A call for the yeas and nays was made, but it was declared out of order.

The decision of the Chair was then appealed from, and the gentlemen in favor of the original resolution were asked to rise, and then counted by the Secretary. Those opposed were subsequently requested to rise, which they did.

The motion was declared to be carried by a majority of 67 to 39, amid loud applause.

Mr. MCQUADE regretted any exhibition of sectarian or vindictive rivalry. The country members had met in pursuance of the call of the New-York and Brooklyn Association, he admitted, but he understood that they were to be met by the former halfway in the formation of their platform.

M. LANGSTAFF wanted to know what more the country members wanted? They had got all they could reasonably ask for, thus far.

The CHAIRMAN called to order, and asked how the Committee was to be selected.

J. G. ARMOUR, a delegate, suggested that they should be named by the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN declined, on the ground that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the delegates present.

It was then suggested that he would be able to make a selection with the aid of the Vice Presidents. The matter was arranged accordingly. The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. French, Vanderpool, Myers, Ritchie and Davis.

Mr. VANDERPOOL declined. First, because he had a headache, and second, because he was a member of another organization.

Mr. DAVIS declined also, because he was a member of another organization for the same purpose.

Mr. FRENCH regretted that gentlemen should display an indisposition to concur with the City of New-York in this matter. They ought to know that the city delegates had not come here for their own interests alone; they had come here to stand by the country, as they always had done. They wanted to show them how to fight this question. He moved a reconsideration, in order that he might have an opportunity of presenting the plan of State organization, which had been drawn up and prepared for the action of the Convention.

The CHAIRMAN said it seemed to him that the interests of both town and county in this matter were inseparably connected. The danger from the coercive law was greater in the country than in the city. In Troy, not a prosecution had been sustained; and what was for the interest of the City of New-York in this respect was evidently for the interest of the entire State. He begged of them not to have a recurrence again of ill-feeling that had already been exhibited.

Mr. BAYLEY thought the feeling of the country delegates was misunderstood. He denied that they entertained a feeling of opposition to the New-York City organizations, although the delegation from that City seemed to think so. Other localities were differently situated from New-York, and might therefore require a different course of action.

Col. FRENCH asked leave to submit his plan of organization.

Cries of "Question"

The question as to the reconsideration of Col. F.'s motion was taken up and passed in the affirmative.

The motion was then withdrawn and the following platform submitted:

CONSTITUTION.

Whereas, A crisis has arisen in the political history of this country, in which a fanatical, intolerant, and bigoted party has assumed to govern the legislation of the country by a union of Church and State, and thereby wage indiscriminate war against constitutional liberty, regardless of the inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," asserted by the immortal patriots who signed the Declaration of Independence which was established by the sacrifice of our ancestors in the Revolutionary War against tyranny, and bequeathed by them to their descendants, who can only sustain and perpetuate them by that eternal "vigilance (which) is the price of liberty,"—therefore, The Liquor Dealers, (including Importers, Hotel-Keepers, Brewers, Distillers, Saloon Keepers, Jobbers, Grocers, Bottlers, Makers of Cider, and dealers therein,) of the State of New-York, represented in Convention, do hereby resolve to recommend to those engaged in the trade in such Counties where they have not organized, to proceed immediately to form associations therein for the purpose of resisting all assaults upon their personal rights and liberties, and for the protection of their property, and their character from insult—the members of which shall be required to mutually pledge to each other their sacred honor to support all candidates for office whom the respective County Societies may nominate or endorse, for the protection of their constitutional rights and liberties, as Liquor-dealers, apart from all other political organizations whatever, and also to support all candidates for office who may be nominated or endorsed by any Convention of Liquor-dealers of this State or of the United States, which may be convened for the promotion of the aforesaid objects, provided that the various County Societies shall be represented therein; and do also adopt the following principles of organization for the consideration of the County Associations, the details of which may be adopted by said organizations to suit their respective localities and attendant circumstances:

First—There shall be an organization in each county of the State, to be known as the "Liquor dealers' Society," and County Conventions which may deem it expedient may add, "and of others pecuniarily interested in the trade."

Second—County Societies, whenever they deem it necessary to organize Central Conventions in their respective counties, may do so by resolution directing the members of the towns, villages, or wards, or all of them, as they may think proper, to form themselves into Committees and to send three of their number as delegates to said Convention.

Third—Where Senatorial Districts are composed of more than one, County Conventions therein shall constitute a Senatorial Convention.

Fourth—No State, county, town, village or ward convention or organization shall nominate candidates for office, or endorse any of another party, unless it shall be necessary to defeat the election of candidates nominated by the party of coercive Prohibitionists, or those in favor of their principles, in which case the strongest candidate who may be opposed to any Prohibitory Liquor Law whatever shall be nominated or endorsed, without regard to his party politics.

Fifth—It shall be the duty of members of the Liquor-dealers' organizations of this State to be vigilant in ascertaining and reporting to their respective Societies the names of those in favor of the principles of the coercive prohibitionists who desire to be nominated for office, upon which report said Societies shall use all honorable means to defeat their nomination or election.

Sixth—Any person engaged in the liquor business, "or pecuniarily interested therein," and of good moral character, may be elected a member of the County Society in which he may reside, by paying such initiation fee as may be prescribed by them, and signing the constitution and by-laws, including the pledge; but no person other than a liquor-dealer shall be elected, unless there shall be a provision in the constitution of said Society providing therefor.

Mr. FRENCH then moved their adoption by sections. Carried.

Mr. MCQUADE moved the striking out from the preamble of the words, "A union of Church and State," on the ground that many pious people were connected with the Anti-Maine Law movement.

Mr. FRENCH moved the first section.

One gentleman insisted on retaining the clause "Church and State."

Mr. FRENCH withdrew it.

Another member moved the substitution of the words "fanaticism and oppression."

It was found, however, that the same idea was already expressed; and after some further conversation the section was adopted, minus "the union of Church and State," and with the substitution of "for" for "there by."

Mr. MCQUADE moved an amendment to the second section, to the effect that the organization should include all opposed to the coercive law.

The section was adopted, however, without alteration of any sort.

The other sections were hurried through a vote without discussion, and finally all were adopted en masse.

Col. FRENCH moved the appointment of a Committee of three to nominate a State Central Committee of nine. His motion was seconded and carried—not without some indications of discontent though, for it was now a quarter to 12 o'clock, and the country members were anxious to get to bed.

The Committee was eventually nominated as follows:

Messrs. DEAN, TOWNSEND and MALLORY.

They reported the annexed nominations for a State Central Committee:

R. FRENCH, New-York;
M. BURCH, Kings' County;
Mr. SIMMONS, Rensselaer County;
EZRA TRULL, Montgomery County;
STEPHEN J. THORN, Oneida County;
W. G. VREDEN, Chemung;
O. H. BOOTH, Dutchess County.

The above nominations were adopted unanimously, after which the thanks of the Convention were passed in most complimentary terms to the Chairman and the Secretary, and the meeting adjourned *sine die* at 10 o'clock at night.

We append a list of the names of all the delegates who were present.

ALBANY COUNTY—John Taylor, Jacob [illegible], William Davis, John I. Vars, John Tracy, Francis A. Andrews, Lucius Brighard, W. Wooden, Philip [illegible], H. A. Venale, Jun., Chas. Ashley, W. D. Bartlett.

BROOME COUNTY—L. S. White, J. B. Lewis, J. B. Hollis.

CHEMUNG COUNTY—W. L. Reader.

CORTLANDT COUNTY—W. S. Copeland, Isaac Fairchild, C. Keller.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—O. H. Booth, N. Palmer, John Mclean.

ERIE COUNTY—Lyman Knapp, H. L. Fowler, J. V. Vanderpool.

GENESEE COUNTY—Robert S. Rose, Wm. B. Sprague, John Gilchrist, [illegible], O. B. Davis, W. S. Johnson, [illegible], G. Kellogg, George Knowles, S. A. Wilson.

HERKIMER COUNTY—John Golden, John V. Smith, W. Chapman.

KINGS COUNTY—John Longstaff, Edward B. Collins, Thomas Taylor, George B. King, A. A. Myers, A. J. Harrison, John Bailey.

LEWIS COUNTY—Thomas L. Sheldon, James Dodge, Thos. Atwood, J. H. Sheldon, H. L. Stevens, H. W. Van Nemer, H. C. Gilman, J. Bailey, B. C. Keller, David Stillman, C. Woodworth, A. Jones.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—[illegible], John Flint, R. R. Adams, Ezra Trull, H. Rose.

NEW YORK—C. W. Campbell, James Cassidy, James Wallace, H. Meaney, E. J. Dorsey, A. E. Fairchild, C. H. King, George Cox, J. W. Cogswell, A. G. Hopper, C. Christian, W. Schaffer, J. Harrison, A. E. Hall, D. Lent, H. Van Valzer, J. Blackburne, A. C. Hemmenway, J. H. Williams, Geo. W. Fowler, A. M. Kirkland, J. K. Browne, Edward Story, Gilbert C. Dean, M. C. Read, J. L. Linheim, R. Ondenkirk, T. Vermule, Jas. Hon. Lewis Kelly, John W. Steinmetz, H. L. Dodge, W. Rayner, Thomas Whelan, James Daly, Martin Dessher, Horatio Reed, P. G. Taylor, Wm. Rosch, Wm. Dorman, W. Tappan, L. Munson, Henry R. Vose, Chas. Rittefield, James Keane, W. Howe, James Melvin, B. Kelly, J. H. Myers, M. Smith, Richard French, J. M. Burnett, John J. Armour.

ONEIDA COUNTY—J. Crook, T. S. Thorne, P. V. Mallard, M. McDarley, John P. Kettel, P. Keiser, M. McQuade, Charles Roach, N. Morris.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—G. B. Parker, J. Ritchie, J. E. Johnston, J. K. Williams, J. H. Scoville, H. Cushing, H. W. Chadwick, G. B. Earle, W. W. Segge, D. Wallace, G. Greenway, H. Ringsley.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.—L. Powers, J. Simons, P. S. Malloy.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—T. S. Jones, A. Vanderbilt, T. Swinton.

STEUBEN COUNTY.—S. A. Thing.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.—F. J. Taylor, M. Freer, L. Cortis.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—G. Goold.

YATES COUNTY.—L. Thompson. N. H. Watson, A. Beales, Charles Hubbard, Amasa Trull, Richard Noehden, George Cubbagh

WAYNE COUNTY—Joshua Coydon, Charles E. Elliott, W. H. Coffin, Silas Rook, P. G. Barney, W. Evans.

MORRIS COUNTY.—A. Saywood, C. A. Key.

SARATOGA COUNTY.—J. F. Blanchard.

In addition to the above, a number of gentlemen, not officially recognized as Delegates, but whose sympathies went strong for the cause, were present from New-York. Among the most prominently active of these, we recognized Capt. JAMES M. TURNER, who did all in his power to make himself generally useful.

Prospects of the Harvest—Reports from Various Sections.

We are indebted to Messrs. TAPPAN & MCKILLOP, of the Commercial Agency, No. 25 Nassau-street, for the following reports of the Harvest Prospects in various sections of the country. They are given, incidentally in their business correspondence, and are, therefore, more reliable than if written for the special purpose of affecting the produce market:

COBB COU

[illegible] NEWPORT.

Recent Causes—The Charity Concert—The Climate.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

Among the latest arrivals are young Benisco, attaché of the Russian legation, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY the active friend of education and agriculture, in Worcester County, Mr. TUCKER, so long Professor of Civil Law in the University of Virginia, and author of the *Life of Jefferson*, etc., F. G. SHAW, the translator of *Consuelo*, J. T. FIELDS of the Boston firm of TICKNOR & FIELDS, who have published the choicest series of Poetical and *Belles Lettres* works in this country. They have a new volume of poems by TENNYSON in the press, issued with his sanction and for a just pecuniary equivalent—another instance of the voluntary recognition of the unprotected rights of authors, by this honorable and popular house. The new poem they announced, by LONGFELLOW, is an Indian story—his first attempt of the kind, and said to be executed with singular grace and effect.

The absence of a New-York mail on this day of the week causes it to be called "Slack Monday;" loungers in the reading-rooms have recourse to back newspapers, and the editorials and correspondence are perused with special attention. All the good things recorded in large type in the TIMES, and by "Dick Tinto" and "Minnie Myrtle," to say nothing of "Canonicus," are appreciated in this stress of news.

To-day, however, the much-talked-of and long-anticipated charity concert has supplied the Newport world with an "object," and your humble servant with an "item." Of the eight amateurs who originally volunteered to sing on this occasion, only three kept the engagement—the others dropped off one by one as the appointed day drew near. This defection was owing, probably, to the arrangements in the church, and a kind of "Know-Nothing" murmur that reproached the enterprise. The former reason, however, is quite adequate to account for the withdrawal of ladies: instead of singing in the choir and behind a screen, as has been the method of the New-York amateur concerts, they were called upon to stand on a platform directly in front of the altar-railings, clearly exposed to the view of the audience; and this ordeal proved too severe to the nerves or the modesty of the fair vocalists, who could not "screw their courage to the sticking point," and so deemed "discretion the better part of—charity." Reduced as the musical forces were by this desertion, they yet offered a brilliant programme, which attracted a large and fashionable crowd to the "Lady of Our Isle." This is by far the most costly church in Newport, built of freestone, and decorated with the offerings of several wealthy Catholic ladies, who reside here in the Summer. In its proportions and material it is a characteristic temple of the faith to which it is dedicated. The priest who ministers at the altar has been lately appointed to a new diocese, on account of his ingenuity and success in raising funds. No small part of those which reared this massive pile were drawn from the hard-earned and limited wages of Irish servant girls, many of whom denied themselves the decencies of apparel to contribute, at the bidding of one they regard as the Lord's Vicegerent.

It was an anomalous spectacle, in view of the present crusade against the Catholics, to behold the seats usually occupied by our humble and laborious Romanists, gay with the silks, flowers and fans of heretical dames. Some of them, however, betrayed conscientious scruples about thus directly promoting the interests of a Church which public and American sentiment condemns as inimical to the spirit of our institutions. One young lady took counsel of her minister: "Will it be any harm for me to go—just to hear the music?" she asked, "Would you like to see me there?" inquired the pastor. "Oh no; and I will not go myself." The majority, however, could not resist the novelty and excitement; and doubtless the faithful laughed in their sleeves to see how they had brought over the funds and the musical talent of their adversaries, by an adroit appeal to their vanity and love of amusement. The money thus realized, is to be devoted to the purchase of an organ, and perhaps a bell, for the "Lady of Our Isle," who thus, according to ancient policy, makes capital "of the Mammon of unrighteousness." The Church is situated in the heart of the town, on a somewhat narrow street, which renders the approach by carriages rather inconvenient at night; the hour of the concert was, therefore, fixed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; dinner was dispatched before the usual time, and with more than the usual hurry, to secure a good seat. The windows are so constructed as to open in segments only, which rendered the ventilation inadequate. Fortunately the showers of last night had freshened the air, and a westerly breeze tempered the fervid sunshine. A Swiss guard and incense would have made the scene analogous, on a small scale, to those which occur in St. Peter's at Christmas and in the Cistine Chapel during Lent; there was the same mellow and prismatic light cast on the floor and pillar from stained glass windows, and the same vaulted windows under which the voices of the singers rose and echoed; the same crowd of Anglo-Saxon faces, in which the eagerness of curiosity seems almost to profane the sanctity of a house of prayer—only a far greater proportion of female beauty, as is always the case in an exclusively American concourse. ROSSINI, VERDI, BELLINI and MERCADANTE, in their favorite arias and duets, furnished the text, and the tasteful execution of DE TROBRIAND, the delicious soprano of Mrs. R——, of your city, combined, with the wonderful and bird like notes of Madame LA GRANGE, the sweet tenor of BRIGNOLI, the talent of MILLET, and the piano performance of Mr. GUYON, an élève of THALBERG, to furnish a rare musical treat.

The climate here is naturally a subject of much speculation. It differs materially from that of other parts of the New-England coast. The bleakness of the sea air is essentially modified by the influence of the Gulf Stream, which sets hither more directly than elsewhere, and by the prevalence of southwest winds. No one can have experienced the softness of atmosphere peculiar to that "river in the ocean" whose currents extend from the Gulf of Mexico to the Caribbean Sea, without retaining a vivid impression of the mollifying agency it exerts. Its color distinguishes it from the rest of the world of waters to the eye, and its temperature is equally distinct;—whales indicate its course by avoidance, before its limits have been designated; tropical fish have followed its warm tide into the British Channel; the worst storms of the Atlantic are bred in its range; it is the welcome retreat of the half-frozen mariner, the balmy track of "ocean's gray and melancholy waste" to the invalid voyager. Scientific writers, in treating of the sea as a vast galvanic battery, define the Gulf Stream as the conducting pipe, its sources and mouth being the caldrons, and the torrid zone the furnace of the machine. Its chemical affinities and specific gravity, as well as the warmth of the water, assure the observer that he is within its mysterious bounds; and precisely the same sensation is felt in sailing across the Gulf Stream as delicate organizations realize, two-thirds of the time, in Newport. A saline humidity, rarely chill, and usually of an agreeable softness, is the normal condition of the air. It is a sedative to the nerves, relaxing to the pores, grateful to the lungs, and exciting to the mucous surfaces and kidneys. The meteorological tables kept at the different military posts of the United States, do not, however, indicate such a difference of temperature between this and other places at the same season, as would be supposed; three or four degrees only is the average of difference between Newport and West Point, and yet the sensible heat and cold of the latter are much greater. The apparent inequality is, therefore, owing to the quality, and not the variation in degrees of temperature. The constant evaporation and precipitation of salt, give to the warm breeze of this latitude a tonic character that essentially modifies its enervating effect. It is like an English climate, in its action on the animal economy; our spirits are comparatively equable; sleep is easily induced; and the cuticle is lubricated; moisture is prevalent, but it is conservative rather than mildewing. We enjoy the soothing influence of the infinite watery particles, without the blight, agues and rheum which attend them beside a lake or river. Boots grow mouldy in cupboards, and books on shelves, cigars unroll, tresses get out of curl, muslins become starchless, post-office stamps stick together, fogs condense on beards and make trees look spectral; but this natural vapor bath improves the complexion and holds in solution a vital element that renders it salubrious. Dr. WILLIAM TURNER, who was surgeon at Fort Adams during forty years, never had a case of bilious or intermittent fever but once, and that was brought to the island. In other diseases, the climate is an excellent alterative. Consumptives from the interior have rapidly improved here; erysipilas is one of the few indigenous complaints. So skilled is the best practitioner here, Dr. KING, in its treatment, from large experience, that his paper on the subject gained the prize at Paris a few years ago. We can enjoy the night air with impunity, and Newport fogs are so proverbially a good cosmetic, that there is a tradition that the fair daughters of Rhode Island owed their lustrous complexions to sleeping with their heads out of the window when this mist of the sea prevailed. It is significant to read her annual necrology carefully recorded in the Newport *Mercury*, and note how many of the inhabitants die at a good old age. English visitors compare the climate to that of the Isle of Wight, and many who cannot bear the sea air of any other point of the Atlantic coast, find its bracing qualities so tempered here that they grow fat. For children and old people it is a kind of *elixir vitæ*, evidenced in the ruddy faces and healthy vigor of the former, and the serene enjoyment and hale tint of the latter. It may, and usually does, induce somnolence and headache at first; but these symptoms gradually subside—and those who linger until Autumn, experience the highest perfection of temperature, equally favorable to exercise, repose, and the luxury of atmospheric delight.

Such a climate suggests certain precautions,—it is particularly injurious, for instance, to fever the blood through over-exertion, imprudent use of stimulants, or exposure to the sun in mid-Summer. Houses should be fairly exposed to the sun and air,—no verandah should extend entirely round a dwelling so as to shade the lower rooms—and it is best to have the foliage at a little distance,—the walls ought to be substantial, and the location high. The remarkable purity of the air is manifest after a shower over night,—the blue of the firmament and the water is of that deep tone which revives the charms of the Mediterranean—and the relief of every object confirms the resemblance. Soft is the touch of the wind, and grateful as a maternal hand in its dewy feel. A sense of clearness, freshness and salubrity is borne on every gust that shakes the leaves; and that mood so well hinted by HAZLITT, as inspired by a certain kind of beauty—the desire "to respose on one's sensations"—takes the place of nervous unrest. There is a balance of the elements that accords with the needs of bodily organism; and the undulations of the southwest breeze, stirring the plumes of the maize field, making the grass twinkle, lifting the curls of the child, fanning the brow of age, cresting the waves with foam, and sending a thrill of balmy life around,—lulls and cheers both senses and soul.

CANONICUS.

THE CATSKILLS.

Pedestrians in the Catskills.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Aug. 5, 1855.

It is a wonder people do not know the Catskills better. There are more of our traveling community, who have traversed and searched the Highlands and the Alps, than have these grand old peaks, so near the City. Do our busy, overworked dwellers in the hot cities know that six or seven hours of pleasant journeying will bring them here into the very solitudes of nature—to pure mountain air and healthy mountain exercise? It is strange the laws of health are not better understood among us. The man who has been all the year breathing in the moist air from the sea, does not need a seaport for his place of vacation. He should go to the mountains—to inhale a pure, dry, bracing atmosphere. He should not merely change his residence merely to keep up his old habits. Once in a while every man and woman, whom fortune kindly permits, should utterly change their mode of life—quit past habits—leave, if they are able, even the conveniences of social life and certainly its indulgences. If from the glaring, excitable life of the cities, they should go where the days can run on peaceful, regular and healthful. Parties, dinners (of fashion,) dress, operas and late hours should be forsworn for a while; soul and body should be let to breathe again after the tumultuous weary life of the Winters. They should keep good hours, eat country products, ride, and, above all, walk, pick mosses, go "a berrying" or fishing, or climb mountains and explore dells. These are the true remedies for our damaged nerves and digestion in the cities—not pills (even homœopethic,) nor lotions, nor Newport waves nor Saratoga waters, but good, healthy movement in mountain air Why cannot our thin, much-distressed, dyspeptic New-York population discover this, and not be forever repeating New-York in the Summer amusements? We shall not have such a vigorous race as our fathers, until we adopt those English habits—vacations of genuine exercise and open-air enjoyments.

The "Mountain House," where I write, is just the point from which to make such expeditions for health and cheerfulness. Still very few people know how to approach it, or enjoy it when here. It is now, you know, through Mr. BEACH's line of stages, within six hours and a half from New York, which is a circumstance for our businessmen; but let every one who can take his own conveyance at Catskill and ascend the mountain, through the "Clove," south of the "House," thus gaining a beautiful ride through a wild mountain ravine; then, at the mouth of the path from the Falls, let him leave his carriage, sending it around to meet him at the Falls' Hotel. From this point he has a safe, wild mountain path up a noble ravine, through woods and under hanging vines, until on a rustic bridge he gets his first view of the amphitheatre of rocks and the high, bright streams of foaming waters over the two Falls. After he has climbed to the little house where water is furnished for the Fall to the lovers of the beautiful, he will get out of the way, if possible, and enjoy a few moments that grand sweep of mighty trees, now, alas! scarred and burnt by late fires, rising and covering and descending over the mountains of the ravine, until they fall in flakes of bushes, on the precipice near the ledge. This, to my mind, is the great view of the Catskills. The panorama at the "Mountain House" is vast and imposing, but too vague and indefinite and unbroken, to be the most picturesque.

The hotel itself seems to me excellent. The landlord is a substantial, thorough provider, and a gentleman of character. It is just the place, to make one's excursions, as we have been doing for a week into the interior Catskills, which are by far the most beautiful parts of them. Every one likes to have a refuge of civilization, when he is in the wilds—a hotel and good beds near the primeval forest. Ladies, too, must have some place to which they can return in a day or two for rest, from the mountain-climbs. The nearest objects of interest, are the five or six peaks close by the "House." The most distant of these could be easily ascended by ladies on donkeys—and we trust another year Mr. BEACH will have these useful animals, as every Alpine hotel has them, for rough journeys on the mountains. Besides these, some seven or eight miles from the hotel, is one of the wildest places of the Catskills, "Stony Clove," a deep cleft in the hills, with walls of rocks and trees reaching up some nine hundred feet on each side. In the lowest parts of this, ice is always found, even in Summer. I explored this, on this occasion, in company with a clerical friend, with knapsacks and fishing baskets on our shoulders. The trout in the stream are small but very sweet. From this point, my friend and I for a week have been walking through these wild gorges and over the rough mountains, not much taking the roads, but fishing down the mountain-brooks, and following the bark-paths until we were well within the most picturesque part of Delaware County. There is an incredible beauty about this landscape—a light so soft and mellow over everything—each tree and field rich in the green of this English Summer—the roads running through narrow valleys on the banks of wild streams, and continually broken by similar valleys crossing or leading from them. Every morning and evening are positively cool, even in this August weather. The pulse beats freer, and the blood flows more freshly, as one breathes the air. Why do not the seekers of health come?

C. L. B.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Slavery in Kansas.

The *Squatter Sovereign*, a Kansas paper, puts a quietus on the stories that are circulated in this region tending to show that Slavery is not and never can be established in that Territory. A late number of that paper has the following:

We receive letters by nearly every mail, asking our opinion as regards the security of Slave property in Kansas Territory. We can truly answer that no Territory in Uncle Sam's dominion can be found where the Slave can be made more secure, or his work command a higher price. Kansas is adapted to slave labor, as all can testify who have experimented in the matter. *Our Slave population is gradually increasing by the arrival of emigrants and settlers from Slave States*, who having an eye to making a fortune, have wisely concluded to secure a farm in Kansas, and stock it well with valuable slaves. *There are nearly one hundred slaves in this immediate neighborhood*, and we have yet the first case of one's escaping to record. Situated as Missouri is, being surrounded by Free States, we would advise the removal of negroes from the frontier counties to Kansas, where they are comparatively safe. Abolitionists too well know the character of the Kansas Squatter to attempt to carry out the nefarious schemes of the underground railroad companies.

MORE MOB VIOLENCE.

From the Herald of Freedom, (Lawrence, Kansas,) July 28.

We learn that a party of some thirty Pro-Slavery men met at Hickory Point, ten miles south of this place, the other day, and made a move to drive off the Free State voters. They were soon outnumbered by resident Free State citizens, who met, resolved to sustain their homes to the last extremity. The Pro-Slavery men retired from the field, and thus matters rested until Thursday night last, when an armed body of seventy-five or eighty Missourians were found encamped in a piece of wood in that locality. Each was charged with a rifle, a pair of revolvers, and a bowie-knife. On Friday forenoon they continued in the vicinity, apparently waiting for additions to their numbers. It is reported that they declare their mission to be to drive every Free State citizen from the vicinity. Whether their purposes extend any further than this we have no information. There is no doubt of the facts, as an *express*, well known to us personally, has come to secure relief.

What shall be done? An armed force in the vicinity, and we are resting in quiet! Shall we allow our neighbors to be expelled from the country, and remain quiet lookers-on? Or shall we go to their relief, and die, if need be, in defence of one another? That we may have reliable intelligence in the premises, and to contribute our services, if need be, in defence of our friends, we have resolved on going to the scene of the excitement. In the meantime the *Herald* will go to press, without giving us an opportunity to read the revise proof, hence our readers will excuse the errors, if any.

PROTEST OF FREE STATE MEMBERS.

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kansas Territory, earnestly and emphatically protest against the action of this House in the adoption of the Report of a majority of the Committee on Credentials, by which we are excluded from our seats, and disabled from the performance of a high public duty, imposed upon us by our constituents and the supreme law of the land.

We protest against this action, because it is a gross and palpable violation of the organic act of the Territory, expelling from their seats persons declared by the Governor to have been "duly elected," the only description of persons recognized by, or known to the organic act as members of the Legislature, and introducing persons of an entirely different description to fill their places, thus vitiating the legality of its existence, and depriving its enactments of any binding force or authority whatever.

We respectfully request, as an act of simple justice to us, by which our positions may be distinctly understood by the country and the world, that this our protest be entered upon the journals of this House.

ERASTUS D. LADD, WILLIAM JESSE,
AUGUSTUS WATTLES, A. J. BAKER,
JOHN HUTCHINSON.

INVITATION TO SETTLERS.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Register.

We hear of many persons who intend to come into our Territory the coming Fall and Wintar, and many that intend coming next Spring. We offer all good, law-abiding citizens an invitation to our Territory; there is land and room enough for all who wish to come. We do not want fanatics, either from the North or South, East or West; we want business men with capital, farmers with cattle, horses and mules; enterprising young men, mechanics; especially brickmakers, plasterers, stone masons, coal-heavers, iron masters, blacksmiths, in fact, all the branches of legitimate trade will find encouragement. Good citizens from East, West, North and South will be welcome among us; come from the South and bring your money, negroes, mules and cattle; come from the North and come prepared with a hearty good will to take a hand in advansing the prosperity of Kansas; bring along your capital and machinery for manufacturing purposes; come from the East, (where the law is respected,) and come prepared to live up to the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill; come prepared not to intermaddle with the affairs of your neighbors; come willing to abide by the laws and institutions made by the *vox populi*, and submit without a murmur to whatever cast may be given to the institutions made by the people of Kansas.

Western people, upon that principle, will come; they are democratic enough to abide by, and live up to, whatever may be the settled principle or character of the institutions that may be adopted by the citizens of Kansas. The people are not as bad in Kansas as they have been represented to be; we are not without law and order and society here; some foolish things here been said and done in Kansas, but that don't make it any less a good country. Then again, we say to all who wish to make a home in Kansas, now is the time to select it; the land is good, and timber may be had at such rates that it will not cost as much to make a farm in the prairie as it will in any timbered country, and when made in the prairie, you have a farm that is a farm, a farm that looks like and produces like a farm; and you then have no need to take the Lord's name in vain, on account of roots and stumps; hence the purity of christianity here over some parts of the world.

There is a class of little busy-bodies in the world who, we think, would not like Kansas; here, when people quarrel, they do it about some important matter, they don't waste their breath all day about a sixpence; each one attends to his own business as much in our city (and we thank God for it) as in any part of the world we have ever seen. There is none of those little contemptible professional bickerings, such as high-minded gentlemen know so well how to loathe and despise; there is a degree of liberality among our citizens of all classes, and we feel proud of it. The opinions of men, if honestly expressed, are treated respectfully, whether they agree with those entertained by others upon any important question or not. We think all who come well and come to Kansas expecting to find people intelligent and upright in their dealings, will be likely to fare well and be appreciated after they become acquainted and settle down among us. Then we say to all good citizens come on, and come prepared to live up to the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill and all will be well. To such as are otherwise disposed, we would say Kansas is a sickly country.

THE RIOTS IN LOUISVILLE.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 7.

We deeply regret to have to record the scenes of violence, bloodshed, and house-burning which occurred in our city yesterday. We cannot now express our great abhorrence of such things; nor can we find space in which to say what we would wish to say upon this subject. A terrible responsibility rests upon those who have incited the foreign population of the city to the deeds of violence which were the commencement of the riots in the First and Eighth Wards. We are confident that these riots were not occasioned by anything that happened at any of the several voting-places. The election throughout the city, as far as we can learn, had passed off with unusual quiet, with the exception of a brutal outrage in the First Ward, of which we shall speak presently, and some fighting at the Eighth Ward polls, in which no one was much hurt. The riots were occasioned by indiscriminate and murderous assaults committed by foreigners, chiefly Irish, upon inoffensive citizens, peaceably attending to their own business, at some distance from any of the voting places. All the circumstances connected with these assaults strongly indicate that they were premeditated and instigated by other parties than those by whom they were actually committed. We are not now prepared to say that they were the consequences only of incendiary appeals, for some time past, publicly made to our foreign population by some of the leaders of the Anti-American party, or that they were instigated by direct instructions of men with fiendish hearts who control in a great measure the passions, and are able to dictate actions to the Germans and Irish who made these attacks. All the facts will probably be ascertained judicially, and then the responsibility will rest where it properly belongs. The circumstances as detailed to us, and the confessions of some of the miserable wretches who were made the victims of their insane folly and murderous violence, show that these assaults upon unoffending and innocent native-born citizens were premeditated, and that the blame attaches to others who are as yet unnamed.

We have not now time to give details. We assert, however, and are sure that it will be proved by respectable witnesses, that every act of bloodshed was begun by foreigners. That in every instance where mortal violence ensued, the beginning of the riots was an unprovoked slaughter by foreigners of peaceable Americans while quietly passing in the streets at a distance from the polls. This infuriated the populace, and a prompt and terrible resort to mob violence, by which many foreigners were killed and much property destroyed was the consequence. In the First Ward about 9 o'clock in the morning, while the election was proceeding quietly at the polls, Mr. GEORGE BERGE, a respectable and quiet American citizen was brutally assaulted by a party of Irishmen, on Jackson-street, between Jefferson and Greene, without having given any provocation; he was knocked down and horribly beaten with stones and clubs. He attempted to escape from the fiends by whom he was attacked, and ran into the alley of an adjoining house, where he was followed by his blood-thirsty assailants, and cut, stabbed, and beaten until he was supposed to be dead, when one of these inhuman brutes deliberately opened his knife and proceeded to cut the throat of the murdered man. When this act of violence was made known, a party of Americans started in pursuit of the murderers, who were subsequently arrested, and lodged in jail by the Mayor and City Marshal.

In the afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, several Americans were fired upon and severely wounded while quietly riding or walking by the German brewery on Jefferson-street, near the Beargrass bridge. Among these were some gentlemen from Jefferson County and several respectable citizens. One gentleman who was fired at was riding in a buggy with his wife seated by his side. About the same time a perfect shower of shot and bullets were rained upon every American passer-by from the windows of some houses occupied by Germans upon Shelby-street, in the neighborhood of Madison-street.

As soon as these occurrences were made known it was ascertained that large bodies of foreigners, armed with shot guns and rifles, had assembled in the neighborhood of the brewery and also on Shelby-street. An indiscriminate slaughter of American citizens was apprehended. An immense crowd of excited, maddened, infuriated Americans assembled, they were fired at from the windows of the brewery and the houses on Shelby-street, and in seeking to arrest these offenders several men were badly wounded, and the incensed and infuriated mob burned the brewery and sacked the houses from which the shots were fired.

In the Eighth Ward the most serious disturbances occurred about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. A Mr. RHODES, in company with two friends, (all American citizens,) were quietly passing Main-street, near Chapel, when they were set upon by a party of ten Irishmen, who, with horrible oaths, swore they would clean the streets of every American. Fifteen shots were fired upon them. RHODES was killed, and both his companions badly wounded—one of them seriously. The Irishmen then ran up Chapel-street, and on being pursued took refuge in a house at the corner of Chapel and Market streets, whence several shots were fired by the inmates, by which several American citizens were wounded and two were killed—a Mr. GRAHAM and a Mr. HOBSON. The firing from this house continued for some half hour. The Irish were armed to the teeth with firearms of every description, while the Americans were almost entirely unarmed, and were obliged to go to their homes to procure arms to defend themselves and their friends from the murderous fire of the insane wretches who had made this attack upon them. Between 6 and 7 o'clock a sufficient force had assembled to capture the murderer of young GRAHAM. An attempt was made to hang him, but we learn that he is still living.

In the meantime a fusilade of shot-guns and rifles was kept up against any American passing by the row of houses at the corner of Eleventh and Main, belonging to an Irishman named QUINN, a brother of Father QUINN, a Roman Catholic priest. Several Americans were wounded by shots fired from these premises, and the attention of the crowd was given to them. They were filled with Irishmen and with loaded arms, as the sequel proved beyond a doubt. An attempt was made to drive them out, and the houses were fired, whether on the outside we do not know. While burning the frequent reports showed that they were well provided with firearms; and the confession of a poor miserable devil who was rescued by Capt. STONE proves that they were filled with arms and contained thirteen kegs of powder peovided for the occasion. The houses are still burning, as we write, and the riot is not yet subsided.

We have neither space nor time to enter into any particulars. We will attempt to do so to-morrow. A number of Americans were slain by the foreigners, and a number of foreigners met a heavy retribution. We do not know how many have been killed, but have already heard of some twelve or fifteen in all, and some twelve or thirty have been more or less dangerously wounded.

Another Account.

From the Louisville Courier,

We passed, yesterday, through the forms of an election. As provided by the statute, the polls were opened, and privilege granted to such as were "right upon the goose," with a few exceptions, to exercise their elective franchise. Never, perhaps, was a greater farce, or as we should term it tragedy, enacted. Hundreds and thousands were deterred from voting by direct acts of intimidation, others through fear of consequences, and a multitude from the lack of proper facilities. The city, indeed, was, during the day, in possession of an armed mob, the base passions of which were infuriated to the highest pitch by the incendiary appeals of the newspaper organ and the popular leaders of the Know-Nothing party.

On Sunday night, large detachments of men were sent to the First and Second Wards to see that the polls were properly opened. These men, the "American Executive Committee" supplied with requisite *refreshments*, and as may be imagined they were in very fit condition on yesterday morning to see that the rights of freemen were respected. Indeed they discharged the important trusts committed to them in such manner as to commend them forever to the admiration of outlaws! They opened the polls; they provided ways and means for their own party to vote; they buffed and bullied all who could not show the sign; they in fact converted the election into a perfect farce, without one redeeming or qualifying phase.

We do not know when or how their plan of operations was devised. Indeed we do not care to know when such a system of outrage—such perfidy—such dastardly deeds conceived. We only blush for Kentucky that her soil was the scene of such outrages, and that some of her sons were participants in the nefarious swindle.

It would be impossible to know when or how this riot commenced. By day break the polls were taken possession of by the American party, and in pursuance of their preconcerted game, they used every stratagem or device to hinder the vote of every man who could not manifest to the "guardians of the polls" his soundness on the K. N. question. We were personally witnesses to the procedure of the party in certain Wards, and of these we feel authorized to speak. At the Seventh Ward we discovered that for three hours in the outset in the morning it was impossible for those not "posted" to vote, without the greatest difficulty. In the Sixth Ward a party of bullies were masters of the polls. We saw two foreigners driven from the polls, forced to run a gauntlet, beat unmercifully, stoned and stabbed. In the case of one fellow, Hon. WM. THOMASSON, formerly a member of Congress from this District, interfered, and while appealing to the maddened crowd to cease their acts of disorder and violence, Mr. THOMASSON was struck from behind and beat. His gray hairs, his long public service, his manly presence, and his thorough Americanism, availed nothing with the crazed mob. Other and serious fights occurred in the Sixth Ward, of which we have no time to make mention now.

The more serious and disgraceful disturbances occurred in the upper Wards. The vote cast was but a partial one, and nearly altogether on one side. No show was given to the friends of PARSTON, who were largely in the majority, but who, in the face of cannon, musket and revolvers, could not, being an unarmed and quiet populace, confront the mad mob. So the vote was cast one way, and the result stands before the public.

In the morning, as we stated elsewhere, GEORGE BERG, a carpenter, living on the corner of Ninth and Market streets, was killed near Hancock-street. A German named FITZ, formerly a partner at the Galt House, was severely, if not fatally beaten.

In the afternoon a general row occurred on Shelby-street, extending from Main to Broadway. We are unable to ascertain the facts concerning the disturbance. Some fourteen or fifteen men were shot, including officer WILLIAMS, JOE SELVAGE, and others. Two or three were killed, and a number of houses, chiefly German coffee-houses, broken into and pillaged. About 4 o'clock, when the vast crowd, augmented by accessions from every part of the city, and armed with shot-guns, muskets and rifles, were proceeding to attack the Catholic Church on Shelby-street, Mayor BARBEE arrested them with a speech, and the mob returned to the First Ward Polls. Presently a large party arrived with a piece of brass ordinance, followed by a number of men and boys with muskets. In an hour afterwards the large brewery on Jefferson-street, near the junction of Green, was set fire to.

In the lower part of the city, the disturbances were characterized by a greater degree of bloody work. Late in the afternoon, three Irishmen going down Main-street, near Eleventh, were attacked, and one knocked down. Then ensued a terrible scene; the Irish firing from the windows of their houses on Main street, repeated volleys. Mr. RHODES, a river man, was shot and killed by one in the upper story, and a Mr. GRAHAM met with a similar fate. An Irishman who discharged a pistol at the back of a man's head, was shot and then hung. He, however, survived both punishments. JOHN HUNSON, a carpenter, was shot dead during the fracas.

After dusk, a row of frame houses on Main-street between Tenth and Eleventh, the property of Mr. QUINN, a well known Irishman, was set on fire. The flames extended across the street and twelve buildings were destroyed. These houses were chiefly tenanted by Irish, and upon any of the tenants venturing out to escape the flames they were immediately shot down. No ides could be formed of the number killed. We are advised that *five men were roasted to death*, having been so badly wounded by gun-shots wounds that they could not escape from the burning buildings.

Of all the enormities and outrages committed by the American party yesterday and last night, we have not time now to write. The mob having satisfied its appetite for blood, repaired to Third-street, and until midnight made demonstrations against the *Times* and *Democrat* offices. The furious crowd satisfied itself, however, with breaking a few window-panes and burning the sign of the *Times* office.

At one o'clock this morning a large fire is raging in the upper part of the city.

Upon the proceedings of yesterday and last night we have no time nor heart now to comment. We are sickened with the very thought of the men murdered and houses burned and pillaged, that signalized the American victory yesterday. Not less than twenty corpses form the trophies of this wonderful achievement.

Shocking Termination to a Marriage in France.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

A frightful case of hydrophobia is described in the Lyons journals, which, if the facts are correctly stated, would go to prove that this fatal malady can remain in the system as long as four years without development. A young farmer named PEYRON, about twenty-five years of age, in the department of the Rhine, was married a few weeks ago to a neighbor's daughter. The young couple had been long attached to each other; but the parents of the bride had refused their consent on account of the strangeness of conduct occasionally observed in the young man, who otherwise was a most desirable match, his parents being comparatively well off, and the son himself generally of exemplary conduct. His passion for the girl became at length so violent that he could not exist without her, and his mother, fearing from his manner that he meditated suicide, went to the parents of the young woman, and, after some entreaty, prevailed upon them to agree to the match. Young PEYRON at once recovered his spirits, the young woman was delighted, and the marriage was celebrated with all the rustic pomp and ceremony common in that part of the provinces, concluding with a grand dinner and the inevitable ball. The gaieties were kept up until daylight, when the company separated. The new married couple were lodged in one wing of the farm house, separate from the main building; but, in a short time after they had retired, cries were heard from the nuptial chamber. At first they were unnoticed; but at length they increased to fearful shrieks, and the father and mother, alarmed, hastened to the room, followed by the farm servants. The cries were by the time they arrived changed to scarcely audible groans from the poor girl; and on breaking open the door she was found in the agonies of death—her bosom torn open and lacerated in the most horrible manner, and the wretched husband in a fit of raving madness and covered with blood, having actually devoured a portion of the unfortunate girl's breast. A cry of horror burst forth from all present, and he was dragged from the room after a most violent resistance, it taking no less than six men to hold him down. Aid was instantly sent for, and before the doctor could reach the spot, the unhappy victim was no more. Young PEYRON was put under treatment, and a straitwaistcoat was attempted to be put upon him; but his struggles and screams were such that the doctor, apprehensive that he should expire in the assistant's hands, ordered them to desist. The unfortunate man had by this time become so weak that he was easily conveyed to bed, and died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day without having for one moment recovered his consciousness. It was then recollected, in answer to searching questions by a physician, that somewhere about five years previously he had been bitten by a strange dog, and taken the usual precautions against hydrophobia. But although the dog was killed it had never been satisfactorily shown that it was really mad; and no ill consequences resulting from the bite, his friends concluded that it would come to nothing, and the incident had been altogether forgotten. It was considered by the doctor that the circumstances preceding the marriage and the excitement of the occasion itself had roused the latent virus, which had so long lain dormant in the blood, and led to the terrible outbreak of frenzy which had ended so tragically. On the medical report being laid before the authorities, the extraordinary nature of the case naturally excited much attention and considerable controversy—the opinions of the heads of the profession being, after full inquiry, that there was no hydrophobia whatever in the case, but rooted insanity, and that it was shown to exist by the occasional aberrations of the unfortunate young man as before mentioned; and that his diseased temperament and too violent passions, powerfully acted on by the circumstances led to the fatal consequences narrated above. This sad catastrophe has given rise to a fierce medical controversy in some of the professional journals on the nature of hydrophobia, from which it would appear that, although instances of remarkable cures of this frightful malady are often described in the journals, no authenticated account of its favorable termination is yet known in France.

A Sad Case—Fruits of Gambling.

From the Albany Argus.

How irresistable, when once acquired, is the base passion for gambling. Few there are who, when once they hazard a sum, have courage and determination to throw off the spell that is upon them and thus save their fortunes and their respectability. And how many thousands there are who annually go down to ignominy, and perhaps death, through their insatiable desire to try again.

We have a case in point: BARNABAS BATES, an aged, and in former years, an industrious, thrifty farmer, was yesterday, and the third time within a week, picked up in the street in a state of stupor. Upon searching him at the Station-house, fifteen blank lottery tickets were found in his pocket-book. He was placed in a cell, where he slept off the effects of the liquor he had drank, and when "sober reason had assumed her sway" he experienced the most poignant grief.

His story is a lamentable one. BATES married young, and for years cultivated a small farm three miles from Utica. He was industrious, honest and counted. Fortune smiled upon his efforts, and his labors were rewarded with bountiful crops. In time, he amassed quite a fortune—some $20,000. He was blessed with a goodly number of sons and daughters, and bid fair to go down to his grave in peace, but twelve years ago, he was induced to "try his luck," and purchase a lottery ticket. The passion once acquired, he could not stop, and from that day to this, he has been constantly gambling in lottery tickets—worthless bits of parchments. His farm, his wife and children are all gone. The farm for lottery tickets, his wife into her grave, and his children married and scattered in all quarters. He came to this city some two weeks since, having in his possession the last of his worldly effects. Yesterday the last penny was squandered, and he now stands a fair prospect of finding a home in the Penitentiary. He remarked to Chief MORGAN yesterday, that he was a ruined man, that life was indifferent to him, and that he cared not what disposition was made with his case. "Yet," said the old man "I blame no one, 'twas all my own fault; I brought this on myself; I am 66 years old, and I know I hav'nt much longer to stay." What a lesson does the experience of this old man teach the rising generation.

The New-York Daily Times.

From the Auburn American.

A very large amount of industry, enterprise and talent are expended upon the TIMES. We cannot agree with much that it says editorially, but award to that department the credit of vigor, freshness and originality, such as we find in few other journals. The correspondence of the TIMES—particularly its European correspondence—forms a feature of interest and value to all its readers, though it involves, no doubt, a heavy outlay on the part of the proprietors. Take Friday's TIMES, for example. From Europe was a remarkable letter by KOSSUTH, who is a regular correspondent, written from London; another London letter from an occasional correspondent; a characteristic epistle from Paris by the lively, piquant, versatile and half French "Dick Tinto," who is a son of "Peter Parley" GOODRICH, and full and interesting correspondence also from Spain, Havana, California, Canada, San Juan del Sur, and a number of cities of the United States. All this, together with telegraphic dispatches from all quarters, the current news of the day, literary intelligence, commercial affairs, a variety of editorial matter, &c., is to be had for *two cents*, and for this insignificant outlay a man may sit down and commune with much of the strange world he lives in.

We speak of this not to "puff" the TIMES—for we do not exchange with it—but simply to indicate what railroads, steamships, telegraphs, improvements in the art of printing, augmenting population, general education, the tastes, habits and pursuits of our people, national prosperity, enterprise, industry, liberality, an appreciation of the public mind, and a thousand other things, all combined, and other characteristics of "our day and generation," are doing towards producing, every day and at so cheap a rate, journals so valuable as the one we have just spoken of. It costs hundreds of thousands of dollars to "drive such teams" as the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald*, but the drivers are all well repaid for their labors, as they certainly deserve to be, if "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and we have always understood that he *is*.

All About Rats.

From the Hartford Courant.

We noticed the systematic attack made by rats in New-Haven on some children; each singling out his victim and jumping with a simultaneous squeal, upon the little girls playing in a yard. A little boy of two years was caught by the knee, and held until the child's grandfather went to its assistance, and then, as the rat seemed to run, it had to be killed. Attempts had been made to poison these rats, with partial success, and it may have been in retaliation for their poisonous attempts, that this concerted charge was made.

The rat is one of the most interesting animals on the globe. In Europe he makes historical eras—different hordes of invaders brought their peculiar rat in their train. Europe has seen the rat of the Goths, the Vandals, and the Huns. Europe now has its Norman rat and its Tartar rat, and the great rat of the Parisian sewers is of recent date and Muscovite origin.

The brown rat, otherwise known as the Norman rat, has established itself all over the world, by the commerce of civilized times—it has had possession of France for the last six or seven centuries; but within the last it has found its master in the Muscovite and Tartar rat, called in Paris the rat of Montfaucon. These new rats, previously unknown to Europe, descended from the heights of

NEW-YORK CITY.

IRISH BREVITY;

OR,

Paddy Regan Before the Court.

Since the Police Court Magistrates of our City resolved, with the aid of his Honor the Mayor, to make an effectual effort nor to enforce the Prohibitory Law, their Courts have afforded, if not the best, at least a very fair opportunity for studying dilapidated human nature, in many of its varieties. Before these Magistrates nearly all criminals who are detected are made to appear and undergo what is called an examination. In the vast majority of cases, however, an examination reveals nothing more than the progress the prisoner has made in crime. There are but seldom any personal peculiarities sufficiently unique to command special attention. Now and then, however, there is an agreeable change—a case not caused by habitual irregularity or crime, but the consequence of a "heated term."

One of these cases appeared, by compulsion, before one of our District Courts yesterday. The case was named Patrick Regan, better known—so he informed the Judge—as Paddy Regan of Mulberry-street.

Paddy Regan had been enjoying a bit of a scrimmage with one John Dooley, lately from County Kerry, Ireland. But, as to the matter of that, many's the beautiful scrimmage Paddy Regan had had before (to his honor be it spoken,) without being in consequence obliged to appear before a Magistrate, or made to answer all sorts of impertinent questions concerning his personal identity and conduct. So Paddy Regan was not at all pleased with his new situation; as will appear from the tenor of some of his replies to magisterial queries.

Magistrate, (sitting erect)—Well, Sir, what's your name!

Paddy Regan, (smiling like a well boiled potatoe, from "his own native Isle")—Well now, yer Honor, an is it here ye's has brought me to, till disgrace me before all me acquaintance, an ye don't know me name? How the divil do ye's know that it's me that yer wantin till spake till, at all at all—eh?

Magistrate, (somewhat disconcerted)—Come, Sir give me your name immediately, or I'll commit you for contempt. We permit no nonsense or insolence here, outside the bar.

Paddy Regan, (seriously)—Och! yer Honor, an de ye think that it's the likes iv me, just at the present time, that ud be harboring contimpt fur ye's. Sur! Paddy Regan come iv a dacent family, as every man knows that knowd the Regans of Kerry, and at the back iv that, Snr, Paddy Regan's an Amerikin voter, and its not fur the like iv him, that he'd be barboring a morsel of contimpt fur any one thing in this blessed country—good luck till it—barrin the Know-Nothings, the vagabones.

Magistrate, (slightly angry)—Come, come, Sir, no more gab. What's your name.

Paddy Regan, (with one eye closed knowingly)—Now, yer Honor, yer a quare man, indeed ye are. D'ye think its me that dien't know my inelleanable rights? Don't I know that before ye's could legally bring me here, the policeman should have a pace of paper in his hand, and he should say to me, steain up before me, says he, wid his wan eye on the paper, an the other wan, if it be's open, on myself, and wid the voice of an orathur, says he to me, "Paddy Regan," says he, "its yer own darlin self I want, for till go till the Coort. fur ye're brocken the law an John Dooley's head," says he, "so come along," says he to me, says he, "Whareis don't fail at yer peril," says he; and in coorse it's come along I wud, fur Paddy Regan niver resisted the authority, yer Honor.

Magistrate, (smiling)—Well, Paddy Regan, as you say your name is, you acknowledge that you broke John Dooley's head. What excuse have you for such unwarrantable conduct?

Paddy Regan, (pleadingly)—Now, yer honor, d'ye call that the dacent thing? Ye wormed that out iv me, so ye did, widout me manin to say wan word iv it. Och! but its the larnin that was always getting the better of the Regans.

Magistrate, (settling down comfortably in his chair)—Well, Paddy, are you innocent or are you guilty of breaking the head of one John Dooley!

Paddy Regan, (soliloquising)—It's am I, Paddy Regan, guilty, or am I, Paddy Regan, innocent iv the mortal sore head that poor John Dooley has an him. Och! Paddy, Paddy, an' is it to this yer come at last, ye graceless villain ye? What'll Bridget do! and what'll all the childer do! an' won't the O'Dougherty's be rejoicin' in their hearts an' goin' bline drunk out iv rale delight, when they hear that Paddy Regan's sint to the prison, for the simple, plain an innocent divarshion of breakin' the head iv John Dooley. Bad cess to them, ont its jist the bare thinkin' iv it that's breakin' me heart, so it is. (Paddy Regan weeps.)

Magistrate, (considerably mollified)—Well, Paddy, what have you to say for yourself? You don't seem to be a hardened crimmal, so I'll be as lenient with you as the circumstances will permit. What did you break John Dooley's head for?

Paddy Regan, (sobbing)—Well, now, yer Honor, yer Honor's a dacint man, so ye are; ye have a heart in ye thet's lookin' out of the two beautiful eyes of ye, wid rale feelin' for Bridget an' the childer. Don't I see it lookin' out and sayin', as plain as a pike-staff, "Paddy Regan, ye vagabone, go home to yer family an' quit the drink, an' if iver ye's comes here again, it's to the prison ye'll go." I know yer Honor'll say that, for it's the rale just man that ye are, an' it's well ye know that it was but an accident that happened to John Dooley.

Ye see, yer Honor, John Dooley an' myself's from the same county—the County Kerry; well, John Dooley an' myself was workin' all the whole day on the Third-avenue, and whin we was comin' home says John Dooley to me, says he, "Paddy Regan," says he, "come in till Tim Reilly's, an' get a drop o' drink to kape the life in ye." Says I to him, "I will," says I; an' so in we wint an' tuk some drink—just a thimbleful yer Honor, to quinch the thirst, an' prevint the water from doin' harm. Well, yer Honor, whin we had tuk the drink Tim Reilly comes roun' to the bar, an', says he, "How d'ye do," says he, "both iv ye's," says he, "an' how's the wife an' the childer?" says he to me.

"Very well," I'm obliged to ye," says I,

"It's the bad weather we're havin', boys," says he. "I'm in the opinion," says he, lookin' serious, "that it's a dale iv the cholera we'll be havin'," says he; "the rale Asiatic," says he, "owin' to the drinkin' in a dale of dirty wather," says he, lookin' over at the two iv us.

Well, yer Honor, he had no sooner mintioned the "Asiatic" an' the dirty wather, thin imaginly I had the wonderful quare feelin' about me stomick; an whin I looked at John Dooley, I declare to yer Honor, it's the honest truth I'm sayin' till ye, he was as pale as a corp that ye'd be wakin'.

"What's the matther wid ye's, John Dooley" says I.

"I'm powerful wake," says he.

"Are ye sick"' says I.

"I'm dyin'," says he, an' he wint pokin' away at his stomick like mad.

"Reilly," says I, "bring a drop o' drink," says I; "quick," says I "or he'll be a corp," says I.

Well, Reilly came runnin with the drink, an Dooley was roulin away at his stomick whin we tuck howl iv him, both iv us, an says I, "Dooley" says I, shakin him, "take a dhrop o' drink," says I, "it'll warm yer stomick," says I, "an it will ease the pain," says I.

Poor Dooley tuck the drink, an it's a illigant b is beautiful. It was the rale stuff yez I tuck an I was.

"I'm better," says he.

"I'm glad to hear ye say that," says I, an so I was.

"Give me another cup," says he, "for fear it mud come back," says he, "an take a dhrop yerself," says he, "for its mighty quare ye's lookin about the mouth," says he.

"True for ye's, John," says I, "for its mighty quare I'm feelin," says I.

Well, yer Honor, there was Tim Reilly, the orathure, ye'd think he'd dye wid the gravin at our sickness, for he had put up the bottle before I asked it, knowin I stud in need iv the physic.

Well, yer Honor, it was more drink we tuk, just to keep aff the cramps from our two stomichs, whin "John Dooley," says he, "we'll go home," says he to me.

"I will," says I, an aff we wint.

Well, yer Honor, it was whin we were on the road home the accident happened—a pure accident, yer Honor, that hurted John Dooley's head.

"Whin we were on the road," says I to John Dooley, says I, "it's mighty near a corp ye was, John," says I.

"What!" says he.

"It's near a corp ye was," says I,—mania no harm at all, at all.

"Yer a lyer, Paddy Regan," says he, lookin mad like.

"What!" says I.

"Yer a lyer," says he, repeating the same thing, "yer Honor"

"D'ye say that to me, John Dooley," says I.

"I doo," says he.

"Thin I'm a lyer," says I.

"Yes," says he.

"John Dooley," says I, "it's a falsifyer iv the truth ye are," says I, "to say that same to me," says I.

Well, yer Honor, I stud out in an attithude, yer Honor, just to frighten him from repatin that same, yer Honor, whin bringin down me han that had a stick in it, that was to kindle the fire at home, just to complate the attithude, yer honor, bad 'cess to me, but jist by accident the stick cum down wid a thunderin whack on the head iv him, and down wint John Dooley roarin murdher, that he was kilt.

Well, yer Honor, up comes the policeman to John Dooley in on his back an roarin, "An I arrest ye," says he to John Dooley.

"What's that," says I, "it's myself that struck him," says I.

"Hould yer tongue," says he to me, says he; "or I'll take you too," says he.

"Ye will?" says I.

"I will," says he, an' so he did yer Honor, lavin' John Dooley in the strate.

That's the whole iv it, yer Honor, just as it happened yer Honor; a pure accidint, yer Honor, as might happen to your own blissid silf, if yer were havin' a cramp in yer good lookin' stomick.

Magistrate—Well, Paddy, if you will promise not to let such an accident occur again, I don't know but in consideration of your having a large family, and as John Dooley has not preferred a complaint, I'll let you go this time; but if ever you are caught again I will give you the extent of the law. You may go.

Paddy Regan—Thank yer Honor; long life to yer Honor. I was always sayin' that yer Honor was a rale dacint gintleman behind yer back, an' now I'm sure iv the truth iv that same. Good day till yer Honor, an' may yer Honor niver want a sup o' the rale stuff to warm yer Honor whin yer Honor has the sickness.

And so, amid the smiles of the Magistrate and spectators, Paddy Regan left the Court.

Why the Streets are Crowded and how to Improve Down Town.

"An Old Inhabitant" furnishes us his circular in which are some excellent suggestions. This is the reason he gives for the crooked streets and jumbled condition of streets and blocks in the lower part o the City:

The lower part of the City,—say all south of Fourteenth-street, on the west side, from the Fourth-avenue to the Hudson River, and all on the east side south of First-street, from the Bowery to the East River—has grown up like several distinct villages, without any consideration as to their future connection. On the west side we had a strip of high land along the river, on which was Greenwich Road; inside of this an extensive swamp extending from Reade to Spring streets; on the east side of this swamp another high ridge, on the top of which was Broadway Road; east of that was a large fresh water pond or lake, with an extensive swamp, being, together about the extent of the one first mentioned. These swamps were of a deep miry nature, not fordable by man or beast, which, with other swamps and ridges of land in various parts of the aforesaid bounds, caused the existing irregular run of the streets. For instance, Pearl-street followed the bank of the river until it reached Franklin square, and then it followed a ridge between two swamps to Chatham-street. In fact, it was the main and only road leading out of the City on the east side. Orange, Mulberry and Mott streets were all turned into Chatham-street from like causes.

Canal street, the noblest of all the cross streets below the Fourteenth, I may say, is accidental—it being on the site of the drainage of the whole of the swamps below Spring-street. The fresh water pond alluded to before, originally discharged its waters in the East River, through the vicinities of Little Water, Anthony, Orange and Roosevelt streets. If such a street as Canal had been made on the east side, how different from what it now is would have been that part of the City.

Certainly we should have had no Five Points, and what would our novelists have done without that classic locality. But "an Old Inhabitant" proceeds with his remedy:

Extend Canal-street to Walker-street; then widen Orange from Walker to Chatham, as follows: begin at a point one hundred feet west of the southeast corner of Walker and Orange-streets, running thence southerly in a straight line to the westerly side of Orange-street, at the bend, which is near Leonard-street, by taking a corresponding piece off the blocks on the opposite side, will make the street one hundred feet wide thus far, and will somewhat straighten it; from thence let the widening be on the easterly side to Chatham-street, and then widen Roosevelt-street to corresond, from Chatham to the East River. Thus it will be seen, by any one acquainted with the ground, that the best grade across the City would be acquired that could be obtained at any other place south of Harlem Plain. In connection with this improvement, extend Chambers street in a straight line to Duane-street, widen that part of Duane and Rose streets to Pearl, where it meets Madison-street, and thus an easy communication from Chambers to the proposed wide street will be made; while, in connection with this, Anthony-street should be widened twenty-five feet on the south side, from Hudson to Orange-street.

Industrial School.

We made a call a short time since at the *Industrial* School under the care of the Home for the Friendless. The school is located at No. 656 Sixth-avenue. The average attendance is 125 pupils, mostly girls. The school was opened in July, 1854, under the care of Miss R. FROST, Principal, and Miss DAVIS, Assistant. Mrs. PAGE, the Matron, furnishes the pupils with their dinner. A reward of two cents per day is given to each child for punctuality and good conduct. This sum is retained to their credit, and expended for clothing under the direction of the lady managers. About sixty different ladies assist by turns in teaching. The pupils make all their own clothes. Meat is given out twice a week for dinner, and mush or rice the other days. The cooking is all done by the girls, who are thus taught practically how to cook. The children are vagrants in most cases—some with and some without parents. Among the ladies most active in sustaining the school, are Mrs. E. C. BENEDICT, Mrs. J. J. BENNETT, and Mrs. STONE. The amount of money expended is about $1,200 per annum.

In regard to this class of schools, would it not be the true policy of the City to have suitable accommodations, and teachers employed and paid by the Board of Education? Parents often might redeem the children, without the additional tax of paying rent and teachers' salaries. The pupils, as soon as possible, should be forwarded to the regular schools. Let the work-rooms and all facilities for encouraging the pupils to attend be supplied free by the Board of Education. With these advantages the benevolent ladies, with their present efforts, would double their practical efficiency in teaching the children of the unfortunate or vicious.

It is the duty of the Board of Education to require every child out of school as well as in school, so as to teach them all with proper and equal means. It is better to feed a child in school than a man or woman in a prison.

Truths Differ.

It is curious to observe the difference between Bostonian and New-York taste. Here is an instance in point which we put on record for the truth of history's sake.

Everybody remembers how an exhibition room in Boston was crowded lately to see a girl said to be charmed by a snake. It was all the talk—in the parlor, the drawing-room, and the office—though it is justice to add that the stores were not closed. The newspapers went into it most extensively, and the *North American Review* will doubtless wake up on the subject in two or three years, and we shall have a stunning article worthy to be bound up in that profound and prosiest of Quarterlies.

Well, posters were profusely distributed throughout our City, announcing that on Thursday morning of last week, commencing at 10 o'clock, "the charmed girl of Gilmanton, N. H., and her snake," would be exhibited for the first time at the Hall of the Academy of Design, No 663 Broadway.

But, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, there was not the slightest rush to the Hall of the Academy of Design. Not a ticket, indeed, was sold, and the only person who called there (a Reporter) was informed that the "charmed girl" was indisposed, and would not be exhibited until the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon no visitors appeared, and the exhibition was again postponed on account of the "indisposition" of the girl, till the next day. And so it continued—neither on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, nor Monday, did half a dozen persons apply for admission to the circle that had charmed all Boston, to see the charmed girl and her charming snake.

So the exhibition, in consequence of the "indisposition" of the New-York public to appreciate it, left the City in disgust for more appreciable quarters.

Really, this public rebuke of such a disgusting exhibition is highly flattering to the good sense and taste of the people of New-York.

Stick to a Good Name.

We cannot too much admire the wisdom of the good people of Long Island who have preserved the old Indian names for their villages—such as Cutchogue, Mattituck, Quogue, &c.; nor too much object to the sentimentalism that changed Sterling to Greenport, and Mysamaug to Jamesport, Aquebogue to Franklinville, and Drowned Meadow to Port Jefferson. Oyster Pond, changed to Orient, was well enough, because the oysters long since became extinct, and it is rather a pretty thought to call the eastern point of the Island Orient. Friends down that way, don't let any stupid novel-reading visitor from the City persuade you ever to change Wading River, which is suggestive, into Greenvale, or Miller's Place, which tells a long story, into Sebastopol, or Old Man's into—but we forgot, that is already degraded into Mount Misery, or Southold into Wellsville, or Cutchogue into Landondale. It is asking rather too much to beg you not to change Hog Neck into Apple Orchard, since there are five Hog Necks within sight of one church steeple, and there is no earthly reason left for retaining them all. A good name, and one a little strange, is a great treasure, especially so long as our Post-Office Clerks are so apt to have cataracts on their eyes, or wear glasses that are too old for them.

That Complaint Book.

When that famous "Complaint Book" was first opened, at the Mayor's Office, it was regarded with great favor by the public, who rushed *en masse* to indite their many grievances thereon. In it there was something novel, and all were assured that it would be instrumental of much good. Its complaints were not confined to merely municipal abuses, but included derelictions of duty on the part of faithless wives and inattentive or runaway husbands, as well as of dirty streets and negligent ash-man. The Police had for a time their hands full of peremptory orders to correct the grievances complained against. But they can now rest from such labors. The Complaint Book has become decidedly "stale, flat and unprofitable." It has lost all value even as an advertising medium, since the papers decline to fill their columns with its frivolities. It pays a salary to a Clerk, and of course, so far, it is not to be despised, but otherwise its energy is exhausted.

In justice to Mr. CONCKLIN, who has charge of the book, it is proper to say that he denies the statement of a cotemporary that complaints are sometimes entered on the book without a proper endorsement from the complainant.

The police seem not at all satisfied with the working of "the book," as the annexed, copied from a recent return of the Captain of the Fourth Ward Police, will show:

Complaint has frequently been made by citizens both at the Station-house and at the Mayor's office of the nuisance occasioned by hawkers of fish, vegetables, &c., who are daily encumbering the streets and street-crossings, strewing them with garbage, offal, &c. Every exertion has been made to abate this nuisance, and since the first of January no less than 39 arrests have been made for such violations of the law. In every instance the offending parties have been discharged with a caution from the magistrate not to offend again. They have thus in a manner set the authority of the police at defiance. Four persons were arrested to-day for the above violation of law. On being discharged by the magistrate, two of them, to show their defiance, came and placed their vehicles directly in front of the Station-house and there sold their goods. It is quite evident that that "Complaint Book" deserves to be complained of.

Anniversary of the Sigma Phi at Hobart Free College.

The anniversary of the various branches of the Sigma Phi at Union, Hamilton, Williams, Princeton and Hobart Free Colleges, and Vermont University, was celebrated this year at Geneva on the Tuesday previous to Commencement. The members of the Society, graduates and undergraduates, made an excursion in the P. M. on Seneca Lake, in company with ladies. A band of music accompanied the party. As the afternoon waned, the fervor of the day was agreeably subdued by clouds, while a refreshing breeze sprang up and rendered the latter part of the excursion singularly charming. The address was delivered by Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, of New-York City. Mr HALL'e address was admirable: he set forth with animation and eloquence the importance to youth of hope, enthusiasm, energy and honorable principle in prosecuting its conflict on the battle-ground of life. His illustration of the triumph of a noble patriot's reputation over the clouds of aspersion and suspicion (in the instance of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,) was felicitous, and elicited a burst of loud applause.

The poet of the occasion was Rev. GRANON HUNTINGTON, of Rome, N. Y. His subject, "Providence." Mr. H. admirably sustained his well deserved reputation as a poet. This is the second time he has been called upon to address this society on anniversary occasions. His late effort elicited high praise, and received the applause and approval of all present. The exercises of Commencement Week were spoken of as unusually gratifying. A very considerable increase in the number of the students naturally strengthens the friends of the College.

City Railroad Accommodations.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As you are ever willing to correct abuses as far as in your power lieth, I would call your attention to the inconvenience imposed upon the public by a new fangled idea of the Eighth avenue Railroad Company that of fastening the car doors at the corner of College place and Barclay-street, compelling passengers to walk to the corner of Church-street before they are admitted inside. I contend that passengers riding down town are entitled to ride this interested portion of the route; and if they choose to leave the cars at the corner of College place, they surely have the right to take them again at that point.

ONE OF THE AFFLICTED.

Not this Man.

Mr. WILLIAMS says that he is the man named in our report of the Tenth Ward K. N. meeting as on a certain Investigating Committee—that it is not true—that he is not a member of the Committee. We hasten to relieve Mr. W. from any odium our report may have attached to his name. But the responsibility of such errors falls really upon the Lodge. If they make a man use his hat as a writing desk and oblige him to write in the dark too, they must expect an occasional mistake to be made.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, D. D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Browne and others, to have the sidewalks in Laurens-street, between Prince and Houston, repaired. Of Columbia College, for a sewer in Park-place. For a sewer in Canal-street. For a sewer in Washington-street, between Jay and Duane. To repair the crosswalks between Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. To have an examination into the extent of the repairs of the Bell Tower in Thirty-third-street. To open Sixty-sixth-street, provided that Sixty fifth be opened under the same commission. To have Jane-street regulated, curb and gutter set, and paved from West-street to the Hudson River. Adverse to the use of the bulkhead in Water-street as a depôt for fish cars. In relation to the claim of the underwriters, and in relation to the dumping-ground foot of Gouverneur-street.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To repair the pavements in Ninth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway. To pave Thirty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues. That the number of the house be painted on the panes of each of the street lamps opposite the house. To have sidewalks flagged and reflagged in Thirteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A. For a new engine for Engine Company No. 17. To repair sidewalk in the Bowery. To raise and relay cross-walk corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-first street. To have slips, between piers Nos. 51, 52 and 53, dredged out.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

To select a suitable place in the Greenwood Cemetery for a Monument to the New-York Volunteers who fought in Mexico

The President appointed the following members as the Special Committee: Mr. Clancy, Mr. Van Riper, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Moore and McConnell.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of G. Ford, to be paid for medical services. Of lessees of Pier No. 21, North River, to have the same repaired

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Several routine reports were referred to Committee of the Whole.

COMMUNICATIONS REFERRED.

From the Street Commissioners in relation to dredging out Piers No 35 and 36. From the Bureau of Assessments in relation to regrading Third-avenue from Forty-fourth-street to Sixty-first-street. From the Comptroller in relation to an Inspector of Pawnbrokers. From the Law Department in relation to the lands to be taken for the new reservoir, postponing the report of the same until the opening of the General Term of the Supreme Court on the 15th of November next.

VETO MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the resolution adopted by your Board on the 6th inst., asking whether I had granted any additional stage licenses, and referring to the act of April 4, 1854, as restricting the power of the Mayor over this subject, I have the honor to say that ten additional stage licenses have been granted by me, under circumstances which, in my opinion, fully justified the act.

Since holding this office I have resisted many efforts to obtain valuable privileges of this kind, where private interests rather than public benefit was the object. In no instance have other influences than those arising from the public good had the slightest weight in determining upon these applications; nor has any action been taken by me not fully justified by the law. For twenty years the Mayor has had almost unlimited power over stages, the only restriction is to be found in the act of the Legislature referred to. That act was carefully examined on this point, not only by myself, but also by the Corporation Attorney, the officer who has the exclusive right to prosecute for violations of the law by the omnibus interests, and we could find in it nothing depriving the Mayor of power to grant additional licenses for existing lines

New-York Daily Times.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1855.

JOB PAINTING.

We are now daily prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—Plain and Ornamental, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at Prices as low as Cheap as any in this City. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant manner, may fully rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The Liquor Army.

We devote a large space this morning to a report of the proceedings of the State Convention of *Liquor-dealers* just held at Syracuse. We do so because this is the commencement of a movement designed to control the legislation of the State, and it is a matter of general interest, therefore, that the great mass of the people should be thoroughly acquainted with the character of the organization, and the nature of its proceedings.

It will be noticed that the debates in Convention were exceedingly desultory, and that, instead of embracing any inquiry into the principles involved in the crusade they propose to commence, it turned exclusively upon personal interests and still paltrier personal claims to promotion and precedence. No member ventured upon any discussion of the morality of the Liquor traffic, of its relation to individual happiness and the public good, or of any of the great objects sought to be accomplished by its prohibition. Upon all these points the debates of the Convention, as well as the Constitution which it adopted, were profoundly and discreetly silent. The Convention and the class which was there represented, demand the repeal of the Prohibitory law,—not because that repeal is demanded by the public good, not because the law is detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to any of the great interests of society, but solely because *it interferes with their profits*. They make money by the Liquor traffic. They demand, therefore, that this traffic shall not be interfered with, and they threaten to throw the whole weight of their votes into that political scale which will promise to go the farthest in making *their* pecuniary interest paramount over all the great social, economical and moral interests upon which this question must rest for its decision.

In such an attempt,—so purely, palpably and despicably selfish in its objects, and so unprincipled in its means,—the Liquor-dealers will encounter signal and ignominious defeat. They will not enlist one particle of public sympathy on their behalf, nor will they terrify any political party into subserviency to their interests. We are not at all surprised to find that one of the points of sharpest controversy in the Convention grew out of an unwillingness on the part of many of its members to be recognized and known as Liquor-dealers. They could not help feeling that this character did not constitute any valid claim upon the sympathy and respect of the public: and this conviction is very manifest in their remarks.

It will be seen that provision was made for an organization of Liquor-dealers by counties throughout the State. In this City and some of the other large towns such an organization will have considerable power, from the number of persons engaged in the traffic. But in the rest of the State it will tend powerfully to defeat its own object. Disgust at the low selfishness of its aims, will array ten voters against, where its own efforts can secure one in favor of its candidates. No steps were taken, so far as we are aware, towards the establishment of a newspaper organ of the new party in this City. Whether this was an oversight, or whether the Convention thought the principles and projects of the Association not likely to be advanced by public discussion, we have no means of judging.

Kansas Matters.

The Detroit *Advertiser* states that JOHN L. DAWSON, the newly appointed Governor of Kansas, on a recent occasion publicly made the following declaration:

"I now regret my vote upon the Nebraska bill; I consider that measure as of most injudicious policy for the Democratic party and the Administration—as an act of gross injustice to the North, and of glaring bad faith on the part of the South."

We have n't the slightest doubt that so far as the *policy* of the Nebraska bill is concerned, President PIERCE would agree with Mr. DAWSON in opinion. If he is not by this time thoroughly convinced that it was the most injudicious measure ever dreamed of, for the party and the Administration, his faith is proof against argument.

But he will hardly forgive Mr. DAWSON for *saying* so, nevertheless. These are not times when the truth can be told with impunity. We observe that some of the Southern journals are already denouncing the President in no measured terms for having substituted for Gov. REEDER one who dislikes the Nebraska bill quite as much as he did—and the Kansas invaders themselves are, it is said, already petitioning the President to appoint Secretary WOODSON, of whose cooperation they are sure, instead of Mr. DAWSON, whom they doubt.

We think there is no ground for their alarm. DAWSON confesses that he voted for the Nebraska bill under *party drill*—and his discovery of its enormity and injustice seems to have only been consequent on his conviction of its impolicy. Such a man will very readily adapt himself to circumstances; and once in Kansas, he will find it *policy*, and therefore right and easy, to do precisely as the conquering invaders may direct. We have no doubt STRINGFELLOW, ATCHISON & Co. will have just as supple a tool as they can desire in Mr. DAWSON.

Some of the items which we copy from Kansas papers will be read with interest. The *Squatter Sovereign*, it will be seen, assures slaveholders wishing to emigrate that there is no safer region in the United States for slave property than Kansas, and asserts that there are a hundred sloves in its immediate neighborhood. This, certainly, does not quite agree with the assurance continually received from other quarters, that Slavery can never be established in Kansas. We have a copy of another veto-message sent by Gov. REEDER to the Legislature on the 21st July;—as it only repeats the argument advanced in his message of the 6th, against the right of the Legislature to change the temporary seat of Government, it is not necessary to copy it. The following are among the concluding sentences:

It seems, then, to be plain, that the Legislature is now in session, so far as the place is concerned, in contravention of the act of Congress; and where they have no right to sit, and can make no valid legislation.

Entertaining these views, I can give no sanction to any bill that may be passed; and if my reasons are not satisfactory to the Legislative Assembly, it follows that we must act independently of each other.

A Railroad to the Pacific.

It is well to begin in time, particularly in the case of an undertaking which will require a good deal of time to complete; but we have been of the opinion, since Mr. ASA WHITNEY first began to bore the public with his great scheme of a Railroad to the Pacific, that it was too soon by twenty years at least, to begin to construct a work requiring so tremendous an outlay of capital, and which promised to make so slow a return. This opinion has rather been strengthened by the report recently published by the Secretary of War, in which the ascertained and supposititious advantages and disadvantages of the five different routes are set forth. Neither of these routes has yet been thoroughly surveyed, and any estimate of cost, or distance, must be based upon very uncertain data. We know what the difficulties and cost of constructing a road of less than five hundred miles through the most populous State in the Union are; and we readily infer, without going into any close calculation, or being at the trouble of making a survey of a route, what the probabilities are of our being able to construct a road of nearly two thousand miles in length, two-thirds of which lead through a howling wilderness, where are hundreds of miles of desert land which have neither forests, streams, springs, coal, nor inhabitants.

That a railroad to the Pacific will be built we have not a doubt, but it can never be done until population shall spread into the interior of the continent to a much greater extent than we have reason to believe it will during the next twenty years; and it would be the height of folly at the present time to locate a route when the exigencies of the future population of the country might render it necessary to change the location of the road. Railroads are the most costly appendages of civilized society, and experience has abundantly shown that they can only be made sufficiently serviceable to compensate for the cost of their construction and maintenance, when they are laid through thickly settled regions, or are the connecting links between two great *dépots* of commerce.

We look upon all the energy and money which have been devoted to the various schemes for a Pacific railroad, as so much wasted power which might have been productive of great good if they had been expended on some practicable object. The railroads which have already been built between New-York and the Mississippi may be regarded as so many commencing links towards the great chain which must, at some future day, connect us with our sister cities on the Pacific; and the remaining links must be added from time to time, as the necessities of our expanding population shall demand, until the whole grand chain shall be completed, and passengers seating themselves in a car on the banks of the Hudson will follow the shrill scream of the flying engine until they are landed at their destination on the shores of the Salt Lake, or on the banks of the Gila, the Sacramento or the Oregon. But, before that time can arrive, there will be great changes in railroad construction and equipment, and the greatest rate of speed which we have yet known will probably be accounted slow.

For the present the Panama road answers a very good purpose, and while we can send a letter from New-York to San Francisco in less than three weeks, we ought not to fret because we cannot have a railroad from New-York to San Francisco; we shall have it all in good time; but that time is not very near at hand.

Value of Personal Character.

There was once a bowie knife drawn, and used with fatal effect, in the Legislature of Arkansas, when that then border State was first admitted into the Union; the members of the Legislature had been more accustomed to the use of the rifle, and personal encounters with bears and savages, than to rhetorical flourishes or legislative etiquette. It was not at all surprising that, in the first meetings of an assembly composed of such rough and prompt adversaries, the strong arm and sharp knife should be more relied upon to silence an antagonist than a glib tongue, or a sharp repartee; and, although we have still by far too many instances of appeals to violence, of conduct or of language, in our legislative halls, it is still creditable to our national character that personal encounters and bloody bowie knives should not have been more common in the legislative assemblies of our border States and Territories.

Our English friends have never forgotten the case of the Arkansas bowie knife, and have chosen to hold up its red blade to affrighted Europe as an emblem of American civilization. It is true that a bloody hand is still the highest badge of honor in a baronial coat of arms, and that one British nobleman wears it on his shield in commemoration of his ancestor having slain a priest at the altar; but the bloody hand that has *not* been ennobled by a baronial title, is held in very proper detestation on the other side of the Atlantic. We have no apologies to offer for bowie knives, in Arkansas or elsewhere; but these emblems of semi-savage society are at least free from the taint of moral meanness and personal cowardice. We think, moreover, that our English censors are rather unprofitably occupied just now in commenting on our short-comings in this particular, for the tone of their own society seems to be sinking, rather than rising, in the matter of personal decorum and propriety. Their papers give us reports of brutal, violent, and ungentlemanly conduct on the part of the most distinguished personages in the kingdom, which, we are very sure, have never been paralleled in the United States by persons holding equally elevated positions in the public councils. The Prime Minister of the Queen is called a liar to his face, and he satisfies his honor by giving the lie in return. He is called a buffoon, a traitor, "a witless Falstaff," and all manner of contemptuous and base terms, which he repays in kind. These coarse and scandalous epithets are not employed by low hacks and vulgar nobodies, but by men of education, of rank, wealth and social position. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR publishes a letter, in which he says in plain words, "Lord PALMERSTON *lies* as readily as he *gives the lie*." He calls the "noble Lord" a "skulking wretch," and somebody else accuses Sir JAMES GRAHAM, another Minister, of lying and poltroonery, while he makes the same coarse charges against the fearless LAYARD.

It is really pitiable to see into what a low state of manners and morals prominent English statesmen have fallen, and how little they think of personal integrity and decency of demeanor. The Queen alone is safe from personal blackguardism, for the lords spiritual are accused of as much baseness of conduct as any of the lay lords. When men in the position of Lord PALMERSTON and Sir JAMES GRAHAM can be accused of lying, treachery, deceit poltroonery, and other kindred vices, without arousing any strong sentiment of indignation on the part of the public, either at them for their conduct or at their accusers for their mendacious slanders, it is pretty clear that moral integrity is not accounted a prime element in the qualifications of a party leader or a public officer. When such a man as WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, who, though a kind of literary Thersites, and to a certain extent a chartered libertine with his pen, is yet a man of honor and a gentleman, can call the Prime Minister of the Queen a liar, without either losing caste himself or destroying that of the Minister, it is very certain that lying is not regarded as ungentlemanly or disreputable; for if the accused be not a liar his accuser must be.

In a country where the sceptre is held by a woman, good manners ought, at least, to distinguish her Ministry; but it cannot be denied that Queen VICTORIA's Ministers are a much worse behaved set of fellows than any that served under either her grandfather or her two loose uncles.

What War Does.

The dreadful trade of war plays havoc with fine sentiments. Poets at a distance can write splendid odes about glorious battles, and touching laments over dead sons and husbands and brothers; but those who take part in the fight have no time, and very soon come to have no taste for such fancies. The English papers are extensively copying an extract of an epistle from one JOSHUA PRIESTLEY, of the Grenadier Guards, to his mother,—in reply to some of her letters, full no doubt of maternal solicitude for his fate,—such letters as every mother's heart would dictate, and as every son, one would suppose, would appreciate. Here is Mr. PRIESTLEY's reply:

"I don't want to see any more crying letters come to the Crimea from you. Those that I have received *I have put into my rifle* after loading it, and have fired them at the Russians, because you appear to have a strong dislike to them. If you had seen as many killed as I have, you would not have as many *weaknesses* as you have; besides being present when the shot, shell and musketry were flying past and ringing around you, bursting and killing hundreds on your right hand and on your left, and yourself kept firing until the sweat streamed from you."

This may be very soldierly, but it is scarcely filial. The English papers copy it with the heading "A *brave* Guardsman's use of his Mother's Letters." Would he necessarily be any less brave if he were to remember that his mother is not a man—that her feelings are not his,—that blood and butchery have not the same pleasant savor to her senses which so commends them to him! It is one of the clearest proofs of the horrid and unredeemed barbarity of War, that it should thus brutalize the best instincts of the human heart, and win applause from the press and the public for such exhibitions of its savage spirit.

Purchase of Ships.

Attorney-General CUSHING has given the Secretary of State a very full and elaborate opinion upon several points connected with the right of citizens of the United States to purchase ships from a belligerent power,—in regard to which, Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister had requested the views of our Government. Mr. CUSHING comes to the conclusion that there is no doubt as to the right of a citizen of the United States to purchase a foreign ship of a belligerent power, at home or abroad, in a belligerent or a neutral port or upon the high seas,—provided the purchase be *bona fide*; and the ship so purchased becomes entitled to bear the flag and receive the protection of the United States. The proof of the property of the ship must be by rules of evidence adopted generally in all Courts of Admiralty, adjudicating questions of international right.

No Neutrality.

One of the most audacious instances of atheistical blasphemy which we have any knowledge of occurs in one of the letters of Marshal ST. ARNAUD to his brother, which have recently been published in Paris. The bold and bloody soldier is in Africa, carving his way to fortune with his sword; in September, 1837, he writes:

"In five days we shall be before Constantine—two days in the trenches, one day bombarding, and then the assault. What a country, my brother! Admirable up to this time, but just now all horror and privation. We shall at last be without water—the most horrible of all prospects. *But if God will remain neutral, the enemy is lost.*"

The enemy was lost, but God did not remain neutral, though the daring adventurer, who carried on the trade of war with as little sentiment or feeling as a butcher slaughters sheep and oxen, may have imagined he did. The unscrupulous tool of whatever master would pay him the highest wages became a Marshal by virtue of his fidelity to LOUIS NAPOLEON and his treachery to his countrymen; and after meanly prying into the secrets of the Duchess DE BERRI, whom he betrayed, he became the leader of the French and British forces, and died of a disease contracted by his vicious courses. Of what account is ST. ARNAUD now, when there is no one mean enough to speak well of him? God did not remain neutral. The English are ashamed already of having had such a conscienceless adventurer for an ally.

Emigrants and Sharks.

Another large ship-load of emigrants, *five hundred and seventy* in number, were landed yesterday at Castle Garden. As the ship approached the Garden scores of small boats approached her, from which *runners* attempted to get on board,—and being foiled in this, they commenced calling out to the emigrants, warning them not to go into the Garden; that the Commissioners were pirates and thieves, and would strip them of their baggage and their money; that they were going into a prison, from which they would not be let out, &c., &c., &c. One of the gang, who was especially vociferous and abusive, we are told, is a *licensed* runner. If this is so, we trust the Mayor will revoke his license instantly.

Misplaced Quotations.

When you are not sure of your author, in making a quotation, it is always safest not to mention any one in particular, but to attribute your extract to "a well known author," or to "the man in the play," or to "somebody." One of our cotemporaries yesterday attributed to "a lady in New-Orleans" the very familiar expression of MOLIERE's Monsieur Jourdain on learning that he had been speaking prose all his life without knowing it. The "best of all books," often gets the credit of sentences which it would puzzle the closest student to discover in its pages, and we have known even a clergyman to attribute to Holy Writ a passage from STERNE's *Sentimental Journey*. We notice in the current number of the *Mother's Magazine* a passage from the Psalms attributed to Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER.

Musical Items.

Mr. NIBLO sailed in the steamer on Wednesday for Europe. Gone to engage artists.

SALVI, our old tenor, has become interested in the management of the Italian Opera, Paris, and will not go to Mexico this year, as announced. The Paris Opera House will be under SALVI's management. BOTTESINI, the immortal contra-bassist is to be musical director. It is said that he is one of the best living.

BENEVENTANO, another New-York favorite, has obtained a six months' engagement somewhere in Italy. Signor LORINI also leaves us.

Mad'le VIRGINIA WHITING, the American prima donna, goes in the same direction, having secured a profitable engagement in Europe.

Mad'le ISIDORA CLARK is at Saratoga, where she intends giving Concerts during the present or next week.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Colonial Letters—Absence of the Cabinet.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

The important dispatches, for which the *Canada* was stopped by telegraph consisted of some letters from the Legation to the Colonial authorities at Halifax. The dispatch delaying the departure of the steamer till after the arrival of the evening mail, was caused by the detention of the train between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The following members of the Cabinet are now absent from Washington: WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State, is at Old Point, Va.; JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury, is at Cape May, N. J.; JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General, is at Bedford Springs, Pa.; JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy, is at Sulphur Springs, Va.

Even in this temporary abandonment of the posts of labor and responsibility, we observe the maintenance of the sectional equilibrium and a sedulous care of the Union. Two of the Cabinet Ministers have gone to the North and two to the South. How easy would it have been for all to go to the South or all to the North—and if they had, what fearful presages would not have been drawn from such a display of sectional preferences.

As pertinent to this view of the Cabinet movement, I may call attention to the leading article in the *National Intelligencer*, on the case of WHEELER's slaves, in which that very conservative journal takes a roundabout way of expressing its conviction that the conveyance of those persons to Pennsylvania was an "act by which a single incendiary might set the whole country in a blaze," and that it is as well "to avoid all causes of excitement and agitation, if the Abolitionists will let them." This is the language of a correspondent, which the *Intelligencer* adopts.

It is evident that juster views begin to prevail of this outrage of taking slaves into Free States, and attempting to hold them there in defiance of the laws of those States. It is an offence against the peace of the community—it is a contempt of the sovereignty of the State in which the act is committed, which certainly deserves exemplary punishment. And I know of no reason why United States Ministers to other countries should be tolerated in the commission of such acts in preference to other persons.

A new case of violation of our laws against enlistments and military organizations within the United States, for service in other countries, seems to have arisen. The august culprit in this case is the Minister from Central America, or rather from Nicaragua, Mr. MARCOLETTA by name. It appears from the New-York papers, of yesterday, that the Minister has been raising in New-York and dispatching to Greytown for the service of Nicaragua, a small army of men in which enterprise he has been aided by the Transit Company's steamers. This case has not yet come up to Washington, but it is presumed that Mr. McKEON and his special detectives have it under investigation. The object of the MARCOLETTA expedition was to fight the KINNEY expedition, and the reason that the vigilant gentlemen connected with the latter investment did not complain of and prevent its organization, was, that they hoped the men, when they reached Greytown, would join Col. KINNEY. As the complaint has been made it is presumed the expected junction did not take place, and that the Dalgettys on either side maintain their fidelity.

It is the policy of the Transit Company to encourage these local feuds in Central America, and to get as much fight out of the parties to the civil war, and the free companions who gather about KINNEY and WALKER, as possible; for when the fighting is over, and all the troublesome spirits are quieted by the common fate of heroism in such climates, they will step in and take possession. It may be expected that all Central America will be gradually settled by Americans from the United States, and when we have done quarreling about negroes, if that happy time shall ever come, annexation will be found a natural and desirable consequence of its weakness and our strength.

Private advices show that the Russians, in the midst of the European war are still pushing their advance upon India through the regions of Central Asia. Khiva is practically subdued, and divided between the Russians and Persians. The two or three intervening Tartar States where British and Russian influence has struggled for control for forty years, are gradually owning the supremacy of Russia, and about the end of the war, Russian agents, and possibly garrisons, will be found quietly seated in Afghanistan and Cabool. There is no safety for British India except in the partial dismemberment of the European dominions of England's arch-enemy. Poland must be set up, Finland must be detached, the Crimea must be severed from the Empire, and British and French garrisons at Anapa and elsewhere must afford to the savages of the Caucasus permanent aid against these powerful invaders.

APUIDAY.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

by Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

MASS STATE CONVENTION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The Mass State Convention of those opposed to Messrs. CHASE and MEDILL, for Governor, met in our City Hall to-day. IRAD KELLY, of Cleveland, was chosen Chairman, and then, after appointing a Committee on permanent officers, the Convention adjourned until 2½ o'clock P. M.

The number in attendance from other parts of the State is very small, being less than one hundred.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Anti-Chase and Anti-Medill Convention met again this afternoon, and about one hundred and fifty were present.

Mr. DAVENPORT, of Belmont, was elected permanent President, with twenty-one Vice-Presidents and Secreteries. Two of the Vice-Presidents only were present, and they took their seats on the stand. A Committee to draw up resolutions was then appointed.

Hon. WILLIAM STANBERRY, of Licking, addressed the Convention in a Pro-Slavery speech. He said the Southern people owned slaves only in name—Massachusetts was the real owner, who reaped the fruits of their labor in exchange for granite and ice.

The Committee appointed, then reported a series of resolutions, one of which recommended Ex-Governor ALLEN TRIMBLE for Governor.

Mr. J. R. STANBERRY, of Licking, then addressed the Convention, in favor of the American party, and of the nomination of Governor TRIMBLE.

He was followed by Messrs. NORTON, of Cincinnati, GEBGER, of Columbus, and NORTON, of Knox.

ALLEN TRIMBLE was then nominated for Governor, and the Convention adjourned.

Judge Dean on the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Aug. 9.

In the case of JOHN JOHNSON, charged with violating the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and applying for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge DEAN has given the following decision: That the right to a trial by a common law jury of twelve men in cases of misdemeanor is secured by the Constitution, and cannot be taken away by the Legislature. That the law in reference to an examination, applicable to other cases of misdemeanor, is alike applicable to offences for selling intoxicating liquors contrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory Law. That the person charged with an offence for selling intoxicating liquors contrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory Law, has the right to give bail to appear and answer, at the next Criminal Court having cognizance of the offence, and in which he may be indictable the same as in other misdemeanors triable by a Court of Special Sessions.

Later from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The San Antonio *Ledger* gives an account of the organization of a military force in Texas to aid the Mexican revolutionists. The first part of the expedition arrived at Leona River on the 15th of July, and additional men were hourly arriving. Great numbers were expected to cross over on the 24th. Capt. HENRY, commander of the Texan Volunteers, issued addresses to the people of Texas and Mexico—to the former he says it is their intention to aid in the establishment of a more Republican Government and finally bring it under the protection of the American Eagle.

Gen. HOUSTON has written a letter publicly endorsing the Know-Nothings.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The match between the New-York Cricket Club and the Albany and Utica Clubs will not be played, the Albany and Utica Clubs declining to recede from the terms proposed by them on which the match should be played.

Captain FORD, of the United States Army, died at Sackett's Harbor on Saturday last, aged 82 years.

CHAUNCEY JACKSON, in the employ of the Potsdam and Watertown Railway Company, yesterday morning was knocked off a train at Sanford's Corners, when passing under a bridge, and killed.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 9.

Senators MASON and DOUGLAS were at the President's dinner party this afternoon.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. DAWSON respecting the Governorship of Kansas.

JOSEPH A. ABBOTT has been appointed Postmaster at Binghamton, New-York.

Destructive Fire at St. John, N. B.—Riot.

ST. JOHN, Thursday, Aug. 9.

A fire occurred this morning between Brussels and Waterloo streets, in this city. Fourteen houses and barns and three horses were burned.

A riot occurred last night at HOWES' Circus, between a mob, the police and the circus men. No lives were lost, but several persons were severely handled.

The Philadelphia Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 9.

True bills having been found against PASSMORE WILLIAMSON and six colored men for assault and battery on Col. WHEELER in carrying off his slaves, their cases were called to day in the Criminal Court for trial, but were finally postponed till the 27th inst.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 9.

In 52 counties MOREHEAD, K. N., for Governor, gains over 5,000 upon SCOTT's majority. Six K. N. Congressmen, and two Anti-K. N.'s are elected. The two others are doubtful. Both branches of the Legislature will be American.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Aug. 9.

Mr. CLINGMAN, Democrat, has 1,000 majority for Congress in the Eighth District.

The Rumored Editorial Changes.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The *Democracy*, newspaper, is not to be discontinued. It takes no notice whatever of the statement that THURLOW WEED is to retire from the Albany *Evening Journal*, and Mr. WILKESON to take his place.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 6.

The total number of deaths in this city during the past week was 300, of which 221 were from yellow fever.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug 9

The yellow fever has appeared in several different parts of this city. At Portsmouth there is no abatement of the disease.

☞ Don't omit to read the Proceedings of the Aldermen. There is something there about bribery and its cognates.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 11.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH—No. 19—The Austrian Conference and the British Cabinet.
GOSSIP OF PARIS, by "Dick Tinto."
ENGLISH AFFAIRS, by our London Correspondent.
Correspondence relative to SPANISH AFFAIRS.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON—The Martyrdom of Reeder—His Land Speculations, &c.
INTERESTING KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.
MINNIE MYRTLE'S SUMMER CLEANINGS.
LETTERS FROM DOWN EAST.
LITERARY.
STORY OF THE CABIN BOY.
LOVE LETTERS—By Alfred Tennyson.
TIME'S CURE—From "Household Words."
SPECIMENS OF SYDNEY SMITH'S TABLE TALK.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—Interesting from the Seat of War.
TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES—Prospects of the wheat crop.
EDITORIALS.—Lord John Russell and the Vienna Conference. The Hyde Park Riots. Men of Honor. Governor Reeder's Removal. Prepaid Letters. Morals and Taste. Tyranny of a Provincial. The Swiss Business. Kossuth on the War. Why Letters are not Received by Mail. Samples of Damaged Wheat. Shocking Cannibalism. More Fusion. Taxes. The Fenian News. Elections at the South. Kansas Affairs. Judge Lynch.
DETAILS OF THE LOUISVILLE ELECTION RIOTS.—Great Fire and Loss of Life in Chatham-street. Important and Interesting News by the Mails.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is independent of political parties—the advocate of Education, Temperance, Christian Morality and Republican Freedom—moderate in its tone, conservative in its tendency, and devoted to the elevation and improvement of the great mass of the people. It is edited by HENRY J. RAYMOND, assisted by able writers in every department. From and after the 1st day of September next, the WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

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Within the State.....13 cents a year.
Within the United States.....26 cents a year.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 129 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No 146 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires more than one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article.

A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL ensure their health the coming season, by using the new ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. It prevents or removes all forms of disease. Dr CHILTON's certificate accompanies each bottle.

GEORGE H BATES, wholesale agent, No. 182 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C WELLS & CO Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS, and druggists generally.

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now selling off their entire stock of rich Carpetings full 25 per cent. less than Fall prices. Will open on the 18th of August an entire stock of Fall Importations, patterns never before exhibited in this country.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S Fancy CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT L. LOSEE Proprietor, No. 31 John-st., corner of Nassau.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE brandies, wines, champagnes, &c., of rich gout.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August 10 and 11, at 12 o'clock each day, at his auction rooms, No. 11 Broad-st., a fine collection of very superb brandies, clarets, &c., &c., being the balance of a stock of one of our first importing houses, and are in a pure state, as they are to be sold only in original packages as imported and delivered from the United States Bonded Warehouse. This sale offers an unusual inducement, as it is the closing out of a large invoice, and we recommend the trade, as well as private consumers to attend it. All the goods are to be sold without reserve, and every article warranted as represented at the catalogue. For a more full description we refer to the advertisement of Mr NICOLAY in another column.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair. Herring's Safes were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

HERRING & CHERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the necessity of inhalations, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Monday excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Those accompanied by asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to sell from his office or refer patients to him.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—THESE CELEBRATED scales, adapted to all kinds of weighing are now within the reach of every one who desires to have an article that can always be relied upon for correct weight. The question with every merchant and trader should be not whether he can afford to have these accurate Scales—but whether he can afford to be without them. Upwards of seventy different sized dezations for sale by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—BUYers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the per centages. Hence, in buying Lace Curtains, Cornices and Window Shades of first-class importing and manufacturing concerns like that of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 281 Broadway, the purchaser practices a wise economy as well as enjoys the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

SUPERIOR HATS.—THE SUPERIOR EXCELlence and true dignity of a hat are exhibited in those manufactured by the celebrated KNOX, who has evidently the correct idea of the characteristics of the beau ideal of such articles. A rare display of every variety of them will be found at his elegant stores No 212 Broadway, cor of Fulton-st, and at No. 533 Broadway, near Spring-st.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS. JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Work Boxes, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Goods, Traveling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls, and games of amusement, at ROGER'S Fancy Bazaar, No 449 Broadway.

LADIES GOING IN THE COUNTRY, WISHING their supply of Boots and Shoes, can find Gaiters of all the fashionable styles from 12½ to 30s; slippers from ballet slips and buskins, from 6s to 10s per pair, with boy's misses' and children's boots and shoes, at equally low prices. Remember J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 124 Canal-st.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting in part, of the Florence Pedale, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

DAMAGED SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM Auction, several lots of rich Dress Silks, which were slightly spotted on board of the ship, and will be sold at one half their value. Also 3 cases of Plaid Cashmeres, at 25, worth 48. Also 300 black lace Veils, from 6s. to 25.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Wigs and sold or applied, in 9 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as universal as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT Greatly Reduced Prices.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 151 Chambers-st., New-York.

The Covington Robbery—Their Examination.

From the Covington, Wednesday.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 7, 1855.

The examination of KINGSBURY, EDDY and HENDERSON, the men arrested on Sunday, charged with the burglary at Congress Hall, was commenced this afternoon before Police Justice PIKE. E F CONSTOCK and L S. PIKE appeared for the people, and Messrs. HUGG and CRANE for the prisoners.

Mrs. HALSEY, her son ROBERT FARDON, a lad between eight and nine years of age, MARY BEVINS and MARGARET COGAN, two of the chambermaids at Congress Hall, were examined as witnesses. Mrs. HALSEY gave the following description of some of the jewelry taken: A cluster diamond pin, a pair of garnet studs; same set in diamonds; a watch-case, with three pins and a key and seal attached, the pins being a dark blue enamel. Mrs H identified KINGSBURY, the oldest of the prisoners, as the man who several times passed him at the south end of the piazza on Sunday morning, just after leaving her room. The robbery was committed while she was absent at that time. She left the room and trunks locked when she went out, as she had invariably done before.

The boy testified that about 8 o'clock Saturday evening he went up to the room, saw the door open, and was afraid to go in. He looked through the crack of the door, observed a man in the room, and waited outside until he came out and passed him on the stairs. He knew KINGSBURY to be the man.

Miss BEVINS, the chambermaid having charge of Gen. HALSEY's room, testified that she found the door of the room open and one of the trunks unlocked and open, while the family were below at tea Saturday evening. She also saw KINGSBURY come out of the room; he had been reading from Mr HALSEY's room Sunday morning, while Mr. HALSEY and family were gone to church.

Miss COGAN saw KINGSBURY and HENDERSON together at the east end of the north wing on Sunday morning about 9 o'clock. They stopped before a door, and, observing her, KINGSBURY remarked, "This is not our room," and walked slowly away, without showing anxiety to find a room. She saw them until they got nearly to the stairway leading to the rooms occupied by Gen. HALSEY. Never saw HENDERSON before, and had not seen him since until she saw him in court.

H. H. HATHORN, one of the proprietors of the house, testified that the room No. 108, occupied by KINGSBURY, since Monday evening previous to the robbery, was on the fourth story of the main building, over two hundred feet from Mr HALSEY's room, No 144, in the third story of the north wing; and that KINGSBURY could have no business in passing to or from his room to go near that of Gen. HALSEY. The direct course to the two rooms from below is by separate stairways.

C. W. MERRITT, of the N. Y. Independent Police, testified that he had seen EDDY and HENDERSON before, and saw them here before Friday last.

While the examination was progressing, KINGSBURY and EDDY appeared quite uneasy and excited; but HENDERSON seemed too stolid to have any feeling. KINGSBURY has a hard and e-cent-nance which ought to be above scrutiny, though he is evidently a keen, clear-trained rascal.

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 8.

The prisoners were brought in about 11 o'clock, having been sent to the jail at Ballston Spa, last night, for safe keeping.

MILES STERL, sworn on the part of the people, testified that about 8 P. M. on Sunday he was requested by Mr O. HATHORN to follow EDDY, who was then going up the west side of Broadway. He did so; saw EDDY overtake HENDERSON at the Clinton-House, when the two continued on. Very soon after this, KINGSBURY passed him, walking quite fast, and overtook the other two, when the three proceeded up Broadway to Rock-street, and up Rock-street to the woods in rear of the Seminary House.

C. HATHORN testified that EDDY and HENDERSON came to Congress Hall, with the passengers of the Sunday morning train, registered their names and called for a room; that he assigned them a room in DARROW's Bath house—a building entirely separate from Congress Hall. They did not go to their room, or make any inquiry where it was, so far as he is aware.

Col. L. D. COMAN, a guest at the Hall, testified that HENDERSON to dinner, after his arrest on Sunday, that his conduct was in all respects to this he disagrees with Capt MERRITT of the New-York Police.

The Court then adjourned for dinner.

Another Robbery.

A gentleman by the name of SAMUEL WAITE was robbed on Thursday at the Columbian Hotel, in this village, of about $118 in money. It consisted of twenty or twenty one $5 gold pieces, one $10 gold piece and $3 or $4 silver pieces. The money was taken from his trunk while he was at breakfast, by means of a false key, which was found in his trunk. A man calling himself ANDREWS, and hailing he said, from Lancaster County, Pa., was yesterday arrested on suspicion. He was not a boarder in the house. He was brought before Police Justice PIKE this morning, and some testimony taken. But the Congress Hall burglary matter interfering, he was remanded for further examinations.—*Saratogian, Aug. 8.*

Suicide.

The *Northern Journal*, Watertown, N. Y., records the death by suicide of EDWARD COOPER, of Theresa, on Friday last. In the early part of that day he was found, in a retired part of one of his own fields, with his throat cut, evidently the work of his own hands. Mr C was about forty-five years of age. He leaves a widow, one son, and three daughters to mourn his untimely and melancholy end.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Bedding a Russian salve**—25 cts. a box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Scres, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D SANDS, C. L. CLICKENER & CO., C H RING New-York; WM B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO. Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Fulton square, New-York; for sale by C H RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

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☞ **Special Notice.**—Mail bags per steamer ARIEL, for Southampton and Havre, will be made up at the Office of the Vande bilt E S n. Line, No. 6 Bowling-green, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11. Letters, prepaid 18¾ cents per ½ oz., will be received until 11 A. M.

CAUTION.—Any letters addressed to be sent per ARIEL in any other way than through the office, will be seized and returned.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Lowe's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne and every article adapted to Druggists' trade. Orders solicited.
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO.,
Importers, No 143 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. JAMES GORDIN—Who was at St. Louis in May, 1851, and afterwards at St. Paul's, Minnesota, will send his address call on Messrs. J. O. HIGGINS & CO., Box 2,564 of N. York P. O., New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Gentleman and their Wives also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family at No 90 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries

BOARD WANTED.—If you want boarders for the Fall send your address early. Very many are now applying for board. Don't be mistaken. My office is the place to find them. No 288 Broadway, near Grace Church. Boarders directed free of charge, by letter or otherwise.
R. D. GOODWIN.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, from the middle of September, west of Broadway, downtown. References given and required. Address, H P C, *Times* Office

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NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
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Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

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VICTORY! VICTORY!!
PRIVATE INTERPRETATION TRIUMPHANT.
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

IN behalf of ARCHBISHOP HUGHES and my fellow-countrymen I freely tender you and your predecessors our heartfelt gratitude for the blessings resulting from a noble educational system, and your rebuke of those who disseminate a spirit of intolerance. Read the *Freeman's Journal* of the present week. Bishop Hughes has once again enlightened by his words as to the Catholic Church and religious liberty. He has made a dictum! No more six cole six rub a bit investigate for yourselves. The keys of knowledge first transferred to American Catholics. Peace to the ashes of Washington. Yours respectfully,
EDMUND QUINN.

BODENHAMER ON THE PILES,

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, ANUS AND CONTIGUOUS TEXTURES—giving the nature, Symptoms Consequences and Treatment; especially addressed to non medical readers. By W. Bodenhamer, M. D. Second edition, with plates &c 8vo. $2.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DERRICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter—simple efficient and durable. Price $6. P. D. GATES, No 13 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturer.

WIRE ROPE.—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from inch diameter upwards for hoisting stone, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No 94 Broadway.

WANTED.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, CAPABLE OF TEACHING THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, want situations in a Seminary or private School. Good references given. Address Miss A. E., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Experienced Protestant Governesses, American and foreign—especially the best class of cooks, washers and ironers, waiter girls, experienced nurses and family seamstresses, and thorough servants of all times to be engaged at the "Brooklyn Female Employment Office," No 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Established under the most distinguished patronage

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young widow lady; would be glad to accept a situation to assist in the domestic management of a gentleman's house or take the charge of one or two children as nursery governess; is a neat sewer, would be willing to oblige; has no objection to leave the City. The best of references given. Call or address for three days, at No 331 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—In the City or Country, by two very experienced girls, with good city references—one as a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other, as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and fine laundress. Call at No. 76 6th-st., in the dry-goods store

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A young German woman, familiar with the English language, experienced to dress and manage children, to do plain sewing, and to attend to a gentleman's wardrobe; can bring the best of references as to character. Address M ERCHANT, *Express* Office.

WANTED WORK WANTED.—One as cook, washer and ironer on the other as nurse. Must be clean and have no objections, and have certificates as to honesty and capabilities. None others need apply at No 139 West 16th-st., basement.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a tea store. A young man who has a first-rate knowledge of the business. Apply to J. THOMPSON, No 75 Catharine-st., near Hamilton

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Seventeen or eighteen year of age, in a paper warehouse, one acquainted with the business and a knowledge of book-keeping preferred. Address P. W. H. *Times* Office

TO JEWELERS.—Wanted, a Foreman, one who is competent to take charge of a manufactory; none need apply except by thoroughly understanding the business. Address with real name and No 3,373 Post-Office, and state when an interview can be had

SALESMAN WANTED—In a white goods importing house. A strong man acquainted with the trade and competent to sell may address Box No. 190 Post Office, stating qualifications

QUEER COPYIST WANTED—One of experience, who can furnish security for the same, with small capital, can hear of a permanent and well-established Daguerreotype Gallery in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 230 Fulton-st.

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WANTED—A person to collect orders from fancy goods and stationery houses. One accustomed to selling goods by sample, may address A. B. *Times* Office

CLERK WANTED.—A man of unexceptionable character and ability, must be of a retiring disposition and willing to devote the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at No 130 Chatham-st.

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COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Ridder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

SCHEDULE OF LOSSES *during the past Six Months, viz., From February to August, 1855*

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Amount of Policy paid by the Co.	Amt. of Premiums paid to the Company.	To whom paid.
Jas. Cowan	New-York	Merchant	Killed by Runaway Horse.	$6,000 00	$1,111 72	Widow
Thompson Price	Chicago, Ill.	Land Agent	Pneumonia	422 41	17 00	Widow
Jas. Mercer	New-York	Merchant	Congestion of Lungs	224 00	63 44	Widow, Brooklyn.
Jas. Mercer	New-York	Merchant	Consumption	27 43	1,000 00	Admin

SINGULAR TRIAL.

Two Physicians Charged with an Outrage on a Female Patient.

Evidence of the Female.

There is a good deal of excitement at Auburn, growing out of a charge made against Dr. CHARLES P. SANFORD, a practising physician of that city, of having violated the person of Miss LAURA VAN HUESEN, on Sunday the 29th of July, by administering a sleeping draught under pretence of giving medicine. We copy the following report of the evidence from the Auburn *Daily Advertiser*:

Laura Van Hoesen sworn: Aged 20 years to-day. Says: I reside in Auburn on corner Orchard and Washington streets; have lived in Auburn about eight years; on the 29th of July I resided there; I was at home in the forenoon of 29th of July, (Sunday.) P. M went to 2d Presbyterian Church; I started for Mr. Calvin Young's; Mrs. Young was alone when I got there; I staid there until between 4 and 5 in the afternoon; I started to go from there home, and she spoke and asked me if I didn't want to get some medicine; I told her I did not like to go to a Doctor's office on Sunday; she said I needn't to mind that; she would go if she was in her (witness's) place; I did not tell her where I should go; I started and went down to Dr. Robinson's office; Dr. R. has always doctored in mother's family; no one was in Dr. R's office when I got there; I saw no one near by except Dr. Sanford, and he stood in the door in his own office; I went into his office; there were three young ladies in his office when I went in; they left before I did. I guess it was five or ten minutes after I went in when they went out; I told him (Dr. S.) I wanted some medicine; I believe it is the erysipelas which is the matter with my arm; when I went in there he gave me some med cine; what it was I don't know; it was mixed; it was put into a tumbler; it was a white powder I believe; I know it was; there was water or something besides in the tumbler it was mixed with; it tasted very bitter, and I told him I didn't want to take it for I was afraid it would make me sick; he told me to take it all up, and I did; about fifteen minutes after I drank the medicine Dr. Hamilton came in there I knew him before. I felt sick at my stomach and very dizzy after taking it. I did not say anything to Dr S. about how I felt, but he asked me how I felt. He asked me if I felt sleepy, and I told him no, I did not feel any more sleepy than he did then. I was in the front office then lying upon the lounge. He told me to lie down until I should feel better. Dr. Hamilton was there when Dr S. asked me if I felt sleepy. Dr. H. was sitting by the window then; the window had blinds to it; they were closed at that time; the office door was closed at that time. Dr. Hamilton then came to me and asked me if I felt sleepy, and I told him I didn't. I said nothing further to either of them. After Hamilton came in I got up from the lounge and tried to walk but couldn't. I was intending to go home when I got up if I could get there; I did not tell them of my intentions; did not say a word to them At the time I tried to get up, they were by the window standing and talking together; I could not understand them Dr. Sanford asked me once where I lived, and I told him. I heard them say that there was a boy in the street who lived down where I did. Hamilton said this. Hamilton knew where I lived and I told Sanford. I have been in Hamilton's office before, some half dozen times. At this time I did not know as they did anything I heard a scrabbling around there. I don't recollect anything about the blinds. I heard the moving but did not know what they did; I felt sleepy and drowsy at this time; I don't know how long this was after I went there; I believe it was very near sundown; this was when Hamilton was there; there is a lock and key to the outside door; I don't know whether the door was locked or unlocked; it was shut. I don't remember anything after this until I woke up in the morning; when I laid down upon the lounge I had my things on just as I went to church; I had on a white crape shawl and the same bonnet I have got on now; I was in the back room in the morning when I first waked up; I was then on the bed; there was no bed clothing on me when I waked up, not even a sheet; there was only one under sheet; it was between 7 and 8 in the morning when I waked up; the first I heard was some one calling Dr Sanford to breakfast; they rapped on the door; it was the back door leading from the bedroom; there was no one in the room when I waked up; I felt sore when I waked up, and so sore as if I couldn't walk at all; I then got up and dressed myself; the clothing I had on when I first waked up was torn about half way down; I had only one garment on at this time; my clothes were in a chair near the window; after I had put them on I tried to get out of the room, but the door was fastened, and I couldn't; this was the front door going into the office; I went back and sat down by the window; I sat there until Dr. S. came in; he came from the front office; the first he said he asked me how I felt; I told him I felt sore; I don't remember the first he said after this; he said if I ever told my folks where I stayed that night he would kill me. He told me to tell my mother that I staid at Mrs Young's. I said if I did my mother would go and see. I asked him where my bonnet and shawl were; he said he had my things safe; he got them out of a trunk in a back room. I then put them on and started for home. He stood at the door and said that when he saw a good chance that any one wouldn't see me he would let me know and then I might go. He looked and saw, and told me, and then I started. After I got up in the morning I felt sore, so sore that I could hardly walk. I explained to Justice Bostwick where that soreness was, and what it was. That is the soreness I now speak of I had nothing to eat from Saturday night to Monday night. I felt weak when I got up. I had an awful headache all day Monday and Tuesday. I never took any morphine to know what it was. I started to go home first after I got out. I did not sit down in the front office before leaving. I saw my sister in the street that morning before I left the office; I was going to holler to her and she wouldn't let me. I was going to open the blinds and he kept them shut. I went toward home as far as Dr. Willard's and that is in sight of home; I stood there and thought about it a minute, and then I dare not go home; I thought that I would have to tell a tale or get killed or something. I turned round and started back, going for the car house, I intended to leave town and never be seen again; I had no money to go with; I asked Mr. Briggs for some money; I don't remember asking any one else; I saw Mr. Palmer over there; I don't recollect saying anything about money to him; I spoke to him; I asked Mr. Briggs for money to go to Oswego with; he let me have money; I did not see any person by Dr. Willard's; I did not see anybody on the way up; on my way coming down Dr. Hamilton spoke to me; he was in front of the American; he was coming from his house, I suppose; I did not see him at all until he took hold of my arm; he said I had to go into his office with him; he took hold of my arm as far as Mr. Groots; I crossed over at the druggist's; he went with me to his office; I went into his office; he talked to me, he asked me if I had told my to ks yet; I told him I hado't, but that I was going to as soon as I saw them; he then said if I ever told he would kill me the first chance he got; I said nothing, only I promised I wouldn't tell of it; I left there, and went right to the car house; I went off in the cars at nine o'clock; I started to go to Oswego, and on the way changed my mind and went to see my sister; my sister lived in Catskill; I got there Tuesday morning; I staid there until Thursday morning; I came home then; my sister and my brother-in-law came as far as Albany with me; after I got off the cars at Auburn a young man was there watching for me; I did not know him; I asked who it was and he would not tell me; I tried to get a hack and couldn't; I went to Mr. McMasters; I staid there until eight o'clock in the evening; I thought they were watching for me, and so I dasn't go home; it was about half past eight when I got home; Mr. McMasters went after a hack and couldn't get one; I started from Mr. McMasters alone and met my brother on the walk and he went home with me; I met my sister by Mr. Fowler's store; Mr. McMasters' is opposite the first Church; I didn't tell mother until Friday forenoon; Mr Palmer is of the firm of Palmer & Chapin; the lameness and soreness I felt all day Tuesday and part of Wednesday; I've had no female to see me to get me not to say anything since I went home; I did not tell my mother as soon as I went home because there were some there that I didn't want to let know.

The cross-examination was protracted, but failed to elicit anything material.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Dr. Azmon Tabor, sworn, says: Reside corner of William and Genesee streets. Auburn; my office and residence adjoins that of Dr Sanford; I occupy the whole building except his two rooms; there are two front rooms, a door leading between; one I occupy, the other he occupies; back of Dr. Sanford's office is his bedroom; the room is very small; the bed reaches against the partition; the room is nearly square and the bed occupies nearly half of the room; my bedroom is adjoining, and my bed is lengthways of the partition; I turn my ear to the wall, and so turns the back of his head to the wall; I can hear a whisper in his room; speaking in a common tone of voice I can tell everything which might be said; there is a window about the middle of the east side; can stand on the ground and look into it readily; the sill is about two feet from the ground; saw Laura Van Hoesen at Dr Sanford's office last Sunday P. M.; can't tell when it was; it might have been between 3 and 6 o'clock; as to time, don't know; she was sitting on a settee; did not see her there but once; did not go in there; saw her through the window—his front window; was in his office just before sundown; a little after sundown and about 8 o'clock; did not see her there then at any time; the door leading back generally stands open; I don't say that it was open; I think it was open; the first time I went in there was no one there; that was just before sundown; had a little conversation about Laura at that time. Question—What was said? Objection sustained. Examined—Was there a few minutes; there was a conversation which I remember distinctly; was in again in about half an hour to an hour; remained rather longer at this time than before—about an hour; saw nothing of this girl then; saw nothing peculiar about the office; don't know whether the door was open or not; it is generally open; have sometimes opened it; there were two strangers to me in the office at that time; some conversation took place between them; the subject matter was a matter of discussion; did not notice anything peculiar in Dr. Sandford's conduct; I am not positive that I was in again—might have been; was at home; slept at home in room described; heard nothing unusual in room adjoining; I frequently hear him going to bed; don't know whether I heard him that night; Dr Sandford boards with me; he was at tea with me; usually took tea between 5 and 6 o'clock; he took tea after I saw her at Dr Sandford's; I generally get up in the morning and go to a side window and call Dr. Sandford; I did so the following morning, and looked into the window that morning—probably about 7 o'clock—before breakfast; I went there to call him up; saw no one there; then went to the front door of my office; saw the Oswego stage before Dr. Sandford's office, and saw the stage driver come out of his office, and get on the stage box, and drive off; he was the same I saw the evening before; I stepped into Sandford's office, and asked him if he was going away in the stage; he was dressing himself; had only his pantaloons on; brought out his vest and coat from the bedroom, and finished dressing while I was there; was in his front door when I went in there, can see part of his room from the door; didn't see his bed; he pretty soon came in to breakfast; don't recollect whether I called in that forenoon or not; from the window I could see all over the room, and up on the bed; saw nobody there; I have seen this girl before; saw her about a month ago in my office; I saw no ladies' clothing upon the chair; saw no trunk; there is none there; had a trunk in the front room.

Cross-examination—My wife sleeps with me; I have told some one that I did not recollect being there Monday morning; have frequently told so; have said so to-day; the blinds were usually closed; were closed this time; looked to see the room; did not look to see if any one else was there after I saw the Doctor was absent; I don't know whether I was there on Saturday; don't know that I was there after Monday, A. M.; am there generally every day; have been talking about getting up a medical directory.

This is nearly all the testimony as it was elicited. Some however not material has been omitted. The case stands adjourned to Friday of this week. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

EXCITEMENT OF THE PUPULACE—MOVEMENT OF A MOB.

From the Advertiser.

Considerable excitement arose last evening after the adjournment of the case of the People vs. CHARLES P. SANFORD. It seems that the City Marshal had the prisoner in custody. That at the request of the prisoner he started to go to see Judge HUMPHREYS for the purpose of giving bail. Justice BOSTWICK supposed that the prisoner intended to offer bail for his appearance at the next Court of Sessions, waiving any further examination before him. This the prisoner had an unquestionable right to offer, it being in the discretion of the Country Judge to admit him to bail.

The Marshal accompanied the prisoner towards the office of the County Judge, and before arriving there met that gentleman The prisoner desired to give bail for his appearance on Friday, the adjourned day. Judge HUMPHREY informed him that he could only take bail for his appearance at the Court of Sessions. The City Marshal, after this, allowed the prisoner to go at large Justice BOSTWICK seeing a crowd collecting, and trouble evidently brewing, went after the officer, and met him near the corner of North street. Being surprised at not seeing the prisoner in custody, he asked where he was.

The City Marshal gave him to understand that he had gone to his (the prisoner's) office. Justice BOSWORTH immediately ordered him to go and take the prisoner to jail, and followed the Marshal to the prisoner's office Mr BOSTWICK here found a large crowd collected in front of the prisoner's office in a state of high excitement. He informed the prisoner that his life would not be safe unless he was immediately locked up, and ordered three officers to take him to jail. This was finally accomplished successfully In the case of SANFORD the Justice issued a mittimus

The crowd were equally excited in regard to the other prisoner, JOHN P. HAMILTON, and they proceeded to his residence above the American. Dr. HAMILTON went voluntarily to jail, the Justice having issued no mittimus in his case.

The Lynching Case in Wisconsin—The Murderer De Bar's Confession.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel

The murderer DE BAR was lodged safely in the jail at West Bend on Friday night. No persons were present at the jail The matter seems to have turned out thus far well The officers, with the prisoner in charge, went from here through Cedarburgh, Saukville and Newburgh. At a tavern near Saukville, the party stopped to dinner, when the hand-cuffs were taken off from DE BAR, and he ate a hearty meal. On his way up he confessed his guilt. At first he denied all knowledge of the transaction, but after being a good while on the road, in reply to a question from the Sheriff, as to whether he meant to get a lawyer, he suddenly exclaimed that "he wouldn't deny it any longer," and confessed to the crime, in substance as follows:

His story was that at the last election MUEHR had struck him on the head with a club—that he meant to have revenge for the blow, but could not find out who it was that struck him—that while at work for MUEHR, a few day since, he heard MUEHR tell his wife that it was he that struck him on election day, that he wished he had killed him—that last Monday he (DE BAR) told Mrs. MUEHR that he would kill MUEHR—that on the night of the murder he went to the house with the intention of killing MUEHR, but nobody else—that he knocked at the door, and asked for a drink of water, having no other excuse—that Mr. MUEHR got him, or was about to get him some beer—that he then struck him on the head. Mrs. MUEHR stood by the bed with a candle in her hand—that he took the candle from her.

He then broke off his story, and claims that he didn't know anything about how the house was burned, or about the boy being killed, or Mrs MUEHR's having her throat cut; that after he had got the drink of water he turned two or three times to go away, remarking to the officer, as he related the story, "that he hated to do it" He states that he had nothing with him but a common jack-knife, and that when on the road to Milwaukee he laid down in the woods for a short time to rest. After getting up he wished to cut a stick, but found he had lost it

The Sheriff inquired of him if he was not afraid the people would kill him. His reply was that "he deserved it—that if they did hang him, he had nobody to blame but himself"

We learn that when the officers left West Bend, Saturday morning, to return to this city, several men were around the jail with axes in their hands. A great excitement prevailed. The occurrence was known for twenty miles in every direction. The relatives of Mrs. MUEHR, who was much respected, as well as her husband, had informed every body of it, and it was the general impression that before Saturday night, a large portion of the inhabitants of the County would be assembled around the jail, and the fear was that the man would be *lynched*. The Sheriff of Washington County, and his Under Sheriff had sworn in, or appointed as deputies, ten men, who, armed with rifles, guarded the jail throughout Friday night. A number of influential Germans near by, were trying their best to quell the excitement, and obtain for DE BAR a fair trial or examination.

The jail is totally unsafe, a mere framed building, and could be set fire to, or broken open with but little. If any difficulty; and we were informed by a gentleman who arrived from there on Saturday P. M., that the inhabitants were but waiting till the Sheriff of this county got away, and they would have the murderer out; several of them swearing that "no Governor should ever have a chance to pardon him—that he was a murderer, and tried to kill a whole family, and he must not be suffered ever to come back there to kill more."

The woman is in a precarious condition, and sits pillowed up in bed, unable to speak. Her throat is cut badly, but the arteries were not severed. She has two bad wounds on her breast, one on her arm, and a cut on her head. The body of the boy was dragged to the house, and thrown so close to the fire that his left hand was burned and a part of his face. His head was nearly cut off. The murdered boy was adopted by Mr. WELL, a former Senator from Washington County, who informs us that he was a bright and intelligent boy, of a good disposition, and well liked by all who knew him.

The Under Sheriff, WEISS, was anxious that if they examined DE BAR, he should be brought back to the jail of this country for safe keeping till his trial; but to this the Sheriff of Milwaukee County raised objections on account of the fullness of the jail at the present time; the desperate characters of the inmates, and that it wanted yet some six weeks to the sitting of the Circuit Court of this County.

While in the jail here, DE BAR made a confession to a man named MCDONALD, from West Bend; we refrained from publishing it in Saturday's *Sentinel* fearing its effect upon the public mind, and having doubts of its truth.

We learn that both MUEHR and his wife are in a fair way to recover from their wounds.

P S.—Late last night we saw two gentlemen who had just come in on a propeller from Port Washington. One of them informed us that DE BAR *had been taken out of the jail at West Bend on Saturday night, and killed.* That he learned these facts from a man who had come from West Bend and stated that he was a witness to the deed. The other gentleman informed us that he conversed with two men from West Bend, and they denied the statement that DE BAR had been lynched, and were certain that the better class of Germans had persuaded the others to let DE BAR have his trial at all events.

We give both statements, not knowing which our readers may believe.

Music by Steam.

A Yankee genius has succeeded in harnessing steam to a musical instrument in such a way as to secure perfect execution. The name of the inventor is JOSHUA C. STONDARN, of Worcester, Mass. The following description will give some idea of the possibilities of the invention:

The instrument is of simple construction, and when once thoroughly put together, will seldom if ever get out of repair. It consists of a horizontal steam chest or cylinder, some six feet in length, and from four to six feet in diameter, which is fed with steam from the large boiler in the establishment where it is located. Upon the top of this cylinder is a series of valve chambers, placed at equal distances from each other into which the steam is admitted without obstruction. Each valve chamber contains a double, metallic valve, with no packing, yet it fits so closely upon its seat as to allow no steam to escape.

To each of these valves is connected a very small piston-rod or stem which passes through the chamber and is operated upon by machinery without. Were it not for this stem, the valve would be simply a double balance valve and would remain stationary wherever placed, the pressure of steam being equal on all sides; but a part of one end of the valve being carried outside of the chamber gives it the self-closing power, which is the nicest part of the whole invention, and perhaps the best patentable feature. With a slight pressure against these rods, the valve is opened, and when the pressure is removed it closes as quick as steam can act, which is not much behind electricity.

Directly over each of these valves is placed a common alarm whistle, constructed similar to those used upon locomotives, except that it admits of being raised or lowered, to flatten or sharpen the tone. These whistles are made of different sizes, so as to produce the desired tone corresponding with each note, &c.

This completes the machine with the exception of a cylinder similar to those used in a common hand-organ or music box, containing cogs which, when properly arranged, will, when turned by hand or otherwise, operate upon the valves in such a manner as to play any tune desired, by simply changing the position of the cogs, which are intended to be movable.

One of these instruments can be heard from ten to twenty-five miles on the water, and every note will be perfect and full. We heard the inventor play "Rosalie" on it, and it looked like "getting off tall notes" mechanically. This invention is so completely under the control of the operator that, were it arranged with a key-board similar to a piano, it would obey the slightest touch, and a child could play slow or quick tunes, every note of which might be heard several miles.

It is the design of the inventor to place these instruments upon locomotives and steamboats. It would appear rather novel to John Bull to hear "Yankee Doodle" from one of our ocean steamers as she was about to enter a British port (say twenty miles) and it would remind a Yankee of his jack knife to hear "Sweet Home" from the same vessel on its return to New-York or Boston. This invention, if it meets the expectations of most who have seen it, will alter the *tone* of public demonstration on important occasions very essentially.

When a Statesman dies, our shipping in port will not only display their half mast tribute, but every steamboat and locomotive in the land will be vocal with some appropriate dirge. On our nation's anniversary we shall hear,—instead of the brutal roar of cannon.—some spirited ode, with a "national air." It is not necessary for us to show in how many ways this new wonder may be made delightful but we leave it to the imaginative mind to conceive of its application and its *harmonious* beauty.

FEARFUL CALAMITY.

Eight Men Killed.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 8.

About 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a portion of the heavy stone cornice of the splendid building being erected for the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on the southwest corner of Main and Third streets, gave way while the workmen were in the act of hoisting a stone, and fell upon the sidewalk with an awful crash The building is five lofty stories in height, and the mass of masonry which gave way was about sixty feet in length, and immensely heavy, being more than two-thirds of the cornice on the Third-street front.

A suffocating cloud of dust rolled up from the rubbish of the fatal cornice, the massive and graceful appearance of which had been universally admired, and in a few moments a large crowd collected, and the mangled remains of six men quite dead, two gasping in their last agonies, and two others badly injured, were speedily taken from the ruins.

THE NAMES OF THE DEAD

are as follows: H. B CURTIS, the building contractor; ROBERT CAMERON, master-builder, a well-known citizen; BALZER WALDEN, a resident of Jamestown, Ky.; JOHN T. CHAMBERS, boss carpenter; MICHAEL DONHEEN, an Irishman, a laborer; JAMES GILLAN, an Irishman, who came to the city on Monday evening last; WM. GRAWSON, a stone-cutter; HENRY TYNMANN was dreadfully mangled and taken to the Hospital, where he died in the evening.

THE WOUNDED.

J. V. BURTON, a carpenter. A German, whose name we did not procure. Dr. SCHMIDT, of the German *Republicon* newspaper, was struck on the head by a small fragment of stone and slightly injured. Mr. AHLERING, of the firm of AHLERING & BRUMMEL. A boy in the employ of W W. CONES & Co., Bankers, was slightly hurt by a flying fragment of stone.

A boy was seen passing at the moment of the calamity, carrying a basket of glass The basket and contents were found, crushed amid the stones, but though diligent search was made, nothing could be learned regarding the boy, and it is presumed that by some miraculous means he escaped.

CURTIS, CAMERON, and WALDEN, were conversing on the sidewalk at the moment they met their death DONHEEN and GILLAN were passing along the sidewalk. A brother of DONHEEN was on the opposite side of Third street, and saw his relative and friend, GILLAN, crushed. They saw the mass of stone descending and strove to make their escape, but the ruin was too swift. TYNMANN, who died at the hospital, was engaged on the cornice, and was the only person who fell with the wreck. The two men engaged at the derrick, planted on the joice, escaped by falling back. Mr. CAMERON fell into the cellar. He lived for half an hour after the catastrophe, but was insensible, and did not speak All of the dead, with the exception of CAMERON and TYNMANN, were instantly killed; so sudden was this calamity that they could not have had the slightest consciousness of its coming

The noise and shock of the masonry when it fell was tremendous. The broad, heavy stones were shivered into hundreds of fragments each, and there was not any portion of the cornice, however small, but what was broken

As the bodies of the unfortunate men were dragged from the debris, they presented a most fearful and sickening spectacle several of them resembling shapeless heaps of dusty rags through which blood, brains, entrails and broken bones oozed and protruded. During the afternoon a large stone was to be seen in front of the building smeared with brains which was partially veiled by a quantity of hair CAMERON and WALDEN were but slightly mutilated in the face, but the heads of two or three were crushed out of all manner of shape.

The bodies of three of the victims were at first removed to the west side of Main-street, just above Third, and there covered with newspapers, which were lifted when persons would press forward to see if they could recognise a friend. These bodies had been dreadfully mutilated. One man's foot had been battered and his legs crushed flat. The face of another had been mashed on one side, while the other side was shockingly distorted. The scenes when the children, wives mothers and other relations of the unfortunate men, recognized in the bloody and dusty vestiges of humanity before them, all that remained of those so short a time before in the full vigor of manhood, and with whose fortunes was bound up all that was hopeful in this world, were heart-rending beyond all power of description.

Dr. MENZIES, Coroner, was soon on the ground, and instructed a constable to *pick a Jury of builders*; a very suitable idea. Most of the victims were so wofully mutilated that it was impossible to wash and dress them, and they were placed in coffins in the clothes they wore when the ruin fell. The extent of mutilation of some of the persons, may be judged from the fact that the liver of one was separated from the body and was carried to the Coroner's office in a hat! The description of the dead on the battle-ground before Sebastopol gives a very correct idea of the scenes on Third and Main streets yesterday. During the afternoon thousands of persons visited the place of disaster, and the most intense feeling was manifested.

A Stroke of Lightning—Curious Freaks of the Fluid.

We announced by telegraph a few days since that the Court-House in Taylor Co., Va., had been struck while Court was in session. Our exchanges bring us full details of the calamity.

One gentleman who was in the room at the time of the occurrence represents the scene as a most terrifying one. The building appeared to him to be coming down bodily under the pressure of some tremendous weight, and he instantly felt for a support. Collecting his thoughts, however, the nature of the occurrence was instantly evident to him; and he and the other persons ran out at the side-doors of the building Just then the screams of some ladies on the other side of the street convinced them that a sad calamity had resulted, and on reaching the front of the building the character of the calamity was visible to all. Stretched on the bricks lay a number of persons, in the midst of them the denuded body of Rev. Hezekiah Dunhain, the young man who was killed, and whose person had been stripped of every vestage of clothing.

Everything was immediately done for the sufferers in the entry, and after they were cared for the Jury roome above were visited and in one of these were discovered three more individuals who had been so stunned as to be unable to help themselves. Two of them were taken out into the rain; the friends of the third, from mistaken kindness, would not let him be taken out, and he consequently suffered much more than his companions. Of the persons soins recovered so as to get away the same evening, yet on the next morning there were still six or eight confined to their rooms, if not to their beds, and one or more of them in a very precarious condition

One man was considerably scorched by the heating of a pair of spectacles which he had in his pocket. Another's watch proved an attractive that it was partially fused Mr. A. W. BEAT though standing some twenty or more feet from the track of the fluid, had his right arm, which was in contact with a wall, paralysed from the elbow down, and this without paining him, for he did not know the fact until he undertook to handle a bucket. After administering relief to other and more severe sufferers, using his left hand, he took off his hat and stood in the rain a few minutes when his arm soon became subject to his will, and free from every unpleasant sensation.

In the same county in which the above took place, a Mr. WILLIAMSON, and four children were struck, or rather stunned, a few days previous. Mr. WILLIAMSON was struck on the right shoulder. The lightning ran down his arm to his fingers and his right side, divided near the hip, one part running across the abdomen and down both thighs and legs to the toes, scorching all the hair off his body, and burning the skin and flesh from his shoulders to the toes. The right sleeve of the shirt and the right side of the shirt body was torn all into small pieces. The pants, though newly lined, were badly torn in divers places. He had on a strong pair of course boots; the left one was torn badly and the right one was torn to pieces, even bursting the soles and heels asunder, drawing the large pegs with which they were made. After passing through the boots on either side of where his feet stood, the lightning struck in four places in the ground leaving holes resembling those punched with a hand-spike. Yet strange to tell, Mr. WILLIAMSON lives. He was thoroughly drenched by the rain after being prostrated, which probably accounts for his recovery.

$6,825 Stolen by an Express Agent.

From the Lansingburg Gazette, Aug. 7.

Mr. PARMELEE, Cashier of the Rensselaer County Bank, sent by Mr. FISK, Express man, between Troy and Waterford, a package of bills amounting to $4 000, on Friday, the 27th day of July, to be forwarded by Express to New-York. The package was delivered to CHARLES H. WHEELER, agent, or proprietor of the "Commercial Express Company" JOHN W. BATES, Esq., also delivered a package of bills amounting to $2,125, and Mr PARMENTER, of Troy, a package of $710, none of which have been received by the parties to whom they were addressed. Mr. WHEELER went to New-York as he professed, for the purpose of reimbursing the losing parties, and arrived there on the 31st of July. He made an appointment with Mr. BATES to meet him at the office of the Company, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day, but instead of keeping his appointment, secreted himself. Mr. TRACY, President of the Rensselaer County Bank, immediately took legal steps for his arrest, but was unsuccessful until Friday afternoon, August 3, when he was arrested by Officers HUTCHINS and GRAER, of the Fifth Ward Police, at PAGE's Hotel, corner of Spring and West streets, New-York.

During WHEELER's concealment he wrote several letters to the parties by whom he had been entrusted, which afforded but little clue to his whereabouts. All the circumstances connected with this affair—his conduct both before and after the money was missed—leave no reasonable doubt of his guilt. WHEELER was brought to Troy in charge of an officer on Saturday evening last, and lodged in jail. He was taken before the justice court of Troy yesterday, and his examination set down for Friday afternoon.

There was no money belonging to the Bank of Lansingburg in the packages, and the statements to that effect in the New-York, Troy and Albany papers, are erroneous.

Mr. TRACY deserves much credit and the thanks of the community for the prompt and energetic measures taken to bring WHEELER to justice, and for the breaking up of what was, from all accounts, a bogus company.

The above is a true statement of facts, and all papers that have published the erroneous statements concerning the robbery will oblige the parties interested by giving this an insertion.

Terrible Encounter with a Thief—A Female Defending her Home.

It is said to be an established fact, that squirrels and birds cannot live together in perfect harmony. The Manchester *Mirror* relates an instance which was recently witnessed near Manchester of a contest between a squirrel and a robin. The squirrel ascended an apple-tree with felonious intent and malice aforethought, for the purpose of sucking the eggs of a robin that had built her nest there Fortunately, Mrs. Redbreast was upon the nest at the time, and sustained with valor the attack of her four-foot assailant, and Mr. Squirrel soon found that he had rashly assaulted a perfect Schaetopol of a bird's nest, defended by a foe more terrible to him than would be the forces of the whole combined Russian army. In the fierce battle which occurred he was sadly scratched and beaten, and at length retired in disgust and shame from the tree. This squirrel was one of the striped variety—a plebeian "chip-monk," as a country schoolmaster would say—and probably no sentiments of chivalry or refinement had ever been instilled into his ignoble mind.

Resignation of President Wayland.

From the Providence Journal.

We understand that Dr. WAYLAND has *resigned the Presidency of Brown University*, and that his resignation will take effect immediately after the ensuing Commencement. He will preside on that occasion, and then terminate his connection with the University. Dr WAYLAND was appointed soon after the resignation of President MASTER in 1826, and entered upon his office, we believe, in January, 1827; the graduating class of the present year will therefore be the twenty-ninth that has gone forth from the University during the period of his Presidency. His term of office, as head of the Institution, has been longer than that of either of his predecessors; that of President MANNING having continued for twenty-six years, that of President MAXOY for ten years, and that of President MASSES for twenty-four years. After so long a period of service in so high and responsible a station, we are not surprised that he seeks in retirement from its cares more ample leisure for the prosecution of those intellectual labors which he may well aspire to accomplish. He will be followed in his retirement with the affectionate gratitude of his numerous pupils and with the best wishes of all the friends of the University His resignation has thus far been made to the Executive Board alone, and we are informed that a meeting of the Corporation is to be held at an early day to provide for the vacancy which has thus been created.

Got Enough.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* illustrates the abundance of the Western crops, by the following anecdote:

"A friend of ours, recently returned from a tour through Northern and Southern Illinois, confirms all the statements hitherto published of the vast grain crops now on the ground, and being gathered in that country. Between St Louis and Vincennes, a great deal of wheat is rotting on the ground for want of labor or machinery to secure it. Our informant hailed one well-to do old farmer, near Carlyle Station, who, though half a dozen plethoric stacks stood guard round his barn, seemed to have abandoned twenty or thirty acres of fine wheat, and asked, "Why in the world don't you harvest that grain?" "Lord," drawled out the farmer, looking towards the barn, "Lord, I've got enough."

Revolution in the Whaling Business.

It is current that the seat of the whaling interest is about to be transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Arrangements are already in progress with several houses to transfer their business from New-Bedford, New London and other places, to some point on the Pacific coast San Francisco, Benicia, Oakland and Monterey are spoken of. Orders have been given to captains of vessels now employed in the whale fisheries in the North Pacific to recruit at the ports of California.

[*New-London Star.*

THE CRAZED CLERGYMAN.—A hearing was had before Judge MANNIERE yesterday, in chambers, in the case of Rev. Mr. Goss, the insane Baptist clergyman, whose antics and conceit of various kinds have attracted public attention for some time past. His most pertinacious and most annoying attentions to a very estimable lady in this city, to whom he imagines he is about to be married, have at length brought her friends to move in the matter, to the end of establishing his insanity and giving him into the keeping of the proper persons to have charge of him. The examination was a long and patient one, and enlivened frequently by sallies of wit and quaint comments from the gentleman himself. He is the wreck mentally of a man of more than ordinary talent, has been a chaplain in the army, and is only about 30 years of age. The jury pronounced him insane, and a conservator of his property was appointed. Mr. Goss himself, with great cheerfulness of air, aiding in making out the schedule of his effects. So much was he excited by the events of the day, that violence was apprehended from his antics if left at liberty, and he was placed in a cell for the night. He will be removed to the Asylum at Jacksonville. It is said that he has friends in Louisville, Ky.—*Chicago Journal.*

DR. POOR.—At the late meeting of the Alumni of Dartmouth, Mr. ANDREWS, of Boston, stated an interesting fact respecting the late Dr. Poor, the well known Missionary to Ceylon:

"He remembered walking with him on the common, on a beautiful Summer evening, he believes it was in their junior year, when the future Missionary spoke freely of his plan of life,—which was, after studying theology, to go out as a Missionary to the heathen and spend his days in that service. A hint about returning to visit his friends was received with a decided negative; he expected to go once for all, and in that service he would live and die. The incident deserves to be recorded, as proof of the early date (probably not later than 1810) of Dr. Poor's devotion of himself to the great work in which he lived to accomplish so much. Several other classmates and friends spoke of him in terms of the most affectionate interest and admiration."

"YOU FORGOT ME."—A good joke is told at the expense of one of our church going citizens, who is the father of an interesting family of children, and among them a bright eyed boy numbering four or five Summers, the pet of the household, and unanimously voted the drollest little mischief alive.

On Saturday night he had been bribed to keep peace and retire to bed an hour earlier than usual, with the promise that on the morrow he might go with the family to church. On Sunday morning it was found inconvenient to put the youngest through the regular course of washing and dressing necessary for his proper appearance at the sanctuary, and the family slipped off without him. They had not, however, more than become comfortably seated in their pew, when in walked the youngest with nothing on but a night wrapper and a cloth cap.

"You forgot me," said he in a tone loud enough to be heard all over the church.

The feelings of the parents can be more easily imagined than described.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—Yesterday morning, a gentleman who had been stopping at one of our hotels, while attending the State Convention of Teachers, immediately after breakfast, stepped into the very handsome bar-room of the hotel and inquired for champagne A pint bottle was opened, and the master swallowed a glass upon his coffee. The waiter proceeded to pour out the remainder, but was assured that no more was desired. "But, Sir," exclaimed the surprised attendant, "champagne is always sold by the bottle." "I don't want any more," reiterated the hopeful greenhorn, at the same time tendering a well-worn sixpence. The schoolmaster was, however, made to understand that the bottle must be paid for—$1. A long-drawn sigh raised the needful, and the pedagogue retreated abruptly, carpet-bag in hand. His education is evidently not "finished."—*Utica Gazette.*

THE EXTORTION CASE AT WATERVILLE.—SIDNEY and JULIET FISK—a lengthy account of whose attempt to extort money we published yesterday from the *Waterville Journal*—have been held to bail in the sum of $1.500 each. "The examination," says the *Hamilton Journal*, "was long and tedious. Much evidence was given; and it is the general opinion that Mrs. FISK was the principal actor in the nefarious transaction, and that the threatening letters were written by her Indeed, we are informed that the facts brought to light leave but little doubt of her guilt. There was some strong evidence against Mr. FISK, which went to show that he assaulted his wife in executing the villainous plot. It is due him, however, to say many believe him innocent, and his wife the only criminal." The scene that occurred at the arrest of both father and mother is said to have been affecting. They have four small children, whose cries of distress, as the officers bore away their parents to answer to a high criminal charge, excited the sympathy of all.

A YOUNG FARMER.—A son of one of our merchants, about fifteen years of age, having conceived a taste for farming, has asked and obtained the loan of a piece of land about an acre in extent, and devoted the whole of his time between schools to its cultivation. He has planted part of it with potatoes, which are coming along finely; set out 500 cabbage plants, and has a variety of other vegetables, all in a flourishing condition, and has performed the whole of the labor upon it himself. Whenever we hear of a lad of this stamp, we see certain he possesses that industry and energy that will be sure to lead to success in any business he may undertake in after years.—*Nantucket Mirror.*

COMFORT FOR TOM BOYS.—Dr. SMITH, Mayor of Boston, in an address at a Ladies' Exhibition in Boston, said: "That the little girls he knew when a boy, who used to climb trees and fences with the boys, and who were called "*Tom-boys*" by their mothers, were now, wherever found, leading women in society, with strong, healthy bodies and minds."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Correspondence reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Aug. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but firm, operators disc[illegible] short prices

COTTON—Remains in fair request at full [illegible] prices. NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western continue in pretty good demand at buoyant rates; sales for the day of 8,000 bbls, within our [illegible] range:

Ordinary State	$6 00 @ 6 12½
Straight State	6 12½ @ 6 25
Favorite and Extra State	6 25 @ 6 50
Mixed Western	6 37½ @ 6 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	6 50 @ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 75 @ 6 87½
Common to Good Ohio	6 87½ @ 7 00
Fancy Ohio	7 00 @ 7 12½
Extra Ohio	7 12½ @ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 87½ @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00 @ 7 12½
Extra Genesee	10 50 @10 00

Canadian is doing better. The day's sales amount to 1,500 bbls, in f rior common to choice extra [illegible] at $6 50@10 25 ₩ bbl. Southern continues in [illegible] quest, and languishin price, with sales for the [illegible] of 550 bbls., inferior mixed to best extra grade, at $6 00 @10 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and [illegible] $6 50 for fine and superfine. ₩

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, July 30 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALEX T. H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August inst, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following parcel of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments of the stock of the said Company, standing in the name of certain scrip due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. A. C. L. Schuyler
One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B Dana
Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE, CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK, ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August 10th and 11th, at 11 o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a fine collection of choice brandies wines, cigars, &c., &c., &c., being the balance of a stock of one of our first importing houses, among which will be found St Julien and Chateau Margaux clarets, very old superior sherries, fine old port wines, specially old cognac brandies both pale and dark, of 1848 vintage; hunt barsac, sauterne and other celebrated wines; dry hock rin. Schiedam schnapps, Mumm's and other celebrated champagnes; maraschino, Curacoa and absynthe cordials; olive oil; French wine vinegar. Also, some imported German cologne; together with 160,0 Havana cigars of various brands, all of which are to be sold only in the original packages as imported, and delivered from the United States Bonded Warehouse. The trade and private consumers are respectively invited to attend the sale, as it offers unusual inducements. Terms, cash in bankable money. Sale peremptory and all articles on the catalogue warranted as represented. Samples ready for examination early on morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PARLOR DINING AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c. —F. COLTON, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday) Aug. 10 at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No 89 Bleecker-st, 3d door a very large assortment of really good rosewood and mahogany cabinet furniture, most of which is in good condition, having been used a few months. It will consist in part of one suite of rich rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, couches, couch bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, secretaries, carved volteuse and rocking chairs, wardrobes; marble-top stands, pier tables, oak and walnut sideboards, marble-top centre and side tables, oak and walnut extension do., rich parlor secretaries, cornices and bedsteads, rosewood piano-forte sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, fine parlor chairs, large and small easy do., bookcases, sixteen rockers, work-stands and tables, mirrors, &c.; rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, marble tops; do. plain; do. do. washstands, suites of enamelled cottage in nature, complete, elegant French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, basement and kitchen furniture; also, a fine assortment of desk tops and drawers. Peremptory sale, without regard to weather.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms No 8 Pine-st.—Sup. Court.—George D. Jarvis and Henry Cornerius vs. Frederick J Gardiner.—By virtue of an attachment in the above entitled matter, and by an order of sale granted thereon by Hon E. P. Cowles, Justice of the said Supreme Court, will be sold as above for cash, in lots of 25 cases of a rich painted and gilt porcelain vases. JOHN ORSER Sheriff.
JOHN F. STEWART, Deputy Sheriff.

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE.—By ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer, on MONDAY, Aug 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 Grand-st., of furniture, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, tête-à-tête, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top washstands, mirrors, carpeting rugs, hair mattresses, cane seat chairs, stoves, ranges, kitchen ware, looking glasses, feather beds, gas chandeliers; and numerous other articles. Sale positive. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, and can be had at the salesrooms, No. 66 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No 19 Nassau st, a brown horse, about 15 hands high 8 years old, an aged traveler, warrant d sound and kind in all harness; is an excellent saddle horse, well suited for a lady. Sold on account of the owner leaving town.

Also, one light two-horse wagon and two second-hand buggies; also, set of double harness, but little used.

E. C. HALLIDAY Auctioneer

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug 10 1855 at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, all those two certain lots of land with the buildings thereon, known as Nos 283 and 285 Bleecker-st; each being 25 feet wide and 75 feet deep. For further particulars, see legal notice in the Evening Post, signed JAMES SANDFORD, Referee.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE. Being the contents of the large house No 263 Fourth-st, near Second, comprising everything requisite in a first-class house, having been up wards of $7,000. The whole will positively be sold without reserve on FRIDAY, August 10, at 10½ o'clock. Housekeepers will do well to attend.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st, a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture; also, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, china and glass ware, silver plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, Aug 11, at Capt. Dy's Stables, No. 263, west of 8th-st, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Sheriff, the fine young horse and one young mare, both fast travelers and sound, nine drivers, well broke in saddle, single and double harness. Also, one two-horse harness, one single do, one two-horse carriage and one single do, and one fancy robe.

W. A. CARTER Auctioneer

GROCERIES, HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGE, HARNESS & FIREWORKS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 67 Dey-st, corner Greenwich, potatoes, cigars, coffee teas, starch, beef, berries, salmon, olive oil, vinegar, mustard, knives, scissors, saws, files, hammers, clothing, shirt collars, neck ties.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the 20 day of September, 1855. Said farm consists of 180 acres of land, more or less, situated on Six Hills, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles North of the Long Island Railroad, Watson Deer Park. On the premises there is a good 40 feet one story and a half house, containing 9 rooms, a good barn, waggon house, and all other necessary outbuildings in good order; also, a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds. It is well watered by ponds, well and cistern. A daily mail stage passes the door to connect with the early train from the City. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr. ZEVI MERMAN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. N. B. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and return the same day.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of the issue, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said Bank will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN,
apl '54-law2y F Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-st, corner of 8th-st, for the benefit of all classes of persons. Book open DAILY from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed can perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at 14c. a pound; White Lead, 7c. do.; Zinc, &c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 70c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents. Machinery Oil, 66 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 113 Maiden lane New-York J. H. SMITH.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses, exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 41 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

ICE.—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

INSURANCE

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 15th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W C Pickersgill,	George Barnes	Wm. M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A Lechaise,	F. W. Reimer,
Robt M Olyphant,	Chas H Dabney,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. B Lamar	Wm. Loerchick,	Hiram Hutchinson
Richard Latham,	P P Bodenschatz,	Lewis S. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R Eno,
Wm H Guion,	Wm C Allen,	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos Richardson,	Wm. H Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H Elliott,	Robt. Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Benkard,
Jas. W Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G LANE,
HENRY F SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855.

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report.....$2,956,059 43

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policies		$180,411 46
Insured	$122 731 50	
Less included in last statement	77 797 04	44,934 46
		225,345 92
Total		$3 175,405 85

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid Expenses, including rent salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising	$12 733 96
Paid Commissions	6,675 91
Paid State and City Taxes	1,221 98
Paid Claims by death and additions to same	51,921 38
Paid surrendered policies and dividends	6 858 29
Paid reduction of premiums	664 52
Paid annuities	994 17
	81,069 21
Total assets	$3 094,336 14

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$11,980 81
Bonds and Mortgages	2,883,534 99
Fire Insurance scrip	364 84
Premium notes, (quarters not due)	86 680 41
Bills receivable	3,378 62
Re-insured for losses	4,376 34
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid)	38 642 18
Due from Agents	86 077 83
Total	$3 894,336 14
Increase in investments on Bond and Mortgage	$175,211 45
Losses by Death, and due	$38 000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855	$21 599 683 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855	$23,2,6,943 34
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855, 8,405	
Total number running 1st Aug. 1855, 3,358	
Of which 1 319 are for Life.	
Of which 856 are for 7 years.	
Of which 34 are for 1 year.	
Of which 139 are for irregular periods.	
Total	3 358
Increase in amount at Risk	$607,260 00
Increase in amount of Policies	103
Average amount insured for each Policy of increase	$3 725 62

F. S. WINSTON, President.
I ABBATT Secretary
I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.
C GILL, Actuary

PUNTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Office No 13 Wall-street Branch Office, No 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS

James Pirsson,	Wm. E Duryea,	Thomas Hanlan,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylo
Jeremiah G Lugar,	George C Lugar,	Andrew J Case
Crom. J White,	F. W. Geissenhainer,	J Wade Wilson.
E. H. Rumbark,	sr., J.	David S. Holmes
George Read,	James R. Quick	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Prest

THE HENRY CLAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office No 68 Wall-st.—Insures Buildings, Merchandize, Vessels and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire

DIRECTORS:

Elias G Drake, Albert W. Robinson, William West,
David M Reese, William Magdurn, William G Lyon,
Robert McClellan, Daniel Richards, John Castree,
A W. King, Alex McConochie, John T. Conover,
Nathaniel Sawyer, Henry Hart,
E. G. DRAKE, President.
ROBERT DUMONT, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. S. Parker, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brower's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank, will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st. pier, N. R. directly above the Erie Railroad depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, Aug. 3	7½ A. M	Friday, Aug 3	12 M
Saturday, Aug. 4	7½ A. M	Saturday, Aug 4	11½ A. M
Do for Passen only,	3½ P. M	Do. for Passen only,	3½ P. M
Sunday, Aug 5	8½ A. M,	Sunday, Aug 5	1½ P. M
Monday, Aug. 6	10 A. M,	Monday, Aug. 6	5 P. M
Tuesday, Aug 7	11 A. M	Tuesday, Aug 7	3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8	12 M	Wednesday, Aug. 8	4 P. M
Thursday, Aug. 9	12½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug 9	4½ P. M
Friday, Aug. 10	6½ A. M	Friday, Aug 10	8 P. M
Saturday, Aug 11	2½ P. M	Saturday, Aug 11	6 P. M.
Sunday, Aug 12	8 A. M	Sunday, Aug 12	3 P. M

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Square Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER Capt JOHN BORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st, N. R., as follows.

Leaves New-York.		Leaves Ocean Port	
Monday, Aug. 6	2 P. M	Tuesday, Aug. 7	10 A. M
Tuesday, Aug 7	3 P. M	Wednesday, Aug. 8	11 A. M
Wednesday, Aug. 8	4 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 9	6½ A. M
Thursday, Aug 9	4 P. M	Friday, Aug 10	8½ A. M
Friday, Aug 10	4 P. M	Saturday, Aug. 11	7½ A. M
Saturday, Aug 11	2½ P. M	Saturday, Aug 11	7½ P. M
Sunday, Aug 12	8 A. M	Sunday, Aug. 12	6 P. M
Monday, Aug 13	5½ A. M	Monday, Aug 13	9 A. M
Monday, Aug 13	3½ P. M	Tuesday Aug 14	7½ A. M

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 62 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 26 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New York, from Catharine Market-slip on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, touching at Sag Harbor landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point 9 45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 206 South st, or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 362 Water st., New-York.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer Capt. JUDSON MOSES, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 8½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st, North River, or to L. H. GROVES, No. 162 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR COXSY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. BODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows, viz: From foot of Ames-st at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3½ P. M. Pier No 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M. Leaving Coxsy Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coxsy Island and back to New-York 25 cents. No half price for children.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, August 10, 1855—Fare 50 cents.—By the safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of King-st, at 5 o'clock, and Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 A. M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance

GO TO THE SEA SHORE.—No musquitoes.—No Chills and Fever and Ague.—Take the favorite steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, from foot of Jay-st., THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, direct for the Sea Side at Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House and Ocean Port. Fare 37½ cents. TO-MORROW at 3½ P. M., for the same place.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS BY THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, BETWEEN GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 50 cents. Leave Brooklyn every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Greenport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY.—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 235 Broadway, New-York, No. 232 South Front-st. Philadelphia.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At Dobbs' Brush Factory, No 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent, on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst; at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st, New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and to be reopened on the 16th inst.

Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to 1st Feb, 1855, are requested to hand in the same before said 10th inst; in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates.

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST.,
NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th inst., both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of capital of four per cent, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on Monday, the 6th inst.

NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1855

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, issued in aid of the construction of the above Company, falling due on the 10th of August, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 16 Beaver-st.

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York Aug 6 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order of the Board S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE, NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 67 Wall st., NEW-YORK Aug 8, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on the 13th inst.

L. O IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent, payable to the stockholders on demand. D UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent, payable on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.

Aug 2 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both of tender humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a cursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In 1847 I formed the idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, with me. In April, 1853 I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 6 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 150 Greenwich st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Washington st.; ROBERTSON & COCHRAN, No. 216 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Meiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS H RING, No 197 Broadway; C. Y. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st; and by all the wholesale and respectable Druggists. Also by MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

TRISEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRISEMAR No 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. It is effectual in every case, and, when used according to the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life if the Trisemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments would like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRISEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which contaminate and cube behave with so keen thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRISEMAR No 3 is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRISEMAR No 1 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Full directions for use, with each, separate doses, seldom numbered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H A BARROW, P. O. 31 Greenwich, near Canal, New York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Trisemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No 387 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac-simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the sole proprietor's office, No 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. Y. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 76 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Fortunato L. ndon treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M LAFMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Address received, Address Box 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR PEERY'S

VERMIFUGE OR DEAD SHOT FOR WORMS.

THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION will clear the system in a few hours of every worm and simultaneously produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, thereby relieving many complaints arising from derangement of the digestive organs. Prepared and sold by A. B & D. SANDS, Wholesale Agents, No. 141 William st., corner Fulton.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying up the poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicine for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leaves the system in as good condition as before the direct malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 18 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No 616 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M. for Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M train of M. S. Railroad reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M. and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Shooting Case—Serious Accident from Incautious Use of Firearms.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning an accident of a serious kind occurred at No. 496 Pearl st., from the firing of a six barreled revolver in the hands of a young man named CHARLES MCCORMICK. It appears that MCCORMICK, who was a bar-tender in the store of Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, amused himself by discharging his revolver, which was loaded with ball, at the door of the back-house in the rear of the store. The locality was not suitable for ball, at least, as there were a number of occupied tenements in the yard. The result proves the imprudence, if not the criminality of the act. At the discharge of the second barrel the ball passed through the door of the back-house and entered the shoulder of a young lad, named PATRICK FALLON, who happened to be in it at the time, inflicting a serious if not a dangerous wound. The wounded lad screamed as the third barrel was about being discharged, when MCCORMICK became so frightened that the pistol dropped and the ball shattered one of the fingers of his left hand.

FALLON was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was examined, but no trace of the ball could be found. Further operation was deferred until the inflammation shall have somewhat subsided. The wound, however serious, is not considered of a very dangerous character.

MCCORMICK was arrested by the Sixth Ward Police and held to answer for the result. As the matter was purely accidental he cannot be made accountable, however censurable his conduct may have been in discharging a pistol loaded with ball in such a place. The frequent accidents of this sort which occur from the reckless use of firearms should serve as a salutary warning to the martial young gents of our City. Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, the owner of the store No. 496 Pearl street, had not arrived when the accident took place, and is in no way blamable for the indiscretion of his young man.

They come.

The Mosquito term has been postponed another fortnight. It is now intended to open upon the night of RACHEL's appearance. Citizens will be expected back from the country about that time. Wives then will be hunting around bed-room walls, slipper in hand, an hour after your sound nap has set in—thirsting for lives of the imps that have supped on the blood of her baby and sung in their ears till they are too nervous to endure it longer. Better lay in mosquito nettings while the demand is still inactive.

A Thief—And Bridget's Defensive Weapon.

While a servant in the employ of Mr. ALLAIRE, of No. 109 Henry-street, was engaged in her household duties, she found a man in one of the rooms having in his possession a quantity of wearing apparel, disposed for easy and early dispatch to his rendezvous; she being one of the "strong-minded," raised a utensil of general use, and with it struck the vagabond a blow on the head, causing him to vacate speedily, which he did via the scuttle. The police were early on the spot and made search for the rascal, who, however, managed to escape.

Petty Swindling.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A fellow called at my house yesterday in Brooklyn, telling my wife there was a package for her from Ohio, at his office in New-York, which on her paying him the sum of two shillings, should be forwarded to her. She not believing him, told him she had no connection with Ohio, and only was in the habit of receiving them from Boston; he on second thought said that it was from Boston. Failing there, however, he went to several others in the neighborhood, promising parcels from Liverpool and other cities.

It is to be hoped that he will soon find himself locked up.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1855.

Fire.

The alarm of fire at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a slight fire in a building in Sixteenth-street, near Avenue A.

That Mammoth Tree.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, August 9, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your "skepitcal reporter" must have called rather frequently at the lager-bier saloon opposite the Crystal Palace to have indicted the article headed "Mammoth Tree," in the TIMES of this morning.

"We,"—my partner and myself, took the bark which we now exhibit at the Crystal Palace, from a *single tree* in Calaveras Co., Cal., after months of severe labor and much expense, and have transported it hither, having, of course, for our object, to make money by its exhibition. Your publication of this day has a tendency to injure our prospects, and believing you to be a fair man, we trust you will give this note the same prominence in your columns as the report of your "skeptical reporter," and in the exercise of your editorial clemency, will

"Spare that tree."

Expectantly as we can prove by at least fifty reliable men—among whom are Mr. ADAMS, of ADAMS & Co.'s. Express, and Senator GWIN, who have seen the tree growing—that it is none *fake*.

It now stands as it did originally, except that the diameter is decreased somewhat by the shrinkage of the bark. Each section of the bark having been numbered at the time of its removal, to prevent mistakes—which marks are now plainly visible; and to a drop of the aforesaid lager in the skeptical eye of your reporter, it must be attributed that they escaped his astute observation.

Come up, Sir, and see it again; there is room inside the tree for the entire TIMES Office, printing presses and all.

We quote the investigation of the scientific and challenge the severest scrutiny of practical men, and are ready to stake any sum from $1,000 to $10,000 against half of such sum, the same to be forfeited in case it shall be decided a humbug.

As soon as possible, probably within a week, we shall lay before the public the most conclusive evidence of the genuineness creation of the Almighty.

Respectfully yours, GEO. L. TRASK.

If lager has the effect to shrink an object in his eye who has taken many draughts, Mr. TRASK must have drank well up to the bursting point when he looked at the TIMES office. "Room enough inside for the entire TIMES Office," quoth'ee! Why Mr. TRASK, that tree has not yet begun to grow that could do the thing. Your most fertile imagination would have to be guanoed for a whole season before it could conceive a tree large enough to do that little job of enclosure.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....THURSDAY, Aug 9.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

THE REYNOLDS CONTRACT.

A memorial was received from Wm. B. Reynolds, in reference to a Communication of the Comptroller upon the subject of his Offa. Contract of the 6th of August, instant. Mr. Reynolds says that his contract to convey to the City his right to Beaver Island and other property there, was forced upon him by the action of the Comptroller and a Committee of the Board of Aldermen. The final settlement was effected by mutual agreement. The Comptroller appointed one of the appraisers of the property, and on behalf of the City paid one half of the expense, and accepted without objection the conveyance, and yet he now calls upon the Common Council to disregard such settlement. The recent acts of the Comptroller are characterized as not only unjust and oppressive, but an utter failure to perform his part of the agreement. Reference is made to the suit commenced against the City to have the settlement set aside, which he says was only compelled by its failure through its officers to abide by the settlement entered into between them. In conclusion, Mr. Reynolds expresses his willingness to submit to any investigation the Common Council may direct. Laid on the table and ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

CHARGE OF CORRUPTION IN THE BOARD

Motion was made to adjourn, when Alderman MOSES rose and requested its withdrawal, which being done, he said he wished before adjournment to ask an explanation from the Alderman of the Fifth Ward (Alderman HOFFMIRE) as to a statement he had publicly made that he had solicited or accepted money or a bribe in connection with his duties as member of that Board, and more particularly as a member of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. He desired Alderman HOFFMIRE would either retract what he had stated, or affirm it and take the consequences. Turning to Alderman HOFFMIRE he asked him which he did.

Alderman HOFFMIRE, rising with a degree of alacrity he has never before been known to exhibit, and enforcing his words with unusual decision of gesticulation, said that he had no thing to retract, but should affirm all he had previously uttered, and what was more, he stood ready to produce the affidavits of parties from whom he (Alderman MOSES) had received moneys to secure his indorsee for certain ends, as Alderman.

Alderman MOSES—I understand then, distinctly, that you affirm what you have previously said.

Alderman HOFFMIRE—Fully, Sir; and can name the parties who gave me the information, and whose affidavit I will submit to the Board

Alderman MOSES—No matter for this; all I wished was to know of your affirmation or retraction of your precious statements in relation to my official conduct as a member of the Board.

Alderman HOFFMIRE not replying further, and Alderman MOSES having taken his seat, a momentary calm ensued, the other members of the Board being evidently too much amazed for immediate expression of their sentiments, in view of the startling nature and result of the scene so briefly enacted before them.

Alderman VOORHIS was the first to break the calm. He did not know what Alderman MOSES meant by stating that the charge brought by Alderman HOFFMIRE was publicly made.

Alderman MOSES stated that it was made in that room after a previous session of the Board, and in the presence of a number of Aldermen.

Alderman WM. TUCKER said if such was the case, he hoped it might be amicably settled in some way to investigate this case, and report the facts and evidence to the Board.

Alderman ELY said he was greatly surprised at the statement of Alderman MOSES and the interrogatories he had put to the Alderman of the Ninth Ward, (Alderman HOFFMIRE,) but he was more surprised at the response to those interrogatories and the examination by Alderman HOFFMIRE. His (Alderman HOFFMIRE's) statement that he would produce parties in proof of the grave accusation he brings against an associate member of the Board made it necessary that the Board should take it up. Statements made outside the Board be considered they had nothing to with, but statements had been made before the Board to-night by one member or secretary of the integrity of another.

Alderman MOSES would rest necessarily under the imputation of guilt. Such imputation, he believed the Alderman would desire speedily to have removed.

Alderman DOWNING heartily approved the appointment of a special committee. He was sorry to hear the Alderman of the Eighth Ward (Alderman WM. TUCKER) suggest its settlement, and to keep the same from the public—especially as he was prone to make professions in more honesty than any other member of the Board. A committee he thought called for, in justice to their constituents. They were delegated with large powers, affecting the public interests and the public treasury, and if there were those among them unfaithful to their trust, the fact should be publicly known—if any among their number was guilty of malfeasance, he should be thrust from the Board.

Alderman MOSES—Suppose it should turn out that the accuser was the guilty party!

Alderman HOWARD resuming—I would have him expelled; also, no punishment would be too great for one who knowingly would bring an unjust charge of corruption against a fellow member of the Board. For his own part he wanted to know who of this number received money as bribes that he might avoid them. If he was unfortunately associated with those who could be bought he did not care to sit in companionship with them any longer. He would like that every member of the Board might be placed upon the stand and give evidence whether or no they had accepted bribes of any kind. If there was one there might be a dozen. Those whose spirits were clear ought to have opportunity of thus making it known to the world. One thing was certain, and to his mind there was a degree of mysteriousness about it he could not exactly solve. Many he had known go into office with their shirt-tail out, who now lived high and kept their fast horses. He had been elected to office and had on a time served in the Assembly, but he had not been placed there by money, nor had money influenced him there. He was not, to use a slang phrase, *on the stuff*. It was his character he had to maintain him and if he could not claim anything else he claimed to be an honest man; had never received a dollar outside while he had been a member of that Board. He would not say he had not had chances; but rather than take such chances he would prefer to try the highway. He hoped, by all means, then, the present matter would be thoroughly investigated; the integrity of the Board demanded it.

Alderman WAKEMAN thought it a matter of special interest to every member of the Board to have the subject thoroughly looked into. It was quite frequent here for innuendoes to be thrown out against associate members.

Alderman FLY.—The charge is corruption.

Alderman WAKEMAN.—Yes, I know that; but let the names of the party or parties offering money be given, and the amounts, and for what such money was paid as far as known. The case has now reached a point where the only way was to go ahead, but it was best to go ahead intelligibly. Rumors of corruption against the Alderman of the Third Ward, (Alderman MOSES,) as all knew had got in circulation from evidence connected with a matter now undergoing investigation by a special Committee of the Board. Such rumor causes sufficient ground for investigation. It was so in legislative bodies, and should be so here.

Alderman KELLY deemed it advisable to wait and see what Alderman HOFFMIRE might adduce in the way of affidavits in substantiation of his charge.

Alderman LORD insisted that the transaction witnessed in the Board to-night, between the Aldermen of the Third and Fifth Wards, was as positive a charge and denial as could be made in language. Upon this, he saw no possibility of evasion of an examination. Things had gone so far it was incumbent to have it investigated, not only for the sake of the parties immediately interested, but for their own honor.

Alderman VOORHIS spoke in favor of a special Committee.

Alderman ELY here offered the following resolution

Resolved, That a special Committee of three to investigate the charges of corruption made by the Alderman of the Fifth Ward against the Alderman of the Third Ward, and that such Committee be instructed to report the facts and all testimony, with a right to call before them witnesses and papers.

An amendment moved to make the Committee five instead of three, was lost.

The resolution as affirmed, was carried unanimously.

The Chairman announced that he would room the Committee at the next meeting of the Board.

It was now moved and carried to adjourn to this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Police News.

PROPERTY FROM JERSEY.

Officer OTTEN, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday arrested CHARLES GRAUD and FREDERICK ALSEN charged as fugitives from justice from New-Jersey, where they stand charged at Hoboken, Hudson County, with having on the 30th July stolen a gun worth $50, the property of John BERGEMAN. The accused were taken before Judge CONNOLLY, where they were held.

BOARDED HIS EMPLOYER.

Officer HARMONS, of the Second District, yesterday arrested John T. HARDING, late a clerk employed by Mr. DOUGLASS, hardware merchant, at No. 6 Platt-street, charged with having at various times stolen property to the value of $4,000, belonging to his employer, the greater part of which he sold for his own benefit. A portion of the property has been recovered. Justice CONNOLLY held the accused for a further hearing.

ARREST OF STREET-WALKERS.

Some twenty street-walkers were arrested on Wednesday night, as they paraded the streets of the Fifth Ward. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who held some in the City Prison, the balance being disposed of at the Island.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A difficulty arose yesterday afternoon on board the ship *Washington*, lying at her moorings in the stream in front of the Fulton Ferry, in the course of which JOHN THOMPSON, a sailor, got seriously stabbed in the neck. It appears that the injured man got aboard under engagement this afternoon, when he dispensed his luggage in the cabin, when while he was engaged on some work allotted to him, his trunk was broken open, which seeing, he made resistance, hence the fight.

The assailants, five in number, followed him and drove him overboard, were he attempted to get into a boat rowed by one PALMER, but failed. The men followed him, and while he swam he was stabbed. Officers DE LONG and CORDELL succeeded in arresting three of the assailing party, named Henry BROWN, aged 28, William BELL, aged 24, and George DOYLE, aged 23; the two others escaped for the present. Those in custody were committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he lies in imminent danger.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—AUGUST 9.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart

Business was brisk in this Court yesterday. Not that any great cases were tried, or even many small cases, but a great deal of work was got through with. Several parties pleaded guilty to quite minor offences, and got their deserts. Others were leniently treated, by desire of the District-Attorney, or at the suggestion of the Grand Jury.

These latter were boys or youths arraigned for their first offence, whose connections warranted the belief that they would be kept in the future from evil associations and who would only be contaminated and ruined for life by being sent to the State Prison. They were not pardoned; judgment in their cases was suspended, with the understanding that if they again transgressed they would be punished upon the present charge, in addition to the punishment due to that offence which might bring them again before the Court.

The first case which resulted in a penalty, was that of Job McINTYRE, who pleaded guilty to a charge of Grand Larceny, in stealing a gold watch and chain worth $150. The testimony against him was conclusive, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at the State Prison.

The next charge was that against George BAUM. He pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced for six months to the Penitentiary.

George GOUGENTEIN pleaded guilty to stealing clothing, and was sentenced for three months to the Penitentiary.

John MCLAUGHLIN, on a charge of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Raphael RANAE, for petit larceny, was sentenced for two years to the Penitentiary.

George WILLIAMS, for assault and battery, was sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary.

(Advertisement.)

FULL LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS ON CANVAS.—The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect our full life size Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world. Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian artists and finished in a style unequaled by any imitators. Photographs of every description made from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No 349 Broadway, and No. 4d Rue basse du Rempart, Paris.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain cure for Sick Headache and Disorders of the Stomach. Their virtue in such cases is known in all parts of the world. Those affected with Liver, Bowel Complaints, and Indigestion, cannot use so good a remedy. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½, and $1 per box.

(Advertisement.)

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Monsieur SCHMIDT, Mons. WIRTHOFF, Mons. G. SMITH, Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mr. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss FANNY HERRING, and all the favorites appear at this house tonight, when will be performed "Don Cæsar de Bazan," "Night Owl," and "Post of Honor."

The Massachusetts Know-Nothing State Council.

The Know-Nothing State Council held its quarterly meeting at Springfield, on Tuesday.

With the exception of the specification of the time a convention shall reform to the country, the platform is the same as that adopted by the "Know-Somethings," at National League of "Firemen."

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In view of the imminent peril of freedom, both from internal and external foes, the American Party of Massachusetts might for their preservation the following Constitution and Platform of principles:

1. An unyielding maintenance of the Naturalization laws, so that the immigrant shall not be permitted to exercise the elective franchise until he shall have obtained a knowledge of our language, our laws and institutions, by a residence of at least 21 years.

2. National pensions against the fraudulent issuance of naturalization papers, and such a description of the peculiarities of the person applying for naturalization as shall render such papers forgeries.

3. Opposition to all attempts to establish foreign military or political organizations in perpetuity and national projects; but encouragement of such a policy as shall tend to assimilate the foreign population in sentiment and feeling with the sons of American citizens.

4. Efficient laws to prevent the deportation of criminals and paupers, by foreign authorities, to our shores; and a simplicity in relation to the permanent and expressed of every crime.

5. The withholding of every diplomatic and political power from persons not owning allegiance to the Constitution of the United States by the Pope of Rome.

6. The right to worship God according to the dictates of one's conscience to be preserved inviolate. Resistance to any political ecclesiastical hierarchy, which, through its agents be they popes bishops or priests, who attempt to invade the right, or acquire political power. Hence, we forbid all attempts to incorporate any public funds to the establishment of sectarian schools; all attempts to wrest from the laity and give to the priesthood the control of church property. We also rebuke in indignant terms such sentiments as are those put forth by the representatives of the Papal Power,—that "Protestantism has no rights in the presence of Catholicism," that "the Religious Liberty is only to be tolerated till the opposite can be established with safety to the Catholic word," and that "the Catholics of America are bound to abide by the interpretation put upon the Constitution of the United States by the Pope of Rome."

Resolved, That the Bible, as the source and fountain of all true and rational liberty, should be made the basis of all popular education, and should be open to and in the hands of every child, and that all attempts to withhold or in any way attempt, directly or indirectly, to shut it out of our schools or to keep it from the hands and hearts of our people, or any portion of them should be deemed guilty of a crime against society and a treason against liberty itself.

Whereas, The aggressive policy which has been uniformly pursued by the Slave power from the commencement of our national existence down to the abrogation of the Missouri Compact, evinces a determination to "crush out" the *spirit* as well as the *forms* of liberty from among us, and to subject the Free States to a relentless despotism;

And, whereas, The success of the Southern Delegates to the National Council, recently held in Philadelphia, in making abject and uncomplaining submission to Fro-Slavery Legislation and fundamental articles in the creed of the National American party.—renders it imperative upon us to express our views upon the great question of the country and the age; therefore, we declare.

1. That the action of the legislative executive and judicial departments of the Government ought to be controlled by the people, and by the framers and interpreters of the Constitution,—that *"Freedom is national and Slavery sectional."*

2. That the repose for the country and stability to the Union must be sought by relieving the general government—as far as jurisdiction extends—of all connection with, and accountability for American slavery.

3. That the independence and sovereignty of the States in its legislation and judiciary should be maintained inviolate.

4. That the great barrier to slavery, ruthlessly broken down by the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, ought to be speedily restored, so that in no event can any State erected from any part of the territory conveyed by that compromise ought ever to be admitted to the Union as a slave State.

5. That the rights of actual settlers in the territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of their elective franchise, granted to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the national executive whenever violated or threatened.

The grand contest of the day came upon the resolves in favor of a fusion and the appointment of a Committee to perfect the same on the part of the K. N.'s. Mr. ELY offered an amendment in substance that the members of all other parties opposed to the present national administration be invited to join the "American" party. The debate on this subject was intensely exciting, and lasted about three hours. The resolutions were supported, and the amendment of Mr. ELY opposed, by Hon. ROBERT B. HALL, of Plymouth; Rev. MARK TRAFTON, of Westfield; Hon. J. W. FOSTER, of Monson; and Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Natick. Mr. FOSTER made a very powerful speech in favor of a union of the people to overthrow the administration, and showed by a thorough analysis of parties in Massachusetts, that in order to do this effectually, in 1856, it is necessary to begin the work now. Gen. WILSON made the closing speech in favor of a fusion, and was most enthusiastically applauded throughout, and upon resuming his seat, Gen. WILSON was warmly congratulated by large numbers of delegates from different parts of the State, who thronged about his seat. The amendment was unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the position of the present National Administration is one of open, unprovoked hostility to ALL the principles; and therefore we believe that the exigencies of the time demand that all men who agree in these principles should be united in their political action; and we will cheerfully cooperate with all the opponents of our common enemy.

Resolved, That a Committee of two members from each County be appointed, who in connection with any similar Committees already appointed or to be appointed, who may agree in these principles, shall at some suitable time call a Convention, to be composed of delegates elected by the people of Massachusetts in primary meetings assembled, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by this party in the fall elections.

All secrecy has been abolished, and every man who signs the Constitution becomes a member of the Order without further ceremony. The Convention adjourned about 10 o'clock, with harmonious feelings.

MARRIED.

In this City, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. R. T. Howland, ANNIE AUGUSTA COMSTOCK, eldest daughter of the late Rev. LEWIS P. COMSTOCK, to JACOB RABINEAU JARVIS, all of this City.

At Nyesville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Aug 8, by Rev. B. Kelley, Mr. GEORGE GILBERT to Miss CAROLINE WINANT, all of Nyesville.

In Yorkville, on Christ Church, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, by Rev. Dr. Winslow, JAMES A. GRINNELL, of Greenfield, Mass., to ANNA E., daughter of the late Col. JOHN HUNTER, U. S. A., of Fredericksburg, Va.

In Wendham, N. J., at the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, Aug 8, by Rev. Thos. S. HAMILTON, HAMPTON G. MARSH, of the former place, to MARY E. TAYLOR, of New-York City.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, CHARLES S., son of James W. and Ellen C. Hillock, in the 20th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 6 Hammersley place, Houston-st. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug 9, JOSEPH JACOBSON, aged 66 years.

His friends, and those of his son, Frederick, are invited to the funeral, on Friday 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No 12 Grove-st. He will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, ANNA, daughter of Robert Reed Dows, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) Aug 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No 60 3d-av. corner of 11th-st

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug 8 of consumption, in the 26th year of his age, MAURICE A. DALY.

His remains will be taken this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No 166 Broadway to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Cork, Ireland papers please copy

In this City, on Thursday Aug 9, JANE R., wife of Wm. D. Smith

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 311 West 21st st., to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the family burial-ground at Kingsbridge for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, Mrs. MARY TOOMS, wife of John TOOMS, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son in-law, Isaac T. COX, corner 39th-st and 6th-av.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug 8, WILLIAM S. COE, Esq., aged 51 years

Notice of his funeral will be given.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 9, of cholera infantum, CHARLES PIERPONT, son of John Pierpont and Mary Ann Lord, aged 1 year and 12 days

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 198 Dean-st, to-day, (Friday,) Aug. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 9, fell asleep in Jesus MARGARET, wife of A. A. Myers, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Greenberg, on Wednesday, Aug 8, suddenly, JOSEPH ORELL, aged 90 years

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

At Hempstead, on Wednesday night last, Aug 8 sudden ly, WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, formerly of this City, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Hempstead, L. I., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At Easton, Conn., on Thursday morning, Aug 9, WILLIAM HENRY BONSALL, youngest son of Richard and Catharine Bonsall.

The funeral will take place on the arrival of the Bridgeport boat. Carriages will be in waiting at Williamsburg to convey the body to Cypress Hills Cemetery. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend

At Glen Cove, on Thursday morning, Aug. 9, after a short illness, Mrs MARTHA KILLEN, in the 71st year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Friday) from the residence of her nephews, Capt. William and Francis Shiday, No 96 East 23d st., near 4th av., at 4 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 9.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '87	c.117½	300	N. Y. Cen R R	opg 100
10,100	N Y 6s '73	12½	50	do	opg 100½
10,000	Ohio 6s, '60	104	100	do	b3 alt opg 100½
500	Ohio 6s, '75	111	100	do	c60 100
5,000	Indiana State 5s	c3 86½	472	do	opg 100½
5,000	do	b60 86½	50	Erie Railroad	s4 52
6,000	do	c 86½	50	do	s30 52½
1,000	do	86½	265	do	52½
7,500	Tennessee 6s	90 b3 92½	100	do	s60 52½
10,000	do	b60 92½	150	do	s3 52½
10,100	Missouri 6s	b30 95½	50	Harlem Railroad	s3 29
5,000	do	b3 95½	50	do	s3 29½
2,000	do	95½	10	Harlem Pref'd	65
10,000	Cal 6s first	70 b3 80½	100	Hudson Riv. R. R	41½
2,000	Harlem 1st Mt 6s	91	100	do	s3 41
9,000	do	91½	10	Nor. & Wor R R	38
1,000	Erie Convt B'ds '71	86	100	Reading Railroad	b6 95½
3,000	Erie Convt B'ds '62	85½	150	do	c 95½
13,000	Erie B'ds of '53	3,100	100	do	s3 94½
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	91½	100	do	b6 95
500	H R 1st Mt. B'ds	101½	200	do	s30 94½
5,000	H. R. 3d Mt. B'ds	b60 77	600	do	b30 95
1,000	N. Is. M. Gosh L	92	100	do	b10 95
9,000	Pan. Bds 2d issue	108	700	do	b60 95½
1,000	do	108½	50	do	s60 94½
3,000	N J. Cen 2d M B	90	50	do	s3 94½
15,100	Ill Cen R Bds	b60 88½	99	Mich. Cen R R	s3 100
1,000	do	s3 87	100	do	b30 100½
18,000	do	s3 87	50	do	s10 100
5,000	do	s30 87½	50	Mich S & N I RR	b60 104
11,000	Ill. Free and Bds	85½	100	do	104½
5,000	do	b60 85½	37	Mich S & N I Cons	96
100	N. Y. Cen. Rs	91	87	Panama Railroad	108
100	New-York Cen Rs	103	100	do	s60 108½
5	Bank New-York	120	50	do	c 108
250	Mechanics Bank	118	300	Ills. Cen. R R	s10 87
30	Mercharts Ex Bank	107	200	do	b60 86
10	Bank of Commerce	110	200	do	b60 86
13	American Ex Bank	110	100	Cleve & Tol R R	s3 92
30	Shoe & Leather Bk	107	15	do	91
10	Ohio Life & Trust Co	98	100	do	c 92
500	Guiddaut Gold M	s10	100	do	s30 92
100	Canton Co	100	100	do	s10 92
100	do	100	100	do	b60 93
100	N. J. Zinc Co	s3	100	do	s30 93
50	Mount Vernon Co	s3	200	do	s10 92½
50	do	866	100	do	s30 93
50	do	866	100	Clev & Pitt R R	b30 93
50	do	b60	100	do	c 93
50	do	b10	100	do	s3 93
250	Cumber Coal Co	b60	50	do	93
50	do	s3	100	do	s3 93
50	do	866	100	Galena & Chi. R R	113
50	do	s3	100	do	113
200	do	b30	50	Third Avenue R R	42

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ohio 6s, '75	111	200	Reading Railroad	95
10,000	Ill. Cen R R Bds	86	100	do	95
5,000	New York Cen Rs	103	100	do	95
100	do	103	100	do	95
100	Mad R and M B Rs	90	100	do	95
100	do	90	100	do	95
100	do	90	100	do	95
100	N. Y. Cen R R	90	100	do	95
100	do	90	100	do	95
100	Wis Lake Shore R R	90	100	do	95
100	Erie Railroad	90	100	do	95
100	do	90	100	do	95
100	do	90	100	do	95
100	do

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Another Governor for Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 10.

WILSON SHANNON, ex-Governor of Ohio a member of the last Congress from that State and a supporter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill has, been appointed Governor of Kansas, vice DAWSON, declined.

The Governorship of Kansas.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 10.

Mr. DAWSON passed through Pittsburg yesterday on his way home, and announced to his friends his purpose to decline the appointment tendered to him of Governor of Kansas.

Interesting from the Plains—Cholera at Fort Riley.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 10.

A correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from Fort Laramie, under date of July 16 says that all was quiet in that region. Capt. FOOTE'S Company of infantry had arrived.

Col. HOWE'S dragoons were met fifty miles of Fort Kearney. The road was lined with trains, and those attending them were all well. No Sioux Indians were seen on the route.

Cholera was prevailing with great fatality at Fort Ritey. Major OGDEN was among its victims. Several companies of troops and a large number of mechanics were there. Numbers had abandoned the Fort and taken to the hills.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad held a meeting last night to choose a plan for putting the road in operation. Nothing, however, was decided upon. The meeting adjourned until this evening.

Telegraph to Holmes' Hole, Edgarton and Nantucket

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Boston and Cape Cod Telegraph Company have decided to extend their wires, by a strong submarine cable, of the same size as that now being laid down between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, to Holmes' Hole, (Martha's Vineyard,) Edgarton and Nantucket, and we learn that contracts were made to day binding the Company to have the line completed on the 1st of November. The proposed line will prove of great value to the shipping interest, as it will place the important points named in constant communication with this city at all seasons of the year.

Another Arrest for Violating the Neutrality Laws.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 10.

A person named WAGNER was arrested here today, charged with enlisting men for foreign military service. He will be examined to-morrow, before the United States Commissioner.

The Sub-Marine Telegraph Excursionists.

[We are indebted to a distinguished gentleman in the telegraphic world for the following graphic account of the trip thus far:]

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 10.

We arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, just three days from New-York, by the outside of Long Island route. The weather was extremely pleasant until yesterday afternoon. We passed the steamship *Seattle* bound to New-York, and saw numerous whales and a fleet of from 100 to 150 fishing boats catching cod. Our party consists of sixty-six persons, composed of religious, literary, legal medical, scientific, telegraphic and business gentlemen, and their ladies.

Yesterday afternoon a storm arose increasing in fury until near midnight, during which the *Adger* behaved well. Capt. TUCKER is a perfect trump, and so are his officers and crew. We were within fifteen or twenty miles of this port last night, but the storm prevented the possibility of getting a pilot and we put off to sea for safety, and after being tossed about all night, came in this morning. We coal here and start this afternoon for Port au Basque, where we are to take a 2,000 ton ship in tow for Cape Breton, to pay out the cable across the Gulf of St Lawrence—thence we proceed across the Banks to St. Johns, N. F.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 10.

At Norfolk and Portsmouth the yellow fever is increasing, and over seven thousand people have fled.

Maritime Disasters.

The disasters on the water, perils of the sea in 1854, present a sad catalogue of death, suffering, and loss. One of our assistants has been seven months engaged constantly in compiling the accounts of shipwreck and loss of life and property on the Ocean in the year 1854—his manuscript pages already number 1,245, exclusive of a large volume covered by the index. The number of vessels which have been lost or injured are 5,382, exclusive of steamers and boats on the Lakes and Rivers yet to be added, which will swell the aggregate to about 6,000. The loss of life has been very great and will exceed 9,000, and the loss of property may be estimated at the round sum of $40 000,000.

The several and respective cases of loss are being classified and arranged under separate heads, embracing losses by fire from lightning, fire from spontaneous combustion, fire from other causes, loss by ice, by collision, by storm, &c. The whole will be so arranged and stated as to present the facts in an instructive form, but it may require all the time intervening between this and the meeting of the next Congress to complete it.

E. MERIAM.

Santa Martha.

The bark *Velocity*, from New-York the 10th of July, took fire on the 11th, and shortly after blew up. The vessel and cargo, with the exception of a quantity of powder which had been landed, are a total loss. The fire is supposed to have originated from some acids which were on board. No lives were lost.

Attempted Rape in Saratoga.

From the Saratoga News, Aug. 10.

There was a little excitement at one of the lodging rooms engaged for the Columbian Hotel, Wednesday night, caused by an attempted rape. It appears that a man named ANDERSEN went to an Intelligence office in Troy and applied for a girl to work in his family at Cohoes, saying that his wife was sick. A smart looking Irish girl, named MARGARET ANGLEN, aged about 14 years, was sent with him. He, instead of taking the cars for Cohoes, got into the Saratoga cars, and when here he went to the Columbian Hotel, registering their names as "John Ollsen and lady." The rooms in the house being full they were sent to an adjoining house to lodge, and whilst there in the room, he undertook to commit a rape. The alarm caused by the resistance of the girl, brought some folks to the outside door, who compelled him to come out. He was arrested next morning at the cars, and taken before L. B. PIER, Esq., where he plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery with attempt at rape, and offered to settle the matter by marrying the girl. She refused his offer, and he was accordingly committed to jail to await his trial at the Sessions. The girl is an orphan who has resided in Troy with a brother-in-law. She is a modest, good-looking young woman; and means were furnished her to return home to Troy. ANDERSON is a common appearing man, about five feet ten inches high, and stands a good chance of spending a term at the Clinton Iron Works.

Declination of John Scott Harrison—Gubernatorial.

The Cincinnati *Times* publishes a letter from JOHN SCOTT HARRISON, in reply to one written to him by the representatives of the Fifth street meeting, in which he, in very courteous terms, declines the use of his name in connection with the office of Governor at the coming election. He says:

"I cannot, consistently with trusts already assumed, suffer my name to be used in any connection that will at all infringe upon the duties I owe the people of the Second Congressional District of Ohio."

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO 1216 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.

Yesterday opened with a cool breeze and a fine, wholesome air. The dust was rather troublesome in the streets, but otherwise a finer day need never be desired.

The Latest Fashions.

The lady who went to bed last Monday with the reputation of being as well dressed as the best, may well blush to-day for shame of her *outré* attire, unless in the meantime she has called on her milliner and dressmaker and secured many vital changes in her toilette, for within that space a steamer has arrived from Europe, and the latest French fashions are announced.

Following that unquestioned standard, ladies at the springs and watering places should promenade from 4 to 6 in the morning, and in some plain rich dress—say a dark foulard silk, pictured with branches of trees or bouquets of flowers. At breakfast should be worn a wrapper of white muslin, three embroidered flounces enriching the skirt, the front of which is checkered, and in its centre a flower in lace. Colored ribbons should abound along the flounces.

We must not say what should be the dress from 10 till 2 o'clock, for that time is given to sleep by the Parisian ladies, whom ours must imitate or be ostracized and held no better than unfashionable women. But from 2 till 4 o'clock is in the day's high noon of excitement and gayety. What bachelor's heart is not captured then may be regarded as safe till another day has dawned. Tall, thin ladies should then seem in their cloudlike, gauzy vestments, like spirits in danger of a sudden ascension at any hour. Barèges and delicate muslin prints should rule, but never a silk be worn unless one is inclined to be stout, when, of course, she would better stand fast by the full skirts, and heavy silks.

The bonnet should be a little smaller and set a little further back on the head. Roll it at the cheek, adorn it exteriorly with bows and lace and feathers. Inside light ruches, currants and cherries are proper. Follow these directions, dear lady friend, and conform your toilette at once to their spirit, and you shall be not only the best dressed lady at your hotel, but a charmer too dangerous to tarry long with. Nor have anything to say to the gentleman who does not wear for the most part the darkest and plainest colors. But if he varies from this, he must wear a coat of the color of roaches or perhaps a little lighter, buttoned very high; comfortably wide sleeves, and no buttons on the wristbands. Any other pretender to a fashionable dress is no better than some newspaper letter-writer, or a lawyer who takes vulgar fees in term time.

Cheap Traveling if you have Plenty of Money.

Greenport and Sag Harbor are getting the advantage of a sharp rivalry between the Long Island Railroad and an enterprising steamboat proprietor this season. Owing to the fact that a boat has been put upon the Sound, running through from New-York to Greenport during the pleasant part of the day, and at a less rate than is usually charged by the Road, the latter is giving a series of excursion trains—three weekly, at 50 cents a trip. The boat has likewise reduced its fare, so that getting to Greenport is no more costly a matter now than gaining a dinner. But, woe to the man who innocently supposes that he can stop at any place this side of the road's terminus for any less than the usual rates. No such arrangement has been entered upon. To get to Greenport is fifty cents—but to get to Southold, six miles nearer the City, it is two dollars and twelve cents!

Nor can any by a sharp dodge, buy a through ticket and jump off at a way station. That contingency is provided against thus: You tender your half for a through ticket, but are told that it won't do. You must pay your two and a quarter dollars, and receive a ticket which at the other end of the road redeems the balance that is over the advertised rate. It is a droll way, and very often bothers immensely a lady who goes unburdened with more money than she thinks immediately necessary to her wants. But it would be folly, of course, to set one's face against a Railroad Company's arrangements.

Travelers do well, too, to be governed in their calculations exactly by the terms of the advertisement. If that says the excursion train leaves at 9 o'clock, don't fancy that an excursion ticket takes you over the quarter to four o'clock train. One must mind his P's and Q's, and then there is no difficulty. The result of all this rivalry between boats and cars, is that the East End from Montauk Point to Riverhead, is jammed full of citizens, who go fishing with their overcoats on, and grow cheerful nights over substantial oak wood fires.

Municipal Business.

Considering the time of year, our Common Council deserve to be publicly thanked for the zeal with which they push forward the public business. The Aldermen received and ordered printed the report of the Law Committee on Mayor Wood's contumacy, which gave some reasons why a Chief Magistrate ought to give—when required—all information as to the names of policemen appointed not hesitating even if the list contains the names of noted policy-dealers, and of persons acquainted by experience with the accommodations that Station houses and the Tombs afford their unwilling occupants. Other matters of some interest were disposed of also. The Committees meet pretty frequently now, and are fast preparing to report on the subjects that have employed their attention.

American Mechanics for Europe.

We see among the arrivals at Bixby's Hotel the names of several American mechanics who are on their way to Russia, to engage in important positions on the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad. Messrs. GEORGE HAMBLIN FRANCIS PRATT, JOHN PEACOCK, JOHN LENAN, EDWARD BROWN, and HERMAN EGELMAN. These gentlemen go out under the auspices of Mr. ROSS WINANS, Jr., of the firm of WINANS, HARRISON & WINANS, who are engaged in the management of the important line of Railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow. They leave to-day in the *Washington*.

Vigilance of the Police—Escape of Prisoners.

Some days since several boys, up for trial in the General Sessions for various misdemeanors, made their escape by removing a board from the cage, and thus getting into the crowd, whence they made their exit into the street, in full view of the many officers there detailed. Yesterday two of the boys, named JOHN KENNEDY, aged 11, and PATRICK FANNIN, 12 years of age, were retaken and committed to await their trial.

☞ Justice CONNOLLY is a sort of angel of mercy to loose women when under arrest. At a house which was visited officially by the police on the evening of Thursday, the proprietors and several girls were arrested. Justice CONNOLLY, at a late hour, visited the Fourteenth Ward Station-house and released the parties, who were re-arrested yesterday morning, and taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Mayor's Office, who discharged the girls, and held the men in $300 bonds to keep the peace.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Probable Fatal Result—Woman Stabbed by her Husband—A Man Stabbed.

A most diabolical attempt at murder was made yesterday by a man named OWEN MURRAY, on the person of his wife MARY,. The particulars, as near as we could obtain them last night, are as follows: The would-be assassin, a man of questionable habits and given to intoxication, described as a day laborer, a native of Ireland, aged 35, was arrested on Thursday night by the Thirteenth District Police, on complaint of his wife, whose life he threatened while overpowered by the strength of the liquor which he had drunk. On the same night, while at the Police Station, he formed a plan of deadly vengeance, frequently with loud imprecations and fearful oaths, swearing to take the life of his wife, saying that "to-morrow (Friday) should be her last day." On yesterday morning he was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and discharged by Justice WOOD. He at once went to his residence at No. 70 Goerck street and met his wife, whom he taxed in severe terms and with words and epithets more notable for force than beauty, as the cause of his disgrace. After creating a disturbance for some time, he imagined that the time for the execution of his threat had arrived, and he drew a large jack-knife from his pocket and made at her, stabbing her three times, and at as many various places, one stab taking effect in the vicinity of the heart, another entering the bladder, and the third being in the groin. At this juncture a man living in the same house, named WILLIAM ROBERT, hearing her cries, burst into the room, and in attempting to take the desperate assassin off from his wife, received two severe stabs in the groin. MURRAY then tried to escape, rushing out of the house, up to Houston-street, towards the Williamburg Ferry. At this time ROBERTS, bleeding as he was, chased, and on getting to the Ferry overtook and there held on to him, till he was arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police. MURRAY was taken to Essex Market Police Court and locked up to await the result of the injuries. Meanwhile the injured woman was conveyed in the easiest possible manner in a sedan by the Thirteenth District police, to the Bellevue Hospital, it being considered unsafe to convey his in any vehicle that might shake. Dr. KIMBARK, the District Surgeon, on looking at her wounds, gave as his opinion that she cannot live through the night. ROBERTS, the excitement of the chase being concluded by the arrest of the perpetrator of the deed, fainted. His wounds were dressed, and he somewhat recovered and left for home.

The woman lying in such imminent danger, should not the surgeons at Bellevue have notified the Coroner, that an *ante mortem* examination might have been had?

MURRAY has one child of the age of about three years, who will this day be sent to the Almshouse for protection.

At an interview which our reporter had with the prisoner, he expressed sorrow at the probable fatal termination of his rash deed, and attributed it to infidelity on the part of his unfortunate wife.

New-York Census Returns.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.			
District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	367	807	4,119
2	359	940	4,787
3	356	1,057	4,655
4	377	1,370	5 644
5	522	1,034	10 006
6	222	912	4.312
7	418	2,999	13 136
8	462	1,348	7,350
9	267	521	3,603
10	229	638	3,314
Total	3.479	12,526	60,952

TWENTIETH WARD.			
District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	460	1,844	8,748
2	598	2,180	9,748
3	354	949	4,634
4	598	1,918	8,901
5	550	1,489	7,794
8	358	2,016	9,162
Total	2,927	10,096	46,925

Drowned.

As the steward of the schooner *Clara Jane*, lying at Quarantine, was going ashore in the yawl-boat, —having come under the bows of the steamer *Josephine*, he jumped overboard to avoid the wheel and was drowned.

☞ No delays should tempt citizens to forget the *Joseph Walker* case. That there has been a most shameful attempt to swindle the public out of large sums in this connection, cannot be doubted. We must wait the issue of the investigation of the Aldermanic Committee with patience, but vigilantly.

☞ Mr. LOUIS SCHLESINGER, of Bank-street, desires us to say that there are two or three persons of his name in the City, as the Directory will show—and that *he is not* the man interested in the Metropolitan Hotel affray of last week.

☞ For those who go about in overcoats, and are laying in fuel—being urged thereto by the deliciously cool and Octoberish weather—we are happy to say that the best red ash Coal retails at $5½ a ton.

☞ We don't hear of any more removals of porters, errand boys, &c., from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on account of being American born. The Administration is letting up. It should remember that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

☞ Good peaches are still scarce and dear in the market, but sour, woolly cling-stones were never more abundant.

Watermelons of excellent quality are plenty and cheap.

☞ August 8 was the Anniversary of Tom Bass's martyrdom.

Railroad Accident.

As a laborer named ROONEY attempted to jump on the platform of a car, while it was running on the Fourth avenue Railroad, to speak with the driver, who is an acquaintance, as it was passing near the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, in Centre and Grand streets, he missed his step and fell, his leg getting under the wheel, which lacerated it in a fearful manner. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Man Trap.

CHARLES SCOTT fell into the cellar of No. 88 West-street, which was left exposed, at about dusk on Thursday evening, and severely injured himself. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by Policeman MCCONNICK.

☞ It is said that there are over three thousand persons in New-York City whose only lodging place is the door-step, the coal-box, or the benches in the public squares.

Robberies.

A party of gentlemen were enjoying themselves at a game of dominoes in a house corner of North First and Union avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. One of the number, after playing a few games, found that he had lost his pocket book, containing between $20 and $30 dollars. He accordingly made complaint to Justice JACOBS, who issued a warrant against the following parties: SAMUEL LANE, GEORGE GREENE, THOMAS MORAND and SAMUEL ARBENOT, who were the persons supposed by the complainant to have taken his money. The above parties were held for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

Commencement of the Campaign.

The contest in the approaching campaign bids fair to be a warm one in Brooklyn, if it is true that "coming events cast their shadow before." As usual, there are almost as many aspirants for office as legal voters, and some, doubtful of being able to obtain any regular nomination, have nominated themselves. One of this class advertised himself as a candidate for a certain county office, in one of the local papers, and requested all the papers in the county to copy, send bill, &c. The editor of an evening paper, recently started, complied with this request, and Madame Rumor tells quite an exciting story as to how the editor went to the candidate to demand pay for the notice, and also wanted a "stake" to puff him, alleging that one candidate for the same office had offered him $100 for his support; and further, the story goes, that the candidate declared he wanted no puffs—neither would he then pay for the ordered notice, whereupon he was called a "—— shyster." The result was that the editor was knocked down twice, and left the premises of the candidate very summarily. We do not pretend to vouch for the truth of this story, but if true, and such is the commencement of the campaign, the end will be more bloody than the election riots in Louisville.

Funeral of Lieutenant W. Decatur Hurst.

The funeral of this officer, who, having been invalided home from the frigate *Independent*, died at Mendham, Morris County, New-Jersey, on Tuesday last, took place yesterday in Brooklyn, and was attended by a large number of friends and several naval and marine officers, amongst whom were Capt. HUDSON, of the Navy-Yard; Capt. CALHOUN, of the receiving ship *North Carolina*; Lieut. DECAMP, also of the Navy Yard, and Major HARRIS of the United States Marines.

At Grace Church the procession was joined by a company of the U. S. M., under the command of Capt. TAYLOR, and Lieuts. REYNOLDS, TYLER and MEARS, numbering about one hundred, rank and file, including a few pieces of field music, the band of the *North Carolina*, and fifty boys under the direction of Boatswain DREW. The latter made a most creditable appearance, and marched, wheeled, &c., with military precision. On the conclusion of the Church service, they proceeded to the Sands and Washington-street Church, where the Church-yard afforded sufficient space to pay the accustomed honors to the deceased officer. Here the coffin was placed on a plain bier and borne by a detachment of the boys into the middle of the green, and the Marines, formed into a platoon, fired three volleys. The escorts were then dismissed, the coffin replaced in the hearse, and the funeral proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery.

A Volume in a Few Words.

The saying that one-half of the world knows not how the other half lives, is true in more senses than the one that originally prompted the idea. A case in point transpired in the Seventh Police District of Brooklyn on Thursday. Officer TITUS, of that District, while walking his beat at an early hour in the morning found a little girl, named MARY MULROY, in an open field, completely prostrated by sickness, and when asked why she did not go home, her reply was, "I am afeald to." Her story is a brief one, and, we fear—in fact, know—that she is but the representative of a large class in this and every other city. She had been directed by her parents the evening previous to go to a ship-yard and gather a bag of chips and sell them, and bring the money and another bag of chips home. Before the first part of her task was accomplished her overtasked strength failed her, and fearing the threatened punishment, in case of not fulfilling her task, she had remained, in her feeble condition, during the whole of the damp night of Wednesday, in an open field until found by the officer, who at once relieved her immediate necessities, and soon after took her home; and, while there, took the liberty of giving the parents some advice, that, it is to be hoped, may lead them to treat their child better for the future. This child is only 9 years of age.

The "Heated Term."

The present "heated term" is causing all sorts of people to act strangely in Brooklyn. An editor knocked down, a coroner "sold," and now we have to record an *émeute* at the Brooklyn Museum. Wednesday evening was set apart as the "benefit" night for two "stars," to complete an engagement. Extra exertions were made to fill the house; but just before the commencement of the performance some misunderstanding occurred between the manager and the "stars," which resulted in the latter refusing to appear. The manager fortunately was sustained by the stock company, and other pieces than those announced were substituted, and the audience were satisfied.

Body Found.

Officer SHECKLER, of the Third District Police, about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon found the body of an unknown woman in the water at the foot of Van Dyke-street, South Brooklyn. Deceased was apparently about 40 years of age, and had on a yellow dress, and from the appearance of the body must have been in the water some time. The Coroner was notified.

Queens County.

The population of this County in 1850 was 30,-933. It is now 46 765.

☞ The town of New-Lotts, Kings County, has a population of 2,300. There is one family of four persons in the town, whose united ages amount to 336 years.

☞ There were eleven arrests for intoxication in Brooklyn on Thursday—one a boy only 12 years of age.

Fires in Brooklyn.

Soon after 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in BELL & Co.'s lime-kiln, at the foot of Amity-street, South Brooklyn, which was entirely consumed, together with a shed adjoining, belonging to the same Company. Two dwelling-houses in the vicinity were at one time on fire, and it was with much difficulty that they were saved. The total loss is about $1,500, upon which amount there is no insurance.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a stable, owned and occupied by THOMAS BENNER, at the corner of Hart and Douglass streets, was destroyed by fire. Loss $50 —no insurance.

Grand Larceny.

The brig *John L. Stephens*, lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, was robbed on Thursday night of coils, rigging, &c., to the value of $300. The Captain yesterday communicated the facts to Captain VANDERVEER, of the Third District Police, and that he suspected the mate of the vessel, named STALEY, knew something about the robbery. Officers SMITH and NESBITT were at once put upon his trail, and soon after succeeding in arresting him in Water-street, New-York, when he acknowledged the robbery and took the officers to a junk store kept by a man named BAILEY, where a portion of the missing property was found. STALEY and BAILEY were both brought to Brooklyn and committed by Justice BLATCHLY to await an examination. The officers have got track of the balance of the property, sold to two boatmen, and probably will recover the most of it. This is the second vessel that has been robbed in the Atlantic Basin within one week.

Williamsburg Dispensary.

There were 452 patients treated in this Dispensary during the month of July—males; 148; females, 304.

NATIVITY.—Born in the United States, 179; Ireland, 248; England, 21; Germany, 7; France and Scotland, 1 each.

DISEASES.—Injuries, 24; nervous, 34; eye and ear, 27; skin, 38; fevers, 20; minor surgery, 18; abdomen, 10; chest and throat, 20; operations in dentistry, 53; rheumatism, 12; urinary, 6

Six hundred and ninety-four prescriptions were dispensed.

☞ The "friends of the only honest man in Kings County" announce their intention of holding a public meeting on Monday evening next, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Give us his name, good friends.

☞ Coroner HANFORD, in Brooklyn, yesterday, held four inquests on still-born children.

NEW-JERSEY.

Personal.

Mayor CLICKENER, of Hoboken, has left town for a few days, to exchange his official and business cares for the more agreeable retirement of his beautiful Summer residence at Sharon Springs, Penn.

I. O. of O. F.

At a meeting of the Grand Encampment of New-Jersey, held at Milford on Thursday, GEORGE W. CASSEDY, City Clerk of Jersey City, was elected Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Dedication.

On Wednesday evening last a new Baptist Church was dedicated at Florence Heights, (just below Bordentown.) An appropriate discourse was preached by Rev. A. S. PATTON, of Hoboken, at the close of which a liberal collection was made toward extinguishing the debt.

Fire-Proof.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company are placing fire-proof coverings, composed of tar and sand, over their depôts at Jersey City.

Grain Reports—Prosperity of the Harvest for 1855.

We continue our extracts from the Commercial Correspondence of Messrs. TAPPAN & MCKILLOP, No. 25 Nassau-street.

LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.—The prospect for abundant crops in this county is now as good as ever we had here. There has been two much rain for some three weeks past, which has endangered, and still endangers, a great quantity of wheat still standing in shock, but it is not very materially injured as yet. The corn, grass, oats and potatoes never promised better. Nearly all of the oats and grass is still standing in the field uncut on account of wet weather.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.—During the last week, after Monday and Tuesday, when a good deal of wheat and grass was cut, the rain came so frequent and heavy as to prevent the possibility of doing any farm work whatever, and the damage to the crops, whether cut or not, must be very great. I see by the papers here that the rain has been extensive, and the same complaints come from various and distant sections.

HARDIN COUNTY, OHIO.—The prospects of crops are very flattering in this district. Wheat will yield well, considering the amount sown. Corn, oats and hay will be abundant in all parts of Ohio. Vegetation of all kind looks well—much better than usual, but it has been extremely wet here.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY, OHIO.—Wheat is an average crop. The yield is good, but farmers were backward in sowing last Fall, on account of weevil for the two previous years. It has been a little damaged by the wet for the last two or three weeks, but not seriously. Corn was injured in the Spring by wet weather, but the last two or three weeks has brought it out finely, and we will have an average crop, as there was more planted than ever before. Oats are abundant, and will be almost a drug in the market. Rye is good. Potatoes—a good prospect. Hay is tolerable only. Upon the whole everything is encouraging.

VAN WERT COUNTY, OHIO.—This county being comparatively a new one, its products are, of course, small. The wheat crop was a good one, but was injured by the wet weather while standing in the shock. The prospects for other crops are good.

COSHOCTON COUNTY, OHIO.—In this county the wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and probably corn crops, will each be an average crop and that is all that can be well said about it. Weevil has somewhat injured the wheat, but still it is thought that it will be an average crop in the county.

ASHLAND COUNTY, OHIO.—The crop of wheat in this country is an average one. The crop of corn, oats, potatoes, &c., will be an unusually large one.

MAHORING COUNTY, OHIO.—The prospect for an oversbundant crop of every product in this section of the State, is unparalleled in the history of this county.

SANGAMON COUNTY, ILL.—The Corn crop is unusually large in this county, although it is somewhat injured by the bug. The frost killed a great deal of Wheat in the Spring, and the chinch bug has destroyed to some extent, and I don't think the crop will average twenty bushels to the acre. A number of contracts were made to deliver by the 1st of August at $1 per bushel. The Oats are below the average crop.

SALINE COUNTY, ILL.—I am happy to state that the crops were never better in Southern Illinois.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, ILL.—Wheat very fine and well secured; many fields threshed have yielded over thirty bushels per acre. Oats fine. Corn never better. Grass, Potatoes, &c., very good.

HANCOCK COUNTY, ILL.—Crops are very good throughout the region round about, and prospects for farmers and merchants are excellent; I think our receipts of grain at this point for shipment and manufacture will be far better than they ever have been before.

MARION COUNTY, ILL.—We have bountiful crops of Grass, Oats and Potatoes; our prospect for Corn is very flattering. This is our staple, and the present rain will make it fine.

Grain, Fruit, &c., in Connecticut.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

EAST HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

Everything is promising in this farming district. Rye has been harvested in fine condition, and is remarkable for the plumpness of the grains, and its large yield. The potato crop, which our farmers mostly rely upon for their "cash," is exceedingly promising, especially if it escapes the rot, which the late and present rains may cause. The early ones are made sure of, and are sold mostly in the New Haven markets, where they only bring 70 cents per bushel. Last year, on the 1st of August I sold at the rate of $3 per bushel. The corn-fields look well, and promise an abundant harvest. The apple-trees are literally laden with fruit, from the scrubby and sickly-looking to the fine large well-grown tree. On the whole, I think the Winter of 1855-6 will be noted for the downfall of all kinds of provisions. I think the farmers in this community will be willing to sell their potatoes at 50 cents per bushel, and even less, if speculators will furnish wheat flour at $6 per barrel.

O. W. P.

The Congress Hall Burglary—Two of the Men Held.

The examination of the men arrested for the burglary at Congress Hall, which has been under way for several days, was finally closed Thursday. The prisoners' counsel contented themselves with letting the prisoners tell their own story mostly, we believe. After due consideration, Justice PIKE concluded to hold only KINGSBURY and HENDERSON, who had been proved in the neighborhood of Gen. HALSEY'S room about the time of the robbery, and let EDDING (heretofore spelled EDDY) go. EDDING was according discharged, and KINGSBURY and HENDERSON held to bail in the sum of $1,500 each, in default of which they were committed.—*Saratoga News, Aug. 10.*

The Southern Aspect of the Know-Nothing Movement.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Daily Advertiser.

Of all sections and classes in the Union, the South and Southern men have the deepest interest at stake in the great issues now depending before the people. With the triumph of the American Party, the Constitutional rights of the South, in the Union, now so jeopardized by Northern fanaticism, will be effectually secured; with its defeat the South will be cast upon a troubled sea, whose shores and rocks have never been mapped, whose depths no plummet has sounded, and whose channels, if indeed it has any, capable of safe navigation, no pilot has the known ability to discover.

When we read of the bitter opposition manifested by the Abolition chieftains and presses of the North to the American party, we are not surprised. They are too clear-sighted and too much in earnest, not to perceive that its success would ruin their prospects for profitable sectional agitation, and consign them to the oblivion and contempt they know they deserve. Neither is the hatred of disunionists *per se*, at the South to the new party at all surprising, for they see in its triumph the restoration of harmony between the sections, the cementing of the ties binding the Union together, and the banishment from among us of all causes for sectional strife—and that thus, like Othello, they would find their "occupation" gone. It is even perceptible why old party leaders who discover themselves overlaughed in this mighty movement of the people, who for once have determined to think for themselves and act upon their own judgments, array themselves against it, for their political all is at stake in the issue. These grounds for opposition are more or less apparent, but that sincere Southern men, as we must believe a portion of the Antics to be esteeming the rights and the interests of the South as of paramount importance should enlist against such a cause as the great mass of the natives of the South are now advocating, is utterly inexplicable, except upon the ground of mis-information or ignorance as to its real character and designs. Why, look at the matter a moment; examine our census returns and our immigration tables, and see how great is the annual exodus from the old world to these shores, the character of that emigration, and where it must find abiding place in this country. Do not these immigrants come here imbued with the deepest prejudices against Southern institutions? Do they not spread themselves over the North, swelling its representative population, and consequently its power in the councils of the country, largely every year, and are they not, for the most part, pliant tools in the hands of the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, for digging down, year by year, the barrier of equality by which our rights can only be protected from Northern fanaticism? * * *

Does any candidate men need for her evidence to convince him of the unsoundness of the foreign element on this great question, and if its anti-foreignism were the only feature commending the American party to the South, ought it not to be warmly encouraged by all good Southern men, in preference to either of the old parties? But when it goes further, *when it places itself proudly and firmly upon the constitutional rights of this section; when it yields us all we ever claimed, either in Congress or in Convention*; when it spurns from its embrace the fanatics who would apply the incendiary torch to our domestic temple—when, in short, it "*dares and suffers*" more for a pure nationality than ever a political party dreamed of doing or suffering before; what can be said of the judgment, the justice, the policy of Southern men and Southern Presses, who not only refuse to cooperate with it, but absolutely denounce, with demoniac bitterness, their friends and neighbors who sympathize with its principles, and strike hands with organized bands of foreign-born citizens, and bind them on against the "sons of the soil" who insist on preserving our free institutions from the insidious wiles of foreign or domestic foes. God help the South, if she turns her back upon the party that now solicits her aid in behalf of this high and holy work.

Affray in Jamestown—One of the Parties Killed.

From the Cincinnati Times, Aug. 4.

Last evening a party of young men went from Fulton to attend the political meeting, held in Jamestown, directly opposite the Seventeenth Ward, of this city. Among them was a young man named BENJAMIN ADKINS, a ship-carpenter, engaged in the ship-yard of JOHNSON & WORLAN.

It appears that after the adjournment of the meeting, a crowd of persons were standing in front of the Jamestown Hotel, where some altercation occurred between ADKINS and a man named WILLIAM WORLAN, keeper of the Mexican House, about seven miles above the city, on the Kentucky side of the river.

They were, however, prevented by the interference of friends from having any further difficulty at the time. Not long after they met in the hall of the hotel, when further words ensued between them, but the difficulty being again reconciled, the parties adjourned to the bar to pledge their friendship in a glass of liquor.

While standing at the bar, ADKINS caught a glass and throwing it at WORLAN, struck him upon the right temple, cutting him very severely. WORLAN then drew a knife, and rushing upon ADKINS, stabbed him in the region of the heart. The wounded man fell and expired almost immediately. ADKINS is a young man and leaves no family. Our informant could not say whether WORLAN had been arrested or not.

The Recent Homicide near Jefferson Barracks

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 8.

In explanation of the censure which has been liberally expressed at the recent murder of an inoffensive old man, in the neighborhood of Jefferson Barracks, and perhaps rightfully attributed to the soldiers of the garrison, it ought to be known that there are collected at that post, from all parts of this and other countries, about seven hundred recruits. Recently enlisted and unaccustomed to restraint or discipline, they find themselves in a strange land, where an alarming disease (the cholera) tardily striking down some of their comrades. Seized with natural, though unmanly fear, and already sick of the service, many are tempted to desert, as the quickest way of quieting their apprehensions. On the eve, or in the act, of deserting, to gratify their base passions or to support themselves in their journey, they maltreat and plunder all that come in their way, when it can be done with impunity. But it would be as unfair to attribute their crimes and acts to the negligence of their officers, as to blame the civil authorities of St. Louis for all the misdemeanors committed in the city. In the case of the late murder, however, whether justly or unjustly charged upon the soldiers, as soon as it was known at the garrison, the men were paraded, their persons, clothes, arms and quarters critically examined—nothing was discovered that could excite suspicion or give the slightest clue to the perpetrator. Two men had been reported absent at reveille, and were still missing. During the day it was also ascertained that two others had been out of their quarters during the night, and upon sending to arrest them they could not be found. These circumstances, connected with the report that five soldiers had been met by two persons in the neighborhood, the night of the murder, caused them to be suspected, and their names and description were immediately sent to the Police Officers at St. Louis, and an officer of the garrison with a mounted party were dispatched down the river to try and discover them. This officer soon got on the trace of the four men, and offered a reward of $100 for their discovery or apprehension. But though he followed them two days and nights, no great is the facility offered for escape by the passing steamers, that he finally lost all trace of them.

It cannot, therefore, be ascertained whether they were the guilty party, nor can it be conjectured what could have been the cause of so unprovoked a murder. Other offenders escape in the same way, and it is out of the power of the officers, who are generally considered as oppressors, to bring to justice deserters, who are aided into concealment and martyrs. Some allowance ought to be made, too, for the situation of the soldiers. Surrounded by a cordon of low whisky shops, just outside the public reserve, established for the purpose of maddening their passions and stealing from them their reason, pay and clothing, how can a community that tolerates such an evil expect to escape its consequences? If they would abolish the cause of recklessness and insubordination in that neighborhood, they would do more to prevent the disorders complained of than anything that could be accomplished by the officers. Neither are the soldiers the only occupants of the cemetery about Jefferson Barracks. The opening of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad has brought with it a large roving population, seeking work and food, who in their daily and nightly travel along the line of the road, are not proof against the influence of the intoxicating cup, and whose perception of propriety is also occasionally drowned within the "inflamed district." It is possible that they may sometimes take part in marauding expeditions. This is, however, no excuse for the soldiers, and they deserve to bear the penalty of their misdemeanors.

As to the officers who exercise command over them, we have no doubt that they do all in their power to restrict them to their quarters, and to restrain them in their depredations.

The New-Brunswick, N. J., paper says that Rev. WM. MARKOE, a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Wisconsin, removed to that city in May last, for the avowed purpose of gathering a new congregation, and erecting a free Episcopal Church, has gone over to Rome.

Mr. PALMER, the Sculptor, is at Aurora, on the Cayuga Lake. He has left at the house of HENRY MORGAN, Esq., his bust of *Ceres*.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

The Duty of America in Regard to the European War.

LONDON, Friday, July 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The July volume of the ably-conducted Westminster *Review* publishes a remarkable article on "the Foreign Policy of the United States." I beg leave to quote from its introduction—touch at its contents, and refer to its conclusions:

"Events"—thus begins the reviewer—"events of absorbing interest have of late followed so fast on one another, that our readers may not find it easy to recall the efforts of KOSSUTH during his progress through our land and the States, to form an Anglo-American alliance against all despotism. Four years have passed since that time, and England is now actually at war with the greatest of all despotisms,—but *where are her American allies?* To those who supported the efforts of the Hungarian patriot, the question can hardly fail to suggest itself—whence is it that while aristocratic Old England is engaged in a death struggle with Russia, the great Democratic Republic looks on, merely calculating what it can make by the struggle; or, if cheering either side, certainly not the anti-despotic.

"And yet enthusiastic as was our reception of KOSSUTH, it was a tame affair compared to that which welcomed him in the States. The ruling classes kept aloof from him here—but in America Statesmen and Senators vied with one another in promises of help; and when carping critics declared that these promises were but empty professions in order to obtain political capital, his friends pointed to the election of President PIERCE and said: 'See here the result of KOSSUTH'S visit to the States: of the two great parties in the Union, the Democrats have promised us the most, and therefore the American people have elected the Democratic candidate by an overwhelming majority, because they wish these promises to be fulfilled.' We ourselves never put much faith in these promises, or in the actions, which might appear to betoken their fulfillment. Though the cause of Hungarian independence was a stepping stone to power for both President PIERCE and his Ministers, yet inasmuch as they are all Pro Slavery men, we are not surprised to find that *instead of striving to make this war with Russia unmistakably a war of freedom, by telling the Allies that if they declare for the nationalities they shall be backed by American rifles and dollars, the present American Administration is rather scheming to turn this European struggle to the interests of American Slavery.*"

Such is the beginning of this remarkable article. The *Reviewer* then giving the reasons why he can neither expect nor wish the hands of "the American kinsmen" to be for old England, proceeds to say: "Still it certainly is not without some feeling of disappointment, that we find ourselves forced to examine whether or no their hearts be not against us."

I must say in justice to the writer that in discussing that question he does not appear either prepossessed against, or influenced by unfriendly feelings towards America. He can understand the dislike of English Aristocrats, he makes a fair distinction between the feeling with which Americans regard the English people and those by whom that people is ruled. He even gives just weight to the Celtic hatred and revenge; he says that, considering the degeneracy of American statesman, remembering what caricatures of WASHINGTON or JEFFERSON or MONROE are POLK or PIERCE: he cannot wonder that America takes comfort in the thought that aristocratic habits do by no means insure to England a succession of great men. He knows that the two countries are not only customers in commerce, but rivals likewise; he finds it natural that Lowell should not dislike to hear of Manchester weighed down by heavy war taxes; and though the interference of Russian authorities with American whalers may generate suspicion, that cannot balance the jostling of interests, the rankling memories of old injuries, of British injustice, and of the barbarian foray upon WASHINGTON; all weighing against England.

But still all this would not account, in his opinion, for the fact that the heart of the United States people is not with England in this war; he traces the source of that feeling to special resemblances between the United States and Russia. Both of them have slaves; both together own more slaves than the rest of the world; he says there is nothing more alike than an American planter and a Russian noble. Another resemblance is, that the inhabitants of both countries (Russia and the United States) have an enormous amount of undeveloped land, and yet more than any other nations they are possessed with the desire of adding to their territory—(with a due *mea culpa* for England in India and elsewhere, of course.) This brings him to treat the pro and con of Cuba—(Spain is tyrannical, Cuba is rich, and America is "ravenously Republican," says the New-England Republican author of *Gan Eden.*) The comparative social condition of the Free colored people in the United States and of those in Cuba, 205,000 in number, with men of genius like PLACIDO ennobling their race,—a parallel between the Slavery regulations of both countries; the prospect that the 442,000 (Lord ABERDEEN says 800,000) slaves of Cuba would offer in the case of a Creole revolt, and in the other case of an invasion; the Bozales, (imported Africans,) warlike, and ungovernable; the intelligent Lucumis, fit leaders of the fierce tenants of the sugar baracoas; the mulatto regiments of Cuba; and the reminiscences of Hayti, with the 40,000 of NAPOLEON'S best soldiers swept away by those negroes there, who were not brave, who knew nothing—nothing but to die;—all these, and many a thing else pass in rapid succession under his pen; but he is for the principle of non-intervention with the "manifest destiny" of America; and drawing a telling distinction between Russian "conquest" and American "annexation," he approves of this whenever it is peaceable and free; condemns the annexation by force, but would not fight against it, except in support of pledged English faith, (as implied in the stipulations for the suppression of the Slave trade,) and instead of advocating such a policy on the part of England as would put the patriotism of the American people upon the side of the crimes of its Government, he would rather appeal from the crimes of the latter to the conscience of the former.

But as to these "crimes," he entertains not the slightest doubt. He has a rankling recollection of the new Foreign Policy put forth in the inaugural address which, while describing the acquisition of certain possessions as sufficiently important for the protection of the United States, establishes the principle as fundamental that any idea of interference or colonization on your side of the ocean by any foreign Power, is utterly inadmissible; meaning, in other words, the United States will acquire, no matter how, they will not only annex, but conquer if they please, others may not even colonize. He certainly treats President PIERCE rather *cavalierement*, something like a personage more ludicrous than dangerous; who, in the assertion of his own principle, is not the man to rise higher than Greytown, and recoats the sarcasm of the *Journal of Commerce*, that President PIERCE, furiously bent on fighting some one, "chose an opponent of his own size;" but still he thinks that principle of foreign policy accounts for the fact; that America appears rather Pro-Russian in its sympathies, and sneers at England's want of success, and hardly suggested hopes of the ultimate discomfiture of the Allies are heard from the other side of the Atlantic.

With him the explanation is, that those 350,000 likenesses of Russian nobles in America, who hold more than three millions of "native Americans" as slaves, have more voice and influence in the Government of the United States than all the rest of the twenty-three or twenty-six millions of their fellow-countrymen, like the landed aristocracy in the government of England. They, at least, are a party which is thoroughly conscious of a positive object; hence that energy of purpose and constancy of action which make up for the badness of their cause and the fewness of their numbers. Their interest enters into the consideration of every contingency; their object rules the policy of the States. They *will* the principle of President PIERCE'S address. They *will* conquest. They *will* it in Cuba before the negroes there are made free. Therefore, they like to see Europe involved in a deadly struggle; it lessens the difficulty by lessening the possibility of interference. They wish England and France exhausted, defeated, because they think Russia will not interfere against extension of Slavery. England and France may.

Mighty and comprehensive are the subjects the reviewer thus treats with an able hand, and he winds up with these words:

"Of one fact we have little doubt. There can be no interference by America in European affairs until the Slavery problem be solved. Even if the Slave party had the will to fight for European freedom, which it has not, however loud its protestations, neither the Slave nor the Free Party has the power. All the energies of both will be absorbed in their mutual conflict, and all the strength of the Commonwealth will be needed to prevent this conflict from causing its disruption. Mutual interests may prevent a rupture between the Governments of Great Britain and United States, but there will be no "*entente cordiale.*" How can there be while *America has a Russia within her borders?* Let that American Russia be freed; and then we shall indeed have an Anglo-American alliance more powerful and beneficial than KOSSUTH has ever dreamt of; then may we trust, that the sympathy in action and in feeling of the two members of the Anglo-Saxon family, will be but a prelude to the meeting of the nations.

"In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the World!"

Sir, So far I have but acted the part of a reporter. I thought it good to invite attention to the mighty subjects looming in the prospects of this ponderous lucubration. For my part I have no room this time for saying much. I will restrict myself to a few rough ideas—indicate my conclusions—but bear them out by the evidence of facts at some future time.

It is not my business to worship at the altar of vanity, and parade my penetration in giving good advice to a bad cause. The conscience of mankind has condemned slavery. and I am with mankind; I am of mankind, Sir, therefore I take it not to be my business to show to the Pro-Slavery party that their policy is wrong from their own point of view; let them serve wrongly their own interests, as I think they do. But to the people of America, to the Union, I may say thus much. Russia will not interfere against Slavery, that is true; but it may interfere against Republicanism. If in this war the power of Russia be not broken, Russia issues from the contest victorious. There is no third alternative. The "four points" secured, give victory to Russia. And one thing is certain—Russia victorious in this war, either by arms or by negotiations, Russia will be the ruler of Europe's policy; and of that be sure, *she will lead all Europe to a crusade against American Republicanism.* Do the slaveholders love more the possession of slaves than the Republic? If so, I know the fate of the American Republic.

And this is my word. If America persists to be nothing in the great councils which dispose of the general interests of the world—if she claims no voice, asserts no influence, Russia must be victorious. The worst that the corrupt diplomacy of her antagonists prepares for her is still victory.

As to the nature and character of the present policy of the Cabinet of Washington, as to the motives of its pro-Russian sympathies, the reviewer is perfectly right. They may talk of the time-hallowed doctrine of WASHINGTON—some repeat the word because they heard it "hosannaed" in praise. To think is a troublesome task; to repeat thoughtlessly an easy one. Others repeat the word and mean something by it. They mean Slavery. But with the people, Sir, with the great moral personality of the people, not such is the origin of the fact, that they don't feel warmly for England in this war. I think it is you, Sir, who have once well defined this origin in words to the effect "that the American people sees nothing in the character of the combined Allies, nothing in the principles of the contest, or in the results it promises to enlist their sympathies or command their applause."

That is the fact. From Russia they did not expect anything better—she did not disappoint them. But the Allies did; did it to an extent that must embitter the feelings of honest men; because it is not that they had sacrificed the interests of freedom to the exigencies of success and victory; no, they sacrificed success and victory, rather than accept them from the hands of liberty.

But, Sir! I say it deliberately, I say it on positive knowledge of positive facts, if this war is not made a war of freedom, if the providential opportunity is spoilt, the fault, (let me say it boldly, in the deep sorrow of my heart,) the guilt of it rests with America! To make this a war of freedom, deserving to enlist the sympathies of your people and to command their applause, was within the reach of President PIERCE'S hands. The *Westminster* reviewer speaks of American rifles and dollars as of a thing the promise of which would have turned the balance in favor of the Nationalities, and would have made this war unmistakably a war of freedom. These are weighty words, Sir! because they are as true, as that there is a God above us;—and the inexorable logic of future events will yet call America to a terrible account for the neglect of this truth. It is madness to think that you are strangers to the issue of the war. If it is not made to turn to the profit of freedom, it must turn to the triumph of despotism. There is a principle involved in this war at all events. Whose is the fault if the principle of despotism is allowed to triumph without opposition? America's, Sir! Who will be the foremost to rue it? America, again. With others freedom is hope, with America it is possession. It is more dreadful to lose a promised good, than not to have gained the possession of it. There is a community in the destinies of humanity. Yet, Sir! I do not even go so far as the reviewer. I say: not even American rifles and dollars would have been required to make this war a war for freedom. When the question of Alliances was trembling in the balance at Constantinople, a word from President PIERCE would have decided the fate of the world. A finger of the representative of the great Republic, raised with positive authority, and pointing to me—(bear with me for the proud word; in this emergency the particle *me* meant a principle; the principle of nations for Allies, and not dynasties)—a word of the representative of America saying to Turkey *anxious to hear that word*, "I am instructed by President PIERCE to tell the Sultan, that *there* is the man he had best to choose, and not Austria,"—the finger thus raised, the word thus told, would have given a character to this war, deserving the sympathies and commanding the applause of the people of America. No man ever had a similar opportunity to become a great man, at so small a price, that President PIERCE had. What did he do all this while! Why! he was creating clerks and postmasters; *he had no representative at Constantinople and Paris*—the acting Minister superseded by the very election of President PIERCE, could not have acted with authority, whatever might have been their will—he condemned America to the ridiculous position of self-chosen, absolute nothingness!

Oh, woe! thrice woe the day!

His is the guilt; but whose is the fault? I cry it out to heaven and to earth; it is yours! yours! people of America; who accepted the shame of that nothingness from your servant, whom you could commend. BONAPARTE did not disappoint the world; he is a despot, a blood-stained usurper. Neither did England; they are all aristocrats,—but America has disappointed the world; they are a Republic;—BONAPARTE acted up to the interests of despotism, England to those of aristocracy, but America did neither act up to the duties, nor protect the interests of republicanism that are their own.

That easy opportunity is lost. It will not occur again with equal facilities. But the war is a long one. It will outlive General PIERCE'S paralytic administration. We have not yet seen all the phases of this war. America may yet be able to speak a word, if she can muster the will to be a power on earth.

KOSSUTH.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

The French Loan—Tuscan Affairs—The Empress—Policemen—Sale of statuary—Cocvicl's Marriage—Theatrical—Ristori and the Opera.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 25, 1855.

His Majesty leaves to-night for the Pyrenees and Biarritz. The dull season at Sebastopol would seem to have commenced, for you may rely upon it nothing will happen at the seat of war, while the Emperor is at the sea-coast. We shall be badly off, therefore, for some time, for topics of interest. It is impossible to be excited any more over the Crystal Palace, and we must wait quietly for the advent of the Queen,—the next startling feature in order. In the meantime, we amuse ourselves over points of domestic interest, and have been specially alive to incidents connected with the progressing loan, and the eagerness of leaders. Last Saturday night, at 12 o'clock, the arcades of the Ministry of Finance presented an extraordinary appearance, due entirely to the fact that the morrow was a Sunday and a holiday. The line of lenders could not have numbered less than 2,500 women, laborers, blouses and boys and babies. The night was fine and cool, and perhaps 500 of these "small capitalists," as the *Moniteur* calls them, were gathered into corners and were asleep for the night. Their object was to offer to the Government the sum producing, at the announced rates, from 10 to 50 francs interest a year. Others were preparing to slumber, while others still meant to stay awake till morning. Carts of oranges, with their candles enclosed in globes of red paper, men with boxes of cigars, women looking like discharged vivandieres, offering demiverres of brandy, gave to the scene a mingled aspect of a bivouac and a camp-meeting. Police were extremely scarce, as the Government approved of the motive which produced the *attroupement*. At the twelve Mayors' offices, no crowds collected over night, though they began by day-break. The arcades of the Treasury afford protection in case of rain, and a multitude of nice stone steps for purposes of repose and recuperation. I understand that there was a good deal of snoring about 3 in the morning. However, this has been since forbidden by the Prefect.

M. THOUVENEL, the new French Minister to Turkey, had arrived at the Piræus, at the last accounts, where he received a salute. I cannot imagine why the Greek Government accorded Mr. T. an honor which was only due to him at Constantinople. It must have heard, I think, that he was the author of the diplomatic circulars signed by Mr. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and of which the gentleman had the credit.

The Tuscan Government has commuted the imprisonment of CECCHETTI to a year's exile the Roman Government has executed DEFILICI, and the Spanish Government has garroted the dead body of DURANA. This criminal having poisoned himself in order to escape the disgrace of the scaffold, the Captain General decided that the sentence should be carried into effect upon the corpse. It was placed upon a litter, and carried to the scaffold by four galley slaves, where the executioner did his infamous office. In justice to the people, it must be said that they were shocked and outraged at this atrocious act, and that even Spaniards express horror at this judicial spectacle of the wringing of a dead man's neck.

A curious combination of *Arithmomanie* fixes the 15th of August as the date of the fall of Sebastopol. This result is obtained by giving to each letter in the alphabet a numerical value according to its position—A being 1, B being 2, &c.; a sentence is then composed (in French) representing that on the 15th of August France, England and Turkey will inscribe on their banners the words *La Prise de Sebastopol!* The figures indicated by the several letters of this sentence being added up, produce the year 1855. It is ingenious, but of course it would be easy to force any date and any year that the mathematician wished. However, a spirit of justice induces me to add that a letter from Vienna, dated the 15th of July, confirms this opinion, and gives it as the idea of good military authorities there that the fate of Sebastopol will be decided about the middle of August!

Thus far, there has not been a single case of cholera in Paris, this Summer. It would seem, therefore, as if the Spaniard who advertises a volume containing directions for an immediate cure, had chosen his time rather inopportunely. The cure explained is that practiced last year in Andalusia, by a party of Malays, and of which you heard fully at the time.

The American papers state that "Dr. LOCOCK, having been summoned from England to Paris, had a consultation with Dr. DUBOIS, and formally pronounced the Empress *enciente.*" This is totally untrue. Dr. LOCOCK was summoned from England, but his services were required by an English lady connected with the Court, and not by Her Majesty.

A French paper has received a warning for a singular cause. It translated for its columns a letter from Balaklava, from a Piedmontese soldier to a journal of Turin. This letter, it appears, was not complimentary to the English, and it was of course the duty of the Bureau of General Security to interfere in their Allies' behalf. The warning, administered by the Prefect of the Department, and signed by him, was countersigned by COLLET MEYGRET, Professor of Security, and by the Minister of the Interior.

The revival of the tragedy of "Mithridates" by RACHEL, and the late visit paid to his tomb near Kertch, have given a new impulse to theories upon the means by which that potentate came to his death. The opinion that he was poisoned is now rejected. The contrary idea is now becoming general. MITHRIDATES—by constant use of poison, in order to fortify himself against it—came at last to have an absolute need of it—of so much a day. His cook—bribed, probably by the Romans—on one occasion neglected to dissolve the usual quantity in his soup, and MITHRIDATES was at once seized with convulsions and expired in great agony!

The presence of mind of policemen sometimes calls for remark and approbation. A dog was feasting upon a pile of dainties in a gutter: a horse, passing by, dealt him a kick which killed him. The owner of the dog claimed damages of the owner of the horse. A policeman was appealed to. He heard the case and then observed to the plaintiff, "The fine is ten francs: he wasn't muzaled."

A sale of statues, statuettes, plaster models, bronzes and designs began by PRADIER and finished by his pupil, M. LEQUESNE, (the persecutor of Mr. GREELEY,) has taken place this week. Though the sale was widely announced, the attendance was thin and the prices attained were very unsatisfactory. The influence of LEQUESNE was unfavorable: he has, in fact, no reputation here; he is better known in America than anywhere else. This influence seems even to have been exerted upon works known to have been entirely PRADIER'S. Thus Pandora, in marble and of full size, found no bidder at $600, and the original, in plaster, brought but $41. The original plaster of the head of SAPPHO, his last work, and, perhaps, his most admired, was sold at $42. This instance ought to be an example to artists not to have favorite pupils, whom they leave behind them to injure their reputation and spoil their unfinished works, under the pretence of improving them.

An individual condemned some time ago to ten year's hard labor, for robbing a church, having served out his time, and having by good conduct recovered his reputation, was last week married, at the age of sixty, to a girl of eighteen, who was totally ignorant of his antecedents. Hardly had they retired for the night, when a scream was heard and the *fiancee* fainted. She had seen upon the shoulder of her husband, in deeply branded letters, the horrible word SACRILEGE. When she recovered her senses, it was found she had lost her reason. I hope this incident will impress upon parents the impropriety of alliances in which the ages of the parties are so exceedingly disproportionate. It ought also to convince gentlemen whose persons are ornamented with the tattoo of the State, that however the inscription may have lost, to them, the character of novelty, it is of a nature to strike those unprepared for it with a certain degree of surprise.

I propose the following subject to philanthropic debating societies: Should a man, sentenced to a limited term, be branded for life?

Crime and suicide are largely on the increase in France. The *Presse* of last Friday contained the details of seventeen cases, as follows: A man found hanging in a tree on an island in the Seine: a washer woman and her daughter found suffocated by charcoal, in their beds; a landlord, found hung, on account of an incurable disease: a woman, reduced to starvation, found suffocated, with three children: a machinist and a sailor seen to blow their brains out, from supposed pangs of love: a case of voluntary drowning, from want of work: another, from dread of being arrested for leaving a *cafe* without paying. To which I must add the case of a M. GRAE, who being refused in marriage, shot the lady and a more successful admirer, and then shot himself; as well as the case of Mr. and Mrs. BOISGRAIN, who imprisoned two old men in a hen-coop, and kept them "in a frightful state of filth and extenuation." The same number also contains the anecdote of the woman who desired to lend 50 francs to the Government, and who arrived at the door of the treasury the night before, with a small stool, an infant at the breast, a candle and a book to read. The next morning, when she at last reached the desk, she found she had left the money at home. The sensations of the Minister of Finance must have been poignant, at this disappointment.

EMILE ANGIER has slightly modified the catastrophe of his play of the "Married Lorette." It was evident that the audience, stupefied and taken by surprise on the first night, would not tolerate the murder on the second. The shot is now fired at the lady behind the scenes, instead of occurring in view of the public, and this has been accepted as a compromise. It is said that the disapprobation on the first representation would have been much more serious, had it not been for the presence of the Emperor.

RISTORI, having played *Maria Stuarda* twelve times, has returned to *Myrrha*. The enthusiasm is the same, and the seven nightly calls before the curtain are as rapturous as ever. On one occasion some gentlemen, supposed to be partisans of RACHEL, endeavored to hush down the excitement. They were glad to escape in the redoubled volley of acclamations which saluted the reappearance of the magnificent foreigner. RISTORI is *not* forty years old; her age is thirty three, and she has *not* had seven children, two being the total, which she herself acknowledges. She is said to be the most amiable and delightful woman in Italy, and her husband, who belongs to one of the first families of Rome, has been the happiest Marquis known ever since he made a mis alliance.

It is decided that RISTORI spend the Winters, professionally, in Paris, reserving the Spring and Autumn either to her stationary duties at Turin, or to artistic progresses through the Peninsula. She is said to have stated positively to Mr. FOULD, that any ideas that may still be entertained of her attempting the French repertory in the French language, must be abandoned. She has thus far played but three of her grand characters, in Paris, and she has fifty or more waiting for their turn. The advocates of the "tragedy duel" between RISTORI and RACHEL have proposed a new plan this week, quite as degrading as their first. It was that the former should play *Maria Stuarda*, and the latter *Marie Stuart*, the same night, at the opera. The tectotum should decide which should begin; the first act of the Italian version should be followed by the first act of the French, and so on to the end. Both of the ladies have too much good sense and good taste to assent to such a charlatanic process. RISTORI dislikes any publicity which is not strictly professional, and shrinks from appearing before the world in any other capacity than that of an *artiste*. In this view she has dissuaded, I am told, her countryman, Mr. H. MONTAZIO, from writing and publishing her life and history, which he had already advertised in his own personal interest. And for the same reason, she was vexed at a suit for infringement of copyright, in which M. GRAPPI'S lithograph of herself was the plaintiff. She endeavored to satisfy M. GRAPPI, herself, but he required $400 more than she felt able to pay. The lawyers on both sides were evidently her eager advisers, for one of them spoke of her as a "noble *artiste*," and the other as "the illustrious guest of France." M. GRAPPI was awarded $200 damages, and authorized to seize all the surreptitious copies of his lithograph that he could lay his hands on. The Italians continue to be mortified at their want of appreciation, and I suspect are somewhat inclined to be wroth at their countrywoman, for having thus exposed them to so vexatious a reproach.

Though RISTORI will not undertake the French repertory, it is possible she may adopt a middle course. The foreign accent is the obstacle in her way, but this very circumstance may be made an additional historical feature. For instance, CATHERINE DE MEDICIS, though an Italian, spent her life in France, and was the wife of a French King. She spoke French with an Italian accent, as did her countryman, MAZARIN. It has been proposed to RISTORI to negotiate with DUMAS to write for her a drama, in which CATHERINE should be the principal character, and in which historical propriety would not only excuse, but require, the license of a foreign delivery. This play, according to the plan, she would perform once a week, upon the stage of the Comedie Française. By adopting a similar course, Madame CELESTE, in spite of her strong French accent, has played upon the English and American stage for the last twenty years. She was, at first, a *danseuse*; she then adopted pantomime; then, conscious of dramatic talent, she undertook picturesque dumb boys, who were either born mute or had suffered extraction of the tongue by pirates; still later, she made her broken English redound to her own advantage, by multitudinous illustrations of French widows, Greek chieftains, and interesting bandits.

RACHEL made her farewell courtesy on Monday night. The prices had been trebled, and the house was far from full. She left Paris yesterday, and in a fortnight embarks for America. I continue to be skeptical in my views of the pecuniary success and the literary triumphs which attend her.

PAUL MEURICE'S "Paris" has been produced, the theatre having been closed a week for rehearsal—a circumstance altogether unprecedented The success was commensurate with the pains and expense bestowed upon the play. The author, who is a Republican of the Victor Hugo school, was so distressed at the addition of a final tableau by the manager, representing "Paris in 1855 receiving the Nations"—added, of course, to flatter the present Government—that he refused to have his name announced at the conclusion of the performance. The art of scenic illusion, which has made astonishing progress of late years in France, can go no farther than in this drama. The gem of the 27 set tableaux is that in which CATHERINE DE MEDICIS, at her Balcony, after the massacre of the Huguenots, sees the air filled with the phantoms of her victims.

The Hippodrome has engaged the Aztec children, who were exhibited in America some years ago. Their leisure time is devoted to making visits at the houses of the rich, the tariff of price being $60 an hour in the day, and $200 for the whole evening!

Last Monday, the score of VERDI'S "Vespers" was published simultaneously in Paris, London, Brussels, Vienna, Milan, and Madrid.

ALEX. DUMAS, Jr., acknowledges having received 57,000 francs from his play of the "Demi-Monde." Its vogue is not yet half exhausted.

DICK TINTO.

Emancipation in the West Indies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You remark that you cannot help believing that it was the *impetuosity of benevolence* which produced the state of society which offends the American eye at Kingston and elsewhere in Jamaica, and the Windward Islands. Excuse the freedom and the positiveness with which I now remark, that it was the "impetuousity" of *party spirit and injustice.* I do not deny that there was benevolence in the motives of a great many who impelled the movement. But the principles which I have just mentioned had vastly more to do with it. This was proved not only by the absence of all effort or concern on the part of the English Government and people that abolition once effected should have successful results, but by their acting throughout the experiment as if it was their object that it should fail, just to injure the planter.

I am not here expressing any opinion on the question whether abolition was expedient at the time at which it took place. Judging from your remarks, I am rather more anti-slavery than yourself, with reference to that point. It would seem, however, that the policy of England, in that regard, has received no *confirmation* from the course of a compensating Providence, towards her or any other party concerned in the matter. If there is a single indication of such, I should like to hear of it. On the other hand, any one who will but use his senses, may observe *retribution* in abundance. Not to speak of the ruin of her colonies, the very political parties that accomplished it are now ruining England herself nearer home. And the people of England, who, with unfeeling and criminal recklessness, turned a deaf ear to the long-suffering complaints of the colonists, respecting the incompetency and unfaithfulness of the officers entrusted with the administration of colonial affairs, these very people are now crying to heaven for suitable men to govern England herself in the day of her greatest trial, and their prayer is mocked. Such is the certain law of retribution! That England and her haughty, selfish, evil-judging people may receive no greater measure of such retribution than they richly deserve, is all they can expect from the many good wishes for his neighbors, cherished by

A WEST INDIAN.

Edgar's Yacht Fleet at New-London—Presentation to Dr. Burwell.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PEQUOT HOUSE, New-London, Tuesday, Aug. 7, '55.

To the ordinary attractions of this agreeable watering-place, special interest was imparted by a visit, last evening, of Commodore EDGAR'S Yacht Fleet from New-York. The arrival was announced while we were at the tea-table, by a gun from the *Haze*, on board of which vessel we found M. H. GRINNELL, SIMEON DRAPER, and their sons. The *Haze* was preceded by the *Julia*, Mr. WATERBURY'S beautiful sloop yacht. In the evening Mr. GRINNELL gratified the guests of the Pequot with a brilliant display of fire-works.

During the night the *Widgeon*, Com EDGAR, and several other yachts, passed on to New-London. At 12 o'clock to day they all got under way for Newport. These beautifully modeled vessels, with their snow-white canvas, are, in truth, all that the ancients enjoyed poetically.

The visitors here have been doubly fortunate in having Dr. BURWELL, of Buffalo, among them; first, in the society of himself and family, and for those who were ill, most gratefully, in the Doctor's cheerful and unremitting professional attentions. Like Dr. MUITER at Sharon, though ready at every call, Dr. BURWELL refused nothing but a fee. Gentlemen who profited in their families by his services, procured from TIFFANY, ELLIS & Co., New-York, a very beautiful CANE, which Mr. VINTON, of Providence, presented to the Doctor, after breakfast this morning, with a letter, to which the Doctor replied. Those who know Dr. BURWELL'S worth, professionally and socially, will share in our admiration of both. I subjoin a copy of the correspondence:

PEQUOT HOUSE, NEW-LONDON, Ct., Aug. 5, 1855.

B. BURWELL, Esq., M. D.:

DEAR SIR: We beg your acceptance of the accompanying CANE, as a token, not only of our appreciation of your friendly professional services, of which we have been the recipients, but as, also, indicative of the gratification we have experienced in our personal acquaintance with you.

We remain, dear Sir, very truly, your f lends.

D. D. VINTON, Prov., R. I., J. F. CHAPIN, Prov. R. I.,
A. H. ALNY, Norwich, Ct., G. WALKER, Springfield, Mass.
J. WARD, Albany, N. Y., A. D. CHAPIN, Springfield, do.
J. H. ADAMS, Norwich, Ct., WM H. LAW, Norwich, Ct.,
W. R. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill., WM. POST, New-York.
F. W. LAW, Supt. Pequot H.

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind note, and the beautiful CANE accompanying it, are received with much gratitude. The friendly expressions of the one, not less than the elegance of the other, will be ever prized among my most cherished recollections. It is to your kindness, gentlemen, rather than to "my friendly professional services," that I am indebted for this expression of your approbation. We came together strangers—may I not add, we part friends, to meet again in life, as I hope, in social intercourse, and after this, when parting shall be no more. I tender to each of you, gentlemen, (the ladies always included,) my most grateful acknowledgments, and the assurance that I remain, ever,

Very truly your friend, B. BURWELL.

Results of the Indian Council at Detroit.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DETROIT, Sunday, Aug 5, 1855.

We have already announced the progress of the Indian Council at Detroit, up to July 27. The resistance of interested parties to the policy of the Commissioner and Agent increased to the end. They exerted all their influence to have provisions made for their claims against the Indians, but failed. The Commissioner and Agent, Messrs. MANYPENNY and GILBERT, firmly refused. These gentlemen acquitted themselves with great fidelity to the interests of the Indians, and the honor of the Government, and concluded a definite treaty on the 2d of August, in which all the points heretofore announced are secured

1. The Chippewas and Ottowas in the western part of the Peninsula of Michigan will have three locations: The first in Mecosta County, where ten bands will meet, of which six are Christian Indians, and four pagan. These Christian bands have been connected with the Methodist Missions. At the second location, in the Grand River Country, bands will assemble which have been in connection with Roman Catholic Missions; also, at the third location in the vicinity of Grand Traverse.

2. The Indians in the vicinity of Sault St. Marie were allowed to select three locations: one below the Sault, where the Indians are chiefly Roman Catholic; one at Iroquois Point, where the Methodist Episcopal Church has a new mission; and one at Naomecon, some twelve miles above Iroquois Point. The Indians at Naomecon are in sympathy with the Methodist Mission at Iroquois Point, and it is hoped and believed that these will finally conclude to settle around the Mission, which is admitted to be the very best location.

3. Each head of a family is to have 80 acres of land, and every single adult 40, not transferable for five years; and at the end of five years a government patent is to issue to each one. In addition to these lands they will receive under the direction of the Government, effective pecuniary aid, and particularly $8,000 annually for schools.

4. The Saganaw Indians have two locations, viz.: Six townships in Isabella County, adjoining the location of the Chippewas in Micosta County; and two townships on the Bay of Saganaw. It is thought that 1 500 will assemble in Isabella County, and perhaps the whole of the Saganaws. These Indians have been instructed in the Christian religion, chiefly by the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They will also receive money to aid them in this their effort to become citizens; particularly handsome annuities to sustain their schools, and to supply farming utensils. The Government also engages to build for them a saw and grist mill on Chippewa River.

5. The Pottawatomies, it is believed, will be provided for, although they could not properly be included in the present treaty.

Should the Senate ratify the treaty, of which, we presume, there is no doubt, the Indians will immediately receive their lands in severalty, and proceed to occupy them. The missions will be transferred with the bands, and the work of introducing these Indians into the Christian civilization, we trust, will advance rapidly, and these remnants be saved.

OBSERVER.

A Painful Scene.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following sketch of an incident that fell under his notice:

As painful a scene met my view in the cars from Philadelphia to New-York, as I had ever seen in my journeys. A *lady* and her husband came into the cars at the former place, and were seated near us—very respectable in appearance, and the lady, in particular, uncommonly interesting. After a little while I noticed a strange manner in the gentleman, which seemed to indicate he was *not in favor* of the Maine Liquor Law. At every place the cars stopped he evidently replenished the vacuum in his throat by a new drink, until he could not sit without help in his seat. He then rose hastily and went and opened the car door, and seated himself in it, with his feet hanging outside. His wife was much distressed, and tried to prevail upon him to come in, and he gave her a push which almost sent her to the floor. Two gents rose, and, with the aid of the conductor, he was helped in and placed in a reclining position on one of the seats beneath a window. He soon apparently fell asleep—and it was enough to break one's heart to see the attentions that that devoted wife lavished upon her senseless husband. She covered him up with her shawl, to keep the dust from making him uncomfortable; if his hands fell in an unpleasant position, she gently replaced them, and perhaps bedewed them with a tear. Before arriving in New-York she seemed anxious to have him wake, and asked one of the gents to "please wake him, as it was a strange city, and she did not know what to do." Two or three roused him a little, and then she went to him with a sweet smile, and says: "We have got almost to New-York, and I am glad, *you are so tired;*" and he *struck her in the face.* She had the sympathy of all in the car, I know, for there was many a moist eye among the ladies, and many a bitter look on manhood's cheek. Arrived in New-York, he would not leave the cars till he was ordered by the conductor; and her attentions in crossing the ferry were as assiduous as ever, and met with pushes and blows from her brutal husband. The last I saw of her she was in the station-house on the New-York side, *begging* him to go and see to their baggage, and he answered her she was a fool—to mind her own business, &c. My traveling companion remarked, "That is womanly love, and when he *speaks kindly to her again, she will forget it all.*"

An Ex-Celebrity.

A New-York correspondent of the Portland *State of Maine*, thus sketches a character whom he met in Broadway:

Then came a huge man, more than six feet tall, with very broad, high and square shoulders, very noticeable if only for this peculiarity. Above the shoulders, as might be supposed was a head, but the head was covered with a reddish, grizzly hair, which is not so supposable. Take him for all in all, one might imagine he was an ogre of our school-boy imaginations. And the lady who trotted along by his side as he strode down the street, not coming up to his shoulders, was evidently a forlorn damsel whom he was hurrying into helpless captivity. In truth, she was taken in his toils and is his wife. But the man, this Colossus of sidewalks, who you think is laughing, but may be frowning, with a deep set but sharp eye, with the dubious nose and sandy complexion; this man who is well dressed, and as much of a gentleman as a giant can be, who evidently don't like mosquitoes—for he bought a patent netting one day—and has no especial regard for hot weather, this individual who you would image was the master of a "donjon keep," but who you would prefer should keep in the dungeon—wouldn't you like to know who he is? Well, if you won't bother, but give a fellow a chance, I will tell you.

When LOUIS PHILLIPE fled so disgracefully from France, there was a mighty man in Paris called the Prefect of Police. He was subsequently banished by the provisional Government, lived a while in England, then came to this country, where he supported himself partially, if not entirely, as agent for a French manufacturer of champagne. LOUIS NAPOLEON would let him go back probably, but he don't want to. This is the man, and his name is CAUSSIDIERE.

A STEUBORN JURY.—The Portland *Transcript* tells a good story of Col. M——, living in Washington County, Me., who had a great aptitude for serving as a juror. When thus serving he had a very great anxiety that his opinion should be largely consulted in making up a verdict. Some years ago, while upon a case, after many hours' trial, to agree, but failing, he marshaled the delinquent jury from the room to their seats in the Court, where the impatient crowd awaited the result of the trial.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" inquired the clerk.

Col. M—— arose turned a withering glance upon his brother jurors and exclaimed: "May it please the Court, we have not; I *have done* the best I could do, but here are eleven of the most contrary devils I ever had any dealings with."

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

Full Details of the Election Riots at Louisville.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

From the Louisville Daily Courier, (Anti-Know-Nothing,) Wednesday, Aug 8.

We were prevented yesterday morning from detailing the facts connected with the proceedings of Monday, by reason of the threats against our property and employés, made by the Know-Nothing rioters. These acts of intimidation were of such a nature that, knowing the desperate character of those who composed the wicked mob, we did not feel it just to place the lives of our workmen in imminent jeopardy by exposure to unprovoked assaults. No serious demonstration, however, was made, although at different intervals during the night, gangs of the rowdies passed up and down in front of our office, and, with guns, clubs and brick-bats, reconnoitering the premises preparatory to an attack, should that have been deemed proper by the ring-leaders. We waited, however, in vain for the assailants until day-light.

Yesterday we used every exertion to ascertain the entire and exact truth with reference to the inception and conduct of the murderous riot; and we feel satisfied that we are now enabled to state facts as they occurred.

At none of the places of voting, save the Sixth Ward, was there any unusual degree of disorder. In fact there was but little opportunity for fighting, as the polls in every Ward had been taken possession of by Know-Nothings, and, though with the exception of the Sixth they used no violence to hinder any one in the exercise of the right of suffrage, they did that which was worse Every possible obstruction was thrown in the way of those voting who were not recognized as Know Nothings. Large crowds were stationed at the entrance to shove back Preston voters, while side and back doors were provided for by Marshall men. In this way unusual facilities were extended the members of the American party, being in itself an outrageous course of action, with full complicity in which we charge the Know-Nothing officers of the election.

In the Sixth Ward, one of the most quiet and respectable in the city, foreigners were driven from the polls and then beaten for presuming to do that which the Constitution grants them. About the Court House there was stationed during the day a party of worthless bullies, who disgraced the city by their demoniac yells and acts of ruffianism.

The first severe fighting occurred near the corner of Shelby and Green streets, about 11 o'clock in the morning. In this Germans, Irish and Americans actively participated The foreigners were worsted, and several of them taking refuge in a house had to escape the rear way with broken bones and bruised bodies. This partially subsiding, a German fired his gun at a carriage in which a lady and gentleman were riding Another man was likewise shot while driving along in his buggy.

Intelligence was immediately communicated to the Lafayette and Kentucky engine houses, and instantly a force was armed and marching toward the scene of these repeated outrages. Going up Shelby-street this body of men and boys became wild with excitement, and when they reached Green-street were panting for blood. Here it was, that while the preliminaries of battle were being arranged the Americans received a volley of shot, and then the engagement followed. In this fight Officer Williams was peppered with small shot; Joe Selvage received ten shots; Frank Stout was shot slightly in the arm and side; William Richardson received a charge of small shot indiscriminately over his body; Yard. Morris was slightly injured, and William Atkinson received several bad wounds. In the same melee Mr Ether was wounded by a ball that crushed the bones in one of his legs, rendering amputation necessary for the safety of his life. Having dispersed the Germans, the mob immediately went to work demolishing the corner coffee-house, kept by Chris. Meier The windows and doors were broken in, the counters and shelving demolished, the furniture smashed up, and the inmates forced to flee. In a short time this army of vandals, receiving constant armed accessions from all quarters of the city, as the news was spread, took up its march, stopping next at Conrad Kitzler's, corner of Walnut and Shelby, who was sitting in his house quietly enjoying his pipe and beer. His neighborhood had not previously been the scene of any disorder, and he had particularly abstained from going upon the street during the day. No attention, however, was paid to Mr. Kitzler's good behavior. The property for which he had laboriously worked was nearly demolished, his furniture cut in pieces, and the lives of himself and family threatened

At this point a fight occurred in the street, in which a German, residing on Shelby and Madison streets, was killed, and several injured. E. M. Southamp, a German baker on Walnut street, received several cuts in the head. Having finished the work of destruction at poor Kitzler's, the mad mob pushed further out Shelby-street, and had nearly reached the Catholic Church, which they proposed sacking and burning, when Mayor Barbee appeared in the crowd. His efforts at pacification were for some time fruitless, but at last he gained the multitude's attention, went and examined the church, reported "no powder found," and then having assured them that they had won the election, ordered them, under the command of Capt. Rousseau, to return to their respective Wards. With much trouble Capt. R. marshaled the large force and countermarched to the Lafayette Engine house, the rioters, as they returned, breaking down signs and breaking windows.

Peace had been but partially restored in that section, when a cannon, fully manned for action, followed by many men armed with muskets and bayonets, came up street at a furious rate. This party, under the leadership of Capt. C. D Stone, proceeded up Main-street, crossed over to the head of Jefferson, and while in that vicinity, the following property was destroyed, viz:

Ambrewster's large brewery was fired, workmen severely injured, stock and machinery totally burned. Loss over $60,000. Mr. A. was out of the city at the time. The pretext for destroying his property is, that some person had shot from one of his brewery windows at a crowd who were pursuing a German.

Adolph Petz's brewery, adjoining, was fired three times, but unsuccessful.

Charles Heybach's establishment was completely riddled, and a man named Fritz shot in the breast.

The confectionary of Daniel Snook was attacked and the females driven to the garret, where they were nearly suffocated by the smoke from the burning brewery.

Baker's house, next door, was stoned and otherwise injured.

In the attack on the brewery, Saddler, the cart-driver, was badly wounded, and his wife being driven over the bridge, she could not gain any admission into the houses of any of her friends for fear of their being mobbed.

The bakery of Charles Beckers was attacked and stoned, and the windows in Charles Drout's barber-shop broken. These houses belong to Mr. Raymond, who lives in the country.

The grocery store of Frederick Burghold was completely gutted of its contents, his damages being fully $1,000. Adjoining, the shoe-store of Joseph Hook was similarly treated. These houses are the property of Jacob Stetler.

While the mob was at its highest pitch of excitement, engaged in this work of destruction the most painful sights were witnessed. Poor women were fleeing with their children, and little memorials of home that were brought from the father land; men were cowering before the mad multitude and hiding themselves wherever opportunity afforded, while most painful of all sights the stars and stripes waved at the head of sacrilegious mobites. Visiting yesterday the scene of these outrages we were sickened at the ruin that had been wrought, the homes devastated, furniture broken and burned and the poor inhabitants gathered about the remnants of their property, terrified at every sound lest it might be the signal of another attack. Whatever may have been the provocation of any one man in any one house there can be no excuse, no palliation for the indiscriminate burning and plundering of houses in no wise connected with the property of the said-to-be aggressing parties.

About 12 o'clock at night a frame grocery on the corner of Madison and Shelby streets was burned.

On Main street, just above the Woodland Garden, a coopering establishment belonging to Thos. Garrety, was set on fire between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, and burned to the ground. Mr. Garrety was sick in bed at the time and had been confined for several days. His loss, though small —some $500—leaves him and his family destitute.

On Main-street a little further above on the opposite side of the street, the coopering shop of Edward Prim was burned to the ground Loss about $600.

During the trouble Monday afternoon a German named John Vogt, residing on Clay-street near Madison, was shot and killed. His wife was cut across the breast and her young child injured. A German named Keiser living on Marshall street, was killed.

Walter Murphy, an Irishman was chased by a large party and shot Monday evening near Owsley, Kinnard & Co's pork house. He died yesterday morning, having previously stated that Chas. Genet was his murderer.

George Edgerton, while conversing with some ladies on Green street, received a shot just below the chin.

John Feller, a German, was stabbed seven times in the fight on the corner of Shelby and Marshall, and Heid, a German rope-maker, while walking along the street, was attacked by a crowd and terribly beaten.

The above, we believe, comprises an account of the occurrences in the east end of the city, as full as could be gathered A great many whose names we could not ascertain were more or less injured.

In the Fifth Ward, between 1 and 2 o'cock Monday, a dastardly attack was made on Henry M. Smith, a worthy gentleman, who has resided in that ward and whose residence is next to the engine-house where the polls were held. For no offence whatever he was grossly insulted by those who wished to create a difficulty, and, without resenting it, he was pursued in his own ward; and had it not been for the efficient exertions of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Bacon, he would doubtless have been murdered, despite the fact that his fainting wife threw herself with her children between him and his assailants

Late in the afternoon, in the Sixth Ward, an Irishman was peaceably walking along the pavement in front of the Court-House, when he was assaulted by a gang of men standing by He attempted to escape, but was pursued by some thirty men who had concealed on their persons short sticks, with the end loaded with lead He was knocked down and brutally beaten, and one man actually thrust a large pitchfork into his person. He was then taken up and dragged to jail, the man marching along with the pitchfork on his shoulder, blood running from its prongs. While the victim was placed in jail, the attempted murderers were permitted to go along undisturbed in search of other subjects.

In the lower part of the city, as stated yesterday, the difficulties originated near the corner of Chapel and Main streets. About five o'clock, a man named Rhoads pursued an Irishman into a house on Main street was fired at and killed John Hudson, residing on Green-street near the corner of Preston, was shot in the Eighth Ward, about the same time William Graham, a foundryman, while assisting Rhoads, was shot in the back of the head by Barrett an Irishman. Barrett was immediately seized, shot and hung, but not dying he was taken to jail where he expired during the night,

About 8 o'clock, the block of brick buildings on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets, were surrounded by a very large, excited and well armed mob. The cannon was stationed in the streets, and the corner building occupied as a grocery store by Mr Long, an Irishman, was fired. His three sons were in the house at the time, one of whom escaped, with the assistance of C. W. Field, while the other two were consumed in the flames. The fire immediately extended, burning the adjoining three story brick house, occupied by D. Riordan, an Irishman, as a feed store. A frame building occupied as a boarding-house by Chas. Kyan, was next consumed. Two vacant houses then caught and were burned. Next came a brick house occupied by McKinney, a German cigar maker and saddler. Adjoining was a brick house in which Patrick Flynn lived, also tenanted in part by Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. McGinty and Mrs Dowd. The next house was occupied by Dennis O'Brien, Mrs. Hanery and Mrs. McGrath. Further up the street two brick stores, one used by Jno. McDonald, grocer, were nearly demolished. On Eleventh-street, the fire destroyed two houses occupied by Dennis Higgins, James Welch and Mrs. Monohan. All the above twelve houses were the property of Patrick Quinn, brother of an Irish Catholic priest. Mr. Q had a room in one of his houses, was shot and beaten and then burned last night On the opposite side of Main, two houses, occupied by Jno. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Trainer, were burned.

The acts of incendiarism that we have just recorded, while outrageous in themselves, do not compare in atrocity with the dreadful murders that were committed at the same time. Seeking to escape death from the flames, the wretched inhabitants reached the street only to meet death in another form. As soon as one appeared at a door he was fired at and generally killed. A number were taken off badly wounded, and others shot to pieces returned to the burning houses, preferring rather to be burned than to meet the infuriated mob. One man escaping in woman's clothes, was detected and shot Another, who came out covered with a blanket and leaning upon the arm of his wife, was torn away, and deliberately shot To escape from within to the street without being killed, was almost a matter of impossibility. How many of these miserable people thus caged in their own houses, were burned alive, there can be no computation. The blackened and charred remains of some have been discovered, while we hear of wives and children whose husbands and fathers are not to be found.

But we have neither the time nor the heart now to comment as we wish and intended to do, on the terrible occurrences of Monday, of the deep and damning disgrace they have inflicted upon our city, and of the severe blow they have given to her progress and prosperity.

Capt. Thomas, a highly respectable and intelligent citizen of Madison, desires us to state that before any difficulty had commenced, he was passing down Market-street and saw ahead of him three decent, genteel appearing Irishmen, who turned off at Tenth street. Reaching Main he observed a man rush out and knock one of the Irishmen down, while the others were chased across the street into a house, and then the firing commenced from windows This, Capt. Thomas says, was the commencement of the whole trouble, growing out of an unprovoked assault upon an Irishman who was quietly passing along the street.

THE CITY QUIET.—We are glad to be able to announce that quiet reigned supreme throughout the city last night, Mob law, we hope, is done forever in Louisville

THE EFFECT.—Yesterday most of the business houses in the First Ward were closed, the populace being in constant fear of another outbreak. Over one hundred German families quitted the city, many with their furniture and goods. Others had the remnants of their damaged household possessions taken to auction stores for sale. The effect of the terrible riots of Monday on the prosperity of Louisville, will be perceptible for many, many years.

The Other Side—Statements of the Know-Nothing Organs.

From the Louisville Journal, (Know-Nothing,) Aug. 8

THE RIOTS ON MONDAY.—We have taken pains to ascertain the correct version of the origin of the riots on Monday We have conversed with a number of persons who were witnesses of the beginning of the affrays in both the First and Eighth Wards. We have been well assured that those scenes of violence were altogether disconnected with the election, and that all this bloodshed and destruction of life and property were occasioned in every instance by unprovoked and murderous assaults of foreigners upon native-born citizens. In every instance where death has occurred, or blood has been spilt, Americans were first fired and cut, stabbed, or beaten by foreigners.

There is very strong ground for belief that these attacks were not occasioned by anything that happened on Monday, but that all the arrangements were made for them several days before hand—that they were premeditated and preconcerted. From several sources we have been informed that the Catholic Irish in the neighborhood of Quinn's houses, on Main-street, had arranged for and contemplated an attack upon the American procession on Saturday night and were induced to defer the execution of their murderous designs only by their fears excited by the immense and unexpected and character of those who composed the procession. Two of the Irish women living in that neighborhood have admitted that they were cognizant of this design. A gentleman informs us that on Monday he was warned by a German friend, a gunsmith, not to approach the portion of Main-street between Tenth and Twelfth streets, during the day, as he had within the previous ten days charged and put in order quite two hundred guns for the Irishmen living in that neighborhood. We have been told there were several Irishmen engaged in the riot who did not belong to the city, but had been summoned here for the especial purpose of aiding their countrymen in the outrages contemplated by them on Saturday night and actually perpetrated on Monday afternoon. It has also been ascertained beyond any doubt that there was a large quantity of arms and ammunition contained in the houses of Quinn which were destroyed We have also been informed that threats had been made by Catholic Germans in the First Ward that they would kill any German who should dare to vote the American ticket on Monday; and we learn from the statement of one of the men who were wounded upon Shelby-street, that this threat, in one instance at least, was actually carried into effect on Monday afternoon. We also know that in consequence of these threats and of information that those who had uttered them were assembled together fully armed and bent upon the execution of their bloody purpose, a number of respectable orderly Germans who voted the American ticket were actually afraid to go to their homes and did not go there until yesterday. For more than a week past we have received intimations from different sources that there was in the First Ward an organized force of Sag Nichts, and that every effort was intended to be made by the leaders of the American party to induce the foreigners in this city to effect by force what they might not be able to do by peaceably and quietly depositing their votes For weeks before the day of election, most outrageous, inflammatory, and incendiary appeals had been made to them in the speeches of their party demagogues and through their party press. They had been induced to believe, what is not true, that the American party sought to take away or interfere with some of their vested rights. They were thus wrought upon at their most violent and basest passions inflamed almost to madness, until murder and crime were the consequences. Even if it were not true, that (as many believe and not unreasonably) these foreigners were instigated to and abetted in these acts of violence by others who are not now known, but who ought to have had more sense and patriotism, still enough has been said and done by the leaders and demagogues of the Sag Nichts party to attach to them a great part of the blame for these lamentable and disgraceful riots We hope the investigations of the Coroner may bring to light all the facts and the causes and the antecedents of these occurrences in order that the terrible responsibility of having incited these acts of violence may rest where it properly belongs, and that public condemnation may fall upon the heads of the really guilty.

It is certainly true that the election was passing off without more violence or disturbance than almost invariably attended the elections in which the old political parties were contestants. The election had proceeded thus quietly until between 3 and 4 o'clock in the First Ward, and until nearly 6 o'clock in the Eighth Ward. The voting had quickened. There was at that time no difficulty for any one to gain admission to the polls The foreigners who commenced the firing from the windows and behind gateways and fences were fully armed and acted in concert, while the Americans were unprepared and unsuspicious of any attack. They were unarmed and were obliged to go to their houses to arm themselves from this indiscriminate slaughter. There is, indeed, not a shadow of doubt that there would not have been any bloodshed or murders, or house burnings, or riots, if it had not been for the wholesale and unprovoked killing and wounding of unoffending native-born American citizens by the bloody-minded foreigners who commenced this hellish work.

Since writing the above, we have received the following names: B. J. Figg Mr Higdon, H. Wood, R. H Snyder, and Toney, a German, as the names of respectable citizens who are ready to prove that, in the scenes of violence which happened in the First Ward on Monday, foreigners alone were the aggressors.

Further Particulars of the Riots.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 8.

We stated yesterday the particulars of the brutal attack by a party of Irishmen upon Mr. George Burge an American born citizen, on Jackson-street, between Jefferson and Green streets, and also the firing by Germans upon American citizens from the windows of the brewery on Jefferson-street, and various houses on Clay and Madison and Shelby streets.

After this firing from behind windows and walls, the Germans, armed with guns and rifles, began to assemble in large numbers at the intersection of Campbell and Green streets. While thus assembled they attacked a wagon coming down Green street containing four Americans At this period Thos. Selvage and Ed. Williams, policemen, accompanied by George Latta, Chas. Jones, and a few others all Americans, went from the corner of Green and Shelby toward the crowd of Germans for the purpose of commanding the peace. As they approached, some 12 or 13 guns and pistols were fired at them by the Germans. Selvage was wounded in the face and breast, Williams in the back and legs, Latta had a leg crushed by the shot, and Jones was wounded in the legs.

About the same time Mr. Wm. Richardson, a teacher in one of the public schools, was passing on Shelby-street, and found a party of Catholic Germans dragging out a German from a house, the door of which they had broken open, and beating him cruelly for having voted the American ticket. Mr. R. and the persons with him attempted to interfere and were fired upon and severely wounded. Mr R. then procured a hack and placed the wounded men in it. While proceeding in the hack to the surgeon's, in passing the corner of Madison and Jackson streets the hack was attacked by a number of Irishmen from Irish-row on Jackson-street. A number of shots were fired, the driver and a boy sitting beside him were wounded, and the wounded men in the back were shot in several places. The Irish followed the hack, firing at it, for a whole square.

Soon after this the crowd of incensed and infuriated Americans went to look after the aggressors, and the riot ensued in which the brewery was burned, several houses mobbed and a number of persons, Americans and Germans, were wounded.

About 6½ o'clock, on Preston street, near Main, John Sutherland, an American, was shot at from across the street and wounded in the head. The Irishman who fired at him was subsequently pursued and severely beaten.

The disturbances in the Eighth Ward occurred very nearly in the manner stated in the *Journal* of yesterday morning.

Mr Rhodes and Mr. Dougherty, Americans, were just leaving an acquaintance on Main street, near Eleventh. They were fired at from the windows of Quinn's house; both fell; one of the Irishmen ran out of the grocery in Quinn's house, kept by a Catholic Irishman named Kennedy, and shot Rhodes, who was lying upon the opposite pavement. An American named Wilson, coming up Main street in a buggy, was fired at by Irishmen in the same neighborhood. Two other Americans, in a wagon, were also shot at by the same party. This was the beginning of the riot there. Young Graham and Hobson, Americans, were killed soon afterwards.

We have the names of over thirty witnesses, by whom it can be proven, that in every act of violence, which tended to produce these riots, foreigners were the aggressors, and peaceable, unarmed Americans were the first victims.

The result as far as we can learn is, that fourteen men have been killed, six of whom were Americans. Three others are expected to die. We have not been able to ascertain how many have been wounded; we have heard of about thirty more or less wounded.

As we stated yesterday, there were several fist-fights at the different polls on Monday morning. Immediately after dinner matters assumed a more violent aspect. The first serious difficulty occurred in the upper part of the city. A couple of gentlemen were riding along in a carriage, when they were fired at from a house by Germans or Irish, and one of them wounded The firing was repeated. Ed Williams, a watchman in the Second Ward, Joseph Selvage and John Latta, Americans, went there. Latta had his leg shattered by a musket-ball, Selvage received several buck-shots about his body, and Williams was slightly injured.

The report reached the lower part of the city that six Americans had been shot and were lying in Dr. Pyles' office. This caused the assembling of a large crowd, which proceeded up town The first attack made by the crowd was on a German named John Vogt, in a house from which shots had been fired upon Americans, on the corner of Clay and Madison He was shot, stabbed and beaten. Another German, named Jacob, who was sitting on a staircase, was dragged out, stabbed and beaten. His recovery is doubtful. Everything in the lower part of the house was broken to pieces.

The crowd proceeded to the corner of Madison and Shelby streets, where the firing from the houses had taken place, and they riddled two groceries. A German ropemaker named Hein, who was walking along the street, was beset by the crowd and terribly beaten

The crowd then ransacked a German beer-house, corner of Walnut and Shelby streets, kept by C. Kiszler, and two houses occupied by Germans on the corner of Shelby and Marshall streets. A German named John Feller was stabbed seven times, but not dangerously injured.

The next scene of the riot was on Jefferson-street, near Beargrass creek, Here a party of gentlemen coming into the city was fired upon by foreigners from the houses, and some of them seriously wounded. Armbruster's brewery and several houses from which the shots were fired were attacked, and the contents demolished. The brewery was afterwards fired and burned down, with several other houses A number of window-panes in other houses were broken. Several Germans were very badly beaten and an Irishman named Patrick Murphy was shot; he died this morning. On Preston-street, below Main-street, John Sutherland, an American, was shot but not dangerously injured, and an Irishman was shot and beaten.

All the German houses attacked were those from which shots had been fired by the occupants.

While this was going on in the upper part of the city several persons were fired upon in the lower part of Main street. About 5 o'clock two Americans were shot from an Irish house while going along on Chapel-street. This at once brought the excitement to the highest pitch. The Irish row on Main street, above Eleventh, was attacked and fired, and several persons were killed, and some burned. A large number were wounded. The Irishman who shot Graham while he was taking care of Rhoades, an American who had been shot, was hung, but cut down before he died. At least thirty shots were fired from houses on Chapel-street. It is impossible to ascertain all that were wounded Malvin H. Scott, American, has his arm badly shattered by a ball

Seven or eight houses on the north side of Main-street, above Eleventh and two on the south side, were burned A man named Richard Blackburn, who had hold of the pipe of the American Eagle Company, was shot about 3 o'clock this morning. The houses were nearly all owned by Francis Quinn, who was killed.

Later at night, one of the groceries ransacked on Madison-street, was burned down, and also two Irish cooper-shops on Main-street There were several German cooper-shops in the same vicinity, but none of them were burned. We are credibly informed that the mob had nothing to do with this fire

There were some warlike demonstrations this morning on Fifth-street, near Main, but better counsel prevailed, and the crowd finally dispersed.

We have given the above nastily and obtained the particulars from sources which we consider most reliable.

The Coroner has held inquests on the following bodies:

William Graham, an American and foundry man, was killed on Chapel street by being shot in the stomach on Monday evening, and died immediately. The shooting was done by an Irishman, who was shot and hung, but before life was extinct cut down. He died a few hours afterwards. He was buried, but the Coroner will have his body taken up.

Theodore Rhoads, an American, aged 30, residing on Main-street, below Eleventh was shot and stabbed in the street in the Eighth Ward. He leaves a family.

John Hudson, an American, residing on Green-street, near Preston, was shot in the back of the head in the Eighth Ward.

Powell Rothbaupt, a German wagonmaker stabbed at Schardein's precinct. Died in about eight hours afterwards. Leaves a family.

Joseph Allison, an Irish Protestant, was shot on the corner of Market and Chapel streets. He and his wife had secreted themselves under a bed, but were dragged out.

The body of Francis Quinn, an Irishman, is deposited in the Court-House. The Coroner has not yet held an inquest on it. He was shot in the groin.

The bodies of a man and a woman burned, both Irish and residents on Main street, above Eleventh, are also deposited in the Court House.

There is one man dead in the Hospital and two are not expected to recover.

There is also an Irishman dead in the jail.

A German named Jacob, corner of Madison and Shelby, is not expected to recover

The Coroner was summoned at noon to hold an inquest on the body of an Irishman named Patrick Murphy near the brewery that was burned.

Events of this Forenoon.

At an early hour, a large crowd of people, anxious and excited, filled the ground around the two Court Houses, corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets, and about the jail, eager to witness the events of the judicial investigations to take place, see the Irish prisoners charged with shooting the Americans in the First Ward—from the windows of houses some quarter of a mile from the place of voting—and with shooting and killing Americans from the windows of houses in the Eighth Ward, some two squares from the polls.

The City Judge thought proper not to enter upon the investigation of the cases, but allowed permits to be given to the wounded for the Hospital, and took other proper steps with the accused, so as to secure a fair and dispassionate trial, after proper time allowed to collect the testimony.

The Mayor, whose exertions for peace have been energetic and unremitted, caused a Committee, consisting of a large number of orderly and quiet citizens, to be formed to circulate among the people, to calm excitement, and induce them to return to their homes and to their business. The efforts of these gentlemen were prompt and not without success. They prepared the minds of the crowd to give an attentive hearing to an affecting, able and eloquent appeal made by Hon. W. F. Bullock, which, from the stand in the Court-House yard, was followed by a few feeling, soothing, and kind remarks from Gen Pilcher, who was loudly called for. Gen. P moved, upon many seconding voices, that the people there assembled should now and all retire to their respective homes and business pursuits; which motion was put and carried by acclamation; and all seemed order and quiet in that part of the city at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The First Blood Shed.

From the Louisville Journal.

The Anti-Americans may assert and protest and swear as strongly as they will, that the fearful riots of Monday were begun by the Americans, but in disproof of this, the broad, palpable, undeniable and undented fact stands out, that the first bloodshed, the first killing, the first murdering, both in the upper and in the lower parts of the city were the work of the foreign born population. The foreigners may have imagined that they did not have fair play at the polls, but they were the first to resort to assassination. They may have falsely imagined that an attack upon themselves was contemplated, but they were the first to resort to assassination. They may have erroneously supposed that they were rendering an important service to God and mankind, but they were the first to resort to assassination. And when foreign-born citizens, with not the shadow of a justification, assassinate American citizens in our streets, what can be expected but that the aroused spirit of our countrymen will rage and thirst for revenge?

Even by the admission of one of the Anti-American organs of yesterday, the Irish in the lower part of the city on Monday evening, with no other provocation than the knocking down of an Irishman in the street, opened a general fire from the windows of their houses, discharging volley after volley among the American citizens. And who will say that so common a thing as a blow given by an individual in the street afforded a pretext for a general discharge of Irish musketry from concealed places upon American throngs? Can it be thought strange if some of our countrymen, enraged by the spilling of the blood of their kindred under such circumstances of atrocity, took quick vengeance into their own hands and carried it to a lamentable extent?

The disparity between the number of foreign-born and native born citizens killed is but small, and the Coroner can bear witness, and many hundreds of others can bear witness, that the first persons killed in both extremities of the city were Americans—shot down like dogs by unseen foes. Unquestionably a large number of the Americans, infuriated by the massacre of their friends, have evinced a disposition to go much too far in the work of retaliation—and therein they are guilty; but this shall not deter us from the assertion and reiteration of the great fact that American bosoms were stained with blood before American hands were.

The Voting at the Polls.

From the Journal, Aug 8.

We all know that it was considered very doubtful on Monday morning whether the whole vote of the city could be polled within the thirteen hours of the election. The native born American citizens thought and felt, that if any portion of the people legally entitled to vote should have to stand back and lose their suffrages for want of time, *the foreign born citizens should stand back rather than themselves.* They thought and felt that this ought to be perfectly manifest even to the minds of the foreigners. Unquestionably they pressed forward early and vigorously to the polls *in order to be the first if possible* and in this they were right. They had a perfect right to go, if they chose, to the polls at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and remain there till the following morning. They had a right to go at what time they pleased and in what numbers they could. They had a right even to toss their friends over the heads of the crowd to the polls, as we are told they did in some few instances, though this was no doubt a violation of courtesy. They had a right to vote as fast as they could, provided they used no violence in pulling or thrusting back their opponents from the polls, and we have not heard it alleged that they did this in a solitary instance.

The American party voted on Monday with unparalleled rapidity. They evinced no disposition to consume time unnecessarily at the polls, so as to exclude those who might wish to come after them. Votes were recorded with a speed that would have exhausted the whole voting strength of the largest Ward in the city before the hour for the closing of the polls. All the foreign-born citizens, *though some of them may have failed to obtain immediate access to the polls*, would have had an opportunity to cast their vote before night. Before the hour of noon we heard loud proclamation made from the doors of the voting-places to the supporters of the Anti-American ticket that the way was open for them. They were invited to come up. And the whole vote would easily have been cast, but for the terrific excitement created at a distance from the polls by the shooting upon American citizens by misguided foreigners from their lurking-places.

The Catholic Bishops—Card from Bishop Spalding.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the Louisville *Journal* of this morning I find the following passage: "We are not now prepared to say that they (assaults committed by foreigners) * * * were instigated by direct instructions of men with fiendish hearts who control in a great measure the passions, and are able to dictate actions to the Germans and Irish who made these attacks."

If—as some have understood it—this passage was meant to refer to the Catholic Bishop and Priests of this city, I beg respectfully, but most distinctly and earnestly, to deny the truth of the injurious insinuation conveyed by its language. I have myself been, until the last day or two, confined to my room for two weeks by illness, and I have the most positive information that none of the Catholic clergy of this city have had any agency, direct or indirect, in bringing about the recent lamentable outrages, which no one deplores more than we do Our voice has been uniformly for peace. We have not even in any way interfered in the late election, being overwhelmed with laborious duties in a different sphere altogether. I venture, also, to appeal to the sense of justice and fairness manifested for so many years by the editor of the *Journal*, and to ask him to correct this impression, so injurious to us, if such was the meaning of the passage—which I would be loath to believe.

To all whom the influence of my voice can in any way reach, I beg to say that I entreat them, in the name of Jesus Christ, the God of Peace, to abstain from all violence, to remain quietly at home or attending to their business, to keep away from all excited assemblies, and if they think they have been injured to return good for evil, and to pray for those who have wronged them. I appeal to them and to the world whether this has not been always the tenor of my instructions to them, both public and private, and also that of all the Catholic clergy.

I have too high an opinion of my fellow-citizens of every class to believe for a moment that the threats which have been made by some will be carried out. I entreat all to pause and reflect, to commit no violence which they would regret in their cooler moments, to believe no idle rumors, and to cultivate that peace and love which are the characteristics of the religion of Christ. We are to remain on earth but a few years; let us not add to the necessary ills of life those more awful ones of civil feuds and bloody strife.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1855. M. J. SPALDING.

The Cathedral.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, have in person carefully examined the Cathedral, and do assure the community that there are neither men nor arms concealed therein; and further, that the keys of the said Cathedral, on Fifth-street, are in the hands of the city authorities.

JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

T. W. RILEY, } Councilmen.
J. A. GILLISS, }

Proclamation by the Mayor.

I, John Barbee, Mayor of the city of Louisville, do make this my proclamation requiring all good citizens to aid in preserving the peace of the city by personal assistance to the Police when called on by any of them for that purpose, under the penalty prescribed by law for refusal.

I do further forewarn all viciously disposed persons from assembling for the purpose of doing mischief to persons or property, and notify them that a sufficient force will be organized to put down all unlawful violence, with authority, in accordance with law, to use weapons if necessary

I further recommend all parents and masters to keep their sons or apprentices out of the streets especially after dark, and enjoin the Police to arrest all boys found in the streets violating and making a noise

JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

Flight of Foreigners.

From the Journal, Aug 8.

There was a grand evacuation yesterday. On Fifth street, below Main, and also in the lower part of the city, many of the Irish families residing there left, notwithstanding the assurance of the Mayor that they would be protected. About three hundred left on the mail-boat for Cincinnati.

Death of Quinn.

From the Journal.

We are assured upon good authority that FRANCIS QUINN, who was found dead in one of the blocks of burnt houses belonging to him, was seen a few days since with a double-barreled shot gun and a supply of shot, which he said he had procured for use on the day of the election. While his building was burning there was a constant report of fire-arms inside, the discharges being produced by the heat. These instruments of death had evidently been provided for dealing death to Americans. The explosions of powder while his houses were on fire showed that he had had lain in a large quantity of ammunition.

We deeply regret Mr. QUINN's death, yet all the evidence proves that his blood is upon his own head.

Gov. Brigham Young of Utah.

A writer in the St. Louis *Luminary* vindicates Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG from the charge of having squandered the public money, and concludes his article with the following:

I am inclined to think that if Gov. YOUNG had squandered and thrown away to the Indians and his friends $300,000, he would with all ease be reappointed; but because he has only spent $35,000, in four years, among thirteen or fifteen thousand Indians, and that without any aid, by treaty, or troops, like others, he is no longer fit to hold the strings of Uncle Sam's money bags.

We must have a man that will spend all that Congress appropriates, who will overdraw his accounts, and petition for more, and not be satisfied with that; and, in fact, we want a man that will turn up jack and kick up merry hell, like Gov. REEDER, or he is no man at all; and a man that has not brains enough to spend more than $25,000 in four years, will not suit us; there is no chance for clerks to have a little of the precious metal sticking to their fingers, no chance for friends to borrow a few thousand dollars—no chance for undersrappers.

A WILD GIRL IN MICHIGAN.—The people of Eaton County, Mich., have been excited for some time past by the story that a wild girl has been seen wandering in a swamp in the the town of Chester. The Eaton *Republican* gives a long account of the circumstances which seem to prove that some lost child has been changed into a savage, and wanders in a wild condition through the forest. The people had turned out in mass to search for this strange creature, and for more than a week the pursuit has been kept up. The Detroit *Tribune* says, the girl is described as a white child, apparently seven or eight years old, with long hair, dressed in what seems to have been once a light colored gown, but now very much torn and soiled and something like an old sun bonnet on her head School children report having seen the wild girl at various times, on the outside of the swamp; into which, however, she invariably disappeared. Inquiry has failed to discover that any child has ever been lost in that vicinity, and some of the people are disposed to pronounce the whole affair a delusion or a hoax; but as these reports have been made, in some cases by children of an age judgment and character to be respected, the largest portion of the people think there must be something in the matter of sufficient importance to demand attention.

Handbills have been issued offering $50 reward for the capture of the child; and the swamp, in which the singular creature must be concealed, has been thoroughly and repeatedly scoured by the citizens, but without success. Foot prints, however, were discovered, plainly enough to convince those in search that a child had been wandering barefoot through the swamp, and a place was found which was believed to be the sleeping place of the child—a dry, comfortable place, underneath the roots of a tree. The swamp contains about forty acres, is quite wet and miry, and rendered nearly impassable by a dense growth of underbush; but there are roads all around it, and quite a number of cleared fields in its vicinity. At last accounts, an Indian, somewhat noted for his sagacity and intelligence, together with a half breed friend had commenced a cautious and deliberate search for the wanderer, "By next week," says the *Republican*, "we hope to be able to inform our readers whether this story of the lost child is a premeditated hoax, a childish delusion, or a sad reality."

How Reeder's Removal is Received in Kansas.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SHAWNEE, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The news of REEDER'S removal caused a great excitement here and in the Legislature. As soon as the news is confirmed, action, will be taken upon it. Major MCDOWALD'S mission will, of course, be rendered useless by the action of the President. He has nothing to ask, if it be true that JNO. L. DAWSON is already appointed. Is DAWSON sound? Is DAWSON an Abolitionist? Who is DAWSON? are questions one hears every moment. We know that he is the father of the Homestead bill, but further we know nothing. We hope to be enlightened soon. If President PIERCE has sent another Abolitionists to gorge Kansas, who will act as REEDER—where will the consequences of it end? But all that is needed is a man who will commission officers to execute the laws now made. BIC. P.

Specimens of Sydney Smith's Table Talk.

SPECIMENS OF SYDNEY SMITH'S table-talk are given in his Life, though not so liberally as might have been expected We give some extracts from them and from the most characteristic passages of his correspondence, as illustrative of his "own peculiar" wit and humor, his proper individuality of thought and phrase.

Some one asking if the Bishop of ——— was going to marry? "Perhaps he may," said the Canon; "yet how can a Bishop marry? How can he flirt? The most he can say is, 'I will see you in the vestry after service.'"

"It is a great proof of shyness to crumble bread at dinner," in his opinion. "Oh, I see you are afraid of me," said he to a young lady who sat by him,—"you crumble your bread. I do it when I sit by the Bishop of London, and with both hands when I sit by the Archbishop."

Of the Utilitarians in general, and one in particular, he says: "That man is so hard you might drive a broad wheeled wagon over him and it would produce no impression; if you were to bore holes in him with a gimlet I am convinced sawdust would come out of him That school treat mankind as if they were mere machines; the feelings or affections never enter into their calculations If everything is to be sacrificed to utility, why do you bury your grandmother at all? why don't you cut her into small pieces at once, and make portable soup of her?"

"Dear Bobus," he writes to his brother in 1813, 'pray take care of yourself. We shall both be a blown infragrant powder in thirty or forty years. Let us contrive to last out for the same, or nearly the same time"

To Lady HOLLAND he writes in 1810: "We liked Mrs. ——. It was wrong, at her time of life, to be circumvented by ——'s diagrams; but there is some excuse in the novelty of the attack, as I believe she is the first lady that ever fell a victim to algebra or that was geometrically led from the paths of discretion."

To Lord MURRAY, in 1821: "How little you understand your young WEDGEWOOD! [inventor of the Wedgewood ware.] If he appears to love waltzing, it is only to catch fresh figures for cream jugs. Depend upon it, he will have JEFFREY and you will enjoy an argillaceous immortality."

Arrived at Dover, soon after the construction of the "shaft," he mentions it as "a staircase, by which the top of the cliff is reached with great ease—or at least what they call great ease, which means the loss of about a pound of liquid flesh, and as much puffing and blowing as would grind a bushel of wheat."

"Mr. JEFFREY," he writes to the Count

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 11 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

America and the Eastern War.

Gov. KOSSUTH, in a letter which we publish in another column, discusses the position of the United States with reference to the Eastern War. He assumes, as does also the writer in the *Westminster Review*, from whom he quotes, and as do most of English writers on the subject, that there is in this country an active, cordial sympathy with Russia, and such a degree of hostility towards England as would prompt us to rejoice in her defeats and wish success to the Russian arms. We do not think this assumption quite correct. It is true that the sympathies of Republican America have not been actively with the Allied Powers in this war. We have not been able to yield the full credit for disinterested devotion to Liberty, and for a high-toned, heroic championship of National Freedom, which at the outset of the war English writers were inclined to claim. And the ill-omened declaration of Lord CLARENDON at the very beginning of the conflict, that the Alliance with France was designed *for the West* as well as for the East,—following close upon the attempted treaty for the guarantee of Cuba to Spain and the menacing movements of England in Central America, did much to arouse the suspicions of our people, and check the sympathy they would otherwise have felt for Western Europe in its contest with the Absolutism of the Russian Czar.

But there is and there can be no active sympathy in this Republic, with the political institutions or the ambitious designs of the Russian Empire. There is and there can be among us no wish to see the arms of Russia triumphant in a contest with any nation which regards the rights of the people as the basis, and the good of the people as the end, of government. Any such spirit here would be treason to our own institutions, and would give the lie to every principle and profession upon which our Republic rests. It is true there are speculative writers among us who delude themselves into sympathy with Russia, on the strength of certain theories of their own concerning a reconstruction of the map of Europe, by some process in which Russia is to bear a leading part;—but their vagaries attract little notice and take slight hold on the convictions or the attention of the great mass of the people. It is certainly impossible to assign any single reason for wishing success to Russia in the pending struggle. Neither our interests nor our principles could possibly be advanced by such an issue. Republicanism and popular rights have evidently no sterner foe on the face of the earth than the Russian Czar; and our trade with England for a single year outweighs in extent and in value, any commerce that a century could establish with Russian ports.

So far as there exists here any active sympathy with either of the belligerent parties, it is unquestionably enlisted on the side of the Allied Powers. It is somewhat difficult to look upon the usurper NAPOLEON, the man who, by perjury and bloody violence, robbed a Republic of its throne, stifled the voice of Freedom in Legislative halls and in the Press, and sent to death or hopeless exile every man who dared protest against his high-handed usurpation,—as a champion of Freedom and of popular rights. And it is equally hard to acquit England of having at the outset, when NICHOLAS was in London, made herself his accomplice in his designs upon Turkey, and of having repudiated the engagement, and betrayed the Czar, when called upon to fulfill the undertaking to which she stood pledged. But in spite of all this, whatever there is of popular freedom in Europe, exists in connection with the Constitutional Government of Great Britain; and whatever tends to break that down, or lessen its weight in the balance of European power, tends *ipso facto* to strengthen despotism and retard the final triumph of free principles throughout the world.

Upon one point, KOSSUTH is undoubtedly right,—the disappointment of the American people that the contest should not have been more direct between Russian despotism and popular freedom, as represented by the oppressed nationalities of Europe. At the commencement of the war, it was universally believed that Austria could not do otherwise than join the Czar, to whom she owed her existence; and that the Western Powers, fighting in the interest of freedom, would summon to their aid the subjugated nations of Poland and Hungary, and the oppressed people of the Italian States. Such a war would have commanded the hearty interest and sympathy of the American people. But the timid and vacillating policy of England, NAPOLEON'S natural and wholesome dread of any appeal to the people, and the consummately skillful diplomacy of Austria, prevented the war from assuming this form. And instead of making it really and truly a war for European freedom, England and France repelled every offer of aid from the oppressed people of Europe, and wasted months of time, millions of money, and thousands of lives, in the vain attempt to entice to their alliance the great coadjutor of Russia,—the second in power of the robber Despots of Europe,—the Hapsburg ruler of the Austrian Empire. Such a disappointment of high-raised hopes naturally checked the tide of sympathy, which would otherwise have attended the Western Powers in their war with Russia.

KOSSUTH, in strict consistency with the principles he has always maintained upon this subject, charges upon the indifference of the American Government,—upon its refusal to show the slightest interest in the contest, or to indicate in any way that it cared a farthing for the cause of freedom,—the guilt of this untoward and unhappy result. No participation in the fortunes of the war was needed,—nor even any contribution of arms or money to those who would have enlisted in it;—but a simple declaration of opinion,—a manifestation on the part of our Government, through the ordinary channels of diplomatic intercourse, and without departing in the least from the ordinary track of international relations, of sympathy with the oppressed and of regard for their cause, would have been sufficient, in KOSSUTH'S opinion, to give a new character to the war and render it thoroughly and completely worthy of the sympathies of the American people. We have often expressed our opinion that such a course ought to have been pursued,—that while neutrality in the war was at once our duty and our interest, there was no reason why we should ignore its existence,—and that our diplomatic influence abroad ought to have been thrown into the scale of popular rights, when such momentous interests were suspended in the balance. That a very different course was taken,—one which sedulously ignored all great principles and limited itself by the most palpable selfishness,—the world knows. Whether KOSSUTH does or does not, exaggerate the results of the policy pursued, the readers of his able and instructive letter will judge.

A Dead Lock.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON is confined in the Moyamensing Prison, by that ingenious mechanical contrivance, a Dead Lock. The invention is due to the legal ingenuity of Judge KANE. The bolts, and wards, and springs are so nicely adjusted—every possible movement so admirably compensated, that no key will probably ever be discovered to open it—unless the inventor of the contrivance submit to a trifling bit of self-sacrifice, by resigning his seat on the bench. He, if anybody, has the skill requisite to open the "engine," and let out the honest man now unfortunately on the wrong side of it.

Since the days of Tilbury Fort, no specimen of the Dead Lock has been half so perfect. The jailer cannot open it. Like the man in the Arabian story, who had found the treasure, but upon returning to carry it away, forgot the charm that would expand the rocky gates, Judge KANE has so committed his victim that without the most shameful abandonment of his announced principles, and of the dignity of his Court, he cannot set him free. The talisman is not within his reach. He must become a party to that universal contempt of Court which he would like to incarcerate, before can move in the matter. He can do nothing with grace or dignity, without some concession on the side of his prisoner; and very clearly the prisoner cannot honestly concede anything,—and dishonestly, it is equally clear, he will bate not a jot of his vantage. Mr. WILLIAMSON was confined on a vague and gratuitous charge of perjury; he can take no step to obtain his release that will not be the very crime itself.

The party really deserving pity in the case is, the Magistrate. His mortification is of course not without its alleviations. Philadelphia has always possessed a large body of people sympathizing fervently with peculiar institutions, and ready to burn down an Abolition hall, or set upon a negro procession, or return a fugitive slave, or accomplish any other lawless and shameless act, calculated to impress Southern dealers with the superiority and cheapness of Philadelphia dry-goods, at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms. Of such Judge KANE no doubt enjoys the countenance and comfort. But that is insufficient. He has lost character as a lawyer by deliberately uttering bad law. He is disgraced as a Judge by submission in his official capacity to influences wholly political and partisan. He is thus despised for an aggregate of reasons, sufficient to disgrace and condemn him forever, not only in the public sense, which is much, but in his own private and personal estimate of himself, which is infinitely more, infinitely worse. That may be disregarded, and its censure shunned; this is a flight of implacable furies, always at hand to torment and distress him. No musquito-bar can exclude them.

WILLIAMSON, on the other hand, enjoys in the awful shades of Moyamensing all the glory of a martyr, without the inconvenient heat of the stake. Friends, technical, and in the every-day sense of the word, throng about him. He has sympathy and consolation in the most abundant supplies. He has likewise, what is far better, the assurance that the fame, and happiness, and future peace of his persecutor, are in his hands; and that the Dead Lock cannot be opened without a resplendent triumph for his sturdy constancy. It is impossible to continue his imprisonment forever; to shorten the term is to admit a fallacy in the proceedings of the sentencing Court. It is with entire faith, therefore, that the Abolitionist may look forward to the happiest of issues out of all his afflictions, and to the shame and confusion of his judge. He can afford to abide his time, and permit us to pity, if we please, his antagonist. He, not the Court, engrosses whatever dignity is involved in the business.

Judge KANE!—The name never occurs to us without the recurrence of an old Joe-Millerism relative to another famous light of the profession, Judge JEFFREYS. Said that exemplary magistrate, touching an alleged malefactor on the shoulder with his walking-stick, "There's a great scoundrel at the end of my cane." "At which end, my Lord!" was the rejoinder. How odd the association of ideas! The story suggests the whole career of the English Chancellor; his devotion to the power of the Crown, his contempt for the recently enacted *Habeas Corpus* act, his ability to pervert the law to the uses of tyranny, his insolence in office, his disgrace, his fate; and, at this stage the characters of the two personages become in the mind so intermixed and confounded that it is impossible to distinguish them; to tell which is the Monarchical and which the Republican Judge; to decide at which end of the cane the rogue is; or whether the Kane itself may not be the scoundrel. The difficulty is another Dead Lock of minor proportions,—a historical problem. The parallel calls for a Plutarch.

Narrow Fallacies and Very Broad Calumnies.

With the return of its responsible Editor from Europe, the *Tribune's* zeal for total abstinence undergoes a sensible revival; and we are sorry to add that its eagerness to calumniate its neighbors suffers an equal increase of fervor. We made an editorial reference on Thursday to an elaborate article in the *Westminster Review*, written to prove that alcohol is not only not poison, but *food*. We did not enter at all into the discussion, copied no portion of the argument, but took occasion to say that it would not do any harm to the Temperance cause, because it did not touch the main fact on which that cause is based—the fact, namely, that the use of alcohol is *never* beneficial.

Upon this basis, for lack of a better, the *Tribune* arraigns us, and quotes from our article as follows:

"We do not imagine that it will do any harm; for the progress of the great Temperance movement is not based upon the narrow fallacy that all alcoholic liquors are *always* poisonous, but upon the common sense conviction that *even a moderate use of them is attended with more harm than good, while an immoderate use can be productive of evil only.*"

And to the quotation, which it mutilates, the *Tribune* appends the following comment:

"In the above sentence, the TIMES takes ground directly antagonist to that now maintained by all active and ardent champions of Total Abstinence."

We believe the *Tribune* is mistaken as to the fact. We do not believe that all the champions of Total Abstinence base the advocacy of their cause upon the position, that "*all* alcoholic liquors are *always* poisonous;" and if they do, so much the worse for the cause. For neither that, nor any other cause, is to be benefited by argument based upon what is not true;—and there is not one of the authorities quoted by the *Tribune* who will for a moment assert that "*all* alcoholic liquors are *always* poisonous." There is not one of them who will maintain that they are poisonous when properly administered as medicines, for example,—for then they become *antidotes*;—nor are they poisons as they exist in bread, or when used for various culinary purposes. The Editor of the *Tribune* will doubtless concede this himself; in fact, he does so when he concedes, that alcohol may wisely be admitted into the human system "*in counteraction of some serious malady;*"—for to say that a poisonous substance is healthy under certain circumstances, is equivalent to saying, that under those circumstances it is not poisonous. And in making this concession, the *Tribune* concedes the truth of all we have said.

We cannot pay the *Tribune* the compliment of believing that it misunderstood our remark, that the progress of the Temperance movement does not depend upon this "narrow fallacy." We were not speaking of alcohol as a beverage,—nor of its ordinary and usual effect upon the human system; but of the scientific point contested by the reviewer, that "*all* alcoholic liquors are *always* poisonous." We do not believe that position to be true,—nor does the *Tribune*. And whether true or fallacious, we should certainly deem it a very *narrow* basis for such a movement as the Temperance reform. There may be persons professing devotion to it, exclusively on the assumption that "*all* alcoholic liquors are *always* poisonous." But if they are permitted to repudiate and reject the aid of those who, without going into nice questions of scientific casuistry, base *their* advocacy of Temperance upon the common sense conviction that "even a *moderate* use of alcoholic liquors *is attended with more harm than good*, while an immoderate use can be productive of evil only,"—we fear its ranks will be sensibly thinned, and its efficiency proportionally impaired. There are a good many people who are friendly to the Temperance movement, because they believe it conducive to individual happiness and the public good. It is hardly worth while, in our judgment, to insist, in addition, upon their swearing to a scientific creed, which is at war with science as with common sense, and which, moreover, has no necessary connection with the Temperance cause.

City Advertising.

The City Charter requires the doings of the Common Council, the proposals for public works and other acts of the City authorities to be *advertised* in one or more of the City papers. After utterly disregarding the injunction for a long time, the Council, something like a year ago undertook to comply with it. They authorized the Comptroller to call for proposals. He did so and got them. The Councilmen acted upon them and voted their confirmation. The Alderman halted.—Some of their pet papers were not properly cared for. The matter was shelved, by being sent to a Committee. After nine or ten months' gestation, the Committee has reported,—recommending non-concurrence with the Councilmen. And so the matter stands.—Nothing whatever is done,—or likely to be done; and the reason is the Aldermen think it would be safer to do nothing than to act. If they give the advertising to any four or five papers, the others may be wrathy. If they give it to nobody, nobody can complain. As for the Charter, that is so used to being violated that it does n't mind it.

Wouldn't it be better for the Board to act in one way or another, and end the farce! They are rapidly acquiring a reputation for cowardice and imbecility, which will be neither useful nor ornamental.

☞ On our Eighth Page will be found a Communication from Mr. EDWARD BOYLE, in reply to the Mayor's Message concerning the contract for blasting Diamond Reef. As the engineer of the work, Mr. BOYLE feels impelled to controvert statements in the Message which he considers unjust and injurious to him.

The Louisville Riots.

We publish at great length this morning very full accounts of the late dreadful riots by which the City of Louisville has been disgraced. We give the statements of the Louisville *Journal*, an able and zealous Know-Nothing organ, and those of the *Courier*, equally earnest and vigorous on the other side. Their accounts differ materially,—indeed they are directly contradictory upon every point essential to a proper judgment of the case. Under these circumstances we shall postpone any decisive opinion as to the comparative blame of the two parties, until an official investigation shall afford reliable material for it. The *Courier* represents the violence as having been mainly committed by Know-Nothing rowdies, while the *Journal*, with equal emphasis, charges it all upon the foreigners. It would be worse than folly for a distant journal to attempt to decide upon the truth or falsehood of these contradictory statements.

Some things, meantime, are clear. The Mayor and Common Council of Louisville, so far as appears, adopted no precautions against these riots,—took no steps either to prevent or to stop them, but allowed the mob, whether native or foreign, to burn, beat and murder at its discretion. This seems the more extraordinary, as the *Journal* admits that the Americans apprehended difficulty at the polls, and alleges that the foreigners had been for some days arming for the fight. The Mayor and authorities of the city are Know-Nothings; but this fact certainly cannot explain their culpable and fatal neglect to take precautions against an apprehended and foreseen collision.

We trust the occurrences at Louisville will operate as a warning against the heated and maddening controversies, growing out of differences of race and religion, to which they owe their rise. It will take Louisville a long time to outlive the disgrace of the scenes just enacted within her limits.

Still Another Governor for Kansas.

President PIERCE has made another attempt to please the Missourians in Kansas with a Governor from a free State. According to a dispatch from Washington, he has appointed Mr. WILSON SHANNON, ex-Governor of Ohio, in place of Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, who has had inducements to resign, which he did not under the peculiar circumstances of the case feel at liberty to disregard.

If the aggregated conscientiousness of the interlopers is equal to that of an ordinary individual in these parts, they will now rest satisfied with the President's efforts to suit them. The man from a free State who voted for the Nebraska Kansas bill will prove as pliant a piece of wax as they can require, and they should remember that a Free State appointment is absolutely necessary to the President, who still imagines that he has something to gain by appearing void of Slavery bias. Then again, they should have sufficient confidence in him to believe that he will send the right man this time, when they know, as know they must, that by his acts relating to Kansas and Nebraska, he has forfeited the confidence of the great body of the people elsewhere.

We would say to the Missourians—if Mr. SHANNON *accepts* the appointment, accept *him* by all means, and don't put the President to any further trouble.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

Yellow fever has for some time been prevalent in Norfolk and Portsmouth; and a dispatch from Baltimore this morning informs us that it is still increasing. Our exchanges from, and in the vicinity of the infected districts, contain most disheartening accounts of its effects. Over seven thousand persons have fled, and both cities wear the aspect of affliction. Under such circumstances it is pleasant to read, as we do in one of the Portsmouth papers, that "While the panic is so great as to have caused the flight of more than one-half of the citizens, to have closed all the stores, to have suspended all branches of business, *the Sisters of Charity* have voluntarily sought the fearful scene, and are rendering the kind offices of nursing the sick and comforting the afflicted."

A New Trap.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, who is in prison for contempt of Judge KANE'S Court, has been indicted for assault and battery on Mr. WHEELER! The five or six negroes who were with him, have been indicted as accomplices. Whether convicted or not, that process disposes of them as witnesses. The only witness for Mr. WILLIAMSON, therefore, is the rescued slave. If he would only produce her, *he* might go free—but it is doubtful whether *she* would or not. Under the circumstances probability favors the belief that her testimony will not be given in person. The plot was well laid,—but it will not work. The case was set over until the 27th.

☞ It is very embarrassing to be compelled to furnish not only reading matter, but brains to comprehend it. A few days since, in a paragraph extolling the *Albion's* skill in detecting a discrepancy, we took occasion to cite the familiar bull of the Irish orator who declared that he "smelt a rat,—he foresaw a rising tempest,—and he was for nipping it in the bud." Supposing that everybody was, as a matter of course, acquainted with the phrase, we did not think it necessary to mention that it was a quotation. Our neglect, however, has drawn down upon us any quantity of letters from sharp grammarians, who gravely remonstrate against such a confusion of similes as the sentence contains! This is a remarkable age, certainly;—the acuteness of the human intellect just now is what Dominie Sampson would call pro-di-gi-ous!

Public and Private Improvements.

Never before have there been so many improvements under way in our City as at present. There is scarcely a street in which one or more new and substantial buildings are not being erected in the place of others too old or too small to meet the requirements of advancing trade; and many down-town streets are being widened and straightened to accommodate their constantly increasing commerce.

THE EXTENSION OF CANAL-STREET AND THE WIDENING OF WALKER-STREET.

The greatest and most extended of these improvements is the extension of Canal and the widening of Walker-street. This much needed improvement has long occupied public attention. It was first mooted about thirty-five years ago, at which time a petition in its favor, largely signed, was presented to the Common Council; but the project was strongly opposed by a large and influential number of venerable old Knickerbockers, who were determined to walk in the footsteps of their venerable fathers whenever called upon to journey from the eastern to the western end of the town. They did not desire any change of old ways, they said; but it was shrewdly suspected, notwithstanding, that their hostility arose more from their love of *change* than from any other consideration. At any rate, the venerable old Knickerbockers aforesaid gained the day—the landmarks of the olden time were undisturbed—conservatism was triumphant, and Canal-street remained stopped at Centre-street.

But that was a long time ago. With the death of the venerable old men who had opposed it, died much of the opposition to the Canal-street extension; and so, about eleven years since, the question was again brought forward. Messrs. WM. B. CROSBY, HENRY REMSEN, JOHN BEEKMAN, FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, and other well-known and substantial citizens, taking the lead in favor of the improvement, by extending Canal and widening Walker stree twenty-five feet from Centre to Rutgers-street, at its junction with East Broadway. Many of the property owners on the line were still opposed to the measure, and the gentlemen afore-mentioned agreed to give a bond in the sum of $20,000 to the City, to indemnify it for the cost of surveys, &c., in case a majority of the persons directly interested would still be found hostile to the extension, after the report of the Commissioners thereon had been submitted.

This proposition was accepted, and Commissioners were appointed, who, in due time, made their report the Common Council.

The opponents of the measure were not satisfied with the report. They suggested difficulties and raised numerous objections, and, to compromise the matter, the report of the Commissioners was in some respects amended. The amendments did not give satisfaction, but the Common Council finally ordered the work to be opened on the 1st of May, 1844.

The opposition still worked vigorously. Immediately after the order of the Common Council they applied for an injunction to the General Term of the Supreme Court, Judge ROOSEVELT presiding. The Judge maintained the order of the Common Council. The opposition, still undismayed, carried the matter up to the full bench of the Supreme Court, after having a special act of the Legislature passed legalizing such a procedure. The full bench unanimously confirmed the decree of Judge ROOSEVELT, and the opposition thereupon had the matter brought before the Court of Appeals. This final Court of resort maintained the decision of the lower Court. And so, after a long war of law, money and words, the improvement is a fixed fact.

The work is progressing with great rapidity. The cost will be $460,000. Nearly all the houses beyond the line have been cut or removed back, and many new buildings are being erected.

When completed, Walker-street, or (as it will then be called) Canal-street, will be one of the finest avenues in the City—100 feet broad from the Hudson to Centre, and 75 feet for the remaining distance—extending almost in a straight line from the west to the east. The inhabitants of the Seventh Ward will be especially benefited, but the increased value of real estate will prove beneficial to all the wards through which it will run, or which it will adjoin.

Whatever disputes may have arisen heretofore as to its mere *details*, all, we believe, are now agreed as to the advisability and great good derivable from this vast improvement.

Indeed, there are not a few whose opinions on such matters are entitled to weight, who predict that Canal-street will before many years become the business street—will monopolize that business now confined chiefly to Wall street. This may be a too sanguine belief; but the most unskilled cannot but observe that its peculiar location—the ease with which it can be reached, and its width, will make Canal-street a great and busy mart. It is not at all improbable that ere long this street will be extended through to the East River.

To JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer of the Fire Department, is due great credit for the never-flagging exertions, which he has for years been making to secure this extension.

UP-TOWN "BETTERMENTS."

Considerable improvements are just now being made in the upper part of the City, between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-fourth streets, both by the Corporation and by private individuals. Fifty-third-street is being extended from the Seventh-avenue to the East River. Quite a large number of men are at work upon it; and notwithstanding the huge ledges of rocks which have had to be blasted and cut through, it is already in a forward state. On the same street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, a whole block, to consist of sixteen brick houses, has been commenced by the Messrs. WATTS & SEELEY, real estate agents.

The four lower streets are yet open on the west side only to the Seventh avenue. It will take immense labor to extend them through the rocky barriers to the east of this. Our reporter, who has examined the rocks, and the groups of wooden "shanties" scattered here and there through them—reminding one of Indian wigwams—thinks it would be almost as easy to penetrate into Sebastopol, in despite of all its towers, as to make carriages run here.

The extension of Forty-ninth street, from the Seventh-avenue eastward, is also progressing pretty rapidly, considering the formidable impediments to be overcome. Forty eighth street has only been opened to the Sixth avenue on the Hudson side—Forty-seventh street only to the Seventh-avenue; but it would take comparatively little labor to render the latter passable for vehicles as far as the Sixth-avenue.

The several rocky "lots" east of Sixth avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, are being cleared away to make room for various kinds of buildings. Nothing is to be heard in all this extent but the tinkling of the crow-bar, or the heavy reverberating sound of the sledge-hammer, save when now and then the monotony is broken by an explosion of gunpowder which shivers the rock in fragments.

On Forty-second and Forty-third streets, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, several new buildings are in progress of erection—some of them nearly finished. Others are about being commenced on the east side of Sixth-avenue, in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace; although nearly four-fifths of the houses already built in that neighborhood are shut up for want of tenants; and it seems probable that they will continue so long enough.

The improvement which had long been most needed in this part of the City, was the leveling and paving of West Thirty-ninth-street, for of all up-town streets it was the filthiest. It was full of sloughs and stagnant pond; as there was also a good deal of traffic on it, it was constantly almost impassable for pedestrians—in Winter it was utterly so, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues. Now, however, the worst part of it has been well paved, and the laborers are still at work on it, extending the paving to the North River.

Rachel.

Mr. G. NAQUET, Acting Manager of the RACHEL Company, announces in a note to the *Evening Post* that Mdlle RACHEL'S departure will not be deferred. She is to embark to-day in the *Pacific* from Liverpool.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 11.

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GOSSIP OF PARIS, by "Dick Tinto."
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Correspondence relative to SPANISH AFFAIRS.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON—The Martyrdom of Reeder—His Land Speculations, &c.
INTERESTING KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.
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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—Interesting from the Seat of War.
TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
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EDITORIALS.—Lord John Russell and the Vienna Conference. The Hyde Park Riots. Men of Honor. Governor Reeder's Removal. Prepaid Letters. Morals and Taste. Tyranny at a Premium. The Snake Business. Kossuth on the War. Why Letters are not Received by Mail. Samples of Damaged Wheat. Shocking Cannibalism. More Fusion. Taxes. The Foreign News. Elections at the South. Kansas Affairs. Judge Lynch.
DETAILS OF THE LOUISVILLE ELECTION RIOTS.—Great Fire and Loss of Life in Coatham-street. Important and Interesting News by the Mails.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is independent of political parties—the advocate of Education, Temperance, Christian Morality and Republican Freedom—moderate in its tone, conservative in its tendency, and devoted to the elevation and improvement of the great mass of the people. It is edited by HENRY J. RAYMOND, assisted by able writers in every department. Proof, and after the 1st day of September next, the WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

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Within the State ..... 13 cents a year.
Within the United States ..... 26 cents a year.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No 145 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN,

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now selling off their entire stock of rich Carpetings full 25 per cent less than Fall prices. Will open on the 15th of August an entire stock of Fall Importations, patterns never before exhibited in this country.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway.

DR. L DE TONGH'S
GENUINE LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
Prepared for medicinal use in the Lofoden Isles, Norway. Sold wholesale and retail by
LEOPOLD WETZLAR, Sole Agent for the United States, No. 307 Broadway, and No. 15 Dey st., New-York, and by the following Apothecaries: JAMES CRUMBIE, No 862 Broadway, cor Union place; A. CUSHMAN & CO., No 295 Broadway; ALBERT DUNG, No. 61 Bowery; H. F. LUBECK, No. 297 8th-av.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No 17 Avenue D; B. V. B. LIVINGSTON, No 241 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE brandies, wines, champagne, &c., of a high cost.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, at his sale rooms, No. 11 Broad st., a fine collection of very superb brandies, claret &c., &c., being the balance of a stock of one of our first importing houses, and are in a pure state as they are to be sold only in original packages as imported and delivered from the United States Bonded Warehouse. This sale offers unusual inducements, as it is the closing out of a large invoice, and we recommend the trade, as well as private consumers to attend it. All the goods are to be sold without reserve, and every article warranted as represented on the catalogue. For a more full description we refer to the advertisement of Mr NICOLAY in another column.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded seperate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell this Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited in the specialty of phthisic, or diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, travelling or otherwise, in any way connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—THESE CELEBRATED scales, adapted to all kinds of weighing are now within the reach of every one who desires to have an article that can always be relied upon for correct weight. The question with every merchant and trader should be, not whether he can afford to have these accurate Scales—but whether he can afford to be without them. Upwards of seventy different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence Pedale, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.—Just received, 3 000 rich embossed collars, varying in price from 1s. to 2s., which is about one-half their real value. Also, a large lot of worked bands, lace veils, and cambric pocket handkerchiefs equally cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

"THE KNOX."—WE HAVE HEARD OF HARD knocks and soft knocks, and many other kinds of knocks, but the knocks that are "felt" are the beavers manufactured by the celebrated KNOX, whose stores at the corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway and No 533 Broadway, are two of the ornaments of our popular thoroughfare.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 8 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. &c. Principal depot, No. 266 Grand-st; 75 cents per bottle.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof deflanon locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No 120 Chambers-st., New York.

SILKS.—A new lot of cheap Fancy Dress Silks will be offered this morning; also, superior Black Silks, to which we call the particular attention of our customers.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

Riot and Murder at the Credit.

We regret to state that a very serious riot occurred yesterday at the Credit, among the laborers on the Toronto and Hamilton Railroad. Some short time ago, we gave the particulars of a disturbance among the same parties, arising out of jealousy and national dislike between the Irish and Dutch laborers. The same spirit has again been aroused, and yesterday broke out in a disgraceful fight, which resulted, unfortunately, in bloodshed, and the death of one man, a Dutchman, who, as we are informed, was struck down with an axe. A body of constables, consisting of four of the city police and four Sheriff's bailiffs, proceeded yesterday afternoon from Toronto to the Credit, to assist in quelling the disturbance.—*Toronto Globe, Aug. 8.*

Serious Accident.

DANIEL O'KEEFE, painter, while at work on the Dry Dock gates in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Thursday, fell a distance twenty feet to the stone work, by which his skull was fractured, and he received other severe injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. H. H. Slair** will preach in the City Academy Rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH AFTERNOON and EVENING, July 15. Services to commence at 3½ in the afternoon and 7½ in the evening. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Westminster Church**, 20th-st., between 8th and 7th ave. Rev. BENJAMIN SHORT, of Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., will preach in this church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'cloco, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ **Rev. Henry W. Dodge**, of Virginia, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 3½ o'clock, for the Bethesda Baptist Church, in Christie-st., near Delancey-st. and in the EVENING, at the Central Baptist Church, Bridge st., near Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

☞ **Behold He Cometh with Clouds.**—The Messenger of the Covenant will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Reasons for expecting the Destruction of the Nations and Second Coming of Christ.* Seats free.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop will Preach** to-morrow in the Sanctuary, No 168 1st st., at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Subject—*The Second Coming of Christ, The Bride, the Lamb's Wife, and A Rest to the Ransomed Nations, &c,* Public invited. Seats free.

☞ **University Church**, Orchard st., near Broome. Rev. T. L. SEWALL, D. D., Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Subject for TO-MORROW EVENING'S lecture—*Repentance.*

☞ **Laight-street Baptist Church**, corner of Laight and Varick sts. Rev. Mr. WHIDDEN will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours for Divine service.

☞ **Rev. S. H. Willey** of San Francisco, Cal., will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, TO-MORROW, 12th inst. Services at 10½ A.M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Asbury M. E. Church**, Norfolk-st., near Stanton. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening by Rev. Jas. FLOY P. E. Seats free, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **There will be Public Worship** in the Westminster Chapel, corner of 6th-av. and 15th st., every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, during the months of August and September.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Rev. THOS L. HARRIS will lecture at the Shuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. G. T. Flanders**, from Baltimore, will preach at the Universalist Church, Monroe-place Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Franklin-street Baptist Church**—In Franklin-st., head of Varick st. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **"Bread with the Gin in it,"**—Heads an article in one of our daily papers. But had the writer substituted Dr. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, in place of "the Gin," he would have made a new and valuable suggestion for guarding against Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and Bowel Complaints. It gives instant relief under all circumstances. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 296 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 16 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

NOBLE & MECKLEM,
Exchange, Collection and Specie Brokers,
No. 193 Greenwich-st.

☞ **Uncurrent Money** bought and sold at the best rates. Collections promptly attended to. Land warrants wanted at the highest Market price.
REFERENCES.
Merchants' Exchange Bank
Ocean Bank,
New-York Exchange Bank.

☞ **Blackberries, Whortleberries, Tomatoes**—Or any other Fruit or Vegetable, may be for years preserved in a fresh state, with natural flavor and color, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, accompanying which are explicit directions for preserving. They are easily opened or closed without the application of heat, by the patent screw attachment. The genuine self-sealing Cans have cast in letters on the cap, SPRATT'S PATENT—this much is mentioned to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PROVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st

☞ **The Public, Druggists, and dealers in general** are notified that CONTARD'S HAIR LOOKORACT, &c., EXTERMINATOR is the only effectual article that annihilates the animalcula, without danger or stench. None put on commission. No false certificates used; it speaks for itself. No peddlers sell it. Try it, and you will find its worth its weight in gold. None genuine unless stened by HENRY P. CONTARD. Wholesale and retail Depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Special Notice.**—Mail bags per steamer ARIEL, for Southampton and Havre, will be made up at the Office of the Vaude bilt E. S. o. Line, No. 5 Bowling-green, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11. Letters, pre-paid, 15c. per ½ oz., will be received until 11 A. M.
CAUTION—Any letters attempted to be sent per ARIEL in any other way than through the office, will be seized and returned.

☞ **Richardson & Boynton's** WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No 374 Broadway.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's patent self-cleaning furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K. RICHARDS & CO.,
Importers, No. 183 Broadway.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The MAILS for EUROPE, via Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 11th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.**—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine.
A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Very desirable apartments, with board for families or single gentlemen, can be had at No. 106 West 14th st. References given and required.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—MRS. O'LEASON, (late of the Waverley House, Charleston, S. C.) has opened the spacious and elegant house, No. 1 Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music, where she is prepared to receive permanent or transient guests.

ROOMS MAY BE ENGAGED in a private family in a fine location in Brooklyn, six minutes from South Ferry. A gentleman and wife will find this an opportunity worthy their attention. Address Box No. 3,082 N. Y. P.

MRS. BARKER.—Is now receiving the large, commodious house at No. 461 Broome-st; pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable prices for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, such as

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES.	HAND BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS	SHOW BILLS,

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The Mare and Horse-dealing.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Edward Beach vs. D. S. Draper.—WOODRUFF, J.—The action herein is brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract made on the 5th of August, 1850, signed by the defendant, in the following words:

"This is to certify that I have this day agreed with Edward P. Beach to purchase, on my return to the country, the mare *Lady Wiggins*, at the price of $300, provided she is in every respect as good as she is now, and as I have represented her to him.

D. S. DRAPER."

The answer of the defendant put in issue every fact alleged in the complaint which is material for the purposes of the present motion.

On the trial, the plaintiff produced a written agreement in the above words, and proved it to be in the defendant's handwriting, and also that a paper annexed thereto was also in the defendant's handwriting, as follows:

"Mr. Edward Beach—Bought of D. S. Draper: Pair of mares, *Lady Wiggins, Lady Wallace*, wagon pole, double harness, blankets, halters. $350.

"Received payment, D. S. DRAPER.

"New-York, April 5, 1850."

The plaintiff then proved that on the day of the date of the foregoing, he (the plaintiff) removed the mare *Lady Wiggins* to the Union place Livery Stables, kept by Paul Burbank, where she remained at livery in the charge of Burbank for four or five months. The defendant left the City for Europe shortly after the date of the above-mentioned papers, and returned to New-York in August, and prior to the first of August following. After his return, the defendant received a letter from the plaintiff in the following words:

"New-York, August 21, 1850.

"Mr. S. D. DRAPER—*Dear Sir*: Enclosed please find an order for the mare *Lady Wiggins*, sold and now tendered you as per agreement made April 5, 1850. You will be kind enough to send for her *to-day*, as I have left directions for her to be delivered subject to your order to-day. You will please enclose a check for the amount of the within bill, and oblige

"EDWARD P. BEACH."

The order enclosed was as follows:

"New York, August 21, 1850.

"Mr. Burbank, Union-place Stables, will deliver Mr. D. S. Draper, or order, the mare *Lady Wiggins*, sold him, and oblige EDWARD P. BEACH."

Whether any and what bill was contained in the letter and referred to therein as "the within bill," did not appear on the trial, and it may not perhaps be material.

To this communication no reply appears to have been made by the defendant, nor was it shown that he paid any attention to the matter.

Thereupon, the plaintiff caused a written notice to be served on the defendant, on the 29th August, 1850, requiring him to comply with his engagement, or in default thereof the plaintiff would cause the said mare to be sold, on the defendant's account, at public auction, at a place in said notice mentioned, on the 5th September, 1850. The mare not being sold on that day, "a new notice in writing was personally served, on the 6th day of September, 1850, upon the defendant, that the mare would be sold at public auction, at the place mentioned in the first notice, on the 11th day of September, 1850, at 9 o'clock A. M. of that day, unless the defendant would, previously to Monday, Sept. 9, comply with the requirements of the notice first given, as aforesaid.

The defendant still doing nothing in the matter, the mare was sold at public auction, (the sale having been also previously advertised,) at Burbank's stables, before mentioned, for fifty-two dollars, that being the highest sum bidden

Proof was also given that the mare was in every respect in as good a condition as she was on the 5th of April previous, and for the purposes of this motion it must be assumed that she was so.

Upon proof of these facts a non-suit was directed by the Court; and a motion is now made by the plaintiff for a rule to set aside the non-suit, and for a new trial.

The case upon which the motion is founded has been settled by the counsel without the intervention of the Judge before whom the action was tried, and counsel have stated therein that it was in imated by the Judge, that the plaintiff had not made out a case calling for evidence on the behalf of the defendant, or entitling the plaintiff to go to the Jury, "because he had shown no *tender of the mare* to the defendant." My own recollection of what transpired on the trial is, that this form of stating the intimation is more narrow than the views intimated at that time, and my own minutes of the trial confirm me in the impression. The intimation was, I think, that the plaintiff had not shown a sufficient tender of performance on his part, and demand of performance by the defendant, to put the defendant in default, and show a breach of the agreement declared on. But whether the Court was or was not rightly understood in this respect is not very material to the parties: for whatever the intimation was, the defendant's counsel urged his motion for a non-suit, as now appears by the case agreed upon by the counsel, upon the grounds:

1. That there was not a sufficient tender, or a demand of performance

2. That no breach of contract had been shown; and upon that motion the non-suit was granted;

[illegible] entered by the counsel for the plaintiff, [illegible] termination of the 5th of April, 1850 had [illegible] of the mare by the defendant, to take [illegible] returned to this country and to [illegible] delivery and payment, an actual [illegible] the defendant would have been necessary before the plaintiff could sustain any action against him.

In such case, before either could put the other in default, he must have made an actual tender, (the one of the money and the other of the mare,) when he demanded performance by the other, and where no place for delivery is named in the agreement, it is held that the tender of the goods sold must be to the person, or at the residence of the purchaser. See Porter vs. Rose, 19 J. R. 270; Goodwin vs. Holbrook, 4 Wend., 377; and Le Forge vs. Riskers, 5 Wend., 197. The usages of trade may modify the rule in regard to purchases at a work shop or store of a merchant, as suggested in 4 Wend., but such is the general rule.

And that a tender of portable articles involves the actual production of the thing to be tendered, and without this is not legally perfect, appears also by Parker vs. Parmele, 20 J. R. 130; Robinson vs. Paulee 15 Wend., 627; Dunham vs. Jackson, 6 J. 337; Holmes vs. Holmes, 12 Barb., 137.

The party tendering must put the other in a situation in which the latter may accept the tender not only in words, but by actually taking the thing tendered immediately on performing or paying on his part—it is not to be left doubtful nor in any degree dependent upon the will of the party tendering, whether if such performance or payment be made, the vendor shall enjoy the thing tendered. Still less can a tender be made in such a form that, even if the vendor pays or performs on his part, his receipt of the subject of the purchase will depend either on the will of a third person or his obedience to subsequent requirements of either or both the parties. In no sense can sending to the vender an order upon a livery-stable-keeper requiring him to deliver a horse be regarded as a tender of the horse itself. And mere *silence* on the part of the vender when addressed on the subject does not dispense with actual tender. In Dunham vs. Jackson, 6 Wend. 29, it was held that when a party sought to redeem stock from a pledge, the demand by the pledgee of a larger sum than was actually due, did not dispense with the *production of the money* (see cases then cited.) A tender cannot be assumed to a performance unless it is actually rejected. Lancashire vs. Villibsworth, 1 Lord Raymond, 686.

I have stated these views not because they are contested, when applied to an actual sale perfected by the assent of both parties, but because they bear, as it seems to me, upon the question, what amounts to a *performance* on the part of the plaintiff, even if the agreement be regarded as an agreement not amounting to an actual purchase, but only a contract by the defendant that he will at a future day *become a purchaser*.

The learned counsel for the plaintiff insists that in the present case the defendant did not purchase the mare in question, to be delivered and paid for at a future day, but that his agreement was "an executory contract for a *purchase to be made* in future." That the relation of vender and vendee did not exist between them. That before any "*tender*" of the mare was necessary or even proper *as an offer to deliver*, it was necessary that the plaintiff's willingness to sell upon the terms specified in the agreement should be signified to the defendant, and he should have an opportunity to say whether he would or would not become a purchaser. That if he refused to *buy* he was not liable for the *price* of the mare, but only for damages sustained by the plaintiff from the breach of the contract to buy. That the plaintiff could not force the mare upon him, and so put the property in question at his risk, and hold him as purchaser thereof. That it would be quite in season to tender the mare when the defendant had assented to the purchase. Before that could be required he must have a reasonable time and opportunity to inspect the mare to see that she was in as good a condition as she was in at the time of making the agreement.

I do not think it necessary for the purposes of this motion to contest this view of the nature of the defendant's agreement. But it would nevertheless be interesting to inquire whether it substance as well as in its operation upon the respective *rights* and *duties* of the parties the agreement was not on the defendant's part an executory purchase contemplating delivery by the plaintiff at a future day, and payment by the defendant upon delivery and nothing more.

Is there in legal effect a wide difference between the words, "I hereby purchase from A. B the grain now growing upon his certain field at the price of twelve shillings per bushel, if by him thereto required, on the 1st day of September next?" In either case what would be the duty of A. B if he wished to insist upon his contract? Must he not in either case produce his grain on the day named and demand payment, and is there anything else that he must do? No negotiations are to be had—no writings are to be prepared or executed by either party. What in such case are the acts in the future which remain to be done by the parties? Has the contracting party anything to do but to receive and pay? And is it not exercising sustenance to a mere technical distinction, founded in a narrow adherence to the letter of the agreement, (which in practice no such distinction is intended by parties dealing together,) to say that in the last case the grain grower should first call upon A. B and require him to now, enter into terms of present purchase, and then and not until then tender him the grain? If in the example of growing grain affects the question where the tender should be made, any other description of property will serve the purpose of this illustration as well or better, the point of the illustration being that there must in either form of agreement be an actual tender. It would be a matter of some curiosity to inquire how many and what proportion of the agreements of purchase and sale made between dealers read, "A. B. agrees to purchase and C. D. agrees to sell." Suppose the situation of buyer and seller in this mere framework of the agreement were severed and an agreement so made on the one part reading, "I, C. D., hereby agree to sell to A. B., on the 1st day of September next, my certain field of grain for the price of $750" Will anything less than a tender of the price, (unless it be such circumstances as in any case dispense with a tender,) put him in default, and entitle A. B to an action? Will it be enough that A. B notifies him in person or otherwise that he is ready *to buy*; and may he, on receiving no answer, bring his action?

It is undoubtedly true that by an agreement to purchase at a future day, no title passes; and in this respect it differs from a present purchase, in which nothing remains to be done but the actual delivery and payment; where the risk is the vendee's, and the vendor holds possession to protect his lien for the purchase money. But the same is true of a purchase in form *in presenti* of property to be delivered *in futuro*.

But, as before remarked, it is not in my judgment necessary to pursue these inquiries.

Adopting for the purposes of the motion the view of this agreement insisted upon by the plaintiff's counsel, it was an agreement by the defendant that he would, on his return from Europe, purchase from the plaintiff the mare in question, if the plaintiff elected to sell her for the price in the agreement named—$300.

The circumstance that the plaintiff had an option to sell her or not at that price, in no wise affected the validity of the defendant's obligation. His undertaking became operative so soon as the plaintiff's option was declared. In other words, it was his duty to be ready at the time appointed to perform his contract, by purchasing the mare at the price of $300, provided she was in as good a condition as when the agreement was made; and on the other hand, the plaintiff was on his part (if he would insist on the contract) to be ready at the time appointed to declare his election, and ready to sell the horse in the same condition as when the agreement was made. Whether then, the thing to be done was to deliver on the one hand and pay on the other, or was for each to enter into an act of sale and purchase which would form the ground of an after delivery and payment, neither party could put the other in fault without doing all which was necessary to be done to enable the other to perform in turn; i. e., where an act cannot be *completed* without the concurrence of the party for whom it is to be done, the other must do on his part all that he can do without such concurrence, and that and nothing less, is equivalent to actual performance on his part. See Lancashire vs. Villingworth 1 Lord Raymond, 686.

Assume then, in the present case, that performance of the agreement consisted in entering into the relation of buyer and seller, and that an offer by either to enter into that relation was performance on his part, what has the plaintiff done to warrant performance? He sent the letter to defendant above set forth. What duty did that devolve on the defendant, the neglect of which was a breach of his contract? Clearly it any, it was a duty to accept the offer and enter into the contemplated relation (For, let it be borne in mind, that the plaintiff's argument is founded on the idea that this entering into the relation of buyer and seller, or doing what was to constitute the act of sale and purchase, was the performance or the refusal of which this action is brought—it was a precedent act, to be completed before delivery or tender of the mare was either necessary or proper.) How, then, was the defendant to perform that duty? by a *mental assent*? a determination in his own mind to buy in accordance with the agreement? If that was enough, then it is not proved that he did not.

If it is said that his silence is presumptive evidence to the contrary, and amounted to a refusal; but silence is in general presumptive evidence of assent. not dissent, when *any* duty to speak arises from the circumstances It is said, however, that tender on the one part creates a duty to act, and where there is a duty to accept an offer, the *omission* to *accept* is a refusal to accept Be it so, then—how could the defendant *accept otherwise* than mentally? The plaintiff was not there to receive the acceptance; there is no evidence that he had any agent there authorized to receive the defendant's acceptance. There is no evidence in the case that the plaintiff, or any agent of his, had any interview with the defendant, or placed him in a situation in which he could say, "I now accept the offer of performance on your part and now buy the mare." If there was an act of sale and purchase to be entered into precedent to the tender or delivery of the mare itself and the demand of payment therefor, there must have been an opportunity for the minds of the parties to meet an offer and a readiness to receive the acceptance of the offer; and if that relation could be established by proof, the bodily presence of the parties or their authorized agents was as necessary to receive the acceptance of the offer, as it was necessary that the offer should be made. If, on the other hand, writing was necessary to the act of sale, then if it was not necessary that the writing should be prepared and presented to the defendant for execution, it was at least necessary that the plaintiff should present himself in person or by an authorized agent to receive the executed writing by which the act of sale and purchase should be rendered complete.

And, in this connection, it is pertinent to suggest that if this agreement did not require the actual production of the mare, and an offer to deliver contemporaneously with the offer by the plaintiff to sell and the demand upon the defendant to buy, but (as is now insisted) it came upon to a precedent act of purchase and sale, preparatory to the delivery or tender and demand of payment, then that act of sale and purchase must have been in writing in order to have bound either party, or it would have been void by the statute of frauds, for in that view the time for delivery being subsequent to such act, for an interval however small, it was within the statute. I suggest this, not because I think this was a case that required any other writing than the agreement to repurchase, which *was* signed, but because to my mind this suggestion tends to show that performance by the plaintiff on his part involved his attendance in person or by his agent to do and receive whatever was necessary to make the sale and purchase complete, and in default receive at least so much as would under the statute have made an actual and valid sale, and this it may have also required the actual production and tender of the mare herself. But it may be said that the defendant should have answered the plaintiff's letter, and had he done so, there is nothing to become a buyer in fact, according to his agreement, then possibly it might have become the duty of the plaintiff to make an actual tender.

This, however, would I think be erroneous. The plaintiff had no right to require the defendant to send him a letter either of acceptance or refusal. There are, it is true, certain cases in which want of such by way of reply is charged in reciprocal commerce, or in correspondence in the course of business, is deemed admitted or assented to by the other if the correspondence does not show a dissent,—and so of accounts rendered in some cases when retained by the party receiving them, and no objection made within a reasonable time thereafter. If this and any application whatever to a case like the present, defendant's neglect to answer the letter would amount to nothing more than an admission by the defendant that the plaintiff was willing to sell—and by no means imported a refusal by the defendant to buy. But, as before remarked, where both parties to a transaction of this description are in the same city, the plaintiff could not require the defendant and the defendant was not bound to send him any letter. He was not bound to seek him in any mode to tell him whether he would or would not buy. The doing nothing was therefore neither in part nor by implication a refusal to perform, for no opportunity was afforded him to refuse to become a purchaser.

It is argued that enough was done to make it his duty to inspect the mare and see whether she was in the same condition in which she was at the time the agreement was made. To this there are two answers. First, *non constat* that he wished to examine her. It was undoubtedly his privilege to do so before he received her, but it was *his* privilege and not a duty he owed to the plaintiff—and therefore suppose as he one that on receiving the letter of the plaintiff declaring his option to sell, he had, and in the absence of proof of a refusal he may say that he had, in his own mind, determined to buy—then the plaintiff should have been present to do and receive whatever was necessary to complete what is claimed to be the precedent act of purchase. And *second*, he was not bound to go to seek the mare to a stranger's stable for the purpose of examination—if it was his privilege to examine the mare before deciding whether he would buy—i. e., to ascertain whether she was to the same condition, &c.—then that right in him involved the correlative duty on the part of the defendant to produce the mare for the purpose, and in this view it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that however the agreement may be viewed as a contract to become the purchaser, the plaintiff was bound to make an actual tender of the mare for inspection, if not for delivery. I have treated the subject above without particular reference to the inquiry *where* the tender or performance ought to have been made by the plaintiff, whether that tender was a tender of himself ready to enter into the act of sale and receive the assent of the defendant to that act, or a tender of the mare for delivery simultaneously with the demand of performance by the defendant or a tender of the mare for inspection, as lately above suggested. On that subject there appears to be a difference between a contract for the sale of goods and an obligation to pay a debt in specific articles. In general if the debtor would pay a debt in specific articles he must seek his creditor and make the tender to him personally, or if the debt is by the terms of the contract or by implication of law to be paid on demand, readiness to deliver at the debtor's residence is sufficient. On a contract for the sale of goods (there being no place of delivery specified, nor impossible from the nature of the transaction,) the seller before he can put the purchaser in default, if the articles are portable, must tender them to the person or at his residence, as in Smeaton said of the place *where the articles are where the contract* is made If pondernous, then he must seek the purchaser and require him to appoint a place for the tender. See Story on Sales, § 308, § 331, &c., cited. Also, Slingerland vs. Morse, 8 J. R., 474; Barnes vs. Graham, 4 Cow., 452; Lobdell vs. Hopkins, 5 Cow., 516; Sheldon vs. Skinner 4 Wend., 525; Lafarge vs. Richert, 5 Wend., 187. Whichever rule is applicable to this case, it was necessary to produce the mare for the purpose of inspection, merely, or for delivery, the plaintiff having removed her to Burbank's stables, had no right to require the defendant to go there either to receive or examine her.

My conclusion is are, that in no view of this agreement did the plaintiff do enough to put the defendant in default; he could not, by sitting in his house or counting-room and sending letters to the defendant, impose on the defendant any duty to go around the City to seek him or his mare at the peril of being deemed to refuse to perform his agreement. On the subject of Tender, the case Lester vs. Jewett, 12 Barb. 502, and 8 N. Court of Appeals 1 Vernon 453, is very clearly adapted to the present. That was also an "*agreement to purchase* of the expiration of one year," and it does not appear to have been held in that case that in respect to the duty of the seller to tender the subject of the agreement for actual delivery, the circumstance that it was an *agreement to purchase* made any difference, and it is pertinently remarked by J. Edwards, "The defendant agrees to purchase thirty shares of stock on a particular day, at a fixed price. No credit whatever is given Now, what is he bound to do in order to make such a purchase? He certainly is not bound to pay the price agreed without receiving anything in return. A case *purchase can only be made by a payment of the purchase-money on the one side and a delivery of the thing purchased on the other.*"

This remark is apt to this case. The defendant Draper, by his agreement, was bound to make a cash purchase—i. e., his agreement was in legal effect, an *agreement to accept and pay*; and in this view of the import of his agreement, the idea of a precedent act of purchase and sale fails entirely.

I have considered this motion upon the assumption that upon the proof given on the trial, there is no donot that a valid agreement by the defendant was proved. The defendant's counsel upon the argument of the motion, it states that the agreement itself was void for the want of mutuality,—it being in form an agreement to buy without any obligation on the part of the plaintiff to sell. The case last cited, as considered in the Supreme Court (18 Barb. 508) goes far to sustain this claim; but that view does not appear to have been sustained by the Court of Appeals, else the judgment must have been affirmed. Whether the contract was there regarded as binding on both parties, or as belonging to the class of cases to which a party may for a consideration paid, secure to himself an option to sell, or an option to buy at a future day, does not appear. But it is an error to say it at it is essential to the validity of an agreement that there should be *mutuality of obligation*. That is only true when there is no other consideration for the promise relied on. If there be consideration moving from one side *fact* supports the executory agreement for future performance on the other, a man may purchase a privilege to be exercised in future at his own option—or may bind the promisor to do an act in future, on demand, or on request, or provided the promisee shall do some other act, or in case the promisee shall so elect, and the circumstance that the performance of the undertaking by the promisor depends upon the will of the promisee, does not effect the binding nature of the promise. The only mutuality necessary, is *consideration* for the obligation assumed

It is not entirely clear that by the proofs given on the present trial there appears any consideration for the present agreement. The agreement in Lester vs. Jewett was expressed to be for value received. Here, beyond the mere fact that this agreement, when it was produced on the trial, appeared annexed to a bill of sale of the same mare (with other property) from the defendant to the plaintiff, there was nothing in the case to show that this agreement was not a merely voluntary offer by the defendant, having neither consideration nor mutuality or obligation to support it. But I do not pursue the inquiry, whether the agreement was invalid either for want of mutuality or for want of consideration, because, although it appears to be raised by the pleadings, no such point was raised or decided on the trial, and especially because my conclusion is, that the non-suit must be sustained upon the other grounds.

The motion for a new trial must be denied.

Jacques vs. *Buckman*.—This was a motion for a new trial. The action was brought by the plaintiff as the grantee or lessee of all the public wharves within a certain district on the westerly side of the City, to recover for wharfage from the 1st May, 1849, to 1st of May, 1850. The defence rested upon the right of the plaintiff to recover for an oyster scow which had lain at the wharf, between Dey and Fulton streets, and the defendant denied that he was indebted in a larger sum than he had offered to pay. The Jury found for the plaintiff, and, on motion for a new trial, the Court said that the verdict must be set aside and a new trial granted, unless the defendant elects within fifteen days after service of this order, to allow the judgment to be entered for the sum admitted to be due in his answer, $168 51, and if so, the motion for a new trial is denied.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

FRIDAY, Aug 10—6 P M.

ASHES—Sales were made to-day of 200 bbls. at 8⅛ 12½ for Pots, and $0 25@$0 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We heard that 2,400 lbs. yellow were purchased at former rates.

CANDLES—The demand is improving gradually, but prices remain without variation.

COFFEE—Java has been more sought after at full rates. The day's sales comprise 3,500 mats at 14½ ₱ lb. Rio is quiet, but firm, in view of a public sale announced for next Tuesday. The stock is estimated at 27,000 bags. The day's sales have been confined to 650 bags, in lots, at 10½@11c. ₱ lb Other descriptions are unchanged in demand and value.

COPPER—Rolled about the same as previously reported

COTTON—The inquiry is fair and previous prices are sustained The stock on hand and on shipboard is moderate,—but not much over one-fifth of it is being offered for sale. The latest European news has had no injurious influence. We repeat our quotations:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¼
Fair	12¼	12¼	13	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to arrive in very small quantities, and as the demand, chiefly for home use, is still pretty active, prices of most kinds are on the advance. The day's sales comprise 1,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Inferior State	$7 87½@ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 12½@ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½@ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 00 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 00 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @10 50

Canadian is still doing better. The day's sales amount to 1,000 bbls., inferior common to choice extra brands, at $8 75@$10 25 ₱ bbl Southern continues in quick request and languid in price, with sales for the day of 750 bbls., but finer mixed to best extra grade, at $9 75@ $10 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and worth $6 50@ $6 50 for fine and sup fine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is unusually dull at $4 25@$4 37½ for Jerseys, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl The supply is increasing.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request at higher rates. There is a very small amount in market, while the wants of buyers are becoming more numerous and urgent These circumstances favorably affect prices. The day's sales add up 16,000 bushels Southern at $2 12½@$2 25 for White; $2 for mixed; and $1 90@ $1 95 for Red, ₱ bushel. Most of the sales were of the latter description. Rye is still quite scarce and unsettled in value, the current operations being too light to establish a market price. State and Western Oats are in request, sales having been confined to 650 bags, in lots, at 70½@71c. ₱ lb. Other descriptions are unchanged in demand and value.

HAY—River is somewhat unsettled. There is more new offering, but it does not suit shippers, and City buyers take it only in small quantities. Hence it is depressed, and quoted as low as 90c@$1 15 ₱ 100 lbs. Old is scarce and wanted, but parties disagree about prices, which impedes business.

HEMP—We have nothing particularly to note in this line. The stock of American has been materially reduced, and is now sparingly offered at the advanced rates previously mentioned, some holders even claiming further improvement. On this account there is but little doing in it. Foreign is also quiet, yet steady, with no inclination to press sales.

HOPS—Continue inactive and languid, with small operations reported in last year's crop, at 18c.@21c ₱ lb. Purchasers are holding off till the new crop begins to arrive freely as they anticipate easier terms then.

IRON—Sales of 180 tons Scotch Pig were effected at $31 50@$32, usual terms, ₱ ton. Nothing really new in other kinds.

LATHS—There is rather more doing in Eastern, but these are without change of moment in value. The supply is adequate to the demand.

LEAD—Disposes no new feature,—sales having been reported of about 70 tons foreign, part at $6@$6 06½, and a parcel of Galena at $6 18½ ₱ 100 lbs

LIME—With a light stock and fair demand, Rockland is still quoted worth 85c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl

MOLASSES—Has not varied essentially,—the sales since our last including 120 bbls New Orleans, in lots, at 25c@30c. 80 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 31c@32c, and 47 clayed Cuba, at 29½c.@30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is not so active, but is steadily held at $2 87½@$3, mostly at the latter price, ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine continues in fair request at the advanced rates last noticed, with sales of 470 bbls. at 42½c.@43c. ₱ gallon. Tar, Pitch and White Resin rule about the same Common Resin is more sought after, but at the old prices,—$1 75@ $1 87 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—We have heard of no important transactions in Whale or Sperm. Red Oil is selling slowly at 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon. There is not much of it on hand in this market. Palm Oil is dull and nominal. About 150 baskets Olive Oil brought $3 37½ each. Linseed is not actively sought after, but is quoted from 93c@95c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is more freely taken at 85c@92½. ₱ gallon, but the supply is quite adequate to a far livelier demand than now exists for it.

PROVISIONS—Pork is gradually improving in demand and value,—sales having been made to-day of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $19 62½@$19 75 for new Mess; $19 37½ for old do.; and $16 06½@$16 75 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats remain in fair request and very firm at 9½c@11c. for Hams, and 8½c@8½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged, the day's sales including 400 bbls. and tes bair in prime at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active and commands full rates; 500 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ₱ bbl Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $8@$8 50 ₱ tc Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ₱ bbl Butter is in demand at 15c.@15c. for Ohio; 17c@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@22c for choice do., ₱ lb Cheese is selling at from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The market is dull, but steady The receipts exceed the sales, yet the stock is light and induces firmness among holders, while there is no inclination to buy freely unless at lower rates. The transactions to-day were of a retail character, at former quotations.

SALT—The supply is moderate, and as the inquiry is improving a little, prices rule very firm, with, in some instances, a slight tendency to rise.

SEEDS—Remain inactive at old figures, with but a very small amount of all kinds in market.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile purchased, in lots, at 11½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are still rather quiet, though quoted steady.

SUGAR—Appear in pretty good request at full prices, with sales since our last of 1,100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5½ @7¾c.; 270 Porto Rico and New-Orleans at 6¼@7¾c., and 220 boxes brown and yellow Havana on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—We heard that 10,000 lbs. Prime were taken at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand for most descriptions is good. The home trade buy pretty freely, and there is more doing for export. Prices continue firm and buoyant. The sales since Tuesday have embraced 130 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c @11½c.; 213 cases Seed Leaf at 9½c @ 14c.; 265 bales Havana at 23c.@36c.; 61 bales Cuba on private terms; and some lots of manufactured Tobacco within the annexed range: No. 1, 5½ and 8s, 17c.@23c.; medium, 8s and 8s, 14c @16c.; common, 5s and 6s, 10c @12c.; common to 1fs, 10c @19½c.; Twist in kegs, medium No 1, 16c @20c.; Twist in kegs, common, 13c.@ 15c.; Pounds, extra fine, 25c @40c.; Pounds, No 1, 18½ @23c.; Pounds, medium, 14c @16c.; Pounds, common, 11c @12c.; Punads, 32s, 14c @23c.; Ladies' Twist, 17c. @21c. ₱ lb

WHISKY—We have to notice sales to-day of 270 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40½c.@41c. ₱ gallon. The previous figures.

FREIGHTS—The business in this line to-day was a light one. The sea entry and clearness of produce affected shipments For Liverpool, there were taken about 15,000 bushels Corn, mostly at 41d @41½. ₱ bushel; 700 bales Cotton at 3-16d ₱ lb, and 12 bales Rags at 10s ₱ ton measurement. For London and Glasgow, the engagements were limited and rates nominally the same. For Bremen, there were shipped 10,000 bs. Bone and 260 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ lb. For other ports we heard of nothing particularly new.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO (Imp & Jobb) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS, (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures

DEITZ, BRO & CO (Manufs). 132 William-st, rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.....567 Broadway

Agricultural Warehouse.

S. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No 381 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million

Advertising Agents

J. M. PETTENGILL & CO .....119 Nassau-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT.....268 Spring-st

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds

S. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,) 78 Beekman-st

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND..228 Broadway. 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

FOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane

French Window Glass

I. H. POILLON & CO (Importers) .34 Barclay-st

French and German Baskets.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No 81 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 381 Broadway, one door above 18th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer .....5 Platt-st

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st

Bone and Hair Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Bunks always on hand A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 25 South-st.

Lightning Rods

A. M. QUIMBY & SON 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co Otis' Improved Patent Other rods put up for 25 cents per foot. 7 Gold-st

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S WILLARD .....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO .....110 Chambers-st

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE .....106 and 108 Fulton-st

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Chf-st

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

SEO. MOSHETTE (Manuf.).....188 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY .....75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Papers,

Sold on com. by D. S. FANNUM, 3 Jauncey-court, Wall-st

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants) ....67 Pine-st

Ship Bread and Crackers.

S. TITUS & CO .....283 Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 28 and 30 Front-st

Stearine & Marvin Manufacturers of

RICH & CO'S Salamander Safes Wilmot's Patent, Rich's Improvement Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LUCK" .....Depot 148 Water-st

Fine Teas.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO .....No. 150 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

I. AHLBORN & CO .....84 Maiden-lane, and 38 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Importers and Manufs.) 40 Maiden-lane

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.

P. HOPKINS & SON'S, (Importers).....21 Barclay-st

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of E. M. PETTINGILL & CO No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

E. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canada that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertiser, which cannot be obtained through any other agency. They contract for the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view Merchants are invited to call on them

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June,

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York

Stockholders on the New York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New York, on and after the 1st of August

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders or and after the 15th inst at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st, New-York

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and the re-opened on the 16th inst.

Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to to 1st Feb, 1855, are requested to hand in the same before said 10th inst, in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates

CHARLES W DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1855

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on and after the 11th inst The transfer books will be close from the 3d to the 11th inst, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st, New York, July 3, 1855. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst The transfer books will be closed until that date

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Staten Island, have declared a dividend of capital of four per cent, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on Monday, the 6th inst

NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1855

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Aug 6 1855

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst The transfer books will be closed until that date

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co.,
NEW YORK, July 21 1855

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through LEE T H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the following part of the Stock of the said Company, unless the installments now due on previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors made pursuant to the section providing the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650 shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B Dana

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly J. N PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SUPERB LIQUORS, UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August 10th and 11th, at 11 o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a fine collection of choice brandies, wines, clarets, &c., &c., &c., being the balance of a stock of one of our first importing houses, among which will be found St. Julien and Chateau Margeau clarets, very old cognac brandies both pale and dark, of 1246 vintage; haut barzac, sauterne and other celebrated wines; old hock, use and Schiedam schnapps, Mumm's and other celebrated champagnes; maraschino, Curacoa and absynthe cordials, olive oil; French wine vinegar Also, some imported German colognes; together with 100,000 Havana cigars of various brands, all of which are to be sold only in the original packages as imported, and delivered from the United States Bonded Warehouse. The trade and private consumers are respectively invited to attend the sale as it offers unusual inducements. Terms, cash, in bankable money Sale peremptory and a particular on the catalogue warranted as represented Samples ready for examination early on morning of sale

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—Beautiful scenery and site, handsome house of 11 rooms and cellar, rain and spring water in house, and well by back door Shade, ornamental and fruit trees of every kind, carriage and grass yards, other out houses all nearly new Large barns, with stalls, granary and cellar, water in yard, with 80 acres rich farm land, 12 in apple orchards in full bearing 6 or 8 in woods, remainder in meadow and pasture and tillage Also a young peach and pear orchard Immediate possession given of front part, upper part of house and front part of cellar, and all of principal Whole house The purchaser can have the farm agreed on without care or inconvenience it being worked by a neighbor on shares, or he can take the crop at Tivoli-on-Hudson, Dutchester County, 26 miles from Sing Sing 1 hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad—the express and all other trains stopping Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent, if desired, during life further of R. H. BROWN, Esq., No. 11 Wall-st., from 1 till 3 o'clock P. M. Also, of Mr. UNX, grass proprietor, at Sing Sing Depot, who will direct or send you to the farm of Geo. Thorne. To be sold on the premises the 15th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock M.

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE—By ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer, on MONDAY, Aug 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 110 Grand-st., of furniture, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs, tables, mirrors, pier and mantel glasses, walnut bedsteads, gas lite top wardrobes, mirror carpeting rugs, hair matt esses, cane seat chairs, stoves, ranges, kitchen utensils, crockery and glass ware, 30 gas chandeliers; and numerous other articles Sale positive. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, and can be had at the salesrooms, No 66 Nassau-st.

F C HALLIDAY Auctioneer

POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.—F. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug 10 1855 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings thereon, known as 203 and 205 Bleecker-st., each being 20 feet wide and 75 feet deep. For further particulars, see legal notice in the *Evening Post*, signed JAMES SANDFORD, Referee.

ELIAS COOMBS Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, Aug 11, at Castody's Stables, No. 203, west of 9th-av., at 10 o'clock, by order of assignee, one fine young horse and one young mare; both fast and well broke in saddle, single and double harness Also, one two-horse harness, one single do., one two-horse carriage and one single do., and one fancy robe

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—The new and splendid steamer ADRIAN WAYE, Capt. B. S. PARKER, fo. SHREWSBURY, Highlands O ean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Bennett's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank, will run as follows from foot of Jay-st. pier, N. R., as above the Erie Railroad depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, Aug 3	7½ A. M	Friday, Aug 3	11½ A. M
Saturday, Aug 4	7½ A. M	Saturday, Aug 4	11½ A. M
Do for passen only.	3½ P. M	Do for Passen only.	3½ P. M
Sunday, Aug 5	8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug 5	1½ P. M
Monday, Aug 6	10 A. M	Monday, Aug 6	2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug 7	11 A. M	Tuesday, Aug 7	3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug 12	6 A. M	Wednesday, Aug 8	4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug 9	12½ P. M	Thursday, Aug 9	4½ P. M
Friday, Aug 10	6½ A M	Friday, Aug 10	3 P. M.
Saturday, Aug 11	2½ P M	Saturday, Aug 11	6 P. M.
Sunday, Aug 12	8 A M	Sunday, Aug 12	3 P M

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Sqoua Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draft iron steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN SORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows.

Leaves New-York.		Leaves Ocean Port	
Monday, Aug. 6	2 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7	10 A. M
Tuesday, Aug. 7	3 P. M	Wednesday, Aug. 8	11 A M
Wednesday, Aug. 8	4 P. M	Thursday, Aug 9	7 A M
Thursday, Aug. 9	4 P. M	Friday, Aug 10	7 A M.
Friday, Aug. 10	4 P M	Saturday, Aug. 11	7 A M.
Saturday, Aug. 11	3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug 11	7 P M.
Sunday, Aug. 12	8 A M	Sunday, Aug. 12	4 P M.
Monday, Aug 13	5 A M	Monday, Aug 13	9 A M.
Monday, Aug 13	3 P M	Tuesday Aug 14	7 A M

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the vicinity

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE IN TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers booked through to Sag Harbor and South Haven, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, Greenport and Bridgehampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 26, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J Post, Jr., will leave New York from pier foot of Market-st, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A M; Greenport, 9; Orient Point 9:45, Port Jefferson, 12 M, and Northport at 3 P M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 to 12 A M. For further particulars inquire at 127 DUDLEY, No. 275 South-st., or of E. P. & C. N BULLOWS, No. 362 Water-st., New York.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT and COLD SPRING.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell, West Point and Cold Spring, Tuesday at Newburgh each way. The fast steamer THOMAS E. HULSE will leave foot of Desbrosses-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, for the above places, returning, leaves Newburg at 1½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fowlings, Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie The fast and splendid steamer ALIDA, Capt. Judson MOREY, leaves New-York, foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6 o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The splendid commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, F. B. HASKS Commander, being now in complete order, can be engaged for excursions. She is the largest and most elegant boat offered for the purpose, having a cabin 80 feet long. Apply on board the boat, foot of Jay-st., North River, or to E. HOOVER, No 18 Broadway, up stairs

FOR LONG ISLAND and EAST HAMPTON.—The steamer SCHAWEHR, Capt. Reynolds, will leave the Fulton Ferry, foot of Fulton-st., New-York, at 7 A M., and Hunter's Point at 7½ A M., (Long Island Railroad depot,) at 8 A M., Flushing at 8½ A M., Glen Cove at 9 A M., Cold Spring, L. I., at 9½ A M., Oyster Bay at 10 A M., and Huntington at 10½ A M., touching at Northport, Smithtown Branch, Stony Brook, Setauket, Port Jefferson, Old Man's, Miller's Place, Wading River, Riverhead, Sag Harbor and Greenport. No half fares for children

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING GROUNDS.—The fine steamer HUNTER will leave the foot of Barclay-st. at 8 o'clock A M. on Tuesday next, touching at the new pier at Babylon, and Fire No. 3 North River, at 1 P M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, a such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issue by the WESTERN BANK, an individual banker, Western Bank, Sa Islip County, late Western Bank, Washington County, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up to him. D B ST JOHN,
jn10,'54-1aw2y8 Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SUFFOLK BANK, (a bank eg ss-ce tion in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Bank ng Department of the State of New-York for payment with in two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN,
d23,'54-1aw2y8 Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up and D B. ST JOHN.
10f,'55-1aw2y8 Superintendent

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 34-story of Whi-t., for the benefit of all classes of persons Books open DAILY from 9 A M to 2 P M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent. ISAAC Y. SMITH, Secretary

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO For sale to the trade and clubrooms at their store, No 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS.—Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No 442 B oadway, third story, or to J. B PLATT, No 79 Murray st.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 15th day of August at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments, to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS

W. C Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A Lachaise,	F. W. Reimer,
Robt M. Olyphant,	Chas H Dabney,	Thomas Slocomb,
C. B Lemar,	Wm Loreschick,	Hiram Hutchinson,
Richard Lathers,	P P Rodonanachi,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo Grinwold, Jr.,	Amos R Eno,
Wm. H Gnion,	Wm C. Allen.	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos Richardson,	Wm. G Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H Ellictt,	Robt Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Benkard,
Jas. W Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G LANE.
HENRY F SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855:

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report.....$2,950,069 43

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policies.....$180,411 46
Interest.....$122 731 50
Less included in last statement..... 77 797 04 44,934 46
225,345 92
Total.....$3 175,406 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Expenses, including rent salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange and advertising	$12 758 06	
Paid Commissions	6,875 31	
Paid State and City Taxes	1 221 98	
Paid Claims by death and additions to same	51,921 38	
Paid surrendered policies and dividends	6 858 50	
Paid re-insurance of premiums	684 82	
Paid annuities	944 17	
		81 069 21
Total assets		$3 094 337 14

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$11,860 41
Bonds and Mortgages	2,865,511 93
Loans secured by collaterals	50,000 00
Premium notes with (quarters and dues)	80 000 41
Bills receivable	3,372 41
Deposited for Taxes	4,170 34
Interest accrued and not due, thereon to this date	34 642 18
Interest paid	24 017 46
Loan from Agents	78 017 46
Total	$3,094,337 14

Increase in investments on Bond and Mortgage $179,911 45
Losses by Death, not due $36,000 00
Amount at Risk last May, 1855 $41,809,853 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855 $23,906,913 34
Number of Policies risk 1st May, 1855, 8,05
Total number running 1st Aug 1855, 7,358
Of which 2,800 are for a life
Of which 4,468 are for 5 years
Of which 90 are for 7 years
Of which 190 are for irregular periods
Total 7,358
Increase in amount at Risk $607,940 00
Increase in amount of Policies 104
Average amount insured for each Policy of the Company $3,725 52

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I ABBATT Secretary
I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.
C GILL, Actuary.

THE TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	Mellen P. Hincks,	David Hoadley,
Wm. V. Pelsey,	Henry A. Smythe,	Robert M. McCurdy,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William Bard,	Isaac G Pearson,
William Moore,	John H Swift,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Peters,	Joseph Blunt,	Nathaniel Hazard,
Jonathan Mills,	Abraham Bininger,	John P. Yeverton,
John Wadsworth,	Wm J Bunker,	Samuel M. Cornell,
Samuel E Sproull,	John M Stout,	Hamilton Blake,
Alfred Edwards,	Lucius Robinson,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Joseph C Moulton,	Chas J. Stedman	Cephas H Norton,
John P Treadwell,	Ezra Wheeler,	William H Popham,
Lyckus Edgerton,	W. Smith Brown	George K Clapham.

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EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS, PORTABLE AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

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Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward Sweenga
E. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Jonnson,	Geo. B. Morewood
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hosmer	Wm. H. Haskell
Austin S. Tuttle,	A Van Stantwood,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. S. Van Inzer,	C. F. Lindley,	Robert Hogan,
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Philip W. Engs	J. D. Mills	Charles B. Hart,
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MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No 68 Wall-st This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invests in insurance against damage by fire on city stores and merchandise household furniture, buildings, shipping port and their cargoes, on favorable terms

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CONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Office No 13 Wall-street Branch Office, No 1 Avenue D This Company are prepared under the General Insurance Law of the State, with a Cash Capital of $250,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms for the assured. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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THE JEWING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 68 Wall-st and 338 Third-av.—Capital $250,000, with a liberal Surplus, insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture and their risks on all other descriptions of property against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN E. THOMPSON, Sec. MARTIN THOMPSON, Pres.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, 8 to 18 Horatio-st, which may be found at present as the finest of their establishments. They are warranted to fit any climate, and to stand equally well there and south of it. Their instruments are of the very best materials and workmanship, and their prices are as low as those of any other first class manufacturers. Persons in want of pianos would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. Every piano is fully warranted for five years, and if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser, may be returned in that time, and the money will be refunded. Pianos to let by the month. Music furnished to Schools and Seminaries at the lowest rates. Visitors to the city are invited to call at the factory and warerooms, and examine the instruments. Factory, 8 to 18 Horatio-st. Warerooms, 333 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Concerts every Saturday Afternoon, at 4 P M, at the factory, 8 to 18 Horatio-st. Concerts every Saturday Evening, at 8 P M, at the warerooms, 333 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Admission to the concerts, 25 cents. No half prices for children

ELY & MUNGER,
No. 618 Broadway, (3d Av.) and 8 to 18 Horatio-st.
Also, Sole Agents for CABHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEON.

BARGAINS.—One Hallet, Davis & Co's 7-octave Piano nearly new cost $360, for $150, one Gilbert $150, one Nunns and Clark's one Chickering, $195; Melodeons at $25, $40 and $55, all in perfect order. Pianos to let, Melodeons to rent at low prices. Harmoniums and reed Organs for churches S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, in every variety of style for sale at wholesale or retail by S. T. GORDON, No 297 Broadway. It is now generally acknowledged that the pianos manufactured by Hallet, Davis & Co. are unrivalled in America, and in the world, for brilliancy or purity of tone.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 128 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. The collection of friends and the public at their new place of business an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent circular wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 88 Walker-st, near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

A 7-OCTAVE CHICKERING (JACOB) PIANO—New, round corners, for $325) Second hand Chickering for $130, good one for $120, one for $60, and one for $25 New pianos from five factories All will be sold very low. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

MELODEON FOR SALE.—A 6 octave rosewood Melodeon, nearly new and in complete order. It must be sold, and can be bought at a bargain. Apply at No. 226 Front-st

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ and 7octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No 98 William-st., corner Platt st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

LEECHES—20,000 fresh Swedish leeches, arrived in prime order, and for sale by the package or single leech at Wholesale or Retail, by J. F. CLEU & CO., No 90 Maiden-lane.

MEDICAL.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE.
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE!
ONLY REMEDY FREE FROM POISONOUS DRUGS!!
PROOFS!!!

NEW YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LEWISBURG, July 27, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* I have but three bottles of your medicine left now, as I have be n selling it very fast during this month. I am now perfectly satisfied that it will cure the AGUE. I have lived here four years, and had the Ague all the time till I took your remedy, and I have not had the least symptom of it since. All that use it pra se it as the only thing that will cure it.

I shall want some more as soon as you can send it. Let me know whether I shall remit to you by mail, or if an agent will call for it.

And, hoping to receive another lot soon I remain yours, most respectfully, C R McGINLY

PINE RUN, Mich., July 31, 1855

Dr J A RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Your cure for the Fever and Ague has thus far performed wonders. It has not failed in one instance to perform a quick and permanent cure. Some that have been troubled with the distressing disease have been entirely cured by using only one bottle of the cure

Please send us immediately four dozen, as we have but three bottles remaining

Truly yours, LATHROP & McLEAN

MESSRS. BARR & GOULDEN, Aurora, Ill., July 3, 1855. advise that "The Cure is selling very well. We have not had a case and consider it a sure thing; also recommend it in order to anything else"

MT CLEMENS, Mich., July 24, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Send me one gross of your Fever and Ague Cure as soon as possible, as I have neglected to order till I sold the last bottle

Yours truly, H. R BABCOCK,

Some of the most remarkable cures made in New-York have been of persons who received only TEMPORARY RELIEF from the best Doctors—medicine failed for sale; and I beg leave to suggest to Ague Sufferers that it is SAFE for them to TRY RHODES' REMEDY FIRST. For further evidence of the unvarying efficacy of my "Antidote to Malaria" the PUBLIC are respectfully referred to every dealer who had sold it C H wing, Esq., No. 182 Broadway, has retailed large quantities, and not a purchaser has complained, and it is not likely they will. DIRECTIONS are plain and simple, and must be strictly followed.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor.

GEORGE H HATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 13 Warren-st., and for sale by C. M. KING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., Brooklyn Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple

He has tried it in over 1,600 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both hereditary humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtues, all within 30 miles of Boston

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankers in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of erysipelas

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin

Twelve three bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of ringworm

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the county of Boston I know the effects of it in every case So persons need suffer enough for one cure will this cure humor A bottle sold to a friend that sold another; after a trial, it cleans speaks for itself There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—1st, that it grows in our waste lots, in some places quite plentiful and yet its value has never been known but I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1853 I peddled out, and sold about six bottles per day In April, 1854 I sold over a thousand bottles per day

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; child en over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 3 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

DR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass. Price $1

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 159 Greenwich-st.; SCHOFFLIN, BROS & CO., No 170 William-st; BOYD & PAIN, Chambers-st; WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No 115 Maiden lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st; WARE, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists

Wholesale agency for New-York: CHAS H RING, No 152 Pearl-st; CHRISTENSEN, No. 81 Barclay-st; A B & D SANDS, No 44 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st Brooklyn

TRISEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine Vienna

TRISEMAR No 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the diseases consequent upon the wasting of the vital energies. Its effects are felt speedily in youth manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Trisemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state

TRISEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which ignorantly the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRISEMAR No 1 and 2, are alike in point of taste or smell, and in their invigorating qualities. They may be given to the most delicate female, without being suspected.

Sold in packages at $3 each, divided into separate doses, and accompanied by Valpeau, La Roumand, Cour &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed the Proprietor and Patentees Agent for the United States, and for every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Trisemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—A large octavo volume of 316 pages 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the most explicit treatise in existence. The advice and counsel so rendered as to effect a perfect cure in the shortest possible time. Consultation or the Private Treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway and may be had free for $1 by the author, M. LA-MONT, Physician and Surgeon, No 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he may be consulted daily, from 9 A M to 2 P M., and from 6 to 8 P M. Also at his residence, Washington, N. J., and on the 1st and 3d Sundays, resided. All letters for M. must be post-paid New-York Post Office We connect with the other parts in consulting the Dr. LAMONT to the utmost. *Clergymen are Medical Counsellors, Druggists and Newspapers Agents.*

HUMAN EYE BALSAM
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES

THIS BALSAM IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the most eminent oculists of the age and is the very best remedy that can be used for Inflammation and Diseases of the eyes. It gets almost instantaneous relief in the most violent cases of inflammation, and speedily restores the sight when it has been impaired by sickness or other causes. Where the eyes are weak and watery, a few applications will make them strong and healthy. Those who have used spectacles for years can throw them away. Sold by druggists in Washington in 25 & 50 cent bottles

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—The Shortest, Quickest and Only Direct Route from New-York to all points in the West, North-West and South-West, running the celebrated Express Trains of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, and connecting at Chicago with the Express Trains of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, forming a continuous line of Railway and Steamboats from New-York to Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Grinnell, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Rock River, Galena, Dixon, Freeport, Savanna, Fulton City, Clinton, Lyons, Sabula, Bellevue, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, and all points in the Valley of the Upper Mississippi, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon and California.

Through Tickets via this Line can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and no charge for transfer.

Passengers by this Line have the choice of the following Routes between Chicago and the Mississippi River, viz:

Via Rock Island and Mississippi Railroad, crossing the Mississippi River at Rock Island, connecting at Davenport with the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, for Iowa City, Grinnell, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, and all points in the Valley of the Upper Mississippi, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon and California.

Via Rock Island and Mississippi Railroad, crossing the Mississippi River at Rock Island, connecting at Davenport with the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, for Muscatine,

New-York Daily Times.

The Mayor's Message in Regard to the Contract for Blasting Diamond Reef

No. 123 CHAMBERS STREET, Aug. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

SIR: In your issue of the 8th inst. you publish the veto of the Mayor to the awarding of the contract for the blasting of Diamond Reef. In this document His Honor takes occasion to animadvert on the conduct of the Street Commissioner as to the wording of his specification, which he alleges to be ambiguous, and concludes by recommending another survey by competent and honest engineers, which signifies that the engineer who at present has charge of said work is either dishonest or incompetent, or both. In your editorial columns, in commenting on said veto, you state that "the City Treasury would be much benefited by a resurvey," which means (if it means anything) that the plans and sections of Diamond Reef registered in the Street Commissioner's Office by the engineer in charge of said work are fraudulently incorrect, i. e., they were made to favor certain bidders to the detriment of others, and of the City, for which you owe me a full and ample apology.

I am the engineer in charge of said work. I, and I alone am responsible for the specifications issued by the Street Department, April 6, 1855, and for the plans and sections of said Diamond Reef, registered in the Street Commissioner's Office on or before said date.

On March 2, 1855, the Street Commissioner directed me to get out the specifications for the blasting of Diamond Reef. I accordingly did so, and on April 6, 1855, the following specification was issued from the Street Department:

"Sealed proposals will be received at the Street Commissioner's Office until Monday, April 16, 1855, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for blasting and removing the Reef between Governor's Island and the Battery, known as Diamond Reef. The Reef known as Diamond Reef, lying between Governor's Island and the Battery, to be blasted and removed to the depth of 28 feet below mean low water. The form and dimensions of the Rock are given on the Plans and Sections registered in the Street Commissioner's Office.

The contractor to be responsible for each and every accident that may occur to persons, and damages to property caused by the blasting and removing of the rock.

The amount of security required for the faithful performance of the above will be $40,000.

Estimators will state in their bids the *lowest terms* for which they will blast and remove the rock to the depth of twenty-two feet below mean low water, including all the damage, if any, that may occur to persons or property resulting from the blasting and removing of the said rock."

It is unnecessary for me to quote further from the specifications as the rest is nearly the same as all other specifications issued from the Street Department.

His Honor the Mayor seems to think that the above is equivocal, inasmuch as it requires bidders to state their lowest terms. Yet I, who wrote the above, do not see anything doubtful about it—nor do I believe any one else would, except those who think with Prince TALLEYRAND, that "Language was made to conceal men's ideas." "As could be foretold," says his Honor, "estimators construed this advertisement differently; some bidding by the yard, others by the gross." I would like to know in what part of the specification will be found the number of cubic yards contained in Diamond Reef, or where any allusion whatever is made to cubic yards. If that cannot be found on the specification, I do not see by what right bidders would state their price per cubic yard, inasmuch as there was no quantity specified by means of which to test who was the lowest bidder.

I pass over for the present (to be brought up at the proper time and place, however,) a sort of treatise on the most approved manner of swindling the public—"Ambiguity," "Ingeniously worded Specifications," "Friends of heads of Departments," &c.,—to the following, which I quote in full:

"In the present instance the great-st uncertainty existed in the minds of bidders—*every bid put in was regular*—none could be ascended, and the lowest bid for the grave and the lowest bid for the cubic yard were each 'the lowest bidder.'"

Now, according to His Honor's reasoning, a bid per cubic foot would be regular, or, better still, per cubic inch. Could no enterprising individual be found who would be willing to remove Diamond Reef by the ounce, or by the drachm, apothecary's weight?

I do not intend to enter with His Honor into his very able dissertation on the principles of American government in general, nor into that of the City of New-York in particular, but will content myself by quoting the concluding paragraph of His Honor's communication:

"It, however, you do not concur with me, permit me to suggest that before making any contract for the work, careful and competent and honest engineers, and that the money to pay for it be placed to the tax bill, and authority be procured from the Legislature to raise it for this purpose."

My reply to the above is that I demand an instant, rigid and searching investigation before a mixed Committee from the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen; that said Committee be empowered to appoint an engineer who will make a faithful tracing of the plans and sections registered by me in the Street Commissioner's Office; that said tracing be compared by each member of said Committee with the original now in possession of Mr. TURNER, Deputy Street Commissioner, and that said tracing be signed by each member of said Committee in proof of its accuracy, and then that the same be transmitted to Professor A. D. BACHE, Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C., to be compared with documents in his possession to ascertain its general accuracy.

I remain yours, respectfully,
EDWARD SOYLE,
Engineer in Charge.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

SICK.

Patrick Cunningham was attacked with cramps as he walked along and too ease off he took down two glasses of brandy at Blackburn's, in Washington-street and to give it full chance to circulate through his body and thus dissipate the symptoms, he stretched himself out upon the sidewalk, where he was found by the police.

HOT FOOTED.

Charles Miller was found in Worth-street, lives at No. 164 West Broadway, did not know anything of the matter.

John Brogan lives nowhere; was too drunk to know anything.

John Donnelly of Norwich, Connecticut, got liquor in West or Washington streets, and knows nothing more.

A woman unable from intoxication to give her name, residence or anything else. Remanded.

CHEAP FOR TOBACCO.

Thomas Garvey, of No. 98 City Hall-place, drank in James, between Madison and Oak streets; does not know who keeps the store; he paid three cents per glass, and took five or six glasses.

ESSEX MARKET.

The examinations at Essex Market number five in all. They presented nothing new—the answers being, generally, to the purport of ignorance of all the wanted facts.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

GOING HOME.

Daniel Sweeny was found lying in the street; resides at No. 218 West Twenty-sixth street; drank one glass only, and that was brandy; got it on his way home from work—being very tired after a day's hard labor, it had a great effect; did not know where he got it.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Andrew Kong was found sleeping on the sidewalk, his feet being uncovered and disposed of in the gutters. On being woke he loudly declared that he was sitting on the dock bathing his feet to cure a cold he had got. He lives in Twenty sixth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and has a family in Charleston, S. C., was attacked with cholera, and drank four glasses to keep himself right, and found it made him all wrong. He also had a glass of burnt brandy and anise in a store down town and not having eaten anything it affected his head.

SLEEPY.

Patrick Hunter was found sleeping on the sidewalk; he works in the distillery at Williamsburg, he came over to New York to get some clean clothes and met a friend with whom he drank one or two glasses, felt sleepy and sat down, and the policeman wouldn't let him.

VERY TO COME.

Catherine Curran was found in Laurens-street, incapable of self conduct. At present she is unable to give any account of her misdeeds.

John McCaffrey attempted an assault upon the policeman, and is not yet prepared to reply.

A HARD SHD.

Hugh McDonough, of No. 90 West Thirty-second street, was found lying on the side walk; was down to win on business, and drank some beer; how others who of deponent knoweth not.

HEMMATTAN.

Philip Smith and Rosanna Hurtie need reflecting before they can make affidavit.

Opinion of Judge Daly.

In the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie, August 9, in the matter of the application of John Johnson for a discharge from arrest for an alleged violation of the Act for the suppression of intemperance, Judge DALY delivered an opinion. Following are the conclusions to which he arrives:

1. That the right to a trial by a common law jury of twelve men in case of misdemeanor, is secured by the Constitution and cannot be taken away by the Legislature.

2. That the law in reference to an examination, applicable to other cases of misdemeanor, is alike applicable to offences for selling intoxicating liquor contrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory law.

3. That the person charged with an offence for selling intoxicating liquor contrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory law, has the right to give bail to appear and answer at the next Criminal Court, having cognizance of the offence and in which he may be indicted, the same as in other misdemeanors triable by a Court of Special Sessions.

The prisoner on giving satisfactory bail in the sum of $500, conditioned as required by law, must be discharged. I have reached this conclusion on the examination of this case as an original question, but I am fully supported by two of my brethren, Judges Morris and Parker, each of whom have had a similar case before them, and have come to a like conclusion.

Inebriates in Brooklyn.

Nineteen of these unfortunates were arrested by the Brooklyn Police during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, in the several Districts as follows: First—2, Second—9, Third—4, Fourth—1, Fifth—1, Sixth—2.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.... FRIDAY, Aug. 10.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The Committee on Finance submitted a report in which they recommend additional appropriations for the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and introduced an Ordinance supplementary to the Ordinance relating thereto of the Board of Councilmen.

The following are the additional appropriations called for in the Ordinance as amended: $33,351 22 for the payment of contracts for the erection of Public Buildings, made under the authority of the Common Council, by the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies; $32,969 93 for Repairs of Public Buildings and in furnishing supplies, in accordance with ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; $25,000 for expenses necessarily incurred in the repairs of pavements and street for the remainder of the year 1855; $13,000 for the repairs of roads and avenues. Total, $128,321 13.

The report and accompanying ordinance were adopted.

REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

The Committee on Public Health reported in favor of concurrence with the other Board, to allow the Trustees of the Congregation "Sheath Israel" to remove remains from the burial-places on grounds between Oliver, Madison, Chatham and James streets. The extension of the Bowary through to Franklin-square passes through said grounds. Concurred in.

NIGHT SOIL.

Concurrence was voted with the report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of directing the City Inspector to advertise and sell the right to all the night soil received from the city; said report providing that it shall be removed immediately in boats made expressly for the purpose.

THE STANDS AROUND CLINTON MARKET.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps in reference to a resolution of inquiry as to the occupancy by hucksters of the sheds around Clinton Market, to the exclusion of country farmers. He states that by previous resolution of the Board the sidewalks on Spring street, opposite the market, was appropriated to their use. On this side of the market, he says there is plenty of room—and, moreover, that a majority of the time the stands thus allowed there are principally vacant. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

THE BALANCE DOCK IN THE EAST RIVER.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Balance Dock, between piers Nos 36 and 37, East River, and whether the same was an obstacle to commerce, submitted a report with detail of the evidence taken. Laid on the table.

NEW COUNTY JAIL.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported in favor of concurrence with the other Board in advertising for a lot upon which to erect a building for a new County Jail and Third District Court and Prison. The report designates as the location for the building the Corporation lots situated between Ludlow and Essex streets, and Grand and Broome streets, and a prolonged debate arose upon the question of concurrence.

Alderman WM. TUCKER charged the report to be inefficient, and that the matter had not been sufficiently investigated.

On motion the report of the Committee, with instruction to fully examine the matter, was referred to him.

THE MAYOR AND POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

The Committee on Law Department—Alderman WAKEMAN, Chairman—submitted a lengthy report, on the Mayor's declining to give the Board information relative to appointments in the Police Department. The Committee first the resolution passed at the last session of the Board, requesting a report by the Mayor, of the list of all the appointments made to the Police from the 1st of January, and other particulars connected with such appointments which His Honor declined giving, with denial of the right of the Common Council to interfere with the Police Department. The Committee contend that the Mayor is in duty bound to furnish such information as called for in the resolution referred to. The Charter, they allege, requires the heads of each department of the City Government to furnish information relative to their departments when duly called upon. The Committee advert in substantiation of this construction of the Charter, to the principle established by the Mayor himself, in his call last Spring upon the Governors of the Alms-house for information connected with their department.

His denial on his own part to give the information solicited of the Police Department is in direct contrariety to the principle thus assumed. The written opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation is further quoted, directly overruling the position now assumed by the Mayor. As the Mayor has declared in his messages to the public that he should, in matters of law, be governed by the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, who by statute is his legal adviser, the Committee express the hope that he will forthwith cheerfully comply with the resolution of the Board and furnish the information desired. The Committee in proceeding to speak of the importance of a correct settlement of the question thus raised, state, that in consideration of the powers of the Common Council having by degrees through many years of legislation and practice been so entrenched upon, that it has become necessary to retain the little authority remaining with vigilance and firmness. The establishment of the principle contended for by the Mayor, would, in this view, be a serious blow to the authority and independence of the two branches of the City Legislature. If the head of the Police Department may deny the authority of the Board to ask for information, so may each of the other eight departments. The refusal may extend to any request made, and the result would be that two branches of the Common Council could obtain no information whatever from the executive departments, except with the same form and delay as in the passage of ordinances. The Committee notice one or two points in the Mayor's message containing his refusal to give information of the Police Department, the Mayor assuming that the object of the inquiries of this Board was not to procure information for the purposes of legislation, they hold as an unwarrantable assumption, and believe it to be the first instance on record where an executive officer has assumed to constitute himself sole judge as to whether the Legislature in the performance of its duties really requires information upon a certain subject or not. All the heads of the various City departments might return the same response. Further comment than the enunciation of such doctrine they deem unnecessary. In reply to the allegation of the Mayor that the information asked would be as detrimental to the interests of the department, as it would be a violation of the charter, the Committee state that how it could prove detrimental they are unable to perceive, nor will they take it upon themselves to imagine. As to its being a violation of the Charter we quote sec. 5, of the 3d article of the act of 1844, establishing and regulating the police of the City of New-York, which declares that "the Mayor shall at least bring three months report in the Common Council on the State of the Police in practical operation, with such information in his possession as may promote the welfare and efficiency of the Department, with such suggestions as he may deem proper." We also quote the last clause of the 21st section of the Charter of 1840, which requires that every head of Department shall make similar report of the rest of his department. The Committee, in conclusion in the event of the continuance of the refusal of the Mayor to furnish the information asked, recommend for adoption a resolution directing that if His Honor the Mayor shall continue his refusal to comply with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, passed January 18, 1855, requesting certain information from him in reference to the Police Department, until the expiration of ten days, that the counsel to the Corporation be directed to apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus*, and to take such other legal proceedings as shall be necessary to inforce a compliance with the terms of the resolution of January 19.

The report on motion was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE CHARGE OF CORRUPTION.

Upon motion for adjournment, Alderman HOFFMIRE rose to make explanation of his remarks made at the last meeting of the Board, in reference to corruption, as charged against Alderman MOSER. He wished to state that he did not make the charge himself, but could bring the party who told him some two months since of Alderman MOSER receiving money as a bribe. He felt called to make this explanation, and regretted that Alderman MOSER was not present to hear it.

Adjourned to Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

In the absence of the President, Mr. VERMILYEA took the Chair, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the following bills were read a third time and passed: In favor of remitting tax of 1854, against [illegible] Canopy and Net, a guarantee against mosquitoes and all insects, combining beauty and cheapness, without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band, and arranged so as to ornament and expand as necessity requires, thereby affording entire protection against mosquitoes. It can be attached to any kind of a bedstead in less than two minutes. Therefore, as a matter of economy and for your own comfort, lose no time in providing yourself with one of HASKIN'S Canopy Nets. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,

No. 90 Chambers street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The finest family medicines in the world, and are recommended to all who suffer from diseases of the Liver and Stomach, as they never fail to cure these diseases. Sold at the manufactories, 60 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No 349 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, "Norman Leslie" will be repeated for the last time. The French pantomimists, with their pantomime of the "Night Owl," will also terminate their engagement to-night. Therefore those wishing to see these two popular pieces, must improve this, the only opportunity left them.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FIXTURES.—We are manufacturing some new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., in gilt, and in French and artistic bronze, which purchasers are invited to examine. CURTIS & RAY, No. 13 Canal-street, between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—We invite particular attention to several new styles of Gas Fixtures from French artists, just out for the Fall trade. Call at our great Depôt, No. 370 Broadway. ARCHER WARNER & Co.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, by Rev Amzi Camp, Mr WILLIAM MILLER, of Philadelphia, and Miss MARION LEMERICK, of New York.

On Wednesday, Aug 8, by Rev Dr HAWKS, JOHN P. PARSONS, of Bayport, East Florida, to SUSAN, youngest daughter of the late John P Decatur.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, GRATIA, daughter of Albert P and Rebecca C. Houghton, aged 1 year, 2 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Aug 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 101 Grove-st.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug 9, WILLIAM S. COX, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 52 East 13th st., to-morrow (Sunday), at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, infant son of William and Eliza Jane Wade, aged 1 year, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, Joseph Willoughby, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 269 West 23d st., this (Saturday) morning, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Oak Hills Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, JOHN EDWARD, youngest child of Rev. John J. and Hesrianne Elmendorf, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, which will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th st., at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, JANE R., wife of Wm. D. Smith.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 311 West 21st st., this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the family burial ground, at High Bridge, for interment.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, GEORGE CHAPEN, twin son of James M. and Ann M. Odell, aged 3 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No 131 East 36th st., this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

In Jersey City, on Friday morning, Aug. 10, Capt. CHAS. H. WILLIAMS, aged 28 years and 25 days.

At Canaana, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 9, fell asleep in Jesus MARGARET, wife of A. A. Rivers, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Covenant Lodge, No. 38, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Stages leave 26 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Cornwallville, Chenango County, on Sunday, Aug. 5, AUGUSTA M. DEMAREST, wife of Rev. Wm. H. Lockwood.

At Schenectady, at the residence of his grandfather Dr. Fonda, THOMAS WILLIAM, only child of William B. Clerke, aged 17 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... Aug 10.

$1,000	Indiana State 6s	86	400	Erie Railroad	b60 53⅛
10,000	do	b60 87	200	do	b60 53⅛
10,000	Missouri 6s	b60 90	1450	do	s3 53
1,000	do	85	300	do	s30 53
44,000	Louisiana 6s	95	200	do	53
6,000	California 7's '70	b5 86	1100	do	b3 53⅛
15,100	do	b3 87	150	do	b30 53
8,500	Ohio 6s, '75	111	100	do	b20 53
9,000	City 6s, '70	100	100	do	b20 53⅛
10,000	Harlem 1st Mt. Bds	94	250	do	b60 53⅛
2,000	Harlem 2d M. Bds	b60 102	200	do	s30 53⅛
6,000	Erie Cvt. Bds, '71	86	100	do	b10 53⅛
2,000	do	b60 87	500	do	b60 53⅛
15,000	Erie Bonds of '83	100	100	do	s10 53⅛
10,000	do	100	100	do	s30 53⅛
25,000	Erie Bonds of '75	91	150	do	c 53⅛
5,000	do	b30 92	100	do	s60 53⅛
8,000	Hud R 3d M Bds	77	100	do	b30 53⅛
9,000	Ill C. R. R Bds	86	100	do	53⅛
50,000	do	b60 86	210	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	78
5,000	do	86	100	do	b60 77
10,000	Ill. Freel'd Bds	93	300	Reading Railroad	s3 98
9,000	N Y C R R Bs	91	100	do	s60 96
10,000	New-York Cen. 7s	103	200	do	s30 96
1,000	Terre & Ait 2d M B	84	200	do	s3 97
50	Clev. & Pitts in Dev B	32	50	do	96
28	Bank of Commerce	110	250	do	b3 97
20	do	110	300	do	b30 97
6	Hanover Bank	98	700	do	b60 97
46	Metropolitan Bank	109	2650	do	s3 97
10	Corn Ex. Bank	104	500	do	s30 96
10	Commonwealth Bank	103	100	do	s30 97
100	McCulloch Gold	8	80	do	b60 97
100	Nicaragua T. Co	3 18	300	do	b3 97
60	do	b3 19	300	do	97
450	do	b60 20	100	do	b30 97
800	do	s3 19	55	Hudson Riv. RR.	s3 41
400	do	b30 19	100	do	s3 41
1100	Canton Co	b60 28	100	Harlem Railroad	b10 20
100	do	s60 27	100	do	s60 20
245	Penn. Coal Co	176	200	do	s3 20
20	do	176	200	do	b60 20
200	Cumb. Coal Co	b3 28	20	Mich Cent'l R. R.	101
1,000	do	s3 29	275	do	102
200	do	b60 28	100	do	b30 101
200	do	b10 28	50	do	s15 102
100	do	s60 29	150	do	s3 102
50	do	b30 29	25	Mich S. & N. Ia. RR.	68
100	N Y Cen R. R.	b30 102	310	do	s3 106
156	do	opg 102	100	do	b60 106
50	do	org 102	50	do	b30 105
1200	bo	cpg 102	200	Panama Railroad	b60 110
400	do	s60 103	5	do	110
100	do	b30 102	10	do	109
50	do	s3, oR opg 102	63	Cleve. C. Cin.	109
250	do	b60 102	5	Ill Central R. R.	97
60	do	opg 102	5	Chic & R I Railroad	98
50	do	s30 102	28	do	98
100	do	b60 102	110	Gleno & Colic. R. R.	112
100	do	b30 102	100	do	1 2d
50	do	s40 102	200	Cleve & Tol. R R.	s3 91
100	do	b60 102	50	do	s10 93
26	Wis Lake Shore R.	86	350	do	b30 94
50	do	86			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Cen R R B	b10 86	100	Harlem Railroad	b60 20
2,000	do	s3 86	50	do	s3 20
5,000	New York C 7s	b60 104	100	do	s3 20
100	Mechanics' Bank	118	200	do	s60 20
5	Bank of America	114	500	Reading Railroad	b3 97
550	Niag. Times Co.	19	200	do	97
100	do	s30 19	100	do	b30 97
100	do	s3 19	100	Ill. Central R. R.	b60 96
5	Mich So & Nor Ind R	100	300	do	s10 97
100	Cumber. Coal Co	b30 28	200	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	s3 93
100	do	s30 28	100	do	b60 93
200	do	29	100	do	93
300	N. Y. Cen R. R.	s60 102	100	Mich Cen. R. R.	101
100	do	b30 102	50	do	b60 101
550	do	opg 102	50	Mich. S. & N I R	b60 106
100	Erie Railroad	b10 53			

FRIDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

There was a further rise of 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the Share list, at the Stock Board, this forenoon; the business being unusually heavy. The movement was most active in New-York Central, Erie and Reading, the transactions in these three Road stocks alone reaching 16,500 shares. For the Western Roads the demand continues good, and Michigan Central moved up today 2 ₱ cent., Southern Michigan 1 ₱ cent. and Cleveland and Pittsburg 2 ₱ cent. Panama went to 110 ₱ cent. The sales were liberal in Cleveland and Toledo and Illinois Central Shares, at very full prices, and the Bonds of the latter advanced to 88½ ₱ cent. The daily contracts in New-York Central were never so large as they have been for two or three days past, and the Stock may be now regarded as one of the most active on the Board list. It left off at 102½ for the reopening of transfers 21st August. State Stocks and Erie Bonds were firm, at a fraction advance on yesterday's prices. The Erie of 1875 brought 93 ex-dividend, the highest figure they have yet sold at. The rapid advance of Reading to the neighborhood of par, ex-dividend, is readily accounted for by the leading friends of the Stock, through a semi-official statement of the net earnings of the Road to 1st August, in preparation at Philadelphia. We have not seen the exact figures, but understand that the Company, from the 1st December to 31st July, being eight months of their fiscal year, earned net, above all charges for running expenses, renewal fund, &c., a sum fully equal to the payment of the following Interest and Dividends:

July Interest on Funded Debt	$9,219,000 $276,570
Next January Interest on do	7,100,000 213,000
Other Int'st for the whole year on Morts, &c.	60,000
Div'd Aug 6, 4 ₱ cent. on $10,319,000 Stock	412,760
	$902,330
And 6 ₱ cent. toward another Dividend in January,	613,140
Total net earnings 8 months to August 1	$1,581,470
Four months traffic to Nov. 30, to be added, say	800,000
Actual and Estimated for fiscal year	$2,381,470

The entire of the nett earnings of the next four months will enure to the Stock, the Funded interest having already been provided for. The result will be about 18 ₱ cent. on the common and preferred Stock; and this, after allowing the $2,100,000 recently converted to come in for the 6th August dividend. The imminent Coal business of the Road and the enhanced value of the Stock excite much attention, both here and in Philadelphia.

ADDITIONAL RAILROAD RETURNS FOR JULY.

	1855.	1854.
New-Haven	$71,495	$78,261
Stonington	21,525	23,722

The buoyancy in the Stock Market, although tending to create more business in temporary Money loans, does not affect the rates of interest, which were as cheap to-day as at any time during the season. The Havre steamers to morrow will take out about half a million Gold bars. The Specie shipments from Boston since the 1st January amount to $9,750,554, against $3,749,191 same period last season. The large difference arises from the circumstance that the Cunard steamers this year sail from Boston exclusively. The Mechanics' Bank affair, we hear to-day, is likely to involve a larger sum in the way of interest upon loans with held by the late Cashier than was at first supposed. The Stock of the Bank is selling, however, at 115 ₱ cent.

Webster Insurance Company.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The Comptroller of this State, on the 12th of July, appointed WILLIAM BARNES, Esq., a Commissioner to investigate the affairs of the Webster Insurance Company of this City. He has reported that the assets of the Company are insufficient to justify its continuance in business, and the Comptroller has published the report in the Albany *Evening Journal*, and placed the same in the hands of the Attorney General for his action thereon. We make some extracts from the report as an elucidation of the manner in which the letter of the law in relation to the formation of companies is sometimes complied with, to the entire neglect of its spirit.

The Company published their notice and commenced the process of organization in the month of April, 1854, and on the 24th day of March, 1855, the Board of Commissioners reported their capital of $150,000 as complete, consisting of $61,811 invested in bonds and mortgages, and $88,189 in cash, deposited in the Island City Bank; and the Company commenced business on or about the 1st day of April, 1855. Only two losses have been incurred, amounting to about $3,000, and a surplus has been made from premiums received, including those on risks yet unexpired, over and above the expenses of organization, salaries, fixtures, furniture, &c., of about $7,000, which has been loaned to the President, on the security of a bond and mortgage.

It will be seen from the testimony of WILLIAM STEBBINS, Esq., Cashier of the Island City Bank, that on the 24th of March, 1855, the date of the report of the Board of Commissioners, the sum of $60,000 was deposited by the Company in said Bank, and that the sum of $60,100 was drawn out on the same day; that on the 23d day of March the sum of $10,000 was deposited, and on the 24th day of March the sum of $10,000 was drawn out; that on the 6th day of March the sum of $21,000 was deposited, and on the 27th day of April the sum of $20,000 was drawn out. The Bank refused to exhibit any of these checks to the Commissioner. These sums of money were deposited in the Bank by individuals interested in the Hatfield and Hasleton mortgages, which are now held by the Company as part of its capital. Three mortgages were presented to Board of Commissioners, but were withdrawn from their consideration and the said cash substituted.

It appears from the testimony of ALVAH BLAISDELL, Secretary, STEPHEN A. PIERCE and others, that the stock of the Company was nearly all paid for in bonds and mortgages, instead of cash, and that there was a "tacit understanding" that the cash deposited in the Bank was to be loaned or returned to the parties furnishing the same, and the Hatfield and Hasleton mortgages taken, if approved by the Company. No entries appear in any of the Company's books of the receipt or loaning of these several sums of money. Judging from the evidence, and all the facts and circumstances, I am of the opinion that the money above mentioned deposited in the Island City Bank, never in fact belonged to the Company, and that it was only temporarily borrowed for the purpose of procuring a favorable report from the Board of Commissioners.

The present capital of the company, as reported by the Commissioners, consists entirely of bonds and mortgages, and is composed of the following items:

Sixteen, executed by Isaac G. Hatfield and wife, on 50 acres of land, each in the town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county $63,000

Three, executed by Isaac G. Hatfield, on 318 acres of land, being lots Nos. 41, 48 and 51 Hicks property in the town of Putnam, Washington County ..... 11,000 — $74,000

One, executed by Josiah Hasleton on the Lenox Furnace property, about 15 acres, in the town of Lenox, Madison County 24,000

One by Josiah Hasleton, on 139 acres of land near Pleasant Lake village, in Hamilton County ..... 6,000 — 30,000

One, of Dennis Harris and wife, on about 14 acres of land joining the Harlem River and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, the Crotun Aqueduct and the Madame Jumel property, New-York 30,000

One by John Newhouse, on a house and lot on One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, New-York 10,000

Two, by Sylvanus Cobb, on several in the village of Athens, Greene County 3,000

One by Henry C. Howard, on a house and lot on the northerly side of South Fourth-street, Brooklyn 2,000

Aggregate $149,000

The Hartford mortgages, representing $74,000, are on a mere claim to lands by inheritance, now in the possession of others, for the recovering of which, according to the report, no legal proceedings have ever been instituted, and the recovering which the statute of limitations will oppose an effectual bar. The $25,000 Hasleton mortgage is on property to which the mortgagor has no record title, and which is encumbered by previous mortgages, one of which is in the course of foreclosure, to far more than the value of the property. The value of the $6,000 mortgage has not been specially investigated, but the Commissioner deems it an insufficient security. The Howard mortgage of $2,000 is on property, the only title of which is denied from tax and assessment sale.

The Commissioner thus estimates the Assets and Liabilities of the Company:

Nominal capital, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages $149,000 00

ASSETS.

Dennis Harris & W., Bond and Mortgage	30,000 00	
John Newhouse, Bond and Mortgage	10,000 00	
Cash loaned to Dennis Harris	7,194 00	
Estimated amount due from Agents and Brokers	3,000 00	
Fixtures, safe, &c., in the office	1,000 00	
Aggregate		$51,194 00

BAD.

Isaac G Hatfield, Mortgages (10)	$74,000 00
Josiah Hasleton, mortgage of	24,000 00
Aggregate	$98,000 00

DOUBTFUL.

Isaac C. Hatfield, bonds accompanying the mortgages	$74,000 00
Josiah Hasleton's bond and the $6,000 bond and mortgage	30,000 00
Silvanus Cobb, bond and mortgages	3,080 00
H C. Howard, mortgage and bond of H. C. & J. C. Howard	2,000 00
Aggregate	$109,080 00

LIABILITIES.

One unadjusted loss, estimated at	$2,500 00	
Salaries of officers, rent, &c., estimated at	2,000 00	
Unearned premiums, estimated at	10,000 00	
		14,500 00
Stockholders		147,500 00
Aggregate		$162,000 00

The Commissioner from these facts reports that the assets of the Company are insufficient to justify its continuance in business in this City, and that in his opinion the interests of the public require its immediate dissolution.

New-Orleans Banks.

The following is the statement of the New-Orleans Banks for the week ending the 28th ult., as compared with the return of the previous week:

	July 21.	July 28.	
Specie	$6,999,468	$3,983,186	Dec. $316,278
Circulation	6,457,570	6,916,394	Dec. 540,842
Deposits	9,238,378	8,790,981	Dec. 447,397
Short Loans	18,913,401	18,065,216	Dec. 848,185
Exchange	2,607,082	2,308,166	Dec. 298,916
Due distant Banks	1,459,215	1,465,290	Dec. 304,714
Long and short loans, July 21			$16,218,370
Long and short loans, July 28			16,456,431
Actual decrease for the week			$374,889

The monthly statement compares as follows:

	June 30.	July 28.	
Specie	$6,672,195	$5,053,180	Dec. $709,015
Circulation	6,665,074	6,215,314	Dec. 449,760
Deposits	10,214,150	8,703,233	Dec 1,519,105
Short Loans	12,678,637	12,055,215	Dec 613,402
Exchange	2,953,066	2,302,266	Dec. 650,799
Due distant Banks	1,216,124	1,154,320	Dec. 61,801
Long and short loans, Saturday, June 30			$20,236,209
Long and short loans, Saturday, July 28			19,940,481
Total decrease for the month			$427,728

Compared with the month of May, there is a decrease in deposits for two months of three millions and six thousand dollars; a decrease in Specie of $1,578,501; a decrease in Circulation of $705,790, a decrease in Short Loans of $2,327,672.

Canal Tolls.

The amount received for Tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the first week in August, is $79,843 92

Same period in 1854 ..... 74,040 08

Increase in 1855 ..... $5,803 84

The aggregate amount received

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Cholera at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 11.

At Fort Leavenworth forty-six persons died of cholera. Among its victims are Major ARMSTRONG and wife.

Further accounts from Fort Riley confirm the death of Major CHEEN of cholera. Major WOOD, his wife and four children, have also died of it. Doctor SIMMONS and the ladies of the garrison have also left. The chaplain is the only officer now remaining there. The disease is of the very worst character, and very fatal.

The workmen are endeavoring to get the public funds. LECOMPTE and party have left Fort Leavenworth for Fort Riley.

Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 9.

PERRY WALKER, K. N., is elected to Congress in the Middle District.

Further returns of the vote for Governor show large majorities for WINSTON, Dem., and although KNOWTHINGISM gains largely in some places, WINSTON is probably elected.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 10.

In 80 Counties MOREHEAD's (K. N.) majority amounts to 9,460. The remaining counties to be heard from gave PIERCE for the Presidency 1,222 majority. For Congress, six Know-Nothings and three Antics are chosen, while the other district is still in doubt.

North Carolina Election.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 12.

North Carolina papers represent the Sixth and Eighth Congressional Districts in doubt, both parties claiming them.

The Case of Wagner, Charged with Violating the Neutrality Laws.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The United States Commissioner, in the case of WAGNER, charged with enlisting men for foreign military service, decided, to-day, to send him to New-York for trial. The evidence of enlisting men in that City is quite strong against the defendant.

Vermont Whig State Convention.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The Whigs of Vermont have nominated JOHN WHEELER, of Burlington, for Governor, and ISAAC T. WRIGHT, of Castleton, for Lieutenant Governor. The nominating Convention was held at White River Junction on the 8th inst., and was thinly attended.

Health of Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE passed a rather restless night, but is rather more composed this morning. Although very weak and low, he is perfectly conscious and resigned to the change which is evidently near at hand.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 12.

Both at Portsmouth and Norfolk the people are still flying in every direction. At the latter place the fever was increasing, and Barry's-row there had been burned down. The hotels at Richmond are overrun.

Large Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Mr. GANET, of New-York, stopping at the United States Hotel, Cape May, this morning had his trunk rifled of two checks of $3,000 each, four $50 bills of the Bank of New-York, a diamond pin, a valuable bracelet, and other articles.

Robbery of a Savings Bank.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Aug. 11.

The Concord Savings Bank was entered about noon yesterday, and robbed of nearly $1,000. A reward of $300 is offered for the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the money.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 3d inst., but there is no news of importance.

The Georgia Union.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 11.

The Union Convention that was to have met at Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 8th inst. was not holden, and has been indefinitely postponed.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The river is standing at six feet three inches. Steamers are loading for all the Western ports at very low rates.

Fire at Lynn, Mass.

LYNN, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 11.

The bakery of ALLEN BREED, in this place was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $6,000.

Reports of Harvest Prospects.

From the Correspondence of Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. 25 Nassau-street.

BOONE COUNTY, IND.—The wheat crop in this State is excellent—the yield this year will be better than last, notwithstanding the heavy frosts in the Spring, and the wet weather during the time of harvesting—but the farmers have now got their wheat well nigh all housed, without any material damage from the rains. The corn was considerably injured by the frosts in Spring, but now bids fair to produce an abundant crop in most parts of the State. Other crops, I think, will compare favorably with last season.

ELKHART COUNTY, IND.—Wheat in some localities never better—other places, injured by fly. The crop may be set down as a good average—probably better. The heavy rains came on before the wheat was stored in the barn, and has suffered materially from having grown in the sheck—particularly the white varieties; red not so much injured. The quality of the whole will be much injured—in some localities, half is destroyed—generally about one-fourth. A like injury has never occurred here before. Oats never better. Corn promises abundantly, and so of potatoes.

SHELBY COUNTY, OHIO.—There will be average crops in this County the present year. Wheat was an extra crop—but some of it had been injured by the excessive rains. The crops generally are very good.

INGHAM COUNTY, MICH.—The wheat crop in this region is first rate. Good judges say that the yield will be greater than ever before. Every man put in his "last acre" last Fall. Spring crops are gaining fast now. Oats promise a heavy yield. Potatoes and corn were put back by cold in May and June, but look well now.

CHICKASAW COUNTY, MISS.—Wheat harvest extraordinarily good. Prospects for a very heavy corn and cotton crop better than ever I have witnessed at this season of the year.

CALHOUN COUNTY, MISS.—The harvest of grain is unusually great—the prospects of corn and cotton uncommonly good.

MARQUETTE COUNTY, WIS.—There never was a year in this county, since it was settled, that the crops looked more promising. If the weather holds good the crops will be got in, and they are exceedingly abundant.

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY, ALA.—The prospect for an abundant crop in this county never was better since I have been in the State; the corn crop is the finest ever made here. Cotton is very good and wheat unequaled—seasons have been fine—the crops will average at least one-third better than usual.

WAPELLO COUNTY, IOWA.—About one-third of the wheat crop in this county has been destroyed by the chinch bug, and the corn and oats have been injured to some extent (slight as yet) by the same insect. It has been very dry until within a few days past, within which time we have had fine showers. The rain will do immense good—potatoes will be saved by it. An unusual amount of corn was put in this season.

CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y.—Crops are good, oats never better, barley first-rate, corn small but doing well, potatoes looks fine. The wheat crop is a middling one—it was injured some by wet weather.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY, N. Y.—DUNKIRK.—Wheat crops abundant but considerable difficulty in harvesting, owing to frequent rains since 20th July. Hay good; corn light; oats first rate; potatoes very large. Hay will be considerably injured by rain; some wheat will be grown—this, however, will not affect any but home market, as this county does not export anything but butter, cheese, wool and cattle.

SHERMAN.—Crops of all kinds are coming in first rate. There never has been as much wheat raised in any one year in this county as the present, and it is now fairly harvested in good condition. The cold weather in the Spring made corn somewhat backward, but it is now coming on rapidly and will produce more than an average crop. Oats, potatoes and other Spring grains are also doing well. It has been a favorable season for the dairymen. Feed holds out well, and the grass crop is very heavy.

DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—RED HOOK.—There is a vigorous growth of all agricultural products. The Rye crop, which was more than an average, has been injured by the wet weather during harvesting, but the injury will not prove so great as anticipated, and it is now generally admitted that 7 per cent. is a fair estimate of the damage—certainly not beyond that. Oats and hay are now being gathered, and both crops are very abundant. Corn is very luxuriant, and the above remarks will apply to the entire of Dutchess and Columbia Counties, and indeed the Hudson River valley generally. Potatoes are exceedingly rank, and it is feared too much so, as the great growth of vine and the wet weather may bring on the rot.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Louisville Riots—Kansas Affairs—Judges Lecompte and Elmore's Replies to the Charge of Land Speculation.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug 9, 1855.

The terrible violence at Louisville was not unanticipated here. Your readers may remember that about two weeks ago I informed them that arrangements had been made for excluding the foreigners from the polls, whether naturalized or not, and that the foreigners were preparing to resist such attempts to exclude them, by force. The riots occurred as had been anticipated. The Irish became uncontrollable, as usual, and indiscriminately attacked everybody whom they met, whether near to or distant from the polls. They murdered several Americans before retaliation began. There is no doubt at all who began the violence; but the provocation to violence was the premeditated denial of the legal rights of the foreign voters.

The Democratic journals are fierce in their denunciation of the Americans for blockading the polls, threatening and even beating voters away from them unless they were on the side of the fighting party. Now, this is precisely the thing which was done in Kansas in the late tumults which were called elections. The ruffians who then drove honest voters from the polls, were, many of them, Kentucky Democrats; and the very Presses which now so loudly reprobate the "villainy and scoundrelism" of the American party in Louisville, were prompt to approve and exult in the exploits of their friends on that occasion.

The most received theory of Know-Nothingism now is that it was all a plot of Southern Pro-Slavery Whigs to produce bloody dissensions at the North between natives and foreigners, and to create a diversion in favor of the South, while the latter section proceeded in its crusade against the Free Territories. "Let us give them," was the reported language of the conspirators, "work enough at home, while we seize KANSAS and NEBRASKA. This charge is now freely made by the Administration Democrats here, and is adopted by the President. I believe it is true, with this modification, that Southern Democrats as well as Whigs united in the scheme. It derives countenance from the fact that the first responsible leader of the new "ism" at the North was one Mr. ULLMANN, of Delaware or Hindostan, and if not a Hindoo, at least a Southern Whig with Slavery principles. His Silver Gray associates and followers could have been but partially let into the plot.

But, if these conjectures be correct, the machine exploded in the hands of those who contrived it. The dreadful riots at Louisville, New-Orleans and St. Louis have far exceeded in destructiveness anything which has taken place at the North, and develop the fact that as soon as foreign immigration becomes a power in the South as it is in the North, the unity and harmony of that section are gone forever.

The Washington *Star*, a small sheet published here, and which, like most parasites, takes the hue of the substance on which it feeds, to wit, treasury drippings, indulges in half a column of impertinence and presumption in reference to statements, made in my correspondence a few days since relative to proceedings against Governor REEDER and the other officers of Kansas Territory. It is not the first time that the same little pretender to Executive organship has burnt its fingers by meddling with the correspondence of the New-York TIMES, and been compelled to copy into its columns from other party presses confirmation of Washington intelligence first appearing in your columns, and which it had denounced as false. The case is this: I gave some weeks ago, information important as illustrating the course of the Administration towards REEDER and his associates, which the *Star* thought it should have been employed to give; accordingly, though knowingly, from subsequent inquiry, every word of my statement to be true, it contradicts a portion of it, and attempts to discredit the whole by the use of some slang peculiar to itself. The particular passages to which the superserviceable little creature takes exception are the following, from my letter of Aug. 1:

"But a desperate attempt will be made to deprive REEDER of the honors of his martyrdom. Every big and little dog that bays through the party press will be vocal for a month to come with REEDER's land speculations."

"That two Judges, LECOMPTE and ELMORE, have replied to the charges against them, admitting their share in the land operations, but pleading ignorance of the laws and regulations forbidding them."

Of course, I must apologize for the phrase "big and *little* dog." It was a sheer inadvertence.

"Many a shaft at random sent,
Hits mark the archer little meant."

I could not have meant anything personal, and if the shot struck some paltry unconsidered object, commonly overlooked from its insignificance and harmlessness, I have but to say that if by that circumstance it was prevented reaching game worthy of a marksman, I deeply regret the occurrence. As to the two Judges, LECOMPTE and ELMORE, their replies to the charges or rumors of participating in REEDER's land speculations have been received, and are of the exact tenor described in the extract. The replies of Judge JOHNSON and Mr. ISAACS, the United States Attorney for the Territory, have not been received. This information is from undoubted authority, and if it were thought advisable to employ the *Star* for the purpose, it would be directed to retract its denial.

But one Judge has been turned out, and I presume the work of purifying the Bench will stop there. The removal of ELMORE was only designed as a sop to the North to reconcile it to the proscription of REEDER.

Every syllable that I have written on the course of the Administration towards KANSAS, has been verified by the events. WOODSON, the Secretary and professed sympathizer with ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, is practically appointed Governor. He will act until the Slavery party has established itself, when, perhaps, in the same spirit of hypocrisy and intrigue, DAWSON will be allowed to take the office, or some other convenient politician will step into his place. The affair has thus far been managed with a great deal of low cunning, but it remains to be seen whether the game hitherto so sharply played will be successful.

AQUIDAY.

Recent Elections at the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855.

The Know-Nothings are finished, and the epitaph of the astonished infant untimely cut off,

If so soon to be done for,
I wonder what I was begun for,

should be theirs. At Philadelphia they knew no North, nothing but the South, and now neither North nor South knows them. We have had during three days past, a series of spasmodic dispatches from Alabama, announcing all kinds of American successes there, and particularly the success of SHORTRIDGE, candidate for Governor. Almost as a matter of course, these flattering tales terminate in a sweeping Democratic triumph. Mr. SHORTRIDGE is put down with the short story that WINSTON is reelected—four or five or six of the seven members of Congress are elected, and a Democratic majority of the Legislature is elected. In Tennessee, the Know-Nothings have probably done about as well as the Whigs would have done without any such aid. JOHNSON, a pure specimen of the primitive Locofoco demogogue, is elected, and a Congressional delegation about equally divided as before. In North Carolina, the Whigs and Know-Nothings are nowhere.

The Old North has taken her position along with her namesake in the South, and from being in the Revolution the Gibraltar of Toryism, will hold rank in this generation as the impregnable stronghold of the Democracy; thus giving countenance to the theory that the Tories of '76 were the lineal grandfathers of Democrats in 1854. In Kentucky, owing to a tremendous local excitement, the Americans have trampled the Antics into a gory bed. In this State Know-Nothingism appears to have obtained an easy success. The Executive paper here advises Mr. MOREHEAD not to avail himself of his blood stained victory. The advice and not the seat will be declined. Three Democrats and probably seven American Whigs have been chosen to Congress. The result as to Congress in all these States is the choice of eighteen Whigs and Americans and sixteen Democrats. In the last Congress they were represented by twenty-one Democrats and thirteen Whigs. The loss of the Democrats is five members. But it is to be noticed that the two or three Alabama Know-Nothings have been Democrats, and on all sectional questions they will act with that party, which, as heretofore, will be bitterly sectional.

Indeed these late elections at the South have resulted in a manner greatly to widen the breach between North and South. The Southern Whigs were generally somewhat more moderate in their animosity against the North than the Democrats, but there can be no question that the Know-Nothings fully equal them in violence. Except on such matters as the organization of the House, the choice of printer, &c., the Democrats and Southern Know-Nothings will be a unit in support of the Administration. They will differ only on questions of spoils. If any Southern man be elected Speaker, it will be CULLOM of Tennessee.

In the meantime it may be asked what has become of the Philadelphia National Platform? It was made for the South, but the South has spit upon it. The Platform repudiated the North, and the North repudiates the party. Where then are the party and the Platform?

The emigration of Irish and Germans from Louisville after the fights there is a curious and interesting feature of that affair. If immigrants are to be prevented from going over the slave line, there is danger that our side of it will become inconveniently crowded. This is bad policy for the South; for unquestionably the old Free States are nearly full, the western territory north of the Kansas line is limited, and when the surplus of humanity becomes piled like a glacier on the dividing line, it must, in obedience to the laws of political gravitation, burst in an avalanche on the South. Wisdom and policy, therefore, dictate a recall of the fugitives and the offer of a guarantee against future excesses of the kind which drove them away.

WILSON SHANNON will of course accept. He was and has long been, a standing applicant for any sort of Executive favor. He was, of course, a Nebraska man originally. The appointment was made to stick, as the nomination of DAWSON was made to be declined. The very best relations will be immediately established between SHANNON and STRINGFELLOW. Some fifteen years ago, Mr. SHANNON was Governor of Ohio. From that obscurity, Mr. TYLER rescued him to make him Minister to Mexico. In that capacity he blundered with a perversity which astonished and vexed Mr. UPSHUR, and he was recalled. The *Democratic Review* scored him unmercifully. He has since been in Congress, and of course eagerly assisted in the violation of the Missouri Compromise, and is generally what the South calls "one of our nigger men at the North." He will get along comfortably with the rioters in Kansas. They will mutually help one another.

There is trouble brewing between our own and the British Government relative to the enlistment of volunteers for the Russian war. A little diplomatic brush on that subject will take off the edge of the Kansas excitement, and perhaps induce the public even to forget "Col." WHEELER and his liberated slaves. The Queen's Government was unlucky in its choice of recruiting sergeants. They have managed very badly. Col. KINNEY was in the field, and ought to have been taken into pay. One British Consul has been indicted, and proceedings are in train to lay by the heels all the agents who can be detected. Most of them have departed, and the whole operation has ceased. It is also said that it was a failure in a financial point of view, the men caught by this method costing more than the same weight of flesh and blood at Tipperary and Lancashire prices. Accordingly orders have been given to discontinue the recruiting. The whole enterprise being undertaken without the knowledge and consent of this Government, was a very foolish, and as a mad scheme should have a demented leader—the appointment of the crazy Duke of CAMBRIDGE as generalissimo of the Foreign Legion is in admirable keeping with the whole affair. AQUIDAY.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1217. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Distressed Widow Visits an Up-Town Institution—Dogs.

The other day, while high noon was rampant, and the Editor of the TIMES and all of his editorial and reportorial assistants were eating their most temperate lunches, ITEMS alone, and some dozen bores who had no earthly business with him, being left, the editorial door was opened and in entered a matron dressed in deep mourning, and a pensive lass, her friend. The ladies being assured that we could represent the TIMES upon an emergency, laid their case at our feet. It was briefly this:

Mrs. Sob-easy had a dog, a sweet tan-colored King Charles. No spaniel ever had a more protuberant eye, a shorter leg, or a flatter nose,—indeed he was worthy to be a pet—and, "Oh, Mr. Editor," (for everybody who looks at home in a newspaper office is "Mr. Editor,") "he was my pet," said Mrs. Sob-easy with a sob.

"Well," she proceeded, "as I was dyeing the dear little fellow's eye-brows, a scream from the nursery obliged me to leave him to learn what had happened. When I came back he had gone out of the open door and was nowhere to be found. Oh! it was too provoking, Mr. Editor,—but I discharged the girl that caused it that very hour."

"But," we asked, "was nothing the matter in the nursery?"

"Why, yes, my little girl had been scalded; but they could have got a doctor without so shocking me——And, oh, my dear little pet!"

Out of many sobs, we discovered that their errand with us was how to recover the lost pet. We suggested that all lost dogs, whatever road they took at first, were sure to go through "the Pound," and advised her to ride up to that institution and make inquiries, taking, by all means, her friend.

To this she readily assented. "Oh, yes," said she, "I shall take my friend. Why, Mr. Editor, when my little WILLIE died she was the confidant of my great griefs. When my husband died, LIZZIE went with me to select the mourning; and think, Mr. Editor, how fortunate it was that I was in mourning when this has occurred. You know people would talk if I had gone into mourning for my pet; but I'm sure, with my present feelings, I couldn't wear any color but black." And as the widow dropped a glance at her mourning-fan, it was evident that she had discovered that she looked best in mourning, and would never be without a departed friend. With a pensive smile of thankfulness the friend, and with stately grief the widow, withdrew. We saw their carriage drive off, and we instantly drummed up a Reporter to learn what could be learned at the Pound.

Our Reporter says that the ladies reached there almost exhausted—there were so many vulgar shops on the way to the Dog-Pound in Thirty fifth-street. They were seated in the office when he arrived, and the gentlemanly clerk was explaining the peculiarities of the institution.

"Dogs," said he, "is getting very scarce lately. The business is all out up. Private pounds has been established where the keepers give higher for the dogs. Lard is so high now and venison so dear, a man as has a chance can't resist the temptation, so a good many dogs is diverted to the private establishments in the Seventeenth Ward. Perhaps you live there, ma'am, and if so, you've heard 'em howl nights, and they say when they 'try out' its quite a disgusting odor they makes."

—"How many have we had here? Well, let's see; we opened on the 25th of June, and we've numbered 3,608 dogs up to this morning."

—"What do we do with 'em? Well, we kills 'em all the same night according to law; but if we are acquainted with a dog we save him to be redeemed. The owner pays $2 to get his dog back; that's what we'll have to charge you, ma'am. We've had some redeemed three times the same week,—its a great business ma'am. I da' say that that 'are yaller hound in the corner has brought us twenty-five dollars this season by redemptions, sales and all ways. Redemption is a pretty fair job, but selling out-and-out is better. Out of the 3,608 this year, we've sold or had redeemed 404, and killed 3,204."

"Oh," said the pensive friend, "I hope you kill them easy—you would not hurt the poor things?"

"Not in the least," he replied, "we put them in a big box which is covered with slats and let on the Croton water till they are drownded. It's a very human way, but I tell you, ladies, it's very doleful to hear 'em howl out of their box when the water's comin' in, all in different voices so—it *is* very disagreeable sometimes."

Mrs. Sob-easy shuddered and her friend looked very melancholy.

"Then a row boat tows them up in their watery coffin, as it were, to the foot of Forty-fifth-street, and the steamboat *West End* takes them to Barren Island."

"But," said he, and he lighted his pipe as he said it, "maybe you'd like to look at our stock, and see if your pup, ma'am, is among 'em."

The ladies assured him that they would like to look for the dear fellow, and so they started on the circuit. I had heard of woman's love before, said our Reporter, but I never saw it so touchingly illustrated. Common minds may be distracted by common griefs. Natures that are not remarkably sensitive are wrung with anguish when friends die, but in all that, one may see more or less of selfishness; but here were high-toned ladies turning from the frivolity of fashionable life, and all the engrossing enjoyments that wealth secures, and going the rounds of the City kennel with this plain, unfashionable man, seeking to recover a pet pup that no selfishness could suggest as of the least earthly use—this was a phase of woman's love seldom seen.

Well, they went the rounds. There were some 70 dogs in all still left, tied or chained to the posts of the shed, and just out of fighting reach of each other. There were all varieties, sizes, colors and breeds that are prevalent in our town—noble Newfoundlands, sharp-looking pointers, sure setters, black and tan terriers, bull and Scotch terriers, and a great many cross dogs, as the gentlemanly clerk said, at which the ladies shyed off from them; but the clerk only meant that they were not, with exact propriety, to be called by any one name—such as mastiff, poodle or King Charles. The search was not rewarded by discovering the lost pet; still we must presume that the ladies obtained a good deal of useful information. They learned, for instance, that the first day the pound was opened there were 296 dogs delivered into the gate; that since then there had been a gradual diminution; that on Monday last 85 were received; on Tuesday, 68; on Wednesday, 43, and on Thursday, 40. They learned how different are the voices of different sorts of dogs, and noticed how those that had the best teeth had very weak voices, and seldom used them at that.

"And now," said the widow, "you spoke of Barren Island, my good man; I suppose that is the Cemetery where they are buried. Is there any ferry to the place?"

He assured her that there was not, but that it was a very romantic place for a dog to rest in, after his life's labors were ended. The ocean is always performing a dirge, and then a dog has the consolation of knowing that when he is dead he is not utterly useless—for it is the custom of the keepers of that cemetery always to try the fat out before throwing them into the ditch.

Mrs. Sob-easy and her plaintive friend were much obliged and left. Mrs. Sob easy remarked, as they rode down Second-avenue, that if she ever did marry again, she should be sure to marry some man of influence, who would persuade the Aldermen to make a ferry to Barren Island, at once, and put on an opposition boat so that the fare would be reasonable.

Very Dead Men.

Some men while in the prime of life die and are buried, but their memory lives after them. Others die and are not buried, but are cast into the pit at Potter's Field and left to offend all who go through Hurl Gate or up Harlem River, because dirt is so dear and the City so poor. Others neither die nor are buried until years after they have been deader than door-nails, and are more utterly unknown from the extravagance of their forgetfulness than if they never had been born.

Now in neither of these states is Alderman BRIGGS. But we thought until he turned up the other night in company with Alderman HOFFMIRE, playing "*Button, button, whose's got the button?*" with sundry papers which might have looked awkward, if published, that he certainly was the deadest living man that breathes. Chief MATSELL still remains a British born American Chief of Police, and MACKELLAR is not a whit less contumatious than of old, but the Investigating Committee, which promised to blow both sky-high, and leave nothing of them but impracticable scraps of soap-fat and trunk leather, is as still as a frozen chicken. BRIGGS, like a shooting star, shot and was seen no more.

What a remarkably dead man "the Alligator" is too? Once he seemed to aim at omnipresence. Wherever GEORGE WILLIAM MATSELL had ever been heard of, there he was, taking affidavits and "getting the facts that were to blow everybody up past all coming down." Now he is heard of nowhere. His glowing periods adorn no column of weekly or daily; no mail fetches news of him; nobody is reported in grog-shop or alley as about to "lick" him. BRIGGS and his "Outside Secretary" utterly dried up, root and branch. Like careless planets that get too near a comet's tail, they were knocked out of sight. They undertook to put a bridle in the mouth of the Independent Press, and when their friends looked for them they were not to be found. The lesson should not be lost upon amiable, well-meaning and zealous people, who are not blessed with the sense, which, because of its scarcity, is called common.

But BRIGGS, dead or not, spoke out in the Committee Room the other night, though he hadn't anything very well worth saying. And this leads us to hope that his "Outside Secretary" will yet revive. Off in the Crimea, getting affidavits of some "belly-gutteraing" general officer, whose grandmother knew old Mr. MATSELL; off in the Arctic lands, trying to revive some frozen friend of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, whose mother took her knitting and sat at tea with old Mrs. MATSELL's sister-in-law; off in Congo, interpreting the palaver of some "native" about baboon soup into a remembrance of a story from a grand-uncle who thinks he blacked boots for "some Mr. MATSELL, an Englishman." East or west, north or south, we have faith to believe the indefatigable secretary will turn up again when the heated terms and cooled terms and terms of probation for the lolly of trying to muzzle even a one-horse power power-press, to say nothing of *all* the papers in town, have expired. We hope so, at least, for in the twain, BRIGGS and his shadow, could they have been separated and each brought under a proper "influence," we recognise what might have been two very respectable members of society.

Triduan—Inauguration of a Statue.

There will be a "solemn Triduan of thanksgiving" in honor of "the Immaculate Conception of our Blessed Lady" on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week, at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in Third-street, near Avenue A. Religious exercises will be held morning and evening. The church will be decorated with flowers and festoons during the continuance of the Triduum.

A statue of "the Blessed Virgin" was inaugurated in the same church yesterday forenoon. The edifice was thronged on the occasion. Among those in attendance were two military companies in uniform, who with a brass band, occupied seats in the broad aisle, near the altar, and,—what seemed singular,—did not uncover their heads during the exercises, except at the raising of the work. Quite a number of heretics were also present, thinking, perhaps, the rumor true that one of the winking madonnas said to have been recently imported here would make her *début* on the occasion. The statue—a Madonna and Child—of life size, but with colored drapery, occupied a conspicuous position above the main altar, surrounded by a large number of gas-lights. Father PELCH officiated as priest, assisted by Father RECKELFORSTY and Father CLENEIDAM, (Father Director of the Redemptionists who have charge of this church,) preached a very long sermon, in German, on the Immaculate Conception. The services were as usual at the celebration of High Mass; but the appearance of the military, and of the banners of the religious societies connected with the church, together with the extra decorations on the altars and about the church, added much to the imposing character of the occasion. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was especially excellent.

Fires.

An explosion of some fireworks took place in the confectionery store of MICHAEL MCMANUS, No. 245 Eighth-avenue, at 5½ o'clock Saturday morning. But little damage was done.....A slight fire took place in a building corner of Stone-street and Broadway, on Saturday forenoon. Damage small.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Aug. 11.

NOTICE.—*Ex Parte* motions during the month of August will be heard from 10 to 11 A. M. Litigated motions, not taking more than fifteen minutes, will be heard from 11. No Saturday motion calendar will be made up for this month.

Personal.

The venerable Dr. FRANCIS is at Newport. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD is spending the Summer at Fairfield, Conn.

Rev. Mr. MILBURN preached last night the last of his series of sermons in the Church of the Messiah.

A man in Maine, who had stolen a watch gave as an excuse that he was unwell, and his physician advised him to *take something*.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—GABRIEL RAVEL, Mlle. FRANCK and the MARTINETTI Family, appear here to-night, in "The Captive," and the "Green Monster."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Pyne & Harrison troupe appear here to-night in "Cinderella." The scenery, as we have before said, is unusually good, and the spectacle altogether is unusually good. To-morrow evening that inimitable comedian, Mr. BURTON, appears in two of his best pieces. The "Wandering Minstrel (in which he sings the Lamentable History and Cruel Death of Villikens and his Dinah,) and the "Breach of Promise."

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The French Vaudevilles and Spanish Ballet Company will appear here to-night in two one act comedies, and "La Maja de S ville."

GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 Broadway.—Minstrelsy, dancing, &c., and the new burlesque the "Masquerade Ball."

J. R. SMITH'S TOUR OF EUROPE, No. 539 Broadway, is still open. See it, by all means.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A variety of attractive entertainments are offered here. See bills.

Items.

BOSTON THEATRICALS.—The season of 1855-6 commenced under brilliant auspices with the opening of the Museum on Monday last, when the house was crowded with an enthusiastic and discriminating audience. The Museum has been considerably beautified during the recess, by the painting of an emblem of Tragedy and Comedy on the proscenium—one on each side. They are executed with taste and skill. The new act-drop reflects the highest credit as a work of art upon Mr. LEWIS, the scenic artist, but we should have been better pleased if his design had been taken from some of the many points of interest with which our metropolis abounds. Much of the scenery is new, and several new faces also greet the public from the boards, of which the most prominent is that of Mrs. GEORGE SHERBET. This lady is an actress of no ordinary genius and ability, and would be an ornament to any company in which her destiny may place her. We rejoice that she has been engaged at the Museum, as the necessity of an able representative of the line of characters she assumes has long been felt at that theatre. She possesses grace, beauty and a large degree of vivacity, all of which qualities must combine to make her a great favorite with the public. During the week which has closed she has labored under many disadvantages consequent upon a *début* with a new company, and before a new public. Mrs. NICHOLS is a valuable acquisition to the company and possesses talent and many other requisites essential to an artiste in her position. Mr. DANFORTH made his first bow as a professional, although his powers as an amateur artist have long been known and appreciated. This gentleman's prospects are highly flattering. The familiar faces of Messrs. SMITH, WARREN, KEACH, WHITMAN, and Mesdames VINCENT and RAINSFORTH tended to make us feel at home, at once, in the Museum. They are growing old in the service of the public and their efforts are becoming more and more popular with each season. They work hard and should be thoroughly applauded. The performances of the week have been generally of a high order, the houses have been well filled, and the audiences satisfied. On Monday that greatest of American actresses, Miss. FARREN, makes her first bow to a Boston audience from the Museum stage. We have no doubt that her engagement will be a brilliant one.—*Boston Paper.*

A large elephant, the property of WOMBWELL, the menagerie man said to have been one hundred and twenty years old, having become, through diseased feet, incapable of locomotion, was, by direction of his owner, killed at Birmingham, England. Chloroform was administered, and the animal became totally insensible; prussic acid in large doses and strychnine were then given, but without effect. Chloroform was again administered, in the hope that the animal would die under its influence, but in an hour and a half all effects of it died away. Chloroform was again given, and while under its influence the carotid artery was divided by a knife, and in a few minutes the huge animal ceased to live, having died without a struggle or evidencing the slightest feelings of pain.

To-night will be produced a drama of intense interest entitled "Green Bushes; or, Ireland and America one hundred years ago." It is from the pen of J. BALDWIN BUCKSTONE, and has been produced at the principal theatres of Great Britain and the United States, with great success. Mrs. BUCKLAND takes the part of *Mona, the Illustrious of the Mississippi.* Mr. BUCKLAND has been to great expense in getting new scenery and effects for this drama, and we trust that a crowded house will second his efforts.—*Montreal paper, Aug. 10.*

DE BERIOT, the composer and celebrated violinist, has completely lost his eyesight. It is rumored that Madame GEORGE SAND has presented to ROSSINI the libretto of a new opera in three acts, entitled "Lara." Md'lle. VESVALI has gone to Cape May, where she was to delight the pleasure seekers of that watering place with two concerts, one of which would be in costume. AUBER is quite sick, and it is feared will not recover.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last evening Mr. MORRIS BARNETT was to have taken his farewell benefit, but just before the performance should have commenced, he was taken suddenly ill and was unable to appear. In consequence Mr. BUCKLAND closed the theatre for the evening.

THE TROY THEATRE.—It is now definitely settled that Mr. J. G. CARTETTE is to be Manager of the new Theatre at Troy. He is a veteran in the ranks of the profession, and the establishment could not have been entrusted to better hands.—*Albany Express.*

BUCKLEY's Serenaders, after an extremely satisfactory reception in the West, have gone to Boston, and commence a series of Burlesque Operas at the Howard to night.

Miss ELOISE BRIDGES took her benefit at the Cleveland Theatre on Friday, playing Edith in the new American play of "Edith, or Love's Gem."

The St. Louis Theatre is about to produce the French drama of "Camille," with Miss ANNETTE LUCE as the heroine.

BOSTON MUSICAL CONVENTION.—The next session of this Convention commences in the Tremont Temple on Wednesday next.

Miss KATE SAXON commences an engagement to-night at the Theatre Royal, Montreal.

FRANCOIS RAVEL and Ballet Company are playing at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

LYNN & VAN LIEW's Varieties Theatre, Milwaukee, is open with a regular company.

Miss LAURA KEENE is playing at the American Theatre, San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD are at the Holiday-street Theatre, Baltimore.

Mr. COULDOCK takes his benefit to night at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo.

Signer BLITZ and his Learned Canaries are at Nahant.

California Theatricals.

EDWIN BOOTH.—This young gentleman, one of the most promising tragedians of the age, has located himself on a pleasant little ranch, a mile or two from the city, where he is devoting his entire time to the study of the classics, and otherwise fitting himself for the brilliant histrionic career which awaits his maturer years. Mr. BOOTH possesses an intellect which, with proper cultivation and application, will render him not only an ornament of dazzling brilliancy in his cherished profession, but a fit companion for those who tread the paths of literature.

METROPOLITAN—THE OPERA.—A full and brilliant audience assembled at this house on Thursday evening, to witness the performance of ROSSINI's opera of "La Gazza Ladra," (the Thieving Magpie) which was produced with most excellent effect. Madame ANNA BISHOP sustained the part of *Ninetta*, and was most ably supported by Madame VON GULPEN, Madame BECHERINI, Signor LANZONI, Mons. LAGLAISE, Herr MEWERS and others.

We learn from the Columbia *Gazette* that a theatrical performance in that town was recently witnessed, in which two well known statesmen were so outrageously interested as to render themselves extremely disgusting. Miss! hiss!

At the Weaverville (Trinity County) Theatre there is an excellent little company—Mr. THOMAN as manager—and well supported by the citizens.

Mme. BARILI THORN gave a farewell entertainment at Musical Hall, on Tuesday evening last, which is said too have been a tame affair throughout.

A new theatre is in course of construction at Sonora, on the site of the former Young American Salons.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

What has been Accomplished by the Siege thus far.

INTERESTING EXPOSITION.

From the Edinburg Review for July.

So rapid has been the course of events that the importance of the previous siege of Silistria and Bomarsund is overlooked and their memory lost in the all-absorbing interest which now attaches to the siege of Sebastopol. Nor is this to be wondered at; for whether we regard it in a political point of view, or merely for the scientific results that have already been obtained, it is unsurpassed in interest by any siege in modern times.

The two technical questions which immediately present themselves, are not even now easy of solution. Should the attack have been made on the north or on the south side of the town? or should an assault have been attempted when the Allies first appeared before the place?

Before attempting to answer either of these it will be necessary to look at the position of the place a little more in detail, and to study the defences of the place from the Russian point of view.

THE HARBOR AND ITS DEFENCES.

It is evident that the Russians thought the entrance of the harbor by far the most vulnerable point, though it is by nature as easily defensible as almost any harbor in Europe. There are a number of small promontories projecting into it at convenient distances for batteries, and not further than a thousand yards distant from one another across the harbor from north to south. On these promontories the Russians had erected a series of massive casemated forts, mounting guns in two or three tiers, and with others in barbette on their roofs, so that not less than 700 guns could be brought to bear on a fleet attempting the passage, which is a greater number than ever were brought together for such a purpose in any other place in the whole world. But owing to all the guns being in masonry casemates, the Russians seemed to have feared that the fleets of the Allies might prove more than a match for even these formidable looking defences. They avoided the experiment by sinking a portion of their fleet so as to bar the mouth of the harbor, and booms and other material obstacles have since been added.

Turning from the harbor to the land defences of the place, it does not require to be a great engineer to perceive that the most vulnerable point of the whole place is the high land on the north side of the harbor. An enemy in possession of these heights commands not only the harbor itself but also the town, which is spread before him like the seats of a Greek theatre, as seen from the stage, and he could destroy every building in it with ease. By occupying this position the besieger virtually cuts off the communication between the town and the base from which alone relief can be expected. It is, in fact, the key to the whole position, and if the place were to be fortified at all, this was the spot which was first to be attended to.

A fort was in consequence erected here, which, as far as can be judged from the plans published, gives a very high idea of the skill of the engineer who designed it. All traditions of the Vauban school are abandoned in its design, and it is also considerably in advance of the so-called Prussian trace. It is, in fact, as nearly a circular fort as any building can be, where the parapets are placed directly upon the *revêtements*, and parallel to them, and where all the masonry is flanked by a grazing fire. The designer evidently aimed at getting a direct fire in every direction, and avoiding enfilade as much as possible; and although these objects can only be obtained by circular or curvilinear forms, he went as near it as can be done with straight lines; still he felt that he could not escape a slight dead angle in front of each of his four bastions: and he sought to remedy this by placing a large casemated barrack in the rear of each, so as to have a direct fire over the salient angle in that direction, in which it was otherwise deficient. Throwing back the earthen parapet, and rendering it independent of the masonry, would have effected this object far more easily as well as more effectually.

The town, properly so called, lies entirely on the south side of the harbor. The general form is that of a semicircle described with a radius of a mile in extent. This is, however, divided into two quadrants by the Dockyard Creek, running north and south at right angles to the harbor. The dockyard, the arsenal, the hospitals, and all the principal military establishments, are situated on the eastern quadrant, against which the English attack is directed. The western division includes the Tartar town at Akhtiar, which has since been extended into the Russian city of Sebastopol.

When we appeared before the place, the only finished fortification which existed on this side was the Malakoff, or as it was then called, the White Tower, which occupied the central and most important position on the eastern quadrant. As it was knocked to pieces by the first day's fire, its name only now remains to designate the earthworks which have grown up around its base.

The only fortification on the western side was a loop-holed wall extending from the harbor to a place behind the cemetery. It does not, however, seem to have been designed so much as a defence for the town, but rather as a retrenchment to prevent a lodgment being made in the Quarantine Fort, in the event of that work being destroyed from the sea, and a landing effected there.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT THE OUTSET.

The chance of a serious attack by land on the side of the town was evidently considered as an extremely remote contingency by the Russian engineers. When, however, the one combination took place which could render such an attempt feasible, the allied generals were probably not far mistaken when they thought they had discovered the weak point—the *défaut de la cuirasse*—and determined to attempt the place from the southern side. Had they assaulted it when they first arrived, there is little doubt but that they could have penetrated into the town and made prisoners of as many of the garrison as could not escape to the north side; but it is very questionable indeed if they could have held it. We had nothing but a few field-guns to oppose to the fire of a fleet which still mounted not less than 500 or 600 heavy guns, and occupied such a position as to bring every portion of the town under their fire, and with the northern shore still in the possession of the enemy, they probably could have pounded us out of the place, and with immense slaughter. Any disaster at that moment might have been fatal to the whole expedition,—any misunderstanding between the two armies, which hardly yet knew each other,—any dispute about plunder,—any panic caused by an unexpected explosion,—might have thrown everything into confusion. We had no *point d'appui* on shore; no commissariat landed; no hospital arrangements: nothing to rally round, and MENSCHIKOFF was close at hand with an army still powerful enough to take advantage of any disaster that might occur. The assault might have succeeded, but it was a fearful risk to run, and one for which there did not, at that time, seem to be any justification; for, according to all precedent, an open town ought to have fallen an easy prey to the besiegers, as soon as a first parallel armed with a few guns, and a flying sap pushed up to the edge of the houses.

THE RUSSIAN PLAN OF DEFENCE.

There can be little doubt that this would have been the result if the Russians had entrusted the defence of the place to some venerable General of Engineers, who had passed the prime of his life in the wars of NAPOLEON I., and had greatly distinguished himself in the construction of redoubts at the Borodino or at Bautsen. In the Russian service, however, a good digestion and consequent length of days, is not the only passport to high command and the honors of the service; and they chose for this purpose a very young officer, who had raised himself to distinction entirely by his *écrasanite* and the superiority of his genius. Instead of defending the place *selon les règles*, and surrendering it after the prescribed number of days, he threw up set to work to put into practice the lessons learned at Silistria and Bomarsund, of which he had grasped the significance; and determined to try if a little boldness and originality might not enable the place to make a better defence than at first sight seemed possible.

In the middle ages it was the fashion to arm warriors *cap-à-pie* in suits of plate armor of the most elaborate construction. Nothing could be more ingenious than the device—nothing apparently more invulnerable than the man so defended. In process of time, however, it was discovered that this steel-clad warrior was utterly useless for purposes of offence, though tolerably safe so long as he remained wholly on the defensive, or fought only with others encumbered like himself. And it became evident that even a weaker and inferior soldier, if more lightly equipped, could work round him, and, keeping out of his reach, wear him out, and eventually, as it were, sting him to death. Men, in short, learned that the true secret of defence lay in the power of offence; defensive armor was abandoned, and the soldier taught to rely wholly on the bullet and the bayonet for his means of safety. Fortification alone still retained its clumsy plate armor; and from its unwieldy character it was easily worked round and destroyed from a distance by the lightly armed attack, which relied on its power of offence as its only means of victory. Sebastopol is the first town in modern times which has been fortified so as to rely on its means of offence only, with very slight attention being paid to mere defensive armor. It is by applying to fortification the principles universally adopted for the last 200 years in every other department of every army in Europe, that General TODLEBEN has turned the tables on the attack, and opened a new era in the art of war. The Russians seem now to be fully alive to the importance of the discovery that has been made; but so far as can be judged from the progress of the siege, the Allies do not appear at all aware of its significance.

MAP OF WESTERN HALF OF SEBASTOPOL.

The battle of the Alma was fought on the 20th of September. On the 28th the Allies took up their position on the heights commanding the south side of the city, and immediately commenced their first parallel. The Russians commenced their defensive works at the same time, and, working on the inner and smaller circle, were ready as soon as the invaders, though their works were necessarily of a more important character than those of the attack.

As before explained, a parallel of attack is a ditch about four feet deep, with the earth thrown up on the side towards the city. In a parallel of defence, on the contrary, the ditch is placed outside and the earth thrown up inwards. To obtain the same amount of cover, the ditch in this case should not be less than eight feet deep, and the rampart as high. It should also be provided with flanks, which are never employed in aggressive parallels. If the place is small, these flanks are a great drawback to the power of a fort, as limiting the amount of direct fire; in a place the size of Sebastopol, it is of less consequence, as there then is sufficient space independent of them to mount almost any number of guns which may be required. If there is leisure, and the town is fortified in time of peace, it would of course be better that the ditch should be deeper, and that a loop-holed wall, or some such defensive expedient, should be placed in it, and the flanking expedients hidden there also; but in the present instance this was out of the question. The engineer could not act otherwise than he did.

On the western or French side the vulnerable point was just above the Harbor Creek. It was sought to secure this by the Flagstaff Battery,—a work of more faulty trace than the Redan; but before the works were complete, it was indispensable to secure a flanking defence on this side; and the defects of its form were remedied by the Garden Battery in its rear, possessing a very powerful direct fire over its salient—which has since been further increased by a third line of batteries in its rear. From this front down to the Quarantine Harbor the line is nearly straight, and without much flanking defence; a ravine in front and the houses in its rear rendering this part comparatively secure from assault.

The key of the position of the eastern half of the town was the Malakoff; and Gen. TODLEBEN'S first care was to strengthen this with a great circular earthwork in front of it. All flanking expedients were here abandoned, as a direct fire on the Mamelon was indispensable if we had attempted to seize that point, as we ought to have done, and the tower in the rear was thought to be a sufficient retrenchment to prevent an assault being attempted there. When that was destroyed by our fire, a fort was commenced in its rear which answers the purpose far better; and with a range of rifle-pits in front and another line of defence in its rear, an assault on the town could not be attempted without encountering the obstacles which stopped the armies on the 18th June.

On the other side of the ravine, towards the Dockyard Creek, is the Redan, a work of more questionable design, and more like an inspiration of the bastion school. It is not, however, so bad as at first sight appears, as the prolongations of its faces fall into ravines, where batteries cannot be established; and before the whole system was completed it was desirable to have a flanking fire over the ground in front. Its defects in trace are now amply made up for by the batteries established on either flank. These now mount from fifty to sixty guns in positions which cannot be enfiladed, and where they look directly towards the attack.

There was nothing very original either in the plan or principle of these works—nothing that distinguished them from those of Burgos and other places where they were equally successful. Their design was characterized by singular skill in adapting them to the ground on which they were to be placed, and by most consummate judgment as to the time in which they were erected, and at which they were indispensable to save the place. The originality consisted in the way they were armed,—being made to carry a heavier amount of artillery than had ever before been employed for such a purpose.

For this the situation of Sebastopol was eminently favorable. The guns were probably taken out of the ships which were sunk at the mouth of the harbor. If it were so, this would have supplied 1,000 guns. Their shot and powder almost certainly were saved. The arsenal cannot itself have contained less than 2,000 or 3,000 guns. We never keep less than from 4,000 to 5,000 at Portsmouth or Devonport, and generally about 24,000 at Woolwich. So that we may safely calculate on Russia having some 3,000 or 4,000 in her great southern arsenal. Even in the last bombardment, we could not put more than than 300 or 400 guns into position; so that Russia could have fought us on equal terms and renewed the fight ten times over. Shot is easily manufactured, and powder was constantly brought up from the rear, so that the supply of *matériel* was practically unlimited.

THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT.

Our engineers seem to have believed that they understood the defensive properties of such works, though even in this they were probably mistaken; but they were totally unprepared for such an application of them. The consequence was, that the French opened their first parallel precisely as they did at Antwerp, in 1833, or would have done against any bastioned fort. The distance was the prescribed 600 metres, the profile, that which is found in books. The armament exactly what we are taught it should be, and placed on the prolongations of the Flagstaff Bastion. When all was complete, they opened their fire on the 17th of October, and great was their astonishment at the result. For the first time in modern warfare, the boast of MONTALEMBERT was realized—the first parellel was pulverized. Their embrasures were torn to pieces, their guns dismounted, their parapets pierced, and their magazines blown up. To use an expressive, though vulgar phrase, they were snuffed out, and forced to withdraw from the combat.

The English fared better on this eventful day; for having placed their batteries at the safe distance of from 1,200 to 1,300 yards from the works, the enemy could do them very little damage; but, on the other hand, they did as little to the Russians. As far as can be judged from the result, it does not seem that the English attack was meant to be more than a diversion to prevent the Russians from accumulating all their power on the French. No one could have expected to do much damage to earth-works or even to masonry at such a distance. As it was, the besieged easily replaced at night the earth that had been disturbed during the day, repaired their embrasures, and replaced any guns that had been damaged, so as to renew the fight again with undiminished vigor in the morning, and the numbers of killed and wounded on either side were insignificant. Had the French succeeded in their attack, this feint of the English might have been all that was desired. Their failure disconcerted the whole plan, and it would have been well if the commanders had seen this, and *rearranged* their plans accordingly, instead of persevering in what they must have seen could not succeed.

While this was going on on shore, the Allied fleet stood in, about noon on the memorable 17th of October, to attack the seaward defences of the place. This measure, however, does not appear to have been undertaken with the serious intention, or even the hope of destroying them, but more as a feint to take off the attention of the besieged from the land attack, and, like most half measures, it failed and was not worth the loss of men and material that it cost.

Had two or three of the line-of-battle ships gone straight up to the barrier across the harbor, and boldly attacked Fort Constantine, or the Battery, within 300 yards, they might possibly have destroyed both these works, and probably without suffering more than they did. As it was, they drew up in a long line across the harbor mouth, outside the reefs, at a distance of 1,200 to 2,000 yards from the shore, and fired all the afternoon without doing or receiving much damage, and they were thus exposed to the coast batteries and the guns in earthworks along the cliffs, which they could not touch, though their fire told with dreadful effect on some of our ships that stood in nearer than the rest.

There was nothing in this sea-fight that tended much towards a solution of the long-mooted dispute of stone walls against wooden ones. The *Agamemnon's* experience bears perhaps most directly upon it. She stood in almost alone to within about 800 yards from Fort Constantine, and continued there firing broadsides for more than six hours, under the fire probably of a larger number of guns than she herself bore, and she came out of the contest neither crippled nor defeated, and most probably having done more damage to the fort than the fort had done to her.

BALAKLAVA AND INKERMAN.

While the useless bombardment of the town was going on, the course of the siege was diversified by the two important battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, neither of which, it appears, would have taken place but for the blunders of our engineering department. If one thing was from the first more evident than another, it was that the English army had undertaken a task which was beyond their strength numerically. It was almost physically impossible that they should carry on an important siege with only 25,000 men, and at the same time defend Balaklava and the long line of heights from that place to Inkermann, besides bringing up all their stores and supplies from a place six or seven miles in their rear. All this was apparent to every one; but in the face of these facts the engineers commenced an immense entrenched camp in front of Balaklava, as if they had 20,000 or 30,000 men to spare to defend it. The town itself was already defended by a circle of lines described with a mile radius, and therefore as extensive as those of Sebastopol itself; but they commenced on a two and a half mile radius to construct a series of redoubts in front of the place, though for what purpose has never been explained. The ground offered no facilities for defence; the profile of the works was such that cavalry could ride over them; no flanking expedients were resorted to; and they were too small to contain anything like an imposing garrison. With 1,000 men in each, and 10,000 or 20,000 in the rear, they might have been of use. But all we could afford were 200 Turks and a few sailors and artillerymen. The Turks were raw recruits, fighting in a foreign country under the orders of men who did not understand their language, and whose every act was an offence to their prejudices. The bait was too tempting to be resisted. LIPRANDI crossed the Tchernaya, and pounced on these devoted troops. They held their posts longer than they ought to have done, but at last fled, and were cut down by the Russian cavalry before they could reach their supports.

Immense was the obloquy heaped on these poor fellows for their conduct on this occasion, and the prestige of the Turks for a time was lost; but if blame were fairly appropriated, the whole of it should on this occasion be thrown on those officers who placed men in a position where their services were useless, and their destruction inevitable. The attempt to retake the captured guns by sending 700 light cavalry to charge 20,000 men in a position was a less mistake than the first, and was redeemed by the heroic brilliancy with which it was executed. Had half the labor been spent in fortifying the gorges of Inkermann that had been thrown away on these redoubts at Balaklava, the battle of the 5th of November would probably never have been fought. The Russians, however, seem always to have been keenly alive to the deficiencies of our scientific departments, and they watched their opportunity on this occasion with consummate skill. They saw that the very key of our position was overlooked and neglected; and they planned their attack with such secrecy, that had it been executed as designed nothing could have saved us. As it was, we were completely surprised by their approach, and at 9 o'clock on that eventful morning the fate of the Allied armies hung on the slenderest thread; had the Russians been able to penetrate a hundred yards further, and deploy their superior forces on the plateau, they could have marched over our thin and decimated ranks; and if defeated in front, with the town in our flank, nothing could have saved our being driven into the sea. The lines of Balaklava were not closed in the rear, not a sod had been turned in front of Kamiesch Bay, and there was not a rallying point in the whole plateau where even 1,000 men could make a stand. We were saved, however, partly by the mistake of General SOIMONOFF, who mistook his orders and lost his way, but far more by the indomitable heroism of our own troops, who, though surprised and surrounded, defended themselves with a constancy and courage which has seldom been equaled, and probably never surpassed, in the annals of war. With the 5th of November ended the first act in this great drama. Hitherto we had nothing to regret. The mistakes were not greater than probably happen in all past wars, and they had been nobly redeemed.

THE RESULTS.

When the battle of Inkermann was fought, the bombardment had continued for nearly three weeks without doing any damage to the enemy's works, which were, in fact, stronger than the day our fire commenced, and their armament becoming more and more formidable, and the inner defences of the town had so far been completed that it was evident that an assault was becoming daily less practicable. It was, in fact, certain that we had not the means of taking the town then, and there was no reasonable prospect of our being able to do so during the Winter months. It was, indeed, admitted that we must winter on the spot, and wait the return of fine weather to resume active operations.

Under these circumstances the obvious policy was to remain on the defensive. The more advanced parallel of attack ought at once to have been turned into a defensive parallel by putting its ditch outside, and providing it with flanks; and better ought to have been constructed in its immediate rear for the guard of the trenches. The lines of Balaklava ought to have been closed in the rear, and Kamiesch Bay fortified. If these precautions had been taken, not an inch of ground would have been lost, and the army might have wintered in security, and guarded their position without fatigue or exposure. This would also have left leisure for the repair of roads, the construction of huts, the establishment of depôts, and all those indispensable measures which were necessarily neglected from the want of men; and more than this, it would have allowed time for the reorganization of departments and the reformation of details—all of which were impossible while every man in the camp, from the chief of the staff to the drummer-boys, were worked beyond the power of human endurance. A different policy was adopted, and one-half the army was sacrificed to the obstinacy with which it was persevered in. The front of our trenches was always left open to the sorties of the garrison, and guards were required which it was far beyond the strength of our army to supply; while the works were pushed forward with a recklessness which was fatal to the men employed in them. Had it been that our engineers had discovered that the distance of 1,200 yards, at which their first batteries were placed, was too far off to do any damage, there might be some excuse for seeking a more advanced position in which to place them before attempting further operations against the place. But when the fire opened again on the 6th of April, it was from the identical batteries from which it was thrown on the 17th of October. All we had gained, at the expense of such suffering and misery, and by the loss of so many brave men, was, that on our left the saps had been pushed forward to within 600 yards of the enemies' works, but at the edge of a ravine, beyond which further progress in that direction was impossible. On our right very little progress had been made; and although in the centre we had advanced some 400 or 500 yards, we could not prevent the Russians from occupying the Mamelon, 650 yards in advance of their original lines, and within about 400 of our most advanced trenches.

THE SECOND BOMBARDMENT.

During the Winter the French had covered the whole ground in front of the lines they were attacking with a network of parallels, and advanced them to within about 200 yards of the Russian works. But it is still questionable whether it was worth their while to do this. If they could subdue the fire of the place, they could as easily have done this in three weeks as six months; and if they cannot subdue the fire of the place, they are hardly more advanced towards taking the place than they were.

Such was nearly the position of matters, when, on the 6th of April, the second great bombardment of Sebastopol took place. On this occasion the armament of our batteries was, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows:

	Guns				Mortars.	
	24-pdrs.	32-pdrs.	10-in.	8-in.	10-in.	13-in.
Left Attack	23	24	2	9	7	10
Right Attack	4	19	4	9	24	7
Totals	27	43	6	18	31	17

or 94 guns and 48 mortars.

It is not known what the armament of the French batteries consisted of; but, assuming it to be about the same, we may assert that in round numbers the fire commenced from 200 guns and 100 mortars—throwing a heavier weight of metal than ever was thrown by a siege train since the invention of gunpowder. The batteries opened at daybreak, each gun throwing about 120 or 140 rounds per day, and was continued without interruption for about ten days, though at the end of that time it was reduced to about 100 rounds per day; it afterwards fell off to 30, and at last ceased almost entirely.

The Russians were at first taken by surprise, but soon replied vigorously, and continued to fight us on at least equal terms during the whole time. Sometimes they did not fire a gun for hours together, and then again their fire flared up as if they had suddenly awakened from a trance. But they did us as little damage as we did them; and it is by no means clear that the better policy for them would not have been to close their embrasures, to withdraw all their guns, except those for defensive purposes, and let us waste our shot and shell on their invulnerable ramparts.

THE RESULT.

The result of this stupendous operation was absolutely nothing. It is true we occasionally gained a superiority of fire over the Redan, the Mamelon and the Flagstaff batteries, for the simple and obvious reason that these works partook more or less of the bastion trace, and though they could not be exactly enfiladed, they were opposed to a cross raking fire which was very destructive. The truth is, they ought never to have been armed for offence, but used merely for defensive purposes; still we never silenced even these, and at the end of the combat they were repaired and rearmed, and were as efficient as before. On the other hand, we never silenced nor gained any superiority of fire over those works which directly faced ours, and whose guns could only be attacked by direct fire.

It was an experiment on the largest scale, and proved beyond all cavil the proposition for which Mr. FERGUSSON contended so earnestly in his published works, and at the United Service Institution in 1853—that when the guns of a fort are equal in number to those of the attack, *they cannot be silenced by the besieger*; and as he has further shown how every fort can easily be made to mount twice the number of guns that can be brought against it, this part of the problem may be considered as solved. It remains to be seen whether places can be taken without this hitherto indispensable preliminary. During the fire we were not able to seize a single position, to destroy a single work, nor to advance the sap beyond the snail's pace at which it had been creeping for months past; and it now remains to be seen what science can do to restore to the attack its vaunted superiority over the art of defence.

THE THIRD BOMBARDMENT.

With this great bombardment ends the second, and let us hope the only tragic act, as far as we are concerned, in the siege of Sebastopol. The third opened more brilliantly, though it is somewhat hazardous to predicate on results while the action is still pending. The bombardment of April had so little effect, either in terrifying the Russians or in depriving them of their means of defence, that on the 20th of May they commenced a new work of counter-approach against the extreme left of the French, just above the Cemetery, at the head of the Quarantine Harbor. Had they been allowed to complete this *place d'armes* as the French dispatches call it, they would have been able to take the more advanced parallels of the besiegers in reverse, and to prevent further approach on this side. This was perceived by General PELISSIER, and an attack was ordered on the night of the 22d May, the intention, of course, being, not only to destroy the Russian work, but to turn it into an advanced parallel against the town. The defence was, however, conducted with such obstinacy, and by so large a body of the garrison, that although the French remained masters of the field, they were obliged to retire before the day broke to prevent their being exposed to the fire from the ramparts, which they could not have withstood, as they had been able to do nothing during the night towards covering themselves. As soon as it was dark the attack was renewed on the following night, when the garrison, dismayed by the carnage of the preceding night, and finding it impossible to maintain themselves in an unfinished work, gave up the contest, after a very slight resistance, and the French established themselves securely on the contested ground.

From this time till the 6th of June nothing of importance was undertaken by the Allies against the works of the place, but on the afternoon of that day the bombardment recommenced for the third time, but on this occasion from even a more powerful artillery and with greater vigor than before. The English seem to have had 157 guns and mortars in position. The French not very much less than twice that number, and they seem to have fired for twenty-eight hours as rapidly as they could with safety. At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, large bodies of the French advanced against the Mamelon, and rushing over its ruined parapets a hand-to-hand fight commenced, and was continued with varied success till the larger body of the assailants drove out the garrison, and the fight was transferred to the gorge in front of the Malakoff Tower, where it raged nearly all the night long. At times the French penetrated almost to the Malakoff, but were as often repulsed; by daybreak, however, they had fairly established themselves in the Mamelon and the adjoining works, and had captured sixty-two guns which were found in position there. While this was going on the English attacked the Quarries, which had been occupied by the Russians as an advanced parallel in front of the Redan, and after a most obstinate and sanguinary fight they too maintained their ground, and the morning found them in undisputed possession of the contested works. The redoubts on Mount Sapoune, on the other side of the Careening Bay, were also attacked by the French and evacuated during the night, being in fact untenable after the Mamelon had fallen.

MAP OF EASTERN HALF OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE RESULT.

By these two operations of the 23d of May and 7th of June, the Allies obtained possession of all the works of counter-approach which the Russians had erected outside their original lines after our bombardment of the 17th of October. In front of the eastern quadrant of the town the Allies are now established within 500 yards of the real defences of the place, and on the western side the French have completed their third parallel everywhere within 200 yards of the place, and on some points much nearer. The French are, in fact, now where they ought to have been within a fortnight or three weeks of opening trenches, and would have been had they been acting against a bastioned fortress. The English are now where they ought to have been on the 17th of October, and probably would have been had they dreamed of such a resistance as has taken place. In no instance, however, have the original works been attacked by our troops or seriously damaged by our fire; they are, on the contrary, far stronger and more perfect than they were when the first bombardment terminated in November last, and the town is no doubt full of defensive expedients which were not then thought of. Such was the state of the siege when the attack of the 18th June was directed against the Malakoff Tower and the Redan, and the allied armies underwent the first serious check they have sustained. Our limits forbid us to enter into a detailed examination of the misfortunes and errors of that eventful day; but if any proof were needed of the principles of fortification for which we are here contending, it will be found in the terrific fire and the unflinching defence of the Russian garrison on that occasion.

THE PROSPECT.

Notwithstanding this disappointment, there seems little reason to doubt of the successful termination of this great enterprise. Our forces are four times more numerous than when we undertook the siege. Our artillery has increased in even a greater proportion, and the experience of the Winter campaign has added immensely to the efficiency of every department of our armies. On the other hand, the Russians must be dispirited by their recent continual defeats, and crippled by our successes in the Sea of Azoff; and mere field-works cannot forever resist such an overwhelming power as is now brought against them. But whether the place fall to-morrow, or still resist some time longer, the scientific question as far as the art of fortification is concerned, may be considered as settled. For it is proved beyond a doubt that an abundant supply of guns placed on earth-works may restore the superiority of the defence over the attack. It is true the siege has been conducted under somewhat anomalous circumstances, the town never having been invested; but that advantage was far more than counterbalanced by the fact of its fortifications having been commenced after we established ourselves before the place, and under every disadvantage that could almost have been conceived: had they been carefully prepared on the same principles in time of peace, we should not even now be cheered by the hope of a successful termination of this great siege.

In a Tight Spot—A Tough Story.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

BOLIVIA, Miss., Friday, July 13, 1855.

I learn that there is considerable sickness on the river now, the boats often stopping to bury their dead. I was informed by a physician that seven were put off on Tuesday last at Napoleon. Our country continues healthy. I heard a good story the other day. It is tough, but my informant vouches for the truth of it. On the steamer ——, on her last trip, there were many cases of cholera—many died and were buried. At length, all the coffin plank was used up, and the carpenter was compelled to make his boxes out of old flatboat plank. At sundown another case died—a deck passenger. He was thrust into the box, and the top loosely nailed on.

The captain ran into a wood yard, and not liking to stop to bury the body, bargained with the owner of the yard, an acquaintance, to do it for him. The box was left under the bank alone till morning, when the wood merchant promised to hide it. In the morning he sent two of his negroes down to dig a hole, when they came back, their eyes dilated with horror, and their wool standing on end, swearing that the dead fellow was thumping and trying to get out. The master went down and a strange sight presented itself. The corpse had revived, and finding itself in rather close quarters, exerted itself and burst the rather slight fastening, thus releasing itself. The man was soon well, and is now chopping wood at the place. The boat has landed there since, but although the resurrected will come to the landing and talk with the officers, no persuasion can induce him to go on board. He is fearful of being served another trick."

DANGERS OF THE DIVING BELL.—During some weeks past a diving bell has been successfully employed in facilitating the operations for widening the draw at the New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge. The usual period of time which persons can remain in the diving bell with safety during its immersion, we believe, is about forty-five minutes. On Saturday last two men who had imprudently remained in the bell about an hour gave the signal to be hoisted up immediately, and although this was speedily performed, one of them had fainted before emerging into the open air; probably in consequence of the atmosphere in the bell becoming bad from its continued respiration. A slight additional delay would probably have been attended with fatal consequences. Another person recently, on being raised in the bell to the surface was attacked with bleeding at the nose, accompanied with symptoms of fever and ague. An Irishman also, on his first descent in the bell, after a few minutes gave the signal to be hoisted up forthwith, and on meeting his friends declared that his head felt as about to burst, and that he narrowly escaped death.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

The Hards and Softs, and Mr. Wise.

The Richmond *Examiner* having denounced Mr. WISE very severely, for giving aid and comfort to the Free-Soil Democrats of New-York, by his letter to the Young Men's Democratic Club of this City, Mr. Wise writes as follows, in reply:

ONLY, NEAR ONANOCOCK, Va., July 30, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 24th inst., calling my attention to an editorial of the *Richmond Examiner* of that day, headed "*The New-York Herald and Ourselves Again—Gov. Wise and the New-York Democracy*," was not received until yesterday. It was *mis-sent* to Old Point Comfort, and I can't account for such negligence in the mails. Fortunately, this morning, for the first time since it was written, I saw my letter in print, to which this editorial refers. I enclose it to you, and ask for its republication in the *Enquirer*, in order that every fair minded person may judge of the justice of the *Examiner* to me.

I was addressed by neither *Hards* nor *Softs* from New-York. A most patriotic letter came to me from the "Young Men's Democratic Union Club" of the City of New-York, congratulating the Democracy of Virginia upon their recent triumph over a common enemy, and breathing nothing but a greeting sympathy with our success. Was I to doubt or distrust any portions of our fellow countrymen who thus openly committed themselves *to the same cause with ourselves?* Was I to stop and inquire: Tell me first, gentlemen, are you Hards or Softs? I must distinguish between you in my reply. Certainly, such a course of response would have been unbecoming and ungracious. And if they had avowed themselves either Hard or Soft, was it not enough that they cordially congratulated the result of the Virginia election? Would not that of itself show the current and direction of their sentiments and sympathies; and would not both be such as *we* could approve most heartily? But when you see that they were a Young Men's Club, and a Democratic *Union* Club, aiming to preserve the Union of the States, and to restore the union of the factions of the party in their own State, I ask, was it for me to meddle in any local and personal divisions of our friends in a sister State? No. I addressed them, as you see, hurriedly and hastily, but warmly and cordially as I would address them again. And by reading the letter all may see *what* it was and *what it is* in which I "cordially, then, with all my heart and all my head" united, and *with whom* I united. Again, I repeat, that my "heart and soul are with the *Young Men's Democratic Union Club*" of New-York, in their patriotic efforts to unite they Democracy in their State and everywhere, again on the National platform of '51 and '52. I will know no *Hards* and no *Softs* in Democracy. All are Democrats, or they are not. *If Democrats*, they will not repudiate the sentiments of my letter; and *if* Democrats, they will not foment dissensions in the Democratic camp, in the very face of Democracy's most formidable foe.

I have not a word of comment to make on the *Examiner's* article. If divisions must come among us in Virginia, they shall not come through me; and I say, "Woe unto him through whom they shall come!" The public is witness of what I have borne in silence and patience, before and during the late canvass. I mean to forbear to the last extremity, to promote the harmony and to unite the whole strength of our party in Virginia, and everywhere, for the defence of the rights of the States and of the union of the States, for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government—for the muniments of individual inalienable rights of the citizens of the States, and to prevent the Samson of America from being shorn of a single hair of his strength by the treason and madness which would "abolish African Slavery or dissolve the Union," under the lead of the minions and money of a "foreign influence." Certainly the *Examiner* will unite in these ends. You are welcome to publish this.

Yours, hastily but truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

Duties of Census Marshals.

The Secretary of the Kings County Board of Census Marshals, in answer to a letter asking his views as to the action of the Board of Supervisors in relation to their pay, has received the following from Mr. LEAVENWORTH:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th ult. was duly received, just as I was leaving Albany for Syracuse. From that time to this I have not had an hour which I could properly call my own, and now I find myself without a copy of the Census Law, to which I wish to refer.

I cannot doubt from my recollection of the Law but the Board of Supervisors labor under an error. The Census Marshals had more than one duty to perform. Each one was bound in the first place to take the census in his own district, and to do it accurately. This was his *first* and paramount duty, and one to which all others under the law must yield. That he had done this duty faithfully each one was obliged to make oath. He could not under the law make his return until *he had performed this duty*. Then if he *could not* perform the duty by the 5th of July, what was he to do? Why, the Board say he may stop in the middle of his work, in violation of the law and his duty, make a *ridiculous and false return, and then swear to it*, and take his $50 for *doing nothing*.

I do not so understand the law or the plain common sense of the thing. The Legislature erred as to the time required, but no person ever dreamed that the Marshals were to cease from their labors because the 5th of July had arrived. Such a construction would have defeated the only object of the law—would have violated the constitutional provisions requiring the census, and would have thrown away every dollar expended under the same.

I think if you will employ some good lawyer like Mr. GILLMAN to go before the Board, he will satisfy them of their error; but if he does not he will at least put you in a proper position to go to the Legislature, who will not only pay you for all the days you spent in the business, but will also, I hope, increase your per diem allowance to a reasonable compensation.

I shall be in Albany on the 11th, when, if need be, I shall be happy to hear from you again.

Very truly yours,

E. W. LEAVENWORTH.

Marrimonial Infidelity—Spiritual Philosophy.

From the Rochester Union.

A somewhat singular case came up at the Police Office yesterday. A man about 45 years of age, named PATTEN, was brought up, charged with deserting his family, his wife appearing as the complainant. The family consisted of the wife and three children, one an infant. The wife stated that PATTEN had left her without support, and was cohabiting with another female, somewhat her junior. PATTEN did not deny that he had ceased to live with his wife, and had taken to his bosom another woman; but he attempted to show that his conduct had been proper. He then went on to state that many years since, when first married, he and his wife lived together in harmony, because their views on spiritual matters coincided. He said, when the Second Advent doctrine—which the vulgar called Millerism—was preached, he and his wife both embraced the faith of the Saviour. In later years, he became convinced that the seventh instead of the first day of the week was the Sabbath, and on this point his wife harmonized, and all went on smoothly.

About a year ago, a question came up as to the Resurrection, and on this point they could not agree. He concluded, after closely consulting his Bible, that the Resurrection was only a spiritual one. His wife insisted that the body was to be raised also. Here there was an irreconcilable difference, and one that PATTEN thought was sufficient to lead to a separation. He said that he could not live with a woman who did not harmonize with him in his views on spiritual matters, and had, therefore, forsaken his wife, and found a female who thought as he did on this point. Here the wife, who had listened to his statement very patiently, interrupted him, by saying that she thought the newly found female agreed with him quite as well co carnal as on spiritual matters.

PATTEN said that could not be shown by evidence, and went on with his narrative, concluding by asserting that there must be harmony on spiritual things between man and wife, to enable them to live together. He said he would not live with a woman who did not think as he did on religious questions.

The Magistrate required him to give bail for the maintenance of his wife and children, and threatened him with another kind of punishment, if he violated the law in order to live in "spiritual harmony" with a woman not his wife.

An exchange paper says, that a lady in Nantucket was awakened the other night by a noise which resembled the sound of a person crawling stealthily in the room above; soon the noise was heard on the stairs, accompanied with a heavy clump, clump, clump, and summoning all her courage the lady, lamp in hand, opened the door, when to her astonishment, she discovered an army of crabs descending the stairs. A juvenile member of the family had carried the animals into the garret the day previous, and they, escaping from their confinement, were making their way back to salt water.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Comments of the Louisville Newspapers.

THE CASE STATED.

From the Louisville Journal, (Know-Nothing,) Aug. 9.

With shameless effrontery, and in the face of undeniable facts, the anti-American newspapers of this city are striving industriously to ward off from their party the odious responsibility of having caused the disgraceful riots and horrid butcheries of Monday. A deep, dark, and damning stain has tarnished the hitherto bright escutcheon of Louisville. The heart of every good citizen sickens at the contemplation of the terrible excesses which have been committed. The blame, however, should and will attach itself to those *who drew the first blood,—who committed the first act of lawless violence*—to those who gave the first mortal provocation, which brought upon the offenders a terrible, an excessive retaliation and retribution. Of these offences the American party is entirely guiltless. It can fearlessly stand up before the community, whose peace has been thus ruthlessly destroyed, and say, with conscientious truth, "Shake not thy gory locks at me! Thou canst not say I did it."

We do not for one moment attempt to excuse or even to palliate the enormity of the outrages committed on the afternoon and night of Monday by those, who, incensed and infuriated beyond the exercise of reason or the control of the legal authorities, resorted to murder and arson to avenge the unprovoked, cold-blooded slaughter and maiming of their innocent and inoffensive countrymen. We have always deprecated and shall continue to oppose mob violence, but we are not willing that Americans or the American party should be blamed, and denounced as the authors of these deeds of violence, when we know and are preparing to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that on every instance foreigners were the aggressors; that in every instance the first act of lawlessness and unprovoked bloodshed was perpetrated by foreigners upon the persons of unoffending and peaceable native-born citizens.

The Anti-American party and its organs are vainly attempting by baseless and impudent assertions, violent denunciations and palpable misrepresentations and perversions of facts to shift the stigma of the authorship of these disgraceful occurrences from their own party to ours. We will not, at present, attempt to point out and refute singly the many glaring inaccuracies and misstatements contained in the notices of these riots published in the Sag-Nicht papers. We will in due time present the sworn statements of respectable men and women, who witnessed the whole affair from the commencement to the end, both in the First and Eighth Wards. We will then abundantly show, not only that no violence was perpetrated by Americans except in retaliation for an unprovoked and cold-blooded butchery of their countrymen by foreigners congregated in large numbers, armed with guns and pistols and bludgeons, and by other foreigners, shooting from out of doorways and gateways and from windows and behind walls and fences, upon unsuspecting Americans passing upon the public streets, but that no sufficient provocation or excuse had been given by Americans in any portion of the city for any of the outrages which were committed by the Irish and Germans, and which really began and produced the riotous excesses which we so much deplore. We know that the election was proceeding quietly everywhere, that, in order to avoid even the imputation of any unfairness or impropriety, which they expected would be eagerly caught at by their unscrupulous opponents to account for the glorious victory which our friends were confident of winning, the Americans, in their respective Councils, had determined to keep order and peace and quiet at the polls. This they did. It is true that, believing there would not be time to poll a full vote in some of the wards, they made use of every fair means to get in American votes with all possible dispatch, but we deny that any unusual obstruction was offered or attempted to be offered to any legal and orderly behaved voter. At the time that the fact was proclaimed at the polls that their countrymen had, without provocation, been shot down, murdered in cold blood, by ferocious foreigners, in distant and quiet streets of the city, the Americans in the neighborhood of the several voting places at first refused to believe that such outrages had been committed, and considered it a ruse to draw them away from the polls and to give an opportunity to the Sag Nicht forces to take possession of the polls and prevent Americans from voting. It was only when the wounded and the dead of their fellow-countrymen were brought before them and they were convinced that cowardly and bloody murders had been perpetrated, that, with cries of vengeance upon the murderers, they sought them out and hunted them into the houses that were despoiled or destroyed. Until this shooting was begun by the foreigners, the Americans were generally unarmed, while, in both the First and Eighth Wards, the foreigners, both the Germans and the Irish, acted in concert and were armed to the teeth with firearms prepared several days before. When the fracas commenced, the Americans were obliged to go to their homes or to the Court-House to procure arms, and to the shops to buy arms and ammunition to repel the attacks made upon them and to avenge the innocent American blood that had been shed. Up to this time they had been victorious in the election, they were in a good humor with every one, and were rejoicing at having realized their fondest hopes in gaining a victory without any disorder or breaches of the peace.

That grave outrages and heinous wrongs were perpetrated by Americans, when they took the law in their own hands and sought to punish the murderers of their countrymen and avenge those who had been killed and wounded without provocation, no one will deny; but it is useless for organs of the Anti American party to seek any longer to conceal the fact that those outrages were *commenced* by the foreign population, that the first wrongs committed were committed by foreigners, that the first bloodshed was the work of foreigners, that the first murders perpetrated were perpetrated by foreigners. That these foreigners were maddened and excited and instigated to these deeds of violence by the insidious, incendiary appeals of the organs of the foreign party and the demagogues and leaders, who have for weeks past been seeking to arouse the passions and prejudices of this class of citizens against Americans, can scarcely for a moment be doubted. That these attacks upon Americans were premeditated and done by concert and agreement among the perpetrators can be and will be established. An intelligent public will not, when these facts are known, attribute these riots to the American party, but, in spite of all protestations of lamb-like innocence and all attempts to misrepresent facts, the responsibility and the blame will be surely and justly brought home to its real authors, the incendiary demagogues of the foreign, Anti-American party.

Who Caused the Riot?

From the Journal (Know-Nothing,) Aug 9.

We leave it to the public to judge whether a victorious party, the party that had the numerical strength, a party that at noon was over 1,000 votes ahead, was likely to get up a riot. There was no inducement for any such insane procedure. The fact that the assaults upon Americans did not begin until after the Sag-Nichts found that they were beaten at the polls, is almost conclusive evidence that it was the chagrin of the latter at such a result that impelled them to deeds of violence. It would have been folly and madness on the part of the Americans to commence rioting. We know that it was the determined purpose of the Americans to keep peace and preserve order throughout the day at the polls; *and they did so.* Whenever a fight or a disturbance at the polls was begun, it was promptly stopped. And but for the shooting of Americans passing in the streets, the day would have passed off with more quiet than is usual on an election-day.

What the Stone Masons Did?

From the Journal (Know-Nothing.)

It has been reported that fifty German laborers, including all the stone-masons, have left the Custom-House, not to return again, &c. This is not so, as will be seen by the following card of Messrs. FILLION

Messrs. M. & F. FILLION, Contractors for the cut stone work of the Custom-House, certify that on Monday no one interfered with their hands, and that they are now peaceably at work on the building.

LOUISVILLE, Aug 8, 1855 M & F. FILLION.

Mr. Hughes Contradicts the Sag-Nichts.

From the Journal, (Know-Nothing.)

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 8.

GENTLEMEN: I wish you to publish this, as the Sag-Nicht party says that the assault of Monday was made by the American party. The assertion is false. I got into a hack to take care of a wounded man, and, after leaving the place of riot, the hack was assaulted and fired into, and the wounded man, in the act of fainting, was shot while in my arms. He was shot in the head, and I was shot in the back. There are nineteen shots in my back now, that were fired into the back in a peaceable part of the town. There was no riot at that place. G. W. HUGHES.

Who is Responsible?

From the Louisville (Anti-Know-Nothing) Courier, Aug. 9.

We fully agree with the *Journal* that there is a terrible responsibility somewhere, and that no language is too strong for its condemnation. And the *Journal* knows full well where this responsibility belongs. *To its incendiary articles continued day after day before the election, and its violent appeals on the morning of the election*, articles and appeals calculated to bring into active exercise all the bad passions of the human heart—more than to any other cause, is the deplorable outbreak of Monday attributed.

But this was only one of the many causes at work. Every action of the Know-Nothing Councils tended to produce the damnable outrage.

They prevented the Common Council from appointing additional voting places or giving additional poll books. They determined that the full vote should not be polled. They compelled their Judge to appoint as officers of election Know-Nothings almost exclusively, in order that they might more successively carry out their nefarious designs. They then took possession of the polls, and while keeping those opposed to them waiting in the streets for hours for an opportunity to vote, while their own members were being passed in through back and side doors. Not satisfied with this, foreigners were beaten and driven from the polls and intimidated, and the fact that in the First Ward, only 111 votes were given out of 1,000; in the Second Ward, only 62 out of 600, demonstrates conclusively that not only foreigners but native born citizens opposed to Know-Nothingism were prevented from exercising the right of suffrage. At an early hour in the morning, Col. PRESTON saw how things were going, and not wishing his friends to be sacrificed left the polls and advised them to do the same. No effort whatever was made to get up the Anti-Know-Nothing vote, and it was agreed to let the election go by default rather than provoke a difficulty, which the actions of the K. N.'s showed was inevitable if any attempt was made to permit citizens to exercise their sacred rights of suffrage.

But the fiendish mobocrats were determined not to be disappointed. They panted for blood and were determined to have it. As the foreigners did not come to the polls to be whipped and abused, they in gangs of tens and twenties, soon after dinner, sought them at their homes, and on their own hearths, and in the midst of their terrified wives and children, brutally outraged them. Flying rumors were circulated through the city that the Germans had, with guns and muskets, taken possession of the First Ward polls, and soon thousands of men and boys were running to that portion of the city. Long previously, the Germans had in their fright, closed all their doors and shops, and when they saw infuriated crowds rushing on them, they made a feeble effort to defend themselves. The result is well known. Thus much for the upper end of the city.

In the presence of heaven, before this community, *we deny, utterly deny, that the aggressions in the lower part of the city, on Monday afternoon, came from the foreigners.* Reason revolts at the very idea of such a senseless charge. The foreigners knew well that they were a small body in the midst of a multitude of persons ready at a moment's warning to commit any deed of violence. They had long been threatened; throughout the day, in every effort to enjoy the right of suffrage guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, they had been pursued by mobs of half-grown boys. Their houses were threatened, and warned by the experience of the day, they prepared to defend their lives and property.

As we have already shown by the testimony of respectable gentlemen, the difficulties in the Eighth Ward late Monday evening were commenced by an attack on three peaceable Irishmen, while they were quietly walking through the streets. They were knocked down and brutally beaten, and after succeeding in getting into their houses or houses of their friends, they were still pursued and fired at. Every man's house is his castle, and forced as they were to the wall, they defended themselves as they best could. Mr RHODES was then killed, probably by a random shot

This was the offence committed by the Irish, and for which numbers of innocent men and children were murdered, and helpless women turned out of their homes. For defending their property against malicious and unprovoked violence, the Irish were hunted like beasts of prey and were shot down as remorselessly as though they had been vermin. Houis after the flesh had been burned from their bones amid the smouldering ruins of their homes, the reckless youths who had been the actors in these things, spoke of their deeds in tones of levity that were shocking. They said they did not know how many they killed, but they had popped down every Irishman they saw.

One of the worst features of the riots of Monday was in the youthfulness of the generality of the persons engaged in them. *Multitudes of half-grown boys, rendered perfectly devilish with ungoverned passions and whisky, filled the streets with yells and violence* They were armed with clubs, pistols or shot guns, and in almost every instance these precocious sprigs of wickedness commenced the work that brought on violence. And men calling themselves Christians, professing to belong to a system of morals which ordains that its members shall avoid even the appearance of evil, yea, at least one who says he has been called to preach the Gospel, were seen busily engaged in urging on the young and thoughtless to deeds of violence and murder. We forbear to give the names now, but we shall do so hereafter. They have courted notoriety, and they shall have enough and to spare. One Ider of a church addressed a mob that was threatening violence, and what does the reader suppose this officer of a church used in the way of argument? The only reason he urged was that "the office of ONE OF US" is next door to the house you are going to attack, and you might injure a brother Know-Nothing." Even women, members of churches, under the fell influence of Know-Nothingism, shrieked out during Monday's riots, the very sentiments of demons. They said they wished every German, every Irishman, and all their descendants were killed, and every Catholic were cut up into mincemeat.

What Mayor Barbee Did?

From the Courier, (Anti-Know-Nothing.)

Mayor BARBEE, to his credit be it said, did all in his power to suppress the disturbances Monday, but was left almost powerless. He made repeated speeches to the mob, and was doubtless the means of saving the Catholic Church, on Shelby-street. But he was wholly unsupported by the Marshal and police, at whose inefficiency the entire community is justly indignant. Had they acted with resolution the mob could easily and speedily have been suppressed. Indeed, instead of arresting the ringleaders, they deliberately made a bargain with them at the *Times* office, agreeing to let them burn the signs and go away undisturbed. In all cases, we believe, the parties arrested were the assailed instead of the assailants.

They must be Punished.

From the Courier.

Is it possible that our Courts and police intend to make no efforts to bring to punishment the perpetrators of the murders and arson of Monday? Do they intend to show by their conduct that there is to be no protection to person or property in Louisville any longer?

The Cannon.

From the Courier.

The proper officers should lose no time in holding to a rigid accountability those parties who were parading the streets on Monday with the cannon and muskets, inciting the mob to riot and arson. The police know them, and if they are not properly punished, a terrible responsibility will rest on our public officers.

Outside Interference.

From the Courier.

We are informed that many of the devilish fiends who composed the mob Monday were from New-Albany and Jeffersonville. Why they were not arrested and imprisoned, instead of being permitted to run riot and then go home at their pleasure, it is for the police to say.

New-Albany Claims the Glory.

From the Courier.

The New-Albany bullies who visited our city on Monday were claiming all the glory of the outrages and excesses committed on the night of the election. We wish we could ascribe the burning of houses, the murder of men, women and children, and all the enormities that marked that dreadful night to those imported and hired bullies. But we fear that there would be strong competition for the horrible honor. We know of many citizens of Louisville who glory in the bloody deed.

Mr. Genet Denies Killing Murphy.

From the Courier.

CHAS. GENET desires us to say that he was not the person who shot and killed MURPHY, near the O. K. Pork-house on the day of the election, as stated by MURPHY on his death-bed. Mr. GENET says that at the time he was near by rendering assistance to an Irish woman, whose husband had left her through fear of the mob. He had frequently employed the deceased and knew him to be a peaceable citizen and good workman. This victim of the mob voted the American ticket, although an Irishman by birth.

Spiritual and Medical Aid Refused Admission to the Jail.

From the Courier

We are credibly informed that Father ABLE a respectable and amiable Catholic clergymen, visited the jail for the purpose of administering spiritual consolation to a number of his Irish parishioners who were badly wounded in the election riots, and was positively refused admission. We hope for the sake of our friend THOMAS, who is a gentleman, that there is some mistake in this matter, or else that some one acted without his authority.

We understand that Dr. D. RILEY, a well-known physician, went to the jail in order to render medical aid to several of the badly wounded persons who were arrested Monday, but was denied any access to the prisoners. How about the truth of this?

Another Opinion.

From the Louisville Democrat, (Anti-Know-Nothing,) Aug. 9.

All the stories about large quantities of powder and arms being discovered in the possession of the foreigners are *unmitigated falsehoods*, circulated for a purpose. We have made diligent inquiries, and are satisfied that so far from making preparations to attack the Americans, the foreigners had not even made preparations to properly defend themselves in case of attack. If they had determined on the course imputed to them, is it at all likely that, with the advantages of being entrenched in their own houses, they would not have killed more than four or five of their assailants. Had the Irish on Main-street, below Tenth, organized and made preparations as charged, would not they have killed their assailants by scores before permitting themselves to be slaughtered?

The poor creatures, when, as they thought, driven to the last extremity, did make some effort to defend themselves; but the small mortality their balls occasioned showed their weapons were not used as they would have been by an attacking party. In the upper part of the city the Germans who fired guns used only shot. If they had been determined to murder Americans, would not their guns have been loaded with balls, and would they not have acted at least with some degree of concern? Heaven knows that we would be the last forever to defend foreigners guilty of attacking Americans, but when we know that the victims of the mob are guiltless of the crime imputed them, it is but an act of justice that the memories of the unfortunate, humbled though they were, should be vindicated.

We repeat that the foreigners were so frightened at the demonstrations made against them so early in the morning that they did not even attempt to go the polls. This is conclusively demonstrated in the fact that in the First, Second and Eighth Wards, out of more than 2 229 votes the Anti-Know Nothings had, they only polled 391! The ruffians, who were bent on having a few knock-downs, finding the Germans did not come to the polls, went to their houses and brutlhay beat them; and for this statement we have the authority of respectable Americans who were eye-witnesses of the occurrences.

Certificates Concerning the Riot.

From the Democrat.

The following certificates have been handed us for publication:

I, Susan E Payne, having been calle' upon to state what I know of a difficulty that occurred between Jesse Hughes, deceased, and Wm. Hardin, on the morning of the 7th inst.—I was sitting at our front window, some twenty steps from the corner of Jackson and Madison streets: I saw Mr. Hughes strike Mr. Hardin; they then scuffled about notil they got out on the street, where they fell; Mr. Hughes fell on his left side, when he struck the pavement his pistol went off, as he had it in his left side coat pocket when he struck the pavement.

The above statement I know to be true, as I was, from my window, in full and plain view of them through their whole fight Mr Kendall was not off the pavement until Mr. Hatzel and young Mr. Payne and Mr. Kendall went to them and parted them.

SUSAN E. PAYNE.

I attest the above statement. JOHN R. PAYNE

I, Albert Richardson, having been present, saw the same that Miss Susan E. Payne has stated above; and I further know that Mr. Kendall was sitting in his front door, reading a newspaper, when the pistol went off; he then jumped up and went and laid his paper on the counter, and then returned back to the door and stood in the door a moment; when Mr. Hatzel came out of Mr. Atkins', on the opposite side of the street, he (Hatzel) and young Payne went to them out on the street, and Mr. Kendall went out where they were and assisted in parting them.

ALBERT RICHARDSON.

I, Susan Denson, having been called upon by Mr. Allen Kendall to state what I saw of a difficulty that occurred between Jesse Hughes, deceased, and Wm. Hardin, that occurred on the corner of Jackson and Madison streets on the morning of the 7th inst.—I heard the report of a pistol: I ran out to the yard gate; as I looked to where I thought the pistol was fired I saw Mr Hughes and Mr. Hardin fighting; they were in the act of rising: I saw Mr. Hughes catch Hardin by the hair of his head: Mr. Kendall, Mr. Hatzel and Payne ran to them and separated them; there was no person near them when I first saw them that I saw; I have known Mr. Kendall for some three years, and think he is a very peaceable and inoffensive man, and of very reputable standing. SUSAN DENSON.

I, Agnes McCoy, having been called upon to state what I saw of a difficulty that occurred on the 7th inst., on the morning of said day, on the corner of Jackson and Madison streets, between Jesse Hughes and Wm. Hardin—I was sitting in my front door, some thirty steps from the corner of Jackson and Madison streets; I heard a pistol fired. I ran to my front gate; I saw Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hardin; I supposed they had been down on the street, when I first saw them they were in the act of rising; I saw Mr Hughes catch Mr. Hardin by the hair of his head; I saw Mr. Kendall go from his door to where they were out on the street, and Mr. Hatzel and Mr. Payne assisted him in parting them: I saw nothing in Mr. Kendall's hands or either of them when they went to separate them; I have lived a nighbor to Mr. Kendall for some seven years; I have always and do yet think him a peaceable man; I never have known or heard of his having difficulty with any person since I have known him; he is highly esteemed among his neighbors

AGNES McCOY.

I, Eliza Glenn, having been called upon to state what I saw and know of a difficulty that occurred on Tuesday morning, at or near the corner of Jackson and Madison streets, in the city of Louisville, between Jesse Hughes, deceased, and Wm Hardin—I heard the report of a pistol; I ran to the door; I went up to the corner, near to where Hardin and said Hughes were clinched; out on the street near the corner of Jackson and Madison streets; they were both clinched and on their feet, but fell before I got near to where they were: Mr Kendall came out of his store and went and assisted in parting them; Mr. Kendall was in his store and there was no person near to where they were fighting, until Mr. Kendall and Mr Augustus Hatzel went to them and separated them; and further I know nothing.

Her
ELIZA M GLENN.
Mark.

I, Augustus Hatzel, do hereby state that, on the morning of the 7th August, I was in the house of William Atkins, on the north west corner of Madison and Jackson streets. I heard the report of a pistol, I immediately stepped to the door, I saw Mr. Jesse Hughes and Mr. Hardin clinched, standing on their feet, out in the cross street of Jackson and Madison streets. I saw no person near them, nor neither did I see any person have anything in their hands. I went to them, and I think Mr Kendall came out of his door; he and myself and some other gentlemen separated them. I have known Mr. Kendall for a number of years, I have lived near to him for several years and I have looked upon him as a very peaceable and inoffensive man and a peaceable man in his neighborhood and highly respectable, &c.

A HATZEL,
JOHN B ZARING.

I, John M. Forbis, having read a piece in the *Democrat* or *Times* of the death or murdering of an old Democrat citizen, by the name of Jesse Hughes. I saw no weapons in the hand or hands of any person, or any disposition manifested to interfere in any way by any that was present, but to separate them, and have no hesitancy in saying that the publication I saw in one of the above-named papers, stating that an old and respectable Democrat citizen was mobbed, stabbed, beaten and shot on the corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets, on the morning of the 7th instant, and have no hesitancy in stating that I know the said publication is groundless and false.

JOHN M. FORBIS.
ROBERT L. MARTIN.

AUG. 9, 1855.

Investigation Before the Court.

From the Democrat.

Peter Flannery was up before the Court, charged with being engaged on Monday in rioting. The only evidence was by a youth of 12 or 15 years old, named Stuebr. He told a straight and well-connected tale. He was standing on the southeast corner of Main and Tenth, opposite Graf & Weyd's, was a crowd of some eight, ten or more. When the firing began, crossed to north side of Main; then crossed Tenth on his way to the paper mill; looked back and saw Flannery throwing one or more stones at the crowd which was running down to the corner of Main and Chapel; didn't know how the riot began; did not see who fired; did not see any one fall, did not not see any one throw at Flannery

Mr Kellogg called—Know nothing of the affray except what had been told him by accused, accused acknowledged to him, as well as to the Court, that he had thrown stones, but stated that he had been thrown at first. From the evidence the Court held him to bail in $200 to keep the peace and be of good behavior for six months. Gave bail.

Michael Hallinan and George Conrey had been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a riot. They were arrested with Pat Tansey at Mr. Morrissey's on Main, between Preston and Jackson.

First witness, Mr. Morrissey.—We were after dinner sitting in the hall of my house; I had early in the morning shut up the store, and only the hall door was open. While there I heard a fuss up Jackson-street; shut the hall door, and told the boys to go up stairs; we all went up; was afraid of an attack if the house was left open; went into the third story with my old mother and sisters, to get them out of harm's way; locked the door of the room; there were in the room my mother and sisters, Mr. O'Herron and the two boys; Mr O'Herron lives in the house; some one came and rapped at the door; told him to go away, we didn't want any disturbance there; he went down stairs, but in a few moments came back again and burst in the door; Mr. Tansey ran in and secreted himself; heard a crowd coming up stairs; saw officers enter, and I jumped out of back window on roof of kitchen, to go to Capt. Hamilton's to ask him to help me take care of my mother and sisters: we had not been upon the street at all but shut the front door down stairs, and ran up when we heard the noise near Jackson-street; those lads had been with me at least half an hour before we heard any disturbance.

Mr. O'Herron called: Was with the lads about two hours—one at least—before the disturbance: were in the back-yard and in the hall of the house till fifteen or twenty minutes before the rioting; went up stairs; was coming down again; one of the lads ran up and said a row was going on in the street; we had better go up stairs; went up; I crept under one bed; three in the room; one of these boys under another; on the bed was an old gun; have never used it in my life; then came a knock at the door; Mr. Morrissey asked who was there, and said go away; then they came back again and burst open the door, and came in; I crept from under the bed and locked the door again, or fastened it; then the officers and crowd came; I refused to open; didn't know who was there; they burst open the door and seized the mattress or bed on which one of the lads was lying, and some of the women—the same bed the gun was lying on—and tucked it into the doorway; Mr. Morrissey jumped out the window; we had been together since dinner; were not out of the house at all, made no opposition.

Officer Weatherford called: Arrested one of these lads; do not recollect seeing the other at all; Mr. Arthur and myself were coming down from Fifth Ward, between Jackson and Hancock; were met by some young men, who stated that they had been shot at from a house in the square below; they came down with us, pointed out the house; we went all through it, but found no one; then entered the house above; found no one till we reached the third story; as Mr. Arthur was taking Tansey out, and Morrissey jumped out of the back window, I pulled one of these lads from under a bed; he had a gun in his hands; had not used it that I know of; went there to hunt Tansey; Morrissey had something in his hand when he jumped out of the window; jumped upon the roof of the kitchen; I arrested one with a gun in his hands.

Officer Arthur—Weatherford and myself were coming down Main-street; young Joyes and one or two others met us, saying they had been shot at from a house on the square below; searched all through that house; found no one, went to next one east—Mr. Morrissey's; met no one till we reached the third story; knocked at the door, but could not get in; asked through the key-hole, "Is Tansey in there!" and was told there was no one there but women; put my shoulder against the door and burst it open; Tansey came at me with a loaded cane in both hands; warded it off with a stick—had some passes. finally, with help, arrested him and took away the stick; found no arms nor weapons upon him (Tansey); was going out of the door-way with him, saw Morrissey, with sabre in hand, jump out of the back window; sabre or sword long as my arm; saw Weatherford pull one of these boys from under a bed; do not recollect seeing the other at all; did not see any one make any attack except Tansey.

Joyes and others called, but not present. Subpœned for the 10th, and Hallinan and Conrey remanded to jail till all the testimony was in, to see if they could be recognized by any as at all concerned.

An effort was made to detain Mr. Morrissey, for having been found with a sword in his hand. The Court wisely stated that, as he was in his own house, which he had a right to defend against forcible invasion by a mob, and the day being one of excitement, he should not detain Mr. Morrissey. Mr. M. was a citizen, and if there could be produced any evidence that he was at all engaged, he should be arrested. Dismissed Mr. Morrissey.

The Judge stated that he had discharged about half of all who had been arrested, not having found any evidence against them.

The Court adjourned.

Full Particulars of the De Bar Tragedy.

THE TRIAL.

Murder of the Murderer by the Mob.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, August 8.

As the public have become somewhat anxious for all particulars relating to this tragedy, we append a few additional particulars. Some time on Saturday afternoon, the District Attorney of Washington County, fearing that DE BAR would be *lynched*, started for the residence of Judge LARRABEE. The latter, we understand, went to West Bend immediately, and at once ordered a special term of the Circuit Court, for the purpose of affording DE BAR a speedy trial, and that it was only by these means that the excited inhabitants could be induced to keep quiet. They at last agreed that the murderer, who, upon examination plead guilty, should be tried without molestation, but plainly stating that they would then *lynch* him

On Sunday night, we understand from our informant, Judge LARRABEE was around among the people trying to pacify them—that in one place several expressed their determination to kill the murderer after he had been tried, and that to this remark, the Judge replied that "they should hang him (the Judge) first." The plan on the part of the friends of law and order, was to have DE BAR tried yesterday speedily, sentence him instantly after the conviction, and then rush him through to Waupun, numerously guarded with military and special peace officers. Whether this plan would succeed remains to be told.

A gentleman, who claims an acquaintance with DEBAR and his family states that he has, as before, a father and mother both living at Mayville, and that he is one of a family of seven children—six boys and one girl—he is the youngest but one. He seems to be certain that he will be hung by the crowd—states that he only is to blame for it, and that he deserves it. He has materially changed, so we understand, his confession; but we cannot, from the many rumors, get at the exact nature of his admissions.

One gentleman informs us that he inquired of DEBAR while in jail, if he understood German; to which he replied that "he did not"—and after conversing a few minutes he asked DEBAR if while he was working for MUEHR, the latter didn't all the while talk in German to Mrs. MUEHR?—to which DEBAR replied "that he did" If this be the case, and we see no reason to doubt it, the story as first told by DEBAR was a false one. We were of the impression from the first that when DEBAR entered that German's domicil, and surveyed its inmates, he had already *appraised their lives at twenty dollars each!* that his object was robbery, and that to accomplish that purpose he intended to kill the inmates of the dwelling, and then burn it up. Had he succeeded in this, then we have not the slightest doubt what the matter would have been charged to a number of Indians encamped near by MUEHR's house, and vengeance would have been wreaked upon them—but that "murder will out," is as true to day as when first uttered near three centuries since.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in answer to the call of the Sheriff and Judge LARRABEE, the Union Guards of Port Washington, numbering forty-two men and one piece of ordnance, under the command of Capt SILVERMAN, started from Port Washington in seven wagons for West Bend, and early yesterday morning the Washington Artillery Company of this city, numbering twenty men, under the command of Capt. LIEBKNECHT, with their rifles, but no ordnance, deeming it useless to take any, as it would only impede their progress, left on a train on the La Crosse Railroad to proceed by railroad as far as Schlesengerville, there to be conveyed by teams across to West Bend. We understand that during Monday, at least one hundred men from Newburg arrived in West Bend with anything but pacific intentions. On the whole, from all that we can learn, the chances are against the man ever reaching Waupun, should he be tried and convicted, and his removal undertaken.

From the Sentinel, Aug. 9

On Sunday noon a messenger reached Judge LARRABEE at Horicon, who brought word that the people, who were greatly excited, had agreed to await a trial of the murderer DEBAR, if it might be had speedily. The Judge, after deliberation, concluded that as it seemed certain that DEBAR would be killed without trial if none was had speedily, it was his duty to go to West Bend, and provide for a trial, and to take such measures as circumstances should afford to preserve the life of the prisoner. He found the people quiet, but that there was an evident determination that the murderer should not live. He arrived at West Bend on Monday at 10 A. M., and mingling among the people, urged them to preserve order and let the law take its course, but found no feeling answering to his appeals.

After consultation with the officers, he ordered an extra jury term, for the next morning The only other alternative was to call a special term on ten days' notice, and it was evident that the people would not wait. It was hoped that, by fixing the time for the next morning means might be found to get the prisoner safely away by night, but it was soon learned that every movement of the authorities was closely watched by spies. Messengers were then sent to Milwaukee and Ozaukee for a military force, and dragoons were asked for from here, with the intention of having DEBAR plead guilty, be sentenced, guarded to the door, put upon a horse, and taken rapidly to the prison at Waupun. But the dragoons did not go, and that plan failed.

The Ozaukee Company had such orders given it, that, by traveling in citizen's dress, with arms concealed, they went forward in wagons and arrived near South Bend, having an opportunity to stop near that place and put on their uniform, and dash to the jail before any alarm could be given. The crowd kept quiet during the night, and up to 11½ A. M., of Tuesday, when the Ozaukee Company had surrounded the jail. In a short time some 200 people had gathered, and were moving towards the jail, when Judge LARRABEE directed the prisoner to be conveyed to the Court-house, which was done, he being accompanied by the officers and enclosed in a square formed by the troops.

A part of the troops guarded the outside doors and only by presenting bayonets kept back the crowd. As the excitement increased, the Judge went out and appealed to the people, and aided by Mr. WEIL and other Germans succeeded in quieting them for the moment. While so engaged, Sheriff CONOVER, of this county, arrived and brought word that part of the Artillery Company of this city, was close at hand. Feeling then more secure, (although, as is now known, two Germans, who are known, had arrived half an hour before and told the crowd of the coming of this Company,) Judge LARRABEE left this Company and part of the other to guard the outer door, directing Capt. SILVERMAN, of the Ozaukee Company, to admit only sufficient to fill the seats; and went in and opened Court, the prisoner being guarded by a line of soldiers around the bar. Immediately, Capt SILVERMAN allowed the whole crowd to rush in, and fill the room almost to suffocation. Order was restored after a time.

F. O. THORP, District Attorney, appeared for the State, and FRISBIE & MANN as counsel for the prisoner.

Judge LARRABEE charged the Grand Jury in substance as follows. Doubtless the charge varies from ordinary charges, but so did the circumstances vary, and it was remarked that if a tenth part of the people present, who heard the charge, and other remarks of the Judge, understood the English language, the effect might have been to save the life of the prisoner.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You have been summoned to attend this term of Court upon an extraordinary occasion. It needs but to cast your eye upon this excited crowd, to convince you that something out of the ordinary course of events in this hitherto quiet place, has happened. Within a few days past a murder has been committed, accompanied with more than usual circumstances of atrocity. You see before you a man who has been arrested and is charged with the murder. You are probably all of you familiar with most of the facts in the case. While you cannot prevent a just feeling of indignation that a deed should have been committed, I trust you will each of you keep in mind the oath that you have taken—recollect that you have sworn to present no man for envy, hatred or malice, but you will present things truly as they come to your knowledge according to the best of your understanding.

We, who live in this proud State of ours—in this County which has hitherto been known as a law-abiding community, certainly cannot be forgetful of the shield which is thrown around every citizen of our State, be he high or low—be the circumstances of guilt ever so plain.

This man has the right to a fair and unprejudiced examination at your hands. The clouds of prejudice are setting in thick around him. He has not a friend in all this concourse of men—but he has a right to demand that protection which the law affords him and every other man. Surely there is no one here who desires to deprive him of this right! Surely there are none so unwise as to take vengeance in their hands! The evil following from such an act is tenfold greater than if even he is guilty and should utterly go unpunished. It is an old and wise maxim of the law that it is better that 90 and 9 guilty men escape justice, than that one innocent man should suffer. So it is better that 90 and 9 should escape than that one man, even though guilty, should suffer at the hands of an excited mob. The force of example is very great. Let but this man, though guilty, lose his life at the hands of his fellows who now menace him, and the next one who suffers may be innocent. Why, I know a case that happened in my own Circuit A man charged with murder was hung before trial by a mob of men, and it turned out afterwards, in a trial where the same facts came in issue, that he took life in self-defence. How much would those misguided men give to bring that innocent man back to life But, gentlemen, you are not to try this man Your examination is merely a preliminary one. You will hear the testimony of witnesses, and if you are satisfied there is probable ground for believing him guilty, you will present a bill of indictment. It requires 12 of your number to agree in order to find this. The District Attorney will draw up a bill of indictment for you, which your foreman will endorse a true bill and sign. You will then present it in Court. The defendant then has the right to be heard by himself and counsel He has a right to a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his peers. This I intend he shall have. You, gentlemen, by your fair and candid examination—by your deportment and your counsel, can do much to insure the fair and certain administration of the laws

The Grand Jury went to their room at about 2 o'clock P M. At about 3½ o'clock the crowd became excited at the delay—became disorderly and rushed towards the prisoner, but were kept back, more by the officers than by the military guard. A couple of Americans, believing that the military were disposed to give in, if not fraternize with the mob, seized two of the muskets, and planted themselves before the prisoner. This made further excitement, and by direction of the Judge the arms were returned. It was now agreed among the officers and counsel that the prisoner should plead *not guilty*, and be remanded for trial next day—the military pledging themselves to protect him till then. The plan was to have the soldiers and officers inside take DEBAR promptly to the door, where the rest of the troops were to form around him, and so escort him to the jail.

The Grand Jury came into Court with their indictment; but meantime, a large number of people had crowded around to the side of the Bar and behind the prisoner. The indictment was read by Judge LARRABEE to DEBAR, standing up before him. He plead "Not Guilty," and the Judge directed a special venire to be issued for a Jury, returnable at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, and ordered the prisoner to be remanded to the jail. The officers at once took him by the shoulder, the detachment from Ozaukee closing around them, and thus, pushing through the crowd, they reached the door, where the rest of the Ozaukee Company and the Milwaukee Company, were stationed. So they advanced, the crowd coming after, when, suddenly, a rush was made *by not more than twenty or twenty-five men*, upon the centre of the line, and the troops, *without a blow struck or a gun fired*, or any resistence whatever, (save by Lieut. BEGER, of the Ozaukee Company, who behaved well,) fell back, and abandoned the prisoner to the fury of the mob! DEBAR was instantly felled to the ground; while lying, with his face downward, he was struck by a large stone upon his head, crushing in the skull, while one fiend, more brutal than the rest, jumped with his full force upon the mangled head! The poor wretch was, doubtless, dead from the blow of the stone. A rope was attached to his legs, and the body dragged by the yelling demons some half a mile, the garments being stripped from the body as it went, and then, mangled and bleeding, it was hung in a tree, head downwards.

There seems little room to doubt that if the troops had acted like men, the result would have been different; but there is less room to doubt that nearly all the military sympathized with, or fraternized with the mob. Orders were given to the troops to have no intercourse with the excited people, but to attend to their duty. This, they disobeyed, and most of the troops as they were alternately relieved, left the Court House and went away to drink beer with the rioters again and again If this is the sort of men to whom the military equipments of the State are entrusted, to be used for the peace of the State in just such emergencies as this, the sooner it is understood the better, and the sooner the corrective is applied, the better.

When we add that the troops formed again after allowing the prisoner to be taken from them, and then marched along to the tune of "Hail Columbia," we have told the story.

Such seem to be the facts in this shocking case. Long ago, when crime stalked abroad in California, and no man's life or property was safe, the people used to gather together deliberately, the criminal was tried, and if convicted, hung to a scaffold or the nearest tree, the deed being in most cases done with the forms and solemnities of justice, and we said it was right. But in the case of MAYBERRY at Janesville, and in far greater enormity in this case of DEBAR, the killing of the murderers was not the deliberate sense of justice of the people showing itself, but the mad, brutal, fiendish act of a mob, taking vengeance on its victim As such it is to be reprobated by every good citizen, and to be frowned upon by every friend of order. The excuse of a want of laws to punish such crimes as that of DEBAR, weighs but little against the disgrace thrown upon the people of Washington County, and upon our whole State by such a deed. Heaven grant that this may be the last tragedy of the kind!

GEORGE DEBAR was aged 20 years, born in Niles, Cayuga County, N. Y., and has lived five years in this State, principally in what is now the town of Barton, Washington County.

From the West Bend *Organ* we get the following particulars as to the murder. Briefly, they are as follows:

On the 31st, MUEHR, who owed DEBAR $1 50, for which he was directed to call on the next Sunday, informed Mr. Young in presence of DEBAR, that he had just sold a yoke of o

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 13, 1855.

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Siege of Sebastopol—Important Views of the French Emperor.

We publish on the second page of this morning's TIMES, a very interesting extract from an article in the *Edinburg Review*, giving a clear and reliable statement of the progress of the Siege thus far, and the reverses which have been encountered. The article, with the pictorial plans which accompany it, will give the reader a much clearer and better idea of the war in the Crimea than can be obtained from any other source.

We have also received through a private channel a letter from Paris, containing a very interesting statement, from high and reliable authority, of the views of the Emperor NAPOLEON, concerning the siege of Sebastopol and the Crimean campaign. These views were expressed in the course of conversation with the writer of the letter;—and even those who may not be prepared to credit their imperial origin, will concede that they are sufficiently striking to be worthy of attention.

The following is the letter:

PARIS, July, 1855.

Public sentiment, generally, both in France and England, is inclined to look upon the siege of Sebastopol as substantially a failure, and the campaign in the Crimea as a mistake.

The EMPEROR does not at all concur in this view of the subject. He expresses his opinion very freely in conversation with his intimate friends, and maintains that the Allies are marching steadily towards a complete victory over Russia. In one conversation with an English officer, held in my presence, the EMPEROR spoke substantially as follows:

"There never has been a siege of Sebastopol, for the first step to constitute a siege is investment. The Russian army has been posted in extended line between Simpheropol and Sebastopol, its centre being movable, at one time concentrated on Inkermann and at another on Baksaseral. The right wing of the force rests on Sebastopol, as the right wing of the English troops at Waterloo rested on Hougoumont.

"The Anglo-French army has not been large enough to extend its lines so as to give face to the Russians, so we have occupied an entrenched position opposite their right wing at Sebastopol; and while we have been attacking, not besieging, this post, we have been constantly outflanked by the Russian left. If there has been a siege at all, it is the Anglo-French army that has been besieged.

"*I acknowledge the tactics of the Crimean campaign to be my own projection, and I confess myself satisfied mainly in the results.* The people of France and England want a feat of arms, and perhaps the people of America would applaud another SMOLENSKI and Moskowa. No! France in 1812 crossed the arid steppes and deadly snows of Russia. I will now make Russia traverse her own wildernesses to meet us on her frontier. There is not a man who enters the Crimea that has not undergone all we suffered in the retreat from Moscow. There is not a regiment that arrives at Perekop that is not decimated. Whole battalions have been engulphed. The Russian loss according to their own estimate rendered to the Emperor NICHOLAS last December amounted to *two hundred and seventy thousand*. The Allied troops at that time had not lost *one-tenth* of that figure. I am content to protract the struggle in the Crimea on these terms."

On another occasion he observed:

"A Russian army is not recruited with facility. Men can be had, but not soldiers. The Russian peasantry require from two to three years exercise at drill before they are fit for the ranks. We have nearly extirpated the *élite* of their forces,—those which the Czar has taken many years to create. England and France, on the contrary, grow stronger as the struggle proceeds; our peasantry in a few weeks become staunch troops, and the fire of war, which burns slowly at first among our population, increases with reverse."

Again, the Emperor observed:

"It would be folly to inflict merely a wound upon Russia, from which she would soon recover. Let us rather establish a running sore in her side, from which her strength will run out. Sebastopol is draining her system. The Future will judge my tactics, but the people are too small to see far around them."

It is confidently stated that LOUIS NAPOLEON in person will command in the forthcoming campaign in Moldavia and Russian Poland. The new levy of 140,000 is *destined for this field of action and will supersede the Austrian army of occupation*. The object of this campaign will be the erection of a Polish republic comprising Volhynia, Poland and Bessarabia. In case Prussia dissents, an advance made by an Anglo-French army upon her cis-Rhenish provinces and the Baltic fleet, will keep her in check; while Lombardy and Hungary are moved up to block the interference of Austria. The end of all this will be an empire of republics. Turkey will be obliterated from the map of Europe and form a nest of Byzantine States, into which Greece and perhaps Hungary may fall. The last great European war commenced with republicanism and ended with confirmed monarchy; this present struggle commences with a battle of the monarchs, and will end with confirmed republics.

☞ Those who find either pleasure or profit in the perusal of reports of occurrences which disgrace even the least civilized of our race, may gather as they choose from the details of the murder in Milwaukee, of DEBAR the murderer, which we publish elsewhere this morning.

The Western Powers Outbid.

If the assistance of Austria was essential to the success of the Western Powers in the present war, those Powers should on no account have engaged in it, for Austria never had the slightest intention of giving them that assistance. She remembered the disasters of Austerlitz and Wagram, and she no more desired to see a French, than a Russian, supremacy established over Europe. She became a party indeed to protocols, and conventions, and treaties, at the bidding of France and England, but she took care in doing so not to bind herself to anything that could have a tendency to draw her into the war against Russia. She had no objection of course that the great belligerents, like Æsop's Lion and Bear, should waste their strength and resources in bloody conflict with each other, but she nevertheless would have preferred peace, because she dreaded lest the conflagration should spread to her own territories, and endanger her national existence and integrity. Hence the great object of Austria, prior to the formal declaration of war by the Sultan, was to avert hostilities, while her great object since that event has been to put an end to the contest.

Her last effort for this purpose, proved equally vain as all preceding ones, in consequence of the French and British Governments having peremptorily rejected her proposition relative to the reduction of the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea, and now Austria, if we are to credit recent intelligence from Europe, tired of contending with the obstinacy and pride of the Western Powers, has made up her mind to leave them to themselves, and to cultivate in future more intimate relations with the Autocrat. We should not be at all surprised if such were the case, but we cannot be convinced that Austria has been induced to take this course merely on account of the rejection of her proposition by the Governments of France and England. Does any one imagine that there would be any indication of *ratting* on the part of Austria, if the Allies had succeeded in their enterprise of the 18th of June, if Sebastopol were completely invested, and almost reduced, and if ALEXANDER had no armies to send to the relief of his stronghold! No—not one. Austria would, in that case, give no indication of change, though twenty of her propositions were rejected by the Western Powers; but now, anticipating the failure of the Crimean expedition, and the consequent disasters of her present Allies, she thinks it time to look sharply to her own interests, and make provision for her own safety.

Nor is Russia, according to our European exchanges, by any means indifferent, or apathetic in regard to this matter. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of the 28th ultimo, informs us that a marked change had recently taken place in the conduct of the Russian Court to the Austrian Ambassador, and Austrian subjects. A little time back Austrians were treated in the Russian capital with repulsive *hauteur*—now they experience the utmost urbanity, and are objects of the most delicate attention. "Whenever they show themselves," says our authority, "they are received with open arms, and the very name of Austria, that not long ago stank in the nostrils of the Russians of all classes, seems now revered as much as *la Sainte* Russia itself could be. The order appears to have gone forth, and, in truth, is obeyed to the letter, that nothing, however great, or however trifling, shall be left undone to win that Government over to the interests of the Czar."

The "urbanity," the "delicate attention," the "reception with open arms" which Austrians at present experience in the Russian Capital, and in Russian society, are, we presume, the "trifling" means employed by the astute Autocrat to win the heart of the Austrian Government. But these are chaff, and the Austrian Government is too old a bird to be caught with chaff. What then are the *great* means made use of by ALEXANDER to fascinate and seduce his good brother of Hapsburg? We shall see. Immediately after the close of the Vienna Conferences' Count BUOL transmitted an account of the whole proceedings to the Austrian Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, who was at the same time instructed to communicate the dispatches to Count NESSELRODE, and if required, to leave a copy of them with that Minister. This was doubtless very considerate and polite on the part of Count BUOL, and of course demanded a suitable response from the Russian Diplomat. Accordingly, on the 5th ultimo, Count NESSELRODE addressed a note to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, the contents of which were to be at once communicated to the Austrian Minister. This note contains a few sentences worthy of particular attention, as indicating the lengths to which Russia is prepared to go in order to induce Austria to desert the Anglo-Gallic alliance, and take part with herself in the present war. In the first, NESSELRODE declares that "Russia views with satisfaction the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Austria." In the second he assures Austria that "the armies of Russia are now as formerly at the service of Austria." Now, what is the full and true meaning of these declarations! It is that Austria is welcome to retain possession of the Principalities as the price of her alliance with Russia, and that if Austria desert the Western Powers and go over to the Autocrat, the armies of Russia shall be ready whenever wanted, to enable her to trample on the liberties of her Hungarian and Italian subjects, and to perpetuate their bondage. Who will say after this that Russia has not fairly outbid the Western Powers! Who will any longer affirm that *they* have any chance if Austria has made up her mind to give her hand to the best bidder! In this case Russia is sure to win, and France and England may go and seek for allies elsewhere.

We do not think, however, that Austria will be influenced so much by the offers of Russia—tempting as they are—as by the opinion which she has formed concerning the issues of the Crimean war. Should she abandon the Anglo-Gallic alliance, and take part with Russia, we may be assured that she will do so from the conviction that the armies of the Western Powers will be overwhelmed before Sebastopol, and that the Crimean expedition will prove a failure. Should she reject the offers of Russia, and continue to maintain her present position, she will do so, because she has perceived that the Sultan and his Allies will ultimately triumph, and that the Autocrat has been making her offers which it would not be in his power to make good. Austria is sagacious and keen, and if she fall off from France and England, under present circumstances, it will indicate that their prospects of ultimate success are not just now very encouraging—if she remain with them, it will prove that fortune has not fled from them, and that the cause of the Western Powers is not yet entirely hopeless. But if Austria go, all Germany—whose interest it is to be with the strongest—goes with her; and when Central Europe takes part with Russia, and two powerful armies are advancing by forced marches to the relief of Sebastopol, what chance of victory can the Allies have in the Crimea!

Military Movements.

Virginia is making active preparations for a dissolution of the Union. She is studying her defences—brushing up her rusty muskets—counting the number of her available troops—studying VAUBAN, and prognosticating the most terrible campaign of modern times. She will probably send Commissioners to Sebastopol to study the art of war, and her Legislature is already called on to provide for the establishment of a line of posts along her frontiers. It is the Richmond *Enquirer* which is doing all this. That judicious and patriotic print is rousing the chivalric valor of the Old Dominion to the importance of the pending crisis, which, according to the *Enquirer*, is to be thus ushered in:

"In a few years Kansas will probably ask admission into the Union as a Slave State, and may be refused. It needs but Free-Soil predominance in the House of Representatives to achieve this end. If refused admission into this Union, *she will undoubtedly be received by another, and the United States, South, will begin their career.* This proposition is too clear for argument. *Nothing but rank cowardice could induce the South to acquiesce in the exclusion of a Slave State on the score of Slavery.* We assume, therefore, that the South will not acquiesce, and, consequently, we fear that, in a few years, *Mason's and Dixon's line may be the boundary of foreign powers.*

The possibility of this event creates grave responsibilities. Virginia will be a frontier State. Should war unhappily occur between the two Republics, she will receive the first shock. The bare possibility of this thing demands instant preparation, so far as it may be made, without hastening the event and with strict fidelity to the Constitution.

If Constitutional retaliation can be devised, and will probably be effectual, let us try it, but let not the failure of Constitutional expedients find us unprepared for the change in our political relations that must ensue.

The next Legislature will find the Commonwealth threatened with this contingency, and in the main unprepared for it. They will find her without an organized military force, save a few companies of volunteers, and without the means of concentrating troops with the rapidity indispensable in modern warfare. The Constitution prohibits us from keeping troops or ships of war, but it does not prohibit a well organized militia, or a judicious system of military communications.

The Legislature will be faithless to its gravest duties if it adjourn without organizing the militia and providing for the completion of such lines of improvement as will subserve military as well as commercial purposes."

We presume the *Enquirer* does not at all realize how supremely ridiculous it makes itself by such gabble as this. The South "*will not acquiesce* in the exclusion of a Slave State on the score of Slavery!" Pray, how long is it since the South demanded the exclusion of California on the score of *Freedom?* How long is it since Senator MASON declared that if California should be admitted with a constitution excluding Slavery, Virginia would fall back upon her reserved rights as an independent member of the Union? How long is it since Senators MASON and HUNTER, representing the State of Virginia, with eight other Southern Senators, signed a protest against the admission of California, because *Freedom* had been secured by her fundamental law? It was quite right and proper, then, to exclude a Free State on the score of its Freedom; but the exclusion of a Slave State on the score of Slavery, rouses all the military fervor of the Old Dominion, and must lead to an instant dissolution of the American Union!

The *Enquirer* is very much mistaken if it supposes the North to be influenced by such arrogant menaces as those in which it deals. They have been potential hitherto, it is true. They have more than once driven Northern men from maintaining the clear and unmistakable rights of their constituents,—rights which they enjoy under the Constitution, and which nothing but a sincere desire to preserve harmony and peace in all sections of the country, could have induced them to waive. The signs of the times indicate that this will be so no longer, or, at all events, that in this particular case the North will not yield its rights. Kansas originally belonged to the free section of the Union by virtue of the Missouri Compromise. That Compromise was passed by the South, in order to secure Slavery in other States. That result accomplished, the Compromise was repudiated by the South,—Kansas claimed for Slavery,—her own population overawed and conquered by an armed invasion of slaveholders, and the institutions, laws, interests and wishes of Missouri imposed upon her. Under these circumstances the Free States declare their purpose not to permit the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, into the Union. They could not do less without conceding to Slavery absolute supremacy over everything involving the national welfare. And yet, for doing this, they are menaced with the dissolution of the Union, and the armed resistance of Virginia to the authority of the National Government.

The *Enquirer* may find, if it pushes its inquiries far enough, that threats of dissolution have ceased to alarm the North,—that it is [illegible] to the reality of dissolution. But hotheads and [illegible] profligates at the South may look forward to disunion as an inviting field for their political schemes. But there are men of cool judgment, of practical views, and of prudent foresight, even in the Southern States, who will cease to think of disunion as a possible remedy for Southern ills, whenever they find that it no longer alarms or coerces the North.

The Contract System.

If the contract system be a good one, in the management of municipal affairs, it should be applied to all departments of the public service, and not alone to street-cleaning and the construction of public edifices. If the streets must be cleaned by contract, why not contract for the Police force of the City! We have no doubt that a very great saving might be made, and the safety of our property and persons would be quite as great as under the present system. The Mayoralty, too, might be put out on contract, and as good a Chief Magistrate as our present Municipal Governor be contracted for, at a much less salary than we pay Mayor WOOD. The City Judges, and in fact, all the other offices of the City Government, Aldermen and all, might be contracted for with quite as much advantage to the public interests as the important duty of street-cleaning. To save the people from being imposed upon, and the public funds from being squandered by dishonest officers, it is manifestly proper in certain cases to advertise for proposals to do certain kinds of work, which are accidental in their occurrence, and for which there cannot be any permanent department organized.

But street-cleaning is not a case of the kind. The streets must be continually swept, and it should be among the first duties of a City Government to organize a department for the performance of this most necessary duty. From the very nature of the business, it cannot be property attended to by contractors; it is too extensive, and requires too long a time to perfect a system so that it can be profitably worked, for any contractor to undertake it without being paid immensely more than the work should cost, to save him from loss in case of a failure to secure a continuance of his contracts. We have had sufficient experience of the contract system to prove that it cannot be efficient. It has failed to give us clean and healthy streets under all administrations, and we have no reason to believe that it will ever succeed any better. On the examination of Mr. ESLING, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, before the Aldermanic Committee on Saturday last, some very remarkable information was afforded by that officer, as to the manner in which the bids of contractors were disposed of. It seems that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps takes upon himself to reject bids, because, in his opinion, they are too low, and the contractors will be likely to lose money in attempting to fulfill their contracts. He thinks that Messrs. SMITH, SEEKEL & Co. will lose one hundred thousand dollars by their contract; but that is their business. If they choose to try the experiment of street-cleaning, let them have their way, and if they lose money by the operation, the loss will not fall upon the public. Mr. ESLING thinks that the street-sweeping machine will be a failure, and that it can only answer the purpose of a sweeper and scavenger where there is nothing to sweep. But, as we have once before remarked, the contract is not to be made with the machines, but with their owners, and, if they cannot sweep the streets in one way they must in another. As the law now stands, there seems to be no other alternative but to give out the streets to contractors, and when they fail in their duty, as they always have done, and we fear always will do, then the Commissioner, or the Health Officer, or the Mayor, must attempt to clean them as well as it can be done by the impromptu measures which will be devised for the moment. But the system should be radically changed. A street-cleaning department should be organized, a proper man placed at its head, and the streets should be kept clean without regard to cost, though we believe the work might be effectively and perfectly done for less than one half what it has cost by the contract system heretofore.

The Louisville Riots.

We quote copiously again to-day from the Louisville newspapers,—not only such facts as are asserted concering the origin and progress of the late Riots, but also the controversial opinions and assertions of the journals representing the several parties. Nothing could be more directly and explicitly contradictory than their statements. The Louisville *Journal*, the organ and champion of the Know-Nothings, asserts that the whole difficulty began with the foreign population,—that they committed the first aggressions,—made the first assaults,—shed the first blood, and are, therefore, justly responsible for the whole affair. The *Courier* and the *Democrat*, both warmly hostile to the Know-Nothings, deny that the foreigners commenced the riot, and declare that it was started by drunken rowdies who assailed the Irish and Germans with abuse and blows wherever they could meet them. And they further quote paragraphs from the *Journal* of the day previous to the election, saying that the native American voters were to have the first chance at the polls, and that if any were excluded, it must be those of foreign birth—as proof that injustice and wrong were designed from the outset and led to these natural results.

Nothing, certainly, could be more inappropriate than the language of the *Journal* referred to;—and if not designed to provoke violence, it was well calculated to exasperate those against whom it was directed. Nothing can justify any preference of one citizen over another at the polls. If all are *citizens*, all have an equal right to vote; and any attempt to discriminate,—to admit one and exclude another, or to assert the *right* of one to precedence over the other, on any ground whatever, is a gross violation of right and a direct provocation to resentment and outrage.

It is not shown by any positive proof that these articles had any actual connection with the riots. But it was very injudicious, to say the least, and may fairly be regarded as among the causes which stimulated the ill-feeling that vented itself in violence and bloodshed.

Fall of a Cornice—Five Persons Killed.

A few days ago we chronicled the falling of a portion of the cornice of a building in progress of erection for the Ohio Trust Company, in Cincinnati, by which five persons lost their lives. Since then a *Jury of builders* have investigated into the cause of the sacrifice of life, and their conclusion is, in brief, that it was occasioned by carelessness on the part of those having charge of the erection of the building. In consideration of this melancholy occurrence, resulting in the loss of so many valuable lives, and the bereavement of so many families, occasioned by a gross violation of the simplest laws of mechanics, the Jury, very naturally, recommend the enactment of some municipal law for the purpose of insuring the permanence of buildings and the safety of property.

Perhaps the Jury was composed of honest, persevering men, who feel deeply the necessity for such a law as they recommend. If so, they may secure its enactment. But what then? A very slight investigation of the law and *practice* of the City of New-York will satisfy them that when they have obtained a proper law, they have only taken the first, and generally the easiest step, towards securing "the permanence of buildings and safety of property."

We have in this City laws relating to the erection of buildings, which, if enforced, would do as much for us as the Cincinnati Jury deem so necessary for their city. And besides the law, we have a number of Fire Wardens, and other officers, whose duty it is to see that these laws are complied with. But we have buildings tumbling down as soon as they are erected, almost every week—every high wind ruins some contractor who had trusted to a calm for the perpendicularity of the walls until he could get on the roof. And besides, and what is of immensely more importance, when they do succeed in resting the roof upon the walls, they have also succeeded in constructing a building which for a very small premium we will insure to take fire during the first Winter after its erection, if what is known as "a heater" is used for warming the various rooms. Capt. LEONARD, of the Second District Police, an authority which will not be disputed by any person long a resident of New-York, assures us that a majority of the fires which occur in the business parts of the City, during the Winter season, are caused by the carelessness or willful negligence of builders. Wooden beams are placed in such a position as to touch or come within an inch or two of touching the flues—so that when the heater is used the beams are fired, and often the destruction of the building and the property it contains, with, perhaps, a few lives, is the consequence. The Insurance Companies pay for the loss of property, and there the matter ends. From this cause alone, it is believed Insurance Companies pay near a million of dollars each year for property destroyed by fire.

It is a common remark in this City, that the buildings erected a number of years ago do not burn down—that they have to be torn down when more capacious structures are required on their sites—but that the new and elegant buildings, with all the modern improvements, are being destroyed by fire continually. The reason is plain. We have already stated it, in effect. Our old buildings were constructed to *last until impaired by time*; while in the case of our new structures, the best builder is the man who can run up six or seven stories in the least number of days, and make the building *look well* for the *smallest amount of money*.

As a still standing illustration of the latter-day method of constructing buildings, we might instance a fine marble-front building, but a short distance from us, that has not been tenanted much more than a year, and yet in that time has been on fire some five or six times from the cause we have named. The building cost a large sum of money, and there are large quantities of merchandise stored in it continually. In view of these facts, it is useless to expect any material advantage from the mere *enactment* of a law for the security of buildings and safety of property.

Victimized.

A gentleman called at our office a few days since, and wished to know why the report of a certain law-suit in which he was interested, and which had been tried in one of the River Counties, had not been published. Our reply was that we had never thought the case of sufficient public interest to be reported. He said a person was present who claimed to be a reporter for the TIMES, and offered to make a *full* report for $50; he had *paid* him the $50, and had been waiting ever since to see the report.

He had been manifestly and decidedly victimized by some imposter who never had any connection with this office, nor probably with any other. We mention this incident to put parties interested on their guard; and we beg them to remember that the fact of demanding money for a report is either proof conclusive that the person doing so is a swindling imposter, or else it will be made ground for instant dismissal, if made known at this office.

☞ At Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley the cholera is raging. At the former forty-six persons have died. Major OGDEN and Major WOODS, his wife and four children, have died of the same disease, at Fort Riley.

☞ Our dispatches relative to the prevalence of the yellow fever at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., are as saddening as before. From the latter city the people are still flying in all directions.

Tennessee Election.

The returns from 64 Counties in the State—18 yet to hear from—indicate the election of Governor ANDREW JOHNSON over Mr GENTRY, by a majority of 3,008 votes, assuming that the remaining counties voted, in the aggregate, as in 1853. The Congressmen elect are:

Districts.	Elected.	Last Congress.
Nashville	Zollicoffer, Amn.	Zollicoffer, W.
Memphis	Rivers, Amn.	Stanton Dem.
Knoxville	Speed, Amn.	Churchill, Dem.
Chattanooga	Smith, Dem	Smith Dem.
Lincoln	Jones, Dem	Jones, Dem.
Weakly	Ethridge, Amn.	Ethridge, W.
Giles	Wright Dem.	Rust W.
Rutherford	Ready, Amn	Ready, W.

Two Districts, Cullom's and Taylor's, to hear from.

BUSINESS NOTICES

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.
FEVER AND AGUE.
No. 19.

VERMILLION, Oswego Co., N. Y., March 30, 1855.

C. D DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* While in New York last Fall, I was out of health from Chills and Fever, and much afflicted with derangement of the liver. A friend in Cortlandt-st. recommended your Pills as a remedy for my case, and I procured them. The effect was remarkable, excelling anything of the kind under my observation. I think them all they claim to be.

Respectfully yours, MORRIS PLACE.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No 241 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the wonderful efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES B CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 123 Water-st, and for sale by C H RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

WHEN THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE HAD enamored the public attention, by her magnificent singing, every village and street soon boasted its spurious Jenny Lind. So, the reputation of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague, and the certainty of its operation, together with its mildness and lack of odor and taste, has suddenly started into clamorous life scores of remedies that had been hitherto without any character.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 241 Broadway Also, by C. V CLICKENER & CO., S PAUL & CO., STEBBINS MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H RING, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO

FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.—PERSONS suffering from either of these diseases should apply immediately to ROSENBOOM'S ORIENTAL BITTERS, the only medicine now before the public that will effect a cure without poisoning those who take it. This medicine is no catch-penny affair, but a genuine remedy that will cure 99 cases out of every 100, where directions are followed. The money will be refunded in all cases where it fails. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by the Agent F S STREET, No. 23 Bookmaker. For particulars, call and get circular, or see an advertisement in the New-York *Dispatch*.

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL INSURE their health the coming season, by using the new ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. It prevents or removes all traces of disease. By CHILTON'S certificates accompanies each bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 123 Water-st, and for sale by C H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C WELLS & CO Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS, and druggists generally.

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 279 Broadway, corner of White-st, are now selling off their entire stock of fresh Carpetings full 25 per cent less than Fall prices. Will open on the 15th of August an entire stock of Fall Importations, patterns never before exhibited in this country.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 279 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a Safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr Thomas, and although the building was destroyed, the Safe was sustained NO INJURY WHATEVER from the intense heat to which it had been exposed. On opening the Safe the contents were found and preserved, and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration in the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat.

C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Geo., Aug 6, 1855

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.

AUG. 6, 1855. J. T THOMAS, Savannah, Geo.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale at No 146 Water st, New York, by STEARNS & MARVIN, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Pelle Lock, and only makers of Safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents.

DR. S. S FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption" Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free Dr S S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, travelling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853-4, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 281 Broadway have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods, some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also the largest stock of Window Shades and other Window Ornaments in New York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No 281 Broadway.

LADY'S FRENCH SHOE IMPORTERS—MESDAMES HILL & COLBY would wish to inform the visitors of New-York who are desirous of obtaining genuine Parisian Gaiters and Slippers, they can do so by calling at their establishment, No 371 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Their prices vary from $1 to slippers, $1 50 to gaiters. Light Summer boots will be sold at a reduction.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence Pedals, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.—Just received, 3,000 rich embroidered collars, varying in price from 1s to $6, which is about one-half their real value. Also a large lot of worked bands, lace veils, and cambric pocket handkerchiefs equally cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Travelling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, in 9 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—PERSONS LOOKING FOR sewing machines, should not fail to examine NICHOLS & CO 's machines with their late improvements for stitching the finest or coarsest material, with or without a waxed thread, either in flat or cylindrical form.

J. E NICHOLS & CO., No 411 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, (Monday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad st.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS. JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Travelling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls, and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No 449 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Store in America, manufactured and sold upon the improvements of 30 years experience, as original as the HATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—the well known as an inestimable and preserver of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, No 233 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT greatly Reduced Prices.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No 118 Chambers-st., New York.

WILKIN'S AMIELET—WILL RESTORE, PRESERVE and cleanse the hair. The recipe thereof was presented to me by Dr Elliott, the celebrated oculist, of New-York. Sold by DELUCO & CO., druggists generally, and M. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

SILKS—A new lot of cheap Fancy Dress Silks will be offered this morning; also, superior Black Silks, to which we call the particular attention of our customers.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

Letter from Leavenworth—Gen. Harney's Movements—His Command Insufficient.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

Everything continues as quiet and dry in this quarter of Kansas as could be expected from an orderly community, and a long series of cloudless days and nights. The people and element have settled down with the apparent determination to do nothing until further orders; a course much to be regretted, particularly as far as the elements are concerned, for the want of rain begins to be seriously felt by our farmers, and unless the windows of heaven are soon opened, the crops will suffer material injury.

In contradistinction to the quietness of our little town, Fort Leavenworth, our nearest neighbor, presents a most lively aspect in consequence of one of the new cavalry regiments being organized there, and the filling out of the Sioux expedition, under General HARNEY. This command will start on the prairies, on the 4th inst., toward the Sioux country, but it is no late in the season that little or nothing can be expected this year, unless the Indians should make a stand, which, it is feared, they will not do when they see such an unusual force in their country. They will doubtless scatter over the prairies in small bands, in which case no blow can be struck; but the appearance of General HARNEY'S command among them will have a most salutary effect for they imagine that the United States are unable to send more men into their country than are now at Forts Laramie and Kearney.

It is to be regretted, however, that Gen. HARNEY could not have gone upon the prairies early last Spring, but as Congress did not authorize the raising of an additional force until the 3d of March, it was impossible to complete preparations sooner. To make a successful expedition against the Sioux living along the base of the Rocky Mountains, distant over eight hundred miles from this frontier, troops should leave here by the middle of May, at least. All who know anything of the parties know this, and it is folly to expect anything decisive from a force starting so late in the season as the 1st of August. And Gen. HARNEY'S command is not large enough to give the Indians that chastisement they deserve. He enters the field with only 700 men. He should have double this force, so as to penetrate the Indian country with four detachments of some 300 men each. By this means the Indians could be intercepted. Of course the force now entering the field could defeat any number of Indians that might be encountered; but the great difficulty is, like Mrs. Glass' rabbit, they must first be caught. However, as I am only an outsider you may think that I am going beyond my depth in discussing military matters; but as I once belonged to a barefoot company in York State, my opinion may be entitled to some weight.

☞ The Northampton *Courier* gives an account of a little girl who, when about eleven years of age, fell down a flight of stairs, bringing on a pain in her side, which confined her to her bed, and resulted in the loss of her speech, sight and hearing. During the time between the loss of those faculties and her recovery, her friends communicated with her by writing with their fingers upon her arm, or by speaking through her fingers, so nicely developed was her sense of touch, while she would write upon a slate to them, and make known her wants. During the two years of her sickness it was necessary for some person to keep a hand on her side, day and night, and its removal for a moment brought on the greatest pain. Her diet consisted of fruits only and the smell of bread or meats would cause sickness of the stomach, and sometimes produce vomiting. On the night before her recent sudden recovery, she coughed up a worm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C H RING, Broadway, and F V. KUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

NOBLE & MECKLEM,
Exchange, Collection and Specie Brokers,
No. 193 Greenwich-st

☞ **Uncurrent Money** bought and sold at the best rates. Collections promptly attended to. Land warrants wanted at the highest Market price.

REFERENCES
Merchants' Exchange Bank
Ocean Bank,
New-York Exchange Bank.

☞ **Ship Fever at Castle Garden.**—The citizens of the lower Wards fear this very much, and they now call a meeting of the entire City to hear MASS MEETING, which will be held THIS EVENING on the Battery relative to the construction of Castle Garden Emigrant Depot. It will take place at 7½ o'clock precisely. A stage will be erected, and many prominent speakers will address the assemblage.

FELLOW-MEN! the health of ourselves and of our families is in danger. Small-pox and cholera already exist, and yellow fever may afflict us. Come one—come all. Listen to the story of the outrage.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Attention, Citizens! CHOLERA, SMALL POX, and SHIP FEVER**—Meeting at the Battery THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock to denounce the present use of the Garden. Emigrant runners, boarding house keepers and all others engaged in robbing emigrants are earnestly requested to attend. Eminent speakers will address the meeting, including Capt EVERDS. Per order of the Committee.

BILLY VILSON, Secretary.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Lowe's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by

RUFUS K. McHARG & CO.,
Importers, No 183 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—The proprietor of a first class retail store, who has successfully prosecuted the business for upwards of 20 years past, now wishes to retire, and therefore offers for sale his store, and a lease of the premises for a term of years, to a responding terms, to a suitable person; the store is very beautifully fitted up, and most admirably located on commanding thoroughfares, to control almost any amount of business commensurate with the energy and capital invested. For particulars, inquire of F. HUNN, No. 10 Goldst., New-York.

CITY SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures, &c, &c, together with lease of premises of a select school for boys, well located in the central part of the City, will be sold on most favorable terms to a gentleman whose antecedents fit him to conduct a first class institution in the City of New-York. Apply personally or address ROBERTHOGAN, Esq., No 3 St Clement's-place

SCHOONER FOR SALE—Schooner REBECCA SANDHARRIET, 6 years old, carries 115 tons in 6½ feet water. In good order and well found. Now lying at foot of Delancey-st. E. R. For particulars inquire of M. T. REMYON, No. 369 South-st

MILK ROUTE, WAGON, HARNESS FOR SALE—And lease of store. Apply at No. 129 Sullivan st., near Prince.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,

SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

A. A. SAMANOS—No. 34 Fulton-st and 8 Astor House importer of choice Havana Cigars, Wines, Brandies, Cordials, Cream and Blackwell Sauces, and Pickles, with a variety of other rare articles, all of which are warranted to be of the purest quality.

Syrups manufactured by a Creole whom I have engaged for the season, surpass all which are sold in this market, consisting of Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Lemon, Gum and Orgeat.

I also will introduce, for the special use of families, an article of Pure Syrup for coffee and tea, which is used in the West Indies instead of sugar, and considered far more delicate than the sugars ordinarily used all of which are put up in large bottles similar to claret bottles, with labels of my name and place of business. All orders promptly attended to.

A CHANCE TO ARTISTS.—During Mlle RACHAEL'S performance at the Metropolitan Theatre, on and after the 1st of September next, a beautiful promenade and refreshment saloon will be opened to the public, arranged according to French fashion, and in a style to rival the most splendid "foyers" of the Parisian theatres. Artists, engravers, owners of photographic and daguerreotype galleries, are respectfully informed that they will be admitted without any charge to exhibit such pictures, statues and works of art in general as they may desire to present to the inspection of a select public. A catalogue of the objects thus exhibited, with the prices and names of the exhibitors, will be furnished and distributed to applicants. For further particulars apply at the agency of the BACHEL Dramatic Company, No 49 Wall-street, room No. 28, from 1 P. M to 3 P. M., every day.

IRON AND HARDWARE, No. 279 Washington st., N. Y.—We offer at lowest cash prices and in quantities to suit

Round, Square and Flat Bar Iron.
Scroll, Band, Hoop and Hurdle Iron
Horse Shoe Iron and Nail Rods.
Anvils, Vises, Bellows, Chains
Axes, Smith Bellows, Shovels, &c. &c.
KEMBLE & SAMPSON.

WANTED.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, CAPABLE OF TEACHING THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, want situations to a Seminary or private School. Good references given. Address Miss A. E., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active industrious young man, of good address, in some wholesale grocery, where industry and perseverance is required. As a good penman and quick at figures. Can give the best of references or security if required. Address, stating when and where an interview can be had, to DUNCAN, *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl of respectability and good recommendations, as cook, washer and ironer, or would go house-work; is a splendid laundress, or would act as chambermaid and dress washer, or chambermaid and waiter, or would make herself useful in any way required. Call or address No. 9 Bleecker, Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a most young girl of 18, as nurse and chambermaid; a neat and sewer willing and capable of assisting with housework. Unexceptional City reference. Wages $4; is a native born in this City or Brooklyn; also has a sister, a girl of 16, can mind a baby and sew. Wages $3. Call at No. 160 East 32d-st., front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent woman, for either cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in City or country; understands City and country ways, and the references from employers in both places. Will be found pleasing in every respect. Call at No. 288 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent, well recommended young woman; is a good plain cook, baker and a first rate washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework. No objection to the country. Call at No. 361 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as a good cook, first rate washer and ironer, or excellent baker; also, chamber-maid and waiting on table. Has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 216 Sullivan-st., for one day only.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American girl, about 17 years of age to take care of a child, or will make herself generally useful. Wages not as much an object as a home. Apply at No. 6 WHITE'S, No. 11 Dover-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 197 9th-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 348 Sixth-av., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German girl, to do housework. Apply at No. 172 2d-st., in the basement.

SALESMAN WANTED—By manufacturers, an energetic and capable young man who is acquainted with the fancy goods business; he would be required to travel part of the time. Address with reference B 1 No 967 Post-Office, New-York.

SERVANTS—From 15 to 20 first class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the office No 13 Bleecker, one door from Broadway. Employers in search of good servants, for city or country, will find this one of the best offices in the City. A number of protestants on hand. Also young girls.

TEACHER WANTED.—Must be a graduate of one of our colleges, with some experience in teaching; competent to teach all the English branches, with French and German, and a good disciplinarian. An American only—to take charge of six or eight children, from 13 to 16 years of age in a private family about twenty miles from the city. Applicants will please state their terms, which must be moderate. School to commence on the first of October, and terminate on the first of July.

E. L. TREADWELL, Manhasset, L. I.

TEACHER WANTED—A gentleman to teach 3 children, aged 9, 10 and 14 years, in a private family, 30 miles from the city; all the English branches, French, and also to give instructions on the piano. Address Box No 1,554 Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Of considerable experience in teaching and qualified to instruct in the common and higher English branches, with French Music and Calisthenics is desirous of forming an engagement for the 1st September as a visiting governess in a school or family. Address P. *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—To keep a set of Books by double entry for a carriage manufactory, one hour's ride by railroad, from City. He will be required to attend to the shipping and taking a description of carriages purchased and manufactured, pay for the same, &c. He will be desirable for him to have some knowledge of carriages. Such a man, fully competent to attend to such duties, can have steady employment with good salary. Address, by letter, box No 1 782, stating exactly where can be seen, with reference, age, &c. Reply within three days of this date

WHO WANTS HELP SHOULD APPLY to the American and Foreign Employment Society, PRESCOTT COOPER, Esq., President—Offices Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, next door to Post Office; and 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn, where no dummies are admitted whose good character has not been for a considerable time directly and correctly ascertained by the employers. Farm and other laborers, mechanics, &c. and female domestics constantly arrived in the country, may be obtained at the Society's Office, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

D B THOMASON, General Agent.

287 BROADWAY, corner Reade, at MORRIS & COHNERT'S can be had a choice of English, Scotch, French, German and Irish help for hotels, boarding houses and private families. Also waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farm-men and mechanics, at this, or at the branch office, 102 Greenwich-st.

500 AGENTS WANTED—$50 a month made in selling "Young Sam," with Engravings, Smith on Platform; just published. Also Eastern Wars; illustrated, and other popular works. Call at No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York. Room No. 9, up stairs.

AN ENGLISH WAITER—A very experienced Steward, a white one, a colored coachman, a gardener, &c. now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, No 149 Grand-st.

GRAIN DEALERS—Wanted by the advertiser, who is conversant with the business, at one of the best points in Western New-York, a commission or forwarding wheat barley and oats; would buy all or either kind. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address BARLEY, New-York Post-Office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—An American, one who has had experience in the Dry Goods jobbing business in this City. No others need apply. Must be active and correct at figures. To such a liberal salary will be given. Address MERCHANT, *Express* Office

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Right under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to

J. L. DOUGLASS, Sec'ry, No. 282 Broadway.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—On 38th st., between 4th and Lexington-av., Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution.

BOY WANTED IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE—A boy, between 14 and 15 years of age, who can write a good hand. One who can speak French, will be preferred. Good references required. Apply at No 26 Beekman-st., (second story, front offices,) between 12 and 3 P. M.

BOY WANTED—A smart active boy from 14 to 16 years of age. Address C. B. H., office of this paper.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No 39 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries

BOARDING.—Very desirable apartments, with board for families or single gentlemen, can be had at No. 105 West 14th-st. References given and required.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS—MRS. GILFASON, late of the Warren House, Charleston, S. C., has opened the Spacious and elegant house, No. 1 Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music, where she is prepared to receive permanent or transient guests.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERNERS HOTEL,
BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.

VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents a rare sight by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail trains of cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$1 000 BOND OF THE DAYTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD, SECOND MORTGAGE, No. 21—The bond was enclosed to the address of W. P. DODGETT, Secretary of the Dayton and Western Railroad, at Dayton, Ohio, was mailed on the 18th July last, and never reached its destination. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment of it having been stopped.

$20 REWARD—Strayed or stolen from near the village of East Chester, on the night of the 8th inst., a horse, of a light brown color, with a mixture of gray, about four years old, 15½ hands high; has a scar on his forelegs. The above reward will be paid on the recovery of the horse, by S. BRIGGS, East Chester, N. Y.

LOST.—The lady who picked up an Island Tortoise-shell Serpent BROOCH at the corner of Broadway and Waverley-place, yesterday (Friday) afternoon, will be pleased to return the same to the owner at No 196 West 31st-st, and she will be suitably rewarded.

HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF AMBER.—A perfume the most permanent of known odors beautifully represenating its paternity, the everlasting ocean and exhaling its mild rich perfume as the ocean exhales its vapor; Venus' own when she arose from the sea, and flung it to the wind in rich profusion from her ample flowing locks. Loved Venuses of America, it is for you. Dealers can obtain it for you at wholesale of H. HAVILAND, No. 23 Johnst. You can procure it at retail of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., No. 273 Broadway.

That which gives such lustrous flashing brilliancy to the eyes, and splits the heart right open, that you can read its inward love texture, is HARRISON'S Andalusine.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. G. GRAHAM, No. 516 Broadway; SPALDING, No 17 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No 57 State st., Albany; HAYES, No. 118 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No 287 Pearl-st., Franklin square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Painting brushes made to order.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.
One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250.
A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal Booksellers in the United States

Every woman can here discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be saved much anxiety and suffering as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making it query at a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from floor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarly, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. It is they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

"Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU'S *Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every couple has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

(Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.)

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more exhilarated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of MM Desmeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by SPRENGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st., DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No 129 Liberty-st., New York, JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B PETERSON, No 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE
WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,

Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

NEW LAW BOOK.
EDWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN EDWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law
For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO. No 1 Nassau-st.

A BOOK OF MOMENTOUS FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS!
COTTON IS KING:
OR, THE CULTURE OF COTTON, AND ITS RELATIONS TO AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE
BY AN AMERICAN
1 vol., 12mo., muslin, pp. 210. Price, 75 cts.
From the New-York Evangelist

An extraordinary work, from an anonymous writer. * * * Its facts and statistics are certainly very striking almost a startling. * * * We have not space to notice the arguments, but deliberately characterize it as a *book of prodigious power*, of very striking and perplexing facts and strong logic.

From the Louisville Journal.

One of the most logical and able and books of the day.

From the New York Daily Times

A volume which is large, but filled with information

From the Princeton (N. J.) Whig

It should have a place on our shelves not far removed from "Butler's Analogy" or "Alexander's Evidences."

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

This volume is richly suggestive and sheds great light on the subject of Cotton.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We advise any one who would really understand the difficulties which surround the question of slavery to read it.

From the Boston Traveller.

* * * Will challenge the most careful and question one of the most remarkable books, deductions of the age.

From the Chicago Daily Journal.

The facts and statistics are of a most interesting character and have hitherto been inaccessible to the majority of readers. It displays much ability.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth

A book of extensive research, and unique argument, a book of momentous facts and conclusions, a most startling in the information with which their magnitude and bearings are shown; a book which challenges the attention of thinking minds and will receive it.

From the Type of the Times.

A book that every one should read who takes any interest in the history of our country.

From the Boston Post

His idea is vigorously wrought out.

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TULLER, HART & McCOSKLE,
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No 51 LIBERTY-ST.,
Have now open a NEW & LARGE stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
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BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 66 Canal, corner Mercer-st., offer this morning some very beautiful NEW STYLE FALL SILKS, of their own IMPORTATION, which they will sell at a LOW PRICE, as they did previous to the GREAT ADVANCE in silks, (an advance of from 15 to 20 per cent.) They are also coming out their entire stock of SUMMER SILKS, BAREGES, FRENCH MUSLINS, BAREGE DE LAINES, &c., at without regard to cost. Also, CRAPE SHAWLS, LACE POINTS and SHAWLS; LACE and SILK MANTILLAS, and an endless variety of PRINTED CASHMERE SHAWLS. Ladies will find it given them as well, they will be able to purchase at BETTER ADVANTAGE than at any other establishment

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25 pieces Irish Poplin (watered) at 3s. 6d. per yard.
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100 pieces Rich Plaid Silks at 6s. 6d. per yard.
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20 pieces Black Silks at 8s per yard, worth 10s
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GREAT SALE OF CARPETS.—The entire stock of J. M. GILLESPIE, No 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., east side—stock amounting to over $20,000, all which must be cleared out to close up the business, and will be offered at greatly half price. Sale to continue from THIS DAY until it is entirely disposed of. Great opportunities to those that wish to buy carpets and oil cloths at a great sacrifice. Remember the No. 161 Bowery three doors above Broome-st., east side. The 3d and 4th av. cars pass by the door.

N. B.—Store to let, and fixtures for sale. Inquire in the store.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—On MONDAY, Aug. 13, will be opened a new, large and magnificent assortment of French embroide ed collars and sleeves at 25 per cent below the regular prices. Also, a choice assortment of Valenciennes laces at one shilling a yard and upwards. The remainder of the last lot of embroideries will be sold on and after MONDAY at a sacrifice.

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BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening in the early part of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of instruction.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the like aim means placed at their disposal to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage to the education of their children, equal to the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and no effort for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.

Due notice will be given of the day for the admission of pupils, both in the preparatory and collegiate departments.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

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GUARDNER AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institute, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

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Circulars may be obtained of A. Marwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New Haven.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS informs the parents of his pupils and others who may desire to place their sons under his tuition, that the school will be reopened after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at

No 19 WEST 15th-ST.,

two doors west of his former residence. The situation is unequaled for the purposes of a private school by any similar Institution in the City, and the instruction in scientific, practical and thorough in all the branches of English, French, Classical, Greek and Mathematical preparatory education. The school consists of two departments—Principal and Primary—and the number of pupils in each is limited to 20.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—No. 110 West 46th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. Engish studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in class limited to ten. Circulars at Brentwood's, 317 Broadway. No. 677 Broadway. References, Hon. MURAT HALSTEAD, GAYLORD CLARK, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES BUSHE, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS, Esqs.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES—On Brooklyn Heights, No. 146 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.—ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal. The next annual session in this School commences on MONDAY, Sept. 10 in charge of the same excellent corps of teachers, exhibiting the past year. Every desirable facility is now furnished for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education, and no effort or expense will be spared in securing a continuance of the generous patronage hitherto enjoyed. For circulars &c., please apply as above.

A CARD.—H. PEUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I will reopen on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 48 East 20th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details references and a letter from H. PEUGNET, to be had by addressing as above.

ELIE CHARLES.

MISS BAINES.—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 16 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOLBIUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss BAINES, as her residence.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 21 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her school circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 6 Wall-st., of Messrs. RETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall term commences weds., opens Aug 7. Faculty consists of 16 Instructors. Lectures and gentlemen received at any time. Total expenses of board, washing, fuel and tuition in common English for Full Term, is $23 00. For Circulars address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, Fort Plain, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos.

LATER FROM ARIZONA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

GOL. KINNEY AT GREYTOWN.

News from the Southern Coast.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Empire City*, HENRY WINDLE, commander, arrived at this port Saturday morning. She sailed from Kewinwall 5 o'clock A. M., Aug. 2, for New-York *via* Havana, with the mails, passengers, and treasure from San Francisco, per *John L. Stephens*—arrived at Havana Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., coaled and transferred the New-Orleans mails and passengers, and sailed for New-York at 7 P. M., same day. The passengers are all in excellent health; there has not been a single case of sickness among them since leaving San Francisco.

Among the passengers per *Empire City* are Capt. J. ROSSELL, agent for Lloyds, London, Col. H. PEARSON of San Francisco, Judge AMES of San Diego, W. B. VAN BRUNT, agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Acapulco; Gen. WHEAT of the ALVAREZ party in Mexico and Lieut. WELLS, U. S. N., bearer of dispatches from Peru.

One hundred and forty miles south of the Hook exchanged signals with an American bark standing northward, showing a blue signal and white block in centre.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Jno. L. Stephens* sailed from San Francisco 16th July, 9 o'clock, P. M., with the United States mails, 400 passengers, and $1,067,580 65 in treasure, of which $885,080 65 is destined for New-York, $177,500 for England, and $5 000 for Panama.

The *Stephens* landed her passengers at Panama on the 31st of July at noon, all in excellent health.

The Nicaragua Company's steamer *Sierra Nevada* from San Juan, arrived at San Francisco on the 15th ult., and reported thirty-seven deaths by cholera on the passage up.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, with the mails and passengers that left New-York July 5, per steamer *George Law*, left Acapulco for San Francisco on the 23d ult., 7 o'clock, A. M., all well on board.

Treasure List U. S. Mail Steamer Empire City.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Aymar & Co.	$5 000	T. & R. Neilson	$2,185
Am. Exchange Bank	3,500	Louis Negnaur	3,700
Bank of America	25,000	Order	41,085
C. A. Burgess	3,888	Probst & Maurizhain	5,719
H. Meiggs	3,450	James Patrick	2,000
A. Bertin	4,000	T. W. Riley	14,800
Chambers & Holmes	9,487	Wm. Schall & Co	5 000
		G. W. Schenkburn	9,979
Chamberlain, Roberts & Co.	7 000	P. J. Southworth	10,500
W. L. Coleman & Co.	23,197	J. E. Sweetser	4,923
Drexel & Co.	100 000	J. M. Smith & Co.	8,660
C. O. Duncan & Co.	14,000	W. Simmons	20,000
Dunn's, Sperm's & Co.	11,000	R. L. Taylor	35 000
J. B. Dickinson	15,814	A. E. & C. Tilton	10,000
Jno. Durands & Co.	12 000	Treadwell & Co.	10,000
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	4,925	Thos. Whitridge & Co.	3,500
Wm. Hoge & Co.	103,000	J. B. Warr	25,300
W. S. Hansell & Sons	1,498	Charles Wood	2,863
Edward E. Innes	13,822	Tom. Stanton & Sons	20,000
S. Kelly & Co.	80 440	Wells, Fargo & Co.	182,143
Mechanics' Bank	1 350		
F. T. Meniell	12,000	Total	$885 080

FROM ASPINWALL.

Nesmith & Sons	$18,400	Order	$3.000
Total, both			$904,480

FROM HAVANA.

The Spanish Bank—French Men-of-War, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1855.

Since my last by the steamship *United States*, it has been assuredly ascertained that the stock of the "Spanish Bank for Havana" would not be taken in quantity sufficient to enable the institution to go to work with a metallic basis requisite for the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country proposed to be advantaged by its contemplated line of discounts, deposits, issues and exchange. The causes have been assigned, for this disappointment, in a measure brought to bear with the whole influence of the Government at Madrid, and the personal interest and favor of General CONCHA—the supposed instability of the Government itself being the chief.

I have understood that the Captain General will endeavor to put at vest a fund, with Royal approbation, to set the machinery at work upon account of the Treasury. Should this be so it will prove a Royal failure—the depositors will be few, —the borrowers plenty—but not the best; the exchange account minus, and the bill-takers, none, if they should issue a paper circulation of money. There would be no confidence whatever in an institution entirely under the control of the Government, and dependent upon the vaults of the Treasury for its arterial circulation—it would die for want of blood in the heart. Upon an institution under individual enterprise and control, not trammeled by the action or *business* of the Government, there would be reliance by business men of all classes, to a limited extent.

The French war steamer *Acheron* left port the 3d inst.

The French brig-of-war *Orestes*, which arrived 29th July, still remains at her anchorage.

Business of the week small—no decline in sugars. Exchange 60 days on London at 10 to 10¼ premium; New-York 2 per cent. discount. Other Northern cities 2 to 2½ discount. Freights low. 50 cents per box; to Europe very little doing. Last charter to lead 400 tons Copper ore at £2 15s. for Swansea.

Health good; planters' prospects promising, and a grand bull-fight this Sunday evening our only excitement. As ever, at your command, &c.

THE ISTHMUS.

By the *Empire City*, we have dates from Aspinwall and Panama to July 28.

A communication from the Jefe Provisional to the President of the Assembly, proposes, among other projects of laws for the new State of Panama, the levy of a tax upon shipping. The Panama *Star* says:

The form of the proposed tax, the mode of imposing it and the manner in which it is to be collected, are not yet made public, but it is hinted that it will be in the shape of tonnage dues, and the sum proposed to be levied is variously stated; by some, it is said, to be twenty, by others forty cents per ton.

The former would give $1,600 per month, the latter $3,600, from the steamers alone, that enter this port, and nearly as much for those of Aspinwall; or taking as a guide the total tonnage of vessels arrived last year, (which was 103,000,) as it came of $41,200, or $20,600, all of which, of course, comes out of the pockets of foreigners, and for which no equivalent is given. We say no equivalent, because tonnage dues are generally imposed to pay for certain improvements and conveniences afforded to ships, such as light-houses, buoys, removal of obstructions, docks, water-police, quays, &c., &c., none of which are provided by the Government of this country.

A Seaman Lost—Strange Means for Recovering the Body.

The first mate of the British ship *Wreath* was drowned at Panama on the night of the 20th of July, while attempting to get on board his ship. The body had not been recovered at the latest advices. In the account of the search for it, the Panama *Star* records the following singular incident:

The remark was made by some one that the most probable way of finding him was "to bait a hook with a piece of pork, and throw overboard." This whether accidentally or intentionally, was done from the *Senora*, and during the morning of Monday a shark took the bait, was hauled on board, and when cut open, much to the astonishment of all, in the monster's stomach was found half a pig, with the right arm of the missing man, with part of the shirt sleeve still remaining, by which it was easily identified to be that of the mate.

The arm appeared as though the flesh had been cut through to the bone, about midway between the elbow and shoulder, and there the bone was forcibly torn from the shoulder joint, leaving the upper half quite bare.

Mean Height of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans the Same.

The Panama *Star* says:

On the authority of Col. LLOYD and Capt. FALMAR, who, in 1827, by order of BOLIVAR, made a series of levels from Panama to Chagres, it has been very generally believed that there existed a difference of mean level between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and many ingenious theories have been devised to account for this (supposed) fact, and elaborate deductions in favor and against the practicability of a ship canal have been drawn therefrom.

The difference of the mean height of the two oceans was stated to be 3.52 feet—the Pacific, at Panama, being that much higher than the Atlantic, at Chagres.

It has been lately decided by Col. TOTTEN, after a series of careful tidal observations taken here, and in Aspinwall (Navy Bay,) and connected by accurate levels along the line of Railroad, that the mean height of the two oceans is exactly the same, although, owing to the difference in the rise of tide at both places, there are, of course, times when one of the oceans is higher or lower than the other, but their mean level, that is to say, their height at half tide, is now proven to be exactly the same.

There is no doubt that Colonel LLOYD's error arose from imperfection in his instruments, and the difficulty he labored under in taking a large number of observations in which mistakes are peculiarly liable to occur.

Destruction of the Bark Velocity.

The bark *Velocity* left New-York on the 23d of June with sixteen passengers and an assorted cargo, included in which was seven tons of powder. She arrived at Santa Martha on the 6th of July. On the 11th the captain was informed by the steward that the cabin was full of smoke, which directly afterward was discovered issuing from the main hatchway. The hatch was taken off, when the smoke came out so thick that it was again closed. The fire soon burst out, and the danger of an immediate explosion being imminent, those on board took to the boats. At 9½ A. M., the vessel blew up with a terrible explosion, scattering fragments in all directions. The wreck was loosed from its moorits, and drifted to the other side of the bay, having burned to the water's edge during the passage.

Colonel Kinney at Greytown—Soldiers Shipping to Nicaragua.

From the Panama Star, July 26.

Letters received in Aspinwall and published in the *Courier* of the 21st, anounce that Colonel KINNEY arrived at Greytown, on the 18th, with thirty-five men, in the bark *Huntress*, which sailed from Philadelphia. The Transit Company refused to give him any encouragement or permission to travel on their steamers. He was, however, received by the inhabitants of Greytown with great enthusiasm. Col. KINNEY asserts, in the most positive manner, that he has no filibustering design, and that his object is only to take possession of the land to which he holds a claim. Many of the expedition preceded him, and others are daily expected.

The last steamer from New-York to San Juan brought out a number of French, Germans and Irishmen, said to be soldiers, who *were in charge of United States officers, and intended for the service of the Nicaraguan Government*; they were immediately sent up to Virgin Bay.

H. B. M.'s vessel-of-war *Buzzard* was at San Juan, and intended to have sailed the day Colonel KINNEY arrived, but still remained in port watching his proceedings.

For the foregoing information we are indebted to F. E. FOSTER, Esq., of the Aspinwall *Courier*.

News Items.

The United States ship-of-war *John Adams*, E. B. BOUTWELL, commander, sailed from Panama for the Fejee Islands on the 16th of July.

JOHN MATHESON, Esq., manager of the British Pacific Steam Navigation Company, has been appointed H. B. M. Vice Consul at Panama, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

The work upon the telegraph line between Panama and Aspinwall was going on satisfactorily, and the erection of the posts is probably completed by this time. There are to be four stations on the line, Aspinwall, Matachin, Summit and Panama.

Hunter's Hotel, in Aspinwall, formerly the Lone Star, was sold at auction on the 25th of July for $3,750 cash. It belonged to the estate of the late JOSEPH W. PRINCE.

W. C. BATES, Superintendent of the Paraiso Station of the Panama Railroad, died at that place on the 22d of July. He was a native of Louisiana, about forty years of age.

From the Southern Coast.

The British Mail steamer *Valdivia* arrived at Panama on the 20th July with two hundred thousand dollars in specie. The advices are, Valparaiso to June 30, Callao July 11, and Payta July 15.

Chili.

The Chilian Congress was in session. Among the bills before it were the following: To establish a bank of deposits and discounts at Valparaiso; to form a loan office to facilitate the raising of money on lands in order to their improvement; to reform judicial proceedings and military pensions.

About one million dollars private subscriptions had been made for the construction of a railroad from Santiago to Talca. Government was expected to subscribe as much more. Its whole cost was estimated at three millions. Its construction was deemed certain.

Bolivia.

From Bolivia we learn that BELZU had concentrated the army at Chuquisaca, without leaving a soldier in any other part of the Republic. It was thought that he seeks to make General CORNOVA (his son in-law) President by force, but it was believed that LINARES, the popular candidate, would be sustained by the nation.

Peru.

From Peru the political news was of no importance. Several gold mining companies were in the course of organization. One party had left for the mines, and the American Company was to leave in about a month. The Government had issued orders to supply them with fire arms, including two pieces of cannon, ammunition, provisions, mules, &c.

From Australia.

Advices from Sydney to the 12th of May had been received at Valparaiso, five days later. They were unimportant. Business was reported as generally better, and higher prices were obtained for almost every description of merchandise. In Melbourne, all classes of provisions were rising in price. In Victoria, the miners' license had been done away with. Immigration was on the increase.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 4th day of August to the 11th day of August, 1855: Men, 63; women, 60; boys, 944; girls, 925; total, 502. Adults, 123; children, 469; males, 307; females, 265; colored persons, 14.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Debility, infantile	14
Abscess of Spine	1	Delirium tremens	1
Apoplexy	3	Diarrhœa	46
Asphyxia	1	Dropsy	2
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in head	24
Bowels, dis. of	1	Dropsy in ovaries	1
Bronchitis	1	Drowned	8
Burned or Scalded	1	Dysentery	35
Cancer of liver	1	Epilepsy	1
Cancer of stomach	2	Erysipelas	1
Cancer of womb	1	Fever	1
Carcuncles	1	Fever, bilious	3
Casualities, by shooting	1	Fever, nervous	1
Casualties, by fall	1	Fever puerperal	1
Cholera	2	Fever, remittent	1
Cholera infantum	114	Fever, scarlet	9
Cholera morbus	3	Fever, typhoid	3
Colic	2	Fever, typhus	1
Compression of brain by fall	1	Fracture of skull by fall	2
Congestion, brain	1	Heart, disease of	1
Congestion, brain	11	Heart, dis. (valv.)	1
Consestion, lungs	3	Heart, effects of	1
Consumption	56	Hooping cough	20
Convul's, infants	36	Inflam. of bowels	6
Convulsions	4	Inflam. of brain	7
Croup	4	Inflam. of heart	1
		Inflam. of liver	1
Total			502

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	1	Stillborn, and prem. birth	35
Brain and nerves	102	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	277
Generative organs	6	Uncertain seat, and general	8
Heart and blood vessels	5	Unknown	4
Lungs, Throat, &c.	101	Urinary organs	2
Old Age	1	Various fevers	35
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	22		
Total			592

AGES.—Under 1 year, 274; 1 to 2 years, 117; 2 to 5 years, 51; 5 to 10 years, 18; 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 12; 20 to 25 years, 23; 25 to 30 years, 10; 30 to 40 years, 22; 40 to 50 years, 18; 50 to 60 years, 12; 60 to 70 years, 10; 70 to 80 years, 2; 80 to 90 years, 1; 90 to 100 years, 1; unknown, 0—Total, 592.

NATIVITIES.—England, 5; Germany, 25; Ireland, 54; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 2; Sweden, 2; Unknown, 2; United States, 500; West Indies, 1—Total, 592.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Bellevue Hospital, 4; City Hospital, 7; City Prisons, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 5; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, 1; Lunatic Asylum: Blackwell's Island, 2; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 13; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1—Total, 42.

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	28	X.	7
II.	1	XI.	45
III.	4	XII. (includes Randall's & Ward's Islands)	20
IV. (includes City Hospital)	20	XIII.	24
VI.	27	XIV.	20
VII.	41	XV.	20
VIII.	24	XVI.	31
IX.	24	XVII.	48
		XVIII.	40
		XIX. (includes Blackwell's Island)	21
		Unknown	61
		XXI. (includes Bellevue Hospital)	52
		XXII.	28
Total			592

THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 11, 1855.

Coroners' Investigations.

THE CHATHAM-STREET CALAMITY.

The sixth victim of the above calamity passed away on Saturday at the Hospital, in the person of Marcus Session, late the cutter in Jacob's clothing store. An inquest was held by Coroner O'Donnell, when a verdict was rendered similar to that in the former cases.

CAVING IN OF AN EMBANKMENT.

An inquest was held by Coroner Hilton at the City Hospital upon the body of one James Coyle, killed by the caving in of an embankment at Oyster Bay, L. I. The occurrence took place on the 21st ult., since which time deceased passed a lingering existence at the Hospital, both his legs being fractured and his right arm being broken. Verdict—"Accidental death." Deceased was 45 years of age and was a native of Ireland.

THE RESULTS OF A FIGHT—MANSLAUGHTER.

On Tuesday morning the returns from Capt. Ludvig of the Nineteenth district, mentioned the death of one John Burns, from injuries received in a fight with Timothy Buckley, and on Saturday the following note was the rto added: "The Coroner was notified on Tuesday morning, and on Thursday morning a *post mortem* examination was made. On Friday the inquest was to have been held, but although the jury were in attendance and waited for some time, the Coroner failed to make his appearance. The body remains outside of the house, exposed to the heat of the sun, and the stench from the same is almost insufferable. The people of the neighborhood are making great complaints of the neglect of the Coroner." On Saturday morning Coroner O'Donnell proceeded to the premises and held an investigation on the body, the testimony showed that deceased with others was at the dance-house of Michael Hickey, in Forty-eighth-street, among those present was one Timothy Buckley; at about midnight, one young woman was singing when she was interrupted by the deceased; Buckley called upon deceased to "keep still," whereupon, deceased called him a blackguard; Buckley then threw deceased against a bureau; deceased got up and started out of the house, saying he would get his pistol and bayonet, and "kill them all;" deceased did return with his bayonet, and was met at the door by Buckley and Hickey, who removed the bayonet from his hands, and threw it across the field; deceased then turned to go home, when Buckley picked up a stone, which he threw at deceased; and Buckley then picked up the root of a tree, which lay on the floor, and ran after Burns, hitting him on the head and knocking him down; he struck him again after he had fallen, and then jumped on his body; no other person need any violence towards deceased but Buckley.

The testimony of the physician showed that death resulted from the injuries received. Verdict, "That John Burns came to his death death by a fracture of the skull, inflicted with the root of a tree, in the hands of Timothy Buckley." A warrant for the arrest of Buckley was issued, who has not since been heard of.

INDIAN AGGRESSIONS.

Two Men Killed and Scalped and a Woman Wounded by Sioux Indians—The Militia of the Territory Ordered Out to Protect the Settlements.

From the Nebraskian, Aug. 1.

On Sunday morning last GEORGE DEMAREE and JACKSON PORTER were murdered and the wife of Mr. PORTER severely wounded, near Fontenelle, in this Territory, by the Sioux Indians.

The circumstances as related by Mrs. PORTER are as follows: DEMAREE and PORTER, during the week, had been out on Bell Creek about four miles below Fontenelle, engaged in breaking prairie. The wife of Mr PORTER accompanied her husband to do the cooking for the party. On Saturday evening they set out to go to Fontenelle to spend the Sabbath, but were overtaken by a thunder storm which came up suddenly that evening, and in consequence of the darkness were obliged to camp when within about one mile of Fontenelle. The party remained in camp until about 10 o'clock the following morning, when hearing the report of a gun in the vicinity of a small lake near by, and thinking some of their Fontenelle friends were there in quest of game, DEMAREE and PORTER started in that direction. They had proceeded but a short distance when they met a party of some Sioux Indians who at first appeared friendly and shook hands with them; but suddenly one of the Indians approached DEMAREE and snatched off his cap. The Indians then discharged their guns at DEMAREE and PORTER, killing them both instantly. Mrs. PORTER, who was close by, rushed to the prostrate body of her husband, when an Indian struck her with a spear, wounding her severely in the hip. How she escaped with her life she does not know, but certain it is that she made her way to Fontenelle and gave the alarm. The citizens immediately rallied, but before they could reach the scene of the outrage, the savages had made good their retreat taking with them the scalp of DEMAREE and the tent and camp fixtures of their victims.

J. W. PATTISON and FRANCIS W. FOX, reached here early on Monday morning from Fontenelle, communicated the above unwelcome intelligence, and brought a dispatch to Gov. IZARD:

His Excellency, Gov. IZARD, immediately issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OMAHA CITY, Nebraska Territory, July 30, 1855.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that there is a party of hostile SIOUX Indians lurking in the vicinity of Fontenelle, in Dodge County, and that they have actually made an assault upon the settlements by wantonly murdering and scalping two of the citizens of this Territory in the most barbarous manner, without the slightest provocation.

Therefore, I, MARK W. IZARD, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of Nebraska, with a view to prevent the repetition of similar outrages have issued and caused to be directed to Brigadier General THAYER, the following order:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OMAHA CITY, N. T., July 30, 1855.

To Brigadier General J. M. Thayer, First Brigade Nebraska Militia:

SIR: You are hereby commanded, authorized and required to cause to be raised a volunteer company to be composed of able bodied men, not to exceed forty rank and file, armed and equipped for effective service, in addition to the first company of Nebraska volunteers, which is hereby placed at your disposal, and forthwith cause the same to take a position at some eligible point in the vicinity of Fontenelle, Dodge County, Nebraska Territory, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of settlers from further aggression, and continue to occupy said position until relieved by an adequate force of Government troops, or otherwise. Should the above force prove insufficient, you are hereby authorized to call out such additional force, as may in your discretion be deemed necessary to afford ample protection to the frontier settlements in that vicinity, and you are further required to place the troops under your command in a position strictly defensive, carefully guarding from, and guarding against all aggressive measures.

Given under my hand, at office, the day and date above written.

MARK W. IZARD,
Governor of the Territory of Nebraska,
and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia.

The citizens of Omaha and other points to which the news spread, promptly volunteered their services, and with the characteristic promptness and energy of that efficient officer, Gen. THAYER, in pursuance of the order of the Executive, a Company of man, mounted and in wagons, equipped as well as the circumstances would admit, started immediately for Fontenelle.

It is not the intention to pursue the Indians, but merely to act on the defensive—and although composed of men who, in a new and tumly settled country, are but ill circumstanced to leave their avocations and their families, there is no safety for our outer settlements but for this Company to continue on duty until other aid can be obtained.

Gov. IZARD has lost no time in representing this matter to the proper authorities, and we have every assurance that nothing in his power has been or will be left undone, to procure at once an adequate military force for the protection and security of the lives and property of our citizens.

Shall the Frontier Settlers of Nebraska be Protected?

From the Nebraskian, Aug. 1.

Notwithstanding the frequently repeated and urgent solicitation of some of the citizens of our Territory, especially those residing in the more exposed settlements, to impress upon the authorities at Washington, through our columns the necessity of affording us immediate protection against the aggressions of the Indians—we have refrained from so doing, because we have constantly hoped that the troops promised us would be forthcoming in due time; and although the property of settlers has on several occasions been stolen by the Indians, we could not believe that they would have the temerity to molest the settlers themselves, and we did not wish to create premature or unnecessary alarm by representing matters which, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be liable to be exaggerated.

But we can remain silent no longer. We, the citizens of Nebraska, appeal to the Government of the United States for protection.

During several months past, reports—generally exaggerated, and in some instances entirely false—have gone abroad of Indian depredations in this Territory. Nevertheless it is true that in consequence of the hostility known to be entertained by some of the Indian tribes towards the white inhabitants, and from the utterly defenceless condition of our settlements, fears have been entertained for the safety of settlers, and recent events demonstrate that those fears have not been unfounded. To say nothing of property which has been destroyed, and cattle and horses which have been driven off by the Indians, two men have fallen victims to the rifle and scalping-knife of the savage, and a woman, after being severely wounded, has narrowly escaped with her life. It is a fact, too, that bands of hostile Indians are at this moment prowling in the vicinity of our border settlements.

Notwithstanding this condition of things, troops more than sufficient to afford us adequate security have been sent directly by us, hundreds of miles up the Missouri, where there is not now, and will not be for years to come, a single white settler to protect, the only effect of which can be to exasperate the Indians and drive them down upon us, who, meanwhile, are denied the necessary means of defence—our settlements liable to be laid waste, and the inhabitants exposed to the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the merciless savage.

That these circumstances have greatly retarded the growth and prosperity of the Territory, by deterring emigrants from coming hither, is notorious.

How long shall this state of affairs continue? Has the Government been misled by subordinate officers, who do not reside among us, and are criminally ignorant of our wants, or through corrupt design, have intentionally misrepresented our situation?

We now call upon the Government to listen to *us*, actual residents of Nebraska. We are best acquainted with our own necessities. Our citizens who have left their plows to rust in the furrow, their tools lying idle in the workship, their stores and their offices deserted, and gone forth to aid in defending their more exposed neighbors, are actuated by no idle spirit of adventure, nor are the families who are deserting our outer settlements impelled by groundless fears.

We have presented no colored picture, drawn in the excitement of the moment, but a plain statement of facts, in view of which, we again repeat, we appeal to the Government of the United States for protection—we ask it not as a favor; we demand it as our right!

Disastrous Result of the Omaha Indians' Buffalo Hunt—Battle with the Sioux—Logan Fontanelle Killed and Scalped.

From the Nebraskian, Aug. 1.

We recently announced the departure of the Omaha Indians from their new home on Black Bird Hills, on a buffalo hunt, from which they were not expected to return until about the 1st of September, but unfortunately, they encountered their relentless and too numerous enemies, the Sioux, with whom after having had a battle, in which, however, the Sioux were repulsed, they have returned, having lost several men, together with their chief, LOGAN FONTANELLE, who was killed and scalped.

The Omahas, having reached the head of Horn River, were met, as they suppose, by a company of Sioux Indians, who killed two of their men. They had intended going to the head waters of the Loup Fork, but then determined to take another course, in order, if possible, to put their enemies on the wrong track, and accordingly they struck across to Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Loup Fork, about two hundred miles from Omaha City, in a direction from here a little north of west.

Finding an abundance of buffalo in that vicinity, they encamped and the first day made what is termed a successful "surround,"—*i. e.*, all the hunters of the tribe mount their horses and surround a herd of buffalo, and kill as many as they can. It is also a rule with them that if any hunter breaks the ring, men are appointed to whip him with a horsewhip, which is considered very disgraceful.

The following morning LOGAN FONTANELLE, with several companies, went out from camp to ascertain the direction the buffalo had taken, in order to continue the hunt. Perceiving a herd of elk in the distance, they started in pursuit, when they were suddenly surprised by a party of Sioux. LOGAN being mounted on the fleetest horse chanced to be some ways in advance, and his retreat was cut off, while his companions with difficulty succeeded in regaining the camp, which was soon surrounded by about five hundred Indians, belonging to the Fort Laramie Sioux in connection with some Cheyennes and Arappahoes, when a fierce conflict ensued. Although the Omahas numbered but about two hundred fighting men, they succeeded in repulsing their assailants with a loss of only three killed and two severely wounded.

The following day LOGAN was found dead about twelve miles from camp, his scalp taken, and his body pierced with three bullets and five arrows. From the extent to which the earth around was stained with blood, together with other evidences of a desperate combat, it was apparent that LOGAN had sold his life as dearly as possible, and that he had caused at least one, and probably more, of his enemies to bite the dust, ere he breathed his last.

On Wednesday last, nine days after LOGAN's death, a part of the Omahas arrived with his body at Bellevue, to which place it was brought for interment. The funeral was attended not only by his own tribe, but by quite a number of the citizens of Bellevue and from this city. A part of the Episcopal burial service was read by Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR, who also made some very appropriate remarks, while the tawny friends and relatives of the deceased stood around the grave, chanting in their wild manner the virtues and the daring deeds of their lamented chief, who will no more, this side of the spirit land, inspire them with his presence and lead them to the hunt and to the battle.

LOGAN FONTANELLE was the head chief of the Omahas. His Indian name was SHUN-GA-SCA, meaning in English "White Horse." He was a half-breed—his father, LUCIEN FONTANELLE, now deceased, having been one of the oldest Indian traders in the Upper Missouri country. LOGAN was both at Bellevue in this Territory, in September, 1823, and was therefore in his thirty-third year at the time of his death. He received a liberal education in the city of St. Louis. Notwithstanding the wild life he led, LOGAN was a perfect gentleman in his manners, kind and courteous to all, and brave and generous to a fault. It is a common remark with those who knew him best that LOGAN knew no fear. Endowed with more than ordinary intellect, the superiority of his mind was perceptible in all his transactions. He was for years the successful mediator between his tribe, whose entire affection and respect he possessed, and the white men, whose faithful friend he always was.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Aug. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at former rates. The inspection West-house contained, to-day, 215 bbls. Pearls, and 1,600 bbls. Pots.—Ingather, 1,001 bbls.

COFFEE—Is not so active, but rules very firm, with sales of 1,200 pkgs Java, pt [illegible], 800 bags Maracaibo, part at 11½c., and 280 Rio, at [illegible] ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is rather sparingly sought after, within our old range, with but a moderate amount offering.

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¼
Fair	12¼	12¼	13	13¼

FISH—Dry Cod are plentier and less inquired for, at $4 25@4 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are rare and needed, at full previous prices. No important change has occurred in Herrings.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active but with moderate receipts, they continue pretty firm in price. The day's sales add up 5,600 bbls. within our range:

Interior State	$7 75 @ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½ @ 8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Extra Ohio	9 00 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 87½
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 50

Canadian is unchanged. The day's sales amount to 1,000 bbls., inferior common to choice extra brands, at $8 75@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Southern continues in slack request, and languid in price, with sales for the day of 750 bbls., inferior mixed to best extra grade, at $8 62½@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is still scarce, and worth $6 50@$8 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The supply and demand are about equal,—both being very moderate; while prices are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request, but is not so firm,—the day's sales embracing 10,300 bushels Southern at $2 10@$2 15 for ordinary to good White; and $1 62½@$1 90 for Red, ₱ bushel. Rye has not varied. 500 bushels new, afloat, brought $1 30. Oats remain as last noticed. Corn is abundant and cheaper,—with sales for the day of 82,000 bushels Western mixed at 86c.@87c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is obtainable in small lots at 90 for new, and $1 25@$1 43½ for old, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr HULL informs us that the receipts have continued light during the week, and sales have been restricted by the light supply of common Hides on hand, and the advanced pretensions of holders of Hides in store. An advance of 1c. ₱ lb has been obtained on some descriptions—Rio Grande having sold at 21c., which is the highest price paid this year. The principal receipts during this month will be from Orinoco, from which port several vessels may be expected before the first of September. At Rio Grande none are loading for New-York. Receipts have been 11,886 Hides, as follows: 2,553 Savanilla, ex *Wanderer*; 3,725 Gambia and Biasco, ex *Hermitage*; 1,981 Maracaibo, ex *Iva* and *Casenova*; 1,077 Porto Cabello, ex *Brooks*; and 2,550 from Southern ports and the West Indies. Sales are: 6,000 Dry Orinoco, 19½@24 lbs at 21½c., six months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21½ lbs., 22½c., six months, less 1 ₱ cent., usual selection; 3,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 23½c., six months, usual selection; 400 Dry Rio Grande Kip, 9 lbs., at 23½c. cash, less 3½ ₱ cent. usual selection; 7,000 Dry Rio Grande, Cow, 18½@19½ lbs., at 24c., six months, usual selection, from second hands, (for Boston); 1,000 Dry Mexican, to arrive, 21 lbs., at 18c., six months, usual selection; 550 Maracaibo, 26 lbs., at 15½c., six months, usual selection; 1,250 Dry Porto Cabello, (from Curacoa,) 21@22 lbs., at 18½c., six months, rejecting water damaged; 325 Dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., at 18½c., six months, rejecting water damaged; 535 Dry Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 18½c for the dry and at 17c. for the salted, 6 x months; 213 Dry Tampico, 20 lbs., at 19c., 6 x months, as they run; 93 Dry Texas, (superior,) 25 lbs., at 19c. cash, less 4 ₱ cent., as they run; 1,000 Green Salted Bermuda, 70 lbs., at 8½c. cash, less 4 ₱ cent., as they run; 1,000 Dry Western, on private terms, and 4,500 Porto Cabello, 22@23 lbs., (to arrive in Philadelphia,) at 19c., six months, rejecting water damaged, (delivered here. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 75,600, as follows: 21,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 39,000 Dry Rio Grande, —— Dry Orinoco, 1,500 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa, 5,100 African, 2,550 Dry Savanilla, 1,950 Dry Maracaibo, 700 Dry San Juan, —— Dry Maranham, 3,000 Dry West India, Southern, &c., and —— Dry California. Expected to arrive shortly at this port, the *Moses Taylor*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *Kennawah*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *Odin*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 Hides; the *Lucia*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 Hides; the *Comet*, from San Francisco, with 5,000 Hides—and others.

HOPS—Are still dull and heavy at 18c @22c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Remains as last noticed.

LATHS—Are selling in lots, as wanted, at former figures.

LEAD—Is unchanged in demand and value.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that domestic tanned Sole continues in brisk demand, and sales are in advance on last week. The stock is further reduced, and it is the general opinion of the trade that a further advance will be obtained—the highest quotations having been reached and the market closing with an upward tendency in prices. Transactions have been limited by the supply, which is very meagre, and consists principally of light weights. Oak continues in good request, and many of the trade have advanced their prices, which, for some kinds, are fully 1c. ₱ lb. better. Receipts for the week have been 58,300 sides of Hemlock and 7,250 sides Oak, with sales of 60,900 Hemlock and 6,150 Oak, leaving on hand 45,200 Hemlock and 10,100 Oak. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted good light, 23½c @29c.; do. do. good middle, 23½c @29c.; do. do. good heavy, 23½c.@29c.; do. Spanish good all weights, 22c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 21c.@22c.; do. do. good middle, 22½c.@24c.; do. do. good heavy, 20c @22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18½c.@19½c.; do. do. good middle, 20½c.@22½c.; do. do. good heavy, 18½c.@1 [illegible]; do. do. and B. A. damaged, all weights, 17c.@19c.; do. do. do. poor do., 16c @18c.; do. Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c.—on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is quiet, being rather scarce, and held at 90c for Common, and $1 25

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 each	
$1,000 each	
$1,000 each	
$100 each	
$50 each	
$50 each	
$100 each	
$1,000 each	
$50 each	
$5 each	
$100 each	
$50 each	
$50 each	
$100 each	
$25 each	
$5 each	

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day and the balance before 2 o'clock next day. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. } NEW YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-nine hundred and fifty (2,950) shares held by Messrs. E. & G. L. Schuyler

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B Dana.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N PERKINS,

Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

POSITIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—ON TUESDAY (to-morrow), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st., a large and splendid collection of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture. Also, china and glassware, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware, table cutlery, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, in consequence of a change in business. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Boxing and shipping at a moderate charge.

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE.—By ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer, on MONDAY, Aug 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 Grand-st., of furniture, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, tete-a-tetes, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble top washstands, mirrors, carpeting, rugs, hair mattresses, cane seat chairs, stoves, ranges, kitchen utensils, crockery and glassware, 30 gas chandeliers, and other articles. Sale positive. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, and can be had at the salesrooms, No. 66 Nassau-st.

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer

LARGE AUCTION SALE.—ON MONDAY, Aug. 13, at Nos 110 and 112 Grand-st., a very large assortment of genteel furniture, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, couches, tables, tetes-a-tetes, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble top washstands, mirrors, carpeting, rugs, hair mattresses, cane seat chairs, stoves, ranges, kitchen utensils, crockery and glassware, twenty gas chandeliers, and numerous other articles. Also, fixtures of the restaurant in the basement. Catalogues at office, No. 66 Nassau-st., or at the premises.

J. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By S. H. CHARTER, on TUESDAY, Aug 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Pearl-st., in lots to suit retailers, keeping a full package by sale of all kinds of White granite and common ware, French china, japanned ware, glass ware, looking glasses, and numerous other articles. Also, fixtures of the restaurant in the basement. Catalogues at office, No. 66 Nassau-st., or at the premises.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer

GROCERIES, BRANDIES, WINES, TEA, &c.—ON TUESDAY, Aug 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Pearl-st., in lots to suit retailers, keeping a full package by sale of all kinds of White granite and common ware, French china, japanned ware, glass ware, looking glasses, and numerous other articles. Also, fixtures of the restaurant in the basement. Catalogues at office, No. 66 Nassau-st., or at the premises.

JOHN E VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer

HARDWARE AUCTION SALE.—The subscribers will commence their regular sale with Hardware, on THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 56 Pearl-st. Invoices intended for this sale should be sent in the day previous to be in time for the catalogue.

AT THE BANKS.—No. 31 Greenwich-st., will be sold Every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, a number of horses, carriages, wagons, and other goods, &c.

JOHN H. GARFIELD, Proprietor.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent, from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York

Stockholders on the New York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of July next.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent, on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No 13 William-st. New-York

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th, and be re-opened on the 16th inst.

Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to 1st Feb, 1855, are requested to hand in the same before said 10th inst, in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates

CHARLES W DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY } CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1855

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New York, July 3, 1855. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of eight per cent, payable to the New York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, in a few days, the 6th inst

NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1855.

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York Aug 6, 1855

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date

By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug 1, 1855

NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO } NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1855

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent, payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books closed until that time

AUG 2 1855 CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G W WESLEY as individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given to the

ja10'54-law1y*M D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 30-ATWOOD'S Store, for the benefit of all classes of persons. Book open DAILY from 9 A. M to 2 P. M and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 5 per cent

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT? IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily applied and laid on

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES CANADA OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is procured and laid on, its great protection against fire and the cold and heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting, lasting a life-time without repair, renders it strikingly superior TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL for public institutions, and persons building first class residences in town or country to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 627 Washington-st., New York
EDWARD CROSMELIN, No. 826 Washington-st. New-York
P. & J. DUGAN, No. 426 Broome-st. New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KINSMAN, Castleton Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the Office of the Company No. 300 West 13th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.—The subscriber is prepared to contract for the sale of pippins to be delivered the coming Fall. They will be packed in new flat hoop barrels and warranted perfect. Also, truffle refined pippin vinegar. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster County, N. Y

WIRE ROPE.—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from 1 inch diameter upwards for hoisting stays, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS W COPELAND, No 54 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 18th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A Lachaise,	F. W. Reimer,
Robt M. Olyphant,	Chas H Dabney,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. R. Lamar,	Wm. Loeschick,	Hiram Hutchinson
Richard Lathers,	P P Rodoranachi,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,
Wm H. Guion,	Wm C. Allen,	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos Richardson,	Wm. G Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H Elliott,	Robt Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Benkard,
Jas. W Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:

JOHN L ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G LANE,
HENRY F SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855:

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report		$2,956,059 43
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums and Policies	$180,411 46	
Interest	122 731 50	
Less included in last statement	77,797 04	44,934 46
		225,345 92
Total		$3 175,405 38
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising	$12 738 96	
Paid Commissions	6,675 91	
Paid State and City Taxes	1,221 98	
Paid Claims by death and additions	51,921 38	
Paid surrendered policies and dividends	6 858 29	
Paid reduction of premiums	668 52	
Paid annuities	924 17	
		81 669 21
Total assets		$3 094,336 14

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$11,980 81
Bonds and Mortgages	2,803,534 99
Due for Insurance account	384 84
Premium account, (quarters not due)	86 080 43
Bills receivable	3,378 62
Deposited for taxes	4,176 38
Interest accrued and not due, interest due and not paid	38 042 18
Due from Agents	68 077 83
Total	$3 094,336 14
Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage	$170,211 45
Losses by Death, not due	839 000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855	$21 669 883 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855	$23,326 943 34
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855, 8,206	
Total number running 1st Aug 1855, 8,358	
Of which 7 310 are for Life.	
Of which 886 are for Terms.	
Of which 34 are for Endowments.	
Of which 139 are for irregular periods.	
Total, 8,358	
Increase in amount at Risk	Four and one
Increase in amount of Policies	160
Annuities granted during the Quarter	$1,125 69

I hereby certify that the above Report and Statement is correct.

P. S WINSLOW, President.

ABBATT Secretary

I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.

C. GILL, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

Freder'k Winston, Millard P Hyde, David Hoadley,
Wm. V. Pinch, Henry A Smythe, Robert H Mackrell,
John V L Pruyn, William Betts, Isaac C Kenney,
William Morris, John B Kerr, Eugene Bleecker,
Richard Bayles, Joseph Blunt, Nathaniel Hayden,
Jonathan Burdett, Abraham Bininger, John P Yelverton,
John Wadsworth, Wm E Dunscomb, Samuel M Connell,
Rob't Ray, John M Bradish, Daniel Ayres,
Alfred Edwards, Lucius Robinson, Samuel D. Babcock,
Rob't B Minturn, Chas J Stedman, Charles H Norton,
John P Treadwell, Ezra Wheeler, William H Appleton,
Lucius Edgerton, Jr., Smith Brown, George W Clark,
FREDERICK A WINSTON, President.

CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT, held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 17th day of July, 1855 Present Hon. AUGUSTUS BOCKES, Justice

SUPREME COURT.—RICHARDSON P. CLARK against the NEW YORK UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The summons in this cause having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service, and that no answer or demurrer has been received, having been duly furnished to the Court.

On motion of Frederic S Root, of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, and this Court doth hereby order, declare decree and adjudge, that the said Corporation, the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts and that said Corporation and each and every of its officers and agents be and they are and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts or demands, and paying out or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the money, property or effects of such Corporation; that the said Corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receiver hereinafter mentioned to collect debts and recover property in the name of such Corporation, and for no other purpose whatever; and that for such purposes, and when the above mentioned objects shall be accomplished the said Corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that Isaac J. White house, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, be and he is hereby authorized to continue in the possession, under said order entered in this action on the 6th day of July, 1855 he and he hereby is confirmed in his said office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said Isaac J. White house be such Receiver according to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of article 2 of title 4, chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes and the acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, and such other Receivers as shall be appointed in his place and stead, do make a just and fair discovery of all the property of the said corporation and of the proceeds thereof and make its fair and honest creditors as prescribed by article 3 of title 4 of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the said New York Union Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties in fact to this action by coming in and presenting their claims to said Receiver unless this decree shall by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the settlement or adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, or exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and set forth, within six months from the time of the publication of a copy of this judgment as hereinafter mentioned, or in default thereof be precluded from the benefit of this judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this judgment once in each week for six weeks successively, in at least three news papers, one of which shall be printed in the City of New-York, one in the city of Albany, and one in the County of Fulton, and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof by causing a copy thereof with a notice stating the day of the said first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office, addressed to each of the several creditors and policy-holders of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence so far as the names and residence of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.

And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $13 32 for his costs and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.

Entered July 24, 1855. [A copy.]

JAMES W. HORTON, Clerk and Attorney for County.

F S ROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney Stratton Springs.

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EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL $200,000. Office. No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. E. Lahens,
Sidney Crooke,	Daniel Richards,	S. J. Pendleton,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward Bissenge
E. De Bebian,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hosack,	C. R. Maxwell
Asa Curtis,	A Van Slantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
D. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins
Rufus N. Rowe,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hoyt,
David S. Mills,	Howard Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr
James Myers,	Frederick Pentz,	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Office, No 13 Wall street Branch Offices, No 1 Astor-pl. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E Dwyer,	Thomas Mayhew,
Samuel Jaquin,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel B. Taylor,
Jeremiah G Lugar,	George C Lauer,	Andrew J. Clark
Orrin T. White,	F. W. Gatenchain-	J. Wade Watson
S. H Gunbers,	ers, Jr.	David B. Hosmer
Louis Read,	James E. Quinn,	

J. WILSON FREEMAN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices No 8 Wall-st, and 266 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port, and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY held this day, WM PITT PALMER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of NATHANIEL RICHARDS, Esq., deceased, and A. J. SMITH, Secretary. By order of the Board. A. J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8

PRESERVE YOUR OWN FRUITS.—By LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN.—It is the only positively self-sealing air-tight can ever invented, requiring no wax, solder or cement! Acknowledged by all who use them the neatest, safest and most convenient can in use. They are easily sealed and opened, and never fail to preserve peaches, pears, apples, quinces, berries, green peas, corn, &c., in a perfectly fresh state. Directions for putting up all kinds of fruits and vegetables will accompany the cans. Agents wanted

BROWNELL & CO., 240 Pearl st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Rochester, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial; it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No 170 William-st. BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HALL, TYLER & HEISLEY, Albany. Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THRISEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Perfected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

THRISEMAR No. 1 Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired even in the extreme old age, if this remedy were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

THRISEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those abominable diseases, syphilis and cubebs have so long been thought an infallible cure to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

THRISEMAR No 3. Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the World cannot remove.

THRISEMAR No 4 and 5, are alike a bane and antidote of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in the cases at $2 each, divided into separate doses, as directed, and full printed directions how to use.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. A BARROW, 3 St Dunstan's Terrace, Regent's Park, London, and appointed by the Physicians and Patentees as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Unimobile lists, containing a testimonial in favor of the Thrisemar, can be had of the Agent, packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Fifteenth edition, cloth, six pages engraved illustrations representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in physiology. This edition should be in the hands of every person of the married or single state, as it contains information learned from this valuable work the superiority of the author's practice, and the treatment of diseases of the sexual organs. Just published, a new and improved edition of the Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, adapted to the married or single of both sexes, containing many valuable recipes for the married, and should be read by all who contemplate matrimony. Both of the above works will be sent to any address, free of postage, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or post office stamps. Address Dr. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No 49 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, who gives all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 4,626 New-York Post Office. Dr. L. can be seen with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demorest, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*

ROMAN EYE BALSAM

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

THIS BALSAM IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the most celebrated oculists of the age, and is the very best application that can be used for Inflammatory Diseases of the Eyes. It acts almost like magic, and speedily removes all appearances of disease. Many cases of almost total blindness have been cured by it, and many physicians have proved it to be in nearly successful in their practice, that they rely confidently upon its wonderful effects.

A. B & D SANDS, Wholesale Druggists.

No 100 Fulton st, corner William, New-York.

Sold also by druggists generally.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No 347 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be part cular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 347 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures creative diseases without leaving a poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and Augusta-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, all over rouse the disease, leave the system in as good condition, as before the dress suddenly took up its abode therein. Office hours from Sutcliff's A. M to 8 o'clock P.M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on disease. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Hicroth in Europe, and has been studied and treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect sup ass the sickness. Many are cured by one dose. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES.—Among the greatest blessings of the age, afford infallible relief in all those peculiar complaints of females. His Ladies' Tonic Periodical Pills never fail to reestablish the monthly discharge. 81 per box. Office, Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly hospital with Ricord, of Paris, and with Dr. Carmichael, and Midt, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No 516 Broadway. Charges moderate Consultations en Francais. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6½ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial

ELY & MUNGER.

No. 519 Broadway, (St Nicholas, hotel.)

Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODIONS

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS in every variety of style for sale at wholesale or retail by S T GORDON, No. 291 Broadway. It is now generally acknowledged that the pianos manufactured by Hallet, Davis & Co are unrivaled in America, if in the world, for brilliancy or purity of tone.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Chestnut-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, a complete assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—MESSRS. LIGHTE, NEWTON & HAADBURY respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is unquestionably the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument

London, July 1, 1855.

A 7-OCTAVE CHICKERING (JACOB) PIANO—New, round corners, for $250. Second hand Chickering for $150, good one for $120, one for $90, and one for $60. New pianos from five factories. All will be sold very low. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER No 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House

FULGHUM'S PATENT POINTED ARM SELF-FEEDING CIRCULAR SAW MILL.—A working model of this machine is on exhibition at No 135 Centre st., (second floor,) where the undersigned, agent for the sale of State and County rights, will take pleasure in showing to any who may call its mode of operation at any time between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. At all other hours he may be found at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

J. H HUTTON, Agent.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN AND CANADA RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY, AND BUFFALO AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROADS. Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9:45 P. M train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 8:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 9:45 P. M., on following day. Also, connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., and PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Emigration Depot, Castle Garden.

On Saturday morning an emigrant vessel arrived from Liverpool, the *West Point*, Capt. MULLINER, with 364 passengers. The amount of the specie means brought by these passengers was £7,917, or nearly $36,085, averaging nearly $100 for each man, woman and child. They were mostly Irish, thus ignoring the assertion made publicly the other day by a prominent political speaker in front of our City Hall, that the first roof under which an emigrant Irishman puts his head in America is a "workhouse," and the second a "jail." These were not the exact words of the orator, but they were precisely tantamount to them, and embodied a bitter complaint against the expense of American taxation to raise such buildings for a nation designated as "paupers."

Most of the emigrants went away from the depôt in the course of the day, by the different railroad routes, to the West. Some few went into our City, but many went to Boston by steamboat. There had been no sickness. There was not the slightest disturbance produced by the runners, though the attempt was made. These parties had a steamboat alongside the ship, about 3 o'clock in the morning, but they did not succeed in getting any of the passengers off the ship. The whole affair passed off quietly.

Sunday up till noon there were no fresh arrivals. About fifty emigrants were inside the building, mostly persons waiting for remittances from their friends in the interior previous to their departure. They are staying here of course without cost to themselves excepting for refreshments—they have the privilege of going out to procure them if dissatisfied with the bread and cheese, milk, or other sustenance provided at cost inside the cool and pleasant depôt. Those who have absolutely no means, are provided for at the expense of the Commission. Those we saw looked well, lively and happy.

Certainly it is a shame that political capital should be sought to be made out of further agitation on this subject. The public, however, will well see through this transparent device.

The following placard has been pretty extensively posted through the Ward, and also up town:

CITIZENS OF THE FIRST WARD: You have nobly sustained your fair-fames reputation by unanimously responding to the call of the Committee, whom your voices selected to lead you on to vindicate that noble cause—the Workingman's Rights! Citizens and fellow workingmen! we are proud of the honor you conferred upon us, and we pledge ourselves never to falter in the great cause until we have obtained all that you now contend for—Free Trade and the People's Rights—opposition to Railroad Speculators, and the removal of that obnoxious pest—the Castle Garden Emigrant Dépôt! Citizens! since our last great meeting we have had many good men come forward and promise to give us their support in our great work! Thus you see, my friends, we are not alone—thousands from all parts of the City will be with us heart and hand! Fellow workingmen, be of good cheer! Go on with the work you have so nobly begun! Gather your friends around you, for we will hold a great Mass Meeting on Monday Evening, Aug. 13, on the Battery! And then we will show these Armed Tyrants, Rich Monopolists, Know-Nothing Politicians, Railroad Speculators, Hypocritical Blood-suckers, and Unpatriotic Desecrators of Revolutionary Reminiscences, that we are determined to obtain our lawful rights as Citizens of the Empire City!

(Signed) WILLIAM WILSON,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

City Mortality.

According to the official statement of the City Inspector 592 deaths occurred in this City the last week—an increase of 13 on the mortality of the previous week. As usual, about four-fifths of the deaths were among children. Two cases of cholera are reported, 46 of diarrhœa, 36 of dysentery, 56 of consumption, 5 of smallpox, 14 of debility, 24 of dropsy in the head, 8 of measles, 20 of hooping cough, and 114 of cholera infantum. Of the whole number of deaths 23 were from violent causes. Nativities—United States, 500; Ireland, 54; Germany, 25; and the balance from various European countries. The total number of deaths in the City for the corresponding week of last year was 1,050.

Injured by a Blast.

A boy named JAMES HALPIN was severely injured by a stone cast up from a blast in Forty-ninth-street, where a sewer is in process of construction. He was conveyed to his residence in Forty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, and properly attended to.

Body Found.

The body of the steward of the schooner *Clara Jane*, drowned by jumping overboard from that vessel's boat while in contact with the steamer *Josephine*, was recovered yesterday morning at Quarantine.

☞ Yesterday was decidedly the pleasantest day of the season—neither too hot nor too cold—a day to please everybody. As a consequence, Hoboken, Staten and Coney Islands, and all the suburban resorts had an unusually large number of visitors including men, women and babies.

☞ There is much talk among the honest, charitable and quiet people, as to Mayor Wood's licensing ten additional stages to run through Broadway below the Park, while that thoroughfare is so terribly crowded.

☞ It would appear from yesterday's *Herald* that one of its staff was inveigled into recruiting for the Crimea while on a bust.

Drowned.

ALBERT WELLS NORTON, a lad aged 13 years, on Saturday, fell into the water from on board of a boat at the foot of Eighteenth-street, East River, and was drowned. The body was recovered in about an hour.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

At the Tombs for the forty-eight hours ending with the closing of the Court yesterday, there were sixty-one arrests and examinations, none of which presented any but the stereotyped features, and but few of the parties knowing aught of the wherefrom of the intoxicating drinks. Of the entire number, none paid the fine. The frequency of these cases and the large numbers of the prisoners brought up, added to their general condition, prevent a full detail to their affidavits.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

At this Court, no examinations were held. There is a very heavy calendar for disposal this day; the number of parties up for drunkenness was twenty-three.

ESSEX MARKET.

At the Third District Court there were several examinations held. Of the number of affidavits presented, two females were made drunk by the kind providence of loving husbands, who furnished the supplies. Several of the individuals knew naught of their misdeeds, and the remainder purchased theirs at places which met with mention.

Brooklyn.

Twenty-two persons were arrested by the police in Brooklyn for drunkenness during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning.

Police News.

ASSAULT WITH A CAST IRON.

A free fight was had at midnight on Saturday, at the foot of Clinton-street, among some laborers, in which one Patrick Murray was struck on the head with a cast iron in the hands of Michael Connolly. The assailant was arrested by Policeman Wilder of the Seventh District, and taken before Justice Wood yesterday. He was held to await the result of the injuries.

VITRIOL THROWING.

On Saturday last, a young woman named Henrietta Vanhorn was arrested, charged with having thrown vitriol on the dress of a rival of the name of Clara West, to the destruction of her dress, valued at twenty dollars. Accused was taken before Justice Connolly and committed for trial.

ALLEGED RIOTERS.

John Brennan, Peter Leonard and Lawrence Weaver, three men of questionable character, were Saturday night arrested by officers Martin and Gray, of the Fourth District, charged with rioting. It is alleged that these men attacked a party who were peaceably engaged in conversation at a house in Centre-street, whereupon they met with a hearty repulse. A second attack was made by the same party, the result whereof was a general riot. The above parties were arrested and yesterday conveyed before Justice Connolly, and by him committed for examination.

STABBED WITH A FILE.

A ship carpenter named John Welsh was arrested on charge of having during a fight with one Patrick Mullins, stabbed him in the head, inflicting a very serious wound, with a file. The injured man lies in a very precarious state at his residence, where he is being attended by two physicians. Welsh was committed to await an examination.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.

Our readers will remember the recent arrest of McFall and Curtis, two burglars charged with being engaged in breaking open a house in Fourteenth-street and stealing therefrom money and goods to the value of $600. At the time a third man, named Irving, 18 years of age, was arrested, but escaped, since which time the police have been in earnest pursuit of him until yesterday, when Policeman Knapp, attached to the Court of Sessions, heard that Irving was to be found at the residence of his mother in Twentieth-street, near the Third-avenue. After a partial search of the premises Irving was noticed to be making his escape; the policeman immediately pursued, and succeeded, after a fight, in arresting the villain, who was taken before Justice Pearcy, who held him for examination. Prisoner was to have left the country yesterday.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY AND ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED THIEF.

At a late hour on Saturday night, a young man, aged only nineteen years, giving his name as George Warren, was arrested by Officers Webster and Slater, of the Fifth District on suspicion of being a burglar. He had at the time in his possession a blanket and a bundle, to which was discovered property of considerable value, consisting of wearing apparel and jewelry. Prisoner was seen by the policeman at the corner of Anthony-street and West Broadway, with an accomplice, one of them went into a corner house, having with him the property in question. On seeing the Police they made to escape, but were pursued by Slater, when Warren was captured by Policeman Webster at the corner of Church and Anthony streets; the other succeeded in getting clear. On an after search at the Police Station-House there were found in his pocket two silver spoons, two pencil cases, one silver fruit knife, five pearl studs, and a gold watch guard hook. The property above was found at the back of the scuttle on the roof of the house which they were observed to enter. The accused was held to await investigation.

THE VIOLINIST OFF HIS GUARD.

At a late hour on Friday night, as a German musician named Henrich Herlog, of No. 260 Division-street, was met by a female, who, addressing him, spoke in disparagement of her other half, who, according to her "say so," had left her "lonely and alone;" after some time he was induced to enter the house No. 93 Oliver-street, with her, where he proceeded to make himself perfectly at home; shortly after, however, the husband found his way to the room, and rather effectually mauled the musical genius, who, on effecting his escape from the premises, found himself minus $51 50 which he had in his pantaloons pockets when he entered. He called at the Fourth Ward Station, and the parties were arrested, the money being found in their possession. They were committed by the Magistrate.

ARREST AS ACCESSORY.

On Saturday evening, Capt Carpenter, of the Fifth District, arrived from Rondout, having in custody John H Scott, a young man who stands charged, by the verdict of a Coroner's Jury, as accessory to the homicide of one Thomas Kelly, who met his death by falling from the steamer *Splendid*, running hence to Rondout. Deceased was intoxicated while on board the boat, and being disorderly, was ordered on deck by Mr Scott. He remained on deck until the arrival of the boat at its dock foot of Doane-street, when he fell overboard and was drowned.

ATTEMPTED SEDUCTION.

Charles Hall, a painter, was on Saturday committed in default of $500 bail to answer the charge of attempting to induce a little girl of the age of 10 years to go with him to Hoboken for purposes of an improper nature. It appears that the child severely rebuked the man and then brought about his arrest.

[Advertisement.]

FULL LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS ON CANVAS—The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect our full life size Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world. Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian artists and finished in a style unequaled by any imitators. Photographs of every description made from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No 349 Broadway, and No. 46 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole sewing-machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion to the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway,

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Great times at this popular Theatre to-night. The grand Irish Historic Drama of "O'Neal the Great" is to be produced to great splendor, Mr. J. R. SCOTT and a powerful Company appearing in it. Mons. SCHMIDT and M'lle. THERESE also appear in a comic ballet called "Diana and her Nymphs," in which they will execute several popular dances; and the whole will conclude with the farce of "Crossing the Line."

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—3)c.

[Advertisement.]

FAMILY GUARDIANS.—Dr. JAS. MCCLINTOCK'S Whooping Cough Remedy and his Diarrhœa Cordial, give instant relief and effect rapid cures of whooping cough and croup. Also, diarrhœa, cholera morbus and Summer complaints. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & Co., No. 295 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPE.—Let those who admire real artistic work, and want to get a most splendid picture, get an Ambrotype at TOMLINSON'S Gallery, No 84 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. Parents, don't wait, for childrens' likenesses cannot be taken by this process after death.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The best chance to make money and to do good at the same time may be had by young men in every county, by engaging in the sale of our new, useful and popular books. For particulars address FOWLES & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are a certain cure for scrofula, and all skin diseases, even of twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

LONG ISLAND.

Church Difficulty.

The Colored Society worshipping in Bridge-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. WILLIAMSON, do not seem to get along any more harmoniously than some of their more favored brethren who are white. At the usual hour for holding service yesterday morning, the street and yard in front of the Church was the scene of quite an excitement, and but for the timely arrival of a posse of the Fourth District Police, the consequences must have been serious; as it was, the warfare was confined to words, threats and mutual recrimination.

It appears that at a meeting of the Society held last Tuesday night, the pastor directed the Trustees to prepare a report of the state of the Society for the quarterly conference. This the Trustees refused to do. They were willing to report to the Society by whom they were elected, but acknowledged no consanguinity with the conference. Hence the disturbance. The pastor threatened to throw the Trustees out of the window if they entered the church next (yesterday) Sunday. On Saturday the Trustees wished to get into the church, and they found that the pastor had locked the doors and had the keys in his possession. The Trustees, after consulting a legal gentleman, had the doors broken open and new locks put on.

Yesterday morning the pastor discovering what had been done, was determined that the Trustees and their friends should not enter, and their attempt to do so was what made it necessary for the police to interfere to preserve the peace. Rev. Mr. WILLIAMSON was so much excited that one of the officers found it necessary to handle him rather roughly, and threatened to lock him up, for which treatment he avowed his intention of making a complaint for assault and battery. How the difficulty will terminate, remains to be seen.

School Policy.

The Board of Education at their last meeting decided to expend $3,500 in repairs on the miserable old school building known as No. 5, at the corner of Gold-street and Myrtle-avenue. This school property is almost worthless for school purposes, the lot being only about half the proper size, and the building stands out even with the street and has no other playgrounds than those the streets afford. The lot would be valuable for business purposes as it is on the corner, while the noise and the danger of the children being run over by the cars, makes it the most undesirable school property in Brooklyn. The true policy, and the only tolerable policy, would be for the Board to dispose of the property and secure a proper site in the centre of a block in a quiet street, and erect a large first class house, as the neighborhood will easily sustain a large school. To expend thirty-five hundred dollars in repairs on the old building, it strikes us, will be a waste of money to no good purpose. Rub up your notions of economy, gentlemen.

Youthful Miscreants Arrested.

For a long time, citizens of the Eighth Ward, in the outskirts of Brooklyn, have been annoyed by a gathering of depraved boys and girls, who almost daily have assembled in the woods in that locality during the present Summer. By their vicious conduct they have rendered that locality a reproach to the city. They have not hesitated to knock down and rob peaceable citizens or travelers passing their haunt—robbing groceries, peanut stands and hen-roosts for diversion, and it is believed that many of the petty thefts committed in the heart of the city may be traced to members of this organization—for such it really is—numbering about sixty boys, between the ages of 15 and 20, and abandoned girls of about the same age. Having become a terror to the whole neighborhood, rendering it dangerous for any person, old or young, male or female, to venture into any portion of that sparsely settled Ward alone, Capt. SMITH, of the First District Police, was applied to for assistance to remove the evil. That officer at once set on foot a plan to accomplish the object, and on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by the Mayor and a posse of the First District Police, he started for the place designated and by good management succeeded in arresting sixteen of the party, including three girls.

All of these were of the most depraved character. When brought to the City Hall all but seven were discharged, after being reprimanded, and the balance were held for examination upon various charges. Among the number arrested is the notorious JAMES COYLE, who escaped from the THIRD District Station-house a few weeks since, while awaiting an examination for attempting to kill Mr. DAVID C. HEALY, and others equally noted for their brutal and vicious exploits. This is the second or third time, within as many years, that similar gangs to this have been broken up in the Eighth Ward, and something should be done now to put a complete stop to these organizations.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

One hundred and twenty-three deaths are reported by the Health Officer for the week ending the 11th inst., from the following

DISEASES.—Cancer, congestion of the lungs, croup, scarlet fever, whooping cough inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the stomach, parturition, scrofula, sprue—1 each; Cholera morbus, debility, dropsy, inflammation of the lungs—2 each. Inflammation of the brain, old age, teething—three each. Dysentery, 4; diarrhœa, 5; congestion of the brain, dropsy in the head, stillborn—7 each. Consumption, 8; marasmus, 14; convulsions, 11; cholera infantum, 32. Males, 73; females 50. Adults, 22; children, 101. Total, 123.

Fire in Brooklyn.

On Saturday morning last, a stable and contents located on the Hunterfly road in the Ninth Ward, was entirely consumed by fire, together with a quantity of building material stored therein. The property was owned by AMOS BELDON, of No. 1 Rutger-place, New-York, whose loss is estimated at $2,000.

Brooklyn Eastern District.

This portion of the city of Churches was unusually quiet Saturday night and Sunday. In the Sixth District there were but two arrests for intoxication. A German, named SHAFFER, was arrested for indulging in that of late "quite fashionable amusement" beating his wife. He was held for examination. There have been five arrests during the past week on the above charge, and husbands in that portion of the city seem to have a "penchant" for such exercise.

Officer MORRIS, of the Fifth District Police, succeeded on Saturday evening in obtaining a horse, wagon, and harness which was stolen from Hastings on Sunday night last, and for which a reward of $100 was offered. He was patrolling his beat when a man in a wagon called to him and asked where the ferry was? On Officer MORRIS' informing him, he looked into his wagon and saw a bundle. On asking him what it was, the driver became frightened and ran off, leaving the officer in possession of the wagon. The establishment will be returned to its owner.

WM. O'CONNER was arrested on a charge of stealing a of pair pantaloons from Dr. HARRIS. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, by Justice JACOBS. JAMES DUFFY was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, with an attempt to kill his wife. He was committed for examination by the above Justice.

There was one case of intoxication in this District. He was committed to the Penitentiary for ten days.

Census Returns of Suffolk County.

Towns.	Population.	Dwellings.	Families.
Huntington	8,235	1,309	1,496
Islip	3,282	586	673
Smithtown	2,104	377	413
Brookhaven	9,833	1,630	1,959
Village of Patchogue	1,562	——	——
Riverhead	2,775	533	595
Riverhead Village	812	——	——
Southold	5,677	1,046	1,199
Shelter Island	487	84	96
South Hampton	6,855	1,244	1,398
Shinnecock Indians	161	——	——
East Hampton	2,160	390	431
Total of County			41,390

The Fatal Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of Tuesday I noticed what was purported to be an account of the accident happened on the Long Island Railroad of last Saturday, wherein certain serious misstatements appear, to the disadvantage of the attaches of the train, without quoting which I will simply give you the statement as is, corroborated by a number of persons present, some of whom were eye witnesses of the sad and melancholy affair. The cars, after stopping their usual time at Farmingdale, were, after due notice and warning being given by the conductor, started on their way; at the same time three of the hindermost cars were detached from the train, to lie over until return of Monday. While the cars were in motion, many, as usual, sprung from the platform; among others were Mr. BROWN and son, from Babylon, who had not before been on the train. Taking passage at that point, the son had reached the standee, and, turning to his father—who had then hold of the iron railing—tried to assist him in gaining the same. The point of his taking hold was upon the inclined portion of the platform (stationed there,) when, coming to the top, he stumbled, and was dragged between the cars and it, when it is supposed his feet were caught by the wheel, and subsequently run over by that, which was the last car attached to the train, and the three to be left as above stated. The son, a lad of some 17 years, being asked who it was, said it was his father. A gentleman standing beside him asked what he would have done,—at the same time tried at once to stop the train by pulling the rope. Finding he could not succeed, he and others went to look on the Conductor. Coming across a brakeman, the alarm was at once given by the whistle, and the cars were stopped. As soon as the Conductor learned of the circumstance, he at once ordered the cars to return. On arriving at the spot, the sequel was horribly portrayed by the mangled and then almost lifeless corpse of the father, while the son in agony stood aloof, "wondering what in the world he should do." Mr. SMITH, the well known and accidentally Conductor, used all possible means in procuring a Doctor and Coroner, giving particular instructions to parties there to procure means for the removal of the body to his late home, and such other necessary provisions of expense, &c., attending thereto. The accident, though much to be lamented, cannot, I think, by any manner of means, be charged either to the Conductor or his assistants, but was an accident entirely.

Mr. SMITH has been long attached to the Road as conductor and agent, has ever proved himself competent for his post, and I believe has never before had but one similar or unfortunate occurrence, and that was from the jumping off of the platform while the cars were in rapid motion. By giving this a place in your columns it may not only be of justice to all concerned, but a warning to those who never are ready to get into the cars until after they are under way.

Respectfully, A PASSENGER.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Neptune Club.

The Neptune Club, composed of about twenty-five young men from this city, was organized some five or six years since. The Club have erected a fine club-house at the Highlands, on the banks of the Navesink River, in a delightful situation upon the grounds of Mr. HARTSHORN.

The Club keep open house during the hot months, for the members and such friends as may choose to call on them. The establishment is sustained by the payment of monthly dues, and any member is privileged to pass all his time at the house, if he chooses.

The establishment is supplied with a steward, waiters, cooks, &c., with full accommodations for the members, including yachts, boats, fishing tackle, &c., &c. While on a sailing excursion a few evenings since a party of ladies and gentlemen of our acquaintance were overtaken by a violent storm on the river, when near the Club House, and sought shelter and the hospitalities of the Club, which were tendered in a most generous and gallant manner. The party remaining till the elements were calm, returned to the Ocean House, where they were stopping. Mr. ABRAM P. FLOWER of this City, one of the party, gave the Club a dinner at the Club House the following day, at his own cost, as some return for their hospitality on the evening previous.

Long Branch Association.

The Members of this Association, held their first Hop on Friday evening last at the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., Messrs. M. M. VAN DYKE and J. H. COOPER, Proprietors.

The Committee of Arrangements consisting of His Excellency Gov. R. M. PRICE, Hon. D. D CONOVER, President of the Board of Councilmen, and six others, with a large and brilliant company, assembled in the parlors, and commenced dancing about 9 o'clock P. M. Supper was served at 11 o'clock. The occasion was one that will not easily be forgotten, and the Association were fortunate in the selection of their hosts of the Metropolitan, who evidently understood their business to a charm. We have seldom witnessed a happier company of all ages assembled on a similar occasion. The fair and gay company departed at about 2 o'clock in admirable spirits.

Ferry Accident.

An accident occurred at the Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-street, on Saturday morning, by which two old men and a horse and wagon were rather unceremoniously baptised in an attempt to drive upon the boat after it had been cast loose. They managed to get the horse on, when the boat started, and horse, wagon, men, and all, went down between the boat and bridge. The men were immediately got out, and the horse, having become detached from the wagon, was finally got out by lowering the bridge. The wagon sunk, but was subsequently raised.

New Line of Stages.

A new line of stages will commence running today between Hoboken and English Neighborhood, leaving Hoboken twice a day—at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Cricket.

A match will be played to-day at Hoboken between the New-York and Newark Clubs. The play will commence at 9 o'clock.

MARRIED

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 7, by Rev. J. B. Wakely, Mr. PETER A LEHMAN to Miss SARAH M MERRILL, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev Dr Millett, of No 111 East 17th st, Mr. HENRY T. SAUNDERS, of Norwich, Conn., to Miss SARAH E SIDNEY SCONNELL, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug 8, by Rev Heman Bangs, Mr JOHN H. STOUT to Miss JOANNA JOHNSON, all of this City.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, Aug 11, at 5 o'clock, Mr. THOMAS H CLOUGH, aged 37 years and 8 months Mr CLOUGH was born in Massachusetts and was for some time a resident of California and the Sandwich Islands.

☞ California papers please copy.

On Saturday, Aug. 11, Miss MARY DAVIDSON, in the 35th year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug 11, SYDNEY ALFRED, youngest child of HENRY T. and PRISCILLA MARY BROWN

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug 12, at the residence of her son, No. 267 Columbia st, Mrs. MARGARET SAUSE, at the advanced age of 80 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice

On Sunday, Aug 12 JULIAN LIVINGSTON, son of Charles A. and Julia L. Peabody, of this City, aged 9 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, the 14th inst

In Wheat Sheaf, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 12, after a lingering illness, CORNELIUS QUINN, formerly of New-York, aged 50 years 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Hope Chapel, Broadway, at 2 o'clock P M, on Tuesday, 14th inst. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 11.

$2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90..	96	125 N. Y. Cen R.R. scrip..	102½
5,000 do.....s65	95	100 do.....s60	101
10,000 Illinois 6s, '47	106	60 do.....b30	102½
20,000 Ind's state 5s.. s3	86¼	100 do.....b30	102
50 000 Virginia 6s.....s30	99½	400 do.....b30	102
3 000 Missouri 6s.....c	98½	100 do.....cash	102½
5 000 California 7s, '70..	97	32 do.....p5 c.	101½
8,000 Erie 8ds of '78 s3	91½	50 Erie Railroad.....b30	58
4,000 Gosh Lice Bonds..	92	50 do.....b10	62½
500 I. I. Cen. R. R. Bds.	88	50 do.....b15	62½
10,000 do.....s	88½	300 do.....c	62½
5,000 do.....b30	88½	100 do.....b60	63
54 000 do.....b3	88½	200 do.....s30	63
16 000 do.....c	88½	200 do.....s3	62½
5,000 do.....b60	88½	50 do.....b3	62½
10,000 Ill Freel'd Bds.b30	93½	100 do.....s60	62½
5 000 do.....c.	93½	100 do.....b60	63½
500 New-York Cen. 6s	91½	200 Harlem Railroad.....b3	29½
10 000 do.....s	91½	300 Readings Railroad.....s3	97½
8,000 N Y. Cent'l's.b60	103½	10 do.....s	96½
7,000 T H & Al 2d M. Bs.	85½	100 do.....b30	97½
60 Mechanics' Bank	118	150 do.....s3	97½
50 Merchants' Ex Bank.	107	100 do.....s3	97½
10 Metropolitan Bank...	109½	250 do.....s3	97½
50 Market Bank.....	108½	400 do.....s3	97½
25 Corn Ex. Bank.....	102	200 do.....b30	97½
5 Dist. & Mad. Can Co.	131½	100 Hud. River R.....s30	41½
50 do.....b60	132	50 do.....s3	41½
17 Canton Co.....	41	28 112 do.....s3	41
300 Nic. Transit Co.....c	19½	13 Mich. Cen R.....c.	102
100 do.....b30	19½	37 Mich S. & N. I R R.	106½
10 do.....c	19½	50 do.....s	105½
100 do.....b60	19½	50 do.....s	105½
750 Cumb. Coal Co.....c	29½	100 Panama Railroad..b3	109½
100 do.....b5	29½	26 Cleve. C. & Cin.....	107
100 do.....b3	29½	144 Ills Cen R R.....sswk	97½
100 do.....b60	29½	200 do.....b3	97½
100 do.....b3	29½	500 do.....b30	97½
25 Mahanoy & S'l Co.	45½	50 Galena & Chi RR.b3	112½
50 Clev & Pitts R R.b60	77	95 do.....b30	112
100 do.....s	75½	50 do.....s	111
100 do.....s	75	50 Chic & R. I R R.b10	99½
150 Clev. & Tol R R. b60	93	50 do.....s	99
50 do.....b3	92½	50 Penn Coal Co.....	105½

SECOND BOARD.

$1 60 New York Cen 7s.	103½	100 Cumber Coal Co b30	29½
1,000 Pan. Rs. (35 issue)	109	25 Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	84
300 Nicar. Trans Co.	19½	11 do.....	84
500 Reading Railroad.....	97½	10 Erie Railroad.....	58
50 do.....b3	98	50 do.....s	57½
80 N. Y. Cen R. R.ops	102	50 do.....b10	63
50 do.....cash	102½	100 do.....b3	63
100 do.....s60	102½	100 do.....b60	63½
150 do.....s	102½	65 Galena & Chic. R. R	111½
400 do.....s60	102	80 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	105
100 do.....b60	102½	200 Mich Cen. R. R.....	101½

MONDAY, Aug. 13—A. M.

The business of the past week was unusually heavy for the month of August, and the operations the last three days as spirited as we have known the market to be this year. The advance in prices was most rapid and general on Thursday and Friday, while on Saturday, with less business done, there was a disposition in some quarters to realize, and the closing figures in the afternoon were a fraction below the top sales of the day previous. The General Board list participated in the activity of the week; but three or four of the Road shares were the favorites among the speculative buyers. Among these the Central New-York, Erie and Reading attracted the largest share of attention. We annex some of the fluctuations of the six days' business:

	Saturday, Aug. 4.	Highest in the Week.	Saturday, Aug. 11.
Virginias	96½	98½	98½
Missouris	95½	95½	95
Indiana Fives	86	87	86½
Illinois Centrals	87½	88½	88½
N. Y. Central 7s	102½	103½	103½
Erie 7s, '75	90½	92	91½
Panamas	105½	110	109½
N. Y. Central Stock	99½	102½	102
Erie	52	53½	53
Reading	92	97½	97½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	67½	77	76
Toledo	91½	93½	92½
Galena	107	112½	111½
Southern Michigan	103½	106	105
Michigan Central	98	102	101½

It will be noticed that State Stocks were steady in price. The transactions through the week in Virginias, Missouris, Louisianas and Indianas were quite large, but the fresh supplies appear to keep pace with the cash demand. The Western Road Shares were in pretty constant request, much of the demand, however, being in the way of speculation upon the expected heavy traffic over the Roads this Fall and Winter. The July returns now coming in, give promise that this expectation will not be disappointed. For the convenience of immediate reference, we recapitulate the figures heretofore reported, adding the returns of the Southern Michigan and some two or three other Roads since secured.

COMPARATIVE RAILROAD TRAFFIC IN JULY.

	July, 1855.	July, 1854.
Michigan Central	$183,323	$183,323
Baltimore and Ohio	101,909	300,348
Galena and Chicago	189 131	98,957
Cleveland and Pittsburg	69,101	86,643
Hudson River	119,494	135,153
Sixth-avenue	18,970	.....
Eighth-avenue	25,638	.....
Chicago and Burlington	125,417	New.
Chicago and Rock Island	90,680	89,936
New-Haven	71,485	78,861
Stonington	21,595	23,782
Michigan Southern	153,656	144,342
Pennsylvania Central	307,316	209,200
Harlem	89,336	105,915

The Foreign Trade of this port, for the week just closed, reached in the line of Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, $3,705,711, against $4,197,184 same week last year. For the calendar year, to the present date, the total import is $89,357,000, against $117,814,000 to same date in 1854. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods during the week amounted to $954,367, against $897,261 the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year, to the present date, the total export, exclusive of Specie, equals $36,109 000, against $41,400,000 corresponding period in 1854. The export of Specie for the week, as registered at the New-York Custom-House, is $873 563, including $420,192 by the *Atlantic* on Wednesday, for Liverpool, $207,077 by the *Washington*, Saturday, for Bremen, and $222,793 by the *Ariel*, also on Saturday, for Havre. The export of Specie hence same week in last August was $1,280 000. For the calendar year to the present date, the Specie export from New-York is $20,581,000, against $21,361,000 to same date in 1854. The deliveries of California Gold during the week amount to $1,844,515, against $1,790,913 same week last year. For the Calendar year to the present date, the total receipts of California gold at this port by manifest, amount to $22,554,393, against $31,086 471 to same period in 1854. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $3 645,271, against $3 225 590 at the close of the previous week. This increase in the Government Office and the loss by export through the week though not equal by $550,000 to the income from California, will probably leave only a moderate gain to the Bank reserve, to be made up this afternoon. The sum total in Bank on the averages of the previous week was $15,298,358. The fluctuations excite less attention than earlier in the Summer, and little or no concern is felt as to an adequate supply for some months to come. Besides the important facts of the now certain security and abundance of the Crops of the country, and the regularity of the Gold receipts from California, which in amount now reach the sums delivered this time last year, the evidences of a diminished demand for export are weekly manifest in the reports from the Custom-House. The Foreign Exchanges closed on Saturday 109½@110 on London, f. 5 12½ on Paris. Money 6@7 ₰ cent., the regular market quotation, with occasional demand loans made as low as 5 ₰ cent.

The value of Dry Goods imported last week is $2.145.437, against $2,823,900 the corresponding week last year:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDR'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	1 773	$353,800	96	$32 442	413	$138,997
Man. of Cotton	1,091	176,652	70	13,921	145	24,181
Man. of Silk..	1,002	487,089	9	7,365	218	69,363
Man. of Flax...	229	72,774	44	20,706	94	34,028
Miscellaneous.	279	82,114	63	16,171	14	7,471
Total.....	3,573	$2,048 829	282	$96,606	882	$255 510
		96 608				2,048 829
Total entered....		$2,145 437	Total withdrawn.			$2,304,138

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of produce for the week just closed, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	Value.	1855. Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	6,978	$295,241	3,363	$159 393
Flour, bbls	7,945	36,124	8,094	72,067
C Meal, bbls	676	3,024	366	1,746
Wheat, bush	39,867	65,430	13,495	22,915
Corn, bush	35,300	26,839	60,421	58,089
Pork, bbls. & tcs	1,171	12,623	690	12,042
Beef, bbls. & tcs

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1218 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Whereabouts of Col. Steptoe—Mr. Shannon Accepts the Governorship of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 13.

Col. STEPTOE, instead of being at Carson Valley as the newspapers have recently stated, awaiting the reply of the President to his proposed conditional acceptance of the Governorship of Utah, was on the 12th of July at Benicia, California, with his command.

WILSON SHANNON has accepted the Governorship of Kansas, and will depart forthwith for that Territory.

More than two hundred persons from the fever infested places in Virginia have arrived here within two weeks.

Five Men Drowned Below Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 13.

At Niagara Falls, yesterday, five men got into a skiff near the Suspension Bridge; unfortunately, one of their oars broke and they could not then manage the boat and were carried down the stream into the Whirlpool, where the boat upset and was broken to pieces. All the men were drowned. Their names have not been ascertained.

[NOTE.—Our Reporter at Buffalo states that he attempted to get the names of the men, but could learn nothing definite; and as contradictory stories were afloat he regarded the whole matter as doubtful.]

Death of an Old Lake Captain.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 13.

Capt. TITUS, an old Lake commander, was drowned at Sandusky yesterday. He was Captain of the steamer *Erie*, and saved from that vessel when she was burned several years ago. He was also saved from the steamer *Alabama*, when she sunk last year.

Serious Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 13.

As the express train on the Boston Railroad was passing the depôt at Chatham this afternoon, a Mr. D. TAFFT, of Charleston, S. C., and a person named BRECKER, of Albany, were sitting with their arms out of the car window and the current of air raised by the passage of the train, blew open the side door of a freight car standing at the depôt, breaking the arm of Mr. BRECKER and cutting the left arm of Mr. TAFFT clean off between the shoulder and elbow, the part cut off falling on the track. Mr. TAFFT is now at the Delavan House in this city.

Alleged Mutiny on the Lakes.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 13.

Four seamen, the crew of the brig *Black Hawk*, from Buffalo, named HENRY GILL, WM. SKILLAGHER, JOHN KELLY and JOHN REID, were arrested here on Saturday, charged with mutiny. Capt. GARDNER made an affidavit that they mutinied on the 30th of July, when two days out from Buffalo. The United States Commissioner gave his decision this morning, and discharged the prisoners.

Sentence of Dennison, the Mail Robber.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 13.

Judge DRUMMOND, in the United States District Court this morning, sentenced DENNISON, the mail robber, to ten years' imprisonment in the County Jail, the Penitentiary being in the Southern Judicial District, which was set off last Congress.

North Carolina Election.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 13.

It is now definitely ascertained that the Congressional delegation from North Carolina will stand three Know-Nothings and five Democrats, including Mr. CLINGMAN, whose majority is about 1,000.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 13.

PURYEAR, K. N., is elected to Congress from the Sixth District. North Carolina, by three hundred majority, and CLINGMAN, Dem., in the Eighth by six hundred majority.

Alabama Election.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 13.

JOHN A. WINSTON, Democrat, is elected Governor of Alabama by a large majority. The Congressional delegation will stand five Democrats and two Know-Nothings. The complexion of the Legislature is democratic.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 13.

At Norfolk and Portsmouth the yellow fever is increasing to an alarming extent. Several physicians have died of it. There have been twenty deaths in Norfolk since Saturday, and seven in Portsmouth. A number of cases have occurred in the Navy-Yard and on board the ship *Pennsylvania*.

Later from Havana—Yellow Fellow in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The steamship *Granada* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 8th inst., but there is no news worth telegraphing.

The yellow fever deaths from the Charity Hospital in this city during the past week amounted to 128, and the number of cases cured 100. An abatement of the disease, owing to a change in the weather, is looked for. Most of the above cases occurred in the early part of the week.

Two Persons Drowned at Atlantic City.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 13.

As a party of four persons belonging to Mauch Chunck were bathing in the surf at Atlantic City, on Sunday morning, they were carried out beyond their depth, and two of them, a lady named ANDREWS, and a Mr. BOYD accompanying her, were drowned. The other two were rescued.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 13.

The schooner *Moulton*, from Boston for Doboy, Ga., arrived here to day in distress. She lost her jib-boom and foremast, from having been struck by a spout on the 5th inst.

The Louisville Riots.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 13.

The Louisville *Journal*, of this morning, contains many affidavits as to the cause of the commencement of the riots in the Eighth Ward—some of them by Irish Catholics in the vicinity. They tend to show that they, the Irish, were armed several days previous to the election.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Aug 13.

The river here measures four feet ten inches, and is falling. Freight to Cincinnati is taken at 15c., to Louisville at 20c., and to St. Louis at 40c., first class goods five cents additional. Steamers are abundant.

Personal.

Judge BOSWORTH is rusticating at Riverhead.

DANIEL LORD, Esq., is laying off at Quogul.

The Utica *Observer* says Rev. J. S. DAVENPORT, formerly Rector of Christ Church, Oswego, having joined the Irvingites, has been deposed from the ministry of the Episcopal Church by Bishop DELANCEY.

GAVAZZI, it is stated, will make a very short stay in the United States. He will come in September and leave probably in November. He declares his determination of renouncing all demonstrations, public or private, by any party, or society, or personal friends.

Rev. Dr. CONE, of the First Baptist Church of this City, was prostrated by a paralytic stroke on Friday morning last. His medical advisers do not deem his life in danger, though the attack precludes him from seeing any but his family. The least intellectual exertion on his part, is absolutely forbidden by the attending physicians.

ADJOURNED INDIGNATION MEETING

The Runners and their Friends on the Battery.

TAR BARRELS, TORCHES, TRANSPARENCIES, &C.

Speeches of Theodore E. Tomlinson, Capt. Turner, D. B. Taylor, and Capt. Young.

Procession through the First and Second Wards

Last night, pursuant to notice, the adjourned meeting of emigrant runners, emigrant boarding-house-keepers, and other persons interested in the old system of fleecing and plundering emigrants, was held upon the Battery. The platform from which the speakers addressed the assembled crowd was the same as that used on the former occasion. The cannon which was fired was the same, only a different site was chosen for it—one much nearer and more defiant of Castle Garden. The "citizens" who assembled around the platform were apparently the same; and the banners which the boys bore in their hands were the same. The novelty on this occasion consisted in the transparencies which did not appear on the former occasion, and which were, perhaps, prepared as a substitute for the fireworks, of which there were none last night. Some of these transparencies bore the following inscriptions:

"The Garden Spot of the Empire City stolen by Albany Politicians."

"The Commissioners would aspire to Despotic Power by the Force of Armed Minions."

"Where will we receive our City Guests?"

"Cholera and Small Pox is already to our Garden."

"Americans, will you submit to have an armed Fort in our midst?"

"Grand Opportunity for a Foray on Cuba. They are drilling men in Castle Garden."

"Whilst the City is healthy, guard against Disease."

"Why not land Emigrants on some Island?"

"Washington's Monument is in Castle Garden."

The orthography of these inscriptions, as in the above instance, was seldom according to WEBSTER, but that was unimportant. It was in keeping with the speeches, and the whole affair. When we arrived on the spot, at 7½ o'clock, we found a band playing on the platform, and perhaps eight or nine hundred people grouped around. A couple of tar-barrels were lighted between the platform and the gates of the Garden, and sent up a ruddy flame and a dense, lurid smoke, which was not altogether without service to the cause, as it tended to keep off the musquitoes. The directors had improved on the accommodations of the former meeting, and had provided candles for the reporters. Indeed, they seemed to understand the importance of having their proceedings well reported, and with that view, extended a cordial invitation to the gentlemen of the press, to meet them at the Washington Hotel after the termination of the meeting, for purposes of refreshment—an invitation which, we believe, was not generally accepted.

As soon as the cannon had been fired a few times, and the tar barrels were well a-blaze,—the band having repeated "Wait for the Wagon" and "Paddy, Will ye Now?" half a dozen times, the orators of the night, the Committee, and the most influential and eminent runners, mounted the platform and commenced proceedings, by nominating Col. B. F. WEYMOUTH to the Chair. That gentleman was modest at first, and seemed disinclined to bear such blushing honors, but the cheers of the assemblage, which had now increased to about 2 000 persons, encouraged him to submit. Bowing to the audience, he introduced Mr. THEODORE G. TOMLINSON as the first speaker. Great applause followed this announcement; the banners were waved, the stars and stripes were shaken violently, the cannon boomed, and the smoke ascended denser and more lurid than ever.

MR. TOMLINSON'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is a common remark that a man who speaks on every public occasion is apt to impair his own influence, and injure the cause he is so eager to advocate. To-day, admonished by some whom he had been accustomed to regard as friends, he had been urged not to come and address the meeting to-night; he had been assured it would be a meeting of runners and baggage smashers, of men who got up a gathering because their occupation of robbing the emigrants was gone. He came, despite of such advice, not to advocate the plunder of the emigrant, but to serve the interests of men recognized in the calling by the law; and that he might become the humble instrument of preserving their beautiful and glorious Battery inviolate. The greatest evils have been perpetrated in the name of philanthropy. The Commissioners were undoubtedly honorable men. They had selected the present location for housing emigrants. They can locate them, it would seem, where they please, whether it be at the Battery or Union-square; let them locate the strangers where they please, still the cry of the people will be against them. [A Voice—"Down with them." Loud cheers, followed by the discharge of blank cartridge in a direction mid-way between the east side of the besieged fortress and the floating baths.] While the civil authorities had licensed upwards of 2,000 men, whose duties were to employ themselves in forwarding the interest of emigrants, the sudden removal of their means of an honest subsistence could not but produce an effect of which all men must feel the shock. If the speaker understood the duty of the honest "runner," it was this—he is the agent of other parties, and was it not true that competition is the very life-blood of trade? If society permitted a body of gentlemen to monopolize the materials of any trade or calling under the specious pretence of philanthropy, the philanthropy of to-day will be the asked, the unmasked avarice of to-morrow. If within Castle Garden were placed the agents of one or two railroad enterprises exclusively, will not such agents very naturally consult in the first place the interests of such a special modes of conveyance, and least of all those of the poor emigrant!

He would plead for this glorious and beautiful battery. Here, HENDRIK HUDSON first touched the shores of the State that holds the reins of empire in her hands. Here British despotism was driven back ruffient to its home. [Loud cheers.] Here the great WASHINGTON, [another volley of noise and smoke from the gun,] came in the meridian of his power. Here the nation received the glorious LAFAYETTE—here the people had gathered in their might to receive the Presidents of the Union—here the spot was consecrated by one of the last barons of freedom—Harry of the West.

However he might be censured for his advocacy of the objects of this meeting, and for his presence amongst them, he would smile at such censure, if only he could preserve that gem of the sea from desecration—if for some forlorn one he could save this spot—[here the speaker became intensely poetical, spoke rapidly, and with most voluminious verbosity—the idea was that the Battery grounds had been the place where affection had oft brought the anxious expectant wife to meet her husband returning from the sea. Feeling our inability to do justice to the language in which this appropriate illustration was clothed, we only indicate its outline.]

At the termination of Mr. TOMLINSON'S speech, the crowd, which had augmented to nearly 3,000 persons, cheered lustily; the band struck up "Hail Columbia." The cannon was fired, and the torches and flags seemed troubled with a St. Vitus' Dance. The Chairman then introduced Capt. J. N. TURNER, who was warmly cheered.

CAPTAIN TURNER'S SPEECH.

He said, it had become a general remark on the part of public speakers that they came hither with other intentions than to address the meeting. For his part he would be guilty of no such affectation. He avowed that he had come with the express intention of giving his utterance in regard to the indignity that had just been cast upon the people of this City. He was free to declare he came there to enter his protest against the desecration of that time-honored building. He came to complain that the property of the people had been taken from them and *consecrated* (such was the word) to a use productive of disease and death in their midst. And even if not so appropriated, he felt unwilling to see it taken possession of for any purpose foreign to its uses in times that were past. Place here a depôt for emigrants! [Loud cries, down with it.] It rouses our sense of indignity to find it the receptacle of emigrants with ship fever. It was high time to protest against such a step. The next step would be to seize upon the private dwellings of the citizens and convert them into hospitals. He believed there was an intact legal authority by which the Commissioners might hire or lease that building, but had it been known even to the recent corrupt Legislative assembly that empowered the wrong, what it was that the Commissioners really wanted, he was persuaded the bill would never have passed. But how was it passed? It was passed in defiance of the express rights of the people.

There was an urgent necessity that the public should closely watch with cool, close, cautious eye, the movements of politicians at the present moment. Men do nothing for love. Look at the motives of those who now control the destinies of these men who are suddenly thrown out of employment. Men may sit down and say there are many poor, honest, industrious people engaged in this work of forwarding emigrants. Such capitalists say we can control that money within ourselves, we have the means of coercion in our own power; and next, by speedy legislation, they pass a law of combined monopoly to the destruction of the interests of honest, yet poor and industrious men, who have large families dependent upon their exertions for support. Now this may be law, but is it used in a moral sense in the eye of the people? [Loud cries of no, no! and another explosion of gunpowder.]

Well, the injustice must be removed. The only way was to set about it in the way empowered by the Constitution. They must meet frequently, and protest loudly against the injustice of the deprivation of thousands of men of the means of an honest livelihood. In the recollection of all, these grounds and buildings had been appropriated to the free use and enjoyment of the people. Our children, our wives, need air and relaxation; how many thousands had been accustomed to seek and enjoy them both on that spot. And now, how was the scene changed! Who among them would dare to bring his wife and children now? [Cries of "Nobody."] Was this justice to the wishes and interests of the people. He cared not for the opinion of those who differed from him, he believed it to be a sin in the eyes of God, and if so, it ought to be similarly regarded in the minds of men.

There was another point of view. The Battery had sprung from a perfect farrago. Men walk the enclosure with long and plenty thrust into their belts, was it to protect the so called poor emigrants? Rather was it not for the purpose of preventing honest men from viewing the acts of those who at present control the place? There were plenty of places where the emigrants might be better accommodated. It was not alone in the First Ward that interest was felt in this matter, the people at large were anxious that the emigrants should not be located in a spot from whence death and disease would be thrown broadcast over the whole city. In conversation with a friend, he had heard recited a dialogue between a very officious member of the Commission, and some other person. It was urged to that official "This is not right, the *people* object." And the answer was, "Never mind what the people say, the law has given it to us." Never mind! Was it come to this? The people's will is supreme. It is superior to every other law. [Three lond cheers.] In no nation on earth are the people more willing to obey the law than in this happy country. He was willing, they were all willing to acknowledge the supremacy of law, but not at the expense of the supremacy or will of the people.

No one was more anxious for the comfort of the emigrants than he was. But while anxiety looked so well after them, why not look also to the welfare of the poor citizens? Was it just to ourselves to provide strangers even with baths while the bread was taken out of the mouths of people nearer home?

We ought to respect the time-honored relics of our forefathers and not plant a pest-house in our midst, converting the building before them, sacred to every patriotic recollection, into a nursery of disease and death. Let us look well to these designing politicians, who profess to give for less than nothing so much to the poor emigrant until the receiver absolutely grown rich on nothingness.

There they (the Commissioners we suppose) sit every day, cross-legged on nice easy cushioned chairs, armed with comfortable brass pistols; they do this of course for nothing, and yet somehow contrive to build large houses in the Fifth Avenue. Let us join in asking for Ward's Island for the emigrant, and if there be room for it, even let them have farms assigned them there. Do it with the determination befitting men, and no expressed wish of yours will be denied. In a few days or weeks at most, this pest house will be removed from our midst. At any moment should his advocacy or assistance be needed, he would gladly respond to the call of the people; in a righteous cause he would be with them to the last moment of his life.

The usual applause followed this speech, and fresh fuel was heaped upon the bonfire. The Chairman next introduced Mr. D. B. TAYLOR, who sprang cheerily forward and began.

MR. TAYLOR'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel a pride in addressing you this evening, on the subject which has called us together—a greater pride than I have felt at any hustings meeting for many years. This was indeed one of the greatest questions connected with public liberty which had been discussed for a quarter of a century. He could not forget the words of the great Apostle of Liberty, that its "price was eternal vigilance," and so he thought the price of peace was eternal vigilance.

The subject was too momentous to admit of its being passed lightly over. Still he could only hope to call their attention to a few points not noticed before. Let their opponents say what they would, they had assembled there without a thought of violence, and if the City Fathers had sent armed men to protect yonder building, it was only another act of folly, such as they have ever been guilty of. It was said that there was a law on the statute book which gave the Commissioners of Emigration the power to compel the captains of ships bringing emigrant passengers to land them where they (the Commissioners) might see fit. Now, he would hazard his reputation, that that law was not worth the paper on which it was written; and if the man who penned that law would raise his head before him, he (the speaker) would make him confess that he had never read a page of constitutional law in his life. To the man who says that this estuary of Castle Garden was for sanitary purposes, that down on yonder island was the spot for sanitary purposes. And when the vessel passes Quarantine she has a right to land her passengers, as well as her freight, wherever she pleases at any wharf, pier or slip, wherever she could float. They might as well dam up the mouth of the harbor, and bring up their emigrants, one by one, in a wheelbarrow, to be examined in the kitchen of the President of the Board of Education by any servant or other person who pleased. We have got already one case before the Court against a sea-captain, who dared to go a little further up the river than the Battery, and land his passengers, and he (the speaker,) was certain that if that case ever came to trial, it would be decided in the Captain's favor. But it might be long before that case was decided, and they did not wish to rest long under the present abuse. It really did seem, that in the present day, there was nothing too monstrous for men in power to undertake. Who could have believed they would have invaded a place so sacred? On the side of this meeting was peace, order, the health, welfare and beauty of the City, but on the side of the Commissioners was the mere clap-trap of philanthropy—the pretended good of the emigrant. From the emigrant, these excessively philanthropic men are getting as much money as their avarice desires, for they take away from the emigrant nearly half of what he brings with him, in the shape of head-money. And they finish by locking him up in that prison. [Cry of "'Tis worse than the African Slave Trade!"] There was no bright side to the picture, and what is their pretence for this great wrong? They always tell me (said the speaker) that there are 25,000 emigrant runners—25,000 Cains—each preying upon his brother, in our midst. There were not a hundreth part of the number. Why there was not that number of harlots in our streets.

The Speaker continued at great length. If, he said, we can tolerate this seizure of the Battery, we shall not have a sacred spot left on our Island. They won't let us walk where we gamboled in our boyish days. Why need we sing our old songs, or recall our old feelings? They were depriving us of all our old associations. We should soon have nothing ancient around us. When they proposed to enlarge the Battery, what was the cry? Why, what a great resort it would be again for the citizens of New-York. Oh, yes, we must enlarge the Battery, because the people must have recreation, and fresh air. They want more space—more freedom to breathe. Well, just as we are beginning to anticipate the pleasure we shall enjoy, and the beauty we shall see, we are told it is of no use—that the Battery can't be given up to us—that we may as well be content to give it up. The daily journals, who labored for the enlargement of the Battery, are now dumb as death about it, and are uncertain which side they should take—our side, or the Commissioners'. He (the speaker) trusted they would make up their mind to act on the side of justice and against the Commissioners. He hoped they would no longer listen to the statements of interested men, who would have them believe that the emigrants were really plundered by the runners.

But the question was not yet decided—here was the important point. It had passed the Aldermen, but it had not yet passed the Councilmen. It was to come before them on Wednesday night, and if this meeting would all stand up as one man; if they see your numbers and determination, they will stand between this great wrong and the people, and will say that that building shall not be dedicated to this vile purpose. Mr. TAYLOR went on to speak of Mr. CONKLING and GEO. LAW, who were at the bottom of the affair. If two men ever ought to be notorious, it was those two men. He had heard it said, that if all the human bones that GEORGE LAW had caused to bleach between the City Hall and High Bridge were gathered into one heap, they would form a monument higher than Trinity Church.

Mr. TAYLOR spoke much more to about the same purport as the preceding. When he had concluded the Chairman introduced Capt. WILLIAM YOUNG, of the Mexican Volunteers.

CAPT. YOUNG'S SPEECH.

It has been asked of me what we have met here for? We have met to express our indignation at the *foul demons*—aye, *the devils*, who have robbed us of that most sacred spot, and created it a receptacle of plague, pestilence, ship-fever and every loathsome disease.

Capt. YOUNG continued to speak for some time in the above strain. During his speech a dog-fight occurred, which had the effect of drawing off a large portion of his auditory, which had previously, during Mr. TAYLOR'S remarks, got considerably thinned. After Capt. YOUNG had subsided, it was announced that the meeting was terminated, and that a procession would be formed to parade the First and Second Wards. Accordingly, the boys and lads, together with the girls and women, who composed the audience, formed into line, preceded by the band. It was the greatest rag-a-muffin procession we ever beheld. Nearly every ragged, bare-footed boy in the First Ward seemed to have got a torch or a paper lantern mounted on a stick, reminding us of the unearthly lights in the old ruin that "Tam O'Shanter" saw ranged in hideous proximity to his auld gray mare:

"Coffins were round like open presses,
Where stood the dead in their last dresses,
And by some devilish cantrip sleight,
Each in its cauld hand held a light."

The procession passed up Broadway to Nassau-street, and filed by the newspaper offices, which they honored with faint cheers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Something Strange.

On Saturday week night last, as we reported at the time, a man named JOHN LOVEJOY was stabbed in a lager bier saloon, without chance of recovery, by one PETER SEAVER, who was at the time arrested by the Fourth District Police, and duly sent to the lower Police Court for disposal. The situation of the injured man being critical in the extreme—independent of the customary statement of the case—as we are apprised, a verbal communication was made to the sitting Magistrate as to the nature of LOVEJOY'S wounds.

Under this return, the prisoner was committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY. In a day or two the case was called on before the same Justice, and SEAVER, under some plea, was discharged, on the payment of a fine of ten dollars. This was done without any notification to the Policeman who had the case in hand, and without any inquiry as to the condition of the injured man, who at that time was not expected to live.

It since turns out as we learn, that the condition of LOVEJOY has become constantly lower, and that under expectation of immediate dissolution, it became necessary to bring about the rearrest of SEAVER; consequently, yesterday morning Councilman BAULCH, of the Fourth Ward, called upon the magistrate and asked for a warrant, for which he was told to call heresfter, but as this delay might insure the escape of the assailant, application was made to the Mayor for such warrant, and it was issued and handed to officer MORPHY of the Fourth Ward, who succeeded in making the arrest over in Mulberry-street.

Had this SEAVER or any of his family understood so as to be able to read the English language so that he could have learned the state of LOVEJOY, he would doubtless have made good his escape. Under what law was he once discharged?

The Proposed Extension of Chambers-street.

The Councilmen's Committee on Streets, who have in charge the proposition to open Chambers-street from its present terminus to the East River, were to have had a meeting yesterday afternoon, to consider this important matter and give the parties in interest a hearing; but Councilmen JENKINS and GRAY being the only members of the Committee present, they were compelled to adjourn the hearing until Friday next, at 3 o'clock. There were some twenty persons interested in the matter present.

Hudson River Musical Association.

The Thirteenth Convention of the Hudson River Musical Association will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church in Peekskill, commencing on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and closing on the following Friday evening, with a concert of vocal and instrumental music. The Convention will be under the charge of Prof. V. C. TAYLOR.

Fire.

The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, proceeded from the dining saloon of G. HELMSTADTER, No. 372 Pearl-street. Damage inflling.

☞ The new building for the Chambers-street Bank for Savings in Bleecker, at the head of Crosby-street, is rapidly reaching completion. It is designed in the Roman style. The front is divided into three parts—the middle projecting beyond the sides, and is ornamented with coupled Corinthian columns "engaged" with a large round head window in the centre, ornamented on each side by Ionic columns and entablature supporting an archivalt and key-stone. The round head is filled in, so as to make the aperture square at the top, and the tympanum is sculptured with a bee hive and other emblems of industry and economy. On each side of the front is an entrance from a broad story into a capacious vestibule that opens into the banking-room, which is about fifty-three feet square and forty feet high. In the rear of the banking-room are the safes, treasurer's office, stair bases, &c. The Director's room is in the front of the building, over the vestibule, looking out on Bleecker-street. In the basement are various apartments designed for the conveniences of the establishment. The roof is all of iron, supporting a large dome of the same material, and the floor is of iron and stone, making a building completely fire-proof.

☞ Many of our Primary Public Schools are held in basements. This is all wrong. Don't doom to the cellar the little ones—keep them above ground as long as they live. The "guttery" smell of the streets, the poisonous swill we call "milk" by courtesy, and the unwholesome trash that is vended from carts at a pint and a half for a quart, and twelve ounces the pound, will soon enough doom the innocents to subterranean homes. While they live give them dry, ventilated School-rooms.

☞ To-day it is to be settled whether ROBERT KELLY, Esq., one of the Directors of the Mechanics' Bank, will accept the Chamberlainship of the City, which the Mayor has offered him. The Chamberlain has a small direct salary and a commission of 2½ per cent. on deposits—a very comfortable emolument.

☞ The "Williamsburg Zephyrs," with a band that woke all the echoes that congregate about Nassau-street, were parading in town yesterday. They exhibited their good taste when opposite the TIMES office, by bolding up, giving three rousing cheers and playing our favorite air.

☞ We are likely to know, after a while, why the Eighth-avenue Road refuses to take up passengers at College-place. The Councilmen's Railroad Committee is ordered to investigate the matter.

Accidental Fall.

A lad named THOMAS MCCARTHY, of No. 56 Roosevelt street, while walking stepped on a piece of melon-skin, and fell heavily on the side walk, breaking his leg. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Burned.

As BRIDGET GALVIN was sitting by a stove at her residence, No. 17 Mott-street, her clothes accidentally took fire, and before assistance could be rendered, the flames had seriously burned her arms and face. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

The Wheeler Slave Case—Letter of Sympathy.

The following letter has been addressed by the members and friends of Shiloh Presbyterian Church in this City, of which Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON is Pastor. It shows the sentiment of the Colored People of this City, and is an evidence that they appreciate the men who aim to extend Freedom:

LETTER OF SYMPATHY FROM DR. PENNINGTON'S CHURCH AND CONGREGATION.

To James P. Braddock, Pastmore Williamson, John Ballard, William Curtis, William Still, James Marvin and Isaiah Moore.

DEAR FRIENDS: In addressing you this letter of sympathy, we are powerfully prompted by a sense of gratitude to you, and equally impelled by a sense of justice to the cause of liberty.

You are suffering under the shadow of the law, without a shade of justice; but, friends, your cause is just,—you are suffering, not as evil doers, but, we believe, as those who have fallen into evil hands.

Be of good cheer. The God of justice will defend you.

You have the sincere prayers of JANE JOHNSON, her two sons and many other true lovers of liberty.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favor to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all.—Eccl., ix., 11.

For promotion cometh neither from the East, nor from the West, nor from the South. But God is the Judge: he putteth down one, and setteth up another.—Psl. lxxv. 6, 7.

He disappointeth the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise. He taketh the wise in their own craftiness: and the counsel of the froward is carried headlong.—Job, v, 11.

Great men are not always wise; neither do the aged understand judgment. Therefore, I said, Hearken to me; I also will shew mine opinion.—Job, xxxii., 9, 10. J. W. C. PENNINGTON, Pastor.

The Elders, Trustees, and Members of the Church.

The following affidavit was made before Alderman HIBBARD, in Philadelphia, on Saturday.

The information and complaint of WM. STILL, who, being affirmed, does say, that JOHN H. WHEELER did, on 14th day of July, 1855, violently and tumultuously seize upon JANE JOHNSON, and attempt to carry her away, contrary to her wish, claiming her as a fugitive from servitude or labor, and that he attempted to carry away said JANE, in a violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, contrary to the Act of Assembly of March 3, 1847, in such case made and provided; said JOHN H. WHEELER is also at the same time charged with assault and battery, on the person of JANE JOHNSON aforesaid, and with an attempt to kidnap the said JANE JOHNSON against the aforesaid act of Assembly.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 11th day of August, 1855. WM. STILL.

Commonwealth vs. *John H. Wheeler*, August 11, 1855. Warrant issued. WM. S. HIBBARD, Ald.

Upon this affidevit, a warrant was issued, directed to the constable of the Ward, authorizing the arrest of Mr. WHEELER. The constable being unwilling to serve the warrant, it was given to Policeman LEED, who, it is believed, will serve it, if Mr. WHEELER can be found.

English Gipsies in the United States.

A band of English Gipsies, they say, are encamped in the woods north of Hoboken, near the main road. The company consists of three families, numbering twenty-seven persons. They were landed here last week by the ship *Neptune*, from Liverpool, almost destitute of money. They will probably wander away South before the approach of cold weather. Several companies of these people are now traveling in various parts of the country, going North in the Summer season, and turning to a warmer latitude in the Fall.

Naval.

The United States ship *Falmouth*, T. DARRAH SHAW, Commander, from Havana 2d inst., and Key West on the 4th, anchored at Quarantine yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, T. DARRAH SHAW. First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Samuel R. Knox. Purser, Francis B. Stockton. Second Lieutenant, Francis Winslow. Third Lieutenant, J. Wilkinson. Surgeon, J. J. Brownlee. Fourth Lieutenant, Abner Read. Acting Master, Geo. E Belknap. Assistant Surgeon, Michael O'Hara. Midshipman, Wm. G. Dogier. Commander's clerk, C. H. Bates. Boatswain, Francis A. Oliver. Gunner, James A. Lillieton. Carpenter, Geo. Wisner. Sailmaker, John J. Stanford. Lieutenant of Marines, John O. Payne.

☞ A gentleman, while bathing last night at the foot of Chambers-street, was taken with a cramp and came very near drowning. He was rescued by Mr. Z. BURNELL, the barber of the steamer *Armenia*.

The Prohibitory Law.

Yesterday's returns showed a decrease in the proportion of seekers under arrest for intemperance. The summary of cases is as follows:

Tombs, before Justice Connolly	6
Jefferson, before Justice Davidson	16
Essex, before Justice Brennan	12
Total	34

The total number of arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct for the same time was 84, the nationalities of the inebriates being as follows:

Ireland	34	England	9
United States	9	France	1
Germany	31	Wales	1
Total			84

Of the rest but few were examined at the several Courts, owing to the pressure of the cases for misdemeanor occupying the attention of the Judges, as is usual on Mondays, and the examinations presented no new features.

LONG ISLAND.

Inquests.

Coroner REDDING, in Brooklyn, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, found in the water and divested of clothing, at the foot of Dikeman-street. Deceased was apparently a German, five feet eight inches high, of medium size, and is supposed to have been drowned while bathing.

A dead child was found in Willoughby-street yesterday morning; an inquest was held, but nothing was elicited to throw light upon the matter.

Accidents.

CHARLES BUCKRIDGE, sparmaker, and a man named COLLINS were severely injured at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday, the former had his leg crushed and the latter had his skull fractured.

A carpenter employed on the new steamer *Niagara*, the same day fell a distance of fifty feet, from the bow of the vessel, and received such injuries that his life is despaired of. These parties were all taken to the Marine Hospital.

O'NEIL, injured in this yard last week, is at the Brooklyn City Hospital, and will probably recover.

☞ The Mayor and Chief of Police in Brooklyn have decided that the Police shall wear the "Dutch front cap." There is great opposition to it throughout the Department, and the matter will probably be carried before the Common Council before it is settled permanently.

☞ One of the Brooklyn Justices yesterday fined his own brother $10 for intoxication. Impartial justice, that.

☞ The Brooklyn Police made 92 arrests during the 48 hours ending yesterday morning; 40 of these were for drunkenness.

☞ The Quogue houses are full of people, cooling themselves in the spray of the ocean.

There is a select little company of New-Yorkers at Riverhead.

At Southold, they who rejoice in Spiritualism delight to congregate, but there have been no very extravagant manifestations yet.

At Greenport there is quite a plethora. The private houses were full some weeks before the hotels began to be crowded.

☞ Orient Point House is full, and it shows good taste on the part of those who are there.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Church and the Military—Father Kelly vs. The Montgomery Guard.

The Montgomery Guard, of Jersey City, recently advertised and issued tickets for a steamboat excursion, which is to take place on the 29th inst., and the members of St. Peter's Church, (Catholic) over which Rev. JOHN KELLEY presides, are also getting up a similar affair to take place to-morrow, Wednesday. The reverend gentleman in question, and some of the most prominent members of this military organization, have been at loggerheads for some time, having repeatedly had difficulties which caused trouble to both, and once or twice required the interference of the Bishop; and now there is another one, resulting from the public denunciation of the military company, by Mr. KELLEY on Sunday last from his pulpit. He forbade his parishioners, under pain of being refused the rites of the Church, from going on the proposed excursion of the Guard, or countenancing them in any way, while, at the same time, he informed them that it was their duty to accompany the excursion which he is getting up. This is the same Priest who, some six months since, on account of his animosity to this company, had the pew occupied by the captain of it daubed with green paint so that he could not sit in it on Sunday; and the same Priest who, on a former occasion, denounced balls and excursions as unholy, and those who participated in them imps of the evil one.

We understand that an affidavit will be published in a few days, from one of the offended parties, setting forth the facts of this seemingly strange proceeding on the part of a Priest.

The Aldermanic Corruption Case.

The Committee appointed to investigate this matter are making some progress. They had a meeting yesterday, at which ex-Alderman WHITLOCK voluntarily appeared, and, under oath, exonerated Alderman KENNY from all connection with or knowledge of the alleged bribery. He was asked a number of questions, but he refused to give any further information relative to the matter.

Laying of a Corner-Stone.

The corner-stone of the Hedding M. E. Church, Jersey City, (to be erected in Montgomery-street, between Grove and Barrow streets,) will be laid on Wednesday next, Aug. 15, at 5 o'clock, P. M., by Bishop JANES. Addresses may also be expected from Rev. J. S. INSKIP of Brooklyn, and Rev. C. H. WHITECAR, of Jersey City. The public are invited.

The Editor of the Albany Journal on the Story of his Retirement.

From the Journal of Aug. 13.

More than a year ago, when changes were made in the proprietorship of this journal, its senior editor intimated his desire and intention to withdraw. In reference to time and manner, it was and is his purpose to have regard to the interests of his party, and to consult the views and claims of those to whom he is linked by common sentiments and sympathies, and by life-long obligations.

Public rather than personal considerations suggested the propriety of retirement. We love and honor a profession with which as printer or editor, our hands, head and heart have been busy for forty-four years. If moderately qualified for my duties, it was for those which we have endeavored to discharge. Nor is the "wish" of retirement "father to the thought." It is alone prompted by a consciousness that men, like that noble animal whose spirit and muscle we task, grow old and wear out; or, like garments go out of fashion. With our day and generation, our season of usefulness passes. We are a fast people, and this is a fast age—so fast that "Old Fogies" cannot hope and should not attempt to keep up with either.

We regard the *Evening Journal* with an affection kindred to that which a Parent feels for his Child. It is of our own procreation. During the first ten years of its existence we were the sole Editor, Reporter and News Collector for a sheet which has been our constant charge and care for more than a quarter of a century. Financially, it owes its eminent success to the indomitable industry and ability of our former associate, ANDREW WHITE, now so usefully connected with the Commercial Bank—and long may he live to enjoy and dispense his well-earned and ample fortune.

We desire and intend to place the *Journal* in good hands. For its continued success, and for the prosperity of those already connected with it, we shall ever cherish the warmest interest. It is understood, indeed, that while, by the severance of business relations a cultivated mind, guiding a fresh and polished pen, will invigorate and enrich the *Journal*, our old [Editorial Chair is not to be vacated.

Our services have been more than requited—our wishes more than gratified—by the confidence, the munificence, the fidelity and the kindness of partisans and friends. In all these relations we have been peculiarly happy. Few men have had their pathway through life brightened by so many beautiful manifestations. The remembrance of all the constancy and truth—all the generosity and warmth of "troops of friends," brings with it an oppressive sense of gratitude. We cannot expect, nor do we ask strangers to comprehend the feeling of obligation that weighs us down. These audible pulsations of a burdened heart address themselves only to those with whom we commune through these columns. Those whose lives have been sweetened and soloced by enduring friendship; whom its flowers and fragrance have blessed; whose households are consecrated by its communion, will pardon the weakness which, in view of a separation, whether immediate or remote, finds relief in the indulgence of long welled-up emotions.

The Buffalo Telegraphic Dispatch, though premature, did not err in pointing to SAMUEL WILKESON, Esq., as our successor. But in divesting ourself, as is contemplated, of all pecuniary interest in the *Journal*, it is not our intention to shirk any political duty, avoid any labor, desert any friend, or abate any effort required to advance the cause and maintain the

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Rev. B. J. Breckinridge's Letter to Mr. Stockbridge, Sumner, and Judge Kane's Decision against Mr. Williamson for Contempt.

These documents, published in the TIMES, are entitled to some consideration, because they proceed from sources deemed respectable and official. As a minister at the altar of the orthodox faith, professing piety, and professing learning and eloquence, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has acquired a reputation beyond his parish and State, while Judge KANE sits upon the bench and passes judgment, by authority of the United States, upon the liberties of men. While the one exercises a moral power over the consciences, the other adjudges upon the rights of human liberty. Both appear to have forgotten "that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." The world had the right to expect, sooner from "the former and justice from the latter." History must record its disappointment, because they appear to be in the condition which naturalists call the "Chrysalis state, between the grub and the dragon fly," each representing its present condition. It may be regarded as a coincidence, that the propositions of the minister upon the tyranny of the judge. Jeffreys had similar support, but it did not prevent the judgment of mankind upon his infamous name and servile character. While the devils envied his power, they feared his cruelty. This minister of God, as he describes himself, quotes Mr. SUMNER's words in respect to Slavery: "*That a relic of barbarism, so loathsome, so direful, must be encountered wherever it can be reached, and the battle must be continued to about truce or compromise until the field is fairly won.*" By his construction of these words, he says that "*this means neither more nor less than the edge of the sword.*"

It may not be charitable to say that by this construction and the imputation of a murderous purpose, this minister of holy things intends to deceive and mislead his readers; but it must be admitted that such construction is unkandid, and whatever the source may be from which it is promulgated, and no man not feeling himself goaded by the clearest pointed truth, would attempt to give any such construction or make such imputation.

Mr. SUMNER was speaking only of a moral battle against the great wrong of Slavery and its tyrannic supply in a country claiming freedom, and he did not intimate the use of arms in its progress; and this minister, when he assumes his premises from such construction, cannot fail to reach a false conclusion. When he indulges in the empty gasconade of the South, and threatens the North with an army of one million of men to appear for Slavery in defence of such constitution, he loses his self-respect as well as the respect of candid men.

The battle spoken of by Mr. SUMNER has been in steady progress from the time of the Fathers of the Constitution and the public liberties to this hour, and is now accelerated by its own momentum, and if this minister wishes to put his threat of raising the million of men against us on the Free-Soil of the North, in order to perpetuate the institution of Slavery, he had better march them up. They will soon find themselves lodged with the saints and apostles—not of his religion, but of human liberty, their best friends and protectors. When the men of the South come up to war against the North, they will allow the suggestion that they bring their women and children along in order to save us the expense of keeping a force down there to protect them from the cruelties of their domestic enemies, who might feel inclined to avenge their wrongs while their friends were absent.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE again falls into the common error of assuming premises not true in fact, and drawing conclusions from them as erroneous as such premises are untrue, indulging in sophomoric declamation without end. He assumes that the Union is in danger by the discussion of Slavery. Be constitutional, religious and moral bearing. If this be true, it must be that the danger is not very great, since it has continued in an organized form, without injury, for more than twenty years, during which time the Union has grown stronger, while Slavery has grown weaker, and is being softened in its practices and cruelties. The necessity for the Union must be transparent to the South themselves in order to protect them against their domestic enemies, who naturally wait only the opportunity to avenge their wrongs. It would be hazardous for them to spare their million of men all at once long enough to visit their brethren at a Northern dinner party.

No well informed man not influenced by cotton commissions has ever believed, or professed to believe, that the Union has been at any moment in the slightest possible danger. Weak minds and parties who feared a loss of commissions when the Castle Garden Committee and Mr. WEBSTER wanted Southern votes, sounded loud alarms about the Union being in danger, when there was not the slightest symptom of rebellion even among the chivalry of Carolina or the dram-drinking cheva-liers of Virginia. A few Hunker sermons by the orthodox in New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, made per order, and all the supposed danger passed away with the election. It became momentarily a question of bread and butter with certain of the clergy, whose congregations received cotton commissions. These gentlemen, standing on the Say-brook platform and believing in original sin, total depravity and foreordination, readily consented that it had been foreordained that the Union should be dissolved, unless their congregations received their usual commissions, while Mr. WEBSTER should receive Southern votes. These things have probably deceived and emboldened their Kentucky brother, but they deceived nobody else. They were perfectly understood where they were produced, even by the weakness of the old *Journal of Commerce*.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE tells us that Slavery has always existed, to the end, probably, that its justification may be inferred, and, if he is not misunderstood, he teaches that his great master and exemplar was in favor of it—but he admits that he should have loved him all the more if he had preached a crusade for liberty. Then why accuse Mr. SUMNER of treason, and why not love him a little for doing that which the Saviour omitted, and which, if he had done, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's *higher* love would have been due to that great benefactor?

Mr. B. is misled and blinded by the influences and events by which he is surrounded, when he infers that because Slavery has always existed it is just and right, and that it will always exist, being permitted, if not sanctioned, by the Divine government. By a similar hypothesis, all wrong, violence, despotism and oppression of man can be justified and sanctioned. But when Mr. B. observes a learned Senator from Louisiana emerging from the dark cloud of the South, which obscures the past, into the glorious light of the nineteenth century, and proposing to withdraw the fleet of the United States from the coast of Africa, to the end that the humane and civilizing trade in slaves might be established, and carried on with better facilities and profit—when he reads the labored arguments in favor of the justice and humanity of that trade in the standard journal of Slavery published at Charleston, S. C.—when he reads the wordy letter of Mr. WISE, of Virginia, to the same end and purpose, and finds that the Slave Democracy of that breeding State immediately elected him their Governor, and that the soft and servile Democracy of our Custom-House, and harder Democracy under the lead of a late Judge of our Register Court, had vied with each other as to which should pour out the unction of a congratulatory most profusely and acceptably to the people of Virginia, on their achievement—and when Mr. B. infers, as he has a right to infer, that an organized effort is contemplated to reëstablish the Slave-trade, supported by the Administration, and by both the Hards and Softs of the North, it ought not to be surprising that a man whose life is devoted to religion as much as to politics, should be deceived by such events and influences, and, therefore, should not be held responsible, except in a qualified sense, for his uncandid and passionate position towards Mr. SUMNER and the North.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE denies that the laws of Slavery divest the Slave of his human character, and regard him as a mere chattel. It will be conceded that Slave Law has no power to divest its victim of the character impressed upon him by the Author of human existence, and that those laws do not regard him as a mere chattel in one respect, but only in one respect. It professes to protect his life against the crime of willful murder. In all other respects he is regarded as a mere chattel, and if he seeks his natural liberty it authorizes on proclamation of Justices of the Peace, any persons to kill him in any manner they please, and gives a reward for his head! This denial, however, contains an admission for which we ought to be grateful, viz.: "that he is a human being," and as such entitled to the natural rights of human beings mentioned in our declaration of human rights. He is entitled by the Constitution to be three-fifths of a man, and it counts him as such in making up its jewels. We have all agreed to this in that instrument, and therefore owe to him because he is counted as a human animal, his share of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." He is entitled to education, the intelligent enjoyment of religion, his wife and children the social and domestic relations which are the sources of the enjoyment of the rich, the learned and powerful; but the Slave Code regards him as "the brutes that perish," save "only in respect to the right of life," which it seeks to protect for its own interest. In the language of an accomplished law-giver, he is subject by that code to an "*oppression not to be found in Naples, in Turkey or in Russia. We do not believe that such oppression is to be found in any other part of the world, civilized or uncivilized. We do not believe that such oppression ever existed before. The Slavery of Greece as well as of Rome was atrocious.*" Yet Mr. BRECKENRIDGE thinks that the Slave Code regards the human character of the Slave and protects it, indulging in rhetorical declamation on the subject too common to produce any effect or to merit any notice. His premises, his facts and reasoning alone deserve attention—bold assertion and declarations of belief amount to nothing—certainly nothing more than they import. His patriarchal style probably proceeds from his plantation intercourse, where haughty impudence stands for oracular wisdom. Slaveholders have no scruples to consult respect such as are domestic, and these often lead them beyond the courtesies of civilized life, inasmuch that it is no longer doubtful when, as a class, they stand in the scale of social life—they feel more than the effect, socially, of the cold shoulder, and the day is not very distant when they will have no claim to the respect of men—when wealth alone, wrung from the sweat and toil of slaves, will not be a passport to intellectual society—when men will find the lower levels to which their crimes have justly consigned them, where money promises no relief.

But the judgment of Judge KANE against WILLIAMSON on the relation of WHEELER, claims more serious attention, since it deprives a citizen whose motives, the Judge concedes, may give him support and comfort before an infinitely higher tribunal than his own, of his liberty. It cannot fail to be implied from this language that the Judge feels that WILLIAMSON's motives would stand approved by the Justice of Heaven. He does not inform us what chance he thinks his own motives and judgment will stand on a review there, and he may naturally have some doubts on that question. In this judgment, the people of the whole country, as well as of Pennsylvania, have a deep interest, and they will test it by those principles of natural justice which reside in every bosom. Chains and penalties will not vindicate it, if it cannot find approval there. The judicial authority of Mr. KANE and Judge GRIER united to that of their superior, under the Fugitive Slave Law, their Clerk or Commissioner, will not save it from becoming offensive to the public taste: even if Judge GRIER should make proclamation again from his degraded seat in its favor, as he did in respect to the Fugitive Slave Law when he feared an excitement among his fellow-citizens, "that as God liveth!! and as my soul liveth!! I will execute that law, and have already notified the army and navy at Kensington to hold themselves in readiness for that purpose," it will not save it. If Judges should sometimes wear long ears instead of wigs and gowns, the world would see things more truly. The only office of the writ of *habeas corpus* is to restore persons unlawfully confined, to their natural liberty, not to restore property to its owner, nor has it ever before been perverted in this country to the unholy function of delivering free men into Slavery. It has no such power, and this Judge in his servility to the authority of the Executive rather than to the people from whom he eats his daily bread—thanking God that he is not as other men, and not accountable—is the first to give it powers which practically defeats its object and end. If Mr. WHEELER's object was to have his property restored, a writ of *replevin* was the appropriate remedy, when his right and title to that property claimed in human beings could be tried and determined by the rules of evidence and laws to which it was subject, in the same manner as his right to his "ox or his ass." The Judge in his rash zeal mistook the remedy. The negroes were not WHEELER's property by the laws. They were human beings, and as free as he was—at liberty to go where they pleased in Pennsylvania as much as WHEELER;—he was not their guardian or keeper; they were not his wards; they owed to him no duties, and he owed them no protection, especially *such protection as wolves give to lambs*. The relation of master and slave did not exist between them. It was dissolved by the law as soon as they touched the free soil of Pennsylvania. The relation of master and servant did not even exist. Their was no agreement for service, and the only relation was that of property to its owner. WHEELER may own an animal, but he cannot own a man in a free country. He has no right to complain of this. He knew that slaves could not breathe the air of Pennsylvania, New-York, New-England, Old England, or even of Nicaragua. If he did not, then he is only fit to be sent to the latter country. The chains of slavery break and fall whenever they touch free soil. Surely that soil where the temple of Liberty stands baptized and consecrated by the Declaration of Independence,—Independence Hall he knew was not only a temple to liberty upon which a slave cannot look, but also an oracle revealing liberty to all nations. Slavery cannot exist under its shadow or influence—it ceases there and freedom begins, unless the usurping power of the Federal Judiciary shall intervene to destroy the one and establish the other; and when it shall accomplish that purpose, there will not be left one brick upon another of that temple. By latitudinarian construction, that Judiciary, most unfortunately have acquired jurisdiction of persons held to service or labor in a State *under the laws thereof*, escaping, &c.; but fortunately they have none in the States, as yet in respect to slaves, dogs or horses, and the laws of the States respectively regulate our rights in this kind of property. They must confine the application of their powers to persons held to service or labor under the laws; and if they will do this, they will find but few victims, since there are no laws, it is believed, in any of the States, holding any class of persons to service or labor, except such as are penal and criminal, or for the binding of apprentices. None have been found on diligent search. The common law holds all men free. Such laws must be produced against persons desposing with proof that such persons are held under them, before they can be lawfully delivered up on claim. Judge KANE, however, can deliver them to Slavery by a new function of the *habeas corpus*, and consign his fellow-citizen, whose conscience he admits may be right before God, without stain or crime to person because he does not think it proper to ask the Judge to uphold the Slavery of his fellow being by virtue of his unholy office. If he should commit all who feel a contempt for him and his Court, he would have a burden of contempt too great to be borne even by him. He states the facts briefly to be in substance, that Mr. WILLIAMSON was on board a steamer at a wharf in Philadelphia on his way to embark from New-York to Nicaragua, having three colored persons with him claiming them as slaves. As the steamer was about to leave, WILLIAMSON came on deck with some dozen or twenty negroes, and declared to the slaves they were free, and urged them to go on shore, forcibly and gently pressing WHEELER aside.

The negroes carried the slaves to a hackney coach and conveyed them away, and WILLIAMSON urged them forward, and giving his address to WHEELER, and telling him he was responsible for any legal liability for his acts. Thereupon WHEELER applied to the Judge for a *habeas corpus* to bring back his slaves from unlawful imprisonment—into lawful slavery in his own soiled hands, and under the shadow of the Hall where it was declared that by nature all men are free. His application was granted, and WILLIAMSON made answer "*that the persons named in the writ are not now nor were at the time of issuing the writ, or* AT ANY OTHER TIME, *in the custody, power or possession of the respondent.*" WHEELER was allowed to traverse this return, and witnesses proved the facts before stated, upon which the Attorney for the Government moved that WILLIAMSON be committed for contempt, and also for perjury. WILLIAMSON was sworn as a witness in order to purge himself of a contempt, instead of doing which he confirmed the truth of his answer and the facts stated by the Judge, and is, therefore, accused of perjury.

The Judge pronounces judgment against WILLIAMSON, saying that the answer is illusive and evasive, because it *denies that the prisoners were within his power, custody or possession at any time what ever*. In what the illusion or evasion consists requires more skill than both KANE and Judge GRIER possess to point out. What answer could WILLIAMSON have made more full, direct, positive and clear than by saying they never were in his power or control, unless he made one to control himself, such as JEFFREYS on a similar occasion required of a victim at his terrible bar, in giving a conscience as void of offence as WILLIAMSON? Truth and the criticism of the Judge alike fail to point out the illusion or evasion. Language, which has been defined to be the gift of God to man, to convey his thoughts rather than an invention to conceal them, has always failed, by reason of its honesty, to supply terms either to satisfy or adequately condemn tyranny. The Judge tells us, very properly, that this great remedial process, by which liberty is vindicated and restored!! tolerates no language in the response which it calls for, that can mask a subterfuge. While he tests and criticises language, as covering up and concealing "a subterfuge," it is atrocious in him artfully to resort to the same expedient he condemns, in order more effectually to avail himself of the benefit of condemnation, and thereby conceal his own subterfuge, in reasoning to a conclusion "*that Mr. Williamson has not returned,*" TRUTHFULLY AND FULLY, (but "evasively,") *to the writ of habeas corpus, and that he must, therefore, stand committed.* If the decision had been put upon the ground that it was not a full return, then it should have been amended as WILLIAMSON proposed. If it was knowingly false and untrue, WILLIAMSON should be punished for perjury, not for contempt. In truth, the return was too full for certain purposes, and of this the Judge complains. It covered the whole requirement of the writ and more, because it denied that the prisoners ever had been under his power, or in his possession, custody, or control. The Judge controverts this, and says that WILLIAMSON had power and control over them while they were yet on the deck, and in the presence of WHEELER, and when he proclaimed their freedom, and desired them to go on shore and possess it." That the evidence establishes beyond controversy that they were at one time, within his power and control. He devised the so-called "rescue," and gave the directions, and hastened to the shore to stimulate and supervise their execution. All this, and WILLIAMSON may yet have had no *actual power or control over them*; he had no actual possession of them. The Judge may differ as to what constitutes possession or control from Mr. WILLIAMSON, and if WILLIAMSON had any custody or control, it was constructive merely—and that, too, in view of the Judge not *actual*, and that difference between them then is merely, that the Judge holds that constructive possession is *actual possession*, and WILLIAMSON believes that *actual possession is manual and real possession*. By constructive and like reasoning the Judge could decide, and probably would, in a case where he had a foregone conclusion, to commit counsel who should advise a client arrested by the Marshal, that his arrest was without process or authority of law, and therefore he might lawfully go his way; that such counsel had control and power over his client, and was liable to produce him on *habeas corpus* after he departed pursuant to the advice, on the ground that by such advice he had control over the prisoner, who had escaped in consequence. Counsel hold their liberties upon a very weak title in Philadelphia under such an administration, and soon they may be hunted as fugitives from the justice of South Carolina, if such doctrines become the law in the Courts of the United States. It was a duty which WILLIAMSON owed to his Creator, to the present age and to the free institutions under which heretofore he believed that he lived, to advise those poor negroes that they were free, and were unlawfully held in Slavery, in violation of their natural right to liberty. But it did not suit the purposes of the Judge to take this view of WILLIAMSON's duty, and therefore he commits him, most unjustly, to chains, without bail or mainprise, for contempt—not for perjury. When the key of the prison was turned upon him, no doubt, he felt a contempt for the Judge and the judicial farce by which he was deprived of his liberty, while he felt a pride in his conscious innocence of any offence, and that his future in history would be far above and more desirable than that of any Judge. He had sworn truly that he never had any power or control over the prisoners—he had no possession and no power to compel them to act against their will—they were not subject to his command or control, and were at liberty to go where they pleased. They could return to WHEELER, if they desired, and can now. They are at liberty, but WILLIAMSON is not—he is a slave to despotic power, because he proclaims freedom to the captive.

Such proceedings and examples find no parallels this side of the reign of JAMES the Second, when JEFFREYS shed much innocent blood to establish the doctrine of constructive offences. His reasoning was as merciless as that of Judge KANE's is illusory and degrading to the character and influence of the Federal Judiciary. No doubt it will meet the approval of the thirsty Judge GRIER, his superior in power if not in character and discretion, whose discharge of the high duties of his station thus far has not tended to secure either the respect or confidence of an impartial and confiding people; because, instead of regarding the principles of a free Government, and holding the scales of justice and liberty with a steady hand, he forgets the high dignity of his station and remembers the low and pitiful pool of party politics, where he forsooth played the part of a sub politician, like those in the purlieus of the Custom-House. His education has not fitted him for a seat in the highest Judicatory under the Constitution. He may copy the manners but he must learn the feelings of a gentleman. It may be added, and feared too, that the Federal Judiciary is receding in the confidence and respect of the country. To say nothing of its want of tone and feeling, in accordance with the spirit and progress of the age; of its direct and steady tendencies to centralize all power at Washington, by swallowing up the jurisdiction of the State Courts; of its servility to the Executive—it fails to bring into its service the first rate men of the nation, because they are too often selected by party club influence, in the purlieus of their locations, rather than for their attainments in the sciences of human rights and human laws. Who will fail to see their servility to the Executive when the Judicial events within a few years at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia are remembered. These cities have all been theatres of Judicial error, tyranny and tragedy. In Judges who bargain away their clerkships with the Executive for their appointments, or those who do not regard their duty before pleasure, and sleep with their own wives before their mistresses, the people will not repose entire confidence or feel entire security, since the life and times of Lord BACON show far more conclusively than Judge KANE shows WILLIAMSON's contempt, whereby he is deprived of his liberty, that those who have made one bargain will upon temptation and higher consideration make another. The salaries of this Judiciary ($4,000) is complained of, and it was proposed in the Senate last Winter, to raise it without any further "Value Received." It might be fair to make a tariff of salaries upon a "sliding scale" so as to be able to give every Judge what they may publicly, from time to time, be respectively worth, preserving a due regard to the salaries paid to the State Judicatories, which are generally sufficient for the duties they perform. In the present condition of things the North will not be readily disposed to increase the salaries of Northern Judges, with not only Southern principles, but executive dependence. Some of them at the East fear mobs, from the tendency of population to centralize in large cities, by the great facilities now existing. Tyrants have always feared mobs whenever they have organized their craft to duty, and it is no wonder that such a feeling is cherished by them at this time. LEX.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Southern Notions of Northern Society—Letter from an Indignant Yankee.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALABAMA, Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

If a traveler from some foreign land, ignorant of American history and institutions, were to step on shore in a Southern city, and, moved by an intelligent curiosity to learn the social and political character and relations of the community in which he sojourned, were to visit the arena where windy politicians wage a noisy and boisterous warfare, or were to search for its sentiments and motives and aspirations, in the literature of the Southern Press, he would hear and read that there is a North always characterized as *fanatical*, and a mighty league of men little better than lunatics, plotting the ruin by all possible humiliations, of a great, chivalric, happy people. In the social circle he would hear of injuries suffered and indignities received at the hands of the *fanatical* Yankees—an expression of supreme contempt and magnanimous horror. He might venture to inquire who the Yankees are. Oh! poor devils, half at least paupers and the balance knaves, always intermeddling in the affairs of others, infidel in religion, heretical in politics.

He would learn that the "poor devils" are ingenious, and chiefly engaged in the manufacture of poplar candles, pine cucumber seed and wooden hams. He would *find* an idle, hot-blooded, conceited aristocracy, and a totally different race—tasked, beaten, an article of traffic, a prey of lordly lust. He would discover in time, that the sumptuous furniture of the drawing-room issued from a Yankee workshop; that the carriage, with Joho on the driver's seat, and Tom up behind, rolling along in grand old style, came from the *fanatical* North; that the steamboats and railroads, and clippers, that carry and bring, are all the contrivances, and chiefly the property of the "poor devils" of Yankeedom. He would learn that the books are printed by the *fanatics*; that the machinery of education is moved and controlled by the "Northern barbarians." Would he not inquire why so many abusive epithets are applied by one portion of the Union to the other? Would it not be well to explain this word *fanatic*, which at the South has been set apart for the especial benefit of the North? It is the epitome of all imaginable abusive vocables—the complete summation of the stump orator's invective and sarcastic raillery.

A *fanatic* seems to be a person who acts from principle rather than from interest—one who believes there are certain everlasting laws for the regulation of human conduct, and who does not shun danger in the maintenance of them. A Maine Law man is a fanatic, and the Maine Law a fanatical measure; so pronounced by an overwhelming majority of the Southern States. To dash the cup of poison, of poverty, of madness, from a neighbor's lips, to carry joy and plenty into the lurking-place of misery and want, is fanaticism.

The North must plead guilty, too, to the charge of fanaticism upon the subject of education. It is possessed of a *furor* for the enlightenment of the masses, for the elevation of the *lowest* stratum of society to all the opportunities and privileges of the highest, not by an earthquake shock, which leaves only a wreck behind, but by the silent magnetism of thought which forms the richest basis of intellectual wealth, the diamonds of genius, in the cavernous darkness, in the barren deserts of the social universe. The South is *not* fanatical upon the subject of education among the class which is its peculiar boast and ornament. It will not tolerate that weakness under pains and penalties. In most of the Slave States it is a penitentiary offence to teach a negro to read and write.

None but the "fanatics of the North" would throw over the sanctities of religion the ægis of the law. He is a fanatic who will not suffer the Sabbath to be made the day of the week devoted to noise and drinking and traffic, who guards with jealous watchfulness the institution of marriage. The South cannot be justly charged with countenancing this fanatical institution; it is the other which the Constitution guarantees—that which gives the black man as many wives as suits the master's convenience. It is a glorious right under the Constitution, to disturb which *ought* to endanger the Union, this polygamy or concubinage, which, by the infusion of white blood and Southern rivalry, blenches the *black* out of the African and elevates the poor flunkey who does the drudgery to the rank of an F. F. V.

Then the North is fanatical, hopelessly so, upon the subject of Human Freedom, and has been so from the beginning. Eighty years ago even the South was fanatical; but those were times when "our institutions" did not signify "the institution" *par excellence*, when even Southern statesmen could pronounce it a shame.

The foam that dances and sparkles upon the surface of society, when the mighty current of the public mind, moving irresistibly onward, is fretted and broken by obstacles, is the fanaticism of a Free People. It is the crust of the billow which the storm drives across the quiet depths of living waters. It is the thunder and the spray of the intellectual sea beating restlessly against the rocky barriers, and palpitating with life in sympathy with the Life of the Universe. God grant that Freedom may be *fanatical* until there are no whips for human backs, no shackles for human limbs.

From the Crimea—Letter from a Private Soldier in the Allied Army.

The following letter, from a private soldier in the Allied Army at Sebastopol to his brother in this City, contains information and suggestions which will cause it to be read with general interest.

CAMP KADOUEI, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

* * * You ask how I like the Crimea? Now, that is the most puzzling question I ever was asked. Do you mean its scenery, or the condition of the soil, and such like matters? If so, I can assure you that for beautiful scenes, both landscape and marine views, romantic dells, for towering rocks, immense steppes, and for productive soil, the Crimea stands unrivaled; and at the time when we first landed it was everywhere covered with vines, the branches of which were bowed to the ground with grapes, as if stooping in humble attitude of praise and thanks to God for His kindness in sending them such rich, lovely, luscious offspring—and here there was at that time, too, fruit trees of every description, from peaches to cherries, from almonds to pine-apples; there also was the rich farm-house, with its tidy kitchen-garden and fairy grounds planted with the most beautiful of flowers, and having an abundance of bee-hives, and everything bearing a stamp of order, taste and cleanliness that would do credit to the Mansion House of any of England's nobles. In fact, when I first saw it, I thought it a realization of my bovish dreams of Eden! But soon, alas! all its beauties were disfigured, and its houses razed to the ground; its vines were torn up, and the noble fruit trees felled for firewood. Then came Winter with its host of sad realities, that drove away all idea of its former beauties, and made thousands curse the day that they were landed on its shores. You ask how I felt when going into battle? and I will answer you truly, and confess that, when the first volley of the enemy's round shot came in among us, I gave a start, and for an instant I felt a curious, but not unpleasant sensation about the heart—a thought of home crossed my mind; and I think ere the sound of a third volley had died away I was more angry than afraid, for the Russians were playing into us, and we were quite unable to return the compliment; and I honestly confess that I was glad when we were ordered to retire "out of range," which I thought was cowardly, but at the same time was wise. But when we came to close work, it was then I felt what I have said in the chief attraction in battle, for—though the Russian cavalry was more than four times our number—each of us felt that in hand to hand work, we were equal to any five Muscovites—and when the word "Charge" was given, it thrilled my every nerve like an electric shock. On we went, with a cheer and the word "England forever," which to hear was to live a life time in an instant; and when once engaged, we soon taught the boasted cavalry of Russia that we were made of different materials from what they imagined. And most amusing was it to see how soon they became convinced of our superior courage, and how quickly they turned their backs in igominious flight.

I never go into the trenches to work, nor do any of the cavalry, as the advanced piquets of all armies are formed by dragoons.

I am glad to say that, in my opinion, Sebastopol will fall ere long.—and I am certain that no one here ever doubted of our ability to take it. And now that Lord RAGLAN is dead, things will be made known that will show *how little* the Generals of the Allied armies *wanted* to take it,—for they only used it as a cloak to cover their real intentions, which have been to draw as many Russian troops into the Crimea as possible, so that we might cripple them on this ground, without advancing into the interior of Russia, which would have to be done if we had Sebastopol now; and it would be sheer madness to follow a Russian army after having such a precedent as NAPOLEON's Campaign of 1812, where he lost the finest army the world ever saw through the effects of climate.

I am certain it was not the fault of Lord RAGLAN that we were left in such miserable plight during Winter, for a more humane man never existed, but it was the fault of "our system," which deprives every individual in the army of *real* authority, and of course prevents officers, or rather frightens them from incurring personal responsibility. However, to make it clear to you, I will give you an idea of the forms to be followed to obtain anything from the Ordnance stores at home: First, your regimental Quarter-Master makes out a requisition for clothing, and from him it goes to the Colonel, from him to the Brigade Officer, from there to the Division Officer, from there to Head-quarters, from Head-quarters to England's War Office, and then to the Horse Guards, from there to the Board of Ordnance, —there to be examined by a parcel of old officers who know as much about what is necessary for a soldier's comfort as a horse does about an Act of Parliament.

CAMP KADOKOI, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

I again resume my pen to fulfill the promise I made in my last, of finishing the remainder of your questions when I had time—and to resume where I left off: Seeing that the *system* of our army has such a pernicious effect in detaining any stores that may be wanted from England, we cannot blame Lord RAGLAN, or, in fact, any other individual—for there can be no doubt but Lord RAGLAN applied for all necessaries that he thought requisite for the safety and comfort of the soldiers, in quite sufficient time to allow of their being sent out here by, at least, the beginning of January. But on account of the various forms, "contracts," and other humbug, everything was kept till the last moment in England. And finally when the country took up our cause, sent off everything without giving any orders as to where it was to be landed, or whom to be given to, and the result of all this was, we got no Winter clothing till Spring had set in. You again ask, "If I think we will conquer the Russians?" My answer is—Yes: *we will!* and we could have done so long ago if the Russians had ever tried a second experiment like that of the 5th of November at Inkermann. They would have been crippled at once; and though they never attempt a regular battle, they think they will beat us by a simple "occupation." But their generals never made a greater mistake—for the Russian resources are now entirely stopped to the Crimea, and the great losses they have sustained in the late sortie of troops and provisions from the interior to the Crimea must have greatly reduced their internal supplies. And their ports being now blockaded must create a stagnation in their trade; and want of supplies from foreign parts must, in the end, force them to accept of any *terms* the Western Powers may *deign* to offer them.

You ask what kind of soldiers the Russians are, and as far as I can I will tell you; but I can only speak from what I have seen, and not knowing anything of the "analogy." I cannot give you the "cause;" but I can easily give you the "effect." The Russian soldiery is like a lump of machinery, that works without knowing what it is doing; consequently they stand fire, "charge" and work while under the influence of the Russian "engine"—rum—or blue ruin; but like all other drunken braggadocios they quail before the courage of sterling sobriety, honesty and valor, and of course they are beaten. The Russian soldier when in the open field fires without taking aim and imagines himself a hero when he envelops himself in smoke from his own gun, "whereas" a British coolly takes his aim, nor fires again till he has a fresh mark.

Remember me with kindest love to brother ANDREW and his amiable wife and child, and also to cousin JOHN IRVING, if you go to Philadelphia. As for yourself, accept of my warmest wishes for your welfare, and believe me to remain your most affectionate brother. WILLIAM IRVING.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.

News from Buenos Ayres—Affairs in South America.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTEVIDEO, Monday, June 4, 1855.

Our news from Buenos Ayres up to yesterday represents the Indians who made a descent on the estancias in the Southern port of the Province, about two months since, as still unsubdued. Colonel MITRE, the Minister of War, has found his military talents inadequate to the task, and now General HORNOS, who ran away from the Battle of Tala last Autumn, and didn't find out till twenty-four hours afterwards that the forces he commanded had gained a victory over the insurgents, has gone out to relieve him. The revolutions are constantly talked about, and the day fixed from time to time for them to come off; the strong probability is that the Government is on a firm basis, and every month is strengthening it. Great dissatisfaction is felt at the administration of Dr. PORTELA, the Secretary of State, and strong efforts are made to have him dismissed; but Governor OBLIGADO stands firm. Valuable improvements are constantly going forward in the city, one of the most important of which is the pier, and that will undoubtedly be completed in a few months.

Here in Montevideo things remain as they were, though it was believed a month ago that Brazil would have taken formal possession of the Banda Oriental by this time. An idea is entertained that the presence of a French frigate postponed the affair. One thing is very certain, namely: that the present quiet and orderly state of things is attributable to the presence in and around the city of a large body of Brazilian troops.

UNITED STATES BRAZIL SQUADRON.—The flag ship *Savannah* is here, and will sail the last of the month for Rio de Janeiro; the sloop-of-war *Germantown* arrived here on the 26th ult. from Buenos Ayres; the *Water Witch* is at Buenos Ayres; the *Bainbridge* is daily expected from Rio de Janeiro.

DISASTER.—The bark *Scott Dyer*, of Portland, Me., HIAL master, on her way from Buenos Ayres to England, sprung a leak when two weeks out, and put back to Montevideo, where she remained June 4. S.

Yield in Oregon—Prospects of the Harvest.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

The mention made in my last of the discovery of rich gold mines at "Fort Colville," on the Columbia River, has been corroborated by the return of Physicians, bringing with them beautiful specimens of the "precious metal," taken from the diggings twenty-five (25) miles up the "Pen d'Oreille" River. The information, coming from reliable sources, has entirely dispelled the fit of humbug, and it now is considered as a fixed fact that a portion of Oregon is as rich in mineral resources as California. Those that have returned, report that they made as high as $40 per day, with a pan on a bar of the river. Since then, a new discovery has been made of lead and silver ore; the lead proves to be 65 per cent., but no examination has yet been made of the silver. Hundreds are leaving the Willamette Valley, and as soon as harvest is over, hundreds more will go seeking their fortune in the gold bearing country. JAMES O'NEIL, WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s agent for Oregon, has dispatched a messenger, who will make a personal examination of the country, and give facts, on which all may rely. Should these mines prove extensive, thousands of unsuccessful disappointed Californians would emigrate to the new gold region, thereby bringing to view a new, fertile and beautiful country. Oregon for years would supply the mining population with provisions, and the communication from the ocean being through the Territory, she must grow rich and influential, and her agricultural resources would be developed to this home market.

The crops are much injured in some portions of the country by smut and grasshoppers—large fields will remain unsown; still our Territory will have a large surplus for exportation. Flour now brings only $5 per barrel, and unless a mining market opens, it must go still lower. All our productions rate lower than ever before. If any new developments as to the Colville mines are made, you will be apprised in due time. R.

A Problem for Vegetable Physiologists.

There is now a Seckel pear-tree in the garden of Professor NORTH, of Clinton, N. Y., bearing two sets of fruit, in different stages of growth. Those of the first set are of the usual size at this season, and nearly ripe. Those of the second set are on wood of *this Summer's growth*—about the size of a hazel nut, yet regularly formed, and doing well. They are on the ends of a branch which was bent down last Spring, and put under the soil, as a layer. A plausible explanation of the second blossoming and setting of fruit is to be found in the layering of the precocious branch.

It is well known to fruit-growers that the "Passe Colmar" sometimes bears a second crop on its after-growth. No such phenomenon is recorded of the "Seckel."

M. F. TUPPER AND LIBERIAN POETS.—We took occasion some time ago to inform our literary fellow citizens of the liberal proposal made by MARTIN F. TUPPER, Esq., a well known English poet, and an unwavering friend of Liberia, for the encouragement of science and literature in our land. We stated that it was proposed by him to present a gold medal to Liberia, to be awarded annually to the author of the best literary production in prose and verse. The medal is now ready and awaits competition.

As Mr TUPPER wishes to make the first award himself, copies of the compositions will be transmitted to him at Albury, Guilford, England. Several manuscripts have already been forwarded by President ROBERTS; but some have unfortunately been lost in transit, as Mr. TUPPER writes that he has only three in his possession.

It is not absolutely necessary that competitors shall sign their names to the manuscripts they send; they may, if they see fit, sign by a cipher or motto.—*Liberia Herald.*

☞ JAMES WADSWORTH, says a correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal*, owns about 6,000 acres of land in Avon, as much more in Geneseo, about 6,000 in Rush, 5,000 in Ogden, Caledonia, and a great many thousand in other towns. It is nearly all good land—the best in the State. All of this land is rented, but leased and for but a single year. This has been the rule since about 1811. Every lease is renewed every year—a rule which gives Mr. W. entire control of his property, its cultivation and management. Not only is this rule adhered to, but Mr. W. dictates which field shall be sowed to wheat, which reserved for pasture, meadow, &c., thus preventing any deviation from the best system of agriculture. These lands not farm yield as heavy crops as any other in this valley. The rents for the best wheat lands, $3 per acre; for other wheat lands, from $2 to $2.50, and for lands for meadows, spring crops, &c., from $2 to $3 per acre. And the land is eagerly sought for at those prices.

AWAY FROM THE MEN.—Fourteen ladies and gentlemen left Burlington, Vt., on the 6th, for the woods and lakes of northern New-York, on a fishing, sporting and pleasure and health-hunting excursion. Rev. Messrs WINSLOW and BLANCHARD with their wives and families, Mr. WARREN, L. E. CHITTENDEN, Esq., HENRY TORREY, Professor EATON, Mr. and Mrs. CAMERON, and Miss SLEEPER are of the number. They took abundant stores of provisions, and were to be met and accompanied by four guides. A portion of the company, including the two last-named ladies, will spend several weeks in the heart of the wilderness, camping out "far from the hum of men."

TEMPERANCE IN LIBERIA.—We take pleasure in stating for the encouragement of the friends of Temperance throughout the Republic, that a law for the suppression of the use of all intoxicating drinks has been passed by the Legislature. A duty of $1 per gallon has been imposed upon all spirituous and malt liquors, to take effect next May.—*Liberia Herald.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

TRINITY CHURCH-YARD.

Among the Monuments of a Metropolitan Burial-Ground.

We spent an hour yesterday looking at the monuments to the memory of the dead in Trinity Church-yard; and when we came out, our coat, hat and so forth were as thoroughly covered with cob-webs as if we had been rummaging in a cellar for the same length of time. The fact is a suggestive comment on the care that Trinity gives to the houses of her dead. A few feet of green turf, and that the monument be saved from dilapidation, is all that the proudest man asks of us when he is turning to dust. A very poor man may be excused if he forgets to grant this to one who was not his immediate relative,—but a very rich Church should have a good excuse indeed, to be excusable for a neglect of the generations whose bones it is honored to be the guardian of.

Few care to go mousing "down among the dead men" long,—the time is all needed to keep erect and hold one's footing among the living. So had we asked you readers to go with us, you would have declined, being too busy. We went alone, and we will tell you what we saw so minutely, that you can see all that is worth seeing yourself without stepping inside of the street fence.

The burial ground is seperated from the church by a heavy wire fence. Its gates will be unlocked if a lady wishes to enter, but a gentleman would better leap it and save time.

On entering, we turn to the right. Avaunt all ignoble, unworthy thoughts—thoughts of salaries, rent, money-making, and getting a living,—we are groping over those that have tasted death and have got their immortal living. In the nearest corner, lying side by side, are several slabs of brown stone that cover the resting-places of some known to fame. Here lies Prof. CHARLES MCKNIGHT, of Columbia College, and earlier known as surgeon to the Revolutionary Army. The epitaph, without flattery, makes him "a most eminent surgeon and skillful physician, and a zealous patriot." He died 1791. Rev. CHARLES MCKNIGHT, (a Presbyterian Clergyman,) and Capt. RICHARD MCKNIGHT, of the Revolutionary Army, lie near by. Among a crowd of common-place head-stones on this side, lies a dark slab, out of which has been picked and carried away the marble slab that did adorn it; all that now remains to identify the grave it covers are the words, cut in the stone,

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE.

And this is the spot where repose the ashes of what poor girl, over whose story more tears have been wept than have yet fallen for all the dead of the great battles that Europe is witnessing.

A little further from the street, the graves on this side are very old. Many of the inscriptions are quite illegible. The prevailing stone is the red sand-stone. The winged heads—signifying the Resurrection—abound. The oldest one that we found was a low slate, still erect, on which was quite legible the name of "CHRISTIAN PELL, wife of WILLIAM, died in 1692." The next most ancient bore date of 1713. There is a thick slab dedicated to the memory of ELIAS and SCIANNA NEAU, of which one is said to have died in 1720. The lettering has been restored by order of their descendant of the sixth generation, ELIZABETH CHAMPLIN PERRY, of Newport, R. I., widow of the late Commodore O. H. PERRY, U. S. N. Another, close by this, is dated 1721, and we found several dating 1730, 1732 and 1740. Of course we have no means of knowing whether the stones were erected soon after the death commemorated.

Here is a specimen of the primitive sort of poetry that prevailed then. The winged head brooding over it looks more like a griffin's "awful front," than like the Cherub Hope's:

While in this world I did remain,
My life was all as grief and pain.
At length ye Lord he thought it best,
In a desert place to take me to a place of rest.

And here is another, the death it commemorates having occurred in 1730.

Let no
One. Mourn. The. Reason.
Why. Her. Soul. Ascended
To God. On. High. There
With. Angels & Arch-
Angels. for. To. Dwell.
Hallelujah, Hallelujah,
To God on High.
Made. by. herself.
8 days before her Death.

One stone that is visible from the street is notable for its high relief of a cluster of grapes, an hour-glass, a skeleton lying on a tomb, the cross-bones, and Death himself, with arrow in hand. At its foot is inscribed:

Death eats down
All, both great and small.

Near by is another, which reads as follows:

SYDNEY BESENS.
June 9, 1767.
Made by himself.
Ha! Sydney, Sydney,
Lyest thou here!
I here lye
Till time is flown.

On a stone that marks the home of two persons, one aged 84 and the other 26 years, occurs the following:

"Youth old and young, as well as me,
Must In Due time all buried be,
Under this body of cold clay
Just in my prime I am foret to lay."

Several have on them that magnificent stanza, beginning

"My flesh shall slumber in the ground."

The Masonic square and compasses are quite common on the stones erected about half a century since.

The following was evidently popular about that time, as we find it on several stones:

Short wase his lifs,
Great wase his pain,
Much wase his Loss,
Great wase his Gain.

That exceedingly common couplet,

"As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for Death, and follow me,"

seldom occurs, from which we presume that it came into fashion at a more modern date. The following quaint stanza occurs on the stone dedicated to the daughter of RICHARD THORN:

Three days' fever snatched her breath,
And bowed her to triumphant death;
Though scarce twelve years had crowned her head,
Behold in dust her peaceful bed.

The stone of double width is quite common. The first that strikes us is in memory of seven children. The grinning skulls and the cross-bones between, with curious taste, decorate the top, and underneath, the words:

Sleep, lovely babes, and take your rest,
God calls you early because he thought it best.

On one of these double head-stones the left side had an inscription, the right none; and from the tenor of what was written we guessed that two children were alike threatened—that one was taken and the other left—left to this day, perhaps—her feeble memory scarcely retaining its hold upon the fact that a twin sister died long ago, and that a grave was left beside her for herself, which is yet vacant. Thoughts of the great mystery will intrude themselves—of the last day, when this infant of a few days and its twin sister, a crone of 90 years, will twine sisterly arms about each other—when, out of this hallowed earth, the mother of 18 years will clasp to her breast the child she left asleep in her dying arms, rising beside her an octogenarian at his death!

The very broad stone of white marble, plainly visible from the street,—the largest one of this style in the yard,—is in memory of ROBERT BRINPOST, (1810,) of London, the epitaph is "*Fideli Certa Merces.*"

And here is a stone that was once a handsome one, in memory of "Mr. WM. BRADFORD, who died in 1752, aged 92 years." He was Government Printer for more than fifty years, and "was quite worn out with old age and labor when he left this mortal state."

Here, too, is a noble monument to one that must have been a favorite of his fellows—THOMAS CARNEGIE, of South Carolina, who died, aged 23, in the year 1817, while a student of medicine in this City. This lasting memorial was the work of "the students of New-York State University."

On some of these do we find the name of the stone-cutter—that shrewd device of an artisan to advertise himself was of later origin.

The northeast corner of the yard is in great confusion. The sheds for the stone-cutters still stand, though the workmen vacated them years ago; blocks of sandstone are lying about as if it were an unused quarry. Very many graves are desecrated by the rubbish. The builders began but have only half finished a handsome monument to the Martyrs of the Prison Ships and the Sugar-house. The uncharitable say that the zeal of Trinity in the performance of this tardy justice to the memory of those brave men, whose very names are forgotten now, was not kindled so much by any contemplation of their extraordinary patriotism and unswerving devotion to the cause they had espoused, nor to a sudden realization of the fact that in that corner lie buried some of the Martyrs' bones, as by the imminent prospect of Albany-street being opened through Broadway. Whether the uncharitable are sound or not in their conclusions, it seems to us that Trinity might afford to clean up around the monument, and leave things a little snugger, while the question is mooted of the loss of their land and the removal of the monuments. But we are touching here upon matters that have been in the hands of lawyers, and are not to be talked about competently except by Judges.

Passing toward the rear of the yard, where the grass is thin, for the shade is thick, and behind the Church to the south side we find few curious or very remarkable things. The vaults bear upon the horizontal stones that mark their entrance the names of many families not yet extinct, but which appear more seldom than formerly in our social and political records. A few names are those of families still flourishing largely among us, and some are distinguished. In another part is the vault of Rev. Dr. OGILVIE, and near it Bishop MOORE's, dating 1775.

Close by the church on the south side is the resting-place of the GALLATIN family. The monument has the appearance of a solid oblong block of brown stone, of several feet in diameter. It is elegantly adorned with a vine running around it, but otherwise is nearly without ornament. On the west side is the following:

"In memory of HANNAH GALLATIN, the wife of ALBERT GALLATIN, and daughter of Commodore JAMES NICHOLSON, a distinguished officer of the American Navy, during the war of Independence, and of FRANCES WITTES his wife. She was born in the City of New-York, 11th of September, 1766; married Nov. 11, 1713, and deceased May, 1849."

On the east side is the following:

"In memory of ALBERT GALLATIN, son of JNO. DE GALLATIN, and of SOPHIA ALBERTINA DU ROSEY his wife; he was born at Geneva in Europe, 29th of January, 1761, landed in America, 14th July, 1778; died at Astoria, N. Y., 12th August, 1849.

"Deeply imbued with the bold and liberal spirit of the times he came to America amidst the scenes of her Revolution, and after very many years of public service in Congress, and in Executive offices of the highest trust, at an advanced age he withdrew to private life and passed the remainder of his days in philosophic studies and literary pursuits, and went down to the grave universally honored."

But there is one monument near the Rector-street border, which none will willingly pass unobserved. It is in memory of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and is visible from that street to the traveler who has not time to enter the enclosure. On the Rector-street side is the inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Who died July 13th, 1800, aged 47.

On the north side is the following:

TO THE MEMORY OF
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
The Corporation of Trinity Church has erected this Monument,
In testimony of their respect
for
The Patriot of incorruptible integrity,
The Soldier of approved valor,
The Statesman of consummate wisdom,
Whose talents and virtues will be admired,
By
Grateful Posterity,
Long after this marble shall have mouldered into dust.
He died July 12, 1800, aged 47.

It certainly is discreditable to the "grateful posterity" of the Trinity Corporation that erected this marble, and wrote the chaste inscription on its tablet, to let the "mouldering," spoken of above, commence so soon. The railing that surrounds it is rusting badly. It needs a coat of paint. Mould and dirt and moss have already defaced the marble.

There is a very pretty memento standing in easy view from Broadway on this side and near the fence, that is rapidly crumbling. It is dedicated to the memory of GRACE LYDE.

Close by is a curious inscription upon an unpretending upright slab of bluish marble:

WITHAMUS DE MARISCO. Natus 8vo de May, 1720. Ex Matre Sui Patris Nobilissime. Obit de xi. Januis, 1765.

One is struck with the number of graves of persons whose homes were on the West India Islands and in the Southern States. But the most notable within the yard, is the LAWRENCE monument, that stands near by the street and by the left of the entrance to the Church. Its form recurs to every one who has passed Trinity with open eyes—but perhaps all have not passed long enough leaning over the chain and between the cannon planted as posts to protect it, to read the inscription. On the side fronting Broadway it reads:

The heroic Commander of the frigate *Chesapeake*, whose remains are here deposited, expressed with his expiring breath his devotion to his country. Neither the fury of the battle, the anguish of a mortal wound, nor the horrors of approaching death could subdue his gallant spirit. His dying words were "*Don't give up the ship.*"

Above this sentence is a relief of an anchor, cable and sword, surrounded by a chaplet of oak. The opposite side has no inscription, but there also, in relief is the stern of a frigate, with her guns pointed well aft.

The North side bears the following:

IN MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE,

Of the United States Navy, who fell on the first day of June, 1813, in the thirty-second year of his age. He was distinguished in various occasions, but especially when Commander of the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, he captured and sunk His Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war *Peacock*, after a desperate action of fourteen minutes. In private life he was a gentleman of the most generous and endearing qualities; the whole nation mourned his loss, and the enemy contended with his countrymen who should most honor his remains.

The southern side is in memory of one less known except to the readers of the history of our heroic age. It runs thus:

In memory of
Lieut. AUGUSTUS G. LUDLOW,
Of the United State Navy.

Born in Newburg, 1794; died in Halifax, 1813. Scarcely was he 21 years of age when, like the blooming Euryalus, he accompanied his beloved commander to battle. Never could it have been more truly said: "*Hic amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant.*" The favorite of LAWRENCE and second in command, he emulated the patriotic valor of his friend on the bloody decks of the *Chesapeake*, and when required, like him, yielded with courageous resignation his spirit to Him who gave it.

Here we will cease from our wanderings among the tombs. They have been hurying in Trinity Churchyard since 1697 at least. The bones of thousands slumber there, and only the aristocracy—not of wealth, or blood, or talent, but of the least destructible of monumental stones, survive in the observation of men. Trinity, as we have said, is a good place for one to stop in, for every mound is a preacher. The vast majority of the dead here planted, doubtless have no representatives remaining among us, or if they remain they are in ignorance of the spot where their forefathers sleep. But it cannot be that there are not some scores or even hundreds of families in town who boast their descent from these Trinity-buried worthies. Yet it looks like a deserted churchyard. We saw one solitary flower-pot with a flower in it, and about one or two graves, roses were blooming. We do not expect an Old Mortality to pay rent in the City and follow his calling in our City Cemeteries. But we should think a pious hand might plant a vine or shrub, or water an annual plant on the grave of a mother's mother, or of him who nurtured the manly mind of a maimed father, even in the centre of a metropolis. Some of the shrubs have been spaded about this year. But the leaves of the trees are consumed by worms, and the trees themselves are all ragged and dirty for lack of care. There are some noble willows and one very large black walnut, we believe. It is a pity that they, or a single one of those of a later growth, should be deformed or die for the want of attention.

How Many o' Us Are There?

There is a good deal of complaint and apprehension that the Census Returns may not prove as reliable as they ought to be. The population returned, is so much less than was anticipated, that the curious are rubbing up their recollections, and in some cases insist that no Marshals have ever called at their residences or stores, to ascertain the number of people on hand. In the Seventeenth and Eleventh Wards, we suspect that some of the Marshals were so thoroughly "up in the German and correspondingly down in the English language," that if they came upon an American family, it was very much a matter of accident whether or not the statistics were properly taken. And if there were any American Marshals in those Wards, they would be liable to make equal blunders from an ignorance of the German language. It won't do to allow that any Ward has lost in numbers since the last Census. Better pitch into the Marshals and insist upon our own growth.

A Cat in a Fifth-avenue Clichy.

Fifth-avenue cats are even more tenacious of life than the cats of the books. Mr. HERRING, whom those that have safes and read the advertisements may have heard of, tells us a story on this point. He made some repairs in his house, for which purpose a portion of the floor was taken up. After the repairs were completed, one night he heard the scratching and mewing of a cat, which seemed to be under the floor. Some time after, he heard the mewing again, when he resolved to have a board raised. It was no sooner done than out jumped a cat, which must have suffered *twenty days' close confinement, without food or drink!* It was concluded that not more than three of her lives were left, which in nine days more must have run out, and one cat at least could have been put on record as having died a natural death.

☞ A correspondent of a religious paper says that at THEODORE PARKER'S Church, "not a few had secular newspapers, which they sat and read till the services commenced. There were bows of recognition across the hall, and everybody seemed quite at ease. The sexton set a vase of beautiful fresh flowers on the speaker's desk."

☞ An arrangement went into operation yesterday, on the Second-avenue railroad, by which the cars for Yorkville and Harlem will start from the depôt at Forty-second street every ten minutes, and the trip will be made from Peck-slip to Harlem in eighty minutes. A great improvement. The fare to Harlem is ten cents.

☞ Of making utensils to write books with there is no end. The last is a curious gold pen invented by Mr. M. PHINEAS, of No. 100 William-street. It looks on the face of it like any other, but has a flat rider on the back which serves to retain the ink out of sight, and where the danger of spilling of course is much less than with the common pen. We like it exceedingly.

Pushing Chambers-street Through to East River.

The extension of Chambers-street, which the Councilmen have appointed a Committee to consider, purposes to commence at the present termination of Chambers-street, take off the southeast corner of Chatham and Duane streets, northeast corner of Duane and William streets, passing through the block bounded by Duane Rose, William and Pearl streets, come out at the northeast corner of Rose and Pearl streets, immediately opposite the commencement of Madison-street; continuing, take off the southwest corner of Chesnut and Madison streets and a portion of the triangular block bounded by the Bowery, (when extended,) Madison and Chesnut streets; pass through the block bounded by Roosevelt, Oak, Chesnut and the Bowery; continuing, take off the southwesterly corner of the block bounded by Bowery, Madison, James and Oak streets; pass through the block bounded by Oak, James, Batavia and Roosevelt streets; then pass through the block bounded by Batavia, James, Cherry and Roosevelt streets, and intersect the head of James-slip at Cherry street. Among the petitioners for the extension are Richard S. Williams, Wm. E. Burton, Jones & Rolland, Young & Jane, C. & W. Lillienthal, Thos. Hope, Thornton & Major, James G. Maclay, J. Boorman, J. M. Wheeler, G. Mearle, A. Carrigan, John Harper, Harper & Brother, A. T. Stewart, A. D. Stout and G. A. Peck.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....MONDAY, AUG. 13
ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

AVENUE A LINE OF STAGES.

The following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor and referred to the Committee on Streets:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 13, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: Accompanying herewith, is an application from Oscar T. Marshall, proprietor of the Avenue A line of stages, and a numerously signed petition, asking that that line may be permitted to alter part of its route, so far as sending some of their stages to the South Ferry. The people residing on the eastern side of this City have no means, by either railroad or stages, to reach South Ferry, the lines which formerly gave them such communication having been recently withdrawn.

Since the first of January last, there has been withdrawn from the route running to South Ferry and the lower part of Broadway, three lines and forty-six omnibuses, by the relinquishment of these routes by the proprietors. These withdrawals have not only cut off from the extreme eastern section of the City the useful facility for reaching the lower part of Broadway, but have also materially lessened the number of stages heretofore running on that great thoroughfare.

There can be no reason why the residents of Avenue A and the First and Second avenues, should not have the same opportunity for reaching the South Ferry as the residents of every other section of the City.

At present the route of the Avenue A line is to merge into Broadway at the Museum, and to cross Broadway at Fulton-street, which adds materially to the continual obstructions at that point. In my opinion, to permit ten of these stages to continue on down Broadway to the South Ferry, will be less obstruction than their crossing Broadway at that point. It is the crossing of the stages and other vehicles at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, that creates most of the difficulties in the street in that vicinity.

Therefore, in consideration of those facts, I recommend a compliance with the wishes of Mr. Marshall and the petitioners, to the extent of ten stages.

Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

EXPENDITURE AFTER EXHAUSTION OF APPROPRIATION.

A resolution was offered by Alderman WILLIAM TUCKER, directing that the Counsel to the Corporation report to the Board whether under the present Charter any Department or officer thereof is authorized to incur any expense after the appropriation for a specific object is exhausted. Adopted.

STREET-SPRINKLING MACHINES.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct submitted a report recommending amendments to the Ordinance in relation to sprinkling the streets. The Ordinance as amended calls for improvements in the machines so that in less time and more effectually than at present, the streets may be sprinkled.

FLOATING DOCK IN THE EAST RIVER.

A minority report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate into the facts relating to the Floating Dock between Piers No. 36 and 37, East River, and whether the same be an obstruction to commerce. Report was received, and on motion laid on the table and made the special order for Wednesday evening.

THE WORTH MONUMENT.

The resolutions of the other Board relative to the erection of a monument to General WORTH were received and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

The last semi-annual report of the Fire Marshal was received and ordered on file. The report has been given in the TIMES.

A NEW POLICE CLERK TO BE ELECTED.

Alderman FOX offered a resolution directing that the Board give notice to His Honor the Mayor, that they will meet in convention on Monday, September 3, in the Chamber of the Board for the purpose of selecting a Police Clerk to fill an existing vacancy, and that he be invited to be present as provided by law.

Alderman HASSLER wanted to know where the vacancy was. He was not aware of any existing or prospective vacancy.

An animated discussion could not be excited and the resolution was adopted.

A large number of reports was adopted relative to remission of taxes, flagging streets, filling in sunken lots, &c. Sundry reports were also received from the other Board and referred to their appropriate Committees.

Adjourned to this afternoon.

Board of Councilmen.
Daniel D. Conover, Esq., President, &c., in the Chair.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of inhabitants of Broadway and Thirty-first-street to have the lots on Broadway and Thirty-first-street fenced. Of Richard Sherlock, for relief for injuries sustained in consequence of the bad condition of the Eighth-avenue.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To advertise for proposals to have Beekman-street from Park-row to the East River paved with block pavement. To amend the ordinance dividing the City into Election Districts. To flag sidewalk opposite No. 105 Franklin-street. To fence vacant lots in Twenty-fifth-street. To repair Pier No. 6, East River. To have the inner end of Pier 1 repaired. To have the paving in Twenty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, also in Seventh avenue between Twenty third and Twenty-fourth-streets. That the name of Walker-street, from Centre-street to East Broadway, be changed to Canal-street. To flag Seventh avenue between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-streets.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Comptroller report to the Board the reason of his refusal to execute the lease to Mr. Purdy, of Pier No. 40 North River.

That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies withdraw the advertisements for proposals for the erection of the monument to Major General Worth.

That a special Committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of, and report an ordinance properly dividing and districting the City into 60 districts, for the election of Councilmen, in accordance with the requirement of the third section of the amended charter of 1853.

That the Committee on Railroads be, and are directed to inquire by what authority the Eighth-avenue Railroad refuse to admit passengers in College-place, between Barclay and Robineon streets.

PETITION REFERRED.

Together with the statement of Husted & Kroel, in relation to the proposed blowing up of Diamond Reef, between Governor's Island and the Battery and Quincey's Reef, in the East River.

REPORTS.

Of Special Committee in relation to the removal of offal, &c., from the City. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole. From the majority and minority of the Committee on Public Health, in relation to the use of Castle Garden as an Emigrant Depôt. Made the special order for Wednesday.

IN RELATION TO CONTRACTS TO THE LOWEST BIDDER.

The following report, resolution and veto came up on motion to readopt the same, notwithstanding the veto of His Honor the Mayor. The Board voted —Ayes, 44; Nays, 6.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the annexed communication of his Honor the Mayor, vetoing the amendments to the ordinances, as proposed by this Board, would respectfully

REPORT

They have given the subject full consideration, and find that the amendments as proposed would but restore the ordinances to their original position, the evident intention of the framers being, as indeed is the spirit of the ordinance, to guard against injustice and unfairness in awards.

Your Committee find that the ordinances, passed May 30, 1849, provided, (section 494,) "And no contract for a sum exceeding five hundred dollars shall be signed or executed, until such contract and all the estimates relating thereto shall have been laid before the Common Council, and an appropriation made therefor."

This section, as also sections 492 and 493, was amended on the 14th May, 1850, at the suggestion, it would appear, of the Croton Aqueduct Department, who, on the 9th May, 1850, transmitted a communication upon the subject of contracts to the Board of Aldermen. This communication was reported upon May 10th, and became a law on the 17th.

Your Committee have sought for said communication among the papers reported by the Committee having the subject in charge at that time, (it not having been printed,) and were unable to find it; they are, therefore, at loss to know what arguments or reasons were adduced by that department for a change in the ordinances of 1849.

The subject of contracts, and a fair and equitable award of the same, has long occupied the attention of your Honorable Body; and in almost all cases the department, specially charged with the execution of your legislative commands, have been directed to "*report the same to the Common Council for confirmation.*"

That the position assumed by the Common Council in relation to this matter is correct, your Committee would refer to the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, as transmitted to this Board on the 19th February, 1855, (see Journal, p. 464,) which says:

"Although the charter of 1853 requires contracts to be given to the lowest bidder, it is entirely competent for the Common Council to reserve to themselves the right of *examining* and of *supervising the department in the award of contracts*, as has been expressly held by the Superior Court in the case of Russ & Reed vs. the Mayor, &c., Cook & Clapham."

This subject was pressed upon the notice of the Board in the message of His Honor the Mayor, on the 11th January last; and in order to ascertain what amendments really were needed to protect the interest of the tax payers and the rights of prop'sers, the Counsel to the Corporation was requested, by resolution of January 12, to transmit his opinion. And upon that opinion the amendments to the sections enumerated were presented by the Committee of this Board, to whom the subject had been referred, (see Journal, Feb. 9, 1855.)

Your Committee having thus placed the matter before you, as it stood, would respectfully proceed to review the communication of His Honor the Mayor.

The first objection which His Honor assumes is—

"If adopted, this amendment may, in effect, materially conflict with that section of the charter which provides that all contracts 'shall be given to the lowest bidder.' As the ordinance now stands, the lowest bidder is entitled to the contract, and the head of the Department is authorized to award it to him, if the bid be regular in form, adequate security be given; all bids are opened in the presence of the Comptroller, and an appropriation has been made for the purpose. It appears to me that these conditions are about all that the charter seems to require; indeed, to go farther may defeat the object of the charter altogether."

Your Committee presume this objection is urged, as indeed from the communication of His Honor, are all the objections, particularly against the section 494; and that he has given no consideration at all to the amendments proposed to sections 492 and 493.

The objection assumes that the "lowest bidder is entitled to the contract, and the head of department *authorized* to award it to him, coupled with certain conditions as to regularity." This is correct, except that the department has no *option* in the matter, and instead of being *authorized* to make such award, is COMPELLED to do so. According to the section 12 of the amended charter of 1853; and according to the ordinance at *present* existing, "to *lay* the same, with all the estimates relating thereto, before the Common Council, before signing or executing the same."

But, does the lowest bidder, in all cases, receive from the Department the award of the contract? Are the papers laid before the Common Council, *for their supervision?* and, if *this* is not the object of the language, what is?

In the first place, it is the evident intention of the charter to insure publicity and invite competition; to protect the interests of the citizens, and preserve the rights of contractors; and the ordinance, as proposed to be amended, will secure *this*, and *no more*.

The Departments have awarded contracts to parties *not* the lowest bidders, and Committees from your Board have been engaged in such examinations, and such complaints of injustice and partiality in awards of contracts, has led to action by the Common Council.

The strength of the objection which His Honor interposes is "that to go further may defeat the object of the Charter altogether."

Your Committee cannot but think that this is a false conclusion, from the very language of the argument.

The conditions to which, according to the *ordinances* and *Charter*, the "lowest bidder" is entitled to the contract, are, "if the bid be regular in form, and adequate security be given," the ordinances intending to prevent and guard against unfairness, permit any irregularity in *form* to be amended, within twenty-four hours, and yet cases have come to the knowledge of Committees of your body, where the departments have rejected such bids, and refused to permit such amendments. Again—if "adequate security be given,"—who is to judge of its adequacy? the Department. And if a contract should be awarded by the Department—security received and accepted—the contract executed—(for, at the present state of the ordinances, this may all be done without awaiting the action of the Common Council,) what redress has a lower bidder who has, from partiality, been rejected? or, should the bail be STRAW, what security has the City for the faithful performance of the labor?

It may be said, "no contract is valid if signed or executed before the same is laid before the Common Council."

A construction has been placed upon this part of section 494, entirely foreign to its true intent. The Departments claim the right to sign and execute a contract after report the estimate and award before the Common Council, without waiting the action of the Supervising; and, indeed, under the present ordinances, it is a settled question that a contract, signed and executed even without commission with the section quoted, but for a bona fide appropriation, has been made, even in the General Appropriation bills, to yield; and one subsequent section of the Common Council can relieve the City from any difficulty into which it might be thrown, from fraud or collusion, or partiality in the action of the departments—"indeed it recedes from our memory with "almost the subject of the Charter altogether."

The next objection worthy of notice is that "it would be creating a Board of Appeals."

Your Committee believe the powers enjoyed by the Common Council, are, in a certain extent, limited enough, and that the intention of the Charter is, that they should exercise a check upon the action of the executive officers of the Corporation, and in no other way can it be done, save by such a supervision as is proposed by the amendments returned with His Honor's objections. Indeed, the "rights of contractors and bidders, as well as the Corporation which are equally entitled to protection from the frauds which too often govern the making of contracts," can never be protected, save by the adoption of such a plan as that proposed.

Your Committee see an imperative necessity for the amendments proposed, for Section 499 reads at present, "and all supplies to be furnished, or work to be done for the Corporation, when payable directly from the City Treasury, shall also be done and supplied by contract, except where, in the opinion of the head or heads of the Departments having the control of such work, or the furnishing of such supplies, a contract would be injurious to the public interests.

The charter of 1853 is imperative upon the subject of contracts, and this provision of the ordinances of 1849 is, therefore, rendered nugatory, and if, for no other reason, this should at once be repealed.

Sec 493, amended May 17, 1850, does not materially differ from the original, as passed in 1849.

After a fair and full consideration of the entire subject, your Committee cannot find any *valid* or reasonable objection contained in the communication of His Honor the Mayor, to the amendment proposed to the ordinances of 1849, and only desirous of making an "improvement upon the *present mode* of giving out contracts," respectfully submit that the only *improvement* possible to be made under existing charters, is to retain that *supervision* over the action of Executive officers, which the Charter unquestionably places in your hands.

Almost all provisions of law or ordinance *may* be subverted for the accomplishment of *base and sordid purposes*; and the *position* that such *will* be the *effect*, or is the intention of the legislation proposed, may be assumed for the advancement of *political purposes*; but the one position, in the opinion of your Committee, would be as ungenerous as the other, and even admitting the truth of the proposition, cannot be denied. Your Committee cannot see the force of the argument as applied to the subject under consideration—a subject so evidently correct as to receive the approval of two more than three-fourths of your honorable body, and nearly four-fifths of the Associate Board.

Your Committee, therefore, would respectfully recommend that the amendments proposed be passed, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

The ordinance, as amended, will read thus:

SEC. 492. All supplies to be furnished, or work to be done for the Corporation, whether they are to be paid for out of the City treasury, or out of trust moneys under the control of, or to be assessed or collected by the Corporation, shall be furnished or performed by contract, except for printing, and where provision is otherwise made by this ordinance.

SEC. 493. All contracts to be entered into on the part of the Corporation, for the purposes mentioned in the last section, must be authorized by the Common Council, and when so authorized shall be made by the Department under whose direction the supplies are to be furnished, or the work performed, except that contracts for stationery for the Common Council, the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Health, and the Departments, bureaux and offices of the Corporation, and for fuel for the public buildings and offices, other than those attached to the Almshouse Department, shall be made by the Comptroller.

SEC. 494. No contract shall be made, signed or executed until proposals therefor have been advertised, and estimates received and decided upon, as provided by this ordinance, (except when otherwise provided by law,) nor shall any contract be made, signed or executed, for a sum exceeding $250, until all the proposals, estimates, contracts, and papers relating thereto, shall have been laid before the Common Council, and confirmed by them, and an appropriation made therefor.

Section 494, of the ordinance passed May 30, 1849, and amended May 17, 1850, is hereby repealed.

BENJ. F. PINCKNEY, T. B. RIDDER,
JACOB S. MOORE, JOS. A. JACKSON,
CHAS. J. HOLDER, Special Committee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6, 1855.

The following is the resolution, and the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation referred to, and upon which the report in relation to the amendments were made.

By Councilman PINCKNEY;

Whereas, Several important contracts have lately been entered into by the late Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, which contracts were not submitted to the Common Council for confirmation as required by section 494 of the ordinance organizing the departments, and defining and describing their powers and duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to report to this Board as to what extent such contracts are valid; and if, in accordance with section 494, "all contracts exceeding the sum of $500 should not be submitted to the Common Council for approval," with such suggestions as to amendments to the ordinance referred to as he may deem expedient to protect the interests of the City.

The following communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation:

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1855.

To the Board of Councilmen:

I have received the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to report "as to what extent certain contracts of the late Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be valid, and if in accordance with section 494 of the General Ordinance, with such suggestions as to the amendments to that ordinance as he may deem expedient to protect the interests of the City," and have the honor to report:

The contracts referred to are not specified, so that I am unable to say whether they have been executed in conformity with the ordinances; section 494 of the general ordinance was amended by the ordinance of the 17th of May, 1850, and from these, and the other sections upon the subject, I am of opinion, that all contracts for work, labor and supplies must be confirmed by the Common Council, except in two cases; first, where an appropriation for the contract has previously been made, and second, when the contract is to be paid by an assessment. If the contracts referred to have not been confirmed by the Common Council, and are not embraced within these two exceptions, in my opinion, they are not valid.

In reply to that portion of the resolution which calls upon me to make such suggestions for the amendment of the ordinances, as appears to me to be demanded by the interests of the City, I beg leave to say, that in my judgment, the ordinances should be restored to their original reading, as they stood by the general ordinance of 20th of May, 1849, whereby *all* contracts were required to be submitted to the Common Council before they were executed. I understood that a construction has been given to the words of the existing ordinance, so that if they are simply "laid before the Common Council," the Departments are justified in executing them, without waiting for their confirmation. This does not appear to me to be the meaning and intention of this ordinance, and for the purpose of removing all doubts upon the subject, I would respectfully recommend that after the words, "laid before the Common Council," shall be inserted the words, "and confirmed by them." Respectfully submitted. R. J. DILLON.

REPORT CONCURRED IN.

In favor of making additional appropriations for the Department of Repairs and Supplies, viz: $55 351 22 for the erection of public buildings; $32,969 93 for the repairs of public buildings; $25 000 for the repair of pavements, and $15,000 for the repairs of avenues.

THE VEGETABLE MARKET QUESTION.

The following report and resolutions were called up and read:

The Committee on Markets, to whom were referred the accompanying papers, among which are two communications from His Honor the Mayor, several petitions and the report from a similar Committee of the Board of Aldermen, relative to stands and wagons which occupy the land west of West-street, and a portion of several streets about Washington Market, for selling produce to our citizens, respectfully

REPORT:

That the subject being an important one, has received due attention from your Committee, who, after a thorough investigation, would present the following facts, with an accompanying recommendation.

The question is between farmers or producers, and market-men, termed dealers. The magnitude of the subject is not readily perceived, and from the first flush, and a casual investigation, the popular mind at once was led away to espouse the cause of the farmer. It is too true that more than a million of people depend upon the New-York markets for supplies.

If, there ore, so large a body of people are to be effected by a change in the market system, although it is too obvious that material improvement is needed and can be attained, yet too much care cannot be given lest the slightest injurious change transpire from hasty action of the authorities, which thereby of necessity must materially affect the interests of the people.

Your Committee therefore propose to sustain any alterations in law of our principal, in fact, the market of our City—consumers—and they trust impartially.

The farmers from behind the politics sense, be there who surround the City, or who come from a short distance in the country, as Westchester County, Staten Island, Yonkers, New Rochelle, &c., and who merely spread, which is altered to suit the purchasers, or allow them to place in other [illegible] the supply, they occupy, or want, commodious stands, from Cortlandt to Fulton-street, also, from west to Greenwich-street; yet the farmers complain that the space allowed is not sufficient, neither is it as commodious as it should be.

It is also a complaint on the part of farmers, that the time allowed them to put up, and, and that they are driven away are they have full opportunity to dispose of their produce, and are consequently compelled to sell to the dealers at any price, in preference to taking their produce home, where it would be of necessity of little value and unmarketable.

It is our unquestionable fact, that the amount of produce brought by the farmers to the great receiving depôt at Washington Market, is but a fifth of the amount necessary to supply even the citizens of New-York with produce, and yet this City supplies in part, many of our neighboring cities, towns and villages; also, Boston, Albany, Providence, &c., receive a part, and in a measure are regulated in their markets by the City of New-York.

Can the neighboring farmers, with reason and honesty, complain of the dealers and desire their removal, or their being confined within narrow bounds, contracting and limiting their actions, when they, the dealers, are the very parties who open as large a field as market for the sale of all produce that can be brought to our City?

It is evident to all that the farmers who petition, are unable to supply the New York market—in fact, their annual produce would supply the market but for a few days. The farmers desire more room and better accommodations for stowing and exposing their produce for sale. This should be granted. They ask for a greater manner of hours wherein to sell;—this too should receive the sanction of the Common Council. But it would be doing the citizens an injustice and the City an injury to drive away the stands at present occupied by those who procure so large a proportion of the produce they offer for sale, from the Eastern, Western and Southern States, who in fact bring the chief part of the supplies exposed at the aforesaid market, from producers many hundred of miles from the City.

From Bermuda, Norfolk, Virginia, Buffalo, and the Western part of this State, from West New-Jersey, Philadelphia, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, &c., and in fact from every conceivable place, agents are at work, exerting themselves to supply the New-York market.

Attached will be found papers confirmatory of this statement, wherein it will be noted that from Norfolk, Va., there arrived 860 bbls. peas, 6,000 quarts strawberries, and other produce, in a single week, besides 3,500 bbls produce at a single trip of a steamer, that arrived at this port twice a week. That over the Camden and Amboy Railroad, no less than 4,568 bbls. and 160 bags of green peas were brought in five days.

That 7 350 bbls potatoes and 6,545 boxes of tomatoes had been received from Bermuda up to the 7th of June during this season.

From such facts as these, it is readily perceived that the dealers do not depend on the farmers and gardeners around New-York, who furnish a portion of produce, for their supplies.

If the million of people, dependent on the New-York market for produce, were by the intervention of the dealers compelled to pay an increased amount for produce which was brought by the farmers in the v

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 14, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

State Politics.

According to present appearances there are likely to be *three* tickets for State Officers in the field this Fall. It would be very easy to predict the appearance of half a dozen more, if we were to judge from the general effervescence among the various parties throughout the State. But the tendency of things as an election draws nigh, is always towards a union among those who are in pursuit of substantially the same objects.

The Hard-Shell Democrats pertinaciously assert their determination to run a separate ticket; and it is quite probable that they will not in any event unite with the Softs or Administration party. They hate President Pierce with a cordial and unrelenting hatred, and will not unite with any party disposed to show him or his Administration the least mercy. But symptoms are not wanting of a union between them and the old-line Ullmann and Barker Philadelphia-platform Know-Nothings,—whose principles are substantially the same, and many of whose prominent members belong to the Hunker Democracy. Indeed at the election last Fall, a very large proportion of the Hunker votes were cast for the Know-Nothing candidates, as is apparent from Judge Bronson's very small vote compared with the real strength of his party. We presume that this year the Hard-Shell nominees will be mainly Know-Nothings, and that there will be a real, if not an open, union between these two parties. They will take Pro-Slavery ground in favor of the Compromise of 1850 and the Nebraska bill, moderately opposed to the Prohibitory law, and decidedly in favor of upsetting President Pierce, Secretary Marcy, and all their works. The Hards will go into the contest, not with any expectation of carrying the State, but for the sake of maintaining "their principles." The Know-Nothings will anticipate a large vote, and remembering last year, will hope for an accidental victory.

The Soft-Shells will of course have a ticket in nomination. Their duty to the Administration, and their retention of office at the Custom-House, alike require it. The inevitable John Cochrane will be on hand, with Captain Rynders as his right-hand man; the Custom-House and Post-Office influence throughout the State will contribute its best efforts; and resolutions will be adopted sustaining General Pierce as one of the ablest and most patriotic Presidents since Jackson,—applauding the measures of his Administration in the lump, with a cautious squint—more like a leer than a look—at the Nebraska bill and the dismissal of Reeder,—denouncing the Know-Nothings,—repudiating the Prohibitory Law, and calling upon the Democracy at large to rally in support of their principles and their men.

The Whigs are almost certain to unite with the Republicans in the nomination of a ticket, and the adoption of a platform. The resolutions of the two parties last Fall were almost identical, and the only thing that gave the Whigs the selection of the ticket was precedence in point of time. This year they are to hold simultaneous Conventions, and it is altogether probable that they will agree on a basis of union,—hold a joint Convention,—adopt the same platform, and nominate a ticket composed partly of Whigs and partly of Democratic Republicans. There is not likely to be any great difficulty in arranging a ticket, as an equal division of the nominees would probably be satisfactory to both. Both parties would also be likely to favor the adoption of a resolution approving the policy of a Prohibitory Law, and advising such amendments of the existing law as may be necessary to secure its enforcement, and provide for a fair trial of the experiment.

The Temperance party, represented by the State Alliance, will probably be strenuous in urging the nomination of candidates for Attorney General and Judge of the Court of Appeals, who will not at all events be committed against the Prohibitory law. Whether they will go further, and insist on their being pledged in advance to give decisions in support of it, we have no means of judging. It is understood that neither Judge Gardner nor Judge Ruggles will be a candidate for reelection. It is quite likely that the nominations of the Whig and Republican Convention, for these judicial offices as well as for Attorney General, will be made satisfactory to the friends of Temperance. The Liquor-dealers will probably throw their influence into the Soft-Shell scale.

The three tickets likely to be put in nomination are therefore, (1) the Hard-Shell and old line Know-Nothings:—(2) the Softs and Liquor-dealers:—(3) the Whigs and Republicans, who will derive more or less support from the Temperance party, as well as from the Choctaws, Know-Somethings, and others who belonged originally to the Know-Nothing party, but who could not consent to being transferred by the Philadelphia manipulators to the Pro-Slavery party of the Southern States. Which of the three, in such a triangular contest, is likely to win, is a question more easily asked than answered. We are not inclined, at all events, to attempt an answer just now,—having done already quite as much in the way of political prophesying as would be useful for one day.

North and South.

We publish in another part of this morning's Times an able article in reply to the letter of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge to Senator Sumner, and in comment upon the recent decision of Judge Kane in the Philadelphia Slave case. It is written by a legal gentleman of professional and political distinction in this State, and will command the attention even of those who may not concur in the position it defends.

Disunion and the South.

By way of providing for the predicted dissolution of the Union, and a consequent state of war between the North and South, the Richmond *Enquirer* suggests a muster of militia, with active drill; and the multiplication of railroads. Both are in themselves harmless measures, and quite capable of conversion from the belligerent designs of the proposers to more pacific applications. Something is certainly needed to restore the former robust manliness to the Virginian character, and playing soldier may be the very best gymnastic exercise. Something is needed to recall the departed wealth, agriculture, industrial activity of the State, and a system of railroads may be the very best restorative.

The *Enquirer*, however, mistakes the character of the warfare to which the contingency of disunion would expose it. Carnal weapons, we imagine, would prove the least formidable danger impendent. The real mischief would consist in the proximity of free soil, and the powerful temptation presented the slave to try his speed in a race to the northerly side of the frontier. With the dissolution of the Union it is needless to say the obligations of the Fugitive Law would be dissolved, and Canada be brought to the very gates of the plantation. What now deters the great body of negroes from the attempt at self-liberation is, that a vast tract of nominally free soil over which their masters have entire liberty of coursing under the federal game-laws, lies between him and the protection of her Majesty's dominions, and that every weary step over that soil is attended with peril of starvation, of suffering, of seizure. Then the exertions of a day or two would crown the effort to escape with triumphant success—a line, not extended States, would alone have to be passed. Here is the real source of solicitude. The Union once dissolved, the black blood of Slave States adjoining the Northern frontier would instantly experience ruinous depletion. In such a condition of things Slave property must be too fugitive to be valuable. The institution must die of exhaustion. Emancipation and the introduction of Free Labor will be necessary measures; and as there can no longer be any bonds of unity with the servile system for the prolongation of which the Southern organization is designed, we should have all these frontier States, Virginia included, seeking readmission to the Northern Alliance. For Fugitive Slaves we should have Fugitive States. And as the process would tend constantly to push the liberating line nearer to the water-line of the Gulf of Mexico, it would be merely a question of time as to the entire reabsorption of the seceding sovereignties, and the reintegration of the Union, on the sound basis of real freedom and equality. Against the certain operation of these conditions, Virginia will arm itself vainly. Her militia, twenty thousand strong, might be of some use as a flying corps for the chase and capture of runaway negroes, and so obstruct momentarily the decree of fate; but for militant purposes they were better at their farms, and merchandise, strengthening themselves to accomplish those labors, which the departing negroes must leave for them to execute. The cause of Abolition will be saved centuries of struggle and toil, by the secession of the South from the Union, should that ever occur.

To the *Enquirer* we therefore commend the choice of railroad iron, rather than musketry as the great need of Virginia. The press and the steam engine are the two great vehicles of light to the benighted. The former, as conducted in Virginia, we fear has little illuminating power, and will never elevate the people above the level of voting for Wise, and reading the Richmond papers. To the latter we have to look for whatever civilization is to be let in upon that odd people travelers to the Virginia Springs are wont to encounter; and the faster the State is paved with rails, the smaller will be the influence of those local causes which prostrate the oldest and largest commonwealth of the Republic to the lowest degrees of prosperity and intelligence. Virginia will breed greater men and wiser editors when it breeds fewer slaves.

Our Mobocracy.

In a country where the people govern themselves by laws of their own making, which are administered by officers of their own choosing, a mobocracy is an anomaly which conflicts strangely with the theory of a Democracy. But there is a very essential difference between an American and a European mob.

The action of European mobs is almost invariably directed against the Government, and is fomented by some permanent grievance, which at last becomes too galling to be endured, and is mitigated by an open resistance on the part of the oppressed. This was notably the case with the recent Sunday riots in London. The people had gradually been restricted in their Sunday enjoyments, until at last they found they were to be too closely bound by a bill to be passed by Parliament, when by mustering in their strength, and manifesting their displeasure, they compelled the governing classes to withdraw the obnoxious measure.

The London mob might be considered a model mob, and our own mobocracy could take a profitable lesson from the moderate and subdued measures of the Cockney multitude. Though they mustered to the number of a hundred and fifty thousand, and not a soldier was ordered out to oppose them, they contented themselves by merely making a few speeches, smashing a few windows, and fighting a few policemen. Such a mob could not have been assembled anywhere in this country without the most serious consequences resulting from it. The mob-spirit with us is bitter and fearless, and the tragic results of the mobs which have occurred in various parts of the Union during the past few years, are sufficient to show how necessary it is that every precaution should be taken to repress the mob-spirit before it has an opportunity to manifest its force. Mobs, in this country, are not directed against the Government. The only instance of the kind that has occurred was the late mob in Portland, and even in that instance it was not the legitimate action of the Government, but an alleged improper action of one of its officers, that excited the mob-spirit. Our mobs have been the result, generally, of some very trifling cause, which has excited a feeling of animosity between accidental factions and parties. Such was the case with the Astor-place riots, which had no higher origin than a personal difficulty between actors. This was the most tragical riot that has ever occurred in our City, and it is not unlikely that the serious consequences of that foolish affair have been the means of preventing riots on more important occasions. There have been three or four impromptu and tragical mobs growing out of attempts to rescue fugitive slaves, and these are, in fact, the only mobs that have an American character, and which seem to be directed at the Government itself. But the most serious mobs which we have yet been disgraced by in this country, since the formation of our Government, have been those resulting from a conflict between the native and foreign population of our large cities. Strangely enough, these mobs have been caused by a spirit of religious intolerance, in a country where all religions are alike tolerated, and no sect enjoys any legal advantages over another.

The first of these un-American American riots occurred in Philadelphia, and the bitter and lawless animosity manifested on that occasion, and the terrible results of which could not have been anticipated, should have been sufficient to have prevented the recurrence of a similar savage and bloody encounter between opposing sects and factions. But the warning of the Philadelphia mobs was disregarded, and in Cincinnati last year, and now in Louisville, we have seen to what frightful extremes the mob spirit will lead in this country when it is not properly checked at its first outburst.

The rancorous feeling of political and religious animosity between the self-styled American party and their antagonists, has not been at all mitigated by the recent riots in Louisville; but, on the contrary, religious bigotry and sectional hatred have been intensified and hardened by the tragical termination of the mob gatherings in that city, and as we are now approaching our time of election, the police authorities in every city in the Union should employ the most prompt and decided measures to put down the first indications of an outburst of the mob spirit; but, at the same time, great care must be taken not to excite, by too great haste or too much violence, that very spirit which it is intended to quell.

Even the Americans.

In a recent article on French and English Art, the London *Daily News* gravely asserts: "The literature of Art has been reciprocated freely enough. There is plenty talk and books about it. *Even the Americans* find they can talk about it, by following the lead of Goethe."

Following the lead of Goethe is good. Before Goethe had been heard of, an American President of the Royal Academy, the immediate successor of Sir Joshua, lectured the rising generation of English painters in his day, on Art, and among the present lecturers of the Academy is Leslie, another American, and R. A., whose contributions to Art-literature, after those of Ruskin, are among the most valuable that England can boast of. We have not much to boast of in Art, it is true, but, as we can enumerate West, and Turnbull, and Copley, and Allston, and Stuart, Page, and Cole, among our painters, and Powers and Crawford among the sculptors, it is rather contemptuous to say that even we can talk about Art by following the lead of Goethe. What is meant by following the lead of Goethe, beyond an American translation of his *Laocöon*, we don't quite understand. Americans not only found they could talk about Art a long while ago, but that they could do something in Art also. Still, we have got nothing to boast of, in the way of Fine Art, though in High Art we have plenty to be proud of in our ships, bridges, aqueducts, railroads and public edifices. Our Transatlantic friends may be assured that we are getting along very comfortably, and that we can even talk about Art without following the lead of Goethe. We are going off in quite a different direction just now, and most of those who talk about Art at all are trotting away in a Pre-Raphaelite direction after the lead of that wild racer, John Ruskin, who rides his hobby like a Mazeppa, pursued by howling droves of mad critics, and will not hold for a mother's son of them.

Another Monument.

Sam Weller says that when a poor man in London gets reduced to the last extremity and don't know which way to turn, he rushes in his desperation to an oyster stand and begins to eat oysters; and in a similar manner, an Alderman and Councilman, when they are at a loss what to do next, get up a proposal for a monument to somebody. A history of an embryo city monument would be curious and amusing. While the Washington Monument and the Worth Monument are hanging by the eyelids in our Common Council, another proposition has been started in one of the Boards, to build a monument in Greenwood Cemetery to the memory of the New-York Volunteers who served in Mexico. A resolution was adopted in favor of appointing a Committee of five to take into consideration the propriety of building such a monument in Greenwood Cemetery, the cost of which not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

It is very proper that the Mexican Volunteers should have their place of sepulture decently marked, but we do not think that New-York City is called upon to be at the expense of erecting monuments in Greenwood Cemetery. All the money that the City can afford to expend for monumental purposes should be laid out within its own boundaries. This kind of charity should begin and end at home, where it is most needed.

Official Encouragement of Literature and Science.

The best encouragement that can be given to Literature and Science is to let them alone to take care of themselves; to give them a fair field, and no favor which they do not earn. Happily, in this country, there is no official patronage of Literature and Science except when their services are required, and then they are paid for, generally, according to their deserts. All they have a right to demand is, that they shall not be interfered with. In England, the Government is a patron of Literature and Science, and a fund is appropriated from the Government resources expressly for the "encouragement of Literature, Science and Art." This munificent sum is fixed at £1,200 annually, and we have recently seen a most instructive and amusing account of the manner in which it is appropriated. £100 of the amount has been appropriated as a pension to Mr. Kenghtley, author of a *Fairy Mythology*, £50 to the venerable Dr. Dick, and £50 to the widow of Rev. Dr. Kitto. The balance of the fund for the encouragement of Literature, Science and Art, it seems, is appropriated in the following manner:

The Misses Warn, daughters of Lord Nelson's daughter Horatia, £200. Mrs. Fullerton, widow of Lord Fullerton, a Scottish Judge, £300. Mrs. Moore, widow of Colonel Moore, who met his death in the transport *Europa*, £100. The widow of a Cape Secretary, £300. The widow of a Treasury Clerk, £150.

So it seems that Literature, Science and Art, in England, notwithstanding the munificent sum appropriated for their encouragement, must, as in this country, be their own "exceeding great reward."

Daniel Webster and Sidney Smith.

During Mr. Webster's visit in England, he made the acquaintance of Rev. Sydney Smith. The latter introduced him to Lord Brougham, and accidentally presented him as Mr. Clay. The incident was mentioned at the time in this country, and was attributed to Smith's love of a joke. Hearing of this report, Mr. Smith wrote to Mr. Webster, denying it, and explaining the mistake. Mr. Webster wrote in reply the following:

WASHINGTON, 1841.

My Dear Sir: Though exceedingly delighted to hear from you, I am yet much pained by the contents of your note; not so much, however, as I should be, were I not able to give a peremptory denial to the whole report. I never mentioned the incident to which you refer, as a joke of yours,—far from it; nor did I mention it as anything extraordinary.

My dear, good friend, do not think me such a —— as to quote or refer to any incident falling out between you and me to your disadvantage. The pleasure of your acquaintance is one of the jewels I brought home with me. I had read of you, and read you, for thirty years. I was delighted to meet you, and to have all I know of you refreshed and brightened by the charms of your conversation. If any son of —— asserts that either through ill will, or love of vulgar gossip, I tell such things of you as you suppose, I pray you, let him be knocked down *instanter*. And be assured, my dear Sir, I never spoke of you in my life but with gratitude, respect and attachment. D. Webster.

To this Smith wrote in answer:

"Many thanks, my dear Sir, for your obliging letter. I think better of myself, because you think well of me. If, in the imbecility of old age, I forgot your name for a moment, the history of America will tenacious because you are using your eloquent wishereafter be more tenacious in its recollections—dom to restrain the high spirit of your countrymen within the limits of justice, and are securing to two kindred nations, who ought to admire and benefit each other, the blessings of peace. How can great talent be applied to nobler ends, and what existence can be more truly splendid?

Ever sincerely yours,
Sydney Smith."

☞ The Memphis, Tenn., *Eagle*, noticing the comments of the Times upon the letter of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, published in our columns, concedes the truth of our statement concerning the position of the North, and adds the following:

"We have never thought that the intelligent and just of the Northern people contemplated any onslaught upon the institution of Slavery, as it exists, and as it is recognized in the Southern States by both law and Constitution. We have not thought they were prepared for a foray upon the rights of the South within the States. But we have not disguised the fact, either from ourselves or from the South, that *the issue in the North is clearly made up on a resistance to the extension of Slavery*,—and hence the formation of societies at the North to insure the settlement of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska with the opponents of Slavery. If they can do this, and thus secure the inhibition of the institution through the means of State laws, the dangerous and exasperating issue of rejecting the application of a new Slave State for admission into the Union will be escaped. But if Slavery is not excluded from the Territories by the people thereof, *the North will oppose the admission into the Union of a State formed from such Territory*. This is the issue presented to the country by the old parties; and *the American party, in our opinion, is the only hope of the South in the present crisis*."

☞ We understand that Mr. John Hecker, the proprietor of the *Churchman*, intends to commence in a week or ten days the publication of a new daily newspaper, from whose columns the *Churchman* will be made up. Whether he intends to make it a morning or an evening paper we are not aware.

The Liquor-dealers' project for a new daily, seems to drag. We fear it has collapsed. Col. French, instead of entering upon a dignified and respectable profession as he expected to do, will be constrained to continue in his present business.

☞ We publish elsewhere this morning a very interesting statement of the social and political condition of the British colonies in Australia. While dealing with the many grievances the people have borne for a long time, all of them arising from bad government, the newspapers speak out freely and fearlessly against the Government, and declare that if their wrongs are not soon righted by their authors, the people will take the matter in hand, and arrange their governmental affairs to suit themselves.

☞ Wilson Shannon, as was generally expected, accepts the Governorship of Kansas. The dispatch from which we derive our information, says he will depart immediately for that Territory. No doubt of it.

☞ The reports from Portsmouth and Norfolk, of the ravages of yellow fever there, are of the most alarming character. Notwithstanding a vast majority of the population of both cities has fled, it is still increasing. A number of cases have occurred in the Navy-Yard and on board the ship *Pennsylvania*, at the latter city.

☞ Mr. Weed, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, in consequence of various rumors to the effect that he is about retiring from that Journal, has published a very interesting article on the subject, which we publish elsewhere.

☞ Col. Stepton, when last heard from, was at Benecia, California, with his command, instead of at Carson Valley, as was supposed.

Death of Robinson, of Helen Jewett Notoriety.

Richard P. Robinson, the supposed murderer of Helen Jewett, died at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., on the 6th inst. For several years past he was known as Richard Parmelly.

Yellow Fever.

We have already told how our Health Officers are "whipping the devil round the stump," with reference to the quarantine ports of Virginia. The game is kept up yet with unabated spirit. Some weeks since the *Ben. Franklin* sailed from St. Thomas and entered the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia. She remained in port for over twenty days, and during said period no yellow fever made its appearance, either with the crew or with the citizens of the port; but as soon as she began to "break bulk"—to discharge her cargo—the disease spread like wild fire among all classes, and still continues to prevail in the most malignant form.

To guard against the importation of yellow fever from Portsmouth and Norfolk, the Mayor, under the statute, proclaimed the said ports to be "infected," which had the effect of subjecting every vessel arriving here from said ports, to a quarantine of thirty days, unless the Commissioners of Health should rule to the contrary. This proclamation was timely and commendable, and at first was thought to be sufficiently protective, but the recent evasive operations of steamers and other vessels arriving from the ports of Virginia are calculated to thwart the purposes of the Mayor's proclamation, and to spread the pestilence of yellow fever in our City.

Steamers and other vessels which have hitherto come into this port from Portsmouth and Norfolk, now clear from adjoining ports, evidently to evade being quarantined. In this way they are enabled to receive passengers, luggage and cargo, from said "infected ports," without coming within the grasp of the Mayor's proclamation. Night before last the steamer *Roanoke* came into port from Virginia, but was not subject to quarantine. She had been careful to stop some five miles below the "infected ports" at "City Point," and there received her passengers, luggage and cargo. No matter how much or how many of the same may have come directly from Norfolk and Portsmouth, the steamer was not subject to quarantine, and was in fact hindered by no law from bringing infected passengers and cargo directly into our City. Sailing vessels are not slow to imitate the steamers in these evasions, for they freely pass quarantine as if no yellow fever existed in the ports of Virginia, simply because their port of clearance was not at Norfolk or Portsmouth, but a few miles above or below.

It is understood that the Richmond line of steamers have directed their vessels to stop at quarantine, although there is no law to compel them so to do. They can stop there when they please, and stay as long as they please, irrespective of quarantine laws or the regulations of the Commissioners of Health. Is there no remedy of protection in the premises? If there is, it should be resorted to immediately, before the City of New-York becomes as bad off from the scourge of yellow fever as is Norfolk, Gosport and Portsmouth. Or if not, then let quarantine be abolished, as a humbug and useless clog upon commerce. Don't dam one stream and let forty others equally infected run without hindrance.

Peaches.

For some time past reports of an immense growth of peaches have been widely circulated. It has been predicted that they would be so plentiful and cheap that it would not pay to bring them to market. We learn that several farmers living a little remote from market have not even supplied themselves with baskets. But present indications are that these reports have been premature. The wet and hot weather has produced an unfavorable effect; and from many parts of New-Jersey we hear that from one-fourth to one-half of the crop has come to maturity too early, and fallen off. Considerable quantities of these have been gathered and sent to this market, but have not met with a ready sale, owing to their poor quality. We have had a limited supply of small Delaware peaches, few of them larger than black walnuts, and these have commanded from 75 cents to $1 50 a bushel at wholesale. Yesterday there were not enough in market to meet the demands of street corner peddlers. During two or three years past, large numbers of trees have died out, which, taken in connection with the facts above stated, will probably secure remunerative prices to all who are fortunate enough to have good fruit the present season.

Reports of Harvest Prospects.

From Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No 25 Nassau-street.

Morrow County, Ohio.—But little Wheat was sown last Fall in this County—enough probably for bread and seed and a small surplus for exportation. The yield has been very fine indeed, much more than an average crop for the number of acres sown. A great deal of Oats were sown—forty per cent. more than usual—and the yield is the most abundant ever known here. Crops of Corn, Hay, and Potatoes bid fair to be very heavy, judging from the present appearance of the crop. We anticipate a very abundant season, more so than we have ever had.

Albany County, N. Y.—Rensselaerville.—In this section of the country we never saw a more growing season. There is an immense quantity now being harvested of grain—Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Barley—although the season for harvesting has been rather backward on account of the weather; but most of the grain will be secured without damage. The farmers are beginning to feel in better spirits, and the merchants are beginning to realize a good trade from the farmers in the country. Times will undoubtedly be a great deal better the coming Fall and Winter.

West Troy.—The crops of all kinds throughout the County of Albany are unusually abundant and promising. Inclement weather has caused some injury to hay and rye, but to no great extent; little or no wheat is raised in the County: crops of potatoes, corn and oats will be exceedingly heavy.

Green County, N. Y.—Durham.—Grain never more plentiful, and the farmers are very busy in harvesting it. Rye, oats, buckwheat, corn, and in fact, all kinds are growing very plentifully. Times will soon be better for merchants.

Cattaraugus County, N. Y.—Olean.—Crops are unusually good in this section, but farmers find it somewhat difficult to secure them on account of wet weather, but it is hoped the damage will be but slight.

Schuyler County, N. Y.—The harvest in this County promises well, much better than was expected. Summer crops are extraordinarily good. Oats, barley, hay and corn are far ahead of like crops for the past six years. Winter wheat is about an average; wet weather after it ripened injured it some.

Our Wharves and Piers.

The Councilmen's Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, held a meeting in the Library Room, City Hall, yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration the subject of incumbrances in the bulkheads, extending on the North River, from Liberty-street to the Battery. It was an hour after the hour advertised for the meeting, (3 P. M.) that a quorum of the Committee got together, viz.: Messrs. Barney, Jenkins, Jackson and Gray.

The object for which the meeting was called seemed to have been entirely lost sight of, as no reference was made to it.

The matter of the exclusive use of the westerly side of pier No. 24, East River, came up for consideration, and the Committee decided to report in favor of granting the privilege to John Barton.

The exclusive privilege to the west side of pier No 21, East River, next came up for disposition, and the Committee resolved to report in favor of granting the same to Buckley & Wardle. The Committee will also report in favor of giving these gentlemen the exclusive use of one-half of the bulkhead between piers 20 and 21, East River.

Mr. Henry B. Purdy communicated to the Committee, that he had legally purchased at the recent sale of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the lease of Pier No. 40, foot of Watts-street, for the term of five years from the 1st of May last. He also represents that he has fully complied with the terms of the sale on his part, but that the Comptroller refuses to execute a lease of the same. Mr. P desires that the Comptroller may be directed to execute said lease. The Committee agreed to introduce a resolution to the Board for adoption, calling upon the Comptroller for information, as to why he had not executed said lease.

The Committee did nothing else worth noting.

The Next Council Board.

The Board of Councilmen last evening appointed Messrs. Pinckney, (Forty-seventh District,) Smith, (First,) Mather, (Fifty-seventh) Rowe, (Twenty-fifth,) and Moore, (Forty-third) a Special Committee to redistrict the City, in order the better to equalize the constituency of each district according to the ratio of population, as shown by the census, just about completed. There was some little opposition from the Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing side of the house, on the ground that this action was premature, but it was of no avail. The Committee has on it three gentlemen recognized as strongly American, and the new districts, hence, are likely to be so divided as to favor that side of the house.

Virginia Election.

The following are the official aggregates of the votes cast at the recent election in Virginia:

	GOVERNOR.		
Wise	83,424	Floarnoy	73,244
Majority			10,180
	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.		
McComas	83,068	Beale	71,689
Majority			11,379

☞ We are requested by Mr. E. L. Dickinson to state that the fire proof covering now being applied to the roof of the Jersey City Railroad depôt, is not composed of tar and sand, as stated on Saturday, but of articles the composition of which is a secret.

☞ The Councilmen are to take Castle Garden into special consideration on Wednesday night.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, gumine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the wonderful efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, James R. Chilton, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water-st, and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 378 Broadway, corner of White-st, are now selling off their entire stock of rich Carpetings full 25 per cent. less than Fall prices. Will open on the 15th of August an entire stock of Fall Importations, patterns never before exhibited in this country.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 378 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr Thomas; and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat. C. M. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 8 1855.

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use

Aug. 8, 1855. J. F. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption" Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat Does daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S S FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in any way connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

IS HE A MASON?—WE CAN HARDLY SAY whether KNOX is a Free mason or not; but this we know, he certainly is a grand teller. But we think it must be in the universal lodge of humanity, for every one can get of him a tile of the most superior character, both as regards beauty and durability. KNOX has very extensive stores, both at Nos. 212 and 536 Broadway, both of which establishments are his

AS VIGOROUS AS EVER.—The *Know-Nothing and American Crusader* has made its reappearance with a new platform, new principles, new firm, &c., advocating the Northern ground of American wrongs. It contains a great story founded on the late Kansas outrages and recent events at the West. Get the *Crusader*. Sold by all newsmen.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.—Just received, 3,000 rich embroidered collars, varying in price from 1s to 2s, which is about one-half their real value. Also, a large lot of worked bands, lace veils, and cambric pocket handkerchiefs, equally cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 346 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No 116 Chambers-st., New-York.

SHIRTS OF GOOD QUALITY.—GENTLEMEN ARE requested to use our Superior Shirts, always warranted—all the work of best quality. A supply of very large sizes always on hand. IRA PEBEGO & SON, No. 61 Maiden-st.

SILKS.—A new lot of cheap Fancy Dress Silks will be offered this morning; also, superior Black Silks, to which we call the particular attention of our customers.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russian salve**—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., F anklin square, New-York; for sale by C H RING, Broadway, and F V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Richardson & Boynton's WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE**, No. 374 Broadway.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's patent self-clearing furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K McHARG, & CO.,
Importers, No 103 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. JAMES GORDIN—Who was at St. Louis in May, 1851, and afterwards at St. Paul's, Minnesota, will send his address to or call on Messrs. JNO. HIGGINS & CO., Nos. 38 and 37 Vesey-st., New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage

BOARDING.

BOARDING—RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A small private family of quiet habits occupying a brown stone house in one of the best locations up town, with all the modern improvements would like to make arrangements with a gentleman and his wife without children, to board them. The object of this is not to make money, but to acquire the acquaintance with some parties of a similar tastes and habits who would appreciate a good home in preference to a boarding-house. None but parties of the highest respectability, and those who are disposed to be liberal for liberal things, need answer this. Address, with real name, as no other will be noticed, BROWN-STONE, Office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED—In the country, within fifty miles of the City, for two boys, in their 7th and 8th years, convenient to a public school; or an arrangement would be made with a party keeping a school Terms must be very moderate Address, stating terms location, &c., WATSON A MARSON, Post Office New-York

BOARD WANTED FOR A PIANO.—A gentleman and wife wish to find board in a pleasant private family, in a good neighborhood, either in Brooklyn or New-York, for which they will furnish a new piano from the manufacturers, in whole or part pay. Address BOSTON, at this office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, a room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, in a private house or first-class boarding house, in the near vicinity of railroad. Address W. P. E., *Herald* office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No 9 Cranberry-st, corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Very desirable apartments, with board for a families or single gentlemen, can be had at No. 165 West 14th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

TO GENTLEMEN OF STEADY HABITS—Wishing a comfortable home to let, a nicely furnished bedroom, having gas and fireplace, with use of bath, below Bleecker-st., west of B eadway; house owned by the occupant, and only a few gentlemen taken. Price $4 50 per week, or $17 for two; without boa d, $12. References exchanged. Address Mrs OTTO Times Office.

A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY—Having more room than needed, would accommodate four or five gentlemen or two gentlemen and their wives with full or partial board and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, where may be enjoyed the comforts of home. Call at No. 235 West 27th-st.

A YOUNG MAN—Wants permanent board in a private family, near 28th-st and 4th-av, with gas and baths in the house. Add ess, stating terms and location, for three days, G. H. H., *Times* Office

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS—MRS. GLEASON, (late of the Warren House, Charleston, S. C.,) has opened the spacious and elegant house, No. 1 Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music, where she is prepared to receive permanent or transient guests.

HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET—In suite or separate—with or without board, at Clinton-place, 8th-st., near University-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGESTS.—The proprietor of a first class retail store, who has successfully prosecuted the business for nearly 20 years past, now wishes to retire, and therefore offers for sale his store, and a lease of the premises for a term of years as desired, on accommodating terms, to a suitable person; the store is very beautifully fitted up, and most admirably located on commanding thoroughfares, to control almost any amount of business commensurate with the energy and capital invested. For particulars, inquire of F. HUNN, No. 10 Goldst., New-York.

FOR SALE. Mr H. PENQUET begs to inform the public and his friends that he has not sold his establishment to any one His property, 131 feet on Bank-st and 124 on Troy-st, is offered for sale The buildings which were burned during twenty years by a large institution, may be sold with sixty-six feet on each street, and with from one to six more lots if desired

FOR SALE—Instruments of Natural Philosophy.

$4.000.BUSINESS—A SPLENDID MANUFACTURING Business—Without competition and adording over 300 per cent profit, with a valuable $3.600 contract, will be sold for $4,000, which examination will be found to be a truly unparalleled bargain. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York

TO DENTISTS.—A dentist in ill health will sell his large practice, with good will, lease of office and residence, situated in a delightful city in Connecticut, within a few hours' communication with New-York, by steamboat or railroad. Terms easy. Address P. S. A., at this office.

JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE—With fixtures, good will and lease, in a good location, and well established A rare chance for a practical man, as the jobbing will pay the expenses Will be sold with or without the stock. Apply on the premises, 214 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO NEWSMEN.—If one newspaper vender in each Ward of New-York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Williamsburg sends me his address immediately he will find it to his advantage. R S ELO,
General Post-Office, New-York.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A VARIETY STORE FOR SALE—Well established on a good location and doing a good business. The above will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, No 215 6th-st, near Avenue C.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—Schooner REBECCA AND HARRIET, 6 years old, carries 115 tons in 6½ feet water, in good order and well found. Now lying at foot of Delancey-st. E. R. For particulars inquire of M. T. REMYON, No. 369 South-st

MILK ROUTE, WAGON, HARNESS FOR SALE—And lease of store. Apply at No. 129 Sullivan st., near Prince.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A wife wanted by a middle aged gentleman, of good appearance and pleasing address, a native of Massachusetts. She must be of quiet, domestic habits, amiable, affectionate, and a happy disposition; pleasing address, affable and companionable; maiden or widow; age preferred about 40. None will please answer except in confidence and sincerity Address F. O. J., Box No 1,277 Post-Office, with full particulars as to situation, circumstances age, &c., (confidentially.) To live in City or country, as desired

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS FIRKINS, KEGS, AND HALF BBLS COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEA FACT AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, its patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and only premium on sag and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves following with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them to a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of taper, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the crozes, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, with the aid of a set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to finish the most subtle howell, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and testify their perfect satisfaction every branch of the mere We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything of the kind that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Sleve and heading saws on hand

ELMIRA N. Y
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

IRON AND HARDWARE, No. 279 Washington st. N. Y.—We offer at lowest market prices and in quantities to suit:
Round, Square and Flat Bar Iron,
Scroll, Band, Rod and Hoop Iron
Horse Shoe Iron and Nail Rods.
Anvils, Vices, Saws, Nails
Axes, Smith Bellows, Shovels, &c., &c.
KEMEYS & SAMPSON.

WANTED.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, CAPABLE OF TEACHING THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, want situations to a Seminary or private School. Good references given. Address Miss A. E., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters, who wish places in one family—one can do the cooking, baking, washing and ironing of a private family; the other is a capable nurse and chambermaid; willing to assist with the washing and ironing or waiting. They have excellent City reference. The cook will take $7 a month; the other $5 The country preferred. Call at No 169 East 22d st., second floor

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, who would have no objection to general housework; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; could take a place as laundress Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days. Will take moderate wages.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, about 20 years of age, wants a situation as coachman, thoroughly understands his business, and can have a good recommendation. No objections to the country Best of reference given. Address PATRICK GANNON, *Daily Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as seamstress and to get up linen, fine washing, or as chambermaid, quite capable of filling either situations and has best of city references Can be seen for two days at No. 137 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, can give the very best of City references as to character and capability. Apply in store No. 89 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family Good city references. Call at No. 18 Pacific-st, South Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 248 8th-av, in the store.

WANTED—Protestant and other Domestics, at the Brooklyn Industrial Institute, No 208 Fulton st, under the patronage and approval of Mayor Hall and other distinguished citizens No single is provided for those wanting situations, to pay board and fee No fees charged until the situation is procured A Protestant Swede girl, speaking good English, wants employment as general housework; two Irish Protestants three English and one German all well recommended MRS ALLEN, Superintendent.
F. BROWN, General Agent.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—Understanding seat making, to operate a sewing machine in a family out of the City. This situation offers unusual inducements to a young lady of education, as she will be considered as one of the family and be liberally remunerated. Also, a first class tailor—if married, his wife, if convenient, could have the above place. Apply for two days to W. H. WILLSON, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway

SPANISH TEACHER. A native of old Spain, speaking the pure Castilian, would like an engagement in some good Academy where his services as Spanish Teacher would be an equivalent for board and tuition in French and mathematics. Good reference can be given Address Y. F. C., Post-Office, Brooklyn, L. I.

TEACHER WANTED—A gentleman to teach 3 children, aged 6, 10 and 14 years, in a private family, 30 miles from the city all the English branches, French, and also to give instructions on the piano. Address Box No. 1,554 Post Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family, either as resident or visiting governess, to instruct in the primary branches of English education, and music or as companion to a lady. Address C E C, Box No. 1,456 Post Office, stating where an interview may be had

GOVERNESS WANTED—To reside in a family on Long Island, to impart instruction in English branches, French and music, piano Apply at No. 31 West 16th st., New-York.

AN AMERICAN LAD WISHES A SITUATION in a wholesale grocery or other business. Writes an excellent hand. Is willing and obliging, and has upwards of three years' reference to his present employer. Apply for J. C No 149 Grand st

A LADY—AN ARTIST—Will be pleased to make an engagement in a School, to teach the Art of Drawing and Painting, or would accept a class of Young Ladies for private instruction Undoubted references of the first class for capacity given. Address ARTIST, Box, No. 1,594, Lower Post-Office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED PROTESTANT EUROPEAN LADY—Competent to teach instrumental music, French and German well, having an experience of several years' tuition, desires to find a situation in a first class female Seminary in New-York or its vicinity. Best references given. Address L. A, Box No. 2,319 Post-Office, New-York.

COMPLICATED ACCOUNTS ARRANGED—Entangled Books corrected—partnership accounts adjusted by a qualified and experienced accountant, who will devote part of his time to any work in this line. The highest City references as to ability and qualifications. Address E. H, Post Office.

TWO EUROPEAN LADIES—Of much experience in teaching, would wish to procure situations in a first-class school—one to instruct in drawing, painting and other ornamental branches; the other as instructress of vocal and instrumental music on the Piano-forte. Address Miss STANLY, Post Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY—Of considerable experience in teaching and qualified to instruct in the common and higher English branches, with French, Music and Calisthenics is desirous of forming an engagement for the 1st September as a visiting governess in a school or family. Address P. *Times* Office.

WOMAN WANTED—To nurse and take care of an invalid gentleman, and make herself generally useful. One accustomed to the care of an invalid preferred None need apply unless they have good recommendations as to character and capacity. Address Box No. 3,703 Lower Post-Office

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, two first-rate milliners, to go to Nashville, Tenn: one to superintend as forewoman, the other as trimmer. They must be competent in all branches of the business Good references given and required. Inquire at S. D Hall & Co.'s No. 118 Chambers-st., between the hours of 9 A. M and 1 P. M., immediately.

TO TUTORS.—The advertiser is desirous of meeting with an experienced tutor, whose engagements will enable him to devote three evenings in the week to the instruction of his pupils. Address Y., Box No. 30, Post-Office, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—To keep a set of books by double entry for a carriage manufactory, one hour's ride, by railroad, from City He will be required to attend to the shipping and taking a description of carriages purchased and manufactured, pays a the man, &c It will be desirable for him to have some knowledge of carriages. Such a man, fully competent to attend to such duties, can have steady employment with good salary. Address, by letter, box No 1,782, stating capabilities, where can be seen, with reference, age, &c Reply within three days of this date.

GRAIN DEALERS—Wanted by the advertiser, who is conversant with the business, at one of the best points in Western New-York, a commission for purchasing wheat, barley and oats; would buy all or either kind. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address BARLEY, New-York Post-Office.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No 262 Broadway.

TO MACHINISTS.—An American Millwright would like a situation at Setting up Machinery, Pattern making, or any thing in his line. For further information, address J H C, Box No 157 Morristown, N J.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One who can come well recommended, and understands the retail business. Apply at No. 132 Essex st, corner of Rivington, New York.

BOY WANTED—From 14 to 17 years of age, who writes a good hand, bringing good references, will find a permanent situation at No. 45 Warren st., up stairs.

GIRL WANTED—For general housework; must wash and iron well and be a good plain cook. Apply No 243 Adams st, Brooklyn.

HOUSE PAINTER.—A good House Painter desires a good job—wages no object. Address PAINTER, at this office.

SMART ACTIVE BOY WANTED—From 14 to 16 years of age. GORDON & BOWDOIN, No. 256 Broadway up stairs.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office. One who can write a good hand and come well recommended. Salary $75 per year. Apply at No. 3 Nassau-st., 3d door.

SERVANTS—From 15 to 20 first class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the office. No 13 8th-av., one door from Troy-st. Employers in search of good domestics, for city or country, will find this one of the best offices in the City. A number of Protestants on hand. Also young girls.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—On 38th st., between 4th and Lexington-av., Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—No 200 6th-av.—The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them. N. B.—Theory explained to students

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No 96 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO. No. 1 Nassau-st.

NOW READY.
THE TINKER SPY.
A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.
Price 25 cents

In this story figure some of the most celebrated men of the period at which it commences, 1776, viz: GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ROGER SHERMAN LIVINGTSON, LEE, CORNWALLIS, HOWE, and other leading men of the councils and the armies. The scenery and the mysteries of the Wissahickon; the reminiscences of Rush Hill; the Old Brewhouse in Dock-street; the State House; the Block Houses; the Walnut-street Prison and the scenes of horror therein perpetrated, are all truthfully and powerfully portrayed. The author has thrown around the incidents of this story an air of reality, which his correct description of scenery, old houses and places fully sustains. We seem to wander over the fields of the olden time on which are now erected costly buildings; we are carried back to the Loxley House in its early days, Bathsheba's Bath, and the Garden of Flowers. Again we see the events of the Fourth of July 1776; we seem to hear the shout of the populace on the outside of the old State House, and the excited voices of the patriots within; once more the old bell seems to ring as it did on that day. We are ecstatic in our admiration of Benjamin Franklin, we are placed side by side with him at his little square table, and there among his friends we listen to the words which produced the Declaration of Independence. The author's description of this event is vivid in the extreme, and will be read with interest Then comes the struggles of WASHINGTON'S little army; his retreats, his attacks on Trenton, Princeton, Scenes with the Hessians, &c In all, and through all, the TINKER SPY figures conspicuously

Buffalo: A. BURKE, Publisher. New-York: ROSS, JONES & TOUCEY, Publisher's Agents.

L'LAMAMIENTO.
A work published to this City, entitled
AN APPEAL OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA TO THE SPANISH PEOPLE,
is now for sale at the bookstore of T. J CROWEN, No. 639 Broadway It is addressed to the Duke de la Victoria, leader of the Madrid Cabinet, and written in the Spanish language It contains a review of the production of sugars, and fixes the source of wealth in the Island as lying in the slave-trade, or cheap labor There are in the work some interesting chapters on the system of labor within the Tropics.

The author foresees the fall or ruin of Spain, from its expensiveness and ungrateful whiteness, whenever the great European Colonies, Chinese Spanish or Indian shall be made to cease Contemplating the emigration, once waged in the British Colonies, and attended with so much of want, misery and death, he wonders that the modern philanthropist should search in Southern slavery an object of cold and bitter censure.

The writer reviews "General Concha's Memoir on Cuba." The L'LAMAMIENTO, as it is called, abounds in statistical and other documents

The courteous and amicable tone evinced throughout the volume is becoming in a Spanish-American who can afford to point out the errors of an absolute system of government without crying down the entire and noble nation from whom he derives his origin

"A Spirited, Graphic and Readable Book."—*Savannah Daily News.*

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BY RICHARD C. M'CORMICK, OF NEW-YORK.
1 vol., 12 mo., with nine spirited illustrations.
LIST OF ENGRAVINGS:
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D. APPLETON & CO.,
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WHAT AMERICANS THINK OF THE WAR.
THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE;
AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE WAR IN THE EAST.
BY W. G. ORR
Being a fair and impartial criticism on the principles and positions of the Eastern Question, with an especial reference to the point on which side this country should stand in the struggle. 12mo., 207 pp. Cloth, $1, paper, 75 cents This valuable and interesting work will be sent by mail on receipt of the above sums Just published by
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TO THE THINKING PUBLIC.
THE CREED OF CHRISTENDOM; ITS FOUNDATIONS AND SUPERSTRUCTURE By WM. R. GREG
Elegant 12mo., matches PEEBLES'S CHRISTIAN ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY Price $1 25. Just republished here in the London edition, by CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

LIME-KILN MAN, OR THE VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE, is the title of the greatest story of the day. Those who desire to find out something of the location of this eccentric character should secure a copy of the MERCANTILE GUIDE AND FAMILY JOURNAL—ready this P. M. For sale everywhere. Single copies three cents. Subscriptions by mail $1 a year Publication office No. 8 Spruce-st, where news-dealers will be supplied.

JUST PUBLISHED—THE RIVERDALE SCHOTTISCH, by JULIUS BIETZ, 25 cents. We consider this the prettiest Schottisch we have published for a long time. Music teachers by calling or sending their cards, will receive a copy gratis. Cards from the country must be accompanied with three cents to pay the postage
COOK & BRO., Music Dealers, No. 343 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.
The undersigned for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices for the same quality, than any other house in New-York Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE.

JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	$100 to $250
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EAR RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
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GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD CHAIN LINKS	1 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 85 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	3 50 to 25 00
PLAIN GOLD WEDDING RINGS	1 50 to 10 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to 100 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 6 00
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Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1500 00
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SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to $9 00
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SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	16 00 to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00 to 28 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	13 00 to 23 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks Ice-Cream Knives Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
GEO C ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor),
near Broadway, New-York.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Together with sterling Silver Ware as low as any other Importing and Manufacturing establishment.
JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted,

from	$150 to $200
ROBERT ROSKELL WATCHES, from	100 to 150
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, from	100 to 200
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from	115 to 200
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from	50 to 100
MAGIC WATCHES, from	100 to 300
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES	70 to 80

We have as many as 30 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select of the most celebrated makers.
The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.
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FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from	$10 to $25
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FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from	20 to 80
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS from	3 to 20
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from	8 to 14
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from	15 to 40

All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention. SQUIER, LANDER & CO.
No. 97 Fulton-st., N Y.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

ALL HAIL!—
What's in a name? *Punch* did say,
To Louis Napoleon the other day,
LYONS' Magnetic Powders
For by his works whole legions fall.

Not men—but rats, roaches fleas, bugs, &c., succumb to this pill or powder. No one should be without a flask or box. Only 25 cents. No. 424 Broadway, depot for genuine. Buy no other.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK will hold an adjourned meeting of its annual session, in the room, O. F Hall, Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order JOHN J. DAVIES, G Sec.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by R. H. THORNE, Esq. Subject—*Secret Societies.*

HARRISON'S EXTRACT NECTAR—Nectar was the drink of the Gods HARRISON'S NECTAR is a perfume for the Goddesses, American Goddesses, to whom he offers devotion and consecrates his perfume, because they are American, and more lovely than all the heathen divinities The Extract is wholesaled by H. HAVILAND, No. 23 John st, and retailed by CHILSON, No. 205 Broadway. HARRISON'S UPPER TEN SOAPS are beautifully appropriate to the use of those American Goddesses.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson Market.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK,
Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements New in store, a full assortment of Silks, Merinoes, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS 1855.
TULLER, HART & McCOAKLE.
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No 91 LIBERTY ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.
75 pieces Irish Poplin (watered) at 3s. 6d per yard.
150 pieces Francaise at 1s. 6d. per yard.
100 pieces Rich Plaid Silks at 6s 6d per yard.
100 pieces De Beige at 1s per yard.
20 pieces Black Silks at 8s per yard, worth 10s.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, 269 Grand-st. and 443 8th av.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz:
"RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN"
J. BULLOCKE & J. B LOCKE, Agents,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS,
No. 192 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETS.—The entire stock of J. GILLESPIE, No 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., east side, amounting to over $20,000, all which must be cleared out to close up the business, and will be offered at nearly half price. Sale to continue from THIS DAY until it is entirely disposed of. Great opportunity to those that wish to buy carpets and oil cloths at a great sacrifice. Remember the No., 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., east side. The 3d and 4th av. cars pass by the door.
N. B.—Store to let, and fixtures for sale. Inquire in the store.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—On MONDAY, Aug. 13, will be opened a new, large and magnificent assortment of French embroide ied collars and sleeves at 20 per cent below the regular prices Also, a choice assortment of Valenciennes laces at one shilling a yard and upwards. The remainder of the last lot of embroideries will be sold on and after MONDAY at a sacrifice.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WHITE BROADCLOTHS, BLACK SILK VELVETS, BLANKETS, &c—Linens, Tablecloths, Towels, Union Damasks and Cloths, Brown Cloths a large assortment Dealers supplied at lowest cash prices, by
WM. MATHEWS, Nos 62 and 64 Catharine st

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS will reopen on Wednesday, the 17th September next, at 9½ A. M. Applicants for admission will present themselves on Tuesday, the 16th, at 9½ A. M., in the Council room.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE will reopen on the 15th October; and all Students will enrol themselves at the College, No. 107 East 14th-st

THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The exercises of this department will be resumed by Prof BUTE, and will occur daily from 1 to 2 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS OF DESIGN.—The School of Design will commence its session on the 14th September, at the studio of the Professor, No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be open for the reception of students on the 17th September.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Classes will be formed at the commencement of other college duties, and arrangements may be made for evening instruction.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Prof JOHNSON, Rector, will be opened for students on Monday, 17th September.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.
UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, August 7, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors Modern languages taught by superior native masters

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N Porter, Hon. R S. Baldwin, A. R Street, Esq. Hon A N Skinner, W H Russell, Esq New-Haven Rev Drs Adams and Hallock and Gerard Hallock Esq., New-York Rev Dr. Cox, Oswego, N Y; Hon T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D H Little Esq., Cherry Valley, N Y; S I Andrews, Esq Cleveland Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A B C. F. M., Boston

Circulars may be obtained of A Merwin, Bible House New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New Haven.

RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE—No 260 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of eleven years and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C VAN NESS, A. M. as Principal The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and, in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. This next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10 Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees.
ISAAC FERRIS, President.
E D BROWN Treasurer.
J. W. C LEVESIDGE, Secretary.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B Keeler,	Geo. M Clearman,
Thompson Price,	A. B Holmes,	John Gray,
James E. Holmes,	Thos. Williams, Jr.,	Benj W. Clapp,
James Horn,	Eben. Cauldwell,	Samuel Millbank.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 17 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square New-York, under the patronage of the Prov Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars A Prospectus, stating the terms and adv

Slavery in Kansas.

From the Chicago Tribune

Whatever other acts of insanity the members of the Kansas Legislature may be guilty of there is little danger that Slavery will be formally introduced into the territory by legislative act, until the session of the Winter of 1856. We state upon the authority of a Pro-Slavery official, appointed by General PIERCE to a responsible post in Nebraska, that this step will not be taken until the period intervening between the Presidential election next year, and the 4th of March, 1857. He saw and conversed with ATCHINSON, going to his home for that purpose, and he was assured by the ex-Senator that in this matter the Missourians yielded to the judgment of their free State friends, who recommended (Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS among the number) that the question should be suffered to remain open until the Presidential contest could be decided, for the reason that the North could, in the meantime, be pacified by assurance that Kansas would finally escape the infliction of the curse.

These Missourians are so confident in the support of the President and Cabinet at Washington, and so sure that they can again control the Legislature, and elect whomsoever they please, simply by the exercise of the violence and perjury which accomplished so much before, that they acquiesce in the policy of their Northern confederates, knowing that the game is in their own hands. It is believed that the leading Nebraska men of the country are privy to this arrangement; at least, it is ATCHISON'S boast that he is backed up by friends in every State in the Union, Slave and Free.

It may be that the threatening aspect of the political sky may compel a change of plan, and that the mobocrats will hasten to make hay while the sun shines—to introduce Slavery while they can; but that we have correctly stated what the plan is at present, we have not a word of doubt. For authority we refer to JOHN CALHOUN, General PIERCE'S Surveyor General of Nebraska, who is the official to whom we refer. His report of the interview with ATCHISON, made to a distinguished citizen of this State, is the origin of this article. We believe Mr. CALHOUN is now in Illinois, and if we have made misstatements, we invite his denial; then we will look for the proof.

Wreck of the American Ship Manchester—Captain Murdered by the Indians at Cape Horn—Eighteen of the Crew Perished.

From the Valparaiso Mercury, June 30.

We have been favored with the distressing account of the wreck and total loss of the *Manchester*, on the 28th of August, last year, in lat. 55° S. We presume it to be the statement of the captain's son, one of the survivors of the ill-fated vessel.

ON BOARD MAN-OF-WAR METEORO, Don B. V. MARTINEZ, Commander, } FRIDAY, May 25, 1855. }

The American ship *Manchester*, of Nantucket, left New York for Valparaiso on the 7th of April, 1854, the complement of hands on board being seventeen, and the captain's wife. One man died at sea before we arrived at Montevideo, which port we put into on the 24th of July, 1854, and again left on the 28th for Valparaiso, after having shipped four extra hands at Montevideo.

On the 28th of August, after having passed Cape Horn, the ship struck on a sunken rock in about 55° lat. S., and to the westward of the Cape, the land being distant about thirty miles. Not being able to keep her free with the pumps, got the boats out, which were shortly afterward stove, and afterward the mainmast cut away.

At 12 o'clock the same night she was full of water, but continued to drift until 5 in the morning of the 29th, when, after passing a small island, she grounded, and in less than twenty minutes opened in two parts, and all on board were immersed in the water. The captain and his wife having clung together, but by some chance they got separated, and the captain alone rose to the surface. He immediately seized upon a plank, and succeeded in rescuing his son, on which they drifted to the stern part of the vessel, which remained until sunset, having concluded they were the only survivors of the ill-fated vessel. They then managed to get ashore on the island, where they found one barrel of bread and another of flour.

Four days after the second mate and one seaman arrived at the island on a raft they had constructed on another island on which they were cast, distant about 2½ miles. Here we remained while the captain was building a boat. Having all crossed on the raft to the island on which the second mate first landed, where was much of the wreck of the ship and cargo and provisions. On the 3d of November the second mate died, being completely exhausted. His name was DAVID REESE EVANS, a native of South Wales.

On the 19th of November, we first saw any of the natives, men and three women, having landed from a canoe. We had just finished our boat and were ready for starting. The Indians having first received what could be spared to them of our clothes, &c., retired; and afterwards returned with bindgeons, and insisted upon stripping us. Three attacked the Captain, and three the seamen, who having disabled two of them fled to the boat in which the boy already was. Unfortunately the captain received a blow which must have instantly killed him. The boy received two arrows in his jacket, but escaped unhurt. We landed on the island where part of the wreck still remained; we returned in the evening and found the captain's body lying naked on the rocks and quite dead. Not daring to remain, we took two barrels of bread and jumped to the wreck.

After remaining some days, indeed several days, we ventured along the coast in our boat. At the end of about six weeks, we found the provisions all expended, and subsisted on such shell fish as we could gather among the rocks. After subsisting for some time in this way, a native canoe again hove in sight; being then quite destitute of any means of subsisting for a month at least, except raw shell fish, we gave ourselves up to the Indians, and having nothing to excite their cupidity, they behaved very kindly to us, and with them we have remained up to this present time, having never once seen a vessel, until a steamer passed a few days since, but had no communication with her.

I have only to add that our eternal gratitude is due to the captain of the *Meteoro*, who has not only taken us on board, fed and clothed us, but in many instances fulfilled the promises made by us to the Indians to induce them to take us on board.

Our ship was called the *Manchester*, of Nantucket, Captain ALEX HALL COFFIN, from New-York, bound to Valparaiso, with a cargo of coals and lumber, from the firm of CASTWRIGHT & HARRISON, of New-York. Saved, THOS. EDWARD COFFIN, the captain's son, and ROBERT WELLS, seamen of Boston.

The commander of the Chilian war vessel *Meteoro* says, that in his passage from the Colonia, in the Straits, having anchored in Port Gallant (Forseance Bay) during the night of the 24th May last, on the 25th several Indian canoes came alongside, among whom were two Americans, literally as naked as themselves. He took them on board and brought them to Valparaiso fulfilling, for his part, a duty imposed on him by Christianity and humanity.

California Theatricals.

On Wednesday evening, after much newspaper ado, which had worked our playgoers up to a feverish heat of suspense and anxiety, Miss GOUGARD and Mr. CAPLE, who were said to be glittering orbs from which the lesser planets derived their light, were trotted out before one of the largest audiences of the season, and received by the multitude with those marks of kindness and sympathy which our citizens have ever shown those who come among us as strangers. From the flattering mention made of them by the Australian press, we were prepared to witness, in their performance of *Katharine* and *Wolsey*, in "Henry VIII.," a perfect "dramatic ovation." But we were disappointed, grievously disappointed, while on "every feature in the house sat disappointment sadly musing."

DOWNIEVILLE THEATRICALS—Our Downieville friends are having a good time theatrically. Messrs. GEORGE CHAPMAN and HEYWARD are the managers, and seem determined to give entertainments worthy the support of a generous and critical community. Mrs. SINCLAIR and party concluded an engagement there on Friday evening week, and were succeeded by the talented SPARKS, who opened with BULWER'S "Richelieu." The stock company is one of the best that has ever gone into the interior, being composed of the following persons: Messrs. WILDER, PHELPS, GLOVER, HEYWARD, CONNER, REUBEN CHAPMAN, A. CHAPMAN, MORTIMER, HAYES, Mrs G. CHAPMAN and Miss MARY CHAPMAN.

Mrs. SINCLAIR, Mrs. VERNHERN, Miss FANNY HOWARD, Messrs. RYER, SHELBY, KING and others, recently paid Campbellville a professional visit, and of which a correspondent of the *Sierra Citizen* says:—"Oh, ye Gods, what a relief!—after having been "steamboated" all Summer with patch penny shows, to behold once more half-a-dozen *live* performers! Mrs. SINCLAIR deserves the fame she has won, and as to Mrs. VERNHERN, I do hope that we have *not seen the last of her here*, but it is useless to say anything in their favor, for you will soon see them at your theatre."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—On Monday evening, "Victorine," a drama of much dramatic merit, and abounding in thrilling incident, was presented, with the comedietta of the "Maid with the Milking Pail," a most amusing trifle. The performances were for the benefit of Mrs. THOMAN, a lady who is rapidly growing into popular favor, as the enthusiasm evinced by a full audience gave proof on Monday evening. The drama of "Pauline" and "The Maid of the Milking Pail" were performed on Tuesday evening to a slim audience.

☞ A young girl in Pawtucket was lately found inhaling the odor of a bottle of chloroform liniment, which had been left within her reach. It was taken from her, but some of its contents were spilled, and she lay down with her face upon the saturated bedclothes, and was found half an hour afterwards dead.

MARKET REPORTS.

The Produce Market.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The low grades of State and Western Flour are only in very moderate demand without material change in prices, while medium kinds are more sought after and command rather better prices. Sales 4 000 bbls. at $8@$8 25 for common to straight State; $8 37½@$8 75 for extra do; and a few small parcels as high as $8 87½@$9. Common to choice Western at $8 50@$9, and $10 50@$12 50 for extra Genesee. There is some inquiry for forward delivery, but buyers and sellers are rather wide apart in their views. Canadian Flour is very scarce and with a good inquiry, prices have advanced 1s @2s. ₩ bbl. Sales 700 bbls. at $9@$10 37½ for inferior to good extra. The total stock in first hands does not exceed 1,500 bbls. The market for Southern Flour is easier, with more disposition to realize. Sales 800 bbls. at $8 50@$9 56 for inferior to choice, and $9 62½@10 50 for fancy and extra, closing heavy. Rye Flour is in limited supply and firmly held. Sales of small parcels at $6 50@$8 50 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal remains as last noticed, $4 50@$4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine.

HAY—The supply of new is increasing, and the market is heavy at 87½c @$1 ₩ 100 lbs. Old continues scarce, and is firmly held at $1 25@$1 37½.

HOPS—The market is steady with a moderate demand at 18c.@23c., the latter price for strictly prime.

NAVAL STORES—For Spirits Turpentine there is a moderate inquiry and the market is steady, with sales of 200 bbls. at 42c @43c. Crude is in moderate request at $2 75@$3; common Resin is dull at 90c.

OILS—Linseed is selling slowly at 93c. cash. Nothing doing in Crude Whale, and prices are nominally the same. Refined is selling at 78c.@81c. for Spring and Winter. Crude Sperm is quiet at $1 72½ @$1 73.

RICE—The demand is moderate, with sales 100 tcs. at 6c @6½c.

SUGARS—The market is firm, with a fair demand. Sales 200 bbls Cuba Muscovado at 6½c.@7c., and 50 hhds New-Orleans at 6½c @6¾c.

GRAIN—With a fair supply of Wheat and a good demand for home consumption the market continues firm; sales 13,000 bushels Southern at $1 80@$1 90 for Red, and $2 05@$2 20 for White. Rye is scarce and firmly held; small sales of new at $1 25@$1 28. There is nothing doing in Barley. A parcel of Barley Malt sold on private terms. There is more doing in Corn, but the market is scarcely so firm; sales 40 000 bushels Western mixed at 85½c @86c. in store, afloat and delivered. Several contracts were settled at about the market price. Oats are in good supply and dull, at 50c.@55c. for State and Western; the latter price for prime Chicago.

WHISKY—The market is steady, with a fair demand. Sales 400 bbls Ohio and Prison at 40½c.@41c.

ASHES—Are in fair request at $6 12½ for Pots, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls.

COTTON—Quotations are without material change, and the transactions are limited, at 11½c. for Middling Uplands, 11½c. for Mobile, and 11½c. for New-Orleans.

PROVISIONS—The Pork Market is firmer, with a pretty good demand. Sales—1,100 bbls, at $19 75 for Mess; $16 87½@$17 for Prime, and $19 50 for old Mess. Beef continues steady, with sales of 150 bbls, at $11@$13 for Country Mess; $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $15 50@$16 for repacked Western; and $17 for extra do. Beef Hams dull, and pretty much out of market. Cut Meats are in very limited supply and firmly held, at 8½c @9c. for Shoulders, and 10c @10½c. for Hams. Lard firm; sales—500 bbls, at 10½c @11½c. Butter is held firmly, with a fair business doing, at 15c @18c. for Ohio, at 19c.@22c. for State. Cheese is selling at 8c @9½c.

HIDES—Prices have reached so high a point that buyers are take hold more cautiously, but holders remain very firm, and some do not offer their stocks at present. The sales embrace 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs, at 24c., less 1 ₩ cent. 5,000 Orinoco 20 lbs., at 21½c., and 1,500 Porto Cabello 23 lbs, at 18½c., all 6 months. Stock in first hands 70,000.

LEATHER—The stock in market is very small, and assortment poor; prices continue to advance, and 2½c. is now asked for best Buenos Ayres Hemlock tanned. —*Com. Adv.*

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURH RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No 13 William-st. New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and to be reopened on the 16th inst.

Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to to 1st Feb., 1855, are requested to hand in the same before said 10th inst., in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th inst., both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 6 Broad st., New York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of capital of four per cent., payable in the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on Monday, the 6th inst.

NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1855.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug 1, 1855.

NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.

AUG 2, 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily applied and laid on as

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL they therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, No 927 Washington-st, New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No 826 Washington-st, New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No 438 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No 46 Rose st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton Vt, or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company No 309 West 13th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ECONOMICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—One gallon of my FOUNTAIN OIL costs eight cents. Half pint of Mrs. FOUNTAIN OIL costs eight cents.

One of my Britannia Metal Patent FOUNTAIN LAMPS costs $1 25. Tin do., 624 cents.

Eight cents worth of my Oil will burn, do this wicks, giving 6 brilliant and steady light.

28 HOURS, OR 31 HOURS FOR ONE CENT.

My Lamp, once filled and trimmed, will burn

EIGHT EVENINGS OF 31 HOURS EACH

Without being Refilled or Trimmed, saving a immense deal of trouble, and removing one of the greatest objections to the use of Oil.

It will be apparent to every one who examines this matter that this is the CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT A FAMILY CAN USE. And being a pure, fixed Oil, free from smoke, pleasant both to the taste and smell, and free from all danger from explosion, it recommends itself as being just the thing that every family requires.

The fact although it embodies the principle of the French Mechanical Lamp, is so fully simple in its construction and not liable to get out of order, but at the peculiar, that it is almost impossible to spill the Oil from it in carrying it about the house.

Give a trial of Oil, and I expect these rates each evening, will last days, or about five months, and upon experiment and comparison it will be found that one dollar's worth of Oil will burn as many hours as five dollars worth of Burning Fluid, and give a far better light. The public are invited to call and examine this Lamp, which is considered by all who have used it one of the greatest inventions of the age.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
Nos 2 and 30 Frankfort-st., near William, Manufacturer of Sperm, Lard, Whale, Elephant and Mountain Oils.

For sale by W. VANDERHOOF, No 30 Rumsey, W. G. CRANIVE, Robb House, 4th st., J. & A. LINHAM, No 961 Broadway, & W. SMITH, No 10 Maiden-lane: and by Hardware and House Furnishing Stores generally.

CHARCOAL BOILER OIL is WARRANTED to give very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st., corner of Platt

PAINTS! PAINTS!—For burning, fences, roofs, &c., at 12c. a pound; White Lead, in oil; Zinc, &c.; Preble's Boiled Oil, at 75c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., &c., at No. 313 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 75c cents a gallon Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents, Machinery Oil, 66 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 313 Maiden-lane New-York. J. H. SMITH.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. NEW YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through A. LESLIE T. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments called therein, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.

J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—Beautiful scenery and site, handsome house of 17 rooms and cellar, rain and spring water in house, and well by back door. Shade, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds, carriage and grass yard and other out-houses all nearly new. Large barns, with stalls, granary and cellar, water in yard, with 80 acres rich farm land, 12 in apple orchards in full bearing, 6 or 8 in woods, remainder in meadow and pasture and tillage. Also, a young peach and pear orchard. Immediate possession given of front parlors, upper part of house and basement kitchen, and if required of whole house. The purchaser can have the farming go on without care or inconvenience if being worked by a neighbor on shares, or he can take the overgrass. It is in Westchester County, 2½ miles from Sing Sing, 1½ hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad—the express and all other trains stopping. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Ten per cent. on day of sale. Inquire further of E. H. BROWN, Esq., No 71 Wall-st., from 11 till 3 o'clock P. M. Also, of Mr. COX, grass proprietor, at Sing Sing Depot, who will direct or send you to the farm of George B. Thorne. To be sold on the premises the 15th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock M.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE FURNITURE of a house in Gl av.—Carpets, oil-cloths, beds, mattresses, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 59 Heckman st., second story, the entire furniture of a house in 23d av., comprising in part of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, such as rosas, tête-a-têtes, mehogany chairs of all patterns; mahogany French and cottage bedsteads, bookcases, secretary wardrobes, dining and extension tables, Voltaire chairs, rocking chairs, marble top and mahogany centre, card, and other tables; couches, three-ply and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, feather beds, hair mattresses, quilts and counterpanes; oval and French plate mirrors; together with China and glassware; table cutlery, wooden ware, &c., &c. Also, at the same time, one suite of rich rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson brocatelle, but little used. N. B.—Sale will be without reserve, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale or early on Wednesday morning.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE SILVERY STABLE OF HARISON AND FLEET.—To close the estate of Thomas Harisson, deceased. BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 21 Roosevelt-st., consisting of 16 horses, 2 coaches, 2 single rockaways, 2 double rockaways & top-wagons, 7 light wagons, 1 sulkey, 13 sets of single harness, 6 riding saddles and bridles, 1 side-saddle, 3 large double sleighs, 2 light sleighs, 14 single sleighs or pungs, in good order, several of them new, 22 sleigh robes, in good order, a large lot of sleigh bells. Also, lease of the premises and stable fixtures, &c., &c. Terms cash—current money. For further particulars, apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No 6 Pine-st.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ST LOUIS, of 2,060 tons, carpenter's measurement. This vessel was built by J. A. Westervelt & Co., in 1854 under the careful superintendence of Capt. Skiddy, and has been thoroughly tested in the Havre trade; has double engines, and is in every way a superior steamship. Pacific Mail Steamship stock will be received in payment, 10-20 lbs of steamboat FRANCIS SKIDDY, as she now lies at Newburg, with all her furniture, tackle and apparel.

The FRANCIS SKIDDY is a first class boat of about 1,200 tons; built of the best materials; of great speed, and is elegantly fitted up with state rooms and berths, and can comfortably accommodate 500 or 600 passengers. The steam and machinery are in complete order, and ready for immediate service. For further particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

HENRY B. HERTS JR., Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION SALE OF GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.—On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store No 5½ Pine st., by HENRY B. HERIS, Jr., auctioneer, choice wines, brandies, gin, in bond; groceries, teas, coffee, sugar, candles, sardines, olive oil, figs, raisins, Maraschin, Champagnes, and Hock, Sauterne and other Rhine wines; Howard, Madeira, London Dock port, &c., &c. Also, 1 case Grande, 21 lbs, at 24c., less 1 ₩ cent. 5,000 Orinoco 20 lbs., at 21½c., and 1,500 Porto Cabello 23 lbs, at 18½c., all 6 months. Stock in first hands 70,000.

LEATHER—The stock in market is very small, and assortment poor; prices continue to advance, and 2½c. is now asked for best Buenos Ayres Hemlock tanned. —*Com. Adv.*

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

FINE GOLD, DIAMOND, JEWELRY STOCK —GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—THIS DAY, Aug. 14, to close out; at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, will be sold, costly single and 3 stone diamonds, finger-rings, breast-pins and studs; massive fine gold guard, vest and fob chains, brooches, eardrops, ladies' rich gold suits in cases, lockets, sleeve-buttons, splendid bracelets, ladies' and gents' gold pencils and pens, &c. English double and single case gold lever watches, and others of the best movements, by celebrated makers; beautiful enamelled ladies do.; fashionable silver watches of the first rate; a favorable opportunity is thus offered to all for choice selections from this varied and valuable stock; also, to be sold, some silver and silver-plated wares.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & CHURCH.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a large, varied and splendid assortment of household furniture, comprising several magnificent rosewood parlor suites; also, a large quantity of second hand furniture well worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers; also, at 11 o'clock, the lease of the premises as above, from the present date to May 1, 1859, recorded in the Register's Office of the City of New-York. Library 672, of conveyances, page No 418. Possession given Sept. 1, next. Terms cash on day of sale, or no sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st., a large and splendid collection of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture. Also, china and glassware, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware, table cutlery, &c.; the whole to be sold without reserve, in consequence of a change in business. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Boxing and shipping at a moderate charge.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl st., in lots to suit retailers, a large and peremptory sale of all kinds of W. granite and common ware, French china, japanned ware, cut and pressed glassware, &c. Catalogues now ready. Goods well packed for shipping at moderate charges. Retailers and country merchants are directed to the store.

JESSE MORRELL, Auctioneer.

81 NASSAU-STREET.—VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FURNITURE &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue.—Dealers from abroad as well as house and private families are invited to this sale as the stock is recently made by first-class manufacturers and general assortment. Also, oil paintings, oval mirrors, plated goods. Call early and examine. Every article guaranteed

JOHN F. RUSSELL Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—By DAY, RUSSELL & CO. at No 65 Nassau-st., THIS FORENOON, at 10 o'clock, at auction, a large and general collection of household furniture, oil paintings, mirrors, &c., &c. Goods purchased to leave the City can be packed on the premises. TERMS—Sale without reserve, and for cash only.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer

HARDWARE AUCTION SALES.—The subscriber will commence his regular Fall Trade Sales on THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. Invoices intended for this sale should be sent in the day previous to be in time for the catalogue

W. H. CARTER Auctioneer

GROCERIES, BRANDY HERRING, COFFEE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey st., corner Greenwich-less, starch, figs, raisins, prunes, nuts, olive oil, cocoa, leaves, scissors, chisels, hammers, saws, screws, chests, nails, parts, shirt collars, neck ties.

O. D. ASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 310 Broadway.

OMNIBUS FOR SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, 1855, at 10 A. M. at No. 310 Broadway, one light 12 passenger omnibus, recently refitted with new wheels, new brake and painted anew.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN MANTEL AND SLATE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000 SHARES, $50 EACH.
JACOB CROMWELL, President.

LEVI DODGE, Treasurer.

JACOB CROMWELL,
ISAAC SEE,
JAMES M. TAYLOR, } Directors.
JAMES STOFARD,
LEVI DODGE.

1,000 SHARES—Of the Stock remain to be subscribed for. Books for that purpose will be opened on the 10th inst., at the Office of Messrs WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF, No. 17 Wi liam-st., New York, where specimens of the articles produced can be seen, and Geological reports of the Quarry had.

10 per cent to be paid on subscription, 15 per cent. on the 15th of September, and 15 per cent. every 60 days, thereafter, until the whole amount is paid in.

This Company is in successful operation, having a fine Factory at the Quarry, abundant water-power, machinery for switch, planing rubbing and carving, together with all necessary apparatus for carrying on their business; have also a Factory and show rooms in Seriwick-st., Brooklyn, near the Hamilton Ferry, with a large stock of mantels, table-tops, washstands, roofing slate, &c. A large bed is now uncovered at the Quarry measuring 45,000 solid feet, without any further expense of clearage, producing a beautiful quality of Slate; this bed alone will turn out 8 100 squares of roofing, (besides mantel stock,) which will yield the sum of $44,060, at present prices. The New-Jersey Railroad and Lehigh Canal Depots are nearly on the line and vicinity of the Quarry; nearly forty men are engaged in their operations.

AUGUST 8, 1855.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Bomiorne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
dale,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Verey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Columbo, Ceylon	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle,	Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich,	Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine,		Mount Alexander,
Ballarat,		
Sandhurst Agency,		Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.		

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND COLUMBUS, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: the Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondhold ers are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.

NEW-YORK July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan,
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of any other business that may come before it.

JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

$1.000 WANTED—As a permanent investment, for twelve years, which will be received in sums as low as $10, or over, until the amount is made up to $1 000, for which 100 per cent per annum will be guaranteed, payable semi-annually. Address B, Box No. 638 Post-Office.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned.

W. CLARK & CO., No 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No 36 Wall-st., (office of Messrs F. P. James & Co.,) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

EXCURSIONS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 26, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New York, from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 2 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9.45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,186,990 40
Average amount of Specie..... 978,543 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 311,999 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,464 018 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R S OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $484 102 00
Average amount of Specie..... 64,550 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,841 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 304,341 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN RICE, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN RICE, President.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,986 716 90
Average amount of Specie..... 1,336,092 84
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America..... 76,494 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,130 330 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUSNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $8,377 427 83
Average amount of Specie..... 1,120,361 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,165 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,483,183 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H F VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,146 382 31
Average amount of Specie..... 146,148 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,797 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 991,382 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,475,325 71
Average amount of Specie..... 815,967 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 248 716 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,124,141 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,596,101 09
Average amount of Specie..... 113,564 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 26,256 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,376 078 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,294 018 18
Average amount of Specie..... 811,854 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,906 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,548,456 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,344 864 16
Average amount of Specie..... 815,419 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,013 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,948,345 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,031,733 83
Average amount of Specie..... 196,196 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 76,715 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 881,530 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 13th day of August, 1855.
JAS L. HERRIES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,452 903 07
Average amount of Specie..... 190 886 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 207 293 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,343,658 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $247 555 20
Average amount of Specie..... 13,822 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,941 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 142 6 7 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C S VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,556 488 95
Average amount of Specie..... 169,133 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 66,394 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,191,164 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $685 768 93
Average amount of Specie..... 57 745 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 103 425 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 442 677 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,442,992 00
Average amount of Specie..... 355,827 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 293,064 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,332,478 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 13th day of August, 1855.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $781,344 19
Average amount of Specie..... 52,366 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 155,451 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 591,827 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GEO L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,760,834 16
Average amount of Specie..... 185,456 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,886 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,800,913 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R STRONG, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,807,396 76
Average amount of Specie..... 195,174 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 67,417 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,571,984 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,470,694 15
Average amount of Specie..... 160,977 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,684 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,387,413 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $576,903 00
Average amount of Specie..... 67,858 00
Average Amount of Circulation..... 96,440 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 322,381 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,838,309 03
Average amount of Specie..... 264,365 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 132,925 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,592,284 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $676,791 19
Average amount of Specie..... 29,753 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 9 980 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 614,990 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $899,134 76
Average amount of Specie..... 146 079 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,246 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 619,537 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
JNO HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,321,921 41
Average amount of Specie..... 69 703 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,035 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 677,634 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W H JOHNSON, President

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $402,189 00
Average amount of Specie..... 38,107 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,894 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 229,523 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $572,547 89
Average amount of Specie..... 63 535 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,767 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 445,691 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,248,943 48
Average amount of Specie..... 141,117 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 112,196 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,122,786 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS LANE, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R A LOW, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,103,755 15
Average amount of Specie..... 870 170 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,148 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,446 808 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES H. MORRAN, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J M MORRAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $667,874 81
Average amount of Specie..... 84,864 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,356 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 679 542 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,792,939 19
Average amount of Specie..... 197,939 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 130,573 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 942,721 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13 h day of August, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,391 833 39
Average amount of Specie..... 765 831 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 449,076 77
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,504,170 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,239,874 98
Average amount of Specie..... 121,404 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 194,783 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 961,194 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $716 562 57
Average amount of Specie..... 58,917 58
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,166 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 521,661 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,243,641 84
Average amount of Specie..... 213,323 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,214 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,650,883 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
CORNELIUS BOGERT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,190,252 68
Average amount of Specie..... 1,407,871 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 838,350 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,019,716 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. HILLMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A AUGUSTUS E. HILLMAN, Cashier

Sworn before me this 13th day of August, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,862,090 97
Average amount of Specie..... 388,498 19
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 131,612 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,118,508 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,177,306 15
Average amount of Specie..... 1,124,973 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,147 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,039,414 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,074,155 00
Average amount of Specie..... 107,263 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,147 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 928,735 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GUS. J THEBAUD Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,627,214 01
Average amount of Specie..... 280,985 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 200,346 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,060 414 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $144,494 63
Average amount of Specie..... 9 907 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 131,612 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 86,827 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of August, 1855
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $406,851 69
Average amount of Specie..... 25 353 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 64,300 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 140 659 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $192,216 10
Average amount of Specie..... 10,313 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,999 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 107,359 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,003,193 94
Average amount of Specie..... 158 438 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 174,214 00
Average Amount of Deposits..... 842 470 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,307 321 63
Average amount of Specie..... 101,346 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 143,718 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 676,423 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Ass't Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES PALMER, Ass't Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $557,586 44
Average amount of Specie..... 89,586 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,975 97
Average amount of Deposits..... 370,174 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W A HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855
SAMUEL DESBIL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $636,393 70
Average amount of Specie..... 68,010 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 130,333 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 439,331 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM FISHER, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM FISHER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $888,739 31
Average amount of Specie..... 68,893 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,341 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 794,323 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
WM. E. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,468 430 58
Average amount of Specie..... 518,809 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,775 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,497,913 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11 th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $699,778 00
Average amount of Specie..... 34,249 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,350 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 410,763 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,169 177 74
Average amount of Specie..... 124,694 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 196,645 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 660,590 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,013,869 00
Average amount of Specie..... 89 602 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,553 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 703,319 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,461,653 74
Average amount of Specie..... 103,388 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 271,343 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 794,323 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct

W H FALLS, Pr-sident.

Affirmed before me, this 13 h day of August, 1855
E B FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,673,076 07
Average amount of Specie..... 219 339 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 185,982 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,156,251 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 13th day of August 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders put at their office, No 442 Broadway, at their store, 178 PLATT No. 79 Murray st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN AND ERIE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:40 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 5:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buff

New-York Daily Times.

AUSTRALIA.

Interesting Summary of News.

THE RECENT TROUBLES.

Social and Political Condition of the People.
Condensed from the Melbourne Age.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

The three weeks which have elapsed since the preparation of our last summary, transmitted to Europe by the *Lightning* and *Pacific*, have been rather barren of incidents bearing upon our social progress. Our advancement is steady and unfitful—a measured march in place of the old impetuous charge; and there is less chance of our being dismayed by a sudden panic or disheartened by a temporary reverse.

A popular movement for the establishment of suburban municipalities has eventuated in a sort of corporate "swarming off" from the parent hive, and the four districts of East Collingwood, Richmond, Prahran and St. Kilda were each proclaimed municipalities in the *Gazette* of the 24th instant. There is something remarkable in the natural aptitude which the British people everywhere evince for self-government,—the facility with which they improvise municipalities and cognate institutions. In whatever quarter of the globe they establish themselves, and the ready submission they accord to imposts and regulations, which frequently bear oppressively upon the individual, but which have been levied or framed with a politic regard to the welfare and security of all

Public attention has again been directed to the Land Question by the appearance of a vigorously-written pamphlet, entitled "*Homesteads for the People, and Manhood Suffrage*; in a series of four letters, from Peter Papineau, to Mr. John Bull. Digger, Bednigo" These letters ought to meet with attention in England, for the question is an imperial one. They challenge respect, for they constitute a carefully prepared, temperately worded and comprehensive bill of indictment against our rulers, at home and in the colony. On reviewing the counts of this weighty indictment, every unprejudiced individual must be struck with amazement at the folly and fatality of the Government, and the patience and long-suffering of the people.

This all-important question is, unfortunately, as far from settlement as ever. The Commission on the Gold Fields, the Chamber of Commerce, and the great body of the colonists, are almost of one mind on the subject. Many of the squatters are tired of their precarious tenure, and are as anxious as the people to have the matter settled on a proper basis, and yet nothing is done. The old system of auction sales goes on, but this year the prices obtained are much lower, and many lots are rejected, even at the upset price of 20s. per acre. The Government got in 1854 upwards of £1,500,000 for land; this year we do not believe it will get £500,000.

In the meantime we are importing breadstuffs from South Australia, and as the supplies we draw from thence are considerably in excess of the surplus of cereal products there, the Adelaide people are apprehensive that, in a few weeks hence, they will be compelled to appear as purchasers in our market, and re-ship to that colony (at an enhanced price, of course,) the flour of which they were the original vendors. And this competition, for a limited supply, is carried on in a country possessing an almost unlimited area of fertile lands.

We have been treated with criminal injustice by Festus, and we carry our appeal to Cæsar. We ask the Imperial Government to consider these things be? Is the old-world theory—of the many being made for the few—so vigorous and so full of life in Great Britain that you can venture to detach a slip of the poison-plant and insert it in so uncongenial a soil as that of Australia? If privilege maintains a disputed and uncertain footing in an old and aristocratic country like your own, will it be tolerated here? If monopoly is staggering beneath the assaults of its enemies, in the citadel where it once deemed itself impregnable, can it hope to plant a fortress in Victoria, where it is execrated as a curse, and loathed as an infamy? We tell you plainly that against Privilege and Monopoly the people of this colony will contend to the last extremity. These monstrous evils *may* be overthrown by legal and constitutional means, if the Imperial Government is wise, and cares anything for the retention of its Colonial appanage. *They will be overthrown in any and every event.* The discovery of our gold fields rescued you from the jaws of bankruptcy; and the enormous expansion of commerce, occasioned by your wants, furnished employment for your people, and imparted elasticity to your revenue. *Do you owe us no gratitude? Can you offer us no return?* Be assured that if you violate your duty as a parent, *we shall not be slow to renounce our filial obedience as your offspring.*

The Melbourne University was formally inaugurated on the 13th inst. Our colonial "Dons" mustered in great force.

A new bill of considerable importance in a social point of view, has just been introduced into the Legislative Council, after undergoing, for seven months, the deliberations of a Select Committee. It professes to regulate the sale of liquors and to amend the existing law upon the subject. As we had occasion to remark on Saturday, the bill will satisfy nobody; not the publicans, for it curtails their privileges and increases their responsibility; not the advocates of temperance, for it does not go nearly far enough for them; not the general members, for it offers them no additional indulgence, but rather limits those they now possess; not the landlords, for it will diminish the value of public-house property, not the sly-grog sellers, for it shows them small toleration; not the religious community, for it sanctions the violation of the Sabbath; not the friends of rational legislation, for the measure is radically unsound. But we forgot; there *is* one class of *persons* whom it will perhaps satisfy, namely, the wholesale liquor sellers, in whose favor one or two clauses were evidently framed; a fact which may be attributable to the presence of more than one wholesale liquor seller on the Select Committee.

In the matters of art, literature, and the drama, we have little to communicate. Mr Bandmann has been playing a round of Shakspeares and other characters at the Queen's Theatre with brilliant success; and a few days since that gentleman laid the foundation stone of a new theatre, the materials for which have been imported from England by Mr. Coppin. It will seat 3000 hundred people, and is to be completed within thirty days from the time of laying the foundation stone.

A new periodical is announced to make its appearance on the 1st of May, entitled the Melbourne *Monthly Magazine*, to be conducted by Mr. T. L. Bathgate.

The great decline in the wages of the laboring classes during the close of 1854, forced numbers of them to resort to the country or to the various diggings, in order to obtain a livelihood. Those who have done so are mostly all well employed in the interior, and have found that in Victoria, the cities and towns exhaust [illegible] there is a full market [illegible] for their produce in the rural districts, or on the gold-fields. [illegible] to Tasmania, [illegible] who remain in Geelong, [illegible] and their condition better than it was [illegible] since, and wages have once more risen [illegible] we would recommend upon the working [illegible] to return [illegible] to their labor, for the [illegible] of his bringing his wife and children with him, as his position will by that means ultimately become far better than that of the single man.

Up to the present date, the gross excess of arrivals over departures is about 14,000 individuals, at which rate, and taking into consideration the arrivals are always larger towards the end of the year, we may reasonably make an addition of 60,000 to the population from this source during the year; to this we may add about ten thousand for natural increase, which would show that our population is doubling its numbers every five years. Among the immigrants who have lately arrived in large numbers, we note especially the Chinese, who now form about 14,000 of the population of the colony. These are all Indies, and on this account, as well as on that of their assumed paganism, and criminal habits, a strong prejudice against them has arisen among a considerable proportion of the community. A fortnight ago, we reported the proceedings at a public meeting in the Mechanics' Institution on this subject, which ended in a resolution to exclude the Chinese from the colony. The Attorney General, by order of the Executive, is about to introduce a restrictive law into the Legislative Council. The Chamber of Commerce took up the case of the Chinese, and in one of the most numerously attended meetings of that body, on Monday, the 23d inst., passed a resolution to the effect, "that it was contrary to the treaty between Great Britain and China, to the best interests of a colony crying out for labor, and to the spirit of the age, to pass any restrictive law." This was carried with one or two dissentients, and we feel confident that Government will pause ere it pass a law so obnoxious to the feelings of the intelligence and wealth of the community, and which would be sure to be disallowed by her Majesty.

We have had some interesting information relative to the Chinese from a gentleman who has lately returned from the diggings, where he made special inquiries of the storekeepers and others in the habit of dealing with them. It would appear that a Chinaman consumes as follows, on the lowest estimate:

	Weekly.
Two pounds flour, 1s. 6d.; 10 pounds rice, 7s. 6d.; 9 pounds meat, 3s.; tea and sugar, 2s.;	
vegetables, including apples, 6s	20s.
Clothing, boots and shoes, mining tools, &c	5s.
Total	27s.
	Per annum.
This makes the trade of 14,000 Chinese now in the Colony worth, at 25s. per man weekly	£910,000
These 14,000, in China, would only consume 4d each of British and East India produce	233
Difference in Victoria	£909,767

It appears that the gold diggers complain of the Chinese, that they take more than their share of water—a very scarce article on the gold-fields; but it has been suggested that this could be checked by a proper system of police, and by making the Chinese bear whatever extra expense the colony is put to on their account. Proper interpreters, it is likewise suggested, should be brought from China, at their expense, and the provisions of our penal code translated into Chinese and circulated among them. Constables, it is added, might be chosen from the more intelligent of them, who should have power to settle any trivial disputes among the Chinese, and be answerable for such tax as might be imposed for police and protection.

POLITICAL CONDITION.

We are awaiting the fulfillment of the promise given by the Executive to introduce measures of practical reform for the Gold-Fields; as yet, only two measures arising out of the Report have been introduced, neither which has given satisfaction to the colonists in general, or the diggers in particular.

Under the plea of reducing the police expenditure within the limits prescribed by the Council, the Government has been curtailing the police establishment in all its departments, but especially in the Gold-Fields; and it has carried the curtailment so unnecessarily far as to suggest the idea that its design is to leave the diggers almost without any protection at all. In consequence of this—we are sorry to say—outrages on life and property are again becoming frequent at the diggings, and bushranging is reviving. At Ballarat, the miners have held public meetings on this subject, and have resolved, in the absence of police protection, to protect themselves.

Instead of wisely setting itself to remedy these evils, the Legislative Council is wasting its time and the people's patience in holding interminable debates on measures either of no importance, or of positively mischievous tendency. An act has just been passed for the ostensible purpose of preventing public disturbances, but in reality designed to grant compensation to parties whose property may be injured or destroyed during a disturbance.

In the meantime the unpopularity of Sir Charles Hotham is daily increasing. Distrust of his administration, and of himself personally, is now openly avowed by every class in the community, even the most cautious.

THE REAL REMEDY.

It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that when the excitement created in the public mind by the recent disturbances was at its height when the Government seemed to be utterly confounded, and unable to do anything except blindly endeavoring to evade the consequences of one folly by committing another still greater; when the Legislature sat stupefied and speechless, with only just sufficient animation left to signify by a negative its assent to any bill, however unconstitutional, that the Executive commanded it to pass; when the worthy citizens who represent the moneyed interests of Melbourne were panic-stricken; and when those who ought to have been the leaders of the press were dumb, nor dared to offer a single suggestion as to the means by which public confidence and tranquillity might be restored, to a journal once and again urged upon the Government and the colonists the wisdom and the advantages of acting with a singular boldness and decision; and, in spite of the want of precedents, or the possible alarm of Downing-street, to proclaim immediately the new Constitution. So repeatedly did we dwell upon the policy of that course, so fully set forth the arguments in its favor, and so clearly pointed out the means by which it might be effected, that we are certain the minds of our readers must have become thoroughly familiarized to it; and in point of fact, it was a topic of general conversation, and was strongly advocated at more than one public meeting. We foresaw clearly enough that even the section of the colonists whose minds are most slow to move in the direction of political progress, would reach that point ere long. We knew there was no other effectual remedy for the innumerable and insufferable evils which were retarding the advancement of the community; and we also knew that the only reason why the entire mass of the people did not join in demanding of the Government to carry out this great measure was because the question is a complex one, whose merits are not appreciable at first blush, and there existed no organization, by means of which public opinion might be formed, concentrated and directed.

The movement to induce the people of Victoria to seek the authoritative interference of the Governor-General—to which we referred yesterday in terms of sarcastic contempt,—is worthy of some attention, at all events, as another indication of the profound and universal distrust with which Sir Charles Hotham is regarded. We know well enough the class of colonists with whom it has originated; and but that we do not care to break through the cobweb of mystery with which they love to envelop their proceedings, we might name them in a single word. Let it suffice, however, that they are the only class who have not yet openly avowed their want of confidence in Sir Charles Hotham; but by their present step they have committed themselves irrevocably to the now universal sentiment. While, then, we are compelled to treat with contempt the mode in which they propose to embody their new born convictions, we yet coincide perfectly with them in the conviction itself. And, supposing them amenable to reason on the subject, we would put the question to themselves—of what value is the mode of expression, apart from the sentiment it embodies? What, in fact, is the appeal to Sir William Denison but an emphatic protest of want of confidence in Sir Charles Hotham? The ready answer is not to be evaded; and if not, we ask, lastly, whether it would not be the part of wise men to choose that mode of embodying their convictions which shall most directly tend to give them effect, rather than a method, which must of necessity neutralize them? Or, putting the case affirmatively, we would say to these believers in Denison, "You wish to express, in the most decided manner, your distrust of Sir Chas Hotham, and your dissatisfaction with his administration, and therefore you contemplate an appeal to the Governor General. Now, if you are really sincere—if you honestly desire to give effect to the expression of your convictions, you will be willing to select the best means by which that can be accomplished. But the proposed means are the very worst you could select; because they will certainly prove abortive, and because, even if they could prove otherwise, the result would be disastrous for yourselves. For, remember, in appealing to one Governor *against* another, you would simply be courting arbitrary despotism as a remedy for inefficient government. It would be the old appeal to King Stork against King Log repeated once more; and the poor silly frogs would be themselves the victims. But, now, since your convictions are shared by the entire body of your fellow colonists, it is clearly your wisest course to join with them, that by doing so, you may have the benefit of a unanimous, and therefore invincible, demonstration."

If this unanimity were once gained, the solution of our difficulties would be comparatively easy. If the colonists of Victoria would but agree to join in giving public expression to the sentiment which pervades every class, and fills every mind in the community—the real remedy for their political evils would be readily found. The people will not be cajoled into receiving as a boon and proof of state-amnesty, a measure which is in reality proposed as a bait for popularity. If they wish to have the New Constitution prematurely proclaimed, they will only have it as the curollary to Sir Charles Hotham's dismissal. *It is too late now to turn the tide of popular feeling.* No number of meetings of the Executive Council—no number of commissions, no amount of new-born (fictitious) zeal for the public welfare, no quantity of journalistic maunderings in never-so bad English—*not even the proclamation of the new Constitution—will restore the confidence that has gone for ever*, or eradicate the deep distrust that has taken root in every mind. Gradually, but surely, the crisis we have long anticipated is coming, and exactly in the order we have predicted. It will not be long before the entire population of Victoria will unanimously declare that the real remedy for their grievances and their wrongs embraces both the dismissal of Sir Charles Hotham, and a *revised* new Constitution—and both these they will have—or else the latter alone.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroners' Investigations.

Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest on the body of a child named Julia Nunnay, a native of New-York, aged four years and four months, residing with her parents at No. 49 Market-street, who came to her death by the fall of an anchor on her body. From the testimony, it appeared that during the absence of her mother the child left the house and visited a playmate, where she stood looking at the workmen, who raised upon the fluke of an anchor, which, tipping over, fell upon her body, causing internal injuries, which resulted in death. Verdict: "Death by rupture of the liver, and other injuries, accidentally received by the falling of an anchor in front of No. 101 Market-street, Aug. 10, 1855."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hilton, at the City Hospital, on the body of Adolph Ballenberg, a German Jew, aged nearly 40 years, who came to his death by being run over by the Harlem Railroad train, between Mott Heaven and Melrose, on the 7th inst. The testimony taken showed that, owing to a curve in the road, the man who was walking on the track could not be seen in time to avert the danger. There is but little doubt but that deceased had been robbed, as his gold watch and about $50 that he was known to have, were missing when he was found. Verdict accordingly.

Police News.

STREET FIGHT.

On the afternoon of Sunday, John Clifford, a sailor, aged 18, and William Pruttle, aged 19, a cartman, met, by appointment, on Pier No. 8, North River, for the purpose of settling a difficulty by force of arms. With both parties was assembled a large gang of rowdies urging them to the contest. After fighting for about half an hour Clifford, the stronger man, left the ground. Both the parties were subsequently arrested by the Second Ward police and taken before Justice Connolly, who held Pruttle in bonds of $500 to keep the peace for twelve months. Clifford was discharged on condition of going at once to sea.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Thomas Flannigan was yesterday arrested by Policeman Meyer, of the Fourth District, charged with burglary. It is alleged that the prisoner forcibly entered the dwelling of John M. Perry, of No 52 Spring-street, whence he stole a lot of clothing and a gold watch. The entry was made by breaking open the rear window, to which access was had by an alley way off the street. Justice Brennan held the prisoner for examination.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Driscoll, charged with having made a felonious assault on the person of Maurice Zoellner, of No. 58 Oak-sweet, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ford. The assault was made with a knife and severe wounds were inflicted upon the head of complainant; the wounds, being confined to the scalp, are not necessarily dangerous although severe. Accused was held to answer in default of $500 bail, by Justice Connolly.

SABBATH AMUSEMENTS.

John Winters, a sailor, and Francis Williams, a wheelwright, on Sunday engaged in a trial of strength on board a float lying alongside the *Joseph Walker*, winding up the sports by rolling into the water, where their efforts at exhaustion were still continued. During the divertissement, the Fourth Ward Police made their appearance and fished up the combatants, who were conveyed before Justice Connolly, who, after inflicting on them a severe reprimand, discharged them.

WAYWARD YOUTH.

Robert Smith, of No. 114 Seventh-avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of Peter Smith, his own son, and two other boys named John Everard and Charles Brown, charged with stealing from a trunk money to the amount of $50, which was found on the persons of the young culprits and deposited in hiding places described by the wayward child, who, under threats, revealed the circumstances of the larceny to his father. The boys were arrested by Officer Miller, of the Sixth 6th District, and held for examination by Justice Davison.

Fire Marshal's Office—Investigation into the Origin of Fires.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

On the 2d July a fire was discovered in the basement of Thompson's saloon, No 359 Broadway. The evidence shows that a boy belonging to the establishment was in the habit of going into the wine cellar to get alcohol for the lamp used at the cigar-stand. On these occasions he always took a lamp with him. In pouring out the alcohol, the fumes arose and ignited from the unguarded light, thus setting the place on fire.

A case similar to this occurred in the cellar of J. & W. Geery, grocers, No. 710 Broadway, on the 28th of August, 1854, causing the loss of several thousand dollars, since which time Messrs. Geery have always used a closed lantern, which is the only means of safety. An open light should never be used for such purposes.

ANOTHER FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A fire was discovered in a closet in the second story of No. 538 Broadway, about 11 o'clock, on the night of July 3. It was put out very soon, doing but little damage. The investigation has showed that the fire originated in a trunk, that the door of the closet was never locked, and that upon several occasions suspicious persons have been turned off the premises. It was evident that some one entered from the street and set it on fire. There could be no motive for any of the occupants in firing the premises as exhibited by the testimony.

NO. 250 WASHINGTON-STREET.

About 10 o'clock, on the 4th of July night, a fire was discovered in the fourth story of No. 250 Washington-street, among a lot of brooms and mats. After a careful investigation of all the facts, it is supposed to have originated from some rocket or Roman candles being thrown through the window. The balls of fire thrown from Roman candles are dangerous, as they will hold fire for some time after explosion.

PRINCE-STREET.

It will be recollected that about 11½ o'clock on the night of the Fourth of July, the Toy and Firework store, No. 138 Prince street, was on fire, and that several persons who occupied the rooms above had a narrow escape from suffocation. On a thorough investigation it appears that the fire undoubtedly originated from the spontaneous explosion of some *colored Roman candles* which had been in Mr. Jones' possession "over a year. The danger of keeping colored fireworks *of any description* in stores is becoming so evident that it is to be hoped before another Fourth we shall have a law or ordinance prohibiting the storage of such combustible merchandize.

WATER-STREET.

On the Fourth of July, in the afternoon, a fire was discovered in the fourth story of No 132 Water-street, in the Lithographing establishment of John Hooper.

James Burke, one of the witnesses, testified that he was standing on the corner of Maiden lane and Front-street with several other boys between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of the Fourth of July; that he saw Mr. Wallace Hooper, Lithographer, come up Front street from Fulton to Maiden lane; that he passed up Maiden-lane toward Water street, and then turned down Water-street toward Pine-street; that in 15 or 20 minutes afterwards he went to the corner of Pine and Water streets to see another boy; while on the corner he saw smoke issuing out of the premises of Mr. Hooper; that he ran directly opposite to Mr. H.'s window and called out fire and Hooper, as he thought Mr. Hooper was in the premises.

Bartholomew Cronn, testified that he was with James Burke when Mr Hooper passed up Maiden-lane, but thinks it was between 2 and 3 o'clock; that the boy Burke called out Mr. Hooper, and that Mr. Hooper turned his head and looked over toward him; he is satisfied it was Mr. Wallace Hooper, as he has known him for about two years past; he went to the corner of Pine and Water streets; saw Burke there, who called out there was fire in Hooper's place; he pointed up to the building; I looked up and saw smoke coming out of the window. I called out fire, turned round and looked down Pine-street; at that time I saw Mr. Wallace Hooper going along Front-street toward Fulton-street; he was just stepping on the sidewalk at the corner of Pine-street; he looked up and must have seen the smoke; he did not come to the fire to my knowledge.

Michael Haley was also in Maiden-lane and saw Mr. Wallace Hooper pass along.

Mr. Wallace Hooper, testified that he works for his father at No. 122 Water-street; that he has no interest in the establishment any more than employment; that, on the 4th of July he was not in the City of New-York; that he resides in Brooklyn and that he remained in Brooklyn all that day; he heard that a boy said he saw him in Maiden-lane on the 4th; I told him he was mistaken; don't know any one enough like myself to be taken for me; the premises bore the appearance of willful firing, but the evidence did not develope the guilty party.

{Advertisement.}

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

{Advertisement.}

Holloway's Ointment.—Salt Rheum, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Scrofula, and in all Rheumatic cases this reliable Ointment should be used as a sovereign remedy even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

{Advertisement.}

Sleep in Peace.—Haskin's Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any kind of a bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

{Advertisement.}

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Diarrhœa Cordial instantly relieves and speedily cures Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus and Summer Complaints. His Hooping Cough Remedy, for Hooping Cough, Croup, &c., has saved the lives of thousands of children in the present season. It gives prompt relief. Sold by A. Cushman & Co., No. 205 Broadway, and by all druggists.

{Advertisement.}

☞ Brady's Ambrotypes are a new and beautiful novelty in the world of art. They are taken upon glass, and are more durable, beautiful and delicate than the finest daguerreotypes. Taken instantaneously, and adapted to the production of large groups. Made only at Brady's, 359 Broadway, over Thompson's saloon.

{Advertisement.}

Purdy's National Theatre.—Mr. J. R. Scott as *Donald Mora O'Brien*, in the Drama of "O'Neil the Great," was a great performance last night. The piece will be repeated this evening, together with a comic ballet with Mons Schmidt and Mlle. Thereas, and a farce with Fox and the Company.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 13, by James L. Hodge, D. D. Mr Robert R. Story Jr., to Miss Martha Ann, daughter of Robert Knight Esq., all of that city.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 12, Peter Hay, in the 41st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 274 West 18th st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 13, Mrs. Anna M., relict of the late John V. B. Vernon, Esq., in her 64th year.

The friends of the family are invited, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son in-law, C. Van Santvoord, Esq., No. 66 West 11th st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 13, of dysentery, Arline Virginia, only daughter of David H. and Caroline Haddon, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral at No. 57 Leroy st., to this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Marmaduke for interment, by the 9 o'clock train (New-Haven Railroad) on Wednesday morning.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 13, of inflammation of the lungs, Jane Anna, daughter of F. A. and Cecilia F. Morgan, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 63 2d st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug 12, Mrs. Margaret Sause, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family and those of her son, E. J. Sause, are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No 257 Columbia-st., south Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 9, Wilhelmina F. O. Hause, in Sompter st., aged 1 year. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At East Hampton, L. I. on Saturday, Aug. 11, Jane Jo. Ralemon, daughter of A. B. and Jane J. Devenport, aged 3 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 4 Garden st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

In West Morrisania, on Sunday, Aug. 12 Edward F. Bartholomew, Jr., son of Edward and Gertrude Bartholomew, aged 1 year, 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of the family, in West Morrisania.

In West Morrisania, on Sunday, Aug 12, at the residence of her parents Clara daughter of Joseph and Amanda Van Vleeck, aged 10 months and 6 days.

At Stamford, Conn. on Saturday, Aug. 11, Galen A., only child of Galen A. and Mary C. Carter, of New-York.

At Newport, R. I., on Sunday morning, Aug. 12, at the residence of her son in law, J. C. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Mary Bvvance Conwise, in the 84th year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

At Manchester, Vt., on Monday, Aug. 13, Helen daughter of the late Hugh Munro. Her remains will be brought to the City, and due notice of the funeral will be given.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... Aug. 13

$1,000	Kentucky 6s	102	
70,000	Virgin a 6s	86@ 98	
2,100	Ohio 6s '75	112	
1,000	Harlem 2d M Bs	80	
6,000	Erie 1 de '76	88 91	
6,000	do	91	
5,000	do	90@ 91	
5,000	do	b60 92	
5,000	H & H 3d M Bds	83	
10,000	do	b3 77	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	88	
16,000	do	c 88	
5,000	do	b30 88	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's	94	
3,000	N. Y. C. & Han. Rs	87	
26,000	N. Y. Cen. 7's	93	
1000	N. J. Cen 1st mg. bs	98	
25	Commonwealth Bank	100	
200	Nic. Transit Co	13	
200	do	c 13	
41	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	10	
400	Harlem Railroad	c 29	
400	do	b60 29	
200	Cumb. Coal Co	s60 29	
49	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg 102	
100	do	s60 102	
100	do	s6m 102	
50	do	s10 aft opg 102	
100	do	p&c 102	
100	do	s90 102	
12	do	opg 103	
100	do	s30 103	
200	do	b30 103	
60	do	s 103	
200	do	s90 103	
500	do	s3 p&c 103	
44	do	opg 103	
50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	116	
50	do	b60 116	
250	do	b60 106	
13	do	104	

SECOND BOARD

$5,000	Missouri 6s	b3 95	
6,000	Erie Rs of '75	91	
17	Bank of America	114	
50	Canton Company	c 27	
18	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg 103	
100	do	p&c 103	
100	do	opg 103	
25	do	b30 103	
100	do	s90 103	
100	do	opg 103	
400	do	b60 103	
600	do	b60 103	
60	Cumber. Coal Co	20	
50	do	b30 20	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	94	
85	Little Miami R. R.	b8 96	
150	Erie Railroad	b30 53	
50	do	s60 53	
400	Reading Railroad	b3 91	
200	do	s3 91	
100	do	b60 91	
200	do	s3 90	
300	do	b60 90	
100	do	s6d 90	
100	do	b30 90	
100	do	s3 90	
300	do	b10 90	
100	do	b3 90	
100	do	c 90	
125	Ill. Central R. R.	97	
30	do	97	
70	Hudson River R. R.	41	
100	do	b3 41	
200	do	b30 41	
10	Mich. So. & N. Ind. Co	98	
21	Panama Railroad	b 94	
25	Little Miami R. R.	s6	
207	Clev. & Pittsb'g R. R.	76	
100	do	s6m 74	
100	do	s6m 74	
100	do	b60 76	
20	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	c 92	
230	do	s3 93	
100	do	b30 93	
100	do	b60 93	
125	do	92	
225	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b3 88	
45	do	96	
108	Mich. Cen. R. R.	c 101	
100	do	b60 101	
100	do	s12m 100	
25	Wis. Lake Shore R. R.	s6	
26	do	s6	

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The Official Bank Averages for the past week, to Saturday, Aug. 11, as advertised on another page of this paper, exhibit no very important change from the previous week. The Loans are enlarged $655,640, but it is not improbable that part of this is the result of a change of system in some of the Banks in keeping their demand, or temporary loans. A great many of these have heretofore been kept in the Teller's drawer and reckoned among the cash items of the Bank; but recent events may have impressed upon the executive officers the better security of passing all their transactions upon which interest is to accrue, regularly through their discount books. Touching this point, we feel authorized to add that the official explanation which appeared a few days since from the Mechanics' Bank did injustice to some of its neighbors, by assuming that "*all* the old Banks" keep their demend loans in the "loose way" confessed to in this case. There are Banks in the street, we are assured, of equal age, and corresponding or superior capital, that know better, and do better, than to leave their securities at such loose ends. And there are others, we doubt not, that will soon learn better without waiting the costly lesson of adverse experience. The Specie reserve on the present statement is nearly identical with that of last week, not twenty thousand dollars difference. The exact variations in the official showing, are:

Increase of Loans	$655,640
Decrease of Specie	17,689
Increase of Circulation	171,498
Decrease of Deposits	138,670

Including the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 12, '54.	Aug. 11, '55.	Aug. 4, '55.
Loans	$93,435,57	$100,774,209	$100,118,569
Specie	13,522,099	15,280,669	15,296,358
Circulation	8,917,170	7,719,401	7,042,903
Deposits	74,626,389	83,141,320	83,279,990
In Sub-Treasury	5,288,745	3,645,271	3,225,590

It is stated to day that Mr. Robert Kelly, a Director in the Mechanics' Bank, has been made City Chamberlain in place of Mr. F. W. Edmonds, resigned. This, somewhat unexpectedly, secures a continuance of the City Deposits in the Mechanics' Bank.

The demand for Foreign Bills for the Boston steamer, sailing on Wednesday, opened this forenoon with a fair inquiry, though the rates of last week were scarcely maintained, and several large parcels of Southern drawn bills, with City Bank endorsement or guaranty, were taken at 109¾. Some of the regular Bankers drew at 109¾. Francs are in limited supply, except through the established Continental drawers, who ask 5f. 12½c. There is no change to day in Money rates. The business at the Stock Board continues active, though much of it on time contract, not requiring the immediate employment of demand loans. There was a falling off to day in the aggregate sales of both Bonds and Shares, and with the exception of two of the leading Road Stocks, Reading and New-York Central, both dealt in at a further advance, the speculative feeling was less strong than at the close of last week. There was quite an excited episode in the proceedings on the Stock Exchange, at the early meeting of the Brokers, growing out of the announcement in this morning's Daily Times that the new Tonnage regulations of the Central New-York Railroad Company will go into effect on the reopening of the books next week, or soon after. It was stated that instructions had been given to adopt the new rule of admitting but one transfer a day on the same certificate, *on the day of the opening*, when the accumulated transactions of three weeks, or eighteen business days will have to be adjusted. This gave rise to a motion, which was agreed to, to have the President of the Board look into the nature of the change, and report the time and circumstances under which it is ordered to be put into operation. As the orders to the Transfer Agents, and the printed forms with which they have been furnished are now understood, the heavy business of the opening day, involving 20,000 or 30,000 shares, in one way or another, is likely to be brought to a dead lock. The transfers cannot possibly be made on the books, and the Certificates are not in existence, in proper denominations, and cannot be created until some days after the opening, to facilitate transfers by delivery outside the office. Under these circumstances, which will no doubt be made palpable to the Executive officers at Albany and to the two City Directors, it would seem to be premature to assume that the order will be persevered in, or that it has been adopted, in mere arbitrary wantonness to annoy the Brokers and their customers who constantly deal in the Stock. It would be equally premature also, and scarcely fair to the admitted business sense of the Directors, to conclude that the object of the change of certificate and mode of transfer is to drive the New-York Stock Exchange Board to the alternative of striking the Central Stock from their official list. In other words to arrest all public dealings in it, and to destroy its best and most available market. Such, we dare believe, is not the case. The new Certificate and rules were designed to throw additional guards around the transfers of the Stock. After a time, a sufficient number of Certificates will be created to facilitate the ordinary deliveries of Wall-street. The rule that only *one* transfer is to be allowed a day of the same Stock, and that after this single transfer it is to remain loose, in the sole control of the office, until next day, before a new Certificate is granted, will of course have to be modified, as it may be without destroying the main purpose of security. There is yet a week to accommodate the difficulty, and we make no doubt that it will be done.

The comparative July receipts of the Harlem Road were accidentally reversed in our notice this morning. The *increase* of the month was $15,879 over the same month in 1854. Attention is now directed to the advertisement of the Second Mortgage Loan of the Company.

The Money Circulars prepared for Europe, to go by the Boston steamer, and the sales of the day at the Brokers' Board, afford the following quotations for the leading State and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds dealt in on the other side:

U. States 6s of 1867-8	116		72¼
New-York 6s of 1872	110¼		83
New-York 6s of 1873	120		86
Ohio 6s of 1860	105¼		56
Ohio 6s of 1875	112		92
Pennsylvania 5s, old	89		103¼
Pennsylvania Coupons	93		10
Kentucky 6s	102		91
Virginia 6s	96¼		52¼
Tennessee 6s	96½		109¼
Louisiana 6s	95¼		102
Missouri 6s	93½		77
North Carolina 6s	99		88¼
Georgia 6s	99		91
California 7s	86¼		97¼
Indiana 5s	86½		97¾
New-York City 5s, long	100		107
Philadelphia 6s	93¾		111
Cincinnati 6s	96		96½
Baltimore 6s	90½		95
St. Louis 6s	85		92½
New-Orleans R. R. 6s	90		93
New-Orleans 6s, reg	91		85
Pittsburg 6s	82		105
San Francisco 10s	100		101¼
Chicago 6s	98½		99
Detroit 7s	103		106
Cleveland 7s	103½		106

The alterations in United States State and City Bon

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT PORTLAND, ME.

GRAND MASS MEETING.

THE SLAVERY ISSUE DISCUSSED.

Speeches by John P. Hale and other Prominent Men.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 14.

A Mass Republican State Convention is now in session here, and about 1,000 people are present. Among the speakers are Senator JOHN P. HALE and BELL of New Hampshire, WADE of Ohio, and B. F. BUTLER, Esq., of New-York.

The large number present led to an adjournment in the afternoon from Deering Hall to a large grove near the city. Dr. NOURSE, of Bath, presided with fifteen Vice Presidents, representing the principal Counties of the State. Hon. B. F. BUTLER, of New-York, was not present from illness.

Hon. B. F. WADE, of Ohio, was the first speaker introduced.

He thought there was but one issue before the people and that was the question of American Slavery. It is the only one worthy of their consideration. He said, the Whig party is not only dead, but it stinks. It shows signs occasionally of convulsive spasms, as is sometimes exhibited in the dead snake's tail after the head and body has been buried. The mighty gathering of to-day was not the result of the biding of some potent voice, but the uprising of the people to secure great principles and perpetuate freedom. It was evidence to him that the Republican movement comes directly from the people. He was in favor of the Union, but would sooner see it go to pieces than sacrifice the first principle of freedom. [Great cheering.] He believed it was in no sort of danger from the puny arm of the South.

The President then read a letter from Hon. B. F. BUTLER, of New-York, of which the following is an extract:

"In regard to the objects of the Republican Convention about to be held in your State, I am free to say, that, while I think it improper to interfere in any merely local questions, in respect to which the people of another State are divided, I have rejoiced and will rejoice in every demonstration of the popular sentiment in the Free States against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in favor of the restoration of that ordinance of freedom. The injustice and iniquity of that repeal should never be forgiven, nor should the people of the Free States rest satisfied with anything short of its renewal. If it cannot be restored in form to the statute book,—it must be reestablished in fact by the perpetual exclusion of territory originally embraced in it from admission into the Union, except in the character and with the attributes of Free States. In laboring to accomplish this end, the Republicans of Maine are engaged in a good work. They have my hearty sympathies and my best wishes for their success."

Ex-Governor CLEVELAND, of Connecticut, was the next speaker. He was from the Democratic party. It was impossible to dissolve the Union. The South could not live over night with it dissolved. In alluding to the Administration of JACKSON, and that of PIERCE, he said the contrast sickened him, and he would not dwell upon it. He was severe upon the Administration and its supporters, and was enthusiastically cheered throughout.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, followed in a very amusing and sarcastic speech, in which the Slave-power came in for a severe lashing.

At the close of Mr. HALE's remarks, Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, presented a series, declaring it was the opinion of the Republican party, that human freedom is paramount to all political questions in the present crisis—that the Constitution is in favor of the doctrine of impartial government—that Congress is false to its sacred trust until it abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia—that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, and ought to be immediately and unconditionally repealed—that it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit the introduction of new Slave States—that freedom to Nebraska and Kansas should be restored—that the Republican party accept the principles and policy which regard slavery sectional and freedom national.

The last resolution strongly recommends Governor MORRILL to the suffrages of the people for a reelection.

A resolution was demanded by the people on the subject of Temperance, and the Committee presented one, which, with the others, was adopted, declaring the perpetuation and execution of the Maine Law to be one of the fundamental principles of the Republican party of Maine.

Speeches were also made by Mr. STEVENS, of the *Temperance Journal*, and Mr. RICHMOND, a delegate to the recent Philadelphia Convention, endorsing the Republican movement.

A meeting was held this evening at Deering's Hall, at which Mr. BELL, of New-Hampshire, spoke.

The number of persons present at the meeting in the afternoon is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Interesting Concerning the Revolution.

Several Additional Battles Fought.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst.

The revolutionists were stated to be within four leagues of Vera Cruz.

The *Conducta*, from the city of Mexico, with a convoy of Government troops, had stopped at Puente Nacional, with a view of giving battle to the revolutionists.

Accounts are given of the triumphant march of General BLANCO in pursuit of the rebels, and his return to the Capital.

COMONFORT is represented to have been routed by Gen. MARQUEZ, in Tamaaula.

In Michoacan quiet prevailed.

A band of revolutionists is said to have been destroyed near Morelia.

A severe norther had prevailed at Tampico, doing great damage to property, and causing some loss of life. Many vessels lost their deck-loads. The schooner *J. H. Hicks*, of New-Haven, was struck by lightning and so badly damaged that she was subsequently condemned. The schooner *Mary Caroline* was wrecked.

The *Delta* has private letters from Mexico which state that arrests were being made daily in the City of Mexico, as many as sixty having been arrested on one day. Among the prisoners are two Americans.

A great conspiracy is said to have been discovered by the police while searching for criminals, in a convent which had been subjected to inquisition, and several priests were arrested.

Guanajuata it was rumored was in the hands of the revolutionists.

General BLANCO had gone out to fight COMONFORT, the revolutionary leader.

It was rumored at the latest moment that the Conducta which left Mexico on the 18th of July, for Vera Cruz, with $1,500,000, had been taken by the revolutionists. In the engagement which ensued, forty of the Government troops were killed, and of the remainder, 300 had gone over to ALVAREZ.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The steamer *Neutilus*, from Brownsville on the 6th, and Galveston on the 10th inst., has arrived here.

The *Delta's* correspondence contains an official account of VIDAURRE's capture of Saltillo, after two days' fighting. The Government troops were 1,200 strong, with five pieces of artillery. The Revolutionists lost thirty-eight men, while two-thirds of the Government troops were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The Revolutionists were in pursuit of the retreating army.

General WOLL had been reinforced at Matamoras from Tampico.

The force of the Revolutionists was 3,000, with eleven pieces of artillery, and they were under the command of Col. DUNCAN, late of the U. S. Army.

General WOLL had destroyed the suburbs of Matamoras, and many citizens had left for Brownsville.

The Revolutionists were sanguine of success.

New-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 14—10 P. M.

The steamship *America*, is now over ten days out and about due at this port, but as yet nothing has been heard of her.

Fusion Movement in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug 14.

A meeting to initiate a fusion of the Anti-Administration feeling of this Commonwealth, with a new republican organization, is to be held at Chapman Hall, on Thursday morning. It promises great success. Some of the ablest men of the State will be present. The venerable SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, warmly sustains the project and will attend. Mr. ROCKWELL, late United States Senator, gives the movement his hearty approval. It is expected to receive the countenance and support of the leading spirits alike of the old Whig and Free-Soil parties, and of the modern Know-Nothing and Know-Something organizations. It also receives the approval of many former leaders in the Democratic party—such as Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, Ex-Governor BOUTWELL, Mr. BANKS, H. W. CUSHMAN and others. It is calculated that an organization perfected out of these various powerful elements will back up the Anti Nebraska sentiment of the State, by at least eighty thousand if not one hundred thousand votes.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

A deed of lease of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for fifteen years, was executed at St. Louis yesterday, to Capt. GEORGE W. JENKS. The lease conveys all the real estate, tenements, road tracks, bridges, rolling stock, whatsoever of the Company, with the right to collect all tolls, incomes, profit, &c. Capt. JENKS, the lessee, agrees to pay interest on the first and second mortgage bonds during the continuance of the lease, keep the road in good condition and repair; expend within the next five years five hundred thousand dollars, increasing the rolling stock and general facilities to operate the road, so as to accommodate all public demands; pay the Company twenty-five thousand dollars per annum after the expiration of the first five years of the lease, and surrender all to the hands of the Company at the end of fifteen years. The road will be put in motion as soon as the indebtedness along the line is paid off.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Whig Convention of Alleghany County met to-day and resolved to make no nominations, as such action would be controlled by the Know-Nothings. They also resolved that as the offers of fusion with the Democratic party were rejected the Whigs would now cooperate with the Republican movement. Eight delegates were appointed to the Whig State Convention to meet at Harrisburg, on the 11th of September, and were recommended to favor the Republican organization. After the appointment of a County Committee, the Convention adjourned.

Republican Movement in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Meetings have been held here preliminary to the formation of a Republican Association, as an adjunct to the new Northern party. The platform, as proposed, is decidedly Free-Soil.

Secretary GUTHRIE has returned from Cape May. Secretary DOBBIN will return to his post about the 25th inst.

Our citizens are responding to the call for relief from the Gospot sufferers.

From Rio de Janeiro.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The ship *Grey Eagle*, from Rio de Janeiro, July 7, arrived here to-day. She brings no news of importance. When nineteen days out, she was within six days' sail from the Capes. The brig *Bonita*, from New-York, sailed on the 8th of July. The *Indicator*, from New-York, arrived on the 6th. The bark *Hamilton*, for Boston, and the brig *Sequin*, for New-York, sailed on the 6th of July.

State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor.

UTICA, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor met here to-day. DAVID FORD, of Alleghany, was chosen President, and M. B. CONVERSE, of Cayuga, and H. KILLMAN, of Dutchess, Secretaries. No business of importance has yet been transacted.

Death of a New-Orleans Merchant—Yellow Fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 13.

SAMUEL J. PETERS, an esteemed merchant of this city, died on Saturday of disease of the heart.

The total number of deaths during the past week was 413, including 291 from yellow fever.

Judicial Election in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

At an election for Judge of our Second District Court to-day, the Americans carried their candidate by 1,250 majority over all others.

Railroad Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 14.

ALFRED HUNT, a switch tender at this station, on the Connecticut River Railroad, was run over by the locomotive of a passenger train this forenoon. Both of his legs were cut off above the knee. He is not expected to recover.

Loss of the Steamer Kate Swinney.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Late advices from the Upper Missouri, report the loss of the steamer *Kate Swinney*, three hundred miles above Council Bluffs. She struck a snag and sunk in eighteen feet of water. She was on her downward trip and laden with furs and peltries belonging to the the American Fur Company. The boat and cargo proved a total loss.

The Robbery of the Concord Savings Bank.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Two men have been arrested at Gilmanton, N. H., charged with robbing the Savings Bank in Concord. They are connected with the RAND family, who robbed the Virginia Bank of Portsmouth about eighteen months ago.

Freights—New-York to Wheeling.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Goods manifested in Baltimore on Saturday, 11th, were shipped from Wheeling this day by the Central Ohio Road and boats—all trains making time, 5 days from New-York to Wheeling.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug 14.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last, but they contain nothing of importance.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, arrived here from New-York at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday.

Alabama Election.

MOBILE, Monday, Aug. 13.

WINSTON, Democrat, is certainly elected Governor of Alabama by a large majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps—The Union on the Louisville Riots—Virginia Preparing for a Dreadful Contingency.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

I observe that most of the foreign diplomatic corps has returned, including the Mexican, British and Russian Ministers. The leave of absence from the capital lately granted to Gen. ALMONTE was the longest ever extended to a Mexican Minister in this country. The rumored accession of SANTA ANNA's stepfather-in-law to this mission remains in doubt. His ability is not comparable to that of the present minister; but as the most arduous duty of any minister will be to receive the three millions forthcoming under the Mesilla Treaty, it is presumed that his talents are at least equal to any emergency likely to arise.

The *Union* has seized upon the Louisville riots as the occasion for a series of bitter partisan articles against the Know-Nothings. It chooses to forget that the leading Anti-Know-Nothing candidate in Louisville was a Whig—that a very large amount of the property destroyed belonged to that Whig candidate, and that the mass of the actual rioters were Democratic converts to the new Order. Beside, there is no question that the violent language of the Louisville Democratic Press, prior to the election, had a powerful influence in stirring up both sides to violence. But more than all, let it be remembered that the constant approval of the *Union* and affiliated presses—their denunciations, admonitions and provocations, were the cause of much greater outrages by lawless rioters upon the ballot-boxes of Kansas, than it is alleged were committed, or attempted, by the Know-Nothings at Louisville—and that those outrages would have produced the like bloody scenes, had the Northern settlers in Kansas been prepared with arms to resent them.

The Virginia Democracy is putting its house in order for a dreadful contingency—packing its kit, as I may say, for a long journey. Foreseeing the probability of disunion, the Richmond *Enquirer* proposes to provide for it by raising a standing army for Virginia. The State already has a West Point Academy of her own, in the shape of a military Institute, which has done something for its defence against the Yankees. But something more effective is demanded by the state of the times. It is therefore proposed to abandon the militia trainings, and establish a system of military conscription and service like that of Austria, by which 20,000 men shall be kept constantly under arms, and ready to march to the scene of action at the tap of the drum.

The occasion and the manner of disunion are thus stated:

"In a few years Kansas will probably ask admission into the Union as a Slave State, and may be refused. It needs but Freesoil predominance in the House of Representatives to achieve this end. If refused admission into *this* Union, she will undoubtedly be received by another, and The United States, South, will begin their career. This proposition is too clear for argument. Nothing but rank cowardice could induce the South to acquiese in the exclusion of a Slave State on the score of Slavery. We assume, therefore, that the South will not acquiese, and consequently, we fear that, in a few years, Mason and Dixon's line may be the boundary of foreign powers."

This was exactly the language held in 1850 in respect to the admission of California. It was an Abolition State, and if admitted the South would set up a new confederacy, California was admitted and the South did not secede. But let it be remembered, that the South did successfully resist the admission of the new State during a furious struggle of nine months, and the North prevailed at last on that one point only by grauting concessions which have been the source of all our present troubles. It is not too much to say that the "Compromise" of 1850 was the precursor of the Congressional and Executive outrages of 1854, the agitation resulting from which is expected by the Richmond *Enquirer* to shiver the Union. The South threatens secession again in a contingency of her own manufacture. The simple question is, will the North yield again? In my judgment she will, and not only Kansas but Nebraska will be admitted as Slave States. But it is possible that she will not, and if she do not here we have the Richmond platform—a Southern confederacy, with a serried phalanx of rifles and bayonets along the the frontier.

In this view of the case the proposition to commence arming now is sensible and practical. The project of a large standing army and a system of military roads, is well worthy of the consideration of the Legislature, to which it is recommended. These suggested preparations for war at the South are pregnant signs of the times. They should be widely circulated through the conservative press of the North, for, of course, all the dangers around and before us will be instantly removed by the cessation of Northern opposition to Southern demands.

The Court journals have nosed out a new danger to our glorious Constitution. They are now distressed for the independence of the Federal Judiciary. The Freedom of the Northern press in condemning the conduct of Judge KANE in the WILLIAMSON case, leads them to apprehend that some effectual means will be adopted to prevent the repetition of such outrages. The apprehension is certainly not unfounded. The moment Southern supremacy in the legislative and Executive departments of the Government shall be thrown off, that moment the reformation of the Judiciary will begin. The Supreme Court will be reorganized. A Northern majority, proportioned to the popular majority in that section and its preponderancy in political power, will be substituted for the present Southern majority. And, what is more important, the men appointed to that bench, both from North and South, will be men of sound constitutional principles, utterly opposed to the extension of Slavery, and to its monstrous pretensions as a national institution. Of course, some of the present district judges will be impeached, removed or otherwise *punished*, on manifest corruption and tyranny in the exercise of their functions. These instruments of usurpation are playing a game which can end only in the establishment of unlimited despotism or in a revolution. If they succeed in their designs, the friends of regulated liberty will expect to suffer from their vengeance; if they fail, the majesty of the law will be vindicated in the retribution they will receive. Servile imitators of JEFFREY, the fate of that wretch may be their own.

Upon the whole, there is no revolution in modern history that was more logically conducted or more temperately carried forward to its destined ends than that of 1688. There is a surprising analogy between our present condition and that of England from the death of CHARLES to the expulsion of JAMES. For twenty five years the monarchs had struggled to enforce the principles of absolute power. In order to complete the work, JAMES called the Judiciary to his aid, and selected the Judges as the favorite instruments of his schemes. Everything was done in the name of the law. Oppression the most intolerable and principles the most abominable were sanctified by the solemn decisions of the Judges. The whole plot against public liberty would have been executed decently and in order, had the people submitted. They did not submit. The chief judicial conspirator—not the worst, but the most notoriously infamous—was thrown into prison, and died miserably. The rest were dismissed in disgrace and ended their careers in the obscurity for which they were indebted to the contempt and the clemency of the victors in the struggle.

In the United States the same scenes are in progress. For about the same length of time the Government has been engaged in forcing upon the country doctrines and principles directly opposed to and subversive of the Constitution. Every expedient has been adopted to effect a legal revolution, by which the majority of the people shall be proscribed and degraded for the advantage of the minority. This long course of outrage is near its fulfillment. A crisis has arrived, on the termination of which depends the question whether this Union is to continue a confederation of Republican States, or whether it is to become an absolute sectional despotism with a landed aristocracy ruling through an elective executive, of its own choice, on one side, and dependent provinces and a conquered people on the other.

If the cause of the people and the Constitution triumph, beside the reformation and purification of the Judiciary, which I have noticed, an act of indemnity will be passed, by which all who have suffered in body, estate or reputation through such outrages as that just inflicted upon Mr. WILLIAMSON, will be liberally compensated. AQUIDAY.

The Destroyers of our Grain.

In looking over our Wheat reports to ascertain, if possible, the *relative* amount of damage the crop has received from each class of the prevailing destructive insects, we have been surprised at the confusion of terms or names used in the descriptions. Indeed, there seems to be no intelligent comprehension of the difference between these various insects. Thus, from the same town where all the injurious results appear to be traceable to the same cause, we have one writer saying, "We shall lose half our crop by the *weevil*;" another says, "The *fly* is doing us immense harm;" and another still—more cautious in making a distinction—writes, "Much injury was feared from the *insect*, but it will be less than was anticipated." These three reports from a single town are a fair sample of those from the country at large.

It would materially assist investigations upon these insects, and also convey a more definite idea of the character and amount of injury to be estimated, if editors and all others reporting upon this matter, would state exactly what kind of "insect" is at work in their several localities. To facilitate such a course we will give a brief decription of some of the more generally destructive "insects" that prey especially upon the wheat crop. Among these are the *Grain Weevil*, the *Hessian Fly*, the *Clear-winged Fly* or *Wheat Midge*, several varieties of *Grain Moth*, the *Chintz* or *Chinck Bug*, &c.

THE GRAIN WEEVIL (*Calandra Granaria*, or *Curculio Granarius* of LINNÆUS.)—There is a wrong impression as to the character of this insect, and especially in reference to the time of its chief depredations. Quite early in the Spring, while wheat was not yet in blossom, reports came from some interior counties of Michigan that the *weevil* was thus early committing extensive depredations. From many other localities we heard similar reports, but a little later in the season. These were founded in misconception, for the truth is the weevil proper preys only upon the *grain*, commencing its ravages about the time of its ripening, and continuing them long after it is gathered into the granary; hence the name of *grain* or *granary weevil*.

The grain weevil in its perfect state is a dark or pitchy red, winged beetle or bug, about a line and a half, or one-eighth of an inch long. It has a slender proboscis or snout, curving a little downwards. The thorax, or chest, constitutes about one-half of its body, and is nearly as large as the abdomen, or belly, lying back of the middle ring. The thorax is punctured with a large number of holes, giving it a rough appearance. Over the abdomen are delicate wings, which are shielded by wing covers, having lines or furrows upon their upper surface running parallel with their length. The wings do not entirely cover the tip of the abdomen. The female punctures the ripening or ripened grain with her beak or rostrum and deposits one and sometimes two eggs. From the egg is hatched a grub or worm, which eats its way into the grain, closing up the aperture behind it with excrements so that it lies perfectly shielded from external injury. No mechanical action short of crushing the kernel, can disturb the destroyer. They are effectually destroyed by kiln-drying the grain. This worm or grub grows to about one twelfth of an inch in length; its body is white and soft, with nine rings around it. The head is small, round, yellow colored, and provided with cutting instruments. Arriving at maturity, which is not till after the flour portion of the wheat kernel has been principally devoured, this worm or larva assumes a nymph or chrysalis state, (like that between the worm and the butterfly,) and within two weeks after the perfect weevil is formed, which eats its way out through the shell, and goes forth to deposit its eggs in turn upon other sound kernels. They are very productive, a single pair often multiplying to five or six thousand in a single year. Both the perfect insect and the grub feed upon the grain.

THE HESSIAN FLY, (*Cecidomya destructor*,) is so named because introduced, or supposed to have been, by the Hessian soldiers employed by the British during the Revolutionary war. It was first discovered in the vicinity of New-York, from which point it extended in all directions, its usual rate of advance being from 15 to 25 miles a year. The full grown *Hessian Fly* is nearly the size of a small musquito, which it resembles in general form. It has, however, no bill for sucking blood, and has proportionately a larger thorax or chest, and a smaller abdomen or belly than the musquito. There are two broods hatched annually, from eggs deposited in September and May. The full-grown fly deposits its eggs, which are very small reddish grains, in the upper channels of the wheat leaf, soon after the stalk begins to branch. As this takes place in September or early in October, late sown wheat usually escapes the Autumn eggs. These eggs hatch out in about 15 days, producing a small worm, which works its way down between the leaf-sheath and stalk to a point below the surface of the ground, where, in the form of a white or spotted maggot, it lies concealed, and sucks out the juice of the plant. In a few weeks it arrives at full growth, and changes to a pupa or chrysalis state, of a cone-like or flaxseed shape. In this state it lies until the following Spring, when the perfect fly comes forth and deposits a second brood of eggs, which attack the wheat stalks above the ground, but near the lower joints. The juice extracted weakens the stalk and it crinkles down. Its effects are not very visible until the stalk has attained nearly its full growth, when by going through a field the extent of its depredations is generally known by the number of lodged or fallen stalks. The flaxseed grub when present may be found much earlier by carefully stripping down the leaf sheath from the still green and upright stalk. Since the point of attack is usually below the gathered portion of the straw, the grub is left in the field, where it undergoes its transformation to come out the perfect fly again in Autumn. It is on this account that burning the stubble soon after harvest has proved a partial remédy against future attacks. There is a parasitic insect enemy, which multiplies faster than the Hessian fly, and to which we are indebted for the disappearance of this pest after its prevalence during a few years in any locality.

THE CLEAR-WINGED WHEAT FLY, (*Cecidomya Tritici.*)—This fly, by many called the MIDGE or WHEAT GNAT, resembles the Hessian fly in general form and size, but differs from it in having an orange-colored instead of black body, clear or transparent wings instead of dark; its antennæ or horns are longer and more fringed, its legs are longer and more slender, and its abdomen is covered with short hairs and blunt at the extremity, instead of smooth and pointed like that of the Hessian fly. It undergoes its changes in the soil and attacks the blossoms and immature grain instead of the straw. These distinctions should be studied, for upon a clear understanding of them depends the treatment to be pursued.

The clear-winged wheat-flies conceal themselves among the grass and leaves during clear midday, but morning, evening, and on cloudy days, they appear in swarms over a wheat field, and deposit their eggs in the heads. In the course of a week or so these eggs hatch out orange-colored maggots which feed upon the pollen of the flower, and finally attach themselves to the soft grain. They cannot injure the kernel after it has acquired some degree of hardness. They do not make their appearance until the latter part of June or forepart of July, according to the latitude, and only attack the wheat while in a soft state, and on this account early wheat escapes injury. Using only the early, hardy varieties, or sowing early, and forcing to quick maturity with guano or other stimulating manures, are the best known means of escaping this insect. The yellow or orange-colored maggots are easily observed—there frequently being as many as twenty or thirty, or more of them, on a single wheat-head. We have often found several of them on a single kernel, upon carefully removing the chaff or sheath. From the imperfect descriptions given, we think that much the greatest "insect" injury of the present season has been done by this species. During the latter part of July and the fore part of August, the maggots or worms obtain their full size, cast off their skins, descend to the ground and bury themselves half an inch or so below the surface, where they remain during the Winter, and come forth perfect flies the following season, to continue and multiply their depredations. It is against this fly that sprinkling lime over the growing wheat, burning sulphur in the field, and such-like means, have proved a partial remedy.

The GRAIN MOTH (*Tinea Granella*,) when fully developed, is a small winged insect, a little resembling a butterfly in its general form. Upon its head is a white hairy tuft, and two short antennæ or horns. Its fore wings are mottled with black, white and intermediate colors, always with one black rectangular or square spot near the middle of the outer edge. The eggs are deposited in Spring, and again in the latter part of the Summer. The first brood are hatched in July, and take the form of a sixteen-legged caterpillar, with a naked soft body, nearly half an inch in length. They gnaw the surface of the grain, and cover it with a thick web, which sometimes fastens together a number of kernels. After a time these caterpillars spin a cocoon, in which they undergo the usual transformations, like those of the butterfly.

The ANGOUMOIS MOTH (*Anacampsis cerealella*) is another grain-moth, which has proved immensely destructive in France, especially in the province of Angoumois, from whence it derives its name; and the same moth, or one very similar, has appeared in this country. The perfect insect is a very small moth, of a pale cinnamon brown color, and satin lustre. Its wings are long, narrow, broadly fringed and ash or lead-colored. It has two thread-like antennæ or horns consisting of numerous bearded joints; a spiral tongue of moderate length, and two tapering feelers turned back over the head. It lays twenty or more eggs upon each of three or four wheat grains, and within a week these hatch out little worm-like caterpillars not thicker than a hair, which immediately disperse, each selecting a single grain and burrowing into its most tender part. Within the grain (and not upon the surface like the grain-moth) it devours all the heart portion, then spins a web to divide its cell into two cavities, in one of which it deposits its excrements or rejected fragments of food, and in the other it undergoes its transformations preparatory to coming forth a perfect moth. These, like the grain weevil, may be destroyed by kiln-drying.

There are several other species of grain-moths, but they are yet imperfectly known, and have not been generally destructive.

CHINTZ or CHINCK BUG (*Lygæus leucopterus.*) This insect has proved more destructive in Virginia and other Southern States than at the North. In its perfect state it has a black downy body about one-sixth of an inch in length, and is readily distinguished by its white wing-covers, upon each of which there is a short, black central line, and a large black oval spot upon the margin. They do not arrive at their perfect state until about the time the wheat is ready to cut. Previous to this they are without wings and resemble the bed-bug in odor and color. It is at this time that they are most destructive. From the eggs laid in the ground the previous season, the young come forth in the Southern States in May.—later at the West or North,—at first of a bright red color, but changing with age to brown and black. They travel from field to field in immense columns, like Locusts, destroying everything as they proceed. They destroy wheat by attaching themselves to the green stalk and sucking out the entire moisture. They have been arrested in their course by running ditches across the field before them, filling these with dry straw which is set on fire when the bugs are seen thereon. They have also been destroyed by burning the dry leaves of the forest, upon which they have settled.

Reports of Harvest Prospects.

From the Correspondence of Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No 25 Nassau-street.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, S. C.—A good account of the crops in this section can be given. One who has been familiar with the farming interests of this section for the last ten years says, that during this whole of that time, the prospects of the present growing crops have not been equaled—the soil of Carolina never produced finer crops than are raised this season. The Wheat harvest was abundant. Oats very fair, Corn luxuriant and rich—far better than planters ever hoped to see upon their lands. Cotton is better than usual at this season, the stalk large and the branches well fruited. If no accident happens to cut Wheat or to destroy the crops, our planters and the whole country will be relieved from the pressing stringency of the money and provision markets. Our farmers are anticipating rich harvests.

PICKENS DISTRICT, S. C.—The Wheat and Oat crop in this District is very good, heavy and well filled. Much more abundant than usual. The Corn crop is very promising for the season, and a large yield is anticipated.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, IND.—Our farmers have had more than an average crop of Wheat this year, but after it was cut and shocked the bad weather injured it very seriously, so upon the whole, we will have just about an average crop. Corn promises fair.

ILLINOIS.

DEWITT COUNTY.—The crops are generally as good as ever known in this part of the State. It is the universal exclamation—"what fine crops!" Wheat is good, and there is an abundance of it. Farmers are preparing it for market. It sells from 90c. to $1 10 per bushel. The Corn is also very good, and the farmers have more acres by half in this County than they have had heretofore in any one year. Oats and Hay are very good, and in abundance of them. Potatoes are not quite as good as was expected, but there will be a great abundance of them.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.—The Wheat crop has turned out well—better than expected, and other crops looks well. Prospects favorable generally for farmers.

WARREN COUNTY.—Our prospects for Wheat in May were very promising, but the Chinch Bug has ruined some fields. Our farmers will do well this season.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.—The harvest in this section has been much injured by the heavy rains. Timothy and Oats nearly a total loss. Wheat injured, though we will have considerable for market.

LOGAN COUNTY.—The Wheat harvest in this county is completed. The yield will be very great, as there was much more than usual sown last Fall.

In some localities it was injured by the bug, but not to a very great extent. The Corn crop will be the finest and largest ever raised in this county. Our barns will be filled to overflowing, and our farmers and merchants rejoice and are glad.

WISCONSIN.

DODGE COUNTY.—Crops were never better in this section. All agree that there is a larger yield, and a greater breadth of land sown than ever before. Winter Wheat is now being secured, and although we have had considerable rain of late, I hear of no complaints of injury to the Wheat crop, which is abundant and of good quality, "croakers" to the contrary notwithstanding.

OCTAGAMIE COUNTY.—There is a prospect of an abundant harvest this season. The Wheat crop is very fine in this neighborhood. All branches of business seem prosperous. The lumber trade is carried on extensively at the west of us, Appleton, on the Wolf River. With four saw mills at this place we are enabled to supply the home demand.

American Tamarinds.

WM. M. SINGLETON, Esq., of Winchester, Va., has succeeded in obtaining a fine growth of Tamarinds from seeds procured at a confectioner's shop. One of these trees, eight years old, and measurings ix inches in diameter, last year perfected fruit of a quality quite equal to that imported. In addition to its value for fruit, it is a most beautiful ornamental tree, having a rapid growth, symmetrical form, and beautifully delicate foliage.

This tree is worthy of a trial upon the Western prairies. The seed may be sown either in Fall or Spring, in drills about four inches apart, and covered with two or three inches of light rich soil. It is preferable to sow late in the Fall, in order that the hulls may be acted upon by the frost. When the shoots are about three feet high, they may be transplanted to the sites where they are to remain permanently. A handful of tamarinds from a fruit store will supply any one with seeds for a trial.

FROM HAVANA.

A Grand Gala Day—and a Storm.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

Last Sunday was to have been a grand gala day for our military heroes, but a tempest passing over the city prevented the display of our loyal galoon trappings and harness of war. Orders announcing the vote of thanks passed by the Cortes on the 29th of June last to General JOSE DE LA CONCHA and the regular and volunteer forces under his command, for their prompt, patriotic and devoted action for the preservation of the public peace and order under the late very threatening *appearances*, were read at the heads of regiments and battalions at or near their respective quarters. The speech of General CONCHA condemning *infinite matter* in some one hundred and twenty-eight words, is a very broad confession, as to the past, but will be received with the echo of his last words—"Viva España! Viva la Reina!" wherever read, and with most uproarious enthusiasm by the battalion of negroes not yet loosened from their military obligations and relations. It is now doubted whether General CONCHA will continue his intention of disbanding the colored troops, as the cause to be obtained thereby—the absorption of "three millions" capital stock for "the Spanish Bank of Havana"—has totally failed. I presume that he has gone too far with all the late enrollments to retract his policy;—but he may still keep in service the corps organized by General PANUELA. We have had reports of a few cases of yellow fever among Spanish soldiers which have arrived from the Peninsula in the last two or three weeks—and one or two strangers have fallen victims to their own imprudence. There is nothing like epidemic—but not the health of the past weeks. Business remains as last week, very dull. Exchange not active, New-York at ¼ discount, Boston, &c., ½ to ¾ discount, London 10 to 10¼, premium. The French brig *Orestes* left port 7th for a cruise in the Gulf. Havana and the country reported in good health. I hand you the *Prensa* which will give you the *spirit* of our enthusiasm.

Remaining, &c.

Yellow Fever at Port-au-Prince.

The *Rolling Wave* arrived at Quarantine on Monday, from Port-au-Prince, bringing sad news in reference to the prevalence of yellow fever at that and adjoining ports. While at Port-au-Prince, the *Rolling Wave* lost her Captain and three of her crew, from yellow fever; and the American Consul of said port, ascertaining the above facts, placed Capt. JOHN BANSON in command of the vessel, and shipped men enough to work her, and to make up the deficiency of crew created by deaths from the pestilence. The dead Captain was brought to Quarantine, from whence he will be conveyed to Fall River—the residence of his wife and family.

Brig *Josiah Jas*, Capt. CHEESEMAN, also arrived from Port-au-Prince on Monday. She reports yellow fever to be prevalent and violent, and that while in port she lost two of her crew.

SUMMER GLEANINGS.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

Congress Hall, Saratoga, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

It is indeed very foolish in the eyes of some people to devote so much time and space to chronicling what is done at Saratoga and Newport. All their editors are is their eyes trifles which should either be passed by in silence, or condemned as silly. Such people are not philosophers—they do not see the beginnings and the ends of things. There is no influence so great as the social influence considered with reference to public or private affairs.

Sir WALTER SCOTT was famous as an author, but he had not been famous as a conversationalist, and the great secret of his fresh and sprightly delineations of character, was his skill in drawing out the most humble, and learning the secret springs of thought and action. He was one time traveling in a stage-coach with a companion whose taciturnity he deemed impossible to overcome. Every question asked or subject introduced elicited only monosyllables, till they passed a tannery, when the silent man awakened as by an electric shock, and the remainder of the journey was as conspicuous for his volubility as before for his dumbness. Then there are some people that even a tanning cannot inspire—who are so mechanical that they go to and fro which absorbs them day and night, like a shuttle, without thought, and therefore it would be impossible for them to talk of it to edification to others.

Some very wise people think the world is composed of statesmen, politicians, lawyers, brokers, and merchants, without any reference to their being married all. Unless they are attending those important affairs they are not worthy of consideration, and women and children are of still less consequence. They help to fill up space, but in matters of moment, and especially in the making up of a paper, neither their wishes nor their necessities should be consulted.

But because they are women and children and do not go to Congress and elections, because they do not buy and sell and wrangle about public matters, must they have nothing to read? Must they be treated as if they were imbecile, and the children compelled to grow up in ignorance because they cannot understand party politics, or tread the intricate mazes of diplomacy and revel in descriptions of war and bloodshed? Newspapers of every name and character devote far too much time and space to the details of crime, whether it be the wholesale murder of battle-fields, or the disgusting revelations of police courts. The daily journals, the best of them, yes, the *mildest* and most *accommodating*, minister altogether too much to the love of excitement, and there is scarcely a day that the least exceptionable morning paper does not contain news, which no "well regulated family" would allow in any other form to come within its precincts.

The daily paper is the one great influence compared with which all others are trifling. All over the country, East and West, the paper goes where nothing else in the way of literature can come—it must be church and school-house and prayer meeting, and should adapt itself to every intellectual and social want.

If the politicians who are wrangling, and the diplomatists who are scheming all Winter, could all meet at these gathering places, shake hands, and walk and talk and dance together for a week or month, half the bitterness of political strife would be destroyed. This is the only place in which they will ever attempt to make themselves agreeable—to mingle with ladies and cultivate geniality and politeness. These are the strongest links to bind us together as a nation—the best crucible in which to weigh national faults and national virtues.

There is one good it does, if no other, for men to mingle so freely with these elegant women. They must treat them with respect. Men who board in ordinary hotels, associating principally with men, become coarse.

"Oh, dear," says a glum bachelor, "it is a great bore to be obliged to take off my hat every time I walk through the saloon where ladies are."

Yes—but it is very well that you are compelled to this mark of respect. You sit in bar-rooms and offices and reading rooms, where you dispose of your hat and your feet as suits your convenience, till you find politeness irksome. An elegantly dressed woman is a wholesome restraint, if nothing more, upon boorish manners.

Everything that concerns our conduct in life is important. Everything that influences social and domestic happiness, has not an indirect, but a very direct bearing on State policy, on war and the fate of nations. What is done in Congress, in Parliament and on battle-fields, is only the result of social and domestic influences, and the paper has only done half its duty that continually arrays these consequences before the world, and leaves causes untouched.

When will men begin to practice according to their theory? By the mothers these politicians are trained, yet it is no matter what these mothers are. By the mothers they are to be so instructed that they are to grow up the friends of temperance and purity and the highest principles, and yet they must do it without being themselves instructed. The influence which mothers can exert upon boys, is always in danger of being counteracted by the much more potent influence to which they are subjected the moment they go out among men. One conversation in almost any bar-room, or shop, or depôt, will obliterate the impressions of many prayers. Men have nothing to do with refinement, —men have nothing to do with what affects the heart; they must be kept all the time in a ferment; they alone keep the world in motion;—but I do not think it would be so great a calamity as might happen if it should stay a moment and take breath.

Let every paper do its utmost to influence this election, and the next, and all other great public events; but it is the quiet and thorough renovation of the heart—the still, small voice that affects the conscience and changes the hidden purposes, that is to remodel the world, and man, as well as women and children, need this influence. It is useless to say this is not a newspaper's business; it is the business of the newspaper to do all the good it can, directly and indirectly, positively and negatively. The simple story that teaches the heart, and illustrates principles, may do more good than whole columns of argument and dissertation, wrangling and strife.

Until the principles of action are right, there is always danger that temptation and controlling circumstances [illegible] will influence conduct; and there is no danger that statesmen and politicians will be too much guided by charity, long suffering and love; they are not apt to be too refined and amiable in their habits, and it is the testimony of almost every people where the members of a Legislative Assembly meet to attend to the affairs of the Nation, that a majority of them are a disgrace to humanity. We will not ask that women go with them there, in any capacity, and do not think her influence would be any restraint in the things which they need most to reform. But it is woman's sphere to stay in her quiet home, and think and write for those who go abroad, and it is too late now for the mazes of politicians to put a seal upon her lips. It is she who best understands heart-wounds and knows how to apply the remedy. It is she who best understands the art of promoting family comfort, and it is right that those who have had the best opportunity of learning should instruct and encourage others.

In all these quiet homes there are a multitude of young women who are to be the wives and mothers of future politicians and statesmen and EDITORS! They are looking for the bread of knowledge. The journal that combines the greatest amount and variety of news, literature and heart-impressing truth, is the one they should have.

There may be a great deal of harm done at watering places. The gambling and the gossip are here as elsewhere, and there is much of folly—there are aspiring daughters and manœuvering mammas—there are hopes and heart-aches, there is ambition, love of display and extravagance; yet there is an abundance of good things and a fusion of light and love, rich and poor, good and evil, which has a happy influence on society. There may be fostered in some a love of excitement and a distaste of quiet pleasures, but those who cannot survive a little variance of the monotony of life, without being unfitted for all its sober duties, might as well be treated as the Indians treated the papooses who could not swim. It is of little use for them to live.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

FROM NEWPORT.

Afternoon Drives—Benevolent Fairs—Fresh Arrivals—Ride to Bateman's—The Fair—New Comers.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

On those afternoons when the tide is high, and the beaches, in consequence, not available for vehicles, the favorite drive is to BATEMAN'S, along the harbor shore, beyond the fort, across the pleasant farm whose owner gives its name to the rock-bound mage of the Atlantic, the length of many acres. The carriages gather at a breezy cape whence the ocean spreads to view; thence we see Point Judith without a glass and hail the white pharos of 'Beaver Tail," and the heaving light-boat in the offing. Near by, wedged into the rocks, is the weed-grown prow of an old wrecked vessel and the solitary grave-stones of some unknown mariners, whose bodies were cast ashore years ago by the pitiless surf. These melancholy trophies of ocean's fury offer a pensive contrast to the cheerful faces beaming from landau, gig and chariot on a Summer day, and the calm blue surface of the sea glistening in the peaceful sunshine.

The cordial breeze makes a salubrious sphere in which it is delightful to rest awhile, to gaze on the deep, or talk *al' fresco* with the lively group thus assembled at an improvised oceanic reception. The very horses stand contentedly, as if aware that all their fine points were admired. A carriage becomes, on these occasions, the confessional of many a lover braced to a courageous popping of the question by the invigorating air; and, as it fans the smooth cheek and dallies with the moist hair, the fair look fairer; and the relentless old gossip chats with a more vivacious malevolence. Sometimes we might fancy old Neptune hoarsely chuckling over his impromptu levee, or inclined to steal up treacherously and carry to his marine caverns the laughing maidens whose garments flutter on the rocks kissed by his satellite waves.

It seems odd, when we consider the thing, to ride four miles after dinner, for the apparent purpose of gazing at each other from carriage windows and over horses' necks. Seen through a spy-glass, from a distance, the scene would naturally excite wonderment; but it is, in fact, a mutual inhalation, which, you know, is the last medical fashion; and why is it not just as rational for people to take sea-air together as ices or caudle? It is certainly as wholesome a repast, and, to judge by appearances, equally enjoyed. "I believe nothing makes human creatures so good-tempered as out-of-door pastimes; the highest ancient philosophy was imbibed in groves; and, in the presence of nature we grow less conscious and more tranquil;—so the diurnal swarming of the visitors and residents at Newport, at this angle of the sea, is not so absurd after all. The return is made charming by picturesque glimpses of the beautiful harbor, whose azure waters give back the rosy glow of sunset; happy children throw pennies to the boys who open the fine gates; shawls are considerately thrown over fair shoulders; the horses are urged to a brisk trot; and, as the various parties alight at hotel, villa and cottage, all exclaim "what a pleasant drive!" and hasten to prepare for "hop," concert or visiting.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find in any community on this side of the water, a more gifted, agreeable and benevolent circle of ladies than is included in the permanent society of Newport. Superior female conversation and unexceptionable families of wealth, are the two noticeable social facts—more apparent when the annual tide of fashionable or pleasure-seeking visitors ebbs and leaves the place to its own natural beauty and domestic refinements. There was more wit and intellectual enjoyment at the weekly meeting of the Ladies' Club here last Winter than one encounters in any set of intimates in our large cities; and the active and habitual charities that occupy their leisure evince a truly Christian spirit. One is constantly reminded of the life described by Miss YONGE, in the best of her religious novels; a contented, useful and rational life is achieved by mutual and well-directed effort, devoid alike of ostentation and extravagance. How much a result so uncommon in America, is owing to the absence of the commercial spirit and the ambitious style of living elsewhere so evident, it is difficult to say; but it is certainly a fortunate coincidence which made this old seaport town the nucleus of such an intelligent and conscientious society, dwelling apart from the din of trade and the unwholesome extremes of metropolitan display.

For several months the lady residents of Newport have been heartily engaged in all kinds of handiwork, to furnish materials for a Fair in aid of the building fund of a new church. In the lower part of the town there is a miscellaneous population composed of factory workers, boatmen, and others, in humble circumstances, who are prevented by the distance and the expense from attending churches nearer the centre. The Irish are provided, as they ever are, by the watchful zeal of mother church, with an accessible place of worship; but the poorer class of Protestants have long needed a free chapel in their quarter. It was, therefore, determined to erect a temple, under the auspices of old Trinity parish; several gentlemen of wealth interested themselves in the project, and the Bishop of the diocese made a successful appeal to the original Episcopal congregation; further means were, however, indispensable, and the ladies took the matter up in earnest.

Their Fair was opened at the large hall adjacent to the Ocean House, on Tuesday, and closed with an auction of the small residue of disposable articles, the following evening; the sale being conducted by a comical genius, well-known and much honored in all social and sporting circles, who made a truly laughable *pell-mell* of the occasion; and, as he has often done before, sat the table in a roar. Give a dash of *Falstaff* to the proportions, and the jokes of JOHN KEESE, and you have in your mind's eye the person and the method of this delectable auctioneer. So many graceful ladies have never lent their presence to such an enterprise; look at them and you will acknowledge the vision cheaply bought, indeed, with the entrance fee; There is a widow the sight of whom makes you forget old *Weller's* sage cautions in an instant, here a face that would do for a Madonna without altering a line; now the bright sallies of one lure you to purchase a bouquet; a slice of boned turkey; and again you watch the hand which wrote "Amabel" as it notes the names of subscribers to a raffle; gay-tinted hoods and jackets, aprons and pincushions scatter rival hues; fortune-tellers point their slender wands; dolls and baby-houses attract bewildered children; exquisite smoking-caps tempt gruffy old bachelors; and such an amount of *cruel* work is positively distracting. Examine those beautiful paper weights; they are oval stones from the neighboring beaches, painted in oil with Newport scenes—a quaint group of rocks, an inlet with a sail-boat, the fort, the old mill, etc. That mellow, expressive chalk-et picture of "the mother and child," so alive with the sentiment of infancy and maternity, is the offering of the skillful miniature painter, RICH'D M. STAFFO; this effective head is from the pencil of Miss STUART, daughter of the great painter; those beautiful drawings were executed by two young ladies whose tasteful ability was never dreamed of by half their acquaintance; yonder crowd are inspecting a book illuminated in the style of the ancient missals—a few gems of poetry elaborately printed in German text, and around it the most artistic designs in gold and colors—truly a marvel of taste, ingenuity and perseverance, and all the work of one young lady. We will take a share in that raffle—the two hundred and sixteenth! In the evening of each day, the Germanians have enlivened the scene by their music, and a perfect tide of fashion, beauty, belles and beaux have passed round the gay counters. It was like a morning in the Palais Royal or Rue Viviens, and something beside cash was lost across the counter. STERNE would have bought gloves, if the fair traders had tried them on, all day; and even satiric THACKERAY given the spectacle a gentler name than "Vanity Fair." Its success, financially speaking, has surpassed all expectation; the walls of Emanuel Church will rise as many feet as three thousand dollars will pay for, in consequence of this well arranged enterprise of "the ladies of our isle."

The accomplished correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* is, however, mistaken in saying that the idea of church fairs in Newport originated with the Catholics. They were initiated by the Unitarians, whose comparatively slender treasury has been thrice replenished by such an expedient—cordially sustained by the societies at Taunton, Fall River and Providence.

A new installment of representative men, by the association of ideas, suggest quite a variety of public interests. There is President KING, of Columbia College, whose old-fashioned courtesy recalls the palmy days of the *New-York American*, when CHARLIE HOFFMAN wrote letters from the West in its columns, and "Ianthe" impassioned poetry, and its editor was, indeed, a *gentleman* of the Press. The Catholic question and the fate of Italy come home to us at the sight of Dr. ACHILLI, the converted Italian priest, whose imprisonment in the Castle of St. Angelo, and prominence in a famous English trial, are well known. HENRY S. SANFORD and BANCROFT DAVIS, ex-United States Secretaries of Legation at Paris and London, revive the days of the black coat innovation, when it was bravely attempted to *Franklinize* American diplomacy, and MARCY failed to sustain the republican costume he courageously initiated. Clerical dignity shows an erect and refined Episcopal column in the person of Bishop EASTBURN; and medical literature a faithful advocate in DR. J. G. ADAMS, of your City; while the silver hair of Mr. BRYAN—exactly the tint that GUIDO loved—is identified with the New-York Gallery of Old Masters in Art, and the young epicures of the Union Club.

CANONICUS.

A FLIGHT FOR FRESH AIR.

The Franconia Mountains—The Flume House—Lake Winnipiseogee—Mountain Air and its Effect—The Man Who Taught Frank Pierce to Dance.

If you are "wilted with Summer heats," and sick from the smell of gas, and have no country seat of your own, nor a father's farm house to flee to, take your carpet bag in your hand and follow the present writer to the Franconia Mountains, where you will be sure of an exhilarating atmosphere and beautiful sights enough to repay you a thousand times for the time and money which their enjoyment costs. You have your choice of three or four different routes, but the better way will be to go by the Fall River boats to Boston, and there take the Boston and Maine Railroad to Dover in New-Hampshire, as in so doing you will pass through the great manufacturing town of Manchester on the Merrimack, and will see besides a good many other of the thriving and renowned villages of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, among which is Exeter, where WEBSTER and many more of the great men of New-England went to school in their boyhood; you also pass through the ancient town of Andover, where the first Theological Seminary was built in this country, and where the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* now resides. At Dover, the home of JOHN P. HALE, you take the cars on the Cocheco Railroad for the head of Lake Winnipiseogee, where you will find the steamer *Dover*, a boat of most excellent arrangements, so incredibly clean, and with so obliging and fatherly a captain, that you will bear her in grateful remembrance all the rest of your life. Probably you will not find so great a crowd of ladies and gentlemen on board of her as we did, for it happened to be a gala day on the Lake, the stockholders of the road having arranged to give their wives and daughters a trip across this beautiful sheet of water on the occasion of their annual meeting, or something of that sort. But the crowd was not so great as to interfere with our enjoyment of the bold and beautiful scenery, which greatly resembles that of the Hudson on the Tappan Sea, nor of a capital dinner, one of the ingredients of which was boiled halibut, and of which a lady who sat near us at the table, partook, because she "presumed it was caught in the Lake." The Lake is thirty miles in length, or at least from the starting point to Centre Harbor, where you land and take stage either for North Conway or the Flume House, passing through Plymouth, one of the prettiest villages we have ever looked upon; and, as you approach it, you look down upon its elegant cottages, neat gardens and luxuriant fields from the wooded heights of a mountain, as though you were looking down upon a toy village. The road from Centre Harbor to this place is over a mountain, which affords many glorious views, and the sweet balsamic air is most exhilarating to the feelings. After leaving Plymouth, the ascent is some times steep and sometimes gradual, but the road winds its way through a most charming country and by the side of the rushing Pemigewasset, which you now and then see tumbling over its rocky bed, but always hear as it dashes seaward, leaping over precipices and turning mill-wheels. You reach the Flume House in the Mountains about ten at night, and after a sound night's sleep awake in the morning with a sensation of freshness and vigor, and an elasticity of spirits which are worth a thousand times what the attainment of them has cost you. One of the most remarkable and amusing effects of the mountain air is the disposition to dance, which it gives all who breathe it, whether old or young. On the first night of our arrival at the Flume House, I was as much delighted as surprised to see two old gentlemen, well known to the readers of newspapers by their controversial writings, and the hearty whacks they have given each other through the press, dancing in the same cotillion with some very sedate looking Quaker ladies from Philadelphia. But the most amusing spectacle of all was the *maitre de danse*; a venerable old gentleman in spectacles, who played on the fiddle and called out the figures in the most astonishing manner. It was a sight not often seen. When I first entered the ladies' parlor in the evening, I saw a white-headed old gentleman, whom I took to be a judge or an ex Senator, or some other grave personage, playing *euchre* with a couple of lovely little girls, the daughters of Doctor B—— of Washington, and at the tea table I was rather shocked to find this venerable old gentleman standing behind my chair, and offering to bring me a cup of tea; but, when I saw the same old gentleman in the evening, with his violin under his chin, and calling out "ladies change," "*balancez*," "hands across," "promenade all around," and so on, my astonishment was equal to that of Sir Bennett Skaitles on discovering the nature of Professor Bray's professorship. On asking who this strange Old Man of the Mountain could be, I learned that he was the celebrated Professor PUAREN, one of the oldest dancing masters in New-England, and who had taught FRANK PIERCE to dance.

I had seen enough for one night, and seized a candle and hurried off to bed, lest the Old Man of the Mountain, with his bewitching fiddle, should entice me on to the floor to dance a Virginia reel with some of the grave old ladies or frolicsome young girls who were making preparations for a regular break-down.

C.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Military Movements on the Western Frontier—The Indian Hostilities.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

General HARNEY, with his command, it is understood here, set out for the Sioux country on the 4th inst. There has been as much preparation and as much grave parade about this expedition as if there was to be an invasion of Mexico or Canada. To those who have been upon the Plains, as I have, and know something of the habits of the nomadic tribes, the whole thing is absolutely ludicrous. The Sioux and their allies do not cultivate the earth at all. Their sole reliance is upon the chase. At this season the killing of more buffalo than is absolutely necessary for daily sustenance would be the merest folly, because without salt—which they have not—the meat would be spoiled in one week. It is impossible, therefore, that they can concentrate any considerable number of men at any one point, or at points from which rapid intercommunication could be carried on. And yet General HARNEY, with a force of seven hundred men, complains that this force is inadequate. The bill authorizing the expedition was approved on the 3d of March last, and the apology now offered for entering the Indian country too late in the season to accomplish anything effective, is that the time for making the requisite preparation has been too short. I will venture to say that a militia force of five hundred men would have fitted out in six weeks more appropriately than General HARNEY has now done. They would not have waited to pick out all of the most dashing horses in the country; nor would they have laid in provisions as if they intended to occupy a desert island. In a trice they would have bought a border rifle, some blankets and coon-skin caps, a few stout chunks of ponies, and have been off now. They would not have encumbered themselves with hundreds of wagons loaded down with provender for horses and provisions for themselves—enough food to carry them to the Buffalo region would have sufficed. The grass upon the plains would have been relied upon to sustain their horses. Once in the country of the grouse, with guns and ammunition, they would have subsisted themselves far better than the Indians with their bows and arrows and their miserable *trade guns* could. Once in the Sioux country, instead of traversing it in bodies of one hundred each, they would have broken up into parties of thirty and have scoured the country, chastising the Indians wherever they found them. Even in the month of October, the most favorable season for the Indians, they could not have concentrated over five or six hundred men at any one point. Twenty-five good soldiers are enough to whip that number. This I have seen tested. At this season, they cannot provision one hundred men for ten days anywhere.

The late rupture between the Sioux and the Omahas was not occasioned by any specific cause. The feud between the tribes is hereditary. The rupture is a perpetual one—the opportunity to take an advantage accidentally presented itself. I do not apprehend that the difficulty will be aggravated now much more than usual. The Omahas are a very weak tribe. The Sioux, numbering in all eighteen distinct bands and seven or eight thousand fighting men, are the most powerful upon the plains. If they possessed the means of subsisting their warriors and concentrating them, they would be troublesome customers to Uncle Sam himself.

The attempt to sell the Ohio and Mississippi railroad has kept the public mind intensely excited here for some weeks. The general tone of opinion and current of feeling are undoubtedly against Messrs PAGE & BACON, or rather against the latter, as he has been the sole manager in the affair. The sale has been enjoined by the Court of Common Pleas. Upon the question of perpetuating this injunction, the whole truth may possibly be elicited. In the meantime I incline to think the larger portion of the community, including the larger portion of its wealth and intelligence, estimate the conduct of Mr. BACON about as they do that of your mammoth speculator, Mr. SCHUYLER.

Yours, &c., D.

Sydney Smith and His American Friends.

The following letters from the late Dr. WAINWRIGHT and Bishop DOANE, concerning the supposed arrival of SYDNEY SMITH in this country, are published in the Life of SMITH, just issued by the HARPERS. They are sufficiently curious to be interesting:

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—Upon the recent arrival of the *Great Western*, in the list of passengers published was SYDNEY SMITH. The next morning the newspapers trumpeted throughout the land that the founder of the Edinburg *Review*, "the distinguished Prebendary of St. Paul's," "the man of a thousand of the happiest sayings of the age," and above all, "the scourge of repudiating Pennsylvania," had *actually* arrived in this remote hemisphere! What was to be done? Should he be tarred and feathered or lynched? Quite the contrary! He was to be *fêted*, rejoiced in, and even Pennsylvania was to meet him with cordial salutations. A hundred dinners were arranged at the moment and the guests selected. When, lo! he who had caused this great excitement turned out to be some humble New-York trader of whom nobody had ever heard before! Now, he might have signed himself S. SMITH and all would have been well; it would have passed for SAMUEL, SIMEON or SHEARJASHUT.

But in an evil hour he had the vanity or presumption to write in full, and hence have come upon us disappointments without end. As a proper reparation we must insist upon his applying to the Legislature to have an agnomen with which he has no business changed.

Among the disappointed were numbers of my congregation, who, seeing a very dignified and clerical-looking stranger in my pew at St. John's, the day after the *Western* arrived, jumped at the conclusion and stared a worthy ecclesiastic almost out of countenance as he went out of church; and his only consolation is that he came nearer to passing for a wit than he ever did before or ever will again. But the most disappointed person was your old schoolmate, and my excellent friend MOORE, who, being confined to the house, and hearing the Sunday report from his family, was momentarily expecting, for three hours after service, to take his Winchester friend by the hand.

Now would it be possible for you to give us the only solace for these disappointments? The ships and steamers are admirable—the passage in Summer and Autumn by no means arduous—the greeting awaiting you the heartiest possible, and the country and people—you will judge of them when you come. In New-York you will find a home prepared in my house; and to show you that you will not want others in other places, I send you a letter which I received from the Bishop of New-Jersey from his beautiful place, Riverside.

Most truly your obedient friend and servant,

J. M. WAINWRIGHT.

From the Bishop of New-Jersey.

RIVERSIDE, Sunday, July 8, 1844.

MY DEAR WAINWRIGHT: I notice the arrival of Rev. SYDNEY SMITH by the *Great Western*. I desire to offer him the hospitality of Riverside. You have been promising me a visit. I propose to you that you invite him to come on with you on Monday or Tuesday of next week, as may be most agreeable to you. I name that time as we propose a visit to Niagara, Toronto, &c., on the following week. Let me hear from you as soon as convenient. I observe that your daughter has sailed for Europe; we follow her with our best wishes.

With best love to all yours, ever your affectionate brother,

G. W. DOANE.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE SEA. By M. F. MAURY, LL. D., Lieutenant United States Navy. Second edition, enlarged and improved. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 387. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Lieutenant MAURY is eminently entitled to the proud title of Public Benefactor. He has brought science down to the comprehension of every one. He has done wonders in persuading mariners to assist, by their practical observations, in the great task of reducing the dangers of navigation, by literally showing what is the best track for vessels to take, at various seasons, over the vast expanse of that world of waters surrounding the earth which we inhabit. To him is the marine of the whole world indebted for "The Wind and Current Charts," on which are traced the records of many and many a voyage, so that one knows what to expect at different periods of the year, in all latitudes and under almost every imaginable circumstance. In the winds of heaven, the currents of ocean, the variation of the compass, and the temperature of the water, are not accidental, but are governed by fixed laws, which "he who runs may read." The great Creator has left nothing to *chance*. The lights of experience have developed and proved that great truth—already proclaimed by religion and by reason. It is by Lieutenant MAURY, who is evidently influenced by both, that the youngest ship-master who sails, having the Wind and Current Charts before him, (proved by the experience of thousands who have traversed the same paths,) is placed upon a level with the oldest mariners. Lieut. MAURY truly says of such a chart, "They took it to the sea, they tried it, and to their surprise and delight they found that, with the knowledge it afforded, the remote quarters of the globe were brought closer together, in some instances, by many days' sail. The passage hence to the equator was shortened ten days. Before the commencement of this undertaking, the average passage to California was 183 days; but with these charts for their guide, navigators have reduced that average, and brought it down to 135 days." The outward voyage from England to Australia has been lessened from an average of 124 to 97 days.

The construction of these charts naturally led to a consideration of the physical geography of the sea. A thousand American shipmasters, practical and intelligent men, have aided and are aiding in the collection of facts bearing on the subject. The meritime States all over the civilized world are aiding, also—for this knowledge is for the general good of all mankind. All nations are agreeing to cooperate in this great pursuit. To diminish not only the length of voyages, but to lessen the dangers of the sea, is indeed a noble and elevating pursuit—and MAURY is the parent of this vast and practicable design.

The volume before us includes "a philosophical account of the winds and currents of the sea; of the circulation of the atmosphere and ocean; of the temperature and depth of the sea; of the wonders that are hidden in its depths; and of the phenomena that display themselves at its surface. In short, I shall treat of the economy of the sea and its adaptations—of its salts, its waters, its climates, and its inhabitants, and of whatever there may be of general interest in its commercial uses or industrial pursuits, for all such things pertain to its Physical Geography.

The object of this little book, moreover, is to show the present state, and, from time time to time, the progress of this new and beautiful system of research, as well as of this interesting department of science; and the aim of the author is to present the gleanings from this new field in a manner that may be interesting and instructive to all, whether old or young, ashore or afloat, who desire a closer look into "the wonders of the great deep," or a better knowledge as to its winds, its adaptations, or its Physical Geography."

The different chapters treat of the following subjects in succession: The Gulf Stream—Influence of the Gulf Stream upon Climates—the Atmosphere—Red Fogs and Sea Dust—the probable relation between Magnetism and the Circulation of the Atmosphere—Currents of the Sea—the open Sea in the Arctic Ocean—the Salts of the Sea—Equatorial Closed-ring—the Geological Agency of the Winds—the Depths of the Ocean—the Basin of the Atlantic—the Winds—the Climates of the Ocean—the Drift of the Sea—Storms—Routes, &c. It is illustrated with twelve charts, maps, and plans.

Though not yet three months published, a second and much enlarged edition has been called for. In Europe, the sale has been considerable, and we state it as a fact of which this country has every right to be proud, that the recent determination to carry a line of telegraphic communication between Europe and America was not arrived at until the depth of the Atlantic had been ascertained by researches made under Lieut. MAURY's suggestions and instructions, and communicated to the world by him. We *have* a great man among us, and he annihilates both time and space. The book before us is full of interest, and is written with remarkable clearness. We do not, because we need not, impress its value upon the public. But we point to it, with satisfaction, as the most valuable practical and scientific work brought before the world for years.

THE LIFE OF REV. ROBERT NEWTON, D. D. By THOMAS JACKSON. 1 vol., pp. 427. New-York: CARLTON & PHILLIPS.

This is essentially an English book. ROBERT NEWTON was English;—his biographer, who has been President of the Methodist Conference of Great Britain, is English;—his portrait, by an English painter, is put upon steel by an English engraver;—the paper, printing, everything save the title page and covers, is English also.

ROBERT NEWTON may be considered as the most useful, perhaps the most brilliant and certainly the most indefatigable, of all the Methodist preachers in England since the time of WESLEY. He was a preacher before the age of nineteen, and it pleased God to permit him to be active in the ministry for a period of nearly fifty-four years. Almost from the very first, his sermons were popular, and for many reasons. He was a pious man, without being in the slightest degree Pharisaical. He had accustomed himself to give the plainest and most practical expositions of Holy Writ. He had a thorough acquaintance with the Word of God. He possessed a strong, natural eloquence which the aged and the young, the educated and the untaught, the high and the lowly could not help being moved by. His stature was lofty, his features comely, his expression thoroughly hearty and honest, his action appropriate and unstudied, his voice as fine, perhaps, as ever sounded from the pulpit. He was a man *digito monstari*. In all the relations of life ROBERT NEWTON acquitted himself like a Christian. He conciliated, he won, he persuaded, he instructed, and, by the good help of God, he converted.

Commencing public life so early as he did, ROBERT NEWTON had no claim to be considered what is called a learned man. He knew no language save that of his native land, but he was fully master of that. Who that ever heard him but was struck with his fine Saxon English? But, though he had not wasted the midnight oil over the contents of libraries,—one book he constantly studied. The Bible was his constant companion, and he knew every line of *that*.

For half a century, during which his labors were not interrupted by bodily illness, ROBERT NEWTON's labors were dedicated to the advancement of the Wesleyan Missions and to the increase of Wesleyan places of worship. Whether on the platform or in the pulpit, his voice was raised for these. He traveled, for these purposes, from 6,000 to 8,000 miles a year, and engaged, during fifty years, "in public services of not less than twelve times a week, on an average." It is probable that he thus collected more money for religious subjects than any other man. He never failed, amid all this travel, to occupying the pulpit in his own chapel. Nineteen times he was Secretary, and four times President of the British Conference.

In 1840, ROBERT NEWTON visited the United States as representative of that Conference, and neither the man nor his preaching can soon be forgotten here. He was well received at the Conference in Baltimore—(how astonished, as a Wesleyan, must he have been at meeting six Methodist Bishops)—and wherever he went gave satisfaction and did good.

In 1852, having passed the allotted period of "three score and ten years," he retired from the more active work of the ministry. A fund was raised, soon after, to provide himself and Dr. BUNTING with an annuity of £200 each. He did not enjoy it long, having died in April, 1854, in the 74th year of his age, and the 55th of his ministry.

There was much that was lovable about ROBERT NEWTON. He was good-tempered, humble-minded and unambitious,—differing much, in these essentials, from ISAAC BUNTING, his friend and colemporary, who was so arbitrary as to have obtained the sobriquet, out of as well as in the Methodist connection, of "Bishop," and sometimes "Pope" BUNTING. In every respect, ROBERT NEWTON was a man who may be held up as an exemplar to all ministers of the gospel. He had more personal friends, perhaps than any man in the British dominions. He literally devoted his talents, his life, to the service of religion.

It is well that a faithful biography of this man should be given to the world. It has been written by Mr. JACKSON, Ex-President of the Conference, and well-written, we are glad to report. The only blot on the performance is, that while treating of the *emute* between Dr. W. (WARREN, of Manchester, whose son wrote *Ten Thousand-a-Year*,) and the Methodist body, he speaks as a partisan and uses very unmeasured language. For example, he speaks of the Doctor's indentifying himself "with a body of desperate men," and of his acting on principles of "lawless aggression." He speaks of a "wicked newspaper" taking WARREN's part. Speaking of the dissensions of 1849, he uses equally hard words. In future editions this should be amended. Upon the whole, this life of NEWTON must be considered a valuable accession to Methodist literature. Not in vain his career, if this record of it induce other laborers in the same field of Christian utility to follow his most excellent example.

A new and handsome octavo edition of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, translated by E. W. LANE, enriched with a hundred engravings by VANINGEN, well printed and gaily bound, has been issued by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., of Philadelphia. The translation is supplied by one of the very best Oriental scholars now living, and reads with the freedom and ease of an original work. In this volume (from which, alas! the well-known stories of Alladin and Ali Baba have dropped out,) we find many tales which are not to be found in the version (translated from the French translation,) with which we were familiar in youth. Several of these are at least equal in interest to any of the old ones. We have perused the book with great pleasure. It is delightful to fall in, thus, with what gave us unmixed satisfaction in the days when life was young, and romance was charming—when we used to think of Haroun Al-Raschid, and Giafar, and Mesroud as wandering about the streets of Bagdad, of nights, in search of adventures—when we loved to laugh over the seven voyages of Sinbad the Sailor, and to laugh over the waggery of Aboo-Hassan. In these utilitarian times, it is a comfort to know that the *Arabian Nights* are as popular with the young and old as they ever were. For our part, we read them once a year, in alternation with the *Vicar of Wakefield*, *Don Quixote*, *Ivanhoe*, *The Talisman*, *Kenilworth*, *The Heart of Mid Lothian*, and the wicked but pleasant *Gil Blas*.

LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., of Philadelphia, have published, in two handsome octavo volumes, a translation of THIERS' *History of the Consulate and the Empire*, as far as has yet appeared in France; that is, to July, 1808, when the impolitic and disastrous war in the Peninsula had commenced. We need not say a word in praise of M. THIERS as a historian. He has proved himself laborious, as well as talented, and has accumulated a variety of facts hitherto uncollected, and in many instances kept back, for various causes, from the public. His former position as Prime Minister of France, placed the national archives wholly at his command, and from them he has largely and judiciously drawn a great quantity of information—not the least source of which has been NAPOLEON'S own correspondence with official and other personages. THIERS has availed himself, also, of confidential communications from persons who took a leading part in the transactions which he records, and of the family papers of others, who have passed away into the land of shadows. Lastly, he has drawn upon all the published memoirs of any importance or interest which touch upon his subject. Part of the translation (by Mr. FORBES CAMPBELL) was executed under THIERS' own *surveillance*. The remainder has been equally well done by H. W. HERBERT, in this country.

The Island Empire, published by PARRY & MCMILLAN, Philadelphia, is written by the author of *Blondelle*—whoever that person may be—an Englishman, if we may judge from the dedication and preface. It contains a very interesting account of a tour in the Island of Elba, an account of NAPOLEON'S residence there in 1814-'15, and a historical sketch of the place. Everything connected with NAPOLEON is of interest. Already, he is part of the history which he made. The episode of his reign in Elba deserves to be treated in detail, and the reader will have no cause to complain of the manner in which it is related here. We learn two facts from the Tour, which are worth relating. One is that Monte Cristo, (the island immortalized in DUMAS' romance,) has lately been purchased by WATSON TAYLOR, an Englishman, "who has spent a considerable sum of money in the erection of a house for himself, and cottages for about a hundred emigrants, who have been induced to follow him." Monte Cristo is situated near Elba, to which it was legally attached in 1803. The other circumstance is that Lord BYRON'S *friend*, the Marquise de BOISSY, of Paris, (formerly the Countess GUICCIOLI,) is rightful possessor of the mines in Calamita, which produce the best iron in Elba.

The Jealous Wife, a Novel, by Miss PARNOR, (which is on the eve of publication by W. P. FETRIDGE, of New-York and Boston,) is a production of a very peculiar character. The heroine, a beautiful woman of six-and-twenty, sacrifices wealth, station, and her father's love, in order to marry the man of her choice, who is six years her junior, and, from first to last, devotedly attached to her. Soon after marriage, the lady becomes jealous, and without a cause. The end is—the wreck of wedded love, a seperation, and the wife's return to her father's princely establishment. We suspect, from the abruptness and manner of the conclusion, that Miss PARNOR intends writing a sequel, in which man and wife shall be reunited. Literally based upon one idea, this romance of real life is written with much artistical skill, and the interest never flags. There is a capital moral in this book, which we trust that young married people will apply to themselves.

Lights and Shadows of English Life, in two volumes, is written by a lady, and republished by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Philadelphia. It is readable enough, without displaying any marked talent, and among other points, illustrates the aphorism that the course of true love never yet ran smooth.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL CONCERNS.

COMMON COUNCIL DOINGS.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN APPOINTED.

The Census Marshals' Pay.

"THE CORRUPTION CASE."

RELEASING CONTRACTORS.

Pay of the Census Marshals.

The Board of Supervisors at a late meeting, after a prolonged discussion, made disposition of part of the bills of the Census Marshals. The Committee, to whom was referred the bills in the report, expressed great embarrassment, from the diversity of the bills rendered, to settle upon a satisfactory basis upon which to audit the accounts. It appears from the whole number (over 150) they could find only about fifty that were anywhere near reasonable on their face, and even many of these they had to reduce to a figure more consonant, as they alleged, with the stipulations of the statute applicable to the case. The bills reported upon were, however, ordered to be paid. Yesterday the Committee met to consider the residue of the bills, and while in session the room was thronged with the Marshals, whose bills were unreported upon. The explanation of some of the items were ingenious, if not convincing to the Committee. One who had charged $46 "for an interpreter," finally confessed that his son acted as interpreter. To a similar charge of $40 for copying he acknowledged indebtedness to the same filial aid. The Committee make the report to the Board of Supervisors who meet this afternoon.

Stick Them to their Contracts.

There is not a greater humbug than to offer the City work to the lowest bidder—taking the bids with all solemnity, and formally awarding them—and then, before the first year is up, resolving to release the contractors, on the ground that the bargain was a ruinously bad one to the contractor. It is the perfection of humbug—it makes intelligent men laugh, though in the very stomach of despair, to hear it talked of as anything else than the boldest favoritism, and a most transparent method of putting jobs into the hands of partisan friends. If the contractors will be ruined if they fulfill their contracts, pass 'round the hat, and let us do what we can to relieve them. Let us always be charitable, as we open soup-houses in Winter, and drop a penny into a beggar's palm in freezing weather, but no more of this voting money into the pockets of favorites under false pretences. Away with such shallow methods of cheating the public. Stick men to their contracts, or drop the curtain forever on the farce of giving contracts to lowest bidders. The Councilmen were trying their hand at the old game last night.

Special Committee on Charge of Corruption against Alderman Moser.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate into the charge of corruption against Alderman MOSER, preferred by Alderman HOFFMIRE, met yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. Present, Aldermen ELY, (Chairman,) WAKEMAN, and HERRICK. Owing to absence out of town of Alderman HOFFMIRE, the Committee did not enter upon the investigation. Alderman MOSER was in attendance.

☞ The Law Committee's Report in the Board of Aldermen—on Mayor WOOD's refusal to tell who the guardians of the City are—is to be considered in the Board this evening. The Board should respect itself sufficiently to follow this matter up until its rights and powers are fairly understood.

☞ The Committee on Railroads (Alderman MOSER, Chairman,) of the Board of Aldermen will meet at No. 8 City Hall, on Friday next, at 3 P. M., to hear parties interested in subjects before their consideration.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry parties for remission of taxes. Of Hose Company No. 32 for the use of the carriage formerly used by Hose Company No. 24.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Streets to declare open the Ninth-avenue from Bloomingdale road to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Of Committee on Fire Department to permit new location for Hose Company No. 27. Of Committee on Assessments, a large number of reports relative to flagging streets, filling in vacant lots, &c.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

A communication was received from the Mayor announcing the nomination for Chamberlain of the City Robert Kelly in place of Francis W. Edmonds, resigned. The nomination was confirmed.

DAMAGES SUSTAINED FROM PIERS BEING OUT OF REPAIR.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in response to a resolution of the Board requesting his opinion whether the City is liable for damages sustained in consequence of piers being out of repair, when said piers are under lease. A case, it is stated, involving the identical question the Board seek information upon, was tried before the Marine Court in February last, and judgment was rendered against the City. Upon an appeal, however, taken to the Court of Common Pleas, and fully argued before the Judges of that Court, the decision has not yet been rendered. In his opinion the decision of the Marine Court would be reversed. The Piers of the City are the private property of the Corporation, as distinguished from the public property in the streets and highways. In regard to the latter owning them as Trustees for the public use, they could not lease or dispose of them and are, bound to keep them in repair. In regard to Piers, they hold them not only as private property, from which they derive income and profit, but are bound by the amended Charter of 1853 to lease them at Public Auction to the highest bidder. During the time they remain in their possession and under their control they are liable for damages for injuries arising from want of repair. But when they pass from their possession, those into whose possession they pass are liable for damages sustained while in their possession. In conclusion he adds, that the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the case he will transmit to the Board as soon as rendered. Ordered on file.

THE REYNOLDS CONTRACT.

The President announced as the Special Committee, on the communication from the Comptroller and memorial of W. R. REYNOLDS, previously submitted to the Board, in relation to his offal contract, Aldermen STEERS, BRIGGS and DRAKE.

PAY OF THE CENSUS MARSHALS.

The communication of the Comptroller from the Board of Councilmen, recommending an appropriation of $15,000, with an ordinance providing for its due appropriation, to defray the expenses incurred in taking the census of 1855, was received and concurrence voted.

THE MAYOR AND POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

The Report of the Committee on Law Department on the message of His Honor the Mayor, relative to the resolution calling for information as to the number of Policemen appointed since the 1st of January last was, on motion, taken from the table and its adoption moved by Alderman WAKEMAN.

Alderman KELLY spoke against acting upon the Report in the absence from the Board of so many members adverse to the views expressed in the Report. He moved to relay the document and make it the special order for Wednesday evening. Carried.

THE IRON PAVEMENT.

The report of the Committee on Streets, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to have Maiden lane and Cortlandt-street paved with the iron pavement, was taken from the table. After a prolonged discussion, reiterative of discussions previously upon the same subject, it was finally voted to refer the report back to the Committee.

THIRD DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

An invitation was accepted to visit the Third District Police Court, Essex Market, to see the accommodation for dispensation of justice at this Court.

Adjourned to this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

PRESENT: CORNELIUS HEEL, President, &c., in the Chair.

A quorum being present, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Hook and Ladder Company No. 65, to have their building extended. For a culvert at the corner of Grand and Forsyth-streets. For a bell tower at Carmansville. Of J. W. Briggs, for exclusive right of west part of Pier 12, East River. Adverse to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED,

To have sidewalk relaid in Twenty-second-street. To pave Thirty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues. To compel the Hoboken Ferry to run their boats until 9 o'clock P. M.

COMMUNICATION ADOPTED.

From the Comptroller, recommending an appropriation of $15 000 to pay Census Marshals for 1855.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To have sidewalks in Twenty-second-street flagged and reflagged. That Thirty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved. That the Committee on Lamps and Gas report in regard to the application by the Metropolitan Gas Company to lay mains in the City. In relation to the extension of the sewer in Fifty-sixth-street.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the County Clerk furnish the Committee appointed to redistrict the City for the election of the City, with the aggregate of each election district of every Ward of the City.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

On motion, the Board took up the consideration of the report of the Committee on Cleaning Streets, in relation to the petition of Christian Zeigler, P. Coyle and John Kelly, the contractors for cleaning Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards, to have the contracts canceled and be relieved from their obligations. The Committee reported in favor of canceling the contracts because the contractors undertook to do the work below a compensation for the amount of labor, and because the continuation of the contracts is only a continuation of the evil from which the City is desirous to be relieved.

It was suggested by one of the members from the rural districts, that the proper course would be to refer the whole matter to the Comptroller or the Corporation Attorney for adjustment. After some discussion, the following amendment was adopted by a vote of 38 ayes, 1 nay, viz.: That the Comptroller be authorized, empowered and directed to settle the claims of all the contractors for cleaning streets. The Board then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MASON in the chair, and took up the regular calendar and ordered a number of reports and resolutions to a third reading, rose and reported progress. The report was accepted. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

The New Chamberlain and his Successor.

Mr. EDMONDS, late Chamberlain of the City, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the Mayor, with a complimentary recognition of Mr. EDMONDS' fidelity and accuracy as a public officer.

ROBERT KELLY, Esq., was appointed Mr. EDMONDS' successor, and has accepted the office. He was sworn into office yesterday. As Mr. KELLY is one of the largest stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank, that institution will probably continue to be the depository of the City funds:

LETTER FROM F. W. EDMONDS TO THE MAYOR.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1855.

DEAR SIR: It being customary for the Chamberlain to be an officer of some one of our City Banks, and having resigned the office I held in the Mechanics' Bank, I deem it proper to tender my resignation as City Chamberlain from this date.

My accounts will be found to correspond exactly with the accounts in the Comptroller's Department, and to that officer I beg to refer you for a confirmation of their correctness and accuracy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. EDMONDS.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

REPLY OF THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 14, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of 13th inst., tendering your resignation of the office of City Chamberlain, and stating that your accounts will be found correct, is received.

In accepting this resignation, I beg to assure you that in your connection with the City finances nothing has transpired to impair the confidence which was placed in you at the time of your appointment.

Your accounts have been properly kept, and every dollar entrusted to your custody has been faithfully accounted for.

But as it is not only customary, but almost indispensable, that this office should be filled by a person connected with some one of the large moneyed institutions of this City, I readily appreciate your motive for resigning when no longer in that position.

With the kindest feelings towards you personally and best wishes for your future prosperity, I am

Very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To F. W. EDMONDS, Esq., New-York.

The Tenth Ward K. N.'s—More Swearing—Extra Efforts to Remember our Reporter's Address—Brother Huested still on Trial.

On Saturday last, a large company of visitors from other wards who had been attracted by the reports in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, assembled in Council with the Tenth Ward K. N.'s and the opening promised a "lively time" for the "Order." For some unaccountable reason, however, no candidates for membership were forthcoming, and to prevent any bad impression, *three old brothers* were re-initiated. It seems that the brothers are so accustomed to "oaths," that a practice has grown up among them of re-swearing the brothers every few months. It has become a *periodical* operation, though no *definite* time is fixed for it. Whenever the "majority" *will it*, and nothing else is on hand, they busy themselves with swearing "fidelity to America."

After this process, Brother WAINWRIGHT announced that as Chairman of the Committee on Brother HUESTED, he had something of consequence to announce to the Tenth Ward Lodge *exclusively*; and as it ought not to be known to any one else, he moved that all visitors be requested to withdraw. This motion was seconded by the Oracle, which ensured its prompt adoption, and Brother BROOKS, with his usual blandness, assured the visitors that the movement, he believed, was dictated by the most profound wisdom, as the mover and the seconder were both running over with feeling for the Brotherhood, and though Council No. 5 regretted to show her visitors to the door on this occasion, he hoped "*it was for the good of the Order.*

The visitors, including Brother FARRINGTON, the Grand Secretary, then withdrew. Brother F. claimed a right, as State Officer, to remain; but he was overruled and ejected with the rest. Whereupon Brother WAINWRIGHT proceeded with his announcement—the purport of which was that the Committee had the most convincing proof of the guilt of Brother HUESTED; but in order to make it perfectly sure, he proposed that the names of all brothers be taken down, and that they be sworn at the next meeting whether they were guilty of giving *the next report to the* NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES! This anomalous proposition was amended by a proposal to swear them all immediately. It was strange, considering the readiness of the brothers to make oaths, and to take oaths, and who really seem to enjoy their swearing unusually, that this motion could not pass without discussion. One bold opponent said that a traitor ought not to be believed any how. That if a man would carry secrets to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, he would climb a stack of Bibles sixty feet high, or even as high as "my plans for the New City Hall," and swear that he was innocent.

Notwithstanding this argument, the motion prevailed to swear all around *instanter*, as DANIEL WEBSTER says in his letter to Rev. SIDNEY SMITH. After some little delay in arranging its points so as to avoid all quibble, an oath was drawn up by Brother B——Y, or the Oracle, (but our reporter did not learn which,) and the swearing commenced. Our reporter did not wish to do so great injustice to himself as to swear he was not doing his regular duty, and therefore withdrew. He learned, however, that the matter passed off without much interruption, and that Brother S——N made himself useful in reporting some conversation he had heard outside. We take occasion to return thanks for several communications purporting to give a consecutive account of the entire meeting; but as we rely exclusively upon our reporter, we can only extract from such as give us a name as a voucher.

As soon as the K. N.'s put their candidates in nomination, we shall give the entire list.

P. S.—Our reporter has enquired into the matter about which Brother WILLIAMS called upon us, and learns from the Secretary that Brother CORNEL is the man on the Huested Committee, instead of Brother WILLIAMS.

A Visit to the Gipsies.

Having heard that the Gipsies were around, somewhere in the woods about Hoboken, on Tuesday morning we endeavored to ascertain their precise locality, that we might pay these interesting strangers a visit.

At the Ferry we ascertained that a large party of men, women, and children, had passed that way a few days previously, and that the women had been seen in Hoboken very recently. From their appearance it was concluded they were veritable Gipsies.

Following the directions given us by several German residents, who did not seem half to relish the proximity of their new neighbors, we found their encampment by the wayside on the summit of the hill, about three miles west of the ferry. They had chosen a situation for their first resting place on American soil, where, at least, they had the advantages of a glorious prospect over our Empire City, down the bay and up the Hudson. We envied them the quiet, cool and refreshing rest they must enjoy under the star-lit heaven these hot August nights, when to the tired and jaded inhabitant of a foul, crowded and noisy city it is a positive misery to go bed—not to sleep, but to toss restlessly until the morning

The women were away or invisible. Five or six ragamuffin urchins peeped curiously at us—they were precisely such as may be seen indigenously by thousands in our streets. There was certainly nothing characteristic of the Gipsey physiognomy about the children. They were dirty and ragged, but looked well fed and happy enough.

We saw only two men. One had some tinker's tools about him, and was sitting on the ground hammering a bit of tin-plate. Near him was an elegant *brass* (not copper) kettle of British manufacture. His hammering was evidently only a feint—a sort of make believe. We soon got into conversation with him.

Of course not the slightest reliance ought to be placed on the recitals of persons who naturally suppose every inquisitive stranger an enemy. He said that they arrived only the other day in the *Neptune* from Liverpool, that he hoped they would do better here than in England; his accent was that of a man bred in the lowest purlieus of the British metropolis, and his appearance of manner might have classed him as one of those men accustomed to travel with some wild beast menagerie or wax-work exhibition. A few words that he uttered led us to think Bristol was his native place, but he was evidently on the *qui vive* as to any more curious inquiries. His companion spoke English somewhat imperfectly, or with a half Jewish, half German accent. He wanted much to know "if there were no fields in America, no hedges;" it seemed to him all interminable wood.

The women we have not seen. They are described to us more in accordance with the genuine gipsy contour, and are said to possess considerable personal attraction. The people of Hoboken, having a most sacred veneration for their hen-roosts are very impatient of their stay, and we understand the police have already told them to "move on." The real race of Gipsies is becoming very scarce in England—the few herds that remain are generally well provided and even wealthy; their physiognomy is also most unmistakable. Our visitors are evidently poor and miserable enough; similar parties may be found encamping in various parts of the old country, some of whom are known as "Irish Gipsies." These people evidently are not the Irish Gipsies, yet they resemble many of the wandering hordes *incorrectly* styled "gipsies."

Extensive Arrest of Counterfeiters.

For nine days past Officers MOORE, Ross and UNDERHILL, of the Second District Police Court, have been actively and incessantly engaged in watching the operations of a gang of "smashers," who were making a fine business by uttering counterfeits of the $5 bank issue of the Ocean Bank of this City, and so secretly were their endeavors to ferret out the operators carried on that, one by one, they have succeeded in arresting thirteen of these wholesale swindlers, all of whom are well known to the police as old offenders.

Yesterday, James Ferguson, Samuel Robinson, Philip Hawes, William Barker, Pete Barker, Peter Smith *alias* One-Eyed Pete, Anne Sheppard *alias* Waters, Mary Beamer *alias* Mary Moore *alias* Mary Stone, and Henry Dennis, a colored individual, were brought up before Justice PEARCEY, of the Second District Police Court, charged with uttering the said counterfeits—forgeries upon the Ocean Bank of New-York, of the denomination of five dollars. The parties were all held for examination.

There is but little doubt but that each of these parties will at length find their efforts to secure State lodgings successful, inasmuch as the officers have been extremely careful to secure in each case the attempted utterance of two bills of the fraudulent issue.

It is very desirable that the public, upon reading this notice, should call at the office to examine, in the presence of the authorities and these prisoners, any doubtful $5 notes of the Ocean Bank they may happen to have in their possession. The notes are all new, and are excellently well executed. Even the Banks of the City have taken them, and it is to be feared that there are at least several thousands of them, (at least five thousand,) in circulation.

The police are naturally anxious that parties who must have received a portion of these notes, should not fail to come and identify these people, in order still more completely to insure their conviction.

Of the parties under arrest, PETER SMITH, or as he is more familiarly known, "One-Eyed Pete," was arrested by the same Officer MOORE about 18 months since, for altering the clever forgeries on the Cranston Bank of Rhode Island.

MARY STONE, with the *aliases*, is a near relation of the celebrated HONORAH SHEPPARD. She commenced her experiences with the police in 1843, since which time she has had abundant opportunities to cultivate their acquaintance.

ANNE SHEPPARD is also a well known customer. She is a sister-in-law of the same HONORAH SHEPPARD, and she has been repeatedly arrested on a like charge.

John Street M. E. Church.

There will be a meeting of the members and congregation of the above Church, in the Green-street M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, on which occasion a full history of the Church from its commencement to the present time, will be given, including the existing difficulties in the Church, and many interesting facts connected with this time-honored sanctuary, and cradle of Methodism. An advertisement in another column gives fuller particulars.

Is There Such a School?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Inquiries having been made of us respecting the "Union Industrial School, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, Lamartine Hall, WM. B. MADCHETE, Superintendent," we would say that after the most careful inquiry in the neighborhood and on the premises, we find no evidence of the existence of such a school, and would caution the public against any pretended agent who may solicit funds in its behalf. J. M.

The late Stabbing Case at No. 231 William-street.

JOHN LOVEJOY, to whose sad case we referred in the TIMES of yesterday, died on Monday night last shortly before midnight, at the City Hospital. The facts of this case we have already published, and we now do not more particularly revert to the details of the affray lest we should add anything to prejudice the Jury in their adjudication of the case, as it will be presented to them this day at the Coroner's inquest. BEAVER, an Italian, accused of the homicide, is in custody.

Married Boarders—A Henpecked Husband's Sentiments.

One of our men is in the enjoyment of a very bad state of mind. We were discussing with him last evening, why so large a proportion of married families board in New-York, rather than keep house;—for the proportion is indeed much larger than many are prepared to believe: it amounts to perhaps one-third of those who are in comfortable circumstances, and to quite one-half such of the same class as have no children or only one or two.

Without hesitating a moment, he replied that he thought it was simply because most married folks could not keep from quarreling when alone. Said he there are few of them who have not tried both. Thus Mr. and Mrs. Smith first go to board after getting married—just for a month or two—until all the appliances for the *menage* are ready. All goes very well for the first month or so. Then Mrs. Smith begins to get offended at a thousand things. For instance, Mr. Smith pays more attention to Mrs. Brown than he ought. He's too fond of admiring her at all events—that's certain. Mrs. Brown has a much finer dress than Mrs. Smith, or Mrs. Somebodyelse is evidently trying to attract the attention of Mr. Smith; and he, deceitful man! is but too willing. In short, there is sure to be something that Mrs. Smith cannot for the life of her brook, if it was only the little respect she is shown by Mrs. Sausage, the landlady. Of course she must cry, or refuse to eat, or give curtain lectures, or lectures that the whole house will hear. After a little experience in this way, Mr. Smith begins to have some misgivings as to the gentleness and amiability of his "better half;" but he consoles himself with the belief that when they go to housekeeping all will be right. He hurries accordingly.

For a week or so after going, he is delighted with the change, because Mrs. Smith shows that she is. But Mr. Smith errs again. The girl he has provided turns out to be "too saucy," "too dressy," &c.; while one would suppose that he thinks more of her than of Mrs. Smith—so civilly—almost respectfully—does he address her. How could any lady of proper feelings stand this? Besides, he stops out much oftener and later than he ought. 'Tis nothing good that keeps him, of course; and then again he is far too attentive to lady visitors—not that Mrs. Smith can see that any of them possess a particle of beauty. Mrs. Smith assumes her crying spells: she is the worst treated woman in all the world: Mr. Smith is the most horrible of monsters. The girl is discharged: another and another meets the same fate. Mr. Smith is kept busy providing new help; but 'tis good work for him. Mrs. Smith, whom he treats so outrageously, could not of course bring herself to cook for him: nor will she have it done; and so he has either to cook for himself, or go to an eating saloon.

Heart sick of this incessant strife, he determines to give up housekeeping; for the first time in three months Mrs. Smith agrees with him. She is mild as an angel for a week or two after going secondly to board. Then the old difficulties begin gradually to present themselves. But the boarding-house war is rarely so serious as the home war. Even Mrs. Smith is a little shy of the "other boarders," and will not make as much noise as she would "to hum." Besides she has others to talk about now, if not to spat with. Still she manages to be more than half the time not on speaking terms with Mr. Smith; but it relieves her wonderfully to tell all the other boarders what an awful tyrant he is, and what innumerable bad things he has said and done to others as well as to herself. There are scores of Mrs. Smiths, said the henpecked husband—several scores. I am quite sure. Be sure, said he, with a most impressive earnestness, that the secret of the boarding system is, that the spouses can endure each other better when surrounded by strangers than when alone; and hence it is that there are so many of those who even advertise for boarders, who couldn't be persuaded to take married ladies.

Whose Religion be Protected?—Partial Police Favors.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As a lover of peace and good order, I am admonished by a sense of duty to inquire of you whether the protection of the Police Department in this City is available to our churches, irrespective of denominational distinction? I am prompted to urge this inquiry by a circumstance which has occurred under my own observation very frequently; but on Sunday last I came to the conclusion that fair play demanded that some notice should be taken of the annoyance to which I specially refer.

While listening to a very eloquent discourse last Sunday by Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, in his Church in Prince-street, the noise outside on the sidewalk was so great that it was impossible to hear the preacher. I noticed also, as I have done frequently, that several of the Trustees of the Church as well as the Sexton have to spend nearly the whole time during service outside, in remonstrating with contemptible wretches who neither know how to use their own, nor how to respect the rights of others. I have noticed also that the Roman Catholic Cathedral, almost adjoining in the same street, is guarded by any number of policemen, not less than five or six during service time. I have no sympathy with such partiality on the part of our police force, and cannot look upon such neglect in any other light than as an official outrage upon the rights and privileges of the Presbyterian brethren of Shiloh Church.

I do not know that Archbishop HUGHES is entitled to any protection as a minister of religion which ought not also to be extended to Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON and his people.

GUILIELMUS H——s.

Boston Taste.

The Boston *Intelligencer*, of Saturday last, pitches into the BARNUM in the most approved "slashing" style. It thinks that "the history of this same BARNUM remains yet to be written, although a catchpenny volume of trash has recently been placed before the people purporting to be a story of his doings," and "opines that when some other hand shall be wielded to the task, this life will be shown in a darker and far different phase." The cause of its indignation is BARNUM's proposed Baby Show in Boston. "Parading innocence to fatten humbug," it looks upon as too sacrilegious to be countenanced,—it can appreciate "a Cattle Show at Brighton, but a Baby Show at Music Hall" rather staggers its ideas of propriety, and it hopes for the credit of the city that "BARNUM and his horde of women and babies will be hooted from Boston, or at least allowed to depart penniless." With that modesty for which Bostonians are so noted it says that "aware of the general intelligence of its citizens he (BARNUM) has overleaped Boston in most of his shows and he has certainly thereby saved himself much rebuke and chagrin." This is all very fine, but how about that "charmed girl of Gilmanton, N. H., and her snake," which drew together so many of the refined and intelligent citizens of Boston, but were obliged to leave New-York without so much as a derisive hoot of recognition?

Private Watchman Drowned.

JAMES MCDERMOTT, of No. 86 Jackson-street, engaged as a private watchman, fell into the water off Pier No. 6 East River. The vessel to which his attention was devoted had drifted a few feet from the shore, and as he was about to step on to the deck, he missed his footing and fell into the water between the schooner and the dock. His body has not yet been recovered.

A Convention of Jews.

The annexed is a copy of a printed circular now being circulated among the Jews of this City:

Hebrew—*Selem al Israel.*

Translation—*Peace with Israel.*

IN THE NAME OF JEHOVAH, THE ONE GOD OF ISRAEL, AND IN THE NAME OF ISRAEL'S HOLY RELIGION, the Ministers, Rabbis and delegates of the Israelitish Congregations are respectfully invited to assemble in a conference, to take place the 17th October next, 5,616, A. M., in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, to deliberate on the following points:

1. On the Union of American Israelites.
2. On a plan to organize a regular permanent Synod or Sanhedrim of Rabbis.
3. On a plan for religious and scholastic education of Hebrew youth.
4. On any other proposition that may be brought forward in the conference.

By order of the Provisory Sanhedrim of American Rabbis, viz.: Rev. Dr. MERZBACHER, New-York.
Rev. Dr. WISE, Cincinnati.
Rev. Dr. COHN, Rabbi of Albany.
Rev. Dr. GUBERSUSO, Rabbi of Baltimore.
Rev. Dr. YLLOWY, Rabbi of St. Louis.
Rev. Dr. KALISH, Rabbi of Cleveland.

Water, Water Everywhere—and not a Drop to Drink.

Not a drop of water was to be had on the 4 o'clock Poughkeepsie train, which left here on Saturday evening, with over five hundred passengers. The Conductor, on being appealed to in behalf of some children, who were almost famished, said: "This train does not carry a water boy;" and regretted that it was so. Would it not be a good exchange to swap off the *Soap* man, (who is very attentive,) for a water boy?

Value of Quarantine.

With a map of Virginia before one, and in the light of the following extract from a Peteraburg, (Va.) paper, a definite idea of the value of our Quarantine may be obtained:

EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENT.—It will be seen, says the Norfolk *Herald* of Saturday, by a notice in our advertising columns, that the Baltimore steamboats are hereafter to come up as far as the Quarantine ground, and are there to be met by the city ferry steamer *Princess Anne*, which will take off and bring up from them the passengers and light freight to the city, and carry down to them the passengers and mail and light freight for Baltimore. The mails will thus be delivered here at the usual early hour, and the intercourse with Baltimore, in the most essential particulars, be kept up as heretofore.

☞ Under our obituary head will be found mention of the sudden death of PASCHAL DONALDSON yesterday afternoon. Mr. D. was for some years connected with the City press, and was distinguished for strict integrity as a man and much ability as a writer. His numerous friends will be pained to hear of this sad and sudden bereavement. Mr. D. was formerly assistant editor of the *National Democrat.*

A CHEAP DISINFECTOR—Prof. NASH, of Amherst College, gives the following formula for making home-made Chloride of Lime:

"Take one barrel of lime and one bushel of salt dissolved in as little water as will dissolve the whole; slack the lime with the water, putting on more water than will dry slack it, so much that it will form a very thick paste; this will not take all the water; put on, therefore, a little of the remainder daily until the lime has taken the whole. The result will be a sort of impure chloride of lime, but a very powerful deodorizer, equally good for all out-door purposes with the article bought at the apothecary's and costing not one-twentieth part so much. This should be kept under a shed or some out-building. It should be kept moist, and it may be applied whenever offensive odors are generated, with the assurance that it will be effective to purify the air, and will add to the value of the manure much more than it costs. It would be well for every farmer to prepare a quantity of this, and have it always on hand."

☞ The mother of DANIEL N. HASKELL, Esq., Editor of the Boston *Transcript*, died at Newburyport on the 6th inst., aged 81 years. The deceased was one of that old and revered school of ladies who inspired with their teachings and tutored by their example the revolutionary heroes of our land.

Gleanings from the Mayor's Office.

COMPLAINT

Is made that the blasting of rocks is conducted in a manner dangerous to the welfare of citizens, in the vicinity of Thirty-sixth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues. The number of accidents that have of late occurred from this very cause, should have been sufficient to call the attention of contractors to the necessity of strictly complying with the City ordinances regulating the matter, and it is due to the public that Capt. Speight, to whom this particular call is referred, look well to the condition of the works.

DEFRAUDING IMMIGRANTS.

An affidavit was yesterday received at the Mayor's office from Albany, signed before the Recorder of that city, as follows: "We the undersigned being severally sworn, do say that on the 11th day of August we paid for six first-class tickets to our places of destination, at the office of George T. Stanley, agent for the steamboat *Manhattan*, and when we arrived in Albany we found that we had been swindled, as he charged us first-class price for emigrant tickets.

PETER GORMAN.
EDWARD MCCAN.
PATRICK BEGIN.
JOHN BAGGS.
MONTREVILLE BAGGS.
JOHN BROWN."

The two first were proceeding to Ann Arbor, the last to Springfield, Ill., and the others to Detroit, and the amount alleged to be thus fraudulently obtained of them is about $40. Examination will be had.

The Prohibitory Law.

YESTERDAY.

Arrests and examinations continue to be made in numbers daily varying, but averaging about forty per diem, and considerable of the attention of the various police magistrates is taken up in the disposition of the parties accused. In the examinations but little change of expression is met with—the general effect of the imbibition of the intoxicating liquor, of what kind soever, being the eradication of passing events and circumstances from the memories of the unfortunates—remembrance of the circumstances required by the provisions of the act for the Suppression of Intemperance being rather the exception.

But one new feature was presented during the examinations yesterday, and that was at the Tombs Court, where Ellen Jay—that is her proper name, although she chose an *incog.*, with a nominal appendage which would be disgusting and insulting if applied to or by any but a drunken beast—attacked in open Court with all her remaining strength, the person of another intoxicated individual named Frederick Tisdale, whom she felt disposed to annihilate.

The following summary shows the total of arrests made for intoxication during yesterday. Of the number, none paid the ten dollar fine, and but few were discharged, the evidence of the debauch being generally too plainly discernible when before the magistrate.

At the Tombs before Justice Connolly	12
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearcey	10
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	10
Total	32

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Judge Stuart, Hon Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, held Court yesterday, when a large number of petty cases, to the number of about fifty, were disposed of. On calling up the case of James Wallace, under the provisions of the "Act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," for the sale of domestic liquors, appearance was entered, and argument as to the right to carry the cause to General Sessions and a Jury, was postponed until Tuesday next.

Coroners Investigation.

DROWNED.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, who came to his death by drowning. The body was found floating down with the stream by two boys, who procuring a boat recovered the corpse and made it fast to the dock. Verdict, death by drowning. Deceased was apparently of about 25 years of age. He was in height five feet eight inches, of a good build, having dark sandy hair and a goatee of the same color. He wore a sack coat of black alpacca, no vest, black cloth pants, no drawers, footed boots (sewed), grey woolen socks (ribbed).

Police News.

A COUNTRYMAN ROBBED.

Mary McDonnell and Margaret Green were yesterday arrested by policemen McDonnell of the Fourth District, charged with having stolen the sum of $54 from William Douglass of Mystic, Conn. It appears that complainant was met at the corner of Chatham and Oliver streets by the first named prisoner, by whom he was induced to visit a house of prostitution, where, during his stay, he was robbed of the sum named, the money being in bank bills of the Mystic Bank, of Conn. This arrest came about after a novel mode. The girl in question gave the money to the safe keeping of her fancyman, who, not being ready to refund it when requested so to do, a quarrel ensued, the result of which was the lodgment of the bills in the hands of Capt. Ditchett, who held it until he made inquiry into the facts, and thus became acquainted with the true merits of the case. Prisoners were taken before Mr. Justice Connolly and through some technicalities advanced by the shinners who undertook the case, they were released. They were latterly rearrested by Alderman Baird, and held for examination.

GRAND LARCENY.

Samuel Finney was yesterday arrested by Policeman Folle, charged with stealing $35 in money, the property of R. J. Archibald, of No. 28 Lewis-street. It also appeared that the devil made it is alleged that defendant [illegible] from Mr. Archibald, and that on Tuesday last he proceeded to the bay of compromise's trunk, under pretext of obtaining some articles of trifling value, but that, while in possession of the key, he rifled the chest, taking the sum of money named. Accused was held to answer by Justice BOSWORTH.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

John Martin and Julius Boninger, young men, were yesterday arrested by Policeman MCCLOSKEY, of the Essex Market Police Court, charged with having picked the pocket of Bridget Flanagan of the sum of $130, contained in a porte-monnaie. Complainant alleges that she had received the amount yesterday morning from her husband for the purpose of depositing it in the Savings Bank, but that having the money in her pocket she thoughtlessly went into the street to purchase some fish, and that while bargaining with the fishmonger, as is alleged, the prisoners, pushing against her, succeeded in abstracting the purse and its contents from her pocket. No money was found in the possession of the accused parties; they were held by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

CHARGE OF RAPE.

James Frassery, a native of the "Emerald Isle," aged thirty-five, described as a laborer, was yesterday arrested by Officer Sweezy, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having committed a rape upon Catherine Mull, of No. 106 Cedar-street, on the 8th inst., as is alleged, in some one of the doorways in Cedar-street, where he, as is charged, violently and feloniously assaulted her and threw her down. Accused was taken before Alderman Baird, at the Tombs, and committed for trial. PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

John Coleman, a colored sailor, twenty years of age, and Morris Harris, aged eighteen, described as a laborer, were yesterday arrested at Staten Island Ferry, by Officer Caulfield, of the First District, where they were caught in the act of picking the pocket of a lady, named Catharine Moffett, who was paying her fare. The pocket-book, with its contents, were found upon the person of Coleman after the arrest. Committed for trial by Justice ANDERSON.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail, yesterday afternoon. After the usual preliminary business, the President announced the following as the Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

On Account of Superintendents of the Poor—Caldwell, Heaton, Ryder.
On Account of County Treasurer—Woodsworth, Middleton, Farrell.
On United States Deposit Fund—Stryker, Lindsay, Farrell.
On Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Hinman, Jewell, Noland, Deaike, Thornby.
On Accounts—Bergen, Bradford, Benson.
On Jail.—Thursby, Rowe, Jewell.
On Almshouse.—Bogart, Ryder, Garland.
On Special and Local Taxes.—Allen, Garland, Woodsworth.
On General Taxes.—Lindsay, Bogart, Schoonmaker.
On Laws and Applications to the Legislature.—Fenton, Bradford, Hall.
On Salaries—Heaton, Hinman, Noland.
On Courts.—Middleton, Fenton, Caldwell.
On Lunatic Asylum.—Rowe, Stryker, Schoonmaker.
On Grades.—Bennett, Farrell, Middleton.

The Committee on Penitentiary read the following report of J. EDWARDS, keeper, for the month ending Aug 1:

Whole number of prisoners	126
Committed during the month	74
Discharged during the month	87

Sudden Death.

Mr. JOHN ROLF, Sen., an old and respected resident of Brooklyn died on Monday night, after a short illness, from a bilious attack. He was 66 years of age.

Sent to the Penitentiary.

PATRICK COYLE, arrested for committing a brutal assault upon DYVIN HEALY, was yesterday sentenced by Justice BLATCHLEY, in Brooklyn, to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Death by Lightning.

From the Beloit (Wis.) Journal.

For the following facts we are indebted to Dr. STRONG, of this village, who was summoned to examine the body of the deceased:

On Saturday morning, Aug. 4, a man by the name of T. J. SHAFFERT, residing on the Madison road, three and a half miles from Beloit, started for his wheat field between the hours of 6 and 7 to see to his grain, which was partly down, and told his family he should go from there in search of a lost cow. About 7 o'clock there was a shock of lightning felt near by, but nothing was thought of it more than that it struck in that vicinity.

His nonappearance excited no alarm in the minds of his family until nearly dark, when they communicated with their neighbors, and search was made. He was found lying on his face, where, to all appearance, he was at work; his hat and cloth

New-York Daily Times,
NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1855.

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The City and the Census.

A very lively interest is at all times manifested in regard to the affairs of the Empire State and the Empire City, by the other members of our confederacy, which is very natural, as they are the metropolitan State and City of the Union; and, in fact, New-York is the Metropolis, not only of the United States, but of the New World. It is the centre of art, of commerce, of civilization and fashion, and it is quite natural that our progress in refinement and growth in population should attract the attention of the world It is the inevitable effect of prosperity to excite envy, and envy excites calumny, so that it is not strange that some of our less prosperous neighbors, or at least some to whom Nature has denied the splendid advantages which must ever keep New-York the Queen City of the New World, should endeavor to underrate the greatness of this City and magnify every circumstance calculated to detract from her magnificence and prosperity. But all such attempts must be futile. The superiority of New-York is not owing to any accidental causes; it is based upon her position, upon her commercial advantages, which no accidents can materially injure, nor any political or external causes destroy. The destiny of New-York cannot be averted, and that is to place her at the head of all the cities of the earth, the centre of wealth, of commerce, art, science, literature, and manufactures. She must become the great *entrépôt* for the whole world, where the financial exchanges with the East and West must be effected, and the common centre from which all the civilized nations of the earth will make their communications with each other. A close scrutiny of the map of this continent will at once show that there is no other spot, either on the Atlantic or on the Pacific, that combines so many advantages as this little Island upon which the City of New-York is built. Added to the great natural advantages of New-York, are the accidental ones of a population composed chiefly of the most adventurous, daring, energetic and liberal inhabitants of other countries, who have been attracted hither by the splendid opportunities which the position of the City offers for intercourse with other parts of the world, and the artificial means of internal communication which the enterprising spirit of the people have constructed. There is nothing, in fact, wanting to add to the grandeur and supremacy of the Empire City; her growth has been natural, and always in advance of the most ardent calculations.

Yet a feeling of disappointment has been expressed by some of our own citizens, and of exultation by some of our neighbors, at the footing up of the Census returns, which do not give either the State or the City so large a population as had been anticipated. But there is surely little cause for disappointment on one side or exultation on the other in the returns of our Census Marshals. New-York will still remain the Empire State and New-York the Empire City.

As to the population of the City, we believe it to be much greater than the Census returns exhibit, and that if it had been taken at a different season of the year, or in a more thorough manner, it would show a result of at least 50,000 more.

But in estimating the growth, population and wealth of New-York, strangers make no account of the great and populous suburbs of the City, which are, in reality, parts of the City itself. Brooklyn, which is the third city in the Union, is, essentially, a part of New-York—as much so as any of the upper Wards; and so are Jersey City, Hoboken, and the almost innumerable towns and villages lying within a circle of thirty miles, and accessible either by steamboat or railroad;—so that the population of New-York, estimated as the population of London is, does not fall short of a million; and a million of industrious and thrifty people, such as our people are, are equal to a million and half such population as crowd the cities of the Old World, where so large a part are paupers, beggars, and other bad subjects, who impoverish rather than add to the wealth of the communities in which they fasten.

There is an almost universal conviction that the Census of the City has been taken in a very imperfect manner; but there is no help for it now. At the next National Census, five years hence, we hope that some more efficient plan will be adopted for ascertaining the exact numbers of our various populations.

Potentates of Platte.

Platte County is hard to please in the matter of its popular sovereignty over Kansas. It wants no Northern man to replace Colonel Reeder. Shannon is too arctic; even a Northern man without a Northern side, is very far from suiting the tropical maturity of their views. They clamor, if we may confide in public and private accounts from the throne of squatter majesty, for a right Southern man, willing to be roped in, like a strand of twine, with the Stringfellows, and follow the most extravagant lead they may choose to propose. The Governor, in their terminology, is a man who can be governed; they have asked for such of Mr. Pierce, and he has most obligingly complied; but they are as ungrateful as the fabulous frogs, when the stork was invested with the throne of King Log and the monarchy of the duck-pond.

There is only one more thing to be done, if Governor Shannon prove indigestible. Let the President muster courage enough to appoint a Southerner—a Slave-holder if he please—a very ultra, but at the same time an honest man, with a reputation to lose, and let him be the Platte County Governor of Kansas. We question very much whether the scenes of outrage so flourishing lately in the neighborhood of Westport would not abruptly cease under the appointee; and a more emphatic assertion of the federal authority find utterance, in place of the treason and lawlessness encouraged by the President. Could any reputable public man at the South be induced to accept the position, we venture to say his very first official act would be to repress the insolence of Platte County, and consult the overslaughed and disregarded population of the Territory. He would not, with any regard to propriety, do otherwise. The only fear is, that a foreknowledge of the fact might prevent the person described from occupying a post of so great difficulty, or from exposing himself to the necessity of being just on that judgment-perverting question of free and slave soil.

State Paupers.

The Pension List in England, even as it now stands, is an anomalous example of misapplied funds. Until very late in the reign of George III., (in fact, during the last days of the Regency,) what is called "the Crown," (which is an *alias* for the Prime Minister,) had the power of placing any one, as a pensioner, upon the Revenue of the country for *any* amount. There was no check upon the exercise of this great power. It was done without the knowledge, and independent of the control of Parliament. There was about £1,500,000 annually voted, in those days, for what was called The Civil List; and, when the Minister wanted to bribe any one, the ready way was to grant a pension on the "Civil List" of England, Ireland or Scotland—or sometimes, as the case might be, on the revenue of each country. There are some instances on record where the pensioner has drawn his income from all three sources.

In those days Scotland had only a trifling national revenue; Ireland was heavily taxed and had ampler funds. The Opposition, headed by Grattan, made numerous efforts in the Irish Parliament to limit the amount of pensions granted on the Irish foundation. These efforts failed. The arguments by which they were opposed were feeble—not stronger, on the average, than that brought forward by Sir Boyle Roche, (of bull-making memory,) who declared that it would be rank disloyalty to stop the fountain of royal favor, which should be allowed to "flow freely, spontaneously and abundantly, as that of Holy Well, in Wales, that turns so many mills"—adding, which the orator, himself a pensioner as well as a placeman, had personal reasons for doing, that "indeed some of the best men have drunk of this fountain, which gives honor as well as vigor."

It was with the utmost difficulty that the Irish Parliament, even in the early years of its independence, could obtain a list of the persons who were thus quartered on the fruit of Irish taxation, with the respective amounts paid to each. The document was obtained, however, and made some remarkable disclosures. It showed how brawling patriots were servile pensioners—how Parliamentary votes were rewarded, if not purchased, by successive grants on the Pension-List—how a wife's honor or a daughter's shame was gilded by Treasury gold.

In those "good old times," the Pension List, like charity, covered a multitude of sins. There was no objection, at any time, to leaving it in the power of the Sovereign, with the approval of the Legislature, to employ some portion of the public money to reward merit, to encourage science.. But when the general application of the people's money was gross and general, it was time to check the bounty of the Crown, or rather the venal profuseness of the Minister.

In general, the Sovereign had very little voice in this distribution. We recollect very few instances. One undoubtedly was, when, to silence "the great Commoner," as Pitt was called, a peerage was conferred first on his wife, and then upon himself. George III. shrewdly suggested his being placed on the Pension List for £3,000 a year, not to reward his merits or his patriotism, but to lead the public, who had trusted him up to that period, into the belief that he had sold himself (and them) to the Court party. Certain it is that, from the moment he accepted peerage and pension, the great Pitt lost his popularity. Another instance was the grant of £4,000 a year, on the Pension List, to the celebrated Edmund Burke. For forty years that able man had opposed nearly every public measure brought forward or sanctioned by the Ministers of the Crown. He stood before the world as the avowed champion of freedom—he had been proud to proclaim his

"Utter detestation
Of every villainy in every nation"

He delighted in claiming Charles James Fox as his friend,—he was, par excellence, the patriot of his time. But he was a needy man from the commencement. Fox, who had succeeded to £4,000 a year from his father, and was clerk of the pells in Ireland, (worth £3,000 per annum,) had gamed away his present and future income, by the time he was thirty, and lived on his friends (and the gaming-table) during the rest of his life. Burke, who was too proud to sponge upon his friends, did not disdain to owe £30,000 to his tradesmen. His party, who were subscribing to a fund for purchasing £2,000 annuity for Fox, (which they did in 1793,) made no effort to relieve Burke from his embarrassments. Intimation was given, in a private message from George III., that it would be Mr. Burke's own fault if he continued to feel pecuniary distress. The French Revolution broke out, and Burke took (or made) occasion to quarrel with Fox and all his former friends. Then followed his celebrated pamphlet against the Revolution, and in defence of hereditary monarchy—a book which George IV. openly declared, at one of his levees, every gentleman ought to read. Immediately after, Burke was placed on the Civil List for a pension of £1,200 a year, and soon after received an addition of £2,500 per annum on the Four and a Half per cent. Fund. The reversion of this large annuity was granted to his wife, who lived to receive it for forty years. Thus was political apostacy rewarded. There was satire, and probably truth, in what was said by Sir Philip Francis, (the reputed author of "Junius,") that if the friends of peace and liberty had subscribed thirty thousand pounds to pay off Burke's debts, there would have been no war against the French Revolution.

In 1834, there was an exciting debate on the Pension List. Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, now at the head of the city of London Police, was a vigilant, radical, eloquent member of Parliament, much desirous of popularity, and somewhat moved, (it is charitable to suppose,) by the undoubted blackness of the case. He got up an excitement, in and ont of Parliament, on the subject of the Pension List, and required the Government to institute a searching and public inquiry into the grounds on which every pension had been granted, with the avowed intention of striking out every name for whose retention on the list a merit-claim could not be established. Simple and just as this was, the proposal was condemned on all sides. The British House of Commons, as our readers know, does *not* represent the People. It is composed, in a great degree, of members and connections of the Aristocracy. Nine-tenths of the public pensioners—the whole of those who receive large amounts—more or less belong to what Englishmen love to call "the higher classes,"—persons, in short, who are too proud to work for their honest living, but are mean enough to draw pauper-pay, as pensioners, from the hardly-earned wages of the industrial classes. To call on *these* to show cause why they should thus be fed, lodged, and clothed by the public! There was desecration in the very thought. At that time, a downright liberal Ministry was at the head of affairs in England. Also, too many of their own relations were on the Black List, to render the inquiry pleasant. From the Tory Opposition no support was to be expected, considering how the members and connections of their own families were quartered on the public, and more particularly when it was a notorious fact that in November, 1830, when the Duke of Wellington had to resign office, his last official signature, as Premier, was to a Treasury Warrant granting a pension of £800 per annum to the Honorable Harriet Arbuthnot, wife of his own intimate friend, and generally believed to be his own mistress.

A few disclosures, however, were made. It appeared that Viscount Avonmore, (son of the Irish Judge,) enjoyed £4,199 a year as late Principal Registrar of the Irish Court of Chancery. He draws that pension to this hour, and, as it was granted in 1800, has already received about £230,000. A Mr. Engell got £2,336 a year, as late Clerk of Errors, Court of Exchequer. Lord Kenyon drew £2,089 a year, as Custos Brevium of the Queen's Bench. Lord Liverpool had £2,700 a year, as late Prothonotary, Court of Chancery, Lancashire. Mr. Vincent had an annual nest-egg of £5,000, as Queen's Remembrancer, Court of Queen's Bench; and the Earl of Ellenborough, besides drawing £2,089, as his moiety for being joint Custos Brevium of the Queen's Bench, receives £7,700 a year as Chief Clerk of the same Court, having received over £500,000 in all. In every case here mentioned, the duties were performed by deputy.

The result of Whittle Harvey's agitation was a compromise, viz.: that the existing Pension List should not be disturbed, and that no pension of any amount (save for superannuations, and other circumstances specially provided for by existing statutes) should be granted without the concurrence of Parliament. At the same time, the Sovereign (i. e. the Prime Minister) was allowed to grant £1,200 every year among deserving and eminent persons who had distinguished themselves in literature, science or art. Pensions to this amount are annually granted—the sum thus disbursed, on the whole, being about £25,000 a year. As we instanced, yesterday, even these grants are abused, when only £150 a year is given out of the £1,200, to persons connected with literature. However, it is better than it was a few years ago, when Lord Melbourne gave £1,000 a year, in two successive years, out of this fund, to Mademoiselle Esse, (now Lady Theyre,) simply because she was Queen Victoria's left-handed cousin; also putting Baroness Lehzen, the Queen's confidential ante-nuptial Secretary, on the same fund for £100 a year, together with Her Majesty's music, language, singing and dancing teachers, for a like amount. The whole subject of British Pensions and Sinecures, is a very profitable one for the people of a republican government to study.

Alderman Briggs in the Field Again.

Since the return of Judge Daly he has amended his former order, compelling the refractory witnesses before the Briggs Committee to answer the questions which that grave and potent personage should see fit to propound to them; and McKellar, the Police Clerk, and all others who are suspected of knowing anything which Alderman Briggs wishes to be informed of will be compelled to stand up and make clean breasts of their perilous secrets. As the Alderman has had nearly four months to reflect upon the great business which he has undertaken, to weigh all the moral consequences dependent upon it, and to form a correct judgment of the public opinion in reference to his exploits, we trust he will manifest a greater regard for the public good than he has done, and not persist in diverting the time of public officers by an attempt to screw out of them scraps which can be of no possible value to himself or anybody else. We assure the Alderman that his investigating Committee serves the purpose of a tub thrown to a whale, or the tin kettle which was tied to the tail of Alcibiades' dog; it diverts the attention of the public, and himself too, from worse offenders than those he seeks to punish. Alderman Briggs may not be aware of his resemblance to a Roman Emperor, but while he is engaged with his Committee, he is like Nero fiddling, while Rome was burning. We would not deprive the Alderman of any of his triumphs over the Chief of Police and his contumacious Clerk, but we hope he means to make very brief work of his investigations into the secrets of the dog-pound, the birth-place of Mr. Matsell, and other important matters, now that he has full power from Judge Daly to go ahead.

Australian Prospects.

The Australian Colonies present a deeply interesting aspect just now; driven as they are by the force of circumstances into a position, affording a somewhat faint resemblance to the American Colonies at the period immediately preceding our own revolutionary struggle for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Soon there may be a more striking likeness between our country eighty years ago and Australia to-day.

The gold mines have brought within our own times that destiny for Australia which, though inevitable, would not have been fulfilled for many years to come at the rate of its growth previous to the discovery of that "yellow earth, the white man worships as his God." The great increase of population within the past four years has, as it were, filled out the proportions of the figure which is destined to grapple with the Home Government; assume its powers and discard its despotism. The emigration consists of the hardiest and most daring sons of Europe, adventurous, able-bodied men; men who were not paupers, for the passage-money to Australia would in European countries, be accounted a sufficient sum, though small, to start some sort of a business from which a living would be insured. In embarking their all, they seek to rise above that position which it would accord to them at home; and feeling there is no retreat but in poverty, they will needs risk life on the chances of prosperity. The varied nature of the emigration also, gives a more expansive character to the desires of the adopted Tasmanians. Some three years ago Mr. Marshall, member of Congress from California, speaking of the nature of the population of that State, and of its being made up of delegates, so to speak, from every State in the Union, characterized it as "a great unpacked, uninfluenced, disinterested National Convention, composed of the best material, men proven by the test of emigration to the West." This is also true, but in a less degree, however, of Australia. It is a convention to some extent of the European nations, (with the addition of delegates from the United States.) The great question with it is "Ways and Means," of the creation of which, by and for themselves, they emphatically claim the right. The magnitude of various, though common necessities, creates a unity of strength, and by the last advices we see that the Revolution proceeds with commendable determination. The only blood spilt yet has been at Ballarat in December: and has tended to augment distrust of the Colonial Government, and to vigorously increase the action of the people.

The Government has been acting in opposition to the Legislative Council, and from imposing a *protection*, amounting to a despotism over the people, and especially at the gold fields, have gone to the other extremes of giving no protection at all. With the plea of reducing expenses, the police force has been so curtailed that life and property are menanced by those marauders which ever abound on the outskirts of a new and heterogeneously formed community. Meetings have been held, and at Ballarat (the scene of the first bloodshed,) the miners have determined to take the law into their own hands. And instead of preventing collision and outrage, the Legislative Council has just passed an act "designed to grant compensation to parties whose property may be injured or destroyed during a disturbance." This is what the Irish characterize as cutting your head and then giving you a plaster.

Meanwhile, the Land Question is being much agitated. In this we see a fundamental principle of revolution, although the Australian journals state its position to be as unsettled as ever. Land is life. Every man who would be free desires a hold on the ground, and it is not possible that in Australia, a new, expansive country, the men who work the soil will be content with any feudal tenure, any twenty or thirty years' lease, which puts the lease-holder in the position of an apprentice, whose comparatively unrequited labors return to the "master." With such room it is ridiculous to imagine the settlers as anything but the owners of the soil, and having a common interest in the protection of each other, they cannot possibly put up with any such system, any con-acre means of existence, which is the curse of the Irish peasantry.

A bill of indictment against the Home and Colonial Governments has appeared in the shape of a pamphlet on the Land Question, which has commanded much attention, and on reviewing which, the Melbourne *Age* recommends to the attentive perusal of England. This journal, the ablest and most vigorous of the Opposition press, considers that it is too late now to turn the tide of popular feeling, and confidently declares that the people of Victoria will, to a man, insist on the dismissal of the Governor, and "a *revised* new Constitution—and both these they *will* have—*or else the alternative*."

Among other noticeable events, recording Colonial progress, may be mentioned the inauguration of a University at Melbourne—the starting of a Monthly Magazine at the same city, and the proclamation of four new municipalities in the same vicinity.

Venders of Vegetables.

After a long repose, during which pumpkins have ripened, and cabbages come to a head, the Market Gardeners and the Hucksters are again occupying the attention of the Common Council, and filling their full share of space in the columns of the daily papers. On Monday night, the Committee, to whom the subject was referred in the Board of Councilmen, made a very sensible report which allots certain standing room for the farmers' wagons, and gives very good reasons for not interfering with the hucksters' stands. But the Committee did not attempt to give any reasons why the Venders of Vegetables, above all other dealers in the daily necessaries of life, should be allowed the privilege of using the public streets to sell their commodities in, and thus escape the charge for rent which all other dealers are compelled to pay. While the Marketmen and Gardeners are allowed to occupy the streets with their wagons, they will never attempt to find themselves better quarters, but will be content to drive a kind of nomadic and uncertain traffic, as little profitable to themselves as to the purchasers of their commodities. To fully comprehend the beauties of the present system of vegetable-selling in New-York, it is necessary to make an early visit to the purlieus of Washington Market on a fine morning at this season of the year, when a scene of turmoil and confusion will be revealed which no one can have a conception of who has not witnessed it. Although the Market Gardeners complain that the hucksters monopolize all the profits of the vegetable traffic, it is well known that there is no business which pays better, in the neighborhood of New-York, than that of raising vegetables for our markets, and those who engage in it can very well afford to pay for all the accommodations which the nature of their business requires.

Who Struck the First Blow?

From the conflicting and wholly irreconcilable statements of the Louisville papers, it is still impossible to decide which of the two parties, the Sag-Nichts or Know-Nothings, committed the first act of violence which led to the terrible riots. The *Journal* is most solemn and violent in its assertions that the Foreigners fired the first shot; but a correspondent of the *Evening Post*, in Louisville, who says he has been at great pains to obtain accurate information, has no doubt that the first blow was struck by the "Americans." However, let who will have struck the first blow, there is no doubt as to who struck the most blows or the last one. When we receive the affidavits and mass of testimony published by the *Journal* on Monday, we may be able to form a more correct opinion on the subject; but it will probably never be satisfactorily determined who struck the first blow, though it is pretty well established that each was prepared to strike on the first opportunity that should occur. The *Journal* says:

"We find by perusal of the comments of the distant papers on the riots of Monday, that they are under the impression that there was but one riot. For their information we state that there were two distinct scenes of riot, that occurred at different times and at distant points. The riot in the First Ward occurred about 2 o'clock and was all over at 3½ o'clock; that in the Eighth Ward began about 6 o'clock. The places are more than a mile and a half apart, and in the First Ward the chief assailants were Germans, and in the latter exclusively Irish."

The Republican Movement.

A very large meeting of the friends of the Republican movement was held in Portland, Maine, yesterday, at which many speeches were made by prominent men of several States. The essence of the remarks of the principal speakers was, that at the present time there is in reality but one issue before the people, and that is Slavery. The position the North must take, they believe, is unyielding opposition to the extension of Slavery; and for that purpose, and that it may be effectual, a fusion of all parties opposed to the wider spread of that institution is considered necessary.

The Whig Convention held in Alleghany County, Penn., yesterday, took ground in favor of the Republican movement; and similar action has been taken by portions of the citizens of Washington, D. C.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mass., informs us that a meeting to initiate a fusion of the Anti-Administration feeling of the State is to be held there on Thursday, and that great beneficial results are expected to flow from it. A large number of distinguished men are said to favor the movement. The following are named as supporting it warmly: The venerable Samuel Hoar and ex-Senator Rockwell. Hon. Increase S. Mark, ex-Governor Boutwell; Mr. Banks and H. W. Cushman are expected to give it their favor.

☞ Our news from Mexico is of a most interesting kind. It would seem that the revolution has now gained sufficient importance to indicate early changes of a serious character.

Texas Election.

From Texas we learn that Mr. Pease, Democrat, was supposed to be reelected Governor Ex-Governor Bell is elected to Congress.

Dramatic.

Wallack's Theatre.—A performance of private theatricals takes place here to-night, in compliment to Mr. C. T. P. Ware, a literary gentleman, who has written several successful plays for the New-York theatres. A number of distinguished amateurs will make their first appearance, prominent among whom is Miss Ada Clare, a lady of great personal attractions and endowments.

There will, we trust, be a good attendance. Entertainments of this kind are not of frequent occurrence, and possess unusual interest.

A Farmer's Observations.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is a source of much gratification to farmers that a journal of the acknowledged ability of the Times expresses a determination to devote considerable attention to agricultural pursuits. Always a favorite in the "rural districts," it is now received with much more substantial welcome, and the benefits resulting from it, no doubt, will be worthy of its noble intention.

In accordance with your general request, I venture a word concerning the crops. For the last few weeks I have been traveling through a majority of the Northern States, and pursuing my position as a farmer, have made it a principal object to gain knowledge adapted to my station.

The harvests, I find, are more than a fair average and have been gathered in a fine condition; the copious rains delaying but not injuring them, as is frequently reported.

A few pieces of wheat have been damaged by the insect or some other local cause, but the number is in no comparison with that which many appear anxious to circulate. Summer crops promise abundantly, precluding almost the possibility of the famine prices predicted by speculators.

Yours, &c., Via.

Sterlingville, Penn, Aug. 9, 1855.

Jumping On and Off of Moving Cars.

That's right, economical old friend, who can't afford to wait till a car stops to get on or off of it, jump, and save a minute and show your agility. And to-morrow jump again and get your leg smashed or your arm cracked, and then lay groaning for a month and lamenting your folly.

Soberly, though, the time gained by impulsive men in jumping on or off of cars while in motion, is not worth the opium that the doctors will give you to make you oblivious of your pain while the comminuted bone is working out through the suppurating soft parts. So it is a very foolish trick and not to be tried except by those who are houseless and want to be boarded gratuitously at Bellevue Hospital. When you wish to get off the cars always go to the rear end, so that, whatever happens, you'll not get under the wheel, and then ringing the bell, wait till the car is still, and step out like a respectable gentleman as you are. When you get on, if right lively, it may do to step on at the rear end if the team is walking, but upon the front platform don't try to mount while the engine or the team is moving, unless you wish to figure next day in the papers under the head of "Coroner's Inquests," and in the case of the arrival of a steamer, be crowded out even at that.

☞ The Methodist Protestant Church of North Illinois propose to hold a Conventional Mass Meeting in Centre Grove, Bureau County, Illinois, on the 17th of August next, to agree upon some plan for separating said Church from its criminal connection with Slavery. Both ministers and members are invited to be present.—*St. Louis Advocate.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.
Fever and Ague.—Rev R. L Fraser, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:
C. D. Deshler—*Dear Sir*: We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W DAVISON, E. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM ELWOOD,
JANE MESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
E. M. TINDALE, JOHN D STERLING.

Dear Sir: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, R. L. FRASER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

Frankfort, Sept. 22, 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depôt, No. 321 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO

FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.—PERSONS suffering from either of these diseases should apply immediately for ROSENBOUAN'S ORIENTAL BITTERS, the only medicine now before the public that will effect a cure without poisoning those who take it. This medicine is no catchpenny affair, but a genuine remedy that will cure 99 cases out of every 100, where directions are followed. The money will be refunded in all cases where it fails. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by the Agent F 8 STREET, No. 82 Bookman-st. For particulars, call and get circular, or see an advertisement in the New-York *Dispatch*.

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL ensure their health the coming season, by using the new ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. It prevents or removes all traces of disease. Dr CHILTON'S certificate accompanies each bottle.
GEORGE H BATES, wholesale agent, No. 132 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO, F. C WELLS & CO Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS, and druggists generally.

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now selling off their entire stock of rich Carpetings full 25 per cent. less than Fall prices. Will open on the 15th of August an entire stock of Fall Importations, patterns never before exhibited in this country.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.
In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr Thomas; and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at the greatest heat. C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 6 1855
I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use
Aug 6, 1855 J. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga
A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been labored, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 6 o'clock. Trains consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S S FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in any way connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and which is the lock, and the only lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair. These safes were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.
HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMprovement just completed—Elliptic motion, by which the needle moves in the arc of a circle, and is always perpendicular to the cloth. This motion is obtained by a new mechanism, with little addition to the machine, and with it more than double the former speed can be done, with the same ease and certainty. The various qualities and capacities of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Dealers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, and that the high and unexampled state of perfection to which our styles in Ready-to-wear Clothing have arrived, the great reduction in low priced Clothing made to correspond, put these descriptions of goods at as low prices as any house in the trade.
H. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 359 and 361 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—The admiration of the ladies, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

"THE KNOX."—WE HAVE HEARD OF HARD knocks and soft knocks, and many other kinds of knocks, but the knocks that are "fair" are the heavers manufactured by the celebrated KNOX, whose stores at the corner of Fulton-st and Broadway, and No 253 Broadway, are two of the ornaments of our popular thoroughfares.

SEWING MACHINES—PERSONS LOOKING FOR sewing machines, should not fail to examine NICHOLS & CO 'S machines with their late improvements for stitching the finest or coarsest material, with or without a waxed thread, either in flat or cylindrical form.
J. B NICHOLS & CO., No. 411 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 39 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT Greatly Reduced Prices.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medically Examine before Going to Sea.—A certain remedy for nervous prostration—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States.—A. B. & D. SANDS, 6 Y. C. HENNING, New-York; WM B HIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 16 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

Gas less than Half Price.—PATENT LIGHTS! WANTED, IMMEDIATELY.—I am about making extensive alterations in my present building, besides adding some forty feet additional front to it, and otherwise increasing my facilities for the manufacture of my FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF LIGHTS; (the only kind exempt from extra insurance.) My present stock is large, and I wish to dispose of it before the 1st of October. I will sell such ROOF TILES as I have on hand, at $1 and $1 25 per foot. FLOOR TILES at from $1 50 to $3 per foot, whose value is from $8 to $9. PAVEMENT TILES at from $3 to $5, whose value is from $10 to $12

It must be understood, however, that these tiles are NOT FOR SALE to any but respectable people; and I shall take measures to prevent their getting into unworthy hands; as it is contrary to my established policy to sell the tiles at all; my uniform custom being to lay them myself. For the reasons, however, stated above, I will sell my present stock to such persons as I can feel assured will not abuse confidence by playing into the hands of my enemies.

THADDEUS HYATT,
No. 130 West Broadway, New-York.

Tomatoes, Peaches, or any other fruit or vegetables, may be effectually preserved in a fresh state for years, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN. They are easily opened or closed by hand, with a patent screw attachment, and are guaranteed always to fully answer the purpose represented. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans. N B—The genuine SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in letters on the cap, SPRATT'S PATENT. This is mentioned to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. For sale by the proprietors,
WELLS & PROVOST, No 321 Pearl st.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

Public Administrator's sale, ON THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 11 o'clock, at BRADLEY'S Stable, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., one fast brown mare, buggy top wagon, harness, sleigh, buffalo robe, bells, blankets, &c., belonging to the estate of THOMAS LOCKHART, Jr., deceased. Terms cash, current money.

Fruit Cans.—LUDLOW'S Patent Self Sealing Can requires no wax, solder or cement; acknowledged the neatest, safest and most convenient can in use. They never fail to preserve Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, Quinces, &c., in a perfectly fresh state. Agents wanted in every town in the Eastern States. BROWNELL & CO., Proprietors, No 540 Pearl st., New-York.

Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
BUFUS K McHARG, & CO.,
Importers, No 153 Broadway.

The only Effectual Exterminator, without danger of stench. HENRY R. COSTAR'S effectual RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. Wholesale and retail depot, No. 388 Broadway, New York. T. R CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Agent for Philadelphia, Penn.

Wilkin's Amielet will restore, preserves and cleanse the hair. Recipe thereof was presented to me by Dr. S M. Elliott, the celebrated oculist. Price 50 cents. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., and druggists generally, and M. WILKIN, No 44 Maiden-lane.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If a man by the name of JAMON CASPERSEN is anywhere about New-York, please to call on board the schooner *Emily* of Sierra Leone, Pier No 49 East River.
FREDERICK GRAATZER

MATRIMONIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Desires an acquaintance with a lady of intelligence and good personal appearance, with a view to matrimony. The advertiser is of good personal appearance, and in fair pecuniary circumstances. Address box No. 1,000, Brooklyn Post Office, stating place of residence and time of interview. No other communication will be noticed.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Trustees of this Church have determined to erect a new edifice for the use of the congregation, and have appointed a Building Committee to carry out the object. The present building will be sold at public auction, and the Committee will be ready to receive proposals for the purchase of the same, at the Trustees' meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order of the Committee of Trustees.
JAMES T. BARNES, Chairman
G FERGUSON, Secretary.

A NEW YORK LODGE OF SORROW.—The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF SORROW of NEW-YORK will hold an adjourned meeting of its Lodge Room, in the room F. M. Hall, Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Sec.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, KEGS, AND HOGSHEADS COOPERED, HOOPED, PAINTED AND FINISHED WITHOUT DE-TACHING THE MATERIALS FROM THE MACHINE, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, trues the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion to the circle, whether it be wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of from hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, 5 minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M H. FERRIS, Agent

AUGUST 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MONTS DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday...Aug. 15, 9 A M	Wednesday...Aug. 15, 4½ P M.
Thursday...Aug. 16, 6¼ A M.	Thursday...Aug. 16, 10½ A M
Friday.....Aug. 17, 7 A M.	Friday.....Aug. 17, 11 A M
Saturday...Aug. 18, 7½ A M	Saturday...Aug. 18, 11 A M
Do. for Passeng only 3 P.M	Do. for Passeng only 3 P.M.
Sunday.....Aug. 19, 7 A M.	Sunday.....Aug. 19, 11½ A M.
Monday.....Aug. 20, 8 A M.	Monday.....Aug 20 12 M
Tuesday....Aug. 21, 8½ A M.	Tuesday....Aug. 21, 12½ P M
Wednesday Aug. 22, 9 A M.	Wednesday Aug. 22, 1 P M
Thursday...Aug 23, 10 A M.	Thursday...Aug. 23, 2 P M
Friday.....Aug. 24, 11 A M.	Friday.....Aug. 24, 3½ P M.
Saturday...Aug. 25, 2 P M	Saturday...Aug. 25, 5½ P M.
Sunday.....Aug. 26, 64 A M.	Sunday.....Aug. 26, 3 P M
Monday.....Aug. 27 7 A M.	Monday.....Aug. 27, 3 P M.
Tuesday....Aug. 28, 8 A M.	Tuesday....Aug. 28, 3 P M
Wednesday Aug. 29, 84 A M.	Wednesday Aug. 29, 4 P M
Thursday...Aug. 30, 9 A M.	Thursday...Aug. 30, 4 P M
Friday.....Aug. 31, 64 A M.	Friday.....Aug. 31, 10½ A M.
Saturday...Sept. 1, 7½ A M.	Saturday...Sept. 1, 11 A M.
Do. for Passeng. only 3 P.M.	Do for Passeng only 3 P M.
Sunday.....Sept. 2, 7½ A M.	Sunday.....Sept. 2, 12 M

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—A new article for capping guns and pistols, the only box or primer adapted to Colt's revolver, just the thing for any arm not liable to get out of order; no spring to wind up or to throw out the caps; will keep the caps dry; can be used with gloves on; mittens. For plain box, inclose $1 25; engraved, 25 cents extra; plated, $1 50. Enclose the above-named sum and I will send to any address. To the trade, plain box, from one to six dozen, 75 cents each; 12 dozen, $8 cents, in all cases cash. The subscriber also manufactures small articles in brass and iron coils, dies, embossing tools, models, fancy designs, &c.
LEWIS WHITE,
No. 10 Trumbull-st., Hartford, Conn.

PARKER'S YOUTH OWN MATURE.—Dr. LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF SEALING CAN.—It is the only machine that realizes air tight can ever invented, for putting up wax, solder or cement. Acknowledged by all who try them the neatest, safest and most convenient can in use. They are easily sealed and opened, and never fail to preserve Peaches, Pears, Apples, Quinces, berries, cream or ice cream, in a perfectly fresh state. Particular for putting up all kinds of fruit; and vegetables will accompany the can. Agents wanted.
BROWNELL & CO., 540 Pearl st., near Broadway.

HARRISON'S SHAVING CREAMS.—BOTH, HARRISON'S CREAMS.—The best articles for shaving ever introduced, and giving a delightful lather, softness and suppleness to the beard, leaving the skin smoothed and enduring. They are for HARRISON'S Columbian Hair Restorative, Philadelphia, and for sale by druggists and barbers throughout the United States. Ask for HARRISON'S, and take no other. If you find it not to your liking, return the bottle, and you will have your money back. HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF COWSLIP.

AFRICAN PEARL COMPANY.—PACIFIC ARMY AND NAVY CLUB HOUSE, PEARL AND WATER STS.—The Pearl Fishery of the Pacific Ocean, and the Pearl Fishery of the Persian Gulf, are now in full operation, and the Pearls are now for sale at the Pearl House, Pearl and Water sts. Pearls will be given to order for all purposes. Pearls will be set in any style of Jewelry. Pearls will be sent to any part of the country by express. Pearls will be sent to any part of the country by mail

The Public Commercial of Saturday

contains a detailed account of the exploit of Mrs. [illegible], who resides on the Canada shore of Lake Erie, in saving the lives of eight seamen who were wrecked near her residence:

"On the morning of the 20th November, 1854, the schooner *Conductor* left the port of Amherstburg, bound for Toronto with a cargo of ten thousand bushels of corn. The wind blew fresh from the Southwest all day, a heavy sea running meantime. About 5 o'clock, P. M., the wind increased to a perfect hurricane, and all the canvas was reefed snug down. Toward midnight a severe storm arose. The topsail sheets were carried away, the boat was washed from the davits, the decks swept clean of everything, and the vessel would not obey her helm, and seemed to settle in the trough of the sea.

About 4 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, the crew of the schooner made what they supposed to be Long Point light, but it was really the light at Long Point Cut. The thickly drifting snow instantly obscured this light, and in about half an hour afterward the vessel struck bottom. Although the vessel was not more than two hundred yards from the shore, it was impossible to form an accurate opinion as to the locality, because of the thickly drifting snow. The sea made a clear breach over the vessel, and forced the crew into the rigging, where they remained from 5 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. Ice was fast making all the time. The crew then descried a woman and two little boys approaching along the beach.

The woman and children built a fire on the shore, and made signs to the sailors to swim ashore. The sea was so great that they were afraid to venture, until the captain thinking the risk of drowning better than almost certain death by cold and exposure, struck out from the wreck, and by extraordinary efforts nearly reached the shore; but his strength failed, and being caught by the undertow, he would have been carried out had not the woman come to his assistance. She seeing his critical situation came to him as speedily as the deep water would permit, and having walked in up to her neck, fortunately reached him, he being utterly exhausted. The woman supported the man and drew him ashore, having been herself several times beaten down by the force of the waves. With the assistance of the boys she drew him to the fire and resuscitated him.

The mate of the schooner next struck out, but in like manner failed to reach the shore, and sank. The captain, supposing himself to be sufficiently restored, went to the assistance of the mate, but again himself gave way, and the woman again went into the angry waters, out to the utmost depth at which she could stand, and brought the two men ashore. The mate seemed to be lifeless, but was at length restored. In addition to these efforts, five several times did the woman go out to the receding surge, and at each time bring an exhausted, drowning seaman ashore, until seven persons, the master, the mate, and five of the crew were saved. It was evening now, and one man who could not swim, still clung to the rigging. During the whole night the woman paced back and forth along the shore, renewing the fire, encouraging the rescued men, giving them food and warm tea, and administering to their comfort. From time to time she would pause, and wishfully regarding the stranded vessel, thus give utterance to her humanity: "Oh, if I could save that poor man, I should be happy." When morning at last came, on the 22d, the storm having abated, the sea was less violent. The master and crew being now strengthened and invigorated by the food and fire, constructed a raft and reached their comrade, whose resolute spirit, though fast giving way, was still sufficient to enable him to retain his position in the rigging. Thus, he too was saved, though badly frozen. The crew remained at the cabin of Mr. S. BECKER, nearly a week before they were able to part.

On the week following this occurrence, two American vessels were lost on the same point, whose crews were greatly comforted by Mrs. BECKER, whose husband was still engaged in trapping. The crews of these vessels were sheltered in her cabin, and were the recipients of her hospitable and humane attentions and care.

We, the captain and crew of the schooner *Conductor*, whose names are hereunto subscribed, certify the correctness of the above statement:

HENRY HACKETT, captain.
JOHN JONES, mate.
JAMES J. COUSINS, seaman and cook.
JEREMIAH SAWYERS, seaman.
JOHN CHAMBERS, seaman.
JEROME D. ANDREWS, seaman.
JOHN MCAULEY, seamen.
GEORGE NICODEMUS, seaman.

I certify, as owner of the schooner *Conductor*, that the above are the names of the captain and crew who were on board the schooner at the time she was wrecked, as stated in the foregoing narrative.

JOHN MCLEOD.

We have simply to state that on Monday evening next Mrs. BECKER will be at the American Hotel, at the request of numerous gentlemen, and that thus a convenient opportunity will be afforded for ladies and gentlemen to meet her. On Monday we will, in a few words, give some necessary particulars upon this subject.

Mrs. BECKER has received a purse of $600, raised by private subscription in Canada. She expressed the desire that the money should be appropriated toward the education of her children—a noble purpose. When Captain PAXTON made the gift, she said "she would thank him if she knew how." She knew how to save the lives of eight perishing sailors, in six feet of water. Mrs. BECKER is a large, masculine woman, about six feet high, weighs 200 pounds, was born in Canada, and is 30 years old. She lives on the Island of Long Point with her husband, and they gain their subsistence by fishing.

Letter from D. S. Dickinson on Nativism.

The following letter from DANIEL S. DICKINSON is from the Tallahassee *Floridian* of Aug. 4:

MY DEAR SIR: On my return to my residence, a few days since, from a professional engagement abroad, I found your favor of a late date inquiring for my views touching the principles of the "American" or "Know-Nothing" organization. Before I found time to answer I was hurried to this place to attend the Court of Appeals, now in session, where the business in which I am engaged affords little time or opportunity for correspondence.

I will, however, as I have no concealments upon public questions, borrow a moment from my pressing duties to say quite hastily that I have no knowledge concerning the Order to which you allude, except such as is acquired from publications purporting to give information upon the subject, and must therefore confine myself to such points as are embraced within this range. It is generally understood and conceded to be a secret society or organization, designed to act politically in the contests of the day. Of this secret feature I entirely disapprove, and am unable to understand by what necessity, real or supposed, it was dictated, or upon what principle it can be justified.

Free public discussion and open action on all public affairs are essential to the health—nay, to the very existence—of popular liberty; and the day which finds the public mind reconciled to the secret movements of political parties, will find us far on our way to the slavery of despotism. If good men may meet in secret for good purposes, we can have no assurance that bad men, under the same plausible exterior, will not secretly sap the foundations of public virtue.

Whether I am in favor of *their* platform upon the question of domestic Slavery, must depend upon what it is, or rather whether they are in favor of *mine*. If their platform is to be regarded as including, upholding or justifying such political monstrosities as the "Personal Liberty bill" recently passed into a law by the Massachusetts Legislature over the veto of Governor GARDNER, then I pronounce it treason of the deepest dye—treason, rank, unblushing, brazen—deserving of public reprehension and condign punishment. If upon this subject their platform conforms to resolutions recently published, purporting to be the voice of a majority of the Convention assembled at Philadelphia, it is in substance the same upon which I have stood for years—upon which I did not enter without counting the consequences, and which I intend to relinquish only with life. I have not now these resolutions before me, but as I recollect them I approve them in substance as sound national doctrine. I ignore no part of the Federal Constitution, either in theory or in practice, to court the popular caprices of the moment, to gain public station, or to minister to the necessities or infirmities of those in power. Nor can I distrust the soundness of principles approved upon full consideration under a high sense of duty, because others may choose to adopt and embrace them.

I cannot believe that any good can be accomplished by making the birthplace a test of fidelity or merit. It does not accord with, but is at war with the genius of our institutions. That abuses have been practiced by the appointment of foreigners to trust, before sufficiently familiar with our constitution, laws and social system, or to which, from circumstances, they were unsuited, is probable. This, however, is in some respects common to native as well as naturalized citizens, and arises not from a defective system, but from its erroneous administration. It is in both respects the natural result of placing in the hands of the incompetent the distribution of public patronage.

Upon the subject of naturalised citizens I have been governed by considerations of justice and duty, and have designed to observe the spirit of my country's Constitution. When members of Congress engage in a steeple chase, to see who shall propose earliest, give most and vote loudest, to feed suffering Ireland from the Federal Treasury a few year's since, not finding any warrant for such proceedings I voted against it, and let public clamor exhaust itself upon my head in denunciations. When I learned that the foreigner who had in good faith declared his intentions of citizenship, by setting his foot upon a foreign shore in case of shipwreck, without any intention of remaining abroad, lost the benefit of his proceeding, I introduced and procured the passage of a bill to redress the grievance. These principles have governed my public conduct and now guide my opinions. The Constitution administered in its true spirit is, in my judgment, sufficient for the protection of all, whether native or naturalised, and for the redress of all political evils which can be reached by human government.

I have the honor to be your friend and servant,

D. S. DICKINSON.

Gen. E. DYER, Esq., Editor *Floridian and Journal*.

Murder of Christian Fuhlmer.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 13.

The following is an abstract from the mass of testimony that was rendered at the Coroner's inquest, on Saturday, in the case of CHRISTIAN FUHLMER, who was murdered at a German ball on Kitchenhouse-street last Friday evening.

C. Busk testified that he saw the deceased on the night of the 9th inst., about 12 o'clock, at the house of witness; he was dancing and appeared to be well; saw Mary Solomon, Mrs. Hinghouse, Mrs. Kline, Fritz Lauterstein, Charles Young, and others. The deceased had no quarrel with any one; some men came from the lower end of the town and raised a quarrel with the females; witness did not know their names; they had clubs in their hands and talked about *killing the damned Irish*; witness, Hinghouse and others drove them out of the house; after they were put out a pistol was fired—saw the flash of the pistol, witness saw the deceased fall; [illegible] that he saw deceased on the night mentioned; the last time he saw him he was drinking a glass of beer in the front room; he then said he was going back in the wood-shed to lie down; he was well at the time; Hinghouse and others, seeing that he was drunk, took him back; this was in an hour after the pistol was fired; the shot came from a crowd of boys about seventeen years old; about half-past eleven o'clock saw the deceased in at Hinghouse's room, dancing; just after this he went to the wood-shed; at that time there were several in the room; saw no cane or knife; about eleven o'clock saw Tom Mooney standing between the dancing-room and grocery, in a little entry; he called for beer three or four times, and would not pay for it; Hinghouse asked who was to pay for these drinks, and Mooney told him he had thrown him a dime; he said *they were going to skin the Dutch the same as they had done in Louisville*; two boys about eighteen or twenty years old seemed to be Mooney's companions; did not know them; when the landlord and Mooney were disputing about the beer the deceased was in the wood-shed.

Wm. Hinghouse stated that he kept a grocery at No. 46 Rittenhouse-street; the deceased was at his house on the night stated, dancing to the music of a fiddle played by Barney Millendorf, who lives near me; do not know how deceased left my house, where he went to, or how he was killed.

Elizabeth Fuhlmer, mother of the deceased, stated that she opened her front door on the morning of the 10th, and found her son lying on the steps; he got up and staggered; she told him that there was something the matter, that he had been fighting, and he said he had not; he never said a word about being hurt, or having any difficulty; a little after 2 o'clock he put on a clean shirt without assistance; she saw some blood on his drawers, and told his father to examine him; he did so, and found a cut or crack in his side; he died about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

James Wood stated that about 2 o'clock that night he heard a man in a crowd that was passing along Cutter-street, say that he had left a knife in somebody; he recognized Tom Mooney in the crowd, but it was not him who made the remark.

James Matter testified that he participated in the dancing; after 12 o'clock, he was standing with his hand on a lady's chair, when he heard a man named Hogan cry out that the Dutch were killing Tom Mooney and Pete Caughlin; then there was a rush to the front door; witness went out on the pavement, and heard a pistol shot; the ball passed over his head, and he went back to where the girls were; Pete Caughlin came in, very much excited, with something in his hand; he cried out "Where are they!" About this time the bricks were flying around and there was a free fight; after things quieted down a little, Mooney came in with his head cut; I took him to Doctor Smith's, on Richmond-street, where his head was dressed; Mooney wanted to go back to the scene of action for his hat; witness told him he would go; a man named McEvoy said, "Don't you be in a hurry about going back; Bill Lunn *has cut a fellow and left the knife sticking in his side*;" this was said on the corner of Cutter and Catherine streets; did not see Fuhlmer the whole night; Mooney and his party said the fuss commenced about beer.

Dr. J. S. Webb stated that he examined the body of Fuhlmer, and found a small cut on the right side, about two and a half inches below the ribs. The instrument which made it passed upwards and backwards; the blood vessels of the abdomen were penetrated, and the wound came torn in a ragged manner; the whole cavity of the abdomen was filled with coagulated blood; the injury was necessarily fatal.

The Jury, in accordance with the above testimony, rendered a verdict that deceased was killed on or near Rittenhouse-street, on the morning of the 10th of August, 1855, between 12 o'clock and daylight, by some one unknown to the Jury, and that he was killed by a stab in the right side, with a long instrument.

Dreadful Tragedy at Coldwater.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 11.

Much excitement was occasioned in town yesterday, by the receipt of intelligence that Mr. POKEN, Clerk in the English Cathedral, and teacher of the Parochial School, had been shot on Tuesday last at Coldwater, on Georgian Bay, by a man named KENNEDY, and subsequently died. We learned last night, on the arrival of the Northern cars, that the following were the facts proved before the Coroner's Jury, who held an inquest on the body. Mr. KENNEDY, a shipbuilder, was formerly a resident in Toronto, and had reason to believe that a too familiar intimacy then existed between his wife and POKEN. Sometime after his removal to Coldwater, KENNEDY discovered that the criminal intimacy between the parties had been renewed, but was reconciled to his wife on obtaining from her and POKEN an oath that they would never see each other again.

Recently, however, KENNEDY learned that his wife had been writing to POKEN, and succeeded in intercepting one of them, which made an appointment with POKEN that she would meet him at Coldwater on Tuesday evening. On that evening KENNEDY arranged to be at home. POKEN having arrived at Coldwater, was observed by KENNEDY walking up and down before his house, having an ebony ruler in his hand, attached to a piece of string. KENNEDY went out and asked what he wanted. POKEN replied that he had come to see Mr. SANSON, (who has a store in Coldwater,) and that he had a right to be there. An altercation ensued between them, and POKEN hit KENNEDY in the face with the ruler already referred to. KENNEDY drew a double-barreled pistol, and, retreating a few steps, fired, but did not hit POKEN, who then advanced, threateningly, upon him. KENNEDY retreated till he reached the wall, and then fired the other barrel, wounding POKEN fatally in the breast. The unhappy man died next morning. The Coroner's inquest terminated in a verdict of JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Railroad Reformers.

The Annual Report of the American Sunday School Union presents a new view of the benefits of railroads. A writer in it furnishes the following statement:

"I organized one school in a settlement that lies removed some four miles from any other society, the way to it being entirely through the forest and over mountains. I was told there was a lady residing there temporarily, who was of a noble Christian spirit, and would do all she could for a Sunday-school. As soon as possible I made my way to her cabin. She gave me a touching description of the place. She assured me there was, in her opinion, no heathen ground in Asia more destitute, more degraded and sinful. As far as she had been able to learn, there never had been but one sermon preached there. Neither Sabbath, nor morality, nor chastity were regarded. I felt that surely it was heathen ground. I was told that the appearance of the people and their habits had improved fifty per cent. since the railroad hands had associated with them—a poor school generally for morals, as we are wont to suppose. I went through the place, and found great need of a Sunday-school. I also found some of the railroad contractors ready to become teachers; but what to do for a superintendent was next to be determined. There were no praying men there, nor nearer than a neighborhood over two mountains through the woods, some five miles distant. So over the mountains I went, and succeeded in getting two excellent young men to undertake the work. We came together, and all things seeming to please and work finely; we opened a school in a sawmill. The friends helped themselves to books much better than I had expected. And now all things appear finely for a prosperous school of not less than fifty children, of whom not more than five probably can read a word! I feel confident a great and good work will be done there; I look upon it as one of the best spent weeks that I have passed on the field. The whole neighborhood—without, I believe, an exception—were anxious for a Sabbath-school and for other religious privileges. I was told that no Bible agent, colporteur or missionary of any kind had ever visited that place before."

Wesleyan University.

It has been mentioned that it was intended to make some improvements in the buildings and grounds of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Rev. Dr. BANNISTER, at a meeting recently held for the purpose, said that it was his pleasing duty to submit, on behalf of the Trustees, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the college buildings be repainted, and that the roof both of the college and of the chapel be recovered with *tin or slate*.

Resolved, That the tower be raised and finished in a symmetrical manner, and be prepared to receive a clock that should strike regularly for recitation exercises.

Resolved, That a new college edifice be erected on the south of the college to correspond with the exterior of the present college buildings.

Resolved, That no iron fence be put on the front of the premises on High-street.

Resolved, That the lot in the rear of the college be drained and graded, and that the whole premises be improved in a tasteful manner.

Resolved, That the fence on the premises be put in good order, and be made to correspond with the improvements generally.

Resolved, That the old buildings in the rear be removed, and that the Laboratory buildings be enlarged for the Philosophical Apparatus.

Resolved, That a temporary transfer of the Geological Specimens, especially the larger and more massive ones, be made to one of the outbuildings.

Fatal Accident at [illegible]—Two Persons Drowned.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 14.

On Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock, a sad and fatal occurrence happened at Atlantic City, which marred the pleasure of many at that favorite watering-place. It appears that Mr. WILLIAM BOYD, MRS. ANDREWS, the wife of a contractor on the North Pennsylvania Railroad; Mrs. BOYD, wife of the brother of WM. BOYD; Mrs. ANDREWS and daughter, Mr. MCINTYRE and a young lady—all residents of Mauch Chunk and vicinity—went down to the beach on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of bathing. The place selected for the purpose was the spot known as the inlet, some distance above the United States Hotel.

The party had been in the water but a short time before Mr. WM. BOYD and Mrs. ANDREWS disappeared, but the others thought they were only sporting. But after watching some moments, and not seeing them, alarm seized upon the others, and while some of them were thus startled, Mrs. BOYD was taken under by the undertow, as it is supposed. The remainder of the party made their way out of the water, though with some difficulty. In a very short time the bodies of Mrs. ANDREWS and Mrs. BOYD were seen floating upon the water, and by the assistance of Mr. ROBERTS of Abington, Mr. BROWN of Philadelphia, and a gentleman on the beach, they were brought to the shore.

Here every means were resorted to for the purpose of resuscitating them by Dr. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, and Dr. ANDREES, of Camden, N. J., and several others, and after several hours' labor Mrs. BOYD was so far recovered as to be able to speak. Mrs. ANDREWS was too far gone for the labors of her friends to be of any avail. The body of Mr. WM. BOYD was found floating near the spot where he was drowned, about one hour after the accident. The bodies were brought to this city yesterday afternoon, and taken to Mauch Chunk in charge of the friends of the deceased. This is near the same place where Mr. GOLDEY was drowned on the Fourth of July. The ground is dangerous in consequence of deep holes, and no one unacquainted with the beach should venture to bathe at this point, which is some distance from the regular bathing ground.

Serious Accident on the Western Railroad—Two Persons Killed.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 14.

Yesterday afternoon, just as the Express train from Boston, on the above road, had passed Chatham Centre, a most lamentable accident occurred, in which two passengers, gentlemen, suffered severe personal injury. The train was coming down the grade at a high rate of speed, and when passing a freight car, which was standing on a switch track—the freight car having swing doors—the entire side of the second passenger car was taken off as neatly and thoroughly as it could have been done with a saw. Mr. D. TAFT, of Charleston, S. C, who was sitting with his elbow resting on the window-sill, lost his arm—it having been cut off twice, below and above the elbow.

A German, residing in the lower part of the city, but whose name we were unable to learn, had his arm-bone broken in such a manner that it protruded through the flesh.

So instantaneous was the work of destruction done, that it was not until the train arrived at Kinderhook that the conductor was aware that any accident had happened. Several lady passengers on the train, with considerable magnanimity, stripped off their superfluous linen, with which to bind up the arm of Mr TAFT, who came on to this city. Drs. ARMSBY and SPENCER were called, and attended to him at the Delavan House.

We hear it stated that the locomotive in charge of the train was the new one, the "Panama," and that she was being run to test her speed.

The German's name was ANDREW BECKER.

Disappearance of Four Men.

A party of five persons from this vicinity left the Charles Island House, off Milford, on Thursday evening of last week, in a sail-boat, and after proceeding several miles to Branford Point, where they landed one of their number, (THOMAS BRADNOCK, of this city,) it was supposed they set out to return to the hotel; but nothing had been heard of them at EARLE's up to Saturday night. A hard blow came on soon after they left the Point, and the Sound was rough. The party may have gone to some other place on the Sound, or there is a possibility (it is hoped not a probability) that they are lost. They were JOHN DEAN, Jr., of this city; WARREN ANDERSON, of East Hartford; —— ANDERSON, (his brother,) and a Mr. SMITH, who was the boatman to the hotel at Charles Island.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times, Aug. 14.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
TUESDAY, Aug. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are rather more sought after, and are firm at $6 12½ for Pots, and $6 31½@6 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,400 lbs. yellow sold at 27½c @28c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are unchanged in demand and value.

COFFEE—The private transactions to-day were limited to 500 pkgs. Java at 14½c.@14¾c., and 300 bags Rio at 10½c @10¾c. ₩ lb. The public sales reached 4,600 mats Java at 13c.@14¾c., and 2,200 bags Rio at 10c @ 11½c. ₩ lb. The demand is increasing, and as there is less offering, holders ask very full prices.

COTTON—In the absence of the *Union*, with three days' later news from Europe, there is no inclination to move freely, and the market is without activity, though remaining steady:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¼
Fair	12¼	12¾	13	13¼

FISH—Dry Cod continue in fair demand, but as there is a better supply in market, prices rule languid, though not lower. Mackerel are seeming'y scarce and needed at full previous rates. No important variation has occurred in Herrings.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are coming forward in very small quantities, and as the inquiry, especially for the home trade, is still good, prices of all desirable kinds continue to tend upwards. Very common qualities are scarcely noticed and are unsettled in value. The day's sales amount to 7,000 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 00 @ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½ @ 8 00
Mixed Western	8 62½ @ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @ 11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 19 50

Canadian is unchanged. The day's sales amount to 800 bbls., inferior common to choice extra brands, at $8 00@10 50 ₩ bbl. Southern continues in slack request, and languid in price, with sales for the day of 600 bbls., inferior mixed to best extra grade, at $8 50@ $10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is still scarce, and worth $7 50 @9 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 50 for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is actively sought after, in part for home use and for export and is on the advance. The day's sales consist of 16,000 bushels Southern at $2 10@ $2 15 for white; and $1 85@1 90 for red, ₩ bushel. Some very common red was observed by a City miller as low as $1 75 ₩ bushel, but this was under the lowest market rate. Rye is in light stock and fair request, with sales of 1,100 bushels new, in lots, at $1 85@ $1 90 ₩ bushel. Canada and Western Oats are abundant and languid at 50c.@55c. ₩ bushel. Corn is rare and being in good request, is a shade dearer. The day's movements add up 54,000 bushels Western mixed, mostly at 86c@87c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—River is more freely offered, and is rather heavy at 87½c@1 25 for New and Old, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains quiet, but is stiffly held. The supplies of all kinds have been materially reduced by recent sales, and holders now evince much firmness.

HOPS—Are still inactive and languid at 18c.@22c.—mostly at 16½c@20c ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is rather more abundant, and not being so actively inquired for it is depressed. 150 tons changed hands to-day at $30 50@$31 50, usual terms, ₩ ton. Nothing new has occurred in other descriptions.

LATHS—Eastern are pretty freely dealt in, mostly at $1 62½ ₩ thousand. The supply is adequate to the demand, which precludes any material rise.

LEAD—Sales were reported to-day of 60 tons foreign at 8c.@8½c. 10½, and a small lot of Galena at 9c 10c @9½ ₩ 100 lbs. The market is quiet, but steady.

LIME—Is still rare and held above the views of buyers, which circumstance retards operations.

MOLASSES—The light stock and high claims of holders continue to check transactions. Sales were reported of 216 bbls New-Orleans at 35c @38c., mostly at 36c., and some Cuba Muscovado in hhds., at 31c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is rather more in request, and is held at $3@$3 12½ ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is pretty freely dealt in at the reduced rates of 41c@42c. ₩ gallon. The stock is not large, but is more than equal to the wants of buyers. Tar and Rosin are unaltered.

OILS—We can notice no new features in the market for Whale, sperm or Olive. Linseed is in a little better demand, but is without improvement in value. Lard Oils are in fair demand, but quite scarce and nominal. Coal Oils unchanged, the day's sales including 30,000 gals. for the interior at 19½c.@11c., ₩ lb. Beef continues pretty active at full rates: 500 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $12@$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c @18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c @23c for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c @9c ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with only a moderate inquiry at languid rates.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile disposed of at 10½c ₩ lb.

SUGARS—The market is not so brisk, but possesses equal firmness. The day's sales reach 870 hhds., chiefly Cuba, but including some Porto Rico and New-Orleans at 6¼c @7½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 20,000 lbs. Prime within the last two days at old figures.

TOBACCO—The market for this article maintains its firmness, and transactions, particularly in seed-leaf, continue large. The bulk of about 100 hhds. Kentucky, brought on from Nassau, N. P., part of a cargo wrecked in that vicinity, sold in bulk from the vessel at very fair rates. The other sales comprise 63 hhds. Kentucky, at 7½c @11c.; 115 bales Havana, at 22c @26½c.; 432 cases Seedleaf, at 11c.@16c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There were 200 barrels Ohio and Prison sold at 41c.@41½c. ₩ gallon. Stock limited, and receipts light.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include about 22,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, mostly at 4¼d.@4½d. ₩ bushel; some Cotton at 5-32d @ 3-16d. ₩ lb., and Cheese at 20s @22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London, there were reported as having been shipped some small lots of Rosin and Crude Turpentine at 1s. 6d @1s 9d. ₩ bbl. The quotation for Spirits Turpentine was 5s. ₩ bbl. For other ports there was not much done, and rates were somewhat nominal.

Produce Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The tendency to decline in prices to which we referred last week still continues. In market language, "stuff is growing plentier." With the exception of Apples, all fruits, as well as vegetables in season, are a little lower than last week.

Common POTATOES are bringing 44c instead of 50c., and the supply and quality is such that no Potato eater ought to complain. They will probably be considerably lower soon. We see that the vines are dying in many parts of the surrounding country, but we hear little complaint as yet of rot in the market.

TOMATOES scarcely reach 50c. ₩ bushel this week, instead of 62½c, although just in their prime. The marketmen say they never were better, and they really do look luscious. The baskets are quite full, and some of them a little more—something strange for New-York certainly.

PEARS, small, green and hard, are plentiful, and are bringing almost nothing, which is all they are worth, but the "Bells" which have reached maturity, are in good request at full prices; good APPLES are selling high and are in good demand.

MELONS have come in from New-Jersey during the week, and are bringing as all early produce does, very remunerative prices. WATER MELONS are worth $2@ $3 ₩ 100; MUSK MELONS sell at $2 50@$3 50 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER is quoted at the same rates as last week—that is, 18c.@20c. for Fresh in pails, although there has been some disposition among grocers to raise the price at retail during the week. CHEESE has declined a little.

New-Jersey EGGS are quoted a trifle higher by the dozen than EGGS from this State, as they are a little fresher and consequently less liable to lose.

Potatoes—Long Island Whites, ₩ basket	$0 44 @ —
Potatoes—Mercers, ₩ basket	0 50 @ —
Potatoes—N. Jersey Dyckman's, ₩ basket	0 44 @ —
Potatoes—New-Jersey Junes, ₩ basket	0 37½ @ —
Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercer's, ₩ basket	0 50 @ —
Onions—Rhode Island, ₩ basket	0 81 @ —
Corn—Sweet, ₩ 100	0 75 @ —
Cabbages—₩ 100, @1 to $5, average	3 00 @ —
Cucumbers—₩ 100	0 37½ @ —
Squashes—White, ₩ basket	0 93 @ —
Squashes—Yellow, ₩ bbl	1 50 @ —
Blackberries—₩ bushel	2 50 @ 3 00
Whortleberries—₩ bushel	3 50 @ —
Tomatoes—₩ basket	0 50 @ —
Apples—Sour, ₩ bbl	2 25 @ 2 75
Apples—Sweet Bow, ₩ bbl	3 00 @ 3 50
Apples—Common, ₩ bbl	1 25 @ 1 50
Pears—Common, ₩ bbl	0 75 @ 1 25
Pears—Bell, ₩ bbl	3 00 @ 3 25
Peaches—Jersey, ₩ basket	0 18½ @ 0 75
Peaches—Delaware, ₩ basket	1 25 @ 1 50
Watermelons—Norfolk, ₩ 100	12 00 @ —
Watermelons—New-Jersey, ₩ 100	20 00 @30 00
Musk Melons—₩ bbl	2 50 @ 3 50
Grapes—Green, ₩ basket	0 31 @ —
Plums—Green, ₩ bbl	1 50 @ —

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manufs).....132 William-st, rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf...22 Warren-st

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.....567 Broadway

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT.....208 Spring-st

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,). 18 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND...229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers) .....34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 62 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 391 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

SUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....80 Wall-st

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Olds' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 62 cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....110 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....104 and 106 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

JYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....156 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE WLY.....75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 8 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

S. TITUS & CO.....328 Washington-st.

Stearne & Marvin, Manufacturers of RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Winder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK".....Depot 148 Water-st

Fine Teas.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO.....No. 126 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....64 Maiden-lane, and 65 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Platt's Manuf.).....10 Maiden-lane

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st

Any additions to the above list should be brought to the notice of E. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

E. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and money to the advertiser who do business through them. They solicit the best papers, and advertise exclusively at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interests of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—NICHOLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st, New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of capital of four per cent, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on Monday, the 6th inst.

NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 48 Pine st., cor. William.—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

$4,000 7 per cent 2d mortgage bonds of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, due 1873, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, in New York, $1,000 each.

$4,000 7 per cent 1st mortgage convertible bonds of Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, due 1861, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

$20,000 7 per cent 2d mortgage bonds (Eastern division) of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, due 1880, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

$6,000 6 per cent bonds of the City of Memphis, due 1865, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

50 shares Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad Company stock, $100 each.

700 shares Sheldon Mining Company stock, $5 per share par value $25 each.

40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company stock, $25 each.

20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock, $1,000 each.

5 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock, $1,000 each.

£1,000 6 per cent sterling first mortgage convertible bonds of Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company, due in London 1883, interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in London, convertible at the option of the holder into stock or into 7 per cent. dollar bonds at $4 80 per pound sterling, £200 each.

Also, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ST. LOUIS, of 2,060 tons, carpenter's measurement. This vessel was built by J. A. Westervelt & Co., in 1854 under the careful superintendence of Capt. Skidder, and has been thoroughly tested in the Havre trade; has double engines, and is in every way a superior steamship. Her consumption of coal is about 60 tons per day. Pacific Mail Steamship stock will be received in payment for the hull of steamboat FRANCIS SKIDDY, as she now lies at Newburg, with all her furniture, tackle and apparel.

The FRANCIS SKIDDY is a first class boat of about 1,250 tons, built of the best materials, of great speed, and is elegantly fitted up with state rooms and berths, and can comfortably accommodate 500 or 600 passengers. The boat and machinery are in complete order, and ready for immediate service. For further particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, pursuant to a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through a BENJ. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August inst., at the o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the bonds of said Company, viz.: Those bonds of said Company now due or previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-two hundred and fifty ($2,250) shares held by Messrs. A. & G. L. Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. Bank.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The bills will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.

J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HENRY B. HEATH Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—UNUSUAL SALE OF CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES and CIGARS, by order of the Sheriff.—On WEDNESDAY Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 81 Pine st., by HENRY B. HEATH, Jr., auctioneer, choice wines, brandies, gin, in bond; groceries, teas, coffee, sugar, candles, sardines, olive oil, cigars, raisins, Maraschino, Chamagne ss, and Rhine wines, in bottles; other wines and liquors, Monongahela, Duck port, Amontillado, Duff Gordon sherries, Otard, Dupuy and Pellerisen brandies in cases, demijohns and bottles; ale, London porter, Mum & Sons Edinburg ale; also 900,000 Havana cigars, of various brands, the balance of the stock left from the sale of Oct. 24. Goods are now ready for examination day previous to sale. A deposit required of every purchaser. By order of

FREDK. L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS—At 12½ o'clock THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold

$6,000 Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad 7 per cent Real Estate Bonds.....$1,000 each

$3,000 Evansville and Illinois 1st mortgage 7 per cent Real Estate Bonds.....$1,000 each

26 shares Park Fire Insurance Company.....$95 each

40 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

20 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank.....$75 each

5 shares Knickerbocker Stage Company.....$100 each

36 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank.....$50 each

30 shares Lennox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

7 shares Morris and Essex Railroad.....$50 each

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LIVERY STABLE OF HARISSON AND FLEET—To close the estate of Thomas Harisson, deceased. BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 21 Rosevelt-st., consisting of 16 horses, 2 coaches, 2 single roadwagons, 2 double pleasure wagons, 1 open top-buggy, 1 open wagon, 1 dray, 13 sets of single harness, 6 riding saddles and bridles, 1 side-saddle, 3 large double sleighs, 2 light sleighs, 14 single sleighs or rungs, in good order, several of them new, 22 sleigh robes in good order, a lot lot of sleigh bells. Also, lease of the premises and stable fixtures, &c., &c. Terms cash—purchaser to remove the property during the day. BAKER & WEEKS, No 6 Pine-st.

H. WILSON—Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—HOUSE SALE THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the residence, No 169 West-st; consisting of Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture of the best description. Rosewood parlor suites in plush and satin, centre and sofa tables, elegant tapestry carpets on the floors, splendid oval mirrors, costly rosewood etageres, rosewood piano-forte, oil paintings, lace curtains, sofas, cushions, chairs, extension tables, dining tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, bedding, &c.; crockery, glassware, china ware, silver-plated ware, &c. Sale positive. Sth-av cars pass near the house.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a large varied and splendid assortment of household furniture, comprising several magnificent rosewood parlor suites; also, a large quantity of second hand parlor suites; also, at 10 o'clock, the lease of No. 62 Division st., from the present date to May 1, 1859, recorded in the Register's Office of the City of New-York, Liber 572, of conveyances, page No 418. Possession given Sept. 1, next. Terms cash on day of sale or no sale.

Also a large consignment of Havana Cigars.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the 3d day of September, 1855. Said farm consists of 102 acres of land, more or less, situated in Southold, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles North of the Long Island Railroad, Watson Deer Park. On the premises there is a good 40 feet one story and a half house, containing 9 rooms, and good barn, wagon house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order; also, a young orchard, and a variety of fruit kinds. It is well watered by ponds, well and cistern. A daily mail stage passes the door, to connect with the early train from the City. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr ZIMMERMANN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. N. B. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn by A. M., and return the same day.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, at No 10 Nassau-st., large auction sale of a stock of rich manufactured cabinet furniture of the most fashionable styles, rosewood piano fortes, mirrors, oil paintings, and other house furnishing articles; cabinet-ware ready, and goods on view. Out of town buyers can have their furniture packed on the premises. For particulars, see *Herald*.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer

THURSDAY—Aug 16, at 12 o'clock P. M. precisely, at the corner of Delancey and Forsyth-sts., the balance of stock and fixtures of a new store, comprising a general assortment, with gas fixtures. Also, a good horse, covered grocer's wagon, with set of harness and oilcloth cover. Platform scales, Fairbanks' patent.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION SALES.—The subscriber will commence his regular Fall Trade Sales on THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. Invoices intended for this sale should be sent in the day previous to be in time for the catalogue.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 310 Broadway.

OMNIBUS FOR SALE.—THIS DAY, Aug. 15, 1855, at 10 A. M., at No. 310 Broadway, one light 11 passenger omnibus, recently refitted with new wheels, new brake and painted anew.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at auction, a number of horses, carriages, single and double harness, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the VAIL an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating note issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11'55-1aw2y W* Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jy19,'54-1aw2y W

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s27,'54-1aw2y W

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,
n23, 54-1aw2y W Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 34-st., near 8th-av (for the benefit of all classes of persons) open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent
ja4,'55-1aw1y AAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 15th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm. M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A Lachaise,	F. W. Reimer,
Robt M. Olyphant,	Chas H Dabney,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. B. Lamar,	Wm. Loeschick,	Hiram Hutchinson,
Richard Lathers,	P P Rodocanachi,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,
Wm. H. Guion,	Wm C. Allen,	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos Richardson,	Wm. G Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H Elliott,	Robt Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Benkard,
Jas. W Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G LANE.
HENRY F SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855:

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report.....$2,956,059 43

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policies.....$180,411 46
Interest.....$122 131 50
Less included in last statement.....77,797 04 44,934 46
225,345 92
Total.....$3,173,406 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Expenses, including rent salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange and advertising.....$12 736 26
Paid Commissions.....6,970 91
Paid State and City Taxes.....1,231 94
Paid Claims by death and additions to same.....31,031 38
Paid surrendered policies and dividends.....6 856 99
Paid reduction of premiums.....668 61
Paid annuities.....994 17
$1 069 91
Total assets.....$3 084,336 44

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank.....$11,940 99
Bonds and Mortgages.....2,803,534 00
Fire Insurance premiums.....394 44
Premium notes and (quarters not due).....86,040 41
Bills receivable.....3,376 93
Deposited for Taxes.....4,376 34
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid).....29,649 14
Due from Agents.....50,077 83
Total.....$3 084,336 14

Increase in investments on Bond and Mortgage.....$175,411 45

Losses by Death, not due.....$36 000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855.....$24 806 843 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855.....$23 806 843 34
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855.8,196

Total number running 1st Aug. 1855..8 358
Of which 7 310 are for life.
Of which 866 are for 7 years.
Of which 34 are for 1 year.
Of which 158 are for irregular periods.

Total.....8 358
Increase in amount at Risk.....$807,260 00
Increase in amount of Policies.....162
Average amount insured for each Policy of in crease.....$4 725 52

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I ABBATT, Secretary.
I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.
C GILL, Actuary

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	Millard Fillmore,	David Hoadley,
Wm. V. Brady,	Henry A Smythe,	Robert H. McCurdy,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William Betts,	Isaac G. Pearson,
William Moore,	John H Swift,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Peters,	Wm. H Starr,	Nathaniel Hayden,
Jonathan Miller,	Abraham Bininger,	John P. Yeaterton,
John Wadsworth,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Sam'l M Cornell,
Sam'l E. Sprouls,	John M Stout,	Hamln Blake,
Alfred Edwards,	Lucius Robinson,	Samu-l D. Babcock,
Robert G. Minturn,	Chas J. Stedman,	Caphas H. Norton,
Caleb Swan,	Wm. Whitlock, Jr.	Richard Taylor,
Wm. H. Webster,	Wm. H. Popham,	Lyttelton Eldridge,
W. Smith Brown,	George R. Crooke,	

FREDERICK S WINSTON, President.
CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel S. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas C Bell,
Henry R. Cagell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Crawford Clark,
Aug. C Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Frederic C. Foster,
Gyzaway B. Lamar,	Edward C. Cunter,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Lawren,	George Curtis,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT, payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year, ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in their vicinities, to whom application can be made.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready for delivery, until which time the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

JUSTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Office No. 15 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Astor-pl. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $300,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E. Dorsey,	Thomas Havilan
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Case,
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WM. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandize, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

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Wm. Pitt Palmer,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor.
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Thos Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt B. Minturn,	Jon'a Thorne.

WM PITT PALMER, President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, WM. PITT PALMER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of NATHANIEL MICHAELS, Esq., deceased, and A. J. SMITH, Secretary. By order of the Board. A. J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' UNRIVALLED PIANO-FORTES, Goodman & Baldwin's double-banked MELODEONS.

COLBURN & NASH, No. 423 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1855.

MESSRS. COLBURN & NASH:—I have seen and heard several of your Melodeons, manufactured by Goodman & Baldwin, and consider them to be neat and expressive instruments of pleasing and delicate tone, well calculated for the accompaniment of voices in the performance of sacred music, and adapted to serve as precursors of Organs in churches where want of funds or of space will not yet permit the introduction of those more orthodox and ponderous pieces of musical mechanism.

EDWARD HODGES, Mus. Doc.
Organist and Director of the Music at Trinity Church, N. Y.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6½ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial.

ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, (St Nicholas Hotel.)

Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

TWO NEW PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE—At a great bargain: one six and three-fifths, and the other seven octaves, finished in the highest style, round covers, carved mouldings, and all the modern improvements, and fully warranted, at No 206 Allen-st.; also, two pianos to let, at a low price.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS. No 209 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of these superior cotton cards, made by SAM. HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st. opposite the Astor House.

MEDICAL.

BODENHAMER ON THE PILES,
NOW READY.
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, ANUS, AND CONTIGUOUS TEXTURES—giving the Nature, Seat, Causes, Symptoms, Consequences, and Prevention; especially addressed to non medical readers. By W. Bodenhamer, M. D. Second edition, with plates &c 8vo. $2.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN 'DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 Is the remedy for general and local debility, the vices of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which cowers and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No 3 Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No 31 Gresne-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receipt of remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, ninth, 348 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 291 Broadway and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 49 Reade-st., corner of Broadway. Also, the only work of those diseases in the English language, and arriving at New-York on Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Atlantic Bellman, Democratic Review, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Orleans Weekly Times*.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint, in the most astonishing cures are published, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 561 street, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of Mrs. FLEGENHEIMER'S Cosmetic, which is in appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular to call and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 5 Astor-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 41 Barclay-st.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, a long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in our branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances in private families, some of which he has the permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without drying its poison to the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. PEERY'S
VERMIFUGE, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS,
WILL IN A FEW HOURS clear the system of every worm, and simultaneously produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels; thereby relieving many complaints arising from derangement of the digestive organs. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York.
Sold also by Druggists generally.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane st., between Chatham and Centre-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the drain; malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effects—speedy, pleasant and salutary. Many are saved by one dose. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS FEMMEDIES. Among the greatest blessings of the age, affords relief in all the complaints peculiar to females. His Ladies' Tonic Periodical Pills never fail to reestablish the monthly discharge. $1 per box. Office, Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton, fare 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents. Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 26 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New York from Catharine Market-slip on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, touching at Greenport, Sag Harbor and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9 45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire at 192 DUDLEY-st., No 2 5-8 south at., or of E P & C N BELLOWS, No. 362 Water-st., New York.

SECOND REGATTA AT GLEN COVE.—A Regatta will take place at Glen Cove on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, for all yachts of twenty-five (25) tons and under, to be governed by a Committee appointed by the owners of the sailing boats and subscribers.

Two Prizes, each a richly ornamented Silver Cup, will be awarded. Time of starting 11 A. M. The captains of vessels intending to race will make their entries to the Committee at the Pavilion Hotel, on or before Friday, the 17th inst. There will be a third Regatta at the same place, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., of the Harlem Model Yacht Club. And on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., purses of a value four, six and eight-toned boats, particulars of which will be given hereafter.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Chairman.
SAMUEL BRADHURST, Secretary.

GREAT PRIZE EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, Aug. 17.—Fourteen Magnificent Prizes of rich and elegant Jewelry will be distributed to the holders of certain numbered tickets purchased for the excursion of the season. The excursion will be under the sole management of the passengers, they appointing a Committee to carry out the same. FARE FIFTY CENTS. By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, F. R. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3 N. R., at 5 o'clock A. M. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A band of music in attendance.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York, foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. ROGMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Foot of Canal-st. at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3 P. M. Foot of Barclay-st. at 9 A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, F. R. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 122 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY ATTKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same and would invite the attention of the trade to its very great superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 326 Broadway, New-York, No. 710 South Front-st Philadelphia.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and super for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE—On and after WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1855, Sundays excepted, for ALBANY AND TROY, leaving at Albany at 10:15 P. M.

Mail Train at 7 30 A. M. stopping at Williams' Bridge and Mail Stations north. Passengers for Lebanon Springs taking this train, arrive at Lebanon at 5 P. M.

Way Express, 3 P. M.—Stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and stations north, connecting at Chatham Four-Corners with Western Railroad Express Train, arriving at Albany at 10:15 P. M.

FROM CITY HALL STATION.

Millerton, at 5 P. M., stopping at all stations.
Croton Falls, at 10 A. M., stopping at all stations.
Croton Falls, at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Fordham.

White Plains, at 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., at stopping at Yorkville and stations north.

Williams' Bridge at 7, 9:30 A. M., 2:15 4:30, 5:45, 8 and 11 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations.

FROM TWENTY SIXTH STREET STATION.

Williams' Bridge at 9 A. M.; White Plains at 11:40 A. M. Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Ulster, Buffalo and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's offices, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., and 4th-

New-York Daily Times.

EPIDEMICS.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth—Melancholy Particulars.

The Petersburg *Express* has the subjoined intelligence from Portsmouth at Norfolk:

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The yellow fever still ravages our community, although it is estimated that up to this period fully 6,000 have left town. For one or two days past the deaths have been about twelve per diem, with an increase in the number of patients. I think, however, that the disease is not so bad to-day, as I have not heard of many new cases. To-day I am acting as a member of the Sanitary Committee, and have written about ten permits for the Naval Hospital, including those given by physicians. Half of these, perhaps, have been sick several days, although I believe, with one or two exceptions only, this is the first day medical aid has been called in.

Among those of your acquaintance now sick are MR. JOHN JACK, taken yesterday; Dr. B. C. SPRATLEY, convalescent; Dr. R. H. PARKER, a most useful man, and one that our community can ill afford to lose, is supposed to be dying; Dr. JOS. N. SCHOOLFIELD, chairman of the sanitary committee, was taken this morning about 2 o'clock, while engaged at his writing desk, and is now at the Naval Hospital, though quite sick, he is doing well. MR. WM. B. COLLINS is much better. CHARLEY FISHR, son of our Mayor, D. D. FISHR, Esq., has been very sick, but is better. Mr. Geo. CHAMBERS, from whom I have not heard to-day, was better last night.

The disease is confined to no locality, but in my opinion extends to every part of Portsmouth. When taken in connection with the mortality, the unfrequency of the disease or bad state of preparation to meet it, the alarm it has created, and the immense numbers who have fled, I question if any community has been more badly scourged and afflicted. The whole surrounding country is overrun—private houses, barns, kitchens, schoolhouses, churches, tents, cabins, (and the Lord only knows what other kinds of shelter,) are all crammed.

I greatly apprehend that when the mortality of those who have fled and those remaining shall be correctly summed up, it will be found far greater among the former than the latter. The emigration has left us a deserted town—entire streets have only one or two families remaining, districts depopulated, hotels and stores closed, business suspended, and society disrupted. Poor Portsmouth! She presents a sad and desolate appearance, and some time must elapse before she can recover from the severe shock that has prostrated her.

Since writing the above some twelve or fifteen cases have occurred, of which, I have just been informed.

THE FEVER AT NORFOLK.

I am sorry to add that our sister city—sister in affliction as well as locality—is suffering with us, and I fear to a greater extent. I had feared all along, that if the disease was not eradicated there before it had time to spread it must prevail to an alarming extent. Such I learned this morning was in fact the case. A gentleman informed me to-day that he was at H——'s store last night, when he was informed that there were sixty cases in the Pest House. The same gentleman told me that they had erected one or two tents by the Pest House, and had still to enlarge, or make other arrangements. They contemplated at first the occupation of the Fair Grounds, but objections being raised, they determined to procure the Race Field building, and have, I understand, succeeded. J. O. H.

STILL LATER.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday night, Aug. 10.—There is but little abatement of the disease which now pervades every part of our town. Dr. PARKER died to-day. He leaves a large family. CONRAD and Dr. SPRATLEY are better. JOHN JACK is quite comfortable.

There are now about forty cases in the Naval Hospital. We had some eight interments yesterday, and there will be probably a larger number to-day. The number of new cases, however, is not so great.

It pains me to add that our sister town of Norfolk is suffering greatly. It yields to treatment generally, but the mortality is yet very great.

Dr. J. N. SCHOOLFIELD is quite ill.

The *Express* in its editorial column, says: "A gentleman from Hampton, who saw a friend from Portsmouth yesterday morning, informs us that there were twenty deaths from fever in Norfolk on Saturday, and seven in Portsmouth. The number of new cases our informant could not ascertain."

We are truly rejoiced to hear that Dr. JOSEPH N. SCHOOLFIELD, heretofore reported as quite ill, is decidedly better, having much improved since last accounts. Apart from the severe loss to his family, the community of Portsmouth can but little afford to spare so useful and deserving a citizen. We trust that we may be soon enabled to announce his entire recovery.

Rev. Mr. HANDY, pastor of the Middle-street Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth, who has been quite ill of the fever, we are pleased to hear is now considered out of danger.

It was reported on Friday, on good authority, that two or three cases of yellow fever had been manifested among the refugees at Hampton, which excited such a panic that the steamer *Coffee*, full of passengers, was ordered off and not permitted to land.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Mr. ROBERT WELT, a well-known citizen of Portsmouth, died at Hampton, on Thursday; on Friday Mr. NATHANIEL SORSY, an old citizen of Norfolk, died after a protracted illness.

The Baltimore steamers have again commenced coming up to the quarantine ground at Portsmouth, and there receiving passengers from the ferry-boat.

The *Express*, to show that yellow fever is not contagious, states that among the first victims at Portsmouth was a young married man, and that three of his young friends volunteered to attend on him, in company with his wife. They were with him, day and night, for a week, as was also Rev. THOMAS HUME. The *Express* adds:

During the last stages of the disease, and after that unerring precursor of the grim monster had made its appearance, (the black vomit) the patient was frequently seized with spasms, during which the nauseous discharge would flow spontaneously from the mouth, completely covering those who waited at his bed-side. The Minister of God, to hear the responses to questions propounded, was compelled to place his ear in close proximity to the patient's mouth his voice having become so feeble that he could not articulate above a whisper. The distressed and heart-stricken wife embraced the diseased body of her husband, kissed again and again his burning cheek, and bathed his swarthy brow with scalding tears.

Relief for the Sufferers.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 14.

The accounts from Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., of the distress consequent upon the ravages of the yellow fever are of a gloomy character—so much so as to afford an impressive admonition to us here away to be up and doing in the discharge of a common duty we owe to humanity, in our fortunate exemption from the terrible scourge. At Portsmouth, business, in a great measure, is suspended, hundreds have left the place, and every thing is said to appear desolate and forsaken, as if the pall of death had fallen upon all that had once moved and breathed. Many have also left Norfolk to escape the epidemic and others are daily leaving. A large number of families have come to this city, and others have gone to the District of Columbia, Richmond, Petersburg, &c., leaving their business entirely neglected. Their intense anxiety under the distressing circumstances may well be imagined.

But what must be the condition of those who, remaining behind, have been stricken down by the disease, and are now surrounded by but few besides the dead and the dying? Is not their case one that appeals forcibly to our generous sympathies and active benevolence. The citizens of Baltimore—so peculiarly blessed with good health and prospects—will, we are confident, be glad of an opportunity to extend ready "aid and comfort" to their afflicted neighbors; and, therefore, we suggest that some of our prominent citizens should take prompt measures to inaugurate a system of relief, and designate a responsible person or persons to receive such contributions as may be tendered. The citizens of Baltimore have ever been generous on such occasions, and we feel assured they will, in the present emergency, fully sustain their reputation.

The citizens of Norfolk have formed a "Howard Association," similar to the one at New-Orleans, whose labors during the cholera and yellow fever epidemics in the latter place have resulted in so much benefit to the sick at different periods. They have chosen WM. B. FORGUSON, Esq., (formerly an esteemed citizen of Baltimore,) President, and R. W. BOWDEN, Esq., (Cashier of the Bank of Virginia,) Treasurer. The Association will no doubt gladly receive contributions, and distribute them faithfully to the sufferers in both Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A subscription for the relief of the sufferers was started in Norfolk on Friday morning, and in less than two hours $2,200 was raised. The *Herald* thinks the amount will reach $3,000. The supply of provisions is becoming scarce, and it will not be long, says the *Herald*, before some of the afflicted will be suffering from starvation.

In this emergency, we are glad to notice that distant communities are already practically responding in a manner becoming the occasion. At Richmond, both provisions and money are being contributed, different parties being named with whom they are to be left; and at Petersburg last evening a public meeting was to be held for taking immediate steps to assist in affording the necessary relief to the sick and those who are overburdened with their charge. Let Baltimore act with due promptness, likewise.

Quarantine Regulations.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 14.

It was currently reported yesterday that a Committee of citizens had waited upon the Mayor for the purpose of inducing him to adopt certain quarantine regulations in relation to vessels of all kinds coming from those ports where the yellow fever is said to be prevailing. The acting Mayor, however, up to a late hour yesterday evening, had not seen the Committee, and it is not likely that any change of quarantine regulations will grow out of any representations which may be made, as the authorities of the city are in possession of all *facts* emanating from responsible and official sources as to the progress of the disease elsewhere, and the liability to have it here as an epidemic, and have strictly quarantined, during the last ten days, all vessels coming from the infected ports. In this connection it may be stated that the Norfolk boats do not approach that port within thirty miles. The President of the Company, M. N. FALLS, Esq., has chartered a steamer, the *Princess Anne*, for the purpose of acting as a freighter for the boats between the port of Norfolk and Nansemond Bay, where they now stop.

United States Naval Hospital—The Sick.

From the Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 11.

The Hospital has not only the usual number of patients, who from having paid Hospital money under the provisions of the acts of Congress upon which it is founded, are entitled to its use; but the sick from Gosport and Portsmouth, who are sent there by the Sanitary Committee of Portsmouth, by the permission of the Secretary of the Navy. These patients are put into well-ventilated rooms, on clean beds and mattresses, and have the skill and unremitting attention of Dr. MINOR, the Surgeon at the Hospital, and his assistants, Passed Assistant Surgeon HARRISON and Assistant Surgeon STEELE, of the Navy. Three of the Sisters of Charity from St. Joseph's, Md., and from this city, are also in attendance on the sick, rendering their valuable aid in the cause of humanity. We are glad to learn that Dr. JOHN N. SCHOOLFIELD, Chairman of the Portsmouth Sanitary Committee, who has been under treatment at the Hospital, is getting better.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—The steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. RUSSELL, arrived here on Saturday morning from Nansemond Bay, about thirty miles from Norfolk, with about 150 passengers, some of whom were from the far South, while a goodly number were from Norfolk and Portsmouth—fleeing thence on account of the prevalence of that human scourge, the yellow fever. Dr. Maund, on the part of the Baltimore Board of Health, was on board, and permitted the residents to take passage for Baltimore, upon their exhibiting a certificate from the health physicians of these ports, certifying that the holder did not live in or near the infected places, and was also in the enjoyment of good health.

Dr. MAUND states that he received intelligence from a surgeon of the United States Navy to the effect that two cases of yellow fever had occurred on Thursday on board the big ship *Pennsylvania*, and that both patients had been removed to a vessel at anchor below Craney Island, where it was the intention of the commanding officer to send all others, should any more occur. Dr. MAUND did not receive any additional intelligence from Portsmouth, except that the fever was still making progress. The steamer *Georgia*, Capt PEARSON, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing over 200 passengers, a large number of whom were permitted to come up in the steamer by Dr. JOHN POWELL, one of the acting officers of our Board of Health, subject to the restrictions already named. Most of these passengers are business men of the two cities, who did not feel safe in remaining there any longer. Reliable intelligence received by the *Georgia*, states that 11 deaths and 17 new cases had occurred in Norfolk for the 24 hours preceding Saturday noon.

Some of the passengers of the *Georgia* left their homes four or five days ago in the hopes of finding good temporary quarters, but were forced to proceed to this city. They are now quartered at the principal hotels. As for the Baltimore Board of Health, they held a special meeting on Friday afternoon and again on Saturday morning, but in the language of one of the members, "did not transact any business of importance." Dr. KEMP, the City Physician, states officially that the plan which has been adopted appointing a competent physician to remain on each boat works admirably. Thus far Baltimore has escaped a visitation of the scourge in the form of an epidemic, and the only mortality in the city worth speaking of is the unusual prevalence of cholera infantum, which is confined to little children under five years of age.—*Baltimore Sun.*

DEATHS BY YELLOW FEVER.—We know of no man whose afflictions have been more severe, and who has greater cause to bewail the devastating effects of this besom of destruction than Mr. MILES B. GODWIN, one of the compositors in the *Dispatch* office. Two weeks since the father, mother, aunt, sister, brother, brother in-law, nephew and cousin of Mr. GODWIN, were all living in Gosport, doing well and enjoying good health. When the news reached this city that the yellow fever had made its appearance in that town, he consoled himself with the hope that the report was founded on an isolated case, carried there by some vessel, and knowing that his friends were temperate, prudent people, felt but little uneasiness for their safety. His feelings may be better imagined than described, when, a few days after, the telegraph brought the heart-rending news that his brother, FREDERICK A. GODWIN, in the bloom of youth, and with worldly prospects the most flattering, had been seized by the scourge and hastened from time to eternity. Mr. GODWIN impatiently awaited the dispatch on the following day, on the arrival of which he learned that his brother-in-law, Mr. P. E. GLENN, had also fallen a prey to the fever.

On the next day he learned that his sister, Mrs. ELIZABETH R. GLENN, and her infant child, had been stricken down by the same unrelenting enemy. The fourth victim was his cousin, Mrs. AMELIA JONES. Then fell his aunt, Mrs. MARY B. DREWRY, who, in turn, was speedily followed by her son, ARTHUR DREWRY, a lad about six years old. All, all were now gone save his mother and father, and a faint hope began to dawn on the mind's horizon that Death had satiated his appetite, and would spare them; but that hope was only momentary, for the next news that came informed Mr GODWIN that his father, Mr. A. H. GODWIN had fallen a prey to the disease. Heart-rending as was the agony created by this last message, ere he received it another and a more agonizing one told him that his mother, Mrs. ELIZA S. K. F. R. GODWIN, was no more.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Cholera.

From the Elkton (Md.) Whig.

We mentioned in our last issue the fearful ravages made by the cholera at Perryville in the family of JOSEPH RAISIN, stating that he was then down with the disease. He has since died. The family consisted of husband, wife and six children. In a week's time all of them died except a small lad, who has recovered.

Three of the children were unwisely sent to the Alms House, where two of them died, and what is most unfortunate, they have infected the premises there, two of the inmates having since died of a similar disease—one on Wednesday and one yesterday. CHARLES BADGER, who died yesterday, against the positive orders of the Overseer, gorged himself within green corn and cucumber, and in a few hours was a corpse.

In Perryville a colored man died on Wednesday in the house adjoining where RAISIN lived.

Dr. TREADWELL, of Havre-de-Grace, who was called to see the RAISIN family, says there is no doubt about the disease being the Asiatic cholera. He was among it in New-York in 1832, and in other places since that time, and these cases are precisely similar in all their leading features.

Local causes undoubtedly produced it among the RAISINS. They had been living on unwholesome food; from the time cherries began to ripen, the children, who were poorly attended to, had been eating profusely of all kinds of fruit, ripe or unripe, as they could get it. The spring which furnished the family with water was close down to the river, where the tide flowed into it from an unwholesome cove. There had been a shad-fishery there all the fore part of the season, and large quantities of shad had been opened in the neighborhood of the spring their blood and entrails being thrown down to pollute the ground and corrupt the water. The whole family had been for weeks afflicted with the diarrhœa, and the day before the first of them died, their dinner consisted of green cabbage, half rotten bacon and dumplings made of green apples, all boiled together in the same pot, of which they ate largely. With this history of their habits—which in other respects were those attendant on extreme poverty—the reader will not be surprised that but one of the family remains alive.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—Dr. BILLS died at St. Louis on Wednesday last, after a brief illness of cholera. Rev. Jos. L. DARROW fell a victim to the same disease at Collinsville, Ill., after an illness of seven hours.

The St. Louis *News* says: "We learn from Sullivan, Ill., that the town is deserted, there being but one family in the place which has not got the cholera, and that there will not be persons enough (unless the doctors do it) to bury the dead, as there are a number expected to die. About all who are able to leave, having become alarmed at the ravages committed by this scourge in their midst, have fled from the town. Some are in the country adjacent thereto, some are in Decatur, and others scattered elsewhere among their friends. The town has hitherto been considered very healthy, but from some cause or other the cholera is making a fearful sweep there now.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Kentucky Election.

The reports from Kentucky indicate that the majority of CHARLES S. MORSHEAD, for Governor, will be from 7,000 to 8,000 votes. His colleagues on the Know-Nothing State ticket are, of course, also elected. They are as follows:

CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor.
JAMES G HARDY, Lieutenant-Governor.
R. C. WINTERSMITH, Treasurer.
JAMES HARLAN, Attorney-General.
THOMAS S. PAGE, Auditor.
ANDREW MCKINLEY, Land Register.
J. D. MATHEWS, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The reports from the Congressional Districts render it probable that the following gentlemen have been elected to Congress:

1. Henry C. Burnett, Dem.,	6. J. M. Elliott, Dem.,
2. John P. Campbell, K. N.,	7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N.,	8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. A. G. Talbott, Dem.,	9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. J. H. Jewett, Dem.,	10. S. F. Swope, K. N.

Alabama Election.

Governor WINSTON (Dem.) is reelected by a large majority. The Legislature is also largely Democratic. According to the latest reports the following gentlemen have been elected to Congress:

1. PERCY WALKER, K. N.	5. WM. R. SMITH, K. N.
2. ELI SHORTER, Dem.	6. W. R. W. COBB, Dem.
3. JAS. F. DOWDELL, Dem.	7. S. W. HARRIS, Dem.
4. SYDENHAM MOORE, Dem.	

North Carolina Election.

The Raleigh (North Carolina) *Standard* of last Saturday morning's issue, gives the result of the election in that State as follows:

The members elect to Congress from this State are as follows: First District—R. T. PAINE, K. N.; Second District—THOMAS RUFFIN, Dem.; Third District—WARREN WINSLOW, Dem.; Fourth District—L. O'B. BRANCH, Dem.; Fifth District—E. G. READE, K. N.; Sixth District—R. C. PURYEAR, K. N.; Seventh District—BURTON CRAIGE, Dem.; Eighth District—THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, Dem., majority about 1,500.

Fight in a Church.

Gallipolis (Ohio) *Journal* of last week has the following local religious intelligence: The Presbyterian Church in this place has been in possession of the Old School body for some weeks past, and the New School, thinking they had occupied the building a sufficient length of time, on Saturday evening last made an attempt to retake it from that body. They succeeded in breaking a panel out of the back door, but the hole was not sufficiently large to admit a man's body. It appears that the Old School members were absent at the time, but while Mr. JOHN SMITHERS was endeavoring to effect an entrance Mr. HENRY MILLER, an outside member, remonstrated against the proceedings, and finally struck Mr S. a severe blow on the head with his cane. Finding an entrance more difficult than they had imagined, they quietly dispersed. For the past ten days or two weeks the Church has been in charge of Capt. J. S. MYERS. On Sunday morning Rev. WARREN TAYLOR, the New School minister, took occasion to walk in while the door of the Church was temporarily thrown open, and ascend the pulpit. MYERS peremptorily ordered him to leave the house, but no attention was paid to him, when he repaired to the pulpit and ejected Mr. T. by force. Mr. T. offered no resistance further than to hold on to a knob that was attached to an ornament to the pulpit, and, breaking his hold of it, he lost his balance and fell over the railing to the floor, striking on his back. We do not know that he sustained any serious injury. The church has not been used for public worship since the Old School body has had possession of it. Since the difficulty, it is their determination to keep it closed until a legal decision may be had as to right of property.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire.

A table cloth factory at No. 17 Eighteenth-street, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $500, about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

New-York Census Returns.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	880	1,796	9,060
2	320	665	3,835
3	498	570	2,979
Blackwell's Island	—	—	2,970
Totals	1,698	3,031	18,844

Disorderly House.

A descent was made at a late hour last night, by the police of the Fourth Ward, upon the house No. 231 William street, being the same place in which JOHN LOVEJOY met with his death wound. The result of the foray was the arrest of JOHN VOCHE, the proprietor of the dance house. This house is notorious as a resort for the vilest prostitutes, and on two other occasions the proprietor has been taken before the Mayor and put under obligations to vacate.

False Imprisonment.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Birdsall.

Sarah Merkle, by her next friend, vs. Ernest Stark.

This action was brought to recover damages for false imprisonment in causing the youthful plaintiff to be arrested on a charge of stealing watches. It appeared that Sarah was taken to the Station-house on Forty-eighth-street, and confined there. The next day she was taken before Justice PEARCY and discharged, the watches having been restored to the defendant. Under these circumstances the defendant was nonsuited, with an allowance of $10 and the costs.

A Fourth of July Spree.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Birdsall.

White & Butts vs. Jenkins.—This was an action to recover $275 as damages for the loss of a horse which was alleged to have died from the effects of over exertion in going from New-York to Coney Island on the glorious anniversary of the Fourth of July, &c. On the part of the plaintiffs it was in evidence that the defendant came to their stables and hired three horses and wagons for him self and friends to visit Coney Island and return by the way of Brooklyn. When the party reached the Ferry-host *en route* to the City, the horse in question was put on board, but died before the boat could reach Wall-street. The defence set up that the horse which was the subject of this suit had not been hired by the defendant, and that even on the supposition that the animal's death was attributed to over exertion, the plaintiff could not recover, as the defendant was not in the vehicle to which the horses was harnessed. The case was tried and submitted on Monday, and yesterday his Honor gave a decision in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co, No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIN, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WADSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

FULL LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS ON CANVAS.—The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect our full life size Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world. Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian artists and finished in a style unequaled by any imitators. Photographs of every description made from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No 349 Broadway, and No. 46 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole sewing-machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion to the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway,

[Communicated.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"O'Neal, the Great," with Mr. J. R. SCOTT as *Donagh More*, will be repeated at this house again to-night, and judging from the rush to see it on Monday and Tuesday, we should say it would run many more nights to come. Go early to night. Mons. SCHMIDT and M'lle THERESE also appear in a comic ballet, and a farce will conclude.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.—HASKIN'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any kind of a bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent, No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The finest family medicines in the world, and are recommended to all who suffer from diseases of the Liver and Stomach, as they never fail to cure these diseases. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY'S Ambrotypes are a new and beautiful novelty in the world of art. They are taken upon glass, and are more durable, beautiful and delicate than the finest daguerreotypes. Taken instantaneously, and adapted to the production of large groups. Made only at BRADY'S, 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S saloon.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Fire Department.

At the last Meeting of the Fire Department Fond Association of Jersey City, WM. B. DUNING was chosen Vice President of the Association.

Arrangements are being made for a parade of the Fire Department at some time during the month of October next.

An Outrage in Hoboken.

Towards evening yesterday three young men attacked a young man who had a young woman with him, in the Elysian Fields, and beat him, and committed an outrage upon the young woman. They were arrested, and taken before Justice BERNARD for examination. They assert that they had previously witnessed improprieties on the part of the young man and woman.

Fire Alarm Bell and Fire Alarm.

A new fire bell, weighing 500 pounds, which has been procured for the city of Hoboken, was tried yesterday. It was heard in Jersey City, and aroused the Fire Department, which repaired in haste to Hoboken, to assist in extinguishing the supposed conflagration.

Jersey City Common Council.

A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening at the City Clerk's office—Alderman LYON in the Chair.

After the dispatch of the usual preliminary business, the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, to whom had been submitted the subject of a City Hall and Market, reported in favor of purchasing one of two plots of ground—viz: three lots on the south side of Newark-avenue, known as lots Nos. 71 and 72, each 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, and a lot connected therewith, fronting on Henderson-street, 20 feet by 60 in depth. This property belongs to JOHN H. BROAS, and can be purchased for $8,000, on five years' time.

The other site belongs to D. S. GREGORY, and consists of four lots, each lot twenty feet front by ninety feet in depth, at the southeast corner of Gregory and Henderson streets. This property can be purchased for $7,250 on five years' time. The report was received, and, with resolutions accompanying authorizing this purchase, was laid upon the table.

A resolution was adopted requiring that all bills of $5 and upwards for the salaries of city officers, policemen, watchmen and lamp-lighters, shall be certified upon oath by the parties presenting them, was presented and laid on the table. After some further business the Board adjourned.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

RUMOR seldom diminishes a tale. That got up by the partisans of the Irish military balls and excursions, from Jersey City, and which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday, is not only exaggerated, but in detail it is altogether incorrect. Rev. Mr. KELLY affirms that it is not true that he denounced "the military company," "either" on last Sunday" or any other day or place, and that the statement of his entertaining animosity to the company and causing the Captain's pew to be painted, is malicious and false. The chief is an illiterate person, employed as cartman at a soap-factory, and is as liable to misunderstand the difference between argument and denunciation as any one else.

Yours, &c.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday Aug. 13, by Rev. Mr. HISCOX, Capt. GEORGE SLOAN to MISS MARY ADAMS, daughter of Valentine and Elizabeth Austin, both of this City

☞ California and Utica papers please copy.

At Oneida, Madison County, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Aug. 11, by Rev. F. Frelinghuysen Judd, LYMAN DENISON, of this City, to MARY CAROLINE, daughter of N. B. Wilber, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, MRS. MARIA LOUISE GRAHAM, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 31st-st., between 2d and 3d aves.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, MRS. ISABELLA WOOD, widow of the late Abm. Wood, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. Kennedy, No. 12 Canon-st.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 13, MRS. ANNA M., relict of the late John V. B. Vanuck, Esq., in her 60th year.

The friends of the family are invited, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, C. Van Santvoord, Esq., No. 66 West 11th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

In this City, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the liver, PASCHAL DONALDSON, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Benjamin French, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to Greenwood, on Thursday, 16th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. from his late residence, No. 117 1st-st., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug 14 JOHN ROLFE in the 65th year of his age.

The friends, also those of his sons, John P., Alfred, Daniel and Edward, and those of his son-in-law, George H. Cooper, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 244 Hicks-st., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 11, AGNES A. NEWKIRK, aged 1 year. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from Franklin-av.

At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug 14, SARAH ELLA, daughter of John J. and Sarah C. Van Norden, aged 10 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of her parents.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 14

$2,000 U. S. 6s '67	118⅞	25 Erie Railroad	c 52⅛
4,500 Virginia 6s	98	300 do	b60 53
5,000 do	98	400 do	s30 53⅛
10,000 Missouri 6s	85½	100 do	s61 52⅝
1,000 California 7s '70	97	100 do	b30 52⅝
2,000 Erie 2d M. Bds	100	100 do	b60 52⅝
5,000 Erie Bonds '75	b60 91⅞	20 Harlem Railroad	29
55,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bds	77	100 do	b60 29
1,000 do	77	500 Reading Railroad	b60 98
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	b30 97⅛	100 do	b10 97⅜
1,000 do	c 88	100 do	s60 97⅜
5,000 do	s60 88	400 do	b60 97⅜
10,000 do	c 88	900 do	97⅜
20,000 do	b10 88	400 do	b10 97⅜
25,000 do	b30 88	600 do	s10 97⅜
50,000 do	b3 88	513 do	s3 97⅜
11,000 do	b3 88	200 do	b60 97⅜
5,000 do	b60 88	100 do	s60 97⅜
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6's	b3 91	200 do	b60 97⅜
10 Bank of Commerce	110	100 do	s3 97⅜
25 Commonwealth Bank	100	100 do	b10 97⅜
130 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	181	400 do	b60 97⅜
25 Nicaragua Trans. Co.	c 19⅛	50 Hudson R. R.	b10 41
600 do	b60 19⅛	14 do	s3 41
100 do	b3 18⅝	426 Mich. Cen. R. R.	101
50 do	b10 19⅛	5 do	b10 101
100 do	s30 19⅛	200 do	b60 101
350 do	s3 19⅛	100 do	b30 101
100 Canton Co.	c 27	100 do	s30 101⅛
100 Pennsylvania Coal Co	106½	150 do	b60 101⅛
416 do	107	150 Panama Railroad	109
150 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	c 25⅛	300 Ill. Central R. R.	s60 97
50 do	b60 25⅛	200 do	b60 97⅜
100 do	b60 29	100 do	s3 97⅜
400 do	b10 25⅛	100 do	s3 97⅜
100 do	b30 29⅛	200 do	b3 97⅜
350 do	29⅛	20 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	92⅛
50 Hampshire Coal Co.	84	200 do	92⅛
15 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	88⅛	300 do	b15 92⅛
50 do	88	150 do	b60 93
70 Wis. Lake Shore R. R.	55	50 do	s60 92
50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b3 111⅛	100 do	b10 92⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 105⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. RR.	opg. 103
90 do	opg. 105⅛	225 do	pbs. 103
150 do	c 60 105⅛	500 do	b3 aft opg. 103
200 do	b60 105⅛	100 do	s60. 102⅜

SECOND BOARD

$2,000 Pan. Rds. (2d is.)	109⅛	200 Erie Railroad	13 53⅛
15,000 California 7s '70	87	200 do	s10 53
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	87⅛	300 Reading Railroad	97⅛
5,000 do	87⅛	20 do	97⅛
20,000 Hud. Riv. 3d M. B.	77	100 Panama Railroad	109
100 Cumber. Coal Co.	c 28⅛	80 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	110⅛
100 do	b60 28⅛	50 do	b30 111
50 Canton Company	c 28	99 Mich. Cen. R. R.	101⅛
300 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg. 105⅛	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	87⅛
300 do	b3 aft opg 105	10 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	105⅛
60 do	opg 105	100 do	b60 105⅛

TUESDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

Our Stock market to-day displayed less activity and less firmness. The speculative feeling was not so distinct, and there was a tamer inquiry for securities from parties desirous to make permanent investments. In Federal and State Stocks there was a very limited business transacted at a little weaker prices. The Board sales of Railroad Bonds amounted to $213,000, including $138 000 Illinois Central Bonds, which opened at 88¼ b30, but closed at 87⅞; $56,000 Hudson Third Mortgage changed hands at steady rates. New-York Central Sixes realized only 91¾; Erie Bonds of 1875, 91¾ b60; Erie Second Mortgage, 100; and Panama Bonds, second issue, 109½. Railway Shares were moderately active at the early meeting of the Board, but dull and heavy during the afternoon session. The regular sales of the day reached over 12,000 Shares, including 4,913 Reading, 2,205 New-York Central, 1,425 Erie, 1,080 Michigan Central, and 850 Illinoie Central,—all of which closed rather cheaper than yesterday. The trouble about New-York Central transfers, on the opening, will, we have reason to believe, be avoided, and the new plan of transfers will not probably go into operation before the 1st of September. Chicago and Rock Island Railroad fell off ¼ ₱ cent., and Hudson River ¼. Harlem ruled quiet and languid. Galena and Chicago opened at 111¼, h3, but subsequently receded to 110¾—the latest quotation being 111, b30. Cleveland and Toledo were in moderate demand early in the day, but at rather easier prices. The market closed without spirit.

Money is quite freely offered at previous rates, with no visible improvement in the demand from borrowers of good standing. About $500.000 in Specie were sent forward this afternoon to Boston, for shipment in the *Asia*, sailing thence tomorrow for Liverpool. Foreign Exchanges were rather inactive, but Sterling Bills closed with increased firmness, at 109¾@110, and Bills on Paris at f.5 12½. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $141,245, and the payments $142,474—leaving a regular balance, this afternoon, of $3,656,498. The payments for Assay-Office reached $244,693, and on Disbursing Checks $20,947. The amount of exchanges through the Clearing-House to-day was $15,534,913.

The new City Chamberlain, Mr. ROBERT KELLY,—having accepted the nomination and given the requisite security ($20,000) for the faithful performance of his duty,—was sworn into office by the Mayor this morning. This movement,—as we previously remarked,—guarantees a continuance of the City Deposits in the Mechanics' Bank. In this connection, we may as well mention that the letter of resignation of the office of City Chamberlain, addressed to the Mayor by Mr. F. W. EDMONDS,—its late occupant,—and the Mayor's answer thereto, the latter dested to day, have been published. Mr. EDMONDS assures the Mayor his accounts correspond exactly with the accounts in the City Comptroller's department, and refers His Honor to the Municipal Treasurer, for a confirmation of their correctness. The Mayor replies that he finds Mr. EDMONDS' "accounts have been properly kept," and "every dollar entrusted to" his "custody has been faithfully accounted for

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1220 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Woman's Rights Convention.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Women's Rights Convention assembled here to-day. The following officers were elected: President—MARTHA C. WRIGHT, of Auburn. Vice Presidents—Rev. Samuel J. May of Syracuse, Lydia Mott of Albany, Ernestine L. Rose of New-York, Antoinette L. Brown of New-York, Susan B. Anthony of Rochester, Augusta A. Wiggins of Saratoga Springs. Secretaries—Emily Jaques of Nassau, Aaron M. Powell of Ghent, Mary L. Booth of Williamsburg. Finance Committee—Susan B. Anthony, Mariette Richmond, Mary S. Anthony, Phebe Jones. Business Committee—Antoinette L. Brown, Ernestine L. Rose, T. H. Higginson, C. F. Henry of Boston, Phebe Merrill of Michigan, Hon. Wm. Jay of Saratoga Springs.

Resolutions of the usual stamp were then reported.

Among the principal speakers were Mrs. Rose, Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, and T. H. HIGGINSON.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The new Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Association commence building operations on Monday next. Subscriptions are coming in liberally.

The President and Mrs. PIERCE leave here to-morrow for the Virginia Springs. He will return in about ten days with Secretary DOBBIN, while she will remain there for the benefit of her still feeble health.

The Commandant at our Navy-Yard is exercising the utmost discretion to avoid the possibility of the introduction of fever there, hence he refuses to employ mechanics directly from the Gosport Yard.

The American Association for the Advancement of Knowledge.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The American Association for the Advancement of Knowledge commenced its Ninth Session in this city to-day. The meeting was held at the University, and the members were welcomed to to the city by Dr. WAYLAND. A number of papers upon scientific subjects were read and discussed. Dr. WAYLAND gave a billiard party this evening which was largely attended.

Anti-Maine Law Movement in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

A convention of Anti-Maine Law citizens was held in Chapman Hall last evening, when it was determined to issue a call for a State Convention, to be held in Worcester on the 30th inst. Other preliminary business towards a political campaign was also transacted.

The Lebanon's News at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The advices by the steamer *Lebanon* were received here this morning over the National Telegraph Line, and published in the regular evening editions of the Associated Press. The Cotton market is unsettled, but there is no quotable change. The day's sales have been 500 bales.

The Descendants of the Cushmans.

PLYMOUTH, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The descendants of ROBERT and MARY CUSHMAN, who landed from the *Mayflower*, held an interesting and happy reunion here to-day. There was a procession, an address by Rev. ROBERT W. CUSHMAN, of Boston, and a dinner, of which about 200 of the CUSHMAN family partook.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The southern mail from all parts as late as due is received.

At Norfolk on Monday there were eight deaths from yellow fever in the city and three in the hospital. At Portsmouth on the same day twenty deaths were reported.

A Case of Murder.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

A man named MATTHEWS was robbed and murdered, and his body left on the track, below Painesville, yesterday morning. He had only thirteen dollars. An empty wallet was found beside him.

The Hard Shell State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

There is a lively time among the "Hard Shells" in this region, as the time for holding their State Convention is understood to have been changed to the 23d inst.

Teachers' Convention in Wisconsin.

RACINE, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The annual session of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association commenced here this morning. A large number were in attendance. Rev. Mr. BARRY, Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered the opening address this afternoon.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Democratic County Committee met to-day and adopted the Anti-Know-Nothing pledge, which is to be signed by the Delegates to the County Convention before leave is given them to take their seats. The Convention meets next Wednesday.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Aug 15.

The river measures now five feet four inches. The great increase of light steamers on the Ohio has caused intense competition at this point for freights, and the rates are very low.

Disaster to the Bark L. M. Hubby—Loss of the Crew.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The bark *L. M. Hubby*, of Cleveland, capsized off Point Betsey on the 8th inst. The crew, twelve in number, were all lost. COTTERELL, the mate, alone was saved.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, sailed at noon to-day, with 157 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax. She takes out $926,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf here from New-York early this (Tuesday) morning, with all on board well.

Mr. Dawson's Letter of Declination.

BROWNSVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: On my return home this evening, after an absence of several weeks, I find your letter of the 28th ult., tendering to me the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

This distinguished mark of your favor and esteem, and the very flattering terms in which it is conveyed to me, elicit my grateful acknowledgments.

My private affairs prevent the acceptance of the honorable and responsible trust which your confidence and good opinion would commit to me.

With but little taste for public life, and with deep attachment to my home and native State, I could not consent to change my residence—but am constrained by every cherished consideration to remain in a community where confidence I have enjoyed, and of whose good-will I have had the most positive and repeated testimonials.

I shall ever hold in grateful recollection this evidence of your appreciation, and the more because it was unsolicited and unexpected.

Accept assurances of my high regards and best wishes for the success of your Administration, and believe me truly your friend, JNO. L. HAWKINS.

His Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Common Council Committee Meetings.

The Special Committee on the charge of corruption against Alderman MOSER, preferred by Alderman HOFFMIRE, met yesterday, but owing to the absence still from the City of Alderman HOFFMIRE, the examination was deferred till his presence could be secured.

The Committee on Railroads was to meet, but the Chairmen of the Committee only appearing, no business was transacted.

The Committee on County Offices of the Board of Supervisors renewed their reviewal of the bills of the Census Marshals, and received explanations of the Marshals as to the items of expenditure included in their bills. The Committee, despite such explanations, cut down most of the bills.

A meeting of the Councilmen's Committee on "Finance" was held in the Comptroller's Room on Wednesday afternoon, but the proceedings were brief and of no public interest.

Soft Primaries.

This evening the Softs hold their Primary Elections to choose two delegates from each Assembly District to represent the Softs of the City in State Convention on the 29th inst. at Syracuse. In such of the wards as do not constitute an entire Assembly District the election is of delegates to a District Convention, to be held on Monday. Hence the list of the delegates to the State Convention cannot be completed to-morrow.

John-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

This evening the members and congregation of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church meet in the Green-street Church of the same denomination, for the purpose of listening to a history of their Church, and of the difficulties they have had to encounter. We understand that the object in view is to retain the edifice as a house of worship for the use of the poor. The object is certainly to be commended.

☞ The Supervisors met and did nothing worth reporting.

Lost Children.

The utility of the Police Telegraph, or as it is generally known as the "Fire Telegraph," is aptly illustrated by the celerity with which wandering children are recovered to their parents. Daily in evenings persons of all grades throng to the office of the Chief of Police in search of lost pets; who, drawn away from home by military parades, bands of music, or other enticing sights, leave their residences behind, unthought of until missed: as frequently is the night officer sent in search by means of the lightning to find the strayed ones, who being picked up by the watchful policemen are consigned to the good keeping of our police captains. Yesterday of these there were, in three Districts alone, five children found, for four of whom claimants were discovered before midnight. This fact alone would show the obligation under which those charged with the telegraph communication are under to keep their instruments in good order and to cause no delays at the Chief's office by making speedy reply to all inquiries.

Accident.

A vicious dog belonging in Forty-third-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, bit a young girl severely. After some parleying the owner of the animal consented to its being killed, when an old horse pistol was procured and given to JOHN BRING, a German, who volunteered his services to rid the neighborhood of the snappish brute, and as he discharged the piece it flew back, striking him in the face and forehead, lacerating them in a shocking manner. Dr. HUSTED, the District Surgeon, happened to be passing at the time and attended to the injured man, whose wounds he considered highly dangerous, recovery being doubtful.

Fall.

THOMAS KERNAN, a painter, aged 45 years, while engaged in painting the sash of one of the upper windows of Ward School No. 42 in Allen-street, lost his balance and fell to the ground, breaking his leg and arm, and inflicting other serious injuries. He was conveyed to the Hospital by Policeman Mulholland.

Stores Open at Night.

The constantly reiterated cautions of the press and the examples brought forward by the police, has but little effect upon our citizens in showing them the great necessity of extreme caution in securing the doors of their stores and dwellings. Yesterday the drug store No. 319 Pearl-street, and the stores No. 9 South and No. 202 Water streets, were all found open at midnight by the police, the premises being entirely vacated.

Fatal Drowning Accident.

FREDERICK W. THEIME, the keeper of a lager-bier saloon, near the foot of Forty-eighth-street, was bathing in the dock at the foot of the said street, when, either from exhaustion or cramp, he sank and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

The Prohibitory Law.

The arrests for intoxication continue to come up to the average of former weeks, and much time is taken up in the taking of affidavits of the inebriates. The summary of arrests yesterday is as follows:

Tombs, before Alderman Baird	11
Jefferson Market, before Justice Davidson	17
Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	9
Fourth District Court, before Justice Pearcey	2
Total	39

Coroners' Investigations.

THE FATAL STABBING CASE IN WILLIAM STREET.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest at the Coroner's office in Chambers-street, on the body of JOHN H. LOVEJOY, whose death, from a stab received while in a *mêlée* at a lager-bier saloon at No. 231 William-street, we recorded in the TIMES of yesterday. The young man on his death-bed earnestly entreated his companions to shun such resorts in future.

The jury being empaneled, the first witness called was—

James Griffin, of No. 6 Doyer-street, being sworn, says: I am a printer; was slightly acquainted with JOHN HENRY LOVEJOY, now lying dead at No. 4 Hague-street; I went into the lager bier saloon No. 231 William-street on Saturday night before last at about nine o'clock to get some lager bier; remained there about an hour and a quarter; on coming out from the saloon I met deceased coming into the saloon; after some conversation at the door he asked me to drink and I went in again; he did not then appear to be influenced by liquor; we called for each a glass of lager bier; we were at the time sitting at a table and before he drank any of his bier, he saw a young man fixing a flower in the breast of a woman's dress; while this young man's back was turned towards him, he (deceased) threw some of the bier on the young man's clothes; hereupon the young man in question went to the bar and spoke to the proprietor; after that the proprietor came from the back of the bar and spoke to the female; he (proprietor) then went to a table where from six to eight persons were seated, prisoner was one of these; after that the proprietor came to the deceased, and told him to get out of the house; deceased apologized, telling the man that he was acquainted with the young man, and did it for fun only; proprietor asserted that the beer was thrown on the woman's dress, and insisted on LOVEJOY's leaving the house; LOVEJOY then stood up and was in the act of going out, when two of the party rushed at deceased and both struck him; one caught hold of his hair, then the rest of the party came around and they forced him out of the door; I soon came out and saw deceased on the side walk next to the saloon; I saw some persons throwing benches at the deceased, but these benches did not hit him; at the same time I saw prisoner stagger and fall, and on rising up I saw some man unknown to me strike the prisoner with a bench, causing the prisoner to fall on the street; when prisoner was knocked down with a bench he soon got up and ran towards the saloon, and deceased ran after him and climbed him, and I saw deceased kick the prisoner, and immediately I saw deceased run up towards Duane-street, and he came back again screaming, "I am stabbed! I am stabbed!" during this time there was no other person near them; nor did any person interfere in their affair; the affair took place on the sidewalk next to the saloon, and I stood on the side walk directly opposite; prisoner entered the saloon immediately after the affair; during that affair I saw deceased have the prisoner on his back; the street was well lighted and it was at about a quarter to seven o'clock; there was some standing in a street line but none near me and there that were affected.

Ann Lee, sworn, says: I am proprietress of the lager-bier saloon, No. 231 William street; on Saturday night last, near ten o'clock, the deceased came into my saloon and called for bier; the last witness was with him; they sat at a table; my sister took them two glasses of bier, and while I was engaged at my business, my sister told me that LOVEJOY had thrown bier on a young man's face, and this young man also complained of the same; I came up to LOVEJOY and told him he must leave the house, and then deceased abused me and called me names; I then went behind the bar and procured a club; others in the saloon forced the deceased out of the saloon; I did not wish to have LOVEJOY remain, as he had caused a row in my saloon about two months before; I remained in my saloon, and I did not see any occurrence which took place outside.

Archibald Fullerton, being sworn, says: I reside at No. 23 Cherry street; am an engineer; was in the lager bier saloon on Saturday night before last, when the difficulty occurred between JOHN LOVEJOY and others; I saw a young man wiping some bier from his clothes, and on asking him what was the matter, he told me that LOVEJOY had thrown lager bier on him; and soon after I saw the landlord talking to LOVEJOY, at the same time an Italian got up from a table and struck LOVEJOY two or three times; a crowd rushed upon LOVEJOY and forced him out of the saloon; I came out with him, and two benches were thrown out after us; I saw a man have a clinch with LOVEJOY in the street; they struck each other; none interfered with them; this man who had the clinch was the same that struck LOVEJOY in the saloon before the occurrence in the street; prisoner resembles said man, but I cannot positively identify him as the same party.

Patrick H. Haggerty, of No. 3 Chesnut-street, sworn—I was in company with Mr. Fullerton at the lager-bier saloon on Saturday night last when the fracas took place, on account of some bier being thrown on a young man's clothes: I saw the young man talking to the landlord, and then the landlord came and ordered deceased out of the saloon; deceased apologised and rose up to leave; at that moment prisoner, whom I recognized, came up to and struck deceased thrice or more; a crowd gathered and picked up benches, as did also LOVEJOY; LOVEJOY was forced out of the saloon. I saw prisoner follow deceased out, but saw no more of the mêlee.

Thomas Lee sworn, says: I reside at No. 5 Duane-street: I was present at the fracas; I saw prisoner strike deceased once; I thought there would be a mêlee, and, as I did not wish to be present, I left; soon after I saw LOVEJOY rushed out by a gang of men; I can say nothing further.

Antonio Garbine, of No. 18 Baxter-street, deposed that he was in company with prisoner on the night spoken of, when the row took place; I did not see the *mêlee* in the saloon, as there was much confusion; I went outside on to the sidewalk and saw some person beating deceased; I then ran back into the saloon and do not know what took place after.

Councilman BAULCH was then called in to testify as to the general character of the saloon. He said that the neighbors made great complaints concerning it.

Elias Varmi sworn, said: I reside at No. 229 William-street; my business is maker of plaster of Paris; I sat by my window on the night in question; I saw the fight; those engaged in it came from a disreputable lager bier saloon next door; half an hour after that I heard a policeman say that a man had been stabbed.

Henry Van Blarcom, M. D, sworn, says: Deceased was admitted at eleven o'clock on the 4th instant; he was then suffering from a stab penetrating the cavity of abdomen; a portion of intestine protruded through the wound; attempts were immediately made to replace them, but without success; the wound was then dilated, when it immediately returned; stitches were then put in the wound; half an hour after admission he passed blood with his urine; the direction of the wound and blood in the urine indicated that the bladder had been wounded; blood continued to pass with his urine until 9th instant, when none appeared; his condition remained good until Thursday last, when he began to fail; fecal matter began to pass through the wound of abdomen; this continued until his death, which was at 11½ o'clock on Monday night.

I made a *post mortem* examination of the body on Tuesday, and on opening the abdomen pus and extravasated blood was found in the region of the wound; a portion of intestine was found to have protruded through the inner orifice of the wound and lodged between the fascia and muscles; there was an ulceration in this portion of intestine, owing to strangulation of the intestine; there was evidence of wound of the bladder, but it had healed, leaving a scar; there was also general peritonitis present. The injuries above described were the cause of death.

After a brief charge by the Coroner to the Jury, they returned the following

VERDICT:

We find that the deceased, JOHN LOVEJOY, came to his death by a wound inflicted by some sharp instrument, and we further find that PETER SEVIER and JOHN L. VOLK were accessories to the death of said LOVEJOY.

A warrant was then made out for the arrest of VOLK, who was thereupon held with SEVIER for examination.

DEATH IN PRISON OF AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.

An inquest was yesterday morning held by Coroner WILHELM, at the Jefferson Market Prison, upon the body of RICHARD H. ARTHUR, one of the parties arrested as reported in THE TIMES of Wednesday, for counterfeiting bills on the Ocean Bank of New York, who died while confined in his cell at the above prison, from an attack of delirium tremens. Deceased was well known to the police as a large dealer in the "queer," and was mixed up with several large counterfeiting operations. He was arrested in 1845 by GEORGE W. MATSELL, the present Chief of Police, on a similar charge, and again in connection with the counterfeiting of bills on the Cranston Bank of Rhode Island, somewhere about two years since. He was 40 years of age, and a native of this City. Verdict, death by "delirium tremens."

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body of a man named —— HUSBAND, late residing at the corner of Hudson and Horatio streets, who committed suicide yesterday morning by taking prussic acid, at his boarding-house. The cause of the fatal deed was supposed to be domestic trouble, deceased having been for some time past living under separation from his wife, who at present resides in New-Orleans. HUSBAND was conversing with a friend at the time, when he suddenly rose from his seat and putting the vial to his lips exclaimed, "Here's to your health, Tom." At that moment he swallowed the deadly poison and died within a few moments. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner HILTON at No. 270 Third-avenue, upon the body of EDWARD TAGGART, who was killed at Melrose Station, on Tuesday last, on the Harlem Railroad. Deceased was employed as a brakeman, and while attending to his brake accidentally fell off and was killed by being run over. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and was about 23 years of age.

Police News.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Stoddard Kidd, a butcher of No. 138 East Twenty-sixth-street, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Charles Henry Simmons of No. 18 Thomas-street, charged with a felonious assault. It is alleged that defendant discharged a loaded pistol at complainant, and that the ball entered the back part of Simmons' head. In reply to the charge the prisoner alleged that Simmons chased him with a knife in his hand, and that he fired the pistol in self-defence. Defendant was released under bail bonds of $300 by Mr. Justice Davidson at the Second District Police Court.

BURGLARY.

Officer Reyer, of the Twelfth District Police, yesterday arrested a man named John Stewart, said to be a shoemaker of Westchester County, charged with burglary in entering the premises (by forcibly opening a window) of George M. Conklin, a carpenter of One-Hundred and fiftieth-street and Kingsbridge Road, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of tools of various descriptions. Prisoner was met coming out of the shop with the property by a workman named Michael Nynan, who had gone to the work-room to finish a job. Accused was sworn before Justice Pearson at the Fourth District Court, and committed in default of $500 bail.

STABBING.

Moses Donoho, a sailor of No. 24 Elizabeth-street, was yesterday taken before Alderman BAIRD at the Tombs, charged with stabbing his brother Michael, who resides at the same place, with a pair of sailor's shears in the left side, as is alleged, with intent to kill. A quarrel had arisen between the parties, the nature of which is unknown. Held to answer in default of $500 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

Charles Sanderson was arrested yesterday by Policeman McMahon, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, charged with stealing $815 in bank bills and gold coin, from one Lucinda Brown, of No. 10 East Eleventh-street. The money was found in his possession when he was taken into custody; he, however, set up a right to the property. On being taken before Justice BRENNAN, the money having been refunded, the complainant induced the magistrate to dismiss the case, but for the prevention of annoyance prisoner was held in bail in $500 to keep the peace for twelve months. Bail being given, Sanderson was discharged, when complainant made him a present of $50. The parties had been old cronies, but had fallen out.

COUNTERFEIT DISMISSED.

The charge of false pretences made by Catherine Mull, of No. 198 Canal street, against James Tranter, was yesterday dismissed by the mutual agreement of the parties.

COMPOUNDING A FELONY.

Seth S. Lynde, late a merchant of this City, was yesterday arrested by Policeman Underhill, attached to the Second District Police Court, charged on complaint of Peyton J. Harris with compounding a felony. The following is the allegation on oath: That in the City of New-York, on or about the 20th day of October, 1851, one Joseph Hoxie, Jr., was indicted by the Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York, for a felony, of which fact and circumstance one Seth S. Lynde had full knowledge; that said Hoxie had been committing by said Joseph Hoxie, Jr., and did feloniously and unlawfully, and for the sake of wicked gain, take upon himself to compound and conceal said felony; and did take and receive from said Joseph Hoxie, Jr., a large sum of money, viz., some $19,000 as a reward for compounding and allowing said Hoxie to escape from custody after arrest on said indictment, and with the agreement and understanding that said Lynde should abstain from any criminal prosecution for said offence under the said indictment.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ There are two advertisements on the back of the new Brooklyn Directory. This is enterprise.

☞ A special meeting of the Common Council is called for Friday evening next.

Impostors—Beware of Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: There are persons traveling in various parts of the country, imposing on the sick, by representing themselves to be connected with me or my office in medical practice, some pretending to be my sons, or my pupils, or bearing my name, others even attempting to personate myself. To guard the public against these imposters, I wish to say that I am myself *always at home*, and that there is no person, traveling or located, in any manner connected with me in practice, or who has any right to hail from my office or refer to me. I have no son absent from me, and I never had a pupil, excepting Dr. CALVIN M. FITCH, now in Chicago, who, however, was never associated with me in practice, has now no professional connection with me, and has no office at No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

S. S. FITCH, A. M. M. D.,
Aug. 15, 1855. No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Screw-steamer Lebanon at this Port and of the America at Halifax.

Nothing Important from the Seat of War.

Allies Nearly Ready for another Assault.

DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT—CLOSE OF THE SESSION

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Debate on the Arrest of Consul Rowecroft.

ITEMS OF RUSSIAN NEWS.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain LANG, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 4th inst., arrived here at 4½ o'clock this P. M.

The *America* reports on 13th inst., 9 P. M., passed a steamer bound east.

The *America* left Halifax at 5½ this evening, and will be due at Boston at an early hour on Friday morning, so that her mails will probably reach New-York on the afternoon of that day.

The steamship *Union* left Southampton for New-York, on the 1st inst.

The *North Star* arrived off Cowes on the afternoon of the 2d, *en route* for Havre.

Since the sailing of the *Baltic* nothing has occurred to alter the position of affairs. Indeed, the continued absence of news and the unsatisfactory condition of the Austro-Prussian and Germanic relations with the Western Powers, gave a dull and heavy tone to everything.

Another sortie of the Russians on or of Mr. ROEBUCK, was much wanted to relieve the tedium. Despatches from the Crimea are to the 28th of July, and announce—"Nothing new."

THE WAR.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

The French works are so close to the abattis of the Malakoff, that a man may throw a stone into it. The abattis is described as truly formidable; it is formed of the trunks of oak and beech, from the woods of the Crimea, and is more than six feet high. Before making a fresh assault, attempts will be made to destroy it. The Russians are still at work on the position, and are also repairing the Redan. The exchange of shot and shell is almost incessant.

A French dispatch dated July 20, says: Our approaches on the side of the Malakoff, advance considerably. We now touch the place. Everything is prepared for a general action in about fifteen days.

JULY 21.—General SIMPSON telegraphs: "Cholera has nearly disappeared. The Russians continue to hold their strong position on the Mackenzie, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the Valley of Baidar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alnoka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the Valley of Baidar, resting the Sardinians upon the left bank of the Souhai River, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, while the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army."

The *Times* correspondent writes: "Stagnation seems to reign in the camp and trenches; even the heavy firing has died away; yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the Allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which will now require all the tenacity of the Russians to hold. A few days since, the Russians succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French sap."

Between the 23d and 27th, nothing of importance occurred.

JULY 28.—GORTSCHAKOFF telegraphs, "Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours, against the Flagstaff Bastion. We replied with vigor."

THE LATEST.

Advices from the Crimea to the 29th, announce continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the lighter vessels of the fleet were assembled at Kamiesch.

It was reported in Paris on the 3d inst. that the French Government had official notification that the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan had been resumed preparatory to another assault.

July 30th.—GORTSCHAKOFF telegraphs.—"There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance."

It was telegraphed from Constantinople on the 26th that the Bashi Bazouks had murdered Gen. BEATSON, but Lord PALMERSTON in Parliament positively contradicted the report.

Correspondence from the camp says that OMER PACHA'S visit to Constantinople, was not, as asserted, to resign, but to consult with reference to accepting the command of the Army in Asia.

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.

Kamiesch and Balaklava were crowded with vessels recently arrived for the secret expedition.

The French Government has chartered 9 small steamers for river navigation, each to convey 300 men. The boats belong to companies on the Rhone and Saone.

The Very Latest.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4—Noon.

The *Weekly Newspaper*, just issued, says: We learn that the Siege of Sebastopol is about to be raised. Also, that a communication has just been received from Germany by the Western Powers, which may lead to startling results.

The Sea of Azoff.

Letters are to the 16th July. Magazines along the coast were being destroyed, as found, and small steamers were engaged in surveying. The Allied fortifications were progressing.

ASIA.

The accounts from Asia Minor are contradictory. The Russians are asserted to have suspended operations against Kars and Erseroum, and to be retiring, but this is considered very doubtful.

The Baltic.

No alteration had taken place in the position of the squadrons.

Negotiations.

Family influence and intrigue is actively at work.

The Austrian Arch-Duchess SOPHIA, instigated by a letter from the Dowager Empress of Russia, had been acting upon the Emperor of Austria in favor of peace, and the latter wrote an autograph letter to NAPOLEON, who sends Gen. TETANY with an autograph reply to Viana. The contents of the letters are profoundly secret.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen had sent the following message to the House of Commons: "Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expense that may arise in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is now engaged with the Emperor of Russia, relying on her experience of the zeal of her faithful Commons, trusts they will make provisions accordingly."

The result of this appeal is a proposal from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue £7,000,000 sterling additional Exchequer bills.

The limited liabilities bill had been read a third time and passed. Numerous estimates had been voted.

Major REED's motion, that no peace treaty should be concluded without the approval of Parliament, was ridiculed and thrown out.

The Turkish Loan bill had been read the first time.

A discussion without result had occurred respecting the recent gift of a good service pension to Lord PAGET over older officers.

The London *Times* had an editorial on Consul ROWECROFT'S arrest, and preaches in favor of preserving friendly relations with America.

MILNOR GIBSON, in Parliament, referred to this editorial, and asked the Government to furnish information on the very important subject of the neutrality of the United States.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that an arrangement had existed at Halifax by which persons going there from any quarter whatever might be enrolled, but it appearing that it led to questions whether or not the laws of the United States had been violated, the British Government being desirous that no such questions should by possibility arise, has put an end to the enlistment of forces at Halifax.

The inquiry into the recent Hyde Park riots is terminated, and the Commissioners have requested time to consider their report.

STRACHAN, the bankrupt banker, has been released on bail.

FRANCE.

The official report in regard to the loan shows 3,600,000,000 of francs, six times the amount asked for.

The report of the Minister of Finance describes the loan as the most surprising financial operation ever effected in any country.

The number of subscribers to the loan is 310,000.

The Correctional Tribunal is occupied in the trial of fifty-five prisoners of the secret society called "Mariannia."

A brother of the assassin PIANORI has been arrested in Jersey.

SPAIN.

The rumors that Spain will send a contingent force to the Crimea are doubtful.

Spain would ask for a territorial guarantee, as Sardinia did, which guarantee must include Cuba. It is thought probable, however, that a foreign legion will be recruited in Spain.

French intrigue has broken off the projected marriage of ADELBERT, of Bavaria, with the Spanish Princess.

AUSTRIA.

Archduke CHARLES LOUIS has been appointed Governor of the Tyrol.

GERMANY.

The King has dissolved the second Chamber of the Hanoverian Diet.

SWITZERLAND.

An earthquake has destroyed the village of Viege.

ITALY.

The statement that the King of Naples begged for the presence of Austrian troops is contradicted.

Our Liverpool Correspondent has private accounts from Lombardy, and especially from Venice, indicating that important events are nearly ripe.

The rumor is current that France has notified its readiness to suppress insurrectionary movements.

THE EAST.

The details of Indian news are published to June 26.

Profound peace reigns in India, and commercial prospects are again more favorable.

There is no material improvement in the advices from China. The reverses of the insurgents were considered but temporary.

The frigate *Vandalia* sailed for Manilla June 2.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co.'s Circular reports a fair demand throughout the week for COTTON, but the market being freely supplied, a further concession of a sixteenth to an eighth had been obtained by buyers. The week's sales amounted to 84,860 bales, including 3,400 for speculation, and 4,260 for export.

On Friday the sales were 7,000 bales—the market closing quiet. Fair Orleans, 7d; Middling, 6 3-16d.; fair Mobile, 6¾d; Middling, 6 1-16d.; fair Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling, 6d. Stock on hand, 629,000 bales, including 430,000 Americans.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

BROWN, SHIPLEY, & Co., report the CORN market generally quiet. WHEAT and FLOUR a turn easier, while INDIAN CORN was in fair demand at last week's prices. White WHEAT quoted at 11s. 9d.@12s. 2d.; Red, 10s.@11s. 3d. Western Canal FLOUR, 40s.@40s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42s.@43s.; Ohio, 43s. @44s.; Canadian, 40s. 6d.@41s.; Sour, 39s.@41s. White CORN 44s.; Mixed, 38s.@38s. 6d.; Yellow, 38s. 3d. The weather had been alternately heavy rains and sunshine, but no damage had been done to the crops.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCER & Co. report the stock of BEEF low, holders firm and the demand steady. PORK in fair demand and some business doing. BACON, increased transactions and stock light. LARD of prime quality had reached 56s. Sales of 100 tons reported at 53s. 6d @56s. TALLOW in request and 6d.@1s. dearer.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Various circulars report ASHES moderate, at 33s @ 34s for Pots, and 30s. for Pearls. RESIN continued in fair demand; week's sales 3,700 bbls. at 4s. 3d @4s. 4d.; fine, 5s @5s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—A moderate business at 31s @32s. RICE in better demand, but mostly East Indian. In DYEWOODS, not much doing, and prices unchanged.

London Markets.

Messrs. HARING BROS. & Co. report the London and Foreign and Colonial Markets active, and a good business in most of the principal articles of consumption. SUGAR—Very firm and advancing. COFFEE—Steady. SALTPETRE—Dull. LEAD—More active; tendency higher, 24s @25s. RICE—Less active and easier. JAVA—The demand for Hong continues good, and most of the manufactures are full of orders. HAMS 1s; BARS 1s 3d @2s; Scotch Pig Iron, 71s—Firm.

State of Trade in Manchester.

TRADE is dull at last week's prices. The accounts from the India and China markets are favorable, and large orders have been received for goods and YARNS of the low to medium qualities.

London Money Market.

MONEY is in increased demand and dearer. CONSOLS closed at 91¼@91⅝. The demand for GOLD for export has partially abated. The London discount houses have raised their rates to 2½ @ cent. The BULLION in the Bank of England has decreased £356,000. DOLLARS, 5s. 4d.; BAR SILVER, 5s. 4½d. Ingots, 1d. DOUBLOONS, 75s.@75s. 6d.; EAGLES, 76s. 6d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL, of London, report the market without material change, the demand limited, and prices generally favoring buyers.

United States 6s Bonds	105 @106
United States Inscribed Stock	105 @106
New-York State Fives	90 @ 92
Pennsylvania Fives	78 @ 80
Pennsylvania Bonds	82 @ 84
Massachusetts Bonds	103 @105
Maryland Bonds	91½@ 92½
Virginia Fives, Bonds	84 @ 86
Virginia Sixes, Bonds	89½@ 90½
Canada Sixes, Bonds	114 @114½
Illinois Central Sevens	79 @ 80
Illinois Freeland	84 @ 85
Michigan Central Railroad	77½@ 78½
Pennsylvania Central Railroad	90½@ 91½
Erie First Mortgage	101 @102
Erie Second Mortgage	90 @ 92
Erie Third Mortgage	87½@ 88½
Erie Convertibles	81½@ 82½

Latest....LIVERPOOL, Saturday—Noon.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co.'s Circular reports Provisions exceedingly firm. BEEF and PORK were wanted at better prices. BACON strong. WHEAT and FLOUR declining. CORN in demand—nothing good under 40s. for Yellow and Mixed; and 45s. for White; OILS steady at unchanged prices. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer. Sales 22s. 6d. LARD firm, at 55s. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL FREIGHTS MARKET.—The rates of freight from Liverpool to the United States are generally dull, with a slight decline to New-York.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—July 27, *Altivo*; 31st, *Hygente*, at Palermo; 24th, *Lochinvar* and *Sheridan*, at Antwerp; 31st, *Flight*, in the Clyde; *Hope*, at Waterford, and *Alexandre*, at Cardiff. Aug. 1, *Progress*; 2d, *Empire* and *Manhattan*, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—26th, *Adonis*, at Trieste.

Arrived from Savannah—26th, *Ellen*, at Teneriffe.

Arrived from Richmond—20th, *Agnes*, at Rosario.

Arrived from Charleston—25th, *Condesa* and *Mahon*, 1st inst., at Dunkirk.

Arrived from Mobile—2d, *Reporter*, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—9th, *Castor* and *Pollux*, at Malta; 24th, *Lexington*, at Christiana.

Sailed for New-York—26th, *Cynosure*; 31st, *Dreadnaught*; 1st, *Gazetteer* and *Normandy*; 2d, *Sovereign*, from Liverpool; 1st, *Fillmore*, from the Clyde.

Sailed for Boston—1st, *Wellfleet*, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—1st, *Lombard*, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—1st, *Carolina*, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—30th, *Harvard*, from Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEBANON.

The screw steamer *Lebanon*, belonging to CUNARD Company, left Liverpool about 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 31st ult., with goods and passengers, arrived at Quarantine at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Ganges*, which left Constantinople on the 23d of July, has arrived. The advices from the Crimea are to the 21st. The *Ganges* brings General LAPONT DE VILLERS, wounded, and 200 wounded soldiers. Dispatches leave at 1 P. M.

The *Alexandre*, which left Constantinople on the 19th of July, has arrived, bringing 66 wounded. A regiment of lancers has arrived for embarkation.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following:

"A dispatch from the Crimea, dated July 27, 11 P. M., announces to the Minister of War that the *Phlegethon* had arrived at Kamiesch, bringing French prisoners, exchanged at Odessa against

ders for a very reduced fare for all English officers and soldiers passing through France to and from the Crimea.

RUSSIA.

From the Times Correspondent.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

The Russian Government some time back instituted a Board for the encouragement of Jews purchasing land or settling as agriculturists, under the name of Committee for the Organization of the Israelites. The last measure this Board has brought forward, and which has met with Imperial confirmation in an ukase of May 15, is apparently in contradiction with its object, viz.: The prohibition of the Jews any further to settle and purchase land in the Governments of Tchernigoff and Poltawa. It is not, however, forbidden for Jews to inherit or purchase such land in those two Governments as is already in possession of Jews. The intention of this measure is not very obvious; the only exceptionable circumstance to be mentioned in connection with these two Governments is, that not long ago they were called on to furnish a large contingent of Cossack cavalry to the militia of the Empire. Whether there is any connection between the two measures I must leave to others to determine. The levy of 30 per thousand of the baptised Jews of the Empire, which was currently believed some little time back, has not met with confirmation, nor do the various statements of the emancipation of the Jews in Poland appear to have been realized.

The journals state the Russian loss in the last attack of the 17th and 18th of June to have amounted to 5,870 men. Rear Admiral PANFILOFF has succeeded Admiral NAKHIMOFF in the command of the sailors of the garrison and of the harbor of Sebastopol. The *Invalide* states, with reference to the death of the Admiral, that he never could be prevailed upon to wear the ordinary soldier's cloak prescribed of late to the officers as a disguise, but always wore his admiral's uniform, even when he went out to the works to reconnoitre the enemy with his glass. This he did on the evening of July 11, whilst standing on the Kornileff Bastion, and continued to do so in spite of the remonstrances of those around him. A ball plunged into a sack of earth near him, but in reply to the redoubled remonstrances of his friends he only said, "They seem not to aim badly." A few minutes afterwards he was struck by a bullet in the temple; he was carried off senseless and remained so to his end.

The Emperor has conferred on a priest of the name of IEROMONACH JOHANN SAWINOFF the military order of St. George, 4th class, for the following conduct: On the night of the 22d to 23d March, in this year, the said SAWINOFF encouraged and led on his countrymen at the moment when they were wavering under the attack of the enemy before the Kamtschatka Lunette. He appeared among them in his robes, with the crucifix in his hand; raising the latter, he cried with a loud voice, "Lord, save thy people! Give our Orthodox Monarch the victory over his enemies!" Under the effect of this inspiration the troops rushed forward again and took the first and second lines of the trenches. He had further been active in conveying to the troops in the trenches the orders addressed to them by their commanding officer; whilst so doing, the lower part of the crucifix in his hand was shot away, and a hostile bayonet passed through his gown.

M. LEONTIEWSKI, who was taken prisoner on the occasion of our troops landing at Kamiesch Bourbon, has written to St. Petersburg from Sebastopol, speaking in terms of the warmest acknowledgement of the humane and kind treatment he met with on board the *Sphinx*. He states that our steamers navigate waters on which no Russian vessel of the same size would venture, and describes the spoliation of the estate on which he had been living with M. OLIEVE, the Adjutant to the late Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, and formerly an officer in the service of NAPOLEON; in this plunder and havoc he distinctly states the Tartars took a prominent part. He mentions further, that quite young men and officers, who have taken part in that nine months' defence of Sebastopol, have, in the space of time, become so old, through continued exertion and care, that the order of the Emperor to reckon every month so passed as a year of service, is by no means anything more than just.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Letter from Mazzini on the Eastern War.

July, 1855.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You ask me why I do express my opinions on the war; I feel disheartened. You seem to be fighting, like Ajax in the dark—only he was praying for light: you have it shining on you from every side, and shut your eyes resolutely against it. You have been repeatedly warned.

Men who do not claim any superior insight or power of genius, but who from their position, from the studies and events of a whole life, are entitled to know something of continental political matters, told you from the beginning of the contest that Austria would never fight your battles; that her only aim was to take possession of the Principalities; that by your obstinately pursuing the flying phantom of an alliance with her, you were not only degrading your cause and losing all the sympathies of the good and brave throughout Europe, but fettering your intellect, cramping your schemes and turning the policy of your war from the only ground upon which you could rationally hope for victory, to a wild chase of impossibilities. All this has been subsequently christened into facts. Still you remain inert, impassive and unshaken, bent on the same identical track—plunging deeper and deeper into a dark, hopeless region of dreams and deceptions; whilst a single act of will would lead you back to the wide, easy, bright path on which honor and victory must bless each step of yours. I see brave deeds, sufficient to redeem a whole fallen nation; noble powers of action and endurance displayed by your unknown demi-gods, your soldiers and officers in the Crimea; but for what purpose, and with what hope? I bow before the quiet, silent devotedness with which your nation accepts all the sacrifices inseparable from a war, and I feel proud of loving and being loved in your own country; but such devotion ought not to be in vain; and, so far as I can see, it is so. Owing to the policy which leads the war, you are fighting for an impossibility.

The thought, unless indeed all practical sense has forsaken your nation, must be by this time, after nine months of efforts and deceptions, living and restless within many souls; still, none dares to give utterance to it. You are in your Parliament floating between one party aware of the difficulty of your position, but drawing from that knowledge a policy of cowardice, and another, fully alive to the supreme necessity of not withdrawing from the contest before a decisive victory, but neither understanding, nor wanting to understand, how victory can be reached; peace at any cost, even of honor, and war for war's sake; the three words uttered by Mr ROEBUCK remaining unsupported, echoless, a threatening prophecy to be remembered when it will be too late.

Your administrative reform societies are systematically shunning the vital question, apparently aiming at nothing else but teaching people how to do cleverly the wrong thing. Your press, active, far-sighted, bold, sometimes fierce, and, when combined, all powerful concerning details and all second-rate matter, is silent about the problem—"Can Russia be conquered through the Crimea?" Still that is the question. It is good and brave to die for one's own flag; but it is sad, unutterably sad and culpable to bid the best die a fruitless death, when more could be achieved. Martyrdom is in certain times and circumstances the sacred duty of the weak; the strong are bound to conquer.

Can you conquer, without a radical change in your actual policy? It is my deep conviction that you cannot.

To believe that the success of a war rests on a ground of mere organization and military detail skill—that the directing policy has nothing to do with it—that, when you have comparative perfection of mechanical arrangements and valor, you have conquered the most of favorable chances, is an irretrievable mistake. I have witnessed, in 1848, in Lombardy, the rapid, progressive, unavoidable destruction of a certain triumph through a single fatal stroke of policy.

There, on a land where a national movement had suddenly taken place and swept the Territory, the fortresses excepted, of all foes, from the Alps to the sea, a King stepped forward, with regular battalions, artillery and resources twice equal to a conquered, disheartened, demoralized enemy, but with a different aim—the aggrandisement of the House of Savoy, and with a monarchical tradition entirely antagonistic to the spirit and tendency of the movement.

There was valor in the army, devotedness in the officers; and a whole population glowing with enthusiasm was backing the Piedmontese regiments. The plan was obvious. The thirty thousand Austrian soldiers who had fled to Verona and Mantua could never reconquer alone the lost ground. To prevent their being reinforced was the problem to be solved; and the solution was easy. To arm the population and tell them—protect your houses; to leave behind the fortresses; to march to the Alps and establish there, on the points where the military roads link Italy with the Austrian Empire, two camps of some twenty-five thousand soldiers each; to bombard Trieste, from whence the Austrians were drawing all their supplies; to rouse with an appeal to the Slavo-Illyrian nationalities all the eastern Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic—was undoubtful, cheap victory.

But Trieste was forbidden by diplomacy; the Tyrol, I do not know by what old absurd rights of the German Confederacy; to arm the population was out of the question; for a people who fights its own battles is a very dangerous element to rising monarchies; to protect the Venetian military roads was to strengthen the Republican Government which had been proclaimed at Venice. And how could a Government, bent, not on the creation of an Italian nation, but on the formation of a Piedmontese Kingdom of the North, raise a war of nationalities?

Thus, all the truly strategic operations being excluded, the emancipating war found itself forcedly narrowed down to the regular siege of the fortresses. The Piedmontese army lingered before Mantua and Verona until a scorching sun disease, irregularity of commissariat supplies, and the demoralizing discouragement always attending troops kept in comparative immobility, pointed out to a freely reinforced enemy an opportunity for overpowering it. A wrong policy had destroyed all the chances of the war. Its method rests mainly on the policy which rules the councils of the nation—such is, and most strikingly, in your own.

Had the policy of your Government been a liberal one, you would be now firmly established in the heart of your enemy's land, backed by the insurrection of a whole brave nation, and with a powerful germ of disorganisation, through desertion and revolt at work in the adverse army. A stroke of energy at the service of a principle would have given you allies on every point of Europe; and no despotic power would dare or be able to support Russia against you. We could pledge our word for that.

By your declaring yourselves hostile in any national movement—by your courting, during sixteen months, the vilest of the despotic powers, Austria—by your renouncing every moral aim, every noble aspiration, for a paltry and hateful programme of expediency and *status quo*, you have deprived yourselves of the sympathies of all the good and brave throughout Europe—you have lost the alliance of Sweden—you have allowed free space and security to all German intrigues against you; and renouncing all freedom of action; all free choice of places, means and military plans, you have, like CHARLES ALBERT in 1848, narrowed the war to a siege, on a spot which will be, I fear, henceforward named "the grave of England's honor and England's sons." The grave of England's honor and England's sons: the Crimea, at this period, can be but this.

I confess I cannot understand the silent, obstinate apathy with which your press, your meetings, your parliamentary men, are witnessing the sacrifice of thousands, without ever dreaming of asking themselves: Can victory—a decisive and permanent one—be obtained there? I shudder when I read such words as those with which Lord PALMERSTON coolly assures the House of Commons that all losses will be met by new supplies of men. You had better decree at once that the youth of England shall be periodically decimated, for no other purpose than that of gratifying the military ignorance of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and withdrawing every source of alarm from the Austrian Government.

A Crimean expedition could in no case, I believe, lead by itself to a decisive success or to honorable terms of peace. Odessa, if you wanted to act from the Black Sea, was the point for you. Still, had you chosen the favorable moment and worked with adequate means—had you landed at once 100,000 men somewhat above Sebastopol, and marched to Perekop, while your fleet would have got possession of the Straits of Kertch, Cape of Kezantip, and other points on the Sea of Azoff, the Crimea might have been yours, and you would have then fallen back on Sebastopol—thus deprived of all its communications with the continent. It was no doubt an important deed. But now, what is your hope? What is your aim in systematically sacrificing your best men under the walls of a town which, in all probability, you will not take, and which, if taken, cannot give you what you want?

It is high time for you, I think, to look earnestly into the matter, and to see that England's forces, which England may need at a not very distant period for her own protection against Allies—are not lost in a hopeless contest.

Cast a glance back on the war. You thought in the beginning—and it was the first fatal mistake—that you would frighten the Czar out of the contest, with some 50,000 or 60,000 men placed at Constantinople, Gallipoli or Adrianople. When you began to perceive that a real earnest war was unavoidable, you turned to the Danube; these was your natural basis for offensive operations. Austria—it is now an established fact—forbade your acting there. You bowed to Austria, dismissed the thought at once, and gave up to Austria—the second fatal mistake—the Principalities.

Forbidden the Danube, and not wanting to arouse through Poland the dreaded question of the nationalities, you decided upon adopting the Bonapartist scheme of a Crimean expedition. You landed, with troops, material and knowledge of the localities and of the enemy's forces utterly unequal to the object, near Sebastopol. You wanted to try the North, but found unforseen and almost insurmountable obstacles, and through the most dangerous flank march possible, you turn to the South. You could not, for want of troops, invest the place; you did not dream of preventing the accumulation of military stores and victuals which were coming from the interior of Russia and Siberia, down the Volga and the Don, through Rostof and Kertch to Sebastopol.

But you simply established yourselves there, trusting to chance and despising the enemy—and there you still are. Since then you have been in imminent danger—averted only through want of boldness in the Russian leaders, and heroic valor in your soldiers, at Inkermann and Balaklava—of being driven back to the sea. Since then, you have lost the hope of an active alliance with Austria, lost the confidence of Europe, lost a considerable amount of money, lost (I speak of England alone) some 20,000 men; and won—some counterapproaching outposts erected since your arrival.

This is the summary of the past; now for the future. Sebastopol—the besieged southern part is as strong as ever—the Russian army in the Crimea more strong than ever; and, owing to the conduct of Austria, numerous fresh reinforcements are coming from the interior of Russia. You cannot dream of starving the enemy; your expedition to the Sea of Azoff has come five or six months too late; military stores and provisions equal to the wants of many months were already accumulated in Sebastopol. And the military road of the Shivegh, the road across the isthmus, the road leading from Simpheropol to Sebastopol, through Baktchiserai, the road from the same town to the northern part of the besieged place, are all in the hands of the Russians. You must then take the town by force. How many men will you have to lose in getting possession of the Malakoff, of the Redan, and of the first line of defence? How many in conquering the second line?

Suppose you do gain possession of the whole town, how are you to keep it under the fire of the nothern forts? The ground there is much higher than on the southern side. The octagon fortress, called the Sevarna the key of Sebastopol, according to Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, commands town, bay and docks. Its height protects it from the fire of your ships, its shores are precipitous. You must therefore attack it by land, thus finding yourself, after nine months of exertions and sacrifices, just before the obstacle from which you shrank at the beginning. How much time, how much English blood will be required to overcome it? Can you feel sanguine after the experiments on the South?

And then? The Russians forces outside Sebastopol?

Thinner in number; exhausted by victories which would undoubtedly prove like those of Pyrrhus, you will then have to begin the true war, the Crimean campaign. There are Russian forces, strong enough now, and which will be stronger still in a short while, on the right, at the two extremities of the Tchernaya; Russian forces on the Belbek, Russian forces in the proximity of Eupatoria; Russian forces, under WRANGEL, MONTBRION, BELLEGARDE, in the interior. Between these and through the steppes which from Simpheropol up to the Isthmus spread over all the Crimea, you will have to fight your way to Perekop. On the steppes, no trees, no shrubs; against the intense heat and the intense cold an invading army is defenceless; no resting shelter—the Crimea is more than thinly inhabited; ten thousand English square miles and tenanted by some 200,000 inhabitants, and the few scattered villages of the interior, will be burnt by the Russians.

Water is there very scarce and saturated with salt. The Winter sweeps the desolate land with overwhelming snow storms; the warm season softens through the melting of the snows the ground to such an extent, that the artillery will sink through it. No road tracks—the bridges on the ravines not strong, and easily destroyed. These difficulties you will say must work against the Russians too; yes, only the Russians are at home, they are used to them; you are not; you must conquer, they have only to defend; every step in advance will leave you further from your basis of operations, from your supplies; every step backwards brings them nearer to their own.

At the end of the Crimean steppes, lies your objective point, Perekop. The Russians have been all this while fortifying it. Then should you conquer it and Russia not yield, three hundred miles of new steppes * * * * * *

One would say that the man who first planned the Crimean expedition wanted to solve this problem: how to sink, in an apparently plausible enterprise, the best blood of England, and make her defenceless for a time of need.

Such are your prospects. How many thousands of men, how many millions of pounds are you disposed to engulph in their possible, not probable realisation?

People who are wanting deliberately to blind themselves and England, will talk to you of a probable operation through the Liman of the Dnieper against Kherson, and the naval arsenal of the Crimea, Nicolaieff. They forget Otchakow and Kilboroun, placed opposite each other at two and a half miles distance, and forbidding the entrance of the Lagoon; they forget that every place on the shores must have been by this time fortified by the Russians; they forget that Nicolaieff is now the point where a reserve army of some thirty thousand Russians is formed. They will suggest an attack upon Akerman, and Ovidiopolis on the Dniester; they forget that there you would be faced by the Russians, and threatened on your flank by the Austrian army.

Can you trust the Austrian army? They will hint at a bold attempt against Perekop. How—by sea? On the Azoff Sea it is protected by the Shivagh; on the Black Sea your men-of-war cannot coast another *crapet* at the distance of twenty miles. By land? You must first fight and conquer the campaign I spoke of some lines back. Unless you want to find yourselves prisoners between the forces coming from the interior of Russia and those manœuvring in the interior of the Crimea you must destroy Wrangel and Bellegarde. With what forces? You have now, after all usual deductions made—and Turks and Piedmontese included—150,000 active men in the Crimea; probably less, certainly not more. Some 40,000 almost without cavalry, are at Eupatoria. How many of the rest will you leave to push on the siege? How many to guard Kamiesch and Balaklava?

No! Unless you raise the siege; unless you apply your energies to the only vulnerable point of Russia—Peland; unless you radically change the policy ruling the war, you can do nothing but systematically and periodically perish in fruitless attempts before Sebastopol. Russia is there now too strong for you.

Will your Government ever spontaneously adopt a change of policy? Never. The men who had not one word to say in the name of England's honor when the Czar in 1848-9 invaded the Principalities and crushed Hungary, because his object was then to crush liberty and national movements—the men who plotted with LOUIS NAPOLEON for restoring the Pope "under an improved form of government" at Rome—the men who can, during sixteen months, exhaust every form of servile complacency towards such a power as Austria, and, scorned, do not dare a threatening word—can ally themselves with despotic usurpers—they will never say to a nation, Rise!

Their policy lies between the dispatch of the 23d of March, 1853, in which Lord CLARENDON declares that Her Majesty's Government is anxious to avert the risk of any advantage being given to the European revolutionists, and the speeches of Lord PALMERSTON, branding the liberty of Poland as a dream, the future rising of Hungary as an untoward lamentable event, They may break their pledge with Sicily; they will never break that which binds them to continental absolutism. But that you, English citizens, who worship freedom and revere morality—you who have no pledge except to England's honor and safety—you who, all to a man, bowed your hats at Poland's glorious rising, and proclaimed its overthrow a crime—you, whose brothers and sons are dying, the victims of a wrong policy, in the Crimea, while in Podolia and Lithuania they could conquer—you, the free and able, by a single resolute act of will, by a sudden, energetic, collective manifestation to compel, can sit quietly witnessing the slow, useless work of destruction, and trust your fates to men who, thanks to their policy and to Austria, are besieging, after nine months of operations, an outer work, is more than I can explain to myself or others. Every man who has a son, a brother, or a friend in the East, ought to walk with a map of the Crimea on his breast, and a flag with the name of Poland inscribed, from place to place, from park to park, from cottage to cottage, and preach and explain, until hundreds of thousands should peacefully but sternly signify their will. Change of policy. Down with Austria. Let Poland's rising be helped. And then you ought to kneel and thank God most humbly for having placed the easy accomplishment of a great act of justice on the very path which leads to English safety and success.

But Austria! Prussia! Leave Prussia to her own people; Austria to Hungary and to ourselves. As sure as Austria will never fire a single gun for you against Russia, not a single Austrian gun will be fired against you while we live. The question of the nationalities is amounting to a general war. What of that! Will not the nationalities fight their own battles! Only those battles will be yours too. With Poland, Hungary and Italy up, the Czar cannot dream of marching to Constantinople.

Out of the road I point depend upon it there is no decisive victory nor honorable peace possible for you. In a letter which I addressed to the chairman of the Society of the Friends of Italy, on the 9th of March, I said, "Your policy is absolutely wrong and immoral, therefore you cannot and will not conquer." I maintain my ground. War is for me the greatest of crimes, whenever it is not waged for the benefit of mankind, for the sake of a great truth to enthrone, or of a great lie to entomb.

Yours is not such a war. It shrinks from the proclaiming of a principle. It equally aims at curtailing despotic encroachments from the north, and strengthening despotism in the centre of Europe. It declares that Turkey has a right to independence, while its policy and tactics are calculated so as to prevent any other country from asserting itself independent. I believe in God, and in a providential scheme; and consequently I do not believe in triumph crowning a war grounded on expediency, temporary self-interest, and antagonism to European rights and liberty.

Czarism is a principle—the principle of unbounded authority; it is only a principle—that of universal liberty—that can conquer it.

Yours faithfully, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Latest Intelligence of the Progress of the War.

From the London Times, 30th.

The last Russian reports of the naval hostilities in the Sea of Azoff are rather more complete than the accounts which have been published officially in this country. Dispatches had, indeed, reached the Admiralty from Sir E. LYONS and Lieutenant HEWETT, commanding Her Majesty's ship *Bragle*, from which it appears that on the 3d of July the large flats and hawsers of the flying bridge connecting the Arabat Spit with the mainland across the Strait of Genitchi were destroyed. This operation was performed with great spirit, for the Russians had lined the beach with riflemen, and our boats were riddled with balls at a distance of from 60 to 80 yards. The principal part in the achievement was performed by STEPHEN TREWAVAS, an able bodied seaman of the *Agamemnon*, and, by his name, a stout Cornishman, who cut the hawsers and set the floating bridge adrift. The road across the ferry from Genitchi to Arabat is therefore interrupted, and we are not without hopes that the launches of the ships may still be able to force the Strait and enter the Putrid Sea. The Russians themselves appear to contemplate this contingency, for Prince LABANOFF, who commands on that part of the coast, reports that the Tchongar-bridge has been protected by new fortifications—a precaution the enemy would hardly have taken if they had not been aware that the bridge can be approached by water. This Tchongar-bridge and the military road passing over it, to which we first called public attention some months ago, are accurately laid down in the map annexed to Mr. DANBY SETMOUR'S book on the Crimea and the Sea of Azoff; and the point at which the road is carried for about four hundred yards on piles across the lagune does not appear to be more than twenty miles west of the Strait of Genitchi. From their first invasion of the Crimea the Russians have used these lines of communication. In 1737 Gen LASCI halted his army at Genitchi, threw a bridge over the Strait, and marched along the Tongue or Spit of Arabat. In this critical position he learned that the Tartars were prepared to dispute his passage at the southern extremity, where a small body of men might successfully oppose an army. With great presence of mind he cut through the tongue of land on the one hand, to cover himself from attack, and on the other he caused a sort of raft or floating bridge to be constructed between this Tongue of Arabat and the main land, across which the troops passed, while the horses of the army swam or forded the lagune. The Khan of Crim Tartary continued to await the approach of the Russian army at the lines of Or-Kapi or Perekop; but LASCI again deceived his antagonist, for having entered the Peninsula in this singular manner from the Spit of Arabat, he evacuated the country again by the Promontory of Tchorgoun, showing that even one hundred and twenty years ago military operations in the Crimea could be conducted by two lines of march independent of the Isthmus of Perekop. The history of these early campaigns is by no means uninstructive, for it is certain that with means of transport far inferior to those now possessed by the Allied armies, the Russian generals succeeded in entering the Crimea on several different points, and confounded the enemy by the rapidity of their unforseen attacks.

We now revert, however, to the recent operations, which have been imperfectly described in the published dispatches of the British Government. It is stated in the Russian accounts that on the 27th of June nine steamers of war appeared before Genitchi, and opened fire partly on the town and partly on the roads along the coast, where a convoy of salt was stopped and destroyed. The fire was continued for some days, but is stated, oddly enough, that on the 29th of June vessels detached from the squadron set fire *to all the farms* within 30 versts. We are at a loss to conceive how these vessels could interfere with the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants except in the immediate vicinity of the shore, and the report appears to be a loose and unmeaning one. On the 3d of July it is correctly stated that two boats came within about 60 yards of the shore; but the Russian commander has omitted to add that they succeeded in performing the daring exploit of cutting the floating bridge adrift under fire, and that, instead of losing "three rowers and the man at the helm," this feat fortunately cost our brave fellows only two slight contusions.

The immediate effect of these operations seems to have been to draw the attention of the Russians to this point on the coast, and we are informed that, "from arrangements made by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the detachment of Genitchi was reinforced by fresh troops, and the number of Cossacks of the Sea of Azoff placed with their boats at the disposal of Prince LABANOFF was increased." We remark this passage, because it is the first time, as far as we know, that any allusion has been made in the Russian dispatches to these Cossacks of the Sea of Azoff. These Cossacks are a branch of one of the clans of Zaporogue Cossacks, who maintained their independence against the Czars of Russia until the last century, and were eventually destroyed by CATHERINE II., who transported a portion of them to the frontiers of Circassia and the Sea of Azoff. They are organized under their Hetman, not as irregular cavalry, but as a portion of the naval forces of Southern Russia. They pass for the best mariners of those seas, and they furnish about thirty well-armed gun-boats to the Imperial fleet, which were employed until lately in maintaining the blockade of the Circassian coast. When the allied squadrons forced the Straits of Yenikale and Swept across the Sea of Azoff we heard nothing of the maritime Cossacks to whom the navigation and defence of those waters is specially intrusted. It seems, however, that this flotilla was in some place where it escaped the observation of our cruisers, and where its services still remain at the disposal of Prince LABANOFF at Genitchi. We therefore are led to conclude, that if these facts are at all correct, these gunboats of the Cossacks of the Sea of Azoff must have retreated to the Siwash or Putrid Sea, where it was known that a considerable quantity of shipping took refuge when pursued by Capt. LYONS. If this be the fact, it serves to show that there must at least be water within the Strait of Genitchi to float some of our launches and gunboats, and the preparations for the defence of the Tchongar-bridge prove that the enemy anticipated an attack in that quarter. This hostile demonstration was, however, not persevered in at the time it was made, which is now full four weeks ago, and more recent accounts from the fleet lead us to believe that the Admirals had collected the whole body of vessels of light draught in Kamiesch Bay, where it was thought that a *coup de main* would speedily be attempted in another direction.

Whatever may be the causes that retard the progress of the siege of Sebastopol by land, and cause the allied Commanders to postpone those field operations which are considered by all those military authorities who have investigated the subject, both abroad and at home, to be indispensable preliminaries to the reduction of the place, none of these reasons can affect the movements of the navy. It is obvious that the Admirals possess all the advantages which the undisputed possession of Sebastopol itself has heretofore secured to the naval power of Russia. They have a fleet, an army, and an arsenal at their disposal in so central a position that they can strike the enemy within a few hours on any point of the vast semicircle which extends from the mouth of the Danube to the mouth of the Don, and the terror inspired by these sudden incursions would be greatly increased by the rapidity with which they might be made to succeed each other in different places. Indeed, large armies would be required to garrison and defend so vast an extent of coast. The experiment tried in the Sea of Azoff was completely successful, but it has scarcely been followed up, and, with forces capable of achieving any exploits at sea, it is incredible how little has as yet been undertaken. We sincerely hope that the time of these intermittent operations is nearly at an end.

One scheme of a novel and peculiar character is mentioned in some of the last letters from the camp, which partakes of the character of a naval operation. The French have now carried forward the White Works on the extreme right until they reach the shore of the inner harbor of Sebastopol at Careening Bay. It has been suggested that, under cover of the French batteries, it may be practicable to construct and launch rafts carrying heavy guns, after the fashion of the *Lady Nancy*, which did good service in the bombardment of Taganrog, and that a small flotilla of this description may set with effect against the Russian steamers and some part of the defences. The expedient reminds one of the celebrated, but almost incredible, operation of MAHOMET II., when he brought his fleet ships and galleys at the siege of Constantinople into the rear of the Golden Horn; but in the present instance, since the Allies are in possession of part of the coast of the harbor, and will probably ere long completely occupy the Careening Bay, it is by no means impossible that some portion of our naval resources may be employed above the town.

The Liquor Traffic in London—Report of the Beer Act Committee.

From the London Times, July 30.

The Committee charged with the duty of inquiring into the operation of the Beer Act of last session, have agreed to report in favor of such an amendment of the act as will admit of the opening of licensed houses from 1 to 3 o'clock, and from 5 to 11 o'clock in the afternoons of Sundays and the other days named in the act, and they also recommend the omission of the words "*bona fide*," by which the genuine quality of a traveler was intended to be defined. These conclusions we think entirely warranted, both by the evidence produced and the arguments suggested by the case itself.

The restrictions of the act in question arose probably from a double motive—from a wish to promote Sabbath observance on the one side, and from a desire to restrain drunkenness on the other. Of these motives the latter may be assumed to have been the more powerful, and indeed it is obvious that the Sabbatical law could only be consistently enforced by the adoption of restrictions even more rigorous than those which have occasioned such complaint. The main object, no doubt, was the suppression of drunkenness, and two points were therefore suggested for consideration,—first, whether drunkenness had been suppressed to any material extent, and, next, whether this result had been obtained at a cost too great to be fair or desirable. It is rather remarkable that even on the former of these heads the evidence given as to the operation of the act was by no means uniform. It was not thought by all the witnesses that intemperance had been diminished, nor did even those who believed in its diminution attribute the consequences always or exclusively to the restraints imposed by the act. Mr. ELLIOTT, the Police Magistrate of Lambeth, was distinctly of opinion that Sunday drunkenness had diminished, but "was not prepared to attribute it to the new act solely." Mr. BROUGHTON, the Marylebone magistrate, said "they had had some very heavy Mondays at his court since the passing of the act, and certainly some very heavy Tuesdays, much greater than before the passing of the measure." Mr. COMBE, the Southwark magistrate, "had watched the operation of the act, and thought that there had been less drunkenness on the Sunday, *but more on other days*." Mr. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY, the City Police Commissioner, gave some striking and comprehensive evidence, founded on "careful returns." "The number of persons," he said, "who had been charged with drunkenness during the 10 or 11 months since the act had been in operation was 2,817 in the city of London; and the number of cases of the same kind for a similar period of the previous year before the passing of the act was 2,809; making, in point of fact, only a difference of eight since the passing of the act." With still greater point he deposed that "the cases of drunkenness on Sundays before the passing of the act were 317 for 11 months, and for 11 months subsequently 334. On Monday, before the passing of the act, 418, and after the act 486. On the Saturdays before the act passed 536, and after the act 606."

Such testimony as we have quoted would certainly tend to show either that Sunday drunkenness had not much decreased, or that the diminution was counterbalanced by increased drunkenness on other days. We admit, however, that there must be strong *à priori* ground for concluding that intemperance was diminished at the particular periods when the means of obtaining drink were taken away; but we now ask the reader to consider at what expense this result was secured. In order to prevent one man in 100 abusing the use of liquor, 99 have been prevented from getting any refreshment at times when it would have been most serviceable. Very likely drunkenness has been diminished *pro tanto*, but what of that? If no persons were allowed to get into a boat, or to bathe, there would, no doubt, be fewer deaths from drowning; if no fruit were allowed to be consumed, there might be fewer bowel complaints; or, to carry the argument to its extreme point, if all food were forbidden, there would be an end of the adulteration question; but would not the cost overbalance the gain? Is it just or reasonable to say that no person shall have access to a public-house, in order that one or two persons may be prevented from abusing the opportunity? When a most respected Alderman of the city of London gave it as his opinion that "the greater the restriction upon public-houses, the more would be the diminution of drunkenness," he was, no doubt, correct in his deductions. The greater the restrictions upon butchers' shops, the less would be the consumption of meat—an article of diet which vegetarians condemn as roundly as the teetotalers do drink. But is the use of a thing to be proscribed for the sake of preventing its abuse?

We confess we have very great doubts as to the general applicability of coercive or restrictive legislation to questions like these. About the expediency of repressing intemperance there cannot be two opinions; but when Mr. D. W. HARVEY expressed his conviction that "no kind of legal restraint would stop drunkenness—it must be by moral restraint," we think he spoke with great reason. Except under the absolutism of a Maine Liquor Law, it is pretty certain that a man who chooses to get drunk will do so—on Monday, if not on Sunday; in an unlicensed house, if not in a licensed house. And this, we take it, is the explanation of the evidence, which, notwithstanding the probability that Sunday drinking had diminished, showed the aggregate of drunkenness at pretty much the same height as before. If the result, however, is thus unsubstantial, the grievance is by no means so. For the sake of producing this diminution, or, as we should perhaps say, this displacement of intemperance, a large section of the community has been deprived of the common and harmless aids of recreation during the brief periods when it is within their reach. It is idle to talk of a "public house," as necessarily the scene of vice or misdoing. To thousands of persons such houses are the only houses ever known, in so far as the word involves the idea of comfort, convenience, or pleasure. It is here that restrictive enactments operate so unfortunately in producing invidious distinctions between the rich and the poor. It may be true that no such distinctions are intended, but they are created, nevertheless, for the law which shuts out a poor man from his beer or his only place of accommodation is attended with little or no inconvenience to those who require no such aid.

We do not attempt to question the countless evils of intemperance, or the advantage of endeavoring to suppress so productive a source of crime; but surely this is not an age when we need resort to so rude or violent a method of proceeding as to prohibit use in order to check abuse. We have many agencies in operation which were denied to former ages. We have more schools, more churches, more education, and a greater diffusion of religious feeling. Cannot we avail ourselves of these means of moral suasion? Mr. BROUGHTON gave it as his opinion that the establishment of such institutions as baths and model dwellings was of far greater importance than legislating for public-houses, and that drunkenness could be much better met in this way, while Mr. WAKLEY said that if the rational amusements of the public were extended drunkenness would soon diminish.

We see no reason to contest the general soundness of these views. There was a time, within living men's memory, when intemperance was as common among the upper as among the lower classes of society. What has driven it out? Not restrictions upon the wine trade, or upon clubs, or upon any other such things, but the gradual improvement of feeling under better social influences. Why, then, should not similar influences be employed in the case of the working classes also, in place of measures which are disapproved by many of the most experienced authorities, which appear to produce but a doubtful balance of good, and which manifestly create serious inconvenience and discontent?

Russian Matters.

Considerable damage has been done in St. Petersburg by violent storms of thunder and lightning; in addition to a number of persons killed or injured many houses have been damaged; outside of the Schlusselburger-gate six hay and straw magazines, containing 150,000 poods, and two magazines, with 14,000 kull of flour, have been burnt down. On the 10th inst. the warehouses of the merchant PALKIN, in the third quarter of the Moscow division of the town, took fire, which soon spread to his lofty sugarbaking house; the building, as well as many others near it, was standing idle for want of raw sugar to work.

A letter from Odessa, in the Hamburg *Borsen-halle*, mentions that a commercial report from Rostoff, of July 4, stated that ever since the entrance of the Allies into the Sea of Azoff, all export trade from that place had entirely ceased. The accounts from the Crimea speak of the great losses of the Russian troops from disease, heat, want of provisions, and particularly want of room in the hospitals of Simpheropol, Bakshiseral, Perekop, Theodosia, &c. The want of surgeons and dressers is very sensibly felt in the Crimea, although every available member of the profession had been forwarded thither from Odessa. According to official reports, 500 men, severely wounded, arrived at Simpheropol on the 15th inst., but could not be accommodated. An arrival of sick and wounded at Nicholaieff, the tenth that has been dispatched thither, also could not be accommodated. On the way from Sebastopol thither 25 per cent. had died of cholera and hemorrhage; many had been obliged to be left in Perekop and Kachowka. Two large parties of wounded had been sent off from Sebastopol, simply because they could not be kept any longer in the fortress.

ITALY.

TURIN, Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

The latest intelligence from the Austrian-Italian States is anything but satisfactory to the friends of peace and order.

The *Courrier Italiano*, which is said to be written under the inspiration of Baron BACH, the Minister of the Interior at Vienna, in announcing to its readers the increase of the army of Italy by 40,000 men, says:

"Marshal RADETZKY demands 40,000 men from his Government to reinforce the army of Italy, but, although the Mazzinians, in fact, show great activity, *the Liberal and National party is still more dangerous for Austria than the party purely revolutionary.*"

From this it may be concluded that the Vienna Government is quite aware of how many friends it possesses in the Italian peninsula, and it was perhaps with a view to conciliate some of these hostile feelings that the following notice appeared in the Verona *Gazette* of the 20th inst.:

VIENNA, Friday, July 20, 1855.

According to the Austrian correspondence, the Central Congregations will be convoked in the Lombardo-Veneto kingdom.

If this sop he really intended as a measure of conciliation it comes rather late after six years of unparalleled tyranny; and, indeed, it is to itself such a caricature on elective government that no one is likely to be deceived by it. But what is most ominous of ill in this semi-official announcement is that on the 18th of March, 1849, a notice of very similar import was published at Milan, and it is well known that it is the "traditional policy" of Austria, as it is called, only to make concessions to Liberalism when emergency presses, and then, if possible, to do it in such a manner that it may be readily undone when the storm is passed.

The Genoa *Corriere Mercantile* of the 24th, announces that the authorities had on that day taken forced possession of the female convents, and concluded the inventories of their property, and that on the next day they were to expropriate the monks. They everywhere experienced resistance, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could procure witnesses to sign the inventories. In several localities no inhabitant could be prevailed upon to affix his signature to the documents.

According to the *Roman Journal* of the 20th inst., the grain crop has been abundant, not only in the Campagna de Roma, but also in the different provinces of the State.

POLAND.

The *Daily News* says, General Count ZAMOSKI has arrived in London by special invitation from the Government. He comes direct from the East; and it is evident he can only have been invited to England with a view to enable Ministers to arrive at some final decision on the Polish question.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 23d inst.

The day before, a Queen's messenger was dispatched to Rome with the memorandum adopted at the last Cabinet Council, for M. PACHECO. The conduct of the Spanish Government and its rupture with the Holy See, was not to be published for some days.

General O'DONNELL had assumed the command of the 3d battalion of the National Militia, and pronounced on the occasion a speech, which was greatly applauded by the corps. The theme chosen by the General was Liberty and the Throne of ISABEL II.

The official *Gazette* announces that the Government would receive on the 20th of August next tenders for the construction of electric telegraph lines all over Spain.

The Queen had ordered the Civil Governor of Madrid to distribute at her expense 500 pieces of linen among the charitable establishments of that capital.

Order had been completely restored at Badajos, and the National Guards who joined the rioters had been disarmed.

DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 22d inst., states that the health of the King is rapidly improving. His Majesty every day feeling less the effects of his late fall. The King has given his sanction to a proposition of the Minister of Marine for abandoning the fortress of Christianø, a small island near Bornholm, and striking it out of the list of fortified places, in consequence of the expense entailed on the Government for keeping it in repair and maintaining a garrison there. The port, the pilot station and the lighthouse, and a very small force only will be kept up.

HOLLAND.

A letter from the Hague

AGRICULTURAL.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

General Agricultural Intelligence.
OFFICE OF THE DAILY TIMES,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

During the past week our correspondence dating from the wheat regions has been comparatively limited; farmers have been too busy with harvest implements to take up the pen. We have, however, enough to give us sufficient data to bring forward our estimates a week later. Our exchanges have also been in a measure silent on the subject of "wheat prospects." This silence is a favorable omen, for had there been troublesome rains in any locality, the fact would have been unfailingly chronicled.

The great bulk of the wheat crop is now gathered, and we can begin to estimate its actual condition with more certainty. That the average yield has been above that of ordinary years is now a settled point, which none but the most inveterate croaker or the interested speculator will call in question for a moment. Since the 1st inst., the weather taken as a whole, has been quite as favorable for gathering grain as in ordinary years. We speak of the country at large, for in some localities there have been severe storms of wind and rain. We find no reason to change the opinion expressed last week, that the sum total of loss from wet weather does not exceed one-tenth—probably not one-twentieth—of the entire crop. We are inclined to place the estimate still lower than this. It should be remembered that in such an estimate we are only to include the actual *loss*. A field of wheat may have been "grown" so much as to depreciate its marketable value ten per cent. or more, and yet not a bushel be actually lost. A bushel of "grown" wheat will not bring as high a price, but it will still go as far towards furnishing food as if gathered in perfect condition. The only real loss of food to the country has been when wheat has actually rotted, or been beaten down so much as to prevent its being gathered. Instances of this kind are very rare.

We are not yet prepared to estimate the probable prices for the coming year. That the present New-York prices are no criterion, a moment's consideration will show. The commencement of the current harvest found the Eastern granaries comparatively drained. The high prices and the uncertainty of the future would have effectually prevented dealers from laying in large stores, even had such stores been accessible at the West.

We have not yet received at this market enough to make a show of stocks on hand; indeed, there has not been enough new flour received to meet the demands for present consumption; and this state of things is likely to continue for two or three weeks longer. With the utmost activity it will take some time yet to get wheat, now just gathered into the barns, worked up into flour, and transported through the ordinary channels to tide water.

Another fact is to be considered. The rains prevented the completion of hay-gathering, and to this the attention of farmers is now turned. This encroaches upon oats, peas, buckwheat, &c., so that prior to wheat-sowing, which will require the whole farm force, there is not the usual leisure for threshing and carrying wheat to market. This circumstance alone will tend to keep back at least one-half of the amount of wheat that could otherwise be sent to market prior to the close of navigation. The general high prices of all kinds of farm produce—grain, grass, beef, mutton, &c.—for a year past has rendered the mass of farmers comparatively independent, and there is not the usual necessity of forcing wheat upon the market. The high prices have also raised expectation so high that the majority are slow to sell at anything below the highest price yet attained. Farmers reason thus: "Wheat *has* been $2 50 a bushel, and it *may* be again, and I will run my risk rather than take less."

The tendency of all these circumstances is to keep back from the market the great bulk of surplus wheat in the country. Unless the true state of the case be known, the result will be that everybody will keep their grain at home till Spring, comparatively high prices will prevail, and these will be the means of stimulating higher hopes, so that next Spring, when a majority *must* sell, there will be such a rush upon the market that flour and grain will sink far below the level it would have maintained throughout the year had the supply been regular. We shall not be surprised if the close of navigation finds three-fourths of the surplus grain locked up in Western barns and granaries. Should this be the case, the next Winter will be one of high prices in the Eastern markets, the abundant corn crop will enter largely into consumption, and next Spring there will be a large surplus of wheat and flour on hand.

There is, however, a possibility that the maturity of an immense corn crop, together with a general certainty of the really large yield of wheat, will commence to operate after a few weeks at most, and that we shall witness a large supply and, a material decline in flour for some weeks before the close of navigation. It is, then, a matter of grave consideration with farmers, whether it may not be their true policy to secure the present market price for as much of their grain as it is possible for them to get into the market while the current prices continue. We will not take the responsibility of advising them as to their best course, but we have given above some of the indications which look strongly in that direction.

The question is not whether the wheat crop, large as it is, would not, if brought into the market regularly, command a remunerative price. The probable European demand, the complete exhaustion of old wheat throughout the county, and the abundance of money, would secure this; but a small supply and high prices for a season, to be followed by an over supply and *very low prices*, is what is most to be feared. Such a state of things will benefit no one but the speculators; the consumers will be compelled to pay a high price for a season, which will be counterbalanced by the succeeding low price, while the wheat producer will be the real sufferer.

The Corn Crop.

We are quite sure, that in no time for many years past, has there been such an array of favorable reports of the corn crop on the middle day of August, as we now have. Correspondents from all parts of the country are in ecstasies over the prospect of full cribs, fat beeves and porkers. At the South, this crop is now safe from any casualty. The uncertainty of the cotton crop has within a year or two past turned the attention of the growers of that plant to the cultivation of corn. A single planter of our acquaintance in South Carolina, who has not till this year, raised much more than corn enough for his own use, informs us in a private note, that this year he dropped a part of his cotton crop, and planted corn, and that he will have from 30,000 to 50,000 bushels. He is not enough used to this crop to estimate the ungathered product. He further says, that very many of his neighbors and acquaintances have pursued the same course. From other parts of the South we hear similar accounts. In the middle regions corn will soon be past danger, and the yield will be unprecedented. Further North, we have very favorable reports generally, though there is a considerable sprinkling of accounts of "lateness" or "backwardness." Eye witnesses tell us that through Northern Indiana and Ohio there is a section nearly a hundred miles wide, and extending nearly across those States, in which there will not be an average crop. From portions of New-York and New-England we have like reports, though most of them conclude with: "It is now coming forward rapidly." Upon the whole, however, there is a fair prospect of a yield of corn far greater than has ever been grown in this country.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Reported expressly for the New-York Times by careful and experienced Reporters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

There are chiefly sold at the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth-street, and at BROWNING'S, on Sixth street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales day at the Washington Yards is on *Wednesday* of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 9,512, against 3,055 for the preceding week—being an increase of 457

The prices to-day average perhaps a trifle *lower* than on the last market day.

At the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street, we quote—First quality, 10c @11c.; a few extras 11c.@11½c.; medium quality, 9c @10c.; poor quality, 7½c.@9c. A lot of scalliwags scarcely equaled 6c. The general selling price is from 9½c.@10½c. Average of all sales about 10c.

In making up the average sales at 10c., we leave out of the estimate two lots of *animals*—not *beeves*—which should have been scouted from the grounds. They sold for what they would bring, and could not be reckoned as beeves.

BROWNING, Sixth-street, reports sales for the week at 6½c @9½c.; average about 8c. New-York and Ohio sends most; a few from Illinois and Wisconsin. The market has been lively.

CHAMBERLIN, Robinson-street, reports prices of Beeves at 8c @10½c., with Beef Cattle in good demand.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves for the week at 7c @9c.—Cattle generally of better quality than heretofore.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	1,964	At Chamberlin's	491
At Browning's	849	At O'Brien's	419
Total			3,313

Of these at ALLERTON'S, Ohio furnishes 790; Illinois, 867; Kentucky, 350; New-York, 225, and Indiana, 196.

1,038 came by the Erie Railroad, 309 by the Hudson River Railroad, 246 by the Hudson River Boats, and 90 by the Harlem Railroad.

REMARKS AND NOTES OF SALES.

With weather cool and pleasant and buyers hungry, the market has been quite active to-day, a decided change from the dull bantering sales of last week. The sellers appeared to have their own way, a consciousness which was visible in the quick, sharp "No" to an offer not up to their figures. We saw few buyers sailed back for a rediscussion of the merits of a spotted animal.

Butchers bought "short" last week, and the comparatively cool weather created an unexpected demand which they could not meet. Several went over to Bergen and procured a temporary or full supply. We hear of sales of 600 to 700 beeves at that point during the week, and an effort is being made to draw the retail trade over there.

Those familiar with the names of the brokers will perceive from the table below that most of the owners are well known brokers. Our notes will give further information on this point. The short of it is, the cattle were bought up, many of them at Buffalo and Albany, and by a general but pretty well disguised agreement among the brokers, there was not a decent beef animal to be had in market for less than 9½ to 10 cents a pound. There were sales of *animals* as low as 6c, 7c, 8c. and 9c., but not of *beef*.

The butchers submitted with as good grace as possible, and concluded to raise their retail price to-morrow. They are excusable if they do, for they had to pay a good advance to-day. This is a trick, however, that cannot be repeated very often, and let not farmers in the country expect to receive 10c @11c. for their common cattle next week.

The quality of the animals to-day is full medium,—if we throw out two or three yards,—those from New-York State, of course. There is some hope of improvement in the stock of this State, for two or three benevolent drovers are preparing room for the better animals by traveling through the country, and gathering up all the old raw-boned, worthless old cows, broken down oxen, useless bulls, deformed calves, etc., and bringing them here to barter away to a certain class of population not necessary to describe. We would honor these public spirited drovers with a double-cap name in the TIMES, had they not informed us that such stock paid the best profit. They could buy these "crow-baits" in the country from $10 to $20, and sell them here for $30 to $40. There are a class of butchers who never have a capital of above $40, and like certain Connecticut School Committees about to employ a teacher, they are not so particular as to the *quality* of the animal if so be that his cost is not above the money in the treasury.

Several bringing cattle from points west and south of Cincinnati, spoke highly of a new route—viz.: to take them to Sandusky by railway, thence by steamboat to Buffalo, and over the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, or by the Central. The cost and time on this route are given in the notes of sales below.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers or "Cattle Brokers," who have purchased them from the feeders, or after their arrival at or near the City. Cattle Brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
72	Ohio	Smith & Gardner	George Tuffey.
59	Ohio	Wm Bryant	Owner.
119	Ohio	Wm. Belden	C W. Conger.
66	Ohio	George Tuffey	Owner.
93	Ohio	Barnes & Teed	Owners.
55	Ohio	Thomas Larrimer	S. Rennick.
54	Ohio	Thomas Larrimer	C. O Teed.
73	Ohio	T. Wheeler	Owner.
80	Ohio	S. M. Baker	J. A. Merritt.
89	Ohio	Sherman & Wheeler	Owners
62	Ohio	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
72	Ohio	S M. Baker	J. H. Williams.
82	Illinois	O W Reid	Barney Bertram.
104	Illinois	D L. Belden	Owner.
94	Illinois	Orsel S. Cochran	Simon Ullery.
91	Kentucky	Ford & Donaldson	Wm Belden.
97	Kentucky	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
88	Indiana	Jacob Mouser	T White & Son
120	Indiana	John Comstock	Mead & Holcomb.
49	New-York	E D. Watkins	Owner.
27	New-York	J. A. Merritt	Owner.
78	New-York	Wm Bleasy	Owner.
23	New York	J. Davis	Owner.
88	New-York	Sherman Wheeler	Owner
69	New-York	O Wilber	Owner, Fogle & Co.
38	New-York	Whaston & Purdam	Owner.

The lot of 78, selling by CASSIUS TOPPEY for SMITH & GARDNER, were fed by WELLS & CARTER, Union County, Ohio; medium cattle, weighing 800 to 850 lbs., average 800 lbs. Seven of these were sold to AMOS OSWELL, of Brooklyn, at $90 each, estimated at 11½. General selling price of the lot 9c @11c.—average 10c.

WM. BAYART sold on his account a drove of 6 Steers and 14 Cows. These were "gathered up" in Ross County, Ohio, put on cars at Columbus, and reached this City by Erie Railroad in 3½ days, exclusive of stoppages, at a car cost of $7 each—$3 covered all expenses. These were in pretty good flesh, having been well grained; weight very uneven—600 to 900 lbs., averaging 800 lbs. We saw none sold at less than 10c.@10½c., which was a pretty high figure for this class of animals

A very even lot came from Macon County, Ill., where they were fed by E. JONES. They were put on cars at Lodi, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 190 miles south of Chicago, brought over the Michigan Central to Detroit; over the Lake to Buffalo, and thence over the Erie Railroad; laid over one day at Detroit and one at Buffalo, and reached New-York in 10 days from time of starting, at an expense for care of $9 ₩ head. They were good beeves, in fine flesh, weighing about 725 lbs., and selling for 10½c @11c. There were 187 animals in this drove, but 105 of them were sold at Bergen for $70 50 each, the estimated weight being a trifle over 700 lbs. The 65 in market to-day were sold by BARNEY BERTRAM for G. W. REID.

C. W. CONGER sold, for WM. BELDEN, 119 Ohio Cattle, weighing from 675 to 800 lbs., average 625 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10½c., some estimated at 11c —average sales full 10c.

D. L. BELDEN bought 104 Illinois Cattle of GEORGE REID, at Buffalo, which he was selling to-day at 10c.@11c.

WM. BELDEN was selling for FORD & DONALDSON a very superior lot of 91 Durham grades, fed by HENRY T. BUCKNER, of Bourbon County, Ky. A number of these, estimated to weigh nearly 900 lbs., were sold for $100 each. Average weight of the lot, 800 lbs., and selling for 10½c.@11c. ISAAC VALENTINE, of Fulton Market, purchased 16 of this lot for $1,440. It is a treat to look upon such cattle as these. Boston Country Gentlemen may always be set down for superior cattle—for they have very poor ones, they dare pride enough to keep them at home. It is but a short trip to bring cattle from that county to our market. This lot were driven 78 miles to Cleveland, taken on cars to Sandusky, thence by Lake and Erie Railroad; whole expense from home to New-York, a little less than $18 ₩ head. This is low fare for heavy cattle, as only fifteen could be put into a car

T. WHITE & SON sold 86 Indiana cattle for JACOB MOUSER & Co., which they purchased at Circleville, Ohio, from a drover who brought them from Pippecanoe, Ind. They were put on cars at Clarksville, Ind., and came through at an expense, all told, of $8 25 per head. They were in poor flesh, quite too thin to be taken away from the rich pasture now so plentiful. Uneven—500 to 700 lbs.—selling at 9½c @10½c.

Mr. MILESTONE, of Delaware County, Ohio, consigned 56 medium cattle to JAS. GILCHRIST, who sold them to GEO. TOPPEY, at Bergen, for $56 per head; an uneven lot, averaging say 600 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.; some of the best above this figure.

The lot of 120 Indiana cattle, from Wabash County, sold by MEAD & HOLCOMB for JOHN COMSTOCK, were light, thin stock animals, averaging 800 lbs., selling at 7c.@9c., average 8c. They were driven 130 miles to Toledo, thence shipped to Buffalo; on the road sixteen days; whole expense $8 ₩ head. They should have remained longer in pasture. Mr COMSTOCK says they lost a good deal of flesh on the way. He has grazed them 18 months, and says he shall bring no more animals to this City, unless he chances to have an extra lot. We think his decision is not far from right.

A lot of 93 cattle fed by SIDNER & HISKEL, of Madison County, Ohio, were sold by GEO TOPPEY, on his own account. Weight even 625 lbs.; selling 10c.@11c., averaging 10½c. A number of these were purchased by GEO. HALL, of Washington Market, estimated at 11c.

SIMON ULLERY sold for GRANT & COCHRAN 94 Illinois cattle, weighing all the way from 650 to 900 lbs.; average 700 lbs.; selling at 10c @10½c —some at 11c.

F. D. WELLING, owner, sold 40 cattle, "gathered up" in Orange and Chemung Counties, New-York, which varied from 650 to 1,100 lbs.—averaging 700 lbs.; some very good and some medium; selling at 9c.@10½c. —average 10c.; a few cows in this lot selling at 8c.

A "picked up" lot of 88 from Herkimer County, N. Y., were sold by J. DAVIS, owner, and another from the same County, by STEPHEN WHEELER, owner. These lots comprised all sorts, and sold from 7c.@8c. and 7½c. @9c.—not very creditable to the Cheese County

Dutchess County, N. Y., stock, was well represented in a lot of 88 excellent cattle sold by WHEATON & PURDAM They were chiefly from the town of Beekman; weighing 750 to 800 lbs.; averaged 10½; or more. The glory of Dutchess has not yet departed.

We would be glad to say as much of Steuben County, but cannot till they send a drove let than the 39 sold by BOWEN, FOGLE & Co., for H. WILSON. There were, however, some very good animals with two-year olds, old stags, &c. The feeders are certainly wrong in taking these animals from the excellent grass this growing season. They have good frames, which should be filled up when it can be done so well and cheaply the present year. We learn that there is market to day were not a fair representation of the lot, as 24 of the best were selected out and sold at Bergen. Those in market to-day sold from 7c to 9c.

CULVER, HURD & Co., owners, sold 97 Kentucky Cattle, Durham grades; running very even—725 lbs., and all selling at 10½c.; very fine animals; in good flesh. They came by Railroad from Cynthia, Ky., to Cincinnati, thence via Sandusky, the Lake, to Buffalo; whole expense but $8 a head. This is certainly cheap transportation for cattle of this size. The same firm sold an even lot of Ohio Cattle; 700 lbs.; 10c @11c.—average full 10½c.

A picked up lot of 28 cows, 6 bulls, &c., &c., we will not describe out of kindness to the seller. They, and some of like sort, are alluded to in our general remarks above.

SHERMAN & WHEELER sold 80 Ohio cattle of good quality, 500 to 750 lbs.; purchased after arrival; selling at 9½c.@11c —averaging 10½c @10½c.

Two lots of 55 and 54, from Fayette County, Ohio, were sold for THOS. LAZEMIER by S. RENNICK, and C. G. TEED; the first, a medium lot, 400 to 800 lbs.; selling at 9c @11c; the second, a fair lot, even, 500 to 750 lbs.; selling at 10c @11c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A *nice* animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been, Ordinary $20@30, Good $35@45, Extra, with calf, $45@60. Receipts at ALLERTON'S 17; at BROWNING'S 70; at CHAMBERLIN'S 107; at O'BRIEN'S 108.

BROWNING reports Cows doing better and more in the market. Prices ranging from $28 to $53. CHAMBERLIN reports ordinary $25@30, good $35@45; extra $50@60. Good Cows and Calves quick sales, middlings to inferior slow. O'BRIEN reports $25@30, $35 @40; best $45, and demand not as active.

VEAL CALVES.

VEAL CALVES are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed when delivered to the purchaser. The receipts of the past week have been: at ALLERTON'S, 235; at BROWNING'S, 61; at CHAMBERLIN'S, 291; at O'BRIEN'S, 70.

Mr. ALLERTON reports 4½c.@6½c., and 7c. for very good Calves.

Mr. DAYTON, principal broker at these yards, reports Calves as selling better; a pretty good present supply.

BROWNING reports Veals 5c @6½c; a few extras 7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves at 6c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at 5c.@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much per head for a parcel or lot of Sheep or of Lambs, or of the two together.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs the past week have been

At Allerton's	1,325	At Chamberlin's	6,421
At Browning's	7,447		
Total			13,193
Last week	14,661	Increase	332

The Sheep in market to-day at BROWNING'S were generally much superior to those there last week. Three-fourths of them showed the good effects of the abounding rich feed. There are, however, in all the markets too many slabs which should be left in the luxuriant pastures awhile longer; the owners would put money in their purses by doing so. Some sheep have sold for $1 a head this week, and we are yet puzzled to know to what use the buyer will put them to in order to get his money back.

Mr. DAYTON, at Forty-fourth-street, reports stock poorer, and prices lower. Lambs 25c @50c. less than last week.

BROWNING reports: There were about as many sheep and lambs as last week; the general quality better, especially those from Ohio, which State, with New-York, furnishes most, though every State, West and East, is represented by a few. The prices have declined somewhat since Monday, owing to the heavy arrivals on that day and Tuesday. About 1,100 in the pens this morning. Sheep have sold as low as $1, and Lambs as low as $1 50.

SALES DURING THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 13

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
246 at	$3 75	113 at	396 25
94 at	3 87	456 at	1,193 68
168 at	3 81	194 at	661 00
118 at	3 50	109 at	406 75
84 at	3 75	21 at	63 50
97 at	3 68	42 at	149 00
170 at	3 38	190 at	508 50
107 at	3 75	78 at	297 50
48 at	3 50	43 at	199 50
99 at	3 98	43 at	316 00
Sheep and lambs		3,486 at	$7,799 35
Average per head			3 14

More poor Sheep and Lambs than good ones; stock rather thin.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by SAMUEL MCCRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep & Lambs	Dols. Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
100 at	3 53 00	104 at	369 36
76 at	3 28 24	208 at	646 74
95 at	3 42 50	53 at	191 63
113 at	3 60 00	50 at	172 50
111 at	3 52 25	19 at	105 00
61 at	3 47 38	145 at	435 00
Sheep and Lambs		1,218 at	$4,000 00
Average per head			3 36

A more decent run of Sheep and Lambs than last week.

The following sales were made by THOS. C. LARKINS, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
100 at	4 04 50	87 at	372 58
226 at	3 86 80	71 at	257 12
99 at	4 04 25	70 at	263 00
82 at	3 76 06		
196 at	3 75 37	909 at	$3,219 67
Average ₩ head			3 53
Fair run of Sheep and Lambs.			

Sales of Cattle and Lambs were made by ALLERTON & BROWNE, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
145 at	4 00	87 at	348 00
102 at	3 87½	71 at	274 62
107 at	3 75	75 at	281 25
100 at	3 87½	75 at	290 62
94 at	3 75	77 at	288 75
98 at	3 87½	77 at	298 12
100 at	3 87½	77 at	298 12
98 at	3 87½	77 at	298 12
100 at	3 87½	77 at	298 12
100 at	3 87½	77 at	298 12
Sheep and Lambs		2,280 at	$3,856 71
Average per head 63 7th. Mostly all Lambs; about 100 shear; ran only middling.			

HORSE MARKET.

To-day we visited several sales and exchange stables on Twenty-fourth-street, and found but little doing. There were less than 250 on hand. The sales of the past week amount to about 70.

DANIEL MCCLURE, No. 90 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 40 on hand. Majority of sales are of work horses, at $130 to $140. These are generally railroad and stage horses, which seldom go above $125@130.

CHAMBERLIN & Co., No. 77 Twenty-fourth-street, report 65 on hand; sales of week 17, principally work horses at $120@$130, generally at $125@150. Good demand for all kinds, especially for work horses.

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 93 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 35 on hand; sales small. Demand good for the season, especially for work horses. Supply short. Good matched pairs are called for, but none in market.

SWINE.

These are sold at so much ₩ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DENMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

There is a good demand for Swine. ALLERTON received 749 the past week—305 by Erie Railroad, 146 by Hudson River Railroad, 298 by Hudson River boats—all sold at 6½c @7½c., live weight.

ALLERTON reports Swine scarce and demand brisk.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

Though the business in dry goods exhibits no greater animation, it is more general and regular. The demand from country merchants is fair, and from local jobbers, moderate; while the receipts of seasonable articles are not large, and factors evince no disposition to press sales. These circumstances impart considerable firmness and uniformity to prices, which are still, in the main, up in the highest range of the year, with no noticeable prospect of their receding much therefrom, unless depressed by an accumulation of stock, now apparently an improbability,—or by the imprudent action of our leading holders,—a course unlikely to be pursued by such parties. The fact that consumption has not yet been very rapid cannot be deemed an unfavorable omen. Consumers are better off now, and have a brighter future in view, than for many months past; and if they do not buy largely at present, no one need conclude that they will not make extensive purchases ere the season ends. The trade is slow but sure, in reviving; and though there may be less bustle at any one period, we think it will yield quite as favorable results as can be reasonably expected. It is essential, however, that operators avoid all kinds of extravagance;—as any remissness in this respect would have a most pernicious influence.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are plenty and rather heavy, though without any material variation. Bleached Goods are also abundant, but inferior in price,—the inquiry being very moderate. Cotton Flannels are pretty freely taken at full rates. Denims exhibit increased activity and steadiness. The best styles are scarce. Drills rule quiet at former figures. Duck is rather more freely offered, and as the demand is limited, prices lean in favor of buyers. Ginghams are salable and firm. Lawns are unchanged. Nankins are dull and heavy. Osnaburgs sell slowly but steadily. Printed Cloths are moderately dealt in at previous quotations. The summer movement in market is one of the most desirable character. Prints have been freely offered and bought, but generally at rather languid prices. The leading makes of Stripes and Ticks are in some request at unaltered rates. The stock of each is mostly composed of styles other than first-class.

Woolens are without any particular change. The supply is not large, but the assortment shows some improvement, and as the demand is pretty good for all seasonable fabrics, prices of such manifest considerable firmness. There is more doing in Blankets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Doeskins, and Flannels, in the market for all which a stronger feeling is apparent. Jeans are dull and tending downward. Linseys seem quiet, but are in but moderate supply, and are unchanged in value. Muslin de Laines are quite plenty, and though the demand is fair prices are rather weak, except for the choicest styles, which command full rates. Satinets are moderately inquired for at old figures. Shawls have been more freely dealt in at buoyant prices, and they are now scarcely an abundant, while being quite stiffly held. Tweeds seem inactive and languid.

Foreign goods are in slightly better request, but at unaltered figures. Choice dress goods are the briskest. The supply of such is rather limited and the competition therefor is pretty spirited. Prices are remarkably well supported. Staple goods seem less active than fancy articles, but are selling to a fair extent, and when actually adapted to the wants of buyers command satisfactory rates. The current auction sales are, on the whole, unimportant. The heaviest and most interesting one of the season occurred last Friday, when WILMERDINGS & MOUNT disposed of an entire catalogue of Merinoes, Cachemere D'Ecasse, and Bombazines. The Merinoes sold most advantageously, ranging from 70c. to $1 81; but the Bombazines also went off well, at from 55c @$1 83½. These ranges are much more satisfactory than those of last Fall, which were ruinously low. The Cachemere D'Ecasse fared rather badly, as they were only purchased at from 65c @$1 25, according to quality and style,—rates considerably under the prime cost of the goods, when placed in our market. The company in attendance at the sale was quite respectable and evinced much spirit in bidding throughout. The imports of Dry Goods are still moderate, and less extensive than those during the early half of last August. Most of the current entries are for consumption direct, only a very small proportion being warehoused.

Markets...*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have been moderately dealt in, and have ruled firm at $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 12½ for for Pots. ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow has been in fair request at 27½c @28½c ₩ lb., with a moderate stock

BOOTS AND SHOES—There is more doing in this line, but as the supply is an adequate one, prices are without variation.

BRICKS—The market displays no new feature. The stock is good, as is also the demand at old rates.

CEMENT—Is selling more freely at 90c @$1 ₩ bbl. There is a heavy supply offering.

COAL—Foreign is quiet, though quoted firm. Anthracite is in request and is worth $5 50@$6 50 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is still pretty brisk at unchanged rates, with private sales reported for the week of 9,000 pkgs Java at 14½c @15½c; 1,100 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c.; 1,600 Rio at 9½c.@11½c.; and 2,000 St. Domingo mostly at 9½c.@10½ ₩ lb.

COPPER—Exhibits no essential variation.

COTTON—The market has been rather quiet, though pretty firm, the week's transactions being estimated at only about 6,700 bales, closing at the annexed rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	Arkansas and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¼
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FEATHERS—Are inactive at old quotations.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales have been made of 2,300 boxes Canton at $1 40@$1 60.

FISH—Dry Cod are in slack request and heavy in price, at $3 75@$4 12½ ₩ cwt. There is not much doing in Mackerel, yet those are stiffly held, at $21 50@$22 for large No. 1; $13 50 for large No. 2, and $6 12½@$8 25 for large No. 3, ₩ bbl. No. 1 are the rarest. There is a moderate supply of the other kinds in market. Pickled Salmon are selling slowly at $22 50 ₩ tierce, and $22 50@$23 ₩ bbl. Connecticut Shad are retailing at $10 25 for No. 1, and $9 25 for No. 2, ₩ half-barrel. Pickled Herring are rare and needed, at chiefly $3 12½@$3 62½ ₩ bbl. A fair inquiry exists for Smoked Herring, at 40c for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ₩ box. These are not so freely offered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of desirable quality have continued in good request, principally for the home trade, though in part for shipment, and as the supply of such has not been proportioned to the wants of buyers, prices have acquired greater firmness, the market closing vigorously, with an improving tendency. Very common grades have been dull of sale and irregular in value. The sales to-day included 8,400 bbls. within our range:

Inferior State	$8 00 @ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 12½@ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 8 12½
Mixed Western	8 00@ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 00 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @10 00
Canadian remains unchanged. The day's sales amount to 500 bbls., inferior common to choice extra brands, at $9@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Southern in brisker and firmer, with sales through the day of 2,000 bbls., inferior mixed to best extra grade, at $8 62½@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour	11 00 @13 25

[illegible] Corn Meal is unchanged [illegible] $4 87½ for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Breadstuffs have been inactive at [illegible] decidedly in favor of buyers, [illegible] quotations are fully sustained, the market closing with an upward tendency. The transactions include sales of 16,000 bushels White, in Parcels, a sale was made of 2,000 bu. at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and firm; the day's transactions comprising 600 bbls. in lots, at $16 @16 25 for New Mess; $14 87½@$15 for do., prime; and $16 50 for Old Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue quite scarce and somewhat nominal. 50 Hhds Hams brought 10½c. Lard is doing better; the day's sales including 350 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 11c.@11½c ₩ lb. Beef continues pretty active at full rates: 500 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 50@$18 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $21@$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c @18c. for Ohio; 19c.@23c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c @24c for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c @9½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Rules dull and heavy, with only retail sales at $5 75@$6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been sparingly offered, at about previous figures, with limited sales.

SEEDS—Clover is in a little better request and is firm, at 10½c @11c. ₩ lb. American Rough Flax is rare and nominal. Calcutta Linseed is also in light supply and held at $2 25, varied.

SOAP—We heard that 100 boxes Castile brought 18½c. ₩ lb.

SPELTER—A small lot of Plates changed hands to-day at 6½c ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been moderately dealt in within our range.—Cassia, in mats, 40c; Ginger, race, 14c @5c.; Mace, 90c.@92½c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 95c.@97½c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 10½c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash) 13½c.; Cloves, (cash) 14c. ₩ lb.

SUGAR—Brown grades are less active but steady, with sales of 500 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 5½c.@8½c. ₩ lb. There exists a fair demand for refined Sugars, which are quite firm. We quote Stuart's varieties thus—Double refined Loaf, 9½c.; do. do. Crushed, 9½c.; do. do. Ground, 9c.; (A) Crushed, 9½c.; Ground, extra quality, 9½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Some 8,500 lbs. prime brought 12c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are moderately active at full rates. We annex a detailed report of this forenoon's auction sale

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.—Terms, 6 mos.

Hyson—50 chests at 50c.; 53 do. 38½c.; 20 do. 39c.; 40 double hf. do. 50½c.; 10 hf. do. 40c.; 100 do. 29c.; 28 do. 35½.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at NEW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Show Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

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European Affairs.

By the *America* at Halifax last evening, and the *Lebanon*, a new steamer put on by the Cunard Company in place of their regular boat, which arrived unexpectedly yesterday morning, we are in possession of one week's later news from Europe. They bring very little news of importance. There are items of information from various parts of Europe, and from the Crimea, which are not without interest.

MARMIER has written a very able and eloquent letter, which will be found among our extracts, upon the policy of the war. He insists that the war will never be successful so long as the only effort to reach Russia is made through the Crimea, and that the fatal mistake of England is, in not having made the war one of principle from the outset. The letter is written with great force, and is well worth reading.

Governor Hunt's Letter.

Ex-Governor HUNT has done what for him is a very unusual thing,—volunteered a letter of advice in regard to the political movements of the day. It is addressed to the Editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES. Its leading object is to withstand the tide that sets in so strongly towards the *fusion* of all parties, that hold common sentiments concerning the duty of the Free States, with reference to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the conquest of Kansas, and the steady aggressions of the Slave-holding interest. The Governor is undoubtedly familiar with PETER PLYMLEY's story of Mrs. Partington's endeavor to sweep back the ocean with her broom, when the tide was rising. The attempt was well meant. It was eminently creditable to the old lady's motives; but it was a lamentable failure. The Atlantic was too much for Mrs. Partington. We fear the ex-Governor will not be one whit more successful. Unless we are entirely mistaken in the signs of the times, a union of the Free-Soil elements of all political parties,—a union, we mean, of all the men in all parties who regard the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the rescue of Kansas from Slavery, and resistance to the encroachments of the Slave power, as paramount issues in the coming canvass,—is certain to take place this Fall. It will result as a necessity from the spirit and sentiment of the masses of the people. Party leaders, by following that sentiment, may seem to lead it; but they cannot stifle it nor suppress its development. It will compel a fusion, in spite of politicians and political leaders, in or out of office.

Governor HUNT declares his purpose not to yield to this movement. He will not be carried on by its wave. If he does not approve of its object, he is quite right in the ground he takes; and even if it should leave him alone, as it will be very likely to do, he will have no reason to reproach himself or to fear the reproaches of others. But we do not think he has any right to misrepresent that object, or to affect to misunderstand it. His letter conveys the impression throughout that the fusion proposed is one of Whigs with *Abolitionists*—that it meditates a crusade against Slavery in the Southern States—that it proposes to build up a Northern party for the purpose of invading the rights of the South, and breaking down the constitutional guarantees by which those rights are secured. Governor HUNT must be aware that this is not the case: and it is scarcely becoming in him to borrow for the occasion one of the shabbiest of the pretexts, by which the Pro-Slavery party at the North and South, seeks to throw unmerited odium upon those who differ from them in sentiment upon this subject. Gov. HUNT has acted too long with the Whigs of this State,—he has known too intimately their views upon this subject, not to be well aware that they would never assent for a moment to such a policy as he attributes to them. And his own course in times past has been too distinctly in favor of the sole object they now seek to accomplish,—the exclusion of Slavery from Free Territory and the limitation of its political power,—not to render his present opposition to that object as surprising as it is inconsistent.

Gov. HUNT declares his determination to stand by the fortunes of the Whig party: he has lost none of his attachment to its principles and none of his faith in its measures; therefore he sees no reason for abandoning its standard or leaving its ranks. Of course there is none, if he can see any good likely to result from this fixed fidelity. But is it not a little absurd to assume such an eternal stability for party lines and party allegiance? Political parties can never be anything else than the representatives and results of political sentiment at the moment. They grow out of emergencies, and they shift as emergencies shift. Does Gov. HUNT suppose that the Whig party of to-day is, or can be, the Whig party of 1839 or of 1840? Is he prepared to take the stump for a Bank,—for a high Tariff,—for the restriction of the Presidency to a single term,—for a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands? And yet these were the measures and the principles of the Whig party only ten or fifteen years ago. Inevitably the course of events changes the organization of parties. It settles many of the disputes out of which parties grow; and to insist upon fighting those old battles over again, or upon keeping up the party forms and party feuds to which they gave birth, is foolish and absurd; and, fortunately, it is impossible. The Whig party undoubtedly still exists; that is, the men who have acted together for the attainment of its ends and the vindication of its principles, are still extant and ready to act with energy and unity for the public good. But they will act with reference to the issues of 1855, and not to those of 1840. They will shape their action by present exigences, and not by traditional formulas and precedents of the past.

We are sorry they are likely to lose the company and the aid of ex-Governor HUNT. But they have lost able men more than once from their companionship, and have still survived it. One of them only a few years ago, Mr. GRANGER, received from Gov. HUNT a very clear and conclusive demonstration of the wisdom of meeting the aggressions of Slavery with spirit and determination, and of the patriotism shown in the union of all men of common principles for the attainment of their common end. We think the Governor will live to confess that the letter he wrote then, was wiser than the letter he has written now.

Experimental Pavements.

The resolution to lay down TERRY's iron pavement in Cortlandt-street and Maiden-lane, which passed the Board of Councilmen some time since, by a large majority, hangs fire in the Board of Aldermen. It has been twice before the Board, and twice "referred back;" but what the grounds of opposition to it are, we have not been able to learn from reading the reports of the Corporation proceedings. But, we presume that the manifest superiority of the pavement over any other now in use, its economy, and the ease of keeping it perfectly clean and free from mud and dust, would be sufficient objections to its adoption by the Board of Aldermen; but these may not be the real objections to it. The friends of the Russ, and the Deghue, and the Belgian, and the cobble pavements, may be too powerful for it; doubtless they have the shrewdness to perceive that if the iron pavement once has a fair chance to show itself, all the other pavements will be done for. A pavement which possesses the faculty of keeping itself clean, which needs no repairing, and promises never to wear out, is clearly not the kind of thing which contractors would be likely to fall in love with. The small piece of the iron pavement which has been laid down nearly a year, opposite to the Post-Office, in Nassau-street, has a very suspiciously enduring look on the face of it. It bids defiance to all loaded teams, and looks as smooth and solid now as the day after it was put down. As Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street are greatly in need of repairing, and as they are as much traveled by loaded carts as any thoroughfares in the City, they offer a very good opportunity for thoroughly testing the merits of the new pavement. The expense of laying it down would not be great, and if the iron blocks should not be found to serve a good purpose, they can be taken up and sold for nearly as much as they cost. It would not be like trying an experiment with a new stone pavement, which, if not found to work well, would be a total loss, and we cannot understand why this pavement which promises so well, should be rejected when everything else, from hemlock logs to granite blocks, has had a trial in our streets. The Bostonians, after two years' experience of the Terry pavement, are laying it down in their most traveled thoroughfare, Washington-street, and we learn from the Boston papers that it wears admirably well. There are several kinds of iron pavement, but the kind that we have seen which appears to be well adapted to the purpose is TERRY's patent, the blocks of which have been laid in Nassau-street.

Right and Wrong Angles.

Chambers-street is to be extended from Chatham to James, intersecting, as it lengthens, a half-dozen blocks, and creating all sorts of irreducible mathematical figures. The poet who sang the "Loves of the Triangles," should be the historian of the measure. Those whose study is the map, and who only arrive at the proportions of objects so large as a great city by taking imaginary bird's-eye views of things, are grossly offended, and want to know how will the place look when such mincemeat is made of its bricks and masonry, and such isosceles triangles of its squares. The natural reply is, it matters very little how those things look which nobody is to see; and that public utility and convenience should always be consulted before gentlemen with fine eyes for proportion obtain their hearing. The extension will, no doubt, contribute largely to the facilities for crossing the town at its business points—facilities at present very limited; and it will save enough miles of travel to man and horse in the course of a few years to pay all the expenses of the overture.

We have no idea, however, of discussing the propriety of the line proposed by the Committee. It might possibly be deflected in a southerly direction with the highest advantage. But we deem the growing disregard for straight lines and right angles in the conduct of such changes a fair subject for congratulation, meriting more encouragement and applause than the plans of interested contractors and land speculators usually deserve. We think all the better, in short, of the Chambers-street extension, because none of the lines suggested are arbitrarily straight, but are rather adapted to the convenience of the passenger.

Philadelphia, with its undeserved reputation as a city well laid out, set the example for the upper part of New-York. We there have, with an exception or two, parallelograms and right angles in unvarying monotony and endless extent, wearying the sense until it positively aches with uniformity. But this weariness is more tolerable than that of the limbs. Thanks to a system of right angles, the traveler, human or bestial, can only traverse a direct distance of three miles by walking very nearly four-and-a-half, turning sharp corners and evading bulky squares. Be his haste or fatigue what they may, he can never find a hypothenuse to his triangles; he must reach his point by treading the two sides. No Euclid is needed to demonstrate the resulting loss of time and strength. A friend of the TIMES, who used to favor the public with estimates of time and shoe-leather lost in circumnavigating brick piles, and other incidents of private improvement, would probably show that one-third of the strength and time a man invests daily in the transaction of his business, is lost in conforming to an arbitrary ground plan of the city. The two accidentally diagonal streets in Philadelphia, Ridge-avenue and Dock-street, are always thronged, to the comparative depletion of the neighboring by-ways. Astor-place and Broadway, above Seventeenth-street, are great thoroughfares, because their directions are oblique. The fact evinces the demand of the people for the shortest paths from one point to another, and the favor with which any divergence from the rectangular system is received.

There is little doubt, we presume, as to what objects streets are intended directly to subserve. They were unquestionably, in their primitive contrivance, designed for the passenger, and for the use of residents in their character of passengers. To them, houses on either side are rather incidental than essential. The whole system of State laws, legal decisions, and city ordinances, concur in treating them as highways and thoroughfares, and not as contributions to mere local convenience or beauty. If this view be correct, the appearance of a map, or the shape of lots, or any other arbitrary principle of landscape topography, should have no consideration in opposition to the great object of legislation, public good, and the private estimate of limb and sole-leather. Streets should be so plotted as to coincide with the several main currents of public travel, and without regard to secondary objects. The Common Council deserves credit for adopting this rule, and applying it to recent extensions. If it could only be brought to believe that while walking should not be done on the square, some other things ought to be, there would be further matter of gratulation.

Sebastopol Not Taken.

It is but little short of a year since some of the learned pundits of our daily press were discussing with great seriousness whether it were most proper to say *Sebastopol est pris*, or *Sebastopol est prise*, one or other of those expressions having been used by the Emperor of the French in announcing to his soldiers that Sebastopol had been taken. But, ever since, we have been making weekly announcements, on the arrival of a European steamer, that Sebastopol was *not yet* taken, and there is every prospect of this now long standing head being continued for another year. One after another the leaders of the armies on both sides drop off by disease, or cannon ball, or they retire in disgust, or are recalled for inefficiency; but Sebastopol still stands, until its name is beginning to supersede that of Gibraltar as a synonym of impregnable strength.

As to the correctness of saying Sebastopol *est pris*, or *prise*, we believe it was left an open question, to be settled when the Emperor should again have occasion to make the announcement.

Whose good fortune it will be to reap the honors of the fall of Sebastopol, it is hard to foresee. General SIMPSON, it seems, is desirous of being relieved of his command; the name of SIMPSON is not likely to grace the Peerage, but there is nobody to send out to take his place. England is in the position of BYRON when he sat down to write the poem of "Don Juan,"—she wants a hero, a now very common want. The French soldiers, it is said, too, are getting tired of General PELISSIER, and lately shouted out *vive Canrobert!* in the hearing of their commander. We regarded it as ominous for the Russians when the death of General TODLESEN was reported; but we have never seen any official report of the fact, and it is now reported, on the strength of private letters, that this accomplished officer, who planned the defences of Sebastopol, is not dead.

Bread and Meat.

On another page will be found full reports of the wheat prospects and of the New-York live stock markets. It will be seen that there is wheat enough in the country and meat enough in the City, but a combination of circumstances keeps the price of both bread and meat still at a high figure. During the past week nearly twenty thousand animals—beeves, sheep and lambs, veal calves and swine—have been brought into this City for slaughter. With fifteen thousand one hundred and ninety-three sheep and lambs for a single week's supply, "mutton chop" and "roast lamb" should come down so that they may go down without a convulsive twinge at the thought of the money they cost. Well, mutton and lamb *are* cheaper this week—Messieurs butchers, please make a note of this,—and we will excuse you for not cheapening our roast beef this time. The sellers have got the advantage of you, and of us through you; but this will not last long. There are plenty of cattle in the country, and plenty of good grass, and corn, and oats, and potatoes, to make them fat. So we will patiently wait a little longer, and then we *shall* have beef chops, and abundant, and cheap buckwheat for flat-jacks—aye, and cheap bread too, as soon as the farmers can get through their hurrying work and thresh out the wheat.

Black not White.

The active intellect of the South is leaving no stone unturned which is suspected of covering up a fact favorable to the Peculiar Institution. An enterprising author in Richmond has recently published an elaborate essay to prove that freedom is a fallacy, and free society a failure; and now another ardent disciple of the same sublime school of philosophy in Washington, a Dr. J. H. VAN EVRIE, has published a pamphlet, in which he boldly takes the whole Anti-Slavery cause by the horns, and maintains in his thesis that a negro is not a white man. This great effort of Dr. VAN EVRIE's will doubtless be regarded as a triumph, and a finishing up of the whole business. We presume that there is nothing more to be said on the subject;—the great work of GLIDDON and MORTON on the origin of races was but the antepenultimate of Dr. VAN EVRIE's, who, we suspect from his name, must be some learned high German Doctor. It was decided many years ago by the learned BANKS that fleas are not lobsters, and now Dr. VAN EVRIE has proved conclusively, at least to everybody south of Pennsylvania, that a negro is not a white man. We must confess to not having read Dr. VAN EVRIE's great work ourselves, but we learn from President PIERCE's organ in this City, that its arguments are conclusive and irrefragable, and that "the attempts of the Abolitionists to make a white man of the negro is a moral and physical impossibility." The Doctor, it appears, is one of the writers for the *Union*.

A New Novel by the Author of Vivian Grey.

Among the literary gossip received by the last English steamer, we notice a rumor that DISRAELI is engaged upon a new novel, the title of which is *Bolingbroke*. Whether there be any truth in the rumor or not, it is well known that BOLINGBROKE has been the model after which DISRAELI has striven to form himself as a statesman, and that the ambitious novelist regards that fallen philosopher as the *beau ideal* of a political hero. DISRAELI is one of those restless spirits who appear to be possessed by a working demon that will not allow them to rest. He must not only be at work, but he must work actively, and it is not at all improbable that since the death of PEEL, who always furnished him a good object for attack, and his compulsory resignation of office, he may have been compelled to write a novel or an epic poem to occupy the intervals of time between the sessions of Parliament. It is so long a time since he has published anything, except his *Life of Lord George Bentinck*, which afforded him no opportunity for the exercise of his brilliant imaginative powers, that it is not unlikely the report of his novel of *Bolingbroke* may be true.

Scaly Immigrants.

It is stated by one of our cotemporaries, that "English herrings" have been caught in our bay. We are very happy to learn that these home-loving fish have begun to immigrate to our shores; we shall probably have fresh Yarmouth bloaters served up on our breakfast tables; and, if the scaly immigrants from England, like the human ones, should not be chiefly confined to the lower order, we trust that they will be soon followed by white bait, turbot, soles and other aristocratic members of the finny tribes. But, perhaps, the English herrings caught in our bay may have been pickled, and, in that case, there would not be anything very encouraging in the fact of their appearance in our waters.

☞ Ex-Senator DICKINSON, the Great Mogul of the Hard-Shells, has taken occasion, in a letter to a gentleman in Florida, to endorse the platform of the National Council of the Know-Nothings lately held in Philadelphia,—to remind them that he voted against sending money to relieve the famishing Irish, and that he has *always* been quite as true to the South as the Know-Nothings profess to be now. He takes the liberty to censure the secrecy of the Order, which is quite safe as it has been abolished. We regard the letter as on the whole symptomatic of the fusion of the Hard-Shells and Know-Nothings in this State, which has been suspected for some time past.

Dramatic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A crowded, fashionable and somewhat critical audience assembled here last evening, to witness the performances of a party of amateurs, headed by the dramatist, CHAS. T. P. WARE, Esq. The entertainments were quite lengthy, and did not terminate till after midnight. First of all there was KNOWLES' play of "The Hunchback;" then a musical pot pourri, and then the drama of "The Rough Diamond." An amateur performance is not the occasion for criticism, nor was there, indeed, much to criticise last evening. Youth and beauty were the leading characteristics of the performers, occasionally heightened by a true perception of dramatic action, (as in the case of Mr. WARE, who undoubtedly possesses the material for a good actor.) The friends of the artistes generally took care of their applause, but towards the close of the play there was an ungallant display of harshness, which, however provoked, might have been omitted.

Concert.

We are happy to hear that STRAKOSCH, PARONI and other artistes have volunteered to give a concert for the benefit of the sufferers by the yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth. This is well-timed and considerate.

The Aldermen—The Comptroller—More Humbug, and a Brace of Shakers.

The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday evening were of the most ordinary description. The only feature of special importance is to be found in the communication received from the Comptroller, in relation to the ordinance passed at the present session of the Common Council, making an extra appropriation of $128,000 for the Department of Repairs and Supplies. So far as liabilities have been contracted the sums necessary to cancel them may (the Comptroller thinks) be included in the annual estimates for 1856. Those who have made arrangements involving liabilities, in his opinion, are bound to wait for the annual appropriation, as they must have been aware that the annual appropriation for 1855 was already all expended.

However the jolly Aldermen did take time to concur in the report of the Committee on Streets, cancelling the contracts of certain parties for clearing the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twentieth and Twenty second Wards. Go it—jolly Aldermen. That *is* the way to do it up. If you are a majority of Whigs and Know-Nothings, and the contractors are Whigs and Know-Nothings, cancel all their contracts and make a ridiculous humbug of the whole contract system. Advertise solemnly as owls for the lowest bidders,—give to the lowest bidders the jobs with sweight and honest faces,—take responsible endorsers for the faithful performance of their duty, pay them their money and when their work is half done cancel the contracts. It is the way to build up the tax-list, keep the streets dirty and reward political friends.

In the course of the session two most extraordinary and primitive looking personages entered the elegantly fitted hall of aldermanic state. Evidently they knew one of that august body, for that gentleman shook hands with them both. The attention of the reporters was instantly directed to them, and the inquiry ran, "Who are they?" Some said they were a couple of Mormon prophets from Ohio—others said they were the old prophets. After sitting awhile apparently attentive to the proceedings, one of the Board introduced them to the Chairman, who shook hands with them very cordially. They were of tall swarthy forms; their hair was lank, closely cropped and combed straight down the brow and hanging in a lanky curl or two behind the head. Their hats had the large rounded brim, and their long brown habiliments reminded us of the figure in that old engraving of a subject sketched by HUDIBRAS, the puritan, who stands moralizing upon the dead cat suspended by himself from a tree, the man

"Who hanged his cat upon a Monday,
For killing of a mouse on Sunday."

They had not any wives with them, for they were "Shakers," visiting in town and trading in cattle.

The Prohibitory Law—Total Arrests, &c.

Since the new Liquor law went into effect, on the 4th of July last, there is an evident decrease in the drunkenness of the City, the contrary asserted by some cotemporaries notwithstanding. Since that day the total number of arrests have been:

July	926	August	525
Total			1,551

Or an average of about thirty-six arrests per diem, which, in a population of about 600,000, is not a larger comparison of arrests than for other of the petty arrests known to the Calendar. It is a peculiar feature of the arrests that the average has been steadily maintained, day after day, with almost precise regularity. On but few occasions has the number risen above, and nearly as seldom has the day's proceeds been less. The day on which the fewest arrests were made was the 6th of August—the number, 18; the day on which the greatest, the 31st July, when there were 58 arrests.

One ground on which is based the assumption of the continuation of intoxication on a scale equal to that of former years, is the marked prominence which this class of penal deed has met with from the press since the day when the Prohibitory Law went into force. Before that day, drunkenness was so frequent that it was thought unworthy of notice; but, under the *regime* of a ten days' seclusion, a better order of things is being brought about—while the publication of the "drunkards' directory" shames even the most hardened tippler into moderation.

The Commissioners of Emigration—A Queer Chicken in the Reform Yard—Out Knowing the Doctors.

When a weak or ignorant pilot is at the helm, vessel is very likely to reach a different point from the one she was headed for. We suspect that the new "reform" at Ward's Island, in much the same way, has come out a little different from what its starters intended. They meant, doubtless, to put Ward's Island as every other Hospital should be—*under a medical head*—giving one capable man its control, as is the case in the State Insane Asylum at Utica, and as the Blackwell's Island Special Hospital is—holding him to a strict responsibility for the proper discharge of his duties. But, instead, if we rightly apprehend the result, they have simply, by their manœuvres, lost a good Physician-in-Chief, created, (just as before,) a Surgeon-in-Chief, who, however, cannot perform any serious operation without the assent of the Physician in-Chief, recreated a Physician-in-Chief, who is supreme in his authority *under a Warden*. In other words, after a new shuffle they have secured all the worst features of the old deal, and put the hospitals under the control of a Warden who, it must be presumed, cannot be as competent to decide upon any purely sanitary question as his intelligent subordinate—the Physician-in-Chief. We do not wonder that Dr. COX declined to continue at his post on any such humiliating conditions.

We may, indeed, be in error in the details of this reform, for it has not during its growth enjoyed any great publicity.

The Commissioners last night had a meeting, and did a good deal of business. Some of them are cursed with a feeling that they know what medicine a patient needs a great deal better than the doctors do. Hear the record on this point. Our reporter says:

Commissioner PURDY called the attention of the Board to a statement in the requisition from Ward's Island, "that many of the patients there have suffered much from the want of the brandy ordered." He hoped the Commissioners would not withhold from the physicians anything ordered by them for medicinal purposes.

Commissioners CUMMING and CARRIGAN thought there was no necessity of sending to the island so much brandy. Since the change relative to liquors in that Island the bills of mortality there had diminished.

Commissioner KENNEDY supposed the physicians knew their own business. If they did not it would be well to appoint one of the Commissioners to superintend them in the treatment of their patients.

Commissioner CUMMING remarked that five gallons of brandy had been sent to Ward's Island the past week, and he would like to know what had become of it.

Commissioner KENNEDY thought that brandy evaporated on the Island very rapidly, and suggested the propriety of having the matter investigated.

Commissioner PURDY believed, that if the physicians made unnecessary requisitions, or made a misuse of the articles sent there, they should be dismissed. In the present instance, the requisition stated that the patients were actually suffering for the use of brandy, and he was at a loss to see why the Commissioners should object to their being furnished with it, as desired by their physicians. He moved that ten gallons of brandy be sent to Ward's Island, as requested by the physicians.

After some further remarks on the subject, Mr. PURDY's motion prevailed—Commissioners CUMMING and GARRIGUE voting in the negative.

Other business of some account was transacted. The nominations by Dr. JAY, (the new Physician-in Chief,) of GEO. FORD, M. D., for First Assistant, and F. SIMROD, as Second Assistant Physician, were confirmed: Commissioners KENNEDY and PURDY only voting in the negative. Commissioner KENNEDY thought it would be well to dismiss from the Island all the Assistant Physicians—they had contracted bad habits. On the recommendation of Dr. CARNOCHAN, WM. DARLING, M. D., and MICHAEL VELKEM, M.D., were chosen as Assistants to the Surgeon-in-Chief. The following resolution, offered by the President, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present members of the Medical Board be officially informed that in consequence of the change in the system of medical service at Ward's Island, adopted by the Commissioners, their term of service will expire this day, and that the Commissioners in thus ending their present official connection with the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons, express to them their deep sense of the ability and fidelity of their services and their respect for their personal and official characters.

That endorsement was well deserved.

The Councilmen.

The Councilmen have finished their August work and adjourned till the first Monday in September. Before departing into the rural districts they adopted ordinances regulating the measuring of vegetables, and requesting the Croton Aqueduct Department to cause fire hydrants to be placed on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Taken together, they are a very gentlemanly set of Municipal legislators, and in their Summer vacation we wish them all sorts of good luck—the best of the fishing, the tallest kind of fare while traveling, the laziest of layings off, the most delicious of times for their cheery wives, and the most rollicksome for their children. Councilmen—as the poet saith to the "insect,"—"Councilmen, a daw."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A TASTEFUL HAT.—IT IS WORTH WHILE TO drop in at KNOX's hat store, corner Fulton-st and Broadway, and at No. 148 Broadway, to examine his extensive assortment of hats, of every kind of material and shape. As a manufacturer of these articles he stands unrivaled, and every season is adding to his reputation. He may be considered the hatter par excellence of the City.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOURIMORE, No. 565 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE!
ONLY REMEDY FREE FROM POISONOUS DRUGS!!
PEOPLE!!

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it: nor have I found any substance in the composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LEWISBURG, July 27, 1855

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* I have but three bottles of your medicine left now, as I have been selling it very fast during this month. I am now perfectly satisfied that it will cure the AGUE. I have lived here four years, and had the Ague all the time till I took your remedy, and I have not had the least symptom of it since. All that need praise it as the only thing that will cure it.

I shall want some more as soon as you can send it. Let me know whether I shall remit it you by mail, or if an agent will call for it.

And, hoping to receive another lot soon, I remain yours, most respectfully, C. B. MCGINLY.

PINE RUN, Mich., July 31, 1855

DR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Your cure for the Fever and Ague has thus far performed wonders. It has not failed in one instance to perform a quick and permanent cure. Some that have been troubled with the distressing disease have been entirely cured by using only one bottle of the cure.

Please send us immediately four dozen, as we have but three bottles remaining

Truly yours, LATHROP & MCLEAN.

MESSRS. BARR & GOULDEN, Aurora, Ill., July 3, 1855, advise that "The Cure is selling very well. We have not lost a case, and consider it a sure thing; also recommend it in preference to anything else."

BIT CLEMENS, Mich., July 24, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Send me one gross of your Fever and Ague Cure as soon as possible, as I have neglected to order till I sold the last bottle.

Yours truly, H. R. BABCOCK.

Some of the most remarkable cures made in New-York have been of persons who have derived only TEMPORARY RELIEF from the best of other remedies offered for sale, and I beg leave to suggest to Ague Sufferers that it is SAFEST to try the ONLY HARMLESS REMEDY FIRST. For further evidence of the unvarying efficacy of my "Antidote to Malaria," the PUBLIC are respectfully referred to every dealer who had sold it. C. H. Ring, Esq., No. 192 Broadway, has retailed large quantities, and not a purchaser has complained, and it is not likely they will. DIRECTIONS are few and simple, but must be strictly followed. JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No 133 Water-st.; and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES; and Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Wholesale Agents—New-York, GEORGE H. BATES, No. 133 Water-st, and for sale by nearly all Druggists; Philadelphia, T. W. DYOTT & SONS; Detroit, PRATT & HANMER; Baltimore, E. H. STALLER & CO., and B. F. WINTER; Augusta, Ga., HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.; Cincinnati, JOHN D. PARK; Indianapolis, ROBERT BROWNING; Chicago, J. D. YERRINGTON, No. 68 Clarke st; Milwaukee, GREEN & BUTTON; St. Louis, EDWARD S. WHEATON; New-Orleans, J. WRIGHT & CO.; and for sale by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the wonderful efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA" is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO. and druggists generally

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now selling off their entire stock of rich Carpetings full 25 per cent. less than Fall prices. Will open on the 15th of August an entire stock of Fall Importations, patterns never before exhibited in this country.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON AND HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now opening and offer for sale their Fall stock of rich and elegant Carpeting at great bargains, for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at the greatest heat. C. M. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6, 1855

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use

AUG. 6, 1855 J. F. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—GREAT IMPROVEMENT JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, will sew with less, with little exertion to the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT Cornices, Window Shades, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also the largest stock of Window Shades and other Window Ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No 291 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing, made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 343 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WE will open this day a large lot of rich Collars and Embroidered Bands, which will be sold very cheap. Also, one case Black Lace Veils from 6 to 12 yards each, cheap for cash.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 247 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction sale of stocks and Bonds THIS DAY (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 21 Broad-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof locks and iron bars. Depot No. 118 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT greatly reduced Prices.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 447 Chambers-st., New-York.

SILKS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—JUST RECEIVED from auction, 1,000 yards of rich Brocade Silks from 62½ to 75 per yard. Also, one case Gros Grains at 81 worth $1 25.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 247 Broadway.

An Almost Impassable Railroad.

In 1853 our Common Council granted a company permission to run a railroad through Ninth-avenue, by double track, to Gansevoort-street, thence by single track down Washington-street to the Battery, round to Greenwich-street, thence up on a single track through Greenwich, to meet the track on Ninth-avenue; the road at first, to extend to Forty-ninth-street, and, on the line above that point when it should be graded, to intersect Broadway, thence on Tenth avenue to Harlem river. The track on Ninth-avenue was laid down. And then—because it was conceived to be a nuisance to Stuart, the Sugar-refiner, and some others, an injunction was laid upon it. Judge Cowuen has lately rendered a decision in the case, which raises the injunction so far as that portion of the road is concerned which is above Reade-street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Reddings's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 15 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLUCKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. SIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. HUNTON, No. 16 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **In Democratic Whig General Committee.**—BROADWAY HOUSE, New York, Aug. 11, 1855.—Unanimously believing in the impartiality of the principles long since inscribed upon the Whig banner, because they were held dear by the Wise and Good; principles advocated, elucidated and promoted with the unqualified impress of truth—of a HENRY CLAY and a WEBSTER, names immortal in our annals of history; principles, too, revered and loved by our own Washington, therefore,

Resolved, That we will adhere to them as the ancient landmarks of our political faith; that we will guard them from the assaults of every foe and holding in dear remembrance the services of him who was eminently the great peacemaker in the time of trouble and danger; of him "who knew no East, no West, no North, no South, nothing but his country"—we will strive by every laudable means to restore that boon of our old to the country, known as the Missouri Compromise; therefore,

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Whig electors of the City and County of New-York to hold their Primary Elections to elect Delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, the 26th day of September next, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M. of that day, at the following places in each Ward—one to serve as Delegate, the other as Alternate—except in the 1st and 2d Wards, comprising the 1st Assembly District; the IIId and VIth Wards, comprising the IId Assembly District; XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, comprising the IIIth Assembly District; XVIIth and XVIIIth Wards, comprising the IVth Assembly District; XIIIth and XXIIIth Wards, comprising the Vth Assembly District; XIVth and XXIVth Wards, comprising the VIth Assembly District; each of which Wards shall choose five Delegates to meet in Assembly District Convention, who in Convention shall choose a Delegate at Large, except the Xth Assembly District.

The District Convention shall meet as follows:

1st Assembly District to meet at Atlantic Garden, No. 11 Broadway.

IId Assembly District to meet at Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st.

Xth Assembly District to meet at Geo. B. Over's, 3d-av.

XIVth Assembly District to meet at Eutaw House, 25th-st. and 8th-av.

XVIIth Assembly District to meet at the corner of 20th-st. and 3d-av.

NOTICE.—Democratic Whig Primary Elections to be held by ballot on the morning of the 21st of August, between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., to choose Delegates and Committees for nominating candidates to be supported at the November election.

The election in each Ward to be conducted by three Whig Inspectors, selected by the several Ward Committees.

No person shall be permitted to vote unless known to be a Whig by some one of the Inspectors or vouched for by a known Whig.

TWENTY-FIRST—Three Delegates from each Ward to a Judiciary Convention to nominate Judges, to meet at the Broadway House on Monday, the 27th of August, at 8 P. M.

SECOND—Five Delegates from each Ward to a County Convention to nominate Four Coroners, Sheriff and County Clerk, to meet at Broadway House on Tuesday, 28th of August, at 8 P. M.

THIRD—Five Delegates from each Ward to a City Convention to nominate Comptroller, Street Commissioner, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, City Inspector, Governor of Almshouse and Counsel to Corporation, to meet at the Broadway House, Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 8 P. M.

DELEGATES TO SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

IIId Senatorial District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Ward, each Ward to elect four Delegates, and the Convention to elect one at large. Convention to meet at the Irving House, Aug. 30 at 8 P. M.

IVth Senatorial District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, each Ward to choose six Delegates, and the Convention to elect one at large. Convention to meet at Kelsmer's Hotel corner Broome and Eldridge-sts., on Monday Sept. 3, at 8 P. M.

VIth Senatorial District, composed of the Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth Wards, each Ward to choose eight Delegates, and the Convention to elect one at large. The Convention to meet at Broad-ay House on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 5 P. M.

VIth Senatorial District, composed of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, to choose three Delegates each. Convention to meet at Thompson's, 27th street and 4th-av., Tuesday, 4th September, at 8 P. M.

A Committee of eleven to nominate a Member of Assembly, to meet at such place as the Ward Committee may appoint, except in the 1st and 2d Wards comprising the 1st Assembly District IIId and VIth Wards, comprising the IId Assembly District; XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, comprising the IIIth Assembly District; XVIIth and XVIIIth Wards, comprising the IVth Assembly District; XIIIth and XXIIIth Wards, comprising the Vth Assembly District; XIVth and XXIVth Wards, comprising the VIth Assembly District; each of which Wards shall choose five Delegates to meet in Assembly District Convention, and in all except the Xth Assembly District, to choose a Delegate at large. The Conventions to meet as follows:

1st Assembly District to meet at Atlantic Garden, No. 11 Broadway.

IId Assembly District to meet at Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st. Sept. 4.

Xth Assembly District to meet at John B. Over's, Sept. 6

XIVth Assembly District to meet at Eutaw House, Sept. 6 and 7th-av.

XVIIth Assembly District to meet at Thompson's, 27th-st. and 4th-av., Sept. 6

VIth Judicial District Convention, comprising the XVIIIth and XXIIth Wards, each Ward to choose five Delegates, and the Convention to elect one at large, to nominate a Justice of the Supreme Court in the room of Wm. O'Donahue, as the 1st Tuesday in September, at 8 P. M.

CHARLES

The Charter Convention shall consist of such members as the Ward Committees shall designate, to be made at the Ward Committees may designate, to be made Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, Councilmen, School Officers, Inspectors of Elections; but when a Ward is entitled to more than one Councilman the Committee shall consist of an equal number from each Council District. They shall first assemble in Ward Conventions, and if the number be even, shall choose a Delegate at large before proceeding to nominate Ward Officers, and if the number be odd, the Delegate at large to be a member from such District shall respectively nominate a Councilman from that District.

WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.

H. W. SCHAFFER, } Sec'ys. M. MONAHAN, } Vice
CHAS. S. TAPPEN, } Sec'ys. GEO. BRIGGS, } Chairmen

☞ **Sir Astley Cooper's MILD APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.**—Sufferers from bilious complaints, dyspepsia, sick headache, costiveness, no queasiness, languor, lassitude, low spirits, are respectfully requested to make use of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, a medicine of tried efficacy, of balsamic, tonic and invigorating properties, as acknowledged by thousands, and a trial is all that is necessary. Prepared from the recipe of the late Sir A. Cooper. Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per box, by A. B. & D. SANDS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROWN & CO., C. H. RING, Mrs. HAYDEN, Brooklyn, and by all respectable Druggists throughout the world. MARPHAIR & CO.

Sole Proprietors, London and New-York.

☞ **Tomatoes, Peaches,** or any other fruit or vegetables, may be effectually preserved in a fresh state for years, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN. They are easily opened or closed by hand, with a patent screw attachment, and are guaranteed always to fully answer the purpose represented. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans. N. B.—The genuine SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in letters on the cap, SPRATT'S PATENT. This is mentioned to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. BROWNELL & CO., Proprietors,
WELLS & PROVOST, No 321 Pearl-st.

☞ **North Carolina Funds Wanted**—At 1½ per cent discount.—Notes on all Virginia Banks, except Wheeling, Trade-Alleghany and Kanawha, bought at ¼ South Royalton, Warren Co., Valley Bank, State, Eastern and other funds bought at the current rates. Dealers in Land Warrants,
NOBLE & MECLEM,
No 193 Greenwich-st.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

☞ **Public Administrator's Sale,** ON THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 11 o'clock, at BRADLEY'S Stable, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av, one fast brown mare, buggy top wagon, harness, sleigh, buffalo robe, bells, blankets, &c., belonging to the estate of THOMAS LOCKHART, Jr., deceased. Terms cash, current money.

☞ **Fruit Cans.**—LUDLOW'S Patent Self Sealing Can requires no wax, solder or cement; acknowledged the neatest, safest and most convenient can in use. They never fail to preserve Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, Quinces, &c., in a perfectly fresh state. Agents wanted in every town in the Eastern States. BROWNELL & CO., Proprietors, No 546 Pearl st., New-York.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 8.**—The members are hereby notified to attend the next regular meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug 17, for the purpose of taking action upon the selling of the triplotts lots and the lots of delinquent members at auction. By order of the Association, J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Lownds' Patent Pen and Pencils.**—A newly-invented and greatly improved combination of Pen and Pencil Case, in a great variety of elegant patterns, in gold and silver, to which the attention of the trade is invited. Manufactured exclusively and for sale by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.**—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. McHARG, & CO., Importers, No. 153 Broadway.

☞ **The only Effectual Exterminator,** without danger of detection HENRY R. COSPAR'S effectual RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. Wholesale and retail depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York. T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Agent for Philadelphia, Penn.

☞ **Wilkin's Amulet** will restore, preserve and cleanse the hair. Recipe thereof was presented to me by Dr. S. M. Elliott, the celebrated oculist. Price 50 cents. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., and druggists generally, and M. WILKIN, No 44 Maiden-lane.

PERSONAL.

☞ **MR. JAMES GORDIN**—Who was at St. Louis [illegible], 1852, and afterwards at St. Paul's, Minnesota, will hear of something to his advantage, by calling on Messrs. PRIO, HIGGINS & CO., No. 59 and 61 Vesey-st., New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant middle aged woman, who speaks French fluently, is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is well recommended. Any lady requiring such help will find her an acquisition. Also, a young woman, who knows her duties well, desires a place as cook; has the best of references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, Sisters, who wish places in one family; one can cook, wash and iron, bake bread and pastry, and attend to milk and butter; the other as chamberm aid and nurse, or to assist in the washing and ironing. The cook will take $6, the 2 for $8. The count: preferred. Excellent City reference. Call at No 180 East 12d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable women—one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. The other as chamber maid and waiter or nurse and seamstress. Also by a Protestant girl of 16, and one of 14. They all have good references, and no objections to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston, in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a very respectable young Scotchman (a Protestant) as gardener and florist; can lay out ground neatly for a garden, writes a good hand; can keep accounts; is willing to make himself generally useful. Also a young man who has practical knowledge of horses, desires a place as hostler; will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent seamstress who understands all kinds of family sewing, and can cut and fit children's dresses to any size, and is willing to do light chamberwork. Apply No 26 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., at my present employer's.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable middle aged woman, to do general housework. Is a good cook and washer, and first rate washer and ironer. Can give good City references, and has no objection to go to the country. Call at No 11 Divination-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at latest employer's at No. 60 Bedford, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a Dry Goods Jobbing House, as one who can influence a yearly trade. None need apply but those who have a good acquaintance. Address Box No 886, Post Office.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a public or private school or would instruct in a private family a limited number of hours during the day. The best of references given from clergymen, principals of academies and others. Address Box No 39 Post-Office, Jamaica L. I.

A PARISIAN LADY desires to meet with an engagement by the 1st September as a teacher in a school in French, music and dancing. She has graduated in First Academy of Paris (Hotel de Ville) and has a full diploma; has been a pupil in music for 12 years under the tuition of the great Ambrose Thomas, of Paris. Testimonials given of the highest character. Apply No 77 Madison-av. between the hours of 9 and 11, or corner of Clinton and 4th place, Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—A lady who has had some years' experience in teaching, sets as the pupil on governess in a family. Has no objection to go out of the city for the summer. References on the his best respectability given and required. Address C., Box No 1,259 Post-Office, New-York, stating requirements.

TEACHER.—A young lady of experience in teaching, is desirous of an engagement in a School, or as visiting governess. Can bring good testimonials as to ability. Teaches English, French and Music. Address "C. D." office of this paper

TEACHER.—A gentleman who has had experience in teaching and who is now disengaged desires to take charge of a school in the country. Address S. S. RANDALL, Esq., Supt City Schools, New-York.

COMPLICATED ACCOUNTS ARRANGED—Entangled Books corrected—partnership accounts adjusted by a qualified and experienced accountant who will devote part of his time to any work in this line. The highest City references as to ability and qualifications. Address E. H., Post Office.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, two first-rate milliners, to go to Nashville, Tenn.; one to superintend as forewoman, the other as trimmer. They must be competent in all branches of the business. Good references given and required. Inquire at S. D. Hall & Co.'s, No. 118 Chambers-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., immediately.

GRAIN DEALERS—Wanted by the advertiser, who is conversant with the business, at one of the best points in Western New-York, a commission for purchasing wheat, barley and oats; would buy all or either kind. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address BARLEY, New-York Post-Office.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER WANTED—To superintend a Sabbath School and to conduct the music of a small congregation; and if he might choose to open a private school in a very good locality, he would be rent free. Address ENERGY, *Times* Office

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 362 Broadway.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY of education, perfectly competent to teach French, the Piano and other essential branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a first-class boarding school for young ladies, or in a respectable private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply at No. 50 Saint Marks-place.

A LADY—AN ARTIST—Will be pleased to make an engagement in a School, to teach the Art of Drawing and Painting, or would accept a class of Young Ladies for private instruction. Unbounded assurances of the first-class for capacity given. Address ARTIST, Box, No. 1,584, Lower Post-Office.

PIANO TEACHER.—A competent German piano teacher wishes board in a respectable family where tuition would be taken as payment or part pay. Can furnish his own piano. References given. Address PIANISSIMUS, Union square Post Office, New York.

GIRL WANTED—By a family who reside in Charleston, now in this city a steady, industrious girl, capable and willing to aid in the duties of the kitchen and laundry, and is pleasant an agreeable among children. Satisfactory references required, without which none need apply. Call at No 174 East 19th-st.

287 BROADWAY—Corner of Reade-st., at MORRIS & COMBERT'S can be had a choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help for hotels boarding houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this, or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

A BOOK-KEEPER—Whose evenings are unoccupied, would like to employ them in keeping the books of a small establishment for a moderate remuneration. Unquestionable reference as to character, &c., given. Address A. T., Box No. 1,328 General Post Office.

MAN WANTED—In a first-class retail grocery store, with B locks; one that has had experience in the business. Address J. H. B., *Times* Office with reference to late employers.

TWO MACHINISTS.—An American millwright would like a situation at Setting up Machinery, Patent making, or any kind in his line. For further information, address J. H. C., Box No 10 Morristown, N. J.

SERVANTS—From 15 to 20 first class servants are wanted daily, to supply the demand at the office No. 18 Stanton, one door from Troy st. Employers in search of good domestics, free of charge, will find this one of the best offices in the City. A number of protestants on hand. Also young girls.

A STOUT ACTIVE BOY WANTED—To drive a cart and other work about a store. Address H. K. H., at this Office.

PORTER WANTED—One who understands his business and is kind and obliging. Can apply at the GOLDEN BELL, on Thursday evening, after 9 o'clock.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 278 West 16th st. Terms moderate. No other boarders in the house. Address occupant of the house, or E. S. V., at the office of this Paper.

BOARD WANTED FOR A PIANO.—A gentleman and wife wish to find board in a pleasant private family, in a good neighborhood, either in Brooklyn or New-York, for which they will furnish a use of piano from the manufacturers, in whole or part pay. Address BOSTON, at this office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, two rooms in a quiet and unostentatious family—if possible, where there are no other boarders. Location, between 12th and 26th sts., west of Broadway. References exchanged. Address, P. J. P., this Office.

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POWERFUL FACTS AND EVIDENCES

brought forward in the volume. The work itself furnishes the key to the peculiarly contradictory character of these opinions. The public press of the City supplies a few interesting notices, from which a few unfavorable and favorable comments are selected from the

PRINCIPAL NEW YORK JOURNALS.

The dignified *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The author has been severely censured by several contemporaries who are personally hostile to him here; while others, who are either indifferent or favorable to the subject of the work, praise the ability and tact with which it has been compiled. All that the public need care to know is whether the book has been written in a truthful and impartial spirit, or under the influence and control of the person whose life it purports to render an account. The preface assures us that "the author has sought no person's counsel up in his theme or its mode of treatment. Neither Mr. Bennett nor any one connected with him has been consulted either directly or indirectly, in any respect to the writing or publication of these Memoirs." Unless, therefore this assertion is an absolute falsehood, which we cannot presume, the work must be received as a voluntary, unprompted and independent production. But apart from its special object, the book includes reminiscences of so many interesting public and private events of the last thirty years, that it will generally be read with interest.

Annexed is a specimen from the NEW-YORK TIMES, of three columns of disinterested comments, accompanied by extracts selected from the text to suit the commentator. He is seriously alarmed lest the book should be read, and his warning should be generally known:

"We warn the public that there is very little of interest and nothing whatever of value in the book before us. A poor, catch-penny, trashy all-written verbose compilation, and flat as dead small beer."

The refined *Home Journal* appears to have examined the book with a disposition to represent it fairly. This is its verdict:

"We confess that we have read it with a relish derivable not only from the subject, but to be traced to the exceedingly skillful manner in which that subject has been worked out. Indeed, we may as well at once say that it is a volume no journalist—whatever may be his opinions of Mr. Bennett personally—should be without. It may be instigated by no unworthy motive to dig out and arrange such an immense mass of personal material. Were we to say that this has been admirably done, we should say no more than the truth as these memoirs are indisputably the best and most complete of their class which we have ever seen. In every respect we believe this work will have a large sale."

The *Tribune's* philosophical acuteness diffused through out two columns may be comprised in a few of its lines thus:

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The New-York *Evening Mirror* discriminates with more justice. It says:

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The stately and reliable *Journal of Commerce* comments, as follows:

"The author has abstained from personal intercourse with the subject of his Memoirs, either for information or counsel, with a view to independence of the influences that such association might operate to engender. The material of the work he has derived chiefly from published writings, the world not lack much additional enlightenment in respect to the qualities and achievements which entitle its hero, in his own estimation to be considered the Napoleon of Journalism in America. The book possesses one merit, however, as supplying the thread of a somewhat tortuous and eventful path, and as recapitulating a etch of incidents and occurrences that have invoked public attention at intervals during the last thirty years."

The *United States Review* has taken a different view of the work. From nine pages of review these lines are selected:

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NOTICE—A certificate of stock of the Gardiner Gold Mining Company, No. 272, for $500 shares, in the name of GEO. W. McLEAN, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the renewal of the same.

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WASHINGTON HUNT.

Letter from Ex-Governor Hunt against the Republican Movement.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

LOCKPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, and several from other sources entitled to respect, asking an expression of my opinion in regard to the pending arrangements for disbanding the Whig party, with a view to the formation of a new party on a Northern sectional basis.

You are aware that I have withdrawn from the arena of politics, intending to pass my days in the more genial occupations of rural life. Yet it seems due to you, and to my own self respect, that I should not refuse to comply with your request. To withhold my opinion in the present conjuncture would argue an indifference to the national welfare which I do not feel, and which would be incompatible with the allegiance that every citizen owes to his country. Sincerely coinciding in the views you have advanced, honor and propriety demand that I should assure you of my approval of your course.

Whoever may abandon the principles of the Whig party, in my estimation they are as valuable and important as ever. They are endeared to me by cherished recollections, and by years of honest effort in their defence; they still have the sanction of my deliberate judgment. History will attest that the objects of the Whig party were eminently national, conservative and patriotic. To cement the bonds of union by a just regard for the rights of every section; to maintain the national character by the observance of justice in our foreign relations; to guard against executive abuses and encroachments, and to promote the moral, intellectual and material advancement of the country by a wise exercise of the legislative power, were among its prominent aims. These are no ephemeral views, to be advocated to-day and renounced to-morrow; they involve great and cardinal principles which will be of continual recurrence and application in the administration of Government, in every phase of our national progress. Regarding the elevation and prosperity of the people as the only legitimate objects of political effort, and convinced by experience that the conservative doctrines and liberal measures for which we contended hitherto are really conducive to the public welfare, I propose to adhere to them. I am opposed to the dissolution of the Whig party, and come what may I will not disown its principles. If the Whigs generally are prepared to disperse under a sentence of self-condemnation; if a great and patriotic party is about to commit suicide, its own representatives acting as executioners, you must permit me to wash my hands of the *felo de se*. I choose to have no part or lot in the matter.

A novel spectacle will be presented when the delegates assemble in State Convention to perform the enviable office of pronouncing that the Whig party is no more. It has been suggested that they should speak for themselves, as some of their old associates, still loyal to principle and true to their antecedents, may question the validity of the funeral formalities. It will probably be urged in answer to our objections, that if we are deprived of our own party organization, another stands ready with open arms to receive us, and that nothing more is intended than a Protean change of shape. In other words, it is an exhilirating metamorphosis, and not political annihilation, to which we are summoned. This view of the case deserves serious attention. It brings us at once to the question whether the formation of a Northern party on grounds relating to negro slavery exclusively, and ignoring the real objects for which our federal system was designed, is likely to prove salutary or useful. Will a party so constituted, confined as it must be to the Free States, confer any practical good upon the country? Will its efforts advance the interests of liberty and civilization? Can it emancipate a single slave or improve the condition of the African race? Will its struggles for supremacy strengthen the foundations of American freedom and independence? Will it do anything for commerce, for internal improvements, for domestic industry or for the promotion of the general welfare? Is it consistent with the example and teachings of our republican fathers, or with the idea of a federal system that the people on one side of the Potomac should combine themselves into a party to take possession of the Government of the United States? On sober reflection my honest judgment answers me in the negative.

Believing that a sectional combination of this kind is fraught with danger and mischief, it does not accord with my views of duty to enlist under its banner. In federal politics, I am not prepared to serve in any party which does not identify itself with the whole country by presenting broad National principles and a system of measures upon which good men in both sections, and in all the States from Maine to California, can unite in friendly cooperation. If a Northern Anti Slavery party is desirable, it must be desired that all the people of the Free States should enter into it. The very proposition implies that we are to be met by the people of the Southern States in solid array. We cannot close our eyes to the practical tendencies of such a conflict. Its effect must be to exasperate one part of the Nation toward the other part, and to weaken if not to banish those sentiments of friendship and brotherhood which gave birth to the Constitution. In such a warfare, both sections will be roused to fierce resentment by mutual insult and denunciation, until either side will see on the other aliens and enemies instead of friends and fellow citizens; and in a word we shall cease to be one people.

It is contended that the Union is too strong, if not too sacred, to be endangered by angry contention between the North and the South. This may be true while the contest is confined to a band of sectional gladiators; but how long the Federal compact would survive a partisan struggle between the people of the Free States and the people of the Slave States, or to what degree mutual wrath or vengeance may be indulged with safety, are problems upon which I choose not to speculate. But I will not hesitate to express my conviction, that if the time ever comes when fraternal kindness and sympathy between the States shall be extinguished in the popular breast, and when the sectional animosity which is avowed in some quarters shall become the common sentiment of the American people, the Union will no longer be worth preserving. It will no longer be the Union established by WASHINGTON and his compatriots, on the broad foundation of common interests, friendly ties and national patriotism.

You must not infer that my sentiments concerning Slavery have undergone any change. My opposition to the introduction of Slavery into free territory is unalterable. As a representative I resisted it to the best of my ability; as a citizen I will sustain all just and reasonable action calculated to confine the Institution to its present limits. On this subject the position of the Northern Whigs has been uniform and consistent, and why shall we leave the high ground we have occupied to rush into an unnatural alliance with reckless, unreasoning fanticism? If I am not disposed to reduce the negro to a political stalking horse for party purposes, you must not conclude that I am indifferent to his true welfare. I would gladly cooperate in every rational plan for ameliorating his condition. But we are hardly called upon to forego all other considerations and make him the exclusive object of our zeal and solicitude.

In the first place, our power over the subject is confined to very narrow limits. Each State must regulate and control the political *status* of its colored population. It is the undoubted right of every State to decide the question for itself, independent of external interference. If all the people of the Free States should join the Abolitionists they would not have the power to liberate a slave. In all its essential proportions, Slavery as it exists, would remain untouched. In our own State, we have conferred a certain degree of freedom upon the colored race. But when shall they be permitted to vote, to hold office, and to participate in the blessings of social and political equality? Until this question is solved, it becomes us to exercise some charity towards the citizens of other States where the African element constitutes one-fourth or more of the whole population. It appears to me that our political action should be directed to subjects over which we have some effective control, instead of wasting our energies on questions which the Constitution of the country has placed beyond our reach. We may skirmish near the outposts; but when Slavery is abolished it must be done by the people in the Slaveholding States. Whether they will be converted to juster views of duty and humanity by partizan clamor, harsh reproaches, and constant blasts of fury from the North, is an inquiry which appeals to the candor of every honest philanthropist.

It is contended, however, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise not only justifies but demands a dissolution of national parties, and the formation of a Northern party. We must admit that this feeling is natural, for the provocation was great. But in discharging our responsibilities, as in the personal and social relations of life, moderation is a virtue, and reason is wiser than revenge. The violation of the Missouri Compact was a great wrong and an unmitigated calamity. If it had been the deliberate act of the whole Southern people, separation would have become unavoidable. But it was the measure of a party and not of a section. It was the work of politicians and demagogues from both sections, aided by a faithless Administration. It was forced through Congress by party discipline and Executive influence, against the general sentiment of the whole country. It was not called for by the people of the South. On the contrary, thousands of conservative men in the Slave-holding States condemned the measure as dangerous, unjust and aggressive. Instead of proclaiming a sectional war against the South, let us first appeal to that portion of the Southern people who are still loyal to country and faithful to their honored covenants, invoking them, in the name of patriotism and justice, to come forward and aid in undoing the wrong of which we complain, and in restoring that mutual goodwill which impart to the national compact its true strength and its only value.

The Nebraska bill, based upon the absurb theory of territorial sovereignty, was an invitation to the friends and foes of Slavery, to rush in and struggle for the mastery. Serious strife in the Territory was thus made inevitable. This has been aggravated by an armed invasion from Missouri, encouraged by the apparent connivance of the Administration. Every friend of Republican Institutions must condemn the violence by which the actual residents of the territory have been deprived of the free exercise of the right of suffrage. No reasonable man anywhere can justify this high-handed interference from a neighboring State. I will not dishonor the South by assuming that a majority of her people intend to uphold the lawless doings of the Missouri borderers.

Instead of yielding to the demands of these invaders, it was the first duty of the Government to repress their outrages, and protect the people of the Territory in the exercise of their lawful rights. Until law and order are established, the proceedings in Kansas must be deemed of no legal or moral force. In the sequel, the permanent settlers must prevail in organizing the new State and moulding its Constitution. We are assured that there is now an actual majority in favor of a Free State, and that their strength is steadily increasing. Their final action will not depend upon new party organizations at the North. The proposed sectional movement is not in my opinion a legitimate or effectual remedy for the evils that have been let loose upon the country, by an infatuated Congress and a desperate Executive. It is not necessary—for as parties stand, New-York has sent an entire delegation to Congress in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise, and pledged to hold the Administration to a strict account for its delinquencies. The advocates of fusion with the Abolitionists must assume either that the coalition is to be temporary, or that the strife between the North and the South is to be of continual duration. In either view, the prospect is not calculated to attract a patriotic mind. If the country must be forever distracted by internal feuds and angry dissensions, let others wage the hateful conflict, but God forbid that you or I should contribute to widen the breach.

For one, I will not engage in such a contest until I am convinced that reason and patriotism have fled from the South, and that the time has come when the partnership between Free States and Slave States ought to be terminated. It is not the least of the evils resulting from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise that it has given new life to agitators and disunionists. Fanaticism in one extreme stimulates treason in the other, and both conspire to keep the fires of discord in angry blaze. But who can doubt that a majority of the American people, on both sides of the Potomac, desire domestic peace and tranquility; or that they will continue to cherish those national ties which are essential to their happiness, security and independence?

A difference of sentiment between the sections in regard to Slavery is natural and unavoidable. It existed originally, but this was not sufficient to keep the colonies asunder in the great struggle for American Independence. It embarrassed, but did not defeat the efforts of wise men and patriots in the formation of the Union. Nor ought it now to prevent the States from acting together in a spirit of friendly moderation, and with a due regard to conflicting interests and feelings, in carrying out the beneficent purposes of the compact. It becomes necessary to this end that parties should be based upon principles which have some connection with the real objects of the Constitution, and with the exercise of those general powers which were intended to secure the national prosperity. A local party or coalition of parties, united on a single idea, and differing in respect to most measures of federal concern, presents no guarantee for its policy, foreign or domestic, in conducting the administration of the county. It contemplates but a meagre performance of political responsibility.

In my opinion no substantial good can come of such a movement. It can achieve nothing but to keep one half of the United States incensed against the other. Neither the plan of the crusade, nor its probable consequences, accord with my convictions of duty. Many valued friends, with whom my views agree on most questions of public policy, have come to a different conclusion. It must be so. Many are going to the crusades, and we will wish them all a safe return. For myself, instead of forming new political associations, let me adhere to those cherished principles which have the approval of my best judgment, and which find a response in the sentiments of my heart. We are invited to wander after strange gods, but some of us must adhere to the ancient faith. I am still a Whig, and do not intend to desert the ship, even if I am left alone. Others must decide for themselves; but "be our firm answer this—we seek no change, and least of all such change as they would bring us."

I remain, with sincere regard, yours truly,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

To the Editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, New-York.

VERY LATE FROM FORT LARAMIE.

Sad News from Fort Kiley—Death of Major Ogden.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 11.

MR. H. F. MAYER, who has been for years established in business at Fort Laramie, arrived in this city yesterday. He left the Fort on the 16th of July. Mr. MAYER represents everything as quiet in that quarter—no outrage having been committed by the Indians since the murder of Captain GIBSON, of which we have already given an account. Mr. MAYER does not confirm the stories which so often reach us through other channels, of large numbers of discontented and hostile Sioux Indians being collected on the route of the emigrant trains, with the intention of murdering and robbing; nor have they assembled at any place within his knowledge, to make war upon the United States troops, now rapidly concentrating in that country with a view of compelling the Sioux to obedience. On his route to Fort Leavenworth he met no Sioux Indians at all.

Captain FOOTE'S Company of Infantry had arrived at Fort Laramie. Col HOWE'S command, consisting of several companies of dragoons, was met fifty miles west of Fort Kearney, getting along finely. The road was lined with RUSSELL & MAJOR'S trains, conveying Government stores to Fort Laramie. They were progressing well.

From Fort Riley, the new military post recently established by the Government, we have deplorable news. It will be recollected that the Government determined to make this a prominent post on the Western border, and for this purpose a large number of mechanics were employed to proceed thither and construct additional barracks and other houses. On Sunday last an express reached Fort Leavenworth with the intelligence that *the cholera had broken out at Fort Riley in a most virulent form, and that numbers had died every day since it made its appearance.* Maj. ODDEN, U. S. A., and a most efficient officer, was among the victims of this scourge. All the persons about the Fort were panic stricken, and fled to the hills for refuge from the pestilence, leaving the sick to die and the dead unburied. The mortality is represented to have been very great, one report—which we hope is exaggerated—stating that as many as forty had died in one day.

By the *Polar Star*, yesterday, we received a letter dated at Fort Leavenworth on the 7th, in which reference is made to one written on the previous day, giving all that was then known of the extent of the ravages of the pestilence. That letter has not come to hand. In the one before us, the writer says:

"Since my letter of yesterday morning I have learned some further particulars of the state of affairs at Fort Riley, and I give them to you as they are received by persons coming in from there, one by one. It is to be expected that there is no more of olera at that post, perhaps for the reason that there is no victim left—in fact so far as we can learn, the pest is abandoned, all who did not die having left panic-stricken. As yet we do not know the exact number of deaths; it is enough to say that it was awful. Last Friday men were offered $10 to dig a grave, and nobody would do it. The last man from there, who came in yesterday evening, says, when he left he saw four or five dead on the porch, and no man to bury them.

'Honor to whom honor is due,' gentlemen, and I cannot omit to speak of one instance of true courage, though you may think it too soon. Mr. J. O. SAWYER, Architect and Builder, of St. Louis—who went out to Fort Riley with Major ODDEN, to superintend the buildings—*is the only man* who kept his place and took charge of all the public property, and declared that he would stay until relieved by a commissioned officer. I am not able to describe to you how much everybody here admires such true heroism."

Our correspondent proceeds to reflect very severely upon the conduct of some of those in the public service, and which conduct, if correctly represented, was highly reprehensible; but it may be, that, in the flush of excitement and alarm caused by the sudden appearance of the pestilence at that exposed point, exaggerated stories have gained currency. At all events, we shall wait for details before passing condemnation upon men who ought to have known their duty better and to have performed it at all hazards.

LYNCH LAW IN WISCONSIN.

The West Bend Case—Interesting Particulars

WEST BEND, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

To the Editors of the Milwaukee Sentinel:

GENTLEMEN: I came to this place last night, and have spent some time to-day in ascertaining the facts and circumstances in regard to the murder committed by GEORGE DEBAR, who was lynched here yesterday. The result is, that I have a greater horror than ever of Lynch Law. The excitement is now over, and even here you cannot find one but condemns the proceedings of yesterday, not one but denies he was in the mob or encouraged it—not one but speaks of it as a cowardly act, and compares—no, they do not compare the two military companies that came here to old women, but say, that any ten old women with broomsticks would make a more forcible military power than they. The women here advised some of the soldiers to lay by their uniforms, so that they would never disgrace them again.

But to the case. I went this morning to see the woman and man who had been wounded by DEBAR, and the premises where the murder was committed. The woman was sitting up in bed, apparently injured badly. I did not see the wounds, they being bandaged. She is very comfortable and out of danger; she talks easily and with a good and strong voice. She has been a fine looking woman, and would be now were it not for the hardships imposed upon her by her husband. She is now but twenty years of age, and has been married two years. She separated from him a year after her marriage on account of his unkindness to her. So much for her.

Of the man JOHN MUEHR, one cannot think without a feeling of disgust. He seems to think of nothing but his loss—his shanty is burnt, and some thirty or forty dollars, perhaps more, of property ruined by the fire. You can hardly get from him any connected account of the transaction at his house, he is so anxious to display before you his personal losses. Before I had got half through with an examination of the premises, he solicited me, a perfect stranger to him, to use my influence when I should return home, to obtain contributions for him, on account of his losses. Most of the money he had he has already found in the ashes of his burnt shanty. But by dint of questions I obtained from him the following statement:

About 11 o'clock P. M. of last Wednesday, MUEHR and his wife being in bed, some one knocked at the door. MUEHR asked who it was, and was answered, "GEORGE DE BAR." The dialogue then ran about thus: MUEHR said, "What do you want?" "I can't stand it to work longer, and have concluded to go home; I want to start early to-morrow and have come to get what you owe me." "Have you the change? I have nothing but five dollar pieces." "Yes, I have change," MUEHR then said to his wife, "you get up with me, may be GEORGE will be mean."

They both got up and dressed, lit a candle and went to the door together and opened it. GEORGE said, "Here I am." MUEHR says he was sweaty and appeared fatigued. After MUEHR had got the money, DE BAR asked him for a drink of water. MUEHR said he would give him some beer, and opened a trap-door and went down cellar after it. He got it and started to come up, when DE BAR struck him with something on the head (he don't know what it was, but thinks it a stone, tied up in a handkerchief,) the blow felled him down, nearly senseless. In a moment he came to, and looked up and saw DE BAR lying on the floor looking into the cellar at him; he reached up and caught DE BAR by the hair. Meanwhile the wife of MUEHR had escaped from the house and had run towards his father's, who lived perhaps forty rods distance. DE BAR got loose from him, pursued her and caught her about ten rods from his father, old Mr. MUEHR'S house. He said to her, "MARY, go back, I don't want to hurt you." She replied, "I don't dare to trust you." But she either voluntarily or involuntarily went back with him some five rods. By this time a boy, fourteen years old, who lived with MUEHR, awakened, got up, and he and MUEHR went out into the road and cried out "Murder." DE BAR hearing it, commenced cutting at Mrs. MUEHR'S neck—he cut on each side of her neck and across on the front, also cut a gash on her left breast and stabbed her in her right nipple. She made no resistance, but lay still as if dead. This work upon her was accomplished in a minute. He then went back to the shanty where MUEHR and the boy were crying "Murder," and upon seeing MUEHR he said "JOHN, have I not hurt you?" and started for him. MUEHR ran and the boy after him toward a corn-field that was within six rods of the house, lying between MUEHR'S house and his father's. DE BAR caught the boy just on the edge of the field. The boy called for MUEHR, "JOHN! JOHN! come and help me." Then addressing himself to DE BAR, he said "GEORGE, don't kill me! don't kill me." His cry ceased, and DE BAR said to him, "PAULUS, lie still now!" MUEHR was within six rods of DE BAR when the boy was murdered. He ran through the corn to his father's house. About an hour afterwards he saw that his house was on fire, and in a short time it was reduced to ashes.

MUEHR had a gun in the house, and other weapons, but seems to have been demented. No thought of protection of his wife or the boy seemed to have entered his head. His fear that he should be robbed, seemed then as his pecuniary loss does now, to occupy all his thoughts. Any personal courage on his part might have prevented such awful consequences. I have neglected to speak of his wounds. They are but two. One you cannot see much of—that caused by the first blow. The second, on the right side of the head, is much the worse, and is a laceration of the scalp, such as a strong man might make with a blow of his fist. I have seen worse wounds made with the fist. I think the feeling of the community here is, that much sympathy for him would be something of a waste.

I asked him if he had seen DE BAR since. "Yes," he said, "I saw him in jail, and was so mad that I didn't know what to do. I shook my fist at him and told him that he was the rascal that had burnt up my house and done me so great damage. And the jailor didn't know what I would do, and led me out." "Have you seen him since?" said I. Said he, "Yes, I saw him in the Court-House. He cried like a child when he saw me. I said, GEORGE, *are you willing to forgive me?* and he said "YES—will you forgive me?" and I said I would." At the close of the narration, as at the beginning, he wanted I should see if I could not raise him something to restore his loss of property!

I have told you MUEHR'S story. Now let me tell in brief what DE BAR told his lawyers, Messrs. FRISBY & MANN, after being advised by them that it was better to tell them all he knew about it, as they could better defend him then, and whatever he told the laws would not permit them to reveal. Upon being so informed, he said he had been chased by MUEHR, been struck by him with a club, (I believe) at the last town election, and that MUEHR did not supply him with sufficient food when he worked for him. When he was so faint he could barely go, MUEHR, upon request, grudgingly, and after much delay, gave him a small luncheon. That he being unable to work, had concluded to go home, but thought he would get his pay from MUEHR and whip him—that he went to MUEHR'S with that intention—that he remembered striking MUEHR as related by MUEHR, but remembers nothing of any occurrence then after that, except that he went to Mr. YOUNG'S barn, where he had slept—that he went to Milwaukee but had no idea for what purpose. He had no idea of getting any money and did not try to get any. A word or two in regard to the unfortunate young man, DE BAR, and I have done. He was about 19 years old, about six feet high, slim, slightly stooping complexion light; his mouth, chin, and thin low head, showed a want of energy and discretion, and that he was below par in intellect. To look at him, one would say he was a coward. He was without education, or information; he could barely read; he had occupied his leisure hours and time when he was too unwell to work, for the last six weeks in reading stories of pirates, robbers, murderers, &c. He was lonely in his habits, and his sallow countenance and glassy eye, showed him the victim of solitary vices.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon a coroner's inquest was held before Justice RUSCO. The Jury found that he came to his death by the hands of the mob, in which several persons, whom they named, took part. I saw his body. It was a horrid sight. His lower jaw was broken by kicks—his head cut open in several places in long gashes, to the bone—stabs, apparently, in his face, about his eyes! A soldier who marched with Gen. SCOTT to Mexico told me he did not see, in the whole of that war, so cruel a sight—so horrid a spectacle—as the torture of that young man presented. The end is not yet. There are many here who are determined that mobs shall be punished. I heard one wealthy citizen say that he would spend half he had, but that those who lynched DEBAR should be dealt with according to the laws of the land. I think there is no doubt that if there had been no military here, there would have been no lynching. Ten resolute men without arms could have prevented it. Such men are here, and would have taken the responsibility, if they had not trusted to the *military!* If such men as composed that military are to compel obedience to the law, let none but superannuated old women ever attempt to disobey it!

I have never been an advocate for nor against capital punishment. I have never fully settled upon any conclusion in regard to the question. This murder by DEBAR, and the subsequent proceedings, have rather inclined me against capital punishment. Here is a murder committed without any apparent, adequate motive. Perhaps if this young man had been confined in State Prison six months, it would have been apparent to all that he was insane.

The murder of the VAN NESS family in Auburn, N. Y., exhibited more design than this by DEBAR—it was much more horrible. None suspected his insanity but his counsel, WILLIAM H. SEWARD; the public sentiment was more against him than it was against DEBAR. Judges on the bench scouted the idea of his insanity, yet in a few weeks after his trial it became apparent to all, and in a few months he died a maniac in the Insane Asylum.

Yours, truly, G. W. P.

P. S.—I ought to have said Janesville is responsible for this mob. Now Janesville must show how she can prosecute the mob. The Germans had understood here that the murderers of MAYBERRY were permitted to go at large, and the authorities winked at their crime. I assured them it was not so.

WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

Fresh Instances of Mob Law in Western Missouri.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

I wish to present to the public through the columns of the *Democrat*, a plain statement of an affair which recently took place in Cass County, Mo. In the providence of God, and the arrangement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I was called to preach the gospel in Cass County, Mo., in the Harrisonville circuit. I endeavored to discharge my duty as a Christian minister, to the best of my ability, teaching nothing but those truths which make wise unto salvation, and having nothing to do with any of the vexing questions of the day. I had labored thus on the above circuit for a period of seven months, and up to about three weeks ago, the blessings of God attending my labors, and nothing occurred to mar the peace and harmony between me and my people. About the time named, an article appeared in the Cass County *Gazette*, written by one JOHN A. TUGGLE, a member of the M. E. Church, South, in which there was an attempt to excite public opposition against me, by alleging that I had said certain things to him, in a *private conversation*, respecting the decision of the question of Slavery or no Slavery in Kansas, and styling me a Northern Abolitionist. About a week after the appearance of this article, two negroes attempted to escape from Harrisonville, and a report was immediately circulated that I, together with other residents of the town and county, had instigated them to make the attempt—than which nothing could be more false, as I had not even once spoken to a single negro while resident in Cass County; and the other persons were citizens of long-standing, whose characters were above suspicion, one of whom had been a resident in the State *forty-seven years*.

On Thursday, July 26, while peaceably pursuing, my way along the public road, I was overtaken by two men—one of them known as Col. WORLEY—who addressed me some impudent questions respecting where I was going, &c., and finally informed me that I had been accused of inciting slaves to escape, and of preaching abolition doctrine, and that I must return with them to Harrisonville and have the charges investigated. This conversation they interlarded with the most profane oaths that could fall from mortal lips. I protested against their right thus to stop me on the public highway, when the afore-named Col. W. leaped from his horse, and began fumbling about his person, as if feeling for a pistol. After some further parley, I informed them that, inasmuch as I was entirely innocent of the charges alleged, and did not fear a fair investigation, I would accompany them to Harrisonville for that purpose. Just as we turned to go back, sixteen more men, mounted, made their appearance. We stopped at a cabin in the prairie for supper, where the bottle was freely passed, and I received the most insulting treatment, being asked to drink, and made the subject of obscene jests and horrid oaths.

We reached Harrisonville about 12 o'clock at night, and I was taken to a hotel, and a guard of three men placed over me during the night, as if I had been the greatest criminal. Next morning I was waited upon by three men, who informed me that they were appointed a Committee to search my effects, in order to ascertain if I had any Abolition documents. This Committee was composed of a Rev. Mr. ALLEN, *Baptist preacher*, Mr. BAILEY, and the proprietor of the hotel where I was confined. They searched everything I had, examined my Bible and hymn book, and read my *private letters* carefully; but could find nothing to substantiate their charges. While this examination was in progress, a meeting was called at the Court House, and I could hear some person delivering what seemed to be a very inflammatory speech. After a while a Committee composed of a Dr. HANSBRAUGH, Col. WORLEY, and Rev. Mr. ALLEN, came to inform me that I was wanted at the Court-House. I accompanied them, and found about two hundred men, the most of whom were of a low class, for I will do that community the justice to say that very few respectable persons participated in these outrages. A certain Dr. MAXSEL sat as Chairman of the meeting. After a call to order, Dr. HANSBRAUGH rose and said that I had been accused of aiding some negroes in running off, and had been preaching Abolition doctrines and circulating Abolition documents, and that it had been resolved as the sense of that meeting that I should leave the State in seven days.

I replied briefly that I protested against their entire proceedings; that with a fair investigation I could prove all their charges false, and challenged them to such investigation; that if I had done any thing contrary to law, I held myself amenable to it, and was willing to suffer its penalties to the full. I was told by one of the foremost in the matter that the law was not strict enough, and they intended *to take it in their own hands*, and that if I did not leave, the consequences would be upon my own head.

This, Sir, is but a brief statement of the manner in which I have been treated on American soil, by persons calling themselves American citizens. How long these things are to continue, I cannot tell, but I think it is high time that something was done to put a stop to them. The fair fame of Missouri is thus disgraced by bands of outlaws—for certainly men thus acting can be termed nothing else, and as yet no effort has been made by the officers of the law, or the Executive of the State to relieve her from the stain. What a contrast do such proceedings form to the genius of our institutions and the spirit of '76. Can this be called a land of liberty, if such a state of affairs is allowed to continue? I, Sir, am a Southern man by birth, and came here from a Southern city, but if Southern institutions are to be protected by such men as have maltreated me, I think I shall seek some spot where, at least, by dearest rights shall be free from lawless invasions. Let the citizens of Missouri think upon the circumstances which I have endeavored dispassionately to describe—one only of several similar ones which have recently occurred—and let them decide what they will do. Whether they will let these fire-eating politicians ride over them rough-shod any longer, disgrace the State, and bring contempt upon themselves and their children?

Hoping that wise and prudent councils may obtain,

I am, Yours, &c.,

W. H. WILEY.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8, 1855.

☞ Rev. D. A. HEARN, Catholic Priest of Taunton, a man weighing about three hundred pounds, fell on Saturday a distance of nearly fifty feet from the tower of the new Catholic Church to the floor. The shock was of course severe, but not a bone was broken, and he was able, with but little assistance, to walk to his house, and is now apparently doing well.—*Boston Telegraph.*

Attack by Cattle upon a Red Wagon.

Extract from one of Col. CLAIBORNE'S letters from the Pine Woods of Mississippi, published in the New-Orleans *Delta:*

"I set out for Augusta, bowling merrily along in a blood-red wagon. The road is beautiful—roofed over with trees and vines, and the air fragrant with the breath of flowers. There was only one drawback—the myriads of flies of every species that swarmed around and ravenously cupped the blood from the ears, neck and flanks of my horse. It is what is appropriately termed here 'fly-time'—that is to say, the period when this numerous family of scourges have it all their own way, and neither man nor beast can venture into the woods with impunity. Now the 'cattle of a thousand hills,' and even the wild deer, seek the abodes of men, and huddle around some smoking pine, or stand in some open field, to escape their periodical tormentors. On a sudden curve of the road I found myself in one of these 'stamping grounds,' and a sudden roar from five hundred infuriated animals gave notice of my danger. It is well known that the Spanish matadores provoke the wounded bulls of the arena by flaunting the muleta or blood-red flag before them. It was the color of my equipage that excited this bellowing herd. They snuffed the air, planted their heads near the ground, tore up the earth with their horns and horns, and glared at me with savage eyes. The fierce phalanx blocked the road, and the part of discretion was to retreat. The moment I wheeled the pursuit commenced. A cloud of dust enveloped them, and their trampling feet was like the roll of thunder. My horse dashed forward, frantic with terror, and on they plunged, on every side crushing down everything in their course, goring and tumbling over each other, filling the woods with their dreadful cries, and gathering nearer and nearer in the fearful chase.

"The contest now became desperate. In five minutes we should have been overturned and trampled to death; but at this juncture I threw out my overcoat, and with an awful clamor they paused to fight over it and tear it into shreds. Driving at full speed I tossed out a cushion; the infuriated devils trampled it into atoms and came rushing on, their horns clashing against the buggy, and ripping up the ribs of my horse. At this fearful moment we were providentially saved. A monstrous oak, with a forked top, had fallen near the road, and into this I plunged my horse breast high, and he was safe, the back of the buggy being then the only assailable point. At this the whole column made a dash, but I met the foremost with six discharges from a revolver; two bottles of SEWELL TAYLOR'S best were shivered in their faces; next a cold turkey, and finally a bottle of Scotch snuff—the last shot in the locker. This did the business. Such a sneezing and bellowing was never heard before; and the one that got it out our with the whole troop at his heels, circling round, scenting the blood that had been spilled, and shaking the earth with their thundering tramp. I was now fairly in for it, and made up my mind to remain until sunset, when they would disperse, as in 'fly time' cattle graze at night. I was relieved, however, by the approach of some cattle drivers, who, galloping up on shaggy but muscular horses, and with whips twenty feet long, which they manage with surprising dexterity, soon drove the herd to their 'cow-pens' for the purpose of marking and branding. This is done every year in 'fly time.' The cattle ranging, scattered thirty miles round, are now easily found, collected at their stamping grounds, where the respective owners assemble and put their marks and brands on the increase of the season. Thus this Egyptian plague is turned to a useful purpose."

In the construction of the great iron steamship now building on the Thames, the whole of the vessel has been formed of a double "skin" of iron, with an intervening space of three feet. The material is disposed of longitudinally, by which the fabric is rendered stronger; and the outer skin might be rent or torn against a rock without causing the ship to leak, if the inner one remained unbroken. Not only is the ship divided transversely into ten compartments, but two longitudinal bulkheads of iron run fore and aft about forty feet wide apart. By these iron party walls the whole ship is portioned out into so many fire proof apartments as to be good security against fire.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it to all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. S. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; Hon. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New-Haven.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS informs the parents of his pupils and others who may desire to place their sons under his tuition, that his School will be reopened after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at No. 19 WEST 15th-ST., two doors west of the former residence. The situation is unequaled for the purposes of a Private School by any similar Institution in the City, and the instruction is systematic, practical and thorough in all the branches of English, French, Latin, Greek and Mathematical preparatory education. The School consists of two departments—Principal and Primary—and the number of pupils in each is limited to 20.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square, New-York, under the management of the Prov Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars. A Prospectus, stating the terms and advantages of the School, can be had on application.

A CARD.—H. PEUONET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 45 East 34th-st., for the establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details references and a letter from H. PEUONET, to be had by addressing as above.

ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 16 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

SCHOOL AT ASTORIA.—To be let, with immediate possession, a large and commodious brick house, with pleasant garden and good fruits, and well adapted for a boarding and day school. Having been used for that purpose for the last three years. Constant and easy communication with New York. Apply to CHARLES MOASE, on the premises, or to B. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st., New-York.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 14 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Septem ber 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 Wall-st., of Messrs. BETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 29 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 8.

MR. L. DE GRAND VAL'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING INSTITUTE.—Hoboken and Washington Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. A first-class institution with a full corps of efficient instructors and every requisite for health and comfort. References—Messrs. CHASTELAIN & PEMERLY, and Mr. E. PLUNKETT, No. 6 Broad-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 309 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

MME. HIX.—No 101 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855.

MRS. DIETZ.—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 58 East 22d-st.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS HALLOWS'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE M

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$11 000 Crawford County (Penn.) 6 per cent. Bonds
16,000 Mercer County (Penn.) 6 per cent Bonds.
4,500 Mobile and Ohio Railroad 8 per cent. Income Bonds.....$500 each
Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
10,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad second
10,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. income Bonds.....$1,000 each
8 000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
3,000 Covington City 6 per cent Bonds, due in 1881
180 shares Nicaragua Transit Company.....$100 each
40 shares Utica City Bank.....$50 each
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.....$100 each
20 shares St Mark's Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
20 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
160 shares North American Kerosene Gas Light Company.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug 20.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650 shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler
One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana.
Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly J. N PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the saleroom, No. 13 Maiden-lane, will be sold an extensive and varied stock of fine rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut and enamelled furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites covered with rich brocatelle, and with plush and hair cloth; mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, sofa bedsteads, marble top centre tables, sideboards, extension do., chairs, rosewood and one mahogany piano forte fine instruments; parlor secretaries, sets of chairs rockers large easy chairs, bookcases, etageres, corner and book-stands, mirrors, hatstands, ladies' work do., cosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, various sizes large hair mattresses of dressing and plain bureaus, marble top and without; do. washstands, lounges, toilet sets, wardrobes complete suites finamelled chamber furniture, basement and kitchen furniture. At 12 o'clock will be sold 6,000 cigars, regalia and others, in boxes of 100 each.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, Aug 17, at 10 o'clock, A M, at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.—Large sale of household furniture, comprising 8 mahogany and walnut sofas and sofa bedsteads lounges mahogany tables, rockers and other chairs, maple cane seat cottage and arm chairs, mahogany and other bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, enclosed and other washstands, painted wardrobes, painted chamber furniture, card, centre, work, tea and dining tables, mahogany, French and other bedsteads, feather beds, cribs hair and husk mattresses, bedding and table linen, looking glasses, oil cloths, stoves crockery and kitchen utensils, carpets, &c.; a patent invisible drawing chair.

STOCK FIXTURES.—Four counters with drawers running through, shelving and sashes, mahogany office desk, &c

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LIVERY STABLE OF HARRISON AND FLEET.—To close the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased. HARPER & WEEKS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1855, at 10 o'clock A M, No. 21 Howard-st., consisting of 16 horses, 2 coupé, 2 one horse, 2 single roadwagons, 2 double roadwagons 8 top wagons, 7 light wagons, 1 sulkey, 13 sets of single harness, 6 riding saddles and bridles, 1 side-saddle, 3 large double sleighs, 2 light sleighs, 6 single sleighs or 1 unge, in good order, several of them new. 22 single robes, 10 pairs double do. 1 pair of fine horses. Also, lease of the premises and stable fixtures, &c., &c. Terms cash—current money. For further particulars apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No 6 Pine-st.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No 66 Nassau-st., rosewood, black walnut, and mahogany parlor suites, sofas, chairs, easy chairs dressing bureaus, marble-top centre tables, mahogany, black walnut and enamelled bedsteads, washstands, rosewood wardrobes, inlaid tables and writing desks, tête-à-tête, pier tables and mirrors; lounges, swing cribs, extension dining tables, work-stands, mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters; clocks, rocking chairs, piano, Linwald's easy chair. Also a number of lots of second hand furniture and carpeting. Also, a large invoice of chairs for shipping. Also, an invoice of cigars.

W. S MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY at 10 o'clock at No 13 Nassau-street, in the temporary sale of the manufacturing stock of Messrs Cabinet Makers, consisting of the most fashionable style carved rosewood parlor dining room, library and chamber furniture viz rosewood suites in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, sofas, chairs, tables, &c. rosewood and mahogany chamber suits to match, richly enamelled do extension dining tables, sofas chairs, lounges, &c. Also an invoice of French plate looking glasses mirrors and oil paintings At 12 o'clock, eight rose-wood and mahogany cased new and second hand piano fortes Packing done on the premises.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURNITURE, &c. —TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at salerooms No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., in consequence of removal to No. 117 Nassau-st., the entire collection of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture contained in the above sale; rooms will be sold with or reserve. Also mirrors and china ware, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer

GROCERIES, SOAP, CHEARS, RAISINS, Coffee —FRIDAY, August 17 at 12 o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., cor Greenwich—Herrings, beef, teas, nuts, figs raisins, prunes, knives, scissors, saws hammers, chisels clocks, coats pants, overalls, collars Also the whole stock of a trimming and variety store, at 10½ o'clock.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—Peremptory sale of the stock of Crockery and Glass-ware, lately in store at No. 56 Courtlandt-st., 2d floor; will take place TO DAY, (Thursday) 16th, at 10 o'clock, A M. Sale positive

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No 4 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14 1855
A. F WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 146 Broadway, cor Liberty-st., NEW YORK, Aug 14
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. O. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS CO.,
NEW YORK, Aug 4, 1855
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent, payable to the stockholders on demand. D UNDESHILL Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent, payable on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that time
Aug 4, 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD Secretary

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY, due on the 15th instant will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No 22 Exchange-place.
GEO MINOT, Treasurer.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—WHY NOT USE IT!—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily supplied and laid on
THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont.

INVITE THE ATTENTION of BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs renders it superior to any other roofing material They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.
JOHN BRODIE, No 627 Washington-st., New-York
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No 626 Washington-st. New-York
P & J DUGAN, No 428 Broome-st., New-York.
J. LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New York.
Communications addressed to J. KISSAM, Castleton Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the dep't of the Company No 300 West 13th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention

BRICK, BRICK.—The schooner JOHN A. BRICK will be at the foot of Christopher-st THIS DAY, with 80,000 LOMAS Superior Hard North River Brick from Flatbill landing.

COAL.

HECKESCHER ANTHRACITE COAL.—Prepared for first-rate order for steamers use and for family purposes Also, Broad Mountain Lump, of best quality for iron works, and Chesnut Coal for manufacturers' use For sale by the single cargo or in larger quantities, delivered in New-York free of charge. Apply to
CHS. A. HECKESCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

COAL.—The celebrated Locust Mountain, range and furnace size, on hand and constantly discharging. Also, Salem Vein and Red Ash, for grates, for sale at lowest market rates, from yard or boats. THOS DYER,
7th-av., between 18th and 19 sts.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton, and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, No. 570 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane st, and 25th-st., corner of 9th-av PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 15th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired Installment to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A Lachaise,	F. W Reimer,
Robt. M. Olyphant,	Chas. H Dabney,	Thomas Slidcomb,
G. B. Lamar,	Wm. Loeschick,	Hiram Hutchinson.
Richard Lathers,	P P Radcanachi,	Lewis B Brown,
John Alles,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,
Wm. H Guion,	Wm. C. Allen.	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos Richardson,	Wm. G Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H Elliott,	Robt Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Bennard,
Jas. W Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G LANE
HENRY F SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON,
GEORGE BARNES

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855:

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report.....$2,950,059 43

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policies.....$180,411 46
Interest.....$122 731 50
Less included in last statement.....77 797 04 44,934 46
225,345 92
Total.....$3 175,405 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising.....$12 738 96
Paid Commissions.....6,675 91
Paid State and City Taxes.....1,221 98
Paid Claims by death and additions to same.....51,921 38
Paid surrendered policies and dividends.....6 858 29
Paid reduction of premiums.....658 52
Paid annuities.....984 17
81 069 21
Total assets.....$3 094,336 14

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$11,980 81
Bonds and Mortgages	2,893,534 99
Fire Insurance account	354 81
Premium account, (quarters not due)	86 680 61
Bills receivable	1,378 91
Deposited for Taxes	4,376 38
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid)	38 642 18
Due from Agents	26 077 89
Total	$3 094,336 14
Increase in investments on Bond and Mortgage	$135 211 45
Losses by death, not due	$38 000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855	$21 589 683 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855	$21,306,943 34
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855, 9,196	
Total number running 1st Aug. 1855, 9,354	
Of which 7 319 are for Life.	
Of which 660 are for 7 years.	
Of which 34 are for 1 year.	
Of which 139 are for irregular periods.	
Total, 9,358	
Increase in amount at Risk	$607,260 00
Increase in amount of Policies	163
Average amount insured for each Policy of insurance	$3 726 52

F S. WINSTON, President.
I ABBATT Secretary
I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.
C GILL, Actuary

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston, Millard F Hillmore, David Hoadley,
Wm. V. Brady, Henry A Smythe, Robert H McCurdy,
John V L. Pruyn, William Bard, Isaac G. Pearson,
William Moore, John H Swift, Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick, Joseph Blunt, Nathaniel Hayward,
Jonathan Mulford, Abraham Bininger, John S. Heyerdahl,
John Wadsworth, Wm J. Bunker, Sam'l M Cornell,
Sam'l E. Sproulls, John M Stuart, Hamlin Blake,
Alfred Edwards, Lucius Robinson, Samuel D. Babcock,
Rod'k G Moulton, Chas J Stedman, Cephas H Norton,
John P Treadwell, Ezra Wheeler, William H Poinam,
Lyc'gus Edgerton, W Smith Brown, George W Clark,
FREDERICK S WINSTON President.
CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Office, No 157 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E Duryea,	Thomas Havilan
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor
Jeremiah G Lugar,	George C Lugar,	Andrew J Case,
Crom. T. White,	F. W Geissenhainer,	J Wade Wilson,
E H Himbark,	jr.,	David S Holmes
George Read,	James R. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No 17 William-st., New-York
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—Is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary
D MEREDITH REESE, M D. Medical Examiner, No 852 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 8 Wall-st. and 236 Greenwich-st Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port, and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres

OILS AND PAINTS.

ECONOMICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—One gallon of my FOUNTAIN OIL costs $1 25
Half pint of my FOUNTAIN OIL costs eight cents.
One of my Britannia Metal Patent FOUNTAIN LAMPS costs $1 25 Tin do, 624 cents.
Eight cents worth of my Oil will burn, double wicks, giving a brilliant and steady light.
20 HOURS, OR 34 HOURS FOR ONE CENT.
My Lamp, once filled and trimmed, will burn
EIGHT EVENINGS OF 3½ HOURS EACH
Without being Refilled or Trimmed, saving a immense deal of trouble, and removing one of the greatest objections to the use of Oil.

It will be apparent to every one who examines this matter that they have the
CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT A FAMILY CAN USE,
And being a pure, fixed Oil, free from smoke, pleasant both to the taste and smell, and free from all danger from explosion it recommends itself as being just the thing that every family requires.

This Lamp, although it embodies the principle of the French Mercgnical Lamp, is perfectly simple in its construction and not liable to get out of order; yet so far pecularities that it is almost impossible to spill the Oil from it in carrying it about the house.

One gallon of Oil, if burned three hours each evening, will last 149 days, or about five months, and upon experiment and comparison it will be found that one dollar's worth of Oil will burn as many hours as four dollars worth of Burning Fluid, and give a far better light The public are invited to call and examine this Lamp, which is considered by all who have used it one of the greatest improvements of the age
MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
Nos 28 and 30 Frankfort-st, near William-st. Manufacturer of Sperm, Lard, Whale, Elephant and Fountain Oils
For sale by W H. VANDERHOOF, No 225 Bowery
W. G. CREAMER, Bible House, 4th-av.; J. & C. BERRIAN, No. 601 Broadway; S W SMITH, No. 58 Maiden-lane; and by Hardware and House Furnishing Stores generally.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning Being unrivaled in perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equa to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps, It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent.) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs &c., at 10c a pound; White Lead, 7c do; Zinc, 6c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 30c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y J H SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents, Machinery Oil, 60 cents Also, Paints and Varnishes, No. 113 Maiden-lane New-York J. H. SMITH.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 166 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of CORNING & CO., New-York, and J. CORNING & CO., New-Orleans, is dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. JOHN ROBERTON, of New Orleans, retiring from the concern. The business of J. CORNING & CO. was relinquished to the Southern Bank, New-Orleans, on the organization of that Institution in 1853. The undersigned will continue the banking and exchange business at No. 191 Broadway, under the name of CORNING & CO., and will adjust all outstanding business of the old firm.
Signed, JASPER CORNING, New-York.
WILLIAM WALKER, New-York.
HENRY M BENEDICT, New-York.
Aug. 4, 1855 JAMES L. WIBRAY, New-Orleans.

LONDON, July 1, 1855.
MR. GEORGE DENT.—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.
T. WIGGIN & CO.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine Vienna

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state

TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a great portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No 3 Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H A BARROW, No 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash

DR MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE—This delightful and positive improvement of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the laws of their varieties in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Parisian and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sent, by mail, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of $1, by the author, M LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he can be all those diseases. From 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take their without fear of discovery His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the malady took up its abode therein Office hours from 8 o'clock A M to 8 o'clock P M.

DR CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the Metropolis enables him to effect speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in the office

SURE CURE. Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND now is used before every other remedy The only certain cure known Do not be deceived It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite unpalatable, without mercury, or mineral poisons. By exerting the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary Many are cured by one dose Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

CURVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torments of toothache are speedily relieved by the use of this remedy Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and sold by
A. B & D. SANDS, Druggists,
100 Fulton-st, New York; sold also by druggists generally.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 416 Broadway. Charges moderate Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, Middletown, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE Capt. H. B. PARKER will run as follows from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depôt:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 15..8 A M	Wednesday, Aug. 15..4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug 16..6½ A M	Thursday, Aug. 16..10½ A M.
Friday, Aug 17 7 A M	Friday, Aug. 17. 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug 18, 7½ A M	Saturday, Aug. 18..11 A. M.
Do for Passengers only 2 P M	Do for Passengers only 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug 19, 7 A. M	Sunday, Aug 19 11½ A M.
Monday, Aug 20.....8 A. M	Monday, Aug. 20 ..12 M.
Tuesday, Aug 21 8½ A. M	Tuesday, Aug 21.. 2 P. M
Wednesday, Aug 22.9½ A M	Wednesday, Aug. 22 1½ P M
Thursday.....Aug 23, 10 A M.	Thursday.....Aug. 23, 2 P M
Friday.....Aug 24, 11 A M.	Friday.....Aug. 24, 3½ P M
Saturday.....Aug. 25 2 P M	Saturday.....Aug. 25, 5½ P M
Sunday.....Aug 26, 8 A M.	Sunday.....Aug. 26, 3 A M
Monday.....Aug. 27, 7 A M	Monday.....Aug. 27, 3 P M.
Tuesday.....Aug. 28, 8 A M.	Tuesday.....Aug. 28, 3 P M.
Wednesday, Aug 29 8½ A M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 4 P M.
Thursday.....Aug 30, 9 A M.	Thursday.....Aug. 30, 4 P M
Friday.....Aug. 31, 6½ A M.	Friday.....Aug. 31, 10½ A M
Saturday.....Sept. 1, 7½ A M.	Saturday.....Sept. 1, 11 A M
Do for Passengers only 3 P M.	Do for Passengers only 3 P M
Sunday.....Sept. 2, 7½ A M	Sunday.....Sept. 2, 12 M

For HAIGHT'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows.

Leaves New-York.	Leaves Ocean Port
Thursday.....Aug. 16, 4 P M	Thursday.....Aug. 16, 7½ A M
Friday.....Aug 17, 5 P M	Friday.....Aug. 17 7½ A M
Saturday.....Aug 18, 11½ A M	Saturday.....Aug. 18, 7 A M
Sunday.....Aug 19, 8½ A M.	Saturday.....Aug. 18, 5 P M
Monday.....Aug. 20, 12 M	Monday.....Aug. 20, 7½ A M
Tuesday.....Aug 21, 12½ P M	Tuesday.....Aug. 21, 7½ A M
Wednesday Aug 22, 1 P M	Wednesday Aug. 22, 8 A M
Thursday.....Aug 23 2 P M	Thursday.....Aug. 23, 9 A M
Friday.....Aug 24, 3 P M	Friday.....Aug. 24, 10 A M

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 56 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents

On and after July 26 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9:45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P M. Freight will be received on Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E T DUDLEY, No. 205 South st., or of E P. & C N. BELLOWS, No. 362 Water st., New-York.

SECOND REGATTA AT GLEN COVE.—A Regatta will take place at Glen Cove on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for all yachts of twenty-five (25) tons and under, to be governed by a Committee appointed by the owners of the sailing boats and subscribers

Two Prizes, each a richly ornamented Silver Cup, will be awarded Time of starting 11 A. M. Owners or captains will report themselves and make their entries to the Committee at the Pavilion Hotel on or before Friday, the 17th inst There will be a third Regatta at the same place, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst of the Harlem Model Yacht Club And on the 25th inst, the last inst., purses for sailing boats, six and eight-oared boats, particulars of which will be given hereafter. WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Chairman
SAMUEL BRADHURST, Secretary

GREAT PRIZE EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, Aug 17. Fourteen Magnificent Prizes of rich and elegant Jewelry will be distributed to the holders of certain numbered tickets purchased for this excursion. This feature of the excursion will be under the sole management of the passengers, they appointing a Committee to carry out the same FARE FIFTY CENTS. The splendid and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of Amos-st., a short dock, and Pier No 3 N R., at Beach-st A M Fishing tackle and bait on board. A band of music in attendance.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, Landing at Cornwall, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt Judson Mosley, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 4½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 11 A M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RONNAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of James-st. at 9½ A M., 12½ and 3½ P M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A M., 12¾ and 3½ P M. Pier No 3 North River, 10 A M., 1 and 4 P M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A M., 2 and 6 P M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 122 feet long Apply on board, the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 183 Broadway, up stairs.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—No 200 6th-av.—The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them. N. B.—Theory explained to students

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE—On and after WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1855, Sundays excepted, for ALBANY AND TROY, leaving Depot, corner of White and Centre-streets.

Mail Train at 7 30 A M, stopping at Williams' Bridge and Mail Stations north. Passengers for Lebanon Springs taking this train, arrive at Lebanon at 5 P. M.

Way Express, 3 P M—Stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and stations north, connecting at Chatham Four-Corners with Western Railroad Express Train, arriving at Albany at 10:15 P. M

FROM CITY HALL STATION

Millerton, at 5 P M, stopping at all stations
Croton Falls, at 10 A. M., stopping at all stations.
Croton Falls, at 4 P. M, stopping at all stations above Fordham
White Plains, at 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and stations north.
Williams' Bridge, at 7, 9:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:30, 5:45, 8 and 11 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations

FROM TWENTY SIXTH STREET STATION.

Williams' Bridge at 9 A. M.; White Plains at 11:40 A. M.

Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's offices, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., and 4th-av and 26th at

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK.

New-York Daily Times.

The Louisville Riots.

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

AFFIDAVITS BY EYE-WITNESSES.

The following is the view of the riot—its origin, and through whom it originated, which has been taken by the Know-Nothings of Louisville and their organ. The affidavits published by the *Journal* (K. N.) are numerous and long. They all agree in the statement that the first shot was fired by the Irish, from a grocery kept by a man named McDONALD, in Maine-street. Several testify that a number of Irishmen in and about QUINN'S houses were engaged in procuring arms and ammunition for some days previous to the election. We publish such of the affidavits as seem to us most pertinent.

Condensed from the Louisville Journal (Know-Nothing), Aug 13.

We have not room to give a complete analysis of these affidavits, but it will be seen that they are for the most part the *sworn* statements of respectable and reliable men, who were eye-witnesses of the matters to which they depose. Some of them are statements *upon oath* of *foreigners* and *Catholics*, who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the riot, and some actually were great sufferers thereby.

From the testimony of Mrs. CAROLINE WALL, (whose husband, an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, was in all probability killed in QUINN'S houses,) it appears that for some weeks previous to the election the Irish in the neighborhood where the riot occurred had been procuring arms and preparing for a fight, and that on the Saturday night of the American torch-light procession she had heard these Irishmen say that "*they were led to believe* that the procession would be small *by those who opposed the Know-Nothings*, that she saw many of them with arms, and heard them say that *they intended to attack the procession.*"

JOSEPH HUCKER, a German and a Catholic, who lived in one of QUINN'S houses, (which were burned,) says there were *seventy-five or one hundred Irishmen* living in that row, and they had many visits of their countrymen, that during two or three weeks preceding the election he saw many of them with pistols and guns, and heard one of them, who had several pistols say, on the Saturday before the election, that he was *ready*, that he had been QUINN carrying arms into his house, and that QUINN had *insisted* on his (HUCKER'S) voting, although QUINN knew that he (HUCKER) was not entitled to a vote.

JAMES F. BICKHAM saw the Irish, eight or ten in number, on the morning of the election, moulding a large quantity of bullets in the cellar of one of these houses, and on the same morning, from 10 to 3 o'clock, THOS. W. FLANELL saw numbers of these Irishmen, armed with pistols and bowie-knives, passing in and out from the houses of this row. These men had begged Mrs. WALL'S husband to receive arms in his house. The women had slept in their clothes the previous night, so as to be ready to leave upon the shortest notice, and Mrs. RUBY DODD, and ELIZABETH DODD and MARGARET DODD, her daughters, corroborated all these statements as to the preparations that had been made by the Irish in the neighborhood of Main and Eleventh streets.

Mr. R. H. LEE states that there was but little or no fighting at the Eighth Ward polls during the day and that the foreigners were not at any time driven from the polls.

All the other deponents concur in their history of the commencement of the riot.

The scene is described by one of the witnesses as presenting the appearance of "a sheet of flame." The streets fortunately were quiet, and there were but few persons passing, but every American within sight was made a target for the bullets of these blood-thirsty Irishmen. Poor RHODES was the first victim; he and DOUGHERTY, also mortally wounded, were at the time engaged in performing a friendly act towards O'CONNELL, an Irishmen and a Catholic. GRAHAM fell about the same time. These, then, seem to be the only Americans at that time upon the Square, except those who were forced to flee from the pistols of the three Irishmen who commenced the attack at the corner of Tenth-street. Simultaneous with this firing from QUINN'S houses, two of the Irish who happened at the time to be out of the fort, surrounded the coffee house at the corner of Market and Chapel, and thence in accordance with the plan of operations commenced firing up all American passers by.

It is not necessary here for us to allude to the inhuman cruelty and cold-blooded barbarity of the ferocious creature who deliberately stepped out of the house and finished the murder of RHODES, within sight and hearing of his own home and the door once there; nor need we mention the fact, that there were two men at every window of QUINN'S house, as testified by Mr. WHITE; nor that when the houses were attacked by the Americans infuriated, crazed by the inhuman murder of their friends, there were some fifty Irishmen with guns escaped from the back of these buildings, as stated by Mr. LEE.

There is the testimony; let every one read it carefully and ponder upon it.

Michael O'Connell, on oath, says: I reside on the corner of Chapel and Main streets, Louisville, and keep there a grocery store. On the 6th of August, instant, in the afternoon, Theodore Rhodes and David Dougherty came to my grocery; they were my acquaintances and friends. They informed me that there were drunken men going about this part of the city, and I had better close my grocery. I did so at once; as I closed the doors they left and went on the sidewalk: as they left my doors some one fired from the opposite side of the street from the house of Mr. McDonald, a very clever man, and who I believed knew nothing of it. Rhodes fell when the shot was fired, and died soon after. Dougherty was also shot, but I did not see that. Dougherty and Rhodes were both quiet and perfectly sober. They neither did nor said anything to give offence to any one. They were peaceable and clever, well-behaved gentlemen. Rhodes had just taken bonds with my wife at the door before he was shot. Immediately and at once after Rhodes was shot, about seventeen shots were fired from the same house in quick succession. The shots took effect in my house, and are now to be seen by any one; one of them struck me in the right leg. When these shots were fired I saw no disturbance and heard of none, and there was not the slightest cause for it that I can imagine, and for these shots I believe there would have been no difficulty or disturbance; at any rate they were the beginning, and I am sure the cause of what afterwards occurred. I am an Irishman and a Catholic. MICHAEL O'CONNELL.

Subscribed and sworn to Aug. 9, 1855.
O. H. STRATTAN, Notary Public.

I, Joanna O'Connell, wife of Michael O'Connell, on oath, say: I have heard the above affidavit of my husband read, and know the same is true, and I adopt and make it a part of this affidavit. JOANNA O'CONNELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Aug. 8, 1855.
O. H. STRATTAN, Notary Public.

GENTLEMEN: At your request, I attended at the house of Mr. David Dougherty, and took the following affidavit, which I herewith enclose.
SAMUEL MATLACK, J. P. J. C.

DR. THOMAS J. GRIFFITH and M. THUM.
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8, 1855.

State of Kentucky, Jefferson County, set: This day, David Dougherty states on oath before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said County, that, on the evening of Monday, Aug. 6, 1855, about 4 or 5 o'clock, Theodore Rhodes and himself went to the house of their friend, Mr. M. O'Connell, an Irish grocer, corner of Main and Chapel streets, in an office of courtesy; having rendered the friendly duty, we stepped out, intending to go home, but almost instantly Rhodes was shot down, mortally wounded, and myself shot in shoulder, arm, and side, both of us by an Irishman armed with a double-barreled gun, from the opposite side of the street, in the passage-way of J. McDonald's house. Previous to this there was no mob, no crowd, no difficulty, and but few persons on the street. The shots were as unexpected as an earthquake—it was utterly unprovoked on our part either by word or gesture. There was, up to that time, nobody shooting or knocking down, up or down the street, so far as I could learn or see.

While talking with Mr. O'Connell I was near the front door, and must have heard and seen any hostile or disturbance on the street in that immediate neighborhood. DAVID DOUGHERTY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of August, 1855. SAM'L MATLACK, J. P. J. C.

Mrs. Rubey Dodd states on oath that she resides on the west side of Eleventh-street just north of Main, Louisville. There has been considerable disturbance and excitement among the Irish living in Quinn's houses on Main-street, and that *for nearly two weeks before the late August election she observed them armed passing in and out of the alley in the rear of Long's and Quinn's houses, and heard guns and pistols fired during the nights.* The Long boys and Barney Glassday she observed frequently with arms. She was in constant dread from them.

She observed the Long boys and others, perhaps 8 or 10 in all, just before the firing commenced on Main-street, gather up stones at the corner of Main and Eleventh streets, to throw at some persons passing down Main-street in a furniture car, but they did not throw; presently I heard the firing.

After the fire commenced on Quinn's block, I saw a number of *Americans assisting the women and children to escape and carry their furniture out through the alley back of the houses*, and large quantities of furniture was brought to the opposite side of the street by them, and some of the crowd told *Mrs. Mullen to roll her corn out, that fare would not hurt them*; I have since seen them and they are not hurt.

During the fire on said house I observed Edward Kayhoe and Pat. Long, and some one else who I did not know, on top of Long's house with guns. Kayhoe is living yet, for I have seen him since.
RUBY DODD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, August 10, 1855.
C. H. STRATTAN, Notary Public.

We are daughters of Mrs. Ruby Dodd, and fully concur in the statement above. ELIZABETH DODD.
MARGARET DODD.

Subscribed and sworn to August 10, 1855.
O. H. STRATTAN, Notary Public.

Richard H. Lee, one of the special police of Monday for the Eighth Ward, on oath, says: That he was on Jefferson-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, at about 5 P. M., when he heard the report of firearms on Main-street; he immediately left in the direction of the firing, accompanied by Samuel White, also a policeman, when they got to the corner of Chapel and Main, they found Rhodes dead at that corner; they stooped down to pick him up, when the Irish commenced firing on us out of Quinn's-row, from the opposite side of the street; Tom. White, Sam. White, Dougherty and Affant went across Main-street, when they were fired upon again; at this fire, Graham, who had got in the neighborhood, was shot and killed, and Dougherty was wounded; Affiant then started home, which is on west side of Eleventh, between Main and Monroe, and as he passed the corner of Eleventh, he was fired at by, he thinks, a dozen guns from the windows of Long's house, which is the northeast corner of Eleventh and Main, and owned by Quinn. None of the Americans named above had or exhibited arms. At that time there was no crowd of Americans in sight, nor did affiant see armed Americans in the neighborhood. Soon afterwards, the Americans assembled in the neighborhood and were shot at from the windows on Chapel-street and corner of Market, and here Sam White and Melbourne Scott were shot but not killed. After leaving Chapel-street this second time, affiant was fired at from the back part of Quinn's Row, on Main-street. Affiant saw not less, he thinks, than fifty persons run out from the back of Quinn's Row, toward the canal, many of them armed with guns.

Affiant was at the Eighth Ward polls nearly all day, and states at that place there was little or no fighting, and the foreigners were not driven off from the polls at any time. He made several Dutchmen put up weapons, with which they came to the polls, and which they exhibited in one or two little quarrels that sprang up. RICHARD H. LEE.

Jefferson County, Sct.—Subscribed and sworn to before me, August 9, 1855. J. I. DOZIER, Ex'm'r.

Caroline Wall, wife of John Wall, on oath, says: She is an Irishwomen; her husband is an Irishman, and a Roman Catholic. On the evening of the 6th inst., about 5 o'clock, I was going home from the grocery of Mr. Brown, on Tenth and Market streets, Louisville, passing down Eleventh-street to Main; when I reached Main-street, at Eleventh, I heard the report of firearms, and looked up Main where it came from, and saw a man fall near Chapel-street, and a great many shots were fired in quick succession from the north side of Main-street, direct towards Chapel. The man who was shot and fell, I learned had just came out of O'Connell's grocery, on the corner of Main and Chapel, in company with a man named Dougherty; Rhodes died in a few minutes, as I learned there. There was no crowd about at the time, and but very few people, and no disturbance, save that caused by the shooting. Rhodes was not disturbing any one when shot, that I know of. I saw the shots fired from the windows of Quinn's-row. I think Rhodes had a carpet-bag in his hand when shot. I did not know him, but was informed on inquiry that his name was Rhodes. Dougherty was also shot a moment or two after.

There were a great many Irishmen in Quinn's row, some of whom were relations of my husband, and they were very often together. For some weeks previous to the election of the 6th of August, 1855, they (not my husband) were preparing for a fight, and procured and had many arms, pistols and guns; and, on Saturday night before the election, I saw many of them with arms, and they had resolved, *I heard them say so*, to attack the procession, but it turned out, as they afterwards told my husband, to be too numerous, and so they let it pass. They *had been led to believe* the procession would be small *by those who opposed the Know-Nothings*; this I heard them say. I saw many of them with arms six or eight days before the last election, and they said they were ready for it.

I have not seen my husband since Monday last nor heard of him; I fear he was finally induced to join them in Quinn's row, they had begged him to receive arms in his house, but he declined. We did not live in Quinn's row. her
CAROLINE ✕ WALL.
mark.

Jefferson County, Sct.—Subscribed and sworn to before me, Aug. 10, 1855. J. I. DOZIER, Examiner.

Basil Rhodes, on oath, says: I am the father of Theodore Rhodes, who was killed on Monday evening, Aug. 6, inst., at Main and Chapel streets, Louisville. I reside at the corner of Main and Eleventh streets. Chapel is between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

About 5 o'clock P. M. of that day I was sitting at my door, when I heard the report of firearms, and on looking up Main I saw my Theodore fall at Main and Chapel; in an instant I heard twenty or thirty shots fired in rapid succession, as quick as to seem to be a volley; the shots were fired from the north side of Main; my son was on the south side of Main when he fell; I could see him distinctly; he raised his head, and was in a reclining position, when I saw a man fire from the north side of Main to within 10 or 12 feet of my son and deliberately shoot at my son three times with a revolver when my son fell back, and did not move again; the man ran at once back to Quinn's row, whence he came; this all occurred in a moment; I had at the moment I saw my son fall started towards him, but the firing from Quinn's row was very rapid, and I did not for a moment of two approach my son's body; I saw he was dead, for he did not move after the man fired his pistol at him; at the time there was no crowd in the street and no disturbance but the firing above named; I saw no crowd until some time after; I removed the body of my son, and, while so doing I heard other reports of firearms, and, looking around, saw young Graham fall; he died in a few minutes; Graham had a family. He was shot in the neck and in the forehead. Irishmen seemed to be coming toward me when he fell.

My son was a very tall man and wore a broad brim white hat, and was easily recognized at the distance I was from him; while reclining he seemed to beckon with his hand to some one for help; he was sober, and a sober man in his habits; he was very quiet, peaceable and inoffensive, as I think; up to this time there had been no disturbance on Main in that part of the city. B. RHODES.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Set.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, Aug 10, 1855.
J. I. DOZIER, Examiner.

Lester Parker, on oath, says that, on the 6th of August inst., the election day, about 4 or 5 o'clock he was going down Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville, and saw Theodore Rhodes just behind him; they walked on as far as Pickett's warehouse, corner of Eighth and Main, when affiant stopped and Rhodes went on down Main towards Chapel; Rhodes had in his hand a carpet-sack; I have known him for fourteen or fifteen years well, and know he was then sober and had always been a very sober, hard-working, industrious man; he was also a man remarkable for his peaceable and quiet disposition. I never knew or heard of his quarreling or fighting in my life; he was a man of *beauty*.

A few moments after Rhodes left me, and no more than ten or fifteen, I heard the report of firearms, and, looking down, I saw that the firing proceeded from the house of McDonald, an Irish grocer, on the north side of Main, opposite Chapel-street, from the alley above his house; also from the house belonging to Mr. Quinn, on the corner of Eleventh and Main, occupied by Dennie Riordan. The firing was very brisk and rapid; at least some thirty shots were fired in a minute or so; the flashes from the windows of McDonald's house assumed the appearance of a sheet of flame. At the time there was no crowd of persons in the street; a few persons were passing along the street, and very few. There was no disturbance then at the time, and no considerable assemblage for twenty or thirty minutes afterwards. A few shots were fired at McDonald's house in fifteen or twenty minutes after the first firing from McDonald's. I live at Portland, below Louisville. During the fire, affiant was assisting to save the property, when an old Irish woman came out of one of Quinn's houses, and said to him, (affiant,) "*Oh! Sir, if it had not been for Burns, none of this trouble would have happened; he was the cause of all this shooting.*"
L. L. PARKER.

Subscribed and sworn to Aug. 9, 1855, before me.
O. H. STRATTAN, N. P.

George M. Kirk states, that, on the day of the election, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, he was going down Market-street to the Eighth Ward polls, and was stopped on his way near the upper end of the Lower Market-house. In a few minutes he saw several shots fired out of the upper windows of a house at the lower side of Chapel-street on Market. Affiant believes that the shots were discharged from muskets or shot-guns upon some eight or ten passers-by, who seemed to be going along the street without any exhibition of hostility, or even of consciousness of the violence contemplated upon them. Two or three Americans were wounded. One was reported to be killed. The wounded retreated. They had no arms and rallied for some. In a few minutes, several new volleys were fired upon a small crowd passing down to see what was going on. Affiant saw one man wounded in the second volley, and several others were reported to be wounded. A number of shots struck the Market-house, where they can be seen. Affiant was unable to see the slightest provocation at the place aforesaid for either of the volleys of firing. He did not see any armed persons outside of the house from which the shots were fired. At or about the same time several Americans were shot on Main-street, as he was informed, from Quinn's row. This affiant went immediately around to Main-street, and a dead American was being hauled away by Mr. Coche in a wagon. He had been shot through the breast. GEORGE M. KIRK.

Sworn to and subscribed before C. W. Logan, Notary Public for Jefferson Co., this 10th day of August, 1855. C. W. LOGAN, Notary Public.

Joseph Hucker, on oath, says he resided on the 6th of August in one of QUINN'S houses, in what is called Quinn's-row, on the north side of Main-street, between Tenth and Eleventh, Louisville; he resided there about seven months; on that day he heard, while in his house, a report of firearms, and on looking out of the window he saw a man lying on the sidewalk, near O'Connell's grocery, on the corner of Maine and Chapel-streets, and in a few moments saw an Irishman pass over from McDonald's grocery, situated opposite O'Connell's, and on the north side of Main, having in one hand a revolver, and in the other a gun; he got within ten or twelve feet of the man lying on the sidewalk, and deliberately shot him in the forehead. I saw the blood come from the wound and also from a wound in the breast; the man never moved afterwards, I think; at this time there was no crowd there, and no one on the street that I saw, except the dead man and the one who shot him; but in a few moments some persons came and removed the dead body; a man, an American, then told me I had better close the shutters of my window or I might be injured; and I did so at once; he offered me no injury, but borrowed my gun to fight the Irish with, who were firing from McDonald's house and other Irish houses along the row; he took the gun away and I did not get it till to-day.

The Irish all along the row were well armed, most of them having two pistols each, and also a gun. There were about 75 or 100 Irishmen living in that row, I think, and they had many visitors of their countrymen. I saw many of them often with pistols and guns during the two or three weeks preceding the August election of 1855, and one of them, who had several pistols, told a man in my hearing on Saturday before the election, that he was ready. Two or three weeks ago I saw Mr. QUINN carry a double-barreled shot gun into his house at two different times. *On the night of the riot there was a keg of powder in the alley opposite* QUINN'S *houses*, which I covered up with bedclothes to prevent explosions. Mr. QUINN called on me and insisted upon my voting, notwithstanding I had told him that I was not naturalized.

No violence was offered to me or my family. The Americans aided me and my family to remove out of my house which was burned, and told me to leave there or the Irish might shoot me. I am a German by birth and a Catholic in religion. JOSEPH HUCKER.

Jefferson County, sct.—Subscribed and sworn to before me Aug 9, 1855. J. I. DOZIER, Examiner.

Thomas W. Flavell states on oath: That he is a nurse at the Louisville Almshouse; that he was in a house (to see some women of his acquaintance) opposite Quinn's-row, on Main-street, between Chapel and Eleventh streets, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock on Monday, Aug 6, inst. He observed in Quinn's houses numerous men armed with pistols and bowie knives; that he saw Irishmen passing in and out all the time, and armed with pistols; that these men saw him and seemed unwilling to allow him to leave the house, and acted as if they thought he was a spy. He states that he escaped from the house while some drays were on the street and when the men were not noticing him. He does not think he would have been allowed to leave the house, had the men noticed him going away. The women he visited at said house told him that on the preceding night (Sunday) they slept in their clothes, so as to be able to leave on the shortest notice. I am an Englishman. THOS. W. FLAVELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Aug 9, 1855.
O. H. STRATTON, N. P.

The undersigned is keeper of the Louisville Almshouse, and says he believes the statements of Thos. W. Flavell can be relied upon as true.
W. A. GAILBREATH.

J. F. Bickham, being sworn, says he keeps a grocery store on the north side of Market-street, near Eleventh, Louisville. About half past seven o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug. 6, inst., I was walking up Eleventh-street towards Main; at that time I lived on Eleventh-street; As I passed the cellar door of Long's house fronting on Eleventh-street, I heard some Irishmen talking, and looked down in the cellar and saw so Irishmen have a pair of bullet-moulds in his hands capable of moulding five or six bullets at one time; they were about six inches long; and I noticed the necks of numerous bullets lying on the ground, and am confident they were engaged in moulding bullets. There were about eight or ten Irishmen in the party.
JAMES F. BICKHAM.

Subscribed and sworn to Aug. 10, 1855.
O. H. STRATTAN, N. P.

EPIDEMICS.

The Health of New-Orleans.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Aug 8.

From the gratulatory articles which appeared from time to time in some of our city papers, our citizens were inclined to indulge the hope that there would be a sensible diminution of the fever during the past week. A little reflection should have satisfied them that such hopes are altogether illusory. Although there may be great contrariety of opinion in reference to the origin and treatment of yellow fever, there are certain marked incidents in its history about which there is no dispute; and one of these is the regularity and uniformity of its duration. The records show us that these epidemics run their course, and with a degree of uniformity that gives the disease a marked and peculiar feature. They have their gradual rise to a culminating point, and then a corresponding decline and fall. Such has been the history of all the epidemics of yellow fever that have occurred in this city.

A few facts by way of illustration, may be of interest. In 1847, the period from the first reported case to its highest point of mortality, was sixty days; in 1853, it was seventy-nine days, and in 1854, sixty eight days. Physicians say that the average duration of a yellow fever epidemic, as such, is from sixty to seventy days. The first officially reported case in the papers the present year was on the 30th of June, so that reasoning on the above premises, it will continue on the succeeding scale until the 9th of September. Such will be the progress of the present fever, promising that it will correspond with the history of the rise, fall and decline of all previous fever epidemics.

The fever the present year is full one month earlier than it was in 1854, and also earlier than it was in 1847, but later than in 1853. The deaths for the week ending Aug. 6, 1847, were 193—or a fraction over 17 per day; week ending Aug. 6, 1853, 1,036—or 148 per day; week ending Aug. 6, 1854, 98—or 4 per day; and the week ending Aug. 6, 1855, 399—or 57 per day.

From these data our readers will be able to draw their own conclusions, and form conjectures in regard to its duration, which may be just as accurate as those orphered out by editors at desks. If the character of the present fever does not differ materially from those which have preceded it, we have every reason to expect an increase perhaps for some three or four weeks. This increase, in all probability, will be very gradual, and the aggregate of mortality at the termination, we hope and believe will be less than in former epidemic years, and for the very satisfactory reason that there is a deficiency of material, and besides, as we are told by those who are competent to judge, the fever producer is less powerful.

We are pained to say that the weather at the present time is most unpropitious; we have daily succession of showers, and the nights are as cool as in the month of October.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 15.

The yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth is considerably on the increase, notwithstanding the great decrease of population. The doctors, we see, are courageously performing their duty, although the disease is thinning their numbers. Dr. PACKER died of the fever on Saturday. Drs. CONRAD, SPRATLEY and SHOOLFIELD were all down with the epidemic, but were recovering. A subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the fever was started in Norfolk on Friday morning, and in less than two hours $2,200 were raised. The *Herald* thinks the amount will reach $3,000. A "Howard" Association is to be organized, more efficiently to aid the sick. The new cases of fever are of a mild, manageable type. The provisions are becoming scarce, and it will not be long, says the *Herald*, before some of the afflicted will be suffering from starvation. The following terrible scene is related in a letter from Portsmouth:

A citizen passing on his way to bury a relative, heard the most heart-rending groans of men and screams of women proceeding from a house near by, and went in to discover the cause. He found two men with the corpse of a woman, and in taking which down stairs, they had jammed it at the turning. He assisted them to release the body, and they then deserted it, and it was some time before he could bribe even a negro to bury it. Passing through the house he saw eight men in one room, all down with the fever, lying about on the floor, and in their midst was the body of a robust looking companion who had died during the night, his comrades being too weak to lift the corpse out. The gentleman who witnessed this scene had himself buried nine of his own relatives.

The Refugees from Portsmouth and Norfolk —Employment Furnished Them.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.

The existing epidemic at Portsmouth and Norfolk has had the effect to separate families long united, and compelled them to seek shelter in various places. Many families have arrived here, and to the praise of our master mechanics be it recorded that in every instance where employment could be given the worthy workmen of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport have been promptly enlisted upon the rolls. As soon as comfortably located here, the inquiry of one branch or member of a family is naturally, "What has been the fate of those others we hold dear?" In some instances I have witnessed the quick recognition and almost frantic grasp of friendship between friends who supposed they were parted forever.

Guano a Preventive of Yellow Fever.

From the Baltimore Sun.

We lately copied from a Norfolk paper a statement that Commodore COOKE, of the U. S. ship *St. Louis*, while on the coast of Brazil, had found guano to be a preventive of yellow fever, and that he had purchased the article to bring home for farming purposes. Com. C. has published a card, in which he says the guano consisted of only one bag, presented to him by a friend (a guano-dealer) in Montevideo, where his ship was lying at the time. He then adds:

No opportunity then offering of sending the guano direct to the United States, it was ordered to be placed in the bag rack on the berth deck of the *St Louis*, where it remained many months without being particularly thought of. During the time the ship visited Rio in company with the frigate *Brandywine*, where the yellow fever prevailed. After remaining in port sufficiently long to water and provision the ships, they proceeded to sea, where the yellow fever soon made its appearance on board the *Brandywine*, carrying off several officers and a number of the crew the *St. Louis* escaping entirely. This gave rise to some reflecting on my part to know how it was that the ship I commanded should be exempt from the malady, whilst vessels of almost every nation in port were suffering. So it occurred to me that the guano, under Divine influence might have had an agency in the matter; hence, some months after, when duty required that the ship should again visit the same port, where the yellow fever was still raging, I determined to give the guano a more effectual trial, and had it divided for more equal distribution, by putting it into four bags, two on each side of the berth-deck, where it was kept. After remaining in port for several days to accomplish the object of my visit, the ship again put to sea, where we went with a prosperous gale, rejoicing on our way, entirely free from all malignant diseases.

From the Rio Grande—Camargo Taken.

In regard to the movements on the Rio Grande, we find the following in a Goliad paper:

I learned while in Matamoros yesterday, that the Federals had taken Camargo, and the fact seems to be confirmed here by the arrival of private couriers.

The Central troops, 300 strong, marched out without firing a gun, and the Federals marched in. The Centralas were under the command of Colonel SARRIAGO, who was for many years the commandant in La Bahia. He is well remembered by the old Texans; his rank was Captain only, then. He is a great villain to my own knowledge, having had some transactions with him in Matamoros a few months ago. Gen WOLL has made all the necessary preparations for a siege, but it will do no good, mark the prediction. There are only 300 troops in the city now, but the entire central force on the Rio Grande will surrender in less than fifty hours. The Federals will follow them down from Camargo to Matamoros, and then a battle will ensue which will end the Revolution in Northern Mexico.

It is currently reported on both sides of the river, that JUAN B. GARZA, the man whom the insurgents have declared to be Governor, has issued his proclamation for the assembling of a Legislature at Victoria, the old capital, ins anter.

WOLL only has four pieces of a tillery, two sixes and two nines, all brass pieces, and drawn by mules instead of horses, a new feature in the management of flying artillery.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Dr. J. W. RANNEY'S Report, adverse to the proposition passed by the Aldermen, which was presented to the Councilmen on Monday night, was, by special order, to have enjoyed the consideration of that Board last evening,—but it was not reached. The report was a good, strong one, and we shall be glad to see it in print, as soon as the Corporation Printers can turn it out.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—TUESDAY.

Before Mr. Bingham, U. S. C.

The United States vs. Manuel Echevire.—The defendant was held chargeable with having violated the laws of the United States against the Slave-Trade. It was alleged that he had fitted out the schooner *Mary Jane Peck* for a voyage to the African Coast, in 1854.

The decision of the Commissioner was, that there was sufficient ovidence to hold the defendant to bail, to abide the action of a Grand Jury.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Great Cure for Female Complaints will be found in HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females would appear incredible to the citizens of the Union if the fact were not daily confirmed. A trial will insure their recommendation. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden lane, N. Y., and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOMS, No. 374 BROADWAY.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Patent Self-Cleaning Furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Too much cannot be said of the excellent management of this house. The National is no longer considered a minor Theatre, but its title now is "The Model Theatre." "O'Neal the Great," with Mr. J. R. SCOTT; the new pantomime, "The Magic Barrego," with Mons. SCHMIDT and Mlle. THERESE, and a Farce to-night.

[Advertisement.]

ALL AUGE SUFFERERS and
ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE IN
EVERY PART OF THE WORLD
SHOULD READ THE ADVERTISEMENT of
RHODE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which is
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE.

MARRIED.

At Oneida, Madison County, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Aug. 11, by Rev. F. Frelinghuysen Judd, LYMAN DENISON, of this City, to MARY CAROLINE, daughter of N. H. Wilber, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, after a lingering illness, MARIA, relict of the late Bernard McCartin, Esq., aged 50 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elvina Finds, No. 84 Christopher-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug 15, SARAH MARIA, daughter of Nicholas Lawrence McChesney, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, No. 1 Washington-place, Pacific-st., on Thursday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

At Bushwick, L. I., on Wednesday morning, HANNAH JANE, after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, youngest daughter of Henry and Jane Bushwick, aged 17 years and 7 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Cook-st., above Bushwick av., to the Cross Roads Bushwick.

"None knew her but to love her,
Nor named her but to praise."

In Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 13, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of E. W. and Mary Wheeler, and only granddaughter of Simon Munroe, Esq., of that place.

"The child that we have loved is gone to Heaven,
And by this gate of flowers we've passed away."

We would that each one who loved her little winning ways, her sweet smile, her loving eyes and pleasing prattle so musical to our ears,—how could we part with them? Our hearts yearned in agony at the thought of her going. But she has gone, the precious one. Our lovely flower has withered, its bloom has faded; its leaves have dropped, but it is not dead. The "Reaper's" love spell preserves its beauty and fragrance.

"In the fields of Heb'aven above"
"He gazed on the flowers with tearful eyes,
He kissed their drooping leaves;
It was for the Lord of Paradise,
He bound them in his sleeves."

It is a sweet thought, that the little flower that we watched with such tender care and love here, will bud and blossom under the Saviour's watchful eye. The parterre of Heaven will blow over it, and angelic hands shall cultivate the ever-young beauties.

We will not mourn the blessed change. Safe in Heaven, and no more ill. None of the sorrows, none of the sins of life! The down of innocence yet smooth on her cheek. Could a long and time of trial, with its bitterness of suffering and deep woes, give her a happier end? We would not *dare* bring her back. Safety in Heaven for the hazards of life! Oh no! we would follow her. And now the buds our hearts to that blessed place. This gentle lamb of ours in the Saviour's bosom, with Her tiny hand beckons us to follow the kind Shepherd. God help us on our way. M.

At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug 14, GEORGE ASA, youngest son of John H. and Jane A. Mott aged 6 months and 13 days.

At Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, DAVID HARRIOTT, in the 67th year of his age, formerly of New-York.

At Manchester, Vt., on Monday, Aug. 13, Miss HELEN, daughter of the late Hugh Munro, Esq., in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 66 Amity st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... Aug. 15.

$3,000	Tennessee 6s	90	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	103½
10,000	Ind State 6s	100	100	do	103½
10,000	Missouri 6s	94½	100	do	103½
18,000	do	b3 95½	500	do	103½
2,500	Ill Cen R. R. 8s	88	50	do	103½
6,000	Mad Riv 3d M 8s	77	200	Erie Railroad	53
2,000	Har 2d Mort. 6s	91	150	do	54
200	Cleve & Pitts. R. R.	74	300	do	b3 53
40	do	74	100	do	b60 58½
50	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	110½	250	Harlem Railroad	29
200	Nicar. Transit Co	b60 21	200	do	s30 29½
100	do	s60 19½	100	Reading Railroad	s60 98
500	do	b15 20	200	do	s3 98½
200	do	b30 20	100	do	s3 98½
200	do	b30 20	100	do	b60 101
150	do	b7 20	900	do	b6 98½
100	Cumber. Coal Co	s15 28½	200	do	s30 98½
100	do	b10 29	1200	do	b15 98½
150	do	s15 29½	300	do	s60 98½
100	do	s3 28½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$6,000 Chicago & Miss R. R. 1st mort., Int. added... 65
7,000 Ohio & Miss R. R. 1st mort., E. D., Int. add... 45
£1,000 Cin. and Chicago R. R. 1st mort., Int. added. 70
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co..... 85
6 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co..... 33
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co..... 40
700 shares Sheiden Mining Co., (@ $5 paid in,)... 5c.

After the Stocks were disposed of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *St Louis*, of 2,000 tons, carpenters' measurement, was sold for $245 000. According to the terms of the sale, the Pacific Mail Steamship Stock would be taken in payment.

Sixteen twentieths of the steamer *Francis Skiddy*, as she lies at Newburg, with all her furniture, tackle and apparel, were sold for $30,000.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. MULLER:

$3,000 Evans. and Ill. R. R. 1st Mort., int. added.. 87½
20 shares Farmers' & Citizens' Bk. of Long Island 55½
30 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank 141
7 shares Morris and Essex Railroad 105

ALBERT H. NICHLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Erie 2d Mort. Bds	100	50	Hampshire Coal Co	6
10,000	Indiana state 5s	s3 85	42	N. Y. Cen R. R.	s.c. 103½
10,000	Missouri 6s	94½	100	do	b45 103½
18,000	do	b3 95½	500	do	cpc 103½
2,500	Ill Cen R. R. 8s	88	50	do	ops 103½
6,000	Mad Riv 3d M 8s	77	200	Erie Railroad	53

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Declaration, Platform and Constitution of the Republican Association of Washington, District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Whereas, by the repeal of the eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, the territories of Kansas and Nebraska have been opened to the introduction of Slavery, and all the compromises, real or imaginary, upon that subject, are thus violated and annulled, and deep dishonor inflicted upon the age in which we live.

Now, therefore, in cooperation with all those throughout the land who oppose this and other similar measures, which we deem to be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and which are designed to extend and perpetuate Slavery, we do associate ourselves together, under the name and title of the Republican Association of Washington, D. C.

And we adopt the following as our political platform, to wit:

First, That Congress possesses no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States; but that, outside of State jurisdiction, the constitutional powers of the Federal Government should be exerted to secure life, liberty and happiness to all men; and therefore,

Second, There should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the territories of the United States.

Third, The people are the rightful source of all political power; and all officers should, as far as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote of the people.

Fourth, Candidates for political offices should be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, and pledged to support the principles of this platform by all lawful and constitutional means.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. Any person may become a member of this Association on subscribing to its Platform and Constitution.

ART. II. The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice Presidents, three Directors, Treasurer, Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary, who shall serve until such a day as the Association shall appoint as the time for the annual meeting; and thereafter, the officers shall be elected annually.

ART. III. The three directors, with the President, Secretaries and Treasurer, shall constitute a Committee to attend to the proper distribution of such funds as may be placed at their disposal by the Association, and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned them.

ART. IV. The funds of the Association shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of the necessary contingent expenses of the same, for the purchase and circulation of important documents and information, and in the use of such means as may have a tendency to advance the principles laid down in our principles.

ART. V. In order to secure concert of action, the more direct interchange of intelligence, and general cooperation throughout the country, we invite the formation of a similar Association in any State, county, city or village, in the Union, whose officers shall be *ex officio* members of this Association, and who are requested to report to this Association the names of their officers and number of members, for general information of the whole.

ART. VI. This Association may at any time, as a mark of respect, elect to the office of Honorary Vice-President, or to honorary membership any distinguished or influential gentleman, whether a resident or non-resident, provided he be known to favor our platform and constitution.

ART. VII. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any of its regular meetings.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Republican or Fusion meeting in Chapman's Hall to-day is quite fully attended. Among the prominent persons present are Hon. Samuel Hoar, F. S.; Charles Francis Adams, F. S.; Hon. James Duncan, Whig; R. H. Dana, F. S., and others. Hon. C. Goodrich, of Stockbridge, presides. Among the Vice Presidents are ex-Governor Boutwell, Dem; Lieutenant Governor Brown, K. N., and John W. Foster, K. N.

The meeting continued in session until late in the afternoon. Speeches were made by SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord; JAMES H. DUNCAN, of Haverhill; RICHARD H. DANA, AMASA WALKER, JOHN C. [illegible], ELIHU WRIGHT, and others. The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That the time has fully come for the people of [illegible] to act in concert with the friends of freedom throughout the Union, with a view of resisting the further encroachments of Slavery.

Resolved, That as a means to this end there should be an early assemblage of the people of this Commonwealth in Mass Convention.

A committee of one from each county, with SAMUEL HOAR as chairman, was appointed for consultation with political organizations, and to call a Mass State Convention in favor of the fusion movement at an early day.

The meeting, though not numerously attended, was highly respectable in character and quite enthusiastic.

Relief for the Sufferers from Yellow Fever.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 16.

A meeting of merchants was held in the Exchange at noon to-day, for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.

A Committee of fifty was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the sufferers.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Our merchants held a meeting to-day at the Exchange, with a view of affording relief to the sufferers from yellow fever.

The Norfolk papers of the 14th inst. state that NACK TATEM, Chief Inspector of the Navy-yard, is dead. HUNTER WOODS, Mayor of the City, ill—and Dr. SYLVESTER dying. The fever has extended from the infected district to the upper part of Norfolk. T. G. BROUGHAM, Jr., son of the editor of the *Herald* is in a dying state. There is great difficulty in getting nurses, and ten dollars per night is charged

There are not more than 1,500 people now in Portsmouth. Col. JOHN HARPER, JOHN S. DAVIS and NATHANIEL MANNING, are among the dead. Many other prominent citizens are ill.

Three thousand dollars were contributed by the meeting, and provisions were purchased and dispatched by the boat for Norfolk to-night.

Yellow Fever in Virginia—Sloop-of-War Marion Condemned.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Southern mail, as late as due, is to hand.

There were four deaths from yellow fever at Norfolk during the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Wednesday, and the alarm had somewhat abated. Captain BARRON was convalescent, but his daughter continued very low. Captain JAMES HENDERSON was in a dying state.

The deaths at Portsmouth have averaged eight per day.

The sloop-of-war *Marion* has returned home without waiting for orders from the Navy Department, as she has been condemned as unseaworthy.

Maryland Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Our State Democratic Convention to-day nominated W. W. BOWIE, of Prince George's County, for State Comptroller, and GEORGE GALE, of Kent County, for Lottery Commissioner.

Another Robbery at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The room of W. E. MCMASTERS, who is in lodgings from the Union Hotel, was robbed last night of notes against private individuals to the extent of $1,200, a certificate of deposit in the Crouse Bank of $400; do. in the Bank of Auburn of $320. Bills on the Atalanta Bank, Georgia, for $70, and a diamond ring. There is no clue to the robbers.

The Women's Rights Convention is still going on. Mrs. BAKEWELL, better known as LUCY STONE, arrived last night, and addressed the Convention this morning.

Mail Robbers Arrested.

HARRISON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

HENRY GLADY was arrested here to-day, for robbing the mail, on board the packet-boat *Dauphin*, and committed in default of bail for $2,000. He was arrested by ARTHUR HUGHES, special agent of the Post Office Department.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

BEDFORD, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 16.

The application of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON for a writ of *habeas corpus*, was argued this morning in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by Messrs. GILPIN and MEREDITH, for nearly three hours. The Court is now in consultation, all the Judges being present. The speeches are very able.

The Supreme Court, without giving any decision in this case, adjourned to meet at Sunbury on the first Monday in October.

Fire at Port Deposit.

PORT DEPOSIT, Thursday, Aug. 16.

A fire occurred here this morning, destroying WILEY & THOMPSON'S sash factory, planing mill and warehouses; DAVIS & Co.'s warehouse and lumber yard; LANAHAN & SON'S office, and the dwellings of DAVID KENNEDY and EPHRAIM CORNISH. The loss is about $50,000. Insurance only $7,000.

A Man Gored to Death by a Bull.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

SOLOMON CHILDS, a respectable farmer of Waltham, Mass., was gored to death, yesterday, by a bull. He was attempting to chain the animal in his barn.

Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Official returns from 74 counties in Kentucky, and the reported majorities from remaining counties reduce the majority of MOREHEAD, K. N., for Governor to 4,200.

New-Jersey State Temperance Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The New-Jersey State Temperance Convention met at Camden to day, and was fully attended. Independent political action was recommended.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The river is standing at five feet three inches. Freights continue low.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gov. Reeder and the Administration—The Yellow Fever at the South—Departure of the President—Gov. Wise and Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug 15, 1855.

We may expect some interesting disclosures from Governor REEDER on his return to the East, and if a public reception be given him at New-York, his speech will probably occasion a deeper excitement at Washington than his confirmation of the charges against the Missouri mob in the speech at Easton. Gov. REEDER possesses the proofs that he was directed by the Administration to postpone the election for members of the Territorial Legislature, to such a time as would be most favorable to the colonization of voters from Missouri; and it is alleged that information was given to the leaders of the gang that such orders had been sent to Kansas. A part of these expected revelations relate to the land speculations. Governor REEDER never made a secret of his intended purchases here or anywhere, and it is freely admitted that he would never have been questioned as to their propriety, had he consented to commission all the legislative candidates fraudulently returned for seats. Not only were these speculations known in Washington, but they were approved, and persons very high in the confidence and employment of the Administration participated in them. Some of these parties were likewise shareholders in the Superior City speculation on Lake Superior. It need occasion no surprise if it should turn out that SHANNON, the new Governor, was a partner in both enterprises, for though I am not aware of any specific facts bearing out the suspicion, I know that he was the constant and intimate associate of the speculators in Superior corner lots.

The fever at Portsmouth and Norfolk has produced a general panic along the Chesapeake and Potomac, and those water courses communicating with the infected places. The terror has reached even Washington, unquestionably one of the healthiest places in the Union. There has been a general evacuation of the small towns below us for the mountains and the North—never has the political capital, within my recollection, been more completely deserted, and I cannot help perceiving that the fear of pestilence has its share in driving away our residents, and keeping away visitors, though there never was less occasion for apprehension.

The President has left with Senator MASON for the Sulphur baths, and it was only judicious in him to do so. The location of the White House has long been noted for its insalubrity. The thick and marky political atmosphere which surrounds it, has perhaps its influence in attracting and condensing the poisonous vapors from the shoal in front, which at low water is little better than a marsh. This malaria cannot be safely breathed during August and September, and a life so precious as that of Gen. PIERCE should surely be guarded against unnecessary risk.

The beauty of the situation of the White House, and its general suitableness for an Executive residence, are admitted, but in view of its liability to typhus and bilious fevers, a mansion within the district adapted for residence during the sickly season ought to be built. The suggestion has often been made, and the subject will be urged upon Congress during the forthcoming session. The cost of the new Versailles or Windsor need not exceed half a million of dollars, and Congress will cheerfully provide the means. Speculators are already busily canvassing the chances of a good thing in these necessary expenditures, and the prices of all eligible locations out of town have gone up accordingly.

While the Richmond *Enquirer* is devising the ways and means of taking Virginia out of the Union by means of iron roads, and other modifications of cold iron, in hissing editorials, Mr. WISE is seeking to anchor her therein by "honey-fugling"—a Tuckahoe equivalent for blarneying—letters to the New-York Barnburners. Now the Barnburners, you know, are or were Free-Soilers, and in Virginia a Free-Soiler is an Abolitionist. Of course so serious a slip was instantly noticed by the Anti-Abolition journals of Virginia, that is by all of them, and the Governor elect was called upon in one general scream of astonishment to explain himself. This he does in a very moderate and unwise-like manner, by saying that he did not know his New-York correspondents were Abolitionists, and that by-gones had better be by-gones. This little episode clearly enough shows that WISE is in training for the Presidency, and is the first open indication of the smothered feud between his partisans and those of Senator HUNTER, who has also been entered for competition.

I have heretofore predicted, and I renew the prophesy, that WISE, as Governor, will give the Virginia democracy more trouble than any of his predecessors, and that when they caught that distinguished convert from Whiggery and Tylerism, they caught a Tartar.

It appears probable that Mr. CULLOM, of Tennessee, a Know-Nothing Whig, has been beaten by Col. SAVAGE, a Democrat, who also professed Know-Nothingism, but seceded. This is to be deeply regretted. Gen. CULLOM is a bold, eloquent, and just man, and was looked upon as the best surviving representative of the old Whig spirit of Tennessee. Col. SAVAGE will prove himself an uncompromising Democrat, and all the more so because he has been compromised by Know-Nothingism.

AQUIDAY.

HARVEST REPORTS.

From Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. 95 Nassau-street.

INDIANA.

WHITE COUNTY.—The crops of all kinds in this county are better than they have been for ten years. The corn and wheat crops especially are very fine, and the planting was unusually large.

ST. JOSEPH'S COUNTY.—The damage done to outstanding wheat by the protracted rain and heat, although very serious, is not so bad as anticipated. Corn is doing finely. A large amount of wheat was put in, and this valley will furnish a large surplus.

OHIO.

KNOX COUNTY.—Oats and hay the very best. Corn good. Wheat more than an average crop. Potatoes in abundance.

PUTNAM COUNTY.—The wheat is gathered, and is an extraordinary yield for the quantity sown, which was, however, unusually small, say one-third of the ordinary number of acres. I am satisfied, however, it will yield an average of double the usual amount to the acre. Owing to the long and heavy rains in the months of June and July, corn will not be as good as usual; and unless frost holds off late, this crop will fall considerably short of our expectations; still there will be a large surplus. Oats never were as good, and an abundant crop has been harvested. The above are our staple products.

ASHTABULA COUNTY.—This is a dairy and stock county mainly, though the amount of wheat is increasing, and very good this year. All crops are quite satisfactory. The pastures are in fine condition, and the Fall crop of butter and cheese will be large. Corn is the poorest crop; some fields are very uneven, others are uncommonly fine, and the average will be a good crop.

LAKE COUNTY.—A stock and dairy county chiefly, and all in small farms. Crops of all kinds are unusually good this year, and like New-England farmers all will have something to sell. Corn, oats, potatoes, wool, butter, cheese and cattle will be abundant and cheap. Hay and pasturage never were better. The damage done by rain in this County is comparatively trifling.

GEAUGA COUNTY.—This is mostly a stock raising and dairy county, producing cheese, wool, beef, &c.

Crops this year uncommonly good; grass and hay seldom as good. Oats very heavy. Fruit abundant. Potatoes three times the usual quantity planted, and the prospect could hardly be better.

Corn will be the poorest crop; it has been late and backward all the season, and is in many fields very uneven—it will be a medium crop.

ARKANSAS.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY.—The prospects of the growing crop are of the most flattering character. Should the favorable season continue, the yield will be unprecedented. The harvest of corn and wheat will be very large. Cotton will be over an average.

NEW-YORK.

CAYUGA COUNTY—AUBURN.—The crops generally are good. Wheat has been somewhat injured by rains, but is now being harvested in better order than was anticipated. The yield is large for this County, and will be but little depreciated in value. Barley is an average crop. Oats very large. Corn not as good as usual on account of wet weather. Potatoes, a large crop if not rotten. Some fears of rot. On the whole the farmers of this County will do well this year.

GENOA.—Crops were never better in this section, with the exception of corn, which has suffered from the heat and excessive rains, but still will be a fair crop. In oats, wheat and barley we have an abundant yield. Apples will be a fair crop, but not excessive. Peaches a total failure. In some localities potatoes already show indications of disease. Wheat is nearly all secured in good condition.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—The harvest in this county promises to yield a much larger return for the labors of the husbandman than usual, excepting wheat, which was almost entirely killed by the Winter, and what was left was finished by the Hessian fly. Part of the rye crop has been injured from five to ten per cent, by the wet weather. It will be good for distilling purposes, though not for bread. Oats heavy, and mostly gathered. Hay, corn and potatoes promise an abundant yield. Hay somewhat damaged by the last year's drouth.

TENNESSEE.

ORION COUNTY.—The wheat crop of this year doubles any previous crop per acre, making an average of eighteen or twenty bushels per acre. The prospect of the corn crop is extraordinary—promising an unparalleled yield.

Williams College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.

The exercises of Commencement week at Williams opened on Sabbath afternoon, with President HOPKINS' Baccalaureate. It was one of his most able and eloquent efforts. He discoursed from the text: "Perfect love casteth out fear." The sermon will probably be published by the Graduating Class.

In the evening, Prof. SMITH, of Union Theological Seminary, delivered the annual discourse before the Mills Theological Society. He aimed to show the adaptedness of Christianity for universal diffusion. We have not space in which to convey a just idea of the performance, except by saying that it was worthy of the man and the subject.

On Monday evening, DODWORTH'S Band gave a concert, which was largely attended. All Monday and the day following, graduates poured in, until there is hardly room enough left in the town for another person.

On Tuesday morning, the Alumni met in the Chapel, to the number of two hundred or over. No business was transacted, except the reading of obituaries of those who have died during the past year. The announcement of the decease of JOB S. OLIN, Esq., called forth eulogiums from many members of his class. The Alumni are to meet again, and take action with regard to Col. WILLIAMS' monument and the Mills Park.

At 2 P. M. the new Natural History building was "dedicated," of which more anon.

At 3 P. M. the Alumni again assembled to listen to the orator and poet of the day. The orator was T. S. WHITE, Esq., of Lowell; poet, E. W. B. CANNING, Stockbridge. The subject of the oration was "the Life and Character of Colonel WILLIAMS," from whom the College received name and foundation. A deeply interesting account was given of Col. WILLIAMS' part in the struggles of the Revolution, and of his magnanimous efforts to aid the cause of education. In Western Massachusetts. An eloquent appeal was made by the orator in behalf of the WILLIAMS monument enterprise.

The Poem was equal to the average of such productions on such occasions. It breathed something of poetic fire, and much of filial reverence and affection for Alma Mater.

To-night we have Prize Declamation and an address before the Adelphia Union, by Rev. H. W. BEECHER. This is a Union of the two Literary Societies, the Philologian and Philolecturian. The newly chosen President from the class of '56 is CHARLES WHITTIER, of Haverhill, Mass. F. F.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Buildings—Banks, Stores, &c.

It is perhaps not a bad sign of the times that there are five Banks in progress of erection, just now, in Wall-street and neighborhood. The Bank of the State of New-York, lately commenced at the corner of William street and Exchange-place, is already in a forward state. It is a large and handsome white marble building of the Elizabethan style. Judging from the architectural skill and taste displayed in the first story, the windows of which are adorned with very fine specimens of statuary, it is not too much to expect that when completed it will be one of the most elegant and classic structures in that part of the City.

The building in course of erection on the corner of Wall and Water streets, is also designed for a bank; and when finished will be a handsome pile. The front will be composed of what is called Caen Stone—a species of mica imported from Normandy in France. It is this same kind of stone that has been used for the interior of the Parliament Houses in London. It is of a light yellow color—semi transparent—so soft that it may be easily cut with a knife; and susceptible of a high polish.

The old Mechanics' Bank on Wall-street, opposite the Union Bank, has lately been pulled down in order to be replaced by a more elegant and substantial building to be devoted to the same purpose. Little more than the laying of the foundation of the new edifice has yet been done; but there are abundant hands at work on it; and it is expected that the mason work at least will be ready before the middle of September.

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. are getting up a magnificent banking house on the corner of Nassau and Pine streets. It is already in quite an advanced state, having reached the third or, we believe, fourth story. When finished it will be seven stories. It is being built in the Italian style—the front consisting of the finest quality of Jersey sandstone. Like the other buildings just referred to, it is to be entirely fire-proof; and among other ornaments intended for the interior is a splendid white marble staircase, which is to reach nearly to the top.

The new Bank of Commerce has been commenced on the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets. Our Reporter endeavored to obtain some information from the "boss" or deputy boss in charge of the workmen here, but in vain. His (rather curious) reply was that the papers were too much in the habit of praising new buildings; but that if our Reporter would promise to "show up" this, he would give all the information he could on the subject. Instead of receiving any such promise he was respectfully asked how he would like it, if while endeavoring to make improvements himself, his efforts were disparaged or abused; and so, true to his first proposition, not a word would he tell. It seems that it the will of this "boss" were consulted, our description would run somewhat in the style of BURNS—such as,

"Windows and doors in nameless sculpture drest,
With order, symmetry, or taste, *unblest*;
Forms like some bedlem's statuary's dream,
The crazed creation of *misguided whim*."

On the corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, west side of the former, the Messrs. WALDO & Co. are getting up a splendid store. The first story, composed chiefly of iron, is already built, and gives earnest of a beautiful as well as substantial whole. Nearly opposite—on Broadway—Mr. J. RHINELANDER is building another very handsome store, the mason-work of which is nearly finished.

The improvement of Park-place goes steadily on. A very handsome store, five stories high, with brown front, is nearly finished on the north side of the street, between Broadway and Church street; and a somewhat similar building has just been commenced on the south side, near Broadway.

Mr. P. HUNT is erecting a magnificent white marble store on his corner of Church-street and Park-place, opposite the College. Another mammoth marble store has been commenced by Mr. L. CRITTENDEN, on College-place, which is to occupy the whole block from Park-place to Barclay-street. There are several other buildings, of more or less note, being erected in the same neighborhood.

Filthy Condition of Some of the Lower Wards—The Paving—The Houses, &c.

The lower part of the City east of Broadway, Chatham street and East Broadway, between Cornlies-slip and Grand-street, is still in a very filthy condition. Water-street has never been very clean; it is rather proverbial for being otherwise; but we doubt whether it was ever dirtier, even under the auspices of Mr. ARCULARIUS, than it is at present. The sinks, on each side, almost throughout its whole extent, are choked up with heaps of mud and garbage, and where there is not an accumulation of dirt there are obstructions, such as old carts, wagons, boxes, &c., which render it almost impassable.

Front-street is pretty much the same, although in the main it is not quite so bad. That both are sadly neglected, at all events, is very evident. If the public scavengers ever give them a "rub" at all, it must be a very light one; and there's some reason to think that many of those who do business or live in these streets, are rather indifferent also, as to their condition.

The paving in Front-street is rapidly giving way—sinking into unsightly holes. Indeed, most of the houses appear to be a good deal the worse for the wear too; not a few of them are so crazy to all appearance, that they would be sure to fall if they had only room to do so. The sooner a large number of them are pulled down and replaced by new ones, the better.

Pine-street is well enough paved, but it appears as if the sweeping-machines, or indeed any other cleansing apparatus, had never been in the lower part of it. It is one of the narrowest streets in that section of the City, but it contains obstructions enough for the widest. It would appear as if all those old carts had been gathered into it on purpose to block it up.

But who could expect to find Maiden-lane dirty? Yet so it is, between William and Water streets; and it is more obstructed in the same locality than almost any other street in the vicinity.

Bad as all these are, however, they may be regarded almost as clean compared to Cherry and Dover streets. As for the former, the wonder is how those who live in the worst part of it can be healthy. For example, the stench between James-slip and Catharine-street, is all but intolerable. It is really sickening to inhale the atmosphere of this filthy locality. It is the most neglected of all the streets our reporter has hitherto passed through in his tour of inspection. The paving, too—if such it can be called—is very bad, full of holes containing garbage, &c. Judging from a large heap of paving stones, in the very centre of the street between Oliver and Catharine streets, it seems to be in contemplation in some quarter to pave it anew; but when the thing is to be actually commenced—whether before or after Christmas—our reporter tried in vain to learn.

Next to Cherry-street, in filthy preeminence, is Dover street. Like the former, it contains numerous stagnant pools and heaps of vegetable matter in different stages of decomposition. Here and there are heaps of mud, which appear to have been gathered with the design of having them removed; but they must have been there now for weeks; and they are a far greater nuisance at this moment than when their contents were first collected.

There are several other streets in the same neighborhood which, although not quite so filthy as those indicated, are in all conscience, sufficiently so to render it necessary that they be immediately cleansed. Whose business is it—or is it nobody's—to remove all this filth?

A Shabby Building—Essex Market Police Court.

Of all the rascally old rookeries that disgrace the town—considering the uses to which it is put—perhaps the Essex Market Police Court-room is the most wretched. The proposition for a new building, comprising jointly a Police Court and County Jail, has just passed the Board of Council-men, and is now before the other Board. It has been reported upon favorably, and now stands recommitted, with a view to more extended examination of the subject. Meanwhile, at the Session on Tuesday evening Justice BRENNAN sent in an invitation to the members to visit the locality and examine the building and facilities afforded for Court examinations, as also the accommodations for prisoners. The invitation was accepted, but whether the Board or even a Committee of their body will ever show themselves there is another thing. The building used as the Essex Market Police Court is unquestionably a shackly affair enough. Old and dilapidated, filthy, buggy, it has become a receptacle not only unsafe for the health of the officials necessarily attached to it, but absolutely perilous to the lives of its prisoners. Formerly, as is well known, it was used as a market—the vegetable branch of the old Essex Market. From a market it was converted to its present use. Some dozen years since, on the occasion of the removal of the Third-street Police Court, as it was then called, to the corner of Bowery and Third-street, it underwent very thorough repairs, but even then was far from being a suitable building and suitably arranged for the purposes of a Police Court and Station-House. But it has continued to be occupied as such, in the forlorn hope, from year to year, of being reconstructed or remodeled, till now nothing is left but the barest analogy for a decent building. The roof is leaky—the walls are peeled of their plaster in many places—the floors are rough, and the cells, without exception, miserably damp and unwholesome. For lack of a connection with the sewer, the odor of the rear premises is intolerable, and yet into its filthy cells are often crowded sixty prisoners at one time.

The room devoted to examinations, has not a window communicating with the outer air. It is to be hoped the Board of Aldermen will wake up and rapidly concur in the adoption of the plans before them, if they are good ones, or draw out others if they are not; a new building is demanded immediately.

The Street Commissioner.

A Street "Commissioner" for our City has a legitimate salary of $2,500 yearly. But inasmuch as men who enjoy that berth are very apt to come out rich, however poor they may go in, it is presumed that something more than the legitimate fees are treasured up by its holder. Indeed, we suspect that the temptations to get rich hastily are so strong upon the occupant of the office, that it would be wise for all men who value honesty before money, and a clean conscience before wealth, earnestly to pray that they be delivered from the temptations of a Street Commissioner. It has a great deal of patronage—its emoluments are vast, and the hankerers after it are "Legion." The truth is, this office has not been carefully enough watched. The public morals demand that every public servant who occupies a position of trust should be watched closely, especially when such jobs have come to light under his administration as the Yorkville street-grading matter. At the coming Fall election it must be decided who will be the next incumbent—who shall be the next one to get fat contracts for somebody and shamefully bad bargains for the City by means of this position; and yet—it shames us to say it, but it is true—that our voting will have very little to do with the matter. The primary elections settle the whole thing, so far as to determine that one of two or three or four men must have it; and on election day we go up, and if we have any wisdom left, choose the least corruptible or corrupt one of the lot, and help elect him. It is a sad story to tell outsiders, but it is true.

Obstructions in the Streets.

Several of our wholesale business streets are almost continually blocked up with boxes, bales, carts, &c. The sidewalks on Liberty-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, are scarcely ever free from obstructions of this character, and this, as everybody knows, is the principal route to the Post-Office from the Western part of the City. Very often huge boxes which cover the flags on each side, are entirely empty, although appearing for obvious reasons, to be full. These *quasi* consignments have generally long nails or pieces of lath projecting from them, ready to destroy any garment male, or female, that happens to come in contact with them, as many a lady and gentleman know to their cost.

Cortlandt-street has lately become rather noted for similar obstructions; also John, Dye and Barclay streets. The north side of Barclay, between Broadway and Church-street, is often so crowded with boxes and bales that numbers passing to and from the Sixth and Eighth avenue cars are obliged to cross over to the other side of the street, or run the risk of having their garments torn; and it not unfrequently happens that parts of this side are just as bad. Is it not somebody's business to look after these things? Merchants who have so little consideration as thus to impede our thoroughfares, ought to be taught that the sidewalks were not made for their exclusive use, whether their object be mere display for advertising purposes or simply a matter of convenience.

The Carnival of the Bugs.

The Palaces on Fifth-avenue are closed to all human beings at this season, and open only to cockroaches and Croton water bugs. Indeed, now is the Bug Carnival in the mansions of the wealthy. No house can be so tastefully constructed, or so elaborately ornamented in this town, that its owner can afford to stay by it through the month of August. Fashion takes our aristocrats by the nose and thrusts them into the most uncomfortable places, entirely at her will.

CITY POLITICS.

Election of Delegates to Soft Shell State Convention.

The Soft Shells of this City elected last evening some of their Delegates to their State Convention at Syracuse. We annex the returns:

First District.—Election to be held on the 20th inst.
Second District.—Election to be held on the 20th inst.
Third District.—Wm. Beard, Joseph Rose, John Baulch.
Fourth District.—Delegates—Henry R. Hoffmire, John Creighton. Alternates—Samuel Haughton, L. Harrison Smith.
Fifth District.—Delegates—Wilson Small, James Murphy. Alternates—Wm. Gayto, Daniel Ganey.
Sixth District.—Delegates—Benj. Wood, E. W. S. Bensell.
Seventh District.—Delegates—Joseph D. Baldwin, John Richardson. Alternates—Wm. Vallean, Thomas Meher.
Eighth District.—Delegates—Norman McLeod, Henry B. Johnson.
Ninth District.—Delegates—Hiram Eagle, John Pettit.
Tenth District.—Election to be held on 20th inst.
Eleventh District.—Delegates—Francis B. O'Keefe, Edward McConnell. Alternates—John Orr, Henry Lewis.
Twelfth District.—Delegates—John Kelley, Andrew H. Green. Alternates—James W. Smith, John Friell.
Thirteenth District.—Delegates—John Van Buren, John B. Ryer. Alternates—John E. Rose, Jr., D. W. Norris.
Fourteenth District.—Election to be held on the 20th instant.
Fifteenth District.—Delegates—John Cochrane, Geo. H. Rose.
Sixteenth District.—Election to be held on the 20th instant.

The elections were harmonious. Opposition tickets were run but in a few of the Wards, and they polled but a very few votes. Few of the delegates elected are known out of the Wards in which they reside. JOHN VAN BUREN and JOHN COCHRANE are the only men of note among them. All the delegates are, we believe, hostile to the Maine Law, and they will of course nominate men for State offices likely to assure the support of the Liquor dealers. Indeed the Softs admit that their only hope of success rests upon their winning the votes of the party of which Col. FRENCH is the Great Mogul.

The Industrial School in Eighth-avenue.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—In your issue of yesterday morning, I noticed an article signed J. M., in regard to the Industrial Mission School, Lamartine Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. What his reasons were in denying the existence of the School, I am at a loss to conjecture, as any person wishing any information in regard to it may call on any Sabbath, either in the morning or afternoon, at the usual time, and see for themselves whether or not the School exists, and is in a prosperous condition, with an average attendance of from 125 to 130 scholars. It was never designed to keep a day-school connected with the Sabbath-school, as J. M. might have easily been made aware, either by applying to any of the officers of the School, or by reference to their printed circulars containing their constitution, by-laws, and object of organization. There is connected with the School an Industrial Committee, whose business it is to provide and make up clothing, &c., for the vagrant and needy children, and encourage them into the Public Schools, thereby avoiding the expense of a regular day-school. For the information of J. M., or any others who may take an interest in the movement, I would refer them to the following gentlemen: James Ruston, No. 76 Jane-street; Wm. Matchett, M.D., No. 266 Eighth-avenue; James Armstrong, No. 193 West Twenty-seventh-street; Wm. Clark, corner Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue; Rev. E. R. McGregor, No. 203 West Twenty-seventh-street; Wm. B. Matchett, Superintendent, No. 193 West Twenty-seventh-street.

T. W. C., Secretary.

What Are They?

MR. EDITOR: What are those queer cakes that the Germans have hung for sale, that look something like a cruller—yet are not a cruller—are tied up in bunches, and varnished on one side? I asked the name in a shop to-day, and was told they were "britzels." Are they poisonous, or are they to carry to meeting?

Yours, inquiringly. LUCY ANN.

LUCY ANN, the cake you speak of is compounded principally of flour, salt and soda. They taste like crackers salted beyond all reason. They would make a Yankee child sick, or an adult Yankee "dry as a bone." Hence their value; for you know Germans never tire of their lager bier. But they *would* tire, and the liquor would roll down their throats utterly unappreciated, unless when full to the brim some persuasive would give their drowsy appetites new vigor. Here comes in the cake. The drinker eats a little and cries out Ein and the keg is tapped again, and off he starts on a new round; and so you see it is a very valuable cake—that curious varnished love-knot—and is potent even to the permanency of a national trait.

He, There! Your Promise!

The Union Ferry Company are as deaf as an adder. Not a word do they hear. They go straight on, with demure faces, taking our twopence for every crossing, precisely the same as if they had not promised and recorded it that the day the price of coal came down they would return to the penny fares. Coal *is* down—low enough for the people. Now, gentlemen, your promise. Down with your fares, or confess that you break faith.

Going—Gone.

Very many of our Councilmen, and a quorum, we think, of the Aldermen, have quit our town and its "outskirts." Both Boards have adjourned over to the 1st of September, hence the Hegira. Mayor WOOD, we believe, remains—probably he is making up that list of appointees to the Police Department, with their trades and professions—that list which it was thought he did not like to furnish.

Poor Sufferers by the Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A conference meeting will be held at No. 13 Insurance Building, (front room, second story,) corner of Wall and William streets, at 1 P. M. to-day, Friday, Aug. 17, for the purpose of consulting up on the measures of relief for the poor sufferers by the yellow fever visitation at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, Va. All those friendly to the measure are requested to attend at that hour.

E. MERIAM.

Fire.

The five-story brick building, No. 96 Crosby-street, and its contents, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $800, at 2½ o'clock Wednesday morning. The loss is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in No. 17 Canal-street, occupied as a saw-mill and turning-shop, which was extinguished with trifling damage.

Brutal Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Friday last a gentleman belonging to the City of Churches passing down Broadway carrying a handsome picture, hailed an omnibus at APPLETONS' bookstore; the driver stopped, and as he was stepping up some well dressed men and women raised their feet to prevent his entering in, so that he lost his balance and was thrown down, dirtying his clothes with the black mud, and so bruising his person as to cause lameness for several days. The names of the above persons were not known.

SEXTON.

☞ Parties who have counterfeit fives on the Ocean Bank will facilitate the process of justice by calling at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

☞ *Le Progres*, the Radical French paper of this City, published its last number yesterday. It lived some seven months.

A BAD BOOK GIBBETED.

MARY LYNDON, or THE REVELATIONS OF A LIFE: An Autobiography.

Mary Lyndon claims to be a veritable autobiography. We are to regard it, not as a work of fiction in autobiographic garb, but as the actual narrative of the life of the woman who wrote it. Upon her own showing, she has had an unpleasant time of it. In many respects she has been more fortunate than three-fourths of womankind:—in others she has had, perhaps, rather more of sorrow than the other fourth. But she has made most lamentable use alike of her blessings and her misfortunes. Her woman's nature has derived nothing of refinement from the one or of beneficent discipline from the other. She was naturally, as we judge from her book, a woman of strong intellect, coarse tastes, violent passions and unbounded self-conceit. Her experience of life has sharpened her intellect, exasperated her temper, inflamed her sensual appetites, augmented vastly her self-esteem, and made her ten fold more the "child of hell" than she was before. She has written this book apparently for a double purpose,—first, for the sake of indulging in the luxury of a public crying-spell, garnished with spasms and hysterical shrieks, over the wrongs she has suffered and the wretchedness she has endured;—and second, for the purpose of convincing the world of the advantages of hydropathy, the abominations of Christianity, and the reforming influence of fine art and fornication. We have seen floating about our country exchanges a preliminary puff of her book, credited to the columns of the DAILY TIMES. If any such notice ever did appear in our columns it was without the Editor's knowledge, and certainly did not express his opinions. But whether published or not, we propose now to relieve ourselves of all responsibility for the popularity of the book, by a clear and unmistakable statement of the judgment we have formed of its character and influence.

Mary Lyndon was originally an infant—unhappy in having a mother who did not understand Hygiene and Social Science, but doubly blessed in her father, who was at once the son of a Scotchman and an Infidel. She was unlucky, unhappy, sick, and wanted now and then, at an early age, to commit suicide. She had a handsome sister, who fell ill, became religious and died. She fell in with a Doctor whose sneers at Christianity puzzled and delighted her,—came under the influence of a Quaker family,—became a Quaker herself,—taught school,—agreed, at the urgent request of her uncle, to marry a Quaker, towards whom she felt upon her first meeting a "deep and most decided aversion,"—fell passionately in love with a young man whom "Fate threw in her path,"—married the Quaker, and spent her after life in torturing herself and hating him. Under her artistic portraiture, which is very likely to be untrue, he seems to have been a stupid, heartless, wooden-headed creature, treating her with great harshness, and having not the remotest conception of sentiment or feeling himself. Mary Lyndon, or rather Mrs. Hervey, was at this period of her life thoroughly unhappy:—and so doubtless are thousands of women who marry as unthinkingly and as stupidly as she did. Many of them, pierced to the heart by their misery, and lacking that vast capacity of endurance which is the true heroism of the female character, sink under their sorrow and find refuge in an early grave. Others, with greater fortitude, offer to the blow the meek resistance of silence, and gradually harden to the trial, or resign themselves to it as to a long sickness, or any other life calamity [illegible] till—failing in their inmost souls unable to bear the cross—fly from the hated tomb they hoped to call a home, and take refuge, shrinkingly and fearfully, in some secluded and secure retreat. Mrs. Hervey did neither. Profoundly convinced of the utter impossibility of her having done anything wrong,—satisfied that the misery she was suffering was the penalty or the consequence of somebody else's misconduct, she began to cast about for a theory that should serve as a scapegoat. She "thought long, and deeply, and bitterly on marriage." She asked the question again and again "What constitutes true marriage?" and a conviction gradually grew up within her that 'marriage without love was adultery." She fell sick—became very despairing, threatened to commit suicide,—recovered, lectured on Physiology for a livelihood,—came to the conclusion that she could not live with her husband any longer, and finally left him,—going home to her father, where she believed she could have rest from the incessant torture of a mean-spirited, jealous, unfeeling husband. She now entered a kind of Lyceum, where she taught and lectured and met all sorts of philosophers—socialists, communists and transcendentalists—taking part in their discussions, discoursing herself publicly on various topics, "speaking especially of marriage as annihilation of woman,—as often the grave of her heart and the destruction of her health and usefulness." Presently she fell in love with one of these traveling transcendentalists, an Englishman named Lynde, whose notions of love and marriage agreed charmingly with her own, and to whom she surrendered herself, because "a soul surging with passion must beat away barriers,—a love burning with the white heat of intense flame must melt all bars." The religious faith of those among whom she lived is thus set forth:

"They (the disciples of Mr. Lynde) had rejected a God whom they had been taught had made a hell to burn eternally his own dear children, and had slain his only son to save a few of them from the hell he had made. They found themselves loving a beneficent Father, and never more to be the orphaned victims of an "Almighty Fiend" They had rejected the Sabbath as an imposed day of rest and compulsory worship, and had wrought at trades and driven teams for a testimony, like the ancient Quakers. They found themselves accepting the rest of one day in seven as a wise necessity. They had rejected the Bible and all priestly sacredness; because, what thoughtful and kind being could accept a book made to justify all crimes on the earth, and the crowning crime in God, of having made the sum total of all sin and sorrow here, and an eternity of hell torments, for the very sins he had himself ordained! The smallest amount of wisdom and goodness needed to deny such monstrosities had come into the minds and hearts of a good many modern Protestants, and to these Mr. Lynde had an especial mission."

But Mr. Lynde died,—so there was an end of that "mild, yet high apostle," and his especial mission. It seems he was swindled by some of his dear disciples out of a considerable sum of money, which was appropriated to the organization of a Fourierite establishment. Soon Mary's father died;—then her husband stole away her child, and it was only after a long struggle with the law that she regained possession of her. She again resorts to teaching; writes for several papers in this City;—publishes a book or two; goes through a great variety of adventures, discussions, conversations, &c.; continues to lecture on Physiology and Hygiene; practices hydropathy;—devotes herself to Fine Art; and finally falls in with a Mr. Vincent, Editor of a paper for which she had been writing, with whom she falls passionately in love, and resolves to live with him as his wife, "without the legal sanction,"—when a divorce, opportunely procured by her husband, permitted her to go through a form of marriage. This she did,—declaring to him at the same time:

"In a marriage with you, I resign no right of my soul. I enter into *no compact to be faithful* to you. I only promise to be faithful to the deepest love of my heart. If that love is yours, it will bear fruit for you and enrich your life—our life. If *my love leads me from you—I must go.*"

And with this understanding they were married. "When," exclaims the author, "will woman cease to be an appendage, a parasite of man. Ah, when will woman stand before the universe an individual being, faithful to her own life-law, fully sensible of her God-given dower of love, and *her right to bestow it according to the divine law of her attraction?*"

From this outline of Mary Lyndon's autobiography, it is easy to see for what special purpose the book was written. A desire of parading her private griefs before the public, undoubtedly had a good deal to do with it. This appetite for public pity,—this hankering after the sympathy of a gaping crowd with private sufferings, is alarmingly prevalent. It is responsible for the numerous displays of physical deformity which disgust us daily in the public streets. A man with a fever sore, or distorted by epilepsy, considers himself entitled to public compassion, and feels comforted by the long faces and dolorous sighs which the public exposure of his afflictions excites. The same longing prompts many of the public exposures of domestic unhappiness with which the literature of the day abounds, and of which *Mary Lyndon* is among the most obtrusive and the most disgusting. For she delights not only in the display of her grief, but of her soiled morality. She delineates with equal zest, her sufferings from the uncongenial temper of her husband, and her resort to the illicit pleasures of adultery. Not content with sympathy for her griefs, she claims admiration for the heroism of her brazen defiance of social morals. And through all her fine phrases and blasphemous appeals to "divine law" and the right of love,—and all her affectation of argument in defence of infidelity and adultery, the fact is perfectly apparent, that pure sensualism is at the bottom of her opinions and her conduct. She is thoroughly and completely a sensual woman,—the slave of the coarsest lust;—and all her attempts to dignify this by giving it fine names, and claiming for it the sanctions of nature and of religion, though they may impose upon others as coarse, as sensual and as unprincipled as herself, cannot conceal her real character, nor disguise or excuse the infamous immorality of her conduct and her creed.

But there is more than a morbid desire for personal display in the publication of this book. While no one but a coarse, sensual and shamelessly immoral person could ever have consented to write it, no one but a zealous propagandist of vice and immorality would ever have sent it out to influence society. It is one of a class of books which have been recently spawned upon the public in great profusion, and which are designed to push the doctrines of a school of Reformers, whose creed consists chiefly in hatred to Christianity, and whose leading aim is the destruction of all the social forms, usages and laws to which Christian principle has given rise. Its fundamental idea is the Fourierite dogma of *Passional Attraction*—the doctrine that the passions are the lawgivers for mankind—that the instincts of nature, the impulses and cravings of appetite, should be indulged and obeyed as the highest revelations of divinity—as the true voice of God in the human heart. Reason and conscience, in this scheme of moral philosophy, are ignored or divested of all meaning, and made secondary and subservient to mere animal passion, which is regarded and treated as the highest law of human nature—the only guide and governor of human conduct. Society, in the view of these Reformers, needs a reconstruction; and that upon *their* principles—upon the basis of passion instead of reason—of animal impulse and instinct, instead of the law of morals, as set forth in the Christian creed. It was fashionable a few years ago to urge this scheme of social reorganization upon public favor by argument—by considerations of economy, and by a metaphysical analysis of human nature and society The Frenchman, FOURIER, was the great expounder of this new faith; and BRISBANE, whom Mary Lyndon styles "one of the most remarkable men of our age or of any age," was his great apostle in America. But now the fashion has changed. Argument proved a failure, and the same end is now sought by means of novels—of moving tales illustrating the horrors of social life as it now exists, and insinuating, rather than urging, the characteristics of the "good time coming." *Mary Lyndon* is written in the interest of this sensual school of social philosophy. And its leading object, to which all others are incidental, is to instill into the public mind the notion that the legal institution of *Marriage, with its restraints and its duties, is at war with personal enjoyment,*—meaning thereby the indulgence of personal passions and appetites,—and *ought to be destroyed, and superseded by the free intercourse of the sexes, without any other restraint than that of personal inclination.*

This is the specific lesson which this book was designed to teach. And its first and main appeal on behalf of this doctrine, is to those married women throughout the country who are situated as Mary Lyndon represents herself to have been;—who are married to men with whom they have no immediate sympathy,—who do not treat them kindly,—whom they do not love, and from whom they would gladly separate. Mary Lyndon exhorts all such women to follow her example. By presenting, in strong and passionate language, her sufferings and her mode of escaping from them,—and by holding up her conduct as sanctioned by nature, by humanity and by religious principle, the authoress of this book intends and seeks to have that example made the basis and the model for a new order of society. She tries to persuade all women to do as she has done. She married a man whom she never loved. She cherished for him an intense hatred: she taught his child to hate him:—she lied to him,—stole money from him, deceived him in every way her ingenuity could devise,—ran away from him, stole his child from him, reviled him in every circle where she moved—loved another man, and then still another, with whom she resolved to live as a mistress, and when she married him gave him distinctly to understand, that whenever she should meet another man whose companionship and intercourse she preferred, she should seek them and leave him. In all this she outrages the law of the land, the direct injunctions of Christianity and the moral sentiment of society; and she exhorts all women similarly situated to imitate her example.

It is not at all unlikely that her book may induce a good many women to do as she did. For there are very many who are quite as unhappy in their conjugal relations as she was. Thousands of women are married every year to men whom they do not love—tens of thousands, both men and women, lead unhappy lives because they are uncongenially or unhappily married. Many of them, it is very probable, are weak-minded, or reckless, or despairing enough to surrender their judgments to Mary Lyndon's passionate and seductive appeals, and to make their own passions or their own wishes the sole law of their future conduct. It is upon such persons that the book is very likely to exert a decided and disastrous influence. Their position, their unhappiness, their inclinations, all predispose them to listen approvingly to its inculcations, and to regard the picture which the authoress gives of her present life as attractive and enviable. And it would not be at all strange if they should succeed in making themselves believe that her theory may be correct,—that what passes in the world for principle may be only prejudice,—that every one has a right to consult his own happiness in preference to the convenience or the opinions of anybody else,—that the impulses of nature are after all a truer and a better guide to conduct than any code of laws, and that this may so far become the general belief as to avert from their heads the reproaches of society, and perhaps the still sharper reproaches of conscience, for a defiance of the sanctions and duties under which they now live. Instances are becoming very common in society of the desertion of husbands by their wives, and of wives by their husbands;—and the tendency and object of such books as this, are to make them, not only common, but universal

Now we are far from saying that the existing laws of this country, or of any other, in regard to divorce, are what they should be:—or that cases may not arise, and do not exist, in which wives are perfectly justified in refusing longer to live with their husbands, and husbands with their wives, although the law will give them no release. We believe that there are such cases,—cases in which we have no word of censure for the abandonment of conjugal duty. Mary Lyndon's may possibly have been such a case,—though as we have only her own statement of it, colored by her own feelings and distorted by her malignant passions, we can form no opinion of its merits. But, conceding it to have been just as she represents it, she might have been justified, perhaps, in leaving her husband and in returning to her father's home, or undertaking her own support. But not upon the grounds on which she attempts a justification:—not upon the ground that marriage is a vicious and tyrannical institution,—the "annihilation of woman," and the "death of love;"—nor upon the ground that concubinage,—intercourse *ad libitum*,—is the law by which it should be superseded. Mary Lyndon asserts her right to live with whomsoever she happens to love. The adoption of her creed, or the imitation of her conduct, would degrade social life to a level with the life of the brutes.

The writer of *Mary Lyndon* does not seem insensible to the inconveniences of her creed,—nor does she attempt any reply to arguments against it based upon them, except the reply that her own happiness was to be her own law. This is one of the conversations she records with a Mr. Milton:

"But if your doctrine is true, my dear Madam, you break up half our marriages. Our children will go about fatherless, and men will plunge into all evil."

"It is not my fault, Mr. Milton, that the world is not prepared for purity in its marriages. I can only say, I am prepared, at whatever cost, to break an unholy relation. I have no advice to offer to others excepting this, 'Do the greatest good in your power. If a connection produces more good than evil, remain in it. If the contrary, escape from it. Let justice be done though the heavens fall.'

* * * * * *

"You are an enthusiast, my dear Madam. I cannot receive your opinions. They are dangerous. They may do for you, but weaker women need protection. I am a *radical*, but I think people who interfere with marriage go too far. If I believed as you do I should have no wife. Am I to cast off a poor, weak woman, who has lost her beauty and her health, her only inheritance, in bearing my children, because I might love almost any good-natured healthy woman better? Your doctrines are very cruel, Mrs. Hervey."

"I have counseled no cruelty, Mr. Milton. I see no necessity why children should be fatherless because a false marriage is dissolved. The number of real orphans seems to me to be increased by the continuance of unloving marriages. Children are sent to school and placed under the care of nurses and others where parents live in love. If people have common sense and common humanity, they can take care of their children after the dissolution of a home that but educates their offspring in discord. If they lack these humane attributes, the continuance of their marriage is not any more desirable. I have said that I would live in any connection that was productive of more good than evil. But can it be your duty to bring such children as your poor Bessie and Alfred into this hard world? Bessie can never walk a step with her terrible hip disease,—and Alfred—" I paused; I could not speak another word on that horrible subject—the boy was an *idiot*. The mother was a walking *cadaver*.

"Mr. Milton, you can sustain and cherish the poor lady who bears your name by law, and every consideration of kindness and justice demands it; but you need not lie to yourself or to God by calling her your wife, if you are conscious that she is not."

But in these inculcations of charity and kindness, by which she attempts to evade the inevitable result of her creed concerning Marriage, Mary loses sight entirely of a leading doctrine of that creed, and a leading fact in her practice. When you cease to love one, she holds, you may love another:—and then what becomes of this fine talk about cherishing and sustaining wives who have been abandoned because they are not loved? If by dissolving the marriage tie she meant simply—as she would seem to imply in this conversation—ceasing to live together as man and wife, while all the duties of the marriage relation,—kind treatment, pecuniary support, personal attention and cherishing care,—are still faithfully and conscientiously performed, her creed would be well enough,—for it would involve nothing worse than a very proper and laudable self-denial. But this is *not* what she means by it. It is exactly the opposite of her meaning. Self-denial forms no part of her creed upon this subject. On the contrary, self-indulgence,—the gratification of the animal passion which she styles love,—its gratification in accordance with her own likings and attractions, is the pivot of her whole system,—the fundamental principle upon which her whole creed and all her conduct turn. She deserted her husband because she did not love him:—and she did not love him because he was not "congenial." She might upon her own principles just as well have deserted him because he was insane, or sick, or a cripple, or for any other reason. And in that case, as well as in her own, she could have loved and lived with somebody else. And if this is a good rule for her, it would have been equally good for him:—and every husband could desert his wife for any reason he might see fit to plead.

Nor is it easy to see why this creed should be limited, in its application, to the marriage relation. If a wife or a husband may be abandoned at the convenience of either, why not a child or a parent, or a friend? Why should *any* obligation continue binding, after it becomes irksome? Why should the sexual passions enjoy an immunity from restraints of law, and not the passions of revenge, of avarice and of ambition, as well? Are they not all equally inherent in human nature,—equally the promptings of natural character? There is no argument that will release the one, without releasing the other also,—none that can prove one to be the true guide and law of life, and shut out the others from the same supremacy.

The sacredness of the marriage relation can never be discarded until Christianity is repudiated. This no one sees better than the Socialists and Passionists, who naturally hate both alike, and aim no blow at one that is not meant to reach the other also. That the relation, as it exists in society, is perfect—free from defect—involving no evils and needing never any modification to adapt it to social exigencies, or to individual cases of hardship,—no one contends. It must partake of the imperfections of everything human; and it is the duty of wise men, charged with the supervision of social laws, to watch its workings, to relieve so far as possible its inconveniences and its exceptional wrongs, to adapt its forms and obligations to the social necessities of the day, and to provide, so far as it can be done with safety to the general good, for the relief of those upon whom it inflicts unenduraable and unmerited wrong. But it must be borne in mind, that it is a *voluntary* relation,—one assumed by the full and free consent of the parties to it,—one which no compulsion or constraint can ever force upon them, if they see fit to resist. Whatever of misfortune or of disappointment, therefore, it may involve, is traceable to some fault or neglect of duty on their part:—and they must bear it,—just as they must bear the consequences of their own mistakes in the other relations of life. It may be hard to do it:—but so it is hard to bear any misfortune. An unhappy marriage is a constant source of misery:—but so is any uncongenial relation,—so is sickness, deception or disappointment of any kind. All misfortunes may be relieved, where they cannot be avoided. Half the uncongeniality in married life so loudly complained of, is artificial, and would disappear before a sincere, conscientious and judicious attempt on either side to overcome it. A tenth part of the labor which was expended by Mary Lyndon in hating, and maligning and deceiving her husband, if devoted to mollifying and softening his character, would have made a different being of him in her sight. But she holds to no such creed of duty as this. She believes in no love but that of spontaneous passion. Her creed is as sensual as her nature. And the whole aim of her book is to substitute sensuality for duty, and make society a vast sty for the full and free indulgence of animal appetite,—unchecked by civil or by moral law,—and regulated only by the instincts and impulses of personal lust.

Such is our opinion of the character and tendency of *Mary Lyndon*. There have been a good many bad books published, in which the vilest morals have been insinuated into the minds of unsuspecting readers by the means of an adroit narration of fictitious adventures; but in this work we have the first example of a deliberate attempt to teach the art of adultery, and to justify that crime as the realization of a "true life." We hear almost daily of domestic disruptions, and of whole families being plunged into affliction and disgrace by the conduct of women, of wives and mothers, who desert their families, abandon their husbands, and not unfrequently their children, in obedience to some fantastical whim, or some fancied lack of appreciation on the part of those whom they had solemnly vowed to honor and obey; and, if such books as *Mary Lyndon* are permitted to be circulated all over the country, tainting the atmosphere of the houses into which they are dropped, and sowing the seeds of infidelity in the minds of innocent readers, such instances of domestic wretchedness will become still more frequent.

If the authoress of *Mary Lyndon* felt herself impelled to make the public her confidant, she should have imitated the example of Mrs. MOWATT, and published her autobiography under her proper name. As the history of an individual whose position, career and character are well known to the public, it would have done no harm; but, as the romantic autobiography of Mary Lyndon, though it has not sufficient literary merit to entitle it to a place by the side of the sensuous romances of GEORGE SAND, yet we fear it has sufficient ability to work much greater harm than any of the works of that eloquent author. If we did not believe it to be a book of very bad tendencies, we should not pay it the compliment of giving it this prominent and unusual notice.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

The "Daniel Webster"—Gorham—The White Mountains—Drive to the Glen House—Summit of Mount Washington—Sunrise—Storm.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ON BOARD QUEBEC STEAMER MONTREAL, } ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, Saturday, July 28, 1855.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* touches at Rockland, on the trips between Bangor and Portland—which are made three times a week—and, passing between shore and islands, arrived at Portland, with our small party, at 4 P. M. There was time for a drive around the city, and we were rushing northward the following morning. The Portland folks pride themselves not a little on this railroad, which they fancy emancipates them from their former dependence on Boston, and is to rival the usual route to Montreal by Lake Champlain and the Vermont Central Railroad, which passes on the west side of the White Mountains. But the latter routes present the greater variety of scenery, and are more direct from New-York; besides this, the rates of change on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad are higher than on any road I know. One admirable regulation, however, gives it undoubted precedence—the men are forbidden to spit in the cars, and the conductors are required to enforce this rule.

Approaching the White Mountains, the scenery becomes romantic and beautiful. We had been informed at Portland that by stopping twenty-four hours at Gorham we could ascend to the top of Mount Washington; but the traveler who lays that flattering unction to his soul will be disappointed. We could obtain no facilities at the Alpine House, and at the Glen House were told that horses and a guide could only be furnished early in the morning. A lumbering, leathery horror of a stage-coach, already filled uncomfortably, received and conveyed us for a dollar each seven or eight miles to the Glen House, picturesquely situated in the heart of the mountains, and at the base of the loftiest in the range. The drive in an open vehicle, unaccompanied with the annoyance of chattering puppies, would have been a superb one. Shadowy gorges, filled with the roar of mountain streams, and dark with primeval woods, were on every side, and at every turn were disclosed abysmal nooks and hollows, cavernous clefts and ragged crags, gray boulders and gnarled forest trees overhanging yawning chasms; while streams were dashing wildly along rocky gullies—materials for many delicious days' rambles and luxuriant descriptions. The summits of the highest mountains were buried in clouds that trailed sometimes to the belt of forest encircling their bases. A small stream they call Peabody River, escaping through a rent in the bluff, is followed by the road nearly all the way.

It was but 1 o'clock when we reached the Glen House, and though the trip to the summit of Mount Washington occupies but three hours, we could not be supplied with horses. However, there is no interdict to the use of feet, and as we heard of several accidents to the daring equestrians, the five miles of ascent seemed a trifle, especially as there is accommodation for the night at "the Tip-top House," and those who remain may have a view of sunrise. A carriage road to the summit will be completed this Fall. We were shown a pretty model of the carriage, invented by D. O. MACOMBER, the President of the Company, which will be as safe and comfortable as the most timid and luxurious could desire. The bridle-path, turning from this unfinished road, is circuitous, and gives a fine view before entering the forest, of the beautiful valley, the gulf of forest tops just below, and the mountains on every side wooded to the sky, or severing it with their sharp peaks—the higher summits lost in masses of heavy mist, ever shifting and rolling from one side to another. Entering the woods the path mounts from one steep ridge to another, filing around frowning precipices and crossing ravines where the sunlight has never penetrated, and streams hastening to pour their crystal treasures into the rivers below. Halfway up is a massive spur of rock, stark and storm-bleached, on which you may pause to gaze on the glorious scene below—the billowy sweep of mountains—the speck-like valleys—the gloomy depths of forest at your feet. Scrambling up the rude acclivities by aid of torn and shattered rocks, the reward of perseverance is at length obtained, and you stand on the topmost peak, 6,300 feet above the ocean level—far beyond the clouds and rolling thunder—commanding a view of 150 miles of mountains like ocean billows frozen into stillness, plains, valleys, forest and distant sea, all a misty, sombre and motionless waste—for the light that fleets with shadow over its surface is softened into a twilight gloom, and an awful silence reigns around you.

Far to the North is Moosehead Lake, showing a strip of white in the dark mass, with a faint outline of blue summits beyond it; and on the west the Green Mountains of Vermont bound the horizon; lakes here and there gleaming in the dusky waste, and rivers like threads of silver, while southward ocean borders the picture. If the day is cloudy, a driving gulf of vapor lies below, through which jagged rocks loom dimly, or the lightning rends it with fiery streaks. No description could do justice to the scene, but you have gained a mine of thought and feeling on this wondrous height.

Matchless in grandeur and glory is sunrise seen from hence! As you watch the stars shining brightly in the strange solitude, there is a flush on the Eastern horizon, and presently the nearer crags become discernible with their belting forests, and the scarce defined peaks at greater distance. Other ridges in the boundless prospect appear in the spectral light, till the great sun lifts himself from his bed of golden fire, and the Eastern and Western summits are one by one illuminated to greet his approach, and he sends beams of light like rejoicing messengers far down into the fathomless valleys.

Desirous of seeing the picturesque effect of a gathering storm, we ascended the height in the rear of the Glen House, opposite the Mossrok Mountain, whose regal brow was veiled with impenetrable clouds. The view richly rewarded exposure to the rain, and the impertinent wonder of the fashionable crowd, who consider it "peculiar" to be willing to encounter inconvenience for the sake of a new prospect. Heavy volumes of vapor were swept in every direction, now lifted above the hill-ranges, now rolling down rapidly like a thick curtain shrouding a picture. A struggle seemed to be going on between the invisible spirits of mountain and cloud realms, and the spectacle of their stupendous combat rivaled any in this Helvetian region. Now the vapor king seemed to have the victory; his robe of mist was wrapped closely round Mount Washington, to its very base; but, at the same instant, the clouds above were swept apart and the glorious summit peered o'er them, far, far up—as it were in mid-heaven—a lighting-place for the herald Mercury or a descending seraph, rather than a spot approachable by the dwellers on earth.

S. F. E.

The Bakers' Loaf.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent, "Fair Play," appears somewhat sensitive on the subject of the "Small Loaf System." He has not denied my statement, "that bakers' loaves have not increased in proportion to the decline in the price of flour."

"Fair Play" has not discovered any reduction in the price of flour, only in common brands, such as are not used in his neighborhood. If he will consult your paper of the 23d May, 1855, he will there find "Fancy Genesee" quoted at $10 37½@ $11 62½! In to-day's TIMES, the same brand is quoted at $8 62½@$8 87½! Is there no difference in these quotations? "Fair Play" does not tell us the kind of flour used "in his neighborhood." We suppose, however, it must be some particular "brand," put up expressly for himself and friends, and not known in the "Corn Market." Fancy Genesee is good enough for our use, to make our bread, and we advise him to purchase it to make bread for his customers, and we will guarantee that no fault will be found with the quality of his bread, provided he gives them what is justly their right, an increase in the size of the loaves at least one-fifth!

It is not my purpose to elicit any newspaper controversy on this subject, but merely wish to direct public attention to the importance of all uniting in the laudable undertaking of crushing all monopolies, which tend to distress the poor. One of the greatest of them is the flour and bread; the poor can, when pressed to necessity, dispense with meats, but to be deprived of bread, is almost like taking life itself. The last year the poor have suffered almost beyond endurance, and it behooves all (especially the rich) to unite their efforts to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of last Winter's misery.

Let us claim our rights from the bakers. We ask them to cheapen their bread, just in proportion to the decline in flour. It is a just demand; if they refuse it, we have only to dispense with their services, and make bread for ourselves.

A POOR MAN.

The steamer *Ben West*, bound for Weston, struck a snag and sunk in the Missouri River, near Washington, last Friday evening. She lies in about ten feet water, and, being an old boat, will be a total loss. She was loaded principally with lumber. When the *F. X. Aubry* passed her, there were two barges alongside, taking out the cargo. The *Ben West* was probably worth $5,000, and was owned by Mr. HACKELEHODES. There was no insurance on the boat.

We learn by a letter from the Alleghany Springs that there are no less than four Virginia editors at present sojourning there, viz: RIDGEWAY of the *Whig*, MCDONALD of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, SYMS of the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, and BANES of the *Southside Democrat*.

Interesting from Kansas.

The Westport correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, writing under date of August 8, gives some interesting news. He says:

"The Legislature has been occupied mostly this week with the bill fixing County Courts. It has not yet passed, but will be disposed of in a day or two. To-day, the opinion of the Supreme Court was received. It is against REEDER and in favor of the Legislature; fully sustaining the acts of the latter. You will receive the document through the same medium by which you get this, and I need not comment upon it. The Court is composed, as you know, of three Judges. This opinion emanates from Judges ELLMORE and LECOMPTE. It was written by LECOMPTE. Judge JOHNSON shirked it, by dissenting to the propriety of the Court's giving an opinion. He is the Free-Soil Judge from Ohio, and is a strong friend of REEDER, being about the only open friend he has hereabouts.

At 11 o'clock to-day, the Council and House went into joint session to locate a permanent seat of Government. On motion of Dr. STRINGFELLOW, it was

Resolved, That the joint session bind themselves to make, by an act of their separate bodies, that point the seat of government, which might be determined upon at that time. It was also moved, and the motion was carried, that the vote be taken *viva voce*, and that the place getting a majority of all the votes cast should be the permanent seat of government.

The whole number of votes cast was 38; necessary to a choice, 20. On the third ballot Lecompton was declared to be the choice of the joint session for the capital of Kansas.

Lecompton is named for Judge LECOMPTE, of the Supreme Court of Kansas. It is situated on Kansas River, near the geographical centre of the Territory, and is about sixty miles from this place. Convenient as it is to all portions of the Territory, the location will doubtless give general satisfaction. The town site is beautiful. Timber abounds. Water is plenty. Both timber and water are of the most excellent quality. Yesterday, shares in the Lecompton Town Company could have been bought for one hundred dollars; to-day they cannot be bought for less than one thousand, except when a party is compelled to sell by a money pressure. This evening men are considered worth $10,000, who, last evening, were considered worth nothing. To-day men are regarded as good for fifty thousand dollars, who, yesterday, were regarded as good for several hundred less than nothing. What is it that fickle fortune will not do for lucky people! This result adds much excitement and a great deal of log rolling, and splashes with cold water many high hopes of fortune. Some are elated—more are depressed.

Last evening, President SHANNON delivered an address on Slavery to a large assemblage, in front of the Morris House. The speech was read from manuscript, but was a masterly production. The address was frequently interrupted by applause. General ATCHISON, who left here this morning, was called out, but declined speaking on account of the late hour.

President SHANNON spoke two hours and a half, and had the close attention of his auditory throughout.

From the Kansas correspondence of the *Missouri Democrat*, Aug. 6, we make the following further extracts:

LEGISLATIVE STATISTICS.

I enclose an extended catalogue of the members and officers of both Houses of the first Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory. It will afford some interesting statistics for future reference.

The youngest member of the Council is 24 years of age; the eldest 53. The youngest member of the House is 23 years old; the eldest 55.

There are three farmers in the Council, fifteen in the House; five lawyers in the Council, two in the House; in the House four physicians, in the Council one; in the House four merchants, in the Council two; in the Council there is one civil engineer and a printer, and in the House a teacher.

Virginia gave to the Council three members, and to the House five; Ohio, to the Council one, House one; Kentucky, to the Council seven, House seven; Louisiana, to the Council one; Iowa, to the Council one; Missouri, to the House four; Pennsylvania, to the House two, and Tennessee two members; Maryland, to the House two, while of native birth there is only one member, Mr. JOHNSON, the President's son. I speak now of the nativity, not last residence of members.

The catalogue shows that of the nineteen members of the Council nine came from Missouri, while of the twenty-six who comprise the House twenty-one came from our own State; also, nine of the Council and twenty Representatives are married; the others are doubtless going to be as soon as possible.

MOTTOES OF THE MEMBERS.

In the published sheet containing the names, residences, ages, &c., of the members, a new feature has been introduced peculiar to Kansas alone. It is the adoption of armorial bearings and mottoes by each of the Solons, which, it may be presumed, are intended to indicate each one's "strong point." I enclose you the exhibit, from which you can make such extracts as are proper.

We omit the ages, residences and politics of the members, as they have already been given by us, but here are the *mottoes* of the newly installed Barons of Kansas:

THE TERRITORY—EXCELSIOR.

COUNCIL.

T. Johnson, President, "Justice to all."
R. R. Reese, President *pro. tem.*, "Just laws and rigid execution."
John W. Forman, "The Organic Act—our Charter of Liberty."
A. M. Coffey, "The Union—it must be preserved."
D. Lykins, "Cuba must be annexed."
Wm. P. Richardson, "Hemp for negro-stealers."
H. J. Strickler, "The South and her institutions."
L. J. Eastin, "Negro Slavery for Kansas." "Good."
D. A. N. Grover, "Homestead for the Squatters."
Wm. Barbee, "Majority shall rule."
Jno. Donaldson, "The cause I advocate must succeed. It is right—it is just."
A. McDonald, "United we stand."
B. Chapman, "As an American I reverence the Constitution, now and forever."
Chas. H. Grover, Clerk, "A new treaty with the Delawarees."
Thomas C. Hughes, En'g Clerk, "Down with the National Democracy."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

J. M. Banks, "Justice and truth."
O. H. Browne, "Be just and fear not."
H. B. C. Harris, "Act justly but fearlessly."
W. A. Heiskill, "The South—her rights and interests."
Alexander S. Johnson, "Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."
R. L. Kirk, "My country—my whole country."
Frank J. Marshall, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."
Wm. G. Mathias, "No disorganization—no fanaticism."
M. W. McGee, "Kansas with Southern institutions."
H. D. McMeekin, "We fight to conquer."
A. Payne, "Union first—South all the time."
Samuel Scott, "Onward march to victory."
W. H. Tebbs, "Non-intercourse and Southern rights."
G. W. Ward, "Justice and the South."
T. W. Waterson, "Kansas for the South, now and forever."
Josiah Weddle, "Kansas, the South and the Union."
Jas. Whitlock, "My country's flag."
Samuel A. Williams, "Kansas and the Union."
H. W. Younger, "Order and liberty."
J. H. Stringfellow, Speaker, "Squatter rights."
J. C. Anderson, Speaker *pro. tem.*, "Vox populi, Vox Dei."
J. M. Ayls, Chief Clerk, "Civil and religious liberty."
John Martin, Assistant Clerk, "Strict construction of the Constitution."
J. C. Thomson, Engrossing Clerk, "To the victors belong the spoils."
B. F. Simmons, Enrolling Clerk, "Union only when it protects our interests."

STRINGFELLOW AND PRESIDENT SHANNON.

General STRINGFELLOW visited the Legislature to-day. He is a slight made little man, with blue eyes, and hair plentifully sprinkled with gray; but is not so good looking as his brother. The Speaker looks like a young man; the General like an old one.

President SHANNON has received a hint from this section, that in the opinion of honorable members, stumping for Atchison, and bowing over the horrors of free society, is not exactly the mission of a Christian Professor. He sent word by an intimate friend to a prominent member of the House, that if it was convenient to the Legislature, he would address them here on Tuesday, August 7,—to-morrow. The thing was spoken about, but members concluded that "it would not do to invite such a man in their official capacity." So SHANNON has had his offer coolly refused.

On Monday, on the Worcester Railroad, a man named OAKEY, living in Watertown, jumped from a train while it was entering the depôt in this city, and before the motion had ceased. He fell head foremost upon the platform, and rolled down so that his hair caught in the wheels of the car He was promptly drawn from his perilous position. Several severe wounds in his head were properly attended to, and he was sent to his home. The sudden withdrawal of his head from proximity to the wheel which held his hair, was almost equal, he says, to the scalping process.

SCIENCE.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

BROWN UNIVERSITY,
PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.

Gentlemen who make a business of scratching the face of Nature, bent on discovering the causes of the wrinkles which disfigure her fair proportions.—gentlemen who gaze at the moon, and let their fancies roam among untold clusters of the nebulæ,—gentlemen who perpetually scent the refreshing odors of acids and find themselves at home at the extremity of the blowpipe,—gentlemen who record the "heated term" and solve flying comets by the tail,—all these, and many others who are drawn together by their fame, even as moths gather about any brilliant point of flame, are assembling gradually to do honor to Science within the shelter of the solid walls of Brown.

If the streets of Providence were a little less sneaked, and if the College Hill were not quite so steep as it is, the labor of getting to and from the hotels to the places of bones and acids would not be arduous. It was the evident intention of the lay-out of this town that strangers should be taken in. It *is* almost indispensable to hire a guide, for you can by no means be a guide unto yourself save by dint of asking at every other corner; and that is not a pleasant operation, particularly where the corner-man keeps store and insists that you buy a watermelon by way of pay. However, the University, the hill once fairly climbed, is roomy and deserted. Aspirants for literary honor, who have literally climbed the hill of Fame, are departed, while the places that knew them once shall know them no more until September's golden sunsets give token that Summer's gone, and Autumn comes to tell its tale—even as I leave hills and sundowns and proceed to tell my story of the meeting here.

The number in attendance this season will be large. They are heard of as coming from South and East and North. The West is slimly represented generally. On the Hotel books to-night, are the names of Professor DANA, the President of last year, Professors LOOMIS and GIBBS, of New-York; DONGLISON, of Philadelphia; ELWYN, WM. MITCHELL, MAHAN and LOVERING. The Stonington boat to night, no doubt, brings plowing through the Sound a fair representation from the South. We miss as yet the pleasant face and rotund person of Professor HENRY, the decided voice Captain WILKES, the persuasive accents of Professor BACHE, the poetical salt-water embodied in MAURY, and the general good fellowship which the old stagers of this body contrive to bring with them, safely stowed away in head and heart. As science grows yearly richer in consequence of the alluvial deposits from the rills of individual enterprise, so, as the gray creeps in among the black upon scientific *caputs*, the old ties are strengthened and the Association is strong and honored and useful.

The results of the Government Coast Survey, for the year just ending, promise to be valuable. Prof. AGASSIZ has been diligently engaged in investigations of the Corals, in connection with the Survey. Prof. BACHE has taken soundings and established base-lines. Prof. LOOMIS and others have watched the sun's eclipse of May. WILLIAMSON'S Pacific Railroad Expedition has returned rich in results of explorations in California, a volume of the record of which is to be published the coming Fall; results to be expounded here, in part, by Mr. BLAKE. Ex-President DANA will deliver his address on Thursday evening.

Prof. AGASSIZ has issued a modest prospectus for his forthcoming quarto contribution to American Science. The history of the origin of this great work has been made public. "It is," says the Professor, "a voluntary contribution to the progress of science among us;" requiring ten years' more labor. It is understood that the first volume, which will soon be issued by a Boston house, is to treat of the Embryology of the Turtles of the United States. The learned Professor has been "after" the genus *Testudo*, with a bright torch and a very sharp stick; and has probably succeeded in discovering more of their habits and social customs than we have heretofore been possessed of.

The report that Dr. WAYLAND has resigned the Presidency of Brown University stands uncontradicted. A second rumor is current that BARNAS SEARS will succeed him.

Why won't the Association agree to meet in New-York late next Winter? Your City is comfortable when the frost is in the ground, and neither empty houses nor epidemics need then scare the timid. The Colleges usually give a vacation in the holidays. Why not make New-York to rejoice! M.

Meeting at Brown University.

FIRST DAY.

BROWN UNIVERSITY,
PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

The Association commenced its ninth meeting this morning. The preliminary general session was held at 10 o'clock in the Chapel of Manning Hall. The different branches of Science are ably represented. The number of gentlemen expected here is upwards of a hundred. The boats of last night, and the trains of this morning, have brought large accessions. Professors AGASSIZ, PEIRCE, BACHE, come from the East. Professor BACHE has been busy with the United States Coast Survey in Maine. New-York is still further represented by Professor JAMES HALL, of Albany, and Dr. JOHN TORREY, of New-York. The latter gentleman is President of the Association for this year. Professors ROGERS, HENRY and others are also here. Undoubtedly gentlemen come primed with Science, and prepared to open batteries of heavy ordnance. We await them.

The session, it is thought upon dispassionate consideration after breakfast, will not be concluded by Saturday. It is likely to bite largely into next week. It may continue until Wednesday. Encouraging symptoms of an abundance of work are discovered upon the record book. Members enter titles of papers to an extent that now appears to be nearly indefinite. The customary division into Sections will take place; the Geologists going by themselves, the Chemists ditto, the Mathematicians in the same category.

The officers are:

President—Dr. JOHN TORREY, of New-York.

Permanent Secretary—Prof. JOSEPH LOVERING, of Cambridge.

Treasurer—Dr. A. L. ELWYN, of Philadelphia.

General Secretary—Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS, of New-York.

The Local Committee (Prof. CASWELL, Chairman,) has attended to its duties, in a fashion that will cause its list of names to be forever green in the memory of newspaper men. There is a respectable assortment of all the essentials. Scientific men everywhere, do ye likewise! Be clever to the Press, for they have to work hard; and the big names do serve to crack their cheaks.

CLEVELAND PROCEEDINGS IMPERFECT.

Members are in a pucker, touching the volume of Cleveland Proceedings. The printers, unaccustomed to the high-sounding titles of the Branchiata and the Tetrabranchiata, and utterly confounded by the Plesiosaurus and the Dinotherium, have made sad havoc, so that the volume is nearly useless. Even the familiar names of distinguished scientific men are mutilated. In this condition of affairs, it becomes a question whether the volume shall be taken with all its faults upon its head; or, whether it shall be reprinted; and *if* reprinted, where is the money to come from? For the Association is "short," because of the delinquencies of non-paying members. The question remains an open one, and must be determined by a vote of the Association.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

The *Journal* this morning appeals to the citizens of Providence to open their doors freely, that the Kings may come in. It cites the example of other cities and of the Continent; and adds, very truly, that hotel accommodations in Providence are exceedingly limited in their character. The population of the city, as it appears by the new census, the results of which are published to-day, is 46,000; an increase of 5,000 in five years. There ought to be house-room in plenty.

THE OPENING—DR. WAYLAND'S WELCOME.

The ladies, hungering and thirsting for science, flocked early into the Hall. Gentlemen succeeded them. President TORREY took his seat. The Secretaries arranged their papers. The Convention opened. Dr. WAYLAND took his seat on the platform, and, being introduced by Dr. TORREY, welcomed the gentlemen of the Association in a happy fashion. He said:

It affords the patrons and officers of the University peculiar pleasure to welcome the gentlemen of the Association to this seat of learning. What could confer greater honor than the presence of gentlemen who had so successfully extended the bounds of knowledge; whose names are household words throughout the civilized world; who, by their discoveries in Electricity, in Galvanism, in Geology, in all that belongs to Nature, have conferred the greatest benefits on Mankind,—benefits which are continually increasing, and multiplying through succeeding generations. We welcome you (said the venerable Doctor,) to our Institution; and we open to you our homes and our hearts. Your visit will be profitable to us, and we shall derive a new impulse from the knowledge you bring us.

BUSINESS.

The Association resolved to defer division into sections until to-morrow, and then took a recess.

Professors BACHE, CASWELL, ROSE and others were added to the Standing Committee.

Invitations have been received from the Athenæum, Franklin Society, and from sundry notable places, which members are desired to see. Private receptions take place every evening until Tuesday.

Several papers were called, but gentlemen were in a predicament similar to that of the Virgins in the Scripture, who had no oil in their lamps,—none of them had any of their papers with them, not expecting their time had come. Nearly all of them had a fancy for blackboards, and couldn't get them just then. So while Professor LOOMIS went after his paper, the first read was on

COMBUSTION.

Professor JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, (to whom I made a reference yesterday, that that excellent gentleman, good friend as he is to me, may not, I hope, take offence at,) was introduced to open the Convention with a statement of results of his latest investigations. His subject was Combustion.

It must have been a circumstance peculiarly gratifying to the friends of Professor HENRY, to find that during the year just past he has found leisure to conduct new investigations and to arrive at important and original results. He has been compelled to undergo attacks, made in fierce fashion; but I do not perceive that the efforts of his opponents have made any serious havoc. In short, the Professor is not only highly useful, but an ornament to this body. As such, what he says is heard willingly. He was very interesting to-day. His observations were based upon the paper of Count RUMFORD, (published in the first volume of the Journal of the Royal Institution, 1st series,) entitled "Observations on the means of increasing the quantity of heat obtained by combustion." RUMFORD noticed the fact that a mixture of clay with sea-coal caused more heat to be evolved than he was able to produce with coal alone. He found that when the sides and back of a chimney are lined with fire-brick, they give out more heat than the coal itself. RUMFORD also suggested that the bottom of the fire grate be covered with balls of clay, in order that a greater radiation of heat may take place. He gives, however, no account of experiments definitely made, or of the cause of the phenomena he witnessed. In reading the account of his experiments, his results appear at first sight paradoxical; but RUMFORD was an eminent experimenter, and the facts he has stated in connection with various branches of physical science, are found to be supported as science advances.

SOMETHING PRACTICAL ABOUT HEAT.

After expounding RUMFORD'S plan, Prof. HENRY said the idea had occurred to him to repeat the Count's experiments, or to make further researches with the aid of such appliances as modern science furnishes. These investigations had been prosecuted for a number of years. Mr. HENRY went to work as follows: he took a thermo-electric apparatus, applied a tube at the end of the instrument so as to circumscribe the field of radiation, and placed it near a coal fire. The idea was to see if fire could be made hotter. And it was. The result confirmed the assertions of RUMFORD. A coal fire, however, was difficult to manage; the coal was anthracite, and not bituminous; the latter was probably employed by RUMFORD. The experiment was repeated with ordinary flame, both with the flame of hydrogen and that produced by the combustion of alcohol, placed at such a distance that the needle of a galvanometer stood at 15°. A platinum wire, coiled, was inserted in the flame, when the radiation increased and the galvanometer marked 27°. Subsequent experiments were made with carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, stone coal, fire clay, &c. These substances were introduced into flame and the degree of radiation marked. Different substances produced different effects; the greatest effect being produced by *carbonate of lime*. Precise results were not ascertained. It cannot be supposed that the absolute amount of heat was increased in these experiments, but the most probable conjecture is, according to Prof. HENRY, that the heat of combination is converted into radiated heat—a fact which he illustrated by another experiment, viz., a slip of mica, one-fifth of an inch broad, was placed midway of the flame of a lamp, while the platinum wire was placed at the apex of the flame, which is ascertained to be the point of greatest intensity of heat. The result showed that while the mica both radiated heat and light, the flame cooled at the point where it came in contact with the platinum; the experiment verifying the assertion, that intensity of radiation is produced at the expense of the heat of combination. Or, by way of a practical illustration, in a quantity of fuel employed for the evaporation of water, the useful effect is diminished by inserting in the flame a better radiating substance than the combustible itself, while in the effect of the flame upon the room it is directly opposite. In other words—if a boiling pot be placed over the fire, and a roasting oven before it, the effect upon the latter would be increased at the expense of the former.

TEMPERATURE OF THE PLANETS.

Professor ELIAS LOOMIS, of New-York University, had a paper to read on "The Temperature of the Planets"—which, when read, called out a brisk discussion, that occupied the remainder of the Morning Session.

Mr. LOOMIS entitled his paper "The Temperature of the Planets, and Conclusions resulting from this Temperature." He proposed to institute an inquiry into the probable temperature of the different bodies which compose our solar system, and started out with a speculation as to what the temperature of the earth would be *if the heat of the sun were withdrawn*. A world of figures was produced, all measured by FAHRENHEIT'S scale.

The mean temperature of the month of January, in Siberia, is 62° below zero; it has been observed to fall as low as 76°. Polar temperatures are influenced by the action of the sun, for they do not wholly lose, even in Winter, the effect which is produced by the sun in Summer. The temperature of the planetary spaces is differently estimated—122° below zero being the lowest given by Sir JOHN HERSCHEL. The mean admitted by Prof. LOOMIS was 89° below zero. On this he based his calculations.

The temperature of the earth at the Equator is about 82°; were it not for the Sun it would be 81° *below* zero; showing a difference of 163°, by Mr. LOOMIS'S calculation. Internal fires produce no effect upon the surface.

The temperature at the surface of Jupiter is essentially the same as that of the celestial spaces. At the Equator it is 80° below. The other planets are 70° below. The temperature of the Moon's Equator is 40°. Prof. LOOMIS declares that that body has no atmosphere

ARE THE PLANETS HABITABLE?

We now come to inquire how far these temperatures are compatible with the existence of animal or vegetable life; and in considering this point, the Professor was not prepared to admit the possibility of such existences. Having fixed the temperature of Jupiter and the larger planets at 80° below zero, it was argued that no forms of animal or vegetable life with which we are acquainted, could exist under such a temperature. Upon the summits of mountains, and in the polar regions of the earth, snow assumes a red tinge, and this upon examination, is found to be caused by particles of colored matter, less than a thousandth part of an inch in diameter. This is the only species of vegetation which can exist even in a Polar temperature; hence the argument that extreme low temperatures are unfavorable to development. So also the temperature of Mars is incompatible with life. The temperature in Venus is that of boiling water at its equator, while at its poles it is 52°; therefore the Polar regions of Venus possess a temperature fitted in the highest perfection for the existence both of animal and vegetable forms. At Mercury the poles are too elevated—as Mercury has no chance. The existence of life upon the Moon was declared impracticable in the absence of an atmosphere. Prof. HANSEN'S theory was referred to,—that the true centre of gravity of the Moon is situated thirty-six miles from its centre of form; and that there *is* an atmosphere there; positions which Prof. LOOMIS combated; he styled HANSEN'S statements a theory.

SATURN "TURNED UP."

In regard to Saturn, he declared it possible that the ring is a cluster of *small moons*, so joined together as to bear a resemblance to a ring when seen from the earth, as the nebulæ are resolved, under high telescopic powers, into multitudinous points of light. He contended that there is no proof that Saturn's ring is fluid; if it *is* fluid, then the fluid must be *alcohol*, for that would be just light enough. (What a place for a Maine law, with a "search and seizure clause")" He had also discovered snowy bodies in this planet, to which he found chemical affinities on the earth, and in regard to which, and other topics, he considered it very likely that it yet remains for the chemists to decide questions that are important in their application to astronomy.

PEIRCE ON FLUIDS.

Prof PEIRCE replied: He controverted the assumption that Saturn's ring is anything but a fluid. *That* question does not remain to be decided by the chemists. It may possibly remain for them to decide what sort of fluid it is; but the fact is demonstrated. And in regard to another point brought forward, touching the atmosphere of the moon, the gentleman had been mistaken in his numbers; it was probably *eight* miles instead of thirty-six, which he intended to mention. The existence of this centre was not HANSEN'S opinion; it was his demonstration; and it must be remembered that eight miles there is equivalent to thirty-two here, which would be an atmosphere so thin that the refraction of a star could not be observed.

THE PLANETS ARE INHABITED.

Prof. W. B ROGERS was very much interested. In discussing the question whether the internal heat of the earth exercises an influence upon the surface, he inquired if it is supposed that that heat is locked up; that it is quiescent? He claimed that it is an active intestine movement, propagating itself toward the surface; that the vast mass of calorific power ecntained in the earth was not intended to remain dead to all time. This cannot be. It is evident upon every principle of the laws of induction, that there must be an outflow and a reverse flow. Of other planets, Prof. R. begged to hold to the prejudice of believing that they are spiritualized and honored by the existence of life, if not of a high order of intelligence, upon their surfaces.

This was a flat denial of Professor LOOMIS' grounds; a sensation was created, and the tilt went on.

Professor AGASSIZ called attention to the existence of vegetable forms at the summits of high mountains. He contended that the condition of places with low temperatures was not so gloomy as the gentlemen had represented it. He had found lichens at the summits of Alpine peaks, 11,000 feet up; and among the Alps there are respectable little Fauna and Flora, which are worthy to be examined and studied.

THE EARTH NOT HEATED.

Prof. LOOMIS rejoined. He contended that if the theory were established that the internal fires of the earth exercise an influence upon the surface, the effect should be sensible upon the temperature; whereas, the planet is no colder to-day than it was ages ago, and for two thousand years the earth, if it has lost its heat at all, has parted with it very slowly. The internal heat, therefore, does not sensibly affect its mean temperature; the cause being found probably in the bad conducting power of the overlying stratum. Referring again to the moon's atmosphere, he contended that if there were an atmosphere there, it ought to appear upon the surface by refraction during occultation.

Dr. CHACE, Profs. AGASSIZ and PEIRCE, continued the discussion. Prof. HENRY treated the whole subject as a scientific speculation. It was not absolutely necessary that matter should be the same in all the planets. Condensation may take place at different epochs. He traced the distribution of power and energy through the universe, and showed how this energy is expending itself. Even the sun, the source of energy, shall fade. His view was that the older planets have gone past the epoch necessary to life and organization. The inferior have not yet come in.

Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr., called attention to observations made by himself and Prof. WINLOCK, tending to establish the existence of a *twilight at the moon*. It was particularly observed at the time of new moon. The twilight appeared to be distinctly defined. The breadth of the luminous border exceeded two seconds of time.

TIDE WAVES.

The ebbing of the subject brought gentleman to a consideration of tide waves. Prof. BACHE noticed differences in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. On our own coast, in the Atlantic, the tides flow from East to West; on the coast of Great Britain, from West to East; and on the Pacific their motion is circular; they sweep around by Asia, turn, and flow back. Their study is complex. They require to be examined, and they ought not to be made the basis of observations.

Prof. CASWELL (Brown University) said that the tides were a thorny problem, and so was the habitability of the planets. He submitted whether it is not possible that organic existences have undergone a change? May there not have been active organisms, which, intellectual or instinctive, have lived to perfection and gone down to decay under temperatures which we conceive incapable of supporting life? But in determining this question of temperature, we do not begin with data sufficiently fixed. He preferred to remain in ignorance and omit conclusions, rather than to proceed upon a false one.

Prof. JAMES HALL produced the evidence of the shales and limestone.

Prof. BACHE declared that the physicists could never get along without the naturalists, and opposed any division of the Association.

Prof. AGASSIZ gave utterance to an argument which ended the controversy for this time. In relation to the question of the existence of animal forms on the other planets, he held that we are incompetent to pass judgment, because it is evident, from the progress which science has made, that the organic beings placed on the earth were fitted for this Globe *and no other*, and that their plan of structure gives further evidence that these classes are complete in themselves.

Prof. CASWELL inquired of Prof. AGASSIZ what was the lowest temperature at which human beings can live?

Prof. AGASSIZ replied that the condition of human life depended not so much upon the temperature as on the internal plan of structure, and the relations of the parts of their organization to one another.

Prof. CASWELL spoke of dinner, and we went away.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 4 o'clock. Four papers were read.

THOMAS HILL, Esq., of Waltham, Mass., gave an exposition called a "Solution of Geometrical Construction," and produced a machine by which he had calculated two hundred phases of an eclipse in ten hours.

Professor PEIRCE followed with a metaphysical disquisition on "Analytic Morphology."

PROFESSOR HENRY ON ALCOHOL.

Professor HENRY described of an experiment which he performed at the Smithsonian Institution, for the separation of alcohol from whisky. Some of the pure "apple-jack" was placed in a vertical tube, which tube was placed in a tower of the Institute. A man claimed a patent for separation, and got it; but Prof. HENRY found that the plan didn't work.

"Contributions to the Atmospherology of the Sun" was the title of an essay by Prof. PETERS. Mr. PETERS is a German, lately stationed in Naples, and now traveling, studying science, and, on this occasion, talking of it. He spoke in broken English, and as the subject was purely scientific, I went to put this in the mail.

There was nothing else to-day.

This evening members are sumptuously entertained at the house of President WAYLAND. M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

How Have the Mighty Fallen!

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under the Telegraphic heading in this morning's TIMES, I find that the venerable Dr. WAYLAND, of Brown University, has been giving a "*Billiard party*" to the members of the Scientific Convention held in Providence. That accounts, I suppose, for his recent resignation of the Presidency of that institution—passion for billiards. How the sons of old Brown will grieve for the degeneracy of their *Alma Mater*! Just fancy the author of "moral sciences" keeping a Billiard saloon. FACILIS DESCENSUS AVERNI.

If "F. D'Averni," Esq., will put on his spectacles and read that word which so nnsettles him, "billiard," he will see just what the telegraph tried to say. But our "Friend D'Averni" should remember that the telegraph works by lightning, and that it's an awful thing to make sport of lightning. By-the-way, our Scientific Reporter at Providence says that it was a very "*brilliant* party" that President WAYLAND gave the members of the Association.

Gipseys, or Horse Thieves?

A Weehawken gentleman who sends us his name, is satisfied that the "English Gipseys" just now squatting near Hoboken, are nothing more nor less than a gang of horse thieves, and are in connection with other gangs stationed all the way from Hoboken to Canada. We hope our friend is mistaken. It is a great deal more romantic to let them pass as fine old English gipseys. We don't hear either of any horses run off by them. It is hot weather for a cloak of any kind, but cloak them with your charity; and meanwhile, if you choose, keep your stables locked and your dogs in the vicinity.

Board of Supervisors.

This body met yesterday at 4 P. M., but his Honor the Mayor, and his Honor the Recorder were absent, consequently no business could be done. Supervisor WAKEMAN was in the Chair *pro tem*, and on motion of Supervisor HERRICK, the Board adjourned to meet again this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Aid for the Sufferers from Yellow Fever—Meeting of Merchants.

A meeting of merchants was held at the Corn Exchange, corner of Broad and South streets, yesterday forenoon, in behalf of the sufferers from yellow fever at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, Va. The attendance was very respectable, and though a general sentiment of regret was expressed that there should be any necessity for such a meeting, a determination was manifested that the occasion should not be allowed to pass without the adoption of some measures likely to result to the benefit of the unfortunate portion of our people, for whose sake the assemblage had been convened. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Esq., presided; and ALFRED BARNETT, Esq., was chosen Secretary. Addresses were delivered by JAMES T. SOUTTER, Esq., and others, briefly but forcibly stating the objects of the meeting, and the urgent need of an immediate effort to accomplish these. A resolution was duly moved and adopted,—in the following effect:

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen be and is hereby appointed to receive and solicit subscriptions from the citizens of New-York and vicinity, in behalf of the sufferers by the present afflictive dispensation of Providence upon our fellow-citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, Virginia, in that direful scourge, the Yellow Fever, now raging in those places, and that the funds so raised be distributed by a Committee to be appointed by this meeting.

To carry out the spirit of this resolution, the presiding officer of the meeting, in compliance with the unanimous desires thereof, appointed as the Committee of fifteen to receive and solicit subscriptions, the following gentlemen:

James T. Soutter, Treasurer; John L. Buckley, John Potts Brown, Robert Blow, Isaac T. Fros., Thomas C. Nash, William J. Schenck, Charles Samson, Edward Bell, Alfred Barrett, John Hecker, W. C. Sturges, Theodore Perry, Lewis Roberts, B. M. Fox.

The Committee to distribute whatever funds may be collected, was also appointed by the Chairman. It was composed of the following gentlemen: J. T. SOUTTER, N. H WOLFE and JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

Shortly afterwards the meeting adjourned.

The Capture of Mexico.

A meeting of the officers who served in Mexico, residing in th e immediate vicinity, was held on Wednesday evening at Gen. WARD B. BURNETT'S residence, when a Committee was appointed to make the necessary preparations to celebrate the anniversary of the entrance of the American army into Mexico—the 14th of September—by a dinner. The Committee was authorized to prepare by laws and take such other action as may be necessary to form a permanent organization for the purpose.

New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company.

This Company, which has purchased from the Provincial Company of New Grenada the franchise of of its Canal, extending from Pasa Cabello to the Magdalena River, a distance of ninety-two miles, yesterday dispatched a pioneer steamer to enter upon the navigation of the Canal and the Magdalena River. The steamer is made of iron, is very substantially built, and bears the name of the President of the Company, HENRY WELLS, of WELLS & FARGO'S Express. A number of the Directors of the Company, and gentlemen interested in the objects and success of the enterprise, accompanied the steamer as far as the Quarantine. Five steamers of similar construction and strength, are shortly to follow. The capital of the Company is $2,000,000.

The Fire Department Committee.

The Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday at 5 P. M., at the City Hall—present, Aldermen HOWARD (Chairman,) and TROWBRIDGE.

The expulsion of Messrs. TYLER and BOURKE from Engine Company No. 14, upon appeal from the decision of the Fire Commissioners, was taken up and evidence resumed to show why the decision should be reversed. These parties are charged with having, on the 15th day of June last, while going to a fire in Elm-street, made an assault upon some of the members of Engine Company No. 5, as also running their engine into the engine of Company No. 5.

The evidence of the witnesses only corroborated the testimony adduced at previous examinations before the Committee, and published in the TIMES.

Messrs. TOMLINSON and SHEWAN appeared on behalf of Engine Company No. 14, and H. P. MCGOWAN, Esq., for Engine Company No. 5.

The Prohibitory Law.

ARRESTS.

The daily average of cases of intoxication was yesterday maintained, and examinations were held as to several old prisoners. The daily summary presents the following results:

Tombs, before Alderman Baird	9
Jefferson Market, before Justice Davidson	12
Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	10
Fourth District, before Justice Bogart	2
Total	33

Coroners' Investigations.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner WILHELM upon the body of a female child found dead in the alley-way leading from No. 127 Forsyth-street, at which place it had been left by some person unknown. The *post-mortem* examination showed that it had been but recently born, the navel string being yet untied and the body uncleansed. The doctor gave it as his opinion that the child was born alive and had died from exposure. Verdict accordingly.

RUN OVER ACCIDENT.

Coroner WILHELM also held an inquest on the body of a lad named PATRICK CONCANNON, aged 13 years, lately residing with his parents at No. 189 East Eleventh-street, who came by his death from the effects of injuries received by being knocked down by a wagon on the 14th instant. The evidence showed that no blame attached to the driver of the vehicle, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." Deceased was a native of this City.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A FOUNDRY.

CHARLES FRAEL, a day laborer employed at TURPER'S foundry, in Eleventh street, was yesterday morning killed by a stroke on the head from a piece of iron which flew off from a machine hammer. Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest upon the body and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 34 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Police Matters.

CARELESS DRIVING.

John McMasters was yesterday arrested charged with driving in a careless manner, and illegally running over a child, aged two years and six months, named Margaret Rowland, the daughter of John Rowland of No. 93 Waverley place, inflicting dangerous injuries. McMasters was at the time in charge of a grocery wagon, from partially loaded. Seeing the danger done he endeavored to escape, but was closely pursued by Policeman Sullivan of the Ninth District, and arrested at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. Prisoner was conveyed to the Second District Police Court and held for examination by Justice DAVIDSON.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO ASSAULT BY A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.

Edward Cotton, a native of England, employed by the citizens of Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Justice DAVIDSON, charged with attempting to steal from the person of one Franklin Perry. Cotton was standing on the corner of Twenty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, talking to another man at an early hour of the morning, when complainant addressed him, asking where a place of lodging for the night could be found. Defendant told him to sit down on a barrel and wait for a few moments, promising then to direct him to such accommodations; this Perry did, shortly after falling asleep. After a little while, he was aroused by feeling somebody making an attempt to get a signet ring off his finger; not succeeding in this, the party then tried to rob him of his watch and chain, hereupon complainant seized the trespasser, when Cotton drew a club and made to strike; the blow being warded off, defendant then drew a pistol, on which Perry released his hold, and the man fled. The warrant was handed to Capt. Ackerman, of the Ninth District Police, and the man was arrested. Held for examination.

ATTEMPTED MURDER—PROBABLE FATAL RESULT.

One Daniel Lynch, an Irish laborer 28 years of age, was arrested, charged with an attempt to murder his wife, at their residence, No. 71 West Thirtieth-street. It appears that accused went to his home in a state of intoxication, and then got into a dispute with his wife, when he struck her on the head with the handle of a loaded whip, causing a severe fracture of the skull. Her life is despaired of. The wounded woman was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. Lynch was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The parties have a child eight years of age, who was yesterday placed in the Almshouse for safe keeping.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.

The store of Thomas Barnett, on the upper floor of No. 251 Broadway, was entered on the night of Tuesday last by forcing open the door, when needles of the following descriptions and quantities were stolen: 136,000 milliners' needles, 142,000 ground down, 91,000 blunts, 19,000 carpet and chenille, 1,000 betweens, nine gross common knitting pins, six gross best 12 to 24 knitting pins. The value of the goods is estimated at $1,000.

GRAND LARCENY.

Lewis Speidel, a German residing at Pelhamville, was yesterday arrested by Officers FITZGERALD and Pelser of the Twelfth District, charged with stealing an imported cow, the property of James B. Devoe, said cow being valued at the sum of $100. Accused was taken before Justice BOGART, at the Fourth District Police Court, and held to answer in default of $500 bail.

PICKPOCKETS.

James Kelly and Thomas Blake, two professional pickpockets, were yesterday arrested on complaint of Charles A. Moore, of No 659 Broadway, who detected them in the act of attempting to pick the pocket of a lady named Durand, who was being served in the store mentioned. The prisoners were taken before Justice DAVIDSON and held for examination.

GRAND LARCENY.

Mary Hetty, a girl aged 16 years, and Mary Wendall, aged 36, both German tailoresses residing at No. 178 West Twentieth-street, were yesterday arrested by Officers Alger and Rosch, of the Sixteenth District Police, charged with stealing from George Caleo, of No. 142 Eighth-avenue, in money, the sum of $80. It appears that complainant had made arrangements to sleep at the house where the women resided, in company with one of them, and while he was snugly ensconsed in bed, his pantaloons being at the time folded on a chair, the woman acting in concert took the money from the pockets. He immediately sprang to his feet and seized one of them, when they threw the gold on the floor, Hetty rambling away with the pocket book which was found in the street. The complainant was held to prosecute in the sum of $500, and the prisoners were locked up for examination by Justice DAVIDSON.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

John Breder and Mary Smith, Germans, keeping a lager bier cellar at 48 Centre street, were on Wednesday arrested by Policeman Rue, of the Lower Police Court, charged with a brutal assault made upon the person of Caroline Gantz, a German girl whom he had employed nominally as a domestic. It is alleged that he endeavored to induce her to prostitute herself, but on her refusal so to do on several occasions, the woman beat her in a shameful manner, while he held the mouth of complainant. He afterwards gouged at her eyes, which, when she came to Court, as did her general appearance, betokened the ill usage she had been subjected to. The prisoners were locked up for the night, being committed for trial by Alderman BAILEY.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

United States vs. *Joseph Wegner*—*The Same* vs. *The Same*.—The prisoner was arrested on two charges for enlisting men for the British Army to the Crimea, and held to bail in $500 for each offence.

SUPERIOR COURT—IN CHAMBERS.—Aug. 16.

Before Hon. Judge CLERKE.

Thompson vs. *Friedrichs*.—Motion for leave to file supplemental answer. It appears from the papers in the case that the plaintiff hired one KESSEL as his clerk to travel in Europe and obtain orders. KESSEL procured a consignment from Kessel Brothers, of Cologne, of sulphate of berytes and black lead. KESSEL held the bills of lading and subsequently transferred them to the defendant, who paid the duties and freight, and was in the act of taking the goods when he was stopped by injunction. The defendant having learned that the plaintiff had obtained the goods, asks leave to file a supplemental answer asking relief. Judge CLERKE denied the motion, but without costs

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Wednesday.

Before Judge HOFFMAN.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. *Alexander Kyle, late Secretary of the plaintiffs*.—The defendant Kyle was arrested in July, 1854, by an order of the Superior Court, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for fraudently selling and transfering upward of thirteen hundred shares of the stock of the plaintiffs, and has been ever since held in custody by the Sheriff in default of bail. Judgment was obtained by the said plaintiffs against the defendant for $206,624 50, on the 11th of April, 1855, and the Counsel on behalf of the defendant Kyle, now moves the Court for his discharge from imprisonment and custody of the Sheriff, on the ground that the defendant had not been charged in execution. Counsel for the plaintiffs, the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, opposed the motion to discharge the defendant, on the ground that the plaintiffs, by statute, have three months from the expiration of the term of the Court next following that in which the judgment was obtained, within which to charge the defendant in execution, and that time had not yet expired.

The Judge held that judgment having been obtained on the 11th of April, 1855, the time had not yet elapsed within which the plaintiffs have the right to charge the defendant in execution, and for that reason the motion must be denied, with costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge BIRDSALL.

Wing & Ellison vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company*.—This was an action to recover the value of 144 barrels of potatoes, injured by frost while in the custody of the defendants, as common carriers to convey the goods to the City of New-York. It appeared that the goods were shipped at Rochester, and the freight pre-paid for the whole distance, but that in the charge of the defendants the goods were injured by frost. On the part of the defence a non-suit was moved for, on the ground that there was no contract between the parties, and that if the defendants could be made liable, it was only for injuries or damages as between Buffalo and Corning. The Court held that the defendants were liable as common carriers for $350 and the costs, with $12 allowance. The defendants gave notice of their intention to carry the case up to the Court above.

LONG ISLAND.

Republican Convention.

A meeting was held Wednesday afternoon according to previous announcement, at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, corner of South First and Fourth streets. E. JACOBS, Esq., in the Chair; Messrs. J. STEARNS and SAMUEL WYLDE, Jr., Secretaries. The object before the meeting was the appointment of six delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Sept. 26. Most of the citizens present were from the First Assembly District, and it was reported that arrangements for other meetings were progressing. In consideration of this it was decided to elect two delegates only and appoint a Committee of Conference.

E. JACOBS and E. D. COLVER, Esqs., were appointed delegates; Messrs. JOHN B. WELLS and JOHN FRIEND, alternates. A Committee of Conference was nominated. After adjournment, steps were taken to organize a Club for the Eastern District.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

This society is increasing rapidly in popular favor, if we may judge from the increased attendance upon the regular monthly meetings, which are being kept up during the Summer, and much interest is manifested. At the last meeting, "The Influence of Secret Societies" was discussed with much ability.

The society is making arrangements for one of the best courses of lectures ever delivered in this city, for the coming season. Among other distinguished lecturers engaged is Mr. THACKERAY.

The New Brooklyn Ferry.

This Ferry is rapidly progressing towards completion, and will soon be in a running condition. The boats are to run between the foot of South Tenth-street and Catharine-slip, East River, and will be of great convenience to residents of this section, doing business in the City. Two boats are now being finished at the yard of Messrs. LAWRENCE & POULSEN, foot of North Fifth-street, and will be ready to receive their machinery in about two weeks. Their dimensions are as follows: Length, 140 feet; breath of beam, 28 feet, or 68 feet over all; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches. They are building under the superintendence of GEORGE LAW, Esq. The engines are constructing by Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, of New-York City.

The City Railroad.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have commenced extending the track of the Fulton avenue Line, from its present termination at the bridge crossing Newtown Creek, to the ferry at Green Point. It is expected to be finished in about a week, when the cars will run through from Fulton Ferry to the ferry at Green Point, instead of changing at the bridge as at present. When the improvement in contemplation is completed it will be a great convenience to persons residing in the Seventeenth Ward, enabling them to go to the lower part of New-York City via Fulton Ferry quicker than by crossing the ferry at Green Point.

Arrest for Libel.

Mr. SMITH J. EASTMAN was arrested in Brooklyn Wednesday on complaint of Mr. S. HOYT, for publishing an alleged libelous circular relative to him. The publication grew out of the Clinton avenue Church controversy. Mr. EASTMAN gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer. Damages claimed, $10,000.

Kings County Hospital.

On the 14th inst., there were 427 patients in this Hospital: Men, 173; Women, 236; Boys, 12; Girls, 16. During the week previous there were seven deaths, as follows:

Name.	Nativity.	Age.
Mary A Sullivan	United States	20
Henry Brown	United States	37
Patrick Coffee	Ireland	45
Michael Casey	Ireland	30
Daniel Lunidge	Ireland	60
Edward Gois	Germany	21
John Braden	Germany	52

Robberies.

As a gentleman named STEPHENS, residing

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 17, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

Presidential Aspirants.

In BULWER'S last novel there is an episode, elaborated from a hint in one of DEAN SWIFT'S letters, of a man who once having caught sight of a remarkably fine large fish, spent all the rest of his life in unavailable efforts to hook it. It would hardly be worth having when caught, yet having once put his eye upon it, and fancied he had a right to it, he could not prevail upon himself to relinquish the fishing prize. Among fishers for men, the aspirants to the Presidency resemble the deluded angler who wasted his life in attempts to catch a fish which could afford him but a temporary enjoyment when caught. Of all our Presidents, only one of them can be said to have gained the office by trying for it, and even in his case it was the accident of his position, and not the adroitness of his management, that crowned his efforts with success. But what a barren success is it to be elected President, after all! The position is so elevated that it has the effect to dwarf all who occupy it who are not giants by nature. It is like putting a small man on a lofty pillar,—the higher he is raised the smaller he appears. We will not make any invidious comparisons; but which of our Presidents has gained anything in reputation, in public esteem or worldly prosperity, by filling the Presidential Chair since the time of JACKSON.

The man who goes into the White House a small man will not come out of it a great one. His name will be preserved in the records of the nation, but that will be all. If the President were elected for life, or his term longer, or the opportunities for enriching himself greater, the office would be better worth striving for. But the term is so short that the occupant of the White House hardly becomes accustomed to his place before he is compelled to leave it; and then, what a change! From the head of a mighty people, from being the dispenser of innumerable offices, he suddenly steps down into absolute obscurity, and finds that while he has been dispensing wealth, office, and honors upon others, he has not been able to retain anything for himself. A sadder picture than a President just out of power it is difficult to conceive of. Yet such are the temptations of the office—so infatuated do men become who have once had a Presidential nibble, who have seen themselves in imagination sitting in the great, dreary apartments of the White House, that they are never perfectly themselves afterwards. Their life is a discontent and an unhappiness, as the chances of the realization of their hopes fade away and become less and less, until they drop into their graves.

Seeing of what materials our Presidents are made, by what accidents they have been elevated to these places, and how the strong and the swift have failed in the battle and the race, it is a matter of astonishment that any man of ordinary intelligence should allow himself to harbor such a maggot in his brain as the thought of a possibility of his ever becoming President.

Yet ambitious men will plot for the Presidency, and allow themselves to be deluded by their friends, who write them letters asking them what they would do in the event of their election to the office, and what their views are on affairs in general. The country is now too extensive, political parties too much broken up, and sectional disputes to rancorous for President-making by cliques. But that there are men who still believe in the power of private coteries, and the influence of a private purse in making a President, we have a new proof of in a small pamphlet, a copy of which we have seen for the first time today, entitled, "A Sketch of Events in the Life of GEORGE LAW, *published in advance of his Autobiography*; also extracts from the Public Journals."

Mr. LAW has a good many qualities which would be very desirable in a President, but a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation ought to be sufficiently well known to the people not to require any special "life," or first rate notices of the Press, to inform them who and what he is.

Country Letters.

We shall be glad when the heated term is over, and literary gentlemen (and ladies) are fairly back again from their watering places. Personally we have no objection to their being at Saratoga, or up the river, or by the seaside, or among the Catskills, or wherever else they may find a Summer sojourn pleasant and useful. But we are getting a little tired of opening, and reading, and rejecting the letters in which they exult in their good fortune, trace the line of country which they have honored by traveling over it, expatiate on the grand scenery complimented by their presence, and puff the hotels at which they hope to make a long and economical stay. We suppose we could imitate the example of some of our neighbors, and fill our sheet once or twice a week with these epistles;—but we cannot help thinking the public would find them very profitless and unedifying reading. We propose, therefore, in the main, to spare them the infliction.

Sometimes our letters make note of some new features of nature and of life, or describe, with special spirit and grace, scenery and sections already known. Such letters we shall continue to publish;—but the immense mass of correspondence from places of Summer resort, which we receive by every mail, we are compelled to lay aside. We should be very glad to describe every steamboat on our inland waters, to puff every hotel and boarding-house outside the City limits, to chronicle the dress and grace and beauty of every *belle* in every town of every State, and generally to make up our whole paper for the special delectation and profit of each individual by whom it may be read. But it can't be done. Like Toodles, we have tried the experiment and found it a failure. We abandon the attempt.

Value of a Bad Name—Governor Hunt's Letter.

The columns of the DAILY TIMES were enriched yesterday with a pair of epistles from a pair of ex-Governors—the one of Rome, the other of New-York. The former was addressed to the people of England, and uttered a stirring and sensible protest against the war so lamely prosecuted on the part of the Allies in the Euxine, and presented to the common sense of common people a host of considerations adverse to perseverance in the present policy. The latter, certainly addressed to the people of the United States, somehow or other found its way to the *Commercial Advertiser* of this city, from which Dead Letter Office the TIMES rescued it. It presents reasons satisfactory to the mind of the writer, and doubtless, to the *Commercial*, for an abandonment of principles on the part of the Whig party, and a religious, nay, devout adherence to the name. The letter of MAZZINI will, we apprehend, have little effect, for the parties attacked have been beforehand with the attacking party, and have completely unshotted his guns by affixing to him the stigma of "a visionary." The letter of Mr. HUNT will, with a certain class, have an indefinite influence, for the author adroitly places his antagonists in the same false position in which MAZZINI finds himself, by endeavoring to attach to the general and thoroughly aroused sentiment of the North, the title and odium of Abolitionism, thereby disfiguring the issue and raising a veteran prejudice in his favor.

To damn with an epithet is the shortest form of political logic. Call *Abolitionist* the man who sets his face with a certain resoluteness of energy against the aggressions of Slavery; call *fanatic* the earnest advocate of any great truth, or opponent of any great error; pronounce enthusiasts all men of strong and hopeful convictions; and you have achieved a surer victory than all the syllogisms of ARISTOTLE could afford you. It is a short way with all sorts of dissenters. They may disprove your facts, expose your fallacies, and refute your argument; but by the well-chosen and oft-repeated epithet, as by a talisman, all the glory of the contest remains your own. The recipe is no secret, or we might conceal it for private uses. It is in daily practice. It operates like an opiate on all the otherwise decided movements of the day. It crushes enterprise, condemns the earnest and patriotic to obscurity, and leaves the stage of politics for knaves and fools, the Punches and Judies of routine, to caper upon. The trick is especially well understood by the South, and its Northern reflectors; it frightens the timid into acquiescence with Kansas, and similar outrages, which their judgment cannot avoid condemning. It is equally well understood by the predominant interest in England; it marks KOSSUTH and MAZZINI as enthusiasts and visionaries, and prevents the adoption of their views—even when unquestionably sound and practical—by those who are in a position to give them the test of actual trial.

Sufferers from this sharp and successful practice may find consolation in the history of all reforms. The first half-century of BENTHAM'S life was spent in overcoming precisely the same obstacle. His views respecting parliamentary, judicial, and legal reform, the reform of the laws regulating trade and money, and those establishing religious tests, and those restricting the elective franchise, were only adopted by the bold thinkers of the reform party in the teeth of the most violent and contemptuous prejudices. It is the most creditable fact in the life of Lord BROUGHAM, that he dared to encounter the logic of a bad name, in becoming the Evangelist of Benthamism. The immense store of supererogatory merit acquired by the defence of Queen CHARLOTTE, alone saved him. To-day the works of JEREMY BENTHAM are the sources from which all improvements in English legislation or judicial administration are drawn; and the old visionary of 1805 has become the Solon of 1855. The force of the arguments involved in an odious epithet applied to reformers, may be measured by the half century required, in this instance, to confute them.

The moral of all such instances is, that their cause is essentially weak, and unable to abide the test of time, who resort to the senseless prejudice attached to a name as a substitute for more cogent matter. Abroad, such folly must presently find correction in the growing strength of popular opinion, as evinced in the Hyde Park demonstrations. Here, the event is as sure as the word of prophesy. Those cautious, conservative statesmen, and citizens, who have only been roused into resistance to Slavery by its intrusion upon their own grounds, and to their very thresholds, are not to be stigmatized as Abolitionists and fanatics with impunity. There is great danger that if obstinately and willfully confounded with the Abolitionists—a body of men whose violence they distrust, and whose ultraism of sentiment they strongly dissent from—they may be induced, on the principle expounded by Joseph Surface to pretty Lady Teazle, to earn the scandalous reputation affixed to them. It would be a fair, but fatal retribution for that petty dishonesty, which delights in libeling earnest men and motives, by an improper name, or by a deliberate falsification of their views and objects.

Texas in the Field.

On our sixth page will be found letters from the two Texan Generals and Senators, HOUSTON and RUSK, upon *Know-Nothingism*. They are exactly opposite in their views. General HOUSTON espouses SAM, and defends him from the assaults of all his enemies. He approves his principles, vindicates his secrecy,—(which is rather untimely, as SAM himself has concluded to give it up,)—endorses his platform, and expresses the opinion that his cause was helped, rather than hurt, by the Virginia Election. This is certainly a novel view of the subject, and one whereby SAM'S friends will make strenuous efforts to be comforted.

Senator RUSK takes the other tack. He dislikes the Know-Nothings,—objects to their secrecy,—consider ethem already broken down, and believes the field to be open to the Democracy.

Time will show which of the two military Senators is the nearest right.

A Bankrupt City.

When General TAYLOR was elected President, he insisted on taking his Secretary of the Treasury from the State of Pennsylvania; it was the only definite plan he had formed in reference to the formation of his Cabinet; but he had conceived an idea that Pennsylvania was justly entitled to the honor of furnishing that important member of the Government, in consequence of her financial eminence, or because the United States Bank had been located in Philadelphia. There didn't at that time happen to be any member of the party which elected General TAYLOR of eminent financial ability in Pennsylvania, but, as he had made up his mind on that point, and would not listen to any compromise, a gentleman was selected who was known only as a respectable lawyer, to place at the head of the Government finances. Mr. MEREDITH did not remain in office long enough for his financial abilities to be thoroughly tested, and he returned to his profession without adding materially to the financial lustre of his native State. It was a rather remarkable delusion of General TAYLOR'S, that Pennsylvania was so fruitful of great financiers, when it was considered that she occupied so bad an eminence among the old original States for her financial disasters; seeing that it was Pennsylvanian management that swamped the United States Bank, and produced the greatest commercial convulsion that the country has ever suffered from; and that it was Pennsylvania's repudiation which brought discredit upon American securities abroad. Lately we have seen the public works of Pennsylvania offered for sale at public auction, like the effects of an absconding debtor, and we now learn from the Philadelphia papers that the City treasury is bankrupt, and that the warrants of the disbursing officers to all the City employés, clerks, policemen, street-sweepers, lamp-lighters, constables, and so on, are hawked about among brokers, and sold at great sacrifices by their needy holders. It is very remarkable that the city which was founded by the prudent and conscientious PENN, which was favored by the wise counsels of FRANKLIN, and which contains more members of the fraternity of Quakers than any other city in the Union, should be the least reliable of all in its financial affairs. We are unable to assign any plausible reason for this anomalous condition of affairs in our sister commonwealth, but the facts are undeniable. We observe that some of the Philadelphia papers throw the blame upon Know-Nothingism, but the difficulty has an origin older than Know-Nothingism, and it seems to be owing to an inherent dislike of the people to frittering away their means in paying their debts—we mean, of course, public debts. But, notwithstanding that they are so backwark in settling with their creditors, it seems to be, as is the case of individuals, more costly in the end than prompt payments.

The *Pennsylvanian*, in reference to the bankrupt condition of the City Treasury, makes a comparison of the taxes of Philadelphia with those of New-York, highly favorable to our own over-taxed community. We have been accustomed to regard New-York as one of the worst governed Cities in the Union; but Philadelphia appears to be in an infinitely worse condition. Here we pay all our debts, let the cost be what it will; but in Philadelphia they don't pay their debts, and the taxes are much higher than they are in New-York. The *Pennsylvanian* says:

"We see, by the recent reports of the Board of Supervisors and Commissioners, that the property owners of New-York City pay taxes at the rate of $1 21 on every $100, while we in Philadelphia are assessed at $1 80 on the $100, with a deficit in the receipts obtained by this assessment, of more than a million dollars in one year. Half this sum has been admitted to be necessary to pay current expenses. We frequently hear of capital being driven away from our City, for one cause or another; but what can more forcibly aid in producing such a result than having our taxes sixty per cent. higher than those of New-York, with the certainty of an additional increase?"

A Public Disappointment.

Alderman HOFFMIRE is a cruel deceiver. After having accused one of his coadjutors in the Board of Aldermen of taking bribes of the Sardinians, and offering to prove it if an opportunity were afforded him, he leaves the City and the State as soon as a Committee is appointed to investigate his charges, and the public is defrauded of the rich developments that were promised. This is not quite fair in Alderman HOFFMIRE; it is as unjust to the public, whose appetite he had whetted by his promises of revealing some of the secrets of Aldermanic administration, as it was towards his associate. Doubtless the Alderman was over hasty, and did not calculate, at first, what the possible consequences might be of exposing any of the secrets of his brethren. We hope that Alderman MOSER, the calumniated member of the Board, will insist in the charge against him being proved, and not allow his accuser to withdraw his charge. The public have formed such extravagant ideas of the amount necessary to bribe an Alderman, that any authentic facts in relation to this important matter, would be very gratefully received. Both Boards of the Common Council having devoted considerable time to doing nothing, have now adjourned over until September, to recuperate. As the weather will then be considerably cooler, we hope the Bribery case will be taken up again. In the meanwhile, we shall have to be content with the investigations before the BRIGGS Committee.

Another Rally for Ireland.

Pen-and-ink patriotism is the dominant characteristic of the great body of young Irelanders, in Ireland and in America. In this they are not excelled, and we doubt if they can be equaled, by any other party or any other people inhabiting any portion of the globe. If Ireland lacks potatoes, there are thousands of her young and stalwart sons who with stentorian voice call out for pen and ink, that they may chronicle her sufferings in words that burn. If despotism's iron heel is on the neck of Ireland, thousands of her bone and sinew rush to their desks, and with a glowing pen, hurl paper defiance at the steel armor of her enemies. If circumstances so change as to weaken her enemy, and a chance for Ireland appears on fortune's wheel, thousands of her strong men will rush to arms, don the uniform of the enemy they before denounced, and fight with enthusiastic bravery in their enemy's defence. Whenever any real, manly work is done, it is not for the "Green Sod," but for the glory of what they deem its direst foe. Returned from that, their pen and ink and high-flown, ineffectual words are at the service of their native land. Instance the following:

From the Citizen for this Week.

"By the blood of martyred JACKSON, the honest Protestant priest; by the blood of Father QUIGLEY, shed on Penenden Heath; by the valor of the immortal Father MURPHY; by the shades of the heroes of the county Wexford, who kept twenty thousand British bayonets in check—"the men who when danger was near, looked death in the eye"—who drove the red coats before their gleaming pikes, like panic-stricken deer before the baying hounds; by the memories of OULART HILL, GOREY and ENNISCORTHY, of Vinegar Hill and New Ross; by the murder of OLIVER BOND and Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD; by the noble army of martyrs whose blood is not shed in vain; by the lonely green grave of WOLF TONE "in Bodenstown church-yard"; by the uninscribed tomb of ROBERT EMMETT; by the Red Hand of HUGH O'NEILL and OWEN ROE; by the patriotism of LAWRENCE O'TOOLE, and the glories of BRIAN BORU; by Sarsfield, Limerick and British faith; by Bremona and Fontenoy; by the plains of Clontarf; by the battles of Benburb and Beal-an-atha-buidhe, on the ever-memorable Blackwater; by the slaughters of CROMWELL and the devastations of ELIZABETH; by the graves of your kindred slain of famine in '47; by the defeat and humiliation of '48; by the scenes of your childhood, so vividly painted by 'One who would go;' by all these historic memories, we call on you, Irishmen in America. Irishmen in Ireland, now, or never, to strike for freedom"

Old Ireland's saved at last. No enemy could stand long against so large a shot from out so great a bore.

Snake Stories.

We are not sufficiently familiar with the subject of animal and moral affinities to be able to give any explanations of the phenomenon that snake stories are never reliable; but the fact is sufficiently well known, that whenever anybody attempts to tell anything about snakes he is sure to exaggerate most awfully, so that a snake story is universally regarded as synonymous with a bouncer. Men invent more stories about snakes than any other subject. For nearly half a century the Sea Serpent has been a standing theme for Munchausenisms down East, and this Summer the people in the interior of the State have invented a terrible story of a snake in Silver Lake, which appears to be a more dreadful monster than the great dragon of Wantley. Serpents have, from all time until very recently, enjoyed a reputation for hissing, but nobody ever heard a serpent hiss, and naturalists have demonstrated that snakes do not possess any physical qualifications for sibilant exploits. But still the hissing of a serpent is a stereotyped phrase of poets. The Silver Lake snake is stated to have been harpooned and killed, but that will not prevent his reappearance every Summer in the waters of that beautiful little inland sea. Snakes crushed to earth, as our poet says of truth, will rise again; and snake stories are always ticketed for immortality, though they may not have a particle of vital truth in them. The snakes on the head of Medusa are as lively now as any of the black snakes on the hills in New-Jersey, which charm little birds so that they fall down into their open jaws, or as any of the snakes which, when cut in two, immediately unite themselves together again, and glide away as though nothing had happened.

The Old John-street Church.

A meeting of the members of the Congregation of the Old John-street Church was held last evening in the Green-street M. E. Church. NOAH WORRELL, Esq., presided, assisted by several gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A history of the foundation of the Church and of the introduction and progress of Methodist in America was given by Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, who was followed by Rev. Mr. WHEATLEY in a few general remarks. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., then gave an exposition of the manner in which the old edifice was now sought to be destroyed. He was much applauded. A Committee were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and instructed to publish them in such papers as they thought proper,—said Committee, however, to make such resolutions disapprove the proposed demolition. A collection to aid this object was taken up, and the meeting adjourned.

The Cushman Celebration at Plymouth, Mass.

The CUSHMAN family and their relatives celebrated at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the anniversary of the Pilgrims, by a pleasant reunion, on Wednesday. The attendance from abroad, it is said, was quite large, a single train from Boston bringing several hundred, most of whom were either direct or collateral descendants of ROBERT CUSHMAN. There were but few decorations displayed by the citizens, but the mottoes, &c., were generally very appropriate and tasteful.

J. S. REDFIELD has published a second edition of Dr. W. BODENHAMER'S *Practical Observations on some of the Diseases of the Rectum, Anus, and Contiguous Textures*—a work which has now been seven years before the public. It contains a great deal of scientific knowledge, plainly and ably stated and explained, for the benefit of the vast number of persons who suffer from the diseases of which it treats. The chapter on Constipation is worthy of being distributed, in a separate form, among every family in the Union.

☞ The Brooklyn people are very anxious to have the Sound steamboats touch at their side of the river, going and coming. Why not? Is she not bone of our bone, and a part of the about-to-be consolidated City of New-York?

That "Extra Genesee"—A Hint to Consumers of Flour.

Those accustomed to looking over reports of market prices, cannot fail to have noticed that the tip-top price for Flour has always been set down against the brand "Extra Genesee." There is another fact connected with this brand of Flour that may have surprised some persons, especially those who have had occasion to buy a barrel for home use. Two months ago we reported "most grades of Flour a little lower," and almost every week since the same report has been made. The aggregate of these "declensions" amounts to more than $2 a barrel on common brands; and yet within two weeks "Extra Genesee" has sold nearly as high as at any time in twenty years; and this very week it has brought $12 50 per barrel. The reason for this is that a large number of families will use nothing else. "Extra Genesee" they *must* have, whatever be its price,—and the supply of this brand having been limited, the fortunate holders have been able to obtain their own price.

Now what is this "Extra Genesee?" A number of years since, the best flour was undoubtedly obtained from wheat grown in the "Genesee Country," embracing a dozen or more counties in Western New-York. The superior character of this flour was owing, in part, to the excellent mills in that section. This fact having become known among Eastern consumers, this flour acquired an established reputation, which it has retained long after there was any real grounds for the distinction. Bakers, and those who use large quantities of flour, have been aware of this, and it is seldom that we see the flour unloading at their establishments marked with this practically obsolete brand. Equally good flour is now obtained from wheat grown in Canada, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. But the great majority of families still cling to the old brand as the only one worthy of confidence.

The truth is, not one-fourth of the "Extra Genesee Flour" sold in this market is made from Genesee wheat. As there is more champagne wine sold in New-York City alone than there is produced in the whole country where that wine is native, so there is at least three times more Genesee flour sold than is grown in the whole Genesee Country proper. Much of this brand of flour comes from the extensive mills at Rochester, but it is well known that those mills derive their principal supplies of wheat from the Western States and the Canadas, and in this case Genesee flour means that *made* (not grown) in that country, or rather upon the Genesee River.

We have seen thousands of barrels of flour coming down the Western Lakes—especially Lake Erie—branded "Extra Genesee," "From pure Genesee Wheat," "Extra Superfine Genesee," &c. Any one going through the flour stores in this City will occasionally find, on careful examination, evidences that the original marking of barrel heads has been erased and a new one added. We once carefully washed off, from the head of a flour barrel, a blue label, neatly printed in gilt, and found that it covered the manufacturer's mark of a mill in the interior of Ohio. The original branding iron had burned into the wood too deeply to be "planed" off, and so it was covered up.

A lot of the finest Flour we ever saw was made in the western part of Central Virginia—we know the man who grew the wheat and had it ground—and yet that flour sold for 13 shillings less per barrel in this market than an inferior quality which chanced to have the right marking. Men raised in the very centre of the Genesee wheat country and considered excellent judges of flour, find no difficulty in getting the very best flour at from $1 50 $3 less than the current prices paid by their neighbors for a *poorer quality* of "Extra Genesee."

The finest, whitest flour is that which contains the greatest proportion of starch, but such flour is not by any means best adapted to supplying the laboring man with the elements of muscle or power. The dark Southern flour usually abounds in gluten—a substance more nearly resembling human muscle; and the man who is obliged on Saturday night, from the scantiness of his weekly earnings, to send home a barrel of dark Southern flour, may console himself with the certainty that his low price flour will yield himself and family more of the needed nourishment than that which would have left thirty to fifty per cent. less of his hard earned money for other necessities.

Our advice to the mass of flour buyers is, to cease to attach so much value to the outer marking upon flour barrels. If not sufficiently experienced yourselves to judge of the quality, go to a reliable dealer and buy flour *warranted good*. If your bread is not as *white* as starch, it may taste quite as well, if you are assured that it is fully as nourishing, and remember at the same time that it costs a great deal less money; though if you throw away your partiality for a particular brand, you will in three times out of four get flour equally good for much less money.

These suggestions are more important this season, as there has been so much grown wheat the present harvest, that the *bona fide* "Extra Genesee" will doubtless be scarce, and continue to command a high price, for the reason above given, viz.: that there are enough private consumers who *will* have it, to keep it above its real value, as compared with other brands.

Lazy "Workingmen"—Their Habits and Conduct.

There are scores of able-bodied men in this City, chiefly foreigners, who call themseves workingmen, that seldom or never work. They drag out a miserable existence by false representations. To-day they apply to the Commissioners of Emigration, representing that they are starving—that they are obliged to sleep out at night, or in the lock-up of the police-station. To-morrow they have a similar story for their countrymen, whom they importune to procure them employment, which they have no notion of availing themselves of: their real object being to get money or clothes. When they succeed they drink the former, and often pawn the latter.

By a similar system of falsehood and imposture, they manage to make out board in the low groggeries of Cherry-street, the Points, &c. They remain at each place as long as they are kept—always pretending to pay, but never paying. Thus they make the tour of all the basements of the City. Sometimes they succeed, by their whining tales, in inducing the benevolent to pass their word for some weeks' board for them, representing that they will be sure to be able to pay themselves before the time is expired—without, of course, meaning ever to do so: so that in the end the man who passes his word has to pay himself, as many a victim knows.

And it is persons of this character who are most busy and noisy at "indignation meetings" of the "workingmen." It is they who have most to say about their "rights," "privileges," &c., and against the rich. They are never satisfied or grateful, let them get what they may. Last Winter they would go to the soup-kitchens, and after filling themselves and selling what they could not use to the honest poor, they would parade our streets with banners, inscribed with "Work, or bread." "If we don't get we must *take*" &c.

All should be on their guard against such "workingmen" as these. No one should encourage them in their indolence, because to do so is to injure themselves as well as the public. There is plenty of work for them to do in the country, if they will only go and seek it.

Arrival of Emigrants.

The ship *Antarctic*, Capt. STOUTAR, arrived at this port yesterday, with 250 emigrants from Antwerp. The passengers had among them in cash, $13,842 22. Nearly all of them left in the evening train for the West.

COST OF OIL ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The *Scientific American* gives the following statistics, showing what a vast amount of oil it takes merely to lubricate the machinery and running gear of the cars on the Central Road:

Dividens.	Miles run.	Plain oil used.	Miles run to 1 pt. oil.
Syracuse and Utica	39,265	3 580	10
Syracuse and Rochester	78,659	5,894	13¼
Total	117,924	9,070	25½

These returns are for eighteen locomotives on the Syracuse and Utica section, and thirty-one on the Rochester and Syracuse division, during the month of May.

Personal.

ONNIE has just finished a fine picture, which he calls "The Homestead"—a look at which is like a trip into the country and a lounge under cool shadows. It is a delicious scene of quiet Summer beauty. Looking on it, you hear the water rippling over the pebbles, and almost see the trout leap out. "The Homestead" was painted for a gentleman in St. Louis, whither it soon goes. The other picture, just completed, "The Highlands of the Hudson," and a third, "The Valley of the Winooski," promise to add to the author's large celebrity as a delineator of American scenery.

The Albany *Knickerbocker*, in referring to WILKENSON, in securing whose editorial services the Albany *Evening Journal* has made a ten-strike, says: "Some six years since he delivered an address before the Young Men's Association, the radicalism of which spoiled for a week the directive powers of half the old fogies in the city. WILKENSON is sound on all questions except the Tariff. Talk satinet and railroad iron to him, and he becomes as crazy as GREELEY. As he is 'young and willing to learn,' we hope to see him outgrow such 'yaller stage' notions."

Rev. Dr. CONE (Pastor of the Broome-street Baptist Church,) still lies very ill at his residence in Broome-street. His physician thinks he cannot recover, although he may linger for some time longer.

Mr. PETER EMBURY, long known in this City, whose store was for many years on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, died on Thursday morning, in the ninetieth year of his age.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY (Kirwan) preached twice on Sunday last at Montreal, and was to deliver a lecture last evening in the Free Church in that city, on the "Genius and Tendencies of Romanism."

G. GODRICH ("Peter Parley,") is spending a few days with his brother, CHARLES GODRICH, in Hartford.

Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is still stopping at the Metropolitan. He remains but a few days in town.

The Trustees of the Ohio Emigration Association have decided on a location in the State of Iowa. The point which to them seems most favorable is about 130 miles west of Dubuque. The lands in this vicinity are remarkably fertile, the prairie high and rolling, well watered, and convenient to large groves of timber. There is an abundance of coal, limestone and iron in that part of the State.

SUSINESS NOTICES

FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.—PERSONS sufferior from either of these diseases should apply immediately for ROSENBOCAN'S ORIENTAL BITTERS the only medicine now before the public that will effect a cure without poisoning those who take it. This medicine is no catch-penny affair, but a genuine remedy that will cure 99 cases out of every 100, where directions are followed. The money will be refunded in all cases where it fails. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by the Agent F S STREET, No. 22 Beekman-st. For particulars, call and get circular, or see an advertisement in the New-York *Dispatch*.

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL ENsure their health the coming season, by using the new ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. It prevents or removes all traces of disease. Dr CHILTON'S certificate accompanies each bottle.

GEORGE H BATES, wholesale agent, No. 132 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C WELLS & CO Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS, and druggists generally.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st, are now selling off their entire stock of rich Carpetings full 25 per cent less than Fall prices. Will open on the 15th of August an entire stock of Fall Importations, patterns never before exhibited in this country.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WELDED SALAMANDER SAFES.

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat. C. M. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 6 1855

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use

AUG. 6, 1855 J. F THOMAS, Savannah, Ga

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 148 Water st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption" Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Does daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, disease of the heart, all throat diseases, of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, so authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS—THEIR popularity is increasing as the "heated term" continues. They are used extensively, not only in our pipe-laying City, but throughout the country, where the cooling water bowl of the water-cooler way, sings in liquid strains a temperance melody, or where

"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket.
The moss covered bucket, ascends from the well."

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the well-known store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Barclay-sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENT JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out run without noise, with little exertion to the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The numerous experienced accompany of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and cheapest styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing, made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

LADIES GOING IN THE COUNTRY WISHING their supplies of boots and shoes, can find gaiters of all the fashionable styles, from 12 to 20 shillings, slippers, ties, toilet slippers and buskins from 6 to 10 shillings per pair; with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes of equally low prices. Remember J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 130 Canal-st.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE. 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—PERSONS LOOKING FOR sewing machines, should not fail to examine NICHOLS & CO'S machines, with their late improvements for stitching the finest or coarsest material, with or without a waxed thread, either in flat or cylindrical form.

J. B NICHOLS & CO., No. 411 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WE will open this day a large lot of rich Collars and Embroidered Bands, which will be sold very cheap. Also, one case Black Lace Veils from 4s. to $5—worth double the price.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.,
No. 134 Chambers-st., New-York.

SILKS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—JUST RECEIVED from auction, 3,000 yards of rich, brown Silks, from 62½ to 75 per yard. Also, one case Dress Goods, at 6 cents. Call and examine them.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ *Try it when you are fiery.*—Try it at all times; it is soothing in the morning after bottling with the mosquitoes of a sultry midsummer night; try it during the Summer solstice, when the sun is vertical; it will make your spirits *debonnaire*, and you will conclude your rejoicings by a satisfaction that you have vitality left sufficient to exist upon a little longer. Try it in the evening, when nature has thrown her sunshade over her wide, extended canopy of the Heavens, and it will lull your senses into gentle forgetfulness of the cares of life, immeasurably increased during day-time. Such is the virtues of RUSHTON'S PURE ROSE WATER AND CREAM SYRUPS. Sold only under the Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal st. None genuine unless made by the "Ton" and sold with a "Rush."

☞ *Redding's Russian salve*—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ *Balm of Thousand Flowers*—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. BUSHTON, No. 16 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ *Sir Astley Cooper's* MILD AFERIENT ANTI BILIOUS PILLS.—Sufferers from bilious complaints, dyspepsia, nervousness, costiveness, nervousness, languor, lassitude, low spirits, are respectfully requested to make use of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, a medicine of tried efficacy, of balsamic, tonic and invigorating properties, as aukns wledged five stomachic, and a mild yet efficient aperient. Prepared from the recipe of the late Sir A. Cooper. Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per box, by A. B. & D. SANDS SCHIEFFELIN, BROS & CO., C. H RING; Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn, and by all respectable Druggists throughout the world. MADPHAIL & CO.

Sole Proprietors, London and New-York.

☞ *Peaches, Tomatoes,* or any other fruit or vegetable, may be effectually preserved in a fresh state for years, by the use of PRATT'S PATENT SELF SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving accompany the Cans. They are easily opened or closed by hand, with a patent screw attachment, and are guaranteed always to fully answer the purpose represented. None the genuine but Self Sealing Cans have the name in letters on the cap, C. Pratt's Patent." Them is mentioned to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. For sale by the Proprietors. Agents wanted.

WELLS & PROVOST, No 321 Pearl-st.

☞ *North Carolina Funds Wanted*—At 1 per cent. discount.—Notes on all Virginia Banks, except Wheeling, Bank of Alleghany and Kanawha, bought at 1 South Royalton, Warren Co., Va by Bank notes, Eastern and other funds bought at the current rates. Quarrels, Land Warrants, &c.

NOBLE & MERKLEY,
No. 193 Greenwich-st.

☞ *Mercantile Library Association*—NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for the space of two weeks, from Monday, the 20th instant, to Saturday, Sept 1, inclusive, for the purpose of cleaning, &c. The reading-room will continue open until further notice.

By order of the Board of Chairman Library Committee.
J. P. ROOT, Acting Librarian.

☞ *Wakefield Industrial Home Association*, No. 8.—The members are hereby notified to attend the next regular meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug 17, for the purpose of taking action upon the selling of the surplus of the Association. By order of the Executive Committee.

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUH, Secretary.

☞ *Dr. Cook's Medical Examination*, without charge, at 415 Broadway, Rooms 2 and 3 Medical EXAMINATOR. Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 308 Broadway, New York. T. R. CALDWELL, No. 48 South Ninth, Philadelphia. Agent for Philadelphia, Penn

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young man engaged in literary pursuits, with a good personal appearance and a large fortune, is desirous of corresponding with a young lady, who is educated and accomplished, with a view to marriage. Address EDWIN MORTON, Jr., Box No. 4,795 Syracuse, New-York.

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SADDLERY WAREHOUSE—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A fine stock of saddlery, with tools and fixtures pertaining to the business for sale. The stand is central, and one of the best in the City or this section of country, having been occupied by the business for twenty years. The proprietor has carried on successfully his trade, if not a larger retail trade than any other house in the City, and is only given up in consequence of ill health. Any person having from two to seven thousand dollars to invest in the business, will find this a rare opportunity for getting into a profitable trade For particulars address Box No. 1,119 Post-Office Louisville, Ky Reference—HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st., New-York.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE—The subscribers being desirous of locating at the West, offer on terms which cannot fail to suit any person wishing to embark in the book, stationery and fancy goods business, their carefully selected stock fixtures and the lease of the well-known bookstore located for nine years at No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For terms apply to the premises,

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JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The printing office No. 22 Spruce-st., containing presses, type, and every convenience for carrying on a profitable business. Many advantages are offered to any one desirous of embarking in the business. Apply on the premises

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$1 000 BOND OF THE DAYTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD, SECOND MORTGAGE, No 21.—The bond was enclosed to the address of W. F. DOGGETT, Secretary of the Dayton and Western Railroad, at Dayton, Ohio, was mailed on the 18th July last, and never reached its destination. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment of it having been stopped. August 17

DE COPPET & CO.'S, No. 19 William-st.

NOTICE—A certificate of stock of the Gardiner Gold Mining Company, No 273, for $500 shares, in the name of GEO. W. McCLELLAND, of Yonkers, lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the renewal of the same

SUMMER RETREATS.

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VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage,

BOARDING AND SEA-BATHING ON STATEN ISLAND—Five miles from Vanderbilt's landing, four miles by stages. The house is commodious and well shaded, the grounds extensive; both horse and fine sandy beach, with fine land and sea views, making it a very pleasant summer residence. Inquire of J. S. LAWRENCE, at Mr. MUIR'S, No. 3 John-st.

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AN OLD INVENTION.—The undersigned hereby cautions all against using or vending it, as he intends to apply for letters patent. It consists in the manufacturing of bricks for stove linings, &c., cooking furnaces, &c., by impregnating the material with a washed mustard or its equivalent. WM. WEBSTER.

New-York, September, 1847.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—THIS DAY, at the 6th-av. Female Servants' office, No. 470, between 26th and 27th-sts., for a large number of sales. servants, including an English nurse and seamstress, and several smart Protestant girls, in every capacity.

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TEACHER.—A young lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a public or private school, or would instruct in a private family a limited number of hours during the day. The best of references given from clergymen, principals of academies and others. Address Box No 39 Post-Office, Jamaica, L. I.

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FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the office of the American Employment Society, No. 124 Fulton-st., New-place, No. 3 Sanford-st., Brooklyn; and No 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, garden-rs, coachmen, &c., at No 27 Greenwich-st Also, a great number of girls from 12 to 14 and 17 years of age, may be had.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In pursuance of a call of the Democratic Whig General Committee ordering a Whig Primary Election for delegates to the different Conventions, the Whigs of the Eleventh Ward are hereby notified that the aforesaid Election will be held at the Continental Hotel, No 126 Columbia-st., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, 21st inst.

C. W. SCHAFFER,
R. S. COLLINS,
B. W. RICHARDS,
Inspectors appointed by the Dem. Whig Gen Committee.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—In pursuance with the call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig Primary election of the XVIth Ward, will be held at the Eutaw House, TUESDAY, 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, A. M.

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YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No 6 Park-place, N Y

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September under the Presidency of JOHN H RAYMOND, LL D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of Instruction

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children equal to that by the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and no effort for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees

The future will be a year of the first day for the admission of pupils, both in the preparatory and collegiate departments

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

J. S. T. Stranahan, John T. Martin, J. H. Prothingham, R. S. Tucker, Horace S. Ciaflin, H. R. Worthington, Lot. B. Wyman, Charles H. Baylis, J. K. Smithworth, S. B. Chittenden, James Howe, George S. Howland, Joseph Low, D. S. Landon, Charles R. Marvin, A. S. Barnes, M. G. Harrington.

J. H. PROTHINGHAM, President.
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MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL—No 472 Broadway, and No. 31 Crosby st

This School was organized in 1830, and was the first institution of the kind in the State From the beginning it held rank among the first, presenting all the facilities of the most approved schools for a thorough and practical education, but in a larger, well-arranged and well-established building, access to a good library, valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus; greater facilities, and many other advantages The male and female departments entirely separate.

The Classical course consists of twelve quarters—six in the regular English course—one for the higher department of English literature, one for Latin and Greek one for French, one for mechanical drawing and painting, one for embroidery and needle work.

The general management of the Schools is entrusted to the Principals assisted by twenty Teachers and Professors.

The Fall Term will commence on MONDAY, Sept 3. Further information may be had at the Institution, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Committee

T. C. Chaldavayne, F. P. Schoals, George W. Farnham, C. H. Redman George J Schmie sel, Daniel Coger James Phyfe I sen Mix, Wilson Small, William F. Miller, Andrew wells, and James Morris, President of the Society, ex officio.

L. W. SIEVENS, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. E. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. In the selection of the Instructors of this Institution, no means will be spared to render it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $300 per annum Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES. Rev. Drs Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N Porter, Hon R S. Baldwin, A R Street, Esq Hon A. N Skinner, W H Russell, Esq. New-Haven; Rev. Drs Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock Esq., New-York; Rev Dr. Cox, Owego, N Y; Hon T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little Esq., Cherry Valley, N Y; S I Andrews Esq. Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A B C F M, Boston

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New Haven.

RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE—No 251 Madison-st., New-York—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of sixteen years, and is still under the supervision of Rev D. C. VAN NORMAN as Principal The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and, in the departments where practicable, is conducted by an ample corps of teachers Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY Sept. 10 Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees:

ISAAC FERRIS, President.
E D BROWN Treasurer.
J. W C LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

Joseph Hoxie, D B. Keeler, Geo. M Clearman, Thompson Price, A B Holmes, John Gray, James E. Holmes, Thos. W. Evans Jr., Benj W. Clapp, James Horn, Eben. Candwell, Samuel Millbank.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18th, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway References, Hon MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. F. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES BOOME, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS, Esqs.

A CARD.—H. PEUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 44 West 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H PEUGNET, to be had by addressing as above.

ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18 Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs C. S. FRANCIS & CO.'s, No. 263 Broadway, or at Messrs DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

SCHOOL AT ASTORIA.—To be let, with immediate possession, a large and commodious brick house, with pleasant garden and good fruits, and well adapted for a boarding and day school, having been used for that purpose for the last three years. Constant and easy communication with New York. Apply to CHARLES MOASE, on the premises, or to R. M. BLACKWELL, No 144 Front st., New-York.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No 74 8th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWNS Bookstore, No. 696 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No 16 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS

KNOW-NOTHINGS.

A NEW PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

Gen. Sam Houston's Creed on Know-Nothingism.

Interesting Correspondence.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, Aug. 1.

INDEPENDENCE, July, 1855.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON—*Dear Sir:* We the undersigned, citizens of Independence, having for a long time entertained a high appreciation of your character as a citizen, statesman and soldier, and knowing your character for candor on all political affairs connected with our Government, do respectfully request an expression of your sentiments and opinion in regard to the American Order. It has been often asserted, and denied, that you are a member of, or are in favor of the principles advocated by the Order. We entertain the hope, Sir, from the long and varied services that you have rendered your country, that a frank expression of your opinions will not be withheld. We address you, Sir, as citizens, a majority of whom are not members of the Order.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

W. A. BALDWIN, J. C. ELDRIDGE,
H. L. GRAVES, G. B. DAVIS,
J. A. COLLINS, ASBURY DANIEL,
S. G. LIPSCOMB, JAMES DEAN.

Gen. Houston's Reply.

INDEPENDENCE, Texas, Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of yesterday's date was presented to me early in the afternoon. At this present time I feel no hesitancy in expressing my opinion in relation to the American order or its principles. I feel that my fellow-citizens, in whose services I have been so long engaged, are entitled to my views, which, in their opinion, may in any way effect the public interest. At an earlier period of the State canvass, it might have been charged upon me, that I was endeavoring to influence the election in our State; but as the election is so near at hand that my opinions cannot have general circulation, I cannot be charged with interference.

You may rest assured that in relying upon my candor and sincerity, you will meet with no disappointment. Owing to the heated state of the public mind, the influence of Federal patronage, and the desperate efforts which are making to smother American sentiment and quiet the upheavings of the American mind, I expect to receive a full share of vituperation and abuse. A belief, too, that the election in Virginia has strangled the efforts of the American people in regaining their legitimate rights, and vindicating their inherent principles, is, to my belief, fallacious. I regard the result in the Virginia election as highly encouraging to the principles of the order. The efforts used were of the most Herculean and untiring order within the State, and aided and backed by the Federal patronage. In a party contest in the State, an interference on the part of the Federal Administration would have been deemed an outrage. As it is, the old orthodox State of Virginia has received and recognized the right of Federal interference in her State elections. The Democracy of Virginia will yet awake to the proper appreciation of the rights of their Commonwealth and the usurpation of Federal power.

In treating of a subject which has been so generally and elaborately discussed as that of the American order, it would be difficult to present anything original in the way of argument; hence my aim will be to offer my deductions and conclusions from the facts and arguments of others, and to glance at the causes which have given rise to the present excitement. The movement I regard as one growing out of a great crisis in the affairs of our nation, and the precursor of a sound, healthful and vigorous nationality, which will be commensurate to solve and carry out the great principles of free government, and to prevent the liberties of the country from being destroyed by the machinations of demagogues and foreigners, while they continue to chant the ever song of "no danger." At the same time they cry out, "beware of the danger of secret societies." It is true that secret societies have always been dangerous to despots and tyrants. They have even denounced and proscribed Masonry. The Pope, with other potentates, have crushed the ancient order in their dominions. In our own country we have seen its portals leading into its sacred temples, for awhile closed and deserted. Secret societies were then denounced. Thank Heaven that cloud of fanaticism which for awhile overshadowed it has been dispelled by the light of reason, and it still continues to extend the blessings of its principles to thousands of disconsolate widows and orphans.

The opponents of the American Order exclaim, "It is a political association, and therefore ought not to be secret." I reply, "Yes, it is secret, and its name denotes its objects." Is it the first secret political society that has been organized in the United States? It is as well known as any other historical truth, that General WASHINGTON and many of his compatriots of the Revolution, were members of the Cincinnati Society, in which, if I am not under misapprehension no man is eligible for membership, even now, unless he is a native American. Was not this a secret society? Was it not purely political? Was not General WASHINGTON, at the time of his death, President of this Society? I should really like to know what the Anti-Americans think of this scrap of history. They cannot deny it. Then I will ask them, what danger has grown out of this secret political society? Is this the only secret political society that has existed in our country for more than half a century? The Columbian Order—known as the Tammany Society—highly influential, maintains its existence without danger to the liberties of the country.

General JACKSON was a member of this society, and I know prominent statesmen throughout the nation who are members of it, and as I myself am one, and understand its principles, I can assert they are patriotic and national. What say the Anti Americans to these facts?

Can any sane man believe that Gen. WASHINGTON or Gen. JACKSON would have united with any association or order not purely American? Would either have entered into political league where secrecy was enjoined, if they had not approved of the principles of secrecy in political associations? From my knowledge of the character of WASHINGTON, the sacrifices he made for his country, united with his fervid patriotism, and his preference for everything American, I cannot doubt for one moment, if he were now living, he would cheerfully sanction the principles of the American order. From my personal and familiar knowledge of the principles of Gen. JACKSON, I am confident, that were he living, to counteract the policy of European potentates and statesmen to throw upon our shores their refuse population of convicts and paupers, to prevent our ballot boxes and populate our poor-houses, he would most cordially sanction and inculcate the principles of the American order.

The instances which I have given of secret political associations are not the only ones which have existed in our country, and which have been and continue to be practiced by the two political parties. Are not secret caucuses continually held by the political leaders of both parties in Congress? "Oh, yes," it will be answered, "very true; but there is a necessity for this. We have to take care of our parties to form plans for the people to carry out. And if we did not make platforms for them they would not know how to vote upon important subjects." This explains much of the opposition to the present movements of the people. The action of the American Order is only the pulsations of the American heart, which force liberty through the heart of the masses, and will cause them to reclaim that power and influence which the arts of demagogues and assumptions of "*party leaders*" have appropriated to themselves and generally allowed the people to cast their votes in accordance with their caucus decisions, whether secret or open. Should the American movement succeed, as it must, if our liberties are preserved, many good easy souls, who feel seated in power, will have to yield that power, which has been used in directing the people to carry out their edicts, prepared in caucus and proclaimed by conventions. The cry of *Abolition* has been raised by the Anti-American party in the South, for no other purpose than to alarm their fears and strangle the American feeling.

Have not the two parties for years past, charged each other with being identified with abolitionists, as it suited party interest? The American Order have given their platform to the world. I perceive by the intelligence of the day, that one of the oldest Democratic statesmen, the standard bearer of the party, Gen. CASS, has approved the platform of the American Order, as proclaimed to the world by the Convention at Philadelphia.

From '50 to '54, abolition appeared to have died away. Its notes were seldom heard; or if heard, not heeded. The compromise of '50 had silenced agitation, and the last Congress at its meeting, though composed of nearly 300 members, claimed but four abolitionists in both Houses. Now they are formidable in numbers! What has produced this wonderful revolution? Was it not brought about under the present Democratic Administration, which came into power by a greater majority than any preceding one, where there was a contest? Is it not now powerful?

What first broke it down, and built up the Free-soil and Abolition majority against it? Was it not the Nebraska bill? Does any one acquainted with the facts doubt it? Was not that measure concocted in a secret caucus of seven persons? It surely was; and endorsed by the President, and by his influence carried through Congress in violation of the platform of both political parties, proclaimed at Baltimore. Had not the President given reiterated pledges that he would discourage the agitation of the Slavery question in and out of Congress, and elsewhere? Were those pledges redeemed by him? Was not this measure the first thing to renew the agitation since 1850? No candid man can suppose the contrary.

It was regarded by moderate men at the North, good Democrats, who always stood by the South, as a breach of good faith; and they either opposed the Administration, or would not give it their support. This measure caused audible expressions of disapprobation by many who aided in electing the President. But there were other causes, and all united, gave rise to the American Order. The selection of the President's Cabinet, although it was highly exceptionable to the Democratic party, they made an effort to swallow it. General discontent was growing up in the country. This feeling was aggravated by a report that an agreement was made between a Catholic Bishop and Gen. PIERCE, conditioned that Gen. PIERCE was to receive the Catholic vote, and in the event of his election, a situation in his Cabinet should be given to a member of the Catholic denomination. As this was published and not denied, it was believed. Nor was this all—foreigners were selected to fill important missions to foreign Governments, to the exclusion of American statesmen. About this time it was ascertained that an unusual number of *convicts* and *paupers* were thrown upon our shores from European prisons and poor houses. The belief obtained that these classes of emigrants were thrust upon us by the policy of foreign Governments, who never can bear us good will so long as we remain a free and independent people. These facts, in connection with general discontent towards the Administration, with threats made in Catholic newspapers and periodicals, seemed at once to arouse the people and admonish them to prepare for the apprehended contest. The cry was then raised by the Anti-Americans that the objects of the American Order was the proscription of Catholics and foreigners. This I deny! The threats and denunciations came from the Catholic journals, which gave the alarm to Protestants and Americans. The design of the American Order is not to put down Catholics, but to prevent Catholics putting down Protestants. The members of the Order would not, nor do they intend to interfere with the Catholic religion, or their mode of worship; but at the same time we are not willing to place power in the hands of those who acknowledge or owe temporal allegiance to any foreign prince, king or potentate. Again, it is said the principles of the American Order proscribe foreigners, and are intended to extend the period of naturalization. I do not regard this principle as proscriptive. I understand foreigners to be protected in the full enjoyment of all their civil rights, and exercising whatever religious opinions or mode of worship they may prefer. No one wishes to abridge these privileges.

The possession and exercise of political rights are distinct matters. Females and minors possess and enjoy civil rights, yet they are not capable of exercising the political right of suffrage. This is a constitutional right of all qualified natives. The extension of that right to those who are not natives, is a matter of grace and favor of the Congress and of the Constitution. Congress has the power to invest foreigners with the right upon such conditions as may be thought proper and expedient for the well-being of the Republic.

The teachers of the modern school, who claim to be the only Democrats or patriots in the country, admit "that some modification in the naturalization laws might be well enough." They take care not to say how far they are willing to go. Are they willing to extend the period of probation to twenty-one years? If they are not, I am. If such laws were passed they could not affect those who are already naturalized, and who enjoy the full benefits of our institutions.

Nor would it prejudice the claims of those who might have reached the American soil at the time of the passage, or going into operation of such laws. Such a measure, I should think, ought to be hailed by naturalized foreigners and those whose claims to naturalization have commenced with as much joy as if they were native Americans. If not on their own account, they should at least, heal at on account of their children. The foreigners who have been naturalized in our country are generally of a class, who would feel it a poor compliment paid them to place convicts and paupers on a looking of equality with them; or to say that such beings were entitled to the considerations which are due the naturalized citizens.

I am in favor of excluding from our shores persons who cannot come to the country with a certificate from our consular agents in the country which they leave, representing them as persons of good character; or if they have been guilty of political offences in their country, to state the same, that a proper allowance might be made by our government. I am becoming suspicious of the teachers in these days of UTILITARIAN politics. And before I enlist under the leaders of modern Democracy I wish to known of them whether they stand on the JACKSON, or CALHOUN platform. Between their platforms there was an essential difference. JACKSON'S was the Constitution and the Union. This is the platform upon which I stand, and if, as has been asserted, the American party is down, the battle over and victory won, I shall only feel mortified to witness, at my period of life, after having looked upon so many vicissitudes of my country, to see an Anti-American feeling triumph. One consolation, at least, will be left me. While the triumphs of American principles were reverberating throughout the Union, I was silent. When these principles are said to be in eclipse, I come forward with cheerfulness and declare that I believe the salvation of my country is only to be secured by adherence to the principles of the American order.

A triumph is claimed by Anti-Americans, based on the supposition that all Councils will be broken up, from the fact that some withdrawals have and may continue to take place. In all cases within my knowledge, where withdrawals have occurred, a greater number were added to the Order than seceders. Occasionally men have joined the Order from motives which did little credit to its principles, and remained members for months. Their motives can only be inferred from their actions. They remained quietly until nominations were made, in which they were not quite so fortunate as they much desired to be. Those persons soon after withdrew from the Order, denouncing it as an "UNHOLY, DARK LANTERN SOCIETY."

In many cases, seceders have regarded themselves as highly qualified teachers of the new-fangled politics in Texas. But not of the good old Jefferson and Jackson Democracy. The present is a momentous epoch in the annals of our country.

A vast responsibility devolves upon us. We are acting in the present but for all future generations. We are accountable to posterity. We have received a heritage from our fathers. Shall we regard it with care, and transmit it unimpaired to our children? Shall we remain American? Shall we remain national? or shall we surrender ourselves to demagogues and party leaders? Or shall we sell our birthright for a mess of pottage?

We have a high and holy duty to perform to our country, and if we, as Americans, cannot maintain and preserve our freedom! Is it possible, or even probable, that we will find a safer depository in the hands of foreigners, or the satellites of a Pope? whose system of religion pursues all American Protestants with denunciations while living, and denies their bodies burial after death in Catholic cemeteries. Is it a crime or even a fault in Americans who seek to resist an influence so adverse to the principles of free Government? Is it proscription to fortify ourselves against all encroachments upon religious, or political freedom? If it is wrong, then I am wrong. If it is right, then I will maintain the right.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
SAMUEL HOUSTON.

Gen. Thomas J. Rusk on the Same Subject. With Some Others.

From the Henderson (Texas) Democrat.

NACOGDOCHES, Saturday, June 30, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 20th inst. has been received. At the time it reached here I was away from home, or it would have been answered earlier.

The attempts which you mention as having been made to produce the impression that I favored the Know-Nothing movement, are entirely erroneous and without foundation. I have regarded their efforts, from the beginning, as intended to secure office and political power, without any other means to be used than so far as they were likely to secure the object.

The ostensible hostility to Catholics and foreigners, as well as the loud professions in favor of the Union, doubtless proceed upon the same principle that actuated Gen. SCOTT when he was so charged with the "Irish Brigade" and the mystical "German regent." This is sufficiently proven by the forty odd votes to admit the Catholics in the Know-Nothing Convention recently held in Philadelphia.

That a few patriotic Democrats have joined them I have no doubt, but a large majority are disappointed aspirants for office, Whigs and Abolitionists.

Their secrecy is highly objectionable. No party can be safely trusted with power who do not openly and distinctly avow their principles. The oaths which it is understood they take are illegal, tyrannical and at open war with the fundamental principles of our Government. They are a direct encroachment upon the personal liberty and individual responsibility which is the very ground work of our free institutions. It is the highest privilege as well as the sacred duty of every American citizen to vote for measures and men under the guidance of his own best judgment. How can he surrender that right to a midnight Council, and bind himself by oath to carry out what they may dictate, and fulfill his obligations to himself, his country and his God as a freeman? The thing is absurd! He must, in the very nature of things, frequently go against either his judgment or his oath; and that, too, in cases where the most vital interest of his country may be involved.

I, however, regard the Know-Nothing party as already broken down. They have been signally overthrown in Virginia, where they boasted of great strength. Many of the leading patriotic Whigs, especially in the Southern States, have not only refused to join, but have made war upon them. At the North, as all the elections show, they are Abolitionists. At the South they profess to be Pro-Slavery men. How can such a party succeed? The Whigs are disorganized if not disbanded; no one can mistake the rock on which they split.

The field is therefore open to the Democracy, and our course and policy, in my judgment, is clear and unmistakable. If we desire to succeed as a party, and to secure the best interests of the country, we must drive out of our ranks that cursed faction of Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, who, determined to rule or ruin, have distracted, jeopardized the Union, and brought defeat upon our party. We cannot get along with them. Mr. POLK kept a number of them in office; they showed their gratitude by keeping up confusion in the ranks, and then caused the defeat of Gen. CASS. Gen. PIERCE, no doubt with good intentions, placed many of them in office. The result has been disastrous; they have brought confusion and distrust into the ranks of the party, and serious injury to the Administration.

They may threaten, if driven out, to defeat the Democratic party. I do not believe they have the power, but if they have, I would prefer defeat to my share of the victory, with such men. If we were free from this incubus, many talented, influential and patriotic Whigs would join us, and true men everywhere would rally to our standard.

I think it is a great mistake to suppose that the Free-Soilers can control the Northern and Western States; my judgment is, that if the Democracy will sustain, as they ought to do, such men as are not tinctured with this heresy at the North and West, the true Democrats will soon put down the Abolitionists in most of the non-slaveholding States.

I have no desire to conceal my opinions. You can speak of them as you think proper, but my letter has been written in a hurry and without leisure for revision, and not with a view to publication. I regard the battle with the Know-Nothings as over and the victory won, and to come out now and publish a letter might look like I wished to appropriate to myself the credit justly due to others.

Truly your friend, THOS. J. RUSK.

M. N. BERRY, Esq.

EPIDEMICS.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

From the Norfolk Herald of Tuesday.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NORFOLK, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

It has long been recommended to me by the clergy and numerous citizens of Norfolk, that an early day be set aside as a suitable occasion for prayer to the Almighty, that He would look down upon the afflicted city with compassion, and in His infinite mercy stay the dreadful scourge that is prevailing to some extent at present in our midst.

Therefore I, HUNTER WOODIS, Mayor of Norfolk, believing that such an observance is not only proper but highly becoming a Christian community, would set aside to-day, (the 14th inst.,) as a public day of penitence and prayer, and earnestly request my fellow citizens to pay all due respect to the same, and to suspend all business operations during its continuance. HUNTER WOODIS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
NORFOLK, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855. }

Report of deaths in the city by the fever during the 48 hours ending this day, at 2 P. M.:

Mrs. RUSSELL, aged 65 years, and daughter, 34, on Woodside's wharf; Mrs. RHEA, 49, in Rhea's lane; WM. WICKER, aged 66, Bute-street, occupation in the infected district; JOHN B. STAPLETON, 38, from the Navy-Yard; MR. A. KAYTON, 60, Main-street, (opposite Bank-street;) —— TAYLOR, a lad of 17, at the Emmett House, Union-street; —— BROWN, 60, in Williamson's lane, head of a family that moved from Barry's row the night of the fire—total, 8. In the Hospital, 3. T. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—About 2 o'clock last Sabbath, a stranger, carrying an oil-cloth bag in his hand, was seen staggering in Main street, opposite Bank, it was supposed from the effect of liquor; but on turning into the entry to go up a flight of stairs to Dr. CONSTABLE'S office he fell, and in less than fifteen minutes expired. Upon inquiry it appeared that he was one of several boarders at a house which had been closed, and he was left in it sick with the fever, without attendance or necessaries of any kind; that in the last stage of the disease, when the victim is mocked with the deceptive consciousness of returning health, he went out in order to procure a permit to go to the hospital—but had just strength to reach the spot mentioned when he became exhausted, and death closed the scene. His name, we learn, was STAPLETON, an Irishman, about two years in the country, and had been employed in the navy-yard. In somewhat more than an hour he was taken away in a hearse for interment.

The houses at the Lambert's Point race-course have been rented and fitted up for the accommodation of the sick, who were removed there from the temporary hospital near Oak Grove yesterday afternoon. The situation, though more remote from the city, being about four miles distant by land, and three by water, is in all respects an eligible one.

Cholera at Fort Riley—Additional News.

From the Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Aug. 6, 1855.

The last railroad accident, steamboat explosion, &c., with sometimes very little damage, is duly reported to you; I consider it, therefore, my duty, to give you an account of the ravages caused by cholera at Fort Riley, K. T.

Some two weeks ago, Major OGDEN, with four hundred citizens, mechanics, stone-cutters, laborers, &c., went out to Fort Riley, for the purpose of erecting buildings and stables to be occupied during the coming winter by some dragoon companies.

Until last Wednesday the whole command was very healthy, and got along well with their buildings, when the cholera made its appearance, and in 48 hours—*i. e.*, from Wednesday until Friday noon, it took forty-five to fifty persons to a better world.

Major OGDEN died last Friday. The wife and two children of Major WOODS, the wife of Major ARMISTEAD, Sixth Infantry, and forty-five or forty-six citizens, died. All the troops had left, except the Band and Staff of the Sixth Infantry, one of which, the Quartermaster's Sergeant, died also.

Yours, C. M.

Inhospitable Treatment of Citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

From the Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 14.

The inhospitable treatment of the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth by all the neighboring towns is without precedent. During the visitation of yellow fever in 1821 and 1826, the adjacent towns gave some expression of sympathy and humane feeling; but in 1855 we find the sapient "young America" which has risen up, instead of following the humane conduct of their fathers, giving evidence of their barbarity in every quadrangular way, such as stopping steamers and cars, and threatening with a shower of bullets any poor soul who, fleeing from the pestilence, dares to touch their soil. We find Baltimore, Richmond, and even the little town of Suffolk, Smithfield, Weldon, Roanoke City and Hampton, not only not offering succor, but positively forbidding, under pains and penalties, all persons from coming within their respective limits, and excluding all goods, wares and merchandise from either town from being brought within their boundaries. And to cap the climax, Col. WRIGHT, the military commandant at Fortress Monroe, has stationed armed sentinels to prevent anybody from landing on any part of the Point, even outside the garrison. We do not complain of precautionary sanitary measures, though the yellow fever is not contagious, and there is no danger in ministering to those who are sick in the unaffected regions to which they may go, but the excessive caution and want of humanity constitute the outrage of which we complain.

We are glad to see that the Petersburg *Express* condemns the action of the Councils of Richmond in requesting the James River boats to discontinue their trips to that city.

Treatment of the Yellow Fever.

Captain JONAS P. LEVY, late of the U. S. Transport ship *American*, who has had hundreds of cases of yellow fever under treatment, says he never knew of a case terminating fatally after observing the following directions: Dissolve in a wine glass of water, a table-spoonful of common salt, and pour the same into a tumbler, adding the juice of a whole lemon, and two wine glasses of castor oil. The whole to be taken at one dose, (by an adult.) Then a hot mustard foot-bath, with a handful of salt in the water—the patient to be well wrapped in blankets, until perspiration takes place freely. On removal to bed, the feet of the patient to be wrapped in the blanket. Afterwards, apply mustard plasters to the abdomen, legs and soles of the feet. If the headache is very acute, apply mustard plasters to the head and temples. After the fever has been broken, take forty grains of quinine and forty drops of elixir of vitriol to a quart of water. Dose—wine glass full three times a day. Barley water, lemonade and ice water, may be used in moderation.

Invasion of Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 8.

The Texas mails of this morning bring us accounts of an organization of a military force within the United States, and in aid of the revolution in Northern Mexico. The San Antonio *Ledger* of the 28th contains a letter from its correspondent, dated at Leone River, on the 19th of July, detailing "the movements of the auxiliary force intended for the overthrow of the SANTA ANNA Government in Mexico, and the establishment of a Government favorable to the interests of Texas." The first part of the expedition arrived at that place on the 15th ult., and men were said to be coming in hourly in great numbers, and to be expected with great anxiety on the other side of the river. The party was expected to cross within five days—that is to say, about the 24th ult. They are under the command of Capt. W. B. HENRY, late of the Texan volunteers.

Accompanying this correspondence is an address by Capt. HENRY to the people of Texas, and a proclamation addressed to the Mexicans.

The address to the people of Texas announces the purpose of himself and his companions "to engage in the revolution now existing in the Mexican Republic, to displace the far-famed SANTA ANNA, and establish a new republican form of government—a government more favorable to the interests of Texas, enlightened in its views, and *with the final intention of extending the proud American Eagle over its protection.*

He appeals to Texas, in the strength of her revolutionary experience and example, and incites them by representing the bordering country of Mexico as the refuge of Indian marauders, who perpetrate crimes, robberies and murders within Texas, which distress "all lovers of peace and order." It is on the interest of "peace and order" that Mexico is invaded.

The proclamation to the Mexicans, published alongside of the other in the same paper, talks much more mildly than that intended for the Texans. It does not have a word about extending the American eagle over Mexico, but declares the wish to see the Mexicans govern themselves.

"Our only wish, the only reward we seek for, and with which we shall return happy to our firesides, is to see reestablished the federal system, and to secure treaties by which the interest of both countries shall be protected, and which will allow us to exchange our products with yours, without fear of molestation, under the protection of just and equitable tariffs, thus giving a new impulse to the prosperity of both countries."

Nothing is stated in this paper to give us an idea of the numbers collected for this foray across the borders.

The Austin *State Times*, of the 28th ult., says, within a few weeks more than twenty runaway negroes have passed at no great distance from that city, on their way to Mexico, and adds:

"The number of negroes fleeing from their masters and endeavoring to reach Mexico, makes it imperiously necessary something should be done to arrest the evil. We can see no more feasible plan than the one long since suggested. By aiding the liberal party in Mexico we can accomplish an arrangement which will make Slavery as secure in Texas as any State in the Union."

The New-Orleans *Delta* regards the success of the revolutionists in Mexico as already certain, and with reference to the result says: that next to the removal of all restrictions on commercial intercourse between Mexico and this country, the most important benefit of both nationalities will be the opening of the former to emigration from the United States:

"The statesmen who lead the present revolution are thoroughly aware of the fact to which we allude, and have pledged themselves not only to overthrow SANTA ANNA himself, but his policy also. We cannot regard their success, therefore, as a mere change of dynasties, to which Mexico is somewhat accustomed. We believe it will mark the opening of a new and propitious era in the history of the country. In free commercial intercourse and unrestricted emigration, we perceive her only chance of reconstruction, and on that account we sympathize warmly with the cause of ALVAREZ and his friends. Let them go ahead!"

From the Daily True Delta of Aug. 8.

A correspondent of the San Antonia *Ledger*, writing from Leona river, July 19th, says:

"I embrace the first opportunity offered to inform you of the movements of the auxiliary forces intended for the overthrow of the SANTA ANNA Government in Mexico, and the establishment of a Government favorable to the interests of Texas. The first of the expedition arrived here on the 15th inst., and everything appears favorable to the cause. The men are coming in hourly and in numbers. Information has reached here of great interest to the cause."

The people are said to be anxious on the opposite bank of the river, for the arrival of the auxiliary troops from Texas. Great enthusiasm prevails among the men. In less than five days the first party will cross the Rio Grande. Captain HENRY, of the late Texas volunteers, is expected to be in command for the present. I enclose you his address to the people of Texas, which you will please publish, and also the pronunciamento or proclamation intended to be circulated among the Mexicans, on the arrival of the auxiliaries. It is to be hoped that the people of Texas will come forward in the matter and give that aid which is expected at their hands. Col. JOHN S. FORD is looked for here with great anxiety, and with a considerable reinforcement.

News from the Mountains.

From the Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

WHITSHEED, K. T., Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

G. P. BEAUBAIS, of St. Louis, is in from the mountains, and reports all well with our soldiers, and says the Indians do not intend to fight. He saw RED LEAF and SPOTTED TAIL, the brother and son of OLD BEAR, who told him that they had led the band who had killed and robbed the mail party last Fall, and that they were waiting for the officers of the United States to come and do with them as they pleased. They had believed that they ought to be avenged for BEAR'S death by killing all who belonged to the United States; but since then they had thought that their Great Father at Washington was not responsible for the indiscretions of Lieut. GRATTAN, and had changed their minds, and desired to renew their friendly relations and to be good children; and that they were willing to surrender themselves to death for the peace of their nation.

BEAUBAIS met eleven emigrant trains with wagons and cattle. All were getting along safely.

He met our soldiers also, and they were doing well. None of them had reached Fort Laramie.

A Queer Trial Under the Liquor Law.

Correspondence of the Watertown Reformer.

THERESA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

On Friday evening last the first case of infringement of the new Liquor Law in the town of Theresa, was tried before Esquire CORNWALL. The warrant was issued on the application of the Supervisor, FRANKLIN PARKER, Esq. After a very irregular and informal trial, in which it was indisputably proved that the prisoner was very much intoxicated, and that, too, on stolen liquor, the Justice was about to pronounce sentence upon him, when a person present moved "that the prisoner be discharged with *more reprimand.*"

The Justice had commenced a "certain lecture" to the condemned, when it was suggested by some one in the room that the Court had no authority for the course he seemed inclined to take. This was unfortunate, for things were going on swimmingly before, and His Honor closed his reprimand in its incipient stage.

The question was debated and dropped. The prosecutor himself then advised the release of the prisoner, and offered to stand "between the Court and all harm." His reasons were these: the law says, "It shall be unlawful for any person to be or become intoxicated in any store, grocery, lane, street or public square, and for each offence he shall be liable to a fine of $10, to be sued for and recovered in the same manner as fines in the fourth section of this act, &c. He urged that the word liable, as used in the above connection, gave the Court the privilege of fining as much as $10, or less than that, or of omitting the fine altogether.

After due deliberation it was unanimously decided that the Court should have until 9 A. M. of Saturday, in which to decide on the intricate points presented.

The costs, on the morning of Saturday, appeared to be $3 75, *and judgment was rendered for that amount.*

The case presents points not heretofore decided in any of the higher courts.

General Land Office—Re-survey of the Base Line in Kansas Territory.

From the Washington Union, Aug. 16.

Instructions were issued some time since to examine the base line in Kansas Territory for sixty miles, in order to test its accuracy. On examination, the whole line was found to be so totally defective that it was deemed indispensable to resurvey and relocate it. This base line, upon the accuracy of which all the other surveys depend, had been completed a distance of one hundred and eight miles west of the Missouri river. It was approved without being tested by the Surveyor-General, upon the oath of the contractor and his men that it was located on the parallel of 40 deg. north latitude; but this approval was not understood to cut off or preclude further operation. By recent letters it appears that this base line has been re-surveyed. It is said that the lands lying between the first correction line and the base line are being subdivided into townships. The work is rapidly progressing to an early completion.

A RARE INSTANCE.—The pulpit of the South Church was occupied yesterday, forenoon and afternoon, by two brothers. Rev. BROWN EMERSON, senior pastor of the Church, and Rev. REUBEN EMERSON, of South Reading. The former is in his 78th year, and the latter in his 84th, and both have been pastors of churches more than *half a century* each. The entire ordinary service of the Sabbath, with the additional labor of the admission of Church members and the administration of the Sacrament, were conducted by the two venerable pastors, indicating a rare degree of mental and physical vigor.—*Salem Gazette.*

The Lynchburg *Virginian* announces the discovery of an alum spring near that city.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is moderate and readily met at $6 26@$6 87½ for Pearls, and $6 12½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Exhibits less activity, without change in value. The sales of the day include 600 bags. Java at 14½c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 400 Rio at 10c @10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Notwithstanding the unfavorable tenor of the *America's* accounts, this staple has continued in fair request, and is still pretty firmly held. The receipts are rather light, and the available stock here, though moderate in extent, is not pressed upon the market.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling Fair	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Fair	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still on the advance. Light receipts and a limited stock will have a favorable influence on the few desirable kinds, which are in fair request for home use, and moderately inquired for by shippers, at somewhat extra. A further partial improvement of 10c. ₱ bbl. having been established to-day. There is not much doing in common qualities, and these are irregular in value. The foreign advices published this morning have had but little effect on the business. Most of what flour is coming for sale was made from old Wheat; Flour made out of new Wheat is as yet scarce. Two brands of new Ohio, respectively branded "Kent's Extra" and "Excelsior Mills," arrived to-day. They were favorably regarded by the trade—the quality being fully as good as the Flour bearing the same brands last year. The day's sales amount to 8,700 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 00 @ $ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 12½ @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Superfine and Extra State	8 50 @ 9 05
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Common to good Ohio	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @ 11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 50

Canadian is scarce and wanted at full prices. The day's business consists of 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $9 25@$10 50, and sour at $8 62½@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Southern still favors factors. The bulk of the supply now here is from new Wheat. It is not in very great favor with buyers, especially for shipment, but there is a steady increase in the demand for it. The day's transactions add up 2,300 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 75@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, and worth $7@$9 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 50@$4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat remains in poor supply and good request at advanced rates. The receipts of new, so far, have been quite limited, and there is not much prospect of their becoming heavier, for a few weeks more. These circumstances doubtless operate to obtain very high prices. The day's sales reach 17,500 bushels Southern at $2 20@$2 25 for white; and $1 90@$1 98 for red, ₱ bushel. Rye is still rare and firm. Small sales of new were made to day at $1 27@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are less freely offered, and as the demand has slightly improved, prices exhibit greater firmness. State and Western now bringing 51c.@56½. Corn is more sought after, but its comparative scarcity and enhanced value interfere with transactions. Western mixed is still the most abundant kind, but Southern is coming forward rather more freely, and we may soon expect a good supply of it. It is, perhaps, a little too early to look for new Northern, but this will shortly be arriving in fair quantities. The day's movements comprise 53,000 bushels at 90c @92c. for Western Mixed; and $1 10 for Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—The market is quiet but firm, as before quoted.

HOPS—Continue inactive and depressed, with only retail sales of last year's crop at 17c @19c, ₱ lb.

IRON—About 140 tons Scotch Pig changed hands to-day at $30 50@$31 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Are salable and steady at old quotations.

LEAD—Is to rather better demand, but no important sales have been effected and prices are unchanged.

MOLASSES—Some light sales of New-Orleans were reported at 34c.@35c. ₱ bushel, but the market rules quiet and somewhat unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is held at $3 @$3 12½ ₱ 280 lbs, with a moderate inquiry. Spirits Turpentine is more in request and now commands 43c ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin are without material variation.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as previously reported. There is not much doing in Linseed, but this is pretty stiffly held, at 92½c @94c. @ gallon. More inquiry prevails for Lard Oil, which is rare and steady at former figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet,—the light receipts and enhanced claims of owners impeding operations. The day's sales add up 600 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½ for New Mess; $17 for do. Prime; and $19 62½ for Old Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quite scarce and somewhat nominal, at 10½c. for Hams, and 9c. for Shoulders—100 bbls Bacon Shoulders brought 10c. Lard is doing better; the day's sales include 650 bbls. and ice. fair to prime, at 11c @11½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues pretty active at full rates; 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $9 @$9 25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 18c.@18c for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c @24c. for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c @9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with only retail sales at $5 87½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. The receipts are in excess of the wants of buyers and promise to increase. Hence, they exercise a depressive influence.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile purchased at 10c @10½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The market is a little brisker, but not firmer, sales having been made since our last of 800 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, &c., at 9c.@9¾c., and two cargoes of Manilla, in bags, to go North, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We heard that 15,000 lbs. prime brought 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 350 bbls. Ohio and Prime were effected at 24c @25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Pending the arrival of the *America's* mails, there was not much disposition to operate, and in consequence the engagements to-day were very moderate, with increased heaviness in rates. Produce continued as rare and dear that it was almost out of the reach of shippers. This circumstance also prevailed the business.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S KEYA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning. Being annulled and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, light and other lamps. It has been

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF A LARGE INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR LIQUORS, to be delivered from the Vaults, Bonded Warehouses, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 11 o'clock, at his spacious salesroom No. 17 Broad-st, a very superior collection of wines, brandies, clarets, &c., &c., being the balance of an invoice from one of our first importers, among which will be found St. Julien and Chateau Margaux claret, very fine; old Cognac brandies, both pale and dark, of 1846 vintage; Haut Sauterne and other choice wines; old Schiedam Schnapps, Monongahela and other celebrated champagnes, warranted genuine; Curacoa, Maraschino and Absynthe cordials; olive oil, cider and French wine vinegar, &c., &c. Also, a lot of German cologne (neither with 79 N.O. premium imported Havana cigars, of various brands—all of which are to be sold only in the original package as imported and will be delivered from the United States bonded warehouse. The above offers unusual inducements to the trade and private consumers. Sale peremptory, and every article in the catalogue warranted as represented. Samples ready for examination early on morning of sale.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. J. Dean.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.

J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the 20 day of September, 1855. Said farm consists of 160 acres of land, more or less, situated in Six Hills, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles North of the Long Island Railroad, Watson Deer Park. On the premises there is a good 40 feet one story and a half house, containing 9 rooms, a good barn, wagon house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order; also, a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds. It is well watered by ponds well and cistern. A daily mail stage passes the door to connect with the early trains from the City. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr ZIMMERMANN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. N. B.—Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and return the same day.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Friday), Aug. 17 at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 18 Chatham-st, 2d floor, a large and general assortment of new and second hand furniture of every description, comprising rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus do washstands, mahogany and oak bookcases, sofa settees, a fine etagere, couches and couch beds, mahogany and cane chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, cottage do, black walnut and oak extension tables, stagers, corner stands, bed racks, music stands, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and card tables, hair mattresses and palliasses, Voltaire and easy chairs, work tables, mahogany rockers, office chairs, &c. Also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, from a family removing, to be peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 86 Nassau-st., Rosewood, Plain, Walnut, and Mahogany parlor suites, sofa settees, centre dressing bureaus, marble-top centre tables, mahogany, plain walnut and enameled bedsteads, washstands, rosewood wardrobes, mixed tables and writing desks, tete-a-tetes, ottomings and mirrors; lounges, sewing chairs, extension dining tables, work stands, feather beds, hair mattresses, crockery and glassware, cooking stoves, kitchen furniture, pier and other mirrors, piano-forte, &c. Deposits required.

J. L. VANDEWATER Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AUGUST 17—At 10½ o'clock at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane—Fine gold jewelry stock—Elegant gold and silver watches—a valuable assortment to be sold out—Among which are diamond and single stone diamond finger rings breast pins and studs brooches, lockets, fine gold bracelets, guard chains and vest chains, pencil cases and pens, sleeve buttons, and many other articles of rich jewelry; enameled gold watches, double and single cases, lever and other movements; silver do; all of the best makers.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer

HOSIERY, GLOVES, DRY GOODS.—THIS DAY, 10 o'clock, No. 67 Dey-st, corner Greenwich, silk, kid and Lisle thread gloves; hose, half hose and socks; hook and eyes and tapes; paper brown Holland, mosquito netting, silk, linen, lasting and gilt buttons; crapes, handkerchiefs, corsets stocks, &c. Also at 12 o'clock, groceries, brandies, &c.

OSCEOLA COOK, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., in consequence of removal to No. 117 Nassau-st., the entire collection of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture contained in the above salerooms will be sold without reserve. Also glass and china ware, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware table cutlery, &c.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE.—THIS DAY (Friday,) at 10 o'clock.—DAY, RUSSELL & CO. will sell at No 85 Nassau-st, by order of H. F. Eustis, Esq. Mortgagee, second-hand furniture Brussels and other carpets, hearthrugs &c., also, an invoice of iron bedsteads, together with a large collection of superior new & fashionable, oil-paintings, mirrors, &c. Goods packed on the premises.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st, New York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No 4 Wall-st
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14 1855
A. F WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW YORK, Aug. 4, 1855

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent, payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY, due on the 15th instant will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange-place.
GEO MINOT, Treasurer.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 619 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6½ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial.
ELY & MUNGER.
No. 619 Broadway, (St Nicholas Hotel,)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'s MELODIONS.

ONE SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE PIANO AND GOLD WATCH—Both articles cost the owner and worth $400, at which price they will be exchanged for any description of building materials—lumber, hay, cash, birds, live, building hardware &c. &c. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 196 Broadway.

REMOVAL. BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of their st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—HEGRIS, LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, connected with the patent arch wrest plank, which is unquestionably the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 209 Cent-e st.—Where may be found the assortment of these celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS, PIANOS—Two fine-toned 7-octave pianos, built in the Boston style and fully warranted, with all modern improvements, for sale cheap on liberal terms, at No 165 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., rear building.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily applied and laid on
THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protecting qualities against the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN RHODIN, No 687 Washington-st, New-York
EDWARD CROMWELLIN, No 628 Washington-st, New-York.
E. F. DUGAN, No 438 Broome-st, New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 64 Race st, New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KINSMAN, Castleton Vt., or to G. FURNMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company No. 208 West 13th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 15th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm. M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A Lachaise,	F. W. Reimer,
Robt M. Olyphant,	Chas H Dabney,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. B. Lamar,	John W. Loeschick.	Hiram Hutchinson
Richard Lathers,	P P Rodocanachi,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,
Wm. H. Guion,	Wm C. Allen,	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding.	Abraham Bell,
Thos Richardson,	Wm G Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H Elliott,	Robt Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Beekard,
Jas. W. Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C Gebhard,

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G. LANE.
HENRY F SPAULDING.
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON,
GEORGE BARNES

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

SCHEDULE OF LOSSES *during the past Six Months, viz.: From February to August, 1855.*

Date of Death	Name	Residence.	Occupation	Amount Insured.	Amount paid to Co.	Amt. of Premiums paid by the Company	To whom paid.
Feb. 5	Wm. Ewarts,	Illinois, Texas.	Clerk	$2,000 00	$115 00	$115 00	Executor.
" 6	Robert Lee,	Chicago, Ill.	Clerk	1,000 00	57 50	57 50	Widow.
" 7	Wm. Hall,	New York.	Merchant.	5,000 00	287 50	287 50	Executors.
" 8	Wm. Hall,	New York.	Merchant.	5,000 00	287 50	287 50	Executors.
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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Sad Hour in the Tombs.

When he was born, of whom we have now to speak, there was lamentation in the parsonage at ——, a sweet English village, in the Lake District, embosomed among hills, which there they term mountains —Skiddaw, not unknown to fame on this side of the Atlantic, being of the number. His father was the respected pastor of the village. His mother, on that sad morning when she gave him, new-born, to her husband, folded her hands upon her breast and went her way to God.

He grew, as befitted the son of such a father, amid the amenities of life a well-tutored and apt boy. The stripling was tall, well formed and handsome. He was the beautiful young Apollo of the neighborhood, beloved by young and old, and well deserving their love. His father had pride in him, for he and that marble tombstone in the churchyard were all that were left to the old man in this world.

First at Harrow, and afterwards at Oxford, the youth gained among the tutors and his fellow class-mates, the renown of a promising, and even of a brilliant scholar. His acquaintance with the Dead Languages was superior to that of any collegian of his years, while to the other usual studies of his college, he added French, German, Italian and Spanish, which he soon learned to read with ease and speak with fluency. His father received flattering accounts of him. The old man, lonely among the hills, was proud in his loneliness. He had a son of whom he was not ashamed.

The choice of a profession being offered him, the successful aspirant for college honors decided upon studying Medicine. His natural bent was towards that science. Perhaps his father would have been more pleased with another choice—the Ministry was a holy vocation. But he yielded his consent with the least manifestation of disappointment, and the young man sat himself down to resolute study, under a surgeon of great repute.

He was well endowed, indeed, by Nature, for his new preceptor expressed his astonishment at the rapidity and exactness with which he mastered the difficult branches of his art. For him was prophesied a splendid career. His name would rank hereafter with the benefactors of humanity. Perhaps the world would talk of him, as of a HUNTER, a JENNER, or a BLUMENBACH. The old man was indeed very proud among the hills.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and subsequently of the College of Physicians, and appointed to a post of importance and emolument in —— Hospital, in point of rank and usefulness, the first in London. To this preferment he had reached at the age of twenty-eight years, besides having traveled on the Continent, and studied some time in the Medical Schools of Paris. There was some talk, too, that his father would see another child before he died, and that he hoped upon to press his lips upon the forehead of his son's young wife. Poor old man, so happy, though alone at thy fireside, all goes well with thee. *She* awaits thee yonder, and has awaited thee these many years; but thou must first, thou sayest, set a grandchild upon thy knee, and wonder whether the angels in Heaven have knowledge of what passes upon earth.

Nay, die rather first, old man. Thou art aged, and thy sands are nearly run out. Make haste to die, that thou mayest not find thy grave with a sad heart. But *she* is taken away from the evil to come. There is comfort in that thought.

At his age the old man did not think that he should have to journey to London, where he had been but once since his own college days. But he arrives in that Babylon at a late hour one night, and seeks a hotel for rest, while the drunkards howl through the streets. So hoarse and disguised with liquor was the voice of one roysterer, that he did not recognize it. Wearied as he was, he might not have slept at all, or would have slept less sound, if he had.

His son was not at home, nor at the hospital, they said, the next morning. They did not know where he was. But he would come? Perhaps—certainly, but he was uncertain in his hours. They pitied and spared the old man.

From the small wine-glass to the brimmed brandy-goblet, repeatedly filled at an early hour in the day, our A. M. Oxoniensis, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, of the College of Physicians, and Resident Physician at —— Hospital, had hurried so soon. The story is soon told. Rumors of the sort, though far weaker than the reality, had reached his father. When the old man was brought to his bedside, by one who discovered him, through the agency of a dissolute associate, he was insensible, exhausted by the effects of *mania a potu*. When he was able to recognise his father, and tell the sad tale, he confessed that he had been a secret drinker for many years; that the habit had been growing on him since he left college, where, indeed, it was first formed. But he would reform; yes—yes, he would reform. The old man returned to his villagers partially comforted, but many an eye noticed that he had grown much older, in appearance, during that short absence in London.

Older, and his white locks whiter, and his step tremulous and uncertain. He could not preach now, nor pray, as he was wont. His curate must take his place wholly. He would sit in a pew, only as a lay worshipper. Poor old man.

It is a very cold January morning, when he again leaves his parsonage for another journey to London. It is a long journey, of fifteen hours. When he reaches the Hotel, his limbs fail, and they have to put him to bed, like an infant. And the next day, as he seems more helpless, they ask him for directions, and send for his son. They fear to communicate the tidings, but as they have only strangers' sympathy for him, they do so, without preparation. His son is in prison. Not committed for crime, Oh, no, but for violence, under the influence of intoxication. That is all; but he speaks no more, the old man. Is there room beneath that marble grave-stone for another tenant? Do we know them, our dear ones, when we join them above?

Reputation gone, and remorse preying on him, what shall he now do? There is a world elsewhere. As an Englishman, it is natural he should seek English territory. Aided by his friends with a large sum of money, a ship bears him to Canada, where he will indeed reform, and repent with many tears. Her, who should have been his wife, he has left behind. He will send for her and wed her, when happier days arrive.

But the happier days do not arrive. There is brandy in Canada, and he cannot resist it. He must again be a fugitive, most of his money spent. He reaches Boston, and for nearly a year seems to reform. He gathers friends around him, and gets into good practice. If he drinks now, it is secretly done, and nobody,—or he thinks so,—is the wiser. But, *cahem, non animes, mutant, &c.* They imprison people in Boston for street drunkenness, and one morning, when restored to sense, he found himself incarcerated.

In the Fall of 1854, he came to New-York. His money was gone, and his friends refused to remit him any more from England. For some time he kept afloat, just drifting on the surface of decent society, not yet submerged. The least eddy would upset his frail shallop, and that eddy soon came. Where stronger men might have braved a whirlpool, he sank helpless. Insane, in his desire for drink, and having no means to procure it, he robbed a drunken companion of his watch, and pledged it. We saw him two weeks since in the Tombs, and spent a sad hour with him, gleaning this history. Reader, it is not fiction, but very stern truth. He pleaded guilty last week, before the City Judge, at the Court of Sessions, and is now undergoing punishment. His name we withhold, though the records of the Court will furnish it to the too curious. What moral we can derive from his history and his misery, let us derive.

Presentation.

The officers and teachers of Sabbath School No. 59 connected with the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in this City, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, pastor, on Monday evening last presented, with a series of resolutions, a splendid Family Bible with gold clasps and silver plates, with an appropriate inscription, to ROBERT PATTISON, Esq., late Alderman of the Fifth Ward, in testimony of their appreciation of his services, as Superintendent of that School for the last twenty years. He does not retire from the field, but has entered upon the twenty-first year of his faithful labor. Such an instance of devotion to the cause is worthy of record, and the presentation is quite as honorable to the teachers, as to the worthy recipient.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Run Over Accidents.

CONLEY MCCARTY, a boy residing at No. 20 Thames street, was run over in Broadway by a horse and light wagon driven by one BENELL, of No. 20 Bayard street. MCCARTY was dangerously injured; he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. No blame attached to the driver, his horse having become unmanageable from fright as he passed a band of music which was playing at the time.

JAMES MARTIN was run over in Broadway by a horse and wagon; he was badly injured. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

Accident by Machinery.

JAMES GRAVES had his arm broken in the machinery connected with DAVIDSON & YOUNG's bakery, at Nos. 262 and 264 Front-street, at an early hour yesterday morning. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by Officer THOMPSON, of the Fourth District Police.

Fell from a Shed.

A young woman named JOHANNA CONELY fell from a shed into the yard of house No 125 Cedar-street, severely bruising her body, and it is feared internally injuring herself. She was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Foundling.

A male infant, a few days of age, was found in the area of the house, No. 15 Lexington-avenue, and conveyed to the Almshouse.

Population of the City—Defence of the Census Marshals.

No. 119 CHAMBERS-STREET, Aug. 15, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

The leading article in the TIMES of this morning does great injustice to the Census Marshals of this City. If there has been any decrease in the population of certain Wards, they are not responsible. The truth is there has been a great falling off in the population of the lower part of the City by the breaking up of boarding houses and the removal of families to the upper Wards, the neighboring towns and to the West, consequently diminishing the general increase in the City.

The great decrease in emigration within a year or two has also been a drawback to the growth of the City. Several of the wards have been divided since the last National and State Censuses. In 1845 there were seventeen wards, and in 1850 there were nineteen wards, while there are now twenty-two wards. The former population of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards is no criterion to form any comparisons of the growth of those wards. The Twenty-second Ward has been taken from the Nineteenth Ward, and the Twentieth from the Sixteenth Ward. The great increase in population of Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark and many of the neighboring towns in Westchester County, and on Long Island, has been occasioned, in a great measure, by the removal of New-Yorkers to those localities.

Various complaints have been sent to my office by the heads of families now out of town, and by other persons who supposed they might have been omitted by the Census Marshals, but in every instance I found that the Marshals had obtained the necessary information from some member of the family, board-r, or neighbor, with the exception of a case in the Fourth Ward, where, by the fault of the person responding to the questions put by the Marshal, several boarders were omitted, which led to a correspondence with the Secretary of State and the examination of the whole affair. The person complaining admitted it was his own fault and not that of the Marshal, who put all the necessary questions in due form. One of our City papers a day or two ago published a communication complaining of the non-visitation of several houses in the Seventh Ward by a Census Marshal, but the next day the same paper published a retraction of the charge from the quarter whence it emanated.

Our labors have been perplexing and embarrassing enough without all this fault-finding about the non performance of our sworn duty. If those disposed to fault-finding would visit every nook and corner of this City, from the Battery to the High Bridge, as we have had to do, they would soon get sick and tired of census taking—a thankless job at best, for which we are illy compensated.

Trusting that you will publish this defence of the Census Marshals, in view of the fact that our claims for services rendered are now before the Board of Supervisors, I remain yours, truly,

D. C. HENDERSON,
Secretary of the Marshals.

[Advertisement.]

FULL LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS ON CANVAS.—The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect our full life size Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world. Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian artists and finished in a style unequaled by any imitators. Photographs of every description made from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No 349 Broadway, and No. 46 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

DUST-CONTROLLER.—Mr. WILKINSON has invented a "Dust Controller" which must be of extraordinary service to consumptives and others who being sick cannot endure the dust created by sweeping a carpet or floor. It is exceedingly simple, but very effectual. It is a light tin apparatus, which is kept by the sweeper just ahead of the broom, and from our observation and the testimony of some who have the care of consumptive patients, we are enabled to speak of its utility in high terms of praise. For sale at No. 144 Bowery, by RICHARD E. PAYASSON.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.—HASKIN'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any kind of a bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent.
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EPIDEMIC IN NEW ORLEANS.—DR. JAMES MCCLINTOCK'S Diarrhœa Cordial, the Standard Remedy there, for Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints. A correspondent writes: "Keep us well supplied with the article, as our citizens here do not feel safe without it at this season of the year. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & Co., No. 295 Broadway, and by J. WRIGHT & Co., New Orleans.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"O'Neal the Great" continues to draw crowded houses to this Theatre. Every Irishman, woman, and child should see it. Go to-night. The pantomime of "The Magic Barrel," with Mons. SCHMIDT and Mlle THERESE, will next follow, and the whole will conclude with a farce.

[Advertisement.]

DELICIOUS CREAM SYRUP AND PURE SODA WATER.—This refreshing drink can be had only at RUSHTON'S Store, Astor House, and No 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street. Having increased my facilities with the enlarged demand, I am now enabled to serve any quantity of thirsty ones that may give me a call.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are a certain cure for scrofula, and all skin diseases, even of twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

On Saturday last, Evansville, Ind., was visited by a terrible hurricane. Four large houses were blown to the ground; two men who were at work on the houses were severely injured. Several persons barely escaped with their lives.

Abolition Excitement.

From the Cass County (Mo.) Gazette, Aug. 2.

Our citizens were somewhat excited last week, by the discovery of a scheme formed by several negroes in the vicinity to run away. The discovery of the plot was brought about in the following manner:

A negro man, the property of Mr. C. F. MOBERLY, of this County, had run away, and was arrested at Baptiste's, in Kansas Territory, *by Rev. Mr. FARMER*, our fellow townsman, who brought him here and lodged him in jail. His owner and others, suspecting the interference of Abolitionists and that the work might be extensively ramified, interrogated the runaway and obtained the names of several negroes who had contemplated a trip to their sympathizing friends in Kansas; and in addition to this intelligence, by diligent inquiry, ascertained that the improper conversation of some, and downright advice of a few white men, had tended to induce these deluded slaves to prove faithless to kind and indulgent masters, who have their temporal and spiritual welfare more at heart than the miserable and wicked fanatics that incite them to run away.

Several of the negroes implicated, being separately examined, charged one MARTIN GALLAGHER, an Irish laborer, with having advised them to seek for freedom, and that he pointed out to them the way to Kansas Territory, where they would be protected by the Abolitionists. GALLAGHER, when accused of his participation in the plot, admitted his guilt, and begged for mercy. He was ordered to leave the State by a certain day, and not to go to Kansas. In due time he left.

A preacher of the Northern Methodist Church, Rev. MR. WYLIE, accused of having promulgated publicly, Abolition sentiments, and his case became the care of our citizens, who assembled in a public meeting at the Court-House on 27th July, and appointed Committees to investigate the charges.

After protracted and careful deliberation, it was considered that Rev. Mr. WYLIE's sentiments savored too thoroughly of Abolitionism; and that in a public capacity he had made himself obnoxious to the serious charges alleged against him, that it was necessary for the peace and harmony of the county that he leave the State. And therefore it was resolved, that Rev. Mr. WYLIE be required to leave the State within seven days, with the injunction not to go into the adjoining territory.

Afterwards on motion, a fund was raised to assist in defraying his traveling expenses; whereupon Mr. WYLIE, who was present, consented to leave immediately. Mr. WYLIE had a public hearing and was treated with gentlemanly politeness—and he acquiesced without a murmur in the wishes of the large concourse present.

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A Narrow Escape—All for Love.

From a Pittsburg Paper.

A citizen of Brownstown, above Birmingham, leaped from the fourth column of the Monongahela Bridge into the River on Friday night, but being a good swimmer, reached the shore, safe and sound, at the foot of Market street. He gives the following statement: "He had been engaged to a female in Cleveland for sometime, when a few days ago he received a letter from his *inamorata* requesting him to hasten there, and she would name the happy day. He accordingly availed himself of the quickest means of transportation, to wit: the railroad, but, alas, upon reaching the house, he discovered that she had proved faithless, and was already married to another and more successful lover. Her double dealings preyed upon his mind, and being as rapidly whirled to the city as he had been taken away from it reached here on Friday, in a very mentally perturbed condition. That night, he stretched himself out at length, sorrowfully, upon the cold planks of the bridge, and fed his flame by the pale light of the stars—it (the flame) doubtless being more ardent in view of its total inpelessness—until sleep came over him like a mantle, not to give relief, for he carried his sorrow with him to dream-land. That feeling gradually yielded to the sterner one of revenge, and now, schemes of vengeance are rapidly formed, and plans to carry them into speedy execution are devised. At length he is successful—his rival is no more, but he has to fly for his life. The police are after him, they have reached the city, they are on the bridge, they are about to lay their hands upon him, when he desperately throws himself over into the water. Something like David Copperfield on his first 'drunk,' when he fell down stairs, he heard a splash, and on looking around, found it was caused by himself, and that he was then in the water. Dreaming was over, but we will not attempt to describe the feelings with which he viewed his position—partly ludicrous; from the cause of it, but decidedly serious, all the time, however, he struck out manfully for the shore, where he arrived safely, dripping wet, concluding doubtlessly, that

'Love is a dissiness.'"

NAVY OFFICERS DEAD.—The Navy Department have advices of the death of Lieut. WM. DECATUR HURST, U. S. N. who died on the 7th inst., at Mendham, N. J.. and of Master AUGUSTUS FORD, U. S. N., aged 24, who died at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on the 4th inst.—*Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 14.*

By the official report of the Board of Health it appears that for the week ending Aug. 7 the deaths by cholera at Cincinnati were eighty. The greatest number of deaths in any one day was Aug. 4, being twenty-two.

Cholera prevails to a very considerable extent in Iowa City, Iowa. Rev. Mr. BELDEN is among the victims.

Burglar Caught in Allegheny.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Aug. 14.

At last it is our pleasure to record the apprehension of one of that notorious gang of housebreakers and midnight robbers, who have for some months past been operating so extensively in Allegheny.

On Sundsy morning last the house of JAMES MCGREW was entered through a window in the back building. The burglar entered the sleeping room of Mr. MCGREW, and, after ransacking the apartment, seized the pantaloons of Mr. MCG. and started. The noise he made while going out awakened Mrs. MCGREW, who immediately gave the alarm, and aroused her husband and the other male members of the family. They succeeded in overhauling the rascal and taking him into custody. On his person were found $109 in paper money, about $80 in gold, and a quantity of silver change, sufficient to make in all about $200. A valuable gold watch, a bottle of chloroform, and a bunch of matches were also taken from him.

He gave his name as JOHN RUSSELL.

Subsequently the police received such information as led them to believe that the prisoner knew the whereabouts of the other watches stolen from Mr. WERTZ. They accordingly proceeded to a board-pile on the Allegheny wharf, near the Perry Hotel, and in a small aperture under a pile of boards they discovered eight watches, which were afterwards recognized by Mr. WERTZ as his property. Two watches are still missing. When RUSSEL found that the other watches had been recovered from his place of concealing them, he became more communicative and stated that he was a native of Providence, R. I., that for some nine months past he has been working in Lancaster, Penn., and only arrived in this city last week, the very day before he entered Mr. WERTZ' house. He gave evidence of being an expert and professional burglar, and his face indicates a large degree of intelligence. He is a mulatto, with hair inclined to curl, and is about 28 or 30 years of age.

Loss of the Steamer Kate Swinney.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 13.

The officers of the steamer *F. X. Aubry*, from St. Joseph yesterday morning, bring intelligence of the sinking of the steamer *Kate Swinney* in the Missouri River, at the foot of Vermillion—three hundred miles above Council Bluffs.

The *Kate Swinney* was one of the boats chartered by Government to carry stores up the Missouri, and had been at Fort Pierre, her destination, discharged her cargo and was returning, without freight, when the accident occurred. She struck a stump or snag, which tore away nearly the whole bottom of the hull, and sank in thirty feet water in about five minutes. The officers and crew made their escape in the yawl and life-boat, but lost nearly the whole of their baggage, which had been placed in the ladies cabin. The sinking was so sudden that nothing could be saved from the wreck. The *Aubry* brought down Mr. PECTON, pilot, and Mr. BLACK, carpenter, and six others of the crew who reached St. Joseph, a distance of 600 miles, in the life-boat. They report that several bands of uncouth barbarians exhibited themselves at various points along the shore, making signs for them to stop and have a talk, but they not wishing to cultivate their acquaintance more intimately, prudently concluded that it was wisest to go ahead.

They all arrived in safety at St. Joseph, and took the first boat down.

Captain CHOUTEAU and others of the officers and crew were on their way to St. Joseph—part of them by land, and the remainder in the boat's yawl, which is very large and commodious for such an occasion. They will probably arrive here on the next boat, which will be the *New Lucy*. The *Kate Swinney* was a very good boat, valued at $30,000, and insured in offices in this city for $15,500. She was owned by Captain CHOUTEAU, her commander, and Mr. ASH. HOPKINS, clerk. Captain CHOUTEAU said the wreck before he left for St. Joseph, to a party of emigrants who were building a village near the spot where she sank, and who immediately commenced the operation of wrecking.

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From the Cass County (Mo.) Gazette, Aug. 9.

Our citizens were somewhat excited last week, by the discovery of a scheme formed by several negroes in the vicinity to run away. The discovery of the plot was brought about in the following manner:

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We understand Mr. WYLIE left forthwith.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, DANIEL GIRAUD, aged 67 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Friday) afternoon, 17th inst., from Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th av. and 11th st., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 13, at No 52 Ludlow-st., IDA MAPES, aged 3 months. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In the City, on Thursday, Aug. 16, ALLEN W. GRIFFEN, son of HENRY and SARAH GRIFFEN, aged 3 years and 9 months.

His remains will be taken from his parents' residence, No. 180 6th-av., on Saturday morning, to Connecticut, for interment.

In this City, on Thursday morning Aug 16, after a short illness, PETER EMBURY, in the 50th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 West 37th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, without further invitation. The funeral services will take place at Trinity Chapel, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday Aug 16, Mrs SUSANNAH MEEKS, relict of the late Edward Meeks.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Mount Prospect.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, at 11 o'clock, ANNA J. BARBER, eldest daughter of Samuel and Anna Barber, aged 14 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M. from the residence of the father, No. 12 Remsen st. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 16, MARY L., wife of Richard Godfrey, aged 20 years 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No 11 North 3d-st., E. D.

At Oakwood, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, MISS REBECCA STRONG daughter of the late Thomas S. Strong.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Algiers, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M., of the rheumatic fever and disease of the heart, MARY ANN eldest daughter of Joseph and Eleanor E. Deremus, aged 14 years, 9 months and 5 days.

Mother—grieve not for me,
Short was her life,
Great was her pain,
Much was her loss,
Great was her gain."

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

At Salisbury, Conn., on Sunday morning, Aug. 12, E. WHITTLESEY NORTON, aged 24 years.

At Elizabethwood, N. J., on Monday, Aug 13 LOUIS JOSALE SON eldest son of James N. Josselmon, formerly of Newark, N. J. in the 26th year of his age.

At North Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, WILLIE GOULD second son of John G. and Sarah Quackenbos, of this City, aged 1 year, 4 months and 21 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 16.

$3,000	Ohio 6s '60	88¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	90⅝
9,000	do	88⅛	100	do	90⅝
5,000	do	89	100	do	90⅝
1,000	Ken. Int. Bds.	98	300	do	90⅝
8,000	Ind. State 5s	86	300	do	90⅝
10,000	do	86	100	do	90⅝
5,000	Penn. 6s '70	93	100	do	90⅝
5,000	do	93	100	do	90⅝
5,000	Virginia 6s	89	100	do	90⅝
10,000	Missouri 6s	85½	100	do	90⅝
10,000	do	86	100	Erie Railroad	90⅝
5,000	California 7s, '70	87	100	do	90⅝
5,000	do	87	100	do	90⅝
5,000	Cal. Pac. Bds	90	100	do	90⅝
1,000	Mich. So. Bds.	90	100	do	90⅝
5,000	Mich. So. 6s	90	100	do	90⅝
5,000	Ind. & Peru Bds	90	100	do	90⅝
5,000	Bud. & Del. Bds	90	100	do	90⅝
5,000	Fed. Bonds	100	100	do	90⅝
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	90	100	do	90⅝
100	do	90	100	do	90⅝
100	do	90	100	do	90⅝
100	do	90	100	do	90⅝
100	N. Y. C. R. R.	91	100	do	90⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	90⅝	100	do	90⅝
100	C. R. I. & P. R.	91	100	Harlem Railroad	90⅝
100	Mich. So. & N. I.	99	100	do	90⅝
100	do	99	100	do	90⅝
100	do	99	100	do	90⅝
100	do

New-York Daily Times.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

The Newfoundland Expedition for Laying Down the Wires.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OFF CAPE SABLE, ON BOARD STEAMER
JAMES ADGER, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

I remember hearing years ago a flaxen haired syren, with blue eyes and long curls, sing a song commencing, "Off, off, said the stranger; off, off and away." That syren was forty if she was a day; and I was sixteen, but I loved her to distraction, and when the *James Adger* started from Pier number 4, North River, on Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock A. M., amid shouts and waving of caps from people on the pier, and hearty regties from those on board, then the memory of that old song came back on me, and as the line "Away flew the tight bark o'er the silvery bay," rose to my recollection, I let fall a tear to the memory of ANNA MATILDA, and then shouted to drive away my grief.

We were a pleasant crew bound on a great expedition. To day the first link of that great transatlantic wire on which thought will incessantly travel three years hence; to bind the two Hemispheres together, with a mystic band, through which, as through the connecting link of the Siamese Twins, all vitality will ebb and flow from new World to Old, and from Old World to New. This surely is an enterprise, which, if lacking the dangers of the Spanish Captain's adventure when he sailed from Palos, still leads to grander ends, and stretches into further futures. Everything adds to the mystic excitement of such an expedition. The dumb intelligence of the Telegraph, the mystery of the deep ocean into which we will lower it, the tremendous wonder of being able to talk to a friend five thousand miles away, and bid him "fair morning" across an awful ocean—all such thoughts must inevitably associate themselves with our present errand, and I confess I anticipate the lowering of the Telegraph cable with strange sensation of awe. The wire we are about to lay, is destined to stretch from Port au Basque, Newfoundland, to Cape North, the extremest point of Cape Breton Island, a distance of between seventy and eighty miles. Three years hence, however, this seventy miles will perhaps have grown to four thousand, and will wind its sinuous way across the ocean until it rests its head on the dizzy cliffs of Cape Clear.

At the top of this paragraph will be found a remark to the effect that we were a pleasant crew. This seemed to strike me, on the first glance I cast around as I started, and the impression has been since confirmed. We are sufficiently various. There are wealthy merchants, and young ladies rich in charms; several grave and renowned professors pace our decks, reading out of large and oppressive looking works, which one can see are horribly scientific. We have an artist on board, and The Effendi and myself represent the lighter walks of literature, poetry, fiction and the drama. You will naturally inquire who is The Effendi? The Effendi is my friend. Distinguished in many paths of literature, and using the Alpen stock and the pen with equal facility. Were I to mention his name, every one would know The Effendi as a man of genius and a poet; at present, however, I feel constrained to look upon him with a certain amount of distrust. The Effendi is the correspondent for a rival paper. This in itself, you can easily imagine, is quite enough to poison for the time being, the stream of friendship that flows between us. I doubt not but he regards me with a like suspicion. We are constrained in our conversation, and no sooner does one of us let out a good idea, than he glares at the other with an eye jaundiced with jealousy. We occupy the same state-room. I am weighed down with apprehension lest I shall talk in my sleep, and so betray my intellectual secrets. I have several striking and original remarks to make relative to the sea, that I guard with a fond care. I can understand for the first time in my life, the misery of the miser who dares not lose sight of the hole in which he has buried his gold. It is painful to feel thus towards a friend. But what can I do? It would be very harrowing to my feelings to see my best ideas decorating the columns of an alien journal.

Shortly after our steamer started, and was steering out to Sandy Hook, I formed an interesting acquaintance. The Bay was powdered with gold. Staten Island slept in the sunshine, wooded and verdant, like some tropical bird ruffling out his feathers to the sun. The Long Island shores, studded with villas and green slips of lawn, laughed to the laughing sea; the gloom and despair of a sea-sick future was swallowed up in the enjoyment of a golden present. It was at this ecstatic moment that I beheld a young gentleman of an imposing nautical aspect, standing upon the larboard paddle-box. He wore white trowsers; his shoes were cut so low that the stripe of patent feather that remained gave his feet the appearance of having been merely ruled round the edges with black ink. Striped stockings gave to his extremities such an air of marine experience that I said at the first glance, "That young officer has his sea-legs on." His hat, bound with a broad, black and fluttering ribbon, was jaunty and sailorish. His blue jacket, adorned with flat mother of pearl buttons, completed a costume of which the most accomplished mariner might have been proud. This elegant seaman stood gracefully in the sun smoking a very large cigar, while his hands were thrust into the side pockets of the nautical jacket. He occasionally shaded his eyes from the sun and gave an eagle glance around him, as if to take the bearings of the ship, and see if every thing was "all ataunto." This expression is, I think, correct, for I got it out of the *The Pilot*, having before I started made notes of all the best nautical expressions in that excellent romance, so as to be able to give my letters a certain amount of local coloring. I felt instinctively, on beholding the young mariner, that here was a man to be depended on in case of emergency. If we were shipwrecked, I mentally resolved that if the shortness of his jacket precluded my hanging on to his skirts, I would at least stick to him while two planks held together. I forthwith resolved to form his acquaintance. A raquest for a light paved the way to a conversation, and I was delighted to find that my surmise as to his nautical accomplishments was not ill-founded.

"I am never ill at sea," he said, waving his hand disdainfully. "I have experienced the most frightful disasters on the ocean, and have never felt the slightest approach to nausea. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the aspect of a person suffering from sea-sickness. While I laugh, I cannot help being struck with pity for their helpless condition. I am, however, entirely free from such a weakness." So saying, he pulled an enormous cigar case from his pocket and commenced smoking violently. I was struck with awe at the fearlessness of this young man, and gazed at him with respect as he stood proudly upon deck and sent cloud after cloud of cigar-curling among the ropes. As we reached Sandy Hook, and steamed out into the broad ocean, and met the breezes that blew straight from Africa and Araby, wasting all their tropical fragance on the desert waves, and rushing into our arms chilled and exhausted with long, lumbersome travel, then it was that a slight rolling motion became perceptible in the good ship *James Adger*, and people began to look meditative and green. I was standing close to my young nautical acquaintance, and we were laughing together, with that heartlessness which distinguishes an ocean society when the case of sea-sickness is involved, and none laughed louder than the youthful mariner. But suddenly it seemed to me that his merriment grew hollow and artificial. He no longer smoked. I watched his cheek, and it seemed to me that strange shadows fleeted across it, until it settled into a yellowish green. "You are not getting ill, I trust," I said, suspiciously. "Oh! no. I was never better," he answered, with a despairing laugh. "Then take another cigar," I said, proffering my case to him. He uttered a wild shriek, placed his handkerchief on his mouth, and made a feeble rush for the companion ladder. He was ill—awfully ill—and I had to put him to bed, and take off his beautiful pumps. He did not appear for twenty-four hours afterwards, and then how changed. The nautical garb was gone. Gone the pumps, the mother of pearl buttons, and the hat. He had on a plain coat, and talked of Erie, by which I inferred that he was versed in stocks, and had never been to sea in his life.

The weather was so fine all Tuesday that but few got ill, while the remainder hovered in a state of nauseous uncertainty. The Effendi held bravely out until Wednesday, and then capitulated. I believe that I facilitated his surrender by suggesting several delicious dishes, which I thought it would be just the moment to enjoy. At the mention of pork and beans he smiled grimly. When calves' head, with lobscouse dressing, was enumerated, he seemed to plead with a sort of mute despair, but the suggestion of fried liver and molasses was more than he could bear. With a faint howl of agony he rushed below, and came up four hours afterwards a wiser and a paler man.

We soon commenced that process of amalgamation so necessary to the pleasure of a party on ship board. Late in the night parties were grouped on the paddle-boxes, where songs were much in requisition. One young lady, who to a beautiful voice added a very cultivated style of vocalization, gave us *Robert toi que j'oime* in the after saloon. It was years since I had heard GIULIA GRISI sing it at the Covent Garden Opera House, and once more I felt myself deeply moved by this most passionate and mournful of love songs.

Those paddle-boxes, by the way, are charming places. On Tuesday night the whole heavens were illuminated with Summer lightning. It seemed as if the electric fluid had gotten up an illumination in honor of an expedition devoted to the triumph of the subtle element. The blue slopes of the sky ran with fire. Flaming torrents poured through azure ravines, and wild jets of crimson spray flashed through the vistas of the sullen clouds. At one moment it seemed as if a huge snake, radiant and swift, was winding through the skies, leaving a fiery trail behind it. I thought of the combat of the great Midgard Serpent with the wolf Fenris, when shall come Asnagarok, the Twilight of the Gods. It seemed as if the old Norse prophesy was about to be accomplished. At another moment it seemed as if some ethereal battle was going forward. Flights of flaming arrows flew from cloud to cloud. Ranks of glittering spear-heads glimmered from behind bastions of dun-hued vapor. Again, the entire veil of the sky seemed to become transparent, as if it were about to be lifted, and the eternal mysteries laid bare to us neophytes wandering over the wild ocean. On the paddle-boxes, therefore, we sat and watched these splendid games. Occasionally some one of the party would strike up a quaint old ballad, and the voice pealing over the water seemed a fitting hymn to the deities of fire, who were, like the Titans of old, scaling once more the blue steeps of Heaven.

Of Wednesday and Thursday ask me no account. It is wrapped for me in sullen shade. A narrow berth, a horrible heaving of the sea, a creaking of ropes, the groans of The Effendi who lay in the berth above me; an incessant desire for a basin, a hatred of the whole world, with some thoughts about my razor in connection with my carotid,—these form the only features of that terrible interregnum. I was unspeakably wretched. How I hated those persons whom I could see through my little window walking up and down on deck, heedless of the elements. The ostriches! Had they stomachs? Were they born of women? I would have seen the hungry billows sweep them into the sea with the most infinite satisfaction. So I lay and groaned, and groaned and lay, until Friday, (to-day,) at 10 o'clock, when the blissful news came to me on the wings of the stewardess, that we were steaming into Halifax harbor. To dress myself in an elegant suit of homespun; to rush up stairs, order a bottle of Scotch ale and a red herring, was but the work of three-quarters of an hour. Herring and Halifax are now before me. I intend discussing the former now. Of the latter you shall hear in my next letter, which shall be, if possible, more brilliant than this one. F. J. O'S.

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON THE JAMES ADGER FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

PETER COOPER,	MARSHALL BREWER,
Mrs. COOPER,	P. M. GISBURNE,
Prof. S. F. B. MORSE,	CHAS. T. MIDDLEBROOK,
Mrs. MORSE,	JOHN MULLALY,
Master A. B. MORSE,	T. W. STRONG,
CYRUS W. FIELD,	D. C. HITCHCOCK,
JAS. S. SLOUYER,	S. A. RICHARDS,
ROBERT W. LOWDER,	B. F. ELY,
Mrs. R. W. LOWDER,	H. W. BARBAN,
Miss ANN REDFIELD,	GEO. H. BROWN,
Rev. GARDNER SPRING,	A. A. RAVEN,
Rev. D. D. FIELD,	F. J. O'BRIEN,
Rev. H. M. FIELD,	F. H. PALMER,
Mrs. H. M. FIELD,	J. P. PALMER,
Miss GRACIE FIELD,	CHAS J. SMITH,
Miss ALICE FIELD,	Dr. P. A. BRUYERE,
Miss ELLEN L. HERNDON,	JOHN G. KIP,
Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE,	CHAS. H. HOUGHTON,
Mrs. LEWIS A. SAYRE,	J. W. KENNEDY,
DAVID A. SAYRE,	FRANCIS WINTON,
WM. M. SWAIN,	L. P. PALMER,
Master W. J. SWAIN,	JOSEPH JONES,
JOHN THORNLEY,	Miss COOPER,
Prof. F. SHEPPARD,	ROBERT RUSSELL,
BAYARD TAYLOR,	HUGH ALLEN,
Miss LIZZIE ALGER,	THOMAS EVANS,
JOHN CROGER,	JAMES TRUAX,
Rev. J. M. SHERWOOD,	JNO. B. STEUBENFOL,
Mrs. ANN PALMER,	M. MCINERNY,
Mrs. EDWARD D. JONES,	L. MEYER,
Miss MARY STEBNS,	P. G. SLATTERY.

The Late Stabbing by a Husband.

CATHARINE MURPHY, who was stabbed on the forenoon of the 9th inst., by her husband, PATRICK MURPHY, at their residence, No. 70 Goerck-street, just after his discharge from custody in a cell in the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, where she has been ever since. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner O'DONNELL. The child of deceased has been conveyed to the Almshouse for safe keeping.

☞ The numerous patrons of the Astor House Telegraph, which connects with the House Printing Lines throughout the United States, will be glad to learn that a much more convenient office has been furnished by Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON, at the right of the main entrance to the Exchange Room, in the basement, where Mr. SWAN, the manager of the line, will be happy to see his friends.

New-York Daily Times.

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SCIENCE.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SECOND DAY.

BROWN UNIVERSITY,
PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1855.

The day opens warm and bright. Sunshine rests upon the path of this learned body. How can it help being sunny, in the midst of so much brilliancy? It cannot!

The morning boats and trains have again brought in large accessions of numbers of those in attendance upon the meeting. Capt. WILKES, (U. S. Exploring Expedition,) arrived this morning. Prof. O. M. MITCHEL, Prof. GUYOT, Mr. REDFIELD, of New-York, Prof. GEORGE R. PERKINS, the elder SILLIMAN, Prof. BARNARD, of Mississippi, Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, of Louisville, and I do not know how many others, made their first appearance in the Hall to-day.

GOOD TIMES COMING.

There are reports that the wealthy and hospitable citizens of Providence have made great arrangements. In anticipation of the arrival of the installment of Science, which now illuminates the State of Rhode Island and "Providence Plantations," a subscription paper was started, with the intent to provide suitable entertainment for the members of the Association. The amount which an attempt was made to raise, I have heard stated at a figure as high as $3,000; what success attended the effort to raise this sum is a fact which has not transpired. It was, however, sufficiently great to provide for publication of proceedings, excursions and "rinctums" of various descriptions. We are evidently established here till next week shall have run one-half its course. So much the better. Providence is a good institution to place our trust in, on such occasions as this.

The address of the retiring President, Prof. DANA, will be delivered on Friday evening.

VERY IMPORTANT.

It was announced at the opening of the General Session this morning, that the discussion of a Decimal System of Weights and Measures (postponed from the Cleveland and Washington meetings) will take place in full meeting on Monday afternoon next. This is a subject that has been in preparation for a number of years. At Washington (I think) a Committee was appointed to consider it. The debate to take place here will be very important—results may not immediately follow.

DIVISION.

The Standing Committee have recommended that, if a division of the body becomes necessary, two bodies be formed: one devoted to Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy; one to Chemistry, Geology, Natural History. For to-day the division will not be necessary. In fact, there is a marked disposition among members in favor of the continuance of general meetings. The necessary consequence of a division into two or more bodies, is to prevent very many persons in attendance from taking part in discussions of subjects to which they may be particularly attached. Prof. BACHE and others have given expression to their preference for meetings in mass. The only drawback is that these require a few days more in order to complete the business which may be brought before the Association. Newspaper correspondents may be put down as decidedly favorable to a single meeting; subdivisions of their persons are sometimes slightly unpleasant.

PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

The programme of to-day embraces the following papers:

1. Earthquake Waves on the Western Coast of the United States, on the 23d and 28th of December, 1854, by Prof. A. D. BACHE.
2. Frozen Wells of Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., by Prof. JOHN BROCKLESBY.
3. System in Zoology, by LOUIS AGASSIZ.
4. Cutting and Polishing of Granite by Drifting Sands on the Colorado, by WM. P. BLAKE.
5. Improvement in Steam Furnaces, by J. AMORY.
6. New Tables for converting Longitudes and Latitudes into Right Ascension and Declination, by J. G. RUNALE, Naut. Alm. (By permission of Commander DAVIS.)
7. The Storm which was experienced throughout the United States about the 20th December, 1836, by Prof. ELIAS LOOMIS.
8. Solution of the Adams Prize Problem for 1857, part first, by Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

PROF. BACHE ON EARTHQUAKE WAVES.

Prof. BACHE's paper on the Earthquake Waves of the Western coast of the United States referred particularly to the waves of Dec. 23 and 25, 1854. These waves were compared, in their height and times, and their peculiarities were pointed out. They would have escaped detection by ordinary observation, being 39 feet in height only on the average at San Diego, and 44 feet at San Francisco. Three series are distinctly traceable at San Francisco, the highest wave being 65 feet in height on a tide falling two feet. The time of oscillation there was 33 minutes, and at San Diego 30 minutes. The time of occurrence at San Diego of the first series of waves was about one hour two minutes later than at San Francisco. These waves resulted from the earthquake of the 23d of December, the violence of which was so great at Simoda in Japan, as to raise a wave some thirty feet high there, and fifteen feet at Peel's Island, about 500 miles to the southward. The time of transmission of the wave from Simoda to San Francisco was 11 hours 28 minutes, and to San Diego 13 hours 50 minutes. This gives a rate of transmission of about 6½ miles per minute, and taken in connection with the time of oscillation of the wave, gives the depth of the ocean in the path of the wave at about two miles.

Prof. AGASSIZ, in commenting upon the speculations of Geology in connection with this subject, denied that geological changes and upheavals which are now taking place produce any further changes or extinctions of species in the animal kingdom.

WHY DO WELLS FREEZE?

This was a question that half a dozen savans tried to answer and couldn't, so that half a dozen could not agree with them. Prof. BROCKLESBY read accounts of frozen wells in Tioga County, New-York, one of which, situated in a table-land 30 feet above the level of the Susquehanna, has ice in it the year round. The well has been dug 21 years; depth from surface to the ice 61 feet. Ice could not be broken by a heavy weight attached to a rope; thermometer descended 38° in sixteen minutes; men cannot endure to work more than two hours in the well, and a candle let down shows a deflection of the flame in one direction, proving the existence of a current of air. A large piece of ice was drawn up July 25, 1837. No other wells are within 60 or 80 rods, and none present similar phenomena. A gentleman in Owego has since discovered two wells in that village, 60 feet deep, which freeze up. They are situated a short distance from the Susquehanna and below its bed.

Prof. GUYOT said he had observed on the Jura a number of *ice caves*. One was 60 feet deep. At the opening, columns of ice had formed, falling to the bottom. His explanation was, that in places nearest of access to the snows in Winter we are sure to find ice in Summer, if the quantity of snow was large enough. In the case of Mr. BROCKLESBY'S well, the place admits large quantities of snow, which melts, but not readily, because it is not accessible to the sun. It therefore goes through the process which the glaciers of the Alps undergo. The snow freezes again during the night, after being partly melted; and we have the formation of the glacier without movement. It is exactly the same in this as in the Alps.

Prof. ROGERS, on the contrary, could not see how snow at the bottom of a well could accumulate ice on the sides. He could, however, well imagine this condition of things, viz.: That if the atmosphere became very much chilled, the well becomes the recipeat of the coldest air in the neighborhood, on account of its greater specific gravity. The temperature of the well in such case becomes perfectly abnormal, and because of the bad conducting power of its materials retains the cold. This was his explanation.

Prof. DENISON OLMSTED held that very cold air exists in the interior of the earth, which may find a ventilating shaft in the well. In ice houses wastage is prevented by allowing a current of air to pass freely, rather than to permit the ice to be closely housed. Liquefaction after congelation is a very slow process.

Prof. ROGERS—In this case, there is no evidence of the existence of a strong current.

Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH considered it difficult to establish the fact that these currents can freeze water.

Prof. AGASSIZ questioned whether any very low temperature exists in ice resting upon other bodies. When attempting to ascertain the temperature of the Glaciers, by running a thermometer ten feet below the surface, he had failed to find anything but a fraction of a degree below 32°. A self-registering thermometer, sunk 20 feet below the Glacial surface, remained there all Winter, and indicated no such temperature as we would be ready to admit as possible under influences so intensely cold.

Rev. THOS. HILL wanted to know, next, why ordinary wells *don't* freeze; the solution of that question might furnish the answer to *this*.

Prof. HENRY detailed experiments he had made with a sponge.

Dr. GOULD had a few words to say, and before the subject dropped, gentlemen got to be facetious.

AGASSIZ ON CLASSIFICATION.

Professor AGASSIZ has made a notable contribution to science in his remarks to-day on the subject of Scientific Nomenolature. He has rebuked the old systems of classification, and proposes a new one.

He said the title of his paper (*The System in Zoology*) might be considered as evidence of great presumption on his part, as if he was assuming to present a new system of classification of the animal kingdom. Yet it was not without intention that he had selected the title; for he had been convinced for a number of years that there is in Nature a system *which is not ours*. The system of our classification, he contended, should express the true affinities that exist between animals, and not the ideas which we form of those affinities. Scientific investigation has brought together groups of such animals as possess characteristics common to each other; and it is because the facilities for the study of Natural History were just as they have been that Science has become what it is now. Yet Naturalists must be aware that the systems which have been laid down were but expressions of the knowledge then achieved, and that they were not arranged according to the habits of the animals themselves. But as their relations came to be studied more intently, it became obvious that there was a deeper relation; and the observation of certain structural features led to the discovery of what were called natural methods, extending to the relation of classes of animals as their habits were understood from the investigation of such as had common characters. Yet even then the idea of the system of classification was the work of the naturalists, and expressed but indifferently the system of the animals themselves. Even as late as the last classification of the animal kingdom by CUVIER—a system which has made his name so famous—that distinguished naturalist depended more upon arbitrary groupings than upon critical observations of natural affinities. To be understood well, the true relations of the system of Nature ought to be considered *as an analysis of the thought expressed by the Creator*. Classification is in reality nothing, but the expression of that thought. We may no longer speak of *our* system. We may only speak of our readings of that thought which constitutes the animal system; which has gone on developing through countless ages. No longer do naturalists consider the Animal Kingdom without reference to the cause of existence. They are all driven to one point. They are compelled to ascribe existence of animal forms, either to physical causes or to an intelligent Maker. Between these two there is no medium point, no other alternative. The classes of animals are either the result of the general forces which we observe in Nature, or, they are the work of an Intelligent Being. Do we see in these classes the evidences of physical force—or thought! And now, when we come to consider the Animal Kingdom practically, as a process of Zoological investigation, it comes first in order to ascertain whether in the combinations already ascertained we can read that thought, or whether any other result can there be read. The system of animal classification which is generally adopted arranges the Animal Kingdom in four great divisions—Vertebrata, Articulata, Mollusca and Radiata. In fixing the titles of these groups, CUVIER established them according to the organization of the animals. More recent observations, however, have shown that other considerations besides those of structure should be taken into account, such as those which are based upon investigations of the gradations of animals, and of animals within the egg. Professor AGASSIZ showed that the groups called by naturalists *classes, orders, families, genera* and *species*, have existed in nature in classes stamped by peculiar features, differing in kind among the *species* themselves. He cited instances among the fishes, birds,—Gasterspods, Echinoderms, Acalephæ, Polypi, (and any number of dreadful names besides.) Characteristics are not founded upon restrictions of the characters of families; nor species upon restrictions of Genera. The characters which mark one great group constitute *one kind*. A difference in character indicates *distinct classes*. A plan of structure must indicate ways and means of existence. Existing systems do not exhibit this. For instance, the Radiata. How is it carried out? The idea conveyed is radiation. In the Polypi we find a mere sac; in the Echinoderms a solid envelope and an internal cavity, and independent organs within this cavity. The Professor went on to demonstrate that higher classes (under present nomenclatures) may be really inferior in structure to those which are called the simpler. This overlapping construction excludes uniformity, and exhibits the fotility of shaping all our systems under one and the same Procrustean model. There was much more to this effect. The learned gentleman, than whom no one is better qualified to establish the foundation of the new system he desires, was elaborate in his expositions of the relations of animals to each other, and very nearly repudiated the classifications of LINNÆUS and CUVIER. He stated his idea of the plan of a new system, in conclusion; that it is FORM which characterizes the families of animals, and not gradations or plans of structure. If there be only a single species in nature it must constitute a class by itself.

[I am by no means sure that Mr. AGASSIZ's system has found a learned chronicler. In a subject so novel, unscientific hearers can hope to find the kernel only, and may not always succeed. The Professor has the proffer of the entire of my next column to right himself if he is wronged.]

The next paper was by Mr. WM. P. BLAKE, on the Cutting and Polishing of Granite by drifting sand on the Colorado. Some curious specimens were produced.

DR. WAYLAND'S "BILLIARD" PARTY.

The telegraph to-day has made the TIMES talk of a "billiard" party largely attended at Dr. WAYLAND'S. It may have been "brilliant," (as the printers probably interpreted;) but billiards are certainly *not* a part of the Doctor's new system. M.

Details of Four Days' Later News from Europe.

Arrival of the Union and the America's Mails.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The British Press on Recruiting in the United States.

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH LOAN.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

By the simultaneous arrival of the *Union* at this port and the *America's* mails from Boston, we are in possession of the details of four days later news from Europe.

It was expected in London that Parliament would be shortly prorogued. Members had resolved to get through the remaining business with the utmost dispatch. From the general appearance of affairs, and the probability that further supplies will be wanted, there can hardly be a doubt of there being a short Winter session.

The *Globe* says that Her Majesty will not prorogue Parliament in person. It is not probable that Her Majesty will visit London before her departure for Paris, and it is most likely that she will proceed direct from Osborne to Boulogne on the 7th. The Earl of CLARENDON will be the Secretary of State in attendance on Her Majesty on the occasion. The day of prorogation, if not on Saturday, the 11th inst., will at all events, be on the following Monday.

In the House of Commons on the 3d inst., Mr. LAING called attention to the objects and policy of the war as affected by the late negotiations, and moved an address for copies of any correspondence with the French Government relating to the same. Several members spoke, but the debate was adjourned.

It had been announced in the London journals that a public meeting would be held on Wednesday evening at St. Martin's hall, Longacre, under the presidency of Sir DE LACY EVANS, M. P., for the purpose of favoring the employment of the Polish Legion, in furtherance of the Crimean war, and with a view to the restoration of Poland to her national rights. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting, the hall was surrounded by dense masses anxious to obtain admission, but the entrances were guarded by policemen, who exhibited a printed notice, to the effect that in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Sir DE LACY EVANS, the meeting was postponed for a few days. It is supposed, however, that Government interference stopped the intended meeting.

The Dantsic correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphed on the 2d of August as follows: "The *Princess Alice* has arrived. When she left Nargen the whole fleet was there ready for action. Important news may be daily expected."

We find the report of General BRATSON's murder repeated in various telegraphic dispatches in foreign journals. As, however, they are all traceable to the original Constantinople dispatch of the 26th, *viâ* Vienna, they do not confirm the report, but leave us free to hope that the General may yet be in safety.

It was rumored in Constantinople, on the 23d, that SCHAMYL (whom the *Moniteur* lately reported dead,) had made a descent upon Tiflis and induced the Russians to retreat from before Kars. A fact so important as the relief of Kars would not, it is reasonable to suppose, have remained ten days without confirmation.

It appears from the *Courrier de Marseille* to be perfectly true that the French Government has purchased the Rhone steamers for operations in the Black Sea. They are flat bottomed, and the number of boats purchased is ninety-seven. By this means it will be possible to land even 50,000 men on points which would be inaccessible to vessels of ordinary construction.

The French Government has intimated to all whom it may concern that it will most decidedly resist any attempt to excite disturbances in Italy. A certain degree of agitation has been remarked of late among the refugees on the continent, as if something favorable was expected to turn up for them, or as if they expected some important event shortly to take place.

A letter from Berlin of the 29th ult., states that according to the most correct calculation, the half of the loan of thirty millions of thalers voted last year has been swallowed up by the military expenses caused by the Eastern question. Up to the end of the year 1854 the additional expenses caused by the partial mobilization, amounted to 4,135,724 thalers, since which there has been expended on the same account 1,685,000 thalers a month, which makes about ten millions of thalers in six months, without reckoning other ordinary expenses. The cavalry and artillery are to remain at their present strength.

FRANCE.

Matters in the Crimea—Gen. Pelissier's Dispatch—Russian Opinion of the prospect of losing Sebastopol—Parisian Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

Two days only have elapsed since the date of my last, and the accumulation of intelligence is but meagre. A dispatch from Gen. PELISSIER, dated the 27th, states that "nothing new had taken place." But a dispatch from GORTSCHAKOFF says of the same day, that a violent cannonade, lasting ten hours and a half, had been made by the Allies, to which the Russians vigorously replied. It is probable, therefore, that PELISSIER in his dispatch reported the cannonade, but that the passage was struck out for some reason by the Government, before sending it to the *Moniteur*. No dispatches have been made public for three days, though the communication by telegraph is open.

The assault will not now be long deferred, and the date of the 15th of this month seems more than ever probable. The French in their trenches, and the Russians in their ambuscades before Malakoff, were but forty yards apart, and aimed at the white of each other's eyes. PELISSIER was unpopular, and had forfeited the confidence of the army. Gen. TODLEBEN, entirely recovered, had given a new impetus to the works of the second line of defence behind Malakoff. The Allies were aware of the preparations making at home to render their second Winter more comfortable than the first. The letters just received breathe a strong hope, if not a lively confidence, that the season will be spent in, and not before, Sebastopol.

The Russian army in Asia Minor had accomplished some trifling exploits between Kars and Erzeroum, but had yet undertaken no serious operation. Provisions, powder, prisoners, a caravan of Turkish army transports and the mail had fallen into their hands. The country was literally in them possession, and MOURAVIEFF was appointing Russian Governors to the several districts. The report of SCHAMYL's having attacked Tiflis, in Russia, just across the border, was untrue. Kars had largely counted on the truth of this rumor, for its own relief, as Tiflis would have required the succor of MOURAVIEFF's army.

The dispatch from Constantinople *viâ* Vienna, stating that those fearful rascals, the bashi-bazouks, had assassinated their English General, BEALSON, is considered authentic. Indeed, it is rather surprising they have not done it before. A letter from Constantinople to the *Gazette du Midi*, predicted, a week ago, that the wretches would yet murder their general. It will now become the duty of the English papers to endeavor to construe this act into a new cause for admiration and esteem of their enlightened and Christian allies, the Turks.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a remarkable article, four columns long, under the heading: Will Sebastopol be Taken? Though free from braggadocio, it concludes with expressing the conviction that the fortress is impregnable, though it confesses that the Allies would have inevitably taken it, had they assaulted it from the position they now occupy, on the morrow of the day they arrived there. It says Sebastopol can replace one hundred dismounted guns in a night, or can exchange 50,000 fatigued troops against 50,000 fresh troops; that the Allies cannot, with double the force they dispose of, cut off the communication by Perekop; that the Russian army, fighting for its country and its sovereign, is animated by a better spirit than is the heterogeneous mass of French, English, Turks, Egyptians, and Sardinians, contending for an abstract idea and for a confused interpretation of the duties of civilization; that four days after the tremendous bombardment of the 28th of March, Sebastopol was stronger than before; that at this moment, the daily Allied losses are greater, and those of the garrison less, than ever before. It goes on to show the tremendous preparations for the reception of the enemy, if it succeed in obtaining a momentary foothold. The *Constitutionnel* adverts to consider this article as a desperate effort to reassure the people of St. Petersburg, and offers as a reply to the question, Will Sebastopol be taken? the sentiment that it will. The Allies have not learned wisdom by experience, and are as ready to-day to underate their enemy as on the 17th of October.

On the day when the London *Chronicle* published its congratulatory remarks on the death of Gen. TODLEBEN, the *Pays* said it was perfectly plain that General had resumed active labors, from the renewed energy of the defence. The English papers are in such haste to crow, that they would at this moment welcome another Tartar with the same confidence they bestowed upon the first.

While waiting for some of the violent and more or less ridiculous changes in the map of Europe with which we are menaced,—such as the cession by France and England of the Crimea to Turkey,—we must content ourselves with such dismemberments and incorporations as the following: The Seigniory of Kniphausen, in Germany, is no more. It has been annexed to the Grand Duchy of Oldenberg, and will figure in history no more. But history, whose avocations are just now unusually absorbing, will not probably be deeply affected. Kniphausen was the smallest State in the Germanic Confederation. It measured just 11,000 acres, and had 3 500 inhabitants. Oldenberg incorporated it within itself in 1813, but the Congress of Vienna did not ratify the annexation, and the BENTNICK family maintained its rights to a separate flag and to an independent authority. These rights it has now ceded to the Duchy of Oldenberg, and the Grand Duke publishes a notification to that effect to all whom it may concern. After this, I trust we shall hear no more of the annexation of Texas.

SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD was buried day before yesterday, with a certain degree of financial pomp. The hearse was followed by a large number of artistic and literary celebrities, by the old men supported at the hospital endowed by the deceased, and by 1,200 children educated at his school. Then, in the procession, was the Grand Rabbin, and the Israelite Consistory. The body was buried in the tomb of the ROTHSCHILD family, which is in the Jews' corner of Pere La Chaise. I am pained to say that on the day of the interment of the capitalist funds rose buoyantly. It would have been in better taste had they looked downwards.

On the very day of the death of the financier, MERY, the poet laureate and feuilletonist of the *Pays*, said, in his weekly article: "If I owned the Hotel of the Rue Lafitte, (ROTHSCHILD's,) where *ennui* and lassitude reign undisputedly, I would do so and so, and it would be perhaps the first time in which a million was ever of a benefit to mankind." Between the moment of writing this innuendo and its appearance in print, the subject of it had died.

The Hippodrome man, in advertising the Aztecs, says that they come after the National Loan in the appreciation of the Parisians. Sebastopol was clearly but a nine days' wonder, and is evidently forgotten already. The Aztecs enjoy what is called an "interest of disgust," like the bashi-bazouks.

If you ever had any uncertainty upon the circumstances under which "Government candidates" are elected in France, the following circular from M. ROMILLY, Mayor of Versailles, will enlighten you. The citizens were to elect a municipal council of eighteen members, and the Mayor having composed a list, offered it to the electors, with an accompanying address, as thus: "I come to request you to reelect us all. We obtained your suffrages three years ago, and I am pleased to believe that since then our merit has not diminished. Five of the names are new, on account of resignations. But they are all gentlemen favorably known by their intelligence and honorable character." This ticket was put through with great unanimity. Never say you don't know what a Government candidate is again.

The American papers, by the last mail, having been detained an undue length of time, LIVINGTON & WELLS sent to the Post-Office to inquire what had become of them. They were informed that the papers had not yet been returned from the Prefecture of Police. This was candid, and I thought I would thus publicly give the Post-Office credit for its bluntness.

The manager of the Ambigu also deserves approbation for an honest avowal. Being about to revive the fairy spectacle of "Mother Goose's Melodies," he announces the reappearance of young Master BASQUET, in his favorite part of *Tom Thumb*, adding heroically, that he is a year older than in 1854, and that he has grown half an inch. Infant phenomena rarely have the courage to confess the ravages of time, and I remember a prodigy to whom ten years were as one day.

The stock of the Crystal Palace continues to indicate, by its stationary quotations of 115, that there is very little hope of dividend, beyond the interest guaranteed by the Government. On Fridays the receipts do not reach $200; on the franc days, the calculated expenses are barely paid; and on Sundays only—the four cent days—a slight margin remains beyond the current outlay. Last Sunday the number of visiters was 108,000; there were, as usual, no workmen whatever, the whole crowd being furnished by the middle classes. But by far the most overwhelming failure connected with the Exposition is that of the Sunday cheap trains. These were got up with great trouble by PRINCE NAPOLEON, who caused the advantages of the system to be advertised throughout the country. Efforts were made to induce the Belgian and German Railroads to connect at the same diminished rates, but without success. In France the conditions were these: The fare in the third-class cars

was to be, for coming and returning, considerably less than half the ordinary fare, and gave the right to two visits to the Crystal Palace, gratis. Well, last Sunday this scheme was put into execution. The Orleans special train, which arrived at about 10 o'clock, had 33 passengers; the Havre train, 47 passengers; the Calais and Boulogne trains, 116 passengers; and so on of the rest. The whole number of visiters to the Palace, under the inducement of cheap trains, was 736! The plan must be set down as an utter failure. The fact would seem to be that the provincials who can afford to visit Paris, can afford to pay the ordinary prices of the railroads; but that the laboring population is as unable to take advantage of even the reduction of one half the fare, as is the laboring population of Paris to profit by the four cent Sunday admission.

A suit at law is pending between M. PAUL MEURICE, dramatic author, and M. MARE FOURNIER, Manager of the Porte St. Martin, under curious circumstances, which are briefly as follows: During the rehearsals of M. MEURICE'S episodical spectacle entitled "Paris," the Censure made many and numerous expurgations; the character of Voltaire was expunged, and one entire scene suppressed. The author had brought the action down to the commencement of the present century, only, not wishing to mingle history with cotemporaneous life. To this the Censure objected, and thought it would appear singular to the audience, that in a review of the history of Paris, there should be no mention of the Emperor NAPOLEON I. They wished M. MEURICE to add a tableau in honor of that personage, which M. MEURICE positively refused to do. He said that he had submitted to their erasures and suppressions, but that he did not recognize the right of the Censure to compel a dramatist to add a sixth act to his play. The Manager, who had spent a fortune upon the scenery and the costumes, (1,800 of the latter are worn during the evening,) was inclined to yield, and endeavored to induce compliance on the part of the author. The latter, out of consideration for the heavy pecuniary risk of the Manager, authorized him to do what he pleased, and to have such scenes added as he thought necessary. The Manager, a tried dramatist himself, composed a very effective "Distribution of the Eagles," by NAPOLEON I., and a "Paris Receiving the Nations," in honor of the present Emperor. The play was produced with immense success, but M. MEURICE refused to allow his name to be announced to the audience. His work was so mutilated that he not only did not recognize it, but was ashamed of it. M. BOCAGE, therefore, in reply to the call of the audience, stated that the author desired to remain anonymous, and the bills of the next day were equally unsatisfactory. The manager, however, fearing that the play would suffer, as it is the general impression that a piece unacknowledged is a damned one, and holding that he had a commercial right to the name of an author whose production he pays for, boldly, and upon his own responsibility, printed the name of M. MEURICE upon the bills of the fifth day. For this M. MEURICE has sued M. FOURNIER, and has entrusted his case to M. CREMIEUX, of the ex-Provisional Government. As the trial is expected to reveal many curious details of the operations of the Censors, it is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Mr. FILLMORE is at the Hotel de Londres, and receives vast crowds of visitors. A child who has already seen a good deal of him, said yesterday to her mother, "Mother, I like Mr. FILLMORE; he always looks so clean and nice!" To appreciate this opinion, you must know that in his linen and the care of his beard, Mr. F. is the most particular of men.

Madame RISTORI has achieved another triumph in "Pia de 'Tolomei." The subject of this tragedy is the imprisonment of the heroine, by her husband, led by his Iago to doubt her fidelity, in a castle situated in the midst of the fatal Tuscan Maremma. Her jealous and repentant lord learns his error just in time to close her eyes and to receive her last sigh. She was literally buried in flowers, on reappearing after the call of the curtain, which she was forced to do five or six times. The most conspicuous object in the house, at this moment, was ALEXANDER DUMAS, with a tremendous head of hair, applauding like a madman. RISTORI, who felt that this performance was to be her grand final appeal to the Parisians, took her two children with her to the theatre. Before going upon the stage, she kissed them both, and devoutly made the sign of the cross! Superstitious lady! However, the ovation at the close of the performance was certainly the most enthusiastic demonstration I have ever witnessed in Paris. The bust of the tragedienne, in plaster, has been placed in the saloon.

DUMAS sat up all that night writing his *critique* upon the performance, for the next morning's *Mousquetaire*. DICK TINTO.

ENGLAND.

The Crimea—Naval and Land Attack on Odessa—Restoration of Poland—Interesting Rumors.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

Still no news of any importance from the seat of war. The whispered rumors—of which I spoke some weeks ago—respecting some great *coup* against Russia, *not* at Sebastopol, but on some untold point of the Crimea, are now told in a less mysterious way, and people expect an attack—naval and landed—on Odessa, with ulterior developments of the new plan of operations against Perekop. It is, in fact, said that the siege of Sebastopol is given up—that is to say, it is to be turned into a siege of blockade, by a squadron to be stationed at Kamiesch, and by some 50,000 men trusted with the *defence* of the trenches—the *gros* of the army, both of sea and land, being to be employed in the work of completely isolating the Crimea. Some will tell you that a general assault has to be attempted first—but, with or without such an attempt, the *new* campaign seems to meet with pretty universal belief.

Whether such a plan be really laid down, is more than I know, or would rely upon. Such is, however, the credence it has found with the public, that the news "from before Sebastopol" is no more looked for, as of old, with any great amount of curiosity or impatience—both of which are, indeed, exhausted, leaving behind them a sort of stupid languor, without despair or faith in the future. People are tired, this is the truth. They talk of the war as a "very awkward affair, very," and would not mind to lay aside the whole Eastern question, unsettled, but, of course, in an "honorable way." How is this? you may ask. Why, the reason is obvious—there is no real honest *principle* in this war. The *vis motrix* on all sides—except with Turkey—is a sordid egotism, ruled by fear, lest principle should, in spite of all precautions, take hold of the struggle and turn it into one between despots and nations.

We had a curious proof for this, the day before yesterday. A meeting in favor of Poland's restoration was to be held on Wednesday evening, in St. Martin's Hall, with General Sir DE LACY EVANS in the Chair, and the high and Ministerially sounding names of DUNDALBANE, HARROWBY, SHAFTESBURY, as the supporters of the Chair. "Well," said the credulous, "there *is* something in the right direction. The Queen's Lord Chamberlain and the President of the Duchy of Lancaster—not to mention the rest—would scarcely have consented to their names being put on the programme if they were not sure of pleasing the Ministry and the Government." So people thought and spoke, with some show of reason. But what was the fact? It was this. The Government wanted, indeed, to have some show of demonstration by "influential" nobles and gentlemen, in favor of Poland, in order to frighten Russia, and move on the German Powers. The aristocratic champions of the cause were therefore authorized to allow themselves to be made to look very terrible. The Committee of the "Friends of Poland," having decided upon the expediency of a public meeting, the said noblemen gave in their adhesions at once. General EVANS accepted the honor of being the Chairman. The day was fixed and a great mass of people assembled before St. Martin's Hall. But lo! the door was found to be closed, and placarded with the announcement that the meeting will, in consequence of the Chairman's sudden illness, be adjourned *sine die*. People were exceedingly indignant at such a shameless transaction, and they certainly had a right to be so, because that "sudden illness" is a mere sham, and at all events a very stupid pretext for not keeping word with the public, eager to see some good move in the right way.

General EVANS is said to have been doctored by Lord PALMERSTON, while the official and officious noblemen were ordered to excuse themselves from being present. People wonder what there may be in the wind that the "governing class" should thus have changed its game, on a sudden. Some suspect new Austrian promises, and speak of autograph Imperial letters from Vienna, sent to NAPOLEON, as well as to VICTORIA. Others would find fault with the Chartists, who, I heard, were preparing to impress the mind of the meeting with their to-be out-spoken conviction, that no monarchic Government can and will help any people to their freedom. "Their Lordships" were, it is said, frightened back by the prospect of an opposition *on Republican grounds*, to their good intentions to help Poland.

Now whatever the reason may be, I have positive knowledge that the great bulk of the Polish emigration placed no confidence in that quasi-governmental motion to talk in their country's favor. I know that the democratic part of that emigration have consulted a statesman of illustrious celebrity and unsuspected honor, about what they ought to do in face of an aristocratic masquerade for the seeming benefit of Poland. We know, said they, that Count KRASINSKY CZARTORINSKY's military diplomatist and factotum is wishing *to sell his Turkish Cossacks* to the English Government. We know that the Government is not disinclined to *buy* that corps, and then to call it a Polish Legion, with an invitation to us to enlist and to die—in the Crimea. We know that KRAZINSKY is in Paris, and has been advised to come to London, in order to make a good bargain *for himself* by addressing the meeting in behalf of Poland. We know this and we ask your advice, what to do?" They were then told that it would not be good policy to thwart the movement, which shows some signs of forced activity in the right direction, from *men in power*, but that they should, on the other hand, declare their views on the *only* way in which a Polish Legion can be formed and made useful to the cause which the Allies pretend to defend and fight for. This consultation had for consequence "A Declaration of the Poles on the Question of Poland," addressed "To the Chairman of the Meeting of August 1, in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre." There being, however, no meeting and no Chairman, the address remained without effect. Some copies were however distributed to the disappointed crowd at the doors, and I enclose one copy for your perusal. It is a short, concise statement of unexceptionable principles, and it does great honor to the Poles, as your readers will be able to judge for themselves. I hear that an indignation meeting is to be held next week, to expose the miserable conduct of Gen. EVANS and their Lordships. It is to Hyde Park that the masses ought to go, but the masses have their Beer bill modified, and so they will keep quiet.

Lord PALMERSTON will in a few days be relieved of all uneasiness. The session will be closed on the 15th. The White-bait dinner is to be held next week. Parliament has reached the sign of *pisces*. Major REED's motion came on last night. I told you what sort of man the gallant member was, and the manner in which his questions will be dealt with. Well, the House has done nothing but laugh at the worthy Major's speech, and his motion was withdrawn under roars of merriment. DISRAELI declared that the conservative party will not make the pleasure of the gallant member, by voting in favor of a motion of non-confidence, concocted by the Government.

Everybody is now "exceedingly curious" what reception the Queen will meet with in France. A splendid one, no doubt. NAPOLEON'S policy is to give *Panem et Circenses* to his ungovernable subjects. The old rule keeps good with Cesars of all ages and countries. The third loan having succeeded in a way even more wonderful than the two first, the Imperial *Parvenu* has now plenty of cash to give both of those elements of popular peace in Paris. VICTORIA is said to be mightily pleased with the preparations to honor her. She reads every detail, and is particularly enchanted with the exquisite politeness of the French in laying down a *route* quite new, made expressly for herself, in order to connect the Northern Railway terminus with the *embarcadere de Strasburg*, the former being less favorably situated to see Paris to advantage than the latter.

General SIMPSON'S resignation is still talked of as a fact. The Government, it is said, is sadly puzzled whom to place at the head of Her Majesty's troops in the East; and, to say the whole truth, the public is not wiser than the Government. There is absolutely no "favorite" on the field. All Generals seem to be looked upon as equally unpromising. Taken all in all, people would rather like that General SIMPSON should be maintained in his position. There is some suspicion afloat that he meets with no cordial support on the hands of either his superiors or inferiors in command. Should this suspicion grow strong and general with the people, General SIMPSON will become popular, whatever else his merits may be. There are some little signs that speak in his favor. He *refused* to inherit RAGLAN'S protected Aide-de-camp, and took one who saw service in the Crimea. He *ordered* a dispatch kept back by the late commander, and containing praises on the conduct of private soldiers, to be sent home, in order that it might be published. He is rigorous in keeping up discipline *between officers*, and refused to mitigate the sentence passed by Court Martial on two captains who were cashiered for having been drunk while on duty. All these speak for General SIMPSON, but they are not sufficient to ingratiate him with public opinion, unless, as above said, it should be suspected that he meets with nothing like the support by which Lord RAGLAN was sheltered against even just attacks.

Ex-President FILLMORE, who is gone to Ireland, has been received by popular demonstrations of welcome at different places, and at Killarney the "Yankee Doodle" was played to greet him. I don't know whether it be by a mere consequence of that natural sentiment in men, that wishes more good to one personally known than to those who are absent, be they ever so meritorious—sure it is, that I met with no Englishman who was not sure Mr. M. FILLMORE will be the next President of the United States. The English, you see, pretend to be no Know-Nothings. Sir PETER LAWRIE has, yesterday in Guildhall Court, called the attention of the public to what he declared to be a new sort of swindling, very dangerous, because officially looking. The case is rather a menacing one against America, and the "*General Government*" may thank Sir PETER LAWRIE for having been saved from a host of claims. The following is a copy of the printed circular enclosed in an envelope, bearing on the face of it an enormous blue stamp, inscribed with the words, "Office for the settlement of claims against the General Government, U.S., 92 Warren-street, New-York City."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 92 WARREN-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.—All claims due to individuals by the General Government of the United States, including all the wars from 1790 to the present date, bequeathed legacies, and heirs-at-law who are entitled, will be settled on immediate application at this office. All letters must be prepaid. WILLIAM MARKS.

Then followed the following autograph letter:

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855.

"SIR: By enclosing one pound sterling to the above address, you will hear something of importance to your advantage. Respectfully yours

WILLIAM MARKS.

JOSEPH ABRAHAM, No. 70 Hounsditch, London.

And now Mr. WILLIAM MARKS, may, on buying a copy of your paper, hear something of importance to his advantage.

VANDERBILT'S *North Star* arrived yesterday evening. The *Times* had two very remarkable editorials yesterday, one on the French loan, the other on the British enlistments in America. The leviathan of Printing-House-square is frightened at the facility with which loans may be raised, and gives some very good reasons for its fears. The article will not much please the French Government. The second article is equally characteristic. It is exceedingly and unusually moderate in tone, as well as in spirit, and calls upon the Government to discontinue an enlistment, not meeting with either the laws or sympathies of the United States. Lord PALMERSTON informed the House that orders were sent to Halifax to discontinue the enlistment. The *Invalide Russe* puts the question: Will Sebastopol be taken? and answers it with an emphatic No. The Allies say Yes. We shall see who is right. RACHEL'S evenings are crowded, and she is received with very great enthusiasm. The second edition of the *Times* confirms the news about the peace-conferences between the old ladies of Vienna and St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.

Nothing of Importance Transpiring—The Pope and the Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

The variety of news from Madrid this week is not much. Monsieur FRANCHI, the Pope's representative, is gone at last, leaving the French Ambassador in charge of what little affairs his Holiness still has to attend to in Madrid. Some malicious people say that, if LOUIS NAPOLEON can arrange the differences between the Government of Spain and the Pope, the former ought to be able to give him a few soldiers for the Crimea.

The 22d inst. the Spanish Government sent a messenger with the order to Mr. PACHECO, their representative in Rome, to retire after presenting a *memorandum*, in which Spain takes up the reasons of the Papal Government for breaking off its relations with Spain, and replies to them at length. The Spanish Minister of State says that the article in the new Constitution, prohibiting all persecution because of religious belief, does not alter the respect and obedience which the Spanish nation has always professed for the Catholic religion.

He adds, besides, that it can hardly be said that a Government does offence to religion, or neglects to support the clergy, when it assigns in the estimates $8,500,000 for their support—almost a sixth part of the whole annual income of the nation.

The order to suspend the collation of benefices until the necessary number of ecclesiastics could be known is founded in the concordat itself, where it is established that the collations shall be made according to the necessities of the Church.

With respect to the release from mortmain of the lands of the clergy, the Government sets forth the grave political and economical reasons which have made it necessary; and, opening the History of Spain, shows one by one the cases in which her most Catholic Kings, and most friendly to the Papal See, have proceeded without its consent to dispose of ecclesiastical property, without Rome's having thought proper to break off her relations with Spain, or accuse her Government of offending the Catholic religion.

The *memorandum* will be published by the Spanish Government as soon as it shall have been delivered in Rome, and a copy given to its representatives in all the different Courts of Europe.

In Barcelona the police is actively pursuing the authors of the late movement, but so far the assassins of SOL and PADRIZ have not been discovered. Notwithstanding the great efforts of the authorities, no one has been found who dared to point them out. This, together with certain revelations made to the Government, prove that in Catalonia a terrible association exists and dominates, which moves at will thousands of men and no inconsiderable sums of money; and which at any moment can throw the whole Principality into confusion, wasting the patience and the resources of the central Government. Letters from Barcelona, written some of them without signatures, for fear of the association, show that there is little hope of stable repose for that industrious region.

As a season of momentary quiet, however, has been obtained by the Government, the Madrid press turns naturally to questions of the exterior, and the cause of the Allies in the Crimea is evidently losing friends in Spain.

Things look also as if Mr. DODGE, our Minister, had been making some propositions, or perhaps some indications, to indiscreet persons, upon the convenience of Spain's ceding Cuba to us peaceably for a large sum; and it appears that the susceptibility of the Spaniards has again taken the alarm, and the press is full of new protests repelling every proposition. The *Epoca*, Government paper, the *Novedades*, Popular paper, and the *Espana*, Moderado, express themselves with much warmth on this subject, and recommend the American Minister not to allow himself to be led away by vain hopes. The Government itself has thought proper to reply to all this in the official Gazette with the following declaration:

"Let the public press and the newsmongers say what they please, the conduct of the Spanish Government relative to the sale or cession of the Island of Cuba will be always strictly conformed to the National vote manifested in a manner unusually solemn, explicit, and significant, in a memorable session of the Constituent Cortes."

The Court remains at the Escurial, where Prince ADALBERT, of Bavaria, has just arrived on an amorous expedition to marry the sister of the King—the Infanta Doña AMOLIA—who is pretty and well educated; she speaks various languages, is a good musician, and paints like an artist. They say the Prince is really in love with her.

The cholera continues to make ravages in almost every part of Spain. The Queen has given large sums for the succor of various districts, and lastly, she has given all the bed linen of her palace in Madrid to the hospitals of that city, being 1,500 pieces, which she will have to make up again little by little, as she can, thus employing many poor seamstresses and others. Queen ISABEL is poor in these times, and a great deal in debt; but there is no denying her a generous and charitable heart.

Yours, truly. AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

General Pelissier's Latest Dispatch.

TUESDAY, July 17, 1855.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL.—For some time the besieged had not ventured from their works, except to reconnoitre and examine by a few men, as far as possible, our works of approach. In the night, between the 14th and 15th, as I have already had the honor to announce to you summarily by telegraph, they attempted a bold stroke against the left of our advanced works against the Malakoff. You are already aware that it did not succeed. We have crowned with a strong gabionnade the quarries situated between the Brancion redoubt (Mamelon) and the Malakoff tower, thus forming a continuous line, the right of which is secured on the Careening ravine side by a large *place d'armes*, and the left of which is well defended by good ambuscades near the Karabelnaia ravine. A temporary ambuscade, occupied only by a few skirmishers in holes, was made on the extreme left, with a view to attract the enemy's fire.

This line, the centre point of defence of which is the Brancion redoubt, was occupied, on the right, by Lieutenant-Colonel GRANCHETTE of the 49th of the line, with three battalions of his regiment, having the 4th Chasseurs-à-Pied as a reserve.

Lieutenant Colonel DE CHABRON, of the 86th, commanded the left, consisting of a battalion of his regiment and of the 91st of the line. Forty Voltigeurs who had occupied the ambuscade on the left received a support during the night of 200 picked men of the 91st, commanded by Commandant TEILLIER. The first battalion of the 100th regiment, placed in the parallel, was to act, according to circumstances, either on the right or on the left. Finally, the Karabelnaia ravine was strongly occupied in the rear by a battalion of each of the two regiments of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, and by 200 marksmen of the 100th of the line.

The commencement of the night, which a stormy sky, and no moon rendered obscure, offered nothing particular; but about 1 o'clock in the morning a considerable sortie took place against the English lines, though without result. Half an hour later a Russian column, five or six battalions strong, advanced by the bottom of the Karabelnaia ravine, and debouched on our left. Our skirmishers in the temporary ambuscade fell back, as they were instructed to do, and gave the alarm.

They had scarcely done so when on came the Russians with loud hurrahs, and keeping up a well-supported fire of musketry. They were received at fair distance by a fire equally energetic, and, despite their efforts, they could not get near our works. For half an hour they renewed their attacks, but without success. Finally, crushed by our fusillade and by the well-directed fire from two of our batteries they were compelled to retreat, carrying away their killed and wounded, and abandoning in front of our gabionnade muskets, accoutrements, and five killed, one of whom was an officer.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable. Ours, happily, was small, for during the twenty-four hours' duty, and including this combat, the Motterouge Division, which was on duty, only lost 20 men killed, and 94 wounded.

These excellent results are due to the bravery and firmness of the troops, to the good arrangements made by the General of Brigade ULRICH, on duty in the trenches, as also to the energy of Lieutenant-Colonel DE CHABRON, and of Commandant TEILLIER, of the 91st, both of them excellent officers.

I have this moment received the reports of Gen. BOSQUET on a new sortie attempted by the Russians last night.

The enemy, having vainly attempted, as your Excellency has seen, to stop on the left our approaches against the Malakoff, tried to drive us back on the right. They were brilliantly repulsed by Gen. CANROBERT'S division, which was on night duty in the Victoria Attacke, as also by a portion of the battalions of the Guards.

At dusk, General VINOY, who was on duty in the trenches, thought he saw some movement of the enemy towards the Malakoff. In fact, the Russians had prepared two sorties, one against our left, (already attacked on the night between the 14th and 15th,) which was a false attack, the other on our right, which was the real one. Towards the middle of the night the besiegers advanced with loud shouts. Their attempts on our left were of short duration, but the sortie against our right, which left the Little Redan, was a serious one, and thrice did the enemy charge our ambuscades on the right. These ambuscades were occupied by a company of Grenadiers of the 20th of the line, supported by some Zouaves of the Guards. On the first attack, these troops, aided by the working parties of the 52d of the line and the Sappers of the Engineers, made a valiant resistence without falling back, and forced the Russians to recoter the place under the fire of their musketry, and that of two field-guns of our battery No. 30.

Anticipating a new attack, General VINOY had placed his reserves, supported by a detachment of Zouaves of the guard, sent by General ESPINASSE.

This attack was not long waited for; the Russians arrived very close, but were so warmly received that they were again compelled to retreat, leaving a number of slain upon the ground. A third time the enemy returned to the charge without more success, and finally left us masters of this small but precious battle-field.

Commandant CARDONNE, recently promoted to the 27th, Captain DUFAU, of the 20th Grenadiers, Lieutenant CHAZOTTE, of the Zouaves of the Guards, gave proofs of brilliant valor in this series of engagements, as also Captain SEGRETAIN, of the Engineers, Aid-de-camp of General FROSSARD, who was present, and who greatly contributed, with the working parties of the 52d and his brave Sappers, in supporting the brunt of the first attack.

During the night between the 14th and 15th such of our batteries as were favorably placed contributed to the success by their excellent firing. The artillery of the English batteries near our lines of attack as usual gave us their support by sending a well directed fire of projectiles into the Malakoff.

In proportion as the enemy gave way and retreated, the the fire of the artillery of the place and of the batteries on the other side of the roadstead increased, until it finally attained great intensity.

Despite this vigorous cannonade and a close fire of musketry, our losses are not considerable, and, as far as we can form an estimate, those of the enemy must amount to some hundred men placed *hors de combat*. As regards ourselves, we had, during the 24 hours, 23 killed and 77 wounded. Among the latter we regret to number Colonel ADAM of the 27th (bullet in the left shoulder,) and Commandant BOISSONNET of the Engineers (bullet above the knee.

In these two combats every man ably did his duty; I cannot enumerate to your Excellency the names of all the officers or men who distinguished themselves; the limits of this dispatch deprive me of that satisfaction; but I shall shortly beg of you, M. le Maréchal, to obtain his Majesty's sanction for the recompenses I purpose awarding to those who, among so many brave men, showed themselves the most deserving of them.

Nothing remarkable has occurred on the other points of our attacks. The efforts of the enemy only interrupt our works during the combat; as soon as it is over we resume them, and they are pushed forward with activity and perseverance.

PELISSIER, Commander-in-Chief.

Operations against the Malakoff.

JULY 21.—Amid the returning heat which has followed the stormy weather of last week, the operations of the siege are being pressed forward by the French on our right with indefatigable industry. There is nothing in what goes forward which can strike a stranger; stagnation seems to reign in camp and trenches; even the heavy firing of a few days since has for the most part died away; yet every day an advance is made, and every day sees the Allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the courage and tenacity of the Russians to hold. The Malakoff and Mamelon stand on an elevated plateau, while the ridge that joins them is higher than the land around. It is along this ridge that the French sap extends in a zigzag to within 170 yards of the hill which the Russians hold.

As the incline is somewhat steep, the French working parties are already out of the reach of the Russian guns, which cannot be sufficiently depressed to be used against them. They, therefore, can work on without danger, except from the riflemen, who hold every spot of vantage, and use their best endeavors to pick off every enemy who shows a part of his cap within their range; but as these can be replied to by French marksmen, while the guns of the Mamelon are hourly thundering against the Russian stronghold, the advantage is clearly on the side of the French. The latter have also thrown up a small battery for field-pieces at the extremity of their sap, which have hitherto prevented the egress and formation of Russian troops for a sortie against them. These guns entirely command the points on which the Russians are in the habit of leaving their works, and they consequently have been reduced to reply to all the advances of their enemy by merely the fire of musketry from the embrasures.

The day before yesterday, however, a few Russians straggled out here and there, making their way by dodging behind clumps of earth and bushes, until they had reached about 80 yards from the parapet, when they threw themselves on their faces and began digging up the earth for cover. The French seemingly did not observe the movement, and our people, not catching sight of the venturesome Muscovites until they were actually fixed in the position they wished to attain, fancied them to be French. By this means the Russians have established rifle pits in front of the French sap, where they will do the usual amount of damage unless they be speedily driven out.

On the 19th the French, observing signs of activity among the Russians on their left, opened a furious fire from all their batteries towards that part of the town. The fire, which was as heavy as in any of the bombardments, continued for about half an hour, and, having apparently effected its object, ceased. On the side of the Malakoff the French have discovered the way by which the Russian reserves are moved into the works. It appears that two deep trenches lead to the Malakoff, one on the side of the Redan, the other on the side of the Little Redan, towards Careening Bay. To interrupt, at least, the latter means of communication, the French have established a small battery, which is as yet unmasked. It will play on the covered way on the side of the Little Redan, and to a great extent stop the Russian reserves coming up while the French are assaulting the works themselves.

HIGH SPIRITS OF THE SOLDIERS.

The health of the men is still excellent, and their spirits do not in the least suffer by the length and wearisomeness of the siege. The Summer is cool, and, as the Russians of late make very few sorties, the nights are passed without much hardship in the trenches. When formed in marching order to descend the oft-trodden ravines which lead to the batteries, there is neither despondency nor unwillingness; the laugh and the joke accompany their steps, their air is brisk and alert; how different from their appearance in the gloomy season of last December! The noise of skittles is to be heard on every side, and the regimental bands, with sadly diminished numbers indeed, but still effective for amusement, give the various popular airs to which we are accustomed at home. Cathcart's hill is every evening the lounge of hundreds of idlers, who, stretched at length on the dried grass, or sitting on the piles of stones which enclose many an honored grave, look down to the beleagured city, and watch the flashes which burst forth from Mamelon, Malakoff, or Redan with a lazy indifference.

OMAR PASHA AND HIS ARMY.

OMAR PACHA has not yet returned from Constantinople. He is heartily tired of his position in the Crimea and wishes for a field where he can gain some distinction, or at least keep up the reputation he gained on the banks of the Danube. When he was directed or invited to repair to Eupatoria, it was expected by him that some operations in the field would quickly follow. Perhaps such a course was impossible, on account of a deficiency of transport; but there is reason to believe that, had it been adopted, the Russian army would be in greater danger than at present, and Sebastopol nearer its fall. A hostile force *à cheval* on the roads from Perekop would have compelled the Russians to fight at a disadvantage to keep open their communications, all their provisions being brought by this route. Now that the plan of direct attack on Sebastopol has been persisted in, the Mushir finds that his occupation is gone, and, although a transference to Asia would leave the more honorable command on the Danube in the hands of his rival, ISMAIL PASHA, he is nevertheless said to be desirous of having command at Kars.

The Winter Campaign.

The preparations (says the *Vienna Military Gazette*) made by the Allies for wintering in the Crimea, are of truly astonishing proportions. Kamiesch, Balaklava, Eupatoria, Yenikale, have become military establishments of immense importance. The works at the two first-named places, more particularly, are of a character to retain their importance even if the siege of Sebastopol were abandoned. The possession of these positions will compel the Russians to keep a large army in the Crimea. It is believed that the arrangements for the campaign of 1856 include the concentration of an army at Varna, Burgos, and on the Bosphorus, while the field artillery, cavalry, and means of transport will be stronger than that in the Crimea, and to which detachments of the army now in the Crimea would be added preparatory to operations in a new field. Whether the Karabelnaia suburb be taken and the Russian fleet destroyed, or the next assault be repulsed, the siege will equally be raised, and only the four points above-named be occupied.

The Command of the Army in the East.

The London *Post* says: There have been many rumors lately in circulation of the recall of the present Commander-in-Chief of the English army in the Crimea. These rumors, we are able to state, are without foundation, as not only has General SIMPSON not been recalled, but there is no reason to suspect the slightest intention of recalling him.

At the same time it is proper to state that General SIMPSON'S health is not of the strongest, and that, therefore, it will excite but little surprise if he find himself unable to cope for a protracted period with the vast labors and incessant anxieties of the chief command.

It is not probable, in the event of General SIMPSON'S coming home, that a new Commander-in-Chief will be sent out from England, as Lord RAGLAN was almost the only one of the veterans of our last great war that was really fit for service.

State of Sebastopol.

The Odessa correspondent of one of the Parisian journals furnishes the following letter, received from a Russian merchant, still a resident in Sebastopol:

My prolonged silence has made you believe I was neglecting you. Not at all; but I was obliged to emigrate and abandon my quarters for a subterraneous habitation, or rather cellar, whither I was driven, whether or no, by the shot and shell of the enemy. My house suffered from the shot from the beginning of the bombardment of the town; the windows were broken and the roof knocked into holes, but we managed to hold on though in a continual panic. However, about the middle of June two shells fell, one into the kitchen and the other into the warehouse, and leveled them both to the ground.

The enemy recommenced a murderous cannonade on the 17th, at 9 in the morning. I was writing in my office, when a ninety-six pounder from the French battery opposite Bastion No. 4 passed through two walls and the stove and fell just at the third. Ten minutes afterwards a shell of two hundred weight burst in the midst of the court. After that it would have been madness to think of stopping. In fact, by the evening the house was in ruins from top to bottom. Shot, shell and rockets were crossing in every direction. Very many of the houses that survived the bombardment of the last nine months are now in ruins. A great number of the inhabitants were killed or wounded while hastily carrying whatever they could into mines and pits. The cellar in which I now am is dug out of the rock, has no window, and but one means of egress or ingress. My furniture consists of a table—that is, of a cask turned on its end, while a smaller one serves me for a stool. My bed is of primitive simplicity—a bundle of hay covered by a rug.

The warehouses and shops are removed into Fort Nicholas. The goods are placed in a long corridor on the ground floor, which is vaulted over. The public offices—those of the Governor, the Port, the Magistracy, the Police, the Customs, &c.—are all in the same fort. One of the buildings is also appropriated to the dispensary, the guard-house, the head quarters of General OSTEN-SACKEN, and of General KISMER, the commandant of Sebastopol; and the troops are quartered in the upper stories. In short, the whole town has moved into Fort Nicholas.

On the 8th of July, INNOKENTE, the Archbishop of Cherson and the Taurida, celebrated divine service before Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, General OSTEN-SACKEN, Admiral NACHIMOFF, and all the officers both of the sea and land services. The Archbishop brought to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF the pictures of the Saints sent by the cities of Kieff, Voronowska, Moscow, and other places, and addressed the troops as follows before giving them his blessing: "Valiant warriors, holy Russia prays for you, and sends you these pictures, whose power has no equal in this world. Pray to them, and trust in God that it will be his pleasure soon to drive the enemy from the soil of the Crimea." Prince GORTSCHAKOFF thanked the Archbishop, and then, turning to the troops, led off three cheers.

The visit of the Archbishop, who returned to Baktchi-serai, somewhat raised the spirits of the soldiers, and the small number of inhabitants left.

THE BALTIC.

Successful Attack on Frederickshamm.

The DANTZIC correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 27th of July, says:

The *Lightning*, (dispatch boat,) Lieutenant CAMPBELL commanding, anchored in the roads at 11 o'clock A. M., bringing the weekly mails and dispatches. She left Nargen (where Admirals DUNDAS, SEYMOUR and PENAUD still remain, with a portion of the fleet) last Tuesday afternoon, and encountered some very heavy gales during her passage to Dantzic.

The chief, and, in fact, the only incident of importance to be recorded this week, is the successful attack on a Russian fort at Frederickshamm, a fortress situate on the western coast of the Gulf of Finland, midway between Wiborg and Helsingfors. This expedition was commanded by Capt. YELVERTON, of the *Arrogant*, an officer who has gained for himself a well-merited reputation, on account of his intrepidity and cool daring, added to the dexterity with which he conducts his ships scathless through the most intricate and difficult passages. The particulars of the affair are as follows: The *Arrogant*, *Magicienne*, *Cossack*, and gun-boat *Ruby*, having joined company at Hogland, proceeded on the 20th to Frederickshamm, off which place they anchored the same evening. Capt. VANSITTART then proceeded in the *Magicienne's* cutter to sound, and approached to within 1 600 yards of a six gun fort, which opened fire upon him with a couple of well-directed guns, without, however, doing any harm.

The next morning, the *Magicienne* leading, with the *Arrogant*, *Cossack*, and *Ruby*, got into position, at about 1,900 yards distance, and commenced the attack upon the fort. The enemy returned the fire of our ships with briskness for the space of an hour and a half, but were at length compelled to abandon the position, all the guns being disabled, and the fort itself considerably knocked about. No landing was attempted, Capt. YELVERTON not thinking it judicious to do so, as a great number of troops were plainly to be seen, drawn up behind embankments. Both the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne* were struck several times, and the rigging of the latter vessel was much damaged. On our side no one was killed. The *Ruby* had two men severely wounded, and one man belonging to the *Arrogant* was slightly injured. The town of Frederickshamm could have been destroyed with the greatest facility, but strict orders were given to fire the fort only.

The timber trade has been during the past fortnight without any material change, and prices are rather giving way. Freights have fallen to 18s. for London, which may probably give an impulse to the export trade before the season advances.

The corn trade has remained quiet, except during the last two or three days, when a demand for mixed wheats has sprung up, and about 300 lasts have changed hands. Fine wheats are neglected in consequence of the firmness of holders. No supplies have arrived during the last fortnight. The country has suffered much from the continued heavy rains during the past week, and the condition of the crops is spoken of as not very promising.

The Present Condition of Russia.

From the London Times, Aug. 4.

Sated with battles and sieges, and finding nothing very remarkable in the manner in which the war affects our own resources, we naturally become the more anxious to lift the hitherto impenetrable veil which separates us from the interior of Russia, and to inquire how the enemy bears the privations and evils of a long blockade and all the miseries that ever follow protracted war. We have presented ourselves to Russia and to Europe in our working suit, and been careful to put everything in a point of view rigorously fair, while Russia is always dressed out in her best, and keeps sedulously in the background whatever does not tend to raise the opinion of her invincibility. That Provinces and Governments vie with each other in what the *Invalide Russe* is pleased to call voluntary contributions,—that the whole country is animated by a spirit of the most exalted patriotism,—these, and such accounts as these, are all that we can expect to reach us from a country where the blacking-brush of the censor ranks among the most approved means of government.

We have therefore great reason to be grateful to the conductors of *Blackwood's Magazine* for having admitted into its pages the narrative of an English subject for many years resident in Russia, who left that country only at the beginning of the present Summer, and who details with much apparent good faith the results of his own personal observation. These revelations ought to make us feel how much we owe to our insular position, and how much to our enlightened system of taxation, which enables us to raise whatever sums we need in money, instead of having recourse, like Russia, to the ruinous expedient of taking our taxes in kind. Whatever the Englishman has to pay leaves him still a perfectly free agent, whereas the system of forced labor prevailing in Russia strikes the sickle out of the hand of the reaper on the very day of harvest, robs the plow of its oxen, and dissipates in a few hours the Winter supply of food for the whole of a village community. The estate of which the writer speaks contains about 40,000 acres, is cultivated by 1,300 serfs, produces linseed, corn and wool, and yields its proprietor about £6,000 a year. Last year this estate produced 1,500 quarters of linseed, worth in ordinary times about £1,200, but now unsold and unsaleable; about the same quantity of wheat, upon which a loss of £500 was sustained; a considerable quantity of wool, upon which there had been a loss of £200; and a large amount of tallow, upon which there has been lost about £200; so that in this way alone the proprietor has lost, through the single agency of our blockade, more than £2,000 out of £6,000. This was only an indirect effect of the war. We next come to the conscriptions. Of these there were two in 1854, and there has already been one in 1855, each of 12 in a thousand males; so that the owner of the estate has already lost the labor of 47 able bodied men, and spent £376 in fitting them out for service, at the rate of £8 a head. In the Spring of 1854, this same estate was required to make a voluntary contribution of 40 oxen to feed the army, and five wagons, with a pair of horses and a driver to each, to be returned at the end of the war. The estate had also to furnish 1,000 poods of biscuit, the pood being equal to 18 pounds avoirdupois. The next demand was for ten wagons, with a driver and a pair of horses to each. Twenty pair of oxen were required to transport the biscuit, and again a larger number late in the year; but for this last service the proprietor compounded by a payment of £90. In April of the present year twice the quantity of biscuit was demanded, and the unfortunate peasants, who have to carry it a thousand miles, must be absent during the whole of the brief Russian Summer, and only return home to starve during the long Winter for want of the harvest which a paternal Government will not permit them to gather. For these services there is no payment, and the issue of a species of Government paper, which was taken in payment of taxes, has been stopped. The villages which lie on or near the line of march are pl

England and France, the same miserable self-deception which saved Russia and raised Turkey at Adrianople in 1829, by a peace obtained by the defeated party under false pretences.

The Arrest of Mr. Rowcroft for Violating the Neutrality Laws—British View of Recruiting in the United States.

From the London Times, Aug 2.

No argument is required to prove the necessity at all times, and more especially during the present war, of remaining on the very best terms with the Government and people of the United States. It is an evil almost inseparable from war that, in the strong passions it excites, the fierce resentments it stimulates, and the earnest wishes it raises, belligerents are only too apt to forget all interests but their own, and to pay too little attention to the rights and reclamations of neutrals. Our campaigns have taught us, only too vigorously and plainly, how great is our want of men, and how necessary it is to find some means of competing in this respect with a Power which levies its human tribute with far more certainty than that with which it can collect the pecuniary contributions of its impoverished subjects. But there is, as it appears to us, considerable danger that in our anxiety to conquer one enemy we shall make to ourselves another, and, in order to provide ourselves with a few hundred disorderly and refractory recruits, make thirty million enemies of our own race on the other side of the Atlantic. There is no person against whom the moral presumption would be stronger than against a resident in the United States who should be willing to recross the Atlantic in order to plunge into the vortex of a European war. Such a person has gone to a country where man is above all things in demand, and where idleness and poverty are not the results of the state of society, but the voluntary choice of men unwilling to work and unable to save. Such persons there will always be in every community, but America affords less excuse than any other country for their existence, inasmuch as work is more easily obtained and more richly remunerated than elsewhere. We greatly doubt whether, if we can succeed in attracting under our standard all the desperadoes who are for ever threatening the repose of the feeble republics contiguous to the United States, we shall have materially strengthened our army, and whether we shall not have to pay in insubordination, mutinies, and desertions a price more than equivalent to a trifling increase of our numbers. Whether this be so, however, or not, there is no doubt that the just and honest cause in which we are engaged has failed to command the sympathies of a considerable portion of the American people. We may regret this, but we cannot deny it. We may lament that, while such extreme facility was afforded to the piratical expedition which invaded Cuba, and while it was found so easy to collect a band of adventurers for any buccaniering object, the attempts of England to recruit her armies from the United States have been watched with such peculiar and exceptional vigilance, and counteracted with such unyielding severity. But, though we regret these things, we cannot deny them, nor can we deny the right of the United States Government to put in force its own law prohibiting the enlistment of its subjects into foreign service, even though that service may happen to be our own. We have the feeling of the people and the law of the country against us,—a people justly jealous of the proceedings of any foreign State; and a law of whose provisions we, at any rate, having adopted a similar law ourselves, have no right to complain. Is it wise, is it just, to push on this interference with the internal affairs of a friendly power, in defiance of her law, her reclamations, and her feelings?

The danger we apprehend is nearer than might be supposed. We find by the American papers that Mr. ROWCROFT, the English Consul at Cincinnati, has been tried on the charge of enlisting American subjects for service with the British army in the Crimea. The report of the trial is thus headed by our cotemporary: "Irish Informers! Sham Enlistments! Trap to catch Mr. ROWCROFT! The money obtained spent in drink; the object—hatred of England." In this compendious abridgment, which does much credit to the condensing powers of our American cotemporary, is pretty well explained the history of the case. A Mr. CONAHAN, a member of the United Irish Society, conceived the brilliant idea of pretending a wish to enlist fifty recruits in the English army, in order to entrap Mr. ROWCROFT, the English Consul, into an admission which might bring him within the danger of the law against foreign enlistment. For this purpose he obtained an introduction to Mr. ROWCROFT, who appears to have told him that if he would take fifty men to the Niagara Suspension Bridge he should receive a Captain's commission. For this purpose he received an advance of money—not from Mr. ROWCROFT—which he and his confederates, not apparently afflicted with over niceness as to the point of honor, retained for their own use. It also appeared that Mr. ROWCROFT had advised CONAHAN to stay at home and take care of his wife and children instead of going to the Crimea. The evidence, even if it be believed, which considering the persons from whom it comes, would imply an extraordinary amount of credulity, is exceedingly slight. The Court has not yet given its opinion, but we cannot entertain a doubt that upon the merits of the case Mr. ROWCROFT will obtain an acquittal. Still, the fact of such a trial taking place is in itself extremely prejudicial to the good understanding between the two countries, and likely to raise feelings and debates of a most undesirable character. Though Mr. ROWCROFT may be acquitted of the charge of enlisting American subjects, the trial proves clearly enough that such enlistment was going on through agents supplied with money from this country, and that the English Consul was cognizant of the proceeding. The whole thing seems to have been managed very clumsily, and to have been brought to light by an artifice as clumsy as the management. It is of no use to inveigh against the contemptible treachery by which the proceeding was discovered. Our duty is to consider whether we are free from blame, and not how much blame may be imputable to others. It is the will of the American people, as expressed by their laws, that their citizens shall not be enlisted in the service of a foreign State; it is the opinion of the executive Government that those laws ought to be put in force, and, as far as we can tell, that decision is supported by a very considerable amount of public opinion. We are not acting the part of a good ally or of a sincere and honourable friend of the United States in seeking, for our own purposes, to infringe their laws, to outwit their Executive, and to offend the feelings and prejudices of their people. We might reasonably have expected at the hands of a nation so nearly united to us by blood, and, we should have thought by similarity of views and feelings, a little more sympathy; but their sympathy is their own to give or withhold, and we have no right to quarrel with our Transatlantic neighbors if, in the midst of democracy, they stretch out their hands to despotism, and look coldly on the cause of freedom. We earnestly entreat our Government to consider well what they are doing in thus tampering with the feelings of a susceptible and high spirited nation, and to withdraw, before worse comes of it, from a position so fraught with difficulty, which it is impossible to defend on the grounds of justice, or support on principles of equity and fair dealing. Let them reverse the question, and ask themselves whether, if the United States sent their recruiting agents into England, the British Government would tolerate such a proceeding! We are sure that they would not, and that in so doing they would be backed by the voice of Parliament and the all but unanimous opinion of the people. We have no right to inflict upon our neighbors that which, under similar circumstances, we would not endure ourselves. We have no right to make their municipal law bend to our notions of expediency, and we utterly misunderstand that which is expedient if we believe it to consist with any course which will have the effect of raising against us hostile feelings in the great American Republic. It is for the Americans to consider what line of conduct they choose to adopt in this matter; it is for us to respect their decision, and, by a voluntary moderation, to relieve them from the necessity of obtaining by threats that which we will not concede to reason and remonstrance.

Success of the French Loan.

The following is the report to the Emperor by the French Minister of Finance:

SIRE: I proceed to render to your Majesty a report of the known results of the loan, the subscription to which closed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The information yet to come in is not of a nature to affect it in an important degree, but will be embodied in a later and final report.

Three hundred and ten thousand persons have taken part in the subscription. The sum subscribed will be about three milliards six hundred millions.

The subscriptions of 50 francs and under, declared reasonable, will figure in this sum for from 230 to 235 millions. The subscriptions of 60 francs and over, subject to a proportionate reduction, will be about three milliards three houdred and sixty millions.

The departments will have furnished nearly 230,000 subscribers, and more than a milliard of the capital subscribed.

The foreign subscriptions—those of England, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, &c.—exceed 200,000,000.

Such results, Sire, have no need of commentary, their unheard of greatness speaks loudly of itself.

To obtain them neither especial sacrifices nor excitements have been necessary. The relative advantages offered to subscribers were in fact less than those of the last two loans—a fact which has not kept back 310 000 subscribers from offering nearly five times the sum required. All the efforts of the administrative authorities have been employed not to excite but to restrain the eagerness of the public. Thanks to the restrictive measures of your Majesty, the coupures of 50 francs and under will cover a part of the loan, and nearly 550,000,000 will remain for distribution among the subscribers of larger sums. Every one will have his share, as is just and good for the public credit. This portion will be somewhat less than a sixth of the sum subscribed.

The deposits for the guarantee of ten per cent. will themselves form a total of three hundred and sixty millions, without reckoning the sums paid in anticipation of installments.

One of the most remarkable features of this extraordinary manifestation is that a displacement of capital so enormous should be possible in a time so short, coming so soon after two loans in the midst of extrinsic complications, after the elimentary and epidemic crisis through which we have passed, and late without causing the least derangement in commerce or the money market. Contrary to the experience of former loans, the announcement of this was met by an advance of the price of the rente, which, from 65fr 90c, on the day previous, rose to the present price of 66fr 80c. In order to favor this movement it will be desirable to restore to circulation at the earliest possible moment that portion of the capital paid into the treasury which the reduction of subscriptions will render reparable. This work will be effected with all possible celerity.

Sire, the financial operation just accomplished, probably the most astonishing known at any epoch and in any country, is well calculated to enlighten those who may still entertain doubts of the power of France, the extent of her riches, and her credit, or of the popularity in Europe of the generous enterprise which she pursues. This immense concurrence of capital, arriving from all countries, furnished by persons of all degrees of fortune, will certainly be in the eyes of the world the most striking and irrepressible evidence of the confidence which the Government of the Emperor inspires at home and abroad. I am, &c.,

P. MAGNE.

CHINA.

The following are the latest dates: Pekin, April 20; Shanghai, June 4; Canton, June 8, Victoria, June 9.

The *Overland Friend of China* regards the recent reverses of the rebels as only temporary and local to the country adjacent to Canton. The Pekin *Gazette* of April 20 supports this view, admitting that Woochang, the capital of Hoopih, has been taken by the rebels, and Hankhow has again fallen into their hands. The Lieutenant Governor of Hoo kwang and the Prefect of the provincial city both died in the struggle. The North China *Herald* states that the rebels have taken the city of Kwang-sin in the northeast part of Keang-se, and that LAW, of Shanghai notoriety, and SHAOU-KIN-TSEE, are said to have raised their standard at Tung pa, situate about sixty miles to the northwest of Soo-chow.

The Canton Government, according to the last-mentioned authority, is straining every nerve to carry forward its plan of ruling the country by sanguinary force, and in pursuance of this, a reward of fifty dollars per head was given to the leading men of villages for every man denounced as "a disaffected."

The distress among the poorer classes at Canton has been relieved by considerable importations of rice.

Her Majesty's ship *Rattler* has been busy among the pirates. On the 28th of May a second pirate fleet of six boats was destroyed, five captured vessels released, about thirty pirates killed, and four made prisoners by the boats. It was said that the headsman on shore had caused five of the pirates to be seized. They were offered to be given up on payment of a reward. Next week, however, a colonial lorcha, with seventy chests of opium on board, was captured by a fleet of pirates at St. John's, on the west coast.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

[*Per America.* LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been active this week, and a good business has been transacted in most of the principal articles of consumption. SUGAR is very firm, and advancing. COFFEE steady. COTTON and BREADSTUFFS quiet. MONEY in considerable demand, at a rather enhanced price. CONSOLS leave off 91¾@91¾, both for money and the account. DOLLARS 5s. 0¼d. Bar SILVER 5s. 11d. South American DOUBLOONS 76s@76s. 6d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s 6d.

COCHINEAL—349 bags have been offered, and chiefly sold at previous rates to 1d decline. Honduras Silver 3s. 9d.@4s; with mid to very fine bold Black from 4s. 11d @5s 8d.; Teneriffe Silver 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d., and Black from 4s 3d @4s. 5d.

COCOA—Firm, and is 4s 4d. dearer. 800 bags Trinidad realized from 39s. 6d. for good grey to 40s. 6d. for good red; 870 bags Grenada brought from 39s. 6d.@43s. for grey to fine bright red.

COFFEE—The quantity of Plantation Ceylon brought forward at auction this week has been very large, comprising 8 0 0 casks, and 8,330 barrels and bags, of which the greater part, however, has been disposed of at about previous prices. Of 5,000 bags Costa Rica in public sale, about two-thirds sold from 54s 6d for good ordinary to 64s. 6d for good clean made; 500 bags good ordinary Native Ceylon were taken in at 48s. 6d @49s. A cargo of 8,400 bags at Dunbagg has been sold afloat at 49s., fully insured, for the Mediterranean.

COPPER—Tough Cake and Tile, £100; Best Selected, £109, Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 12d.

COTTON—There is rather more doing. Sales for the week, 1 358 bales. The Liverpool market is also quiet; yesterday's quotation for Middling Orleans was 5¾d. ₩ lb.

CORN—There was a moderate quantity of English Wheat at the market on Monday, with fair arrivals of Foreign; holders generally were firm at previous prices, which buyers were not disposed to give, and the greater part of the supply remained unsold. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 77s 7d on 109,501 qrs. returned. To-day the market was very dull, and to sell it would have been necessary to take lower prices.

In Barley more doing. Western, in bags, 34s @35s.

In Beans we have little to notice. Cutch, 1,000 bags fair Pegus were taken at 33s. for sound, and 29s for first class sea-damaged. Gum Kawrie—160 bags fair quality were taken in from 26s.@26s. 6d. Quicksilver, 7s 9½d @8s. 10d. China Camphor 8s. Shellac—175 cases fair Native Ivs. sold from 40s.@42s. Lac Dye—of 105 chests about half sold from 5d @7½d. for ordinary marks, the remainder being withdrawn. Turkey Opium very dull, and prices tending downwards.

HEMP—Without change. St. Petersburg Clean, £44@£46 10s. Manilla—368 bales sea damaged at auction were bought in, there being no disposition to purchase. Jute—600 bales at auction brought full prices, £13 10s. for low ordinary to £19 for good.

INDIGO—Holders are very firm, and a moderate business has been transacted at the late sales' prices. Stock on 1st inst, 21,524 chests, against 3? 527 chests in 1854. Deliveries in seven months, 16,6?4 chests, against 14 723 in 1854.

IRON—The demand for Rails continues good, and most of the principal makers are full o orders. We quote Rails, £8; Bars, £7 15s.@£8, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs, 74s. for mixed numbers in the Clyde.

LINSEED—The market on the spot is firm but not active, in the absence of export orders. East India, 73s @76s. ₩ quarter. For arrival, a good business is reported for shipments at Calcutta in April o wards, at 75s., delivered from warehouse. Arrivals during the week, 5,974, all from the East Indies. RAPESEED—In demand and scarce, at 70s. for good samples, on the spot.

LINSEED CAKES—All descriptions of Foreign are scarce on the spot, and distant arrivals realise extreme rates. New-York barrel Cake, for late shipment, has been sold at £13@£13 5s., cost, freight, and insurance.

OILS—Common Fish are without change; Southern £53@£54. Pale Seal £54@£55, Cod £47, Sperm is rather easier, and the price of bagged is reduced to £127. Olive—Inside a are firm, but the demand is not active; Gallipoli £56@£56 10s., Trieste £55, Malaga £54@£54 10s. Rape maintains the late advance d rates. Brown sells at 56s @56s. 6d., for delivery from the present time to December, and Refined is scarce at 58s 6d @59s. Linseed has recovered, and is worth 42s. for prompt delivery; for future months the business is limited, at 44s. 6d.@45s. Cocoa Nut—Ceylon 41s 6d @42s., Cochin 42s 6d.@43s.

RICE is less active, and prices are rather easier—300 tons good middling White Bengal sold, to arrive, at 14s., ex ship p. 2,100 bags Bengal, at auction, to-day were bought in at 16s., and 1,000 bags good White sold at 15s 3d.

SALTPETRE—Is firm, and previous prices well supported. 1,3 6 bags Bengal at auction sold as follows: 2½ ₩ cwt. 35s 6c., 10 ₩ cwt 31s., and 12 ₩ cwt 30s. 6d. Nitrate Soda 16s. 3d @16s. 6d.

SPICES—Cinnamon: the periodical sales took place on the 31st ult.; 1,036 bales were offered, and three-fourths sold at about 1d. advance, especially for the lower qualities: mid. to good first sort 1s. 5d@2s. 1d.; second 1s. 1d @1s. 6d., and third 1s @1s. 3d. Ginger: 228 cases and 80 bags Calicut sold from 39s. for small to 122s. ₩ cwt. Cold scraped. 90 barrels Jamaica brought 54s.@56s. Long Pepper: 97 bags sold from 55s. 6d @56s. 6d.

SUGAR—The quantity brought forward for sale continues to be very moderate and with an active inquiry prices generally have advanced about 6d. ₩ cwt., the demand being principally for the lower qualities. The sales of West India are 2,850 hhds. and 11,000 bags Bengal and Madras, at auction, sold readily at full prices; 800 boxes Havana sold from 36s. 6d @38s. 6d. for low to fine yellow, and 458 hhds. and 936 bbls. Porto Rico, realized from 30s.@40s. 6d. for low middling to fine grocery. Privately a fair business has been done on the spot, and about five cargoes of Havana, viz.: 4 225 boxes (No. 11) at 32s. 3d. for Antwerp, insured free of particular average; 2,208 boxes (No 12,) and 1,600 boxes (No. 13) at 32s. 6d., both for Bristol; 3,200 boxes (No. 13) at 32s. for Trieste, and 2,250 boxes white at 31s. 9d. for the Baltic, insured free of particular average.

TEA—Public sales, comprising 17,683 pkgs. Tea have been held during the week, of which 3,050 only were sold, at about previous rates; the market generally is dull. Common Congou, 9½d @8½d. ₩ lb.

TALLOW is quiet at 55s. 6d for Y. C. on the spot, and 55s. 9d for the last three months of the year. Stock 1st August, 44,626 casks against 38,875 casks in 1854.

TURPENTINE—Rough nominal at 7s. 9d., and Spirits dull of sale at 32s.

TIN firm. Common Blocks, 121s., Bars, 122s.; Refined, 126s.; Straits, 121s.; Banca, 122s. @123s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—In American State Stocks the business has been very limited this week. Some small sales have been made of Pennsylvania Bonds at 84, of Maryland at 91¼, of Virginia Sterling at 85½, and of Massachusetts at 104. More has been done in Illinois Central Railroad Bonds at 79@80. For Michigan Central Eights, Sterling, 108 is asked, and for Dollar Bonds 96. Erie, third mortgage, 88@89; Sinking Fund, 81@83. Pennsylvania Central, first mortgage, 91@93; Second mortgage, Sterling, 91. Panama, 98. Canada Sixes in demand at 114.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per America.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 3—P. M.

The past week has been an unusually satisfactory one in business; there is no inclination as yet to do more than what is required for immediate necessities. The prevailing feature is want of confidence in the future, arising partly from the state of politics, and partly from the uncertainty respecting our harvest. We have had much heavy rain and although there may have been only partial harm done as yet, it is all it causes uneasiness, and a decided change is anxiously wished for. The stock of bullion is reducing gradually, and is now fully 1½ millions sterling less than at the beginning of last month. It is going out of the country partly owing to the very foreign rates. Money is rather dearer.

The imports, &c., of COTTON into Great Britain during the last seven months—computed by the 1,000 bales—were:

	Import. Amer.	Tot.	Home Delivered. Amer.	Tot.	Export. Amer.	Tot.	Stock Aug 1. Amer.	Tot.
1855	1,800	1,720	1,0 0	1,334	67	145	645	656
1854	1,274	1,560	870	1,116	56	145	667	1,038

And the comparative weekly deliveries were

	American—bales.	Total—bales.
1855	33,576	43,983
1854	28 6?2	36 779

The comparative tables above continue to show favorably for COTTON, but we are also ½d. ₩ lb. higher in the ordinary and middling, and ¼d. ₩ lb in the fair qualities, than in the corresponding week of last year. The market has been exceedingly dull all the week, and no stimulus appear to have any effect upon the sellers, who continue to be as anxious to sell as ever. The demand has been moderate only. Exporters have taken a fair quantity. Speculators have taken a little, but the Trade continue to buy sparingly. Owing to the decided inclination shown by the buiders to realize, we must reduce our quotations for the middling and better qualities of American COTTON fully 1-16d. ₩ lb., and for the ordinary grades ¼d. ₩ lb.

The sales of to-day are 7,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales have been taken for export and speculation. There appeared to be rather a more extensive inquiry than hitherto, though it did not lead to much business.

The Manchester market has been equally dull. The amount of business transacted is but trifling, as the manufacturers are looking more firmly upon their prices, in hopes that the "short time" movement will bring them some relief. The Overland advices are rather more favorable, and it is to be hoped they may infuse some spirit into business.

Our supplies of GRAIN, both home grown and foreign, are sufficient for our wants—a circumstance which was not such doubted some months ago. The country markets, in spite of the wet weather, are dull and declining.

SUGAR is still in good demand for refining qualities, and prices rather higher. Our stocks to hand are very much reduced, being only 5,900 tons, against 34,800 tons last year. MOLASSES sells more readily in the finer than in the lower qualities. Clayed Cuba, 17s. 3d ₩ cwt. Good sale in ASHES at 33s. to 34s. for Pots. In TALLOW considerable sales have been made; 57s. has been paid for North American.

STOLTERFOHT, FROST & CO.

Per America,] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

With occasional fine weather, we have had during the week very heavy rains, but these have had no effect on our market for WHEAT and FLOUR, which articles are exceedingly dull, both here and in other leading markets. Since last Friday WHEAT is a shade easier to buy, while FLOUR must be quoted 6d. ₩ sack cheaper. Yesterday we had another large arrival of WHEAT and FLOUR from Spain. There has been some speculative inquiry for Indian CORN, and a few cargoes to arrive have been placed at 37s. 6d. ₩ quarter, delivered, but the consumptive demand is confined to small quantities for immediate delivery, and for such 38s. is paid for mixed, and 38s 3d. to 38s 6d. for yellow. White continues scarce and has made 45s.

To-day's market was moderately attended. A small business done in WHEAT and FLOUR, and prices were in favor of the buyer. For INDIAN CORN there was a fair inquiry for Ireland; and for parcels of high mixed 6d ₩ quarter advance over Tuesday's rates was obtained. Other quotations, however, show no change from those of this day week, viz.: 36s to 38s. 6d. for Mixed; 35s. 6d. to 39s. for Yellow.

BEEF—The stock is low, and is thought to be not more than will be required until the new comes in. Holders are firm, and the demand is steady, although not active.

PORK—There is a fair demand, and some business doing.

BACON—Is more in demand, and an increased extent of business has been done. There is every prospect of the present inquiry being maintained, as dealers' stocks are light.

LARD—Prime quality has reached 66s., the sales on count to 150 tons, at 62s. 6d to 65s., according to quality.

TALLOW—In request, at 6d to 1s. ₩ cwt. advance.

RESIN—In fair demand. About 6,000 bbls. have been sold, chiefly common, at 4s. 9d. to 4s 6d.

BARK—118 khds of "Safarah" sold at 8s 6d on ship.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Affairs in Kansas—Legislative Enactments—Death Penalty.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

WESTPORT, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1855.

Bills passed in the House yesterday afternoon are as follows. An act to grant preemption right to school lands in certain cases, and an act concerning boatmen. Most of the time was occupied in Committee of the Whole with the county bill.

Bills passed yesterday in the Council follow: An act to incorporate the Atchison Town Company; and anact to provide for the election of public printer. A concurrent resolution passed, providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of two from the Council and three from the House "to confer with the Delaware tribe of Indians in Kansas Territory, associated with their agent concerning a new treaty with them, and their admission to citizenship."

The succeeding bills passed the House to-day. An act to establish a Territorial road, from a point on the old California road, to the west side of Little Wakarusa, to MATTHEW RILE'S, on the Big Wakarusa; an act regulating contracts and promises; an act to exempt homestead and certain other property from execution. By this act, one hundred and sixty acres of land, outside of a town or city, is exempted from execution; a house or lot within a town or city, worth no more than *fifteen hundred dollars*, is exempted from execution, and also every man's apparel and working tools. This is a law most liberal and beneficial; its passage is an honor to the territory, and an honor to its representatives. Virginia, under her old Constitution, allowed the head of a family *twenty-five dollars* worth of property, a bed, and a few knives and forks. Under her new Constitution, she allows only one hundred dollars worth of property exempt from execution. How creditable to her squatters is this generous law of Kansas, particularly when compared with the ungenerous law of Virginia!

Also, "an act to punish offences against slave property" passed the House. By this act, raising a rebellion or insurrection among slaves, is made a crime punishable with death; if any free person shall, by speaking, writing or publishing, incite rebellion or insurrection among the slaves in Kansas Territory, or inflame them against their masters, they shall suffer death. Death or imprisonment at hard labor for life, is the penalty for decoying slaves from their masters; for assisting to decoy off slaves, death or imprisonment at hard labor for ten years, is the penalty. This bill passed with out a dissenting vote.

Dr. STRINGFELLOW and Mr. BROWNE, the gentlemen from Douglass, who is on the opposite extreme from Mr. MATHIAS, speaking very seldom but saying as little as the latter, had a passage at arms. BROWNE succumbed. He speaks fluently, but that is all; it may be said of him that he has more hair on the outside of his head than he has brains on the inside. It is therefore no difficult task to beat him in debate.

Day before yesterday, the bill to regulate elections passed. It provides that "any free white male citizens of the United States, and any free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory, and who shall have paid a territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices." When any vote is challenged, and he may be challenged by any other voter, he shall be required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Fugitive Slave Law. I send you a copy of this bill, and will send you a copy of the Slave Property bill when I can get it.

H. C. P.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY CHANGES.

New Buildings, Nuisances, &c., of the Third Ward.

Within the last year or eighteen months, this portion of New-York has undergone very marked changes, as respects the increased centralization of business within its limits. Commercial enterprise, in its progress up town, has reared here warehouses more commensurate with its increased demands. Private dwellings, one after another, have been demolished and in their stead splendid business structures erected, till some of the streets have scarcely left in them a solitary landmark of the past.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Commencing at Courtlandt-street on the corner of Broadway is the new and splendid structure known as the "Gilsey Building." This lofty pile forms a striking contrast to the shanties that so long disgraced that locality.

Passing farther down, at No. 29, Messrs. Mulford & Martin are erecting a large warehouse, to be ready for occupancy on the 1st of November. This building is to be five stories high, with marble front, and is to be made throughout in the most approved modern style. This is the only building now going up on this street.

Dey-street—in its present widened condition—it were hardly needful to remark, seems like a new street. The work—though it was long before they set about it—has been effectually done.

Fulton street—the section that is in the Third Ward—needs a general renovation. Some fine stores have been erected here, and have changed the general appearance somewhat; but many old and inefficient buildings are still permitted to remain, which ought long since to have been removed. At No. 210, Clark & Brown, the *restaurateurs*, are having built a large five-story warehouse with marble front. It is to be finished by the 1st of October.

In Vesey-street, No. 50, a new store, is going up, five stories in height, with brick front. It will be done by the 1st of October. Property owners in this street, and those holding leases, it is said, have been waiting, before deciding to build, the decision of the litigation whether the track of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads shall be continued through that street to St. Paul's Church.

The extension of Park-place through Columbia College grounds—so strenuously fought against by old fogies—is now a fixed fact, beyond reversion.

On the southeasterly corner is College place and Park place as extended. Mr. S. B. CRITTENDEN is going to erect a splendid warehouse, which will extend through to Barclay-street. The two fronts and side on College-place will be marble. The building will be five stories, with deep sub-cellars. All around the basement are to be vaults. The structure will cost $150,000, and is to be completed by the 1st of next May.

Adjoining, Mr. ST. JOHN erects a large store, of similar height, though of smaller dimensions, which is to be done also on the 1st of May. Farther up, men are busily engaged in hurrying to completion the splendid marble warehouse of WILSON G. HUNT. Intervening are some lots not yet taken. It is expected, however, to have the entire southerly side built up by the 1st of May next. All the buildings will doubtless be of uniform style of structure.

Murray-street presents but few vacancies for further new buildings. At No 51 a fine store, five stories high, with brown front, will be completed very soon. Adjoining this building is also another of similar dimensions and style, which will not be finished before next January.

The same remark might be made of Warren-street as to its abundance of new buildings. Here and there, of course, as always will be the case, continue standing some good-for-nothing wooden frame buildings, whose owners insist on cleaving to them till compliance with their exorbitant prices changes them to other hands. On the southwesterly corner of Warren and Church streets, two marble five-story warehouses are to be erected. At No 36 Mons. SINIET, of France, is erecting a fine marble-front store, which is also to be five stories, besides vault and sub-cellars. At No. 44 another store, being erected by ROBBINS & WHITMAN, is nearly complete. This is of brown stone front. On the southwest corner of Warren-street and College-place, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is erecting a fine warehouse with marble front on each street. It is to be five stories, and will be done by November. At No. 76 Warren-street the lot is fenced in, and there is nothing to show how long it will remain thus.

In Chambers-street, so thoroughly is it built up, there is now but one new building in process of erection. This is a store of four stories, and brick front, built by Mr. COOPER, at No. 116. It is now nearly completed.

Reade-street, narrow as it is, gives evidence of the progress of mercantile business up-town. On this street have been erected quite a number of very large and fine stores which have been a great addition to the street. At No 89, and extending through to Chambers-street Messrs. A. & G. S. DIXONS & Co. are preparing to erect a store seven stories in height, with brick front and fire proof. They expect to have it finished by the beginning of May.

On Washington and Greenwich streets, it is seldom a new building is erected. It is hardly to be expected the impetus of trade will tend that way much more than it already has. The nature of the business, moreover, confined to these thoroughfares, does not require as large or elegant buildings for their purposes as other branches of trade. At No. 179 Greenwich-street, is nearly completed a new store. The store is of brick and five stories, and will be ready for occupancy in two weeks.

At No. 218 Greenwich-street, HALL, RUCKEL & Co., are having built a large store, five stories in height, with brick front, which will be done by the middle of next month.

On Washington-street, corner of Warren, a Mr. BARKER of Philadelphia, is having erected two large stores, for grocers use. They are five stories each, with iron fronts, and most substantially built. They will be finished by the 1st of September.

Closing the list of new buildings at present in process of erection in the Third Ward, we cite the building going up at No. 245 Broadway. It is to be seven stories in height, and to conform in style to the line of structures adjoining it. Meanwhile attached to it is an ell of 16 feet front on Murray-street. The building will be finished by the 1st of November, and will be occupied by WILLIAM SLOANE.

MINOR IMPROVEMENTS, NUISANCES, &C.

Under the head of minor improvements in the Third Ward, might be specified a number of repairations of various kinds to which sundry buildings are being subjected. In the aggregate, however, they are but few. The genius of this Ward seems to be to let alone or tear down entirely, and build over. As for nuisances, two or three of the streets, it must be confessed, are in wretched condition in respect to cleanliness. As for Washington Market, the Common Council have long since determined that it needed a thorough overhauling. When will the overhauling begin?

The Fourth Ward—Its Shame and Glory—Its New Buildings and Nuisances.

The Fourth Ward enjoys more crooked streets and more hills and valleys than any other of the paved wards of the town, lying between Catharine and Spruce and Ferry streets, Chatham-street and the river; it has no superior for its tumble-down rookeries, and its mouldering ruins, that yet would look new to the eyes of thousands of New-Yorkers, who only pass through the main avenues of travel. Then for the huddling together of families into nasty and slimy apartments—scores under one roof—it cannot be beaten; no, where else would a sweeping conflagration produce more misery or so much improve the face of the City. Some few improvements, however, are going on in this fashion-forsaken quarter. There are five

NEW BUILDINGS IN PROCESS OF ERECTION.

Foremost of these are two large buildings on the corner of Frankfort and Jacob streets, by Mr. H. A. BURR. They are to be seven stories in height, and built of brick and fire-proof. The lots are each forty-three feet front, by eighty-eight feet deep. One of the buildings is to be occupied by Mr. BURR as a patent hat-body manufactory, and the other for a book-bindery. They will be finished by the first of November. At No. 93 Cliff-street the foundation is being laid for a four story brick building, intended as a scale beam manufactory, and will be finished by the first of September. In Gold street, at No. 91 Mr. ISHAM is erecting also a five story brick building for a leather warehouse, which is to be ready for occupation in a couple of months. The fifth building is a leather warehouse going up in Ferry-street, which was however noticed in our account of the Second Ward.

Other than these, there is not a new building going up in the ward. A few good buildings within the past few months have been erected here and there—mainly tenant houses. The crowning glory of the ward, of course, is the magnificent HARPERS' Building, lately erected. Catharine Market too, we must say, though with such unpleasant surroundings, is much ahead of market buildings in more pretentious localities. Everything here, indeed, is in apple-pie order, and the hanging meats over the marble covered tables would almost tempt an ultra-vegetarian in this hot weather. At present a sewer is being laid through Catharine-street, and what would naturally pass through such drain being diverted to the gutters, the savor in that neighborhood is not the best imaginable.

NUISANCES.

Under this head, a list of specifications of interminable length might be made. But we may only say in general terms that the condition of the streets, the number of wretched habitations permitted to be occupied by such swarms of unwashed people, are glaring nuisances. A good opening is here for the new Street Contractor and the Health Commissioners. The latter might well turn their attention to the overcrowded condition of many miserable shanties in the Ward. The mock auctions where the stranger is "taken in" may be left to the Mayor, as also the numerous policy-offices. His long-waiting on these points leads us to hope that something is coming—that in the brilliant coronet of Mayor WOOD's reform career he will set a diamond from this Golconda that will take all the rest down, make all his other wonderful reforms look like things that it would be twaddling to speak about, and the fine gold of his official excellence look tarnished like brass covered with verdigris.

City Politics.

The Soft-Shells of the Nineteenth Ward are divided among themselves into HERRICK and WOOD men. They had an exciting time at their primary election on Thursday night for delegates to the District Convention to choose delegates to the State Convention. Blows were freely exchanged, and the police had much to do to preserve order. The WOOD or ANTI-HERRICK men took good care, however, to have everything their own way, and they were successful.

Fire.

Two frame buildings in West Thirty-second-street, Nos. 267 and 269, occupied by several poor families, and owned by a Mr. MCCORMICK, were destroyed by fire at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning. Both buildings were fully insured.

☞ DEWITT & DAVENPORT have published a full-length print of the Limekiln Man. They make him a little more ragged than the original.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 17.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Briggs vs *Raymond and others*.—This suit was commenced to recover damages against the proprietors of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, for the publication of an alleged libel. A criminal complaint, it will be recollected, was previously made before Justice Welsh, for the same publication, which complaint was, however, by some accident, lost in the Grand Jury room, in less than a week after it was made.

The present suit was commenced by service of a summons unaccompanied by any complaint. The defendants who were sued, appeared and demanded a copy of the complaint.

The twenty days allowed by law for the service of the complaint having elapsed, the plaintiff's attorneys asked an extension of time. This, although a somewhat unusual request, a plaintiff being usually presumed to know what to complain of before he commences a suit, was granted. The time so extended, however, having elapsed, and the plaintiff having had nearly sixty days in which to enumerate his grievances, without having succeeded in doing so, an order was made, on motion of Messrs. Abbott Brothers, of counsel for defendants, dismissing the complaint for non-prosecution of the action.

Personal.

DR. JACOB BIGELOW has resigned his position as physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, which he has held for 19 years. His vacated place has been filled by the election of Dr. AUGUSTUS A. GOULD.

The Boylston Prize this year has been awarded to Dr. WM. W. MORLAND, of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*. The prize is $120. Subject—*Diagnosis of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.*

Zeta-Psi Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

The Annual Convention of the Zeta-Psi Fraternity, which for some time has been holding its meetings in this place, has closed, and after the bustle usually occasioned by such gatherings has ceased, comparative quiet has been restored. The delegations from the various chapters have this year been unusually large, numbering about one hundred and forty; the various Colleges represented are the following: New-York University, Rutgers, Dartmouth, University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Princeton. Last evening an address was delivered by Rev. CHARLES S. SKILLMAN, of Lucerne, N. Y., which was a very creditable effort, and a poem read by ASA ARNOLD, Esq., of Providence. The whole was a very pleasant meeting, and the bond of friendship that unites the brothers was thus more firmly cemented. NORTH.

Flour for Family Use.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I notice with pleasure your remarks in regard to "Extra Genesee" flour. Some people think nothing is good unless it costs extravagantly. On the other hand there are a few who understand the "science" of living cheap. Purchasing at the right place, and being able to judge of qualities, would, in many instances, reduce family expenses one quarter or even one-half.

But, to the matter of flour—you quote $12 50 as the price of "Extra Genesee," which often is not "Extra Genesee." I have been in the habit of using only flour that had this name upon it, for years back; recently, a friend, who had tried them himself, recommended to me some brands of flour made in St. Louis, and I purchased a barrel of "Cass avenue Mills," at the wholesale price of $10 50; my cook says it makes better biscuit and bread than any former flour she has tried, and judging from the *eating* I should think so too. Perhaps the retail price of this flour is $11 at present, but even at that, you have to add over 13½ per cent. to bring it up to the cost of "Extra Genesee"—a pretty fair rate of interest saved for the time a barrel will last. Yours, truly, E.

Loss Scenes of Fr

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at NEW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills, Checks of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant manner, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 20, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries; Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Wanted—A General.

The English papers are discussing with great seriousness the qualifications of the different officers in the British army, for a successor to General SIMPSON, the present commander in the Crimea of the British forces, who, it is alleged, is about to resign in consequence of ill health; the ill health in this case, as in that of General CANROBERT, being understood as another name for inefficiency. But it seems that England does not at present possess a single officer of sufficient ability to be placed in command of her forces in the Crimea; and she is now reaping the natural fruits of her system of promotion, which has chiefly been effected by purchase, or family influence, while good conduct has gone for nothing. Sir GEORGE BROWN, one of the retired officers from the Crimea, has lately been attempting to convince the people of Great Britain that the system of officering the army which has prevailed in England since the time of Waterloo, is the best that can be devised, and he says that the soldiers prefer to follow an officer who is a gentleman—a gentleman, according to his definition, being one who is possessed of sufficient means to purchase a commission and pay for his advancement—to following one who has risen from the ranks; and to prove the truth of his position, he instances the conduct of the French and English armies in the Crimea. In the English army, according to the statement of Sir GEORGE BROWN, the losses are greatest among the officers, while in the French army the greatest loss is among the men;—from this the General assumes that the English officers must be superior to the French, and this superiority must be owing to the fact that the Englishman is a gentleman, he having purchased his commission, while the French officer is not, as he rose from the ranks by the mere force of superior merit. The London papers, in discussing this matter, and endeavoring to smooth over the left-handed compliment which Sir GEORGE pays the French, overlook the glaring inconsistency between the statements of that officer and the conclusions he draws from them. If the men, as the rank and file are called, to distinguish them from the officers of the English army, are inferior to those of the French, as they are admitted to be, it is because they have not the same motives for exertion. An English soldier knows that no degree of gallantry or good conduct will procure him promotion, and consequently, he has no inducement to spur him on; there is neither a Peerage nor Westminster Abbey before his eyes, to lure him on and sustain him in the hour of trial; but with his officers it is different, and it is not to be wondered at that the mortality among the officers should be so disproportioned to that among the men. It is because the former are "gentlemen," and have something to hope for, while the latter have not. In the French army officers and men are all on a level—they are all men, or gentlemen—they have all the same motives for exertion, and the mortality among them is equally proportioned. But Sir GEORGE BROWN imputes the discrepancy to the inferiority of the officers and not to the superiority of the men.

But, the whole story is told in the simple acknowledgment of the English Press, that there is not in the army an officer of recognised ability and suitable rank to whom the command of the army in the Crimea can be entrusted. The *Daily News* says:

"We verily believe that if a second NAPOLEON were to arise to-morrow, and in the first engagement at Sebastopol signalize himself above his fellows, he would receive no promotion unless his standing in the service entitled him to it. Better never to wind one our national honor—better never to take Sebastopol or give a victory over the Russians, than to do so by means of 'mere boys' not yet forty years of age; such is the maxim of the Horse Guards."

If this is the maxim of the Horse Guards, it is no cause for wonder that in a case of extremity, like the present, the army should be left in the predicament of lacking a general to take command of it. The *Daily News* says:

"We can well imagine how puzzled the noble Lord must be to choose—not from among so many, but from among so few men fit for the situation—a Commander in Chief of the Crimean Army. Neither at home nor with the army does there appear to be any general officer who has distinguished himself sufficiently to be at once pointed out as a proper person for the post.

* * * * *

Such a state of affairs is not very creditable to our military system; but the country and Parliament have themselves to thank for being left at a moment like the present without a fit man to put at the head of affairs in the Crimea. Nevertheless, a choice, good or bad, must be made, and that without delay. Lord PANMURE cannot advertise for a general officer as he would for a footman, nor would it do to placard the walls of Westminster and Whitehall with announcements resembling those which offer every possible imaginary advantage to 'a few spirited young men,' who feel inclined to join such and such regiments of the line."

This is a sad predicament for a nation to be reduced to, that can enumerate a MARLBOROUGH and a WELLINGTON among its military leaders. Our own army is a mere corporal's guard compared to that of England, and yet we might loan her a general with all the qualifications required for the vacant post.

It is a rather remarkable fact that the only man named as capable, and worthy of being placed in command of the army of the Crimea, if his health would permit, is Sir DE LACY EVANS, who rose from the ranks, and who is not, therefore, according to the definition of Sir GEORGE BROWN, a gentleman.

Purchase of Land in Australia.

In Wednesday's TIMES we alluded to the agitation of the Land Question in Australia, and gave as our opinion that in such a vast extent of country, the workers of the soil would not be satisfied with such tenure as in Europe restricts the energy and enterprise of the agriculturist, who brings his farm to a high state of cultivation and reproduction, probably about the period at which his lease expires.

A letter from WILLIAM HOWITT to the London *Times* of Aug. 1, received since our publication alluded to, gives some facts regarding the actual state of the land in the province of Victoria; and as many Americans have gone, and the emigration from this country is likely to continue, some attention to these facts will not be useless.

Mr. HOWITT spent two years in Australia since the gold discovery, and writes to prevent the emigrating public from being misled.

The Melbourne *Argus* made a statement to the effect that from the middle of 1852 to the 1st of September, 1854, the sale of Crown lands amounted to 700,000 acres, and "that large quantities of land in all parts of the Colony are being constantly brought into the market." The sale of so much land in two years under ordinary circumstances, would be calculated to raise the character of the Colony immensely, give a certain bonus of security to emigrants going out with property, and the chance of labor to such as emigrated with humbler desires. It would naturally characterise the progress and energy of the agricultural interest in the most gratifying manner, and have the most alluring effect on such as were pondering on the doubtful chances of quiet and success in the Old Country, or such as harbored the idea of carrying with them into some other field of action their little savings. Under ordinary circumstances, these land sales would cheer up many a distressed heart, and encourage to their locality many a strong arm and many an adventurous family.

But all that glitters is not gold. Mr. HOWITT has explained the "unexplained statements" of the Melbourne *Argus*, and accounted for the startling figures given in that journal. We extract from his letter:

"Sir, there is a hidden fallacy which may prove to emigrants a most mischievous one. What are the lands which thus swell the present sales of Victoria? Lands sold to the public in general? To emigrants or others wanting to farm? By no means, or only very partially so.

In 1853 it was conceded to the squatters that, instead of the right of purchase of the whole of their stations at the upset price of £1 per acre, which they claimed, and which meant literally buying up the whole colony, they might purchase a square mile each, or 640 acres, at that price. Now, 640 acres on the 1,000 stations into which Victoria is parceled out, would give of itself 640,000 acres out of the 700,000 acres mentioned by the *Argus*.

It is well known that these gentlemen, the squatters are all eagerly buying up their square mile; but for what purpose? To fortify themselves as strongly as possible in the centre of their stations to resist the sale of these lands to the public."

If such could take place, which we doubt, half the Colony would be idle and crowds of people willing to work it. At present a man in the "middle state" would have no chance to settle himself. "Independently of my own evidence," says Mr. HOWITT, "we have it on the authority of Mrs. CHISHOLM, given at a large public meeting in Melbourne during the present year, that, from her own observation, a man cannot procure as much land for £200 or £300, as would grow potatoes for his family."

The sale of the land has of late been taken from the Governor and vested in the Legislative Council. The squatters are considered to amount to about nine-tenths of the Colony, and will, of course, vote only for such as will pledge themselves against the sale of the land; consequently a bitter contest will be inaugurated with a fair prospect of some continuance.

It is well for Americans who contemplate a search for the yellow earth in Australia, to be aware of these facts.

Fillibusters.

Recent accounts from Nicaragua reported the arrival there of a Company of persons, mostly foreigners, who had been sent out by parties in this country, to aid the authorities of Nicaragua in repelling the anticipated invasion of Col. KINNEY. We understand that *four* of these men have recently returned from Punta Arenas in ill health and in utter poverty. They state that the whole Company had suffered from sickness, and from lack of food, clothing and shelter. They were stationed at a small fort called Castillo, in the middle of a swampy desert; and very many of them had been attacked with cholera and other diseases, and several of their number had died. They had no beds, medicines, or furniture of any kind, and their stock of provisions consisted of a few barrels of salt meat and decayed biscuit.

It has been alleged and not denied, that these persons were taken from this port to Nicaragua by the Transit Company—for the purpose of taking part in the anticipated contests of that country. If this is so, the Company should be held responsible for their condition, as well as for the violation of our neutrality laws involved in their action. It is a little singular that the Government authorities should have permitted them to do with impunity precisely what Col. KINNEY attempted, for which he was prosecuted by the Government. We are not disposed to censure the authorities for any just and well-meant endeavor to enforce our laws, and prevent the enlistment and departure of illegal expeditions from our shores. But official vigilance in this matter seems to be strangely partial and one-sided. Our Government interferes very promptly to stop enlistment here for the Allied forces, but permits the Mexican frontier to be invaded with impunity. It stops Col. KINNEY's Expedition—but gives free course to men enlisted on the other side. This is gross injustice, and ought to be reformed. If our neutrality laws are to be enforced, they should be enforced upon all alike.

We hear that steps will be taken to bring the course pursued by the Transit Company to the notice of the Government. We trust they will be held to the same responsibility as all others who attempt the violation of our laws.

Decrease of Irish Immigration.

There can hardly be a question that we have passed the culminating point of the Irish exodus to this country, which, last year, became so alarmingly great that the depopulation of Ireland, by the emigration of its native inhabitants to the United States, did not appear to be a wholly improbable event. But the tide of emigration has been checked, let the causes of it be what they may; and we have reason for believing that it will continue to decrease. The Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland were in danger of being left, like the incumbents of a good many "livings" of the Established Church, without any flock over whom they could exercise pastoral control, and they are now endeavoring to arrest the movement towards this country. The London *Times* publishes in its correspondence from Dublin a terrific appeal from an Irish Roman Catholic priest, long a resident in the United States, urging his wretched countrymen not to emigrate to this "land of liberty," where they will be certain to lose all faith in things holy, and all respect for "the man of God." The Rev gentleman draws a frightful picture of the depraved condition of his countrymen in America, and warns those at home to avoid our shores, if they would not forfeit all hope of happiness in this world and the world to come. But the most remarkable part of his exhortation is contained in the following warning to avoid America, lest by coming here they should become Know-Nothings:

"It is better, then, to live and die at home as faithful Catholics, than come here with but a chance to be better, and in danger of becoming lax in faith and morals. Better is it that the Irish should leave their sons and daughters behind them with the precious gem of faith, than come here and leave them exposed to the evils of indifferentism and infidelity. And it is a fact undeniable, that the greater number of the children born of Irish parents in this country have more of native feelings, native antipathy to the Irish, and more of Irishism, than perhaps those whose forefathers have been Americans."

Fish Stories.

They have found—a great many say, and a few believe—a water-snake sixty feet long somewhere in Western New-York. Our latest reports from San Francisco tell of the appearance of the sea-serpent off that port. That he has made his annual visitation to Nahant, in all the voluminous magnitude of his proportions, we have not seen officially announced, but take as a matter of course. Boats and bathing-dresses might as well be omitted from the attractions of that agreeable place as the great ocean monster—the *serpens mag. marin* of future Cuviers and Owens.

AND why not, with these reiterated assertions in its favor, begin to believe a little in the big fish? Professor AGASSIZ—and the fact strengthens us—made the very same query the other day in examining a unique specimen preserved in a New-England museum, of a species of shark, so monstrous in size that, but for occasional teeth picked up on the shore, its existence could not have been credited. Indeed, the Professor, the profoundest ichthyologist of his age, doubted even the evidence of the teeth until brought face to face with the stuffed reality itself. Eighteen or twenty feet long, and bulky enough to hold a half dozen respectable sheep, with proper dressing, and becoming sauce and condiments, his first exclamation was, "Why not believe after this in the Sea-Serpent! What unknown giants may not exist in the ocean, when, at the end of centuries of observation, this singular and terrible creature has only now been brought to light!"

When exact men in the exact sciences admit physical possibilities, the laity may be pardoned for having some faith in them as actualities. Why not!

The Most Remarkable Man.

DICKENS said he was introduced to some dozens of gentlemen in this country, with the remark in the case of each individual that he was "one of our most remarkable men." But the most remarkable among us is one the Boston *Times* tells of, who is willing to bet that FRANKLIN PIERCE will be renominated for the Presidency, and $50,000 more that if he should accept the nomination he will be elected. This man, who has so much money at his disposal, is either a very wise man or quite the reverse. Perhaps he bases his bet upon the theory that what has happened once may happen again, and may believe that it is quite as likely that General PIERCE should be elected President a second time as the first. But, he should remember, that in a battle two shots were never known to hit the same object. Peter Simple was advised to put his head into a shot-hole in time of action, as being the place where he would be least likely to be hit, and, we imagine that the best place for General PIERCE, to save him from the possible danger of election to the Presidency, is that which he now occupies.

☞ It will be seen by our Court reports that the libel suit of Alderman BRIGGS against the DAILY TIMES was yesterday dismissed, as the plaintiff, after a delay sixty days, had entered no complaint. We have hopes of the Alderman. The "Alligator's" departure for parts unknown, without making any allegation, has left him to his own sober judgment. If he will stick to that, he will do well enough.

Military.

The Sixty ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. RYAN commanding, will visit Elm Park for parade and inspection on the 27th inst. The Regiment will go through many evolutions, requiring much care and attention to master, and the event is looked forward to with eagerness by military men.

Cleaning the Streets by Dogs.

Dirty streets are the peculiar curse of our City. All the methods devised for cleaning them fail to give us the condition we aspire to—as beings whose tastes do not lead us to rejoice in pig-styes. The hoe and the brush and a well-paid laborer, answer pretty well, but there has never been any just proportion between the money paid by the tax-payers and the paid laborers, or the honest results of their labors. The "machines" promised to do a good deal, but they don't vote, and it is the height of folly to talk of any such stupid workers as they later than four months prior to a Fall election. They are out of the case altogether. How then can the streets be cleaned?

The easiest thing in the world,—*swear* them clean, and get a dozen of your well disposed neighbors to sign a paper saying that they are all right. It is by this process that we are under the necessity of believing that the First, Second and Fourth Wards are to day as clean as a model barn-floor and as sweet as a pink. Our Reporter went through that region shortly since, and his impressions we act down carefully in the DAILY TIMES of Friday. *He* found a good deal of filth choking the gutters in Water-street, and many obstructions caused by carts, wagons and boxes. He reported Front street not quite so bad; but its inhabitants he thought were a little indifferent to its condition—and from the memorial and its list of signers now before us, we think this latter finding must be pretty near the truth. Cherry and Dover he pronounced preeminently dirty and stinking abominably. But yesterday all these localities were in good condition—clean, sweet, and wholesome—all done by a little swearing.

Three affidavits have been left on our desk which have done the job up better than broom, or sweeping machine, or voting laborer has done lately, we must be permitted to think still. Those three affidavits are from the three Street Inspectors, and they not only show that all these streets have been *thoroughly* swept, and the dirt (all?) removed therefrom twice a week, but they affirm in addition, that our article was "false in every particular,"—that is the language of two of them—and the third is scarcely less explicit, for it says that the statement "is in every respect, untrue." That certainly is swearing to a large bill—that a whole article of such general statement, is in every respect untrue.

The affidavits are accompanied by as many memorials having some excellent names attached, who aver that the streets named above are and have been thoroughly clean for the last six weeks. But we know how it is that good-natured men sign memorials, and that they wouldn't like to have their memorials treated as if they were sworn to. We shall certainly, out of respect to the swearing Inspectors, have to look through these regions again. Meanwhile we ask our readers to remember, whatever intolerable stench or disgusting sight may offend them in either of the Wards named, that they have been thoroughly cleansed by oath.

The Proposed Opening of Chambers-street.

The parties interested in the proposed opening and extension of Chambers-street, were again disappointed yesterday in obtaining a hearing before the Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen, who have the matter in charge, and who had given public notice of their intended meeting at 3 P. M. There were some twenty five interested parties present, and but one member of the Committee—the Chairman, Councilman JENKINS. (The other four members are said to be all out of town.)

Mr. JENKINS explained that there had been no remonstrances against the proposed improvement officially presented to the Committee as yet. They were therefore the more anxious to give full opportunity for the opponents to present their objections verbally. The only thing in the shape of a remonstrance, was a private letter received by him on Thursday. He then (it seeming to be the wish of the majority present) adjourned the hearing until the first Tuesday in September—the 4th.

Our readers may be interested to know what property is affected by this proposed improvement, and we therefore give the line as marked out on the map. Beginning at the present terminus at Chatham street, the extension will strike off at a slight angle, running thence in a straight line through to the intersection of Cherry and James streets, a width of sixty-five feet, the entire length. In the line, there will be cut off at the very commencement, the northwest corner of the block bounded by Chatham, William and Duane streets, and the southwest corner of the block bounded by Chatham, Duane, William and Pearl streets; then passing through the centre of the opposite block, bounded by William, Duane, Rose and Pearl streets; thence through the centre of the next block, bounded by Madison, Pearl, and Chesnut streets, and the Bowery, as it will be, when extended; next, cutting off the northeast corner of the triangular block bounded by Oak and Roosevelt streets, and the proposed extended portion of the Bowery: thence passing through the block bounded by Roosevelt, Oak and James streets, and the Bowery, as to be extended; thence, passing through the centre of the next two blocks, one bounded by Batavia, Oak, Roosevelt and James streets and the other bounded by Batavia, Cherry, James and Roosevelt streets, coming out at Cherry-street, corner of James-street, the terminus.

There seem to be but comparatively few opponents to the proposed improvement, considering the large amount of property involved.

Charges against Street Commissioner Furey.

The Special Committee of Councilmen, appointed early this month to investigate certain charges of alleged misconduct in office, averred against Mr. JAMES FUREY, the Street Commissioner, held their first meeting yesterday afternoon, in the room adjoining the Clerk's Office, City Hall. Messrs. WEBBER, PINCKNEY and JACKSON, present; Messrs. SMITH and GRAY being absent. The Committee organized with Mr. WEBBER as Chairman, Mr. PINCKNEY acting as Secretary. Some objection was made to proceeding without a full Committee, when it was concluded to adjourn further proceedings until Thursday next.

The matter upon which this Committee is to act, is: First—A resolution introduced into the Council Board by Mr. WEBBER, (54th District,) stating a report "that PHILIP FUREY (the contractor who regulated, graded, curbed and guttered Fifty seventh street, between the Third-avenue and the East River, under contract with the City) paid to Mr. FUREY, or to some person for his benefit, the sum of $500, in consideration of the Street Commissioner furnishing to said PHILIP FUREY the requisite plan for such terrace wall, which plan had been withheld from said FUREY by the Street Commissioner, thereby delaying the progress of the work, until such sum had been paid."

There is also another resolution before the Committee based upon the allegation that Mr. TRACY had refused to advertise for the regulating and grading of the Fourth-avenue from Thirty-eighth to Fifty-eighth-street, although ordered so to do by the Common Council.

The Committee are also authorized to inquire into any other matters of a nature like the above, which may be brought before them, with power, if such reports or any of them be sustained, to recommend charges of impeachment against the Commissioner for malfeasance in office.

Fire.

An attempt was made at 11½ o'clock last night to burn the building No. 23 Rose-street, occupied on the upper floors as a dwelling. A pile of paper saturated with camphene was placed against the wall of the unoccupied cellar and then ignited. The flames were fortunately immediately discovered and extinguished before any damage was done.

Amusements.

BENEFIT.—The frequenters of Wallack's Theatre will remember a beautiful dark eyed young comedienne who used to appear in the small, graceful pieces of that establishment, and who, during the past two seasons, has been gradually and deservedly growing in public esteem. Miss FANNY OSBORNE—that is her name—has been suffering from a protracted attack of sickness during the past few months. A number of sympathizing friends have taken a timely opportunity of getting up a little testimonial of respect to the fair sufferer, in the substantial shape of a complimentary benefit. It is to come off to-night at Wallack's Theatre. Can you not go with a friend or two? It will be doing a service to a deserving young *artiste*, and will moreover afford you a pleasant evening's entertainment. Remember—to-night.

CONCERT.—Madame PARODI—whose triumphant career through the States during the JENNY LIND *furore* is yet fresh in memory, and whose superb talents render her an unfailing attraction at all times (they say she is better now than ever), assisted by MAURICE STRAKOSCH, one of our most brilliant pianists, has generously proffered a grand Concert for the benefit of the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk. This entertainment is to come off on Tuesday week at Niblo's Saloon. Other *artistes* will assist, and there is every prospect that the concert will be one of unusual attractiveness. Madame PARODI will herself draw a crowded audience, but beyond this there is the benevolent object of the occasion to be kept in view. New-York is never slow in responding to calls of this character. Where so much artistic generosity is displayed, cordial appreciation is the least return.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—This is the last night of French Vaudeville and Ballet Company. There is an excellent programme.

More Trouble About Castle Garden—Nearly a "Muss."

On the arrival at this port yesterday of the ship *Fides*, from Antwerp with 215 passengers, quite a commotion sprung up among the runners, who were fully determined to have a "picking in the pie." The consignee of the ship, Mr. W. F. SCHMIDT, went to Castle Garden, having the permit for the landing of the passengers at the dock of the Commissioners of Emigration; one of the permits was, as usual, delivered to the Commissioners and it was sent to the ship. While the passengers were being transferred from the ship to the barge, as she lay in the stream under the permit, to be landed at the Castle, a steamer, with fifteen or twenty or more runners, came alongside of the barge and induced a number of the emigrants to abandon the barge and come ashore in their steamer. After they had taken away from the passengers such as they could and had landed them at another pier, several persons presented themselves at the gate of the depôt, asking for admission, representing themselves as these passengers. The Commissioners refused to admit them, not knowing them, but required that they should be identified by the captain of the vessel.

During the parley, one of the men got within the entry, when he was turned out under orders from Commissioner KENNEDY. Upon this, several runners, with this man, proceeded to the Office of the Mayor, to complain—the subject of their complaint being, that the "Commissioners refuse to allow a passenger to get his clothing;" just as they finished their tale Commissioner KENNEDY made his appearance at the Office, when he related the facts substantially, as above. During the course of his remarks before the Mayor, speaking of the runners he said—"Of course, your Honor, we could not believe these men;" whereupon WILLIAM WILSON, ticket agent, walked towards him with his fists clenched, and vengeance threating on his brow, saying, "Wouldn't you believe me?" when Mr. KENNEDY emphatically said "No." The distance was then somewhat lessened by the rapid steps of WILSON, and a rencontre seemed to be certain, when the Mayor ordered the room to be cleared, which was done.

The Mayor then heard the statement of the foreigner through an interpreter, which was substantially the same as we have given. He then sent an officer to recover the property on due identification, and signified his intention to do so in all like cases.

Declination of Hon. Pierre Soule to run for Congress.

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, August 10, has the following letter from the Hon. PIERRE SOULE:

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

To the Editor of the True Delta:

MY DEAR SIR:—An article having appeared in your issue this morning, calculated to induce the belief that I might be placed in nomination to represent the First District in this State to the next Congress, I deem it my duty at once to say, that I would in no manner consent to let my name be used for such purpose.

I have borne my full share of the sacrifices which public life too often entails on its votaries, and it is but just to me that I be permitted to rest, for a while at least, from the anxieties and agitations which have so signally marked my political as well as my diplomatic career.

Have the kindness, therefore, to announce that I cannot be a candidate, and be assured of the high regard with which I ask leave to subscribe myself your most obedient servant,

PIERRE SOULE.

☞ The Twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction will be held at Bath, Maine, on the 21st, 22d and 23d inst. Lectures followed by discussions, will be delivered by Messrs. TWEED REYNOLDS, LEWIS, HUNTINGTON, HILL, HOYT and others.

☞ JOHN MCKILLOP, Esq., No. 25 Nassau-street, has received from the Governors of several States the appointment of Commissioner of Deeds, &c. Amongst these is the State of Pennsylvania.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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SUMMER GLEANINGS—Letter from Saratoga by Miss Le Myrtle.
WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.
SAINT PAUL'S CORRESPONDENCE.
PARTICULARS OF THE DE BAR TRAGEDY.
THE DESTROYERS OF OUR GRAIN.
FULL AND INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL REPORTS—From all parts of the Union.
THE RECENT ELECTIONS.
LITERARY.
LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS.
EDITORIALS—State Politics, Disunion and the South, The Louisville Riots, European Affairs, Siege of Sebastopol, Important Views of the French Emperor, Read and Meet, Black not White, Daniel Webster and Sidney Smith.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY OF News in the United States during the past week.
COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:
1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$8, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the wonderful efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

HECKER'S FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 61 Cherry-st., New-York.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE!
SOLE REMEDY FREE FROM ARSENIC, QUININE!!
PROOFS!!!

NEW YORK, July 21, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LEWISBURG, July 27, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* I have but three bottles of your medicine left now, as I have been selling it very fast during this month. I am now perfectly satisfied that it will cure the AGUE. I have lived here four years, and had the Ague all the time till I took your remedy, and I have not had the least symptom of it since. All that use it pronounce it as the only thing that will cure it.

I shall want some more as soon as your can send it. Let me know whether I shall remit to you by mail, or if an agent will call for it.

And, hoping to receive another lot soon, I remain yours, most respectfully,

C. B. MCGINLY.

PINE BUR, Mich., July 31, 1855.

DR J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Your cure for the Fever and Ague has thus far performed wonders. It has not failed in one instance to perform a quick and permanent cure. Some that have been troubled with the distressing disease have been entirely cured by using only one bottle of the cure.

Please send us immediately four dozen, as we have but three bottles remaining.

Truly yours, LATHROP & MCLEAN.

Messrs. BARR & GOULDEN, Aurora, Ill., July 3, 1855, advise that "The Cure is selling very well. We have not lost a case, and consider it a sure thing; also recommend it in preference to anything else."

MT CLEMENS, Mich., July 24, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Send me one gross of your Fever and Ague Cure as soon as possible, as I have neglected to order till I sold the last bottle.

Yours truly, H. R. BABCOCK.

Some of the most remarkable cures made in New-York have been of persons who have derived only TEMPORARY RELIEF from the best of other remedies offered for sale; and I beg leave to suggest to Ague sufferers that it is SAFEST to try the ONLY HARMLESS REMEDY FIRST. For further evidence of the surprising efficacy of my "Antidote to Malaria," the PUBLIC are respectfully referred to every dealer who has sold it. C. H. RING, Esq., No. 192 Broadway, has retailed large quantities, and not a purchaser has complained, and it is not likely they will. DIRECTIONS are few and simple, but must be strictly followed.

JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Wholesale Agents—New-York, GEORGE H. BATES, No. 133 Water-st., and for sale by nearly all Druggists; Philadelphia, T. W. DYOTT & SONS; Detroit, PRAFF & HANMER; Baltimore, E. H. BUTLER & CO.; and R. F. WINTER; Augusta, Ga. HAVILAND, RIDLEY & CO.; Cincinnati, JOHN D. PARK; Indianapolis, ROBERT BROWNING; Chicago, J. D. YERRINGTON, No. 69 Clark-st.; Milwaukee, GREEN & BUTTON; St. Louis, EDWARD H. WHEATON; New-Orleans, J. WRIGHT & CO.; and for sale by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON AND HUMPHREY, No. 370 Broadway, a few doors west of Wall-st., are now opening and offer for sale their Fall Stock of rich and elegant Carpetings at great bargains, for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 370 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES!

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed and in the same order and condition as when placed there except a slight discoloration to the varnished sides of a few pages and the loss of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at the greatest heat.

C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 6 1855

It is a pleasure to corroborate the foregoing statement, and we did find that the books are now in use.

Aug 8, 1855 J. F. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these precious articles of economic consumption at moderate prices, is at the BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 113 Bowery, or at the CHELSEA TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 114 9th-av. These well known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining the business to but these articles, possess advantages over stores retailing a variety, too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located just below Grand-st., No. 113 as wide and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises every beholder by his strength and activity in supporting the same. One pair of this establishment, with fresh ground Coffee, in quantities to suit, and in quality to please.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is at home at all hours, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in any way connected with him, or authorized to call from his office or refer patients to him.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this with the lock, and the only powder proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

R. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENT JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little friction to the operator, and with double speed, or that is, will run twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, in the Depôt, No. 348 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE OF FINE Wines, Brandies, &c., to be made, at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, THIS DAY, (Saturday) Aug. 18, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 11 Broad-st., consisting of 600 pale and dark Brandies, Pale and Sherry Wines, &c. Juliac and Chateaux Margaux Claret, Gin, &c., &c., which will be sold without reserve from under Custom-House Lock with a certificate of importation. For full particulars see catalogues, which may be obtained at the store-room on morning of sale.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING, WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the new and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing made to represent our first description, at as low prices as are honestly the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the late PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depôt No. 199 Pearl-st., near Wall, New-York.

R. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 343 Broadway.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

HATS DISAPPEARING.—IT IS ESTIMATED THAT KNOX, No. 212 Fulton-st., corner of Broadway, and No. 530 Broadway, has sold at least a million of hats during the last two months. His Summer hats are all the rage, and you will find them everywhere. You will also find a large lot remaining at his stores of at least thirty different kinds.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR.—Just received 500 dozen of Ladies' and Gentlemen's superior Paris made Kid Gloves, some of which are slightly soiled, but warranted of the first quality, and will be offered this morning at 50 cts per pair.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Wash and sold or applied, (in 8 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

LO

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Tabernacle Church**, Orchard-st., near Broome.—Rev. [illegible] Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 2 p. m. [illegible] "Our God is not as our Rock, our enemies themselves being judges."

☞ **Rev. Mr. Parmly** will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., South Church, Brooklyn, SABBATH, Aug. 17, (Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ in the evening.) Those who prefer the old Scotch Presbyterian form of worship are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Spencer L. Finney**, pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church will preach in the Lutheran Church, Mulberry-st., near Grand, TO-MORROW EVENING, 17th. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **Williamsburgh** North 3d-st., Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 8th sts. Rev. Joseph Sandgrove of New-York, will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, and Rev. Dr. PINNEY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. [illegible] will preach SUNDAY, 17th, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Joy of the Righteous.* And at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Just.* Seats free. Public invited.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop will Preach** in the Sanctuary 20th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The ingathering of Israel to unite with God in covenant for their body, soul and spirit to be preserved from death.* Seats free.

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Rev. BENJAMIN SHORT, of Cambridge, Washington County N. Y., will preach in Westminster Church 20th st., between 6th and 7th ave., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ **The Prophet of the Highest.** Will proclaim pure Bible Truth TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, to all those who have sufficient desire for truth and righteousness to come and hear him. Subject—*Babylon and Her Doom.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Horace T. Love**, Corresponding Secretary of the American Foreign Bible Society, will preach TO-MORROW, Sunday Evening, 18th inst., at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. G. P. Flanders**, from Baltimore, will Preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe place, Brooklyn. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Services on Twentieth-st. Presbyterian Church** on 20th-st between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock; in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, by Professor B. N. MARTIN.

☞ **Rutgers-street Church**—Will be opened during the month of August. Preaching at 11½ A. M., and at 4 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. KREBS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Bedding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and BEDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case**—Without one single exception with MANN'S IMPERISHABLE "HYDRO-PERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him in numerous instances. Testimonials to the above, well known respectability can be seen at his office, [illegible], &c., made public to-day, with the same co-partnership. A. B. MANN, No. 2 Pine-st.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. Prepared by A. Pahl in Leipsic, New-York for sale by E. H. RINDSKOPF, Broadway, and F. V. BUSHTON, No. 18 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Yes, Sir; Only $3 75 a Pair** for French Calf Boots made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., and warranted to Gratify as any $5 or $6 Boot. Best French Patent Leather Boots $5 to $7. Gents' Shoes and Gaiters 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

☞ **Sir Astley Cooper's MILD APERIENT PILLS**, [illegible] Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per box. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of 25 cents. Certificates from [illegible] are required to accompany the order. Sold by [illegible] Sole Proprietor, 294 Greenwich-st., New-York. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Schieffelin & Co., Demas Barnes & Co., and by all respectable druggists throughout the world. WARNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, Londina and New-York.

☞ **Peaches, Tomatoes**, or any other fruit or vegetable, may be effectually preserved in a fresh state for years by the use of FARRAR'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving any company the Cans. They are easily opened or closed by hand, with a patent screw-stopper, and are guaranteed always to fit. They may be had of the principal dealers in Groceries, Glass and Stoneware throughout the country. Be sure to ask for Farrar's Patent. This is mentioned to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. For sale by the Proprietor. Agents wanted.
WELLS & PROVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ **North Carolina Funds Wanted**—At ½ per cent. discount.—Notes on all Virginia Bank, except Wheeling, Trans-Alleghany and Kanawha, bought at ¼ South Royalton, Warren Co., Valley Bank Notes, Easton and other funds bought at the current rates. Letters in Land Warrants, NOBLE & MECKLEM, No. 183 Greenwich-st.

☞ **The only Effectual Exterminator**, without danger or stench. HENRY'S CONFARA'S effectual RAT, COCKROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York. T. R. CALLENDER, No. 68 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Agent for Philadelphia, Penn.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—NOTICE.—The Library and Reading Room will be closed for the space of two weeks, from Monday, the 25th instant, to Saturday, Sept. 1, inclusive, for the purpose of cleaning, &c. The reading-room will continue open until further notice.
J. F. HANFORD, Chairman Library Committee.

☞ **Lownds' Patent Pen and Pencils.**—A newly-invented and greatly improved combination of Pen and Pencil Case in a great variety of elegant patterns, in gold and silver, to which the attention of the trade is invited. Manufactured exclusively and for sale by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.**—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

☞ **The Allds will resume her regular trips** this, (Saturday) AFTERNOON, having her foot Robinson-st., at 3½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. JAMES GORDIN—Who was at St. Louis in May, 1853, and afterwards at St. Paul's, Minnesota, will send his address to me call on Messrs. J. & O. HIGGINS & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW YORK,
Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their unsurpassed VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Merinoes, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855.
TULLER, HART & McCOAKLE,
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 91 LIBERTY-ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE UP TOWN.
No. 447 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.
For the better accommodation of our up town customers and ladies residing in that vicinity Mr. MOWBRAY has opened a branch of his Grand-st. store at the above number, where a new and fashionable stock of dry goods is now opening. Ladies are invited to call, whether they want to purchase or not, to see our stores and examine our new goods. As cash is and strictly adhered to, a child can purchase as cheap as the most expert or experienced. The lowest price invariably asked.
N. B.—French and German languages spoken in the store.
O. MOWBRAY, No. 447 6th-av., and No. 599 Grand-st.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.:
"RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN"
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS,
No. 182 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

HARRISON'S BLACK POMATUM enriches the growth and brightness of the hair, deepens its color, and gives it a beautiful gloss. When you go to WHEELER & WILSON, No. 505 Broadway, for a week of elegant fancy goods buy some. A Young Lady said the other day she had never used anything of the kind so beautiful; and I do will tell the Young Ladies say if they only let them have it and the Young Gentlemen be willing, they are not quite so young but would be. They will buy it, surely, and that's truth alike. And don't forget Sentmeyer's HARRISON'S FRENCH ROUGE!!!
J. M. GRIFFITHS, No. 574 Grand-st., retails them.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 16 William-st.

WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED—In wholesale hardware store in this city. One who has some capital and some trade preferred. Address A., this office, with references.

TEACHERS.—A young lady who has had seven years experience in teaching, receives a situation in a family or private school, or would like to go in a private family to take charge of children during the day. The best of references can be given. Address Miss [illegible], Journals, &c., Herald Office.

COMPLICATED ACCOUNTS ARRANGED—Unbalanced books corrected—partnership accounts adjusted by a qualified and experienced accountant who will devote part of his time to any work in this line. The highest City references as to ability and qualifications. Address E. H., P. st Office.

MALE PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a Public School near New-York, of about 300 scholars. Applications, stating qualifications and salary required may be addressed to the Secretary, box No. 49 Morrisania Post-Office, Westchester County, New-York.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY of education, perfectly competent to teach French, the Piano and other essential branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a first-class boarding school for young ladies, or in a respectable private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply at No. 50 Saint Marks-place.

A LADY—AN ARTIST—Will be pleased to make an engagement in a School, to teach the Art of Drawing and Painting, or would accept a class of Young Ladies for private instruction. Undoubted assurances of the first-class for capacity given. Address ARTIST, Box No. 1,594, Lower Post-Office.

A TEACHER OF THE GERMAN AND FRENCH languages, a Protestant, is needed in an Institution for boys, in Maryland; salary $150 per months. $200 and board. Apply at STANFORD & SWORDS' No. 637 Broadway, at 11 o'clock on Monday, the 20th inst.

TEACHER WANTED.—A competent Teacher to open a school in the City, where he will be secured $50 a year and be rent free in a very eligible locality. A gentleman over 30 would be preferred. Address B. B., *Times* office.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY who speaks French, German and English, wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress, nurse, or lady's maid; she knows all kinds of embroideries. Best of City reference given. Apply to S. B., No. 249 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

LADY WANTED—To go South as a Teacher, who is fully qualified to teach Music, French and Painting. Address P. at this office, stating where an interview may be had.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—An American woman, who thoroughly understands the hotel business, and capable of taking charge of the pastry room. Apply at once, at No. 149 Grand-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Who is acquainted with the Book and Stationery business. Apply at No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
J. L. DOUGLASS, Sec'retary, No. 262 Broadway.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 66 East 30th-st., between 4th and Lexington-aves. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

BOY WANTED In a wholesale dry goods house. Apply before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M. to HASTINGS & FORBY, Nos. 53 and 55 Dey-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Wanted, well furnished parlor and bedroom, with partial board, for two gentlemen; location near Union square, with bath and gas. Private family would be preferred. If suited would on permanent boarders. References exchanged. Address Box No. 4,098 Lower Post-Office.

BOARDING—At No. 120 and 122 Chambers-st.—Fine pleasant rooms and full board for families, newly furnished and with every convenience. Single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms also. Day boarders accommodated at low prices. Reference required.

BOARDING.—An unfurnished parlor and two bedrooms, adjoining to let to a family; also, a furnished room to let to a gentleman; and his wife if they are at meals, with all the modern improvements. No. 92 Christopher-st., corner of Bleecker-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board. Rooms at No. 62 Cranberry-st., corner of Henry-st., about three minutes walk from the Ferries and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for single gentlemen or families, at Nos. 55 57 and 59 Murray-st., Bunker Hill, and 5 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Wanted by South Ferry, by a gentleman of business, and his wife, two handsome Rooms, with Board, in a private family, where all is quiet and respectable. Address, stating terms, &c., B. C., Box No. 1,000 Post-Office. Parties who have no children preferred. Not to be answered unless the above can be complied with. Address, for one week, No. 115 West 17th-st., between Clinton and Sixth-ave.

BOARDING AND SEA-BATHING ON STATEN ISLAND.—Pleasantly situated on the Bluff, 150 feet above the level of the water, commanding a fine view of the Narrows, the Bay and Harbor of New-York and the Jersey Highlands. The house is commodious and well arranged for families and parties. Bath house and bathing ground. Will be fitted up for the season with a first-class table, and every attention paid to the comfort of boarders. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 318 West 16th-st., between Clinton and Sixth-ave.

BOARDING AND SEA-BATHING ON STATEN ISLAND.—Pleasantly situated on the Bluff, 150 feet above the level of the water, commanding a fine view of the Narrows, the Bay and Harbor of New-York and the Jersey Highlands. The house is commodious and well arranged for families and parties. Bath house and bathing ground. Will be fitted up for the season with a first-class table, and every attention paid to the comfort of boarders. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 318 West 16th-st., between Clinton and Sixth-ave.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant Rooms and Private Parlors to let, having a fine view, with partial board, in a private family. The house has gas, and is situated very desirably. Address, stating terms, &c., by letter, to the subscriber, W. ANDREW, *Times* Office. Unexceptionable references.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FIFTH WARD.—In pursuance with the call of the Whig General Committee, the Primary Election will be held at No. 147 West Broadway, on TUESDAY, 21st, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing one delegate and alternate to the State Convention, 3 delegates to Judiciary, 5 to County, 5 to City, 4 to Senatorial, 11 to Assembly, and 5 for each Council District, to form a Charter Convention to nominate Charter Officers. L. G. Evans, Thos. E. Smith and John M. Bennet, were appointed inspectors.
By order of the Fifth Ward Whig Committee
JOHN M. BENNET, Chairman.
C. S. TAPPAN, } Secretaries
JAMES FAIRMAN, }

EIGHTH WARD.—The Whig electors of the VIIIth Ward are requested to assemble at Osserio's, No. 61 Seventh-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 21, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several conventions, in accordance with the call of the Whig General Committee. J. J. Silcock, Jas. Shaw, Wm. Begert, Inspectors. By order Ward Committee.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
JOHN J. BRADEN, Corresponding Secretary.

NINTH WARD—In accordance with the recommendation of the Democratic Whig General Committee, there will be a Primary Election held on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at the Bleecker-st. House, between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several conventions. Edward B. Bennett, D. Sheldon, Inspectors.
By order of the Ward Committee.
WILLIAM A. WOOD, Chairman.
JOHN NASH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In pursuance of a call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, a delegate Whig Primary Election for delegates to the different Conventions, the Whigs of the Eleventh Ward are hereby notified that the aforesaid Election will be held at the Continental House, No. 125 Columbia-st., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, 21st inst.
C. W. SHAFFER,
R. S. COLLINS,
B. W. RICHARDS,
Inspectors appointed by the Dem. Whig Gen. Committee.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—In pursuance with the call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig Primary Election of the XVIth Ward will be held at the Eutaw House, TUESDAY, 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, A. M.
GEORGE MACKAY.
MOSES JACKSON.
G. A. BLAKELY.

NINETEENTH WARD.—In pursuance with the call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig Primary Election of the XIXth Ward will be held at the 2d-av. Railroad House, corner of 2d-av. and 58th-st., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M.
GEORGE MOUNTJOY,
ISAIAH KNOWLES,
CHAS. M'CARTHY, } Inspectors.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Pursuant to a call of the Whig General Committee a Primary Election by the Whig electors of this Ward will be held at "the Senate," No. 449 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to all the Conventions. Inspector of Election: James M. Quin, Denny McCabe, and Thomas J. Garland.
M. D. GREENE,
Chairman Whig Com. XXIst Ward.
W. H. BROWNE, Secretary pro tem.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—Pursuant to a call of Democratic Whig General Committee and Whig Ward Committee the Whig Electors of XXIId Ward are hereby notified that a Primary Election will be held at the Union Cottage on Broadway between 40th and 50th sts., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, A. M., to elect Charter Nominating Committee, &c.
By order
JOHN MARTIN, Chairman.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Secretary.

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MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 208 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, August 18, 1855.

[illegible] Upon a Republican [illegible]

[illegible] Journal.

A [illegible] gentlemen of the various po[illegible] for the purpose of discussing [illegible] the best mode of representing and [illegible] reaction to the sentiments of the people [illegible] upon the Slavery question, was held in Chapman Hall this forenoon, agreeably to a call issued a few days since and published in the papers. There was quite a large attendance of gentlemen from all parts of the Commonwealth. Among them were Hon. AMASA WALKER, Hon. FRANKLIN B. WATSON, of Duxbury, R. H. DANA, Jr., Hon. Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Hon. SAMUEL HOAR of Concord, WM. BRIGHAM, Esq., Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, Dr. J. W. STONE, and CHARLES G. ASHLEY, Esq., of this city.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. RALPH SAWALL, of Dover, who remarked that he came hereto, in response to the call for this meeting, and to do all that he could to promote its objects. He believed that the great mass of the people of Massachusetts have but one sentiment upon the Slavery question.

Hon. AMASA WALKER, of North Brookfield, was then chosen temporary Chairman, and JOHN A. GOODWIN, of Lowell, Secretary.

WILLIAM BRIGHAM, Esq., of this city, moved that a Committee be appointed at large to refine and nominate a list of permanent officers for the meeting.

In the absence of the Committee, R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., was called upon for a speech. He responded eloquently, expressing his sympathy with the purposes of the meeting, and insisted that Massachusetts had not yet taken the stand upon the Slavery question that she ought to—that of a leader in the cause of freedom. In his opinion the time has now come when a union of men of all parties in favor of freedom should take place. The alternative presented to the North is union or defeat. We were defeated into the Missouri Compromise in 1820, and we can do no less than reconquer ourselves into that position. It is quite time that the downward course of freedom was checked.

While we must have a certain point to stand and rally upon, as the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, yet he would not commit the friends of freedom to a cessation of effort even if that was accomplished; he would not say that they would not go further than that at some time; he thought that Compromise could not be restored, but perhaps something better for the cause of liberty, better even than that, might be devised; he wanted to have a candidate for Governor this Fall, whom he could deposit his ballot for, feeling that he had given a vote for the cause of freedom and the dignity of the North. He desired a party that would receive the moral approbation of the people of the State, and with such a party the voice of Massachusetts would be given at the next election in a manner that could not fail to be understood.

Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, was next called upon. He referred to the question now presented to the people of Massachusetts—acquiescence in the degrading policy of the slaveocracy, or earnest efforts in the cause of freedom. We see in Kansas, said he, only a sample of what will be done on a larger scale, if the North does not rise in its power and set limits to the Slave power. The armed intervention of the Missouri ruffians in the elections of Kansas, and the sanction of th ir conduct by the Administration, is but the initiation of a course of policy which, if not defeated, will result in accomplishing the threat of the Southerners who declared that he would call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. Such a result would by no means strange. Will the people of the North submit to such aggressions? Is there a man in this State, of any political party, who will not resist to the death the encroachments of Slavery? The speaker concluded by urging the discarding of minor differences, and a hearty union of the people of Massachusetts. His remarks were well received.

Hon. JAMES H. DUNCAN, of Haverhill, was next up, but before proceeding with his remarks, the Nominating Committee returned, and he gave way for their report.

The Committee then reported as follows, and their report was unanimously adopted:

President—Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, of Stockbridge.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord; George S. Boutwell, of Groton; John W. Foster, of Brimfield; G. B. Weston, of Duxbury; John Russell, of Plymouth; Moses Kimball, of Boston; Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, Chas. Francis Adams, of Quincy; James H. Duncan, of Haverhill; John H. Mitchell, of East Bridgewater; Simon Brown, of Concord; John Brooks, of Princeton; Homer Bartlett, of Lowell.

Secretaries—John A. Godwin, of Lowell; C. J. J. Ingersoll, of Greenfield; Geo. Bliss, of Springfield; Leander Wetherell, of Amherst.

Mr. DUNCAN then proceeded in his remarks, briefly explaining his position in regard to the meeting. He said he came merely as a spectator, to see what would be done by the meeting. He cordially agreed in the suggestion of the call of the meeting, of uncompromising opposition to the Nebraska outrage, and would go with any party in [illegible] in that measure.

He [illegible] was prepared to commit [illegible] to the destruction of the Missouri Compromise, for he never acquiesced in that measure—he [illegible] to do more than that. The passage of the KANSAS-NEBRASKA bill ruptured all compromises, and relieved the North from any obligation to make new ones. He desired to have for a platform one which should define the position of the South to be uncompromising opposition to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union, and to encroachments of the Slave Power. He desired *action*, and his position would be determined by the result of this meeting. The speaker's remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

On motion of SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., of Springfield, a Committee was then appointed to report some definite action for the consideration of the meeting.

The President, Mr. GOODRICH, then made a few remarks, saying that Mr. DUNCAN had defined his position in defining his own. But he thought that no man in Massachusetts needed to explain his position. It is only necessary for him to *take it*. The sentiments of the people of Massachusetts are harmonious on this Slavery question.

Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, of Boston, was the next speaker called to the floor. He made an Anti-Slavery speech, which was enthusiastically received, and concluded by saying that he hoped the platform prepared here to-day would contain but very few planks, and that those would be of real Northern live oak. On such a platform he thought he could heartily unite with the gentlemen he saw before him, in political action, but he desired to see the resolutions before committing himself to any party which might grow out of this meeting.

Hon. E. L. KEYES, of Dedham, followed, and reviewed the dependence which could be placed upon the various political parties to give effective expression to the sentiment of the North on the Slavery question, contending that the only effective action which has thus far been taken has been the result of fusion republican movements on the part of the people.

The speaker said in conclusion that he wanted a party which could, if they pleased, choose a majority of Presidential electors at the next election.

Hon CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS was then called for. He remarked that he came here under a good deal of depression, fearing that the difficulties in the war could not be overcome. But so long as such efforts as these are made, he would be present to aid all he could in that greatest and most to be desired of all consummations—a union of the people of Massachusetts on the platform of freedom. But since he came here he had learned that there were many gentlemen who were prominent in the party to which he once belonged, who were ready, with many others whom he saw around him, to go quite as far as he wished to go himself. He therefore took courage, and ardently hoped that the meeting might result in the object so long sought for by the friends of freedom.

Hon. JOHN C. PARK followed, remarking that for three years he had lost his vote in this State, for the reason that he did not concur with the parties of the day. But he believed that the time had come for him to again enter the political field. He remarked that he did not rise to make a speech, but to read a few sentences from a report of an anti-Texas meeting held in Faneuil Hall, in 1845, in order to show that Massachusetts stands to-day where she stood ten years ago. Hon. JOHN M. WILLIAMS presided at that meeting, and GEO. T. CURTIS, now a U. S. Commissioner, and ready to sustain the Fugitive Slave law, was the first Secretary, and signed the official report of the meeting. He thought the extract would show what extraordinary changes sometimes come over the opinions of individuals—particularly in the case of Mr. CURTIS. [Cheers and laughter.] The extracts read took high Anti-Slavery ground.

Hon. AMASA WALKER thanked God that the time had arrived when the North paused to ask the great question, What can be done to stop the aggressions of slavery? He was willing to unite with men of any party for the solution of this question. He would let by-gones be by-gones and forget everything but the cause of freedom. He was rejoiced at the result of the Know-Nothing party. It had broken up the old parties and unshackled the people from the trammels of nations and put them ready to unite on the one question.

Hon. GEORGE BLISS, of Springfield, followed, and expressed the hope that the resolutions to be reported would embody the general sentiments which have been discussed here. He was a Whig, and did not repudiate their principles, but if the great political parties are disposed to go in for a republican fusion movement—for the great cause which we all now advocate—he would heartily unite with them, and would urge his Whig friends to join and plant their banner as the outer wall, and do all they can to help on the cause.

Mr. SWASEY, of Essex, was the next speaker. His remarks were strongly Anti-Slavery, urging action as the issue to be decided.

The President took occasion to remark, that he was a frank, open man, and was entirely willing to tell the South how far the North was pledged to go. He was willing to go for Constitutional liberty, the largest that can be enjoyed within the limits of Constitutional power; in other words, he would go for opposition to the admission of any more Slave States; and the only way to do that was to put men into the United States House of Representatives who will stand firm for the rights of the North. That is the Substance of freedom, and we take it the cause is safe.

CHARLES H. BRANSCOMB, an agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, made some statements in regard to the emigration to Kansas.

The PRESIDENT made some remarks, in the course of which he expressed the fear that Kansas would be admitted as a Slave State, notwithstanding the apparent waking up of the North. The South is unscrupulous, and will use every means to secure such a result.

Desultory speeches followed, the audience being patiently awaiting the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

Resolved, That the time has fully come for a united and earnest effort of the people of Massachusetts in concert with the friends of freedom throughout the Union, and whose object should be to restrain the advancing encroachments of Slavery.

Resolved, That as a means to this end there should be an early assemblage of the people of this Commonwealth in mass convention.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen constitute a committee to issue a call and make arrangements for such an assemblage; first having, if possible, a consultation with any other committees of public organizations and public meetings, having the same purpose to contemplation.

SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, Chairman.

Suffolk County—Franklin Dexter, Moses Kimball, Charles W. Slack.

Middlesex—Geo. S. Boutwell, Richard H. Dana, Jr., Homer Bartlett.

Essex—Stephen C. Phillips, Marcus Morton, Jr., Dr. George Coggswell

Worcester—Ivers Phillips, John Brooks, Charles Allen.

Hampden—Samuel Bowles, Gilbert Pillsbury.

Hampshire—Wm. Clark, W. S. Brakenridge.

Franklin—Geo. Grennell, D. W. Alvord

Berkshire—Henry L. Dawes. Increase Sumner.

Norfolk—Charles F. Adams, Marshall P. Wilder.

Plymouth—James H. Mitchell, Wm. H. Woods.

Bristol—Thomas D. Elliot, James H. Buffington.

Barnstable—George Marston

Dukes and Nantucket—John H. Shaw.

On motion of Hon. GEO. BLISS, of Springfield, the report was unanimously adopted.

The Late Dr. Elisha Bartlett.

The following eloquent tribute to the memory of our late distinguished fellow-citizen, Prof. BARTLETT, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is from the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, and doubtless is from the glowing pen of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES:

After a long illness, the issue of which has been but too plainly seen by all his friends, Dr. ELISHA BARTLETT has left us, regretted and honored throughout our whole land. His life has borne fruits to science, and done good service to his fellow-men in various spheres of duty. While we trust that it may find a faithful chronicler in some one of those who have been near him in its more active periods it will not be out of place to devote a brief space in our pages to his memory. Hardly any American physician was more widely known to his countrymen, or more favorably considered abroad, where his writings had carried his name. His personal graces were known to a less extensive circle of admiring friends, and yet his image is familiar to very many who have received his kind attentions, or listened to his instructions, or been connected with him in the administration of public duties.

To them it is easy to recall his ever-welcome and gracious presence. On his expanded forehead no one could fail to trace the impress of a large and calm intelligence In his most open and beaming smile none could help feeling the warmth of a heart which was the seat of all generous and kindly affections. When he spoke his tones were of singular softness, his thoughts came in chosen words, scholarlike yet unpretending, often playful, always full of lively expression, giving the idea of one that could be dangerously keen in his judgments, had he not kept his fastidiousness to himself, and his charity to shearhe the weakness of others. In familiar intercourse—and the writer of these paragraphs was once under the same roof with him for some months—no one could be more companionable and winning in all his ways. The little trials of life he took kindly and cheerily, turning into pleasantry the petty inconveniences which a less thoroughly good-natured man would have fretted over. A man so full of life will rarely be found so gentle and quiet in all his ways. A man who could be so satirical must have been very kind-hearted to let the sharp edge of his intellect be turned towards his neighbors' weaknesses so seldom None was less disposed to put on airs in any company. He was rather too modest in coming out than too forward, through a silver-tongued speaker, to whom multitudes were always ready to listen whenever he was forced or beguiled to open his lips in public. I have been told that a distinguished foreign visitor, who went through the whole length and breadth of the land, said that of all the many welcomes he received, from statesmen renowned as orators, from men whose profession is eloquence, not one was so impressive and felicitous as that which was spoken by Dr BARTLETT, then Mayor of Lowell, our brother in the Silent Profession, which he graced with these unwonted accomplishments. All these are now but pleasant memories. Many eyes will grow dim as they are recalled, and many hearts beat warmly over them; when these eyes are darkened, and these hearts are stilled, the image just feebly traced will be like the shadows of yesterday.

But this is not all our friend has left after him. It is hardly necessary here to refer to his public career as a magistrate. Yet this, though its results are less palpable to the public sense than those of scientific or literary labor, was in the highest degree honorable to his talent and integrity. Every man who has held manfully for any space any office in a system of government like ours, though the records of his doings may run through the sparse fingers of history and sink into the sands, has done more and greater things than he can know—for no imagination can compass that future into which his courage and honesty shall enter as elements. To have left a high and cherished name after him, in an office so alien to his chosen pursuits and studies as the chief magistracy of a crowded city like Lowell, implies the possession of moral excellencies as rare as the intellectual powers they accompanied. Had Dr. BARTLETT fallen finally from his first love, and gone with his clear head and noble character and captivating oratory into the fatal passes of public life, it is paying our highest tribute to his virtues to say that he would certainly have been honored with the cross of high office, and at last with the crown of political martyrdom, the greenest of our civic wreaths in the times that are.

The same qualities which fitted him for a public speaker, naturally gave him signal success as a teacher. Had he possessed nothing but his remarkable clearness and eloquence of language and elocution, he could hardly have failed to find a popular welcome. Medical culture is often carried on among us by a light easy system of top-dressing. The rake is a more frequent instrument than the spade in the hands of many who are thought successful in raising the great harvests of students, the results of which are every March threshed and winnowed and garnered in our various schools. Among these, by all the qualities that give currency to the popular lecturer, by a manner at once impressive and pleasing, a lucid order which kept the attention and intelligence of the also west hearer, and the attractions of a personal character always esteemed and beloved by students, he might have been preeminent. With such he is not to be counted. To accumulate without assimilation, to reproduce without enriching, to use rhetorical ornament to cover up the want of facts, to declaim instead of demonstrating, and to make all this pass current by an agreeable voice and easy confidence of manner; to do this is not difficult, and is both convenient and common. This was what Dr. BARTLETT did not do. His contents and guarded language hardly betrayed the estimate of the class of mental operatives that live by such services. But he has left the sharpest rebuke of the tribe to which they belong in the obscurity and severe truth of his own writings.

As an author, Dr. BARTLETT is best known to the medical world by his Treatise on Fevers, and his Essay on Medical Philosophy. Few works not based upon long series of original observations have obtained or merited the consideration of the first of these treatises. He had the art of sifting authorities and getting at their essential meaning which belongs to the lawyer. He had the breadth and fairness of mind which enabled him to weigh and decide on the masses of evidence before him; the same qualities that find their fullest expression in the rules of an enlightened judiciary. All might not accept his conclusions, but all could see that he was thoroughly faithful and honest, as well as able. Thus his work on Fevers remains not only a most valuable monograph on those diseases, but a model for all who would produce a digest as the result of, or whatever authentic knowledge is acquired upon any great medical question.

The "Lectures on the Philosophy of Medicine" is a work of wider aim and covering a broader field in more public controversy. It is the contrast between the two phases of truth most clearly illustrated in the admirable works of LOCKE and his disciples. Clear and logical as everything he wrote, essentially, it accepted as the development of truth in one direction, it has been reproached with throwing out of sight the higher qualities of imagination and intuition, in their legitimate application to sciences. It is only fair, perhaps, to say that perfectly as it applies its own conclusions, it would be idle even to charges of omission if a chapter such as he himself might well have supplied, had been added upon the action of the inventive mind in the discovery of truth. The reader who will refer to the forcible and elegant lecture of Prof HENRY J. BIGELOW, entitled *Fragments of Medical Science and Art*, will find this point fully unfolded and illustrated. Not the less is Dr BARTLETT's essay of permanent excellence, because in the close logical pursuit of his chain of propositions, he has seemed to exclude principles which under another aspect his own imaginative mind would have been the first to recognize.

Everywhere through his writing prevails that easy flow of language, that felicity of expression, that florid warmth when occasion offers, which commonly marks the prose of those who are born poets. Yet few suspected him of giving utterance in rythmical shape to his thoughts or feelings. It was only when his failing limbs could bear him no longer, as conscious existence slowly retreated from their palsied nerves, that he revealed himself freely in this truest and tenderest form of expression. We knew that he was dying by slow degrees, and we heard from him from time to time, or saw him, always serene and always hopeful while hope could have a place in his earthly future. His work was done, done nobly and gracefully, the work of an honest citizen, of a reverend teacher, of a wise thinker. When to the friends he had loved, there came as a farewell gift not a last effort of the learning and wisdom they had been taught to expect from him, but a little book with a few songs in it, songs with his whole warm heart in them, they knew that his hour had come, and their tears fell fast as they read the loving thoughts that he had clothed in words of natural beauty and melody. The cluster of evening primroses had opened, and the night was close at hand.

No brief tribute like this can do more than show the feeling which its subject inspired in those who knew him. He has left this earthly scene of his labors too early for friendship and for science, not for himself, ripe in every virtue and ready for wider spheres of knowledge; one of the "pure in heart," who look on the unveiled face of truth during their earthly pilgrimage, and who have the promise that they shall "see God" himself when they have reached its close. O. W. H.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF ERIE HAVE GAINED BY THEIR FOLLY.—The following is quoted from the columns of the Erie (Pa.) *Constitution:*

"It will be frankly confessed by the candid observer that no calamity has ever befallen an American city half so blighting and disastrous in its consequences as the result of the incomprehensible war upon the Lake Shore Railroad has proven to the city of Erie. In the dawn of the troubles Erie was buoyant with hope, rich in the promise of future thrift, enjoying the good opinion and kind regards of the country; but, alas! her morning glories have been suddenly obscured by an eclipse of adversity, which at present threatens to prove not only total, but perpetual. It is said by the infatuated authors of this unparalleled crusade of folly and crime that the war is as yet just begun. If this be true we pity the fate of those who shall survive its close; for even thus far in its progress we find our treasury exhausted, burdensome debt contracted for our citizens to pay, the rate of city taxation doubled, the value of property depreciated, our population diminishing daily, and all immigration hither closed against us by reason of our infamous reputation abroad."

"LET GO MY TAIL"—At Newton, Upper Falls, Massachusetts, recently, a cow, while quietly grazing beneath a revolving shaft, about six feet from the ground, connecting two buildings at PETTEE'S machine shops, got the end of her tail entangled and began to wind up. Poor "mooly" becoming aware of the trouble in the camp, made a vigorous spring, which dissolved her connection with the treacherous iron, leaving her with a stump some six inches long—greatly to the consternation of the honest Hiberman who held her by the rope.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

FRIDAY, Aug. 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in rather better demand, and rule firm at $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 12½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales transpired of 1,600 lbs. Yellow at 27½c@29c.

CANDLES—Have attracted more attention at very full rates with less offering.

COFFEE—The market shows but little animation, though remaining firm The days sales include 1,200 pkgs. Java at 14½c., 150 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 11½c@11½c.; and 470 Rio, at 10½c@10½c. ₩ lb The supply of the latter is less extensive. The sales of Java mentioned in our last should have been 6,000 mats and 600 pkgs.

COPPER—There is not much doing in this line, but as the stock of all kinds is moderate, it is sniffy held.

COTTON—Shows less activity,—parties disagreeing about prices. Only a limited business was transacted to day at the annexed rates, which were very little more than nominal:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas
Ordinary, ₩ lb	9¢	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair	12	12	12½	12½
Fair	12½	12½	13	13½

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair supply and but moderate demand at old quotations. A pretty good inquiry exists for Mackerel and Herring, which command full previous rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands were rather unsettled during the day,—varying with the supply and demand, but towards the close, a weaker and less buoyant feeling was apparent. The day's business consisted of 6,200 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$6 00 @ 6 12½
Ordinary State	6 12½@ 6 25
Straight State	6 31½@ 6 50
Favorite and Extra State	6 50 @ 6 37½
Mixed Western	6 75 @ 6 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	6 87½@ 6 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½@ 9 37½
Common to good Ohio	6 81½@ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 50

Canadian is still scarce and wanted at 10¶ price. The day's business consists of 600 bbls. superfine to extra, at $9 25@$10 50 ₩ bbl Southern continues to favor factors. The day's transactions add up 1,8 0 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 87½@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, and worth $7@$9 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 56½@$4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, chiefly for home use, at strengthening prices There is more arriving, but the stock is still a small one. The day's sales include 13,000 bushels Southern at $2 20@$2 25 for white, and $1 92½@$2 3 for fair to very choice red, ₩ bushel An excellent specimen of fine, plump new wheat, from Illinois, was exhibited at the Corn Exchange to day. It was deemed almost equal to the best wheat grown in the Genesee Valley, and likely to yield nearly as good and white flour. It was offered as a fair sample of what may be generally expected from the product of the new crop. Rye is scarce and quiet at former figures. We have heard of nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. State and Western Oats are quickly taken at the improved rates of 52½c.@57½c ₩ bushel. The supply is less extensive. Corn is more freely offered, and as buyers are confining their purchases within the limits of their immediate wants prices are somewhat depressed. The day's operations comprise 43,000 bushels mixed Western at 90c.@91½c.,—closing heavily at the lower rate.

HAY—Old is quite rare and worth $1 19½@$1 43½ ₩ 100 lbs. New is coming forward more plenty, and is selling at 80c @$1 ₩ 100 lbs The City trade are the principal buyers; there is not much doing for shipment.

HEMP—American is in slight supply and very stiffly held, with circumstances simple transactions. Notbing particularly new in foreign.

HOPS—Are quiet, but not being abundant, are quoted firm at 17c.@20c. ₩ lb. The new crop's prospects are reported less encouragingly, and rule strengthens the confidence of a whole.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in improved request at 42½c@43c usual terms, 6 mo, with less disposition among owners to press sales. We see learn of no important movements in other descriptions.

LATH—Eastern are less sought after, but rule firm, at $1 44 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—The market is quiet, yet steady, with a moderate supply offering.

LIME—Continued in dull and heavy at old prices. The stock is limited.

LOADS—No important sales were effected to-day. Prices unchanged and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Quiet. Turpentine is rare and wanted at 60½c ₩ gal. Rosins are quiet, but steady at former rates. Nothing new in White Rosin. Strained is unsettled, and is quoted at $1 75 @ $1 77½ ₩ bbl.

OILS—White and Straw are scarce and held with increased firmness, and there is a fair inquiry for the former, but the latter is not wanted. Lard is in moderate request, and rules about the same as last quoted. Linseed is in fair request, and rules firm at 90c. ₩ gal. Sperm is in fair request, and rules firm at $2 50 ₩ gal. Whale is in fair request, and rules firm at 70c. ₩ gal. Crude Petroleum is in fair request, and rules firm at 40c. ₩ gal. Refined is in fair request, and rules firm at 60c. ₩ gal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request, and rules firmer, with a fair business reported, including mess at $17 50@$18, and prime at $14@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Beef is in moderate request, and rules firm at former rates. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with a range of from $10@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Beef Hams remain inactive and nominal, at from $14@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 16c.@18c. for Ohio. 18c @20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c@22c for choice do, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c @9c. ₩ lb

RICE—The accumulation of stock and the slack demand have injured prices. Sales were reported to-day of about 180 tierces fair to prime at $5 62½@$6 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in moderate supply and steady request at former full rates.

SOAP—Sales of 150 boxes Castile were effected at yesterday's quotations.

SUGARS—There is mere inquiry, but no noticeable change in prices. The day's sales have amounted to 1,100 hhds. at 6½c.@7½c. for Cuba, which now constitutes the bulk of each day's transactions; and 6½c.@7½c. for New-Orleans and Porto Rico, in small parcels, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 15,000 lbs. Prime disposed of on terms not made public

TOBACCO—The sales since Tuesday have been 135 hhds Virginia at 7½c @12c; about 60,000 lbs. do., from a wrecked vessel, on private terms; 9 hhds. do., at auction, at 7½c; 284 hhds. Havana, at 27c @40c; 392 hhds. Cuba, at 19c @23c; 40 hhds. Yara, at private bargain; and 154 cases Seed Leaf at 7c @15c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales transpired of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41c.@41½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ruled dull and heavy, the engagements having been limited for all ports, at rates indicating a tendency favorable to shippers. The *America's* mails did not reach the City time enough to influence the day's operations,—which were kept in check by their absence.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO (Manuf's).....132 Wilnam-st, rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp & Manf..22 Warren-st

American Perfumery.

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Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

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Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st

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From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6½ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

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Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....127 Fulton-st

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....126 Chambers-st

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....108 and 108 Fulton-st

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CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

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Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

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Stearine & Marvin Manufacturers of

RICH & CO'S Salamander Safes. Wilcox' Patent. Rich's Improvement Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK".....Depot 146 Water-st

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☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

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SADDLERY WAREHOUSE—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A fine stock of saddlery, with tools and fixtures pertaining to the business for sale The stand is central, and one of the best in the City or this section of country, having been occupied by the business for twenty years. The proprietor has carried on successfully as large, if not a larger retail trade than any other house in the City, and is only given up in consequence of ill health. Any person having from two to seven thousand dollars to invest in the business, will find this a rare opportunity for getting into a profitable trade For particulars address Box No. 1,119 Post-Office, Louisville, Ky Reference—HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st., New-York.

$1,500—A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE—With lease of the store, worth double the above amount, including the gas, store fixtures and good will of the business, which is well established and will yield a profit of $18 00 if properly attended to. Another business requires the immediate attention of the owner or he would not take so small a sum. Address box No. 706 New-York Post-Office

BOOKS TO TAKE FOR SALE.—The subscribers being Executors of a retiring at the West, offer on terms which cannot fail to suit any person wishing to embark in the book, stationery and fancy goods business, their carefully selected stock fixtures and the lease of the well-known bookstore located for nine years at No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For terms apply to the proprietors,

SMITH & LORD,
No 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The printing office No. 25 Spruce-st., containing presses, type, and every convenience for carrying on a profitable business Many advantages are offered to any one desirous of embarking in the business. Apply on the premises

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VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—No. 200 6th av.—The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr. HAN KINTON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them. N. B.—Theory explained to students

WIRE ROPE—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from 1 inch diameter upwards for hoisting cars, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three double dwelling houses with lots adjoining on the corner of Clinton and Gates sts; Brooklyn; the situation is unsurpassed, with gardens and stable attached. The house is all new, and is now and complete with gas, 2 cisterns, &c. Price low, and terms to suit purchaser. Parties can see the premises any day by applying on the premises, No. 1 Gates-pl., or by applying to JAMES M. SMITH, No. 1 Gates-pl., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Two story frame house with lot 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, situated on the north side of Clinton and Gates sts., Brooklyn, with stable and carriage house attached. The house is in good repair, and is now occupied by a tenant who will remain if purchased. Price $2,500. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES M. SMITH, No. 1 Gates-pl., Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of HERMAN LUDEWIG, No. 4 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated, [illegible] Westchester County, [illegible] from the Harlem Railroad Depot, within [illegible] minutes' walk of the Depot, and [illegible] from the City. The house is new, and contains [illegible] rooms, with all the modern conveniences. The grounds are laid out in the most tasteful manner, and contain about [illegible] acres of land, with a large variety of fruit trees in full bearing. Apply to H. MARTINDALE, No. 15 [illegible]

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—[illegible] [illegible] Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office on nor of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Park-av. near Oxford-st.—Two handsome three story frame houses at sacrifice, the owner being about to return to Europe Inquire of A. B. CLARK, No 10 Wall st., N.Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—First class three-story and basement brick house, handsomely furnished, and pleasantly located in Bloomingdale-st., Hoboken. Five minutes' walk from the ferry Rent $600 per annum. Address or inquire of LEAVITT, WADSWORTH & CO., No 168 Pearl-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Complete with all the modern improvements and richly furnished, being situated in the upper part of the City, near a public square; is a desirable residence. Address F., at this office

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—From 1st of Sept., three minutes walk from Vanderbilt's Landing Staten Island Apply at No. 43 Exchange place.

TO BAKERS—TO LET—A fine store and bakery on Broadway, near 32d-st., to let or lease low. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 35th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At low rates, by Mr GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos 27 and 29 Canal st., near Broadway. Just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st

STORE TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—22 by 60 feet Rent low. Apply at No 52 Montgomery-st

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Eldridge sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st and 1st av. Rents very moderate Apply at No 212 Pearl st. THOMAS M

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction,
SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,
comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch. Also,
THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,
including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for a residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
and will be sold on the ground.
TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually
W. B. OGDEN. } Trustees
M. D. OGDEN. } Chicago Land
D. ELSON. } Company
Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. H. FLEETWOOD, No 12 Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, No 47 State-st., Boston
CHICAGO, Aug 15, 1855.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF A LARGE INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR LIQUORS, to be delivered from the United States bonded warehouses.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Aug 18, at 11 o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st, a very superior collection of wines, brandies, clarets, &c, &c, being the balance of an invoice from one of our first importers, among which will be found St. Julien and Chateau Margaux clarets, very fine old Cognac brandies, both pale and dark, of 1848 vintage; Haut Sauterne and other choice wines; club-house gin Schiedam Schnapps, Mumm's and other celebrated champagnes, warranted genuine; Curacoa, Maraschino and Absynthe cordials; olive oil, cider and French wine vinegar, &c, &c. Also, a lot of German cologne together with 75 000 genuine imported Havana cigars, of various brands—all of which are to be sold only in the original packages as imported and will be delivered from the United States bonded warehouse. The above offers unusual inducements to the trade and private consumers. Sale peremptory, and every article in the catalogue warranted as represented. Samples ready for examination early on morning of sale.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co }
NEW YORK, July 28, 1855 }
THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz:
Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & J. L. Schuyler
One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B Dana
Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.
The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly
J. K. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—This DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 13 Maiden lane will be sold an extensive and varied stock of fine rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut and enamelled furniture consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, covered with rich brocatelle and with hair and chair cloth; mahogany sofas and tête a tête, marble top centre and side tables, oak and walnut extension do., one rosewood and one mahogany piano-forte, fine iron safe, pier mirrors, dressing stands, sets of chairs, rockers and easy chairs, bookcases, etagères, gilt frame mirrors, corner and pool tables, ladies' work do, hall hat do., rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, large hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, marble tops and washings; dining sideboards, sofas, settees, wardrobes, extension tables, workstands, marble-top tables and dressing bureaus, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
DINING SALOON AND FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 90 West-st, corner Carmine, beds, bedding, kitchen utensils, cooking ranges, chairs, tables, crockery, knives, forks, spoons, bar fixtures, oyster bar brandies, liquors, cigars, water and gas pipes.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Broad st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No 4 Wall-st
NEW-YORK, Aug 14 1855
A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS Co., }
NEW-YORK Aug 4, 1855 }
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, D UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., }
No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty st., NEW-YORK, Aug 14 }
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE BOSTON CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY, due on the 15th instant will be paid by J. A UNDERWOOD & SON, No 22 Exchange-place.
GEO. MINOT, Treasurer

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6 octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial
ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, (84 Nicholas Hotel.)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS.

ONE SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE PIANO AND GOLD WATCH—Both articles cost the owner and worth $400, at which price they will be exchanged for any description of building materials, timber, brick, sash, blinds, &c, building hardware, &c. Apply to F. MILLER & CO., Real Estate, Brick and Property Exchange, No. 196 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have in consequence of the extension of Canal-st removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st, near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale or retail, by S T GORDON, No 297 Broadway. It is now generally acknowledged that the pianos manufactured by Hallet, Davis & Co. are unrivaled in America, if in the world, for brilliancy or purity of tone.

BARGAINS.—One Hallet, Davis & Co's 7-octave Piano, nearly new, cost $300, for $150, one Gilbert, $150 $125 and $100 each; one Chickering, $125; Melodeons at $35, $40 and $50, all in perfect order. Pianos and Melodeons to rent at low prices. Harmoniums and reed Organ for churches.
S T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

A 7-OCTAVE JACOB CHICKERING PIANO—New, round corners, for $250; second-hand Chickering for $130, good; one for $120; one for $60; and one for $21. New Pianos from five different factories Prices defy competition. T. S BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS, PIANOS.—Two sing-toned 7-octave pianos, built on the Boston style and fully warranted, with all modern improvements, for sale cheap on liberal terms, at No 165 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., rear building.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 395 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½, 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PRESERVE YOUR OWN FRUITS—By LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN—It is the only positively self-sealing air-tight can ever invented, requiring no wax, solder or cement. Acknowledged by all who use them the neatest, safest and most convenient can in use. They are easily sealed and opened, and never fail to preserve peaches, pears, apples, quinces, berries, green peas, corn, &c., in a perfectly fresh state. Directions for putting up all kinds of fruits and vegetables will accompany the cans. Agents wanted.
BROWNELL & CO., 640 Pearl-st., near Broadway

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855:

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report			$2,650,059 43
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.			
For Premiums and Policies		$180,411 46	
Interest	$122 731 58		
Less included in last statement	77,797 04	44,934 46	
			225,345 92
Total			$3 175,405 38
DISBURSEMENTS			
Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising		$12 738 96	
Paid Commissions		6,678 91	
Paid State and City Taxes		1,221 98	
Paid Claims by death and additions to same		31,921 38	
Paid surrendered policies and dividends		6 856 29	
Paid reduction of premiums		668 52	
Paid annuities		984 17	
			81,069 21
Total assets			$3 094,336 14
ASSETS.			
Cash on hand and in Bank			$11,980 91
Bonds and Mortgages			2,893,634 99
Fire Insurance account			364 84
Premium account, (quarters not due)			86 080 43
Bills receivable			3,378 62
Deposited for Taxes			4,776 38
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid)			33 642 18
Due from Agents			66 077 82
Total			$3 094,336 14
Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage			$175,211 45
Losses by Death, not due			$38 000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855			$21 599 683 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855			$23 206,943 34
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855			8,195
Total number running 1st Aug. 1855			3,358
Of which 7 319 are for Life.			
Of which 866 are for 7 years.			
Of which 34 are for 1 year.			
Of which 139 are for irregular periods.			
Total			8,355
Increase in amount at Risk			$647,260 00
Increase in amount of Policies			163
Average amount insured for each Policy of increase			$3 725 52

F. S. WINSTON, President.
I ABBATT Secretary.
I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.
C. GILL, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.
Fred'k S. Winston, Millard Fillmore, David Hoadley, Wm. V. Brady, Henry A. Smythe, Robert H. McCurdy, John V. L. Pruyn, William Betts, Isaac G. Pearson, William Moore, John H Swift, Eugene Dutilh, Richard Patrick, Joseph Blunt, Nathaniel Hayden, Jonathan Miller, Abrahm Bininger, John P. Yelverton, John Wadsworth, Wm. J. Booker, Sam'l B. Cornell, Sam'l E. Sprulls, John M. Bowne, Hamilton Black, Alfred Edwards, Lucius Robinson, Samuel D. Babcock, Rod'k G Moulton, Chas. J. Stedman, Cephas H. Norton, John P Treadwell, Ezra Weslie, William H Popham, Lycurgus Edgerton, W Smith Brown, George R. Clark.
FREDERICK S WINSTON, President.
CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS

Wm. Pitt Palmer,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lemuel Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Fearnall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. H. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S Sonrez,
Asa. H. Ward,	Robt B. Minturn,	Jon'a Thorne

WM PITT PALMER, President.
ANDREW J SMITH, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Office, No 13 Wall street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

Jacob Sessin,	Wm. E Dorsey,	Thomas Hartland,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor
Jeremiah O Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J Cass
Cram. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. S Himbert,	Jr.,	David S Holmes
George Read,	James B. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos 9 Wall-st. and 288 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Manoletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK,
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M	Wednesday, Aug. 15, 5 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 6 A. M	Thursday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 7 A. M	Friday, Aug. 17, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 11 A. M	Saturday, Aug. 18, 11 A. M.
Do for Passeng only, 3 P. M	Do for Passeng only, 5 P. M
Sunday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M	Sunday, Aug. 19, 11 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M	Monday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 26, 6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 30, 4 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 6 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 4 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 1, 7 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Do for Passeng only, 3 P. M.	Do for Passeng only, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M	Sunday, Sept. 2, 12 M

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Sqaan Line of Stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CRYSTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows.

Leaves New-York	Leaves Ocean Port
Thursday....Aug. 16, 4 P. M	Thursday....Aug. 16, 7½ A. M.
Friday.....Aug. 17, 5 P. M	Friday.....Aug. 17, 7½ A. M.
Saturday....Aug. 18, 11½ A. M.	Saturday....Aug. 18, 5 P. M.
Sunday.....Aug. 19, 8½ A. M.	Saturday....Aug. 18, 5 P. M.
Monday.....Aug. 20, 12 M.	Monday.....Aug. 20, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday....Aug. 21, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday....Aug. 21, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday Aug. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday Aug. 22, 8 A. M.
Thursday....Aug. 23, 2 P. M.	Thursday....Aug. 23, 8 A. M.
Friday.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Friday.....Aug. 24, 10 A. M.

Stages for squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—The new and elegant steamer Thomas Hartland, Capt. Pettit, leaves Peck Slip for Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Connac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents

On and after July 26 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. JOHN T. JARVIS, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9 45; Port Jefferson, 12 M, and Northport at 2 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No 205 South st, or of E P & C N. BELLOWS, No. 362 Water st, New-York.

FARE TWENTY FIVE CENTS.—GREAT CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—The large and commodious double engine steamer WILLIAM GAGE, capable of accommodating some 2 000 persons, will run in connection with the steamer ISLETON, from the foot of CLIFTON will be the same as heretofore; leaving the foot of Harrison st., N R stopping at Amos-at. each way; on TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, and every morning thereafter while the meeting continues, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 8 o'clock P. M., stopping at all the intermediate landings. Due notice will be given on the camp ground of the hour of her departure, on the day of the closing up of the camp. It is particularly requested that all baggage and tent arrangements be out by 6 A. M.
SAMUEL S. ROSS, FEELEY P. BROWN
H. P. SMITH, A. D PRATT,
H. DE BAIZES

GRAND EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The splendid steamer WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. J. O PHILLIPS, will make a Grand Excursion around Staten Island, on SUNDAY, Aug. 19, 1855, leaving as follows: Foot of 8th-st, E. R at 8 o'clock; Williamsburg, at 8½ o'clock; foot of Broome-st., E. R, at 8½ o'clock; foot of Amos-st, N R, at 8½ o'clock; foot of Spring st., N. R at 9 o'clock; and per No. 3 at 10½ o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments furnished on board.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT and COLD SPRING—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell, West Point and Cold Spring, touching at Amos-st each way. The favorite steamer THOMAS P. ROSS, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for the above places. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND ARKINGTON—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st at 9½ A M, 12½ and 3½ P M Pier foot Spring-st, 6½ A M 12½ and 3½ P M. Pier 2 North River, 10 A M. Land 4 P M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS on SUNDAY, Aug. 19, 1855.—Fare Fifty Cents. By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS E. R. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of Amos st. at 8 o'clock and Pier No 3 N. R at 9 A M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music in attendance

SEALED PROPOSALS.—Will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Sept 1, at 12 o'clock M, for heating and ventilating the new School House on 12th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No 228 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st By order of the Building Committee
T. R. JACKSON, Architect.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square All articles sold at the lowest factory prices Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order.
JOHN E. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE
WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,
Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London
It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.
Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail Address
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna
TRIESEMAR No. 1. Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age: the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
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TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.
To be had wholesale and retail of Mr H A BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. MOEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature
Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficaciously, never fail to afford relief, and prevent unsuccessful miscarriage.
Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.
Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions.
Each box will be signed by Dr. R G GEISSLER
Sold at Nos 38, 316 386, 525 and 684 Grand-st; 144 and 225 Spring-st; 111 and 722 Houston-st.; 152 and 278 Greenwich st, New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey
All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R G. GEISSLER, No. 1274 Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2 456 New York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

DR MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous system that degree of stimulation which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aperitizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving nutricious substances, and thereby gives rise to pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.
DR MAGNIN.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.
WM. C. CLEMENT, 84 & 86 Nassau-st, & C & K. R
WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE.....$100 to $150
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted.....150 to 250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted.....125 to 175
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES FOR TRAINING HORSES.....100 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS.....125 to 250
EIGHT DAY WATCHES.....125 to 175
LADIES' ENAMELLED WATCHES.....38 to 100
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.....55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES.....100 to 175
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat.....60
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SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jewelled.....30
SILVER LEPINES.....13 to 20
JEWELRY.....8
EAR RINGS.....$1 50 to $25 00
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BRACELETS.....5 00 to 50 00
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS.....per set 2 00 to 20 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses.....3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS.....10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS.....10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS.....8 00 to 85 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS.....6 00 to 75 00
GOLD PENCILS.....1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS.....3 50 to 25 00
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.....1 50 to 18 00
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Jewelry of every description.
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DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS.....$15 00 to $1500 00
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&c, &c, &c.
SILVER WARE.
SILVER TEA SPOONS.....per set $5 00 to $8 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS.....per set 12 00 to 15 00
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SILVER TABLE FORKS.....per set 15 00 to 28 00
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Silver Wedding Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c, &c.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
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JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted, from.....$150 to $220
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We have as many as 30 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select of the most celebrated makers.
The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.
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FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from.....$10 to $25
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ROMAN MOSAIC PINS from.....3 to 20
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from.....8 to 12
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All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention.
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The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
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VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
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DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE.—On and after WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1855, Sundays excepted, for ALBANY AND TROY, leaving Depot, corner of White and Centre-street.
Mail Train at 7 30 A M stopping at Williams' Bridge and Mail Stations north. Passengers for Lebanon Springs taking this train, arrive at Lebanon at 5 P. M.
Way Express, 3 P M.—Stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and stations north, connecting at Chatham Four-Corners with Western Railroad Express Train, arriving at Albany at 10:15 P. M
FROM CITY HALL STATION
Millerton, at 8 P M, stopping at all stations
Croton Falls, at 10 A. M, stopping at all stations.
Croton Falls, at 4 P. M, stopping at all stations above Fordham.
White Plains, at 3 35 and 6:15 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and stations north.
Williams' Bridge at 7, 9:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:30, 5:45, 8 and 11 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations
FROM TWENTY SIXTH STREET STATION.
Williams' Bridge at 9 A. M; White Plains at 11:40 A. M.
Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo and other places West and North of Albany at the Company's office, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., and 4th-av. and 26th st.
RETURNING TO NEW-YORK.
Mail train leaving East Albany at 5:30 A. M. and Chatham Four-Corners at 8 15 A. M.
On the arrival of Mail Train, leaving Pittsfield at 6:30 P. M. stopping at all mail stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 1 40 P M
Express train leaves Albany at 11 A. M., and Chatham Four Corners at 4 P M.
Passengers from Lebanon Springs leaving Canaan at 1:54 P. M. connect with this train, stopping on signal at all stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 6:55 P. M.
6:30 A. M from Millerton, stopping at all stations above Fordham, arriving at New-York 10.15 A M
6:20 A. M from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations, arriving at New-York at 9 A. M
4:20 P M from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations north of Fordham.
5 A. M and 2:30 and 6:16 P. M., from White Plains, stopping at all stations
From Williams' Bridge, at 6:40, 8:30, and 10:10 A. M: 1:15, 5, 5:15 7 15 and 9:30 P M, stopping at all stations
Passengers by the 10:10 A. M. from Williams' Bridge, and the 2 30 P M from White Plains, will be landed in New-York at the 26th st. Station only
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Trains will leave for Croton Falls, and all way stations, at 8:30 A M and 5 P M. Returning, leave from Croton Falls at 7 A. M., stopping at all stations, and 4 30 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham.
For Williams' Bridge and all way stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, leave Williams' Bridge at 11 A M and 6:45 P M. All stations.
Freight for Albany received daily, until 5 P M., at the Depot, corner of Centre and White streets, New-York
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AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND POLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefountains, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—M

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Resignation of President Pierce—Fire in the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

[redacted] statements in the Northern papers that the President intends visiting Canada are untrue, though it is quite probable invitations have been extended to him to do so.

Dr. PETER PARKER, long a missionary at Canton and late Secretary of Legation, accepts the appointment as Commissioner to China, and will soon return thither.

The War Department came very near being destroyed by fire this afternoon, in consequence of some loose papers carelessly left, becoming ignited. The flames were suppressed, however, without material damage, but intense alarm was felt for awhile among the west end officials.

Appointment of Minister to China.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

The Union of this morning announces the appointment by the President of Dr. PARKER, as Commissioner to China. The Doctor has accepted.

The War Department has received authentic intelligence in regard to the cholera at Fort Riley. Major WOOD and ARMISTEAD were not dead, but their wives were. Two of Major WOOD's children had also died. The death of Major ODDEN is confirmed. A number of the troops had died.

Rumored Duel at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

Information was lodged at the Police-Office late last night that a duel had been arranged between Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. BUTLER, his late opponent, and that they had come here for the purpose of consummating the arrangement. The parties were accordingly arrested this morning and put under bonds of five thousand dollars each not to fight in this District or leave it for the purpose of fighting elsewhere.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

At Portsmouth yesterday there were twelve deaths from the fever, and fifteen new cases.

Midshipman WALTER JONES, in command of the *Pocahontas*, and five seamen were down with it. The crew of the *Pennsylvania* have been taken to Craney Island by the *St. Lawrence*, for better protection.

Private letters from Norfolk represent the disease increasing there.

Five deaths and three new cases of fever are reported as occurring in Richmond yesterday. All the parties were originally from Gosport.

The contributions in this city for the relief of the sufferers amount to $5,000. Provisions are purchased and sent down daily by the boats.

Relief for the Sufferers by Yellow Fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 17.

The Committee of Relief of this city have sent $2000 to the Howard Association of Norfolk for the relief of those that are suffering in that city, and $1000 more to the Portsmouth Association.

Dr. W. H. FREEMAN from the West Indies has volunteered his services to aid the sick, and will start immediately for Norfolk.

Arrival of J. B. Gough at Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

JOHN B. GOUGH, who came a passenger in the *Hermion*, met with a cordial salutation to-day, from a Temperance Committee and from numerous individuals. He left this afternoon for his home in Boylston.

Hon. FRANKLIN DEXTER, President of the Whig State Convention last year, who was present and made a non-committal speech at the fusion meeting yesterday, comes out in a published letter to-day opposing the fusion movement on the ground that the meeting exhibited too much of the Free-Soil and Abolition element.

Loss of a New-York Ship.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

The ship *Senlac*, for New-York, struck, May 26, on a sunken reef off Anabaloo Point, West Coast of Sumatra, and sunk the next day in seven fathoms of water. She had a full cargo of pepper, of which three thousand piculs were saved. Officers and crew all saved.

The ship *Senlac* was owned in Salem. Her cargo of pepper was also owned there. She was coming to New-York. The vessel and cargo are insured in this city.

Know-Nothing Movements at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 17.

The Know-Nothing State Council, which met here on Monday night, have abolished the Catholic test, and decided to admit any native-born citizen into the Order, who will previously renounce all civil and ecclesiastical allegiance to any foreign potentate. They also declared opposition to any infringement upon the existing rights of naturalized citizens.

Navigation of the Ohio—Breadstuffs Moving Eastward.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Aug. 17.

The river here is now five feet, but will probably rise higher in consequence of the heavy rains of last night.

Flour is beginning to move Eastward, and consequently is in active demand throughout the West. The effect of the fine condition of the milling streams will soon be felt in the increased delivery of flour Eastward.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 17.

The deaths from yellow fever at Norfolk for the last two days, according to the official report, were twelve.

Departure of the Asia from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 17.

The R. M. steamship *Asia* arrived here from Boston at 9 o'clock last night, and sailed again at 2½ for Liverpool.

NEW-YORK CITY.

EPIDEMICS.

Relief for the Poor Sufferers by the Yellow Fever Visitation at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.—Public Meeting.

At a meeting held at No. 18 Insurance Buildings, on Friday, Aug. 17, for the adoption of measures for the relief of the poor sufferers by the yellow fever visitation at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., R. PERIT, Esq., was called to the Chair, and E. MERIAM, Esq., appointed Secretary.

A delegation from the Committee from the Corn Exchange, accompanied by the Chairman of their meeting, were introduced by GORN D. JONES, Esq., who stated that a meeting had been held by that body yesterday, for the purpose of raising money to aid the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and they had already commenced their labors, and are desirous of cooperating with this meeting in the contemplated measures of relief.

Whereupon, on motion of ROBERT GRACIE, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by this meeting to cooperate with the Committee appointed by the Corn Exchange for the purpose of obtaining funds for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The following named persons were nominated and appointed on said Committee:

Joseph B. Collins, Philander Hanford, Joseph Lawrence, E. W. Tiers, B. F. Dawson, Stewart Brown, Richard Bell, Robert B. Minturn, Lyman Denison, Robert Gracie, Oliver Slate, George P. Putnam, Thomas G. Pike, Edwin Hoyt, S. T. Nicoll, W. E. Dodge, B. Sherman, C. Talbot Oliphant, Henry O. Bowen; Adam Norrie, Robert C. Goodhue, John L. Aspinwall, Seth Grover, jr., George Briggs, Samuel Willets, Samuel Knox, Thomas McElrath, J. S. Bennett, Benjamin H Field, Caleb O Halsted, H. M. Smythe, George Collins, R. J. Jaffray, Wm. Whitlock.

Resolved, That said Committee be notified of their appointment, and that they be requested to meet at No. 18 Insurance Buildings, on Saturday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That said Committee have power to add to their number.

On motion of SOLOMON TOWNSEND, Esq., it was

Resolved, That WM. H. MACY, Esq., be appointed Treasurer.

Persons wishing to aid the poor sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth, are requested to send their donations to the Treasurer, W. H. MACY, Esq., President of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, No. 45 William-street.

On motion of MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

P. PERIT, Chairman.

E. MERIAM, Secretary.

Relief for the Suffering Virginians.

The members of the Distributing Committee appointed at the meeting of Merchants, in the Corn Exchange, on Thursday, have, as we are informed, received, and forwarded yesterday, $2,500 for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Virginia. This prompt aid will be followed up with further and more liberal contributions, which the Committee think most advisable to send on to the unfortunate Virginians, as fast as they reach the Committee's hands. Thus New-York, through its merchants, exhibits its ever active and generous benevolence.

☞ A meeting of citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, without distinction of party, was held on Thursday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Republican Ward Club. We learn it is contemplated to hold a meeting the first week in September of the citizens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, opposed to the Nebraska outrage, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Republican Convention to be held at Syracuse.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests for drunkenness continues up to the standard, although it is a noticeable fact that in but few cases is the same individual brought before the Judiciary. So far the Liquor law is found to work as a preventive of this special criminality. As far as we can learn twenty-three parties, male and female, only of the entire number of those arrested have been retaken into custody. During yesterday the following arrests were made:

At the Tombs, before Alderman Baird	7
At the Jefferson Market, before Justice Davidson	10
At the Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	11
At the Fourth District, before Justice Bogart	3
Total	31

Culpable Conduct on the Harlem Railroad.

Several fatal accidents have occurred within the past week or two on the Harlem Railroad, which seem to call for some investigation on the part of the proper authorities. One of the cases to which our attention has been directed, is that of a stranger, who, while walking on the track and endeavoring to get out of the way of an up-train of the New-Haven road, was caught by the locomotive of a down train of the Harlem road, opposite South Melrose, and had one of his feet cut off. He was conveyed as far as the station at Mott Haven, and left there at 11 o'clock without proper surgical attendance until 3 o'clock P. M., when he was removed to the New-York City Hospital, where he died a few days afterwards. Had the injured man been conveyed at once to the Hospital and the lacerated limb promptly amputated, there is no doubt but his life would have been saved. The deceased informed a German woman at the time of the accident that his name was ADOLPH STRAINBRAGER; that he kept a grocery store in Wheeling, Ohio, where he had a wife and three children.

On Wednesday evening last Mr. EDWARD FOOTE, a gentleman who has been delivering some lectures in various places in Westchester County, lost his life under similar circumstances and within about a hundred yards of the spot where the previous accident took place. Mr. F. was on the up-track, and in stepping out of the way of a New-Haven train, he was tripped up by the cow-catcher of the Croton Falls train opposite the house of Mr. RAY, Melrose, and carried almost to Mott Haven before the train was stopped, when he was found with one foot on the steam-chest of the locomotive and life extinct or nearly so. A third accident of like character also occurred on this road about ten days ago, but the particulars of which are not ascertained.

Coroner's Investigations.

SUPPOSED DROWNED.

Coroner WILHELM yesterday morning held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, apparently of the age of about 45 years, who was found floating in the water at pier foot of East Sixth-street. No marks of violence were discoverable upon the body, other than such as might have been caused by being in the water so long a time, as is supposed, from four to six week. Verdict—"Death by some causes unknown to the Jury—supposed by drowning." Deceased was about five feet six inches in height, had long thin hair—so little being left on the head that the color was not discernible, had no whiskers, wore a green cloth vest, blue pants with suspenders, coarse linen shirt, and new boots. In his pocket was forty cents in change and a brass door-key. His vest had on buttons of transparent brown.

A CHILD DROWNED.

An inquest was held by Coroner WILHELM yesterday upon the body of a boy of the name of AUGUST LIEDEN, who came to his death from drowning, he having fallen over the side of a canal boat, now lying at her dock at the foot of Hammond-street. Deceased was running around the deck, when, missing his foothold, he fell into the water. Verdict—"Death by drowning."

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, apparently a German, which was found floating in the river, off the Battery. The body was entirely naked when it was discovered by the police of the First District. The supposition was, that he was drowned while bathing likely a few days since. Verdict accordingly.

Accident.

At the fire in Thirty-second-street, on Wednesday evening, near the Eighth-avenue, a boy, the only son of a widow lady, being awakened suddenly, in his fright sprang from the chamber window of one of the burning houses, breaking his leg, and otherwise seriously injuring him. He was taken up insensible and carried to a neighbor's, when the fractured limb was adjusted by Dr. J. W. RANNEY, who chanced to be in the vicinity at the time. It is thought that the boy may recover.

That Mammoth Tree Again

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I promised a few days since to lay before the public evidences of the genuineness of that Mammoth Tree which you did not "spare."

Upon application, Mr. ADAMS, of ADAMS & Co.'s Express, with that true spirit of liberality which has ever distinguished him, kindly gave me a certificate which I think will convince even your *skeptical reporter* that the Mammoth Tree, now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, is precisely what it is claimed to be, the *largest* tree in the world.

I trust your sense of justice will prompt you to lay the subjoined statement of Mr. ADAMS before the public.

Respectfully, yours, GEO. L. TRASK.

This is to certify that I, ALVIN ADAMS, of the firm of ADAMS & Co.'s Express, resident of the city of Boston, did on or about the 8th day of June, 1853, visit the grove of mammoth trees in Calaveras County, California.

I also certify that I at that time saw trees of immense size, one of which was over 90 feet in diameter.

At the time I visited said grove, Messrs. GANN & THAYER were engaged in taking the bark from one called the Mother of the Forest, the largest in the grove, measuring thirty-one (31) feet in diameter, for the purpose of exhibiting it in the Atlantic States, and to the best of my knowledge and belief the one now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace in the City of New York, is the same identical tree which I then saw the bark of which I know to have been removed.

Given under my hand and seal this 15th day of August, 1855. ALVIN ADAMS.

Witness—CHARLES HASKELL.

[Advertisement.]

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, Friday, Aug. 17.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of this date, you announce the fact of my being held to bail for an *alleged* libel against STEPHEN KNOWLTON, Esq. Such is the case, and I have not Mr. KNOWLTON to thank for not having the pleasure of sleeping, for one night at least, within the walls of a prison—the officer serving the papers stating that the party was very desirous they should be served the evening previous, at an hour when it would have been too late to give bail.

To the residents of this vicinity no explanation is necessary—Mr. KNOWLTON's motives being, as I believe, fully known and fully appreciated. To those unacquainted with the circumstances, it may be proper to say, that the *alleged* libel consists in my stating by affidavit and otherwise, that STEPHEN KNOWLTON, Esq., subscribed $560 towards the erection of the Clinton-avenue Church, and had refused to pay the same, which, at the proper time, will be established.

Yours, truly, SMITH J. EASTMAN.

[Advertisement.]

QUINCES, PEACHES, TOMATOES—Or any other fruit may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of Ludlow's Patent Self-sealing Can.

This is the only positively self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement. They are acknowledged by all who see them the neatest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tin-ware, No. 60 Beekman-street, corner of Gold, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MISS PARDOE'S NEW NOVELS!
THE CONFESSIONS OF A PRETTY WOMAN,
AND
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
This day published by
Price 50 cents. W. P. FETREDGE & CO.

[Advertisement.]

THE CRY IS STILL WE COME—The Merits of ROBBINS'S Pure Soda Water and Cream Syrups having been freely discussed, and judgment rendered according to facts and fancy, that his Cream Syrups are superior to all imitations conjointly, he is still endeavoring to improve them, and finds it as difficult a task as to gild refined gold, or paint the lily; therefore, he will be prepared always to dispose of 5,000 glasses daily, and as many more as required, of the richest and most refreshing drink. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-street, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

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☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

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AMBROTYPES.—The finest pictures in the world are now made beautifully by the subscriber in Jersey City. I am authorized to say by the owners of the patent that there are no Ambrotypes taken in the City of New York. A reward of ten dollars will be paid to any person who will bring me an Ambrotype made and sold in New-York City, with evidence to that effect.

WM. A. TOMLINSON.

[Advertisement.]

MISS PARDOE'S NEW NOVELS!
THE CONFESSIONS OF A PRETTY WOMAN,
AND
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
This day published by
Price 50 cents. W. P. FETREDGE & CO.

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 374 BROADWAY.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Patent Self-Cleaning Furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

MISS PARDOE'S NEW NOVELS!
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[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE—HASKIN'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any kind of a bedstead in less than two minutes.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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THE CONFESSIONS OF A PRETTY WOMAN,
AND
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
This day published by
Price 50 cents. W. P. FETREDGE & CO.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 63 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The finest family medicines in the world, and are recommended to all who suffer from diseases of the Liver and Stomach, as they never fail to cure these diseases. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, AN ELECTRIFIED OILY FLUID,
WHICH IS INHALED AND APPLIED.
It is not taken.
Olive Tar cures diseases of the
THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, AND SKIN,
Price 50 cents a bottle.
Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway,
and at the Company's Depot, Nos. 22 and 24 New-st.

[Advertisement.]

ALL AUGE SUFFERERS and
ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE to
EVERY PART OF THE WORLD
SHOULD READ THE ADVERTISEMENT of
RHODE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which is
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"O'Neal the Great" to-night, with Mr. J. R. SCOTT as *O'Brien*. A new comic pantomime, by Mons. SCHMIDT and Mlle. THERESE, called "The Magic Barrel," and a favorite farce. This theatre is carrying everything by storm—houses crowded every night. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—We invite particular attention to several new styles of Gas Fixtures from French artists, just out for the Fall trade. Call at our great Depot, No. 578 Broadway. ARCHER WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS, and the public generally, are requested to read advertisement headed, "Economical Facts for the People."

NEW-JERSEY.

City of Hudson.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Hudson, on Thursday evening, Mr. HORACE M. SMITH was chosen for School Superintendent. The resignation of Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, as City Clerk, was accepted, and THOMAS HARRISON was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. WATSON resigned because of the pressure of his professional business. A tavern license was also granted at the same session of the Board in GUSTAVUS VISCHER. The Street Commissioner and Committee on Streets were authorized to make a grade map of the city. Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was authorized to be organized, a petition to that effect having been presented.

Hoboken—The Late Outrage.

In the case of the outrageous assault made upon a young woman in the Elysian Fields on Tuesday last by a party of three young men, an examination will be had on Monday, at 10 o'clock, before Justice BERNARD. JOHN P. SHERIDAN, of New-York, one of the accused parties in the outrage, is in jail awaiting this examination. His companions escaped, and have not been taken. The young girl is also in jail, having been detained to secure her presence as a witness.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, by Rev. Heman Bangs JAMES A. CORNELIUS to ELIZABETH H., youngest daughter of the late Robert Thompson, all of this City.

In Newton, Mass., on Wednesday, the 15th inst. by Rev. Mr. Furber, WILLIAM R. WATERS, of Sacramento City, Cala., to MARY C. ADAMS, of Newtonville, only daughter of Josiah Adams, of this City.

In Ercelyra, Thursday, Aug 16, by Rev. J. L. Hodge, EDWARD PRESTON to MARY H STUART.

At Oxham, Mass., Aug. 8 by Rev. James Kimball, SANFORD B. KELLOGG, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss MARIA LOUISA, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Rochester, on the 15th inst. by Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, JOHN ROTHWELL, of New Jersey, to CHARLOTTE, daughter of James H. [redacted]

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, Aug 17, of cholera infantum, HENRY H. [redacted] aged 1 year, 9 months and 17 days, youngest son of William and Mary Ann Osborne.

In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 17, of a lingering illness, SARAH FRANCES, only daughter of William and Mary Ann Osborne, aged 22 years, 2 months and 16 days, and granddaughter of the late George Truman, of New York.

Her uncles James T. Bache, William Palen, and Wallace Trimmer, the friends of the family, and the members of Wallack's Company, as also those of the Murdock Dramatic Association, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further invitation, from No. 121 Elm-st., on Sunday, the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 17, in the 58th year of her age, JANE F., wife of John Hagadorn, daughter of the late Moses Coddington.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 81 Madison-st., this afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Rhinebeck Cemetery for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Friday Aug. 17, Mrs. MARY, relict of the late John Evens, in the 66th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Edward Jones, No. 411 Myrtle av., on Sunday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Aug. 17, JAMES P. HUNTINGDON, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 13, in McDougal st. MARGARET BOYCE aged 9 months. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Friday morning, Aug. 17, JOHN HENRY, infant son of John H. and Theodosia Boynton.

In Jersey City, 17th inst., VIRGINIA, only daughter of William and Virginia Clarke, aged 2 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their residence in Grand-st. Jersey City.

At Hackensack, N. J., on the 16th inst., KATE HYATT, youngest daughter of Abijah and Ellen E. Smith, aged 16 years and 8 days.

At Belvidere, 11th Aug. 9, after a few days illness of dysentery, Rev. E. T. BALL, late of Rockinghamg, N. Y.

In Syracuse, suddenly, on the morning of the 16th inst., from convulsions, attended with congestion of the brain, CLARA E., wife of Dr. A. WESTCOTT, aged 36 years.

In this City, on Thursday morning Aug 16, after a short illness, PETER EMBURY, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 West 37th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, without further invitation. The funeral services will take place at Trinity Chapel, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

By the death of this aged and venerable man, New-York has lost one of her oldest and most estimable citizens. Retaining his faculties to a remarkable degree, he loved to relate his experiences of the past; and few, if any are remaining, who remember so much of the infancy of our City as did he. Possessing eminently those sterling virtues which characterized our early inhabitants, of strict integrity, unflinching rectitude, and benevolence, and most tender and benevolent heart, he has passed through a long, useful and blameless life, revered and beloved by a wide circle of relatives and friends, and has died full of years and honor, surrounded by his children like the patriarch of old, and leaving to his descendants an example which they may be proud to emulate, and a memory that will long be graven in the hearts of all who knew him. Of him most truly can be said, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 16, Mrs SUSANNAH MEEKS, relict of the late Edward Meeks.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Mount Prospect.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, at 11 o'clock, ANNA J. BARDEN, eldest daughter of Samuel and Anna Barden, aged 16 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the father, No. 12 Ransom-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... Aug 17

$3,000 U S 6s '96 coup.	93 1/2	90	N Y Cen. R R.	opg.	103
5,000 Indiana State 5s	86	19	do	opg.	103½
8 100 Virginia 6s	90	200	do	b30.	103
8,000 New-York 6s '41	91	200	do	s60	103
7 000 Erie Bonds '75	81	955	do	s3	103½
1,000 do	b30	91	do	opg	103½
14,000 Hud R R M Bs	83	100	do	opg	103
14,000 do	b30	77	750 Erie Railroad	s3	23½
2,000 N Y. Cen. R R. Bs	94	100	do	s30	24
17,000 do	93	50	do	b10	23½
26,000 N. Y. Cen. Rs	b60	104	300 do	b60	23½
1,000 do	s3	103½	10 N. H & Hart. R. R.		123
11,000 do	s3	104	200 Harlem R. R.	b30	18½
1,000 T. H. A. & M. Bs		94½	100 do		20
4 000 L. E. & St. L. Bs		80	200 do	b30	20
8 Bank State N. Y.		102	50 New-Jersey Railroad		126
27 Fel & Hud. Ca Co	b3	133	200 Reading Railroad		98½
100 Canton Co.	b60	28½	100 do	b30	98½
100 do	b60	28½	100 do	b3	98½
200 do	b60	28½	100 do	s3	98½
500 Nicaragua Transit Co.		90	200 do	s30	98
200 do	b60	90	240 do	b60	98
50 do	b30	90½	200 do	b30	98
300 do	s3	90	100 do	s3	98
50 do	s30	100	100 do	b3	97½
100 Gardiner Gold Mine		1	100 do	c	98
100 Cumb. Coal Co	s15	26	100 do	b3	97½
200 do	s30	29½	200 Hudson River R. R	b30	41
100 do	c	29½	50 do	c	41
150 do	c	29	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60	101½
100 do	b60	29½	50 do		101
150 do	b60	29½	100 Ill Central R. R		97½
100 do	b60	29½	100 do	b30	97½
150 do	s30	29½	311 Clev & Pittsburg R.		74½
500 do	s60	29½	250 Clev & Toledo R.	b60	92
500 do	b30	29½	100 do	s3	91½
400 do	s3	29½	5 Chi & Rock Island R.		98½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 California 7s, '70	87½	80	Panama Railroad		108
2,000 N Y Cen. R R Bs.	92½	100	Erie Railroad		62½
60,000 Erie Bs. of '75	s12m	88	150	do	b60 53
2,000 do		91½	6	do	53½
50 Nicar. Trans Co.		20½	100	do	s10 52½
250 do	b60	20½	50	do	52½
1000 Cumber. Coal Co.	s30	26½	500 Reading Railroad	s3	98½
150 do	b10	29½	300	do	s3	98½
100 N. Y Cen. R R.	s10	103	200	do	s3	98½
200 do	opg.	103½	300	do		98½
55 Cleve & Tol. R R.		91½	100	do	s60	98½
50 do		91½	200	do		98½

FRIDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The *America's* mails reached this City this afternoon, from Boston. We find little that is novel in them. The advices from England speak of more stringency in the Money market, arising from the outward movement of gold, and the payment of the first installment of the new French Loan, but as these drains were abating, there was a prospect of renewed ease. The circumstance of the British Government having moved for and obtained authority to raise $35,000,000 in Exchequer bills or Bonds, produced no noticeable effect upon the market, as it was understood chiefly as a mere measure of precaution during the prorogation of Parliament. Though private capitalists in London had slightly advanced their rates for call loans, the Bank of England retained their old quotation. The Bank's latest return showed a further decrease in the specie department of £1,293,800, as compared with the next preceding return. The week's import of treasure had been moderate, chiefly from the United States and the West Indies, and as there was a falling off in the exports, a portion of the receipts, it was thought, would reach the Bank. The latest accounts from Paris say that the closing quotation for the French Three per Cents, was 67f. 30c. for both money and account. The comparative margin of profit on the new loan was a fraction over 4 per cent. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. remained at 95f., and to those who had taken this description of stock the profit was 5f. 54c.

The English Board of Trade returns for the month ending June 30, had been published, from which it appeared that the total declared value of the month's exports, this year, of British and Irish produce and manufactures, was $40,842,975, against $43,336,866 the corresponding month last year. This result was regarded as indicating a satisfactory state of affairs. We have not been able to secure anything more about the foreign trade in American securities, than was contained in the telegraphic summary of the steamer's news. The mail advices from the English manufacturing districts are of a rather encouraging tenor. The harvest accounts from most parts of the United Kingdom, though somewhat conflicting, are, on the whole, favorable. The Liverpool market reports present nothing really new.

Our Stock Market to-day had fewer characteristics of strength. The variety and quantity of Stocks sold at either meeting of the Board were not so large, while in prices there was a slight leaning favorable to purchasers. This arose from no actual pressure of securities on the market, but from a temporary lull in the demand, especially from parties seeking to make permanent investments in good dividend-paying Stocks. The absence of the *America's* mails had likewise some influence in checking the upward movement in the business. A sale of $3,000 United States sixes of 1868 (coupons) was made at 107½. There was not much done in State Stocks, which varied little in price. In Railway Bonds the transactions were moderate. New-York Central Bonds rose to 92½, and the Seven ℔ Cent. Bonds of the same Company to 104 b3; but Erie Bonds of 1875 declined a trifle. $60,000 of these were disposed of during the late session of the Board at 88, S, 12 months. The closing regular price thereof was 91½. Hudson River Third Mortgages were in demand, but at weaker rates. Railway shares displayed less animation. New-York Central shares left off at 103½. As we intimated a few days ago, the Central Company have agreed to postpone the introduction of the new transfer arrangement, till the 1st proximo, and have thereby, we understand, satisfied the desires of the Board of Brokers. Erie shares fluctuated a little to-day, but closed languidly. It is authoritatively asserted that the report in circulation for some days past, to the effect that negotiations have been re-opened between the Erie and Central Roads with a view to reestablish fixed and remunerative rates, has no further basis than that may be found in the efforts of parties friendly to both roads, to bring about a good understanding between them. Reading shares were pretty active, but a fraction lower. Hudson River and Harlem were quiet and depressed. Illinois Central and Michigan Central drooped a shade, with a light business. Cleveland and Toledo were heavy and closed at 91½. There was not much movement in the light fancies. Cumberland Coal receded to 28½, b10; Nicaragua Transit left off at 20½, b60. The general market closed feebly.

Money is accumulating in the market, in the absence of anything like an active inquiry for it. The strongest inducements held out to responsible borrowers, fail to tempt these to enter into engagements, which they deem unwarranted by their circumstances. There is insufficient activity both in the stock and general markets, to require the employment of much more means than operators themselves possess. Demand loans rule easy at 5@6 per cent., and discounts at 6@7 per cent. Nothing of moment has been done, to-day, in foreign exchanges. Old rates are still nominally current. No steamer leaves this port to-morrow for Europe. The *Baltic* will be the earliest outward-bound packet, sailing hence on next Wednesday for Liverpool. The regular Sub-Treasury balance, this afternoon, was $3,769,187,—the day's receipts having been $142,112; and the payments, $221,274.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $2,118,041, against $3,020,858, the corresponding week last year. As we previously observed, the bulk of the current entries of Dry Goods at the Custom-House are for consumption direct, an inconsiderable amount only being warehoused. The case was somewhat different twelve months since. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDR'N.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	2 903	$640,187	56	$38 886	447	$131,180
Man. of Cotton	1,457	851,586	91	12,173	181	31,696
Man. of Silk....	894	377,614	25	15,760	498	87,896
Man. of Flax....	933	213,798	9	2,300	44	10,310
Miscellaneous.	190	165,143	30	5,641	26	13,287
Total	1,354	$3,447,352	230	$87,660	1,304	$274,377
		87,660				2,041,364
Total entered....		$3,115 012	Total marketed.			$2,315,741

The Dry Goods house, whose suspension we referred to in our last, was that of CLARK, LIBBY & Co., the nominal business successors of CARLETON & Co., whose failure occurred a year or two ago. CLARK, LIBBY & Co. were doing only a very moderate business, and their suspension will not disturb the soundness of any of their creditors to the slightest extent. The impression is that the final settlement of the accounts of the closed up establishment will be satisfactory to all the interested parties.

Counterfeit five dollar notes of the Ocean Bank of this City, extremely well calculated to deceive, are in circulation in this City. They may be detected by noticing the figure "5" on the left hand upper end. In the genuine notes there are three faint lines drawn around the shading of the figure. On the spurious only one. The scroll work at the extreme of the end piece strikes the border of the counterfeit, while there is some space between them in the genuine.

We have received the following statement of the earnings, &c., of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for six months, ending June 30:

Earnings	$592,695 14
Expenses operating road	250,484 57
Net earnings for 6 months	$342,210 57

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Death of Abbott Lawrence.

BOSTON, SUNDAY, Aug. 19.

The Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE died at 11 o'clock, this morning.

The merchants of this city will probably meet on Monday noon, for the purpose of paying the customary marks of respect to the memory of the dead.

The time of burial has not been definitely fixed, but it will probably occur on Wednesday next. The interment will take place at Mount Auburn, in the lot where repose the remains of his children and of his brothers, WILLIAM and AMOS.

On the post mortem examination of the remains, it was found that not only the liver, but the stomach, kidneys, and part of the intestines were greatly diseased. Dr. CLARKE, on the part of the examining surgeons, will prefer a statement in detail.

Mutiny on Shipboard—A Villainous Transaction.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, Aug. 19.

This morning, while the brig *Abby Thaxter*, Capt. WISWELL, bound for Lisbon, was preparing to sail with a pilot on board, the crew attempted a mutiny, but were subdued by the officers and are now in irons. Their reasons for mutinying are not known. The brig is at anchor in the lower bay, awaiting assistance from the revenue cutter *Washington*, which has been sent for and is momentarily expected.

The Gutta Percha telegraph wire sunk under the river at the Highlands and belonging to the New-York and Sandy Hook Telegraph Company, was badly hacked and cut, and several hundred feet of it stolen a few nights since by some unknown scoundrels. Temporary repairs have been made, so that the line is now again in working order.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The Southern mail is late as due is received.

The deaths from yellow fever at Portsmouth now average eight a day, in a population of 2,000 persons.

The official report at Norfolk shows nine deaths from the fever on the 16th inst.

The accounts of the fever, from Norfolk, are very interesting. Thirty new cases were reported on Thursday. Capt. BARRON's daughter is dead.

Contributions in aid of the sufferers are coming in from all quarters. The fund raised in this city now amounts to over $6,000.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 19.

At Norfolk the fever is slightly abating, but at Portsmouth it is reported to be more violent than ever.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The fever here is low at about a stand. The deaths in the Hospital for the past week were 138, and the number of cases cured 132.

The Cotton Crop in Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 17.

A letter from Natchez, Miss., states that the Cotton crop was suffering from rot and rust in that region, and that the prospects are 15 to 20 per cent. worse than they were two weeks ago.

Sentence of Death against a Murderer.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 17.

MICHAEL CAVANAGH was yesterday convicted at Martinsburg of the murder of Mr. COOPER, at Lyons Falls, in May last. He was sentenced by Judge ALLEN to be hung on the 5th October.

Republican Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug 19.

Owing to a slim attendance at the meeting of the Republican Association last night, the officers were not elected. The names of its members have not yet been made public.

Rioting among the Philadelphia Firemen.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 19.

A sanguinary riot occurred here on Saturday night between the New-Market and Mount Vernon fire companies. Three of the rioters were shot, two of whom are not expected to live.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The deaths in this city for the past week have been one hundred and nine, of which sixty-two were those of children under five years of age.

Alabama Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The majority for WINSTON, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Alabama, is about 11,000.

FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.

I received this morning letters from Kansas. The Legislature is progressing with business. A multitude of local bills and acts of incorporation have been enacted. Important measures have also been adopted. There is an act to regulate contracts and promises, and a homestead bill by which 160 acres of land outside of town, and $1,300 worth of town lots, together with wearing apparel and implements, are protected from executions. This is a very important act, and, in my opinion, a very excellent one. Some provision ought to be made for women and children. Another important measure is "An act to punish offences against slave property." It provides that raising an insurrection among slaves shall be punished with death; writing or speaking in such manner as to excite rebellion or insurrection of slaves is punished with death; decoying away slaves is punished with death, or life imprisonment, at the option of the Jury; and assisting to decoy slaves is punished with death, or ten years' imprisonment at hard labor, as the Jury may determine.

Another important act is the bill to regulate elections. It provides that "any free white male citizen of the United States, and any free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise over the age of 21 years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory, and who shall have paid a territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices." One day's actual residence is sufficient. This continues the contest between the people of Missouri and the aid societies. When any vote is challenged the officers are required to administer an oath to the party proposing to vote to support the Constitution of the United States, the Kansas Nebraska Act and the Fugitive Slave law. This is a total exclusion of all who are opposed to the Territorial bill and the Fugitive Slave law—in other words of nearly all the Northern emigrants.

A joint resolution has been passed providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners "to confer with the Delaware tribe of Indians in Kansas, associated with their Agent, concerning a new treaty with them, and their admission to citizenship." This is designed to put an end to the difficulties engendered by attempts to occupy the Delaware reservation. The state of feeling in the Territory remains very much the same. There is an implacable hostility existing between the Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery parties, and this must continue until the State is admitted into the Union, with or without a Slave Constitution.

Yours, &c., L.

Signor VERDI has been in London, with a view of arranging for the production of his "Les Vêpres" at the Royal Italian Opera next season, and for the publication of its music.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO 1099. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 20 1855 PRICE TWO CENTS.

Commencement at Williams College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

The efforts of competitors for the prize in declamation, delivered on Tuesday evening, were of very fair average merit. Three competitors are elected annually from each of the three lower classes.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER's address before the Adelphic Union, followed the declamation. An immense audience had assembled from many miles around, probably attracted by the fame of the orator, rather than by interest in the productions of the Undergraduates. The address having been already delivered at Harvard during the last commencement, would not be new to your readers. The subject was "Mirthfulness," and of course, there was no lack of mirth-creating matter in the discourse.

Commencement Day dawned auspiciously, and everybody seemed in fine spirits. Here, Commencement is a Gala Day for the country round about, and the time when people of all sizes, sexes and degrees of social position, turn out and parade the ordinarily quiet streets in their very best Sunday clothes.

At 9 o'clock a procession of Graduates and Undergraduates was formed, headed by the Corporation and Faculty, with DODWORTH's Band, fifteen performers. The exercises of the day were opened with prayer by the President. Then followed the final performances of the graduating class, interspersed with enlivening strains of music.

The Latin Salutatory was delivered by E. L. LINCOLN, of Plainfield, Mass. The Classical Oration by S. F. WOODIN, Green River, N. Y.

"Earnest Men" was the title of the next oration, delivered by JOHN FOOT, Geneva, N. Y.

"True Progress" was truthfully and forcibly charecterized by STEPHEN E. SEYMOUR, Granville.

Then followed "Luxury; its proper uses and limit," by H. J. ACKER, Catskill, N. Y.

"Mormonism" was denounced by D. DEWEY, of Williamstown.

"Resistence to Nature" was discoursed upon by EDWARD J. HOOKER, of South Hadley. "Resistance to Nature is an old sin, covering itself in a thousand forms. It raised its serpent head in Eden, and has been breeding its kind ever since. This parasite has been rooted in our mind till it has become a part of our very being. The Utilitarian, by his very name, acknowledges the sin. The rigid righteous publicly professes it as a virtue."

"Berkshire" received large encomium from C. E. FITCH, of Syracuse, N. Y.

"Bubbles" followed from ABRAHAM LANSING, Albany.

"True Religion essential to the Highest Civilization," by GEO. A. MILLER, Lyme, Conn.

"Our Filial Relation to England" was considered by PHINEAS W. HITCHCOCK, of New-Lebanon, N. Y. He brought to view in an earnest and forcible manner the ties which bind our interests inseparably to those of England, and forbid us to sympathize with Russia in the present struggle.

Our Country was then proved to be the Moulding Agent of the World, by DAVID C. SCUDDER, Boston.

"American Literature—Its characteristics and their causes," was a most able performance, by GEO. T. WASHBURN, of Lenox.

"Mummy Life," by J. J. INGALLS, of Haverhill, followed. The orator was particularly hard against "mummies" among students and professors. His thoughts were just, and expressed with much eloquence and humor.

H. W. SEYMOUR, of Brockport, N. Y., discoursed on "Work," W. A. LAURENCE, of Stanhope, N. J., on "Cosmopolitism."

The Philosophical Oration was an able effort. Subject, "Foot prints of the Creator," by JAMES ORTON, Lisle, N. Y.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened with an oration on the "Money King," by CYRUS A. SNOW, of Coleraine. He did not consider riches the root of all evil.

The delights of the "Quiet Man" were eloquently portrayed by W. P. PRENTICE, of Albany.

"Scotland's Martyr Days" were the theme of T. M. NIVEN, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

WILLIAM R DOWNER, of Planfield, N. J., delivered himself of some very sensible ideas on the "Political Position of the American Pulpit."

The Metaphysical Oration was delivered by W. W. ADAMS, of Chicago, Ill. His subject was "Limitations and Certainty of Human Knowledge." He spoke of the sphere of human knowledge, and of its accuracy. The metaphysician's labors were often jeered at, but were really sublime and indispensable to a true manhood. The speaker showed a thorough mastery of his subject.

H. A. EDSON delivered at once a eulogy and a lament upon Forests. He deplored the vandal spirit of the age which destroys the ornaments of the Forest for mercenary purposes.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., of New-York City, endeavored to interest the audience in some commonplace remarks on the "Dungeons of the Revolution." The performance was up to the average of rural Fourth of July literature.

The most spicy and original speech of the day was then delivered by D. T. HOLMES, of Waukegan, Ill. He drew some graphic sketches of College characters, not only amusing but truthful. Snobs of every description were cut to the quick.

The Ethical Oration was given by S. B. FORBES, of Ashland. Assuming that man has a conscience, that it is impelling and retributive if not discriminative, the Speaker dwelt upon its Retributive Power, exhibiting its nature, and urging its necessity to man as a rational being.

B. Y. AVERELL, Chicago, Ill., delivered an able Oration on Originality of Thought, its Nature and Value.

W. R. DIMMOCK, of Boston, spoke of the importance of Esthetic culture in a course of education. His style of composition and delivery were generally admired.

The Master's orations were to be delivered by J. S. BATCHELDER, of Needham, and E. W. FRENCH, of Palmyra, N. Y. The first orater did not appear. We regret having been unable to hear the latter, as his effort was highly spoken of.

The Valedictory was then delivered in very creditable style, by CHARLES MARSH, of Springfield.

A number of the speakers appointed were excused from various causes.

Diplomas were then conferred upon fifty-one members of the graduating class, and '56 stepped with exultation into the place of '55, and the Freshmen rejoiced that their trials were over.

F. F.

MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.—H. J. Acker, W. W. Adams, J Adriance, B. Y. Averell, A. Chandler, W. F Cooke, D. Dewey, W. R Dimmock, C. M. Dodd, W. R. Downer, H. A. Edson, W. Edwards, Jr., C. E Fitch, J. Foot, S. B. Forbes, J. P. Heirs, J. G. Hamner, F. W. Hitchcock, D. J. Holmes, E Hooker, W. S B Hopkins, D. Hubbard, J. J. Ingalls, E. P. Ingersoll, C. Jemison, J O. Knowlson, A. Lansing, W. A. Lawrence, E. L. Lincoln, C Marsh, C. McClellan, J. McKee, G A. Miller, P. Miller, Jr., G. L. Montague, W. A. Nettleton, T. M. Niven, Jr., J. Orton, W. P. Prentice, T J Allen, J. Richards, J. Savary, D. C. Scudder, H W Seymour, S. E Seymour, S. F. Shaw, G. E. Sibley, C. A. Snow, S. A. Tinker, G. T Washburn, S F. Woodin—Total, 51.

HARVEST REPORTS.

From Pugsley & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. 23 Nassau street.

TEXAS

CASS COUNTY, July 22.—Crops are generally good. Corn and wheat matured. Prospects good for an average crop of cotton. None of our past year's crops are shipped, or sold, nor can money be realized upon any kind of produce, owing to the want of navigation hence to New-Orleans.

INDIANA.

MIAMI COUNTY, Aug. 13.—As far as I have been able to learn, crops of all kinds are far more than an average in this and adjoining counties. The wheat is now taken care of, and it is safe to say, there is more than an average yield, of more than ordinarily good wheat; it has grown some in the shock, but not enough to injure it. Oats were never better. Grass unusually good. Potatoes very promising. Corn, with a favorable season, will at least be good. Very little barley or rye cultivated in this part of the State; not enough, at any rate, to give it any commercial importance whatever.

LOUISIANA.

SABIN COUNTY, July 25.—In this parish we only raise two articles that are deemed staple, viz: corn and cotton.

The corn crop is the best we have had for ten years. Cotton, up to this time, is very promising, but may yet be cut off by worms or drouth.

ILLINOIS.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY, Aug. 10.—The wheat crop has turned out well, better than was expected. Other grains look well. Prospects favorable generally for farmers.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, Aug. 12.—Our crops are fine. Wheat is made, oats and potatoes are nearly made, and one or two rains more will make corn. We have no fears of an over-crop. The chinck bug is doing injury to some extent in some places. On the whole prospects were never better.

WHITE COUNTY, Aug. 12.—We have an abundant yield of every description of produce this season, and unless farmers should meet with some unforeseen misfortune, times and money will be easy the coming Winter.

CLAY COUNTY, July 18.—Crops promise to be abundant throughout this entire section. The countenances of our farmers and merchants are lighting up, business is becoming active, and we will shortly recover our usual healthy condition in money matters.

NEW-YORK.

LIVINGSTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, Aug. 17.—It is a common remark throughout this region, that there never has been a harvest so bountiful as the present. For some days anxiety was at its height, in relation to the rye crop, which is always a very important staple here, and much more than usual had been sown. Although this crop has suffered some injury, I think it is not depreciated five per cent. The growth of oats was so luxuriant that they were badly lodged; but the farmers are well satisfied to take the extra time required to gather them. There is no potato rot reported here. It has been rather too wet for corn this season, but there will still be more than an average yield. Buckwheat looks well. Almost everything here is favorable to the prosperity of the farmer.

ANGELICA, ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Aug. 15.—This County is not a large grain growing one. Wheat is double the usual quantity. Oats, grass, potatoes and corn, all at present bid fair for a more than usual crop. There is every appearance of an abundant harvest. Farmers' faces, therefore, look bright and cheerful, and the merchants feel buoyant.

OPPENHEIM, FULTON COUNTY, Aug 15.—More wheat was sown in this vicinity last Fall than for ten years previous; it looks excellent and is a fine crop. Oats are good. Grass is better than for years past. Corn is poor.

CHATEAUGAY, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Aug. 15.—All kinds of grain promise an abundant harvest; nothing better for fifteen years past.

MICHIGAN.

BATTLE CREEK, CALHOUN COUNTY, July 24.—We are in the midst of harvest. The fly has injured wheat very much; it is estimated at about half a crop. The weather is very unfavorable just now. Wheat will soon grow, if there is not a change in the weather. All other crops bid fair to be abundant.

MICHIGAN.

INGHAM COUNTY, Aug. 15.—The yield of wheat in this region is greater than ever before; last Fall every farmer put in his last acre. Oats are a heavy yield. Potatoes and corn were put back by the cold of May and June, but are doing well now. We are troubled very little with poor money or broken banks here.

MISSISSIPPI.

HINDS, MADISON AND RANKIN COUNTIES, Aug. 10.—Up to 20th July this whole section suffered much from drouth, and great fears were entertained of the failure of our crops. Since then we have generally had good rains, and our corn and cotton greatly improved. The corn crop will probably be sufficient for the coming year. Cotton will be short, unless frost holds off very late.

Apples—Potatoes—Peaches—Tomatoes.

On Saturday evening, as usual, we strolled through the markets, partly to learn how fare the fruit, vegetable and root crops in this unnatural weather, and partly to amuse ourselves in seeing what was to set some six hundred thousand jawbones in motion at a Sunday dinner—we'll not be precise as to the number, till we learn whether the census men did their whole duty; and, besides, we do not know how many of the entire population do not chew their food for want of grinders lost or yet ungrown; nor can we estimate how many will be without a Sunday dinner, though in these potato times the latter number ought to be in the neighborhood of 0. But omitting our sage reflections upon the inaccuracy of census reports; upon the number of babes, old people, and imprudent middle-aged who are toothless; and upon the proportion of the dinnerless—all questions of interest no doubt—let us attend to the fruits and vegetables.

Apples ripe, half ripe and not ripe at all, small as chestnuts, and larger than two fists, August sweets and those bitter as persimmons or sour as oil of vitriol, those labelled for baking, for stewing, for pies and for eating, and those not worth a label—all these and more we found in great abundance, in carts, bags, baskets and barrels, for sale by the piece, pint, quart, half peck, peck, bushel, or cart-load; and at prices just one-half of those current Saturday week. We learn that this staple fruit is everywhere plentiful, and time to gather being given, they will come into market till we cry enough.

Potatoes are as abundant as apples, only more so. The dreaded "rot" is fast extending over Long Island, and farmers are rushing them into market as fast as possible, to get them out of harm's way. On some days last week dozens of loads came up to York and went back again—for want of buyers. Just now Paddy is in clover. The Maine Law is of no account, for the next luxury to whisky *is* plenty. But though reports from Long Island are bad, after diligent inquiry we heard of only slight appearances of the rot elsewhere. New-Jersey potatoes are large, of extra quality, and turn out almost a "peck to the hill." From the large surface planted, and the forwardness of the crop, the prospect is that there will be no stint of potatoes at low prices, let the rot do its worst. If speculators will buy up the crop in advance, at 62½ cents and 75 cents per bushel, as report says they are doing, let them have them, provided they will "bind the bargain" with a fair consideration in cash down.

Peaches peaches were—well we did not find any. We saw any quantity of baskets full of what went by the name of peaches, but they did not look like peaches, did not taste like them. The fact is, this year, so far, "peaches is (not) peaches," and from what we see and hear they will not be. Those small, round, stone-hard or else rotten, sour things, sold as peaches, have yet none of the genuine flavor which lingering memory or longing anticipation tell us of. Delaware, little in territory but formerly great in the peach line, is losing her sweet fame. True, she has "made an effort" this year, but all the fruit she has yet sent us is not worth mentioning, except for the price it brings—ten to fifteen shillings a basket, and small baskets at that. And New-Jersey "rareripes" and "Morris whites" are literally nowhere, we fear. There are in market thousands and tens of thousands of baskets of New-Jersey "clingstones," at one, to five shillings the basket, which is ten, to two shillings more than they are worth to the consumer, since from their *value* must be deducted first cost, paregoric and other colic and cholera medicines, with physicians' prescriptions, to say nothing of expenses for shrouds, coffins and graves for those eating them too lavishly.

Tomatoes are better, more abundant, and cheaper than we remember to have seen them before at this season. Great baskets of very fine "love apples"—as our first crop was called—are offered at 37½ cents, 25 cents, 18¾ cents, and so downward to your own figure, if you will only empty the baskets that the owner may carry them home to put potatoes in.

Nearly all kinds of vegetables were never so abundant, and at prices just high enough to pay for bringing them to market and yield the producer a return equivalent to that of ordinary years, when high prices were obtained for the lesser quantity grown upon the same surface.

Amusements.

The event of the week will be the reception of M'lle RACHEL, who is expected to arrive here on Wednesday next. A steamboat excursion down the Bay to meet the *Pacific*, is arranged. It will start from Whitehall on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and cruise pleasantly about the Hook until the steamer gets in sight. There the passengers will exult and shout furious cheers of welcome.

At NIBLO's the Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe will repeat their performance of "Cinderella," Mr. BURTON plays on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, the latter being for his benefit, and the last night of his appearance up town.

Mr. HACKETT appears to-night at the Metropolitan Theatre, in his admirable character of *Falstaff*. Mr. HACKETT has been induced by a number of admirers to perform a round of his most famous characters previous to his departure for Europe. Thousands of our theatre goers will be delighted at the news.

At the Broadway the GABRIEL RAVEL troupe are doing an immense business. They bring out a new piece to-night in four tableaux called "Satanita."

At the Chinese Room, SMITH's Tour of Europe is still the unfailing attraction.

CHRISTY & WOOD's Minstrels, at No. 472 Broadway, have an excellent programme to-night.

Miss FANNY OSBORN, of Wallack's Theatre, died of consumption on Friday last. The contemplated benefit to which we directed attention in Saturday's paper, did not, in consequence, come off.

The Academy of Music will open about the 15th September; Wallack's Theatre on the 10th; and Burton's, about the same time.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

The four farewell performances of Mlle. RACHEL in London have created a *furore*. The London *Times* has the following on the subject:

No one would have imagined from the crowded state of St. James' Theatre last night that we had reached the end of July, and that all London was, consequently, going "out of town." The presence of the great *tragédienne*, Mlle. RACHEL, on the boards where she had so often delighted the English public, seemed to set aside all notion of early or late as to season, and such was the thronging in pit, boxes, and gallery that one was tempted to fancy that the train of loaded cabs that had passed through the streets during the whole of the morning was rather some optical delusion than a series of vehicles actually diminishing the population of the metropolis. There is no doubt that the higher class of London playgoers heartily rejoices that Mlle. RACHEL, on her way to a remote country, where she will make the bold experiment whether Cousin Jonathan will relish an unmusical drama, not acted in his own language, has remembered that London lies on the route from Paris to Liverpool, and has resolved to favor her old admirers with a soiree of four performances. Thanks to her genius, "Les Horaces," "Phèdre," and "Andromaque," only celebrated here for more than two generations from the fact that every educated Englishman was supposed to know them by name, and equally expected to have abstained from their perusal, are now as much the property of London as of Paris. A century ago, in the days of the "Distressed Mother," the case was different. We need not now especially analyze Mademoiselle RACHEL's interpretation of *Camille* in "Les Horaces," for it is the character which, though it does not begin to develop itself till the play approaches its termination, is more than any other identified in the English memory with the image of the transcendent actress. Who is not familiar with the eloquent by-play which accompanies the narrative of her lover's death, and is abruptly broken off by the fall into the chair, so startling in its effect, so classical in the *pose* which it produces? Who has forgotten the long soliloquy in which *Camille* accurately pens over the long chain of her vicissitudes, and so changes her voice as she reaches the several stages of hope and disappointment that each line might, at her dictation, be distinguished with the name of some distinct passion. Who, above all, has ever dismissed from his mind for any length of time the wonderful attack upon the victorious brother, the curse on Rome, and the change of the ideal being into a very termagant, but a termagant of the most appalling kind, whose rage assumes the appearance of prophesy? We have only to say that all these fine imaginings were last night exhibited by Mademoiselle RACHEL in all their force, and raised the same amount of admiring astonishment as ever. At the bursts of passion there was the applauding thunder; for the more subtle touches there was the low, approving murmur, which is, perhaps, even more indicative of intellectual gratification. Every manifestation was made that could satisfy the feelings of an artist. The tragedy was preceded by a new comedy from the pen of M. DE PREMARAY, which is entitled "Les droits de l'homme," but which is intended to prove that the authority of a husband over his own *ménage* is a very nominal sort of affair. It shows three members of Mademoiselle RACHEL's family all at once, namely, the substantial and coquettish Mademoiselle SARAH FELIX, as one of those "Jeunes Venuves" who successfully manage the affairs of their female friends in so many French plays; the more sentimental Mademoiselle LIA FELIX (who is "the very image" of her sister) as one of those wives, who, familiar who just don't go wrong; and Mademoiselle DINAH FELIX as a very smart little ingenue. What other merit it possesses we do not detect for the motive and dialogue are extravagant, and the result is dull.

ARRESTED ON THE STAGE.—The rehearsal at the Lowell Museum was suddenly interrupted on Monday forenoon by the appearance upon the stage of Chief of Police CLEMENCE HARLIN P. CRANE, of Lowell, and a woman named EMMA BLACKSTONE, to whom CRANE was married in Manchester on the 4th of July last, were arrested while rehearsing—CRANE charged with adultery, having been previously married to Miss OWEN, of Boston. His first wife was divorced from him at the last session of the Supreme Court, but this did not, in the letter of the law, give him liberty to marry again.

Miss ELOISE BRIDGE, the young and popular actress, is on her way to St. Louis, where she is to play an engagement. She will also appear in Louisville, Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Columbus, where she opens the new theatre. Miss BRIDGE is winning an enviable reputation in the West. We are informed that she is to play at Buffalo on the 29th of October.

Mr. and Mrs. EDDY are engaged for the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo, and will appear there shortly.

Mr JAMES BENNETT has been playing at the Theatre Royal, Montreal. He took a benefit on Friday, playing "Hamlet."

FRANCOIS RAVEL and troupe are still drawing large houses at Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. JOHN ELLSLER, the lessee of the Cleveland Theatre, had his benefit on Saturday last, the last night of the season.

Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD's engagement at the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, terminated on Saturday.

Mr JOHN BROUGHAM is playing at the Chicago theatre.

Mr DAVENPORT and Miss VINING were at the Albany Theatre last week, drawing good houses.

Mr J. D. GRACE and Mrs. COLEMAN POPE have been playing at Columbus, Ohio.

The BUCKLEY's are doing famously in Burlesque Opera at the Howard Athenæum.

Mrs. FARREN is playing at the Boston Museum.

Military Encampment at Kingston.

The encampment of the Second Division, New-York State Militia, under the command of Major-General AARON WARD, commences at Kingston this day, and will continue until Saturday. The Division consists of the 5th Brigade, under the command of General DURYEA, the 7th Brigade under the command of General SCRUGHAM, and the 8th Brigade under the command of General SAMPSON. It is supposed that at least 2,500 men will be under arms, beside such troops as may be present as invited guests.

The first day will be devoted mostly to the arrangement of the camp. On Tuesday Governor CLARK, the Commander in-Chief, and his Staff, will visit the encampment.

On Wednesday, at such hour as his Excellency may direct, there will be a Grand Review of the entire division, at which it is understood that Lieutenant General WINFIELD SCOTT will be present as the guest of Major-General WARD. This is the first occasion on which the old veteran has appeared in public since his promotion.

On Tuesday evening there is to be a ball in the grand tent, given by the officers of the division.

The celebrated Burgess Corps of the city of Albany have tendered their services and been accepted as a guard of honor to his Excellency, Governor CLARK.

This is the first encampment on so large a scale that has been ordered under the new law, and every effort will be made to give it a successful result.

We copy the "Duties of the Camp," as given in General Orders:

DUTIES OF THE CAMP.

There shall be five daily roll calls during the encampment. The first immediately after reveille; the second at the morning dress parade; the third immediately before dinner; the fourth at the evening parade or retreat, and the fifth immediately after tattoo. The first, third and fifth will be made on the Company parade; the second at the morning dress-parade, and the fourth at the retreat or evening dress parade. The result at each—excepting those made at the evening and morning parade—will be immediately and promptly reported by the first Sergeant to the Captain, and by the latter, in case of absence without leave, to the Adjutant, for the information of the Colonel. And the result of the first will constitute the foundation of the written morning report of Companies to be handed in to the Adjutant before 8 o'clock A. M., verified by the signature of the first Sergeant and Captain. Immediately thereafter the Adjutant will deliver all the morning reports for the Regiment to the Brigade Major, to be embodied in one report for the Brigade, and to be delivered by him to the Division Inspector by 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the Division Inspector will furnish copies of all division orders for the day, to be read at the morning or evening parades of the several regiments.

At dawn of day a signal or call will be made for the music to repair to their respective regimental parades, and at five minutes after the call, the whole will commence the reveille, when both officers and men will rise. As soon as the music ceases, the First Sergeant will call the roll in front of the tents—each company being in the habitual order of formation—and as soon as the tents are in order, the horses watered and fed, the Captain or officer in command will instruct their several companies in the school of the soldier and company until half-after 6 o'clock A. M.

At 7 o'clock A. M. the signal for breakfast, or "Peas upon a Trencher," will be sounded.

At 8½ o'clock A. M., a signal will be made for the details of the guard to turn out on their company parades, and at ten minutes after that a second call will be sounded, when the details will be marched first to the respective regimental parades, and thence to the general parades. Each detachment upon reaching the parade will take post on the left of the one preceding it; the Adjutant of the day will accompany the detail from the regiment to which he is attached with the band of the regiment.

At 9 o'clock the troop will be beat and the guard turned off under the direction of the officer of the day, assisted by a division staff officer and Adjutant of the day the parade to be conducted in compliance with the army regulations in every respect.

At 9½ o'clock a signal will be sounded for the troop or regimental morning dress-parade, when the music will assemble on the parade, at which time each company will turn out under arms for inspection by its officers. At 10 minutes after that signal, the Adjutant's call will be given by the assembled musicians, at which each company will be marched to the regiment parade and formed into their respective positions; the field and staff officers will repair at the same time to their respective positions, and the parade will be conducted in every particular in conformity to the Army regulations. Immediately after which the officer in command will instruct their respective Regiments in the School of the Battalion—that is to say: first, in the manner of opening ranks and executing the different firings; secondly, in the different methods of passing from line into column; thirdly, the march in column, and the various other movements in relation to the column; fourthly, the different methods of passing from column into line; and fifthly, the march in line, to front and rear; the march by a flank, forming by file into line; the passage of defiles in retiring; the passage of lines; the changes of front; the column of attack; the dispositions against cavalry and rallying.

At 40 minutes before 12 o'clock A. M., a signal will be sounded by a trumpet for the Light Artillery and Cavalry watering, feeding and dressing horses.

At 1 o'clock P. M., the signal for dinner, "Roast Beef," will be sounded or beat, at which time the third Company roll will be called.

At 3½ o'clock P. M., the same calls will be made for the Regiments to parade at troop beating, and the parade will be formed in the same manner; immediately after which the Brigade lines will be formed, and the Brigadier General, or officer in command, will instruct the Brigade in the evolutions of the line, from that time until 5 o'clock P. M., excepting on days when a Division Inspection or Review is ordered.

At 6½ o'clock a signal will be given for the retreat or regimental evening dress-parade, when the music will assemble on the parade as at the morning parade, and at 10 minutes after that signal the Adjutant's call will be given by the assembled musicians, when the parade will be formed and conducted as at the morning parade.

At 9 o'clock P. M., the signal for tattoo will be sounded, when the music will again assemble on the regimental parade, and after tattoo the roll will be called for the 5th time, after which the men will retire and the lights put out. By order of Major General

JOHN PECK, Aid-de-Camp. AARON WARD.

DEATH OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

Historical Notice of the Lawrence Family.

Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE died at his residence in Boston, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Mr LAWRENCE has long been known throughout the United States, as a noble specimen of an American merchant; as a gentleman of decided ability, great energy of character, lofty sympathies and distinguished generosity. It may not be uninteresting to present an outline of his life, as well as to glance at the origin of a family, which has furnished Boston with three men at least, whose reputation has given weight to its mercantile integrity, and whose lives have exemplified the entire compatibility of frequenting the mart of trade without being corrupted in mind by the possession of great gains. The three brothers, WILLIAM, AMOS and ABBOTT, form a triumvirate, whose deeds challenge at once our admiration and respect, and their possessions, though vast, have not been hidden in napkins, but a liberal proportion has been appropriated to aid in the enlightenment of their fellow-men and to spread the word of God throughout the land. It is well known that the LAWRENCE family is one of the most ancient in the Commonwealth, for the name occurs in the history of Watertown as early as the year 1635; the first of the name came from England with Governor WINTHROP, in 1630. With his family he moved to Groton at an early period of its settlement, for on the 17th of April, 1662, he took the freeman's oath. His name was JOHN LAWRENCE, and his wife ELIZABETH was blessed with eleven children, and from one of them, SAMUEL, the father of ABBOTT, was descended. They were among the early pioneers whose frugal habits and energy contributed so materially to form the men of the revolution. Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE was an officer in the continental army, and at Bunker Hill a musket ball passed through his beaver hat. Subsequently in Rhode Island he served as Adjutant under General SULLIVAN, and only sought the retirement of home when his country required his active services no longer. Of the patriotism of this worthy sire, it is recorded that on the 22d of July, 1779, he obtained a furlough, and returned to Groton to fulfill his contract of marriage with SUSANNA FARKER, with whom he had been acquainted from childhood, and who had been his promised bride. Though the casualties of war, and his necessary absence from home, promised but few bridal comforts, it was the opinion of his betrothed's mother that SUSANNA had better be SAMUEL's widow than his forlorn damsel. With this intent he obtained leave of absence, and while the marriage ceremony was progressing, the alarm bell rang to call in officers and soldiers to their posts at Cambridge, and ere the congratulations of friends had commenced, and the customary festivities been indulged in, the young patriot prompted by his love of country, and acknowledging the claims of a struggling nation upon his individual efforts, took a hasty farewell of his bride, and hurried to Cambridge. Such a man was worthy to be the progenitor of such sons, and most nobly have they reflected credit upon their parent. When the facts of this marriage became known to his Colonel, he granted him another furlough, after which he joined the army, as we have stated, in Rhode Island. Upon his return, he enjoyed the highest honors of the town. He was a friend to education, and was one of the most prominent in founding and supporting the Seminary at Groton, of which he was Trustee for thirty-three years, and the title of which, in 1843, was changed from "Groton" to the "Lawrence Academy," as a testimonial of respect to the father and to the sons, WILLIAM and AMOS, whose munificence have contributed to its perpetuity. In the culture of his children, Mr. LAWRENCE exercised that parental solicitude which encouraged them to persevere; and in these important duties a very dear help-meet was Mrs. LAWRENCE, whose kindness of heart and high moral example is referred to by the late AMOS LAWRENCE in his diary, where he alludes to it in the strongest terms of veneration and love. Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE died on the 8th of November, 1827, and his widow on the 2d of May, 1845, at the advanced ages of seventy-three and eighty nine.

The offspring of SAMUEL and SUSANNA LAWRENCE were six sons and three daughters. ABBOTT was the seventh child, and was born on the 16th of December, 1792, in Groton. His eldest brother, LUTHER, born in 1778, died an accidental death at Lowell, in 1839, terminating a career of great usefulness. One brother, SAMUEL, died in 1798, and in January, 1801, the present Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, the youngest of the family, was born; WILLIAM and AMOS were respectively the seniors of ABBOTT, and their missions of earth closed in 1848 and 1852.

AMOS was the first to leave the paternal roof and seek a wider field of enterprise in Boston, and having served an apprenticeship in the "country store" at Groton, he soon found employment, and in a few months commenced business on his own account. His prosperity was in proportion to his deserts, and to that honesty which was his characteristic during a long life of mercantile prosperity, he was indebted for early success. Having become fairly established, he sent for his brother ABBOTT, then a lad of fifteen, and on the 8th of October, 1808, the latter became his apprentice. Of his entry into the world, Mr. AMOS LAWRENCE in his diary remarks: "In 1808 he came to me as my apprentice, bringing his bundle under his arm, with less than three dollars in his pocket (and this was his fortune;) a first rate business lad he was, but, like other bright lads, needed the careful eye of a senior to guard him from the pitfalls that he was exposed to." The care of an elder brother and his own good sense guided the youthful adventurer free from those vices incidental to a city life, and on the first of January, 1814, the two brothers associated themselves in business under the title of A. & A. LAWRENCE. Mr. AMOS LAWRENCE put in fifty thousand dollars as capital, but scarcely had the partnership commenced when the "Bramble news" came, by which the high price of goods was knocked down. ABBOTT, alarmed at the ruinous prospects, was about dissolving the connection, but the counsels of AMOS prevented his execution of this intention. It was during this year that the military companies of Boston were called upon to do active duty, and actuated by the same spirit which induced his father to make sacrifices for his country's good, ABBOTT became a member of the New-England Guards, and when that corps started for Marblehead to assist in the relief of that town from threatened invasion, the young merchant was among the first to repair to the rendezvous. At Fort Strong, and subsequently when the Guards were stationed at the Charlestown Navy-Yard, he was a willing and efficient soldier in the ranks. GEORGE SULLIVAN, Esq., the second commander of this corps, at a dinner given a few years since by the past and active members of the New-England Guards, stated to the company that he was peculiarly struck with the manners of young LAWRENCE and used often to converse with him, and he thought he saw something in him which would make a man of considerable note. He so told young LAWRENCE, and advised him to devote two hours in every day to study and the cultivation of his mind, predicting for him high honors if he were true to himself. Mr. LAWRENCE, who was present, confirmed the statement, and assured those present that it was the best advice ever given him, and that he rigidly adhered to it, and his success in life had been much advanced by it. "One thing" said Mr. LAW-

...nnect... [illegible] ...that [illegible] ...which [illegible] ...whatever I have undertaken." It was a peculiar trait in the character of Mr. Lawrence, young, to desire the society of ladies and men of cultivation. He avoided the haunts where young men too often waste their leisure hours, and sought in the home circles of his friends that interchange of sentiment which gave a tone to his own mind, and acquired for him that peculiar and pleasing suavity of manners which rendered him one of the most agreeable gentlemen of the day.

The treaty of peace between England and America gave such an impetus to trade that in March, 1815, it was thought desirable for one of the firm to visit England, for the purpose of purchasing goods, and Abbott left in the packet for Liverpool. How attentively he fulfilled his duties, and what taste and skill he evinced in the purchase and forwarding of his merchandise, is best shown by the fact that in ninety days from his departure goods of his selection were sold in Boston.—This was before the days of steam. It was this dispatch of business, this promptness to act, which mainly contributed to form the colossal fortune accumulated by this firm. In a letter alluding to certain principles of business, the late Amos Lawrence once wrote: "The secret of the whole matter was, that we had formed the habit of promptly acting, thus taking the *top of the ride*, instead of the habit of some others was to delay until it had got half ride, thus getting on the flats; while we were all the time prepared for action, and ready to put into any port that promised well." Mr. Lawrence, during this visit to England, went on the continent, and was on the field of Waterloo the day following the battle, and beheld the troops which had been engaged in this important conflict.

Early in life Mr. Lawrence married Katharine Bigelow, eldest daughter of the late Timothy Bigelow, and sister to Hon. John P. Bigelow and Rev. Dr. Andrew Bigelow. Of an energetic disposition, Mrs. L. has proved to the husband whom she now survives one of the best of wives—encouraging him in his duties through life, and rearing with every attention a large and happy family. Her good counsels ever received from Mr. Lawrence that attention which they merited.

The business prosperity of Mr. Lawrence has known, for, slight reverse. He possessed a far-sighted energy which enabled him to see the impending storm, or to gather the coming sunshine. The firm was the leader in those manufacturing enterprises which have raised the cities of Lowell and Lawrence in our midst, and which now constitute the noblest evidences of Northern labor and enterprise. In him many a young merchant has found a true friend in the hour of need, and the unfortunate creditor has been thankful for his leniency and kindness. His aim has been to build up the business of Boston, and to aid those who sought to derive an honest living within its limits. He was a great practical exponent of the principle of "live and let live," and his encouragement of artists and persons of literary talent has been liberal and marked. For many years before he assumed a public position, Mr. Lawrence had been solicited to accept office, and it was only when urged by friends that he consented to sacrifice his own immediate interests and represent Suffolk district in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses, where he displayed those statesmanlike qualities which rendered his counsels sought for on many different occasions by successive administrations. In 1843 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the settlement of the Northeastern boundary, and in the Presidential campaign of 1848 he was made a prominent candidate for the Vice Presidency, which Mr. Fillmore obtained. Gen Taylor, on his elevation to the Presidency, at once offered Mr. Lawrence a seat in his Cabinet, which he declined, only to accept in July, 1849, the post of Minister to the Court of St. James—the highest official appointment held by an American abroad. Well might Mr. Lawrence at this time have looked back upon his career with pride. The old homestead at Groton, the humble store the starting point, and the Court of St. James the goal. Truly did he remark on a recent occasion when addressing the boys of his native village: "Boys, you have everything to encourage you, and it is in your power to become greater, wiser and better men than any who have preceded you. Remember you can accomplish anything that is not impossible. Aim high; cultivate an honorable ambition; strive for usefulness and perseverance." His own successful course through life has been in a great measure the result of this perseverance.

We need not allude to the position attained in England by Mr. Lawrence as a diplomatist and as an American Gentleman. His wealth enabled him to extend a princely welcome to his countrymen, and his services were of importance, especially in the settlement of the fishery question, which threatened at one time very serious difficulty. His popularity was never probably equaled by any representative abroad. On a tour which he made through Ireland, he received the most distinguished marks of respect. His liberal sentiments, his affability and personal appearance made him a favorite to the hearts of the people, and the good opinion was confirmed, when the resources of his mind were developed in conversation. During the great exhibition Mr. Lawrence took much interest in having the American inventions properly regarded, and at the dinner given by Mr. George Peabody to the Americans connected with the great exhibition, he was complimented in the highest terms by those present. It was on this occasion that Mr. L. gave utterance to a sentiment which evinced his sound judgment:

"But, gentlemen," he said, "there are two kinds of labor, *intelligent* and *unintelligent* labor; the former is that which gives character to a nation, and in giving character gives wealth and power also. Hence I say, encourage the education of *all* the people; for, by so doing, you will promote the elevation of character, and give that dignity to the foundation of wealth, which is so justly their due."

Of his interest in the general diffusion of knowledge, Mr. Lawrence had in the Summer of 1847 given a practical demonstration by presenting $50,000 to Harvard College for founding the Lawrence Scientific School. It was this gift which called from his brother Amos the following congratulatory letter:

Wednesday Morning, June 9, 1847.

Dear Brother Abbott: I hardly dare trust myself to speak what I feel, and therefore write a word to say, that I thank God I am spared to this day, to see accomplished by one so near and dear to me, this last, best work ever done by one of our name, which will prove a better title to true nobility than any from the potentates of the world. It is more honorable and more to be coveted than the highest public station in our country, purchased as these honors often are by time-serving. It is impossible to estimate millions the great truth, that our talents and means committed to us for use, and to be accounted for when the Master calls. This magnificent gift is the great thing you will see carried out, if your life is spared; and you may well cherish it as the thing nearest your heart. It enriches your descendants in a way that mere money never can do, and is a better investment than any one you have ever made.

Your affectionate brother, Amos.

To Abbott Lawrence.

Mr. Lawrence returned from Europe in October, 1847, in season to stand by the side of the lamented Webster, at his burial in Marshfield. The public duty for this event prevented those public congratulations which otherwise would have been paid to Mr. Lawrence on his return, but they were only delayed, for in the following November, Hon. Nathaniel Appleton, Hon. William Appleton, Hon. Robert C. Shaw, Messrs. James W. Paige, L. W. Tappan, George B. Blake, and others, tendered to Mr. Lawrence a public

[illegible] ...ere things desired to express [illegible] ...ir opinion of his course at the Commercial Co[illegible]

an...

"The movements in this portion of our commerce have been with great satisfaction, your attention to our increasing commerce. They feel that you have, by the able manner which you have fulfilled your mission, done honor to the profession as a merchant, and to our good city of Boston."

The reply of Mr. Lawrence on this occasion, exhibited his respect for the dead, and his gratitude for the compliment intended, was as follows:

Boston, Nov. 6, 1852

My Dear Sir;—Upon my arrival in Boston last week, I had the honor to receive your communication of the 10th ult., inviting me to meet my fellow citizens at a public dinner, or in such other mode as I might prefer.

I am deeply grateful for the honor you propose to confer upon me, and I cannot adequately express my sense of the value which I place upon the approval by my fellow citizens, of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of my diplomatic mission.

That approval itself amply compensates me for the labors and zeal with which I claim to have represented the Republic at the Court to which I was accredited. I am gratified also that you recognize the earnestness of my endeavors to cultivate feelings of social regard between the people of the United States, and the government and people of the United Kingdom, for those I deem among the most important incidental duties of my high office.

I have mingled freely with various classes of people in Great Britain and Ireland, and have uniformerly been treated with the utmost consideration and kindness. While, however cherishing relations of friendship and mutual good will, with a kindred race, I have constantly sought to maintain the honor and promote the best interest of our own country; and gives the highest gratification to believe that at no former period have our International relations with the parent country been in a more satisfactory condition than at the present time.

Although under ordinary circumstances, it would give me great pleasure to accept your invitation, yet I deem it my duty to decline it, in consequence of the melancholy loss so recently sustained by our city and our common country. A few days subsequent to the date of your letter, the United States were deprived by death of their greatest statesman; and the insignia of mourning which meet our eyes in every direction, justly attest the deep sorrow which pervades all classes of our people, for the national bereavement.

At such a season of general grief, I should appear to be wanting in respect for the dead, and consideration for the living, were I to accept a festive entertainment, as a testimonial of the services of which you are pleased to speak so kindly.

In the belief that the feelings which have prompted my decision will find a full response in your own and the hearts of those whom you represent, I have the honor to be, with sentiments of very great respect, your obliged friend and obedient servant, Abbott Lawrence.

Messrs. Nathan Appleton, Robert G. Shaw, F. Skinner, L. W. Tappan, William Sturgiss, George Baty Blake, Wm. Appleton, Francis Lowell, L. W. Paine, S. Hooper.

Since the return of Mr. Lawrence from England, he has resided in the bosom of his family, engaged in the peaceful pursuits of business, until the hand of disease was laid upon him and hurried him to the grave. He was cut off almost ere the vigor of manhood had begun to wane, being at the time of his death but sixty-three years of age. His death has left a void in the circle of the active, enterprising and energetic business men of Boston which cannot be filled. It is a loss to the community as well as to his family and immediate friends which will long be mourned.

SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith. By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin. 2 vols., 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

These are the most entertaining volumes we have perused for a long time. Sydney Smith had a world-wide reputation, on account of his contributions to the Edinburg *Review*, which he founded—on account of his "Letters of Peter Plymley," in favor of Catholic Emancipation—on account of his reputation as a good conversationist and joker, and on account of his denunciations of the "drab colored men of Pennsylvania." By the way, very little is said by his biographer of his far-famed letters on the Pennsylvania bonds. In truth, the least said the soonest mended. Sydney Smith complained so loudly that half the world believed him utterly ruined by his American speculation. But the whole investment was only one poor thousand pounds, and he sold out for six hundred and sixty. Had he waited, principal and interest would have been duly paid him. The fact is, Sydney Smith, as Canon of St. Paul's in London, and Rector of Combe Florey in Somersetshire, was receiving nearly £5,000 a year from the Church, (no wonder that he wrote letters and pamphlets against ecclesiastical reform!) and also was master of some £35,000 hard cash, which had fallen into his purse by the death of his wealthy brother in India. (When Sydney Smith died, legacy duty was paid by his family upon £70,000, which he had bequeathed among them.) In England, he could safely invest his capital for no more than three and a half or four per cent. per annum. So he put some of it into the French funds at five per cent., more into Dutch bonds, which yielded a trifle more, and one thousand pounds into Pennsylvanian bonds, from which he expected eight to ten per cent. The payment of this interest was suspended for a time, and Sydney Smith took out its value in abuse. His daughter omits one anecdote, which is too good to be spared. As we have heard it the story runs thus: One of Sydney's friends, seeing the first of the "drab colored" epistles, and believing that his whole fortune had probably been swamped, called to see him, with looks and language of sympathy, and the intention of giving him pecuniary aid, if needed. Sydney listened to him, and gravely replied that he was not *quite* ruined. "Truly," said the reverend buffo, "I can say unto you, in the words of St. Paul, 'I wish that thou wert even as I am, in all'—holding up the Pennsylvanian documents—'in all, *save these bonds*.'"

It was the fashion to speak of Sydney Smith as a man kept in the background of his profession, in consequence of his liberal opinions. Let us see whether there was any ground for the belief. For it seems that Sydney Smith, all things considered, had a very easy time of it in this earthly sphere. He was born in 1771, and his father, who was a wealthy man, gave him a first-rate education at Winchester School, where his scholarly attainments passed him into New College, Oxford, as a scholar, and soon after, as a Fellow—having free quarters at the University in both cases. The Fellowship (which he retained until his marriage) brought him in a clear £100 a year. He became a clergyman, and had about as much more as curate, "in a small village in the midst of Salisbury Plain," where he was at scarcely any expense, and had ample leisure for study. This was over fifty years ago, but then, as now, a bachelor curate was not to be pitied who could thus start with a thousand dollars a year,—and this was Sydney Smith's *lowest* situation. The Squire of the parish made his acquaintance, and engaged him as tutor to his eldest son, whereupon Sydney gave up the curacy, set forth for Germany with his pupil, and "in stress of politics," put into Edinburg in 1797, and there remained five years—receiving £400 a year from the Squire all the time, in addition to the £100 from his Oxford Fellowship.

Sydney Smith was 26 years old when he reached Edinburg, and, with a clear and easily-earned income of £500 a year, (as much there as £600 in London,) was exceedingly well off. He made acquaintance with Jeffrey, Brougham, Scott, Homer, Playfair and other clever and rising young men, and lived jovially enough with them—usually closing the night (his daughter says) in an oyster-cellar, where Glenlivit and argument were companions. In 1799, he married—thereby forfeiting his Fellowship annuity and gaining an affectionate, clever and sagacious companion. She had "some fortune," amount not mentioned in the biography, (but, we believe, about £3,000,) which was settled on herself, and the interest of this brought in £150 a year, so that he did not lose by forfeiting his Fellowship. Mrs. Smith also had a handsome pearl-necklace, which she sold for £500, and they had this to start with, and, soon after, Sydney invested £1,000, which the Squire had presented him with.

Having very little to do, he proposed to start a Review, which was done—Brougham, Jeffrey and Homer being his assistants; he edited it for a year, and wrote for it for a quarter of a century, adding from £100 to £200 per annum to his income by the operation.

During the two last years of his residence at Edinburg, he had *two* pupils—*each* at £400 a year, and on their leaving him, in 1804, he went to try his fortune in London. His income, without any extraneous aid, was over £200 a year from his wife's fortune and his own investment, besides what the Edinburg *Review* brought him. Who will say that he was badly off! Just then, as if to help him, his wife's mother bequeathed her some jewels, which they sold for £1,200.

In London he formed a large circle of friends—chiefly lawyers, some of whom afterwards became eminent as judges and statesmen. He was appointed preacher to the Foundling Hospital, the salary of which is only £50 a year, for a weekly sermon, but the situation has usually led to church preferment. At this time, and for several years after, he was also allowed £100 a year by his elder brother, and he was also paid £150 a year as morning preacher at Berkely Chapel. Thus, in London, his income was nearer £600 than £500 a year. Such *poverty*, half the English clergymen of the present day would consider *wealth*. To make both ends meet, Sydney Smith next gave a set of lectures at the Royal Institution, on *Moral Philosophy*, (on which he seems to have been very superficially informed;) they hit the popular taste,—the lectures became popular, and during the two following years when he repeated them, "he was allowed to name his own terms," and with part of the proceeds furnished a house in Orchard-street. He now had close on to £1,000 a year, but (his daughter says,) "he still remained poor." The fact was he had taken to dinner-giving, and that was particularly expensive in London, at that time, when it was the fashion to drink a great quantity of wine. His weekly "little suppers," to which "about twenty or thirty persons used to come as they pleased," must have been somewhat of a pull upon the lively parson's purse. Attendance at the "very agreeable dining-club, calling itself by the modest title of *King of Clubs*," was not wholly inexpensive. Sydney Smith enjoyed company, and that enjoyment costs money.

He had got acquainted with Lords Holland and Grey, and in 1806, when, by the death of Pitt, the Whigs came into office, these noble friends gave Erskine, the new Chancellor, no rest until until he had appointed him to the rectory of Foston-le-Clay, in Yorkshire. As the income was over £800, here he was permanently provided for at the age of 35. He went down to be formally inducted into his benefice, but continued his residence in London until 1809, when an act of Parliament was passed, (and much complained of by free and easy clergymen like Sydney Smith,) compelling incumbents to reside in their parishes. With much grumbling, therefore, Sydney Smith went to live on his Yorkshire living, and had to borrow £500 from his brother to cover the expense of his removal.

At Foston-le-Clay, where there had not been a resident clergyman for 150 years, there were only the remains of a parsonage house. Smith had to build one, and did—a strange structure, by all accounts, but convenient. He had 300 acres of glebe land, and turned farmer to cultivate them. The house-building drew considerably on his resources for some years, but a legacy of £2,000 from a rich aunt set that right. For the twenty-three years during which he held the Yorkshire living, Sydney Smith's annual income was at least £1,100—yet he economized so badly that he had to take £100 a year from his elder brother to educate his son. In January, 1828, his personal friend and political opponent, Lord Lyndhurst, exercised his patronage as Chancellor, and made Sydney Smith one of the Canons of Bristol Cathedral, and gave him the beautiful living of Combe Florey in exchange for that which he held in Yorkshire. Here, at the age of 57, the rotund and jocose prebend had a net income of £3,000 a year, and his days, like those of Thalaba, passed happily by, clouded only by an occasional discontent at his Whig friends, again in office from 1830 to 1841, not having raised him to a Bishopric. In 1831, however, he was made a prebend of St. Paul's, in London, also getting an additional rectory in Devonshire—raising his income to about £5,000 a year—and, some years later, obtained about £35,000 by the death of a brother who had made a large fortune in India.

In his political opinions Sydney Smith was independent and liberal; in his public maintenance of them he was bold and able. Had he devoted his talents to the support of the Tory Governments of his time, no doubt he would have been a Bishop by the time he was fifty. He stuck to the cause of Truth, and died without a mitre. But he lived a very happy life, with good temper, a natural taste for enjoying himself, and a genial delight in that domesticity which, it seems to us, an English clergyman has amplest means of realizing. His biography, commenced by his widow and completed by his daughter, is a charming work, well deserving the remarkable popularity it has obtained in England. His letters are also admirable—though Wm. Austin, who has separately edited them, has jumbled them together very carelessly. The quotable bits of the Memoir have been so generally drawn upon that we shall confine our extracts to his correspondence.

Scotch Philosophers, 1801:

"What *I* object to Scotch philosophers in general is, that they reason upon man as they would upon a divinity; they pursue truth, without caring if it be *useful* truth. They are more fond of disputing on mind and matter than on any thing which can have reference to the real world, inhabited by real men, women, and children: a philosopher that descends to the present state of things is debased in their estimation."

Female Physiognomy:

"She is, for a woman, well-informed and very liberal: neither is she at all disagreeable; but the information of very plain women is so inconsiderable, that I agree with you in setting no great store by it. I am no great physiognomist, nor have I much confidence in a science which pretends to discover the inside from the out; but where I have seen fine eyes, a beautiful complexion, grace and symmetry, in women, I have generally thought them, amazingly well-informed and extremely philosophical. In contrary instances, seldom or ever. Is there any accounting for this?"

Napoleon in 1805:

"All these events in Germany have not astonished me: I allowed Bonaparte twenty-eight days to knock both armies *chimes super caput* (as the vulgar have it) to conclude peace, make a speech to the Senate and illuminate Paris. He is as rapid and as terrible as the lightning of God; would he were as transient!"

Opinion of the sex:

"I hardly know *any man* who deserves *any woman*; therefore I shall think —— unequally married if she marries ——. It is a common, every-day sort of match; and she will be occupied, as usual, by the rapid succession of Tom, Peter, Harry, Susan, Daniel, Caroline, Elizabeth, Jemima, Duodecimus and Tridecimus."

How to farm well:

"I have been fighting up against agricultural difficulties, and endeavoring to do well what I am compelled to do; but I believe the first recipe to farm well is, to be rich."

Scott's *Ivanhoe*:

"It is the least dull and the most easily read through of all Scott's novels; but there are many more powerful. The subject, in novels, poems and pictures is half the battle. The representation of our ancient manners is a fortunate one and ample enough for three or four more novels."

America in 1818:

"There is nothing so curious and interesting as the rapidity with which the Americans are spreading themselves over that immense continent. It is quite contrary to all probability that America should remain in an integral state. They aim at extending from sea to sea, and have already made settlements on the Pacific. There can be no community of interest between people placed under such very different circumstances. The maritime Americans, and those who communicate with Europe by the Mississippi, are, at this moment, as far as interest can divide men, two separate people. There does not appear to be in America at this moment one man of any considerable talents. They are a very sensible people, and seem to have conducted their affairs, upon the whole, very well. Their economy and their cheap Government will do some good in this country, by way of example. Their allowance to Munroe is £5,000 per annum, and he finds his own victuals, fire, and candles!"

Sorrows of a wit:

No pecuniary embarrassments equal to the embarrassments of a professed wit, like Mr. ——; an eternal demand upon him for pleasantry, and a consciousness, on his part, of a limited income of the facetious; the disappointment of his creditors, the importunity of duns, the tricks, forgeries and false coin he is forced to pay in exchange for gold!"

A matter-of-fact traveling companion:

"I set off at 9 o'clock on Tuesday in the diligence, with a French lady and her father, who has an estate near Calais. I found him a sensible man, with that propensity which the French have for explaining things which do not require explanation. He explained to me, for instance, what he did when he found coffee too strong; he put water in it! He explained how blind people found their way in Paris—by tapping upon the wall with a stick; what he principally endeavored to make clear to me was, how they knew when they were coming to a crossing—it was when there was no longer a wall to strike against with their stick! I expressed my thorough comprehension of these means used by blind men, and he paid me many compliments upon my quickness."

Mackintosh's style:

"It struck me last night, as I was lying in bed, that Mackintosh, if he were to write on paper, would thus describe it: Pepper may philosophically be described as a dusty and highly-pulverised seed of an Oriental fruit; an article rather of condiment than diet, which, dispersed lightly over the surface of food with no other rule than the caprice of the consumer, communicates pleasure, rather than affords nutrition; and, by adding a tropical flavor to the grossland succulent visands of the North, approximates the different regions of the earth, explains the objects of commerce, and justifies the industry of man."

Benefits of Abstinence:

"Let me state some of the goods arising from abstaining from all fermented liquors. First, sweet sleep; having never known what sweet sleep was, I sleep like a baby or a plowboy. If I wake, no needless terrors, no black visions of life, but pleasing hopes and pleasing recollections: Holland House, past and to come! If I dream, it is not of lions and tigers, but of Easter dues and tithes. Secondly, I can take longer walks, and make greater exertions, without fatigue. My understanding is improved, and I comprehend Political Economy. I see better without wine and spectacles than when I used both. Only one evil ensues from it: I am in such extravagant spirits that I must lose blood, or look out for some one who will bore and depress me. Pray leave off wine: the stomach quite at rest; no heartburn, no pain, no distension."

An airey epigram:

"I send Mrs. Murray my epigram on Professor Airey, of Cambridge, the great astronomer and mathematician, and his beautiful wife:

Airey alone has gained the double prize
Which forced musicians to divide the crown:
His works have raised a mortal to the skies,
His marriage vows have drawn an angel down."

A *poco-curante* Premier:

"Lord Melbourne always thinks that man best qualified for any office of whom he has seen and known the least."

Daniel Webster:

"The 'Great Western' turns out very well—grand, simple, cold, slow, wise and good."

Railwayism:

"Before this invention, man, richly endowed with gifts of mind and body, was deficient in locomotive powers. He could walk four miles an hour, while a wild goose could fly eighty in the same time. I can run now much faster than a fox or a hare, and beat a carrier pigeon or an eagle for a hundred miles."

The Ashburton Treaty:

"Lord Ashburton seems to have done very well. The treaty can hardly be a bad one; any concession was better than war. He owes his success, not more to his own dexterity, than to the present poverty and distress of America. They are in a state of humiliation. The State of Pennsylvania cheats me this year (1842,) out of £60. There is nothing in the crimes of kings worse than this villainy of democracy. The mob positively refuse all taxation for the payment of State debts."

Reviewing:

"What is required in a review? As much knowledge and information upon any one subject as can be condensed into eight or ten pages. You must not bring me a loaf when I ask for a meal, or a joint of meat when I petition for a sandwich."

Eating and drinking:

"If you wish for anything like happiness in the 5th act of life, eat and drink about one half what you could eat and drink. Did I ever tell you my calculation about eating and drinking? Having ascertained the weight of what I could live upon, so as to preserve health and strength, and what I did live upon, I found that, between ten and seventy years of age, I had eaten and drunk forty four-horse wagon-loads of meat and drink more than would have preserved me in life and health! The value of this waste of nourishment I considered to be worth £7,000. It occurred to me that I must, by my voracity, have starved to death fully a hundred persons."

Edward Everett:

"Everett, the American Minister, has been here at the same time with my eldest brother. We all liked him, and were confirmed in our good opinion of him. A sensible, unassuming man, always wise and reasonable."

Dr. Channing:

"I think Channing an admirable writer. So much sense and eloquence! such a command of language! Yet admirable as his sermon on war is, I have the vanity to think my own equally good, quite as sensible, quite as eloquent, as full of good principle and fine language; and you will be the more inclined to agree with me in this comparison, when I tell you that I preached in St. Paul's the identical sermon which Lord Grey so much admires. I thought I could not write anything half so good, so I preached Channing."

Description of himself in 1844:

"I am seventy-four years of age, and being Canon of St. Paul's, in London, and a rector of a parish in the country, my time is divided equally between town and country. I am living among the best society in the metropolis, and at ease in my circumstances; in tolerable health, a mild Whig, a tolerating churchman, and much given to talking, laughing and noise. I dine with the rich in London, and physic the poor in the country—passing from the sauces of Dives to the sores of Lazarus. I am, upon the whole, a happy man; have found the world an entertaining world, and am thankful to Providence for the part allotted to me in it."

We are happy to add, as worthy of praise, that there is a good index to the life, and that the book is luxuriantly printed on *sized*, instead of the ordinary *blotting* paper of our current literature.

Mary Lynden—Who is She?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

While earnestly thanking you for your just exposure of this bad book, many husbands and fathers, many wives and mothers, would have felt a still deeper gratitude had you gone a step further and given the public the real name of the author. You truly say, "as the history of an *individual*, whose position, career and character are well known to the public, it would have done no harm." This sentence shows that you know that *history*—of course, you know, the *individual*—and as a conservator of public morals. Is it not a part of your public duty to impart to the public that knowledge, which, according to your own shewing, is eminently essential to their highest welfare? In my view it is one of the worst books ever issued from the American press. A Father.

We believe it is no secret that the author of *Mary Lyndon* is the physiological lecturer, Mrs. Mary Gove Nichols.

Miscellaneous Foreign Extracts.

The Cork *Reporter* thus alludes to the honors paid to a distinguished visitor at the Irish lakes: "The Ex-President of the United States, Millard Fillmore, accompanied by Mr. Davis, of the New-York bar, and a courier, has been sojourning for the last few days at the Lake Hotel, Killarney. Having been fortunate in having a fine day through the 'Gap,' he expressed himself delighted with the enchanting scenery of this most delightful spot, and the varied beauties of the Lakes and the mountains surrounding. As he was leaving in the morning, the buglers connected with the Lake Hotel placed themselves under a tree out of view, and commenced playing 'Yankee Doodle.' As he passed, the boatmen grouped in different parts of the avenue, gave him three hearty cheers, as an acknowledgment of their gratitude to the great Republic of America. The distinguished gentleman repeatedly acknowledged the compliment, which was as unexpected as it was enthusiastic.

Sir Charles Napier having received an invitation to attend a meeting to be held in Edinburg, in favor of Lord Dundonald's plans, has sent a letter in which he says: "I fear it is quite useless attempting to move the Government to do anything useful in the Baltic. So far back as last June, I gave Sir James Graham a plan of attacking Sweaborg with success, and in July I also sent him a plan of attacking Cronstadt; and I believe he was also in possession of Lord Dundonald's plan at the same time. No attention was paid to his Lordship that I know of; and the only attention paid to mine was acknowledging it as a clear and able report. Relative to Lord Dundonald's plans, his Lordship has done all he could to induce the Government to adopt them. He communicated his secret to me, and I have done all I can with different members of the Government in vain to induce them to carry them out. I think it is now too late to get things ready this season. Uncertain weather will soon commence in the Gulf of Finland, and the operation is of too great importance to be undertaken without ample time to carry it into execution."

A letter in the *Ost. Deutsche Post* states that the Archbishop of Cherson has arrived in Sebastopol, having been sent for by Prince Gortchakoff to give his blessing to the army. On the 26th ult. the troops were drawn up upon the Place St. Catherine, and the Archbishop made an address, which is shortly to be published in the *Gazette Russe d'Odessa*. Turning to Gen. Osten-Sacken, he said: "My son, the last time we met (after the bombardment of Odessa) it was a divine inspiration which led me to say to you, 'Go and fight—and the Lord our God will give you victory.' The words of my prophesy are accomplished. By the defence of the fortress committed to your care you have gained immortal laurels for yourself and your soldiers. And now I say to you once more—'Fight and triumph, for you are the elect of the Lord, destined to become the scourge of his enemies.'" The writer adds: "It is indeed surprising that Gen. Osten-Sacken, whose military career extends over forty-eight years, who has assisted at more than one hundred battles and combats, in which he has usually been found in the first ranks, has never received even the slightest wound."

We read in the *Abeille du Nord*: "In the month of July, 1853, the Emperor Nicholas was passing along the English quay, when he noticed a hearse traversing the road, followed only by one person, an official from the hospitals. Surprised at seeing neither the parents nor friends of the deceased following the remains to their last home, the Emperor stopped his carriage and asked who it was about to be buried. "A poor *employé* of the hospital," said the man. At these words the Emperor left his carriage, removed his helmet, made the sign of the cross, and followed the hearse, his head uncovered. A crowd of people, including some distinguished personages, hastened to follow his example, and it was not long before the *cortège* became most imposing. Then, turning to the crowd, the Emperor said, in a loud voice, "Now, gentlemen, I hope that you will render the last duties of a Christian to this poor deceased, and that you will accompany the body to the tomb."

A case of somnambulism has occurred at Ferry-bridge, from which a boy nine years of age had a very narrow escape with his life. It appears that on Friday evening the family had retired to bed at the usual hour, and about 12 o'clock the little boy's sister heard her brother's voice, apparently in distress, in the adjoining room. She immediately proceeded to his room, where she found him suspended outside the window, with his hands holding on the stone sill, and in great danger of falling to the ground. The sister, with the assistance of the servant girl, extricated the little boy from his dangerous situation, the other members of the family being all the time asleep and undisturbed. Had the boy lost his hold for a moment he must have fallen to the ground, and been probably killed on the spot; and it is remarkable that he did not recover from his dream until after his sister had lifted him with safety into the room.

At Middlesborough-on-Tees, (Eng.,) there exists a singular freak of nature, "a boy with a real tail;" he is about four months old and in good health. He has a perfect caudal appendage four or five inches in length. It springs from the vertebræ of the *os sacrum*, not the *os coccygis*, as does the tail of an animal, which is a continuation of the spinal structure. It has caused much interest among the faculty, who have had a consultation whether it would be proper to take it off; but, as upon examination it is found to possess the properties of a limb, having bone, muscle, feeling, &c., and can be moved at the will of the child, it is feared the operation might endanger the child's life by affecting the spinal cord. It may prove of great inconvenience to the possessor in after life, as it will intrude upon the seat of honor.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* goes into figures to show that Prussia needs not fear a French demonstration on the Rhine; thus France has 101 infantry regiments, of these 41 have been sent to the East, two at Rome, 12 at least must be in Africa, so that only 46 can remain in France. At least 10 regiments are wanted for Paris and other populous towns, leaving but 36 infantry regiments, or 108 battalions, free for other services. These united with a due proportion of troops of other arms, would furnish an army of at most 120,000 men, decidedly too few, the *Kreuz Zeitung* thinks, to extinguish Prussia. A recent reinforcement of the garrison of Strasbourg, and some remarks thereon in a Belgian newspaper, have called forth this display of German military logic.

A sovereign State has disappeared from the map of Europe. Kniphausen has collapsed into a seigniory of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. The important fact is notified in an ordonnance just published by the Minister of State for Oldenburg. Kniphausen was the smallest State of the Germanic Confederation; its population did not exceed 3,500 souls, nor its Territory 4,500 hectares. It was united to Oldenburg in 1813, but the Congress of Vienna not having recognised the incorporation, its separate rights have been kept alive with Prussian aid until the present time. The Oldenburg Minister announces that the right of Kniphausen to a separate "national flag" has now ceased.

A letter from Constantinople, of July 19, says: "The Sultan has ordered magnificent necklaces in brilliants to be made, as presents for Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenie, and saddles, also embroidered in brilliants, to be made for the Emperor, the King of Sardinia and Prince Albert. The value of these presents will be about 2,000,000 francs. Ethem Pacha, Minister of Public Works in Egypt, has arrived here. He accompanies the sister of the Viceroy, who was married to Kiamil Pacha, ex-President of the Grand Council. Abbas Pacha forced the couple to separate, but since his death they have become reconciled, and again live together.

A letter from Stockholm, in the Cologne *Gazette*, says: The blockade which the Allied squadrons have established in the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia is so complete this year that the trade which was carried on in 1854 between Russia and Sweden to a considerable extent, is completely suppressed. The presence of the Allied fleets in these seas produces this other important effect, that it forces Russia to keep in the north three great corps d'armée, one of 90,000 men in the provinces south of St. Petersburg; the second in that city and in Cronstadt; and the third along the coasts of Finland.

A Paris correspondent writes in a recent letter: "At the instant of closing my letter I hear of some experiments which are to be made to night at Vincennes with a balloon, intended to be used at the bombardment of cities. The inventor claims the power of directing his balloon wherever he wishes. It is to be charged with shells, which are to be fired by an electric wire at the moment of descent. The experiments this evening will take place in the presence of the Emperor. The balloon on this occasion will be charged with rockets only in order to prevent accident."

A letter from Syria announces that an insurrection had broken out at Hebron, under the command of a certain Abdelrahman, and that in an encounter between his forces and those of the Government upwards of two hundred men of both sides had been slain. Abdelrahman, it is added, held forcible possession of Hebron, but the Government was preparing irregular troops to march against him.

The two central deliberative assemblies of the Swiss Confederation last week jointly resolved to put in force the laws against enrolments of men on behalf of foreign powers. The Minister of War has been charged to hinder men from leaving the military contingents of the several cantons, and a circular of similar purport has been addressed to the local Governments.

The Russian Journal *Caucasus* says: The Cossacks of the Sea of Azof, posted in Immeritia, make continual forays along the coast, where they sometimes capture Turkish trading vessels. From the 26th of May to the 28th of June, they took five coasting traders with thirty-three Turks on board. These ships were at Rion, in the neighborhood of Redout Kale.

Courts Martial have been held on two officers in the Crimea for drunkenness while on duty, and they have been sentenced to be cashiered. The officers in question are Captain Colin Maxwell, 93d Highlanders, and Captain Chas. Spencer Gaynor, 9th Regiment. The Court in both cases recommended the prisoners to favorable consideration.

According to a private letter from Balaklava, General Pelissier has made arrangements for the next storming. The first right column will be commanded by Gen Bosquet, and the left by Gen. Simpson. The corps detached to support the assault will be commanded by General Pelissier himself.

Mlle. Cruvelli's approaching retreat from the opera stage into married life is formally announced in the musical journals of Paris. No one, however, need be surprised if this leave-taking prove merely an affair of weeks, months—or, possibly, only days.

Le Nord reports from Vienna that the Austrians are buying great bargains in wheat in the Principalities. The purchases are on a large scale, and the price so low that it pays well to carry the grain to Bohemia.

The greatest damage done by the late shock of earthquake was at Louesche, (Valais) in Switzerland, where a hotel was thrown down; the persons who were in it escaped with difficulty.

News from Cairo to the 21st ult., states that the Viceroy of Egypt was conducting negotiations with the Bedouins, to induce them to serve in the Crimea.

The Vienna *Military Gazette*, asserts that Gen. Todleben, the able engineer of Sebastopol, is recovering. *Le Nord* has the same statement.

A report is current that the health of General Osten-Sacken has become so much impaired that he has applied for permission to resign.

Intelligence from Alexandria to the 22d states that Egyptian reinforcements were preparing for the army in the Crimea.

The journals state that the Russian loss in the last attack of the 17th and 18th of June to have amounted to 5,575 men.

Letter from Franklin Dexter—Obstacle to Fusion in Massachusetts.

The Boston *Journal* of Friday has a letter from Hon. Franklin Dexter upon the fusion question. It is long and discursive, and concludes with the expression of an opinion that Mr. Dexter doubts the propriety of calling a convention of fusionists. He says at the end:

"Other reasons also have their weight with me against a fusion of parties at the present time, which would not have been pertinent to the alleged purpose of the meeting. I do not see how a Whig, even after agreeing with the Free-Soilers, could melt down his principles into a common mass with those of the Know-Nothings, as exemplified in the last year's legislation. If we are to go into fusion on the subject, the Know-Nothings of Massachusetts, who claim to be opposed to the extension of Slavery will have the same claim to the right hand of fellowship as the Free-Soilers prosper. It is impossible that Whigs can act with a party such as that was; if it is to be a different party, we ought to be first assured of the difference, at least by their renunciation of opinions which they have carried out in a series of legislative proceedings which have disgraced the fair fame of the Commonwealth, and which it should be the first act of the combined party to obliterate as far as possible.

These remarks are necessarily written in some haste. I may have occasion hereafter to recur more deliberately to the same subject

Franklin Dexter."

Interesting from Mexico.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

By the arrival of the steamship *Orizaba* at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz we have Mexican intelligence to the 10th inst.

It is reported that on the 8th inst. the revolutionists were within four leagues of Vera Cruz. All communication between that port and Jalapa, and also between it and Orizaba, had been interrupted since the 6th inst. The conducts coming down from the city of Mexico with a convoy of eight hundred troops had stopped at the Puente Nacional, and fortified themselves there, for the purpose of giving battle to the revolutionists.

We have papers from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst. They contain, however, no notice of anything of the kind. On the contrary, most plausible reasons are given, copied from the *Diario Oficial*, for the departure of the lady of Santa Anna from the country. Accounts are given of the triumphant marches of Blanco in pursuit of the rebels, and his return to the capital. A report is given of the rout of Commendant by Gen. Maqueo in Tamaulipas, and of the desertion of three officers and some soldiers from him to the Government side. Troops under Gen. Zirks are said to have returned to the capital from Michoacan, because the department was almost universally reduced to quiet. Reports are given of great preparations being made in Vera Cruz to celebrate the September *fêtes*. Gen. Galindo is said to have completely destroyed a band of revolutionists near Morelia.

Our papers from the City of Mexico came to hand at 12½ o'clock, thus proving that the report about the communications between Vera Cruz and the capital is not exact.

Destructive Storm at

CANADA.

...pper of Crimes—Alleged Medical ...ders—Commercial Relations with ...ge—Mission of Commander de Be... —The Harvest.

...dence of the *New-York Daily Times*.
TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

...recent issue of the DAILY TIMES, it ...ed that there is at the present moment in ...ork "an epidemic of suicides." In this ...I regret to record that we have an epidemic ...t crimes. For the last week or two there ...rcely been a day that the morning papers ...contain an account of some "diabolical ..." "atrocious outrage," "sanguinary riot," ...ing burglary," committed in Toronto or its ... On Tuesday last, there was a row on ...ilton and Toronto Railway, a few miles ...own, between the Irish and Dutch laborers. ...man having been beaten by the Dutchmen, ...a number of his countrymen, armed with ...s of various sorts, to avenge his injuries, ...result of the affray was that two of the ...en were killed, one of them having been ...n with an axe, and the other receiving a ...w from a heavy iron 'fishplate." Three ... now in Toronto Jail, charged with mur... On the same day, (Tuesday) a man named ..., Clerk of the English Cathedral in this city, and Teacher of the Church of England Parochial School, met his death in the village of Coldwater from the hands of an injured husband. A criminal intimacy had existed between POQUIN and the wife of a man named KENNEDY, formerly resident in Toronto. KENNEDY removed to Coldwater, and as the guilty parties continued their intercourse, he at last discovered what was going on, but to avoid exposure, contented himself with obtaining from them a promise that they would never see each other again. Recently, however, by the means of an intercepted letter, he learned that his wife had made an appointment with POQUIN that he should come out to Coldwater on Tuesday last. KENNEDY remained at home, saw POQUIN, had an altercation with him, was struck, and then discharged at the disturber of his peace a double-barreled pistol, the second shot fatally wounding POQUIN, who died next morning. Evidence being given to the Coroner's Jury, that the facts were as above stated, they returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." From the respectable station of the parties, the case has excited much painful interest in Toronto. In the beginning of last week, the city was startled by the rumor that a murder had been committed in Simcoe-street. On the night between Saturday and Sunday, cries of murder had been heard, and on Sunday morning a number of blood-stains were visible for some distance on the wooden sidewalk—and at one spot in particular the planks were stained with a large quantity of blood. A private watchman, employed around premises in the neighborhood, stated that he had seen the murder committed—that a gang of male and female rowdies were assembled drinking on a vacant lot, about midnight; that a respectably dressed young man passing, was called upon by a woman of the party, joined her, quarreled with one of the men, and was then set upon by several of the gang, and beaten to death with sticks. His murderers then ran off, and the watchman went up to the body, laid his hand on the young man's breast, to discover if the heart was beating, and found that life was extinct. The murderers returned, and the watchman retiring, saw them carry away the body on a board, from which it fell on the spot marked by the most blood. The corpse was again placed on the board, and borne away; he did not know where. Such was the watchman's story, sworn to before the Police Magistrate. On the other hand, a numter of laborers employed on a sewer on Simcoe-street, where all this occurred, state that on the night in question, after receiving their pay, they had had their liquor, and two of them quarreling, one of them struck the other, causing a gush of blood from the nose and a cut lip—and that this was the origin of all the blood stains on the sidewalk. In proof of this, one of the men exhibited a sore lip, which has the appearance, however, of having resulted from a cold, rather than a blow. But some three or four unite in this story, and it is confirmed by a tavern-keeper, who states that the man came into his tavern about midnight, bleeding at the mouth. The watchman's narrative again is uncorroborated, and some of the minute details of it, which could be tested independently of his own testimony, have been disproved. The whole affair remains a mystery. One more atrocious case remains to be added to the catalogue of violent crimes which have been committed here since I wrote you last, and in this instance the poor victim is likely to be unavenged. A respectable girl, residing in Toronto, and earning an honest livelihood by sewing, having left her relatives behind in the old country, became somewhat unsettled in her mind, and one night wandered out from her lodgings. Not returning next morning, she was advertised in one of the daily papers. On the following morning she found her way back to her lodgings, with marks on her person of deplorable ill-usage, and a sad tale to relate. On one of the nights that she was wandering about distracted, she was encountered on the garrison common by two diabolical ruffians, who violated her, and in overcoming her resistance, treated her so brutally that it was marvelous that she escaped with her life. The poor creature's insanity was confirmed by the lamentable affair, and application was made to have her admitted to the Lunatic Asylum, but was refused on account of want of room, and she was removed to the jail, where she still lies. She is able to give a description of her assailants, but as steps have been taken to hunt them up and bring them to justice, our police force being at present in an utterly disorganized state, and only holding their batons until a Superintendent arrives from London to organize a new system.

Passing by the smaller affairs of hotel robberies, burglaries, &c., which have given zest to the proceedings of our Police Court during the last week or two, there are still to be noticed two cases of alleged poisoning by the doctors, by mistake or recklessness, which have caused much excitement in the public mind. A Coroner's inquest was held last week on the body of a man named JOE BROOM, who, suffering under an attack of dysentery, had been attended by a medical student named DICKSON. DICKSON acknowledged that by mistake he had given the man an over-dose of sulphate of morphia, and it appears from the evidence, that, to recover BROOM from the stupor caused by the poison, most extraordinary modes of treatment were resorted to—the man's body being pinched, violently shaken, and sealded with hot water, until his very skin was peeled off. This treatment had the effect of rousing him from his stupor, but he died in a few days afterwards. In Toronto there are two medical colleges—the Trinity School and the Toronto School of Medicine—between which a warm rivalry exists. DICKSON belonged to the latter, and the medical gentlemen connected with the Trinity School pushed the matter to the utmost. One of their number, Dr. PHILBRICK, took the lead in conducting the *post mortem* examination, and gave his opinion that the man died from the combined effects of morphia and the subsequent treatment. It was alleged on the other hand that BROOM had recovered from the effects of the morphia, and that his death was due to natural causes. The Jury, however, returned a verdict of manslaughter against DICKSON, who now awaits his trial. A few days afterwards the Toronto School had its revenge. An inquest was held on the body of a man named BLACKIE, who died a few miles out of town, under Dr. PHILBRICK'S treatment—also, curiously enough, from an over-dose of sulphate of morphia. The man had been drinking hard, and being threatened with delirium tremens, Dr. PHILBRICK was sent for, and to quiet him administered a large dose of sulphate of morphia. The man took it, fell asleep, *and never woke*. The verdict of the Jury is to be given to-morrow. If any more such cases are brought to light, people will begin to suspect that Dame Nature, after all, is the safest physician, and that it would be better to risk her treatment, than meet certain death at the hands of bungling doctors.

The only public matter of interest in the Province at present, is the mission of Commandant DE BELVEZE, who has come to us to initiate a movement for opening commercial relations between this country and France. M. DE BELVEZE has been *fêted* in quite an unparalleled style in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto, and is now on his way to the City of Ottawa. He seems quite astonished at what he has witnessed, having had no conception previously that Canada was such a "great country." Important results are looked for when he makes his report to the French Emperor.

In politics, the sole topic of discussion in Upper Canada for the last month has been the "remedy" for Roman Catholic domination and French Canadian influence under which we at present suffer. The two rival remedies are "Representation by Population," and "Dissolution of the Union." The former, to judge from the general tone of the press, is the more popular, being that Upper Canada shall have in the Legislature, not merely an equal representation with Lower Canada, but a larger representation, corresponding to her greater population.

The harvest is well advanced through the Upper Province. In some localities the wheat has suffered from the Hessian fly, the rust and the recent rains, but on the whole a more than ordinarily exuberant yield is expected.

S.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

The Principles and Objects of the American Party of South Carolina.

ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF THE STATE COUNCIL, HELD AND HELD AT CHARLESTON ON 14TH AUGUST, 1855.

From the Charleston Courier.

1. *Resolved*, That we ratify and accede to the principles of the American Order, promulgated by the National Council of the organization, held at Philadelphia in June last, subject to the modifications here in contained. To this ratification we attach the following declarations:

1. That with reference to the organization of the American Party in the United States, the American Order of South Carolina is an independent body, whose self-government is supreme, and acknowledges no obligations and duties other than those imposed or adopted and ratified by its State Council in due form of constitution, ritual, platform or resolves.

2. That the primary and fundamental principles and objects of the Order were and are—to the consummation of the end—"that Americans shall rule America;" the essential modification of the naturalization laws, with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the election franchise; that citizenship shall be constituted the basis condition of the privileges of office and suffrage; and, incidental to these, the restriction, by its influence through suffrage and in official appointments, of all politico-sectarian designs, and of all other than native civil influences. That the jurisdiction of the Order does not extend to and over the political or private opinions of individual members, or the political action of subordinate Councils, upon any other subjects, political or religious. That any agreements upon the latter can only be binding to an extent which good faith may impose.

3. That the judicial power of the United States extends to all legal questions under their constitution, treaties and laws; but that the States, like other sovereign parties to a compact, are the final judges of the nature and extent of the federal compact, and that "each has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of its infraction, as of the mode and measure of redress."

4 That *constitutional liberty* is the supreme object of our republican system. Suoject to this principle, do we construe and accede to the third article of the Philadelphia platform, to wit:

III. The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or to use the language of WASHINGTON, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—

1. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it

3. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discrimination, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

5. That we hold no obligations into which we have entered, and especially those which have relation to the Union, to be inconsistent with our allegiance to our State, with our duty under either the State or Federal Constitutions, with the rights and powers "reserved to the States respectively or to the people," or with our rights as freemen under the latter to resist wrong and injury. That those obligations have sole reference to a Constitutional Union, and we hold none other to be binding upon us, either as members of the American Order or as citizens.

2. *Resolved*, That the term "Catholic," and all semblance of a religious test, be stricken from the official records and obligations of the American Order of this State, and that all natives be eligible to the Order, and capable of its suffrage, who shall renounce all foreign temporal and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and influence.

3. *Resolved*, That while we deprecate Romish politico-sectarian influence in America, we are inexorably opposed to any "law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," or any law which applies "a religious test." That our opinions as men, however, approve only the principle of self-government in Church as State, and we do not approve an ecclesiastical polity which has its source and authority in a foreign land and single potentate. And that we forbear to sustain those, who, from either political or sectarian motives, oppose our contemplated reforms.

4 *Resolved*, That we disapprove of the adoption of any law which shall affect or disturb the present existing legal privileges conferred on naturalized citizens.

5. *Resolved*, That in view of malsectarian tendencies and radical doctrines and practices, we shall ever seek to maintain and conserve "law and order," in consonance with our American republican system.

6. *Resolved*, That we renounce and repudiate all connection with those Councils (State and Subordinate) or members in the non-Slaveholding States, who have rejected the American Platform of the National Council on the Slavery issues; and hold that as they no longer constitute a part of the Order or party which adopted it.

GENERAL POLITICS.

1. *Resolved* That now, as formerly, we stand by and will maintain the well-known State Rights Republican principles of South Carolina, which have been declared in her official resolves; we approve the principles of Free Trade, and insist upon a reduction of the Tariff; we oppose Internal Improvements by the Federal Government; we condemn the Administration of President PIERCE, for the appointment of foreigners to represent our country abroad, and for appointing and retaining *Free-Soilers* in office; and that while we would cordially affiliate with all State Rights parties at the South, we repudiate those who seek combinations with any factions in the Free States, to secure Federal domination and spoils.

2. *Resolved*, In the language of General QUITMAN:

That the institution of negro Slavery is not only right and proper, but the natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races, when in contact.

That as the chief element of our country's prosperity, it constitutes a great interest, which is entitled, like other great interests, to the fostering care and protection of the Federal Government, within the sphere of its powers.

That legislation or action, directly or indirectly hostile to this interest, is at war with our compact of Union, and should be resisted by the State and the people affected by it at all hazards.

That the preservation of the institution of Slavery in Cuba, which can only be effected by her independence and seperation from the malign influence of European Governments, is essential to the safety and preservation of our own system.

That upon all matters connected with our peculiar domestic institutions the South must look to herself. That no national party organization will fully protect us.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to superintend the publication of the Platform adopted, and to subscribe and verify the same.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Charleston.
J. S. RICHARDSON, Sumter,
T. J. SISTRUNCK, St. George, Colleton.
Committee on Publication.

The Other Side—Opposition to the American Party.

Abridged from the Charleston Courier.

A meeting was held last Thursday in Charleston, at the Hibernian Hall, of citizens in favor of State Rights and Southern Rights, and opposed to the party lately organized under the name of the American party. The Hall was filled by the hour of 8 o'clock P. M., and a few minutes thereafter the meeting was organized on motion of Major W. McK. PARKER, by the call of Hon. W. D. PORTER, one of our Senators, to the Chair, and the appointment of proper officers.

The Chairman on having briefly explained and commented on the objects and purposes of the call which had resulted in the meeting, Col. I. W. HAYNE arose and stated that he had been requested to propose an address and series of resolutions, which represented the views of many who concurred in the call of the meeting. That these resolutions expressed all the opinions so concurring, was not to be expected; it was only necessary that they should state and present broadly and unequivocally, the points in which those could agree, who honestly differed on incidentals of detail.

Appended to the address were the following

RESOLUTIONS

1. *Resolved*, That as citizens of the State of South Carolina, we recognize the Ordinance adopted by the People of the State assembled in Convention in 1852, as a part of the fundamental law of the body politic, equal in authority as a Declaration of Right, with the Constitution itself, and we proclaim, as a cardinal principle of the present organization,

"That South Carolina, in the exercise of her Sovereign will as an independent State, acceded to the Federal Union, known as the United States of America; and that, in the exercise of the same Sovereign will, it is her right, without let, hindrance, or molestation from any power whatsoever, to secede from the said Federal Union; and that, or the sufficiency of the causes which may impel her to such a separation, she is responsible alone, under God, to the tribunal of public opinion among the Nations of the earth."

We consider the proceedings of said Convention as having authoritatively defined the position of South Carolina and her relation to the Federal Union. And in the opinion of this meeting, the Obligation of the Third Degree, as set forth in the Constitution of the National Council of the United States of North America, known as the Order of Know-Nothings, is a direct denunciation of the principles of this Ordinance, and the position assumed in these proceedings, and the triumph of the Order in this State, would effect a political revolution within her limits.

2 *Resolved*, That we protest against the proposition put forth by the Grand Council of the Order, in Philadelphia, that "the maintenance of the Union of these States is the *paramount* political good"—a doctrine which assumes that Government is above the object for which it was instituted—strikes at the very foundation of the sovereignty of the States, and under every violation of the Constitution, however flagrant, and under every degree of oppression and injury, however destructive, demands of the States a final and unresisting subjection to the central power; and we disapprove, as heretical in principle and eminently dangerous to the South, the idolatrous devotion to the Union of these States, so prominently and constantly inculcated by the Constitution and Ritual of the Order, when contrasted with their silence as to the necessity of preserving unimpaired the rights of the States respectively.

3. *Resolved*, That we hail with unfeigned satisfaction, the recognition by the *Democratic Parties* of Georgia and Louisiana, of the resolution adopted by the people *of Georgia assembled in Convention* in 1851; and, as we believe, South Carolina, too, "will, and ought to resist, even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety, domestic tranquility the rights and honor of the slaveholding States, or any act suppressing the slave trade between the slaveholding States; or any refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein; any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Territories of Utah and New-Mexico: or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves."

4. *Resolved*, That we sympathize with the friends of the slavery cause in Kansas, in their manly efforts to maintain their rights, and the rights and interests of the Southern people, and that we rejoice at their recent victories over the paid adventurers and fanatical hordes of Northern Abolitionism. That the deep interest felt and taken by the decision of the slavery question in it, is both natural and proper; and that it is their right and duty to extend to their Southern brethren in that Territory every legitimate and honorable sympathy and support.

5. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the existence and progress of the organization known as the Order of Know-Nothings, is opposed theoretically and practically to the principles which have hitherto characterized South Carolina as a State, and the Southern Rights Party everywhere, and render a rally and reorganization of that party in South Carolina a matter of imperative duty with those who remain steadfast in the faith

6. *Resolved*, That this meeting disapproves utterly and entirely of the introduction of religious tests into the politics of the country, and believes such a connection opposed to the Constitution of the United States, and Anti-American in spirit and policy.

8. *Resolved*, That while we regard the facility with which foreigners of all kinds are admitted to the rights of citizenship, and the abuses practiced under the existing naturalization laws, as proper subjects of legislative reform, we unhesitatingly and uncompromisingly reject as a remedy, the formation of secret affiliated political associations, possessed of powers so novel and despotic as those of the Order of Know-Nothings; and we utterly repudiate the indiscriminate condemnation and unqualified exclusion from the privileges of citizenship of all foreigners whatsoever, which is the practical result of the triumph of the Order, as illiberal, unjust, unwise, and peculiarly Anti-American.

9. *Resolved*, That in addition to these stringent objections, we are opposed to the Know-Nothing Order:—

Because, by its secrecy and mystery, its oaths and ritual, it is calculated to promote insincerity and duplicity, and to attain the bold, open, manly conduct and conversation which characterize the men of honor and the freeman.

Because its tendency is to organize a band of spies in every community, to watch the conduct and catch the words of the unsuspecting, to be reported to their secret councils, and made the foundation of political proscription and persecution.

And because its practices strike at social confidence, and all that is dear and valuable in the social relation.

10. *Resolved*, That it is due to the fraternal harmony which hitherto has existed here, to the future, yet certain perils which, as citizens of the slaveholding States, we must meet, and to resist which successfully, there should exist unbroken unanimity, that we should, with the utmost earnestness, appeal to those who have been led into this Order, to come out from it, and strip it of its power to do evil, and to all, of whatsoever political designation they may have been, to unite in opposition to an organization which, if successful, must prostrate the rights of individuals and States, and in the obedience it exacts to the will of a majority, extinguishes the hope and rights of a minority.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of one hundred, who shall be charged with the organization of a Southern Rights party, in opposition to the Order of Know-Nothings.

A. G. MACKAY and Gen. MARTIN addressed the meeting, after which the question being taken, the address and resolutions were adopted—but one voice in the negative being heard.

Letters were received from Hon. A. P. BUTLER, Hon. L. M. KEITT, Hon. P. S. BROOKS, and Hon. JAMES SIMONS, who were unable to attend the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

Progress of the Fever—The sick and Well—Heroism Reported.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Aug 15, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: From the most reliable sources I send you a correct statement of the fever with us. On Tuesday there were eight deaths; to day, to noon, four deaths. There is much unnecessary alarm existing. I think that I am safe in saying one-half of the stores are closed, and but little business doing. Norfolk has received a blow from which she cannot recover in six months. Captain BARRON, of the Navy, is convalescent; his physicians say he is out of danger. I regret to hear his youngest daughter is very low. Captain JAS. HENDERSON is sinking; there is no hope for him; he is well known in your city. You will doubtless hear ten thousand reports that this and the other are dead. Several deaths have been published in your paper which were entirely erroneous. Capt. BOWDEN, Cashier of the Virginia Bank, is quite sick, but not of fever. Every disease is styled the fever now. Our people are decidedly more cheerful since we have gotten rid of the alarmists. Tuesday was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Religious services were held in all the churches. I saw the President of the Council in Portsmouth and the Sanitary Committee to-day. They report since Friday last the number of deaths has averaged eight a day. WM. B. COLLINS, reported as dead, has recovered and is attending to his business. Dr. J. N. SCHOOLFIELD is doing well—out of danger. Mr. JOHN EMMERSON is at the Naval Hospital very sick; his brother ARTHUR, clerk of the Court, is attending on him; he is very well. The clerk's office in Portsmouth is closed. Mr. B. W. PALMER, Purser's clerk in the Navy Yard, is sick; he is reported as having the fever. Mr. GEORGE W. CHAMBERS is fast recovering. Considering the few persons now in Portsmouth, we consider from the mortality that the fever is not abating. Dr. R. H. PARKER'S (who died from the fever) family are doing well.

The United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, is lying off Coney Island; she is last from Porto Praya. She returns without orders, having been condemned as unseaworthy by a regularly authorized board of surveying officers. In rough weather on her passage, she leaked badly. She has been 31 months on the Coast of Africa. The following is a list of her officers: Commander H. Y. PURVIANCE; Lieutenants, C. F. MCDONOUGH, WM. W. ROBERTS, W. E. HOSKINS; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. B. GREENOUGH; Purser, J. P. ABBOTT; Acting Master, G. H. BRET; Midshipmen, E. PORTER, C. PECK, J. ROCHE: Boatswain, A. POMEROY; Gunner, —— PEAKE; Carpenter, —— MYERS; Sailmaker, G. BOREM.

The Fever in Portsmouth.

From Portsmouth all accounts agree that there is no abatement of the disease. Everything continues gloomy to the utmost extent. The streets are nearly deserted, and business is almost entirely suspended.

The business of the Navy-Yard is still continued, though over *one thousand* workmen have taken their discharges. Our correspondent says Commodore MCKEEVER, the officer in the Yard, is one of nature's noblemen. He declares that as long as "there is a man to strike a blow, the gates shall not be closed." For his kindness, and the liberal humanity with which he has executed the orders from the Naval Hospital, he deserves and will receive the grateful acknowledgments not only of our community, but of all who can appreciate true magnanimity of soul.

To the list of the dead in Portsmouth, it is our melancholy duty to add the names of Col. JOHN HARPER, JOHN B. DAVIS, NATHANIEL MANNING and EMILY WILSON.

There is much suffering among the poor sick, and we shall most gratefully appreciate the kind exertions being made in Petersburg for us. We are greatly in want of breadstuffs, particularly of meal, and a supply would be very acceptable.

Our town authorities are doing all they can; but the scourge is so wide-spread that it is beyond their capacity to afford relief to all who are its subjects. We have to take care, not only of the sick, but of the other members of their families, and many other individuals who are thrown out of employment by reason of its visitation.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The "Disinterested" Baggage Smashers.

Reference to the subjoined official statement will serve to prove two very important positions: First, that the immigrants landing on the American sea board, the half of whom are the proscribed Catholic Irish, and whose predecessors have been so useful in the construction of our railroads and other public works, are not precisely the pauper jail refuse of their own country, and the inevitable tenants of prisons and workhouses in the land of their adoption; and secondly, the list will furnish some probable reasons for the disinterested sympathies of the injured and despoiled baggage smashers and runners, who of course have only been able to earn a miserable livelihood out of the wretchedly starving and beggarly outcasts they have hitherto taken under their sheltering wing, and whom, spite of their charitable wishes, they are allowed to protect and foster no longer.

ARRIVALS AT THE EMIGRANT DEPOT.

Aug. 1855.	From	Passengers.	Cash Means.
2—Ship Olbers	Bremen	257	$14,486 00
3—Ship Bridgewater	Liverpool	331	4,753 00
Ship Lelia	Rotterdam	51	238 00
Ship Mary	Havre	304	14,434 40
Ship Rhine	London	166	22,164 35
6—Ship New World	Liverpool	339	3,284 00
Ship Palestine	London	179	6,455 00
Bark Joanna	Bremen	48	6,281 00
Ship America	Liverpool	239	135,253 75
8—Ship St. Louis	Havre	166	8,086 75
9—Ship Neptune	Liverpool	558	13,239 38
11—Ship West Point	Liverpool	348	7,217 30
14—Ship F A Palmer	Liverpool	382	13,720 50
15—Ship Devonshire	London	216	16,121 36
Bark Morris	Glasgow	166	4,186 30
16—Ship Antarctic	Antwerp	249	13,812 22
17—Ship Fides	Antwerp	122	6,642 00
Ship Derigo	Glasgow	28	3,005 10
Total			$293,469 47

From this list which comprises only the first *seventeen* days of the month, (little more than a fortnight) we have the following results:

Passengers, alien	4,170
Citizens and aliens returned	148
Total by steerage	4,318

Cash means reported by the above, $293,469 47, or averaging for each man, woman and child, $67 97.

Now, the number of passengers arriving at the port of New-York in the year 1854, was 319,223. An equal proportion of cash means for that year and number, would give an aggregate sum of no less than *twenty-three millions three hundred and thirty one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars*, brought into this country by emigrants of the poorer class from Europe, during a single twelvemonth.

This is altogether exclusive of the amount brought by those who returned from visiting Europe during that time.

If we take each family as composed of five individuals—a man, his wife and three children—or assfer still, as composed of three persons, then each emigrant household, instead of being represented as provided with $67 97, say $70 per head, has to face the world with three times that sum as a start, to provide for those who are dependent on the new comer, or $210 to begin the trade of excavator, farmer's laborer, tradesman, or handicraftsman. A very desirable prize for an emigrant runner—for the baggage smasher who will provide Paddy with the "nicest lodgings intirely."

We are told that each fortnight more than a million of dollars is whisked off to Europe. But seldom do the croakers remember the fact that in one twelvemonth the "beggarly outcast refuse of Europe" bring with them annually a sum which more than covers the amount of gold sent thither, and with this addition: the money they bring is so much *added* to the national wealth. The money we send is only so much *paid* for articles we have already appropriated—perhaps eaten, worn, or in some way consumed, and to be now deducted from stock.

Unfortunately the Irish laborer is fond of whiskey; his trip over the salt ocean and his forced abstinence have no tendency to diminish his wish for the "least drop in life of the crature" he about as he lands in a country where all is new, wild and strange to him. Recollections of Old Ireland and the possibility that he may never more tread her green sod, and unexpected collisions with "friends from "Connaught" or "Dublin County," natural: ize a drink, to drown all care and unfit him for his new scene of exertion. The landlord of his boarding house is kind enough even to drink with him, and he is not so proud but that he will invite just a few friends. At last poor Patrick's money is exhausted; his instruction to leave the City *diminishes* with his *lessened ability*. And is not this the past history of thousands, who might now well parody the words of poor HOOD, in reference to those "body snatchers," the clients of the pure-minded, high-souled and patriotic politicians—of men who would neither sell nor purchase a vote by descending to flatter and cajole the multitude, or do the dirty advocacy of the worst people of the worst party?

"The 'baggage smashers,' they have come
And made a snatch at me;
It's very hard them sort of men
Won't let a body be."

The Brooklyn Ferries.

The Brooklyn Union Ferry Company should strive to systematize the running of the Hamilton-avenue boats. At present, passengers crossing on these are often subjected to the most vexatious detention, by the ill-management which obliges a boat to rest—sometimes for nearly half an hour—in the middle of the river, while the docks at either side are preoccupied. This is an annoyance connected with the busiest hours of the day, —say from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

The Company might likewise do something like justice to a monopoly-ridden public, by running two boats up to at least 11 P. M. They now only run one boat from 9 to 12 P. M., which boat is unable to accomplish the complete trip under half an hour, so that passengers frequently have to wait half an hour at either side, in order to get across in the Hamilton-avenue boat. A quarter of an hour's delay late in the night would surely be a sufficient test of the patience of passengers.

The Company would not injure its property or popularity by attending to these suggestions. Hundreds of families,—now forced to reside in New-York by the ill-management of nearly all the Brooklyn ferry lines—would remove to Brooklyn, if they were sure of anything like decent ferry accommodation, especially in the direction of South Brooklyn.

Alderman Herrick and Mayor Wood.

Alderman HERRICK claims in his paper that the results of the Primary election in the Nineteenth Ward were anything else then favorable to the Mayor "WOOD" party. The "HERRICK ticket" was ahead, it seems, by one-half, but the Inspectors gave out before the votes had been counted, that "WOOD" was altogether ahead, and so the report of the Alderman's defeat grew. "In close connection" with this matter, yesterday's *Atlas* has the following:

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS.—We understand that Mr. WILLIAM ROCHE, proprietor of the premises known as McDermott's Tavern, in Forty-second-street, has commenced a suit against FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Captain of the Nineteenth Ward Police, for trespass, in forcibly entering his premises on Thursday afternoon, and intruding three "star-spangled" policemen into the private apartments of his family, without any lawful authority, at a time when there was no appearance of disorder, and when no one pretended that any felon or criminal was concealed therein. The principle that "a man's house is his castle," is involved in this matter; and the verdict of the Jury will decide whether our policemen have a right to force an entrance into a citizen's private dwelling without a legal warrant from a magistrate. The trial of this case will produce an immense excitement in the community, and will probably involve Mr. Mayor WOOD in some trouble he little anticipated, when he gave his policemen orders to "defeat the HERRICK ticket, at all hazards." When policemen become housebreakers, it is time for citizens to look about, and see if the laws will not protect their domestic firesides from the audacity of men armed with clubs, acting under authority of "FERNANDO the First." Capt. TWOMEY said he had "orders" to make a forcible entry into the house of Mr. ROCHE; and the trial of this suit will probably disclose the individuals or functionary who issued the "orders." Wait, and you'll see fun!

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 11th day of August to the 18th day of August, 1855; Men, 781; women, 685; boys, 270; girls, 220; total, 693. Adults, 1463; children, 490; males, 348; females, 285; colored persons, 7.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Dysentery	3
Apoplexy	4	Dyspepsia	1
Bleeding	1	Enlargement of heart	1
Bleeding liver & stomach	1	Erysipelas throat	1
Bleeding, lung	5	Family Kidneys	1
Bleeding stomach	1	Fever	1
Bowels, dis. of	1	Fever, bilious	1
Brain, dis. of	3	Fever, intermittent	1
Bronchitis	3	Fever, nervous	1
Cancer	1	Fever, remittent	1
Cancer on breast	1	Fever, scarlet	16
Cancer of stomach	1	Fever, typhoid	4
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, typhus	4
Casualties, run over	1	Fistula in Ano	1
Childbed	1	Fracture in leg and arm, (run over)	1
Cholera infantum	11	Fracture of skull	1
Cholera morbus	1	Fracture, thighs	1
Concus'n, brain	1	Heart, disease of	1
Consum'n, lungs	4	Hip, disease of	1
Consumption	45	Hooping cough	11
Convulsions	11	Inflam. of bowels	9
Convuls, infants	39	Inflam of brain	11
Convuls, puerp'l	1	Inflam. by fall	1
Debility, infants	8	Inflam of chest	1
Delirium tremens	1	Inflam. of heart	2
Diarrhœa	12	Inflam. of kidneys	2
Dropsy	2	Inflam of liver	1
Dropsy in head	13	Inflam of lungs	7
Drowned	7	Inflam. of womb	1
Kidneys dis of	2		
Killed by accident or murdered by stabs in abdomen	1		
Lung Vapores	1		
Mania'a-potu	1		
Malformation, head	1		
Malformation, heart	1		
Marasmus, adult	1		
Marasmus, infants	50		
Measles	1		
Mortification, lungs	1		
Old age	5		
Palsy	1		
Poison, by oil of tobacco	1		
Premature birth	3		
Retent'n of urine	1		
Rheumatism	1		
Rupture liver by a fall	1		
Scrofula	3		
Sinking brain	3		
Softening stomach	3		
Spina	1		
Still born	27		
Teething	6		
Tumor in abdo'n	1		
Ulceration	2		
Ulceration, lungs	1		
Worms	1		
Total			633

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	6	Stillborn, and prem. birth	39
Brain and nerves	125	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	309
Generative organs	4	Uncertain seat, and general	2
Heart and blood-vessels	13	Urinary organs	2
Lungs, throat, &c	81		
Old Age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	18	Total	693

Of which 18 were from violent causes

AGES.—Under 1 year, 209; 1 to 2 years, 129; 2 to 5 years, 54; 5 to 10 years, 14; 10 to 15 years, 6; 15 to 20 years, 2. 20 to 25 years, 12; 25 to 30 years, 21; 30 to 40 years, 35; 40 to 50 years, 23; 50 to 60 years, 20; 60 to 70 years, 16; 70 to 80 years, 11; 80 to 90 years, 1.—Total 633.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; England, 8; France, 4; Germany, 30; Ireland, 66; Poland, 1; Scotland, 2; United States, 519; Wales, 1; West Indies, 1.—Total, 633.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Bellevue Hospital, 6; City Hospital, 5; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Jews' Hospital, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 2; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 3; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 8; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 18; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1.—Total, 46.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	17	X	17	XVIII	50
II	1	XI	52	XIX (includes Blackwell's Island)	30
III	5	XII (includes Randall's & Ward's Islands)	29	XX	63
IV	17	XIII	26	XXI (includes Bellevue Hospital)	40
V (includes City Hospital)	19	XIV	15	XXII	34
VI	29	XV	15		
VII	26	XVI	32		
VIII	18	XVII	57		
IX	41				
Total					693

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 18, 1855.

Serious Accident.

On the afternoon of Saturday last, as the wife of policeman BIRMINGHAM, of the Second Ward, was engaged in cleaning windows of the third story of the house No. 64 Gold-street, she fell to the ground from the sill on which she was standing. She was taken up in an unconscious state and attended by a physician, who now considers her in a fair road for recovery.

Probably Fatal Casualty.

On Saturday afternoon, as an unknown man, supposed to be the captain or mate of some ship, was crossing Water-street, near Peck-slip, he slipped and fell, striking his head with great force against the curb-stone. He was at once conveyed to the station-house of the Second Ward and then transferred to the New-York Hospital, his injuries being thought dangerous by the physician.

Coroners' Investigations.

KILLED ON A DERRICK.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner HILTON, on the body of JOHN HOUGHTON, late of No. 150 West Twenty-eighth-street, who came to his death by being struck by a derrick block, while at work in a manufactory in New-Jersey. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but strongly censured the conduct of the proprietors of the works for not furnishing greater protection against accidents.

DROWNED.

Yesterday Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of HENRY H. SCHLICHTMAN, a lad aged 18 years, late of No. 84 Oak-street, whose death was caused by drowning. Deceased left home on Thursday last, in a fishing boat, and had not since been heard of until yesterday morning, when his body was found floating in the water at Pier No. 50, East River. It is supposed that while angling deceased fell overboard.

Verdict—"Accidental drowning."

THE LATE MURDER OF A WIFE.

Coroner O'DONNELL on Saturday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of BRIDGET MURRAY, late of No. 70 Grand-street, who came to her death by stabs received at the hands of her husband, OWEN MURRAY, on the morning of the 5th instant. The evidence taken was not of any further particulars than was furnished by the readers of the TIMES on the morning following the fatal deed. Deceased was a hard-working and industrious woman, who supported herself and child without any aid from her husband. The evidence as to the facts in the case was given by WILLIAM HOGARTH, who, it will be remembered, was himself stabbed on the same occasion, perp

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 20, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, Aug. 20, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing 6¼ cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

XXXIVth Congress.

The *National Era*, indulging in speculations as to the future of the Free-Soil movement, is less hopeful than circumstances seem to justify. It is infected with that skepticism as to the existence of a North, which Washington entertains as a chronic complaint. The *Era* admits a Congressional majority in favor of limiting Slavery aggression; admits the majority to be a practical one upon all direct issues; but gravely doubts its constancy in presence of those revolutionary expedients to which a Southern minority is prepared to resort; and which will very certainly be put in practice to defeat the measures called for by a Northern constituency. We think the *Era* mistakes both the profundity and the direction of the Free-Soil sentiment. It does so, because it places undue faith in the precedents of 1848 and 1850, as bearing upon the question of to-day.

It must not be forgotten that all the great names that gave energy to that Union-saving *furore* which resulted in the Compromise of 1850 have passed from the stage. Their countenance, and the authentication those questionable measures derived from their friendship, are not to be had for the subversive policy of the present Administration; could not be had, were CLAY and WEBSTER, and CALHOUN, still alive; and FOOTE, and CLEMENS and CASS still prominent in public life; for all the energies of those men were directed to the maintenance of sacred compacts, which the whole influence of General PIERCE and his friends has been employed to nullify. The Northern Representative of to-day goes to Washington without any doubt of the sentiment that sends him there, or its requirements; and without any hope of finding a great name in whose shadow to shelter himself, when tempted to desert his mission. He is bound to fidelity, or bound to go to that limbo to which OLDS, and SHANNON, and McDONALD have been dispatched by an outraged and disgraced constituency. Corruption and other sinister influences, can alone account for the course of unfaithful Northern Delegates to the last Congress; they will be neutralized, or outweighed, in the next, by the entire certainty of political ruin attendant upon any desertion of the cause. There will be no Federal Executive in prospect, ready to compensate the infamy of the offender by a reward as infamous. The present Executive has nothing to give. Neither in fame nor in a substantial equivalent for it, has the Northern Doughface anything to hope; while in fidelity to the sentiment which selected him, he can clearly recognize an exceeding great reward.

Nor do we apprehend that timidity on the part of a liberal majority in the House, which will induce it to yield to the resistance of a "factious minority." Two years ago, Northern men declined to establish a revolutionary precedent by exerting the mischievous capacities of the minority, in putting a stop to the Kansas-Nebraska business. They did so, because unwilling to bear the odium of introducing expedients, the certain result of which must be serious convulsions, if not federal dissolution. But in the coming Congress such dissuasives must cease to operate. Revolution has actually been inaugurated by the Kansas-Nebraska party, and sanctioned by the whole weight of federal authority. It has trampled the act of Territorial organization under foot. It has trampled constitutions, laws, popular sentiment and popular rights under foot. It has invaded, arms in hand, the free soil of a Territory, usurped an absolute despotism there, and proclaimed the nullification of all legal authority to be the first duty of the Slave Power in prosecuting its aggressions upon freedom. Strengthened by this example, a Northern majority can have no hesitation as to its course. It is bound to restore the relations of North and South to the position they occupied in 1853, and then, from that vantage ground, assert that predominance in the Federal system for the Free States which is due as well to their more liberal ideas, as to the numerical preponderance of their aggregate population. If the measures necessary to effect this restoration are retarded by a minority in the House, or by a majority in the Senate, or by the veto of of a misguided Executive, there can be no course but to refuse the supplies to carry on a Federal Government which is only useful to defeat justice, sanction violence and fraud, and authorize the worst actions of the worst men. The course may be revolutionary, but it is a later step in a revolution, the earlier stages of which have already been traveled by the Pro-Slavery Power.

Entertaining these views—and the Washington organ of Free-Soilism may rest assured they are the views of the Northern States, as a body—we see no reason to distrust the fidelity of our delegates to the Thirty-fourth Congress. Assuming their venality, the temptations to go right are so much more powerful than any conceivable temptations to deviate, that on the worthless score of self-interest we are sure of them. What is the Slavery propagandism without Federal patronage to support it? And what prospect has it of that support after the Presidential election of next year? The yoke is not easy, and will find no bearers, without larger wages than it will ever again have the ability to pay.

English Colonization of South Africa.

England has experimented extensively and expended money largely in colonization, but with what success may be seen from the course of America eighty years ago, the unquiet of Australia to-day, the unproductive state of Canada for years, and the probability that her possessions in Southern Africa will, in due time, follow the paths trodden by the two former.

With the improvement of the times, however, much more "civilization" is bound up in the prospectus for the African colony than had been extended to the others. Humanity enters largely into the intended improvements; and a system, tried to some extent by SIR GEORGE GREY, in New-Zealand, when presiding over that Colony, is proclaimed to be the panacea for such ills as colonists are heir to, having troublesome neighbors, jealous natives, warlike Caffres on their borders.

The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, a man of much erudition, affability of character and a decided turn for humanizing the savage races—who takes a just pride in directing the tomahawk to wood-splitting for the domestic fire, and transporting the scalping knife from the skulls of antagonistic Indians to the social dinner board; and who has had some experience in New-Zealand, chiefly in collecting the traditions of the races there, which he has lately published under the title of *Polynesian Mythology*, proposes, if the Government gives him a grant of forty-thousand pounds, (to begin with,) to make British Caffraria intact able to protect itself from the surrounding settlements, and to provice in a few years for the necessary expenditures of the Province.

In view of the large sums spent in the late wars against the Kaffirs, some statesmen are ready to receive any plan that may offer the slightest possibility of success. Money and men have been expended with but very doubtful prospects, and anything which can tend to lessen the expenditure of either and hold the Colony, even at the present uncertain tenure, will readily meet attention. SIR GEORGE GREY then, proposes, in the first place, to receive £40,000 the present year, after which his programme goes on to state that he will fill British Caffraria with Europeans—from the unrolled pensioners of England—each man to be bound to serve for seven years, his movements to be restricted to within seven miles of his home, which is to consist of a cottage and *one* acre of land.

Such is the basis of his plan, and from which he will provide for the defence of its success by establishing a force of 5,000 men. It is to be a militia or semi-military Colony, to overawe the Kaffirs, and otherwise seduce them into obedience and fraternity, by giving them employment on public works, and gaining sufficient influence over them to make them amenable for introduction into educational institutions, and in a word to give them and their children "a civil character suitable to their condition." Under this code, he is enthusiastic in the faith that the warlike and obstinate enemies of Britain will become her fastest friends, turn them into a source of wealth, strength and security for British settlers, make them "useful servants, consumers of colonial goods, contributors to the colonial revenue." This plan is brilliant, apparently holds the germ of ultimate success, and strikes a casual reader withal as one which, while presenting a sufficiently strong military character, is also overflowing with benevolence, humanity and a judicious regard for progress and civilization. But we may reasonably doubt its fulfillment to the full measure expected by its inventor.

If he had even been crowned with a comparative success in New-Zealand, we cannot be so sure that the same plan would so appropriately fit Caffraria. In the former, the natives had already, before the advent of SIR GEORGE, been tamed down, had mingled with Europeans, and as the English authorities state, had been found as sailors in English ships. Even if they had been completely antagonistic, their numbers were not sufficient to hunt out the settlers. The Kaffirs and Fingoes, on the contrary, are numerous; "ready enough," says the London *Daily News*, "to adopt our arts of war and destruction, * * they are neither disposed to be friendly, nor very much afraid of us. To increase their power as SIR GEORGE GREY proposes, is to make them more dangerous." We remember that in 1852, a writer from the scene of war corresponding with the London *Times*, proposed to exterminate the Kaffirs as the wolves were exterminated in England, "by giving a reward for each head, say £2 for men and £1 for women and children." The exasperation of the writer was inspired by the fact that four thousand Kaffirs kept at bay five thousand regulars and two thousand levies and Fingoes. This was but another evidence of the fact stated by one of the British officers at the same period, that the Kaffirs—in his own words—"are a very noble, brave set of people, and they are immensely superior in every way to the colonists, for whom we are spilling our best blood."

SIR GEORGE GREY will have different work on hand than picking up the legends of the Kaffirs, especially as his scheme has been barely tested, and not sufficiently so to give anything but doubt as to its efficiency. In Mr. FOX's *Six Colonies of New-Zealand*, the idea and its working were reviewed, and the author came to the conclusion that they, whether viewed in a military or a colonizing aspect, proved costly failures, affording a most decided warning against the continuance of the experiment, or its renewal elsewhere." And Mr. ADDERLEY, writing (1st inst.) to the London *Times*, in allusion to the present colonization speculations, exposes some of their fallacies based on New-Zealand experience. He says:

"Governor GREY, indeed, reported of this (February, 1850,) as of his other civilizing experiments, that it was progressing towards comfort. 'They have,' said he, 'three horses and 171 head of cattle among them.' But Mr. FOX, (author of the *Six Colonies*,) ferreted out of blue-books that even these had been purchased for them by Government, which, in fact, supported these helpless and unfit colonists, and even housed them, for £37,843—at the rate of £87 per man—a fact significant of the sort of jobbing which makes a proposition of this sort very popular in a colony."

But even in canvassing the probable success of the plan, we are somewhat ahead of the question. We might have stopped at the initistory step of colonization, and agree with those who think Sir GEORGE will not get his five thousand settlers to begin with.

The bonus offered for the restricted servitude of seven years is ridiculous: a cottage and one acre of land! Why, Sir GEORGE GREY must be dreaming, far away back in some distant era of the world, or possibly with the powerful though shadowy Divinities of the Polynesian Mythology.

In this day of emigration, adventure and fortune-hunting and making, and with the inducements afforded by America and Australia, we opine that few will ambition to live seven years of constant disturbance, turmoil and warfare with the Kaffirs, to purchase (if they live,) a cottage and *one* acre of land. Our dock laborers receive at least twenty-four English shillings a week. Our Western territories invite labor, and offer certain success. Our soldiers, after five years' service, have a grant of one hundred and sixty acres. These facts, together with such as the recent Australian excitements have given publication to, are well and widely known, and meet the desires of the human breast much more extensively than Sir GEORGE GREY's Utopia, even if it were minus the Kaffirs.

Know-Nothingism in South Carolina.

From the nature of the proceedings at two meetings recently held in Charleston, S. C., the particulars of which will be found on another page, Know-Nothingism does not seem to promise a long life in, or to become one of the permanent institutions of, that State. One of those meetings, which was composed entirely of the professed friends of the American Party, repudiated the distinctive characteristic of the Order, the Catholic test, and refused to be bound by the acts of the National Council, while the other meeting which was appropriately held in "Hibernian Hall," denounced the party in all its phases and principles, as opposed to the doctrine of State rights and the interests of the South. The American Party, manifestly, has but a slender chance in the Palmetto State, for spreading, and we would advise SAM not to calculate too confidently on the support of that member of the confederacy in the coming contest for the Presidency. South Carolina does not consider the preservation of the Union the "paramount duty" of the States, but that is SAM's paramount idea, next to the exclusion of foreigners and Catholics from office.

Mexican Insurrections.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper some late and interesting intelligence from Mexico. If the accounts we continue to receive from that curious Republic came from any other country in the world, we should doubtless be justified in believing that the existing Government (whatever it might be,) was fast drifting into irretrievable ruin. But "Mexican affairs" have for so long a time been a synonyme for anarchy and confusion, and the news by one mail has so invariably been contradicted by the next, that we may safely question the efficacy of those bombastic manifestoes, proclamations, and pronunciamentoes, with which the insurrectionists have opened their new campaign.

According to the revolutionary programme, the objects of the movement lately set on foot in the Northern Departments are to depose SANTA ANNA and give liberty to an oppressed people. If, however, we are to judge of this by preceding movements of a similar nature, its promoters would seem to be actuated rather by a desire for power, for plunder, or, at best, for the gratification of a reckless spirit of adventure, than by honest, patriotic motives. If the leaders of the present insurrection were laboring with a single eye to their country's weal, they would deserve and should receive our warmest sympathies. But we have no proof that their intentions are patriotic; nor can we infer from their antecedents that they care much about the justice of their cause. As to their coadjutors—the filibusteros from this side of the Rio Grande—we can only regard them as a band of adventurers, acting on the principle that might makes right, whose chief exploits have been to rob conductas, attack defenceless villages and towns, and spread desolation and dismay among the wretched peasantry of Northern Mexico. The evils which the success of such a party would entail are frightful to contemplate; the Government it seeks to establish would be one of vile licentiousness, under which, neither the lives nor properties of citizens would be safe. It may be true that the downfall of SANTA ANNA would not be regretted by any one here. He has always been opposed to the interests and people of this country, and, as a man, his character and reputation have been severely and justly censured. But the Government he has endeavored to establish on a firm basis, is the only one suited to the exigency of the times and the disturbed state of the Republic, of which he has twice been chosen chief. To suppress the incessant depredations of the Indians, and the independent and arbitrary insurrections of party factions, required the strong arm of one ready to assume responsibility in any and every emergency. To obtain this and thereby secure, if possible, a permanent peace, the majority of the Mexican people have been willing (as may be seen by the result of more than one election,) to continue the Dictator in office, (for want, it may be, of an abler and better man,) and invest him with ample powers to act as he saw fit. Hence, the insurrection of ALVAREZ at the South, though in active operation for over two years, has proved utterly fruitless—the Pinto Chief and his adherents being yet entrenched within the mountain fastnesses of Guerrero, shut out from civilization, and cut off from all intercourse with the other States of the Republic. The insurrection of the North is more serious than that at the South ever was; and it has become more formidable still, since large bands of filibusteros from this side of the Rio Grande have joined its ranks. Though it does not appear that the Revolutionists are strong enough to depose SANTA ANNA and overturn his Government, it is nevertheless clear that the Dictator is unable to oppose them successfully at any distance from his capital. Their depredations will therefore for a time be carried on with impunity. What the result will be it is impossible to foresee. It would indeed seem as if the Republic of Mexico, through the exhausting strifes of its citizens, was doomed to fall in pieces, and become the prey of the first bold adventurer who, with men and means at his command, may seek to subjugate its soil.

Munificent Merchants.

We publish on another page a biographical sketch of Hon. ABBOT LAWRENCE, whose death occurred at his residence in Boston on Saturday morning. Mr. LAWRENCE has long occupied a very prominent position in the public affairs of our country, and his private and public acts of munificence would alone have gained him distinction, even though he had not taken a prominent part in political affairs.

The men who have done most for the benefit of the public, in this country, by appropriations of money for benevolent objects, have been our merchants, who raised themselves from poverty, and not those who inherited their wealth. Boston has produced many men who have appropriated very liberal sums for the public good, whose examples have, doubtless, had the effect of stimulating others to similar acts of munificence. Among the most prominent of them are THOMAS HANDYSIDE PERKINS, JOHN A. SEWELL, GEORGE PEABODY, JOSHUA BATES and the LAWRENCES. These men were not all natives of Boston, but they were sons of Massachusetts, and their munificent gifts were bestowed to advance the interests of the capital of their native State. The gifts of none of these liberal merchants, however, approached the munificent endowments of ASTOR and COOPER of this City, and GIRARD of Philadelphia. But we look in vain among the native population of this State, the descendants of its earlier inhabitants, for any acts of public munificence like those of which the Bay State can show so many examples. Our large landed proprietors, with the exception of GERRIT SMITH, whose property has increased so largely in value by the enterprise and industry of others, have not manifested anything of that benevolent munificence which has distinguished our mercantile millionaries who have been the creators of their own fortunes. Our Knickerbockers, it must be confessed, have evinced a very decided disposition to keep their property in the hands of their own families.

We have rarely read a more touching expression of manly generosity, than the simple letter of AMOS LAWRENCE to his brother ABBOTT, congratulating him on hearing that he had given fifty thousand dollars to found a scientific school in Cambridge.

Cheap Bread—A Way to Obtain it.

The fall in the price of Flour, and the continued small size of Bakers' loaves, are questions now being earnestly discussed. We do not intend to enter deeply into the merits of the discussion, but aim merely to set forth a few facts which will enable our readers to form a clearer idea of the anomalous state of the matter in dispute, and to suggest a plan whereby more bread can be had for the same sums of money than by the purchase of bakers' loves, while these are made so unjustifiably small, in proportion to their cost.

The reduction in the value of flour within a month or thereabouts, has been very decided, brought about by the increased receipts from the interior, and the restriction of purchases within the limits of immediate wants. This reduction has enabled many bakers to secure stock on comparatively easy terms; but some of this class had previously laid in a supply at advanced figures, fearing that a greater scarcity and higher prices might be experienced than was the case when they made their purchases. Their apprehensions have not been realized: on the contrary, flour has been gradually becoming more abundant and less valuable.

These circumstances have been favorable to consumers, but the few bakers who had bought a supply of flour when the article was scarcer and dearer than at the present time, have been placed in an uncomfortable position by the change, and in order to avoid serious loss themselves, they have been making others shoulder their burdens. Not having entirely exhausted their costly stocks,—they have been striving to work them off, on the scale adopted when the materials were not available on such reasonable terms, thereby withholding from all who buy their bread whatever advantages they are entitled to, because of the increased plentiness and cheapness of flour.

This course is undoubtedly wrong, but is, in a degree, natural; and finding that complaints had not been made against such bakers as pursued it, for the reasons alleged,—the whole body, as a rule, followed suit. Thus a kind of union has been formed and sustained among them, to keep down the size and to keep up the price of their loaves. This game has been played long and successfully,—so that they have enjoyed most of the advantages arising out of the relative abundance and decreased value of flour, while their customers have not gained anything worth speaking of from this favorable change.

In order to blind the unfortunate victims of this sort of tacitly organized conspiracy,—most bakers have been urging the plea that the qualities of flour which they use have not become much plentier or cheaper, so far this season,—but that in common kinds alone have such alterations occurred. This is not the case. All grades of flour have increased in abundance and decreased in price,—the low and medium brands of course, participating more in these changes than the better qualities. It should be understood, however, that but few bakers use what are known as the better qualities of flour, and that those who do use them, employ them only in the manufacture of fancy bread,—but very little of which the majority of consumers ever taste.

Bakers generally purchase medium grades, such as good and fancy Western and Southern, and favorite to extra State, in all which the changes referred to have been very distinct. Such brands, bought within the period of increasing supplies and falling prices, have constituted the bulk of their working stock,—and the fact that they have lately been able to buy such a good deal lower than they could earlier in the year, ought to have induced them to allow their customers to at least derive some benefit from the change so beneficial to themselves. They, however, have been tempted to wrong those who buy their bread,—by purchasing flour at greatly reduced rates, and making no considerable enlargement in the size of their loaves,—thereby demonstrating the truth of the adage, "The more we have the more we covet."

This has now become a kind of habit with them, so that they cannot be persuaded to abandon it, unless by some arguments which will touch their purses. We would advise consumers of bakers' loaves to buy flour and make their own bread, as they can do very profitably for themselves, until they show the necessity of obedience to the laws of supply and demand, to a class ever prompt to submit and enforce submission to them, when they favor their own interests, but who are ever slow to acknowledge their legitimate influence when they promise to serve others.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New-York State Politics—Prospects of the Fusions.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1855.

The prospect of a Hard-Shell fusion with the Know-Nothings of New-York improves. There is nowhere else for the Hards to go but to the Hindoos, and no other haven for the K. N.'s than the bosom of the Hards. DICKINSON, BRONSON, CLINTON and BEARDSLEE, have been very cautious to say nothing against the Natives during the eighteen months that that agitation has been flagrant, while it is notorious that the bulk of the party went over to ULLMANN last Fall, leaving their own appropriate candidate, Judge BRONSON, by the wayside with a paltry division of 30,000 stragglers lame, blind and broken-winded camp followers with whom Falstaff would have disdained to march through Coventry. The reason that the overtures for a fusion of Hards and Softs failed, was, that the Administration discovered that the cost would exceed the profits. The fusion of Whigs and Republicans being substantially arranged, the PIERCE managers very clearly discern that any initiative movement on their part must result in an ignominious defeat. It is interesting to listen to the varying cries of the factions. A few weeks ago the *Atlas* and its satellites were singing "Fusion" in full chorus; the tune is now changed to "Confusion to all Fusions,"—and the Executive war upon the K. N.'s, which was suspended during the negotiations, is resumed with unexampled virulence.

The Administration and the Softs being out of the field, the probable strength of this new coalition becomes a matter of some interest. The entire vote in the State last Fall was 476,000, or in that neighborhood, divided as follows:

Regular Whig vote on Governor	160,000
Democratic vote on Governor	159,000
Know Nothing vote on Governor	123,000
Hard-Shell vote on Governor	33,000
United K N and Hardshell vote	156,000

During the intervening nine months the Hard-Shell rebellion has been so nearly crushed out, that it retains little hold upon the minds of the insurgents. And the Know-Nothings, who, up to the period of the State election last November, had been steadily gaining strength, and appeared to be on the high road to political control, are now admitted to have then reached their culminating point, and to have been since declining in influence and power. In addition to which, the Order in New-York has been since formally sold and conveyed to the South, and is now nothing more than an exotic of forced and sickly growth. It has no claim to popular sympathies, and it is difficult to perceive where, out of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, it is to obtain any votes. Indeed the Philadelphia jugglery effectually divorced the Order from its best supporters. How is it possible for WHEELER, Judge OLIVER, PECK and MAURICE to acknowledge connection with a faction which, while affecting to evade, did, to all intents and purposes, endorse and adopt the infamy of violating the Missouri Compromise?

There is no question that a vast majority of native born citizens sanction the principle that our laws should be made and administered and the country governed by native Americans; but when the movement for carrying this great principle into effect fell into such hands as those of LEVIN, SAMMONS and BARKER, its failure was certain. For the present the contest is suspended. No repeal and no modification of the naturalization laws can be hoped for. The evils, however, which the American party denounce, are every year becoming more serious, and in due time the needed measures of reform will be taken in hand by the statesmen of the country, and the right of citizenship will be limited to natives. In the meantime we have nothing to do but to wait upon events.

If these views are correct, it is manifest that the Know-Nothing vote in New-York at the ensuing election will be only nominal. The party is reduced to a faction. Most of the Hard-Shells who last year voted with it will return to the regular Administration or Soft-Shell standard, and the mass of the Whigs who took service under strange leaders will follow the Republican Fusion banners. The most liberal estimate cannot assign to the K. N. and Hard Shell coalition more than from 75,000 to 100,000 voters. From those premises it results that a "Republican" victory, by a very great majority, is placed beyond any probable contingency.

Gov. HUNT's letter is not a very singular production. There are always very marked exceptions to great national movements. The son of FRANKLIN could have taken a distinguished part as a friend of the American Revolution, but he thought it his duty to adhere to the cause of his country's and his father's enemies. Gov. HUTCHINSON of Massachusetts, a most excellent, honest, and upright man, would have been a very important accession to the party of Independence, but he choose the British side. No true friend of the United Colonies hesitated because these gentlemen wavered and turned back. We may admit the sincerity of Gov. HUNT, and yet not regret that he will be swamped in the tide which he seeks to stem with a gray goosequill. He wishes the North to postpone action until we have made another appeal to the South. What appeals and how many of them does he desire? Has the South shown any disposition to restore the Missouri Compromise? Has the South anywhere or in any manner condemned the tumults and outrages in Kansas? Does Mr. HUNT expect to delude anybody with the suggestion that the South means to right the wrongs which she has herself inflicted upon the North since the "finality" of 1850? Is it possible that he can deceive himself with any such idea? As I know his intelligence and ability, I do not believe that he has the slightest confidence that the South means to respect the obligations imposed upon her by past compromises, or to restore that which she has violated, or to cease from agitation upon Slavery.

The Federal Court for Kansas Territory have decided in favor of ATCHISON's Legislature and against REEDER on the question of the seat of Government. Of course it has. It was sent to Kansas to cooperate with ATCHISON in all things. In the same spirit this same Court decided the question of Slavery before setting foot in the Territory, for the two Judges from Slave States took slaves with them and now hold them. But the assurance of the Legislature in procuring this opinion and of the Court in giving it, may be estimated from the facts that one of the three Judges, JOHNSON from Ohio, refused to entertain the question, and another, ELMORE had been dismissed for land speculations. REEDER was suspended nearly a month before he was removed, in order that he might not interfere with the Legislative mob, but ELMORE was permitted to act for the purpose of ratifying its proceedings after dismissal.

It is asserted that Dr MORTON's claim, founded on the ether discovery, is now under investigation in one of the Departments with a view to its payment out of the Contingent fund. The story seems improbable, but I observe that the Committee on TUCKERMAN's defalcation report that $50,000 of it may be recovered out of the indemnity expected to be allowed to MORTON. This sum was advanced by TUCKERMAN for lobbying purposes. AGRICOLA.

BUSINESS NOTICES

IMPOSTORS—BEWARE OF THEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: There are persons traveling in various parts of the country, imposing on the sick, by representing themselves to be connected with me or my office in medical practice, some pretending to be my sons or my pupils, or bearing my name, others even attempting to personate myself. To guard the public against those impostors, I wish to say that I am myself always at home, and that there is no person, traveling or located in any manner connected with me in practice, or who has any right to hail from my office or refer to me. I have no sons absent from me, and I never had a pupil, excepting Dr Calvin M Fitch, now in Chicago, who, however was never associated with me in practice, has now no professional connection with me, and has no office at No 714 Broadway, New-York.

S S FITCH A M M D.
AUG. 15, 1855 No 714 Broadway, New-York.

FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.—PERSONS suffering from either of these diseases should apply immediately for BOSENBURGH'S ORIENTAL BITTERS, the only medicine now before the public that will effect a cure without poisoning those who take it. This medicine is no catchpenny affair, but a genuine remedy that will cure 90 cases out of every 100, where directions are followed. The money will be refunded in all cases where it fails. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by the Agent F S STREET, No. 22 Bookmen's. For particulars, call and get circular, or see an advertisement in the New-York *Dispatch*.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No 341 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL ENsure their health the coming season, by using the new ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. It prevents or removes all traces of disease. Dr CHILTON's certificate accompanies each bottle.

GEORGE H BATES, wholesale agent, No. 133 Water-st, and for sale by C. R. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO, F. C WELLS & CO Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS, and druggists generally.

HECKER'S FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO Croton Mills, 201 Cherry-st

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON AND HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now opening and offer for sale their Fall stock of rich and elegant Carpeting at great bargains, for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of this above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr Thomas; and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat. C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 5 1855

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.

AUG 6, 1855. J. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE HIGHEST praise from the most competent judges. The Editors of the *Scientific American*, who possess unequaled advantages for knowing everything useful in the way of new inventions in their paper of Aug. 11 in their weekly list of patent claims in a note appended to a law of I. M. SINGER for another improvement, remark as follows: "Mr SINGER has become a Nestor in the discovery of Sewing Machine Improvements. Hardly a week passes without the issue of one or more new patents for his inventions. His Sewing Machines have been greatly improved within the past year, until now they are to the highest degree perfect. Himself and partner have already made large fortunes from the sale of these Machines, and their business is rapidly increasing. We are glad of it. No one man has done so much toward the introduction of these great labor-saving machines as ISAAC M. SINGER. He ought to be well rewarded."

To such a testimonium from such a quarter we desire to add nothing, except that our Machines are exhibited and sold at our offices in New-York, Boston, Newark, Glovers-ville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New-Orleans. I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No 323 Broadway, New York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S C HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

FALL DRY GOODS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL offer on MONDAY, Aug. 20, a large lot of rich plaid and plain Dress Silks at 58c.; superior fine Black Bombazines at 8c.; Ladies' best Kid Gloves at 37½c.; fine French Broadcloths at $1 75; rich Balzines all wool, at 44c.; Lace Curtains and Drapery Muslins at one-half their usual prices. Fine French Merinoes from 6c. to 10c. Also, Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, and a large stock of Embroideries at 30 per cent. under their real value. Black Silks at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 317 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENT JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out run without noise, with little exertion to the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known, as also a large stock of low priced Clothing made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 486 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Wigs and toupees of approved fashion, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKly Auction Sale of Books and Stock will take place THIS DAY, (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES ONLY $20—NEW IN style and very beautiful, will be opened this morning by BEKMAN & CO., No 60 Canal st., corner Mercer st., a case of the above elegant Robe Dresses; and as the quantity is limited, ladies will find it to their advantage to call early.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Rotticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Travelling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR sewing machines, should not fail to examine NICHOLS & CO'S machines, with their late improvements for stitching the finest or coarsest material, with or without a waxed thread, either in flat or cylindrical form.

J. B. NICHOLS & CO., No. 411 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years' experience, at moderate as life. BATCHELOR'S MOUDAVIA CURLING FLUID well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KING, LAND & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C D DESHLER Agent, at the Depot, No 341 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

☞ **Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C H RING Newark; WM R RIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case**—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S imperishable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him in numerous instances. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability can be seen at his office. Wet cellars, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation. A. R. MOEN, No. 3 Pine-st.

☞ **That's so.—What's so?—Why only $3 75 for** a pair of French Calf Boots made to order, by A BAKER, No. 18 Astor-st, and warranted as durable as any $5 or $7 boot. Best French Patent Leather Boots $6 or $7. Gents' Shoes and Gaiters $3 to $5 per cent cheaper than elsewhere.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face PETRIDGE & CO., 7 Sullin square, New-York; for sale by C H RING, Broadway, and F V. HUGHTON, No. 13 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Second Ward.**—In accordance with the recommendation of the Democratic Whig General Committee, there will be a primary election held on TUESDAY, the 21st instant at No 22 Annst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions. J Hooper, J O Abbe, S Yates, Inspectors. By order of the Ward Committee.
G CLIFTON, Chairman.
J. O ABBE, } Secretaries
J. GALLAGHAN, }

☞ **The only Effectual Exterminator**, without danger or stench HENRY S. COSTAR'S effectual RAT, COCKROACH, &c EXTERMINATOR. Wholesale and retail depot, No 398 Broadway, New York. T. R CALLENDER, No 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Agent for Philadelphia, Penn

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

IN PURSUANCE OF A CALL OF THE DEMOCRATIC WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE, the Whig Primary Election of the 11th Ward will be held at the Columbian House, 57 Peter's pl, n between Barclay and Vesey streets, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M. A. Cochrane John M Coats, H. N. Sherwood, Inspectors.

AT A MEETING OF THE WHIG COMMITTEE of the IVth Ward, on the 15 h inst. it was resolved that the Primary Election of the Whigs of this Ward, in pursuance of a call of the Whig General Committee, be held on the 21st inst, from 6 to 8 A M, at No 17 Oak-st. William H. Sparks, M. Jones John Edwards, Inspectors.
M JONES, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIFTH WARD.—In pursuance with the call of the Whig General Committee, the Primary Election will be held at No 147 West Broadway on TUESDAY, 21st, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing one delegate and alternate in the State Convention, 3 delegates to Judiciary, 5 to County, 5 to City, 4 to Senatorial, 11 to Assembly, and 6 for each County District, to form a Charter Convention to consist of Quarter Sessions L. G. Evans, Thos E Smith and John M Bennet, were appointed inspectors.
By order of the Fifth Ward Whig Committee
JOHN M. BENNET, Chairman.
C. S TAPPAN, } Secretaries
JAMES FAIRMAN. }

SIXTH WARD.—In accordance with the call of the Whig General Committee an Election will be held at No 81 Elm-st. on TUESDAY Aug 21, from 6 to 8 A. M. for order of Ward Committee. Inspectors of Election—Owen W. Brennan, Chas B Foote and P C. Va Wyck.

SEVENTH WARD.—A Primary Election will be held on TUESDAY, August 21, from 6 to 8 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Rutgers and Madison sts., to elect Delegates to the State and other different Conventions. The Ward Committee unanimously passed the following resolution
Resolved, That the 7th Ward Whig Committee do adhere to the time honored principle of the party, and in the coming Primary Election will not support any but true faithful Whigs for any office whomsoever, that the Inspectors of the Primary Election be instructed to receive the ballots of any one except he be known a true consistent Whig By order,
ARCH. HALL, Chairman.
FRED W. MORGAN, Secretary

EIGHTH WARD.—The Whig electors of the VIIIth Ward are requested to assemble at Oberle's, No. 64 Woosster-st., on TUESDAY, Aug 21, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Conventions, in accordance with the call of the Whig General Committee J. J. Silkman, Jas Shaw, Wm Bogert, Inspectors. By order Ward Committee.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
JOHN J. BRADEN, Corresponding Secretary

NINTH WARD.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Democratic Whig General Committee, there will be a Primary Election held on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at the Bleecker-st House, between the hours of 6 and 8 A M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several conventions E Ward, S Bennett, D Sheldon, Inspectors.
By order of the Ward Committee.
WILLIAM A. WOOD, Chairman.
JOHN NASH, Secretary

TENTH WARD PRIMARY ELECTION.—The Democratic Whig Electors of the Xth Ward are requested to meet on TUESDAY, the 21st inst, at No. 287 Broome st., between the hours of 6 and 8 A M for the purpose of selecting suitable persons to represent them in the State and City Conventions E. H. Dominck, W. L. Miller, W Allen. Inspectors.
DAVID MILLEN, Chairman Committee.
M S. DUNHAM, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In pursuance of a call of the Democratic Whig General Committee ordering a Whig Primary Election for delegates to the different Conventions, the Whigs of the Eleventh Ward are hereby notified that the aforesaid Electi n will be held at the Continental House, No. 105 Columbia-st., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, 21st inst.
C. W. SCHAEFER,
R. S. COLLINS,
R. W. RICHARDS,
Inspectors appointed by the Dem. Whig Gen. Committee.

TWELFTH WARD.—Pursuant to a call of the Whig General Committee, ordering a Whig Primary Election for Delegates to the several Conventions, the Whigs of the XIIth Ward are hereby notified that the aforesaid election will be held at the corner of 4th av. and 13th-st., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A M., on Tuesday, 21st inst. By order of the Ward Committee.
E. H. BROWN, Chairman.
O R. STEELE, Secretary

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—In pursuance with the call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig Primary Election of the XVIIth Ward will be held at Kirk's Hotel, corner of 43d-st and the Bowery, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M. Wm. H. Ribles, David S. Kendall, William Farlon, Inspectors By order
JAS. L. BERRIEN,
Chairman Ward Committee.
JOHN LYNES, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—In pursuance with the call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig Primary Election of the XVIIIth Ward will be held at the 2d av Railroad House, corner of 26th and 59th st., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst, between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M.
GEORGE MOUNTJOY,
ISAIAH KEYSER,
CHAS. M'CARTHY,
} Inspectors

THE TWENTIETH WARD WHIG PRIMARY ELECTION—Will be held, pursuant to the call of General Committee, on TUESDAY the 21st inst, from 6 to 8 o'clock, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M. Inspectors James J Copenhoor John Brady, John V Grady —By order of the Ward Court, C. H READ, Chairman.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Pursuant to a call of the Whig General Committee, a Primary Election of the Whig elect rs of the Ward will be held at the Senate, No 449 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst, between the hours of 6 and 8 A M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to all the Conventions. Inspectors of Election James M. Odell, Denis McCabe, and Thomas J Garland. M. D. GREENE,
Chairman Whig Gen. Com. XXIst Ward.
W H. BROWNE, Secy pro tem

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Pursuant to a call of Democratic Whig General Committee and Whig Ward Committee, the Whig Electors of XXIId Ward are hereby notified that a Primary Election will be held at the Odeon Cottage on Broadway, between 49th and 50th sts., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, A M., to elect Charter Nominating Committee, &c.
By order
JOHN MARTIN, Chairman
WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING.—The members of this corps are particularly requested to meet at the Armory, Lafayette Hall on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., precisely at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. By order, ED. VINCENT, Commandant.
LIGHT GUARD ARMORY,
Head Quarters, Lafayette Hall,

SCALES AND SAFES.

SCALES AND SAFES—
From the Celebrated
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO.
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NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,
SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS that BEGUM an—Positively cured by COUDRAY'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOUP. POUDRE SUBTILE utterly hair from any part of the body. LOCOCK LILY WHITE HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Beautifier, CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women; one English, who speaks French fluently, as first rate chamber-maid and waiting-maid, or as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel The other a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, would do general housework if required Both are well recommended, and will prove an acquisition to any employer requiring their services. Apply at No 371 Bowery, for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or general house work; can do up the fine washing and ironing—understands it thoroughly; will be found to know her business; can take charge of a kitchen, and keep her place neat and tidy Good reference given Is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANED—By two respectable Protestant women; the one is a splendid laundress, or would act as chamber-maid and fine washer The other would go in the capacity of waiting-maid She is neat and healthy in appearance. Both are well recommended in the City and have no objections to the country. Apply at the office No. 24, 3d av, Bible House

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young men, of strict moral character, as coachmen and grooms; they understand their duties well; can wait on table; and have a good knowledge of gardening; are willing to be employed for chaste for and competency. Any gentleman or family requiring such help will find either well worthy their employer's confidence Apply at No. 371 Bowery, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—As governess by a respectable and competent young lady, who has had several years experience in the business. Unexceptionable city references given. Address Box No. 24, 32 av, Bible House

SITUATION WANTED—As governess, housekeeper, or lady's companion, by an intelligent American lady She would have no objection to the country or travelling, and would be willing to accompany the family to Europe or the South. Any writing the services of such a one will please address J. K., Times Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework; is a good baker, cook, washer and ironer, is a good hand at bread. This is advertised by her last employer, where she has lived three years Inquire at No 246 9th st, between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 1. Can be seen until engaged

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by a very experienced young woman with good City reference; and as chamber-maid and waiting-maid, or chamber-maid and laundress, by a tidy active girl Call at No 12 4th-av, in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and baker; has no objection to go in the country. Good reference. Call at No. 19 James st, 3d floor, back room; can be seen for two days

SERVANTS.—From 18 to 20 first-class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the office No. 11 8th-av., one door from Troy-st Employers wanting good and well recommended domestics will find it is one of the best offices in the City. A number of Protestants on hand; also, young girls.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a wholesale hardware House a first class salesman Che who can command some trade preferred. Address A, this office, with references

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a public or private school, or would instruct in a private family a limited number of hours during the day. The best of references given from gentlemen, in the parish of new Haven and others. Address Box No 39 Post-Office, Jamaica L I

TO LAWYERS.—A young man (American,) 21 years of age, wants a seat in a lawyer's office, city or country, to write, attend and transact business. Writes a good business hand, is quick and correct a figures. Good City references given. Wages $4 per week Those wishing the services of a competent and trustworthy person may address EVELYN B. FAIRFIELD, *Times* Office, or No 378 4th-st, between Lafayette-place and the Bowery.

AN EXPERIENCED AND ACCOMPLISHED young German Lady, Piano Teacher, who can furnish highly satisfactory reference and testimonials as to her successful method of teaching, amongst others of the celebrated composers, Louis Spohr, wishes to form an engagement with a Ladies' Academy No objection to go into the country. Please address T. A, office of this paper.

GARDENER AND WIFE WANTED—Without children; the wife as laundress and take charge of dairy, or chemist and laundress, the gardener must be capable of taking charge of a greenhouse and vegetable garden; also understand the management of fruits A Scotchman preferred Inquire of J H TURNIER, No 14 Wooster-st., before 10 o'clock, every morning of the week.

287 BROADWAY—Corner of Reade-st, at MORRIS & CONNERT'S can be had a choice of English Scotch, German and Irish help for hotels, boarding houses and private families Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this, or the branch office, 100 Greenwich-st

COMPLICATED ACCOUNTS ARRANGED—Entangled Books corrected—partnership accounts adjusted by a qualified and experienced accountant who will devote part of his time to any one in this line The highest City references as to ability and qualifications. Address E H, P ot Office.

CHURCH SINGING.—A soprano singer, accustomed to sing in the Episcopal and Congregational Churches, is prepared to make an engagement with either. The references are of the first class For further particulars address J W, Post Office, Chatham-square.

LADY WANTED—To go South as a Teacher, who is fully qualified to teach Music, French and Painting. Address P at this office, stating where an interview may be had

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent None but thorough and efficient need apply to
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No 282 Broadway.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SERVANTS are wanted immediately for excellent situations now ready at the Servant's Institute, No. 119 Grand-st.

BOY WANTED—In a Hardware Store, an American Boy, 15 or 17 years old who lives with his parents and can come well recommended for integrity and industry. Address HARDWARE, *Times* Office

BOY WANTED In a wholesale dry goods house. Apply before 10 A M or after 4 P. M. to HASTINGS & FORBY, Nos 53 and 55 Dey-st

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Wanted, well furnished parlor and bedroom, with partial board, for two gentlemen; location near Union-square, with bath and gas Private family would be preferred If suited, would be permanent boarders. References exchanged. Address Box No. 4,098 Lower Post-Office

BOARDING—At No. 130 and 132 Chambers-st.—Fine pleasant rooms and full board for families, newly furnished and with every convenience Single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms also Day boarders accommodated at low prices Reference required.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No 39 Cranberry-st, corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries

BOARDING—Suites and single furnished or unfurnished rooms for families or gentlemen, to let, with full or partial board Gas, bath tube and all modern conveniences in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 21 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 53, 57 and 59 Murray. Dinner 1 and 3 P M

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near the South Ferry—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with front rooms, either without board, in a small and genteel family, where there are no other boarders. No person need apply but those whose reference is one of the highest order. Enquire at No 115 West Warren-st., between Clinton and Court sts

BOARDING AND SEA-BATHING ON STATEN ISLAND—Five minutes from Vanderbilt's Landing, four miles by stages. The house is commodious and well situated, the grounds extensive; bath house and fine sandy beach, with fine land and sea views, summer is a very pleasant Summer residence. Inquire of J. S. LAWRENCE, at Mr. MUIR'S, No. 9 John st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st Ferries for gentlemen with partial board, in a private family. The house has gas, and is situated very desirable Address, (Drawer the month of August, with initial name) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office. Unexceptionable references

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without partial board, in the conveniently located house No 104 Princess-st, a few steps west of Broadway; having all the modern improvements of gas, bath &c.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS—For families or single persons, in a delightful location, near Washington-square Apply at No. 5 University-place. References exchanged.

TO SOJOURNERS AND OTHERS—MRS. GLASON, late of the Waverley House, Charleston, S. C., has opened the spacious and elegant house, No. 1 Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music, where she is prepared to receive permanent or transient guests.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D. at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the stuff in the bolt, saws the staves bull sawing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, bowells, cuts the crozo, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection

We manufacture, with our Machine, circles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading sawing hand

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

JAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 26 William-st.

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By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO. No. 1 Nassau-st.

THE BEAUTIFUL SUMMER BOOK.
Thus discourses a good judge of
COUNTRY MARGINS
AND SUMMER RAMBLES.
From the N Y Journal of Commerce.
As the night gathered I was glad to find myself sitting under a good lamp, which furnished me with ample light for reading I had been too busy for some weeks to look into a book I had to hand, and which I much desire to read "I have new "Country Margins" by L. W Mansfield author of "Up Country Letters" with notes and commentaries by Mr. Hammond of the Albany *Register* This is the first of Mr Mansfield's books to which he has put his name All have been popular, and this will be no. for it reaches the heart of the reader It has a free and easy way of touching you in the most sensitive place; a quiet piercing way of stirring a man up in the secret recesses of feeling and man like such books Is the introduction of the book there is a passage which he frankly confessed brought tears into my eyes. Illus Price $1
J. C. DERBY, Publisher.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

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BOCCACIO'S DECAMERON;
OR, TEN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENT.
New and elegant edition, 12 mo, 660 pp, with eighteen steel engravings Price $1.
Boccaccio's imitators and debtors are without end. Included in the list is Chaucer Moliere, Dryden, and even Shakespeare,
C. BLANCHARD
No 81 Nassau-st.

THE LAZY MAN—25c Just published This is one of the richest humorous songs out. It has been sung with great applause in the concerts of the Columbians throughout the South and West.
COOK & BRO., No. 343 Broadway,
Sole Agents for Hainer's New-York and Brown & Allen's Boston Pianos

JUST PUBLISHED—THE RIVERDALE SCHOTTISCH, by JULIUS METZ. 25 cents. We consider this the prettiest Schottisch we have published for a long time. Music teachers by calling on or sending their cards, will receive a copy gratis Cards from the country must be accompanied with three cents to pay the postage.
COOK & BRO., Music Dealers, No 343 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW YORK,
Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very first and interior trade It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Mousselines Moslin de Lanes, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

A LARGE SUPPLY
OF NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT
THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE,
No 126 Bowery
Consisting of SHAWLS MERINOES, FLANNELS, LINENS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS SHIRTINGS, RICH HIGH LUSTRED BOILED BLACK SILKS, &c. ALL OUR SUMMER STOCK HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN,
and in selling off at prices so greatly reduced that every one is surprised at the low prices they receive, "WONDERING WHY SUCH THINGS SHOULD BE"
WE EXPLAIN,
That it is a principle which we long ago established of keeping clear of all stock at any sacrifice, believing that THE FIRST IS THE BEST LOSS.
Our unrivalled facilities business
The one price system adhered to
Every article being marked in plain figures.
Our prices never above the lowest market.
The frequent bargains we offer
All have united to acquire the great popularity now possessed by the
BOWERY SAVINGS STORE
and its proprietors.
F. W. & W. F. GILLEY.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855.
TULLER, HART & McCORKLE.
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINGS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No 91 LIBERTY ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

NEW FRY GOODS STORE UP TOWN.
No 447 8th av., between 33d and 34th sts.
For the better accommodation of our up town customers and ladies residing in that vicinity, Mr. MOWBRAY has opened a branch of his Original Store at the above number, where a new and fashionable stock of dry goods is now opening. Ladies are invited to call, whether they want to purchase or not, to see our store and examine our new goods. As our sales are strictly adhered to in a child can purchase as cheaply as the most expert or experienced. The lowest prices invariably asked.
N B—French and German languages spoken in the store.
O MOWBRAY, No 447 8th av., and No. 269 Grand-st.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS,
No 192 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS AT RETAIL.—A. T. STEWART & CO., desirous of accommodating their customers from the interior at present coming in the neighborhood will open on MONDAY, Aug 20, a superb assortment of new silks, fur robes and by the yard, fashionable and genteel dress goods, Irish and French poplins, Satin plaids, (new styles,) cottons, embroideries, shawls, prints, &c., &c., &c
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES.—A sale will be opened on MONDAY, Aug 20, of these fashionable garments, at $2 50 each
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW FALL SILKS AT SIX SHILLINGS PER YARD—Twenty rolls will be opened on Monday, Aug. 20.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED BLACK AND COLORED BROAD CLOTHS, Blue Doeskins, Blankets, Linens, Table Cloths, Sacking, Fruits, Quilts, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS & CO., Nos 53 and 54 Catherine-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 6 Park-place, N. Y.

MILLINERY—A FEW APPRENTICES WANTED. —Apply at No 240 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at rates lower than any house in the City.

GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$28
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	30
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	82
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	38
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	43
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	38
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	36
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	46
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES or Dress Repeaters	115
GOLD WATCHES, when wound up and set without a key.	83
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER SECOND WATCHES for timing horses	75 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, correct time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen which change into fifteen different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 52
COLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	88 to 96
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	16 to 26
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 26
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J Tobias, and other celebrated makers.	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.	

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at rates less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st, second floor, near Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Together with sterling Silver Ware as low as any other Importing and Manufacturing establishment.
JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted from $150 to $208
ROBERT ROSKELL WATCHES, from 100 to 150
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, from 100 to 200
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from 115 to 200
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from 50 to 100
MAGIC WATCHES, from 100 to 300
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES 30 to 50
We have as many as 36 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select, of the most celebrated makers.
The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.

JEWELRY.	
FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from	$10 to $25
FLORENTINE MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from	10 to 20
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from	20 to 80
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS, from	3 to 20
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR-RINGS, from	8 to 1d
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from	15 to 40

All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

BERNERS HOTEL,
BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.
VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

A. A. SAMANOS—Nos. 24 Fulton-st. and 8 Astor House, importer of choice Havana Cigars, Wines, Brandies, Cordials, Crosse and Blackwell Sauces, and Pickles, with a variety of other table articles, all of which are warranted to be of the purest quality.
Syrups, manufactured by a Creole whom I have engaged for the season, surpass all which are sold in this market, consisting as follows, viz: Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Lemon, Gum, and Orgeat
I also will introduce, for the especial use of families, an article of Plain Syrup for coffee and tea, which is used in the West Indies instead of sugar, and considered far more delicate than the sugars ordinarily used, all of which are put up in first bottles simular to claret bottles, with labels of my name and place of business All orders promptly attended to

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this school will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters
TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $300 per annum Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors Modern languages taught by superior native masters
REFERENCES Rev. Drs Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. S Porter, Hon R S Baldwin, A R Street, Esq., Hon A N Skinner, W H Russell, Esq New-Haven, Rev Drs Adams and Hallock and Gerard Hallock Esq., New-York Rev Dr. Cox, Owego, N Y; Hon I. Prall Sherwood, Pres ident Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N J; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D H Little Esq., Cherry Valley, N Y; Rev E I Andrews Esq., Cleveland Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A B C F M, Boston
Circulars may be obtained of A Merwin, Bible House New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New Haven.

BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H RACKETT, LL. D., late Professor of Chemistry, University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of instruction
It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the inhabitants of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children equal to the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the College of the City and State, and no effort for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees
The Board of Trustees consists of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:
J S T Stranahan, John T Martin, J H Frothingham, R S Tucker, Horace B Claflin, H B Wor hington, Luther B Wyman, Charles R Baylis, J K Southworth, R B Coffin dtn, James How, George S Rowland, Josiah O Low, D S Gregory, Charles N Marvin, A. S. Barnes, M G Harrington
J. H FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH O Low, Secretary

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL—No 472 Broadway, and No 34 Crosby-st
This School was organized in 1820, and was the first Institution of the kind in the State From the beginning it held rank as one the first, presenting all the facilities of the most approved schools for a thorough and practical education. It has by a large, well-arranged and well-situated buildings, access to a good Library, valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus; central location, and easy of access The male and female departments entirely separate. The classes each are twelve per month—six for the regular English literature, one for Latin and Greek one for French, one for natural one for drawing and painting, one for embroidery and needle work.
The special management of the Schools is entrusted to the Principals assisted by twenty Teachers and Professors. The Fall Term will commence on MONDAY, Sept 3. Further information may be had at the Institution, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Committee
T C Chardavoyne, F. P. Schools, George W Farnham, C. H. Redman, George J Schuse sen, Daniel Coger James Pl yfe Isaac Mix, Wilson Small, William P Miller, Angelo Mills, and James Morris, Chairman of the county, ex officio,
L W STEVENS, Chairman.
NEW-YORK Aug. 16, 1855

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor place, Fourth Section.—Will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual Exercises. The whole course, the results of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils Parents who desire their sons both to be well taught and to be thoroughly exercised, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies
N B *The present members of the School are invited to begin* their studies on the *first* Monday of September. All volunteers will be *informally* instructed, gratuitously, till the school opens. Circulars may be had at the office of the year, catalogue and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 10 West 46th-st, near Broadway New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855 Rector, Rev. JOHN J ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Numberless testimonials can be had on application at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 676 Broadway References, Rev. Dr. Lord, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. M D. Lee, Mr. HOFFMAN, Mr. HOFFMAN, Jr., Rev. P. HOFFMAN, CHARLES BOOME, N. P. HAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

$10—THIS DAY BOOK KEEPING WRITING, &c—TERMS REDUCED—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 500 Broadway, will receive pupils at only $10 for a full unlimited course in double entry, and guarantees to qualify each student who enters this day, to fill any situation as practical bookkeeper. Remember to-day. Regular terms, $20

A CARD.—H. PEUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No 46 East 24th-st., on establishment of a similar character Prospectuses, with full details references and a letter from H PEUGNET, to be had by addressing as above.
ELIE CHARLIEB.

MISS BAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No 11 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18 Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs C. S. FRANCIS & CO. No 252 Broadway or at Messrs DODGE & NIXON'S, No

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S CASE.

MOTION FOR HIS RELEASE.

PETITION OF MR. WILLIAMSON.

From the Post.

On Monday morning, the 13th of August, at 10 o'clock, in the quiet Court House of the quiet town of Bedford, down among the Alleghanies, the petition of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, was presented to five of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, there convened at General Term, by EDWARD HOPPER, Esq., and C. GILPIN, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia. The Court did not at once grant the writ, but instructed the counsel for Mr. WILLIAMSON that they would hear argument upon the subject on Thursday, the 16th inst.

In accordance with this announcement the counsel of Mr. WILLIAMSON appeared before the Court upon that day.

The motion was, by the necessity of the thing, an ex parte. The Court was held by Chief Justice LEWIS and Justices THOMPSON, BLACK, LOWRIE, and KNOX, and argument was presented by CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., formerly Mayor of Philadelphia, and Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH for Petitioner—EDWARD HOPPER, Esq., of Philadelphia, assisting.

PETITION OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

The petition of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON respectfully sheweth,—That your petitioner is a citizen of Pennsylvania, and a resident of Philadelphia; that he is a member of "The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and for the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully held in Bondage, and for Improving the Conditions of the African Race," incorporated by Act of Assembly, passed the 8th day of December, A. D. 1789, of which BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was the first President, and that he is Secretary of the Acting Committee of said Society.

That on Wednesday, the 18th day of July last past, your petitioner was informed that certain negroes, said as slaves, were then at Bloodgood's Hotel in the city of Philadelphia, having been brought by their master into the State of Pennsylvania, with the intention of passing through to other parts. Believing that the persons thus held as slaves were entitled to their freedom by reason of their having been so brought by their master voluntarily into the State of Pennsylvania, the petitioner, in the fulfillment of the official duty imposed upon him by the provisions and regulations of the said Society, went to Bloodgood's Hotel for the purpose of apprising the alleged slaves that they were free, and finding that they, with their master, had left said hotel, and gone on board the steamboat of the New-York line, then lying near Walnut-street wharf, your petitioner went on board the same, found the party, consisting of a woman named JANE, about 25 years of age, and her two sons, DANIEL, aged about 18, and ISAIAH, aged about 7, and in presence of the master, informed the said JANE that she was free by the laws of Pennsylvania; upon which she expressed her desire to have her freedom, and finally, with her children, left the boat of her own free will and accord, and without any coercion or compulsion of any kind; and having seen her in possession of her liberty with her children, your petitioner returned to his place of business, and has never since seen the said JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH, or either of them; nor does he know where they are, nor has he had any connection of any kind with the subject.

Your petitioner used no violence whatever except simply holding back Col. WHEELER, their former master, when he attempted by force to prevent the said JANE from leaving the boat. Some half dozen negroes, employed, as your petitioner is informed, as porters and otherwise, at the wharf and in the immediate neighborhood, of their own accord and without any invitation of the petitioner, but probably observing or understanding the state of affairs, followed the petitioner when he went on board the boat. An allegation has been made that they were guilty of violence and disorder in the transaction; your petitioner observed no acts of violence committed by them, nor any other disorder than the natural expression of some feeling at the attempt of Col. WHEELER to detain the woman by force; that there was not any violence or disorder amounting to a breach of the peace is also fairly to be inferred from the fact that two Police officers were present, who were subsequently examined as witnesses, and stated that they did not see anything requiring or justifying their interference to preserve the peace. And your petitioner desires to state explicitly that he had no previous concert or connection of any kind with them or with their conduct, and considers that he is not in any way responsible therefor. Your petitioner gave to Col. WHEELER at the time his name and address, with the assurance that he would be responsible if he had injured any right which he had; fully believing at the time, as he does still believe, that he had committed no injury whatever to any right of Col. WHEELER.

On the night of the same day your petitioner was obliged to leave the city to attend an election of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company at Harrisburg, and returned to Philadelphia on Friday, the 20th of July, between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M. Upon his return, an *alias* writ of *habeas corpus* was handed to him, issued from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, upon the petition of the said JOHN H. WHEELER, commanding him that the bodies of the said JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH he should have before Hon. JOHN K. KANE, Judge of the said District Court, forthwith. To the said writ your petitioner the same day, viz., the 20th day of July last past, made return that the said JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH, or by whatever name they may be called, nor either of them, were not then, nor at the time of issuing said writ, or the original writ, or at any other time, in the custody, power, or possession of, nor confined nor restrained of their liberty by your petitioner, therefore he could not have the bodies of the said JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH before the said Judge, as by the said writ he was commanded.

Whereupon and afterwards, to wit, on the 27th day of July aforesaid, it was ordered and adjudged by the Court that your petitioner be committed to the custody of the Marshal, without bail or mainprize, as for a contempt in refusing to make return to a writ of *habeas corpus* theretofore issued against him at the instance of Mr JOHN H. WHEELER; all which appears by the record and proceedings in the said case which your petitioner begs leave to produce, and a copy of an exemplification of which is annexed to this petition. Thereupon, on the same day a warrant was issued commanding that the Marshal of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, forthwith take into custody the body of your petitioner for a contempt of the Honorable the Judge of the said District Court, in refusing to answer to the said writ of *habeas corpus*, thereto before awarded against him, the said petitioner, at the relation of Mr. JOHN H. WHEELER, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and also a warrant, by and from the Marshal of the United States, to the keeper of the Moyamensing Prison, a copy of which is also hereto annexed; under which warrants your petitioner was committed to the said prison, and is now there detained, without bail or mainprize.

Notwithstanding the record is silent on the subject, your petitioner thinks it proper to state that, on the return of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Judge allowed the relator to traverse the said return by parol, under which permission the relator gave his own testimony, in which he stated that he held the said JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH as slaves, under the law of Virginia, and had voluntarily brought them with him, by railroad, from the City of Baltimore to the City of Philadelphia where he had been accidentally detained at BLOODGOOD'S Hotel about three hours; and certain other witnesses were examined: from the testimony thus given, though not at all warranted by it or by the facts, the said judge decided that your petitioner had been concerned in a forcible abduction of said JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH, against their will and consent, upon the deck of the said steamboat, but admitting that your petitioner took no personally active part in such supposed abduction after he had left the dock.

The hearing took place on the morning of Friday, the 28th of July, at 10 o'clock, your petitioner having had the first knowledge of the existence of any writ of *habeas corpus* between 1 and 2 o'clock on the same morning. Under these circumstances, before the said testimony was gone into, and afterwards, the counsel of your petitioner asked for time, until the next morning, for consultation and preparation for the argument of the questions which might arise in the case, which applications were refused by the Court, and the hearing went on, and closed on the same morning between 12 and 1 o'clock.

On Tuesday, the 31st July, 1855, your petitioner presented to the honorable Chief Justice of this Court a petition for a *habeas corpus*, which was refused.

Inasmuch as your petitioner is thus deprived of his liberty for an indefinite time, and possibly for his life, as he believes, illegally, inasmuch as he is a native citizen of Pennsylvania, and claims that he has a right to the protection of the Commonwealth, and to have recourse to her Courts for enlargement and redress; he begs leave respectfully to state some of the grounds on which he conceives that he is entitled to the relief which he now prays.

Whatever may be the view of the Court as to the probability of his discharge on a hearing, your petitioner respectfully represents that he is clearly entitled to have a writ of *habeas corpus* granted, and to be thereupon brought before the Court. Upon this subject the Pennsylvania *habeas corpus* act is imperative. Indeed, as the question of the sufficiency of the cause of his detention directly concerns his personal liberty, any law which should fail to secure to him the right of being personally present at its argument and decision, would be frightfully incodalient with the principles of the common law, the provisions of our bill of rights, and the very basis of our Government.

It is believed that no case prior to that of your petitioner, is reported in Pennsylvania, of a refusal of this writ to a party restrained of his liberty, except the case of *ex parte* Lawrence, 6 Binn, 304, in which it was decided that it was not obligatory on the Court to issue a second writ of *habeas corpus* where the case had been already heard on the same evidence upon a first writ of *habeas corpus* granted by another Court of the petitioner's own selection;—in other words, that the statutory right to the writ was exhausted by the impetration and hearing of the first writ, and that the granting of a second writ was at the discretion of the Court. This case, therefore, appears to confirm strongly the position of your petitioner that he is absolutely entitled at law to the writ for which he now prays.

On the hearing there will be endeavored to be established on behalf of your petitioner, on abundant grounds of reason and authority, the following propositions, viz:

1. That it is the right and duty of the Courts, and especially of the Supreme Court of this commonwealth, to relieve any citizen of the same from illegal imprisonment.

2. That imprisonment under an order of a Court or Judge not having jurisdiction over the subject matter, and whose order is therefore void, is an illegal imprisonment.

3. That the party subjected to such imprisonment has a right to be relieved from it on *habeas corpus*, whether he did or did not make the objection of the want of jurisdiction before the Court or Judge inflicting such imprisonment; and that if he did not make such objection, it is immaterial whether he were prevented from making it by ignorance of the law, or by the want of extraordinary presence of mind, or by whatever other cause.

4. That the Courts and Judges of the United States are Courts and Judges of limited jurisdiction, created by a Government of enumerated powers, and in proceedings before them the records must show the case to be within their jurisdiction, otherwise they can have none.

5. That if the record of any proceeding before them show affirmatively that the case was clearly without their jurisdiction, there can no presumption of fact be raised against such record for the purpose of validating their jurisdiction.

6. That no writ of *habeas corpus* can be issued to produce the body of a person not in custody under legal process, unless it be issued in behalf and with the consent of said person.

7. That at common law the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, if it be an unevasive, full and complete, is conclusive, and cannot be traversed.

8. That a person held as a slave under the law of one State, and voluntarily carried by his owner for any purpose into another State, is not a fugitive from labor or service within the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, but is subject to the laws of the State into which he has been thus carried; and that by the law of Pennsylvania a slave so brought into this State, whether for the purpose of passing through the same or otherwise, is free.

9. That the District Court of the United States has no jurisdiction whatever over the question of freedom or slavery of such person, or of an alleged abduction of him, nor any jurisdiction to award a writ of *habeas corpus* commanding an alleged abductor, or any citizen by whom he may be assumed to be detained, to produce him.

10. That in case of a fugitive from service or labor from another State, the District Court of the United States has jurisdiction to issue a warrant for the apprehension of such fugitive, and in case he be rescued and abducted from his claimant, to proceed by indictment and trial by jury, against such abductor, and on conviction to punish him by limited fine and imprisonment; but even in the case of a fugitive slave, said court nor the judge thereof, has no jurisdiction to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding the alleged abductor to produce such fugitive, or to enforce a return to such writ, or allow a traverse of the return thereof if made, or upon such traverse in effect convict the respondent, without indictment or trial by jury of such abduction, and thereupon punish him therefore by unlimited imprisonment in the same of a commitment as for a contempt in refusing to return such writ of *habeas corpus*.

11. That generally it is true that one court will not go behind a commitment by another court for contempt; but that this only where the committing court has jurisdiction of the subject matter; and your petitioner submits that when the circumstances of the supposed contempt are set forth upon the record of commitment, and it further appears thereupon that the whole proceedings were *coram non judice*, and that for that and other reasons the commitment was arbitrary, illegal and void,—in the right and duty of a court of competent jurisdiction by writ of *habeas corpus* to relieve a citizen from imprisonment under such void commitment.

12 That neither the District Court of the United States nor the Judge thereof had any shadow or color of jurisdiction to award the writ of *habeas corpus* directed to your petitioner, commanding him to produce the bodies of JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH, and that such writ was void: that your petitioner was in no wise bound to make return thereto; that the return which he did make thereto was unevasive, full and complete, and was conclusive and not traversable; that the commitment of your petitioner as for a contempt in refusing to return said writ is as arbitrary, illegal, and utterly null and void: that the whole proceedings, including the commitment for contempt, were absolutely *coram non judice*.

13. That in such oppression of one of her citizens, a subordinate Judge of the United States has usurped upon the authority, violated the peace, and derogated from the sovereign dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that all are hurt in the person of your petitioner, and that he is justified in looking with confidence to the authorities of his native State to vindicate her rights, by restoring his liberty.

To be relieved, therefore, from the imprisonment aforesaid, your petitioner now applies, praying that a writ of *habeas corpus* may be issued according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, directed to CHARLES HORTZ, the said keeper of said prison, commanding him to bring before your honorable Court the body of your petitioner, to do and abide such order as your honorable Court may direct.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.,
PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

MOYAMENSING PRISON, Aug. 9, 1855.

This motion was entirely free from the *eclat* ordinarily attending cases involving personal interests so vital in character, especially when argued by counsel of such distinguished ability, before a bench comprising the greater portion of the judicial learning of the State.

By 10 o'clock the court-room was filled by a company of ladies and gentlemen, consisting mostly of those who were guests at the "Springs," and who were attracted by the fame of the counsel or by the importance of the issue. The motion having been called, CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., arose and opened the argument. He arose, he said, "to prepare the way for one who, coming after him, should be preferred before him, and he also arose impressed with a deep sense of responsibility, and in the extraordinary and unusual situation of a counsel presenting argument to a court to induce them to grant that thing to a man accused of no crime, which the merest pickpocket might have for the asking, he referred to the writ of *habeas corpus*."

"The difficulty experienced in obtaining this writ for Mr WILLIAMSON," he said, "was in singular contrast with the case with which Colonel WHEELER had obtained the writ for which he had applied, though in this case the writ was '*In favorem libertatis*,' and in that instance the federal court had been prompt to convert it into a writ '*In favorem servitudinis*.'"

The counsel then proceeded to review the cases of those who had been committed for contempt, and which had been cited by Chief Justice LEWIS in support of his position, when denying the former application of Mr WILLIAMSON for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The counsel contended that none of these cases could be taken as precedents in the present instance, as none of them were analagous, inasmuch as in all of them, jurisdiction over the matter in question was confessed in the committing court, a thing which was denied in this case. The learned gentlemen proceeded to point out the importance of these differences at considerable length. He had looked, he said, in vain for any law vesting judges of the United States Courts with power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* in such cases as the present; and he contended that if the United States had no jurisdiction of the case, then its proceedings were mere nullities.

The counsel then cited cases brought *corom non judice*, which had been declared void, and further argued that if the United States Court had committed a citizen of Pennsylvania to prison, in a case in which it had no jurisdiction, then the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania could and should lay aside all scruples, on the score of judicial courtesy, and interfere to discharge the prisoner.

Chief Justice LEWIS here interrupted the counsel, saying that there was no doubt upon this point, that it was unnecessary to go further into the argument of it, as the Court were of opinion that where it clearly appeared upon the face of the record that the Federal Court had no jurisdiction, the State would have a right to discharge the prisoner.

The counsel replied that he was glad to hear that opinion from the lips of the Court, as he had supposed that his Honor had thought otherwise, that it left him but one other point to argue to the Court, which was the lack of jurisdiction of the United States Court in this matter. The learned counsel continued to speak to this point, citing many authorities to sustain his position, and occupying about an hour in the delivery of an argument replete with learning and sound reasoning. On its conclusion, Mr. MEREDITH arose to address the Court. The Chief Justice announced to him that the one hour rule would be suspended in the present instance, and that the counsel might occupy such time as he desired. Mr. MEREDITH replied that he had no doubt that indulgence as to time would be extended to him by the Court, both from the extraordinary nature of the present motion, and of the interests involved in the decision which their Honors should give upon the subject.

He was there, he said, not merely as counsel for the prisoner, but in behalf also of the State of Pennsylvania, the liberties of whose subjects had been so grossly violated in the imprisonment of Mr. WILLIAMSON.

The learned counsel then prefaced his arguments by saying that he appeared before the Court asking a writ of *habeas corpus* under the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, of 1785, which *imperatively demands* the issuing of the writ; and with all respect for the Court which he addressed, he entered his protest at the threshold of the proceedings against being compelled, upon a motion for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to present these arguments to the consideration of the Court, which should properly be presented upon the return of the writ, and upon the question as to what ought to be the decision upon such writ.

He therefore protested against this case being taken as a precedent in that point of view. The earned counsel then proceeded to urge upon the attention of the Court the following arguments, adhering throughout to the line of argument laid down in the able petition which we there with lay before our readers. In reporting Mr. MEREDITH'S remarks we have endeavored to preserve the spirit of the thought, though conscious of having lost a great portion of the felicity of the language. "If your honors please," said the counsel, "there are some principles never to be denied, and among them, and above them all, is this: That the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has power to inquire into the cause of the committal of any one imprisoned within her borders, and it is the duty of your honors and of this Court to protect the property and liberty of the citizens of this State. What is the case into the circumstances of which you are now called to examine?

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON is in prison; and he is in prison by the commitment of a Court possessing no jurisdiction whatever, sufficient to authorize such action. The question which came before the Court upon the occasion of his commitment was one relating to the *status* of persons actually within the State of Pennsylvania, and brought here voluntarily.

And here I would say that a certain monstrous doctrine seems to have obtained somewhat among us, which has sprung up within a few months, which is gaining ground, and which has been fostered by the recent decision of Judge KANE, and that doctrine is in regard to a certain class of persons who are held to labor by others in other of our States, and it is to the effect that those persons claiming ownership over them have the same rights over them when brought into this State voluntarily that they possess in the State from whence they come. How so singular and so pernicious a doctrine first obtained, or from whence it came, I cannot tell, nor do I know upon what ground it is based; but this I know, Sir, that it is high time that the growth of so startling an error was checked.

Now, your honor, every man who comes within the State of Pennsylvania, is entitled *only* to the rights of citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and I venture to say, sir, that the right to hold slaves is not among them. The *status* of a person is decided by the law of the State in which he is. This point has been decided again and again, both in this country, in France and in England; and the Constitution of the United States gives the federal courts no right whatever to interfere between the domestic relations of individuals—by relations I mean reciprocal rights and obligations.

If it were otherwise, sir, no man could know where he stood or by what law he was governed, is the citizen of South Carolina, of Georgia, and Alabama, to bring the laws of those States with him when he comes among us? And when we go to South Carolina, or to Georgia, are we to carry with us the laws of Pennsylvania? Such a state of things would breed unutterable confusion. For instance, in England there exists a statute (and I ask the pardon of the ladies for referring to it) which gives to the husband the right to inflict personal chastisement upon his wife.

Now, your Honor, suppose a man and his wife lawfully joined in matrimony in England to come among us, does the husband bring with him a right to chastise his wife? Again, in France, children do not become of age until they arrive at that of twenty-five. Suppose a youth to have been bound to an apprenticeship in France; during the period of his minority his master brings him to this country voluntarily, I ask you, Sir, if that apprentice can be held to service among us after he arrives at the age of twenty one years? The answer is not difficult, and the same rule applies to the case of Slaves brought voluntarily from other States brought by their masters into this.

This being so, and there being no plausible ground for pretending that the Federal Court had any authority whatever to act in the matter, let us look for a moment at the power which it has usurped and the wrongs which it has done. It has caused a man to be brought before it, and, with scarcely a shadow of a hearing, has caused him to be thrown into prison without bail or mainprize.

Show me that the United States Government is to undertake to sap the foundations of your institutions in this manner—to issue unwarranted process, and to commit for a contempt of process so issued, and finally to try issues of fact in that summary manner, and I assure you that the last chapter of your State's history is written and the book closed, and it is fully time that it should be. But I trust that that time has not yet come, and that the decision of your Honors in this case will avert the hour.

Your Honor has said this morning that if the United States Court had no jurisdiction you would grant the writ.

Now the United States Supreme Court cannot review this case upon a writ of error. No appeal lies to the United States Circuit Court, and who are we to appeal to but to this tribunal. Mr. WILLIAMSON is surely not to be permitted to lie in prison for life because, through ignorance or from lack of presence of mind, he did not object to this want of jurisdiction upon the return of the *habeas corpus*. Mr. WILLIAMSON was hustled into prison in a most summary manner. He know nothing of the writ until about 2 o'clock in the morning, and at 10 was brought before the United States Judge.

Is he to suffer for life because in that brief period of time he did not think to object to the court's jurisdiction.

Finally, your Honors, the point I stake is this, that this Court must take the record as it finds it—there appears upon that record a full and complete return to the writ, and on that ground we are entitled to the writ for which we ask,

Let us suppose that these negroes had been fugitives from service. Even that would not have given jurisdiction to the United States Court.—The fugitive slave law provides that if a man assists in rescuing a slave from his master, he shall be indicted in the District Court of the United States, and *tried by a jury*, and if found guilty he is to be punished by imprisonment for a limited and fixed period. It does not provide that the man is to be brought before a judge of the District Court by service on him of a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be tried summarily and imprisoned for life, at the mercy of that judge.

Therefore upon these grounds and for these reasons, we ask of your Honors that a writ of *habeas corpus* be granted as prayed for in the petition of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, presented on Monday last to this Court. And as that time is near at hand when the deepest feeling of a man's nature prompt a desire in him to be with his family, and when that family most need the presence and assistance of their head, I trust (without presuming, however, to dictate to this honorable Court,) that your Honors will give a speedy decision in this matter, and that on the granting of the writ, your Honors will name an early day for its return, and for hearing argument upon what shall be done with it.

Mr. MEREDITH resumed his seat, having held the undivided and profound attention of his large audience and of the Court for a little more than an hour. No mere report of his speech can convey to the reader any impression of the fervor of his manner or the graces of oratory which accompanied its delivery. At its conclusion the Court adjourned for the term without announcing any probable period for the delivery of an opinion on the motion.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Death Penalty—New Homestead Law.

Reported for the Missouri Democrat.

KANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SHAWNEE MISSION, Friday, Aug 10, 1855.

Mr. ANDERSON, from a Committee to whom was referred an act concerning decoying slaves from their masters, returned a substitute for it, which was read. It is a very Draconish law. Death is the penalty for almost every offence enumerated.

Mr. WILKINSON preferred the original law. This law could never be carried out. If passed, it would lead to a series of suits, all of which would end in wind. You could not carry out a law like that in South Carolina, far less in Kansas. It was well enough to punish acts, but to punish words—innendoes—by two years' imprisonment, he thought was absurd.

Mr. ANDERSON said this bill contained all the features of the original act. As for the objections, he thought they would carry no weight with them, so he need not reply to them.

An Act to exempt Homesteads and certain other property from execution.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as follows, viz.:

SECTION 1. Each head of a family shall be entitled to hold exempt from sale or execution, or other process, except for taxes, one hundred and sixty acres of land, not included in the limits of any town or city, or a house and lot in any town or city: *Provided*, That such person, or his or her family, shall reside on such land or lot, and that the same shall not be worth more than the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.)

SEC. 2. In addition to the property exempted by the preceding section, each head of a family shall be entitled to hold any personal property, rights in action, debts, or wages of the value of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the officer having executing, or other process against the property of any head of a family, to notify such person, if present, of his or her right to hold the property exempted under the first section of this act, and to select and hold the property exempted by the second section of this act, before any sale of such property shall be made. If such person be not present, the officer shall notify the wife, if there be one, or, if there be no wife present, then the eldest child over the age of fourteen years who may be present, of the exemptions herein created, and such wife or child shall then be entitled to select and hold the property exempt from sale.

SEC. 4. The persons herein authorized shall immediately proceed to select the property exempted by the second section of this act, and when such selection is made, or if there be no person present to make the selection, the officer shall cause the property levied on, [whether] exempted by [the first or] second section of this act, to be appraised by three disinterested householders of the vicinage; and if the property be not appraised to and sold for more than the value of such property as herein above exempted, it shall not be sold. If appraised to more than such amount, the sum of $1,500, [fifteen hundred dollars] and if the property sold be land or town or city lots, or if other property, the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be respectively paid over to the party claiming the property; [the balance shall be applied to the satisfaction of the execution or other process. If no person be present to receive the money, the amount herein required to be paid over on demand to the person who, if present, would have been entitled to receive the money.]

SEC. 5. The wearing apparel *and working tools* of every person, and of every member of his or her family, shall be exempt from execution or sale for any cause whatever.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Several amendments were rejected.

Mr ANDERSON moved that the bill be amended by striking out those passages we have inserted within brackets, and by adding the phrase we have distinguished by italics in the 5th section.

The amendments agreed to.

Mr. Marshall presented a communication to the House as follows:

LETTER FROM JUDGE LECOMPTE.

SHAWNEE MISSION SCHOOL, Sunday, Aug. 10.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I feel it to be due to myself to acknowledge in this mode the high compliment which has been paid to me by the designation for the permanent seat of government of the place named after my name.

I am not vain enough to suppose that to compliment me has been the sole motive of your action; but am well assured that, while it may have been in part so intended, you have had the higher reason of its own adaptation to its purpose to govern you.

Nevertheless I cannot but feel highly honored, more highly than by any appointment to judicial position amongst you, by this vote of your honorable body in connexion with the other branch of the Legislative Assembly.

May I ask, as a feeble acknowledgment of the honor done me, that the gentlemen of the House of Representatives, with its officers, will partake with me of a collation at some early day, which will be duly designated.

Meanwhile I am, with profound respect, your obedient servant, LAW. D. LECOMPTE.

Mr. ANDERSON moved that the invitation be accepted, which was seconded by about a dozen, all speaking at once.

A Committee was appointed to wait on Judge LECOMPTE to inform him that the solons of Kansas didn't care if they eat with him and drink too.

The House then went to dinner, highly satisfied with the Judge and themselves.

Subjoined is a correct transcript of the celebrated Negro bill, which, in the utter disregard which it shows of the natural rights of free speech and thought, is only paralleled by one thing in all past history, and that is the "Massachusetts Personal Liberty bill." Read it:

An Act to Punish Offences against Slave Property.

SECTION 1. Every person, bond or free, convicted of raising a rebellion of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, shall suffer *death*.

SEC. 2. Every free person who shall aid in any rebellion of slaves, &c., or do any overt act in furtherance thereof, shall suffer *death*

SEC. 3. If any free person shall by speaking, writing or printing, advise, induce, &c., any slaves to rebel, conspire against or murder any citizen of Kansas, or shall import or aid in importing such documents, he shall suffer *death*.

SEC. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy or carry out of Kansas any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall suffer *death*, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than *ten years*.

SEC. 5. If any person *assist* in enticing, &c., (as above)—shall suffer *death*, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 6. If any person shall entice or carry away out of any State or territory of the U.S., any slave " " and shall bring such slave into this territory, &c., " " he shall suffer *death*, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 7. If any person shall entice any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner " " or shall aid any slave in escaping " " he shall be imprisoned at harp labor for not less than five years.

SEC. 8. If any person in this territory shall aid or harbor any escaped slave from another State " " such person shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had escaped from his master in this territory.

SEC. 9. If any person shall resist any officer while attempting to arrest any slave that may have escaped " " or shall rescue such slave, or aid such slave to escape from the office—the person so offending shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than two years.

SEC. 10. If any marshal, sheriff or constable, or the deputy of any such officer, shall, when required, refuse to aid or assist in the arrest or capture of any slave that may have escaped, such officers shall be fined not less than $100, or more than $500.

SEC. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publish or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, &c., containing any statements, doctrines, &c., calculated to produce a disaffection among the slaves of the Territory, he shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for no less than five years.

☞ SEC. 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain *that persons have not the right to hold slaves* in the Territory, or shall introduce into Kansas, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into the Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular, containing any denial of the rights of persons to hold slaves in this territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than two years.

SEC. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves " " " shall sit as a Juror on the trial of any prosecution of any violation of any of the sections of this act.

Act to be in force after September 15, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I have entirely forgotten to mention Mr. President SHANNON'S *début* before the people at Westport, Mo. LECOMPTE and ELMORE'S opinion has occupied so much of my time that I had not leisure enough left to say a word about anything else. Well, Mr. President SHANNON, with his rich Irish brogue, and Mr. DAVY ATCHISON, with his usual skinful of whisky, have appeared *in propria personæ* before the inhabitants of Westport. The political priest delivered a long and dreary rehash of the thousand times adduced arguments which were originally intended to prove that Slavery is a divine, profitable and advantageous institution. Any one familiar with the history of the Slavery controversy in England, or even in the United States, could have anticipated every sentence of it.

There was nothing original in it except, perhaps, the idea contained in the introductory portion of his discourse—the idea of saving a lost world by stumping Missouri in DAVY ATCHISON'S interest. That's decidedly and highly original, certainly. Hope he'll succeed. Let his rallying cry be—ATCHISON, whisky, ebony and the heathen! *Erin go Brach!*

He began by saying he felt proud in addressing such an audience—an audience (grinning his teeth) that perhaps *some* might say was composed of "Border Ruffians." After going on in this style for some time—imitating, to the delight of the small boys, the enunciation of a serpent in pronouncing such words as Free-Soiler, Abolitionists &c, he made an elaborate apology for his indiscreet and uncalled for interference in political affairs. He then commenced and read through, in a dry nasal tone, the same lecture which he has been reading all over the State, wherever and whenever he could get a chance, and when I say that it was not at all captivating in style or delivery and abounded in expressions that would have much better benefitted the sacrilegious lips of an infidel than the mouth of a Christian divine, I only express the same sentiment which was uttered by all at the Lexington Convention, when he came near breaking up that body in a row by his intolerant bigotry.

At the close of the address, Col. MCCARTY offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation; after which three cheers were called for and given for "President SHANNON and negro slavery in Kansas!"

Resolved, That this large assemblage of American citizens, who have listened with thrilling interest to President SHANNON'S able and patriotic address upon the subject of domestic Slavery, tender to him our thanks, and request of him a copy of the same for publication.

After this resolution was carried, a call of ATCHISON! ATCHISON! ATCHISON! (meaning drunken DAVY) was heard from various parts of the crowd.

DAVY mounted the steps, and lifted up his voice and said:

"Follow-citizens: I assure you I did not expect this call; and am not prepared to address you. I hope therefore you will excuse me."

He descended. *No cheers followed him*

And so the meeting fizzled out.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets— *Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Aug. 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. The Inspection Warehouse contained, to day, 162 bbls. Pearls, and 861 bbls. Pots, together, 1,023 bbls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are in fair supply and demand, at full rates. The Philadelphia *Commercial List*, of this morning, says:

"We learn from an extensive purchaser of Boots and Shoes, who has just returned from Massachusetts after having visited all the manufacturing towns of that State, as well as those of Connecticut and New Hampshire, in which Boots and Shoes are made, that the stocks at this time are very limited, and it is almost impossible to select any entire stock of Boots and Shoes, owing to the scarcity of workmen, who desire most of their time, at this season, to fasting and harvesting. These causes have had a tendency to advance prices. They are now prepared to take orders at advanced prices, and cannot be induced to sell goods as heretofore, at a loss. In view of these circumstances, we advise purchasers to buy as early as possible, in this market. The Jobbers in this city, have been making arrangements to do an extensive business this Fall, and in consequence of the hard times of last Winter, have had the opportunity to select the best workmen, which has enabled them to get up a more complete and better assortment of city made work, than they have ever before offered to the public. The prices are quite firm, and the quality of goods will fully meet the expectations of purchasers."

COFFEE—We have no important change to notice in this line. The supply and demand are moderate, and prices are well sustained.

COTTON—Less inquiry exists for this staple, which, though not freely offered, is about ½c. ₱ lb cheaper. The sales, to day, were limited to small lots at the reduced figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are moderately active and firm, with sales for the day of 6,500 bbls. within our range:

Inferior State	$8 00 @ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 12½ @ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½ @ 9 37½
Mixed Western	8 62½ @ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 50

Canadian remains scarce and wanted at full prices. The day's business consists of 850 bbls. superfine to extra, at $9 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is salable and firm. The day's transactions add up 1,600 bbls. mixed to extra, at $8 87½@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, and worth $7@9 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather plentier and less inquired for, at languid prices. Sales were reported to day of 19,000 bushels Southern, at $1 76@$1 93 for inferior to choice red, and $2 12½@$2 21 for white, ₱ bushel. About 500 bushels old Rye brought $1 30. There were 4,000 bushels prime four-rowed Barley taken, at $1 05. State and Western Oats are in good request, and now worth 58c @59c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at easier rates, with sales for the day of 57,000 bushels Western mixed, at 88c @89½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Exhibits no new feature.

HIDES—Mr. H. D HULL, Broker, informs us that with the exception of a cargo of 17,800 Orinoco, received yesterday, the imported hide week have been almost nominal, and with a good demand from the trade, the stock has been still further reduced. Transactions have been to a considerable extent from store, both in Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, and some sales have been made to arrive. Rio Grande closing at 24c. and Buenos Ayres at 25c., which is the highest price that has been paid for them in some time. I would here mention that a parcel of Green Salted Buenos Ayres Hides, shipped here from Salem, sold there at 13c, which is the highest price ever paid for this description. The stock in first hands at this time last year was 212,000, with large receipts expected, while at present it is scarcely 60,000, and far more limited receipts expected. The receipts during the week have been 21,200 as follows: 17,825 Orinoco, ex *Lucie*; 675 from the West Indies and Southern ports, and 2,700 from Philadelphia, (the latter were a dealer's purchase. Sales have been: 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 24½c.; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 25c; 7,650 Dry Rio Grande, 19@21 lbs., at 24c; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 23c, in bond; 1,071 Dry Maracaibo, 22½ lbs., at 19c., all six months, usual selection; 3,725 Dry Cambia, 9@10 lbs., at 18c. cash, less 3½ ₱ cent., usual selection; 3,000 Dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs., 24c., six months, (in Baltimore, delivered here;) 700 Dry Porto Cabello, 21lbs., at 19½c., six months, rejecting water damaged; 2,359 Dry Savanilla, 22 lbs., 18 14 100c., six months, rejecting water damaged; 325 Curacoa, 22 lbs., at 18c., six months, rejecting water damaged; 600 Dry Southern, 12@16 lbs., at 13c @14c., cash, as they run. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 68,700, as follows: 15,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 29,350 Dry Rio Grande, 17,800 Dry Orinoco, 300 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa, 1,350 African, 900 Dry Maracaibo, 700 Dry San Juan, 3,000 Dry West Indies, Southern, &c. Expected to arrive shortly at this port, the *Moses Taylor*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *Kenowah*, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 Hides; the *Janus*

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 20, at the o'clock, at the Merchan's Exchange, a general assortment of which may conc-rn
$15,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds.
3,000 Suffolk Co., Long Island, 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
6,000 Crawford County, (Pennsylvania) 6 per cent Bonds.....$100 to $1,000
7,000 Mercer County, (Pennsylvania,) 6 per cent Bonds.....$500 to $1,000
9,000 Panama Railroad Bonds, 1st issue.....$1,000 each
5,000 Michigan Southern Railroad (Jackson Branch) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds..$1,000 each
2,000 Illinois Central Railroad [Freeland Bonds].....$1,000 each
2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1887 $1,000 each
13 shares Harlem Railroad.....$100 each
26 shares Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Road Company.....$50 each
500 shares Western Transit Co. Company.....$50 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser, with the exception of State Bonds
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug 23.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, July 28, 1855

THE SUBSCRIBER in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through LEE & H NICOLAY, Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due and remaining unpaid in the case of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:
Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler
One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B Dana.
Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.
The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly
J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the 3d day of September 1855. Said farm consists of 166 acres of land, more or less situated in Six Hills, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles North of the Long Island Railroad, Watson Deer Park. On the premises there is a good 40 feet one story and a half house, containing 9 rooms, a good barn, wagon house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order. Also, a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds. It is well watered by ponds, well and cistern. A daily mail stage passes the door to connect with the early train from the City. For particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr ZIMMERMAN will serve all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. N. B Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and return the same day.
J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART—Salesroom corner of Frankfort and William sts.—Mortgage sale of his assets, fixtures, horses, harness, &c., &c., on TUESDAY, Aug. 21, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at the livery stables, Nos. 101, 103, 105, 107 and 109 Gold st., on account of Mercereau, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the following property, viz: one calashe coach, one butt coach, eleven horses, two top wagons, two light wagons, one pair one one two seated wagon, two double horse sleighs, five sets single harness, five sets double harness, lot bells, blankets, office furniture, &c B F BYER Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. S. H. HARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, PLATED, BRITANNIA & JEWELRY WARE, &c. By J. S. H. HARTLETT & RUSSELL, Auctioneers, at 281 Pearl-st., a little from the Atlantic to a handsome assortment of neat white granite ware; also, cut and pressed glassware, and kinds. City and country dealers will do well to attend. Goods well packed at moderate charges Sale positive

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AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY D. KING & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Aug 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Pine-st., a large assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Linens, Cottonades, Shirtings, Sheetings, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Parasols, Umbrellas, Fans, Suspenders, Cravats, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Balmorals, Skirts, Corsets, Crapes, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.
Terms cash. Goods may be examined on the morning of sale, and can be packed up in the manufacturers' cases.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUSTON & MILLER—To-morrow, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, 56 Broadway, will be sold, by order of the Sheriff, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., to which the attention of the trade and housekeepers is invited. Catalogues this morning. Terms cash. Goods can be packed up in 5 minutes for country buyers.
JOSEPH HOUSTON, Auct. neer.

THIS DAY—MONDAY Aug 20, at 11 o'clock P. M., at 7 Washington place near the Methodist Church in Washington-st., between Concord and Tillary sts., Brooklyn—Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture—6 months' use—but new; assortment in excellent order
Sale B—The house to let; possession the day of the sale. Rent $250.
WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

WM. TOPPING & WILL & WELL—On TUESDAY Aug 21 at 12 o'clock, at their Auction Room, No 32 Broad-st., a large and valuable invoice of heavy double silver plated ware comprising silver plated tea sets, plain and chased, castors of five, six and seven cut glass bottles, decanter stands with Bohemian cut glass bottles, bread, fruit, cake and card baskets, &c., &c

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W. A CARTER, Auctioneer

GROCERIES SOAP, TOBACCO, RAISINS, CIGARS.—TUESDAY, Aug 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 51 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich of coffee, teas herring, beef, nuts, figs, salad oil, cheese, chocolate, brandy, knives, forks, scissors saws, hammers, chisels, clocks, coats, pants, cravats, collars, gloves, handkerchiefs

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AT THE BAZAAR, No. 3 Crosby-st., will be sold, every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at auction, a number of Horses new and second hand Wagons, single and double Harness, Saddles &c., commencing at 12 o'clock.
JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 15, 4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 6½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 10½ A. M.
Friday, Aug 17... 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 17... 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 7½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 11 A. M.
Do for Passeng. only 3 P. M.	Do for Passeng. only 7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 11½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 12 M	Saturday, Aug. 25, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 26, 6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 26, 3 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 30, 4 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 5 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 1, 6 P. M.
Do for Passeng. only 3 P. M.	Do for Passeng. only 8 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 2, 12 M.	Sunday, Sept. 2, 6 P. M.

FARE—New-York to Red Bank and all ports of the country, 75 cents. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Children under 5 years of age, free. Baggage at the risk of the owners thereof. Freight taken at low rates. Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country will be in readiness on the arrival of the boat. Passengers will be called for at their residences in New-York, if notice is left at the office, No. 3 Battery-place, before 12 o'clock, M., on the day of sailing. Tickets for sale at the office, No. 3 Battery-place, and on board the boat.
JOSEPH HOGEMAN, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York	Leaves Ocean Port
Thursday... Aug. 16, 4 P. M.	Thursday... Aug. 16, 7 A.M.
Friday..... Aug. 17, 5 P. M.	Friday..... Aug. 17, 7½ A.M.
Saturday... Aug. 18, 11½ A.M.	Saturday... Aug. 18, 7 A.M.
Sunday..... Aug. 19, 8½ A.M.	Sunday..... Aug. 19, 8 P. M.
Monday..... Aug. 20, 10 A.M.	Monday..... Aug. 20, 7½ A.M.
Tuesday.... Aug. 21, 12½ P.M.	Tuesday.... Aug. 21, 7½ A.M.
Wednesday Aug. 22, 1 P.M.	Wednesday Aug. 22, 8 A.M.
Thursday... Aug. 23, 2 P.M.	Thursday... Aug. 23, 9 A.M.
Friday..... Aug. 24, 3 P.M.	Friday..... Aug. 24, 10 A.M.

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country will be in readiness on the arrival of the boat. Passengers will be called for at their residences in New-York, if notice is left at the office, No. 3 Battery-place, before 12 o'clock, M., on the day of sailing. Tickets for sale at the office, No. 3 Battery-place, and on board the boat.
JOSEPH HOGEMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.
On and after July 26 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New York from Catharine Market-slip on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9½; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and North Port at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 204 Smith st., or of P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 362 Water st., New-York.

FARE, TWENTY FIVE CENTS.—GREAT CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—The large and commodious double engine steamer WILLIAM HAGE, capable of accommodating 2,000 persons, will run in connection with the steamer CLIFTON; the fare on the CLIFTON will be the same as heretofore; leaving the foot of Harrison st., N. R., stopping at Amos-st. each way; on TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, and every morning thereafter while the meeting continues, at 9 o'clock. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 4 o'clock, P. M.; stopping at all the intermediate landings. Due notice will be given on the camp ground of the hour of her departure, on the day of the breaking up of the camp. It is particularly requested that all baggage and tent arrangements be on board by 8 A. M.
SAMUEL E. ROSS, MERLEY P. BROWN,
H. P. SMITH, D. PRATT,
H. DE BAIRES.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburg, Milton and Coughsessie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MORRIS, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6 o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK Capt RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Canal-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.
jal-lw64-law2y M D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855:
Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report.....$2,950,069 43

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policies.....	$180,411 46	
Interest.....	$122,731 50	
Less included in last statement.....	77,797 04	44,934 46
		225,345 92
Total.....		$3,175,485 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising.....	$12,736 96	
Paid Commissions.....	6,675 91	
Paid State and City Taxes.....	1,221 98	
Paid Claims by death and additions to same.....	51,921 38	
Paid surrendered policies and dividends.....	6,858 29	
Paid reduction of premiums.....	668 52	
Paid annuities.....	984 17	
		81,069 21
Total assets.....		$3,094,336 14

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank.....	$11,980 96
Bonds and Mortgages.....	2,893,534 99
Fire Insurance account.....	384 84
Premium account, (quarters not due).....	86,080 43
Bills receivable.....	3,778 62
Deposited for Taxes.....	4,776 38
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid).....	98,642 18
Due from Agents.....	56,077 83
Total.....	$3,094,336 14
Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage.....	$175,211 45
Losses by Death, not due.....	$36,000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855.....	$22,599,683 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855.....	$23,206,943 34
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855.....	8,195
Total number running 1st Aug. 1855.....	3,358
Of which 1,319 are for Life.	
Of which 886 are for 7 years.	
Of which 34 are for 1 year.	
Of which 139 are for irregular periods.	
Total.....	8,358
Increase in amount at Risk.....	$606,260 00
Increase in amount of Policies.....	163
Average amount insured for each Policy of increase.....	$3,725 52

I. ABBATT Secretary F. S. WINSTON, President.
I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.
C. GILL, Actuary

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	Millard Fillmore,	David Hoadley,
Wm. V. Brady,	Henry A. Smythe,	Robert H. McCurdy,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William Betts,	Isaac G. Pearson,
William Moore,	John H Swift,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	Joseph Blunt,	Nathaniel Hayden,
Jonathan Miller,	Abraham Bininger,	John P. Yeiverton,
John Wadsworth,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Sam'l M. Cornell,
Sam'l S. Howland,	John M. Stein,	Hamlin Blake,
Alfred Edwards,	Lucius Robinson,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Rod'n G. Moulton,	Chas J. Stedman	Cephas H. Norton,
John P Treadwell,	Ezra Wheeler,	William H Popham,
Lyc'gus Edgerton,	W. Smith Brown,	George R. Clark,
	FREDERICK S. WINSTON President.	
CHARLES GILL, Actuary.	ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.	

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT, held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 24th day of July, 1855. Present Hon Augustus Bookes, Justice.
SUPREME COURT—RICHARDSON P. CLARK against the NEW-YORK UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The summons in this cause having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service, and that no answer or demurrer has been received, it is by this Court ordered and adjudged that the Court do, on motion of Freeman & Smith, one of the solicitors for the plaintiff, it is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, and this Court doth hereby order, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said Corporation, the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that said Corporation has been duly notified of the pendency of this suit, and the time and place at which application for the appointment of a Receiver of the property and effects of said Corporation would be made, and each of whom is hereby restrained in the manner and form and to the effect prescribed in the statute in such case made and provided, from making any transfer of any of the property, moneys, debts or things in action belonging to said Corporation, and from paying any debt owing by said Corporation to any of the officers, members or creditors thereof, except upon the order of this Court, and that all persons be restrained from bringing any suit or prosecuting any suit already brought against said Corporation, except by leave of this Court, and that all proceedings at law against said Corporation be stayed, and that all persons be restrained from selling, assigning or disposing of any property, moneys, debts or things in action belonging to said Corporation, except by the order of this Court, and that it be referred to Hon. Augustus Bookes, one of the Justices of this Court, to appoint a Receiver of the property, moneys, debts and things in action belonging to said Corporation, and to fix the amount of security to be given by such Receiver, and that the said Receiver, when appointed, do file his bond with the Clerk of the County of Kings, and that he be vested with all the powers and duties conferred upon Receivers by the statutes of this State, and that he be allowed such compensation for his services as shall be just and reasonable, and that he be required to make a report to this Court of his proceedings as such Receiver, and of the condition of the affairs of said Corporation, within three months after his appointment, and that he be required to make such further reports as he may deem necessary, or as may be required by this Court, and that he be required to make a just and fair distribution of all the property of the said corporation and of the proceeds thereof among its fair and honest creditors as prescribed by article 3 of title 4 of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.
And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the said New York Union Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties in fact to this action by coming in and presenting their claims to said Receiver under this decree and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the settlement or adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.
And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, do exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, in the manner herein before mentioned and set forth, within six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment as hereinafter mentioned, and in default thereof be precluded from the benefit of this judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.
And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this judgment once in each week, for six weeks successively, in at least three newspapers, one of which shall be printed in the City of New-York, one in the city of Albany, and one in the County of Fulton, and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof by causing a copy thereof with a notice stating the day of the said first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office, addressed to each of the several creditors and policy-holders of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence so far as the names and residences of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.
And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $13 32 for his costs and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.
Entered July 24, 1855. [A copy.]
JAMES W. HORTON, Clerk Sarat. co County.
F S ROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney Saratoga Springs.
jy30-law6wM

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Goard,
John Cox,	John Gerenia,	E. L. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	S. J. Pendelton,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward Boisange
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. S Van Dreser,	C. P. Lindley,	Robert Hogan,
Jos. F. Bruleu,	Hirsm Anderson,	Walter Hutchins
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr
James Myers,	Frederick Pentz.	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. No. 17 William-st., New-York
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City of New-York.
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.
D MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No 85 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK Office, No. 13 Wall street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS

James Pirsson,	Wm. K Dupuy,	Thomas Havilan
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel B. Taylor
Jeremiah G Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Cass
Crom. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhain	Wade Wilson,
R. H. Himbert,	Sr.,	David S. Holmes
George Read,	James R. Quick.	

I. WILSON FARRBOAN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't

EXPRESSES.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Office No 134 Broadway.—Our next regular Express leave here on MONDAY Aug. 20, in charge of special messengers by the steamers NINE CITY, (via Panama,) and NORTHERN LIGHT, (via Nicaragua.) Through freight taken at 30 cents per lb. Slow freight at 10 cents per lb., for packages weighing 21 lbs to the cubic foot; lighter freight in proportion. Letters must be enclosed in Government two cent envelopes.
D. N. BARNEY, President, Office No. 82 Broadway.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.—WELLS, FARGO & CO send their Expresses to CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c., on MONDAY next, 20th of August instant, by Panama and Nicaragua Routes, leaving at 3 P. M., all in charge of Special Messengers. Freight taken at lowest rate. Freight received until noon—small parcels until 2 P. M. Goods shipped in hand. Letters sent in Government stamped envelopes only
D. N. BARNEY, President, Office No. 82 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.
PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 168 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,
Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.
Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail Address
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square

BODENHAMER ON THE PILES.
NOW READY.
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, ANUS, AND CONTIGUOUS TEXTURES—giving the nature, Seat, Causes, Symptoms, Consequences, and Prevention; especially addressed to non medical readers. By W. Bodenhamer, M. D. Second edition, with plates &c 8vo, $2.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Reekman st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warrante to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; secondly, about its cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the golden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1853 I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854 I sold over a thousand bottles per day
No change of diet or use necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
DR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No 120 Warren-st. Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORRIS & CO., No. 120 Greenwich st., SCHIEFFELIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st., BOYD & KENNEDY, No. 2 Astor House, WELLS & TUTTLE, Washington-st., JACKSON, BORDEN & CO., 419 Market-st., HAVENS, HERBERT & BISLEY, Warren-st., WARD, LOVE & CO., Bleecker-st., and retailed by all druggists.

TRIEBNER'S GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE, No. 60 Paternoster Row, London, Publishers, Booksellers and Importers, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Literary Societies, Public Libraries, Colleges, Schools, &c., to their extensive and well assorted stock of Bibles, Prayer Books, Religious and Educational Works, in all languages, ancient and modern, which they offer at the lowest possible prices for cash. Catalogues gratis on application.
Orders for the United States, Canada and Mexico, to be addressed to the care of Messrs. WILEY & PUTNAM, 161 Broadway, New-York

New-York Daily Times.

The Second Regatta at Glen Cove—Eminent Success.

PAVILION, GLEN COVE, Saturday, July 16, 1855

The announcement of the second Regatta drew a number of yacht men and admirers of that exciting sport to this house on Friday, and it was expected that a small steamer would have been sent to New-York on the following day so as to arrive here in time for the start. From some cause or other no such enterprise was carried out, and the race was over before the arrival of the regular boat in the afternoon. This caused some little disappointment.

At a late hour on Friday, the crack schooner *Twilight*, owned by EDWIN A. JOHNSON, Esq., came to an anchor, having arrived with her owner from Newport. It was fully expected she would have been entered for the race, but owing to her superior size, about 70 tons, and other qualities, giving her too much superiority over the smaller craft, her owner gallantly declined to enter the lists.

A very fine schooner, the *Wasp*, owned by Mr. MORRIS, of Westchester, was also withdrawn from some misconception on the part of her owner as to the starting point agreed upon.

The Committee to whom the arrangements were confided was Commodore JOHNSON, CHARLES K. GRAHAM and J. M. BALDWIN, Esqs. They held a meeting about 10 o'clock A. M., when the owners and backers of the squadron were assembled, and the usual amount of discussion and the expression of opinion as to the merits and demerits of their respective boats was had. It was settled that there should be two fists made out—one for a first-class and one for a second class of yachts. The prizes were silver cups—one to the first boat of each class.

The course agreed upon was from a point about half a mile above the Glen Cove landing to "the Stepping-stones buoy," westward to "Throgg's Neck," then eastward to the buoy off "Matinicock Point," and back to the flag-boat at Glen Cove.

The following boats were eventually agreed upon, but the *Wasp* did not come to the signal, and only six were placed by the Judges as rounding the flag-boat on the return.

FIRST CLASS.

Katydid, Capt. THATCHER, 13½ tons.
Ella, Capt. CHAPMAN, — tons
Lilly Dale, Capt. MCKEE, 0 tons.
Early Bird, Capt. GREESEN, 8 tons.
Wasp, Capt. MORRIS, 15 tons.

SECOND CLASS.

Sam, Capt. MARTIN, 23 feet
Echo, Capt. WARLD, 24 feet.
Lonnet, Capt. MONAT, 47 feet.
Victorine, Capt. D. D. KIRBY, 23 feet 5.
Rainbow, Capt. J. T. IRVING, 21 feet 6.
White Pigeon, Capt. D KIRBY, 22 feet 4.
Ariel, Capt. MOTT, 18 feet 0
Emily, Capt NEILSON, 24 feet.

The hour of 11 was fixed upon for the yatchs to be ready to obey the signal, but an hour's delay had to be endured by the ladies who had assembled on the little piazza fronting the "Cove;" but so bright and beautiful was the morning, so fresh and exhilarating the breeze, and so exciting the preparations, that no tedium was felt.

The scene indeed was surpassingly fair,—the smiling verdure of the opposite shores, the yachts dressing on the short cropping sea just enough to make the sensation delightful without the hazard of sea sickness. About 1 o'clock the little steamer *Dell Grove* was announced to be ready for the Committee and a goodly party of ladies, children and gentlemen who had invitations to accompany them.

The boats got into line about a mile above the landing pier, and at 12:45 M the signal was given. The start was a perfect picture. Away they went, in a cluster, as Lady Gay would say, but it was not so with her in steeple chasing; "the fools first, as usual," for in this kind of racing the one which makes a good offing stands a fair chance of getting around ahead of her competitors. In this instance the *Katydid* and the *Ella* went off nearly ahead, closely attended by the smaller craft, one or two of the latter meeting with slight accidents which threw their crews into a little confusion.

The *Echo*, shortly after she had made her first tack, carried away her throat halliards block fastenings, and was compelled to haul out of the course to repair damages. The *Wasp*, although she did not get away with the fleet, yet her owner seemed inclined to show what she could do, for she came up with them when off Stark's Point, and kept ahead of the *Katydid* and the *Ella*, rounding the buoy at the Stepping-stones a few length ahead of the *Katydid*, and then ran to leeward, so as not to interfere with the others, six of them coming round the buoy in the following close order, sailing on the wind, which was what sailors call a topsail breeze from northward:

Time of Rounding the Buoy at "Stepping Stones."

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
Katy Did	0	16	10	Lilly Dale	0	16	30
Ella	0	20	10	White Pigeon	0	24	do
Victorine	0	29	45	Sam	0	27	—

This was the most interesting point of the race, for the boats hardly changed their positions until they rounded the other buoy to the eastward of the Sound a distance of about ten miles and the Committee determined upon only taking the time of the leading boat, the *Katydid*, which went round beautifully at 3 h. 27 m. 10 sec. She then got before the wind and breasted her awning for a square sail forward, and the others had no chance of overtaking her. On the steamboat nearing the point of departure it was found that the flag boat had drifted a few yards up the Cove, and the Committee then determined, in order to spare any cavilling, to time the boats at what they supposed to be the starting point, and also when they rounded the flag-boat, and the following was the result:

	FIRST CLASS Flag-boat off Roslyn. h.	m.	s.	At Flag-boat. h.	m.	s.
Katydid	4	4	10	4	5	12
Ella	4	17	5	4	18	24
Lilly Dale	4	30	3	4	38	58
SECOND CLASS						
Victorine	4	26	5	4	27	50
White Pigeon	4	29	52	4	31	38
Sam	4	31	5	4	32	22

The usual complimentary cheers were given to the crews of the winners, and all hands invited ashore to the Pavilion. Here a new variation of the spirit of yachting was exhibited. All the ladies, and, of course, all the gentlemen, sailors as well as landsmen, assembled on the piazza in front of the Pavilion and OLIS ORMSBY, the landlord, produced the silver cups, which were handed to Commodore JOHNSON, of the *Twilight*, who addressed Capt. THATCHER, the owner of the *Katydid*, complimenting him on his success on the present occasion, as it afforded him (Mr JOHNSON) great pleasure in being honored as the presenter of the prizes to the winners for he thought the *Katydid* had behaved nobly and deserved all the honor of the occasion. He then alluded in most flattering terms to the fact of the *Katydid* behaving so well at the former regatta at this place, when she missed taking the prize more from an adherence to technical rules than want of skill or lack of superior sailing qualities. He offered his congratulations to the owner and crew, and hoped they would reap more honors on future contests. He would remind the company that American yatchs and Yankee sailors [cheers from the ladies] had left Englishmen and all others far behind—gone to windward. To the ladies of Glen Cove the yatch-men were much indebted for the interest they—the ladies—manifested in nautical affairs—both this and the present race, and spoke in the highest terms of the hospitality of the residents of Glen Cove, particularly their host, Mr. ORMSBEE, whose roof they were under

Capt. THATCHER made a brief reply, saying that he thanked the Committee and the Company present, and would keep the cup he held in his hand as an heir-loom and as a proud memento of the speed of his little *Katydid*. He yet hoped to win more honor for the builder as well as those who sailed her on the race just concluded.

The second cup was then presented with due honors to Mr. D. D. KIRBY, the builder and owner of the *Victorine*, and the party then separated, the gentlemen to get their suppers and the ladies to dress for "the hop" and other Summer evening watering place enjoyments.

The next regatta is for the Harlem Boat Club exclusively; and if the present brilliant weather continues, it will doubtless prove quite as eminent a success as the one described by DELTA.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the United States will be held at Baltimore on Monday, Sept. 17, prox. The New-York representatives will be JOHN G. CLAYTON and ANDRE FAGNONT from the Grand Lodge, and JOHN A. KENNADY from the Grand Encampment.

REV. DR. CONE is slowly recovering from his paralytic indisposition.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Politics.

The approaching Fall Election in this City promises to be one of the most interesting and complicated that has ever taken place. Never before were there so many candidates, "regular" and "independent," in the field for City and County Offices.

THE WORKINGMEN.

A body of persons calling themselves the "Workingmen's Committee" had a meeting at the Westchester House on Friday night, and adopted a platform—a very long one—which promises that our City, State and Union are in a lamentable condition; declares that workingmen should be no longer tools of politicians; that the Primary Elections in this City are corrupt; that true Americans are those who make this country their home, wherever born; that they will oppose all political action calculated to weaken the union of the States; that the contract system is a great evil, and ought to be abolished; that the connection between the banks and the State ought to cease; that the Prohibitory Law trenches on private rights and violates the Constitution; that the defrauding of the workingman of his wages should be made a crime; that the City Charter should be amended; that the Corporation lots should be improved by the building of dwellings, rented at a moderate cost, so that the poor would be protected against increase of rents; and that the Association will support none for office but such as favor these principles.

The only nomination made by the committee during the evening was that of GEORGE SHEA, Esq., for Police Justice, in place of Justice PEARCY.

THE KNOW NOTHING.

The Know-Nothing (Hindoo) City and County Conventions will meet this evening to choose candidates for the Fall election. It is a rule of the Order to hold a separate convention for the nomination of each candidate.

The conventions will immediately after their adjournment, report their doings, for approval, to a mass meeting at Palace Hall, corner of Broadway and Walker street. None but members of the order will be admitted to this mass meeting.

The K. N. Senatorial Conventions will meet in their several districts next Wednesday.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 663 deaths in the City last week, viz.: 78 men, 56 women, 270 boys and 320 girls—an increase of 41 on the mortality of the previous week. As usual, more than half the deaths arose from diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs. Seventeen cases of hooping cough, 10 of scarlet fever, seven of measles, 43 of consumption, eight of disease of the heart, and one of cholera, are reported. Of the whole number of deaths but 46 occurred in the public institutions—an unusually small number. The nativity table gives 519 natives of the United States, 66 of Ireland, 30 of Germany, eight of England, and the balance of various European countries.

The Kingston Encampment.

The Military Encampment of the Second Division commences at Kingston to-day. Of course a large number of our citizens will desire to visit the rented field. The cars of the Hudson River Railroad, which leave Chambers-street at 6 and 9 o'clock A. M., at 12 M., and 5 o'clock P. M., will take visitors to Rhinebeck, thence by ferry they reach Rondout, the landing of the Encampment. They can return by the same route at 6:26 and 10:23 A. M., and at 1:18 and 6:38 P. M.

Camp Meeting.

The annual camp meeting at Sing Sing opens to-day, and closes next Saturday. The Hudson River Railroad cars leave their lower depôt at almost all hours of the day. The express trains leave here at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M. Getting back is just as easy a matter.

More Aid for the Sufferers.

We understand that a further sum of $2,000 was sent on Saturday by the recent Corn Exchange Meeting's Distributing Committee to Norfolk, for the benefit of the sufferers from yellow fever in those districts.

☞ Boys look out for the sharks when you are bathing at the bulkheads about the City. The Police ought to nab you for violating the ordinance, but the sharks, which just now are abundant, without any writ of *habeas corpus*, delight to seize, to have, and to hold a boy's body.

☞ Several gentlemen are advertising their willingness to serve the City as Coroners, Sheriffs, &c. Others are announced by advertisement over the names of their friends. That's the way to do it, and in this way it will be easy to let the people know who is "up" and who ought to "go in," or be left out.

☞ Rev HORACE T. LOVE, of Boston, Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, preached an interesting sermon at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in Second-avenue, last evening, on the parable of the Prodigal Son.

☞ One of the "amateur actors" at WALLACK'S, on Tuesday night last, preached yesterday on Spiritualism, in the Stuyvesant Institute.

Fires.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A fire broke out at 1½ o'clock Sunday afternoon, in the cockloft of building No. 160 Broadway, used as a place for storage by Messrs HASBROOK, LYNES & CASE, dealers in fancy goods, who occupied the third and fourth floors. The flames were soon discovered, and speedily extinguished, but owing to the nature of their goods, Messrs. HASBROOK, LYNES & CASE sustained considerable damage, but could not state the exact amount. They are insured for $20,000—$3,000 each in the Exchange, Mercantile Washington and Atlantic Insurance offices. Messrs SMITH O'ROURKE & HENRY, fancy dry goods dealers, the occupants of the second floor, and Messrs. HALT & JOSELYN, who occupied the first floor, sustained some damage by water. Both firms are fully insured. The origin of the fire is not known

FIRE IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

At about 9½ o'clock Sunday evening a fire broke out in the upper story of a small frame building occupied by a Mr. HOPPER as a shoe shop, and by Mr. GEO W. LOCKWOOD, as a tailor shop and a dwelling. The entire damage will not exceed $200. Neither of the tenants are insured. The damage to the building, which is owned by Messrs. GOODRICH and NAPP, is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

FIRE IN EAST BROADWAY.

A fire broke out about 10 o'clock Saturday night among some straw and other rubbish in the cellar of building No 48 East Broadway, occupied by a Mrs. ORTSANDER, manufacturer of beer and other beverages. It was speedily extinguished, after having caused but a trifling damage.

The Prohibitory Law.

Yesterday was a busy day at the various Police Courts, where the disposition of drunkards formed the great feature of the day's labor. On Saturday and Sunday, the number of aspirants for a place in the drunkard's directory far exceeded the number which have ordinarily been brought up. The following is the summary for the respective days:

SATURDAY.

Tombs, before Alderman Baird	6
Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	18
Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	15
Fourth District, before Justice Pearcey	9
Total	38

SUNDAY.

Tombs, before Justice Osborne	16
Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	18
Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	16
Fourth District, before Justice Pearcey	8
	55
Total for forty-eight hours	93

Police News.

A PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

James Smith was arrested on Friday by officer Chesney of the First District Police, charged with having stolen a gold watch of the value of fifty dollars, the property of Wm Klein, of No. 193 Rivington-street. It is alleged that while complainant was on his way from Staten Island to this City, on the ferry boat, he felt the prisoner lifting the watch from the pocket of his vest. The prisoner, finding himself spotted endeavored to escape by mixing with the crowd, but he was closely followed by Klein, when he let the watch fall upon the deck. Klein hereupon seized the man and held him until the arrival of the boat at her dock, when he gave him into the custody of an officer, who conveyed the thief to the Tombs, where Alderman BAIRD, after examination, committed him to jail to take his trial.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Policeman Bean, of the Third district, on Friday made arrest of George W. Mason, charged with having forged the names of Charles H. Woodruff and William E. Hatfield to three orders for goods drawn on S. B. Schenck. The orders are respectively dated the 7th, 9th, and 13th August, and are as follows:

MR. S. B. SCHENCK,—Sir: Please to deliver to the bearer 36 feet of 4 inch boiling, 42 do do 3 inch do, and charge the same to CHARLES H. WOODRUFF.
By WILLIAM E. HATFIELD

FINE SING. Aug 7 1855

The complainant in the case is Mr. Schenck, who alleges that the orders were forged by Mason with intent to defraud. Committed for examination by Ald. BAIRD.

FRAUDULENT MEASURES.

A pedler hailing from Old England was, on Friday hauled up before Justice DAVISON at the Second District Police Court, charged with using fraudulent measures. The fellow, who gave the name of Thomas Cawley, was retailing pouches from measures about one half of which were filled up, as is alleged, by a false bottom of wood. He was held for examination. Policeman Rogers of the Eighth Police District made the arrest.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, AN ELECTRIFIED OILY FLUID,
WHICH IS INHALED AND APPLIED.
It is not taken.
Olive Tar cures diseases of the
THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, AND SKIN,
Price 50 cents a bottle.
Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway,
and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-st.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the depôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RINO, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package Dr CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge,

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE—HASKIN'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any kind of a bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 63 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands, who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bile. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane; New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—What a rush may be expected at this house to-night—"Macbeth," with four stars and a good company. Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mr. Gratian Dawson, Mr. S. B. Wilkins and Mrs. S. B. Wilkins; also, a new pantomime, with Mons. Schmidt, Mons. Fox, and Mlle Theresa, and a farce concluding.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES—A NEW ART.—Pictures produced upon glass, rarer than daguerreotypes, at BRADY'S. Made only at this establishment, No. 359 Broadway, (over THOMPSON'S.)

LONG ISLAND.

Destructive Fire.

About 10 o'clock Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the stove manufactory and foundry of LOTTUS WOODS, situated at the foot of South Sixth-street. The building consisted of sheds and wooden buildings; also, a brick building, occupied partly as a store and dwelling house, which were totally destroyed. The fire spread with great rapidity and resulted in the complete destruction of the premises. The wooden buildings were occupied as a foundry and manufactory of stoves, the brick building as a warehouse and dwelling house, occupied by WILLIAM O'NEIL, JAMES CRAIG, HUGH MCELROY, JOHN RUSTIN and GEORGE O'DONNELL. The fire is supposed to have originated in the foundry—by what means, however, is unknown. Loss about $10,000, supposed to be fully insured.

During the conflagration it was rumored that a man by the name of O'DONNELL was in the burning building. A ladder was raised, and Captain LUDGHARD and officer ARMSTRONG, of the Fifth District Police, attempted to enter the building by means of the ladder, but were deterred by the intense heat and smoke. It was afterwards found that the rumor was untrue.

A party of boys and hangers-on of engines had assembled in NAVILLE'S King's County Hotel during the fire, and were regaling themselves with the bountiful supply spread for the comfort of the firemen, until all was exhausted, when finding they could not get more they began to destroy the furniture. They were deterred by the Police from committing further depredations.

By this fire not only are a number of men thrown out of employment, but a great number of families rendered homeless, which, in the first instance, is much to be deplored, as it is the intention of the proprietors, we learn, not to rebuild the factory.

Brooklyn Mortality.

One hundred and twenty-five deaths were reported to the Health Officer last week, from the following

DISEASES.—Casualty, erysipelas, bilious fever, nervous fever, inflammation of the bowels, measles, ulcers of intestines, 1 each; congestion of the brain, 2; dropsy in the head, whooping cough, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the liver, inflammation of the lungs, teething, 3 each; debility, premature birth, sprue, stillborn, 4 each; consumption, dysentery, 5 each; convulsions, croup, scarlet fever, 6 each; diarrhœa, 8; marasmus, 14, cholera infantum, 31. Males, 75; females, 50; adults, 16; minors, 107—total, 125.

Ingratitude.

On Saturday last two little girls who had been kindly provided with a home in the Cumberland street Orphan Asylum, East Brooklyn, left the premises in a clandestine manner, taking with them a bundle of clothing not their own. A police officer arrested them upon suspicion of having stolen the clothing soon after they left the house, and brought them before Justice CURTIS for examination. Through the intercession of their benefactors, whom they had wronged, they were discharged from custody, and again taken to the institution. Their one day's experience in crime, as it has resulted, may be of vast benefit to them.

Sudden Death of a Brewer.

On Saturday, Coroner HANFORD of Brooklyn, was called to hold an inquest upon the body of a German, named LEONHARD VETTER, formerly in the employ of JOHN SCHNEIDER, brewer, corner of Schole and Smith-sts, Eastern District, who died suddenly the night previous. The day previous to his death, he was in one of the vaults of the brewery until 10 o'clock when he came out to replenish the fire under the furnace, and while doing this, was taken ill and died the same evening, as above stated. Verdict—Death from Apoplexy.

Remarkable Escape.

A son of Mr. BULGER, residing at No. 120 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, a few days since fell from a third-story window on to an iron grating in the area below. The boy, who is only two years and-a-half old, when taken up was insensible, but by application of the proper restoratives, he was soon restored to consciousness, and it appears he sustained no serious injury—not even a bone was broken. The fall was about thirty feet, and how the child escaped instant death appears miraculous.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of the "Martyrs' Monument Association," organized in Brooklyn a few months ago. It commenced operations with a grand flourish of trumpets and large premises to the public. The "bones of the martyrs" still remain under the "old shed" on Hudson-avenue. Are all those premises to be broken?

☞ A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council has been called for this evening, when some action will be had relative to the conduct of Engine Company No. 4, while going to a fire in Gowanus, a few days since. The Mayor on Saturday caused Engines Nos. 3 and 4 to be locked up. What No. 3 is locked up for has not been made public.

☞ For the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning the police of Brooklyn made twenty-three arrests for intoxication.

NEW-JERSEY.

Population of Jersey City.

From the returns of the Census of Jersey City just made by the Assessors, Messrs. JAMES GORSILL and IRA CLARK, the following figures relative to the population of Jersey City are derived:

	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Total.
No. of native white males	1,306	1,019	1,903	1,977	6 205
No. of foreign white male	874	991	1,548	1,170	4,181
No. of native white females	1,234	1 078	1 849	1 964	6 024
No of foreign white females	940	896	1,781	1,546	4,704
No. of colored males	11	7	53	81	141
No. o colored females	13	10	69	84	176
Total population	4,103	3 950	7,172	6,980	21 716

The children between five and sixteen years of age are as follows:

	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Total.
White males	483	471	857	810	2,622
White females	449	451	850	856	2,606
Colored males	3	3	16	10	26
Colored females	1	1	16	24	42
Total	954	926	1,754	1,700	5,304

Entire population in June, 1850, 11,473. Increase in five years, 10,243.

Killed on a Railroad.

Another instance of the danger of persons standing or walking upon the tracks of Railroads, occurred at Middletown, Orange Co., on Thursday last. A resident of that place named WALTER MILLER, about sixty years of age, was standing or walking upon one of the tracks of the New-York and Erie Railroad, reading a newspaper busily, when a train came along, and he stepped on the other track. The mail train was approaching upon that track, unperceived by him, and he seemed not to hear either the whistle of the locomotive or the shouts of the Engineer. The bumper of the locomotive struck him in his side, and injured him so that he soon afterwards died.

A Central Point.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

On Friday afternoon, at 7 o'clock, we met at East Bloomfield Railway station, in Ontario County, N. Y., travelers who left New-York, Philadelphia and Detroit that morning at 6 o'clock—thus reaching this place, eight miles west of Canandaigua, at the same moment, by the regular Express trains, *viâ* the Great Western and Niagara Falls Railroad from Detroit; by the New-York and Erie from New-York, and by the Williamsport and Catawissa Railroad from Philadelphia into Elmira—making this point just thirteen hours from each of these cities. R. O. P.

☞ The British brig *Ada*, Captain GANDY, from St. Thomas on the 1st instant, arrived on Saturday evening with the bodies of Mr. JOHN VAIL of Weymouth, who died July 29, and MISS SMITH of New-York. On the 12th inst., in lat. 33°, lon. 71° 30', the *Ada* spoke the British schooner *Chieftain*, for Halifax from Inagua. The captain and mate were both dead, and two seamen were sick. The men wanted a navigator, which the crew of the *Ada* were unable to supply them with.

Dreadful Disaster on the Lake—Ten Men Drowned.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 16.

By the propeller *Milwaukee*, Capt. HOWARD, we have the following account from Mr. SLYFIELD, Keeper of the South Manitou Light, of the wreck of the bark *Hubby* and loss of ten lives:

SOUTH MANITOU, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The bark *L. M Hubby* left Chicago Aug 5, having on board 80 tons of sand as ballast. She had reached within about 30 miles of this point, and near Point Betsy, running under main staysail and jib, when about 4 A. M., of the 6th, she capsized. She was 30 minutes sinking. The captain and mate and two men got into the small boat, leaving the remainder of the men hanging and lying in the water. The sea was so high that the boat could not pick up any of the men, and it pushed for shore. Before reaching land the boat capsized and the captain and one man were drowned. The others, righting the boat, got near shore at the Sleeping Bear, nearly opposite here, when the boat capsized again, and another man was drowned. The mate, being left alone, got ashore and climbed up the steep bank. There he remained three days without food, but finally managed to reach a little settlement in Bear Bay, where he was cared for. The people gave him money and clothes, and he is now able to be about, but very weak. The names of the lost are Capt. ROBERTS, DANIEL GRANT, HENRY DAY, (colored,) the rest unknown.

The information is given by JAMES COTTRELL, the only survivor of the eleven persons on the vessel. A. D. ELYFIELD,
Light House Keeper, South Manitou Island.

A grand Mass was performed in the Church of the Nativity, Second-avenue yesterday, on which occasion Signor BADIALI assisted in the choir. The same choir also sang at vespers at 7 o'clock. This is said to be the last time Signor BADIALI will sing in America.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Friday, Aug 17, by Rev Asa Camp, Mr. PETER J. MCKESSOCK to Miss HANNAH GHARIGAN, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug 16, by Rev Dr. Hawks, at Calvary Church, PATRICK A JANON, of West Point, to Mrs. MARY D. FORTENFIELD, daughter of the late Dr Figures, of Nashville, Tenn.

DIED.

At Brig'sport, early on Saturday morning Aug. 18, Mrs BETSEY WOOD, wife of David Wood, Esq., of this City, in the 69th year of her age

At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 18 FLOYD SMITH, son of Alex B. and Catharine A. Thompson, aged 11 months and 12 days

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No 78 Halsey-st., Newark.

At Newburg N. Y., on Sunday, Aug 12 after a long and severe illness, Mrs ELIZA CUNNINGHAM, in the 55th year of her age. Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Friday Aug 17 THOMAS FOSTER, aged 54 yrs. The rem-ins were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from Bushwick-av.

In Unionville, Westchester County, on Saturday, Aug 18, Capt JOSEPH SCOFIELD, aged 84 years

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, Unionville, this day, (Monday) at 1 o'clock P. M., and at Unionville Church at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 18.

$2,000 U. S 6s '68 coup	117½	500 Erie Railroad	53
4 000 Virgin a 6s	98	100 do	c 53
500 Ohio 6s '60	105¾	430 do	53¼
5,000 Illinois Interest	74	100 do	s60 53
10,000 Ind. State 5s	s3 86½	100 do	53¾
5,000 Louisiana 6s	94½	200 do	b60 53
5,000 California 7's '70	87½	150 do	b30 53
2,000 Erie Canal Bds '71	86	100 do	b6 53½
2 000 Erie Bds of '75	91	100 do	c 53
1,000 Hud Riv 2d M Bs	93	300 do	b10 53½
6 000 South Cen Apr Bs	104	100 do	s60 53
1,000 N Albany & Sa. 7's	85	700 Harlem Railroad	29¼
1 580 Ill Cen. R R. bds	87½	200 do	b10 30
6500 do	c 87½	100 do	b30 31
10000 do	b60 87½	200 do	s3 29½
5 00 do	b30 87½	950 do	b3 30
4 00 Ill. Five land bds	92½	100 do	29¾
1500 New. York Cen. 7s	104	200 do	b60 30
1,000 Chic & R. I. R.R.b 97½		100 Reading Railroad	b10 99
41 @ Schenics Bank	115	1425 do	99
50 Ohio Life & T. Co.	99¾	200 do	s60 99
100 Gardiner Gold Mine	1½	100 do	b30 99¾
50 Nic Transit Co	c 27½	200 do	99½
200 Canton Co	b60 27½	50 Hudson R. R. R.	40¾
100 do	b60 28	248 do	c 41
850 Cum Coal Co	s3 28½	53 Mich Cen. R. R.	101¼
200 do	b30 29	50 do	s60 101¾
330 N. Y. Cen. R. R. ops	103¾	10 do	101¾
80 do	s30 103¾	100 do	s3 101¾
77 Panama Railroad	106½	100 do	b60 102½
25 do	108½	30 Galena & Chic. R. R.	110
50 do	b30 108½	100 Ill. Central R	b60 97½
25 Cleve & Pittsb'g R	73¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2 000 Tennessee 6s, '90	s3 95¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 103¾
5 000 Hud. Riv 1st M. B	102	35 do	ops. 103¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	87½	100 Cumber. Coal Co.	b30 39
600 Reading Railroad	b60 99¾	100 Erie Railroad	53¾
500 do	s3 99¾	100 do	b60 53¾
150 Nicar. Trans. Co.	20	100 do	53¾
100 do	b30 21	50 do	b3 52½
26 do	20¾	150 do	b60 53¾
500 do	20	150 Harlem Railroad	s3 29¾
1100 do	b60 20¾		

MONDAY, Aug. 20—A. M.

There was not much activity, but there was a little more firmness apparent in the Stock market on Saturday. The demand continued fair for all good dividend-paying Securities; and as these were not freely offered they commanded pretty strong and buoyant prices. Another lot of $9,000 U. S. Coupon sixes, of 1868, changed hands during the early session of the Board of Brokers at 117½. In State Stocks the operations were restricted, but the market was rather poorly supplied with them, and former quotations were well supported. There was also some inactivity in Railway Bonds. Illinois Central Bonds were the brisk est, opening at 87½ and closing at 87¾; $5,000 of the Freeland Bonds of the same Company brought 92¼. New York Central sevens were quiet, at 104. The business in the Bonds of the Erie Road was also limited, but at steady prices; sales were made of $5,000 Hudson River First Mortgages, at 102; $1 000 do. Second Mortgages, at 93; $5,000 Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent Bonds, at 104; and $1,000 Chicago and Rock Island Bonds at 97½. A more general movement occurred in Railway shares. New York Central shares were in request and firm. A livelier business was transacted in Erie shares, opening at 53, and closing at 53¾, b00. It is now generally conceded that there is a chance for a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulties between the New-York Central and Erie Roads, through the intervention of mutual friends. It is to be hoped so very desirable an arrangement may be speedily effected. The present sharp rivalry between both Companies is detrimental to each; and the sooner they give it up the better. Reading shares are in good request and are steadily approximating par value. The latest quotation on Saturday was 00, a3. Michigan Central shares were sold to a moderate extent at the early meeting of the Board, and left off at 102½, b60. In other Securities the operations were light, but there was considerable firmness recognisable. The market closed encouragingly.

The Foreign trade of the port, for the week just closed, presents a favorable comparison with that for the same week last August. The total imports of Dry Goods and general Merchandise during the week were $3,737,788, against $4,982 603 the corresponding week in 1854. For the Calendar year to the present date, the total import is $93.095 000, against $122,797,000 to same date last year. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week reached $1,278,570, against $1 181 560 the correspondiog week in 1854. For the Calendar year to the present date, the total export, exclusive of specie, amounts to $37,385.000, against $42,582.000 to same date last year. The export of specie for the week, as registered at the New-York Custom-House, was but $22 500. In this small sum, no portion is included of the amount (over half a million dollars) transmitted to Boston on last Tuesday evening, for Wednesday's outward-bound packet. The direct export of specie hence same week last August was $979 204. For the Calendar year to the present date, the specie export from New-York is $20,604.000, against $22,340,000 to same date in 1854. There were no California gold deliveries during the week, or the corresponding week last year. For the Calendar year to the present date, the total receipts of California gold at this port by manifest amount to $22,554 393, against $31,086,471 to same period in 1854. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $3,957,459, against $3,645,271 at the close of the previous week. Saturday's receipts amounted to $241,323, and payments to but $53 051. The payments for Assay Office reached $132 526; on Disbursing Checks, $52,811; and the balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer, to the credit of all accounts, was $8 086 223. The Money market on Saturday presented no new features. The supply of Capital continued greatly in excess of the demand for it, and loan and discount rates ruled very low and easy. There was no business of importance transacted in foreign Exchanges. The nominal quotations were for Sterling Bills, 109¾@110; for Bills on Paris, f.5.12½.

The variations in the general Markets during the week were rather slight. Cotton ruled quiet, and closed ⅛c.@¼c. ₰ lb. lower than the previous Saturday. The supply was moderate, but there was a lack of confidence among holders. Flour came forward slowly; and, having been freely inquired for, desirable grades advanced 25c.@50c. ₰ barrel. Wheat continued scarce, and though not in brisk request, it rose 5c.@10c. ₰ bushel, closing, however, tamely and feebly, with more offering. Western mixed Corn fluctuated considerably during the week, but was in fair supply and moderate demand towards the close, when it stood from 1c @2c. ₰ bushel higher than the preceding Saturday. Not much was in market of any other kind. In Groceries the general business has been animated at buoyant prices. Provisions were more sought after, and were increasing in value. Other commodities ruled about the same. The following is a comparative statement of the export of the principal articles of domestic produce for the week, and for the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	Value.	1855. Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	5,905	$353,760	5,051	$310,585
Flour, bbls	5,070	25,190	10,009	50,036
C Meal, bbls	863	4,439	690	3,869
Wheat, bush	19,084	32,491	31,110	55,981
Corn, bush	26,511	20,451	147,905	101,766
Pork, bbls & tcs.	1,976	16,904	2,460	20,901
Beef, bbls & tcs.	209	2,595	1,067	14,373
Total produce		$349,955		$539,043
Miscellaneous		856,905		643,607
Total for the week		$1 181,560		$1,978,570

Saturday's Philad

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Destructive Fire at Lewiston, Maine.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 20.

A destructive fire occurred at Lewiston Falls, Maine, on Friday last. Twenty-six dwellings were consumed, and the total loss is about $100,000.

The fire commenced in the old Tannery of MILLER & RANDALL, and the west side of the river, destroying every building on Main to Elm street, and on the opposite side of Main-street, from Mr. INGALL'S Confectionary to Messrs. GOULD & Co.'s building, comprising the greater portion of the business part of the village on the west side. Among the principal losers are D. S. STURGEON, dry goods dealer; J. BAILEY, two stores and one dwelling house; R. DEXTER, store and goods; HALL & KEIGO's jewelry store: JAMES GOFF's store and goods; SMALL & LITTLEFIELD's bookstore; U. B. REYNOLDS, drug store; J. DINSMORE & Co., store and goods—loss about $18,000; ROAK, PICKARDS & Co., shoe manufactory—loss $15,000; S. WOOD's hat store. The office room of the *Democratic Advocate*, the counting room of the Auburn Bank, papers and valuables all saved. The insurance is but partial.

The Yellow Fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 20.

The yellow fever is again rapidly increasing in this city. The total number of deaths during the past week was 517, including 394 from the fever.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 20.

Intelligence received via Petersburg from Norfolk and Portsmouth, down to Sunday evening, represents that there is no decrease of the yellow fever in those cities. Twenty new cases had occurred at Portsmouth on Saturday. The collections in Baltimore for the sufferers now reach $9,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 20.

The Committee in this city for making collections for the yellow fever sufferers remitted another $1,000 to Norfolk to-day, making thus far $3 600.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 20.

A fund of about $1,000 has been raised here for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth. This morning five Sisters of Charity left here for the infected districts.

It is said that over $1,000 has been subscribed in the Washington Navy-Yard for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Virginia.

Patent Rights—Bounty Land Claims.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 20.

The U. S. Attorney General has decided that every applicant for a patent right has the right to withdraw his application and demand a restoration of two-thirds of the duty money at any time anterior to making oath anew, and proceeding upon the ulterior stages of inquiry after an adverse report by the Commissioner

The whole number of claims, under the Bounty Land law of March, 1855, received at the Pension Office up to to-day, has been 206,400. The number examined has been 41,800, and the number issued 20,236.

All the heads of the Executive Departments are now here.

The Death of Abbott Lawrence.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 20.

The merchants of Boston assembled in Faneuil Hall this forenoon for the purpose of appropriately noticing the death of Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE. WM. STURGES presided, and speeches were made by Hon. J. THOMAS STEVENSON, ROBT. C. WINTHROP, EDWARD EVERETT, &c. It was resolved to close the stores on the day of his funeral. Other public bodies have also held meetings upon the same subject.

Heavy Frauds.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 20.

Two traders of Lawrence, Massachusetts, named ROWLAND H. MACY and E. F. CUSHMAN, were brought to this City to-day on a charge of defrauding sundry merchants of this City of $25,000 worth of goods by false pretences. They were held to bail in $5,000 each for examination.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 20.

The pilot-boat *Coquette*, in coming up the Harbor last night, was run into by the schooner *Wyvern*, bound out, and was badly damaged.

Democratic Meeting at Easton, Pa.

EASTON, PA., Monday, Aug. 20.

The Democrats of Northampton County held their regular meeting at the Court-House in this city to-day, and the attendance was quite large. Hon. RICHARD BRODHEAD was the principal speaker. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Know-Nothings, and declaring that Governor REEDER had discharged his duty in Kansas nobly and manfully.

Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 20.

The official returns from 98 counties in Kentucky give MOORHEAD, American, for Governor, a majority of 6,541. The five remaining counties gave PIERCE about 300 majority, while it is now reported they give CLARK, Democrat, 2,000 majority.

Anti-Know-Nothing Meeting at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 20.

A large Democratic Meeting was held here on Saturday evening, for the purpose of sympathising with the sufferers by the late riot at Louisville. Hon. A. J. UPHAM presided. Resolutions reflecting upon the Know-Nothings were adopted. Good order prevailed thoughout.

Destruction of a Cotton Mill by Fire.

UTICA, Monday, Aug. 20.

The Kirkland Cotton Mill at Manchester about nine miles from this city was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was owned E. S. BRAYTON, of Utica. The loss is about $30,000. Insurance, $20,000.

Resignation of Judge Ruggles.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 20.

The resignation of Judge RUGGLES as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, is to take effect from and after October 20. It has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Governor Reeder's Return.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 20

The friends of Ex-Governor REEDER hold a meeting at Easton to-day, to make arrangements for giving him a reception on his arrival there. He is not expected there for several days yet.

Navigation of the Ohio, &c.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Aug. 20.

The river is now six feet two inches, and falling. Freights are low. Five hundred tons arrived from the eastward to-day.

Wheat is now carried forward very slow.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The United States Mail steamship *Southerner*, Captain THOMAS EWEN, arrived here at 1½ o'clock this (Saturday) morning from New-York.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived here after a passage of 67 hours from New-York.

Correction.

The telegraphic dispatch published in our yesterday's edition, as to a fireman's riot on Saturday evening, should have been dated Baltimore instead of Philadelphia, the occurrence having taken place in the former city.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1224 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises of Amherst College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

On Tuesday a meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa was held. Nothing of importance was done besides the choice of officers and honorary members. They were as follows: President, Prof. W. S. TYLER; Vice President, Prof. T. P. FIELD; Cor Secretary, Prof. E. S. SNELL. Honorary members, Rev. CLINTON CLARK, Rev. WM. P. PAINE, Rev. MR. DUDLEY, W. K. HATHAWAY, Esq., Rev. E. K. ALDEN, Rev. LYMAN COLEMAN, Rev. DANIEL T. FISKE, Rev. WM. CLIFT, Rev. LEWIS GREENE, Hon. LINCOLN CLARKE, Rev. PINDAR FIELD, Rev. C. SPEAR, JAMES C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, A. B. and Rev. MORTIMER BLAKE.

In the evening of Tuesday was prize speaking, or rather declamation.

Wednesday was the great day. It opened early with a meeting of the Alumni. We have in hand the task of raising $5.000 for the library, which in itsnew home has a striking number of vacant shelves. To give validity to the subscription $2,200 must be raised within the year. A half for the Alumni and the Atheman and Alexandrian Societies is also proposed. A sad but interesting series of obituary notices was read by Prof. TYLER.

Next at 10½ A. M., came the Oration before the Alumni, by Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON, (since, D. D.) The impression that was made by this brilliant production caused many to forget their disappointment at not having H. W. BEECHER among the list of Orators of the day. His subject was Common Sense, which he represented as not so rare as some would have it. He denies that it contents itself with the showy and tawdry, but only takes, not prefers, what is attainable, and never fails when true genius and charlatanism are fairly before it, to award its meed aright. Prof. HUNTINGTON touched at some of the common errors of education as with Ithuriel's spear. The next topic in interest was the distinction between idealism and mysticism. But it is in vain to specify or characterize the beauties of this production, which will doubtless be given to the press.

Rev. J. P. THOMPSON addressed the Society of Inquiry, on Foreign Missions. His theme was the Unity of the Human Race.

Mr. THOMPSON closed barely in season for the oration of RALPH WALDO EMERSON before the Literary Societies. Whether he considered an advocacy of *common sense* as a direct attack on himself, or whether Dr. HUNTINGTON's remarks on idealism and mysticism only were the provocative, he seemed to feel himself challenged. At any rate, he amply avenged himself on common sense. His address is said to be the same he delivered a year or two since at Williams College. I need therefore attempt no analysis, and I am glad to escape a task to which I am incompetent, for I have heard him now for the first time. But the effect on the *natives* was noteworthy. Rarely could an audience be got together of more solid common sense than that which was there, awaiting the tilt of Mr. EMERSON. Alumni, denizens of cities who had preferred the College to the watering places, students here and from abroad, neighboring clergy, and teachers of both sexes, a handsome delegation from Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and last, not least, a goodly number of sturdy farmers, who had laid down the scythe for a single day, and preferred the addresses to the commencement exercises, contrary to their usual wont, although the graduating class is one of unusual merit. Well, what did these make of EMERSON? All were astonished. Those who were sure they understood him certainly were mistaken. Some he set furiously a-thinking, as runaway horses are apt to start off others, but what they thought they could not tell Others waited for him to come to his subject waited an hour, arose and walked out. Some wondered whether the loose leaves on which the oration was written were arranged by chance or design, while others gazed bewildered at a nose as thin apparently as the gnomon of a dial, and wondred if perchance it will not one day break off. But most regretted the leaves he passed without reading, and that the conclusion came so soon.

The evening, intended for Mr. THOMPSON at first, was occupied by Dodworth's Band, who gave a concert which I could not attend; and which, strange to say, I have not heard of since.

To-day the Commencement morn opened inauspiciously. Despairing glances were cast at the watery sky by the speakers of the day, the expectant damsels, and not less so by the proprietors of numerous tents that were to dispense crackers and cheese, hot coffee and and hot oysters, crabs and candy, ice cream lemonade to the outside barbarians who usually seem to outnumber the Commencement audience. The precautions always taken here to resist the pressure of an eager crowd at the doors were useless. For the first time in twenty years—rather for the first time in the existence of the College—there was standing room in the house when the exercises began. But it was soon taken up, and things came to the usual stable equilibrium, between desire to hear and discomfort from pressure.

The exercises went off well—never better. The class numbers 53—the largest that ever graduated here except that of 1839, which was 57.

I send a list of the speakers, and also of the graduates.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on RYLAND H. WARRINER, NATHAN B. CHAMBERLAIN and Lieut. RUFUS SAXTON, U. S. A. Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK and Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON, the orator of yesterday, received the degree of S. T. D., and LUTHER V. BELL, that of LL. D.

Among other doings of the Trustees was the acceptance of the resignation of Prof. JEWETT, leaving the Latin chair vacant, and the election of Messrs. BENJAMIN, E. P. CROWELL and J. M. GREENE, as Tutors.

After Commencement, came a dinner under a large tent, in the rear of the College grounds. It was abundant, good and deliberate. Then followed speeches. The President, ex-President HITCHCOCK, the Faculty, the Graduating Class and the scenery, came in for their share of compliments. The President does not know what has been done here, but he has no hopes of turning out a better class. Prof. HITCHCOCK could see no better reason than superior age and inches for raising him over his brethren; Prof. HAVEN wondered how the good craft of Amherst could navigate so well *stearn* foremost. (The President felt no danger, with a Haven always at hand.) In this way things went on, till ABSALOM PETERS, D.D., Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, Rev. W. J. BUDDINGTON, Dr. STEARNS, of Newark, Prof. HACKETT, of Cambridge, Mr. DERBY and ASA D. SMITH, D.D., had been called up. Meanwhile we weathered out quite a brisk shower that pattered on the tent, but did not hold out so long as we did.

Amherst College is more beautifully situated than can be believed by one who has never seen it. The beauty of the prospect is unequaled, perhaps, in beautiful New-England. The College is growing rapidly, consisting of three buildings for students' rooms, chapel with recitation rooms, cabinets, laboratory and lecture rooms. The Woods cabinet and Sears observatory, President's house and library—all finished; Lawrence cabinet and Sweetzer lecture-room, now building, and Alumni hall, just now resolved on, and to be built where we dined to-day. Towards this the graduating class have made a beginning by a contribution of $1,700.

The collections in Natural History here are enormous and growing; if the library is equally forward in these branches, Amherst will yet be the Northern Smithsonian. Never were the hopes of the friends of Amherst so high, never the discipline and moral power of the College greater than now. The operation of the Maine law, here vigorously executed, aids the Faculty by keeping temptation from some over whom moral suasion might have too little power.

The Jersey Shore—What is in a Name?—Wrecks—Sand Writing.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, Sunday, Aug 12, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

What is in a name! The question recurs again and again, as I seek to work out the etymology and orthography of the strange *soubriquet* by which this delightful retreat is known to the wide world. But I confess to an utter inability to make any satisfactory solution of the question, whence came the "Navesink;" and what was its original signification is as irretrievably lost to this sphere as are the Pleiades or the Twelve Tribes. Among the oldest inhabitants—the most profound and mystical of the Jersey Dutch—there is not left one who can recite even a tradition that would serve as a land-mark to guide an investigation. Like the early customs and primitive simplicity of the first settlers—like their quaint habits and their sturdy industry—their marvels and their legends have faded away before the march of their ancient foes of the East—the trafficking, restless spirits that have marked out their broad acres, so long sacredly devoted to the rearing of Early Yorks and monster Drumheads, into city lots and fancy lawns, encumbered with Gothic cottages, quartered with winding avenues, and bedecked with strange, unknown plants, that have nothing to recommend them but their unpronounceable foreign names, and the prospect that at some period, inconceivably distant, they will produce some marvelously wonderful flowers.

Starting through the woods the other day I crossed the path of an old fellow-man, whose thin, gray locks and bent form indicated that his birth-day must have dated far back in the last century. It needs not the formality of an introduction to precede the opening of conversation with those who have known the world so many years, and, therefore, I was soon on speaking terms with the old stranger. In answer to my question, he said that his ancestors had first woke the echoes of these hills with the stroke of the axe—that before their vigorous blows the primeval forest had melted away—and from then until now the ground upon which we stood had been the uninterrupted heritage of his family. His kith and kin had passed away—a few into the broad world that lays to the Far West; but the many were resting from their labors in the soil wherefrom they have so many years garnered the annual harvest. He was here alone, worn out and wasted like his family acres, of which a stunted shrubbery had full and indisputed possession. He lived passing well by the sale of berries and roots and herbs and barks, which he could still gather from the homestead. Here, thought I, is the man that can give me the signification of a name with the origin of which his ancestry must have been familiar. By promising to purchase his peck of berries I lured him down to the "Sea View," and over a fresh bottle of Schiedam soon had him in the vein to talk. For a time the story went on steadily, and to my perfect understanding. It was the traditions his family had gathered from the red men long before the name of "Navesink" was known. There was the difficulty—he had gone back too far by at least a pair of centuries. Before he was within a hundred years of the right time the schnapps had so interrupted the thread of his narrative as to make it an unintelligible jargon. There was fire in his eye and volubility from his tongue, but the words were incoherent and their connections it was impossible to trace out. Somewhere about the period in which I was most interested, he dozed off into unconsciousness, muttering something about "ter duyvel" and "pirates" and "buried gold" and "treasure" and "jewels" and "Fraileu" and the "Highlands that would never sink,"—evidently dreaming, and the dream thoughts awakened by my inquiry. So he dreamed on while I found amusement in noting the movements and listening to the joyous laughter of a bevy of bathers frolicking in the surf. Finally, the drowsiness passed away and I hoped my old chronicler would resume his narrative where its connection had been cut off. But he was dull and taciturn, and so evidently indisposed to go on talking that I was forced to dismiss him, trusting to another interview, when I might find him more communicative. I have since crossed his track several times, but he either persists in silence, or insists that he knows nothing of what he had before professed to know so much. I opinion the old fellow is thoroughly imbued with the belief that the buccaneers, who were the companions of "Captain KIDD, as he sailed," had made some deposits of their booty upon the bold point of these Highlands, and therewith connects the word "Navesink." And perhaps he fancies me a hunter after the treasure, and the hope of finding which, has probably been an heir-loom in his family these many generations. Perhaps the schnapps made him garrulous, and he lacks that incentive to free speech. Whatever may be the cause, it is evident in his direction I shall make no further progress. And so ends that, and the effort to elucidate "What is in a name."

Patent to all, however, who have turned thitherwards, must be the fact that "The Highlands of Navesink" is the representative name of one of the most charming localities that is to be marked out in a wide circuit of travel.

In the olden time they must have been washed at their base by the restless sea. Gradually there accumulated along the heights a narrow belt of silvery sand, and then yet still more to seaward yet another drift, one extremity of which forms the Sandy Hook, while the other stretches away to the south uninterruptedly until it reaches Chesapeake Bay. Looking to the left there is spread out the broad waters of the lower bay with the bold uplands of fertile Staten Island, in strong contrast with the low and desolate domain whereof Gov. DAVIS has so long been the absolute and undisputed monarch. To the right and to the west are the green clad hills, and in front the illimitable ocean. As fair a scene—as rich and beautiful a gathering of earth and air and sky and water—as ever poet dreamed or artist pictured.

Between the main land and the outer beach there runs a broad bayou, which at high water is easily navigated—but when the tide is out the channel is winding and intricate. "The Branch," as it is here called, is generally as placid and silvery as an inland lake. With a smooth shelving and sandy bottom, it is at all times a safe and delightful bathing place, where you can enjoy to the full the fine and invigorating surf rolls far up the pebbly strand, breaks and recedes and then returns again, with its ceaseless roar and surge, and then the young, the strong and the courageous, find an exhilarating excitement, for the fascination of which I can find no comparison. It is sometimes dangerous, and not unfrequently the rash and the inconsiderate are caught in the receding waves and carried beyond the reach of their companions, who are powerless to help them.

It is this combination of the quiet and the gentle with the grand and the turbulent—this mingling and marriage of the beautiful and majestic—that every Summer tempts to these shores so many of your City's people. Worn and weary with their Winter's watching, they seek here relaxation from the toil of gathering up riches. During the season they revel in these waters of life, or dream away the passing hours on the wooded hill-sides—and then when Autumn comes they are back again to the busy mart, when they renew their old contests with the world, and feal again the old heart-burnings, the old sores and the old thirst for money-getting.

And the rest, which the town people here seek and enjoy so much, seems infectious. The sea and shore—fierce combatants since the stars first sang together—these stern warriors that have battled each other for ages, cease from their strife and grow peaceful. The great hills have on their enameled green attire, and the springing grass and the leafy branch sway gently in the Summer breeze. At their base the sea dances lightly over the silvery beach with sweet murmurs answering to the music of the waning Eden and the rustling leaflets.

Anon the rosy Spring and the fruitful Autumn will have added the tribute to the Winter's feast. The mortals here congregated will go back to the old struggle for existence in the narrow streets and the dark alleys of the City. The repose and the sunshine of nature will be forgotten in the restlessness and shadows of life. And with their going will recommence the old combat of the elements and the deep and the rocky woodlands. The waters, gathering strength and force in the rude Winter blasts that sweep across their bosom, will surge heavily over the sandy outworks, and dash impetuously against the bared promonteries, that will sternly hurl back a broken mass of spray and foam. Their leaders will marshal them again for contest, and again they will be beaten back—and again, and again, and again—until the Summer's sun comes back, and withers their strength in its warm embraces

In these annually recurring strifes between the mad waves and their implacable foes the battling cliffs, there is always involved something of human interests—always a sacrifice to the God of Storms, of human life, and that coveted wealth for which humanity struggles so unceasingly. Many a gallant bark that has braved and breasted the winds and the waves of the broad expanse that in the distance far away has still no bound, finds her master in the strong current that here sets landward with a force that skill and resolution and manly energy strives in vain to overcome. Within a hundred yards, embedded in the drifting sands, is to be seen all that remains of the good ship *North America*, that for a score of years had successfully buffeted the broad Atlantic. She battled it bravely to the last. Though overpowered and doomed, her ribs of oak successfully covered the retreat of the living mass that, terror-stricken, watched the warring elements from her crowded decks. Not until every one of that agonized throng stood in safety on the firm dry land, did the noble ship yield to the unequal strife. To the bitter end she fought the good fight, and even now her shattered and storm-seared prow still faces her foe—still defiant—conquered, but not subdued—overpowered, but yet not destroyed.

Few, however, are such triumphs. They stand out only occasionally, as if to make exceptions to a general rule. The waves and their allies, the drifting snow and the driving sleet, sweep all before them. Dead men tell no tales. If their souls could speak, how many a record would they yield of the loved and lost that had here gone down to their final rest. Human knowledge compasses a frightful catalogue of such disasters, but yet not all. The shrieks of the poor souls who clung in the shrouds of the ill-fated *New-Era* could almost be heard within the halls of the "Sea View," and the human remains of more than one of the poor mortals that perished on her decks were washed upon the bank that fronts the windows of my room.

There is no trace of the vessel or the hundreds that perished in that dreadful storm, and yet the lady shudders as she tells the story, and fancies she hears again the wild shrieks that came upon the blasts of that Winter's night. Is it to woo her from the past that I take her hand within my own and talk of the future? Is she listening to me or to the roar of the breakers that are rolling at our feet? The sand is unbroken where we walk, and on the smooth tablet she traces these words: "FORGET ME;" and taking the witch-hazel from her hand, still further seaward I write, "I WILL." And the lady smiles. Does she see that the incoming wave, whose white crest now sparkles in the sunlight, will leave no mandate nor response? Still in my hand I hold the hazel twig. Shall I write again? Only one sentence,—a brief question, half expressed. See, the wave has come again, and the question is gone. And the answer? Not even to the changing sands was that entrusted, but the clouds went off and the sky brightened as it came to

LEO.

Letter from Western Kentucky.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

In a recent letter I gave you some items in reference to the crops, &c., in this part of the State of Kentucky. The weather, after a short, dry spell, still continues seasonable, with the prospect of continuing so the balance of the season, so that the prospect of an abundant crop of everything grown, is as good as it well can be; and the year 1855 will be as remarkable for its great abundance—at least in this part of the country—as 1854 was for bad crops and scarcity.

A letter in the WEEKLY TIMES of Aug. 4, from Central City, Ill., reminds me of our own railroad here, and one in that State, from Brooklyn, nearly opposite this place, to Vincennes, Ind. Our railroad here is intended to connect in Tennessee with the great Mobile and Ohio Railroad; and when completed we will then have a continuous line of railroad from Paducah to Mobile, upwards of five hundred miles in length. The portion of it next to Mobile has been completed for some time, and the cars running and doing a profitable business in the transportation of freight and passengers. On this end, it has been graded to Mayfield, in Graves County, a distance of nearly thirty miles, most or all the iron procured, and some or most of the timbers gotten out; and it is in contemplation to have it in running order sometime during the next year, that distance, though there is nothing doing on it now. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, when completed, will be one of the longest railroads in the Union, if not in the world. It will also be one of the most important, as it will be the great thoroughfare between the North and Northwest and South and Southeast. But our connection with the railroads north of us, in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., will be incomplete until the Brooklyn, or rather Paducah and Vincennes road is built. This will be a short road—only about some sixty miles in length—and will be a most important one too, as it will form the connecting link between the Northern and Southern railroads, without which this must even be wanting, as no other railroad will do this. There was a charter obtained some two or three years ago from the State of Illinois, for this road, but there has not been a single share subscribed, as I am aware of.

Paducah is quite a flourishing place, but owes its existence, size and importance entirely to its position and commercial advantages, which would be greatly increased by these railroads. Including Jersey City, just above it, it contains about 5,000 inhabitants. Situated at the confluence of the Tennessee River with the Ohio, but a few miles below that of the Cumberland, and no great way above the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi, at the head of the navigation of the lower part of the former river, and accessible to large steamboats most of the year, and smaller ones at all times, it possesses fine natural advantages, and must ever be an important point. And there is not a better location for steamboat building to be found anywhere in the West. A Rolling Mill, for the making of all kinds of iron, is in process of erection, and will go into operation the ensuing Fall, and in connection with it a Nail Factory. They belong to a company from Pittsburg—JONES, LOAD & Co. A Foundry and Machine Shop, by another Pittsburg company, are in contemplation.

As to *politics*, it is now pretty well ascertained that HENRY B. BURNETT, Esq., of Trigg County, (Democrat,) is elected to Congress by a majority of about 3,000, while the American candidate, J. Q. A. KING, Esq., of Paducah, is elected to the State Senate, and THOS. CORBETT, Esq., of Ballard County, (Democrat.) to the Lower House.

Respectfully, HICO.

From the Upper Missouri.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.

The steamboat *Arabia* arrived here last evening with news from the mouth of Yellowstone River. I have seen and conversed with her officers. Capt. SHAW informs me of the following incidents of his trip. He left this city on the 6th of June for Fort Pierre and Fort Union, situated at the mouth of the Yellowstone River. His cargo consisted of supplies for the troops of Gen. HARNEY, destined for Fort Pierre, and goods for the Indian trade, destined for Fort Union, and the property of JAMES PICOT & Co., fur traders. At Alton on the 7th, he took on board Company G, of the Second United States Infantry—one hundred and twenty men under the command of Major WESSEL. At Sargent's Hills the cholera broke out, and continued from day to day until, during the trip up, he lost nine men of the military and boat hands, one of PICOT's men and one woman. At Sargent's Hills he remained four days, at the request of Major WESSEL, waiting for some other Government boats to come up. The river continued to fall very fast. The other boats did not arrive and he was obliged to land one hundred tons of his cargo to enable the boat to proceed. This was about 140 miles below Fort Pierre. The boat arrived at Fort Pierre on the 7th July. Here the Captain discharged his cargo and returned for the remainder to the point he landed it at. On his way down he met the steamers *Clara*, *Kate Swinney*, *Wm. Baird* and *Gray Cloud*, all of which had been compelled by low water to discharge portions of cargo. On the 14th he returned to Fort Pierre. On the 15th, started for the Yellowstone but was compelled by low water to discharge cargo and return. The point of departure downward was eight miles below the Arricara villages, and 200 miles below the mouth of the Yellowstone; started down on the 22d, and proceeded with great difficulty. On the 28th passed Fort Pierre; found the health of the troops good; met the *Genoa*, *Clara* and *Gray Cloud* with portions only of cargo. At Council Bluffs compelled to consume a whole day in sparring the boat over a bar. Passed several freight piles in charge of guards until means could be provided to carry it up. On the 2d August he passed the *Kate Swinney* sunk to the hurricane deck, having run foul of a snag. This was at old Fort Vermillion. Took on six men from the wreck. At Sargent's Hills found seven more of the *Kate Swinney's* hands, and relieved them. Arrived at St. Joseph on the 8th; took on there Capt. CHOTEAU, of the *Swinney*, and several men. Governor IZARD came down as far as Fort Leavenworth to procure troops to quiet Indian difficulties near the settlements of Nebraska.

The boat brought down some buffalo robes and furs. It is supposed the trade will not be as profitable this season as usual in consequence of the disturbed condition of the Hunter Indians. He heard from Fort Union and the trading posts beyond while near the Arricara village. The health of the traders was good. No difficulties have recently occurred with the Indians.

Yours, &c. L.

HARVEST REPORTS.

From Toppan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. 25 Nassau-street.

NEW-YORK.

CORTLAND COUNTY, Aug. 18.—Our farmers are now busily engaged in getting in their hay. We have of this a very large crop, and though the weather has been bad, we have been able thus far to secure it in good order. We raise but little wheat or barley. There is no complaint in regard to either. The oat crop promises to be large, and the same of potatoes and corn; if nothing happens to prevent, the yield of all these will be far above the average. On the whole, there is a large per centage of produce of all kinds throughout the county, over the last and many previous years.

INDIANA.

VERMILLION COUNTY, July 29.—Our crops are finer than for several years past. Corn looks well. Wheat was good, but from excess of rain it has been damaged in the shock, yet there is a good yield.

MISSOURI.

LEWIS COUNTY, Aug. 10.—Wheat crop good. Oats much injured by rains, and not more than half a crop. Corn looks very fine.

OHIO.

LOGAN COUNTY, Aug. 15.—A great wheat crop. Corn and oats in abundance. The prospects are favorable for a good trade this Fall and Winter.

IOWA.

WAPELLO COUNTY, Aug. 10.—About one-third of the wheat crop in this county has been destroyed by the chinck-bug. Corn and oats have also been injured to some extent, by the same insect. The forepart of the season was very dry, but recent rains, which have been fine, have done us good. Potatoes will be saved. An unusual amount of corn was put in.

A grand fancy dress ball is to come off at the Salt Sulphur Springs, Va., on the 22d instant. There is said to be a gay and fashionable crowd in attendance at that resort.

News from Lake Superior.

From the Journal of Aug. 11.

We are able this week to give some items of interest relative to the present condition and prospects of the Copper mines on the Lake. Our readers will perceive that the amount of work performed does not in the least fall behind that of any previous year. The excitement and speculative feeling attendant upon the first discoveries of Copper having subsided, those Companies which have made good selections are prosecuting the work of developing their lodes to a successful issue. More attention is being given to the importance of giving the work permanency and thus eventually securing the greatest possible returns, than heretofore, and the natural consequence is a healthful state of feeling among stockholders, and a willingness to come promptly forward and advance the means necessary to secure so desirable a result. One feature we have been much pleased to notice and commend, which is the fact that individual stockholders are manifesting their interest in the mines by a personal examination of the workings and carefully ascertaining the precise condition of the finances of the mines. Judging from the expressions of satisfaction which fall from them we must conclude that their researches have terminated in such a way as to fully convince them of the great value of their investments.

It must not be supposed, however, that the business of exploring the country for the purpose of finding and opening new veins has been suspended. We are informed by those who have paid some little attention to this branch of business that the country is being explored and surveyed more thoroughly than ever before. The number of those engaged in explorations is not so great, but the manner in which those at work are proceeding gives evidence that the examination of the country will be more particular and searching. Science is being brought to the aid of these men, and no available points will be overlooked. That there are deposits of metal yet undiscovered which will equal if not surpass those already brought, is the confident belief of all who have paid any attention to the present working of the country; ere long these will be discovered, opened and worked.

COPPER SHIPMENTS.—Copper still continues to arrive in no inconsiderable quantity. The statements for the week show that the amount to go below is full as large as the most sanguine have anticipated. Among the shipments we notice two masses from the Rockland Mine intended for the British Museum at London, weighing 3 tons each. They are beautiful specimens of copper, and though rather inconvenient to handle or carry about, will no doubt attract much attention.

The shipments for the week ending Aug. 11, are as follows:

STEAMER NORTH STAR.

Norwich Mine	6 bbls	5,971 lbs.
Douglass Houghton Mine	2 bbls	1,000 lbs.
SCHOONER C. W. FORD.		
Rockland Mine	2 Masses	12,000 lbs.
Minnesota Mine	14 bbls., 117 Masses	230,960 lbs.
PER STEAMER NORTHERNER.		
Adventure Mine		5,444 lbs.
Cooper Falls		10 000 lbs.
Total shipments for the week		347,448 lbs.

Interesting from Texas—The Elections.

At Galveston on the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., returns from ten or twelve counties, embracing some Know-Nothing strongholds, had been received, which indicate the election of the entire Democratic State ticket by a large majority.

JOHN H. BROWN and L. SHERMAN, Democrats, were elected by 132 majority to the Legislature from Galveston.

Brownsville (Rio Grande) elected LATHAM and NICHOLS, Democrats, by a large vote.

Harris County (Houston) elected a Democratic Senator and two Representatives.

Fort Bend and Brazoria, the same.

Washington County, the residence of Gen. SAM HOUSTON, elected WAYREN (Dem.) and LOVLESS, (K. N.)

Walker County elects Know-Nothing Representatives by 46 majority.

J. GRIMES, Dem., was elected to the Senate from the Counties of Walker, Grimes and Montgomery.

Liberty also elects the Democratic ticket.

The *Gazette* (Dem.) of the 7th inst. says: "The great struggle of yesterday, however hotly contested, was conducted peacefully and fairly, through a loyal appeal to the ballot-box. The Democracy and Conservative Whigs of Galveston have won the glorious victory; but while we rejoice, we would do so in soberness, and with becoming respect for our opponents. No indecorous exultations were heard—but a deep and heartfelt joy pervaded our party. PEASE rolls up a majority of 217 in the County; BELL 191 over MANCOCK; RUNNELS 168 over JOWERS; BROWN (the ugly man) leads SHERWOOD 3 votes, and MANLY, the highest Know-Nothing, 132. The Democrats, after night—some 600 or 700 strong, in men and boys—had a grand torch-light procession."

Dr. Beale, the Dentist—New Trial Denied—Decision of the Supreme Court.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Aug. 20.

The opinion in the case of Dr. BEALE *against* The Commonwealth, which was argued some months since, was delivered by Chief Justice LEWIS, at Bedford, Penn., during the deliberations of the Court at that place last week.

The following is an abstract of the opinion, by which it will be seen the *judgment* of the Court of Oyer and Terminer is reversed:

1. That in a criminal case the Supreme Court has no power to review the decisions of the Court below in admitting or rejecting evidence, or in giving instructions to the jury. Nor can we correct the errors of the jury *in rendering a verdict contrary to, or without evidence.* In such a case we may, *as citizens*, perform the common duties of humanity, by presenting our view to the Governor, who alone can grant relief. But, *as Judges of the Supreme Court*, we have no more power to relieve the prisoner than "any other five citizens of the State."

2. That the entry on the record that the jury was "duly sworn, to try the guilt or innocence of the prisoner," when fairly construed, means that they were sworn in the form prescribed by law. They could not be "*duly*" sworn in any other form.

3. The sentence to imprisonment *generally* without directing that it shall be "*separate* or solitary," is erroneous. It is also erroneous to supersede the term "hard" to the "labor" to be performed. The act of Assembly does not require it, and the Court has no right to impose a severity not authorized by law.

4. The judgment is *reversed*, and the record remitted to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, with directions to sentence the prisoner according to law, as directed in the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Judge WOODWARD delivered a concurring opinion

Judges LOWRIE and KNOX also concurred with the Chief Justice

Judge BLACK dissented, and was the only Judge who was in favor of granting a new trial.

Awful Murder in Whitewater.

We learn by Mr. CRAVATH, of Whitewater, the following particulars of a most revolting and awful murder at that place: This forenoon an old man, aged about 68 years, named WM. BIRGE, father to WM. BIRGE, Jr., proprietor of the flouring mills at Whitewater, cut the throat of his wife, and was then shot down by a young son of WM. BIRGE, Jr. The elder BIRGE has long been addicted to intemperate habits, and the assault upon his wife was made in one of his drunken sprees. His wife is represented to have been an estimable woman, and has been frequently obliged to leave her home in consequence of her husband's brutality when drunk. Mr WM. BIRGE, Jr., was in this city when the telegraph brought him the fearful tidings we have above related.

P. S.—A later report by telegraph says that Mrs. BIRGE is likely to live, though there are no hopes of her husband. The boy, a lad about 16 or 17 years of age, shot in self-defence, his grandfather making an assault upon him after cutting the throat of his wife.—*Jonesville Gazette, Aug. 16.*

Personal.

Miss ANNIE M. ANDREWS, of Syracuse, New-York, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday morning, and tendered her services to his Honor, Mayor WOODIS as a nurse in the hospital. Miss ANNIE is said to be a very handsome young lady, whose philanthropic spirit has prompted her to this noble sacrifice of self. His Honor promptly accepted her services, and as promptly escorted her down to Julappi, where she was duly installed. Miss A. made a handsome contribution to the funds of the Howard Association.

WILLIAM WALKER, a half-breed of the Wyandot tribe of Indians—a man of education, and of wealth, and who glories in his Indian blood—is spoken of as a candidate for Congress in Kansas.

Mr. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy, has returned to Washington in improved health.

Bismuth has been discovered in Shelby County. The metal is very brittle and fusible, and exhibits by the blow-pipe the genuine characteristics of bismuth.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

News of the War—Matters in Constantinople—Napoleon's Return—Doings of Dumas and Lamartine—Rascal on a Railroad—Theatrical and Musical Items.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 31, 1855.

Again is the news unimportant, though perhaps not uninteresting. It consists principally of the details by mail from the East, of the hints sent by telegraph. We get no indications of the date fixed for the renewal of the assaults, though, as we approach the 15th of August, the public mind settles upon that anniversary as the probable period, if the late solemnization of the Anniversary of Waterloo has not filled the Allies with disgust at such selections of lucky days. The tone of the press and of such letters from the army as are published, is very strongly marked with confidence in the success of the impending attack; and indeed unless PELISSIER very speedily leads or sends his troops to victory, he may safely count on supersedence, which is said to be already hanging over his head. But the confidence of the Allies has been from the beginning the greatest stumbling block in their way, except perhaps, their depreciation of their enemy, his character and resources. The avidity with which the French and English papers seize upon and reproduce the accounts in circulation of the mortality in Sebastopol, of the short rations of the garrison, of its discouragement and of its consciousness of approaching disaster, *accounts which are spread purposely by the Russians*, is a proof, if proof were needed, of their willingness to be befooled, in spite of their experience. The losses of the Allies at this moment, are large and constant, about 70 a day, yet the Generals never allude to it, even distantly, confining themselves to remarks upon "the fine moral condition of the troops." But private letters say that "every gabion fastened costs us a man," and that all the other operations are attended with equal calamity. Dates by mail from Sebastopol extend to the 17th of this month; the approaches of the Allies were within 240 yards of the ambuscades of Malakoff, having advanced 60 yards, in distance, but probably 100 in zigzag, in the last ten days. The heat was severe, but the camps were healthy.

Constantinople furnishes us some items of interest this week. M. THOUVENEL, the new French Ambassador, had arrived, had been received with the usual honors, and had advertised in the papers that he would receive his countrymen on Saturday. OMER PACHA had also arrived most unexpectedly. He had been absent two years, and his return was a public jubilee, and the occasion of a very flattering ovation from the Government and the people. The object of his visit was not known; it was said that he desired to resume his position upon the Danube—that he wished to fly to the relief of Kars—and that he complained of the creation of a new Turkish contingent to be placed under an English command. Whatever was the motive of the return home of the Pacha, he was to leave again at once for the Crimea.

The Sultan has taken measures against the newspapers of his Empire. They are forbidden, in future, to refer to what *is* to happen, and to confine their remarks to what *has* happened. The first offence will be punished by suspension, the second by suppression. It seems that the *Impartial de Smyrne*, which received its information from a member of one of the French staff, was altogether too well advised. This correspondent, as well as he of the *Constitutionnel*, of Paris, had been shipped by PELISSIER at Kamiesch, and had arrived at Constantinople.

We have this week received letters from Kars, narrating the appearance of the Russian army before that fortress. It is stated that the 15,000 men composing its garrison, protected by a strongly entrenched camp, considered their position impregnable. They admired the Russian discipline, and the resources of transport which seemed to be at their disposal. They looked with envy upon the magnificent dragoons of the enemy, having no cavalry themselves. We have not yet heard what has been the fate of Erzeroum, to attack which, the Russians had, at the last dates, abandoned Kars.

At home, there are numerous features of interest. The books opened for the service of the loan were closed last Sunday, the twelfth day. The *Moniteur* states that the whole subscription amounts to 3,600 millions. The small, non-reducible subscriptions reach the sum of 230 millions, leaving therefore, 520 millions to be divided among offers of 2,850 millions. These latter must be reduced, therefore, eighty per cent.; a person having offered 10,000 francs, will only be allowed to lend 2,000. I think it fair to consider one-third part of the offers, or 1,000 millions, as spurious, everybody increasing his offer, in order to increase his chance. Thus, I know a broker of the Rue Vivienne, who desired to invest 15,000 francs; he boldly put down his name for 75,000. His calculation was close, for his proportion will be 14,000 to 16,000. This little manœuvre has been largely resorted to in the cities: it is not probable it has been much employed in the provinces, where the people are little versed in financial shavery and where they might be afraid of being taken at their word.

Their Majesties returned last night from Biarritz, having accomplished the distance from Bordeaux to Paris in eleven hours, and having stopped but three times on the route. The papers that are willing to do that sort of duty, say this morning that, though unannounced, the Imperial travelers were received by crowds of enthusiastic admirers. I can take it upon myself to say that as they crossed the Bridge des Petits Pères, there were just three individuals upon it, and that not one of them even touched his hat. It is really time that these absurdly mendacious paragraphs should cease to grieve the lovers of truth.

An army of painters, decorators and upholsterers has seized upon the Hotel de Ville, to prepare it for the municipal ball to be offered by the city to Queen VICTORIA. By the order of the Emperor, a temporary track is to be laid down, joining the Northern and Eastern Railroads, so that the Queen, arriving over the former, may be enabled to alight at the much more magnificent station of the Strasbourg line. Her route from thence to St. Cloud will be one constant Boulevard, Place and Avenue. Seven arches of triumph will be erected along her path. We are told that the Palace of Versailles will present a spectacle of magnificence such as this generation has never witnessed.

The Alliance has been clinched this week in a new spot, by the intervention of M. DE PERSIGNY. English soldiers of all grades, crossing the territory of France, whether on service or not, may travel in all the railroads of the Empire at the reduced rates at which French soldiers travel. They will prove their military quality by their uniform; or, if in citizen's dress, by their way-bill. The *Morning Post* glows over this arrangement with an ecstasy which would be rather rapturous even for the fall of Malakoff. I may mention that the *Morning Chronicle*, in alluding to a small conflagration at Bonnes, at which the Empress made herself useful, says that "she has again endeared herself to the entire country by her devotion," &c., &c. The fudge of the London papers has attained the boiling point.

If you should read in any of them that General TODLEBEN, the fortifier of Sebastopol, is dead, you may nevertheless rest assured that he has recovered from his wound in the calf, and has resumed his labors of defence. I trust the first living engineer will long enjoy a reputation which he has acquired in the remarkable resistance offered through his means, to an equally remarkable siege.

LAMARTINE is finishing his *History of Julius Cæsar*, for the feuilleton of the *Presse*. It is to succeed Madame SANDS' Memoirs, which will be concluded in a fortnight. The poet has written an ode to Madame RISTORI, and went one day last week to read it to her. While he was there, DUMAS came in to consult with the tragedienne upon the drama of "Catherine de Medicis," which he is to write for her. LAMARTINE gave him the ode to publish in the *Mousquetaire*. By the way, this paper has undergone a slight judicial reprimand for what the censorship is pleased to call "an outrage upon public morals." M. DE SAINT MAUR wrote for it a small poem entitled "Les Villas," and in one line of this was detected an improper sentiment. The *Mousquetaire* was summoned before the Correctional Tribunal. M. DE SAINT MAUR declared that his intentions were pure, and M. DUMAS stated that he had not read the incriminated article before giving it admission. They were both discharged, with the nominal fine of one hundred francs. In speaking of RISTORI, I should have said that she declines accepting her share of the receipts on the nights of the play she is to perform in French—she prefers it should be given to the poor. Such an act, besides being praiseworthy, is adroit. She is not sure of success in the attempt, and by refusing pecuniary recompense, she gives to it the character of an experiment, in which she is rather an amateur than an artiste. Criticism will be somewhat disarmed by this anticipatory self-depreciation.

A singular application of antiquarian taste and research is the following: A Society announces its intention of collecting and publishing, as interesting historical documents, all the epigrams, pasquinades, pamphlets, songs and burlesques composed in ridicule of MAZARIN, Prime Minister of Louis XIV. This gentleman was pretty badly used during the Fronde, and it seems that just now there is a demand for a complete edition. Some two centuries hence, I suppose that my collection of epigrams upon the Empress EUGENIE will become invested with a value it is far from possessing now.

The Astecs are exceedingly successful, even at the ridiculously extravagant prices exacted by their manager, the Hippodrome man, for attendance at an evening party. They have been presented to the Institute and to a collection of medical men. When the Institute was ready the Astecs bowed to them and said *good bye*. Both they who uttered this singular salutation and they who heard it were doubtless ignorant of its extreme inappropriateness at that particular moment. They were then undressed, both the boy and the girl, and went through an examination which the *Union Medicale* describes in detail. The doctors were rather surprised to find that the girl "had no trace of mammary glands; the young man, duly explored by touch and pressure, offers his race no real guaranty of perpetuity." Playing with red wafers is their principal amusement; and, moreover "they have no idea of deceney." The price of these youthful phenomena, for two hours spent at your house, is two hundred dollars. I may add that the opinion of the Academicians is decidedly adverse to the genuineness of these diminutive monsters, and that they do not imagine them to be any more Astecs than you are. Their idea is that they are the anomalous offspring of a mulatto woman, under circumstances of miscarriage and paternity altogether too singular to be alluded to in print.

The *Univers*, which has detailed M. LAROCHE HERON for the duty of abusing the United States, devotes an article of unusual brutality to the clergyman who buried Miss WILLIAMS, the Brooklyn suicide, and to GEORGE LAW, the friend and avenger of BILL POOLE. It calls the clergyman a pagan, and does not doubt that the sending a ship in pursuit of LOUIS BAKER will make Mr. LAW Chief Magistrate of the American Republic. Its ferocity is very funny, but does nobody any harm. It is like the savage humble bee that wanted to prick, but forgot it had left its sting behind it the last time it sat down on a pin-cushion.

The *Débats*, in a long article upon the difficulties impending between the United States and Denmark, on the subject of the Sound duties, takes the occasion to be somewhat complimentary to the improved manners of American diplomats. They have of late become civilized. They have learned to wait, to temporize, to defer, to bide their time. This flattering opinion evidently springs from the fact that in this affair of the Sound we have been undecided, slow, and vacillatory. Mr. UPSHUR began the negotiation, and it has lingered ever since. This pleases the *Débats*, though it acknowledges we have waited long enough, and thinks it likely the guns of the American navy may have something to say, ere long, to the cannon of the Danish fortress. The *Siècle* thinks that as we have compromised about Slavery, we may easily compromise about a matter of toll.

The Prefecture of the Loire has been transferred this week by His Majesty from Montbrison to St. Etienne. The reason is that the latter city, having become within forty years a large manufacturing place, and the residence of some 20,000 workmen, the more immediate neighborhood of the central civil and military authorities is necessary. These are, of course, not the motives alleged in the decree. It is there urged simply that as the population has largely increased, and as railroad communication exists with Paris, St. Etienne has claims above those of Montbrison, whose only argument has hitherto been that it is directly in the centre of the Department.

A singular circumstance will show you to what extent the rise in the price of food has reached. The town of Montreuil, on the channel, possesses a large barrack, and is the centre of a military district. The intendant has declared himself unable with the sum allowed him, to provide the garrison with wheat, and the commandant has therefore decided to transfer his troops to another locality. The inhabitants are quite broken-hearted.

A lawsuit is just visible in the dim distance, to grow out of the following singular interpretation of a will by the sole legatee. This legatee was the nephew of the testator, who made, as condition of the bequest, that he should marry within the year, and that he should *not* marry a certain young lady, with whom the uncle had been in love, and to whom the nephew was attached. The nephew, determined both to inherit and not to sacrifice his affections, has married a washerwoman of wretched health, and of advanced age, having numbered 78 winters. In this way he fulfills all the conditions of the will, and upon the death of his first wife, he is free, according to his interpretation, to espouse the object of his choice. The lawsuit I have alluded to will spring from an opposite construction of the instrument, and will be brought by two disinherited nephews.

I have an improvement to propose to Messrs. APPLETON & Co., in SURENNE'S French Dictionary, under the word Mamelon. The only definitions given, are—teat; pap; dug; knob; a small tubercle. This, full as it is, hardly meets the case. I suggest the addition of the following: Also hillock; elevation; a large green mound before Sebastopol.

ROSSINI is at Tronville, having actually made the journey in a railroad car. He had so much trouble with the incommodious shay in which he seems to have come from Italy here, that he determined to overcome his prejudices and his terrors. He therefore sent his confidential and intimate adviser over the road, to examine its condition, and to investigate the solidity of the bridges and the tunnels. It so happened that the somewhat famous accident at Romilly occurred to the very train in which was the special agent, and his report to the composer was not of a nature to dispel his uncertainties. He nevertheless yielded to the solicitations of his friends, went to Tronville by steam, and arrived unhurt.

POET GERARD DE NERVAL, who lately hung himself to an iron bar, left a new translation of KOTZEBUE'S "Misanthropy and Repentance," known in English as "The Stranger." It was played on Saturday night at the French Theatre, to a large and distinguished audience, collected by the *souvenir* of the author. It is said to be a better adaptation than the existing one, which was made forty years ago, and played by TALMA and M'lle MARS.

RAPHAEL FELIX underwent some annoyances before quitting Paris. The individual who mended his wardrobe and put it in condition for the transatlantic trip, charged 1,300 francs for his services, and refused to deliver the articles till he was paid. RAPHAEL naturally declined paying till the articles were delivered, and even intimated that, as the bill was a scrouge, he did not know that he should pay it. A tribunal was consulted, and the tribunal decided that the costumer should give up the wardrobe for the sum of 800 francs, and that if he did not do it gracefully and at once, Mr. RAPHAEL might call in the military and make him. The mender and cleaner did not push his antagonist to this extremity, being a peaceable man, though evidently a litigious one.

Messrs. BATES and MARSHALL, managers from the United States, now in this city in search of novelties, are, according to the *Paris American*, of one opinion in regard to the "proposed failure" of M'lle RACHEL in America. "Proposed" is not probably the word that was intended. By dividing the tragedienne's expectations by ten, and substituting hundred thousands for millions, I feel confident that the very outside of her success will be arrived at.

The Italian papers are very severe and sarcastic at the expense of JULES JANIN, who, while admiring enthusiastically RISTORI, has expressed uncomplimentary opinions upon Italian dramatic literature. They remind him that, as he has no knowledge of the language, he is not competent to judge of its poetry.

RISTORI produces a new play—her third—to-night, "Pia de Tolomei," by CARLO MARENCO, a modern, and who died, indeed, but three months ago. MICHEL LEVY, the dramatic publisher, who has not yet forgotten the maledictions heaped upon him by the fashion of Paris, for having failed to produce the translation of "Maria Stuarda" in time, published "Pia" yesterday morning, and has given us thirty-six hours for the comparison of the two texts. A literary and fashionable audience may be expected, for RISTORI in a new character is now a grand artistic event, and no weather is so oppressive as to abate an interest in the admirable Italian. A critic, speaking of RISTORI, RACHEL and GEORGE—the latter the tragedy queen of NAPOLEON'S time, though still alive and still performing—applies to them three tenses of the verb *to be*: GEORGE is *I was*; RACHEL, *I have been*; and RISTORI, *I am!*

DICK TINTO.

SCIENCE.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

THIRD DAY.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

The rush is over, and Science is in the harness. Some seventy papers are recorded. With to-day, thirty of these will have been disposed of. The morning session of to-day is a general meeting; the Association dividing this afternoon into sections for the first time.

GRAPTOLITES.

Prof. JAMES HALL, of Albany, offered observations on remarkable fossils, of the genus *Graptolite*. He illustrated their form by a lady's sunshade, the peculiarity being in rays proceeding from a central point. Prof. AGASSIZ said he had observed an animal very similar to these Graptolites in the coral reefs of Florida. He had no doubt that were the animals of Florida fossilized between layers of clay, they would present an appearance very similar to the Graptolites noticed by Prof. HALL.

WILMINGTON GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

Prof. DENISON OLMSTED, of New-Haven, read a paper on the Wilmington Gunpowder Explosion of May 31, 1854. Twelve thousand pounds of powder were exploded on that day in the streets of Wilmington, from some causes yet unascertained. The Professor hunted up the facts in the case by application to the Bishop of Delaware, whose residence was among the buildings which suffered. The peculiar characteristics of the explosion were made the subject of a long disquisition. He traced a resemblance between the phenomena which attended that catastrophe and those which are observed in tornadoes. A remarkable indication of the power of the explosion was that a large indentation was made in the hard macadamized road at a point immediately beneath the wagon at the moment of the explosion. The hole was not an excavation, but a compression of the earth; the shoes of the horses were also blown off.

The elder SILLIMAN inquired the character of the soil. Sand would have been thrown out.

Prof. OLMSTEAD did not know the character of the soil; the road was macadamized.

Prof. MAHAN, of West Point, traced a resemblance in the indentation to the effect produced by the globe of compression employed in military engineering. The force of the mine is necessarily extended downward, and acts by compression. The explanations of one case meet the conditions of the other.

Prof. HENRY narrated facts he had received from Capt. DUPONT. The explanation of the blowing off of the horses' shoes he found in simple *inertia*. The shoes were not blown away from the dead horses, but the horses were blown off the shoes; the gravity of the shoe being seven, while the specific gravity of the whole horse is about one.

Prof. LOOMIS traced an analogy between the phenomenon of indentation observed in Wilmington, and those which attend the blasting of rocks (by MAILLEFERT) in New-York harbor.

Prof. JOHNSON, of Middletown, Conn., thought the indentation would have been much greater if the material had been mercury instead of gunpowder.

Prof. WM. B. ROGERS described the character of the region of Wilmington. There is no granite within a moderate distance of the surface, and the surface is of a comparative yielding nature.

Prof. LOOMIS' old experiment of blowing off the feathers of a chicken (by firing the animal from a gun charged with powder,) was brought up anew. The Professor has lately tried the plan of popping an unfortunate live chicken out of a big blunderbuss. The feathers came off again, and the animal was seriously damaged.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Prof. HENRY read a paper illustrative of the method employed by the recent Government Commission for the test of building materials. In November, 1851, the President appointed a Commission to examine the qualities of the marble which was offered for the extension of the Capitol at Washington. Prof. HENRY was one of this Commission. Another Commission was formed in 1854, to repeat and extend the experiments before made; of this Professors BACHE and HENRY were members. The result of the investigations of the Commission are in preparation, and will be published by Congress.

Prof. HENRY gave a detailed account of the methods which were employed to test the materials offered. He called attention to the well known fact that the stone buildings which are now going up are subjected to slow destruction by alternate freezings and thawings. The object of the investigations undertaken by the Commission was to ascertain the exact degree of strength of different materials, and also the degree to which they are affected by changes of temperature. In order to test the power of resistance of the stone, various experiments were undertaken. The instrument employed was WARN'S compound lever, which is so nicely adjusted as to move with the fractional part of a pound. The specimens of the stones were first accurately cut into the form of cubes one and a half inches across. Two pieces of lead were placed, one above and below this cube; the lead being one-tenth of an inch in thickness. In the experiments made in this way, the cube sustained a weight of *thirty thousand pounds*. Felt was then substituted for the lead, but it was inferior. A compress of *steel* was then used—a plate of steel being placed simply above and below the cube, and with this application the cube sustained a weight of *sixty thousand pounds*.

PUT STEEL ABOVE YOUR COLUMNS.

Further experiments were made, perhaps twenty, in order to arrive at definite conclusions. The result arrived at was, that the cube, upon solid compression between steel plates of resisting surface, sustained fully *twice the pressure* that it was able to endure when compressed by lead, which possesses a comparatively unresisting tendency. And so it is implied, that with a cushion of air as an instrument of compression, the stone would be shattered, for the reason that its weaker portions, or the points of least resistance, would begin to give way first, and be rapidly followed by the whole mass; whereas, a contrary effect is produced by the interposition of an unyielding substance, the effect of which is to press equally upon all parts of the stone, so that the whole must give way at once or not at all. But it is found, that instead of this being the case, the weaker parts are supported by the stronger, and the result is as stated above. This is a very important practical point; hence it is essential to security in building, that *the tops of columns be connected to the wall by rigid, unyielding plates.*

BREAKAGE INTO CONES—WATER IN MARBLE.

In order to make these experiments reliable, it was necessary that the cubes of stone should be ground with great accuracy. For this purpose they were fitted into an iron link or parallelogram, and their surfaces then rendered perfectly parallel; the opening in the iron being just the width of the stone. The style of breakage was then observed. It was found that the stones separated in the form of a double cone, with the apexes turned toward each other. It was then deemed proper to ascertain the *porosity* of marble. This was accomplished by heating the cube in a bath of oil, weighing it, and then placing it in an air-pump, exhausting the air, and then suddenly allowing a current of water to pass in from a larger chamber, with a force of about fifteen pounds to the square inch. This experiment of the absorption of water is important as illustrating in some measure the action of the frost upon marbles. The marble chosen was from Lee, Massachusetts; it has been analyzed by Dr. TORREY of New-York, and a gentleman in Philadelphia; the principal ingredients are carbonate of lime and magnesia.

OTHER PAPERS.

Prof. BACHE read a paper on Approximate Co-Tidal Lines of the Pacific coast.

Mr. BLAKE gave a partial account of the observations on the Geology of California, made by WILLIAMSON'S Expedition; to be followed by a more detailed narrative of results.

DIVISION INTO SECTIONS.

This afternoon the Associations divided into two sections, of Mathematics and Physics, and of Chemistry, Geology and Natural History.

In the Mathematical section the papers read were:

A method of producing Parabolic Fluid Mirrors for Reflecting Telescopes. By GEORGE R. PERKINS.

Solution of the Adams Prize Problem for 1857. By Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

Discussion of the Secular Variation in the Magnetic Declination on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast of the United States, from observations in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. By CHARLES A. SCHOTT.

The storm of October 7, 1854, near the coast of Japan, and the conformity of its progression with other cyclones. By WM. C. REDFIELD.

An Index of papers on subjects of Mathematical and Physical Science. By Lieut. E. B. HUNT, U. S. A.

THE ADAMS PRIZE PROBLEM.

The Adams Prize Problem of 1857, (twice treated of by Prof. PEIRCE,) is a prize offered by Cambridge University, England, for the solution of the motions of Saturn's Ring. Prof. PEIRCE entered into mathematical demonstrations to-day.

In the other section, (Geology, &c.,) papers were presented as follows:

The deposit of fossil microscopic organisms at Monterey, California. By WM. P. BLAKE.

Gradation among Polypi. By Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ.

The Stratigraphical position of the coal bearing rocks below the upper red strata of Carboniferous Limestone of the Middle and Northern States. By Prof. W. B. ROGERS.

The Drift. Its probable origin. By A. BIORLOW.

The occurrence of iron ores in the Azoic system. By I. D. WHITNEY.

The paper on "The Drift" was an elementary treatise, which Mr. LESLEY got sick of and requested the author to sit down. The young man did so.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—DANA ON GEOLOGY.

Ex-President DANA, (Yale College,) delivered his retiring Address this evening. The subject was Geology. In treating it, Mr. DANA traced general conclusions, flowing from researches of American Geologists, and noted the bearings of these conclusions on Science.

SCIENCE DEFENDED.

In his prefatory remarks he alluded to the noble objects which invite the attendance of scientific investigators on these occasions. Leaving the broils of the world to others, they come to contemplate together the teachings of God in Nature; they come with that faith which is written around and within us, believing in the truthfulness of the Revelation, and knowing that he who approaches it with an inquiring, teachable spirit, ever wakeful to the still, small voice and forgetful of ambitious self, shall find the truth and feel its benign influence. In the use of the word *law*, as applied to Nature, he claimed that scientific men are often grossly misunderstood. Says a recent writer, somewhat contemptuously, "The philosopher knows no better the cause of the law of gravitation than the ignorant man." The author in his simplicity, said Mr. DANA, is unaware that laws, not causes, are the end of true philosophy. Enunciations of the method or will of God are what is meant by the "Laws of Nature." If those who look coldly on science knew better its aims, we should have less of the infidelity of the term, law, and find fewer Infidels or rejectors of that revelation which God has spread out before us. To him whose mind has become deeply imbued with science, Nature becomes a living expression—as full as is possible in finite language of the perfection of the Supreme Architect, with whom to create has ever been to evolve beauty amid displays of wisdom and beneficence.

There is reason for gratulation that correct views respecting Natural and Physical Science are rapidly becoming general throughout our land. The means also for the prosecution of science are gradually extending, and it is favorably recognized, with hardly an exception, in all the literary Institutions of the country, though not generally raised to that honorable place which it may expect in the future.

THE SMITHSONIAN.

Happily, too, there is much to encourage extended research; and in this connection Prof. DANA spoke of the affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, regretting the attempt that has been made to strike out the idea, if not the word *increase*, while in equal wisdom it was thought to *diffuse* knowledge over this extended territory and the world by stationing a collection of books at Washington. Fortunately, he said, for knowledge, and the country, such counsels have not prevailed. It is well the country has what it has; it would be vastly more for its interest, and for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, if the resources for publication were ten-fold larger.

GEOLOGICAL TEXT BOOKS IMPERFECT.

In treating more directly of his subject, Mr. DANA considered it important to have a clear apprehension of the intent or aim of Geological Science. It has been often said that Geology is a *history*, the records of which are written in the rocks, and such is its highest department. But is this clearly appreciated? If so, why do we find text books, even the one highest in authority in the English language, written back end foremost, like a history of England commencing with the reign of VICTORIA? In history the phases of every age are deeply rooted in the preceding and intimately dependent on the whole past—there is a literal unfolding of events as time moves on, and this is eminently true of Geology.

WHAT GEOLOGY IS.

Geology is not simply the science of rocks, for rocks are but incidents in the earth's history, and may or may not have been the same in distant places. It has its more exalted end, even the study of the progress of life from its earliest dawn to the appearance of man, and instead of saying that fossils are of use to determine rocks, we should rather say that the rocks are of use for the display of the succession of fossils. Both statements are correct, but the latter is the fundamental truth in the science.

ITS DIVISIONS.

From the progress of life, Geological time derives its division into Ages, as has been so beautifully exhibited by AGASSIZ. The successive phases in the progress of life, are the great steps in the earth's history. What if in one country the rocks make a consecutive series without any marked interruption between two of the great ages, while there is a break or convenient starting point in another—does this alter the actuality of the ages? It is only like a book without chapters in one case, and with arbitrary sections in another. Again, what if the events characteristic of an age, —that is, in Geology, the races of plants and animals—appear to some extent in the preceding and following ages, so that they thus blend with one another? It is but an illustration of the principle just stated, that *time is one*; ages have their progressive development, partly flowing out of earlier time, and casting their lights and shadows into the far future. We distinguish the ages by the culmination of their great characteristics, as we would mark a wave by its crest.

THE GEOLOGICAL AGES.

The Geological ages, as laid down by AGASSIZ, are the following: I. The *Age of Fishes*, including the Silurian and Devonian; II. The *Age of Reptiles*, embracing from the Carboniferous through the Cretaceous; III. The *Age of Mammals*, the Tertiary and Post-tertiary; IV. The *Age of Man*, or the recent Era,—fishes being regarded as the highest and characteristic race of the first age, reptiles of the second and mammals of the third. The Silurian is appropriately styled the Molluscan Age. Viewing the history Zoologically, the ages are the age of Molluscs, of Fishes, of Reptiles, of Mammals, of Man.

We may now change the point of view to the Vegetable Kingdom. The ages there indicated are: I. The *Algæ*, or marine plants, corresponding to the Silurian and Devonian; II. The *Acrogens*, or flowerless trees, corresponding to the coal period; III. The *Angiosperms*, or common trees, like the oak, elm, &c., beginning with the Tertiary. Combining the results from the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms, we should introduce the age of Acrogens for the coal period, and Silurian, between the age of fishes and age of reptiles—a space in time Zoologically occupied by the overlapping of those two ages. The order then reads: The age of Molluscs, of Fishes, of Acrogens or Coal Plants, of Reptiles, of Mammals, of Man.

The limits of these ages are as distinct as history admits of; their blendings where they join, and the incipient appearance of a type before the age it afterward characterizes fully opens, are in accordance with principles already explained. The reality of progress from lower to higher forms is not more strongly marked in these names, properly applied, than in the rocks. If hereafter mammals, reptiles or fishes are found a little lower than now known, it will be changing but a sentence in the history, not the grand idea which pervades it.

EPOCHS—CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. DANA then took up the characteristic features and succession of events in American Geology. The simplicity of ocean boundary, surface features and outline, accounts for the simplicity of geological structure in North America; or we may make the wider statement that all those qualities are some way connected with the positions and extent of the ocean. America has the simplicity of a single evolved result. Europe, on the contrary, is a world of complexities. Mr. DANA passed in rapid review the succession of epochs in American geological history, and deduced the following conclusions:

I. That through the periods of the Silurian and Devonian, at twelve distinct epochs at least, the seas over this continent were swept of all or nearly all existing life, and as many times it was repeopled.

II. That the Continent of North America has never been the deep Ocean's bed; but a region of comparatively shallow seas, and at times emerging land, and was marked out in its great outlines even in the earliest Silurian.

III. That during the first half of the lower Silurian era, the whole East and West were alike in being covered with the Sea.

IV. That the changes of level over the Continent, through the upper Silurian and Devonian, had some reference to the border region of the Continent; the formations approach or recede from it, and sometimes pass it, according to the limits of the oscillation eastward or westward. Along the course of the border its sinkings were deep subsidences in slow progress, as is shown by the thickness of the beds.

COAL.

Mr. DANA said the American rocks throw much light on the origin of coal. Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS, in an able paper on the American coal fields, has shown that the condition of a delta or estuary for the growth of the coal-plants, admitted even now by some geologists, is out of the question, unless the whole continent may be so called; for a large part of its surface was covered with the vegetation. Deltas exist where there are large rivers, and such rivers accumulate and flow where there are mountains. How, then, could there have been rivers, or true deltas of much size, in the coal period, before the Rocky Mountains or Appalachians were raised? It takes the Andes to make an Amazon.

NO SUNKEN CONTINENT.

Mr. DANA closed by refuting the idea that the rocks of our continent have been supplied with sand and gravel from a continent now sunk in the ocean; spoke briefly of the bearing of the fact in American paleontology on the science of geology; and, in tracing contrasts of animal life in the Western and Eastern Continents, illustrated the original superiority of the Oriental.

Man is the last of the grand series in Creation. The Universe is his field of study. It is surely a high eminence on which he stands.

Mr. DANA's paper was intensely scientific—partaking very little of that popular character which the experience of former years has led us to look for on the occasion of the Annual Address. To Geologists it was undoubtedly interesting; its length was so considerable that only the generalizations have been given above. It will probably be published under the auspices of the Association.

RECEPTIONS.

Last evening a reception took place at the fine old mansion of Mr. ZACHARIAH ALLEN, on North Main-street, and by General DYER. To-night, after the delivery of the Address, the members of the body were received within the hospitable doors of Mr. BROWN.

PROVIDENCE POST-OFFICE.

I have a serious complaint to make against the Providence Post-Office. Its arrangements are most execrable. Letters dropped at night are permitted to lie for twenty-four hours before they are dispatched. I have suffered once in this way, and may again. Of failures to receive you will hereafter know the reason. M.

FOURTH DAY.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1855.

We are not to have an Excursion after all. The invitation came this morning in due form from the Local Committee, and Tuesday or Wednesday of next week was indicated as a convenient season. The Association, however, declined to accept, because of the prolific character of members, who have brought forth papers in innumerable quantities. The Standing Committee brought in a resolution, returning thanks for the polite invitation conveyed, but giving the reasons for declination. We newspaper men are very much disgusted with this state of affairs, for we were to have had a clam-bake down the Bay, and they do say that Providence clams are particularly great.

It was moved and adopted that the President's address be printed and distributed to members immediately.

Mrs. BOTTA (late Miss LYNCH) was among the audience this morning.

CHEMISTRY.

Dr. WALCOTT GIBBS, of New-York, read his report on the Progress of Organic Chemistry, the illustrations of which abounded in chemical formulas. He traced the works of Chemists in Europe and America for a number of years. His own investigations have included minute examinations of the cobalt.

Prof. BACHE spoke highly of the value of the report to Chemists.

The report was accepted and thanks presented.

The morning session came suddenly to an end. In consequence of the great number of papers registered, an immediate division was considered necessary. Sundry members opposed splitting till after dinner—among them Mr. MITCHEL, and W. B. and R. E. ROGERS. AGASSIZ, BACHE and SMITH were on the other side; and they had their way. So the division took place early, and the chemists left the geologists to their own destruction.

In Section meetings, during the remainder of the day, a large number of papers was disposed of. The number to be reached, however, foots up with a total of *eighty-six*, and we are not half through yet.

Prof. W. B ROGERS presented some curious results of Binocular vision, illustrated by simple contrivances.

Rev. GEORGE JONES (Navy Chaplain) read a long paper on the Zodiacal Light.

Mr. WM. C. REDFIELD, of New-York, treated of Storms, reading the paper which was announced yesterday, but deferred for lack of time. The Storm to which he referred was that which occurred October 7, 1854, near the coast of Japan. He traced the conformity of its progression with that of other Cyclones.

A SCIENTIFIC INDEX.

Lieut. E. B. HUNT, United States Army, has brought forward the subject of an Index of papers on Mathematical and Physical Science. He claimed that works of this nature have been better appreciated by Naturalists than by the Mathematicians and Physicists, as proved by that laborious work which the genius of AGASSIZ inaugurated, and which presents in four octavo volumes the titles of all known papers on Natural History and Geology up to its date. Mr. HUNT considered a similar index for the branches he indicated as equally necessary.

In his experience as an assistant in the Coast Survey, he had on several occasions to make special investigations, in which it was desirable to examine all good relevant authorities and original memoirs. How to do this was the question. Mr. HUNT undertook, with the assistance and active encouragement of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, (Prof. BACHE,) to furnish such an index as he conceived is demanded by the wants of scientific investigators.

This index is intended to be included in the Coast Survey Report this year as an appendix. In prosecuting the labor Mr. HUNT has already examined over a thousand volumes of memoirs, transactions, scientific periodicals, &c. His fragment, he thinks, should indicate the propriety of a more catholic plan.

IRON IN THE LOWER ROCKS.

Mr. J. D. WHITNEY'S observations on Iron in the Azoic (non-fossiliferous) rocks were interesting. Mr. WHITNEY was engaged with Mr. FOSTER for a considerable time in examining the geology of the Lake Superior district, and their joint report was published some years since by Congress. On this occasion Mr. WHITNEY instituted a comparison between the iron veins of Sweden and those of Northern New-York, Missouri and Lake Superior. He considers them all similar—all occurring in the Azoic rocks.

The iron ores of Sweden resemble those of New-York very nearly, although the veins in Sweden are much longer than those in Northern New-York—the latter being ascertained to be *beds* rather than veins, lying parallel with the beds of rock. Mr. WHITNEY described the general form of these beds by the aid of the black-board, and assigned their origin to a deposit of water, from the abrasion of intruded masses of iron at a former period of the world's history.

ZODIACAL LIGHT—WHAT IT IS.

The paper of Mr. JONES, on Zodiacal Light, is important, embodying what appear to be new discoveries. The author was markedly modest in announcing his theory. He proposed to give facts, not hypotheses. The more he had studied the subject, the clearer seemed the conclusion to which he said he had arrived, that the facts gathered could be met only by the supposition of a *nebulous ring around the earth*.

The reasons assigned are:

1. This light cannot proceed from any body involving us in its matter, else we could not get boundaries to it any more than we could to a mass of fog or a column of smoke.

2. It cannot be from a planetary nebular body revolving around the sun, but must be from a nebulous ring, for it is to be seen every morning and evening in the year when the moon or clouds do not interfere, which would not be the case if it were anything else than an unbroken ring.

3. If a ring, with the sun for its centre, it cannot be within the orbit of our globe.

4. It is rather an *earth-ring* than a solar ring—that is, a nebulous ring around the earth, a condition of things which will allow lateral changes to be produced by changes of the spectator's place. In considering this point, Mr. JONES referred at length to data afforded by his observations. He had observed in the occurrence of lateral changes a striking coincidence between the character and extent of the changes and the change of place of the spectator with regard to the ecliptic. When he was in southern latitudes the greater mass of the zodiacal light, instead of being on the north side of the ecliptic as here, had shifted over to the south, and as he came from Rio to New-York as rapidly as steam could carry him, the mass of light came to the northward once more; still, however, in its various phases, having a reference to his position with regard to the ecliptic. He asked then, if, supposing the light is from a *solar ring*, with its base 180,000,000 miles away, such changes would be produced in half an hour or an hour when the spectator's place on the earth is so slightly changed?

Other arguments were produced against the supposition of a solar ring.

DIMENSIONS AND POSITIONS OF THIS RING.

A cross section of the ring would be pear-shaped, allowing no inward curves to the pear.

Its more condensed or central position, so far as exhibited, is about 30° wide, while the more diffuse will make an angle to the eye of 100°. It appears to lie in general along the ecliptic, except in December and June, when observations of several successive nights, (in 1853 and '54), seemed to indicate a crossing of the ecliptic line at an angle of from 5° to 8°; and perhaps also in September and March, a similar crossing in the opposite direction. Its width, however, is to be spoken of with great distrust. The dimensions given are believed to be near the truth.

WORK TO DO.

Mr. JONES called his results meagre. He asked for workers. More attention needs to be given to a subject of this interest. "For," says Mr. JONES, "it is not only interesting in itself, but one of the most striking things about it is, that it is *suggestive*. It leads the mind up. Hence a

QUERY?

If the zodiacal light comes from a nebular ring around our earth, and within the orbit of the moon, may not the shooting stars, and even the aerolites, have their origin there?

Observations show that there is a constant commotion within the ring itself. May not the nebulous matter half-agglomerated here and there, be shot by these commotions beyond its sphere, and caught by the attraction of the earth, be drawn down, till, striking our atmosphere, they glance in any casual direction, and, taking fire, become consumed, *thus giving us the shooting stars?*

And may not this nebulous matter, still further solidified, and with a similar fate, *afford us the aerolites?*

As to the constitution of nebulous matter, investigations furnish no light. It is very transparent. Stars of the sixth magnitude can be seen through its denser portions. But our investig

elogy of Sight, but spoke very imperfect English, and I could not understand him

PROFESSOR MITCHEL—ASTRONOMICAL.

Prof. O. M. MITCHEL had another interesting chapter to offer concerning his experiments in recording Right Ascensions and Declinations. A discussion took place this afternoon between him and Prof. PEIRCE, in relation to the use of clocks in connection with Mr. MITCHEL's famous new recording instrument.

By means of one of the ordinary style of clocks Mr. MITCHEL was enabled to arrive at results important to his investigations. He so connected his clock with a revolving disc as to produce a series of dots from which he was able to distinguish the divisions of time with remarkable exactness Mr. MITCHEL says, however, that this infinitessimal measuring of time is the most difficult problem he ever undertook to solve, and he has not yet reached a satisfactory solution. He had tested it to one-hundredth of a second.

Prof. PEIRCE and Mr. MITCHEL discussed it between them. Mr. PEIRCE insisted that the results already ascertained are more remarkable than those which others have discovered. He contended that while Mr. MITCHEL's plan measures time to a hundredth of a second, all previous attempts failed to detect possible errors of more than a tenth of a second.

SALT MARSH SODS USEFUL.

Lieut. HUNT has made salt-marsh sods serve a useful purpose at Fort Adams, the big fortification at Newport, where he is superintending some works. An account was read.

The coarse sedgy grass found along the seaboard, especially on the New-England coast, is the quality that was used The sods are applied at Fort Adams for facing the breast-high slope of over 1,000 feet of Battery crest. It has heretofore been found impossible to find any grass sodding which will stand on these slopes. After careful observation, there seems to be every reason to hope that these will perfectly meet the demands of this construction. On Fort Adams alone there is an extent of over two miles of such crest, whence its importance is apparent.

The same material was used for building a parapet of a Fort at Gloucester, Mass, during the war of 1812.

OROLOGY OF CALIFORNIA—RESULTS OF WILLIAMSON'S SURVEY.

The geology of California has been brought to the light of scientific research by the late Expedition of Lieut. WILLIAMSON, the reports of which are now in preparation at Washington. Mr. WM. P. BLAKE, the Geologist of this Expedition, has presented the results in part at this meeting.

WILLIAMSON'S Expedition left in 1853, and occupied a year in its investigations. It was one of the bodies which started to explore the Mountain Passes for the purpose of determining the most practicable Railroad route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. The Expedition went by way of the Isthmus, explored California from Benicia to the mouth of the Gila, a distance of seven hundred miles, and has already issued some preliminary reports of results. The final reports are now in process of publication.

To WILLIAMSON's Expedition Mr. BLAKE was appointed as Mineralogist and Geologist; Dr. HERMAN being Naturalist. Mr. BLAKE stated his results

OUR PREVIOUS DATA.

Previous to this survey, the topography and direction of the mountains between Walker's Pass and the Gulf of California were but little known. The surveys have shown that the lower portion of the Sierra Nevada south of Walker's Pass curves southwesterly, and unites with the Coast Mountains at the head of the Tulare Valley. The ridges in that latitude (35°) are not snowy, their elevation being less than 7,000 feet. South of this point of junction of the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Mountains, a chain of high ridges is prolonged, and tends nearly east and west. It extends eastward from the Sierra Nevada to Mount San Bernardino, and forms the southern boundary of the Great Basin. This chain appears to be prolonged in the same east and west direction to the coast at Point Conception and Arguila, being in fact a *transverse* chain nearly at right angles with the direction of the coast mountains and the Sierra Nevada. This chain extends from Point Conception to San Bernardino, and Mr B. has proposed for it the appellation of *Bernardino Sierra*.

At San Bernardino the trend of the mountains again changes and becomes more nearly north and south. At the base of the peak of San Bernardino is the wide and low pass of the same name, (also called San Gorgonia,) which, so far as is known, is the best pass in the whole chain south of the Columbia River. From this pass southwardly there is a continuous chain of high ridges to the end of the peninsula at Cape St Lucas. For this chain is proposed the name of *Peninsula Sierra* It forms in its northern part the water-shed and barrier between the Pacific and the Colorado Desert, and between the San Diego and the mouth of the Gila River. It has an average elevation in its northern part of about 6,000 feet.

WHAT THE ROCKS ARE.

The rocks of all these chains consist chiefly of granite, gneiss, mica slate, including beds of white limestone and quartz rock It was generally found that the central or higher parts of the Sierra Nevada were of compact granite, but even this was not free from a structural arrangement of the minerals. At the Tejon Pass, the rock was found to be filled with lenticular beds of hornblende, or hornblende and mica, trending in the same direction with the more highly laminated portions, or the mica slate. On the eastern slope of this pass, thick beds of white limestone, containing graphite, were observed, together with quartz rock, which are considered as indicating a sedimentary origin.

In the Bernardino Sierra the granitic series is somewhat different; the rock is whiter and contains a greater amount of feldspar or albite. The slaty or laminated form of granite is however found, and talcose slates bearing gold were seen. Several intruded ridges of porphyry were also found on this range The eastern side of the northern part of the Peninsula Sierra consists chiefly of gneiss and mica slate; the rock of the western side is more compact, and is covered with soil and verdure, while the other side is bare and barren.

None of the paleozoic or older stratified rocks were seen during the survey—they are either absent or have been metamorphosed. The only stratified formations are those of the Tertiary age and the more recent deposits. The tertiary strata flank the granitic elevations described, and rest horizontally upon the upturned edges of the slates.

FOSSILS IN CALIFORNIA.

The principal point where tertiary strata are developed and characterized by fossils, is at Posé Creek, near the Tejon Pass. They consist chiefly of volcanic sands and pumice stone, with argillaceous and sandy beds. The latter containing numerous fossils, among which species of the genera *Pecten Nutica* and Meretrix were abundant. They are considered by Mr CONRAD as of the Miocene division of the tertiary. Numerous sharks' teeth were also obtained from this formation at an elevation of near 1,700 feet above the sea. Tertiary fossils were also obtained at the Cañada de las Uras, San Fernando, San Diego and at the margin of the Colorado Desert, along the banks of Carrizo Creek. Those obtained at the Cañada de las Uras are from the Eocene division of the Tertiary, being well characterized by the well known fossil shell *Cardita planicosta*.

ALLUVIAL FORMATIONS.

The alluvial formations of California cover a broad area. The Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers form extended interior deltas, and the Tulare lakes are bordered by wide plains of barren clay, evidently of lacustrine origin. The immediate borders of the lakes are covered with a thick growth of gigantic bulrushes, (tulé,) and the shores being shelving and the lakes shallow, they become much expanded during the rainy season, when the streams from the mountains are much swollen King's River and the Carveega are large streams, and form broad deltas covered with timber where they enter the lakes. The great valley or low plain of the Colorado Desert, lying far to the south of the Tulare valley and extending north wards from the head of the Gulf of California, is also of alluvial or lacustrine origin, and consists of a deep blue clay, which forms a hard level surface. This clay is charged with small fresh water shells, and they are found abundantly on the surface.

AN ANCIENT LAKE.

This clay was proved to be of lacustrine origin by the existence of a distinct beach-line at the base of the hills, marking the former level of a sheet of water. This beach line was distinctly developed, and could be seen on the other side of the valley ten or fifteen miles distant. On the high ridges that extended out from the main chain into the valley, a distinct water-line was found, and a calcareous incrustation two feet thick on the rocks, it having been deposited by the water. The evidences of the former existence of a vast interior lake were here seen, and Mr. B explained the probable cause of its desiccation. The Gulf of California probably extended to the head of the valley, 170 miles north of its present limits. The silt of the Colorado was probably deposited across this former extension of the Gulf, so as finally to shut off the upper portion and leave it as a lake. The water has probably been evaporated by the dry winds of that desert region. Mr. BLAKE considers that the bottom of this ancient lake, now dry, is below the level of the Gulf; a great depression being indicated by the barometrical observations, and shown more conclusively by the fact that the waters of the Colorado, at times of freshets, overflow and run back into the desert for many miles

Further observations on the alluvial formations and the sands of the desert were given, and remarks made upon the rocks of the coast near San Francisco.

The remarks of Mr. B. were illustrated by a colored map and at the conclusion a series of observations and remarks were made by Professors AGASSIZ, GUYOT, HALL and DANA, and by Dr. LE CONTE and Mr. LESLIE. M.

NEW-YORK CITY

RAMBLING ABOUT WARD'S ISLAND.

A Visit to Potter's Field.

Lately we sketched the appearance of Trinity Churchyard where many of "the great, the tall, the reverend lie"—powdered already to the "brown, intragrant powder," to which Rev. SIDNEY SMITH saw himself hurrying. It was but natural to wish next to see how "the cheaper classes" are entombed—to note whether their monuments are so soon moss-covered, if the trees over their unaching heads are as rich in worms, and if dust so buries up all the shrubbery that should make their resting places inviting to passers by.

So we took a Second avenue car, paid twice a half dime and were set down at "the Red House" in Harlem, crossed the Race Course, held up at the Ferry, foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, didn't break a leg on that rascally old wharf, was rowed across in an open boat, whereof the rowers do not row "for a consideration;" was set down at the Ward's Island Hospital wharf, and was told to turn to the South, and push on to the end of the Island if we wished to visit the POTTER'S FIELD.

POTTER'S FIELD was our destination, so we followed directions, till at the door of a snug wooden house that looks out on Hell Gate, and New-York in the distance, we found the jolly guardian of the FIELD—Mr. WEBB.

"What can I do for you, gentlemen?" asked he, blandly.

"Show us how you bury the poor and the friendless,—let us see these brave lodgings for one to which not even Poverty, nor Famine, nor Murder can deprive any citizen of his 'title clear.'"

So Mr. WEBB, buckling his suspenders a little tauter, addressed himself to the task.

First, he would have us take an observation of the glorious scenery on which the house looks out. The green turf slopes gently down to the water, which is but a few rods off, flanked on one side by an orchard, whose fruit would sorely tempt a Young American of the strictest integrity, and on the other by a wooded pasture-ground. It is a little cove that puts in here. The Hog's Back is in front, a little to the left. The "Hen and Chickens" and "Flood Rock" are directly in front—Mill Rock is to the right.

The southern part of the island separates Harlem River, a clear, still, deep stream, from Hell Gate, through which the waters roar, and break and tumble, as if veritably they were at the mouth of a bottomless pit; for none must think because subterranean and sub-aqueous engineers have blown up some of the more threatening rocks, that this is a smooth strait, or a gently-rippling river, which is called Hell Gate because our fathers thought it terrible. While we stand talking, we hear a skipper shouting from a schooner's deck—"Hard up, hard up your helm!" But the shout comes a moment too late. His craft's bows have struck an eddy, and now, swiftly, as if twisted by a giant hand, she spins 'round without reference to the gentle breeze that did fill her sails, and the tide is working her in—she must anchor and wait till both wind and tide favor, or she will go bumping on the rocks. It is a most glorious landscape—for we suppose where the sea most prevails there especially is a landscape—that lies before us. Far away is the city, its spires easily descried, but the centre obscured by Blackwell's Island. On the right is JOHN JACOB ASTOR's old place—Mr. BRISTED's now we believe—the house mostly hidden by fine old trees that look like so many hale and hearty chronicles of the olden time in a green old age. In the background, on the left, lies Astoria, always a beautiful suburb whether seen as with a bird's eye far away, or traversed throughout its villa-bordered streets. Nearer, on the left, is Hallett's Cove. One point that bounds it is still surmounted with the ruins of an old fortress. The line of mounds is turf-covered now and green—to the east of this; but another point gave us a better look at it.

"Ready, gentlemen?" said Mr. WEBB, at last.

"Quite." And we started. We followed a cowpath from the point up to the field—a crooked, right-angled path that made it a quarter of a mile away. But there was an evil odor, the fragrance of humanity in its dissolution, that took the shortcut across the brush, and the swamp and the wood—and reached us so soon that we thought we were close by the dreaded enclosure. We halted a moment on the site of the old house, which years and years ago the Long Island Sound cruisers remembered "the old house on 'Great Barn Island,'" for it is a modern trick calling this "Ward's Island." There was an old man living a year or so back, in the Eleventh Ward, who was born on this spot 87 years ago. For years he has come over here on his birthday and reviewed the landmarks. But this year he failed—indeed he may have passed away like the old house and the "old barn" itself, but we have not noticed it in the papers.

Climbing a slight hill and entering a gate we are within the POTTER'S FIELD. Our route to reach it has been a pleasant one. Now, let us stop to tell the route by which the poor stranger reaches it after his spirit that is immortal has been expired

A large wagon daily conveys the dead that are to be buried at the City's expense to the river-side somewhere near Bellevue Hospital. Its contents, in plain substantial coffins, are transferred to a row-boat and so borne to the landing-house, which stands by the head of a small wharf on the shore of the cove spoken of as hollowing the southern end of Ward's Island, thence by an easy sweep the road leads to a large receiving vault at the western hill end of the cemetery. This vault is an admirably constructed tomb, which has not yet been put to use, being scarcely now completed. In it are air-tight separate chambers, where the bodies of those that have died suddenly are retained a few days after death, to facilitate recognition by friends. A forcing-pump connecting with a well at some distance, and with drains and sewers, enables all necessary cleanliness to be enforced. With a supply of ice there will be no difficulty in preserving unmarred the features of the unrecognized dead for just as long a time as may be deemed desirable. But those who have died uncared for by any but strangers, or by those whom the City's blessed charity has made friends, are not stopped here. They are carried directly into the cemetery. And what fashion of place is that?

POTTER'S FIELD.

Some two acres are enclosed within a tight board fence. One corner of the enclosure you will notice is graded some four feet higher than the rest. Under this are three trenches filled, and in them there lie the remains of 16,000 people. The fourth trench has been open only a few weeks. Already it has over 800 buried in it. This trench is dug 15 feet deep, 300 feet long and 18 feet wide. They begin to bury at one end of it. The trench is wide enough to admit three coffins lying end to end, and they are piled up till the uppermost is within two feet of the surface. The average of daily burials here at present is eighteen, or 125 a week. During hot weather the corpses arrive in the early morning and after nightfall. When the new arrivals are announced at the trench, the diggers throw aside the little dirt that covers the last lot, deposit the new ones and cover them. When the whole trench is filled, the earth of a new trench is thrown upon the late one, and it is graded off like the mound before spoken of, some four feet above the former surface. This is done, because when the coffins decay the earth sinks. The mound is to be turfed so soon as it has settled, and cedars, willows, and other appropriate trees planted

We spoke of an offensive odor that met us far away from the spot. But standing by the side of the open trench it was intolerable. With the wind west, we are told that it is wafted—a horrible stench—to the sick in the hospitals on the other end of the Island; and, if we were told that it sometimes is borne across the East River to the delightful residences of the grandees on that shore, we should think it no marvel. But we do wonder that the Governors of the Almshouse are so choice of the Ward's Island soil. They have an abundance of it—if it is not all as compactly placed as they might desire—to afford enough to each new cargo of the dead to prevent their being an offence to the living, a terrible fright to the sick, and an unseasonable memorial of the corruption that awaits us to the quiet dwellers in sea-side mansions. The poorest man has a right to earth enough to be buried in. Gentlemen Governors, be good enough to order that none be cheated out of their proper share.

Of those buried here the Commissioners generally send up one-third, though at seasons the emigrant proportion is larger. Nor let any suppose that all are thus buried indistinguishably in the ditch. If any one has a friend who will request it, his body is given a separate grave. If one at the Almshouse dies, his old mate's wish is heeded to place him in another part of the yard, and a headstone, if any care to erect it, or a board with the name and age painted on it, if that alone can be afforded, will mark the spot. Many such single graves there are already. The Governors are now cutting off by a fence an acre on West End, wherein each Raadall's Island boy that falls in his unequal race will be laid to sleep, and for each such one a stone of memorial is to be planted The Commissioners of Emigration have several times undertaken to lay out a cemetery of their own, but for various reasons the project has never been carried into effect. By an arrangement lately entered into, all their dead are buried by the Governors, a fee of fifty cents being paid for each one buried.

Ah! reader, it is good that it is only in imagination you are visiting Potter's Field. Inimitably beautiful as the scenery is from the hill, you would not have lingered long enough to have seen half we have written of. We will not dwell upon the reasons, however. It is no wonder that the sailors look up with a shudder at the spot when they pass through Hell Gate at midnight. If the spirits of the dead hover over their mortal resting place, where the moon looks down on them, what a congregation must crown that hill. Sixteen thousand ghosts of newly buried men, women, and children, gibbering in the night wind, or mutely gliding and noiselessly jostling each other—too thick to sit and weep over their unhonored sepulture! Cold chills creep through the mariner's veins at the thought, and the hair of his flesh rises up.

Let us leave the place. Striking south and eastward, it is but a few rods to the shore, which here is an abrupt wood-crowned bank. The great steamers are just passing out from the city, and the wind serving with the tide, a fleet of sail vessels are crowding in from the Sound. It is a scene of unequaled beauty. The land opposite, on Long Island, is laid out in noble homesteads. The houses are capacious and tasteful, the grass is well-trimmed and into the road that winds along the shore, defended by a stout sea-wall, open at pretty regular intervals, the gates that admit to the yards of each proprietor. They say that if a man goes there to buy a lot, he has to give references as if he were an Irish girl seeking service. They want not the cash merely, but the "position," especially. They are the men that buy none but "Little Neck Clams, fresh"—from Catharine Market, when the market-man thinks he is going to be stuck with a stale lot. These are they who delight to buy weak fish—from the jolly fisherman who swaggers and swears as he carries one only on his finger, that he caught it trolling in South Bay, and wants a smashing price for it;—but the jolly fisherman chinks the silver in his pocket as he goes back to his boat, where lie scores of other weak fish with pale gills, all which he bought exceedingly cheap of a smack-man down by Catherine Market But we must hold up here; our jocular keeper of the "field" suggests that it is time to lunch, and the printers say it is time to go to press. So putting a pin in where we left, we will hold up. We have a good deal of walking, some rowing, and more talking to do before we are done with Ward's Island.

The Helen Jewett Murder--A Singular Statement.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

To the Editors of the Express:

Having read an article in the *Morning Express* upon the death of RICHARD P. ROBINSON, the murderer of HELEN JEWETT, and having as perfect a recollection of the evening upon which the crime was perpetrated as if it were but yesterday, I wish to clear up a doubt which at that time I could not summon courage enough to come forward and perform. At that time I was foreman in an extensive manufactory in Broad-street. It was a rule of the house for me to remain until the men were all paid off on Saturday evenings, and on my leaving to go home it was my practice to stop at the store kept by FURLONG, on the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, and take the stage, that being the starting place at that time for KIP & BROWN's line.

On the night in question the omnibus had gone, and I went to the bar and was helped to a glass of beer and a cracker. Standing, talking with the proprietor, a young man entered, and seating himself upon two frails of raisins or dates that were placed against the counter, entered into conversation with FURLONG. Among other things, he spoke of a watch that his uncle had given him, and on producing it FURLONG said, "Why, that's a rebel" Never having heard that name for a watch, the expression was particularly noted by me. At this time *Robinson had on a cloak* muffled around him, very full in size, of a dark olive brown color, and a fur cap. The store had but one lighted candle in it, and the clerk was not in the store. I think it must have been near 8 o'clock when I left.

I had no thought or suspicion about the matter, until hearing the report of the trial; and after the acquittal of the prisoner I was not disposed to take the responsibility of proving FURLONG's perjury and ROBINSON's guilt. Considerable inquiry was made, in the daily papers, for the person that was in the store on the fatal evening, and a tolerably good description was given of me; but I have refrained from making myself prominent in the case, and never should have done so, but for the article in the *Express*. It was on a Saturday evening, a short time after, that Mrs. FURLONG stepping out of the store slipped down and broke her arm. Not long after that, FURLONG sold out and took passage to Havana, and on the passage jumped overboard and was drowned A mournful instance of just retribution

Yours, respectfully,

H. WILSON,

East Twenty-first-street.

This is certainly a curious statement—or confession—and in order to fully estimate its importance, it will be necessary to recur to some of the incidents of the trial—in order to explain.

ROBINSON, it will be borne in mind, was acquitted, principally on the belief that an *alibi* had been proven. FURLONG, the grocer, it will be remembered testified that ROBINSON, the young man who was in his store on the evening in question—*wore a dark blue frock coat*. He swore also that ROBINSON came into his store exactly at *half past nine o'clock*. To use his own words, "it did not vary one minute from that" Now, ROSINA TOWNSEND, the woman who keeps the house No. 41 Thomas-street, as distinctly affirmed that she went to the door and let ROBINSON in, at *nine or half-past nine o'clock*. He had on a cloth cloak. When he came in he raised his *cloak* so as nearly to conceal his face.

ROBINSON, of course, could not be in the Nassau-street grocery and at No. 41 Thomas-street, at one and the same time,—and the man who had on a frock-coat, in the one place, could not have been the man in a black cloak at the door of the other. Mr. FURLONG was a personage of character and standing in the community, and his evidence was accepted therefore in preference to that of ROSINA TOWNSEND, a woman who was an acknowledged and a notorious prostitute. If, then, the statement which Mr. WILSON now volunteers be correct—as we presume it is—it has taken him just nineteen years to summon courage enough to demonstrate that the Jury, in bringing in a verdict of acquittal, made a grand mistake, on the wrong side.

Our correspondent—mark—states that "it was near *eight o'clock*" when he left the grocery store. FURLONG swore that it was *half-past nine* when ROBINSON entered. Here was a discrepancy, in regard to time, which, alone, would have served to invalidate the testimony of FURLONG—but had our correspondent, Mr. WILSON, told then what he reveals now, in reference to the clock, thus corroborating the evidence of the woman TOWNSEND, in all human probability, condemnation, and not acquittal, would have followed.—*Express.*

Fair of the American Institute.

The twenty-seventh annual Fair of the American Institute will be opened at the Crystal Palace, in this City, on the 3d day of October, 1855 The Palace will be open for the reception of goods from Thursday, the 27th of September, until Tuesday, the 2d of October. $500 have been set apart as a premium for the productions of apprentices and minors.

Row Boat Accident.

On the evening of Sunday a row boat containing six persons, being three women, two men, and a boy, named JOHN MAHER and his son. JOHN BRAHAM, RACH. DUNLAP, Mrs. DUNLAP, and MARGARET BRAHAM, going from Green Point to Brooklyn capsized opposite the head of Cherry-street, in the East River. JOHN MAHER, a teamster in the employ of Mr. WEBB, the ship builder of Green Point, was drowned—the others were rescued by TIM. CAMPBELL, a boat keeper at the foot of Grand street. Cause of the accident, RUM.

Sunday Excursion.

On Sunday a sail boat containing six young men whose names are unknown, upset in the East River, opposite the Grand-street Ferry. Had it not been for the ready assistance afforded by the parties in a boat near by, this excursion must have been the last by which the unknown half dozen could have desecrated the Sabbath.

Lost Children.

Sunday was a busy day for the police telegraph as far as it is concerned in the search for lost children. The number found and disposed of at the various station-houses was 13 restored to their parents, 1 conveyed to the Almshouse, and 1 taken to the police court for identification.

Accidental Fall.

As a man named GEORGE IRWIN was asleep on some logs in the wood yard of Mr. CONSTANTINE, at the foot of Brome street, he fell from his perch, carrying with him a quantity of logs of mahogany, which fell heavily on him, breaking his leg. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

The Prohibitory Law.

Intemperance is, without doubt, on the decline under the earnest prosecution of the inebriated by the officers of justice,—a fact which causes dissatisfaction to only one class, and that is the subject of the penalty; but their dissatisfaction finds vent pretty generally in amended conduct or extra caution, but few of the *offended* parties making their appearance before the magistrate a second time. The only parties that so far who have no been seen in frequent attendance at the halls of the Police Justice, have been members of the vilest pursuits, whose absence from our streets is much sought and more to be desired For yesterday the number of arrests was:

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	10
At the Second District Court, before Justice Davison	14
At the Third District Court, before Justice Brennan	8
At the Fourth District Court, before Justice Bogert	3
Total	35

Gleanings from the Mayor's Office.

COOL.

A young man glorying in the cognomen of C. Waldo, yesterday addressed a letter to the Mayor, which certainly presents some refreshing features. The young man in question, whose talents have been hidden heretofore in the oyster basket, has ventured into the large City in search of improvement, under advice from a strolling phrenologist, who "felt his bumps." His education was only partially attended to; but notwithstanding his deficiencies, he hopes His Honor will procure him a situation. He regrets he has no recommendations from his last place, but thinks that the Mayor's word is good guarantee, if he will only give it.

DESERTION.

Mrs. Burgoyne, residing in Avenue B, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, called at the office of the Mayor yesterday, making complaint of desertion on the part of her husband, John Burgoyne—who, on Saturday, stole away himself, and with him took their children, three in number, which she has not since discovered. The eldest child is only four years of age, and the youngest is but as many weeks.

Coroners' Investigations.

CRIMINAL.

Coroner WILHELM yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a female infant, the illegitimate offspring of Mrs McGREEN, at the residence of her husband MICHAEL MCGREEN, of No. 5 Hivington place. The mother of the child, after the finding of the body, which she had endeavored to conceal, confessed to have had intercourse with a man in Avenue B, prior to her marriage with her husband four months since. She states that she did not believe herself pregnant when she married, but finding that it was so lately, she tried to conceal it from her husband: she was delivered of the child early in the morning, when it fell to the floor as she alleges, being still-born; she concealed the birth, hoping to have the body buried without the knowledge of her husband. The Jury returned the following verdict: "That the said female infant, which was alive when born, came to its death from some cause unknown to the Jury, probably by loss of blood from the navel. The Jury furthermore censure the mother for carelessness in not securing proper attendance."

SUPPOSED DROWNING.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man lying dead at the house of T. V. Lockwood, at the foot of Amos street. The body of deceased was found floating in the water at the foot of the above street. Deceased was apparently about thirty years of age; he was about five feet eight inches in height; of stout build, having dark hair; he had no coat on at the time; wore a figured satin vest with blue glass buttons, hickory shirt, red flannel undershirt, striped cassimere pants, old boots. In his pocket was a pocketbook containing nine cents and a Valentine bill on the Bank of "True Love." He had been in the water, likely, about three weeks. Verdict—Supposed drowning.

Police News.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED

A man who gave the name of William Smith Casey was arrested by Policemen Kelly, of the Ninth District, charged with picking the pocket of Rosanna Gallagher, of No. 15 Bank-street, while she was at St. Joseph's church, (R. C.) at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Washington place. He was taken to the Second District Police Court and committed for examination by Justice DAVISON.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

Three young men, named John Davidson, Robert Johnson and Thomas Tilton, were found at an early hour yesterday morning, in the coal office of Stants Bell, at No. 9 Jane-street. The premises had been burglariously entered, the door having been forced, the money drawer broken open and a small amount of change was found to be missing. The prisoners were taken before Justice DAVISON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and by him they were held for examination.

MORE STABBINGS.

During the afternoon of Sunday a free fight was got up among a party of rowdies in Jacob-street, in the course of which, it is alleged, Cornelius Downey drew a knife from his pocket and with it stabbed two men by name Daniel McNicholl and Charles McNulty, inflicting very severe wounds. Both of the injured men now lie in a very critical situation at their respective residences, Nos. 11 and 15 Jacob-street, McNulty being severously stabbed in the back, and McNichull having received the knife full in the breast. Downey was arrested and is held to await the result of the injuries.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Henry L. Lohmann was yesterday taken into custody by Policeman Webster of the Fifth District, charged with having by fraudulent representations obtained from Kate La Conet, of No. 53 Leonard street, the sum of $56 Complainant alleged that she was induced by accused to transfer her brother from a boarding-school at Schenectady to another at White Plains, Westchester County, and that prisoner by statement to the effect that it was necessary to pay said sum in advance for tuition, obtained the money from her, which she since learns was not paid over as purposed. Lohmann was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer by Justice ANDERSON. ALLEGED FORGERY.

William Mizell, a young man 20 years of age, describing himself as a cabinet maker, was yesterday afternoon arrested by Capt Leonard of the Second District Police, charged with having forged the name of George W. Smith, of Nos. 17 and 19 Fulton-street, to a check on the Market Bank for $473. It is alleged that the accused entered the Market Bank at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and presented the check to Mr. Cromer, the paying teller, who, notwithstanding that the filling up and signature to the draft were excellently well executed, suspected something wrong, because that Mr Smith had lately withdrawn his account from the bank; he therefore detained accused until the arrival of Capt. Leonard released him of his charge. The prisoner was committed to the City Prison by Justice CONNELLY for examination.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED EXTORTION

A woman named Jenny Stewart was yesterday arrested and taken before Mr. Justice CONNELLY, at the Tombs, charged with an attempt to extort $150 from one John C. Brinck, doing business at No. 68 Canal-street. It is alleged that the woman threatened to publish some secrets of a family nature. The complainant averred that he had already paid this woman a thousand dollars to procure her secrecy, but that she had made a further demand on his purse; he had, therefore, procured her arrest. At the request of complainant the case was dismissed, on the woman's promise to cease troubling him further.

LONG ISLAND.

Highway Robbery in Queens County—One of the Robbers Killed.

On Sunday night, just after dark, a Swiss peddler named JOSEPH TAYLOR, crossed over Newtown Bridge, from Williamsburg, and when near Hunter's Point he was attacked by three men, one of whom knocked him down, while the others kicked him. They succeeded in abstracting a gold watch from the peddler's pocket, when he managed to regain his feet and a desperate struggle ensued. The peddler finding that he should be overpowered drew a clasp knife from his pocket and used it freely, killing one of his assailants upon the spot, and mortally wounding a second, when his cries for assistance were heard by the Police of the Seventh District, of Brooklyn, and several citizens, who repaired to the spot, and upon their approach the third party fled. Officer MINK arrested the wounded man, who gave his name as WILLIAM GREEN, and gave the name of the man killed as THURBER DWYER. The assassin who escaped carried off the gold watch. His name is CHARLES MYERS. Officers are in hot pursuit of him and in all probability they will soon capture him.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From Officers MINK and SAUNDERS of the Seventh District Police, Brooklyn, who arrested WM. GREEN, we gather the following particulars. The man robbed—JOSEPH TAYLOR, and the robbers are all Germans. TAYLOR on Sunday afternoon, met DWYER, GREEN and MYERS at a lager-bier saloon on Anthony street, New-York. He accidentally got into conversation with them and told them that he wished to sell three gold watches which he had in his possession, to enable him to reach California. They did not wish to buy, but said that they had friends in Astoria, and at Hunter's Point who would buy the watches, and the four started for these places Officer HALLETS, of the Seventh District Police, saw them come off the Tenth-Street Ferry boat at about 7 o'clock, or just before dark Sunday evening, when they turned up Franklin street together, where he lost sight of them. Officer MINK, whose beat embraces the vicinity of Newtown bridge, thinks it was about 7½ o'clock when he saw these persons approaching the bridge. His attention was especially called to them, as he thought they were about to fight, and therefore watched them until they had crossed over into Queens County, the river being the dividing line. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, TAYLOR, the peddler, returned to the bridge, and when he paid his toll he gave the man in charge to understand, by signs, (he cannot speak English,) that he had been robbed, and his appearance indicated something of the kind. While they were talking a man crossed the bridge on the side from the toll-house, and seemed to try to avoid being seen. The man in charge went to receive his toll. It was then dark, and as he turned to pay him the light from a lamp fell upon him, when he discovered that his clothing was bloody. The peddler by this time had approached, and grabbing the man by the collar, declared that he was one of the party who had robbed him, and that he was the man who first knocked him down. This proved to be WILLIAM GREEN. About this time officers MINK and SAUNDERS, having heard cries from the other side of the river, came up and arrested TAYLOR and GREEN, and took them to the Seventh District Station House. When GREEN was arrested he appeared to be much frightened, and said that he never had a difficulty with a man in his life; and when asked how he got the blood upon his clothes, he said that he had a fight with a man in Astoria. This and other contradictory statements confirmed the story of the peddler It appears that after crossing the bridge, and going about 400 yards, they induced the peddler to turn from the road to take a shorter route to their place of destination; he soon found himself in a large excavation, made by taking out sand for building purposes, and the first intimation he had of the real objects of his associates was that at this point GREEN knocked him down, another kicked him, while MYERS (the man not yet arrested) seized hold of his vest, where he carried one watch, and stripped the whole front off; by a sudden and desperate effort he regained his feet, and taking out his knife (which is a common clasp dirk) he defended himself, inflicting three wounds upon the breast of DWYER, of such a nature that he died within twenty minutes, and before he was removed from the spot; he stabbed GREEN in the shoulder, when the third, MYERS, fled, and he made his way back to the bridge, where he was found by the officers.

A resident in the vicinity heard the cries of the peddler for help, and upon going to the spot found DWYER lying upon the ground, who told him his name and gave him the name of a man who he said had stabbed him, but not that of the peddler, and asked for a drink of water, which he obtained, but just as he reached him with it, DWYER breathed his last.

From all the circumstances it would appear that the real object was to decoy TAYLOR to this lonely spot murder him, take his watches and money and throw the body into river, that some Coroner might render a verdict upon it of "found drowned." The officers above named, and others on the Brooklyn side of the river heard the cries for help, and heard one of the party say, "get a stone;" and TAYLOR says they endeavored to do so, but it so happens that the owner of the land just there has recently been at considerable expense to remove all the stones, and they found none; but they kicked and beat him shockingly, particularly about the head. One wound was evidently made with a knife—one was found upon the person of GREEN.

GREEN and the body of DWYER were taken to Astoria yesterday at 10½ o'clock A. M, by Assistant Captain KING and Officer NORMAN of the Seventh District Police. Upon arriving there, almost every article of clothing upon GREEN and deceased, was identified as belonging to a merchant of that place, whose store was robbed a few weeks since.

GREEN is a man about 28 years of age, finely built, and an ugly looking customer. All of the ferries and the bridge were watched last Sunday night to catch MYERS, and an officer of the Seventh District says that he saw him in Green Point yesterday morning. Why he did no secure him, is a matter well worthy the attention of the Chief of Police.

On the person of DWYER was found 17 cents in change and a bundle of skeleton keys. Fortunately for the peddler, he had two of the gold watches in the breast pocket of his coat, and all of his money, $40, in his pantaloons pocket.

The Coroner of Queens County will hold an inquest at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Police of the Seventh District deserve much credit, for by their prompt action one of these villains was secured and they will have the other ere long.

A Father and Son Drowned.

On Sunday evening, Mr. JOHN MEERS and family, of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, attempted to cross the river from Green Point, when the boat capsized, and Mr. MEERS and his son were drowned,

Mr MEERS is a teamster, and resides in South Seventh-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn. There were five other persons in the boat, and a boy aged 15, named ANDREW MUNN, succeeded in rescuing them.

Military.

The 13th, 14th and 72d Regiments from King's County, left yesterday for the encampment at Kingston. The 70th Regiment will leave to-day.

☞ During the forty eight hours ending yesterday morning the Police of Brooklyn made 33 arrests for drunkenness.

NEW-JERSEY.

Field Preaching.

On Sabbath afternoon last, Rev. A. S. PATTON, of Hoboken, resorted, in company with a number of the members of his congregation to the Elysian Fields, and delivered an appropriate discourse to a very large assembly. The text selected by the reverend gentleman was Amos iv. 12: "*Prepare to meet thy God.*" Better order and more marked attention could not have been asked, and as satisfactory was the effort that the speaker announced his intention of continuing the services on succeeding Sabbaths during the season.

The Mexican Revolution—Particulars of the Fight at Saltillo.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 1st has received the official account of the fight which took place at Saltillo on the 23d and 23d ultimo, between the Government troops and insurgents, in which the former were defeated, and thus speaks of it and other matters in connection with it:

"It does not give the number of troops engaged on either side, but states that the fight commenced by an attack on the plaza at 8½ o'clock on the morning of the 22d, which lasted all that day, most of the night and all the morning of the 23d, which resulted in taking two pieces of artillery, and putting to flight the entire division of the regular forces, who were being pursued by the insurgents, with the hope of capturing some $60,000 which the defeated Generals bore with them in their retreat. The engagement is said to have been obstinate and bloody. The loss on the side of the insurgents is given at one hundred in killed and wounded. Gen. VIDAURI has published a proclamation to his followers, which is also before us, dated at Saltillo on the 24th ult., in which he reminds them of their victories, points to the comparative ease with which they have taken the naturally strong towns of Saltillo and Monterey, though guarded by the flower of the army of their oppressor. He tells them that the God of Battles is with them, and they have only to persevere to secure their lost liberties. The greatest enthusiasm is evident among the Liberators, and everything promises success. GARZA, CAPISTRAN and SAYAS are still in the vicinity of Matamoros with a force variously estimated at from six to twelve hundred men. It is not probable, however, that Matamoros will be attacked before the expiration of some weeks yet; we are informed from good authority that the insurgent army will unite for that purpose, and it will necessarily consume some weeks in accomplishing that end.

In the meantime Gen. WOLL, we are told, is making preparation for their reception. He has commenced clearing away the woods and shanties around the city and otherwise preparing to receive his enemies."

The following is from the New-Orleans *Delta*, a synopsis of which we previously received by telegraph:

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

Before proceeding to furnish the *Delta* with a synopsis of the interesting news from this section of the country, I must present you with the thanks of many of the Mexican patriots, who have read your editorial introducing the Washington letter under the signature of "Pacificator," and whose author has only betrayed the lamentable extent to which ignorance, interest and folly can lead us. The sincerity of any one who writes in support of SANTA ANNA and his measures, may well be called in question, and judging him charitably, he may properly be qualified as a

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 21, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The Bright Side of the Picture.

The summing up of the immense amounts of treasure which are daily swallowed up in the existing great strife of Eastern and Western Europe; the vivid conception of the ceaseless outpouring of blood, and the annihilation of the choicest of the genius and heroism of nations which it occasions; the sufferings of those who perish, the more poignant sufferings of those who survive and robe whole nations in the habiliments of mourning;—These and the thousand other dreadful consequences which attend it, are calculated to inspire us with the idea that war is a pure and unmixed element of evil.

And yet, as the lightning and the whirlwind, which blast and overthrow the stateliest trees of the forest, also temper and refresh the stifling and pestilential atmosphere; so out of the depths of this profound calamity emerge often time those fair spirits of liberty and intelligence, which promote most effectually the interests of the human race. Although the sentiment may be false which was attributed to JEFFERSON, that the tree of liberty, in order to be kept green and flourishing, must be watered once in each twenty years by the blood of those whom it overshadows; yet it cannot be doubted that the inextinguishable and universal passion for war which characterizes men in all ages and countries, is intimately allied, we might almost say essential, to the preservation of that bold, masculine and independent spirit, which is the only permanent guaranty of national freedom. War has accomplished in the past, it may now be accomplishing in the present, what no less stern and dreadful power could possibly bring about. In the past it gave to the barbarian hordes of the North Christianity and letters, and to the decaying races of Southern Europe, whom these former vanquished, a fresh infusion of valor and energy. In the present it plants the long banished cross in the squares of Constantinople, and amid the sombre shades of the burial grounds of Scutari. It brings the ideas and the energies of the vigorous civilization of the Europeans into forcible contact with the declining and semi-barbarous civilization of the Ottomans. In the fierce conflicts of the Frenchman and the Englishman with the heroic though dull serfs of Russia, doubtless the latter will catch some sparks of the spirit of liberty, which, fanned by time and opportunity, will, in the end, consume the whole vast fabric of Russian despotism. Although men may and doubtless will contend eternally, principles which are based on the immutable rock of the true and the just vanquish wherever they go. War often gives them a way, but they conquer and bless by their own energy. Thus, all that was dreadful, appalling, and even fiendish in the French Revolution, has a redeeming feature in the fact, that Europe emerged from that gigantic contest, redeemed from its ancient servitude, and prepared to advance with faltering yet certain steps on the way to an enlightened liberty. The coat is certainly dreadful, and yet, thus far in the world's history, it has been paid by the race in all the various epochs of its progress. Rome, while she subdued the old world by her arms, at the same time disenthralled it from the bonds of barbarity by her arts and her intelligence. The cannon of England and France may fall to level the proud walls of Sebastopol, and yet the men who man them may scatter the seeds of useful improvements in Russian soil; may plant the golden germ of liberty in Russian hearts, which shall flourish forever. So, too, the burning fanaticism of Mahometanism may, by slow degrees, be supplanted by the mild spirit of Christianity, as the Turk beholds with admiration the merciful attendants of the sick and dying among the hospitals of Constantinople.

While, then, we lament, and we cannot lament too deeply, the destruction of life and the waste of treasure which result from war, we may still consider with a sad satisfaction the fresh seeds of liberty and progress which it often scatters, with a liberal hand, over the lands that it desolates.

The Gift of Mr. Etex.

We are loth to say an ungracious word of a stranger, particularly when he proposes to do us a kindness, but we are impelled by a sense of duty to enter our protest against Mr. ETEX's picture of the Glory of America, which that gentleman has liberally bestowed upon the City, and which has been placed in the Governor's Room of the City Hall among the portraits of our heroes and City Magistrates. To add to the value of his painting the artist has just painted in a head of Mayor WOOD, who now stands among the great men of the nation, forming one of the glories of America. There is no value whatever in Mr. ETEX's picture, as a work of art; it represents no historical event, and it occupies room which might better be filled with something else, and even the head of Mayor WOOD, added to the effigies of WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN, CLAY, and OSCEOLA, to say nothing of the Genius of Liberty in a pea green dress flying above their heads, is not though to make it worthy of a place among our City pictures. Mr. ETEX is, no doubt, a very worthy and amiable gentleman, but he is not a great historical painter, and his gift is one that the City cannot accept without acknowledging a destitution of taste in our public functionaries which is by no means creditable to us. We hope that some member of the Common Council will move a vote of thanks to Mr. ETEX for his generosity, accompanied by a request that he should remove his Glory of America from our City; if not, the Glory of America will became the shame of New-York.

As for Mayor WOOD's head, it will be painted in due time, and hung up in a gilt frame among our other City worthies; so there will be no need to retain Mr. ETEX's picture for sake of the portrait of our Mayor which it contains.

Elements of Mormonism.

We have seen it stated in the English papers that the greater part of the disciples of JOE SMITH, who are brought from that country to Salt Lake, have been members of the Established Church. But, whether that be true or not, it is undeniable that they have come from under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of the English Church.

The body of Latter-Day Saints is augmented yearly by emigration to an extent not generally known. From the Emigration Report, published in their organ at Liverpool, we take the following statement of the Mormon emigration from that port from Nov. 27, 1854, to April 26, 1855:

Ship.	Sailed.	Cambrian	F. F. F.	Ordinary	New-Orleans	Philadelphia	New-York	Total
Clara Wheeler	Nov. 27	0	499	499	0	0	0	499
Jas. Nesmith	Jan. 7	13	437	440	0	0	0	440
Charles Buck	Jan. 17	205	198	403	0	0	0	403
Rockaway	Jan. 6	0	94	94	0	0	0	94
Neva	Jan. 0	0	13	13	0	0	0	13
Isaac Jeans	Feb. 2	0	16	0	16	0	0	16
Siddons	Feb. 27	97	333	0	430	0	0	430
Juventa	Mar. 31	239	341	0	573	0	0	573
Chimborazo	April 17	105	326	0	431	0	0	431
S. Curling	April 22	385	196	0	0	581	0	581
Wm. Stetson	April 26	0	293	0	0	293	0	293
Total		1,197	2,499	1,393	1,450	874	3,026	

The nationalities of these numbers is interesting, as showing to what various extent Mormonism is cultivated in the countries of Europe. Of the above there were:

English	2,231	Norwegians	53
Danes	400	Irish	28
Scotch	401	Swiss	15
Welsh	387	Piedmontese	15
French	75	Germans	13
Swedes	71	Prussian	1

A regular missionary system is established, and with what success these figures show. England furnishes by far the largest and most debased element. It is chiefly from the most ignorant classes that the English immigration takes place; and their demoralized state and utter obtuseness as regards the Christian obligations of wedlock have been made as amusing in the works of DICKENS as startlingly heathen in the social articles which have appeared from time to time in *Eliza Cook's Journal* and other papers of similar reformatory character. The last English papers told us of the sale, at a public market-cross in Yorkshire, of a wife by her husband, after being married for sixteen years. They agreed on the matter thoroughly, both being of opinion that the old age of the husband was not calculated to increase their domestic enjoyment. A shoemaker became the purchaser of the female sensualist for half-a-crown, or sixty cents.

Such examples of the complete absence of decency, affection, and moral rectitude among the laboring classes are not unfrequent in the English papers. The Mormon ranks have been largely filled with such people; indeed, we believe we are correct when we say that it is much more an English institution than an American one, if the nativities of the Saints be taken into account. Living already in an unrecognized state of morals, and knowing no better, their senses are pleased at the recognition of their immorality by the extensive doctrines of the Mormon missionaries. Ignorance, made imposing and rendered meekly arrogant under the pretence of Divine inspiration, soon sets whole districts in a state of "saintly" indecency, which, in due time, under the auspices of the fund "made and provided," are landed at our various seaports, and are conveyed at once to Utah; or, as at present, large numbers are left to drag themselves and their doctrines through the country to their ultimate destination. By the report, there are at present 2,120 of those emigrant Mormons in various parts of the States, spreading their opinions, gaining converts of the unstable and licentious of both sexes, and converging from the various points to the great Temple.

Newspaper Consistency.

A good-natured correspondent takes the trouble to send us a long letter, reproving us for our inconsistency in publishing a condemnatory review of a pernicious book, while, on the next page, we publish a long advertisement of the same work, in which it is very highly commended. This inconsistency is shocking to our correspondent's sense of justice; and it is not unlikely that a good many more innocent and pure-minded readers have been often shocked from seeing, in their favorite papers, similar instances of editorial inconsistency. We did not imagine that it was necessary to inform newspaper readers that editors of daily papers do not, as a general thing, write all the advertisements that appear in them, and that they very seldom even read any; hence it will be apparent that they cannot be held responsible for the morals of their advertisements, nor for the character of the books and merchandise which they offer to the public. The telegraph and advertisers have their own way in that part of a newspaper devoted to them; and, if newspaper editors were to be held accountable for the announcements they make, there are few men, we imagine, who could be found willing to assume the responsibilities of the editorial profession. Our good-natured and innocent-minded correspondent is not alone in entertaining very peculiar ideas on the subject of newspaper consistency.

The Next Step of the Southern Know-Nothings.

The Washington *Union* is of the opinion that "the very next step of the Know-Nothings in the South, will be an attempt to take refuge in a peculiar Southern party."

We have been laboring under the impression that the Southern Know-Nothings had done this already. They certainly have evinced no disposition to take refuge or amalgamate with any Northern party. The *Union* likes Governor HUNT's letter, and admonishes Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, that "the way to make this sectional party irresistible in the North, is to erect a strong sectional party in the South." The Union is nothing if not national.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

Agricultural exhibitions have become one of the fixed institutions of this country. For a dozen years past, they have grown rapidly into public favor, and each year has witnessed a great increase in their numbers and diffusion, and in the higher character and more extended field of operations embraced by the industrial associations getting them up. The annual publications containing the transactions of single societies now rival, in size and variety of information, the comprehensive reports from the different Departments of our Federal Government.

From all parts of the country we hear of unusual preparations for the Agricultural Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows to be held during the months of September and October. Nearly every State will have a general gathering, while through all the Northern States, and in some of the Southern, a majority of the counties and many of the towns have local organizations, which have quite spirited agricultural exhibitions every Autumn.

At almost all of these an address from some "distinguished speaker" is considered an essential part of the proceedings, and as speech-makers are more easily obtained from among those who are politicians by profession, politics are quite apt to supplant the discussion of such topics as deep plowing, manuring, selecting seed, improving the breed of domestic animals, &c. Last year we received printed copies of these speeches by the hundred, but not one in ten contained a single page of practical agricultural information. Long words, flowery sentences and poetic quotations upon the "dignity," "the nobleness" of the farmer's profession, form the chief staple out of which these speeches are manufactured. We once stood in a crowd listening to one of these harangues by a third-rate lawyer, and could not but be amused at the discomfiture produced by an old farmer singing out, "Waal, if farmin' is so fine, why don't you go into it?" We thought the question quite pertinent.

There are, however, a number of agricultural men of sound practical common sense and extensive experience, who are sometimes called upon on these occasions, and who would more frequently take part in them, were the exercises of a different character. We have seen a plan followed by several societies which we think an excellent one, and worthy of universal adoption. Instead of a single meeting and one speech let there be a series of meetings for discussion, hearing reports, &c. As soon as any committee is ready, let an officer announce that the report will be read and let the remarks of the committee be followed by discussions. Such a course would lead to a further and more minute examination of the animals, implements, or produce reported upon. The committees themselves would decide more carefully, if knowing that time and opportunity would be given for criticising their decisions. At all events, reports from committees previous to the final hour of such exhibition are desirable, and especially so is the practice of holding a number of conversational meetings, even if the exhibition continue but one or two days. Those men capable of giving the most reliable information would *talk* at such a meeting, while not one of them would mount the rostrum and make a *speech*.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

The reports which we receive concerning the prevalence of Yellow Fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth, continue of the most saddening character. With but a fraction of their usual population remaining, the ravages of the fever are as extensive as before so great a number had fled. The condition of many of those who remain, who have not yet suffered in their own persons by the fever, is as bad as loss of friends and relatives and want of the commonest necessaries can make it. These, however, by the kindness of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New-York, and other cities, will soon have provisions, and be made as comfortable as is possible under the circumstances.

In consequence of the flight from both cities of nearly all who could get away, the sick and the dying have, in general, been but poorly attended. To both sick and dying, the Sisters of Charity have rendered services which cannot be valued. So, too, have a number of other ladies. In acting thus, they have earned the honest praise of all, to say nothing of having become deserving of what such women must prize much more.

In contrast with the conduct of the women we have mentioned, it is painful to find the newspapers of those cities placing their clergymen. They complain, and bitterly too, that at a time when their flocks were most in need of that comfort which a Christian minister can bring to the bedside of the dying, the shepherds left the sheep of their care and fled to where their services were not required. When healthfulness returns to Norfolk and Portsmouth, so in all probability will these clergymen. Fear of the honest frowns of those who escape the scourge is all that will prevent them.

While the fever remains and while the poor sufferers are in want, let our citizens do their accustomed duty of relieving the suffering with their usual promptness and liberality.

☞ We have never known two lovelier days in August, than yesterday and Sunday, and if such cool and brilliant weather, so exhilarating and so bracing, so healthful and yet so seasonable and enjoyable, should continue a short time longer, all our absentees will be tumbling home from the mountains, the sea-side, and the springs, and all the places of Summer resort will be deserted There is no place, in weather like this, like home provided home is in New-York.

☞ The Whig Primary Elections are held this morning between six and eight o'clock. Those Whigs who desire to see of how little service their votes are in determining the candidates for Election to City Offices, will do well to go up and try the experiment.

Ice—How Much of it is Used and Where it Comes From.

Ice is an American institution—the use of it an American luxury—the abuse of it an American failing. As in the matter of luxuries, as in Government, we are democratic and popular, the great mass of people moving, living and having a being in America, can and do enjoy those creature comforts of existence daily, which are in European nations the Sabbath wonder of the humbler domestic circles. Very often that Sabbath does not come once a week for large portions of the people in Ireland, Scotland, parts of France, Germany, Italy, England, and in fact all over the European Continent. The use of ice is esteemed a rare blessing there, and like all good things beyond the water, is adopted by the aristocracies. Distinctively, the poorer, and even middle classes, know nothing of ice. It is confined to the wine cellars of the rich, and the cooling pantries of first class confectioneries. The climate in some portions of the countries specified does not render it an actual necessity, but at certain periods of the year, in almost all of them, the temperature does not vary much from that in New-York, with the difference that our heat is more continuous.

In America the use of ice is as widely extended among the people as the heat is, and with a very trifling individual cost. We use it for seven or eight months of the year—all the year in the South; and even in New-York there are numbers of families who ice their Croton throughout the Winter. In this latter particular, and in the too free and careless use of it in the hottest days of Summer, the abuse of the luxury consists. It is considered by physicians as a tonic; but an excess, as in the use of intoxicating liquors, will, in all probability, produce diarrhœa.

Ice is the most tolerated equalizer of the day, bringing within the benefits of its mission every type of liquor imbibed, assuaging the tongues of oratorical politicians of all classes, and sending a judicious temperature through the diaphragm of every excited individual who breathes in our midst. From the epicurean loiterer who enjoys his iced champagne and trout over Lake Saratoga, to Prof. Water Cure, who, though he never gets "three sheets in the wind," constantly gets more than that number in water; from Hun "Brandy Smash" to the dispenser of root-beer and soda, with "every variety of choice syrups;" from the steam factories of ice cream to the cent-a glass hand manufactories on the pathways and pavements in and about the Park, all are enlivened, cheered and actuated by ice. In workshops, composing rooms, counting houses, workmen, printers, clerks, club to have their daily supply of ice. Every office, nook or cranny, illuminated by a human face, is also cooled by the presence of his crystal friend.

It is as good as oil to the wheel. It sets the whole human machinery in pleasant action, turns the wheels of commerce, and propels the energetic business engine. In every house almost there is a vein of ice, beginning with the blocks in the cellar and going through the refrigerators and filters on every story to the attic.

While the extended use of ice is paramount to all, few, while imbibing their glass of iced-water, the cost of which is entirely too fractional to calculate, think of the value or the capital invested in dispensing it. In this respect it resembles the daily paper, which is furnished every morning for two cents, and in the perfection of which hundreds of dollars, and great mental and physical activity and energy are daily expended. To get one of the minor items in the paper, as the little piece of ice in the glass, hundreds of miles have been traveled perhaps, and a great expense incurred.

The statistics of ice are exceedingly interesting, and illustrate the go ahead principle and enterprise which characterize every branch of our commercial tree. It is just fifty years since the idea of dispensing ice to Southern latitudes entered the brain of a Boston merchant, Mr. TUDOR. It was a thoroughly worthy notion of a solid man of that City of Notions. For twenty years considerable disappointment with various success attended his efforts, but ultimately his persistency and activity furnished the Southern States and the West Indies with the frozen delicacy, and a lucrative business opened up. In 1834 the East Indies and Brazil became his business clients. Other large houses engaged in the ice-farming in Massachusetts and New-York, and at present the value of the ice-farms of those States fully equals, if it does not exceed, the value of the rice crop of Georgia.

Boston chiefly supplies the Southern ports with ice, and the increase of the trade in that city may be seen from these facts. In 1832 the whole amount shipped from that port, was 4,352 tons. In 1845 there were 48,426 tons exported; in 1853, 100,000 tons; and in 1854, 156,540 tons. It is stated that "the railroads receive some $90,000 for transporting ice, and those who bear it over the sea from $400,000 to $500,000." In *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for the present month, there are a mass of very interesting statistics on the ice trade, from which we compile the tables which we shall present to our readers. Boston finds favorable markets in Havana, Rio Janerio, Callao, Demerara, St. Thomas, and Peru. Its best customers, however, are the Southern States of the Union, and the East Indies. Boston sent last year

	Tons.		Tons.
To Southern States	110,000	To England	895
To East Indies	14,284	Consumed in Boston	60,000
To other places (named above)	31,361	Total	216,548

In the ice houses in the vicinity of Boston there were 300,000 tons stored last year. In the exportation of the amounts given above, there were 520 vessels engaged, the heaviest tonnage in the Boston trade being in the ice business.

In New-York, nearly the entire crop of ice is used at home. It is gathered at the following places, and in the annexed proportions:

	Tons.		Tons
Rockland Lake	120,000	Catskill	20,000
Kingston Creek and vicinity	60,000	Athens	15,000
Highland Lake	30,000	Barrytown	12,000
Rhinebeck	18,000	New Rochelle	10,000
		Total	285,000

Besides this for the general home market, the following amounts are secured and laid up in the annexed towns on the Hudson for their own use.

	Tons		Tons
Albany	20,000	Hudson	4,000
Troy	10,000	Newburg	4,000
Poughkeepsie	6,000	Total	44,000

Central and Western New-York is supplied from Onondaga Lake. The whole amount secured in New-York may be estimated at about 340,000 tons, of which only about 20,000 are exported. The value of this crop is fully three-fourths of a million dollars annually—the lowest price being $2 per ton; large quantities being sold at $2 50 and $3. The Western markets—Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.—are supplied from the great lakes, and the markets on the Mississippi River principally from the town of Peru, in Illinois.

In Boston there are between 2,000 and 3,000 persons employed in the business season. In New-York the amount is less, as the exportation is little. About 9,000 persons are employed in the entire States by ice, and it is computed that a capital of over six million dollars is invested in it.

Graham's Magazine for August has reached us long after date. We notice, however, that it contains several readable articles, among which the most curious is a biography of SCRIBE, the French dramatist, with portrait and autograph. From that agreeable *melange*, the Editor's Table, we take a few brief extracts:

Religion is the best armor that any man can have—but the very worst of cloaks.

In the cemetery of Leipsig, there is an old epitaph extremely characteristic of the spirit of the place, but in much too light a strain to be be imitated, though undoubtedly the writer held it, in his day, to be a very ingenious combination of piety and bank business. It is in the form of a bill of exchange for a certain quantity of salvation, drawn on and accepted by the Messiah, in favor of the merchant, who is buried below, and payable in heaven, at the day of judgment.

A coquette is said to be a perfect incarnation of Cupid, as she keeps her bean in a quiver.

In walking along, persons who are thinking of the past, cast their eyes downwards; those who are contemplating the future, cast their eyes upwards; others, whose thoughts are occupied with the present, look straight before them; and those who are observed to look here and there, on either side, may be considered as thinking of nothing at all.

New-York State Agricultural Exhibition.

The next Annual Exhibition of the State Society will be held at Elmira, commencing on Tuesday, Oct. 2, and continuing four days. Extensive preparations are being made, and the exhibition promises to equal or excel those of former years. A large section of the State which has from its location been shut out from participating in this great Agricultural Festival heretofore, will this year furnish new recruits of visitors and fresh material for exhibition. Elmira, situated on the Erie Railroad, will be easily accessible to the whole southern tier of counties; while the Buffalo and Hornellsville, the Niagara Falls and Elmira, the Rochester and Corning, and the Syracuse and Binghamton, connecting with the Central and the Syracuse and Oswego Railroads, will give easy access to a greater portion of the rest of the State. These, with the other roads named below, will doubtless concentrate an immense concourse of people during the exhibition, should the weather be at all favorable. As far as location is concerned, few towns or cities in the State are practically more central. The grounds, consisting of sixteen acres, are being fitted up with enclosures, suitable stalls for animals, and buildings and tents for the exhibition of implements, agricultural products, fruits and flowers, domestic goods, &c.

More than $8,000 are offered in premiums; and no effort will be spared to make the exhibition perfect in every respect. Exhibitors are to become members of the Society previous to Monday, Oct. 1, and articles will be arranged on that day, while live stock will have to be on the ground the week previous to the Fair. On Tuesday, the 2d of October, the grounds will be open to exhibitors. On Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, the Judges will commence their examinations, when none but the persons having charge of the articles examined are expected to be present at the examinations, but the grounds will be open to the public on that and the two succeeding days. The plowing matches are to take place at 1 o'clock on Thursday. On Friday, Gov. J. A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, will deliver the Annual Address. Admission to the ground will be 25 cents. Members' tickets $1 each, admit five persons. The following Railroad Companies have agreed to transport stock and articles for exhibition free of charge. They will also take passengers to and from the exhibition at reduced rates: New-York and Erie; Canandaigua and Elmira; Rochester, Corning and New-York; Williamsport and Elmira; Buffalo and New-York City; Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie; Tioga; Canandaigua and Niagara Falls; Blossburg and Corning; Syracuse and Binghamton; Rome and Watertown; Pottsdam and Watertown.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads carry *stock and articles* free only—not agreeing to make any reduction to passengers.

Arrangements have been made at the principal Elmira hotels not to charge more than $2 per day, while the others will charge $1 to $1 50 only.

New-Jersey State Agricultural Society.

This Society will hold its first Annual Exhibition at Camden from September 18th to 21st, inclusive. We were present at the organization of this Society, and from what we then saw and heard, and from what we know of the men having the matter in charge, we predict that the Camden exhibition will be highly successful, and impart a much needed stimulus to the growers of peaches and garden truck. With New-York City and suburbs furnishing a million and a quarter of mouths upon one side, and the extensive market of Philadelphia upon the other, together with a fair sprinkling of interval cities and towns, New-Jersey has one of the best locations in the world for raising all kinds of produce not capable of easy transportation from distant points. We trust the State Society will lend its influence chiefly to fostering and developing those kinds of agricultural produce which belong more peculiarly to her territory. With the increasing facilities for transportation, the fertile West will supply us with wheat, corn and meat. Fruits, root crops and vegetables should engage the attention of a majority of the agriculturists of this State, and to the improvement in early maturity, quality and yield of these, the highest premiums should be paid. Let every New-Jersey farmer and gardener make his arrangements to go to Camden and see what his neighbors produce, and learn *how* it is done. As a stimulus to effort in getting out a large display, we will add that we have heard it hinted that the Philadelphia market gardeners are intending to come over to Camden, and beat the Jerseymen on their own ground. Particular information, premium lists, &c., may be obtained by application to either of the following officers of the State Society:

President—WILLIAM P. ROBESON, Belvidere, Warren Co.

Vice-Presidents—James Campbell, Weston, Somerset Co.; John R. Sickler, Carpenter's Landing, Gloucester Co.; Chas. M. Saxton, Orange, Essex Co; Thomas Bell, Eatontown, Monmouth Co.; Dr. J. Marshall Paul, Belvidere, Warren Co.

Corresponding Secretary—J. H. Frazee, Somerville, Somerset Co.

Recording Secretary—Isaac R. Cornell, Weston, Somerset Co.

Treasurer—James G. Brearly, Trenton, Mercer Co.

Executive Committee—Martin J. Ryerson, Bloomingdale, Passaic Co.; Lewis Dunn, Vernon, Sussex Co.; Peter H. Huffman, Lebanon, Hunterdon Co; Benjamin Haines, Elizabeth, Essex Co.; Jacob M. Troth, Camden, Camden Co.; William Kitchell, Morristown, Morris Co; John C. Deacon, Burlington, Burlington Co.; William Torrey, Manchester, Ocean Co.; J. C. Taylor, Holmdel, Monmouth Co.; Charles Knight, Woodbury, Gloucester Co.; James Bucksalew, Jamesburg, Middlesex Co.

State Agricultural Exhibitions for 1855.

The list below embraces all the State Societies from which we have yet heard definitely. Nearly every other State, however, will have an Exhibition the coming Autumn. From many of the following States we have received cards and notes of invitations, for which we return our thanks—but, as will be seen, it would require a considerable ubiquity of presence should we attend them all in person:

Name.	Where held.	Date.
Georgia	Atlanta	Sept. 19
Vermont	Rutland	Sept. 11 to 13
Canada East	Sherbrook	Sept. 11 to 14
Rhode Island	Providence	Sept. 11 to 15
" " Horse and Cattle, do.		Sept. 11 to 15
New-Hampshire	—	Sept. 12 to 14
New-Jersey	Camden	Sept. 18 to 21
Ohio	Columbus	Sept. 18 to 21
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Sept. 25 to 28
West Virginia	Wheeling	Sept. 26 to 28
Kentucky	Paris	Sept. 25 to 28
Tennessee	Nashville	Oct. 1 to 6
New-York	Elmira	Oct. 2 to 5
Michigan	Detroit	Oct. 2 to 5
Connecticut	Hartford	Oct. 9 to 11
Illinois	Chicago	Oct. 9 to 12
Canada West	Coburg	Oct. 9 to 12
Iowa	Fairfield	Oct. 10
North Carolina	Raleigh	Oct. 16 to 19
Indiana	Indianapolis	Oct. 17 to 19
East Tennessee	London	Oct. 23 to 25
Alabama	Montgomery	Oct. 23 to 26
Maryland	Baltimore	Oct. 29
Virginia	Richmond	Oct. 30 to 2

New-Jersey County Shows—1855.

Jamesburg (Town)	Jamesburg	Sept. 16.
Mercer	Hightstown	Sept. 25.
Cumberland	Bridgton	Sept. 26.
Monmouth	Freehold	Sept. 27.
Salem	Salem	Sept. 27.
Somerset	Raritan	Oct. 3 to 4

A Terrible Sorrow.

When we published, the other day, an account of "A Bad Hoof in the Temple," narrating the miseries of an English physician in New-York, we did not anticipate that we should so soon be called upon to record another and even a more painful instance. Yet so it is; only this is a case of *simple though severe misfortune*, and does not unite itself, as in the former case, to dereliction and crime.

There died in a room of a poor tenement-house in Sullivan-street, on Sunday last, an English physician of great respectability—a high-minded, honorable man—whose diploma bears the signatures of three of the most eminent English doctors—Sir ASTLEY COOPER, Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE and Mr. GUTHRIE. He quitted England for this country in 1843, in the ship *Western World*, which was wrecked somewhere off the Banks. By that casualty he lost all the property he possessed, including a valuable set of surgical instruments. Unable, through this loss, to get into practice on his own account, and failing to obtain any professional employment as an assistant, he attempted to support his family—he had a wife and three daughters—by such humble work as he was able to procure. Among other things, he cleaned gloves at sixpence a pair. But his health failed, and his family had to endure severe privation and absolute want even, many times last Winter. It was a hard Winter, as we, all of us, well remember. The girls—two of them are children—obtained employment as seamstresses, and out of the scanty pittance which they earned, the whole family of five persons were mainly supported. It is true the authorities of the City did something—granted them, namely, *forty-four cents* a week—which, however, they revoked when the case was stated in the TIMES, and some medical sympathisers contributed their dollars to aid a professional brother. The aid we allude to was furnished nearly ten months ago, and the distressed family have been great sufferers since. On Sunday last, the father and husband gathered around him that wife and those children for whom he had failed to find bread, and with the solemn farewell of his ascending spirit, commended them to the mercies of God and the Samaritans of New-York. They had just two dollars in the house. Yesterday, it was doubtful whether a coffin could be procured, and decent burial obtained for the poor corpse in Greenwood. However, at the time of writing this, we think we may say that so much has been accomplished. The funeral will probably take place to-day. But the coffin still has to be paid for by installments, out of the weekly earnings of the girls. Would any one like to assist them to turn the whole of those small earnings into the household channel, by levying a remembrance for them, with us, that might help to satisfy the undertaker? The grave, too, has to be purchased at the Cemetery, and there are other necessary expenses, and, of course, some incidental wants. A worthy clergyman of the City, to whom the case was made known, has shown himself a liberal friend; and to D. D. WINANT, Esq., they are indebted for a subscription towards the defraying of the funeral expenses. Such cases as the above only have to be known, and their authenticity guaranteed, to meet, in our warm-hearted community, with sympathy and relief.

BUSINESS NOTICES

HECKERS' FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels in disordered bowels even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera. Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO. Croton Mills, 201 Cherry-st.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON AND HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now opening and offer for sale their Fall stock of rich and elegant Carpeting at great bargains, for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE HIGHEST praise from the most competent judges. The Editors of the *Scientific American*, who possess unequaled advantages for knowing everything useful in the way of new inventions in their paper of Aug. 11, in their weekly list of patent claims, in a note appended to a claim of I. M. SINGER for another improvement, remark as follows: "Mr SINGER has become a Nester in the discovery of Sewing Machine Improvements. Hardly a week passes without the issue of one or more new patents for his inventions. His Sewing Machines have been greatly improved within the past year, until now they are in the highest degree perfect. Himself and partner have already made large fortunes from the sale of these Machines, and their business is rapidly increasing. We are glad of it. No one man has done so much toward the introduction of these great labor-saving machines as ISAAC M. SINGER. He ought to be well rewarded."

To such an encomium from such a quarter we desire to add nothing, except that our Machines are exhibited and sold at our offices in New-York, Boston, Newark, Gloversville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New-Orleans.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in any manner connected with him, or authorized to bail from his office or refer patients to him.

FALL DRY GOODS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL offer on MONDAY, Aug. 20, a large lot of rich plaid and plain Dress Silks at 5s.; superior fine Black Bombazines at $; Ladies' best Kid Gloves at 4s.; fine French Broadcloths at $1 75; rich Delaines all wool at 4s.; Lace Curtains and Damask Muslins at one-half the usual prices. Fine French Merinoes from 6s. to 10s. Also, Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, and a large stock of Embroideries at 30 per cent, under their real value. Black Silks at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No. 127 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

E. C. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing, made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. &c. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 456 Broadway, near Grand-st, have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS.
No. 345 Broadway.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES ONLY $25—NEW IN style and very beautiful, will be opened this morning by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 66 Canal st, corner Mercer st., a case of the above elegant Robe Dresses; and as the quantity is limited, ladies will find it to their advantage to call early.

FRENCH BROAD CLOTHS AT $1 75 PER YARD.—Just received a large stock of fine French Cloths, 7-4 wide, suitable for Ladies Cloaks and Riding Dresses, and heavy wear, which we will sell at 14s per yard, worth $3 00.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS—MOURNING GOODS—WE are now selling Lupin's fine Bombazines at 8s, extra do at 10s, also Alapacca, Canton Cloth, Delaines, Canton Crapes and all other kinds of Mourning Goods equally cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depôt No 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS—JUST OPENED a cases of superior Black Silks warranted to wear well, which were purchased and we will sell at last year's prices. These are the best goods ever offered for the price.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 118 Chambers-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. Y. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case**—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S imperishable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him in numerous instances. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars*, &c., made perfectly *dry*, with the same preparation. A. R. MOEN, No. 3 Pine-st.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **To Westward Shippers**.—TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD, BALTIMORE, Aug. 16, 1855.—In consequence of great misrepresentations having been made by interested parties, I beg to inform the public that the slight obstruction on this road, at Kingwood Tunnel, is now entirely removed; and that Freight, (as well as passengers,) is now forwarded in both directions promptly on schedule time. The continuation of this dispatch is ensured by the building of an additional road over the hill at Kingwood, by which the use of the Tunnel may be avoided, until its widening and arching is finished. This new track is now in use. The business community is confidently assured that their Freight between the four great Atlantic cities and the West will be transported by this Road, and its connections in time, at least, as short, its rates as low, and with as much general satisfaction as by any other route. Shippers at New-York are referred to our Agent, H. R. CROMWELL, office of Baltimore Steamships, corner of Washington and Albany sts. JOHN H. DONE, Master of Transportation.

☞ **Second Ward.**—In accordance with the recommendation of the Democratic Whig General Committee, there will be a primary election held on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at No. 22 Ann-st., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions. J. HOOPER, J. G. ABBE, S. YATES, Inspectors. By order of the Ward Committee.

J. G. ABBE, S. YATES, GALLAGHAR. } Secretaries. O. CLIFTON, Chairman.

☞ **The only Effectual Exterminator**, without danger or stench. HENRY B. TOSLAN'S effectual HAVANA COCKROACH, Ant and Vermin Exterminating Liquid is now for sale at No. 344 Broadway, New York. T. R. CALLENDER, No. 81 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Agent for Philadelphia, Penn.

☞ **Wilkin's Amulet** will restore, preserve and clean the hair. Recipe thereof presented to me by the inventor, Dr. ELLIOTT, of Oneida, with permission to offer it before the public. Price 50c. Sold by DEY, LUCE & CO., Druggists generally, and M. WILKIN, No. 41 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Grand Military Encampment at Kingston, N. Y.**—Steamer ALIDA leaves Pier foot of Robinson-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, arriving at Rondout at 5 o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving in New York at 12 M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

IN PURSUANCE OF A CALL OF THE DEMOCRATIC WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE, the Whig Primary Election of the IIId Ward will be held at No. 11 College-place, opposite the Clermont House, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock A. M. A. Cochrane John M. Coats, H. N. Sherwood, Inspectors.

AT A MEETING OF THE WHIG COMMITTEE of the IVth Ward, on the 15th inst. it was resolved that the Primary Election of the Whigs of this Ward, in pursuance of a call of the Whig General Committee, be held on the 21st inst., from 6 to 8 A. M. at Building, No. 17 Orchard. William H. Sparks, M. Jones, John Edwards, Inspectors.
M JONES, Secretary *pro tem.*

TENTH WARD PRIMARY ELECTION.—The Democratic Whig Electors of the XIth Ward are requested to meet on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at No. 287 Broome-st., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., for the purpose of selecting suitable persons to represent them in the State and City Conventions. E. H. Dominick, W. L. Miller, W. Allen, Inspectors.
DAVID MILLEN, Chairman Committee.
M. S. DUNHAM, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD.—In pursuance with the call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig Primary Election of the XIXth Ward will be held at the 3d av. Railroad House, corner of 2d-av and 58th-st., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M.
GEORGE MOUNTJOY, ISAIAH KEYSER, CHAS. M'CARTHY. } Inspectors.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY Aug. 21, at noon Subjects: "Fall Dressing of Meadows," and "Preparation of Ground and Sowing Wheat."
Strangers are especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No 39 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large pleasant room and pantry, with breakfast and tea, in a small family having no boarders, in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to the West.-st. or Fulton Ferry. Direct to FAMILY, *Times* office, for one week.

BOARD WANTED.—A young man, just commencing business, wants permanent board in a pleasant private family, where he can be found a home. He desires a bedroom and board, except dinners, is required. Address, stating terms, and exact location, J C, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a small private family, where there are not other boarders for a young married woman. East side of the City preferred. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, M W, *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A small private family of adults wish to rent to one or two gentlemen, without board, two delightfully situated rooms, in the second story of a first-class house, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st and South Ferries. Apply at No. 177 Henry-st, Brooklyn.

ROOMS TO LET—Two handsomely furnished rooms on 2d and one on 3d floor, with gas, and bath-room attached, may be obtained by addressing B Box No. 4676. Location, 19th-st., near Broadway. Terms moderate.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD—Luxurious parts of this City, Brooklyn, and the country, may be obtained by applying at our office. Information and direction gratis. This is a good medium for procuring boarders, as we have applications for a board continually.
DEMAREST & BASSET, No 1 Astor-place.

217 EAST BROADWAY, NEAR CLINTON ST. Two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, can find very desirable and pleasant rooms (furnished or unfurnished) with board, in a genteel private family. The house has all the modern improvements. Every attention will be given to make a desirable home.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN GOOD BOARD—And pleasant room on third floor, with a comfortable home. Price $3 50 per week. Location good, and will pass between Wall st and Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 66 Henry-st, Brooklyn.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young gentleman and his wife, in a pleasant part of the city, in a private family where no boarders are taken. Preferred. Address, with terms and particulars, WILLIAM, *Times* office.

PERMANENT BOARD—In New-York, Brooklyn or up Jersey City, wanted for two gentlemen, a lady and child. Terms must be low. Private family preferred. Address with full particulars Box No. 3 4 5 P.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS—Few families or single persons can be had at No. 105 West 14th-st. References given and required.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS—MRS. O'LEARY, late of the Waverly Houses, Charleston, S. C., has opened the spacious and elegant house, No. 1 Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music, where she is prepared to receive permanent or transient guests.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen dealing cards.
A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No 183 Pearl-st., Waterbury 78 Cliff-st.

SCALES AND SAFES.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the Celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Cotton Presses, &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling green, New-York City.

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And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
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HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF ORANGE FLOWER.—How many rhapsodies of thought have poets expended upon the perfume from the orange grove! How many love breathing sighs have been exhaled under its influence! How oft has wild romance been held spell-bound by the loveliness of its aroma wafted on the breeze! The extract will tell you how soothingly enchanting is that perfume. It is at wholesale by GRIFFEN & ACKER, No. 61 Maiden-lane; at retail by E. McINTIRE, 872 Broadway. HARRISON'S CREAM OF BEAUTY, to beautify beauty, make loveliness more lovely.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No 72 5th-av. in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook; is an excellent laundress, and first rate baker, competent to take the whole charge of a baby; good plain sewer. Good City reference. Call at No. 219 Sullivan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended Protestant German girl, to do general housework or chamberwork and serving; can do good cooking, washing and ironing, and make herself useful. Call at No. 1½ Rivington-st. for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 5th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, as coachman and gardener; understands the taking care of horses. Would take a situation as porter. Call at No 141 East 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress. Would have no objection to Jersey City or Brooklyn. Apply at No. 209 East 20th-st.

SERVANTS.—From 15 to 20 first-class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the office No. 13 8th-av., one door from Troy-st. Employers wanting good and well recommended domestics will find this one of the best offices in the City. A number of Protestants on hand; also, young girls.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a public or private school or would instruct in a private family a limited number of hours during the day. The best of references given from clergymen, principals of academies and others. Address Box No 30 Post-Office, Jamaica, L. I.

AN EXPERIENCED AND ACCOMPLISHED young German Lady, Piano Teacher, who can furnish highly satisfactory reference and testimonials as to her successful method of teaching, amongst others of the celebrated composers, Louis Spohr, wishes to form an engagement with a Ladies' Academy. No objection to go into the country. Please address T. A., office of this paper.

GARDENER AND WIFE WANTED—Without children; the wife as laundress and take charge of dairy, or chamber-maid and laundress; the gardener must be capable of taking charge of a greenhouse and vegetable garden; also understand the management of fruits. A Scotchman preferred. Inquire of J. H. FURNISS, No 14 Wooster-st., before 10 o'clock, every morning of the week.

A LADY who has been assisting in the tuition of one of the best Protestant Schools of France for upwards of 11 years, is desirous of meeting with a similar engagement in an establishment, where she would teach the French language, which she speaks fluently. Most satisfactory references can be given. Address A. E., office of this paper.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN YOUNG LADY—Who speaks French and English, and understands all kinds of needlework, embroidery, &c., also cooking and ironing, wishes to assist in a respectable private family. Salary not much of an object; best of references given. Address L. M. N., *Times* Office.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY of education, perfectly competent to teach French, the Piano and other essential branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a first-class boarding school for young ladies, or in a respectable private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply at No. 50 Saint Marks-place.

A YOUNG LADY—Of considerable experience in teaching and qualified to instruct in the common and higher English branches, with French, Music and Italics thereto is desirous of forming an engagement for the 1st September as a visiting governess in a school or family. Address P. *Times* Office.

A WIDOW LADY from New-England, is desirous to obtain a situation as housekeeper. She would not object to the charge of a widower's family or other employment not menial. Address ADELINE, Broadway Post-office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—An American young man, of activity and energy, is wanted to act as accountant in a hardware store. Applicant must give satisfactory reference as to his integrity and capacity. Address with reference HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, at this Office.

NURSE WANTED—A Protestant woman, fully competent to take charge of young children, as nurse and seamstress, and to assist in light chamberwork, in a small family, who reside a short distance from this City. Call to-morrow, (Wednesday,) between the hours of 10 and 12 A M, at No. 131 West 20th-st.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A lady vocalist and pianiste, as Governess and Female Seminary in the State of Virginia; salary $400 and board; may be increased. Must be good. Also, one to teach on piano. Apply by letter or personally, at No. 12 Chaton-place, New-York.

MUSICAL.—A Soprano and an Alto wish situations in an Episcopal Church, in this City. They have sung in one in Brooklyn, for the last fifteen months, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 177 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man who is a thorough book keeper, and who is disengaged from 6 o'clock. Address T. G., Office of this paper.

LADY WANTED—To go South as a Teacher, who is fully qualified to teach Music, French and Painting. Address P at this office, stating where an interview may be had.

A CAREFUL SELECTION OF COOKS, Waiters, Nurses, and other domestics for respectable families, City or country, at the Employment Agency Office, No. 60 East 14th-st., Union square, established 1850, under the patronage of Rev. Drs. Tyng, Hawks, Cheever, Beard, Dowling, Fairchild, &c., &c., for the protection of employers in the selection of servants, and the guidance of persons seeking employment.
J. O. GALLAGHER, Agent.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the office of the American, &c. Employment Society, No. 19 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn; and No. 79 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, a great number of girls from 12 to 14 and 17 years of age, may be had.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 262 Broadway.

287 BROADWAY, corner Reade, at MORRIS & CONNERT'S, can be had a great choice of German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels, boarding-houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch Office, No. 162 Greenwich st.

FIREMAN WANTED—At the Planing and Mahogany Sawing Mills, corners of Grand, Tompkins and East sts., a sober and industrious man will find permanent employment and good wages; one who is accustomed to the business or a German Baker preferred.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—An experienced and first-rate bookkeeper, with unexceptionable references and recommendations. None other need apply. Address A, B C, Box No 1 559, Post Office.

25 GIRLS WANTED—To work on carpet lings. Apply to J. STEVENS' Factory, Nos 254 and 256 27th-st., near 8th-av.

A NURSE of much experience may be engaged to-day by application at No 606 6th-av.

BOY WANTED—In a Hardware Store, an American boy, 16 or 17 years old, who lives with his parents and can come well recommended for integrity and industry. Address HARDWARE, *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—In a Lawyer's office; must write a good hand. Apply at No 12 Park-place, of E. E. ANDERSON.

BOY WANTED In a wholesale dry goods house. Apply here to-A. M. or after 4 P. M. to HASTINGS & FORBY, Nos 53 and 55 Dey-st.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE EVER HEARD OF! RAKE, RIDGE, KEEL AND THE WHOLE COUPLER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A FILE. Carriages Ironed Complete, and Horse Shoes Carnished Entirely by Machinery.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and duke diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber to the bolt, saws the staves hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, trues the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the ninety set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all parties who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading as sawn hand.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M H. FERRIS, Agent.

CHAMERCY PARK HOUSE—On Gramercy Park, between 3d and 4th aves. and East 20th and 21st sts. The houses now ready for guests for the Fall and Winter; extensive additions have been made during the Summer, and about 500 guests can now be comfortably accommodated. For beauty of location and ease for accommodations it can not be surpassed by any houses in the City. The proprietor will do everything in his power to make his guests comfortable and happy. Elegant rooms, single or in suites, can now be engaged, with private tables if desired.
CHARLES WRIGHT, Proprietor, late of the Lafarge House.

WHY IN THUNDER DONT YOU USE MY ONGUENT!—If you have no beard it will produce a luxuriant one; or a moustache, in six weeks. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 585 Broadway; SPALDING, No 27 Tremont Row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st, Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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IDE, FELT & HALL,
NOS. 9 AND 11 PARK PLACE,
Have now in store, and are constantly receiving, both from abroad and of their own manufacture, a beautiful and extensive stock of the above goods, the most unique and fashionable styles extent.

STRAW BONNETS and FLATS—in their variety. Also, desirable styles of COLORED STRAW, SATIN and VELVET BONNETS of the most choice patterns, at all prices. Also, BEAVER and FELT BONNETS.

PATTERN BONNETS, for Milliners, from the most approved makers.

STRAW LACES and TRIMMINGS, of the most beautiful Designs and Colors, just received.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS of every description, embracing Sprigs, Bunches, Wreaths, Piquets, Buds, &c., &c. (In the choice colors.)

In the selection of the above stock great care and attention has been bestowed, and we feel persuaded that both in Styles and Prices it will meet the approbation of such as will give it an examination. IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, New York.

P. S.—Pattern Bonnets will be forwarded to Milliners in all sections of the country. Orders by letter promptly attended to.

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For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO. No. 1 Nassau-st.

5,000 COPIES SOLD IN TWO DAYS.
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MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM,
BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
One Vol., 12mo., 464 pages. Illustrated. Price $1 25.
WHY SO POPULAR!
It is the work of an American Slave
Therefore excites American sympathy!
Every line and letter are his own,
And it is a Volume of truth and power!
It tells the rawest—startling truth
Without ranting or madness!
It addresses the intellect and the heart!
Every fine press chants its praise,
Every free voter will read it!
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MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.
From the Auburn Daily Advertiser.
UNPRECEDENTED SALE—This morning is the third day since the publication of FREDERICK DOUGLASS' book, entitled *My Bondage and my Freedom*. We learn from the publishers that not a single one of the first edition remains on hand. 5,000 copies comprised the first edition, and in two days the whole are gone.
Orders for a large extra are already in, and every mail brings more from all parts of the country. The work will doubtless reach to a most unprecedented circulation.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, SEPT. 1,
JAPAN, AS IT WAS AND IS,
By RICHARD HILDRETH,
Author of "History of the United States," &c., &c.
In this work, the fruit of great labor and research, Mr. Hildreth has embodied all he information concerning the History and Present State of those remote islands which has come to the knowledge of the Western World. The Portuguese Missionaries, and the Dutch, English and Spaniards who visited Japan two and three centuries ago, are almost the only Europeans that have ever penetrated the country; and their accounts are far more valuable than the imperfect notices of later travelers who have merely visited the coasts. Since the expulsion of the Jesuits about the year 1637, the exclusion of foreigners has been strictly enforced, excepting only a very limited intercourse with the Dutch. Many of these accounts appear in English for the first time, in this volume. The style of the book is very attractive, and the descriptions of scenery, manners and customs, will render it entertaining to the general reader. The student will be glad to see an accurate and reliable Map, full Indices, Notes and a Glossary are added.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No 13 Winter-st., Boston.

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"One of the gayest literary feasts that ever regaled human taste."—CAMPBELL.
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New and elegant edition, 12 mo, 510 pp, with eighteen steel engravings. Price $1
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EXPLAINED AND EXPOSED, By President MAHAN.
The contents of this able volume, which is a most complete explanation of the Spiritual Phenomena, are as follows:
1 Clairvoyant Revelations of A J Davis.
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3 Evidence that the Bible is Given by Inspiration of God, as Compared with the Evidence that these Manifestations are from the Spirits of Men
4 Clairvoyant Revelations of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.
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BEECHER'S PEN-PICTURES.
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22
PEN PICTURES OF THE BIBLE.
First Series—DAVID AND HIS THRONE. By Rev. CHARLES BEECHER. With an Introduction, by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. One elegant 18mo. vol., uniform with "Sunny Side" Series. Price 50 cents.
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And for sale by booksellers generally.

LOOK AT THE FASHION PLATE IN GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR SEPTEMBER.—and that is but one of the many attractions of the number.
50 ENGRAVINGS OF ARTICLES ESPECIALLY FOR THE LADIES.
COTTAGE DEVOTION—A LINE ENGRAVING.
MUSIC—TWO PAGES.
The best authors in the country supply the reading matter.
H. LONG & BROTHER
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THE LAZY MAN—25c. Just published. This is one of the richest humorous songs ever. It has been sung with great applause in the concerts of the Columbians throughout the South and West.
COOK & BRO., No. 343 Broadway,
Sole Agents for Haines' New-York and Brown & Allen's Boston Pianos.

JUST PUBLISHED—THE RIVERDALE SCHOTTISCH, by JULIUS METZ. 25 cents. We consider this the prettiest Schottisch we have published for a long time. Music teachers, by calling, or sending their cards, will receive a copy gratis. Cards from the country must be accompanied with three cents to pay the postage.
COOK & BRO., Music Dealers, No. 343 Broadway.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

MARCH ON, MARCH ON.
Comrades, when the powder and pill
Cheese to mar our numbers,
Lyon's famous and wondrous skull
Give mortals quiet slumbers.
And we must leave through the open door,
For I see Lyon's powder lying on the floor.
Fats, mice, roaches, fleas, ants, mosquitoes, bugs, insects, pant worms, all die by LYON'S Powder and Pills. Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Flask or box, 25 cents.

From the New York Express.
EXCURSION TO THE MECHANICS SHIRT SEWERS' ASSOCIITION.—This association, composed of the employes and patrons of Mr. JOHN H. TRIPLER, No 296 Grand-st., went on an excursion on Tuesday, to Bridgeport, Conn.
The above was an entirely new and novel affair, got up by Mr. T. entirely at his expense, and evinces a spirit of liberality, hitherto unknown.
At a meeting of the passengers and Committee held on board of the steamer *Massachusetts*, on her late excursion to Bridgeport, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we, the friends of JOHN H. TRIPLER, have received this day another evidence of his generosity and hospitality of heart, in providing for us in such a liberal manner this splendid excursion.
Resolved, That we congratulate him on the success of the Old Metropolitan Shirt Store," and sensible him of our cordial wishes for his continued prosperity, long life and good health.
Resolved, That his generous and gentlemanly dealings with the many young persons in his employ and the hosts of patrons merit our hearty commendation; and we would express the hope that other business men may learn that the best way for them is to give good wages in well-made and good goods to patrons.
Resolved, That our thanks are due to Capt. Hanks for his able and gentlemanly conduct, and for his unwearing efforts to render this excursion safe and agreeable.
Resolved, That the thanks of this company be tendered to Capt. Hart, of the XVIIth Ward Police, and to Privates Sears, W. Churchill, Santa Maria and Francis Carpenter, of the XIIIth Ward Police, for their vigilance on this occasion.
Aldermen BRIGGS,
J F SANXAY,
D P STEELE,
ELIAS WHITLOCK,
G W THOMPSON,
Committee on Resolutions.

LOVET'S WAHPENE—If T. LOVET is between 500 and 70 years of age. His hair has been gray and his head was partially bald, and now has as perfect a head of hair, in color and quantity, as can be seen on any gentleman's head, without any reference to age. Call at No. 782 Broadway, and see him and others with their beautiful and luxuriant heads of hair, as when young—all of which has been accomplished by the use of LOVET'S WAHPENE, an Indian vegetable preparation, which never fails to change gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cure baldness—removes all scurf and dandruff, and permanently cures all other diseases of the scalp.
By using the WAHPENE a person never will become gray or bald, if they live to be one hundred years of age.
Take particular notice, LOVET'S WAHPENE is no dye. The superior advantages it has over everything else, are: It changes the gray hair to whatever color it was before it was gray, whether black, brown or auburn, etc., etc. This is accomplished by its giving the free circulation of the pigment or coloring matter. Call at No. 782 Broadway, four doors above 8th st., where you can satisfy yourselves of the facts above stated.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—The Articles of Agreement of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, for the year commencing the 1st of September next, are now ready at their Office, corner of 1st-av. and 5th-st., for signatures. The Butchers of the City of New-York and vicinity are invited to join the Association. The election for Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the above place on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
J. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOUP POUDRE SUBTILE. Dissolves hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

THE MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—No. 60 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.
Office hours, 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.
RICHARD BURLEW, President.
J. C. WILTON, Recording Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK.
Invite the attention of Merchants
EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich
adapted to the FALL TRADE,
most desirable styles, imported
attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED
DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their
City and interior trade. It is believed that no
ing and Jobbing House in the country can offer
assortment. Now in store, a full assortment of
ribbons, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons,
broidery, White Goods, Dress
description of merchandize usually kept

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE.
GREENBERRY, LAUGHER & CO.,
No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York,
IMPORTERS
and agents to JAMES HOULDSWORTH, & CO., Manufacturers of SILK LAMPAS, BROCATELLES, OUTPUPERTES, TAPPISETTES, SATINS, TERRYS, REPS, SILK BORDERINGS FOR CURTAINS, PIANO COVERS &c.
Patent Machine Embroideries for Curtains and Wall Decorations, on Satin, Damask, Reps, &c., in borders, and all over Diaper figures. Also, for chair and sofa covers, cushions, vallences, &c.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855.
TULLER, HART & McCORKLE.
Late
TULLER, HUTTON & LARELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No 91 LIBERTY-ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are all to be sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.:
"RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN"
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 38 Pine-st., New York.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS,
No 199 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS AT RETAIL.—A. T. STEWART & CO., desirous of accommodating their customers from the interior at present residing in this neighborhood, will open on MONDAY, Aug. 20, a superb assortment of new silks, in robes and by the yard, cashmeres and mousseline de laines, Irish and French poplins, fancy plaids, (new styles,) in ottomes, embroideries, shawls, prints, &c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES.—A case will be opened on MONDAY, Aug 20, of these fashionable garments, at $2 50 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW FALL SILKS AT SIX SHILLINGS PER YARD.—Twenty cases will be opened on Monday, Aug. 20.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED BLACK AND COLORED BROAD CLOTHS, Black Doeskins, Blankets, Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Toilet, Quilts, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS & CO., Nos 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY—A FEW APPRENTICES WANTED.—Apply at No. 281 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY,—Together with sterling Silver Ware as low as any other Importing and Manufacturing establishment.
JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted,
from ..... $150 to $200
ROBERT ROSKELL WATCHES, from ..... 100 to 180
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, from ..... 100 to 200
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from ..... 115 to 200
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from ..... 60 to 150
MAGIC WATCHES, from ..... 100 to 300
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES ..... 30 to 50
We have as many as 30 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select of the most celebrated makers.
The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.
JEWELRY.
FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from ..... $10 to $25
FLORENTINE MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from 10 to 25
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from 20 to 80
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS from ..... 3 to 20
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR-RINGS, from ..... 8 to 15
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from ..... 15 to 40
All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, in numerous to mention.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.—This new and beautiful article are now all the rage. The best judges cannot tell them from the real Diamond. Those about purchasing articles of Jewelry would do well to call and see them; no charge for looking.
L. & J. JACOBS.
No. 407 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 15, 4½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 6½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 10½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 11 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 11 A. M.
Do for Passeng. only 3 P. M.	Do for Passeng. only 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 11½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 26, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 26, 3 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, 9 A

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

Raising Destroyed by Lightning—Relief to the Distressed—The Fever Still Raging in Portsmouth.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Aug 18, 1855.

We were visited yesterday afternoon by two violent thunderstorms, during the first of which the main building on the fair grounds of the Seaboard Agricultural Society, about a mile from the city, was struck by lightning and burnt down. (There were not firemen enough in the city to man either of the engines.) The second, storm was attended by a copious fall of rain, which has continued up to the present time, and the appearance of the weather indicates still more. If it should continue to rain for a day or two longer, or should the weather continue cloudy, there is some hope the pestilence will abate. But if we have a hot sun now, few of us as there is left, there is no telling what the mortality will be.

Since my last, Miss LIZZIE BARRON, daughter of Com. SAMUEL BARRON, U. S. N., has died of the fever. Poor child, the hardest heart would be filled with grief at her sad fate. Living at the Navy Yard, of which her father was second in command, just in the verge of the infected district of Gosport, her mother caught the infection, and in spite of the best attendance and nursing, fell a victim to the disease. She and her father were ever by her side, until he fell ill and was removed to the Naval Hospital, and the physicians finding the mother must die, and the daughter worn out with watching, had her removed to the house of Lieut. SINCLAIR, in this city. It was hoped that sleep would prove the panacea in her case; but she had contracted the disease, which, after a few days, developed itself in its most serious form. Last night she died.

It is with deep regret that I also have to inform you of the death, this morning, by apoplexy, of Captain W. E STARKE, United States Marine corps. He served with distinction in the Florida war, and has since filled important posts, both afloat and on shore.

Every mail brings contributions to the Howard Association. They have established a store for the reception of the provisions sent by your city, and appointed a competent young gentlemen to fill all their orders. Their aid is not now confined to the sick. The large class of persons who are dependent upon their daily labor for subsistence are now beginning to see the grim monster poverty in the distance. Without work or the hope of any for several months, their little savings have been expended, and they are hourly applying to the association for relief. They never apply in vain.

From all that I can learn the fever is raging with unabated violence in Portsmouth; but, as I told you in a former letter, there is little intercourse between the two places, and reports are not to be relied on in these days of panic. In this connection I take much pleasure in testifying to the invaluable services of Capt ROWE, lately of the ship *Lady Arabella*, who has, since the first appearance of the fever in Gosport, placed himself at the disposal of the sick. He is a very intelligent gentleman—has read many of the best medical works, and had great experience in yellow fever in all parts of the world—both on ship-board on shore. Out of 24 cases which he had in charge, he only lost two—both of whom died from neglect. Some of the doctors in Portsmouth, I am told, adopted his treatment, and found it successful in a large majority of cases. I shall endeavor to find out what it is and inform you.

The Norfolk *Argus* of Saturday says there seems to be no abatement of the ravages of the fever in the city, and that in Portsmouth the fearful disease is still doing its work of death without any apparent decrease in the number of victims. The *Argus* comments with severity upon the precipitate flight of the citizens. It says:

"Of the four or five members of the clergy who have hurried off it may not become us to speak now. They know their duty. Perhaps this is not the time to indulge in vituperation; for although the disease is not as bad as reported, God's chastening hand is upon us. Our stores are nearly all closed; our streets are deserted; the dead and the dying are around us; excepting the rattle of the physician's coach, hearses and hospital wagons, the silence in our streets is often absolutely oppressive. The frantic wail of the widow falls dolefully on the ear; the piteous cry of the orphan rings out shrilly and dies away upon the night wind; friends are parting, perchance until the judgment; and the lamentation of the mother is heard, like Rachael, weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted, because they are not."

We heard one of our ministers say, who has not proved recreant to the high and holy duties of his office, and who goes willingly to the abodes of woe and death, that he found a woman whose husband had just died of the fever. She too was attacked, and no one was there to nurse and comfort her. He looked out and the neighbors had all gone—their doors and windows were closed. "Here," said she, "I must lie and die alone." And there was a boy with the black vomit, and no one but a young sister to attend him during the slow and sad hours of a long night of pain and sorrow.

But some noble souls and great hearts are left, and their recompense will be great. They shrink not from their duty. They breathe still the deadly breath of pestilence; they pray for the sick and the dying and whisper sweet words of faith and consolation in the ears of the sufferers; whose manks, and prayers, and blessings will be remembered in time and in eternity; and if the fateful soldier of the cross falls while doing his duty he falls most gloriously, and his reward will be unspeakable and eternal.

Com. ARMSTRONG, United States Navy, writes from Richmond to Norfolk as follows:

"I have broken the blockade at City Point and Petersburg, and have shamed them into something like humanity, as the order is revoked against our people landing at City Point.

I am authorised to state by the presiding physician that no further obstacles will be placed in your way, and that you will be free to come and go. In truth, the people here are ashamed of the action of the authorities; at least, all those who have any souls, and I am assured that the interdict (in Richmond) will soon be taken off. I trust so, as otherwise a *lasting*, damning disgrace would be fixed on the fair capital of Virginia."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

MONDAY, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain quiet but firm, with sales of 50 bbls., at $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 12½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market is without change of moment, the day's sales including 1 200 pkgs Java, at 14½c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 12½c.; and 740 Rio, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy. There is not much inclination to purchase at current rates, while factors begin to show greater eagerness to realize. This has a depressing influence. The sales to-day were limited, and in prices there was still less firmness and buoyancy.

FEATHERS—We heard that 4 000 lbs. prim Live Geese changed hands on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more freely offered, and though the demand is fair for home use and moderate for shipment, prices have lost much of their previous strength and steadiness. The day's sales include 6,000 bbls. within our revised range

Inferior State	$7 87½@ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight state	8 12½@ 8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½@ 9 25
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 50

Canadian is unaltered. The day's business consists of 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $9 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is plentier and easier. The day's transactions add up 1,900 bbls. mixed to extra, at $8½@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is more freely offered, and can be had at $7@$8 75 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is rare, and held at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still more abundant, and cheaper, but is not very active. The day's sales reach about 8,000 bushels Southern, at $2 10@$2 20 for fair to choice White, and $1 85@$1 90 for Red, per bushel. At the close, the demand was quite limited, and the rates above quoted could scarcely be realized. RYE is dull and drooping. 2,000 bushels have been sold to day at from $1 10@$1 15 per bushel. BARLEY and BARLEY MALT are unchanged. State and Western OATS are brisk and buoyant at 53c.@56c. ₱ bushel. CORN is much plentier, and though it is actively inquired for, it is a shade lower. The day's movements embrace about 87,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed, at 86c@87½, but including small lots of Southern White at $1 05 per bushel.

HAY—Old is rare and quiet, as before quoted. New is in demand at 62½c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs., but is held for higher prices. The supply is good and is on the increase.

HOPS—The market is without material change. The stock is not large, but exceeds the wants of buyers. Hence the depression.

IRON—About 150 tons Scotch Pig changed hands to-day, at $31@$31 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Have not varied much.

LEAD—Rules quiet, but steady, as reported previously.

LIME—Continues scarce and in active. Prices are nearly nom.

MOLASSES—With a quiet but firm market we have to note sales of only 250 bbls. New Orleans, in lots, at 36c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand and is pretty stiffly held at $3@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Sales of 400 bbls. Spirits do. were reported at 42½c.@43½c. ₱ gallon. Tar has not varied. There were 800 bbls common Resin disposed of at $1 75 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. Sales transpired of 150 baskets Olive, at $3 37½ each. There is a little more inquiry for Linseed, which is held at 93c.@98c. ₱ gallon. We know of no sales of Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving in demand and value. The sales since our last amount to 1,400 bbls. at $20 25 for New Mess, $17 87½@$18 for do. Prime, and $19 75@$19 87½ for Old Mess, ₱ barrel. Cut Meats continue scarce and in demand, at 10½c. for Hams, and 9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard has not varied much; the day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11½c.@11½c ₱ lb. Beef continues pretty active at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 50@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 18c.@19c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@24c. for choice do, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quite dull and heavy. There is more arriving than selling, and the stock is accumulating, which circumstance weighs against holders. The day's transactions have been confined to small lots at $5 75 @$6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile purchased at about previous prices.

SUGARS—Are essentially unaltered, the day's movements embracing 800 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 5½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—About 8,000 lbs. Prime found buyers at former rates.

WHISKY—We heard that 250 bbls Ohio and Prison were disposed of at 41½c.@41½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business to day was quite light and rates favored shippers. A few small lots of Corn, in bags, were taken for Liverpool, to complete cargoes at Saturday's quotations, but in other respects, the day's engagements were unimportant. Nothing really new transpired for London, Glasgow, or any of the principal Continental ports.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The fine double dwelling-house with lots adjoining, on the corner of Clinton and Gates ave., Brooklyn; the situation is unsurpassed, with garden and stable attached. The house is of brick, nearly new and replete with every convenience. Fulton-av. cars run near the door every few minutes. For further information, &c., apply to JAMES A H BELL, No. 149 Maiden Lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A three-story brick house and store, corner of Garden and 5th streets, Hoboken, occupied by a good tenant, and lets for $425 per annum; $2 000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Title perfect; taxes insignificant, and is a good investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new first-class three story and basement brick house, finished in the best style with the modern improvements, and desirably located in South Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of HERMANN E LUDEWIG, No 38 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, on 15th-st.; also, the furniture, which it contains. It has all the modern improvements and is beautifully located. This is a rare opportunity, not often met with. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No 78 5th av., cor. 14th st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE, No 219 West 35th-st, a desirable residence for a genteel family, for sale at $10 000. Also, the very fine dwelling No 8, 36 West 34th st., near 5th av. Price $13,000. Lot $3,000. Apply to BENEDICT & CONT, corner Pine and Nassau sts.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful new Cottage, just finished, of eight rooms, brick and built in the most substantial manner, by the owner's own hand, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air furnace, &c. The grounds are laid out in the choicest styles of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades on the opposite country. The cottage is 2 miles above Yonkers, and 1 mile from the depot. Railroad views from every room; fine in the parlors, and from even the cellar. The grounds are tastefully laid out with the finest young trees, consisting of peaches, nectarines, plums, cherries, pears, every variety of the choicest fruit; also a large variety of shrubbery and flowers. It is now rented to WARREN BRADY, Esq., and was built for owner's own use about 3 years old. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or Western land, and $1 000 in cash. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On Rose and Williams sts., near Pearl, consisting 73 feet 3 inches on Rose-st., 75 feet on Williams-st., 227 feet on the east, and 208 feet on the west line. Fronting on Rose-st. is the Meeting-House of the Society of Friends, and on Williams st are four 2-story brick houses which are rented for $350 each. For terms, apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 309 Pearl-st., or WILLIAM H MACY, at Leather Manufacturer's Bank.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also to let, a new building on west of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the two upper stories, the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of I. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid Country Residence situated on 84-st., and 8-av., with a large flowering garden, carriage house, hot house &c., everything in complete order. For a permanent or to live a short time from the city, it presents a rare opportunity, as it will be sold on reasonable terms, and within 10 minutes walk of the Hudson River Railroad. Inquire on the premises, or of H OSTRANDER, 174 Canal-st, cor of Varick-st.

SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE—In 52th-st., near Lexington av. The house is three rooms, basement and sub cellar, and built in the best manner; has all the modern improvements, and is in every aspect desirable for a small family. Inquire at No. 63 East 27th-st.

COAL LOT FOR SALE LOW—If applied for soon. A valuable coal lot, in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburg, and near railroad and canal. Apply at No. 149 Cedar-st., at 3 P. M.

A FARM ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE—About 60 miles from New York, of about 175 acres, of which about 80 are woodland, and a peach orchard of about 20 acres, in fine condition, with a new dwelling-house, &c. The farm is well adapted to the culture of fruit, grain and grass. For full particulars, inquire at No 207 Front-st, New York.

FARM ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A small farm, containing about thirty-five acres of land, situated on plank road from Vanderbilt's Landing to the village of Rossville eight miles from the former, and one and a half miles from the latter place. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of E K. VAN DYKE, Corn Exchange Bank, this City

SLOOP FOR SALE.—The fast-sailing market-sloop *Belle*, 42 tons, carries 70 neat tons, well found in sails, rigging, anchors and chains and of light draught water; suitable for every kind of freighting. Will be sold low for cash. Can be seen at Pike-slip Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Inquire of THOMAS & BRANCH, corner of Pike and South sts.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—With a few acres of land, in a good locality near a railroad depot, within 20 miles of New-York. Good neighborhood indispensable. A cottage of the style will purchase on speculation where a good bargain can be made. Cash offered $1,200 to $1,800, remainder as may be agreed. Address, with location, price, terms, &c, MR FARMER, Post-Office box, No 376.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small rent house, or a part of one, in a good neighborhood, for a family of three, no children, on a stage or railroad line. East Broadway or Henry-st. preferred. Address D. B., Box No. 1 763

WANTED TO LEASE—A small two-story and cellar or three-story house, in a pleasant neighborhood. Must be below 20th st. Address, stating rent and location, A. H., Box No. 1 993 Post-office.

TO LET

HOUSE TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, the whole or all the modern improvements, beautifully located on Bond-st., was new and newly furnished the 1st of May last, and will now be let or leased to a private family only. LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No 78 5th av., corner 14th st.

HOUSES TO LET—Three elegant houses in Riverside Terrace, Hoboken, within seven minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office on pier of 3d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A high, frestone, basement, upright stile, two-story brick house very pleasantly located, within five minutes walk of either ferry. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 274 Front-st

HOUSES TO LET.—The whole or one-half of four 3-story Houses to King-st., to small genteel families. They have been put in complete repair. Inquire at No. 29 King-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—Situate in the town of Marlborough, Ulster county, N. Y., six miles north of Newburg, and 1½ west of Hamilton, containing 66 acres, under a high state of cultivation, with tenant-house, stabling, granary, and all the necessary out buildings. The house is new, located in modern style, 2 stories high, with wings, cellars under kitchen, and a well of excellent water near the door. Shade, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds. For pure air, good water and scenery the situation cannot be surpassed. Apply at No 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock or at No 73 East 27th-st., of PETER N H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Complete with all the modern improvements, and richly furnished, situated to the upper part of the City, near a public square; is a desirable residence. Address F., at this office.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—From 1st of Sept.; three minutes walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. Apply at No. 43 Exchange place.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At low rates by Mr GAUDU, No. 107 Walker-st.

TO BAKERS—TO LET—A fine store and bakery on Broadway, near 33d-st., to let or lease low. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 35th-st.

ROOMS TO LET. Desirable furnished rooms may be obtained at No 36 University place. Bath and gas in the house. Terms moderate

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. most spacious store on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Henry and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st and 1st av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In the Dépôt Buildings, corner of Elm and Franklin sts, one block east of Broadway. Inquire on the premises, at the office of E ANTHONY

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J C HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of

LAND WARRANTS,

IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not exceeded.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized

N. R. COBB & CO.,

Stock and Bond Brokers, No 22 William st., New-York

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 45 Pine-st., Merchant Williams.—TUESDAY, Aug. 21., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange sale of

£450 six per cent sterling mortgage bonds of Cincinnati, Ironsanport and Chicago Railroad Company, due in London 1863. Interest payable May 1st and November, in London. Convertible at the option of the holder into seven per cent dollar bonds, at $4 80 per £ sterling—£225 each.

1 1-2-100 share Michigan Central Railroad stock—$100 each.

$55 Little Miami Railroad dividend scrip

$3,000 eight per cent. second mortgage bonds of Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Co. Interest payable Feb. 1, Aug. 1, in New-York—1 000 each.

42 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Co., stock $100 each.

$3,000 seven per cent mortgage bonds of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co. (Eastern Division) due 1886, interest payable April 1 and October 1, in New York, $500 each

£200 five per cent sterling bond of Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company, due 1867. Interest payable in London 5th January and 5th July. £200.

50 shares Cairo City stock, (6 per cent paid up,) $100 each

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co. } New-York, July 24, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through A. HARPER HOYT, Esq., Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August inst., at 10½ o'clock, precisely, the following parcels of the bonds of said Company, being the residue of the bonds now due and previously sold, standing in the name of the subscriber when last required to make payment of calls on instalments, and thereby in which the said Company has a lien:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. A. & E. Brewster.

Three hundred and eighty eight (388) shares held by N. & S. Dana.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers as they classify. J. N. PERKINS,

Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On Tuesday, Aug 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No 19 Maiden lane, will be sold an extensive and varied stock of fine rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut and enamelled furniture consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, covered with rich brocatelle and with damask and hair cloth; mahogany sofas, tete a tetes, sofa bedsteads, marble top centre and side tables, oak and walnut extension do., one rosewood and one mahogany piano-forte, fine instruments; fine secretaries, sets of chairs, rockers, large easy chairs, boudoir chairs, hall chairs, hall settees, hall trees, hall stands, ladies' work do. rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, mantel ornaments, large hair mattresses, bedding, dressing and pier bureaus, marble top and without; do. washstands, lounges, toilet sets, wardrobes, comp ete suites of enameled chamber furniture, basement and kitchen furniture, crockery glassware, &c

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom at No 113 Nassau-st. large special sale of first-class piano-forte manufactured by two of the most celebrated makers in this city, which are fully warranted, several new style frame thick French plate pier and oval mirror- &c. Cabinet furniture consists in part viz.: elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room, library and hall furniture of the late and most fashionable styles, most of which are the property of a first class city dealer, and will positively be sold to pay advances. It would be impossible to enumerate all the articles contained in the stock. Articles are now arranged for exhibition. Catalogues will be issued on the morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises at a reasonable charge.

At 12 o'clock precisely will be sold several fine toned rosewood pianofortes

H. B HERTS, Jr. Auctioneer

CLOSING SALE OF THE BALANCE OF CHOICE SEGARS, BRANDIES, LIQUORS AND HAVANA CIGARS, by order of the Sheriff—HENRY B HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 54 Pine-st., closing sale of wines, brandies, groceries, &c., consisting of nine teas, sugar, coffee, flour, soap, olives, raisins, figs, sardines, anchovies, oil, &c. Also, 1 000 segars, Col. Churchyard's brandies, in cases and casks; also, old Jamaica rum, sherries, port, Madeiras of various descriptions; St. Julien claret, chateau margeaux in cases; champagne cider, brandy fruits, Moir & Sons' Edinburgh ale, small ale, maraschino, cognac, shrub, champagnes and a large and various description of Fancy Groceries, by order of FREDERICK L VULTE, Deputy Sheriff

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH MAHOGANY AND WALNUT CABINET FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE AND OVAL MIRRORS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) Aug 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No 69 Beekman-st., second story, the largest and most extensive assortment of rich parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture, that has been offered this season. It will comprise every article necessary for families to clean out. Also, full particulars will be given to-morrow morning, when the catalogues will be ready. Packing and shipping at short notice.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—Salesrooms, corner Frankfort and Will-am-sts.—MORTGAGE SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug 21 1855 at 11 o'clock, at the Livery Stable, Nos 101, 103 and 105 Grand-st., corner Hester, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the following property, viz.: 1 coupe coach, 1 hoot coach, 11 horses, 3 top wagons, 2 light wagons 1 hansom, 1 two seated wagon, 1 double horse sleigh, 5 sets single harness, 5 sets double harness; 5 set bells, blankets, office furniture, &c. B F RYER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, PLATED, BRITANNIA CUTLERY WARE, &c. By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, August 21, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers, a large assortment of best white granite, edged, C. C., dipt Worcester, yellow and stone ware; also, cut and pressed glassware, all kinds. City and country dealers will do well to attend. Goods well packed at moderate charges. Sale positive.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY G EVANS, No. 92 Pearl-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock, A M., 100 crates W G ware, best quality, 50 crates dipt C. C. yellow and Rockingham ware, 150 pairs wine flint glass ware. The above goods will be sold by the package, or in lots from the shelves to suit purchasers. The attention of country as well as City dealers is directed to these sales, and ever article offered will in all cases be sold. These sales will be continued every TUESDAY during the season.

EUGENE S. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—On WEDNESDAY, Aug 22, at 10½ o'clock, large auction sale of a stock of rich manufactured cabinet furniture of the most fashionable style, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, mirrors, oil paintings, extra silver plated Ware, China tea sets, &c. Cabinets in a new trade

Also—Horses, buggy and harness at 12 o'clock. Country buyers will have their goods packed carefully on the premises. For particulars see *Herald*

W. A CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, PICKLES, SHOULDERS, POTATOES RAISINS—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No 51 Beekman-st., corner of Greenwich—Tobacco, sugars, brandy, claret, champagne, teas, coffee, rice, starch, macaroni, knives, scissors, saws, hammers, chisels, soaps, oil cans, pants, gloves, hand-orchestra, trayats, collars

Also, contents of a grocery store, moved for convenience of sale.

JOHN F. HUSSELL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—DAY, RUBBER & CO. will sell at No 15 Chambers-st., near Fulton, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, a fine assortment of household furniture comprising sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, parlor and chamber suites, book cases, mattresses, looking glasses, oil paintings, tables, &c., &c. Sale positively without reserve. Packing on the premises.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer

WM. TOPPING & CO. WILL SELL—On TUESDAY, Aug 21, at 12 o'clock, at their Auction Room, No 32 Broad-st. a large and valuable invoice of heavy double silver plated ware, comprising silver plated tea sets, plain and chased, castors of five, six and seven cut glass bottles, decanter stands with Bohemian cut glass bottles, bread, fruit, cake and card baskets, &c., &c

GEORGE COPE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at store No 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture. Also, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware, &c.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers No 48 William-st., New York issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria	Carlsruhe	Lisbon	Pisa,
Antwerp	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Stone,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Arcenas,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Hague	Madeira,	Sydney N S W
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Bremen,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevay,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon.	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at		
Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle.....Hunter River
Brisbane and Ipswich.....Moreton Bay
Victoria Branches:

Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine	Mount Alexander	
Ballarat.		

Sandhurst Agency.....Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained

New-York, July 24, 1855.

FOR SALE.

$10 000 Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mad River Railroad.

$5 000 of the Stock of the Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad 8 per cent dividends, guaranteed by the Mad River Railroad and paid by monthly installments to Franklin Haven, Esq., Trustee.

100 shares of Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Stock.

J. A UNDERWOOD & SON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1855

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan,
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

M. MORGAN & SON—No. 54 Wall-st., offer for sale each,

THE following bonds:

STATE OF TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS due in 1862, interest payable January and July in this City.

CITY OF MEMPHIS SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS due in 1864. These bonds are endorsed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and interest is payable in January and July in this City.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS due 1880, interest payable May and November in this City

STOCKS—For solid and permanent investment, at private sale.

50 Erie Railroad City 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
50 do Virginia State 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
50 do Missouri State 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds
5 do Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 8 per cent.
Coupon Bonds guaranteed by the State of Tennessee.
50 do Indiana State 6 per cent Stock.
50 do New York State 6 per cent Stock.

J. THOMPSON, No 9 Wall-st

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1855.

NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY the 1st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be receivable at the par of discount by the undersigned.

WILLARD & CO., No 4 Hanover-st., New-York

DIRECTORS NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of the Michigan Central Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 138 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE W REID, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug 18, 1855.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No 36 Wall-st., (office of Messrs F P James & Co.) New-York Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ECONOMICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE

One gallon of my Fountain Oil costs.....$1 25
Half pint of my Fountain Oil costs.....0 08
One of my Britannia Metal Patent Fountain Lamps costs.....1 25
Tin do.....62½
EIGHT CENTS WORTH OF MY OIL WILL BURN DOUBLE WICKS.

GIVING A BRILLIANT AND STEADY LIGHT TWENTY EIGHT HOURS,

THREE AND ONE HALF HOURS FOR ONE CENT

My Lamp, once filled and trimmed, will burn

EIGHT EVENINGS OF 3½ HOURS EACH, WITHOUT BEING REFILLED OR TRIMMED, saving an immense deal of trouble, and removing one of the greatest objections to the use of oil.

It will be apparent to every one who examines this matter, that this is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT A FAMILY CAN USE.

And being a pure fixed oil, FREE FROM SMOKE, PLEASANT BOTH TO

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,261,706 66
Average amount of Specie	936,140 26
Average amount of Circulation	306,977 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,448,115 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO S COE, Vice President of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO S COE, Vice President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$314,298 00
Average amount of Specie	51,763 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,606 00
Average amount of Deposits	303,081 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO D ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,941,274 14
Average amount of Specie	1,283,699 99
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	80,131 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,081,622 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,179,096 85
Average amount of Specie	1,184,727 44
Average amount of Circulation	2,165 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,359,647 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, be ng duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,167,361 72
Average amount of Specie	117,495 33
Average amount of Circulation	97,036 00
Average amount of Deposits	891,174 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier

Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,519,933 22
Average amount of Specie	765,927 42
Average amount of Circulation	250,713 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,961,639 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANTHONY P HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,602,339 20
Average amount of Specie	200,928 45
Average amount of Circulation	85,727 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,767,913 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE RANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,179,096 85
Average amount of Specie	1,184,727 44
Average amount of Circulation	2,165 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,359,647 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, be ng duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,167,361 72
Average amount of Specie	117,495 33
Average amount of Circulation	97,036 00
Average amount of Deposits	891,174 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier

Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,519,933 22
Average amount of Specie	765,927 42
Average amount of Circulation	250,713 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,961,639 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANTHONY P HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,602,339 20
Average amount of Specie	200,928 45
Average amount of Circulation	85,727 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,767,913 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,358,163 83
Average amount of Specie	854,653 06
Average amount of Circulation	111,706 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,417,230 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J T SOUTTER, President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J T SOUTTER, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August 1855
EDWIN F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,827,564 59
Average amount of Specie	466,878 55
Average amount of Circulation	496,694 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,962,916 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,046,415 41
Average amount of Specie	75,104 82
Average amount of Circulation	178,437 00
Average amount of Deposits	828,765 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N G BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
JAS L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,450,602 68
Average amount of Specie	181,680 38
Average amount of Circulation	206,044 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,272,484 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J L EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$234,264 63
Average amount of Specie	19,242 45
Average amount of Circulation	97,960 00
Average amount of Deposits	132,645 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cash er of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C S VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,562,170 57
Average amount of Specie	152,715 21
Average amount of Circulation	63,030 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,099,733 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$655,280 76
Average amount of Specie	66,513 26
Average amount of Circulation	163,484 00
Average amount of Deposits	437,949 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O H SCHREINER, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
H. L. H WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,464,952 66
Average amount of Specie	396,145 00
Average amount of Circulation	292,140 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,368,083 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 20th day of August, 1855.
JAMES M. SWENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$749,166 00
Average amount of Specie	80,780 00
Average amount of Circulation	154,191 00
Average amount of Deposits	661,342 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GEO L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,698,356 07
Average amount of Specie	356,541 95
Average amount of Circulation	56,408 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,377,134 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A WORTH, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G A WORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,727,496 08
Average amount of Specie	219,768 37
Average amount of Circulation	64,850 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,494,997 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W T HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,342,434 11
Average amount of Specie	130,238 16
Average amount of Circulation	97,158 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,139,638 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$564,[illegible]1 00
Average amount of Specie	66,000 00
Average Amount of Circulation	96,[illegible]0 00
Average amount of Deposits	2[illegible],[illegible]2 0

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H Barlow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H BARLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,840,985 65
Average amount of Specie	239,686 79
Average amount of Circulation	140,223 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,573,817 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$641,867 80
Average amount of Specie	35,236 64
Average amount of Circulation	11,498 00
Average amount of Deposits	697,873 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20 h day of August, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$688,535 41
Average amount of Specie	61,983 80
Average amount of Circulation	69,947 00
Average amount of Deposits	611,269 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO A CLARK, Assistant Cashier

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
JNO C BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,301,906 56
Average amount of Specie	98 881 74
Average amount of Circulation	116,292 00
Average amount of Deposits	861,599 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM H JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W H JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$401,239 00
Average amount of Specie	44,025 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,995 00
Average amount of Deposits	294,610 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct

WM STEBBINS, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1856
E. A STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$526,432 04
Average amount of Specie	63,658 08
Average amount of Circulation	105,675 00
Average amount of Deposits	436,871 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D V H BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855
JNO HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,941,310 86
Average amount of Specie	132,462 94
Average amount of Circulation	204,115 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,434,665 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ALLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T R ALLY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of August, 1855
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,830,238 87
Average amount of Specie	546,114 01
Average amount of Circulation	384,930 66
Average amount of Deposits	3,326,443 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB O HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C O HALSTED, President

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$863,045 75
Average amount of Specie	70,703 83
Average amount of Circulation	94,559 00
Average amount of Deposits	692,306 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J C BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J C BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1856.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,176,556 69
Average amount of Specie	92,086 46
Average amount of Circulation	121,432 00
Average amount of Deposits	911,995 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H HAYNOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier

Affirmed before me, this 20 h day of August, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,412 837 09
Average amount of Specie	612,580 00
Average amount of Circulation	411,140 44
Average amount of Deposits	3,136,170 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,243,836 65
Average amount of Specie	84,246 12
Average amount of Circulation	195,040 00
Average amount of Deposits	894,309 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cash er of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$725,570 74
Average amount of Specie	65,269 89
Average amount of Circulation	104,983 00
Average amount of Deposits	572,098 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E D BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,259,764 34
Average amount of Specie	235,580 84
Average amount of Circulation	92,871 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,586,838 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855
CORNELIUS BOGERT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,155,285 10
Average amount of Specie	1,286,826 23
Average amount of Circulation	225,863 33
Average amount of Deposits	4,778 470 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier

Sworn before me this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,877,964 72
Average amount of Specie	303,661 62
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	126,310 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,156,188 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. K. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. K. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,430,767 66
Average amount of Specie	974,311 61
Average amount of Circulation	143,207 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,068,034 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,058,329 00
Average amount of Specie	146,916 00
Average amount of Circulation	121,486 00
Average amount of Deposits	901 873 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R A TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R A TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
GEO. J THEBAUD Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,021,208 57
Average amount of Specie	244,880 50
Average amount of Circulation	156,609 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,037 968 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$147,257 16
Average amount of Specie	7 634 93
Average amount of Circulation	
Average amount of Deposits	87,770 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A MACY, President.

Affirmed before me this 20th day of August, 1855
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$407,162 86
Average amount of Specie	26,319 87
Average amount of Circulation	61,098 00
Average amount of Deposits	133,569 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$188,747 86
Average amount of Specie	10,489 47
Average amount of Circulation	114,471 00
Average amount of Deposits	108,503 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D B HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,013,250 00
Average amount of Specie	145,381 94
Average amount of Circulation	178,316 00
Average Amount of Deposits	821 775 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. H. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,299 668 04
Average amount of Specie	114,453 04
Average amount of Circulation	119,[illegible]0 00
Average amount of Deposits	747,858 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Ast Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

CHAS. PALMER, Ast. Assn't Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$581,792 17
Average amount of Specie	43,639 88
Average amount of Circulation	94,957 17
Average amount of Deposits	380,[illegible]2 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$952 474 93
Average amount of Specie	74,877 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,238 00
Average amount of Deposits	690,331 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
WM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$844,686 81
Average amount of Specie	73,001 97
Average amount of Circulation	120,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	664 122 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief G DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
WM. E SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,558 327 30
Average amount of Specie	224,913 36
Average amount of Circulation	101,628 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,435 707 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

P M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855
THOS. S SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of August,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

The Softs.

The Soft-Shells of the First Assembly District, (composed of the First and Second Wards,) have not yet chosen their Delegates to the Syracuse State Convention. They were advertised to do so, at No. 116 Greenwich-street last evening; but our Reporter on applying there, learned that some of the nominating Delegates had gone on an "excursion," and that the election had in consequence been postponed.

The Third and Sixth Ward Soft Shells failed also last evening to elect delegates from their District (the Second) to the Syracuse Convention, in consequence of the absence of some of the Sixth Ward delegates from the place designated for the holding of the election—No. 235 Fulton-street.

In the Tenth District the following were appointed delegates: WILLIAM HENRY and THOMAS PEARSON. Alternates: WILLIAM O. WEBB and CHARLES ALBERTSON.

In the Sixteenth District the following were appointed delegates: ROBERT KELLY and L. B. SHEPARD. Alternates: JOHN KINSLEY and JOHN MURPHY.

The Convention rejected the Herrick Delegation from the Nineteenth Ward, and received the "Wood Delegation," although the Herrick men, as certified by all of the Inspectors, had 2,700 votes to 750 for the Wood Ticket. The following were appointed delegates: WILLIAM MCCONKEY, —— ELLIS.

The Know-Nothings.

The Know-Nothings of this City nominated last evening their candidates for City and County Offices.

The several conventions met at their various head-quarters and nominated their respective candidates, after which they assembled *en masse* at Palace Hall, corner of Broadway and Walker-street, and reported their nominations for confirmation.

The Mass Convention was largely attended; a number of speeches were made, but little confusion prevailed, and all the nomination reported were adopted.

The nominations for the various officers are as follows:

Supreme Court—E. P. COWLES.

Superior Court—MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS P. WOODRUFF.

Court of Common Pleas—ALEXANDER SPAULDING

Marine Court—ALEXANDER H MAYNARD.

Counsel to the Corporation—LOUIS N. GLOVER.

Sheriff—Capt. JOSEPH H. TOON, of Second Ward.

Comptroller—JOHN S. GILES.

Street Commissioner—JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.

Governor of Alms house—JOSEPH S. OLIVER.

City Inspector—GEORGE W. MORTON.

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH, of Eleventh Ward.

County Clerk—ROBERT S. BEATTY

Coroners—Dr. AMOS RAMSBY, Seventeenth Ward; Dr. WETHERELL, Seventh Ward.

During the proceedings a brutal attack was made by several members of the Order upon Mr. EDWARD PEPPER, our reporter, who was waiting without the Lodge Room for the returns to be announced,

Having answered in reply to a question put to him, that he was the TIMES Reporter, he was seized hold of, and would no doubt have been mobbed, had he not succeeded in reaching the lower floor, where he was recognized, and with much difficulty protected from violence by some more cautious members of the order.

The only reason given for the attack on him was that he was "a d——d TIMES Reporter."

He escaped with but little injury. His fingers, however, were cut by the glass of a door, through which he was forced.

The Convention had not at 1 o'clock this morning determined on the two remaining candidates for Coroner.

Overboard, but Saved.

On Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, as the Roosevelt-street ferryboat was entering the slip at Bridge-street, Brooklyn, a man fell overboard, and was rapidly borne by the current into the middle of the stream. It happened at the time that there were three tow-boats in sight, whose crews having observed the accident, strained every nerve to save him. As the boats approached him he disappeared, and was supposed to have been lost; but again he rose to the surface, and was rescued by a young man in the foremost boat, whose name we ascertained to be HUGH KELLY, residing at the corner of Adams and Water streets. When brought ashore in Brooklyn, the poor man was unable to speak; but by the use of restoratives was enabled at last to communicate his name and residence and the cause of the accident. He stated that he was seated on the chain at the stern, and by a lurch of the boat was thrown into the water. He says he was perfectly sober at the time. The men in the row boats made the most extraordinary exertions to save him. The rescued man could not swim. He was taken to his residence.

Pay of the Census Marshals.

The Committee on County Offices of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday at 11 A. M., at the City Hall—Present, Supervisors HARRICK, Chairman, and ELY. Statements of the Marshals upon bills remaining unreported upon, were received in explanation of the items of charges contained in their bills. The statements were taken under oath. In some instances a decided falling off was manifest from the original charges, though most adhered to the prior bills. The Committee were in session several hours, and took the statements of some thirty Marshals. Eighty-six bills remain yet to be audited. The Committee expect to be able to report upon all at a meeting of the Board, to be held to-morrow afternoon.

Relief for the Poor Sufferers by the Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Committee appointed to obtain donations for the relief of the poor sufferers by the yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., will meet at No. 13 Insurance Buildings, at 1 o'clock P. M. of to-day, (Tuesday, Aug. 21,) when the additional names added to the Committee will be announced. The members of the Committee are requested to attend precisely at that hour.

W. H. MACY, Treas'r. P. PERIT, Chairman.
E. MERIAM, Secretary.

The Board of Brokers and the Yellow Fever.

The New-York Board of Stock Brokers have contributed $500 towards the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever, in Virginia.

Fire and Accident.

Mrs. JAMES LAWRENCE, of No 50 James-street, was severely burned at her residence, about 8 o'clock last evening, by an explosion of camphene. She was filling a lighted lamp with the dangerous fluid from a camphene can, when the fluid in the can became ignited and enveloped her in flame.

Her husband, who was in the room at the time, rushed with his babe, about 3 months old, from the room, telling his wife to follow, but she, in the excitement, had not sufficient presence of mind to do so. The husband and child escaped uninjured, but Mrs LAWRENCE was badly, it is feared, fatally injured, and was conveyed to the Hospital. The event called out the Fire Department, but the building suffered but little damage.

The Castle Garden War—Resumption of Hostilities.

Commissioner of Emigration KENNEDY was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice ANDERSON, on the complaint of Mr. MYERS, charged with attempted assault and battery, as reported in the TIMES on Saturday last. Mr. KENNEDY was held to answer in the sum of $300.

☞ Persons will confer a favor upon the public by refusing to patronize any establishment that paints its advertisement upon another man's side-walk.

Launch.

The bark *Zephyr*, for the firm of CHAMBERLAIN, ROBINSON & Co., of this City, will be launched from the Westervelt Shipyard, foot of Houston-street, East River, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A Den of Counterfeiters.

MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An error appeared in your paper this morning relative to the arrest of "A Den of Counterfeiters." Your reporter stated that they were arrested and held over by Justice PEABODY, on the affidavit of a Dutch grocer. They were arrested, but the complaint was dismissed by the Justice. WM OLNEY.

Harlem Railroad Matters.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Presuming that you feel every disposition to correct misstatements affecting either corporation or individual, that may at any time obtain entrance into your columns, I do not hesitate to draw your attention to the article in to-day's paper headed "Culpable Conduct on the Harlem Railroad," and to request that you will do away with its injurious effects by stating that the circumstances attending the cases of accident referred to have been fully inquired into, not only by officers of the company, but also by Coroner's Juries, and that no negligence or culpability of any kind has been found to be chargeable to the employes of the Road.

However much the sympathy of the public may have been excited, or deep regret caused to those connected with the trains instrumental in occasioning the loss of life complained of, all the cases appear so far as can be discovered, to have been entirely beyond the prevention of the Company or its officers.

ADOLPH ETIMBERGER was, as is stated in the article, taken at once to Mott Haven, and placed in charge of the best medical attendance, and a messenger immediately dispatched to the City for a Surgeon, on whose arrival, and under whose direction, the unfortunate man was conveyed to the Hospital. The removal was effected as soon as it could properly be done.

Immediately, on being informed of the accident to Mr. FOOTE, the Treasurer, in person, as well as the Superintendent, repaired to the place and inquired into the circumstances. Neither in this nor in the previous case could those in charge of the train have averted the disaster; both persons getting upon the track in such near proximity to the engines as to render it impossible to break up in time.

The third accident, "of like character," was the case of a brakeman in the service of the Company, who fell from a train in motion, and was run over, and like the previous occurrences, could not by any possibility involve the Company.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As complaints of the mismanagement of the above road are many, allow me to add the following:

The Croton Falls train this morning (5:20) consisted of four cars; upon arriving at Hart's Corner, where I wished a seat, not only were they all taken, but there were about eighty standing in the four cars, which number was increased, until arriving at Huot's Bridge two more cars were added and at once filled, but I could not obtain a seat until at Williams' Bridge another car was coupled to the train. The conductor, PETER BANTA, says it was not his fault, and no redress *may* be obtained from the Company: but as the same train contained seven cars last Monday morning, and were well filled, it is fair to presume commuters and others will not be satisfied, after procuring tickets which entitle the holders thereof to *seats*, to be packed together, without any regard to sex or age, like baggage.

The road was built, and *should be run*, for the benefit and accommodation of those who use it, whether it be for the *profit* of the Company or not.

Again, the *practice* of Mr. B, and sometimes of other trains and their conductors, is to go either beyond or below the platforms at stoppings. Now if passengers would *compel* the train to land them at the proper place in all instances, I think it would be a beginning of a reform, which is in the power of the passenger rather than of the Company. A VICTIM.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 20, 1855

Investigation into the Origin of the Chatham street Fire—Curious Developments.

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Before Justice Connolly

On Sunday night, August 5th, 1855, shortly before 10 o'clock, the clothing store of Isaac Jacobs, No. 53½ Chatham-street, was discovered on fire, and before the occupants succeeded in getting out, two of them were burned to death, and five others were severely burned, since which time four of the others have died from the effects of their injuries. Mr Jacobs was arrested by the 6th Ward police on the night of the fire, but subsequently discharged by the coroner, there being no evidence developed at that time to hold him on the charge of being accessory to the arson.

A careful investigation has elicited some singular facts in reference to the cause of the fire. The following synopsis from the affidavits of witnesses, gives some light upon this melancholy affair:

King Shiensfield being duly sworn, says: I reside at No 152 West Broadway, I am a shoemaker, I know Isaac Jacobs of No. 53½ Chatham-street, I knew him when he lived in West Broadway, I have made boots for him; some day or two after the 4th of July, 1855, I met Mr. Jacobs near Fulton Market, he took me by the arm and we went into a public house and took a glass of beer, we then walked along South-street; he asked me how I found my business, I said I have work to do; Mr. Jacobs said his business was dull and to make money in this country a man must either fail twice or burn out twice; he said I could assist him if I would and he would pay me for it; I told him if I could I would; he then said he was insured on his stock and that he wanted to burn out, and if I would do it for him he would give me $150; he promised that no one should know anything about it; he further said, it did not suit him to do it, as he wanted to be away, so that he could prove by several people that he was not at the store when the fire broke out; I laughed at him and said I never had done such a thing nor would I do it for an hundred thousand dollars; Mr. Jacobs then took me by the hand and said, "don't tell anybody about it;" he said he knew I was a poor man, and that with $150, I could set up a store; before I parted with him I advised him not to burn out his place; if I had known where Mr. Jacobs was insured, I would have informed them, but not speaking good English, I let the affair drop; a few days after I had this conversation with Mr. Jacobs, my son Abraham came to my house, I told him what Mr. Jacobs had proposed to me to do, he laughed and said "it would be a nice business," on Monday after the fire Mr Nathan Falk of No. 44 West Broadway told me Mr. Jacobs said to him 3 or 4 weeks before that he would not have any money before he burnt out, then he would have some; the moment I heard that Mr. Jacob's place had been burnt, I felt satisfied that Mr. Jacobs knew all about who did set fire to his store.

Harris Rosenberg being duly sworn, says—I reside at No 64 West Broadway; I know Mr. Isaac Jacobs, of No 53½ Chatham-street; I saw him in the lodge in Canal-street, from 8 to 10 o'clock; after leaving the lodge I saw him at No. 113 Walker-street, he left about 10½ o'clock; Mr. Jacobs formerly kept store in West Broadway, at No 34; before that he kept in Orange-street, between Franklin and White street; I have asked Mr. Jacobs several times if he was insured, and he said no, he was not; I have been in Mr. Jacobs' store in Chatham-street several times in May last he then had, I should think, a stock of about $2,000, I have heard that Meyer Rosenthal, of No. 6 Mott-street, holds a mortgage on some $400 or $500 of Mr. Jacobs' stock; Mr. Rosenthal has Mr. Jacobs' gold watch and chain, valued at about $125, he having loaned Mr. Jacobs money on it

Louis Beigart being duly sworn, says: I was at the time of the fire in the employ of Isaac Jacobs; I slept in the garret, with Marcus Seaman, the cutter, in the rear garret room; I took my tea about 8 o'clock at Mr. Jacobs' house on Sunday evening, the night of the fire; I asked the cutter if he would take a walk; he said no; we then went together and sat on some chairs outside the store door; after a little while I went up to my uncle's and returned about 9 o'clock; the cutter was sitting at the door on my return; we then both passed through the store and went up stairs; I heard the cutter fasten the store door; I went into the kitchen on the second floor; the servant girl Julia was there; she was preparing to go to bed; in a few minutes we went up stairs (the cutter and myself) to our bed-room in the garret. I saw Mrs. Jacobs in bed when I went up stairs, also the boys; in the adjoining bed-room Mrs. Hecht was sewing; her child was in bed; I went to bed and left the cutter in Mrs. Hecht's room; I fell asleep and don't recollect hearing the cutter come into bed; at the time I went to bed it was about a quarter past 9 o'clock; the alarm of fire woke me up; my room was full of smoke; I ran into Mrs. Hecht's room; she was not there; I looked through the glass and tried to push the window up, but could not; I was going down the stairs but the flames came up and I could not; I went back into the open garret by Mrs. Hecht's room; the fire was still coming up the stairs; I tried to go down the stairs a second time; I got down two or three steps when the fire burned my left hand, ear and hair; I then run back into Mrs. Hecht's room; I became very much frightened and kept hallooing out for assistance; the firemen came to the window, broke it open and took me out; I did not see Mrs. Jacobs nor any one else; I think I was the last one got out; I was almost suffocated by the smoke; yesterday I spat out a good deal of black stuff from my throat.

Ferdinand Wirtz, being duly sworn, says—I keep a lager bier saloon under No. 53 Chatham-street; my saloon extends under Mr. Jacobs' store, on Sunday, Aug. 5, 1855, I was in my saloon from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 9½ o'clock in the evening; from my saloon I have free access to the yard occupied by Mr. Jacobs; from the yard any one can have access to Mr. Jacobs' house, or the store occupied by Mr McCauley; at about 8 o'clock on that evening, Mr. Marcus Seaman, Mr. Jacobs' cutter, came into my saloon and said he could not get in through the store, and asked me to let him pass through my basement to go into the house; he passed through, and I did not see him again after that; just before I closed my saloon I went into the yard; I did not see any light in Jacobs' house; all the doors were closed up; about six weeks ago I was in Mr. Jacobs' store; he showed me two policies of insurance, for $2,000 each, on his stock and furniture; he took them from a drawer under the counter.

Julia Ludwig, being duly sworn, says: I lived with Mrs. Jacobs as servant; I have been there nearly four months; on Sunday afternoon, 5th August, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs and Mr. Seaman went out together; they told me they went to a wedding in Franklin-street; about 6 o'clock I got supper; Mrs. Jacobs and the children took supper; Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Seaman did not take any supper; Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Seaman went out together, I think a little before 7 o'clock; I unbolted the store door and let them out and locked it again, and put up a wooden bar across the door; about a quarter of an hour Mr. Seaman came back; he came up the back steps into the kitchen; I asked him how he got in; he said through the store; I went down to him in the saloon in the cellar; about 9 o'clock I went up to Mrs. Hecht's room, she was dressed; I sat down talking a little while with Mrs. Hecht, the boy and Mr Seaman were in Mrs. Hecht's room; the boy soon after went to bed; Mr Seaman sat a little while to read a newspaper, he then left the room to go to bed; I am not certain whether it was half past nine o'clock or a quarter to ten o'clock that I went to bed; as I went down I saw Mr. Seaman and the boy Lonie were in bed; I think I had fallen asleep when I was awoke by the noise of people calling "Fire;" I got up and felt much smoke in the room; I tried to strike a light with a match, but the smoke put it out; I kept calling out "Fire;" Mr. Seaman called to me and said, "Where is the fire?" I said, "I believe in this house;" I did not see him; I then hurried out of the kitchen taking the boy with me in my arms; in going down the back steps I fell and hurt my back; I was not injured by the fire, nor was the boy; I had not lighted any gas that day, nor had I discovered any smell of gas; I used a candle which I put out on going to bed.

Nathan Falk, being duly sworn, says: I reside at No. 44 West Broadway; I keep a jewelry store; I know Mr. Isaac Jacobs, of No. 53½ Chatham-street; in the month of June last I was in Mr. Jacobs' store; he said his business was dull, and either he or Mr. Seaman said that a man must fail twice or burn out twice to make money in this country; as far as I could judge, I should say that $2,000 would cover all his stock at that time; about the latter part of June, Mr. Jacobs, accompanied by Mr. Seaman his cutter called at my store; Mr. Jacobs wished to buy a gold watch and chain valued at about $50 which he wanted to give to the cutter; I showed him some watches; Mr. Seaman selected one, and Mr. Jacobs wanted me to let him have it on credit; I felt rather suspicious and declined to let him have the watch and chain, knowing Mr. Seaman had only been in his employ a few weeks; I thought the affair rather strange; twice afterwards he came and wanted to get the watch and chain, but I did not let him have it; I noticed that the cutter and Mr. Jacobs were very friendly together; they appeared like brothers together.

Abraham Shiensfield—Being duly sworn says: I reside at No. 21½ Marion-street; I know Isaac Jacobs; I am the son of King Shiensfield; some few days after the 4th of July, I think about the 11th, I called at my father's house to see him; he was not in; I met him in the street near the house; he said to me that Mr. Jacobs wanted him to assist him to burn out his Jacobs' house, and that he offered him $150 to aid him in doing so; I laughed at it and remarked it would be a nice business; I advised my father not to have anything to do with Mr. Jacobs, as he might get him into difficulty; on the Monday morning that I heard of the fire taking place in Mr. Jacobs' store, I immediately recollected the conversation I had with my father, and what he told me at that time in reference to the request made by Mr. Jacobs for my father to assist him in burning out his (Jacobs) premises, and it struck me at once that Mr. Jacobs knew something about the fire.

It was further shown that Marcus Seaman, the cutter, walked to the Fourth Ward Station House, accompanied by the Police. His dress consisted of a pair of dark satinet pantaloons, blue woollen socks and an old shirt; there was scarcely any sleeves to the shirt and the back of it was torn, but it did not appear burnt. The injury on his back appeared more like scalds from hot water, and how he received the injury without burning the shirt appears strange, unless it was by scalding.

INSURANCE AND APPRAISEMENT OF STOCK.

Mr. Jacobs procured an insurance on his stock in the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company for $2,000 on the 15th of June, 1855; also, an insurance of the same amount in the National Exchange Insurance Company, bearing the same date, making an insurance of $4,000 on the stock and fixtures. After the fire two appraisers were chosen to estimate the value of the stock. Each article was valued, and the total amounted to $1,977 24. In addition to this amount the appraisers allowed $200 to cover any total destruction of property which might have taken place. The estimated value of goods saved amounted to $254 20; thus leaving a claim on the underwriters of $1,893 04.

[Advertisement.]

PEACHES, TOMATOES, QUINCES—Or any other fruit may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of Ludlow's Patent Self-sealing Can.

This is the only positively self-sealing Can made, as all others require WAX, solder or cement. They are acknowledged by all who see them the neatest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HONDETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tin-ware, No. 60 Beekman-street, corner of Gold, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S NEW REMEDY.—Fever and Ague can never be judiciously treated with any one preparation. A moment's reflection will convince any one that the different stages of the disease must require different remedies, one to break up the chills; and another to effect a cure and restore the system to a state of health. It is the adoption of this principle which has given RUSHTON'S New Remedy the precedence over all others. RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Call and inspect our full life size Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world. Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian artists and finished in a style unequaled by any imitators. Photographs of every description made from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway, and No 41 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

DUST CONTROLLER.—Mr. WILKINSON has invented a "Dust Controller," which must be of extraordinary service to consumptives and others, who being sick cannot endure the dust created by sweeping a carpet or floor. It is exceedingly simple but very effectual. From our observation and the testimony of some who have the care of consumptive patients, we are enabled to speak of its utility in high terms of praise. For sale at No. 144 Bowery, by RICHARD E. PETERSEN.

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 374 BROADWAY.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Patent Self-Clearing Furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.—HASKIN'S Improved Portable Canopy and Net—a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent, No. 90 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS cure any case of weakness, debility and lowness of spirits. They invigorate the system, and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—If you like a good entertainment, go to the National to-night—Mr. J. R. SCOTT, GRATTAN DAWSON, WILKINS, Mrs. WILKINS, FOX, and a strong Company in "Othello." A pantomime by MONS SCHMIDT, and Mlle. THERESE, will also be given, together with an excellent Farce.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Depôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & Co.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS, and the public generally, are requested to read advertisement headed, "Economical Facts for the People."

NEW-JERSEY.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK CLUB VS. NEWARK (N. J.) CLUB.

The return match was played yesterday at Newark, and resulted in their favor by eight wickets a sharp blow for New-York, who must muster their strength better when they go from home. Newark played well, and having got Hallas from Paterson, as a member, were better able to meet their opponents. Mr. Banie stood umpire for New-York, and Mr. Hedges for Newark. New-York commenced the day's play. Scott and Porter were both unfortunate with the bat, but made up for it in bowling and long stopping. Tower and Parker both batted well;—the latter is a great acquisition to the Club. Sharp made some beautiful hits, and if the others had backed him up would have made a big score—he got 17. Wharton, a very pretty player, made eight in the second innings, among them some nice leg hits for two each. Richards was unfortunate, except in bowling. Newark's two first men did not do anything in the first innings, but Warner and J. Elverson polished them off in the second innings;—they clearly won the game and carried their bats out. Warner in his 21 got the crack hit of the day—a fiver down to house; he also made two capital threes—one to the tent. J. Elverson two threes and three twos—he batted nobly, and ought to have had a chance to be longer in. Wheatcroft was playing very nicely, when Sharp caught him. Smith and Baker, two American players, showed some lively play;—among Smith's were two excellent straight cuts for doubles, a good square hit to the fence, and an excellent hit to the long leg for three. Baker got a good double to the leg that was worth more, and a good three out. Ledwith is a promising player, and got his seven in good Crickety style. On Monday this Club play the Harlem at Newark, and to-day an interesting match will be played at Brooklyn, between the Married and Single of Long Island Club. The Fulton-avenue cars will take you to their ground near the Three-mile House. The great match of the season will be played at Philadelphia, on Monday week, between New-York and Philadelphia, when a large gathering of Cricketers may be expected.

NEW-YORK CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1—Scott b R. Jefferson	0	c. Jefferson b. Hallas	3
2—Foster b R Jefferson	0	run out	0
3—Tower b. Hallas	4	b Hallas	8
4—Parker—run out	8	b Jefferson	3
5—Sharp—not out	18	b Hallas	3
6—Harrison b. Hallas	2	run out	4
7—Preston b. Jefferson	0	c Wharton b. Jeffer'n	1
8—Wharton b Hallas	0	c Wheatcroft b. Jeffers	8
9—Chipchase b. Hallas	2	b Hallas	2
10—Richards—run out	1	not out	1
11—Hayes b. Jefferson	0	c Jefferson c. Hallas	0
Byes 26; Leg Byes 1	26	Byes 3; Leg Byes 1	4
Wide Balls	7	Wide Balls	5
Total	65	Total	31

1	5	21	26
0	0	0	0
4	8	8	16
8	11	3	14
18	21	3	24
2	4	4	6
0	1	1	2
0	8	8	16
2	4	2	6
1	1	not out	1
0	0	c Jefferson c. Hallas	0
26	31	Byes 3; Leg Byes 1	4
7	11	Wide Balls	5
65	102	Total	31

NEWARK CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1—Warner b. Richards	0	not out	21
2—Ford b Richards c Sharp	0		
3—Jefferson c Harrison b Richards	6	b. Scott	0
4—Hallas b. Parker	1		1
5—J Elverson run out	8	not out	15
6—Seaman c. Sharp b Parker	5		5
7—Wheatcroft c. Sharp b Parker	5		5
8—Smith c Parker b Scott	11		17
9—Baker c Parker b Sharp	9	bit wicket	0
10—Leadwith not out	7		7
11—G Elverson c. Scott b Richards	0		0
Wide balls	7	Byes 2, wide 2	4
Total	65	Total	40

21	21		
0	0		
0	6	b. Scott	0
1	1		
15	23	not out	15
5	5		
5	5		
17	17		
0	9	bit wicket	0
7	7		
0	0		
4	11	Byes 2, wide 2	4
105	165	Total	40

Resignation of Judge Ruggles.

The Albany *Journal* of Monday says, the Secretary of State this morning received the following communication from Hon CHAS. H. RUGGLES:

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 20, 1855.

I resign my office of Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, on and from the 20th day of October next. This resignation to take effect on that day and not before. CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 16, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, at Calvary Church, PATRICE DE JANON, of West Point, to Mrs. MARY D. PORTERFIELD, daughter of the late Dr. Figures, of Nashville, Tenn.

In Stepney, (Eng.) on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at St. Peter's Church, WILLIAM HENRY WELLER of New-York, and SOPHIE, eldest daughter of John Farrs, Esq., of London.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 20, WICKHAM ROE, only son of Oliver B. and Susan Smith, aged 1 year 2 months and 8 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, Daniel Wilson, No. 21 Lamartine place, West 29th st.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 20, at noon, after a short illness, DAVID R. MESCHUTT, twin son of Philip F and Mary A. Meschott, aged 2 years, 11 months and 18 days

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 98 Stanton st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 20, of consumption, JOHN HETHERINGHTON, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 503 Houston-st., without further invitation. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 19 Mrs. HANNAH DOREMUS, wife of Ralph Doremus, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to her funeral, at 10 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) at No. 269 West 24th st. Her remains will be taken to Agnackanonk, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 19, at No. 228 Sullivan st., Dr. G WILSON, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend, this day, (Tuesday,) 21st inst, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 20, of consumption, Miss ELEANOR T. TOLEFREE, eldest daughter of the late Robert Tolefree

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 21st, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 135 Allen st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday morning, Aug 20, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, son of the late William O'Brien

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, William, John, Robert A. Joseph, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 22d inst, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No 26 East 21st st.

In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 20, after a short but severe illness, SARAH, relict of the late Benjamin Patrick, in the 60th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 99 Monroe st, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock

☞ Albany papers please copy

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at No. 61 Park-st., MARY ANN ATKINSON, aged 51 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Aug 20, JOHN BALL, aged 6 years and 8 months

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 4 South 5th st., Williamsburgh.

In the Village of Marathon, L. I., on Sunday morning, Aug. 19, BENJAMIN S VAN TUYL, youngest child of WM F. Holland, aged 5 months and 6 days.

At Quincy, Ill., on Saturday, Aug. 18, after a long and painful illness, GEORGE W. WARD, of Brooklyn

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont and Monroe places, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

☞ Boston and Tuscania, C. W., papers please copy

On Saturday, Aug 18, HAMILTON PETERS, youngest son of John R. Peters, Esq., of New-York, in the 15th year of his age.

Funeral at his father's Summer residence, Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday 21st inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 20, ELISABETH MITCHELL, only child of Charles Squire, Jr., aged 8 months and 28 days

Carriages will be in readiness at Cortlandt st. Ferry, at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ The funeral services of the late Mrs MARY B. PEMBROY WHITE will be held in the Washington Heights Congregational Chapel, 160th st., near 135th st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Storrs will preach the sermon

☞ The remains of Miss EMILY C SMITH, who died on the 9th of July, at the Island of St. Thomas, have been received, and were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Monday, 20th inst

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Aug 20

$3,000 U. S. 6s '67	b3,11[7]	300	N. Y. Cen R. R
6 000 Ind State 5s	b30 86	250	do
15 000 , ann ds '92	85	89	do
10.000 Erie Con. bs '71	s3 85	275	do
15,000 Erie Bds '53	s3 90	100	do
5 000 do	10	50	do
25,000 Erie Bds '75	b60 91	450	do
5,000 do	90	100	Erie Railroad
1 000 Hu R. 2d Mt. Bds	s3 93	150	do
7,000 Hud. R. 3d Mt. Bds.	77	200	do
1.000 Hud Cons. Bonds	76	450	do
8,000 Ill. Cen R R Bds	s90 87	300	do
8,000 do	s3 87	100	do
1.000 T H. & Alt 1st M Bds	91	50	Harlem Railroad
500 Clev & Tol. Div. Bds	74	200	do
1 000 do	74	100	do
20 Mechanics' Bank	115	10	N. H. & Hartford R.
10 Del & Hud Can Co	132	400	Reading Railroad
5 Bank of Commerce	116	10	do
100 Nic. Tran. Co.	b60 18	100	do
210 do	19	100	do
150 Canton Co	28	100	do
125 Cum. Coal Co	28	100	do
100 do	c 28	100	do
50 do	b60 28	5	Sixth-Avenue R. R.
250 do	28	200	Cleve & Tol. R. R.
110 do	s30 28	150	do
200 Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60 87	100	Wis Lake Shore R. R.
100 do	b10 96[3]	22	Cleve & Pitt. R. R.
11 Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	98		

300	N. Y. Cen R. R	b60	103
250	do	b30	103
89	do	s3	104
275	do		103
100	do	s60	102
50	do		103
450	do		102
100	Erie Railroad		52
150	do	b63	53
200	do	c	53
450	do	s3	52
300	do	b33	53
100	do		54
50	Harlem Railroad		29
200	do	s3	30
100	do	s60	29
10	N. H. & Hartford R.	s3	128
400	Reading Railroad	s60	99
10	do		99
100	do	s3	98
100	do	s3	98
100	do	b3	98
100	do	b10	98
5	Sixth-Avenue R. R.		75
200	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	b60	91
150	do	s30	91
100	Wis Lake Shore R. R.		85
22	Cleve & Pitt. R. R.		73

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$6,000 Crawford Co

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The official call for a Liberal Union Convention at Worcester, Aug. 30, is signed by the State Committee of twenty-four persons, including BRAINFORD L. WALES, formerly Hunker Democratic candidate for Governor; ISAAC H. WRIGHT, late Navy Agent, and formerly a distinguished Democrat; and others, formerly Whigs and Democrats. They say: "We are determined to resist fanatical legislation in every form to the last extremity, and to substitute for the present demoralizing liquor enactment, a just and practicable license law. We are willing, therefore, to forego our connection with every other political party for the time being, to wage a war of extermination with this and every kindred enactment.

They give as their reason for not joining other parties, in substance, that they cannot trust them—that they have lent themselves to the faction which passed the law.

Telegraph Company Closed by Injunction.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The opposition telegraph line to Cape Cod, which has been partially built by Messrs. BREWER & BALDWIN, under a pretended grant from F. O. J. SMITH to use the Morse Patent, has been closed by order of the Court. The authorized line from Boston to Provincetown, Holmes' Hole and Nantucket, is progressing as rapidly as possible, and will be completed this season.

Relief for the Norfolk Sufferers.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The mechanics at the Charlestown Navy-Yard held a meeting yesterday, which was called to order by Com. GREGORY, and voted to give one day's pay to the suffering mechanics at the Norfolk Navy-Yard. The amount thus obtained is about $1,500.

The Bucks County (Penn.) Agricultural Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Bucks County (Penn.) Agricultural Exhibition commenced at Doylestown to-day. Twenty thousand people were on the grounds. There is a very fine display of implements and cattle, and the Mechanical Hall is crowded with specimens of manufactures from New-York, Philadelphia and other cities. HORACE GREELEY delivered an address on the subject of industrial progress as exemplified in the London, New-York and Paris Exhibitions. He was much applauded. There was a beautiful display of bloeded horses on the race-course. The citizens have thrown open their houses for the accommodation of strangers.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The decision of the Supreme Court in PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S case will probably be announced in a few days. The case was argued on the last day of the session at Bedford. The Judges desired to examine the authorities quoted in the argument before deciding. This was impossible at Bedford. There will be no unnecessary delay in announcing the result of the application.

Death of an Old Officer.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

CLEMENT C. BIDDLE, who was commandant of a company at Camp Dupont, during the war of 1812, died this morning, aged sixty-five.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug 21.

In Norfolk there were twenty-five deaths from yellow fever during the forty-eight hours ending at 2 o'clock on Monday, and at Portsmouth during the same period the number of deaths was twenty-four.

The Howard Association sent an order here this morning for a large quantity of provisions, mattresses, &c., and they will be sent down by boat this evening.

The collections for the sufferers now reach $10,500 in this city.

The authorities of Portsmouth sent a request here to-day for medical aid. They state that the fever is still on the increase.

ELLIS, one of the parties shot in the late Firemen's riot in this City, died to-day.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Rumors are current that Judge ELMORE, of Kansas, intends resisting the Government in the matter of his removal. He says President PIERCE has no right to remove him, because he cannot interfere with the Judiciary.

One hundred persons had died of Cholera at Fort Riley up to the latest dates.

The Territory was suffering from heavy rains. Bridges had been swept away and the streams rendered unferdable.

The Legislature had done nothing of importance.

Destructive Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

A fire occurred in this city last night, consuming the drug store of GAYLORD & Co., and damaging the adjoining stores of Mr. LOEB, clothier, and Mr. MOULD, confectioner. Messrs. GAYLORDS' loss is estimated at $35,000. Insured as follows: The Home Company, $2,000; Hartford Companies, $5,000; Atlantic, $3,000; London and Liverpool, $10,000; Commonwealth, 2,000; Lorillard, $3,000. The losses of the others are small, and believed to be covered by insurance.

American Meeting at Easton, Penn.

EASTON, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The "American Republicans" held their County meeting here this afternoon. It was largely attended, and quite enthusiastic in tone. The resolutions passed reaffirm the leading doctrines of the Philadelphia platform, but strongly denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a gross and wicked violation of a solemn national compact. Nothing was said in regard to Gov. KOSSUTH or the National Administration.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Full returns of our State election show the election of six Know-Nothings and four Anti's to Congress. The State Senate consists of thirteen K. N.'s and seven opposition, and the House of Representatives of sixty-one K. N.'s to thirty-nine opposition. MEARNHAN'S, (K. N.) majority for Governor is about 4,000.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The official returns from one hundred Counties in Kentucky, give MEARNHAN, K. N., for Governor, 5,376 majority. The Democratic majority in the three remaining Counties is 1,126.

Texas Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Later dates from Texas show that FRAZE, Democrat, is elected Governor by a majority of several thousand. The whole Democratic State ticket is chosen. WARD, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Eastern District.

The Presidency of Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Rev. Dr. SEARS was this morning unanimously elected President of Brown University.

Fire at Bristol, Pa.

BRISTOL, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

WHARTON'S large stable at this place was destroyed by fire this morning together with fifteen horses and mules.

Railroad Extension.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad was opened to day to the Gap. A large party of citizens proceeded in an excursion over the line, and numerous complimentary speeches were exchanged.

Death of Ex-Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Ex-Governor METCALF, of Kentucky, died of cholera on Saturday last at his residence—Forest Retreat.

Delegate to the Hard-Shell Convention.

VOLATIA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

EDWIN HOSE, of Volatia, was this day chosen delegate to the National Democratic State Convention for the Northern District of Columbia County.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah, &c.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The steamer *Alabama* has arrived here, after a passage of sixty hours from New-York.

The steamer *Augusta* will be detained here until Thursday noon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Material of the Next Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 20, 1855.

The materials of which the next Congress will be composed, has become a subject of great interest. I make the following classification derived from personal knowledge of the members elect and reliable information

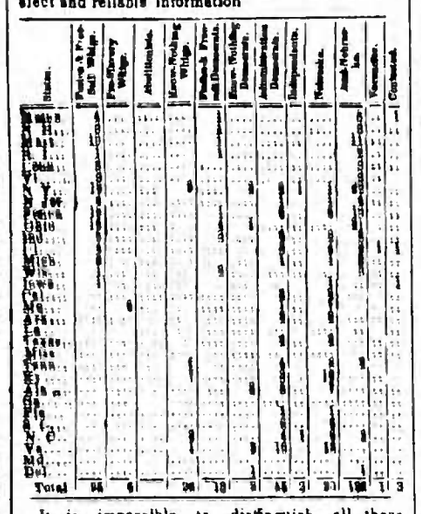

States.	Pierce & Free Soil Whigs.	Pro-slavery Whigs.	Abolitionists.	Know-Nothing Whigs.	Pierce & Free Soil Democrats.	Know-Nothing Democrats.	Administration Democrats.	Independents.	Nebraska.	Anti-Nebraska Men.	Unclassed.
Maine											
N. H.											
Vt.											
Mass.											
R. I.											
Conn.											
N. Y.											
N. J.											
Penn.											
Ohio											
Mich.											
Ind.											
Ill.											
Wis.											
Iowa											
Cal.											
Miss.											
Texas											
Mo.											
Ky.											
Tenn.											
La.											
Ala.											
Geo.											
Fla.											
S. C.											
N. C.											
Va.											
Md.											
Del.											
Total	66	6		26	18	3	45	3	31	108	1 3

It is impossible to distinguish all those adopted and voted for by the Know-Nothings from those who may be more peculiarly classed as Free-Soil and Fusion Republican Whigs and Democrats. Thus, except Mr. GIDDINGS and Mr. WADE, whom I call Free-Soil Whigs, the whole Ohio delegation were classified at the time of election as Know Nothings, and I presume most of them were at that time members of that Order, so were all of the Massachusetts delegation, and so all the Connecticut and New-Hampshire members; but while the breaking up of the National Organization has probably released them all from their oaths, circumstances have occurred to strengthen their resistance of Southern encroachments. Perhaps the shortest and amplest classification would be a sectional division, and into a Northern and Southern party. In that case the few Southern Whigs should be taken out of the Anti Nebraska column, and the remainder will constitute the reliable Southern and pro-Slavery column in the House. The twenty-three members not accounted for above are to be chosen in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and Maryland, and all of them but two in Maryland will be of the most ultra Southern stamp.

These elections to come will swell the regular Administration force in the House to about seventy-five members, or a trifle less than a third of the whole. On the sectional issues which it will make in favor of the South and against the North, however, it will of course be able to combine all its mercenaries from the Free States with the most of the Southern Whigs and the household troops from the South, which will give it 104 votes, or should the vacancies and contested seats be filled as it desires, a vote of 108 may be polled against 126.

Upon a full review of the table, and of the probable condition of parties, I cannot perceive the slightest chance for Democracy in any form, or under any name, getting control of the House in its organization; and if we pass that point we shall be able to manage not only the House, but, I trust, the Senate, although that body will have an overwhelming majority of serviles. Servility knows how to change masters, when the buttered side of its bread requires it. AQUINAS.

HARVEST REPORTS.

From Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. 25 Nassau-street.

NEW-YORK.

ILION, HERKIMER COUNTY, Aug. 20.—The broom corn crop in this vicinity is quite late this season; and although a good growth on the ground, yet the early or late frosts will have to determine the quality and quantity—if late, there will be a large crop. There is a large growth of grass and a good yield of hay. Oats are a full middling crop, wheat a little hurt by weevil, yet I think there has been nearly double the usual quantity raised in this part of the county. Potatoes are good. Hops in the southern part of the county are quite abundant, and I think about the usual yield, although many fields are quite poor. Butter and cheese are the great staple articles of the whole county, and in this part a good yield is being realized.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Aug. 20.—The wheat crop is very large throughout the county. Corn doing remarkably well. Hay crop has been abundant. Buckwheat bids fair to be fine. No complaints yet of the weevil. Potatoes very fine and plentiful.

PUTNAM COUNTY, Aug. 20.—The crops in this county are abundant. In some districts the wheat is said to have been partially injured by the rains in harvesting, but probably not to any great extent.

GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Aug. 16.—The grain crop is better than was ever known in this county. The prospect for a good cotton crop is very flattering at present. This county produces about 12,000 bales.

CAMPBELL COUNTY, Aug. 14.—We have the best crops made in the last twenty years—corn, cotton and wheat.

INDIANA.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY, Aug. 16.—We have a good yield of wheat in this county, and the corn crop is promising.

ILLINOIS.

WARREN COUNTY, Aug. 16.—Our crops are unusually good, excepting wheat, of which we have but a two-third crop. The chinch bug has ruined some fields. Our farmers, however, will do very well this season.

TENNESSEE.

DYER COUNTY, Aug. 14.—Our crops generally were never better. As soon as farmers can get their produce to market, times will be easier.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Most Culpable Neglect—A Bad Accident.

Yesterday as Mr. CHARLES WELDEN, a Reporter of the DAILY TIMES, was crossing from St. Thomas' Church to one of the carriages that were to bear the mourners at the funeral of Dr. WILSON to Greenwood, he trod upon the cover of a coal-hole in the sidewalk, and it turning, allowed him to fall into it, fetching up with great violence. He was conveyed to the Astor House, and thence, after recovering from a fainting turn, to the TIMES office, where professional aid was procured. In the evening he was taken to his home. The result of the accident was a concussion of the bladder and a profuse hemorrhage. His physican anticipates for him a tedious confinement to his bed and a slow recovery.

This nuisance of insecure covers to coal cellars is an outrageous one. It is a shame that such should be tolerated, especially in a thronged thoroughfare like Broadway.

As Cowardly as Impudent.

A man who has not the courage to leave his name as a voucher, says that our list of K. N. nominees was very incorrect, and then proceeds to furnish the list we published, exactly as we published it, with the omission only of most of the middle names. The impudence of charging our Reporter with an error, after trying what they could to prevent accuracy by brutally assaulting him and destroying his notes, is equaled by nothing but the cowardice of sending an anonymous note and the assault itself.

K. N. Coroners.

The Know-Nothing Convention concluded their labors yesterday morning, by nominating SAMUEL PERRY, Twenty first Ward, and FREDERICK HILL, of the Twenty first Ward, as candidates for the office of Coroner, in addition to their other nominees, reported in the TIMES of yesterday.

Personal.

Hon. J. P. PHOENIX has been seriously ill of pleurisy at Saratoga Springs. Hon. Mr. CHILD, M. C. elect from New-York City, has been very dangerously ill, but is now better.

☞ "An English Clerk" whose praiseworthy and most prompt liberality makes us regret, (for obvious reasons,) that we cannot publish his letter, will see that there is no need of prosecuting his inquiry. His queries we are unable to answer.

A New-Boat Race Around Blackwell's Island.

On Monday afternoon a spirited race with rowboats took place on the East River, the starting point being DUNLAP'S Hotel, at Hurlgate Ferry. The boats entered were the *Yankee Doodle*, owned by PATRICK OLOSEY, a Battery boatman, and rowed by JAMES CASEY, of Astoria; and the *Rescue*, owned by THOMAS CONY, and rowed by JOHN BRIGGS, of Harlem.

The prize was a purse of $50 a side. The boats started at 2½ o'clock, and sailed around a stake at the lower end of Blackwell's Island, and back to the hotel. The *Yankee Doodle* came in the victor, leaving the *Rescue* about a mile behind.

The Family of the English Physician.

Our notice yesterday, under the head of "*A Terrible Sorrow*," was very promptly responded to by a public that needs only to be told where suffering is to seek to relieve it. From an early hour in the morning we received tokens of substantial sympathy with the bereaved family. Some tendered their personal aid—some their professional services—some brought their money. The amount of money left with us for the purpose amounts to $107. This we hand over to the gentleman who has been their fast friend from a day long prior to that when he first brought the case to the notice of the charitable. In the article published in our first edition yesterday morning, it was stated that the deceased came to this country in 1843: it should have read 1853.

At 1 o'clock yesterday funeral service was read over the body of the deceased by Rev. Dr. NEVILLE, at St. Thomas (Episcopal) Church, after which it was borne to its long resting-place in Greenwood, attended by some thirty persons.

Following are the sums contributed:

A Lady	$2 00	A. W. C.	$2 00
Cash	2 00	Cash	10 00
Cash	1 00	Cash	5 00
Cash	10 00	Cash	1 00
L D W.	2 00	Donald Kennedy	5 00
J R Partridge	5 00	Cash	5 00
H L. M.	2 00	S. H. B.	1 06
W Hobson	1 00	One of the Judges of the Superior Court	2 00
Cash	1 00	Cash	2 00
A Friend of the widow	2 00	Publishers of *Albion*	5 00
W. B. Van Brunt	5 00	A. B.	2 00
Book-keeper	2 00	A. K.	2 00
Cash	1 00	Cash	2 00
Cash	1 00	Cash	2 00
W Howes and friends	40 00	W.	1 00
A Druggist	1 00	A Friend	6 00
J.	2 00	Cash	25
No 111 Nassau-street	1 00	G. R.	1 00
A poor Physician	2 00	J. L. W.	1 00
Lottimer Large & Co.	10 00	S. E.	2 00
Cash Front-street	10 00	Cash	1 00
A countryman of de'ad	1 00	R Hunter	10 00
A poor Israelite	1 00	Cash, A	2 00
J. D. W.	1 00	Cash	1 00
A Lawyer's Clerk	2 0	Saddl worth 50 cents	25
W. H.	2 00	J. Whittaker Har. Hall	50
No. 30 Pine-street	5 00	Total	$107 00

LONG ISLAND.

Democratic Conventions.

The hardest of the Hard Democrats in the First, Second and Third Assembly Districts, last evening elected Delegates to the Syracuse Convention, to be held on the 3rd of September, as follows:

First District.—Delegate, Tunis G. Bergen; Alternate, Robert W. Allen.

Second District.—Delegate, D. C. Aitkin; Alternate, Patrick Mooney.

Third District.—Delegate, Charles Hoopes.

The Democratic Republican electors of Kings County, (same Districts as above,) friendly to the present Administration, elect their Delegates this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

Base Ball—Remarkable Match.

Pioneer and Excelsior Base Ball Clubs, of Jersey City, played their return match yesterday, upon the field between Jersey City and Hoboken. An omnibus line ran from the Jersey City Ferry to the ground during the play. A large number of spectators were present. Eleven innings were played, with the following result—eleven members of each Club playing:

PIONEER CLUB.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR CLUB.	Runs.
Boyce	1	Wm. Hatten	4
Burgess	1	Van Brunt	5
Smart	9	C Hatten	6
Bache	2	Travers	8
Jordan	2	Marshall	5
Bixby	1	Gilman	4
Reynolds	5	Kittle	3
Kirkpatrick	3	Roosevelt	4
Gregory	8	Haines	5
J. E. Brown	4	Williams	3
Brinkerhoof	0	Taylor	4
Total	25	Total	49
Pitcher	Burgess	Pitcher	Van Brunt
Catcher	Boyce	Catcher	Wm. Hatten
Judge	Dr Varick	Judge	Wm E. Cutter

Referee, N. D. McLaughlin, of Knickerbocker Club, of New-York.

Jersey City Common Council.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, in the City Clerk's Office—Alderman TYRRELL in the Chair.

The evening was chiefly occupied with the usual routine business. Nothing of especial importance transpired. The Committee which has been examining into the charges of official corruption relative to the granting of licenses did not report, as was expected—they not having collected sufficient evidence, as yet, to warrant making a report.

BISHOP DOANE—MORE TROUBLES AT BURLINGTON.—A correspondent (not ours) says: The troubles of Bishop DOANE have been revived again, and extended to an open rupture between him and a portion of his parishioners. This week a petition signed by a respectable body of his church, was presented to the Bishop, requesting him to resign the rectorship or submit to a thorough investigation of the charges against him. The signers cannot conscientiously sit under his ministration while he stands with charges against him materially affecting his position in the church; and being driven from their pews by the Bishop's refusal to court the investigation which they deem necessary to clear him of stain, have taken this step to place their absence from church in the proper light. The Bishop will hardly pay any attention to the document, since it does not, although signed by several influential members of the society, embrace the majority of the parish. The church in Burlington is languishing under this unfortunate state of affairs, and much more unhappiness seems to be in store for the society, since there is not the slightest probability that Bishop DOANE will resign or meet the charges against him.

EPIDEMICS.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Elsewhere.

From the Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 20.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

This philanthropic association is daily affording relief to such of the sick poor who have friends willing to nurse them at home, and daily sending to the Hospital those who have neither friends or money. Well it is for the unfortunate wretches that such an association was so promptly organized for their relief. The stoutest heart would shudder were we to describe some of the scenes of poverty and distress that have come under our notice. Alas for poor faithless human nature! Friends, neighbors and acquaintances flee at the first alarm of sickness, leaving the unfortunate alone and helpless to be sought out and cared for by strangers, and if they should die, the preacher and the hearse driver are the sole attendants of their funeral.

It was not so in 1821 and '22 when the mortality was thrice as great as now. Friends then attended on friends and fulfilled the last and offices it is true, but without fear. Now, it seems as if the Almighty, for purposes which mortal men cannot penetrate, has stricken not only our own people with fear and trembling, that deprived them of the noblest attributes of humanity, but has visited a large portion of the formerly kind and hospitable people of the cities and counties of Virginia—of the Old Dominion, proverbial for her fearless exercise of all the noblest social qualities—with the same dispensation.

Without City Councils, a large majority of the members of which bodies have fled from the scene of their trust, we cannot imagine what would have been the accumulation of distress, had not Mayor WOODIS in the first instance, and the Howard Association in the next, taken steps to relieve it. As it is, in proportion to our population, very much suffering has been abated, and with the returning sense of humanity of our people, a glimmering of which begins to be visible, there is no telling the amount of good which the Association will accomplish. All praise to such a Society and to its contributions.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Aug. 18.

Report of deaths for the 24 hours ending this day at 2 P. M.: Miss Lizzie Barron, daughter of Commander Samuel Barron, aged 15, on Granby-street, (brought from Navy-Yard;) Mrs. Taylor, wife of W. V. Taylor, 22, in Queen-street; Josiah Ship, 55, New Castle-street; George, slave of W. W. Hall, 50, Union-street; Mary Maser, (Italian) 42, East Water-street: Thomas Keeling, 22, Cumberland-street; Wm. Hone, 55, East Main-street; Mrs Fallon, 38, Main-street; Mrs. Jakeman, 38, Doods Lane; Philip, (mulatto,) 24, on Freemason-street; Mrs Hughes, 36, Church-street. Total—12.

No deaths in the Hospital.

SOUP FOR THE POOR.

Persons requiring soup for the sick can be supplied by applying at the Restaurant of Mr. ROBERTSON, corner of Union-street and Market-square.

JAMES A. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

The amount of money collected in Petersburg up to Wednesday at noon, for the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers, was $2,410.

Contributions are pouring in from all quarters to the Howard Association who are doing everything possible for the relief of the sick and poor of the city.

Since writing the above, the Howard Association acknowledge the receipt from CHUBB & BROTHERS, of Washington, of $250, of which amount $25 were deposited by Kunkel's Opera Troupe; $62 50 by the Comptroller's Office, and $128 50 by the Navy Department, (clerks and Heads of Bureaus.) From BARNUM & Co., of Baltimore, $200.

Raging of Epidemics at Night.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 21.

The text from which physicians so often preach upon the "danger of exposure to the night air," says the Richmond *Dispatch*, is particularly applicable during the prevalence of epidemics. It is said that, both in England and on the Continent, a large proportion of cholera, in its several forms, was observed to have occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. In the great plague of London, four thousand perished in one night. At Hamburg, during the cholera, stoves and open fires were kept burning through the night; and at Sierra Leone the natives have a practice in the sickly season of keeping fires constantly burning in their huts at night not that they had been prompted to do so by the aid of chemistry, but they assert that the fires kept away the evil spirits, to which they attribute fever and ague. It *is* said that latterly Europeans have begun to adopt the same practice, and those who have tried it assert that they have entire immunity from the tropical fevers to which they were formerly subject. The *Westminster Review* gives the following simple explanation:

"It is at night that the stream of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with the particles of animalized matter given out from the skin, and deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration and sulphuretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In the day, gases and vapors, as substances of all kinds else in the air by the rarefaction of heat; at night, when the rarefaction leaves them, they fall by an increase of gravity, if imperfectly mixed with the atmosphere, while the gases evolved during the night, instead of ascending, remain at nearly the same level. It is known that carbonic acid gas, at a low temperature, permeates so readily of the nature of a fluid that it may be poured out of one vessel into another; it rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency is towards the floor, or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and unventilated rooms.

In the epidemics of the Middle Ages fires were lighted in the streets for the purification of the air; and more recently trains of gunpowder have been fired and cannon discharged for the same object; but these agents, operating against an intangible extent of atmospheric air, have been on too small a scale to produce any sensible effect. It is, however, pronounced by the best authority quite possible to heat a room to produce a rarefaction and consequent dilution of any malignant gases it may contain; and it is of course the air of the room, and that alone, at night, which comes into immediate contact with the lungs of a person sleeping.

Yellow Fever in the West Indies.

A letter from St. Thomas states that the Yellow Fever had nearly disappeared from the island, after inflicting great ravages—no less than five hundred cases having occurred. St. Thomas had formerly the reputation of being the most healthy of the West India Islands, but within the last two years has been twice visited by Yellow Fever and once by Cholera. It is stated, as somewhat remarkable, that whites alone were attacked by the fever, and that the negroes were exempt; whilst the reverse was the case with the Cholera. Miss EMILY C. SMITH, of New-York, and the Catholic Bishop, are among the fever victims. At St. Thomas 120 soldiers were attacked and 28 died. A large number of seamen also died.

The Sickness at Fort Riley.

A reliable telegraphic dispatch from an officer of the army, dated St. Louis, August 18, states that a soldier had just arrived in that city from Fort Riley, and that the ladies from Fort Riley had reached Fort Leavenworth, but that Dr. SIMONS was still at Fort Riley. The telegraph is not working west of St. Louis.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1225 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Boston in Memory of Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

From the Boston Post, Aug. 21.

This event is greatly moving the public mind, and among all classes it is regarded as a public calamity. Meetings are being held with reference to doing honor to his memory, and his funeral on Wednesday will be attended by probably the largest cortege that ever attended the mases of any private individual, in our own land, to their last resting place.

The public meeting called yesterday noon in Faneuil Hall on behalf of the Board of Trade, to appropriately notice the death of Mr. LAWRENCE, was large and composed of the very best men of Boston, the larger portion of whom were merchants. Upon the platform we noticed Messrs. NATHAN and WILLIAM APPLETON, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Hon. S. A. ELIOT, Judge SPRAGUE, Hon. BENJ. SEAVER, J. T. STEVENSON, Esq., and others.

His Honor, Mayor SMITH, called the meeting to order, and in a brief and impressive speech, explained its object—to show respect to the memory of a distinguished citizen.

Hon. WILLIAM STURGIS was then chosen Chairman, and J. W. EDMANDS, A. W THAXTER, Jr., and FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, Secretaries.

Mr. STURGIS made a few opening remarks upon taking the Chair, appropriate to the occasion, at the close of which Hon. T. STEVENSON rose and stated that he had been requested by Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, for many years the intimate and confidential friend of the deceased, to offer to the meeting a preamble and resolutions, which he would read:

This spontaneous assemblage is evidence of the deep sensibility with which this community has learned the death of Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Whilst we mourn this severe dispensation of Providence, which has deprived us of one of our most honored citizens, we bow in submission with no other feeling but that of gratitude for the benefits which his life has conferred upon us

As a merchant, he was upright and honorable in the highest degree.

As a statesman, able, intelligent and patriotic. He filled high public stations in a manner most creditable to himself, and most useful to his country.

As a citizen of Boston, he was foremost in every public enterprise which promised to promote the general prosperity.

His truth and kindness, and courtesy, made his private life a blessing to those who were brought within its influences. His public labors extended the resources of his country, strengthened its political relations, and multiplied its means of learning.

He poured out his wealth with a public spirit, which attested at once his just discrimination and his untiring liberality.

Endowed by nature with a strong mind, he improved it by cultivation to a degree which made him the delight of his friends, and which, in all his public duties, especially in his mission abroad, did high honor to his country.

It is hoped we should honor his memory; therefore *Resolved*, That we request the owners and masters of vessels in the harbor to display their colors at half mast on the day appointed for his funeral.

Resolved, That we will on that day close our places of business, and that, as a sad duty, we will attend the funeral services.

Voted, that the officers of this assembly be requested to communicate these proceedings to the family of the deceased, with assurances of the public recognition of his virtues and of its public sympathy in the days of their bereavement.

Mr. STEVENSON proceeded to give a brilliant eulogium of the deceased. He possessed, he said, all those qualities that made a merchant a prince. He was honest, intelligent, deliberate and prompt, and stood in the front rank of men, with integrity fixed as a rock and honor unsullied as the stars. He was trusty, constant in rectitude, kind of heart, public spirited and generous, filling and adorning every station he occupied. He was a devout Christian, and an unshaken faith supported him. His life had been a practical benefit to his age, to be followed as an example.

He was followed by Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, who traced the career of the deceased from the time of his entering Boston, a poor boy, till he had become the most important man in our community. His many excellent qualities had rendered him a signal blessing to our city. He could read in the quivering lips and moistening eyes of his auditors that they all felt they had sustained a personal loss—had lost a friend, whose warm heart and open hand were always ready when required. Our institutions had lost in him a benefactor, our country a citizen to whom she might have looked in the thick-coming exigences of the future for filling the highest offices in her gift. His name was a tower of strength for a good cause, and he never gave it to a bad one. But in his loss, he said, we could rejoice as we leaned over his ashes, that God had given us such a man. He could not be wholly lost to us, for his memory, his example, his noble deeds, remain, and his name will be cherished as one of the most precious treasures of every Boston heart. Of him we might say—

"The dead are like the stars by day,
Withdrawn from mortal eye;
But not extinct. They hold their way,
In glory through the sky!"

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT came forward and addressed the meeting. He spoke of his early friendship with the deceased, which friendship had continued for forty years. It were of no use to dwell upon the character of the deceased in any detail. We were his neighbors and know it all. We have been accustomed to hold him up as a bright example for the young to follow, and point to that commanding social position, that great influence upon the community, of the abounding wealth and prosperity which he obtained by the simple process of a steady, even pursuit of the paths of honorable industry—by enterprise, by energy, and the sterling qualities of private, self reliant character. He had a larger view of commerce than as a mere means of trade. Its civilizing instrumentality he recognized. His integrity was incorruptible. If the dome of the State-house, which overshadowed his dwelling, had been one solid diamond, and had been laid at his feet as a bribe for a dishonest transaction, he would have spurned it from his presence. He was a leader in the great manufacturing and railroad enterprises of the day, and the schools found in him a warm friend. He described what he had done for education by donations. His beneficence was great. His brother AMOS had said that his everyday life was a benediction on some one. The foundation of such a life as his was a religious governing principle, and this gave his life its tone. This made him the good man he was, in all relations of life. And the same trust that sustained and guided him must be our consolation in his bereavement.

At the close of his remarks, which were delivered in Mr. EVERETT'S most effective style, the quotation was taken on the resolutions and they were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

The President in Staunton, Va.

From the Staunton (Va.) Vindicator.

Having received intelligence on Thursday morning that His Excellency, the President of the United States, would arrive in Staunton on the evening of that day in the Central cars, en route for the Virginia Springs, the following public order was issued by the Mayor of the town, N. K. TROUT, Esq.:

STAUNTON, MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 16, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: The Council of the town of Staunton having been informed that the President of the United States will be in Staunton to-day, have by resolution directed that the cordial hospitalities of the town be extended to the distinguished visitor and his suite. In pursuance of said resolution, and at the suggestion of several citizens, I have appointed you a Committee to extend the proper welcome and the hospitalities of the town to him and his suite.

Very respectfully, &c., N. K. TROUT, Mayor.

Messrs. Thos. J. Michie, Benj. Crawford, N. C. Kinney, J. D. Imboden, E. M. Taylor, John Brandsburg, A. J. Garber, W. H. Harman, L. L. Stevenson, Jos. A. Waddell, Capt. Baskins, S. McP. Yost.

The Committee thus appointed repaired to the Depôt about 2 o'clock, to receive the President and suite. The train soon came up. The President was escorted to the interior of the Depôt by Hon. JAMES M. MASON and Mayor TROUT, where the Mayor introduced him to each gentleman composing the Committee. He and his suite were then conveyed to the Virginia Hotel, where the President was met by a number of citizens. An invitation was extended him to dine with the Committee at 5 o'clock, to which he cordially assented. At that hour, a number of citizens, irrespective of party, headed by the Mayor, sat down to one of the most bountiful supplies of all the luxuries and delicacies of the season we have ever seen—just such a repast as might have been expected on the occasion, although Messrs. MCCLUNG & PEYTON had but a few hours' notice for preparation. When ample justice had been done the substantials, the Champagne corks began to crack, and conviviality to rule. The health of the President was proposed by Captain J. A. HARMAN, to which he responded in a most felicitous manner. He alluded to the pleasure it afforded him of visiting the citizens of Staunton, and breathing the atmosphere of Virginia, not only from its invigorating effects but on account of its nationality. He adverted to the thoughts suggested, as he passed in sight of Monticello, and expatiated with ardent eloquence upon the value and importance of preserving inviolate that great chart of our liberty—the Constitution—in the forming of which Mr. JEFFERSON acted so prominent a part. His feelings revolted from the idea of a dissolution of the Union. It would be the Illiad of innumerable woes, from the contemplation of which he shrank. The patriotic and truly national sentiment so gracefully and eloquently expressed by President PIERCE in this brief extempore address were frequently applauded by the company, irrespective of parties. He continued by alluding to the greatness of Virginia, not only as it respected the enlarged patriotism of her people, but her physical resources, and closed by returning his thanks for the cordial welcome that had been extended him.

The health of Senator MASON was then proposed by S. M. YOST, to which that gentleman responded. After referring to the circumstances of his coming here, and his acquaintance with the hospitality of the people of Staunton, he alluded to the occasion which constituted principally the theme of the President's remarks—the preservation of the Constitution in its pristine vigor and spirit, and consequently the perpetuity of the Union. He stated that if this Union was to be preserved, the North must do it—the South was powerless, and of herself could do nothing. That if there was a man whose heart beat in patriotic response to the interests of the whole country, upon the broad basis of the Constitution, and one to whom we could look with implicit confidence, that man was our distinguished guest—the President.

After dinner, the President, accompanied by various persons, visited the Insane Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and expressed himself much pleased with the general management of those establishments, as indicated by the observations made. On Friday morning in company with Senator MASON, J. S. BARBOUR, Jr., and his suite, he left in a special train of cars, for the terminus of the road, whence they were taken to the Virginia Springs in the new and handsome stage coaches of Messrs. HARMAN & BROWN. His visit created a favorable impression upon all who became acquainted with him.

The President is looking hardy, and wears the marks of great mental labor and care. His lady is in very delicate health, for whose benefit mainly the present visit to the mountains of Virginia is made.

Rape and Attempt to Kill.

From the Village Record, West Chester, Pa., Aug. 18.

A man named PATTERSON, 31 years of age, was brought to the Chester County prison on Wednesday night last, upon a charge of committing one of the most fiendish outrages ever perpetrated—in attempting first to violate the person of a young female acquaintance, and then to murder her. The man resides in West Whiteland township, near the West Chester Railroad, and five miles from this borough, and resides with a farmer named Thos. Hoskins. The outrage was perpetrated on the evening of Wednesday, in a lonely spot, and the female was left in a condition, which so completely supposed to be lifeless—the murder being designed to destroy all evidence of the guilt. The female in question, and who at this writing is lying in a most precarious condition, also resides with Mr. HOSKINS, as does PATTERSON. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon a female acquaintance of Miss WORKMAN residing at the Steamboat Station, called to make a visit, and remained until evening; when she returned home. Miss WORKMAN accompanied her for some distance, (nearly or quite all the way,) and they were escorted by PATTERSON. After separating from her friend, PATTERSON and Miss WORKMAN returned homewards. The path leads diagonally across the field east of the steamboat, and then across two or three other fields to the Westchester Railroad. Half way between the two roads, quarter of a mile from a house, PATTERSON attempted to take liberties; but meeting resistance, he resorted to force; after a struggle he threw her to the ground, beat her on the head, bruised her neck, and whether his purpose was accomplished or not, left her in almost a lifeless condition. During all her struggles and cries for aid, no one was within hearing. Having finished his fiendlike work, PATTERSON went back to the steamboat station hotel on the Columbia Railroad, and there related to Mr. WHIT

SUMMER GLEANINGS.

A Trip to Canada—Lake Champlain—The Cathedral.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 18, 1855.

My window looks out upon the St. Lawrence, with boats dotting its surface, whose gay flags wave gracefully in the evening breeze; but they are not gay with the *stars and stripes* so familiar to American eyes—they tell a different tale—"these are Her Majesty's dominions, and the banner of Queen VICTORIA floats over land and water." Yonder is Government Island, with the gray old fort upon its front, bidding defiance to foreign invasion; and upon the wharf is the busy hum of merchantmen, and all the bustle of trade and commerce. We are in America—on the Continent of the New World—yet when we look around us we feel very much as if we had crossed the sea and were in the *Old Countries*.

Saratoga, as we have fully demonstrated, is a delightful pleasure haunt, and we sincerely believe affords more facilities for every species of enjoyment than any other watering-place; but it is a luxurious life to live uninterrupted, the whole Summer, so we have concluded to flee away for a little season among the mountains, the lakes, the rivers and the waterfalls of a different clime. "A trip to Montreal, Quebec, and down the Saguenay," said our friend, "is one of the most delightful now made by Summer tourists." It was scarcely more than uttered, when we found ourselves floating down Lake Champlain, on the steamer *America*, Capt. FRANE; and we must do the justice to say, never on lake or river, did we see a steamboat so like a home—so neat, so quiet and so pretty.

It was a day such as we see not more than three in the whole three hundred and sixty-five—a few fleecy clouds skirting the blue of the distant horizon—a breeze fresh and invigorating, and a freshness over all the sloping hills and green islets and a peculiar brilliancy of the sparkling waters, which caused us continually to exclaim there was *never* such a day before.

Here we happen to meet those whose names have met long and often in your columns—from the Catskills, Lake George and the Adirondack they have sent you their impressions, and are now wending their way Westward. We have reveled in their *pen and ink sketches*, and now revel with greater delight in their *table-talk*—admire together the pictures Nature spreads out before us, shake hands and part. A few hours and we are far away among the Green Mountains and White Hills of Vermont and New-Hampshire, and the rest are in a great metropolis, or floating among the "Thousand Isles." Oh, these railroads and steamboats! I could not help thinking, as we flew like a swift-winged bird over land and water, what an economy it would have been for those people of the olden time to have put off their war a half century—they could then have finished it in half the time. What a saving of labor and "Continental money" in the transportation of troops and provisions, and in how much greater abundance they could have been furnished by this thickly-populated country than by those few early settlers! But if it is true—*what people say*—that men and women have so lamentably degenerated, there might not have been as brave men to fight the battles, and the contest might not have been ended so gloriously after all.

I would not like a battle *got up* for my special gratification, yet I cannot help thinking I should have liked to look on the struggle for victory which tinged the green waves of Lake Champlain with the blood of heroes, and immortalized Plattsburg in our National annals. We do not wonder they fought bravely with such a scene to kindle their enthusiasm and deepen their patriotism, though never by the wisest and most far-seeing of those wise men was it fully realized, what a glorious country they were defending.

Our sunset on the Lake exceeded all that we had ever seen in the way of sunsets. The sky and the flitting clouds were the richest gold—the waters every shade of purple, and the distant mountains a deep blue, such as I had never before seen the sun paint, while the green hills sloping to the water's edge, were reflected like emeralds upon a sea of amethyst. It is gorgeous beyond description.

Night found us beneath the walls of this old French town, and slumber kindly rested upon our eyelids before we were scarcely conscious under whose roof we slept. But we know now we are in the Montreal House, which, like Congress Hall, has been "rejuvenated" this year, and restored to its primitive reputation by COLEMAN, who belongs to the family so gifted and so celebrated in making hotels famous far and near.

We were told it was foolish to come to Montreal now because the soldiers were all away. We thought it a funny reason, but now see that it was not so very absurd. Travelers have been wont to say that every third person to be met in the city was either a soldier or a priest. Relieved by gay epaulettes and bright buttons, the long black robes of the priests might not have been a bad feature in the picture; but without these their sombre dress with their sombre physique is rather too funereal for every-day life. We saw one in the Cathedral on Sunday morning, however, during the celebration of High Mass, whom we thought anything but sombre. There was often a smile upon his face, and an expression which could not have been worn by a true son of the Church—it spoke very plainly what we were thinking—"A FARCE!" But what an attraction is all this grand display for the multitude—every seat in the vast building is occupied—the aisles are full, and all around the altar are women and children sitting upon the floor. There must be ten thousand! and most of them look like humble worshippers, and probably most of them think all this necessary to their souls' salvation. There is no danger of sleeping here, there is such a variety of pages, nuns and ceremonies, and the gay dresses and cocked and plumed hats of bishop and priest amuse us, so much—the troops of nuns in black, and the troops of charity children under their care in white robes, with hoods of the same so prettily frilled and crimped—the little boys just taken into service, to grow up false and corrupt. Can it be that any of these *men* believe they are walking in the way which God approves?

We were sprinkled with holy water, which had no good effect upon our new silk dress whether it did upon our spirits or not, and we joined heart and soul in the deep tones of voice and organ which resounded through those vaults and arches—otherwise we took no let or part in the matter, and came away marveling how long, oh God, how long must men grope in such ignorance and be deluded by such mummery. From the Cathedral we went to the Methodist Church, which is a large and very handsome edifice, and was tolerably well filled, and from there to the Presbyterian, which is not so large or so well filled, though it may be when the people are not on their Summer tours.

We have done a little towards spying out the Land, and find it more fair and comely and look upon it well as we had imagined. There are many things which strike singularly on American eyes, for we only, are denominated Americans who live "over the border;" but further descriptions must be deferred till another time, unless we become so enamored of the peculiar provisions made by mother Church for disconsolate damsels and take the veil! But unless your correspondent becomes Lady Superior, she will remain MINNIE MYRTLE.

☞ This is the way the London *Critic* talks of H. W. BEECHER's *Star Papers*:

"They relate to art and rural affairs; but there is no scrap of thought or observation about them, only how the are put in a pleasant shape. They were not, however, worth preserving from the columns of the periodical."

FROM NEWPORT.

Yachting—Welcome Guests—Miss Hensler—Hops.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Monday, Aug. 18, 1855.

Wall-street has come to Newport; merchants have turned Vikings. In other words, one bright morning this week, MOSES H. GRINNELL, HENRY A. COIT, SIMEON DRAPER, and other commercial princes and financiers of Gotham, made their appearance, looking as sunburnt and jolly as any band of newly-arrived captains from India, or admirals from the Baltic. Part of the gallant squadron, of whose feats at Glen Cove we have had such ample record, wisely headed for this balmy isle, and have been cordially greeted by troops of friends. Every day the hospitalities of these marine adventurers have been extended most graciously to their friends here, and troops of ladies with parasols and bewitching straws, and knights in white duck, carrying shawls, may be seen at all hours of the day, strolling down Pelham-street, to embark on one of those delicious aquatic excursions, nowhere so pleasantly realised as here. With "youth at the prow, and pleasure at the helm," plenty of cold chicken, salad and champagne, with equal portions of wit and good fellowship, for hours they skim the crystal brine, lapped in day-dreams or buoyant with mirth.

The harbor presented a beautiful spectacle at noon the other day. Recent thunder gusts had cleared the atmosphere so that the tranquil surface of the water reflected the deep blue of the firmament, and the green embankments and solid masonry of the fort and break-water, the low mounds of the opposite shore and the rocky inlets, stood forth in the boldest relief of linear-perspective. Those who have entered the Straits of Gibraltar, or sailed from Naples to Capri on a clear day, can imagine the vividness of the hues and the distinctness of ridge, bastion and spar which this lucent medium created.

Scattered about were twelve yachts, their large sheets expanded to catch the faintest breeze; and here and there little pleasure boats slowly glided from cove to quay, or listlessly rode with the tide. Gradually the larger craft, the *Haze*, the *Widgeon*, the *Spray*, the *Starlight*, the *Una*, and others, began to move up the river—the latter as gently as her name and as fairy-like as SPENSER's muse; while, through the midst of the fleet, paddled swiftly the little steam-yacht belonging to Mr. ASPINWALL. In an hour they were all abreast of Prudence Island, each with its party of guests,—and a brave sight it was when the breeze freshened, and, sloping to its light propulsion, the exquisitely-modeled vessels, under a cloud of white canvas, sped noiselessly on over the glittering bay—by island, inlet and rocky promontory; while, grouped on the deck or nestling at the stern, the guests watched each other's equipment, chatted, sang or enjoyed a collation. There is nothing so delightful as such yachting. When the elements are propitious and the company well selected, it is of all recreations the most available. A *contretemps*, indeed, such as a dead calm, a sudden tempest or an ungenial party, may break the charm; but when circumstances are favorable, it is a pastime full of glee, freedom and zest; and one we are glad to see more and more appreciated in this country. Yachting is the poetry of sea-faring—it is a natural sport in countries where commerce breeds nautical taste. Ship-building is a national interest, and the navy a chief arm of defence. In the British Channel, the Mediterranean and the East Indies, it is as common and eligible an amusement and convenience as hunting in England and America; but only within a few years has it become popular in the United States. The effect of such a taste in improving the model of ships, and in promoting health and cheerfulness, can scarcely be over-estimated, and therefore I have examined with interest the yachts that find so desirable a rendezvous in Newport Harbor. A trial of speed, open to all competitors, will take place at the Regatta to-morrow. As we have glided round Canonicut-out, along Goat Island, by Tammany Hill and under the shadow of Beaver Tail, and looked back on the old town, with its hill side covered with dwellings and foliage, or forth upon the broad Atlantic, and watched the gambols of porpoises and the skimmer of the brine, I have learned to appreciate yachting as the readiest of Summer diversions, a most salubrious resource for the invalid, a suggestive expedient for social intercourse, and a noble means of enjoying nature in her most cheering guise. Then come back to me the witchery of CLEOPATRA yachting with ANTONY, in that superb barge glorified by Shakspearian fancy—the memory of evenings in a Venitian gondola, and sympathy with SHELLEY's whim of sailing paper-boats, even when he had recourse to bank-notes to construct the fragile symbols of his favorite mode of locomotion, described so vividly in his poems and hallowed by his untimely death.

Our social opportunities continue to multiply. That fine specimen of the old-school Massachusetts Whig, Ex-Governor CLIFFORD, has been here for several days; so has the most philosophical and original man in the ranks of the Unitarian clergy, FREDERICK A. HEDGE, of Providence; and that most genial of Philadelphia doctors, equally good in turning a stanza and prescribing for an ailment, Dr. J. K. MITCHELL. With the increasing crowd, misheps grow space. There have been several adroit burglaries at the hotels, three or four upsets on the road, and almost a conflagration, occasioned by a victim of some chowder party leaving his candle burning. The most delightful incident today was Miss HENSLER's concert. She is the only American *prima donna* except BISCACCIANTI, who has won a substantial fame in Italy. The claims of filial affection obliged her to return home for a while. She is the *protegé* of a refined circle of Bostonians, modest, graceful and excellent in character, with a voice of virgin sweetness and delicacy. Her announcement of a *matinée musicale* drew together a large, appreciative and highly gratified audience.

Hops, not of the malt, but the saltatory kind, are now of almost nightly occurrence at one or another of the hotels. They seldom begin before 10 o'clock; but the guests may be seen an hour before, in the halls and drawing-rooms, waiting for some couple to act as pioneers in entering the ball room—the most commodious is that of the Bellevue House, but the charm of high ceiling and broad floor is somewhat impaired by a most unsavory odor of stale meats, whereby the fact is apparent that the room is more used for *palettes* than heels. The music, by the entire corps of Germanians, is so loud as to make it impossible to talk without an aching throat, and every one soon abandons the attempt, except in the pauses of the orchestra. Spectators are all the more free to note the brilliant, gay and somewhat incongruous spectacle. There is a fine display of beauty, ranging from the intellectual New-England blonde to the impassioned Louisiana brunette; there are *distingué, petite*, graceful, elegant, plebeian, aristocratic, winning, proud and lovely forms and faces enough to attract the most fastidious and pique experienced observers. It is quite a school for the study of costume—the flashy and the tasteful, the highly ornamented and the ravishingly simple, being in frequent contrast. A horticultural head-dress flutters beside a brow unadorned save by meekly-parted hair; diamonds and lace are *vis-à-vis* to plain white muslin and cherry ribbons; the matron in purple velvet flanks the miss in blue silk.

Character is not less revealed in air, manner and association, at these promiscuous assemblies, than by dress and physiognomy; and one fond of artistic effects will glean ample material. There is no social exhibition wherein the actors are so unconscious of how they appear than when dancing. The motion, the grace and the sense of enjoyable activity render them unaware of their respective performances; and it is quite amusing to watch a very complacent but awkward polker. It would appear that few young men have candid friends, or they would take warning and avoid exposing their want of "the poetry of motion." It is the rarest thing in the world to see a really graceful dancer of the male sex in this country; and as grace is the essential point in this beautiful art, it shows a lamentable want of tact in a man of sense, who, perhaps, can talk, ride or bowl respectably, to compromise his recognized merits by angular movements in a waltz. "I know why she wouldn't have him," exclaimed a lady at one of these hops, indicating the melancholy gyrations of a rejected lover, "he dances horridly." The natural ease and flowing dress of the other sex, conceal, in a great measure, any deficiency in step or movement; but the black pegs, tail coat and stiff collar of their unfortunate partners, make every ungraceful figure and action conspicuous. Dancing is lyrical, it should express pleasure—spontaneous, overflowing hilarity; but the studied and pedantic action of the herd who persist in dancing, without any natural gift in that line, gives, often, a solemn frivolity and galvanic spasm to what should be a scene of beauty; people are born dancers as well as musicians and painters; Miriam's dancing as depicted by ALLSTON, means something sublime and triumphant, and it is related that EMERSON and MARGARET FULLER disputed whether to assign a certain *pirouette* of FANNY ELLSLER's to the sphere of religion or poetry! When children dance how winsome is the natural play of their feet—keeping time to smiles and glances; when peasants dance how cheerily the vigorous alertness of their limbs proclaims a glad respite from toil! At a Newport Hop we have to look long and patiently ere we can select the dancer whose movement is natural, well-timed and truly expressive.

So great is the mannerism of the habitual polkers, that, at a negro hop, composed of the hotel waiters, each prominent waltzer here was imitated to the life by our sable mimics. There are, however, a few beautiful exceptions, which it is delightful to observe on these occasions, and when, as sometimes happens, a graceful couple redeem the ugliest dance that was ever invented, by their spirited and harmonious *polking*, we cannot but fancy what a scene a ball-room might present if all the dancers were equal to the requirements of the art. CANONICUS.

Art of Ingeniously Tormenting—Cortlandt-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am glad to see you have a Department of Streets and Lamps in your establishment, and one vastly more effective than the one we are taxed for at the City Hall. Your Commissioner may be pleased to know that his remarks upon obstructions in Liberty-street have diminished the number of cubical signs upon the sidewalk, although a German house or two, doubtless through inability to read the pure English undefiled of the TIMES, still maintain a half dozen giant nuisances in all their empty grandeur.

Cortlandt-street, however, is more hardened than Liberty. There the clocks mount up to the second story, and spread from curb to stoop-stone as largely as before. There are the multitudinous boxes; and there—what is painfully worse—are the *skids*, of which your Commissioner says nothing. That, if I am rightly informed, is the name applied to a pair of parallel rails reaching from the porch of a wholesale grocery, or oil, or hardware store, across the pavement to the tail of a cart, destined to receive or deliver some of the heavy articles composing the staple of such business. Considering that Cortlandt-street is quite as densely thronged with passengers as Broadway; that every few minutes a thousand people are landed at its foot from the cities and railroads on the other side of the river; and that a steady stream of outward-bound passengers may always be seen there on their way to the railroads, and Albany and Boston boats, these skids must be regarded as an inestimable nuisance. There is no choice but for the whole body of people to stoop down on the dirty pavement, upon all fours, and go under them; or show their agility, man, woman and child, by seizing the moment when hogshead, barrel or box, is not actually *in transitu*, to clamber over them; or tramp out in the mud and dust which Mr. ESLING perpetuates in the street. If this were an occasional inconvenience, it would be tolerable. But it is almost constant. I have seen the passengers, discharged from a crowded Philadelphia train, obliged to march twice into the street, in the blocks between Washington and Greenwich-streets, to accommodate these *skids*. In other words, thousands of people are daily put to serious inconvenience and the dangers of a crowded carriage way, to enable a few carters to save themselves the trouble of lifting a heavy package.

If your Commissioner will exterminate this nuisance, he will oblige EAST JERSEY.

Art in America.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to correct a fact asserted in your paper of this morning, under the heading of "Even the Americans." Earnestly endorsing as I do the value of most of the unadorned aphorisms of C. R. LESLIE, let me observe that he is no longer the lecturer on Painting in the London Academy, nor *is he an American*, for he himself asserts that he was born in Clerkenwell, in the vicinity of the city of London. I think, Sir, however, that it is hardly worth while to pride ourselves upon the lectures of WEST, for they are as worthless as they are unremembered; more unfortunate are they even than his pictures, for of those two *are* worthy of praise. STUART's fame rests perhaps solely on his "Washington;" high fame and fortune, it is true. Of ALLSTON our impression is rather of promise than of fulfillment. But why for show TUCKERMAN's works are lugged into the catalogue of American Art, is to me as inexplicable as the excellence of a famous work, which I deem it invidious to name here, as it is the work of a cotemporary. You take, Sir, exception to the expression of the London *News*, and yet you seem to grant the truth of its tone, for you admit that we have nothing to boast of; and, indeed, who can honestly praise American Art as relative to other National Art, without experiencing the feelings aroused when a school-boy stops in the midst of his declamation of "Demosthenes" and asks you, in his childish treble, if you did not hear the voices of the sea-shore in *that*? The man has no natural reason to blush for the weakness of his infancy; and as no fine art ever sprang like Hercules from its cradle, surely critics use but the questionable ways of foolish nurses when they flatter impotence with the assurances of power.

I do not see that we can afford to feel in dudgeon at having our self-esteem wounded by unpalatable truths; and it is far more consoling to be told that JOHN RUSKIN is exerting his influence on American Art. I pray heaven that that really be true, for if the shell be not mistaken for the meat, that is a healthy way to get what is wanting so sadly. *Life* and *Individuality*.

One would suppose though, that even you had no appreciation of the character of that great and noble man, when you compare him to Mazeppa, for Mazeppa was bound and helpless; the victim of the punishment of an unlawful passion, drifting through a howling wilderness with no guide but the instincts of an infuriated steed, and with nothing but an awful expiation to give him a claim upon the feelings of humanity.

Surely, JOHN RUSKIN had better have borne comparison with the Pillar in the Desert, or with the stern loin-girded Prophet who led the people of God.

But these latter I would see. I stood by the easel of HAYDON in his last days, and I have watched the struggles overcome by the heroism of HOLMAN HUNT. The fire of Pygmalion will not do in this matter; the men must be born, not made, who would these weapons, bear this armor, or listen to this instruction. Let us see the high and steady purpose, the enthusiasm and the scorn of scorn once more. Let us watch that the people of my simile are not, like the critics that follow yours, sheep in fierce clothing. Your ob't serv't,

WILLIAM D. SELPH.

SCIENCE.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

FIFTH DAY.

BROWN UNIVERSITY,
PROVIDENCE, Monday, Aug. 20, 1855.

Albany is selected as the next place of meeting. Time—the third Wednesday in August, 1856. Officers elected for that meeting: Prof. JAMES HALL, of Albany, President; Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr., of Cambridge, General Secretary; Dr. ELWYN, of Philadelphia, (reelected) Treasurer. The meeting next year in Albany will be the second held in that city.

A BREEZE.

A bit of scientific breeze occurred this morning. It appears that a paper on "Pebbles," read at the Cleveland meeting, by Mr. JOHN BRAINERD, was denied publication by a vote of the Washington meeting of the Association. The subject came up again to-day, and brought out a warm discussion. Mr. BRAINERD sat by and heard himself talked of. It was finally determined at the close of a half dozen speeches, *pro* and *con*, to leave his fate in the hands of the Standing Committee, with directions to report at the next meeting.

THE LATE ABBOTT LAWRENCE—TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

Science pays a tribute to the memory of one of its munificent patrons—the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Prof. A. D. BACHE, in proposing a series of resolutions of condolence, offered some feeling remarks in reference to the aid which Mr. LAWRENCE has afforded to the spread of scientific knowledge. It was chiefly as the founder of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard that Mr. BACHE wished to dwell upon his claims to consideration. At the outset he endowed that Institution with the sum of $50,000, and there is confidence that his will contains provision for giving still further development to this great work. The light in which this endowment was regarded by the family of Mr. LAWRENCE is revealed by a letter from his brother, AMOS, (dated in 1847,) endorsing his endowment of the Harvard Institution in the warmest terms. Prof. BACHE read this letter, which has appeared since the death of Mr. LAWRENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BACHE offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, the members rising in their places:

Resolved, That the American Association for the Advancement of Science have heard with deep regret of the decease of Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, who, by the munificent foundation of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, has identified his name with the progress of Science in the United States.

Resolved, That the members of the Association offer their sincere condolence to the bereaved family of Mr. LAWRENCE.

Resolved, That the President and Secretaries of the Association communicate these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Some remarks followed.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Esq., of New-York, said the generous act of Mr. LAWRENCE in founding the Lawrence Scientific School, claims the gratitude of the community, and, as a humble member of that community, he desired to add a word to those which had already been uttered. He considered Mr. LAWRENCE a type of a class of noble men who stand ready with head and heart to support Science in every way possible. Mr. R. had had occasion, some years since, to converse with Mr. LAWRENCE upon this subject, and he counted it one of the felicities of his life. He had been greatly struck by the amplitude and liberality of the views expressed on that occasion by Mr. LAWRENCE.

Rev. Dr. WAYLAND added his testimony. He had had the pleasure of Mr. LAWRENCE's acquaintance, and that gentleman had done him the honor to consult him at the time of the organization of the Scientific School at Cambridge. Like his friend, Mr. RUGGLES, he, too, had been impressed by the largeness of the views expressed by Mr. LAWRENCE—by his clear conceptions, and the distinct knowledge he had of what he was doing. He, too, considered Mr. LAWRENCE a type of that class of men who are ready to aid the development of science. He has set an example to men of wealth and talent in this country; and, while Boston will always be proud of the name of LAWRENCE, other Lawrences will arise to do honor to the country and to human nature. No expressions of gratitude which we could offer would be adequate to the occasion; nor would they do justice to the noble, liberal, patriotic efforts of this man whom we all feel honored by calling fellow-citizen.

Professor PEIRCE, of Cambridge, bore witness to the universal love and respect with which Mr. LAWRENCE was regarded at the East. His life was a continued succession of good deeds.

Professor SILLIMAN, Sen., spoke warmly of the aid which he had received personally from Mr. LAWRENCE. In concluding, Mr. SILLIMAN brought in a comparison of religion and science.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND COINAGE.

At the Washington meeting, a special committee was appointed to report in relation to uniform standards, in weights, measures and coinage. This afternoon was set apart for the discussion of the subject; but business was pressing and debates were not allowed.

Prof. BACHE spoke in behalf of the Committee, (the other members are Profs. HENRY, ALEXANDER, FRAZER, GIBBS, PEIRCE, and LECONTE.) No report was presented, but the Committee was continued with the following additions: Prof. W. B. ROGERS, Dr. J. H. GIBBONS, Dr. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to divide the Committee and separate the Coinage.

The Committee was authorized to correspond with other associations or public bodies, or with individuals, in relation to the matters they have in charge. SOLAR ECLIPSE OF MAY 26, 1854.

At Washington, the Association appointed a Select Committee whose business it should be to keep watch of the Sun of the 26th of May, when he was booked for a total eclipse.

The list of observers was very extensive, consisting of

Prof. A. D. Bache, W'bing'n.	Prof. E. Loomis, N. York.
Prof. B. Peirce, Cambridge.	Prof. G. W. Keeley, Maine.
Prof. S. Alexander, Princet'n	Lieut. C. H. Davis, Camb'e.
Prof. Chauvenet, Maryland.	Lieut. Maury, Washington.
Prof. J. F. Fraser, Phil.	Dr. W. Gibbs, New-York.
Prof. O. M. Mitchell, Cincin'i.	Dr. Gould, Cambridge.
Prof. E. S. Snell, Amherst.	Dr. Barnard, ——
Prof. J. Henry, Washington.	Mr. G. P. Bond, Cambridge.
Prof. Coffin, ——	Mr. H. C. Barlow, N. York.
Prof. Le Conte, Georgia.	

Four observers were at Cambridge (Harvard University); *three* in New-York; *three* in Washington; *one* in Maine and *one* in Georgia.

Prof. ALEXANDER left Princeton and took his station at Ogdensburg, where the eclipse was annular. At this point and at Kingston, Canada, the only full observations were taken. Prof. ALEXANDER gave to-day an account of the physical phenomena presented. His minute observations are recorded in the *Astronomical Journal*. The Committee do not report, except through Mr. ALEXANDER's statements and the comments which followed from Prof. HENRY.

Professor ALEXANDER said, a commendable degree of diligence had been exercised in the preparations for observing the Eclipse. For himself, he had selected the Point of Ogdensburg, because it became apparent that that locality might furnish clear weather, while the Eastern part of the country was under a coast-storm. The day was superb. Opportunities for observation were excellent. Daguerreotype impressions of the appearances of the sun were taken; and these, together with enlarged drawings of the ring, were exhibited. The white screen recommended by Mr. ALEXANDER, at Washington, was employed in making the observations.

Curious phenomena attended the formation of the ring. As the tusks approached each other, an additional fragment, of rounded form, was suddenly projected, apparently from behind the sun. It resembled the emersion of a star from behind the moon; and the fact confirmed an idea which Mr. ALEXANDER expressed years since, of the projection of stars upon the moon—a singular phenomenon seen during occultations, and strictly analogous to the strange changes which occur at the time of the annular eclipse. The appearance was similar to that of a stream of bright liquid mercury when it is broken in the tube of a thermometer, and, as if to justify the resemblance, the tusk finally caught up the drop.

The outline of the moon beyond the sun became more defined. The finest white line united the two tusks.

The next stage was the final twilight. The effect was very beautiful.

It was at this point that a peculiar illumination was observed, similar to that which was first noticed by Mr. ALEXANDER, in 1831, in Maryland. The edge of the Sun, immediately outside the disc of the Moon, showed a little band brighter than the rest. Daguerreotypes of a similar appearance have been previously taken under direction of Prof. LOOMIS and Mr. CAMPBELL, and the same effect is also discernible in photographs in possession of Prof. BARTLETT, of West Point. There is no doubt that it is a real phenomenon. Mr. ALEXANDER caused miniature impressions to be taken, and had them on exhibition. They presented two images of the Sun; produced, as he supposed, by a reflection from the lens of the instrument.

Another curious matter is, that although the exposure was hardly a second, the Sun was taken negative, as it were; that is to say, the central body was green, while the second and fainter image approximated in its white body to the Sun itself.

The use upon glasses of the colored matter known as London smoke, was highly commended by Mr. ALEXANDER.

THE SUN HAS RED FLAMES.

Prof. HENRY gave odd results touching the existence of red flames, or, as his paper was titled, colored projections from the edge of the sun, as observed during solar eclipses. These projections of red flame were observed again in May. A black board representation of them was given, a circle with cloven tongues of fire.

During eclipses, it appears, remarkable appearances of these flames have been observed since the year 1838, when ALEXANDER and HENRY were astronomers together at Princeton. One used a yellow glass, the other a red. It was found that these flames could only be observed *through the red glass*. To test this, last Spring, when the big eclipse happened, Mr. HENRY experimented at Washington. He took a large burning-lens, such as are used in the lighthouse service, concentrated the rays of the sun upon a piece of shingle; the wood began to burn, when, presto! the same sort of flames appeared, of a *beautiful pink color!* A range of different colored glasses was brought to bear. But through none of them, yellow, green, nor anything else *but red*, could the flames be seen. Mr. HENRY called in the architect of the Smithsonian Institution, and bade him look. He was oblivious of the existence of the flames till the red glass came. A candle was taken up, and it was invisible through the red glass! The inference is that this phenomenon is real. The pink, according to Mr. Henry, is a subjective color—a color in the eye.

This opens, he said, a field for investigation.

INTERMARRIAGE OF BLOOD RELATIONS.

May a man marry his cousin? Apparently not, in view of the terrible consequences which are to follow.

One of the remarkable papers read in the department of Natural History was presented by Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, of Boston, to-day. Its title was, "Remarks on the Intermarriage of Blood Relations, and the transmission of peculiar traits."

It is a curious subject of investigation, and as it is introduced at a scientific meeting, it ought to be important. (Does that necessarily follow?) If you can spare a half column, that amount of space may not be altogether wasted; for this is a question much debated.

It is purely, said Mr. BROOKS, a question of physiological science. Is the marriage of near blood relations accordant with or opposed to the laws of nature? According to this authority, *nature forbids it*. And why?

It is believed that the laws of nature forbid the marriage of near blood relations with each other, because the children from such alliances are frequently found to be in a partly abnormal state of body or mind. There seems to be an arrest of normal development. They often lack that entire and symmetrical equilibrium of the physical, intellectual and moral powers which constitutes the whole man. Yet it is true that the children of parents who were not related do not present a normal development. How decide? By observation simply. If you have experience and observation, count up the children known to have been born from first cousins, and compare with the offspring of others who have not married near blood relations, and I think, adds Rev. Mr. BROOKS, that any man will be convinced there is a deep and durable difference between them.

WHAT THE LAWS SAY.

The Roman Catholic Church, by positive command, forbids each one of its members marrying a first cousin.

A similar enactment obtains in the English Church.

These are considered strong testimonies.

FRIGHTFUL EXAMPLES.

Examples were cited. Young gentlemen smitten with pretty cousins may preserve them in their scrap-books.

N. P——, of W——, (Massachusetts,) a fine looking and intelligent man, and of good health, married his first cousin, a woman likewise blessed with a liberal supply of excellent health, and of a cheerful spirit. They were happy. But children were born; and one was clump-footed, another had but one eye, and all of them are very weak in intellect, small in person, and have heads shaped like a flat-iron, point turned downward.

Inhabitants of the Bahamas haven't much brains, and are homely as sin. Reason—they intermarry.

BAD TIMES.

At Martha's Vineyard they have a particularly bad time. The island is sea-girt. The youths cannot go a-courting elsewhere, because of the rolling billows, and so they content themselves with Marthas in the Vineyard. The island in consequence is, according to our author, "full of illustrations." "Their minds," says Mr. BROOKS, mildly, "are moderate." Their health is feeble.

AN ESPECIALLY HARD CASE.

"The man whom I employed in that island," says Mr. BROOKS, "married his first cousin, and their parents were second cousins. Their first three children were born *without eyes* and lived but a few hours. A very particularly unfortunate case.

OLD VIRGINIA.

In Virginia, the F. F. V.'s do not by any means escape.

"In Virginia," says Mr. B., "where blood relations have married in order to keep the family property entire, there are unusual numbers of imbecile minds, who cannot manage the property that has been thus foolishly secured."

From Fredericksburg, Va., we have these facts:

"A certain family of wealth and respectability have intermarried for many generations, until there cannot be found in three or four of them a sound man or woman. One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is idiotic, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip; with not one out of the number exempt from some physical or mental defects. Yet they persevere in intermarrying, although these monuments are constantly before them."

It cannot be that all these results are mere chance. Is it not more probable that they are proofs of the violation of natural laws?

CONCLUSIONS.

1. That the laws (used and misused,) which improve or deteriorate the breeds in lower animals, are the same laws of nature which improve or deteriorate the human race.

2. That an unusual number of imbecile children, born from parents who are first cousins, are often found in the same family.

3. That few if any children, born of parents who are first cousins, exceed their parents in bodily strength or mental power, while children who are born of parents not related, are frequently found to do so.

[In connection with this subject, another germain to it, has been investigated, the influence of parents upon offspring. But this was not presented.]

Mr. BROOKS asks for investigation.

COM. WILKES ON WINDS—OLD THEORIES DISCARDED.

Com. WILKES had a paper to-day on the subject of the Winds, their causes and effects, which quite discarded the old-fashioned theories, and blocked out something new.

He said he could not persuade himself that the theory of the Winds, as at present accepted, is at all satisfactory. The theories seem to have resulted from the phenomena of the Trade Winds. He proceeded to show in what they are defective, and laid down the following axioms as the basis of a true explanation of the phenomena of the Winds:

1. That the atmosphere, when of equal temperature and dryness, will remain at rest.

2. That if the atmosphere is disturbed by any change of temperature, the denser and colder portion seeks the warmer, from every direction, to restore the equilibrium.

3. That heated air, unless confined and forced, never tends towards a denser and cooler area; but, when free, it always rises or falls to the area, where its gravity and temperature will restore the equilibrium.

4. That currents of air may pass in opposite directions without mixing, provided they lie according to their specific gravities, but they can never pass through or across each other without commingling.

5. That currents of air are influenced and distorbed by electricity.

Great stress has been laid in the theory of the winds, to the rotary motion of the earth, in producing the direction as well as the apparent velocity of the trade winds. Capt. WILKES is not ready to admit that this can have any influence on any surface winds—in fact, the prevalence of westerly winds at the same time that we have easterly within the tropics moving in opposite directions, though parallel, demonstrates that the rotary motion of the earth cannot have any such influence upon currents of air as is attributed to it.

Capt. WILKES exhibited the extent of the trade-winds; illustrated by a large colored chart the existence of a heated belt around the earth; traced the progress of all winds toward this heated area; and demonstrated by means of the results of aeronautic expeditions, undertaken by GAY-LUSSAC, BIOT and WISE, that the currents of air do not follow the motions of the Earth

A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

The Association has a stomach. If it declined a clam-bake, it does not eschew a real dinner. Such a one is to be spread a-field, upon the Green behind the College, on the soft green grass, with the canopy of Commencement Tent above us, at 2 P. M. on Wednesday. I shall try to drop in. M.

Proceedings of Williams College Alumni.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

On Tuesday, a meeting of the Alumni of Williams College was held, to take measures for the purchase of the Grove called "The Mills Park." The graduates present, numbering between one and two hundred, went to the Grove, took a survey of the ground, and listened to statements respecting it. There is a number of acres of ground around the site of the Mills Haystack which it is desired to purchase. The ground will be planted with foreign trees, of every species which will live in this latitude, to be procured from Mission stations. Much enthusiasm was manifested by those present, and $3,200 was subscribed in a few minutes, nearly the requisite sum. The grounds, when laid out, will be well worthy of a visit, and will be peculiarly attractive to the friends of Missions.

On the same day, a very interesting address was delivered before the Natural History Society, by Professor W. B. ROGERS, of Boston.

☞ The Annual Exhibition of the Essex County, N. J., Agricultural Society will be held at Elizabethtown (Elizabeth City) on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 19 and 20. President, ELI W. ROGERS, of Whallonsburg; Secretary, CLIFFORD A. HAND; Treasurer, WM. W. ROOT. This Society have published an extensive Premium list, and preparations are making for an interesting Agricultural display.

Destructive Conflagration at Lewiston, Me.

On Friday night a very destructive fire occurred at Lewiston, Me., which must for a long time cripple the enterprise of that thrifty town. The fire broke out in MILLER & RANDALL's tannery, and was not subdued until twenty six buildings had been burned, eighteen firms thrown out of business, and twelve families turned out of doors. The loss is estimated at $100,000, one half of which is probably insured. The following is a list of the sufferers, as given in the *Democratic Advocate* extra:

The tannery, and also the store occupied by Messrs. MILLER, RANDALL & Co.; Union Block, occupied by Mr. NEWELL as a music store and post office; Messrs. LEATHERS & Co., as a provision store; JOSEPH LUFKIN, as a grocery store; two stores owned by Mr. A. BAILEY, one occupied by Messrs. FULLER & WATSON as a furniture store, the other unoccupied; the jewelry store of HALL & BRIGGS; the fancy goods store of R. DEATER; dry goods store of D. S. STINSON; store occupied by JAMES GOFF, Jr., in the second story of which was the office of the *Democratic Advertiser*; the confectionery store of R. INGALLS & Co.; and the shoe store of JOSIAH STONE. The hardware store of A. T. BEAN; variety store of RUFUS PENLEY; unoccupied store belonging to WILLIAM PENLEY; bookstore of SMALL & LITTLEFIELD; drug store of N. B. REYNOLDS; variety store of the Messrs. DINGLEY; boot and shoe store of ROAK, PACKARD & Co.; hat, cap and fur store of SUMNER WOOD; an unoccupied store belonging to JOHN PENLEY.

Four dwelling houses were burned, and one torn down, viz.: a large two story house belonging to BARKER BROOKS, and occupied by CHARLES INGALLS and JOHN BULDEN; a small one story house in the rear, by whom occupied we do not know; the large house of Mr. BAILEY; JAMES GOFF's large house, and also a small one story house owned by Mr. GOFF, and occupied by the Misses CHANDLER.

The valuables of the Auburn Bank were deposite in a safe, and were recovered in good condition. DAVIS's Hotel and Auburn Hall were saved by great exertion.

Fire on Green Island—Destruction of a Portion of Eaton & Gilbert's Car and Coach Factory.

From the Troy Whig, Aug. 18.

About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the extensive and well known car and coach factory of EATON & GILBERT, on Green Island

NEW-YORK CITY.

No Wine, no Dinner!

Something in the "no song, no supper" style came off a few weeks ago at one of the fashionable hotels "up town"—an establishment where a guest's respectability is gauged by the amount of his wine-bill, and the landlord (to show that, like Robinson Crusoe, he is monarch of all he surveys) has a particular table of his own, at which, companioned by a few private and peculiar friends, he dines apart from the other dinner-eaters, and thus maintains his dignity. At that "up-town" hotel, the *cuisine* is admirable, owing to the assistance of French artists and a French head cook. These culinary personages daily receive a certain quantity of claret, and duly insist on its quality being very good. The aristocratic landlord deeming that a little economy might be introduced in this department, silently substituted *vin ordinaire* for the generous *St Julien* which he had heretofore supplied. The *corps de cuisine* were men of too good taste not to recognize the difference between good and inferior wine. Too proud to remonstrate, they said never a word. Mine host chuckled at the success of his economic experiment. Dinner-time approached, and within ten minutes of the appointed hour, the *chef* ascended from the kitchen, and for himself and his assistants, civilly requested the landlord to dish the dinner, which he would find duly prepared below, as *they* had determined, one and all, not to "assist" any longer in a house where an attempt was made to put them off with bad wine. In a word, the cry was "no wine, no dinner," and the majestic hotel keeper was only too happy to surrender at discretion, promising to be a better boy in future, to keep honest faith towards his employés in wine and all other matters, and to repent him truly of his attempt at a *do*. The *chef de cuisine* accepted the apology, dinner was duly served, and no one who saw "mine host" proudly presiding over the roast and boiled at the head of his own peculiar and private table, (in a public room!) could have imagined what a Scylla and Charybdis he had just succeeded in navigating through.

To These Out of a Job.

Hard times, are they, my dear fellow? Out of work and get no offers? No wonder; that ring on your finger and that diamond pin speak badly for your taste to the merchant who advertised for a clerk. That superfine coat looked bad in the eye of the boss—who, having a hundred thousand at his command, kept wondering as you related your capabilities for the situation, how you would manage to sustain so elegant an article of manufacture—honestly. That ivory dog's head on your cane hooked out an objection while you applied to a man of sense, and the man of genius saw too much of the fop in your ornamentation for him to assent to consort with you.

Better strip off your finery and distribute it among friends—entrust it to a sister if it is really precious, or "put it up the spout." Don't dress better than our millionaires; don't tremble at a ray of sunshine, nor care a two-pence if met with a bundle under your arm. Drop all your fine acquaintance. Take the first honest job that offers; if your employer does not half pay you, only do it well—better than any one else—and the man is around who will pay you what it is worth. Shrink from no labor while you lack a variety to pick from, and remember that a quarter for what is worth a dollar is a hundred per cent. better than nothing for no job. Yes, better work for nothing and do it well than do nothing. Men bet on a trotting horse who shake their heads and "don't know about him," whatever his looks may be, while standing still. Keep moving, and while your heart is like lead, and yet you work away bravely, somebody is studying your gait and capacity and chalking your value up to its true figure.

A New Style of Tenement House.

We described a while since a curious building going up on Mott-street, near Walker. Passing there on Saturday, we asked a man who sat smoking his pipe what it was for. He said he'd heard it was for a store of some sort. A ragged boy said it was a tenant house, and a little girl said they told her it was for a "nigger boarding-house." But it seems the ragged boy was right. It is said to be the work of a Company who are trying what good thing they may do in the way of putting up a "respectable tenement house."

The building is six stories high and 188 feet long by about 35 wide.

On the first, or ground floors, there are two spacious stores, one fronting on Mott-street, the other Elizabeth-street, and fourteen suites of apartments for families, each having their own hall entrance, a good sized and well furnished room, two bedrooms and a pantry, the latter provided with sink, Croton water and other conveniences. On each of the second, third, fourth and fifth floors, there are similar apartments for sixteen families, and on the sixth story there are two spacious school rooms—one for boys and one for girls, besides apartments for eight families. The cellar is divided off with brick partitions into eighty-six coal and wood vaults, for the use of the families, and under the sidewalks in Mott and Elizabeth-streets there are spacious vaults for the use of storekeepers. In the front of the building is a fine open space of about eighteen to twenty feet wide, affording ample light and ventilation to the principal rooms. The entrances to all the dwellings are from the corridors in the rear which run the whole length of the building on each floor, and are reached from either Mott or Elizabeth streets by flights of iron steps six and a half feet wide. The corridors and stairs being built entirely of iron, stone and brick, afford the very best means of escape in case of fire. Indeed, the greatest precaution appears to have been taken to guard against loss of life by fire. On each floor, in the rear of the corridor, there are sixteen water-closets, arranged upon an improved plan, which precludes the idea of them becoming nuisances. It will be observed from the foregoing that the building contains two stores, apartments for eighty-six families, two school rooms, eighty-eight coal vaults, vaults for stores, eighty-eight water-closets, each occupant having their own coal vault and water closet under lock and key. The building makes quites an imposing appearance; the rooms are well lighted, admirably arranged and ventilated for the health, comfort and convenience of the occupants, reflecting great credit upon the gentlemen who have caused its erection.

It was erected under the supervision of Mr. J. W. RITCH, architect; STEWART and SMITH, masons; and DENNIS HENNESSEY, carpenter.

A Matter of Taste.

The Mayor's organ thus gets over a matter about which a few have been gossiping. It was entirely an affair of taste. Some would do just as Mayor Wood did. Others would not:

"MAYOR WOOD'S—HEAD—An artist of France lately painted an allegorical picture of about the same size with those which appear in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and sent it to the Crystal Palace for exhibition. In the centre of the painting appears the figure of WASHINGTON, large as life, and those of FRANKLIN, LA FAYETTE and JEFFERSON, of equal size. An Indian is introduced among them. Around the group there are various portraits of men of distinction, many of them presented with such minuteness of detail and evident care, that a resemblance was expected to be perceived to those for whom they were intended. The faces yet further from the view of the beholders are less distinct, and much smaller, until the artist, for the purpose of introducing the surrounding landscape without being too abrupt, presents a sea of heads, which fade ultimately into complete indistinctness, and blend harmoniously with the colors of the background. CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN and others, are among the most distinct of the portraits; those of OSCEOLA, IRVING, SEWARD and Mayor WOOD, are farther back, and not so easily recognized. The presence of Mayor WOOD's face in the background has given rise to some talk in the City Hall, which shows the disposition that prevails there to attack him.

The artist, it seems, intended to present the painting to the Government at Washington; but consulted Mr. WOOD as to the disposal which should be made of it, and it was at last determined to offer it to the City. It was at the same time requested that the Mayor should allow his head to be introduced into the painting. The artist, with a few touches of his brush, in fact added another head to the number which his own picture contained, but the likeness might as well have been called that of any other person as one of the Chief Magistrate.

The enemies of Mr. WOOD at the City Hall have made this very simple and proper proceeding, so far as he is concerned, a subject of gossip and misrepresentation. They allege that the "one man power" has taken "the responsibility" to injure the property of the City, by having an important head painted out of one of the public paintings, and his own inserted; and they expect, on the strength of this, to be permitted to steal all that remains in the public treasury.

The Helen Jewett Matter.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

In your notice this morning, in the JEWETT case, a slight (perhaps immaterial) error occurs. FURLONG did not keep store on the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, but on the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets. The stage referred to did at that time start from the corner of Pine street, I think Mrs. PALKINGTON's Exchange Coffee House.

A RESIDENT OF NASSAU-STREET AT THAT TIME.

The Fire Department Committee.

The Committee on the Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday at noon. Alderman HOWARD, Chairman, was the only member of the Committee present. Evidence was resumed in the case of the complaint brought by Engine Company No 14, against Engine Company No. 5, for assaulting some of their members and running into their Engine while going to a fire in Elm-street on the 15th of last May. No new facts were elicited.

Male vs. Mail.

A correspondent from Janesville, Wisconsin, writes us that a *male* can reach our office from that place in sixty hours straight and steady, while the *mails* are from 72 to 144 hours, and *vice versa*.

Garden Lafayette Battalion.

The Garden Lafayette will make an excursion to Military Hall, East New-York, on the 6th of September next, in commemoration of LAFAYETTE'S birthday.

☞ Mr. RICHARD WALSH, formerly of the New-York *Citizen*, but more recently publisher of the *Honest Truth*, died at his residence in Elizabeth-street, this City, on Sunday, the 16th inst. Mr. WALSH was at the time of his death 37 years of age. He was long and favorably known in this City as a never-tiring friend of his native country. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

☞ A noble bust of GEORGE LAW in clay, at the hands of T. D. JONES, the Sculptor, rapidly approaches completion. It is a magnificent head for a modeler,—a regular Titan's head,—and it has been entrusted to an artist entirely capable of representing it in the clay, plaster, or marble. That bust would do ten times more service in a political campaign than a score of pamphlet lives.

☞ We had the pleasure the other night of sitting about half an hour, between 12 and 1 o'clock of the morning, in a Third-avenue car, waiting for the Bowery Theatre to close its performance. Then we got some three passengers. The Conductor had collected our fares before stopping.

☞ A woman entered a Second avenue car the other night, and after eating an apple stretched herself at length on the seat. The Conductor woke one of the passengers to enjoy the fun of the thing. Such disgusting sights are too often to be witnessed there.

☞ There is a horrible sidewalk on the west side of the City Hall Park, which could be advantageously altered, at a very trifling expense, and much to the benefit of pedestrians. Will our Street Commissioner be so good as to see to the matter?

Relief for the Poor Sufferers by Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

At a meeting of the Committee, held at No. 13 Insurance Buildings, at 1 P. M. of Tuesday, Aug. 21, the following-named persons were added to the Committee to receive subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.:

Chas. H. Russell,	H. M. Schieffelin,	Caleb Swan,
Geo. Griswold,	Wm. B. Crosby,	Wm. B. Astor,
William Douglas,	Frederick Bronson,	Peter Lorillard,
Benj. L. Swan,	John Budge,	Stephen Whitney,
Joseph Sampson,	James Boorman,	J. P. Phoenix,
Thomas Tileston,	E. D. Morgan,	Luther Bradish,
Shepherd Knapp,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,	John David Wolfe,
Anson G. Phelps,	John Haggerty,	Japhet Bishop,
David Hadden,	John C. Green,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Joseph Walker,	A. B. Neilson,	Henry Young,
J. J. Coddington,	Moses Taylor,	Moses H. Grinnell,
George T. Elliot,	Chas. H. Marshall,	Josiah O. Low,
George Douglass,	John Cryder,	Caleb Barstow,
C. W. Lawrence,	A. T. Stewart,	G. C. Verplanck,
Ellwood Walter,	John D. Jones,	Royal Phelps,
	Cornelius J. Sprague.	

It is desirable that the subscription books, with the money received, be handed in to the Treasurer, W. H. MACY, President of Leather Manufacturers' Bank, No. 43 William-street, as early as convenient, in order that speedy remittances may be made to Norfolk and Portsmouth, that immediate aid may be given to the sufferers in the time of their greatest need.

The absence from the City of many members of the Committee appointed on Friday last, has delayed the return of their books and subscription.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of five one hundred dollar donations, and other subscriptions to the amount of seven hundred and seventy-two dollars, making twelve hundred and seventy-two dollars.

The Committee adjourned to meet at No 13 Insurance Buildings, on Friday next, the 24th, at 1 P. M.

W. H. MACY, Treasurer. P. PERIT, Chairman.
E. MERIAM, Secretary.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

TUESDAY, Aug 21, 1855.

Mr. GRIFFING, of New-Jersey, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the usual assortment of letters, extracts and translations, foreign journals' &c., which, however valuable or invaluable, certainly show considerable industry on the part of this officer.

Among the letters read was one from Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of New-Jersey, upon liquid manures, in which he strongly recommends the authorities of New York to take measures for saving the immense amount of human and animal urine of the City, instead of allowing it to run to waste and infect the atmosphere, as it now does.

BUGS.

The Senator also read a letter from Mr. STACY, of Farmington, Henrico County, Va, which was accompanied by a vial containing a number of the ventoll-chintz Bugs that, true to their name, had the strong odor and the color of the bed-bug. Mr. STACY states that this insect is now destroying the corn crop in that section.

The topics of the day were now called up, and no one appearing to speak upon "Fall treatment of pastures," it was laid over to the September meeting, and the next question on the list taken up, viz.:

SAVING WHEAT.

Mr. JUDD being called upon, said he had not proposed the question for the purpose of speaking upon it but to draw out information needed at this season. He had raised some wheat and seen much grown by others. The first requisite was good seed. He had made considerable effort to ascertain the comparative value of the Mediterranean variety, and from all accounts it appears that this had generally escaped the attack of insects, but not always. He had accounts from a few localities where the midge or clear-winged fly had preyed indiscriminately upon all varities. This was to be expected; indeed this species of insect was quite as apt to attack early as later grain. But, everything considered, the Mediterrenn is decidedly superior to all others. He further remarked upon the importance of saving large, plump seed, in order to furnish sustenance to the first germs and roots and give them a vigorous start; upon manuring with clover, plowing it under when in blow, and not distributing it with the plow afterward, but to stir the surface well with a heavy sharp harrow or cultivator; upon plowing in all kinds of manures, especially guano, as soon as possible, so that they may become mingled with the soil before the seed is sown. A remark that ammonia, or manures containing large quantities of this element, such as guano, urine, &c., were the only profitable manures for wheat, called up the phosphoric acid advocates.

Mr. FIELDS, of Brooklyn, thought it impossible to give any general rules, but he believed phosphoric acid in a soluble form must be supplied. Ammonia was the only available element in guano, as the phosphoric acid was locked up. Sulphuric acid must be added to make it soluble. He had used this acid with guano, and found it highly soluble.

Mr. MAPES alluded to the necessity of deep tillage. On shallow-plowed land the wheat would not tiller, and seed must be sown more thickly. As to manuring, he would recommend analysis in order to ascertain what was wanted. He referred to GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CURTIS, who had, through analysis, brought a large farm from a bill of expense to become a profitable one. Mr. JOHN JONES, of Delaware, had purchased a farm for $10 an acre, which was now worth $70, and all through manures applied under instructions from an analyzer. Mr. M. intimated that he had seen the analyses of these farms, and the instructions. He further referred to Dr. JOHN WOODHULL, of Princeton, N. J., who had produced the largest wheat crop in this vicinity—fifty-seven bushels—applying less than $20 worth of manure per acre. Deep plowing was one secret of Dr. W.'s success.

BLACKBERRIES.

Mr. LAWTON brought forward a large basket a number of fruit baskets filled with New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberries, which he proposed to distribute to the Club. Before proceeding to distribute, he gave a short account of the history of this plant, claiming that he was the first one who cultivated and made known to the public this most valuable fruit, and that to this Club was due the credit of giving it what of celebrity it had obtained. He thought it but just that the members of the Club should enjoy some of the fruit. After giving a history of the fruit, and showing how he had procured and cultivated it, and distributed it to others, he proceeded to read from the *American Agriculturalist* an extract from what he termed one of the best and most beautiful description of the berry, which had been published. The extract read cautioned buyers against unprincipled dealers and peddlers, who would, as in the case of fruit trees, palm off upon the community anything in the shape of a blackberry vine as the genuine new variety. He referred to GEORGE SEYMOUR & Co., of South Norwalk, Conn., as having the genuine variety procured from himself. Mr. L. stated that he sold all of these berries he could raise, at $1 per gallon to TAYLOR'S saloon. He further stated that hereafter the price of the plants would be reduced from $10 per dozen to $5 per dozen, or $25 per hundred.

It was here stated that several persons who claimed to have the genuine variety, obtained from the original source, felt aggrieved at the action of the Club in giving to one individual the name, and consequently a monopoly, in the sale of the plant. Messrs. MEIGGS and MAPES claimed that the action of the Club was regular, and that Mr. SANTON was entitled to the name.

Mr. J. P. SWAIN, of Bronxville, said he had found the fruit growing wild along the Bronxville River. Water or wet land was essential to the full growth and perfection of the fruit. He had conversed with persons who had picked the berries thirty-eight years ago, and found thirteen berries to fill a pint measure. He said, there are plants now growing wild which far exceed any of those cultivated. They can be found near the mill of Mr. LAWRENCE UNDERHILL and elsewhere.

APPLES.

A specimen of the Golden Harving Apple grown by Mr. JOHN BRUSH, of Brooklyn, was presented for examination, and was much admired by all who had an opportunity to test it by tasting. The tree was imported from Rotterdam by Mr. BRUSH.

CORN PLANTING.

A gentleman whose name we did not learn, presented a corn-planter which is carried along in the hand and pushed down in the places for hills, where it leaves four kernels or more, as may be wanted.

THE CROCULO HEADED AT LAST.

Mr. FIELD stated that Mr. BRUSH, of Brooklyn, had saved the plums on a number of trees by binding bunches of tansy upon the limbs in several places. The fruit upon trees thus treated, had ripened in perfection, while that near by, not thus protected, was entirely destroyed by the croculio.

A NEW DIGGER.

Dr. EVANS presented a new plan for a digging machine which differed from all others in having the spades attached to an endless chain moving around the driving wheel or roller, and a cylinder placed behind it. Dr. W. had expended all his means in experiments, and having perfected it he was unable to bring it before the public. He hoped some gentlemen with means would take hold of it.

After tasting some improved varieties of common apples, and a small bulb or berry called the "Indian Apple," the Club voted to continue the two subjects already chosen, "Fall Treatment of Meadows" and "Wheat Sowing" to the next meeting, Sept. 4, to which time the meeting adjourned.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Ten Governors held their usual semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Rotunda. There were present Governors TOWNSEND (in the Chair.) Messrs. TIEMANN, TAYLOR, DUDRO, DRAPER, DUKE and HENRY.

On the organization of the Board the list of the usual requisition was submitted. A number of articles were ordered to be transferred to Ward's Island from Randall's Island, if not required there. "Five hundred pounds of paint" for a certain purpose, was ordered to be reduced to "one hundred." "Twenty Colt's revolvers," was suggested to be altered to "Allen's" as cheaper. Referred to Committee with power. Eighty barrels of "soft soap" was thought an excess,—no remark was made on "a hundred pounds of tobacco." The requisitions for "Drugs" for the Penitentiary Hospital presented some curious quantities—such as "2 pounds of corrosive sublimate," and only "14 pounds of cream of tartar," "6 pounds of chloroform," and only "1 ounces of sulphate of quinine."

An appropriation of $150, with power, was made for the purpose of finishing the receiving vault of the City Cemetery.

The list of requisitions was resumed. A pound of oxalic acid (value about a shilling) was struck out, as unnecessary for cleaning coppers. "Let them use their elbows," said one of the reformatory and economical members of the Board.

The general requisition for the "Apothecary" at Bellevue Hospital comprises forty-nine articles, and presents a few curious anomalies. Among them are "a pound of essential oil of lavender—the best." Next, we have half a pound of "oil of cinnamon;" its dose is usually one or two drops, its value is about $2 50 per ounce; "oil of cassia" is generally substituted for "true cinnamon," and answers just as well at $3 per pound.

Four pounds of chloroform, worth $2 per pound, is asked for this establishment. Next, fifty pounds of gentian root and fifty pounds of orange peel; both are cheap, and together, (as they are mostly used,) will make about five hundred gallons of the ordinary "bitter infusion" of either the American or British pharmacopias. Quinine appears to be no favorite, for in its stead we have "fifty pounds of Peruvian bark." Of the common drugs in every physician's use, (castor oil, for instance,) the requisitions are uncommonly small—probably they have enough on hand.

Communications were received from the Wardens of the Workhouse and Penitentiary, in relation to the escape of prisoners. Those from the former place effected their escape by forcing the gratings of their windows, the insecurity of which was a matter of complaint some time, upon the occasion of the escape of other prisoners.

A communication having been received from one of the Wardens, recommending the payment of the salary of an *employé*, who had been sick, Gov. DRAPER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Wardens have power in case of sickness to continue the pay of employes when absent from duty, if in their judgment it should be allowed, and to report the same to this Board.

A letter was received from the resident Physician at the Penetentiary, Dr. SANGER, informing the Board that he had dismissed Dr. GREG, one of the Assistant Physicians. Governor DUKE thought the Board ought to hear the remonstrance of Dr. GREGG. A member observed that the Board had nothing to do with the Doctor's reasons for the removal of his subordinate.

Governor DUKE persisted that it was the duty of the Board to protect even the humblest of those who were in their employ. It was anti-democratic to refuse the young man a hearing.

On the motion that the latter of Dr. GREGG be laid on the table, the motion was lost.

Dr. GREGG's remonstrance was then commenced, when Governor TIEMANN interfered, stating that evidently it was not couched in proper language.

Governor DUKE said the letter was just as respectable as that of Dr. SANGER.

The Chair said the further reading must be suspended, the wording was indecorous. Governor DUKE appealed to the Board from the Chair. The opening sentence was again read; the writer said that "during four months of his engagement he had never seen anything honorable or gentlemanly in the conduct of Dr SANGER," and intimated his resignation. The objection being withdrawn, the further reading of the letter was proceeded with. It charged "Dr. SANGER" with "inefficiency." Dr. SANGER, "in making any statements, or performing any acts, did so to be serious detriment to a young physician." "He begged an investigation." (as Governor DUKE observed,) not for the purpose of his reinstatement, but "that the blot on his future prospects might be removed."

Ultimately the motion that the request of Dr. Grey be heard, and the matter referred to a Committee was lost, Governor DUKE very warmly contended against the supposed injustice, and on a vote the Doctor had permission to withdraw his communication.

After the transaction of other business the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual return. Number remaining Aug. 18, 1855, at

Bellevue Hospital	596
Lunatic Asylum	586
Almshouse	1,207
Penitentiary	280
Hospital, from Penitentiary	155
Hospital, from Workhouse	130
Hospital, from Almshouse	22
Workhouse	719
Small-Pox Hospital	2
Randall's Island	856
Randall's Island Hospital	250
City Prison	455
Second District Prison	38
Third District Prison	24
Colored Home	219
Colored Orphan Asylum	183
Children and nurse	162
Total	5,989
Increase	34
Number remaining Aug. 4, 1855	5,905
Admitted	2,892
	8,797
Died	63
Discharged	2,558
Sent to Penitentiary	237—2,858
Remaining	5,939

Mad Bull.

On the afternoon of Monday a mad bull started from the Hoboken Ferry at the foot of Canal-street, and ran through several of the streets of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, knocking down several persons. His progress was at length stopped at the corner of Washington and Jay streets, by an Irishman named WILLIAM TOBIN, of No 62 Beach-street, who threw a rope over the head of the animal; and who, notwithstanding he was twice thrown down, held on till the brute was slaughtered.

Accident by Machinery.

MICHAEL GORDON, employed as assistant engineer in HOWELL'S sugar house, in Duane-street, yesterday afternoon met with a serious accident, his arm catching between two cogs of two running wheels, lacerating him in a fearful manner. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where amputation was performed.

Serious Accident.

A fireman employed on the steamship *Illinois*, lying at the foot of Corlies-slip, E. R., named JOHN GORDON, fell from the smoke-funnel to the deck, yesterday afternoon, fracturing his skull, besides causing other serious injuries, which are likely to end fatally. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital and put under the care of Dr. THURSON.

A Bad Fracture.

A derrick in use at the corner of William-street and Exchange-place fell upon a laborer named PETER SARKEY, and fractured several of his ribs and one of his arms. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Gleanings from the Mayor's Office.

A girl 15 years of age named CAROLINE ISE, was yesterday brought up to the Mayor's office charged with having fled from her parents in Philadelphia. Her mother was with her, and after a long conversation in which she spoke largely of her intentions to "commit suicide" if forced to return, she consented to go back to her rightful home.

Coroners' Investigations.

DROWNED.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at the foot of Thirtieth-street, N. R., on the body of WILLIAM CONGAN, who came to his death by drowning. He was employed in unloading a barge, and fell overboard as he was stepping on deck. Deceased was aged 30 years, and a native of Ireland. He resided at No. 257 West Twenty-sixth street.

FELL FROM A ROOF.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of MATHEW TIERNAN, employed at Delmonico's Hotel as a porter, who fell from the roof of the hotel, where he was sleeping, to the sidewalk. Verdict, "Death by fracture of the skull, received by an accidental fall from the roof of Delmonico's Hotel." Deceased resided on the premises, was a native of Ireland, and 23 years of age.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.

Coroner WILHELM yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs MARGARET LAWRENCE, late of No 50 James-street, who was burned on the evening of Monday by the explosion of a camphene lamp. Deceased was subjected to great agony prior to her death. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly, of "died from burns." Deceased, who was quite a young woman, had been married only about a year. She leaves a little child aged only three months.

ACCIDENT ON A STEAMBOAT.

An inquest was held by Coroner HILTON, on the body of a deck hand of the steamer *Thomas G Haight*, named WILLIAM BENNETT, who came to his death by being scalded to death by a jet of steam which issued from a loosened cap caused by the collapse of the steam chimney. The steamboat was making her regular trip to Shrewsbury at the time of the accident, and deceased was on the hurricane deck close to the steam pipe. The steamboat put back to New-York, and the inquest was held as above, the verdict accordingly. Deceased was a native of Troy, N. Y., and was 38 years of age. He had been employed on the boat during the past six weeks only.

Police Items.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

A Scotchman, by name David G Robb, was yesterday arrested by Policeman McMahon of the Seventeenth District Police, charged with bigamy. The complainant in the case is one Mary Delaney of No. 33 Second-street. In her affidavit she alleges that the accused was married to a female whose maiden name is not mentioned in the complaint, during the month of November, 1849, at West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and that on the 18th February last he married complainant, his first wife being still alive and undivorced. Prisoner was committed for a further hearing by Justice Wood, by whom the warrant was issued.

YET ANOTHER STABBING.

At a late hour on Monday evening last a fight was "got up" at the house No. 180 East Eleventh-street, between several parties there residing, in course of which Mary Collins was stabbed in the breast and face with a dirk knife to such a fearful extent that her recovery is exceedingly doubtful. It is alleged that the knife was thus effectually used by one Thomas McMahon, who was arrested and taken before Mr. Justice Wood, who held him to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

ROBBED AT A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.

A few nights since, as J. F. Gordon, a resident of Croton Falls, was promenading about this City of Hotels, he was met and accosted by a nymph of the pave, known as Hannah Brown, who influencing him by her bewitchments, induced him to go in her company to her lodgings at No. 61 Elizabeth-street. After spending some time with her, he made good his retreat to the street, when, poor thirsty soul, he turned into a dram shop to partake of a mint-julep, upon which, to his dismay, he discovered that he had been robbed of his funds, amounting to $76. Setting more value upon the base dross than did the well known Shakespearian character, he visited the police, having in view the recovery of his purse. Hannah was accordingly arrested yesterday by Policeman Gorman, of the Fourteenth District, and conducted to the presence of Justice Wood, who locked her up for the present; meantime Mr. Gordon has been sent for to appear and prosecute.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION

A man named Thomas Kennerick was yesterday arrested by Officer Sweeny, of the First District Police Court, charged by Johana Galvin with having seduced her, during the month of January last, under promise of marriage. Accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

Johanna Shockhorn, a servant girl, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Labon Pillasardous, of No. 67 Baxter-street, charged with grand larceny in stealing from complainant jewelry valued at $65. Pillasardos alleges that he caught prisoner in the act of stealing a valuable brooch, and that shortly after his wife missed a gold watch and other valuables. The girl was taken to the Tombs Police Court, where Justice CONNOLLY held her for examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A fast young man named Joseph Lewis was yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY at the Lower Police Court by Officer Farrell, of the Fourteenth Ward, charged with passing $35 of counterfeit bills to Henry Zeistke, a tailor, of No. 436 Broadway, in payment for a suit of clothes. The accused was held for examination.

ANOTHER DISORDERLY HOUSE ENTERED.

A descent was made on Monday midnight on the house No. 35 Mercer-street, when there were arrested Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Parton, between whom, as is alleged, lies the honor of the proprietorship, besides six female inmates. The complaint in this case which led to the above arrests was made before the Mayor under the following circumstances. A young German girl, some time since, came to this country, and hence to Galveston, where she met her brother, then a merchant of some pretension at that place. He, however, shortly returned to the Old Continent, leaving her at St. Louis with some friends, and giving her then $500. While in the house of these parties some indignities were offered her, and she fled to this City—on her way losing the bulk of her money. On arriving here, some three weeks since, with $50 in her possession, she took rooms at the Prescott House, which she soon left for a cheaper boarding place, which she found in Avenue B. She then advertised for work as a governess, for which situation she was well qualified. On a recent occasion having wandered away from home during a storm of rain, she could not find her residence, and meeting a colored woman, she inquired as to her road. This woman took her to the house in question, where, under the usual pretences of respectability, she was induced to take up her board, as she did the next day. The termination general in such cases ensued, the result being the arrest in question. The proprietresses were respectively held in $300 to answer. When the officers entered the house quite a number of *respectable* gentlemen were found, and, in an upper room, one of our City functionaries, who, after being his most strenuous exertions to procure the deliverance of his chosen companions, drew up by entering a complaint against the officer in command of the force.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED SHOOTING.

John Legare, a native of "La belle France," was arrested at a rather late hour on Monday evening as being a principal in a "muss" of the order romantic, under charge of attempt to kill by shooting. There are two sides to the story, as our reporter found while making inquiry. The most reliable, however, does not appear to be that given by the originator of the trouble. The statement of the wife of the prisoner is to the effect that she, with her husband, lived in the rear of the house No 35 Lispenard-street where her husband employs her to do washing for her support, and among her customers was a young man, towards whom her husband, being jealous by nature, conceived violent hatred, which was more than usually excited on his coming home on Monday evening last when the young man happened to be there waiting for his clothes; he (the husband) became at once very furious, he knocked his wife down, chased the young man out of the room and afterwards shot at him. Gathering elsewhere the facts of the case, it seems that the husband had on several occasions forbidden the visits of this young man, and hearing of several surreptitious visits he had prepared for a meeting, which on this evening he found, the young man being in close conversation with his wife, when separating the parties, he drew the pistol and discharged it, with some effect, no doubt, as the traces of blood were found in his track. The jealous husband was immediately arrested by Officer Webster, who conveyed him to the Police station. The wounded man has not since been heard of. Doubtless, no complaint having been made, M. Legare will be released this day.

The Prohibitory Law.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart

The case of James Wallace, on the complaint of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, for the sale of domestic liquors, was yesterday called up according to postponement, E. S Capron, Esq., appearing for the people, and Messrs. Tomlinson and Johnson in behalf of the accused.

Mr. Tomlinson opened the hearing. We move that this cause be set over to Tuesday next. Mr. Taylor, my associate, is out of town, and I am not prepared to try the cause. We wish for time to determine whether defendant will elect for trial in this Court or before a Jury in General Session.

The Court—This case must take the course usual in this Court for the trial of misdemeanors generally.

Mr. Tomlinson—I have elsewhere an engagement to-day and cannot remain to argue any question at this time.

The Court—Some definite action should be had in this matter. It has already been intimated out of doors that the Court is unwilling to take the responsibility of deciding on this case, and I desire that it should be disposed of as soon as possible.

Mr. Capron—This is the third time that I have attended here prepared to try this cause, and I must object to any further delay. I am now ready, and move that the trial proceed.

Mr. Tomlinson—The defendant denies time only to consult further with counsel, as to whether he will be tried here or in the General Sessions.

Mr. Capron—The accused has already had three weeks for that purpose, and that is a question which can be well be determined in a day, as a week. At all events time enough has been allowed.

The Court.—I think so too. That question should have been settled before. The trial must proceed or some definite action must be taken in the case.

Mr. Tomlinson.—Mr. Taylor is called out of town, and I cannot argue that question at this time.

Mr. Capron.—Mr. Taylor has left town to attend a political convention. He knew that the trial of this cause was put down for this morning, and if his absence under such circumstances is a sufficient excuse for the postponement of the trial, it is in the power of counsel to delay the trial of any criminal cause indefinitely. The accused would need no better defence. The public interest requires that this case should be determined. We would choose to be beaten here rather than have no action taken. If the cause is once tried and we are defeated, we shall be in a position to take further action towards the final settlement of the principal questions involved, and which, as I am informed, the accused intend to raise on this trial.

The Court, (addressing Mr. Tomlinson)—You had better determine now whether you will be tried here, or go to the General Sessions, or whether you will argue the question of the right of the court at this time, to send the cause to that court.

Mr Tomlinson—That is what we desire to do, but we want more time to make up our minds. I cannot stay to argue that question now.

Mr. Capron—I have made a fair proposition to the counsel. I have stated to him and I repeat the statement to the Court, that I will now discuss the question respecting the power of the Court to arbitrarily send this cause to the General Sessions against the wishes of the people; or of the accused will waive all collateral questions, and either admit the charge made in the complaint, or let the proof be now taken. I will consent to a reasonable postponement to enable the counsel to prepare to argue any questions, arising upon the Statute that they may desire. What I wish and must insist on is, that some progress shall now be made in the case. I will if the opposition desire it, amend the complaint so as that it shall embrace imported as well as domestic liquors; and on conviction of the accused, if such be the decision, I will move for judgment of forfeiture, which will enable Counsel to state their views of the constitutionality of the search and seizure clauses.

Mr. Tomlinson—The gentleman appears to urge no objection to a further postponement but that of the public interest; for my part I doubt whether the public welfare will suffer anything by a delay of one week.

The Court to Mr. Capron—You cannot try the cause before next Tuesday, if I decide to hold the accused to trial here. Perhaps it had better be determined that the question be argued before me finally on that day, and that the point be then determined.

Mr. Capron—The Court is cognisant of the routine of its own business better than I, and I will consent to any course of procedure which shall expedite the determination of this cause.

The Court—Let the case stand over for hearing and final decision on the question of jurisdiction on Tuesday next, in the Court room of the General Sessions, at 3 o'clock.

The arrests for intoxication adjudicated upon yesterday in the various districts numbered thirty-six; they were distributed as follows:

Tombs, before Justice Connolley	11
Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	14
Essex Market, before Justice Wood	11
Total	36

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Stuart.

The argument in the case of the People vs. James Wallace was postponed, (see report elsewhere,) until Tuesday next.

The calendar of petty criminal cases was then taken up, and punishment was meted out to the offenders as follows:

Assaults and batteries	23
Petit larceny	23
Larceny	14
Disorderly house	1
Vagrants	2
Total cases decided	63

Motions for Injunctions in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

PATENT FOR TURNING PIANO-FORTE LEGS.

Chas. N. Stimpson, et al., vs. Alonzon E. Brooks.—The plaintiffs in this suit allege that they are the holders, by assignments, of a patent issued to Warren Hale and Allen Goodman, of Massachusetts, for improvements in machinery for shaping irregular surfaces in wood, and planing the same smooth at one operation; that a suit was formerly brought against the defendant for an infringement of said patent, and a verdict of $1,000 rendered against him, after which an agreement was made between him and the patentees, by which he was authorized to use the patented machine to work up his stock on hand, and covenanted never to use a similar machine after that; that the defendant had not performed said agreement, but had used a machine substantially similar, for a long time, to turn legs for pianofortes, and was still using it, and they prayed for an injunction against him therefor.

The defendant denied that he was using a machine similar to the patented machine, or had broken the said agreement in any way.

A motion was thereupon made for a temporary injunction, which was heard upon affidavits, and the motion denied.

For complainants, Mr. Gifford; for defendant, Mr. Scales.

PLANING MACHINE PATENTS.

James G. Wilson et al. vs. John B. Church et al. The Same vs. William W. Paddon et al.—These were motions for injunctions against the assignees of the Norcross machine for planing and for tongueing and grooving, in behalf of the owners of the Woodworth patent. Feigned issues were ordered in the first suit, to test the question of infringement, and the issues being tried in June last, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs as to the cutter used for trimming the shoulders of the grooved plank, and in favor of the defendants on all other points.

Motions were thereupon made for a temporary injunction against the defendants in both cases, as to both the machine for planing, and for tongueing and grooving. Judge NELSON has denied the motion as to the planing machine, and granted it as to the tongueing and grooving.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller and Mr.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The Swiss Hireling System.

What freeman will not join in execration of "That Hireling System" which has ever been the fulcrum of Despotism—which has, in every age, given guards and instruments of oppression to tyrants? The hireling assassin, whose dagger is at the command of every wretch that is base enough to purchase its services, is not more infamous and vile than the hireling soldier, whose sword is ever at the service of those despots that war against the rights and the liberties of nations. But if the practice of the hireling system reflects disgrace and dishonor even on despots, and their serfs, must it not reflect ten-fold disgrace, and ten-fold dishonor, on the character of Republican Governments and Republican States? If the petty potentates of Germany, and their people, have suffered in reputation from the practice of that system, how much more the Executives and the citizens of the Swiss Confederation. It does not surprise us that despots should have hired out their mercenaries to uphold oppression and crush the struggles of freemen, but it is surprising that men calling themselves Republicans, should have stooped, for centuries, to be the supporters of the power of tyrants. Nearly from the period when Switzerland became a nation to that of the enactment of her new Constitution, did she commit adultery in this way with the principal kings and autocrats of Europe. In the middle ages the valor of the Swiss mountaineers was in the highest esteem, and their infantry was reputed the best in existence. Hence it occurred to surrounding sovereigns that a few regiments of Swiss infantry about their persons might add to the stability of their thrones, and insure their individual safety. But this idea could not be carried into operation without the sanction of the Swiss Executive. The despots accordingly demanded of the Federal Government permission to open recruiting offices, and to raise mercenaries in the different cantons, and the Federal Government, more regardful of the poverty and ambition of Swiss citizens, than of the honor and fair fame of the Confederation, complied, in an evil hour, with their requisition. Then the "hireling system" became a Swiss institution, and a source of revenue to all the Governments of those Alpine commonwealths. Tyrants, who had outraged the rights, and exhausted the patience, and alienated the affections of their subjects, were no longer without means of upholding their authority and suppressing insurrection. They had but to pay a good round sum to any one of the Cantonal Governments for a license to open recruiting offices and enlist men in its territories, and straightway they could have whatever force of mercenaries their necessities might require, or their opulence enable them to maintain. The descendants of the warriors that, under TELL and his compatriots, had humbled the pride of Austria, and conquered the independence of Switzerland, were no longer restricted to the defence of their native mountains and republican freedom. They were now elevated to the dignity of being the life guards of despots, and the enemies of every nation that yearned to participate in that liberty which gave vitality and vigor to their own Confederation!

The archives of Switzerland contain lists of the mercenaries that were furnished to the different sovereigns and States of Europe, from the origin of this infamous system to the period of its proscription, and from these documents we can form a very accurate idea of the extent to which this nefarious and disgraceful traffic was carried on during the four centuries of its *legitimate* existence. Now what will be the American reader's surprise when he learns that during that long period, the little country of Switzerland, whose average population did not much exceed one million, supplied the tyrants and States of the European Continent with over 1,200,000 mercenaries, to fight their battles and uphold their oppressions!

But the revenue which arose from recruiting licenses could not indemnify Switzerland for the inroads made by the hireling system on the number of her citizens, or the stains which it had inflicted on the national character—and by the new Federal Constitution it was denounced, and prohibited. This was a movement in the right direction, and excited the approbation and applause of every freeman. It was said on every side that the "system" which had been so long the opprobrium of the only European Republic was gone forever, and would no more return to add additional disgraces to her name. We fear very much, however, that that conclusion was rather hastily arrived at. If the new Federal Constitution so rigidly proscribes the hireling system as is commonly supposed, why is it that even now England has raised a legion of mercenaries within the territories of Republican Switzerland! If the new Constitution has made no exception in favor of England, what right has she, any more than the despot of Naples, to require the Swiss Government to violate that Constitution, in order to promote her own convenience! We have the evidence of history that England is as capable as any European despot of employing mercenaries for purposes of oppression, whenever her interests or her antipathies call on her to do so. She hired Germans during the American war to shed the blood and trample on the rights of her own children—and she would as readily hire Germans or Switzers to-morrow to put down and oppress her Canadian or Australian subjects, were she at enmity with them, and in need of such assistance. But were England as disinterested and equitable as she is selfish and unscrupulous, it would not by any means follow that Switzerland ought to desecrate her Constitution, in order that England might have mercenaries to carry out her schemes of conquest and aggrandizement. This is an indiscretion—a crime, of which Switzerland should have been guilty for no party, for no consideration. Indeed, we fear very much that the exception which she has just made in favor of England will involve her in difficulties and troubles, from which she will hardly escape without discredit or injury. She has established a precedent which will assuredly be used against her by surrounding tyrants. The sanctity of that Constitution, which she could have once pleaded against their importunities, she can plead no more. Her own hands—her own act—have profaned it, and hardly anything that she can do can now consecrate it anew. The imprudence of Switzerland has placed her in a most awkward dilemma; and if she should succeed in extricating herself out of it without moral or material hurt, she will deserve credit for singular firmness and singular adroitness.

Ex-Governor Reeder at Home.

Although Colonel REEDER's Proconsulate in Kansas has been productive rather of defeat than victory, the people of Easton seem none the less disposed to decree him a triumph. His return home is to be marked by a public reception; there will be speeches, with responses; there will be a dinner; and there will be nominations to the best offices Pennsylvania has to bestow. If he had succeeded in baffling the outlaws with whom he contended; had his bargains with the half-breeds received that awful sanction from the President he solicited and hoped; had he, in short, been publicly and privately successful, he would have come home in obscurity, and in obscurity, perhaps, have gone down to his grave. He might have been a millionaire, but not a martyr. He is in fact the proto-martyr of the Federal Government in Pennsylvania—Mr. PASSMORE WILLIAMSON being a later victim in the same persecution; and in that character may be said to have recommenced life under more brilliant auspices.

And in fact Governor REEDER's career has not been without its successes. To him we owe that thorough development of the designs and mischievous capacities of the Missouri Pro-Slavery mob, headed by ATCHISON, which has reduced the North to unanimity upon the subject of Kansas. The resistance of just such an official was needed to demonstrate the character and force of those invading the newly inaugurated popular sovereignty of the Territory. We have already expressed our conviction that this resistance was less steady and less judicious at times than it might have been; and that in the application of the veto power to the acts of a body whose legislative authority the veto message itself denied, there was a strange weakness, suggestive of timidity; a tendency to compromise, suggestive of a desire to win from Government that assent to the land speculations, which the President would certainly refuse to a more unyielding temper. But without complaining of what was omitted or feebly done, let us be grateful for what, in the aggregate, the Governor actually did. He conceded nothing to the demands of the Platte County ruffians, whatever he may have yielded to self-interest. He made a practical display of the strong feeling, with which all just men in the land view the excesses of those border moss-troopers. He proved to a corrupt Administration how little reliance could be placed in its best troops in such nefarious service; and how little approbation really exists for the Kansas act among the Democratic party, when REEDER, the confidential friend of Senator BRODHEAD, who stood sponsor for the bill, shrinks from pursuing the law to its lawless consequences. He showed that none but men, saturated with the infamy of enacting the measure, could be found shameless enough to superintend its flagrant violation, and assist in the use of an organic law for the purposes of disorganization. We have but to remember that had Mr. SHANNON gone out as Governor last year, there would have been no one to interpose, even ineffectually, between the people of Kansas and that oligarchy of ruffians; and that the absence of all resistance and friction in the employment of its usurped power, would have tended to lull the general indignation, which the struggle of Gov. REEDER has kept thoroughly awake. The latter has only to be, what the Government mistook him for, to have preserved a sort of vicious monotony of ill conduct, calculated to weary popular attention and drive it to more stimulating objects. There is a certain merit in disregarding temptations and opportunities for evil. Governor REEDER has a larger merit than this; for his Kansas administration consisted, as a whole, in resistance to outside usurpation, and so far had positive merit, and some highly useful results.

Among those results may be counted the final overthrow of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. The anxiety of the President on that subject is notorious. He obviously has no room for uncertainty about it. No event in the future can be more nearly certain; for, besides the precedent of the last general election, when the whole character of the Congressional delegation was changed, and a Whig State Government elected, there are the wrong done to Gov. REEDER, and the wrong doing to Mr. WILLIAMSON, to deepen the strong dislike, and even aversion, with which the Federal Administration is viewed in Pennsylvania. That is a strong party which can afford to have one martyr to contend with. The Administration party in Pennsylvania has two, and is not strong. It is needless to say the prestige acquired by Gov. REEDER, in withstanding the Kansas policy of President PIERCE, can in no event be made serviceable to a party which has endorsed that policy, tacitly, if not expressly; and that his name can only be available to some fusion of parties based on opposition to Government. In any such connection, its use will be equivalent to victory. But the attempt referred to under the telegraphic head, as having been made in the Democratic Convention at Easton, to reconcile partisan fidelity to the measures of Government with approbation of the man who opposed them, must be as fruitless as it is laughably absurd.

New-York Farmers' Club.

In another column we give a brief report of the proceedings of this club yesterday. They were quite as miscellaneous as usual, since some dozen or more subjects were introduced. This is, however, not to be wondered at, since at these semi-monthly gatherings, gentlemen from various parts of the country, who chance to be in the City, come in to spend an hour or two; and each one brings forward any subject which he may happen to be interested in. Letters from various parts of the country are now quite frequently addressed to the club, which elicit remarks or discussions, so that under the present organization, it is next to impossible to confine the action of any meeting to a particular subject. Any one coming a hundred miles to hear a discussion upon the question set down for the day, will be quite likely to find it set aside, and a dozen others introduced. This is not by any means pleasant, but it is, perhaps, quite as well that it is so.

Let no one, however, pin his faith upon anything he may find reported from the Club. It is an irregular body, bound by no laws, and every person attending (everybody is invited,) is at perfect liberty to speak upon whatever topic and in whatever manner he may choose. If he has a machine to advertise, let him carry it to the Farmers' Club and tell his own story. If the gentlemen present on that day are in a proper mood, he *may* get an endorsement, and this will do to fill out his handbill. If any one has a special manure to sell, and can plead well himself, or get others to do it for him, he secures the benefit of an advertisement.

Owners of new implements or manufacturers of special manures, however, should be careful to secure a good advocate to accompany their wares. If you have a fruit you wish named or puffed, be sure and send along a large supply for members (!) to taste of—not forgetting the reporters, for they, too, have *tastes*—and ten to one you will have the fruit named as you wish it, *nem. con.*, and puffed to your liking. The extent of the gratis puffing will depend upon the *amount* and sweetness of the eatable specimens you furnish.

But notwithstanding these objections to this (*in*) organization, it has many redeeming traits, and we would by no means see it annihilated, even to please our friend of the Buffalo *Commercial* Together with much chaff are some grains of pure Wheat. Many good ideas are suggested and new topics introduced at these gatherings, which are in themselves valuable. The business of the reporters for *most* newspapers is to record the actual sayings and doings, and it is only necessary for the reader to sift out the grain for himself and let the chaff go to the winds. With these gentle warnings, we advise all who have leisure while in the City to drop into the Club; and for those who cannot come we will furnish as good a report as possible.

The Height of the Season.

The height of the season at the watering-places, the culminating and fulminating point, has been nearly reached, after which the monster boarding-houses and hotels very rapidly assume the appearance of Tara's Halls; and all the gay throngs that enlivened them will be dispersed to the uttermost ends of the Union. The culmination of the gay season of watering-place life is reached first at Saratoga and last at Newport. The grand ball, which is the signal for the dispersion of the Babel tribes of *fainéants* and pleasure-seekers takes place at Saratoga on Friday, the 24th, and after that comes the grand closing dance at Newport, and then the deluge. In another fortnight a lady may be seen in New-York without a loss of character. "Any place but home," is the motto of what is called the fashionable world, during the months of July and August; but the months that have an R in them, when oysters are safe, it is safe to be at home, if your home is in the City.

The watering places will be deserted earlier than usual this year, we imagine, in consequence of the cold term which has now commenced.

Cape May came very near being depopulated at the very height of the season by the advent of swarms of mosquitoes; but, fortunately for the hotel-keepers, a strong sea breeze sprung up just in time to blow away their pests, just as their guests were packing up to leave.

The grand ball at Saratoga promises to be a brilliant affair. The committee of managers is very select, consisting of no more than one hundred and twenty gentlemen, with our distinguished fellow-citizen, JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., as chairman.

After this great event, Congress water will lose half its virtues, and there will be a move made towards Newport, and flocks of gay creatures will suddenly drop upon Lebanon, as suddenly as though they fell from the "flighted clouds," and after spending one night in that charming spot, will be off in the morning for the Isle of Aquidneck. In another fortnight New-York will begin to pick up her truant children, and if the Census Marshals should recommence their operations, their tables would exhibit a great gain to our population.

Brown University.

Yesterday, Dr. BARNAS SEARS was elected President of Brown University, in place of the venerable Dr. WAYLAND, who has resigned. It is understood that Dr. SEARS accepts. He is a graduate of the University, and at present Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. He is in the full vigor of manhood, being fifty-five years of age The friends of the institution have high expectations of its renewed usefulness under his administration.

At a meeting of the Corporation, Dr. TOBEY moved resolutions complimentary to Dr. WAYLAND, and spoke with much feeling of his eminent career. They were heartily adopted, of course. Dr. SEARS takes his seat at the opening of the next term.

Duty of the Press Towards Bad Books.

The *Tribune* is of the opinion that the principle of *laisser faire* is the true policy of the press towards improper books, lest, by noticing them, we play into the hands of the traffickers in depravity by giving publicity to their productions. "Expose their sophistries," says the *Tribune*—

"Unmask their villanies, combat their theories; but not in such a manner as to call public attention to the works wherein the evil is imbedded and by the sale of which the authors are to be enriched."

But the purpose of condemning a pernicious publication, is not so much to keep it from the knowledge of the class of readers who are already sufficiently debauched in their morals to seek out works which are branded "bad," but to caution the well-intentioned against them, and to prevent their being put into the hands of the innocent and pure-minded. It would be of little avail to expose the fallacies, villainies, and indecencies of a book, unless its name were mentioned. It would be like cautionning the public against a swindler without designating him so that he could be avoided. But we believe that the circulation and sale of a bad book can be effectually prevented by exposing its character. As a case in point, the Hot Corn Stories, which were originally published in the *Tribune*, may be mentioned. They were bound in a volume, and were having an immense sale by the aid of good advertising, when some discriminating critic exposed their character, and the sale was at once arrested. It is a great mistake to imagine that gibbeting a bad book adds to its popularity and increases its sale. There is no doubt that a certain number of readers will indulge their prurient curiosity by reading a work which has been denounced for immoralities; but their number is small compared with the great body of undiscriminating readers, who read every new book which promises them an hour's amusement and entertainment.

An Outlet for our Superabundant Crops

An American merchant in Melbourne writes, under date of April 30: "Business would be very good if people would send us anything. Provisions are going to nearly starvation prices, and no prospect of any coming in."

But so much money has been lost during the past two or three years, by shipments to Australia, that our merchants will not be easily tempted, we imagine, to send any cargoes of provisions there, at least while flour bears so good a price at home. But Melbourne may look to California, which is likely to have a surplus of breadstuffs and other food this year to supply her deficiencies. While the war continues in Europe there will be no lack of a market for the superabundant products of our fertile fields.

The United States Consul at Melbourne states, to prevent shippers and passengers from being imposed upon, that the established dollar in Melbourne is four shillings and two pence.

The Murderer of Helen Jewett.

We have good reasons for believing that the report of the death of RICHARD P. ROBINSON, who was tried for the murder of HELEN JEWETT, in this City, is untrue. It was reported that he died at the Galt House in Louisville, but gentlemen who left that place since his reported death occurred, say that no such person had died there, and that ROBINSON, who now goes by the name of Parmlee—not Parmly, as the report states—had been in Louisville and left there for the East. Parmlee is a resident of Texas, where he is married and has a family, and is a man of influence among his neighbors, and a large mail contractor. This is not the first time that reports of his death have been put in circulation. The present report has caused the publication of a letter from a Mr. WILSON, who, according to his statement, might have destroyed the testimony of the witness upon whose statements ROBINSON was acquitted.

Death of Mrs. Captain Reid.

We regret to announce the demise, at Wheeling, Virginia, on Sunday morning, the 19th inst., of Mrs. REID, wife of Captain SAMUEL C. REID, so distinguished in our naval records for his defence of the brig *General Armstrong* against the English squadron at the port of Fayal in 1814. Mrs. REID was the daughter of Captain NATHAN JENNINGS, of Fairfield, Connecticut, who shared the fatigues and glory of Trenton in the Continental Army under General WASHINGTON.

Mrs. REID was early distinguished for beauty and talent; and, when her husband's glory made her house the centre of much literary and patriotic attraction, her clear intellect and domestic virtues shed a charm and a grace worthy alike of her enviable position and that of her visitors, among whom were some of the most distinguished persons of that day, including Gov. CLINTON, Gov. TOMPKINS, DANIEL WEBSTER, HENRY CLAY, Dr. SAM MITCHEL, Judge JOHNSON, of the Supreme Court, with the TONES, EMMETTS and MACNEVINS, Dr. FRANCIS, and others among the oldest of our citizens. In her devotion to a large family of children Mrs. REID was unrivaled, and in her patriotic ardor she was alike worthy of her husband and her father. In 1818, with the assistance of some young ladies, she made the first flag of the Union, as adopted by the Congress of the United States in that year, and which was the design of Captain REID. On the admission of Indiana into the Union, in 1816, the late Hon. P. H. WENDOVER, of New-York, suggested to Congress the expediency of altering the then flag.

Captain REID undertook it, and on the 4th of April, 1818, a bill was passed "to establish the flag of the United States." The following letter chronicles the date of its hoisting, and makes honorable mention of the deceased lady:

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1818.

DEAR SIR: I have just time to inform you that the new flag for Congress Hall arrived here per mail this day, and was hoisted to replace the old one at 2 o'clock, and has given much satisfaction to all that have seen it, as far as I have heard. I am pleased with its form, and have no doubt it will satisfy the public mind.

Mr. CLAY, (who was then Speaker of the House,) says it is wrong that there should be no charge in your bill for making the flag. If pay for that will be acceptable, on being informed I will procure it. Do not understand me as intending to wound the feelings of Mrs REID, nor others who may have given aid in the business, and please present my thanks to her and them, and accept the same for yourself.

In haste, yours, with esteem, P. H. WENDOVER.

Mrs REID's name and those of the young ladies who assisted her were worked on this flag. The deceased was in the sixty-second year of her age, and had been on a visit to one of her sons in the West, whence she lately had gone to Wheeling to superintend the erection of a monument over the grave of her eldest son there. The deceased leaves a devoted family and a large circle of personal friends in this city, by whom she was deeply beloved.

Will Sebastopol be Taken?

No—Yes. Russia says no, and sticks to it. England says yes, and holds on. The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and the fight is a free fight; all that we bargain for is that Uncle Sam shall be counted out. Let us stand by and watch the game. How stand the odds at this time? Russia shows her hand and says to the Allies: "You can't take Sebastopol—it's no use trying—you had better go home. Every attack you make only serves to show us where there is a small leak in our system of defences, and we stop that up and so become stronger than before. You have done nothing; and, instead of advancing your trenches towards us, we have advanced ours towards you. If you were to succeed in taking the southern town, the northern forts would blow you and your victory to glory. And if you took the northern forts, you would have a Winter's campaign in the Crimea before you could hold your own. And when you had got the Crimea, what would you have got?"

To all this England replies: "We shall take Sebastopol. The bulldog has got his teeth into your hide and holds on. For a year we have been invaders of your territory; you derided the handful of men that landed at Eupatoria; you proclaimed your intention to sweep us into the sea; you tried it at Inkermann, but that handful made a big fist, and you retired to think it over again. We shall take Sebastopol, and we shall take the Northern forts, for if with your boasted army of a million and a half of men, you have allowed our wretched force of thirty or forty thousand to hold on to your heard and punch your head for twelve months, we are inclined to believe that your men are not as brave as your walls and ditches are stout, or else, according to your own estimate, being forty to one against us, you could have done something more than defend yourself. We shall take Sebastopol, and, with one division at Kertch, and another at Eupatoria, we shall advance, securely flanked, and drive you through Perekop. We don't fear you in the field at any odds. We shall possess ourselves of the Crimea. That is all we want; we started with no other hope. You ask us what we shall have got? We answer you. You invaded Turkey without cause or provocation; you were beaten out of it; we then asked you for a material guarantee for your future good behavior; you refused it and defied us. We then were obliged to select the guarantee which we liked best. We chose the Crimea. We will take it, and when we have got it, we shall have got just what we wanted, and what you could not keep. After that, we shall be satisfied with locking you up like a bad boy, and putting you on bread and water till you know how to behave yourself pretty."

Very well said on both sides. Now go in; and look you here, you Russia! if you want revolvers just give us a hint, and we've got the very hardware that will suit; in fact, shootin' irons of all patterns, and we'll send you over a small sample case of bowie knives—charge nothing except approved of. And, here, hello! England, old fellow, you stick to that old bar; don't you be skeered, and if you want corn or wheat to feed your troops, you shall have it from Uncle Sam at ten shillings more than if you wasn't fightin' there now. Hold on France, old rooster; go in and subscribe your cash. *Six thousand millions of francs!* Jerusalem! look here, don't you want some ships to carry your beautiful troops to Balaklava? The United States will do it cheap, only 50 per cent. dearer than we ever charged before.

There. They accuse us of being Russian in our sympathies; but if this is not acting handsome and fair between all parties, why then the fable of the lawyer who divided the oyster without prejudice, is destitute of a good moral.

JONATHAN CRAPEAU BELLOFFSKI.

The Attack on a Times Reporter.

The unmanly attack made on the Reporter of the TIMES at the Know-Nothing Convention at Palace Hall, on Monday evening, was entirely unprovoked.

Our Reporter went to Palace Hall, in pursuit of his legitimate calling, at about 11 o'clock P. M. On entering the barroom, which is on the first story, he applied for information as to the proceedings, of JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, one of the Governors of the Almshouse, and was by him advised "to go up into the Lodge-room, (on the fourth floor,) and take notes of the proceedings, as the meeting was a public one, and some reporters were already making reports within the Convention.

Our Reporter proceeded accordingly to the fourth floor—and, as he saw many others doing, rapped on the door, and inquired of the door-keeper whether reporters were admitted. The door-keeper replied that none but members of the Order were allowed inside. Our Reporter then said that he had been informed by Mr. TAYLOR that reporters were admitted, and asked whether Policeman VANDERVOORT, the Reporter of the *Express*, was not inside. He was informed that if there were any reporters in the Convention, they must be members of the Order. But this was hardly satisfactory, inasmuch as Mr. TAYLOR and other members had definitely assured him the proceedings were *public*, and *intended for publication*. The doorkeeper retired for a moment as if to receive instruction from some one higher in authority, or to consult with his colleagues on the matter. On his return, he inquired to what paper our Reporter was attached and his name. Having been informed of both points the doorkeeper again retired. He soon returned, however, and again asked and was again answered the questions which he had previously put. Having once more withdrawn, the doorkeeper finally returned and informed "our Reporter that he could not enter."

Being thus excluded from the Convention, to which other representatives of the press were admitted, our Reporter determined to obtain as best he could under the circumstances, the information which he sought. With this view he remained just outside the lodge room, and inquired of Mr. ROBERT BEATTY and others, whom he observed coming from the Convention, for the names of the nominees. The desired information, so far as known, was in almost every instance courteously given him, and not a few expressed their astonishment at the partiality evinced by his exclusion.

While arranging his notes thus obtained, our Reporter's attention was attracted by a frequent and loud enquiries of "Where is that *Times* Reporter?"

The individual asked for, expecting to receive further particulars of the doings of the convention, promptly announced, "I am the *Times* Reporter."

He had barely uttered the word, when he was fiercely sprung at by one of a party of three, who had just quitted the Lodge Room.

Standing as he did, upon the top of the steep stairway, unable to advance, as the Lodge room was directly in front of him, and being unarmed, deemed it advisable to retreat down the stairway, which he did, rapidly and closely pursued by half a dozen ruffians, each of them yelling fiercely, and with terrible oaths, "Seize him," "pitch him down," "kill him," "damn him—kill him," "stop that d—d Reporter—he's from the TIMES," "We've got him now," and much other such language. He succeeded in reaching the first landing, having received but an inconsiderable cut in the hand, (though it bled freely,) where his further passage was stopped by the crowd who were there collected, many of whom were acquainted with him.

His pursuers, who were much excited, made several attempts to force through the persons on the landing and seize him, with the intention of "fixing him off," as they said; but Messrs. TAYLOR, BUCKMAN and others interfered, and partly by force and partly by persuasion succeeded in a measure in pacifying the rowdies, who seemed bent on wreaking their vengeance. They planted themselves on the stairway, however, and declared their resolve to prevent our Reporter from again going up stairs, as some individuals who expressed themselves indignant at the assault made on him, seemed anxious he should do under their protection and escort. Not wishing to be the cause of a row between the "Brothers," he declined again going up stairs, and with some of the members withdrew to an ante-room *minus* his notes, which he had procured with so much difficulty.

It is but justice to say that the great majority of the members who witnessed or heard of the transaction, expressed their mortification and indignation thereat. Some few, however, seemed to look upon it as all right, as the "TIMES was a d——d s—— sheet, and no decent man would have anything to do with it." One most *Irate* individual thought a Reporter should not be held responsible for the views of the paper to which he belonged; but if they only had ——, (he took in vain the name of the Editor of the TIMES,) he would be served as he deserved for giving insertion to those scurrilous libels on the Tenth Ward Council." And oh! if they only could put their hands on that scoundrel Reporter of the Tenth Ward Council, wouldn't they——he might be lucky if he escaped with a coat of tar and feathers."

Another member of the Order, but of lesser note, who had just received the intelligence that his name had been rejected as a candidate for coroner by "an overwhelming majority," (whereat he considered himself shamefully used,) told our Reporter that he must not seem surprised at the treatment he had received. Nor indeed was he.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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SAFEST,
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CARPETINGS.—PETERSON AND HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now opening and offer for sale their Fall stock of rich and elegant Carpeting at great bargains, for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE HIGHEST premium from the most competent judges. The Editors of the *Scientific American*, who possess unequaled advantages for knowing everything useful in the way of new inventions to their paper of Aug. 11, in their weekly list of patent claims, in a note appended to a claim of I. M. SINGER for another improvement, remark as follows: "Mr SINGER has become a Nester in the discovery of Sewing Machine Improvements. Hardly a week passes without the issue of one or more new patents for his inventions. His Sewing Machines have been greatly improved within the past year, until now they are in the highest degree perfect. Himself and partner have already made large fortunes from the sale of these Machines, and their business is rapidly increasing. We are glad of it. No one man has done so much toward the introduction of these great labor saving machines as ISAAC M. SINGER. He ought to be well rewarded."

To such an encomium from such a quarter we desire to add nothing, except that our Machines are exhibited and sold at our offices in New-York, Boston, Newark, Gloversville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New-Orleans.

I M SINGER & CO.,
No 323 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas as opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr Thomas, and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration to the outside and of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat. C. M. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 6 1855

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.

AUG. 6, 1855. J. T THOMAS, Savannah, Ga

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. SHEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water st., New-York

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

PHILADELPHIA Jan 16, 1855.

DR C M JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I have used your HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS in my family for the past four years, for Liver Diseases and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to say, from the benefits that we have received that greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result.

I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union. Yours, truly,

WM HUGHES, No. 171 Wood-st.

THE VERY THING FOR TORPID LIVER.

SAMUEL B ROBISON Druggist, says:

MURFREESBORO Tenn., April 9, 1855.—"Having sold HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS for two years past, in the community, and having witnessed their effects upon weak and debilitated constitutions, and those much troubled with torpid Liver I have no hesitancy in saying they are the very thing such people should use."

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR S. S FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption" Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 to 6 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing made to suppress such poor descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 486 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selections of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway.

BOY'S AND CHILDRENS
FANCY
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
L. LOEBER, Proprietor,
No. 31 John-st., corner Nassau-st.

$200,000
WORTH OF SUPERB ENGLISH VELVET TAPESTRY, Brussels and three-ply carpets 25 per cent. less than former prices, at the Ten spacious salesrooms of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. All wool Ingrain 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard.

FRENCH BROAD CLOTHS AT $1 75 PER YARD.—Just received a large stock of fine French Cloths, 7-4 wide, suitable for Ladies Cloaks and Riding Dresses, and Boys wear, which we will sell at 1¾ per yard, worth $3 00.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS—MOURNING GOODS—WE are now selling Lupin's fine Bombazines at 8s, extra do at 10s, also Alapaccas, Cotton Cloth, Delaines, Canton Crapes and all other kinds of Mourning Goods equally cheap

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS—JUST OPENED 2 cases of superior Black Silks warranted to wear well, which were purchased and we will sell at last year's prices. These are the best goods ever offered for the price.

E H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE. AS GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 118 Chambers-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEEHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C D DEEHLER, Agent, at the Dépôt, No 341 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case**—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S imperishable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars*, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation.
A. R. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO, Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. Agrimont's Tropical Dysentery Remedy**—Is a powder taken in cold water, for all bowel complaints of the infant or adult. General Agency No. 358 Broadway, up stairs. Wholesale Agents, HARRAL & RIGLEY, No. 39 Warren st; and MCKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane, and by all retail druggists. Dr. AGRIMONT can be consulted at his office.

☞ **Masonic.**—The members of ST. JOHN'S LODGE No. 1 and members of sister lodges, (under the old Constitution,) are hereby notified and requested to meet at their Lodge room, No. 600 Broadway, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Capt GEORGE W FRAYER.
PETER M. SHARP, Sec'y. ISAAC ROGERS, Master.

☞ **The only Effectual Exterminator**, without danger or stench. HENRY R. COSTAR'S effectual RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 260 Broadway, New York. T. R CALENDER, No. 98 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Agent for Philadelphia, Pena.

☞ **Harlem Yacht Club.**—The third Yacht Regatta will take place at Glen Cove on THURSDAY, 23d inst. The boats will rendezvous at Glen Cove on the 22d, and report to the Committee.

PERSONAL.

G. N. TORRENTE BEGS TO STATE—That owing to an accident occurring to him in Montreal, which will probably detain him in that city for a few weeks, he will be unable to fulfill his engagements in the beginning of September.—Aug. 20, 1855.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FAMILIES or SINGLE GENTLEMEN accommodated at No. 79 SANDS-ST. References required.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No 39 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Cal. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No 46 Union-square, corner of East 17th st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large pleasant room and pantry, with breakfast and tea, in a small family having no boarders in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Direct to FAMILY, *Times* office, for one week.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, and dinner on Sundays, in a private family. The house has gas and is desirably situated Terms from $4 to $6 per week. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, *Times* Office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and infant: full board in a private family, within a short distance of the Bible House, Astor-place; the applicants to furnish parlor or rooms. A religious family preferred. Address B. G. T., Box No. 3,379 General Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three young gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady, can have pleasant rooms with private family, at No. 43 Cumberland-st, three doors below Henry; dinner at 5½ o'clock. Terms moderate. Distance, three minutes' walk from South Ferry.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Two very pleasant unfurnished rooms on the second story of a house containing all the modern improvements, to let, with board; also, a furnished bed-parlor, with two large ones three doors above Henry; dinner at 5 o'clock. Terms moderate. Reference given and required. Address Mrs F. M., Box No. 865 New-York Post-Office

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman, wife and son, desire board in a genteel family, convenient to the Ferries. Address G. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET—Two handsomely furnished rooms on 2d and one on 3d floor, with gas, and bath-room attached, may be obtained by addressing S Box No 4675. Location, 19th-st., near Broadway. Terms moderate

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very pleasant Rooms with Board may be obtained in the House 214 Henry st, between Amity and Congress sts.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young gentleman and his wife, in a pleasant part of the city; a private family where no boarders are taken, preferred. Address, with terms and particulars, WILLIAM, *Times* office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A gentleman, who is in the City about one half of the time, desires the occupancy of a room in a strictly private family, with or without board. Address C. D. M., *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS—For families or single persons, can be had at No. 105 West 14th-st. References given and required.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—MRS O'LEASON, (late of the Weyer or House, Charleston, S. C.,) has opened the spacious and elegant house, No. 1 Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music, where she is prepared to receive permanent or transient guests.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—At a meeting of the Democratic Whig electors, held pursuant to a call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, at the corner of Grand and Cannon sts., the following named gentlemen were duly elected to represent the Ward in the several Conventions:
JOHN COOPER,
DAVID A. FORBES,
BENJ HASKELL,
Inspectors of Election
Delegate—David A Forbes, *Alternate*—R H. Richardson.
For Judiciary.
Alonzo Reynolds. Edward Collins, Wm Brown.
County.
John Cooper, A. Craft, Thomas Kennedy.
Jos. Winn, W. Sopher.
City.
John H. Briggs, David A. Forbes, Edward Sopher,
John C Smith, Lawrence Hartley.
Senatorial.
David Teppen, R H. Patterson, B Haskell,
John Wright, Augustus Tyler, James Stivers.
Assembly.
J. B. Everson, A H. Sharp, O S. Powell,
M. Thompson, James Lockwood, J. B Webb,
J. P. Webb, W. Gaylor, J. Lumsden.
Abm. Brown, J. Gorham,
Charter—Thirty-third District.
J. M. Griffith, T Bantan,
R. H Richardson, Andrew Grower, M. Patten.
F. C. Gould
Thirty-fourth District
John Pearsall, J Allen, J Colby,
A. J. Allaire, J. A. Platt, Fran is Patten.
John Hamsden.
Thirty fifth District
W. Brundage, E M Egleson, W. Churchill,
W. Ripley, D Holman, E. Hammond,
T. Mathews.

SIXTEENTH WARD—WHIG PRIMARY ELECTION.—Election to be held at corner of 26th-st. and 8th-av., TUESDAY, Aug 21, from 8 to 8 A M,
Syracuse Convention
Sam'l De La Mater, Wm H. Bell, F Forshar.
George Clark, Abram Pearce,
Assembly Convention.
Isaac Dayton, James Hornby, G. H Mackay.
Moses Jackson, G A. Blakeley,
Judiciary Convention
A. W. Bradford, I Dayton O. P. Wells
County Convention.
John P. Cumming, F Forshay, William Goof.
Henry Jenkins, Lawrence Kearney,
City Convention.
John McKune, G. A. Blakeley, George Mackay.
Morse Jackson, Jesse Mitchell,
Senatorial Convention.
James Horner, John P. Dunning, G. A. Blakeley.
Charter—First District.
Edw'd Westervelt, Charles I Day, James E. Wood.
Lawrence Kearney, Charles C. White,
Second District
Wm. H. Bull, Richard Winthrop, Lyman Taylor.
B. C. Wandell, William Jackson,
Third District
John McKune, F. Forshay, George Timson.
Abel Bridgeman, Demuna Embry, Edward Smith.
Fourth District.
Henry Jenkins, Jesse Mitchell, Isaac Dayton.
Geo. H. Mackay, J. McCaffery,
GEO. H. MACKAY,
MOSES JACKSON, } Inspectors.
GEO. A. BLAKELY,

HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF PATCHOULY.—Patchouly has a distinctive peculiar perfume, very lasting, and very popular with the world of fashion. In the East it is an incense offered to their deities. HARRISON presents it as offering to those he worships. It may be obtained at wholesale of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st; at retail of F. O'REILLEY, No. 109 Avenue D.
HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE will beautify the complexion of his divinities.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOUP. POUDRE SUBTILE instantly removes hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 98 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

VERNON'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—No. 260 6th-av.—The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them. N. B.—Theory explained to students

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As porter in a dry goods or grocery store, by a sober, respectable Protestant man, who is not afraid of any sort of work. Wages no object; will give good City security as regards honesty and sobriety, &c. Any gentleman in want of help will find the subscriber a person worthy his notice. Any commands left at the office of this paper for W. L. will be strictly attended to

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable and competent Protestant young women, (one English,) as nurses and seamstresses, or chambermaids and waitresses; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. They have the best of testimonials and references, and will be found respectful, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women in, City or country; one as cook, washer or ironer, or general housework; can make bread or biscuit, the other is a very nice person for nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; both are highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls lately landed; will accept small wages; both understand general housework, and are handy with the needle; no objection to the country, both would like to get in one house; will try and please in every particular. A good home is preferred to high wages. Call at No 223 Bowery for this day and Thursday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women—one as cook, or chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse, or to do general housework. Also, two smart nice girls, one of 16, the other 14, will go to assist in housework, or take care of children. No objections to the country Apply at No 294 Mulberry-st, corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced children's nurse, or to tend an invalid, by a respectable woman, (a widow,) and is a first class cook. Would wash and iron by a well recommended girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands baking and pastry. Good City references. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 200 East 16th-st, Room No. 8.

SITUATION AS PORTER WANTED—By a Young man who speaks English and French and understands German tolerably, and writes a fair hand, in a store or any other light not door employment. Good recommendations given Apply at No. 323 Spring-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, as coachman and gardener; understands the taking care of horses. Would take a situation as porter. Call at No 161 East 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a cook in a respectable private family; refers to her present employer, and may be seen at No 283 8th-av.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable private family, by a single man, who has a practical knowledge of the care and management of horses. Can produce the most satisfactory City reference for sobriety, honesty and honesty. A note addressed COACHMAN, No. 17 East 22d-st., at the residence of his last employer, will be attended to for one week.

TEACHER WANTED.—A graduate of one of our Colleges, an American, competent to teach all the English branches with French and German, to take the charge of from six to eight children from twelve to sixteen years of age in a private family, about twenty miles from the City of New-York. Must be a good disciplinarian, with some experience in teaching. School to commence on the 1st of October, and terminate on the 1st of July. Address the undersigned, stating terms, &c. E. L. TREDWELL,
Manhasset, L. I.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a public or private school, or would instruct in a private family, limited number of hours during the day. The best of references given from clergymen, principals of academies and others. Address Box No 39 Post-Office, Jamaica, L. I.

WRITER WANTED—Not a mere copyist; not one who errs six times in writing five words; not one who puts in commas, periods and capitals by accident; not one with whom original composition is severe labor. A man of brains and energy is wanted—one whose mind is vigorous and whose thought is quick; a man whose pen moves as it were by inspiration. Such a man will find employment by tendering one of the leading newspapers of the country, either by contributions or regular employment. Address ALPHA, Box No 2 365, Post Office, New York.

AN EXPERIENCED AND ACCOMPLISHED young German Lady Piano Teacher, who can furnish highly satisfactory reference and testimonials as to her successful method of teaching, amongst others of the celebrated composers, Louis SPOHR; wishes to form an engagement with a Ladies' Academy. No objection to go into the country. Please address T. A, office of this paper.

TEACHER WANTED—In an Academy a few miles from this City. A lady as assistant teacher. She must be well qualified to impart instruction in the ordinary academic branches, and one having some experience preferred. The Principal may be seen at No. 192 Greenwich-st, between 11 o'clock A M. and 1 P. M., for two days.

TO TEACHERS.—Wanted a male teacher to instruct in the common English branches. He must be a good disciplinarian. Apply at No 292 Henry-st, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., during the week.

FRENCH YOUNG LADY WANTED—To teach French, drawing and music, in a young ladies' school at Amherst, N S One who will be satisfied with a moderate salary Apply to C. Y WEMPLE, No. 145 Broadway.

GARDENER AND WIFE WANTED—Without children; the wife as laundress and to take charge of dairy, or could get a maid and laundress; the gardener must be capable of taking charge of a greenhouse and vegetable garden; also understand the management of fruits. A Scotchman preferred. Inquire of J H TURNIER, No 14 Wooster-st., before 10 o'clock, every morning of the week.

WAITING-MAID FOR CALIFORNIA, SEPT. 5.—A young married woman, going to California in the steamer George Law, on 5th Sept, would want upon a lady or family on board; she is accustomed to the sea, and fully competent, and would make herself useful for a small compensation. Address Box No 361 New-York Post Office, stating where she shall call.

A LADY who has been assisting in the direction of one of the best Protestant Schools of France for upwards of 11 years, is desirous of meeting with a similar engagement in an establishment, where she would teach the French language, which she speaks fluently. Most satisfactory references can be given. Address A. E., office of this paper.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN YOUNG LADY—Who speaks French and English, and understands all kinds of needlework embroidery &c., also cooking and ironing, wishes to assist in a respectable private family. Salary not much of an object; best of references given. Address L. M. N., *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Of considerable experience in teaching and qualified to instruct in the common and higher English branches, with French, Music and Calisthenics is desirous of forming an engagement for the 1st September as a visiting governess in a school or family. Address P. *Times* Office.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A lady vocalist and pianist, in a flourishing Female Seminary in this State. Salary $400 and board; may be increased. Must be good Also, one to teach oil painting. Apply by letter or personally, at No 12 Chambers-place, New-York.

A LADY who has had experience in Teaching desires a situation in the English Department of a Boarding School. The best of reference given. Address M A B, N. Y. Post Office.

NURSE WANTED—A Protestant woman, fully competent to take charge of young children, as nurse and seamstress, and to assist in light chamberwork, in a small family, who reside a short distance from this City. Call to-day, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 131 West 21st-st

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man who is a tolerable book keeper, and who is disengaged from 6 o'clock Address T G, Office of this paper.

CHURCH SINGING.—A soprano singer, accustomed to sing in the Episcopal and Congregational Churches, is prepared to make an engagement with either. The references are of the first class. For further particulars address J. W., Post Office, Chatham-square.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 262 Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—A young married man, who has had some experience in dentistry, would like to obtain a situation with a first-class practitioner Small salary required. Address DENTAL, *Times* office.

287 BROADWAY, corner Reade, at MORRIS & CONNERT'S, can be had a great choice of German, English, Scotch and Irish girls for house, boarding-houses and private families Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich st

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—An experienced and first-rate bookkeeper, with unexceptionable references and recommendations. None other need apply. Address A. B. C., Box No 1,559, Post Office.

TWENTY GIRLS WANTED—To do good plain sewing Apply to Miss REED, No 31 Myrtle av., corner Pearl-st., entrance on Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE WANTED.—A wet nurse with unexceptionable references. Apply before 9 o'clock A. M., to Dr. J. MILLER, No. 188 East Broadway.

GOOD GAITER BINDER WANTED—At No. 130 Canal-st.

MILLINERS WANTED.—None but good workers. Apply at No 23 Waverley-place.

A NURSE of much experience may be engaged to-day by application at No. 666 4th-av.

BOY WANTED—In a Hard ware Store, an American Boy, 16 or 17 years old, who lives with his parents and can come well recommended for integrity and industry. Address HARDWARE, *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE.—From 14 to 16 years of age who can write a good hand, and whose parents reside in the City. Apply to MARSH, LEONARD & HOFFMAN, No. 63 Wall-st, up stairs.

HOTELS.

BERNERS HOTEL,
BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.
VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

GRAMERCY PARK HOUSE—On Gramercy Park, between 3d and 4th-ave and East 20th and 21st sts. The house is now ready for guests for the Fall and Winter; extensive additions have been made during the Summer, and about 500 guests can now be comfortably accommodated. For beauty of location and rare comfort accommodations it can not be surpassed by any house in the City. The proprietor will do everything in his power to make his guests comfortable and happy. Elegant rooms, single or in suites, can now be engaged, with private table if desired.
CHARLES WRIGHT Proprietor,
late of the Lafarge House.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
A BOOK THE JESUITS CANNOT SUPPRESS!
THE ESCAPED NUN;
OR, DISCLOSURES OF CONVENT LIFE!
Giving a more minute description and a bolder revelation of the Mysteries and Secrets of Nunneries than have ever before been submitted to the American public. Elegantly bound in cloth. 12mo. Price $1.

The public are aware that we have lately been involved in a course of litigation respecting a Book on Convent Life, and the result is also known Though there is a great diversity of opinion respecting the injunction and its attending circumstances, there can be but one concerning the merits of this work, in which we have now the pleasure of presenting a fuller and more detailed account of the inner life of Convents or Nunneries, than we could have presented in any other form In order to render this volume as full an exposition as possible of the abuses of which it treats, and to give publicly the facts which admit of almost immediate verification, in addition to the principal narrative the Confessions of a "Sister of Charity," written by herself, are also embodied, together with "The Experience of a Nun," the details of whose eventful history are deeply interesting, so that in this invaluable work we have a most diversified and thorough exposition of the immoralities and impostures as practiced in Nunneries.

Parents and guardians who have the most distant idea of sending their children or wards to these prison-houses, falsely called "Institutions of Learning," should not fail to read the palpable evidences of their criminality in entertaining such a thought, as set forth in this book—evidences convincing and undeniable. The profound sensation which these astounding revelations are destined to create, has been already experienced to some extent in the literary world among editors who have been furnished with proof-sheets of the work. They say that "it bears the unmistakable marks of truthfulness upon its face; and yet the mind shrinks with terror from the necessity of believing that such horrid criminalities are practiced in Convents."

"Believe not the falsehoods the wretches will tell,
When they say I am happy and choose this dark cell;
Has e'er upon my prison-door entered one to come,
Unbolt my damp dungeon, and carry me home"

Some idea of the nature and power of this volume may be derived from a perusal of the following table of

CONTENTS:

Perversion to Romanism.	Investing Girls into Convents
The Poison Infused	Exposure to the Forest.
The Bud and the Snake.	Pretended Miracles
The Tree.	Secret Hell for Nuns in the Country
The Art of Hypocrisy.	The Convent Gardener.
The Mother Superior.	Old Lazare
The Mad Nun	Mysterious Hints.
Painful Antic pations	Inveigling a Scotch Girl into a Nunnery.
The Foiled Ceremony.	A Vision of the Devil and the Virgin Mary.
The Failure	Note Concerning the Abduction of Bishop Rezo.
The new Prisoner.	Murder of an American Nun at Sea.
The Good Superior.	The Hotel Dieu, or Black Nunnery.
Mysterious Influences	The Subterranean Passage.
The Forced Profession.	Efforts to be Anticipated.
Hair cloths and Scourges.	Depôt of Garments for Guise.
Strange Intimacy.	Confessions from the Convent, Dressed as a Sister of Charity, as a Priest, &c.
Ideal is of Suicide	Strange Men in the Convent.
Contented Escape	Absconding from Justice
The Search—A Prisoner.	An Old Friend takes Refuge
Immoral Practices in Convents	Sisters of Charity.
Ursuline Convent of Capri.	Instructions Manners Observed in Public
Superior of the Convent	Disguised for Sch ol Teachers
Condition and Appearance of the Nuns.	Government of Convents.
Reflections on the Cruel Bondage of Nunneries.	The Condemned Priest.
Unhappiness of the Nuns in the Convents.	Crimes of Priests, &c.
Hopes and Fears for the Future	Tricks of Nuns.
Frightful Pictures	The Tipsy Priest.
The Impressions they make on Children.	An Exciting Incident
Capability of Parents in sending their Daughters to Nunneries	An avenged Superior.
Ciparotello	Priestly Duplicity.
An Accidental Discovery.	An Outrage.
Forced to leave the Convent at Midnight	An Unexpected Sight
The Cave of the Sea Wulf.	Midnight Adventures in the Convent
Departure from Canel	Love's Midnight Stroll.
Imprisonment Release.	The Revolution to Escape.
Sufferings	Hasty Preparations
Ciparotello Appears.	Tree Boot. The Escape
Wandering Life	The Alarm. My Flight
Passion of the Superior	Adventures
The "Forsaken" Nun	A Welcome.
Alive in a Coffin.	Priests in Pursuit,
"The Apostate"	The Hasty Departure.
Gone Starved to	The Steamer.
The Stolen Portrait.	A Cool Lawyer Dismissal.
More Persecutions.	The Baffled Rish to.
Pious Lies	The Undoing of Love.
Nocturnal Visits.	The Fascinating Stranger.
The Bitterness of Death Anticipated	The Jesuit Spies
The Ordeal. The Victory	Deception Prisons Again.
The Archbishop and the Superior.	A Ride and Insolent Priest.
Convents Above the Laws.	My Cell. The Conference.
The "Seminaire" Applied.	The Imperial Liberty.
I Walk on Broken Glass.	The Artist's Shop
An Embittering Angel	Praying to all but God.
A Determined type of my New Manner	The Return.
The Pretty Nuns	Another Convent
The Guilty Superior.	Gagged and Blindfolded.
The Laws of Nature vs. The Laws of Papacy.	Consecrated Virgins of the Sacred ——.
The Penalty of Crime.	The Gay Superior.
A Maniac's Death.	The Popery-Trap
My Object in Writing these Memoirs	The Unfaithful Protestant.
Character of Polish Priests.	A Confessor in Love.
How this Work was Prepared. Its Authenticity.	Announcement of Freedom.
Trials of a Nun's Life.	Depart with Sister Agnes.
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From the Albany Atlas.
From place to place, with his man Friday through the Lagoons and Mangrove swamps, and up rivers and seas, and on mountain heights and amid green groves, hunting, fishing, fighting, the author makes his way The rich verdure of the tropical scenery, the wealth and over abundance of animated and inanimate n

A FLIGHT FOR FRESH AIR.

From Scafery in the Mountains—Indigenous Fervents—Dilapidated Cider Mills—The Grape—Hop Plantation—The Flume—The Pool—Sketches, &c.

I would like very much for that ingenious author, Mr. GEORGE FITZ HUGH, of Virginia, who has lately published a book to prove that free society is a failure, and freedom a fallacy, to take a trip to the Franconia Mountains, and make a few notes in his memorandum of what he might see on the route. The freest society in all the world may be found among these mountain homes—the freest from all restraint but those of a moral nature, and the freest from human miseries. Here, there are neither slaves, servants, nor masters; those in need of help have no difficulty in obtaining it, either for love or money; there are no privileged classes, no paupers, no millionaires, no prisons, nor anything to awaken a suspicion of oppression and wrong. No slave ever breathed the sweet atmosphere of these happy hills. For my own part, I must confess to being most agreeably surprised at the fine agricultural condition of this region, which I had supposed was sterile and unproductive; but on the contrary, I find fertile fields of grain, rich meadows, and comfortable farm-houses, and, on every side, a general appearance of health, comfort, and equality of condition. The only appearances of decay are in the dilapidated cider mills all along the road which I have traveled, but the apple orchards have a thrifty and promising look, and the farmers with whom I have had opportunities of conversing, say that the prospects for a good crop of apples was never better, while the hay, oats, rye and corn, were never before so abundant. I saw here a luxuriant hop plantation, but a few miles below the Flume House, a sight which I have not before encountered in New-England—and the equally rare spectacle of women raking hay in a field. This last spectacle might be called by Mr. FITZ HUGH one of the failures of free society; but I have seen whole gangs of women at work in sugar fields, in Louisiana, who were members of a society quite the reverse of free. The waiters at the Flume House, too, are all "neat-handed Phillises," the daughters of neighboring farmers, who never imagine themselves to be in the least degree degraded by receiving honest wages for making themselves useful. There are no Irish or foreign laborers about here that I have been able to discover, but all the laboring population is wholly indigenous.

A lovlier or healthier locality for a Summer home than the Flume House cannot be imagined, and I am not surprised to find that several Southern families make it their Balmoral. There are infinite sources of amusement and recreation in the magnificent views afforded from the house itself, and in exploring the lofty mountains which surround it, and so exhilarating and bracing is the air that exercise becames a positive pleasure, and reverses the aphorism of LOCKE, that labor for labor's sake is against nature. Nothing seems so much in unison with nature as labor for the sake of the pleasure it affords, in these mountain regions, and delicate ladies, as well as those who are fat and forty, rise early in the morning to climb to the mountain's top in the brilliant sunshine, with greater zest than they ever danced cotillons by gas-light. Springs of sparkling water gush out of the sides of the hills, but the proprietor of the house has not availed himself of his water privileges as he might, to promote the attractions of the place and add to the comforts of his boarders. There is a boiling spring of pure soft water running to waste from his very door, which ought to be used for bathing purposes; but there are no conveniences for a bath about the house.

The Flume, about a quarter of a mile from the house, is one of the grandest natural curiosities in all New-England, if not in the Union. The Pemigewassett, which has its source in the White Mountains, and, on its uniting with the Winnipisseogee, near Franklin, forms the Merrimac, here rushes through a wild oleft in the side of the mountain called the Flume, and forms a scene of indescribable grandeur and beauty. One of the wonders of the scene is an immense boulder of granite which was caught in the cleft and hangs suspended in the air, threatening, like the sword of Damocles, to fall upon the heads of those who venture beneath it, and crush them to powder.

The Pool, a natural basin of great depth, unfathomable, according to local authority, into which the stream falls at another point in the neighborhood, is another curiosity, hardly less surprising for its wild beauty than the Flume itself.

This region is a very Paradise for the landscape sketcher, and it has long been a favorite Summer resort for landscape painters. As I came up the mountain the stage stopped to land three passengers, each of whom carried a portfolio under his arm, a portable seat and a small easel. DURAND and HUNTINGTON, I understand, are sketching at North Conway. It was a favorite sketching-ground of COLE's, and some of his best and earliest paintings were "Views in the White Mountains." C.

The Kinney Case.

From the Phila. North American, Aug. 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge KANE.—The August term of this Court commenced this morning. The Grand and Petit Jurors were called, but not sworn, and then discharged until the 10th day of September next.

The case of Col. HENRY L. KINNEY, who was indicted for a breach of the Neutrality laws, was brought to the attention of the Court by GEO. M. DALLAS, who asked for a postponement of the matter until the February term.

Mr. DALLAS offered the following affidavit of G. G. PEABODY, surely for the appearance of Col. KINNEY.

G. G. PEABODY, of the city of Philadelphia, being duly sworn, says: That the defendant, HENRY L. KINNEY, shortly after the postponement of the trial of his case, at the last session of this Court, left the United States, from, it is believed, the port of New York; and after undergoing the misfortune and delay of being wrecked on the coast of Turk's Island, reached his place of destination—San Juan de Nicaragua—in the early part of the month of July; and, as this deponent understood and believed, was cordially welcomed as the enterprising leader of a peaceful colony, about to settle upon lands to which their employer, the Nicaragua Land and Mining Company, were represented, and supposed to have obtained a valid title.

That the said defendant, as soon as he was apprised that this indictment had been found against him, came from New-York to this city, and earnestly prayed for a speedy trial—his engagements and responsibilities being such at the time as to make any delay or further detention the source of great losses to him, if not complete ruin. The United States, however, represented by their prosecuting officer, were not ready to proceed with their trial, and declined doing so.

That the said defendant, at the time when the trial was postponed to the present session of the Court, confidently believed, and so stated, that he would be able to go upon his voyage to Nicaragua, lay the foundation of a colonial settlement there, and return to make the necessary preparations for his defence on the present occasion; that he was then told that, if prevented by accident from being here now, he would incur the risk of being tried during his absence, if the United States would not then respond to his call for a speedy trial, but were unprepared, and on that account continued the case, he would have a fair and reasonable claim, on showing the circumstances, to a postponement until the next session of the Court.

That the deponent confidently believes that the said HENRY L. KINNEY will return to the United States and be prepared for his trial on this indictment before the next session of this Court—that it is not in the power of this deponent, or any one else, to prepare the defence of the said HENRY L. KINNEY in his absence, and that his shipwreck at Turks' Island, combined with harrassing impediments which delayed his departure, has no doubt rendered it impossible for the said HENRY L. KINNEY to fulfill his purpose of being in attendance at this session of the Court.

And this deponent further saith, that he became surely for the appearance of the HENRY L. KINNEY, under the strong impression that he would have time to go and return from Nicaragua—that he would experience no additional detention at New-York—and that should unforseen and unavoidable accidents prevent his return in time, he would be fairly entitled to the same measure of delay as has been accorded to the United States, notwithstanding his own avowed readiness and anxiety to proceed in the trial. GEORGE G. PILLSBURY.

Sworn and subscribed before Ald. OGLE, on the 18th day of August.

The recognizance was forfeited, but as no objection was had by U. S District Attorney VANDYKE, it was respited until the first day of the February session, 1856.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....Correctly reported for the N. Y. Daily TIMES.

TUESDAY, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in better request and are now held at $6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 23 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have not varied in demand or value.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at full prices; with sales of 1,600 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; 170 bags Maracaibo at 11½c. afloat; 80 Laguayra at 11½c. afloat, and 600 Rio at 10½c. afloat, ₱ lb.

COPPER—We have nothing new to notice in this line. Stock moderate, prices steady.

COTTON—Shows continuous inactivity and languor. Neither party is inclined to make any concession in regard to price, and this circumstance impedes business. The reduced rates before referred to form the basis of the quotations at which all current sales are being effected, but the amount of these is inconsiderable.

FISH—Dry Cod are in pretty fair request and rate firm. Nothing really new has occurred in Mackerel or Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved demand for home use and shipment as well as on speculation, but at essentially unaltered prices. The day's movement consist of 10,500 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$7 87½@ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 9 12½
Straight State	8 12½@ 8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½@ 9 25
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 02½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 [illegible] @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 [illegible] @10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 50

Included in the sales were some lots of common State, deliverable in October and November, at $7; and about 3,000 bbls. do., for export, at our previous quotations. Canadian remains unaltered. The day's business consists of 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $9 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is abundant and languid. The day's transactions add up 1,500 bbls. mixed to extra, at $8½@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is more freely offered, and can be had at $6 50@$6 75 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is rare, and held at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, but at irregular prices, the day's transactions embracing about 15,000 bushels Southern, at $2 12½@$2 15 for White, and $1 80@$1 92½ for red, ₱ bushel. There was likewise a small lot of new Genesee white (the first of the season) sold at $2 05 ₱ bushel. It was a tolerably good parcel, but not quite equal to the standard of the same kind of Wheat in former years. Rye continues depressed—small lots of new changed hands to-day at $1 05 ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. Barley Malt attracts more attention, but is held higher, and this circumstance debars all animation in it. Canada and Western Oats are briskly sought after and readily bring 54c.@60c. ₱ bushel for last year's crop; new sell at 55c.@57c. for State, and 45c.@48c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is less freely offered at better prices, and in consequence, it displays considerable inactivity. The day's sales have been confined to 40,000 bushels mainly Western mixed, at 80½@87½; but including a little Southern white, at $1 05 ₱ bush.

HAY—Old remains rare and quiet, as before quoted. New is in demand at 56½c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs., and is plenty at these figures.

HEMP—We can notice nothing particularly new in this line.

HOPS—Rule dull and heavy, as previously represented.

IRON—Scotch Pig is moderately active and firm at $31@$32, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other descriptions remain without alteration.

LATHS—The market is quiet, but steady, with rather less offering.

LEAD—Is in redoked supply and held above the views of buyers. Hence the limited sales.

LIME—Rockland has not varied much in demand or value.

MOLASSES—Is generally scarce and advancing. We heard that 150 bbls. New Orleans brought 36c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There is a fair inquiry for Crude Turpentine, at $3@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs., and for Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43c. ₱ gallon,—but while the former is in light supply, the latter is offered pretty freely. Tar is without variation. Nothing of moment doing in white Resin. About 1,000 barrels common Resin have been sold since our last, at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered, showing a further abatement.

OILS—Crude is stiffly held, at 73c.@74c. for Whale, and $1 75 for Sperm, ₱ gallon, but is inactive. We hear of only a very moderate business in manufactured kinds, at old prices. Red and Palm Oils are unchanged. A better inquiry exists for Olives, but without adjecting its value. Linseed is less sought after, yet rules firm, at 91c.@94c ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is without alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales of 1,400 bbls. at $20 25@$20 31½ for New Mess; $19 75@$19 87½ for Old do.; and $17 87½@$18 for New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in demand at 10½c. for Hams, and 9½c. for Shoulders—100 hhds. Bacon Shoulders are light 10½c. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied much; the day's sales include 500 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 11½c.@11½c ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active at full rates; 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 50@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $21@$23 ₱ tc.; 250 tcs. were sold for export within this range. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 19c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 24c.@26c. for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were about 100 casks sold, in lots, at $5 37½@$6 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in request, but without change in price. The supply is not large.

SEEDS—Clover is dull and nominal. American Rough Flax is rare and needed at $1 90 ₱ bushel. Other kinds are unaltered.

SOAP—Only 100 boxes Castile were taken to-day at 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The light supply and high claims of owners check operations. Sales were made of 600 hhds., principally Cuba, at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is in demand at 12c.@12½c., but is not freely offered at these rates, ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Continues in good request at full prices, with sales since Friday, of 165 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@10½c.; 360 hhds. Havana, at 32c.@33c.; 163 hhds. Cuba, on private terms; 20 hhds. Vera, on private terms; and 380 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@11c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 41½c.@41½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were again quite limited, and shippers were obtaining any existing advantage. Cotton and Corn were lightly taken for Liverpool, at previous languid rates, while for other ports, nothing of much importance was being shipped.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. L. DeLuze's Flour and Grain Circular

Per Baltic.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday Afternoon, Aug. 21, 1855.

FLOUR—State and Western—Since my last Report of the 13th inst. per *Asia*, via Boston, little inquiry has existed for export to Great Britain; but for home consumption, the Eastern States, and the Provinces, a fair demand has prevailed. Prices of the lower qualities have varied but little until to-day, and for the medium and extra, rather better rates had been paid. The market at the close, with increased receipts, is heavy, and common and fair extra brands State have fallen off 12½c.@15c. ₱ bbl. from my last quotations, which has induced some shipping inquiry. A good inquiry has continued during the week for October and November delivery, and $7 has been paid for good State.

Clearances from New-York, from the 13th to the 20th August, both inclusive:

Bbls.		Bbls.
To London	2933	To Constantinople	50
To Liverpool	515	To British Provinces	4118
To Glasgow	317	To South America	1451
To Cork	1073		

WHEAT—The inquiry since my last has been solely for milling purposes, as at the present high rates shippers are unable to enter the market. With Southern White and Red descriptions our market has been well supplied—prices of the former have fallen off 6c.@8c. ₱ bush, and those of the latter, after having advanced 5c.@3c., have receded to about my last quotations. Of Western, there is little or none in market, and supplies of importance from that quarter cannot be looked for till from the 15th September to the 1st of October.

Michigan and Ohio White, none; Western Red, none; Genesee White, none. Southern White $2 05@$2 13 ₱ 60 lbs.; do Mixed, $1 95@$2; do. Red, $1 85@$1 92; Canadian White, none.

Clearances from New-York, from the 13th to the 20th August, both inclusive:

Bushels		Bushels.
To Liverpool	25,390	To Glasgow	3,051

INDIAN CORN—With very moderate receipts, and a good home and Eastern demand, prices of Western Mixed advanced a few days since, 6c. ₱ bu.; nearly all of this has however been lost, owing to the large arrivals at hand. For export only a light business has been done; and for future delivery little has transpired. Western Mixed, 67c@87½c. ₱ 56 lbs.; Southern Yellow, none; do White, $1 03@$1 05, being in increased supply; Northern Bound Yellow, none.

Clearances from New-York, from the 13th to 20th August, both inclusive:

Bushels.		Bushels.
To Liverpool	106,443	To Oporto	8,574
To Glasgow	7,660	To South America	220
To Cork	14,090		

RYE—Has declined. Sales yesterday, 2,000 bushels new, at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ 56 lbs., and sales are rumored at a less figure to day. For October delivery, $1 has been paid since my last for 90@95,000 bushels.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 5c.@5½d. ₱ bu. To Liverpool, Flour 1s.@1s. 3d.; Grain 3½d. @4d. To Havre, Flour 40c.@50c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 9c. @10c. ₱ bushel.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

OWEN, MCNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 113 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and tea Fixtures.

SMITH, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's).....122 Wilham-st, rear

Gentleman's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf...33 Warren-st

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.....307 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

A. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 307 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT.....306 Spring-st

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..73 Beekman-st

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND...220 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES RINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 63 Maiden-lane and No. 61 Liberty-st

Jews and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 391 Broadway, one door above 18th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 61 cents per foot. 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD .....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phoegene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....110 Chambers-st

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....106 and 108 Fulton-st

Paper Warehouse.

THRUSW. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper,

Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinests' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP. (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

S. TITUS & CO.....393 Washington-st.

Steams & Marvin Manufacturers of

FICH'S & CO'S Salamander Safes, Water Proof. Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK.".....Depot 146 Water-st

Tea Trade.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO.....No. 150 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them

INSTRUCTION.

MURRAY HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their Boarding and Day School, No 40 East 30th-st, near Madison av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept 3.

A Primary department will be added, for the instruction of children of both sexes. Tuition, $10 per term.

The location is a desirable one, being retired and healthy, with abundant means of access by stages and cars, to all parts of the city.

English studies receive especial care, while French is the common language of the school and family.

Circulars with complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principals.

Refer to Hon. Henry W. De Saussure, Hon. James L. Petigru, Rev. Samuel Gilman, D. D., Francis Y. Pember, M. D., John Holbrook, M. D., St John Phillips, M. D., Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., and Abraham Mouse, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Washington Irving, Esq., Geo. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, New-York City; Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. M. H. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. A. C. Hendrick, Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. C. J. Rogers, Williamsburg, L. I.; Col. J. W. Scott, New Brunswick, New Jersey; Rev. A. Silverstone and Rev. Dr. Wise, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Adam W. A. Lipscombe, D. D., Montgomery, Alabama.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION PARK, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 6. Young Ladies with satisfactory testimonials from their Pastor and previous Teacher, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. The distinctive studies of the three highest classes are:

THIRD CLASS—Algebra, Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy.

JUNIOR CLASS—Geometry, Mental Philosophy, and Chemistry.

SENIOR CLASS—Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Logic, and Butler's Analogy.

The Bible, Music, Composition, the Fine Arts, the English, French and Latin Languages, and Literature, History, &c., enter into the whole course.

Rev. Dr. HENRY B. HACKETT, of the Union Theological Seminary, will deliver during the year, four courses of lectures to the higher classes on Mental Philosophy; on Moral Science, on the Evidences of Christianity, and on Butler's Analogy.

Prof. GEORGE W. GREEN will take charge of the department of History and Belles-Lettres and will give lectures on the Literature of the English, French, Italian and German Languages.

A limited number are received as members of the family of the institution. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL—No 472 Broadway, and No. 34 Crosby st.

This School was organized in 1820, and was the first Institution of the kind in the State. From the beginning it held rank among the first, possessing all the facilities of the most approved schools for a thorough and practical education, having a large, well-arranged and well-ventilated building, access to a good library, valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus; central location, and easy of access. The male and female departments entirely separate.

The Schools embrace twelve departments—six for the regular English course, one for the higher department of English literature, one for Latin and Greek one for French one for music one for drawing and painting, one for embroidery and needlework.

The special management of the Schools is entrusted to the Principals assisted by twenty Teachers and Professors.

The Fall Term will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Further information may be had at the Institution, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Committee:

T. C. Chardavoyne, F. P. Schoals, George W. Furnham, C. H. Redman, George J. Schmeidel, Daniel Coger, James Phyfe, Isaac Mix, Wilson Small, William F. Miller, Andrew Mills, and James Morris, President of the Society, ex officio. L. W. STEVENS, Chairman.

NEW-YORK Aug. 16, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $350 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the close of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Hezekiah Hollock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Oswego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Fieldinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. M. Main, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New Haven.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The thymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving buttwenty boys each. The studies learn with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Musical of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. *The present members* of the School are *invited to* begin their studies on the *first* Monday of September. All volunteers will be *informally* instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square, New-York, under the pat ronage of the Right Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars. A Prospectus, stating the terms and advantages of the school, can be had on application

MISS RAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No 18 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOLPHUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss RAINES, at her residence.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of Instruction.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute, and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children equired by the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and no efforts for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty, or Institution or by the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

J. S. Strauahan,	John T. Martin,	H. Frothingham,
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H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FREE SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC—In furtherance of the objects of the charter of this Institution a Free School for instruction in vocal music has been established under the direction of Signors AMATI BOSCHETTI and ANGELO TORLAJOLI, open to all those desirous of availing themselves of the privilege. In addition to the advantages of free instruction, such scholars as may desire it will have the opportunity of being employed at the Academy. Application for admission must be made between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Academy of Music, 14th-st., commencing on THURSDAY, Aug 23.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Prest., Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, D.D. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lord & Wood's and Stanford's, No. 677 Broadway. References, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, O. F. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES RODNE, N. F. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

A CARD.—H. PEUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been the Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 48 East 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H. PEUGNET, to be had by addressing as above.

ELIE CHARLIER.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 14 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 29 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

FRENCH LESSONS.—J. J. BURNIER, graduate of the University of France, who has for several years taught his native language in this City, will resume his lessons in September, and continue to teach classes in schools and privately either at his pupils' or at his own residence. No 216 6th-av., near 14th st. References of the highest character. EVENING CLASSES to begin Oct. 1.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 61 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 6. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 Wall-st., of Messrs KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept 4, 1855.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept 17. After Sept 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MLLE. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday, Sept 10.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., next to All Saints' Church. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life. J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

AMSTERDAM ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY—30 miles West of Albany, on the New-York Central Railroad. Number of boarders limited. Fall term commences Sept 4. For circulars, address M. P. CAVERT.

THE MISSES ROHR respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Day and Boarding School, No 151 West 34th st, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No 151 West 34th-st.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 58 East 22d-st.

G. H. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No 132 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young Ladies, No 37 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th ave., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10

MISS COYLE respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school at Lower Morrisania will open on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars may be obtained at Mr. Crowell's, corner of Broadway and Fourth-st.

DAY SCHOOL.—Mr TYNG'S School, at No 31 16th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 25.

THE MISSES TISDALE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 168 Dean-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 3.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No 170 Waverley place. Circulars may be obtained at their residence

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 22 West 23d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 11

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Miss ADRIAN'S Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 17.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day school on Sept 10, at No 41 9th-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT? IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily applied and laid on

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, &c. the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be trans

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY—J. T. MOULTON will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN VILLA SITES. The lots vary in size, 25x100 to half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, and command a full view of the ocean and Bay, together with some of the prettiest scenery in the world. Good bathing, fishing and sailing. The Railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water. Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day. Terms easy. The steamer NORWALK will leave Amos st. at 9½ and 12½, Spring st. 9¾ and 12¾, and Pier No 3, North River, 10 A M and 1 P. M. For free tickets maps and full particulars, apply to J. W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE AND OVAL MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES, COTTAGE FURNITURE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday), Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, the large st assortment of cabinet furniture that has been offered this season. It will comprise in part several full suites of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut secretaries and book cases, wardrobes, tête-à-tête sofas and chairs; oak, mahogany and black walnut dining and extension tables, dressing bureaus, rosewood, mahogany and marble top centre, card and sofa tables; full French and cottage bedsteads; mahogany spring seat parlor chairs; Voltaire do, carved rockers; lounges and couches, hair mattresses, hatstands, ottomans, cheets, work and quartette tables; carved and cottage bedsteads, French plate and oval mirrors, oil paintings, second-hand furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues early on the day of sale. N. B.—Goods packed and shipped at short notice.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. } NEW YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, noon, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. Lorschuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dane.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS,

Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.—On the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction,

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North Branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with 8 per cent interest annually.

W. B. OGDEN } Trustees
M. B. OGDEN } Chicago Land
D. ELSTON, } Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, 1 to 4 State-st., Boston.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1855.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the 3d day of September, 1855, Saltaire, consisting of 166 acres of land, more or less, situated in Smithtown, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles North of the Long Island Railroad, Watson Deer Park. On the premises there is a good 40 feet one story and a half house, containing 8 rooms, a good barn, wagon house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order; also, a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds. It is well watered by ponds, well and cisterns. A daily mail arrives at the house from Smithtown, and a daily train from the City. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr. ZIMMERMANN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. N. B.—Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and return the same day.

H. B. HEATS, Jr., Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF CHOICE WINES AND BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND HAVANA CIGARS by order of the Sheriff.—HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer, on THIS DAY, Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 54 Pine-st, closing sale of wines, brandies, groceries, &c., consisting of fine teas, sugar, coffee, flour, gems, olives, raisins, figs, sardines, sa chovies, cured, J. Fromin & Co., and Col. Chadbard's brandies, in cases. Jamaica rum, sherries port, Madeira of various descriptions. St. Julian claret, chateau margeau in cases; champagne cider, brandy fruits, Muir & Sons' Edinburgh ale, annisette, maraschino, curacoa, absynthe, champagnes and a large and various description of Havana cigars by order of

FREDERICK L. VULTEE, Deputy Sheriff.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS DAY, Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock—Large sunction sale of a stock of rich manufactured cabinet furniture of the most fashionable styles; rosewood suites of parlor furniture, mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, silver plated ware, Chios tea sets, &c. Catalogues now ready.

Also—Horse, buggy and harness at 12 o'clock. Country buyers can have their goods packed carefully on the premises. For particulars see *Herald*.

Also, one of Avery's Sewing Machines, in perfect order, warranted.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at the spacious salerooms, No. 63 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of splendid rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, *brocatelle*, sofas, chairs, wardrobes, bureaus, marble top tables, mirrors, bedsteads, wash stands rockers, cribs, mattresses, beds, &c. Goods packed and shipped at reasonable rates, with care.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLUS—TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture. Three rosewood pianos, six sets thick French plate mirrors, oil paintings &c., comprising a large and varied assortment, well worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers. Catalogues morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 111 Nassau-st., near Beekman, a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture. Also, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—On THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st., large sale of really fine old wines, brandies, &c., of the finest description, and warranted pure. Particulars to-morrow.

A. O. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR, No. 257 Broadway, will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at auction a number of horses, carriages, single and double harness, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ECONOMICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

One gallon of my Fountain Oil costs	$1 25
Half pint of my Fountain Oil costs	0 06
One of my Britannia Metal Patent Fountain Lamps costs	1 25
Tin do.	62½

EIGHT CENTS WORTH OF MY OIL WILL BURN DOUBLE WICKS,

GIVING A BRILLIANT AND STEADY LIGHT, TWENTY EIGHT HOURS;

OR

THREE AND ONE HALF HOURS FOR ONE CENT.

My Lamp, once filled and trimmed, will burn

EIGHT EVENINGS of 3½ HOURS EACH,

WITHOUT BEING REFILLED OR TRIMMED saving an immense deal of trouble, and removing one of the greatest objections to the use of oil.

It will be apparent to every one who examines this matter, that this is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT A FAMILY CAN USE.

And being a pure fired oil, FREE FROM SMOKE, PLEASANT BOTH TO THE TASTE AND SMELL AND FREE FROM ALL DANGER FROM EXPLOSION (as every one knows that real oil cannot explode), it recommends itself as being just the thing that every family requires.

This lamp, although it embodies the principle of the French Mechanical Lamp, is perfectly simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order; yet, so far proved, that it is almost impossible to spoil the oil from it in carrying it about the house. One gallon of oil, if burned three hours each evening, will last 149 days, or about five months; and, upon experiment and comparison it will be found that one dollar's worth of oil will burn as many hours as four dollars' worth of burning fluid, and give a far better light. The public are invited to call and examine the lamp which is considered by all who have used it one of the greatest improvements of the age.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,

Nos. 28 and 30 FRANKFORT ST., NEAR WILLIAM.

MANUFACTURER OF SPERM, LARD, WHALE, ELEPHANT AND LUBRICATING OILS.

FOR SALE BY

W. H. VANDERHOOF, No. 226 Bowery; W. G. CREAMER, Bible House, 4th-av.; J. & C. MERRIAM, No. 601 Broadway, S. W. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane, and by Hardware and House-furnishing stores generally.

CUBUKN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good or may be returned at the expense of (Cubrun's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 56 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs &c., at 14c. a pound; White Lead, 1c do; Zinc, 8c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 60c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 76 cents, Machinery Oil, 50 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 113 Maiden-lane New-York. J. H. SMITH.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—The Articles of Agreement of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, for the year commencing the 1st of September next, are now ready at their Office, corner of 1st-av. and 8th-st., for signatures. The Butchers of the City of New-York and vicinity are invited to join the Association. The election for Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the above place on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

J. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855:

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report.....$2,956,089 43

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policies	$180,411 46	
Interest	$122,731 50	
Less included in last statement	77,797 04	44,934 46
		225,345 92
Total		$3,175,466 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising	$12 738 96	
Paid Commissions	6,675 91	
Paid State and City Taxes	1,221 98	
Paid Claims by death and additions to same	51,921 38	
Paid surrendered policies and dividends	8 858 29	
Paid reduction of premiums	668 53	
Paid annuities	984 17	
		81,069 21
Total assets		$3 094,336 14

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$11,980 81
Bonds and Mortgages	2,893,534 99
Fire Insurance account	384 84
Premium account, (quarters not due)	86 680 43
Bills receivable	3,378 62
Deposited for Taxes	4,776 38
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid)	36,642 18
Due from Agents	56,077 69
Total	$3 894,336 14
Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage	$176,211 45
Losses by Death, not due	$38,000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855	$21,509,683 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855	$23,206,943 34
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855	8,196
Total number running 1st Aug., 1855	3,358
Of which 7 319 are for Life,	
Of which 866 are for 7 years,	
Of which 34 are for 1 year,	
Of which 139 are for irregular periods.	
Total	8 358
Increase in amount at Risk	$803,260 00
Increase in amount of Policies	163
Average amount insured for each Policy of increase	$3 725 52

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.

C. GILL, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston, Wm. V. Brady, John V. Brevoort, William Moore, Richard Patrick, Jonathan Miller, John Wadsworth, Sam'l E. Sprouls, Alfred Edwards, Rodm'n G. Mompton, John P. Treadwell, Lyeurgus Edgerton, Millard Fillmore, Henry A. Smythe, William Betts, John H. Swift, Joseph Blunt, Abraham Bininger, Wm. J. Bunker, John M. Stuart, Lewis Robinson, Chas. J. Sedman, Ezra Wheeler, W. Smith Brown, FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. David Hoadley, Robert H. McCurdy, Isaac G. Wilson, Eugene Dutilh, Nathaniel Hayden, John P. Yelverton, Sam'l M. Cornell, Hamlin Blake, Samuel D. Babcock, Cephas H. Morton, William H. Popham, George R. Clark.

CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE CASH SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell, Daniel B. Fearing, Wm. H. Russell, Aug. C. Downing, Gozaway B. Lamar, Wm. E. Duncan, N. P. Phillips, Isaac Townsend, James Warren, Arthur Leary, M. W. Hamilton, Denning Duer, John Steward, Jr., Robert R. Minturn, Reuben Withers, Edward C. Center, Josiah Oakes, Jos. E. Ballard, Jr., M. Waterbury, George Curtis, George T. Adee, John J. Astor, Jr., Fred'k A. Delano, Jas. C. Ball, D. Drake Smith, Frederic C. Foster, Peleg Hall, Robert S. Hone, Sam'l Hoffman, Jacob Anthony, Jr. John A. C. Grey.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy-holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in this city. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Persson,	Wm. E. Duryea,	Thomas Havilan,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel B. Taylo
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Case,
Chas. H. White,	F. W. Geissenhain-	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Himbark,	er, Jr.	David S. Holmes
George Read	James E. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBURN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Pitt Palmer,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Collins,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jno's Thorne

WM. PITT PALMER, President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices No. 9 Wall-st. and 288 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No 4 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1855.

A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 128 Broadway, cor. Liberty st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

RELIEF HEAD BANK, NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Three and a half per cent. has been this day declared, payable to the Stockholders on SATURDAY, Sept 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date till Sept 8.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

jy11'55-law2y W

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS BANK, of Ithaca, in Tompkins County, at Ithaca, in said County (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s19,'53-1a w2y W

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy13,'54-1aw2y W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-1aw2y W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

n22,'54-1aw2y W

PERUVIAN GUANO—With government brand and weight upon each bag, for sale by

A. LONGETT, No 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

MEDICAL.

RODENHAMER ON THE PILES,

NOW READY,

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, ANUS, AND CONTIGUOUS TEXTURES—giving the nature, Seat, Causes, Symptoms, Consequences, and Prevention; especially addressed to non medical readers. By W. Rodenhamer, M. D. Second edition, with plates &o 8vo, 92.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both under humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warrante to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Mr. Kennedy has never for known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st., A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seal of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *Medical Life of Man*, if this remedy was universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like mist before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which unseemly and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

To be had wholesale and retail of the sole agent, JAMES BARROW, No. 31 Greenes-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficacously, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the cases of pregnancy may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions.

Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Geissner.

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SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL.—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with Express M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 5:30 P. M., Cleveland 12:30 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 5:45 P. M., on following day, connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 7

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

The Whigs—Election of Delegates.

Agreeably to the call of their General Committee, the Whigs of this City assembled in their respective Wards yesterday, between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., to elect delegates to the City, County and State Conventions.

The election was a quite animated one throughout, and in nearly all the Wards two tickets were run. The "Regulars" claim a complete victory.

Our Reporters had much difficulty in collecting the returns, inasmuch as the place of holding the polls in some of the Wards was not stated, and in others none of the Inspectors were to be found, nor any one who knew anything of the results, except the proprietors of the beer saloons where some of the elections were held; and they were either unable or unwilling to express their knowledge in plain English.

In the Third Ward there was a misunderstanding about the place where the poll was to be held. The Columbian House, in St. Peter's-place, between Vesey and Barclay streets, had been designated in the public advertisement as the place for holding the election, but for some reason or other, the Inspectors changed the polls to a house in College-place. About sixty persons, apparently not aware of the change, deposited their ballots at the Columbian House, notwithstanding the Inspectors were in attendance at the other place. This action, it is thought, will result in ordering a new election.

At the Fourteenth Ward poll, which was held at the Broadway House, quite a disturbance took place, in consequence of which the voting was brought to a sudden close. A number of persons who were present there, contended that GEORGE HOLBERTON, a candidate for the City Convention was a non-resident of the Ward, and expressed dissatisfaction at his name being on the ticket. The other side averred that Mr. HOLBERTON was a resident of the Ward, and were proceeding to put the ticket through, when the opposition made a sudden rush towards the Inspectors—seized the ballot boxes and destroyed their contents. The exciting affair was terminated so quickly that the Fourteenth Ward police did not arrive until quiet had been restored. A new election will of course be ordered. We give among our other returns the tickets that will no doubt be elected from the Fourteenth Ward.

At all the other polls the election passed off quietly.

In those wards not constituting singly an Assembly District, five delegates were elected from each to a Convention to nominate Delegates to the State Convention.

State Convention.

First District, (First and Second Wards.)—No delegate yet chosen.

Second District, (Third and Sixth Wards.)—No delegate yet chosen.

Third District, (Fourth Ward.)—Delegate—Wm. H. Sparks. Alternate—Dennis McLaughlin.

Fourth District, (Fifth Ward.)—Delegate—Chas. S. Teppen. Alternate—Jeremiah Lathrop.

Fifth District, (Seventh Ward.)—Delegate—E. W. Morgans. Alternate—Geo. W. Rosevelt.

Sixth District. (Eighth Ward.)—Delegate—John J. Silleocks. Alternate—Wyllis Blackstone.

Seventh District, (Ninth Ward.)—Delegate—Geo. C. Byrne. Alternate—Jacob Cholwell.

Eighth District, (Tenth Ward.) Delegate—David Millet. Alternate—William Allen.

Ninth District, (Eleventh Ward.) Delegate—Daniel Herrick. Alternate—Robert Buckmaster

Tenth District, (Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-Second Wards.) No delegate yet chosen.

Eleventh District, (Thirteenth Ward.) Delegate—David R. Forbes. Alternate—R. H. Richardson.

Twelfth District, (Fourteenth Ward.) Delegate—Benedict Lewis, Jr. Alternate—William M. Wade.

Thirteenth District, (Fifteenth Ward.) Delegate—Edwin D. Morgan. Alternate—Henry A. Kerr.

Fourteenth District, (Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.) No delegate yet chosen.

Fifteenth District, (Seventeenth Ward) Delegate—Henry O. Miles. Alternate—William Farden.

Sixteenth District, (Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.) No delegate yet chosen.

Delegates to the Judiciary Convention.

First Ward.—James Green, Henry Gardick, J. A. Gardner.

Third Ward.—Guy R. Pelton, Oscar W. Sturtevant, E. B. Shaffer.

Fourth Ward—Dennis McLaughlin, Daniel Murphy, John Brown.

Fifth Ward—George J. Cornell, Charles C. Nott, William Hall.

Seventh Ward—Morgan Morgans, Archibald Hall, Jas. F Freeborn.

Eighth Ward.—Andrew Bleakley, John J. Braden, Geo. G. Lake.

Ninth Ward.—J. Pangburn, Benjamin Bennett, Geo. C. Byrne.

Tenth Ward.—William B. Jones, Jr., N. G. Bradford Charles S. Hine.

Eleventh Ward—William W. Boardman, Michael Devoy, Thomas A. Miller.

Twelfth Ward.—Abram Wakeman, Phillip Jordan, C. W. Van Voorhis.

Thirteenth Ward.—Alonzo Reynolds, —— Collins, Wm. Brown.

Fourteenth Ward.—John V. Cornell, John B. Lawrence, Albert Root.

Fifteenth Ward.—Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., J. Wilson Green, John O. Robinson.

Sixteenth Ward.—A. W. Bradford, J. Dayton, O. P. Wells.

Seventeenth Ward—Gerard Stuyvesant, Cornelius Minn [A Dewitt Baldwin.

Eighteenth Ward.—Homer Franklin, E. Delafield Smith, Jonathan Nathan.

Nineteenth Ward—Wm. B Rockwell, George W. Trose, William Wright.

Twentieth Ward.—Wm. R. Stewart, Welcome R. Beebe, Robert Taylor.

Twenty-First Ward.—A. Oakey Hall, Wm. S. Gregory, F. A. Tallmadge.

Twenty-Second Ward.—Peter C. Male, Frederick W. Clark, Peter Throop.

Delegates to the County Convention.

First Ward—T. Nesbit, E. Coady, H. Smith, James Derrick, J. Parker.

Third Ward—Samuel H. Moser, Jno. S. Seabury, Sheridan Shook, Jno. E McWhorter, Lewis Bunker.

Fourth Ward.—Dennis McLaughlin, A. H. Hamilton, John Edwards, Edward Perry, M Jones.

Fifth Ward.—William Adams, William H. Crane, Jeremiah Lathrop, John Hewitt, Jr., James Craft.

Seventh Ward—Daniel Cogar, Robert Murray, D. L Pettee, John L. Dilffen, Ben. Peck.

Eighth Ward.—Geo. G. Lake, H. N. Mott, Jas. Shaw, A. Bleakley.

Ninth Ward.—William A. Wood, David Heenlon, William A Kent, Dewitt C. Sheldon, John Nash.

Tenth Ward.—Robert Macoy, Leonard Lewis, Ambrose W Barnes, Jeremiah Petty, Joel J. Williamson.

Eleventh Ward.—Thomas Fuller, Lewis H. Watts, William Taylor, James Willis, William Dodd.

Twelfth Ward.—Thomas Carnley, Isaac D. Batchelor, Roderick A Kuox, William Oakley, E. H. Brown.

Thirteenth Ward.—John Cooper, A. Cross, William Kennedy, Jos. Winn, W. Bonner.

Fourteenth Ward—William S. Wood, Benjamin W. Richards, John Hoope, Charles B. Smith, Charles A. Stuart.

Fifteenth Ward—I. H. Tucker, John V. Brindley, P. M. Curry, Wm H Peabody, Frank D Ogden.

Sixteenth Ward—John P. Cumming, Henry Jenkins, P. Fernby, Lawrence Harney, William Ireland.

Seventeenth Ward—William H. Hiscl, Charles W. Lawrence, D. S. Kendall, William Farden, James Robertson.

Eighteenth Ward—John H. Harlesan, David Barrin, James M Thomson, Charles Mason, Rufus B. Crane.

Nineteenth Ward—Lawrence R. Kerr, Hiram A. Maynard, John H. Van Tassel, Eliza D. Haviland, Thomas Maxwell.

Twentieth Ward.—C. H. Tucker, John V. Grindley, P. M. Curry, William H Peabody, Franklin Orser.

Twenty First Ward.—Thomas O. Davis, W. H. Browne, Richard Darling, Samuel H. Cooper, Elijah T. Mott.

Twenty-second Ward.—Reuben T. Johnson, Charles Wilmot, James E. Conlter, James Greer, John Hunter.

Delegates to the City Convention.

First Ward.—P. Closey, T. Coady, A. Crooker, A. Mason, Thomas Nesbit.

Third Ward.—A. Castarane, H. N. Sherwood, John M. Costa, Wm. Patten, Isaac D. Garmo.

Fourth Ward.—Wm. H. Sparks, John Edwards, Peter Jamison, Wm Creighton, M. Stagg.

Fifth Ward.—John M. Bennet, L. W. Parkes, John Styles, George A. Barney, Thomas E Smith

Seventh Ward.—Geo. W. Roosevelt, John Evans, Dr. Bruningausen, E. S. McPherson, E. W. Morgans.

Eighth Ward.—Andrew Bleakley, Wm. Bogert, A. H. Stoutenburgh, John J. Silleocks, Howard Baldwin.

Ninth Ward.—Samuel A. Cunninghsm, Eugene Ward, Cyrus Shay, Wm H. Albertson, J. Pangburn.

Tenth Ward—Theodore Stuyvesant, Wm. L Miller, James W. Olsen, Robert T. Hallock, Wm H. Sparks.

Eleventh Ward.—L. L. Johnson, Wm. H Green, J. P. Conklin, Joseph H Thorn, Thos. R. Frost.

Twelfth Ward—Nathaniel Dewey, Walter Oakley, Abraham Overhiser, J. R. McConnell, A. Van Norden.

Thirteenth Ward.—John H. Briggs, David A Forbes, Edward Sopher, John C Smith, Lawrence Harney.

Fourteenth Ward.—Edward D. Lawrence, William W Kuhn, George Holberton, John B. Rogers, William M. Wade.

Fifteenth Ward.—S. L. H. Ward, Norris A. Phelps, John A. Lidell, John H. Hiller, Abraham Clearman.

Sixteenth Ward—John McKun, Moses Jackson, G. D Bleakley, Jesse Mitchell, George Mackay.

Seventeenth Ward.—M. R. Brewer, Lewis J. Kirk, John W. Salter, William Schaffer, William Ashman

Eighteenth Ward.—E. Delafield Smith, Will am Earle, Leidy Bilger, James Britt, Samuel Brower.

Nineteenth Ward.—Henry W. Genet, Wm. A Dooley, George Mountjoy, Isaiah Keeser, Charles McCarty.

Twentieth Ward.—J. T. Gouenhoven, E. H. Reed, John Brady, D. D. Conover, John Richardson

Twenty-first Ward.—Chas. P. Miller, Dennis McCabe, M. D Greene, James M. Odell, Charles Gedney

Twenty-second Ward.—James M. Byrne, William V. Leggett, Charles Weatherbury, Robert Mackey, Billings Prime.

Delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

First Ward.—Henry Smith, P. B. Vanhoutten, John Jackson, C. D. Reynolds.

Third Ward—J. E. McWhorter, J. Williams, S. W. Stout, H. Lounsbury.

Fourth Ward.—Dennis McLaughlin, Wm. H. Sparks, Charles Teppan, John Boyce.

Fifth Ward—Joseph B Taylor, Theo. A. Ward, A. M. C Smith, Charles S. Teppen.

Seventh Ward.—S. T. McKinney, J. F. Edmonds, Wm. Hardy, Jr. Wm. Alexander, Roe O. Secor.

Eighth Ward—James G. Wolfe, John E. Miller, John A. Lord, Joseph R. Fasset, H. N. Wild, Morris DeCamp, N Johnson, John W. Mead.

Ninth Ward.—Charles Crane, Hiram Bordett, Samuel A. Cunningham, J. Terpeony, William A. Wood, J. Pangburn, William D. King, John Nash.

Tenth Ward.—Robert T Hawse, Wm. L. Miller, Barnabas W. Osborn, M. S. Dunham, W. Allen, John W. Holmes.

Eleventh Ward.—Daniel Willis, Hamilton Wade, R. L. Larmore

Twelfth Ward.—M. Ella, S. Gregory, Warren Brady.

Thirteenth Ward—David Tappan, R. H. Patterson, B Haskell, John Wright, Augustus Tyler, Jas. Stivers.

Fourteenth Ward—Horace V. Sigler, William S. Wood, John V. Cornell, Charles E. Smith, Lucius B. Allen, George Holberton, William M. Wade, Benedict Lewis, Jr.

Fifteenth Ward.—Linus W. Stevens, Chas Livingston, Geo. W. Blunt.

Sixteenth Ward.—James Horner, John Flumming, G A. Blakeley.

Seventeenth Ward.—N. C. Ely, John S. Belcher, Jno. B Velsor, James L. Berrien, Talma H Ii, Chas G. Dean.

Eighteenth Ward—James M Thomson, Jno. Ridley, George W. Pearcy

Nineteenth Ward—John G. Lightbody, Frederick L. Seely, George W. Beebe.

Twentieth Ward.—Thomas Childs. Jr., Wm. Hardy, C. H. Tucker.

Twenty-first Ward.—Wm. S. Gregory, M. D. Greene, John Flenders.

Twenty second Ward—David B. Kerr, George Cormack, Nathaniel S. Wing.

Delegates to the Assembly Convention.

First Ward.—A. Crooker, Jonas C. Bartlett, Thos Cosdy, Frank Bigelow, J. McKinney.

Third Ward—J. M. Fox, W. A. Archer, Jas. Willis, Wm. Barr, W. H. Beam

Fourth Ward.—John Edwards, A. P. Greene, George Joyclin, Daniel Murphy, Wm West, M Jones, George Schaffer, Wm. Sparks, M. Stagg, Wm. Creighton, Jno. Boyce

Fifth Ward.—A. R. Booth, James M. Tuthill, W. C. Miller, Charles F. Randolph, James Fairman, Peter W. Neefie, N G. Van Alstine, Thomas Flender. Randolph Crowell, John D. Kinsey, Jared Wilcox

Seventh Ward.—W. D Murphy, Thomas J. Burns, James M. Tuthill, John Wight, R. Walker, Thos. Trustow, R. N. Foer, Wm. A. Freeborn, Terrance Lynch, Matt. Rowe, W. L. Shardlow.

Eighth Ward.—John Braden, James Shaw, B. A. Meyereau, William Eddy, Thos Reed. William Monypenny, Geo G. Lake, Chas. Stevens, Chas. Thompson, S. A. Williamson, L. G. Cate.

Ninth Ward.—Edward H. Senior, Eugene Ward, Alexander Humphill, William E Noble, William A Kent, George B. Deane, John Nash, Peter V. Lockwood, William Mason, Aaron C. Jewel, Jacob Cholwell.

Tenth Ward.—Wm. L. Miller, E. H. Domicick, N. S. Buested, Hiram Hunt, Edward C Robinson, Robert T. Hallock, Joseph Vail, Edwin Johnsun, Thomas C. Sloan, John A Cramer.

Eleventh Ward.—Charles S. Perley, Joshua Davenport, J. W. Seaman, Thos. G. Van Cott, Townsend Duryea, Charles Schiff, Wm. Logan, J. T. Harding, James McGuire, Edwin Stewart, Benj Rogers.

Twelfth Ward—H. J. Armstrong, I. Hupper, D. Kellum, J. M. Reed, A. C. Judson.

Thirteenth Ward.—J B Ryerson, M. Thompson, J. P Webb, Abraham Brown, A. H. Sharp, James Lockwood, W. Gaylor, J. Gorham, O. S Powell, J. B. Webb, J. Lumsden.

Fourteenth Ward.—Dr. Henry B Kent, Horace V. Sigler, John Hoope, John V Cornell, John Burolsh, Edward D. Lawreoce, David Sherwood, Thomas Crane, Albert Root, Abraham Pietch, Samuel Brown.

Fifteenth Ward—Robert B Minturn, Erastus C. Benedict, Joel Lane, Thomas H Dilke, Charles H. Marshall, Thomas Denny, Thomas C. Acton, Wm. Taylor, Wm N. Blakeman, Wm. T. B. Millikin, Marshall B. Blake.

Sixteenth Ward.—*Fourteenth District*—Isaac Dayton, Moses Jackson, James Harnley, G A. Blakeley, G. H. Mackay.

Seventeenth Ward—George H. Franklin, D. W. C. Berrien, Peter Palm, Jacob H. Winegar, William Haviland, Herman Maass, J. M. Brower, John Orr, J. Kockeissen, John T. Underh ll, Richard Jackson

Eighteenth Ward.—William Boles, Wm. E. Jones, William Earle, Timothy G Churchill, John Sampson.

Nineteenth Ward.—George J. Gregory, John Colvin, Francis B Bell, George C. Conrad, Charles Clark

Twentieth Ward—John W. Hams, Henry Wright, George Ladoo, Robert Smith, Peter Voorhies.

Twenty-first Ward.—Henry Tyson, Jacob Sleight, Henry Frazer, Wm. Marsh, Wm. Thomas

Twenty-second Ward.—Robert H. Shannon, Anthony King, Henry T. Jollie, Alexander Black, William Haldon.

Delegation to the Charter Convention.

First Ward.—J. Phillips Phœnix, Joseph Jimeson, Jacob Roosevelt, Arthur Boyce, Peter Fritz, Henry Lubbe, J. C. Mornson, Jonas C. Bartlett, Henry Jurgine, Charlee Earl, Jacob Fritz, O D Reynolds, George Brown, John Thompson, Levi Martin, B. F. Weymouth.

Fourth Ward.—A P. Greene, Robert Simpson, M. Stagg, Thomas Hogan, John Boyce, A H Hamilton

Fifth Ward.—Eighth Council District—A. W. Leggett, J. S. Kilbourne, Edward McPhelan, C. C. Curtis, A. L. Deamp Ninth Council District—George F. Rondolph, Robert Latta, John Styles, Wm. Decker, J. S. Scofield. Tenth Council District—L. G. Evans, James M. Wilson, A. M. C Smith, John D. Kinsey, Joseph B. Taylor.

Seventh Ward.—Fourteenth Council District—Samuel Dawson, T. T Williams, James Wilmore, Frank Gregory, Erasmus Kutz. Fifteenth Council District—R. Ellesbarrow, John Mulligan, George A. Cook, Wm. Lewis, Isaac Fritz Sixteenth Council District—Thos. Ahern, John Hughes, E. D. Utter, N. E. B Sneyder, Andrew Whitlock

Eighth Ward.—First District—A. H. Stoutenburgh, T H. Clark Second District—L. G Cate, John E Miller. Third District—S. J. Jones, Wm Moneypenny. Fourth District—James McKay, William Watermao. Fifth District—Wm. Bogart, H Baldwin, Sixth District—Thomas Read, John Mead. Seventh District—Joseph Foset, S. Fell. Eighth District—B R. Foster, S Phillips, Wm. Hillyer.

Ninth Ward.—Twenty-first Council District—David Hennion, George W. Creighton, Charles Brower, Stephen Farrington, Wm. P. Hall Twenty-second Council District—George C Brown, John Armour, Thomas Black, John J Rabineau, Richard Wilds. Twenty third Council District—Benjamin Bennett, Samuel A. Cunninghem, Francis A. Sniffen, J Pangburn, Dewitt C. Sheldon. Twenty-fourth Council District—Wm. H. Rhodes, C. C. Stevens, F. C. Hamilton, H. Baker, Robt. Wright.

Tenth Ward—First District—N. G. Bradford, John W. Holmes, Henry Hustid. Second District—Wm. Allen, E. H. Domicick, Wm. H Sparks. Third District—T Stuyvesant, Thomas Dring, Stephen Hine. Fourth District—Robert Macoy, Thomas Smith, Henry Otten. Fifth District—John J. Williamson, T. C. Sloan, D. H. Sturtevant.

Eleventh Ward—First District—Joseph Abbott, George Bird. Jones Gibbs, Charles Kinsey, William Hedges. Second District—Richard Cornell, Charles Lamb, Samuel Bryant, Archibald Woodruff, William Dodd. Third District—Jonathan Lyon, Albert Graves, R G Hunt, Robert Rich, Dr Edward Carmin. Fourth District—John P. Phillips, Allen Danforth, S. H. Adams, Charles Sinckler, Edward J. Gadsby Fifth District—Peter Hamill, Judson Jennings, James R. Quirk, Charles smith, Ezra Trimmell.

Twelfth Ward—First District—J Crocheron, Benj Hudnut, Benj. Sutton. Second District—W. H. Stagg J Armstrong, I. B. Halpenny. Third District—L. Anthony, J. G. Purrington, John Gregory. Fourth District—E D Brown, Thomas Walter, Stephen Hogans. Fifth District—D. H. Kendrick, J. D. Lord, William Walsh.

Thirteenth Ward—Thirty-third District—J. M. Griffith, R. H. Richardson, T. Bannan, Andrew Brower, C. Reynolds, M Patten, F. C. Gaud. Thirty-fourth District—John Pearsall, A. J. Allaire, J. Allen, J. A. Pirrt, J. Colby, Francis Patten, John Hamsden. Thirty fifth District—W. Brundage, W. Ripley, E. M. Ellesson D. Holman, W. Churchill, E. Hammond, T. Mathewe.

Fourteenth Ward.—Thirty-sixth District—Horace V. Sigler, John B. Rogers, William S. Wardell. Thirty-seventh District—Albert Root, William Stuart, Thomas Crane. Thirty-eighth District—Edward D. Lawrence, Aaron B Canfield, Charles E. Smith.

Fifteenth Ward.—Thirty-ninth District—James W Underhill, Isaac M. Phyfe, David Millikin, Isaac Scott. William Williams. Fortieth District—Samuel L. Griswold. Levin Cowley, S. G Acloo, James McGurey, Robert T. Chapman. Forty first District—Edgar S. Van Winkle, Jotham Rogers, Daniel Wolf, Joel Foster. Thomas King. John K. Taylor.

Sixteenth Ward.—Ed. Westervelt, Lawrence Kearney, Charles J. Dey, Chas. C White, James G. Wood, Wm. H. Bull, B. E. Wandell, Robert Winthrop, Wm. Jackson, Lyman Taylor. John McKune, Andrew Bridgman, F. Forshay, Charles Smith, George Timson, Henry Jenkins, Geo. H. Mackey, Dennison Libby, J. McCeffrey, Isaac Dayton.

Seventeenth Ward.—Forty-sixth Council District—Samuel R. Smith, John C. Noe Joseph Haight, Henry K Brewer, W. R. W. Chambers. Forty-seventh Council District—Seth R. Abrams, Christopher Perkins, William Farden, George W. Kirk. William R Doty. Forty-eighth Council District—C Ziegler, J Keckeissen, M. Weirich, G. H. Franklin, Peter Taylor. Forty-ninth Council District—John Lynes, Arthur McAllister, D. W. C. Berrien, William Marshall, George Lynes. Fiftieth Council District—D. T. Macfarlan, C. G. Dean, W. J. Robinson, T. Rodgers, J. W. Harrison.

Eighteenth Ward—Fifty-sixth District—John Burleson, William Earle, John Sampson, William Adams. Fifty-seventh District—Peter Van Schaack, Homer Franklin, Michael G Hart Peter Van Ostestrom. To Elect Delegate to Syracuse—James Anderson, Henry C Banks, George W. Pearcy, Peter Van Schaack, Rufus E. Crane.

Nineteenth Ward.—Christian Schwartz, John D. Slingerdeon, David H Tenbroeck, Edward W. Genet, J. R. Webber, Thomas McKnight, G. W. Pentzbauer, Thomas Dye, Cornelius C Reed, Hiram Doty, John A. Ketcham, [illegible] Patterman, John Haviland, James S. Riley, V. B Bell.

Twentieth Ward.—Fifty-first District—John Richardson, John Kimmin, Wm. J Williamson, John Brady, Jr., James Kearney Fifty-second District—W. H. Wright, Daniel Hegeacamp, John Williams, D S Young, Eleazer Johnson. Fifty-third Council District—Thomas Childs, Jr., John Brady, E. S. Miller, Angus McDonald, George W. White.

Twenty-first Ward.—Samuel H. Cooper, H. H. Rice, James M. Odell, Francis L. Harris, Dennis McCabe, Theodore Allen, Lewis S. Thomas, Elijah T. Mott, T. O. Davis, John Herring.

Twenty second Ward.—James Bowley, Martin Cieco, John Cormack, George Feitner, Peter Van Riper, Samuel Wallace, George Whitman, Peter Furgerson, Chas. Wilmot, Henry Snyder, Robert Mackey.

[Advertisement.]

From the Morning Post, July 27

RACHEL AND THE LONDON PRESS.

APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Political divisions cannot interfere in matters of art or science, and the beautiful and sublime must be recognised as such by every people, whatever difference there may be in their institutions or in their opinions on other subjects. It is for these reasons that the acting manager of the RACHEL Company begs leave to call the attention of the American public to the following paragraphs published in London by the leading newspapers:

"It will be seen that Mdlle. RACHEL's genius is to be chiefly employed in giving life to the noble and symmetrical, though cold and statueesque, beauties of CORNEILLE and RACINE. Animated by her divine fire, the sculptural figures of the French classic drams will become human beings, though moving in an atmosphere of poetry, and speaking an artificial language. The statues will be endowed with life, the ideal will be realized, and beneath external forms of loveliness a teeming brain will work, a mighty heart will palpitate. Mdlle. RACHEL is the very incarnation of the French classic drama, the only actress in existence who can thoroughly vitalize its conceptions without impairing its formal dignity or damaging the measured cadence of the verse. Herein lies this wonderful artist's greatest triumph, though we readily admit her excellence in the modern drama; and she has, therefore, made a most wise selection of characters for this, her "farewell engagement previously to her departure for America."

In a general review of the characters embodied by RACHEL, The *Daily News* makes the following remarks (July 30):

"One of her performances, however, which it is not likely will ever be repeated, is too remarkable to be passed over. We allude to her singing of the Marseillaise. This took place during the hot fever of the revolution in 1848. As if the souls of Parisians were not enough excited, RACHEL drove them almost to madness by her singing of the great revolutionary ode.—She used to appear before her auditors in disheveled hair, dressed in a white classic dress, bound round at the waist with a tri-colored scarf. She gazed silently on the audience for a short time, during which her countenance changed from an expression of abject humiliation to that of withering scorn. Suddenly the face lit up with the inspiration of tremendous wrath. Glowing fires of revenge burned fiercely in her dark eyes. From a slave she had sprung up to the condition of a Fury, whose duty it was to lash wretched men to deeds of vengeance. She was no longer a woman—she was an incarnation of one mad feeling.—Those who heard her recite this wonderful ode tell us that nothing could exceed the touching change in the expression of her countenance from scorn to compassion, as with one hand pointing to the far distance, she sang slowly and softly the opening words—'Ils viennent jusque dans vos bras égorger vos fils,' &c. But her stature seemed to grow, her veins to fill with blood as she addressed the imaginary tyrants loudly and confidently in the words;

"'Tremblez vos projets parricides
Vont enfin recevoir leur prix.'"

She reached still higher degrees of confidence as she went on, until she expressed the most unlimited scorn of the body both in words and looks. While the enthusiasm of the audience was being raised to its utmost height, she seized a tricolor banner, and brandishing it high in the air, addressed it with veneration in the words:

"'Amour sacré de la patrie,
Conduis, soutiens nos bras vengeurs
Liberté, liberté chérie,
Combats avec tes défenseurs.'"

"No power of language, we are told, can ever do justice to the wonderful expression with which she sang the words 'Liberté, liberté chérie.' A storm of violent passion swept through the souls of the auditors, and at the conclusion of the ode the singer stood panting and triumphant in the midst of hundreds of listeners, over whom she was exercising a power for the moment little less than supernatural.

"Those who have not seen RACHEL and who wish to know what genius and art can accomplish in the way of acting should not lose the opportunity afforded them during her present stay in London."

The *Morning Herald*, in a long article about one of the last performances of RACHEL in London, says:

"The performance last night was pregnant, as before, with excellences as matchless as they were exciting. RACHEL exerted herself with magnificent effect, and the audience were moved and electrified by turns. The delineation was a study from the beginning to the end; and it were useless to cite passages where the execution was so uniformly impregnated with the living fire of genius."

At last the "Thunderer," the London *Times*, speaking of the performance of *Phèdre* by RACHEL, terminates thus a whole column of remarkable criticism:

"The narrative of imagined horror, which may be compared to that of *Juliet* when about to take the potion, reaches its climax in the ejaculation, 'Pardonne,' when *Phèdre* sinks down on her knees before the angry parent whom her fancy has depicted. There is nothing in the range of the drama more magnificent than this speech, and nothing can be more intense than Mlle. RACHEL's manner of giving expression to the marvelous words."

Please take it coolly, Mr. "Dick Tinto" and remember that "*Les gens que vous tuez ne portent assez bien.*" So our great CORNEILLE says in his beautiful comedy entitled "Le Menteur"—(the liar.)

[Advertisement.]

PEACHES, TOMATOES, QUINCES—Or any other fruit may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of Ludlow's Patent Self-sealing Can.

This is the only positively self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement. They are acknowledged by all who see them the neatest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HOOGERTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tin-ware, No 60 Beekman-street, corner of Gold, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DUNNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEDEMAN, CLARK & Co.' No. 105 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 718 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 483 Broadway; JOHN MEARIS, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R SMITH, No. 49 Greenwich street; T. H. WANSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

DUST CONTROLLER.—MR. WILKINSON has invented a "Dust Controller," which must be of extraordinary service to consumptives and others, who being sick cannot endure the dust created by sweeping a carpet or floor. It is exceedingly simple but very effectual. From our own notion and the testimony of some who have the care of consumptive patients, we are enabled to speak of its utility in high terms of praise. For sale at No. 144 Bowery, by RICHARD B. PETERSON.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.—HASKIN'S Improved Portable Canopy and Net—a sure guarantee against musquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent, No. 90 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

THE MOST CONVENIENT,

SAFEST,

AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR

FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the depôt, No. 311 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

The finest Photographs ever exhibited in this country are at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway. Life, cabinet and miniature sizes, in oil and water colors. Ambrotypes, a new style of pictures on glass. Over THOMPSON'S.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A cure for Sick Headaches, Bile and Dyspepsia. WILLIAM KANEAS, of Dover, Me., was a great sufferer from these complaints. He fortunately commenced using HOLLOWAY'S Pills, and in four weeks he thoroughly regained his health when all other means failed. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists at 25s., 62½c, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Richard III," "Four Lovers," and "State Secrets," to-night.—Messrs. J. R SCOTT, GRATTAN DAWSON, WILKINS, FOX, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mrs. WILKINS and Mlle. THERESE appearing.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr Hawks, JAMES HART ALLEN, M. D., to FANNY, daughter of the late James Potter, Esq., of Albany.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 20, by Rev. J. A. McKean, Mr. LEONARD W. CARPENTER to Miss AMELIA M. F. RANDOLPH, both of this City.

At Chittenango, Madison County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 18, by Rev. O. Bridge, Mr. ALLEN B. HILDRETH to Miss LUCY C. SMITH, both of the town of De Witt.

At Athens, Greene County, on Sunday, Aug. 19, by Rev. W. D. Buckelew, Mr. JOHN DAFFRON, of West Troy, to Miss MARY COLE, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 20, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, son of the late William O'Brien.

His friends and acquaintances and those of his brothers, William John Robert and Joseph, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 26 East 21st st

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, after a few days' illness, CLARENCE CLASON, son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth A. Carter, aged 9 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 52 East 18th st

On Tuesday, Aug. 21, IMOGENE WILSON, wife of William Henry Wilson, aged 35 years, 8 months and 2 days

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Harrington Guard, also the officers and members of the Eighteenth Ward Police are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No 344 20-av

At sea, on board ship *Sea Witch*, on Tuesday, June 5, Capt. O. W FRASER, aged 39 years, 3 months and 14 days

His relatives and friends, as also the members of St. John's Lodge No. 1, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Aaron W. Youle, No. 255 East Broadway, on Thursday next, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 18, on DeKalb-av., CATHARINE BACKER, aged 31 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 20, DAVID H MERWIN, Esq., aged 58 years, formerly of Westfield, Mass., whither his remains were taken for interment.

At Staten Island, on Monday Aug 20, JOHN OSBORN, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence Staten Island, this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery and will leave the Island in the 2 o'clock boat

☞ Salem, Mass., papers please copy

At Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Aug 20, at the residence of her uncle, Chas Mallory, Esq., Miss JULIA WEED, aged 25 years

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, at 1 o'clock this day, Wednesday.

At Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Aug 21, SARAH M., infant daughter of Hugh Auchincloss and Ida C. Stevens.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No 137 West 23d-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... AUGUST 21.

$1,000 New-York 5s, '55	101	100 N. Y. Cen R. R	102
1,100 New-York 6s, 58	105	100 do	3 1-2
5,000 Ohio 6s, '60	106	200 Erie Railroad	53
1,000 Ill. 7 p. c. bds of '87	107	200 do	53
8,400 Indiana State 5s	86½	200 do	53
500 Virginia 6s	96	300 do	53
15,000 Missouri 6's	90	100 do	53
5,000 do	94	150 do	53 5-16
6,000 do	93	72 Hud Riv R. R	53
8,000 California 7s '70	87	600 Harlem Railroad	29
5,000 Har 1st Mt. Bds	91	100 do	29
10,000 Erie Con. B '71	94	450 do	29
10,000 do	95	100 do	29
1,000 Erie Bds of '83	104	100 do	29
5,000 do	101	100 do	29
16,100 Erie Bds of '75	94	100 Reading Railroad	98
24 Bk. State New York	101	100 do	93
28 American Ex Bank	118	50 Mason & W. R. R	83
40 Ohio Life & Trust Co	98	379 Mich. Central R. R	104
17 do	98	99 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R	104
200 Canton Company	27	100 do	104
150 do	27	100 do	104
150 do	27	50 Galena & Chic. R. R.	110
100 Cumb Coal Co	2	60 Clev & Toledo R. R.	90
100 do	2	350 do	89
1180 do	2	27 Chic. & Rock Isl. R. R	98
200 do	2	6 do	98

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

Hards in Council—No Fusion Dreamed of.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 22—10 P. M.

There are over eighty Delegates here to-night. There is much agitation as to the work on hand. I find that the county Delegates are the hardest of the Hard, and will oppose any attempt at fusion of the City Delegates. As such as dividing the nominations with the Softs, even if the latter agree to their platform. They will denounce the Know-Nothings, the Liquor Law, and the Administration, while approving the dismissal of REDFIELD. They ask no favors and will give none. They appear to be DICKINSON mad. The BUCHANAN party are few. NIMROD.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

About eighty delegates to the Hard Shell-Convention have arrived, and the prospects are favorable for a full Convention. A straight ticket will undoubtedly be made. Some Custom-House agents are here to try and effect a fusion, but the general impression is that it is out of the question.

Among the distinguished persons here, are Judge BRANDELEY, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, General ORVILLE CLARKE, JOHN C. MATHER, DELOS DEWOLF, SHERMAN CROSWELL, &c. They all seem in fine spirits.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Committees of the different political parties met at the United States Hotel this forenoon, upon the invitation of the Committee recently appointed at the Chapman Hall fusion meeting, for the purpose of uniting in a general call for a Convention of the people on the Republican platform.

The Know-Somethings, Know-Nothings, and Republicans, or Free-Soilers, were represented, besides the Committee appointed at Chapman Hall. The four Committees held separate sessions and appointed Sub-Committees, at the suggestion of the Chapman Hall Committee to confer and fix upon the plan of operation. Said Sub-Committees subsequently reported in favor of a Convention of Delegates, to be elected by the people in primary assemblages, who are opposed to the further extension of Slave Territory. All the Committees, except the Chapman Hall Committee, accepted this proposition.

The four Committees then went into a Committee of the Whole, and after a very long and very exciting discussion the Chapman Hall Committee withdrew, refusing to allow any other Committee to have any voice in the call for a Convention, and insisting upon a Mass, instead of Delegate Convention. The remaining Committees reorganized and united upon a call, inviting the people of Massachusetts who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, to assemble in primary meetings in their several towns and cities, and elect delegates in the proportion of three for each representative to a Convention to be held on a day to be agreed upon hereafter, for the nomination of State Officers.

This call was immediately signed by the Know-Nothings—Know-Somethings, Republicans, Free-Soilers, Whigs and Democrats, embracing several of the prominent men of the Editing Committee. The Chapman Hall Committee was considered dictatorial. The call will unquestionably produce a Republican movement like those in Ohio, Indiana and Maine. It is reported that the Chapman Hall Committee think of calling a mass Convention of the people.

Among the names attached to the call for a Delegate Convention are Hon. J. W. Foster, of the Governor's Council; ex Governor Boutwell, Hon. Ives Phillips, James H. Bumstead, M. C.; R. B. Hall, M. C.; Hon John H. Crick, of the Governor's Council; Hon L. B. Comings, M. C., and others.

This evening, the Chapman Hall Committee decided upon a call for a Mass Convention, and recommended a Delegate Convention, if agreeable to the call of the other Committees, and with the sub Committees in conference, fixed upon the 20th of September, at Worcester, as the time for the holding of both. The Chapman Hall call is accompanied by an address to the people recommending the formation of a "new party, ignoring nothing in the past, but simply asserting the doctrine of opposition to the further aggression of the Slave power.

The document was drawn up by RICHARD H. DANA, Jr. The call will be issued and other arrangements for the Convention, made on Wednesday next, Aug. 29.

Funeral of the Late Abbott Lawrence.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The funeral of Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE took place at 12 o'clock to-day, at the Brattle-square Church. Rev. S. K. LATHROP, the pastor, officiated.

The church was filled long before 12 o'clock, and before 1 o'clock the square and the streets leading to it were filled by an immense throng of citizens.

The procession embraced, besides the relatives of the family, the Governor and his Council, officers of the Harvard University, the Mechanics' Charitable Association, the Young Men's Christian Union, the Mayor of the city, the Common Council, and other literary and civic bodies.

The First Regiment of Light Infantry, with side arms, and without music, formed the escort on either side of the procession.

The body was conveyed to Mount Auburn. The bells were tolled for two hours, and all the principal stores closed.

Opening of a Universalist College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22

The opening of Tufts College in Somerville, the only Universalist College in New-England, was appropriately celebrated to-day. About one thousand persons were present. Rev. HOSEA BALLOU, the President; Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, of New-York; and Rev. HENRY BACON, of Philadelphia, took part in the exercises. The prospects of the new College are encouraging.

The Encampment at Kingston.

CAMP WARD, KINGSTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

This morning the Encampment was enlarged by the arrival of one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of artillery from Brooklyn. Gov. CLARK reviewed the division this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Everything passed off pleasantly, and without the least accident. Gen. SCOTT did not arrive as anticipated.

The Brigade Inspector, G. F. VON BECK, who was thrown from his horse, is doing well

CAMP WARD, Wednesday, Aug 22.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The dust was never thicker than here. The sand on the road is almost unfathomable. To get here from Rondout they charge you fifty cents,—it being three miles,—and walking the team all the way.

A good dinner was served up in one of the large tents to-day, and after-dinner speeches were made by Gov. CLARK, Generals WARD, BRUCE, and others. There must have been over 9 000 people on the ground together most of the day. Several arrests in the Camp were made last night, principally of gentlemen who felt too keenly the patriotic sentiment to keep still about it.

Brooklyn had her Chief of Police, FOLKS, up here, and he furnished fine divertisement on board the boat to Rhinebeck, by pointing out seven pickpockets, just as they were in the act of fleecing an innocent out of an X.

The field I am bound to speak well of, I have been so handsomely treated on it. But of this be sure, it is the roughest in the State, and if a little girl but runs across it she kicks up such a dust as blinds the Governor, his Staff, and everybody else within twenty rods of her. Most of the uniforms were blue in the morning; by 12 they were all gray. X.

Republican Mass Meeting at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Republicans held a mass meeting here last night. It was addressed by Hon. S. P. CHASE, L. D. CAMPBELL and Capt. FORD.

Mr. CHASE denied that his election to the United States Senate was owing to an arrangement giving two Democratic members seats as State representatives for their votes; denied being a disunionist. No expression, sentence, or letter, had ever come from him that was not loyal to the Union. He had no sympathy with the GARRISON party of the North or with the nullifiers of the South. But he thinks that the Slavery question has been precipitated by the Kansas bill and had now become paramount and imminent. He would not interfere with Slavery where it exists by law, but was opposed to its extension over new territories. It must not interfere with the great bond of the Republican Union. We must rescue Kansas from the grasp of the Slave State invaders. Ohio pays one-tenth of the National expenses.—retrenchment was needed. He had always favored Internal Improvements. He was severe on the Administration for favoring Southern interests.

The meeting was orderly and enthusiastic. Three or four thousand persons were present.

Democratic County Convention at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

At the Democratic County Convention held here to-day, all but three Districts were represented. Col. SAMUEL BLACK was elected Chairman. Strong anti Know Nothing resolutions were passed. Also resolutions declaring the nationality of the Democratic party, approving of the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE, and endorsing the nomination of Mr. PLUMMER for Canal Commissioner.

A resolution in favor of fusion was defeated by a vote of 79 to 8.

The following ticket was nominated:

For State Senator—Hon. Wm. Wilkins.

State Representatives—Saml. Smith, R. A. Bausman, James B. Fulton, L. B. Patterson, Christopher Magee.

For Sheriff—Rody Patterson.

For Prothonotary—John Birmingham.

Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22

The reply of Col. ISAACS, District Attorney of Kansas, to charges similar to those alleged for Governor REEDER's removal, is received. No reply has yet come to hand from Judge JOHNSON.

ANDREW B MOORE, of Alabama, declines the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, vice ELMORE, removed.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

There is no change in the aspect of affairs at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Norfolk papers state that the yellow fever was attacking the better classes of citizens.

The latest intelligence from Norfolk and Portsmouth represents the fever as increasing. Thirty-two deaths had occurred in the two cities, during twenty four hours.

Cape Cod Telegraph Line.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The statement under the telegraphic head this morning, that the BREWER & BALDWIN Cape Cod Telegraph line had been stopped by injunction, is untrue. Will you be kind enough to correct it, as its publication there operates to our great disadvantage. BREWER & BALDWIN.

Governor Reeder.

EASTON, Pa. Wednesday, Aug. 22.

It is now stated that Governor REEDER is not expected to leave Kansas before October. The rumor that he was to return home immediately is believed to have been started for the purpose of securing a large attendance at the Democratic meeting on Monday last.

Relief for the Norfolk Sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The laborers in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard have resolved to contribute one day's pay for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk.

Attempt to Burn a Jail.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The prisoners fired the jail in this city last night, but none made their escape. The flames were subdued after some slight damage had been done to the building.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

We have no mail this morning south of Wilmington, N. C.

HARVEST REPORTS.

From Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. 25 Nassau-street.

INDIANA.

JASPER COUNTY, Aug. 17.—Our wheat crop, just harvested, was an extraordinarily fine one. The damp weather succeeding the harvest, it was thought, had injured the grain. This fear is now dispelled. Our crop is nearly double that of any former year. Adjoining counties are said to be equally fortunate. The corn crop is a full average of former years, and ours is generally a large yield. In a word our harvest will be a bountiful one.

MICHIGAN.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY, Aug. 18.—The farmer is prospering this season; also every class of business men. As far as we can judge, the wheat crop has come in bountifully. The yield is on an average 27 bushels per acre. Corn is now heavy and indicates a large crop. Oats and potatoes promise an abundant crop. This wilderness county is fast becoming settled.

The Tomb of Washington.

SOCIETY LA MONTAGNE,
No. 78 Leonard street, Aug. 21, 1855.

To the French residing in the United States:

The tomb of WASHINGTON is failing to ruin, and the destructive hand of time, if not arrested, will soon efface every vestige of the monument at Mount Vernon. Surely the earth which covers the remains of that great man ought to belong to the nation. Shall it be suffered to become the prey of speculators?

The American Press has made an appeal to the public. What will be the response we cannot tell, but we firmly believe that it will be in consonance with the national heart and sympathy.

All the glorious traditions of Liberty are interesting to us; and WASHINGTON is one of the noblest models of the revolutionary heroes of the Eighteenth Century. Like every man whose name has served as a symbol of regeneration—whose life has been one continuous act of abnegation—his memory ought to be blessed by all, whatever be their nationality.

There can be no doubt but that there will be subscriptions opened among the Americans. Let us do the same. It is appropriate—it is right—that France inscribe her name on a marble dedicated to Independence and Liberty.

A French Committee is now organizing for this purpose. It will, when it has made the proper arrangements, convoke a meeting of the French in this City.

The delegates of the Society La Montagne.

HENRI DE L'ECLUSE, A. FREY,
A. LAUSON, G. VEHL,
H. FORBES, H. GAUDENS.

Kansas Affairs—Proceedings of the Legislature.

Reported for the Missouri Democrat.

KANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SHAWNEE MISSION, T. K., Monday, Aug. 13

On Saturday afternoon it began to rain in the most furious manner. The thunder was in keeping. The rain poured and the lightning flashed, and the thunder roared all night. Great was the delight of men, and great the terror of old wives. About daylight the thunder ceased, but the rain poured down in torrents all day. It ceased about dusk. This rain has done great good to the corn, but has injured the hay and wheat. The roads are impassable to pedestrians.

We have received the news of the election in Kentucky. The conduct of the K. N.'s is greatly censured both here and at Westport.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Met this morning at the usual hour. The Chaplain prayed.

Mr. MATTHIAS, from the Committee on Judiciary, recommended the passage of an act designating the pay of certain officers, with amendments. It was passed. This bill gives the Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the House ten cents per 100 words for copying the Journal for the public printer, and 20 cents per 100 words for indexing the Journal and furnishing the printer with copy.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. MARSHALL introduced an act to incorporate the Delaware Town Company, which was read a first time.

Mr. MCMEEKIN introduced an act to incorporate the Kansas University, which was read a first and second time, and referred to Committee on Corporations.

LAST READINGS OF ENGROSSED BILLS.

An act to define the boundaries of the several counties of Kansas, was read by sections.

Various amendments were offered—some were rejected and others accepted. The reading of the sections was a very tedious business, but the Legislature survived it.

A message from the Council announced that the following had passed:

Council Bills.—An act regulating ferries; a bill to incorporate the Kansas Central Railroad Company; an act to incorporate the Cofachiqui Association: an act to incorporate the Doniphan Town Company; an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Kickapoo; an act to regulate wills; an act to provide for the support of the poor.

And that the following bills had been introduced:

An act to regulate proceedings under writs of mandamus: an act to regulate the act of ad quod damnum. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following is a copy of Mr. SCOTT's bill concerning free negroes and mulattoes:

SEC. 1. That no person shall keep or teach any school within this Territory for the instruction of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes.

SEC. 2. No meeting or assembly of negroes or mulattoes for any purpose of religious worship, or for any other purpose, shall be held or permitted where the services are conducted by slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, unless a special committee of justice of the peace for the county in which said meeting shall be held shall be present during the time of such meeting in order to prevent seditious speeches and disorderly conduct of all kinds.

SEC. 3. All meetings of slaves, free negroes and mulattoes for the purpose mentioned in the two preceding sections shall be deemed unlawful assemblies, and shall be suppressed by any sheriff, constable or other peace officer.

SEC. 4. No free negro or mulatto shall, under any pretext, emigrate to this Territory from any other Territory or State.

SEC. 5. If any white person shall violate any of the provisions of this act he shall for every such offence be punished by fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court, if the offender be a free negro or mulatto he may be punished by a like fine and imprisonment or by stripes not exceeding thirty nine lashes.

This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The eternal bill defining the counties was again taken up, and the remaining sections of the bill most elaborately discussed and amended. Whenever the question of the settlement of the county seat was put, if there were numbers of free-soilers in any town, it was immediately fixed at some other place, even when the free-State town was the most conveniently situated. Members also invariably opposed leaving the question to the vote of the people of any free State county. After a good deal of motioning and counter-moving the bill finally passed. For which, as for other mercies, let us be duly thankful.

Mr. Anderson introduced an act concerning jurors. It was read a first time. The thirteenth section is in these words:

SEC. 13 No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this territory, shall be a juror in any cause in which the right to hold any person in slavery is involved nor in any cause in which any injury done to, or committed by any slave is in issue, nor in any criminal proceeding for the violation of any law enacted for the protection of slave property, and for the punishment of crimes committed against the right to such property.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill to establish a ferry across Kansas River, at the mouth of said river; was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, in consequence of doubts being entertained as to the power of the Legislature to pass laws at that point, it being in Indian territory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received here announcing the dismissal of Judge ELMORE by Mr. President Veto PIERCE. It is rumored, too—but I cannot ascertain whether or no on "magnetic" authority—that Judge JOHNSTON, also, and Mr District Attorney ISAACS have been discharged from the Federal service.

The announcements, or rumors, have given universal and great dissatisfaction to the Legislators of Kansas. Judge ELMORE has always been a favorite with them; and I need hardly say that since the publication of the recent judicial opinion to which he affixed his name, his popularity has not decreased at the Shawnee Manual Labor School. The Legislators denounce the President. They would rather, I believe, never heard of REEDER's dismissal than had him removed for alleged offences, which, even if proved, throw no shade on his official career. They say that these last dismissals of the President are cowardly concessions to the North for removing a Northern Governor. To allay the dissatisfaction that such a step would necessarily occasion, they allege, is his reason for discharging *two* Southern officials here. "It's a miserable subterfuge," is a phrase I have heard frequently repeated in reference to this subject today.

Gov. REEDER keeps every bill sent to him now over three days—his signature after that time is not required by law, and he affixes his name to none of them. J. R.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. KREBS, of this City, is lying painfully, but not dangerously ill, at Walden, Orange County, N. Y.

☞ The total amount of collections for the Virginia sufferers reported by the Committee, amounts to $3,312.

The Prohibitory Law.

Quite a number of renewals of the term of imprisonment were made yesterday, several of the lovers of ardent spirits being brought up on the second charge of intoxication. They met the usual complement of ten days release from the cares of self providence.

It is truly a painful incident of the career of the police reporter, to be brought in such close contact with the wretchedly impoverished wives of these far-gone inebriates; women whose sole reliance has been placed upon these men, who, forgetful of their vows, thus wander over the City, unmindful of ties of blood or kindred. The record of arrests yesterday for this debasing crime is as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	11
At the Second District, before Justice Davison	18
At the Third District, before Justice Wood	6
Total	35

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs at Sebastopol Unchanged

OPERATIONS BEFORE THE MALAKOFF.

BOMBARDMENT OF TAGANROG.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

Rumored Bombardment of Revel.

Movements of the Allied Fleet in the White Sea.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Public Meeting for the Restoration of Poland.

Supposed Legitimist Conspiracy in France.

Alliance of Spain with the Western Powers.

INTERESTING FROM ITALY.

Arrival of Rachel and Troupe.

Consols 91.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

The United States Mail steamship *Pacific*, from Liverpool Saturday, Aug. 11, arrived at her dock yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock. M'lle RACHEL and suite are passengers.

The *Pacific* arrived out on Sunday morning, the 5th inst. at 2:15.

The steamship *Arago* arrived off Cowes at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, 10th inst.

The news by this arrival is unsatisfying,—many rumors and few facts. Nothing definite from the Crimea. Private advices say that the bombardment has been resumed, but as yet we do not know with what effect. Gen. MAREHAM is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful; Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's appointment would be more popular.

The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, but he prudently declines the honor, offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime Gen. SIMPSON continues with the army. OMAR PACHA is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turks in Asia. Some operations, of no great moment, have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azof. The Black Sea fleet is still concentrated for some great movement. A *coup de main* is confidently expected in the Baltic. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargen, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Revel or Sweaborg—most probably the latter.

The well informed Paris correspondent of the London *Times* states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of more friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord PALMERSTON, in Parliament, conveyed a similar meaning, but the public are slow to believe in Austrian friendship.

Paris correspondence is full of allusion to what is termed a "Legitimist conspiracy." The sum and substance of the affair seems to be that two Frenchmen, MM. D'ESCARS and CHAPUT, have been in communication with the Count of MONTEMOLIN, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hopes of bringing about a favorable chance for HENRY V. So called Russian complicity is proved in the matter, and the French Government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both at home and in Spain. Closely following on the exposure of this "conspiracy" is an announcement that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, (to be paid by France and England,) and that France agrees to uphold the throne of ISABELLA against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is stated in positive form, but requires further confirmation.

It is positively denied at Rome, on what may be regarded as good authority, that there is any foundation for the report that Ancona has been placed in a state of siege.

Private dispatches dated from Dantzic on the 4th inst, announce that the allied fleets would operate against Revel. The *Patrie*, however, adds that nothing confirmatory of this private intelligence has since been received.

Liverpool Cotton market was reported steady at previous rates. Breadstuffs dull and lower, and weather again favorable. Money tighter; Consols 91. American securities quiet, mostly unchanged.

Gen. CANROBERT has embarked for France.

The Russians have burned all the remaining stores of grain at Ketch to prevent exportation by the Allies.

Voluminous correspondence is published respecting the Hango affair,—including the letter of Lieut. GENEETE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

News from the Seat of War—Attack on the Legitimists—Recall of Canrobert—Russian Earth Batteries—The Hango Affair.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug 9, 1855.

We have constant arrivals of mails from the seat of war, but the intelligence they contain is of the most meagre description. The Allies were pushing forward their trenches, under a constant hail of projectiles. There was no firing during the day, and it was only at nightfall that the Russians commenced inundating the scene of the evening's operations with grape and ball. GORTSCHAKOFF claims in several dispatches that the Allies have been in this way arrested at several points, which is probable enough, as information filtered through Constantinople, where it takes the most roseate hue possible, places the nightly losses of the French at about 100. It was becoming probable that the assaults would, or might be made just before the anniversary of the 15th of August, but it is thought in Paris that, as the Queen will be in the city, it would be imprudent to run the risk of marring the festivities of the occasion by the possibility of another defeat. Nothing of importance need be expected under a fortnight at least.

We have at last authentic details upon the situation of the Russians—details which show the late representations of their desperate condition to have been purely imaginative. The Russian army of the Crimea, exclusive of the garrison of Perekop, is 178,000 men. There is not, and has not been, any shortness of provisions. The bridge of Tchounagar, near Genitchi, is unharmed, and even inaccessible. Gen. TODLEBEN is alive, and vigorously occupied over the new defences of Malakoff, which are on such a tremendous scale of efficiency that, according to the allies themselves, the tower is now nothing but an exterior work, the real line of defences bristling behind. The taking of Malakoff now will be but a preliminary step, as was two months ago the capture of the Mamelon Vert. Our intelligence from the Crimea will probably be limited, in future, as the correspondents are pretty well scattered, and as even the private letters from the camp are "opened by authority of justice."

From Kars, the report that the Turks had repulsed the Russians is probably incorrect. The more reliable version of the news is that on the 13th of July Gen. MONRAVIEFF appeared before the city with 35,000 men, and would probably attack on the 14th. Great fears were entertained as to the result, at Constantinople, and SCHAMYL appears to have been heartily upbraided for not confirming the rumor of his descent on Tiflis. The assassination of General BEATSON is not confirmed, but ABD-EL-KADER had been rendered sick by twenty-five successive earthquakes at Brousa.

The effect of the article from the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, entitled "Will Sebastopol be taken?" has been such, from the calm tone in which it was written, that the *Constitutionnel* has been directed to reply briefly, but sharply. This it has done, saying that the only answer proper is the voice of the cannon, which will in due time make itself heard. Notwithstanding this assertion, M. DE CESENA offers a reply from his pen, to the effect that "the glory of our cause, the eagerness of our troops," &c., &c. This writer considers it quite indecent that people can be found to defend their country and repulse invasion. He undoubtedly agrees with *Galignani*, that the prolonged resistance of Sebastopol is at once immoral and vexatious.

The *Constitutionnel* has also been directed by the Government to level an attack at the Legitimists, and has been furnished the means, in the form of a document seized upon the person of some Spanish refugee, and written by Gen. ELIO, one of the strongest supporters of the Spanish pretender. It details a conversation held at Vienna between a French legitimist, the Count DES CARS, and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF—the gist of the conversation being whether the French legitimist could induce GORTSCHAKOFF to persuade NICHOLAS to make a diversion in his own favor by urging on the Spanish revolution. The Duke DE LEVIS and M. CHAPOT, legitimists, were mentioned as having been present at the conversation. The Government could not have expected such a thorough refutation as the allegations contained in the document have received. The Duke DE LEVIS publishes in all the papers a statement to the effect that he has never seen, spoken to, or been in correspondence with Prince GORTSCHAKOFF; and M. CHAPOT declares that no such conversation as that narrated ever took place in his presence. The Count DES CARS has also denounced himself. The Government will feel sure at this exposure of the utter falsity of their "compromising paper," of which they were so proud, expecting to convict the party of HENRY V. of complicity with the enemy. There is but one opinion of this proceeding: everybody condemns it, and the Legitimist organ has given the *Constitutionnel* a good rapping in print.

The French army of the Crimea are hereafter to reckon time by an almanac composed especially for them. Hitherto, their year has consisted of 12 months; it will hereafter consist of 24, in the calculation of the pensions, both of the wounded and of the members of the Legion of Honor. This is the last decree of His Majesty, and is both just and opportune. If the Crimea had been a little further in the East no new decree would have been required to meet the case, for an existing law makes all military service done *out of Europe* a double service. This law was passed, in the very commencement of the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE, in view of the arduous and novel duties of the African war. Algeria has, within the last year, largely alimented the Crimean army, and it was no attraction to a Zouave to lose the advantage of the double year, upon assuming doubly dangerous avocations. So the two have been assimilated. The reasons for passing the law in 1831 were these: that the French troops were exposed to the severities of a new climate, to new diseases; their enemy was barbarous and unscrupulous. (It is well known that the Bedouin General, ABD-EL-PELISSIER, suffocated a regiment of French in a cavern.) The topography of the country was unknown; the weapons of the enemy were deadly and his ruses were adroit.

Now, all these considerations apply equally to service in the Crimea—to the climate, its epidemic influences, the nature of the soil, and, above all, the distance from home. But there is another consideration more potent than any of these: The French are poorly commanded, and they have been sent against an enemy led by skillful Generals. They took out engineers with them, but have found more military science in TODLEBEN's little finger than in NIEL's back bone. Not deficient in cunning themselves, they are pitted against an enemy whose resources in the allowable deceit of the field reduce the little inventions of the Allies to most pigmy proportions. It is doubtless for these motives, though the decree does not say so, that the Emperor has been induced to augment artificially the effective service of his army. The whole Crimean almanac is, indeed, a singular one. The French count 60 days to a month; and GORTSCHAKOFF, when he writes the 30th of June, means the 12th of July. Then Sebastopol service for the Russians counts one year in one month, and, by a late decree, counts so for the ordinary civil employés of the empire in the Crimea, as well as for the troops.

At the date of my last a rumor was beginning to circulate that a hostile meeting had taken place at Ems, between Gen. CHANGARNIER and DE MORNY, the half-brother of His Majesty. There was cause enough for such a story, for you will remember the series of contradictions and denials published last Winter in the *Presse* and the *Independance Belge*. CHANGARNIER declared untrue several allegations contained in a volume of Dr. VERON's Memoirs, while DE MORNY corroborated them. The story of the meeting concluded with the death of DE MORNY, pierced through the heart by his military adversary. It is now ascertained, or at any rate believed, that the rumor is due to the invention of the President of the Legislative Body himself. His motive may be supposed to be his consciousness that the public mind expected a rencontre, whenever he should give the exiled General an opportunity, by crossing the frontier of France. How he hoped to satisfy this anticipation by a hoax I am unable to say. It must have required some fortitude to receive the lunge himself, while it was so easy to give it to his enemy. M. DE MORNY certainly consulted the probabilities by such a version, as it would hardly be possible for a civilian to escape the vengeance of a military antagonist, sword in hand.

The recall of CANROBERT to France can hardly fail to please that officer, as the accompanying circumstances deprive it of anything approaching disgrace. The Emperor and Marshal VAILLANT feel that the presence of a man who has so long exercised the chief control will be useful to them in a variety of ways, while the post of General of Division which he now abandons, may be as well entrusted to any officer of ordinary capacity. It is probable that the conferring of the Marshalship upon CANROBERT may be chronicled among the awards of distinctions made during the fêtes of August; though this is doubtful. The public is certainly of opinion that CANROBERT is as deserving of that lofty honor as was BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, last year, for his ridiculous capture of Romanowsk. If by mistaken generosity the Emperor should bestow any new token of favor upon CANROBERT, the people would not ratify the act, as the Generalissimo Chief has not only a reputation to make, but a bad name to lose.

The *Assemblée Nationale* reproaches Lord PALMERSTON for the absolute tone in which he spoke of the English recruitment in Germany, while alluding in very deferential terms to the abandonment of the attempt to enroll volunteers in the United States. The *Assemblée* which is in fact strongly Russian, is really highly tickled at the state of things in America.

A letter from the Baltic to the *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives a brief description of the manner in which the Russians construct their earth-batteries, as follows: "Given, a point of the coast where the most desponding mind can in a fit of despair imagine an Anglo-French cannon might choose its aim; the Russians at once bring to the spot two or three hundred stout peasants, and more if necessary. Each one digs a hole, and throws the earth landwards. All the piles being shaped into one, consisting of three stories, and all the holes being connected, the battery, surrounded with its ditch, is completed, and when armed, as it may be very speedily, it is ready for vigorous action. The Russians throw up earth with a velocity which seems miraculous, and experience has already shown the immense advantage of mud walls over granite."

The French papers publish freely the new series of exchanges between Admiral DUNDAS and Prince DOLGOROWSKY, upon the Hango business. One would think that the English would prefer to bury this unlucky affair, in which the more they talk the worse they get talked to. How can DUNDAS continue to give the Russian minister of war opportunities of saying, "I knew you must have been the first to regret the hasty confidence you placed in the testimony of the black man, BROWN." Once for all, the minister's reply, dated the 12th of July, is conclusive. The French continue to enjoy the lesson inflicted upon the flag of their allies. If any noteworthy comments are made here upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL's speech upon the French at Rome, I will make agreeable excerpts. You will see that the *Globe*, which admired, some weeks ago, Gen. PELISSIER's suffocation of the Arabs, now finds numerous reasons for blessing the Italian campaign of the elder NAPOLEON. It says that to this day there are Italians that speak of that warrior as "NAPOLEON of pleasant memory." The English not only excel in white washing, but in that sort of white washing that lies better on ground that they have previously black washed."

Spain joins the alliance and furnishes 25,000 men. This is, perhaps, an adroit move, for France promises in return protection against the Carlist pretender and reconciliation with the Vatican, while the Allies will, together, guarantee the interest of a loan, and take care of Filibustero in the waters of the Antilles. I do not require you to believe the report that the French garrison of the Roman States is to be relieved for Crimean service by an equal number of Spaniards—a rumor that circulates in defiance of probability. If the Romans tolerate that, they deserve no sympathy. Of the accession of Spain to this alliance there is little doubt.

You will notice that the London *Times* admits that "however much it may regret that the Americans have not been convinced of the justice of the cause in which France and Great Britain are engaged, it cannot deny the fact." The abandonment by Lord PALMERSTON of American recruitment has been chronicled by all the Paris papers, but has called forth no comment but the instance I have mentioned.

The intelligence from Naples is afflicting. No one on reading it can refrain from forming the hope that King BOMBA may speedily be thrown head first down Vesuvius. You have heard of the Committee of Bastinadoes, and of the regular morning application of their sentences in the courtyard of La Vicaria, and last week's mail must have carried out the police regulations relative to "suspicious persons," to hats of singular shape and beards of suggestive form. We now learn that several persons of high rank, Neapolitans by birth, have been exiled for attending the funeral of a member of the Assembly of 1848. Arrests and domiciliary visits are constant, and take place upon no better motives than a letter from France, or a suspicion excited in the mind of a jealous officer of the peace. The French papers attribute these outrages to the Russian sympathies of the government of Naples. Its sympathies for the Russian cause are well known, but the internal condition of Naples is quite sufficient to account for the uneasiness of the King, without this very gratuitous assumption of a cause so inadequate and unlikely to produce the effects ascribed to it.

M. ABOUT, whose plagiarisms have of late excited great attention, defends himself with skill. Notoriety seems to be his great object, and as long as his name is made familiar to the public ear, he cares very little whether it be under circumstances that do him credit or not. It is said he means to sue the reviews and newspapers that have accused him of theft, though he very well knows that after such an act, no periodical in France would again express an opinion upon any of his works, and that he would be left to that oblivion which would envelop him and his productions without publicity. Under the excitement of the controversy a new edition of *Tolla*, the stolen romance, has been readily disposed of.

The French papers have generally, and the Paris papers have largely, copied the statement of the New-York *Herald*, regarding an autograph letter from the CZAR to the President. I have not seen a single doubt expressed as to its authenticity.

You will see that the Russians are short of powder, and that this important discovery has been made at Hamburg. A rumor from Shanghae mentions that they are also out of petty. When will there be an end to these absurdities? The Russians out of powder! However, the statement has comforted the allies, who doubtless invented it for that especial purpose. DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Political Affairs—Condition of Spain—Bigamy—Napoleon's Intrigues and the Spanish Alliance.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

The political siesta of Madrid still continues. The Court in the Escurial, the Deputies taking sea baths, and the Treasury nowhere. One new fact, however, has occurred, which shows the justness of the opinion I have before expressed to you, as to the little cohesion which exists as yet in Spain between the theories of the progressists people and the practices of the old monarchy. At the same time that the Cortes are voting for toleration, and declaring open war to the papal influence, and forcing the Crown to sanction the law of release of the lands of the clergy from mortmain, under the alternative of abdication, a little papal inconvenience has just prevented the nuptials of Prince ADALBERT, of Bavaria, with the Infanta Doña AMALIA, which I told you

in my last letter were just about to take place. Although the press keeps silence about the cause which has led the Prince suddenly to leave the Spanish Court and come to Paris, we have pretty good reason to believe that the mystery of this unlooked for termination of the courtship is as follows:

Prince ADALBERT is presumptive heir to the throne of Greece, and it being a necessary condition in the settlement of that crown, that the children of the Princes who may inherit it shall be educated in the Greek religion, the children of Prince ADALBERT would be in this case. This condition was inadvisable in Spain, (with the consent of the Pope,) because, not only according to old Spanish law marriages with persons not of the Roman faith are absolutely impossible, but even in case of a papal dispensation for such a marriage, the children must be educated as Catholics.

Only three years since one of our countrymen had to sustain a contest which made a great sensation at the time, in order to marry a Spanish senorita, and the marriage was finally effected only by a double ceremony in Gibraltar and Paris.

The revolution has destroyed the principal entrenchments of fanaticism, and the Spanish people would see with pleasure not only the marriage of Spanish girls with Protestant Americans, but of Spanish men with Moorish maidens, if they were pretty—which they are apt to be. Still, in the interior of the Royal family things continue as they were. The King has not yielded an iota in his ideas, and it was impossible to make him consent to the marriage of his sister with a Prince whose children must be educated in the Greek religion. This and no other is the true motive of the departure of Prince ADALBERT—although nobody has dared yet to put it in the press. You will very naturally ask why all this was not understood beforehand—and that is the best part of the story; for I believe the Spanish Government itself had no objection to the match, and said so; but they had not paid attention enough to the King Consort to know whether he liked it or not,—when, unexpectedly, after the arrival of the Bavarian Prince, His Majesty Consort puts himself across the track, and not only withholds his consent to his sister's marriage, which nobody had asked, but prevails on the young lady herself not to be married.

There is nothing more lamentable than the semi-demi condition in which this poor Spain really is. We are quite condescending to consider her as really a part of the civilization of the age. A great portion of her men are yet living in the fifteenth century, and are as chivalric as HERNAN CORTES or the Great Captain. As to her women, they are devout little minxes, with the d——l in one corner of their eye, very pretty, but don't know anything.

Speaking of matrimony—another case is just out in Madrid which is making a great stir in the press and in the political *cafés*, for lack of better stuff. It appears that the redoubtable Don BENITO ALEJO GAMINDE—who it will be remembered was one of Mr. SOULE'S seconds in his duel with the Marquis of TURGOT, and who has been making himself very conspicuous in the Cortes, of which he is a member, as a sort of incorruptible tribune—an incomparably virtuous plague, a sort of Spartan wasp about the ears of the Government, especially in matters of Finance—the indomitable GAMINDE is discovered to be the husband of two wives. There is no doubt about the fact, I believe, though the ferreting out of the business is certainly to be attributed to some political enemy. The worst of the affair for GAMINDE is, that the thing was managed so skillfully that this friend of virtue was led on little by little till he denied the fact in the public press as a base calumny of his political enemies. When behold, suddenly the first wife appears in Madrid, who ought to have been quietly in England, and a full grown son comes out and claims his papa in the next morning's paper; and the best part of the story is that the pair are legitimate, and furnished with all the legal proofs of their identity and their rights. It appears that GAMINDE when in England, a long time ago, in 1828, did marry one LUCY LITTLE, in a certain Protestant Church in London, which church unfortunately has preserved a full and complete record of the proceedings, all correct, according to British laws; that LUCY LITTLE afterwards bore him a son who was baptised in the same church, and has a legalized copy of the record in his pocket; that GAMINDE afterwards found it convenient to abandon LUCY LITTLE or little LUCY; and that long, long afterwards, in 1855, Mr. GAMINDE having become a celebrated man, very terrible on account of his honesty, and little LUCY'S, or LUCY'S little son having grown to man's estate, the two suddenly appear in Madrid just at the most interesting point of Mr. GAMINDE'S career, and a certain other German lady whom Mr. GAMINDE had married in another of his migrations according to the forms appointed by the Apostolic Roman Catholic Church, and who is an interesting half-foot taller and stouter than the unfortunate GAMINDE, is rendered fearfully disconsolate.

Upon the whole, we should not like to be in Mr. Deputy GAMINDE'S constituent shoes, either in doors or out.

Another little political divertisement for our Midsummer recreation in the *entre acts* of the tragedy of Sebastopol, was what the Spanish Government did for the great Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON on his recent visit to Biarritz, and how the Government got served for its pains.

All the world knows that LOUIS NAPOLEON has been intriguing a considerable time past to get Spain into the magnificent alliance of the Occident, and prevail on her to send him 25,000 men to the Orient, where the troops of Sardinia are already gaining golden opinions in the French and English press. But in the first place, Spain can't do it, and in the second, she doesn't wish to—two pretty good reasons why ESPARTERO is obliged to turn a deaf ear to the suggestions of the Emperor of the Occident, though Mrs. ESPARTERO is on remarkably good terms with the mother of the Empress, and the Emperor has been remarkably civil with cackling Carlists on the frontier. So casting about to imagine some way of getting out of the scrape without offending his Imperial Majesty, the Spanish Government hit upon the plan of sending the Minister of State to compliment his Majesty upon the occasion of his coming so near to Spain.

Everything was just as it should be. General ZABALA'S wife is a cousin of the Empress, and ZABALA is a General and a Minister of State. So he set out from the Escurial the other day post-haste for Biarritz, commissioned to make the bow of the Spanish nation before his Imperial Majesty—say how glad they were to see him so near them, had better come in and make them a visit, charmed to see him, were very grateful to His Majesty for the immense service he had performed in that matter of the Carlists; but really those 25,000 men—where did His Majesty expect them to come from? Neither ESPARTERO nor O'DONNELL had a man to spare. Intestine disturbances, places half garrisoned, Barcelona a slumbering volcano, Madrid a hotbed,—in short, His Majesty must comprehend that, just as things were at present; in fine, if the Cortes would only vote another conscription. But then the Cortes were not in session, and besides, the people wouldn't stand it any way, and there was no money to pay for it; and so three bows, a double shuffle, dine with the Empress *en famille*, and then back again to the Escurial, where their Catholic Majesties pass the heat of the day saying masses in the cool chamber where repose the ashes of their ancestors. The plan was good, but Monsieur TUROOT, the French Ambassador, must do the polite thing, announcing so distinguished a visit to the Emperor before hand by telegraph, and sending of a special courier who passed the General on the road so as to have things all right against his arrival.

And what a wicked Emperor! Who would have thought it? No sooner does he find out that the General is coming, but the 25,000 men are not coming, than he goes right away and gets very important news from the Crimea, which takes him back to Paris immediately—and he can't stop to see the Spanish Minister of State at all at all, though he leaves Biarritz only an hour before the arrival of the General. The greatest Emperors are so pressed for time now-a-days.

The Madrid press thinks it was a great slight, and some people laugh and some are vexed; but the prevalent opinion is that the little divertisement was very amusing, while the usual superiority of French actors over Spanish, especially in comedy, was well maintained.

At our last advices General ZABALA had already arrived at Madrid, on his return, and appeared to be troubled with something active in his ear.

Now, then, raise the drop-scene, and let on the groans of Civilisation getting whipped by Barbarism at Sebastopol. Yours, truly,

AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

Siege of Sebastopol—Latest Dispatches.

JULY 28.—Gen. SIMPSON telegraphs: "Since my dispatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy's defences that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is increasing.

Cholera has nearly ceased in the ranks of the army."

AUG. 2, (EVENING.)—Prince GORTSCHAKOFF writes: "Nothing of importance is going on. The vigor of the (Russian) fire prevents the works of the besiegers from advancing, and their fire is weaker."

AUG. 4.—Gen. SIMPSON telegraphs that the Russians made a night sortie on the Woronzoff road, as far as the *chevaux de frise*, but were repulsed without trouble.

Aug 7, 11 P. M., PELISSIER telegraphs: "Nothing of interest to communicate. The enemy has not undertaken anything against our trenches. Some cases of cholera have reappeared.

A dispatch from Vienna, in the Paris papers, states that the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan was to be commenced on the 10th instant.

Operations before the Malakoff and Redan—The Next Attack.

From the Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The following is a diary of some of the leading events in front during the last few days:

JULY 24.—Another hot sunny morning, with an atmosphere equally as oppressive and sultry as it has been for some days past. The empty condition of the water-tanks and reservoirs, and the gradually diminishing flow from the springs near the front, are becoming a source of great inconvenience and anxiety. A great part of the water carried down for use in the trenches last night had to be brought from the large reservoir in the Tchernaya Valley, connected with the aqueduct to Sebastopol. The distance of this water is so great, nearly three miles, and the descent to the low ground and subsequent ascent so tedious and difficult that the expenditure of time and labor is rendered a serious matter. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, and the exposure to which the troops are necessarily submitted during their 24 hours' turn of duty in the trenches, there has not been any increase in the number of cases of cholera.

JULY 26.—Light rain continued to fall during the whole night. The atmosphere is still clouded. As a proof of the heedless indifference to danger which some of the men acquire from constantly moving among shot and shell, the following example, which occurred last evening may be mentioned: A large shell had been thrown from the Redan into our right attack, and, during its passage the fusee had accidentally dropped out. The shot fell, therefore, like a round shot, into part of the approach connected with the old advanced or third parallel. Some men of the 47th Regiment were near, waiting for the reliefs to arrive, and ready to return to camp. One of these soldiers, after examining the unexploded shell, actually had the foolhardiness to jerk the ashes of the tobacco in his pipe, which he had just finished smoking, into the fusee hole. Another of the men standing by, and observing the action, had only just time to utter an exclamation, when the shell burst. The reckless author of the mischief suffered severely—both his legs were shattered, and he was frightfully scorched about the head and face. Five other men were wounded, but fortunately none were dangerously hurt. It is presumed that the man had no idea of any of the pipe ash being sufficiently hot to cause ignition of the powder in the shell. Instances of men exposing themselves to imminent hazard, by showing their position to the enemy, occur daily, even in the most advanced works; and it often requires the greatest watchfulness on the part of the officers to make them sufficiently thoughtful of their own safety, and that of others around them. The cavalry division have been kept under arms all day, the several regiments being held ready to turn out at a moment's notice. It is said that an attack was looked for in the direction of the Tchernaya. A constant fire has been kept up all day in the batteries.

JULY 27.—The fire in the batteries was very heavy, and continued incessantly all night. A Circassian chief, apparently of very high rank, with a staff of five or six attendants, was escorted over the works on the Mamelon Vert by a French general officer to-day. The novelty of his costume, equally with that of his followers, who all carried the cartridges for their pistols slung in a row like a necklace, and dependent upon their highly embroidered vests, attracted general attention as they rode through the camps. They were powerfully framed men, and had a spirited and soldierlike bearing. The officers of engineers in the field are much reduced in numbers. The arrival of others is said to be daily expected. No rain has fallen to-day, but the sky has been overcast, and the temperature less high and oppressive.

JULY 28.—The fire in the batteries was as heavy and uninterruptnd last night as it has been for several nights past. The early part of the night was moonlight and clear; subsequently clouds gathered, and some showers of rain followed.

Our Allies have proved the necessity of keeping their plans more guarded and secret than before; the circumstances of the repulse on the 18th would seem to warrant the belief of traitors in the camp. The French General has now no confidant, he scrupulously avoids those expedients of vacillating timidity—councils of war. CLIVE never called a council of war but once during his military career, and then acted quite contrary to its decision. We all suppose that our next assault will take place at some moment when we least expect it, or as a French officer remarked, no further notice will be given beyond "Fix bayonets," "Forward."

Although at home they seem unanimous in condemning the attack on the 18th, yet circumstances which have since been brought to light induce some good authorities here to consider that, if properly followed up, it might have proved successful. The enormous loss on the part of the Russians (nearly equal, most probably superior, to that of the Allies) shows satisfactorily the superior destructiveness of our fire; had it continued some time longer at the same rate we might have placed the greater part of the garrison *hors de combat*, even before coming "to push of pike." Our Allies manifest an originality in the minor branches of military strategy which we sadly want.

We were surprised, a few evenings since, to see, while it was yet day, a number of Russian soldiers suddenly debouch from the ravine under the Malakoff, and running up the hill, endeavor to shelter themselves behind some rocks and bushes *en tirailleur*. They evidently imagined, from their position, they could turn the flank of the French sap by the left, while they themselves remained unexposed. Our soldiers, however, crawling down, succeeded in getting within 200 paces of these sharpshooters, and turned the tables on them most completely, as, before the Russians could correct their unfortunate error, we shot down about ten of them. Most probably they had been sent out as a punishment for some offence against military discipline.

Several days have been named for the commencement of the new bombardment and attack. It is not probable that the event will be postponed to a much later date. The number of casualties in the trenches and new works is a subject of serious consideration, and, though hardly so great as might be expected from the relative position of the besieged and besiegers, must act as a strong incentive to the respective commanders to perfect as speedily as possible the preparations for the renewed attack. Some of the new batteries of our allies, destined to act against the Russian marine, are not yet finished, and a change is also being made in the armament of certain portions of our works, which is not likely to be completed for several days from the present date. The approaches towards the Malakoff, close as they are, will have to be extended still further before the assault can be made with full security. It is wiser to near our daily loss for a while, rather than sacrifice any chance which may conduce to a successful end. It is asserted that the disposition of the new batteries is so made, and their power is so terrible, and the arrangements of the commanders so matured, that on the next occasion the assault will be undertaken without leaving room for the slightest apprehension respecting the ultimate result. The extensive preparations which are in progress, and the care which is being bestowed upon the works on all sides, afford reasonable ground for believing that this consciousness of approaching success does not proceed from undue confidence.

No signal event has occurred with the armies in the plain. It is reported to-day that the French and Ottoman troops have made a reconnoissance as far as sixteen miles beyond the village of Baidar, and that they met no traces of any hostile force in that direction.

Turkish Camp Above Kamara.

Letters of date the 26th July, mention that the French camp on the Tchernaya, as well as the Turkish and Sardinian contingents had been kept for some days on the alert, in consequence of a report that the Russians were about to attack the Tchernaya line. The alarm, however, passed off. The Sardinians continue to occupy Tchorgoun, which they have strongly fortified; the French and English cavalry, and recently a Turkish detachment, are in the valley of Baidar.

Sea of Azoff.

A dispatch is published, as follows, in the Paris papers:

"News has been received, *viâ* Vienna, from Taganrog, dated 25th of July, Taganrog had been bombarded for some days by the Allied ships. An English steamship had got on shore and was burned by the Russians, but the crew escaped.

The town of Berdianak, on the Sea of Azoff, had been again bombarded. The damage done by the Allies is considerable."

ASIA.

The Siege of Kars.

Letters from Kars are to July 14. There was no truth in the report of the expedition of SCHAMYL against Teflis. Between the 7th and 14th frequent engagements took place between the advanced posts near Kars. On the 10th the Russians made a strong reconnoissance, and an unsuccessful attack against Kara Dagh, and on the 11th made an equally unsuccessful reconnoissance upon Tchakmek. On the 12th they proceeded in the direction of Erzeroum, leaving but an advanced guard within view of Kars, but, on the 13th, again approached the city with all their forces, divided into three colums, one of which formed the reserve. After vainly endeavoring to draw the Ottoman troops out of their entrenchments, by keeping just beyond the range of their guns, the Russians returned in the evening to their camp. SHERIB PASHA had abandoned his stores to the Russians between Kars and Erzeroum.

The Allies are demolishing the fortifications of Arapia, contrary to the wish of the Circassians.

Gen. VIVIAN has gone to select a landing-place for troops near Batoum.

OMAR PACHA is appointed Commander in-chief of the Turkish army in Asia Minor.

The Baltic—Rumored Bombardment of Revel.

There is every indication of a *coup de main* to be attempted against one or more of the Baltic fortresses. All the ships of both fleets are being collected at Nargen, and letters mention a general anticipation that Sweaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked. A rumor—afterwards contradicted—was current that Revel had actually been bombarded with success.

Capture of the Island of Retka by the British.

The following dispatches, which have been received from Capt. YELVERTON, relating that on 20th July he took possession of the Island of Retka, without resistance, and destroyed the fortifications and stores—the garrison having evacuated.

Her Majesty's Ship Arrogant.

OFF THE MOUTH OF THE KYMENE,
Saturday, July 28, 1854.

I have the honor to inform you that very early on the morning of the 26th I was joined, off the island of Hogland, by the *Cossack* and *Magicienne* bringing with them the mortar-vessels [*Prompt*, *Pickle*, *Rocket* and *Blazer*. I stood immediately to the northward, leaving the *Ruby* to bring on the gunboats which were not then in sight. They joined at noon, and at 2 P. M. we all anchored off Fort Rotsensholm.

As the safety of our expedition rested chiefly on our investing and holding the entire possession of the fortified island of Kotka, I determined upon taking it at once. Accordingly I anchored the mortar vessels out of range, and leaving two gunboats to look after them, I proceeded with the rest of the vessels to the westward of Kotka for the purpose of destroying the bridge, so as to cut off the retreat of the garrison, and prevent their receiving reinforcements from the mainland. Captain VANSITTART, of the *Magicienne*, with his accustomed zeal and activity, threaded his way at once through the shoals, and destroyed the bridge. As soon as all the vessels had anchored so as to command the great military road leading from the fort to Hogfors Holm, and also the channel dividing the island from the main, I landed all the marines under command of Captain S. N. LOWDER, R.M., with Lieutenant GEORGE C. DOWELL, R.M.A., and Lieutenants H. C. MUDGE and P. R. HOLMES, R. M., who took possession without being opposed, as the garrison (no doubt apprised of our coming by the telegraphs along the coast) had very recently evacuated, leaving behind them a large amount of military stores, which have since been burnt.

I beg to enclose a list of all the Crown property destroyed by Captain LOWDER, including barracks, magazines, ordnance stores, storehouses, stables, guardhouses, and other Government buildings, with an immense amount of timber intended for building and other military purposes.

The following morning I weighed, leaving Capt. FANSHAWE with the *Cossack* in charge of this most important point, which required the utmost care and attention, as the enemy on several occasions threw out reconnoitring parties, as if inclined to attempt the recovery of the island.

The Hango Affair.

The following is Lieutenant GENESTE'S report:

HELSINGFORS, Sunday, July 8, 1855.

SIR—In obedience to your order, on Monday, the 5th of June, I proceeded to the landing place at Hango Head in the cutter, carrying a flag of truce, to order to land Russian prisoners and communicate with the officer at the telegraph station. We arrived at the pier, and no person being visible on shore except two or three women standing near the houses, I landed the Russian prisoners, and, in company with them and Dr. EASTON, proceeded towards the house, to communicate with the people and with the officer of the telegraph. The three stewards also accompanied us, in order, if possible, to purchase fresh provisions. But all the boat's crew were left in the boat, with strict orders not to land, as you had directed. We also carried with us a white flag of truce on a boarding pike, LOWTON, the midshipman's steward, carrying it beside me. We had only proceeded about fifty yards from the boat, when, suddenly, Russian soldiers (who had lain concealed behind the rocks and houses, and of whose vicinity we were completely ignorant,) rose and fired on us and the boat from all sides. Taking the white flag from the steward LOWTON, who was shot down by my side, I endeavored with it in my hand to prevent the soldiers firing at the boat, and so called the attention of their officer, who came near me, to it. However, I regret to state that the firing did not cease until many of our people had been hit. As we were completely surrounded by soldiers, it was impossible to effect our escape, the soldiers being within a few yards of the boat on every side; and seeing the inutility of making any resistance, not having a loaded musket in the boat, and the greater number of our small boat's crew of 11 men killed and wounded by the first fire of the enemy, not a shot was fired on our side.—We were all seized by the soldiers, taken to the houses, and without a moment's delay placed in carriages, which appeared to me to be ready for us, and transported to Ekness, where we arrived the same afternoon. I regret to have it to state that we have lost six of our men killed, and four have been wounded badly, nearly all of the others having slight scratches. One Finnish captain was also killed, and two Russian captains wounded. The fate of several of the killed I know only by the Russian report, as we were hurried away too quickly from the scene of action to ascertain it for ourselves; but I fear the report is too true, as we have six men missing, and they report seven dead bodies at Hango Head, which would be correct with our six men and the old Finish captain, whom we saw shot down and bayoneted. We remained at Ekness during Tuesday, and on Wednesday Mr. SULLIVAN, myself, and the four wounded men were removed to this place, leaving the four wounded men at Ekness, with Dr. EASTON to attend them. The wounded men were all doing well when we left Ekness. One of them, GLINDON, had to undergo amputation of his right arm, near the shoulder, which had been successfully performed. Since our arrival at Ekness we have received every attention and kindness from the Russian General and officers that our position would admit of. The wounded men have been treated with the greatest care and consideration. I requested Gen. MOLLER, the officer commanding at Ekness, to send a boat on the day following this unfortunate affair to the ship, with a flag of truce, to inform you what had happened, but he declared it to be impossible. I do not know how this letter will reach you, but the General will forward it by the first opportunity. As we were taken prisoners under a flag of truce I presume we shall be shortly released, but am at present in perfect ignorance of their intentions with respect to us. I send this letter open and unsealed.

I am, &c., LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant.

To Capt. FANSHAWE, Her Majesty's ship *Cossack*.

On receipt of this report Admiral DUNDAS wrote to the Russian Minister of War, remonstrating with him on the injustice of the Government in refusing to release the prisoners captured under a flag of truce.

The White Sea.

Russian accounts of the movements of the allied squadron in the White Sea are published. On the 6th of July an English steamer approached the village of Liamina, in the Onega District, and sent ashore four boats with "white and red flag," but the inhabitants fired upon the boats and caused them to return to the steamer, which then fired for three hours upon the place. Two boats again attempted to land, but were again compelled to retire. Next morning the steamer put to sea. Most of the English shells fell without bursting, and the peasants picked up above fifty. The village was not much damaged.

On the 26th of June, an English steamer called at the Island of Soloveta, and carried off some sheep; and on the 30th two steamers sent ashore a boat at the Kouseff Islands to carry off some reindeer. On the 14th of July an English steamer landed a schooner belonging to a monastary in the Gulf of Onega, with firewood and furniture, and took it away.

ENGLAND.

The Foreign Legion.

On the 9th the Queen reviewed the Foreign Legion at Shorncliffe, and immediately afterwards 1,000 men of the German regiment were ordered to the seat of war.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

Parliamont was expected to close on Monday the 13th; the Queen would not prorogue the Houses in person. Nothing of much interest had occurred in Parliament during the week.

The limited liability bill was read a second time in the House of Lords.

In the Commons the bill for creation of £7,000,000 Sterling Exchequer Bills was read a third time. On the order for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, pursuant to intimation he had given to advert to the state of Italy, proceeded to review the conduct of the war, and then adverted to the condition of the Italian Kingdoms. In Naples, he said, the best men were pining in imprisonment. In Tuscany the old system of religious toleration had been exchanged for a system of persecution, which is a disgrace to the country. And what aggravated the matter was that these evils were mainly in consequence of one of the principal states of Italy,—the Estates of the Church—being in occupation of Austrian and French troops, causing the Pope to be dependent on one or other of those foreign powers. If this occupation continued indefinitely, the Pope must cease to be an independent prince, and there would be a disturbance of the balance of power in Europe. Was it not possible for the English Government, in concert with France and Austria, to devise some system of Government for the Roman States consonant with the interests of the people and with the elements of justice? He called the attention of the Government to this subject, and he could not but think that the Emperor of the French would be happy to concert with England some system of government which would admit of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

Lord PALMERSTON replied to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and threw out some stinging allusions to Lord JOHN'S recent course of conduct. With reference to his (RUSSELL'S) remarks on the management of the war, and the terms on which peace should be secured, he (PALMERSTON) reminded him that the objects of the war were wider than the mere protection of Turkey, and therefore Turkey could not decide as to the terms of peace. The protection of Turkey was means to an end; but behind that protection was the greater question of repressing the grasping ambition of Russia. And he was glad to say that a perfect unanimity on these points exists between the cabinets of France and England; It might be said the two nations had but one cabinet, of which half the members sat in Paris and half in London. As regarded the condition of Italy, it was a subject difficult to deal with; the number of Austrian troops in Italy had not been increased, and there is no indication that the policy of Austria has changed towards the Allies. Whether Austria will, at a future time, take the field *with* the Allies may depend on circumstances, but he (PALMERSTON) was satisfied she would never take the field *against* them. The occupation of Rome by the French has, at least, produced order, and supposing the foreign troops to be withdrawn, the transition from bad government to good is by no means easy. No opportunity would be lost to consider the subject on the part of England, and he thought he might say the same of France.

The subject then dropped. Most of the English papers consider Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S remarks inopportune.

Administrative Reform.

A meeting of the Administrative Reform Association was held on the 8th at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Committee. The Committee presented a voluminous document. Messrs. BROWN, TITE, LINDSAY and MIALL, members of Parliament, spoke in favor of the objects of the Association.

Restoration of Poland.

Another meeting in favor of the reestablishment of the Kingdom of Poland was held in St. Martin's Hall, London, on the 8th, the Earl of HARRINGTON presiding. The meeting was extremely uproarious, and a Mr. COLLETT moved as an amendment that, "Cordially desiring the restoration of Poland, this meeting cannot forget that the destruction of that nationality was mainly owing to the perfidious conduct of Lord PALMERSTON from 1831 to 1846, and that so long as PALMERSTON remains in office no proposition for the restoration of Poland can be anything but a delusion and a snare." In the disturbance that ensued the Chairman left the Hall. GEO. THOMPSON put the amendment, which was declared carried. Sir ROBERT PEEL spoke in favor of the original motion.

Miscellaneous.

A subscription to buy a freehold landed estate for the RAGLAN family is rapidly filling up. £6,000 are already subscribed, mostly in sums of £100 each from the nobility.

The Earl of SEFTON, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, had died at an advanced age.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee, appointed to consider what rewards are due to the Arctic explorers, has been published. The report, which is very lengthy, recommends the gift of £10,000 sterling to Captain MCCLURE and his companions of the ship *Investigator*. Honorable mention only is made of other navigators.

The King of Portugal had been on a brief visit to Queen VICTORIA.

The Turkish Loan bill has now passed both Houses of Parliament, and as soon as it has received the royal assent, a notification will be issued by the Turkish Minister inviting the attention of capitalists to hear the conditions on which the amount is proposed to be raised.

It is understood that in all renewals of Government contracts for transport steamers the terms will be reduced from 50s. to 45s. or 40s.

Liverpool letters announce the failure of LATHAM BROTHERS, in the Buenos Ayres trade, with liabilities for £78,000.

The Allied Armies to be Placed Under One Command.

The London *Times* has an editorial, urging that the Allied Army be placed under one command. It is remarkable that the London *Times* and the Manchester *Guardian*—both papers being under the immediate inspiration of the Government—have, simultaneously, editorials on the subject, and it is to be inferred, emanating from the Government. The remarks of the *Guardian* are very significant:

"One of our most serious rocks ahead," (it says,) "in the deadly struggle in which we are engaged is to be found in the character of our allies. The fact ought not to be ignored. It requires to be touched upon with great delicacy and reserve; but to suppress it altogether, or not to give it due consideration, would involve the most cruel injustice both to our ministers and our generals. When the true history of this war shall be written, if it ever be written, with complete openness and unreserve, we venture to say that two points in our behavior will excite greater wonder and admiration than even the gallantry and endurance of our soldiers, or the efforts and resolution of the nation, namely, the forbearance of our commanders and the discretion of our press. It is not an easy thing to act with Allies at all. * * * The character and disposition of our gallant Allies are peculiar; they are at once exacting and susceptible in the highest degree. They give as much to bear and are not always very ready to bear much themselves. The characteristics of the two people are different. Their officers, as a rule, are not of the same social *status*, either as to birth, manners or education, as ours. They are too much disposed to ride roughshod over our more courteous and conceding commanders. They have a high estimate of their superior military skill and knowledge, and are, in consequence often brusque, imperious and inconsiderate; thinking much of what is due to themselves, little of what is due to others. Few except Lord RAGLAN could have borne with this so long or so patiently. His forbearance and unfailing courtesy were the subject of hourly wonder to those about him. Over and over again has his color been seen mounting and his lips compressed, as the rude speech of some Gallic colleague—probably an able and meritorious officer, but one who has risen from the ranks and has never learned the genial courtesies of social life—broke in upon his gentle and modest representations. Over and over again has he submitted to be overruled in military arrangements, and even to be treated with neglect or thoughtless indecorum rather than risk the harmony of the two armies by resenting what he regarded as nothing worse than bad manners. On the whole, his high rank, distinguished demeanor, gentle breeding and consummate tact, generally enabled him to keep the *brusquerie* of his colleagues within moderate bounds, and to prevent them from leading to consequences mischievous to the common cause.

During CANROBERT'S command all that was commonly needed to keep matters straight, was a control of temper, compared with which the capture of Sebastopol seemed easy; and a submission to unmerited obloquy, which, to a military chief, must have required more courage and more patriotism than to lead the forlorn hope at Badajos. If the truth had been told with regard to nearly all the points on which the public opinion at home here most severely upon Lord RAGLAN, invective and disapprobation would have given place to the most cordial and enthusiastic admiration. * * * All this, and much more, which we can only hint at, was well known both in the Crimea, and in the circles of the initiated at home; but prudence and generosity alike commanded a discreet reserve; and our gallant Commander-in-chief went to his grave under a load of blame, nearly the whole of which we believe—most of which we know—to have been unmerited. But no sooner did the lead of the French army devolve upon General PELISSIER, than one circumstance transpired, to which its disastrous consequences censured publicity, and which may serve as a key to explain much that had gone before. CANROBERT was timid, vacillating, and unreliable; his successor is rash and daring, —a gallant *sabreur*, but not much of a strategist,—desperate and incautious, with a profound confidence in a not very profound judgment, and by no means remarkable either for the courteous demeanor or the patient temper which distinguished Lord RAGLAN. To the want of sagacity which led him to decide on commencing the assault on the 18th, with out the agreed-upon previous bombardment in the morning, combined with the strange want of politeness and propriety which induced him to depart, on his own mere judgment, from a plan of action which had been arranged with his British colleagues the evening before, we now know that we mainly owe the slaughter and the disaster of that unlucky day.

There is no indiscretion or want of consideration for our Allies in calling attention to a fact which has become so notorious.

FRANCE.

Interesting about the Empress—Alleged Conspiracy—Miscellaneous.

It is once more stated that the Empress of the French is *enceinte*, and the fact has been communicated by various diplomatists to their Governments.

Considerable prominence has been given to an alleged Legitimist conspiracy in which the overthrow of the Bonapartists, a Montemolinist insurrection in Spain, and the general triumph of Russia everywhere, are cunningly mixed up. We have alluded to this matter in another column, expressing a belief that the "conspiracy" is of much less importance than the papers would make it appear.

A recent regulation reduces the price of admission to the Exposition on Fridays from 5 francs to 2 francs, and transfers the 4 sous admission from Sundays to Mondays.

Gen. Count ALEXANDRE DE GIRARDIN, father of the journalist, died recently in Paris, aged 75.

Great preparations are making in Paris for the reception of Queen VICTORIA.

An Italian, name unknown, has been arrested at Biarritz, on suspicion of having followed the Emperor with evil intent. A dagger and pistol were found on his person, but the case is one of suspicion only.

SPAIN.

Spain Forms Alliance with Western Powers.

Some further arrests have been made at Barcelona.

It is confidently stated from Madrid that, on the 4th inst., the Spanish Government decided to give formal adhesion to the Western Powers, and to send to the Crimea 25,000 men, to be paid and outfitted by France and England. The official *Gazette* totally denies this statement, while the *Epoca* and other journals as firmly maintain its truth, and add that the project will encounter great opposition in the Cortes. In return for this accession NAPOLEON promises to put down all attempts against the throne of ISABELLA,

Advantage of Spain to the Alliance.

From the London Standard, Aug. 10.

The intrigues of Russia in the Peninsula have provoked a just retaliation. The Court of St. Petersburg, which has its agents everywhere, and always has had such, hoped to embarrass the Government of France by exciting a succession war in Spain, and thus embroiling the frontier provinces of the adjacent country. The scheme, however, has been seen through and baffled by the wisdom and foresight of the French Emperor, who has taken effectual measures to secure his own empire from insult and the northern Spanish provinces from disturbance. The Russian manœuvre, too, has provoked a just retaliation on the part of the Spanish Government, and there is every reason to hope that Spain will soon add a fifth to the quadruple league—England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey. The disposable military force of Spain may not be formidable, and the pecuniary resources of the country are notoriously inconsiderable. This is, however, of less moment, when we have already 200,000 soldiers at the seat of war, and ample funds to support that vast army, while our adversary is all but penniless. The value of the Spanish alliance consists in the moral influence of its example, as an additional attestation to the truth that Russia is the common enemy of Europe, and more especially to the constitutional States of Europe. It has been surmised that Spain may supply a contingent to replace the French troops at Rome; but this is not very likely to occur in the present relations of the Queen of Spain and the Pope. It is idle, indeed, to speculate upon what Spain can do, when Spain can do but little. The satisfactory view of the Spanish alliance is to be found in what Spain cannot and will not do. For true it is in the case that "he who is not against us is with us." Spain can ensure our French ally from any frontier disturbance by a distinct reciprocal engagement. The old connection, too, between Spain and Naples may naturally enough stimulate the people of the latter kingdom to shake off their odious tyrant, and to render to the Western allies a nearer aid than they can derive from Spain. There is another country of the same peninsula, which we have seen with some surprise waiting for the example of Spain. How happens it that Portugal, which owes so much to England for important services during two centuries, and whose royal family is now so nearly connected with the royal family of England, how is it that Portugal hangs back? Belgium, too, might be expected to enrol herself in the league of constitutional Governments, and we have little doubt that Belgium will be very anxious to do so upon the first decisive success of the allies, or upon their further aggrandizement of the Western alliance. But the adhesion of Belgium will then come too late to merit gratitude or reward. The process of alliance, however, which Spain has begun, always proves infectious, for most politicians like to be on the stronger side, and even King LEOPOLD, notwithstanding his Russian predilections, may soon be brought to recollect what he owes to England severally, and the kingdom for which he is indebted to England and France conjointly. His Majesty, too, however unwilling to look back, would do well to look forward. The defeat of the Czar, which we anticipate with perfect confidence, notwithstanding the raven croaks of the COBDENS, JOHN RUSSELLS, &c., must give a new face to Europe—at least, must wash the face of Europe of the grime of despotism. Now, though the King of Belgium is not invested with despotic authority, thanks to the English and French Governments which seated him on a throne, it is not to be concealed that as often as opportunity offered he has been anxious to ally his family to the despotic families of the Continent. In any new arrangement of thrones—and he who occupies by election a revolution-founded throne, ought to be among the last to deny the possibility of a new arrangement of thrones, or to complain of it—in any new arrangement of thrones King LEOPOLD may find that his alliance with the Austrian despot juggler, and his *liasons* of friendship with the Russian tyrant, will not tell much in his favor. That, however, is his affair. One thing is certain, that he has for ever severed his interests from those of England—no minister of this country would dare to send a single sailor, soldier or guinea for his protection, were he menaced to-morrow by any domestic or foreign enemy.

PORTUGAL.

The present visit of the King of Portugal to London is said to be with the view of including Portugal in the alliance.

GERMANY.

The King of Hanover has issued a proclamation defining his position with reference to the modification of the Constitution of 1848,—which he virtually repeals. Count KIELMANSEGGE has gone to Ivanhof to request the aid of federal troops to suppress any attempt at remonstrance.

PRUSSIA.

The *Gazette*, a Russian organ, published at Berlin, pretends to give a true account of the NESSELRODE dispatch of the 5th ult., which is stated to have been incorrectly reported by the *Debats*. It is alleged that in his note, Count NESSELRODE expresses his recognition of the Pacific efforts of the Austrian Cabinet, and clearly declares—not only that Russia would accept the Austrian proposal, but is even still ready to take it into serious consideration. The text of this note has been communicated, but not yet officially, to M. DE BOURQUENEY.

The report that Russia is willing to accept the four points, as interpreted by the allies, is declared to be unfounded.

POLAND.

Letters from Cracow state that there exists extreme difficulty in raising troops for the service in the Crimea, notwithstanding that the standard of height has been materially reduced.

RUSSIA.

Mercantile letters from St. Petersburg state that business goes on quietly on a reduced scale, and that the exchanges are steady and the funds well supported. Nothing can be gleaned from these letters as to the state of opinion on the war.

Russia adheres to the Doctrine that the Flag Covers the Cargo.

The following Circular note has been issued by the Russian Government to its diplomatic agents abroad. It is dated the 13th (24th) of July:

"The Circular of the 28th of April (May 10) informed the Imperial missions and Consulates in what terms the blockade of the Russian ports in the Gulf of Finland had been notified at Port Baltic. Its object was to warn the traders of friendly States of the change which, according to the declaration of the English Parliament, appeared to have taken place in the resolutions of the British Government relative to enemy's property on board neutral vessels. The English Government thought fit on the occasion to address on the 6th of June a circular to its agents abroad. It does not confine itself to rectifying an interpretation which we would have been the first to acknowledge if there had been a misapprehension; but it attaches suppositions thereto little worthy of a Government, especially in time of war.

The circular of the 6th of June was published in the public journals. We should have passed it over in silence, like many other official and semi-official declarations directed against Russia with intentions more or less hostile; but the British agents received instructions to communicate it officially to the Governments to which they are accredited, and this makes it obligatory upon us to explain ourselves towards friendly Governments who do not refuse to grant some confidence to our words, and to the intentions of the Imperial Cabinet.

The English Government dwells upon two points in our circular of the 28th of April. We therein said:

'1. An English Envoy with a flag of truce has notified at Port Baltic that foreign vessels—that is to

tern of all the country, except the Capital, which has sent to demand the protection of the Allies of the Sultan. The English Consul-General at Tunis is dead.

Twenty-five shocks of earthquake were felt at Brussa. ABD-EL-KADIR is sick.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Stocks.

The market for American Securities is reported by D. REID, Son & Co., London, as steady. Transactions have been on a limited scale, and prices have undergone no material change.

U. S. 6 per Cent. Bonds	1868	106 @106
U. S. 5 per Cent. Inscribed Stock	1867-8	105 @107
Massachusetts 5 per Cents Sterling Bonds.	103	@105
Maryland 6 per Cent. Sterling Bonds		91 @ 93
Pennsylvania 5 per Cents		78 @ 80
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent. Bonds	1877	83 @ 84
Virginia 6 per Cent. Bonds, Sterling	1886	84 @ 85
Virginia 6 per Cent. Bonds	1886	89½@ 90½
Canada 6 per Cent. Sterling Bonds	1876	114 @114½

RAILROAD BONDS.

N. Y. Central R.R. 7 per Ct. Conv.	1864	95 @ 96
N. Y. Central R.R. 6 per Ct. not Conv.	1883	82 @ 84
N. Y. & Erie 7 per Cent. 1st Mort.	1867	100 @102
N. Y. & Erie 7 per Cent. 1st Mort. Con.	1859	90 @ 92
N. Y. & Erie 7 per Cent. 3d Mort.	1883	88½@ 89½
N. Y. & Erie Convertible	1863	80 @ 81
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund	1875	81½@ 82½
Illinois Central R.R. 7 per Cent.	1875	79 @ 80
Illinois Central Freeland Bonds	1860	84 @ 85
Michigan Central 8 per Cent.	1860	96½@ 97½
Pennsylvania Central 6 per Cents	1880	90½@ 91½
New-Orleans city 6 per Cent. Bonds	1883	80 @ 82

London Markets.

Per Pacific.) LONDON, Friday, Aug. 10.—3 P. M.

We have no material change to notice in the Colonial and Foreign produce markets this week. SUGAR and COFFEE steady. In RICE a large business has been done. TOBACCO very quiet. MONEY in brisk demand at 2@2½ ₩ cent. on call. CONSOLS leave off 90½@91 for money, 91@91½ for the account. DOLLARS 5s. 0½d. PER SILVER 5s. 1½d. South American DOUBLOONS 75s. @75s. 6d. American EAGLES 76s. 3d.

COCHINEAL—240 bags Honduras offered during the week, and about two-thirds sold at 1d. decline. Mid. Silver, 3s. 7½ @8s. 9d., with pea grain from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d.; 12 bags Lima Black sold from 4s.@4s. 2d. Stock on 4th instant, 5,791 serons, consisting of 5,647 Honduras, 490 Mexican, and 1,645 Teneriffe, against 4,000 serons last year.

COPPER—Steady at late quotations.

COCOA—Firm. 200 bags Trinidad went from 41s.@ 44s. 6d. for low to good bright red. 250 bags Grenada brought from 39s. 6d @40s for fair to good red.

SPELTER—Steady at £22 15s Stock on hand 1st inst., 2,861 tons, against 6,314 tons in 1854.

In COTTON rather more doing; sales for the week, 1,700 bales. At Liverpool there is also a better demand; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 6½d.@6 5-16d.

LEAD firm and stocks low; Common Pig £22 15s. @£23, Spanish £22 10s.

COFFEE—1,304 casks and 600 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction during the week, and principally disposed of, occasionally at rather easier prices. 2,000 bags Native Ceylon were taken in at 40s., 42s. bid. Privately, 500 bags Santos sold at 42s. 50 bales fair to good clean garbled Mocha brought from 72s 6d.@82s. 6d. The near Continental markets are firm. The Dutch Trading Company have advertised for sale 871,559 bags Java and Padang Coffee on the 3d September, at Rotterdam, 303,506 bags do. on 6th September, at Amsterdam, and 40,214 bags do. on 11th September at Middleburg; making a total of 615,279 bags.

RUM is quiet. 200 tierces fair common Jamaica sold at 1s 6d. ₩ gallon.

The CORN market on Monday was very dull, and the English WHEAT remained unsold, although offered at a decline of 2s. ₩ qr. On Wednesday there was more activity, in consequence of the continuance of heavy rain; but the weather having since become fine the market to-day was again quiet, and very little business doing. Last week's average quotation for English WHEAT was 78s. 2d. on 99,758 qrs. returned.

DRUGS, &c.—The sales yesterday went off rather flatly. Of 400 cases Castor Oil about 100 sold from 42d. @44d., the remainder taken in at a further advance. 60 cases Cape Aloes all sold, good to fine, 59s @65s., mixing 2s. dearer. Sarsaparilla 200 bales Jamaica chiefly sold at 2s. 2d @2s. 10d. Cutch, 22s.@23s. Gambier, 17s. 6d. Quicksilver, 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10d. Saffron firm at 33s. 6d @34s. Shellac: of 250 cases and 950 bags, about half sold at previous rates.

HEMP—Russian is without change; St Petersburg Clean £44@£45. Manilla has improved, in consequence of a demand from the United States. Of 1,300 bales at auction about half was withdrawn, and the remainder sold from £38s.@£38 5s. for ordinary quality. 300 bales Sunn were bought in from £17s. 5s. Jute—1,178 bales at auction sold at an advance of fully 10s. ₩ ton: from £13@£17 for sunmoon to fair, and from £18@£19 5s. for good fair to bright.

INDIGO—Holders are firm, and a moderate business is being done at fully last sale's rates. The deliveries continue very satisfactory. Of 217 serons Guatemala about one-third sold at former prices. Lean Cortes to fine Sobra, from 2s. 6d @3s. 2d.

IRON—The demand for all kinds of Welsh and Staffordshire continues active, and prices have an advancing tendency. most of the leading houses being well supplied with orders. We quote Rails £8@£8 5s.; Bars £8, free on board in Wales; Scotch Pigs 74s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

TALLOW—Firm at 55s. for Y. C., on the spot, and 55s. 6d. for end of year.

LINSEED—Arrivals into London, 7,029 qrs. from Bombay and Calcutta The demand on the spot continues limited, and sales to arrive have been made at about 1s. under last week's rates, 74s. 6d @74s, delivered in London, having been accepted for Summer shipments in Calcutta.

RAPESEED—On the spot scarce at 70s., and 72s. is asked for arrival, for average quality.

LINSEED CAKES—The advanced rates have somewhat checked the demand for floating parcels, New-York barrel Cake being held at £13@£13 5s., and Boston bag Cake at £12 10s. cost, freight and insurance. On the spot all descriptions are scarce.

MOLASSES—Of 848 tierces Cuba, of inferior quality, at auction, part only sold at 16s. for clayed, and 17s. 6d. for Muscovado.

OILS—The market for Fish is quiet at unaltered prices. Rape continues in limited supply; quotations are firm, both for present and future deliveries, at 59s. for Refined, and 56s. 6d.@57s for Brown. In Olive no change. Linseed: the demand has fallen off, and 42s. 6d. is the present value on the spot; a sale has been made at 44s. for delivery October to March. Cocoa Nut, 42s. for Ceylon, and 43s. for Cochin. Palm, 40s. @42s.

TEA—Without improvement. Common Congou, 8½d. ₩ lb.

RICE—A very large business has been done this week, both on the spot and for arrival. About 3,000 tons Bengal are reported sold for arrival at 14s. 3d.@14s. 9d. for mid. to good, guaranteed, ex ship, and 20,000 bags on the spot from 14s. 6d. for mid. to 15s. 9d. for good white. Four cargoes of Arracan are reported, Larang at 11s. 9d. and Neerande from 12s @12s. 3d., for the Continent, and two of Rangoon at 11s. 3d., ex ship.

SALTPETRE has become quiet. 500 bags Bengal at auction brought from 34s.@34s. 6d. for 6 ₩ cent., and 31s. for 94 ₩ cent. 1,400 bags Madras, refracting 13 ₩ cent., brought 28s.@28s. 6d.

SUGAR—During the early part of the week the market was quiet, but to-day the demand has become active; prices generally are again somewhat dearer. The sales of West India are 1,750 hhds., and 26,000 bags Mauritius and East India sold with spirit at full prices to 6d. advance. 980 hhds. and 350 bbls. Porto Rico realized from 36s @40s. for low to fine bright grocery. On the spot a large business has been done privately, including about 500 tons Muscovado Manilla at 32s. 6d; and afloat, a cargo of 9,700 boxes Havana (No. 12½) have been sold at 24s. for Amsterdam, and a cargo of 16,360 bags Mauritius (No. 11) at 23s. 3d. for Gothenburg.

TURPENTINE—Rough, from store, sold at 7s 2d. 500 bbls. American Spirits are reported at 23s.

SPICES—Ginger—36 bbls. Jamaica went from 49s.@ 60s. White Pepper—635 bags fair to good Singapore were all bought in from 6½d.@7d. Black Pepper—700 bags Penang sold with spirit at 4½d., being an advance of ½d.

TEA—Steady, at 12½. for common Blacks, 12½s. Bars, and 13½s. Refined; Straits 12½.; Banca 12½s.@13s. The approaching sale of Banca at Amsterdam on the 10th inst. is looked forward to with much interest.

WOOL—The second series of sales of Colonial concluded yesterday. The quantity offered (the largest ever known) was 76,000 bales, and prices generally were well sustained.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Are firmly held, with occasional small transactions; but without active business, and the new issue of Railroad Bonds would seem to exceed the demand, and to exercise a depressing effect. United States 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1868, nominal, 105@107. Massachusetts 5's Sterling 103@104. Maryland Sterling 91@ 93. Pennsylvania 5's Inscriptions 78@80, nominal; ditto Bonds 78@80, small sales. Virginia 6's Dollar Bonds 89@90; ditto Sterling 86@86. Canada 6's 114, buyers and sellers. Illinois Central Railroad Bonds 79@80; Freelands 83½@84½. Michigan Central 8's Dollar Bonds 96½@97½. New-York Central 7's 95@96. New-York & Erie 7's, 1st mortgage, 100@102. Pennsylvania Central 1st mortgage 92. Panama 7's Sterling 96.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

THE VERY LATEST.

The War.

The following additional news, telegraphed from London, was received by our Liverpool Agent just as the *Pacific* was on the point of departure:

LONDON, Saturday morning, Aug. 11.

THE BALTIC.

We read in the *Patrie*: "Private dispatches which have reached Paris, under date of the 4th, announce that the Allies have operated with success against Revel. No dispatch of a more recent date has, however, been received to confirm this fact." The foregoing paragraph was yesterday afternoon made the occasion of an illusory announcement by an evening paper, the Baltic date and the very needful caution of the *Patrie* being suppressed. We shall hope to announce the successes of our fleet within a few hours of their achievement.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Austrian Gazette* states, from Bucharest 28th ult., that the AGA, or Chief Police Magistrate of that city, has been dismissed, in consequence of complaints on the part of the foreigners there, and especially of the Russian Consul General.

POLAND.

The "Czar" of Cracow states that preparations for the new levy in Poland are carried on with great activity, the standard of height is lowered, and it is very difficult to obtain exemptions. This is the fifth levy in that country within two years.

The *Invalids Russe* of the 1st inst published Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S journal of military operations from the 17th to the 23d July. The Prince affirms that the well directed fire of his artillery often silences our batteries and drives our men from the trenches. On the other hand his engineers, besides repairing the damages done to the fortifications, improve the line of defence and add to the number of the Russian batteries. The sum total of the subscriptions to the French loan is now ascertained. The *Moniteur* of yesterday states that it is 3,625,591,985 francs.

AUSTRIA AND NAPLES.

The *Journal de Frankfort* says that the Austrian Government has remonstrated with the King of Naples, and blames him for the consequences that may ensue from the error of his Ministry.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 10.

The English funds to-day showed increased firmness, and closed at a rise of ¼ ₩ cent., owing chiefly to the favorable change in the weather. The operations continue very restricted, speculation being virtually in abeyance.

The scrip of the new French loan was last quoted at 2½ to 3½ premium. It is expected that Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & SONS will return the surplus deposit to subscribers on Monday or Tuesday next.

At Paris to-day, the French Funds closed fully as good as yesterday. Consols for Sept. 6 stosed at 91½ to 91½. For Money, the final quotation was 90½ to 91½.

In the Foreign Stock Market the movement is still mainly confined to Turkish, which continues to show a strong upward tendency, stimulated by the belief that the new loan of £3,000,000 will be brought forward next week, during which Turkish Securities are expected to form the absorbing feature of the market. The closing quotation this afternoon was about ¼ ₩ cent. lighter than that of yesterday.

The Railway Share Market to-day, was again flat and rather lower. The chief feature was a further fall of ¼ ₩ cent. in Great Western stock, which is marked as low as 59½, but closed at a partial reaction. Proof of the fall of this stock, however, and in London and N. Western is attributable to a pressure of speculative sales, is found in the fact that the price of both these stocks is ¼ ₩ cent. lighter for this than the next account. Caledonia Railroad Stock closed about ¼ ₩ cent.

The £308,000 in gold brought in by the *George Marshall* from Melbourne is now in hand, and the bulk is expected to be sent into the bank to-morrow, the Continental demand for the precious metal being trifling. The market for American securities has been steady during the past week.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £152,000.

ARRIVAL OF RACHEL.

Biographical and Critical Sketch of her Dramatic Career.

Mademoiselle RACHEL, the great French Tragedienne, whose visit to the United States has been proclaimed in all the public prints for some months past, arrived yesterday in the *Pacific*. Her first appearance is announced for the first of September. Our readers meantime may be interested in some sketch of her life, with an outline of her professional career. A very good notion of her personal appearance may be formed from the following episode into which DE VERON, that sleekest of *Bourgeois*, breaks out, in the fourth volume of his interminable *Memories*:

"On a fine Summer evening, June 19, 1838, I entered, towards 8 or 9 o'clock, the Théâtre-Français. There were, in all, four spectators in the Orchestra; I made the fifth. My attention was forthwith drawn to the Stage by an unusual physiognomy, characterized by a fullness of expression, a prominent forehead and a black, flashing eye. All this mounted on a body, slender, indeed, but possessing withal a certain elegance of position, movement and attitude. A sonorous and sympathetic voice, of the happiest dispason, and, above all, exceedingly intelligent, riveted my mind, which, indeed, was at that time altogether listless, and more disposed to indolence than admiration. This strange physiognomy, this fire-flashing eye, this slender form, this intelligent voice, belonged to M'lle RACHEL: she was making her *debut* in the *rôle* of *Camille* in 'Horace.'"

Such was the beautiful vision which burst upon the astonished gaze of the Parisians, that same "fine evening in the month of June, 1838." Languidly had they gone to receive their customary draught of "Romantic Drama," when lo, there rose before them a glorious apparition, of aspect most queenlike, awaking all the old, heroic ideals that slumbered in their bosoms. With incredulous amazement they saw *Hermione* come from her tomb with her tragic tale; *Phèdre*, with passionate, sorrow-stricken visage, flit mournfully across the scene, and *Camille*, the wild raving Pythoness, arise to

"Pour on mortals
Her beautiful disdain,"

And curse her kindred and her country.

This is the first appearance of RACHEL at the Theatre of the Rue Richelieu. She is now eighteen years of age. Note well this *debut*, for it forms an epoch in the history of French Dramatic Art.

TALMA, the noble interpreter of the tragic muse, lay in his tomb. RACINE and CORNEILLE were buried with him. The Romanticists had inaugurated a new reign, and were holding a high saturnalia. SCRIBE, HUGO, DE VIGNY, &c., ruled as perpetual dictators. In itself this movement was good and true. It came as the natural reaction against the too excessive stiffness, and mere rhetorical sublimity of the classic tragedy. 'Twas nature's protest against all one-sidedness and restraint. "We find in man," said they, "idyls and epics of which RACINE and EURIPIDES furnish no report. Be it ours then to seize and register this indefinite longing, this mad endeavor, these swelling surges of life that characterise our epoch." SHAKSPEARE had penetrated thither and held them spell-bound within his magic circle.

Here, then, are materials for all sorts of passion and Satanic schools.

But to this, also, there came the inevitable reaction. The tragic masterpieces of the Seventeenth Century were reinstated on their ancient thrones. A new interpreter of their beauties and sublimities arose. The genius of TALMA informed the spirit of a young Jewess, and RACHEL appeared as the bright efflorescence of French Classic Tragedy.

Such, at her appearance, was her relation to her epoch: let us see in what the career of the woman began—what were the small fountains of life and action which flowed forth in this mighty stream of Art.

ELISABETH RACHEL FELIX is the daughter of a German-Swiss Jew, named FELIX, and his wife ESTHER HAYA, and was born on the 24th day of March, 1820, in a wretched Swiss tavern. No record, it is said, exists of her birth. For the first ten years of her existence, she, along with her parents and sisters, led a sort of gipsy life, traveling through Germany and Switzerland, selling "those thousand indescribable objects which make up the pack of Nomadic Jews." During all this time they were wretchedly poor. In the cities, SARAH, the eldest daughter, earns her mite by singing in the streets, in her low, mellow voice, accompanying her guitar to her song, while RACHEL takes up the collection.

But, in the course of their wanderings, this Hebrew troop at length reaches Paris—that Canaan flowing with "milk, honey—and money." This is towards the year 1830, while thrones are toppling and all France is upheaved by a second revolution. RACHEL, the little black-eyed Jewess, is now about ten years old. Here they live as best they can. SARAH and RACHEL go out as formerly, singing together before the *cafés*. But one day while RACHEL, benumbed with cold, was singing her songs on the Boulevards, that strange enthusiast, ETIENNE CHORON, the illustrious founder of the Royal Institute of Sacred Music, chanced to pass by, and, hearing her sing, was exceedingly struck with "the pure tones of that little voice."

RACHEL, having finished her song, came up to him, and, holding out her hand, said;

"Un petit sou, s'il vous plaît!"

"Who taught you to sing?" inquired CHORON.

"Nobody, Sir."

"But where did you learn those airs?"

"I don't know; I just listen to the songs sung in the streets, and then sing them in my turn."

The poor little thing shivered in every limb, for, in truth, she was sadly exposed to the wind and snow.

"You are cold," said he.

"Yes, Sir, I am cold and hungry."

"Well, if you will come with me I will give you everything you want."

"Will you keep me from singing?" inquired she.

"Oh, no, my child; I will teach you new songs. So you love music?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Give me your hand and come."

So off they fare together to his house in Rue Monsigny.

"On that child-brow," says one of her biographers, "the old man had discerned the glitter of a star."

RACHEL is, in due time, enrolled as a regular pupil in the classes of CHORON; but had she not continued therein for a longer period than a month, when the good old man, perceiving that "the nervous and metallic organ of his scholar fitted her rather for declamation than for singing," transferred her to the instructions of PAGNON SAINT AULAIRE, who was then engaged training pupils in Comedy and Tragedy. Besides, the Royal Institute was that same year abolished, vanishing with the Government which created it, and CHORON himself soon after died.

With SAINT AULAIRE she began her serious dramatic studies, and under his instruction she continued for four years—penetrating the depths of passion that lie in *Hermione*, *Iphigénie* and *Marie Stuart*.

One day M. VEDEL and M. JOUSLIN, both connected with the Comédie Française, chanced to attend a representation of the pupils of SAINT AULAIRE in the Salle Molière, when RACHEL appeared on the part of *Hermione*. They were astonished at the wonderous tragic power of the young Jewess, and JOUSLIN took measures to have her received as a pupil in the Conservatoire. This she entered October 27, 1836.

About this same time, M. POIRSON, Director of the Gymnase, happened to be present at a representation wherein RACHEL played the *rôle* of *Eriphile* in the "Iphigénie de Racine," and was so exceedingly taken with her impersonation, that he forthwith engaged her, for the Gymnase, at the rate of three thousand francs a year; nay more, he had a new piece written expressly for her, namely the "Vendéenne" of M. PAUL DUPORT. All the trumpets are sounded, but the night arrives, and the affair proves an utter failure—damned beyond the hope of salvation.

As may be supposed, the young *débutante* excited no very extravagant expectations. The journals of that period announced that a young girl, named RACHEL, had made her *debut* at the Gymnase, in the "Vendéenne," and so she passed on, and seemed to be forgotten. "This child," pronounced the critics of those times, "is, thank heaven, no phenomenon, and will never give occasion to have it said, 'What a prodigy!'"

What then remains? Whither can a deserted young Jewess, with the high tragic songs of *Hermione* and *Iphigenie* resounding through her brain, turn her eyes with the hope of succor? Why not towards the good SAMPSON, the renowned writer and actor, who extends his strong arm of protection to struggling merit? To SAMPSON, accordingly she goes—who, after listening to her, exclaims in his enthusiastic manner:

"*Bonté divine!* Had I but your organ, what miracles could I not perform!"

"Ah, then," replies RACHEL, "make my voice the vehicle of your genius: be my master."

"But, what do you play?"

"*Fliporte*, in 'Lady Tartuffe.'"

"No, no, my child," rejoined he; "you shall not play *Flipotte*. You shall play *Camille*, *Emilie* and *Hermione*; but in the first place you must learn French."

Behold her, then, from henceforth under the thorough and systematic discipline of the great comedian. Nor does he omit, among his other teachings, to instruct her in her own language, in which, indeed, she was sadly deficient at that time, as well as in those other elegances of action and deportment which had so material an influence on her future life. That the instructions of SAMPSON exercised an exceedingly powerful influence over her artistic development and culture, cannot for a moment be doubted. Her soul's passion-flowers were now first unfolding their young buds; 'twas his to watch over and water them—to bring out, as by the fire of genius, the tragic characters, writ in sympathetic ink, on the soul of that young Hebrew girl.

But, in the meantime, VEDEL has engaged RACHEL for the Théâtre-Français, and when next we meet her 'tis as *Camille* in "Horace;" on that "fine Summer evening, June 12, 1838," which Dr. VERON has immortalized in his idyllic pags.

With this appearance begin her relations with the public. Here the rivers meet. The stream of her life flows henceforth in the same channel with the great flood of art.

This *debut* at the Comédie Française was a success; but still only a *provisionary* one. She had yet a severe ordeal to pass. For the "twelve or fifteen hundred *bons reprits* who give the tone to public opinion at Paris," had still to hear and judge her. But able friends and fautors are enlisted in her cause, JULES JANIN, the Magnus Apollo of criticism, is at hand to "rain down influence" from his morning Journal; while Dr. VERON sets his Barnummic head to work and exhausts all his resources in her favor.

Dr. VERON puts in extensive claims as a shareholder in RACHEL'S renown. He says that he spent the entire Summer in converting people to the new worship. Far be it from us to tarnish, by one spot, the brilliant lustre of the Doctor's fame, or ruffle one feather in his reputation. If, in respect to RACHEL, he put no obstacle in the way of her genius working itself out to clearness and success, well; if he removed obstacles out of the way, better;—in either case let him have his due meed of praise.

But, indeed, however it may have been, certain it is that in September of that same year, 1838, she was drawing admiring crowds every evening to the Rue Richelieu, and in the month of October raised the receipts of the theatre to the unprecedented sum of one hundred thousand francs.

The star has risen.

Never was success more sudden or more complete than in the case of M'lle RACHEL. In the theatre and in the saloons of wealth and fashion she formed the centre of attraction. Dukes and Princes, Ministers and their wives, claimed the honor of her friendship. Madame DUCHATEL found it impossible to live without her. Nor in these brilliant scenes did she seem out of place; but rather

"Native there,
And to the manner born."

She had drunk from the fountains of RACINE and CORNEILLE, and arose a "Princess and a heroine." Where learned she this royal bearing, where caught she the graces of a queen;—she whose painful, cheerless child life was passed in penury and toil, in ignorance and rags? Wondrous power of art, which can transmute the basest metals to the purest gold, and holds

The key
Which opes the palace of eternity!"

RACHEL came to fill up the still unsatisfied ideal of the French classic tragedy—to realize and exhaust it. She is to RACINE what Mrs. SIDDONS was to SHAKSPEARE, and she is as unlike her as these two masters are unlike each other. The secret of her success is undoubtedly to be sought and found in the wants of her epoch. The rose-water and blood-and-thunder dramas of the Romanticists had ceased to tyrannize over public taste; some substitute was demanded therefor, when she came with her severe classic delineations, and forthwith was recognized as the bodily expression of their own secret thoughts. They saw their very mind reflected through the voice and visage of a Hebrew maiden. 'Twas hers at once to announce the people's desires and predict their satisfaction. And now the master-pieces of the age of LOUIS XIV. were replaced on their ancient pedestals, whence they had been rudely cast down; the air resounded with the old tragic tones of Greece and Rome, and were seized upon by the heart and imagination like snatches of some divine, but forgotten melody. But let us return to our narration.

The Winters of 1838-39 were characterized by an uninterrupted series of triumphs—a "perpetual ovation," as the journals have it. She appeared in *Camille*, in *Hermione*, in *Esther*, in *Aménaide*, to nightly audiences, drowned in tears or terror. Never before had such passion and pathos been seen. It seemed as if the Tragic Muse had for once embodied herself in the fragile form of this Jewish girl, to play the *rôle* of all Tragedy, and then drop the curtain forever.

On the 23d of November, 1838, the bills announced "Bajazet," with RACHEL in the *rôle* of *Roxane*. This was a novelty. But here, it seems, the critics were determined she should not be successful. The "Romans," as the Parisians facetiously term the *claqueurs*, were bought over to the enemy's side, and did not greet the actress with their accustomed applause, so that she really came out in a manner worse than mediocre. She failed—the critics triumphed. By the way, JULES JANIN, who made himself savagely merry over her downfall, has remarked that RACHEL was, in many instances, unsuccessful on the occasion of a first representation. Besides "Bajazet," he enumerates "Polyeucte," "Tancrède" and the "Cid," in all of which, he says, she made total failures.

However, critics are but mortals, and sometimes very erring ones. The second representation of "Bajazet" was a triumph. At the third the people were hammering against the door of the theatre, and the fourth brought the receipts up to the figure of 6,000 francs. This time the tables were turned the critics failed; she triumphed.

In 1840, she took advantage of her leave of absence to visit Lyons, where a reception, if possible, still more enthusiastic awaited her. Here the municipal officers decreed her a crown of gold, of the value of from six to seven thousand francs. She had now in her repertory a series of magnificent tragic idealizations. She had played *Camille* in "Horace;" *Emilie* in "Cinna;" *Hermione* in "Andromaque;" *Aménaide* in "Tancrede;" *Iphigenie* and *Eriphile* in "Iphigènie;" *Roxane* in "Bajazet;" *Esther* in "Esther," and *Phèdre* in "Phèdre."

In the Spring of 1841 she went to London—a perilous enterprise, indeed. For, though both TALMA and M'lle MARS had *once* visited England, they had never been required to do so again. Besides, precisely at this time, MARIO and GRISI are in the very blush of their reputation, and charming the "nobility, gentry and public" of the metropolis by their divine harmony. But n' *importe*: MARIO and GRISI are neglected, BELLINI and TAMBURINI are forgotten, ELSSLER and TAGLIONI *dance* away into inanity before the French *Tragédienne*. The most unbounded success attends every representation. She becomes the soul of every fashionable reunion: and she who sits on the throne of the Black Prince deigned to send to the actress a bracelet, with the inscription: "Queen VICTORIA to RACHEL."

'Twas on the 10th of May that RACHEL first appeared in London; her *rôle* was that of *Hermione*, in "Andromeque." In the London *Times* of the following day she was thus spoken of: "Altogether, a greater combination of intelligence and power has seldom been witnessed than in this young actress; and when it is recollected that in youth she was almost uneducated, and that her conception of tragic character was originally owing to her own genius, she must be considered as almost a psychological phenomenon."

From this time forth she has been constantly before the public. Her name and fame resound throughout all Journals. Her time has been equally divided between Paris and—the rest of the world: six months at the *Comédie Française*, and six months' vacation, which vacation she has, year after year, filled up with an industry and persistence which never was, and probably never will be, equaled. From Paris to St. Petersburg is, for her, but a pleasant jaunt. During vacation, she is said frequently to give thirty representations a month, traveling in the intervals.

And all this out of the pure love of—*money*.

Of the idealizations of RACHEL it is, of course, unnecessary for us to speak *now*—that will come in due time; but, perhaps, *Phèdre* and *Camille* might be taken as generic types of her *best* acting.

Phèdre has all the few excellences and all the innumerable faults of the School to which RACINE belongs, and at the head of which he stands. It develops, also, all the excellences and all the faults of M'lle RACHEL. WILHELM SCHLEGEL has, within the last few years, made it popular to decry the French Classic Tragedy of the Seventeenth Century. It is, we admit, worthy of all contempt. Its perfect "elegance" and faultlessness of diction—wherein style and *getting up* are viewed not as means but as ends—constitute to us the very ground of its condemnation. It is of that peculiar species of composition which neither gods nor mortals allow, yclept the "polite"—and is innocent of everything—ideas included. While under its influence one seems to be moving about in a world of shadows in buckram—the sole difference in the figures (*characters* we cannot call them) lying in the *degree* of their rigidity. They all think, speak and act just alike. Queen and nurse, fool and philosopher discourse with equal sagacity and sublimity. Of course one discovers no traces of the *Past*—the result being merely cumulative, not creative. Feel the pulse of any one of their heroes, and not the faintest life-throb can be discerned. They are heartless; and if they do exhibit any symptoms of animation, 'tis only in the way of galvanic spasms, and

"Such fantastic tricks
As make the angels weep."

No love thrills, no terror chills *us*—we are only told that love thrilled and terror chilled *them*; and there the effects cease. But the proof of greatness is, that it makes *us* great. The hero gives assurance of his presence in that he makes *us* heroes—that, by the grandeur of his purpose and the radiance of his power, he raises us to a loftier altitude and a nobler consciousness.

"Man," said HERACLITUS, "is the measure of all things." Never can we get beyond *ourselves*. But this Classic Tragedy is altogether abnormal: we find therein no sympathy or fellow-feeling. And so ever does the old eternal instinct of the human seize us: we fly to the arms of our own Titanic SHAKSPEARE, and delightedly cast away the Classic Drama for ever!

But, notwithstanding all this, the plays of RACINE possess a certain splendor of impersonation—a species of *climacteric* sublimity and ecstasy of passion; and *here* RACHEL is at home—here lies her power. Her *rôle* is herself. She is great, not so much through, but in spite of RACINE. He furnishes the vehicle, the body—she informs and animates it with her own soul. She is successful just where she is *herself*—nowhere else. In *Hermione* she is sublime; in *Andromaque* she would be ridiculous. She studied SHAKSPEARE at one time. Think of her playing *Ophelia* or *Desdemona!* Passion she has in abundance, but she lacks pathos. She knows naught of the wealth of unbought devotion, of depth and continuity of affection; and all her love is of a kind that

"Never did run smooth."

In *Phèdre* we see the overworking and consequences of passion in its deepest and terriblest form—a woman *possessed* by a love, dark and dire, which she must ever struggle to, but never succeed in, casting off—vainly striving against the promptings of the evil demon within, and the fiat of the incensed divinity above. We await the development of this fatal passion, as if it were the turning of the balance-beam of fate. And yet our prophetic souls clearly discern the end—her doom *is* inevitable as the decree of destiny. Grief, shame, pride, jealousy, hate, revenge, in turn take possession of, and burn through her, and at last are all absorbed in the one tremendous feeling of guilty love—a tornado of passion seizes and overwhelms her—sweeping every consideration out of the way, and leaving her impotent and helpless to the awful ire of the avenging Venus:

"Ce n'est plus une ardeur dans mes veines cachée;
C'est Venus tout entière à sa proie attachée!"

RACHEL has many friends, and many enemies; consequently the most contradictory opinions obtain in respect to everything that concerns her. And we, whose lot it has been to read innumerable "Lives," "Memoirs," and Journals on the subject, are about as far from a conclusion as ever. Each party persistently insists on its own version of the story. With some she is a paragon of generosity and the soul of everything that is good and great; while, according to others, she is the embodiment of grasping selfishness, of low avarice and meanness—a mere skillful automaton, affecting emotions which she cannot feel. M. MIRECOURT says that she comprehends what she cannot divine; while M. NETTEMENT insists that she divines what she cannot comprehend.

It is a characteristic fact that the *literati* of her own country almost universally hold her in disesteem. Personal pique has doubtless some influence on the coloring of this sentiment; for, though she has played in various modern dramas, such as the "Virginie" of Mr. LATOUR SAINT-YBARS; the "Lucrèce" of M PONSARD; Mme. GIRARDIN'S "Judith," VICTOR HUGO'S "Angelo," etc., yet she is attached, with persistent devotion to her Classic *rôles*. Her reliable and available repertory consisting of two plays of RACINE and four of CORNEILLE.

This charge of want of generosity and openheartedness, joined to her all but total neglect of the Modern French Dramatic Literature, (of which it is conceived, there are ample materials for a nobler than the Classic type, were it but encouraged and evolved,) conspire to make her decidedly unpopular. They think that she has not understood, and has not wrought out, her mission. However, absurd expectations may have been entertained. Every man who chances to have a bad drama in his portfolio, considers that he has a lease for life on her reputation. And we are the more inclined to this opinion, since we have in our eye several regiments of Frenchmen and "Foreign Counts," who, in prospect of her approaching visit to America, are in the full expectation that, through her, a fortune will, in some mysterious manner, come to each of them.

Many, while allowing her wonderful *talent*, deny that she has *genius*. They affirm that she possesses a marvelous organ, a prodigious memory, and a thorough comprehension of the capabilities of the stage, but she is totally destitute of the grasp and intuition of genius. She is, they say, "an echo of her masters." In SAMPSON, alone, she finds her complement. They declare that whenever she has occasion to attempt a *rôle*, she goes to her old master, who analyzes it for her, taking it apart from beginning to end, and, by dint of toil, manages to work into her brain some notion of the idea and the execution of the part—regulating her tones, gesture, position. *Her* sentiment, however, is

"*Je ne dois qu'à moi seul toute ma renommée.*"

Besides, she is charged with having no real feeling, no genuine enthusiasm. Amid the crash and confusion of '48, she sang the "Marseillaise," on bended knees, to rapturous thousands, and felt not a throb of patriotism! The *Times* is right—she *is* a "psychological phenomenon."

However it may be with respect to sensibility, certain it is that her's is not that "fiery spirit" which,

——"Working out its way,
Fretteth the pigmy body to decay,
And o'er-informs the tenement of clay:"

But we have graver faults than these to charge her withal:—she is deficient in the Moral Sentiment—in that sentiment which, as Mr. EMERSON remarks, while we make poetry of everything, "makes poetry of *us*." This must weave the warp and woof of every great character. 'Tis the stuff of which noble souls are made. There be those who conceive that this is a matter to be tampered and toyed with. 'Tis a fatal error. All Art is religious—and, rightly understood, is artistic precisely in proportion to the quality and degree of its religion. M'lle RACHEL is essentially skeptical and atheistical. She has no faith—no reverence. And this disposition has moulded her entire artistic life. It has regulated her choice of subjects, and determined their treatment. And this sad deficit it is which makes her tyrannical only for the "little hour"—while in memory she is all but impotent. For it is only magnanimity which never fades or fails. Art vanishes with the artist, and leaves no trace behind; goodness makes the world its heir, and lives forever.

M'lle RACHEL has, we understand, the pure Jewish love of money. And most successful has she been in amassing it. She is already twice a millionaire. Her engagement at the Comédie Française brings her in, at the present time, 42,000 francs per annum, for playing two nights in the week during six months; and what with the amount she gains during vacation, and the various other little items, her income amounts to about 400,000 francs, *i. e.*, $80,000 a year. From her recent tour in Russia she brought home 300,000 francs, and in connection with her visit to the United States, an apocryphal figure of four times that sum is mentioned as promised her.

Besides all this, she possesses various little cajoling arts, by which she manages very effectually to extract the honey (*i. e.*, the *money*) from every opportunity. The following anecdote will illustrate this and several other peculiarities of her character. Let M. MIRECOURT vouch for the truth of it:

One evening, while at the house of Madame S——, an old friend of hers, she observes a respectable guitar, all blackened over with smoke and age:

"Doubtless you do not care about preserving this thing, says *Phèdre*; "wont you make me a present of it?"

"Most certainly, with much pleasure; I assure you you will really do me a great favor by disembarrassing me of the hideous article," replies Madame S——.

Forthwith the *femme de chambre* is ordered to take the guitar to Rue Joubert—the (then) domicil of the tragédienne.

Three days afterwards, Count W——.*, penetrating into the boudoir of *Phèdre*, notices, in his turn, the black and venerable instrument carefully wrapt up in a handsome silk covering and suspended from the mantle-piece:

"*Misericoorde!* what have we here?" exclaims he, eyeing it through the eye-glass.

RACHEL, throwing herself into a sentimental position, replies: "It is the guitar with which, when a poor little girl, I was wont to sing in the streets asking alms from the passers-by."

"Is it possible? oh! I entreat you, give me this souvenir of your childhood. For me, for the world, for history it is a treasure," exclaims the Count with ardor.

"And for that very reason it is that I preserve it," replies *Phèdre*; "and I would not give it for 50,000 francs."

"I must have it! no matter what it may cost, I will have it!"

"Nay, but you are foolish."

"Hold RACHEL; I will exchange it with you against that diamond bracelet and *rivière* of ruby that you asked of me the other day. You may this very instant send and have them brought from the jeweler's. Is it a bargain?"

"Ah, well, then," says *Phèdre*, with a sigh, "take the guitar!"

Never breathed there happier man than the Count. He showed his treasure to all his friends. But unfortunately Madame S. entering towards the end of the week the residence of this noble personage, rec

New-York Daily Times.

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Review of the Pacific's News.

The news from Europe by this arrival contains many features of interest. Before Sebastopol matters remain unchanged. Rumors, however, had reached London that the bombardment of the Malakoff and the Great Redan was recommenced on the 10th inst., preparatory to another attack on those important fortresses, but these rumors were vague and require confirmation. It is, nevertheless, highly probable, as hinted by the war correspondents of the London journals, that the order for the next assault will be given at a moment when least expected. The English army in the Crimea still lacks a head, and the reason may be easily explained. Men of talent are not disposed to risk their reputation in an enterprise which, they believe, cannot be carried out with credit to themselves or honor to their country. They see how their predecessors have lost in this disastrous struggle before Sebastopol, the laurels they had hardly earned in many a well fought field, and they cannot be tempted to follow in their footsteps. The utter hopelessness of finding a man of ability and experience who will accept the office of Commander-in-chief in the Crimea is now so manifest, that leading British journals are preparing the way for placing the two armies under the control of PELISSIER, and are exposing with some truth and much vigor the evils of a divided command. General MARKHAM, a distinguished officer in the Indian service, and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, are, however, both mentioned as probable successors to the late Lord RAGLAN, but either of them will find it difficult to keep on good terms with PELISSIER, whose quarrel with OMAR PASHA is openly assigned as the reason for the latter's removal to the chief command in Asia Minor. General CANROBERT had also left the Crimea, and was on his way to France. We hear nothing further of the secret naval expedition from Balaklava, nor is any clue given as to its probable destination. Taganrog and the town of Berdiansk on the sea of Azoff, had been again bombarded by the allied fleets.

At the time the *Pacific* left Liverpool, it was expected that stirring news would shortly be received from the Baltic. The ships of both fleets had assembled at Nargen, and an attack on Sweaborg or Revel was confidently anticipated. Indeed both the London *Times* and the Paris *Patrie* published telegraphic statements from their correspondents, that the long expected bombardment of the latter place had been commenced, but these accounts, it was thought, were premature.

The most remarkable event in the British Parliament during the week has been a speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL on the prospects of the war, and in favor of an early peace. Lord JOHN's speech did not make much impression—his views being most decidedly opposed to the sense of the House of Commons, and the present war fever that has seized upon the people of the United Kingdom.

We have received reports of a meeting held in London to favor the reestablishment of Poland among the nations of Europe. The meeting was a failure, and broke up amid confusion and uproar in consequence of an amendment, moved to one of the proposed resolutions, that "so long as Lord PALMERSTON remains in office, no proposition for the restoration of Poland can be anything but a delusion and a snare." The London *Daily News*, a paper foremost in the movement, says on the subject:

"We are not ashamed to say that the result of the postponed Polish meeting has deeply mortified us. An opportunity was afforded to the inhabitants of the metropolis of doing real service to Poland and Europe, and nothing has come of it. The meeting was called upon solemnly to declare that the claim of Poland to have its nationality reëstablished was indefeasible; and that, as a first step to the reëstablishment of its nationality, the enrollment of a Polish Legion ought to be urged upon Parliament and the Government. But instead of these resolutions, the meeting, after a tedious scene of gesticulation, inarticulate noise and anger, voted that nothing should or could be done until Lord PALMERSTON was turned out of office. As if the task of promoting the resuscitation of Poland were not in itself sufficiently arduous, it was resolved that it should be linked with the task of bringing about a ministerial crisis in England. The advocates of such a policy remind us of CHARLES LAMB's legend of the Chinese, who, in the infancy of the culinary art, burned down a house whenever they wished to roast a pig."

The Paris correspondent of a London journal states that a Legitimist conspiracy has been discovered, in which "the overthrow of the Bonapartists, a Montemolinist insurrection in Spain, and the general triumph of Russia everywhere are curiously mixed up." This so-called conspiracy we are disposed to regard as a hoax, as we do not find it seriously spoken of in more reliable sources of information.

Spain is on the eve of joining the Western Alliance, and, it is reported, will send to the Crimea 25,000 men, who will be paid and equipped by Great Britain and France.

Full details of the news by the *Pacific* will be found in another part of this morning's paper.

Arrival of Rachel.

The great French Tragic Actress, Mlle. RACHEL, arrived yesterday in the *Pacific*, accompanied by a retinue of servants, and several members of her own family. Her arrival has caused a flutter and a sensation, and she attracts more attention than a real queen would be likely to do.

Art is glorified in the persons of its professors, and those who talk about our being a utilitarian people, and given wholly to the worship of Mammon, may see in the ovations which we pay to every distinguished artist who comes among us to minister to our pleasures, that we are not so much occupied with the Almighty Dollar as we have the credit for. Our weaknesses, in fact, are of an opposite character. We are rather too much given to exaggerating the merits of artists than to depreciation of them. In the days of CORNEILLE and RACINE, RACHEL, in making her entrance into a city for the first time, would have walked on foot through the streets at the head of her troupe, and dressed in the costume of her favorite character, to attract attention. But now she travels like a queen, with a retinue of retainers and servants. She occupies the best rooms in the ship which brought her over, and takes possession of the finest suite of apartments in the best hotel of the City—she fares like a princess, and receives honors which were never paid to the great poets whose characters she personates. Yet, are we more appreciative of art than our ancestors were, and less devoted to the grosser concerns of life? Hardly. But artists now enjoy the advantage of being glorified by the Press, and of having their movements and merits made known simultaneously to millions, and their fame spread to the uttermost ends of the earth. RACHEL is the first great tragic actress that has visited our shores, and there is a novelty in her arrival. We have heard all the great queens of song, and now we are to hear the great queen of tragic emotion, and to see the embodiment of those pure and classic conceptions which have been so long held in veneration by the French as the models of ideal excellence in the dramatic art

Affairs in Egypt.

An attentive correspondent at Grand Cairo has supplied us with some items of Egyptian intelligence, which may interest our readers. His letter bears date the 23d July.

He tells us that the Pacha ("who is a little mad, and neglects everything for his beggarly troops,") was amusing himself by marching 6,000 men against a few miserable Bedouin Arabs, who, if they ran away into the Desert, would probably cause the death of half the troops from heat, want of water, and disease. But it was more probable that they would submit to be disarmed, and be made soldiers of, *per force*—not that they would be a very valuable addition to any army, their valor and discipline being equal, but that they would do to be drafted into the contingent which the Pacha, SAID, was sending off to the Crimea for the purpose of being shot down by the Russians. In short, what Falstaff describes as food for powder. The Pacha, when our correspondent wrote, had proceeded as far as Mynyeh, about two days (by steam) from Cairo, and, besides the 6,000 troops, had taken a large park of artillery to play upon the Bedouins. IAFFER PACHA, the Governor, had endeavored to disarm them, but they resented, and hence the warlike demonstration on the part of the belligerent SAID. A few of the Arabs had submitted and given over their arms, but the Sheik, at the head of 10,000 followers, defied SAID PACHA, and boldly said if he wanted their arms or themselves, he was welcome to take them—if he could. "I fear," says our correspondent, "that His Highness the Viceroy will have to travel back again without the Bedouins or their arms, after having spent more money for coal alone in the transport of his troops than would have purchased more and better arms and men than he could procure from the whole of the Bedouins nominally under his orders.

The cholera had committed fearful devastations in Cairo, but had declined there moving on to Alexandria, where its ravages were considerable.

On July 24 a grand entertainment was to be given at Bukep el Sahab, a station on the railroad, about fifty miles from Cairo, upon the occasion of the opening of a bridge just completed across a canal, and which would complete a portion of the railroad between the Nile and Benha, the place where the late Pacha was murdered. Benha is on the east bank of the Darmetra branch of the Nile, and is about thirty-five miles from Cairo. A tubular bridge is about being carried across this branch, and the carriages will run on the outside, (not *inside*, as on the Menai tubular bridge.) The cassoons to support the bridge are of iron, filled with concrete, and sunk sixty feet into the bed of the Nile, to prevent their being carried away by the current, as occurred last year when sunk thirty feet. The Railroad to Suez is to be commenced directly, but not by STEVENSON. A Frenchman got the job—his staff consisting of an Italian and a young English lad of 19, who was born at Cairo; went a few years to school in Scotland; returned to Egypt; went for two years in a merchant's office; has been one year idle, and now is second engineer on the Suez Railroad. This is the way things are done in Egypt!

Journalism was extending even to Cairo, where a newspaper was about being published under the Pacha's "patronage," in the Italian language. It is to be issued weekly, and the rate of subscription is $10 a year. It is to be called *Lo Spettatore Egiziano*, and is grandly described as a "Giornale Politico, Scientifico, Letterario, e Commerciale." The programme, or prospectus, (which is before us,) is "extant in choice Italian," and while it laments that the authorities had previously prohibited the publication of a newspaper in Egypt, exults in the magnanimity of the Viceroy, who had graciously permitted the forthcoming issue. There is a considerable flourish about the regeneration of Egypt by MAHOMMED ALY, the fruits of which, says the editor, were visible in the increased commerce, industry, and civilization of Egypt, which (the editor boasts) had excited the wonder and envy of Europe and the rest of the world! There are ample promises—not only of the usual intelligence on local and foreign affairs, but on the subjects of literature, science, commerce, agriculture and archeology. It further promises to speak very frankly on all subjects, but with moderation and impartiality. As a crowning temptation to readers, *Lo Spettatore Egiziano* announces that it will contain all the Government documents and consular notifications, and that, whenever important intelligence may arrive by any steamer, an extraordinary bulletin will be issued. The journal itself, we believe, will be the size of a sheet of ordinary letter-paper. Everything, however, must have a beginning, though small.

Spread of the Yellow Fever.

It would hardly be possible to estimate in figures the positive value to New-York of its present healthy condition; in a commercial sense it is of immense importance, and it will be the means of securing to us a large amount of trade which would otherwise find its natural course to cities further South. But this blessing of health, and entire absence of epidemic disease, can only be preserved by the strictest attention to our sanitary condition, and no amount of money should be considered too great an outlay to secure the City from the presence of the pestilence which once made its periodical visits to us. Our climate has not changed in the least since Philadelphia and New-York were subject to yearly visitations of that dread disease which is now desolating the city of Norfolk, and the adjoining town of Portsmouth, and, unless we make all possible precautions, there is too much cause for apprehension that the disease will work its way as far North as New-York. We have no fears of it this season, but the virulence with which the disease has manifested itself in its progress northward from New-Orleans, should be sufficient warning to the cities of the North to prepare against its approach. New-York was never in a better condition than it is now, but it is still susceptible of great improvements in regard to its sanitary regulations. But the dangerous spot, where the disease will be most likely to fasten itself, and spread its desolating influences, is on the opposite side of the river in Brooklyn. Brooklyn has every natural advantage for health, and art, to a certain extent, has done much to render it one of the most salubrious and charming residences in the world the situation is high, the soil is light and sandy, the streets are straight and wide, there are no old and decaying buildings, and great numbers of gardens and open spaces permit a free circulation of air; but, with all these advantages, Brooklyn is ill-prepared to resist the ravages of a pestilence. It is a large city, and it has no sewers. Each house has attached to it two disease-breeders, in a cess-pool and an out-house, and the filth thrown into the streets lies festering there, creating a foul and offensive stench. Under the beautiful Heights are long ranges of warehouses, in which are stored hides and bags of guano, which render the air so offensive that one cannot walk with comfort through the streets that lie parallel with the Heights. A city which so abounds in fine churches and magnificent streets of private dwellings ought not to be destitute of such essential aids to health as drains and sewers. If the yellow fever manifest itself in this City next year, its ravages in Brooklyn, we believe, will be much greater than on this side of the river. As that watchful guardian of the public interest, E. MERIAM, resides on the Brooklyn Heights, or at least dates his weather bulletins there, we would recommend him to call the attention of his fellow-citizens to the unhealthy condition of their streets, in consequence of the lack of public sewers. The accounts from New-Orleans, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, we regret to see, give the most alarming reports of the spread of the terrible epidemic.

As one means of preventing the spread of the plague to Washington, the Secretary of the Navy has given orders, we learn, that no workman who has left the Portsmouth Navy-Yard shall be employed in the Washington Yard. It is supposed that the breaking out of the pestilence in Portsmouth will retard the building of the two steam frigates in course of construction there at least six months.

American Painters.

We have permitted Mr. SELFER, by publishing his letter yesterday, to "correct a fact asserted" in the TIMES in reference to LESLIE, the artist, and also to display his own ignorance of the subject of American Art. Mr. LESLIE is an American, and has always been ranked among American Artists, and it was for that reason that he was appointed Professor of Drawing at West Point. He was born in London, it is true, but his parents were Americans, and he spent his earlier years in this country, where his artistic merit was developed. He is the brother of Major LESLIE, of the United States Army, of Miss LESLIE, the American Authoress, and of the late Mrs. HENRY C. CAREY, of Philadelphia. As to Mr. SELFER's opinion of STUART and ALLSTON, as he confessedly and evidently knows nothing about those great artists, he had better have made himself familiar with their works before attempting to pronounce judgment upon them. England has not produced their superiors, as portrait painters, since the days of REYNOLDS; nor can she exhibit anything better in the same line of art than TRUMBULL's battle pieces. We expressed no opinion of WEST's lectures on pictures; we merely alluded to him in reply to the absurd remark of the London *News*, that even Americans found they could talk about Art by following the lead of GOETHE. Mr. SELFER boasts of having "stood by the Easel of HAYDON in his last days!" and he might have stood there a long time without learning anything worth carrying away, except to avoid the errors of that unfortunate and unhappy artist.

Return of a Distinguished Absentee.

It is stated that Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH returned from England yesterday, in the Pacific, whither he had been sent to ascertain the facts in regard to the birth-place of Chief of Police MATSELL. It is said that Mr. BRANCH returns with proofs that Mr. MATSELL is an Englishman, so that the public may look for some interesting reports from the Bances investigating Committee.

Southern Literature.

Our Southern brethern are very sensitive on the subject of their literature; very naturally, they are jealous of Northern authors, and are continually urging the people of the South to read Southern books, Southern papers, and Southern reviews and magazines. But, the people of the South, though as full of local pride and prejudices as a people need be, are still an sensible as to prefer to read the books which afford them the most entertainment and instruction, without regard to their local origin. By way of encouragement, the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"To begin with—should some Southern publisher make the start—he will not be a loser by republishing those standard works already written by Southern gentlemen. Before the year closes, we ought to have a new edition of WIRT's *Spy* and *Bachelor*, of RANDOLPH's Letters and others which at once suggest themselves as the gems of our Literature."

We are most happy to see the South awaking to a sense of its dependent position on the North for its literature, and no one will hail with greater pleasure than ourselves the appearance of a new JEFFERSON, a Southern IRVING, a Southern MACAULAY, or a Virginia BYRON or LONGFELLOW. But there is little encouragement at the South for Southern writers, who find their best appreciation at the North. Very excellent periodicals have been established at the South for the special encouragement of Southern writers, and the protection of Southern interests, but we are not aware that any of them have ever been successful speculations.

Cause of the Discords in the Democratic Party.

We had supposed that the cause of the dissensions in the Democratic party were pretty generally understood, and known to be radical and internal; but the *Journal of Commerce* says that "It is in fact attributable to WILLIAM H. SEWARD that the divisions in the Democratic ranks first arose; they have been kept alive by the intrigues of his partisans," &c.

The *Journal* urges the two factions into which the party has been split to reunite, as the only means by which the election of Mr. SEWARD to the Presidency can be prevented. It thinks that "The rank and file of the Democracy of the State are already thoroughly wearied, if not disgusted, at the state of alienation from each other in which they are kept by some of their leaders." But to an impartial looker-on, the rank and file of the contending factions appear to be a good deal more disgusted with each other than at the antagonistic position in which they find themselves.

Meat Cheaper.

There is one department of our paper which will be read this week with equal interest by both our City and country readers, though not, perhaps, with equal pleasure. We refer to our full and comprehensive reports of the Live Stock Markets. An examination of these will show that the luxuriant pastures everywhere abounding in the country are producing their legitimate effect upon the Meat Market. It has been many a long week—dating back to the drouth of 1854—since there has been so abundant a supply of good meat in New-York as there is now.

We promised, a week ago, to excuse the butchers if they did raise the price of beef a little; but we shall demand of them to-day that our steaks and roasting pieces be charged in our bills at least one-half to one cent per pound less than this day week, for *the price of beeves* fell that much yesterday. Good friends butchers, to whom we are indebted for so many substantial dinners, pray don't follow the bad example of the bakers, but when *you* make your retail charges, remember the decline in the wholesale cost.

Camp Ward—Latest Intelligence from the Camp at Kingston.

We were very much pleased to see the orderly manner in which everything is conducted. Those who wish to see a regular encampment of two thousand uniformed soldiers, conducted by the Army regulations, had better lose no time in paying a visit to *Camp Ward*. There are several lines of white tents, quarter of a mile in length, complete with camp equipage; and it is really gratifying to behold such a body of militia soldiers uniforming themselves at great expense, and leaving their occupations, and going into camp to fit and prepare themselves for any duty their country may demand of them. The regular Army officers will be surprised to see the order and respect which is paid by these volunteer soldiers to their superiors. At 9 o'clock, when the lights are put out, everything is as quiet as the grave.

General WARD is not only respected, but loved by all who come in contact with him. He is a gentleman and a soldier—every inch of him. We think he made a mistake in pitching his tents so far from the landing—nearly or quite four miles—the road to which is ankle-deep with dust.

Had he selected some beautiful spot upon the banks of the Hudson, where the tents could be seen from the river, it would have created a perfect *furore* of excitement, and twenty thousand citizens would have visited the camp. Last evening the Governor and Staff arrived at Kingston—this afternoon he will review the troops. Yesterday afternoon the Adjutant-General BRUCE reviewed them, and expressed himself as greatly delighted and surprised at the military knowledge displayed on the part of officers, as well as the men. We had the pleasure of dining under Major-General WARD's tent, surrounded by twenty or thirty general officers; among the number we noticed Col. HOMER HOSTWICK of this City. Gen. SCOTT is expected here to-morrow. The drilling of troops during the day, with the different bands of music, renders the scene one never to be forgotten. Gen. DURYEA's flying artillery arrived on the ground this morning in fine spirits, anxious to participate in the duties of the camp. We hope Gen. WARD's example will be followed by other Major Generals throughout the State.

Death and Interment of Mr. T. G. Heath.

This well-known comedian died on Saturday, the 18th instant, at Toronto. His remains were brought to this City for interment. The funeral took place yesterday at Greenwood, from the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. JOHN SENIA, No. 19 Ludlow-street. The Rev. Dr. BANOS was the officiating minister. There was almost a complete absence of members of the Thespian profession, a circumstance upon which his immediate relatives remarked, but the same thing was observable at the funeral of the departed genius who erected the Broadway Theatre. One incident is worth notice. When the body of the deceased was taken on board the steamer *Champion*, commanded by Capt. WM. WILSON, he inquired the birth-place of Mr. BOOTH, and on being told he was born in New-York, he ordered the coffin to be folded in the American ensign.

Arrival of the Ericsson—Marine News—The Wind, &c.

During the month of August last year there were 448 arrivals at this port from foreign ports alone. Thus far in August, this year, we have had but 169.

There are now due from European and other foreign ports some 85 sail, some of which left the former ports in June, and many in the early part of July.

The ship *A. Z.*, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, reports light westerly winds the whole passage; she left July 9.

The steamship *Ericsson*, from Havre Aug. 5, arrived yesterday morning. Capt. LOWBER reports that in the whole course of his nautical experience he never experienced such a continuation of westerly gales.

The clipper ship *Comet*, from Bremen, arrived Sunday last in 26 days, having left July 24. It is fair to suppose that the first easterly weather we have will send in a fleet.

There are also now due the steamers *North Star*, from Havre, *via* Southampton, Aug. 11—the *George Law*, from Aspinwall, and the *Star of the West*, with San Francisco dates to the 1st inst. The steamer *Florida* from Savannah, Saturday last, arrived yesterday morning, being an unusually long passage.

The Know-Nothings' Senatorial Nominations.

The Know-Nothings met last evening at their various lodge rooms, for the purpose of making their nominations for Senators. We give the particulars of their meetings below:

Third District met at the Mercer House. There was here quite a collection of the choice spirits, who held the door against all would be intruders. At a short time before midnight accounts were received which told of a noisy but active contest in which many candidates had been overthrown,—the contest at that time seemed to lie between DUGAN and J. C. HOLDEN, with strong leanings in favor of the former. The nomination was then likely to be adjourned over.

The Fourth District Convention held forth at the "Capitol," and got through with their business with a rush. THOMAS H. WAINWAIGHT was elected President of the Convention, and Mr. QUERLE acted as Secretary. Upon an informal ballot Hon. Jos. H. PETTY received 14 votes; Mr. WILLIAMS, 5; blank, 1. The regular ballot was then proceeded with, when Hon. Jos. H PETTY received 13 votes; Mr. WILLIAMS, 6; Hon. GILBERT C. DEAN, 1. The Convention then adjourned.

The Fifth District Convention met at Palace Hall in Broadway, when J. WILKINSON, of the Fourth Ward, was elected Chairman, and LEMUEL W. PARKES, of the Fifth Ward, Secretary. The meeting being fully organized, adjourned until Wednesday, the 5th inst.

In the Sixth District, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS was nominated by acclamation.

The Mission Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to give a more full account of the meeting of the Alumni of Williams College, in reference to the Park, and to correct a mistake of your correspondent respecting the name. The name is the *Mission Park*, not Mills Park. Some wished it to be called the Mills Mission Park, but the more simple name was preferred.

A year ago it was determined to purchase ten acres, in which stood the hay-stack where MILLS and four others had been wont to pray and consult in respect to foreign missions. The ground was secured for $2 500.

This year, on Wednesday morning, the Alumni had a meeting in the Park to hear the report of the Committee appointed last year, and to take measures for raising the money. One pledged his class for the purchase of an acre; another his for the same; four pledged their four classes for one acre; one offered $100; another $25; and so on till over $3,000 were secured. The Committee have in hand between seven and eight hundred dollars. The Park is to be enclosed, tastefully laid out, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and such plants procured from foreign mission stations as will grow in this climate. A landscape artist from New-York has been on the spot and furnished two plans.

The next year being the fiftieth since MILLS and his associates were in college, it was determined to hold on the day before commencement in the Park a grand *Missionary Jubilee*, when there will be gathered representatives from missions of various denominations, officers of different societies and many friends of the missionary cause.

ALUMNUS.

Scientific Convention—Correction.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the number of your paper for this morning your reporter says: "The paper on 'The Drift' was an elementary treatise, which Mr. LESLEY got sick of and requested the author to sit down. The young man did so." Your reporter has misrepresented the fact by endeavoring to express in a couple of sentences the ungentlemanly course of Mr. LESLEY. Mr. LESLEY had been extending his remarks upon the paper of Mr. ROGERS until many wished him to sit down, and until little time was left for another paper. Mine was called on, "The Drift," and, before commencing, a motion was made to defer till to-morrow for lack of time. I stated that I should leave in the morning, and they permitted me to go on. After some extempore remarks upon the nature of the facts upon which I based my argument, I read some theoretical remarks, of which a few were elementary, in order to arrive at the especial theory which I wished to advance, and which I regard as new, and upon which I had a short conversation with Prof. DANA previously—that all the continents had cotemporaneous elevations and depressions, or wide oscillations—thus endeavoring to show that theory corresponded with the facts I had observed, and that in one of those extreme elevations the drift occurred. But as the time was spent to which the section was entitled, and Mr. DANA's address coming on in the evening, the members became uneasy, and Mr. LESLEY, at the suggestion of another, moved to suspend the reading of the paper, and added ungenerous and untrue remarks, for he had not heard enough to know anything of my conclusions or my argument. I am happy to know that I had the sympathies of many indulgent persons. Your reporter is only culpable for reporting at all, if he could not represent it as it was. I yielded, not to Mr. LESLEY, but to the gentlemen constituting the section, as the time was spent.

A. BUSHNELL.

The Falmouth and the Quarantine.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the TIMES of yesterday a Card appears, in which charges are made, that matters are managed at Quarantine so loosely as to endanger the public health of Brooklyn—that the *Falmouth* had been anchored at Red Hook Point, and that the crew had been set at liberty to perambulate the streets of the city—that the Board of Health of Brooklyn would be called together to guard against the yellow fever.

The author of the Card states what is entirely incorrect. The crew of the *Falmouth* has not been on shore at Red Hook Point, but was landed at Quarantine some days since for sanitary purposes, and the *Falmouth*, for the same reason, was anchored off Red Hook and placed under four men as a guard to the vessel. The *Falmouth* was regarded as an "infected vessel," and has wisely been placed at the point mentioned, where she will remain till she is freed from yellow fever infection. The crew, after being thoroughly purged of infection, will be allowed to pass into other quarters. It is an easy and agreeable task for some persons to *grumble*, but not so easy to *tell the truth*

Dreadful Accident on the Harlem Railroad. Two Men Killed and Four Injured.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a dreadful and fatal accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad, by the upsetting of a gravel train at Williams' Bridge. The gravel train, with a number of the laborers of the road upon it, was going at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour south, towards Williams' Bridge, and when nearing that spot the train had to be switched off, when, unfortunately, in backing, the rear car came in contact with a cow, throwing the entire train off the track and upsetting the entire file of cars. Two men, names as yet unknown, were instantly killed, and four others were taken from the ruins in a dreadfully mangled state; these were as soon as possible conveyed to the New York Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. THURSTON. The names of those last mentioned are:

JOHN DOOLEY, who received a compound fracture of the thigh; it is not probable that he can recover.

LAWRENCE MORTON had his hip bone dislocated; his life is not considered to be in danger.

JOHN CALLAGHAN has his leg crushed; it is hardly likely that he can survive

PATRICK KEEFE had some slight contusions on different parts of his body; no bones broken.

An inquest will be held by the Coroner of Westchester County, on the bodies of the dead.

☞ The funeral of Capt. GEO. W. FRASER, ate of ship *Sea Witch*, will be attended from his late residence this (Thursday) afternoon, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. The shipping in port are requested to display their colors at half-mast during the day.

BUSINESS NOTICES

NEW PRINCIPLE! NEW REMEDY! NO POISON! RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the NATURAL ANTIDOTE to Malaria which will entirely protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any ague or bilious disease whatever.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

For intermittent, its curative efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and to prove this, the following certificate from the most reliable chemist in the United States is attached to every box:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of 'RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,' or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine, and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Some of the most remarkable cures made in New-York have been of persons who have derived only temporary relief from the best of other remedies offered for sale; and I beg leave to suggest to ague sufferers that it is safest to try the only harmless remedy first

JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. HAYES Wholesale Agent, No. 120 Water-st. And for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CHICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & Co. Brooklyn, M. B. W. HAYES; and druggists generally throughout the United States.

IMPOSTORS—BEWARE OF THEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: There are persons traveling in various parts of the country, impressing on the public, by representing themselves to be connected with me or my office in medical practice, some pretending to be my son, or my pupils, or bearing my name, others even attempting to personate myself. To guard the public against these impostors, I wish to say that I am myself always at home, and that there is no person traveling or located in any manner connected with me in practice, or who has ever had from my office or refer to me. There are some absent from me, and I never had a pupil, excepting Dr. CHAS. M. FISH, now in Chicago, who, however, was never associated with me in practice, has now no professional connection with me, and has no office at No 714 Broadway, New-York.

S. S. FITCH, A. M. M. D.

AUG. 18, 1855. No 714 Broadway, New-York

HECKER'S FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and intestinal vessels. In disordered bowels even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, FARINA prepared under a judicious phraseology, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, No 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON AND HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now opening and offer for sale their Fall stock of rich and elegant Carpeting at great bargains, for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE HIGHEST praise from the most competent judges. The Editors of the *Scientific American*, who possess unequaled advantages for knowing everything useful in the way of new inventions in their paper of Aug. 11, in their weekly list of patent claims, in a note appended to a claim of I. M. SINGER for another improvement, remark as follows: "Mr SINGER has become a New'or in the discovery of Sewing Machine Improvements. Hardly a week passes without the issue of one or more new patents for his inventions. His Sewing Machines have been greatly improved within the past year, until now they are in the highest degree perfect. Himself and partner have already made large fortunes from the sale of these Machines, and their income is rapidly increasing. We are glad of it. No one man has done so much toward the introduction of these great labor-saving machines as ISAAC M. SINGER. He ought to be well rewarded."

To such an encomium from such a quarter we desire to add nothing, except that our Machines are exhibited and sold at our offices in New-York, Boston, Newark, Gloversville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New-Orleans.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No 323 Broadway, New York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured by, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No 121 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

S. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfect ease of practical science and beauty, combines the grand deodorator, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old sores, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption piles, &c. &c. Principal depot, No. 346 Grand-st; 75 cents per bottle

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 454 Broadway, near Grand-st, have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements

SHAWLS, SHAWLS—JUST RECEIVED LONG AND square Cashmere Shawls, printed Thibet do, long and square crape shawls, and plaid wool do, of the newest styles. Also, velvet and silk pressing all of which we are selling at great bargains by E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS.
No. 348 Broadway.

FALL CARPETINGS!—ARTHUR DONNELLY, No 58 Bowery, has on hand the largest, richest and best assortment of Carpetings ever offered to the public; also, an infinite variety of Oilcloths, beautiful Mosaic patterns, from 1 to 4 yards wide, 25 per cent less than any other house in America.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sales of Books and Stock will take place THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof deadance locks and cross-bars. Depot No 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

CARPETING, &c. SELLING OFF AT GREAT bargains by YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 431 Pearl-st., TOMORROW, shortly to remove to No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT greatly reduced Prices.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 114 Chambers-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rushton's New Remedy.**—Fever and Ague[m] may be fearlessly treated with any one preparation. A moment's reflection will convince any one that the different stages of the disease must require different remedies, one to break up the chills; and another to effect a cure and restore the system to a state of health. It is the adoption of the principle which has given RUSHTON'S New Remedy the precedence over all others. RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case**—Without the slightest exception, with MORSE'S Imperishable "HYDRAULIC CEMENT," as exhibited by him to Messrs. B. Devlin & Co.'s vaults, corner of Broadway and Murray-st. and many others. Testimonials to the effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office.

Fine colors, &c., made perfectly dry with the same preparation. A. R. MORSE, No. 1 Pine-st.

☞ **Hostetter's Russian Salve**—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the Union States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. HIBBERT, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
LIST OF PRIZES
TO BE AWARDED AT THE FALL EXHIBITION, TO BE HELD SEPT. 25 26, 1855.

FRUIT.

For the best general display of Fruit	$15
For the second best	10
Apples—For the best twenty named varieties	10
For the second best	5
For the best six named varieties of Table Apples, not less than five of each	5
For the second best	3
Pears—For the best twenty named varieties	10
For the second best	5
For the best six named varieties of Table Pears, not less than five of each	5
For the second best	3
Peaches—For the best six named varieties, not less than three of each	5
For the second best	3
Nectarines—For the best twelve, in one or more varieties	3
For the second best	2
Plums—For the best six named varieties, not less than six of each	5
For the second best	3
Quinces—For the best twelve	3
For the second best	2
Figs—For the best two named varieties, not less than twelve of each	2
Foreign Grapes—For the best six named varieties, two bunches of each, no bunch to weigh less than a pound and a half	15
For the second best	10
For the best three named varieties, two bunches of each, no bunch to weigh less than two pounds	5
For the second best	3
For the best bunch of Black Hamburg Grapes, not to weigh less than 2½ pounds	5
For the second best	3
For the best bunch of Muscat of Alexandria, not to weigh less than 2½ pounds	3
For the second best	2
Native Grapes—For the best named varieties, not less than three bunches of each	3
For the second best	2
For the best new variety, superior to the Isabella or Catawba, one bunch	5
Melons—For the best two Watermelons	3
For the best two Muskmelons	2
Cranberries—For the best half peck, cultivated	2

CUT FLOWERS

Roses—For the best general display	10
For the second best	5
For the best twenty named varieties, one of each	8
For the second best	4
Dahlias—For the best general display	8
For the second best	5
For the best twelve named, self-colored	5
For the second best	3
For the best twelve named, fancy	5
For the second best	3
Verbenas.—For the best and largest collection of named varieties	5
For the second best	3
For the best Seedling, a *Certificate of Merit*.	
Carnations—For the best display	5
For the second best	3
General Display—For the best general display of Cut Flowers	10
For the second best	8

BOUQUETS, BASKETS, ETC.

For the best pair of Hand Bouquets	5
For the second best	3
For the best Parlor Bouquet	5
For the second best	3
For the best Floral Basket, not to exceed 18 by 12 inches	8
For the second best	5
For the best Ornamental Design, a prize according to merit.	

PLANTS IN POTS

For the best collection of twenty named hot-house and green house plants	15
For the second best	10
For the best single specimen in Flowers	5
For the second best	3
For the best collection of ten Variegated Leaved Plants	5
For the second best	3
Achimenes—For the best three named, in bloom	3
For the second best	2
Gloxinias—For the best three named, in bloom	3
For the second best	2
Orchids—For the best three specimens, in bloom	5
For the second best	3

VEGETABLES

Potatoes—For the best Diamond varieties 1 peck of each	$3
Beets—For the best twelve long blood beets	3
For the best twelve turnip rooted beets	3
Carrots—For the best twelve short horn carrots	3
For the best twelve long orange carrots	3
Parsnips—For the best twelve roots	3
Celery—For the best twelve roots	3
Cabbage—For the best three heads of Savoy	3
For the best three heads of any other variety	3
Cauliflowers—For the best three heads	3
Broccoli—For the best three heads	3
Onions—For the best half peck	3
Celery—For the best six stalks	3
Tomatoes—For the best half peck red	3
Red Peppers—For the best half peck	3
Beans—For the best half peck Lima beans in pods	3
Corn—For the best twelve ears for the table	3
Turnips—For the best half peck	3
Egg Plants—For the best three for the table	3
Pumpkins—For the largest pumpkin	3
Squashes—For the best three for the table	3
General Display—For the best general display of vegetables	10
For the second best	5

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THOMAS HOOD,
JOHN BROSHON,
JOHN WYATT,
PETER HENDERSHOT,
JOHN CUTTER,
ISAAC BUCHANAN,
WILSON G. HUNT, ex officio.
} Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **To Westward Shippers**—TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD, BALTIMORE, Aug. 16, 1855.—In consequence of great misrepresentations having been made by interested parties, I beg to inform the public that the slight obstruction on this road, at Kingwood Tunnel, is now entirely removed; and the Freights, (as well as passengers,) is low forwarded in both directions promptly on schedule time. The continuation of this dispatch is ensured by the building of an additional road over the hill at Kingwood, by which the use of the Tunnel may be avoided, until its widening and arching is finished. This new track is now in use. The business community is confidently assured that their Freights between the four great Atlantic cities and the West will be transported by this Road, and its connections in time, at least, as short, its rates as low, and with as much general satisfaction as by any other route. Shippers at New-York are referred to our Agent, H. B. CROMWELL, office of Baltimore Steamships, corner of Washington and Albany sts. JOHN H. DONE,
Master of Transportation.

☞ **Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans** will preserve Peaches, Tomatoes, or any other Fruit or Vegetable in a fresh state and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetical SELF-SEALING CANS have each a raised letter on every cap, "SPRATT'S PATENT, WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for preserving accompanying the Cans. Price of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen; half gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and Funnels, 10 cents each. A. WELLS & PROVOST,
Sole Proprietors, No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin square.

☞ **Masonic.**—The members of ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1 and members of sister lodges, (under the old Constitution,) are hereby notified and requested to meet at their Lodge room, No. 600 Broadway, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Capt GEORGE W. FRAYER.
PETER M. SHARP, Sec'y. S. ROGERS, Master.

☞ **Wilkin's Amicles**—Will cure baldness, preserve and clean se the hair. Recipe thereof presented to me by the inventor, Dr ELLIOTT, the celebrated oculist of New York, with permission to bring it before the public. Price 50 cents. Sold by DELLUC & CO., Druggists generally, and M. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

☞ **A Meeting of the Western Farm League**—Will be held on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug 23, at No 187 Bowery; every member is requested to be present, as important business will be presented for consideration. Per order of the Trustees.

☞ **Harlem Yacht Club.**—The third Yacht Regatta will take place at Glen Cove on THURSDAY, 23d inst. The boats will rendezvous at Glen Cove on the 22d, and report to the Committee.

PERSONAL.

G. N. TORRENTE BEGS TO STATE—That owing to an accident occurring to him in Montreal, which will probably detain him in that city for a few weeks, he will be unable to fulfill his engagements in the beginning of September.—Aug. 20, 1855.

FURS.

FURS.—J. H HARLEY, No 34 John-st., Importer and Manufacturer of European and American Furs for Ladies' wear.

Southern and Western customers will please examine his Sable and Ermine Trimmings; also, fancy Victorines and Cuffs, suitable for their trade. His long experience in the business enables him to sell none but articles he can warrant.

His assortment comprises Capes, Mantillas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs of every description of Fur in use; besides a high Fashion Boas, Foot Muffs, Ladies' and Gents' Fur Gloves. No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

HARRISON'S ARTICLES FOR THE TEETH—Are six in number. Tooth Cordial, Dental Soap, Dental Tablet, Rose Tooth Paste, Ebony Tooth Paste and Rose Tooth Powder. To cleanse the teeth prevent decay, and preserve the mouth in a healthy state, is the object and effect of these dentrifices. American all, and mostly of HARRISON'S invention. Sold wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., and retailed by CHILDS, No. 208 Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACT OF ROSE. The Rose is loved by all; its perfume delights all.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced cook, understands American, English and French cooking, will assist in the laundry; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen, having served in the highest families. Also, a young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, is a neat, plain sewer, and willing to be useful in any way required. Apply at No. 34 4th-av., basement, between dry goods and clothing store, near 8th st. Moderate wages.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By several respectable Protestant Girls, one of two Germans girls, who would act as chambermaid and waiter, or would do housework, the other would act as laundress, or would do the fine washing and attend to the chamberwork. Two English and two Scotch girls, also wanting employment. Apply at No. 21 Bleecker, Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant Germans girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, the other as a good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, both the best recommended, and will go together or separate as may be required. Please apply at 321 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—At the Relief Office, No. 194 7th-av., between 20 and 21st sts., for a good dressing seamstress, two washerwomen and waiters, by the day, and good plain cooks can be found in the City for general house work. A lady in attendance.

SITUATION AS PORTER WANTED—By a steady man who speaks the English and French and Spanish languages tolerably, and writes a fair hand, in a store or any other light and genteel employment. Good recommendations given. Apply at No. 362 Spring-st., New-York.

SITUATION AS WET NURSE WANTED—A respectable young woman wishes to obtain a situation as wet nurse. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 176 East 22d st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a journeyman Watchmaker, one who can come well recommended. Address Box No 4,616.

SITUATION WANTED—By a cook in a respectable private family; wants to her present employer, and may be seen at No. 263 6th-av.

SALESMAN WANTED—A first-rate salesman, for silk laces and embroidery business. None but those well acquainted with the business need apply.
LANE & PORTER, No. 51 Cathaine st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A graduate of one of our Colleges, an American, competent to teach all the English branches, with French and German, to take the charge of from six to eight children, from twelve to sixteen years of age in a private family, about twenty miles from the City of New-York. Must be a good disciplinarian, with some experience in teaching. School to commence on the 1st of October, and terminate on the 1st of July. Address the undersigned, stating terms, &c.
E. L. TREDWELL,
Manhasset, L. I.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a public or private school or would instruct in a private family a limited number of hours during the day. The best of references given from clergymen, principals of academies and others. Address Box No 39 Post-Office, Jamaica, L. I.

WRITER WANTED—Not a mere copyist; not one who errs six times in writing five words; not one who puts in commas periods and capitals by accident; not one with whom original composition is severe labor. A mind of brains and energy is wanted—one whose mind is vigorous and whose thought is quick; a man whose pen moves, as it were, by instinct. Such a man is wanted to aid in conducting one of the leading newspapers of the country, either by contributions or regular employment. Address ALPHA, Box No. 2,365, Post-Office, New York.

AN EXPERIENCED AND ACCOMPLISHED young German Lady, Piano Teacher, who can furnish highly satisfactory reference and testimonials as to her successful method of teaching, amongst others of the celebrated composers, LOUIS SPOHR; wishes to form an engagement with a Ladies' Academy. No objection to go into the country. Please address T. A., office of this paper.

TEACHER WANTED—In an Academy a few miles from this City. A lady as assistant teacher. She must be well qualified to impart instruction in the ordinary academic branches, and one having some experience preferred. The Principal may be seen at No. 192 Green-st., between 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M., for two days.

TO TEACHERS.—Wanted a male teacher to instruct in the common English branches. He must be a good disciplinarian. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., during the week.

WAITING-MAID FOR CALIFORNIA, SEPT. 5.—A young married woman, going to California in the steamer George Law, on 5th Sept., would like to meet with a lady or family on board; she is accustomed to the sea, and fully competent, and would make herself useful for a small compensation. Address Box No. 362 New-York Post Office, stating where she shall call.

A LADY who has been assisting in the direction of one of the best Protestant Schools of France for upwards of 11 years, is desirous of meeting with a similar engagement in an establishment, where she would teach the French language, which she speaks fluently. Most satisfactory references can be given. Address A. E., office of this paper.

A FRENCH LADY WANTED—To take charge of a French classes; a lady to take charge of the advanced classes in English; and a lady to instruct on the piano. None need apply but the best qualified, and with the best of references. Address immediately to GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, Georgetown, D. C.
WILLIAM J. CLARK.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY of education, perfectly competent to teach French, the Piano and other essential branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a first-class boarding school for young ladies, or in a respectable private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply at No. 50 Saint Marks-place.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN YOUNG LADY—Who speaks French and English, and understands all kinds of needlework, embroidery, &c., also cooking and ironing, wishes to assist in a respectable private family. Salary not much of an object; best of references given. Address L. M. N., *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Of considerable experience in teaching and qualified to instruct in the common and higher English branches, with French, Music and Calliethenics is desirous of forming an engagement for the 1st September as a visiting governess in a school or family. Address P. *Times* Office.

A LADY who has had experience in Teaching desires a situation in the English Department of a Boarding School. The best of reference given. Address M. A. B., N. Y. Post Office.

FRENCH OR GERMAN SERVANTS—Wanted in a gentleman's family—cook, lady's maid, chambermaid and laundress. High wages given. Apply immediately 149 Grand street.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man who is a thorough book keeper, and who is disengaged from 6 o'clock. Address T. G., Office of this paper.

MUSICAL.—A Soprano and an Alto wish situations in an Episcopal Church, in this City. They have sung in one 8 months, for the last seven months, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 119 Henry st., Brooklyn.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the offices of the American, the Emporium, Genie F. No. 13 Bible House, Astor place; No. 3 Sandcut, Brooklyn; and No. 21 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 21 Greenwich-st. Also, a great number of girls from 12 to 14 and 17 years of age, may be had.

COMPANION WANTED.—A person of respectability and gentlemanly manners, as a companion to a gentleman in feeble health. One who would be kind, and yet firm, efficient and responsible. To such a liberal compensation would be given. Apply at No. 185 West 29th st.

CHURCH SINGING.—A soprano singer, accustomed to sing in the Episcopal and Congregational Churches, is prepared to make an engagement with either. The references are of the first class. For further particulars address J. W., Post Office, Chatham-square.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 262 Broadway.

CHRISTIAN HOME—For Female Servants, on 39th-st, between 4th and Lexington avs. Governesses, housekeepers also, servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

287 BROADWAY, corner Reade, at MORRIS & CONNERY'S, can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish girls for hotels boarding-houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich st. Terms moderate.

AMERICAN GIRL WANTED—To do the work of a small family consisting of three grown persons. Call at No 62 King-st.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—An experienced and first-rate bookkeeper, with unexceptionable references and recommendations. None other need apply. Address A. B. C., Box No. 1,569, Post Office.

FLAX SPINNERS WANTED.—A few competent Scotch girls can find permanent employment by applying to A. H HART, 79 West 36th-st.

A NURSE of much experience may be engaged to-day by application at No 695 8th-av.

HOTELS.

GRAMERCY PARK HOUSE—On Gramercy Park, between 3d and 4th-avs and East 20th and 21st sts. The houses now ready for guests for the Fall and Winter; extensive additions have been made during the Summer, and about 500 guests can now be comfortably accommodated. For beauty of location and superior accommodations it can not be surpassed by any house in the City. The proprietor will do everything in his power to make his guests comfortable and happy. Elegant rooms, single or in suites, can now be engaged, with private table if desired.
CHARLES WRIGHT, Proprietor,
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Syrups, manufactured by a Creole whom I have engaged for the season, surpass all which are sold in this market, consisting as follows, viz: Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Lemon, Gum, and Orgeat

I also will introduce, for the especial use of families, an article of Plain Syrup for coffee and tea, which is used in the West Indies instead of sugar, and considered far more delicate than the sugar ordinarily used, all of which are put up in large bottles similar to claret bottles, with labels of my name and place of business. All orders promptly attended to.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson market.

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The public are aware that we have lately been involved in a course of litigation respecting a Book on Convent Life, and the result is also known. Though there is a great diversity of opinion respecting the injunction and its attending circumstances, there can be but one concerning the merits of this work, in which we have now the pleasure of presenting a fuller and more detailed account of the inner life of Convents of Nunneries, than we could have presented in any other form. In order to render this volume as full an exposition as possible of the abuses of which it treats, and to give publicity the facts which admit of almost immediate verification, in addition to the principal narrative, the Confessions of a "Sister of Charity," written by herself, are also embodied, together with "The Experience of a Nun," the details of whose eventful history are deeply interesting, so that in this invaluable work we have a most determined and thorough exposition of the immoralities and impostures as practiced in Nunneries.

Parents and guardians who have the most distant idea of sending their children or wards to these prison-houses, falsely called "Institutions of Learning," should not fail to read the palpable evidences of their criminality in entertaining such a thought, as set forth in this book—evidences convincing and undeniable. The profound sensation which these astounding revelations are destined to create, has been already experienced to some extent in the literary world among editors who have been furnished with proof-sheets of the work. They say that "it bears the unmistakable marks of truthfulness upon its face; and yet the mind shrinks with terror from the necessity of believing that such horrid criminalities are practiced in Convents."

"Believe not the falsehoods the wretches will tell,
When they say I am happy and choose this dark cell;
Haste, open my prison—delay not to come,
Unbolt my damp dungeon, and carry me home."

Our orders for the country up to yesterday, our day of publication *here*, were 14,000 copies—something almost unparalleled in the publication business, showing that it is emphatically *the* book for the times.

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Like all great original efforts of genius when first introduced, the doctrines advanced by these Revelations are being canvassed pro and con by the critics. The *Times'* prediction is being verified that it would be "admired and abused more than any work published for many seasons." The philosophy of "Jane Eyre" was severely condemned, and Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom" was roughly handled, and even the tone of the "Scarlet Letter" was severely denounced in some quarters; it is but the fate of the works of genius. "Mary Lyndon" has produced a profound sensation in literary circles; every one wants to know who wrote this brilliant book; who is the great unknown? The critics are united in extolling its fascinating power and originality, but they diverge widely when discussing its bold women's rights principles, which the *Mirror* thinks is set forth with "fearful audacity, and doubts its being the "maiden efforts of the author." The *Commercial* says it is as original and as profoundly interesting as Miss Bronte's "Jane Eyre," and the Savannah *Journal and Courier* pronounces it "an extraordinary production." And the Press from every section is coming in freighted with eulogies on this charming novel, more than fulfilling the high expectations of the early reviewers. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,
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Will be published on SATURDAY, Aug 25
HABITS AND MEN. By Dr DORAN, author of "Table Traits," &c., &c. 12mo. cloth. $1.

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Between You and Me.
Man, Manners, and a Story with a Moral to it.
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OR,
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The author says in his preface "In the great world a little cottage sometimes forms a pleasant contrast to the stately mansions around it; so, the same rustic cottage among the atelier palaces of the great thought world, was this story framed; it is design any intricacy, mystery or regularity of plot, but was in the hope that to some wearied mind or heart a few buds of beauty a few green memories might spring up and twine around the Old West Room, and no cobbed hate among their leaves.

"In the humblest home or many a toil-worn worker, faith and Hope may scatter bright flowers, and Time paint unfading memories; and when the weary lay them down to rest, angel footsteps linger, radiant seraph wings fan the brow, and unseen companions are whooping around them. Hours spent with Ulie have given me consolation in sorrow and cheer in loneliness. May some weary reader, as he lays it aside, work more bravely and rest more calmly; and let him who deems it full of faults be animated to write a better."

IN PRESS:
WAGER OF BATTLE; A TALE OF SAXON SLAVERY IN SHERWOOD FOREST. By HENRY W HERBERT, author of "Henry VIII and his Six Wives," "The Captains of the Greek and Roman Republic," "The Roman Traitor," "Ma maduke Wyvil," "Oliver Cromwell," &c.

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THE CRITIC of this week contains editorial articles on "Free Love," on the Literary Aspirations and Capacity of Mr Richard French, of French's Hotel, and Mr. John Hecker, of the Croton Mills; on the Amateur Theatrical Performances of the Brooklyn Museum and at Wallack's; and on the McClintock Quack Medicines and the principal stockholders in the concern viz: Mr Thomas L. McElrath of the New York *Tribune*, President of the Nassau Bank, etc, etc, and Mr W. E. Burton of Burton's Theatre. For sale everywhere. Office No. 8 Spruce-st.

HARPERS' MAGAZINE AT 20 CENTS.—Subscribers to the agreement to sell "Harpers' Magazine" for 20 cents, are informed that the arrangements are not quite perfected and cannot be commenced with the September number. Due notice will be given in The TIMES and *Tribune* when the agreement is to go into effect.

CUPPER'S STAIR-BUILDERS' GUIDE—29 plates. Price $6.
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THE HIDDEN PATH,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 25.

$1 ONLY.—FOR ONE DOLLAR—I will send to all parts of the United States, a new process for taking all the fish and eels out of a creek, pond or river, within the distance of 500 yards, with no labor and very little expense whatever; strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true to its very letter. Having purchased the firm of Alberger & Co., we will attend promptly to all orders. Address Dr. S. A. CARMAN & CO., Harrisburg, Penn., Box No 22 Post Office, post paid, and it will be paid in return.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With government brand and weight upon each bag, for sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st., corner of Fulton.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK,
Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Mérinoes, Moulin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE.
GREENBERRY, LAUGHER & CO.,
No 96 Vesey-st., New-York,
IMPORTERS
and agents to JAMES HOULDSWORTH & CO., Manufacturers of SILK LAMPAS, BROCATELLES, DUPPIONETTES, TAPPESTRIES, SATINS, TENNYS, RODS, SILK BORDERINGS FOR CURTAINS, PIANO COVERS &c.

Patent Machine Embroideries for Curtains and Wall Decorations, on Satin, Damask, Reps, &c., in borders, and all over Draper figures. Also, for chair and sofa covers, cushions, vallances, &c.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS 1855.
TULLER, HART & McCOMBS,
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
IN
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 57 LIBERTY-st.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm viz.:
"RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN"
J. BULLOCKE & J. B LOCKE, Agents,
No 38 Pine-st., New-York.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING
MOSQUITO BARS,
No 122 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS AT RETAIL.—A. T. STEWART & CO., desirous of accommodating their customers from the interior at present residing in this neighborhood, will open on MONDAY, Aug. 20, a superb assortment of new silks, (in robes and by the yard,) cashmeres and mousseline de laines, Irish and French poplins, Saxony plaids, (new styles,) mérinoes, embroideries, shawls, prints, &c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BRODIE'S FALL CLOAKS.—GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 51 Canal and 63 Lispenard sts., has now in store a large assortment of novelties in velvet, cloth and Moire antique cloaks and mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale cash and short time buyers.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES.—A case will be opened on MONDAY, Aug 20 of these fashionable garments, at $2 50 each
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW FALL SILKS AT SIX SHILLINGS PER YARD.—Twenty cases will be opened on Monday, Aug. 20.
A T STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM
AND COUNTER SCALES.
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacture as to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.
Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.
Counter Scales Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.
For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No 189 Broadway, New-York

SCALES AND SAFES—
From the Celebrated
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Coining Presses, &c.
For sale by
BURKEE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling green,
New-York City.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Together with sterling Silver Ware as low as any other importing and manufacturing establishment.
JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted,

from	$150 to $200
ROBERT ROSKELL WATCHES, from	100 to 150
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, from	100 to 200
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from	118 to 200
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from	100 to 150
MAGIC WATCHES, from	100 to 500
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES	30 to 50

We have as many as 30 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select of the most celebrated makers.
The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.

JEWELRY

FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from	$10 to $20
FLORENTINE MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from	10 to 20
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from	20 to 30
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS from	3 to 25
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from	8 to 15
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from	15 to 40

All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 91 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS. This new and beautiful article are now all the rage. The best judges cannot tell them from the real Diamond. These about purchasing pieces of jewelry would do well to call and see them; no claims for looking.
L. JACOBS,
No 407 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 FOR $10.—MANAGED A FEW GENTLEMEN in every town and county throughout the United States to engage in a new and legitimate business, by the sale of an article now much in use and of universal consumption. This is an opportunity that should not be allowed to pass by those who wish a good remunerative business. Full particulars will be sent by mail, on the receipt of 12 cents, specimen seal when required. Address Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,581, New-York Post Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Long established in one of the principal avenues, well stocked and doing a good business, including the lease to 1st of May next. Terms—cash. $2,500.
Also, an extensive library of standard medical works, and a complete set of surgical instruments—$500
A rare chance for a physician desirous of commencing practice in the City. Address DOCTOR, No 84 East 21st., New York.

$4,000—AGENTEEL AND EXCLUSIVE CASH MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, affording over 500 per cent profit, with a valuable contract, stock, tools, &c., will be sold for $4,000, and an examination will prove it a big gun unparalleled, without humbug or fiction. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, 341 Pine-st., New-York.

A CHANCE VERY SELDOM OFFERED.—A for sale, a planing and sawing mill in successful and profitable operation with plenty of work; it has other sources of income which can be seen on inspection. A dissolution of copartnership is the reason for selling. Good real estate in the City would be taken in part payment. Address PLANING MILL, *Herald* Office

IRON, H

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New York Times by careful and experienced Reporters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

Sales were chiefly sold at the Washington and the New-York Drove Yards, Forty-fourth-street, and at [illegible]'s, on Sixth street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporter refers to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales day at the Washington Yards is on Wednesday of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 4,296, against 3,813 for the preceding week, being an increase of 783 at the regular yards.

The prices to-day average 1c.@1½c. ₩ lb. lower than on the last market day; sellers say 1c.@1½c.

At Forty-fourth-street we quote—

First quality, 9½c.@10½c.; Extras, 11c.

Second quality, 9c @9½c.

Poor quality, 8c @9c.

Poorest quality, 7½c.@8c.

Common selling prices, 9c.@10c.

Average of all sales about 9½c. to 9½c.

In making up the average we estimate the great majority of cattle to have sold at 9c.@10c., but a greater number sold below 9c. than above 10c.

BROWNING, Sixth-street, reports sales for the week at 7c @10c., average about 8½c.

Mostly grass cattle from New-York and Ohio. Receipts large beyond precedent. Several droves were sent away for want of room. Market quite brisk.

CHAMBERLIN, Robinson-street, reports prices of Beeves at 8c.@11c.

BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-street	2,446
At Chamberlin's	544
At Browning's	840
At O'Brien's	396
Total	4235

Of these at ALLERTON'S, Ohio furnishes 1,876; Illinois 204; Kentucky, 163; New-York, 966, and Indiana, 233, Virginia, 91.

1,235 came by the Erie Railroad, 895 by the Hudson River Railroad, 440 by the Hudson River Boats, and 70 by the Harlem Railroad.

REMARKS AND NOTES OF SALES.

The weather to-day has been cloudy and cool, just such weather as cattle and their sellers enjoy. The market wore a cheerful aspect and exhibited a good deal of activity, though the buyers appeared to be about satisfied before the yards were cleared. There will be a considerable number of Cattle left over. There were 332 in number to-day, which were left over last week, and are not included in the number reported above.

The number reported to-day is above an average supply, while the sales to butchers at Bergen during the past week have been rather more than usual. This large supply and the fear of having their stock left on hand, created a competition instead of combination, as last week, among the sellers, and they were ready to accept of lower offers.

The general *quality* of the cattle is better than last week, there being very few "scalawags." The animals, however, are small, a majority of them three and four year 'olds, and weighing 500 lbs to 600 lbs. Such cattle make good eating beef if not so much of it.

There is little likelihood of higher prices this year. Pasture is too abundant, and a multitude of cattle reduced by the short feed last Winter are now picking up flesh and will soon be ready for slaughter.

A very ingenious plan has been followed by some of the knowing ones among the dealers. When there is a full supply of cattle for any day, the report has been industriously circulated throughout the country, which has kept back sellers, and as a natural result the second or third week has found a short supply and increased prices. At this time the more skillful dealers have taken good care to be on hand with full droves, and thereby realizing large profits. The drovers that can take advantage of such circumstances are about the only ones who, in the long run, make much money in the cattle trade. For other remarks upon quality, routes of travel, expenses, &c., see the special notes of the several droves.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers or "Cattle Brokers," who have purchased them from the feeders, or after their arrival at or near the City. Cattle Brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

These tables and the notes following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of Cattle mentioned. All in the yards are not mentioned, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day. Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
151	Illinois	H C Bruce	Geo Arault.
84	Ohio	P F Carey & Co	Owners.
103	Ohio	Tilden & Fifer	Beach & Holcomb
68	Ohio	Barney Bartram	John A. Merritt.
99	Illinois	G W. Reid	Barney Bartram
71	Ohio	P. Wetherby	W. W. Hosg
68	Ohio	John Purchase	Purchase & Wheaton
101	Indiana	Litner & Lewis	S Rennick
68	Ohio	Welling, Martin & Co	Geo. W. Martin.
74	Ohio	Joseph Dysart	Beach & Smith.
74	Ohio	Wm Snyder	Beach & Smith.
99	New-York	Valentine, Martin & Co	H. M. Valentine
67	New-York	Welling & Martin	Owners
99	New-York	Mr Yeadow	Phillips & Smith.
71	Ohio	J Christopher & Co	George Toffey.
99	Ohio	W. Bryant	Owner.
68	Illinois	T. White & Son	Owner.
68	Illinois	D. Hussey	Sherman & Wheeler
113	Illinois	John T. Alexander	Simon Ullery.
68	Illinois	Snowden & McNeil	C. G. Teed.
71	Ohio	Samuel Cuppe	Henry Hurd.
71	Ohio	C. W. Brown	W. K. Wheaton.
71	Ohio	Sulyer, Hurd & Co	Owner.
99	New-York	D. Joslyn	Owner.
71	Ohio	Christopher & Co	H. Williams
68	Illinois	Culver, Hurd & Co	Owners
71	Ohio	Joseph H. Williams	W. K Gurney
71	Virginia	Bassable & Hunter	J. H. Williams.
71	Kentucky	Culver, Hurd & Co	Owners.
71	Ohio	Dysart	Miller, Newing & Gurney.

Those not sold by the New-York Drove-yards, on the south side of Forty-fourth-street.

The 151 Indiana cattle sold by Geo. ARAULT for H. C. BRUCE, were brought from Jasper and White Counties, where they were fed with corn upon the stalks during the Winter, and pastured since. For cattle with no higher feeding, these were a pretty fair lot, somewhat uneven, weighing 480 lbs. to 700 lbs., averaging 570 lbs. by estimate; they weighed alive, at home, 1,196 lbs., selling at 9c @10c. NEWHAM & BYRAUD paid 9c for 41 of the lightest in this drove. They were put on cars at New-Bradford, on the New-Albany and Salem Railroad, and over the Michigan Central Railroad, Lake Erie boats and New-York Central. They were on the road nine days, stopping at several points more than half of the time. Car expense, $7 50; entire expense to New-York, $8 50. Mr. BRUCE complains of the cars furnished to drovers on the Michigan Central Railroad as being very inferior and uncomfortable for those compelled to accompany the cattle.

The Ohio drove sold by P. F. CAREY & Co., consisted of two pairs of Oxen and 50 Cows, "picked up" in Marion County; very uneven—350 to 600 lbs., averaging 470 lbs.; selling at 7½c.@8½c

Another lot of 103 Ohio Cattle, Cows and Steers, were gathered up in Madison and Geauga Counties, and driven to Little Valley Station or Erie Railroad, 38 miles east of Dunkirk. The owners, TILDEN & FIFER, thought it quite hard that they should pay $17 more per car than those who came through from Dunkirk. These gentlemen also stated that they had been requested by a leading paper in this City to have sold a lot of Cattle at $85 ₩ head while they really received but $66, and that the report had raised the expectations of Cattle owners so high that they had found it difficult to buy cattle. It was these high reports which kept Cattle up in the country, and, of course, high in the City. This lot was selling by MEAD & HOLCOMB for 7c.@10c., average 8½c.@8½c.; weight, 350 to 700 lbs., averaging 525 lbs.; very uneven. Thirty-five of them sold at $35 each; estimated at 6c.

A lot of 96 fair Ohio Cattle from Pickaway County, fed by JOHN R. RECTOR, were bought from him by ROBT. KNOWLES, and brought here and sold to BARNEY BARTRAM for $50 a head. They were corn and grass fed; weight 500 to 750 lbs., averaging 625 lbs.; and selling by JOHN A. MERRITT for 9c @10½c. They came over the Cleveland and Columbus, and New-York and Erie Railroads, at an expense of $9 50 each, for cars from Columbus. Whole expense from home, including thirty miles driving, about $8 50 ₩ head.

A decidedly superior lot from McLean County, Ill., fed by GAITON & BROTHER, were bought of feeders at Niagara Falls, by G. N. REID, and sold to-day by BARNEY BARTRAM for 10c.@10½c. They were driven thirty miles to Chicago, thence taken over the Michigan Central, Canada, and New-York Central Railroads, at a cost for cars of $10, and for whole expenses from home, of $18 ₩ head. Mr. GAITON spoke very highly of this route. Weight 600 to 900 lbs.—average 760 lbs.

An inferior drove of 71 head, gathered up in Medina County, Ohio, were selling at 7½c.@10c, averaging 8½c. They were uneven, weighing 300 to 600 lbs., and averaging not above 450 lbs. They came on from Fredericktown, via Newark and Mansfield R. R., Erie Boats, and N. Y. Central R. R., at a total expense from home of $7 ₩ head. These small cattle come cheaper, since a greater number can be put into a car; 10 of these were put into each car. These Cattle were quite hollow, having suffered from a rough time on the lake.

From Marion County, Ohio, we noticed 85 three and four-year olds, fed by F. CAMPBELL. These were superior cattle, weighing 550 to 800 lbs., and selling by PURCHASE & WHEATON, for JOHN T. PURCHASE, at 10c.@11c.

S. RENNICK was selling for LITTLER & LEWIS a lot of 105 Cows and Steers, gathered in Benton County, Ind. A very common uneven lot, 400 to 800 lbs. and averaging about 500 lbs.; selling at 7½c @10c., average about 8½c. Came by New Albany and Salem, and Michigan Central Railroads, Lake Erie Boats and Erie Railroad. Cost of transportation from Rowell's Station $8 ₩ head.

WELLING, MARTIN & Co., were selling 50 cattle, fed by Judge O'BANNON, of Newark, Licking Co., Ohio. The owners paid $63 a head for this drove. As cattle were sold to-day the drover made a good hit in the sale of this drove. Weight 475 to 850 lbs.; average 580 lbs. Selling at 8c.@11c; average 9½c, or less than cost at Bergen.

BEACH & SMITH sold for JOSEPH BRYANT 54 inferior to good cattle, three and four years old, gathered in Marion County, Ohio. Weight, 475 lbs. to 625 lbs.; selling 8c.@10c. By the same sellers, a lot of 74 from Fayette County, Ohio, very good; part grades, 600 lbs. to 900 lbs., average 725 lbs.; selling 10c.@11c. From this drove 41 were sold to New-York butchers at 8c @10c.

Thirty-five small, but good cattle, gathered in Cayuga County, N. Y., 2, 3, and 4 years old, were sold by H. M. VALENTINE, for VALENTINE, MARTIN & Co. at 8c @10c. Uneven, 400 lbs. to 1,000 lbs., averaging 625 lbs.

WELLING & MARTIN were selling 47 good cattle from Orange County, N. Y.; 22 of them fed by Major FURNIER. Weight 600 lbs. to 800 lbs., generally in good condition; selling 10c @11c.

The last named two lots were far more creditable to this State than a lot near by of small scrawny, ill-looking animals, gathered in Wyoming County, some of which were too lean for this or any other market—weight 350 to 500 lbs., selling at 7½c.@8½c.—more than they were worth. The sellers appreciated their condition in being made the consignees of such animals, and we spare their names.

GEORGE TOFFEY sold a fair lot in medium flesh, owned by J. CHRISTOPHER & Co., of Buffalo, and by them purchased of an Ohio drover; weight 650 to 750 lbs., selling at 9½c.@10½c.

WM. BRYANT had in market to-day, 54 of the cattle described last week—not selling very fast.

T. WHITE & SON were selling, on their own account, 68 very good Illinois cattle, weighing 550 to 800 lbs., at 10c.@11c.

We noticed a lot of 83 from Vermillion County, Ill., sold by SHERMAN & WHEELER for J. HUSSEY, which weighed 550 to 675 lbs.—rather thin in flesh, selling at 7½c.@10½c. These were driven 150 miles to Indianapolis, thence by cars to Cleveland, and over Erie Railroad. Car expense from Indianapolis, $8; whole expense from Indianapolis, $8; whole expense from home including driving, $10 ₩ head.

SIMON ULLERY was selling for JOHN T. ALEXANDER 119 excellent cattle from Morgan County, Ill. These were driven 240 miles to Laporte, Ind., in twenty-two days, thence by railroad to Toledo, by boats to Dunkirk, and thence over the Erie Railroad. Cost ₩ car-load, (sixteen head,) from Laporte to Toledo, $28; by boat to Dunkirk, $1 50 ₩ head; cost ₩ car over Erie Railroad, $43, or $2 69 ₩ head. Mr. ALEXANDER says the cattle were continually covered with almost incredible swarms of flies while crossing the prairies in Northern Indiana, which made them lose flesh. The drovers also suffered very severely for want of water fit to drink. The cattle found muddy water enough for their necessities. This drove weighed here 650 to 900 lbs., and sold for 9½c.@10½c, averaging say 10c.

C. G. TEED sold for SNOWDEN & MCNEIL 89 Illinois Cattle, bought at Buffalo of a drover; even, about 725 lbs.; selling 9c.@10c., average 10c.

HENRY HURD sold for SAMUEL CUPPS, owner and feeder, 45 medium Cattle, from 500 to 700 lbs., at 9c.@11c. Fed in Fairfield County, Ohio. From Union County, Ohio, we found a good lot of Cattle, fed by DAVID WATSON, and sold to day by W. E. WHEATON for E. W. BROWN. Fifteen of these were called "full-bred Durhams." Before leaving Ohio, three of them, 2-years old, weighed on foot 3,000 lbs., and one 3-year old weighed 1,450 lbs. This lot sold for 8c @10c.—one of the best purchases made to-day; average weight 600 lbs. CULVER, HURD & Co., owners, were selling three droves to-day. One of eighty head, from Illinois, fair to good, in good flesh, 550 to 750 lbs., selling at 9½c.@10½c.; seventy-seven head from Kentucky, not quite equal to a majority of Cattle coming from that State to this market—grades, 600 to 800 lbs., selling at 9c.@10c. There were some superior animals in this drove. Their third lot of 102, from Ohio, fed by Mr. ROWEN, were first-class beeves, in excellent flesh, and weighed 750 to 900 lbs. These sold for 10c @11c., averaging full 10½c.

W. A. GARNER sold for JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, a lot of Ohio Cattle, some of which weighed 1,000 lbs. to 1,100 lbs. Among them were some splayed heifers which sold quickly; selling 10c.@11c.

A lot of 72 Virginia Cattle, weighing 500 lbs. to 700 lbs. did not seem to be in great favor, as the herd was unbroken late in the day. A pair of Tennessee oxen among those ran mostly to horns—sharp ones as we can feelingly testify.

100 Cattle from Fayette County, Ohio, were first class Durham grades, weighing from 700 to 1,000 lbs.; best appearing cattle in yards. Sold by J. H. WILLIAMS, for 10c @11c.

We have a large number of notes of other droves, which we must omit for want of time to write them out before our paper goes to press.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

There are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been, Ordinary $35@$40, Good $40@$50, Extra, $55@$65.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S 93; at BROWNING'S 59; at CHAMBERLIN'S 138; at O'BRIEN'S 114.

Total of Cows and Calves.....304

BROWNING reports Cows at no alteration in prices or demand from last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows, ordinary $35@$35; good $35@45; extra $45@$50.

O'BRIEN reports Cows at $30@$40.

VEAL CALVES.

VEAL CALVES are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed when delivered to the purchaser. The receipts of the past week have been: at ALLERTON'S, 186; at BROWNING'S, 70; at CHAMBERLIN'S, 998; at O'BRIEN'S, 66. Total, 676.

Mr. ALLERTON reports 4½c.@6c., and 8½c. for very good Calves. Demand a little better; general quality in market medium only.

BROWNING reports Veals 5c @5½c.; a few extras 7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves at 6c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at 5c.@5½c., some 7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much per head for a particular lot of Sheep or of Lambs, or of the two together.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs the past week have been

At Allerton's	1,979	At Chamberlin's	7,369
At Browning's	7,229		
Total			13,577
Last week	15,196	Increase	681

REMARKS.

Sheep generally poor. Farmers at a distance appear to be trying to get rid of their poorer stock, for surely there must be a better class of Sheep throughout the country than the general run of these brought to this market last week. Those sent here are so thin that they will not sell to butchers, and many of them are resold to farmers in this vicinity who will make a good profit by pasturing them awhile and bringing them in when there is a smaller supply and higher prices than at present.

We notice a new feature this week in the fact that a large number of Sheep have been sold to go to the West India Islands.

At Forty-fourth-street the demand is good; selling price better for good Sheep. Poor Sheep hard to sell. General quality this week poor.

BROWNING reports Sheep Market quite variable; butchers not very eager to buy; as a good deal of the stock for sale were poor. Many Sheep were so poor as to be unfit for market, and were sold as low as $1 25 to farmers for stock Sheep. A large number were sold to go to Bermuda and other West India Islands. There have been so many skin-and-bone Sheep that good animals have commanded high prices. The City butchers will not, as a general thing, buy the poor Sheep at any price. Sheep principally from New York, New Jersey and Ohio. Best Sheep hailed from Delaware county, N. Y., Fort Plain, and Hunterdon county, N. J. About 1,000 Sheep left in yards to-day.

CHAMBERLIN reports prices at $2 50@$6. JULIUS CRUMB, Broker, reports sales at this market of 916 Sheep and Lambs, at an average of $4 04 a head.

SALES DURING THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 22.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
67 at	@234 50	63 at	158 25
76 at	300 00	70 at	230 00
50 at	200 00	374 poor at	899 00
197 at	819 13	87 at	63 00
193 at	536 75	125 at	354 25
142 at	455 25	118 at	370 25
220 at	554 37	167 at	476 25
178 at	616 25	60 at	179 37
108 poor at	270 00	86 at	230 00
99 at	334 75		
Sheep and lambs	2,415 at		$7,308 86
Average per head			$2 02

Large lots store Sheep sold to farmers at about $1 ₩ head.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs reported by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
200 at	539 11	92 at	267 94
61 at	247 56	132 at	316 99
202 at	646 74	180 at	464 87
168 at	455 75	125 at	486 58
66 at	272 00	131 Lambs at	293 99
31 at	117 00	96 Lambs at	276 25
97 at	338 25		
Sheep and Lambs	1,687 at		$5,022 03
Average per head			$3 17

The following sales are reported by THOS. C. LAGRINS, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
114 at	386 86	98 at	375 87
120 at	361 13	87 at	374 76
111 at	374 25	81 at	331 25
91 at	358 89		
6 at	43 60	705 at	$2,280 00
Average per head			$3 25

Sales of Sheep and Lambs reported by BALDWIN & HOLMES, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
69 poor at	146 81	306 at	811 60
160 at	463 08	97 at	264 00
43 at	143 00	85 poor at	230 25
79 at	229 00	75 thin at	178 50
36 at	90 88		
100 good at	412 00	940 at	$3,822 50
Average per head			$3 01. Also, 91 head cattle.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JULIUS CRUMB, Sheep Broker, at CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson-street:

Sheep.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep.	Dols. Cts.
100 at	595 00	114 at	$382 00
204 at	1,344 50		
198 at	798 00	916 at	$3,716 50
200 at	600 60		

Average, $4 04. These sheep were all from Ohio, and were an extra lot.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the principal sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth-avenues. At these stables horses are sold on commission, or are purchased by the stable keepers and sold on their own account.

We find little doing at this season. A dozen or more dealers all complain of dull business. The numbers on hand in all the stables, scarcely equals 200. The sales of the week about 75.

DANIEL MCCADLEY, No. 90 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 60 on hand. Sales of the week 15 at $100@$150. Every variety of horses on hand. Market dull; no great demand.

CHAMBERLIN & Co., No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, report 50 on hand; sales of the week 27 at $140@$240, principally workers; some drivers $250@$350. Demand more brisk, chiefly for work and draught horses.

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 82 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 25 on hand: sales 20 work horses most in demand. At these stables on Monday, Mr. BRIGGS sold to CHARLES JOHNSON, stage proprietor, a long trotter, 16 hands, and 8 years old, for $1,008.

BROWN & SMITH, No. 120 Twenty-fourth-street, reports on hand 24, 2 pairs, the rest single. Sales of the week, 9 road and carriage, at $150@$300. Stock small and demand small. On hand, several saddle horses, at $75@$150. Carriage and *good* single horses in good demand at $150@$300.

SWINE.

These are sold at so much ₩ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S by Erie Railroad, 0; by Hudson River Railroad, 151; by Hudson River Boats, 0; by Harlem Railroad, 15. Total, 166.

ALLERTON reports Swine—supply very scarce, and in strong demand; anything swinish at 7c @7½c.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 100 bbls. reported sold at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Remains quiet but steady.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are in improved demand, but with a good supply—prices are unaltered.

BRICKS—Are selling more freely at previous quotations.

CANDLES—Continue in fair request at full prices.

COAL—Foreign is more sought after at buoyant rates. Anthracite is unchanged.

COFFEE—Sales but moderately active at old figures, with sales of 350 pags Java at 14½c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 12½c.@12¾c.; 900 Rio at 10½c.@11½c., and a small lot of Laguayra at 11½c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—New Sheathing is in better request and is now worth 30c.@31c. ₩ lb. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

COTTON—Rules dull and heavy, with a limited inquiry at our revised quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	9¢	9¢	9¢	9¢
Middling	11	11	11¼	11¾
Middling Fair	11¢	—	12¼	12¾
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FISH—Dry Cod are in less demand and are heavy, at $3 75@$4 12½ ₩ cwt. No important variation has occurred in Mackerel or Herring. The general supply is a moderate one.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in pretty good request, and all desirable grades bring steady prices. Common descriptions are partially neglected and are tending downwards. The day's operations comprise 8,760 bbls. within our range:

Inferior State	$7 75	@	7 87½
Ordinary State	8 00	@	8 12½
Straight State	8 12½	@	8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 25	@	9 25
Mixed Western	8 50	@	8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½	@	8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½	@	9 12½
Common to good Ohio	8 50	@	8 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 00	@	9 25
Extra Ohio	9 87½	@	11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25	@	10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25	@	10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00	@	19 50

Canadian is still unaltered. The day's business consists of 500 bbls. superfine to extra, at $9 25@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping. The day's transactions add up 1,800 bbls. mixed to extra, at $8 50 @$10 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty freely offered, and can be had at $6@$6 75 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is rare, and held at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The branch of business is inactive and otherwise unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is more in request, at better prices for Red, but at reduced rates for White—the day's sales reaching 15,400 bushels Southern, at $1 90@$1 92½ for Red, and $2 02½@$2 15 for White, ₩ bushel. There is no considerable quantity of any other kind in market, and quotations for other varieties are altogether nominal. Rye is in demand at $1, to arrive, and $1 05, here, but is not freely offered at these figures. Barley and Barley Malt rule about the same. Old State and Western Oats are still rare and needed, at 55c.@60c. ₩ bushel. New State Oats are arriving more freely, and are selling at 55c.@56c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in improved demand for home use and shipment, at higher prices,—the sales of the day including 87,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 67c @69c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—New River is more abundant and is obtainable at 62½c.@81½c. ₩ 100 lbs. No old here.

HEMP—Is generally quiet, but very firm. There is not much in market, and no eagerness to sell is apparent.

HIDES—The supply is lighter, but still in excess of the wants of buyers, and no further improvement is noticeable in prices.

HOPS—There have been 18 bales, last year's crops, sold at 18c @20c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales transpired of 150 tons Scotch Pig at $32@$33 ₩ ton, usual terms. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and firm at $1 40@$1 43 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Appears unchanged in demand and value.

LEATHER—There is good inquiry for domestic tanned Sole, which is not very freely offered, while it commands full prices. Other descriptions of Leather remain as previously reported.

LIME—Rockland is rare and wanted at 87½c. for common and $1 25 for Lump ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—This branch of trade exhibits considerable animation, but as the stock is quite adequate to the wants of buyers, very little change is discernible in prices. The home trade are purchasing most, but there is also a fair export business being transacted. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timber, White Pine, ₩ cubic foot	20 @ 22
Oak	25 @ 30
Grand Island, W. O	35 @ 40
Georgia Yellow Pine, by cargo	20 @ 24

YARD SELLING PRICES.

Timber, Oak Scantling, ₩ M. feet	30 — @40 —
Or Beams, Eastern	20 — @22 25
Plank, Georgia Pine, worked	33 — @35 —
Georgia Pine, unworked	25 — @27 —
Georgia Pine, step	35 — @— —
Plank and Boards, N. R. clear	37 50 @40 —
N. R., second quality	30 — @35 —
N. R., selected	22 50 @28 —
Boards, North River, box	17 50 @20 —
Albany Pine, ₩ pce	16 @ 20
City Worked	22 @ 25
City Worked, (both sides) narrow, clear ceiling	20 @ 22
Plank, city worked, (both sides,) narrow clear partition	23 @ 25
Albany Pine	23 @ 30
City Worked	24 @ 29
Albany Spruce	18 @ 20
Spruce, City Worked	22 @ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed, ₩ bunch	2 50 @ 3 —
Pine, split and shaved	— @ 3 25
Cedar, three feet, first quality, ₩ M	36 — @38 —
Cedar, three feet, second quality	30 — @36 —
Cedar, two feet, first and second qual	26 — @30 —
Company, three feet	40 — @— —
Cypress, three feet	26 — @— —
Cypress, two feet	22 — @— —
Joists, hemlock, each	— — @— 12½
Wall Strips	— — @— 10
Staves, white oak, pipe, light, ₩ M	75 — @— —
White oak, pipe, heavy	90 — @— —
White oak, hhd, heavy	72 — @— —
White oak, hhd, light	63 — @— —
White oak, bbl., heavy	45 — @— —
White oak, bbl., light	45 — @— —
Red oak, hhd., heavy	60 — @— —
Red oak, hhd, light	49 — @— —
Heading, white oak	72 — @— —

MOLASSES—Is scarce and quiet, but firm. Small sales transpired of New-Orleans, in bbls. at 36c.; Porto Rico, in hhds. at 35c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c., and clayed Cuba at 30c. ₩ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are in demand and are firm at 4c. ₩ lb. Wrought are more freely taken at 8c.@11c. for English, and 6c.@7c., mostly at 6c, for German, ₩ lb. The stock of all kinds is moderate.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in light supply and is steady at $3 12½@$3 25 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is dull and heavy at 41½@42c. ₩ gallon. Shipping Tar is in moderate request and is stiffly held at former rates. There is nothing of moment doing in White Resin. 500 bbls. common Resin brought $1 70@$1 72½ ₩ bbl., of 310 lbs. delivered.

OIL CAKE—Is sparingly offered at prices above the views of buyers, which impedes business.

OILS—We have nothing new to notice in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is inactive, but still quoted at 93c.@94c. ₩ gallon. There is some inquiry for good to prime Lard Oil, but at unchanged rates.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Aug. 20, (for the week.) SPERM—The market for Sperm has improved since our last, a greater demand having sprung up. We quote sales of 400 bbls. at $1 74 ₩ gallon, and 200 do. at $1 75. In Nantucket it was learn of sales of 540 bbls. to a New York house, at $1 74. WHALE—The only transactions in White that we hear of is a sale of 400 bbls., at a price not transpired. WHALEBONE continues in good demand, with an advance upon previous quotations; the transactions include sales of 96,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 47c., and 37,000 lbs. Ochotsk upon private terms; also 1,800 lbs. Arctic at 50c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is coming forward in very small quantities, and being actively sought after is still on the advance. This day's sales reach nearly 2,000 bbls. at $20 37½@$20 50 for New Mess; $19 75@$19 87½ for Old Mess; and $17 03@$18 for New Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in demand at 10¢c. for Hams, and 9½c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Lard has not varied much; the day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 11½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet but firm; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 50@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $21@$25 ₩ tc; 250 tcs. were sold for export within the range. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c @19c. for Ohio; 19c @22c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c @25c for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c @9½c. ₩ lb

RICE—Is still dull and heavy at $5 62½@$6 37½ for fair to prime, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Rules quiet but steady, within our range: Turk's Island, &c., ₩ bushel, 40c.; Cadiz, 28c @29c.; Lisbon, 28c.@29c.; St. Ubes, 32c.; Liverpool, ground, ₩ sack, $1 03@$1 05; Liverpool, fine, Ashton's, $1 62½; Liverpool, do, Worthington's, $1 35; Liverpool, do, Jeffrey's and Darcey's, $1 35.

SPELTER—Is inactive yet firm, at 6c.@6½c. for plates, ₩ lb.

SPICES—The demand is not so brisk, but holders adhere to old figures. Cassia, in mats, ₩ lb., 40c.; Ginger, mace, 41c.@5c.; Mace, 90c @92½c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 92½c.@97½c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 11c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash,) 10½c @11c.; Cloves, (cash,) 13½c.

SUGARS—Have not varied. The day's sales include 530 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 9½c @9¾c., and a small quantity of brown Havana, in boxes, at 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars remain as last noticed.

TALLOW—There were 12,000 lbs. prime sold at 12½c. @12½c ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are selling slowly at, however, full prices. We annex a detailed report of this forenoon's auction sale:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co—Terms six months.

Oolong—25 half chests, 37½c., ₩ lb.; 75 do, 37c.; 32 do, 36½c.; 77 do., 35.; 100 do, 35½c; 451 do., 24c.; 79 do., 30c.; 240 do, 29c., 2,437 do., 23c.; 378 do., 27½c.; 44 do., 27c.

Congou—70 chests at 25c. ₩ lb.

Young Hyson—96 half chests, 46½c.; 35 do., 41c.; 41 do, 39½c.; 5 do, 38½c.; 65 do, 34½c.; 128 do., 34c.; 40 do, 33½c.; 46 do., 32½c.; 100 do, 30c.; 40 do, 28c.; 19 do, 50c.

Gunpowder—56 half chests, 48c.; 32 do., 43½c.; 25 do, 42½c.; 5 double half chests, 42½c.; 12 half chests, 39½c.; 48 do., 39c.; 9 do., 38c.; 29 do., 33½c.; 124 do., 33c.; 64 do., 26½c.

Imperial—56 half chests, 47c.; 10 do., 34c.; 23 do., 33½c.; 47 do., 33c.; 37 do., 30c.; 17 do., 25c.

Twankay—27 half chests, 27c.

Hyson Skin—98 chests, 7c.

TIN—Remains inactive at former prices.

TOBACCO—We have heard of no further important movements in this line.

WHALEBONE—Is actively sought after and rules firm at 42c for South Sea; 47c. for Ochotsk, and 51c.@52c. for Arctic, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—The day's sales add up 320 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41½c.@41½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued inactive and languid,—the engagements for all ports having been very limited at weak rates. The latest charters were: Steamer *Star of the South*, now in Liverpool, taken up by the French Government for six months in the Crimean service at $11,500 ₩ month, fuel, stores, &c., to be found by the Government; a Ship, now on the way to California, from Calcutta to London or Liverpool, £4 17s 6d.; ship *Belle Wood*, from London to Aden, Coal, £1 11s., and back from Aden to London or Liverpool, £4 10s., port charges not paid; a Bark, 400 tons, from Boston to Valparaiso, thence to United States or Europe, $1,400 ₩ month, say

TO LET

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in Riverterrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Battery and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, containing all the modern improvements, beautifully located on 23d-st.; was new and newly furnished the 1st of May last, and will now be let or leased to private family only. LINDSLEY & HASBELL, No. 78 8th ave., corner 14th st.

HOUSE TO LET—No 88 East 23d st., near Lexington-av.: a small new three-story brick house, finished in the best manner and complete with every convenience. To a small family will be rented from the 1st of September until the 1st of May, for $300. Inquire of WM. HINTON, No. 369 Fulton-st.

HOUSE TO LET—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—A neat three-story dwelling-house, on the northerly side of 31st st., with Croton water, gas &c., Rent, $650 per annum. Apply to GEORGE HARGAN, No. 73 Wall st., third story.

HOUSES TO LET.—The whole or one-half of four three-story Houses in King st., to small genteel families. They have been put in complete repair. Inquire at No. 39 King-st.

THE RESTAURANT AND HOTEL TO LET—Known as Toynbee's, Montague Place, Brooklyn. These very desirable premises are offered by the subscriber on a lease for a term of years to a suitable tenant; the hotel is furnished throughout, and the restaurant is well and very favorably known. From its central position, (opposite the City Hall,) it has always commanded a first-class business, second to none in the city as it was operated; the whole establishment is in perfect business order. To a gentleman with a moderate capital, this investment presents inducements rarely to be met with—to enter upon a success ful business now well established. For particulars, inquire to JAMES W. SMITH, corner Court st. and Montague-place.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—Situated in the town of Marlborough Ulster County, N. Y., six miles north of Newburg, and 14 west of Hampton, containing 66 acres under a high state of cultivation, with tenant-house, barn, granary, and all the necessary out-buildings. The house is be ut finished in modern style, 2 stories high, with wings; cistern under kitchen, and a well of excellent water near the door. Shade, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds. For pure air, good water and scenery the situation cannot be surpassed. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 73 East 27th-st., of PETER N. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Complete with all the modern improvements and richly furnished, being situated in the upper part of the City, near a public square; is a desirable residence. Address F., at this office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—From 1st Sept., three minutes walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. Apply at No. 43 Exchange place.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At Lbew rales, by MT GAUDU, No. 102 Water-st

TO BAKERS—TO LET—A fine store and bakery on Broadway, near 32d-st., to let or lease low. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 35th-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, united to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—No. 196 Chatham-st., Chatham-square. Inquire of J. LAROCQUE, No 15 Merchants' Exchange.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st and 1st av. Rents very moderate Apply at No 213 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.—J. T. MOULTON will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN VILLA SITES. The lots vary in size, 75x100 to half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, and command a full view of the ocean and Bay, together with some of the prettiest scenery in the world. Good bathing, fishing and sailing. The Railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water. Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day. Terms easy. The steamer NORWALK will leave Amos st. at 9½ and 12½ Spring st. 9½ and 12½, and Pier No 3, North River, 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. For free tickets maps and full particulars, apply to J. W. BARKER No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, by E. H. LUDLOW, auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifty-fifth-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., of the City of New York, and designated by the number (226) on a map on file in the office of the Register, in the City and County of New-York, entitled "map of 469 lots of ground situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry B. Everett and Jacob D. Odell, as surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836, which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northeastly line of 55th st. distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly line of 55th st. with the southerly line of the 2d av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts., thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th-st. 25 feet, thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 55th st., thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855.

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

R. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is hereby ordered to be on the 7th day of August, 1855, at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1855.

au23-2aw3w Th* JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 113 Nassau-st., Elegant Cabinet Furniture, Cabinet Rosewood Piano Fortes, Melodeon, seven thick French Plate and Oval Mirrors in richly ornamented frames, French China Tea Sets, Vases, 9c., 12 choice Oil Paintings, in rich ornamented frames, Cabinet furniture consists in part of curled maple and rosewood parlor suits, rosewood centre tables, marble and plush; mahogany centre tables and mantle and ladies' writing cabinets and ottomans; reception and fancy chairs; etagères &c.; also a handsome chamber furniture in suites to match, several ecommon chamber furniture complete to match with marble tops, in bureaus, which we keep on hand in great variety; library and secretary bureaus; several patent extension dining tables; carpets, oil cloths, mattresses, looking glasses, mirrors, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c. Dep sits required. 34-av. here stop within one block of house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st., large sale of choice old wines in pipes, &c., belonging to an old importing house viz: old East India Madeira, pale, brown and golden sherries, London pale, Otard, Martiell and Hennessy London Dock brandies, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, &c. All of which are warranted pure as imported.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 117 Nassau-st., near Spruce-st., a large and splendid assortment of rose-wood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture. Also, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, SPERM-CANDLES AND HARNESS, OLIVE OIL, AND SOAP—ON FRIDAY, Aug. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No 61 Dey st., corner of Greenwich—starch, figs, raisins, prunes, coffee, tea, nuts, hams, cigars, brandy, claret, cutlery, saws, hammers, scales, coats, overcoats, cellars, clocks, and lead-scrubbers.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

SECOND SALE OF CROCKERY CHINA GLASS AND HARDWARE.—TUESDAY, Aug. 28 by HENRY O EVANS No 92 Pearl-st. New-York City and Country Merchants will find it to their interest to attend these sales, as the ware offered will be sold in lots to suit the trade from the shelves or by the package.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salerooms, 9 Broughton st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn—Household furniture, mahogany sofas, hair seats, chairs, divans, tables, bureaus, office desks, safes, &c.

Also, the balance of the stock of a retail dry goods store.

J. W. CARTER, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE AT AUCTION.—The entire stock of the crockery store, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., second floor, will be sold THIS DAY, Thursday, Aug. 23, at auction. Sale positive, and will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, July 20, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, noon, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid, standing to the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

LONDON, July 1, 1855

MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.
T. WIGGIN & CO.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855:

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policies		$180,411 46
Interest	$122,731 50	
Less included in last statement	17,797 04	44,934 46
		225,345 92
Total		$3 175,406 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising	$12 738 94
Paid Commissions	6,875 91
Paid State and City Taxes	1,221 98
Paid Claims by death and additions to same	51,921 28
Paid surrendered policies and dividends	6,858 29
Paid reduction of premiums	668 52
Paid annuities	984 17
	81 069 21
Total assets	$3 094,336 14

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$11,980 91
Bonds and Mortgages	2,833,334 99
Fire Insurance account	384 84
Premium accounts, (quarters not due)	86 980 41
Bills receivable	3,378 63
Deposited for Taxes	4,476 38
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid)	38 842 18
Due from Agents	66 077 89
Total	$3 894,336 14
Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage	$175,211 45
Losses by Death, not due	58,000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855	$21 599 683 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855	$23,206,943 34
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855	6,195
Total number running 1st Aug., 1855	3,358
Of which 7 319 are for Life.	
Of which 866 are for 7 years.	
Of which 34 are for 1 year.	
Of which 139 are for irregular periods.	
Total	6,358
Increase in amount at Risk	$806 260 00
Increase in amount of Policies	163
Average amount insured for each Policy of increase	$3 725 52

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.
C. GILL, Actuary

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston, Millard Fillmore, David Hoadley, Wm. V. Brady, Henry A. Smythe, Robert H. McCurdy, John V. L. Pruyn, William Betts, Isaac G. Pearson, W. Tilden Moore, John H. Swift, Eugene Dutilh, Richard Patrick, Joseph Blunt, Nathaniel Hayden, Jonathan Sturges, Abraham Wakeman, Alex. Yeaman, John Wadsworth, Wm. J. Benker, Sam'l M. Corcoran, Sam'l F. Sprugills, John M. Stuart, Hamilton Blake, Alfred Edwards, Lucius Robinson, Samuel D. Babcock, Rodney Monlton, Chas. J. Siedman, Cephas H. Norton, Robert Tread, Ezra Wheeler, William H. Pugsley, Lyc'gus Edgerton, W. Smith Brown, G. Wm. R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON President.
CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.
No. 17 William-st., New-York
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State. thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No 252 Broadway, who attends at the office every day in the afternoon and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos 9 Wall-st. and 288 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CHUBELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON Pres.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria.	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa.
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles.	Rio de Janeiro
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg.
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort.	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Bremen,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Brussels,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Barmen,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore
Barmi di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Vienna,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Verey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon.	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras.
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle.....Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich.....Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelung, Kynston.
Castlemaine.....Mount Alexander.
Ballarat
Sandhurst Agency.....Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES. The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 23 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.

NEW-YORK July 24, 1855.

FOR SALE.

$10,000 Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad 1 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mad River Railroad,

$5,000 of the Stock of the Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad 8 per cent dividends, guaranteed by the Mad River Railroad and paid by monthly installments to Franklin Haven, Esq., Trustee.

100 shares of Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Stock

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1855

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

M. MORGAN & SON—No 54 Wall-st., offer for sale the following bonds:

STATE OF TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS due in 1892, interest payable January and July in this City.

CITY OF MEMPHIS SIX PER CENT COUPON BONDS due in 1884. These bonds are endorsed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and interest is payable in January and July in this City.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT CONVERTIBLE BONDS due 1880, interest payable May and November in the City.

STOCKS—For solid and permanent investment, at private sale.

25,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
50,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
20,000 Mississippi State 6 per cent Coupon Bonds
5,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds guaranteed by the State of Tennessee.
25,000 Indiana State 5 per cent Stock
50,000 New York State 6 per cent Stock.

J. THOMPSON, No 2 Wall st.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE,
TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned
W. CLARK & CO., No 4 Hanover st., New-York.

DIRECTORS NOTICE—The annual election for Directors of the Richmond Granite Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 280 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. GEORGE W. REID, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1855.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No 36 Wall-st., (office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No 29 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividend at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No 4 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug 14 1855

A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No 146 Broadway, cor Liberty st., NEW YORK, Aug 14

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No 1. Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse. In its effects are efficacious in youth manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline or life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which experts and others have so long been thought an infinite for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No 3. Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No 1 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the table without their being suspected.

Sold in cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Ladelmead, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they not like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so very effectively, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the cause of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions.

Each box will be signed by Dr. H. G Geissner.

Sold at Nos. 38, 316 366, 525 and 584 Grand st.; 144 and 225 Spring st.; 111 and 722 Hudson-st.; 152 and 276 Greenwich st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown New-Jersey.

All letters are to be addressed to Dr. H. G. GEISSNER, No. 1274 Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2456 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—The delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement, and imparting into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer its equal is remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach it assists them in more readily digesting all nutritious substances, and promoting them into pure and wholesome chyle, thus the digestion is improved and the whole frame work of man moves on to a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No 15 Maiden-lane.

DR MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 348 pages 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases both married and single. Sent to any part of the U. S. on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he can be at all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address No. 42 Reade-st. Post Office. Beware of counterfeits and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demorest, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER, No 3 Thompson-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his medical establishment, where he has practised in the branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as hereinafter. Change moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My Renal remedy, for the speedy cure of gravel, diseases of the kidneys without drying up poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. PERRY'S VERMIFUGE;
OR, "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS,
will in a few hours clear the system of every worm, and simultaneously produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, thereby relieving many complaints arising from derangement of the digestive organs. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS Druggists, No 100 Fulton-st., N.Y.
Sold by Druggists generally.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, invest the system in as good condition as before the least malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment in the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. AGNEW'S TROPICAL DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA REMEDY. General Agency, No. 356 Broadway, up stairs, where the Doctor can be consulted in chronic cases.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unpressed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years and is favorably esteemed with our largest manufactories, railroad or shop, for one, two barrels up to 40 gallons each. Wagon and uniform tools for may be returned at the expense of Coburn's only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 8 William-st., corner of Pine.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs &c., ready for use, ground White Lead, Zinc &c.; Zinc, &c., Prepared Boiled Oil at 75c a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs &c., 50c; at No 143 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., seconds a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents, Manufactory Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 143 Maiden-lane New-York J. H. SMITH.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, evenness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6½ octaves, is pronounced to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, chaste and substantial.

ELY & MUNGER.
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. COOK & BROTHER No 383 Broadway.

REMOVAL. BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Fort ware-rooms to No 135 Grand-st., one door east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY3 respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is unquestionably the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 88 Wallen-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 200 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second Hand Pianos taken in exchange.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. R. TOBIN & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No 22 William-st. New-York
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 7d Wall-st., NEW-YORK.
Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lewville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au10-'54-law2y Th D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Oshkosh, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
is at No. 173 Broadway, New York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 5:45 P. M. train of M. S. R. R. reaching Chicago at 8 next morning. Connections with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 6:50 P. M., Cleveland 6 50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 6:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M. in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaves Cleveland on arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4 15 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 1:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 4:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD—Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, leaves Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo Express, at 8 A. M. for Buffalo, Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Packard Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st. and Pier 1 N. R., for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Whig Election.

☞ The Delegate to Syracuse from the Ninth Ward is GEORGE BRIGGS. Alternate, NELSON D. TRAVER.

Fire in Water-street—Attempted Arson by a Prostitute—Arrest of the Accused.

A fire broke out last evening, at about 9 o'clock, in the third floor of the dwelling house No. 275 Water-street, occupied by JOHN MONTGOMERY as a dance house. The fire was extinguished without any great damage, and without the ringing of a general alarm.

The Fire Marshal was soon notified of the occurrence, and he at once proceeded to the conflagration and made an examination of the premises. From what we could learn, it appears that a young woman named JANE WRIGHT, a prostitute, boarding in the house, had yesterday morning quarreled with the wife of the proprietor of the place, and that she had been expelled from the premises by Mrs. MONTGOMERY, who at the time committed an assault upon her. Threats of vengeance passed.

During the evening, JANE WRIGHT secretly made her way to one of the bed-rooms on the third floor, where, as is alleged, she set fire to two beds She was, as is charged, seen with a lighted candle. As she was making her escape into the street by the side door, the flames were seen to be issuing from the window.

The accused was arrested by policeman VAN OLIEF, of the Fourth District, and charged with the arson. She was detained at the Fourth Ward Station-House during the night, and will be taken before Justice CONNOLLY this morniag.

The damage to the beds and bedding probably amounts to about $150, that sum being covered by insurance. Half of a sperm candle was subsequently found by Mr. WILLIAM BUCKLEY concealed in one of the straw mattresses.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.

The alarm of fire in the Fourth Fire District last evening, at about 8½ o'clock, was occasioned by the catching of some fire-wood which was lying near to the engine in the basement of the silver-plating factory of Messrs WILLIAM GALE & SON, at the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer-street. Damage probably not over a few dollars. The fire originated from the catching fire of a stool on which was a soldering pan.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual weekly meeting on yesterday at their offices, No. 81 Anthony-street. There was a full Board present.

The Emigration Dépôt Committee brought up a report, setting forth what had been done to put Castle Garden in a fit condition for the reception of emigrants since it had come into the possession of the Commissioners, and also stating what is yet required to complete the necessary improvements.

The following emigration and financial returns were read by the Secretary:

Number of Emigrants arrived to Aug. 15	89,101
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to Aug. 22..	1,358
Total	90,459
To same date in 1854	202,267

	1855.	1854.
No. inmates in Ward's Island Instit'n..	2,067	2,263
Marine Hospital	153	258
Total	2,220	2,521
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1855		$61,192 45
Aggregate receipts to Aug. 15...$251,702 58		
Received since, to August 22, for commutation of passengers, &c. 6,881 12		
		258,583 70
Total		$319,776 15
Disbursements to Aug. 15.....$385,185 16		
Sundry expenses to Aug. 15..... 2,500 00		
		387,685 16
Overdraft		$67,909 00

Mr. KENNEDY stated that it was well known that publications were issued in Europe, purporting to give information to emigrants coming out to this country. All emigrants were frequently cautioned in those publications against the runners, and the Germans were particularly cautioned against them, but they, unfortunately, did not take the advice given them. He thought, therefore, that a statement should be drawn up, showing how business was conducted at Castle Garden, and forwarded to the publishers of Emigrant Guides in Europe.

A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted.

Mr. KENNEDY also stated that large numbers of runners had left and were leaving for the purpose of establishing booking offices at the European ports. They should ask the European governments to suppress those offices, as they had more power to do those things than we have here in this country. They should also solicit the co-operation of the State Department in the matter.

A resolution was then carried, requesting the authorities at Washington to cooperate with the Commissioners in their application for the suppression of the booking offices of runners in the European ports.

An application was made by the physician of the Marine Hospital, at Staten Island, for five gallons of wine and five gallons of brandy. He wished them to give their special attention to the quality of the liquor furnished for the hospital, as it was not expedient to prescribe vinous preparations unless of the purest quality. He added that for any special attention in examining the liquor he should feel particularly obliged.

The Commissioners felt somewhat embarrassed by the latter part of the request, as "*they never taste the liquor.*" There being no further business to transact, the Board adjourned.

Police Items.

THE LATE WIFE MURDER.

Owen Murray, charged on the rendering of the Coroner's jury with having caused the death of his wife Bridget, by stabs inflicted by him, had an examination yesterday before Coroner O'Donnell. The following is a copy of the record:

City and County of New-York, ss.

Owen Murray being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that he was at liberty to answer or not, all or any questions put him, states as follows, viz.:

Question—What is your name? *Answer*—Owen Murray.

Q. How old are you? A. Forty years.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—Ireland.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 70 Goerck-street.

Q.—What is you occupation? A.—Laborer.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you, viz.: that of causing the death of Bridget Murray? A.—I am not guilty of the charge preferred against me.

His
OWEN ✕ MURRAY.
mark.

Taken before me this 22d of August, 1855.
WM. O'DONNELL, Coroner.

Prisoner was then remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Street-Sweeping Machines.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

In re John Hartman and others and S. M. Buckingham vs. *Robert A. Smith and others.*—This was a motion by Mr. Laroque on the part of the defendants to discharge several attachments obtained by the complainants to restrain the machines from sweeping the streets. Mr. McCann appeared for the complainants and raised a preliminary objection, which the Judge sustained.

[Advertisement.]

PEACHES, TOMATOES, QUINCES—Or any other fruit may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of Ludlow's Patent Self-sealing Can.

This is the only positively self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement. They are acknowledged by all who see them the neatest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HONEYMAN, Manufacturers of Planished Tin-ware, No 40 Beekman-street, corner of Gold, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Call and inspect our full life size Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world. Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian artists and finished in a style unequaled by any imitators. Photographs of every description made from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway, and No. 46 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FREE EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON, on Friday, Aug. 24, to attend the continuation sale of 115 beautiful villa sites. The scenery, location, healthfulness, and convenience of access, make this place one of the most desirable places of residence in all the surrounding country. Those desiring to attend the sale can obtain free tickets maps, and all necessary information, of Mr. JAMES W. BARKER, or J. T. MOUL, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-street. The steamer *Norwalk* leaves pier No. 3, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 374 BROADWAY.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Patent Self-Clearing Furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The finest family medicines in the world, and are recommended to all who suffer from diseases of the Liver and Stomach, as they never fail to cure these diseases. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Dépôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ASCHER WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment here to-night. "King Lear," with no less than four stars, and cast throughout to a good company, with Mr. J. R SCOTT as *Lear*. A new pantomime by Mons. SCHMIDT and Mlle. THERESE make up the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints and skin cured by inhaling and applying J. R. STAFFORD'S "Olive Tar." Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The finest Photographs ever exhibited in this country are at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway. Life, cabinet and miniature sizes, in oil and water colors. Ambrotypes, a new style of pictures on glass. Over THOMPSON'S.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS, and the public generally, are requested to read advertisement headed, "Economical Facts for the People."

LONG ISLAND.

Meeting of the Soft-Shells.

A meeting of the Soft-Shells was called for last evening in the Second and Third Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, to elect delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Syracuse on the 29th September. In the Second District, no nomination was made. In the Third District, about seventy-five persons assembled, and elected as—

Delegates—JAS. H. CORNWELL, SAM'L E. JOHNSON.
Alternates—LEWIS W. BERRY, WM. GARDINER.

Boy Drowned while Bathing.

A boy, fourteen years of age, named PATRICK MARKEY, was drowned at the foot of Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, while bathing. It is supposed he must have received some injury while diving, as he was a good swimmer. His parents reside in Flushing-avenue, near Vanderbilt. The body had not been recovered last evening.

☞ There were two false alarms of fire in Brooklyn last evening. At the first it required all the police force to prevent a collision between several of the fire companies.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The *City* of Hoboken is to rejoice, in future, in a daily paper. The Hoboken *Gazette*, edited by the artist-author, Mr. WHITLEY, is about appearing every afternoon, instead of twice a week as at present.

Important from Fort Riley.

From the Kansas Correspondence of the Missouri *Republican* we take the following:

An express has just come in from Fort Riley, bringing the startling intelligence that the hands who were employed at work there had rebelled against the command, and broken into the arsenal and storehouses and supplied themselves with arms, ammunition, provisions and money, and had started off for the States, in a force of three or four hundred men. The officers of the Fort dispatched the few soldiers, who were spared from the ravages of the cholera, in pursuit of them; but they poor fellows! soon returned with three of their comrades dead and a fourth mortally wounded, and stated when they came upon the insurgents they were fired on, pursued and threatened with instant death, and that it was solely providential that any of them escaped; that the insurgents were thoroughly armed with muskets and pistols, and declared it to be their intention to die rather than be taken; and that they were coming towards this point, probably to embark on steamboats for St. Louis. The Express telegraphed the commanding officer of Jefferson Barracks to be on the look out for them.

It is said that during the prevalence of the cholera at Fort Riley, the physician deserted his post, [only temporarily, as is explained,] and that these workmen desired to leave, too, as many were dying and demanded their pay. The commanding officer refused to pay them, as they had contracted to work for a certain number of months, at so much a month, and had only worked half the time.

They were willing to take less than the amount due them if he would only settle with them then. He still refused; whereupon they became desperate and revengeful, and took by force more than they wanted. Kansas Territory is now very quiet.

Death of Jabez D. Hammond.

From the Albany Journal.

HON. JABEZ D. HAMMOND, well known as a political historian of the State, died at his residence in Cherry Valley last Saturday evening. He was formerly a resident of Albany, but has made Otsego county his home for a number of years past. He entered political life as early as 1814, when he was chosen to represent the Otsego District in Congress. On the expiration of his term in 1817 he was elected to the State Senate, and held a seat there until 1821. Resuming the practice of his profession, on the expiration of his term, he became subsequently known as one of the most prominent members of the bar, in the then "Western" portion of the State.

In 1839 he was chosen County Judge, and about that time commenced his "Political History of the State of New-York." To write a record of party struggles, in which the writer had so largely shared, was a delicate and arduous task, but it was accomplished by Judge HAMMOND with remarkable impartiality. The result was a work unique in character, but one exceedingly valuable to the politician and the jurist, and one which the student or the statesman could hardly spare. It will endure, to transmit his name to posterity.

In 1845 Judge HAMMOND was selected to succeed Mr. VAN BUREN as Regent of the University, and continued a member of the Board until the time of his death. In the private relations of life he was deservedly esteemed and respected by a numerous and warm circle of friends.

UNMANLY OUTRAGE.—J. L. MARTZEY, who resides at Shelbyville, Ind., being on his way to Cincinnati, stopped at Middletown all night. At the house was a little orphan girl, in whose behalf he expressed much sympathy, and he kindly offered to take her down to Cincinnati, show her the city, and restore her again to her guardians. She was permitted to accompany him, and on their arrival in Cincinnati, they stopped at the Galt House; and in the afternoon the house was alarmed by piercing shrieks from her room, on entering which the poor child was discovered most brutally and inhumanly outraged. She, it is feared, has been fatally injured. He was arrested, and it is hoped may meet with just punishment.

MARRIED

In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 19, by Rev. Dr. Millett, at his residence, No. 171 East 17th st, MR GEORGE T SAUNDERSON, of Norwich, Conn., to Miss AMANDA JANE HARRIMAN, of this City.

In this City, at No. 106 West 14th st, by Rev. John H. Hopkins, Mr WILLIAM D ROSS, of Essex, to Miss FANNIE GERTRUDE DALTON, of this City.

On Tuesday, Aug 21, by Rev. Samuel Longfellow, WERNER BECKLIN, of Bale, Switzerland, to CORNELIA, daughter of Geo H. Ellery, Esq., of Brooklyn.

At Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 5, at the residence of S D. Herrick, by Rev. P. Allen, Capt. JAMES T. HILTE to ABBY A. RUSSEL, both of Salem, Mass.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug 21 after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, FANNY, widow of the late Nathaniel R Phillips, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3½ o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon, from the residence of her son in-law, No. 6 1st-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug 21, after a few days' illness, CLARENCE CLASEN, son of Thomas J and Elizabeth A Carter, aged 9 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 53 East 19th st

On Tuesday, Aug. 21, DEODENE WILSON, wife of William Henry Wilson, aged 35 years, 8 months and 2 days

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Harrington Guard, also the officers and members of the Eighteenth Ward Police are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No 343 2d-av

At sea, on board ship *Sea Witch*, on Tuesday, June 5, Capt. G W FRASER, aged 39 years, 3 months and 14 days

The relatives and friends, as also the members of St. John's Lodge No. 1, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Adam W. Youle, No. 255 East Broadway, on Thursday next, 23d inst. at 2 o'clock P M, without further invitation

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, CHRISTOPHER NIEBUHR, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, Fraley C., and his son-in-law, Abraham Florentine and Rev. Benjamin Averly, are invited to attend his funeral, from Gatesav., near Classon, Brooklyn, on Friday, 24th inst, at 3 o'clock P M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug 22, at the residence of her son-in-law Evert B Riell Mrs ELIZABETH BRIGHAM, daughter of John and Isabella Cook, aged 56 years

The relatives and friends of her family, and of her son-in-law, J. F. Rodman, Joseph Mastin and Evert B Riell are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from the above named place, No. 157 Gold st, Brooklyn on Friday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood

☞ Boston and Washington papers please copy.

On Monday, Aug. 20, at No 5 South 5th-st, JOHN BALL, aged 45 years The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Wednesday, Aug 22, of dysentery, Mr. JACOB O. MULFORD, aged 42 years His remains will be taken this morning to Northport, L I, for interment

On Wednesday, Aug 22, HENRY EDWARD, infant son of Christopher C. Holmes.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 22.

$8,000 Kentucky 6s	s3 102	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b90 103
10,000 Missouri 6s	b60 86	300 do	102
25,000 Ohio 6s '60	s6 105½	50 do	s30 102½
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	96	200 Erie Railroad	s30 53½
2,000 Har. 1st M. Bds	91	410 do	s3 53½
11,000 do	b60 91½	400 do	b63 53½
5,000 do	91½	50 do	b9 53½
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M. B	102½	400 do	53½
14,500 Ill. Cen. R. R.	87½	100 do	s15 53½
18,500 do	87½	150 do	s30 53½
9,000 I. C. R. R. F. w.p.	88½	150 do	c 53½
1,500 New-York Co. 7s	103½	50 do	b60 53½
1,000 Chi & R. I. R. R	98	10 Norw and Wor R R	37
500 Cle & Pitt. d bonds	74½	91 Reading Railroad	s3 98½
12,000 Erie bonds of '83	100½	400 do	s30 98½
64 Del. & Hud. Can	102	300 do	s30 98½
13 American Ex. Bk	118	400 do	b3 98½
5 Bank of the Repub	115½	100 Huds Riv. B. R.	b30 41
95 Mechanics Bank	115½	200 Mich Cen. R. R.	b60 101½
17 Ohio Life & Trust Co	29	100 do	b60 101½
200 Canton Company	b60 27	200 do	c 101½
100 do	b10 27½	10 Mich. S. & N. Ia R. R.	104
10 do	s3 27½	10 do	104½
100 do	b60 27½	10 do	104½
100 Nic. Transit Co	19½	50 do	b30 104½
100 do	b60 29	50 do	b60 104½
10 do	19½	11 Mich S. & N Ind Con	98½
100 Cumb Coal Co	s60 28½	25 Ga. & Chr. R. R.	b30 111
100 do	28½	77 do	110½
100 do	s30 28½	75 Cleve & To. R. R.	s60 89
100 do	s3 28½	60 do	89½
200 do	b30 28½	500 do	b60 89½
100 do	b60 28½	100 do	b30 89½
200 do	b60 28½	5 Chi & Rock I. R. R.	98
200 do	28½	30 do	98½
13 Panama Railroad	108		

SECOND BOARD.

$900 U. S. 6s, '67	117	500 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	102½
4,500 do	118½	700 do	b3 102½
1,000 Indiana State 5s	s3 86½	100 do	s60 102½
1,000 Missouri 6s	95	100 Ill. Cen. Railroad	97
2,000 Hud. R 1st M. Bds	102½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b3 89
3,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Bds	77	200 Erie Railroad	s60 53½
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	87½	100 do	c 53½
500 do	87½	100 do	s10 53½
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs	91½	500 do	53½
1,000 Erie Bonds of '63	100½	100 do	s60 53½
1,000 do	101	100 do	s3 53½
1,000 Ill. Cen. Free Bs., without privilege	88	100 do	54
150 Nic Trans. Co	b3 20	900 do	s10 54
200 Cumber. Coal Co.	s60 28½	500 do	b60 54½
250 do	c 28½	200 do	b3 54½
200 do	b60 28½	200 Reading Railroad	s60 98½
10 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	116½	10 Panama Railroad	108

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The steamship *Pacific*—with a week's later news from the Old World—reached this port early this morning. There is nothing very important in her advices. The political intelligence is fully noticed elsewhere in our columns. The Commercial accounts present no novel features. From London we have news of still greater stringency in the Money Market, with a livelier inquiry for money, even at the slightly increased stiffness in rates; but the receipts of treasure continued large, while there was an abatement in the export of Gold, which circumstances promised to reverse the state of monetary affairs, to which we have just referred. The Bank of England had sustained a further loss in the specie department of $768,290; but there was a prospect of the depletion being arrested by the heavy arrivals of specie, and the reduced gold export to the Continent. Consols had fluctuated slightly, but closed steadily at 90¾@91 for money. American Securities come out reported as having been in but moderate demand, yet stiffly held. SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular has the following on this subject: "We note transactions in Alabama Sterling Bonds at 92. Virginia Dollar Bonds are freely offered. Sterling Five per cent. are more inquired for, but are firmly held. There are bonds of St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, and Cincinnati cities offered, but the attention of English capitalists has not been directed so much to these securities. Erie third mortgage bonds have been much sought after, and have advanced fully 1 ₰ cent. Pennsylvania 1st mortgage bonds are rather firmer. Illinois Central Construction bonds are steady at previous rates, and more wanted. Free Land bonds are still freely offered, and there are very strong sellers of the shares at about 2 discount. Great Western of Canada continue firm, under an anticipation of increased dividend, the old close 23 to 23½, and the new shares 1 to 1½ premium." The Colonial Wool sales in London,—commenced July 5, and ended August 10—were the largest that ever occurred in the United Kingdom. They comprised 14,807 bales of Sidney, 32,073 of Port Philip, 12,574 Van Dieman's Land, 8,180 South Australian, 1,042 Swan River, 481 New-Zealand, 6,389 Cape of Good Hope, making a total of 76,146 bales of colonial, besides 2,888 of East Indian. At an early period of the sales there was great eagerness to purchase, but after the immediate wants of the consumers were satisfied, a reaction set in, and most descriptions of middle quality gave way a little; towards the close, however, prices became firmer, and on the average the prices realized at the May sales were maintained—finer qualities most favored Fifteen thousand bales were purchased on foreign account. From Liverpool we have accounts of sales of 38,740 bales of Cotton during the week. There was a heavy pressure on the market at the opening, and prices gave way ⅛d. ₰ lb., but the tone improved toward the close, and prices rallied again to the old standard. Breadstuffs were lower—Wheat having declined 6d.@7d., and Flour 1s. during the week. Indian Corn was heavy. The market had generally a downward tendency. The weather had been showery and unfavorable for the crops, to which some damage was apprehended. Beef was in moderate demand at previous prices. There was more activity in Pork, slightly lower prices having been accepted. Lard was dull and 6d. lower. Tallow in good demand, at full prices. Other articles remained about the same. There is nothing very encouraging in the news from the English manufacturing districts. Trade was dull and heavy, and manufacturers were gradually resorting to "short time" operations, their stock of manufactured goods gaining on the demand and tending to become burdensome to their owners. The range of prices for most productions was unaltered,—but any existing advantage was in the possession of purchasers.

Our Stock Market, to-day, was devoid of animation. State Stocks were very lightly dealt in, and varied little in value. There were likewise only limited transactions in Railway Bonds. Illinois Central Bonds rose to 87¾, while the Bonds of the New York Central Road were rather easier in price. Erie Bonds of 1883 opened at 100½ and closed at 101, with restricted sales. The early Board operations in Harlem 1st Mortgages were moderate in extent, and the latest quotation for these was 91½. Hudson River 1st and 3d Mortgages were quiet, but firm. Railway Shares manifested greater inactivity, though they generally possessed a slight improving tendency. Erie Shares were the liveliest, opening at 53½, s30, and closing at 54, b3. New-York Centrals were tamely purchased, without seriously affecting their price. This Company's dividend, now payable to holders of Coupons, will add to the circulating capital in our market about $700,000 Reading shares were still less active than yesterday, but held with increased confidence. Illinois Centrals were in slack request at 97½. There was not much done in Michigan Centrals, which slightly favored buyers. The total earnings of this Road for the second week in August were $38,927, this year, against $26,720 last year. In other Securities the movements were unimportant, and elicited no noticeable changes. The market closed tamely, though pretty firmly.

Money continues quite abundant, and can still be obtained by responsible borrowers on very easy terms; but few of these seem disposed to avail themselves of the ease in the market, as they feel no pressing need of the accommodation so freely offered, and dislike to enter into new engagements, when not impelled thereto by their wants. Call loans are quoted at 5@6 ₰ cent., and discount rates on good mercantile paper vary not, being from 6@7 ₰ cent. The *Baltic* took out today only $665,275 in specie,—little under the amount anticipated by us. Foreign Exchanges closed firmly at the improved figure mentioned in our last. The Sub Treasury balance, this afternoon, was $4,089.307—the day's receipts having been only $76 276, and the payments $104,047. The payments for the Assay office were confined to $381,—while those on disbursing checks reached $99,923. The exchanges through the Clearing-house to-day amounted to $18,426,770, and the balances to $877,038. The increase on the payments is, in part, owing to the large amount of transfers of New-York Central Railroad stock, yesterday, on the reopening of the books.

We have compiled, from Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT'S Cotton Circular for the *Baltic*, the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous two years:

	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,771,000	2,874,000	3,215,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,516,000	1,573,000	1,732,000
Exports to France	409,000	349,000	422,000
Ex to other For. Ports	260,000	339,000	351,000
Total Exports	2,205,000	2,261,000	2,513,000
Stock on hand	121,000	128,000	99,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above—

Receipts at the Ports	9,000	11,000	10,000
Exports to Great Britain	16,000	12,000	7,000
Exports to France	——	10,000	——
Ex. to other For. Ports	——	4,000	3,000
Total Exports	16,000	26,000	10,000

From which it will be seen that the decrease in receipts now amounts to 103,000 bales. The decrease in exports to Great Britain, 57,000; other foreign ports, 59,000. Increase to France, 60,000. Total decrease in exports, 56,000 bales.

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, when will be offered a large variety of first class Securities.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1855.

We notice increased activity in the Dry Goods trade, but without any corresponding change in prices. The improved demand comes mainly from country dealers, whose wants are readily supplied at previous figures, as most holders seem disposed to "take the ball at the first hop," and trust to early sales for their profits. This we think a very commendable inclination, and hope it may be allowed full scope. There is no use in keeping back supplies for anticipated higher prices, while a good market for them is now available. At the same time, it is unnecessary to force sales, especially of desirable articles, as the prospects at present are, that there will not be more of this kind of stock within reach of buyers this season than will be requisite to satisfy them; and these circumstances should indicate to factors that it is their interest not to be too eager to dispose of what they may have on hand, as by doing so they would be only depressing the market.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are plenty, salable and steady. Cotton Flannels, Denims and Drills are in good request at former rates. Duck is dull and heavy, with a downward tendency. Ginghams are moderately dealt in at full prices. Lawns, Nankins and Osnaburgs remain as last noticed. Printing Cloths are becoming more abundant and favor buyers, but are not in much request. We notice rather more animation in Prints at former quotations. Stripes and Ticks are inactive and languid.

Woolens have not varied much. Blankets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Doeskins and Flannels, are moderately dealt in and generally rule firm. There is not much inquiry for Jeans or Linseys, but these are unchanged in price. The supply of both is good. Moualin de Laines are in slightly improved demand, but they have not increased in value. The stock is ample, and the assortment a fine one. Satinets are more freely taken, at former rates. Shawls remain about the same. Not much is being done in Tweeds, which are depressed in price.

Foreign Goods are in fair demand, at essentially unaltered figures. The imports continue moderate, and most of what is entered comes directly into market,—the invoices being necessary to supply existing wants. There is no considerable amount being warehoused, while a good deal is being withdrawn from the stores. These circumstances give evidence of the current of business, and nurture the belief in a less heavily burdened market, by the close of the season, than usual, which could not fail to afford pretty general satisfaction.

Panama Railroad.

The Reports of the Board of Directors of this Road,—and of the Chief Engineer, Col. TOTTEN, to the Board of Directors,—to the Stockholders, have just been published. The receipts of the Road since it was partially opened in December, 1851, are stated as follows:

To December 31, 1852	$250,161 61
Six months ending June 30, 1853	291,356 53
Six months ending December 31	132,466 54
Six months ending June 30, 1854	213,258 24
Six months ending December 31	215,813 70
Six months' earnings to June 30, 1855	495,451 82

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30.

Balance from previous account		$4,095 15
Gross receipts credited for six months ending 30th June, 1855, as shown by Co's ledger	$418,536 97	
Add amounts earned not yet collected		
Adams & Co., for express freights	3,730 80	
Royal Mail Co. for specie freights	3,008 02	
U. S. Mails	$63,863 74	
Less N. G. Government shares do 5 per cent.	3,194 69	
	60,669 03	
One-half amount to credit of baggage account	8,681 00	
		495,464 89
		$499,470 97
Running expenses	$115,562 97	
Interest paid on converted bonds	9,210 00	
Interest due on bonds 1st of July, $1,251,000, at 3½ per cent	43,995 00	
Interest six months on first issue sterling mortgage bonds, and three months on second issue, same, in all 2,000, including commission and exchange	53,466 78	
Dividend No 6 six per cent. on $3,743,000 00	224,580 00	
N. G. Government	4,916 43	
		180 731 18
Surplus		$18,739 79

The Engineer, Col. TOTTEN, states the cost of the Road at $7,407,552 95, and estimates the net revenue of the current year at $800,750, and that of the year 1856 at $3,067,000. A large portion of the estimated revenue of the Company is from the transport of specie, and when a regular line of steamers between Panama and Australia is established, large remittances from Australia to Europe, *via* Panama and the Company's Road, are anticipated. But the chief increase of revenue is expected from freight on goods. From 3,500 tons freight to yield $115,500 of revenue this year, the Directors anticipate to have to carry in 1856, 55,000 tons freight, yielding $1,816,000. This is to be obtained by the greater economy of time afforded by the Panama route over the ordinary sailing route round Cape Horn. To attract freight, Col. TOTTEN recommends low rates; naming $95, $48 and $33 ₰ ton weight for first, second and third class Railroad freight respectively.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1856.

40,000 passengers, at $25	$1,000,000 00
50,000,000 gold, at ½ ₰ cent	125 000 00
10,000,000 silver, at ½ ₰ cent	37,000 00
Mails, American and English	150,000 00
1,000 tons Express freight, $200	200,000 00
55,000 tons freight, not express, $33	1,815,000 00
10,000 tons coal, $5	50,000 00
Amount of receipts	$3,377,000 00
Deduct expenses	350,000 00
Net revenue	$3,027,000 00

Which is 43¼ ₰ cent. on $7,000,000.

In the above estimate for the year 1856, the Chief Engineer has assumed only 5-13 of the passengers, less than half the bullion and specie, and only 2½ ₰ cent. of the freight which annually passes between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The length of the road is 47 miles, 3,090 feet. The maximum grade is 60 feet ₰ mile, which occurs in descending from the summit towards the Pacific side. A grade of 58 9-10 feet ₰ mile occurs in ascending the valley of the Obispo, which is the maximum grade on the Atlantic slope. The summit grade is 263 09-100 feet above the mean tide of the Atlantic Ocean, and the summit ridge is 287 feet above the same level.

As the country becomes cleared around the line of road, the local climate is found to improve. Neither cholera or yellow fever have been known to exist in epidemic form. The Directors state that "the first blow on the work was struck in January, 1850. Since then a strict record has been kept of the deaths which have occurred among the white men employed by the Company, and up to the time of opening the road on the 28th of January, 1855, the number was 293, of which many are known to have been caused by diseases not incident to the climate. How many white men were connected with the work during this period cannot be accurately determined, but the number was at least six thousand. No record was made of the mortality among other classes of laborers, but the proportion was greater among Coolies and less among Jamaica men and natives."

City Trade of the Canals.

STATEMENT *showing the quantity of the several articles first cleared on the Canals at, and the quantity left at New-York during the 3d week in August, 1855.*

Articles.	On Erie Canal.	Articles.	On Erie Canal.
Sugar, lbs	1,558,157	Iron, lbs	411,634
Molasses, lbs	262,112	Railroad Iron	1,463,100
Coffee, lbs	226,855	All other mdse	3,418,075
Nails, lbs	145,765		
Total			7,486,298

Articles.	Left from Erie Canal.	Articles.	Left from Erie Canal
Flour, bbls	10,537	Pork, bbls	443
Corn, bush	323,900	Bacon, lbs	43,900
Rye, bush	4,110	Butter, lbs	16,300
Oats, bush	24,000	Lard, lbs	9,000
Bran & ShipStuff, lbs	623,400	Wool, lbs	212,500
Ashes, bbls	299	Domes. Spirits gals	36,500
Left from Champlain Canal—Rye, bush			300
Tolls received			$8,755 18
Increase over same week last year			$354 31

RICHARD H. WOODS, Collector.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22—12½ P. M.

FLOUR is rather lower, with a fair demand and good receipts of new. There is but little old in the market. Sales, 600 bbls, at $8@$8 25 for good to fancy new Ohio, and $8 50 for extra old Wisconsin WHEAT—quiet; 2,000 bushels old Upper Lake and Spring at $1 65. CORN—firmer but dull; sales 6,300 bu. at 77c. OATS nominal at 41c. for new, and 46c. for old. WHISKY active and unchanged. Canal freights dull, at 9c. for Corn to Albany, and 11c. to New-York. The Lake imports yesterday were: FLOUR, 1,478 bbls.; WHEAT, 1,723 bushels; CORN, 104,123 bushels; OATS, 2,235 bushels. Canal Exports: FLOUR, 31 barrels; WHEAT, 3,220 bushels; CORN, 117,002 bushels; OATS, 6,600 bushels.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 22—6½ P. M.

There has been a good demand for FLOUR today, partly for through shipment—the market favoring buyers. Sales of 1,200 bbls. at $8@$8 25 for good to choice new Ohio; $8 50 for old extra Wisconsin. The stock of old FLOUR is nearly all exhausted. WHEAT steady—receipts light, mainly in bags. Sales of 9,000 bushels old Upper Lake Spring at $1 68; 3,700 b

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Hard-Shell Convention at Syracuse.

HARMONIOUS ORGANIZATION.

Resolutions and Address to the People

NO COALITION FOR PUBLIC PLUNDER.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 23—11 A. M.

An informal meeting took place at 9 o'clock this morning, Mr. BARNES, of Kings County, Chairman, and Messrs. LYON, of Oneida, and COOK, of Washington, Secretaries. The following officers were agreed upon to be presented to the Convention: AUGUSTUS SCHELL, for temporary Chairman—JOHN S. V. NAFEW, of Albany, and Dr. WILCOX, of Chautauque, for temporary Secretaries.

SYRACUSE—12:35 P. M.

J. M. LYON called the Convention to order, and proposed that AUGUSTUS SCHELL be temporary Chairman. Carried.

Mr. LYON then moved that Messrs. HASKINS and [illegible] be appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. SCHELL and inform him of his election.

Mr. NAFEW proposed an amendment, that the Committee report on the Fourth of July next. The amendment was not acted upon.

The motion was carried, and Mr. SCHELL took the Chair.

Messrs. NAFEW and WILCOX were appointed Temporary Secretaries.

Mr. SCHELL, on taking the Chair, congratulated the Convention upon their patriotism, and said their principles were those upon which the Constitution is based and by which the Union is preserved. He declared that the Democratic party were now and ever had been against sumptuary laws, and against distinction on account of birthplace. [Applause.]

It was then moved that a Committee of eight be appointed by the Chair to select permanent officers for the Convention. Carried.

The following Committee was appointed:

Bowne, of Otsego,	Lester, of Saratoga,
Sickles, of New-York,	Earle, of Herkimer,
Hooper, of Kings,	Seymour, of Livingston, and
Pearsen, of Rensselaer,	Osborn, of Chautauque.

Messrs. YOE, and BIRDSALL, of Westchester, both claiming seats, Messrs. Spencer, Nafew, Tappan, Fowler and Ross, were appointed a Committee to decide between them.

The Convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Out of 128 members, about 110 were in attendance.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SPENCER, of the Committee on Contested Elections, reported in favor of receiving both YOE and BIRDSALL as members of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. BOWNE, of Otsego, reported the following list of permanent officers of the Convention:

PRESIDENT, HENRY W. ROGERS, of Erie.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

B. Hertt, New-York,	William Lewis, Oswego,
D. C. Alden, Kings,	Lyman Scovill, Chemung,
O. Grant, Rensselaer,	S. H. Parker, Ontario,
Isaac Wood, Saratoga,	A. S. Stevens, Wyoming.

SECRETARIES.

John S. Nafew, Albany,	G. F. Alden, New-York,
J. C. Spencer, St. Lawrence,	S. B. Champion, Delaware.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

James Nesbitt.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. ROGERS on taking the Chair apologized for his lack of parliamentary knowledge, and said—"It will be our duty to revise and perhaps reconstruct our platform, and show that we are a living, moving, national Democratic party, based on the principles of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. Let us, by our creed—and while we invite those who agree with us to cooperate with us—let us reject with scorn every proposition to coalesce with any faction for public plunder. Let our motto be, "Union for principles—no coalition for spoils." If difference of opinion or clashing of views arise, let there be moderation, conciliation, and forbearance—let the Convention stand by its principles, and so act as to show that the National Democratic party still lives, and that its Council fires still burn. Let us so adhere to our principles as to insure, or at least deserve, success.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Judicial District, to report resolutions.

Mr. D. E. SICKLES moved to amend by inserting "two" instead of "one."

The amendment was discussed by Messrs WARD, CUTTING, SICKLES and CLARK, and was lost by 57 to 53.

Mr. WARD's motion was then passed, and the following members were appointed on said committee: First District, General Ward; Second District, C. F. Bellknap; Third District, S. J. Courtney; Fourth District, J. C. Spencer; Fifth District, J. A. Greene; Sixth District, Geo. Barlow; Seventh District, S. H. Parker; Eighth District, R. H. Bouton.

Mr. FOWLER, of Orange, moved the appointment of a Committee of eight to prepare and report an address. Carried.

The following Committee was then nominated: First District, W. A. Teaure; Second, S. Fowler; Third, E. Hoes; Fourth, Orville Clark; Fifth, S. Earle; Sixth, F. M. Whitman; Seventh, H. E. Hyde; Eighth, H. N. Hughes.

Gen. CLARK declined serving on the Committee, and was excused, and J. BLEON was appointed in his place.

The Convention then took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

General WARD, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the National Democratic party of New-York hereby reassert their adherence and devotion to the principles of the National Democracy and of the Constitution, and they adhere to, and sustain in theory and practice, the resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1848 and 1852, as containing the cardinal principles of the Democratic party of the Union. They readopt them with hearty goodwill, believing that time and experience have demonstrated their purity and soundness, and the necessity for a strict adherence thereto.

Resolved, That the lessons of the fathers of Democracy teach frugality and economy in the administration of public affairs, and that we adhere to them as endearing articles of Democratic faith.

Resolved, That we insist as an article of our creed, upon the well-established Democratic doctrine of State Rights, of a strict construction of the Constitution, and the principle of non-intervention upon all domestic State questions; and that the peace and quiet of the country demand that it should be left to the people of the Territories, as it pertains to the people of the State, to determine all local questions, including the subject of Slavery, to the end, that a subject so disturbing in its nature and influence, may be wholly excluded from the action of the Government of the Union.

Resolved, That the National Democracy is opposed to all secret political societies, and that the first principles of a Free Government demand open and unrestricted discussion in all matters of public concern, that the guarantees of religious, of religious faith and worship, contained in our State and Federal Constitutions lie at the foundation of our National liberties and prosperity—that any attempt to abridge the privileges now granted to aliens of becoming citizens, and owners of the soil, among us, is to affect their rights to a full and equal participation in Governmental affairs as defined by the Constitution, and ought to be restricted as antagonistical to the genius of republican institutions,—and that we, as Democrats, recognize as evidence of fidelity or merit, no distinction of birth or religious creed, believing it is the mission of the Democracy to proclaim and maintain the great doctrines of civil and religious liberty, and to uphold and enforce the Constitution in its sublime principles of justice and equity.

Resolved, That we regard the Prohibitory Liquor Act passed by the Legislature of this State at its last session, as not only a violation of the Constitution, but also as oppressive of personal liberty and the rights of private property, and that its repeal is, in our opinion, imperatively demanded.

Resolved, That all who agree in principle upon the leading questions of the day should not together regardless of minor considerations. That we cordially invite all who agree with us in the doctrines here enumerated, regardless of former associations, to unite with us in organizing them upon the policy of the country, but it is upon principle alone that we invite a union. We denounce all coalitions of those holding heretic sentiments as unprincipled and demoralizing.

Mr. BICKLE, of New-York, offered a resolution [illegible]

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favor of inviting the Convention of the 29th (the Soft Shells) to unite in the affirmation of this platform and take half the State Officers. The mover advocated this policy in a lengthy and brilliant speech, and was followed in opposition by Messrs. HYDE, of Steuben; BURR, of Orange, and BOWNE, of Otsego.

Mr. HASKINS, of New-York, moved a resolution highly denunciatory of the present National Administration, and advocated its reference to the Committee on resolutions.

He was followed by Mr. GREENE, of Onondaga, sustaining his resolution and in advocation of moderation.

Mr. FOWLER, from the Committee on the Address, proposed that action on the resolutions of Messrs. SICKLES and HASKINS be deferred until after the reading of the Address, which he thought would remove the difficulties under which the Convention labored.

Mr. BURR, of Orange, offered a resolution denunciatory of Know-Nothingism.

The Address was then read.

The Address was similar in tone to the resolutions.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, addressed the meeting in favor of the resolutions, as originally reported by the Committee.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, took the floor in opposition, and moved to recommit the resolutions and his resolution to the Committee with instructions to report the whole. Lost—Nays, 84; Yeas, 16.

Mr. HASKINS moved as an amendment to the third resolution—"That the Kansas-Nebraska bill be approved, and all efforts to restore the Missouri Compromise be discountenanced.

Considerable excitement now ensued, with cries of "Adjourn," "Adjourn," "Previous Question," &c.

The previous question was called and the amendment was passed.

The six resolutions from the Committee were then passed, and the address was adopted.

It was now midnight, and the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock to morrow morning.

Important from Kansas—Free-Soil Convention for Framing a State Constitution, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 23.

A mass meeting of Free-Soilers was held at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 14th inst., at which over 600 persons were present. General SCHUYLER presided, assisted by the usual number of Vice-Presidents and other officers.

Strong resolutions were passed, denouncing the election of the 13th of March as a great outrage; denying the legality of the Legislature now sitting, and its pretensions to enact laws, and pledging themselves to resist its authority; recommending the election of Delegates to a Convention for framing a State Constitution, with a view to an immediate State organization, and application to the next Congress for admission into the Union as a State. Resolutions were also passed, thanking Governor REEDER for his administration of the Gubernatorial duties.

It was subsequently unanimously resolved that agreeably to the above recommendations, the Territorial Free State Executive Committee call a Convention of five delegates to each representative, to be appointed in the several districts on the 25th of August, to meet in Convention at Big Springs on the 5th of September, for the purpose recommended, and to take such other action as may be deemed necessary.

The Excursionists to Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug 23.

Our line to Sydney, Cape Breton, is in good order, but as yet we have no tidings of the *James Adger* party of Telegraphic Excursionists. Our latest dates from Cape North, (the point where the Telegraphic Cable is to be brought ashore on this side of the Gulf,) are to Tuesday last, at which time no information had been received of the *Adger*.

The regular steam packet between this city and Newfoundland left St. John's, probably, this morning, and will touch at Sydney on her way up, tomorrow, when we may have tidings of the Excursionists.

Civic Courtesies.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The City Councils unanimously passed a resolution to-day extending the courtesies of the city to the Mayor and Common Council of Rochester, who intend visiting Philadelphia on Monday next, coming via Williamsport.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug. 23.

During the twenty-four hours ending at noon today there were fifteen deaths from yellow fever throughout this city, and two in the Jalappi Hospital, and three in the Naval Hospital.

At Portsmouth.

During the above period the number of deaths from the fever was twenty, among them Captain GEORGE CHAMBERS.

Commander HARRON and Dr. SCHOOLFIELD and PARKER are now out of danger.

At New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The yellow fever in this city rages with as much severity as during last week, and the general impression is that but little abatement can be looked for much before the end of September.

Senator Seward and the Next Pilgrim Celebration at Plymouth.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 23.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, of New-York, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at Plymouth, on the next anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

The weather to-day is oppressively close and sultry, with occasional rain.

Illness of President Pierce.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

President PIERCE, who is at present in Virginia, has had an attack of chills and fever, similar to that from which he suffered last year.

Norfolk Contributions.

We have to report the following donations, collected by the Committee appointed at the Insurance Building meeting:

Amount reported yesterday	$1,227	Goupil & Co	$25
W. B. Astor	100	Edw. Whitehouse	25
Orphant's Sons	50	Briggs, Westcott & Starkweather	15
R. L. Lord	50	Cox & Wright	15
R. C. A. Ward	50	Naylor & Co	15
John J. Ward	50	R. M. Masterton & Co.	10
John C. Green	50	J. M. Mackay	10
Beebe & Brothers	50	E. P. H. & Co.	10
Alsop & Chauncey	50	Thos. Douglass	10
Swift, Hurlbut & Co.	50	Bliven & Mead	10
W. B. C.	50	Clark, Wilson & Co.	10
Mary Baldwin and Many	25	H. Boker & Co	10
John Haggerty	25	Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company	10
Haggerty, Jones & Co.	25	Harmer, Have & Co.	10
S. C Herring & Co.	25	P. & J. Hayden	10
Wm H. Cary & Co.	25	Walsh & Coulter	10
Swift & Seaman	10	Star, Fellows & Co	5
W. O. & B.	10	Cash	5
W. B & Co.	10	F. P. Furnald	5
Directors National Fire Ins. Co., individually	40	Jos. H. Adams	5
H. I. Morgan & Co.	25	Isaac L. Hunt	5
Tucker, Cooper & Co.	25	Cash	5
Cash	5	J. B Ellieman	5
O. Lovett	5	S H Madisoo	5
A. Cady	5	E Robbins	5
Robert Hyslop	5	Wm Boyd	5
Cash	5	J. Russell & Co	5
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	100	"Pine-street"	5
Maitland, Phelps & Co	50	J. H. Auchincloss	25
Gse. S. Robbins & Son	50	Carhle & Zimmerman	25
W. W. DeForrest & Co	50	Corning & Co.	25
B. Douglass & Co.	50	Lawrence Clapp & Co.	25
G. D.	25	Henry Delafield	25
Edwin Holden	25	Ac. Rossiere & Co.	25
G. B. DeForrest & Co.	25	Samuel Middlebank	20
Moses Tucker	10	W. A. Freeborn	20
H. G. Reeve & Co.	10	Jonas Smith & Co.	10
Young, Gerdes & Co.	10	A.	10
H. B. & G.	10	W. N. Seymour	10
Cash	10	Life Smith	5
C. Fox & Co.	10	Richard Berry	5
D. Brooklyn, by E. M.	5	W. H. Falls	5
Davis & Holmes	5	P.	5
H.	5	Cash	5
J. D.	5	Cash	5
C. Van Horn	5	For Norfolk, &c.	1
Thomas Owen & Son	25	Cooper & Fellows	25
		Thomas Garner	50
Total			$3,118

W. H. MACY, Treasurer, No. 46 William-st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Lieutenant General Scott's Case—Effects of the Fever in the Navy-Yards.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

But little progress has been made in the case of Gen. SCOTT. Gen. SCOTT does not seem to have got through with his own advocacy of it. It is doubtful when it will leave the Attorney General's Office. The accumulation of papers in the case is very great; the number and weight of legal opinions cited are also great. To me it appears tolerably clear that a close technical construction of law would give Gen. SCOTT full pay as Lieutenant General from September, 1846, to the date of the commission conferred under the act, amounting, I think, to nearly $30,000—but the majority who passed the bill did not suppose it conferred additional pay. If the officers of this Democratic Administration refuse to pay the hero of the Mexican war what is justly due him, it will become the duty of the Opposition to vote him a donation, in as many words, of $100,000 in recompense for his services. That act will be laid hold of by the Democracy, and the responsibility for it will cost the party or parties performing it more votes than dollars included in the appropriation.

The Secretary of the Navy, by direction of the President, has ordered that no workman who applies at the Washington Navy-Yard for work after leaving that at Gosport, shall receive employment. One effect of the pestilence at Portsmouth will be to delay the launching and completion of the frigate building, and various other public works in progress there. The number of men now on the lists at that station is said to have been reduced from 1 800 to 600 since the sickness began. Of those who remain, many are said to give less of their time to the Government than to their own afflicted families or those of their neighbors. There are now occupied at the Washington Navy-Yard no less than thirteen hundred workmen, who support, probably, six or seven hundred families. The Faubourg of the capital which has grown up around the Yard is a large village, with many of the characteristics of an English or European naval town.

It would be hazardous to predict when we shall hear the last of Democratic majorities at the South. The worst of this sort of news is, that as it begins to come late, so it stays with us longer than the more agreeable variety which that pleasant engine of deception, the telegraph, brings us. WINSTON of Alabama, has already reached twelve thousand majority over SHORTRIDGE, and is still going up. Even JERRY CLEMENS, the popular ex-Senator and a hero of the late war, is beaten out of sight, for the one-horse honor of Representative in the State Legislature, and his competitor for Senatorial honors, Mr. FITZPATRICK, rides on the topmost wave of triumph. In Texas, where SAM HOUSTON exhorted to willing audiences on the eve of the election, the Democracy have annihilated opposition, and will be compelled to fall by the ears by way of vindicating the combative propensities of the race. In Kentucky, too, it appears peculiarly fortunate that the first returns placed the Whigs and their temporary allies out of danger, because each new return reduces Mr. MOREHEAD's majority nearer the cipher point.

The President's progress in Virginia excites the same languid curiosity which drew attention to his probable motives for the excursion. He is making complimentary speeches—an accomplishment in which his moderate capacity appears to some advantage. Nobody objects to affability on the part of the Executive, but there is no good reason why the President should play Count Smorltork on every occasion when favored with a miscellaneous audience. The small flattery with which his speech at the Springs about Virginia was garnished, will give the speaker a little passing popularity there, where the *amor loci* is a passion, and in Washington, to which the love of place, in another sense, has attracted so large a part of the Virginia population, but elsewhere will fall but coldly on the public ear. To talk about the nationality of Virginia politics at a time when their intensely sectional, bigoted and selfish principles and practices have made Virginia politicians objects of reproach throughout the Union, must have been a pill requiring a great deal of practice in private to enable the President to swallow in public without grimace.

The President will, perhaps, remain absent until about the first of the month. Among his first acts after his return will be the appointment of a Minister to England, in place of Mr. BUCHANAN. It seems probable that the rumor assigning Hon. WM. C. PRESTON, of Louisville, to the post, is well founded. AQUIPAY.

Russians in New-York.

From the Correspondence of the State of Maine.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1855.

There are several officers in the Russian service of high rank now in this City, and of them so many curious reports have been spread that I think it well to give the correct news, as from a personal acquaintance with them I am enabled to make positive statements.

When our distinguished citizen, W. H. WEBB, Esq., returned from Russia—where he had a personal interview with the present Emperor, then Grand Duke ALEXANDER, he had effected an arrangement for building, equipping and delivering to the Russian government, a hundred gun screw man-of-war—a commission of officers of high ability and rank was appointed to visit this country to superintend this work, that the government might be assured of the fidelity with which it was effected. The chief of this commission has some time since returned to St. Petersburg.

There are now here Gen. ALEXIS EUSTAPHIEVE the Consul-General, with no especial interest in this operation. Captain J. R. COSSAKAVITCH is the highest in rank of the trio remaining. He is a Cossack by birth and education, and an especial friend of the Emperor, who puts great confidence in him. He is a heavy-framed, broad-shouldered, rather clumsy man, of an apparently lethargic temperament, but whose peculiarly shaped black slumbering eye evinces that when roused he has fire, energy, and is capable of a most dogged resistance, however forlorn the hope. His antecedents well justify this appearance. He has straight, black hair, a smoothly-shaved, broad, dark-skinned face, characterized by high cheek bones and the Asiatic cast of countenance. He is said to be a man of excellent education, but as he speaks but little English and less French, his education is of little avail to me, who, alas! have only this double-forked tongue.

Captain ALEXANDER SOKOLOFF is a genuine Russian, differing altogether in appearance from his assistant. His type is more of the Swedish cast. Taller than the former, he is also more slightly built. His hair is a sandy color and his complexion correspondingly light. In manner, too, he is vivacious, speaking English, French, and some other tongues with ease and considerable freedom of expression. Captain SOKOLOFF is an engineer in the Imperial Navy—the Navy having the charge of the shore defences—and he has distinguished himself by building one of the principal fortresses of the Cronstadt fortifications.

When this work was finished it was bombarded as a means of trying its efficiency by the Government vessels of war. This trial cost $100,000, and were it necessary would of itself entirely discredit the detracting fabrications respecting the Russian defences circulated so assiduously by the English prior to the siege of Sebastopol.

Capt. SOKOLOFF came to this country before the war commenced, having previously resided for a considerable period in England. Capt. COSSAKAVITCH has been here four months only, having been appointed by the present Emperor to this post. He came through Hamburg to England, remaining one day at a hotel, where he passed for a Spanish gentleman, and then by a Cunard steamer to this country.

Both gentlemen anticipate returning in the Fall, and either joining in the active defence of their country, or passing to their home in Siberia, which they represent as a delightful country, and one to which they evidently would be very glad to return.

Capt. TERNSHTUN, and one other of less rank, recently arrived from San Francisco, compose the remainder of this corps.

AMONG THE MILITARY.

A DAY ON THE TENTED FIELD.

VISIT TO CAMP WARD.

Great things had been told us of the novelty and romantic appearance of the tented field at Rondout, where three Brigades of the Second Division of the New-York State Militia are now encamped. The preliminary notices said that so many soldiers together had not been seen encamped before on any field in the State since the "Late War" with Great Britain. We couldn't afford to miss such a sight certainly, nor would our readers pardon us if we omitted to look in upon it and truthfully sketch it for their edification. So we fell out with our brief little sleep at a fabulously early hour on Wednesday morning, and at 6 o'clock stepped on board the Hudson River Railroad cars. When this Company starts a train and dubs it with the dignity of an Express Train, no mortal can complain that he does not travel with most commendable speed. In three hours the distance between New-York and Rhinebeck had been compassed. It seemed as if the train emptied itself here, so many left; and the few politicians who did remain must have had doleful times as they rattled on solitary and alone toward Albany. There was a good deal of fear that the little steamer which crosses the ferry to Rondout would not accommodate all. *Accommodate* it did not, but hold them it did; and then the next trouble was how to get out to the encampment, which lay some three miles to the northwest on the road that leads from Kingston to Saugerties. And this was no idle source of worriment. We tried the prettiest that we could with dignity, and it was an hour before we could get permission to occupy a seat in one of the hundred vehicles clearing for the camp ground. Once we essayed to walk the distance; but at that everybody whom we spoke lifted up hands of amazement. Said one, "The miles are only three in number, but they are six at least for their infamous quality." Said another, "The sand is elbow deep, and the dust ten fathoms high. You can't see the carriage when it is abreast you, nor tell whether a team is one of horses or mules." Said another, "They who ride perish by the way, but the walkers are turned into pillars of dust, and are standing all along the route—sad monuments of warning."

So we waited. The enterprising chartered two-horse schooners, buggies, carts, to get out there. They didn't ask for tops to the carriages, nor backs to the seats nor cushions, but if a board were vouchsafed for a seat—that was enough; and ladies, colonels, staff officers, and all shared such conveniences. We got good seats at last, and after an hour and a half of hard riding over the most tedious of sandy roads were charged fifty cents each, (the agent at the other end couldn't tell what the fare was,) and set down at "Camp Ward."

We were prepared to have the tented field burst on our delighted vision at this point, but it didn't do any such thing. Through the veil of dust nothing could burst. Whatever color a man was of when he left Rondout he reached the camp just the color of all his neighbors. Eyes, nose, the folds in one's clothes, the wrinkles in one's face were full of the stuff. It being calm, whenever a dust rose it stayed up, and there was no team on the road that could outside it. And when, as the day passed on, the wind sprung up, it was still more intrusive and omnipresent.

But you think, reader, that the Camp furnished a relief; that there were purling streams close at hand for the cavalry, and springs abundant, and umbrageous trees for the troops to cool under, and all that. Never was there a greater mistake. The field was a large, bread, and entirely level one. Within the pickets there was not a tree nor a leaf of a tree. On the west it sunk precipitately into a wooded ravine, where was a spring or two. The horses taking possession of this wood, visiters were left without a pretence of shade to shield them from the broiling sun. Moreover, the field was an exceedingly sandy one, and the stubble of last year's grain crop was still upon it. As for grass there was none, and the sand was as fine, that it was only another name for dust at rest. So clouds of dust rested on every part of the field where there was any stir or motion. If a horseman rode along the extreme edge of it, he went surrounded by a halo of dust. If a company were exercising, visitors instinctively passed around to the windward. We carefully refrained from inquiring to whom was due the honor of selecting this most dusty field. We were compelled at all quarters to hear, however, that its choice was the result of a feud between the Kingston and Rondout people, the former having a fine field, often used for like purposes, but just now it was the weaker party.

Aside from the dust, however, the scene was one of great novelty and well worth a trip from Gotham to see.

Few have seen one to match it, unless when the threatening pomp and frightful circumstance of war conspire to chase quickly away any sense of its beauty. The head-quarters are at a large tent from which floats a beautiful flag of the Union; past its front runs the main-street of the field. The other streets are laid out parallel, or at right angles to it, and upon each side of them the tents of each brigade are erected. Each small tent accommodates but four men. Those of each regiment are quartered together. Each regiment has its head-quarters marked by a flag, and each brigade has its with its larger tent for the messing of officers. The privates mess in wooden sheds. The tent's size is gauged by the rank of its occupants. The vast number of tents will be easily guessed on remembering that there is one for every four, besides the mess tents. So, if there were twenty-five hundred soldiers on the field, there were some six or seven hundred pieces of canvas stretched to accommodate them.

Outside the field the road was lined with tents, shanties, sheds, &c., where one could get iced sodas, sandwiches, cold bits or hot bites, lager bier, cigars, a pack of cards for a game, or a chair to rest in. The auctioneers were busy and as loud as busy. Book peddlers, strolling minstrels, greatest living anacondas, &c., did greatly abound. Several, squatted on the ground, kept tally and took the change for those who played "ring the peg," or "the Maine Law." One genius, in a carriage drawn by a team of bull-dogs, showed for three cents a sight, Sebastopol, the Capitol of America, the Retreat of the *Heroines*, and sundry other choice paintings. In other words it was like a general training greatly magnified or multiplied by twenty.

For visitors it was rather a tedious matter, unless they frequently turned up a friend. At 7 o'clock the signal is given for breakfast. At 9½ o'clock the regiments commence their parade, and this is kept up till noon. At 1 o'clock is dinner; at 2 o'clock the parade again; ending with a general review. At 6½ o'clock "the retreat." The evening is a jolly time, as long as it lasts; but at 9 o'clock the "tattoo" sounds, and there must be no more lights in the tents or unnecessary noise on the field. Now commence the arrests, and all who from the hope of beer barrels made too loud speeches, or make too much fuss with their "divility," are taken to the guard tent, and lodged for the night.

One of the most curious parts of the exhibition is to notice how one's friends look stiffened and straight in their tight-bodied coats, with sword constantly getting between their legs, and caps cutting their heads—of which, according to regulation, the front piece sticks up just enough to let the sun nicely in upon the eyes—men that you have seen for years behind the counter, on the tailor's board, at the desk—look so comically green, dressed up in clothes that they know can't fit them, and sweating with the weight of their unaccustomed burden. We saw a TIMES correspondent in the strange uniform that made every wearer seem awkward, though he was as easy as an old shoe; and if the Commander-in-Chief had ordered it, we could not have refrained from incontinuishable laughter; yet it deepened our respect for the quill people, he was such a model for dignity of demeanor and gallantry. A wood-colored pompon in his cap, the straps that held his epaulettes in place, and the buttons of his coat, insured the respect from every military man that a sharp pen compels in the civic world. Rank is preeminently a point on the field—privates are so careful too look 'umble before Captains, Captains to be polite to Colonels, and Colonels to shrink and shrivel in the presence of Generals, that we fell to wondering how *we* should be ranked. Not wearing the buckram, and being burdened with no gun, we felt sure that we were above the condition of privates; but ought people to whom we were introduced, to bow profoundly, as we did to BOB PETERS, who is a Major; shake hands heartily, as we did with JAMES MACPHERSON, Esq., who is only a Lieutenant, or feel choked and frozen as we did when we were honored with a presentation to the Commander-in-Chief? The wonder grew upon us as dinner was in preparation.

Now the dinner to which we refer was a grand one given to the stiffest officers of the Field by the officers of the 7th and 8th Brigades in the tent which they jointly enjoy as mess-room—a long table being stretched across its end, and at centre the tattered flags of the New-York Volunteers in Mexico were displayed. Another table was devoted to the use of the New-York Volunteers and other invited guests. But at the main one sat the Governor and his staff—jolly men these who have been more thoroughly abused than any others on our side of the round globe during the current year, and it was a pleasure to see how well BRUCE and MITCHELL and PRUYN and CHAMBERS had borne it all)—Major-General WARD, with his staff, of which the most noticeable man is his Surgeon, Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH (of the Pills)—Gen. SCRUGHAM of the 7th, Gen. SAMSON of the 8th Brigades (the hosts of the occasion) and Gen. DURYEA, with their staffs. Below these sat Colonels and Majors, Captains and Lieutenats, Adjutants, Surgeons, Engineers, Quarter and Pay Masters in big abundance, and all in their order. It will be gratifying to newspaper readers to know that the few newspaper people present were treated with that marked respect which all civilized countries award them. We were seated directly abreast the fattest turkey that graced the table, and within easy reach of the finest of the fruit. So when the affair was over, we felt it proper to look even the Major General in the eye without blinking, and to shake hands with the able sutler who prepared the feast with perfect assurance and familiarity.

The dinner over, the healths of the magnates were drunk in cold water, and their names cheered. Brief speeches were uttered by Gov. CLARK, Gen. BARTON, and a few others, and a long one by Gen. WARD. There was a great curiosity to see the Governor, which most of the men were enabled to gratify, the Guards letting those that pressed hard pass through; but the ladies who had seats on the camp beds that were piled up around the inner circumference of the tent, could not hear on their seats, nor break over the lines to see.

There was a great marvel whether Gen. SCOTT would come, and every presentable man who was much noticed, passed earlier or later for that valiant hero. One little German who was unwilling to seem ignorant of anything, had been told that a dapper little Captain, who smoked his cigar and was the centre of a crowd that laughed at his good stories, was Gen. SCOTT. He spread it of course, and many was the honest fellow who went home to tell that Gen. SCOTT looked like a common man, told funny stories, and took a brandy smash at the bar. But the General did not come.

The Review by the Governor came off at 4½ P. M., and it was a grand affair—of course. But inasmuch as the dust was all prevalent, and as the line itself, aside from the camp scenes, was just such in appearance as can be seen any review day in New-York, it was hardly worth staying to see. So we soon evacuated the premises, were choked for an hour returning to Rondout, but kept from perishing by the spasms of laughter which were compelled on seeing the curious turn-outs that were still flocking to the field—the line of men who walked the board fence to avoid the sand—and the ludicrous endeavor of ladies in carriages to fend off so much of it as would enable them to be recognized by their friends on the field—and by hearing the shouts of foot passengers to their friends, behind or ahead, to keep up courage and walk manfully on though they saw each other only by the eye of faith.

Thus, before the host left for Rhinebeck we had time to walk up out of dirty Irish Rondout to the sweet, wooded Rondout that crowns the romantic hills and looks down upon the valley of Esopus Creek,—and to get cooled off within the caves that the Cement Company has hewn out in the rocks that guard the northern flank of the town. Then, without accident, we were ferried over the river, and at 10 o'clock were safe in town again.

Health of the President.

From the Washington Union, Aug. 23

A letter has been received by the Secretary of State from the President's private secretary stating that the President had, at the Warm Springs in Virginia, on Saturday last, an attack of chill and fever—similar to that he experienced last autumn at the Executive Mansion—the premonitory symptoms of which he had felt for some days before leaving this city. The attack was not severe, and the President was expecting to proceed to the White Sulphur Springs on the following Monday.

It is to be regretted that the President did not feel that his official duties left him at liberty to follow the earnest advice of his family physicians to leave the city some days since, on the early inception of his illness. We hope, however, that he will not think of leaving the pure mountain air he is now enjoying for Washington till the season of our fall fevers has passed away.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., is Agent for the DAILY TIMES; from whom the Daily or Weekly can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

THIRD REGATTA OF HARLEM CLUB.

Squall of Wind in the Sound—One Boat Upset—Much Excitement, but Nobody Drowned.

GLEN COVE, Thursday, Aug. 23—P. M.

Last evening the Harlem Boat Club, consisting of eight sloop-rigged yachts measuring from 20 to 27 feet in length, arrived here under the command of Com. MCGOWAN, and anchored in the Cove. A meeting of the Committee was held, and a list of the boats, with their measurement, handed in. The prizes to be contended for were exhibited in the drawing room of the Pavilion, including two silver cups, one elegant set of table castors, one cake basket, and two silver gilt salt bowls—total value, about $85. The prizes were divided into three classes: for the first boat, the two silver cups; for the second, the castors and salt bowls; and for the third, the cake basket. The following boats were entered by the owners:

Name.	Length. Ft.	In.	Sailed by
1. Louisa Jane	21	9	J. Rogers.
2. Challenge	26	3	A. Graham.
3. Gipsey	22	4	W. Colwell.
4. Frolic	24	10	A. Gilmore.
5. Storm Bird	23	4	A. Gilmore.
6. Olivia	26	4	John S. Austin.
7. John S. Austin	27	3	John S. Austin.

At daybreak the morning appeared very unfavorable for the sport, as the wind was very light and variable with indications of rain, but cleared up a little about 10 o'clock, with a light breeze from the southwest. 11 A. M. was fixed upon for the start, and the course laid out by the Club and Committee was from the pier at this place westward to the buoy at Sands Point and round it, then eastward to the buoy off Matinicock Point, then past the Pavilion, and up Hempstead Harbor to Carpenter's Point and back to point of departure, making a distance out and home of about twenty miles. The boats did not get placed until past 12 o'clock, and the wind had then increased to what yacht men call half a gale, making it necessary to take in a reef or two before the signal was given to get away. The boats were started by the judges, the smallest, the *Storm Bird* at 12h. 38m., and the *John Austin* at 12h. 43m. 45s.—two minutes being allowed per foot. It was evident from the first that the wind which was increasing would be rather unfavorable for such small craft, although it was not anticipated that any accident would ensue, as they were all fully manned with five or six of the Harlem boys, who are considered pretty good sailors. The *Frolic* and the *Louisa Jane* took the lead on the starboard tack, and rounded the buoy at Sands Point so near together or opposite that it was impossible to say which had the precedence—the time was 1h. 12m. 50s. The *Olivia* rounded third, 1h. 14m., and the *John S. Austin*, last at 1h. 18m. The time of the others was not taken by the Judges. The fleet then bore down east—the *Frolic* and *Louisa Jane* leading, closely followed by the *Challenge* and the *Gipsey*—the two first rounded the buoy as follows: *Frolic*, 1h. 31m. 25s; the *Louisa Jane*, 1h. 55m; the *Olivia*, 1h. 56m. &c. The wind at this time had increased with a squall of rain, making more surf for such small craft than was agreeable. Indeed, it was rather more exciting just at this time than was desirable—the *Challenge* and the *Gipsey* were neck and neck, and in rounding the buoy it was doubtful which would have the advantage, when, owing to a want of smartness on board the *Challenge*, her mainsheet dipped in the water and over she went, her crew clinging to the wreck, gaining a good ducking and losing all their chance for either the honor or the glory of carrying home a piece of plate to Harlem.

Fortunately, there were two steamboats, one from the City and one from the vicinity, and the former, the *Edmund Griffin*, picked up "the Challengers," and towed the wreck into port—a melancholy spectacle, when compared with the expectations of her owners a few hours before. The race was then between the *Frolic*, the *Gipsey* and the *Olivia*—for the *Johnny Austin*, notwithstanding her superior size, did not appear to answer the expectations of her owners and backers, as she only got into the Cove.

The following is the order in which the winners were placed by the judges:

	Ft.	In.	Sec.
1. *Frolic*, first prize	1	31	25
2. *Olivia*, second prize	1	35	50
3. *Louisa Jane*, third prize	2	20	25

It will be seen by the result that this was a very closely contested race all throughout, and perhaps one of the best which has been or will be witnessed this season, and I may say that, taken altogether, it was perhaps a more exciting race than that of Saturday, the ladies of Harlem and of that locality which you term the rural districts, turning out very numerously. The ladies from this house, which is honored as the Summer resort of some of the upper ten, also paraded in full force on board the little steamer *Dell Grove*.

The prizes were presented in due form by A. D. RUSSELL, Esq., Chairman of the Committee. I must reserve for my next the report of the speeches and other particulars. OTIS OSBORN, the host, officiated, of course, in the ceremonial. DELTA.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

New-York Ladies attending the Afflicted.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 23.

A special correspondent writes from Norfolk that Miss ANDREWS is from Syracuse, New-York, and a niece of Judge HALL,

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

Progress of European Affairs—The War and the United States.

A Letter from Gov. Kossuth to the President.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

SIR: Your ablo London correspondent will have informed you of the few incidents that have occurred in the course of the week. All of them are rather of a symptomatic character.

The myrmidons of L. N. BONAPARTE preserved him from a new PIANORI at Biarritz.—The Bourbon-Orleans-fusionist leaders are swarming about Northumberland-street in London—CHANGARNIER, LAMORICIERE, BEDEAU, THIERS, MOLE, GUIZOT; it is quite a congress.—Some letters found upon Gen. ELIOT disclose the connection of the Comte DE CHAMBORD (HENRY V. in imaginary virtuality) with the Carlist plots in Spain, supported by Russian gold. These latter disclosures compel the Spanish Government to copy the King of Piedmont in his compulsory assistance to the Crimean tragedy, and 25,000 Spaniards are to be dispatched to the Crimea, to die there from the malaria of doing nothing—a good thing, by-the-bye, for getting rid of some unreliable regiments.—(NAPOLEON the Great has taught them that, by his expedition to Hayti.) It is true the Cortes are yet wanted to vote the money, but there is no possibility of whipping in a sufficient number of the members—neither will great pains be taken to get them in: their absence is a good excuse for escaping a negative vote. In Naples King BOMBA is literally mad. His madness of course is of bloody nature,—he applies the bastinado indiscriminately to everybody who happens to be remembered by him. The Muratists, "*qui umbra alterum*," on the other hand, are very busy; the ministers of King BOMBA apply to Austria for help in case of need; Austria is sending reinforcements to Italy; and at this the London *Times* looks alarmed, like a mariner without a compass. They speak of diversions in favor of Russia in Italy, and abuse Turkey the Ally, and abuse MAZZINI, whom England should rather conciliate, if they really fear anything from Austria there;—and Lord JOHN RUSSELL speaks Italy in the House! nobody can understand with what intention, to what purpose; and PALMERSTON promises anxious attention. But in the meantime FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria and BONAPARTE exchange autograph letters, by special messengers; and they assure the world that all is right with them; and the English Ministers swear to it by command from Paris, though somewhat with a sigh; and encourage, for a little diversion to the public mind, a Polish meeting in the Czartorinsky line; but the meeting—a decidedly pure English one—numerous as it was, votes them (the Ministers & Co.) an emphatic vote of distrust.

Such are the checkered incidents of the week. Add to them the paralytic languor in the military operations, evidently betraying the secret that something is brewing in the dark recesses of diplomacy, that does not want to be disturbed by the clash of arms, the result of which is dubious;—and then say whether the signs of the time are not indicative of stranger events than may be thought of in many a man's philosophy, either in London or even at—Washington.

It is much to be wished in the interest of the civilized world in general, and of the Republican principle, as personified in the United States, in particular, that public opinion in America should awaken to the understanding on the one hand, that the present complications in Europe are too comprehensive in bearing for the United States to be justified in looking at them merely as spectators look at a drama, in which they have no concern except that of pastime and momentary relaxation; on the other hand to the understanding that, in these complications, we are by far not yet even at the real beginning,—all that has come to pass, and all that is passing, is nothing yet but an introductory prologue; consequently, that though the inconceivable indolence of the Cabinet at Washington should have cast away an opportunity for elevating Republican America to the position almost of an umpire in the destinies of mankind—an opportunity, such as Providence itself does but seldom grant to the darlings of its choicest favors—still, the future is not yet forfeited irretrievably,—rather such are the circumstsnces, that much might yet be done in the course of the strange events that are coming to pass.

But then the first step to the better in my opinion is, to arouse the constituted authorities from their drowsy, petrified indifference, by which they are conspicuous to an extent surpassing imagination.

The cause of Democracy and the principle of human liberty has, up to this time, derived very little or no advantage abroad from the existence of the great Republic in the West. However, up to General PIERCE's accession to office, there was at least no want of occasional manifestations of those friendly feelings, and of that sympathy, which though barren in themselves, had still at least a cheering effect; but I am sorry to say, we are denied even this now-a-days; denied it to an extent sometimes infringing on the very rules of common, gentlemanlike civility.

I remember to have seen it reported in your paper, that while the late Mr. WEBSTER never neglected to meet with the friendliest consideration, and to answer with frank and obliging civility, any communication I have addressed to him, in his official capacity, the course the present Administration thought proper to adopt was widely different. This is perfectly true; so much so that I am sorry to say, even Ministers of certain monarchical, aristocratical countries might serve for an example to certain Republican Ministers for the time being. Your country, Sir, enjoys the advantage of publicity even with regard to diplomatic transactions; I think, therefore, that I not only shall not become guilty of indiscretion, but will rather pay a due tribute to the meritorious character of your institutions, by reporting through your paper the following fact.

Acting upon precedent datiog from my connection with the late lamented Mr. WEBSTER, I, just a year ago, (August, 1854,) desired to submit a humble memorial to his Excellency President PIERCE. Anxious to make myself sure that there was nothing either in the contents or in the form of my application which might be considered either inappropriate or inconsistent with any customary rules, I submitted my memorial to the judgment of Mr. BUCHANAN, the venerable representative of the United States at this Court, requesting him to take upon himself the forwarding of it to his Government, in case he should judge it proper and consistent with the reserves incumbent on his position. Mr. BUCHANAN, (I take great pleasure in acknowledging it publicly with gratefulness,) having examined as well the contents, as also the form of my memorial, (of which he retained a copy,) not only gave me the assurance that he felt it perfectly consistent with the duties of his position to submit my memorial officially to his Excellency the President of the United States, but thought himself besides authorized to recommend it to his prompt and favorable consideration. And so he did, and I thank him herewith publicly for it. But I regret to have to say that no answer has been returned from Washington up to this very day; not so much as a simple acknowledgment of its receipt! I desire to place the document before the public of your country, and will, therefore, close my letter by requesting you to publish it in the columns of your esteemed journal, as annexed.

I have the honor, &c. L. KOSSUTH.

Memorial of Gov. Kossuth to the President of the United States.

LONDON, August, 1851.

His Excellency General Franklin Pierce, President of the United States:

MR. PRESIDENT: When, invited by the Congress and Government of the United States, I visited Washington at the close of 1851, I was honored with a solemn official reception by both Houses of Congress, and with an official presentation to the President of the United States by the then Acting Secretary of State; having, in general terms—as it is customary on such occasions—established the public character of my position, and defined my object before His Excellency, the President, himself, I then addressed a communication to the Secretary of State, the late lamented DANIEL WEBSTER, requesting to be told in what way, during my presence at Washington, or on any future occasion, I would be at liberty to communicate with the United States Government, upon matters touching the public interests of my nation? To which request I had the honor of receiving the assurance of the Secretary of State, that any communication I might make, be it verbally or in writing, either directly to His Excellency, the President, or to the Secretary of State, or even to himself (the Secretary of State) through the medium of an agent I might appoint for the purpose, would, *at any time*, be acknowledged, taken in due consideration, and answered with promptitude.

Accordingly, besides some written communications, I had the honor of several interviews with the Honorable Secretary of State, in which questions of the highest importance to my country were considered in contemplation of future emergencies, and though I had not the good fortune to see all my requests cunceded, still, I have thankfully to acknowledge that in regard to several of them I was favored with positive assurances that were entirely satisfactory.

Amongst these latter there was one of an essentially important character, to which, upon these antecedents, I take the liberty of asking permission, respectfully to invite the attention of your Excellency.

It has always been a standard principle of the United States to recognise every *de facto* Government.

In no case have the United States been found acting with more pleasure upon that principle than when they had been called upon by the national exertions of a people engaged in a struggle for independence similar to their own, to greet one member more in the great family of nations.

The timely recognition of the former Spanish colonies is a proof that the United States did not consider it to be a condition to such recognition, that the struggle should be entirely over, and the independent position of the new State agreed to by the antagonist power. It has been deemed sufficient that a people should formally declare its independence; that it should have established a *de facto* Government, and proved its vitality by keeping up the contest, so as to make it unlikely that the antagonist party could succeed in subduing it by its own forces.

And really this line of policy appears to be consonant as well with the history of the United States, as with a due regard to principles.

The independence of the United States was anything but achieved when it was acknowledged by France.

And the principle upon which such a recognition rests, is a due regard paid to the sovereign right of every nation, to determine its own form of government, and to regulate its own domestic concerns.

But the possible ultimate issue of a struggle is neither a matter of principle, nor does it concern the recognizing power. All this power has to consider is, whether there be a declaration of national independence, and a *de facto* Government in effective activity.

Knowing this to be the maxim upon which the United States always professed to act, the Hungarian nation, struggling victoriously for its independence in the year 1849, expected with perfect confidence to see its independence promptly recognised by the Government of the United States.

This our expectation was perfectly legitimate.

Hungary was not incompetently or adventurously intruding itself into the family of independent nations.

It had been a self consisting, independent state through the lapse of a thousand years

In all the vicissitudes of this long period, while nations vanished and empires fell, the separate standing and independence of Hungary were never disputed. It was recognized by all the Powers of the earth. It was sanctioned by treaties with the Hapsburg dynasty, when this dynasty, by the free will of my nation, which acted as one of the two contracting parties, was invested with the kingly crown of Hungary. The independent condition of this Kingdom was admitted to be a part of the international law of Europe, and was guaranteed by several European Governments and nations. This independent condition of Hungary is clearly defined in one of our fundamental laws, (the 13th article of the year 1791,) in these terms: "Hungary is a free and independent Kingdom, having its own separate existence and Constitution, and not subject to any other nation or country in the world." And it is added in these very laws that "all we owe to Austria are the obligations of good neighborhood, and nothing else." Our country never made, nor was intended to make, a part of the Austrian Empire.

Such was the legal condition of Hungary, which FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria attempted to overthrow by arms, declaring the independence, the Constitution, and the very existence of Hungary abolished, and the country absorbed in the Austrian Empire.

To this attack we answered by victoriously driving his armies out of the country; and to his declaration we answered by declaring our country to constitute a free sovereign State, and by deposing, dethroning, and banishing the House of Hapsburg Lorraine.

We thus not so much established a new claim as rather reasserted an ancient right.

The declaration of our independence was attested by every mark of a universal national will. It was not only unanimously voted by both Houses of Congress, but every county, every department, every municipality, all over the land, solemnly proclaimed its consent and adherence to it.

I beg leave to enclose herewith a copy of the concluding paragraphs of this document.

Your Excellency will see from it

1. That a formal declaration of national independence was issued.

2. That a regular national Government was legally and formally instituted,—and thus the two fundamental conditions fulfilled of a claim to a formal recognition from the United States of America.

As to the third consideration, which is rather one of expediency—that is, whether we were likely to maintain our independence, and whether it was evident that Austria was incapable of subduing us by its own forces—I need not point to our victories in several consecutive pitched battles, or to our having cleared our territory from the enemy, as we have the most peremptory evidence in the fact that the House of Austria saw itself forced to recur to *the aid of a foreign Government*, by asking and accepting the armed assistance of one of the most powerful potentates on earth, the Czar of Russia, who, in his turn, thought it necessary to send a mighty army of nearly two hundred thousand men to cooperate with the forces of Austria against us.

This fact implies an absolute and categorical public confession on the part of Austria, that it is impossible for her to subdue Hungary by her own force.

I believe, therefore, that under such circumstances, Hungary was fully entitled to expect a speedy recognition of its independence from the United States.

It is true that preliminary steps were taken in that direction, a diplomatic agent having been appointed by the United States Government with a view to Hungary, as we heard it reported by vague rumors. But the late moment of that appointment, the want of decisive instructions, the delays caused by the distance across the Atlantic, and by the necessity of sending over the required information, and waiting for a subsequent definitive authorisation, prevented our nation from receiving the contemplated moral support of a formal recognition of our independence.

That delay proved fatal—it turned out to be a death-blow to Hungary.

I have every reason to say, that if the political situation of Hungary could have been at an early moment strengthened by a recognition from the United States, the occidental powers of Europe could not have persisted in disregarding the gigantic struggle on the banks of the Danube; they could not have remained silent at the armed intervention of Russia in Hungary; and from all the cautiousness which Russia, before throwing her numerous armies upon us, employed in ascertaining that no regard was paid to the crisis of the Hungarian nation by any power on earth, we have abundant reason to believe, that a recognition from the United States, followed as it certainly would have been by a protest from England and France against the intervention of Russia, or at least by an offer of mediation by one of them, would have in all probability prevented that intervention, which was not only the grossest violation of the laws of nations, but also has practically overthrown the balance of power in Europe, as is manifest from the present complications in the East, which are but a logical result emanating from that intervention in Hungary.

But the delays which I have recited proved disastrous to Hungary yet in another sense. The stronger the nation relied upon being recognized by, at least the United State of America, the more despondency spread over the spirit of the nation in seeing itself disappointed in that hope. That was the instrument in the hands of treason to work out the ruin of my Fatherland. Pointing on the one side to the numerous armies of Russia pouring upon us; on the other side, to the complete abandonment which we experienced from the rest of the world; treason succeeded in undermining the confidence of our armies in the correctness of my political calculation, and imbued them with the sentiment that, forsaken as we were, all vigor and all sacrifices were in vain. Thus only could Hungary have been subdued even by Russia. With an American *chargé d'affaires* arriving in Hungary, bringing us the acknowledgment of the efficacy of our national efforts, treason never would have found a field for its poisonous work; and without treason Hungary either could not have been subdued, or, at least, certainly would have been able to prolong the struggle so as to render the diplomatic mediation of England and France unavoidable.

Lastly, the delays extended their fatal influence even to the bloody period of Austrian vengeance, after our fall. A formal recognition from a great foreign power would have imparted to the contest a character so entirely different from a rebellion, which Austria contrived to fix upon our war of independence, that the simple fact of a preceding recognition from the United States must have saved the bravest of my brave countrymen from being sacrificed by scores on the scaffolds of Austria. In Italy the delay in the recognition of the Roman Republic had quite an analogous effect. It rendered possible the intervention of France, and the subsequent cruelties of the Papal Government, reinstalled by foreign arms.

Having thus demonstrated the fatal consequences of the mode of proceeding adopted in those former instances I took the liberty to invite the attention of the late Secretary of State to the difficulties of a speedy communication between the Southern and Eastern parts of Europe and the United States, to the time which must be inevitably lost if, on a future similar emergency, either an diplomatic agents be appointed in good time, or if obliged first to report home and ask for fresh instructions before action; and as the condition of Europe made it then already quite evident that the occurrence of a new effort on the part of the oppressed nationalities was not at all hypothetical, but rather simply reduced to a question of time and opportunity, I asked leave to recommend to the generous consideration of the Government of the United States that similar causes may have thus again similar effects, and any national and Democratic movement on the Continent of Europe might again be deprived of the practical benefit of a sympathizing policy on the part of the United States. Therefore, I concluded by respectfully asking that, "Whenever the general political aspect of Europe, or any particular emergency will, in the estimation of the Cabinet of Washington authorize the belief, that a new effort on the part of the oppressed nationalities may be impending, the United States Government should be pleased to appoint confidentially some diplomatic agent in view of such emergency, and to entrust him with the necessary powers for carrying out in due time the beneficent intentions of his Government."

To this, my humble request, the late Secretary of State condescended to give me with emphatic precision the following answer: that he felt perfectly authorized in giving me the most positive assurance, "that should either a partial rising of a serious character happen in Europe, *or a war break out between some of the European Governments, in which it appeared likely that Austria might become implicated, and especially if it should be a war affecting the Oriental question*, the Government of the United States, fully aware of the precarious and volcanic condition of the European continent, would take such an emergency to a sure indication, that it might be attended by a new effort on the part of the oppressed nationalities, and chiefly of Hungary, Italy and Poland, and that in view of such emergency no time should be lost in appointing a diplomatic agent, and in sending him over to Europe, so that he might be near at hand, and that he would be invested with the necessary powers to enter into open diplomatic relations with any *de facto* Government, which, upon the basis of a declaration of national independence, he should see exercising a real territorial authority, becoming an actual Government."

Mr. President—Of all the advantages which I humbly endeavored to secure to the future of my heroic nation, this declaration of the distinguished statesman, given to me in his official capacity as Secretary of State, was the most cheering and the most satisfactory. It consoled my heart for many sorrowful disappointments; it united, and is acting, like an electric fluid upon the spirits of Hungary and Italy.

Consistently with these antecedents, and profoundly impressed with the anticipation of the dreadful results of any possible disappointment in our expectation of seeing the moral support of a prompt recognition imparted to Hungary, Italy or Poland, asserting anew their independence—I feel prompted by the urgency of the obvious condition of Europe, respectfully to bring once more this vital subject under the wise and generous consideration of your Excellency, and to solicit a prompt decision, which, I confidently trust, will be such as we are led to expect from the nature of the institutions of the United States, from their history, and from the high-minded liberality of its Government.

May it please your Excellency to consider that the political condition of Europe has reached that point which, in the estimation of the late Secretary of State, would indicate that a new effort for independence by some of the European nationalities is near at hand.

The Oriental question has broken out into a war, just as from a knowledge of the state of things I foretold while yet in America.

Hostilities have been actually declared between Russia on one side, and Turkey, England and France on the other.

It is evident that matters having come to that point, it is utterly impossible for Austria to maintain any longer an undefined position in regard to the struggle waged in her immediate neighborhood, and deranging her political situation.

Pressed as she is from both sides, and from the imperious necessities of her position, her decisive declaration is daily, almost hourly expected.

And whatever decision she may make, it will be followed immediately by a national movement in some quarter of her heterogeneous dominions.

Whether she side with Russia, or with the Western Powers, or if even permitted to keep a neutral attitude, (which is not to be imagined,) her forces must be, at all events, engaged in certain quarters; and being so engaged, she cannot help exposing as opposite weak quarter to her oppressed nationalities, which, in solid combination, are watching this inevitable opportunity.

This is so true, that I beg leave to assure your Excellency that a serious collision between the belligerent powers, the moment Austria shall define her position, cannot fail to become the word of command which is to initiate the new contest for liberty.

It would be neither appropriate nor consistent with the regard due to the position of your Excellency on my part, that I should enter into particulars, but so much I beg permission to say, that, in all human probability, this, my humble memorial, will scarcely have the honor to be placed in the hands of your Excellency before the anticipated development in the situation of Europe will be marked by a phase having claims to the operative sympathies of Republican America.*

The Polish nationality, the identification of which with the others is evident, can already be regarded as at war with Russia, the Turkish Government having already officially accepted the cooperation of the Polish emigration, and is now organizing Polish auxiliary legions, which, by a single victory of the Allied Powers over the Russians may be brought to bear upon the Polish provinces immediately.

In a word, such is the actual condition of affairs in Europe, that it becomes my imperative duty to endeavor to ascertain whether it be the intention of your Excellency to afford the benefit of an early recognition to Hungary, Poland or Italy, in case they or some of them succeed in reestablishing effectively a *de facto* National Government? And whether we may hope that your Excellency will in your wisdom find it opportune to make now those preliminary dispositions which have been spoken of in my official interview with the late Secretary of State of the United States?

I hope your Excellency will allow me to remark that an uncertainty in this regard, by exposing us to erroneous anticipations, may have a very mischievous effect upon our cause.

There is yet one other point which I beg permission to touch upon.

It refers to the commercial and maritime intercourse between the United States and the contending parties in the event of a revolutionary movement in Hungary or Italy. Will American ships be protected in carrying on trade with such ports as may be in the possession of the insurgents?

It need hardly be observed, in assigning the motives for this inquiry, that when a state of war is contemplated, it being of the utmost importance to those engaged in commercial pursuits to know in advance the extent to which they may depend upon the protection of their own Government, it is usual to put hypothetical cases before the Executive, and ask what will be done in given contingencies. This foreknowledge is indispensable to merchants, and hence I may suggest that an early decision upon this point may be of great value to persons engaged in American trade; but most especially is it of high and commanding importance to the people of Hungary and Italy, because, if once assured of free trade with the people of the United States during their approaching struggle, it is a virtual guarantee that through the enterprise of American merchants and the unquestionable acquiescence of Austria in any decision upon this point which may be promulgated by the United States, the Republican party in Hungary and Italy would enjoy the precious advantage of receiving, by means of American ships, abundant supplies of food, clothing and all the necessaries of life. This class of inquiries are almost of daily occurrence at this moment in Europe, and in no instance do the Governments, whether neutral or belligerent, refuse a prompt and positive reply.

The necessity of having this important matter defined by positive regulations, will become more imperative as the theatre of hostilities will be seen extended, and the war of ambition as it is now, will have assumed the shape of a war of principles.

It is a prevalent opinion with many of the European nations, (mine among the rest,) that the United States would never permit their commercial relations to be suspended or limited by the fact that a nation has taken up arms against their oppressors; but that if we can offer an unblemished port, we may in honor and good faith invite the citizens of the United States to trade with us, though we be yet engaged in a struggle, and though our independence be not yet recognized.

To this opinion we had been led by the fact, that during the war between Spain and the Colonies, the United States gave such an interpretation to their neutral position, offering equal facilities of trade, without any restriction, to both belligerent parties. And further: because we know it is the United States which have established the principle that "*free ships make free goods.*"†

I will then, in conclusion, venture to ask:

1. Whether in the event of a revolutionary contest in Hungary and Italy, American ships will be permitted, under the laws of the United States, to clear for ports in the possession of the insurgents?

And, 2. Whether such ships will be exempt from search or seizure on the high seas by Austrian vessels of war?

Humbly recommending the contents of this my memorial to the liberal consideration of your Excellency, I have the honor to be, with the highest regards and the most distinguished consideration, &c.,

L. KOSSUTH,
Late Governor-President of Hungary.

* This was written before the expedition to the Crimea, by which the allied powers removed the theatre of war from the neighborhood of Austria, and thus relieved her from the pressure that would undoubtedly have forced her at the first serious conflict between Russia and the Allies on the Danube, to become a party to the conflict. The distancing of the war from her frontiers is the fact which allowed her to keep an undefined position up to this very moment. It was unreasonable to anticipate that the Allied Powers would prefer not to defeat their enemy, rather than put Austria under a stress. They have to run it sadly enough; but sooner or later Austria cannot escape the necessity of a decision;—and that moment will justify the anticipation expressed in the text.

† The original draft contained here the following paragraph:

"Yet I learn from an official public declaration of the English Government, dated 28th March, that though England be willing to make some temporary allowances from the strict interpretation of what it calls the rigor of recognized usages of war; still it maintains the right of search over neutral flags, though with the limitation to extend it only to the search of contraband of war, and of conveyance of the officers and dispatches of the enemy. Still this does manifestly imply the right of search over the neutral flag; and as if this interpretation be accepted by the United States, it will certainly be acted upon likewise by other European Governments,—the commerce of the citizens of the United States with ourselves in the course of our anticipated struggle, may turn out not to be protected against being searched by an Austrian cruiser on the high seas. The inconvenience arising from such an uncertainty is obvious."

This section, however, has been rescinded, from the motive that an understanding has just been come to between the American Minister and Lord CLARENDON, with regard to the rights of neutral commerce, which (I am sorry to say) admitted the right of search. The writer of this letter was anxious to have it put in such a shape, that the American Minister should have nothing to object to it; he therefore proferred to rescind the section, and thus to insure the full concurrence of the Minister, which in fact was freely granted without the slightest reserve.

Governor Hunt's Letter in Niagara County.

LOCKPORT, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The perusal of Gov. HUNT's letter, lately published in your paper, cannot fail, with his immediate constituents, to call up recollections of passages in his past political history, and afford occasion to the Governor's political opponents to reaffirm their charges of want of sincerity and consistency in his political course—charges which were made when he left the Democratic party and joined the Whigs. That change they attributed to an overweening ambition for office, although the Governor then professed to be actuated by patriotic motives. In that change the chrysalis process was so slow and imperceptible, that in an election to Congress he got the votes of many Democrats, who acted on the assurance that he was an *unchanged* Democrat. Elected to Congress and taking a prominent rank in the Whig party, he so adjusted the ballast in his new political barge that he was claimed by the two divisions of the Whig party as an adherent; and had the events favored, and nothing transpired to put aside all half-way measures, Governor HUNT might have remained in his go between craft, enjoying the honors of office; but, unfortunately for him, the violation of the Missouri Compromise has produced a crisis when men are forced to show their flags; and although the Governor has ranged himself under the Silver Gray or K. N. colors, his political opponents will attribute his choice more to his disappointment in the attainment of political preferment than to any patriotic motives which he professes in his letter.

If the Governor expects his political missive will produce any change in the views of his immediate constituents, he will be disappointed, for your correspondent knows something of that constituency; however much they have done to advance the Governor's political interest,—however constantly they have defended him against the assaults of the party to which he once belonged—yet in taking his present position his voice will be impotent. To characterize the union of those men who feel humiliated and aggrieved at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who are resolved to stand together on the defensive against the inroads of those who seek to diffuse Slavery over Free territory, as a crusade against the South, comes with an ill grace from one who thought it once very proper and patriotic to fuse with a party on a mere question of financial policy of the General Government. In thus characterizing this movement, the Governor has disclosed a disposition and feeling towards recent political associates ill comporting with the candor and singleness of motive professed in his letter.

NIAGARA.

Funeral of Abbott Lawrence.

The Boston papers publish full accounts of the funeral of the late ABBOTT LAWRENCE, which took place on Wednesday. Every mark of respect was shown to the deceased; flags on public buildings were displayed at half mast, stores and offices were closed, minute guns were fired, bells were tolled, and the funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people. The *Atlas* says:

The body of Mr. LAWRENCE, after the *post mortem* examination, was placed in ice, and remained undisturbed until early yesterday morning, when it was taken from the ice case, preparatory to burial. The coffin was of mahogany, covered with black cloth. The only ornaments were the usual silver studs, and three heavy silver handles on each side. It was perfectly plain. Upon the top was a silver plate bearing the inscription:

ABBOTT LAWRENCE,
BORN DECEMBER 16, 1792.
Died August 18, 1855.

The corpse was clad in a dress coat made of white cashmere, the neck being surrounded by a plain white cravat. After being placed in the coffin, the body was taken to the parlor, where it remained for two hours. There the family took the last look of their beloved head. The countenance of the deceased, although somewhat emaciated, looked very natural. There was the same noble expression, the same placid, calm, and yet pleasing features.

Among the notabilities present at the funeral were Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Judge SPRAGUE, &c. The church in Brattle-square, where the service was read by Dr. LOTHROP, was densely crowded and, even the streets around the church were filled with men and women. The procession as it left for Mount Auburn was composed as follows: Following the mourners were forty-three gentlemen in carriages, who have been clerks in Mr. LAWRENCE's employ. Then followed the government of the Mechanic Charitable Association, Mercantile Library Association, and the employés of Mr. CHICKERING, numbering about two hundred, on foot. A large number of citizens followed in carriages. The procession reached Mount Auburn about 4 o'clock. The burial lot of the LAWRENCE family is situated on one of the most beautiful eminences in that lovely city of the dead. In it already repose the bodies of his brothers, AMOS and WILLIAM, and there now reposes all that remains of ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Death of Ex-Governor Metcalfe.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

Ex-Governor THOMAS METCALFE died at his seat, Forest Retreat, in Nicholas County, on Saturday evening, Aug. 18. He had suffered for near two weeks from fever, which eventuated in cholera, producing his death.

Governor METCALFE was a native of Fauquier County, Va., where he was born on the 20th of March, 1780. When he was quite young his parents emigrated to this State and settled in Fayette, where he had the restricted advantages of a few months' attendance on a country school. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to his elder brother, a stone-cutter, but his father dying in three years after, the indentures were canceled, and he set about making a livelihood for his mother and sisters. These he continued to support as long as necessity required—it being the proudest satisfaction of his life that to the mother who bore him, and the sisters who were the companions of his infancy, he had always been kind, even at times beyond his means.

Fond of study, the young mason made use of all his leisure hours, and soon were developed those strong attributes of intellect, always his characteristics. In 1809 he first appeared as a public speaker, the country then being agitated at a prospect of war with England. But his passion for the tented field had to be restrained until 1813, when he commanded a company at the battle of Fort Meigs, distinguishing himself by his prowess in the presence of an Indian force double the size of his. While absent on this campaign he was reelected to the Legislature, receiving every vote in the county but thirteen. He served in this body for several years, and was first elected to Congress in 1818, defeating Hon. JOSHUA DESHA, afterwards Governor. He continued a leading member of the National Legislature until 1827, when he was chosen the National Republican candidate for Governor. In this contest, Hon. WM. T. BARRY, a man of great genius and fine address, was his opponent, representing the JACKSON interest. The canvass was one of intense excitement, the entire State being then visited for the first time by rival candidates. At the election, Gov. METCALF came out victorious by a majority of only seven hundred and nine votes. It established, however, the Whig ascendancy in Kentucky, interrupted in only one instance, until the election of Gov. POWELL.

In Congress and the Executive chair Governor METCALFE greatly distinguished himself by his ability and firmness. He was equal to all occasions and shrank from no responsibilities. Hon. GEORGE MCDUFFIE, of South Carolina, having challenged him to fight a duel, he accepted, chose Kentucky rifles and ten paces. The fire-eating Carolinian backed out.

In 1834 Gov. METCALFE was chosen to the State Senate, and in 1840 made President of the Board of Internal Improvement. In 1848 he was appointed to fill Mr. CRITTENDEN's unexpired term in the Senate. Since then he has chiefly confined himself to his farm, beautifully situated, half way between Maysville and Lexington. His old age has been crowned with honors, happy in view of the prosperity of the nation he had so well served. During the last political canvass he frequently addressed public assemblages, with all the vigor and eloquence of his youth. His intellectual strength had not abated one jot or tittle. He was always armed at all points for any controversy. Of a fiery and impetuous nature, he sympathized with the proud spirit of CLAY, and was always a follower of that statesman's fortunes. A stone-mason by trade, he always boasted of his service in that honorable line of the mechanic arts, and delighted in being called the "Old Stone Hammer."

Clairvoyants in Trouble—A Villainous Husband.

Pittsburg Journal, Thursday.

Yesterday morning a man named EDWARDS, the husband of the somewhat noted clairvoyant, Madame EDWARDS, whose stay in this city for some weeks has been very profitable to her in a pecuniary sense, deserted his wife, taking with him everything available, including $125 in money, gold chain, pencil and locket, valued at $60, a daguerreotype in a gold case set with diamonds, and several valuable silk dresses, leaving her absolutely destitute. Madame E. is in the greatest distress.

From her statements we learn that four years ago she eloped with this man EDWARDS, from her parents' home, near Portsmouth, N. H. Her parents are wealthy farmers. Discerning her qualifications for the line of business she is now pursuing, EDWARDS insisted on her devoting her time and attention to it, which she did with great success. Her profits were confided to him, and absorbed generally in providing fine clothing for him. Last week she presented him with a hundred dollar suit.

She says they lived together happily enough. But yesterday morning they had a few words of difficulty, whereupon he took his departure. She thinks he has gone to meet another woman. The boy who conveyed his trunks to the Alleghany depôt was found, and stated that he had been engaged several days ago for that purpose, and to do other things. He also stated that on Monday, EDWARDS visited the ground in which his child was interred, and arranged flowers, &c., around it, an act which speaks a little in his favor. The police telegraphed in every direction—and it is probable EDWARDS will be captured.

P. S.—The Mayor received a dispatch last evening, stating that EDWARDS had been arrested in Cleveland, and was in jail. Madam E. will go on this morning.

Attempt to Burn a Newspaper Office.

The Norfolk *Beacon* of Aug. 21 says:

"Some demon in human form set fire to our office between 8 and 10 o'clock, on Saturday night. This makes the third attempt to burn us out within the last three years. The fire was kindled in the second story, under the steps leading to the third story, where we keep our supply of paper, but was fortunately discovered in time to prevent any serious damage, either to our stock or the building. The engines were promptly on the spot, and we return our most grateful thanks to each and every one of the Fire Companies, and to our friends and acquaintances generally, for the efficient assistance they afforded on the occasion. It is almost impossible to believe that there lives a wretch whose hellish heart should prompt him to an act of incendiarism at such a time as this. The pestilence has caused distress and misery enough for one community, God knows, without any addition to the overflowing cup from the hand of man. The whole lower portion of the city, deserted as it is by its inhabitants, might have been destroyed by the act, and perhaps would have been, had the vile perpetrator applied his torch at a later hour."

The Fourth of July at Rio de Janeiro.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, writing from Rio on the 10th of July, gives the following account of the celebration in that city of the recent anniversary of our national independence:

The great day was not permitted to pass unnoticed or unhonored by ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq., the American Consul at the above port, in Brazil. On the 2d of the month, notice was given that Mr. SCOTT would be glad to see every citizen of the United States, then in Rio de Janeiro, at his house in Concerho Velho, No. 35, at 1 o'clock, on the 4th of the month, to unite with him in doing honor to the day. Between one and two o'clock about sixty American citizens assembled at the residence of the Consul, where they were very cordially and gracefully received by Mr. and Mrs. SCOTT. After warm congratulations upon the return of this great day, finding our country still happy, prosperous and rapidly advancing, the company were, at half past two o'clock, introduced into a spacious hall, where a rich collation was ready for them; and two long tables, covered with cold hams, turkeys, tongues, pickled oysters, mutton, wines, pickles, confectionary, and a variety of fruits, and adorned with lovely flowers, were soon filled by the gay and happy company. Mrs. SCOTT, who is a great favorite in Rio, and admired and respected by her many new acquaintances, was accompanied to the table by Mrs. SANDS, a sweet American lady, the wife of Mr. SANDS, an American merchant here. The parlor and dining-room of the Consul were handsomely adorned with many flags of the United States, and some of Brazil, furnished to Mr. SCOTT by the captains of American vessels, of whom twenty-one partook of the dinner. Mr. SCOTT took charge of one table, aided by Mr. CONNER, an American merchant resident here from Baltimore; while the other table was placed in the care of Captain ROBERT G. SCOTT, Jr., late acting Consul at Rio, assisted by Mr. MANN, the Secretary of Legation at the Court of Brazil. The Rev. Mr. BUCHER pronounced a brief and neat benediction before the repast commenced. After the company had discussed the many good things before them, the rap of the Consul brought them to order and silence. He addressed them in a manner that seemed to give great satisfaction, and was several times interrupted by the applause and cheers of his hearers; and, at the end of his remarks, he offered appropriate toasts, all of which were received with marked satisfaction by the company, and many of which were followed with rounds of applause.

Descent of the Police on a Theatre in Cincinnati.

From the Daily Commercial, Aug. 16.

It is well known to the community, that the managers of Tivoli Theatre, on Vine-street, opposite Freeman's Hall, have been in the habit, each Sabbath evening, of giving what they term "Sunday Concerts," but that the music is always much more secular than sacred in its character. Last evening Madame THIELMAN, wife of the manager, together with a couple of gentlemen, were on the stage, singing an air from the opera of "Preciosa," when suddenly a detachment of the Police entered at the door, headed by Lieut. LAWRENCE, and made their way towards the front. As they neared the stage Madame THIELMAN discovered them and fled. This was the signal for a general *emeute*. The Bass Drum abandoned the orchestra, and endeavored to escape under the legs of the audience, but being of rather bulky proportions, was seized *en derriere* and borne in triumph to the Station-House. The Cornet and the two Violins endeavored to flee through the back entrance, but met with a similar fate, while the Trombone, who was a little blind and deaf, continued to blow a blast that would have set HANDEL or MENDELSOHN in a delirium.

The scene among the audience was ludicrous in the extreme. The girls screamed prodigiously, or fainted outright—while their beaux vociferated in choice German vernacular, or swore a good round English "G—d D—n." A general rush was made towards the door, and in a few moments the theatre was vacant.

The following is the names of those who were arrested: Hipolite Bohein, Charles Conrad, Eberle Trobin, Henry Herbe, Lawrence Obert, Chas. Kramer, W. Leopold, John D. Hefner, J. M. Stobel, Frederick Roeder, Theodore Halle and Mme. Thielman. They were all released from custody, on Mr. VERWIG, of the City Council, going their bail, and will have a hearing to day before the Police Court.

Wyandot Indians holding an Election—Their Land Claims.

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing on the 14th of August, says:

To-day, the Wyandots are holding their election for Chief, and a more interesting and impressive scene I never witnessed. This nation was, a few years ago, the most populous, powerful and warlike of the whole region of the North, and are now dwindled down to the small number of six or seven hundred, all told. Some of them are men of remarkable sense, whose practical observation and sound discretion have induced them to quit many traditional and savage customs, and to form a sort of republican government. They now elect their rulers, and to-day they are to choose their Chief, or President. The polls are held at a lodge about two hundred yards from the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, and within full view of passing steamboats. The judges of election are three old braves, who have the confidence of the nation. The voting is done by ballot:—and how gravely it proceeds! How unlike the elections of the white man! How much more orderly, dignified and quiet! There is no excitement, no noise—no electioneering or loud words. They come in singly from the forest; they assemble in small numbers beneath the boughs of spreading elms; they confer together gravely, and then, as stately relics of a mighty race, they step with a mien of conscious sovereignty to the ballot-box, and vote for the Chieftain of their choice. What an example to their white brethren.

In a treaty with this Nation in 1832, the Government of the United States granted to them a small portion of that lovely and fertile country that lies between and in an acute angle of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and thirty-two floating sections which can be located on any of the public lands west of the Mississippi River. These floating sections they are now offering for sale, and some of them have been purchased this morning, at the remarkably low sum of eight hundred dollars. A section, you know, is 640 acres; so that, at the rate of $800 per section, they will receive only $25,600 for 20,480 acres of the choicest lands in the world. They can be located in Kansas, Nebraska, or anywhere, without waiting for surveys, and the title becomes complete at the moment of location.

New Proposed Railroad.

From the St. Lawrence Republican, Aug. 21.

Many of our readers are doubtless aware that a project is in contemplation by a respectable number

SCIENCE.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

SIXTH DAY.

BROWN UNIVERSITY,
PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

Constitutional questions exercise the mind of the Association. With many men, there are many minds. No great Expounder appears; and the body is tossed to and fro by divers winds of doctrine.

A large part of the session has been occupied to-day with elaborate discussions of a new draft of the Constitution, prepared by amendments to that which was proposed at the Washington meeting. Great difference of opinion existed, and members came nearer a quarrel than they have yet done.

Early in the session, the existing Constitution and the Constitution as proposed to be amended, were printed in parallel sections, and freely distributed among the members. On the 18th and 20th inst., (Saturday and Monday last,) the Committee on the Constitution took these amendments, overhauled them, re-amended, and reported a new draft, which, wet from the press, was this morning placed in the hands of members. It was as if a shell had suddenly dropped among combustibles, with the fuse burning. Tammany Hall would not have been ashamed of the uproar. Seven men were on the floor at once, each trying to cry loudest "Mr. President!" Two hours passed away. I shall not attempt to follow all the recrimination that was indulged, nor to record the apologies which followed when the parties who were hit threw back sharp swords for balls. It was an exciting season.

Professors AGASSIZ, MITCHEL, BACHE, HENRY, PEIRCE, CASWELL, Capt. WILKES, and any number besides, had a word to say. Mr. PEIRCE finally declared the whole discussion to be foolish and unprofitable, and he cut sharply right and left. Professor BACHE, as Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, stood on the platform to await the result. Dr. B. A. GOULD, Secretary of the Committee, replied tartly to something that Prof. W. B. ROGERS had said.

Many of the members appeared to lean towards an abolition of all Constitutions. They would like an Annual Convention equally well as an organized Association; particularly if that Association is unequal to the task of forming its code of rules peaceably.

By way of compromise, a motion of Prof. CASWELL'S was carried, postponing the consideration of the whole subject for one year, until the meeting in Albany. A twelvemonth will give time for reflection. Members can procure copies of the proposed Constitution from Prof. LOVERING, if they like.

WHAT THE BUGBEAR IS.

It appears to be conceded that the root of all the trouble is in a jealousy of the power of the Standing Committee.

That body, controlling the action of the Association, has been subject to unkind remarks from the first, emanating from discontented members. The Washington Constitution proposed to increase its members to *twenty six*; the Providence draft reduces it to *eighteen*, and also provides for the creation of the office of Vice-President, while arbitrary power is placed in the hands of the Committee. It is to assign papers, arrange the business, suggest places and times of meeting, examine or exclude papers; appoint the local Committee; nominate persons for membership; decide upon publications, &c., &c. Power like this, it is contended, should not be wielded by a limited number. The new Constitution leaves the management mainly in the hands of the Standing Committee.

MR. BRAINERD'S CASE.

Mr. JOHN BRAINERD'S case came up again. A Committee, consisting of PEIRCE and DANA, reported that the conclusions of the paper on "Pebbles," that Mr. S. presented at Cleveland, were utterly absurd, and recommended that the Association refuse to print. So voted.

Afterwards Mr. BRAINERD got up to make a personal explanation. He considered that the Association was doing a bad thing by discouraging investigators whose results may differ from those of others.

Nobody replied.

LOCAL COMMITTEE FOR ALBANY.

The following gentlemen were to-day appointed the local Committee for the meeting in Albany:

Dr. T. R. Beck, Thomas W. Olcott, Ezra P. Prentice, Erastus Corning, Hon. D. D. Barnard, J. V. L. Pruyn, Gideon Hawley, Hon. A. J. Parker, Dr. Thomas Hun.

INVITATIONS TO DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.

On motion of Prof. O. M. MITCHEL, it was resolved that invitations to attend the future meetings of the Association be extended to learned bodies, and distinguished individuals in foreign lands.

Prof. MITCHEL held out a hope that the Astronomer Royal of England, Mr. AIRY, would be present at the Albany meeting.

Prof. AGASSIZ was warmly in favor of the proposition to invite others from abroad. A similar interchange of courtesies prevails among the scientific associations of Germany, France and Italy.

A SCIENTIFIC INDEX.

On motion of Prof. PEIRCE, the Association endorsed the plan of a Scientific Index of papers in Mathematics, &c., presented a day or two ago by Lieut. HUNT, and a resolution was adopted declaring the importance of such enterprises in advancing the interests of science.

Prof. AGASSIZ hoped to see this plan extended to other branches of science. His own labors in this direction have resulted in the issue of four octavo volumes of five hundred pages each, relating sole'y to papers in Natural History. These were published abroad, and there are probably not more than four or five copies in the United States.

REPORT ON THE ECLIPSE

Prof. BACHE, as Chairman of the Committee to observe the eclipse of May, 1854, reported briefly that the view of many of the observers was obscured by cloude, but that the results of the observations that were made, have appeared in the *Astronomical Journal*. The Committee asked to be discharged.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEES.

Like faithful servants, the following Committees have finished their labors: to-day they were all discharged:

1. To memorialize Congress in relation to a Geographical Department of the Congress Library.

2. To memorialize Congress for an appropriation to enable Prof. MITCHEL to perfect and apply his new Astronomical Apparatus.

3. On the Solar Eclipse of May 26, 1854.

CLEVELAND PROCEEDINGS TO BE REPUBLISHED.

The Standing Committee report that arrangements have been made to republish the volume of Cleveland Proceedings, which was so horribly mangled.

PISCICULTURE.

Fish-breeding has been fairly talked of.

On motion of Prof. AGASSIZ, a Committee was appointed to-day to memorialize the Legislature of New-York in reference to the subject. The Committee consists of Prof. AGASSIZ and Mr. DANA of New-Haven.

CALIFORNIA QUICKSILVER.

A description of the geology and mineral association of the Quicksilver mine of New Almaden, California, was given by Mr. BLAKE. The ore is a massive sulphuret or cinnabar, identical in composition with vermillion. It is found in a series of beds interspersed with rock, some of the latter are highly charged with the ore. It also occure in leds irregular veins. Thickness sometimes eight feet. The rocks are similar to those of San Francisco, and like them have a peculiar flinty metamorphic character.

MISCELLANEOUS.

With the exception of one or two papers which may or may not come up to-morrow, the Association has now disposed of ninety contributions to Science.

Some of these were valuable results of careful investigation; others were purely technical, and required a lavish expenditure of chalk in the way of blackboard illustration; others again did not amount to any certain sum.

To-day, Prof. GUYOT has given an exemplification of the character of the New-England rocks.

Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS has discussed the Geology of India, in a paper presented in his behalf by President HITCHCOCK.

M.

SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, 1855.

A severe disappointment was sustained this morning. The Association has missed, by the smallest chance in the world, the opportunity of holding its next session at West Point. It yesterday agreed to meet at Albany in August, 1856, and appointed the Local Committee for that place; when an exceedingly polite invitation from Major BARNARD, Superintendent of the Military Academy, was received, conveying the permission of the Secretary of War to employ the Academy property for the entertainment of this body. As the thing was already fixed there was no remedy. Members are much disappointed. Some of them say it will be a warning not to be in a hurry hereafter to fix upon the place of meeting too early; they will wait now till the session runs out to the little end before they decide. Several had spoken in my hearing of the eligibility of West Point, but as no invitation came and it is Uncle Sam's property, Albany was taken instead. A vote of thanks was returned. Who knows but we may go there another year if the invitation is on hand brisk and early? But Albany is hospitable.

STORM PREDICTIONS DON'T WORK.

Prof. HENRY made a verbal report on behalf of the Committee appointed to investigate the storm theory of Mr. BASSNETT. The Committee invited Mr. BASSNETT, who has a new plan to hold forth, to predict the weather,—for a space of two months, I think it was. He did so. The Committee received his predictions, and watched them and the weather. They worked well enough for *ten days*; the weather staying just as Mr. B. said it would;—but on the eleventh there came a change, and Mr. BASSNETT was confounded by the perversity of the elements. Prof. HENRY thereupon anoounces that Mr. BASSNETT'S theory is utterly false. Mr. BASSNETT is supposed to be settled.

Mr. J. D. WHITNEY had a long description to-day of the rocks of the Lake Superior region. The facts have appeared in print in the report made to Congress by FOSTER & WHITNEY. FOSTER, I hear, has given up geology and gone into politics and Know-Nothingism in Massachusetts, and is likely to go to Congress. Better than cracking rocks; paying better certainly. Mr. FOSTER was conspicuous at former meetings of the Association.

A complete copy of the Proceedings of the body was voted to the Providence Atheneum, and another to the University.

Dr. TORREY, the President, left the Chair, called Prof. BACHE to occupy it, and proceeded to describe two remarkable plants of California and Sonora. Mr. N. P. GRAY, Naturalist of the Expedition to Sonora, had sent him a long letter, descriptive, which was read. One plant (the Sonora) was found growing below the surface of the ground, had a root two feet long, and was much sought after by the Indians. It is something like a mushroom, has the taste of the sweet potato, only more delicate, and is cooked by roasting on hot coals. The California plant has a root of sizeable dimensions, as large as a barrel, Dr. TORREY says.

BIT TREES IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. BLAKE has given an account of a grove of Mammoth Trees in Calaveras County, which as we are talking of California, may be worth saying a word about. He says the grove is near the sources of the Colorado River, in a sheltered valley, 5,000 feet above the sea-level. The valley is densely wooded with evergreen trees. One hundred and ninety trees of great size have been counted within a space a quarter of a mile square. They stand generally in groups of two or three together. Sizes range from diameters of fifteen to thirty feet; and heights of two hundred and fifty to three hundred and sixty. One was measured by Mr. BLAKE, which is still standing. It measures 94 feet in circumference at the roots, giving a diameter of 31 feet.

COMMITTEES.

Sundry individual Committees, appointed to investigate given subjects, were continued for another year. The Committees appointed at Cleveland were Profs. BACHE, on Tides; HENRY, on Atmospheric Electricity; HALL, on Paleozoic Rocks; J. LAWRENCE SMITH, on Micro-Chemistry; GIBBS, on Organic Chemistry; LEIDY, on Fossil Reptiles; PEIRCE, on Planetary Perturbations; Dr. BURNETT, on Recent Advances in Anatomy and Physiology; AGASSIZ, on Alternations of Generation: DANA, on Geographical Distributions; HALDEMAN, on Ethnology: GOULD, on Electro-Chronographic Observations.

Dr. BURNETT has died since the Washington meeting. He was still a very young man, but in his investigations of anatomy had given much promise. He was an active member of the Association.

Dr. GIBBS and Prof. PEIRCE reported at this meeting; so did Prof. HENRY in part. The rest furnished no formal reports, and were continued.

THE WIND-UP—A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

The customary closing sentiments formed a feature of the Complimentary Dinner, which was to-day tendered to the Association by the citizens, and (as Prof. BACHE insists,) by the *citizenesses* of Providence.

The dinner was presided over by Prof. ALEXIS CASWELL, of Brown University. A hundred and fifty gentlemen, accompanied by their ladies, sat down. Dr. WAYLAND was called out for a speech and gave one. He spoke to a sentiment to the "Progress of the Race."

Prof. PEIRCE, of Harvard, was solid, and facetious mathematically.

Prof. O. M. MITCHEL was funny astronomically.

Prof. HENRY was inclined to philosophize naturally.

Prof. HALL, of Albany, (President elect,) was geologically ornate.

In short, gentlemen carried out the ides of their specialties, and the occasion was pleasant.

We sat at table from 2, when the collation was served up under the University Tent upon the Green, till the shades of the afternoon fell with drops of rain, and then we scampered away.

So ends this meeting, and a very respectable one it has been, in point both of numbers and character. The citizens have opened their houses freely for evening entertainments. Soirees have been been given by Mayor SMITH, Mr. BROWN (son of the founder of the University), Gen. DYER, ZACHARIAH ALLEN, Esq., and Dr. TOBEY. The elegance of these receptions could not have been excelled. By means of them the Association has had a pleasant taste of the social enjoyments of Providence.

MR. BIGELOW'S CASE.

Mr. A. BIGELOW has favored me with an especial notice in the columns of the TIMES. Give me space to reiterate exactly what I stated in the first place, Mr. BIGELOW had a paper on the "Drift," to read in the Geological Section; he was put on the programme; got up to read when his turn came; was called on to stop by Mr. LESLEY; did stop; was informed that his facts were purely elementary, and were such as everybody knew who pretended to be a geologist; and, though he may have been, and probably was, treated in an unnecessarily summary manner by Mr. LES-LEY, said he would "sit down if the Section wished it." The Section did wish it; Mr. BIGELOW sat down, personally took his hat, went to his hotel, and left the city next morning. As to the reference to Mr. DANA, I am reliably informed that the abstract furnished to that gentleman was barely ten lines long. Had Mr. BIGELOW been equally saving of the time of the Association, he would have escaped censure. He is a young man, and I am sorry to have to say thus much publicly about a matter which must be mortifying to him. I beg him, however, to refrain from accusing me of misrepresentations.

THANKS.

A private vote of thanks, on behalf of the TIMES, and I have done. The editors of the Providence *Journal* have laid me under special obligations for the use of their premises after the hours for closing. The Librarian of Brown University, Mr. R. A. GUILD, has done "his possible" to be amiable, and has made me so. I am obliged.

M.

The following are the remarks of SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Esq., of this City, on the death of Mr. LAWRENCE, delivered at the meeting of the Association on Monday:

Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES rose to second the resolutions. He concurred most cordially in the judicious and eloquent tribute paid by Prof. BACHE to the private virtues and public services of Mr. LAWRENCE, and would only advert, in addition, to the position he had occupied in respect to American science, as rendering the proposed expression of feeling by this Association peculiarly appropriate.

Mr. LAWRENCE was probably the most important of the many important links which bind this Association to the community around it. In truth, he was the very type of that great and generous portion of the American public, ready and willing, at all times, to lend their hands, and heads, and hearts, and purse to the support of science. Nay, more. Mr. LAWRENCE stood forth a living exponent of the wide-spread opinion now pervading the American mind, that collegiate education is radically defective. He saw and felt, what so many others are beginning to see and feel, that man was made to study Nature; that physical science has become a positive necessity in any enlightened scheme of instruction; that the hitherto undisputed sway of mere language, of quiddities and verbal subtleties, has passed away. In a word, in ABBOTT LAWRENCE the fundamental idea was made incarnate, that men, to be men, must study not only *words*, but *things*.

Mr. R. said that, for one, he held the charge that the community in general was indifferent to the necessity of the highest culture, to be wholly unfounded. On the contrary, the public desired and demanded a more comprehensive education, one more suited to their best and highest interests and necessities, not a narrow teaching drawn from the mouldering cloisters of dark and bygone ages, but a full, fresh, living volume of instruction, both in science and in letters, enlarged, modernized, and adapted to the century and to the civilization in which we are actually existing.

Mr. R. said it had been his good fortune frequently to hear from Mr. LAWRENCE full and animated expositions of his views on this all-important point,—and it was but due to his memory now to bear testimony to the strong, manly sense, the practical sagacity, the noble, ample patriotism, which he carried into the whole subject. His broad and enlightened vision had enabled him to discern in this young empire of ours, a new people, placed by the Providence of God on a new and all-but untrodden continent, here to build up a new world, by the fullest development and best exertion of all their physical, intellectual and moral powers. Taking such a view, how could Mr. LAWRENCE think any education sufficient or suitable which should be devoted all but exclusively to languages and metaphysics, and failed to include a thorough study of the vast material Universe, with all its varied and majestic concords, its mighty and beneficent powers and agencies? Convinced of the wretched short-comings in this respect of most of our existing Colleges, Mr. LAWRENCE founded and endowed on a scale of requisite amplitude, the Scientific School at Cambridge, bearing his honored name,—and there it will stand, for coming ages, and as long as the educational history of our country shall endure, the precursor and model of kindred establishments, to be scattered broadcast throughout our favored land. It is not for this Association to add to the large and honest renown of their lamented patron, associate and friend. He has himself sown the seed of his own ample and glorious harvest,—for where in all the broad expanse of our continental Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is there a community or hamlet so small or remote, as not to know and pronounce the name of ABBOTT LAWRENCE, as the most sagacious, patriotic and munificent patron of American science?

PROVIDENCE.

Brown University—The Commencement—Dr. Wayland's Resignation—Things in Providence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

The city of Providence, great in memories of ROGER WILLIAMS, important to the little State of Rhode Island as one-half of its capital, and very steep as regards its hills, is a good place to come to and a better one to stay in. We who have been here a week in attendance upon the meeting of that learned scientific body which has so many terrible names for a simple subject, are considerably astonished to find that it is so much of a place, and agreeably entertained by rambles among the factories.

The great event of the day is the approaching withdrawal of Rev. Dr. WAYLAND from the Presidency of the University—an office which he has filled for twenty-nine years, and in which he will be succeeded at the commencement of the next term by Rev. Dr. SEARS, of Boston.

Dr. WAYLAND'S resignation was tendered to the Executive Board of the Corporation on the 31st of July. He was appointed President of the University in the year 1826, soon after the resignation of Dr. MESSER. He entered upon the performance of his duties in January, 1827. Four Presidents have been installed over the College since its foundation, eighty-seven years ago. Dr. JAMES MANNING was appointed first President in 1765, and was succeeded by Rev. JONATHAN MAXCY in 1792; Rev. ASA MESSER in 1802, and Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND in 1827. Dr. WAYLAND'S age is about fifty-five, and that of his successor about the same. A man of commanding presence, polished in manners and in speech, hospitable, kind-hearted and progressive, Dr. WAYLAND has made as many warm personal friends as he has literary admirers. It is understood that he retires from active life in order to devote himself to the writing of books. The preparation for the Press of the matter which he has accumulated, will be no inconsiderable labor.

The ex-President, as we must now call him, married a fortune, and has amassed a large property. He has, according to the ordinary laws of life, a hale and hearty old age of retirement before him. He is erecting a handsome house—his present residence being the property of the University, and destined only for the occupancy of the President.

Brown University is old. It ought to grow gray—have mosses and lichens clambering up its sides—be possessed by spiders spinning webs in dark corners—have a general air of antiquity about it. But it does none of these things. Its buildings, save where the stucco has fallen from Manning Hall, are in excellent repair. Its grounds are beautiful. It has plenty of fresh, sweet air, blowing off green fields and smelling of hay and flowering plants. There is no dust. Nothing but sward and clean gravel. Its corner-stone was laid by Mr. JOHN BROWN, May 14, 1771. Mr. BROWN gave his name to the University, and very much money. His son, now living here in princely wealth, entertained the members of the American Association last week. Mr. JOHN C. BROWN is a bachelor, and a bibliopole, with a library filled with the rarest works, obtained sometimes at prices which in this country are fabulous—as for instance $2,500 for a choice old volume.

The University Library is in Manning Hall, presided over by Mr. GUILD, who sits among 28,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets. In English literature alone he numbers 4,000; in Latin 4,000; in Greek 2,000; in German 2,000; Italian and Spanish 1,000; Welsh, Hebrew, &c., 1,000. An assortment. Only three books have been lost during the last seven years, and this in the face of the outloads that the Professors take away when they want to get "posted," and the scores that the College boys devour. In 1793 there were 2,137 volumes all told.

The Annual Commencement takes place Sept. 4 and 5. Address before the Alumni by Hon. CHARLES S. BRADFORD; oration before the literary societies by JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York; poem by JOHN G. BAER; address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry, by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, of New-York. Public exercises of Commencement Day on Wednesday, 5th. Graduating class, 30 in number. The dinner will take place under the tent on the green, where they always feed the multitude. This tent, by the way, was made expressly for Commencement dinners at the time the new system was introduced.

That system, of which so much has been said, will find but little favor at the hands of Dr. SEARS. It is very probable that the College will speedily return, in part at least, to the ancient fashion.

The last annual catalogue shows the names of 252 students.

The funds of the University amount to $190,000. The lands and other property are valued at $500,000 more.

So much for the Brown University. The facts may interest somebody.

Heard a funny anecdote yesterday. A couple came to be married, and were in a hurry. The laws of Rhode Island require publishment of the banns. No meeting was down for that night. A Baptist clergymen of repute in this city, sympathized with them in their extremity. A church was opened. Two or three got together, a psalm was sung, a chapter read, and then the banns—and then "come forward" said the dominie, and the twain were made one. It was all done in an hour. True as the Rhode Island law.

Went through the screw factory day before yesterday—watched the manufacture of a wee specimen, from the time it was a big rusty piece of iron till it had been squeezed, and hammered, and sharpened, and ground, and was finally turned out an infinitessimal screw. The New-England Screw Company employs 600 persons, turns out 6,000 gross of screws per day, and was only established in the year 1840.

Jewelry is a branch of manufacture much attended to; and the fame of the locomotive trade is universal.

The city is rich, prosperous and fairly governed. The inhabitants keep Sunday, but do not keep the Maine Law—or if they do keep it, don't reverence it. It is kept mainly for show, not use—just like a great many things in this world.

M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Yellow Fever Infection.

The ship *Louisiana* arrived at Quarantine on the 9th inst. from New-Orleans, having lost on her passage two persons from yellow fever. She was quarantined and ordered to discharge her cargo on lighters, and to convey the same to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. On the 16th inst., nine days from her arrival, half of her cargo being discharged, and no new case of fever appearing, the Captain and Consignees appealed to the Health Officer to allow the vessel, with the balance of her cargo, to come to the City, saying that there had been no new cases of fever since their arrival, and that in all probability there was not the slightest fear from the vessel or her cargo. The request was refused, and the order to discharge her entire was insisted upon. On the morning of the 19th inst. another case of yellow fever, well marked, made its appearance upon one of the crew, and was sent to the Hospital. This case exhibited the propriety of detaining the vessel and discharging her cargo at Quarantine; and it shows, in a remarkable manner, the tenacity with which the infection of yellow fever clings to vessels and cargoes.

Board of Councilmen Committee on Charges.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate certain charges against Mr. Street Commissioner FUREY, assembled yesterday afternoon in the Library of the City Hall.

After some delay, Mr. Councilman PINCKNEY arrived, and the following gentlemen composed the Committee: Messrs. WEBBER, JACKSON and PINCKNEY.

S. D. Maulton, sworn and examined by the Chairman: Has not, of his own knowledge, any knowledge of Mr. FUREY'S receiving moneys for giving contracts to certain parties; has heard by common report of such matters; knows Mr. PHILIP FOHEY; has heard him say he had to pay $500 to get the plan of the parapet wall in Fifty-first-street, East River; Mr FOHEY had a contract to regulate and grade Fifty-first-street, from Third avenue to East River.

Witness stated this of his own knowledge. In this specification, as FOHEY informed him, was a clause requiring him to build a wall according to a certain plan furnished by the Street Commissioner. Mr. FOHEY commenced, and progressed with the work until it was time he should have the plan of the wall, so as to get out the stone for the purpose of building it. The plan was kept back for some purpose or other, so that he was unable to complete the street last Fall. He informed witness that his prices per foot for building the wall had been put in, but he could not get the plan.

This plan he finally obtained, "at a pretty dear rate." These were the words he used to witness. Mr. FOHEY completed the street, got his assessments in, and received his money.

Mr. JACKSON wished to know if hearsay testimony was valid. As one of the Committee he objected to it. Mr. FUREY was not here, nor represented by counsel.

Mr. WEBBER said the witness kept Mr. FOHEY'S accounts and knew all his affairs. He was in his confidence. The Chairman, Mr. PINCKNEY, was in favor of receiving this testimony only for what it was worth.

Mr. JACKSON would move that all be struck out, except what the witness knew of his own knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN was inclined to attach little importance to anything except direct testimony. Mr. WEBBER said, the rules of a strictly judicial tribunal were scarcely applicable here, and asked the witness whether he had any knowledge of any such charge as evident in the books of his employer, Mr. FOHEY. To which the witness replied, that there had been some political differences between them; that he had mentioned the matter to Alderman HERRICK. He had no doubt but that all Fohey had told him was true to the letter.

Mr. PINCKNEY said it was desirable to obtain the direct evidence of Mr FOHEY. He was now farming in Michigan. The witness observed that all he knew on the subject was derived from information afforded him by Mr. FOHEY; has no knowledge of Mr. FUREY'S receiving any other money on account of any other contract; knows the condition of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fiftieth-streets, to be in the same condition now as for the past twenty years; noticed that ordinances had been passed to grade the avenue; has no knowledge why this matter has been delayed.

Being asked if he knew ought more "of his own knowledge," the witness answered he did not.

Alderman ANSON HERRICK, sworn and examined: Knows Mr. PHILLIP FOHEY; knows nothing about his contract to grade the Third-avenue; understood he had one; never saw it; recollects Mr. FUREY'S assessment list coming into his hands; it was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and came from the Board of Councilmen; had a conversation with Mr. FOHEY as to the confirmation of that contract.

Being asked, "Have you any knowledge of Mr. FOHEY receiving $1,500 in lieu of the $500 given to Mr. FUREY?" witness said he had no such knowledge; told Mr. FOHEY if he had given any money, to get it back; gave this advice voluntarily.

The Chairman said his object in subpœning Alderman HERRICK and Mr. MOULTON, was that the truth might be got at.

The Committee being provided with no other witnesses, adjourned to next Tuesday, at 4 o'clock.

Drowned.

On Wednesday afternoon as the sloop Hornet was heaving into her moorings, with a cargo of dirt, at the foot of 23d street, New-York, she upset, precipitating THOMAS MURPHY, the boat hand, into the water. He was drowned, and his body was not recovered.

Charge of Corruption against Alderman Moser.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the charge of corruption against Alderman MOSER, as preferred by Alderman HOFFMIRE, met yesterday at 3 P. M. Present—Aldermen ELY (Chairman) and HERRICK.

Aldermen MOSER and HOFFMIRE were both in attendance.

Alderman ELY, Chairman of the Committee, asked Alderman HOFFMIRE if his witnesses were present, and if so, who he desired to be called first.

Alderman HOFFMIRE was about to name a witness when Alderman HERRICK interrupted him, and expressed his wish before the investigation was entered upon to have the charges brought against Alderman MOSER specifically mentioned. It was well in the first place, he considered, to know as to what they were going to investigate.

Alderman ELY said it was known the charge was one of official corruption. This, though properly a general term, he contended was specific in its signification as touching the character and integrity of Alderman MOSER as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He called the Clerk to read the resolution designating the charge, and the truthfulness or erroneousness of which they were empowered to examine into. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to investigate the charges of corruption made by the Alderman of the Fifth Ward against the Alderman of the Third Ward, and that such Committee be instructed to report the facts and the testimony, with the right to call before them witnesses and papers.

This resolution, Alderman ELY contended, specified plainly enough the charge. How the charge was sustained could only be shown by the testimony that might be adduced.

Alderman MOSER asked the Chairman if he ever knew or heard of a case in a court of law, where a party was tried upon any charge without distinct specifications under that charge being first enunciated.

Alderman ELY said he did not pretend to be posted thoroughly upon the requisitions of regularly constituted courts, nor did he consider it pertinent to the present case. He desired, in the matter before them, the doors should be thrown wide open—the wider he thought the better. He desired Alderman MOSER might come out clean washed from any and every imputation of corruption.

Alderman HOFFMIRE stated that he never had made any particular charge touching any particular act of Alderman MOSER.

Alderman MOSER—Yes, Sir, you did, and reiterated it when called upon in the Aldermen's Chamber for explanation.

Alderman HOFFMIRE—I retracted what I previously said as far as my knowledge was concerned, and said I would bring parties who could testify to Alderman MOSER having received money as a bribe.

Alderman MOSER—You charged me with taking money from the Merchants' Line.

The CHAIRMAN—Never in open Board.

Alderman MOSER—It was elsewhere.

Alderman HOFFMIRE—It was nowhere. I never brought such a charge.

Alderman MOSER—Alderman BAIRD can tell a different story.

Between the Chairman and Alderman HERRICK a prolonged discussion ensued in ineffectual attempts to agree as to the basis of conducting the examination. The Chairman adhered to his proposition to have the field of investigation wide and expansive. It was, he urged, a simple case of reference, and should he proceeded with as was the universal practice in reference cases. Alderman HERRICK strenuously insisted the charges should be specifically named before he should consent to any witnesses being sworn. As the Chairman proposed, all the scandal that was, or ever had been afloat about the Board of Aldermen might be inquired into. He asked that the charge be written out—the one of corruption was general and vague. Meanwhile, Aldermen HOFFMIRE and MOSER indulged in occasional remark and rejoinder of not over courteous or mild character. Agreement between the two members of the Committee being declared impossible, it was at length decided to adjourn without further action until a call of the Chairman. And so—after four attempts at a meeting—adjourned the first session of the Committee in this case.

Attempted Suicide.

An attempt to commit suicide was made by a man, whose name, from papers found in his possession, is supposed to be M. D. DIMICK. At about 12½ o'clock, as Policeman THOMPSON of the First District, was patrolling his beat, he heard the report of a pistol discharged twice in immediate succession. Looking in the direction of the explosion, he saw at about ten paces distance a man fall to the ground. On going to the spot, the marks of the gun-wads were found upon his thigh. The man, on being questioned, attributed his rash act to "trouble." On his person was found in money, $28 60, a bullet mould, two keys, a bottle containing gun-powder, two knives and a snuff-box. He was conveyed to the Police Station.

Editorial Amenities.

The *Banner of the Cross* thus speaks of the *Churchman*.—"We cannot consent to bandy words with such a scurrilous sheet as this has become; and sincerely commiserating the marked change in its tone and character since it came into the hands of its present conductors, it will take much to provoke us ever to notice it again." To which the *Churchman* responds—"Of course, we do not look for the approval of clergymen who can devote that time and attention to editing newspapers which they have solemnly engaged to give diligently and wholly to their priestly and pastoral duties."

Rescued from Drowning.

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The Steamboat New World.

The *New World*, which was being rebuilt and enlarged at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, will take her place as a night boat between New-York and Albany next Tuesday. She is a splendid vessel, and contains several accommodations not yet used by any other boat. The extreme length, over all, is 372 feet and greatest width, outside the guards, 86 feet. She has two tiers of state rooms, fore and aft the colonnades, with open domes for the purpose of light and ventilation. All the state rooms aft are furnished with water supplied from the tanks on board, which is a great improvement on the old system. There are 288 state rooms, together with 60 open berths, situated amidships on each side the main deck aft the ladies saloon; 34 saloons for the accommodation of families, and the bridal chamber. The gallery which surrounds the main deck was designed by Mr. NEWTON, and displays some elaborate and classic ornamentation. The pedestal bases contain a representation of the globe, with a map of both hemispheres, supported on either side by spread eagles carved from the wood.

The *New World* is certainly the most superb of our river boats, nothing being wanting in elegance of construction or extent of accommodation.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met on Wednesday afternoon, His Honor the Mayor in the Chair.

A report from the Committee on County Offices auditing several bills from the Census Marshals was received and read, the names and amounts being as follows:

[Arms Scott, $101; F. A. Wood, $90; James Bowles, $158; G. D. Perhne, $90; Charles Tripp, $190; W. C. Manypenny, $118; James Morris, $100; Joseph Gutman, $170; Charles Oakley, $165; Jno. H. Dutcell, $95; David H. Dick, $114; W. Prior, $147; John Brady, $100; Geo. T. La Due, $110; M. N. Jones, $114; John Williams, $118; Hiram Hardett, $195; Ichael Smith, $135; F. C. Mace, $90; John H Sher-

M

was heaving into her moorings, with a cargo of dirt, at the foot of 23d street, New-York, she upset, precipitating THOMAS MURPHY, the boat hand, into the water. He was drowned, and his body was not recovered.

Charge of Corruption against Alderman Moser.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the charge of corruption against Alderman MOSER, as preferred by Alderman HOFFMIRE, met yesterday at 3 P. M. Present—Aldermen ELY (Chairman) and HERRICK.

Aldermen MOSER and HOFFMIRE were both in attendance.

Alderman ELY, Chairman of the Committee, asked Alderman HOFFMIRE if his witnesses were present, and if so, who he desired to be called first.

Alderman HOFFMIRE was about to name a witness when Alderman HERRICK interrupted him, and expressed his wish before the investigation was entered upon to have the charges brought against Alderman MOSER specifically mentioned. It was well in the first place, he considered, to know as to what they were going to investigate.

Alderman ELY said it was known the charge was one of official corruption. This, though properly a general term, he contended was specific in its signification as touching the character and integrity of Alderman MOSER as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He called the Clerk to read the resolution designating the charge, and the truthfulness or erroneousness of which they were empowered to examine into. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to investigate the charges of corruption made by the Alderman of the Fifth Ward against the Alderman of the Third Ward, and that such Committee be instructed to report the facts and the testimony, with the right to call before them witnesses and papers.

This resolution, Alderman ELY contended, specified plainly enough the charge. How the charge was sustained could only be shown by the testimony that might be adduced.

Alderman MOSER asked the Chairman if he ever knew or heard of a case in a court of law, where a party was tried upon any charge without distinct specifications under that charge being first enunciated.

Alderman ELY said he did not pretend to be posted thoroughly upon the requisitions of regularly constituted courts, nor did he consider it pertinent to the present case. He desired, in the matter before them, the doors should be thrown wide open—the wider he thought the better. He desired Alderman MOSER might come out clean washed from any and every imputation of corruption.

Alderman HOFFMIRE stated that he never had made any particular charge touching any particular act of Alderman MOSER.

Alderman MOSER—Yes, Sir, you did, and reiterated it when called upon in the Aldermen's Chamber for explanation.

Alderman HOFFMIRE—I retracted what I previously said as far as my knowledge was concerned, and said I would bring parties who could testify to Alderman MOSER having received money as a bribe.

Alderman MOSER—You charged me with taking money from the Merchants' Line.

The CHAIRMAN—Never in open Board.

Alderman MOSER—It was elsewhere.

Alderman HOFFMIRE—It was nowhere. I never brought such a charge.

Alderman MOSER—Alderman BAIRD can tell a different story.

Between the Chairman and Alderman HERRICK a prolonged discussion ensued in ineffectual attempts to agree as to the basis of conducting the examination. The Chairman adhered to his proposition to have the field of investigation wide and expansive. It was, he urged, a simple case of reference, and should he proceeded with as was the universal practice in reference cases. Alderman HERRICK strenuously insisted the charges should be specifically named before he should consent to any witnesses being sworn. As the Chairman proposed, all the scandal that was, or ever had been afloat about the Board of Aldermen might be inquired into. He asked that the charge be written out—the one of corruption was general and vague. Meanwhile, Aldermen HOFFMIRE and MOSER indulged in occasional remark and rejoinder of not over courteous or mild character. Agreement between the two members of the Committee being declared impossible, it was at length decided to adjourn without further action until a call of the Chairman. And so—after four attempts at a meeting—adjourned the first session of the Committee in this case.

Attempted Suicide.

An attempt to commit suicide was made by a man, whose name, from papers found in his possession, is supposed to be M. D. DIMICK. At about 12½ o'clock, as Policeman THOMPSON of the First District, was patrolling his beat, he heard the report of a pistol discharged twice in immediate succession. Looking in the direction of the explosion, he saw at about ten paces distance a man fall to the ground. On going to the spot, the marks of the gun-wads were found upon his thigh. The man, on being questioned, attributed his rash act to "trouble." On his person was found in money, $28 60, a bullet mould, two keys, a bottle containing gun-powder, two knives and a snuff-box. He was conveyed to the Police Station.

Editorial Amenities.

The *Banner of the Cross* thus speaks of the *Churchman*.—"We cannot consent to bandy words with such a scurrilous sheet as this has become; and sincerely commiserating the marked change in its tone and character since it came into the hands of its present conductors, it will take much to provoke us ever to notice it again." To which the *Churchman* responds—"Of course, we do not look for the approval of clergymen who can devote that time and attention to editing newspapers which they have solemnly engaged to give diligently and wholly to their priestly and pastoral duties."

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New-York Daily Times, Friday, August 24 1855

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1855.

TO BE PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, Colored and Ornamental, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills, Circulars or any kind of job in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

Another Mexican War looming in the Future.

There is good reason to believe that an organised invasion of Mexico is now on foot within the limits of the United States. Indeed it is publicly proclaimed that one Capt. W. R. Hanay is at the head of a large company of armed volunteers in Texas, raised for the express purpose of marching into Mexico and waging war upon the Government of that country. His proclamation to the people of Texas, inviting them to join in the expedition, has been published, and another document which he intends to disseminate among the Mexicans, has also been issued. Letters from the Mexican frontier state that he was expected there early in the present month. And all this is done against a Government with which we maintain friendly relations,—in direct violation of our own laws, and yet, so far as appears, without any active interference on the part of our authorities. What does this mean? Does President Pierce intend to plunge us into another Mexican war? Has he resolved to play this as his last stake in the desperate game for a re-election?

It is idle to say that the Government cannot stop these lawless movements. It can,—and it does,—whenever it wishes to do so. It stopped the invasion of Cuba. It has broken up two or three expeditions which were fitted out against that Island. It broke up the Kinney expedition, and that, too, upon mere suspicion of an unlawful intent. And it has eagerly interfered and successfully defeated the attempt to enlist soldiers in this country to fight against Russia in the ranks of the Allied Powers. In all these cases it has insisted upon a rigid enforcement of our Neutrality laws,—and it has secured it. Why are these laws to be ignored in the case of Mexico?

We published some days since the proclamations of these invaders; they appeal for aid on the ground that they are seeking to establish a Government in Mexico *favorable to the interests of Texas*—that they propose to extend the institutions of the United States over the whole Continent. Is it possible that the Administration is determined deliberately to make itself a party to these lawless schemes by pretermitting all law in regard to them? Is it resolved upon another annexation crusade,—and is this the shape it chooses to give it at the outset? The President unquestionably has it in his power to plunge the country into another war, if he sees fit to exercise it. President Polk did it once, by as bold and lawless an act of usurpation as has ever been committed in this country, and it is far from impossible that President Pierce may not be unwilling to follow his example. It is certainly singular that we hear of no attempt to suppress an invasion of Mexico from our soil, so openly organised, so boldly proclaimed and so directly contrary to the spirit and letter of our laws. It is not easy to reconcile this silent apathy with any theory of fidelity to justice and right on the part of the Administration.

Kossuth and President Pierce.

In addition to his usual correspondence for the Times, we publish this morning a Memorial addressed by Governor Kossuth a year ago to President Pierce, upon topics of general concern and of special interest to him, as to every one who has any just appreciation of the duties of a free Republic to any people making an effort to be free. In this letter Gov. Kossuth states some very interesting and important facts concerning his intercourse while in this country with Mr. Webster, showing the profound interest with which that great American statesman regarded the struggle for liberty among the nations of Europe, and his readiness to provide, even in advance, for every contingency which might offer us a fair opportunity to speak a word or perform some act of encouragement to any people contending for their rights. He assured Gov. Kossuth that prompt attention would be given by our Government to any representations he might make upon this subject, and especially to any intimation that, in the war which even then he foresaw was close at hand, our recognition of the independence of any nation that should fairly chieve it, could be of service.

Acting upon this assurance, Gov. Kossuth, in August of last year, addressed to the President, with the knowledge and approval, and by the aid of Mr. Buchanan, the memorial which we publish this morning. He rehearses in it the assurances of Mr. Webster, which encouraged him to write, gives a clear statement of the condition of affairs in Europe, suggests the probability that the people of Hungary would ere long renew their struggle for independence, and desires to know what course our Government would adopt in certain specified contingencies. The letter was eminently proper and respectful, and from its bearing on public matters of the utmost importance, merited the prompt attention of the Government.

Yet to this day, neither the President nor the Secretary of State has vouchsafed any reply—*not even an acknowledgment of its receipt!* Mr. Marcy's American fervor and zeal for liberty, had evaporated with his Koszta letter: and President Pierce's statesmanship seems never to have extended beyond the appointment of Postmasters and speculation in votes. So far as our foreign relations are concerned, the Administration is a cipher,—except where, as in Mexico, it is a great deal worse. Not the faintest glimmering of a principle in the conduct of foreign affairs seems ever to have penetrated the precincts of the Washington Cabinet. Stolid indifference,—a stupid insensibility to everything like Free Principles and Popular Rights, abroad as well as at home, has settled upon the Administration like a dense, impenetrable fog. We thought Mr. Fillmore's Administration quite too inactive and inattentive to the development of Freedom in Europe; but so long as Mr. Webster was an active member of it, it did not lack either the sense to recognise, or the patriotism to encourage, every great movement for freedom and independence which our example has induced the people of Europe to make.

The War in Europe—Interesting Developments.

Private correspondence by the *Pacific* puts us in possession of intelligence, at once curious and important, concerning political movements in Europe. The following paragraphs from these letters come from a quarter connected with the French Court, and likely to be well informed, not only as to what has been actually done, but as to movements in contemplation, in the highest circles. We give them, therefore, as entitled to attention and confidence:

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 10, 1855.

"The English Government exhibits that sense of defeat which is known in pugilism as 'hitting wild.' We are at a loss what to do for Generals, the old ones will not satisfy the public, and we have no young ones. Ministers have determined to pick the youngest on the army list and '*Go it blind*' as you say in America. This chance has fallen upon General Markham, a name hitherto utterly unknown to military fame. Some eighteen years ago when the troubles in Canada called out the troops, there was a Major Markham of the 32d Regiment, a sharp little man enough. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment, which came home in 1840, and was drafted out to India for the late Sikh war. Colonel Markham and his regiments were at the taking of Ghuznee. But how, when, or for what he was made a General I cannot obtain information. He acted as Military Secretary to Sir Harry Smith, or to Lord Harding, I forgot which. He has, however, no antecedents whatever; but as experienced Generals have failed in taking Sebastopol, our only hopes are on finding somebody that has no reputation; perhaps he will do something. General Markham has another recommendation just now; he is a plebeian; he has no aristocratic connections; he is, therefore, a sop to the Cerberus of Administrative Reform. The Senior United Service sneer at such a youngster as a Commander-in-Chief; but Markham commences his career at the age of 48. This was the age of Wellington when he won Waterloo and closed his career. This will show you that our aristocracy is in its dotage.

"There is a consistent rumor of an extraordinary fusion on the question of Administrative Reform. A collusion rather than a coalition, between D'Israeli, Gladstone, Layard, Molesworth and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is afoot. Bulwer is to be sent to Vienna as Grand Chargé with Plenipo rank. Such is the rumor which adds the renomination of Chas. Napier to command—but in the Black Sea this time. It is further stated that Palmerston indirectly offered this command to the Admiral, but he refused all commands and honors while a stigma was unremoved from his name.

"Everything has turned upon the success of the great French Loan. This immense fiat of the nation has shaken Austria, and is the real reason of her new adherence to the Western Powers. Louis Napoleon slipped the throng and let loose the hounds of rebellion in Spain; Spain immediately succumbed and gives any army to the Crimea. Louis Napoleon simultaneously announced to Austria that, as she had reduced her forces in the Danubian Provinces, a French army would occupy those places. Austria cedes to the threat, but Napoleon has no intention of trusting to her word. *A French army will land at the mouth of the Danube, and a powerful demonstration will be made against the Russian frontier.* Napoleon will lead this force in person; it will consist of 110,000 French, with Canrobert, Prince Napoleon and Lord Cardigan as generals of division. An English force of 25,000, under Sir Harry Smith, will be added, Lord Cardigan being General of the Allied Cavalry. Louis Napoleon Commander-in-Chief of the whole. The Emperor is playing the game of Europe with consummate skill. All parties and all powers are exhibiting their weakness and their unpopularity. He alone rises as they descend in the European scale.

"This is the real foundation for the rumor that France is on the eve of war with Austria. I wrote to you before how Austria was checked and how she could not stir.

"The 'backstairs' in the Tuileries do not believe in the *grossesse* of the Empress.

"I give you these details as good hearsay. You know the quarter from which they come and how much reliance may be placed upon it. Napoleon has never given up the idea of conducting the Russian war in person. It was the personal influence of the Queen of England that withheld him from the Crimea last Spring, and it is hinted that the interesting state of the Empress is actually pronounced to deter him from this Danubian Campaign. But as the Emperor said to Lord Palmerston when the Minister was condoling with him on his want of an heir: "Ah, my Lord, my children must be my military successes." Napoleon will no more trust to the promises of Eugenie than to the promises of Austria."

The following additional paragraph is from the same quarter, but is given as a Court *Rumor* merely;—it must be taken, therefore subject to whatever doubt that fact may throw upon its accuracy:

"On the departure of Napoleon for the East, an Anglo-French army will be concentrated on the Rhine. To this force will be added the Spanish contingents—the whole under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, while the cavalry command devolves on the Earl of Lucan. This force professedly stationed as a threat to the German Kingdoms, will in reality watch over the French Empire during the absence of Napoleon.

"The Queen's offer to the Duke of Cambridge, of the Command-in-Chief in the Crimea, was made to be refused by him to raise his popularity, and to become the stepping-stone to the above."

The American Association.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, founded upon the model of the British Association of the same name, has just closed its seventh year at a meeting in the City of Providence. We have given considerable space to a record of its proceedings, because it is an organization which possesses a national character, and, if not altogether popular in its nature, has opportunities for conferring essential benefit upon the community. Among its members are men whose names stand deservedly high upon the pages of Science, and whose words, well-weighed and freighted with the results of close and laborious investigation, find attentive listeners. There are active members of this body who are distinguished in particular walks of Science above their fellows. Agassiz in Natural History, Mitchel and Alexander in Astronomy, Bache and Henry in Physics, Peirce in Mathematics, the brothers Rogers and their co-worker Hall in Geology, the Sillimans in Chemistry, will stand as examples. They are all men to whom men willingly do honor.

But there is another point from which the body may be observed. It is not in the carefulness of investigation, nor in elegant diction, nor in polished manner, that the American Association is to find that strength which it deserves to acquire, if, with these acquirements in full perfection, a sentiment of jealousy is permitted to mingle in the current of its life. The published accounts of the proceedings at Cleveland, at Washington, and at this last meeting at Providence, taken in connection with the impressions made upon the minds of persons who were in attendance throughout, point to the existence of a state of feeling among the great body of the Association which may sap its usefulness, undermine its foundations, and destroy the prestige which it was beginning to acquire.

Of late years it has become customary to admit as members of the Association all persons, scientific and unscientific, who promise to obey certain rules, pay a certain sum annually, and advance the interests of science as best they could. With this crowd (there are now some fifteen hundred members) came a party of young investigators. Between the two stools—the purely unscientific and the ultra-scientific—the body seems to be in danger of falling to the ground.

A high degree of excitement was created at the last session by the introduction of a new Constitution. Members indulged in personalities. Much hard feeling existed. The harmony of the body was seriously disturbed, and peace was made with some difficulty. These and other instances show the existence of a secret bad feeling. There are elements of discord, and occasionally, as at Providence, the bad blood breaks out. Those who have observed with interest the progress of the Association, cannot refrain from regrets that such occasions should arise.

It appears to be conceded by all parties that the Standing Committee is the governing power of the Association. It directs all the movements. None of its decrees are negatived. It is composed of a class of men whose word is as their bond. Were this Committee to exclude altogether matter which is crude, elementary, or purely technical in its nature, is it not probable that much of the present trouble would be removed? But to admit papers, to allow them to be read and then to refuse to publish, is a course which naturally rouses up bad blood, and sends it bubbling and hissing through the offended man's veins.

There is a single point besides. The published volume of Proceedings at the Washington meeting shows that of the papers presented, *fifty-four* were not furnished for publication. As a signal instance, we have taken the trouble to analyze the omissions:

On Astronomy	5
On Mechanics and Physics	5
On Physics of the Globe	5
On Meteorology	7
On Geodesy and Navigation	2
On Chemistry	8
On Natural History	1
On Geology, &c	18
Total	54

The Proceedings of a learned body are looked to for the record of its discoveries and observations. Is there any particular value to be attached to a volume of Proceedings which announces simply the titles of papers, and adds an announcement in a single italic line, of "*Not Received?*"

Danish Troubles—Privateering.

Serious apprehensions are beginning to be felt in relation to the difficulties between Denmark and the United States, which, it is now generally believed, must lead to a rupture and to hostilities. In such case the danger to American commerce is not in the Danish fleet, which, though but little inferior to our own in numbers, is undoubtedly inferior in quality, and would soon be driven from the sea by our Navy. The danger, if any, is from privateers. The Danes are a race of sailors, and have, from the remotest times, shown great propensity and talent for privateering. The injury done to British commerce during the war of 1807-'14, merely by Danish privateers, was prodigious. Insurances to the Baltic and to the North Sea, at that time, rose to enormous figures, notwithstanding that Denmark, by one blow, had been deprived of its whole fleet, and crippled in all its resources. There is danger in this, because all the advantages of the privateering system will be on the enemy's side. And it is difficult to see any ground on which any European Power could interfere, after the declaration made by President Pierce in his Message, dated December 4, 1854, in which he says:

"The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of nations having, comparatively, a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of their enemies in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this Government could never listen to such a proposition."

These views will, it is feared, be found very available by the Danes, for whom they were not enunciated.

Socialism.

We would publish the article of "Querist" but for the fact that it would lead to a profitless controversy. It is quite true, as he states, that the doctrine of Passional Attraction, which the book, *Mary Lyndon*, was written to illustrate and commend, is an essential part of the system of Social Reform known as *Fourierism*, which was introduced into this country by Mr. Brisbane, first in a volume, and afterwards with much greater effect through the columns of the *Tribune*. In Fourier's theory of Society as expounded by himself, it constituted the very pivot and turning point of the whole system. Brisbane also adopted it and pressed it strongly, in his book and in the *Tribune*, as the only basis of a true Society. The Editorial discussions of Fourierism in the *Tribune* evaded this branch of the subject, and dwelt mainly upon its economical relations and the doctrine of attraction as applied to Labor. Nor are we aware that in the Roxbury Community, a Fourier establishment, with which two of the present conductors of the *Tribune* were connected, any attempt was made to apply this theory of Passional Attraction to practical life. In Parke Godwin's exposition of Fourier's system, however, it is clearly and strongly presented as an integral part of the general scheme.

The *Tribune* was undoubtedly far more influential than all other agencies, in gaining public attention and favor for Fourier's Social theories, and until quite lately, was active and zealous in their advocacy. Since the publication of the Daily Times was commenced, it has given this subject much less prominence than before. But during the six or eight years which it devoted to the Fourier crusade, it did much to familiarize the public mind with the general subject, and thus to prepare the way for the bolder demonstrations in the same direction which have followed in the regular course of things. Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews afterwards occupied the columns of the *Tribune* with an extended advocacy of the theory that Marriage was the "annihilation of woman,"—and the Editor of that paper not only gave room to his arguments, but called special attention to them in extended replies and comments.

Under these circumstances, we are in the same predicament with our correspondent "Querist," in not being able to see the pertinence of the *Tribune's* recent article, censuring Editorial denunciations of books in which such immoral theories are urged upon public notice. The same view of the subject, we remember, was presented by a correspondent of the *Tribune*, who feared harm might come from its elaborate expositions of the fighting qualities, achievements and companionships of the late Bill Poole; but the *Tribune* replied Editorially with a good deal of force and still more vehemence, combatting the policy of keeping silent about such matters, and insisting on the beneficial results of free publicity and sharp public censure. Whether the *Tribune* has changed its opinions upon this subject, or only objects to *our* acting upon them, we are not able to say. Fortunately, it is a matter of very little consequence, and "Querist" will not be paid for his trouble in the prosecution of his researches.

Kansas.

The telegraph reports an important movement in Kansas towards calling a Convention to organize a State government and apply for admission into the Union. The Convention was held at Lawrence on the 14th inst., and was attended by about six hundred persons. It seems to have been unanimous in its condemnation of the present Legislature, and determined to resist all attempts to execute the pretended laws it may enact. A State Convention was called for the 5th of September. This looks as if all freedom and independence of action had not yet been "crushed out" by the Missouri invaders.

Furnace Dealers.

A correspondent referring to a recent article in the Times upon the insecurity of our dwelling houses, and their being particularly exposed to fire, takes exception to the intimation that *furnace dealers* are as a general thing, responsible for this defect. Some of them, he concedes, are exceedingly and culpably careless in their manner of doing their work; and it is to the neglect of the Insurance agents, and the Fire Marshal, in not being careful to discriminate in this matter, and thus to warn the public against those furnaces which are unsafe, that he attributes the fault to a very great degree. Their reports are vague and indefinite, and neither throw any light on the case under consideration, nor afford the slightest warning for the future. Owners, too, he thinks are exceedingly culpable for employing architects,—and architects for employing builders,—who contract to do the work for a fixed sum, and whose main effort will, of course, be to have it done for the lowest possible sum of money, and who are thus constantly tempted to neglect all precautions needed for safety.

There is much force in these suggestions, and great good sense in the following recommendations with which his communication (too long for our columns,) closes:

"Let owners take their own business into their own hands. Let them deal directly with the men whose services they require. Let them reflect that every furnace dealer, in common with other tradesmen, is entitled to a fair profit on the goods he sells and the labor he performs. Let them select men whose standing is known, who have a business reputation to protect. Let them conduct their negotiations on the principle that trade is only profitable when mutually advantageous to buyer and seller, and out would for it they will receive better work, at fairer prices and experience less loss from the destruction of their newly finished houses."

Sydney Smith on Teetotalism.

Sydney Smith, in spite of his reputation and habits as a diner-out, gives some very excellent advice on the subject of Temperance. In one of his letters he says he never knew a gentleman who *ate* or *drank* as little as was good for his health. In the following epistle to Lady Holland he speaks still more decidedly in favor of abstinence from all fermented liquors;—his advice is sensible:

My Dear Lady Holland: Many thanks for your kind anxiety respecting my health. I not only was never better, but never half so well; indeed, I find I have been very ill all my life, without knowing it. Let me state some of the goods arising from abstaining from all fermented liquors. First, sweet sleep; having never known what sweet sleep was, I sleep like a baby or a plowboy. If I wake no needless terrors, no black visions of life, but pleasing hopes and recollections: Holland House past and to come! If I dream, it is not of lions and tigers, but of Easter dues and tithes. Secondly, I can take longer walks and make greater exertions without fatigue. My understanding is improved, and I comprehend political economy. I see better without wine and spectacles than when I used both. Only one evil ensues from it; I am in such extravagant spirits that I must lose blood, or look out for some one who will bore and depress me. Pray leave off wine—the stomach quite at rest; no heartburn, no pain, no distension. Yours, Sydney Smith.

☞ The *Commercial Advertiser* copies articles commending Ex-Governor Hunt's letter from *seven* papers published within this State, and from *one* other in Massachusetts, and draws from them the consoling inference that the Whig party is still alive and strong. One fact in this connection seems to have escaped its notice. Of the New-York papers quoted from, one (the Buffalo *Courier*) is an organ of the Hunker Democrats, and the other *six* are only waiting a favorable opportunity to sell the Whig party to the *Know-Nothings*; being every one of them earnestly and actively devoted to the interests of that party. Is this the best possible quarter to look to for *Whig* counsel? Is Governor Hunt in the habit of relying on the Albany *Register*, Rochester *American*, and Buffalo *Commercial*, for endorsement and approval?

☞ A London literary journal, *The Critic*, noticing the publication of *The Star Papers*, says: "Mr. H. W. Beecher, who is, we believe, a brother of Mrs. Stowe, *presuming, we suppose, on her popularity*, has published the volume." There is no reason why this should not be sensible enough in London, but it sounds very much like a joke here. The same *Critic* adds that "there is no novelty of thought or observation in them,—only old thoughts are put in a pleasant shape." What more can be said of any book now-a-days!

H. N. Wild, K. N. Senatorial Candidate.

The Fifth Senatorial District Committee met at the Mercer House on Wednesday night. There was quite a collection of the choice spirits, who held the door against all would be intruders. At a short time before midnight accounts were received which told of a noisy but active contest in which many candidates had been overthrown. Our Reporter says that Mr. Wedderwood had 7 votes for Senator out of the 15, for 40 consecutive ballotings. The remaining 8 being divided between Dewey, Hulbert and Farrington. Over 60 ballotings were held, and at last Councilman (and candy man) H. N. Wild was elected. This District is the one now represented by Mark Spencer.

☞ At a meeting of the Committee of the American Democracy, held at the Westchester House, the following persons were regarded by the delegates as having been nominated for Aldermen:

Sixth Ward—Michael McLaughlin. *Fourteenth Ward*—Michael Toomey. *Sixteenth Ward*—W. J. Haskel. *Eighteenth Ward*—Charles Partridge. *Twentieth Ward*—John Orser. *Thirty-second Ward*—Henry Lamoreu.

Rachel.

Mdlle. Rachel left the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. She has taken for her residence, during her engagement in New-York, No. 5 Clinton-place. Mons. Raphael Felix, we learn, made application to rent the house in Fourteenth-street, occupied by Grisi and Mario while here. M. Raphael Felix and the father have taken apartments at Maillard's, on Broadway. The troup of artists announced as arriving yesterday in the *Pacific*, in company with Mdlle. Rachel, are to remain at Madame Mordon's, corner Broome and Elm streets.

At a late hour Wednesday night a select party of amateur musicians tendered Mdlle. Rachel a fine serenade. A large crowd were in attendance, but Mdlle Rachel did not appear.

Received for the Family of the Afflicted Physician.

Amount before reported	$197 00	F. T.	1 00
G. T. & W. H.	75	J. A. Dixon	1 00
Cash	2 00	Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00	A. W.	1 00
Pine-street	3 00	M. W.	1 00
C. M. (Philadelphia)	5 00	A. A. H.	3 00
A. W. Brown, No. 3 Great Jones st.	1 00	Wm. W. Vala	5 00
Mrs. A. W. Brown, 3 Great Jones-st	1 00	J. P.	5 00
Emma A. Brown, 3 Great Jones-st	1 00	Saratoga Springs	5 00
Rebecca K. Brown, 3 Great Jones-st	1 00	Cash	1 00
E. P. Cook, M. D., D. S.	1 00	Ballston Spa, L.	3 00
A Physician	2 00	Cash	2 00
Cash	1 00	A mite for the poor	1 00
A Merchant	1 00	Cash	1 00
John Pierce	1 00	A German	5 00
A Boarding-house Lady	2 00	J. A. Caulkins	1 00
A Merchant's Wife	1 00	D. N. Wilder, (Albany)	10 00
A Merchant	1 00	T.	2 00
A Physician	1 00	Constant Reader	2 00
A Dentist	1 00	D. W.	3 00
A Dentist	1 00	A little relief	5 00
		An Englishman, (C. W.)	2 00
		G.	1 00
		Edward C. Delavan	10 00
		Total amount	$297 75

Great Sales of Public Lands.—The following is an exhibit of the lands sold for cash, on the 9th of June, at the Land Office at Dubuque, Iowa:

9,273.50 acres at 75 cents per acre	$6,955 12
1,442.11 acres at $1 per acre	1,442 14
221,747.81 acres at $1 25 per acre	277,184 76
232,463.42	$285,581 99

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 25.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Letter from "Dick Tinto."
LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.
INTERESTING LETTER ON SPANISH AFFAIRS.
HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM MEXICO.
MINNIE MYRTLE'S SUMMER CLEANINGS.
LETTER ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.
COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.
LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR HUNT AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.
BIOGRAPICAL NOTICE OF THE LATE ABBOT LAWRENCE.
THE NEWFOUNDLAND EXPEDITION FOR AN OCEAN TELEGRAPH—Special Correspondence.

FULL AND INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL AND HARVEST REPORTS.
LITERARY—Review of the New Novels.
LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS.
EDITORIALS—XXIVth Congress—Know-Nothingism in South Carolina—Governor Reed's Letter—Review of the Pacific's News—Notice to Subscribers—Merchants—Agricultural Exhibitions—New-York Farmers' Club—Meat Changes—An Outlet for Superabundant Crops—Spread of the Yellow Fever.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for $1
10 copies for ..... $10, or $9 cash.
20 copies for ..... $20, or $18 cash.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers at the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution, shall receive a copy gratis.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NEW REMEDY! NO POISON! BILIOUS FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the Natural Antidote to Malaria which will entirely protect the resident of districts, even in the most sickly of swampy localities, from any kind of bilious disease whatever.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Furthermore, its preventive efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and to prove this, the following certificate from the most reliable and chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "Bilious Fever and Ague Cure," or "Antidote to Malaria," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine, and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Some of the most remarkable cures made in New-York have been of persons who have derived only temporary relief from the best of other remedies offered for sale; and I beg leave to suggest to ague sufferers that it is safest to try the only harmless remedy first

JAMES A RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H BATES Wholesale Agent, No. 138 Water-st. And for sale by C. H RING, C V CLICKENER & CO., F C WELLS & Co. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES; and druggists generally throughout the United States.

FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.—PERSONS suffering from either of these diseases should apply immediately for ROSENBOUER'S ORIENTAL BITTERS the only medicine now before the public that will effect a cure without poisoning those who take it. This medicine is no catch-penny affair, but a genuine remedy that will cure 90 cases out of every 100, where directions are followed. The money will be refunded in all cases where it fails. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by the Agent F S STREET, No. 22 Beekman-st. For particulars, call and get circular, or see an advertisement in the New-York *Dispatch*.

HECKERS' FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels, even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr Thomas; and although the building was demolished, and in the same order and condition as when placed there except a slight discoloration on the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat.

C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 6 1855

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use

Aug 6, 1855 J. T THOMAS, Savannah, Ga

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE HIGHEST praise from the most competent judges. The Editors of the *Scientific American*, who possess unequaled advantages for knowing everything useful in the way of new inventions in their paper of Aug. 11, in their weekly list of patent claims, in a note appended to a claim of I. M. SINGER for another improvement, remark as follows: "Mr SINGER has become a Nestor in the discovery of Sewing Machine Improvements. Hardly a week passes without the issue of one or more new patents for his inventions. His Sewing Machines have been greatly improved within the past year, until now they are in the highest degree perfect. Himself and partner have already made large fortunes from the sale of these Machines, and their business is rapidly increasing. We are glad of it. No one man has done so much toward the introduction of these great labor saving machines as ISAAC M. SINGER. He ought to be well rewarded."

To such an encomium from such a quarter we desire to add nothing, except that our machines are exhibited and sold at our offices in New-York, Boston, Newark, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and New-Orleans.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York

DR. S. S. FITCH, ARCHER OF THE "SIR LEONARD" OF Algiers, at No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of publicity, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Those daily from the newly-raised [illegible] from the Levant, consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of kidneys and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere practicing as a physician, to whom he can be referred with him, or authorized to limit from his office or refer patients to him.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent Radical Cure Truss, which is guaranteed to retain any rupture, however large, with ease and comfort night and day. Also, their new Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Ladies' Riding Belts, and Joint Motion Supporters, for Sprains, Weak Ankles, Knees, Wrists, &c. Also, their Patent Elastic Trusses, for Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Ulceration, Displacements, &c. An extensive list of names of respectable and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2 Mansion House, New-York, and MARSH, CARLISLE & CO., No. 2 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND HYDRAULIC PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No. 139 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

E. G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known, as also a large stock of low priced Clothing made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

M'LLE RACHEL HAS ARRIVED FROM EUROPE, and so have the ladies from the Watering Places, if we can judge by the throngs that visit the store of J. B. MILLER & CO. M'lle Rachel, they say, is a splendid tragedienne, but we know that the Garters, Slippers, Ties, &c., that come from the store of J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 214 Canal-st., are as splendid to the eye as they are serviceable to the feet.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS per pair. We will open this morning 300 dozen of Ladies' superior Paris made kid gloves, each of which are a little spotted and will sell them at 4 shillings, worth 7 shillings. Also a large lot of Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. Gentlemen's Silk Cravats at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 341 Broadway

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavian Cream for preserving and strengthening the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Travelling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

BOY'S AND CHILDRENS FANCY CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
L. LOSEE, Proprietor,
No. 31 John-st., corner Nassau-st.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS—JUST RECEIVED LONG AND square Cashmere Shawls, painted Thibet do., long and square crape shawls, and plaid wool do., of the newest styles. Also, velvet and silk scarfs, all of which we are selling at great bargains. E H LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL. THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

M'LLE RACHEL ARRIVED PER STEAMER PACIFIC. Also magnificent Royal Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, with Rugs to match, imported expressly for City trade, will be opened in a few days at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 16 Chambers-st., New-York

CARPETINGS, &c., SELLING OFF AT GREAT bargains by YOUNG & FAYER, No. 61 Pearl-st., to remove in a few days to No. 451 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., opposite Taylor's Saloon.

THE FALL STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS FOR 1855, will be introduced on Saturday, August 25, by GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM.—Of the new poem which LONGFELLOW has now in press, we find the following in the Crayon of this week:

"We extract the following from a private letter: 'I have been reading the sheets of LONGFELLOW'S new poem—it will be published in a month or two. It is called the 'Song of Hiawatha,' and is wholly founded upon Indian—American Indian legends. It is very original, and has the simplicity and charm of a Saga. There is little human interest in it; but the character of the Indian legend is admirably preserved. It is the very antipodes of TENNYSON'S 'Maud,' which is a poem of the present day, very poetical, very morbid, irreligious and painful. TENNYSON, like so many of our modern poets, forgets that beauty of imagery and expression is not the only beauty required in a true poem, and that happiness is a finer and nobler thing than sorrow."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S imperishable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. Wet cellars, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation.**
A. B. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.**

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO, Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.**

☞ **Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans will preserve Peaches, Tomatoes, or any other Fruit or Vegetable in a fresh state and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetical SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in raised letters on every can, SPRATT'S PATENT, WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans. Price of quart Cans, $7 50 per dozen—half gallon, $9 75 per dozen. Wrenches and Funnels, 10 cents each. WELLS & PROVOST,**
Sole Proprietors, No. 321 Pearl-st, near Franklin square.

☞ **Joseph Barker, of Ohio, will Lecture on this City on SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING next. He undertakes to prove that the doctrine of the Divine Authority is false and injurious. The place will be named in Saturday's paper. Discussion invited after each lecture.**

FURS.

FURS.—J. H HARLEY, No 34 John-st, Importer and Manufacturer of European and American Furs for Ladies' wear.
Southern and Western customers will please examine his Swan and Ermine Trimmings; also, fancy Victorines and Cuffs, suitable for their trade. His long experience in the business enables him to sell none but articles he can warrant.
His assortment comprises Capes, Mantillas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs of every description of Fur in use; besides Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Ladies' and Gents' Fur Gloves. No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

HOTELS.

BERNERS HOTEL,
BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.

VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

CRAMERCY PARK HOUSE—On Gramercy Park, between 3d and 4th-avs and East 20th and 21st sts. The house is now ready for guests for the Fall and Winter; ex, tensive additions have been made during the Summer, and about 500 guests can now be comfortably accommodated. For beauty of location and ease of accommodations it can not be surpassed by any house in the City. The proprietor will do everything in his power to make his guests comfortable and happy. Elegant rooms, single or in suites, can now be engaged, with private table if desired.
CHARLES WRIGHT, Proprietor,
late of the Lafarge House.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM
AND COUNTER SCALES.
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.
Rail road, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications
Counter Scales, Druggists' and Assay Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.
For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—
From the Celebrated
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling green,
New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Long established in one of the principal avenues, well stocked and doing a good business, including the lease to 1st of May next. Terms—cash, $2,500.
Also, an extensive library of standard medical works, and a complete set of surgical instruments—$500
A rare chance for a physician desirous of commencing practice in the City. Address DOCTOR, No. 84 East 23d-st., New-York.

$15,000—STORE FOR SALE,—One of the best stores on the west side of the City; now doing a business of over $15 000 per year, which can be increased to almost any amount. Profits 33½ per cent. on the sales. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. About $2,500 required. Inquire of INGALLS & CO., No. 212 Broadway, room No. 13

$4,000—A GENTEEL AND EXCLUSIVE CASH MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, affording over $900 per cent. profit, with a valuable contract, stock, tools, &c., will be sold for $4,000, and an examination will prove it a bargain unparalleled, without humbug or fiction. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, 34½ Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—One of the best established and paying omnibus or stage lines in the City, with about 140 horses, 20 stages, Weighs, &c., and all necessary equipments, in complete order. Profits on this line from $35 to $45 per day, showing a good opportunity for an individual or company acquainted with the business for a profitable investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

A CHANCE VERY SELDOM OFFERED.—A For sale, a planing and saw mill in successful and profitable operation, with plenty of work; it has a fine record of income which can be seen on inspection. A dissolution of co-partnership is the reason for selling. Good real estate in the City would be taken in part payment. Address PLANING MILL, Herald Office

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A WATCHMAKER OR JEWELER.—FOR SALE—The fixtures, good will and lease, (with or without the stock,) of a well established first-class jewelry store, in a first rate location in the City of Brooklyn—a good investment for a practical man, as the repairing alone will pay the fine expenses. Apply on the premises No. 214 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6½ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial
ELY & MUNGER.
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PRESSED TO-TON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. COOK & BROTHER, No. 348 Broadway.

REMOVAL. BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RARE CHANCE.—A splendid, nearly new, rosewood piano-forte, warranted, will be sold at an immense sacrifice for cash, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. For particulars apply to ALBERT WEBBER, No. 168 West Broadway, up stairs.

PIANO-FORTES.—A splendid 7-octave piano, cost $700, will be sold for $200; has been used but a few months; also, several for $140, $150, $165, and $175. Warranted in every respect. Inquire at No. 86 Spring st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 328 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

MARCH ON, MARCH ON.
Comrades, when the powder and pill
Charge to scare our numbers,
Lyon's fame and wondrous skill
Give mortals quiet slumbers.
And we must leave through the open door,
All I see Lyon's powder briar on the floor.

Rats, mice, roaches, fleas ants, mosquitoes, bugs, insects, plant worms, all die by LYON'S Powder and Pills. Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Flask or box 25 cents.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent well-recommended young woman; she is an excellent waiter and seamstress, and has been accustomed to take charge of a dining room. Call at No. 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Please call at 271 Bowery for two days

SITUATION WANTED—by a journeyman Watchmaker, one who can come well recommended. Address Box No 4,616.

AN EXPERIENCED AND ACCOMPLISHED young German Lady, Piano Teacher, who can furnish highly satisfactory reference and testimonials as to her successful method of teaching, amongst others of the celebrated composers, LOUIS SPOHR; wishes to form an engagement with a Ladies' Academy. No objection to go into the country. Please address T. A., office of this paper.

WAITING-MAID FOR CALIFORNIA, SEPT. 5.—A young married woman, going to California in the steamer George Law, on 5th Sept, would wait upon a lady or family on board: she is accustomed to the sea, and fully competent, and would make herself useful for a small compensation. Address Box No. 362 New-York Post Office, stating where she shall call.

A FRENCH LADY WANTED—To take charge of French classes; a lady to take charge of the advanced classes in English; and a lady to instruct on the piano. None need apply but the best qualified, and with the best of references. Address immediately to GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, Georgetown, D. C.
WILLIAM J. CLARK.

A YOUNG LADY—Of considerable experience in teaching and qualified to instruct in the common and higher English branches, with French, Music and Calisthenics is desirous of forming an engagement for the 1st September as a visiting governess in a school or family. Address L., Times Office.

A LADY who has had experience in Teaching, desires a situation in the English Department of a Boarding School. The best of reference given. Address M. A. B., N. Y. Post Office.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To do general housework. Apply at the Daguerrean Gallery, No 307 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—A Soprano and an Alto wish situations in an Episcopal Church, in this City They have sung in one in Brooklyn, for the last fifteen months, and can give good reference. Apply at No 177 Henry st., Brooklyn.

CHURCH SINGING.—A soprano singer, accustomed to sing in the Episcopal and Congregational Churches, is prepared to make an engagement with either. The references are of the first class. For further particulars address J. W., Post Office, Chatham-square.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the offices of the American, &c. Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn; and No. 37 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 37 Greenwich-st. Also, a great number of girls from 12 to 14 and 17 years of age, may be had

TO CUTTERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In one of the largest custom establishments in this country, an experienced Cutter, to take the entire charge of the Cutting and Manufacturing Departments. None need apply but those who can give references as to character and capability, as the proprietor wishes to be relieved of part of his responsibility. Address, CLOTHING, through Post-Office, with real name and address.

EXPERIENCED LAW CLERK WANTED—One forty years of age would be preferred. None need apply but a person of large experience and a good penman. Also, an errand boy. Address Box No. 3,875

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 262 Broadway.

COOK WANTED—To go a short distance into the Country; one who thoroughly understands her business and can bring good references, may apply to JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., at Barnum's Museum.

FLAX SPINNERS WANTED.—A few competent Scotch girls can find permanent employment by applying to A. H HART, 79 West 32th-st.

A NURSE of much experience may be engaged to-day by application at No 696 8th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING BROOKLYN—FAMILIES or SINGLE GENTLEMEN accommodated at No. 79 SANDS-ST. References required.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 59 Cranberry-st, corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single Gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 45 Union-square, corner of East 17th st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Two very pleasant unfurnished rooms on the second story of a house containing all the modern improvements, to let, with board; also, a furnished back parlor, with two large pantries. Reference given and required. Address Mrs F. M, Box No. 855 New-York Post-Office

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A private family living in a very pleasant part of Brooklyn, in near vicinity to the Fulton-av cars, would like to make arrangements for partial board by the 1st September, with a gentleman and his wife, or two or three gentlemen. References of the first respectability given and required. Apply at No. 290 Navy-st., or No. 214 Fulton-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three young gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady, can have pleasant rooms with a private family, at No. 43 Congress-st., three doors below Henry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms moderate. Distance, three minutes' walk from South Ferry.

ROOMS TO LET.—A small private family of adults wish to rent to one or two gentlemen, without board, two delightfully situated rooms, in the second story of a first-class house, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st and South Ferries. Apply at No. 177 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS TO LET—Two handsomely furnished rooms on 2d and one on 3d floor, with gas, and bath-room attached, may be obtained by addressing S Box No 4676. Location, 19th-st., near Broadway. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry. No 73 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—An American widow lady would board a couple of children, and give them a kind parent's care. Inquire at No. 134 West 18th-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very pleasant Rooms with Board may be obtained in the House 214 Henry st. between Amity and Congress sts.

TO LET WITH FULL BOARD—At No 52 Varick-st., second door above St John's Church, two large front rooms on the second and third floors, with all the modern improvements

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, without board, at No 4 Grand st.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS—For families or single persons, can be had at No. 103 West 14th-st. References given and required.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS—MRS. GLEASON, late of the Waverly House, Charleston, S. C.), has opened the spacious and elegant house, No. 1 Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music, where she is prepared to receive permanent or transient guests.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Together with sterling Silver Ware as low as any other Importing and Manufacturing establishment.
JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted.

from	$150 to $300
ROBERT BONKELL WATCHES, from	100 to 150
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, from	100 to 200
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from	118 to 200
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from	80 to 100
MAGIC WATCHES, from	100 to 300
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES	30 to 55

We have as many as 30 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select of the most celebrated makers.
The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.
JEWELRY.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS. This new and beautiful article are now all the rage. The best judges cannot tell them from the real Diamond. Those about purchasing articles of Jewelry would do well to call and see them; no charge for looking. L. & J. LECOBB,
No. 407 Broadway.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO SWIM, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.
It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, notes the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, fitting each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.
We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.
We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depôt, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.
Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Staves and heading sawed to hand.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MASON BROTHERS,
PUBLISH, AUG. 24,
OLIE;
OR,
THE OLD WEST ROOM; THE WEARY AT WORK AND THE WEARY AT REST.
By L. M. M. 326 pp., 12mo, cloth. Price $1 25

The author says in the preface: "In the great world of art a rude cottage sometimes forms a pleasant contrast to the stately mansions around it; so, like some rustic cottage among the stately palaces of the great thought world, was this story framed; not to display any intricacy, mystery or regularity of plot, but with the hope that to some tear dimmed eye a few buds of beauty, a few green memories might spring up and twine around the Old West Room, and no asphodel bide among their leaves

"In the humblest home of many a toil-worn worker, faith and Hope may scatter bright flowers, and Time plant unfading memorials; and when the weary lay them down to rest, angel footsteps linger, radiant seraph wings fan the brow, and unseen companions are trooping around them. Hours spent with Olie have given me consolation in sorrow and cheer in loneliness. May some weary reader, as he lays it aside, work more bravely and rest more calmly; and let him who deems it full of faults be animated to write a better."

IN PRESS:
WAGER OF BATTLE; A TALE OF SAXON SLAVERY IN SHERWOOD FOREST. By HENRY W. HERBERT, author of "Henry VIII. and his Six Wives," "The Captains of the Greek and Roman Republic," "The Roman Traitor," "Marmaduke Wyvil," "Oliver Cromwell," &c.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, SEPT. 1,
JAPAN, AS IT WAS AND IS.
By RICHARD HILDRETH
Author of "History of the United States," &c., &c.

In this work, the fruit of great labor and research, Mr. Hildreth has embodied all the information concerning the History and Present State of these remote islands which has come to the knowledge of the Western World. The Portuguese Missionaries, and the Dutch, English and Spaniards who visited Japan between two and three centuries ago, are almost the only Europeans that have ever penetrated the country; and their accounts are far more valuable than the imp ssions of later travelers who have merely visited the coasts. Since the expulsion of the Jesuits about the year 1637, the exclusion of foreigners has been strict, excepting only a very limited intercourse with the Dutch. Many of these accounts appear in English for the first time, in this volume. The style of the book is very attractive, and the descriptions of scenery, manners and customs, will render it entertaining to the general reader. The student will be glad to see that an accurate and reliable Map, full Indices, Notes and a Glossary are added.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

THE ESCAPED NUN;
OR,
CONVENT LIFE UNVEILED.
With the Confessions of a Sister of Charity.
Published by Messrs. DEWITT & DAVENPORT, of New York, is not the book of Miss BUNKLEY, the escaped nun. Messrs. D. & D. obtain my copyright without my consent, and attempted also to publish my book without authority, but were restrained by the United States Court. If they desire now to palm off a fictitious work, by its title making it appear as mine, I can only give this notice, that the public may be apprised of the facts. My book will shortly be published, in my own name as author, and Messrs. Dewitt & Davenport will not be its publishers.
JOSEPHINE M BUNKLEY.
Aug. 20, 1855.

THE MUSIC BOOK OF THE SEASON.
BAKER'S CHURCH MUSIC.
We are now prepared to fill our orders for this valuable work, which is spoken of in the highest terms by all musicians who have examined it.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
Publishers Boston.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J DIOSSY & CO. No. 1 Nassau-st.

CUPPER'S STAIR-BUILDERS' GUIDE—29 Plates. Price $6.
ALLEN'S RITUAL OF FREEMASONRY, $5.
RAMSAY'S GENTLE SHEPHERD $1.
PLATO ON THE SOUL'S IMMORTALITY, $1.
By remittance the books will be sent by mail to any part of the country. W. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

GREAT SALE OF THE "LAZY MAN."—Never have we known a comic song to take like this. Every one admits it to be the funniest song out. The Riverside Schottisch is also having a rapid sale.
COOK & BRO, Music Dealers, No. 343 Broadway.

LOOK OUT FOR
THE HIDDEN PATH,
On SATURDAY Aug 25.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK,
Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk, Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Merinoes, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE.
GREENBERRY, LAUGHER & CO.,
No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York,
IMPORTERS
and agents to JAMES HOULDSWORTH, & CO., Manufacturers of SILK LAMPAS, BROCATELLES, GUIPURETTES, TAPPISETTES, SATINS, TERRYS, REPS, SILK BORDERINGS FOR CURTAINS, PIANO COVERS &c.
Patent Machine Embroideries for Curtains and Wall Decorations, on Satin, Damask, Reps, &c., in borders, and all over Dispositions. Also, for chair and sofa covers, cushions, vallences, &c.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS 1855,
TULLER, HART & McCORKLE.
Late
TULLER, HUTCHISS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No 91 LIBERTY ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

BRODIE'S FALL CLOAKS.
GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 81 Canal and 63 Lispenard sts., has now in store a large assortment of novelties in velvet, cloth and Moire antique cloaks and mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale cash and short time buyers.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS,
No 192 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS AT RETAIL.—A. T. STEWART & CO., desirous of accommodating their customers from the interior at present residing in the neighborhood, will open on MONDAY, Aug. 20, a superb assortment of new silks, (in robes and by the yard,) cashmeres and mousseline de laines, Irish and French poplins, Saxony plaids, (new styles,) merinoes, embroideries, shawls, prints, &c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES.—Arabs will be opened on MONDAY, Aug 20, of these fashionable garments, at $2 50 each
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW FALL SILKS AT SIX SHILLINGS PER YARD.—Twenty cases will be opened on Monday, Aug. 20.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y

IRON, HARDWARE, &C.

FORGERY.—CAUTION—JOHN POWELL, late Thomas Allarton & Powell, awl blade manufacturer, New John-st., Aston Road, Birmingham, begs to caution merchants, factors, and the public against imposition, large quantities of awl blades having lately been stamped and labeled "Allarton & Powell" and "Tanpl," purporting to be the real Thomas Allarton & Powell's awls.
John Powell would, therefore, beg to solicit merchants and factors to inform him if they discover any forgery or infringement upon his stamps of "Allarton & Powell" or "Tanpl," or upon the labels of his common polished awls, of which said stamps and labels he has the sole right and use, and he is determined to punish all those who commit such fraudulent actions, and who thus impose upon and injure the public and himself.
The genuine fine spring steel awls, bear a fac simile of the signature of Thomas Allarton & Powell upon each gross of awls.

IRON AND HARDWARE, No. 279 Washington-st., N. Y.—We offer at lowest market prices and in quantities to suit:
Round Square and Flat Bar Iron.
Scroll, Band, Rod and Hoop Iron.
Horse Shoe Iron and Nail Rods.
Anvils, Vices, Saws, Nails.
Axes, Smith Bellows, Shovels, &c., &c.
KEMEYS & SAMPSON.

LUMBER, HARDWARE, MARBLE MANTELS OR IRON RAILING.—Three or four first-class houses in Brooklyn to exchange for the above named merchandise. Apply to G B HASKELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st., corner of Nassau-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No. 86 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 86 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Weweantit," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 86 William-st.

HARRISON'S PHILOCOME TABLET—A new preparation for the hair in stick tablets, of varied colors and odors. Their perfume is of the highest and most delicately refined fragrance, and their action upon the hair invigorating and beautifying. They surpass all foreign pomatums of their class, and all imitations of foreign, as the all HARRISON'S PERFUMES, for they are American and original, the result of American skill, taste and refinement. The large fancy dealers, GRIFFIN & HECKER, No 61 Maiden-lane, have them at wholesale. They are at retail by W. T. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH AND [illegible] BOARDING SCHOOL [illegible] NEW-HAVEN, CONNECTICUT. [illegible] large and commodious buildings [illegible] tion of his pupils erected expressly [illegible]
The locality of the Institution is every way adapted to the promotion of physical health and constitutional vigor, and to successful, intellectual and moral culture. It is situated about a mile from the centre of the city, so that its retired position and proximity to the town, impart to it the combined advantages of city and country, without the exclusive disadvantages of either.
The pupils of this Institution are fitted for any standing in college or prepared for mercantile and other active pursuits. Young men desirous to connect themselves with the engineering department of Yale College will receive special instruction. Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, are taught by experienced instructors. Military Tactics as taught in Academical schools have been introduced, and all the pupils are encouraged to perfect themselves, under a skillful master, in this science and art. Parents and guardians who are anxious to procure for their children and wards, beyond the benefits of a sound education, the comforts of a home and the family circle, will find this a very desirable Institution.
The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each, the Fall and Winter session commences on the second Monday of September; the Spring and Summer session on the first Tuesday of March.
The classes of the Institution are so arranged that pupils can be admitted if more convenient to parents and guardians, at the commencement of each term in Yale College.
The charges for tuition, board and washing, during the session, merely, are $220 per annum. To those who remain with the family during the vacations, the price is $300
The Principal takes great pleasure in being able to refer to GERARD HALLOCK, Esq., Editor of the New-York Journal of Commerce. Further information and circulars can be obtained by application to
LEWIS M MILLS, Principal.

MURRAY HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their Boarding and Day School, No. 40 East 30th st., near Madison av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3
A Primary department will be added, for the instruction of children of both sexes. Tuition, $10 per term
The location is a desirable one, being retired and healthy, with abundant means of access by stages and cars, to all parts of the city.
English studies receive especial care, while French is the common language of the school and family.
Circulars with complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.
Refer to Hon Henry W De Saussure, Hon. James L. Petigru, Rev Samuel Gilman, D. D., Francis Y. Porcher, M. D., John Holbrook, M. D., Rev. Dr. Phillips, N. D., Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., and Abraham Mazyck, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Rev Samuel Osgood, D. D., Washington Irving, Esq., Geo. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, New-York City; Rev. Dr. N. W. President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, N. Y., Rev. A. C. Kendrick, Rochester University, N. Y., Rev C. J. Bowen, Williamsburg, L. I., Col. J. W. Scott, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rev. A. A. Livermore and R. R. Springer, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, Rev. Andrew A. Lipscombe, D. D., Montgomery, Alabama.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of Instruction.
It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children equal to any in the older cities of the State. The City of New-York, or the College of the City and State, and no effort for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.
The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

J. S. T. Stranahan,	John T. Martin,
C. Christmas,	J. H. Frothingham,
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Luther B. Wyman,	Charles H. Haviland,
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	H. R. Worthington,
	J. E. Southworth,
	George S. Howland,
	Charles R. Marvin.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS will reopen on Wednesday, the 17th September next, at 9½ A. M. Applicants for admission will present themselves on Tuesday, the 16th, at 9½ A. M., in the Council room.
THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE will reopen on the 15th October, and all Students will enrol themselves at the College, No. 107 East 14th-st.
THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The exercises of this department will be resumed by Prof. BUEL, and will occur daily from 1 to 2 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF ARTS OF DESIGN.—The School of Design will commence its session on the 14th September, at the studio of the Professor, No. 58 East 13th st., one door west of Broadway.
THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will reopen for the reception of students on the 17th September.
DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Classes will be formed at the commencement of other college duties, and arrangements may be made for evening instruction.
THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Prof. JOHNSON, Rector, will be opened for students on Monday, 17th September.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor
UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, August 7, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumnal Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters
TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.
REFERENCES.—Rev Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. S. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New Haven; Rev Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev Dr. Cox, Oswego, N. Y.; Hon T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; Pressident Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretary of the Board of Missions. Circulars may be obtained at A. Merrill, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 8, Church-st, New Haven.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving both very boys each. The studies begin with the simplest rudiments and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school premises are thought to have unusual provisions for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible] WHEAT CROP.

[illegible] Intelligence.

[illegible] THE DAILY TIMES,
[illegible], Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1855.

[illegible] about 25 cents per bbl., while [illegible] and higher grades have advanced 25 to [illegible] per bbl. There has, as yet, very little [illegible] flour come into market—not enough to supply the demand for home consumption and for export. The prices have changed almost daily. As soon as they lower 25 to 50 cents per barrel, it pays to ship flour to Europe, and all in the market to be had at the reduced prices is at once bought up for shipment. This raises the price, the shipments cease for a time, and a fall again takes place, to be succeeded by the same process. The foreign demand will keep prices very near the present figure, until the crops in Europe is gathered, or till a sufficient quantity comes in from the country to meet their supply that demand. If the European crop is not abundant, it will take some time to meet the foreign demand, and under this stimulus prices may for a short time even rule higher than now. In regard to the yield of wheat in this country, we find no reasons for changing the opinions [illegible] somewhat at length last week. If anything, the reports are still better than they were one week ago. From the newer States, Illinois, and especially from Wisconsin and Iowa, the reports are very favorable.

The Corn crop is maturing, and under favorable circumstances, though warmer weather than generally prevails would add to the growth of the ear. The price has declined in some qualities a few cents per bushel.

Estimates of the Wheat Crop of 1855.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

The Times of the 11th inst., to address *Gov's Advertiser* is before me, and the perusal of its wheat crop articles induces me to prepare and forward my views on the wheat crop of 1855, or insertion in the TIMES. Every one who has expressed an opinion, in or out of print, on the subject of that crop—as far as my knowledge extends—estimate it to be of unusual, if not unprecedented abundance. Yet of all the tables of estimates which I have seen, that of the New-York *Herald* is far the only one which computes the aggregate crop of 1855 higher than one hundred and twenty millions bushels for the entire Union. Mr. R. SMITH, of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, generally well informed in statistics, puts down the fourteen leading wheat growing States at a product of 114,500,000 bushels. In these he includes Alabama, whose growth of wheat is greatly exceeded by others left out. I consider this estimate far below the truth. The wheat crop of 1839—census of 1840—was an ordinary crop and a product of 84,823 272 bushels. That of 1849—census of 1850—a deficient crop, yielded 100,486,944 bushels. How great that deficiency was in our own State (Ohio) may be judged by the fact that under a greatly increased breadth of cultivation, the crop of 1849 fell short of that of 1839 more than two millions bushels.

As the result of extensive personal examination and inquiry, I have made up a table, which, for the purpose of comparison, is arranged in columns to correspond with those of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, the *Herald*, and with the official returns of the Census of 1850. Also all my estimates for particular States may probably fall short of the actual mark, but I have made out the table as I write this article, simply to establish one proposition—*that the wheat crop of 1855 will reach the highest figures given to the press.* How far it may exceed those figures I have no means of judging, as I think no one else has. I made it up on the 15th of July, and have seen no reason to change a figure since.

	Census Reports 1849.	Cincinnati Price Current 1855.	Herald 1855.	Chi 1855.
Ohio	14,487,000	15,000,000	25,000,000	40,000,000
Pennsylvania	15,367,000	16,000,000	21,000,000	18,000,000
Virginia	11,219,000	12,000,000	15,000,000	13,000,000
New-York	13,121,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000
Alabama	294,000	500,000	700,000	1,500,000
Illinois	9,404,000	12,000,000	23,000,000	20,000,000
Indiana	6,214,000	10,000,000	19,000,000	15,000,000
Iowa	1,680,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	5,000,000
Kentucky	2,142,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	6,000,000
Maryland	4,494,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,500,000
Michigan	4,925,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	9,000,000
Missouri	2,981,000	4,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000
Tennessee	1,619,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
Wisconsin	4,286,000	7,000,000	9,000,000	11,000,000
Total	93,686,000	114,500,000	156,700,000	171,000,000
	7,200,944		11,872,000	14,000,000
Total	99,485,944		168,572,000	185,000,000

*Add for other States and Territories.

I consider Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee entitled to the estimate given by me, not less on account of the favorable season, but because in 1839 they yielded respectively 4,803,152, 838,052, and 4,569,692. For the old States of Maryland, Virginia, New-York and Pennsylvania, which have formerly been the principal sources of supply for wheat, my estimate is not greatly above that of the *Price Current*, and is less than that of the *Herald*. It is in the great wheat growing States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri, which, great as is their aggregate, has far from developed their productive capacity, that the great difference between my estimate and that of most others consists. And my estimates of those States differ little in the aggregate, except as relates to Ohio, from those of the *Herald*. Our difference upon Ohio and his short allowance for California and Texas, would about make up the difference of our general aggregate.

And now for Ohio. My estimate of its wheat crop for 1855 of forty millions will doubtless startle many persons, and discredit my judgment with yet more. Why I should exceed by 150 per cent. on this point the figures of other business men in our City and State, is well calculated to inspire suspicion, surprise and distrust.

The wheat crop of Ohio was in

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1839	16,571,661	1850	28,769,137
1847	16,800,000	1851	25,809,225
1848	20,000,000	1852	22,962,774
1849	14,487,351		

The figures for 1839 and 1849 are taken from the United States Census of 1840 and 1850. Those for 1847 and 1848 will be found in the Patent Office Agricultural Reports for those years. The figures for the three later years are taken from the official returns in the office of the Auditor of the State of Ohio. The exhibit of 1850, although the largest on the list, is short fourteen counties, which neglected their return. These counties, calculating on the basis of their product of 1851, produced in 1850 2,978,116 bushels, making the true aggregate of that year 31,747,255.

With our increase in ground opened and sowed in wheat for the past five years, the stimulus of high prices in prospect under foreign demand, and the great productiveness of the season itself, I am [illegible] that I do not put the increase of the present crop too high at 8,252,745 bushels—which would give the aggregate I claim for Ohio of forty millions.

The truth is, that all the important facts as regards the quantity of wheat this year, lie in a narrow compass. The seven States I have referred to furnish largely more than half the entire wheat crop of the country, while their surplus is nearly the entire surplus of the United States—the residue of the States affording little more than the home supply throughout themselves.

Hence, if we know the increased crop of these States we substantially know what the aggregate increase of the whole crop is. Our Atlantic brethren cannot comprehend this, and it will take them years to do so. While this is my judgment of the wheat crop of 1855, I do not claim infallibility. But having been engaged more or less actively in statistical labors for the past thirty-five years, during which I have been employed in ascertaining and gathering for the United States Government, its Heads of Department and for private individuals. I have not been without some degree of experience. And now, if any heavy flour dealer, who may be interested sufficiently in testing the accuracy of my statements, will pay a fair compensation for my time and traveling expenses, during an exploration through Ohio for three months, and embracing a visit to every county in that State, I will exhibit evidence to the abundant satisfaction of his agent in Cincinnati, that the wheat crop of Ohio for 1855 is not less than thirty-six millions of bushels. Failing to do this, I will be at the loss of my time and traveling expenses.

I specify Ohio, because my estimates of that State differ from those of other individuals more than our estimates of other States; and if I establish my accuracy on this point, it will be less liable to cavil, therefore, upon other States.

I am not absolutely unknown at the East, and can give satisfactory vouchers in Cincinnati for my responsibility in what I thus propose to undertake. I believe Ohio to be the Banner State for wheat, and am willing to ascertain that fact.

CHARLES CIST.

Crops and Beef Cattle in Pennsylvania—The New Railroad from Philadelphia to Baltimore, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OXFORD, Chester Co., Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.

Our crops of wheat, oats and potatoes this year have been very large, and as the last census showed 1,600,000 as the product of wheat in Lancaster and Chester Counties, Pa., this year the yield will not fall much below 2,000,000 bushels in these counties. Corn promises well, and is almost out of the reach of casualties.

Our county has been a grazing district, and we send large numbers of fat cattle during the Winter months to New-York market. In looking over your list last Winter, I counted one-half the fat cattle on sale one market-day from Chester County. We will not be able to send so many this Winter. The dry Spring gave us little pasture, and not much over half a crop of hay, and there has not been the usual number of stock cattle bought this season. Another thing may diminish the number of cattle driven to your market and tend to keep up the price of beef. The bridges over the Susquehanna River are not in traveling order, and will not be repaired this season. Virginia cattle, that used to be driven in great numbers from the Baltimore market on to Philadelphia and New-York, must go, if at all, by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. As the tolls are high and the means of transportation limited, only the top of the market has been sent on; hence beef is much lower in Baltimore than in either Philadelphia or New-York. It is not likely that the surplus of the Baltimore market will be sent on, as the crossing of the Susquehanna River by boat in the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad does not admit of large cattle trains.

It seems not to be generally known, or I have seen no notice of it in the TIMES, that another Railroad is in rapid progress between Baltimore and Philadelphia—"The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central." The grading and bridging is going on rapidly, and the Pennsylvania end will be ready for the superstructure this Fall, and part of the Maryland end is under contract. The road will open up to market a good agricultural region both in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the farmers know their own interest in urging it through. The stock, I understand, is entirely subscribed by the farmers on the line of the road.

I am pleased to see that you purpose devoting a larger portion of your paper to agricultural interests. The statistical information and general knowledge on the subject, disseminated, will be of great use both to the consumer and producer.

Yours, truly, D.

Agricultural—Readiness to Sell Lands.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: From whatever cause it may arise, our farmers do not sufficiently identify themselves with the lands they cultivate. They seem not to possess that association of feelings with their fields and homesteads which is necessary to that proper pride without which the farmer is a mere laborer. There is scarcely a farmer in our country but what, if you will offer him a good price for his lands, will sell them to you without a moment's hesitation; and without a word or look which could lead you to think that those trees, fields, or familiar walls, were in any measure the objects of his affections. Once upon a time, as all men know, a poor Arab, to save his wife and children from starvation, sold his horse for a pile of gold. He delivered him to the buyer, clutched his money, and with tears trembling in his eyes, looked at his horse. Instantly dashing the gold to the ground he bounded to the horse's back, and he and his steed were in a moment out of sight. He could not sell his horse. To do so was to him as though he were selling a part of himself. It is affirmed that this horse, with this man upon his back, could pass over a mile in a minute; and why could he travel with such wonderful celerity? Was it not because the affections of the man were so centered in him that the noble animal felt his master's kindness, and in obedience to that masters will, strained every nerve and muscle to do all that it was possible for him to accomplish? Had this horse been ridden by his late purchaser instead of the man that loved him, could he thus have flown as on the wind? Just so it is with the farm and the farmer. If he will allow his affections to take no hold upon his farm,—if he will not allow his spirit to become, as it were, incorporated with that house, that barn-yard and those barns,—with that garden and orchard,—with those fruits, and flowers, and fields, he may depend upon it that his farm will never compare favorably, either as to yield or beauty, with its full capacity of productiveness.

Yours truly, W. D.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

Are Small Loaves Irremediable?—A Word for the Bakers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was passing along the street, and I saw a boy throw a pebble at another boy. It struck him, and the offender dodged unperceived behind a tree. The injured boy turned furiously around, and seeing a third boy indulging in immoderate mirth at the occurrence, concluded that he was the offender, whereupon he seized him, and inflicted upon him a severe kicking before he could be brought to listen to reason.

I applied that incident to the present case. The public pay for dear bread, and are equally precipitate at jumping at a conclusion. They buy their loaves of the baker, and he receives their money in return. Flour is quoted at such and such rates. Who causes the excessive enhancement? The *baker*, of course, for he is in sight—others hiding behind the tree are never called in question.

I should have thought, Mr. Editor, that the experience and logic implied in your views by your position would have prevented you charging upon the bakers excessive profits without first examining the subject. No man knows better than you that excessive profits are incompatible with competition, and that competition in retail trading in New-York is pervading, unceasing, ruinous even. The same law that determines the price of a newspaper and the price of a stage fare prescribes the size of a loaf. A man must keep up with the current or be drifted ashore. If you cannot give us a good daily sheet for two cents, some one else will, and him we will patronize: if I cannot give the public as large a loaf and as good in quality as is practicable for a living profit, some opponent will and my shop will be deserted. I am situated in a leading thoroughfare in this City, my *ménage* is economic, my business fair; and I cannot save money, not even one dollar a year! Where are we to apply for reduction then? to the Baker? or should we not rather seek some reform in our present retail system?

Here is a condensed statement of the baking interest in this City; possibly it may set your readers right in one small matter they at present greatly misconceive.

The average quantity of flour baked by each boss baker in this City is twelve barrels per week. On each barrel they have a profit of twenty shillings. My expenses weekly are as follows:

Wages (man and boy)	$9 00	One per cent. loss in sales (through broken loaves, state bread, &c.)	1 50
Rent	5 50		
Domestic	10 00		
Gas bill, wrapping paper, &c.	1 50		
Fuel	3 00	Total	$30 50

an amount fully equal to my average profits.

If baking is so lucrative as your correspondent, and you, Mr. Editor, seem to think, why is the property interested at such a discount? I do not exaggerate, when I say that one-half the bakers west of Broadway and north of Gansevoort-street would be only too happy at this present moment to sell out, could they but realize the price of their fixtures.

Now for an answer to two specific charges. A correspondent who signs himself "A Poor Man," in your impression of Thursday, writes as follows: "I have daily watched the quotations of flour, to ascertain if the bakers made a corresponding increase in the size of their loaves, to the decrease in the price of flour. My scales indicate the same weight to-day that they did on the 5th of June." I have a flour bill by me dated June 2, wherein I find I paid $11 75 per barrel for flour. The last purchase I made was on the 27th ult., and then I paid $10 68 per barrel, a decrease of $1 07. At the time of the extreme rates, bakers were not realizing a living profit. I was baking at a profit of $1 75 per barrel, a profit quite inadequate to cover my expenses. Now the strain is removed, and bakers are repairing their losses; still your correspondent is unfortunate in his bakers, for I have enlarged my six cent loaf to two ounces since June.

Again he says, "the remedy is in the hands of every housewife, whose duty it is to furnish to her family a good supply of home-made bread."

The remedy would be found inoperative for these reasons: The baker, by using strong ferments, is enabled to get a greater amount of dough out of a given weight of flour than a housewife can, who raises her sponge with plain yeast. Secondly, the housekeeper who buys a single barrel of flour pays one dollar a barrel more for a given brand than a baker does. Further, the liability to sour bread would not invariably cause "to smack with delight the palates of each inmate of her family," as your correspondent unfolds. Several of my customers, who are intelligent economists, prefer buying bread to baking it, on the score of saving; therefore the remedy is not there.

Sir, if my statements are worth anything, where is the fault? Flour $7 per barrel in various sections of the country, and the consumer in New-York paying $13. Who is hiding behind the tree?

A NEW-YORK BAKER.

Another Voice from the Bake-House.

NEWARK, Monday, Aug. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read with great solicitude the communications which have appeared in your valuable paper within the past week, in regard to Bread Bakers and the size of their loaves, &c.; and being an interested party I have sought diligently for your own opinion on the subject. I have read to-day your article headed, "*Cheap Bread—how to obtain it.*" You seem to be of the same opinion of a great many others, that Bakers' flour has declined in price, from $2 to $3 per barrel within a short time, and that *Bakers as a general thing* are in the practice of using medium grades of flour. I beg to say (with every respect to your opinion,) that you are entirely mistaken in both instances. First, a good and profitable mixture of flour *cannot* be purchased to-day for less than $10 75 to $11 per barrel, according to your own Flour Reporter. Second, first class Bakers *do not* use medium grades of flour, as it is an impossibility to produce a *good* loaf from such flour, as every experienced Baker knows. I have paid myself within three or four days' time $11 per barrel for a mixture, throughout, and upon inquiry I am satisfied that you would find a very large majority of the *Bakers* in *your City* paying about the same prices; in view of that fact, it must be obvious that they cannot afford a much larger loaf at present.

The apology I tender you for encroaching upon your time and columns, is, that your paper has, no doubt, a large circulation in Newark, and is extensively perused by bread-eaters, and what will apply to the subject in New-York will equally apply to us,—in fact, it is at present the greatest annoyance we have to contend with, (save it be to get our pay for it,) and it seems rather too bad that we as a body, should be looked upon as a set of robbers, &c.

I would say further, that the business has been a losing one for the last season, and as flour is gradually declining we should have a chance to earn our salt at least—and in conclusion, Mr. Editor, if you will take the trouble to inquire into the subject thoroughly, you will find what I have written substantially correct, and that we are not the shaves and robbers that the "dear public" have thought and no doubt still think us to be.

UNFORTUNATELY A BAKER.

"Cheap Bread."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks in this day's paper under the above caption, are just and opportune. In order to show the practical working of the plan you have proposed to your readers, whereby they could get "cheap bread," I send you a plain statement of facts, which I think will fully sustain your position, and demonstrate to all interested in the matter the benefits to be derived from the adoption of your suggestions. For years I, like most citizens, had depended upon bakers for bread, leaving them to give as large or small a loaf as they pleased for a sixpence, and consuming about eight loaves per day. My baker's bill used to reach $16 for bread, $5 for cake, and $1 for flour or making pies per month, being $22 for provisions made of flour. Hence I determined to try an experiment. I ordered a barrel of flour, which I got for $10, and requested my wife to keep a correct account of the expense of preparing and baking said barrel of flour into bread, cake and pies for the supply of my family. She did so, and the results were as follows: One barrel of flour, $10; yeast, 25 cents; sugar and eggs for cake, $1 38; paid for baking, $2 62—making $14 25, for what it cost when bought from the bakers, $22; thus making a difference in my favor of $7 75 between buying the flour and manufacturing it to suit us, ourselves, and depending upon bakers. The barrel of flour lasted just one month for bread, cakes and pies. It may be prejudice on the part of myself and family in favor of my wife's home-made bread and cakes, but we could not now be persuaded to return to bakers' bread, even if it was furnished at half the present price. If other families will follow your advice and my example, they will find a like result, and have no further cause to complain of bakers' high prices. Let every family make their own bread, and bakers will soon be compelled to enlarge the size of their loaves.

ECONOMY.

One Way to Dry Fruit.

We recently noticed a simple apparatus for drying fruit at the residence of a farmer in Dutchess County, a description of which may furnish a hint to others. Upon the south side of his kitchen is a "stoop" some ten feet wide, eight feet deep, and nine or ten feet high. Just below the roof is arranged a half or platform, the full size of the stoop, and resting on small rollers upon each side; a sort of railway is formed, each rail consisting of two narrow slats or boards nailed together but kept separated about an inch from each other by short bits of board placed between them at short intervals; these railways are nailed up against the two sides of the stoop and project out eight feet from the roof. Upon these the drying platform is supported by a number of wheels, or pullies, formed by sawing off sections of a round stick after a three quarter inch auger hole has been bored through its centre; these are arranged in the opening between the two slats forming each side rail, and are held in place by wooden pins put through the side pieces. The wheels or pullies stand a little above the surface of the rails, and over them the platform moves easily. Plums, cherries, apples and other fruits are spread upon the platform, and during drying days it is rolled out upon the projecting supports, exposing the fruit to the sun. At evening or upon the approach of rain, the platform is easily shoved back under the roof. Such an apparatus can be constructed in a single day; it will last for years, and be amply sufficient to dry a large quantity of different kinds of fruit annually.

A similar apparatus might be arranged upon a garret floor, to be shoved out through a temporary opening under the eaves wrough. In this case the inner portion of the platform should be held by pullies over it to prevent the outer end from tipping downward. If this is done there will be no necessity for projecting supports.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hunterdon County Bible Society.

A few hours' ride along the route of the Central Railroad takes one to the pleasant rural village of Clinton, embowered amoog the limestone hills which skirt the banks of the Raritan. The scenery throughout this whole section of the State is exceedingly varied and beautiful. The views from the high grounds are very extensive indeed, while the vall eys are watered by purling streams, and smile luxuriantly in the light of the morning suo

The agricultural interests of this sectioo of the State have been materially improved during the last few years. The use of lime has renovated much of the worn-out land, and greatly benefitted that which *never* was *good*—so that much of the land here looks as thrifty as that of any other section of country. At the same time there is much land here, which in its present condition is not worth cultivation, and which one might well hesitate to receive as a gift—especially if obliged to procure his *living* from it. Lands have quadrupled in value, at least in the estimation of their owners. You will hear of building lots of an acre, and even half an acre, being held at $200, where there happens to be a little cluster of houses, called a village, which bears every evidence of decay, and has no element of prosperity, no foundation for town pretensions. The price of land is often out of all proportion to the receipts it will bring. For instance we have heard of a farm of nearly 130 acres, which the owner accounts worth $50 per acre the whole of which, with good buildings, brings a rental of only $125—less than two per cent. on the valuation. This village is the great lime market for this region. The adjacent hills are being turned to good account in furnishing this fertilizer for the surrounding country. There is a flourishing flour-mill here, having four run of stone; and also an old oil mill, which in former times used to consume 15,000 bushels of flax annually. Now that quantity of flax is scarcely raised in the whole of West Jersey. The farmers, generally, cannot raise it, the land having been too much exhausted in former years. Although the railroad does not approach the village nearer than two miles, yet it has given a great spur to improvement here. A large part of the village looks new, the houses are neat and well painted, and everything looks flourishing. The great inducement to our coming here, as wall as that of others, was the annual meeting of the Hunterdon County Bible Society, which occurred on Tuesday. This drew together a goodly number of the elergy and other friends of this cause from various parts of the county. The meeting was opened with a sermon by Rev. Dr. KIRKPATRICK, of Amwell, on "The signs of the times," as indicating the prevalence of Christ's Kingdom. Interesting addresses were made by Judge ROBISON, of Belvidere, President of the Warren County Bible Society, and also by Rev. Dr. RODGERS, of Boundbrook, Delegate representing the Somerset County Bible Society. The annual donations and collections from the churches were received, and amounted in the aggregate to over $1,000, and will reach fully $1,100 when all are paid in. Thus the Society has more than redeemed its pledge to raise $1,000 the present year. This is $200 more than has been raised any previous year. Thus the agricultural sections are coming up to the help of this great cause, and contributing of their abundance to supply the lack caused by the prostration of business in our cities. This County Society is one of the oldest in the State, having been formed in 1816, and after being connected for two years with the New-Jersey State Society, became auxiliary to the American Bible Society in 1818. It has contributed to the Parent Society nearly $5 000 since that period, besides supplying the County several times. The next annual meeting was appointed to be held at Milford. After the election of officers the Society adjourned, well pleased with the few hours spent in their deliberations, and with the hospitality so cheerfully accorded to them by the inhabitants of this rural village.

A Pic-Nic of the Common Schools.

It was our late good fortune to attend the annual Pic nic held on Wednesday by the Schools of the town of Readington in Hunterdon. The occasion has been long anticipated by all the people of this section with great pleasure—Providence favoring, the day was beautiful, and being a little cloudy, was more favorable to this object. The Pic nic was held in a grove some three miles from the White House Dépôt, a most quiet and delightful retreat. This was no ordinary Pic nic, whether we regard the number in attendance, the distinguished persons who participated in the exercises, the perfect order maintained, or the interest which was sustained during the whole day.

There were between three and four thousand people assembled from all parts of this and even many adjacent towns—the whole surrounding population nearly turned out to attend this assembly, making many of the neighborhoods appear deserted, and conveying the idea that it was Sunday, and that all the people had gone to Church.

There were twelve Schools in attendance, nine of which were from this town. The children of these schools were exercised in singing and recitations, in which they showed themselves familiar, and imparted a most minute account of all the geographical features of this County.

Addresses were made in the morning by JOHN H. PHILIPS, M. D., Superintendent of Schools for the State of New-Jersey, and by A. C. HOAGLAND, M. D., Secretary of the State Teachers' Association of New-Jersey. While these exercises were being held, Governor PRICE was announced as coming, and in a few moments he appeared, accompanied by Hon. RICHARD P. THOMPSON, Attorney-General of the State, Hon. DAVID NAAR, of Trenton, Mr. WILLIAM H. PHELPS, Principal of the State Normal School, and others. The Governor was received with joyous welcome by the assembled multitude, and a formal speech by Mr. JOHN B. THOMPSON one of the former teachers of the town. He replied to them in happy terms, and thanked the audience for the evidences of esteem with which they had greeted him.

The dinner hour having arrived, the assembly separated from before the stand, and the schools with their friends repaired to their various refreshment tables. About a dozen of these had been prepared at various points in the grove, of ample dimensions, and most bountifully supplied with the good things of this life, so essential to the welfare of the inner man, and with which (thanks to a kind Providence) the land teems in this section. Ample justice was done to these provisions, the ride and exercise of the morning having prepared the assembly to enjoy them. After the repast, speeches were delivered at almost all these tables to attentive circles by various guests.

The intermission being ended the assembly were again called together. Interesting addresses were made by the Governor, Attorney-General THOMPSON, Judge NAAR and Mr. PHELPS. In all these the speakers took occasion to commend the State Normal School, which has, singularly enough, found many opponents in this county. That of Judge NAAR was particularly humorous, and consequently the speaker became a great favorite with the audience.

The exercises closed with the benedictioo, and singing by the children. We have never seen anything of this kind so well conducted. Every preparation seemed to have been made to make all the exercises perfect. Judge THOMPSON, the Town Superintendent, deserves great credit for the able manner in which he presided and directed all the proceedings. The entire absence of the *ordent* prevented any disturbance; and the whole evening passed off in the most happy manner, and the audience separated highly delighted. It was certainly a proud day for "old Hunterdon," on which she could produce such an array at an annual gathering of the Schools in *one* of her towns.

[Jersey City Police.

The services of the day police force ended on the 20th inst., until again put upon duty. They have been doing duty by authority of the Common Council Committee on Police and Licences, and must be again reinstated by the Mayor or the Committee. The machinery of the Police system is not yet fully in operation.

JUDGE SHANKLAND AND THE MAINE LAW—THE LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL.—We learn that Judge SHANKLAND, in his charge to the Grand Jury at Ithaca, on Monday of this week, gave it as his opinion, that the Prohibitory Liquor law of this State is constitutional, and that the sale of imported liquors, except in the original packages, is forbidden by the law, and that it was the duty of the Grand Jury to sustain the law until it should be pronounced unconstitutional by the Courts having authority to pass upon that question. *Binghamton Republican, Aug. 22*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady at $6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has not varied much, the day's sales including 350 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; 125 bags Maracaibo at 13½c. @13c.; 80 Laguayra at 11½c.@11½c.; and 570 Rio at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The *Pacific's* advices have not sensibly affected the market, which remains dull and heavy, with a limited inquiry at our revised quotations:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	11	11	11½	11½
Middling Fair	11½	—	12½	12½
Fair	12½	12½	13	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in lively request for home use and shipment, at slightly improved rates for common and medium grades, and previous full prices for the finer description. The receipts are not equal to the current sales, and these are reducing the supply in market. This day's business consists of 9,500 bbls., within our range:

Inferior State	$7 87½@ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½@ 8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 25 @ 9 25
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 37½@11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 50

Canadian has not varied. The day's business consists of 500 bbls. superfine to extra at $9 25@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Southern continues dull and drooping. The day's transactions add up 1,400 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 50@$10 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty freely offered, and can be had at $6@$8 75 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is rare, and held at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered at easier rates, without being sought after with greater freedom. The day's business has been confined to 13,000 bushels Southern, at $2@$2 10 for white; $1 95 for yellow or amber colored, and $1 81@$1 91½ for red, ₩ bushel. Rye is in improved demand, and has been purchased to the extent of 1,800 bushels, at $1 03@$1 05 ₩ bushel, on the spot. To arrive, it is in request at $1 ₩ bushel. Barley and Oats are without any particular change. Corn is actively inquired for, and it exhibits a rising tenor. The receipts are lighter, and receivers seem less eager to sell. The day's transactions embrace 53,000 bushels Western mixed at 89c.@90c. for sound, and 88c. for unmerchantable, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales transpired to day of only 200 bales new, at 65c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Remain quite dull and languid, with a moderate supply in market.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in request at $32@$33, usual terms, ₩ ton, but there is not much offering at such figures—holders anticipating better prices—the stock here being reduced, while the advices from England point to increased cost. Other descriptions are unchanged.

LATHS—Have not varied essentially.

LEAD is in better demand and is quoted firm at $6 25 for Galena, and $6 12½ for foreign, ₩ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is quiet and languid, though not abundant, at 57½c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—There were 200 bbls. New-Orleans taken, in lots, at 36c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine were without alteration. Spirits Turpentine is in rather slack request, and is heavy, at 41c.@42c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed is selling slowly at 93c.@94c. ₩ gallon, the previous quotations. Lard Oil is quiet, but firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still more inquired for and is dearer,—the sales of the day amounting to 2,550 bbls. at $20 75@$21 50 for new Mess; $18 50@$19 for new Prime; and $20 50@$21 for old Mess,—closing with but little, if any, to be had, under our highest figures. The receipts are quite limited, and the heavy daily sales are diminishing the stock on hand. Hence, sellers have the advantage. Cut Meats continue very scarce and in demand, at 11c. for Hams, and 9½c. @9½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard has not varied much; the day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Beef is doing better; 400 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 75@$16 25 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand within a range of from $21@$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 19c.@23c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is quiet and depressed. A few small lots changed hands within our former range, but no important sales have been effected, as parties disagree about prices.

SUGARS—Present no really novel feature. The day's sales embrace 750 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 6½c. @7½c.; and small parcels of other kinds at former quotations.

TALLOW—There have been 10,000 lbs. prime sold at 12½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers at 42c ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied little. For Liverpool, the engagements were limited, including Cotton at 5-32d. ₩ lb; Grain at 3½d.@4½d. ₩ bushel; and dead weight at 15s.@17s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London, there were also only light shipments effected, and rates were nominally the same. Nothing really new for other ports.

Albany Lumber Market,

For the Week ending Wednesday, Aug. 22.

There has been a fair trade for the past week in Lumber, though it has not been very active. Some descriptions of Lumber are accumulating in the market, and the assortment is now good. Some Eastern buyers have commenced laying in their stocks for the Winter, as the manufacturers are commencing operations, and the prospect for a good trade is favorable. There has been no change in prices, and dealers are firm at previous quotations, anticipating an advance to at least an equal rate of with the expected rise in freights when the harvest comes forward.

The receipts by canal, from the 14th to the 21st of August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. Feet.	Staves, No.
1850	6,340,000	856		8,795,930
1851	7,014,320	530	9,610	6,650,000
1853	10,598,985	26,191	—	4,733,859
1853	13,399,914	303	—	6,963 450
1854	7,955,098	365	—	2,077,650
1855	6,800,011	1,368	—	7,991,309

The receipts of Boards and Scantling for the six days in the third canal week to August show an increase over the corresponding days of last season of 844 913 feet. If we rightly remember, this is the first time this season that the receipts of the same number of days have exceeded or equaled those of the same period last season. It will also be seen that there is a large excess in Shingles and Staves, the former exceeding those of last season by 1,023 M., and the latter 5,916,730 lbs. This was not unlooked for at this time, and it may probably not occur again this season, for the harvest will soon be moving toward the sea-coast market places.

The receipts by canal, from the opening of navigation to the 21st of August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. Feet.	Staves, No.
1850	591,000	[illegible]	23,000	[illegible]
1851	547,000	[illegible]	284,000	[illegible]
1852	1,254,000	[illegible]	47,000	[illegible]
1853	1,170,000	[illegible]	31,000	[illegible]
1854	170,000	[illegible]	15,000	[illegible]
1855	197,000	[illegible]	26,000	[illegible]

There for the [illegible] of boards [illegible] 53,586,000 feet there [illegible] year, while every [illegible] exception of timber and staves [illegible] receipts of staves are [illegible] M. in excess over [illegible] while timber shows a falling off [illegible]

Wilmington Market.—Flour—Market [illegible] Also, 20. TURPENTINE—Prices [illegible] yellow dip at $2 25@$2 50 ₩ bbl. To day [illegible] 5c @ 8 bbls., with sales of 550 bbls., [illegible] dip. There is a good demand [illegible] coming in. Spirits—Further sales [illegible] casks at 39c., and to day of 100 do. [illegible] 100 do. on private terms, supposed at [illegible] offered, but holders are firm in [illegible] Sales to day of 100 bbls. common at $1 [illegible] small bbls. TAR—No transactions, and [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF PORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.—J. T. MOULTON will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN VILLA SITES. The lots vary in size, 25x100 to half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, and command a full view of the ocean and Bay, together with some of the prettiest scenery in the world. Good bathing, fishing and sailing. The Railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water. Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day. Terms easy. The steamer NORWALK will leave Amos st. at 9½ and 12½, Spring-st 9½ and 12½, and Pier No 3, North River, 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. For free tickets maps and full particulars, apply to J. W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

JOSHUA G. ABBE, Auctioneer.

BY ABBE & ROBINSON—Office No. 33 Wall st.—MONDAY, Aug. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT IN NEW-HAVEN FOR SALE.—A brick 2½ story and basement house, with lot 60 feet by 180; contains 11 rooms, and is seven years old—with a variety of bearing fruit trees, grapes, &c.; situated on Church-st., New-Haven; only three minutes' walk from the depot, and is accessible eight times a day. Will be sold this week, and is considered one of the most desirable residences in the city. Also, 33 acres, in Peekskill, very low if applied for soon. Also, 23 acres, in Pleasantville, Westchester county. Also, 3 acres, in Point Tarrytown. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story attic and basement House, No. 133 Clinton-place, complete with all the modern improvements, plate glass and chandeliers. Possession to be had immediately. Apply to C. A. ROBERT, No. 33 Liberty-st., up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A lease of an Hotel on 3d-av., above 30th-st., with the furniture, fixtures &c. The present lease has 7 years to run from May, 1855, at $1,200 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 42x32 feet, full-finished throughout, and built in the most substantial manner, by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story, attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and enclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and grounds are delightfully shaded with the fine forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars, and large pine &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six high mansion, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, and lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Dennelly-place and adjoining Cornelius Lawrence Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; front on the river 160 feet. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A splendid two-story cottage with attic and cellar, Croton water, an extension 30x30 feet, two-story, servant's stairway, &c., &c. The ground contains 4 city lots, 25x100 feet, situated on 127th-st., in the City of New-York, 200 feet from the Railroad Station, and surrounded by the best improvements; peaches in abundance, plums, cherries, strawberry beds, &c., &c., and abundance of shrubbery and shade trees. It is now rented to WARREN BRADY, Esq., and was built for owner's own use, about 3 years old. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or Western land, and $1 000 in cash. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Situated at Birmingham, town of Derby on the banks of the Housatonic River, amid the most beautiful scenery in Connecticut, three hours' ride from New-York. House with 16 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences; grounds 1½ acres with out buildings, ornamental trees, and fruit of all kinds in full bearing, and everything necessary to a complete residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On Rose and William sts., near Pearl, containing 73 feet 3 inches on Rose-st., 75 feet on William-st., 227 feet on the east, and 228 feet on the west line. Fronting on Rose-st. is the Masonic Hall and the Society Library, and on William-st. are four 3-story brick houses which are rented for $650 each. For terms, apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st., or WILLIAM H. MACY, at Leather Manufacturer's Bank.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at 6 Beekman Slip, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

JERSEY CITY LOTS FOR SALE—For investment or for building manufactories or dwellings. This property offers peculiar attractions; gas and water are introduced; taxes are only five mills on the dollar; is owned in twenty minutes from Broadway; is located in 11 Ward on Railroad-st., Stanton and Morgan sts., where great improvements are now going forward; is at the terminus of the Erie and Philadelphia Railroads, and is approaching in value more rapidly than any other property for sale near New-York. Prices from $500 to $1,500 per lot; terms liberal; full warrantee deeds will be given. For maps and other information apply to CHAS. J. SMITH, No. 59 Maiden lane.

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE COMPANY—Are selling houses and lots on accommodating terms of payment. Will sell lots and build houses on them of any plan desired. Elegant and tasty cottage houses (built and building) at prices ranging from $4 000, $2,500, $1,800 $800 and $600. East New-York is as easily at all hours by railroad and omnibus lines; time 30 minutes. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 198 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid Country Residence situated on 84-st., and 9 acres, three-story house, carriage house, hot house, &c., everything in complete order. For a person wishing to live a short distance from the city, it presents a rare opportunity, as it will be sold on reasonable terms, and within 10 minutes walk of the Hudson River Railroad. Inquire on the premises, or of H. OSTRANDER, 174 Canal-st., cor. of Varick st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 90½ acres, near Glen's Falls, New-York, with valuable water privileges, factory machinery, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 39, with kitchen, 56 by 60 feet; barn, carriage house, &c., &c., and new house; fine pond, containing trout, fed by two streams; fruit of every variety—schools churches, stores, &c., convenient—will be sold a bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COAL! LOW FOR SALE LOW—If applied for soon. A valuable coal lot, in the immediate vicinity of Pittston, and near railroad and canal. Apply at No. 149 Cedar-st., at 3 P. M.

A FARM ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE—About 60 miles from New York, of about 175 acres of which about 80 are woodland, and a peach orchard of about 20 acres, in fine condition, with a new dwelling-house, good barn, &c. It is well adapted to the culture of fruit, grain and grass. For full particulars, inquire at No. 207 Front-st., New York.

SLOOP FOR SALE.—The fast-sailing market-sloop *Belle*, 42 tons, carries 70 neat tons, well found in sails, rigging, anchor and chain, and of light draft of water, suitable for every kind of freighting. Will be sold low for cash. Can be seen at Pike-slip Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Inquire of THOMAS & BRANCH, corner of Pike and South sts.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—With a few acres of land, in a good locality near a railroad depot, within 20 miles of New-York. Good neighborhood indispensable. A judge of the article will purchase on speculation where a good bargain can be made. Cash offered $1,200 to $1 800, remainder as may be agreed. Address, with location price, terms &c., MR. FARMER, Post-Office box, No 376.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE—With the modern improvements, in a genteel neighborhood, at a moderate rent. Possession wanted in September. Address, stating location, terms and all other particulars, G. L. F., at the office of this paper. None others will be attended to.

PART OF A MODERN HOUSE WANTED—By a family of three persons, north of 14th-st., and west of Broadway. Rent not to exceed $300. Address S D., *Times* Office.

TO LET

HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from Atlantic-st. ferry, in a good neighborhood, a three-story brick house, with basement and vaulted cellar. The house is twenty feet by forty-eight, with sixteen rooms, is finished in excellent style with marble mantels, ornamented cornices, gas, baths, water closet, speaking-tubes, hot and cold water range, &c. It will be let for the unexpired term of the present occupant's lease, (one year and eight months,) at an extremely low rent. Apply at No 66 Bergen-st, Brooklyn, or No 203 Chambers st., N. Y

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in Rivers-terrace Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—Situated in the town of Marlborough Ulster County N Y, six miles north of Newburg, and 1½ west of Hampton, containing 68 acres under a high state of cultivation, with tenant-house, barn, granary, and all the necessary out buildings. The house is new, finished in modern style 2 stories high, with wings; eastern under kitchen, and a wall of excellent water near the door. Shade, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds. For pure air, good water and scenery the situation cannot be surpassed. Apply at no 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock or at No 73 East 27th st., of PETER N. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES TO LET.—The whole or one-half of four three-story Houses in King st., to small genteel families. They have been put in complete repair. Inquire at No. 29 King-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Complete with all the modern improvements and richly furnished, being situated in the upper part of the City, near a public square is a desirable residence. Address F., at this office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—From 1st Sept., three minutes walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. Apply at No. 43 Exchange place.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES TO LET AT ASTORIA—Two new and convenient cottage houses, with dining and drawing-rooms, &c.; also one two-story house, newly finished, ground attached for gardens, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to E. WILLS, Astoria, or S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st. Terms moderate.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At Nos. 94 and 96 Niles, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 106 Walker-st.

STORE OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's building, corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway, and suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—Two handsome Grocery Stores, Nos. 37 and 39 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 41 Water-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE, No. 106 Chatham-st., Chatham square. Possession given immediately. J. LANGDON, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steam power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. APPLY ON THE PREMISES, or of THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Chiff-st., Apply to J. B. HULL & SON, No. 100 Cliff-st.

MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of London, has become a partner in our firm from this date. London, July 1, 1855. F. WIGHIN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bona,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Malthouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Mahras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Barnidi Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta.
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras.
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle	Hunter River
Brisbane and Ipswich	Moreton Bay

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine,	Mount	Alexander.
Ballarat.		
Sandhurst Agency,		Bendigo
Ovens Agency.		

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained. NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

FOR SALE.

$10 000 Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mad River Railroad.

$5 000 of the Stock of the Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad 8 per cent dividends guaranteed by the Mad River Railroad and paid by monthly installments to Franklin Haven, Esq., Trustee.

100 shares of Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Stock.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1855

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars on banking the checques and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

B. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Bank of America,	Leather Manufacturers' Bank
National Bank.	Shoe and Leather Bank.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at par one per cent. discount by the undersigned.
W. CLARK & CO., No 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS NOTICE—The annual election for Directors of the Richmond Granite Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 289 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE W. REID, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1855.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No 34 Wall-st. (office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and REED BANK—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M	Wednesday, Aug. 15, 4 P. M.
Thursday, " 16, 6 A. M	Thursday, " 16, 5 A. M.
Friday, " 17, 7 A. M	Friday, " 17, 11 A. M.
Saturday, " 18, 7 A. M	Saturday, " 18, 11 A. M.
Do for Passeng on'y 3 P. M	Do for Passeng only 3 P. M.
Sunday, " 19, 7 A. M.	Sunday, " 19, 11 A. M.
Monday, " 20, 8 A. M.	Monday, " 20, 12 M.
Tuesday, " 21, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, " 21, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, " 22, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, " 22, 1 P. M.
Thursday, " 23, 10 A. M.	Thursday, " 23, 2 P. M.
Friday, " 24, 11 A. M.	Friday, " 24, 3 P. M.
Saturday, " 25, 2 P. M.	Saturday, " 25, 5 P. M.
Sunday, " 26, 6 A. M.	Sunday, " 26, 3 A. M.
Monday, " 27, 7 A. M.	Monday, " 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, " 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, " 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, " 29, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, " 29, 4 P. M.
Thursday, " 30, 9 A. M.	Thursday, " 30, 4 P. M.
Friday, " 31, 6 A. M.	Friday, " 31, 10 A. M.
Saturday, " Sept. 1, 7 A. M.	Saturday, " Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Do for Passeng only 2 P. M.	Do for Passeng only 2 P. M.
Sunday, " 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, " Sept. 2, 11 M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN—Fare 37½ cents.—The new and light draft steamer JAS. CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from the foot of Jay-st., N. R. as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1 P. M.	Thursday.....Aug. 23, 8 A. M.
Thursday...Aug. 23, 2 P. M.	Friday.....Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Friday.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Saturday...Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
Saturday...Aug. 25, 3 P. M.	Saturday...Aug. 25, 7 P. M.
Sunday.....Aug. 26, 7 A. M.	Sunday.....Aug. 26, 4 P. M.
Monday.....Aug. 27, 4 A. M.	Monday.....Aug. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday....Aug. 28, 24 P. M.	Wednesday..Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday..Aug. 29, 4 P. M.	Thursday...Aug. 30, 8 A. M.

Stages for Squan village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 26 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New York, from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arrive at Sag Harbor at 2 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9 45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. TUDLEY, No 208 South st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 362 Water st., New-York.

FARE TWENTY FIVE CENTS.—GREAT CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—The large and commodious double engine steamer WILLIAM GAGE, capable of accommodating some 2 000 persons will run in connection with the steamer CLIFTON; the fare on the CLIFTON will be the same as heretofore; leaving the foot of Harrison-st., N. R., stopping at Amos-st. each way; on TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, and every morning thereafter while the meeting continues, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 3 o'clock P. M.; stopping at all the intermediate landings. Due notice will be given on the camp ground of the hour of her departure, on the day of the breaking up of the camp. It is particularly requested that all baggage and tent arrangements be in hand by 6 A. M.
SAMUEL S. ROSS, SEELEY P. BROWN,
H. P. SMITH, A. D. PRATT,
H. DE BAIZES.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier No. 3 North-st., 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River or to L. H. GROVER, No 162 Broadway, up stairs.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVICT LABOR.—AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE, AUBURN PRISON, AUBURN, Aug. 20, 1855.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the Agent and Warden of this Prison until the 1st day of October next for a contract for five years, from the 1st day of November next, for all coopers then in said prison, and also for all convicts received in said prison, during the said term of five years, that may be duly certified to be coopers by trade, subject, at all times to this date of all such convicts as may be discharged from prison by expiration of sentence, or by pardon, escapes or death. All bids for this contract must state the exact amount per day that will be paid for each convict so employed, the payments to be made in each day of the month for all the labor performed during the preceding month. Good and sufficient security will be required for the faithful performance of said contract. The names of the persons who are offered as sureties must accompany the bids, and their willingness to become such sureties under their own signatures, must accompany said proposals. All proposals received will be examined and opened publicly by the Board of Inspectors of State Prisons, at the first regular meeting which will be held at this Prison early in the month of October next—reserving the right for said Inspectors to reject any or all bids, unless they shall deem it advantageous to the interest of the State to do so. LEVI LEWIS, Agent and Warden.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M., for heating and ventilating the new Grand House in District No. 1, on Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 68 Broadway, corner of Stanton-st., by order of the Building Committee. P. B. JACKSON, Architect.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With pure sweet bread and well at open cash rate, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 44 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

MEDICAL.

BODENHAMER ON THE PILES,
NOW READY,
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, ANUS, AND CONTIGUOUS TEXTURES—giving the Nature, Seat, Causes, Symptoms, Consequences, and Prevention; especially addressed to non medical readers. By W. Bodenhamer, M. D. Second edition, with plates &c 8vo. 92.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Reekman st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankers in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt-rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1855, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRISSEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *delirium of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; it imparts a development and health like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those sorders which cleanse and cause to have long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a very large portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No 3 Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $2 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by the Faculty in Europe.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSENER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reviving and renewing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficacious, never failing in effecting relief, and always in a short space of time.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions.

Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Geissener.

Sold at Nos. 506 and 586 Grand st.; 144 and 225 Spring st.; 111 and 722 Houston-st.; 152 and 278 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISSENER, No. 194 Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2 436 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

DR MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system first superseding all other remedies; in fact, when the virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human frame the enjoyment of life in full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aperient it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole human body thus preserved on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.
DR MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Pains and Lubricating Pills of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LA MONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 till 8 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box 4,586 New-York Post Office. We warmly unite with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.*

FOR THE PILES.—DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No 337 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit has proved to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 337 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. MCMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM.—THE PURE EXTRACT OF THE NARCOTIC PRINCIPLE OF OPIUM—DRUG—Highly concentrated and separated from all those deleterious principles which render laudanum, paregoric, morphine and other preparations of opium objectionable. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton st. Sold also by druggists generally.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leaves the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
apr 6 lawly

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, April 6, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, of Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
apl 6 lawly

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, April 6, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMANS BANK of Washington County, at Salem, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the note issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
apl 6 lawly

R. L. PARSINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER AND FURNITURE—Parsington's new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILRO

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Eleventh Ward Free-Soil Republican Club.—The Free-Soil Republican Club of the Eleventh Ward, held its regular meeting at No. 113 Avenue C, on Wednesday evening last, FREEMAN HISCOX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

After the transaction of general business, the subject of a Central Committee, to be composed of delegates representing the several Ward organizations, was introduced, and the necessity of such a Committee, to insure united and efficient action this Fall, was unanimously conceded.

It was therefore

Resolved, That the Eleventh Ward Free-Soil Republican Club will, and hereby does, invite each similar Club or Ward organization within the County of New-York, to elect three delegates to meet a like number from this Club, at a time and place to be hereafter designated, to consult and devise means to promote the advancement of our principles.

It was also

Resolved, That our Corresponding Secretary be directed to communicate with each of the said Clubs or organizations, and to report to this body at its next meeting.

After a spirited and harmonious meeting the Club adjourned, to meet on Wednesday evening next.

Death of Daniel Ebbets.

Mr. DANIEL EBBETS died Tuesday at his residence in Stamford, Conn. Mr. EBBETS was a native of this City. He was the son of DANIEL J. EBBETS, who for so many years, was collector of the First Ward, until he became incompetent to perform the duties of the office, through the infirmities of age. Mr. EBBETS, the younger, entered the Union Bank while quite a young man, and was connected with it as an officer nearly half a Century, until the 14th of July last, when at his own request his resignation of the office of cashier was accepted by the directors, who upon that occasion passed a resolution expressing their high sense of "his long, faithful and able services." The funeral of the deceased will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church.

Fire in Eldridge-street.

At about noon yesterday a fire broke out in the attic room of the dwelling-house, No. 34 Eldridge-street, but it was soon extinguished. The damage sustained, as we learn, was about as follows: JOHN CARTER, occupant of the first floor, basement and part of an upper story, to the amount of $200, principally by water—insured for $500 in the Rutgers Insurance Co. Mr. F. ROCK, resident on the second floor, property uninsured; damaged to about $50. Mr. JAMES HARRISON, on whose premises the fire originated, furniture damaged to the amount of about $100; no insurance. The building was damaged to the extent of about $150; it was estimated at about $180.

Personal.

Judge MITCHELL is among the White Mountains.

Judge CLERKE will hold Chambers in the Supreme Court the rest of this month.

Judge HOFFMANN is roratizing in Orange County.

Judge CAMPBELL is at his fine farm in Otsego County.

Judge BOSWORTH is at Riverhead, L. I.

Judge INGRAHAM is at his place on the East River.

Judge WOODRUFF is at Litchfield, Conn.

Judge BETTS has been for some time at Lebanon Springs.

New-York Census.

[These returns complete the whole City.

TENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	399	1,217	5,597
2	372	1,132	5,112
3	201	450	4,562
4	803	608	5,040
5	394	1,202	4 893
Total	1,670	4,607	25,304

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	267	671	4,290
2	299	1,191	5,638
3	294	748	3,760
4	390	881	4,193
5	256	883	4,440
6	257	1,032	4.571
Total	1,593	5,406	28,912

THIRD WARD.

Dist.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	149	275	2,501
2	115	193	1,874
3	116	943	1,756
4	118	350	3,000
Total	498	993	9,131

Skids Defended.

A correspondent defends skids across the sidewalk to carts against the abuse of "East Jersey." He says:

"I sold to-day four hogsheads of sugar and two of oil. Hardware we do not deal in. The hogsheads were rolled to the door, and the cartman then put up his skids and the goods rolled on his cart. The time thus occupied is about two minutes. Now, as it seems to be 'East Jersey's' wish, we will gratify him and his 1,001 passengers, and dispense with our skids. One hogshead of sugar is sold, and must be shipped; well, we roll it out on the walk. How is our cartman to get this on his cart? Why, the only way for him is to take two of his rungs and roll it up, which are about as long as the original skids. Then he must have at least six men to land it on his cart. Now the whole sidewalk is taken up with getting this one hogshead shipped, and it takes at least twenty minutes. Also, on a wet day the hogshead on rungs will slip and slide; it cannot be prevented, and the consequence is that 'East Jersey' will run a good chance of getting his shanks sadly barked."

He adds, moreover, that whenever ladies come along he always moves the skids.

☞ A correspondent of the *Churchman* is opposed to the policy of allowing Church Conventions to be held in the Churches. The mint and anise tax in the *Churchman* office must be a profitable revenue for somebody.

The Perils of Yachting.

Last Friday morning a party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were our friend and fellow journalist, WILLIAM T. FOSTER, a son of Dr. MOTT, Dr. DIXON, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN I. SNEDIKER, and two daughters of Dr. EDMONDS of New-Lots, L. I., embarked in a yacht for a pleasure excursion down Jamaica Bay, and so out to the "broad and deep blue ocean," intending when they started, only to take a peep at Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, &c., and return the same evening. * * * By noon the blue streak of land they had left behind was scarcely visible in the distance, and to an inquiry of one of the ladies, the pilot said that they were steering toward Fire Island lighthouse. Four o'clock brought them to the inlet; the breeze was by this time quite strong, and the white caps were dancing and prancing over the surface of the ocean like lambs on the hill side. The "breakers were near," and the surf was rolling in with tremendous power, when, in endeavoring to steer his little craft into the inlet, the pilot run her "smack on the bar." She careened a little on one side, rose and fell, and thumped and leaped like a young horse in a snow-drift, but finally settled down nearly still, the sea sweeping her deck at every surge. Here was a fix. The pilot gave up in despair; the ladies looked around in silent resignation for a straw to hang a rope on, while the doctors were obliged to go through the hydropathic practice, wet sheet, pack and all.

In this position the vessel lay thumping and lumping all night and until near noon on Saturday, when their situation was discovered by the wreckers of Fire Island, and all were rescued from their perilous situation and taken to the hotel, where they remained until Monday, when they took pleasure boats by the railroad, whence they all arrived safely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Our lady readers can imagine the plight the ladies were in, after being drenched by the sea all night on Friday night, and were then obliged to travel through sand and dust, and remain without a change of clothing until Monday. We rather suspect they won't go to Fire Island again this year—not that way, at any rate.—*Day Book.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 22.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Ring vs. P. T. Barnum.—In this action it will be remembered that some time since, the plaintiff recovered a verdict of $15,23 55. The defendant proceeded to take the necessary measures to obtain a new trial upon a case made. He then moved to stay the plaintiff's proceedings, until the motion for a new trial could be decided. Motion denied, unless upon leave to the defendant to enter an order to show plaintiff to perfect judgment with a stay of proceedings thereon, fifteen days after notice of judgment, to enable the defendant to appeal to the General Term, on filing usual security. The defendant to have the right to have all the questions heard at the General Term, which he would have been entitled to raise at the Special Term, on the motion for a new trial.

The Union India Rubber Co. vs. Sands et al.—Motion denied on the ground that the complaint does not state that there is due to the plaintiffs any sum on the promissory notes. No costs. See Ketteltas *vs.* Myers. 1 Abbott's Pr Rep. 403.

The India Rubber Company vs. Sands.—Motion to strike out demurrer as frivolous. The complaint was upon a number of promissory notes made by defendant. It contained a copy of the notes, but did not aver that anything was due upon them. The defendant demurred on the ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

CLERKE, J.—The motion must be denied. The complaint does not state that there is due to the plaintiffs any sum on the notes. This is necessary. See Ketteltas *vs.* Myers, 1, Abbott's Pr. R., 403. No costs.

William Bazadine, who enlisted in the United States Army some time since, was yesterday discharged on payment of costs and return of clothing, on the ground that he was not of age at the time of his enlisting.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Thomas Coeshust enlisted in the United States army, and, after spending a few weeks on Governor's Island, concluded that his wife could not support herself alone, and that he ought to leave his country's service and devote all his energies to the support of his family. A petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was therefore filed, stating that Thomas enlisted while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, though it did not inform the Court where the liquor was obtained, or whether or no it was imported.

The writ was granted, and on the hearing of the case Thomas was discharged on payment of expenses and a return of the clothes. Catherine, the good wife of Thomas, however, objected to having to pay the expenses. She mentioned that she was in a family way and should shortly be confined, and that she should be obliged to come upon the town if her man was not liberated. In fact, she stated that she needed all her money to pay the doctor's bills at the approaching deliverance, and that Uncle Sam could better afford to lose the money than she. The Court, under these circumstances, agreed with her, and ordered Thomas to be discharged on the return of the clothes.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.
LANDLORDS AND TENANT CASE.

The Knickerbocker Building Association vs. *Thomas Moore.*—This proceeding was brought under the following circumstances: John Collingwood mortgaged a house and lot in this City to the Knickerbocker Building Association, and at the same time executed to the Association an assignment of the rents and profits of the premises, which contains a proviso that the assignment shall not become operative until default by the mortgagor. The mortgagor afterwards rented the premises to the present defendant, and, having made default in payment of his dues, the Association served notice upon the defendant to pay future rent to the Association. The present proceeding is to eject the tenant for the non-payment of rents to the Association. The assignment was read to the defendant by the agent of the Association, and the defendant paid him one month's rent, and promised to pay the future rent. This payment was with the consent of Collingwood, who, however, does not appear to have abandoned the possession to the Association, and when the next rent fell due forfeited the payment of it.

PEARSON, J.—I think that a sufficient answer to the present proceeding is, that the assignment of the rent is not absolute; but by way of mortgage, sec. 57, page 312, second vol. Revised Statutes provides, that no action of ejectment shall be maintained by a mortgagee for the recovery of the mortgaged premises. This is in substance declaring that the mortgagee shall not be entitled to possession until foreclosure of the mortgage, and such has always been the construction of our Courts. This is so well settled that a reference to authority is entirely unnecessary. The principle which applies to a mortgage of the land, applies with equal force to a mortgage of the rents and profits. The only remedy of the mortgagee is by a proceeding to foreclose. Upon such a proceeding, the Court would probably appoint a receiver of the rents.

But waiving the consideration of this question, still I cannot discover any foundation for the present proceeding. The assignment clearly did not create the relation of landlord and tenant between the Association and the present tenant. His tenancy had not commenced at the time of the assignment. The assignor was left in possession, and authorized to treat the property as his own. He did not hold the possession as the agent of the Association, but as the owner of the premises until default. His right to let the premises in his own name was wholly unrestricted by the terms of the assignment. If the assignment can have any operation at all, (of which I have much doubt,) it is merely as an authority to collect rents as they accrue. A right to rent does not necessarily give a right to the possession of the land itself. Neither is a proceeding like the present a remedy for *the recovery of rent*, within the meaning of section 28, page 747, first vol. Revised Statutes. The proceeding is for the recovery of the land, and not for the recovery of the *rent*. It is true that it is constantly resorted to as an indirect mode of coercing the payment of the rent, and often attended with that result, but the law does not so regard it. To authorize a proceeding like the present, the condition of the party resorting to it must be such that he would be entitled to the possession of the land if the tenant were removed; in other words, he must be entitled to the reversion. The agreement by the defendant to pay rent to the Association was, under the circumstances, a mere promise to acknowledge the rights of the Association under the assignment, and was not a hireing from the Association, or an attornment to them.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, No. 303 Broadway, corner of Duane-street, would call attention to their Fall Stock of Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmeres and Plushes, now in store. The goods this season comprise better and handsomer designs than ever before, and we would advise our friends to select early, while the assortment is large and choice patterns can be procured. Of clothe we have a good supply of all the varied shades of Bronze, Brown and Green of DUMON & MASSON'S make, suitable for morning coats, and, as usual, Black and other fancy colors, of various makers.

Duane, corner of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FREE EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON, on Friday, Aug. 24, to attend the continuation sale of 115 beautiful villa sites. The scenery, location, healthfulness, and convenience of access, make this place one of the most desirable places of residence in all the surrounding country. Those desiring to attend the sale can obtain free tickets maps, and all necessary information, of Mr. JAMES W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-street. The steamer *Norwalk* leaves pier No. 3, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The finest family medicines in the world, and are recommended to all who suffer from diseases of the Liver and Stomach, as they never fail to cure these diseases. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.—HASKIN'S Improved Portable Canopy and Net—a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent, No. 90 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—We are now manufacturing many styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., from entirely new and original designs, finished in the most elegant manner in gilt, and in French and artistic bronzes, which we are offering to the *trade* and at retail, on the most favorable terms. CURTIS & RAY, No. 13 Canal-street, Between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Uncle JOHN R. SCOTT takes a benefit at this pretty theatre to-night, and appears in two of his favorite pieces—"Brutus" and "Wizard of the Wave." M. SCHMIOT, Mlle. THERESE and M. G. L. FOX appearing also in a comic pantomime.

[Advertisement.]

The finest Photographs ever exhibited in this country are at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway. Life, cabinet and miniature sizes, in oil and water colors. Ambrotypes, a new style of pictures on glass. Over THOMPSON'S.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints and skin cured by inhaling and applying J. R. STAFFORD'S "Olive Tar." Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Excursion.

The Third District Police, under command of Capt. VANDERVEER, go on their first annual excursion and pic-nic to Fort Lee on Tuesday next. They will be accompanied by the Brooklyn Cornet Band.

☞ In the Second Assembly District the Soft-Shell Democrats have elected as delegates to the State Convention to be held on the 29th inst., DANIEL D. DUIGNAN and DANIEL GABEN.

Firemen's Fight.

Two Brooklyn Firemen, named SULLIVAN and RAIN, had a rough and tumble fight in a vacant lot at the corner of Schermerhorn and Court streets, Wednesday night, to settle some old difficulty existing between their respective companies—Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 4.

SULLIVAN, who is said to be one of the Canarsie rioters, and escaped punishment by leaving the city, was arrested by the Police and taken before Justice BLACHLY, when he was fined $10.

Kings County Hospital.

On the 21st instant there were 415 patients in this Institution—61 were received during the week previous, and four deaths occurred, viz.:

Name.	Age.	Nativity.
Patrick Fitzgerald	17	Ireland.
Peter Forney	44	Ireland
Johann Schipfer	18	Germany.
Hiram Rose, colored	20	United States.

Attempted Suicide.

A young woman [named ANN MCCANN, and residing at No 10 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide Wednesday night by taking an overdose of laudanum. She was relieved of the drug by Dr. GILFILLAN in time to save her life. The cause is said to be a love affair.

Railroad Accident.

PATRICK CARRAGAN was severely injured on the Long Island Railroad, at Bedford, yesterday. At this point he jumped from a freight car while the train was in motion and the wheels passed over his left arm, breaking it in two places. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

☞ Only five persons were arrested by the Brooklyn Police, during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Hall and Market.

The Jersey City Common Council has determined, by vote, to purchase the lots bounded by Newark-avenue, Henderson and Gregory streets, the purchase of which has been recommended, as a site for a City Hall and Market. It will cost $16,250, is centrally situated, and is regarded as a good bargain for the city.

The Schools.

The public schools of Jersey City will be reopened on Monday, the 3d day of September next. No changes of consequence have been found necessary in the arrangements.

Ellis Guard.

This Company held an election for officers on Tuesday evening last, at which SAMUEL D. ELLIS was reelected Captain, ISAAC H. BAKER First Lieutenant, and JOHN H. MCCUTCHEON Second Lieutenant.

Firemen's Parade.

The Fire Department of Jersey City has determined not to have a parade the present season, as was contemplated.

Pavonia Base Ball Club.

The Pavonia Base Ball Club, composed chiefly of young men in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, has been organized with about thirty members. The officers of the Club are: GEO. W. HUNT, President; H. H. KIERSTED, Vice President; H. L. DOGHARDS, Secretary, and A. A. DUNNING, Treasurer. This Club plays on Hamilton-square on Monday and Thursday afternoons.

BOUDOUSQUIE will open the Theatre d'Orleans, New-Orleans, with a strong operatic troupe; and with a programme for the season which it will soon be in our power to announce. We hear the "Vepres Siciliennes" of VERDI spoken of as one of the novelties to be produced. The opera will divide empire, at the Orleans, with the great RACHEL.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 23, HESTER DELAVAN only child of Mortimer and Eliza A. Smith, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 173 Bleecker-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, MARY HARRIS, infant daughter of Elizabeth T. and Oliver H. P. Bush, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No 156 Cherlee-st. Her remains will be interred in the family ground at Cypress Hills.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 23, KATE, youngest child of Charles and Helena S. Price, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Friday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from No 166 West 34th-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 23, BLOOMY, only child of Clarence and Louisa Brooks, in the 4th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. from No 17 Charles st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 23, ANNE BURT WILSON, wife of James Logan, aged 39 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock this day, (Friday,) 24th inst., from the residence of her brother-in-law, James L. Bogart, No 23 Watt st.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 20, JOHN HETHERINGTON, aged 37 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens from No. 363 Houston-st.

At the Vestry of Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 23, Mrs. MARTHA C. CANFIELD, wife of Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., in the 36th year of her age.

Mrs. CANFIELD was known best in the circle of her personal friends only as one of the "Female poets of America." She has, however, been eminently successful as an authoress. Several of the most popular and useful volumes issued by the American Sunday School Union are from her pen, as we have occasional contributions to the religious press, and to some of our popular monthly magazines. Overflowing kindness as a loveliness of character, and comprehensive grasp of mind and judgment, strong practical common sense, discriminating views of religious truth, and an intense love of it, were blended with a rare and happy combination of Christian graces which rendered her a centre of powerful attraction in all who knew her. A large circle, in Philadelphia, in Ohio, in New-York and in Brooklyn, will feel themselves poorly and sorely bereaved.

In her life and death she strikingly illustrated the power of the Gospel to elevate and purify, to comfort and sustain.

So He giveth his beloved sleep.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ Church corner of Clinton and Harrison sts this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, CHRISTOPHER NIEBURN, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, Fraley C., and his son-in-law, Abraham Florentine and Rev. Benjamin Akerly, are invited to attend his funeral, from Gates-ave., near Classon, Brooklyn, on Friday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday Aug 21, after a long and painful illness MARY J., the beloved wife of Joseph P. Cooper, aged 26 years. Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 22, DANIEL EBBETS, (late Cashier of the Union Bank,) in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Troy, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, Mrs SARAH LANE, of this City, and wife of Josiah Lane.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No 11 Brevoort-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... Aug 23

$4,000 Kentucky 6s	102	650	Erie Railroad		54
1 000 Indiana State 5s	88	100	do	b10	54
17 000 Virginia 6s	98½	100	do	b30	54
4,000 California 7s	87	100	do	s30	54
2 000 Erie Con. 7s '71	86	400	do	s3	54
6,000 Erie Bonds '75, 3d	91½	50	do	s20	54
9,000 Erie Bonds '83	101	100	do	s60	54
23,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	87½	200	do	b30	54
35 000 do	b60	88	110	nd	s3	54
5 000 do	c	87½	20	do	b10	54
5 000 111 Fr. Cen. Bds	93	100	do	s3	53
9,000 N Y Cen. R Bds	s3	91½	150	Harlem Railroad	b30	29
1,000 do	s3	91½	200	do		29
3 000 T. H. & A. 2d M. Bds.	84	200	do	b60	29
600 N. Y. Cen. Cert. of's	91½	60			23
500 Cleve. & Tol. Div. B.	85	50	M. R. Railroad		41
5 000 Long Isl. 1st Mt.	82	200	Reading Railroad	s	98
do Bds	b4m	83	150	do		98
2,000 Har. 1st Mtge Bds.	91½	100	do	s30	98
15 Bank of Com	b3	110	300	do		98
44 Bank of the Republic	125	377	Mich. Cen. R. R		101
10 Bank of North Am	116	150	do	b60	101
25 Corn Ex. Bank	102	200	Mi. S. & N. I. R. R	b60	104
25 Ohio Life & Trust Co.	98	110	do		104
150 Canton Co	b60	27½	S. M. & N. Ind. Const'n.		98
100 do	c	27	5	do		98
60 Nic. Transit Co	c	20½	50	Galena & Chi. R. R.	b3	111
100 do	s60	20½	100	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	s60	83
300 Cum. Coal Co	c	28	100	do		89
200 do	b60	29½	100	do		89
100 do		29	200	do	b90	89
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b20	102	100	do	b60	89
50 do		10, 102	25	do		89
20 Chi. & Rock Island R. R.	98		200	do	b60	89

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$7 000 Tol. and Ill. R. R. 1st mort. Int. added	83
$4 000 Cay. and Sus. R. R. 1st mort. Int. add	78@70
$3,000 Flushing Railroad 1st mort. Int. added	69
$1,000 Mil. and Wat. R. R. 1st mort. Int. added	81
$2,000 Cleve and Pittsburg R. R. Div. Int. added	74
$1,000 C. Piqua and Ind. R. R. 2d mort. Int. added	53½
$4,700 Crawford Co. (R. R.) 6s, 1874, Int. added	77½
$3,500 Mercer Co. (Penn.) 6s, Interest added	77½
9 shares Union Bank	93
50 shares Bull's Head Bank	94
40 shares New Amsterdam Ins. Co	92
18 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co	85½
10 shares Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co	99½

SECOND BOARD.

100 Canton Company	c	27	200	Erie Railroad	s60	53½
50 do	b60	27½	100	do	s3	53½
50 do	s50	27	50	do	b3	53½
250 Nicara. Trans Co	c	20½	150	do	s3	53½
800 do	b60	20½	200	do	b3	53½
50 do	b30	20½	100	do		53½
10 Pennsy. Coal Co		106	20	do	s3	54
400 Camber. Coal Co	s60	28½	100	Illinois Cen.	s20	91½
100 do		28½		& Mich. Central R. R.		101
100 do	b3	28½	100	Reading Railroad	s3	98
10 N. Y. Cen. R. R		103½	600	do	b30	98½
128 Ill. Cen. Railroad	s3	87	400	do	b3	98
5 Gal. & Chicago R. R.		110½	100	do	b10	97½
50 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b60	89	100	do	b3	97
150 do		89½	100	do	b60	98

THURSDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The Stock Market, to-day, was characterized by a quiet though rather firmer feeling. The weather was unfavorable for business operations; and this was perceptible not more elsewhere than during each session of the Board of Stock Brokers. Still, there was no pressure to sell, and what transactions occurred were at, in most cases, somewhat stronger prices. The sales of State Stocks at the early meeting were limited to $27,000, including $17,500 Virginia Sixes at 98½, some Kentucky Sixes at 102, and California Sevens of 1870 at 87½. Nothing was done in these during the second session. The amount of State Stocks offering for sale was quite light, and holders seemed very firm. Railway Bonds ruled inactive—the operations therein having been confined to the First Board sales, of a little more than $100,000, of which amount nearly three-fourths were Illinois Central, closing at 87½ for Construction, and 91½ for Free Land bonds. Harlem 1st Mortgage brought 91½, ½ advance; Erie Bonds of 1883 101, ½ advance; Bonds of 1875, 91½; Convertibles of 1871, 86; New-York Central Sixes, 91½@91¾; ditto Certificates, 91½; Terre Haute and Alton, 84; Cleveland and Toledo Dividend, 85, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis, 69. Railway Shares displayed no remarkable animation. Eries were in demand, opening at 54½, but closing at 53½. The efforts making to depress this stock are ill designed, and unlikely to sensibly affect it. New-York Central Shares were quiet, at about former rates. Readings were modcrately dealt in, but at languid prices. Michigan Centrals varied little. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Shares were rather brisker, but not dearer. There was a fair business transacted in Cleveland and Toledo Shares—prices of which, however, ruled weak. The market closed without much vigor or buoyancy.

Money was in a little more request, but not to an extent to satisfy lenders, who were very desirous to find profitable employment for their accumulating funds, but felt no great hope of realizing their desires for some time, at least. Stock dealers were not inclined to speculate much, and, therefore, did not need any considerable accommodation in the way of loans, while general traders were rendered partially independent in this regard by their comparative freedom from maturing indebtedness and the promptness of country collections. Call loans were available at 5@8 ℘ cent., and good paper was willingly discounted at 6@7 ℘ cent., but the amount of business in either particular was quite small. Foreign Exchanges were less active, but quoted equally firm. Some of the Specie that was intended to go out yesterday in the *Baltic* has been reserved for the *Lebanon*, which leaves on Saturday next for Liverpool. This steamer is apt to carry off a small additional sum, but present anticipations are that her treasure freight will not be any way large. The *Union* is also to sail hence on Saturday for Havre, and will doubtless bear away some specie. By both vessels Saturday's export of treasure may equal what went out in the *Baltic* alone, but is not likely to greatly exceed that sum. Two packets are now nearly due from the Isthmus of Panama, with later California news and a further supply of perhaps about $2,000,000 in Gold. The Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon was in excess of yesterday's,—reaching $4,231,580,—the day's receipts having amounted to $156 039, and the payments to only $13 952. Paid for Assay Office, $3,169; on disbursing checks, $29,297. The exchanges through the Clearing House to-day equaled $17,955 144, and the balances $844,890.

The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury recently decided a curious and interesting case arising out of the laws relative to the importation of Tea from China and elsewhere. A cargo of Tea was imported into New-York direct from China, but was reshipped to London for a better market. It was there landed and placed in bond; but before being sold the price of Tea rose in New-York, and the cargo was again placed on shipboard and brought back to New-York for sale. A free entry was refused on the ground that it must be regarded as an importation from England, and so be subjected to a duty of 20 ℘ cent. The case was brought before the Secretary of the Treasury on appeal from this decision of the Collector, and was by him determined against the importers. A case was cited by the Secretary in support of his opinion, in which a cargo thus sent to London for a market had been brought back to New York, without leaving the vessel, and had still been held subject to duty as imported from England.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* recently announced that on August 23, (to-day,) it was expected that the trains, the operation of which was to be resumed on that day, would run regularly on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, from St. Louis to Vincennes, connecting with Illinois Central, and the Eastern Roads. This reopening of the Ohio and Mississippi Road is understood to be under the JENKS contract, and with the capital raised by the exertions of Mr. BACON.

The total sales of land by the Illinois Central Railroad Company to July 31, are:

	Acres.	
Application to Construction Bonds	165,490	$2,006,268
Application to interest	121,718	426,587
Application to Free Land Bonds	28 091	313,294
Total	315,298	$2,716,189

The United States Consul at Melbourne, has certified, under date of April 17, 1855, that 7s. 2d. Melbourne currency, is the dollar established in that colony.

It is denied by the Washington *Union* that there are five millions of dollars in silver change in the United States Treasury. It states the amount does not exceed $500,000.

The Chemical Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℘ cent. payable Sept. 3.

Cultivation of Cotton in India—Experiments with American Seed.

From the London Times, Aug. 9.

There are few mercantile questions in which this country has a greater interest than that connected with the improvement of cotton cultivation in India. It has been demonstrated clearly that the American cotton plants will grow both in India and Australia, and that there are large tracts of land in these quarters of the globe peculiarly suitable to the growth of the finest qualities of this cotton. It is equally certain that a preference is given to these staples over all others, not only in the markets of this country, but throughout the whole of Europe, and, since the partial failure of the cotton crop of the United States of America a few years ago, attention has naturally been turned to our Indian possessions as affording the best means of rendering us more or less independent of America. At this moment we are more dependent upon the United States for a supply of cotton than we were when the danger was first impressed upon us, and a few storms at a critical period of the plant's growth, or an unusual drouth, or one of those mysterious diseases which for a series of years nearly destroyed our potato crops at home, and which have so much interfered with the growth of the vine on the Continent, to say nothing of a possible convulsion in the States arising out of the Slavery question, may bring ruin and misery upon the manufacturing industry of the country from which there is no escape. India is looked to more particularly as affording the means of supply, because there are large tracts of suitable lands, with a climate that is every way adapted, while labor is at once abundant and cheap. The principal varieties of cotton which are found to suit our machinery and enable our manufacturers to turn off a variety of goods suitable to every market, are so more indigenous to the United States than they are to India, and all that is now wanted to make India a great cotton-growing country is steady encouragement from the Government. Let us glance at what the Government of India is and has been doing in this way.

In India numerous experiments had been made to improve cotton cultivation up to 1842, but one and all had been more or less in the hands of Government servants and on Government farms, and had failed. Early in the year 1842 an experiment of a different character was commenced, with the view of inducing native farmers themselves to conduct the matter. The Collector of the Southern Mahratta country, at Dharwar, who, it appears, had fully satisfied himself that many of the varieties of American Cotton would thrive in parts of India, took a considerable interest in this experiment. It was commenced under his auspices, and, fully sensible of the magnitude of its importance, he exercised his utmost influence to induce native cultivators to persevere in its culture, patiently meeting all their prejudices by argument, listening to their objections, and often reducing, or wholly remitting the assessment on their exotic cotton land, when there was any sufficient discouragement or failure of the crop. There was no question in the mind of the Collector regarding the ultimate success of the experiment if the proper means to attain that result were perseveringly adhered to. It was useless to argue against the prejudices of native farmers; the only course to pursue was to meet the objection, in whatever shape it appeared, and to induce the cultivator by all means to continue planting the seed, seeing that the value of American Cotton cultivation, as compared with the indigenous, was well worth any exertions to secure its ultimate success. Success, however continued doubtful, not on account of any inherent difficulties in growing the American seed, nor from the continued prejudice of the natives against all innovation, but from the stupid opposition of the Government servants, who either disliked the trouble of attempting to convince the native, or considered it undignified to argue against the prejudices of such people, and who could see nothing in their duties but collecting a revenue, and were ignorant of the importance both to India and to this country of improving the export trade by producing a cotton equal to that grown in the United States.

The American planters, also, in the employ of Government, had openly promulgated the opinion that the native Cotton of India was quite as good, or better than that grown in America, if properly cleaned; and to such an extent was this erroneous conviction pressed upon the minds of many European merchants at the Presidency, that at a sale of Government Cotton at Bombay in the year 1847, they actually purchased for shipment to Manchester, native cotton at 7 per cent. higher price than the Dharwar cotton grown from American seed realized. Had it so happened that these cottons had been consigned to China instead of to Manchester, there would have been an end to all future attempts to grow American cotton in India—for this was a great victory to its opponents—but, fortunately for the experiment, these cottons went to Manchester, and, while that from American seed there sold to practical men for 6½d. per pound, the native cotton only realised 3½d—a very conclusive commentary on the opinions circulated by American planters.

At the commencement of the year 1845 the Collector of Dharwar, who had introduced and hitherto upheld the cultivation of the American cotton, was compelled for a time to leave the Southern Mahratta country, on account of ill health, but previously to doing so he took care to put his opinions regarding the American seed cotton on the public records, and after detailing his sentiments, he added: "That at this moment the Dharwar cotton stands at the very bottom of the Bombay prices current list, but I am nevertheless sanguine enough to hope that the time is not far distant when the cotton grown in this district will place itself at the head of those lists." This gentleman, having left the country, was succeeded by his late assistant, who speedily adopted the views of the American planters, and soon afterwards he reported to his Government that Mr SHAW'S views were visionary, and that, although he had by his personal influence pushed the cultivation of the American cotton to a certain extent, it had, now that his influence no longer prevailed, fallen to the ground. And on the 30th of November, 1846, he, conjointly with the American planters, Messrs. MAGEE and HAWLEY, wrote to Government, stating that "Mr. SHAW'S ideas were erroneous regarding the value of the American cotton, compared with native; that the staple of the cotton of Western India is as long as that of New-Orleans, and equally as strong, and that it was erroneous to suppose that the introduction of the American varieties would be attended with any great benefit. These sentiments, officially propounded by Mr. MANSFIELD, and backed by the American planters, who were then proceeding to Bombay, on their way to America, and were present at the Government sales above alluded to, completely answered the intended purpose, and, as we have seen, at the cost of

New-York Daily Times.

Hard-Shell Convention at Syracuse.

UNANIMITY ON ADAMANTINE PRINCIPLES.

Slight Differences of Opinion about Individual Character.

NO COALITION FOR PLUNDER.

Speeches of Augustus Schell, H. A. Rogers, and Others.

SOME REMARKS FROM DANIEL E. SICKLES.

He makes a Hard Proposition Of a Softening Tendency.

IT WON'T GO DOWN.

NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET

HARD WORDS, BUT NO BLOWS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

The unanimity of the Adamantine delegates is the great subject of self-gratulation among them. With but one or two exceptions the body of men here are in favor of a stringent, upright and downright National ticket, and look with considerable distrust on those or rather *that* delegate from New-York who is in favor of a more politic, if not so hard a course.

Two or three plans for a Platform are talked about, but though in agitation, every delegate I spoke to on the subject scouted any and all but such as would be of the ultra National principles. They say they came here to go away a party in the widest sense; that they are not to be fooled or schooled, and will not at this day go out of their way to please or propitiate any party. If the Softs will join their platform, they must become Hards. The Softs must come to them, for they go to no party. Such is the determination of almost every delegate so far as I can see.

The plans talked of are First—Is the nomination of a ticket embracing some actual Know-Nothings or well known sympathizers to induce the Hindoos to adopt it, and thus bring about, as this morning's *Journal* intimates, a union of the two pro-Slavery parties of this State, namely, The Hard-Shells and the Know-Nothings. This will not be offered—DICKINSON, the recognized leader of the Hards, having expressed himself opposed to Know-Nothingism.

Mr. DANIEL E. SICKLES, of New-York, is anxious to adopt such a platform as the Softs can in part occupy. His idea is, that as the Hards are first in the field, they can so arrange their platform that the Softs, of necessity, on purely Democratic grounds, will have to adopt a portion, if not the entire of it. His proposition, however, is met with ridicule by almost the entire body. Many think he will not have the hardihood to offer it at the Convention. It is openly denounced; and some enthusiastic Adamantines, proud of the struggle they have made against the Administration, say that as Mr. SICKLES was in Europe while they were fighting, it is not his place now to come with any such semi-administrational proposition; all agree, however, in believing that no one but himself will suffer, as he will be hissed down. No matter as regards the soundness of Mr. SICKLES' idea as a political move for the strengthening the Democratic cause, he will not be listened to. The majority say honesty is the best policy, and they will make no overtures.

We shall see how these things will present themselves at the Convention.

The delegates are now holding an informal meeting below stairs in the Syracuse House.

THE OPENING SESSION.

Half past 10 A.M.—There were one hundred and three delegates present. The business was chiefly with regard to the organization of the Convention. They have made AUGUSTUS SCHELL temporary Chairman, in order to make a move in favor of HENRY A. ROGERS, of Erie, or General ORVILLE CLARKE of Washington County, as permanent President. Both have strong partisans. The cute ones chuckle at the chance of taking the presidency from the City delegation and installing the strength of the rural districts.

IN WIETING HALL.

Every train has added to the numbers here.

Towards noon the Syracuse House was made the centre of meeting, from which, shortly after, the members proceeded to Wieting Hall. The Hall is handsome and commodious; consequently the delegates and lookers on do not fill it to one sixth its capacity. The Convention, however, presents a good-looking, hale, apparently sensible set of men, of which, at all events in appearance, the Hard-Shell Democracy may be, as no doubt they are, proud. They appear to be for the most part in the prime of life, an occasional white head appearing here and there, with a good representation of Young America. Altogether the impression left is one of earnestness and intelligence. The most noninitiated would never mistake one of them for anything soft.

At 12¼ o'clock the meeting was called to order by JOSEPH M. LYON.

A delegate moved that AUGUSTUS SCHELL be appointed Temporary Chairman. Passed. Jno. B. HASKINS and O. COOK were appointed a Committee to inform Mr. SCHELL of said action.

The non-attendance of Mr. SCHELL was made the subject of debate among some of the delegates, one of them moving that Messrs. HASKINS and COOK be requested to report by the next 4th of July. [Laughter and dissatisfaction.] Soon after Mr. SCHELL made his appearance, and was applauded by a section as he took the Chair.

JOHN S. NAFEW, of Albany, and H. P. WILLCOX, of Chautauque, were appointed temporary Secretaries. After which Mr. SCHELL addressed the assembly as follows:

AUGUSTUS SCHELL'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—In accepting the position which your partiality has assigned me, permit me to congratulate you both on the objects you have in view in meeting in Convention this day, and the patriotic feeling which actuates you in the performance of your duties.

The National Democrats of the State are now as in times past prepared to declare their principles; to nominate their candidates for public office and enter the campaign with a determination to secure their success.

The principles which you advocate are those on which the Constitution is based, and by which the Union of the States is to be perpetuated. The present time calls for their bold and distinct enunciation. In our own State as well as in other States, efforts are being made to pervert that great sectional party which now unites in its organization all who are opposed to the principles we advocate. They will present to the country the great issues of nationality or sectionalism, union or disunion, and we should be prepared to meet it. [Cheers.]

Other questions of great importance will be presented to your consideration. The Democratic party of the Union is now, as ever, opposed to the passage of sumptuary laws, and subjecting the houses and places of business of our citizens to arbitrary visitation; and against all legislation which violates the hospitalities guaranteed by the Constitution and laws to adopted citizens—[cheering]—or proscribes them for their place of birth or religious faith. [Great and prolonged cheering.] Mr. SCHELL concluded—I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me, and I trust that the true spirit of patriotism and concord will control your deliberations and scouts the triumph of the Democratic party to which we are devoted. [Cheers.]

On motion of a delegate the county roll was called with the names of those delegates in attendance.

The following is a complete list of those who answered to their names in the alphabetical order of the counties.

Albany—Willett Seris, J. S. Nafew, S. G. Courtney, S. S. Wandell.
Allegany—E. W. Parks.
Broome—George Bartlett.
Cattaraugus—T. J. Wheeler, Daniel Judd.
Cayuga—C. W. Pomeroy.
Chautauque—T. A. Osburn, H. P. Wilcox.
Chemung—Lyman Covell.
Chenango—R. A. Curtiss, W. G. Sands.
Columbia—J. D. Monell, Edwin Hoes.
Cortland—S. G. Hathaway.
Delaware—S. B. Champion, W. Peters.
Dutchess—D. D. Aiken, E. B. Osburn, P. A. Ross.
Erie—H. W. Rogers, H. N. Walker, H. S. Cutting, J. M. Sa uthworth.
Fulton and Hamilton—G. A. Newkirk.
Genesee—J. G. Shepard, E. Herrick.
Herkimer—S. Earl, W. G. Johnson.
Jefferson—W. Carlisle, Lysander B. Brown, C. S. Frederick.
Kings—C. Harper, T. S. Bergen, D. C. Aiken.
Livingston—A. G. Miller, McNeil Seymour.
Madison—F. M. Whitman, S. G. Moil.
Isaiah Blood, of Saratoga, was appointed in Mr. CLARKE'S place.

DANIEL B. TAYLOR, of New-York, moved that as the Convention could not proceed without the reports of the Committees, all of which were now made up, they adjourn.

After some discussion, the hour for again assembling was fixed for 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The President took his seat at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock.

Geo. E. WARD, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, announced that the Committee adopted the resolutions unanimously, and offered them for the sense of the Convention.

REMARKS BY DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Mr. SICKLES—I have listened with much pleasure to the resolutions just read, and have only to regret that a platform partly constructed so well was not completed in the same spirit. The resolutions are quite as remarkable for what they omit as for what they contain. While the delegates have been pleased with them they must also be surprised that the Kansas Nebraska bill was not noticed. I came here resolved to adhere firmly and steadfastly to every article of the Democratic creed; I came here prepared to uphold that gallant contest for constitutional principles begun in 1848. We have had skirmishes; but this is your will. We have two parts of the Union arrayed against each other in section.

Now the Democratic party is divided, distracted and unable to cope with that party which threatens the country. I came here to see whether as Democrats and patriots there were no means to be taken by those, the enemies of sectional agitation, to accomplish a union on principle. A union upon principle—the only one in which I could have confidence. I think, Sir, I have given some evidence of my hatred of coalitions. I was present when others were found wanting, opposing coalitions. I stood there as I stand to-day; but I believe the time has come to unite the Democratic masses, and I believe we shall be faithless to our trust if we do not do all that in us lies to bring about that result—a result that will rejoice the hearts of the Democrats all over the Union. Let us, I ask, calmly survey, and I know you will then agree to what I wish. In 1852 the Democracy carried this State triumphantly. Subsequently, in 1853, it became divided.

Now, Sir, I submit that that difference did not take place on matter of principle. The canvass for the Presidency of '52 is before us. We have to decide for years. The fight of '56 has to be fought over again; the right attaching to our Territories have to be fought over again. Because Mr. EDWARD has organized his cohorts in all the Northern States to join the issue of the day; for he knows that when the Democracy are united, disunionism and all other isms have no chance in the North.

The Kansas-Nebraska act was passed after some difference. It involved the principles of the Baltimore Platform. We led the van in that fight, and it is our duty to come out in favor of Territorial sovereignty. Again, the Know-Nothing organization has sprung up, it aims to control the elections. Its principles are opposed to Constitutional rights. It threatens to be a power in the councils of the State.

And what are we doing while these two organizations are carrying State after State, County upon County—what are we doing, Sir? Why, Sir, we are leading the desires of personal ambition. We are neglecting to take any measures whereby the Democracy can be united. Sir, I hold for one, that we will do something better, as patriots and Democrats: and if we are neither, but mere politicians—mere politicians then, Sir, let us do something smarter than constantly putting up a ticket only for defeat.

I believe that all the Democracy which is opposed to Mr. SEWARD'S notions should unite upon one platform and one ticket, to overthrow those who fatten on the public and threaten to overthrow the State. We have something to do then, in putting a boundary to Hard-Shellism—we should open the gates and receive all who agree with us on principle—admit all who choose to unite with us for Democratic supremacy.

The whole responsibility falls on us from the fact that we are the first Democratic Convention. We should take the initiative. It devolves on us the re-peach of the defeat in the approaching contest, if we do it not. And when we knock at the gates of Cincinnati, they will say "Why, men of New-York, did you not extend the olive branch to those who agree with you on principle, and render the Democracy potent?" What can we answer? With silence, or admit that personal aggrandizement interfered with such a prospect. Every State in the Union will chide us. We must show that we have acted loyally to do the best we can to sustain the Democratic principle in our State. We must show a clean record.

Now, Sir, it is because the resolutions which have been read fall short of the exigency of the times that I demur to them. As far as they go they are well. They do not go far enough. They deal too much in generalities. On the great question of reorganization of the Democracy of the State, those resolutions, and the platform they indicate—they are silent.

Suppose the other branch of the Democrats had met before us, and adopted a thorough platform, does any one imagine we could reject it? My friend on the right says *yes*. [Applause.] Understand my proposition. If the Convention of the 29th had adopted a sound national platform, and invited us, I say, Sir, that we never could have sustained ourselves for rejecting such an overture. We have it in our power to take such a position, and place our rivals in the same embarrassment if we allow them to participate in such a triumph.

What would the Democratic masses say to them if they did not accept it? I do not mean a coalition, but, Sir, a union—a union upon principle. Such a course will be hailed with delight. If they do not accept, the veil will be torn from them, and they will be exposed; will be scouted at as Abolitionists. On the other hand, let them get the majority and they will go to Cincinnati the representatives of the State, while the true men will be excluded.

The speaker challenged argument on the subject, and said he would, if convinced of a better policy, give in here, as he would before, if he had been met by argument.

Mr. SICKLES, in conclusion, read his proposition as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention, actuated by a patriotic desire to reestablish the ascendancy of the Democratic party, and thereby to defeat the parricidal efforts of the Whigs of New-York, to form a Northern sectional organization combining the various fanatical and dangerous isms of the day, do hereby in a frank and cordial spirit of Democratic brotherhood, invite the Convention which is to assemble at Syracuse on the 10th inst., to join this Convention in affirming the principles embodied in the platform by us adopted; and in case the said Convention shall so concur and also provide for the joint nomination of an equal portion of the ticket for State officers to be supported at the ensuing election, that the State Central Committee be empowered to withdraw one-half of the ticket proposed by this Convention, and take such further or other action in the premises as may be deemed best calculated to insure the triumph of our principles.

A GENERAL REFUSAL.

Hisses and applause were mingled in a considerable extent, with stamping of feet, especially at that point in which a joint nomination with the Softs was alluded to.

Mr. SICKLES—A failure here possible means of separating will be regarded when members come to vote.

Mr. PEARCE, of Washington—Rather unfriendly I think so.

Mr. SICKLES—It would be much better for members to vote with their heads instead of their heels.

PRESIDENT—The Convention will please keep order.

Mr. SICKLES—I appeal, Sir, to heads not heels.

He again spoke to his motion, and offered it as an amendment to the resolution.

Mr. HYDE, of Steuben—Had heard that something was to be introduced—what was to be separated or cut off he was ignorant of.

Mr. SICKLES—Can I interrupt my friend?

Mr. HYDE—Certainly, Sir.

Mr. SICKLES—I offer that amendment to be referred to the Committee.

Mr. HYDE—I have learned at last what the new principle to be added to the Democratic programme is, and to arrive at it I had to pay particular attention to the gentleman, and I must say, I have been reminded of a very large portico to a very small edifice. The whole thing—that we should attempt a coalition.

Mr. S.—It is not.

Mr. HYDE—Allow me to judge and use my own expression. The omission of which Mr. S. complains is that we have failed to allude to the agitation concerning the Territories. Mr. HYDE replied at some length to Mr. SICKLES, and at various points was very loudly applauded. He is still speaking as I close up my packet for the mail.

MISCELLANEOUS SPEECHES.

Nine o'clock, P. M.—Mr. HYDE, of Steuben, continued in reply to Mr. SICKLES' speech in favor of fusion, that they had twice before fused, and had been deceived. They should not be caught in such a predicament again. When the National Democrats of New-York present their delegation at Cincinnati, however their policy might be doubted or questioned, their consistency could not. He laughed at the idea propounded by Mr. SICKLES, that the "Softs" would endorse our platform if we support half their ticket. Why of course they would, would do anything if we support their candidate. [Laughter.] The speech throughout was received well. The speaker is evidently a new man, as a large portion of the Convention were apparently unaware that they had "such a new gun" among them.

GILBERT J. BERRY, of Orange, was a Democrat, and as such desired the adoption of the largest possible platform. National Democracy was opposed to sectionalism. He wished that there had been a little more fire and thunder in the resolutions. With regard to the objection raised to the resolution concerning the rights of territorial sovereignty—that it was as Mr. SICKLES says in too general terms. He would say that it was not such a resolution as the Democrats passed a year ago. It was not half as strong as that passed on the subject by the Softs.

Mr. BERRY then turned his attention to the Liquor question, and considered a most vital principle involved in it, and he was glad to find, wherever he had the honor to address the Democracy, that the old men were opposed to such a law. The resolution offered to the Convention on this subject was brief and brilliant, but he was sorry it was not a few inches longer. He next took up Know-Nothingism, and condemned it emphatically. He saw nothing new in it, but a revival of the horrible Alien laws of the younger ADAMS, which at the period were opposed by JEFFERSON—their own JEFFERSON, on whose principles they based their party. Mr. B. read a resolution strongly condemnatory of Know-Nothingism, and moved it be put in the hands of the Committee to be reported. The President decided the motion or amendment of Mr. BERRY out of order.

Mr. SHEPHARD, of Genesee, moved that the resolutions be read and discussed, one by one.

Mr. SICKLES agreed with the gentleman, and appealed to the member from Orange and others to withhold their propositions until a vote was taken on his.

Mr. BOWNE, of Otsego, was very sorry that he should differ with his learned friend from New-York. He had listened with much patience and pleasure, but most regret being forced to admit that he could not see the use of Mr. SICKLES' proposition. When he heard the speech of the former he (Mr. BOWNE) thought that he did not understand the resolutions, but after listening attentively he believed that it was his friend who did not see them clearly. He had known his friend from New-York to be an active soldier in the cause. He had seen him battling for the National Democracy, and could not account for what had caught hold on his mind. He was for not bending the suppliant knee to the Softs. He thoroughly condemned the proposition of his friend from New-York. He agreed with the resolutions offered, and believed them explicit and distinct.

JOHN B. HASKINS, of New-York—I propose that as the Committee have omitted a resolution condemnatory of the Administration, it is not to be denied that the National Democracy hold, as all the people of New-York do, in perfect contempt the present Administration. [Cheers.] It is the corner stone of our organization.

I submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That concurring the violation by the present Federal Administration, of the pledges under which it came into power, its close affinities with Abolition and Anti-Slavery schemes of fanaticism, and its slurring of supporters of the two Democratic Presidents, its wicked and reckless attack upon the rights of the States, its bold usurpation in using its great central power in reelecting the local election of sovereign States, its weak and cowardly foreign policy, especially in reference to the insults and attacks of Spain upon our citizens and commerce, and the squandering of the vast and unexampled sum of its patronage to the enemies from, and approximate to defeat, the National Democracy of this State will continue, to the end, to assert prominently its and counsel to it, its support or its friendship, considering its past conduct, will be found to be more generous than its open hostility.

This resolution was ruled out of time, and referred for further action.

After some discussion by the delegate from Onondaga, Mr. FOWLER, of Orange, and Mr. SICKLES, the President arose to state the question thus: Shall the proposition of Mr. SICKLES lie on the table?

After some further explanations Mr. SICKLES was willing that, pending the discussion with regard to his motion, the Committee on the Address could offer it to the Convention, as probably it might cover some of the ground he desired, and thereby abbreviate the business of the Convention.

Mr. FOWLER then proceeded to the platform and read the Address. He had not been far in it when there was a very sensible thinning out of the delegates. They were already much wearied by discussions and unnecessary speeches, and would have much rather had an adjournment: besides, as some of them said, "They could read it in the newspapers and in pamphlet shape."

After the reading of the Address, Gen. E. WARD, of New-York, rose to explain why the Address had been read, to show that it embraced all topics of interest to the party. It was not necessary to pile on the agony in another form. The resolutions were such as would serve the purposes of the party and the preservation of the Union. He went through the resolutions, reviewed them at some length, and felt convinced that they were very clear and explicit, and if volumes were written on the subjects there treated, he believed they could not be stronger. He believed that if gentleman desired to achieve anything as a party, they should give up their childish vindictiveness. Why speak of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, especially? Should they abuse it? No; it is passed. No man more disagrees with the Administration than himself—but that is no reason why he should kick it. Men demand more blood and thunder, instead of common sense. Mr. WARD condemned Mr. SICKLES' proposition as a coalition; believed they would be deceived again. Had no faith. If the Softs desire it, let them come forward. Mr. SICKLES' proposition could not be engrafted on the platform. It must stand by itself. Mr. HASKINS' resolution, condemnatory of the Administration, cannot be engrafted on the platform. It also should stand by itself.

Mr. BIRDSALL, of Westchester, moved the previous question.

Mr. SICKLES—Not so fast, my adventurous young friend. Mr. SICKLES desired as a right to answer several criticisms passed on him.

VOICES—Go on—go on.

Mr. SICKLES—I propose to enter into no declamation. I merely desire to reply to some criticisms passed on me. Mr. WARD and the member of Otsego stigmatized my proposition as a coalition. I suppose they know the meaning of the word, and as gentlemen I think they will retract. He referred them to the history of 1849 for what a coalition was. When they used the word coalition *ad captandum* and merely for effect, they knew, for they could not but know, they were using it wrong and merely for effect. I propose a union upon principle.

Mr. S. thought it something new in this State that they should not approve the Kansas-Nebraska act. He had always believed that when sound principles are at stake they should not be abandoned. He also spoke of the address covering what ought to be in the resolutions. If any would read it they would be amply repaid by its great wit, its pungent sarcasm, its brilliant hits and its several commendations. But it is not in an address that the people look for the principles of a party. They look for them in your platform and resolutions. They are your record. They stand. An address is a written speech, and is transitory. It is too long to be read by the great mass of busy people.

Mr. SICKLES also looked at what he believed some of the gentlemen held with regard to their future course. They seem to think that we have nothing to do, said Mr. S., but year after year to appeal to the people of the State, to tell them that our grievances are worse than those of the Softs, that the Administration is down on us, that we are heroes in devotion to principle. He believed the Address never as it was: in some respects did not pay sufficient attention to the exigencies of the times. There were two or three lines of sentences about present opposing organizations—a few lines on the Know-Nothings—a few lines on the Liquor Law, and twenty pages of as old bilious grievances, which are buried in the dust of time.

The speaker replied to the member for Otsego, and reminded the Convention that he was only for doing what they wished to do—that was to get their opponents to their side. The only difference being, they would take them one by one, and he would have them in a lump.

A DELEGATE moved that Mr. SICKLES' proposition be laid on the table.

SEVERAL DELEGATES—I second that.

Mr. SICKLES—I call for the question.

The PRESIDENT thought the Hollies out of order.

Mr. BOWNE moved to adjourn.

VOICES—Not in order.

The President decided that it was, for the motion, which was lost on division—there being but seventeen in favor.

The question was then put on Mr. SICKLES' motion to refer the resolution to the Committee.

Mr. SICKLES called for a division.

The President did not think it necessary to call a vote, as the voices were unanimous against it.

Mr. SICKLES insisted.

The Yeas and Nays were taken by the roll being called. Yeas 18, Nays 94, absent, 10. So Mr. SICKLES' motion was rejected.

Mr. HASKINS drafted, as there had been much discussion on the Kansas question, to offer something which would no doubt be agreed to by the entire Convention. He moved that what he should read should be added to a resolution that at present read somewhat ambiguously. He then read as follows: "And that in furtherance of those principles we give our unqualified adherence to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and oppose any effort to re-establish the Missouri Compromise."

Several delegates moved that the Convention adjourn. [Considerable confusion and several voices not producing quite the effect of the chorus in "William Tell."]

A discussion took place between the President and Mr. SICKLES on the point—whether the decision of the President was conclusive.

Mr. SICKLES called for the vote on the question.

The PRESIDENT put it and the Ayes were unanimous.

Much confusion in the mean time took place, many of the delegates being anxious to offer something, many others being determined to reject anything, several crying "Question," though it was very questionable as to what they meant, and all occasionally joining in a general laugh at some over excited individual, especially at one of the members of Orange, whose antipathy to the Know-Nothings was very praiseworthy, but where "Still harping on my daughter," awakened the risible faculties of the assembly. For the time being, it was the only thing they were agreed on.

The first resolution was then put and passed.

The second resolution was read and passed.

The third resolution was read.

Mr. HASKINS renewed his motion to add the lines submitted to the resolution. It was passed.

The fourth resolution was read and passed.

Mr. DANIEL B. TAYLOR, of New-York, objected to the wording of this resolution. He said that the word "secrecy" was not correct, and suggested that "Know-Nothingism" should be inserted, and that it would be perfect then. The Order had come out and discarded secrecy.

The fifth resolution was read and passed.

The sixth resolution was read and passed.

The address was now adopted, it being near midnight.

Mr. HASKINS, amid much confusion, renewed his motion denunciatory of the Administration.

Several voices moved to adjourn.

Mr. HASKINS—There can be no motion while I have the floor. Mr. H. then read his motion again.

SEVERAL DELEGATES—I move that resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. HASKINS—Come, now, face the music; we always do it.

Mr. PARKER, of Geneva—No one has more reason than I have to agree with the resolution just offered, but I feel that we have kept the Convention up to a late hour.

Many delegates attempt to speak—a confused noise.

Mr. HASKINS—We are as well prepared to vote on it as we will be to-morrow.

Mr. COOK, of Washington, would like to have the phraseology altered. He moved that it be put on the table for the purpose of adjournment.

Several—I second that: seconded.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock in the morning, it being after midnight.

NIMROD.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Aug. 24.

The Convention closed to day about 1½ o'clock. The usual Committee formulas were gone through. There is much glorification at the defeat of DANIEL E. SICKLES' proposition to make a platform for the Softs. Judge CADY of Queens County, in Convention, pitched into Mr. SICKLES with considerable force, impugning his motives, and believing he had an axe to grind which was not hard. A slight excitement took place in consequence of Mr. BANK giving Mr. HASKINS, both of New-York, the lie. The latter having stated that the former voted with the Whigs, and was in the pay of the SEWARD party. They made up, but Mr. HASKINS' apology was worse than the affront.

NIMROD.

FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC AGENT.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Aug. 24.

The Convention re-assembled at 8½ o'clock this morning. The five minute rule was adopted, and it was resolved that unanimous consent should be required for a member to speak more than once.

The resolution of Mr. HASKINS, of New York, highly denunciatory of the National Administration was taken up and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CUTTING, of Erie, moved the following:

Resolved, That Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed by the Chair to report to this Convention the names of four Delegates at large, and that the respective Delegates of each Congressional District present the names of two Delegates, and two from each Congressional District, to represent this State in the next National Democratic Convention to be held at Cincinnati. Passed.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, of Cayuga, a Committee of two from each Judicial District was appointed to report candidates for State officers.

The following is the Committee: Messrs. Barr, Alden, Geo. Bergen, Roesin, Wandall, Lester, Spencer, Brown, Williams, Evans, Champion, Pattery, Norman Walker and Wheeler.

Mr. HOES, of Columbia, moved that the Delegates from each Judicial District report three persons from each District to constitute a State Central Committee. Agreed to.

The Nominating Committee reported the following names for a State Central Committee: First District, John Y. Savage; Second District, Samuel Fowler; Third District, J. R. Fonda; Fourth, Isaiah Blood, E. Dodge, B. H. Cushing; Fifth, W. C. Rutger, Pierson Monday, John Carpenter; Sixth, B. B. Andrew, A. Birdsall, B. F. Chapman; Seventh, S. H. Parker, S. H. Hovey, H. M. Hyde; Eighth, S. McLean, H. J. Cutting and A. S. Stevens.

Mr. CUTTING, of Erie, from the Committee to nominate delegates at large, proposed for delegates Greene C. Bronson, Charles O'Conor, Samuel Beardsley and George W. Clinton. For alternates, A. Schell, A. Ward, Joseph Sibley and H. S. Cutting.

On motion of Mr. BARTLETT, of Broome, it was resolved, that the vote of New-York shall be cast in the National Democratic Convention by the delegates now selected as a unit, and in accordance with the preference of a majority of the delegates.

Mr. PARKER, of Ontario, moved that the address be signed by the officers of the Convention on behalf of the members.

Quite an animated debate here sprang up, in which Mr. CAPERS, of Queens, opposed the views of Mr. SICKLES in reference to the invitation to the Softs, proposed to be extended yesterday. He said the National Democracy knew how to die, but not how to surrender. The prospects are brighter now than they will be during the next ten years.

Mr. D. E. TAYLOR, of New-York, replied, defending Mr. SICKLES, but holding firmly to the Adamantine principles. He said there were too many Democrats holding views like those commented on by Mr. SICKLES, and they deserved some consideration.

Mr. HASKINS, of New-York, objected to the address, inasmuch as it did not sufficiently repudiate Know-Nothingism. He glorified Mr. D. S. DICKINSON, through whom, he said, FRANK PIERCE had insulted the Democratic party, by offering him the post of Tide-master of New-York, and observed that the President was no more to be compared to Mr. DICKINSON, than a Satyr to Hyperion.

After some further debate, the Committee reported the following names for State officers:

Secretary of State—AARON WARD.
Comptroller—Z. B. MITCHELL.
Treasurer—J. M. LYONS.
Canal Commissioner—F. FOLLETT.
State Prison Inspector—DARIUS CLARK.
Attorney General—R. J. DILLON.
State Engineer—GEO. COLE.
Judges of the Court of Appeals—S. S. SELDEN for the long term, and JOHN WILLARD for the short term.

Mr. HASKINS then proposed his resolution denouncing the National Administration, and while the Ayes and Noes were being taken on the question of its indefinite postponement, Mr. BANK, of New-York, charged Mr. HASKINS with not offering the resolution in good faith—whereupon Mr. HASKINS replied that Mr. BANK had no right here except in sufferance, and that he (BANK) voted with the Whigs on every question in the Legislature last Winter, and was now under the pay of the SEWARD Whigs.

Mr. BANK retorted that HASKINS lied, and that he (HASKINS) was here as a member from New-York, when he lived in Westchester.

Great confusion prevailed, which was finally checked by a peremptory order from the Chair for the gentlemen to be seated.

Mr. HASKINS' resolution was then rejected. Ayes 40; Noes, 66.

Mr. D. E. SICKLES then withdrew R. J. DILLON'S name from the nomination for the Attorney Generalship, and the Committee were instructed to report a substitute. The Committee reported against a substitute.

Mr. SCHELL proposed JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, of New-York, for the Attorney Generalship.

The Convention then adopted the report of the Nominating Committee, with the exception of Mr. DILLON, for Attorney General, for whom Mr. SUTHERLAND was substituted.

Gen. WARD moved that the new State Central Committee be authorized to fill vacancies which may be caused by resignations. Carried.

The Delegates at large and the alternates referred to, were elected, and also two of each from each District, as reported by the Committee, and the State Central Committee was appointed as reported by the Committee.

Messrs. BANK and HASKINS made up the quarrel after explanations.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and at 1½ P. M., amid cheers for the candidates, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The steamship *North Star*, WARMACK, from Havre Aug. 11, *via* Southampton, arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, with dates from France and England to the afternoon of the 11th inst.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago* arrived off Cowes, from New-York, *en route* to Havre, on the morning of the 10th.

Intelligence from the Baltic states that on the 6th inst. the English and a portion of the French fleet weighed from Nargen and anchored the same day off Sweaborg. On the 7th the two fleets were drawn up in front of Sweaborg, and the bombardment was to commence the same afternoon.

Vid Trieste, we learn that the French and English were demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the wishes of the Circassians, who were, however, unable to oppose the fleet. Gen. VIVIAN had gone to the Black Sea to choose a landing-place for troops somewhere near Betoum.

Consols at London 90⅞ to 91, for money, and 91 to 91⅛ for the 6th of September.

Corn market quiet, with a recovery in some cases of 1s.

Sales of Cotton on the 10th, at Liverpool, 10,000 bales. Prices a shade higher.

From the Crimea.

From the London Times.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

The telegraphic news from the Crimea received here is of the 4th from the Allies, and of the 2d from the Russians. No important event had occurred up to that date before Sebastopol. The bombardment of the Bastions Nos. 3 to 5 continues, with slight interruption, day and night. The Russians, who inturn it continually, are, nevertheless, unable to destroy the works of the sixth parallel, and it is even said that it has become completely impossible for them to ascertain its position. This new bombardment is effected by mid redoubts, as the new batteries will not be unmasked till the day of the general bombardment. On all the other points of the Crimea considerable activity is observable. The Russians fortify Arabat and Genitchi on the land and sea side. These two places are the key for the ulterior operations of the Allies in the Crimea and Upper Tauride. The light squadron from Marseilles will be perfectly suited to the task of taking it. There is no very recent news from Kars. General MOURAVIEFF is at Keny-Keui, a village to the southeast of Kars, and his encampments are in a healthy country, furnished abundantly with water, wood, and forage. WAFFIE PASHA, being determined to defend himself in Kars, and not meaning to capitulate, the Russians are preparing to open on the 19th July their first parallel near Keny-Keui.

It is believed here that Count BUOL received yesterday a declaration on the part of England and France that *they did not wish, by new negotiations for peace, to interfere with or forestall the more decisive events of the war.*

The arrival of General LEVAVE at Vienna is considered as being connected with arrangements relative to the opening of *lines of march for the Allied armies in the Principalities.* It is rumored here that one of the exiled French Generals is expected at Frohsdorf.

The *Toulonnais*, of the 7th inst., announces that 4,275 men were embarked at Toulon in the month of July, for the East. Also states that the troops who are to lead the assaulting columns at Sebastopol are to be provided with a sort of cuirass, which will no wise impede the movements of the soldier, and will cover the fore part of the body, from the neck down to the knee.

The steam frigate *Darien* and the floating battery *Tonnante*, going to the Black Sea, were obliged to put into Corunna on the 3d, on account of bad weather.

General ARMANDI died on the 3d inst., at Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy, where the physicians of Paris had ordered him for the recovery of his health. This distinguished Italian officer had been preceptor to the present Emperor of the French. He took an active part with General PEPE in the heroic defence of Venice, and was latterly Director of the Imperial Library of the Palace of St. Cloud. One of his nephews, who came from Paris to tend him in his illness, was with him when he died. Gen. ARMANDI was 77 years of age.

The Allied Fleet in the Baltic.

From the London Times, 11th.

We learn by telegraph that on the 7th inst. the united fleets of England and France had arrived off Sweaborg, and that an immediate bombardment was expected. Some measure had been for some time anticipated, nor was this at all unnatural, for we have sent to the Baltic one of the most powerful fleets which ever floated upon the ocean, our offensive means are apparently enormous, and the valor of our sailors is incontestable. We hope and believe that the expected operation will, if attempted, be entirely successful, but we do not consider that any sound reasons would exist for public disappointment if none such took place.

It is perfectly true that our naval armament in the Baltic is exceedingly strong, and equally so that a certain amount of positive performance is naturally looked for at first sight from a force so large, but it would, we think, be a misconception of circumstances to expect or desire, for their own immediate results, the mere bombardment of any of the enemy's ports. The primary object of the Baltic expedition is the maintenance of the blockade, and the assertion in those waters of the supremacy of the allies up to the very coasts of their foe. We offer battle to the Russian fleet, and, if this much vaunted squadron dares not venture out to face us, we seal it up in its own ports, and shut the flag of the Czar from the seas. After obtaining this complete and bloodless triumph over the navy of the enemy, we destroy his commerce by depriving him of all means of maritime intercourse, and making prize of every vessel under Russian colors. All that PETER the Great aimed at in transferring the seat of Russian Government to St. Petersburg, all that the Czar struggled for in grasping the seaboard of the Baltic, is now lost to them. For all practical purposes that sea is now closed to Russia, and more effectually, indeed, than ever by the Winter ice itself, for armies have before now been transported across ice, whereas nothing can penetrate the chain of British cruisers. Meantime, the whole ocean is insured to the Allies without danger of a hostile flag. We are at war with a country considering itself a maritime Power, and actually claiming to possess, according to recent statements, no fewer than 60 ships of the line, 37 frigates, 70 smaller vessels and 40 steamers. Yet, notwithstanding all this, our shores are unvexed in perfect immunity from any hostile attack, and our merchantmen traverse every sea with as much indifference and safety as if peace had never been broken, as if our enemy had never swayed a ship of war. Add to this the humiliation inflicted on Russia along her own coasts, and the service performed by the Baltic fleet will appear, we think, by no means unsubstantial or negative, even if it is not illustrated by any brilliant feat of arms.

Debate in Parliament—The Expenses of the War.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th, upon a motion to go into Committee on the bill concerning Exchequer Bills. Lord MONTEAGLE rose to make a few observations on the subject of the present financial condition of the country. They had now arrived at the close of a session in which a *much greater amount of money had been raised by taxation and by loan than in any year since the termination of the last war.* He did not, however, object to the expenditure they were incurring, because the country was engaged in a great contest, and it was the duty of Parliament to make the sacrifices necessary to bring that contest to a speedy and successful termination. The army expenditure on the average of 1851, 1852 and 1853, was £6,826,000; in 1854 it rose to £8,810,000; and in 1855 it reached £18,899,000. Our naval expenditure underwent an even greater increase, its average on the three years ending 1853 being £6,828,000; in 1854 it rose to £14,800,000; and in the present year it exceeded £19,000,000. The ordnance expenditure on the average of the three years ending in 1853 was £2,666,000; in 1854 it increased to £5,900,000; and in this year it was as high as £8,644,000. The aggregate expenditure for these three departments on the average of the three years above named was £16,300,000; in 1854 it rose to £29,600,000; and in 1855 to £46,812,000. Add to this the vote of credit of £3,000,000, and here was a sum

Personal.

GAVAZZI writes to the *Orusader* that he will leave Liverpool on the 25th of August for New-York. He expects to be here on the 5th of September, and will stay no longer than November.

Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL has purchased a fine farm on FOX River, a short distance above Cedar Rapids, in Wisconsin.

OPINION ON THE LIQUOR LAW.—Hon. J. M. WILLIAMS, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in reply to a letter from the Massachusetts State Temperance Committee, has given a lengthy opinion upon the Massachusetts Prohibitory Liquor Law, which is in favor of the constitutionality of the law.

of nearly £30,000,000 voted this year to defray the [illegible] which the [illegible] the interest of the debt, was between £25,000,000 and £30,000,000. After some [illegible] on the subject and a speech from [illegible] on the same subject,

I could I cannot avoid taking this opportunity of expressing my opinion of the great importance of the conversion which has been entered into between France and Turkey. Without imputing the financial suspicion of the French Government, without implying the smallest distrust of our ally, I submit that the form of the convention is singularly calculated to lead to future difficulties between the two countries, to disturb that good understanding which now happily exists, and to throw on this country a financial burden much heavier than we are now led to expect. This is an arrangement which is to last for a long course of years, and will not be completed until probably all who have contributed to carry it into effect will have either ceased to take a part in the management of affairs or have ended the term of their natural existence. We are, in the first place, made responsible for the whole interest of the Turkish loan if Turkey for the whole interest of the Turkish loan if Turkey should not pay, and *I conceive no man in his senses believes that the Turkish Empire will be in existence seven years hence, or that there is the remotest chance of our ever being called upon to pay the interest which we have bargained to pay.* When we have paid that interest, it will be for us to call upon France to reimburse us her proportion. But, looking at the future, *many changes may take place, and many questions may arise between the two countries which are now upon the best possible terms.* Having some supposed set off, the French Government may claim the right of withholding that payment. We, on the other hand, not admitting any such right, may insist on being reimbursed, and difficulties may arise between the two countries. We have examples in our own history how little those who conclude arrangements of this kind can foresee what may happen in the course of a very few years. Who would say it was disrespectful to France to contemplate that 20 or 30 years hence the Government which might then exist in France would not contend that some circumstances had occurred to relieve them from the obligation, and would not decline to pay their share of the loan, leaving the burden upon us? These circumstances are not only possible but probable. The whole system of guaranteeing loans for foreign countries is one that experience has taught us it is desirable to abandon. A loan is indeed a subsidy in disguise. It is true we are told, "It is only your name that is wanted; the obligation will never fall due; the resources of Turkey are so ample that the use of your credit is all that is wanted." This is the language addressed sometimes to young gentlemen by their seniors who wish to prey upon their ignorance and credulity. They say, "There is no difficulty about getting the money, but the money lender likes to have some security; it is only putting your name on the back of the bill; it is a mere form, and does not signify anything." Too often the young gentleman afterwards finds that it would have been far cheaper to give his assistance to his friends by a direct gift or loan than by the mode of backing a bill. The Government has taken a similar imprudent course with regard to Turkey, and I fear it will be followed by the same results. I believe that, out of all the millions which this country has voted in subsidies, not one of those subsidies has been followed by the advantages which this country has expected from them. Still, if we are to have subsidies, let us have them in a plain and straightforward manner, and not subsidies in disguise. If you give your money, you may take some security that it will be devoted to the purposes for which it was intended. If you say you will pay the bills you may send your own officers to see that the money goes to the soldiers and to the merchants who supply provisions for them, and your object will then be accomplished. But if you only give security to Turkey you cannot, without seizing upon her independence as a nation, prevent her from having the control of the money. *Your lordships know the present state of that most corrupt of all Governments the Turkish Government, and that it is notorious that of the money which ought to go into the Turkish Treasury for public purposes, as small proportion goes into the hands of corrupt pashas and grasping money lenders.* Your lordships well remember the distressed state of the Turkish army in Asia last Winter. By the concurrent testimony of all the newspapers the state to which the army was reduced was, not because Turkey had not a sufficient sum of money wherewith to pay the men, but because the funds had been the subject of unbounded peculation. In all countries there is a disposition to extravagance in the expenditure of the Government money, but in a country like Turkey that extravagance and peculation it is impossible to check. I did not intend to advert to this subject, but it has been incidentally raised by my noble friend. Before I sit down, as the bill before the House provides another loan of £7,000,000, it is impossible for me to forbear expressing the alarm and regret with which I have received this proposal for an additional loan. My Lords, we have already sanctioned a loan of £16 000 000; then there is the guarantee of the Turkish loan, which, in the most favorable view, is equal to another loan of half the nominal amount, £2,500 000; then the £7,000,000 which the Government are now authorized to raise, making a total of £25,500,000, of borrowing which Parliament has sanctioned in a single session. *My Lords, I for one look with the utmost dismay on such draughts upon the resources of the country.* My noble friend has already called attention to the enormous amount of our present expenditure, for, in addition to those loans and our largely increased taxation, the expenditure is going on at a rate that is truly frightful. *It is impossible for an expenditure of this amount and for this vast borrowing to go on long without the most serious evils resulting that will not end with the war, but which will remain for a long day after the present war has terminated to press severely upon us.* My Lords, among the ill effects of this enormous expenditure which has been so largely met by borrowed money, the worst is the moral effect upon the people of this country, and there are already unmistakable signs that there will be found in this country the same consequences that have been [illegible] and in other times. My Lords, when either individuals or nations are engaging in a large expenditure, which is partly defrayed by loans, there arises a spirit of profusion and a neglect of all wise economy which leads to the most fatal results. If I could agree that the war in which we are engaged is politic and necessary, and that it ought to be carried on with vigor, still I should say, I do see unmistakable signs that it is not carried on in a spirit of proper economy. *I am persuaded, on the contrary, that it has been carried on with extravagance and want of thought.* And that the same real amount of service might have been attained at far less cost if the money voted by Parliament had been judiciously expended. The blame of this partly rests with us, but the bad effects of this profuse war expenditure and the excitement that war creates are, that they produce in the nation a general spirit of disregard of all considerations of economy. The House of Commons, which ought to be a check against the waste of money on the part of the Government, seems, on the contrary, to have no other duty than to call for the most unbounded expenditure. It is the same with individuals. Those who supply ships and stores to the Government are driving the Government to make the largest possible demands for their services. In other respects this profuse expenditure is producing a corrupt and demoralizing effect upon the national character that is attended by the most fatal consequences.

My Lords, it does, in my opinion, become us and the country to consider what in the present state of the world will be the ultimate effect of this system upon the welfare of this country. My noble friend has alluded to the enormous accumulated resources which have been husbanded during a long peace. Your lordships will remember that, when all these demands upon the public exchequer which we are now recklessly incurring come to be provided for, there will be the interest upon these loans to be met, and a heavy expenditure upon the reduction of your warlike and military armaments. You cannot go back after increasing your establishments to this enormous amount to where you were *before*, for personal claims and vested interests will be created which it would not be just to disregard. You must be prepared, my lords, to look at these questions, and, whenever peace comes, the duty of adapting your establishments to that altered state of things will be one of immense difficulty; but this is not all. When all these demands are made upon you the nation will become impatient, and *we may then see a reaction from the present temper of extravagance to a disposition to make over-hasty and imprudent reductions.* That is the more probable because the Government seem to have entered upon that most mistaken policy of embarking upon a large expenditure during the time of war for particular purposes unconnected with the war. I have already pointed out the impolicy of expending large sums of money upon fortifications and barracks at home which cannot be wanted during this war, and which are not likely according to the system pursued to be done in a proper manner. When the time comes that this reaction shall take place and when injudicious reductions shall be called for this House will have the most difficult question to consider, how to relieve the people from the pressure of taxation? Your lordships will remember that the state of the world is much altered from what it was in former days. *Already a great stream of emigration is setting out—an emigration not only of the best of the population, but of those men who carry with them no inconsiderable portion of the national wealth.* If your taxes press too heavily on productive industry you artificially increase that tendency by rendering it difficult for men to live at home, and thus injure the very sources of your power. The same effect will be produced upon your trade. In the present state of the world, with active rivals on the other side of the Atlantic, with the competition of your colonies to contend against, you cannot without injury to the vital sources of your power impose taxation upon trade and industry beyond a certain amount; and therefore, whence peace returns, you will find, if this system of loans is carried much further, that you have inflicted a most irreparable injury upon the country. I hope that these things will be considered not only by your lordships but also by the public, and that there will be a general desire to prevent the continuance of the present enormous expenditure.

The bill then passed through committee.

What Englishmen Think of the War.

From the London News.

In common with the whole of our countrymen, except half-a-dozen, if so many, we are under the impression that we are repelling an invasion made by Russia upon the territory of our ally, in spite of our protests, in mockery of our threats, and in order to show that negotiation was fruitless where Russia was in question. We believe ourselves to have been dragged most unwillingly into the quarrel, to have let the sword sleep in the sheath till it must either be drawn or rust there forever, and to have been at last placed in such a position that we and our gallant neighbors must either surrender a feebly ally to the cupidity of a power which for a century had been contriving her destruction, or go to war in her defence. We hold that the exact locality of war is a matter of indifference, and that we are still fighting on the defensive, even though the eddy of the struggle has carried us into the enemy's country. With the greatest simplicity and an undoubting conscience we pray every Sunday to the Almighty to "save and deliver us from the hands of our enemies;" and to "abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound their devices." We truly and honestly believe the Russians to be our most dangerous enemies, to be the proudest, because most possessed with the lust of dominion; the most malicious, because the most ready to shed blood; and the most indifferent to the repose, the character, and the interests of Europe. If two powerful States bordering on Russia, and with all sorts of dangers within and without, after professing to sympathize with the oppressed, and doing all they could to stave off the evil day, have fought shy of the quarrel since it came to blows, we can understand, and, to a certain extent, make allowance for their backsliding, but we cannot admit that it throws any light on merits of the question. In common, then, with all England, Ireland and Scotland, excepting just the aforesaid half-dozen persons, if so many, we have a right to be indignant at the total surrender of our cause and the utter betrayal of the British name volunteered by Mr. Gladstone on Friday night. We have a right to protest against being shown up to the world in the most odious colors, and drawn as the enemies of the human race—quarrelsome, vain, glorious, greedy, unforgiving, and a great deal besides, all for protecting a feeble ally against an unprovoked aggression. Both as we were to enter the quarrel, we may well be angry to find ourselves at once set down as responsible for a war that threatens the imperishment and desolation of Europe.

Importance of the Malakoff.

A letter from Kamiesch of the 20th ult., in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, says:

"Malakoff commands all the lower part of Sebastopol, and dominates the passage of the Bay of Inkermann, by which the town obtains its supplies from the north side. When this tower falls into our hands we shall be able to sweep the bay, burn the Russian fleet, bombard the lower town, and almost immediately after instal ourselves in the latter, for it can then no longer be held by the Russians. From the Malakoff Tower, besides, we can silence the Fort Constantine, destroy the stockade, and open the port to our vessels. The Russians know that well—as well as we do; and hence the terrible energy which he displayed on both sides in forming approaches, and in the partial combats which are renewed almost every night. Our newly constructed batteries are really most formidable—especially those of Quarantine Bay, and of what we call the Bay des Calfats, which are armed with guns of the largest calibre, and which are destined to force the Russian fleet to seek a refuge behind Fort Catherine, the sole place where they will be unable to injure us. The Russians multiply their sorties; sometimes it is the English, but more frequently ourselves, who have the honor of receiving them, and accompanying them on their return. One fact worthy of remark, which proves how much the siege of Sebastopol has already cost Russia in men, is that the prisoners whom we make almost always wear new uniforms. This circumstance causes us to believe that all the army of the Crimea must have been employed in the defence of the place."

The Late Colonel Shadforth—Presentiment of Death.

Colonel Shadforth seems to have felt some presentiment of his approaching fate, for he took leave of his wife and children, the night before the assault, in the following terms:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Sunday, June 17—9 P. M.

MY OWN BELOVED WIFE AND DEARLY BELOVED CHILDREN: At 1 o'clock to-morrow morning I head the 57th to storm the Redan. It is, as I feel, an awfully perilous moment to me, but I place myself in the hands of our gracious God, without whose will a sparrow cannot fall to the ground. I place my whole trust in Him. Should I fall in the performance of my duty, I fully rely in the precious blood of our Saviour, shed for sinners, that I may be saved through Him. Pardon and forgive me, my beloved ones, for anything I may have said or done to cause you one moment's unhappiness. Unto God I commend my body and soul, which are His; and, should it be His will that I fall in the performance of my duty, in the defence of my Queen and country, I most humbly say, "Thy will be done." God bless you and protect you; and my last prayer will be, that He, of His infinite goodness, may preserve me to you. God ever bless you, my beloved Eliza, and my dearest children; and, if we meet not again in this world, may we all meet in the mansion of our Heavenly Father through Jesus Christ. God bless and protect you, and ever believe me,

Your fond and affectionate husband and loving father,
THOMAS SHADFORTH.

Condition of Italy.

From the London Times

Austria no longer threatens the Russian frontier, her troops are withdrawn from Galicia, and 200,000 or 300,000 men, it is said, released by the retrograde movement of our ally, are to pour themselves into the Crimea. But a lover of Italian independence, will hear with little satisfaction, that in proportion as Austria is weakening her forces on the Russian frontier *she is strengthening her army on the side of Italy.* 150,000 men, at least are said to be concentrated under Marshal Radetzky, and the attitude becomes every day more threatening. There is indeed, considerable cause for alarm both in the present position of the Austrian Government, the tendencies and aspirations of the Marshal, and the movements on the part of the Liberal party, which seem only awaiting the signal to break out. So long as Italy is governed by the civil tribunals, it is difficult for the military chief to assume absolute power, and the central Government, though always weak in its control over the Generals in remote provinces, still retains over them some semblance of authority. But so soon as martial law is proclaimed all things pass under the dominion of the sword, and the substance of power is to him who wields it. The Field Marshal is well known to be Russian in his feelings and tendencies, and he and his staff are said to be seen constantly decorated with orders received from the Court of St. Petersburg. Placed at the head of a numerous and well-disciplined army, with no prospect anywhere except that of immediate enforcing his will at the point of the bayonet, the Austrian Marshal seems to be gathering up his strength as if to strike some mighty blow, and create, on behalf of Russia, some serious diversion. France is said only to retain 2,000 men to garrison Rome, and it is not supposed that Piedmont, with the flower of her army absent in the Crimea, could bring into the field above 18,000 or 20,000 regular troops. The crisis is indeed inviting, and might tempt a more scrupulous man than Marshal Radetzky has ever proved himself to be.

The Pope's Allocution.

The text of the allocution pronounced by the Pope in the consistory of the 19th ult., has reached us. The first refers to the affairs of Sardinia. It commences by saying that on the 22d January last his Holiness complained in an allocution of the "grave wrong" which the Sardinian Government had, for a long series of years, daily perpetrated against the Roman Catholic Church, and against the supreme power and dignity of the Holy See; and declared null and of no effect each and all of the decrees issued by the Government to the prejudice of the Church, and especially the "unjust and fatal" law for the suppression of religious houses. In making those complaints and that declaration, the Pope had hoped that the Sardinian Government, returning to better sentiments, would "cease to persecute the Church, and hasten to repair the wrongs done it." But it had not done so:

"We say with sorrow not only that the Piedmontese Government has not lent the ear either to the supplications of its bishops or our own exhortations, but making new and more serious attacks upon the Church, on our authority and on that of the Apostolic See—openly despising our reiterated protests and our paternal warnings, has not feared to approve, sanction and promulgate the law on religious houses."

The Pope laments that this conduct "obliges him to depart from the mildness and meekness which are natural to him," and to have recourse to severity "in order not to fail in his duty and abandon the cause of the Church," and after stating that this severity is in accordance with the example of his predecessors, "who never hesitated to act against the degenerate and rebellious children of the Church, and to smite the violators and obstinate usurpers of its rights with the penalties set forth in the holy canons," his Holiness thus proceeds:

"We therefore again raise our apostolic voice in your august assembly, and we blame anew, we condemn, and declare null and of no effect, the law above mentioned, and all and each of the acts and decrees which have taken place in Piedmont to the detriment of religion, of the Church, of our authority, and of the rights of the Holy See—acts and decrees of which we spoke with sorrow in our allocution of the 22d of January last. We are besides obliged to declare with the most profound regret that all those who in Piedmont have not feared to propose, approve, and sanction the said measure, and the law against the Church and the rights of the Holy See, that all those who are employed by them, who give support, counsel, and adhesion, and who execute their orders, have incurred major excommunication and the other ecclesiastical penalties and censures enacted by the holy canons, the Apostolic Constitutions, and the decrees of General Councils, particularly those of the Council of Trent."

The Pope concludes by stating that after exercising severity, he remembers that he "occupies the place of Him who in wrath remembers mercy," and that, therefore, "he humbly prays the Lord our God" to bring back to better sentiments the degenerate children of the Holy Church in Sardinia, and to shower his blessings on the bishops and clergy of that kingdom "in their present agony and tribulations." The second allocution of the Pope is on the affairs of Spain and Switzerland.

Variety of Amusements at Baden-Baden.

From the Morning Post.

BADEN-BADEN, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

This charming place is full of company, and those who wish to enjoy the agreeable variety of its season would do wisely to secure home-steads without loss of time, as each day brings an increasing number of visitors.

There are a great many English here this year, and loyalty is plentiful. At a concert on Saturday, there were present the King of Wurtemburg, the Queen of the Netherlands, the Regent of Baden, and the Princess of Prussia, with her daughter, a sweet-looking girl, who is to be betrothed in a few days to the Regent.

The place is unusually gay this season. The mornings are spent in climbing up the hills, and the afternoons at the gaming-table, where the stakes are alarmingly high. Yesterday they were enormous; I never saw such high play before. There is one "Capitle Heilpew," a constant player, who seems to take in all the Christians' money. I have never seen him lose.

A daily thunder storm varies the scene, and rain has hitherto been an common place that the most elegant women walk forth in it as if it were sunshine.

On Monday we had the exciting variety of an earthquake. The proper authorities inform us that the shock was felt for two minutes; but, strange to say, no two people can agree about the time. Some felt it in the early morning, and some in the evening. In our house, 3 o'clock in the afternoon is the hour named.

Triumph of American Reaping Machines at the Paris Exhibition.

A trial of American, French and English machines for cutting and gathering up corn, hay, &c., and which are now to be seen at the Exhibition, took place on Thursday at Trappes, Count de Gasparin presiding. A large number of persons were present; six tents were erected, and large quantities of potables provided, which, from the great heat of the day, were in general request. Mr. Dailly, on whose property the experiments took place, had a special tent erected, under which he hospitably entertained the members of the jury and other invited guests. There were nine machines on the ground—two French, four American, and three English. At a given signal, they commenced their trial, which was to cut down 1,733 square yards of oats. The American machine of McCormick completed its task in a masterly manner in seventeen minutes; the second American machine took twenty-three minutes, and the third twenty four minutes. The other machines took from thirty-four minutes to one hour and twenty minutes to perform their work. The next trial was to cut down and gather up a given quantity of lucerne, when the palm of victory again fell to the machine of McCormick.

Two of the French exhibitors have offered the produce of the sale, one of a billiard table, and the other of a handsome iron bedstead, to Prince Napoleon, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the army of the East; and one of the Dutch exhibitors has given the whole of the proceeds of the goods which he exhibits to the widow of some sub-officer killed at Sebastopol. The Prince has graciously accepted these offers, and given orders accordingly.—[*London Chronicle.*

Miscellaneous Items.

Spener's Berlin Gazette gives currency to a rumor, that in consequence of the great injury inflicted on Russia by the blockade, that power is about to do away with its system of custom-houses on the frontiers of Prussia and Austria, in order to be able to procure by land the productions of which she stands in need. Other German papers mention modifications of the custom-house system as the subject of negotiation between the Prussian and Russian Governments.

M. Alexander Dumas has been fined 100 francs by the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police, for some indecent verses entitled "Les Villas," published in his journal, the *Mousquetaire*, on June 18. M. S. M., the author of the verses, was fined in a similar amount, but the printer was acquitted.

Rev. J. C. Barbett, rector of St. Mary's Birmingham, has commenced a course of newspaper reading to the working-men and others, on three evenings in each week. The plan has been most successful; the attendance on every occasion being very numerous.

The design attributed to England, of establishing a great fortress in Heligoland, begins to inspire considerable alarm in Germany. From this point, it is said, England will be enabled to watch the German Confederation, and to close the Elbe and Weser at her pleasure.

Statements have reached this country to the effect that the Persian Government have suppressed the public schools for Protestants formed in that country, and that Russian influence had instigated this most unwarrantable suppression.

Le Nord, the Russian organ at Brussels, reproduces, in extenso, the late "remarkable speech" by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, and invites the attention of its readers to the report with lively satisfaction.

During the funeral of Lord Raglan not a Russian gun was fired. In return, so soon as the church-bells began tolling, announcing the interment of Admiral Nachimoff, all the batteries were silenced.

The Russian General Bodisco, who was made prisoner at Bomarsund, arrived in Paris on Wednesday, with the officers of his suite. They desire to see the the Universel Exhibition before returning to their own country.

The project of Mr. Thomas Wilson, for a canal from the Black Sea to the Danube, is stated to have received the support of the Powers interested, and to promise an early realization.

It is positively stated that the coronation of the Emperor of Russia will take place at Mosoow in the Autumn.

It is said that Abd-el-Kader will be among the visitors to Paris this month.

KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 14.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS INTO THE UNION.

In the House to-day, Dr. Stringfellow offered a resolution to the effect that a Convention be called to frame a Constitution, prior to Kansas being admitted into the Union. It says the first Monday in October as the day on which the polls should be opened, and the people are to vote "Convention" or "no Convention on that day. If the majority are in favor of a Convention, provided this resolution passes, we may expect a petition from Kansas to be admitted as a State at the next session of Congress. Dr. S.'s resolution was referred to a Select Committee of Messrs. Marshall, Anderson and Mathias. They will report to-morrow. I expect it will carry.

PROHIBITION.

Mr. Johnson, from Shawnee, presented a petition for the abolition of the manufacture, use and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, within the Shawnee Reserve. The petition was signed by sixty eight persons, most of them Shawnees, and all residing in the Reserve. This is significant, and speaks well for the morality of this intelligent tribe of Indians, and is an evidence that they are worthy of the privileges of citizenship, which have been conferred on them by the National and Territorial Legislatures. The petition was referred to the Committee on Dram Shops.

BILLS PASSED.

WEDNESDAY, August 15.

An act to incorporate the Leavenworth and Lecompton Railroad Company.

This bill is designed to locate and start a road which will build up Leavenworth at the expense of Kansas City. Members advocated and voted for it with this design. A feeling prevails to legislate for Kansas instead of a Missouri town.—This is right, for Representatives of Kansas should hold her interest as paramount to all others.

An act relative to fugitives from *other* States. I have underscored "other," because Kansas is as yet a Territory, and the title should be "fugitives from *the States*," or "from *a State*."

An act to establish a Territorial road from Wyandotte to Osawkee.

An act peremptorily to establish the Seat of Government at Lecompton.

JUDGE ELMORE FEELS INCLINED TO RESIST.

There is some talk of Judge Elmore's resisting the General Government. I learn that he says President Pierce has no right to remove him, because he cannot interfere with the Judiciary. Perhaps the Judge will find that the arm of Uncle Sam comes down right heavily on his disobedient servants. He has a good deal of power yet, and Judge Elmore will doubtless fall before it. There is no use to be fractious, and the Judge would better give up his office without rebelling; if they fight, Uncle Sam is bound to whip him.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1855.

In the House the following Acts were passed; An Act to Provide for the Support of the Poor. (This Act is liberal. It declares all blind, lame and disabled persons to be "poor persons," and provides for their maintenance.) An Act to incorporate the Doniphan Town Company; an Act to prevent obstructions across Big Sugar Creek; an Act, amended, to establish the Office of County Treasurer; an Act to regulate Wills; and an Act to establish a Ferry opposite the town of Iota.

An Act to provide for Common Schools in every County was introduced which was referred to the Committee on Education.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, it was resolved that no new bill shall be introduced into the House after Thursday, the 23d of August.

MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR REEDER ON HIS REMOVAL.

A message from ex-Governor Reeder was handed in to the House and Council also, informing the Assembly that he was now removed from the functions of the Governorship, and that therefore they would devolve upon the Territorial Secretary, Daniel Woodson. When this message was read aloud, joy lit up every face, and it was difficult to prevent the whole House from going off into an uproarious expression of their gladness. It was good news to us all, for we only lack a Governor to commission officers, and that Col. Woodson will do at once, for fear Pierce will send us a new scourge in the shape of a new Reeder, who will refuse, like him, to issue commissions for enforcing the laws of the Territory. The ex-Governor's last message is curiously worded. It runs thus:

"To the Honorable Council and House of Representatives of Kansas Territory: Although I have refused to acknowledge you to be a legal body, and although I am still of the same mind, yet it is due that I should inform you that I have received official notification of my removal, and that until my successor arrives the duties of the office of Governor will devolve upon Secretary Woodson."

A bill was introduced to provide for the erection of the Capitol and other public buildings. It was referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tibbs, Marshall, Anderson, Waterson and McGee.

This afternoon, a sharp debate sprung up in the Council about naming a county Pierce, in which the President got fits. Some thought it a disgrace; others, that it was springing old party issues upon the Pro-Slavery party; but, finally, it was named Wise, in honor of the Governor elect of Virginia.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

This is the sixth day of this interminable hot weather. Great apprehension is felt as to the new wheat crop. Many in this neighborhood are losing all they have made, in cases, too, where it has been thrashed, but put up insecurely in pens and open barns. The corn crop will be superabundant. The fields, covered with rank corn, look like a dark thunder cloud. There will be a heavy yield, almost unprecedented. The Territory is suffering terribly by these rains. The bridges are all washed away, and the streams are all past fording. Communication in every direction is cut off. God only knows what will become of the poor, plague-stricken Fort Riley people; they cannot be heard from, nor can aid reach them now. Up to the last dates, one hundred had died of the cholera.

The Governor keeps himself so much to himself that I cannot learn when he takes leave of us. Most likely we will not know until he is gone.

H. C. P.

Shocking Murder—Three Young Men and a Negro Arrested.

From the Chicago Democrat, Aug. 22.

A day or two since we gave an account of a supposed murder committed at Kankakee, in this State. Since then we have learned further particulars, with an account of the discovery of the murderers from John P. Wanduck, Esq., by whose exertions the murderers were discovered.

The murdered man was a mulatto, and the murderers three young men belonging to some of the oldest and most respectable families in the county of Kankakee, and a negro. It appears that Nicholas Simmons and another young man named Stratton, on Friday week last purchased the property of the mulatto, whose name we could not learn; it consisted of a small farm. They had paid him $150 for the property, and shortly after paying him followed him out on the prairie, and basely and cruelly took his life and robbed him of the money just paid to him. They then returned to his house and informed his wife that they had purchased her husband's property, and that he had started for Michigan, on his way to Canada.

After tea they took with them a young man named Sloan and a negro named Green Wilson, and went out to where the body was lying, put it into the wagon, and taking it to the Iroquois River, filled a bag with sand, and fastening the bag to the body of their victim, cast it into the river. In a few days, however, on account of the heat of the weather, probably, the body partially rose to the surface, and was washed ashore. It was discovered in this situation by a boy who was in the habit of driving some cattle to water at this part of the river.

On the day of the discovery he noticed that the animals refused to go near the water, and on going to the bank himself to discover the reason, he was shocked by seeing the body. Thus Providence, as in most cases of this kind, points to the evidence of so hideous a crime.

The young man Stratton, who has a wife and child, has confessed his guilt, and implicated the three others—Simmons, as aiding him in taking the man's life, and Green Wilson and Sloan as accessories after the act.

Thus, for the sake of a paltry $150, four young men have stained their souls with the guilt of willful and deliberate murder.

Fire at Fond du Lac.—About noon to-day a fire broke out in the garret of the Commercial Hotel in the Third Ward of this city, and had got under such headway before the Fire Department arrived on the spot, (they having about three-fourths of a mile to run,) that it was impossible to check the flames, and the hotel was entirely destroyed—together with a large portion of the furniture in the upper stories. We are informed that the Hotel was owned by J. M. Gillet, Esq., of this city, and was not insured. It was occupied by a Mr. Osburn, as a boarding-house. The wind was strong at the time, and but for the exertions of the firemen, several other buildings, including Wright's new steam saw-mill, would have been burnt. The fire originated in the garret, which was all in flames at the time it was discovered.—*Union Review, Aug. 17.*

Progress of the Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth—Exaggerations of the Panic Stricken—A Deserted City—Rapacity of Apothecaries and Brokers—The Volunteer Nurses.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855—1 P. M.

I regret that the telegraph is not in order, that I could transmit you the report of deaths and of the increase of fever cases, as my engagements are such as to leave me but little time for writing. What I do write, however, you may rely on, and it may serve to counteract the effect of the many false reports which have gone abroad in reference to the health of our city generally, and of certain of our prominent citizens in particular—reports which, I am sorry to add, were prompted by the fears of the panic-stricken host who fled their homes while the danger of infection was yet afar off. If some of them could return now, they would not recognize the city they deserted a fortnight ago. A Sabbath stillness prevails, broken only by the rattle of the doctors' chaises, and the rumbling of the hearse and sick wagon. Scarcely a store is open on Main-street, Market square, or Broad Water-street, the business portions of the city. The apothecaries have removed with their pills, bills, plasters and drugs, to their residences, and *mirabile dictu!* so have the brokers! There is not a quorum of directors in either of the Banks; only two or three of the city fathers are in the city; preachers look around their churches in vain for their parishioners; newspapers daily accumulate on doorsteps and on porches for want of readers; gaunt poverty stalks abroad with downcast look and tearful eye; the wail of the widow and of the orphan startles the solitary passenger, and all is gloom and grief, almost without hope. Never has Norfolk received such a visitation before.

And yet the mortality has not been as great as in 1821 and '26 when the yellow fever was here; nor as in 1832 when the cholera prevailed among us. Twelve deaths a day are not more than the average now; twenty-five and thirty were the average then. Yet the people then pursued their usual avocations as if there was no pestilence, and poverty and distress were relieved by private charity. Now all business is suspended, and but for the Howard Association, people would starve in the streets. Is life more precious now than formerly, or are men more timid?

But for the fearless few remaining whose hearts are alive to the sympathy, and whose ears are open to the tale of distress, God only knows what would become of the poor. Among those few, our gallant Mayor occupies the first place. He has been here, there, everywhere, busy in the cause of suffering humanity. He is heartily and most ably assisted by A. Cook and W. H. Garnett, Esqrs., (the former in the employ of the city, the latter of the Howard Association,) and has the prompt co-operation of the Association, whose daily increase of funds enables them to afford relief to thousands. Their orders to the poor for the last two days have called for $1,200 worth of provisions. $600 worth a day, affording relief to thrice as many people. There will be no falling off to day either, if I may judge from the numbers who crowd the rooms of the Association, waiting their turn to be served. I think it will be fair to estimate, that with one half of our white population absent, there are at least 600 families in the city dependent on charity for their support—(3,000 people.)

But you must not suppose that they all obtain relief without a *quid pro quo*. Far from it. Those who are well and willing to work are taken out by the Association and sent out to nurse the sick and assist in carrying out its objects in various other ways; the well and unwilling are sent about their business. The consequence is that the number of nurses is daily increasing, and many an unfortunate has not only been relieved by food and drink, but by careful attendance. Our late Mayor Brooke and his family, all of whom are sick, has been supplied by the Association with both a male and female nurse; and Captain Guy (of the city watch) and family, have the benefit of the attendance of Miss Annie Andrews, the young lady from Syracuse, N. Y., who so nobly came to our assistance last week, and who has been detailed from the hospital for that purpose. Many other families have been similarly provided for.

The Howard Association acknowledge the receipt yesterday of $2,500 from New-York, through James T. Souter; $600 from Philadelphia; $10 from W. B. Brown, Columbus, Ohio; $100 from W. E. Taylor, of this city; $5 from G. A. Fauquier, of New-York; two barrels wine biscuit from Baltimore; $25 from H. Z. Shields, Newport, R. I.; $30 from J. Vickery, of this city; $10 from F. Faber, of New-York; $20 from James D. Dameron, New-York; $10 from Capt. Carpenter, of this city. P. Malcom & Co., Baltimore, have sent a liberal supply of meal; anonymous, $26; Williard & Brother, Washington, $20; Wingfried, $200; Mosdey, $100. $400 have been received in all from Washington, and $1,800 from Philadelphia. Yours, &c., X.

The following letter is from a physician of Portsmouth, and represents the condition of affairs there as most appalling:

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

Dear Express: It is now 9 o'clock P. M., and I have just got back to my office, after being incessantly engaged since 5 o'clock this morning. I have seen and prescribed for over one hundred patients to day, and every moment new calls are made upon me, and the most urgent entreaties used to induce me to see a father, mother, brother, or other friend. But I can go no further. I am completely exhausted, and must have a little rest to enable me to resume the duties of the morrow, if, perchance, I am spared in health.

I am no alarmist, and have no disposition to exaggerate, and certainly no wish to harrow the feelings of any one by the recital of scenes of distress; but it would sicken any one to know what is now transpiring in our town. Whole families are down, without the ability in many cases to procure a drop of water to cool their fevered lips. Alas! alas! for poor Portsmouth! Oh! God, how long!

I wrote you yesterday a note designed for publication, beseeching medical aid. I know it must require an amount of courage possessed by few, to venture thus seemingly into the jaws of death to rescue others. But is there no devoted man—no gallant soul—who will say I will go. Two or three physicians I see have volunteered for Norfolk, where the medical corps is larger than in this place. Shall poor stricken Portsmouth be left to her fate. Forbid it Heaven—forbid it humanity! 'Tis a Macedonian cry, "come over and help us!"

Captain Geoige Chalmers, for many years connected with the ferry boat between this place and Norfolk, and Mr. Patrick Williams, both prominent and well-known citizens died to-day. Mr. Newton Ashton, for a long time of the Treasury Department at Washington, died at the Naval Hospital last night. I have several patients who will die to-night—they can't survive until morning. The terrible *vomito* has presented itself in their cases, and they are doomed.

Yours, in sorrow, J. W. H. T.

Among the sick at Portsmouth are John Collins, Dr. Wm. G. Martin, and John G. Holliday.

Recreations of the Fancy—Grand Prize Fight.

From the Albany Transcript, Aug. 23.

There is "muscle" in our city and it will out, notwithstanding the police have determined that no prize fights shall take place, if they can help it. Last evening two young men well known in the city met at Buttermilk Falls, by appointment, with their seconds and a motley assemblage of "bruisers," and had what is known as a "prize fight." The names of the combatants are "Tommy" McGrath and "Tadpy" Slane; their seconds were John Bayes and W. Flannigan. The fight grew out of a division of opinion, we understand, as to the relative merits of each other as "fighters," as to the quantity of "muscle" possessed by each, and the powers of endurance—in being pounded—that both aspired to. The place of meeting was the same as that selected by the parties anxious to fight on Sunday last, which was happily prevented by the arrival of the police.

Round 1.—McGrath peeled well; (both fought with nothing but their pantaloons and boots on,) placed himself in an excellent attitude, and viewed his opponent from head to foot with the utmost confidence, Slane was also well but looked pale. His shoulders were round and indicated strength; his arms were muscular; his pins round and firm; his nob a fighting one; snake-headed, such as the fancy like. The eye of McGrath was fine and penetrating, and he crept in by degrees and made a feint; it would not do—Slane was awake. McGrath at length placed a slight facer, and in the exchange of hits in a rally he napt a rum one between the cheffer and the sneezer, followed up by a heavy blow on the domino box. Severe counterhits again occurred; the left peeper of McGrath napt it and the claret flowed. Slane in the hustle went to work; blows were exchanged, when Slane went down from a slight hit, amid thunders of applause.

Round 2.—Slane took the lead right and left on McGrath's nob, also planting a punishing hit on his tobacco box; McGrath, rather wild at such treatment, closed and got Slane down.

Round 3.—No time was lost, but each let go with a will, McGrath reaching Slane's forehead, and receiving a heavy spank on the dexter ogle from Slane's left, and then a right-hander on the side of his nut, which sent him to the ground.

Round 4.—McGrath caught Slane on the left peeper and then on the jaw, receiving on the nose and mouth, from the latter of which the ruby fluid was apparent, after one or two more heavy exchanges, in which McGrath punished Slane's right ogle again heavily, and received an ugly visage on his own.

Round 5.—McGrath planted in, pinned his left heavily and very straight on the smeller, drawing the cork most effectually, and then dropped it on the right peeper, Slane returned on the left cheek, punishing him on the jowl.

Round 6.—McGrath again assumed the offensive, but was stopped, Slane returning quickly on the potato trap; McGrath then closed, pulled Slane down.

Round 7.—McGrath tried to assume the offensive, but Slane kept away, McGrath followed him up, when Slane countered him on the right peeper, and then on the cook heavily, drawing old October from the latter; McGrath at length got one on the mouth, for which Slane simply retaliated by again punishing him down with a heavy right-handed spank on the proboscis.

Round 8.—Slane wheezy; McGrath planted a punishing hit on Slane's knowledge box, which drove him several feet backwards. He tried to recover, but in vain; he again staggered and fell on his *ex oculum*.

Round 9.—Slane's mug looked a little queer; it did not display his usual serenity; his mouth was parched, and he relieved his thirst by sucking a lemon. Both of the men rallied like nothing else but out-and outers, and lots of claret trickled down their faces. The blows were hard and fast, and a lunging one from Slane floored McGrath like a shot.

Round 10 and Last.—The blows on both sides were severe indeed, and McGrath received in turn a blow for every one he planted on his adversary. Slane at length put to a tremendous stopper on the side of McGrath's noob, when he, rallying, made a tremendous dash forward and seizing Slane's right hand thumb in his mouth chawed upon it until Slane, whining, sank to the ground.

Not answering to the call of "Time," McGrath was declared the victor. McGrath appeared fresh, though his nob was considerably damaged, his mug pasted a little, and his bread warehouse must have been very tender from the numerous podgers Slane planted upon it.

Arrest of Prize Fighters in

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, August 25, 1855

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Military—Figaro—Anecdotes of Horace Vernet—Incidents of the Siege—The Crystal Palace—Literary and Theatrical.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug 8, 1855.

We have five prominent candidates for the staff of Marshal of France. This distinction, the highest known—so high indeed that the number is limited to twelve by law, and to six or eight by tradition—is soon to be tossed about to anybody lucky enough to be in the way to catch it. It is certain that four *betons* at least have lately received the stamp of the Mint, which guarantees the purity of their gold binding. The candidates are: Gen. CANROBERT, for his failure to take Sebastopol; Gen. PELISSIER, for his smoked Arabs and his Malakoff disaster; Gen. RANDON, for a very ordinary Governor Generalship of Algeria; Gen. SOREAMM, for his unpronounceable name; and Gen. NIEL, the French Engineer "before" Sebastopol, for having pitted himself against Gen. TOTLEBEN, the Russian Engineer "in" Sebastopol, and for having proved himself vastly his inferior. It is pitiable to see the Emperor forced to bestow military honors upon such men, for want of better. Marshals are cheap of late. There was a Marshal TURENNE, in other days: now we have Marshal MAGNAN, of the Boulevard Poissonniers, Marshal PELISSIER, of Suffocation Cave, and Marshal TIMLINSON, of the Jenny Lind Concert.

The Russians have returned to Paris! The exodus of eighteen months ago has been very naturally succeeded by a reflux of Muscovites—the fewer in numbers and lighter in purse. In other words, Gen. Bontsco, of Bomarsund, taken prisoner by the immortal Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS—another Marshal, nonce—has been exchanged, set at liberty, and is at Paris on a visit. He has quite a staff with him, and, in point of novelty and attraction, is equal to the Aztecs or the Chinese Mandarin. I must endeavor to find out what the effect of this arrival has been at Mobille: slight, probably, as I said that their purses are not very long.

In reference to the advent of the Queen, I will only say that the National Guard have received orders to appear *with a day's rations in their knapsacks!* Frightful—is it not? They may as well bid farewell to their wives and children; for I believe they will be violently whisked off to Marseilles. Perhaps, however, nothing is threatened beyond a bivouac in the Champs Elysées, but the word "ration" must be anxiously suggestive to the citizen soldiery.

A singular incident, which nearly resulted in the destruction of the weekly newspaper *Figaro*, may be thus briefly narrated: A paragraph in the last number but one mentioned the very evident fact, that the *sergens de ville* are all comparatively young men, and that it is very rare that a gray haired policeman is met with. The writer went on to wonder whether this perpetual youth was due to the possession of a fountain of Jouvenel, in which the guardians of the peace renewed their early charms. But in this case, he thought that every one would seek the situation of *sergent*, and that the ranks would be over-crowded. He therefore imagined that there must be a private court-yard at the Prefecture where elderly policemen are burned at the stake. But then, no one would be willing to assume the cocked hat of the order, and society would be left without protection. These remarks were taken in bad part by the corporation, and the next morning the Prefect sent word to the publishers that the authorization to sell *Figaro* in the streets and at the newspaper cabbies was withdrawn. Energetic action was called for, for the sale of *Figaro* in the streets amounts to 4,000 copies, two-thirds of its whole circulation. M. de VILLEMESSANT immediately wrote to the Prefect, in which he protested his admiration of the police, and could not conceive that the jocose strain in which he had indulged could have offended the body. He was fortunately able to quote from his former writings a passage in which he maintained that the police were courageous and conservative, and that everybody else were cowards. The next morning the interdict was raised. This is the simple history of an event which has given rise to infinite enticsity and exaggeration.

The following anecdote of HORACE VERNET is amusing the Parisians, though, I suppose, there is not a grain of truth in it. The artist was coming from Versailles to the city in the cars. In the same compartment with him were two ladies whom he had never seen before, but who evidently were acquainted with him. They examined him very minutely and commented upon him quite freely, upon his martial bearing, his bale old age, his military pantaloons, &c. The painter was annoyed, and determined to put an end to the persecution. As the train passed under the tunnel of St. Cloud, the three travelers were wrapped in complete darkness. VERNET raised the back of his hand to his mouth and kissed it twice, violently. On emerging from the obscurity he found that the ladies had withdrawn their attention from him, and were accusing each other of having been kissed by a man in the dark. As they arrived at Paris, VERNET, on leaving them, said, "Ladies, I shall be puzzled all my life by the inquiry, 'Which of these two ladies was it that kissed me?'"

Incidents connected with the loan are somewhat behind this week, but the following would be worth telling even next year. In the Rue Dronot, exactly opposite to each other, are the Mayors office for the Ward and the ticket office for the Grand Opera. A provincial, desirous of subscribing, and armed with the necessary first installment of 108 francs, joined, by mistake, the file of gentlemen in quest of tickets for the next performance of VERDI's "Vespers." On arriving at the desk he was asked what he would have. "Oh," said he "it makes no difference, as long as it is 108 francs' worth." The treasurer gave him two balcony boxes and three orchestra stalls, which the capitalist, who did not think necessary to examine them, still supposes to be certificates of Three Per Cents.

Among the numerous unsuccessful enterprises connected with the Grand Exposition, is the *Cercle de l'Exposition*, established at great expense in the rather sumptuous building known as the Hotel Osmond. Exhibitors, jurors, commissaries were members of this club, without election and ex-officio. On arriving, they might use it for twenty-four hours as an inn, while in search of permanent lodgings. The experiment has just ended disastrously, and the building has been let for a month for the exhibition of that rather overdone phenomenon, the Aztecs. The *Charivari* has a hideous picture of these little monsters on a table, in a state of nudity, before a committee of gentlemen from the Institute.

The prices at the Crystal Palace have been modified, the five franc day having become a two-franc day, and the four sous day being changed from Sunday to Monday. It was found that the cheapness of Sunday, combined with the freedom enjoyed upon that holiday, overcrowded the building; a diversion has been effected by transferring one of these elements, the low price, to another day. As it is notorious that the working classes did not profit by its advantages, it is astonishing to see with what hostility they receive this innovation. The *Gleels* is overrun with letters and argumentative communications, and the *Charivari* takes up the cudgels against the change, in its well-known convincing vein, when contending for the interests of Jacques Bonhommie. Prince NAPOLEON has made, it seems, his third and fourth "visit of examination" to the Palace, to investigate the Articles of the Third and Fourth Classes—agricultural products and instruments. M. VATTEMARE was the American Commissioner detailed to furnish the Prince with the necessary enlightenment upon American topics. Nothing occurred that could throw any light on the final award of medals. McCORMICK'S Reaper has had another trial in the environs of Paris, and satisfactorily repulsed all competition of both French and English origin. It is exciting a deep interest among agriculturists, and I have heard of one farmer who has traveled eighty leagues to see it, and if possible purchase one to cut his this year's grain. He will not be able to buy one, as the manufacture has not been begun yet in France. Perhaps Mr. McKENZIE, the agent, may take his machine down to the farm of the applicant and reap his meadows for him, for fun.

M. EDWARD LABOULAYE has published the first volume of his *Political History of the United States*. It contains the history of the Colonies, and extends to 1761. The second volume will be the *History of the Revolution*, up to 1787,—and the third, the *History of the Constitution*, up to 1789. The author prepared himself for this work, or at any rate showed his capacity, in his excellent translation of the works of CHANNING. The volume is so profoundly impregnated with the writer's love of liberty and taste for Republicanism, that it presents no slight difficulty to the reviewer who might desire to quote, but who very well knows that what is permissible in a book would be dangerous matter in a newspaper. The *Presse* has published a daring *feuilleton*, without rebuke.

An inventor of incendiary balloons, of a nature to bombard Sebastopol in a peculiarly effeient way, has exhibited his apparatus to the garrison at Vincennes. The balloon was inflated, but on rising towards the empyrean, from whence it was to batter an imaginary fortress, it caught fast in the eaves of a school-house. The second time, it burst and nearly killed the inventor. The rather dim success of infernal machines in the Baltic, is of a nature to dissuade from attempting any in the Euxine, one would think.

The feuilletonists have discharged another battery in honor of LA RISTORI, this week, on the occasion of her performance of "La Pia de'Tolomei." RACHEL will be indignant to learn that her rival performed *Maria Stuarda* last night upon the stage of the Comedie Française, and for the benefit of a retired actress who had appealed to RACHEL in vain. M'lle DENERSON, formerly attached to the same theatre, took her benefit in 1830, on a night when the barricades of the revolution reduced the receipts to a very insignificant figure. She has since lived in the country, but lately undertook to obtain her unsuccessful benefit over again. RACHEL sent word that she was very busy and had need of repose. RISTORI, being acquainted with the facts, volunteered her own services instead. I presume that last night was the very first time that a foreign language was ever spoken upon the classic stage of the Rue de Richelieu.

In the play of "Pia," there is a character of a girl of fourteen years, spoken—I cannot say performed—by a young Tuscan named ELFRIDA MONTASNIO. Her father, a political prisoner, was kept in prison a year before his trial, and five years after. On the expiration of his term he was exiled and came to France, bringing his daughter with him. Though "not educated as an actress, she consented to figure forth the daughter of *Rinaldo* to be of service to Madame RISTORI." Of the tragedienne, MERY speaks as follows in the *Pays*: "I wish all my readers could see with what high-born good taste, with what simplicity of demeanor, this Marchioness-muse receives in society the admiration and homage of which she is the undivided object." Next Monday she is to have her first benefit. It is rare that great artists ever in this way appeal to the public—their salaries usually save them the necessity; but RISTORI, who has brought $30,000 into the treasury of the theatre in two months, came here upon the ridiculously modest engagement of $1,000 a year—the terms to which her unappreciative countrymen had led her to suppose she was entitled.

A gentleman unknown to fame has written a comedietta entitled "Can a Man Love his Wife?" I am rejoiced to say that the gallantry of the managers is such that not one of them has accepted it, and the author has been driven to the resource of publication.

The *Journal pour Rire* announces a series of caricatures upon "La RISTORI and her Accomplices." The designer wishes, he says, to chronicle the success of the magnificent Italian, "in his peculiar way." The bust of the lady, in highly finished plaster, representing her in the character of *Mirra*, has been placed in the saloon of the theatre.

I now come to a topic which requires delicate handling. I must endeavor, as is said in French, to save the matter by the manner—to redeem the subject by the treatment. The authorities have been obliged to yield to the exactions of English prudery —*pudeur Britannique*. Our island visitors were at first shocked, then horrified, and finally grieved, at the unabashing nudity of many of the marble ornaments of Paris. It was thought that in many cases there was needless detail, and in others, regrettable exposure. Spartacus, of the Louvre, was especially objected to. It was not long before a sculptor's apprentice was sent to attend to Spartacus, with mallet and chisel. Old maids have contemplated him since, with much less fear and trembling. Temporary fig leaves, too, have been added when needed, with some profuseness. Though made of plaster, they will doubtless last as long as the alliance calls for such funny concessions to prejudice and folly. Artists are ready to succumb with laughter, when they tell you of the pressure exerted upon the Director of the Fine Arts, in behalf of Statue Reform.

DICK TINTO.

WILSON'S *Business Directory of New-York City*, published by JOHN F. TROW, is a further installment of what should have been the contents of TROW'S apology for a New-York Directory. *That* principally consisted of an alphabetical list of persons in business; *this* supplies a well arranged list of parties, according to their trades, occupations, and callings; another offshoot, perhaps, may give an alphabetical list of streets, with names of residents, &c. Would it not be better, even though the cost of the book should thereby be increased, to publish a Directory containing the three features in combination? WILSON'S *Business Directory* is good—as far as it goes. But it does not go far enough. It would have been well for instance, to have given the names and salaries of all the officials in New-York, under the local and general appointment. The map which illustrates this volume, is the miserable, miniature concern which cannot be comfortably consulted without the aid of a strong magnifying glass, and has already done duty (such as it was) in TROW'S Directory. It is in favor of the *Business Directory* that its price is extremely low.

The English Surgeon.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Inclosed you have my contribution to the family of the English Surgeon, mentioned in your paper of Monday. Will you oblige by asking through your columns, what was the St. George's Society doing all the time? I have contributed at least $100 to that society, but unless the Managers can explain this neglect they shall have no more money of mine to dispose of.

I am glad to see your call responded to.

A CONSTANT READER.

☞ A Temperance meeting will be held at Lamartine Hall, Sabbath evening, Aug. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Efficient speakers will be present to address the meeting.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

OPINION DELIVERED BY JUDGE BROWN.

Our readers probably remember the cases argued a few weeks since in the Second Judicial District, in which PHILIP BERBERRICH was charged with selling *lager bier*, and THOMAS TOYNBEE with selling brandy, in violation of the Prohibitory Law. Both were tried, and found guilty, and their cases were appealed to the Supreme Court, and elaborately argued at Brooklyn. The Poughkeepsie *Telegraph* publishes the decision of the Court, as pronounced by Justice BROWN,—his associates, STRONG and ROCKWELL, agreeing in the opinion that the judgment should be reversed, but not concurring fully in the opinion that the prohibitory clauses of the law were unconstitutional. Both these Justices will probably publish their opinions. That of Judge BROWN is very long and elaborate. His first gives a summary of the several sections of the law, citing the provisions which prohibit the sale of liquor, those which authorize its seizure and destruction, and those declaring all liquors kept in violation of the law to be a common nuisance. After remarking strongly upon the extraordinary character of these provisions,—which he says "have never before found a place in the code of any civilized country,"—Judge BROWN proceeds to argue the constitutionality of the law. He first discusses the question,

CAN THE LEGISLATURE PROHIBIT THE SALE OF LIQUOR?

We have already seen that the object of the law is prohibition. For general and ordinary uses—for all but a few special purposes—liquors having intoxicating properties are to be banished from society, and neither bought nor sold. The trades and employments connected with their importation, manufacture and distribution, are to be suspended or put down, and the interests which supply such trades and employments with capital, raw material, labor and means of transport, are to find other fields of enterprise, or be put down with them. This brings me to consider the principal question discussed upon the argument—which is this: *Does the legitimate authority of the Legislature extend to the enactment of laws prohibitory of the common and ordinary use of property?* Can this department of the Government, in the execution of the trust confided to it, declare by statute an article or thing, the product of human industry or the creation of human skill, long recognized as property, and of all but universal use, and perfectly inoffensive in itself, to be a public nuisance, and thus authorize and justify its destruction? It is worth while, before we proceed further, to inquire what the proscribed article or thing is—to consider its qualities and uses, and whether it is invested with the attributes of property, so as to entitle it to the protection of the Constitution.

IS LIQUOR PROPERTY?

The taste for intoxicating drinks is thought to be an instinct of our nature—an operation of the principle of organized life, and not an artificial appetite or desire peculiar to races or tribes, and induced by habit, or climate, or other external influences. History and tradition corroborate the results of chemical and physiological investigation. With the earliest Hebrews, the most ancient Egyptians—with the refined and intellectual Greeks and the robust and resolute Romans—wine was the favorite beverage, if not a part of the customary food. Among the nations whose empires were upon the shores of the Mediterranean and its adjacent seas, long before the Christian Era, the fruit of the vine and the olive, together with the cereal grains, were the staple products of agriculture and the principal articles of trade and commerce. Savage and civilized tribes, near and remote—the houseless barbarian wanderer, the settled peasant and the skilled citizen—all have found, without intercommunion, through some common and instinctive process, the art of preparing fermented drinks, and of procuring for themselves the enjoyments and miseries of intoxication. The juice of the cocoanut tree yields its toddy wherever this valuable plant can be made to grow. Another palm affords a fermented wine on the Andean slopes of Chili; the sugar palm intoxicates in the Indian Archipelago and among the Molluccas and Philippines; while the best palm wine of all is prepared from the sap of the oil palms of the African coast. In Mexico, the American Aloe gave its much loved *pulque*, and probably also its ardent brandy, long before Cortez invaded the ancient monarchy of the Aztecs. Fruits supply the cider, the perry and the wine of many cultivated regions—barley and the cereal grains, the beer and barley of others; while the milk of their breeding mares supplies at will to the wandering Tartar either the mild, exhilarating drink, or an ardently intoxicating spirit. And to our wonder at the widespread existence of this taste, and our surprise at the success with which in so many different ways mankind has been able to gratify it, the Chemist adds a new wonder and surprise, when he tells us, that, as in the case of his food, so in preparing his intoxicating drinks, man has everywhere come to the same result. His fermented liquors, wherever and from whatever substances prepared, all contain the same exciting alcohol, producing everywhere, upon every human being, the same exhilarating effects." The wines of France, Italy and Spain—the beer of the German States and the ale and porter of the British Islands—enter largely into the domestic consumption of the inhabitants of those countries, as a part of their daily food. With our own citizens, the use of fermented liquors, in some form or other, is all but universal. Either as a beverage or in the preparation of their food, few families are entirely without it. Should these facts suggest the probable result of a movement to quench the appetite so prevalent and so deeply seated, by interdicting the use of the means which a wise and beneficent Providence has everywhere furnished for its gratification, they also show that whenever and wherever man rises above the savage condition, and begins to exhibit the rudiments of civilization, intoxicating drinks, and the fruits and plants and grains from which they are expressed or extracted, are among the first things which he separates from the common stores of nature, appropriates to individual use, and impresses with character and attributes of property. Chemical and physiological science must determine whether alcohol, the essential element of intoxicating liquors, is food for the low gestation, or poison for the destruction, of the human system. The law is only concerned to know whether they fall within the catalogue of things which it recognizes as property. *I find no definition of property that does not apply to intoxicating liquor.* It has been separated from the common stock of nature for private use. It is that over which man may exercise absolute dominion, to the exclusion of every other person. By many, it is regarded as an article of diet: by all as one of trade. It is bought and sold, lost and acquired, like other property. The law in question treats it as property—authorizes its sale under certain limitations and for certain prescribed uses. And when it speaks of its forfeiture, it means a forfeiture of the right of property. *In every sense of the term, it is property, endowed with the same rights and subject to the same measure of control, as other property, and no more.*

IS THE LEGISLATURE OMNIPOTENT OVER PROPERTY?

The learned counsel for the people, in the case against Toynbee, insists that the legislative department of the State, being founded upon the model of the English Parliament, has power to declare and limit the uses to which property may be applied, and when it shall cease to be property. This power, he argues, results: 1. From the express grant of the Constitution; 2. From the general illimitable nature of legislative power required for the ends of society; 3. From being coexclusive with the law-making power in a democracy; and, 4. From the fact that discretion, legislative and judicial, is in its nature exclusive and subject to no control. This, doubtless, is a true exposition of the power of the Parliament of Great Britain, which is said to be "so transcendant and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds." So thought Lord Coke, (4 Inst, 25, and Black. 1st Vol. Com., 160.) Such also is the opinion of Chancellor Kent, (1 Vol. Com., 448,) in his remarks upon Coke's expression in Bonham's case, and upon that of Lord Hobert, in Day vs. Savage, and of Lord Holt, in The City of London vs. Wood. Names, eminent as jurists and statesmen, are not wanting, who maintain that there are limitations upon legislative power not written in the Constitution, which are implied from the nature of popular sovereignty and representative Government. I decline to enter that field of inquiry, because for present purposes, and indeed for any purpose designed to secure property and liberty and life from aggression and misrule, the written limitations will be found amply sufficient, if expounded and applied in a liberal and resolute spirit. They come down to us from Magna Charta, and are sanctioned and approved by the wisdom and experience of near seven hundred years, and under our system are intended to save absolute inherent rights from the force of legislative acts which interrupt their enjoyment or impair their value. Among the absolute inherent rights of persons, Mr. Blackstone (Com., Vol. 1, 138,) enumerates the right of property, which "consists (he says,) in the free use, enjoyment and disposal of all his acquisitions, without any control or diminution, save only *by the laws* of the land." And by a variety of ancient Statutes it is enacted that no man's lands or goods shall be seized into the King's hands against the great charter and the law of the land; and that no man shall be disinherited nor put out of his franchises or freehold, unless he be duly brought to answer and be forejudged by course of law." The words "by the laws of the land," and "by course of law," here referred to, and the words "due process of law" found in the 6th Sec. of the 1st Art. of the Constitution, are synonimous, and have the same legal import and effect. We shall presently see what this is. England has no written Constitution, and the more Parliament is said to be transcendant in its authority. The great Charter and the acts of later times, for the protection of life, liberty and property, are statutory regulations, which Parliament may repeal or modify at pleasure. They are limitations upon the power of the Crown, and not upon that of Parliament. The masses in Great Britain have never yet attained to the consequence and dignity of a contest for their absolute inherent rights, except through the legislative and the judicial branches. It is a historical truth, that the struggle there has constantly been to put the real or pretended Prerogatives of the Crown under restraint—sometimes by the Barons, as in the time of the great Charter; sometimes by the Judges, as in the time of Lord Coke; and sometimes by the Parliament, and especially the Houses of Commons—as in the times of the Great Rebellion, and the act for the Settlement of the Succession in 1688. We have incorporated the prohibitions of the English statutes for the protection of life, liberty and property into our Constitution, not as limitations upon executive authority, but as limitations upon legislative power. The same unrestrained dominion over property which the Parliament and people of Great Britain have denied to the Crown and reserved to Parliament, the people of the State of New-York have denied to the Legislature and reserved to themselves.

CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRICTIONS.

The latter clause of section 6 of the 1st Article of the Constitution is in these words: "No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal cause, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." These provisions are not to be narrowed down by a literal construction. They are to be largely and liberally expounded. Their object is to secure the enjoyment of the rights to which they refer, and must have an interpretation that will affect that object. The terms "life," "liberty," "property," and "due process of law," as they stand in the section, become of vital consequence in giving it a construction. To be of any real value they must have a fixed, permanent signification—one that shall remain unchanged by circumstance, or time, or the caprice of those to whom the restraining words of the section may become offensive or troublesome. The Legislature may declare what a particular term or expression means when used in a statute. This is a customary and unexceptionable act. But it cannot declare what the same term or expression means, and thus enlarge or restrain its signification, when used in the Constitution. It is of no consequence what the Legislature think of it, or what import they attribute to it. The real inquiry is, what did the framers of the Constitution mean by it? and what was its known legal definition and signification when the Constitution was adopted? The word "property" must comprehend now whatever it comprehended in 1846. Any other rule would place at the absolute disposal of the Legislature every right intended to be secured and consecrated by the limitations I have quoted. The right of property, as we have seen, consists in the "free use, enjoyment and disposal." Its incidents are the enjoyment, use and the power of disposition. How are we to designate, classify or define an interest or an estate which cannot be used, enjoyed, or sold and transferred? By what words and expressions shall we impart to others our ideas of its nature and qualities? There can be no property, in the legal and popular sense of the term, where neither the owner or the person who represents the owner, has the power of the sale and disposition. That which cannot be used, enjoyed or sold, is not property; and to take away all or any of these incidents, is in effect to deprive the owner of his right of property. This is precisely what the act "for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," is intended to accomplish, and precisely what it will accomplish if it can be enforced, for it declares that the subject to which it refers shall neither be sold, or kept for sale or with an intent to be sold. The statute may —and it is their office to—prescribe the forms by which sales may be effected; that the title to real property shall only pass by deed, acknowledged before an officer, or attested by a witness; that personal estate shall only pass by delivery in writing or the payment of purchase money; that poisonous drugs, when sold, shall be so labeled. They may also declare, that intoxicating liquors shall not be sold to minors, paupers, or habitual drunkards, or to be drank in the house of the seller, or by retail to be taken out of the house, unless he have a license and be of good moral character, &c. These are mere acts of regulation and conservation, and do not in the least impair the right of property.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER OVER REMEDIES AND LEGAL PROTECTION.

There is another right incidental to the right of property which, when abrogated or suspended, tends to the deprivation of property. That is, the right of action—the right to the protection of the laws, and to redress by the legal tribunals. The forms of action and of legal proceedings, the mode by which civil injuries are redressed and rights asserted and defended in the Courts, are classed as remedies, and are doubtless subject generally to legislative supervision and control. But when the law making power comes to deal with the absolute inherent rights referred to in the 6th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution, forms and modes of proceeding from being mere remedies rise to the dignity of rights which cannot be denied or withheld. The principle is asserted by Mr. Justice Washington, In Green vs. Biddle, 8 Wheaton Rep. 1, 75, in the following language: "Nothing can be more clear, upon principles of law and reason, than that a law which denies to the owner of land a remedy, &c., or which clogs his recovery of possession by conditions and restrictions tending to diminish the amount and value of the thing recovered, impairs his right to and interest in the property. If there be no remedy to recover the possession, the law necessarily presumes a want of right to it. If the remedy afforded be qualified and restrained by conditions of any kind, the right of the owner may indeed subsist and be acknowledged, but it is impaired and rendered insecure according to the nature and the extent of such restrictions." Blackstone, in his Com., vol. 1, pp. 55, says: "The remedial part of a law is so necessary a consequence of the two former (the declaratory and directory parts) that laws must be very vague and imperfect without it. For, to vain would rights be declared, in vain directed to be observed, if there were no method of recovering or asserting those rights when wrongfully withheld or invaded." This is what we mean properly when we speak of the protection of the law." Mr Justice Taney, in delivering his judgment in Bronson vs. Kinzie, 1 Howard's Rep. 311, and applying this principle to laws which impair the obligation of contracts, says: "Although a new remedy may be deemed less convenient than an old one, and may, in some degree, render the recovery of debts more tardy and difficult, yet it will not follow that the law is unconstitutional. Whatever belongs merely to the remedy may be altered according to the will of the State, provided the alteration does not impair the obligation of the contract; but if that effect is produced, it is immaterial whether it is done by acting on the remedy or directly on the contract itself. In either case it is prohibited by the Constitution." In Bronson vs. Lansing, 3 Johnson Cases, 175, Chancellor Kent, speaking the judgment of this Court says: "So long as contracts were submitted without legislative interference to the *ordinary and regular course of justice* and existing remedies were preserved in substance and with integrity," the Constitution was not violated. And Judge Denio, in pronouncing the judgment of the Court of Appeals in in Morse vs. Goold, 1 Kernan, 281, also says: "It is admitted that a contract may be virtually impaired by a law which, without acting directly upon its terms, destroys the remedy, or so embarrasses it that the rights of the creditor under the legal remedies when the contract was made are substantially defeated." With this necessary qualification, the jurisdiction of the States over the legal proceedings of the Courts is supreme. These authorities sufficiently indicate the distinction between rights and the remedial process of the law for their vindication when wrongfully withheld or invaded, and they also define and mark the utmost verge and limit of legislative power when applying remedies to absolute inherent rights which the people have reserved to themselves by the limitations of the Constitution. This right of action to redress and protection, by the venders and owners of intoxicating liquors, is seriously impaired—if not in effect destroyed—by the conditions imposed by the latter clause of the 10th section of the act in question.

WHAT IS MEANT BY LAWS OF THE LAND?

Those provisions of this Act which I have endeavored to show tend to the deprivation of property, cannot, by any process of reasoning, be brought within the meaning of the terms, "By the laws of the land," and "by course of law," used in the English Statutes, or the "due process of law" of the 6th Sec. of Art. 1 of the Constitution. Lord Coke says that the words "by the law of the land," mean by the course and process of law "by indictment or presentment of good and lawful men, where such deeds be done in due manner or by original writ of the common law." "The law of the land, in bills of rights, does not mean merely an act of the Legislature, for that would abrogate all restraints upon legislative authority. The clause means that the statute which deprives a citizen of the rights of person and property without a regular trial according to the course and usage of the common law, would not be the law of the land in the sense of the Constitution." Hoke vs. Henderson, 4 Dev 1. "The words 'due process of law,' in this place, cannot mean less than a prosecution or suit instituted and conducted according to the forms and solemnities for ascertaining guilt or determining the title to property. It will be seen that the same measure of protection against legislative encroachments is extended to life, liberty and property, and if the latter can be taken without a forendic trial and judgment, then there is no security for the others. If the Legislature can take the property of A and transfer it to B, they can take A himself and either shut him up in prison or put him to death. But none of these things can be done by mere legislation. There must be due process of law." This expressive language of Mr. Justice Bronson, in Taylor vs. Porter, 4 Hill, 149, has often been quoted and cannot be too often repeated. It should be engraven upon the walls of the legislative chambers as a perpetual memorial that there are bounds to legislative authority. Vide, also, the opinions of Judge Denio and of the late Mr. Justice Edwards, in Westervelt vs. Gregg, 2 Kernan, 202. "The prescribed forms and solemnities for ascertaining guilt, or determining the title to property," comprehend as well the forms of procedure as the legal presumptions and rules of evidence by which the guilt is to be ascertained or the title determined. The presumptions and rules are also a part of the remedial process of the law, and their alteration and modification is doubtless, to a certain extent, within the power of the Legislature; but in cases which affect the personal rights secured by the Constitution, the changes must leave the right unimpaired, and place no material impediments or obstructions in the way of those who are concerned in asserting it. In trials for crimes, and to enforce penal statutes, the presumption of innocence obtains until it is disproved, in all cases, and in trials to redress civil injuries and enforce civil rights, the presumption of title and right is with the defendant until it otherwise appears, unless in his pleadings he voluntarily assumes the *onus probandi*. In proceedings which aim at the deprivation of liberty and property by fines and forfeitures, and the pains of imprisonment, *that is not due process of law which reverses the whole scene and humane rules of the common law and substitutes the presumption of wrong and guilt for that of right and innocence.* In this respect the provisions of Sec. 17 of the Act are highly offensive.

POWER OF THE LEGISLATURE TO DICTATE A NUISANCE.

Nor can the force and efficiency of the Constitutional limitations be evaded or averted by the declaration of the 20th Sec. of the Act, that intoxicating liquors are a public nuisance. In the words of Chief Justice Ruffin, "such a construction would abrogate all restrictions on legislative authority." If a class of citizens can be deprived of a particular kind of property by a legislative declaration that it is a public nuisance, and that other class may be deprived of liberty by a legislative act prescribing them as nuisances, and declaring them to be such, according to the provisions of the Act, the trial of any such proceedings under the Constitution are no longer of any value. Every kind of property may be put without the pale of the laws, and the protection of the Courts, and exposed to seizure and forfeiture by a simple act declaring the prescribed articles to be a public nuisance. The existence of such a power is inconsistent with the theory of a limited representative government, because it is destructive of the ends which such government is designed to accomplish. The 58th Section proceeds upon a misapprehension of what a nuisance is. Common or public nuisances are offences "against the public or economical regimen of the State, being either the doing of a thing to the annoyance of the king's subjects, or the neglecting to do a thing which the common good requires. 4 Black. Com., 166. Impediments and obstructions placed in highways and navigable streams are nuisances *per se*, because they interrupt the passage and thereby annoy others. Trades and manufactures of certain kinds become nuisances from the places where and the manner in which they are conducted. Animals, such as dogs, swine, &c., are not nuisances until they become offensive by being suffered to run at large or kept in the vicinity of men's habitations. So an accumulation of vegetables and fruits in process of decay, the flesh and offal of animals, gunpowder, drains and sewers in cities and populous places, may or may not become public nuisances by their localities and other attendant circumstances. The true test is, that the thing, trade or business is in some way detrimental to the public, for the elementary writers say, "common nuisances are such inconvenient or troublesome offences as annoy the whole community in general, and not some particular person." Common nuisances may be abated or removed by the party annoyed or injured, who is not required to wait for the slow progress of the ordinary forms of justice. Liquors that intoxicate exhibit none of the qualities which constitute a common nuisance. They obstruct no navigable rivers, and impede the passage of no public highways. They create no noise to disturb the public tranquility and peace. They exhale no offensive odors to taint the air and impair the public health. Nor do they endanger the security of persons or of other property by a tendency to ignition and explosion. In the stores of the importer, the vaults of the brewer and in the cellars of the wine grower and consumer, they are as harmless as the wood or glass in which they are enclosed. He who knows how to enjoy them with reason and moderation, or has the moral and self-denial to let them alone, may consider himself free from annoyance and danger. They may be, and doubtless are, converted to base uses—uses which produce "intemperance, pauperism and crime," and, I may add, moral degradation, and grief, and anguish unspeakable. And then the places where they are thus used and those concerned in promoting them to such uses fall clearly within the province of legislative regulation and control, and the maxim: *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non ledas*, applies in all its force. But *intoxicating liquors cannot be deprived of the defences with which the Constitution surrounds the property of the citizen by an act prescribing it as a public nuisance.*

OPINIONS OF JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ON PROHIBITION.

There are some observations of Justices Taney and Woodbury, in the opinions delivered by them in the cases against the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New-Hampshire, 6 Howard, 504, which are thought to favor the idea that the States may pass laws prohibitory of the use and sales of ardent spirits, subject to the right of importation and of sale by the importer. These who attach any value to expressions which are *obiter dicta* and not necessary to the decision of the precise question under examination, would do well to remember that the language referred to asserts the absence of anything in the Constitution of the United States which forbids the passage of prohibitory laws, and nothing more. The cases in which the observations occur determined that the excise laws of the several States named in the proceedings did not conflict with the authority given to Congress to regulate commerce with foreign countries and among the several States, and nothing else. The power of a State exercising its sovereign authority, is that to which these learned judges refer; but the power of a State Legislature, exercising its authority under such restraints and limitations as its constituents may have imposed upon it, is quite a different thing—and one which they did not consider. The question here is not what the Legislature might do were these limitations removed or modified, nor what the people of the State might do by an amendment of the organic law, but what the Legislature may now do with the limitations in full force.

IS THERE ANY DISTINCTION BETWEEN PRESENT AND FUTURE ACQUISITIONS.

A distinction has also been suggested between the power of the Legislature over property in liquors acquired and existing at the time the act took effect and property in liquors acquired afterwards. The act itself recognizes no distinction, and does not discriminate between present and future acquisitions, but applies its penalties, forfeitures and disabilities with unsparing rigor to those who now own and to those who may hereafter own such property. In this respect I think it entirely consistent with itself, for a constitutional security which does not cover future as well as present acquisitions is of no practical value, and will afford no sort of guaranty against intentional or mistaken aggression. Here are a class of citizens who have invested their property and spent the best years of their lives in learning and establishing a particular business or trade, inoffensive and commendable in itself—the growth and manufacture, it may be, of wine—the culture of barley and hops—the manufacture of firearms and gunpowder—the fabrication of types, printing presses and paper—and then comes a legislative act, confessing its incompetency to invade or disturb existing interests, and declares that because wine and the decoction of barley and hops may lead to intoxication—firearms and gunpowder to war, bloodshed and the destruction of human life; and types, printing presses and paper to blasphemous, libelous and obscene publications—all future acquisitions of the kind shall cease to be regarded as property, and be no longer entitled to claim the benefit and protection of the laws. Let this fancied distinction between present and future acquisitions once obtain, and property will not hereafter depend for its security upon a permanent rule of constitutional law, but upon legislative moderation and forbearance and such limitations as legislative wisdom and discretion may put upon its own authority.

SALE A CONSEQUENCE OF IMPORTATION.

But let us look upon this distinction in another aspect. Brown vs. The State of Maryland, 12 Wheaton, 419, decides that a State law requiring importers of foreign goods, (including liquors,) to take out a license, before proceeding to sell by the bale or package, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and void. In other words, that a State has no power to prohibit sales of foreign goods by the importer in the bale or package in which they were imported. It was argued, in behalf of the State, that whenever the goods entered its jurisdiction, the power of Congress ceased and that as the State was substituted in its place. Chief Justice Marshall answered the argument in this wise: "Commerce is intercourse. One of its most ordinary ingredients is traffic. It is inconceivable that the power to authorize this traffic when given in the most comprehensible terms with the intent that its efficiency should be complete, should cease at the point where its continuance is indispensable to its value. To what purpose should the power to allow importations be given unaccompanied with the power to authorize a sale of the thing imported. Sale is the object of importation and is one essential ingredient of that intercourse of which importation constitutes a part. It is as essential an ingredient, as indispensable to the entire thing, as importation itself. It must be considered as a component part of the power to regulate commerce. Congress has a right not only to authorize importation, but to authorize the importer to sell." Here, then, is a positive affirmation that *the right to sell, by the importer, is a component part of the power to regulate commerce, and that Congress may, in disregard of State legislation, authorize the importer to sell.* Now, the right to sell by the importer implies the right to purchase by some other person, because there can be no sale if there is no person to purchase. Had the State of Maryland, in place of prohibiting sales by the importer, gone further and prohibited purchases from the importer by its own citizens, can there be a doubt that such a prohibition to purchase would have been held equally void as the prohibition to sell, and equally hostile to this exclusive right of Congress to regulate commerce? When, therefore, a citizen of the State of New-York becomes the purchaser of foreign liquor from the importer, he acquires a right of property under the paramount law of the United States as sacred and secure from legislative invasion and restriction as the right of property which were vested at the time the law under consideration took effect.

If the judgment in the case of Brown vs. The State of Maryland, and the reasoning of the Chief Justice, is entitled to any weight as authority, it is decisive of the question so far as sales of foreign liquors by importers are concerned. The right of importation, we see, means the right to introduce foreign goods into the country, and to sell them to those who may choose to become purchasers. If State legislation can substantially take away from the mass of its citizens the power to become purchasers, a State can in effect impede foreign trade, and put an end to foreign importations. It is only to declare what the Act under examination declares—that the importer shall only sell in the original packages to such persons as the State may license and authorize to become purchasers. Sale is no longer incidental to importation. The importer's right to dispose of his goods in the market no longer depends upon the authority given to Congress to regulate commerce and intercourse with foreign countries. But it depends also upon the disposition of the States to suffer their citizens to become purchasers of foreign commodities. I am unable to perceive any difference between State resistance to foreign importations by interdicting sales by and purchases from the importer, and resistance by a preventive force stationed upon its own borders. Either mode is an unwarrantable interference with a subject of legislation over which Congress has exclusive

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 1855.

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The Hard-Shells in the Field.

The regular, old-line, Simon Pure, unadulterated and uncompromising section of the Democratic party—that wing which failed to receive its share of spoils under President PIERCE, and has ever since been righteously indignant at the prevalence of the spoils system in our politics—has led off for the Fall campaign. The proceedings of its Convention at Syracuse are given in our columns. It adopted a platform, fulminated an address and nominated a ticket.

Upon each of these points its acts hardly come up to the mark. The address, which we published yesterday, would have seemed sufficiently abusive of the Federal Administration to indicate sincerity on that point, if a resolution denouncing it had not afterwards been rejected; and it is vindictive enough towards the Free-Soil Democrats who defeated CASS in 1848 to give evidence of a good memory for such offences. But the resolutions seem to have been drawn with studious anxiety, not to say anything offensive even to the opponents of the Nebraska bill. As originally reported to the Convention, they were, indeed, singularly tame and evasive on this point. They contained no allusion to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—to the armed invasion of Kansas from Missouri, or to the removal of Governor REEDER. Every one of these points was studiously and scrupulously avoided—the following vague resolution being the only one in which any allusion was made to the subject of Slavery:

Resolved, That we insist, as an article of our creed, upon the well-established Democratic doctrine of State rights, of a strict construction of the Constitution, and the principle of non-intervention upon all domestic State questions; and that the peace and quiet of the country demand that it should be *left to the people of the territories*, as it pertains to the people of the State, to determine all local questions, including the subject of Slavery, to the end, that a subject so disturbing in its nature and influence may be wholly excluded from the action of the government of the Union.

It was clearly the intention of the Convention to dodge the whole issue growing out of the Pro-Slavery movement in Kansas, by the adoption of this resolution. But when it came up for action Mr. HASKINS, of this City, moved to amend it, by adding this distinct and explict declaration:

"That the Kansas-Nebraska bill be approved and all efforts to restore the Missouri Compromise be discountenanced."

This brought them to the necessity of making a direct and unequivocal declaration of opinion on this subject:—and thus pressed, not being able to evade the point, they *adopted* the amendment. The effect of this will be to prevent the Soft-Shells from making any advances towards a union; and it *may* be also to prevent the Know-Nothings from adopting more than one or two of their candidates. We should not be surprised, moreover, if another result should be the reduction of their popular vote to so low a figure as to *exclude their delegates from the next National Convention*. So far as platform and principles are concerned, they would have a very decided advantage at Cincinnati over the other branch of the Democratic party;—but they must also be able to make a respectable show of popular strength to render their regonition either politic or possible.

The State ticket which they have put in nomination is decidedly weak. Indeed, the names presented look as if they were chosen with a view to being set aside for others, at some future Convention, rather than to being elected. The following are their nominations:

Secretary of State.....AARON WARD.
Comptroller.....Z. B. MITCHELL.
Treasurer.....J. M. LYONS.
Canal Commissioner.....S. F. FOLLETT.
State Prison Inspector.....DARIUS CLARK.
Attorney-General.....JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.
State Engineer.....GEO. COLE.
Judges of the Court of Appeals—S. S. SELDEN for the long term, and JOHN WILLARD for the short term.

The Know-Nothings and Administration Democrats hold their nominating Convention next week. When we see their platforms and *programmes*, it will be easier to form a judgment as to the shape the canvass is likely to assume.

The Prohibitory Law—Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District has pronounced its decision in the cases of BERGERICH and TOYNDER, which were so ably and elaborately argued in Brooklyn some weeks since, for an alleged violation of the Prohibitory Law. One of these men was convicted of having sold *lager bier*, and the other of having sold *brandy*, in violation of the law. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the decision just given pronounces the unanimous judgment of the Court, that the decision be *reversed*. Judge BROWN has written an extended and elaborate opinion in the case, which we publish this morning. The opinions of Judge STRONG and ROCKWELL have not yet been published—but it is stated that they do not concur with him in the opinion that the *prohibitory* clauses of the law are unconstitutional.

Judge BROWN's decision, it will be seen, is very sweeping. He maintains that intoxicating liquors are property in the fullest sense of the word, and that the Legislature has no power to deprive them of the rights which appertain to property in general, and therefore no right to forbid their sale. Nor has it any power to interfere with the right of legal action for the protection of property, or to deprive liquors of any of the defences with which the Constitution surrounds private property, by declaring it a nuisance. The Judge examines the various opinions given by justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to show that the right to import liquor, which is conferred by Congress, carries with it the right to sell; and infers that the Legislature has therefore no right to forbid the sale of liquors imported under the laws of Congress. His general conclusion is that those sections of the law which prohibit the sale of liquor, authorize its seizure and destruction, forbid the maintenance of an action to recover the value of liquor so destroyed, make proof of delivery proof of sale, and declare liquor kept in violation of the act, to be a public *nuisance*, are repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution for the protection of liberty and property, and therefore *null and void*.

This is one of the most sweeping opinions yet given upon this law. It nullifies every important provision which it contains, and if sustained by the Court of Appeals, throws the Legislature back upon the power to *regulate* the liquor traffic, as the only power left to it over the subject.

Cost of War.

The *expense* of the Eastern War begins to command attention in England. It is, indeed, beginning to grow alarming:—and the speech of Earl GREY, in the House of Lords, which will be found in another column, expresses apprehensions which cannot fail ere long to become general throughout England. The cost of the war this year, in the three departments of the army, navy and ordinance, exceeds $230,000,000, and this is to be still further and very largely increased by votes of credit, guarantee of the Turkish loan and other expedients. All this involves a corresponding increase of taxation,—not for a year or two, but permanently,—as these expenses go to swell the enormous aggregate of the National debt, the annual interest of which is becoming a most oppressive burden on the industry of the British people.

Earl GREY foresees the embarrassments and evils to which this state of things must in time give rise. He declares, with a frank boldness not often witnessed, that no man in his senses believes that the Turkish Empire, for the integrity of which this war is waged, can last forty years:—predicts that England will be compelled to pay the interest on the loan which she guarantees, and that changes may occur which will release France from all obligation to pay her share;—and that the whole burden of this extravagant and ill-judged expenditure will thus fall upon the English people. The inevitable result, in his opinion, will be such an increase of taxation as will prove exceedingly oppressive to the English people, and increase the tide of emigration which is already bearing so many thousands of them, with large aggregates of wealth, across the Atlantic to the United States.

The Earl's words of warning commanded little attention in the House of Lords, but the day will come when they will be remembered and heeded.

Lord John Russell on India.

KEAN, they used to say, never failed in a new character without erasing his error, as far as practicable, by repeating his *Richard Gloster*. Lord JOHN RUSSELL never goes wrong politically without falling back upon his character of Champion of Religious Liberty, as performed in the MADIAI and other instances. He seems, indeed, to have made Central Italy his peculiar people, leaving Mr. GLADSTONE to look after Naples, and Lord PALMERSTON to patronize Piedmont. It is an affecting trait in the character of Lord JOHN. It is ever in moments of personal reverse and distress that he remembers Italy, and recites FILICAJA's apostrophe with the broadest emphasis. The only pity is, that his fitful protectorate is not always happily timed. The other day, for example, in the House of Commons, on the eve of adjournment, with barely time to vote the supplies—with the Government on the most cordial terms with France, and on the anxious seat with respect to Austria—with no case calling for sudden interference—Lord JOHN invites attention to the state of things in the Ecclesiastical States and Tuscany, as calling for the energetic intervention of British diplomacy. Austria was to be called to account—the Emperor of France, suspending his hospitable upholstery for the Queen's reception, was to be obliged to recall his barbarians from Rome—the Pope was to be expostulated with touching the disfranchisement of the Russian mob; and all this to be done at the very crisis of the Eastern question! But for the Premier's success in extinguishing the firebrand, Russia must have been under endless obligations to the ex-Minister.

Indeed there is no topic upon which the French Government could be approached less felicitously than upon this intervention in Papal affairs. The case is too nearly analogous to the one producing the actual war. France has always labored under chronic designs upon the Italian peninsula, no whit less holy than those afflicting Russia with regard to the peninsula of the Turks. Supremacy in Italy is the manifest destiny of Frenchmen. It has been so these four hundred years. The claim has suffered many vicissitudes,—the most brilliant phase resulting from the French revolution, in the coronation of NAPOLEON with the iron circlet of Lombardy, and the enthronement of JOSEPH and JOACHIM at Naples. The Italian hankering has descended to the nephew, with the rest of the king-makers' effects. Here, as elsewhere, fate has showed opportunities. That sacred solicitude for the inviolability of the Church, which served the Czar, furnished a pretext for cantoning French armies among the ruins of the seven-hilled city; and there, it is more than probable, it is the intention of the French Government to maintain them, until popular insurrection in Rome, Naples, or Tuscany—it matters not which—supply the golden opportunity for extended interference. The French are in Italy in the *rôle* of pacificators, and will, no doubt, pacify profitably when the occasion presents itself.

To solicit an abandonment of this time honored craving, is very nearly equivalent to the ultimatum addressed to the Emperor NICHOLAS, that he withdraw his troops from the Pruth, under penalty of their presence there being interpreted into a *casus belli*. England, acting under the influence of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, would have to use to France substantially the language addressed to the Czar. It would have to protest against interference in the political and religious concerns of Italy. It would have to protest against an armed occupation. The contingent designs of France, it would have to say, are fatal to the political equilibrium of Europe. With hand lovingly clasped in that of its ally, it would have to bid him call home his troops, and brand his ambition, and accept a British view as to what his real mission is. Is it at all likely a tissue of such impertinence would find a patient hearing at the Tuileries? Is it not more likely that Louis NAPOLEON might suspect his faithful partner in the war, of a disposition to sacrifice his Italian aspirations as a further sop to Austria?

Lord JOHN, it is to be feared, is too eager to embarass the Government to pay much attention to augmenting the absurdities of his own position. Had he omitted from his anti-war speech this Italian episode, and supplied its place with the reasons why last year he declared his solemn conviction that peace ought never to be made until the fortifications of Sebastopol were destroyed, he would make an important contribution to an otherwise obscure chapter in history. His *delenda est Sebastopol* needs commentary.

A General Needed.

Twenty-five thousand Spaniards, we are told, are to be transported to the Crimea to assist at the non-capture of Sebastopol. Already they have there French, English, Irish, Scotch, Italians, Poles, Egyptians, Moors, Syrians, Turks and Tartars; Legions of Germans, Hungarians, Canadians, Americans are on their way thither; and of kindreds and nations, and tongues, the confusion threatens to be as great as that presented before the storming of the Tower of Babel. How elements so heterogeneous are ever to be fused into a compact attacking army, is matter easy doubtless for military chemists, but somewhat embarassing to gentlemen endowed with only so much sense as Providence bestows upon civilians.

On the other side of the Euxine there was, "once upon a time," a great King of Pontus, MITHRIDATES, who mustered a hundred nations, with as many different languages, into his service in resisting the Romans. He, the story goes, was familiar to a fault with the manners, habits and languages of each; and used, in intercourse with each, the appropriate idiom. The consequence was a concentrated action, a unity of devotion to the cause of Asiatic independence, which it would be extremely edifying to see in the Crimea. There, however, there is no unity of sentiment. The introduction of mercenary troops tends to extinguish what little patriotic spirit may have inspired the earlier victories on that pestilent peninsula; and reduces the army to the same standard as the Russian, where the military system is a machine, in which the individual acts only mechanically. There is no commander, with fame sufficiently established and extended, to attract the confidence of his composite army. PELISSIER has only an Algerine reputation, and is no polyglot. At best he holds his position *ad interim*. Gen. SIMPSON is in the same predicament. OMAR PACHA is removed to Asia. There is no man there to assume the chieftainship; and while publicly admitting the need of some head cook to the martial *pot-pourri*, neither the English nor the French Government seems to be able to single out the coming man. Perhaps a confidential advertisement in the *Times* might bring him; or if not him, some gallant capitalist prepared to meet the difficulty by contract.

It is quite obvious that success will never wait upon the desperate cause of the Allies until the reins are placed in a single hand. The last assault betrayed the evil results of divided commands and divided responsibility. This must be remedied; and all the sooner, because in the enlistment of all the languages and interests known to VON HAMMER and MEZZOFANTI, the tendency to divergent, and even contrary action daily increases. Unless the siege is to last as long as that of Troy, means must be found to avoid the jealousies and quarrels that rent the Grecian league. The only means is clearly the choice of a single, absolute chief for the army. Will they ever find him?

Robert Lowe.

ROBERT LOWE, recently appointed by the British Government to the long vacant office of President of the Board of Trade, with a salary of £2,000 a year, is widely known by popular rumor as one of the writers on the London *Times*, a position which has given him much more influence and consideration than his membership of the House of Commons. He is emphatically a man of the people. His father was a Protestant clergyman, Rector of a parish in Nottinghamshire, where ROBERT LOWE was born some forty-four years ago. Educated at Winchester School, he proceeded to the University of Oxford, where, at the age of 22, he graduated with very high success, coming out of the public examinations as first class in classics and second class in mathematics,—PEEL, GLADSTONE, and the Earl of DERBY took first class honors in both. Two years after this he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College, an office which yields emoluments of from £1,000 to £2,000 a year. Mr. LOWE, as a junior, would receive the smaller emolument, but greatly increased his income by acting as private tutor. Early in 1842, he was called to the bar, and shortly after proceeded to Australia, where he sat in the Council from 1843 to 1850, and was elected member of the Legislature for Sydney in 1848. He returned to England in 1850, and his engagement with the *Times* then commenced, or rather was resumed, as he had contributed largely in previous years on Colonial subjects. At the general election in 1852, Mr. LOWE became a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of Kidderminster, a small borough with 18,000 inhabitants and less than 500 electors. His addresses and speeches declared him to be a liberal, yet inclining to moderate conservatism, in favor Free-trade, and of the removal of anomalies in the representation, but not of greatly lowering the borough franchise. After a sharp contest he was elected by a majority of nearly 100 over the rival candidate.

In Parliament, Mr. LOWE made no impression as a speaker—did not attempt to make any. But he showed so much general knowledge, such an aptitude for work, such a grasp of intellect, and such a power of stating a case clearly, that in December, 1852, he was taken up by the ABERDEEN Cabinet, after he had been only a few months in Parliament, and appointed Joint-Secretary of the Board of Control, (affairs of India,) with a salary of £1,500 a year. In this capacity he had to cover the blunders and atone for the incapacity of Sir C. WOOD, the President of the Board. He retired some time ago, when the course of events raised PALMERSTON to the Premiership, and there is no doubt that his appointment to higher office, whatever the cause, will be popular in England—particularly as he, a country clergyman's son, succeeds a peer, Lord STANLEY, of Alderney.

Mr. LOWE's personal appearance is peculiar. He has somewhat the appearance of an Albino, and his sight is so singularly defective that he cannot read even large print without the assistance of a strong magnifying glass.

Trade Sales.

We have received the first Catalogue of the *sixty-second* New-York Trade Sale, which is to commence on the 4th of September at the rooms of Messrs. BANGS, BROTHER & Co., No. 13 Park-row. These Trade Sales have come to take rank among the institutions of the City, and are attended every year by larger numbers and with increased interest. The Catalogue this year contains over one hundred and eighty pages, and embraces invoices from over *eighty* of the principal book-publishers in this section of the country. HARPER & BROTHERS send the largest number and greatest variety of books ever before contributed to any Sale. The Sales will undoubtedly be attended with unusual interest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Lieutenant General Scott's Case—Effects of the Fever in the Navy-Yards.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

But little progress has been made in the case of Gen. SCOTT. Gen. SCOTT does not seem to have got through with his own advocacy of it. It is doubtful when it will leave the Attorney General's Office. The accumulation of papers in the case is very great; the number and weight of legal opinions cited are also great. To me it appears tolerably clear that a close technical construction of law would give Gen. SCOTT full pay as Lieutenant General from September, 1846, to the date of the commission conferred under the act, amounting, I think, to nearly $50,000—but the majority who passed the bill did not suppose it conferred additional pay. If the officers of this Democratic Administration refuse to pay the hero of the Mexican war what is justly due him, it will become the duty of the Opposition to vote him a donation, in so many words, of $100,000 in recompense for his services. That act will be laid hold of by the Democracy, and the responsibility for it will cost the party or parties performing it more votes than dollars included in the appropriation.

The Secretary of the Navy, by direction of the President, has ordered that no workman who applies at the Washington Navy-Yard for work after leaving that at Gosport, shall receive employment. One effect of the pestilence at Portsmouth will be to delay the launching and completion of the frigate building, and various other public works in progress there. The number of men now on the lists at that station is said to have been reduced from 1,800 to 600 since the sickness began. Of those who remain, many are said to give less of their time to the Government than to their own afflicted families or those of their neighbors. There are now occupied at the Washington Navy-Yard no less than thirteen hundred workmen, who support, probably, six or seven hundred families. The Faux-bourg of the capital which has grown up around the Yard is a large village, with many of the characteristics of an English or European naval town.

It would be hazardous to predict when we shall hear the last of Democratic majorities at the South. The worst of this sort of news is, that as it begins to come late, so it stays with us longer than the more agreeable variety which that pleasant engine of deception, the telegraph, brings us. WINSTON of Alabama, has already reached twelve thousand majority over SHORTRIDGE, and is still going up. Even JERRY CLEMENS, the popular ex-Senator and a hero of the late war, is beaten out of sight, for the one-horse honor of Representative in the State Legislature, and his competitor for Senatorial honors, Mr. FITZPATRICK, rides on the topmost wave of triumph. In TEXAS, where SAM HOUSTON exhorted to willing audiences on the eve of the election, the Democracy have annihilated opposition, and will be compelled to fall by the ears by way of vindicating the combative propensities of the race. In Kentucky, too, it appears peculiarly fortunate that the first returns placed the Whigs and their temporary allies out of danger, because each new return reduces Mr. MOREHEAD's majority nearer the cipher point.

The President's progress in Virginia excites the same languid curiosity which drew attention to his probable motives for the excursion. He is making complimentary speeches—an accomplishment in which his moderate capacity appears to some advantage. Nobody objects to affability on the part of the Executive, but there is no good reason why the President should play Count Smorltork on every occasion when favored with a miscellaneous audience. The small flattery with which his speech at the Springs about Virginia was garnished, will give the sneaker a little passing popularity there, where the *amor loci* is a passion, and in Washington, to which the love of place, in another sense, has attracted so large a part of the Virginia population, but elsewhere will fall but coldly on the public ear. To talk about the nationality of Virginia politics at a time when their intensely sectional, bigoted and selfish principles and practices have made Virginia politicians objects of reproach throughout the Union, must have been a pill requiring a great deal of practice in private to enable the President to swallow in public without grimace.

The President will, perhaps, remain absent until about the first of the month. Among his first acts after his return will be the appointment of a Minister to England, in place of Mr. BUCHANAN. It seems probable that the rumor assigning Hon. WM. C. PRESTON, of Louisville, to the post, is well founded.

AQUIDAY.

The Administration and the Know-Nothings—Appointment of Mr. Preston—The President in Virginia—The Consul at Shanghai.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

The proposition to appoint Mr. LOUISVILLE PRESTON Minister to England, is a proof of the anxiety of the President and his advisers to effect a fusion of all parties at the South in support of the Administration. The ostensible reason for extending this compliment to Mr. PRESTON is, that he is a victim of Know-Nothing intolerance and proscription, and has lost through their bigotry, not only his place in Congress but some of his property. It is curious, too, that while making or showing itself prepared to make this important sacrifice of patronage to policy, it should for the purpose of strengthening its Nebraska platform at the North, have conferred a most distinguishing honor upon WILSON SHANNON, of Ohio, whose name stands on the published list of a KNOW-Nothing lodge.

Mr. PRESTON's appointment would be, it is true, a very suitable one. He is a Whig, having rallied to the Locofocos only for the late election. He is a gentleman of education and polished manners, and possesses, moreover, the wherewithal to support the dignity of the mission. The late ABBOTT LAWRENCE was certainly not a person very distinguished for his talents, but he was a popular and acceptable Minister in London, because he could and did receive his countrymen with a creditable hospitality, and reciprocated the princely hospitality which English society extended to himself.

The President's speech at the Virginia Springs develops the oppressive dullness which prevails in that region. In the absence of anything novel or enlivening he was driven to take up the Union and its dangers, and that topic afforded opportunity for some profound and original remarks upon the curative powers of Virginia politics as applied to the dangers which for some sixty-six years have menaced our glorious Constitution and our happy Union. This model speaker found it convenient to forget that the Virginia heresy of '98 and '99 was the origin of that theory of nullification which brought the Union to the brink of the grave in 1833, and that only five years ago this same Virginia was bellowing disunion as her ultimatum if California were admitted, and that at the moment when he was speaking her presses are shrieking disunion as the last refuge for Virginia chivalry in case the Fugitive act be repealed. If Gen. PIERCE would carry his obliviousness so far as to forget to remember that he is President of any other State than Virginia, and would take up his permanent residence at the White Sulphur Springs, the country would cheerfully vote him indefinite leave of absence, and congratulate itself upon the singularity of his choice.

It is stated that Mr. MURPHY, Consul at Shanghai, is about to resign that post as a testimony of the insufficiency of the salary—which is, I believe, a scanty $1,000 per annum. This gentleman had a dispute with Dr. PARKER, the late Secretary and the present Commissioner, which has been raised by circumstances to the dimensions of an important affair. It is said that he has come into possession of a very large amount of money deposited with him by American merchants, in pursuance of an order of the late Commissioner, Mr. MCLANE, in commutation of the duties payable to the Chinese authorities at Shanghai. The amount approaches $200 000. Much correspondence has been had on the subject, and the money is claimed by the merchants who paid it, in virtue of a decision of the Secretary of State, and by the Chinese Imperial functionaries of Shanghai, in virtue of a consular edict issued by Mr. MURPHY himself in their favor. As his consistency requires that he should not bestow the funds upon other persons when he has himself decided them to belong to the Chinese, of course he does not reimburse the merchants, and as his own Government has declared the merchants to be the rightful claimants, of course he does not pay the Chinese. I do not mean to insinuate that the Consul improperly retains the money, for I do not understand that to be charged, but the facts are interesting as showing the great importance of this Consulate. For aught that has yet appeared, the course of the Consul has been perfectly legal.

AQUIDAY.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The number of deaths from Yellow Fever in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day was 16. There are now over 300 cases under treatment here.

In Portsmouth during the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Wednesday, there were 27 deaths, and for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, the number has been 22. About 400 cases are under treatment, and the number is daily increasing.

Relief for the Sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 24.

At a meeting of the Virginians in this city to-day it was resolved to raise a subscription to defray the expenses of sending ten nurses to Norfolk and Portsmouth. They will leave for those places to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 24.

The collection taken up in this city for the Norfolk sufferers now amounts to over $10,000. $9 000 have been transmitted. Several of our physicians leave for there to-morrow.

Mortality of New-Orleans—Yellow Fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 24.

The semi-weekly report of interments here in six out of ten cemeteries, shows one hundred and ninety-six deaths, including one hundred and sixty-four from yellow fever.

Death of Dr. Simon.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 24.

Dr SIMON, Army Surveyor at Fort Riley during the cholera there, recently died of that disease at Fort Leavenworth.

Railroad Excursionists.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug 24.

To-day there has been quite a festival going on here attending the reception of over three hundred excursionists from Hamilton and Toronto, C. W. Speeches were made by C. J. BRIDGES, of the Great Western Railway; F. H. BOND, Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Mr. BEARDSLEY, of Oswego, and Mayor MCGILL, and others of Hamilton. A great ball comes off to-night.

Vermont Know-Nothing Convention.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

A State Convention of Know-Nothings was held at Bellows Fall, Vermont, this week, at which Governor JOYCE was nominated for reelection. The Convention was considerably split up in opinion and far from harmonious.

The Will of Abbott Lawrence.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 24.

The will of the late ABBOTT LAWRENCE donates $10,000 to the Boston Public Library, and $50,000 to the Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge. His other bequests have not yet been made public.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 25.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Letter from "Dick Tinto."
LONDON CORRESPONDENCE
INTERESTING LETTER ON SPANISH AFFAIRS.
HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM MEXICO.
MINNIE MYRTLE'S SUMMER GLEANINGS.
LETTER ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.
COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.
LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR HUNT AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.
BIOGRAPICAL NOTICE OF THE LATE ABBOT LAWRENCE.
THE NEWFOUNDLAND EXPEDITION FOR AN OCEAN TELEGRAPH—Special Correspondence.
FULL AND INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL AND HARVEST REPORTS.
LITERARY—Review of "Mary Lyndon."
LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS.
EDITORIALS — XXXIVth Congress—Know-Nothingism in South Carolina—Governor Hunt's Letter—Review of the Pacific's News — Rachel — Magnificent Merchants—Agricultural Exhibitions—New-York Farmers' Club—Meat Cheaper—An Outlet for Superabundant Crops — Spread of the Yellow Fever.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers at the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., 82 Nassau-st.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NEW REMEDY! NO POISON!

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the NATURAL ANTIDOTE to MALARIA, which will entirely protect any resident or traveler, even in the most unhealthy or swampy localities, from any ague or bilious disease whatever.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time; from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing the use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and to prove this, the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine, and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Some of the most remarkable cures made in New-York have been of persons who have derived only temporary relief from the best of other remedies offered for sale; and I beg leave to suggest to ague sufferers that it is safest to try the only harmless remedy first.

JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 123 Water-st. And for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & Co. Brooklyn, M'n. M. HAYES; and druggists generally throughout the United States.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No 308 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

HECKER'S FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels in disordered bowels, even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera. Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, No. 208 Cherry-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 279 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a choice assortment of rich Brussels carpeting, at $1 per yard; other styles equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 279 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE HIGHEST praise from the most competent judges. The Editors of the *Scientific American*, who possess unequaled advantages for knowing everything useful in the way of new inventions in their paper of Aug. 11, in their weekly list of patents claims, in a note appended to a claim of I. M. SINGER, for another improvement, remark as follows: "Mr. SINGER has become a Master in the discovery of Sewing Machine Improvements. Hardly a week passes without the issue of one or more new patents for his inventions. His Sewing Machines have been greatly improved within the past year, and they are to the highest degree perfect. His brother and partner have already made large fortunes from the sale of these Machines, and their business is rapidly increasing. We are glad of it. No one man has done so much toward the introduction of these great labor-saving machines as ISAAC M. SINGER. He ought to be well rewarded."

To such an encomium from such a quarter we desire to add nothing, except that our Machines are exhibited and sold at our offices in New-York, Boston, Newark, Gloversville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New-Orleans.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No 323 Broadway, New York.

CERTIFICATE OF R. WOODWARD, Esq., THE WELL-KNOWN TRAVELER FOR THE DUNCANNON IRON WORKS, PERRY CO., PENN.

DUNCANNON, Jan. 11, 1856.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I was for five years severely afflicted with Chronic Bilious Dysentery, for which I was attended by several of the best physicians in the country, but all of no avail. I also used various remedies, but could find nothing to benefit me until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters, after taking four bottles of which, I was entirely cured, and am now enjoying the best of health.

Dr H. B. SCARBOROUGH says:

DOVER, TENN., Aug 23, 1855.—I have sold all the German Bitters you have sent me, and if the preparation continues to do as much good as it has done, it will be the best medicine ever sold here.

For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

PROHIBITION.

If a law has been enacted to make sober and better citizens, and that law will but a slight exception, in but one word letter upon the statute book, for the want of a healthy moral courage to put into force, it shows conclusively that our people are for the most part a law-abiding, temperance people, zealous of good works and patron zing good things, let us that do not appreciate the constitution or drive the reason mad, but rebuke the sin, and all for HUNTON'S unequaled SODA and rich CREAM SYRUPS, believing it to be rejuvenating and health improving, exhilarating without intoxicating, pure as the limpid wave that courses through ambrosial vales, to be had only at my Stores, corner of Canal and Broadway, and No. 15 Astor-House, corner of Barclay st.

PEACHES, TOMATOES, OR ANY OTHER FRUIT may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without air, near or other preservative property, by the use of LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN. This is the only positively Self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement. They are acknowledged by all who see them the neatest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Tinned Tinware, No 60 Reade-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of institution, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in any way connected with him, or authorized to bail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority—Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. An extensive list of names of merchants and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO'S, No 24 Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, COBLES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known, as also a full assortment of low priced Clothing made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS per pair. We will open this morning 1,000 dozen of ladies' superior Paris made kid gloves, some of which are a little spotted and will sell them at 4sh Illegs, worth 7 shillings. Also a large lot of Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. Gentlemen's Silk Cravats at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY cautioned against making, using or vending any Sewing Machine having a rotary feed motion, or feeding wheel, unless licensed by us, as all such machines are infringements upon our rights. See advertisement. MATHEWSON, WHEELER, No. 343 Broadway. O. B. POTTER, No. 495 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Molluvia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption piles, &c. &c. Principal depot, No. 185 Grand-st; 75 cents per bottle.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 456 Broadway, near Grand-st, have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHINA AND GLASS AT the China Hall, No. 919 Broadway above 11th-st. Fine white stone ware, dining sets for only $15; chamber sets, ten pieces for $3; table tumblers, 8s. per doz.; 100 doz. cups and saucers at 6s per doz. for 24 pieces. J. K. KEVE.

MLLE. RACHEL ARRIVED!—THE STEAMER PACIFIC has brought a splendid assortment of Royal Velvet and Tapestry Carpets with Rugs to match, imported expressly for City trade, to be opened in a few days at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

EMBROIDERIES AT GREAT BARGAINS.—WE will open this morning 1,000 rich worked collars, from 4s. to $6; also a large stock of rich worked bands, all of which will be sold at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof dead-lance locks and cross-bars. Depot No 189 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

DURING THE CLOSING FALL TRADE, AN GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No 116 Chambers-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS, &c., SELLING OFF AT GREAT bargains, by YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 433 Pearl-st., to remove in a few days to No. 374 Broadway, corner of

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ [illegible]-street Baptist Church.—The South-[illegible] Church, corner of [illegible] and Franklin street [illegible] SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. TUESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free in the Church in Franklin-street, in New England, [illegible] TO-MORROW EVENING.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY evening, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. All young men and friends of the Association generally are invited to be present.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ Rev. M. H. Slade, of New-York, will preach in the City Academy Rooms, corner of Court and Pierrepont sts., South Brooklyn, next SABBATH EVENING, Aug. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Those who prefer the old Scotch Presbyterian form of worship are invited to attend.

☞ By Divine Permission there will be regular services hereafter in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Franklin-st., by their Pastor, Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY; commencing on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Universalist Church, Orchard st., near Broome. Rev. T. J. SAWIN, D. D., Pastor. Services every SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Subject selected for to-morrow evening's lecture—*Progress in the Orthodox Faith during the last Half Century.*

☞ Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Evangelist services (which have been suspended of late) will be resumed on SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, and be continued every Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching on subjects of interest to all Christian people.

☞ Laight-street Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. Rev Mr. FRENCH will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

☞ "And the Door was Shut."—SAMUEL S SNOW, Messenger of Jesus Christ, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' HALL, No 472 Broadway, on *The proofs that the door of salvation to the world is shut.* Seats free.

☞ Spiritualism in Brooklyn.—RE-COMMENCEMENT OF LECTURES.—Miss B. E. Gregson late of Barre, Mass., will lecture under the influence of spirits, at the Brooklyn Institute TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Westminster Church.—The services in Westminster Church, 220 st., between 6th and 7th ave., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) will be at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ in the evening.

☞ Rev. G. T. Flanders, from Baltimore, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; also in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the "Church of the Restoration," Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

☞ Duane-street Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. L. H. KING, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, 26th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 3 P. M., and at 7½ evening. Strangers are invited. Seats free.

☞ The Reformed Dutch Church in 21st street near 6th-av. Rev. A. H. VAN DUZER, Jr., pastor, will be reopened for divine service (D. V.) on next Sabbath, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Church of the Puritans, Union-square.—Prof. SHEPARD, D. D., of Bangor, Me., is expected to preach in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ Preaching at the Free-Will Baptist Church, (Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor,) Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts., at 10½ o'clock, SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. Geo WHIPPLE.

☞ St. George's Church—Rutherford-square, will be open for worship on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No 341 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

☞ We are at Present Selling ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at three shillings; Oolong tea at four shillings; and Young Hyson tea at six shillings per pound, all of which is of very superior quality, and cannot be excelled by any tea in this market.
Our Young Hyson tea, at four shillings per pound, is a very fine article.
We are also selling the best quality of old Java coffee at fourteen pence per pound; and very good coffee at one shilling per pound.
N. B.—Refined sugars at less than the refiners' prices.
ALBRO & BROTHERS,
No. 186 Bowery, west side, fourth door above Broome-st. and No 256 Grand-st., second block east of the Bowery.

☞ Rushton's New Remedy.—Fever and Ague can never be judiciously treated with any one preparation. A moment's reflection will convince any one that the different stages of the disease must require different remedies. one to h eak up the chills, and another to effect a cure and restore the system to a state of health. It is the adoption of this principle which has given BUSHTON'S New Remedy the precedence over all others. RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S imperishable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co's vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars, &c.*, made perfectly dry, with the same preparation. A. R. MOEN, No. 3 Pine-st.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ To Westward Shippers.—TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD, BALTIMORE, Aug. 15, 1855.—In consequence of great misrepresentations having been made by interested parties, I beg to inform the public that the slight obstruction on the line at Kingwood Tunnel, is now entirely removed; and that Freight, (as well as passengers,) is now forwarded in both directions promptly on schedule time. The continuation of this dispatch is ensured by the building of an additional road over the hill at Kingwood, by which the use of the Tunnel may be avoided, until its widening and arching is finished. The new track is now in use. The business community is confidently assured that their Freight between the four great Atlantic cities and the West will be transported by this Road, and its connections in time, at least, as short, its rates as low, and with as much general satisfaction as by any other route. Shippers at New-York are referred to our Agent, H. S. CROMWELL, office of Baltimore Steamships, corner of Washington and Albany sts. JOHN H. DONE,
Master of Transportation.

☞ Petersville Homestead Association.—At the next regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, August 27, at 8 o'clock, at American Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand st., a plan will be adopted for the distribution of the lots and other important business brought before the meeting. A full and punctual attendance is desired
F. A. POTTER, President.
WM. H HOYT, Secretary.

☞ Mme. Demorest's Grand Opening of Fall and Winter Fashions, Saturday, Sept. 1, No. 375 Broadway.—An extensive variety of new artistic and elegant designs for every article connected with Ladies' and Children's Apparel. New Designs for Plain and Basque Waist Patterns, cut to fit the form.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. Steamer UNION, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Nassau.—The public are notified that the price of shares, representing lots in Council City, Kansas, will be raised to ten dollars each, on and after Sept. 15, 1855.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE WALTER,
Gen. Sup't Am. Settlement Co., No. 110 Broadway

☞ To the Ladies.—Just received, a large and splendid assortment of all real and Colored Straw Trimmings, Colored Hats, Ribbons, Flowers and Millinery Goods, at WM. B. IRVINE'S, No. 113 Canal-st.

☞ Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine.
A. J. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FURS.

FURS.—J. H HARLEY, No 34 John-st., Importer and Manufacturer of European and American Furs for Ladies wear.
Southern and Western customers will please examine his Swan and Ermine Trimmings; also, fancy Victorines and Cuffs, suitable for their trade. His long experience in the business enables him to sell none but articles he can warrant.
His assortment comprises Capes, Mantillas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs of every description of Fur in use; besides Sable Robes, Foot Muffs, Ladies' and Gents' Fur Gloves. No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

A GENERAL MEETING—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BUTCHERS' REAL ESTATE HIDE ASSOCIATION, situate on the corner of 1st av. and 9 h-st., in the said City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 8½ o'clock in the afternoon, when a resolution will be offered and voted upon for the dissolution of the said Association. By order of the Trustees,
E. P. PATTERSON, President.
EDWD PHILLIPS, Secretary.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

THE LECTURES BY JOSEPH BARKER—Of Ohio, proving the doctrine of the Divine authority of the Bible false and injurious, will be delivered in Tryon's Assembly Rooms, No 625 Hudson-st., near Broadway, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. Admission 12½ cents.

REMOVAL.—D. H. ARNOLD & CO. have removed from No. 60 Pine-st. to No 49 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, temperate, and very industrious young woman, as cook, washer or ironer, or to do chamber work and sewing, or the management of children, in a private family or respectable hotel; is competent to give the same and drive if required; has a good knowledge of gardening; is willing and obliging, and neat in his person. Any gentleman or family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No 271 Bowery this day or Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A Protestant woman as good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, an excellent baker; also, a girl to do chamberwork or plain sewing. Has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 East 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—by a journeyman Watchmaker, one who can come well recommended. Address Box No. 4,618.

SALESMAN WANTED—in the RETAIL DRY GOODS trade. None need apply but those of expedience in City business, and have good references.
JOURNEAY & BURNHAM,
No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

$2,000—SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman of long mercantile experience and active business habits, wants a situation in a good business house, with a view to permanent business, and would loan his employer this amount and more in future. Address Box No. 967 New-York Post-Office.

AN EXPERIENCED AND ACCOMPLISHED young German Lady, Piano Teacher, who can furnish highly satisfactory reference and testimonials as to her successful method of teaching, amongst others of the celebrated composers, LOUIS SPOHR; wishes to form an engagement with a Ladies' Academy. No objection to go into the country. Please address T. A., office of this paper.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY of education, perfectly competent to teach French, the Piano and other essential branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a first-class boarding school for young ladies, or in a respectable private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply at No. 56 Saint Marks-place.

A WIDOW LADY—Of intelligence and respectability, in consequence of her circumstances having become greatly reduced, would be pleased to obtain employment in copying manuscript, light sewing, or other light occupation; assuring those who may kindly assist her that their favors will be duly appreciated, and that work in either branch will be performed in the most satisfactory manner. For further particulars, address ACANTHUS, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.—A Soprano and an Alto wish situations in an Episcopal Church, in this City. They have sung in one in Brooklyn, for the last fifteen months, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 177 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—A French lady, who can speak German and Italian, wishes a situation as teacher in a school or in a family. Apply No. 141 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.—An experienced teacher of French and German would give lessons in a school or family. Address LINGUIST, Union-square Post Office

TO CUTTERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In one of the largest custom establishments in this country, an experienced Cutter, to take the entire charge of the Cutting and Manufacturing Departments. None need apply but those who can give references as to character and capability, as the proprietor wishes to be relieved of part of his responsibility. Address, CLOTHING, through Post-Office, with real name and address.

CUTTER WANTED.—One who can furnish the most undoubted testimonials as to capacity and taste, may hear of a first rate situation, by applying at No. 49 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st. E. H. WEYMAN & CO.

BOY WANTED—In a tea store; one who has been in the business before preferred. Apply, with references, at No. 161 6th-av.

A NURSE of much experience may be engaged locally by application at No 668 6th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No 3 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single Gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and good board by applying at No 10 Union-square, corner of East 17th st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 56, 57 and 58 Murray-st., Dinner 1 and 6 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A private family living in a very pleasant part of Brooklyn, in near vicinity to the Fulton-ferry, would like to make arrangements for parlor board by the 1st September, with a gentleman and his wife, or two or three gentlemen. References of the first respectability given and required. Apply at No. 200 Navy-st., or No. 164 Fulton-av.

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EDUCATIONAL.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BATH, ME., Aug. 21, 1855.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction met to-day in this City, in the Universalist Church, which was well filled with teachers and others at an early hour. At 10 o'clock a meeting of the Directors was held, at which the President, THOMAS SHERWIN, Esq., of Boston, stated that the condition of the Institute was highly prosperous at the present time, and the interest manifested by the very full attendance of teachers from abroad evinced the influence which the Institute has in the minds of educational gentlemen and ladies generally. The public exercises were then opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. ELLINGWOOD, of Bath, after a brief address from the President, and a welcome to the City by Rev. S. F. DIKE.

Professor B. F. TWEED, of Tufts College, Somerville, Mass., was then introduced, who read an able lecture on "*The Claims of Teaching to the rank of a Distinct Profession.*" He first inquired whether at present the business of teaching can be so considered. The term "profession" was then dwelt upon, and the conclusion arrived at was, that teachers do not yet take rank with other professions, but occupy a position like that of a Zoophyte, or to be a sort of connecting link between the mechanic and the professional man. The clergyman is examined and ordained by a council of his peers; the physician receives his diploma from men of his own profession; the lawyer is admitted to practice by the Court or by a vote of members of the bar. The teacher, on the contrary, is subjected to an examination by a Committee, consisting, perhaps, of the village clergyman, the doctor and the lawyer, a superannuated school teacher, and one or two self-made men who have distinguished themselves as wranglers in the lyceum. Thus it is seen that the teacher does not sustain the same rank as members of other professions, technically so called.

The necessity of special training on the part of teachers was shown by a comparison of the duties he is called upon to perform with those of a physician, a lawyer or a clergyman. Wherever a law of growth is discovered, whether in the animal or vegetable kingdom, it is sure to be followed by treatises on the best modes of culture. Farmers, cattle breeders and hen fanciers flood the market with works upon Devonshires, Suffolks and Shanghais.

The lecturer then inquired whether the business of teaching can be made to occupy a position of equality with other professions. The requisites in point of talent and intellectual and moral character as well as culture were then shown to be as necessary in the business of teaching as in other professions. The true end of education is, not to impart a knowledge of certain processes in arithmetic and rules of grammar, to "go through" GREENLEAF'S Algebra and to parse all the "hard words" in POPE'S Essay. Children are not to be regarded as so many vessels, to be filled with "facts," after the manner of Thomas Gradgrind and Mr. M'Choakumchild. The teacher who has not the true end of education in view but partially comprehends his mission.

The relative importance of the teacher's business and that of the physician, clergyman or lawyer was then compared. It requires, said he, no greater exercise of skill to treat successfully a *fractured limb* than a fractious spirit, nor a steadier nerve to apply the scalpel to a nauseous sore and remove the *proud flesh* from it, than to probe a *wounded, festering* and inflamed temper, to remove the proud will, to cleanse its impurities and assist nature in her healthy operations. The conditions of success on the part of teachers were then considered, which are individual exertion, study, availing one's self of whatever has been written or said by gifted men, and by an intelligent and conscientious discharge of duty in the schoolroom.

In conclusion, Prof. TWEED said the community now see that the progress of liberal principles in government, personal freedom, and toleration in religion, on which our Republican institutions rest, can only be secured by a corresponding progress in knowledge and virtue. They see that the increased activity and enterprise of our day, call for, may demand all the counteracting conservative influences of intelligence and character within our reach. Formerly, when the young men of our country, "lived where their fathers lived, died where they died," they were so bolstered up with parental, domestic and social influences, as scarcely to be conscious of free agency, much less to feel called upon for active energy and firmness of purpose, to insure the mastery in a struggle against temptation. Now our sons scarce reach their majority before thousands of miles lie between them and home, with all its kindly influences, and we have not ceased to think of them as children, before they are obliged to stand alone, and unaided wrestle against such temptations as never crossed our path. Let us, then, emulate the example of those who have faithfully and earnestly devoted themselves to the great work of educating the young, remembering that whatever may be the relative rank of the profession, a faithful discharge of its duties cannot fail of its reward; and that this reward is not exclusively personal, but that, however little, a "mite" at least has been cast into the common treasury of the profession.

"In the elder days of art,
Builders wrought with care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the place where God may dwell
Beautiful, entire, and clean"

The Institute then adjourned till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a meeting for social intercourse was held, and the house was again filled, and a few hours were spent in a very pleasant reunion, in which all seemed to enjoy themselves in a high degree.

In the evening the Institute met in the Central Congregational Church, which was filled, to listen to an address by Rev. G. REYNOLDS, of Jamaica Plain, Mass. After the preliminary exercises, Mr. REYNOLDS was introduced and spoke upon "*The Moral Office of the Teacher.*"

His first inquiry was, how shall the intense mental activity, so characteristic of this age and our people, be refined and brought into intimate alliance with noble principles and life? The destiny of education, viewed simply as a process for unfolding and strengthening the powers of the mind, may be considered as fixed. There is a universal faith that light as well as liberty, knowledge as much as material comforts, justly belong to every human being. Every year the popular interest in education increases, and sooner or later we shall have and use the best means of intellectual culture which the wit of man can devise. But a still more important question is to be settled, which is, by what means shall intellectual refinement and energy be interwrought with noble moral faith and purposes, as to create and sustain a life at once pure, useful and heroic? No doubt education has been the greatest blessing to this country; and it is because it has been conducted on a larger plan than that of mere mental culture—because high moral aims have been infused through every department of education.

The question, what the teacher has to do with the moral department was then considered at length. No one has a greater opportunity for exerting a moral power, and thence arises the responsibility of the teacher to exert a moral influence. The bearing of the teacher has much to do with his moral power; but his influence does not depend wholly upon this. The relation which he establishes between himself and his pupils is of great importance. Every teacher should make it an object to study to secure the affections of his pupils. But the effort for moral culture must commence in the teacher's own heart. The first great work of the teacher is to honor by his example the precepts he recommends. The reverend lecturer concluded by congratulating the Institute upon the change which has been wrought within a few years in public sentiment. The establishment of Normal Schools is a good omen, if for no other reason than as showing that teaching is regarded as a profession, requiring its own peculiar training. The multiplication of Teachers' Associations is also fitted to awaken a profound sense of the professional dignity and responsibility of the teacher. Enlarge the scope of your duties, said he; feel that the work entrusted to you is nothing less than the culture of the whole nature of childhood. Nothing beneath religious fidelity, and nothing short of entire consecration will enable you to achieve full success.

American Institute of Instruction.

From our Special Correspondent.

BATH, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1855.

SECOND DAY.

The weather is bright and the air cool and refreshing to-day, and the number in attendance upon the meetings of the Institute is quite large. At 10 o'clock the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. THOMAS HILL, of Waltham, Mass.

Mr. PIERCE, of Newton, then offered a resolution for raising a committee to investigate the claims of Webster's and Worcester's Dictionary, which was, after a short and animated discussion, laid on the table.

Prof. J. G. HOYT, of Exeter, N. H., was the lecturer of this forenoon, and his subject,

THE EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

Of course a comparison was necessarily instituted as to a great variety of topics. As to the "dost arts," so called, he said he did not believe any really valuable art had ever been lost, though it is true that there is no power known to us by which the stupendous masses of rock can be moved as they were moved in former ages, nor have we any instruments with which the copper facings of some of their works can be cut so smooth as they were cut by them. As to the works of literature, those of the ancients were in a great degree frivolous, relating to cooking and trifling questions.

The evil effects of a misdirected education were pointed out in a forcible manner, and the importance of right mental and moral discipline to the masses in our country was set forth and urged by a variety of illustrations. To show the amount of mental progress which has been made, a thorough investigation was made as to the difference between the former training in mathematics and our own. The especial fitness of mathematical studies to improve the mind was shown by the fact that it requires a regular gradation in improvement and power of thought from the plainest propositions to the most abtruse; and also in the fact that no particle of real acquisition which is ever made, is lost: it becomes a part of the mind itself. Other peculiar advantages of the study of mathematics in mental training were pointed out, such as that it deals with abstract truths, and affords mental exertion without stimulating the passions or emotions. But the crowning excellence of mathematics is in its fitness to induce habits of concentrated, continuous, and patient thought. The one grand object in mental education is to teach the people to think. It is doubtless true that there is less vicarious thinking now than ever before, but there are not a few who are content to stand in the shadow of a great name, and "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee" to a great men. Not a few are disposed to cough when their theological or political hero happens to take cold. But the number of these is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less"

The good results of our Common Schools were then shown, by a comparison of the number of patents issued to the Free in comparison with the Slave States. Of the 16,685 which have been issued previous to 1850, about 14,000 of them were issued to the Free States where Common Schools exist. Of these, New-York has received 3,245, and Massachusetts 2,171, while Virginia, "the mother of Presidents" had received only 568.

The practical application of mathematics to the business of life was never made by the ancients to any great extent. There is more of science in one water-ram than the ancients ever applied to all their hydraulic works. It was said by the ancients that the plow was the gift of the gods; but a comparison of one of the ancient plows with one of RUCKLE, NOURSE & MASON'S of the present day, would not redound to the credit of celestial science or workmanship.

The increasing interest in female education is another indication of progress. In one of the earlier Christian councils the question was discussed whether woman was a human creature or not. It was gravely decided at last that she was, though she was made to feel that there was an impassable distance between her and those who looked down upon her. A school for the education of girls was never heard of in any ancient nation. The traits of female character which fit them for teachers were spoken of, and Prof. H said that not only were they best adapted to teach primary schools, but he believed that a majority of the Grammar Schools would be better taught and better governed by females than males. The governing and controlling influence of woman was fitly expressed by BYRON when he said:

"Oh, night, and storm, and darkness, ye are wondrous strong, yet lovely in your strength as the light of a dark eye in woman"

As an educated woman can exert a great influence for good, so an ignorant one is a cause of great evil. CHARLES WILKES said that the worst use you can put a man to is banging; but marriage is the worst use to which you can put an ignorant woman. It ought to be a capital offence for an ignorant woman to marry.

The introduction of music is another indication of progress in common schools. He was a believer in Solomon, and thought that a rule might be enforced if necessary, and illustrated with *wood cuts*, that a song was better than a blow, and a fiddle was better than a ferule in a school.

After some matters of business and the acceptance of invitations tendered from the citizens of Bath to take an excursion on the river this afternoon, and from Prof. PACKARD to visit the college at Brunswick to-morrow morning, the Institute adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute met this afternoon at two o'clock, and Rev. E. P. WESTON, of Gorham, Me, was introduced as the lecturer. His subject was "*The Education of our Daughters.*" The lecture occupied something over an hour in its delivery, and was a production of great thoroughness and interest. The education of young men, said he, even if allowed to be more important—which he did not allow—is not attended with the same difficulties as that of young ladies. They are destined for the mercantile or mechanical or professional pursuits, and their general course of preparation seems to have been somewhat definitely settled. The kind and amount of knowledge supposed necessary in the various employments of man seem to have been established by a sort of general consent. Their education is thus conducted with a degree of method which brings it to a definite result. From the nature of the case it is otherwise with our daughters. Parents are not to choose for them their position and pursuits in life. We prepare our sons to go forth into the world according to their own choice or ours, with a definite course given them, as a merchant fits out his vessel for some particular port. He knows the seas that intervene, the general nature of the currents and winds and climes, and the demands of the market to which his ship is destined. Not so with our daughters. They are to leave us for employments in life now little expected. We send them forth like ships upon a mighty venture,—we know not over what placid or stormy seas, to what friendly or hostile climate. Entrusted to others, to become their wealth instead of our own, how important that they be laden with all goodly treasures, merchandise adapted to every market; the wheat and the gold that command their price in every clime.

The foundation of a good education must begin in the nursery. It is a question of intense importance to our daughters who have passed that period, how they shall improve the years between the present and the period of the responsibilities of womanhood; how they shall be best trained to fill the sphere which they will occupy. What should they become? What elements should be wrought into their established characters? These elements are suggested in the language of the King of Israel, "That our daughters may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." While firmness is indicated by this description, grace is also represented by being "polished."

The female character should combine solidity and grace. We have, said he, no sympathy with those who would secure to their daughters mere accomplishments; hardly less with those who would be satisfied with a rough but substantial basis. How shall these two be attained? As you proceed from rude society you find a want of strength and of proper physical development. Where restraints are not imposed by artificial society and where a certain amount of labor is constantly performed, a sufficient amount of healthful exercise is consequent, of course. But where young ladies are exempted from labor by a supposed gentility, or neglect exercise, the consequences are noticeable. In schools, where young ladies are anxious to make the utmost progress in mental attainments, they are quite prone to neglect that exercise which is productive of a sound mind and a sound body.

Among the studies which young ladies should pursue, a systematic study of the laws of physical health is important.

But important as it is, it derives that importance mainly from its connection with the higher powers. It is sometimes said that woman's sphere is that of the affections, with the idea included that she has little need of the cultivation of the intellect. But the varied circumstances of woman's condition as really call for high intellectual endowments as those of men.

The course of instruction best fitted to secure a generous intellectual education for young ladies was then pointed out. The attention, memory, judgment and reasoning powers need to be educated in a well balanced female mind, and among the studies to be recommended to secure their cultivation are first the mathematics, but not to an undue degree, the modern and ancient languages, the natural sciences and history and biography. Composition was also classed among the best means of securing for young ladies facility in expressing their thoughts whether orally or written. Taste, or the power of appreciating the beautiful, belongs especially to woman, and a fine taste is one of the essential endowments of the female character.

The studies best adapted to improve taste, such as music, drawing and embroidery, should constitute a part of the instruction of every young lady who aims to be well educated. The study of elegant writers, who have written purely, so far as their moral teachings are concerned, is an important means of improving the taste. The cultivation of the affections is also necessary; and if need be they should be restrained. Too little pains are taken to educate this department in woman's character. If books are added upon moral culture, they too often leave the affections untouched. If our youths but reason correctly, and remember well, if their wits are sharp, their perceptive powers keen, it seems to be thought sufficient. But is it of no importance whether our daughters shall become in feeling like RUTH or JEZEBEL, a LYDIA SIGOURNEY or a FANNY WRIGHT? The best method of cultivating the affections was then dwelt upon, and the importance of restraining them in some cases insisted upon.

The too great love of society and of dress were also rebuked in proper terms, and the superiority of the Bible as a book to cultivate the taste urged, and of the Christian religion, to purify and cultivate the affections.

At the close of the lecture, the Institute, by the kind invitation of the citizens of Bath, took a short excursion on the river, and returned at an early hour highly pleased with the trip, and more gratefully impressed with the cheerful efforts which the good people here are making to render the visit of the teachers one of pleasure as well as of profit. The gentlemen who have acted as a Committee to provide for the entertainment of teachers, have been incessant in their devotion to their duty, and deserve the thanks of all here.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Corrected to-day for the N. Y. Daily Times*

FRIDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

ASHES—There have been 80 bbls. disposed of at $6 25 for Pots, and $6 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We heard that 3,300 lbs. American yellow were sold at former rates.

CANDLES—Are in fair demand and rate firm, with a moderate stock.

COFFEE—Has attracted more attention and has been purchased, to the extent of 6,000 mats Java, to arrive here from the Eastward, at 14¼c.; 40 bags Maracaibo at 12½c. 250 Laguayra at 11c @ 11¼c.; 6,500 Rio at 10½@11c., and a small lot of St. Domingo at 10c., ₱ lb.

COPPER—Continues as last noticed, with light sales at the improved rates then quoted.

COTTON—Is quite dull and heavy. There is only a retail business being transacted, and this at irregular prices. The receipts are adding to the stock on hand, but parties disagree about quotations, which prevents an active trade.

FISH—Dry Cod are in rather better request at unchanged figures. Mackerel rule quiet, but steady. Herring are rare and needed at full prices. Other descriptions appear unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not so active, but are quite as stiffly held. The arrivals are light and there is only a very moderate supply of desirable qualities in market. The day's transactions add up 9,300 bbls., within our range:

Interior State	$7 87 @ $ 10
Ordinary Shipping State	8 00 @ 12½
Straight State	8 12½ @ 8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 25 @ 8 45
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 09½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 09½ @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 37½ @ 11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 50

Canadian has not varied much. The day's business consists of 400 bbls. superfine to extra at $9@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Southern favors buyers. The day's sales add up 1,410 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 50@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty freely off-red, and can be had at $6@$6 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is rare, and held at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no particularly new feature, the day's sales comprising 16,000 bushels Southern at $2 02@2 08 for White, and $1 80@1 90 for Red, ₱ bushel. The home inquiry is the briskest; but there is a fair demand for export. Rye was purchased to the extent of 2,400 bushels at $1 05, on the spot and to arrive, showing a pretty active and buoyant market. Barley is unchanged in demand and value. Oats are salable and firm at 55c.@61c for old State and Western; 50c.@55c. for new State; 45c @50c. for New-Jersey; and 43c.@45c. for new Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant and being in good request, it commands higher rates. The day's business reaches 35,000 bushels Western mixed at 90c @92c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Now is abundant and languid at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs. The demand is slack for shipment, and less animated for the City trade.

HEMP—There is nothing particularly new to notice under this head. With reduced supplies, owners are asking very full rates, which impede operations.

HOPS—Are quiet, but steady, at 17c.@20c. for last year's crop, of which the supply in market is moderate.

IRON—Scotch Pig is attracting increased attention, and is now held at ₱32 50@$34, usual credit, ₱ ton; but these high rates retard business, buyers being indisposed to pay so much. Other kinds are as last noticed.

LATHS—Eastern are in limited request, yet are still worth $1 40@$1 43½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Nothing further has occurred in this line.

LIME—Rockland is dull and heavy at 87½c. for common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—There were only 80 bbls. New-Orleans obtained at 36c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine, though quiet, is steady at $3 12½@3 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do is plenter and easier, being but sparingly dealt in at 41c. @41½c ₱ gallon. Nothing new has occurred in Tar. There were 750 bbls Common Resin taken at $1 70@$1 72½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—We have no particular change to notice in Whale or Sperm. Red Oil is more freely taken at 58c. @60c. ₱ gallon. The supply of it is smaller. Olive rules quiet, at old prices. Linseed is also in slack demand, but still quoted at 93c @94c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is selling to some extent at 85c @92½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in very brisk request, at advancing prices, the day's operations amounting to 4,000 bbls., at $21 87½@$22 for New Mess, $19 for New Prime, and $21 50 for Old Mess, with $16 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue very scarce and in demand, at 11c. for Hams, and 9½c. @9½c for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard has not varied much; the day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11½c @11½c ₱ lb. Beef is also unchanged; 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 75@$16 25 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, &c., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand within a range of from $21@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 19c @23c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c @ 25c for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c @9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 100 trcs. were effected, in lots, at $5 75@$6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Is almost out of market and is generally held at 43c., but a few retail sales were effected to day @ 43c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Presented no important variations. For Liverpool, same engagements were made at Cotton at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour at 1s @1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and Grain, in bulk and bags, at 5½d @6d ₱ bush. For London, the shipments were not large, embracing Flour at 13d.; Oil Cake at 1s. 6d.; Naval Stores at previous figures; and heavy goods, partly at 15s @20s. ₱ ton measurement. For French ports, there was rather more offering and rates were firm. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 113 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Females.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

OBETS, BRO. & CO. (Chicopee).....128 William-st., near Cedar

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf., 32 Warren-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

S. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT.....384 Spring-st

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail.)...78 Beekman-st

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND...139 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

S. H. POILLON & CO (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 256 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufactoring Co Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6¼ cents per foot, 1 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN B. WILLARD.....449 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....110 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)...11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY .....76 Fulton-st., 30 doors below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper,

Sold on com by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO .....283 Washington-st.

Stearns & Marvin, Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK".....Depot 146 Water-st.

Fine Teas.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO.....No. 150 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOBBY'S & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchant's are invited to call on them

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-HAVEN, NEW-HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.—The subscriber has large and commodious buildings suitable for the accommodation of his pupils erected expressly for the purpose.

The locality of the Institution is every way adapted to the promotion of physical health and constitutional vigor, and to successful intellectual and moral culture. It is situated about a mile from the centre of the city, and the retired position and proximity to the town, impart to it the combined advantages of city and country, without the exclusive disadvantages of either.

The pupils of this Institution are fitted for any standing in college or prepared for mercantile and other active pursuits. Young men desirous to connect themselves with the engineering department of the City will receive special instruction. Modern Languages, Music and Drawing are taught by experienced instructors. Military Tactics as taught in Academical schools, have been introduced, and all the pupils are encouraged to perfect themselves, under a skilful teacher, in the exercises. Parents, guardians and guardians who are anxious to procure for their children and wards, beyond the benefits of a sound education, the comforts of a home and the family circle, will find this a very desirable institution.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each. The Fall and Winter session commences on the second Monday of September; the Spring and Summer session on the first Tuesday of March.

The closure of the Institution are so arranged that pupils can be admitted if more convenient to parents and guardians, at the commencement of each term in Yale College.

The charges for tuition, board and washing, during the academic year, are $250 per annum. To those who remain with the family during the vacations, the price is $300.

The Principal takes great pleasure in being able to refer to GERARD HALLOCK, Esq., Editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, for further information and circulars can be obtained by application to

LEWIS M. MILLS, Principal.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL.D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of instruction.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection and fitting of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children enjoyed by the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and on offers for the attainment of this object will be opened, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

J. S. T. Stranahan,	John T. Martin,	J. H. Frothingham,
R. S. Tucker,	Horace B. Claflin,	H. R. Worthington,
Lucius B. Wyman,	Charles B. Baylis,	E. E. Sandford,
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J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS will reopen on Wednesday, the 17th September next, at 9½ A. M. Applicants for admission will present themselves on Tuesday, the 16th, at 9½ A. M., in the Council room.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE will reopen on the 15th October; and all Students will enrol themselves in the College No. 107 East 14th-st.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The lectures of this department will be delivered by Prof. RUSH, and will occupy daily from 12 to 2 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS OF DESIGN.—The School of Design will commence its session on the 14th September, at the studio of the Professor, No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be open for the reception of students on the 17th September.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Classes will be formed at the commencement of other college duties, and arrangements may be made for evening instruction.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Prof. JOHNSON, Rector, will be opened for students on Monday, 17th September.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON SQUARE, August 7, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—Board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, E. P. Steer, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. P. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New-Haven.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. The *general members* of the School are *invited to begin* their studies on the *first* Monday of September. All volunteers will be *informally* instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR TWENTY APPROVED BOYS.—CHARLES MURRAY NAIRNE, M. A., has removed his School from the Bible House to his own residence, No. 14 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, two blocks above Madison-square. The arrangements for carrying out his plan of equalizing new and old, are complete, and it is believed that, for elegance of accommodation, true manliness of government, and peculiar thoroughness of mental and moral training, the school is not surpassed by any in the United States. Mr. N. will be assisted by an accomplished Resident tutor, and several Professors from the City. School opens on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Terms—$360 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Circulars may be had at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, at the store of Messrs. CARTER'S, Booksellers, and at No. 14 West 28th-st. References—Rev. Drs. HAWKS, HIGGINS, FERRIS, POTTS, E. H. WESTON, &c., &c.

BERRIAN AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 126 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept. 10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FREE SCHOOL FOR SINGING.—The Academy of Music—In pursuance of the objects of the charter of this Institution—has established for gentlemen in vocal music has been established, under the direction of Signors AMATI DUBREUL and ANDELO TORIANI, open to all persons desirous of availing themselves of the privilege. In addition to the advantages of free instruction, such scholars as may desire it will have the opportunity of being employed at the Academy. Application for admission must be made between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Academy of Music, 14th-st., commencing on THURSDAY, Aug. 23.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New-York. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, Sept. 3, 1855. A. H. DUNNING, LL. M., Principal; Miss C. E. BACKUS, Preceptress; Miss F. N. HASTINGS, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $36 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.

J. B. WHEELER, President.

W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.,) at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 35th-st. The English studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway. References, to Murray Hoffman, O. P. Clancahy, M. D., L. M. Hoffman, Charles Roome, N. P. Bailey, Samuel Davis.

A CARD.—H. PEUONEY having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 48 East 26th-st., as establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H. PEUONEY, to be had by addressing as above.

ELIE CHARLIER.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square, New-York, under the patronage of the Prot. Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars. A Prospectus, stating the terms and advantages of the School, can be had on application.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 18 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO. No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOLPHUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 31 West 21st-st. The twenty-second year begins on Monday, Sept 10. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five, to whom the Principal devotes his personal attention. A primary department, taught by a lady is connected with the school. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or at Messrs. Appleton's, Lockwood's or Randolph's.

J. JAY GREENOUGH.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northern erly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st; between the 1st and 2d avs., of the City of New York, and designated by the number (328) on a map on file in the office of Register in the City and County of New-York, entitled "Map of 400 lots of ground situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Jacob B. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836, which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northeastly line of 55th st distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th st with the southerly line of the 2d av., thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d av 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th sts, thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th st 25 feet, thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d av 100 feet 4 inches to the northeaster ly line of 55th st, thence northwesterly along the nor heasterly line of 55th st 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6 1855

JOHN C. OLSEN, Sheriff.

R. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned to Sept. 14, 1855, at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1855

au23-2aw5w7h* JOHN OLSEN, Sheriff.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—OF THE ENTIRE HANDSOME FURNITURE OF A HOUSE.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell without reserve on MONDAY, Aug 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 6th-av, a few doors from 14th st, a large and valuable assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture, in many designs, the whole of which is of the newest fashion—consisting in part of two large and elegant French plate glasses, 3600; velvet, Brussels and Wilton carpets one 3-story rosewood piano forte and stool in use but 6 months; rosewood parlor suits covered in satin and brocatelle, and hair cloth; black parlor chairs, large sofa and easy chair to match; handsome dining room furniture, in mahogany and rosewood sideboard, extension tables, chairs, rockers, brocade lounge and arm chair to match; a number of oil paintings in rich frames; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; wash and bureaus; marble top centre tables and mantel ornaments; handsome china and glass dinner and tea services; a good assortment of kitchen furniture—China, dining and breakfast tables, chairs, stools, tin, crockery, &c. No postponement. Descriptive catalogues of particulars.

LARGE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR TO BE LET IN BEDFORD AVENUE, NO. 70 TO 74 INCLUSIVE, ON THE HIGH ROAD TO JAMAICA, L. I.—On Saturday, the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Lott, in the village of Jamaica, L. I., by virtue of and by the authority contained in a certain power of sale in a certain mortgage executed by Peter Lott and Rebecca his wife to the undersigned, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Queens County, on the 19th day of May, 1853, in Liber 69 of Mortgages, page 109, the undersigned will offer for sale at Auction

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch.

TWENTY HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and also one of the most favorable opportunities which has come within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually

W. B. OGDEN } Trustees
M. D. OGDEN } Chicago Land
D. ELSTON, } Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall st., New-York, of O. D. ASHLEY, 7 & 47 State st., Boston

CHICAGO, Aug 16, 1855

JOS. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOS. L. SMITH, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 76 Franklin st., a large assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, in excellent order, consisting of rosewood suites in satin brocade, one suite in plush, cost $275; one 7-octave piano, made by Nunn & Fisher; rosewood bureaus, washstands, settee, side and sofa tables, with marble tops, corner stands, large oval pier glasses, oil paintings, china vases, enameled suites, chairs, carpets, oilcloths, hat stands, tables, sofas, silverware, crockery, glassware and every article to be found in a first class house too numerous to mention

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CONTINUATION SALE.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall st, a great sale of fine old wines, brandies, &c., belonging to one of our old-st-anding houses, now closing their business. Bottled pale otard, L. P. brandies, private stock do pale and dark otard, Hennessey, martell and pinet brandies in cases and demijohns, cognac, champagne, south side and East India madeiras, Antimontiado do, pale Virtuoso, Harmony & Duff Gordon pale sherries, Pemarten & Tractes brown do. Hunt & Co. and Offery's ports, tokay, muscat and lisbon demijohns wines. All of which can be relied upon as pure and of the first quality. Also, a large invoice of cigars.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 27 Centre-st, a very large and general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, two enameled safes, carpets, oil cloth, china, crockery and glassware, removed from 37 h st, by virtue of an execution. Also, the balance of furniture left at 87 n-st sale.

J. F. LOCKWOOD, Constable.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer

SECOND LARGE SALE OF CROCKERY CHINA GLASS AND HARDWARE, TUESDAY, Aug. 29 by HENRY EVANS No. 82 Pearl st, New-York City and Country Merchants will find it to their interest to attend these sales as the ware offered will be sold in lots to suit the trade from the shelves or by the package.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF TWO DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES, No. 5339 and 5474, medium size, fitted to order, with jewelers' cases on SATURDAY, September 1st, at 10 A. M., on the premises No. 62 Commun-st.

AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the 3d day of September 1855. Said farm consists of 100 acres of land, more or less, situated in Six Hills, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles North of the Long Island Railroad. Watson's Deer Park. On the premises there is a good 40 feet one story and a half house, containing 9 rooms a good barn, wagon house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order; also, a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds. It is well watered by ponds, well and cistern. A daily mail stage passes the door to connect with the early train from the City. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr. ZIMMERMANN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. N B Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and return the same day.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. }
NEW YORK, July 28, 1855. }

THE SUBSCRIBER in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell through CLEVELAND NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, noon, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments called thereon, upon the requirement of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the Act incorporating the said company, viz:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2650) shares held by Messrs. R. & E. Schuyler

One hundred and eighty eight (188) shares held by R. & G. Bell

Three shares held by Joseph Thorpe.

The sale to continue from day to day until the whole is sold. The purchaser will be required to pay the instalments as called.

J. W. BEARTY,
President Illinois Central Railroad Co.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HUNTER, Auctioneers, will sell at the Exchange Rooms, Fourth st, between Main and Walnut, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 23d, 24th and 25th days of August, at 10 o'clock each day, the SPECIAL SALES OF REAL ESTATE, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY; and on SATURDAY, Nos. 82 and 84 Broadway, fronting 50 feet on Broadway and 100 feet deep to Sycamore st. Both the Railroad Bonds and the Miscellaneous Stocks of Exchange and Banking Houses.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 26, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE per cent on the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 30th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive dividends at the office of CUNARD SHERMAN & CO., those who se stock is registered at Boston at the office of E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL R. R. Co. }
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug 22 1855. }

THE INTEREST DUE on September 1st on the Bonds of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad Co., issued for the construction of the Rutland Branch, will be paid at the Bank of Troy, in the City of Troy on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons.

WM H. WARREN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st, New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st

NEW-YORK, Aug 14 1855

A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO }
NEW-YORK, Aug 23 1855 }

THE COUPONS OF THE FREE LAND BONDS of this Company falling due on the 1st of September, will be paid on and after that date at the Office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 66 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, on stocks of merchandise household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Pitt Palmer,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor.
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Cottes,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt B. Minturn,	Jon's Thorne

WM PITT PALMER, President.

ANDREW J SMITH, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos 8 Wall-st. and 296 Greenwich-st Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CRAWELL, Sec MASON THOMSON, Pres.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.—A four-story first-class brown stone House in West 34th-st 22x55, well located on north side of street. Also, the four-story English basement brick House, No. 87 West 36th-st, size 20x60. Also, a three-story brick House in East 20th st., near Madison-av. Also, at a bargain, a choice corner in Canal-st, west of Broadway, size 100x125, now paying a fair per cent. For full particulars and admission to premises apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st. corner Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house and store, corner of Garden and 5th streets, Hoboken, occupied by a good tenant, and lots for $425 per annum; $2 000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Title perfect; taxes insignificant, and is a good investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three story attic and basement House, No. 133 Clinton-place complete with all the modern improvements, plate glass and chandeliers. Possession to be had immediately. Apply to C. A. BOBERT, No. 85 Liberty-st., up stairs.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—At a great sacrifice, on 15th-st; also, the furniture which it contains. It has all the modern improvements and is beautifully located. This is an opportunity but rarely met with. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th av., cor 14th st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner, by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air &c., &c., large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story, attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and enclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and grounds are tastefully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars, and large pine &c., large apple trees, fronting on Broadway. French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all built complete. Six lightning conductors to the house, and three to earth. A splendid row plank, Croton water pipes, A 1 hard, ancient drinking, which is block-in pipe. This property is opposite the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Depot, on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville, in the ground plan about 36 feet, and the front part of about two and a half stories high. Price $6,000. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The Height of Land Farm, late of Wm. H. Bogart, deceased, situated at the village of Waldo, Orange County, is 11 miles from Newburg on plank road, over which a daily mail stage passes and one mile from the New-York and Erie Railroad at Goshen. The mansion house is two stories high, with wings attached, containing 11 fine rooms, besides kitchen and pantry rooms, and is supplied with every convenience. There are four acres of land first in timber, an orchard of choice fruits, and the grounds are well shaded with shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees. Few situations offer equal attractions for a country residence. Walden is also within a mile. Falls of the Walkill, and the valley of this river is unrivaled in fertility, healthfulness and beauty of scenery. The drives are fine in every direction, and the inland view from this point bounded in the distance by the Fishkill highlands, the Shawangunk and the Catskills is unsurpassed. Possession given at any time. For terms &c., inquire of R. FROUDFIT, Jr., Esq., No. 389 Broadway, and 4 Astor place, New York; J. P. BONNEFIELD, Esq., Walden, or of the subscriber, at Shawangunk village Ulster County. JAMES G. GRAHAM, Executor, &c.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Beautiful scenery and site, handsome house of seventeen rooms and cellar, ruin and spring water in house, and well by back door. Smalle, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds, currants and grapery and other out houses, all nearly new. Large barns, with stalls, granary and cellar, water in yard, with 40 acres rich farm land. 12 in aple orchards in full bearing, 6 or eight in woods, remainder in meadow and pasture and tillage. Also a young peach and pear orchard. Immediate possession given of front parlor, upper part of house and base ment kitchen, and if required, the whole house. The purchaser can have the farming gear with it, rent or improvements, to be worked by a neighbor on shares, or he can take the over-sight. It is in Westchester county, 24 miles from Sing-Sing, 1½ hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad; the express and all other trains stopping. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Ten per cent on the day of sale. Inquire further of E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 11 till 3 o'clock, P. M. Also, of Mr. COX, stage proprietor, at Sing-Sing Depot, who will direct or send you to the farm of GEORGE B. THORNE.

GENEVA HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A large double three-story brick dwelling, 50 feet square, and lot of land 99 feet front on Main-st and 220 feet deep, in the beautiful village of Geneva, commanding an extensive view of Seneca Lake. It is particularly well adapted for a private residence, with a handsome lawn, a family of high character is much needed there. It is offered at a very low price, the owner having removed therefrom. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st

CHEAP AND CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots in the 5th av., 20 per cent, be ow the market price; also, every variation now in the market below 46th st.; also, many lots from 23d to 30th sts., between 4th and 6th avs. inclusive, 800 several lots and parcels of lots to real estate speculators; also lots on 8th-av., opposite the Central Park; also, 1,000 el gible lots in the upper part of the City, at a great bargain; also, 200 very fine lots in one body. For full particulars, apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine st., corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid two-story cottage with attic and cellar, Croton water, an extension 20x30 feet, two-story, servant's stair way, &c., &c. The lot contains a city lots, 25 by 100 feet, situated on 127th-st., in the City of New-York, 200 feet from the Railroad Station, and surrounded by the best improvements; peaches in abundance, plums, cherries, strawberry beds &c., &c., and abundance of shrubbery and shade trees. It is now rented to WARREN BRADY, Esq., and was built for owner's own use about 3 years old. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm, or Western land, and $1 000 in cash. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories. The second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of L. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Bleecker-st.

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE COMPANY—Are selling houses and lots on accommodating terms of payment. Will sell lots and build houses on them of any plan desired. Elegant and tasty cottage houses (built and building) at prices ranging from $1 800, $2,000, $1,800, $800 and $600. East New-York can be reached at all hours by railroad and omnibus lines; time 30 minutes. Apply to C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 198 Broadway

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Offer one of the prettiest, most desirable, Westchesterly, with 8 acres, one of the finest, most stable, carriage houses, poultry and wash-house &c. &c., I have been the build required at an expense of $1 600; is in the most perfect condition, perfectly healthy, with fine garden, plenty of fruit, near to two and no will bring the whole lot, as Bronx River and only 24 miles from City Hall. Apply to

A. PFEIFFER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A small farm, with a house of 8 rooms, with a large barn, and other outbuildings, in excellent repair, situated on the Hempstead Plains, 2 miles from Hempstead village, 20 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles from the Hempstead Station on the Long Island Railroad. The land is of the best quality, and is in a high state of cultivation. Possession given on the 1st of October next. Apply to M. R. HARROW No. 31 Liberty-st., near Church, New-York; personally at the farm, or by letter (post paid) at Hempstead, Queens County, L. I. The subscriber is about removing to the United States, and hereby offers for sale all his property in this city, consisting of household furniture, &c., &c. Also, the lease of the premises he now occupies, with the fixtures and fittings appertaining to the same. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, or to Messrs. Royal Arcade, Regent-street.

THOMAS FAIR.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. HEGEMAN'S CELEBRATED MENSTRUAL PILLS are the best remedy ever discovered for all female complaints arising from suppression and irregularities. They are especially adapted for females; they act like a charm—as soon as taken they commence their effects, and always succeed. No change of diet is necessary while using them. Married ladies will find them particularly serviceable in the first three months of pregnancy, as they are certain to bring on the menses at the regular period. Females in delicate health are cautioned against using these pills during

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Yellow Fever Periods.

We have before us a record of the visitations of the yellow fever to the City of New-York and Philadelphia, from 1793 to 1822. The year last named was the last visitation of yellow fever to the City of New-York.

In 1793, the Winter in which the year commenced was unusually mild, and on the 8th of January pigeons were very plenty in the woods of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and continued so abundant for two months, that they were sold in the Philadelphia market for eighteen pence per dozen.

In August of that year, the yellow fever commenced in Philadelphia, and continued to the end of October. The deaths by that pestilence were about five thousand.

On nineteen days in August of that year, the maximum temperature ranged from 80° to 87°, averaging about 83° maxima. A *heated term* commenced on the 2d day of that month, and continued to the 25th. The recorded maximum temperature ranged from 78° to 87°, for twenty-four consecutive days. The greatest change during twenty-four hours of the days of this term was on the 25th, and was 16°. In September, but four days gave a temperature of 78° and upwards, and the greatest change during any day was but 13°. October gave but one day of a temperature above 68°, and that was on the first day—72° maximum. On the 27th, temperature fell to 39°; 28th, to 35°; 29th, to 31°, and on the 30th to 32°, and the pestilence ceased.

In 1794 the yellow fever visited New-Haven, Conn., and Baltimore, Md., and is noticed at length in NOAH WEBSTER'S work on pestilential diseases, published in 1799. May and June of that year presented a *rainy term* of greater length than has at any time since been experienced in this section of the continent. In that year there were several deaths of persons in New-York who came with, and of others who worked on board a vessel from Antigua.

In 1795, about the middle of August, a putrid fever broke out in Water-street, New-York, of which many people died. The fever abated about the 26th of October. My record of temperature is blank for that entire month. The number of deaths by the pestilence were reckoned at from 800 to 1,000. The first frost of the season occurred on the 19th. New cases with persons who had already taken the disease occur five or six days after frost, or in a pure atmosphere five or six days after exposure in an infected district.

1776.—From the 13th to 19th July it was reported that yellow fever existed at Whitehall-slip, but on the two last days of that month there were no signs of it. July had been dry and hot, and but one light shower for twenty-five days. On the 22d of August the fever again made its appearance, but wholly disappeared on the 8th of October. The lowest temperature for the term, was on that day, 48°, *not low enough for frost*. The wind was north and northwest all day of 7th and 8th of October.

1797.—August 7, a distemper among the cats. A man was employed to collect the dead cats and bury them; he collected 270 one morning. The yellow fever was very fatal that year in Philadelphia; there were 118 deaths in that city by the pestilence in two days in September.

1798.—Yellow fever appeared in Boston and Philadelphia simultaneously, about the 8th, and in New-York about the 20th of August. The deaths were very numerous both in New-York and Philadelphia. Our memoranda says: 84 new cases and 64 deaths in twenty-four hours in Philadelphia. In New-York, on the 10th of September, 25 deaths; 13th, 42 deaths; 20th, 54 deaths; 27th, 58 deaths. I forbear to quote further—it was a fearful time. On the 13th of October the mortality increased, and on the 29th the temperature fell below 36°, and the fever ceased in five days after. The heated terms of August of that year were numerous, but not of long duration.

1799.—Rumors of yellow fever at Philadelphia, as early as the 3d, and at New-York on the 23d July—on the 29th, the fever disappeared, but on the 11th of August, it was again reported, but on the 27th, was supposed to have entirely gone, and on the 31st, Dr. POST, a physician of high standing, remarked that he had never known a more healthy season, but in four days after the fever became very bad. At the time Dr. POST made this remark, about one-third of the inhabitants had left the City on account of the reports of the fever. The fever continued till the 19th of October. A frost came on the 18th, preceded by a temperature of 34°, and 18° change, on the 17th, which was the greatest change during any period of 24 hours for several months. On the 20th, the inhabitants returned to their dwellings.

I have omitted to mention many important facts on my records, in order to bring this communication within a readable compass, and here break off, leaving what further we have to say of subsequent years, for another, or two other communications. Too much caution cannot be used to guard our immense population from like visitations.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

The Parodi Concert for the Norfolk Sufferers.

The concert to be given by M'lle TERESA PARODI, on next Tuesday evening, at NIBLO'S Saloon, for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever at Norfolk, promises to be one of the most attractive and brilliant of the season. This being the first appearance in New-York of M'lle PARODI since her return from her European tour, a well filled house can safely be predicted. But when there is added to this the generous and noble purpose to which the proceede are to be devoted, an overwhelming house is certain.

The programme comprises a variety of the most popular compositions of foreign and home artists. PARODI sings "Ah! mon Fils!" the *romanza* from MEYERBEER'S grand opera, "The Prophet;" "Casta Diva," from "Norma," and the "Ricci Valse." Madame STRAKOSCH sings for the first time a new ballad by WALLACE. The *duetto*, "The Sainted Mother," PARODI and Madame STRAKOSCH give in concert. M. STRAKOSCH gives, among other pieces, "The Nightingale," a woodland scene composed by himself.

Mr. APTOMMAS, with his harp—which we hear all too seldom—will not be among the least of the attractions of the occasion.

Licensed Under the Maine Law.

It is said that six persons in the City have taken out licenses to sell liquor under the *new* law, and four of them have made a return in accordance with the law in the County Clerk's office. The return gives the name of every person who has bought liquor, how often, in what amounts, and whether for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or sacramental purposes. There are 1,061 names given—the same names, however, occurring several times. They are distributed as follows:

First dealer	36 names.
Second dealer	66 names.
Third dealer	78 names.
Fourth dealer	891 names.
In all	1,061 names.

Of the liquor sold, there was:

For sacramental purposes	0 buyers.
For chemical	1 buyer.
For mechanical	6 buyers.
For medicinal	1,054 buyers.

Politics vs. Policemen.

"We understand that it is the intention of Mayor WOOD to issue an order in the early part of next week, positively forbidding any policeman from taking any part in any political organization or club, under penalty of dismissal from office."—*Post.*

Do we understand that the new political M. D.'s are included? Will they be prevented going to State Conventions hereafter?

Curiosities.

There are three well-bred physicians in town who have not appeared in the *Herald's* list of candidates for Coroner.

Again, there is one Club in town which has not yet made out a list of county and city nominations. If we were to publish in full those that have been brought us our page would look like a Post-Office list of uncalled-for letters.

☞ It is not the lack of dirt thrown upon the bodies of the buried in Potter's Field that causes the abominable effluvia that often hovers over the south end of Ward Island, so much as the fact that the bodies are very often taken there in a very bad state. One case we have heard of where nearly a week had elapsed after the death before the body was presented for burial to the Deputy Warden of the cemetery. Mr. WEBB is not the man that deserves to be pitched into, and we say it the more freely because we know that the pitchings-in of the Ten Governors are terrible when they fairly wake up. Let the authorities of the City Hospitals conform strictly to the law that requires a prompt burial of the dead, and that plague will be stayed.

☞ The Liquor-dealers have dropped "the organ" and gone to organizing. They think it is not best to give Col. FRENCH a chance to go into a reputable business just yet. Sorry.

☞ The Board of Health met yesterday. There is not any plague bred *yet* by the *Joseph Walker*. Why don't her cargo rot as it did before the noise was made about it?

☞ We saw yesterday a superb golden eagle, set with (net on) diamonds and garnets, which was presented to Capt. NYE by M'lle RACHEL.

☞ FRANKLIN W FISH, adopted son of Capt. PRESERVED FISH, deceased, offers to recite a poem in New-York, for the benefit of the Norfolk Relief Fund. The Boston *Transcript* speaks very highly of the poem and the talent of the author. The subject of the poem is "Folly."

The City Census.

The complete returns of the Census Marshals in the City show an increase of 21 per cent. in five years, or nearly 4¼ per cent. per annum. The increase from 1845 to 1850 was nearly 40 per cent., or 8 per cent. per annum, a falling off in our rate of increase that would make a Philadelphian mad with joy. The sleepiness of Marshals has probably lost us several thousand inhabitants and greatly comforted our rivals. Following is a summary of the returns:

Wards.	'60.	'40.	'50.	'55.	Inc.	Decr.
1	11 797	10,699	12 754	13,260	—	6,501
2	8 202	6,406	8,645	3 949	—	3,406
3	9 649	11 581	10 355	9,131	—	1,224
4	12,706	16,770	22 280	22 650	400	—
5	17 722	19 129	26 686	21,684	—	1,625
6	13 447	17 199	24 699	23,639	—	1,060
7	18,868	22,985	32,600	32 706	—	184
8	26,794	20 172	34,612	34,612	—	—
9	22 782	24 795	40 647	37,059	—	3,588
10	18 488	29,996	28,316	28,304	1,988	—
11	14 901	17,082	43,758	43,734	9 676	—
12	1,941	11,679	10 451	18 451	8,000	—
13	18,514	28 946	26,296	26,296	—	1,943
14	14,870	20,280	18 196	26,912	1,711	—
15	—	17,786	22 564	23,776	1,212	—
16	—	22,776	62,893	40,689	—	16,202
17	—	18,822	43 763	60 852	17,189	—
18	—	—	31 548	39 861	8,306	—
19	—	—	16,468	18 844	376	—
20	—	—	—	44 928	44,928	—
21	—	—	—	20 476	20,476	—
22	—	—	—	23 073	23,073	—
	Tot. 265 067	313 932	515 543	623 263		
	Total increase in five years.....					107,698

Received for the Family of the Deceased Physician.

Am't before receip'd	$895 78	A. J. H.	$10 00
E. G.	5 00	J. P. C. T.	10 00
A constant reader	5 00	J. de J. M.	5 00
J. E.	5 00	J. D.	5 00
H (Newport)	10 00	A. F. S.	5 00
A. B. Jacobs	2 00	A Journeyman Printer	1 00
R. A. T.	2 00		
W. G.	5 00	Total amount	$368 75
E. W. S.	3 00		

The Prohibitory Law.

The arrests for intoxication yesterday were distributed for adjudication as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Connelly	8
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	13
At Essex Market, before Justice Wood	6
Total	27

IN BROOKLYN.

In the case of the People, John Mathews, complainant, *vs.* Thomas Toynbee, argued before the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on the 21st of July last, Justices BROWN, STRONG and ROCKWELL on the bench, the proceedings of the Justices' Court have been reversed, and defendant discharged from his arrest. This, by agreement, was a test case. Mr. Toynbee is the keeper of a large hotel in Brooklyn, and in July, by arrangement, a bottle of brandy and another of wine was seized, upon a warrant issued by Justice DANIEL K. SMITH. The liquor was confiscated, and a fine of $50 imposed, when the case was taken before the Supreme Court, and a decision is now rendered as above stated.

The same decision has been given in the Poughkeepsie case, in which Peter Berberricks was defendant, who was convicted of selling lager-bier.

Coroner's Investigations.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest on the body of LAWRENCE MARTIN, who died from the effects of injuries received by the recent railroad accident. Deceased had a compound fracture of the right leg and a compound fracture of the left thigh, these injuries causing death. Verdict—"Death by injuries accidentally received by the cars running off the track on the Harlem Railroad, on the 22d day of August, 1855." Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 23 years. He leaves a widow with three young children.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

An Inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE at the house of PETER MCCORMICK, corner of Thirty-first-street and First-avenue, on the body of MICHAEL MCCORMICK, a boy four years of age, who left the house of his father about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and in wandering about the Pier he fell into the water and was drowned. Verdict—"Accidental drowning."

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of an Irish woman, named MARY ANNE FEATHERSTONE, who died while confined in the City Prison, from exhaustion produced by intemperance. Verdict accordingly.

Police News.

HORSE STEALING.

A German named George A. Heifler was yesterday arrested by Officers Kelly and Marsh, of the Fourth District Police Court, on the charge of having stolen a horse of considerable value, the property of John Sutton, of No. 2 Carlisle-street. The prisoner was captured as he was taking an airing in a carriage to which the stolen horse was attached. Accused was taken before Justice PEARCEY, and committed for examination.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

HABEAS CORPUS PRISONER DISCHARGED.

JOHN FLYNN, a young man of nineteen summers, enlisted in the navy and was stationed at the Navy-Yard in Brooklyn. He did not like naval service, however, and was yesterday discharged therefrom, on the ground of his being under age at the time of his enlistment. Probably many of his older companions sing with feeling, "O, would I were a boy again."

[Advertisement.]

OPENING OF THE SEASON.—NEW FALL GOODS. The new Fall and Winter styles of rich dress goods are now open for the inspection of the ladies at CHAS. HEARD & Co's., No. 301 Grand-street. Among those of the latest importation are the entirely new styles of rich Fall and Winter silks, at 6s. and 7s. per yard; rich paramattas, choice colors, (double width,) at 1s. 8d. per yard; muslin de laines, chintz colors, and of the most desirable styles, at 1s per yard; also, a magnificent assortment of rich French merinoes and cashmeres. Every attention paid to those who wish to inspect them.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Call and inspect our full life size Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world. Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian artists and finished in a style unequaled by any imitators. Photographs of every description made from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway, and No. 46 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 374 BROADWAY.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Patent Self-Clearing Furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RINO, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 93 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—3 1c.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSQUITOES AND ALL INSECTS.—SLEEP IN PEACE.—HASKIN'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, combining beauty and cheapness, without obstructing the circulation of air. It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of rubber braid, so that it will fit securely at all times. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes, and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

W. STRATTON Sole Agent, No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Dépôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. THE MOST CONVENIENT, SAFEST, AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D DESHLER, Agent, at the dépôt, No. 361 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

BROOKLYN NOTICE.

HASKINS' MOSQUITO CANOPY AND NET.—A sure guarantee against mosquitoes and all insects, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Sold by J. B. SUTTON, No. 212 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WHY ARE WE SICK?—If it were possible to have a collection of ladies, (similar to a baby show,) a premium of $10,000 would be given could any be found as healthy or vigorous as those who have taken these pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES IN THIS CITY.—The right to make the patent Photographic pictures on glass, known as Ambrotypes, has been sold to a gentleman not a resident of this City, and for the present no person can make these pictures here. ASA MILLET, Agent for CUTTING & BOWDOIN.

[Advertisement.]

A SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would suffer from a disagreeable breath, when the constant use of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," as a dentifrice, would render it beautiful and sweet!

[Advertisement.]

The finest Photographs ever exhibited in this country are at HEADY'S, No. 359 Broadway. Life, cabinet and miniature sizes, in oil and water colors. Ambrotypes, a new style of pictures on glass. Over THOMPSON'S.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints and skin cured by inhaling and applying J. R. STAFFORD'S "Olive Tar." Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street, New-York.

Democratic Mass Meeting at New-Orleans—Speech of General John A. Quitman.

From the N. O. Picayune, Aug. 18.

Odd Fellows' Hall was completely filled last evening by such of our fellow-citizens as were desirous of hearing this distinguished and gallant son of Mississippi, on the present position of public affairs. There was a due proportion of the members of all political parties in attendance, and he addressed them for two hours on a great variety of topics connected with the political issues of the day.

There was no organization of a meeting. At about 8 o'clock, Gen. QUITMAN came upon the platform, attended only by the Mayor of the city, who, in a few words, which were very well received by the audience, introduced the distinguished speaker of the evening.

He apologized for the unpreparedness in which the summons of his New-Orleans friends found him, but said he trusted he should always be prepared to speak to his countrymen when any great crisis in their affairs was impending. The subjects he should touch upon were as full of interest to the people of Louisiana as of Mississippi. They were contiguous States; they had common interests, the same domestic institutions. Mississippi was deeply interested in all that concerned the prosperity of New-Orleans, and he had come, therefore, feeling sure he should not be received as an intruder. There were impending dangers common to both States. And he then proceeded to contend that there were false issues raised now to blind the people to more important ones. The old issues between the Whigs and Democrats were well founded, and could be fairly met and argued. But these were false and insidious. The true issue he said, for Southern men, was that which affects their homes and their firesides—the Slavery question—and on this point the speaker dwealt at great length.

He maintained the national, intellectual and physiological differences existing between the white and the black races, one of which was progressive, the other that of servitude and inferiority. He believed Slavery, as existing in this country, to be the great element of our national prosperity; and maintained that it is to the Slaveholding States that every good feature of our institutions, every liberal element of our Government, every valuable and worthy achievement of our people, are owing; and that, too, in despite of the opposition of the non-Slaveholding States. The acquisition of Louisiana, of Texas and of California was achieved by the Slave States, the free States resisting it. He contended that Slavery did a service to the country by relieving its sons from the necessity of laboring, and giving them an opportunity of improving their intellects and qualifying them for statesmen. He undertook to show that all bad measures of Government had originated in the non-Slaveholding States, beginning with the alien and sedition laws in JOHN ADAMS' time.

In this connection the Bank of the United States was alluded to. We were too apt to think everything good that comes from Plymouth Rock. All republican principles not only have originated but have been preserved by the Slave States. Every man's interest, poor and rich, in the Slave States, depends upon the continuance and perpetuity of Slavery. The parties at the North were all tainted with Abolitionism. The Whig party was virtually dead, and the Anti-Slavery heresy was threatening the integrity of that great party—the Democratic—which had always stood firm. The Congress of the United States was increasingly Anti-Slavery. The House had a majority; and in the Senate, according to Senator BENJAMIN, there would next session be twenty Senators of that stripe. Here was a danger to be met. The great question of the day, in comparison with which all others sink into insignificance, is in the North, appointed to the institutions of the South.

The speaker then went on to urge the Southern people not to waste their ammunition on issues of lesser moment, but to make the salvation of Southern institutions the sole and paramount object of their exertions. In such, all parties in the South should unite. In connection with this subject, General QUITMAN alluded to, and dwelt at considerable length upon the subject of Cuba, its relations to Spain, England, and this country. He spoke of England's interfering, through that island, with our affairs, and called it another mode of Anti-Slavery attack upon the institutions of the South, which it was the duty of the South to unite in resisting. He dwelt on the importance of Cuba to the commerce of the country, and in a sectional point of view, and to its annexation to the South, as a means of making the latter stronger by removing what was now a cause of weakness. He believed the South and the country would yet take the steps necessary to bring about this result. He reviewed his own connection with the efforts to that end, and earnestly defended himself therefor; and he alluded reprehensively to the Administrations of Messrs. FILLMORE and PIERCE for their opposition to American sympathy with Cuba. The Anti-Slavery sentiment in Congress, he went on to contend, it is, which alone prevents the independance or the annexation of Cuba.

While all these dangers press, the distinguished speaker then remarked, a new party springs up in the country and tells us of a greater danger. And he then went on to consider the platform of the American party, which he considers as almost too absurd seriously to argue against. He, however, occupied some time on this part of his subject—argued that there is no danger from a too great influx of immigrants, that naturalized citizens were as good Americans as native Americans under the Constitution, and had equal rights, except in certain cases of constitutional limitation; insisted that the American party only asserted, but made no proof, no specification of the way in which the present operation of the naturalization laws were injurious to the country; and intimated that their motive was thus to limit the circle, that there might be more offices for them; that, if there were any evils of the kind, they could be easily remedied by the parties already existing, but that they were not sufficient to form the foundation of a new one; that he had seen no such evils; and that it was the States most opposed to the institutions of the South to which their woes the least foreign immigration. On all these points (which we give from our own notes, without an attempt to clothe them in the speaker's language) the General dwelt at considerable length, and after a few words on the subject of the religious test, and an appeal to the Know-Nothings to consider upon their pillows the suggestions he had thrown out to them, he closed with an earnest, and no one of any party who heard him could doubt an honest pledge, that in the event of his election to the high office to which his fellow citizens had nominated him he should pursue a firm, upright and conscientious course.

The assemblage then dispersed.

Letter from Judge Wilmot.

Judge WILMOT writes to a Committee of Susquehannah, Pa., in regard to the Republican movement, as follows:

I was rejoiced to see that your Committee were moving in the right direction. If the high-handed encroachments of Slavery upon the rights of the people and State—if its dangerous assaults upon the Constitution, and the hitherto well-settled laws of the country, are to be met and arrested in our day, it will be under and through the organization of a "*Republican* party"—a party that shall not strive to ignore the momentous issues forced upon the country by the aggressions of the Slave Power, but that shall boldly meet those issues, and make them the cardinal and fundamental basis of its organization,

In haste, yours truly,

D. WILMOT.

Death of Hon. A. M. Schermerhorn.

Died, in this city, at the late residence of Judge HINMAN, In Green street, on the 22d inst, the Hon. ABRAHAM M. SCHERMERHORN, aged 64 years. Mr. S. was for many years President of the Bank of Monroe, in Rochester, and from 1849 to 1853 was a Representative in Congress. He was a gentleman much esteemed for his integrity and social qualities. Some weeks since he removed to this city, hoping that his declining health might be improved by a residence on the sea coast. His death was occasioned by a chronic affection of the bowels. The remains are to be taken to Rochester for interment.—*New-Haven Journal and Courier, Aug. 24.*

MARRIED

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, by Rev. T Walsh, Mr JOHN ANDERSON to Miss SARAH JANE BRADLEY, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug 23, by Rev. D. P. Sanford at the residence of the bride's father, GEORGE S. HAWLINGS, of Brooklyn, to Miss E. ADELE, daughter of Nathan W Easton, Esq., of this City.

At Burlington Vt., on Tuesday, Aug. 7, by Rev. Worthington Smith, D D, H. N HIBBARD, Esq., of Freeport, Ill., to Miss JANE NOBLE, of Burlington

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 23, BLOOMY, only child of Clarence and Louisa Brooks, in the 4th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 25th inst, at 2 o'clock P M., from No 17 Charles st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Friday, Aug 24, ELLEN LOUISA, only daughter of Joseph W and Ellen W. Harper, aged 1 year, 1 month and 23 days

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 14 West 22d st., near 5th av

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug 23, ADOLPHUS BROWER, aged 76 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of his son, John H. Brower, also of his son-in law, John Speir, Gilbert R Lindsay, and Henry W. Peckwell, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday afternoon, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, precisely, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton st., and Montague place.

At Communipaw, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 23, ELIZA ESNELL, youngest daughter of R R. and P. H. Bailey, aged 10 months and 8 days. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment

☞ Boston papers please copy.

At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Aug. 23, Rev. JOHN JOHNSTON, D. D., pastor of the first Presbyterian Church of that place.

The funeral services will be attended on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P M.

At Newburg, on Thursday morning, Aug. 23, ELIZABETH DE WITT, daughter of Samuel A and Eliza C. Walsh, aged 1 year, 5 months and 2 days.

On Tuesday, Aug 21, on board steamer Thomas G. Haight, WILLIAM BENNETT, aged 32 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Sing Sing, on Friday morning, Aug 24, at the residence of his brother in-law, of consumption, JEREMIAH P. WELLS, formerly merchant of San Francisco, Cal

The friends and relatives of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father-in-law, John B. Heyer, Esq., Franklin av., East Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....AUGUST 24.

$2,000 U S. '68 coupon	118½	55 N. Y. Cen R.R	s3 102
5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	118½	50 do	102½
1 500 New York 8s, '68	115	425 do	102
1,000 Ohio 6s, '70	112	100 do	b60 102½
5 000 Ind. State 6s	b3 86½	50 do	101½
10,000 Virginia 6s	98	110 do	101½
2,000 do	b30 98	150 Erie Railroad	s60 53
10,000 do	b30 98	10 do	53
60,000 do	s90 97	1070 do	53
5,000 Missouri 6's	s3 94	100 do	s10 53
1,000 do	93	100 do	b10 53
1,000 California 7's, '70	87	350 do	b30 53
6,000 Erie Con Bds, '71	85½	150 do	s30 53
15,000 do	b60 86	125 do	53½
1,000 Hud R. 1st M Bds	102½	30 Wis Lake Shore R R	85
2,000 Hud R 2d M Bds	94	12 Sixth avenue R R	78
15 000 Hud. R 2d M Bds	76½	100 Harlem Railroad	s3 29½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R R. B	b30 87	27 do	29
25 000 do	b60 87½	300 do	b60 29½
14,000 do	87½	100 do	30
1,000 N.Y.Cen R R.B	s3 91	300 Reading Railroad	s3 97½
5,000 do	91	200 do	b60 97½
3,650 Chi & R I R R. Bds	97½	1,000 do	97½
1,000 Cleve & P. Div. Bds	84	200 do	s5 97½
70 Del & Hud Ca. Co.	b3 132	200 do	b3 97½
30 Merch. Ex. Bank	107½	100 do	s3 97½
14 Bank of Commerce	b3 114	100 do	s5 97½
5 Home Ins. Co	92	100 do	b30 97½
550 Canton Co	b60 27	200 do	s30 97½
400 do	s60 26½	100 do	b10 97½
150 do	s3 26½	200 do	97½
1 200 Nic. Trans Co	b60 20	400 Hudson R. R R	c 41½
900 do	b30 20	50 Panama Railroad	107½
150 do	19	100 do	102½
1,000 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 28½	10 Cleve C. & Col	109
200 do	s3 28½	100 Cle. & Pitts. R R	s90 71
200 do	28	100 do	71½
300 do	s10 28	320 do	s3 71
100 do	b10 28	100 do	b60 71
680 Clev & Toledo R R	87½	100 do	71½
700 do	b60 88	10 Clev & Ind R R	88½
200 do	b60 87½	50 Gal. & Chic. R R	b30 111
100 do	87½	89 do	111
100 do	s60 87½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tennessee 6s, '96	96½	100 Harlem Railroad	s3 29½
4,000 Tennessee 6s, '68	95½	150 do	b3 29½
3 000 Indiana State 5s	96½	50 do	b30 29½
1 100 Hud Riv 2d M Bs	85	300 Erie Railroad	53½
5,000 Erie Con. Bs '62	84½	200 do	s60 54½
5,000 Ill. Cen R R. Bs	87½	50 Reading Railroad	97½
2 0 Canto Company	96½	100 do	s3 97½
50 N Y Cen. R R.	b60 101½	400 do	96½
100 Cumber. Coal Co	28½	10 Ill. Cen. Railroad	96½
100 do	b3 28½	10 Cleve. & Tol R R	86
700 do	28½	100 do	b30 86
300 do	s10 28½	200 do	85½
200 N.Cara Trans Co.	b30 20	225 do	85½
100 do	s3 19½	700 do	s3 85½
5 Bank of Nor Amer's	105	50 do	b30 86½
400 Hud Riv. R. R	b30 41½		

FRIDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

The Stock market to-day exhibited greater activity; the consequence of an increased desire to sell, and a slightly weaker feeling in prices of most securities. The early Board transactions included $2 000 United States Coupon Sixes of 1868, and $5,000 do. Sizes of 1867, both at 118½. State Stocks were brisker. Virginia Sixes sold freely, but favored buyers. Missouri Sixes ruled quiet and left off at 94½. Indiana State Fives seemed in demand at steady rates. $1,500 New-York Fives of 1858 brought 105. In Railway Bonds the transactions reached $105,000, including $49,000 Illinois Central Bonds, opening at 87½, b30, but closing at 87½. Erie Convertibles, of 1871, left off at 86, b60; do. of 1862 at 87½. New-York Central Bonds declined to 91½. There was more inquiry for the various Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Road, but at infirm prices. Railway Shares appeared in fair demand, but were rather more freely offered, and ruled heavy. Erie Shares opened at 53½, s60, and closed at 53½, also s60. New-York Centrals fell to 101½, b60, with a moderate business. Reading shares were liberally purchased, at, however, lower figures. Hudson River and Harlem shares leaned in favor of buyers, with light sales. There was more movement in the shares of the leading Western Roads, yet nearly all these were also easier in price. Light fancy stocks were only moderately dealt in, and were firm. The market closed with a feeble tone.

Money continued in very limited request, while it was gradually accumulating in the market, notwithstanding the steady outflow of Specie to Europe, and the increasing remittances to the interior to enable the country banks, to meet the calls of their agricultural customers, who require assistance to move their cereal crops off their hands. The current rates are still mainly 5@6 ₱ cent. for demand loans; 6@7 for time loans, and for discounts. At these quotations lenders are freely inclined to accommodate responsible borrowers, but they find such parties, in a measure, independent of their aid The steamers sailing hence to-morrow for Liverpool and Havre, are not likely to carry off much more than three-fourths of a million of dollars in Specie, while two California packets are now over due, with most probably the usual heavy amount of treasure on freight, and in the custody of passengers. Sterling Exchange is inactive, there being but very trivial preparations making to forward drafts on London by the *Lebanon*. The quotations are still 109½@110½. Bills on Paris were more inquired for, the leading drawers obtaining readily 5.12½. The accumulation of Specie in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, is progressing,—this afternoon's regular balance amounting to $4.566,027,—the day's receipts having been $356 919, while the payments were confined to $22,472. Of the receipts, $100,000 came from the West. The Exchanges through the Clearing-House to-day reached $14,787,090, and the balances $626,087.

The Dry Goods import for the week is $2,012,931, as shown by the following summary:

CONSUMPT'N	DIRECT. Pkgs.	DIRECT. Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	WAREHOUSED. Value.	WITHDR'N. Pkgs.	WITHDR'N. Value.
Man. of Wool	1 497	$562,497	71	$15,133	246	$66,024
Man. of Cotton	1,138	227,684	66	7,070	268	45,016
Man. of Silk	1,139	870,490	28	3,998	243	97,541
Man of Flax	817	160 991	18	3,182	102	19,914
Miscellaneous	286	172,866	—	—	60	6,680
Total	4,669	$1,883 518	181	$29,383	899	$238 17,5 1,963,61 6
		29,313				
Total entered		$2,012 931	Total marketed			$2,221,793

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning insists that a stock broker in this City recently failed, and adds that "one of the instances of the failure extended to a respectable banking-house in this city, to which 200 shares of Reading Railroad were due, at 45, interest on. The stock was not delivered, and the broker here, to make good his own contracts, bought the stock at the market-price, say 49@49½, and took the note of the failing party at New-York for the difference." We think there is something too vague in these statements. The *Ledger's* first assertion was that a New-York stock broker, doing a large business, had failed—which we discredited. It now reasserts the charge of failure, but in the sentence just quoted, detracts materially from its importance. We repeat our doubts of the reality of the *Ledger's* charge, even in its altered form. If such failure has occurred, and the *Ledger* knows all about it, why not be explicit and give names? Ambiguous insinuations are not enough, under the circumstances; the public are entitled to, and should get, authentic details.

We have received this statement of the earnings and expenses of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, for the months of July, 1854 and 1855:—

	1854.	1855.
Earnings	$30,098 86	$30,100 71
Expenses	17,292 12	15,315 54
	$13,766 74	$20,791 17
Increase, earnings		$5,107 85
Decrease, expenses		1,976 56
Net gain		$7,084 43

The interest warrants of the New-Castle and Richmond Railroad Company, due to-morrow, 25th inst., will be paid at the office of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 6 Wall street.

The coupons on the free land bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad, due September 1, will be paid on that day, at the office of the company in this city.

The Prospects of the Harvest in Great Britain.

To the Editor of the London Times.

The crop of 1854 in the United Kingdom has proved to be one of the most abund

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Highly Important from New Mexico.

Abdication of Santa Anna.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The steamer *Orizaba* has arrived here, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d inst.

SANTA ANNA left the City of Mexico on the 9th inst with an escort of 2 500 men, and signed his abdication at Perote. He embarked on the 17th at Vera Cruz for Havana.

Two days after he left Mexico seven or eight hundred of his escort revolted, killing one or two of their officers. They then joined the insurgents.

The ALVAREZ platform has been adopted. Gen. CARBE is Provisional President of Mexico, and LA VEGA Commander-in-chief of the army.

All the State prisoners have been liberated.

A mob had gutted a large number of houses, including that of SANTA ANNA'S mother-in law.

The appointment of Señor VIDAL, as Minister to the United States, (who comes a passenger in in the *Orizaba*,) is revoked.

A fight occurred at Vera Cruz, between two revolted battalions and a regiment that remained faithful to SANTA ANNA. The former were beaten and left for the mountains. Fifteen or twenty were killed before order was restored.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

Fuller advices from Mexico inform us that SANTA ANNA left the capital on the pretence of proceeding in person to quell the revolution in Vera Cruz

On the 13th inst. the citizens of Mexico adopted the plan of AYUNTAMA. During the excitement following SANTA ANNA'S desertion, the office of the *Universel* newspaper, and upwards of forty other buildings were demolished. The military interfered, killing forty persons and wounding many more.

Delegates met in the city of Mexico on the 10th. in conformity with a request of the Provisional Government, and chose CARRERA President for six months. They also ordained the freedom of the press. The statue of SANTA ANNA was trampled upon by the populace.

The Telegraphic Excursionists.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 25.

We have news to-day of the arrival of the steamship *Merlin* at Sydney from St. Johns, N. F., on route for this port. From her we learn that the steamship *James Adger*, with the telegraphic excursionists on board, arrived at St. Johns on the 19th inst. After leaving Halifax the *Adger* touched at Port-au-Basque, in search of the vessel having the cable on board, but unfortunately she had not arrived from London, though about six weeks out. The *Adger* remained at St. Johns from Tuesday until Saturday, her company of excursionists meantime receiving the kindest attention from the hospitable citizens of St. Johns, when she again put to sea, and would proceed ultimately to Port-au-Basque, where she would remain until the arrival of the cable from London.

Our Cuban Policy—What Brigham Young is Doing.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 26.

Although the policy of the Government respecting the acquisition of Cuba is said to be unchanged it is believed here that Minster DODGE'S recently reported movement, which called forth the declarations of the Spanish official *Gazette* in opposition thereto, was not in a specific form, the American Administration well knowing that Spain is now hostile to the cession of the Island.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is merely acting as Governor of Utah until a successor is appointed—Colonel STEPTOE having in effect declined.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Friday, Aug. 24.

The yellow fever is still increasing at this place, and Mayor WOODIS has been attacked by it. During the 24 hours ending at noon to-day the number of deaths was 17. A large number of nurses and physicians have arrived from various points.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 26.

At Norfolk during the 24 hours ending yesterday noon there were 17 deaths from yellow fever and during the same time at Portsmouth, there were 19 deaths.

Mayor WOODIS of Norfolk is recovering. Dr LOVELL is dead.

The new cases are very numerous in both cities.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The number of deaths from Yellow Fever in the Charity Hospital during the past week has been 128, a decrease of ten from the previous week.

Thirty-four hundred dollars have been collected here for the Norfolk sufferers.

Many of our prominent physicians inform us that the fever is fast decreasing in their private practice. It is also on the decrease in the Hospitals.

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

We are in receipt of dates from the Great Salt Lake to the 1st of July. The third crop of grain had been destroyed, and the prospects of famine were still imminent.

Hon. L. SHAVER, one of the Judges of the Territory, was found dead in his bed on the 29th of June, and was buried with great ceremony.

The Proposed Annexation of Platte County, Missouri, to Kansas.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The *Kansas Herald* of the 17th inst. reiterates in the most positive manner its former assertion that a project is on foot to annex Platte County, Missouri, by purchase, to Kansas Territory.

The Sloop-of-War St. Louis—Contributions for the Yellow Fever Sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 25.

Orders have been received at our Navy-Yard to fit out the Sloop-of-War *St. Louis*, to be ready for sea in six days.

The workmen in the Navy-Yard yesterday contributed $2 300 for the relief of the Yellow Fever sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Mortality in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The deaths in this city for the week ending today number one hundred and twenty five, of which seventy nine were those of children under five years of age.

The Sloop-of-War Cyane.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 24.

The Southern mail as late as due is to hand.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane*, at Pensacola, had been ordered to New-York.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug 25.

Trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad commenced running again on Thursday last.

☞ It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the next term of the Law Department of Hamilton College commences on the 20th of September. This department is in charge of Prof. DWIGHT. Graduates are admitted to practice in State Courts without the usual examinations in open Court.

☞ BELL & HENDRICKSON, No. 532 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., are Agents for the NEW-YORK DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. Single copies by the Week or Month can be obtained on application to them.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1229 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1855 PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT FROM PERU

Collision between our Minister and the Peruvian Government—Intervention of a War Frigate—Peruvian Politics.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LIMA, Peru, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

In my last I made mention of the case of Capt. ADAMS of the American ship *John Cummings*. Since then we have had some stirring times in connection therewith. It appears that some weeks ago Commodore MERVIN came in at Callao with the frigate *Independence*, having been sent for by our Minister, Mr. CLAY, to render him the aid of his presence in the settlement of Capt. ADAMS' difficulty with the Peruvian Government. It will be remembered that Capt. ADAMS shot and killed one of his mutinous sailors at the Chinchas Islands in February last. The evidence is most conclusive that in this he was perfectly justified by American laws—and also, that the strictest code of morals must sustain his course on that occasion. On his arrival here the Peruvian Government undertook to arrest him and hold him accountable for murder; whereupon Mr. CLAY at once took the Captain under his protection, in his own house, and absolutely refused to recognize any and all jurisdiction of this Government in the case.

When the *Independence* came in here to back up the energetic action of our Minister, the Government became frightened and promised to arrange the matter promptly and amicably. Under these circumstances Commodore MERVIN went to sea again; and as soon as his back was turned the Government—with the treacherous, knavish faithlessness for which the degenerate Spanish race is proverbial—renewed all its claims of jurisdiction, and impudently assumed to take the matter entirely out of our Minister's hands.

Mr. CLAY, with a decision and energy which reflect the highest honor upon himself and the country he represents, boldly defied Capt. ADAMS' persecutors,—warned them of the consequences of their course, and presented the arguments to show that their conduct was violative of the law of nations, insulting to our flag, and must inevitably involve them in serious responsibility to the United States. But all this seemed of no effect, until the *Independence* put in at Callao again a few days ago. Commodore MERVIN at once held another consultation with Mr. CLAY, the result of which was that the *Independence* ran very close in shore, (where the *John Cummings* had been carried by the Peruvian authorities,) sent men on board her, raised her anchor, towed her out to her original anchorage, and placed her under the protection of the frigate's guns.

This proceeding rather astounded the Peruvians. Meantime, on Saturday last, a Peruvian Court at Callao proceeded to try Captain ADAMS for the murder of the seaman. The Captain was not present, the proceedings were all *ex parte*, no evidence was sought except such as was deemed acceptable for the purposes of the prosecution, and the accused was sentenced to death. At the same hour and all day on Sunday, Mr. CLAY was engaged in earnest negotiations with the Government in hopes of bringing about an amicable adjustment of this serious affair. As a primary point he notified the Government that at every risk and hazard the *John Cummings* should be sent to sea under protection of the *Independence*, and that Captain ADAMS should depart in her as commander, subject to nothing save his responsibility to answer in the United States for any charge that might be preferred against him. From this position the Government was notified there would be no retreat, and Commodore MERVIN proceeded to prepare the *Cummings* for sea, and his own ship for whatever might be wanted of her.

These very energetic steps frightened the Peruvian authorities. They saw they had gone too far, but could not see how, honorably, to get out of the scrape. They proposed, among other things, that the *John Cummings* should be brought back to her inshore anchorage; that the *Independence* should move several hundred yards to seaward, so as not to seem to menace the town and castle, and that Captain ADAMS be not permitted to take command of his vessel. Upon these terms they finally professed a willingness to let the vessel and the Captain go; but our representative promptly refused to listen to any such overtures, until at last it was agreed that the *Independence* should change her own position about three hundred yards; upon that basis the difficulty was finally arranged, and the *John Cummings* with Captain ADAMS on board sailed for home this morning, accompanied to sea by the *Independence*, bound for San Francisco.

When it is remembered that Mr. CLAY and Commodore MERVIN acted in this case without special instructions, it will be seen that they assumed a great responsibility; but there can be no doubt that the whole country will sustain their noble defence of their countryman and the honor of our flag. Of course, further proceedings may be expected to grow out of this case. If Mr MARCY has any life in him, we may expect him to demand ample atonement for the insult offered the nation and for the losses suffered by Capt. ADAMS and his principals, in consequence of the seizure and detention both of himself and his ship. It will be seen that even had Captain ADAMS been guilty of crime, and amenable to Peruvian jurisdiction, there could have been no possible ground for the seizure of his vessel. But this is simply another of the thousand instances in which petty Governments—and especially Spanish American Governments—have deliberately outraged us, relying for security on the plea of poverty or imbecility. The excuse made in this case, I believe, is that the Judge who tried Capt. ADAMS is an ECHINIQUE man, bitterly hostile to the Government of CASTILLA, and that he precipitated the trouble in this case for the purpose of involving the country in serious difficulty with the United States—and the pitiful plea is presented that the Government dare not remove the Judge, as he has influential friends whom CASTILLA cannot afford to exasperate! In other words, the United States, their honor and the liberty and interests of their citizens, are to be used with impunity as the catspaws of the rival factions of Peru! There is no way of avoiding such scenes save to hold these imbecile Governments to strict accountability. It is not sufficient that a Government cannot restrain its subordinates. If it has not so much power, it evidently has no right to govern, and should yield its sceptre to some Government which *has* the ability to perform its proper duties towards those Governments with which it is at peace. Until our Government acts upon this theory, and exacts full indemnity for *every* wrong, there will be no end to them, and the few instances in which energetic steps for redress are taken will only serve to make our national position more ridiculous and humiliating than though there were no such bright spots in the dark record of our country's foreign relations. But I have neither time nor room for further comments on this subject now.

There is little other news of interest to write at present. The Convention which assembled two months ago to frame a Constitution and laws in place of those swept away by the late revolution, has at last got through its noisy discussion of contested seats, and a few days since was installed with great military pomp, fuss and parade. CASTILLA'S bayonets surround the Congress hall and fill the streets at every turn. Of course, the first act of the installed Convention was to decree CASTILLA Provisional President, "subject to the laws;" and as these laws are all to be made in the presence and under the influence of these same bayonets, it is not difficult to anticipate that CASTILLA will be Dictator *de facto* until some shrewder man, occupying prominent position in the Government (Don DOMINGO ELIAS, for instance, the Minister of Internal Affairs) shall surprise and overcome him by treachery.

I see no probability of a revolution here which can in any degree better the condition of affairs. There are a great many discontented persons here, especially among the wealthy classes. Indeed, so far as I can learn, the mass of intelligence and wealth are against the existing Government; but as CASTILLA has the soldiers and plenty of means to keep them, the discontented are quite indisposed to risk their money and their lives in any attempt for his overthrow.

Among the reforms which CASTILLA proclaimed during the revolution, freedom of religious worship was that promised most vociferously. It is believed he has been anxious to redeem this pledge; but the priesthood, especially in the South, is too strong for him, and the prospect is that no religion save the Roman Catholic will be tolerated. The priesthood here, by the way, are, with scarce an exception, debased, degraded and licentious. As a consequence, they have little influence over the educated classes, but over the rest of the population their rod is of iron. I have great respect for more than one Romanist Clergyman whom I have met in the United States, but I could not have believed the cloak of the Minister of Christ could ever be prostituted to cover such debaucheries and wickedness as the priesthood here are guilty of, and apparently without shame or attempt at concealment.

The upper classes in the society of Lima are educated, refined, and apparently hospitable and honorable, but 999 out of each thousand of the middle and lower classes are the most miserable, graceless, lying scoundrels it has ever been my fortune to meet. The country itself is in a most unhappy condition; and except for its guano trade I do not see what could save it a year from absolute ruin. The city of Lima contains a great deal of wealth, but none of it is apparent in the street, except in the dress of the ladies. The houses are all built of *adobe* or unburnt brick, of the most uncouth appearance externally, even where the inside is finished and furnished in the most sumptuous manner. The houses are mostly one-story high only, the roofs flat and covered with mud and rubbish,—the effect of which is to painfully impress one with the idea that the city is composed chiefly of ruined mud walls. In short I see nothing in it to like, except its climate, and would not stay here two months longer for half the town, even if immunity from the tormenting fleas could be insured me,—so don't be surprised if you see your correspondent home ere long.

Our Minister, Mr. CLAY, gave a magnificent ball at his beautifully furnished mansion, night before last, the music being furnished by the band from the *Independence*. Among the brilliant company of some five hundred guests, whom I met there, was President CASTILLA. He is a well preserved man about fifty years of age, of medium height, with high cheek bones, a large beaked nose, and a certain impressiveness of carriage. On the whole however, his appearance is not prepossessing, and I should judge him a very smart rascal—something of the SANTA ANNA fashion.

Among other of the guests were the gallant Commodore MERVIN, our old friend Lieutenant NELSON, and several other officers of the *Independence* frigate. Among the ladies present was Miss LAWLOR, of Philadelphia; and notwithstanding the boasted beauty of the Limanos ladies, I must claim my fair countrywoman as the star of the evening.

At midnight the dining saloon was thrown open, and a sumptuous supper was served up, and music and the dance filled up the time with gayety and mirth until far in the small hours. S.

The Crops in Tennessee.

From a private Business Letter, dated

MANCHESTER, Coffee County, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1855.

Our harvest is very fine. The Wheat is unusually good. Fifty thousand bushels might be had in Coffee, at 75 cents per bushel; and a much larger quantity in some of the adjoining counties. The Rye crop is abundant, and at low figure. The Oat crop is more than an average, and at 20 cents per bushel. The Corn crop will be unusually large. A good supply of large hogs on hand in this portion of the State, all fat in the woods.

All the fine horses, mules, beef cattle, hogs, and indeed much staple stock of every description in this section of the State, will be in fine condition, and ready for market in due time. The Railroad Company are just commencing to lay the track on the road connecting McManville, in Warren County, with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at Tullahoma, in our county, which road runs by way of Manchester. Our country is improving rapidly in every department of business; real estate has gone up from 50 to 200 per cent. all over the country. We have many fine watering places in the Mountain District, all of which are now being extensively improved. Indeed, our section of Tennessee is one of the most novel and interesting portions of the State. Our country is as fine for sheep as any in the world. Stock growers would do well to examine this country for themselves.

Respectfully, &c.

Death of Mr. Crosse.

Among the recent deaths in England is announced that of Mr. ANDREW CROSSE, the well-known chemist and electrician, whose alleged development of animal life in a caustic solution of potash and flint, by galvanism, created so much excitement some years since, and figured so largely as the basis of the argument in *Vestiges of Creation*. Mr. CROSSE was a man of wealth, ardent and laborious in his scientific investigations, and of most estimable personal and social character.

One of the obituary notices of him contains the following:

"The social character of Mr. CROSSE was most attractive. His disposition was amiable, his manners were courteous and cordial, and his powers of conversation were extraordinary. At Fyne Court, the hall of his ancestors, he lived as none but an English country gentleman knows how to live. His residence was the seat of an elegant but unostentatious hospitality. His guests, who were often from among the distinguished of the land, were entertained with so much simplicity and ease that, while no want was unattended to, they felt all the freedom of home. Over his household presided a lady who, delicately feminine in her tastes and feelings, was masculine in intellect and energy. So suitable and so congenial a helpmeet was she that, while she was the ornament and charm of the table and the drawing-room, she frequently assisted him in his laboratory, and is now about to perform the sad, yet grateful office of pursuing to their results the series of experiments upon which he was engaged at the commencement of the sickness which terminated in his death."

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The approaching *début* of RACHEL at this house on Monday next brings Mr HACKETT'S performances to a close in a few more nights. Those who have not seen this excellent comedian in some of his great characters should not miss the opportunity of doing so. Mr. HACKETT plays to-night in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." On Friday he makes his last appearance prior to his departure for Europe. On this occasion he will revive an original piece, written by himself, and introducing the famous Yankee character *Solomon Swap*, said to have been the first Yankee character ever introduced on the stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BURTON terminated his Summer engagement here last week. English Opera will now occupy the whole six evenings of the week. "Cinderella," therefore, every night.

BROADWAY THEATRE—"Jocko," with GABRIEL RAVEL as *Jocko*, and the "Red Gnome," to-night, for the benefit of Mr. HENRY WELLS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 BROADWAY.—After a triumphantly successful campaign in the Provinces, the BUCKLEYS return to their old establishment to-night. During the recess many improvements have been made for the comfort of the guests, and the Hall is now one of the most comfortable in the City. The BUCKLEYS have a decided novelty for the opening night—namely, a new comic opera in two acts, written by a celebrated composer of this City, and called the "Spirit Rappings."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A miscellaneous entertainment in the Lecture Room of an attractive character this evening, and plenty to amuse you at all times in the Museum itself.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOODS SERENADERS, No. 472 BROADWAY.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy, Dancing, &c., and the extravaganza of the "Masquerade Ball," every evening this week.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—A Grand Musical Entertainment will take place here on Monday next the 3d of September, for the benefit of CHARLES PARKES, one of our heroic firemen, who, it will be remembered, was seriously injured at the JENNINGS' fire in April, 1854. There will, we are sure, be a good attendance.

SMITH'S TOUR of Europe, at the Chinese Rooms, must not be forgetten. It is one of the very best artistic entertainments in the City.

And in the highest walk of Art the Dusseldorff Gallery must claim the attention of everybody.

Parodi's Concert.

This entertainment which is *par excellence* the grand initial event of the musical season, comes off to-morrow night at Niblo's Saloon. The programme (which will be found in another column) is one of remarkable excellence, and includes the names of M'lle PARODI, Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH, MAURICE STRAKOSCH, APTOMMAS, ALLAN IRVING and other eminent *artistes*. The charitable object which has led to this combination of splendid *artistes* is one which must commend itself to the sympathy of every one, apart from an excusable *furore* to hear such eminent talent.

Items.

On Wednesday evening Mr. HARRISON was too unwell to sing his *rôle* in "Cinderella." Mr. HOLMAN (formerly of Burton's Theatre) was the substitute.——WALLACK'S THEATRE will open as already stated on Monday, September 10. A splendid Company has been engaged. Among others, Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. STEPHENS, Miss KATE SAXON, Miss FEATHERSTONE, (new to American audience,) MARY GANNON, (do.,) Mrs. BROUGHAM, Mrs. VERNON and Miss MACARTHY; Mr. HENRY PLACIDE, Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. HARRY HALL and others. It is intended to produce Burlesque Operettas, and other pieces of local interest in addition to celebrated Comedies and London productions.——BURTON opens on the 3d. Among the *artistes* already engaged we notice the names of Miss ROSALIE DURAND, Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, Mrs. COOK, Mrs. HOLMAN, Messrs. DYOTT, BLAND, G. JORDAN, HOLMAN, RUSSELL LYSTER, MOORE, &c.——MARSHALL, of the Broadway Theatre, and BARRY, of the Boston ditto, are engaging *artistes* by wholesale in England. A batch of fourteen has already arrived, intended for the Western Theatres. An English opera company is spoken of, with Miss REBECCA ISAACS as prima donna, for the Broadway. Several changes have taken place in the regular company at the Broadway. Messrs. CONWAY and DAVIDGE are the most important. They have left, and their places will be supplied by Mr. FISHER (of Burton's) and Mr. CHAPMAN of the Walnut.——The Holliday-street Theatre reopened for the season, on Wednesday last, under the management of Mr. J. T. FORD.——The Arch-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, reopened on Saturday week with a crowded and satisfied audience. Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY are playing there.——Mr BARRY, who has just returned from Europe, brought with him a Peninsular medal to which he was entitled for services in the British Army.——The Boston Theatre opens on the 10th.——COULDOCK is engaged for the St. Louis Theatre.——Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and FANNY VINING terminated a successful engagement at the Albany Theatre on Saturday last.——Mr. and Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS are about to play at the Troy Museum.——Mr DAVIDGE is starring through Canada.——The National Theatre, Boston, opens to-night with "Ernest Maltravers."——The RAVELS close their engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Saturday next.——Miss ELOISE BRIDGES is playing at the People's Theatre, St. Louis.——Mr. JAMES BENNETT is starring at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, and has created a great sensation in *Sir Giles Overreach*.——McKEAN BUCHANAN has sailed for California.——The Howard Athenæum, Boston, is in the market.

Mr. BOURCICAULT is in the City, industriously writing plays and otherwise attending to the interests of his new theatre. He has, we hear, engaged Miss JESSIE MCLEAN, an exceedingly talented young artist; he is also in negotiation with LAURA KEENE and Miss JULIA BENNETT (now Mrs. BARROW.)

CALIFORNIA MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ITEMS.—Theatrical affairs were said to be at a very low ebb in San Francisco at the last accounts. At the American, an excellent company were playing SHAKESPEARE'S best plays, and losing money nightly; and Mme. BISHOP was giving opera at the Metropolitan to empty benches. The prices of admission, it is said, must be reduced.

LAURA KEENE took her farewell benefit and made her last appearance at the American Theatre, San Francisco, on the 28th July.

The Italian Opera Troupe, consisting of Mme. CLOTHILDE BARILI THORNE, Signora SCOLA, BECHERINI and others, composing the Italian Opera Troupe, had sailed for Callao, with the design of making a professional visit to all the principal South American cities.

Mme. BISHOP was to take a benefit on the 30th July, when AUBER'S opera, "La Muette de Portici," was to be played for the first time in California, with Mme. BISHOP as the Princess, and M'lle SHIERRY as the Dumb Girl.

The sisters GOUGHENHEIM had arrived at San Francisco, and, it was said, had been engaged at the American

The new Theatre at Sacramento was nearly completed, and would be opened, it was expected, by the 1st September.

The prosecutions which were commenced in the Mayor's Court against the managers of the San Francisco Theatres for infringement of the Sunday law, had been dismissed on motion of the District Attorney, who expressed his determination to proceed against the offenders under an indictment by the Grand Jury.

The San Francisco Minstrels and the Backus Minstrels were giving entertainments in San Francisco with considerable success.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Emigrant Depot, Castle Garden.

The proceedings of the past week at the Garden have not been interrupted by any manifestation of violence on the part of the "runners" or others interested in the perpetuation of the former unsatisfactory system. Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, the interior of the building presented a busy and agreeable scene. In the centre the fountain was playing, chloride of lime had been pretty freely used, as was evident from its not unrefreshing odor, and the cool shade of the lofty, unbroken expanse within contrasted most agreeably with the blazing hot sunlight of the open air without. About two hundred persons were sitting or reclining on the benches once crowded to bear JENNY LIND or GRISI, and their looks and conversation betokened the greatest satisfaction with so cool, airy and pleasant a resting place. These were left of those who came by the *President Smith* and *Genesee*, from Hamburg; also, the *Cumberland* and *Thornton*, from Liverpool, the four ships which arrived on Friday. About six hundred of these emigrants were comfortably sent away next day, of whom a very few, probably a hundred, elected to go into the City, or that might be their ultimate destination.

The Cashier's office presented a very lively appearance on Saturday morning the time of our visit, the ship *Hermine* having arrived from Hamburg very early in the morning with upwards of two hundred and fifty passengers, who were landed in the course of the forenoon, when preparations instantly commenced for the purchase of tickets and the exchange of their European money for the twenty-dollar gold pieces of our currency. The officials in the service of the Commissioners were busily engaged on Friday night until 10, and were at their posts at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning—an indication of activity which proves that these operations are of a magnitude which precludes the charge of such offices being a sinecure.

A number of vessels are now due, and it is expected that the coming week will be an extremely busy season.

The arrivals of the past week have been all "healthy," and the emigrants are mostly of a better class. At this season, with so much moist warmth and rain, it is a point of great interest that our newly found friends are not likely to bring with them the seeds of any infectious or contagious diseases.

The following is the official list of the arrivals since our last report, which was from Aug. 2 up to the 17th inst., and which it will be remembered comprised 18 ships and $293 469 47 in specie means. To that list we have to attach in continuation. On the 18th and 19th inst. no vessels arrived:

Aug.	Ship.	From whence.	Number Emigrants.	Specie Means.
20	New-York	Havre	120	$4,773 70
22	"A Z"	Liverpool	43	570 33
23	Elbe	Hambro	178	7,128 50
23	Charles and Jane	Newport	15	134 00
24	Cumberland	Rotterdam	61	1,888 00
24	Pres't Smith	Bremen	271	17,606 60
24	Genesee	Hamburgh	208	34,814 50
				$66,915 83

In this list the *Hermine* is not included, nor the *Thornton*, inasmuch as we could not obtain their full returns. The amount previously reported, ($293,469 47,) added to $66,915 83, as above, makes the respectable sum of $360,385 30 brought over by these poor vilified "outcasts" within twenty-two days. It is fair to say that some of these come without any cash means whatever. We are informed by the examining physician that "four or five families" (not a large proportion, certainly, but chiefly Irish) are in this predicament, the case generally being that they are aged persons going to their relatives in the interior. It will be observed that the Bremen ship, the *President Smith*, brought a good sum of money. On board of her was a Baptist sect, comprising about seventy individuals, going to Milwaukee. More of this party are still expected. Their leader, who came with them by the *President*, appears to be a man of considerable property; it is ascertained he carries with him about $20,000. What a "splendid haul" this gentleman and his friends would have been for the runners! But they (the immigrants, not the runners) went away on Saturday by the railroads.

Collision

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock A. M., the barge *Ontario*, KELLER, from Albany, with a cargo of staves, in tow of steam tug *John Marshall*, bound to the foot of Jefferson-street, E. R., when off Coenties-slip, came in contact with steam tug *Titan*, bound to Sandy Hook. The *T.* came head on and struck the barge a little on the starboard bow, staving her and displacing her cargo for about fifteen feet inboard. The *T.* was running without any lights and the pilot of the *J. M.* at first supposed she was going in the same direction with his own boat, but to obviate danger, immediately slowed his engine. The T. came on under full headway, and it is believed that her pilot was asleep or dozing, as the *J. M.* hailed her without receiving an answer. She probably sustained no material damage, and after backing out from the barge, proceeded on her course. The barge having filled, was towed around to shoal water, on the north side of pier No. 1, E. R., off the old Battery wall. The cargo of staves was consigned to SHERMAN & RUMAINE.

Relief for Yellow Fever Sufferers.

The General Committee report the following collections in aid of the poor sufferers by yellow fever:

Amount reported yesterday			$4,439
J. Kirkpatrick	$100	J. C Hart	$5
Reuben Withers	50	H. R & Co	5
Chambers & Heiser	50	H. H. & R	5
Joseph Sampson	50	A. B. H.	5
J. H. Prentice & Co	50	McK. & R	5
Havemayer & Moller	50	J S B	5
Cash—9 of $5 each	45	D. F. Tieman & Co	5
H.M.Schriftsin&Towle	30	J. L. Morgan	5
Ben. Hield	30	E. Clark	5
Jos. W. Culler & Co	25	Jessup & Childs	5
J. & A Petrie & Co	25	H J. Baker & Bro	5
Culbert & Finlay	25	Wm. Halsey & Co	5
J. & J. Stuart	25	A. B. & D. S	5
Hendricks & Brathn	25	Reynolds, Devoe & Co.	5
C. A. Heckscher & Co.	25	Alfred Willis	5
J J. Wyckoff & Co	25	Daniel Rolfe	5
J. L. Hasbrouck	25	J. & Co	5
Elder & Painter	25	P. & D	5
Heppock, Mooney & Co.	25	B. & H	5
Jos. Kernochan	20	A. S. H. & Co	5
Yelverton & Fellows	20	O Brush & Son	5
DuBois, Wetmore & Co.	20	J. S. Bearnes	5
Sloane & Co	20	H. I. H	5
Peppenhusen & Konig.	10	D. & F	5
John Wilson & Co	10	E. Myratt & Co	5
J S	10	Nostram & McLaren	5
W. & C	10	J & H Van Nostrand	5
M. Ward, Close & Co.	10	C F Park & Co	5
Jno Bliss & Son	10	Phelps, Aitken & Co	5
Ellis, Martin & Co	10	H Southmayd & Co	5
J. M. K., Tarrytown	5	P. D	3
G	5		
Total			$5 457

WM. H. MACY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1855.

Potatoes.

During the early part of last week there were rumors that the rot was appearing very generally over the country, and potatoes rose fifty per cent. in price. It appears, however, that these reports were premature—perhaps *designed* in some instances. During Friday and Saturday we made diligent inquiry, and could learn of but few *definite* localities where the rot had actually appeared. The prices have again got upon the descending scale, and will probably keep there.

Peaches.

We have had a little more of comparatively good fruit, but nothing like the amount or quality usual at this season. On Saturday we visited a large peach orchard on Long Island, noted for its fine fruit, but could find very little that gave promise of being worth anything this year. Large numbers were rotting on one side or end before ripening, while the smaller portion that were maturing without this incipient decay, had a bitter astringent taste not natural to this fruit. We shall be glad to learn that this orchard is not a specimen of most others throughout the peach regions.

The Last of Burgoyne's Army.

COLCHESTER, Conn., Aug 23, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

ALEX. MCCRACKEN, a Scotchman by birth, and who came to this country during the Revolution with BURGOYNE, and taken prisoner with his army, died in this place this morning, aged 104 years.

T.

Sea-Serpent in Wisconsin—Another Monster—Terrible Struggle.

Having received this morning through very private information, a vague account of the discovery of another sea-serpent near our city, we immediately dispatched seventeen of our reporters to the spot, having first "chartered" the "exclusive" right of the telegraph, and eleven locomotives.

We are happy to be able to lay before our readers the "astounding intelligence" in advance of any other journal, and only hope the citizens of Milwaukee will show their appreciation of our enterprise by shovelling three cent pieces (no crossed ones taken) into our counting-room.

We present all the facts of the sea-serpent's discovery, and his subsequent capture up to the hour of going to press.

FROM THREE OF OUR "RELIABLE REPORTERS."

Ten o'clock A. M.—Sea-serpent mud puddle; quieted here all "in a new." Immense excitement; upwards of forty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-two persons, (including children,) on the ground. The puddle is entirely surrounded, and the monster's capture inevitable.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two minutes past 10 o'clock A. M.—Serpent's head seen—struck at by one of the party with a solid—blow missed—terrible splashing.

FROM OUR OWN REPORTERS.

Ten o'clock A. M.—Mammas are being taken to drag the puddle—boys rolling up their pants preparatory to wading—mothers weeping, infants bellowing, &c., &c.

BY SEVEN LOCOMOTIVES.

Half-past 11 o'clock A. M.—It has just been ascertained that the old patriarchs who lived previous to the deluge would never fish in the puddle where the snake has been seen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Twelve o'clock A. M.—Crowd adjourned to dinner; Serpent seen twice since last report; evidently a little scared; crowd beginning to return.

FROM REPORTERS.

Half-past 12 o'clock A. M.—Boy fell into the puddle; breathless horror of crowd; finally rescued—not, however, before getting badly wet.

BY LOCOMOTIVES.

One o'clock P. M.—Serpent shewing himself frequently; struck at by Zedekiah Hornbrush; club hit Zeke Williams; fight; puddle very ruly.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two o'clock P. M.—Serpent hit by a boy with a stone; dove when hit with a terrible bellow—(that sounded as if it came from a neighboring pasture,) rose to surface again; hit by a Dutchman; blood flowing from Serpent's nose; awful scene; contortions of reptile; final capture.

RETURN OF OUR REPORTERS.

Three o'clock P. M.—Just before we go to press, our reporters have come in with particulars, which we will probably issue in an extra sheet. The Sea Serpent puddle is fourteen miles and seven rods from the city, on the "plank road." It is on the road-side, and is some two feet in depth, seven or eight in length, and four in breadth. The monster Serpent is supposed to be of the "Garter" species, and is fourteen inches in length, with a large head and small tail, round body and no legs. There is no doubt but that he is some relation to the Serpent that tempted Eve, as he looks very wicked, and is, withal, evidently quite aged, his teeth being few and somewhat decayed. When our reporters left, the monster had been dragged from his retreat, though still writhing fearfully.

To prove the truth of the marvelous tale, we present some affidavits:

Before 'Squire Bogberry:

I swear I saw the "Serpent," and that he was "a whopper." SMITH.

I swear Smith may be believed, when there's no object in lying. JONES.

I swear Jones is a "reliable," when ——— any whisky is to be put "under the shirt." BROWN.

The Serpent certainly was rendered that one hundred feet "pulling" them. An agent of BARNUM'S is coming on the "Air Line R. R.," to secure the reptile for the American Museum.

Just at the moment of locking up the forms, we received the following:

LAST TELEGRAPH.

Quarter past 3 o'clock P. M.—Serpent's tail still "wiggling;" crowd disperising; pretty generally tight.

We might briefly add, that for a long time it has been suspected the puddle was the retreat of some huge monster, and that numerous persons have seen him before now, though they never had so accurate view. He was first seen this morning, by a party coming to market, lying on the bank near the puddle, but disappeared before they could reach the spot. The aforesaid puddle is supposed by "Scientific" characters generally, to be connected with the Ocean by huge seas or hidden pipes.

As it is expected another Serpent will soon be discovered in some part of our country, we have dispatched a batch of reporters to every important point, and our readers may expect, before long, to be startled by hearing of some other thrilling and wonderful discovery.

SAVED BY HIS BOOTS.—The Windham County *Telegraph* gives an account of a narrow escape from a rattlesnake, which had sprung upon a lad and tried to bite him. A party of boys and girls from Union Village, Plainfield were picking whortleberries in the south part of Killingly, known as the "Wilson lots," when a small boy, in pulling open a clump of bushes, saw the snake coiled up, with head erect, ready for a spring. He called to a companion, who seized a piece of rail, and just as the reptile (who was sounding his shrill note of warning) made the leap, he brought this weapon down forcibly upon his back. Blow after blow followed but the snake had fastened upon his intended victim and kept his hold. Upon examination it was discovered that he was dead, but his fangs had *penetrated the lad's pantaloons and stuck fast in his boot legs!* The skin had not been touched, and of course no harm was done. An illustration of the benefit of wearing boots when picking huckleberries.

☞ A diabolical murder was perpetrated at Kankakee, Mich., a few days ago, as we learn from the Chicago *Democrat*. The murdered man was a mulatto and the murderers three young men belonging to some of the oldest and most respectable families in the county of Kankakee and a negro. It appears that two of these young men lately purchased the property of the mulatto, consisting of a small farm. They paid him $180 for the property, and shortly after paying him followed him out on the prairie, and basely and cruelly took his life and robbed him of the money. The same evening they took with them another young man a negro, and, fastening a bag of sand to the body, threw it into the river Iroquois. For some reason, however, the body rose and floated to the river side shortly after, and was providentially

THE LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

...REMOVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,000,000 on Freight.

BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO IMPROVING.

Movements of the Allied Fleets in the Pacific.

Desertion of Petropolovski by the Russians.

DESCENT UPON SITKA.

IMPORTANT FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Execution of Melendrez.

News from Mexico, Central and South America, the Sandwich Islands, and Australia.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*, Lt. G. Gray, Esq., commander, left Aspinwall at 1230 P.M. on the 16th inst., and arrived at Quarantine on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock.

She brings the California mails of Aug. 1, $1,285,616 in treasure on freight, and 442 passengers, all in good health.

Aug 20, at 7:53 A. M., Cape Antonio, bearing E., two miles distant, exchanged signals with bark *Edward Cohen*, of Plymouth—hove to.

Aug. 23, at 11 A. M., lat. 33° 37', N. long. 75° 58' W., passed ship *Edwin Sprague*, of New-York, bound north.

Steamship *Golden Age*, Commander J. S. Watkins commanding, left San Francisco Aug. 1st, at 4 o'clock P. M., with 420 passengers and $1,600,000 in treasure on freight, $312,284 of which was on English account. Touched at Acapulco in 6½ days from San Francisco and arrived at Panama at 10½ o'clock on the evening of the 13th.

A line of Telegraph has been erected between Aspinwall and Panama, and is now in successful operation.

The health of the Isthmus is good. There has been but little rain, and the railroad is in excellent condition.

Treasure List per steamer George Law.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$202,000	Metropolitan Bank	$200 000
Wm Heye & Co.	140,000	Dressel & Co.	100,000
Wm T Coleman & Co.	48 980	James Patrick	42,000
Adams & Co.	38 000	A Carsey	30,138
Thos. Whitam & Sons	28,400	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	28,498
J B Wells	26,078	Bank of America	25 058
Thos. J. Hand & Co.	25,000	Reed & Wade	22 900
Manning, Shumway & Co.	20,496	S W Riley	20,026
Gruwell, Shumway & Co	20,028	P. S. Southworth	20 000
R. Leyden	20,000	Minot & Hooper	18,756
J. Dickinson	17,328	Chamberlain & Heiser	17,140
A. Van Hoffman & Co	14,200	Wellington & Abbott	13 200
E B Jones	11,854	Geo C Conburn	11,620
E. M. Robinson	10,568	Jas. Hutchwell	10 200
David Nevins	10 000	A Berwin	10,000
John Beard & Co	9 965	Treadwell & Co.	9 600
Geo W. Emmons	9 100	Freeman & Co.	7,757
Peter Mc Lean	7,726	C. H. Jones	4,830
Benjamin Bangs	5,000	Bust & Wilde	4,086
W. C. Knight & Co.	4,830	Aymar & Co.	3,482
C. H. Duncan & Co.	3,848	Chamb'n Robinson & Co.	3 838
Pickett & Mainwaring	2 178	J E Dale	2 600
Am. Ex Bank	2 000	Louis Seghaur	2,200
J. M. Smith & Co.	2,350	M chanick Bank	1,800
C. A Burgis	2,022	Mesquers & Co	1,100
Henry Stebbins	1,900	Everett & Brown	1,100
		Total	1,285 616

CALIFORNIA.

Summary of the Fortnight's News.

From the Weekly Citizen.

The past two weeks has not been marked with any events of importance within the State. The arrival of the French and English fleet from Petropolovski, which it will be remembered they stormed in September last and failed to take, furnished us with the particulars of the desertion of the place by its inhabitants, and the only persons in it were two Americans and a French sailor. The American flag was waving on the town when the Allies landed. It appears the inhabitants left during the month of May for the Amoor River, and also for the interior of the country. After demolishing the forts and public buildings and sending two Russian prisoners they had previously captured to the town of Avatcha, some distance in the country, and exchanging them for an English sailor and Frenchman, they left the port. The *Eurydice*, *La Forte*, *President*, *Monarch*, *Obligado* and *Aloeste* have arrived in San Francisco *vid* Sitka. The *La Forte* and *Aloeste* reported Sitka likewise evacuated, but the truth becoming known, Sitka was not deserted, and the falsehood of the parties exposed. The *Pique* left Sitka for the Amoor River, and the steamer *Brisk* and corvette *Dido* for Vancouver's Island. The details are interesting and will be found in the *Citizen*.

The political warfare is being carried on with spirit, but the success of the American party is generally conceded. The settler votes will have a large influence in deciding the result, and all eyes are now turned anxiously toward their Convention to be held in Sacramento on the 8th inst. The nominations of the American party will be made about the same time, and the selection of candidates made from a host of the most able and competent men in the State. John Bigler, the Phalanx candidate for Governor, placed himself in a bad position toward the settlers by issuing a patent to 1,484 acres of land, adjacent to San Francisco, to an Italian banker, while he refused to bestow like privileges to Americans, actual settlers on the land in question.

An opposition ticket to all parties has appeared, which will operate as a "damper" to Bigler's chances. It is headed by L. Aldrich for Governor. Four Whigs are on it, including Paul Morrill, one of the proprietors of the Sacramento *Union*, for State Printer. All the parties stand opposed to Know-Nothingism. It was first made public through the *Mountain Democrat*, a staunch Gwin paper, which refuses to hoist Bigler colors. It is supposed to be the ticket which will be supported by the Anti-Broderick Democrats. In this connection we will state that the only State officers elected two years ago that will support the Phalanx ticket, are those renominated and hoping a reelection.

The town of Volcano suffered by fire on the 16th inst. Four buildings were destroyed.

Grass Valley elected Know-Nothing town officers on the 15th, two of the candidats receiving an unanimous vote, and others an average of 195 majority.

Rain fell in small quantities in different portions of the State during the first week of the fortnight, much to the astonishment of the people.

The Board of United States Land Commissioners have decided nearly all the claims on their docket, but those remaining are among the most important. The celebrated Limantour claim, embracing much of the most valuable portion of the city of San Francisco is still undecided.

Overland immigration will scarcely amount to one-quarter of the same last year. The Indians are troublesome on the Plains, which probably deters many who would otherwise come. The price of cattle is advancing accordingly.

Accounts from the agricultural counties announce the departure of the grasshoppers. These insects have destroyed many acres of most valuable crops, and a relief from the scourge will be gratifying to the farmers.

J. Langdon, of Wisconsin Hill, died on the 18th, from the effects of foul air in a well which he descended. James Burnett was killed the same day, by the caving in of a bank, at Growlers' Flat, near Negro Hill. A German named Otis, was killed the next day by a similar accident. O. Rabon, a Justice of the Peace, who was shot during the discharge of his duty, in Cave City, several weeks since, is dead. Any number of street fights have occurred in the principal cities of the State, during the fortnight.

The *Sea Bird* arrived on the 26th from the lower coast. We have by her another proclamation from Jose Pujol, one of Santa Anna's minions, warning all "foreigners" to keep off the soil, &c. Indian disturbances are expected on the Colorado River. Tobacco has been raised in Santa Barbara, and said to be of superior quality. A pearl fishery expedition was about setting out for Lower California.

The City.—On Tuesday evening, the 24th, a large meeting of the Immigration Association and citizens was held at Musical Hall, at which addresses were made by Volney E. Howard, Esq., Judge Campbell, George Gordon, the leader of the movement, and other gentlemen. Resolutions were adopted, and a Committee of twelve gentlemen chosen to arrange a plan to carry out the objects of the Association. It is proposed by the Association to circulate facts in relation to the resources of California, to provide means of cheap passage to the State, and to secure employment for immigrants on their arrival. It is also proposed to establish a newspaper under the control of the organization, in the City of New-York. The next meeting is to be held on the 6th of August.

Adams & Co.'s affairs are getting more and more complicated. There is a report of the referee pending before the District Court, which awards Merick G. Reed, *et al.*, $180,000 of the assets. A controversy has arisen between the creditors as to who of the attaching creditors shall have precedence. In the meantime, Jas. King, of William, late manager of the banking department of the business, has threatened an *exposé* and published three communications, which detail the manner in which he became connected with the house. On the 17th, Alfred A. Cohen assaulted him in the street, received a Roland for an Oliver, and came off second best. Cohen's brother was fined $300 for assaulting T. W. Park, one of Alvin Adams's attorneys. All this was caused by the failure of Woods and Adams & Co.

Street fights and cowhiding scrapes have attracted public attention for two weeks past. Montgomery street nearly every day has offered one of these interesting occurrences, none, however, resulting in anything serious. Two fights of the more dignified and regular order are announced. The parties are Yankee Sullivan and Joe Winrow, and J. Reiner and Ed. McKugen—the first for $2,000, and last $500 a side.

Another destructive fire occurred on the 18th, which destroyed property of the value of $30,000. It broke out in the saw-mill of Benj. T. Chace, on Market-street, at an early hour in the morning. Fifteen buildings were burned.

A son of Dr. W P. Gibbons was burned so severely on the 18th, by spirits of nitre, which caught fire from a candle in the hands of another person, in a drug store, that he died on the following day.

A man named Geo. H. Wendell, second mate of the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, has been arrested three times and twice discharged for robbing the *Sierra Nevada* of the treasure boxes, worth $40,000. The Recorder's Court was declared to have no jurisdiction, and the United States Commission refused to commit the accused, on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence. He is now held by an order from the Superior Court.

The death of Capt. Joseph Libby Folsom, one of the pioneer residents of this State, has caused many regrets, and the funeral was one of the largest which ever took place in the city. He was very wealthy, and formerly connected with the army. The military companies, California Pioneer Society, and a large concourse of citizens, accompanied the remains to Lone Mountain Cemetery, where a detachment of the Third Artillery, U. S. A., fired a salute.

A box containing human bones was discovered in the basement of a building on California street, a few days since. After much inquiry and mysterious conjectures, the affair was cleared up by information to the effect that the box contained the remains of Captain Yanson, who was killed in the Gila Expedition by the Indians.

About fifty sailors and others from the vessels of the Allied fleet, have been brought ashore, since their arrival, sick with the scurvy.

Oregon and the North.

Our latest dates from Oregon are to the 21st of July. The Oregon papers are glowing with accounts of the mines.

From Washington Territory we have advices to July 5th. The news is unimportant.

Anderson, Democrat, has been elected Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, by 84 majority.

The Hudson Bay Company's annual fur train has, this year, come in by the military road to Fort Nisqually, instead of, as formerly, going to Fort Vancouver, and we learn that it will probably take this route hereafter—all the furs collected on the Pacific coast being brought together at the Victoria dépôt, previous to shipment to England. This route is obviously nearer as well as preferable in other respects. The train which recently arrived is under the charge of Mr. McDonald, of Fort Colville, and consists of two hundred horses, bringing nearly 400 packages of furs, the produce of all the trading posts in this Territory and Oregon, east of the Cascade range. The horses are in excellent condition, and the snow is entirely gone from the trail.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Forty Troops arrived from La Paz—Melendrez Arrested and Shot.

Affairs on the frontier of Lower California are assuming a serious character. On the 27th ult., a small force of about forty men, under the command of Lieut. Pujol, the newly-appointed Commandante on the northern frontier of Lower California, arrived at San Vicente, near San Tomas. Lieut. Pujol, immediately upon his arrival, invited Melendrez, the acting Commandante, to meet him. The message being couched in friendly terms, Melendrez immediately started for San Vicente, for the purpose of holding conference with Lieut. Pujol, accompanied by his Secretary, Jose Ma. Nicochea, both of whom, upon their arrival, were taken prisoners and placed in irons. The same night Melendrez was informed that he had been tried and sentenced to be shot as a traitor. Melendrez protested against this summary proceeding without avail, and at 12 o'clock the next day he was shot, and left laying on the plain, to be taken and buried by his wife and relatives. At the same time Melendrez was arrested, his Secretary was arrested with him, and apprehensions are had that he will suffer the same fate. It will be recollected that last Fall a desperate band of horse thieves and murderers escaped the vigilance of our officers and made their way to Lower California, who claimed protection from Melendrez, as Commandante, from their pursuers. As a matter of course he had no authority to deliver these fugitives from justice up to the authorities in this country; and, not wishing to keep them about San Tomas, where they might continue their lawless depredations on the defenceless inhabitants of his district, he sent them to La Paz. Out of revenge, these desperadoes deposed charges against Melendrez to the Commandante General, to the effect that he was in negotiation with the United States to sell Lower California. The Commandante General, without further inquiry, put the exdition *en route* to the upper country, with instructions to seize and execute Melendrez, together with all who were engaged with him.

Terrible Earthquake in Los Angeles.

From the Los Angeles Star, July 14.

On last Tuesday evening our city was thrown into commotion by the most violent shock of an earthquake ever before experienced in this country. The walls of some of our most substantial buildings were riven from top to bottom. Nearly every house was deserted by the terrified occupants.

Some of our merchants have suffered severely from the damage they have sustained, in having their goods thrown from their shelves, and some of our brick buildings have been materially injured, although no walls have yet fallen down. The shock occurred at precisely 7¾ o'clock in the evening, as some pendulum clocks indicated in our jewelry stores, that were stopped by oscillation, and lasted probably not to exceed five seconds. We learn that a shock occurred here in 1847, but was not so violent as this. The shock was felt at the Mission of San Gabriel, at the Monte and at Coco-mungo, some forty miles from this city.

We are informed that the shock was so violent at the Mission that the bells of the church were thrown down and the ground cracked open. It is impossible to calculate the damage done to buildings in this city, as all are more or less injured. The presumption is that had a second shock occurred of equal violence, our city would have been a mass of ruins.

EVACUATION OF PETROPOLOVSKI.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Particulars of the Meditated Attack of the Allies—Burning of the Arsenals, Magazines, etc.—The Stars and Stripes Substituted for the Russian Flag—Strength of the Place, etc.

It will be recollected that the allied squadron in the Pacific made an attack upon Petropolovski in the early part of last September, and having been rather roughly handled sailed southward without effecting the reduction of the place. Petropoloski, is the capital of Kamtschatka and is a place of considerable importance. It is situated on a kind of inner bay divided from the outer one by a sand bar which runs parallel to the town, leaving a narrow entrance for vessels seeking the inner harbor. It will be recollected that the *Diana* was moored behind this bar when the first attack was made on the place, and, being completely sheltered from the guns of the allied fleet, did good execution.

From time to time we have been advised of the movement of all the vessels belonging to the Allied fleet in the Pacific to the northward during the past Spring, and it appears that it was determined that another attack was to be made on Petropolovski, and that its reduction was to be effected at any cost. Accordingly, in the early part of last May the Allied fleet, augmented by the arrival of other vessels of war, appeared before the devoted town and commenced preparations for the attack. When they approached sufficiently near to be able to discern objects on the shore, they were greatly surprised to find that the American flag had been substituted for the Russian, and that a most extraordinary stillness reigned around. On landing they found that the town had been deserted and not a single human being remained save two Yankees and a Frenchman who acted as their servant. From them they learned that orders had come from Siberia for the removal of the Russian troops to the garrison at the the mouth of the Amoor river, and that the inhabitants had also fled to the village of Avatscha, some miles distant. Immediately after the desertion of the place, the American flag was hoisted by the two Americans, who remained behind, as a signal to the Allied fleet, which it appears was expected. The town, after the desertion of the garrison and the inhabitants, presented of course a very lonely appearance. Packs of dogs scoured through the silent streets in search of food. The houses were all tenantless, and a solemn stillness reigned around. It appears that on the repulse of the Allies last Fall, it was determined to strengthen the fortifications of the place, in order that they might be able to give them a warmer reception on their second appearance. The fortifications were composed of logs of wood, fascines and earth, about fifteen feet in thickness, and the embrasures indicated the fact that no less than fifty-one guns were mounted, and these of the heaviest calibre; but strange to say, not one of the guns, nor any of the ammunition and stores could be found by the Allies when they arrived there last May. They were either carried to the Amoor river, or buried. The probability is that they were disposed of in the latter way. The arsenals, magazines, etc., which were principally frame buildings, were burned down by the Allies, and all the property belonging to the Government which could be found was destroyed. The stores and private dwellings were, however, scrupulously respected. From the two Americans the Allies learned the particulars of the exodus of the garrison and the inhabitants. It appears that on the receipt of the news of the defeat, on the first attack, in England, the English screw-steamer *Barracouta*, fourteen guns, and the steamer *Encounter*, six guns, were ordered from China to Petropolovski, to watch the movements there. Both lay off the coast, about sixty miles from Petropolovski, during the whole Spring; but on the 17th April the whole garrison embarked on board the *Auroro* and the *Dwina*, and four merchantmen, and taking with them all their stores and ammunition, set sail for the Amoor river. The movement was not perceived on board the English steamers, in consequence of the thickness of the weather occasioned by the snow and fogs. The inhabitants all moved to the village of Avatsche, where the wife of the Commandant also remained, not being able to proceed with the troops in consequence of the delicate state of her health at that time. Before leaving, the Allies destroyed all the fortifications and erected a fence around the graves of Admiral Price, (who, it will be recollected, committed suicide just before the last attack was made on Petropolovski,) and the English and French who fell on that occasion, having been drawn into an ambuscade while marching upon one of the batteries by which the harbor was protected. It is difficult to divine what were the reasons of the Russians in abandoning the place. It was well fortified both by nature and art, and the result of the first attack showed that the place could be successfully defended even against a larger force than the Allies could muster in the Pacific.

The *Obligado*, Captain De Rosencourt, left at Petropolovski the British vessel of war *Trincomalee*, on board of which two Russian prisoners had been placed, for the purpose of exchanging them for a French sailor who had both his arms cut off in the attack made on the place by the Allies last Fall, and was afterwards captured by the Russians. It is stated that he received the kindest treatment. The British frigates *Pique* and *Amphytrite*, after the destruction of the works at Petropolovski, sailed for the Ochotsk sea, and the remeinder of the fleet for Sitka. The English vessels will procesd to Vancouver's Island, and the French to this port. A portion of the fleet will remain at the North for the present, and will cruise around the Aleutian Islands. The French steamer *Prony* may be expected here in a few days. The population of Petropolovski, previous to the arrival of the Allied fleet, is estimated by Capt. Rosencourt, of the *Obligado*, to whom we are indebted for the above information, to have been about twelve hundred.

Capt. Rosencourt brought back with him as trophies, a sledge used by the inhabitants in travelling over the snow with dogs, an anchor found in Petropolovski, a deer and a Russian dog. The *Obligado* mounts 12 guns, 32 pounders, and two mountain howitzers, such as are used against the Indians in this country, and generally carried on the backs of mules. These were intended to be used on land, and all the vessels of the fleet were provided with them.

The following description of the town of Petropolovski, from a work entitled the *Directory of the Pacific Ocean*, by A. G. Findlay, may not prove uninteresting: "The town of Petropolovski, which is now at the head of the harbor, stands in an amphitheatre on the slope ot two hills, which form the valley, and is simply composed of a group of small wooden houses covered with reeds or dry grass, and surrounded by courts and gardens with palisades. At the lower part of the town, in the bottom of the valley, is the Church. It is remarkable for its fantastic construction and for its roof, which, painted green, seems to add considerably to the effect of the picture, surrounded as it is with lofty mountains. Arrived at the bottom of the port, you land on a plank which holds the place of a mole, and pass directly before a guard house, near which is a small battery. Turning to the left, down a good street, broad and Macadamised, after passing the Government workshops in the centre of Petropolovski, and turning to the right after passing them, and crossing a wooden bridge, you pass the church on the right hand, and then reach the Government offices. These two streets are all that merit the name. The greater part of the houses outside of them are placed without any arrangement and without any attempt at convenience or comfort. The general aspect of Petropolovski greatly resembles the French establishment at Newfoundland. The appearance of the fish-dryers' houses, and the strong smell of fish, give a greater degree to the similitude. The houses are generally alike, and are called *Isbas*, (log-houses;) the windows are sometimes of glass, but more generally of *talc* from Ochotsk. When La Perouse visited it, the inhabitents generally lived on *balagnans*; now there is not a single one so used. There is not a monument in Petropolovski except one, a simple column surmounted by a globe, surrounded by a railing which bears an inscription "To Capt. Vitue Behring," in Russian. No edifice demands particular attention. In the church the rites of the Greek Church are conducted with great richness and solemnity. There is, besides, an hospital and a school.

The Descent upon Sitka.—The Works not Abandoned.—The Zenobia.

From the Placer Times and Transcript, July 28.

The report of the operations of the Allied fleet before Sitka, and of the abandonment of that post by the Russian authorities, which we published yesterday, having been hastily obtained, was necessarily vague and unsatisfactory. Since the publication referred to, we have been enabled to procure a more authentic and entirely reliable account of those operations. Our citizens will be pleased to learn that the port of Archangel has not been deserted by the Russians, and that no hostile proceedings against the garrison were contemplated or attempted during the late visit of the Allies to the coast of Sitka.

The compact, to which we referred yesterday, between the Russian and British Governments, whereby the Russian-American Company, and the Hudson Bay Company, were mutually to be exempt from an assault on land from either of the two belligerent powers, was completely respected by the Allies. The object of their visit seems merely to have been to ascertain whether any naval force belonging to the Czar was to be found in that quarter; and satisfied upon this point, the Admirals did not think proper to exercise a right reserved in the compact—that of blockade.

On arriving off the harbor, the Allied ships did not enter, but the English and French admirals, with their suites, embarked on board the English steamer *Brisk*, and entered the port. They were waited upon by a boat from shore containing the Governor's Secretary, who communicated the information that, in accordance with the spirit of the treaty between England and their Government, no preparations for defence had been deemed necessary, and that none had been made. If the French admiral should think proper to assail the town, no resistance would be offered, and they could only ask that they be taken on board the men-of-war as prisoners, for if their defences against the hostile Indians were destroyed and the town burnt, the whole population—men, women and children—would be at the mercy of the savages, who surrounded the place in such numbers that their destruction would be inevitable.

We believe an understanding of the best nature has always existed between the Russian and the English trading companies, and that, in case of emergency, arising from any difficulty with the Indians, either on the main land or on the islands, the one company holds itself in readiness to aid the other. Hence the pacific treaty which we have already referred to.

The report in regard to the destitute condition of the island, and the sufferings for want of provisions, is also incorrect. The inhabitants of Sitka had an abundance, but as they had not for a long while heard from the numerous trading-posts on the adjacent islands, they were apprehensive that those who filled them were suffering in this respect.

The fleet arrived at Sitka in twenty-three days from Petropolowski, and sailed on the 13th inst. for this port. The number of soldiers in this place never exceeded one hundred men, who were kept there merely as a protection against the Indians, and the fortifications, it is well understood, were intended for no other purpose.

Another item of information which we have obtained, is, that an American ship, laden with ice, for this port—which could only have been the *Zenobia*—had sailed a few days before the arrival of this fleet. She may, consequently, be expected in a few days, the French vessels having made an extraordinary run of nine days. The supply of ice in the city, and, we believe, in the State, having been quite exhausted, the arrival of the *Zenobia* is looked forward to by housekeepers and julep-lovers with as much anxiety as that of the semi-monthly steamer.

WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

The Aspinwall *Courier*, of Aug. 15, says:

"We are indebted to Mr. H. Munro, formerly a resident of this city, who came down on the *Golden Age*, and is *en route* to the United States, for the information that it was fully believed at Acapulco that Alvarez had succeeded in his revolutionary movement in Mexico, and had completely ousted Santa Anna. He was fast making his way, with a constantly increasing accession to his forces, to the City of Mexico. Mr. Munro handed us a Spanish "Extra," dated Aug. 5, which fully confirms the above news. We learn also that a gentleman came down on the *Golden Age*, from Acapulco, who goes on to the United States with dispatches summoning Gen. Wheat (who went, a month ago, to recruit for Alvarez) to return immediately, with or without recruits."

CENTRAL AMERICA—NICARAGUA.

Colonel Kinney and his Expedition.

From the Panama Star and Herald, Aug. 9.

The British Mail steamer *Clyde* arrived at Aspinwall from Greytown on the 6th instant, bringing dates to the 3d. By this vessel one of Colonel Kinney's party, Mr. West, came down passenger.

We learn that the Colonel and his party are in fine spirits, and had been joined by considerable reinforcements; they are reported as quiet, well-disposed persons, paying in cash for everything they receive, and in every respect conducting themselves in the most orderly manner, by which course they have thus far gained the good will of the people of Greytown.

It is said that Col. Kinney purposes moving into the interior soon to confer with the Government authorities of Nicaragua, and probably to offer them his services in case a war should break out between that country and Costa Rica, which is at present anticipated.

We are told that the Colonel anticipates visiting the Isthmus by the next steamer from Greytown if possible, with what object we do not know.

New-Granada.

In Aspinwall there had been races, bull-fights, masqueradee, &c., in celebration of the new State organization, and the Convention of the Constituent Assembly.

Sr. Jose de Oballia has declined the appointment of Governor of this Province. The Jefe Provisional has nominated Sr. Emanuel Echaverria to the post, who entered on the duties of the office on the 1st of this month.

Sr. Francisco Alvarano, Jr., has received his *exequatur* as Venezuelan Consul at Panama. The *Star* says: We, of course, congratulate Mr. Alvarado on his appointment, but will consider him a very courageous man if he accepts it in the face of all the threatened fines and imprisonments of the law, should he recommend a Venesuelan not to pay an unjust tax.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of Aug. 9 has the following items: The weather of the past month has been singularly dry for this season, and the railroad has suffered little or no injury by the rains we have had.

The reconstruction of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company's wharf, is progressing slowly, but not more so than the poor materials in the shape of workmen which the superintendents have to provide, because of the scarcity of any better.

With regret we observe that the old eyesores, the miserable Coolies, are again begging and lying about our sweets as they did some six weeks ago. For a month past we have seen but little of them, many having found shelter and a sort of abiding place in huts on the shore of one of the lagoons at the south end of the town.

We do not observe anything in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly of Panama since our last that is especially worthy of note.

Considerable excitement existed throughout Panama regarding the appearance of the cholera on board the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, during her passage from San Juan to this port.

The Panama *Herald* of Aug. 14 says: "On Saturday night, owing to the active exertions of Mr. Stoker and his assistants, the telegraph wires between this city and Aspinwall were connected, and on Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, the first message by electric telegraph, from the shores of the Pacific to the Atlantic, was sent over by Mr. J. W. Johnson, the Superintendent of the Panama Station, Mr. Oscar Willis being the operator."

An important act has been passed by the Assembly of the State of Panama, establishing a contribution on vessels. Art. 2 says:—Vessels of large capacity, which are not excepted, entering any port in the State of Panama, from whatever port they may proceed, shall pay a contribution in proportion to the capacity of the vessel, which shall consist of 50 cents per ton on sailing vessels, and 25 cents on steamers.

Until the table ordered by article 3, is formed, the contribution spoken of in the present article shall be charged on the register tonnage.

Arts. 17 and 18 say:—Large vessels entering any port in the State, exempted by treaties or privileges from payment of tonnage dues, are those excepted, referred to in article 2d, and shall pay no other contribution than on passengers, in case they bring them.

Art. 18. The contribution referred to in the foregoing article, shall be one dollar for each person.

COSTA RICA.

Baron Below, Chief Engineer of the Public Roads in Costa Rica, has written two letters to the Panama *Herald* on emigration to that Republic. In the last he says:

"It appears to me that the first point of interest to intending emigrants is to ascertain what will be their rights and privileges in the country they propose to locate in. I shall, therefore, proceed to explain their position in this respect, in the republic of Costa Rica.

The constitution of the country is based upon that of the United States; perfect personal liberty and equality exist, and the foreigner is not restrained, taxed or debarred from any of the rights of citizens, except, of course, the elective franchise. There are no taxes or contributions levied on him, and he may acquire real estate without forfeiting his nationality. He can, moreover, always claim the protection of the representative of his nation, whenever he conceives himself injured or aggrieved.

In regard to religion the most perfect liberty of conscience is allowed; the majority of the inhabitants are Catholics, but the priests do not exercise any influence in political affairs. Both by law and by custom all religions are tolerated, and for some time past a Protestant chapel has been in existence.

The entire population is divided into two classes only, namely agriculturists or landed proprietors, and merchants; the class represented by the mechanics and artisans of other countries is among the natives, altogether wanted, the few who belong to that class being entirely composed of foreigners. Even the great majority of what might be termed the laboring class, are also landed proprietors, and only work for hire when their time is not required on their own farms.

The rate of wages for laborers throughout the entire country, (except Puenta Arenas,) is $6 a month, or 2½ reals per day, and their board, which consists of three meals a day; the day's work is ten hours. The few who work as carpenters and masons get $30 a month and their board. Foreign mechanics, such as carpenters, smiths, painters, bricklayers, command wages from one to two dollars a day (and board), according to their skill.

The expenses of living are in proportion to the rate of wages; house rent, and all the necessaries of life, both food and clothing, are as reasonable that a laborer or tradesman can live well on one half of his monthly earnings. Spirits and tobacco are the only monopolies and are dear in proportion to other articles. The people are very temperate, and a drunken man is seldom seen.

The race consists of two classes—Spanish and Spanish and Indian mixed. There are very few of negro descent in the State. The people are hardy, strong and healthy, and work with energy and willingness. The temperature of the interior is cool, and the climate salubrious. Intermittent fever, and all the diseases of tropical climates are unknown.

The entire population are well disposed towards foreigners, and anxious to have them among them. They are willing to learn, and ready to adopt improvement in their various callings.

Labor is always paid for in cash, and the credit system is unknown. The currency of the country is dollars of eight reals, (of 12½ cents each,) and ounces of $17. All foreign gold bears a premium of five per cent.

If the statement I have hastily made should induce mechanics or laborers to go to Costa Rica, they may rest assured that they will find the sketch I have given is not overdrawn.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the P. S. N. Co's steamer *Santiago* at Panama we have dates from Valparaiso to July 16, and from Callao to July 25.

Chile.

The returns of trade and revenue for the year 1854 have just been published. With a population of little more than a million of inhabitants, the exports and imports together amount to $32,055,455, the latter being $17,422,299, and the former $13,778,416. This is an increase of about 33 per cent. on the previous year.

In shipping, there is an increase of entries of 17,523 tons over 1853. The greatest number of vessels entered and cleared, were Chilean—the greatest amount of tonnage, British.

In the estimates for the coming year, large sums are appropriated for educational purposes and public improvements.

A scheme to establish a bank of deposit and discount, is about to be presented to Congress.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Santiago by the American Minister and a large party of American citizens, English and Chileans.

Owing to the competition of the Peytons line of steamers, the P. S. N. Company have twice reduced their fares. Great complaints are made of the long detention of the United States and California mails here, which seriously inconveniences the business men along the coast.

Lady Franklin's steamer *Isabel* has returned to London with a cargo from Iquique.

Commercial.

During the fortnight ending July 14th, business has been very dull and sales trifling, buyers from the interior, north and south of the Republic, not having yet come in. Cottons, Woolens, Silks and Linens, all abundant and slow of sale. Lamp Oil very scarce; also Spelm and Spanish, in jars; Olive Oil abundant; Gin scarce. Wines—Market well stocked, prices tending downward. Rice—Carolina and Peruvian very scarce and high, as no arrivals are expected. In every other article (except Almonds and Floor Matting, both wanted,) the stocks are abundant and prices languid.

BOLIVIA.

Belze has concentrated the army at Chuquisaca, without leaving a soldier in any other part of the Republic. It is thought that he seeks to make Gen. Cordova, (his son-in-law,) President, by force, but Señor Linares is the popular candidate, and it is probable that the nation will support him.

PERU.

The news from Peru is not important. Castilla, it is supposed, will be elected President. The United States ship-of-war *Independence* was met by the *Valdivia* on the 11th of July, about eighty miles north of Callao.

We hear of more gold mining expeditions. One party started on the 11th of July, and the American Company was to leave in about a month. The Government had issued the orders to supply them with fire-arms, including two pieces of cannon, ammunition, provisions, mules, &c.

On the 6th, a German company returned from a prospecting tour near the Cerro Pasco, for the purpose of soliciting the Government to give them a guard for their protection.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from Honolulu to June 28th. The Legislature dissolved on the 16th of June. It was dissolved by the King in consequence of some difficulty in relation to the appropriations. The following Proclamation explains the matter:

Proclamation—By the King.

To all our Loyal Subjects, Greeting

We hereby proclaim that we have this day dissolved the Legislature of our Kingdom, by virtue of the power vested in us by the Constitution. The exigency contemplated by that sacred instrument has arisen, by the disagreement of the two Houses on the bill of supplies, which are necessary to carry on our Government; and furthermore, the House of Representatives framed an Appropriation bill exceeding our revenues, as estimated by our Minister of Finance, to the extent of about $200,000, which bill we could not sanction.

There seemed no prospect of agreement, inasmuch as the House of Nobles had made repeated efforts at conciliation with the House of Representatives without success, and, finally, the House of Representatives refused to confer with the House of Nobles respecting the appropriation bill in its last stages, and we deemed it our duty to exercise our constitutional prerogative of dissolving the Legislature, and, therefore, there are no representatives of the people in the Kingdom.

Therefore, we further proclaim our will and pleasure, that our loyal subjects in all our Islands, proceed immediately to elect new Representatives, according to law, on the 10th day of July next. And we convoke the Representatives who may be so elected, to meet in Parliament in our city of Honolulu, on Monday, the 30th day of July, of this year, for the special and only purpose of voting the supplies necessary to the administration of our Government, without oppressing our faithful subjects with unreasonable taxes.

Done in our Palace at Honolulu, this sixteenth day of June, 1855, and the first year of our reign.

KAMEHAMEHA.

Victoria K. Kaahumanu.

AUSTRALIA.

By way of Callao we have received Sydney papers to the 5th of June.

The Legislative Council opened on the 5th. Sir William Dennison, the new Governor General, appears to be very popular.

Dr. Barker was consecrated Bishop of Sydney on the 25th of May. His appointment is also a popular one.

The Sydney Branch Mint is in operation, but has not yet issued coin. It buys gold at £3 17s. 3½d. per ounce, which is more than the price given by speculators.

We copy the following from the *Empire* of June 2:

"The colony is disgraced lately by the commission of several very atrocious crimes. The crime of cattle-stealing, from which the stockholder in the interior suffers so severe losses, has attracted attention lately by its increased frequency. There would seem to be a growing desire in the country districts for the adoption of vigorous measures for the protection both of life and property.

The harvest generally has been a defective one, owing to the partial drouth which was some time ago experienced, and a considerable advance in the price of not only flour, but of other necessary articles of consumption, has been the consequence. Considerable cargoes of wheat and flour, however, are known to be on their way to the Australian ports.

Heavy rains have fallen in many parts of the colony lately.

A stream of emigration seem at length to have set in towards New South Wales; and though the increase to our population in some cases has had the effect of reducing wages, and has thus caused a depression among some classes of workmen, there is no reason to doubt the capabilities and resources of the colony for the reception and maintenance of any number, however large, of industrious persons who may come to its shores. At the same time we may reiterate the caution so often given to intending emigrants, not to allow their imagination to them impossibilities as easy of realisation. While we invite additions to our population from every legitimate source, we have a right to expect that those persons who come to make their homes among us, will not be unprepared to meet with and to overcome difficulties.

Semi-Monthly Commercial Summary.

From the San Francisco Placer Times and Transcript.

San Francisco, Monday Evening, July 30, 1855.

Since our last semi-monthly reference to mercantile affairs there has been a fair amount of business done in supplying the country requirements, though as the Summer season advances, there is a gradual decline in the demand for goods from this source. Meanwhile, the decreasing amount of many descriptions of goods in first hands, and the comparatively limited amount on the way, have led the jobbers to purchase, and with a few exceptions the advanced rates are legitimate, being based on reduced stocks and a prospective demand. It is generally believed that the Fall trade will be a good one, and to meet it is now the object of jobbers in filling up stocks. Nevertheless, it would be bad policy on the part of Eastern shippers to send on heavy consignments on the reception of this intelligence. Before their goods could reach us, the anticipated trade would be over, and several months would necessarily elapse before they could expect a revival—and just in proportion to the amount of goods they may send us would that revival be. Another surfeit, such as they have often inflicted us with, would prevent it entirely.

Flour—There has been a regular, steady and improving demand for all descriptions of Flour since our last reference. The last reported sale of Chili (500 half and 2,000 quarter sacks) was at $9 ₩ 200 lbs. It could scarcely be bought for less than $8 50 to-day. Hazard and Gallego have been jobbing at $12@$12 50 ₩ bbl., and Suffolk at $12 ₩ 200 lbs. Large parcels could not be bought under these figures at the close. Sales of domestic have been large, ranging from $7 to $9 ₩ 200 lbs., the average price for fair brands at the close being $8 50, with an upward tendency.

Cornmeal—There has been a speculative movement within a few days, and prices have appreciated. On Saturday 500 bbls. old sold at $5 50 ₩ bbl., and 1,000 half bbls. new and sweet at $3 ₩ half bbl.

Wheat—The market closes firm at 3½c. for choice, with a good demand.

Barley—There has been some fluctuation, but at the close, very little domestic can be purchased under 1½c ₩ lb.

Oats—There has not been much animation in this article until to-day, but at the close there is considerable inquiry, including choice California, at 2c ₩ lb., good do. at $1 90 ₩ 100 lbs., inferior do. at $1 75, and do. Eastern at same.

Nails—Firmer, assorted selling at 5½c. ₩ lb.

Bread—There was an au

NEW-YORK CITY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Negro Stabbed—Arrest of the Assassin.

At their hours Saturday night another murder was committed. From the data in our possession we learn that two colored men named JAMES HUDSON and EDWARD HAMILTON met at a groggery on the corner of Delancy and Chrystie streets, and got into a quarrel and fight which lasted for full a quarter of an hour. HAMILTON then ran across the street, when HUDSON seized a large sized butchers' knife, and pursued and overtook him, when he plunged the knife into his neck, from the effects of which HAMILTON died after a few moments. Policeman DUFFY, of the Tenth District, in whose presence the row took place, arrested HUDSON, and had him locked up in the Station-house where Coroner HILTON yesterday held an inquest on the body of deceased. On the investigation, the evidence showed that the two parties, deceased and accused, were accustomed to meet each other frequently at the grocery store in question, kept by HARMANN BARMANN, where they generally spent some time in chatting in a friendly manner; so they did on Saturday, when HAMILTON threw a ripe tomato at HUDSON while joking. The tomato struck HUDSON, and broke upon his coat, whereon he got angry; then followed the fatal meeting. CHARLES WALLER, of No. 148 Chrystie-street, testified to the former good fellowship of the parties, both of whom belonged to an association of colored folks, called "The Laborers' Benevolent Association," of which prisoner is President, and deceased was formerly Steward. About a year since accused made a charge against deceased of withholding funds of the Society, the result of which was the expulsion of deceased from the lodge, since which time there was an old grudge existing between the parties, although they met as above. The following verdict was returned: "That ROBERT HAMILTON came to his death by a stab in the neck, inflicted with a knife in the hand of JAMES HUDSON." Deceased was over 67 years of age, and was born at Savannah. He was a widower, and leaves an adult family.

The prisoner was subsequantly examined. He said:

"I assaulted him after he aggravated me, but I did not intend to kill him."

Prisoner was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Relief to the Sufferers from Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

The Committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the relief of sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., from yellow fever, has held another meeting, at which a resolution was passed instructing the Treasurer to transmit $8,000 of the sum reported in the TIMES, to the Mayor of Norfolk—one-half to be applied to the relief of the suffering in Norfolk, and the remainder to be divided equally between Portsmouth and Gosport.

It was suggested to send only this amount at present, as in a week or two the sickness and suffering might increase, and with the possibility of decrease in subscriptions, it was deemed well to hold funds in reserve. By sending the moneys to the Mayor instead of to the Howard Association as with previous transmissions, it was also thought a different, and, perhaps, wider class of the necessitous might be reached.

Commodore BOERUM, of the Navy-Yard, announced that a subscription for the sufferers at Norfolk had been commenced among the officers, ship carpenters and others of the Navy-Yard, and that he hoped to be able by Monday to place in the hands of the Committee $1,000 at least.

A communication was read from a young Englishman, who stated his inability to contribute money to the benevolent object the Committee had in charge, but expressed his willingness and eagerness to give his personal services as attendant or nurse to those suffering from infection.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of two hundred tickets for the PARODI Concert, to be given at Niblo's on the 28th inst., in aid of this fund.

The Committee experienced unanimous hearty response of sympathy and material aid wherever they solicited subscriptions. They adjourned to meet next Wednesday.

To the Honorable Company of Bakers.

GENTLEMEN: Is flour cheaper or is it not? If it is not, you are right in keeping your eixpenny loaves at the size of a London two penny roll. If it be, you ought to be covered, each of you, with a barrel of your own flour, and ridden in procession through Broadway. Do you remember the dream of King Pharaoh's chief baker and Joseph's interpretation thereof and its issue—"He hanged the chief baker." Do you want to deserve hanging like your great archetype? No! Then increase the size of your loaves. WHEAT.

A Good Day for the Blues.

It was an excellent day for the blues yesterday. Particularly so after dinner—that time above all others, when, if ever, a man ought to feel good natured. The clouds, which had threatened moisture all day, came close down to the earth and cried to see what a dirty place New-York is. They kept on weeping bitterly all through the evening, and the wet spoiled the Sunday evening promenades which at this season of the year are enticing. The heat and wet together made an atmosphere heavy and dispiriting. We couldn't write a funny item, under such a state of affaire, if we were to try for a week.

Run Over—Alleged Carelessness.

As a man named JOHN FLANNAGAN, a carter, was backing his horse to the pavement he was run against by another horse and run over by the cart which happened to be passing. The name of the driver is unknown, but his number was taken; he drove off at a furious pace, and was not then arrested. The wheel went over the left side of the injured man, crushing him in a frightful manner, and cutting off one of his ears. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

Rowdy Assault.

As DR. R. T. TRALL, the Vegetarian, was returning from a visit to the sick bed of a friend, early on the morning of Thursday last, while near St. John's Park, he was violently assaulted by two rowdies, one of whom struck him with a slung-shot, which felled him to the earth. After lying in a state of insensibility for some time, he managed to get to his house, No. 15 Laight street, where he now lies in a very critical condition.

Accident.

At about 11 o'clock Friday evening a man named MICHAEL O'DONNELL fell from the third story window of the rear house, No. 33 Cherry-street. He was picked up in a state of insensibility, and conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

☞ This evening Mr. LEO L. LLOYD, of Nubia, Africa, and more lately of Worcester, Mass., will deliver a lecture on the Civil and Religious Condition of his Native Land, at Staten Island. Mr. LLOYD is in this country doing what he can to educate himself for a return to Africa. He brings recommendations from Rev. TH. STARR KING, Rev. DRS. KIRK, CHEEVER, &c., and doubtless, will make the evening that one listens to him both interesting and profitable.

Death of an Aged Clergyman.

Rev. JOHN JOHNSTON, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newburg, died Thursday evening. Few men have so long held the pastorate of a single church as our venerable friend did. We cannot at the present moment state the number of years that Mr. JOHNSTON has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newburgh. That relation he held, however, more than fifty years, during which time, until within a few months he has had no assistance. During last Winter, or early in the Spring, he was prevented from performing the full duties of his office by a severe attack of rheumatism, and his congregation insisted on providing an assistant minister, at the same time appropriating one thousand dollars a year as a salary for Mr. JOHNSTON during his life. The funeral took place on Saturday at 1 o'clock, from his late residence at Newburg.

Suicide by Shooting.

JULES DESPIERRES, of the firm of DESPIERRES & FOULLET, on Sunday evening committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. It is supposed that his business, that of decorative painter and manufacturer of artificial flowers, dusted on at No. 2 Minthorne-court, being dull, he formed the intention of committing the rash act, which he consummated by placing the barrel of a heavily loaded pistol to his mouth, which being discharged carried away the upper part of the head, destroying the frontal and parietal bones—the ball passing through the head and lodging in the ceiling. His room-mate, one TORRI REVERAUT, was in an adjoining room at the time, and heard the noise of the discharge, but became acquainted with the full purpose of deceased too late to prevent the deed. Captain TUARNAULL, of the Eighth Ward, was soon on the ground.

An inquest was yesterday held on the body by Coroner O'DONNELL, when a verdict of "death by suicide by a pistol shot wound while laboring under temporary insanity," was rendered. Deceased was a native of France, and 33 years of age.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was found in his pocket. It is addressed to a brother residing in Paris, France:

NEW-YORK, 25th August, 1855.

MY DEAR GOOD BROTHER:—Pardon me. Embrace my good mother for me, and thy wife and my sisters, and wish that the chagrin which I cause thee here may be forgotten.

Church of the Immaculate Conception in New-York.

Our readers will recollect, says the *Freeman's Journal*, that the Most Rev. Archbishop, on the Sunday after his return from Rome, announced his purpose of building in this City, as a memorial of the great event at which he had been permitted to assist, a church in honor of the Immaculate Conception of our Blessed Lady. This church is to be built in Fourteenth street, east of Avenue A. Rev. Mr. FARRELL, late of the Cathedral, has been appointed pastor, and has already opened a temporary chapel on Fifteenth-street, in the first building east of Avenue A. Some progress has already been made by Rev. Mr. FARRELL in his collections.

Jumped from a Window.

A married woman of the name of MARY JONES, residing at No. 93 Perry-street, threw herself from the second story window of her dwelling to the pavement, whereto falling heavily she fractured the bones of a leg, besides causing severe internal injuries. For several days she had shown signs of mental derangement. She lies in a precarious state, but may possibly recover.

Fell from a Window.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner GAMBLE, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of MICHAEL O'DONNELL, who died from injuries received by falling from the third story window of the house No. 36 Cherry-street while sleeping on Friday last. Verdict of "accidental death." Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 26 years of age.

Sudden Death.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest on the body of a man named WILLIAM CLARK, who died suddenly on Saturday evening. Deceased entered a grocery store, at the corner of Clinton and Madison-streets, at about 10 o'clock, and asked for a piece of salt to allay a bleeding at the mouth, which was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel. He fell into the arms of a Mr. HOGAN, and then died instantly. Verdict accordingly.

The Arson in Water-street—Investigation before Justice Connolly.

The Fire Marshal has taken the testimony in the case of arson pending against Jane Wright, charged with wilfully setting fire to the dwelling-house of John Montgomery, No. 275 Water-street, on last Wednesday night. The following is a synopsis of the evidence.

Ida Hall, being duly sworn, said: I reside at No. 275 Water-street; on Wednesday evening at about 7 o'clock, I saw Jane Wright in the grocery store, corner of Dover and Water streets; her clothing had blood on it; she told me Mrs. Montgomery had struck her, and that she had complained of Mrs. Montgomery, and was going to have her house indicted; I asked her where she was going to sleep; she showed me a quarter of a dollar and said she could pay for her lodging; she also said there was a likeness to her bedroom in Mrs. Montgomery's in a bundle between the bed and mattress, and that she must have it; she asked me to get it for her; I said I would see; at about 9 o'clock I was standing on the front stoop of Mrs. Montgomery's house, I saw Jane Wright coming from up stairs into the hall and pass out at the front door; I did not see anything with her; in about two minutes after, the alarm of fire was given; I went up stairs and found the beds and bedding in the two front bedrooms burning; one of these rooms was occupied by Jane Wright; after the fire was extinguished I saw Wm. Beechly take a piece of sperm candle from between the feather bed and mattress of Jane Wright's room.

Jeremiah Moyland, being duly sworn, said: I reside at No 275 Water-street; I know Jane Wright now present: she was a boarder at Mr. Montgomery's; I saw Jane Wright in an oyster cellar about an hour before the fire; I asked her what was the matter; she said I would find out before morning; in half an hour or so I went up stairs to an attic room in Mr. Montgomery's house to get my coat; I noticed a light in Phoebe's room which is a front room on the third story, and next to Jane Wright's room; I saw Jane come out of Phoebe's room with a lighted candle in her hand and go into her own room. I heard her muttering something to herself like swearing about some one; I went into the attic and got my coat, and then went down stairs and had just gone into the adjoining house when I heard the alarm of fire; I ran up stairs in Mr. Montgomery's house and saw fire burning in the third-story front bed-room.

Patrick Montgomery, being duly sworn, said: I reside at No 275 Water-street; I know Jane Wright; after the fire I went into the street to pick up a feather bed which had been thrown into the street, when Jane Wright came along slipping on the sidewalk from Peck-slip; I caught hold of her and took her into the house, and gave her in charge of Policeman Van Cleif; I saw Anne Patterson take from Jane's bosom a daguerreotype likeness of a man; the same one now shown me by the Fire Marshal; it fell on the floor, and some one stepped on it and broke the case.

Anne Patterson, being duly sworn, said: I reside at No. 275 Water street. I know Jane Wright, now present; I was in the grocery store corner of Dover and Water streets, when Jane Wright came in; she wanted me to take a drink; I refused; I noticed some marks of blood on her clothes and on her arm; she told me Mrs. Montgomery had beat her; she said there was a likeness in between the feather bed and mattress, in a bundle in her room, and she wanted me to get it; I told her I would not; after the fire was out and Jane was arrested, I told one of the officers to search Jane and see if she had a likeness about her; he did not do it right away, so I put my hand in her bosom; she stooped over toward me so I could not take it out; I pushed her up and it fell out on the floor, and some one trod on it and broke the case and glass.

Annie Frances Montgomery, being duly sworn, said: I keep the house No 275 Water-street; my husband is John Montgomery; I know Jane Wright, now present; she boarded at my house for about four weeks; on Tuesday night last Jane had a man in her room; on the following morning he informed me that Jane had robbed him of $5, and he wanted his money back or he would have my house indicted; Jane Wright left the house very early in the morning, and did not return until I sent for her about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon; when she came I could see she was under the influence of liquor. I told her to give back the money the man said she took from him; she replied she never took the money; at that time Jane had in her possession some articles of wearing apparel, a pair of gaiters, a sack and skirt, and some other articles; she gave me some impudence and I struck her several times and turned her out of the house; I did not see her again until after the fire had taken place; when the alarm of fire was given I ran up stairs and found the fire burning in the third-story front room; the feather bed and straw mattress in Jane's room were on fire—the bed, mattress, pillows and bolster were burned.

Eliza J. Smith, being duly sworn, said: I reside at No. 275 Water-street; I know Jane Wright; the pink short dress now shown me belongs to me; on the night of the fire in the said house, I left this dress hanging up in my bedroom; I did not lock the door; I left my bedroom about 7 o'clock that evening and went down stairs into the ballroom; after the fire, when I went into my room, I missed my pink dress; my room was on the second floor back; I never had any quarrel with Jane Wright; I never lent her my dress to wear.

The case is not concluded yet.

Coroners' Investigations.

THE LATE COLD BLOODED MURDER.

An inquest was on Saturday held by Coroner GAMBLE, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of HENRY BLUME, who came to his death from the effect of the shot fired at him at No. 113 Elm-street, by ROBERT BULIUS. The testimony taken added but little to the circumstances as reported in the TIMES on the morning of the occurrence, neither did it alter the statement as then made. Deceased was at the time the fatal shot was fired going up stairs, having in his hand a pail of water; he was seen in this position immediately before the report of the pistol was heard. He told several witnesses that it was the prisoner who shot him, and BULIUS in his turn confessed to the shooting, but without mentioning the name of his victim. The *post mortem* examination showed the track of the bullet to be through the chest between the fourth and fifth ribs about 1½ inches to the right of the sternum; the ball passed into the chest, thence through the lower lobe of the right lung, and then escaped posteriorly between the eleventh and twelfth ribs. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That HENRY BLUME came to his death from a pistol shot wound while in the hands of ROBERT BULIUS on the morning of the 24th of August, 1855, at No 113 Elm-street." Upon the rendition of the verdict, BULIUS was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Deceased was 46 years of age and a native of Germany, where he has left a family of three children, his wife being dead.

FELL FROM A ROOF.

Coroner WILHELM, on Saturday, held an inquest on the body of ARMAMAN MORELL, at the Seventh Ward Station-house, who came to his death by a "fracture of the skull and other injuries, accidentally received in falling from the roof of house No. 666 Water-street." Deceased had been playing with an acquaintance named FRED. CLEMENDER on the roof of the house, and after the latter had retired to his bed, he (MORELL) walked on the gutter-pipe and fell to the ground. Deceased was 36 years of age, and a native of this City.

DROWNED.

An inquest was, on Saturday, held on the body of DAVID MURPHY, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years, by Coroner GAMBLE. The death of this man was recorded in the TIMES of Saturday. He was precipitated from the schooner *Hornet*, as she was making for the wharf. The vessel was leaking at the time. Verdict accordingly.

Police News.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Charles Sweeney, John Cooney and James Nelson were arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with attempted burglary. It appears from the statement made, that as Policeman Stringer, of the Fourth District, was retiring to bed on the night of Thursday last, at his residence No. 29 Madison-street, he heard a noise as of an attempted entry into the premises. He accordingly dressed himself and proceeded down stairs, where he saw the three men engaged in a very suspicious occupation. As he attempted to catch one of the party they all ran off, the officer closely following them. The alarm signal brought to his aid officers Folger and a private watchman, when the gents above named were captured. They were held to bail to answer in the sum of $500.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF ON A BENCH WARRANT.

Some time since a Swiss giving the name of Adolph Lespenss was caught in the act of sticking from the room of a boarder at Lovejoy's Hotel, when he was arrested and taken to the Tombs, whence he was subsequently let out on bail; and shortly after the affidavit of complainant and the bail-bond were reported at the District Attorney's office to be "lost or mislaid." The District Attorney, however, followed the matter up and procuring the presence of complainant, sent him before the Grand Jury, who found a true bill. A bench warrant issued and was committed to Officer Spicer, of the District Attorney's office, who succeeded in finding Lespenss, and conveyed him before Judge STUART, who committed him in full.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

James Prink, late employed as overseer in the Northern House, at No. 114 Sixth-avenue, was arrested and held in bail in the sum of $500, by Justice PEARCEY, at the Jefferson Police Court, charged with embezzlement. It is alleged that while employed by James D. Brassted, the complainant, as above, defendant appropriated to his own use monies amounting to $213, the property of complainant; he also, as is alleged, on leaving the house, carried away two account books of much value.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Henry Maurer, formerly of No 249 Third-street, keeper of a lager bier saloon, was arrested on a charge of perjury. The affidavits in the case were made by various parties; the first was Mr. Wm. F. Leggett, the Secretary of the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, he alleges that defendant held a policy of insurance on his stock and furniture, &c., to the amount of $2,500. A fire occurred in the premises causing some damage, when Maurer made a claim for damage to the amount of $536, which the Company refused to pay on the ground of want of proof of the destruction as alleged; subsequently an assignment of the claim was made in favor of Anthony Dugro, and a suit was had in the Marine Court, when defendant appeared on the stand and swore that he had no interest in the suit other than in the payment of a claim held against him by Mr. Dugro. Mr. Dugro was not present at the trial and denied any knowledge of the circumstances. It is therefore charged that the statement on oath was false and wilful perjury. An affidavit of Mr. Dugro is also presented to the effect that Maurer did not owe the amount alleged, neither did he (Dugro) receive any money recovered in the suit. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held to bail in $2,000.

ANOTHER STABBING—TWO BROTHERS FIGHTING.

Yesterday morning a fight ensued between two brothers named Peter and James Smith, the former 18 and the latter only 14 years of age. It appears that James had been "on a spree" for two days, during which time he had not been home, and yesterday Peter met him on Pier No. 10 North River, and was inducing him to return to his residence when James, as is alleged, drew a pocket knife and stabbed his brother in the abdomen, and also in the left arm. The injured lad was conveyed to the Hospital, while the desperado made good his escape for the present.

A MAN THROWN OUT OF A WINDOW.

At about 1 o'clock on Saturday last some men got into a row in a room on the second story of the house No. 15 Centre-street, when one of the party named Charles Curtum, a German, was thrown a distance of fifteen feet to the sidewalk from the window. The injured man was early conveyed to the City Hospital, when he was found not to be fatally, although badly hurt. He gives his opinion that he was pushed out of the window. Curtum resides in Orange County, and was on a visit to his brother when the affair took place. Charles M. Krepple was arrested on suspicion of committing the assault. He was held by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

THE LATE HOMICIDES.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday examined the following prisoners held to answer charge of killing: Peter Sin 1, hitherto Sevier, charged with stabbing John H. Lovejoy on the 4th inst., said he was innocent, and accused was then remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Timothy Bulkley was next examined, and declared his innocence. He was then recommitted to his cell.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

SINKING A BRIG AT SEA.

On Saturday Mr. Commissioner MORTON issued a warrant for the arrest of two seamen who are charged with wilfully causing the loss of the brig *Ohio*, with a cargo of cannon balls. It appears that Perkins, one of the accused, was the master of the brig, and Bogert was the mate of the brig which sailed from Philadelphia for Trinidad in May last. At the latter port she took in a quantity of cannon balls to be landed at the port of Carthagena. She made the port, but before she got in the harbor, sank and was a total loss. It is charged that the accused willfully caused the wreck, but it was not stated how they expected to profit by loss of the vessel and cargo.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT—Aug. 24.

Before D. O'Connor, Esq., Justice.

A SWORD CASE—MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN MILITARY MEN—A POINT OF HONOR.

William Butler vs. *Charles McDermott*.—This was an action by Captain Butler, of the 9th Regiment, against a brother officer, for keeping and detaining his (the plaintiff's) sword and belt.

Col. Doheny appeared for the plaintiff, and B. J. Beems, Esq., for the defendant.

It was proved by the plaintiff's son and another witness that the defendant had promised to buy the former's father a sword, in lieu of one he (defendant) had borrowed, and that the sword so borrowed had cost $14, and the belt $4 50.

On cross-examination, it was admitted that the sword had been loaned originally by plaintiff to a gallant Major, and had never been returned, and that the plaintiff had, in the first place, sued the Major.

Counsel argued that the Major had only acted as agent for the defendant, who had himself amply admitted his liability, and the Court intimated pretty strongly that he thought so too.

For the defence, counsel called the plaintiff himself, who, being questioned, said he did loan it to the Major, but only as a loan, and that for "Charley," the defendant—for as long as he could draw his breath or arm, he would never surrender his sword till he died.

A band of patriots and heroes who were assembled to listen to this case, in which they felt much interest, as a question of military "properties," murmurously applauded this sentiment

Counsel for Defendant—Is not that sword a State's sword, Captain? A.—No, Sir; its my own; I bought it and paid $14 for it, and $4 for the belt.

Q.—How long had you had it? A.—About two years and a half.

Q.—Did you not loan it to the Major ——? A.—I did; but he told me it was to loan it to McDermott; and that if I sued McDermott, he would be my witness, and I could get it.

Q.—How long have you had it? A.—I've worn it about six times

Q.—But you don't value that sword now at the same price as when you bought it? A.—Yes, I do; it answers me as well as any sword I could get at the price.

Q.—What sort of a sword is it? A.—What's called a "captain's sword."

Q.—A regular "cut-and-thrust?" A.—Faith you wouldn't like a cut or a thrust with it either. [Laughter.]

Q.—The Major said he would be your witness—have you got him here to-day? A.—No, I can't find him.

Q.—Have you looked for him? A.—There isn't a place in the City where a free lunch is spread that I haven't had messengers in to-day looking for the Major. [Laughter.] But I suppose as it's a fast-day he's not on hand. [Loud laughter by Court, spectators and witnesses, officers, &c.]

Q.—But you don't claim $18, Captain? A.—I only want my sword, which no man of honor ought ever to surrender; I don't want to make any money of it; if he'd *only steal me a sword*, I didn't care, and wouldn't ask where it came from, but let me have one as good as my own; and there's the words I told him.

Counsel.—Well, as "them's your statements," I've no doubt my client will come to an honorable and amicable arrangement. Let execution be stayed and I will see him.

This was promptly acceded to, and the parties left the Court.

LONG ISLAND.

Preparations for Election in Kings County—Names of Candidates and their Proclivities.

If a human being—a stranger (from the Moon, if you please) should, about these days, drop into the city of Brooklyn, before one hour's time had elapsed he could not fail to discover that some important event was approaching—important at least in the estimation of a sufficient number of the inhabitants to give character to the whole aspect of the community. Such a person would probably first discover this in the large number of people recognizing him on the street whom he had never seen before; from one a precious indication of the kind would touch him affectionately squeeze of [illegible]. Afterwards he would see the inhabitants of people in confidential conversation, and as he approached a group he greeted with the familiar "how d'ye do," or seized by a button of his coat and be compelled to listen. From some newly formed acquaintance he would learn that his friend is one of the large army of patriotic individuals who are willing to serve the people in any office to which a large salary is attached or in which stealings are plenty. By this time the new comer fully realises that an election is approaching.

There is no lack of candidates in Kings County for the various offices to be filled this Fall, and the resident, even, is astonished to find what an extensive acquaintance he has. Men whom he never knew as residing in the same country before, bow very familiarly; those he has never spoken to, but merely knows by sight, grasp his hand in the most affectionate manner; his acquaintances all consider him their "right arm" in the approaching contest.

SHERIFF.

The office of Sheriff is the most lucrative one to be filled at the next election; we find no less than *twelve*, who may be considered as prominent candidates.

First comes the name of RUFUS W. BELKNAP—now a Deputy Sheriff and Fire Marshal of Brooklyn—an old National Whig; one of the *workers* of the party. He, also, if nominated, will draw out a large Temperance vote. In 1854 he sought the nomination of State Prison Inspector, and missed it by two votes. Subsequently he was a candidate to represent the Fifth Ward in the Common Council, and at that time drew out the largest Whig vote ever cast in that Democratic stronghold.

BENJAMIN P. MIDDLETON, a merchant, at present representing the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn in the Board of Supervisors, is a National Whig, and will receive the support of the Liquor party.

DAVID STEWART, National Whig, now Deputy Sheriff.

CASPIAN A. SPARKS, a Republican Whig, an editor, and for two successive terms Under Sheriff in this County—the right hand man of the Sheriff.

GEORGE SIMONSON, a butcher, a Whig.

G. A. B. GRANBY, National Whig.

CHARLES A. DUNIKE, Soft Democrat, at present County Clerk.

GEORGE L. SHAW, one of the late Commissioners of Excise, a liquor dealer and Soft Democrat.

GEORGE REMSEN, Soft Shell Democrat, has been an Alderman representing the Sixth Ward; was appointed Harbor Master by Governor SEYMOUR after a desperate struggle. Would enjoy the office.

JEROME RYERSON, Harbor Master, and reported to be a Hard Shell Democrat.

JAMES W. SMITH, dentist and Hard Shell Democrat.

CHARLES TINNEY, Soft Democrat and Custom-House officer. Was a candidate in 1854 for the office of Street Commissioner.

The office of Sheriff certainly will not be vacant for the want of candidates. So much it is perfectly safe to say.

COUNTY CLERK.

As yet there are but few persons pressing their claims publicly for this office. We have heard of but two, J. G. STEVENS, lawyer, a Democrat, and at present Deputy County Clerk, and CHAS E. THOMAS, lawyer, at present connected with one of the departments, and a Republican Whig. Both of these candidates are young men, and favorably spoken of.

COUNTY JUDGE.

For this office we hear of only five aspirants—a very modest number—WM. H. GALE and JOHN HESS, both National Whigs and lawyers. They have never held office.

SAMUEL D. MORRIS, an ex-member of the Legislature, now counsel for the Kings County Liquor-dealers' Association, whose influence he probably will have. Democrat, probably a Hard.

HENRY HAGNER is another candidate. He is classed as a Hard Democrat. A lawyer and a Temperance man.

HENRY P. CURTIS, a Hard Democrat, and at present a Police Magistrate. If nominated, he will receive the support of the liquor interest.

REGISTER.

For this there are seven aspirants: WALTER BANE, CHARLES E. THOMAS, THOMAS R. MERCEIN, all well known as Whigs, and National, it is said—good men and capable. JOHN MONTGOMERY, another National Whig, at present Street Inspector in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, is also a candidate.

On the Democratic side there is THOMAS J. GERALD, merchant, and a Hard. An old worker in the ranks, and never having held an office of emolument, declares he must have this now.

ENGLEBERT LOTT, the present Sheriff of the County, is also in the field. His friends are working hard for him, and are very sanguine of success.

HENRY A. MOORE, a Hard, and now the County Judge, which position he has filled with much credit to himself, is another.

The above offices are the most important to be filled at the next election. Most of the others are of minor importance, about which but little is said at present.

Legal Rights Association.

An Association, composed of colored people, bearing the above name, has recently been organized "for New-York and vicinity." The object sought is to obtain the legal rights of the colored people—or, as more definitly explained, to secure to them the same privileges in public conveyances as white people enjoy. They contend that the laws permit this—such, at all events, has been the decision in Kings County, by Judge ROCKWELL, of the Supreme Court, and this Society is organized to raise means to protect persons who are assaulted while standing up for their rights. To create an interest in the colored people of Brooklyn, and to secure their cooperation, a meeting was called in Siloam Church, Prince-street, on Thursday evening, but owing to the inclement weather, there were but few present. At 9 o'clock, some fifteen or twenty persons had assembled, when the meeting was called to order by the President, THOMAS L. JENNINGS, and in the absence of the Secretary, Dr. T. JULNER SMITH was appointed to fill that office *pro tem.*

Dr. PENNINGTON addressed the meeting, and related the abuse that he had received at the hands of conductors, and from the Union Ferry employés, and concluded by offering a resolution condemning the course of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Directors and all other Directors who make the colored race a distinct class, and urging all colored people to join the Association at the initiation fee of 25 cents, and five cents monthly dues. A number signed the Constitution, and the meeting adjourned

Accident.

Miss M. J. ARTHUR, of No. 68 South Fourth-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, was thrown from a wagon on Wednesday last, at some little distance from the city, and was seriously injured by a large trunk falling upon her. She was on her way to a boarding-school at the time.

Engines Locked Up.

On Friday, by order of the Mayor, Engines Nos. 5 and 7 were locked up in Brooklyn on account of the recent disgraceful fights between the two companies. This makes four engines of the Brooklyn Fire Department now under lock and key.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken City—Its Eye-teeth Cut.

It is amusing to see what rapid strides the Government of this *little* city is making in imitation of its *great* sisters in the art of filling the pockets of office holders. The passage of the following ordinance is one of the heaviest things out yet, and we advise the population of other cities, when all their schemes are used up, to try their hands at this game. It manifestly has first for political friends at no expense except to the people.

An ordinance respecting City Surveyors. Passed July 25, 1855.

SEC. 1. No person shall erect any building bounded by any of the public streets or avenues, on his, her, or their premises, unless the same be previously viewed and laid out by the said Surveyors or one of them; nor in any other manner than they or one of them, (with the advice and consent of the Committee on Streets and Assessments,) shall direct, under the penalty of fifty dollars, for each offence; for which service the surveyor shall receive a sum not exceeding five dollars.

What wonderful care for the people! For fear that one of them should build a stable on his lot too small to get the horse in, a city surveyor is appointed, who with the advice of the Committee on Streets, will direct him how he shall build it, and assess him not over five dollars therefor, (unless he could be induced to have plans and specifications made in addition,) and no person shall erect a building on his own lot, within its prescribed limits, without having the same previously viewed and laid out by the City Surveyor, nor may he erect the building in any other manner than suits the Surveyor and Committee on Streets, under a penalty of fifty dollars.

In other towns some poor fellow may put his house on the street or on another man's ground by mistake, and thus be subject to considerable expense and annoyance. But not so in Hoboken, for the city having taken the matter into its own hands, is responsible, of course, for all damages.

Robberies.

On Thursday night the clothing store of CHAS. SANDFORN, at Bellville, was entered by thieves and robbed of goods to the amount of $600. Information of the theft was given on Friday to Chief of Police FARLEY, of Jersey City, and to the police of New-York....On Wednesday night the schooner *Edward*, of Egg Harbor, lying at Jersey City, was boarded and robbed of $300 in money, which the captain had in his pocket-book. ....On Tuesday night a vessel, lying near the Cement Works at Jersey City, was boarded and $100 stolen, with which the thieves also escaped.

Census of Hudson.

The following figures are from the census returns just made by the assessors of the new city of Hudson, showing its population:

Number of native white males	1,688		
Number of native white females	1,065		
Number of foreign males	561		
Number of foreign females	596		
Number of colored males	3		
Number of colored females	10		
Total	2,323		
Of the above, the following are children between five and sixteen years of age:			
White males	416	Colored males	2
White females	461	Colored females	6
Total	885		

The Outrage in Hoboken.

In the case of SNEDIKER, the young man from New-York, who has been for some days past in custody on the charge of committing an outrage upon a young woman who was in company with another young man, Justice BERNARD on Friday decided to hold him for trial. At the examination it was contended by counsel for the prisoner that Justice BERNARD had no jurisdiction in the case, and could not commit the prisoner for trial. The girl will also be kept at the County Jail, in order that her appearance as a witness may be certain.

KANSAS.

Kansas Legislature Ignored by the Squatters, and a State Organization Recommended.

From the Kansas Tribune, Aug. 15.

The outrageous acts of the pseudo Legislature of Kansas, having become intolerable, the people assembled in large numbers in Lawrence yesterday, (the 14th August) and continued in session until the afternoon of the 15th. The Convention was conducted with great ability, and its deliberations characterized by great harmony and courtesy. Not less than 600 persons from all parts of the Territory were in attendance, camping in wagons, putting up at our boarding-houses, and with our citizens, and remaining over night to attend the deliberations of the second day. There was a deep feeling of indignation manifested against the outrageous acts of usurpation and tyranny by which our people are enthralled, and a determination manifested to resist these usurpations at all hazards. General SCHUYLER was chosen President, assisted by the usual number of Vice Presidents and other officers.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed with great unanimity:

Whereas, By act of Congress, approved May 30, 1851, organizing a Government for the Territory of Kansas, a grant of legislative power was made to the lawful inhabitants of said Territory, to enable them to make such laws and establish such institutions as would be most desirable to themselves; and, in order to accomplish this, the said inhabitants were by said act empowered and directed to elect, according to a prescribed mode, a Territorial Legislature, with competent jurisdiction and capacity to act, under certain specified restrictions over all rightful subjects of legislation; and, whereas, while exercising the authority thus conferred to elect members of a Territorial Legislature, the Territory was invaded, and the inhabitants overborne, by large and numerous bands of armed men from a foreign State, who violently took possession of nearly all places through the Territory at which said election was being held, who ruthlessly abolished the legally established mode of conducting the same, and who, according to their own mode, and by virtue of their own might, in utter disregard of the act of Congress, organizing a Government for the Territory, held an election for members of the Kansas Legislature, and elected certain persons as members of said Legislature; thus, to all intents and purposes, divesting the lawful inhabitants of the Territory of the entire grant of legislative power which had been made to them by the Congressional charter.

And whereas, The Legislature thus elected is now in session on the borders of Missouri making laws for the government of the inhabitants and citizens of Kansas; having recomposed its two bodies after its assemblage and organization—the majority expelling the minority, and authorizing and admitting other persons to fill the places of the ones expelled; having filled a vacancy (arising in consequence of a resignation) by their own act, without reference to the right of the people to elect; having fixed a temporary seat of government at the Shawnee Mission, and, to pursuance of this, abandoned the place of meeting to which they had been convened by Executive proclamation; having now before them a bill which they will probably enact into law, making the right of suffrage in the Territory dependent upon the payment of the sum of one dollar, without reference to the matter of inhabitancy, thus attempting to give up the ballot-box, by law, for all future time, to persons from foreign States; also a bill, which they will probably enact into a law, for the election, by themselves, of a Board of Overseers, to be sent out into all the districts of the Territory, with power to levy taxes to any amount, and otherwise exact from, embarrass, drive, and oppress the people; all, over and above, and in direct and meditated violation and open defiance of the act of Congress organizing a Government for the Territory of Kansas, and acts supplementary thereto. Therefore,

Resolved by those of the People of Kansas Territory, now here in mass meeting assembled:

1. That we regard the invasion of our Territory on the 30th of March last, as one of the greatest outrages upon the law of the land and the rights of free citizens ever attempted in this country; and the Legislature now in session on the borders of Missouri—the offspring of that invasion and the inheritor of all its qualities of insolence, violence and tyranny—as a living insult to the judgment and feelings of the American people and derogatory to the integrity and respectability of the Federal authority.

2. That we repel with defiance the pretention of that Legislature to make laws for the people of Kansas; that we regard it as acting entirely without the authority of the law, not only in consideration of its having been elected against law, and in violation of the rights and will of the people, by armed men from a foreign State, but because its course, since meeting and organization, has been regardless of those conditions and requirements of the organic act essential to a valid discharge of legislative functions, such as has effected a complete forfeiture of any technicality of law by which, at first, it may have been supported.

3. That as men born in a land of liberty, trained to precepts of freedom, and alive to those inspiring sentiments which have prompted, in all ages, heroic resistance to tyrants,—as descendants of those who, in 1776, braved the power of the mightiest monarchy on earth rather than submit to foreign thraldom, we repudiate this insolent attempt to impose upon us a government by foreign arms, and pledge to each other, as our father's did of old, "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," to a resistance of its authority.

4. That we regard, in this crisis, as incumbent upon the people, to set aside all differences of political opinions; to cultivate a comprehensive and intimate intercourse with each other; to effect a thorough union; and otherwise prepare for the common defence.

5. That we consider the attempt to establish a territorial form of government in this territory as an utter failure; and that the people of the territory should, at some convenient period, assemble, at their several places of holding elections, in the various districts of the Territory, and elect delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution for the State of Kansas, with the view to its admission into the Union, at the present session of Congress. And that the Governor be requested to issue his proclamation, recommending the people to assemble at their several places of holding elections, in the various districts of the Territory, and elect delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution for the State of Kansas, with the view to its admission into the Union, at the present session of Congress. And that the Governor be requested to issue his proclamation, recommending the people to assemble at their several places of holding elections, in the various districts of the Territory, on the 9th day of October next, to elect members of the Leg

NEW-YORK: MONDAY, AUG. 27, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

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From the Pacific.

The news from California, brought by the *George Law*, is not important. Preparations for the ensuing campaign occupy just now the undivided attention of politicians, and the public, generally, are waiting for the more complete organization of the various rival parties. Business in San Francisco continued to improve, and from the mines the accounts are most encouraging. From all directions in the mining regions, says a California paper, but one tale is told of universal abundance in the yield of the deposits and of enterprise and activity in carrying out improvements and extended schemes for the more full and perfect working of the different diggings.

The San Francisco journals have furnished us with graphic and exciting descriptions of late operations of the French and English squadrons in the Pacific. The allied fleet, consisting of eight war vessels and steamers, arrived off Petropaulovski on the 15th of May, but, to their astonishment no doubt, found that the place had previously been abandoned both by the garrison and by some twelve hundred inhabitants. There were but three individuals there—two Americans and a Frenchman—left to tell the tale of desertion. The reasons for giving up a fortress whose defences were so formidable (as the allies learned to their cost last September,) do not clearly appear. Petropaulovski is naturally a strong position, and the approaches to the harbor are so well protected with batteries that it might have been successfully defended against the most powerful naval force that the Allies could raise in those waters. Its evacuation, therefore, seems inexplicable, unless it be that men were absolutely wanted to defend the fortifications at the mouth of the Amoor River—a most important position now threatened by the allied squadron. The garrison of Petropaulovski escaped, it is said, with consummate dexterity during the prevalence of a dense fog, but the boast is somewhat out of place as the enemy at that time had only two sloops to oppose them—one mounting six and the other fourteen guns. The Russians, with a frigate, a corvette, and two merchantmen, steered for the Amoor. Thither a portion of the Allied fleet had followed, so that in due course of time we may expect to hear of stirring events transpiring in that distant quarter of the globe.

A rumor had reached San Francisco that Sitka, like Petropaulovski, had been also deserted by the Russians, but this was without any foundation. By special compact between the Russian and British Governments, the possessions of the Russian American Company and the Hudson's Bay Company are to be held sacred during the war, and Sitka, though visited by the Allies in search of Russian vessels, was, in consequence, left unharmed. A part of the Anglo French fleet, including the flag-ship of Admiral Bruce, had arrived at San Francisco, and hospitalities were being exchanged between the citizens and the foreign visitors.

We also, from the San Francisco papers, learn that Melendrez, acting Commandante on the frontier, was recently seized by orders of General Blancarte, the Civil and Military Governor of Lower California, and without even the formality of trial, was sentenced to be shot on suspicion of negotiating with the United States to sell a portion of Mexican Territory. The barbarous sentence was immediately put in execution by one Pujol, who succeeds Melendrez in office. Pujol has issued an official order, which deserves some prominence, as the life of no American in Lower California can be secure for a moment if its provisions are obeyed by the authorities. The order contains the following resolutions:

1. To execute every foreigner who may pass the frontier without a passport *vised* by the Mexican Consul in San Francisco.
2. To inflict the same punishment upon those now in the Territory without such a passport, if they do not depart forthwith; and the sentence may be executed by any Judge or even Ranchero.
3. To punish in like manner all those connected with Melendrez in his designs, or now harboring them.
4. To put to death all who may import arms or ammunition.
5. And to consider and treat as pirates vessels hovering near the coast and refusing to sail after this summons.

The *George Law* has brought us later intelligence from Central and South America, from the Sandwich Islands, and from Australia, an interesting variety of news, to which we have not space more particularly to refer. Full details are published in another part of to-day's Times.

Advice Gratis.

The *Herald*, the leading organ of the Know-Nothings, is in ecstasies at the royal road to victory that lies before that party. The action of the Hard-Shells, it thinks, has greatly facilitated their task and left them very little to do. They meet in Convention at Binghamton to-morrow; and all they have to do is thus set forth:

"They have only to adopt the twelfth section of the National Council of Philadelphia, to *abandon their discreditable tenets upon the subject of religious opinions, to remove their unjust prejudices against foreign birth*, and they stand identically upon the platform of the National Democracy. Let them do this, and the great work of forming a party upon the basis of the Constitution will have been done."

This is really simple enough,—politics reduced to its elements. If the American party will *only* abandon its prejudices against *foreigners* and *Catholics*, and stand boldly on the pro-Slavery platform, they can form a great constitutional party! If they will only abandon all their distinctive principles, and adopt one or two new ones, they will be all right. And this advice comes from their own organ!

A New Mexican Revolution.

Aaron Burr had the misfortune to come into the world about half a century too soon. He was ambitious to be the ruler of Mexico; but, when he started off on his unfortunate expedition to revolutionize that wealthy possession of the Spanish Crown, the people were not so much accustomed to revolutions as they have since become; and, if he had succeeded in escaping from the jurisdiction of his own country, he would probably have received harsher treatment from the people whom he intended to put under obligations to him, by making himself their governor, than he got from his own Government, whose laws he had violated.

Since then the Mexicans have gained their freedom, but they have never learned the art of using it to their own advantage, and they have been the slaves of any man of tolerable ability who has had the ambition to place himself at their head, until some more capable, or unscrupulous adventurer has succeeded in displacing him. The priests and the army rule the country between them, and neither party has been able to succeed without the cooperation of the other. But, unhappily for the people, there has never yet a man of first-rate ability appeared to place himself at their head from the days of Iturbide down to Santa Anna; and the country has been constantly torn by internal distractions, and all the great interests of the people have been neglected, while rival leaders have been fighting for the ascendancy. The Spanish race have had abundant opportunities in this country for self-government; but they have never yet manifested the requisite qualities for a republican commonwealth, beyond a readiness to fight whenever they were called upon to defend or overthrow any Government in obedience to the will of a popular leader.

Though Burr was an alien to their race, and a heretic to their church, if he had but enjoyed the opportunities of placing himself at the head of the Mexicans which have occurred during the past thirty years, he possessed the ability to rule them, and he was sufficiently unscrupulous to adopt any measures which would have gained him the power he coveted. If he could but have been the dictator or ruler of that magnificent region, he would have brought order out of chaos, and have made Mexico one of the great powers of the earth. But a different destiny awaits that distracted and wretched country, and, as we have previously intimated, we believe that designs have been formed, and have assumed a more formidable shape than the public have any suspicion of, for making Mexico a member of our Confederacy. New Mexico, Texas, and California are already members of our Union, and our political equilibrium has not been so much disturbed as many of our far seeing Statesmen anticipated. It is not a very wild dream to imagine that there are those among us already come to man's estate, who will live to see the whole of the Mexican territory absorbed into our Confederacy; and then the time will not be far off when that wild prediction of Senator Douglas will be fulfilled and our Republic will be ocean bound, and all the "red lines" which the over sanguine Senator complained of will be expunged from the map of the American Continent. Just now there is a splendid opening in Mexico for some ambitious and able man to put himself at the head of the people, and rule them, for their own good, as Catharine II ruled the Russians and Napoleon the French. By the arrival of the *Orizaba* at New Orleans, news has been received of another abdication by Santa Anna, his flight from the country, and the triumph of the Alvarez party. General Carao is at the head of the Government, and La Vega in command of the Army. The next arrival from Vera Cruz will, doubtless, bring us important news from the Capital.

The Hard-Shell Convention.

Our telegraphic report of the last day's proceedings of the Hard-Shell Convention, published in Saturday's Times, was so full as to supersede the necessity of publishing the more detailed account we have since received from our own reporter. The action taken, and its results are known to the public.

We learn that the Address adopted by the Convention was written by Daniel S. Dickinson. This accounts for its being so much bolder and more defiant in its assertion of Hunker principles than the resolutions,—which were drawn, as the author of them acknowledged, with the intent to evade any direct expression of opinion on the Nebraska bill. Mr. Haskins' amendment saved the Hard-Shells from the disgrace of dodging the only issue which has hitherto given them any degree of vitality and character.

The Convention appointed a full set of delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. This step, which is unusual in this State, though common enough at the South, indicates the real object of the sudden and mysterious change in the time of holding their State Convention. They have stolen a march on the Soft-Shells in the appointment of delegates. The latter will probably now elect theirs by Districts, and claim admittance on the score of having been the only delegates *regularly* elected. If they can adopt a platform as acceptable to the South as that of the Hard-Shells, they will secure admission at Cincinnati.

The appointment of delegates by State Conventions, has been customary with all parties at the South and is likely to be imitated in the Northern States. It is one of the modes by which the South has secured its supremacy in National Conventions. In all votes upon important issues, the Southern States vote unitedly—because their delegates represent the State sentiment; while the Northern delegations, being elected by separate districts, are divided and weakened. Thus in the last Whig National Convention the vote of Virginia was cast as a unit—her delegates having been appointed *en masse*; while the vote of New-York, being cast by district delegates, was divided. It is obviously just and proper that there should be *uniformity* of action in this matter;—and as the Southern States will not abandon their practice of appointing delegates at State Conventions, so as to secure united and harmonious action, the Northern States would do well to adopt it. Unity and harmony of action on the part of *the North*, are quite as important as on that of the South.

We are glad the Hard-Shells have taken the lead in this method of appointing delegates. We should not be surprised to see it imitated, if not by the Soft Shells, at least by the Whigs and Republicans.

Missouri and Ohio—The Two Parties of the Future.

Ohio and Missouri are political antipodes. The position of each perhaps fairly illustrates the prevailing opinions, feelings, and purposes of the section to which it belongs, as towards the opposite section; each one, in other words, is a good representative of the sectional antagonism which unquestionably divides the Confederacy.

Missouri is at this time the peculiar representative of the South, for it lies on the border of the two territories which the South is attempting to seize and annex to her own dominion, and has become the seat of those actual field operations necessary to carry this object into execution. The politics of Missouri are therefore an epitome of Southern politics on all federal questions.

The people of Missouri have been cut up and apportioned among three factions—the Atchison Democrats, the Bentonians, and the Whigs. Benton, having left the trade of politics and taken to that of book-making, has virtually retired from the contest, so that there is little doubt of the final triumph of Atchison. This man is a complete exemplar of a vulgar, savage, unprincipled and offensive Pro-Slavery fanatic and demagogue. A frantic agitator for the spread of the Institution—a hater and despiser of the Free States and their people—alike violent, cunning and treacherous, public opinion points him out as the person who planned and organized the late armed foray into Kansas, and who now, in fact, presides over the association styled a Legislature. He was in truth a chief, if not the sole, author and originator of the Nebraska bill,—Dixon being his confederate, and Douglas their instrument. In the Senate the brutality of the man's nature seemed somewhat cowed by the presence of decency and respectability, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, while his lieutenant, Stringfellow, was arranging the expedition which suppressed all legal authority in Kansas, Atchison's speeches teemed with exhortations to murder and arson against the peaceable settlers of the Territory; and he may be held justly responsible for all the outrages which have occurred, and for that just retribution which may yet be visited upon those who committed them.

It is a man like this who unquestionably governs the ruling party of the State of Missouri, who will receive its highest honors and will shape its policy towards the neighboring Territories. And this policy, let it be remembered, is that of the whole South toward the whole North, for no man can doubt that all the proceedings of the Missourians towards the settlers in Kansas will be upheld by their own State and by the other Southern States.

Atchison is opposed in his canvass for the Senate by Col. Doniphan, personally, it is fair to presume, a gentleman, but who occupies precisely the same position as his competitor towards the North and its rights. They both attend and speak at the same meetings of Pro-Slavery incendiaries, they both endorse the acts of the Slaveholders who trampled on the rights of the people in the Kansas election, and they are both pledged to sustain those acts and all their consequences in Congress. Politically there is not one particle of choice between them, and although as Americans we should deplore the disgrace which Atchison's reoccupation of his seat in the Senate would bring upon the country, upon no other ground would we lift a finger to bring in Doniphan even over such a rival's head. And yet Col. Doniphan fully represents his party, and is not more hostile to the North, nor more intent upon extending over the Free States and Territories, whether by force or fraud, the Slave institutions of the South, than the six Whig and the one Democratic member who represent the State in the Lower House of Congress.

The Missouri platform is a very simple one. It is to allow no free communities to exist on its borders, because the citizens of all Free States are "negro thieves." The safety of their *slave property* requires that Kansas and Nebraska shall be Slave States, and will of course require that in due time the same process shall be applied to Iowa, in order to make Missouri "property" safe on that side. We need not stop to remark upon that low and yet habitual insolence and falsehood, which stigmatises as *thieves* those who may desire the liberation of the colored slaves of the South, although we all know that even among the press of the South, conducted by its educated men, the term is a common one as applied to all opponents of Slavery at the North. But it is proper to observe that this doctrine of enslaving all contiguous free territory for the purpose of conferring security and repose upon the South, must of necessity not only destroy Northern rights, but must annihilate the North itself as a distinct political division in the Republic.

As the sham Legislature of Kansas is composed of Missourians, sent there for that purpose, it is to all intents and purposes a Missouri Legislature; and its proceedings afford a fair example of Missouri legislation for a Territory of the United States, and of the legislation of the South for the North. In the first place, in order duly to commence the work of crushing out freedom of thought and speech, Stringfellow, the leader of the gang, presented a draconian code to Gov. Reeder, the evident design of which was to establish Slavery and expel all free settlers. Upon the Governor's refusal to sign in advance, the bully assaulted him, and but for the providential fact that the Governor was armed and showed himself ready to use his arms, he would have been murdered. The next step was arbitrarily and illegally to remove the Seat of Government to a Missouri settlement within three miles of the line, which was followed by the expulsion of those Free State members who had foolishly consented to sit with them. A bill has been introduced prescribing the penalty of *death* for arguing in speech or writing against Slavery, and disfranchising, at one blow, the whole body of residents from the Free States, by taking away their right to vote, except upon the most degrading conditions.

And all these things present a miniature picture of the relations of the South to the North.

In Ohio we may perceive the Northern side of the *tableau*. Equally removed from the extreme East and extreme West, settled within the last two generations by emigrants in about equal proportions from New-England, the Middle States, and the South, Ohio would be expected to occupy national and conservative grounds upon Slavery, and upon all other questions which concern the peace of the country, and the very existence of the Government, as that of Slavery undoubtedly does.

This State presents a front of opposition to Southern encroachments from which something is to be hoped. The people appear to be to some considerable extent, united. It is lamentable and discouraging that any division of opinion should prevail in a free State upon the one great necessity of the times—the necessity of Northern organization for self-defence. In Ohio there is less diversity of sentiment than in any other of the great States. There the Whig party is confessedly annihilated. The Democratic party, always and everywhere, possessed of more elements of permanency, has been broken through, whether beyond the possibility of reorganization, remains to be seen. The people, under the guidance of honest and high-souled men from the three old parties, have associated themselves as Republicans into a league of defence for the protection of their State rights and their individual liberties. Senator Chase, a very able and honest man, but not practical and enterprising enough for a popular leader in such a crisis, is the leader and representative of the new coalition. Our intelligence is that it will succeed at the ensuing election with a near approach to unanimity.

What the new party proposes to do is not made perfectly clear. To enable it to do anything, the people must be cordial and nearly unanimous in support of it. Unanimity is everything. If the internal strife which has neutralized or prostrated the political strength of the Free States cannot be speedily suppressed, the contest with the South may be as well at once abandoned. Henceforward, until that struggle is decided, there can be at the North but two parties, the party of the Free States and the party of Slavery and the South.

The Turkish Loan and What's In It.

Peter the Great was the student of British institutions. Everything worth knowing of national defences, internal industry, and naval architecture extant in England in his day, he became acquainted with, and if he did not put all in active being in his own country, he adopted those under the maintenance of which they and others were to flourish. In fortification and ship-building he adopted, and, to suit his people, expanded, modified, or improved the conclusions formed in his mind from a study of the English system.

The English now, after the bitter experience of Sebastopol, are not behind taking a lesson from the Russians; and we find the Earl of Ellenborough, in his place in the House of Lords, attaching the highest importance to the idea of making a Sebastopol of Constantinople—which would afford a much greater security against Russian aggression than any that could be provided by any probable settlement of the third point. Sixteen months back Lord Ellenborough privately impressed the Duke of Newcastle with the idea that Turkey should be sustained by money, and that idea has been only gaining greater hold of him at every disaster which has confronted the allied arms; but, in his desire to serve Turkey, and put her in better fighting condition, he is also desirous that the terms of the loan be put in such form as will prevent any future rupture with France in the first place, and prevent her from furthering those designs on Egypt which the leading European Powers are alike jealous of, and alike entertain themselves.

Lord Clarendon, in moving the second reading of the bill, stated the question—that Turkey in her efforts to keep 180,000 men in the field, had found, "like England and France, but not sooner than they," that her resources were not sufficient, and had determined to raise a loan.

Three millions were raised, but after paying certain advances to France, Turkey had but something more than half that amount for her necessities. She now desires to effect the remaining two millions of the five she originally required. This she cannot do, it appears, on such terms as would enable her to maintain her position; and the bill before Parliament is to give full effect to a convention entered into between Victoria and the Emperor of the French for the purpose of guaranteeing the loan to be raised. After conjuring the "Noble Lords" that it was not *alone* admiration for Turkey that inspired the Government to be in favor of the bill, but it was also the fact, that while "England and France were fighting the battles of Turkey," the soldiers of the latter would remain inert, paralyzed, idle, for want of money, lest such arguments would not prove satisfactory, the noble Lord took the subject in another way—he touched the purses of the money-lenders, thus: That the Turkish Government has no foreign debt beyond the loan of £3,000,000 contracted some time ago; that she has no internal debt except on account of the paper circulation of Constantinople, amounting only to about £500,000; that the revenues hypothecated for the payment of interest on the loan were ample; that the Egyptian tribute, £280,000, was transmitted straight to England, £210,000 of which was applied to paying the last; consequently, £70,000 would remain towards paying off the present loan; that the net produce of the customs of Smyrna and Syria were respectively £180,000 and £100,000, all of which with the £70,000 aforesaid, would make £350,000 to be devoted in paying interest on the present loan.

This would seem clear enough, tempting enough and advantageous enough for the money changers. But, says Lord Ellenborough, if the sinking fund be regularly paid, this loan must remain in operation for forty years; and though we are in good friendship with the present French Government, we cannot tell how many Governments there may be in that period. True enough for his Lordship. His Lordship looked to the past for facts, and found that within forty years there had been four dynasties and one Republic in France. In England there had been thirteen administrations, and no one can tell how many there may be, said his Lordship, "before the next three years are over."

He thinks, what is very probable, that Turkey cannot pay, and that her sureties will fall out. He is seriously opposed to any mention of or reliance on the Egyptian and Syrian revenues, and touched that sore point thus clearly and to the quick:

"Every one knows that Egypt is a country the very mention of which excites feelings of jealousy of a peculiar character, not with France only, but with England; I, therefore, deeply regret the mention of that country in the treaty. [Hear.] But this is a separate as well as a joint guarantee; and let us see what may be the result of such a compact. If Turkey should fail in paying, it is not the two countries only conjointly that can serve her with a summons to pay or threaten her with measures of compulsion; but each State reserves to herself a separate right of action. If Turkey fails, we should pay the interest in the first instance, and then France will honestly repay us—of that I have no doubt—but France might then go to Turkey, and say, 'I am injured by your default on, and I desire that you shall repay me, or, if not, I shall take care to secure the revenues of Egypt and Syria, and shall begin by taking possession of one or both countries for the purpose of controlling the payment of these revenues.' [Hear, hear.] That will not occur now, but then we are legislating for at least 40 years to come. [Hear, hear.] Already I look with dread to this arrangement, which is only a precedent for other arrangements that must be adopted in subsequent years—arrangements that may involve Turkey in future weakness, and may lead to serious disagreements on the most tender and delicate points between this country and France."

This might have been seen from the first. The designs of France on England are relentless, and only sleep. Michelet says, "France has no Past but Waterloo!" and the idea is popular in France. This loan question also opens up a vein of thought in the breasts of "true Britons," which immediately shows distrust of their present allies. The question plainly stands thus: Turkey will raise no loan unless there are satisfactory sources of reimbursement, such as Egypt and Syria, identified with it. Her own revenue is not sufficient. If she does not raise the loan, she is idle. The British Government, to sustain itself, had as well push the Loan bill as send an equivalent active force, (if it could be raised,) to take the place of the Turks. Then the Government, carrying the bill on the terms and with the prospects of payment held out by Lord Clarendon—and it is the only view moneyed men will take—the French have the whip hand over the East, and no doubt will do as Ellenborough expects. The Allies are only practicing for the desperate struggle that will take place between themselves.

Census Returns of the State.

The following table gives the *official* returns of the Census of the several Counties of this State, so far as they have been received at the Office of the Secretary of State; it gives the population now as compared with that of 1850, with the increase and decrease during the interval:

Counties.	1850.	1855.	Decrease.	Increase.
Genesee	28,488	31,034	....	2,546
Herkimer	38 344	36,371	527	....
Lewis	24,564	23,228	1,336	....
Montgomery	31,992	30,763	1,229	....
Niagara	42,276	48,325	....	6,049
Onondaga	85 890	86,491	....	601
Orange	57,145	60,857	....	3,712
Oswego	62,198	69,400	....	7,202
Otsego	48,638	49,749	....	1,111
Putnam	14 138	13,933	205	....
St. Lawrence	68,617	74,979	....	6,362
Saratoga	45,643	49,381	....	3,738
Schuyler (new)	....	18,786	....	....
Suffolk	36,927	41,148	....	4.226
Sullivan	25,068	29,389	....	4.301
Tioga	24,880	26,970	....	2,096
Wayne	44,593	46,722	....	2,129
Wyoming	31,981	32,153	....	172
Yates	90,590	19,814	776	....
Total			3,548	44,579
Decrease				3,548
Total increase of 18 Counties				41,031

☞ The letter of our Correspondent in Peru gives an interesting narrative of a difficulty between our Government and the Peruvian authorities, which threatened serious consequences and was settled only by the forcible interference of our Minister, Mr. Clay, and the United States frigate *Independence*, which happened to be at that port. Captain Adams, of the American ship *John Cummings*, had shot one of his mates for mutiny—for which the Peruvian authorities had arrested and tried him, found him guilty and sentenced him to death. Mr. Clay denied that they had any jurisdiction over the case, and under threat of forcibly rescuing Captain Adams and his ship, succeeded in effecting their release.

The letter contains, also, some interesting memoranda of Peruvian Politics.

☞ Gen. Cass again defines his political position in a letter which will be found in another column. He censures Gen. Houston for ascribing to him favor for Know-Nothingism, which he belabors lustily, and rebukes Gov. Hunt for misrepresenting the principle on which the Nebraska bill is vindicated. The General says he never knew a time when the Democratic party was more loudly called upon to adhere to its principles and its organization, than at the present moment. This in the abstract seems to be universally conceded; the practical difficulty consists in ascertaining what its principles are, and whether it has any organization to adhere to or not.

☞ The employés of the Brooklyn Navy Yard have contributed $1,098 to the Norfolk Relief Fund.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

From the Rochester Democrat.

ROCHESTER MANUFACTURES—THE DURYEE AND FORSYTH CO.—If Rochester is to retain its present position, and increase its wealth and population, the manufactures, which are its life, must be cherished and protected. Every year proves, more and more conclusively, the fact, that upon this description of industry must we depend, and not upon commerce. Capital must find its way into our workshops, if it would be useful to its greatest extent, as well as bring its proper return. It is well known to our citizens that the Safe and Scale Manufactory of Messrs. DURYEE & FORSYTH some time since passed into the hands of a Stock Company, in which are several of our wealthy citizens, the founders and conductors of that most commendable enterprise, still remaining in charge of the manufactory,—Mr. Chauncey Duryee, to whose perseverance and skill as a workman is due the foundation and rapid rise of the establishment, personally superintending the mechanical operations.

Although this noble enterprise has felt the influence of the pressure of last year, it has continued steadily to carry on its business, with a full complement of hands; and the demand for their Safes, Scales and other articles fabricated by them, has been undiminished, and rather increasing. Especially is this the case respecting their Five King Safes, many of the largest sizes having been within a short time ordered by Bankers, Jewelers, Express and Railroad offices. One of their most perfect burglar-proof *safes* has been recently placed in the office of the Collector of this port—an article quite worth examination. A Safe designed for Banks, lined with steel, and proof against all the arts of the burglar, is now made, and meets the emphatic approval of Bank officers. We give below one of the many testimonials which have been given, after the most satisfactory proof of the superiority of the Five King Safes:

WILKESBARRE, PA., May 28, 1855.

The Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN—The Safe we purchased of you last Winter was subjected to a severe and scorching test in the fire which consumed our store and stock of goods on the morning of the 26th. The Safe was exposed to a very hot fire, which was seen pouring upon it with intense fury; it finally fell through the floor, and was surrounded by nearly tons of heated and melted cast iron, our store being filled with stove castings and hardware. Here it stood a most fiery ordeal. After remaining in this condition about eight hours, it was rescued from its position and opened in the presence of many who were anxious to see the result. It was found to have preserved all its contents—money, books and papers in a legible and good condition. In view of the intense heat, this test is perfectly satisfactory, and must increase the demand for your Safes in this community. We shall want you to send us a new Safe soon.

FREDERICK & WILSON.

P S—There was no water applied to the Safe during the entire fire.

The Company has a capital ample for all their purposes. They will extend their operations as fast and as far as may be required by the demand for their wares. A thirty horse power engine is to be put into their buildings, so that the lack of water may be no hindrance to their works.

The growing reputation of the Rochester Scales in the City of New York, has led to the establishment of their present agency with the responsible house of DURKEE, HOUGH & Co., No. 13 Whitehall-st., in whose hands their business in the East is becoming largely extended.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No 228 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which, though they often "break the shells" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the unparalleled efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA" is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the following certificate, from the most celebrated chemist in the United States, is attached to every bottle:

"NEW YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure or Antidote to Malaria," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found in my examination in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution. JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

Remember, therefore, that this is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the world, the innocence of which is proved by such a certificate of chemical analysis, and the value of which is proved by the testimony of all who sell or use it, specimens of which are frequently published.

No doubt the public will readily appreciate the difference between assertions thus supported by proofs and the incredible bombast indulged in by those who have nothing else to rely upon.

GEO. H BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 138 Water-st.; and for sale by C H RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO; Brooklyn Mrs M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

HECKERS' FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels In disordered bowels, even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, No. 233 Chatham-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a choice assortment of rich Brussels carpeting, at $1 per yard; other styles equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr Thomas; and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there except a slight discolouration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat. C. M. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 6, 1855

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.

Aug. 6, 1855 J. T THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the manufacturers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Richards and Wilder's patents STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water st., New-York.

PEACHES, TOMATOES, OR ANY OTHER FRUIT may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN This is the only positively Self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement They are acknowledged by all who see them the neatest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tinware, No 90 Beekman-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 8 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of females and females. Consultation free Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

NEW SILKS—ON MONDAY WE WILL OPEN some very rich Dress Silks for the Fall trade, which we ordered before the present advance in prices, and we will give our customers the advantage Also, superior black Silks, warranted to wear well, at the old prices, which is 20 per cent less than they can be purchased for elsewhere. 300 doz ladies' best Kid Gloves, at 87½, worth 75 Also, a large lot of Embroideries, Lace and Swiss Curtains, Shawls, &c., at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and liberal styles of fashionable for Gentlemen's wear as well as the cheaper grades, as also a large stock of very superior Clothing made to represent our fine clothing, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

B. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most fashionable ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Cosmetique Medicated Cream for preserving and promoting the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 490 Broadway, near Grand-st, have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED, AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest collection of Ladies' Reticules, Pocket-books, Toilet Cases, Jet Brooches, Bracelets and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Combs Also, a very variety of Toys, Dolls and games for amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to Hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED Prices.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 79 Chambers-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS, &c., ARE OFFERED AT GREATLY reduced prices by YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 481 Pearl-st., who will remove in a few days to No. 501 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEMILER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DEMILER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case—Without one single exception, with MORSE'S unparalleled "HYDRO-INFERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. B. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. Five colors, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation.**
A. R. MORSE, No. 2 Pine-st.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. R. WEBBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.**

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., 7 Astor place, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. BUSHFORD, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.**

☞ **Petersville Homestead Association.**—At the next regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, August 27, at 8 o'clock, at American Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand-st, a plan will be adopted for the distribution of the lots and other property now on hand. All persons interested with the Association are requested to attend. A full and punctual attendance is desired.
F. A. PUTTEN, President.
WM. H. HOYT, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association—NOTICE.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held on MONDAY evening, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Rooms Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Young men and friends of the Association generally are invited to be present.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **The Corner Stone of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Hoboken, N. J.,** will be laid with appropriate exercises THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. THOS. DE WITT, D.D. Chancellor FERRIS of New-York, and other distinguished clergymen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Long established in one of the principal avenues, well stocked and doing a good business, including the lease to 1st of May next. Terms—cash. $2,000.
Also, an extensive library of standard medical works, and a complete set of surgical instruments—$500
A rare chance for a physician desirous of commencing practice in the City. Address DOCTOR, No. 84 East 23d-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A very fine invention is now offered for inspection. Rights for sale, or the patentee will join with a man of capital to manufacture. A very profitable joint stock company may be formed. Parties wishing to see the invention, by addressing WILLIAMSON, No 102 Nassau-st., room No 4, will be called upon immediately.

$8,000 OR $10,000. PARTNER WANTED with this amount, to join a party who has a larger amount already invested in the manufacturing of pine lumber. The party has a large and valuable tract of land, with mills, &c., complete. The business can be made to realize a large per centage on the investment. Address LUMBER, at this office of this paper.

LARGE, FIRST-CLASS STAND IN WASHINGTON MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP. In an excellent location, well suited for pork, butter, or poultry. Address BUTCHER, Derby Tunes Office, or inquire of D. PEARSALL, at Church's Hotel, Washington-st., near Fulton, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

COUNTRY BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—In a flourishing town in the western part of New-York State. Terms easy. The stock is in good condition and not large. For particulars address P. O., Box No 1,672.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Together with sterling Silver Ware as low as any other importing and Manufacturing establishment.
JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted,
from.....$150 to $200
ROBERT ROSKELL WATCHES, from..... 100 to 150
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, from..... 100 to 200
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from ..... 115 to 200
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from..... 50 to 100
LEPINE WATCHES, from..... 100 to 500
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES..... 30 to 50
We have as many as 30 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select of the most celebrated makers.
The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.
JEWELRY.
FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS from..... $10 to $20
FLORENTINE MOSAIC HAIR PINS, from..... 3 to 10
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from..... 20 to 50
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS from..... 3 to 10
ROMAN MOSAIC HAIR PINS, from..... 6 to 15
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from..... 15 to 40
All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., unusually cheap to sell.
EQUITABLE WATCH & JEWELRY CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS. This new and beautiful article are now all the rage. The best judges cannot tell them from the real Diamond. Those about purchasing a set or a ring would do well to call and see them; no charge for looking.
A. L. JACOBS,
No. 107 Broadway.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—With a few acres of land, in a good locality near a railroad depot, within 30 miles of New-York. Good neighborhood indispensable. A house of the article will purchase on speculation where a good bargain can be made. Cash offered $1,000 to $1,500, remainder to may be agreed. Address, with location & lot, terms, &c.
MR FARNAM, P.-st. Office box, No 375.

HOUSE WANTED.—Any party having a genteel house well furnished, situated between 8th-st. and Broadway, not above 17th st., or below Bleecker, can find a good tenant by applying to
J. M. BEACH, No. 9 Pine-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE—THE RED OFT BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first, and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.
It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, trues the quality of the timber, jointe them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.
We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Ker to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.
We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depôt, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.
Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.
ELMIRA N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

A GENERAL MEETING.—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BUTCHER'S REAL ESTATE HIDE ASSOCIATION, will be held at the corner of 1st-st. and Ave. B, in the said City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when a resolution will be offered and voted upon for the dissolution of the said Association. By order of the Trustees,
S. P. PATTERSON, President.
EDWARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF ROSE.—The rose is lovely, and beautiful too, in form, in varied hints of color, and with infolding leaves. But it has higher excellence. Its bounteous nature freights to the gentle breeze with its perfume. If loveliness supreme, to imagine is required with its own generous being. HARRISON'S EXTRACT is that perfume. It is wholesaled by E. TOWNSEND & WILLIAMS, No. 82 Pearl-st., and retailed by W. M. SOMERVILLE, No. 206 Bleecker-st. HARRISON'S CARNATION BOUQUET restores lost beauty.

THE MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—No. 69 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.
Office hours, 9 A.M., and 6 P.M.
RICHARD BURLEW, President.
J. C. WILSON, Recording Secretary.

TAR SYRUP & PANACEA, SUN-BURN, SCURVY, &c.—Positively cures in 24 hours. SCOTT'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOUP POMADE, for beautifying and curling the hair, and preventing it from falling off. Sold at SCOTT'S HAIR DYE and PERFUMERY WAREHOUSE, No. 10 Astor House, Broadway, New-York; HAYNES, Brooklyn; HALLOWELL, No. 10 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 138 Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man as coachman and footman. Can handle and will make himself generally useful; has the best of City references as to character and capability; is a good driver and gardener, and can be highly recommended by his present employer, under whom he has lived for two years. Call or address N. P., No 4 Gates-st., room No. 4, beyond Williamsburgh ferry.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and can do all of the above branches, as she has been in the country. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 18 James-st., third floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman of experience, as cook, washer and ironer, or housework, in either City or country; is a good washer and ironer, and understands chamberwork. Call at No. 288 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable middle aged Protestant woman, as a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework. Can give the best of references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 161 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Two neat tidy girls, one to do general housework, is a good plain cook, is a genuine washer and ironer, makes good bread, and the other as chambermaid and mind children or do plain sewing; are well recommended. Apply at No 21 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—At the Tinsmith business, by a boy 18 yrs old; has worked two years at the trade, and wishes to make himself perfect in a good shop. Apply at No. 104 West 14th st. until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—by a journeyman Watchmaker; one who can come well recommended. Address Box No 4 616

AN EXPERIENCED AND ACCOMPLISHED young German Lady, Piano Teacher, who can furnish highly satisfactory reference and testimonials as to her successful method of teaching, amongst others of the celebrated composers, LOUIS SPOHR; wishes to form an engagement with a Ladies' Academy. No objection to go into the country. Please address T. A., office of this paper.

A WIDOW LADY—Of intelligence and respectability, in consequence of her circumstances having become greatly reduced, would be pleased to obtain employment in copying manuscript, shirt making or other light occupation; assuring those who may kindly assist her that their favors will be duly appreciated, and that work in either branch will be performed in the most satisfactory manner. For further particulars, address ACANTHUS, *Times* Office.

TO CUTTERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In one of the largest custom establishments in this country an experienced Cutter to take the entire charge of the Cutting and Manufacturing Departments. None need apply but those who can give references as to character and capability, as the proprietor wishes to be relieved of part of his responsibility. Address, CLOTHING, through Post-Office, with real name and address.

TO JEWELERS, FANCY GOODS MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A young man thoroughly conversant with the the above trades is in want of a situation. As good salesman, and can attend to the manufacturing department of a jeweler's workshop if required. Address F. C., No 349 4th-av., N. Y.

GIRLS WANTED FOR MACHINE TYPE SETTING.—Apprentices and intelligent girls wanted to learn the above business, at which girls can make good wages after a month's practice. Young girls from 15 to 17, who have learned no other business will be preferred, and will be paid while learning. Call at J. F. TROW'S Printing office, No 53 Ann-st., from 9 till 11 o'clock A. M.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—As cook and to do general housework for a small family. Good city references will be required. Apply at No. 235 Thompson-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

CHURCH SINGING.—A soprano singer, accustomed to sing in the Episcopal and Congregational Churches, is prepared to make an engagement with either. The references are of the first class. For further particulars address J. W., Post Office, Chatham-square.

WOMAN WANTED—To cook and take care of milk; also a woman as chambermaid; those having good recommendations and are willing to go about 25 miles in the country, may apply at this office from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A YOUNG LADY—Well qualified, by a thorough education and much experience in teaching the common and higher English branches, particularly mathematics, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a first-class school in this City or its vicinity. Address A. Z., *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—Competent to teach two young ladies in English, French and Music. A Protestant preferred. Address C., New Brunswick, N. J.

SERVANTS.—From 15 to 20 first-class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the office No 13 8th-av, one door from Troy-st. Employers wanting good and well recommended domestics will find this one of the best offices in the City. A number of Protestants on hand; also young girls.

WAITING-MAID FOR CALIFORNIA SEPT. 5.—A young married woman, going to California in the steamer George Law on 5th Sept., would wait upon a lady or family on board; she is accustomed to the sea, and fully competent, and would make herself useful for a small compensation. Address Box No. 361 New-York Post-Office, stating where she shall call.

AT MORRIS & CONNERTS—No 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st., can be obtained respectable Germans, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels, boarding houses and private families; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics. At this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT LADY—Speaking English and German, wants a situation in a confectioner's store, or some other respectable commercial house. Best references given. Apply at No 81 Bowery.

CUTTER WANTED.—One who can furnish the finest unexceptionable testimonials as to capacity and ability may hear of a first rate situation, by applying at No. 26 Maiden lane, corner of Nassau-st. E. H. WEYMAN & CO.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Are wanted immediately at the servants' Institute, No. 143 Grand-st. Places ready; wages good.

CHORISTER WANTED.—A person competent to conduct the singing in a small church in Brooklyn. One who can play on the organ preferred. Address, with particulars, E., *Times* office.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES.—Young American men wanted, who can work, navigate and shoot whales, come and steward; advance of one and to fit out. Apply No. 20 West-st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

TWO FIRST RATE JOURNEYMEN HAT MAKERS WANTED.—Also an apprentice to learn the business; one about 16 years of age. American would be preferred. Inquire at No. 1 St. John's-lane.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

BOY WANTED—In the dry goods jobbing business, who lives with his parents. Inquire of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

WATCHMAKER AND SALESMAN WANTED—A permanent situation. Address A. B. *Times* office.

A NURSE of much experience may be engaged to-day by application at No. 695 8th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 59 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

ROOMS TO LET—Two handsomely furnished rooms on 2d and one on 3d floor, with gas, and bath-room attached, may be obtained by addressing S. Box No 4676. Location, 19th-st., near Broadway. Terms moderate.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries for gentlemen, with partial board, and dinner on Sundays in a private family. The house has gas and is desirably situated. Terms from $4 to $6 per week. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, *Times* Office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No 73 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARDING.—A few young men can be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms, or partial board if wished, at No. 243 Bowery.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FAMILIES or SINGLE GENTLEMEN accommodated at No. 79 SANDS-ST. References required.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD—With an English family. Location east of the Bowery, not below 23d or above 19th-st. Address PRINCIPAL, *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED—By an unmarried clergyman, (Episcopal,) a couple of unfurnished rooms, parlor and bedroom, with board, in a private family, or where there are only a few boarders. Situation must be above 14th-st., and in a respectable neighborhood. No objection to third story if the rooms are good. Address G. G., Office of this paper, stating terms, and giving full particulars.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN wish a room, with partial board, in a private family, in the vicinity of the Fulton or Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn. Terms not to exceed $3 50 each per week. References exchanged. Address C. and R., at the office of the *Daily Times*.

TO LET WITH FULL BOARD—At No 52 Varick-st., second door above St John's Church, two large front rooms on the second and third floors, with all the modern improvements.

ANY PERSON ABOUT DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING—And would be willing to take board in payment or part payment, will find an applicant by addressing a note to Union-square Post-Office, for one week, to M. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, without board, at No. 4 Bond-st.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS—For families or single persons, can be had at No. 105 West 14th-st. References given and required.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating a note made by the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company for $1,961 93, payable in six months from Aug. 1, 1855, and endorsed by J. H. Alexander, Secretary. The said note was mailed at the New-York Post-Office on the 9th inst., for D. J. Townsend, President, Buffalo, and has never been received. CLARK & JESUP.
Aug. 25, 1855.

FOUND.—A small sum of money left in our store, is held for the owner. MILLER & GRANT,
No. 371 Broadway.

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No 256 East 24th-st., post Virginia pens, per load, delivered, $6 50; oak, $4 50; each, per barrel, 65 cents; hickory, per load, $6; per barrel, 85 cents. Orders per post promptly attended to.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY SEPT. 10,
LIPPINCOTT'S
PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD;
OR, GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,
Containing a greater amount of matter than any other single volume in the English Language,
EDITED BY J. THOMAS, M. D. AND T. BALDWIN,
Assisted by several other gentlemen.

The above work (up in which over five years of continued labor and research on a large outlay of money has been expended,) has not been published merely to supply the desire for a mere reprint of existing Gazetteers, but to furnish a Pronouncing Dictionary which should be as complete absolutely in its design, as perfect in its arrangement, and as complete and accurate in its execution as the best Dictionary of the English Language.

Among the many claims to superiority which this work like every other of the kind are the following:

1. It is a Pronouncing Gazetteer, a feature as essential to the completeness of a Geographical Dictionary, as to a Dictionary of the English Language.

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3. In regard to Accuracy and Correctness of Information it will be found incomparably superior to every other.

We might have further this work through the press to five full octavo pages more, but as other work was in progress, but we could not be tempted to waive a single feature of excellence requiring time for its perfection.

The "Pronouncing Gazetteer, or, Geographical Dictionary," contains above 2,100 pages. Price, in strong leather binding, $6

Any person remitting $6 will receive the work in two volumes, bound in cloth free of postage
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
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Publishers, Philadelphia.
Orders respectfully solicited.

MASON BROTHERS,
PUBLISH, AUG. 24,
OLIE;
OR,
THE OLD WEST ROOM. THE WEARY AT WORK AND THE WEARY AT REST.
By L. M. M. 525 pp., 12mo., cloth Price $1 25

The author says in the preface: "In the great world of art a rude cottage sometimes forms a pleasant contrast to the stately mansion around it; so, like some rustic cottage among the statelier palaces of the great thought world, was this story framed; not to display any intricacy, mystery or regularity of plot, but with the hope that to some tear dimmed eye a few buds of beauty a few green memories might spring up and twine around the Old West Room, and no polished lids contain their tears."

"In the humblest home of many a toil-worn worker, faith and Hope may scatter bright flowers, and Time's pant unfading memorials; and when the weary lay them down to rest, angel footsteps linger, radiant seraph wings fan the brow, and unseen companions are trooping around them. Hours spent with Olie have given me consolation in sorrow and cheer in loneliness. May some weary reader, as he lays it aside, work more bravely and rest more calmly, and let him who deems it full of faults be animated to write a better."

IN PRESS:
WAGER OF BATTLE; A TALE OF SAXON SLAVERY IN SHERWOOD FOREST. By HENRY W. HERBERT, author of "Henry VIII and his Six Wives," "The Captains of the Greek and Roman Republic," "The Roman Traitor," "Ma maduke Wyvil," "Oliver Cromwell," &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A new and well selected stock for sale at cost; also, two handsome cases with drawers and glass sashes 18 and 22 feet long, nearly new. Gas and other fixtures for sale very low. Inquire at No. 438 Broadway, near Howard-st.

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PITTSTON COAL FOR SHIPPING, &c.—Shippers of Coal to California can be supplied with this superior Coal of all sizes delivered to vessels in any part of the harbor from canal-boats of 120 tons burden.
PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall st.

HECKSCHER ANTHRACITE COAL—Prepared in first-rate order for steamer's use and for family purposes. Also, Broad Mountain Lump, of best quality for iron works, and Cleaned Coal for manufacturers' use. For sale by the single cargo or in larger quantities, delivered in New-York on liberal terms. Apply to
CHS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

COAL, $5 25 PER TON—First quality, red or white Ash, Schuylkill coal, egg or stove size, delivered in New-York and Williamsburg Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken. Apply immediately, at the People's Coal and Four Agency No 38 Broadway. Coal by the single ton or cargo; extra flour, $10 per barrel. No monopoly.

COAL.—The celebrated Locust Mountain, range and furnace size, on hand and constantly discharging. Also, Salem Vein and Red Ash, for grates, for sale at lowest market rates, from yard or boats. THOS. DYER,
7th av., between 18th and 19 sts.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No 66 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.
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COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 188 Chrystie, near Delancy, and 101 Division-st., near Pike.
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COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or at quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 370 Greenwich-st., and 1 Duane-st., and 8th-st., corner of 8th-av.
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COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. T. J. COSTAR, nos. 142 Elizabeth-st., and 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth st.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red Ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts.
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IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE, No. 279 Washington-st.—We offer at lowest market prices and in quantities to suit:
Round Square and Flat Bar Iron,
Scroll, Band, Hoe and Hoop Iron,
Horse Shoe Iron and Nail Rods,
Anvils, Vices, Sows, Nails,
Axes, Smith Bellows, Shovels, &c. &c.
KEMEYS & SAMPSON.

HUNTER'S PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND MACHINE USE.—The No. 1 pig iron is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and machine purposes—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewantit," "Fall River," "Boston," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S. TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

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FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM
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An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacture a to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.
Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.
Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.
For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No 189 Broadway, New-York.

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From the Celebrated
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Straw Mills, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling green,
New-York City.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen dealing cards.
A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No 182 Pearl-st., Manufactory 78 Cliff-st.

FURS.

FURS.—J. H. HARLEY, No 34 John-st., Importer and Manufacturer of European and American Furs for Ladies' wear.
Southern and Western customers will please examine his Swan and Ermine Trimmings; also, fancy Victorines and Cuffs, suitable for their trade. His long experience in the business enables him to sell none but articles he can warrant.
His assortment comprises Capes, Mantillas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs of every description of Fur in use; besides Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Ladies' and Gents' Fur Gloves. No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

BYRON.—Last night as I lay sleeping,
(Sweet dreams charmed my slumber,)
A host of bedbugs creeping
O'er my flesh in endless number.
Only think; the poet's sleep would have been tranquil had he taken the precaution to buy a flask of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, sure death to bugs, fleas, roaches, mosquitoes. Depôt, No. 424 Broadway; No. 6 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

MACHINERY.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS.—Hovey & Co.'s make at the manufactory price. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERNERS HOTEL,
BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.
VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—The Articles of Agreement of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, for the year commencing the 1st of September next, are now ready at their Office, corner of 1st-av. and 9th-st., for signatures. The Butchers of the City of New-York in vicinity are invited to join the Association. The election for Officers for the ensuing year will be held at the above place on TUESDAY, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,
J. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

FALL DRESS GOODS,
UBSDELL, PIERSON AND LAKE
Would respectfully inform their customers and transient visitors from other States, that they will open this morning an elegant assortment of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
DESIGNED FOR FALL TRADE,
Consisting of
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
BROCADE, STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS, by the yard
SHAWLS, CASHMERES AND DELAINES.
PLAID GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FRENCH MERINOES, VELVETS, CALICOES, &c.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW YORK,
Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Merinoes, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE.
GREENBERRY, LAUGHER & CO.,
No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York,
IMPORTERS
and agents to JAMES HOULDSWORTH, & CO., Manufacturers of SILK LAMPAS, BROCATELLES, GUIPURETTES, TAPPISETTES, SATINS, TERRYS, REPS, SILK BORDERINGS FOR CURTAINS, PIANO COVERS &c.
Patent Machine Embroideries for Curtains and Wall Decorations, on Satin, Damask, Reps, &c., in borders, and all over Draper figures. Also, for chair and sofa covers, cushions, vallences, &c.

MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.
500 PIECES OF THE RICHEST QUALITY,
Manufactured of every shade of color, very cheap, will be opened THIS MORNING, and cut in any lengths to suit purchasers.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No 471 Broadway.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS 1855.
TULLER, HART & McCOSKLE.
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No 91 LIBERTY ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
WE shall open for exhibition to the Millinery Trade, on MONDAY, Aug 27, the largest and best assortment of
RICH PARIS FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
and Flower Materials, togethe her with
STRAW BRAIDS AND BONNETS,
To be found in market at this time. Our stock having been imported expressly to suit our Trade will be offered for sale at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
on our usual terms, Cash without Discount.
HOYER & KETCHUM,
Nos 64 and 66 John st. corner of William.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.
FROM AUCTION AND IMPORTATION.
400 pieces English Merino, 1s 6d. and 2s. 6d per yard.
300 pieces black Alpaca, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d per yard.
800 pieces Irish watered Poplin, 4s. 6d per yard.
250 pieces Grode Afrique Silk 3s per yard.
100 pieces best black Silk, 5s., 6s 6d., 8s. and 10s. per yard.
300 pieces yard wide French Calico, (new styles,) only 1s 6d
150 pieces English Calico, new styles, 1s per yard.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth, and No. 447 4th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm viz.:
"RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN"
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

TWO CASES OF ALL WOOL
FRENCH DE LAINES,
Very rich designs will be opened this morning
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

BRODIE'S FALL CLOAKS.
GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 51 Canal and 63 Lispenard sts., has now in store a large assortment of novelties in velvet, cloth and Moire antique cloaks and mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale cash and short time buyers.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS,
No 199 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

FALL DRY GOODS.—At Retail.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 69 Chatham-st., will offer on Monday, 27th inst., their importations of rich French and British Dry Goods, at retail. Citizens and all others visiting the City will find at their house a rich and beautiful stock of fancy and staple fabrics.
Best Silks, from low priced to the most magnificent imported.
Silk Robes from the simplest to the most gorgeous styles; Printed Delaines, from styles to compliment every taste; Fine Prints, French prints, merinoes, cashmeres, Paris ginghams, de laines, real laces, and lace goods, hosiery, white goods, linens, sheetings, blankets, and every description of house keeping drygoods.
Also, small garments, suitable for the present season, both of French and our own manufacture, will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Sept 3.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The sale of parasols, umbrellas, &c., at the store in Grand-st., will be continued for one week longer, consisting of a large assortment of ve vet, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, from one to twenty-four feet wide; druggets, mats, rugs, lace and muslin draperies, window shades, and every thing appertaining to a carpet store. In order to facilitate the sale, each article will be marked in plain figures at such prices as will insure quick sales. Only for one week more, at No. 161 Bowery, two doors from Broome-st., east side, store formerly of J. M. GILLESPIE.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS AT RETAIL.—A. T. STEWART & CO., desirous of accommodating their customers who are about to leave the City, will open on Monday, Aug 27, a superb assortment of entirely new dress goods, embroideries, shawls, &c., &c., just received by the *Pacific*. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTEAUX CASTOR.—On MONDAY, Aug 27, A. T. STEWART & CO will open a case of these fash

EDUCATIONAL.

American Institute of Instruction.

Addresses of Rev. F. D. Huntington, Rev. Mr. Phipps, &c.

THIRD DAY.

From our Special Correspondent.

BATH, Me., Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Last evening the Institute again met in the Central Church, which was crowded full, although it is the largest church in the city. After a voluntary on the organ and the singing in excellent style by a quartette club the song "The happiest time is now," Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON was introduced as the lecturer of the evening. He spoke an hour and a half on the subject of "Unconscious Tuition," or that part of a teacher's work which he does when he seems not to be doing anything. No report can do the lecturer justice; nor would it be fair to the lecturer to attempt to give a full report, as I understand he is announced to deliver the same lecture in New-York, at the fifth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, which is to be held during the last four days of the present month. The central thought of his doctrine was that the ultimate object of the teacher's profession, is, not the communication of knowledge, nor even the stimulating of the knowing faculty, one quite distinct from the believing faculty, if we understand by that faculty, the sensibility of the will. Education involves appeals to faith, feeling and volition. In any liberal or Christian acceptation, education is not the training of the mind, but the training of the man.

Mr. HUNTINGTON stated his main propositions, which are: first, that there is an educating power issuing from the teacher, not by design, but silent and involuntary, as indispensable to his true function as any element in it; second, that this unconscious tuition takes its quality from the undermost substance of the teacher's character; third, that it flows from the very spirit of the teacher's own life—an exfluence, it is also an influence acting on the mind of the scholar. The highest thought and deepest emotion are not communicated by any outward expression. Nature gives a broad hint to this proposition. When she discloses any of her grandest pictures or sculptures, she shuts her lips. "My children, be still," that august school mistress says, before she lifts the veil from any majesty or splendor. In such a presence, if we are presumptuous enough to talk, she secretly rebukes our babbling. When her diapason voice sounds, our loquacious one must cease. Some of the deepest, profoundest impressions, are made on our minds independently of spoken words, by signs, influences and associations beyond any speech. It was said of Lord CHATHAM that every body thought there was something in the man even finer than his words. We are taught and teach by something that never comes into language at all. This is often the highest kind of teaching and has the most effect, for the very reason that it is spiritual in its character, noiseless in its pretensions, and constant in its influence. The moral power of the teacher's own person possesses this unconscious influence.

The contrast sometimes seen in entering two different school rooms was thus described. In the one there is an absence of all effort. Everything is done with ease, but after all with energy. There is no shuffling or lounging in the ease or manner. There is dignity and determination in it. This teacher accomplishes his end with singular precision. He speaks little, but his idea is caught and his will done promptly. Everything is done correctly, and though he does not seem to be there, the business is done and done remarkably well. Authority is secured, intellectual activity stimulated, knowledge is got with a beauty and zeal.

Over against this, we have another who is the very incarnation of painful and laborious straining, a constant perturbation, an embodied flutter, a mental stir, an honest, human hurly burly. In his personal intention he is just as sincere as the other. Indeed, he tries so hard that his boys see it, and seem to have made up their minds that he shall try still harder, and not succeed after all. He expostulates, but his expostulation rolls over the boys' heads like bullets shot over the ice, and his gestures then indicate nothing but despair.

The Creator has established certain signs which reveal the great moral secret. One of these is the temper which issues infallible daily bulletins which are read by every pupil. It becomes either the dew of gentle signs, nourishing the pupil, or it is the "continual dropping of a very rainy day," which Solomon compares to a contentious woman, though he probably had not a cross schoolma'am in his mind.

Another instrument of unconscious tuition is the human face. This is the unguarded rendezvous of all the imponderable couriers of the heart. The eye itself, in its royal port and power, is the born prince of the school-room. Nature made the countenance of man to reflect the spirit of his life. The faces we love to look upon are those which are really beautiful, and they are the faces of lovely persons. No matter about Juno or Apollo. SCIPIO said, "The countenances of holy men are full of royal power." The soul, such as it is, will shine through.

Another of the unconscious educating forces is the voice—the most evanescent and fugitive of things, and yet the most reliable as a revealer of secrets—the voice, irrespective of what is said, simply as a sound. Another is that combination of physical signs and emotions which we designate in the aggregate as "manners." This has great power. It was said that an observer could tell, in Parliament in the morning, which way the ministerial wind blew, by the manner in which Sir ROBERT PEEL threw open the collar of his coat. It used to be said by gentlemen and ladies of the "old school" that a courtly bow could not be made without a handsome stocking and slipper. But the principle that rules the life is the sure posture-master. A wrong is inflicted on the school-room, for which no scientific attainments can be an offset, by a coarse, slovenly teacher and vulgar presence, munching apples or chestnuts like a squirrel, pocketing his hands like a mummy, projecting his heels nearer the sky than the earth like a clown, and belching saliva like a member of Congress!

The imagination Mr. HUNTINGTON thought too little educated, and after giving his views on that point, he spoke of the importance of this unconscious tuition to dull, stupid scholars. It is about all the tuition they get; all they get pleasantly and all that sinks in. What a jubilee when they get a teacher who teaches by his looks, and heart-beats, and spirit! A most graphic description was then given of the state of things as witnessed in a school room on those days known to teachers as days of disorder; and he also described the opposite in language which must be heard to be appreciated.

The saddest perplexity that teachers have to meet is to solve the question how their moral duties may be most effectually discharged. When the child's conscience and spirit are approached you confess the uncertainties that invest that nature. Need it be so? Have we no promise from God? Is there no covenant for us? Is not temptation itself subject to spiritual laws, which we may more and more comprehend as we ascend nearer to Him who has all things under his feet? What we daily sow we shall reap. What is in us will out. If we mean to train disciples to Christian virtue we must tread the road ourselves. In closing Mr. HUNTINGTON spoke of teachers being, under Christ, the directors of an immortal rearing, ministers of our social institutions, the regulators of families, apostles to the Church, fellow helpers to the truth of Him who is the Father of all families, the King of all Empires, the Head of the Church. If, said he, I heartily congratulate you on such possibilities and opportunities, will it be deemed a presumption that I have urged you to be disinterested in that friendship, wise master builders, faithful apostles?

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Institute met at 10 o'clock this morning, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. PHIPPS, of Ipswich, Mass. Rev. THOMAS HILL, of Waltham, Mass., proposed as his thesis that geometry is the foundation of learning. It is said PLATO wrote over his school-room door, "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here." Though this cannot be found in good Greek, and is therefore to be considered mythical, it deserves to have been true. It is the inscription which is written over all the higher schools of life. Geometry is required for admission into the high schools of nature, and is always taught in Nature's infant school. No man has ever arrived at any knowledge until he first learned—unconsciously, perhaps—from nature, herself, geometry enough to build upon.

The lecturer gave his views of the best plan of education somewhat in this manner: A child is considered a finite will, actuating a body under the impulse of sentiment, appetite, or passion, and by the guidance of reason. Religious education is required for the will; physical for the body; moral training for the impulsive nature, and an intellectual education for the reason. The grand circle of human science is divided into five sections—Theology, Psychology, History, Natural History, and Mathematics, and this latter is divided into Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry. Of these, Geometry is necessarily the first study in the order of time. We cannot conceive of a mind having a beginning and growth, that does not find in Geometry the only milk for its earliest intellectual growth. Theology must be preceded by Psychology, for we must know something of our own spiritual powers before we can know anything of Him in whose image we were created. History must precede Psychology, for we must know something of the actions of men, something of the ways in which they have exercised their powers and displayed their passions, before we can tell what those powers and passions are; and Natural History must precede History, for we must know something of the field wherein men have acted, something of the materials whereon they have acted, before we can understand what they have done. Natural History must precede Mathematics, for we must know something of the laws of space and time, before we can understand the phenomena subject to those laws.

The lecture elicited the closest attention, and was very generally approved.

Dr. BARNAS SEARS, of Boston, (now President of Brown University,) rose and expressed, at the close of the lecture, his general approval of the doctrine advanced, and his great enjoyment in listening to the lecture

Prof. CROSBY, of Boston, spoke briefly, commending the lecture and the efforts which the lecturer has made to prepare useful geometrical instruction for the young.

The following officers for the ensuing year were then chosen:

President—JOHN KINGSBURY, Providence, R. I. *Vice Presidents*—Samuel Pettes, Roxbury; Barnas Sears, Newton; Gideon F. Thayer, Boston; Horace Mann, Yellow Springs, Ohio; George N. Briggs, Pittsfield; Benjamin Greenleaf, Bradford; Daniel Kimball, Needham; William Russell, Lancaster; Henry Barnard, Hartford, Conn.; William H. Wells, Westfield; Dyer H. Seabury, Hopkinton, N. H.; Alfred Greenleaf, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cyrus Pierce, West Newton; Solomon Adams, Boston; Nathan Bishop, Boston; William D. Swan, Boston; Charles Northend; New Britain; Samuel S. Greene, Providence, R. I.; Benjamin Labree, Middlebury, Vt.; Thomas Cushing, Jr., Boston; Rufus Putnam, Beverly; Ariel Parish, Springfield; Leander Wetherell, Amherst; Ethan A. Andrews, New-Britain, Conn.; Thomas Baker, Gloucester; John Batchelder, Lynn; Daniel Leach, Providence, R. I.; Amos Perry, New-London, Conn., Nathan Hedges, Newark, N. J.; William J. Adams, Boston; Worthington Hooker, New-Haven, Conn; Zelmon Richards, Washington, D. C.; John D. Philbrick, New-Britain, Conn.; John W. Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Samuel F. Dike, Bath, Me.; Thomas Sherwin, Boston. *Recording Secretary*—D. B. Hagar, Jamaica Plain. *Corresponding Secretaries*—George Allen, Jr., Boston; A. M. Gay, Charlestown. *Treasurer*—William D. Ticknor, Boston. *Curators*—Nathan Metcalf, Boston; Jacob Batchelder, Lynn; Saml. Swan, Boston. *Censors*—Charles J. Capen, Boston; Joseph Hale, Boston; Joshua Bates, Boston. *Counsellors*—Daniel Mansfield, Cambridge; Samuel W. King, Lynn; D. P. Gallon, Lowell; A. A. Gamwell, Providence, R. I.; Elbridge Smith, Cambridge; Solomon Jenner, New-York; F. N. Blake, Brunstable; Charles Hotchins, Providence, R. I.; Moe a Woolson, Portland; Alpheus Crosby, Boston; Calvin P. Pennell, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Samuel John Pike, Lawrence.

The Institute then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Post-Office Irregularities.

We direct attention to the following instance of gross irregularity in the Post-Office Department, though we confess, that similar cases so often arise that we also ost despair of any improvement. Our correspondent's letter sufficiently explains itself:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I take the liberty of sending you herewith the envelope of a letter received by me during my absence in the country for a short time since.

You will notice that the letter is directed in an unusually plain hand to *Schroon Lake, Essex County, New-York*, and that it is postmarked "New-York, July 30," and also "Middle Haddam, Ct., Aug. 7."

I am quite at a loss to understand why a letter directed to the upper part of this State should be sent to Connecticut, and why when the mistake did occur, the Postmaster at Middle Haddam should have allowed the letter to remain in his office until August 7, before mailing it according to its direction. Such carelessness is certainly unpardonable.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1855. "SUBSCRIBER."

POLITICAL.

General Case on Gen. Houston, Gov. Hunt, Know-Nothingism and the Nebraska Bill.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 23.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

SIR: The public journals contain a letter dated July 24, written by Gen HOUSTON, which has just met my eye, and in which he says he perceives by the papers of the day that "Gen. Case has approved the platform of the American Order, as proclaimed to the world by the Convention at Philadelphia." I had observed the statements to which Gen. HOUSTON alludes, and had let them pass unnoticed, for it would be a hopeless task to endeavor to correct all the misapprehensions and misrepresentations to which it is my lot as well as that of all other public men, to be exposed in these days of party strife. And indeed I could not suppose that such assertions would deceive any one who had heard my remarks in the Senate of the United States, on the 5th of February last, upon the presentation of the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan instructing the Senators of that State to vote for an act of Congress prohibiting the introduction of Slavery into the Territories of the United States. Upon that occasion, while declining to comply with those instructions, I took the opportunity to express my sentiments in relation to the new political movement which sought to acquire and exercise power by secret combinations, bound together by the sanctions of an oath, which, it is said, made it the duty of its members to surrender their individual convictions to the expressed will of a majority of their associates. I then observed: "Strange doctrines are abroad, and strange organizations are employed to promulgate and enforce them. Our political history contains no such chapter in the progress of our country, as that which is now opening. The questions of constitutionality and policy, which have been so long the battle-cry of parties, are contemptuously rejected, and intolerance, religious and political, finds zealous, and it may be they will prove successful, advocates in this middle of the Nineteenth Century, boasting with much self-complacency of its intelligence, and in this free country, founded upon immigration, and grown prosperous and powerful by toleration. * * * We want no new parties, no new platforms, no new organizations, and the sooner these dangerous efforts are abandoned, the better will it be for us, and for those who are to follow us in this heritage of freedom."

I might well suppose, after the expression of these views upon the floor of the Senate, and under circumstances of peculiar responsibility, that any further action on my part would be unnecessary to prove my consistency, as a disciple of the school of WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and MADISON, and JACKSON, in the rejection of a dangerous innovation, inconsistent with all the principles those patriots taught, and which, in effect aims to transfer the great political duty of an American citizen from the light of day, where it should be exercised in the land of freedom, to secret conclaves, as unfriendly to calm investigation as to wise and patriotic decision. But the extract from the letter of General HOUSTON has shown me that these reports have received more credit than I had believed, and this consideration has induced me thus publicly to notice and to contradict them. My opinions, indeed, upon any subject are but of little consequence, except to myself. I but, if they are worth referring to, they are worth the trouble of making the reference a true one.

I have no sympathy with this plan of political organization—none whatever; neither with the means it employs, nor the objects it seeks to attain. Its secrecy, its oath-bound obligations, its control of the ballot box, its system of proscription, striking both at political rights and religious duties, and its inevitable tendency to array one portion of the community against another, and to carry deadly feuds into every corner of the land, of which we have just had a terrible proof, written in characters of blood, and are doomed to have many more at this movement goes on, for this is but the first installment of death, and how many others are to follow and to what extent, and when the last is to be paid, and after what lamentable violence, is only known to Him who foresees events and can control them—these characteristics mark it as the most dangerous scheme which has ever been introduced into our country to regulate its public action or its social condition. It is the *Orangeism* of a Republic, scarcely better in principle than its monarchical prototype—of a Republic whose freedom and equality justify as little as they invite the introduction of machinery whose operation is concealed from public observation, but whose consequences are as clear as they are alarming.

Gen HOUSTON gives credence to the report that I approve "the platform of the American Order, as proclaimed to the world by the Convention at Philadelphia." I am aware that charges have been made both in the name and in some of the principles of this new organization. But these charges do not remove my objections to it. Its spirit of exclusion and intolerance remain, and with it its evils and its dangers. It is a book to which I cannot be reconciled, whatever edition, whether the new one or the old one, is offered to me. There is, indeed, one principle laid down in that Convention which meets my concurrence, and that is, the declaration that "Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the territory of the United States." I regret, however, that the body which thus pronounced against the exercise of the power did not also pronounce against its existence, but carefully *pretermitted*—to use its own words—the expression of any opinion upon that point. Still, I approve its action upon the subject, so far as it goes. It is a step in the right direction, and I should rejoice to see it followed by every political party in our country. It is a step, too, toward the security of political rights—this opposition to the legislation of Congress, and, among others, over the international affairs of the people of the Territories, and, among others over the relation of master and servant, or that of husband and wife, or parent and child; for these matters of domestic policy are subjects which should be left to the territorial communities, and to divest them of the power to regulate them is an act of unmitigated despotism. The negation of all power of interference by Congress in the internal Government of the Territories is the true constitutional doctrine, and the only safe and practicable one, and I am rejoiced that, after years of opposition—of obloquy, indeed—it is fast establishing itself upon impregnable grounds. The misapprehension which has prevailed upon this grave subject, is among the most extraordinary political events of my time. One would naturally suppose, that in this country, the dogma of the right of internal government by an irresponsible legislature over a distant community, unrepresented by the ruling body, would find but little favor, and that the power to establish and put in operation a Government might well be defended, while the power to control all the concerns of human life would be left without an advocate. The difference is broad and practical, and should be dearer to us, as it was the very consideration urged by our Revolutionary fathers in their contest with the mother country, which began by argument, but ended by arms. It was asserted as early 1774, when the Continental Congress declared that the English colonists are "entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal policy, &c." In that great struggle, the patriots who conducted it conceded to the British Parliament the authority to organize colonial governments, but denied their right to touch the *internal policy* of the people. And for the support of that great principle, denied and derided as it is now, they went to war.

I observe that a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, Gov. HUNT of New-York, in a letter just published, speaks of the Nebraska bill as "based on the absurd theory of territorial sovereignty." I never heard a man support that measure or approve it for such a reason. Gov. HUNT has mistaken the sneers of its enemies for the views of its friends. The Nebraska bill rests upon no such theory—upon no theory at all—but upon the stable foundation of the Federal Constitution and the natural rights of man.

I know of no one who claims sovereignty for the Territories. All concede their dependence upon the United States. But within this relation there are mutual rights and duties, and the questions—what power may Congress lawfully exercise, and are the people of the Territories divested of all rights—must be determined, not by political metaphysical considerations arising out of the attribute of sovereignty, but by the Constitution of the United States. To the law, and to the testimony. By that Constitution, the General Government is a government, not only of granted, but of limited powers, and Congress can exercise no authority which is not given by the great charter that brought it into existence. Let any man put his finger upon the clause of that instrument which confers this power of internal interference, and I will abandon the principle, long as it has been cherished by me. And that is many years, as will appear by reference to the *Globe* of March 31, 1832, which contains an article written by me, and entitled "A Review of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case." In that article I observe that the clause of the Constitution authorizing Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States refers to territorial rights, and grants no jurisdiction over persons." Among other things, I say, "the power to dispose of and make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States, and the power to exercise general jurisdiction over persons upon it, are essentially different and independent. The former is general, and is given in the clause referred to; the latter is special, and is found in another clause, and is confined to another federal tract, (the District of Columbia,) and to places purchased by consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings." This is the same doctrine subsequently advocated and more fully developed in my Nicholson letter. I repeat that this power of internal legislation cannot be found in the Constitution; and vain have been the efforts, by pressing into its service a thousand and one expressions in that instrument, to prove it to be there—a diversity of reference which of itself furnishes a strong presumption against the authority, even if there were no other grounds of objection.

Judge McLEAN of the Supreme Court of the United States, in some considerations published by him upon this subject, and to which I have elsewhere referred, well remarked, that "There is no specific power in the Constitution which authorizes the organization of Territorial Governments." He adds: "If this power be implied from the specific power to regulate the disposition of the public lands it must, under the above rule, be limited to means suitable to the end in view. If Congress go beyond this in the organization of a Territorial Government, they act without limitation, and may establish a monarchy. Admit that they may organize a Government which shall protect the lands purchased, and provide for the administration of justice among the settlers, it does by no means follow that they may establish slavery." Judge McLEAN here brings the Constitution of the United States to the support of the good and revolutionary doctrine, that the right to establish colonies or territories does not carry with it the just power to interfere with and regulate the domestic concerns of the people who inhabit them. He pronounces slavery to be one of these concerns, saying that "It is a municipal relation of limited extent, and of an equally limited origin. It is a domestic relation, over which the Federal Government can exercise no control."

I have never known the time when the Democratic party was called upon by higher considerations to adhere, faithfully and zealously, to their organization and their principles, than they are this day. Our Confederation is passing through the most severe trial it has yet undergone. Unceasing efforts are making to excite hostile and sectional feelings, against which we were prophetically warned by the Father of his country; and if these are successful, the days of this Constitution are numbered. The continued assaults upon the South, upon its character, its constitutional rights, and its institutions, and the systematic perseverence and the bitter spirit with which these are pursued, while they were the Democratic party of the danger, should also incite it to united and vigorous action. They warn it, too, that the time has come when all other differences which may have divided it should give way to the duty of defending the Constitution, and when that great party, coeval with the Government, should be united as one man for the accomplishment of the work to which it is now called, and before it is too late. It is the American party, for it has neither sectional prejudices nor sectional preferences, and its efforts extend wherever the Constitution of its country extends, and with equal regard to the rights and interests of all. I believe the fate of this great Republic is now in its hands, and, so believing, I earnestly hope that its action will be firm, prompt and united, yielding not one hair's breadth of its time honored principles, and resisting to the last the dangerous efforts with which we are menaced; and, if so, the victory of the Constitution, I doubt not, will be achieved.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing Association.

One of the largest public meetings ever seen in Savannah, was held by the Democratic party last Thursday night at St. Andrew's Hall, Savannah, for the purpose of organizing "The Democratic Anti-Know-Nothing Association of Chatham County." On motion of JOHN BOSTON, Esq., Dr. R. D. ARNOLD was called to the Chair, in the absence of Col. ROBERT H. GRIFFIN, Chairman of the previous meeting. As Chairman of the Committee appointed to report a form of organization and officers of the Association, Dr. ARNOLD read the following report, which was unanimously adopted

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF CHATHAM COUNTY.

Believing that the best interests of the Union have always been upheld and preserved by the Democratic party, we hereby agree to form ourselves into an Association to be styled the Democratic Association of Chatham County, and pledge ourselves to use every fair, open and honorable means to ensure the success of those principles which have received the sanction of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON and POLK.

Any citizen of the United States domiciled in the County of Chatham, and who is opposed to the proscriptive and intolerant policy of the Know-Nothing or American Party, can become a member of the Association.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, and two Secretaries.

Meetings of the Association shall be held from time to time, as may be deemed necessary.

This Association shall continue in force until the second Monday in October next.

THE A. B. C. F. M.—The receipts of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions during the year ending July 31, were $310,427 77, and the expenditures during the same period were $318,893 18. The debt of the Board on the 1st of August, 1854, was $12,042 49. By the excess of expenditures over receipts during the past year this debt was increased to $20,507 90 on the first of the present month.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied much. The Inspection Warehouse contained to-day 139 bbls. inspected Pearls, 436 bbls. do Pots, 660 uninspected do.

COFFEE—Sales transpired to-day of 1,000 bags Rio at 10½c @11½c.; 950 Marseaibo, part at 11½c.@12½c.; and 50 Laguayra at 11½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Remains quiet and languid, the day's sales having been confined to about 700 bales with in our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling.....	11	11	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair.....	11¼	—	12¼	12¼
Fair.....	12¼	12¼	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less sought after, and are not quite so firm. The day's sales amount to 8,000 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$7 75 @ 7 87½
Ordinary State	7 87½@ 8 00
Straight State	8 12½@ 8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 25 @ 9 25
Mixed Western	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 37½@11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 25

Canadian is dull and heavy. The day's business consists of only 300 bbls. superfine to extra at $9@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Southern still favors buyers. The day's sales add up 1,000 bbls mixed to extra at $8 50@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty freely offered, and can be had at $6 @$8 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is rare, and held at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unaltered. The day's movements comprise 12,500 bushels Southern, here, at $1 60@$1 90 for Red, and $2@$2 06 for White; with some lots do. to arrive by November 1st, at $1 80 for White and $1 75 for Red, ₱ bushel. About 2,500 bushels Rye brought $1 03@1 08 ₱ bushel, the latter an extreme rate. Nothing really new has occurred in Barley or Oats. Corn is rather quiet, though quoted pretty firm, with sales for the day of 32,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed at 90c.@91c., but including a little Jersey Mixed at 93c., and Round Yellow at $1 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Remains as previously reported.

HIDES—Mr. HULL remarks that the imports of Hides this week have been very large and in excess of the sales, leaving the stock somewhat larger than last week. The principle receipts have been Orinocos, of which we have had two cargoes. The principal receipts will probably be from that port for the next month, as it is now the season when the sweetest imports come from that quarter. In August of last year the stock here was 231,600 Hides, with a large supply in all the neighboring markets, and in view of one of the heaviest stocks ever known here before prices began to advance, which gradually continued until December, during which time the receipts were quite heavy. With these facts in view, and as the prospect for large receipts is not very flattering, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that any decline will be likely to take place during the coming Autumn. Receipts have been 47,030 Hides, of which 45,630 were from foreign ports, as follows: 26,145 Orinoco, ex *Guayama* and *Janus*; 3,574 Buenos Ayres, ex *Moses Taylor*; 10,416 California, ex *Comet*; 1,545 Maracaibo; 985 Savanilla; 1,050 Truxillo; 1,033 Curacoa, and 1,400 from West Indies and Coastwise. Sales comprise: 14,200 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, (for Boston) 21 lbs., at 24½c., cash, less 4 ₱ cent., usual selection; 17,825 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,232 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ lbs., at 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,080 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 25½ lbs., at 17½c., 6 months, usual selection, from Baltimore; 2,700 Green Salted Califorula, (previous to arrival,) 50 lbs. at 10½c., 6 months; 405 Green Salted Western, 65 lbs. at 9½c., 6 months, as they run; 338 Green Maracaibo, 22½ lbs at 16½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 71,950, as follows: 15,500 Dry Buenos Ayres; 15,200 Dry Rio Grande; 26,000 Dry Orinoco; 1,200 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 1,350 Dry African; 1,150 Dry Savanilla; 2,000 Dry Maracaibo; 1,050 Dry Truxillo, 3,500 Dry West Indie, Southern, &c.; 6,000 Dry California. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Kawanah*, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 Hides; the *Tony*, from Orinoco, with 14,000 Hides; the *Catharine*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 Hides; the *Pauline*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 Hides; the *Flash*, from Vera Cruz, with 3,500 Hides, and others.

HOPS—Are retailing at old prices, without any increase of stock.

IRON—Scotch Pig is less abundant and being held above the views of buyers, is inanimate. Other kinds have not varied.

LATHS—Are salable and firm, as before quoted.

LIME—Is without any important change.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that "the market continues firm, with sales about equal to the receipts, and a very reduced stock, consisting chiefly of Light Weights and Damaged. Although prices range full 5c. ₱ lb. higher than last year, purchasers manifest more confidence in operating, which is partly owing to the activity in the Boot and Shoe market. The scarcity of desirable Leather, restricts transactions to a considerable extent. Oak tanned is in active demand, and sales have been very large—leaving but a small supply on hand. Receipts during the week have been 52,450 sides Hemlock, and 12,000 sides Oak, with sales of 45,150 sides Hemlock, and 12,900 Oak, leaving a stock of 50,000 sides Hemlock and 9,450 Oak. I quote Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 26c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted good middle, 26c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted good heavy, 26c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter Spanish, good all weights, 22c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22c @23½c.; middle, 23½c.@25c.; heavy, 22c. @23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@22c.; middle, 22c @23c.; heavy, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 18c.@20c.; do. poor, all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c., on six months' credit."

MOLASSES—There have been 150 bbls. New-Orleans disposed of at 36c.@37c. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally quiet at old quotations.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are about the same. More inquiry exists for Linseed, but only at 92c.@93c., while owners claim higher figures. Lard Oil is moderately dealt in at 85c.@92½c. per gallon. It is not abundant.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in animated request, at rising prices, with sales for the day of 1,500 bbls. at $22@$22 12½ for New Mess, $19 50 for New Prime, and $21 50 for Old Mess, closing with a disposition among factors to insist upon a further improvement. Cut Meats continue very scarce and in demand, at 11c. for Hams, and 9½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard has not varied much; the day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11½c. @11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is also unchanged; 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime, $11 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 75@$16 25 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand within a range of from $21@$22 50. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@24c. for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—About 80 tcs. brought $6 12½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business thus:

GOAT—Are in fair request, and the stock of all kinds is much reduced; sales of 60 bales Curacoa were made at 49c.@50c., 6 months.

DEER SKINS—There being little or no stock to first hands, the business, which is very light at present, is transacted only through dealers. I quote

DEER.		GOAT.	
S. Juan, Augustus	45c.@50c. ₱ lb., cash	Tampico	30c.@32c. ₱ lb., 6 mos
	42½c.@44c ₱ lb., cash	Curacoa	48c.@51c. ₱ lb., 6 mos
Sisal	41c.@44c ₱ lb., cash	W. I	18c @ 26c. ₱ lb., 6 mos
Mo	23c @26c. ₱ lb., cash	Buenos Ayres	35c.@40c. ₱ lb., 6 mos
Texas & Ark.	18c @23c. ₱ lb., cash		

SUGARS—This day's sales reach 700 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 6c.@7½c., with a few retail lots of New-Orleans and Porto Rico at 7½c.@7½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 10,000 lbs. prime sold at full rates.

WHISKY—Is scarce and nominal, parties disagreeing about prices.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 500 bales Cotton, mostly at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; and 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d., in bulk and bags. For London the shipments included 3,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d., in ships' bags. For other ports we heard of nothing particularly new. The latest charters have been: A ship, 1,180 tons, hence to Calcutta in ballast, thence to Boston, at $14 ₱ ton; ship *Vandalia* hence bound to Sydney, N. S. W., (before reported,) and a ship bound from Portland to Buenos Ayres, from Akyab to Cork or Falmouth for orders, £4 10s., or if from Calcutta £5 each; one from Bactouche to Hull, Deals, £5 10s., and Timber, 38s.; a ship and a bark from Saguenay to London, £5 10s.; a bark, 350 tons, from Nassau, N. P., to Swansea, Copper Ore, £1,300; a ship, 527 tons, from Venice, via Sicily to New-York, $4 000; a bark, 300 tons, from East Machias to Rio, and back to a port in the United States, Coffee, $1 20 ₱ bag; a brig, to Laguna and back, Logwood, $10; one, 266 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, $1,500; a schooner, 120 tons, to St. Jago, $1,100 out; a brig, from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, on deck, $2 50; a schooner, 1,800 bbls., to St. Johns, N. F., Flour, 40c.

Wilmington Naval Stores Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 22.

TURPENTINE—The receipts have been limited during the week, and we note sales of only 2,487 bbls. The market ruled steady at last week's price for yellow dip up to Monday, when there was an advance of 10c. ₱ bbl. There have been no hard or virgin brought to market since our last review, and we erase quotations. The market closed firm at $2 75, and there appears to be a good demand existing, and sales are readily made at highest figures. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—This article ruled quiet from last Wednesday until Saturday, when there was a decline of 1c. ₱ gallon. We foot up sales of 2,342 casks, at 39c @40c. ₱ gallon. The market is firm at 39c. RESIN—On Thursday last there was some animation in this article, and some 4,000 bbls. common changed hands; since then there has been scarcely anything done, and we foot up sales for the entire week of only 8,100 bbls. There has been nothing done in other qualities. Sales as follows: 8,100 bbls at $1 40 for large, $1 30 for small, and $1 30@$1 35 for assorted sizes. The market appears firm to-day. TAR—In this article there have been no receipts for the past week, and we have only to note the sale of a lot of 400 bbls. in order at $2 60 ₱ bbl., and of 21 bbls. at $2 25 ₱ bbl. There is a good inquiry existing, and parcels would sell readily at our quotations.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$700 City Railroad 6s, 92; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Connellsville,) 76; $400 Penn. 5s, 88; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 85½; 40 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 53½; 547 Reading R. R., 48½; 100 do., 48½; 300 Morris Canal, 13½; 34 North Pennsylvania R. R., 29½; 350 Long Island Railroad, 16½; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 21; 20 Girard Bank, 12½, 50 Kensington Bank, 10.

Between Boards—$1,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, (A. V.,) 77½; $2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort., 81; 14 Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, 135; 15 Catawissa Railroad, 12. *Second Board*—$600 City Gas 6s, '82, 97½; $3,000 Penna. R. R. 6s, 2d mort., 92; 8 Reading Railroad, 48½; 40 Beaver Meadow R. R., 53½; 16 do., 53½; 100 do., 53½; 100 Long Island R. R., 16½; 55 Lehigh Navigation, 54½; 3 Girard Bank, 12½.

After Board—$500 Callowhill 6s, 60.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '67, 117½@118; Philadelphia 6s, 91@92½; Pennsylvania 5s, 87½@88; Reading Railroad, 47½@48; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 89@90; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '90, 96@98; Pennsylvania Railroad, 85@86; Morris Canal, 13½@13½; Long Island Navigation 6s, '92, 77½@78; Schuylkill Navigation Sixes, 82@82½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 33@33½; Long Island Railroad, 16½@16½; Vicksburg Railroad, 81@81; Girard Bank, 12½@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 21@21½; Union Canal, 10@10½; New-Creek, 2@2½.

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—HOWARD-AV., NEW-HAVEN, C

AUCTION SALES.

Robert W. Westcott, Auctioneer.
[illegible] HOUSEHOLD
[illegible] FRENCH MIRRORS,
[illegible] ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES,
[illegible] ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
[illegible] CHANDELIERS, &c., at the residence No 152 [illegible] near 9th st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, [illegible]ously, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above first-class house, [illegible] is replete with everything desirable for a splendidly-[illegible] house. The sale will be positive, without regard to weather—catalogues of which will be ready on Monday, and can be obtained at Mr. E. V. Haughwort's, No. 661 Broadway.

PARLORS.—Two magnificent French pier mirrors, 28x100, elegant rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, Aubusson and velvet carpets, English imported chandeliers, solid rosewood parlor suite sofa, six medallion back parlor chairs, large arm-chairs, with slip covers in embroidered brocade, one do., imported from France; sofa, four cushioned-back chairs, large arm and reception chairs, in tapestry, very rich, with slip covers; rosewood mirror front and back etagere, costly ladies' escritoire, lined with satinwood, imported; solid rosewood reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; rosewood music cabinet, rosewood centre and pier tables, with statuary marble tops; costly mantel vases; bronze and ormolu clocks, with a number of rich imported parlor ornaments; elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures; also a valuable and costly collection of oil paintings—foreign and home scenery—historical paintings, fruit and flower pieces, marine views, Winter scenery, rural and architectural views, &c., from the hands of eminent foreign and native artists.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, 12 pure hair mattresses, beds, &c.; superb rosewood and mahogany bureaus, rosewood washstands, china toilet sets, oval mirrors, rosewood and mahogany tête-a-têtes, sofas, marble top secretary book-case, oak library do., with a large and elegant variety of dining room and basement furniture oak extension table, cost 75 English oil cloth, oak arm chair, carved oak sideboard, rich silver wares, crystal, glass and every cutlery, magnificent china dinner set, 180 pieces; tea do.; mahogany and French chairs, with a splendid variety of kitchen furniture of every description. A deposit will be required of every purchaser. No postponement.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—OF THE ENTIRE HANDSOME FURNITURE OF A HOUSE—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell without reserve THIS DAY, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 8th-av., a few doors from 14th-st., a large and valuable assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description; being the whole furniture of 16 rooms—consisting in part of two large and elegant French pier glasses, 26x80; velvet, Brussels and Wilton carpets; one superb rosewood piano-forte and stool, in use but 8 months; solid rosewood parlor suite covered in satin brocade, two sofas, four cushioned back parlor chairs, large arm chair and ladies' reception chair, in tapestry; rosewood mirror front and back etagere; marble top centre and sofa tables; card and work ditto; marble clocks, candelabras, elegant vases; arm chairs, rockers; brocatelle and lace curtains, with a number of oil paintings in rich frames; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; large hair mattresses; washstands, toilet sets; and, with the basement and kitchen furniture—China, dining and breakfast tables; cut glass ware, stoves, refrigerator, &c. No postponement. Deposit required of purchasers.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the 29 day of September, 1855. Said farm contains about 60 acres of land, more or less, situated in Six Mile, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 3 miles North of the Long Island Railroad Nelson Deer Park. On the premises there is a good 40 feet gas story and a half house, containing 9 rooms, a good barn, wagon house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good repair; also, a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds. There is a well with pump, ponds, well and garden. Every mail stage passes the door, connects with the early train from the City. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr. ZIMMERMANN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. N. B.—Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and return the same day.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New York, July 26, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.

J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

GEORGE COOZ, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—On TUESDAY, (to morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, at 45 Canal-st., near Bowery, by catalogue, a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, consisting of elegant parlor furniture en suite, of rosewood and mahogany, in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth; etageres, French secretaires, book cases, marble top centre, side and sofa tables; quartette and other fancy tables, music stands, book and cheval mirror stands, piano-forte and extension tables of oak, walnut and mahogany; dining-room and parlor chairs, sofas, tête-a-têtes, lounges, easy and arm chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads of the Elizabethan Louis XIVth and other fashionable styles; palliasses, mattresses, marble-top, plain and painted washstands and commodes, cane and rush seat chairs, rockers, &c. Also, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Every facility afforded purchasers for boxing and shipping.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY on 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—MACFARLAN & MERRITT will sell on the premises on TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock M., all that certain lot and two frame buildings situated on the southern side of 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., being 25 feet front and near by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Terms cash. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioneers, No 493 1-2 av.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

SECOND LARGE SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA GLASS AND HARDWARE.—TUESDAY, Aug. 28, by HENRY G. EVANS No 92 Pearl-st. New-York City and Country Merchants will find it to their interest to attend these sales, as the ware offered will be sold in lots to suit the trade from the shelves or by the package.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No 113 Nassau-st., large sale of elegant cabinet furniture, rosewood mirrors, oil paintings, china vases, &c., being the second superior assortment well worth the attention of the trade and country merchants. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, August 28th, 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st., a very desirable catalogue sale of all kinds white granite, dipt, c. c., flint-stone yellow ware, &c.; also glassware all kinds; goods well packed, at a low charge. Catalogues now ready.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, MACKEREL, CARTS, WAGONS, HARNESS—On TUESDAY, Aug. 28 at 10½ o'clock, at No 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, soap, tobacco, cigars, raisins, figs, nuts, starch, claret, champagne, brandy, knives and forks, scissors, saws, files, chisels, coals, jaunts, collars, stocks, handkerchiefs, and clocks.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, Aug. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, at No. 340 Atlantic-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn, a small quantity of household furniture. Velvet tapestry carpet, mahogany bedstead, marble-top and plain bureaus, marble-top washstand, two lounges, cane-seat chairs, rocker, looking glasses, centre table, stoves, crockery, &c.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—At No 66 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock, a superior fine toned old violin, Amateurs will do well to attend the sale. The instrument must be sold; the owner is compelled to sell, being in want of funds.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and frequent special sales on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' UNRIVALED PIANOS, Goodman & Baldwin's double banked MELODEONS.
COLBURN & NASH, No. 421 Broadway, New-York, June 30, 1855.

Messrs. COLBURN & NASH: I have seen and heard several of your Melodeons, manufactured by Goodman & Baldwin, and consider them to be sweet and sympathetic instruments, of pleasing and delicate tone, well calculated for the accompaniment of voices in the performance of sacred music, and adapted to serve as precursors of Organs in churches where want of funds or of space will not yet permit the introduction of these more orthodox and ponderous pieces of musical mechanism.

EDWARD HODGES, Mus. Doc.,
Organist and Director of the Music at Trinity Church, N. Y.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 419 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6 octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial.

ELY & MUNGER,
No. 419 Broadway, (St Nicholas Hotel.)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODIONS.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. COOK & BROTHER, No 348 Broadway.

A CHICKERING PIANO, 6-OCTAVE, for $130; one for $120; one for $100; one for $30. Several 6½-octave, round corners New Pianos at wholesale prices. A 7 octave new Piano, low; an old one taken in exchange. Pianos to let full assortment.

S. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 128 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

T. E. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

INSURANCE.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT, held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 14th day of July, 1855. Present Hon. AUGUSTUS BOCKEE, Justice.

SUPREME COURT.—RICHARDSON P. CLARK against the NEW-YORK UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The summons in this cause having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service, and that no answer or demurrer has been received, having been duly furnished to the Court.

On motion of Frederick S. Root, of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, and this Court doth hereby order, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said Corporation, the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that said Corporation and each and every of its officers and agents be and they are and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts or demands, and paying out or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the money, property or effects of such Corporation; that the said Corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receiver hereinafter mentioned to collect debts and recover property in the name of such Corporation, and for no other purpose whatever; and that for all other purposes, and when the above mentioned objects shall be accomplished the said Corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that Junot J. Whitehouse, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, and of their debts and equitable interests and things in action, under an order entered in this action on the 6th day of July, 1855, be and he hereby is confirmed in his said office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said Junot J. Whitehouse be such Receiver according to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of article 2 of title 4, chapter 8 of part 3, of the Revised Statutes, and that he, or such other Receiver or Receivers as shall be appointed in his place and stead, do make a just and fair distribution of all the property of the said corporation and of the proceeds thereof among its fair and honest creditors as prescribed by article 3 of title 4 of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the said New York Union Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties in fact to this action by coming in and presenting their claims to said Receiver under this decree and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the settlement or adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, do exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and set forth, within six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment as hereinafter mentioned, or in default thereof be precluded from the benefit of this judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this judgment once in each week for six weeks successively, in at least three newspapers, one of which shall be printed in the City of New-York, one in the city of Albany, and one in the County of Fulton, and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof by causing a copy thereof with a notice stating the day of the said first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office, addressed to each of the several creditors and policy-holders of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at the last place of residence as far as the names and residences of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.

And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $13.32 for his costs and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.

Entered July 24, 1855. [A copy.]
JAMES W. HORTON, Clerk Saratoga County.
F. B. ROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Saratoga Springs.
jy30-law6w M

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, GOLD, SILVER, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE F. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
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Henry L. Pierson, G. W. Burnham, Edward Bissange,
F. De Peyster, W. H. Johnson, Geo. B. Morewood,
E. K. Collins, Henry L. Hurtel, T. R. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle, A. Van Stantvoord, Solomon Banta,
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HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.
No. 17 William-st., New-York
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured.—Is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.
D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No. 851 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 286 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $300,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MONMOUTH DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M	Wednesday, Aug. 15, 4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 6¼ A. M	Thursday, Aug. 16, 10¼ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 7 A. M	Friday, Aug. 17, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 7¼ A. M	Saturday, Aug. 18, 11 A. M.
Do for Passenger only 3 P. M	Do for Passenger only 3 P. M
Sunday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 11¼ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 8¼ A. M	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 8¾ A. M	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1 P. M
Thursday, Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 2 P. M	Saturday, Aug. 25, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 26, 6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 26, 3 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8¾ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 30, 4 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 6¼ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 10¼ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 1, 7¼ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Do for Passenger only 3 P. M.	Do for Passenger only 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 2, 7¾ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 2, 12 M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, PORT AND EAST PORT WASHINGTON.—The new and light draft steamer JAS. CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from the foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1 P. M	Thursday, Aug. 23, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M	Friday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 3 P. M	Saturday, Aug. 25, 7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 27, 4 A. M	Monday, Aug. 27, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 27, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 28, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, 4 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 30, 8 A. M.

Stages for Squan village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 26, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New York from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point 9 45, Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. Further particulars inquire of E. TUDLEY, No 365 South-st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 362 Water-st., New-York.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The fast and commodious fish-seeing steamboat WILLIAM GATE, Capt. W. H. SMITH, will make a grand excursion to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 1855. She will leave the following places: Ames-st., North River, at 6 A. M.; foot of 42d-st., Brooklyn at East River at 8; Pier No. 3, North River, at 9. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A band of music will be in attendance. Fare for the excursion 37½ cents.

A GRAND EXCURSION OF THE SECOND COMPANY, FREELAND GUARD, TO PARADISE GROVE, on steamboat AMERICA and barges CONNAC-KEE and SILAS MONARCH, on MONDAY, Aug 27, 1855. Boat leaves Houston-st., E. R., at 7 o'clock. Thirty-Williamsburg, 71; Gouverneur-st., 74; Catherine-st., 72; Thorne's Dock, Brooklyn, 8; Pier No. 1, N. R., 81; Spring-st., 91; Hammond-st., Bushwick, A. M. Price 50 cents.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27th, the steamer NORWALK will only make two trips a day until Sept. 15, to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, leaving Ames-st. at 9½ A. M., and 1½ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9¾ and 2 P. M.; Pier No. 3 N. R. at 10 and 2½ P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 12 and 5½. Touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare 25 cents for the whole excursion. Full fare for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River or to L. H. GROVER, No. 162 Broadway, up stairs.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 155 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned Agents for the Vieille Montagne Zinc Co. of France and Belgium, will furnish to dealers or consumers, on application, free of charge pamphlets explanatory of the uses and properties of Zinc, and its advantages over Lead.

BLAKE, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE,
No 118 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE
WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,
Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Dec measures provided a remedy. I speak a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & DE LA MONTAGNE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. It is the

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both under the same influence. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtues, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of ringworm.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst cases of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Read—I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. Scarce a week will elapse but I receive word from some one of its cures. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet it's value has never been known until I discovered it in 1848; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1853 I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 130 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. CLICKENER, No. 61 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1. Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are felt in the youth, manhood, and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which are unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their true being suspected.

Sold in cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar case or part of the same to the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

WILLIAM M. GILES, Chemist.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND—At his store, No. 189 6th-av., corner of 13th-st., New-York, a large and select assortment of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

of the first quality. Also, an extensive assortment of Fancy Goods, viz.: Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Lub's Extracts (some called genuine;) Soaps, Pomatums, Toilet and Tooth Powder, (both English and French;) and all at the very lowest prices; together with the following Patent Medicines:

Kellogue's Liniment,	Bache'dor's and Phalon's
Porter's Bitters,	Hair Dye,
Townsend's Sarsaparilla,	Phalon's Hair Invigorator,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery	Marsh's Pain Reliever,
Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral,	Davis' Pain Killer,
Jayne's Alterative,	Dailey's Salve,
Osgood's Indian Cholola-gogue,	Bogle's Hyperion,
Harry's Trichopherous,	Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger,
Lynn's Kathalion,	Railway's Ready Relief,
Lynn's Rat and Roach Exterminator,	Tobias' Venetian Liniment,
Wolf's Schiedam Schnapps	Brandreth's, Lee's, Holloway's and Jayne's Pills,

Muscatel, London Cordial Gin,
Also Pure Brandy and Wines, for medical purposes.
Fresh Croutons Water.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions in Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—as gently and mildly, and yet so invariably effectually, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the pamphlet, which will save them much trouble and old age, the cause of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions. Each box will be signed by Dr. H. G. Geissner.

Sold at Nos. 32, 306, 308, 508 and 564 Grand-st.; 144 and 296 Sterling-st.; 111 and 728 Houston-st.; 168 and 376 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. H. G. GEISSNER, No. 1274 Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2,454 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 397 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by myself with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 397 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should purchase it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

More Drunkards this Week.

We naturally looked to find a decrease in the number of drunkards hauled up for Saturday and Sunday, for the weekly lessons they get are anything but pleasant. But it was of no use to try to twist the figures—they won't cipher up anything besides increase, increase continually. There were 103 arrests yesterday and Saturday, against 93 on the same days a week ago. Multiply by $10, and the City Treasury is enriched by $1,030—or if 103 unfortunate people who will drink brandy have to go to prison, there is a big account for rations, to be paid by somebody.

The following is the record:

SATURDAY.

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	21
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	12
At Essex Market, before Justice Wood	4
Total	37

SUNDAY.

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	31
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	22
At Essex Market, before Justice Wood	13—66
Total for forty eight hours	103

City Mortality.

The health of the City continues good. No yellow fever or cholera cases appear yet in the City Inspector's record. Bowel complaints are prevalent, as usual in August. People would do wisely to eat only such fruits and vegetables as they know to be sound, fresh and hearty. There were forty-eight deaths from diarrhea, and thirty of dysentery. Consumption carried off 41; inflammation of lungs 11; infantile complaints (convulsions, croup, teething, &c.,) 127. *Sixteen* deaths from violent causes occurred during the week. This is an unusually large number. Of the whole number (585) 468 were natives of the United States, and 76 of Ireland.

Death of an Eminent Physician.

Dr. HORATIO G. JAMIESON, long known as an eminent surgeon in Baltimore, where he has been a practitioner for nearly half a century, died in this City yesterday. His age was 76 years. Dr. JAMIESON had just published a new work on Cholera, in the preparation of which he had been long engaged.

Half a Million Gone.

The steamship *Union* sailed on Saturday for Havre, taking nearly $600,000 in specie. She carried 44 passengers.

☞ Man swindled. He received a note from another man, stating that he knew how to make honey, never minding *the bees;* they were of no consequence, as Mr. Toots says. Man sent ten dollars, directed to a Post-Office box here. Found he was humbugged. Applied to Mayor Wood. No remedy. People must be careful. The legal maxim is, "Believe every man innocent till he is proved guilty." Reverse it, when rogues are about, and you won't get swindled so often. Our New-Jersey friend must try again.

☞ The Booksellers' Banquet is, they say, to come off at the Crystal Palace. Fruits are to be the principal dish.

☞ Sixty-Second New-York Trade Sale, a week from to-morrow. The catalogue has 180 pages, eighty publishers sending invoices. It will be an important sale.

☞ The Irish Aid Society, notifying its desire to send emigrants to the Far West, announces a meeting to take measures for enlarging usefulness.

Body Found.

The body of an unknown man floated into Port Morris, in the neighborhood of Mott Haven, Westchester County. The inquest brought to light grocery bills made out to Lucas Swann. The man seemed to be about 6 feet 8 inches in height, and 50 years of age; whiskers and hair gray.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 25
Before Hon. James Clarke.

Van Beton, et al., vs. Jacquesson.—Motion granted as to Louis M. Van Beton, so far as to allow him to come in and defend attachment, and judgment to stand. No costs.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTHY SEASON.—This has been rather an eccentric season; from its advent we have had Winter lingering in the lap of Spring, and reclining upon the bosom of Summer; we have been deluged with rain upon rain, until the natural world, like Niobe, is all tears, and her weeping is not yet ceased. This unseasonable and fickle apportionment of the weather gave rise to the hue and cry of sickness by the croakers, but we have had nothing but health to crown very many other blessings for which we should be thankful and rejoice. Many have been the conjectures respecting this continued health of our City, and the general opinion is, that it is attributable to the free use of the health inspiring cream and syrups and pure soda water, sold only at P. V. RUSHTON'S, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street, and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street.

[Advertisement.]

OPENING OF THE SEASON.—NEW FALL GOODS. The new Fall and Winter styles of rich dress goods are now open for the inspection of the ladies at CHAS. HEARD & Co's., No 301 Grand-street. Among those of the latest importation are the entirely new styles of rich Fall and Winter silks, at 6s. and 7s. per yard; rich paramattas, choice colors, (double width,) at 1s. 6d. per yard; muslin de laines, chintz colors, and of the most desirable styles, at 1s. per yard; also, a magnificent assortment of rich French merinoes and cashmeres. Every attention paid to those who wish to inspect them.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the dépôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.—HASKIN'S Improved Portable Canopy and Net—a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any kind of a bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent, No. 90 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lound's Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"O'Neal the Great," in which Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mrs. WILKINS, and the Company are to appear. "The Raven of the Tomb," with Mons. SCHMIDT, Mlle THERESE, &c., and the farce of the "Swiss Cottage," with Mr. J. HERBERT, PANSY HERRING, &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are a certain cure for scrofula, and all skin diseases, even of twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Rev. J. M. DAGNALL, 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND.

Fancy Fair at Greenport.

There was quite a gay time at Greenport Wednesday and Thursday last. Opposite the Peconic House a large booth gaily decorated with flags, invited the stranger's curiosity. A little investigation attended with the payment of a shilling, enabled him to understand and appreciate the occasion of all this preparation and display. Sixty-two young ladies (the very prettiest that could be found, and they "run" very pretty in Greenport,) had gotten up a Fancy Fair for the benefit of the Fire Department. It seems that a new engine has recently been purchased for Greenport, and consequently a new company organized, together with new engine houses, &c. The Greenporters came down handsomely and in a short time raised the liberal sum of $1,200. But as the old machine needed some repairs, and other charges had to be gone to, there was still a deficit. In this emergency the pretty girls of Greenport were appealed to; sixty-two volunteered to act as a Young Ladies' Fireman's Aid Committee; a Fancy Fair was determined on—a large booth erected as before mentioned—and on Wednesday and Thursday the little world of Greenport was prostrated by the dazzling light of one hundred and twenty-four bright eyes beaming from the dainty counters of sixty-two young ladies. All the Fire Departments in the world will not be able to put out the flames that were produced on those two fatal days.

Of course, the Fair was a triumph. Seven hundred dollars were taken at the doors for admissions. Something more will be collected from the tables—many of which were covered with home made articles of *virtu*. Altogether, the Fire Department will receive what aid was necessary to put it on a firm footing.

The following is a list of officers: President—Miss ANN ELIZABETH REEVE. Vice President—Miss Lucy Corwin. Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Betsy Clark. Directors—Misses Jane E. Young, Eliza Conklin, Emma Smith, Maria Rider, Sarah Pratt, and Melissa R. Havens.

Railroad Accident—Careless Driving.

CHARLES REITZ, a small boy, 3 years old, son of a baker in Myrtle-avenue, was run over by the cars in that street at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Two of his fingers were cut off and his hand badly smashed. The car did not stop. The rate of speed at which the cars on this line are run, from Fulton-street to Lawrence-street, especially, calls for severe rebuke. We are assured that on one occasion in the night the horses were taken out and a car allowed to run down the grade by its own weight. The driving is generally careless at this point, a place, too, at which unusual caution should prevail.

☞ On Saturday a clipper bark named the *Clara Haxall*, 475 tons burden, was launched from the yard of EDWARD F. WILLIAMS, Greenpoint. She is owned by JOHN CURRIE, Jr of Richmond, Va., and is intended to run between Richmond and the Brazils. Her keel is 125 feet with 30 feet beam and 12 feet hold, and is to be commanded by SAMUEL DEARBORN.

☞ A young medical student residing with Dr. Woone, on Tillary-street, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday, by taking arsenic. He got sick of the dose and had it removed in season to save his life.

☞ The *White Foam*, a new schooner of 275 tons, built for the Baltimore and Providence line of packets was launched at Patchogue on the 23d inst. She is to be commanded by Capt. MILIKEN.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

One hundred and fourteen deaths are reported by the Health Officer of Brooklyn as having occurred during the week ending Aug. 25, from the following

DISEASES—Apoplexy, cholera morbus, congestion of the brain, do. lungs, cyanis, drowned, bilious fever, remittent do, heart disease, inflammation of the brain, do. bowels, do. liver, do. stomach, old age, lacerating, marasmus, tremor of uterine, ulcers of the womb—one each; croup, debility, scarlet and typhoid fever, whooping cough, inflammation of the lungs, intermittent, stone—two each; dropsy in the head, still-born—three each; dysentery—5; consumption, 6; diarrhœa, 8; convulsions, 13; cholera infantum, 14; marasmus, 20. Males, 67; females, 47; adults, 93; minors, 21—total, 114.

☞ An owner is wanted for a male child, one month old, found at an early hour on Saturday last, in hall of house No. 160 York street, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education of the City of Hudson is organized by the choice of Mr JESSE WEST, President. The following are the Committees:

On Finance—Messrs MILLER, DAY and CONKLIN.
On Buildings—Messrs. PLATT, NAUGLE and CONKLIN.
On Correspondence—Messrs. SMITH, CUMMINGS and DAY.

Fire Department.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of the City of Hudson has been organized. Mr. J. C. HALSEY was elected Foreman, and JOHN ALDRIDGE, Assistant Foreman.

Taxes.

An ordinance for the assessment and collection of Taxes for 1855, in the city of Hudson, has been adopted by its council. The amount fixed is $800.

Laying of a Corner Stone.

On Monday next, 27th inst., at 5 o'clock the corner stone of the First Reformed Dutch Church will be laid, on Hudson st, between Fifth and Sixth sts., Hoboken.

Game of Quoits.

A game of Quoits was played at Beatty's Hotel, in the City of Hudson, on Saturday afternoon, which excited considerable interest in sporting circles, and drew spectators from New-York, Jersey City, and Hoboken. The match was made up by Mr. BEATTY and by Mr RAE, of Jersey City, for $25 a side. JOHN LUDLOW, of Hoboken, and SAMUEL SOUTHSON, of New-York, pitched for Mr. BEATTY, against Mr. RAE and WM. BRYSON, of Jersey City. The game was 21 up, and the best two in three. RAE'S side won the first game, 21 to 16; and BEATTY'S the second, 21 to 12. In the third, or rub game, the pitchers were tied until 19 to 18, after which BEATTY'S men won.

THE CENSUS OF HOBOKEN.—The Assessors of the First and Third Wards have made their returns of the census, showing the population in those wards to be as follows:

	First Ward.	Third Ward.
Native white males	631	475
Native white females	678	536
Foreign white males	635	539
Foreign white females	640	623
Colored males	—	—
Colored females	—	3
	2,579	2,176

The following is the number of children in each ward between 5 and 16 years of age:

	First Ward.	Third Ward.
Male	222	217
Females	269	237
	491	454

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug 18, ALFRED, son of Alfred and Rebecca Lloyd, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No 4 Prince st.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 20, at No. 223 6th av., WILLIAM HARET, aged 8 months. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 24, CLARA, youngest daughter of Daniel B. and Cynthia Taylor, aged 1 year and 9 months.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Aug. 23, of dysentery, ALEXANDER PETERSON, late of Saratoga Springs, aged 41 years.

ANDREW FULLER RICE, infant son of Catharine M and D. J. Rice.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Washington st., near Adams st., Bushwick, L. I.

On Friday, Aug 24, Mr HENRY L'AMOUREUX, aged 46 years son of the late Andrew L'amoureux, of Tarrytown. His remains were interred in Greenwood.

At Lenox, on Tuesday, Aug 21, Mrs SARAH, wife of Josiah Lane, of this City.

At Elizabethtown, N J, on Thursday, Aug. 16, MARGARET, daughter of Joseph F Caldwell, Esq., of Washington City and wife of T. Robinson Rodgers, of Jersey City.

At Fairmount, Westchester County, on Friday Aug. 24, Miss MARY ANN, wife of Henry A. Holt, in the 38th year of her age of a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

Funeral services at her late residence, at 9 o'clock A. M., this day, (Monday.) Carriages will be in readiness at 26th-st, and 4th av, at 10½ o'clock, to convey the remains to Greenwood. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

At Carmel, Putnam County N Y., on Saturday, Aug. 25, at ½ o'clock P M., AUGUSTA BERRIEN, infant daughter of Maria E. Berrien and Samuel J. Hopkins, aged 6 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the house of her uncle, D. W. C. Berrien, No. 36 7th-st., on Monday, 27th inst, at 2 o'clock P M. The body will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

At Auburn, N Y., on Saturday, Aug 25 DEBORAH J., wife of Henry M Barker, in the 38th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, on Monday, 27th inst., by the 12½ o'clock train of the New-Haven Railroad.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 25.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	b30	94	200	Erie Railroad
1,000	Ind. State 5s		86	300	do
1,000	Tennessee 6s	b0	86	300	do
1,000	do		86	300	do
1,000	Virginia 6s	b60	86½	1100	do
5,000	do	b60	86½	100	do
1,000	California 7s		91	300	do
8,000	Har'lem M. Bonds		91	300	do
10,000	Erie Bonds '75		76	100	Harlem Railroad
5,000	Mich S & N I R Bds		83½	100	do
1,000	do	s3	83½	50	Chic & Rock Isl R R
3,000	Pan. Rds 1st mtge		103½	200	Reading Railroad
1,000	Ill. Cen. R R Bds		94	150	do
10,000	do	b60	97	200	do
5,000	do	s3	94	1200	do
10,000	do	b60	96	900	do
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bds		102	50	do
5,000	C. & Hud. R. R. Bds		98	200	do
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. Bds		83½	300	do
850	C. & Tol. Divd Bds		94	150	Hudson Riv R R
5	N H & Hartf'd R R		127	250	do
50	Canton Co	s3	26½	100	do
50	do	s60	26½	100	do
50	do	s60	26¾	50	do
250	Nic. Transit Co	b60	20	16	Mich Cen. R R
50	do	s60	19½	178	do
250	do	b10	19½	300	do
70	Penn. Coal Co		118	10	Mich S & N. I R R
100	do	b60	196	100	do
1050	Cumber'd Coal Co	s	29½	50	do
100	do	b3	28½	7	M S & N. Ina. Co
500	do	s30	28½	100	Panama R. R
50	do	b60	28½	126	do
50	do	b20	28½	110	Cleve. & Pitts R. R
200	do	b10	28½	26	Galena and Chi R R
12	N Y Central R R		101½	100	do
200	do	b30	100½	167	Cleve & Tol R R
100	do	s60	100½	487	do
710	do		100½	400	do
10	Ill. Central R. R		86½	600	do

SECOND BOARD

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R R Bs.	s6	86½	100	Erie Railroad
10,500	do	s60	86½	60	do
100	Nicara'g'a Trans. Co	s3	19½	100	do
50	do	b10	19½	250	do
200	Cumber Coal Co	s60	28½	200	Reading Railroad
150	do		28½	100	do
50	Harlem Railroad	s2	21½	50	do
150	N. Y. Cen. R R		100½	300	Cleve. & Tol R.R.
5	do		100½	150	do
100	do	b60	100½	100	do
100	Cleve. & Pitts R.R.		70½	400	do
50	Panama Railroad		107½	100	do

MONDAY, Aug. 27—A. M.

The business of the past week in Stock and Money affairs was somewhat unsettled, and altogether not so satisfactory as the movements of the previous three or four weeks. The Bank Statement early in the week exhibited the effect of the increased payments into the Sub-Treasury for Custom Duties in a decreased Specie average to the sum of $631,000, and the three steamers that subsequently sailed for Europe carried out $1 554,000; the regular Sub-Treasury balance running up, meanwhile, from $3 957 459 to $4,596 400. These causes, without positively advancing the rates of Money current in Wall street, created more activity in demand loans, with a slight disposition to the curtailment of discounts at Bank. The delivery of $1,285,616 in Gold from California, by the steamer *George Law* of the Panama route, though too late to be felt on the Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon, will tend to equalize the Specie movements of the present week. The total Bank reserve last week was $14,649,245. The loss to Europe, just referred to, and the further absorption of $602,000 by the Sub-Treasury, are expected, of course, to reduce this sum, and in the expectation that something like a corresponding movement must take place in the Bank Loans, there is manifested by the Bear speculators a bolder disposition to operate in Stocks for the decline. The result on last week's operations is seen in a fall of 3 ℔ cent. in New-York Central Shares; 3 ℔ cent in Reading; 3@4 ℔ cent. in Cleveland and Toledo; 3 ℔ cent in Cleveland and Pittsburg; 1@2 ℔ cent. in other Western Roads; 1½ ℔ cent. in Illinois Central Bonds; 1 ℔ cent in Panamas, and ½ ℔ cent. in State Stocks. In Erie securities, the market has been rather active for Shares, which, opening at 38, went up to 34½ about the middle of the week, and closed on Saturday afternoon at 32½. The Company have new the contract of the broad gauge line, connecting with their own from Hornellsville to Buffalo by lease, on favorable terms, of the Buffalo and New York City Road. The general market closed somewhat feverish on Saturday afternoon. The Money rates 6@7 ℔ cent. on demand and for short discounts, and Foreign Bills, steady, 109½@110½ on London; 5.19½ on Paris.

The Foreign Trade at this port for the week just closed, amounted in the import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $3,108,023, against $6 099,000 the corresponding week last year; showing a continued tendency to moderation in the orders of the Importing Trade, while the current demand for Goods is quite active, particularly for Dry Goods, few of which are now sent into Public Store. For the calendar year to the present date the total import into New-York, by our weekly returns, is $66 204 000, against $128,826,000 to the same date in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week amounted to $714 653, against $506,716 same week in 1854. For the calender year to the present time, $39,100,000, against $43,099 000 to corresponding date in 1854. The Specie Export of the week, including $595,831 by the *Union* for Havre, and $293,526 by the *Lebanon* propeller for Liverpool, on Saturday, amounted to $1 554 636, against $1,368,232 the corresponding week last year. For the Calendar year to the present date, $22,159,000, against $23,708,060 to same date in 1854. The California Gold deliveries during the week were $1,285,616, against $1,996,009 the corresponding week last August, and the total receipts, reckoned by the manifests of the California steamers, thus far, in 1855, are $23,840,009, against $33,082 480 to same date in 1854. The following are the particulars of the Exports of the week, other than Specie.

	1854. Third week in Aug. Quantity.	1854. Third week in Aug. Value.	1855. Third week in Aug. Quantity.	1855. Third week in Aug. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,243	$97,918	1,215	$61,846
Flour, bbls	4,639	38,706	6,053	52,214
C. Meal, bbls	374	1,166	328	1,392
Corn, bush	18,992	15,038	33,581	28,399
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	3,172	31,564	558	11,171
Beef, bbls & tcs.	400	5,249	895	12,414
Total produce		$189,661		$167,436
Miscellaneous		317.055		517,217
Total for the week		$506,716		$714,653

The market and mining accounts from California, brought by the *George Law* to Aug. 1, are quite satisfactory; particularly the former. Trade with the interior has assumed a more cheerful and reliable aspect, and the stocks of desirable goods in San Francisco were being reduced. The miners continue to do well, though complaints are made from some locations of a scarcity of water. The shipment of gold sent to the Atlantic by this opportunity is a liberal one, a little in excess of the amount by the Panama route the same week last year. A further sum of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars is looked for by the Nicaragua steamer now due at this port.

We are advised by telegraph from Cincinnati that the new financial arrangement for the completion of the Eastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Road is now complete—the stockholders having promptly come forward in aid of the $3,000,000 loan, the particulars of which we gave on Saturday. The telegraph also announces from St. Louis, that the trains have been regularly resumed on the Western Division of the road to Vincennes.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, an English enterprise, involving about $47,000,000 or £9,500,000 Sterling, according to the latest statement made to the London owners, has cost, thus far, $14,416,000, of which $1,492,000 was spent in putting into effective working order the leased line from Portland, Me., to Montreal and Quebec, and $1,065,000 on the Great Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence, at Montreal. The further expenditure on the Bridge is at present limited to $300,000. If this should be sufficient, the entire work will average $275 the lineal foot, while the cost of the Niagara Suspension Bridge was $325 the foot. The sections of the Road in progress in Canada now reported upon, are, from Quebec to St. Thomas 40 miles, and Montreal to Brockville 125 miles, both to be put in operation this Fall, and Toronto to Stratford 88 miles, to be completed by the 1st of January. The section 40 miles, between Toronto and Brockville, will be completed in all the year 1856. The leased Road, formerly known as the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, is 292 miles in the main stem from Portland to Montreal, and 100 miles on the Quebec branch. The lease is perpetual at 6 ℔ cent. interest on the cost of the work.

We understand that the new evening express train on the Hudson River Road, to leave Albany at 7 o'clock, on the arrival of the principal morning trains from Buffalo, will go into operation this week. The Central Company have been arranging their time table from Buffalo, with a view to accomodate the passengers from the West who prefer to sleep in the city, rather than on the night boat from Albany. The Buffalo train will leave at 8 A. M., instead of 8:15 as heretofore. The early morning train from New York to the West still continues to reach Buffalo too late for the Lake boats for Cleveland, though in season for the Detroit boats. The effect is to throw the main travel to and through Ohio on the Lake Shore Roads, the interests connected with which control the movements of the Cleveland boats. There is, we must repeat, some injustice in this, although made to serve the People's Line of evening boats from New York, as well as the Lake Shore interest. It is possible it may be altered, after the travel by Lake boat to Cleveland is rendered less desirable than in the last three months, by change of season.

The August receipts last year on the New-York Central Road were large—amounting to $515,174, of which $317.000 was from passengers. We learn that the passenger receipts to the 20th inst., this season, show an increase of $16.000 on the figures of 1854. The freight traffic is, of course, heavier, though the particulars are not made up until the month closes. As remarked the other day, there is more than ordinary interest taken this season by the individual Directors of the Company in extending its business in every quarter. A monopoly of the Canada traffic is well nigh secured at Niagara Falls, by a controlling interest in the Suspension Bridge; of which the broad gauge Roads terminating at that point make serious complaint, and litigation for the right of way is likely to be one of the results.

We hear, though not in an official shape, that the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Road, heretofore under perpetual lease to the New-York Central Company, has been consolidated with the latter, and capital shares issued to represent the property, under a late act of the Legislature. The amount is something like $900 000, thus increasing the capital of the Central from $23 065,600 to about twenty-four millions. The addition made to the Construction account of the Central for the six months ending 31st July, out of means previously provided, was less than $190,000, so that the rumor current in the early part of the Summer that the Company would require a new loan of one or two millions to complete their estimates for new work, was wholly groundless.

The Buffalo and New-York City Road earned during the twelve months ending 1st July last $291,710
At an expense of 234,739
Net result $56,971

The Road was operated under all the disadvantages of a forced lease and of complicated pecuniary embarrassments. The result, notwithstanding, is better by $109,000 than the year previous, when the expenses of the Road were made to absorb the whole of the earnings, and $40,027 besides. The track and rolling stock are stated to be worth 15 ℔ cent. more than on the 1st July, 1854. The Buffalo *Republic* accords much credit to the Superintendent of the Road, Mr. J. F. TOWNSEND, for the care taken of the property the past year. The same paper, as well as the Buffalo *Commercial*, regards with much favor the new lease of the Road to the New-York and Erie Company.

New Wheat is selling freely at Nashville, Tenn., at 75 to 85 cents the bushel. Several considerable parcels have already been received in this market, both from Tennessee and Georgia, and taken for export. The trade is via Charleston and the Georgia and Chattanooga Railroads.

The September interest on the Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee and Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroads, will be paid by Atwood & Co., No. 8 Wall-street.

A Canadian money authority estimates that $3,600,000 in Gold was sent from the United States to the British Provinces last year.

The first section of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Road, 26 miles, at and from Milwaukee, west, was opened last Thursday, 23d inst.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 21st instant notices the following movements of new Wheat:

Sixty car loads—eighteen thousand bushels—of new Wheat arrived by the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road yesterday, running directly over the famous "Cut off" about which we have heard so much in Chicago. This Grain is brought into the Illinois Central Railroad depôts, and over 28 miles of its road. Large quantities of Wheat are arriving over this road daily; but this is the largest single shipment of the season.

For the past two weeks twenty car loads by the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads have arrived in this city daily.

New-Bedford, Mass., is represented to be the richest city in this country, according to population. The number of polls is 4,316, and the real and personal taxables $25 809,000, or about *six thousand dollars to each voter*. The rate of taxation is 73 cents to the $100, and the taxes levied amount to $194,879. There are six hundred property holders who pay $50 and upwards each. In other words there is not one of the six hundred worth less than $7,000. Among the highest rated of these are JOHN A. PARKER'S estate, $631,700—taxed $4,611; WAMSUTTA MILLS, $600 000; THOMAS S. HATHAWAY, $160,900; F. S. HATHAWAY, $156,800; JAS. ARNOLD, $544,509; O. & G. O. CROCKER, $251 500; ISAAC HOWLAND, Jr. & Co., $1.500 000; SYLVIA ANN ARNOLD, $342,000; EDW. M. ROBINSON, 464 600; EDW. C. JONES, $314,900. Whaling did the business.

Copper Shipments.

From the Lake Superior Journal.

The amount of Copper brought down since our last report is very large, and shows that the business of mining has been continued with unabated success. The news from the mines, which we give in another column, shows a state of things which cannot but be agreeable to those that have invested their money in them. The clerk of the propeller *Gen. Taylor* informs us that the docks at Eagle River were cleared of copper by that boat. This has been done but once before, the propeller *Peninsula* having done the same business some years ago. There will, however, be a full load in waiting by the time the *Montattan* and *Taylor* return. We are indebted to Mr. O'NEILL, clerk of the *Manhattan*, for a copy of copper shipped on her.

The shipments for the week ending Aug. 16, are as follows:

PER PROPELLER MANHATTAN.

Toltec Mine	4	bbls	lbs. 2,957
Toltec Mine	2	masses	4,788
Adventure Mine	2	bbls	5,545
Minnesota Mine	143	masses	143,585
National Mine	9	masses	9,000
National Mine	10	bbls	10,618
North American Mine	21	masses	16,890
North American Mine	10	masses	26,900

PROPELLER GEN. TAYLOR.

Cliff Mine	201	masses	lbs. 369,668
Cliff Mine	69	bbls	41,456
Cliff Mine	53	bbls. stamp	25,594
Northwest Mine	22	bbls	16,104
Northwest Mine	6	masses	6,846
Northwestern Mine	7	masses	9,744
Northwestern Mine	21	bbls	17,490
Adventure Mine	36	bbls	22,687
Adventure Mine	2	masses	1,100
Total shipments for the week			629,037

New Treasury Order.

From the Washington Union.

In order to facilitate the transmission of merchandise in bond from a port of entry to any interior port of delivery, under the act of 28th March, 1854, the importer of any goods, wares or merchandise, residing at an interior port of delivery, and desiring to have the merchandise transported in bond, can produce his invoice to the surveyor or designated collector of the interior port, take the oath or oaths required by law, and execute the transportation bond according to the prescribed form, with proper sureties, before the surveyor or collector of the port, who is required to certify to said bond a sufficiency of the sureties, and transmit the bond to the collector of the port of importation; and the bond so taken is as valid and binding as though executed in the office of the collector where the entry is made. The invoice, with the oath attached, can be transmitted by the importer to his agent or attorney at the port where the goods are expected to arrive; who, upon their arrival, is to present the transportation entry, with bill or bills of lading therefor, in the form and setting forth the particulars required; after which the same proceedings are to be had as in other entries for transportation under bond from one port to another in the United States.

Ports where such Bonds can be Executed.—The interior ports of delivery at which Bonds can be so executed, and goods transported under them, are Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville and Paducah, Kentucky; Nashville, Memphis and Knoxville, Tennessee; St. Louis, Missouri; Wheeling, Virginia; Evansville, Jeffersonville and New Albany, Indiana; Alton, Cairo, Galena and Quincy, Illinois; Burlington, Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa; and Tuscumbia, Alabama.

Federal Imports and Exports.

From the Washington Union.

The Imports and exports of the United States for the quarter ending June, 30, 1855, were as follows:

IMPORTS.

Specie	$684,481
Free goods, exclusive of specie	15,093,900
Dutiable goods	46,614,192
Total imports	$62,397,663

EXPORTS.

Foreign merchandise—Specie	$368 281
Free goods, exclusive of specie	1,602,580
Dutiable goods	6,697,781
Total	$7,668,572
Domestic produce—Specie	$19,947,603
Merchandise	41,286 039
Total	$61,233,612
Total exports	$68,902,414
Excess of exports over imports	6,504,751

The imports and exports of this port for the same time were:

IMPORTS.

Specie	$213,353
Free goods, exclusive of specie	3,552,235
Dutiable goods	25,531,803
Total imports	$32,297,461

EXPORTS.

Foreign merchandise—specie	$246,327
Foreign free goods, exclusive of specie	921,628
Foreign dutiable goods	1,342 911
Total	$2,510,866
Domestic produce—specie	$12,213,214
Domestic merchandise	13 378,540
Total	$25,591,755
Total exports	$28,102,620
Excess of imports over exports	$4,194,864

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 25.

The Anthracite coal trade continues active. The shipments on the Schuylkill navigation for the week ending on Thursday last, were 29,016 tons, and for the season, 651,039 tons against 589,327 tons to the same time last year. The coal tonnage of the Reading Railroad for the week ending on Thursday, was 58,227 tons, and for the year 1,528,551 tons, against 1,363,172 tons to corresponding time last year.

The shipments of coal upon the Lehigh for the week ending with Saturday last, 46,023 tons, against 38,548 tons for the corresponding week of last year. For the season, 729,035 tons, against 664,135 tons to the same time last year. The demand for shipment continues very active, but the supply of vessels is insufficient. The retail market has shown considerable animation during the past week. The period of greatest languor and depression has apparently been passed, and the trade may be expected to exhibit a steady improvement as the season approaches its termination.

Canal Tolls.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the 3d week in August is $91,422 12
Same period in 1854 ..... 87,080 27
Increase in 1855 ..... $4,339 95

The aggregate amount received for toll from the commencement of navigation to the 21st of August, inclusive is $1,354,447 87
Same period in 1854 ..... 1,209,270 81
Decrease in 1855 ..... $145,023 94

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 24.

COTTON is dull. Sales to-day 500 bales. Sales for the week, 9,700 bales. Receipts for the week, 9,000 bales. The receipts up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, fall short 177,000 bales. The stock on hand is 200,000 bales. COFFEE—Sales for the week, 1,000 bags. Stock on hand, 5,000 bags. Prime is selling at 11½. FLOUR—Dull and declining. Sales at $7 for C. Corn lower—sales at 64c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 5d.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR lower; stock increasing; sales 4,000 bbls. at $7 for Ohio to arrive to-morrow; good New Ohio and Michigan, $8 for family ditto, and $8 37½ for extra old. Sold. WHEAT—no sales. CORN freely offered at 70c. with sales of 18,000 bushels at that. OATS—small sales new Ohio in bags at 40c. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. to arrive at 27½. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. CORN 11c to New-York. Lake Imports yesterday—FLOUR, 9,000 bbls.; WHEAT, 28 000 bushels; CORN, 46,000 bushels; OATS, 4 000 bushels. Canal Exports, same time—FLOUR, 37 bbls; WHEAT, 966 bushels; CORN, 30,790 bushels.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug 25.

COTTON has been in moderate request during the week at unchanged prices. WOOL—the market remains rather quiet, with firm prices. Sales 72,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—market inactive. No change in prices. Sales 12,000 pieces at last week's prices.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

COTTON has declined ⅛.@¼c. Sales to-day, 1,700 bales. Quotations for Good Middling, (new crop,) 10c.; Middling, 9

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 27.

Information received here from the White Sulphur Springs, represents President PIERCE as recovered from the slight attacks of chills and fevers to which he was subject, and as attending a ball there.

About thirty-five hundred dollars have been subscribed here for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Virginia.

It is said that the Coast Survey Office has received a dispatch stating that the steamer *Hetzel* exploded her boiler near the Capes of Chesapeake, killing a fireman, and seriously wounding Assistant Engineer LAVIMER.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 27.

The official majority for MOREHEAD, Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of the State, is four thousand, four hundred and three.

The Will of the Late Abbott Lawrence.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 27.

Besides numerous private gifts, the will of the late ABBOTT LAWRENCE bequeaths $130,000 for public benevolence, as follows:

The Lawrence Scientific School, $50,000; for building model Lodging Houses, $50,000; Boston Public Library, $10,000; Franklin Library in the city of Lawrence, $5,000; American Bible Society, $5,000; American Tract Society, $5,000; and Home Missionary Society, $5,000. One half of the net rents of the Lodging Houses is to be annually distributed to various charitable institutions in Boston, and the other half is to accumulate in order to constitute a fund for keeping the Lodging Houses in order.

The Late Liquor Riot at Portland.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 27.

The Grand Jury of Cumberland, Me., have refused to find a bill of indictment against Mayor NEAL DOW for connection with the death of ROBBINS in the late Portland Liquor riot. Several of the alleged rioters, however, have been indicted.

President Pierce at the White Sulphur Springs.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 27.

A public reception was given to President PIERCE, at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. He was received by ex-President TYLER, and in replying, complimented that gentleman on the purity of his Administration, and his high purposes, bravely and wisely executed. He indirectly denounced Know-Nothingism as antagonistic to the doctrines and principles of the Constitution, and he hoped that none of the modern isms would be potent for evil or powerless for good. He urged his hearers to avoid all heresies which were in direct antagonism with the basis, doctrines, and principles of the Constitution.

We have no mail this morning South of Washington.

Physicians from this City at present in Norfolk, represent the ravages of the yellow fever as unabated.

The Southern Mail—Yellow Fever, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 27.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are to hand, but they contain no news of importance.

We have nothing later from Norfolk in regard to the Fever there, but accounts *via* Richmond confirm its continued increase.

The Telegraphic Excursionists.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 27.

The steamship *Merlin*, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The St. Johns papers contain glowing accounts of a grand ball and other complimentary demonstrations by the citizens during the time the Telegraphic Excursionists were in port. The excursionists, it was expected, would meet the ship and cable from London, at Port au Basque, on the return of the steamer *Adger* to that port. We may, therefore, shortly expect to hear from the party at Cape Briton.

Railroad Movements in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Aug. 27.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company have leased the use of the track of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad from Berea to this place, a distance of twelve miles. The gauge is to be changed to 4 feet 9½ inches, in order to accommodate the trains of both roads. This arrangement settles the bridge controversy.

Gov. Shannon en route for Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 27.

Gov. SHANNON passed through this city yesterday *en route* for Kansas.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Aug. 27.

At noon to-day the river measured five feet six inches, and is falling.

HARVEST REPORTS.

From Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. 25 Nassau-street.

CONNECTICUT.

WINDHAM AND TOLLAND COUNTIES, Aug. 26.—An immense quantity of seed was put into the ground, and we are realizing heavy crops of all kinds. Corn looks luxuriant, and promises an abundant harvest, if the warm weather continues to perfect it. Potatoes are doing well, and will be a large yield; no disease has yet made its appearance. Oats are heavier than for several years past. Hay—a good crop. Our farmers have reason to rejoice.

MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON AND ST. FRANCIS COUNTIES, Aug. 14.—I take pleasure in stating that we have not had, "within the memory of the oldest citizen," such an abundant yield of all kinds of grain as at the present season. The corn crop is quite flattering, and our farmers are in excellent spirits.

TENNESSEE.

ONION COUNTY, Aug. 18.—The wheat crop in this County doubles any previous crop per acre—making an average of eighteen to twenty bushels per acre. The prospect of the corn crop is extraordinary, promising an unparalle'ed yield.

NEW-YORK.

ONTARIO COUNTY, Aug. 23.—Before harvest the crop was unusually promising, but the rains injured wheat and barley; the yield, however, will be above an average. Other products were never more promising. We hear of some potato rot.

Parade of the 69th Regiment—Elm Park the Ground.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. RYAN Commandant, had their Annual Parade yesterday at Elm Park. The morning anguring unpropitiously for military review, induced to a somewhat diminished turn out from the large representation that have heretofore presented themselves on this occasion. In all they mustered only one hundred and fifty muskets, but the bearers of these, if we were to imagine, were put through a lengthy and rigid programme of military manœuvres sufficient for several regiments. From 10 A. M. till 5 in the afternoon was occupied in continuous manœuvres and review.

The portion of the Park chosen for the parade was the open area of several acres, adjoining, as will be remembered, the old mansion in its centre—a better location for the purpose, with scarcely an interrupting tree, and a surface just undulating enough, is no where to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Here the members of the 69th Regiment went through their mimic battles, all very fierce, very bloodless. There were marches and counter-marches, formation and rupture of lines, composition and decomposition of hollow squares, ploy and deploy of battalions; rifle firing by skirmishers, grand rallying of battalions, and infantry firing by wings and firing by battalion, wing and company. It was all done, indeed, *to the life*—sincerely we hope it may never be to the death. Divers as were the changes, and hurried and complicated the movements, they were gone through with with a degree of facility and promptness that showed skillful officers and careful and efficient drill. A few, it is true, seemed stiff in their movements—and one officer we noticed was tripped up by his sword—but the major part bore themselves very like old veterans; and if not eager for the fray, showed themselves certainly equal to any warlike emergency in which their services as a regiment might be in demand. A great feature, these militia organizations, and their practice and evolutions, we think, as forming in case of need a powerful force to dispel or resist foreign invasion, as well as to put down insurrections at home. Meanwhile nothing occurred yesterday to mar the enjoyment and quietude of the 69th Regiment, either on the part of the members or the visitors in attendance.

Shortly before 7 o'clock—escorted by MANAHAN'S Band, which attended them—they reached their head-quarters at the corner of Broome and Crosby streets, and disbanded. The rain mercifully held up.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Filibusters—The President's Absence—New-York Politics—What is Thought of the Hard-Shells

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1855.

I noticed that when it became necessary in execution of the scheme for transferring Kansas to Missouri to dismiss REDNER and one of the Judges of the Territory, Mr. MARCY, whose sign manual should have given validity to the rescript, was out of the way. So, now, when the Texan Filibusters have issued their proposals for over running Mexico and annexing the Northern provinces, the President is rendered *non compos* in the premises, by disease and absence. If the Federal power were really determined to suppress all violations of the neutrality laws infringing upon the rights of neighboring countries, we should long since have had a proclamation against this Texan enterprise against Mexico, followed up by military arrangements which would have caused it to be respected. I need not allude to the circumstances and motives which palsy the hands of the Executive in this case. They lie on the surface.

The proceedings of the Hard-Shell Convention excite but little interest here. When the decision was made to cancel the private agreement for convening the representatives of the two factions at the same place and time, it was perceived that no fusion between them could be effected, and it then became a matter of perfect indifference what the Hard-Shells, being in a miserable minority, might do or should refrain from doing. So far as any principle was concerned, the Hards were completely in the hands of the Administration, because they would be compelled to endorse the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as they did last year, and that is really the only political question at issue between the party in power and its opponents anywhere. As to the offices, the Softs had them, and whether the Hards should plead like the cukoo or roar like the bulls of Bashan for a share, they were determined to part with no shred of the spoils.

Beside, Gen. PIERCE and Mr. MARCY had an equal interest in punishing and humiliating the Hard-Shell ringleaders, and the President, therefore, shrewdly and magnanimously turned the management of the affair over to the Secretary of State. That astute politician took this very conclusive view of the case. But one fusion can be successful—we can derive no advantage from a fusion which does not succeed. The SEWARD, WEED and RAYMOND fusion, with WISE and Castle Garden, has obtained the start of all others, and must carry the State. Therefore, our fusion can effect nothing. Why then waste a batch of good offices upon a pack of baffled conspirators and defeated rebels? Obviously there was no good reason; nor any reason at all. JOHN VAN BUREN was here and concurred with Mr. MARCY. A veto upon the proposed coalition was the consequence of their conference, and Mr. VAN BUREN returned to New-York with the message to that effect last Tuesday.

Gen. CUSHING, who managed New-York politics for the President before Mr. MARCY was taken into confidence, took a comprehensive and correct view of the demonstration by DICKINSON, BRONSON and O'CONOR, two years ago. He called it the great rebellion, and trying it by the truth of history, he decided that it must fail. He pronounced it a *dead* failure the first year, but in that he was mistaken. It was a biennial plant, and required two frosts to kill it. In his report on the subject he advised against all compromise, and showed that all the prominent rebellions against the regular Democracy had failed. BURR'S defection was the first example, and he was also the most illustrious victim of intestine party dissension. CALHOUN'S was the next and most famous. That of TALLMADGE and the bank conservatives was the third, and the New-York insurrection must, it was argued, pursue a similar downward road, and meet a like disastrous fate. Gen. PIERCE adopted and acted upon the views of his friend and colleague, and the result is that the Hard-Shells have died a lingering death from sheer starvation. They were like the two extra pigs of the litter, who perished of inanition because the mother had no teats for their months. If the treasury had had half a dozen supernumerary tents, the Hards would have remained in willing subordination and good standing with the party.

Your political readers will observe the extraordinary, spiteful, bitter, and ferocious spirit of the address which the malcontents have put forth. This can be easily accounted for. It is the last screech of the beldame, who, demented and deserted, feels that dissolution has come, with nobody near to be annoyed by her outcries. The Hards feel that they have all the good principles while the Softs have all the good salaries. And it adds to the natural agonies, when about to kick the bucket, to be compelled to declare with their final shriek, that they die as they have lived, in devoted adherence to the principles of the Administration, which they hate. Well, their life was brief and turbid, but they might have made a more decent ending.

The Free State settlers in Kansas have made a movement in the right direction. They have taken measures for the adoption of a Free State Constitution, and for admission into the Union with it. That is the only sort of a State that can come in and remain in, and if they persevere a way may be opened which will conduct us out of our present troubles.

Colonel SEATON, of the *National Intelligencer*, has gone to Europe. He had just returned from a month's visit to the West. One object of his journey, I presume, is to perform the melancholy duty of bringing home the children of his deceased daughter, Mrs. SCHROEDER, wife of the Chargé at Stockholm.

AQUIDAY.

FROM HAVANA.

Santa Anna and Cuban Gamecocks—General News—Markets, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

By the arrival of the British Mail steamer *Wye*, POWELL, master, from Vera Cruz and New-Orleans, eleven days in arrear of time, we have received most interesting news for this community—where SANTA ANNA has his warmest admirers and most devoted sympathizers—formed in the cock-pit, and at the social board. He was expected by this steamer, and preparation had been made for him, on advice received *the 9th of July!* It is hoped that he will not have to leave head or leg in Mexico, as his patronage of Cuban sporting stocks is calculated upon—and game-cocks have advanced 100 per cent already. I was informed by Capt. POWELL, that the British man-of-war brig *Daring* was waiting at Vera Cruz to bring away the Dictator, who was reported in that vicinity, evening of the *4th inst.*

We are expecting two steamers—one of a line proposed to stretch down the Mediterranean—an experiment—under the suggestion and enterprise of the House of DRAKE & Co. It is predicated upon business that will have to be measurably created to sustain it. The probabilities are, that these steamers will have to be diverted to tug-service along the Spanish Mediterranean coast to Gibraltar, which, it is supposed, may be made to pay, as vessels are frequently detained twenty and thirty days in getting out from Spanish ports on that side which are bound across the Atlantic. This matter has been discussed by those who initiate the enterprise. The other, belonging to "the Spanish Ocean Mail Steamship Company," has the prestige of Government and charter privileges, which, with the association of enterprises connecting with American ports of the Gulf of Mexico and the United States, has a much better prospect for success. This line will be under the immediate direction and management of Messrs. ZANGRONIZ & BROTHER. There will be something of rivalry and enough of competition to give zest to business and benefit to the traveler. We have some cases of fever among the shipping in port. The city remains in usual health. Business in Sugars last week active, under speculation, at advanced figures. Exchange, New-York, ½ to 1 per cent. discount; London, 11 per cent. premium.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

Steamer from New-York not in. *George Law*, promised by the agents for the 21st, has not appeared. The *Granada*, from New-Orleans, GRIFFIN, might have entered port last night and surprised us with the taking of Sebastopol; but from some confusion of language or ideas with the pilot, she did not do so until this morning, and has not given us intelligence to compensate for the hours uselessly wasted in the offing. Steamers are allowed to enter port until 16 o'clock at night, so that there is no necessity of their lying outside, unless comfort and *economy* make it expedient. They can take their usual anchorage in the harbor, and are not compelled to come to under the guard ship.

SANTA ANNA has not arrived, although he is looked for by a Mexican war steamer or a British man-of-war. We have dispatched, *last evening*, a Spanish war steamer for Vera Cruz, to help in protection of our favorite, or to watch over our paternal interests in the grafts of "our race." The British steamer *Wye*, POWELL, went to sea for St. Thomas and Southampton yesterday morning—steamer this way thence past due. The health of Havana not as good as when last advised, and yet fever not pronounced epidemic; there are very few subjects not acclimated. Reports forwarded give you all important business features, and for local matters a file t hand of the *Prensa*.

AD ster, &c.

The Havana Correspondent of the Charleston *Standard*, writing on the 17th of August, gives the following account of the estimation in which Gen. CONCHA'S services are held at the Court of Madrid. He says:

"The Queen has transmitted to CONCHA through the Secretary of the Treasury at Madrid, an official approbation of his general course in the suppression of the conspiracy, and his putting muskets into the hands of the blacks in particular. The Cortes also expressed to him an approval of all that he had done. CONCHA was so well satisfied with this last, that he made the preliminary arrangements for a grand parade in honor of it—to come off on the 5th inst. A rather fierce storm, however, rendered such a display impracticable, and he accordingly was content to declare his good fortune to his subjects through the columns of the *Diario*, accompanying the information with an address to the men who had served him which no one will say is not sufficiently patriotic. The following are the documents:

The Secretaries of the Constituent Cortes inform me (the Secretary of State) that in the session of the date (29th June) the following proposition has been approved. We ask the Cortes to be pleased to declare that Lieutenant-General Don JOSE DE LA CONCHA, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, has deserved well of the country in the difficult circumstances through which that Antilla has passed, as well as the authorities, the army, the navy and the volunteer militia that have seconded him, and the inhabitants, who have presented him with an offer of their property to sustain the national integrity.

SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS: That vote of thanks which you have just heard is the solemn expression of the country, pleased at your loyalty and service. It will be engraven on our hearts indelibly; will increase, if possible, our resolution, and will multiply our valor to defend, until death, according to our oath, the glorious banner of Castile.

The worthy representatives of the nation may rest assured that we shall know how, at every hazard, to preserve peace and to affiance more and more the conservation of this important part of the Spanish territory I shall thus respond respectfully to the Queen and the national representation, to bring to their sovereign notice the profound gratitude with which your hearts are filled for the remarkable distinction which they have deigned to confer upon us. *Viva Espana! Viva la Reina!* JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

After the publication of the above, the Captain General received the congratulations of the military officers little and large.

The health of the city at latest advices was good. There have been some cases of yellow fever, but not enough to warrant any terror on account of them, either here or anywhere else.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1855.

Our last report was dated 27th ult., since when a moderate amount of business has been transacted.

SUGARS—Owing to the favorable advices received from Europe and the United States, the upward tendency noted in our last number has continued, and, considering the advanced period of the year, a large business has been done. The demand is active for all classes, and the quantity left for shipment here and outports being almost all in second hands, and supplies from the country on the decrease, the opinion is, that present prices will further improve. The stock is estimated to be now about 105,000 boxes against 115,000 boxes in 1854; 200,000 in 1853 and 115,000 in 1852, same periods. We put our quotations as follows:

White com to Superetas...9@10¼ r's. — 27s 9d.@30s 2d.
Yellows, com. to Floretes 7½@ 9¼ rls — 26s 7½d.@27s. 9d.
Browns, No 11 to 12.....7 @ 7½ r.s. — 21s. 10 d.@23s 0d
Cucurruchos No 8 to 10... 6½ rls. — — @21s 2d.

MOLASSES—On receipt of the last advices from the United States, about 3,000 hhds. of clayed were bought at 6 rls; Keg here, at Matanzas and at Cardenas, leaving now but a small stock to the hands of dealers. Muscovado has been without any important sales; it is worth about 3½@4 rls, according to quality.

RUM—Has been in steady demand, at $134@136 ₩ Pipe. Exported since 1st of January, 6,900 Pipes to Spain, 2,027 to Great Britain, 1,147 to France, and 1,368 to other ports; in all, 14,837 Pipes.

HONEY—Sells at 2 rls. ₩ gallon. Exported since 1st of January, 1,773 Barrels, principally for Hamburg, Bremen and Holland.

CIGARS—Maintain their value. Manufacturers and difficulty in executing orders for first-class Cigars, on account of the scarcity of good Tobacco. Exported since our last report 5,487 Mille to the United States, 3,522 to Bamburg, 5,773 to France, and 1,270 to other ports; in all 16,052 Mille.

TOBACCO has been freely bought both for consumption and exportation, and in some instances very high prices have been paid. Exported since our last report, 148,885 lbs to Hamburg, 132,361 United States, 80,195 Valparaiso, and 20,349 other ports—in all 381,790 lbs.

EXCHANGES have further advanced, owing to moderate supply of bills. We quote London 10¾ to 11 ₩ cent. prem. Paris 1 ₩ cent discount. New-York and Boston 1 ₩ cent ditto. New-Orleans 1 ₩ cent. prem. short. Bills of Lading for 15,500 Mexican dollars on board of the Brit. str. *Wye*, arrived day before yesterday from Vera Cruz changed hands at 4¼ ₩ cent. prem., 90,000 dollars remaining on board unsold.

Imports of Provisions have been small. 2 cargoes of JERSEY BEEF were discharged of at 16¼ rls., leaving a stock of 27,000 qtls. in second hands.—RICE 7,000 bags from New-York, price not transpired, 200 Sacks Valencia at 12 rls, 1,000 at 11¼ rls, 160 casks from Hamburg at 11¼, 200 at 12 rls., 149 from Charleston at 13½, and 130 at 13½ rls; Stock on hand for sale 500 casks and 1,200 bags.—FISH 50 thrces Cod from Boston at public auction at $1 qtl. 83 Haddock from do. at $2 qtl., and 1,206 qtls. of Cod and Haddock ₩ Schooner *Cadron* from Halifax at $3 qtl., leaving none for sale in first hands.—LARD is retailing at from $17 to $18 qtl. Stock 1,500 bbls and 800 kegs.—BUTTER 180 barrels at $24 qtl, 28 at $26, 190 kegs at $26 and 250 at $27 qtls.—HAMS 20 bbls. at 14, 8 at 14½, 14 at 14¼, 21 bbls, $15. 12 casks at 13½ and 640 Westph. at $21 qtl.—ONIONS 70 bbls. at 22 rls., 5,000 strings at $5½ and 7,000 at $5½ ₩ 100 bunches.—POTATOES 30 bbls. at $31.—TOCINETA 26 boxes at $13½, 8 at $15 and 15 at $17 qtl.—TALLOW 15 bbls. at $15, 33 at $15½ and 50 at $15½ qtl.—COMPOSITION CANDLES 50 boxes at $30 and 24 boxes at $37 qtl. SALT 400 sacks at 28 rls.—SOAP 400 boxes at 67 and 110 at $7½ qtl.—WRAPPING PAPER 2,000 reams at 3½ rls.

LUMBER AND COOPERAGE STOCK—101,000 feet of Sawed Boards at $97; 284 Empty Hhds at $3; 4,000 short and long Phil. Hoops at $42; Sugar Hhd. Shooks—400 at 21¼ rls., and 650 at 23 rls.; Molasses Hhd. Shooks—262 Portland city made at $2 75; Sugar Box Shooks—2,500 at auction at 3 rls each, 2,200 at 6 rls., and 6,000 at 5 rls., 9 months credit.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull during the month; we note the following engagements: For Falmouth, 3 at £1½, £1¾ and £2; Hamburg, 1 at £1½, and 2 at £2; Cowes, 2 at £1½; Liverpool, 1 for Rum at £1; Glasgow, 1 for Molasses at £2; 1 for Humburg or London, £2; and 1 for Mantua and Swansea, at £2½; for Coppers, 6 vessels were chartered to load for the United States, at 3½, 4 and 6 rls ₩ box of Sugar; $3@$4 ₩ hhd. for Sugar, and $1@$1 50 ₩ hhd for Molasses.

Very respectfully, ADOT, SPALDING & CO.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Boat Run Down—Several Lives Supposed to be Lost.

On Sunday morning last, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the steamer *Elm City*, while coming through Hurl Gate, on her passage from New-Haven to this City, ran over a small 14 foot sailboat, containing three persons, who had started from this City for Flushing Bay, on a fishing excursion. It is supposed that all in the small boat were drowned, as they have not been seen nor heard from since. Their names were JAMES LESTER, RICHARD ROBERTS and JOSEPH STRATTON. The accident occurred at about the middle of the reach, off "Nigger Point," which is said to be the narrowest and most dangerous part of the channel in the Gate. There was no wind at the time, and the men were rowing. They therefore, probably did not see nor hear the steamer, until she was close upon them, and finding it impossible to avoid a collision, jumped overboard. The *Elm City* slowed her engine for a moment, but was compelled to proceed again without lowering her boats, the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, from Stonington, being close astern, and a delay of the *Elm City* at that point, it is thought, would have placed both vessels in imminent peril of drifting ashore or afoul of the rocks.

The occurrence was witnessed by some persons on the shore, who afterwards picked up the small boat. They also saw the men jump overboard together when the steamer struck them.

Two of the men had families and resided in the vicinity of the Dry Dock. STRATTON was a ship carver; LESTER was a hardware merchant; ROBERTS was an attaché of the Post-Office. A large party left the City yesterday in search of them.

It was at first rumored that Mr. GEO. STEERS, the shipwright, was one of the party that had been run over, and that he was drowned. It undoubtedly originated in the circumstance of his being absent from the City at the time on an excursion in the yacht *Julia* to New-Rochelle. His vessel returned safe, and he was at the Navy-Yard yesterday superintending, as usual, the construction of the steam frigate *Niagara*.

The Egyptian Museum—Valuable Additions.

Dr. HENRY ABBOTT, the proprietor of this collection, who returned to Cairo last year, has lately transmitted several additions of value and interest. Among those are: 1. A human head carved in lime stone. It is apparently a fragment of a built-up figure—probably the head of a Sphinx. It was found at Benha il Assel, in Lower Egypt. Benha is celebrated for its honey, and had the honor of supplying the prophet Mahomet with a present of honey when he entered Egypt. Hence its name *il Assel*—which signifies of *the honey*. Benha was the country residence of the late ABBAS PACHA, who was murdered there last year. 2. The head of one of the Pharaohs in white marble. It was brought from Thebes by Dr. GEORGE ABBOTT, but being without date, it is not possible to assign it to any particular personage or era. 3. The head of a king from Benha. 4. A small wooden statue from Thebes, having the name of THOTMIS III. inscribed. 5. A wooden figure of a slave with his hands bound behind him and his face upturned, as though imploring his conquerors to grant him liberty. There, also, are some large colored views of the Pyramids. All these have been added to the Egyptian Antiquities, still on view at the Stuyvesant Institute, and which there is no reason to doubt will soon find a permanent location as the property of New-York City, in the fine building now in course of erection by Mr. PETER COOPER, near the Bible House, between Third and Fourth avenues.

John-street Methodist Episcopal Church—The Split.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in John-street, for the purpose of electing three Trustees in the room of the three gentlemen who retire. After the meeting had been organized for about twenty minutes, and no manifestation of opposition being obvious during that short period, the Trustees who were in favor of *moving up town* split off from the meeting and organized another in the same room, producing some confusion. The regular meeting proceeded and reelected Mr. JAMES T. BARNES, Mr. BARTON WOOD and THOMAS COOPER as Trustees, who are in favor of retaining the Church undemolished and in its present location. With this little interference and with the assistance of the police in silencing the opposing party, all went off quietly enough.

The "up-town" ticket was carried unanimously in the meeting of dissentients. Messrs. E. E. LAPHAM, WM. A. ODELL and SAMUEL GLOYN were chosen.

There are, therefore, two distinct sets of Trustees. The Church is not through its troubles yet.

Cricket.

A match was to have been played yesterday at Newark, N. J., with the Harlem Club, but owing to the unsettled state of the weather the Harlem men were afraid of venturing so far from home, much to the disappointment of the Newark players, who were all on the ground early in the morning ready for the fray. Tents were erected and well filled with visitors. This match will probably not take place this season.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1230 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

had no right to make—the defendant was here for trial, and for that only. A party may waive a constitutional, legislative, or statute right, but once waived it is gone forever.

The Judge observed upon the fact of the constitutionality of a man withdrawing a plea: It was possible, and allowable; it was revocable in a criminal case, and irrevocable civilly.

Mr. Capron would still insist that, not as a matter of right, and hardly as a matter of grace, could a man make a second election, and especially in this instance the principal *ought* to apply to all law, civil as well as criminal.

Did his Honor think that if a man elected to be tried before him in Special Session, and he, the Judge, wished to send it to General Session, could it be done? Or the Judge's assumption he would not have the power so to send him. How did he know that the accused was unwilling to be tried by or before him? The Court is invested with exclusive jurisdiction. It is not in his power to say the case shall not be tried before him.

His Honor said this case was in contrast and distinct from all other cases, because it involved the liability of confiscation of all the liquor of the accused.

Mr. Capron said, the Legislature expresses the will of the people, and evidently thought His Honor's Court was quite as competent as any other. Seeing that at the conclusion of any case, the Judge would have to decide upon the law of that case, while it was merely left to the Jury to decide as to the *facts* of the finding, it mattered little as to whether a Jury were present or otherwise. Probably His Honor would sit as Judge in General Sessions, could he or would he decide for the sake to decide or think differently then from the other he might take of the legal bearings of the question now?

Mr. Tomlinson thought the mists of Mr. Capron might be dispelled at the touch of truth. Assuming the accused had but the right to one election, (which was untrue in fact, and only an assumption,) then the question comes: will the Court send it to the Court of Sessions? Mr. Capron had said that the City Judge is a competent tribunal, equally so with any other. He, Mr. Tomlinson, concurred to this position. Assuredly the Judge would feel he could not and had not the power to empannel a jury. If the section of the Act impleaded is void, then is the accused bowlers. First he assumes it is void, and so with singular inconsistency, argues from it as if still valid. If void, the Magistrate who committed the accused ought to have called a jury and tried him. He stands on the very section which he declares void.

The Judge dissented from this view of Mr. Capron's argument.

Mr. Tomlinson endeavored to destroy Mr. Capron's argument as to the non-existence of certain designated courts, owing to technical informalities in such designations. Right to do an act becomes a duty, when sufficient reasons are given, and surely the demand for trial by jury is a sufficient reason. The Constitution of 1797 was the supreme law of the land, until the adoption of the new Constitution, and its observance was to the system that had preceded it. He would respectfully submit that it was the right, and consequently the duty of the Judge to send this case to another tribunal. A man had a *right* to demand a trial by jury. That right was constitutionally his own, and he could not be tried for a new offence by an unconstitutionally erected tribunal. Decision reserved.

ARRESTS

The number of arrest for intoxication yesterday was forty-five, the disposal of which was distributed as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	18
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearey	17
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	10
Total	45

The New Police Order.

The following is a copy of the General Order issued by the Mayor, respecting which some noise was made a few days since:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug., 1855.

GENERAL ORDER.

Captain ——, District ——.

SIR: The strict enforcement of section 20 of the Rules and Regulations of the Police Department, which precludes the connection of any member thereof with any political organization, is essential to the preservation of discipline. I am determined that this section shall be fully complied with.

You will therefore promptly report to the Chief of Police any violation of the same, together with the name of the witness, to establish the charge. A failure to do so will be deemed a neglect of duty on your part.

You will read said section and this Order to every member of your command, and inform them that any violation of it will be severely punished.

By order of FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

G. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

The following is section 39, referred to in the above Order:

The right to vote is guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen of the United States, and in order to secure a full discharge of the very important duties confided to the force, no member of the Police Department will be permitted to connect himself directly or in any way, with a society, club, committee, or organization of any kind, the object of which is the political advancement of a party, clique or individual.

Norfolk Contributions.

The contributions in this City in aid of the sufferers by Yallow Fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth, have reached $6,102.

Chas. H. Marshall	$100	Joseph Foulke's Sons	50
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co	50	Funswick, McMillan & Arthur	25
James H. Van Allen	50	G. F. B., from New-Lebanon	10
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co	50	Robert Lenox	10
T. Donnelly & Co	50	A. O. S	10
Peddie & Morrison	25	S. T. Stidmore	10
John A. Stevens	25	J. K. & E. B. Place	10
Theodore W. Riley	25	Wm. G. Lambert	10
S. & Co	25	Ralph Mead & Co	10
John T. Farish	25	George B. Archer	10
J. Fowler & Talmage	25	R. H. & Co	10
F. A. Abbott, by A. B. Nenton, President Board Underwriters for services rendered the Board	20	Cash, $10, $10, $5, $5	30
		Lieut. Foote, U. S. N.	5
		Stephen	5
		M. O. Oronoco	5
		A. & T. Clark	5
Total			$4,102

SUPREME COURT—Notice.

Notice of issue for the general term must be filed on or before Saturday, Sept 1. Those filed after that day will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

LONG ISLAND.

An Attempt of Prisoners to Break Out of the Kings County Jail.

One of the most villainous plots ever concocted by convicts to regain their freedom, was brought to light in the Kings County Jail on Sunday evening, through the agency of a United States prisoner there confined. But for this fortunate and timely exposure one person at least would have been killed, and a band of hardened villains let loose upon the community.

It appears that the notorious JOHN TURNER, now in jail awaiting his trial on an indictment for burglary in the first degree, for a robbery committed last year in Grand-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, succeeded Sunday afternoon in removing a bar of iron extending across the window of the cell in which he was confined, with which he broke the lock to the cell door and thus had free egress to the corridor. Once out, he soon found congenial spirits in the adjoining cells, and a plan was arranged with WILLIAM PITT, under arrest for robbing JACOBS' dry goods store, Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn; JOHN JACKSON and FRANK SMITH, both under indictment for grand larceny, to effect their escape at all hazards—even to the murdering of the keepers if necessary. The first movement of TURNER in furtherance of their plans, was to break the locks and liberate the above named prisoners from their cells, and all entered PITT'S cell.

The noise of breaking the locks attracted the attention of JAMES OGILVIE, a United States prisoner under sentence of seven months' imprisonment for perjury, but acting in the capacity of hall-man, waiting upon the other prisoners and having the free range of the corridors, who, finding that several prisoners were out of their cells, approached PITT'S cell where they had assembled, and overheard the plan they had adopted to effect their escape. It was to be put into execution when the keeper came in to give them their supper at 5 o'clock the same evening, and it was then near the time. Their plan was to serve the keeper and if he made any resistance or noise to kill him or any others who should interrupt them, and once in possession of his keys, to escape at all hazards.

OGILVIE immediately went to the lower corridor, and there communicated to Assistant Keeper LOTT what he had heard. Mr. LOTT armed himself, and, with several assistants, went into the jail, and at the moment they had arranged to seize upon him, so closed the door upon them, confining them all in one cell. They were subsequently taken, one by one, to their own cells and heavily ironed. But for the timely notice given by OGILVIE, Mr. LOTT, without doubt, would have been killed. TURNER is a powerful man, and had prepared himself with a razor, and stood ready to grasp the first person that opened the cell door. He vows his determination never to go to State's Prison without having killed some body, and in a calm, deliberate manner told Mr. LOTT what he should have done to him had not his plans been frustrated.

TURNER was arrested with two others, last year for robbing a store in Grand-street. While going from the jail to the City Hall for examination last Winter, he escaped from an officer by slipping his hand cuffs, and escaped from an officer by slipping his hand cuffs, and some four weeks ago, was arrested in New-York, by Officer DONNELL of the Fourteenth Ward, (New-York) Police, but not until after a hard fight, during which he fired a pistol at the officer, the ball just grazing his head. In the meantime his accomplices were confirmed and sent to the State Prison for ten years each. All he said now, is an opportunity to kill Captain NORRIS, of the Tenth Ward Police, and says that if he ever appears as a witness against him he certainly will contrive some way to take his life.

OGILVIE has yet four months of his sentence to serve and we understand that Sheriff LOTT intends to lay his conduct before the President, as a case worthy of Executive clemency.

Kings County Nominations.

CHARLES W. THOMAS is candidate for County Clerk, not CHARLES E., as before published. CHARLES W. THOMAS is not a candidate for the office of Register.

JESSE W. SMITH not *James W. Smith*, is a candidate for the Sheriffalty. He is a Whig.

NEWPORT.

The Regatta—A Wedding—A Musical Soiree [illegible]—The Height of the Season—Aspect in Newport.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

Since my last we have had a regatta, a wedding and a private *soiree musicale*. The wind proved altogether too light and baffling for the yachts to start at the hour appointed, and the consequence was that many a fair cheek grew sunburnt, as parties awaited the signal at different points along the Bay, on the bastions of the Fort and the summit of Tammany Hill. The extensive and diversified landscape visible from the latter place, and the breeze which there tempered the fervor of an August noon, were ample compensation. Brightly gleamed the gay shawls and burnished panels of thickly-grouped ladies and equipages, while hundreds of expectant eyes watched the little fleet of eighteen yachts ready to sail the instant a stronger impulse from the capricious air should waft them on their course. It was 2 o'clock, however, before the vagrant procession of broad sails began to move, and not until 7 in the afternoon did the *Julia* round the stake in triumph. This result was so generally anticipated that less than the usual excitement attended the issue. Just before sunset the little bay near Castle Hill was crowded with the towering spars and snowy canvas of the squadron, which nestled in close proximity like a brood of white sea-fowl fluttering to their goal on extended wings. The wedding was that of the Belgian *Chargé d'Affaires* to our Government, recently appointed to a full mission at the Court of St. James. Although his term of office in this country has not much exceeded a year, his varied talents and high tone of character, as well as agreeable and intelligent conversation, have gained him the permanent regard of all who have enjoyed his companionship; and the American witnesses of the holy rite, before the altar of old Trinity, which united him to a scion of one of the oldest New-York families, congratulated each other as well as the accomplished bride, on the new and intimate tie that now attaches him to the United States. The musical treat which appropriately closed the day's proceedings, took place at "Ocean Point"—the name of the villa where one of the directors of the New-York Academy resides. It was like an evening at a palace on the *Chiaja* of Naples or the *Marina* of Palermo, to listen to such vocalists as BRIGNOLI and AMODIO, in spacious apartments, by the margin of the Atlantic, on a Summer night. The low murmur of the surf beneath the windows, the cool breeze from the sea, the presence of so many artists, the smiles of beauty, the deep and sonorous voices, frequent plaudits, and airs melodious with Italian passion and sweetness, revived Arcadian memories. Little PATTI gave a concert the next morning at Ocean Hall, and at night it was brilliant with superbly dressed waltzers, many of whom owed their glowing complexions and vigorous steps to an ante prandial sea-bath and an evening ride on the beach.

If the dwellings here were built of stone, and a few bath-chairs, drawn by servants in livery, and occupied by fine old dowagers, in high bonnets and under ancient parasols, were encountered in the streets—if there was a hotel called the "Royal George," with a garden in the rear, and a regular master of ceremonies of the Beau Nash order in the assembly room, with a sprinkling of red-coats at the balls, one might fancy himself at Leamington, Brighton, or Bath, in view of the pastimes, the elegant leisure, the hosting, bathing, and riding, and the cosmopolitan society at Newport during this—the height of the season. Think of incidental conversations, in the course of a single day, with a Bavarian gentleman, a Danish artist, a Norwegian diplomatist, a French vocalist, a Dutch traveler, an English clergymen, an Italian chevalier, and with representations of every large city in the United States—and the experience is akin to that familiar at Baden-Baden and the Baths of Lucca. Such a variety of nationalities and professions are brought together here during the last two weeks in August that a man of adaptive faculty may take his degree as citizen of the world. This European phase is modified, however, by the brevity of the fashionable season, the gregarious habits, the wooden buildings, and the want of traditional organization peculiar to American watering places. Still, the essential materials are abundant. So many physicians from different parts of the country were here yesterday that an impromptu and very successful reunion, productive of much enjoyment and advantage, was effected by Dr. KING. Among these genial sons of ESCULAPIUS were Dr. WARREN, of Boston—a name equally famed in the annals of patriotism, gigantic fossils and surgery; Dr. FRANCIS, of New-York, whose copious professional reminiscences and original enthusiasm, though subdued by domestic affliction, gave rare delight to his colleagues; and Dr. USHER PARSONS, of Providence, who was the surgeon on board the *Lawrence*, in the memorable battle of Lake Erie, who cheered the dying agony of the gallant BROOKS with the news that the British squadron had struck their colors, and was the first to grasp the hand of PERRY when he returned to his shattered vessel from the deck of the *Niagara*, to receive the swords of our conquered foes. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has returned to pass a few days more with one of his relatives, whose elegant mansion is adorned with the trophies of art and the graces of hospitality. Ex-Governor FISH is [illegible] at a cosy old farm house near the beach; and WENDELL, whose inimitable miniatures have attracted such admiring eyes at the New-York Exhibitions, is reveling in the clear marine tints and outlines of this region. Reading-rooms and parlors are nightly in requisition to accomodate the throng of visitors; the roads are ground to powder and the strand trampled by wheels and hoofs; there is no elbow room at dinner; registers have no blank leaves; people that used to shake hands every day, only nod at each other; wasters grow frantic; bath houses are too few; the Postmaster is overwhelmed with big mails and the beaux with little females. It is the climax of a Newport Summer.

Bowling and pistol-shooting are popular enough here to sustain regular establishments; there are several fair adepts at the former healthful recreation, while the crack of revolvers from a gallery quite injudiciously located on the road to the beach, often startles the unwary equestrian. Cards form the daily pastime of some older time-killers, and a game of billiards serves as in-door exercise in weather too hot or rainy to make a drive agreeable. The routine of city life is gradually encroaching upon less conventional habits, and it has become quite as onerous a duty to return calls as in New-York. One of the most agreeable social diversions here is "dining out;" a larger number of cultivated persons and more tact in the selection are observable on such occasions than we often encounter at Winter parties. The prevalent temperature and often a delightful view of the sea or a lawn from the table, increase greatly the comforts of these entertainments. Add to this the superior female society, the convenient hours and the opportunity for adequate conversation, and it is easy to perceive how desirable are such hospitalities compared with thronged evening assemblies and dances, of which the hotels give a surfeit. Those who have the requisite discrimination and independence can thus glean, with remarkable facility here, the best social privileges, and hold select communion under the vivifying influence of leisure and a fine climate.

Those familiar with the scenery of the Connecticut Valley and Western New-York, miss here the arboreseent display which gives such rural splendor to those regions; and many imagine that either the soil or the climate of this island is unfavorable to the prosperity of trees. Such, however, is not the case. Formerly the whole country around Newport was richly wooded. BERKELEY records the luxuriance of the wild vines and the grand proportions and leafy exuberance of the sycamores; a few years ago the latter tree here suffered a mysterious blight, and it was a melancholy spectacle to behold so many of these sylvan gients in this vicinity, stretching their bare and mottled limbs, like huge skeletons of the forest, through undulating wreaths of gray mist; nature appeared to mourn the strange loss of those verdant canopies whose shade once fell over roadside and pasture, and enhanced so picturesquely the beauty of the landscape. It was a relief to the eye when these withered remnants of primeval groves were cut down; and the sparse garniture that yet clings to the survivors, still proclaims the fatal and unexplained visitation. The greater part of the woods, once thickly lining the shores, were cleared for fuel, and sometimes, in sheer wantonness, by the British troops during the Revolutionary war; but noble specimens of indigenous trees remain. On the Parade, in front of the State House, are elms worthy of New-Haven; one of rare symmetry adorns the road to the Fort. There are grand old Limes in front of the Channing House, and a whole range of them at the entrance to Lawton's Valley. Apple orchards, many planted by the Indians, flourish inland; and more near the coast, present a remarkable appearance,—the old branches gnarled by the wintry gales into curious forms, and mossy with age. The willow sends its lithe and pendent boughs over many a stream, and lets fall showers of yellow leaves in Autumn, on garden plot and verandah. In more private domains, where faithful attention has been given to arboriculture, every species of native tree attains its highest growth. At Vandure and Oaklands, two beautiful seats a few miles from the town, enormous butter-nuts, tulip trees, and larches, a glorious magnolia and Norway pine, the coffee tree of Kentucky, and a grove of oaks fit for Druidical rites, evidence a natural adaptation for this species of culture, where the requisite taste and enterprise have been enlisted in its behalf. Evergreens, highly desirable as Winter ornaments to villa and cottage, are found to develop sturdily in this latitude; the ancient box tree, discovered amid the ruins of the Methone House, on whose site PERSCOTT HALL, of your City, erected his hospitable mansion, was quite a miracle of vegetable longevity; and there also stand a group of the most remarkable red cedars in New-England. On Gooseberry Island are acres of sumachs; and at the head of Thames street, the famous Liberty Tree. The quince, which has a peculiar affinity with salt, finds a propitious air in Newport, and its golden fruit and delicious fragrance are one of the festal signs of October in "our isle." The Silver Poplar is a characteristic feature of the landscape; as the western breeze lifts its foliage a white glimmer plays over the emerald mass and shines momently, until the subsiding breath of Heaven lets fall the vibrating umbrage into green opacity. The *sough* of a clump of these trees, in the freshening wind, is singularly pensive. Masses of foliage meet the gaze when, from yacht, steamer or island, we look back on the town, and lend a vivid hue, grateful to eyes wearied by the glare of sun and water, to the compact array of wooden buildings. If the suburbs of Newport appear somewhat bare of trees, in point of salubrity their absence is not to be regretted, for such is the humidity of the climate that only during the extreme Summer solstice is their shade desirable. It is a region where the full sweep of the wind and the open play of the sunshine are wanted at least three-quarters of the year. Around dwellings it is easy to cultivate every kind of fruit and ornamental tree. I have walked with the noble mistress of the domain in a dense plantation where the maple, the fir, the hickory, the oak, the cypress, the ailanthus, the weeping willow and the majestic elm, flourish in lofty and complete array together, who planted them as saplings thirty years ago.

CANONICUS.

The Morals of Fourierism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It may seem needless for a stranger to volunteer to "mix" in a fight in which you are abundantly able to take care of yourself as well as the cause of public morals, which you have so ably and fearlessly defended. But, *it seems to me*, that you take it too much for granted that the public knows what you know.

The *Tribune* indignantly denies that it has been the advocate of the immoralities of Fourierism. Let us look at the facts. The principal Editor of the *Tribune* was for years President of the American Society of Fourierists, of which the *Harbinger* was the organ. Its literary reviewer, who has just given a three column notice of *Mary Lyndon*, of a kind to commend it to the favorable consideration of all *ismatics*, was President of the Brook Farm Phalansterian Association. Another prominent member of its editorial *corps*, was an active member of the same Association. Mr. BRISBANE, Mr. MCDANIEL, Miss BLACKWELL, HUGH DOHERTY—in fact nearly all its prominent and regular correspondents have been, and I presume still are, staunch Fourierists.

I had the honor to attend the Anniversary of the Birthday of FOURIER, in this City, a few years ago, when the three gentlemen who at present are the leading Editors of the *Tribune*, all filled official positions; and when Mr. BRISBANE united in one toast the names of JESUS CHRIST, CHARLES FOURIER and HORACE GREELEY!

It is useless and absurd for those people to say that they do not adopt the views of FOURIER on love and marriage, or the relations of the sexes. His fundamental maxim, on which his whole plan rests, is that "*Attractions are proportional to destinies.*" What does this mean but that every one should be free to follow his attractions? There is no work of FOURIER, in which he does not ridicule civilized morality, marriage, and the existing family relations; and he proves conclusively, through all his works, that what the "miserable civilisees" call morality can have no place in a system, the two chief axioms of which are, "Attractions proportional to destinies," and "The series distribute the harmonies." Consequently, it will be found that all the prominent advocates and adherents of the Free Love philosophy are, or have been Fourierists. S. P. ANDREWS was a disciple of FOURIER, before he became the Apostle of Individualism. The author of *Mary Lyndon* was a Fourierist by her own confession, and a friend of ALBERT BRISBANE. The Free Love Spiritualists are Socialists, and generally, either have been or are of the school of FOURIER. The author of *Love vs. Marriage* has been one of the most earnest students and translators of FOURIER. *Love in a Phalansteric* was published here under the auspices of the Society already mentioned.

Now, Sir, the denial of participation in the central fundamental, axiomatic doctrines of FOURIER, by those who have for ten years past given their names, influence and exertions to spread his doctrines; who have organized Societies, founded phalanxes, and now own stock in some; who have celebrated Fourier anniversaries and edited Fourieristic papers, seems to me base and cowardly in the extreme. The *Tribune*, from its first establishment, has been a rallying point, as well as a kind of hospital of invalids, for the scattered forces of the Phalansterian Socialists on both Continents. It is the *Harbinger*, in a covert and more popular form, and its editors only wait the time when it will be safe to do so, to carry out their principles to the fullest extent.

VERITAS.

☞ The TIMES can be had at an early hour of JACOB LAWRENCE, No. 83 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, where orders for the Daily or Weekly will be received.

Agriculture and Peaches in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

JERSEY CITY, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

A trip lately taken through the Counties of Somerset and Mercer, showed the most flattering and encouraging prospects in relation to the abundant yield of the soil of the present season; and the prospects of the farmers were never better, and they are very much encouraged and delighted with their prospects of the present year.

New-Jersey will have a large surplus crop of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and fruits.

The wheat crop, which was very fine, was all secured, and none of it has been spoiled with the heavy rains, the season being full two weeks in advance of the western part of the State of New-York and the Western States; and although the oats were very much down, it was secured without much waste. The only short crop in New-Jersey is the hay crop, the roots having been very much frozen out with the cold weather last Winter.

The corn crop never was more promising, and that crop is also already made, although not near fit to gather. I saw corn so high that the ears came out some seven or eight feet up the stalk. Corn is heavily eared, and I should think there is a third more than an average crop.

My route was from the terminus of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Millstone, through the extended valley in the Township of Montgomery, in the County of Somerset, and the large Township of Hopewell, in the County of Mercer, out to the Delaware River. This is one of the most fertile and the largest and most extended valleys in New-Jersey; and we saw fields of corn innumerable, which would yield from fifty to seventy bushels of shelled corn to the acre; and notwithstanding their barns are all filled, upon almost every farm we saw stack-yards of grain—from six to seventeen stacks—and then, overlooking a large extent of country, as we sometimes did, the sight was beautiful.

Hopewell is growing to be a large peach-growing section. The peaches having in a measure failed in the lower sections of the State. On account of the land becoming poisoned and diseased by the yellows, occasioned by the constant growth of trees, peach-growing is moving northward.

A few years ago, peaches were not grown north of the Counties of Monmouth and the lower part of Middlesex; now, the Counties of Mercer, Somerset, and the northern part of Middlesex, are large peach-growing districts. The yield of peaches in the Township of Hopewell will be large, and the prospect for fruit from that section is fine. The fruit is not yet ripe, and hardly any good fruit will reach New-York City from that section before the 25th or 30th inst.

The peach crop is not near as abundant as expected. In the lower sections large quantities have shriveled up and fallen off on account of the wet weather, and the trees now growing do not look so healthy and thriving as heretofore. Yet, there will be a moderate quantity of good fruit soon—sufficient to make a fair supply on one hand, and return remunerative prices to the producer on the other. I should think good peaches would average from 75 cents to $1 50 per basket.

Nothing has come to market yet, except what the growers called "forced fruit and trash." The prospect for apples was never better.

Yours, truly, J. W.

The "English Surgeon," and the St. George's Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I observe in your paper of Saturday last a communication from "A Constant Reader," asking "what the St. George's Society is doing all the time," while a case of extreme distress is going the round of print and philanthropy.

In the month of March last, the case of this same Dr. WILSON was noticed in your columns; and thereupon the Superintendent of the St. George's Society of this City made immediate personal inquiry into it, in order that aid might be afforded, if it came within our prescribed rules. The Superintendent was then informed by the unfortunate deceased himself, that he and his family were natives of Limerick, Ireland. The funds of the St. George's Society being exclusively devoted to the relief of destitute natives of England or of the British Colonies, no further steps were taken in the matter.

It is to be hoped, Sir, that your correspondent is now satisfied; and that "having contributed at least $100 to that Society," he will not find it requisite hereafter to curtail his liberality, as he threatens to do, "unless the managers can explain this neglect." As, however, the Society has no knowledge of any subscribers at Philadelphia, whence he dates his letter, it will be most happy to learn the name of its anonymous benefactor.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WM. YOUNG,
President of the St. George's Society.

NEW-York, Monday, Aug. 27, 1855.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Visit to the Capital—The Decision of the Supreme Court—Gov. Reeder and how he is Treated.

From the Kansas Free State.

Some business with the Territorial officials required us to make a recent visit to the Shawnee Mission. We were surprised to see so much improvement among the Shawnees since we had passed along before.

We arrived at the Mission on the morning of the 31st ult. Upon walking up, we inquired of one of the members what was the order of the day. "Oh!" said he, "we are holding up to get the decision of the Supreme Court as to the legality of our act in removing from Pawnee to this place." We asked what Supreme Court? "Why, the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory. It has been organized, and is now in session to hear that question." We were surprised, and at a loss to understand how they managed to make John Doe and Richard Roe bring that question properly before that Court. We have always entertained a high opinion of LECOMPTE, both as a jurist and a gentleman, but this is something inexplicable in his conduct. When we inquired a little further we learned that Judge JOHNSTON was proposing his dissent to the proceedings, to be made a part of the record. *It was well known how two of the Judges, Lecompte and Elmore, would decide the question before it came up, which was only done to forestall matters.* We did not wait to hear the decision, the reporter agreeing to send us a copy of the proceedings. The hearing of this question is one more great outrage, and shows conclusively that neither honor, reputation nor any regard for law and justice deter members of the Pro-Slavery party from doing anything, when they are made to believe that the interests of their party require them to act.

We called on Governor REEDER, and found him in good health and fine spirits, amid the many trials and difficulties he, almost alone, has had to contend with. The members of the Legislature treat him with all the disrespect that could be expected from such a class of lawless men. While conversing with him, his Private Secretary, Mr. LOWRY, came in with four or five copies of his Veto Message, for which he had to pay 50 cents. This we presume is the first time in American history that a Governor had to pay so high for a copy of his own message.

Men who, day after day, and week after week, indulge in the grossest personal abuse against the Governor, threatening shooting, hanging, tar and feathering and driving from the Territory, can come into his office and coolly and deliberately take a seat as though they had never said anything of the kind, knowing full well that it is only his official dignity that prevents him from ejecting them over the porch far into the middle of the yard, the moment they darken his door.

They had just heard the evening previous of his removal, and the appointment of DAWSON, and of course had to adjourn into the vicinity of a number of grog-shops in Missouri to have a "bust over it." STRINGFELLOW tried to make a speech on the great question; said that they had great occasion to rejoice over the removal of REEDER, but none for rejoicing over the new appointment. It was not a very enthusiastic meeting.

A goodly number of the members are not satisfied with their proceedings, but they are silenced and whipped in by the leaders. Some say that they are making d—d fools of themselves, some think that they had better adjourn to Pawnee and reenact all their laws, as then there could be no excuse on the part of the Governor.

Designs of the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas.

From the Kansas Free State, Aug. 13.

We had a very interesting conversation with a Pro-Slavery man the other day, in which we learned that it was the design of the Legislature to fix the time for the election of delegate to Congress about the 20th of September next, that is, after they had time to get their Counties organized, the Board of Commissioners, and other County Officers all appointed. It is the design then to organize the militia of the Territory, and arm them with the 2,137 muskets to which the Territory is entitled from the General Government. These guns are to be used by men who will enforce all the enactments of the present Legislature. They are now preparing for the guns so that they may be in readiness at the next election for delegate, as their imported voters are expecting some excitement on that occasion. We inquired why they assumed the defensive to such an extent. He replied, that so long as the Aid Company had $5,000 000 of money at work in the Territory for the purpose of preventing the introduction of Slavery, that it was necessary for them to strain every nerve when they had the upper hand, hence they were thoroughly organized, and they taxed every Pro-Slavery man from $10 to $50, according to his means, in order to promote the interests of their cause. We replied that they should not fear the funds of the Aid Company, as they were not able to build a hotel in Lawrence worth $6,000. That may all be true enough he replied, but it affords us a very good club with which to beat them over the head, and from this fact *we are bound to make Kansas a Slave State, as the whole South are enlisted in our behalf, and are sending us aid*; and then we have the promise of great assistance from the Northern States as there are many there who prefer Slavery to Freedom, as for instance there are several Northern men in our Legislature, and most of our radical frontier editors are Northern men. We stated that all the combined powers of his satanic majesty could never bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. So we parted each firmly convinced that his side of the question would finally triumph.

Capital Located.

From the Kansas Free State.

The Legislature has, we are reliably informed, located the Capital at Lecompton, a town site on the Kansas, eleven miles above Lawrence. We are told that speculators by scores were in waiting on the day when this interesting question was to be decided, ready to pitch in as soon as they should receive any intimation where it should be located. We presume that the bone is already picked bare, and that the poor dogs now waiting for a bite will have to go away hungry. Whether the location will be legal is a matter about which there is much doubt. We would advise those who depend solely upon the Capital in a speculation not to invest too extensively until the legality of the Legislature is decided.

Kansas.

From the Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

KANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SHAWNEE MISSION, Aug. 14.

Dr. STRINGFELLOW asked for leave to introduce a bill to authorize the election of Delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution, in order that Kansas might apply for admission into the Union. He said that some might think this step premature, but he thought it would tend to allay the excitement at present existing, and which would continue to exist, concerning the admission of Kansas, not only in the Territory but throughout the Union. There would be no peace until this question was settled, and the sooner it was decided the better. Kansas, he continued, had already a larger population than several States had at the time of their admission. Kansas was now an older Territory than California was when she applied for admission; and, with the exception of that State, Kansas was increasing its population more rapidly than any other Territory ever had before. The number of inhabitants that a Territory must have before it could be admitted had never been settled, either by United States laws or in any other way. He thought every Territory should be admitted as soon as it could support the expenses of its own Government.

The bill was read twice and referred to a Special Committee of Messrs. MARSHALL, ANDERSON and MATTHIAS.

KANSAS A STATE.

The following is a correct copy of Dr. STRINGFELLOW's bill, to which allusion is made above:

SEC. 1. There shall be an election held on the day of the election of the Congressional delegate, to wit: First Monday in October, 1855, for delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of judges of election, at the several election precincts, to cause a poll to be opened with two columns—one headed "Convention," and the other, "No Convention," and the vote of each voter shall be set in the appropriate column.

SEC. 3. The judges shall make returns of the votes, for and against Convention, and for the different persons voted for as members of said Convention, in the same manner as is required by law in other elections.

SEC. 4. If, upon summing up all the votes polled, a majority shall appear "for the Convention," then the persons who shall be elected, as is provided by law in other elections, shall on the first Monday in December, 1855, meet and assemble at the town of Lecompton in general Convention, and shall have power to form a Constitution for this Territory.

SEC. 5. The Convention shall be the judge of its own privileges and elections, and the members thereof shall have the same privileges and pay of members of the Legislature.

SEC. 6. In case of contested elections to the Convention the contending candidates shall pursue the same course, and be governed by the same rules as are now prescribed by law in contested elections to the Legislature of this Territory.

SEC. 7. If a vacancy occur in the Convention the same shall be filled in the same manner as prescribed by law for filling vacancies in the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 8. The Constitution formed by the Convention shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and shall be published.

SEC. 9. At the general election, in 1856, at the several election precincts, in this Territory, the judges of elections shall cause two columns to be opened, headed one "for the Constitution," and the other "against the Constitution," and cause the vote of each voter to to be set in the appropriate column, and certify the votes so given to the Clerks of the several County Courts, who shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Territory.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to lay before the General Assembly, at their regular session in the year 1856, the vote for ratification or rejection of the Constitution, and if it shall appear to the General Assembly, in joint meeting, that a majority of all the votes given have accepted the Constitution, they shall declare the same to be the supreme law of the Territory, and *forthwith proceed to elect two Senators*—one for the short term and one for the long term—and by them transmit a copy of the same to the Congress of the United States, and *apply for admission as a State.*

SEC. 11. Each Council District shall elect three members of Convention for each Councilman they may be entitled to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to regulate elections was again taken up, and the remaining sections read. Its chief features are that it allows only one voting precinct in each county, and enacts the *viva voce* system. The voting precincts were invariably placed in the most strong Pro-Slavery sections of the various counties, whether convenient in a geographical point of view or not. This object—to bring the Free-Soilers to the same polling booth with the whole Pro-Slavery strength of each county—was openly avowed and fighting freely talked of, especially by Mr. WHITLOCK. It was passed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STRINGFELLOW'S PROPOSAL TO CALL A CONVENTION.

The Committee to whom was referred Dr. STRINGFELLOW's act to provide for the call of a Convention to form a State Constitution, reported "that it would be premature to provide for the calling of a Convention to form a State Constitution without first submitting the question to the people at the polls, as to whether they desire such a step to be taken, even if the proposition was concluded that we possess, or will possess, by the proposed time the requisite population. There are other reasons of importance which would tend to the conviction that the bill is premature, which will appear from a mere suggestion. Kansas will apply for admission as a Slave State, and if admitted at all, it must be done partly by Northern votes.

"In the present state of fanatical excitement existing in some of the non-Slaveholding States, there is some doubt whether we would be admitted into the Union with a slavery clause in our Constitution, for it will be charged that Kansas does not possess the requisite population—a charge which cannot be statistically and officially refuted. In view of all the circumstances, the Committee are of the opinion that Kansas should not apply for admission into the Union as long as there is a question as to her right to demand admission by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The Committee herewith propose a substitute to the said bill, which provides the initiatory step, the calling of said Convention. They would, therefore, recommend the rejection of said bill, and the passage of the substitute.

JOSEPH C ANDERSON,
O. H. BROWNE,
F. J. MARSHALL,

The substitute was read twice, and considered as engrossed.

Reception of the President at White Sulphur Springs.

SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

Response of President Pierce.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun of Aug. 27.

Upon hearing of the purpose of the President of the United States to visit the White Sulphur Springs, Greenbriar County, Va., a number of the visitors assembled in public meeting to take steps to tender to him, as a mark of their high respect, a public reception. On motion of Judge MASON of Maryland, Mr. W. M. POSCHER of South Carolina was called to the Chair, and Col. ABRAHAM VAN BUREN of New-York was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, on motion, a Committee was appointed to make arrangements to carry into effect the views and wishes of the meeting. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen, viz.:

Ex-President Tyler, Hon. W. Boulware and James Lyons, Esq., of Virginia; Judge Mason, Hon. John Nelson, Hon. W. D. Merrick, of Maryland; Hon. A. Rencher, Hon. W. N. Edwards and Gen. Eaton, North Carolina; Col. A. Van Buren and Jas. S. Sandford, Esq., of New-York; Judge Caruthers, of Tennessee; Gen. Ricks, Mississippi; Gov. J. L. Manning, Hon. F. W. Pickens, and W. M. Porcher, South Carolina; John H. Wodfolk, Esq., of Kentucky; Mr. Riggs, District of Columbia; Mr. Biddle, Pennsylvania; Mr. Chickering, Massachusetts; Hon. F. S. Lyon, Alabama; Mr. Chas Noncure, Louisiana; Dr Walker, Georgia; William Calwell, Esq., of Virginia; and Major McCulloush, of Texas.

Subsequently, upon a meeting of the Committee, ex-President TYLER was unanimously chosen its Chairman, and as such was requested to tender to the President the hospitalities of the State, and to receive him on behalf of the visitors at the Springs. At the same time a sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. Porcher, Judge Mason, Col. Van Buren and Mr. Boulware, were appointed to meet the President and his family and friends on the way, and escort them to the place of reception. Gov. MANNING was designated to introduce the President individually to each of the visitors as might desire to form his personal acquaintance. Accordingly about 11 o'clock on Tuesday the 21st inst., the sub-Committee met the President and his party at a hotel about a mile from the Springs, where he was addressed by the Chairman, Mr. PORCHER, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: We have been delegated by the General Committee, at the head of which stands Ex-President TYLER, to welcome your approach to the Virginia Springs, and to assure you that place, where you will be received by the Committee and a numerous assembly ready to do honor to a Chief Magistrate whose patriotism has been shown not only in the Senate Chamber, but on the field. Sir, we welcome you not only in behalf of those who sent us, but we welcome you in the land of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE, who were the friends of Constitutional rights and liberties.

To this address the President briefly replied, and in substance said, that he was deeply impressed with the honor conferred upon him, and that he would, with great pleasure, place himself in the hands of the Committee.

The procession, consisting of a number of open barouches, one drawn by four horses, in which the President and part of the Committee were seated, was then formed. The rest of the President's party, consisting of Mrs. PIERCE, Mr. WEBSTER, (private secretary,) Senator MASON, Mr. HOOVER, the United States Marshal of the District of Columbia, and Mr. JOHN S. BARBER, occupied the other carriages with the rest of the Committee. The carriages then proceeded towards the springs, giving the President ample time to view the beautiful scenery of this lovely spot. The President was most cordially and enthusiastically received by the numerous visitors and people from the surrounding counties, who had assembled in front of the drawing-room to do him honor. The venerable ex-President TYLER received him in the most graceful and dignified manner, and addressed him thus:

MR. PRESIDENT: The citizens here assembled from almost every State of the Union have appointed us a Committee to tender you their cordial congratulations upon your safe arrival at this celebrated watering place. In the fact that they have constituted me the medium for the interpretation of their feelings and sentiments, you will readily conclude that their greetings are presented without the remotest reference to political parties. I have no place now, such is the working of our free institutions, among politicians, and my position is entirely in the social circle. There is not one of us all, however, who do not regard you as the representative of a great idea, which springing from the bosom of a confederacy of States, constitutes you the chief magistrate of a glorious Republic, and in that sentiment, apart from all other considerations, entitling you to their deference and respect, each and all salute you. Your journey hither has been unaccompanied by the ostentation and parade which attends upon the movements of the chief Executive officer of other countries. No sabre has flashed, no bayonet has glistened in the eyes of the populace, no body of armed mercenaries has surrounded your person, and yet your body guard is larger and stronger than ever in the history of our race surrounded the person of any other than an American President. A whole people constitutes that body guard, which now amounts to nearly 30,000,000 of freemen. Their destinies under the Constitution, are in a great measure committed to your hands, and we are well aware of the many anxieties and cares which necessarily beset you. While we sleep, it is your province to keep watch over the public safety, and after much labor and toil you come hither to enjoy a short repose, and at this healthgiving fountain to renew our ability to encounter new cares and new anxieties. And where else upon earth can a spot be found better suited to your purpose? No noise of rival factions disturbs this peaceful valley. Here all meet in forgetfulness of party differences, and unite in one unbroken social circle, animated alone by the feeling that the country over which you preside is our country, and that our true glory is in the American name. That health-giving fountain, like the pool of Siloam, gives strength to the weak and restores the faded rose in all its morning pride to the cheek blanched by sickness and by pain. To this spot we tender you a true and cordial welcome, and after the manner of our fathers, receive you in our midst to all our social enjoyments as one of us.

The President of the United States replied as follows:

He said that he had come hither for relaxation and repose, but although he could not repress a feeling of regret when he heard, late last evening, of the purpose to receive him in a public manner, he was nevertheless deeply moved by this warm and cordial greeting on the part of his countrymen assembled at this Paradise of watering places, the attractions and charms of which were strikingly evinced by the presence of those from all, even the most distant portions of the Union, who represented more than twenty-five millions of people; and, might he not add, without violation of the proprieties of the occasion, he hoped none of the modern arts, which were potent for evil, but powerless for good, which could distract and destroy but never conserve and adorn. He was sure that this assemblage, while it comprised so large a share of the beauty and refinement, also represented the intelligence, patriotism and valor of the country.

Permit me, sir, he said, to express the gratification at the part you have consented to bear on this occasion has imparted to me personally, and to say that no citizen in the country rejoices more sincerely than myself, in the fact that you are enjoying the best reward which can be accorded to a faithful and conscientious public servant, the only really valuable worthy recompense for duties well performed and days well spent. You cannot have failed to observe with just pride, now that the emotions of personal ambition and the passions and prejudices of party strife have passed away, and the conviction has settled upon the public mind that, in your conduct of national affairs you were actuated by pure motives, and that high purposes were bravely and wisely executed.

The President did not fail to appreciate the comprehensive and national tone of the remarks which had just been made. They were in the only spirit worthy of an American citizen. An opposite spirit—one sectional or fanatical—would have stamped disgrace and defeat upon the design of the revolution. It would have paralyzed the energies, which, in that great contest for the right of self-government, inspired words of defiance, and gave blows of vigor when vigor was needed. It would have made this glorious Constitution—under which we have lived together and grown together in peace, under the controlling influence of which we have enjoyed for more than sixty years such a degree of advancement, prosperity and happiness, individually and socially, as States and as a Confederacy, as the world has never yet witnessed, and which only mad fanaticism would recklessly destroy—an impossibility.

Strive, said he, to compute the value of this peerless inheritance, both by what it cost and by the blessings which it has already conferred, and see how vain are all efforts at computation. The great and engrossing question which, under existing circumstances, should call for the profoundest deliberations of every man who values the boon of civil and religious liberty, is here to preserve that which if once lost can never be recovered. The general answer must be, by all possible means, but chiefly by an habitual reverence for every principle, and a cheerful obedience to which our fathers pledged themselves and bound us their children. By a sacred maintenance, not only in letter but in spirit, of all the provisions of the common bond in a country so vast as this, so diversified in climate, soil, productions, interests and population, it was vain to expect the prevalence of the same sentiments or concurrence in the same opinions. But this was true during the Revolution. Just as true at the adoption of the Constitution, which embraced the then thirteen States as it is now. It was then perfectly understood. But the generation of our fathers were not merely brave and patriotic, they were eminently wise and practical men. They saw how vain would be the attempt to preserve the liberties of this country without a cordial union upon all questions which could not be better and more safely entrusted to the States, and they made the best provision for this diversity which human wisdom could devise. Under that provision, said he, I can cherish and love, as I do, the institutions of the State in which I was reared. You, and these our countrymen, from whatever region they may have come, from the Madawaska to the Capes of Florida, can do the same, and the man who interferes with the enjoyment of our rights and privileges in this regard, and in all others, fails to keep faith, and is recreant to the most sacred injunctions of duty. It is no matter what our peculiar views may be, or what prejudices may take possession of our minds or hearts, if, as American citizens, we find ourselves constrained by a law higher or more imperative than this law, we then deny the obligations which the constitution imposes, and can have no just claim to the protection and blessings which it confers.

The President said he apprehended that the great danger to be guarded against, at the present time, was the prevalence of heresies which were in direct antagonism with the basis, doctrines and principles of the Constitution, and, perhaps he might say, a general want of deference to the authority of law. Let it be remembered, that whenever in a State or Territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, a single citizen of the Republic is deprived of the right guaranteed to him by law, there is a blow aimed at the Constitution itself. It matters not whether that citizen be so wronged by evasion or violence; and let it also be remembered that he suffers not alone. The whole framework of our system to a greater or less extent inevitably feels the shock. Hence, obedience to the fundamental law, and to all laws, national or State, local or municipal, enacted in subordination thereto, is the lesson first to be taught and the last to be disregarded.

The President remarked, in conclusion, that although we were assembled here for relaxation, and to enjoy the noble scenery and healing atmosphere, we could not be unmindful of the soil upon which we trod, nor could we, if we would, withhold our cheerful, grateful homage from the "mother of States and of statesmen." Here she stood, with all the glorious memories of the past, and the kindling hopes of the future mantling prominently around the folds of her victory, and the tombs of her sages. Here upon her calm bosom reposed the ashes of the Great Captain, who, thoroughly inspired with the idea of patriotic nationality, solved, under the Providence of God, the problem of independent sovereignty for this Continent! Here, near the seat of learning which he established, rises the modest shaft which points to the burial spot of the bold but sagacious and philanthropic reformer who promulgated and developed in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Act of 1787, "to establish religious freedom in Virginia," now theorporated into her Constitution, the great principles of civil and religious liberty!

Here, too, lived and died the calm and learned statesman who, more than any other, contributed to the formation and the perfection of the details of the complicated system of government under which we live, who may justly be said to have launched the Constitution, and to have been the pilot during the great years of the great experiment. Here was the home of that statesman under whose wise counsels we seemed to have been touched as with a live coal from off the altar of liberty; and whose silver-toned voice pronounced those inspiring sentiments which cheered the hearts of SAMUEL ADAMS and JOHN HANCOCK in Faneuil Hall. How unerring that in the development of great talents in the world's history, such an alliance should have failed to a single State. Long may Virginia maintain her present position, encouraging by her precept and her example hopes of a union when she will never perish.

The president assured President TYLER that he should gladly accept his invitation to become better acquainted with the concourse of his countrymen here assembled, and who had given him a reception so cordial, in a manner so agreeable.

Both speeches were received with great approbation and enthusiastic applause. The whole ceremony was considered one of deep interest, most touching character and impressive in the extreme. Never before in the history of the country and a similar incident occurred, of an ex-President being called upon to address the actual President under such circumstances, and never did more cordial feeling prevail.

After these addresses, the President entered the drawing-room, and was introduced to the persons present in a most graceful and courteous manner, by Gov. MANNING. A most cordial reception

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

$700,000 on Freight.

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The Steamship *Daniel Webster*, of the Nicaragua Line, THOMAS MINER Esq., Commanding, arrived at her dock early yesterday morning, with $719,000 in specie, and 356 passengers, brought by the steamer *Pacific* from San Francisco on the last inst. to San Juan del Sur *vid* Manzanilla.

The *Daniel Webster* on her outward passage sailed at Kingston, Jam., for coals, *en route* to Punta Arenas, bringing a large mail therefrom, and left the latter port on the evening of the 18th for this port direct. Time 8 days and 10 hours.

On the night of the 14th a terrific hurricane furiously swept over the Mosquito coast, involving the total loss of H. B. M.'s sloop-of-war *Weshawsin*. Her cutter reached San Juan de Nicaragua on the 16th with dispatches to the steam frigate *Buzzard*, laying in that harbor, to render immediate assistance—and she left for the scene of disaster as soon as steam was got up.

MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN on the night of the 17th jumped overboard from the *Daniel Webster*'s upper deck and was drowned. Cause unknown.

The Accessory Transit Co.'s new steamer *San Carlos* was safely got over the Castillo Rapids, under the masterly superintendence of Capt. Jos. N. SCOTT, the Company's indefatigable agent,—and will prove of incalculable value to the line, besides marking, in an eminent manner, the wise policy of the Board of Directors, in constructing a vessel especially suited to the present requirements of this favorite route, regardless of the enormous costs incurred.

She is the counter part of our own noble river steamers, of great size power and strength. Her saloons spacious, cool airy and light; furnished in right good style; and one is exclusively devoted to the use of lady passengers, wherein, as indeed, throughout her several departments, sleeping berths are fitted up with great taste and judgment.

She left on her trial trip the same day for the city of Granada, in charge of Capt. SLOCUM, her experienced and popular commander, and will return hotimes to meet the *Northern Light's* passengers on her present voyage.

Not a case of cholera has manifested itself in Nicaragua for the past few weeks, and as in all countries where this scourge has visited—it is now left in more than its pristine vigor of healthfulness.

The passengers of the *Daniel Webster* have all landed in perfect health.

The Transit route is expeditious, safe and pleasant.

On the morning of the 23d, at 9 o'clock, exchanged signals with steamship *Crescent City*, Double-Headed Shot Keys, bearing S. E., and distant five leagues.

Yesterday, at 8 A. M., saw a ship standing S., with private signal—blue, white and red, horizontal, off Cape Henry.

Our advices from California are no later than those received by the *George Law*.

We are indebted to J. L. OWEN, Purser of the *Daniel Webster*, for late files of papers.

Specie List per Steamship Daniel Webster.

S. Mayer & Bro., Phil.	$1 475	J. ha Cook, Jr.	20,000
A. H. Bostap & Y...	4,450	Bank of America	21 250
G. Rossano & Bal...	5,100	W. H. Dunbar	23 000
W. Heller, New York	6 500	Ulmer & Feixenbaum	24 000
G. W. Schaumburg	6 200	Newhouse & Spatz, Phil	24,000
Order	8 400	Lazard Fils & ., Paris	14,797
Rigg & Co.	8 750	Jacobs, Sons & Jay be	10 000
Aaron Jacobs & Bro	10,000	Eugene Kelly & Co	42 963
Hamburg & Bro.	10 587	Bank of Fe deral & Co	34 631
J. Strauss, Bro & Co.	10 972	Magann & Son, Boston	14 884
Sabelle & Bro.	11 450	Drexel & Co., Phila.	244,000
Hudson & Bro.	12 [illegible]	Wells Fargo & Co.	11,000
Goldsmith, Mosley & Jacobs	13,582	W. Seligman & Co.	15,000
Total			$711,705

CALIFORNIA.

Business Moderate—Men-of-War in Port—Prices—Theatricals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

The steamer leaving this morning takes quite a large number of passengers, "considering," and enough of the needful to show that the mines have not yet given out, the croakers to the contrary, notwithstanding. From our last accounts money appears to be easy with you, and probably easier to get than it is here; with us it is hard (currency) and hard to get, and harder to keep, as the steamer's specie list proves. It seems all wrong to be sending money away from this country where it is worth from two to three per cent. per month, to the East, where it is difficult to get seven per cent. per annum; but there are yet a few people impressed with that obsolete idea that it is either necessary or politic to pay old debts; they are considerably in the minority however, and the fashion is far from being universal.

During the last fortnight business has been moderate, or "fair to middling"—but not what we could wish it. The merchants, however, are "sound," and quite easy in money matters as the traders up country have paid up very promptly, and as the market reporters say, a good feeling exists, which is a mild form of feeling good—which means that Brown is not afraid to give Jones a few days credit for a purchase of a few thousands. The disposition to speculate continues, and several articles that have been largely bought up have advanced. Coffee, sugar, rice and candles seem to constitute the favored items. We would naturally suppose that tea would also be a favorite article to speculate in—but the Yankees are obliged to stand back, and give that article up to the John Chinamen, who understand it thoroughly and control the market. There are several very rich companies of Chinamen who swing a heavy capital, and through their correspondents in China are thoroughly "posted" and not a chest of tea leaves Canton for this market that they do not know its cost, quality and who the consignee is, and on its arrival stand ready to buy if the price suits them; if it does not, and the consignee puts it at a high figure, they immediately put down the price of their stock to about cost, forcing other holders to do likewise, and when they have secured it put up the price again. They buy all the tea that comes over in bulk, repack it in one-third pound papers, and with another mark and under another name it is bought back in some instances by the same parties who sold it to them, without being any the wiser. Tea can be packed as well here as in China. The cases are made, papered, leaded and plastered over with hieroglyphics that would break any man's jaw to pronounce, and outsiders are dreadfully puzzled to know how and when it arrived. I was shown a number of cases of tea thus packed, and favored with a translation of the Chinese lingo written on them, which, although not particularly bearing upon the quality of the tea, was otherwise expressive. It read, "Yankee, d—n fool." It was sold to a man who considers himself quite the reverse; but as his education had been somewhat neglected, he never knew the difference. I heard a man chuckling over a sale he had made that day of a large lot of rice to three Celestials, at what he thought a high figure. In less than a week they sold it at a profit of $21,000. So much for being "posted." A thorough-bred Chinese merchant is a match for the sharpest Yankee San Francisco can produce, and that is saying considerable, for there are some cute ones hereabouts.

Our port is favored with the presence of several English and French men-of-war. The *Monarch*, a noble specimen of naval architecture, of 2,900 tons, fired a salute of 21 guns on her arrival, but the Frenchmen did not condescend, in consequence, it is said, of the unsettled difficulties between Mons. PATRICK DILLON, the French Consul, and MR. MARCY. We are all in mortal terror for fear PATRICK will order them to batter down the town. More especially as the fleet found nothing to batter up the coast. They made great preparations to knock Petropolivski into a cocked hat, but when they arrived the Russians had departed, and left three Yankees to defend the place, who, having hoisted the American flag, notified the belligerents that they owned that spot, and if there was any damage done, Queen VICTORIA and Louis NAPOLEON would hear from "Uncle Samuel" in a way they wouldn't care to, but the gallant spirits went to work, and with the assistance of gunpowder succeeded in a couple of days in destroying some of the defences—the guns, that on their former visit they had positive evidence *were* there, had all been removed. The question has been propounded: "If it took them two days to destroy the defences undefended, how many would it have taken had it been manned?" It is understood that the "Pacific Club" are to give the officers of the fleet a splendid ball, and the English Admiral will, in return, give one on board the *Monarch*. The ladies are on the *qui vive*, and flummery, finery and flounces are looking up.

The coasting steamers are doing a very fair business. The Pacific Mail Company, in anticipation of the grape season, have put the *Republic* on the lower coast. The grape season with us is what the peach season is with you, and affords sufficient business to induce the addition of a 700 ton steamer to the line. Speaking of fruit—we have now an abundant supply of pears, strawberries, apricots, cherries, plums, currants and grapes, besides lots of oranges, bananas and other tropical fruits; the latter are as cheap as in New York. "Large sweet oranges, six for a quarter," is the cry of the fruit venders, who, with a species of hand cart, go about the streets, serving families with fruit at their doors. We have also any quantity of melons of all kinds. Apples are the most expensive fruit in market—the price making them literally forbidden fruit—being from 50 cents to a dollar and a half each. Pears are sold by the pound, at 12½ cents. Peaches, not being quite as plentiful as in New York, are held at one dollar each for the largest. The strawberries are enormous—as large as plums; they are getting scarcer and are sold at 75 cents a bowl. Potatoes are cheap enough—one cent a pound, and the finest that ever grew. Vegetables and "garden sass" generally sell at about New-York prices. Beef, &c., a few cents less. Servants' wages are coming down since the matrimonial mania has experienced a check—check-aprons stock being somewhat at a discount—times being dull—it is only the prettiest that can pick up husbands now. The draymen have been the great consumers of 'help;' but since the price of hauling has been reduced to seventy five cents a load the matrimonial market is not so brisk. Good household servants get $30 to $40 per month, with the privilege of dressing better than their mistresses, and entertaining their Irish cousins at *petits soupers ad libitum*.

In the way of theatricals there is nothing worth mentioning. The "American" is winding up with a series of benefits, like the last guns of a *feu de joie* which do not prove of any great benefit to the recipients. LAURA KEENE took her last farewell of us on Saturday evening—at least the bill said so; and as theatrical bills are noted for being truthful, I presume we must take it for granted. Madame ANNA BISHOP is making a desperate struggle to get up and keep up a series of operas. Two representations of "La Gazza Ladra" were given on the boards, and half a dozen in the bills, that didn't come off, besides a travestie on "Norma." HERR MANGIS playing *Mrs. Norma*, and LANZONI *Addie-gressy*. It was rather a masculine performance, and extremely ludicrous, especially in the Casta Diva scene, where the Druids and Vestals, (composed of a dozen hearty consumers of lager bier) whiled away the time during which Casta Diva was being sung, by eating nuts, cracking them with their teeth. On Monday "Masaniello" was performed to the best house of the season—I might say an overflowing one, for there was one more "audience" than was expected. The Sheriff's officer arrived suddenly, and "came down" on the funds in the Treasurer's office; but Mr. TRENCH, the landlord, being sent for, entered into friendly conversation with the officer, and kept that gentleman in such excellent spirits that he was soon oblivious to all minor matters, and Mr. TRENCH succeeded in walking off with the funds. Mrs. SINCLAIR and Mrs. VOORHEES are starring it in the mines with indifferent success. BARILLI, LEOLA, and the principal members of the Italian Opera troupe, sailed for Peru in the ship *Northern Empire* last week.

A Duel Declined Interesting Correspondence

The following appears in the San Francisco papers:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17th, 1855.

TO JAMES KING OF WM.—*Sir*: I hereby demand satisfaction from you for your conduct toward me this afternoon.

I refer you to my friend, JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq.

Your obedient servant, A. A. COHEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18th 1855.

MR. JOHN K. HACKETT—*Sir*: I now proceed to give you a reply to the note you handed me last night. And, first waiving other insuperable objections to the mode indicated of settling such difficulties, I could not consent to a hostile meeting with Mr COHEN. The public have already been fully advised of my estimate of his character.

The relative positions of Mr. COHEN and myself are entirely unequal in worldly fortune and domestic relations. He is understood to be possessed of an abundant fortune. In the event of his fall he would leave ample means for the support of his wife and child. Recent events have stripped me entirely of what I once possessed. Were I to fall, I should leave a large family without the means of support. My duties and obligations to my family have much more weight with me than any desire to please Mr. COHEN or his friends in the manner proposed.

I have ever been opposed to duelling on moral grounds. My opinions were known to Mr COHEN; and when he addressed me the note which you had the impudence to deliver, he was well aware that it would not be accepted, or answered affirmatively. That fact is sufficient to demonstrate his contemptible cowardice in this silly attempt to manufacture for himself a reputation for "chivalry."

Whilst nothing could induce me to change my principles upon the subject of duelling, my conscience is perfectly easy as to my right, and the propriety of defending myself should I be assaulted.

Do not flatter yourself, Sir, that this communication is made out of regard either to yourself or to Mr. COHEN. I write this for publication in the newspapers. I avow principles of which I am not ashamed, and shall abide the result.

JAMES KING OF WM.

THE WEST INDIES.

Jamaica.

We have received files of Jamaica papers to the 13th Aug. The news is unimportant.

The Kingston *Journal* of the 13th says:

"Another of those serious affrays with the Black Troops stationed at the Barracks on the Parade, with which this city seems doomed to be periodically disgraced, took place in the neighborhood of the West Queen street Market on Friday evening. From information which we have received, it seems, that between 7 and 8 o'clock, the Police, in obedience to their orders, proceeded to put out the lights and to clear away the market people who were retailing their wares in the street, outside the market. One of the Policemen, while engaged in this duty heard a man call out "you see how the soldier is cutting me." Another man called out almost simultaneously, "the soldier has cut the man." On the Policeman turning round, he saw a man with a severe cut, as if from a sharp instrument, across the wrist. What caused the soldier to act in such a manner, we have not been able to ascertain, although it is quite probable from what we know of the now settled practice of the men belonging to the corps to which he is attached, that it was some imaginary offence on the part of a third person. The man who was cut, however, appears to have been holding out his hand to receive some trifling article which he was purchasing, when his assailant drew a razor & cross the unfortunate man's wrist, inflicting thereon a serious wound."

Several people wished to defend their fellow-citizen, and the soldier being reinforced by some of his comrades, a general fight ensued. The *Journal* continues:

"The question now arises, can nothing be done to put a stop to these now almost weekly encounters between a barbarian soldery and the people of the town? for it is preposterous to suppose they can be permitted to continue till they eventuate in some serious *emeute* extensively destructive to life and property. Suppressed they must be, and that speedily; they ought not to be, and shall not be tolerated; for it is not to be endured, that a parcel of savages, dressed up in brick-dust colored coats shall be allowed to sally out of a building in the midst of this populous city, whenever they conceive themselves to be injured in the person of one of their comrades, by perhaps a single individual, and inflict summary vengeance with the razor, the bayonet, and the bludgeon, indiscriminately on every person they may meet."

Heavy rains have nearly destroyed the pimento crop in Saint Ann, the principal pimento parish in the island of Jamaica. Pimento is peculiar to Jamaica, and the crop of this year being small, the present high price will be maintained, or even augmented, in consequence.

The Seventeenth Anniversary of Freedom passed off on 1st August, without any special celebration in Kingston, save a dinner given at the Commercial Hotel, which was avowedly got up for a political purpose, instead of in honor of the day. The markets indicated nothing unusual.

The Falmouth *Post* says: "The peasantry of this parish do not appear to be making much preparation for enjoying the Seventeenth Anniversary of unrestricted freedom in the island. The Falmouth Market on Saturday last was thinly attended, and shopkeepers complain of very limited sales. The fact is, that the people have no money to spare for the purchase of luxuries in which they formerly indulged; and the little they have is carefully put away to be vested in land, and the building of cottages for the accommodation of their families."

Barbadoes.

Very heavy rains had occurred in Barbadoes. The young cane crop is said to be luxuriant and forward beyond precedent. The crop of the present year is estimated at 40,000 hogsheads. Provisions have been very scantily planted, which will necessarily render the inhabitants dependent upon American breadstuffs with which their market is sparingly supplied, and prices have considerably advanced.

On the 9th instant the bark *Sultana*, MCBRIDE, master, from Liverpool, bound to Grenada, with coal for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, was totally wrecked on the Cobblers Reef, outside Kirton's Bay to the northeast of Long Bay Castle.

Notwithstanding all the gloomy predictions which had been dwelt upon and indulged in on account of the increased war duty on sugar, the *West Indian*, speaking in behalf of the planters, revokes its former evil forebodings, and states the fact, that since the imposition of the duty there is an upward or improving tendency of the price.

Demarara.

The intelligence from Demarara is scanty. The new Rum Bill which had passed the Court of Policy, had caused some slight commotion.

Antigua.

Occasional shocks of earthquakes had been experienced at Antigua without inflicting any injury. The weather was reported to be more favorable for manufacturing operations than was experienced for some time previous, but the breeze had been rather fitful and gusty, requiring the closes attention and vigilance to prevent accidents to the mills. Complaints were made from all parts of the country of the want of labor, and the enormous cost of obtaining it.

St. Lucia.

There had been heavy falls of rain in St. Lucia.

St. Christopher.

In St. Christopher the weather had been seasonable for grinding, but a great difficulty in commanding a sufficiency of labor. Two smart shocks of earthquake had been experienced. The Legislature had passed a bill to promote immigration to the Island, and after some opposition the Police Bill was affirmed.

St. Vincent.

St. Vincent had also been visited with very heavy falls of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The island was reported healthy.

EDUCATIONAL.

Closing Proceedings of the American Institute of Instruction.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BATH, Me., Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

The Institute met this afternoon at 2 o'clock, but the number in attendance was some what diminished, on account of the state of the weather, which was stormy. The meeting was, however, a very interesting one, being devoted to the consideration of the relative importance of Ancient Classical and Scientific Studies in an American System of Education.

Prof. A. CROSBY, of Boston, made a few remarks, in order to introduce the discussion, but without expressing any very decided opinion as to the point in question.

Rev. THOMAS HILL said, that as he had, in the morning, expressed his opinion in favor of mathematics, he would now give his feeling—and his opinion too—in favor of the study of the Classics. History is one of the five branches of human science—history, what man has done. The noblest thing that man has done is to think, and he expresses his thoughts not only by his acts but by his words. The history of human thought is written in human language, and we shall only understand the progress of human thought when we understand the progress of human language. No man understands his mother tongue until he knows all other languages. No man understands the English language well until he can trace back the derivation of his English words, through their ancestry up to the earliest known language. The study of language throws light upon every other science. Some of us have had the pleasure of hearing the great master of zoology drawing argument for the settlement of a question of physiology, a question of strictly zoological research, from the examination of the languages of mankind, showing that there were in language these generic differences as well as specific differences.

It is impossible for us in our ordinary modes of education, to lead every man up to the heights of each particular branch of study. It is impossible for a man, in these days, to become a paragon of universal learning. He may be a universal genius now as well as at any age. But it has been said that in the nineteenth century a man that would study butterflies has no time to study beetles! The immense variety of details in each branch makes each one a life-long study. Indeed, *a priori*, it must be so; the work of an infinite Creator embodies at every atom infinite wisdom. There is not an atom of matter but will suggest to the spirit, not only life-long studies, but such as are to last through eternity. They never can be exhausted, because they are the workmanship of an Infinite Being. Though it is impossible, and would not be desirable to lead scholars into any high classical attainment, we should not only have a good classical course of education for a large proportion of our young people, but we should have a classical spirit imbued into all our Common School education.

Mr. HILL then suggested that great benefit might be derived to scholars in Common Schools from an exercise leading them to perceive the connection between the sound of certain combinations of letters and the objects for which they stand. There is a connection in thousands of cases between the sound produced and the nature of the thing or of the formation of our organs. If we examine closely the sound of a word and give it the ancient spelling, we can discover the reason why the connection spoken of exists. Why is it that *sn* and *sm* scarcely ever come together without referring in some way to the nose? There is some connection, some drawing up of the nasal organs, some attempt to imitate "*snoting along*." It has been said the word *sneak* originated in this way. A certain man wished to call his dog up to him, but the dog instead of approaching his master drew down his tail between his legs and put his nose to the ground, and so moved off in a contrary direction; and the master looking at him said *sneak*. It may be so. At any rate it is a curious fact that a *snake* is an animal that sneaks—noses along; *snarl* is another that does the same, dragging along; *snail* is a word denoting a crawling through the mess; *smug* is an article too often put to the nose; *snye* was an ancient word for clearing the nose. So of almost all that begin with these letters, they refer to the nose in some way. A child would be interested in that fact, or in any one of a thousand like it, and this kind of instruction is adapted to the department of the Common School.

In the opinion of the lecturer, the English schools have erred in giving too much time to the study of the Latin and Greek, and the time is wasted in America by those who read ARNOLD's books. We have erred in making the study of the languages an intellectual exercise before the mind is adapted to it. Grammar belongs to adults and not to children. The senses should be taught first, and then the reason.

Mr. ALLEN, of Worcester, followed in an able defence of the classics portraying in forcible language the power and influence which language has had as it has been used by master minds to control other minds, either orally or written. The power of the pulpit and of the rostrum depend upon it. Whoever reads the works of SHAKESPEARE will see that he not only read much from translations, but they will see that he was a much better scholar than most of those who listen to the President of a College when he says "*Hoc little scroll of parchment tibi trado*."

Mr. BONNER, of Nantucket, urged the importance of attention to the classics also, suggesting the danger of a tendency to neglect them on account of the better reward offered for the services of scientific men.

Rev. Mr. CHARMAN, of Newcastle, Me., also favored a large amount of attention to the study of the classics. Rev. S. F. DIKE, of Bath, and others, continued the discussion at some length, and a great degree of interest was excited in the subject—so much that it was left as an open question, to come up at the next meeting of the Institute.

Mr. ALLEN, Master of the Hancock School, Boston, then offered the customary resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Bath, the several Railroad Companies that had favored the Institute with reduced fares, and they were unanimously adopted.

A resolution was also offered by Professor CROSBY, tendering the thanks of the Institute to the President for the able manner in which he had executed his office for the last two years, which was also unanimously adopted.

The President made a brief response, expressing his gratitude to all the members of the Institute for their patience under his imperfect administration. It was true, he said, that the meetings of last year and of this year were the two best ever held during the twenty-five years' existence of the Institute. For a large portion of the interest of the meeting at Providence last year they were indebted to members of the Institute residing there, who did the work and advised the President. This meeting had been eminently successful, and the reception given the Institute by the citizens was far above what they had any right to expect. He closed by expressing the hope that he should meet them one year hence at as good a meeting—a better he could not hope for. He then read an invitation from the citizens for a social gathering at the Columbian Hall in the evening, and then the Institute adjourned *sine die*.

Educational Convention.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Education commences at the Chapel of the University on Washington-square, at 10 o'clock *this morning*. A large number of distinguished gentlemen are now in the City as delegates. Several of them will deliver addresses. Prof. A. D BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, who has been here for some days on Survey business, will deliver the opening address, as retiring President of the Association. Lieut. MAURY, of Washington; Prof. PEIRCE, of Cambridge; Prof. AMAVELLI, of the University of Pennsylvania; President ANDREWS and Prof. TRIMBLE of Kenyon College, Ohio; President STANTON, of Oakland College, Mississippi; Prof. PHELPS, New-Jersey State Normal School, and others, are among the recent arrivals.

This body should not be confounded with the American Institute of Instruction, which has just closed its annual session at Bath, Me. Several speakers, however, who addressed that Convention are on the programme for this.

We are desired to state that a register is open at the office of A. GILBERT, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Education, at the hall corner of Grand and Elm streets, where all delegates are requested to record their names as early as convenient after their arrival in town.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

NORFOLK, Friday, Aug 24, 1855.

I arrived here last Saturday from Washington, and immediately engaged with the Howard Association to nurse. It has fallen to my lot in five days to lay out two young men in the prime of life, one 25 the other 18 years of age. Both move in the best society in the city. On the 22d I went out to the cemetery in the evening; one undertaker told me he had interred fifteen on that day, but he found great difficulty in getting coffins made. From what I could learn they were buried independent of the hospital. They reported 400 cases in Portsmouth under treatment on the 22d out of a population of about 2 000. The gentleman I first attended said the night before he died that something had been troubling him all day, and he had just found out what it was. He told me to send to a certain lady, a dear friend of his, for a bunch of flowers; the next morning they came with a short note, wishing she could send some healing balm with them that would restore him to health; he kissed them and said God bless her. And before sunrown I laid them on his breast, and he was in the cold grave.

This is a very nervous hand, but I snapshot you can make it out. I am writing in a room with a ghastly countenance staring me in the face. T. B.

LETTER FROM A BALTIMORE PHYSICIAN.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1855.

I arrived here yesterday safely, and went immediately to work. The statements in the papers in regard to the epidemic are not exaggerated; on the contrary, they do not convey a true idea of the actual condition of things. You cannot imagine a more sad and melancholy spectacle than Norfolk presents at this moment. The houses and places of business are all closed—two-thirds of the inhabitants fleeing or fled—the streets and marketplaces deserted—and gloom, and fear and consternation everywhere. Accompanied by Dr THOMPSON I last night, after 10 o'clock, called to see a couple of patients, and I assure you that though we passed through the principal streets we did not meet or see a single soul during our journey. Our footsteps sounded and resounded ominously upon the pavements. Not a single light could be seen in the houses by which we passed; indeed, it only needed a glimpse in the moonlight of a jackal or vulture to realize the picture of an eastern plague-stricken city.

The disease is not abating in the least. From all that I can learn I am convinced that there are at least 600 down with it. This, in a population now reduced to 8 000, is fearful. In the hotel where we are stopping there are ten patients—one death took place last night.

The heat is intense, and the atmosphere at night is heavily charged with malaria.

I have suffered all the morning with a very severe headache, and THOMPSON says my eyes are infected, but I have no fears. The headache I attribute to the oppressive state of the atmosphere.

The disease is of a more peculiar character, and, strange to say, nearly all the cases present the same symptoms. In the onset you have all the indication of our common bilious fever—but the treatment must, it appears, be totally different. All my cases are, so far, progressing favorably—but the disease is so insidious in its workings that though everything may look favorable, you cannot prognosticate a happy result.

The gentleman to whom our Board of Health wrote is sick in the hospital; but no letters were necessary in my case. Mr. FERGUSON, the President of the Howard Association, knew me before in Baltimore, and Capt. RUSSELL also placed me in good hands. A Mr McLANE, whom I knew in Baltimore, called me to one of his friends, a Mrs. STEPHENSON, half an hour after my arrival. This Mrs. STEPHENSON has a son who is a clerk for CARSON & Co., bacon dealers, in Light-street. I remain, most faithfully, JOHN MORRIS.

THE EPIDEMIC STILL RAGING.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Aug. 25—1½ P. M.

Correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun* says: The sun is very oppressive to-day, and there is no indication of an abatement of the fever. Indeed some of the latest cases are of a more malignant type than any that occurred before. Among those reported this morning, I regret to mention that of J. H. ROGERS, one of the clerks of W. P. STEWART & Co., and as noble a fellow as ever breathed. We was with me last night, at home, and looked as well as I ever saw him. You may judge by this of the violence of the pestilence, and the short notice it gives of its approach. Dr. THOMAS CONSTABLE, one of our most promising young physicians, is also down. We require more physicians. Portsmouth is even worse off in that respect than we are.

I am truly delighted to inform you that Mayor WOODIS is doing very well this morning, and unless the symptoms of his case assume a worse form in the course of the day we may hope for his safe and speedy recovery.

Almost the only subject spoken of, except the fever and our distressed condition, is that of the *removal of the Custom-House to Hampton*, which is not a port of entry. The immediate consequence was that several Government drafts were protested yesterday for want of the proper authority to attend to them; and Messrs. JOHN D. GORDAN and JOSIAH WILLIS, who are among the Collector's securities, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury that they were endorsers for the Collector of Norfolk and not for the Collector of Hampton, and therefore requested that their names be withdrawn.

In my former letters I have omitted to mention the unremitting exertions which have been made by the ministers of our city for the relief and spiritual comfort of their suffering flocks. Father O'KEEFE, the Catholic Priest, among whose parishioners the fever first broke out, was among them night and day, and has not since abated his efforts in the least. Rev. Mr. JACKSON, of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church and Rev. Mr. WALKE, of Christ Church, Rev. Mr. WILLS, of the Cumberland-street Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG, of the Presbyterian Church, have also performed their duty with a spirit of self-sacrifice worthy of their holy calling. Our other ministers have gone, doubtless, to look after their flocks who are scattered far and wide over the face of the country.

You will find, I am sorry to say, that the report of deaths for the last twenty-four hours shows no abatement of the fever.

We have private advices from Portsmouth which represent the disease as raging awfully. Miss EMMA BODTWELL, daughter of the Clerk of the Navy Yard, is dead, and her father is ill. He is a brother-in-law of Mr BARCLAY, who died a few days ago. WILSON WILLIAMS is also sick. The citizens have formed a Howard Association, and elected Mayor FISHE President.

THE NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH SUFFERERS.

The contributions in aid of the sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth are being swelled to a considerable amount but it will be required, and probably a great deal more. The following are the amounts contributed, as near as can be ascertained:

Baltimore	$10,312	Savannah	$2,000
New York	5 457	Norfolk	5,000
Philadelphia	9,000	Washington	2,000
Richmond	4 000	Phil'a Navy-Yard	2 900
Petersburg	3,000	Charlestown do	1,500
Fredericksburg	700	Other sources	2,000
Total			$50,712

The Late President of Hungary.

From the Washington Union.

There are many things to admire in the career and character of KOSSUTH, the late President of the independent nationality of Hungary; and the proper meed of admiration to the distinguished exile, few will deny, has been freely and fully rendered by the American people. But M. KOSSUTH cannot or will not realize his true situation or the altered situation of Europe from the time when his brave, eloquent words caused so much hope and joy to the friends of freedom in every part of the civilized world. He still lingers, naturally enough, in the past—*still treats potentates and powers with the freedom and equality becoming the executive of an independent nationality*—and still talks, and writes and predicts as if thousands and tens of thousands of armed men were ready to leap responsive to his wishes. While indulging in dreams of glory, greatness and independence for his beloved Hungary, he has shown true nobility of character by resolutely working at an honorable profession in order to obtain the necessary means for the support of himself and family. He might have selected a less objectionable American journal as the medium for his paid contributions; but probably in this matter there was no choice left for him; for, rating his political productions at a higher figure than the customary standard on this side of the Atlantic, he took his goods to the most profitable, if not the only market.

We need not inform the reader that M. KOSSUTH is the regular literally-paid London correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper which is "everything by turns and nothing long," and consistent only in its advocacy of Abolitionism and its opposition to the Administration of President PIERCE. That the eloquent Magyar should endeavor to adapt his political wares to the wishes, tastes and even prejudices of the editors and readers of the TIMES, is one of those sequences which frequently flow from the somewhat dependent relations of employer and employe. The TIMES is unhesitating in its use of vituperative expressions when speaking of the principles, measures and policy of the present Administration. M KOSSUTH takes the hint, and he too must have his fling at the President of the United States! As we have not the space for the whole of KOSSUTH's complaining letter, we make room for the following editorial comments of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which briefly explains its true character:

"It seems that a year ago a gentleman, whose proceedings in this country and elsewhere have not been calculated to give him any other reputation than that of a theorist and discontented intermeddler with the affairs of other nations, addressed a long memorial to President PIERCE, '*desiring to know*,' according to a morning paper, '*what course our Government would pursue in certain specified contingencies*.' It is almost needless to say that no other individual than M KOSSUTH would be guilty of such an indiscretion; and yet the paper alluded to professes to be surprised that no reply has been made by the President to such a piece of impertinence."

The conclusions of KOSSUTH's memorial to President PIERCE is in the following words:

"I will then, in conclusion, venture to ask—

1. Whether, in the event of a revolutionary contest in Hungary and Italy, American ships will be permitted, under the laws of the United States, to clear for ports in the possession of the insurgents?

And 2. Whether such ships will be exempt from search or seizure on the high seas by Austrian vessels of war?"

KOSSUTH *violated no principle of national etiquette or private decorum in sending such a memorial to the President*. The President is in the almost daily receipt of memorials where the expectations of the writers are not a whit less unreasonable. It was just such a memorial as might have been penned by an ardent Pole or a sanguine Irish Repealer, or a hopeful Red Republican of France, or an Italian Patriot. But M KOSSUTH and his disciples cannot understand, or will not acknowledge its justice, that policy of the United States which discriminates between existing governments and merely insurrectionary movements—between acquired and expected independence—between *official* and *unofficial persons—between a Secretary of State and a newspaper correspondent*.

Slaves on Railroads.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug 28

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: The following order will explain itself. As this will cause much inconvenience to persons, strangers to the officers of the road, traveling with or sending their servants, I regret the necessity of issuing the order, but the law is an stringent I see no other way of protecting the company.

Last Sunday two negroes applied to the Station Agent at Hermann, showing what, to all appearance, were genuine passes from the owner. The Station Agent at Hermann, knew the owner of the slaves, and supposed of course that the passes had been given by the owner for a Sunday trip. After reaching St Louis the negroes made their escape, and although recovered in Illinois, and returned to their owner, the claim is now made for double the value of the negroes, on the ground that they were simply transported in this State from one point to another on what proved to be a forged pass, although there is every evidence that the Station Agent at Hermann acted in good faith.

This order affects the convenience of passengers and freighters coming or sending to the road from a distance, and an insertion will oblige yours.

THOS. S O'SULLIVAN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

An Act concerning the transportation of Slaves by Railroad Companies:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows: That the several Railroad Companies in this State, whose officers shall transport any slave from one point or place in this State, to any other point or place in the same, in any car or other conveyance of said Companies, without the consent or permission of the person to whom such slave does of right belong or who has authority to grant such consent or permission, shall forfeit and pay double the value of such slave to his owner, to be recovered by action of debt, without prejudice to the rights of such owner to his action at common law.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 27, 1855.

Engineer's Office, Pacific Railroad, St Louis, Aug 27, 1855.

FRIEND: It will be seen by the above law that no slave shall be transported over the Road without the consent of the original owner, and that the responsibility as to the real ownership seems placed upon the Railroad Company. It therefore seems necessary to issue the following order:

That unless by special written permission of the President or Superintendent, no colored person shall be transported over the road, unless accompanied by the owner, known as such by the station agent or conductor, in which case such owner will give to the conductor a written statement of the fact, and date of such transportation. In case the owner should not be known by the station conductor, he must require good and sufficient bond from some person known by him to double the value of the slave.

This will prevent the transportation of all free negroes, and all slaves with written passes or permission, except as above, from President or Superintendent, as the same may have been forged or improperly obtained possession of.

This order will, of necessity, cause much inconvenience to passengers and freighters; but it seems absolutely called for by the strict and binding terms of the law. The law, with this order, should be printed and conspicuously posted at every station, and in one car on each train.

Yours, &c., THOS. S. O'SULLIVAN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

The Boy With Horns.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

We noticed, some time since, a story going the rounds of the press, that a negro boy in Caddo Parish, in this State had lately had a pair of horns start and grow out of his head in the place where the horns of a deer grow. We did not credit the statement, and therefore did not notice it, like many other statements which go the rounds of the press. The Caddo *Gazette*, however, contains a statement signed THOMAS ADAMS, from which it would seem that the rumor is certainly well founded. Mr. ADAMS says:

"I have been overseer of what is known as the Jones Farm, in this parish, near Ferry Lake. There is, on the farm, a negro boy about thirteen months old, who, about a month and a half since, had a pair of horns to make their appearance on the front part of the head, precisely in appearance to those of a young deer; they are now about one and a half inches out, and are six inches long, well covered with velvet, and on one of them two spikes making their appearance, and are still growing remarkably fast."

This is dated June 25 and Mr. ADAMS stated that he intended to take the boy to BARNUM for exhibition.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets— *Carefully Reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in improved demand, and are now quoted at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 31@6 37½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is not very active, but it rules firm, with sales of 500 bags Rio at 10¼@11¼c.; 300 Laguayra at 11½@11½c; and 1,200 mats Java on private terms.

COTTON—Remains quite dull and heavy, with only a limited inquiry at irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands manifest less activity and less firmness. Though the receipts are not large, holders are more willing sellers, while the home and export demand is decreasing. The day's sales reach 7,000 bbls., mostly here, within our range:

Ordinary State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Straight State	7 87½ @ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 00
Mixed Western	8 00 @ 8 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 87½ @ 8 00
Fancy Michigan	8 00 @ 8 00
Common to Good Ohio	7 87½ @ 8 00
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio	8 00 @ 8 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	8 00 @ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 00 @ 8 00
Canadian is dull and heavy. The day's business consists of only 300 bbls. superfine to extra at $8 00@8 00 ₱ bbl. Southern still favors buyers. The day's sales add

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 28 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Show Bills or Circulars of any kind, cut up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

Gov. Kossuth, President Pierce and Daniel Webster.

In another column will be found the comments of the Washington *Union* upon the neglect of President PIERCE, even to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial addressed to him on important public affairs by the late Governor of Hungary. In all civilized communities, so far as we are aware, it is customary to acknowledge the receipt of a letter—no matter how humble the source from which it may come. Neither M. KOSSUTH, nor any other gentleman of intelligence and character, could address a respectful letter to the Prime Minister of England or to the Emperor of France, upon either public or private affairs, without receiving in return an acknowledgment of its receipt. It is left for the President of this Republic,—where in legal rights and social rank all men are theoretically equal,—to set the example of discourtesy by an opposite course towards one who led the noblest struggle of the century for national rights and popular freedom:—and this extraordinary incivility is vindicated by his organ, on the ground that it is highly impertinent for so humble a person as KOSSUTH to address, upon "terms of freedom and equality," so exalted a personage as FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States!

The *Union*, in its feeble way, affects to be severe upon KOSSUTH, for "having his fling at the President." It intimates that he censures Gen. PIERCE because he desires to write what is agreeable to the editor and readers of the TIMES. Though not at all necessary, it may not be amiss to say that the Editor of the TIMES made a visit to Europe for the express purpose of procuring for its columns expositions of European politics from KOSSUTH'S pen; —that instead of writing to meet the views of anybody else, he was specially desired to write freely and fully his own opinions and sentiments on all subjects;—and that this is the only condition upon which such an engagement would be possible for him, or useful for us.

The *Union* complains that M. KOSSUTH cannot understand the difference, or appreciate the distance, "between official and unofficial persons—between a Secretary of State and a newspaper correspondent." Until the advent of this superlatively Democratic Administration, the difference was never deemed so wide as to constitute an impassable barrier to all friendly intercourse and recognition. Mr. WEBSTER was Mr. MARCY'S predecessor as Secretary of State. He was a man popularly supposed to know something of the relations of *official* to *unofficial* persons, as well as of the general proprieties of social life. Possibly on these points, as well as on some others, he was quite the equal of Mr. MARCY,—to say nothing of President PIERCE. Yet Mr. WEBSTER did not deem it imperative upon him while Secretary of State to ignore the existence of an "unofficial person" like M. KOSSUTH,—nor to refuse to acknowledge the receipt of his letters. On the contrary,—having manliness enough to acknowledge and respect high character wherever his sagacity detected it,—having under no fear of being dwarfed by greater minds and nobler men with whom he might be brought in contact,—Mr. WEBSTER entertained KOSSUTH with the hospitality of a kindred nature. We have already stated the assurances which he gave KOSSUTH, that his communications to the Government would always be welcomed, and would always be treated with marked respect.

We have some further evidence to submit, not only of Mr. WEBSTER'S high appreciation of M. KOSSUTH'S character and of the warm personal friendship which he cherished for him, but of the lively interest which he took in his views of European politics, and of the far-reaching sagacity with which he regarded the relations of this Republic to the current of European affairs. The following Memorandum of conversations that took place between Mr. WEBSTER and M. KOSSUTH during the visit of the latter to the United States in 1852, was made in London nearly a year ago, and was derived of course, from M. KOSSUTH himself, though he was, (and, so far as we know, still is,) ignorant of any intention to make it public. It will be found interesting, not merely from its bearing on the point of etiquette raised by the *Union*, but as an indication of Mr. WEBSTER'S views of the relation of the United States to Europe.

We give the Memorandum just as it was originally prepared:

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 7, 1855.

A gentleman, whose name it is not necessary to mention, had an interview a few days since with KOSSUTH, who gave him some very interesting details concerning the relations which existed between himself (during his visit to the United States,) and the late Mr. WEBSTER. I am authorized to communicate the substance of these details to you.

The conversation between KOSSUTH and Mr. WEBSTER having turned, at one of their interviews, upon the absence of any American Foreign Policy for Europe, and its natural consequence, the settlement of all important and world-affecting complications, without the United States' having any voice in their adjustment, the late Governor of Hungary remarked, that "he should always remember WEBSTER as not only the most hearty and polite, but also the most enlightened friend he met with in America. He understood European affairs, and could appreciate the importance of suggestions in respect to a more consistent policy to be followed by the United States toward the nations of the Old Continent. I shall never cease to remember him," said he, "with the sincere regret which his friendship and his views taught me to entertain for his loss."

KOSSUTH further said that he addressed, among other matters, two propositions to Mr. WEBSTER: one was an advice, the other a request. The advice was to the effect that *some harbor should be procured by America in the Mediterranean Sea*. "Every Power, however unimportant," said KOSSUTH, "has a port of its own; you, with your immense commerce, scattered all over the world, have none in those waters. You cannot fail to see that the fate of Europe will, sooner or later, be decided in the East, around that apple of discord, Constantinople; and you cannot overlook the self-evident truth, that you, drawn as a commercial as well as a republican Commonwealth, nearer and nearer, and closer and closer, to Europe, have a life interest at stake in these complications, and their ultimate settlement in the East. And still you have not a foot of land, not a single poor land-ing-place, which, placed under the protection of the Stars and Stripes you might call your own. If you should have a quarrel with some petty tyrant, with Algiers or Austria, and be, for the moment, not in force to chastise it on the spot, your merchantman and cruisers would be obliged to seek for the humiliating protection of some neutral harbor. And, remember, you are more exposed to such quarrels than any other State, because you are growing more and more strong, being all the while republican. I have *positive* knowledge that the Turkish Government would not be disinclined to a grant on *lease*—for the Turks do not sell their land—some island. I might almost point out the Mytilene as such a one. The Porte would be glad to have you near at hand, as a political counterpoise against his European "friends and protectors," and the transaction would meet with no great difficulties. Why not buy it? You have not even a direct communication with Constantinople, and all your letters must pass through one or more States jealous of your growth and power. A line of steamers between New-York and Constantinople would prove important even as a mere commercial enterprise. Only think of a war in the Orient, and the subsequent seizure for belligerent use of all steamers available for transport ships, by those engaged in that war. What delays, shortcomings and disappointments your mercantile classes would be subjected to, by the mere fact that you have not a line of steamers of our own, running between Turkey and America, upon fixed days, and subject only to your own orders."

Mr. WEBSTER listened attentively to that suggestion, and when KOSSUTH had finished he said: "What you suggest is very important. *We must have it.* I will inquire, as to a spot that we could put foot on in Europe. The difficulty is to procure a harbor with sweet water at hand. Mytilené has none, nor have any of those islands which we have thought of as likely to be ceded to us. But we never cease to keep before our eyes the importance of a firm footing in Europe. There is, however, a still greater difficulty in the way of our obtaining such a possession. It consists in this—that whenever our flag should be planted, the spot would become Republican. We carry our institutions within ourselves. We could not *lease* an island from either Turk or Tartar, with any conditional reserve in favor of the political institutions of the inhabitants of a place so bargained for. That place would needs become part of the Union. And this is the greatest difficulty in the matter—a difficulty which I have long studied how to obviate. I looked on the map, and inquired, moreover, from our Consuls, for a spot, an island, however barren, *without any human soul on it.* An *uninhabited island*; this is what we want. We would people it and turn it to a garden, and something more, very soon."

Cattaro was spoken of also, on this occasion and KOSSUTH was of opinion, that the Sultan, to whom that, otherwise important place is, in consequence of its geographical position, of none but *negative* use, would, in all probability resign it to America, though he could not alienate it to any European Power, and least of all, to his neighbor Austria.

This conversation took place during KOSSUTH'S first sojourn in Washington. The next time he returned there from the South, in March, 1852, he had another meeting with Mr. WEBSTER. He then asked him whether the Government of Washington would pay certain *égards* to an agent of his should he accredit one at Washington. "I don't ask," said KOSSUTH, "for any official or official recognition. I am above such silliness. All that I ask is, that it shall be known, that such or such a gentleman is my agent, and that he being known as such, should meet with some such distinction, as you pay to the envoys of any Power you are at peace with, though you cannot respect it. There is wanted some *demonstration* in this world for that numerous class of shallow-minded, but nevertheless influential people, who always look at the mere surface of everything and form a good or bad opinion of you, according to the greater or less notice taken of you by men in power. If his Excellency So-and-So visits you and invites you to dinner, you are a great man, and the cause you happen to represent is just and sure to prevail; if not, not. These people have no brains, but they are influential and form a constitutive part of public opinion here as well as in Europe. Now, let them have such *demonstrations*, and treat my agent with some marks of respect. He, as a gentleman, will merit it surely. I cannot help adding, moreover, that this inquiry has motives drawn from a higher point of view. European Cabinets are surely no friends of yours. Nations are your friends. Well, Sir, you are in that proud position, in which you may show your sympathies, respect and support to your friends, though you may, for the time, be powerless. A small Democratic confederacy in Europe, surrounded with and pressed by mighty monarchies, all round, cannot be expected to expose herself to certain attack, by demonstrating her real sympathies; but the United States of America may do so, and I really think it is their duty as well as interest to do so. Well then, can you promise me a friendly reception of my agent and fair consideration for what he might eventually communicate to the Government?"

Mr. WEBSTER not only answered with an emphatic affirmative. He answered, moreover, *by a letter*, and sometime afterwards, by another to the same effect, (both now in KOSSUTH'S possession,) assuring KOSSUTH that his agent should be received with all the sympathy, respect and esteem which the American people and Government feel for Hungary and the man who represents her cause. He assured him, moreover, also in that letter, that his communications would always be not only welcome and received with a corresponding spirit of friendliness, but that they would always be *answered in writing, &c.*

When KOSSUTH saw Mr. WEBSTER for the last time, there was a great change visible in his spirits—not toward himself, for that was always the same, but in respect to his views of political matters. He felt evidently discouraged—"My time is past," he said, on KOSSUTH'S attempting to revive the question of foreign policy—"Others will come to lead our policy. I am no more of any use to your cause. The Democratic party will carry the Presidential election, and then, God knows the rest."

Mr. WEBSTER'S prediction was fulfilled. The Democratic party did carry the Presidential election. Many of the results which have followed, Mr. WEBSTER undoubtedly foresaw.—but we doubt whether he supposed that any person could be appointed to succeed him as Secretary of State, who would deem it an ignoble and impossible condescension, to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial from the able and accomplished Publicist and Statesman with whom, although an "unofficial person," he thus conversed

Gen. Cass Reelected.

Gen. CASS seems to entertain a suspicion that his havings in the way of reputation are retained by a precarious tenure. Public opinion, as far as it relates to him, is, he conceives, in need of active medical attendance. Every six months, which is, we believe, about the period of the intermittent attack, he administers an alterative to the popular disorder, thereby securing sufficient reinforcements of health and vigor to carry him to the end of the year; when fresh tonics and still stronger alterativos become indispensable. No other reputation, so sickly, has contrived to protract so long a valetudinarian existence; none so feeble has ever survived such potent dosing in the shape of annual speeches in the Senate, and explanatory letters, semi-annually, in the Detroit *Free Press*. Considering what the popularity of Gen. CASS has gone through, it is really a miracle that it continues to exist.

The Senator's latest epistolary corrective was reproduced in these columns yesterday. He has, it seems, been charged with a leaning towards Know-Nothingism; and not having for several weeks declaimed against that order, he finds it necessary to repudiate the charge. The world, indeed, appears to have satisfied itself that the political convictions of Gen. CASS cannot be presumed to outlast a moon; and that like that various planet, they, at the end of the brief period, must present themselves in a novel phase. He also complains of that "respectable and intelligent gentleman, Ex-Governor HUNT," for having rubbed against his ladder: in other words, for uttering contemptuous language of the Senator's only original idea, popular sovereignty, whereby, as by escalade, he purposes to mount the heights where "Fame's proud temple shines afar." In both these things Gen. CASS is a deeply injured man. It is almost needless to say he is not technically an "American." He said so in the Senate, last Winter was a year; he has issued the information periodically and gratuitously since that distinct avowal; he has openly avowed his belief that the American party, even when possessing a transcendent majority in any given State,—Michigan, for instance—and wielding every department of government, has none of the dignity or prerogatives of other popular majorities, and can neither instruct Senators or adopt valid expressions of sentiment, as other parties, more equally compounded of native and foreign elements, can legally do. So far from subscribing to the canon, "Americans to rule America," he boldly indicates himself as one American whom Americans, unassisted by foreign electors, cannot rule; and has defined his attitude in such prominent relief, that he may be viewed as a nullifier on a small scale: a contemner of the Democratic theory of majorities, when the majorities are not Democratic. In short, in declining to obey the wishes of a Know-Nothing Legislature, or to resign, General CASS has not only approved himself no Know-Nothing, but denied the existence of that order as a valid and influential popular party. Hence his present information may be dropped out of his record as so much surplusage; he is accumulating evidence to a conceded point.

For the popular sovereignty clause, to revive the subject at present, without referring to the actual state of things in Kansas; without pouring out those stirring invectives for which the Senator is famous, against the utter and shameless overthrow of the principle in that Territory, is an instance of temperate forbearance, which we should hardly have been prepared for at the hands of even a less excitable statesman. It might have been supposed that the defeat and disgrace inflicted upon a pet theory, in its very first reduction to practice, would have elicited some protest from the author; some trifling confession of temper; some mild assertion that the counterfeit was not the genuine production of his mint. But the General has omitted to use his opportunity. He cannot be silent when men speak lightly of his invention; when in actual practice they deride and trample it, he has the reticence of a martyr. It is flagrantly wrong for that respectable gentlemen, ex-Governor HUNT, to allude cavalierly to the doctrine; it is quite right for that disreputable vagabond, STRINGFELLOW, to laugh it to scorn, and to consign it to practical contempt. Surely the Senator is one of the best-tempered, the meekest, the mildest of men in the presence of gross wrongs; he reserves his venom for peccadilloes.

We speak of Gen. CASS as of a cotemporary. Has it ever occurred to him that he is dead? His influence, his leadership, the charm of his name, the magic of his eloquence are dead; there is but the husk of a Senator, an effigy, a simulacrum, to sustain the recollection of the author, lecturer, diplomat, politician. His current sayings may be regarded as posthumous. They are about publishing his life; it should be styled, "*Posthumous* Memoirs." He has outlived himself. His opinions no longer convulse the nation or satisfy A. O. P. NICHOLSON. His corrections are of no consequence. He belongs to a generation who are answering for themselves elsewhere as best they may; and where it is much more important for Gen. CASS to have his reputation satisfactorily adjusted than here, where, if the truth must be told, his fame is obsolete and his *status* of no importance whatever. It is not of such stuff as Presidents are made of. He is of material extremely plastic but, strangely enough, not sufficiently coherent to make into a Chief Magistrate, and therefore laid by with other partisan rubbish and forgotten. His letters and manifestoes should be received as spiritual manifestations; they are *post mortem*, savoring of the charnel house, without utility, and attracting curiosity rather than respect and authority. Why, after political suicide, when men are snugly buried, do they obstinately refuse to lie quiet in their graves!

Transfer of the Whaling Business.

We have seen frequent allusions to a statement by one of our cotemporaries, to the effect that the whaling business was about to be transfered from the ports in New-England, where it is now carried on so largely, to San Francisco, or to some other port on the Pacific; and, seeing that a six months' voyage might be saved by fitting ships from San Francisco, instead of sending them from Nantucket or New-Bedford, there seems to be a very good reason why such a change should be made. But still we do not imagine that San Francisco will ever become a whaling port, or at least a rival to New-Bedford. The whaling business has certain peculiarities about it which eminently fit it for the places where it has been carried on so long and so successfully. Nantucket has been the fruitful parent of all the whalers in the world, who have sprung from two or three hardy families by whom that sterile island was first peopled. In the quaint history of Nantucket, written by THOMAS MACY, it is related that one of the settlers of the island, standing one day on a bluff, pointed to some whales, which were disporting themselves among the blue waves, and exclaimed, "Yonder is the field where our children will reap their harvests." The prophesy has been remarkably fulfilled. The first merchant ship which displayed the American flag in the Thames was a Nantucket vessel, which carried a cargo of Oil to London, and for many years Nantucket carried on the business more extensively than any other place in the world. It was from this little island that the ROTCH family emigrated, who established the business at New-Bedford and built up that thriving and beautiful city; it was from Nantucket, too, that emigrants established the business in Dunkirk and Havre, in France, and in London and several other places, where it has since been abandoned.

But Nantucket is no longer the chief whaling port of the world; her ships engaged in the trade do not now number more than fifty, while her offspring, New-Bedford, leads off in this great business, and probably has more capital engaged in it than all the rest of the world put together. But the time cannot be far distant when the business will be abandoned altogether, and some substance will be discovered that will supersede the use of whale oil. It has already become too dear to be used for the purposes of illumination, and even in Nantucket the inhabitants have had to resort to gas to light their streets and houses.

The whaling business has now become so uncertain, it requires so large an outlay of capital, and its prosecution is attended with so many hardships and personal dangers, that no people will even engage in it who are not driven to it by the stern necessities of their position in life. It is for these reasons that the hardy New-Englanders have succeeded in this perilous and uncertain business, to which they were compelled by a sterile soil, and an absence of easier and more certain means of gaining a fortune; and it is for these reasons that we feel quite sure the Californians, with their gold mines and fertile fields, will never attempt to engage in it. New-Bedford will remain the great emporium of the whaling business, while there are whales enough in the ocean to promise a cargo of oil to the hardy adventurers who go in search of them. That thriving town is a splendid example of what may be accomplished by perseverance and intelligent industry. But a few years ago it was a mere village, without a back country or any agricultural or manufacturing advantages, but with an unbounded ocean before it, and all the whales that disported themselves in the Pacific and Arctic Oceans accumulating grease for the benefit of its inhabitants; and now it is a superb town, and the wealthiest, according to its population, in the world. The New-Bedford *Mercury* has published a copy of the tax list for the present year, from which it appears that the taxable property of the town exceeds $25,000,000; and all this wealth has been made by the whaling business; extracted from the depths of the ocean! We should say that New-England is in no danger of losing her supremacy in the whaling business: but, if it is to be transferred at all, it will not be to California, where the adventurers who have sought their fortunes in that land of golden dreams and leaden realities, will look for some less hazardous and more rapid road to wealth.

☞ Our neighbor GREELEY gives in yesterday's *Tribune* an interesting account of a visit he paid to the Cremorne Gardens during his recent stay in London. He says there were over three thousand persons there, including a thousand women, the majority of whom were manifestly lost to virtue, if not dead to shame. He says:

"The English are not skillful in varnishing vice—at least, I have seen no evidence of their tact in that line. I endured the spectacle of men dancing with women when rather beery and smoking, but at last *the sight of a dark and by no means elegant mulatto waltzing with a decent looking white girl* while puffing away at a rather bad cigar proved too much for my Yankee prejudice and I *started*."

This shows how shockingly men may be misunderstood. The popular notion hereabouts is that the prejudice which actually proved too much for Mr. GREELEY was the last one to which he would be likely to yield. If he had "started" at the sight of the unvirtuous women,—or of the beer and smoke, nobody would have been surprised;—but that *he* should stand all this, and finally be upset by the sight of a *mulatto* dancing with "a decent looking white girl," contradicts all the popular notions of his predilections. Yankee prejudice, after all, is rather an unconquerable sentiment.

Musical.

CONCERT.—Our readers must not forget that this is the night of the PAROST and STRAKOSCH Concert, for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers at Norfolk. We can only repeat what we have before said, that it is the event of the opening season.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—These old favorites returned to their handsome Hall last night, and were greeted by an immense audience, which densely crowded every foot of ground.

Grasshoppers.

These depredators have been much less injurious than usual in all the country east of the Rocky Mountains. In California, Utah, and Oregon, on the contrary, they have been so abundant as to amount to a pestilence. California has suffered exceedingly, while in the Mormon Territory they have seriously threatened to produce famine. Our latest accounts from the Salt Lake represent them as destroying all kinds of grain and vegetables. It has been proposed to preserve them in a dried state, to be eaten as food after the manner of using locusts in some parts of the Eastern World. It is feared that unless the Grasshoppers are themselves turned to account as food, there will not be sufficient sustenance to preserve the population alive until supplies can be obtained from the Eastern States.

No Rot Up There.

At Newburg, on the Hudson River, 2,000 bushels of fine potatoes were sold by a single dealer, on Saturday, for 28 to 31½ cents per bushel. We are informed that there are tens of thousands of bushels in the river counties ready to be contracted at very low prices. So in various parts of New-Jersey this important crop has matured in perfect order.

☞ Mr. ANDREW M. BARBER, editor of the *Otsego Republican*, died at his residence in Cooperstown last week. Mr. BARBER had conducted the *Republican* for many years, and was an earnest, hard-working Whig. He and his paper became quite famous during the progress of a libel suit brought years ago by FENIMORE COOPER, the case resulting, like many others of the kind, after a trial of considerable length, in a verdict against Mr. BARBER. The judgment issued against the *Republican*, in consequence of that verdict, seriously embarrassed the concern. Mr. BARBER, however, has continued to occupy the post of editor, the paper having of late years been in the hands of an association of the Whigs of Otsego County. Mr. BARBER'S age was about 45. He leaves a widow.

CITY POLITICS.

Whig Judiciary Nominations—Judge Campbell's Letter.

The delegates appointed to the Whig Judiciary Nominating Convention met last evening at the Broadway House, all the Wards being fully represented.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Hon. GUY R. PELTON, of the Third Ward, was elected Chairman *pro tem.*, and JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, of the Seventeenth Ward, and P. C. VAN WYCK, of the Sixth Ward, were elected temporary Secretaries.

Permanent organization was then proceeded with, when Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE, of the Twenty-first Ward, was, on motion of A. OAKEY HALL, elected as permanent President, and Messrs. Jos. C. PINCKNEY and P. C. VAN WYCK were appointed permanent Secretaries.

It was then decided by vote that a majority of the whole votes cast should be necessary to a choice.

Mr Justice WELCH then proposed that the representatives of the daily press be admitted to seats in the room, in which motion he was supported by ISAAC DAYTON, of the Sixteenth Ward; in opposition, Messrs. JONATHAN NATHAN, of the Eighteenth Ward, and GEORGE A. CORBELL, made some lengthy remarks. The motion was eventually lost on a division, of Ayes 25, Nays 36.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

Nomination for Judges of the Supreme Court was then taken up. The candidates were Hon. EDWARD P. COWLES and R. H. SHANNON. Ex-Judge BEEBE, seconded by J. B. VARNUM, then moved that Hon. EDWARD P. COWLES be unanimously declared the nominee. An amendment to go into ballot prevailed, with the following result:

E. P. Cowles	57	C. P. Kirkland	1
R. H. Shannon	7		
Total votes			65

On motion of J. B. VARNUM, the nomination of Hon. E. P. COWLES was unanimously adopted.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

The nomination for two Judges of the Superior Court was then taken up, when the following candidates were set up: Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN and Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.

A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., then presented a communication from Hon. Judge CAMPBELL, declining any nomination, whereon considerable discussion arose as the propriety of its being read. A motion to lay it on the table was lost by a vote of 17 ayes and 29 nays. It was then read.

Mr. DAYTON denounces the judge as a member of the "dark lantern" party, and were he not so, the communication is not of a proper character to be introduced into this Convention. He (the Judge) thanks his fellow citizens for their previous support! Was it his fellow citizens who nominated him or was it the Whig party? In his whole course on the bench he has proved himself to be any and every thing else but a Whig; there has not been a case or opportunity in which he has not been unfaithful to the party, not a case when he could have shown himself a good Whig that he had not told us that he owed his position to his fellow citizens, and that he did not like to introduce politics into the court room. In conclusion he moved that the letter be returned to the gentleman who had presented it.

Justice WELCH supported the motion. He thought that the name of Judge CAMPBELL was entirely out of place at this Convention. Such a letter as has been presented from him is only such a one as is fit to be sent to Tammany Hall—this man that walks around the streets at 12 o'clock at night, going round to make out lists of his fellow citizens who shall be subject to Know-Nothing proscription. He considered that the Convention must be wanting in self respect if it received the letter from any Know-Nothing. He contended that Judge CAMPBELL had no right to send the communication.

Loud calls were now made for the "Question," which the Chair stated, when it was "resolved to return the letter whence it came."

On motion of ex-Judge BEEBE, MURRY HOFFMAN and LEWIS P. WOODRUFF were nominated by acclamation as Judges of the Superior Court.

It was then moved to go into ballot for Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, when a motion to defer the nomination was lost. The following ballots was then had:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Cambridge Livingston	28	35
William Allen	26	27
T. A. Talmadge	2	
Alex. Spaulding	8	1
—— Branch		1

The nomination of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON was then declared unanimous.

MARINE COURT.

For Justice of the Marine Court the following ballot was cast:

Charles E. Birdsall	41	Lucius Pitkin	4
J. L. H. Ward	41	J. Bancroft Stevens	16

whereon (the first ballot) CHARLES E. BIRDSALL was unanimously nominated.

The officers of the meeting were then appointed a Committee to notify the parties of their nomination;—recapitulated they are as follows:

Justice Supreme Court—Hon. E. P. COWLES.
Justices Superior Court—Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN Hon. LEWIS P. WOODRUFF.
Justice Common Pleas—CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice Marine Court—CHARLES E. BIRDSALL.

The meeting then adjourned.

Democratic Union Club.

A meeting of the Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward, who have organized themselves under the above designation, was held at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, last night.

The meeting was called to order by FRANCIS CROSSON, who presided. THOMAS EGAN acted as Secretary. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to frame rules and by-laws brought up their report, from which it appears that the object of the Club is to try, by "all honest means," to unite the Democracy of the Twenty-second Ward, in order that it may be fairly represented by true Democrats, and not by Whigs and Know-Nothings. No person connected with a secret political society will be admitted into the organization, which the rules declare shall recognize neither North nor South creed nor country, but make Union their motto, in order that they may conquer in the forthcoming election campaign.

Whig Convention.

At a Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, held on Friday, 24th inst, at No. 44 East Twenty-eighth-street, MOSES H. GRINNELL was elected Delegate, and MATHEW D. GREEN, Alternate, to the Syracuse Whig Convention.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall. Mr. CHAS. SELDEN, Vice President, presided. There was a very slim attendance. Several new members were received. A proposition to increase the Library was made and favorably accepted. The Library at present, it was stated, numbered 2,000 volumes. The plan accepted is to increase it 1,000 more by each active member subscribing $1.

The subject of a Sunday afternoon Bible Class was introduced, and formed the topic of a very general and prolonged discussion; most regarded the project as practicable and highly useful. No definite action was taken in the matter. In the absence of the customary monthly essay, the Vice-President occupied the time in extended and pertinent remarks upon the evils of the Socialistic principle, as incorporated in Associations for purely Christian purposes. He enforced individual responsibility and action, and with a caution against placing too much reliance upon their influence as a body politic as enfeebling and ruinous. After a few observations from Rev Mr. ATTRESURY, of Madison, Ind., touching the noble objects of the Association, and the correspondent duties of its members, with statement of the fact of similar Associations being formed in the West, and the good they were achieving, the meeting adjourned.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE TO MONTREAL.—The House Printing Telegraph Company have just completed a new and excellent line to Montreal by the way of Troy, Saratoga, Plattsburg &c., which has been placed under the management of Mr. ALPHONSO PRESCOTT, for some time past connected with the Astor House Line in this City.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BANKERS. BROKERS. MERCHANTS. PUBLISHERS. MANUFACTURERS. JEWELERS. INSURANCE COMPANIES. HOTEL KEEPERS. BUSINESS MEN.

"and the rest of mankind," should recollect that MILAS C. HERRING does not now make WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of E. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, No 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

N. B.—No Money, Books or Papers were ever lost in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled, as we apply The best Fire and Burglar Proof Locks.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY are Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which, though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the unparalleled efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA" is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the following certificate, from the most celebrated chemist in the United States, is attached to every bottle:

"NEW YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of 'Rhodes Fever and Ague Cure or Antidote to Malaria,' and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in the composition that would prove injurious to the constitution. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

Remember, therefore that this is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the world, the innocence of which is proved by such a certificate of chemical analysis, and the value of which is proved by the testimony of all who sell or use it, specimens of which are frequently published.

No doubt the public will readily appreciate the difference between assertions thus supported by proofs and the incredible bombast indulged in by those who have nothing else to rely upon.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RINO, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO; Brooklyn Mrs M. HAYES, and druggists generally

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.

THIS WORLD-RENOWNED AND INVALUABLE toilet article is still sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers for only 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. PROPRIETOR'S DEPOT, No 63 LIBERTY-ST.

HECKERS' FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels, even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, No. 221 Cherry-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 373 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a choice assortment of rich Brussels carpeting, at 62 per yard; other styles equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 373 Broadway.

PEACHES, TOMATOES, OR ANY OTHER FRUIT may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN. This is the only positively Self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement. They are acknowledged by all to be the cheapest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tinware, No 60 Beekman-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of consultation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to buy from his office or refer patients to him.

NOTICE.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, will boat regardless of cost a rare chance for gentlemen going South. We are also getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most elegant assortment of superior clothing ever offered in New York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than our hundred thousand customers. DEVLIN & JESUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practice, science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Medusa Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY No 455 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE OF FINE Wines, Brandies, Champagnes, &c., among which are 500 cases Hungarian wines, to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock. For full particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.—SPLENDID MEDALLION Aubusson Royal Parisian Velvet Carpets per steamer *Pacific*, exhibited at the Great World's Fair, will be opened in a few days at HIRAM ANDERSON'S Great Carpet Establishment, No. 99 Bowery.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY BOOKS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 245 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and actual warrior proof distance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 191 Pearl-st., two door below Maiden-lane.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AS CHEAPLY Retrieved Prices.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KENDALL & CO., No. 447 Canal-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S unrivalled "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. Dillon & Co.'s vaults, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars*, &c., made perfectly *dry*, with the same preparation.
A. R. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.—A French remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for burns, fluxes, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. W. CLICKENER & CO., C. RING, New-York; WM B ZIEBER, JOHN GILLET & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H RING, Broadway, and F. V. BUSHNELL, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

To Westward Shippers—TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD, BALTIMORE, Aug. 16, 1855.—In consequence of great misrepresentations having been made by interested parties, I beg to inform the public that the slight obstruction on this road, at Kingwood Tunnel, is now entirely removed; and that Freight, (as well as Passengers,) is now forwarded in both directions promptly to destination. The continuation of this dispatch is enabled by the building of an additional road over the hill at the west, by which the use of the Tunnel may be avoided, and that heavy freight be passed. The fast Freight Arrangements and the West will be transported by this Road, and its connections in time, at least, as short, its rates as low, and as much general satisfaction as by any other route. Reports at New-York are referred to our Agent, H. B. HOWELL, office of Baltimore Steamship Company, corner of Beekman and Albany sts.
JOHN H. DONE,
Master of Transportation.

Sprott's Patent Self-healing Cans—Will preserve peaches, tomatoes, or any other fruit or vegetable, in a fresh state, and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative agency. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning screw attachment. The genuine hermetical SELF-SEALING CANS have their name raised in small letters on every cap. "SPRATT'S PATENT WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for preserving accompanying the Cans. Price of quart Cans $2 00 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and Funnels, 10 cts. each.
WELLS & PROVOST Sole Proprietors.
No 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin.

Wilkin's Amielet will cure baldness, preserve and cleanse the hair, escape thereof presented to me by the inventor, Dr. ELLIOTT, the celebrated Oculist of New-York, with permission to bring it before the public. Price 50 cents. Sold by DELLIOTT & CO., Druggists generally, and M. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden Lane.

Post-Office Notice—Aug. 24, 1855—On and after this date, the NORTH MAIL, via Hudson River Railroad, will close at this Office at 3 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES

THE CABINET MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—For sale at a bargain, the lease, stock and goodwill of the established furniture manufactory and warerooms, in an excellent location, and now doing a good custom business, the same premises having been occupied by the subscriber for the last nine years, during which time the business has been constantly increasing. Satisfactory reasons for selling out will be given together with any other information that may be required, on immediate application to ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, No 198 8th-av. Can be seen from 7 to 10 o'clock A. M., until Sept. 1

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Long established in one of the principal avenues, well stocked and doing a good business, including the lease to let of May next. Terms cash, $2,500.
Also, an extensive library of standard medical works, and a complete set of surgical instruments—$500
The lease desirable for a physician desirous of commencing practice in the City. Address DOCTOR, No 84 East 23d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—One of the best established and paying carriers or stage lines in the City, with about 30 horses, 20 stages, sleighs, &c., and all necessary appointments, in complete order. Profits on this line from $45 per day, showing a good opportunity for an individual or company acquainted with the business for a private investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 9 Metropolitan Bank Building.

UNDERTAKER'S STORE FOR SALE.—An undertaker who has been established for the last ten years wishes to roll out on account of ill health; will sell lease of store, stock, and everything appertaining to the business, cheap for cash. It is an excellent chance for any one with a small capital to make a money. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

GOOD CAPITALISTS—A very fine invention is now offered for inspection. Either a partner, or the patentee will join with a man of capital to manufacture. A very profitable joint stock company could be formed. Parties wishing to see the invention, by addressing WILLIAMSON, No. 102 Nassau-st., room No 6, will be called upon immediately.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER—FOR SALE—The fixtures, good will and lease, (with or without the stock,) of a well established first-class jewelry store, in a first rate location in the City of Brooklyn—a good assortment for a practical man, as the reason for selling will pay the expenses. Apply on the premises No. 214 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS STAND IN WASHINGTON MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP—In an excellent location, well suited for pork, butter, or poultry. Address BUTTER, *Daily Times* Office, or inquire of D. PEARSALL, at Crook's Hotel, Washington-st., near Fulton, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

$300.—AN EXCLUSIVE CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The article manufactured and sold will pay $300 a month to a business man. The article is a staple one and finds ready sale throughout the State. Apply to C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a first rate Foreign and Domestic Fruit Store, doing a good trade and one of the best stands in the city of Brooklyn. A rare chance for a business man. Apply at No. 134 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOOKSTORE FOR SALE—In a flourishing town in the western part of New-York State. Terms easy. The stock is in good condition and not large. For particulars address P. O., Box No 1,012.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Together with sterling Silver Ware, as low as any other Importing and Manufacturing establishment.
JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted,
from ..... $150 to $200
ROBERT ROSKELL WATCHES, from ..... 100 to 150
PATENT LEVER WATCHES, from ..... 100 to 200
GOLD CHRONOMETERS, from ..... 118 to 200
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from ..... 50 to 100
GOLD WATCHES, from ..... 100 to 300
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES ..... 90 to 85
We have as many as 30 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select, the most celebrated makers.
The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.
JEWELRY
FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from ..... $10 to $20
FLORENTINE MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from 10 to 20
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from 20 to 30
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS, from ..... 3 to 10
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from ..... 8 to 15
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from ..... 15 to 40
All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention. SQUIER, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DE-GREE OF AIR-TIGHT AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.
It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, following with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, trims the quality of the timber, jointe them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel. Within or King's than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the scale set to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.
We manufacture, with our Machines, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.
We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Newvue Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting in such everything connected with the work.
Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.
ELMIRA N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES—Forced to grow in six weeks by my ongnent, which will not stain or injure the skin, $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 585 Broadway; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No 37 State-st., Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

O. U. A.—The members of National Chapter, No 18, O. U. A. are requested to attend a meeting at their rooms, No 187 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug 30, 1855 at 8 o'clock. Business of importance to come before the meeting. For order of A. H. DUDLEY, Sachem.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a competent English girl for general housework; is fully capable of discharging her duties to entire satisfaction; is an excellent baker. Also, a Protestant chambermaid and waitress, or care of children. Both have unexceptionable references and will be found an acquisition to any lady. Not particular about high wages. To be seen at Mrs MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. 345 8th-av, near 28th-st

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three respectable Protestant girls—one a Scotch cook, washer and ironer—a smart chambermaid and waiter, and a competent nurse and seamstress; all with the best of City reference. Please apply for two days at No 196 7th-av. near 23d-st., first door.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, who is well qualified, a careful driver and perfectly acquainted with the City, either as coachman or to drive a doctor's gig. Refers to his last employer. Address COACHMAN, No. 126 East 16th-st, second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable female, as a sick and monthly nurse. Can produce the best of testimonials from England and also good City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 178 East 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as Chambermaid or seamstress, or would take care of children. Can be seen at her late employer's, for two days, at No. 211 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as Chambermaid or seamstress, or would take care of children. Can be seen at her late employer's, for two days, at No. 211 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs

SITUATION WANTED—As a cook, washer and Ironer in a small family. Can give a reference to the family I am now with, and have been the last three years. Apply No. 112 Thompson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a journeyman Watchmaker, one who can come well recommended. Address Box No 4 616.

SERVANTS WANTED—At the Agency, No 11 Rivington st., in all capacities in and out of the City, for best wages, Protestants and Catholics, particularly such with good City reference. L. B KREIN, Agent

TO JEWELERS, FANCY GOODS MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A young man thoroughly conversant with the above trades is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a first-class boarding school for young ladies, or in a respectable private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply at No. 50 Saint Marks-place.

MUSICAL.—A Soprano and an Alto wish situations to join an Episcopal Church, in this City. They have sung in one in Conn., for the last fifteen months, and can give good references. Apply at No 177 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS OR ASSISTANT TEACHER—A young lady desires a situation as daily Governess in a family, to instruct in the English branches and French, or as an assistant teacher in a school. Address S, Box No. 963 Lower Post-Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—Competent to teach Two young ladies in English French and Music. A Protestant preferred. Address C, New Brunswick, N. J.

SERVANTS.—From 15 to 20 first-class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the office No 13 8th-av., one door from Troy-st. Employers wanting good and well recommended domestics will find this one of the best offices in the City. A number of Protestants on hand: also young girls

A WIDOW LADY—Occupying a pleasant 3-story house in Brooklyn is desirous of renting the second floor to parties who will furnish their own rooms. Those wishing to reduce their expenses, and at the same time realize the happiness and comforts of home, will find it to their advantage to make early application. Address Mrs. M. W., Brooklyn Post Office

TO YOUNG MEN.—WANTED—Landsmen, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards, boat-steerers, second and third mates, for whale ships. All clothing required for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the offices of the American, &c. Employment Society, 2 0. 13 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 8 Sands st., Brooklyn; and No 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners coachmen, &c, at No 27 Greenwich-st Also, a great number of girls, from 12 to 14 and 17 years of age, may be had

A YOUNG LADY—Of considerable experience in teaching and qualified to instruct in the common and higher English branches, with French, Music and Calisthenics is desirous of forming an engagement for the 1st September as a visiting governess in a school or family. Address L., *Times* Office.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—Who understands the business, to attend a jobbing and millinery goods store. A Jew, a young man, about 18 years of age. One who speaks German preferred. J. SPENCH & SONS, No. 27 and 27½ Division-st.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN—Who has received a good elementary education, and has been engaged in the sale of Wood for the past year, and is a Druggist, desires some respectable employment to occupy his evening hours. Is used to copying. Address OMEGA, *Times* Office

GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by an American, who understands the business in all its branches; or would like to manage a fruit and vegetable farm on shares, having had long experience in the same. Address B. B. A., *Times* Office, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Are wanted immediately at the Servants' Institute, No 140 Grand-st. Places ready; wages good.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and steward, advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 20 West st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

TWO FIRST RATE JOURNEYMEN SASH MAKERS WANTED.—Also an apprentice to learn the business; one about 18 years of age. American would be preferred. Inquire at No. 1 St. John's-lane.

TWO BOYS WANTED—About 16 or 17 years of age to learn a trade; also a boy for an office. Those that can come well recommended preferred. Apply between 10 A M. and 3 P M, at Nos. 186 and 188 Centre, corner Hestry st J & G. H WALKER.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Cortlandt st., near Bleecker.

A NURSE of much experience may be engaged to-day by application at No. 935 8th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No 29 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall st Ferries for gentlemen, with partial board, and dinner on Sundays, in a private family. The house has gas and is desirably situated. Terms from $4 to $5 per week. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, *Times* Office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Hoerum and Smith-sts. Handsomely furnished apartments can be had, singly or in suites. The house is as pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn, and is from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No 13 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARDING.—A few young men can be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms, or partial board if wished, at No. 243 Bowery.

BOARD WANTED—The advertiser wants to get Board and room of large size in a respectable house in Jersey City, or else there to be bath to be had daily. He would be glad to get a room to be comfortable and quiet. Terms must be moderate. Address S. W. C., Jersey City Post-Office, with particulars. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—In Brooklyn, near Fulton or Wall-st Ferry, by a young man, in a pleasant Musical family. Must have a nice room with convenience for fire. Address, with full particulars, H. R. R., this Office.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen of high respectability, in a private family, with or without board. The house and furniture new and first class in every particular. Apply at No. 119 14th st., five doors west of Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen wishing to room together, can have good board and pleasant room on third floor. Terms $3 50 each. Location good, and only a few boarders, near the Fulton and Wall-st ferries. Breakfast early, if desired. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY—Residing in Henry-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from South Ferry, can accommodate with board and pleasant rooms, one or two gentlemen, with their wives, on moderate terms; partial board if so required. there are no boarders in the family. References of the highest order required. Address Box No. 3,082 Post-Office, New-York

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD With an English family. Location east of the Bowery, not below 23d or above 19th-st. Address PRINCIPAL, *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A small private family of adults wish to rent to one or two gentlemen, without board, two delightfully situated rooms, in the second story of a first-class house, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st and South Ferries. Apply at No. 177 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET WITH FULL BOARD—At No. 32 Varick-st., second door above St. John's Church, two large front rooms on the second and third doors, with all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, without board, at No. 4 Bond-st.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—For families or single persons, can be had at No. 105 West 14th-st. References given and required.

A. SAMANOS—Nos. 24 Fulton-st. and 8 Astor House, importer of choice Havana Cigars, Wines, Brandies, Cordials, Crosse and Blackwell Sauces, and Pickles, with a variety of other table articles, all of which are warranted to be of the primest quality.
Syrups, manufactured by a Creole whom I have engaged for the season, surpass all which are sold in this market, consisting as follows, viz: Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Lemon, Gum, and Orgeat.
I also will introduce, for the especial use of families, an article of Pine Syrup for coffee and tea, which is used in the West Indies instead of sugar, and considered far more delicate than the sugars ordinarily used, all of which are put up in large bottles similar to claret bottles, with labels of my name and place of business. All orders promptly attended to

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ELEGANT FAMILY PAPER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
PRICE FOUR CENTS.
THE GIANT OF THE WEEKLIES!
Appears this week in NEW TYPE and in a NEW FORM, and in every respect greatly improved, presenting a most ELEGANT APPEARANCE!
The Continuation of the Story of
THE FOUR CARMENS!
And also the Narrative of
THE OUTCAST HEIR!
Will be found exceedingly interesting
ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS from Mrs. SIGOURNEY and others, will grace the columns of this week's LEDGER

WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY SEPT 10,
LIPPINCOTT'S
PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD;
OR, GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,
Containing a greater amount of matter than any other single volume in the English Language.
EDITED BY J. THOMAS, M. D AND T. BALDWIN,
Assisted by several other Gentlemen.
The above work (upon which over five years of continued labor and research with a large outlay of money has been expended,) has not been published merely to supply the deficiencies of existing Gazetteers but to furnish a Geographical Dictionary which should be as comprehensive in its design, as perfect in its arrangement, and as complete and accurate in its execution as the best Dictionary of the English Language.
Among the many claims to superiority which this work has over all others of the kind are the following:
1. It is a Pronouncing Gazetteer, a feature as essential to the completeness of a Geographical Dictionary, as to a Dictionary of the English Language.
2. It contains above 2,000 more Geographical Names than any other Gazetteer of the World. And the notices of all important places will also be found far more full and satisfactory than in any other similar work.
3. In regard to Accuracy and Recentness of Information it will be found in comparably superior to every other.
We might have hurried this work through the press to forestall others commenced long after ours was in progress, but we could not be tempted to waive a single feature of excellence requiring time for its perfection.
The "Pronouncing Gazetteer, or, Geographical Dictionary," contains above 2,100 pages. Price, in strong leather binding, $6
Any person remitting $6 will receive the work in two volumes, bound in cloth free of postage
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WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.
JAPAN, AS IT WAS AND IS.
By RICHARD HILDRETH,
Author of "History of the United States," &c., &c.
In this work, the fruit of great labor and research, Mr. Hildreth has embodied all the information concerning the History and Present State of these remote islands which has come to the knowledge of the Western World. The Portuguese Missionaries, and the Dutch, English and Spaniards who visited Japan between two and three centuries ago, are almost the only Europeans that have ever penetrated the country; and their accounts are far more valuable than the impressions of later travelers who have merely visited the coasts. Since the expulsion of the Jesuits about the year 1638, the exclusion of foreigners has been strict, excepting only a very limited intercourse with the Dutch. Many of these accounts appear in English for the first time in this volume. The style of the book is very attractive, and the descriptions of scenery, manners and customs, will render it entertaining to the general reader. The student will be glad to see that an accurate and reliable Map, full Indices, Notes and a Glossary are added.
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The contents of this able volume, which is a most complete explanation of the Spiritual Phenomena, are as follows:
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Clairvoyant Revelations of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.
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A BOMB-SHELL INTO THE CARSON LEAGUE.
Will be published Sept. 1, a Book entitled
THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE VIOLATED BY THE NEW-YORK CARSON LEAGUE. By WILLIAM HEMMING, Phil. D. In this work will be found a true and undisguised exposition of the circumstances amounting to a violation of the Temperance Pledge by the New York Carson League. The work is compiled from the "inner light," and this "bomb-shell" must necessarily scatter its influence with salutary effect amid the encampments of the contending hosts. Price 12½ cents, to be had of Booksellers and News Agents throughout the country. Send in your orders. Copies mailed, post-paid, upon receipt of price.
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PITTSTON COAL FOR SHIPPING, &c.—Shippers of Coal to California can be supplied with this superior Coal of all sizes, delivered to vessels in any part of the harbor from canal-boats of 120 tons burden.
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COAL.—The celebrated Locust Mountain, range and Johnson size, on hand and constantly discharging. Also, Salem Vein and Red Ash, for grates, for sale at lowest market rates, from yard or boats. THOS. DYER.
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COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white Canal red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

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COMBER'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and certainly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mathematical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, farms, &c. Barrels of 30 to 40 gallons each, Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Comber's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 86 William-st., corner of Platt.

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PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs &c., at 1½ a pound; White Lead, 7c. do; Zinc, 8c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

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BYRON.—Last night as I lay sleeping,
I Sweet dreams charmed my slumber,
A host of bedbugs creeping
O'er my flesh in endless number.
Only think; the poet's sleep would have been tranquil and on taking the precaution to buy a flask of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, sure death to bugs, fleas, roaches, mosquitoes. Depot, No. 424 Broadway; No. 6 South 8th-st, Philadelphia.

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GENERAL LAND AND TAX AGENT FOR MICHIGAN AND NORTHERN INDIANA.—The undersigned having made extensive arrangements, will give strict attention to payment of taxes, adjusting tax titles for lands that have been sold, or for the purchase and sale of lands. WM CLARKE, No. 14 Pine-st.,
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BONNETS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS.
FALL STYLES
IDE, FELT & HALL,
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Have now in store, and are constantly receiving, both from abroad and of their own manufacture, a beautiful and extensive stock of the above goods, the most unique and fashionable styles extant.
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FLOWERS and FEATHERS of every description, embracing Sprigs, Bunches, Wreaths, Piquets, Buds, &c., &c. (In the choice colors)
In the selection of the above stock great care and attention has been bestowed, and we are persuaded that both in Styles and Prices it will meet the approbation of such as will give it an examination. IDE, FELT & HALL,
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UBSDELL, PIERSON AND LAKE
Would respectfully inform their customers and transient visitors from other States, that they will open this morning an elegant assortment of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
DESIGNED FOR FALL TRADE,
Consisting of
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
BROCADE, STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS, by the yard.
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BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
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Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for them very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Mérinos, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House

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GREENBERRY, LAUGHER & CO.,
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IMPORTERS
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Patent Machine Embroideries for Cornices and Wall Decorations, on Satin, Damask, Reps, &c., in borders, and all over Diaper figures. Also, for chair and sofa covers, cushions, vallences, &c.

MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS,
960 PIECES OF THE RICHEST QUALITY,
Manufactured of every shade of color, very cheap, will be opened THIS MORNING, and cut in any lengths to suit purchasers. UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No 471 Broadway.

1855- FALL IMPORTATIONS-1855.
TULLER, HART & McCORKLE.
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LANELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No 91 LIBERTY ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines have received Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
WE shall open for exhibition to the Millinery Trade, on MONDAY, Aug. 27, the largest and best assortment of RICH MATERIALS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and Flower Materials, together with STRAW BRAIDS AND BONNETS,
To be found in market at this time. Our stock having been imported expressly to suit our Trade, will be offered for sale at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
on our usual terms, Cash without Discount.
HOYER & KOECHUM,
Nos 64 and 66 John st., corner of William

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.
FROM AUCTION AND IMPORTATION.
400 pieces English Merino, 1s 6d. and 2s. 6d. per yard
250 pieces black Alpaca, 1s. 2s. and 2s. 6d. per yard.
800 pieces Irish watered Poplin, 4s. 6d. per yard.
250 pieces Grode Afrique Silk 3s. per yard
100 pieces best black Silk, 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard.
300 pieces yard wide French Calico, (new styles,) only 5c. 150 pieces English Calico, new styles, 4c. per yard.
OLIVER MOWBRAY No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth, and No. 447 8th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

TWO CASES OF ALL WOOL
FRENCH DE LAINES,
Very rich colors will be opened this morning
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

BRODIE'S FALL CLOAKS.
GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 41 Canal and 23 Lispenard sts., has now in store a large assortment of novelties in velvet, cloth and Mohair antique cloaks and mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale cash and short time buyers

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS,
No. 192 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO., desirous of accommodating their customers who are about to leave the City, will open on Monday, Aug. 27, a superb assortment of entirely new dress goods, embroideries, shawls, &c., &c., just received by the *Pacific*. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLA CAS

Seduction and Fearful Retribution.

From the Pensacola Gazette.

The quiet town of Warrington was startled from its apathy on Wednesday morning by a tragic occurrence, which shocked alike the feelings of all the inhabitants. That our readers may understand the particulars, we will relate the tale as it was told us. Mr. A. J. LAMBERTON, Postmaster at Warrington, discovered on Tuesday evening Mr. J. C. JONES, a pilot of this port, in a criminal connection with his wife, but be, JONES, escaped from the premises before he could attack him. The circumstance wrought upon the feelings of Mr. L. to such an extent that he wandered like a maniac all the night of Tuesday, and early on Wednesday morning he procured a double barrel shot gun, which he loaded with heavy charges of buckshot, and lying in wait for JONES, discharged one barrel at him as he was crossing the street from his house, which did not hit him. JONES then turned and ran towards his house, and just as he was entering his gateway a second shot from LAMBERTON killed him instantly. Mr. L., after taking advice, departed immediately and has not since been heard from.

We cannot look upon this matter otherwise than as an act committed by a lunatic, for if there ever was a cause for a sensitive man to become *pro tempore* insane, the act of the deceased was among the most diabolical of causes; but human nature is weak, and some women enticing, therefore, let us hope that the Almighty, before whose awful throne he was so suddenly summoned, will pardon the erring nature of a deluded human being, who, in all the other transactions of life was honorable, upright and just, towards his fellow man. Both gentlemen were well known and highly esteemed among the community in which they lived, and were on the most intimate terms with each other.

Of the frail creature who betrayed her husband's honor, crushed his spirit for life, and abandoned her children with an indelible mark of shame, we have heard nothing reliable since her infamous conduct, which led to the bloody catastrophe.

Route from Independence to Salt Lake.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in its issue of the 24th inst., says that MR MAGRAW has just returned from the East with a full complement of coaches and wagons, built expressly for the Plains, and admirably calculated for the purpose. They were constructed under his own supervision in Concord, N. H, and embody some new improvements, which will be a great convenience and comfort to passengers bound for the "Far West." Mr. MAGRAW has the regular contract for carrying the mail, and has had these coaches and wagons built with a view to the comfort of persons desiring to go to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. They form not only a pleasant vehicle to travel with by day, but a safe and secure camp by night.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6 octaves, to be used as superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial

ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, (St Nicholas Hotel,)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM MOTION PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of he late firm of Chickering, Mayer & Brown, he has copied and applied his Parent Grand Action We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. COOK & BROTHER, No 343 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal st, removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES G—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 88 Walker-st, near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANO-FORTES —A splendid 7-octave piano, cost $400, will be sold for $200; has been used but a few months; also, several for $140, $150, $165, and $175 Warranted in every respect. Inquire at No. 83 Spring st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes Second hand Pianos taken in exchange

SMALL ORGAN FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Suitable for a small church or parlor To be seen No 120 East 19th-st

MACHINERY.

HORSE-POWERS AND THRESHING MACHINES
Allen's Improved Endless Chain horse-power.
Emery's Improved Endless Chain horse-power.
Bogardus' Iron Circular horse power.
Trimble's Circular horse-power
Hall's Iron Circular horse-power
Taplin's Wood Circular horse-power.
Threshers of most approved patterns, with or without separator, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, New-York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 187 189 and 191 Water-st

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Make at the manufactory price For sale by
A. LOVEGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacture s to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy
Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy descriptions
Counter Scales Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weigh's.
For sale at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No 189 Broadway, New-York.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO, No 1 Barclay-st, opposite Astor House.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Doughetty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades including his celebrated linen dueling cards
A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.
No 182 Pearl-st., Manufactory 78 Cliff st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—GOLD WATCH LOST.—A gentleman while passing through White-st on Monday evening last, lost a double case patent lever gold watch and chain. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the watch and chain, and no questions asked. Apply at the Alabama House, No 91 Broad-st.

CAUTION. A note drawn by the subscribers, dated City of New-York, 1855 at three months, for $100, in favor of Matthias Smith, was lost on Saturday last, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as the whole amount of said note will be paid at maturity to no person except the said Smith, who will receive a new promissory note to that effect.
B. B. & W. WOOD, No 281 Pearl-st, New-York.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, a LAMBO PHOTOGRAPH and LETTER, in going from Fort Hamilton by the 9 o'clock boat, through Fifth-st to Broadway to 4th st. The above reward will be paid by returning the same in whole or part to ADAMS & PYBURN, No 18 Fourth st

FERMA, A PERFECT BILLIARD TABLE AT LAST.—MICHAEL PHELAN'S Model Billiard Tables with his new combination cushions, combined of several materials, and so constructed as to insure mathematical correctness of angle and the most exact elasticity in all seasons, a desideratum in billiard tables.
The undersigned, from his long experience in the billiard business, without egotism contends he is capable of judging what a table should be, and he pledges his reputation that these exhibit advantages possessed by no others, and opens a new era in billiards Having opened the spacious hall No 20 Chambers st, (up stairs,) next to Burton's Theatre, where several of them are on for exhibition and practice, he invites gentlemen to give him a call and test them These tables are promptly manufactured to order and will be sold as cheap as the ordinary tables of the day
MICHAEL PHELAN,
No. 20 Chambers-st., (up stairs.)

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—The Articles of Agreement of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, for the year commencing the 1st of September next, are now ready at their Office, corner of 1st av, and 5th-st., for signatures The Butchers of the City of New-York and vicinity are invited to join the Association The election for Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the above place on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board J. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—No 200 6th-av. The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them. N B —Theory explained to student

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S Steam Factory, No 350 West 24th st., best Virginia wood, per load, delivered, $3 25 per cord, $1 50; 4-cord, per barrel, 44 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents. Orders post paid promptly attended to

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 237 Pearl-st., Frankfort square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Patent brushes of superior quality constantly on hand Machine brushes repaired. JOHN E. HOPPER.

REMOVAL.—D. H. ARNOLD & CO. have removed from No. 90 Pine-st, to No. 49 Broadway,

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—HOWARD-AV., NEW-HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.—The subscriber has large and commodious buildings suitable for the accommodation of his pupils erected expressly for the purpose
The locality of the Institution is every way adapted to the promotion of physical health and constitutional vigor, and to successful intellectual and moral culture. It is situated about a mile from the centre of the city, so that its retired position and proximity to the town, impart to it the combined advantages of city and country, without the exclusive disadvantages of either
The pupils of this Institution are fitted for any standing in college or prepared for mercantile and other active pursuits Young men desirous to connect themselves with the engineering department of Yale College will receive special instruction Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, are taught by experienced instructors. Military Tactics as taught in Academical schools have been introduced, and all the pupils are encouraged to perfect themselves, under a skillful master, in this science and art. Parents and guardians who are anxious to procure for their children and wards, beyond the benefits of a sound education, the comforts of a home and the family circle, will find this a very desirable Institution
The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each The Fall and Winter session commences on the second Monday of September; the Spring and Summer session on the first Tuesday of March
The classes of the Institution are so arranged that pupils can be admitted at more convenient to parents and guardians, at the commencement of each term in Yale College
The charges for tuition, board and washing, during the session are only, are $250 per annum To those who remain with the family during the vacations, the price is $300
The Principal takes great pleasure in being able to refer to GERARD HALLOCK, Esq., Editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Further information and circulars can be obtained by application to
LEWIS M MILLS, Principal.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of Instruction
It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage to the education of their children enjoyed by the students of the best Academy of New-York, or the College of the City and State, and no efforts for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees
The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:
J. S. T. Stranahan, John T. Martin, J. F. Fenhingham, R. S. Tucker, Horace B Claflin, H. R. Worthington, Luther B Wyman, Charles B Baylis, J. E. Southworth, S B Chittenden, James How, George S. Howland, Josiah O. Low, D. S. Landon, Charles R. Marvin, A. S. Barnes, M. G Harrington, J. M FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS will reopen on Wednesday, the 19th September next, at 9½ A. M. Applicants for admission will present themselves on Tuesday, the 18th, at 9 A. M., in the Council room.
THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE will reopen on the 15th October; and will enroll themselves at the Institution, No. 170 East 13th-st
THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING. The examination of this department will be resumed by Prof. BULL, and will occur daily from 1 to 3 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF ARTS OF DESIGN.—The School of Design will commence its session on the 14th September, at the studio of the Professor, No 58 East 13th st., one door west of Broadway.
THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be open for the reception of students on the 17th September.
DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Classes will be formed at the commencement of other college duties, and arrangements may be made for evening instruction.
THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Prof JOHNSON, Rector, will be opened for students on Monday, 10th September.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.
UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, August 7, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September It is the aim of the instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters
TERMS. For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the close of the Session. Modern languages taught by superior native masters
REFERENCES. Rev Drs Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N Porter, Hon R S. Baldwin, A R St ell, Esq, Hon A N Skinner, W H Russell Esq New Haven, Rev Drs Adams and Hallock and Gerard Hallock Esq New-York Rev Dr Cox, Owego, N Y; Hon F. Frelinghuysen President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N J; President Hopkins Williams College, Massachusetts; D H Little Esq, Cherry Valley, N Y; S I Andrews Esq Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A B C F M, Boston
Circulars may be obtained of A Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New Haven

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J F. BINGHAM Rector will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept 24 The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving buthwenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of pupils. Gentlemen who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies
N. B. The present session of the school are *invited to begin* their studies on the *first* Monday of September. All volunteers will be *informally* instructed gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No 264 Madison-st., New-York —This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of sixteen years, and is still under the supervision of Rev D C VAN NORMAN as Principal The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small fare or expense to the parent The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY Sept 10 Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who compose the Board of Trustees:
ISAAC FERRIS, President.
F D FROST Treasurer.
J W C LEVERIDGE, Secretary.
Joseph Hoxie, D B Keeler, Geo. M Clearman,
Thompson Price, A B Holmes, John Grier,
James Holmes, Thos. Williams Jr., Benj W. Clapp,
James Horn, Eben. Cauldwell, Samuel Millbank.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR TWENTY APPROVED BOYS—CHARLES MURRAY NAIRNE, M. A. has removed his school from the Bible House to his residence, No 14 West 24th st., between 5th-av and Broadway, two blocks above Madison-square. The arrangements for carrying out his plan of education are now completed, and it is believed that, for elegance of accommodation, true manliness of government and peculiar thoroughness of mental and moral training, the school is not surpassed by any in the United States. Mr. NAIRNE has secured the accomplished Resident tutor, and several Professors from the City. School opens on MONDAY, Sept 17 Terms—$250 per annum payable quarterly in advance Circulars may be had at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, at the store of Messrs CARTER'S, Booksellers, and at No 14 West 24th st. References—Rev Drs. HAWKS, HIGBEE, FERRIS, POTTS, S. H. WESTON, &c, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FREE SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.—In furtherance of the objects of the charter of the Institution a Free School for instruction in vocal music has been established, under the direction of Signors AMATI DURREU and ANGELO TORIANI, open to all persons desirous of availing themselves of the privilege In addition to the advantages of free instruction, such scholars as may desire it will have the opportunity of being employed in the Academy Application for admission may be made between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Academy of Music, 14th st., communicating on THURSDAY, Aug 23

GENEVA HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A lot 24 feet double three story brick dwelling, 50 feet square, and lot of land 99 feet front on Main-st and 231 feet deep, in the beautiful village of Geneva commanding an extensive view of Seneca Lake. It is particularly well adapted for a private boarding house, as a large number of high character is much needed there. It is offered at a very low price the owner having removed therefrom. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No 38 Wall-st

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New York. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on the 10th inst. The Rev. A. RUNNING, M. Principal, assisted by MISS RACHEL BRADSTREET, Miss M. E. RUNNING, Miss Prudence Bond and the English Professor and Teacher of French and German. Terms per session of fifteen weeks, $30 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Principal
W. L. BRADSTREET, Secretary
H WHEELER, President.

MRS. MILLER'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 11 East 17th-st, near Sixth-av, New-York, under the care of the Misses Miller and several competent assistant teachers. The Fall Term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept 13 Circulars may be had at the office of Mrs. MILLER Terms can be made for boarders and twenty day scholars A Prospectus, stating the terms and advantages of the School, can be had on application

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No 51 8th-av, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13 Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Fire and Insurance Co., 57 Wall st, of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROBBINS & CLEMENT No 46 William-st, or Mr. HAVENS, Esq., No. 34 Wall st., and at her residence She will be at home after Sept. 5

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No 74 6th-av, will reopen on MONDAY, Septem ber 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 209 Henry st., Brooklyn Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept 4, 1855.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept 13. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. LIVINGSTON & PHINNEY, No 178 Fulton-st., Messrs WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

THE ENSUING ACADEMIC YEAR of the Misses BUCKNALL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 13 1855 Circulars may be obtained at the residence of the principals, or at Messrs Willis & Conkling's, No. 2 Murray-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Washington Academy, for boys, will reopen Monday, Sept 10

MME. [illegible] PARISIAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 161 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway References, Rt Rev MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. P. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES KOOME, N. P. BAILEY SAMUEL DAVIS.

HAMILTON COLLEGE—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The next term in this Institution commences Sept. 20. The Degree of "Bachelor of Laws" is conferred upon those students who pass the requisite examinations. By a recent Act of the Legislature, graduates of this Institution are admitted to practice in the several Courts of the State without the usual examination in open Court For further information application may be made to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Law, &c., Clinton, N. Y.

MADAME VANDER WEYDE, from France, will open her institute for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 10 Besides the common branches, a thorough instruction in French and Music is her principal purpose, in which she is assisted by the best of teachers *Sorez musicale classique* for the scholars and their relations every month Cal for circulars at Mr. LINCOLN'S, No 519 Broadway, below St Nicholas. School is No. 110 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MR. BRAGG'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION—For a limited number of boarders and a few select day scholars, reopens Sept 3, at 98 Second-place South Brooklyn. The situation, on very high, sandy ground, is splendidly attractive, eminently salubrious and remote from all temptations to frivolous dissipation Circulars containing terms and references left with H. T. BRAGG, No. 91 Liberty-st.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 18 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway or at Messrs. DOOLMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to MISS HAINES, at her residence

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 16th-st, below 5th-av Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14 Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3 Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall st; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 272 10th st., near Tompkins-square.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 18th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6
Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

MR. BOLTON'S FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—In New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y. The institution will reopen on MONDAY Sept. 3. Number of boards limited to ten Applications for admission may be made to the Principal, HERBERT BOLTON, on the premises, where circulars can be obtained. Also at the bookstore of STANFORD & SWORDS, No 637 Broadway.

THE MISSES DANFORTH having removed their Home and Day School in No 14 West 18th-st. (4th door west of 5th av.) will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th of September. A limited number of pupils will be received as boarders Circulars may be obtained at Mr. CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence on 18th-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year Circulars obtained from MR. BROWN, No. 643 Broadway

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av, corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept 17 After Sept 1 she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st, two doors from 5th-av

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—An experienced teacher from Paris, resuming his engagements with schools, could dispose of three days in the week to give lessons in New-York or Brooklyn Private pupils also attended Address FRANCAIS, *Times* office.

THE MISSES BOHR respectfully inform their friends and the public that their DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL No 181 West 34th-st, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES No 279 Canal, corner of 6th-st will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 26 Henry-st., next to All Saints' Church This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3 Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life J. L MARSHALL, Rector.

THE MEMBERS OF MR MAURICE'S SCHOOL are reminded that the Fall Term will open on WEDNESDAY Sept 5 The roll will be called and recitations assigned at 7 P M.—SING SING, Aug. 23 1855.

MRS DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 58 East 22d-st.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3, at No. 72 West 23d st., near the 6th-av

G. H. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No 132 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School

GAY SCHOOL.—Mr TYNG'S School, at No 81 16th-st, will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September Terms as hitherto, $100 per year Number limited to 25.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 22 West 23d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 11

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 13

SPANISH. Professor C. VILLAVERDE begs leave to inform his pupils and friends that he has removed from No. 9 Carroll place, Bleecker-st.

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies at No. 38 Union-square, 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept 13.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3, at No. 47 West 13th st

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. O'KILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Nos 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 4

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day school on Sept. 10, at No 41 9th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL R. R. Co.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS Aug 22 1855
THE INTEREST DUE 1st September next on the Bonds of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad Co. is used to the construction of the Rutland Branch, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons
WM H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due in this City the 1st inst on the BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be paid on presenting the coupons at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York. Drafts on Milwaukee will be paid on presenting the coupons at our office, No 8 Wall st., on and after the 1st September.
ATWOOD & FOX

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No 4 Wall-st
New-York, Aug. 14, 1855
A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1855.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY falling due on the 1st of September, will be paid on and after that date at the Office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No. 86 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No 86 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewoantit," "Fall River," "Boenton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 86 William-st.

SUPREME COURT.—BERNARD McOWEN against CHARLES HOWELL.—To CHARLES HOWELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, May 24, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 24th day of May, 1854, besides costs of this action. Dated New-York, May 24, 1855. WILLIAM E. SMITH,
y24-lawTu* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 111 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SPLENDID FRENCH MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, ELEGANT PAINTINGS ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH CHANDELIERS, &c at the residence No 154 West 21st st., near 7th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, on Wednesday, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 29, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above first class house, which is replete with everything desirable for a splendidly-furnished house The sale will be positive, without regard to weather—catalogues of which will be ready on Monday, and can be obtained at Mr. E. V Haughwort's, No. 531 Broadway.
PARLORS—Two magnificent French pier mirrors, 28x106, elegant rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, Axminster and velvet carpets, English imported chandeliers, solid rosewood parlor suite soft, six medallion back parlor chairs, large arm-chairs, with slip covers in embroidered brocade, one do., imported from France; sofa, four cushioned-back chairs, large arm and reception chairs, in tapestry, very rich with slip covers; rosewood mirror front and back etagere, costly ladies' reception furniture, lined with satinwood, imported; solid rosewood recept on chairs, in tapestry and satin; rosewood music cabinet, rosewood centre and pier tables, with statuary marble tops; costly mantel vases; bronze and ormolu clocks, with a number of rich imported parlor ornaments; elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures; also a valuable and costly collection of oil paintings—foreign and home scenery—historical paintings, fruit and flower pieces, marine views, Winter scenery, rural and architectural views, &c., from the hands of eminent foreign and native artists
CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, 13 pure hair mattresses, beds, &c; superb rosewood and mahogany bureaus, rosewood washstands, china toilet sets, oval mirrors, rosewood and mahogany tête-a-têtes, sofas, marble top secretary bookcases, an library do., with a large and elegant variety of dining room articles, comprising furniture cabinet, extension tables, sent $90; English oil cloth, oak arm chair, carved oak sideboard, rich silver ware, crystal cut glassware, ivory cutlery, magnificent china dinner set, 186 pieces; tea do; mahogany and French chairs, with a splendid variety of kitchen furniture of every description. A deposit will be required of every purchaser. No postponement.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co.,
NEW YORK, July 28, 1855.
THE SUBSCRIBER in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the instalments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the instalments called thereon, upon the resolution of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:
Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler
One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B Dana.
Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.
The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.
J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room, No 113 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of elegant cabinet furniture, rosewood and other wood-veneered; 10 pieces French plate pier and oval mirrors, in the most fashionable style of frame; 40 oil paintings, in richly ornamented frames; 30 pair French china vases Cabinet furniture will consist of the sides of a first class cabinet maker, removed for convenience of sale, with a large variety of furniture which will be sold to pay advances, Ten solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in the most fashionable style of costly materials; stagers writing desks and cabinets; costly centre tables; Turkish and easy chairs; corner stands; rich inlaid tables, &c Chamber furniture will include mahogany, rosewood, walnut and oak plain and marble-top sets, in suites of material; richly carved oak and walnut dinner room and library furniture in great variety; several superior made extension dining tables, Also, a large variety of medium class furniture—tête-a-têtes; mahogany bedsteads; spring-seat parlor and rocking chairs; carved and fancy tables; corner stands; bureaus; side boards, wardrobes, fancy stands, &c.
At 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold several fine-toned rosewood piano-fortes, made by first-class New-York and Boston makers, fully warranted, together with stools, covers, &c.
We invite the trade and country merchants.

W. WILSON, Auctioneer.
SALE OF COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At the residence No. 87 and 88 Charlton-st., corner of Hudson, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29; can be examined a day before sale Four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocade, two sofas, four cushioned back parlor chairs, large arm and reception chair; 2 o chair in hair cloth mirror front rosewood etagere marble-top centre and s

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,385,363 42
Average amount of Specie..... 746,896 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 340,814 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,166,472 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $564,686 63
Average amount of Specie..... 91,491 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,620 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 358,633 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Assistant Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,788,940 97
Average amount of Specie..... 1,215,379 67
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America..... 68,725 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,813,167 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $8,076,541 83
Average amount of Specie..... 1,197,427 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 340,814 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,261,672 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY P. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, be ng duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

HENRY P. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,165,287 19
Average amount of Specie..... 67,396 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 33,974 80
Average amount of Deposits..... 889,731 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,521,788 33
Average amount of Specie..... 981,457 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 250,515 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,953,952 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B MEEKER, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,684,143 85
Average amount of Specie..... 132,289 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,110 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,180,046 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,196,676 26
Average amount of Specie..... 649,026 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,602 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,251,713 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855
EDWIN F COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... 83,064,439 83
Average amount of Specie..... 427,197 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 186,718 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,715,667 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,165,287 19
Average amount of Specie..... 67,396 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 33,974 80
Average amount of Deposits..... 889,731 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,521,788 33
Average amount of Specie..... 981,457 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 250,515 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,953,952 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B MEEKER, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,684,143 85
Average amount of Specie..... 132,289 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,110 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,180,046 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,196,676 26
Average amount of Specie..... 649,026 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,602 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,251,713 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROST H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855
EDWIN F COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,543,228 38
Average amount of Specie..... 169,921 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 65,508 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,103,332 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN F. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $684,862 35
Average amount of Specie..... 50,021 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,181 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 431,036 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1855.
FELIX HART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,841,806 90
Average amount of Specie..... 311,615 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 286,005 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,349,801 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 27th day of August, 1855.
LOVELL GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $742,966 76
Average amount of Specie..... 95,370 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 159,563 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 505,981 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
E B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,794,996 56
Average amount of Specie..... 306,346 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 62,979 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,252,849 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,077,767 98
Average amount of Specie..... 531,519 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 61,144 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,895,476 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,490,279 99
Average amount of Specie..... 101,986 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,968 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,429 874 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. DUNHAM, President of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. DUNHAM, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $673,969 00
Average amount of Specie..... 49,937 00
Average Amount of Circulation..... 97,402 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 299,822 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,898,993 76
Average amount of Specie..... 193,741 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 128,107 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,496,196 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of August, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $665,977 87
Average amount of Specie..... 29,953 15
Average amount of circulation..... 10,492 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 599,856 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of August, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $360,486 18
Average amount of Specie..... 88,940 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,134 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 630,558 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
JNO. C. BEROIT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,366,642 66
Average amount of Specie..... 83,762 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,402 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 742,598 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $407,072 00
Average amount of Specie..... 40,231 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,778 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 221,849 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21th day of August, 1856
J. B. COPPIN, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $572,860 86
Average amount of Specie..... 81,712 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,036 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 442,906 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,983,204 16
Average amount of Specie..... 163,414 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,668 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,478,892 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS H. ADLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. H. ADLY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,761,826 13
Average amount of Specie..... 743,960 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 379,631 85
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,030,672 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB O. HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. O HALSTED, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $584,439 87
Average amount of Specie..... 51,915 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,362 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 459,293 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,172,320 63
Average amount of Specie..... 82,069 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,040 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 918,098 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,284,641 64
Average amount of Specie..... 91,539 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,713 37
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,251,842 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,234,504 58
Average amount of Specie..... 83,673 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,917 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 892,361 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $719,701 71
Average amount of Specie..... 68,426 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 108,140 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 624,268 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855
JOHN M. DEVOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,281,946 49
Average amount of Specie..... 150,076 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,198 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,941,128 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. ——, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
CORNELIUS BOGERT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,138,324 63
Average amount of Specie..... 1,160,161 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 184,346 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,741,207 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. HILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AUGUSTUS E. HILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,366,372 66
Average amount of Specie..... 971,306 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,360 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,067,150 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,104,861 00
Average amount of Specie..... 130,875 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 122 136 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 981,191 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GUS. J THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,923,067 10
Average amount of Specie..... 182,191 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 174,029 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 858,071 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $159,095 82
Average amount of Specie..... 8 812 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 10 492 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 599,856 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of August, 1855
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $403,153 73
Average amount of Specie..... 24,936 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 61,324 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 135,744 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $190,473 57
Average amount of Specie..... 10,404 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,080 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 108,341 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,019 086 28
Average amount of Specie..... 104 006 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 176 707 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,416,396 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
EDWIN N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,340 169 10
Average amount of Specie..... 97,484 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,036 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 743,263 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Ass't Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

CHAS PALMER, Ass't Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... 9686,674 98
Average amount of Specie..... 41,733 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,400 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 380 012 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $963,629 60
Average amount of Specie..... 63 467 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,640 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 642,944 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
WM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $865,691 69
Average amount of Specie..... 1,346 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,060 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 670 673 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
WM. E. HIAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,601 041 24
Average amount of Specie..... 321,013 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,259 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,483,613 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. S. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. S. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
THOS. S POMEROY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $880,594 00
Average amount of Specie..... 54,706 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,410 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 594,610 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,183 705 46
Average amount of Specie..... 111 863 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 196 184 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 848,654 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $977,731 00
Average amount of Specie..... 50 073 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 108,565 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 634,354 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,464,816 40
Average amount of Specie..... 151,987 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 270,612 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 767,161 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM H FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. H FALLS President.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of August, 1855.
E B FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,774 611 02
Average amount of Specie..... 336 934 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 196,191 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,239 047 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With government brand and weight upon each bag, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 24 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and South-west.

VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DAMUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE AND RAILROAD LINE COMPANY.—THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD LINE AND THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 1, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Railroad Changes.

The Hudson River Railroad Company, by a new arrangement commencing yesterday, run two afternoon trains for Albany and Troy at 4 and 6 P. M., the latter a fast express connecting with the night express train of the Central Road for Buffalo and the West. They have also added an evening express from Albany, connecting with the last trains of the Central Road and reaching New-York at 20 minutes before 12.

Overboard from a Hartford Steamer.

Just as the Hartford steamer was starting from her wharf at the foot of Pack slip yesterday, a man on board who wanted to go ashore leaped from the deck toward the dock; but fell into the water, and was drowned. A body was drawn up at the same spot at a later hour in the day, but it bore the appearance of having been in the water for two or three days.

Unruly Mourners.

A large number of peach venders were yesterday hauled up before the several Police Magistrates, for selling fruits from false measures. There was quite an assortment of these measures at the Courts, some of which had false bottoms, while from others was pared from one to three inches of wire. The many venders thus brought up were severally fined $2, which a majority of them paid after a great deal of prevarication. Those who did not were put under the customary good care of the keeper of the City Prison.

A Caution to Corner Boys.

Francis Hughs, Stephen Fox, Patrick Hay, and [illegible] Fitzgerald, who were passing their time with "star gazing" on the corners of streets on the evening of Sunday, were arrested and provided with a night's lodging in the Station-House cells, on complaint of one Henry Sluke. They were in the morning discharged by Justice Bannan.

Assault by Rowdies.

Mr. George W. Cumberland, of No. 64 Vesey-street, made complaint at the Mayor's Office yesterday, that as he and a friend named Charles Gray were passing by the corner of Prince and Elizabeth street, on Sunday night last, at about 11½ o'clock, they were set upon by several rowdies who were armed with slung-shots, and who knocked them down a best them and then run away.

Fire.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in an old frame building at the rear of No. 616 Broadway, occupied by poor families, who lost the greater part of their furniture, which was uninsured. The building was nearly entirely destroyed. Origin of the fire unknown.

Died in a Station-House Cell.

Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest at the Eighteenth Ward Station-House, on the body of an unknown man who was found dead in a cell where he was confined for alleged intoxication. From the *post mortem* examination it appeared that death was caused by "Hemmorrhage caused by rupture of the spleen." Deceased, who appeared to be about 27 years of age, was dressed in a brown cloth monkey jacket, check cotton undershirt, black satin vest, white cotton shirt; he had on two pairs of pantaloons and a pair of drawers, and half-soled boots. In his pockets were found a small one-barreled pistol, a two foot rule broken, a pore-monnaie containing no money, and a memorandum book. The man was found lying insensible upon the pavement, his head resting on a stone stoop, when Policeman Sherwood, of the Eighteenth Ward, arrested him, supposing him to be drunk.

Identified.

The body of the man on which an inquest was held on Thursday last, found drowned off Blackwell's Island, has been identified as that of John Maier, who was on the 19th instant drowned by the upsetting of a small row-boat, near the Grand-street Ferry. His son, a boy 4 years of age, came to his death at the same time and place.

Probable Fatal Accident.

A little girl aged eight years, named Ellen Ward, residing with her parents at No. 39 Elm-street, yesterday fell from the third story window of the above premises, fracturing several of her ribs, besides producing concussion of the brain. She was carried to the City Hospital, where she is not expected to recover.

Woman's Fight.

A woman named Ann Scanlon had her head split yesterday, by her sister, while they were fighting. She was conveyed to the City Hospital.

[Advertisement]

John Bailey & Co.,

Nos. 85 and 87 John-street,

Offer to the trade at the lowest rates, in lots to suit purchasers,

100,000 lbs. Sheet and Rolled Brass and German Silver, all widths and thicknesses; sheet 24x48 to 48x108; circulars 40 inches in diameter.

100,000 lbs. Brass, Copper and German Silver Wire, all shapes and sizes.

100,000 lbs. Brass and Copper Inlay, plain and fancy, all sizes.

Ingot German Silver and Copper Nickel; Brass Ketues, &c.

Metal for special purposes made to order.

500,000 Carriage Tire, and Spring Bolts.

5,000 doz. Wrought Iron Butts and Hinges.

100,000 gross American Bed Screws.

60 tons Pump Chain, best quality.

Reversing Stand, Yard, Suction, Force and Steam Pumps.

Hydraulic Rams, Garden Engines, Cast Iron Curbs.

Chain Pump Wheels and Fixtures, Iron Well Wheels and Grindstone Trimmings.

Fry Pans, superior quality, American manufacture.

Cast Steel Cork Screws, American manufacture.

50 bbls. Curry Combs, brass and iron, improved pattern.

500,000 feet Wrought Iron Pipe, for gas, steam or water.

5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Socket, Solid Shank and Planters' Hoes.

5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Manure, Hay, Spading and Straw Forks.

5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Potato Hooks, Manure Drags and Garden Rakes.

[Advertisement.]

Richardson & Boynton's, Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Patent Self-Clearing Furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 193 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Those wishing to witness the best and greatest variety of entertainment to-night, must visit the favorite National. The popular tragedian, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mons. Schmidt, M'lle Therese, and a good Company are to appear. "O'Neal the Great," "Raven of the Tomb," and "Swiss Cottage," are to be performed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Pills cure any case of weakness, debility and lowness of spirits. They invigorate the system, and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The most Complete Pen and Pencil Case we have seen is manufactured by W. M Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Depôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. Archer Warner & Co., No. 276 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 117 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday Aug 21, by Rev. Isaac Orchard, Mr. John H Hoptroglos, of this City, to Miss Laura K., third daughter of Hamlin Jayne, of New Haven, Conn.

May contentment, peace and plenty
Ever be by welcome guest,
Her property attend thee,
May God's blessing on thee rest.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Aug 27, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Hiram Abll and Catharine Maynard, aged 9 months and 15 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, 61st-st., between 2d and 3d ave., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Jersey City, on Sunday, Aug 26 Mary Hardenbrgh, aged 9 years, relict of Rutsen Hardenbergh, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Tuesday,) 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of her son in law, James A. Williamson, No. 56 Morris st without further invitation

At Hell Gate on Friday, Aug 24 at the residence of Jas. S Sleyster, Esq., Andrew Louis, daughter of Harvey N. and Louisa F. K. ney, aged 3 years and 6 months Her remains were taken to Fairhaven, Conn., for interment.

At Green Point on Monday, Aug 21, of consumption, Eliza, wife of Samuel Hunt, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Meserole st., Green Point, next house from the railroad, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Sing Sing, on Friday, Aug 24 Jeremiah Wells, aged 50 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Hughes' Tannery, Bergen County, N. J. on Sunday night, Aug 26 Mr. John Jaffery, in the 50th year of his age He died in peace.

At Paterson N. J., on Sunday, Aug 26, Mary J., wife of John Swinburne, Jr.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, Aug. 25, after a short illness in the 44th year of his age, James Francis Hutton, late of the firm of Hutton & Co., San Francisco, formerly of this City. His remains will be brought on for interment on Thursday.

☞ California papers please copy

At St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday Aug 22, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas George Thomas, aged 32 years, 2 months and 13 days, eldest son of the late Wm. A. Thomas, of Brooklyn, L. I. His remains were deposited in Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 27.

$3,000 N Y. 6s '81	113		112 N. Y. Cen. R.R.		b3 100¾
25,100 Ohio 6s '60	b60	19¼	328 do		100¾
28,500 Virginia 6s		86	100 do		b60 100¾
500 California 7s '70		87	268 do		100¾
4,000 Erie Bonds '83		101	50 do		s10 100¾
1,000 Erie Bonds '75		91	50 do		s6m 100
5,000 Ill Cen R.R bds.		86	57 do		s3 100¾
30,000 do		s60	84	100 Clev & Tol. R.R	s60	87
6,000 do		s3	85¼	375 do		87
5,000 do		b60	86¼	200 do		s60	87¼
10,000 do		b30	86	100 do		s10	87¼
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d mtge bs		83¾		384 do			87
825 C & Tol div e bds		83		300 Erie Railroad			52¼
100 do			84	100 do		s10	52¼
16 Ohio Life & Trust Co			96¾	600 do		b30	52¼
75 do			97	300 do		b60	52¼
50 Canton Company		s10	28	300 do		c	52¼
56 do			26	1800 do		b3	52
100 do		b60	26¼	700 do			53
25 Penn. Coal Co		s3	115	1200 do			52¼
100 Had. Riv. R. R.		s10	40¼	100 do		b10	52¼
100 do		s60	40¾	910 do			51¾
200 Nic. Transit Co			19¼	100 do		s60	52¼
500 do		b60	19¼	300 do		b10	52¼
100 do		b60	19¼	300 Harlem Railroad			28¼
100 do		b30	19¼	26 New-Jersey R.R.			122
100 do		s60	19¼	576 Reading R. R		s3	95
100 do		b10	19¼	700 do		s3	95¼
150 do		s3	19¼	300 do		b60	95
150 Cumb. Coal Co		c	21¼	100 do		s30	95¼
200 do		c	28	100 do		s3	95¼
300 do		b60	28¼	900 do		s3	96¼
200 do			28	26 Mich. Central R.R.			100
1000 do		b3	78	85 St. L. & N. Ind R.R			93¾
150 do		b60	28¾	50 do		b30	103
25 do			28¾	200 do		b60	103
600 do			28	100 do			104¼
500 do		b30	28¾	50 Cleve. C. & Cin			109¾
13 N. H. & Hart. R. R.			136	150 Cleve. & Pitts'g R. R.			71
45 do			127	186 Gal. & Chi. R. R			111
50 Nor. & Wor. R. R			36¾				

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board this morning, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$8,000 Crawford Co (Pa.) 6s, 1874.....int. added 77½
10,000 Mercer Co. (Pa.) 6s, 1874.....do..... 77½
5,000 Chicago and Mississippi R. R. 10's...do..... 80½
8 shares Union Bank 122½
10 shares Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co..... 98
40 shares Webster Fire Ins. Co. (per share $50) $3.05
64 acres and 80 perches lands, McKean Co., Pa., Survey and warrant numbered 2,389; subdivision 364, per acre..... 30s.

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri 6s		94	356 N. Y. Cen. R.R.		s3 100¾
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bds		b60	86¼	100 do		s30	100¾
500 Canton Company		b60	26¾	50 Harlem Railroad			28¼
200 do			26¾	100 do		s30	28¼
500 N. Cent. Trans Co		s60	19¼	140 Clevel. & Tol R.R		s30	86¾
200 do			19¼	100 do		s6	87
200 do		b60	19¼	200 do		s30	86¾
500 Cumber Coal Co		s60	28	100 Reading Railroad		b15	96¾
200 do		b60	28¾	200 do		b60	96¾
100 Erie Railroad		s60	52¼	300 do		s3	96¾
100 do		s30	52¼	400 do		s3	96¾
200 do		s10	52¾	200 do		s60	96
100 do		b60	52¾	200 do		b60	96¾
100 do		s60	52¾	200 do		b60	96¾
400 do		b60	53¼	250 Illinois Cen R R.		s3	96¾
100 do			52¾	200 do		s60	96¾
300 do		b3	52¾	100 Mich. Cen. R R		b60	100¾
200 do		s60	52¾	45 Chic. & Rock Isl R R.			98

Monday, Aug. 27—P. M.

The Defence of Francis W. Edmonds, late Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, against the charges preferred against him by the President and Assistant Cashier, appeared in Wall-street this afternoon, in pamphlet form, addressed in a style of much dignity and ability, to the Stockholders of the Bank. The paper is altogether too lengthy for convenient insertion in these columns, though of sufficient public moment and interest—aside from the intrinsically strong case which it makes out for the writer—to demand a careful notice of his line of defence. The base of this is an unblemished reputation and acknowledged success of twenty-five years as a Bank Officer, previous to the 1st of August, instant, when the implications which have involved Mr. Edmonds in this controversy, were vaguely given to the public, on the authority, as it was said, of the Assistant Cashier. Upon this he now comes before the public, addressing himself to his immediate constituents, to answer the charges which followed the first rumors of the Street, in a semi official form, seriatim. In doing which he first presents the official card of President Knapp, and the official action of his Board, together with the letter of the Mayor on accepting his resignation as Chamberlain, as follows:

"Various rumors have been put in circulation, and articles appearing in several of the public papers in regard to the affairs of the Mechanics' Bank, permit me to say *that any reports or statements affecting its assets or liabilities are entirely groundless.*

S. Knapp, President."

"In accepting this resignation, I beg to assure you that in your connection with the City finances nothing has transpired to impair the confidence which was placed in you at the time of your appointment.

"*Your accounts have been properly kept, and every dollar intrusted to your custody has been faithfully accounted for.*

Fernando Wood, Mayor.

"To F. W. Edmonds, Esq., New-York."

On the 27th July, at a meeting of the Board, that Committee (on the charges of the Assistant Cashier) reported, and on their report the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the resignation of F. W. Edmonds, as Cashier, tendered on the 24th inst., be laid upon the table for further action, and that leave of absence be granted him for three months, and the Board express the hope that this relaxation from mental labor may lead to the reestablishment of his health.

Resolved, That his salary be suspended from 1st of August next.

Resolved, That the investigation that has just terminated *leaves no room for suspicion as to the soundness of the Bank and the integrity of its assets.*

The following, from a letter of the Assistant Cashier, of date July 18, thirty days after he is stated to have set about his investigation with a view to the serious implication of Mr. Edmonds, is also given:

"My investigations hitherto do not impress me with the belief that the Bank has more liabilities or *less assets* than the books call for."

From all which Mr. E concludes that he is "no defaulter." But in an afternoon journal there subsequently appeared the semi-official catalogue, just referred to, of other misconduct or irregularity warranting, as assumed, the rumors against the personal integrity of the late Cashier. These were, first, that a practice obtained of keeping loose the interest money received on certain temporary loans, and that this money, to the extent of $150 a month was pocketed for his own emolument, and that certain profits on domestic exchange, kept in the same way, were unaccounted for; or, that the credits on the Bank ledger were not equal to both these items.

The defence to this charge is introduced by Mr. Edmonds with a reference to his personal history as a Bank officer, beginning with a Clerkship in the Tradesmen's Bank in 1823, and running through several Cashierships, in town and country, to the year 1839, when he was warmly solicited to take charge of the Mechanics' Bank, then in a condition of great embarrassment, and its accounts confessedly in a state of de[illegible] ay to defy the efforts of the new President, Mr. Knapp, to extricate them without, as he said, the aid of an efficient Cashier. Mr. K. was left to his own selection, and took Mr. Edmonds from a position of ease and competency in the Leather Bank for the task which utterly baffled his own ability. Here it is proper that Mr. E. should speak for himself. At the hazard of the imputation of egotism, for which he apologizes, he certainly goes far to confirm the long established impression in Wall-street, that he was the soul of the Mechanics' Bank:

From causes to which I need not refer, its affairs were very much involved. Its capital was nominally $2,000,000, with an apparent surplus of $600,000, yet it had a suspended debt of over $1,300,000, which ultimately proved to be worthless. Its accounts were in a state of almost inextricable confusion, so that it was a number of years before the true state of its accounts, even with the City, was ascertained. Its President, it was alleged, had committed suicide, and Mr. Shepherd Knapp, who had been for some time his successor, had been unable to lift it from its crippled condition. It was expected of me, if I accepted the place, that I should raise it from that condition and restore it to a healthy and respectable position again. I saw plainly what the task was that was before me. I knew that it involved years of toil and a capacity which I hardly hoped that I possessed. I saw, too, that it would demand of me the partial abandonment, at least, of a pursuit, innocent in itself, yet very dear to me, and would necessarily place me in a position where, to do my duty to you well, I should often have to give personal offence to others.

Still I thought I could perform the task, and in an unhappy hour I yielded to the suggestions of ambition, and exchanged a life of ease and comfort for years of toil, perplexity and anxiety. *But I accomplished the task!*

I found the bank with its stock greatly depreciated in value, inasmuch that, ere long, dividends were suspended, and the market price of the stock fell to about 50: its surplus of $600,000 all gone; its capital of $2,000,000 diminished to about $1,400,000, and without the ability, under the law, of making any dividends to its stockholders. After sixteen years of labor, I leave the bank with its stock worth 118 instead of 50; its original capital restored to $2,000,000, with a surplus of at least $100,000, and that without a dollar's assessment upon the stockholders; and dividends of 10 per cent. have been for several years regularly paid.

Before the day of its adversity, the bank had been the depository of the funds of the City. But that it had lost, with all its attendant advantages, but I leave the Bank with that account restored, and worth, as you well know, a large sum to you.

I took your bank crippled and discredited, and I restore it to you standing now among the first in the land. I took it when it was worth only $1,400,000, and restore it to you worth more than $2,000,000. I took it when it could pay you no dividend, and I return it to you yielding you a clear profit of at least $200,000 a year.

Pardon me for the seeming egotism with which I say this. It is necessary that I should say it, because, in the means by which this end has been attained will be found the elements of my defence against the charges now made against me.

The responsibilities thus devolved on Mr. Edmonds were of a heavy and unusual character, and as to the administrative department of the Bank, he declares that he had *no one* to share them with him. The President was never of much assistance to him. He had extensive private affairs of his own to attend to, and when in the Bank was always more devoted to these than to the interests of the Bank; often engaged in private speculations and too infirm of purpose to say *No* when the good of the Bank imperatively demanded it. That duty devolved on Mr. E. to whom the President himself referred it. Even the duties of Chamberlain, when Mr. Knapp held the office were as much performed by the Cashier as when he subsequently held it himself, and very far more than by Mr. K. The dealers of the Bank are appealed to for the truth of this statement. Returning to the charge of speculating upon the money drawer, in which the interest and exchange money alluded was kept, Mr. E. not only solemnly asseverates his own innocence, appealing to the absence of all motive to resort to such petty means of dishonorable gain, when he had uniformly refused to make his position available to legitimate private speculation, but he goes on to show that the President was conversant with the mode in which the petty cash was kept, and that he knowingly advised its use for electioneering purposes, when there was danger that the City Government was likely to pass from or to one party of which he was a member, to another, of which Mr. Edmonds was the favorite for Chamberlain. The value of this City account is thus stated:

There was no claim for discounts at a hard time growing out of it, and it was the best account in the bank. One item in it, the Court Account, always had a balance of some $15,000. Another item was the Sinking Fund, which was often as high as from $300,000 to $500,000 for months And at the time of collecting taxes the amount was very large. For instance, this year the taxes on the City will be at least $5,000,000, and all who pay their taxes before the 1st of November will be entitled to a rebate of 7 ₱ cent. to the 1st of December. Thus, the large moneyed companies and men of wealth will pay early, because they will be getting 7 ₱ cent. for their money. And the consequence will be, that there will be from $3,000,000 to $3,500,000 on deposit in the bank, belonging to this account, for the greater part of the next six months. The last year the taxes were not paid as early as they will be this year, yet by the 1st of December there were $3,000,000 paid into the bank, the greater part of which remained there until March or April. It was not surprising, then, that the bank valued the account, or that I, as its officer, anxious for its prosperity, should adopt all lawful means to keep it. Hence, *with the approbation of your President*, I made contributions to various political parties, and paid them out of that drawer. *The office of Chamberlain, like all other City offices, was from time to time assessed by the dominant party, for expenses of elections, and I paid the assessment out of that drawer.*

We did not want to bring those matters before the Board, because we thought it most advisable that they should have it in their power to say they had not sanctioned it and knew not of it. And for the same reason it did not seem it best to keep an account of those payments." The President has published a characteristic denial upon this subject. But his denial is carefully worded, so as to apply only to "persons officially connected with the Corporation, for the purpose of securing to the bank the public deposits or other favors." He has not denied, nor dare he deny the expenditures I have mentioned, or that I pursued the course I did, with his assent.

The second charge is, that in 1852 Mr. Edmonds loaned the money of the Bank to Dykers & Alstyne, $12,000, who subsequently paid it, and reborrowed it of Mr. Edmonds, individually, the interest, $800, on the second transaction not being accounted for to the Bank. The charge itself is imperfect without proof that the $12,000 was in the old issue of the Bank, which Mr. E. continued to use. No such proof is made out, while Mr. Edmonds shows that the money was his private funds, the avails of property which he disposed of in 1852, with the purpose of reinvesting at a future day, and Mr. Alstyne himself so informed the Assistant Cashier. The insinuation as to the old notes of the Bank, rests upon the mere impression or "thought" of the Assistant, that when Alstyne paid the Bank, it was in twelve $1,000 old notes, which, after three years time, he "inferred" must have been abstracted by Mr. E. and used without interest! The official vouchers of the President, Directors, and Assistant Cashier, that the assets of the Bank are unimpaired, confirm the positive testimony of Mr. Alstyne, that the funds borrowed were the private property of Mr. E., with whom he settled the interest, and to whom he finally paid the principal.

The third charge is, that Mr. Edmonds drew out large sums on his own checks, and no interest accounted for. The right and responsibility of Mr. Edmonds, as a Director, to $15,000 or $20,000 accommodation are not questioned. His using money without accounting for the interest, or his using it, at any time, otherwise than as loans were made to other dealers, is utterly denied.

The fourth and last charge refers to perquisites for keeping the transfer books of the Canton and other Companies. It was, perhaps, unfortunate for the President that he suffered this to find place in the catalogue, by his authority, as his own perquisites, like those of other Bank officers in the Street, whose position of influence and responsibility throw these extra official commissions in their way, are shown to have been far more considerable than the Cashier's, extending to various Railway and Coal and other Trusteeships, of which he availed, in a single year, by his own confession to Mr. E., to a profit of $15,000. Another Bank President in the Street is stated by Mr. E., to make more from such sources, than his whole salary as an officer of the Bank

These charges being severally and separately answered, Mr. Edmonds proceeds to the real cause of the difficulty in the Bank—the internal feuds between the administrative officers—the jealousy of late years of the President, and the folly and incoherent conduct of the Assistant Cashier, who subject, according to the statement of Mr. E., to the suspicion of insanity, while in mercantile employment, has recently manifested the same infirmity by his course in the Bank. This statement is illustrated by his recent correspondence with the Directors, in alleging charges against Mr E., whom he was anxious to supplant—by the tenor of his account current of these charges, and by his letter, of date August 14, to Mr Edmonds, soliciting his suffrage and influence to put him, the Assistant Cashier, into the Cashiership made vacant by the resignation of Edmonds! The budget is certainly an extraordinary one. His original letter to the Board, of July 18, was followed by the investigation and resolutions before quoted The postscript to this letter is remarkable:

12½ Noon, July 18, 1855.

I found this morning a debit against an old emission of bills, and on referring to find vouchers, they are not where they ought to be; I am apprehensive they have been abstracted John Burke, A. C.

His letter of July 24, attempting to make good the Alstyne charge, concludes thus:

What think you now, gentlemen, of Mr. Edmonds? He is trifling with you, taking your and my valuable time, in the vain effort to establish his innocence He *is not innocent*, gentlemen, but *guilty* of each and every charge made by me the 18th inst.

I beseech you, gentlemen, bring this matter to a close.

Yours, respectfully, Jno. Burke,
Assistant Cashier, Mechanics' Bank.

It will probably be remembered, that about two weeks since we stated, as a Street rumor, that the alleged deficit in the accounts of the late Cashier was likely to be larger than at first supposed. This rumor, no doubt, got outside the Bank on the authority of the following extraordinary account current against Mr. Edmonds, then being brought to a close by Mr. Burke. Mr. E. obtained sight of it, it seems, on the 17th August. We copy the document, with his own introduction and commentary:

Early in the proceedings, your President avowed himself hostile to Mr Burke's appointment, as my successor; yet, as soon as my resignation had been procured, and the acceptance obtained, he became most urgent for his appointment.

In the mean time I was silent. Confident in my own integrity, I was willing they should have time and opportunity to run their full career, and fabricate against me all that they could. I was promised a detailed statement by them, and, day after day, week after week, I waited for it, with each patience as I might. At length it was handed, by the Assistant Cashier, to one of the Directors for me. The President saw it in that Director's hands, took it from him, and refused, after examining it, to return it, saying, that it was, in many respects wrong. But I have been fortunate enough to obtain it, and I now subjoin it, without one word of comment, leaving it to speak for itself of the injurious treatment to which I have been subjected.

This I obtained only on the 17th of August:

Amounts supposed to have been abstracted from the Mechanics' Bank by its Cashier:

From January, 1840, to October, 1844, the Cashier received from the second teller all items of exchange collected by him, but did not credit anything on the Bank books, fifty-seven months, say at $25 per month, is $1,425, and compound interest thereon to 1st August, 1855, say thirteen years, is $2,008..... $3 433 00

In October, 1844, he paid in $60 25; to 1845, nothing, say 12 months at $25, is $300 less $66 29 $269 80, and compound interest from 1st January, 1846, nine years seven months, $226 20..... 490 00

From January, 1846 to 1851, about $350 per year is credited on the books; it is quite probable that at least $100 annually received by Cashier from second teller; say, five years, at $350, is $1,750 and compound interest from Aug. 1, 1846 seven years, is $1 060..... 2,810 00

From January, 1851, to 1st Aug 1851, when a record was commenced of sums paid cashier by second teller, seven months, say $70 per month was received..... $490 00

Amount actually paid cashier from August 1851, to 1st Jan, 1855, per book, is..... 2,948 00

Total..... $3 438 00

The cashier paid in to credit of interest during the above time, $3,492 14 Call this square.

From Jan. 1, 1851, De Angelis having just then left, I think the new loans system commenced. I shall not, at all events, go further in connection with Cook thinks he paid the Cashier $150 a month; my belief is, at least $200 monthly was paid him on the average, being interest on loans, say to 1st January, 1855, forty-eight months, is $9,600, and compound interest thereon, from 1855, January to August, 1855, is $2,200..... $11,800 00

From 1st January, 1855, to 1st July, 1855, at same rate, $1 500, from which deduct what is now in draw, counted be Committee, $300..... 1,200 00

Salary from Union and Schenectady Railroad Company, from 1851 to 1853, two years, $700, and interest compound, from May, 1852, to 1st August, 1855, thirty-nine months, $118..... 818 00

Salary Edgeworth Company, five years, at $200, $1,000, with compound interest from November, 1852, thirty three months, $226..... 1,205 00

Salary from Canton Company, two years, at $600, $1 200; with interest from May, 1854, $105..... 1,305 00

He bought, in November, 1851, with memorandum check, $9,800 worth of Stocks which he sold 16th January following for $9,762 50 saving on this memorandum check, but no interest; the Bank Fund me a this $762 50; compound interest to date, 1st August, 1855, is $49 35 312 00

1853, Oct. 7—Interest paid by John Alstyne on $12,500..... $104 50

1853, March 10—Interest paid by John Alstyne on $12,500..... 337 77

And compound interest, say 9½ years..... 81 72 486 00

1852, Nov 26—Nelson Robinson paid 63 days' interest on $100 000, at 5 ₱ cent., which is not on our book..... $675

And compound interest..... 173 1 048 00

1854, Dec 26—The Atlantic Insurance Company paid him return premiums $50, $14 65, $37 07 of which is not on the credited..... 101 72

1844, April 19—Had debit charged profit and loss on our books, D. M. Peck and Simeon B Jewett; this loan was made without authority of the Board, who never passed on it, as appears by N. Mc's memorandum, amount $6,000, and compound interest eleven years and three months, $784..... $1,324 00

It is difficult to get at the amount of our circulation which has been used by him *suppose we call it, on the average*, $50,000 *for only six years back*, this would amount to $12 000, and compound interest for three years would be $2,835..... 15 435 00

Total..... $41,215 00

It will be perceived (adds Mr. Edmonds, in a footnote,) that these pages are confined to the *published* charges against me, and it will also be seen that there were, and are now, other claims preferred against me. It would swell this pamphlet too largely to enter into all those matters here, and I would but tire and disgust the public. It is perhaps enough for me here to say, that my ability and willingness to respond to any such claim against me are well known to your board. But, a single incident will serve to characterize this transaction. After these pages were written, I met Col. Jewett in Wall-street, and having forgotten all about the transaction here referred to, I asked him about it. From his explanation it appears, that about eleven years ago, while he was president of a bank in Georgia, I cashed his check for $600, which was not paid; and, owing to his embarrassments, it remained open until the ensuing year, when it was settled with the bank, and his check taken up. Verily Mr. Knapp was right —Mr. Burke *is* "great in figures."

Strange to say, on the 14th of August Mr. Edmonds received the following letter from the author of the foregoing account. It was inconceivable to Mr. E. "how any man in his sound mind could address him such a communication, after the conduct disclosed in these pages:"

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Aug. 14, 1855.

F. W. Edmonds, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: To-morrow, after the ordinary business of the Board, an election will probably take place for Cashier of this Bank.

I have no intimation from any source that an outsider will be obtruded on the attention of the Board, while I have every reason to hope that I shall receive, as I am conscious of meriting, their unanimous vote.

Two of the Directors, who will be absent, have signified their desire that I should receive the appointment. It will be a source of gratification to me to have the unanimous approval of the Board. If you can conscientiously acquiesce in the measure, please do so, either by addressing the Board or myself. I do not ask you to do violence to your feelings, if it can be announced that I have been chosen to succeed you with your concurrence, it will effectually silence those indiscreet friends of yours, who are constantly attributing to me wrong motives, and whose indiscretions I cannot publicly notice without wounding you or those most intimately connected with you.

Yours, truly, JOHN BURKE.

Mr. Edmonds concludes his address to the stockholders with the assurance that he neither expects nor desires to receive any administrative duty in the Bank, beyond his Directorship, which he means to retain until his present term expires. He had long been anxious to retire from active business life, and gladly avails of the present opportunity to do so, his "resolution being fixed never again to place himself in a condition where he may by any possibility be subjected to such treatment as he has experienced from the officers of the Bank." He adds:

Let me not, however, be unjust, even unintentionally. I do not mean to impute the conduct of which I complain to all who are connected with the management of the Bank. Among them I have found warm and generous hearts, who have shared in my indignation, and who would have been more efficient in my defence if I had not prevented it by my own action. My excessive sensitiveness to censure,—a weakness well known to your President,—has prevented those gentlemen from doing me the justice their generous natures would have prompted. But amid all my suffering and trials, their confidence and sympathy have cheered me, and I hope long to be able to remember them with gratitude.

F. W. Edmonds.

Brooklyn, Aug. 19, 1855.

The official Bank Averages for the week ending Saturday last, August 25, as advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following reduced movement in all departments, as compared with the previous statement of August 18:

Reduction of Loans	$540,486
Loss of Specie	1,322,627
Withdrawal of Circulation	2[illegible],011
Reduction of Deposits	670,113

The loss of Specie is not much, if anything, in advance of the general calculation, after the movements of last week to Europe, to the Government box and to the South were summed up. The California deliveries, amounting, with $711,000 from the Nicaragua steamer to-day, to $1,996,000, were, of course, to help the Bank averages. Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 25, '54.	Aug. 18, '55.	Aug. 25, '55.
Loans	$91,447,478	$100,151,060	$100,604,604
Specie	14,395,072	14 649 245	13,326,575
Circulation	5,611,369	7,010,100	7,582,095
Deposits	73,731,170	81,946,671	81,276,558
In Sub-Treasury	5,295,745	3,957 459	4,596,400

There was renewed activity in the movement of demand Money loans in the Street to-day, and a rise of 1 ₱ cent. in the rate of interest was partially, though not to all classes of borrowers, established. The tendency to this change was quite perceptible at the close of last week, when one or two of the Foreign Banking Houses called in their loans to a measure to be felt on the general movement. We quote 6@7 ₱ cent., with most of the business among the Brokers to-day at the outside figure. A few loans on very choice collateral, subject to call without notice, are continued at 5 ₱ cent., but the exceptions to the higher quotation are not frequent. Paper goes at 7 ₱ cent., if first-class, within 90 days date; longer dates, 7@8 ₱ cent. Foreign Bills were in fair supply to-day on London at 109¾ @110¼, most of the business at 110 for Bank and Brokers' signatures. Early in the day some Southern Bank bills, with City Bank guaranty were taken up at 109¾. One or two of the regular Bankers held for 110¼. Francs scarce, and the principal drawers held for f 5 11¼@f.5.12½. Stocks were further influenced adversely by the altered condition of the Money Market, and the leading Railroads were down ¼@¾ ₱ cent, at the early Board, partially recovering in the Street, but closing dull in the afternoon. The decline from the top rates of week before last has created more activity, and a pretty free business was done to-day in Erie, Reading, Toledo, New-York Central, Transit, Cumberland, &c. The Bond list very moderately dealt in, and prices weak. The Sub-Treasury balance is $4,795,671, including $100,000 in Gold received to-day from the West.

The sales of Illinois Central Railroad Lands, from 1st to 23d inst., were 30,986 acres, for $406,378 88. The aggregate of sales to date 346,282 acres, for $9,180,568.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per American.] New-York, Monday, Aug. 27, 1855.

Translation.

Since our advices of 21st inst., there has been quite a general decline at the Stock Exchange. The unexpectedly large exports of coin by the steamers of the 22d and 25th inst., the general revival of the Fall trade, and the payment during the week of nearly a million for duties into the Sub-Treasury, have redu

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1231 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION AT BINGHAMTON.

MEAGRE SHOW OF DELEGATES.

Members Differ Widely in their Opinions.

NO PLATFORM.

NO TICKET.

No Nothing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28—8:34 P. M.

The Hindoos gather alms to the quarterly meeting now being held in this place. I do not think there are more than 250 Delegates present, and among them but four of any note, except the old leaders. BARKER, BROOKS, SCHARPFER, REYNOLDS, STEVENS, SAMMONS, HAMMOND and the two brothers BURR, seem to be about all of note that I have encountered.

After the reception of the credentials, and the decision of small routine work, there has as yet been nothing done. There will be no ticket nominated at this session. The great trouble is how to dispose of the Philadelphia Platform. Three plans are proposed: First, to endorse the National Resolutions; second, to repudiate the twelfth section; third, to do nothing but receive the report of the State Delegates and lay it on the table. In favor of the first are the BURRS, REYNOLDS and most of the Eastern Delegates.

The Western men, led by CHAUNCEY SCHARPFER, of the City, are for kicking over the Philadelphia resolutions, and for building a platform with one or two Free-Soil planks in it. They want to have a little live timber in their frame-work. President BARKER and, I think, Senator BROOKS, would like to give the Slavery question a wide berth.

They are for project number three. It is difficult to conjecture which of these views will prevail. In any event, I think there is to be trouble in the camp. It takes abler men than I see here to reconcile such discordant elements as make up the Hindoo Councils from New-York to Buffalo, and for outside advisers they have a set of men who will lead where saltpetre cannot save them. They have advertised a mass meeting for to-morrow, at which addresses are to be made by some ten or a dozen of the loudest ranters Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, who, report has it, will head the Hindoo State ticket, arrived this afternoon, and will speak in public to-morrow.

There are several Southern Lions here who are expected to roar. They are urgent for a Pro-Slavery movement, and it is said are using *solid* arguments.

There are representatives here from one hundred and eighty Councils in the State. It was reported that in June there were over twelve hundred Councils. The Treasurer reports the debt at five thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars, and hopes something will *turn up* with which he can pay up. I do not think any Platform will be adopted.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Know-Nothing State Convention assembled at Bingham Hall in this place at 10 o'clock this morning. The Delegates number about six hundred, and several hundred more are expected to-night. The proceedings thus far have been very private; but it is understood that nothing of importance has been done to-day.

At the Session of the Convention this evening, Auburn was selected as the place for the Nominating Convention, and Canandaigua for the next Annual Session. To-morrow, the Philadelphia Platform will probably come up. Delegates are arriving in every train.

A Supposed Slaver.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

On Friday last, a person hailing from Louisiana, obtained a clearance from the Custom-House for a suspicious-looking clipper schooner, named *Mary E. Smith*, purporting to be bound for Montevideo, in ballast. During Saturday, a large number of water casks and quantities of beans were put on board and the vessel hauled off into the stream. The Collector becoming suspicious, sent three Custom-House officers on board, when the Captain put to sea, taking the officers with him. The officers arrived back last night having been put on board a steamer in the lower harbor. The schooner is supposed to be engaged in the slave trade.

The Charlestown Navy-Yard—The New Steamer Merrimac.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Nearly one thousand workmen are now employed in the Charlestown Navy-Yard. The new steamer *Merrimac* is rapidly being equipped for sea. The *Saratoga* is taking her armament on board, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

We have intelligence from Norfolk down to yesterday afternoon, and so far from any abatement of the yellow fever having taken place, it was worse than ever, and the panic amongst the inhabitants was increasing. During the 48 hours ending at noon on Monday there were 35 deaths; amongst them Major WOODIS.

The mortality at Portsmouth is also represented as fearful. Amongst the most recent victims were Capt. DICKERSON, Mrs. GRAVES, WM. SMITH, Mrs. SIMOTT, EDWARD WM. SMITH, N. ELKERIDGE, JOHN WINTER, &c.

The Virginia Know-Nothings.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

In the Virginia Know-Nothing State Council at Richmond an informal resolution was offered by Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, embracing the sentiment, that both secrecy and the religious test of the party ought to be abolished, and that the naturalization laws ought to be totally repealed. The object was merely to ascertain the sense of the Council on the question, and it was unanimously in the affirmative.

Texas Election, &c,

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

We are in receipt of New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last, containing details of the latest news from Texas.

In thirty-five Counties, PEASE, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had 2,300 majority.

The yellow fever had made its appearance at Houston.

The Reported Death of Dr. Simons.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

A dispatch received here from an army officer at St. Louis, says that Dr. SIMONS is not dead. [The statement that he had fallen a victim to cholera at Fort Leavenworth, emanated from the correspondence of a St. Louis paper.]

Municipal Courtesies.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Mayor HAYDEN, of Rochester, and the members of the Council of that city, and other officials, with a number of Aldermen from Elmira, arrived here this morning, and were officially received in Independence Hall. Mayor CONRAD welcomed the guests, and Mayor HAYDEN returned thanks for the reception, and hoped soon to welcome the Mayor and Council of Philadelphia at Rochester. The guests dined at the American Hotel, and afterwards visited Fairmount.

The Explosion of the Steamer Hetzel—Five Lives Lost

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The report that the steamer *Hetzel*, of the Coast Survey, burst her boiler near the Capes of the Chesapeake, proves to be true. It happened on the 24th inst. The following persons were killed: SAMUEL C. LATIMER, third assistant engineer; WILLIAM BULGER, WILLIAM GARDNER, JOHN T. KNIGHT, firemen, and BERNARD MORAN, seaman. MICHAEL SCANLAN was badly injured, and COLEMAN WELCH, BENJAMIN F. VAN HORN, seamen, and D. E. MARSHALL, quartermaster, slightly.

Steamer Reported off Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 28—11 P. M.

Just before dark the outer telegraph signaled a steamer in sight, west of Sambro Light, (20 miles S. E. of this city,) but as yet we have no confirmation of the report; and as the evening is fine, the presumption is that the announcement was incorrect, although it is possible the reported steamer may have been the *Hermann*, which was to have sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 15th inst.

The Soft Shell State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Large numbers of Delegates to the Soft Shell State Convention have arrived, and the hotels are quite full. There is no general caucusing to-night, and but very few and unimportant private caucuses. The arranging matters for the Convention seem to be done in the street.

Universalist State Convention.

UTICA, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Universalist State Convention assembled here this morning. Judge GRAVES was chosen Moderator, and Rev Messrs. THATCHER and TOMLINSON, Clerks. Various reports were received and a new Constitution was adopted. A series of reform resolutions were introduced and tabled.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug 27.

The number of deaths in this City during the past week, was 471, including 357 from yellow fever. This is a considerable decrease and mostly occurred in the latter part of the week.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 27.

By the steamer *Nautilus* we have later dates from the Rio Grande.

The revolutionists in that section were waiting to hear of the downfall of SANTA ANNA, and consequently were inactive.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 28

The river now measures six feet and is rising. Business is very active on our wharves, and nearly 5,000 barrels Flour were shipped eastward yesterday.

Soft-Shell Convention at Rome, N. Y.

UTICA, Tuesday, Aug 28.

The Soft-Shell Fifth Judicial District Convention, at Rome, to-day, nominated Judge ALLEN for reelection.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Separate Republic in Northern Mexico—A More Liberal Commercial Policy for Mexico—Santa Anna and Adams & Co.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 27, 1855.

The Northern States of Mexico will now avail themselves, it is thought, of the downfall of the Central Government to form a separate Federal Republic, upon the model of the United States, and to adopt our liberal commercial system, which is so necessary for the development of their resources. They may be aided in that object by volunteers from the United States who may entertain the design of bringing those States, ultimately, under the folds of the American flag. It would not be a bad movement for the Mexican States, though for us it would be a poor bargain, both politically and financially. We can no longer, without much sectional agitation, annex foreign Territories to the Union, or even organize Governments for the Territory already possessed by us.

Every one must, however, hope for Mexico, that out of her present confusion she may emerge a well constituted republic. That may be impossible at present—but certainly, it is not difficult for her, whether under one or many governments, to promote the development of her great resources, by removing restrictions and exactions from her commerce and all her industrial pursuits.

I notice among the items of intelligence from California, a humbug story of more conflicts between SANTA ANNA and the late house of ADAMS & Co., of California in regard to coinage. The story is evidently formed out of a transaction which of itself was highly creditable both to SANTA ANNA and to the enterprising house in question.

This firm of A. and Co. applied through their agent, Mr. WARD, a respectable member of the late firm of WARD, KING & Co., of California, for a contract to establish a mint in Lower California. SANTA ANNA closed a contract with them for this object, and on the terms following: That ADAMS & Co. should pay the Mexican Government one per cent. upon all their coinage; that they should, in their coinage, conform to the Mexican standard of weight and fineness; that they should coin chiefly doubloons; and that, if any of their coins fell short of the Mexican standard of fineness and weight, they should forfeit the contract and a large stipulated sum besides. Soon after this contract was closed, the house of ADAMS & Co. fell into embarrassments, and they were unable to establish this mint, and never did it.

Matters in Texas.

From the Galveston News

CORPUS CHRISTI, Saturday, Aug 4, 1855

Not one word of news have I to offer that could reasonably interest you. Last week an *hombre* had his head broken by a brother of one BEN HINES. The gentlemen stepped out just before the officers with a writ of "no go" stepped in. Whether the Mexican died I have not heard; it matters but little however, as the whole race hereabouts is becoming a useless commodity; becoming cheap, dog cheap. Eleven Mexicans, it is stated, have been found along the Nueces in a *hung up* condition. Better so than to be left on the ground for the howling *lobo* to tear in pieces, and then howl the more for the red peppers that burn his insides raw.

A gentleman came to town but a day since, and reported having found the body of an American in a putrified state, "just out here;" his clothes having been burned, and his remains badly mutilated, but that a gold chain and money belt were hard by; the belt having discharged its contents—the chain probably dropped. Everybody knew who it was in a moment. A jewelry peddler having left for the Rio Grande but a few days previous, of course it was he. Twelve good and lawful men, by the Coroner, were at once summoned to hold an inquest; but twelve hours' faithful search, in the hot sun, watching for buzzards and scenting air, the while, revealed to the murder-stricken jury that they had been sold, without a grease spot or scratch (except what grease was fried out of them and scratches from the chapparal, on their own dear persons) to show for it.

We are all on the *qui vive*—some of us in particular—for Gen. SMITH, I am informed, has written to his wife, from San Antonio, that he has already selected quarters, and will speedily pull up stakes for the Alamo. God grant the gentleman ease, luxury and happiness in his new quarters; he is a gentleman, every inch of him, and his grey hairs entitle him to much, of what the soldier gets but little.

THE ELLEN JEWETT TRAGEDY.

Death of Richard P. Robinson—Reminiscences of the Ellen Jewett Murder.

There seems to be no doubt of the truth of the report that RICHARD P. ROBINSON, the reputed murderer of ELLEN JEWETT, died recently at Louisville, Kentucky. The letter from the proprietor of the Galt House to the editor of the New-Haven paper, from which we copied it, was very explicit and seemed to be conclusive. The death of ROBINSON has revived in the public mind the recollection of one of the most remarkable of the many dramatic and thrilling occurrences of which our City has been the scene. ROBINSON was acquitted of the murder,—but public opinion at that time, considered him guilty, and this conviction of his guilt has been rather strengthened than impaired with the lapse of time. ROBINSON himself always asserted his innocence, and never, from first to last, by word, look or act, even in his most unguarded moment, betrayed anything like the consciousness of guilt. When he was first arrested, on the Sunday morning after the murder was committed, his manner was easy and perfectly self possessed. He was asleep at his boarding house in Dey street, when the officer rapped loudly at the street door. His room mate—a young man named TEW—heard the noise, got up, and going to the door of the room, heard the persons who had entered inquire for ROBINSON. He waked ROBINSON, who was sleeping soundly, and told him some gentlemen wished to see him. He asked whether he should get up, or whether they could see him as he was. Being told they wished to see him in private, he got up, dressed himself, went into the hall to see them, came back and told TEW he was going out with them, at their request, though he did not know for what purpose, and that he would be back by breakfast time. There was not the remotest indication from his manner, his language or his looks according to the testimony, both of TEW and of the officers, that he had the slightest suspicion of the errand on which they had come.

We have heard it stated that when OGDEN HOFFMAN called upon him, after being engaged for his defence, he said to him,—"Now, ROBINSON, whether you are guilty or innocent, I have made up my mind to defend you. I want you, therefore, for your own sake, to tell me distinctly and truly all the circumstances of the affair, exactly as they occurred; for it will be necessary for me to know the precise truth of the whole transaction." ROBINSON paused a moment,—looked him full and steadily in the face, and replied—"As God is my judge, Mr HOFFMAN, I know no more about the death of that girl than you do."

About two years ago as Mr. HOFFMAN sat in his office in Wall-street, a gentleman walked in and coming up to him said: "This is Mr. HOFFMAN—I see you do not remember me—my name is ROBINSON." He then spoke of himself, said he was living in Texas and doing well, and added that he had no particular reason for calling,—nor did he suppose it a matter of any consequence what he should say in regard to the question of his guilt or innocence of the murder of ELLEN JEWETT. But, without expecting to change Mr. HOFFMAN's opinion on the subject, whatever it might be, he said he had thought it would be a satisfaction to himself to call upon him and say, after the lapse of nearly twenty years, that he was perfectly *innocent* of the crime that was laid to his charge.

Whether he was guilty or innocent is, at this late day, a matter rather of speculative than practical importance. There were three persons, to a greater or less extent suspected of the murder; two of them, including ROBINSON, have gone to their last account—the other, ROSINA TOWNSEND, the keeper of the house where the tragedy took place, left the City soon after and returned to her early home at Castleton, near Albany,—where she had lived before removing to Cincinnati with her husband who there deserted her for another woman, from which place she came to this City. She has since married a carpenter, and become a member of the Church, and is said to have lived a secluded, exemplary and charitable life. Her house stands upon the hill that overlooks the village; and the railroad traveler can catch a glimpse of its roof and piazza as the rapid train whirls him by. None of these parties, and probably no others, would now be affected by any change or confirmation of public opinion as to ROBINSON's guilt. Yet it may not be useless to refer to sundry circumstances connected with the case,—some of which have never before been made public,—which tend to show that the verdict of the Jury was justified by the evidence; and that any other result than the one reached, however it might have coincided with public sentiment then or since, would have lacked the only just basis of judicial proceedings,—positive and inevitable proof.

All the evidence in the case was circumstantial. ROBINSON was known to have been with ELLEN on the night she was murdered. ROSINA TOWNSEND testified that he came there between 3 and 9 o'clock:—TEW testified that he came home between 12 and 1. No one was known to have seen ELLEN after 12—her murder was discovered at about 3. ROBINSON was, therefore, presumed to have been the only person with her that night. His cloak was found in a yard adjoining the back yard of ROSINA TOWNSEND's house; and a hatchet, known to belong to the store where he was employed, was proved to have done the deed of murder and was found in the yard of the house itself. These were the main facts proved against him. The Jury thought them inconclusive. Public rumor, seeking a motive for the murder, said that ROBINSON was engaged to be married,—that his relations with ELLEN JEWETT created an embarrassment and an obstacle,—that she threatened to expose him and that he killed her to prevent the exposure and obtain release. None but a madman, it strikes us, would dream of obtaining freedom and release by such means, and ROBINSON's whole demeanor proves him to have been anything but a reckless, uncalculating, impulsive person,—and far too sensible to have acted upon such a plan.

We do not know that ROBINSON himself ever made any public statement of his connection with this affair—or any explanation of the circumstances which bore most strongly against him. But to his friends he did; and, as some of his explanations have come to our knowledge, we shall make them public;—being forced to rely upon recollections for the facts, we may not be able to give them with precise accuracy,—but sufficiently so, we trust, for all practical purposes.

ROBINSON said that he had long been intimate with ELLEN, that she was strongly attached to him, and that he was also fond of her; but that he had decided upon breaking off the intimacy, and had informed her of that fact. At their last interview previous to the night of her death, he had told her he should not see her again. She had remonstrated against his leaving her, and had begged him to come once more, even if it was for the last time. He at last consented and agreed to meet her on Saturday night, but said he should then take leave of her forever. His being there that night was to fulfillment of that engagement. The fact that the hatchet and cloak were there also, and were left there after he went away,—as he declared he did before 12 o'clock,—was explained in this way.

The hatchet was one used in the store where he was employed. A day or two previous to the date in question he had tried to use the hatchet to cut the bands upon some boxes, but had found it too dull for use. He had spoken of this to one of the porters in the store, had called his attention to the fact that the hatchet would scarcely cut at all, and had told him he would take it up town and have it sharpened. On the Saturday night in question he had, therefore, taken the hatchet away with him and, putting it under his cloak, had started with it for some sweet above Canal, the name of which we have forgotten, where such jobs were usually done. On his way he stopped at ROSINA TOWNSEND's—to call on ELLEN as he had promised, but intending to stay but a short time. She urged him very strongly to remain, and he staid until it was too late to go on the errand for which he had started. As he rose to go away, ELLEN urged him to come and see her once more; but he refused to do so. She finally discovered a rent in his cloak,—told him he must leave it for her to mend, and that then he would be obliged at least to call again and get it. He finally consented to do this,—and told her he would leave the hatchet also, as he did not wish to be carrying it backward and forward. And the last he saw of it, before its discovery in the yard, according to his statement, she had it in her hands, sitting down, as he came out of her room. He then went to his boarding-house and went to bed,—and knew nothing of the murder until after he had been arrested for it next day. We have heard that the porter in the store confirmed ROBINSON's statement in regard to the conversation concerning the hatchet—though nothing of this matter, if we remember right, was brought forward on the trial. The circumstances of the case were certainly strong against ROBINSON: and instead of relying upon being able to prove enough of his own statement to throw doubt upon the testimony against him, his able and experienced Counsel probably, thought it safer to attempt proof of no *alibi*, which was done by the testimony of Mr. FURLONG, who swore that ROBINSON was at his store down town *at half past ten o'clock* that evening. This evidence being positive and explicit, was held to impeach that of ROSINA TOWNSEND, who fixed upon half-past eight as the hour when ROBINSON came to her house. The charge of the judge instructed the jury that they must disbelieve either ROSINA TOWNSEND or Mr. FURLONG;—as a matter of course they selected the former as the least credible of the two and acquitted ROBINSON, on the ground of an *alibi*. A Mr WILSON has very recently declared, in a published letter, that he was in FURLONG's store *with* ROBINSON; and that FURLONG's testimony as to the time was entirely untrue—that it was not later than eight o'clock. If this testimony had been given at the trial, it would have destroyed the *alibi*, and would have compelled the defendant's counsel to adopt another line of defence. We are not sure that his defence would have been at all weakened thereby;—in fact, although it might have been less calculated to impress a jury, there were other circumstances in the case which would have had much greater weight, if the other course had been adopted, than was actually given to them. We will briefly refer to some of them.

ROSINA TOWNSEND testified that ROBINSON entered ELLEN's room before 9 o'clock—that she saw him there at about 11 o'clock, when he was lying in bed reading, and that she did not know of his going away that night. At about 3 o'clock next morning, she waked and discovered a light in her back parlor—a room that ran across the whole width of the house and through which was the entrance to the back yard. She went to it and found a large, one of a pair—the only ones of the kind in the house—one of which was in ELLEN's room and the other in the room of a girl named MARIA STEVENS, who occupied a room over this back parlor, and *adjoining* the room of ELLEN JEWETT. The back door was also found open. Supposing that some one had gone into the yard, she waited some time, dozed a little in her chair, fastened the door and taking the lamp went up stairs. She went first to the door of MARIA STEVENS and found it locked. She then went to ELLEN JEWETT's, opened it and was met by a volume of smoke. She shut the door—woke up MARIA who came out immediately—and ran to the door and called the watch. THOMAS GARLAND, the watchman who was first called, said that on first accosting him ROSINA told him there was a girl *murdered* up stairs—a fact she could not then have known, as she had not entered the room, but had only opened the door and seen the smoke. Soon afterwards other watchmen came; and one of them named ELDRIDGE, testified that ROSINA urged him strongly to examine the back yard, as something might be discovered there. She led the way, and first found the hatchet, and it was she who first looked over the fence into the adjoining yard and saw the cloak. There was no possibility of exit through this adjoining yard—so that the cloak must have been thrown there from the yard of ROSINA TOWNSEND's house—whether by ROBINSON or by somebody else was purely matter of conjecture.

MARIA STEVENS, the girl who occupied the room adjoining ELLEN's, and whom ROSINA first waked after discovering the smoke from ELLEN's room, had formerly enjoyed ROBINSON's attentions and friendship herself, until ELLEN's coming to the house had led him to form a new acquaintance, and eventually to sever his connection with MARIA. Under such circumstances there would not, usually be a good deal of ill-feeling on her part towards her successful rival,—and as jealousy often incites to revenge, it did not escape suspicion that possibly MARIA might have had a stronger motive for getting ELLEN out of the way than any which could be traced to ROBINSON. It was thought strange that, occupying the room adjoining that in which the murder was committed, she should have heard no noise, nor known anything about the affair until called by ROSINA. And what made her connection with the affair still more mysterious, while it deprived the case of her testimony and of any light which she could throw upon it, was the fact that *she committed suicide* about a fortnight before the trial came on.

All these circumstances tend to show that the evidence against ROBINSON was not free from suspicion, which impaired its weight. It was clearly not conclusive. All the circumstances that were proved against him were perfectly compatible with his innocence, however strong the presumption they might create of his guilt. And there were others by whom the murder *might* have been committed,—to whom stronger motives for its commission were traceable than to him,—and whose testimony against him was absolutely necessary to clear themselves from suspicion. It is true that on the trial no attempt was made by ROBINSON's Counsel to inculpate any other party;—but this was probably because he had deemed it advisable on the whole to try the case on another theory. He found he could bring direct proof of an *alibi*;—and when he found that evidence was not impeached by the prosecution, he doubtless deemed it safer to rely upon it, whether true or false, than to undertake to construct a new and more complicated theory out of the meagre materials which the evidence afforded. It seemed a desperate undertaking—to show that ROBINSON, in spite of cloak, hatchet and ROSINA TOWNSEND's testimony, was not in the house at all that night; and in any other hands than those of OGDEN HOFFMAN it would probably have proved a failure.

But it succeeded; and although we have little doubt that ROBINSON was acquitted upon a false plea, and by false swearing, we are by no means satisfied that the jury would have done right in returning a different verdict,—or that he was really guilty of the imputed crime.

Death of Spencer H. Cone, D. D.

An event which has been anticipated for some weeks past was realized yesterday in the decease of Rev. SPENCER H. CONE, D. D., the well known Pastor of the First Baptist Church in this City.

Dr. CONE's has been a checkered life. He has occupied different positions, and has been in active life for half a century. In his death, the Baptist denomination loses one of its most distinguished members, and a mourning social circle a devoted friend. Dr. CONE had passed the age of seventy years, and the burdens of age began to be laid heavily upon him. For some time past he has been gradually failing, and indications of his approaching end were perceptible at an early period in the Summer. He died peacefully at his residence in this City at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Dr. CONE was a native of New-Jersey, having been born at Princeton in April, 1785. His father, CONANT CONE, was descended from the first settlers in New England; his mother was second daughter of Col. JOAB HOUGHTON of New-Jersey. Both parents were members of the Hopewell Baptist Church in Hunterdon County. Young SPENCER enjoyed the advantages of a pious home education. His mother always entertained a belief that her boy was destined for the ministry, and bestowed great pains upon his culture. At the age of twelve, he was fitted for College, and entered at Princeton, but remained there only for a period of two years. Domestic afflictions required his presence at home, and he returned to assist the family by teaching. He never returned to College. After assisting for three months in teaching at the Academy in Princeton, he undertook the charge of a school in the town of Springfield, New-Jersey, and continued in that place for a year. By invitation from his friend Dr. ALLISON, he then assumed the duties of instruction in Latin and Greek at Mr. A's Academy in Bordentown, to which place the CONE family removed. The subsequent year he accepted an appointment in the Philadelphia Academy, under Rev. Dr. ABERCOMBIE, and occupied that post for four or five years.

At the end of this period, however, a change came over young CONE's affairs. Teaching, then as now, afforded but a limited income in return for very severe application. Wearying of the prospect that constantly presented itself to his imagination, desirous of benefiting his family to a greater extent than he had hitherto been able to do, and believing that he had a mission for the stage, he became an actor. For *seven years* he remained in the theatrical profession, playing principally in Philadelphia, and realizing an income which ranged from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. But the seven years' period came to an end. CONE was disgusted at the spectacle of an actor of inferior character being ignominiously hissed off the stage, was led to institute moral reflections upon the character of the persons by whom he was surrounded, saw no profit in dependence upon the fickle taste of theatrical audiences, and concluded to retire. He did so. He never resumed the actor's disguises.

His next venture was in the office of the Baltimore *American*, where he took charge of the books and funds. In May, 1813, he was married to Miss SALLY WALLACE MORRELL, a young lady residing in Philadelphia, to whom he had been engaged for two years. Mrs. CONE died only a year since.

During the last war with England, Mr. CONE saw active service. He commanded a Company of Volunteers from the City of Baltimore, and was present at the contests of Baltimore, Bladensburg and Fort McHenry, but escaped without a wound in all.

After his newspaper experience, Mr. CONE undertook the duties of a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington; but he remained there only for a short time. It was the last of his changes before he decided upon entering the ministry. The early religious training he had received, working up through all the encrustations of worldly pleasures and penetrating through the hard coating of theatrical life, found its full development as he reached the turning point. His conversion occurred during his residence in Baltimore, shortly after leaving the office of the *American*. The circumstances which attended this event have been strikingly recorded by Dr. CONE himself. "Having served the proprietors of the *American* more than a year," (he says) "JOHN NORVELL, Esq., of Kentucky, who married my youngest sister, (long since dead,) and who has since been Senator of the United States from Michigan, induced me to unite with him, and purchase and conduct the Baltimore *Whig*. Politics and war completely engrossed my mind. In the month of November 1813, after breakfast, I took up the newspaper, and saw, among other things, a large sale of books advertised at Woop's auction rooms, and said to myself, I will look in as I go to the office and see what they are. I did so, and the first book I took up was a volume of the Works of JOHN NEWTON. In an instant my whole life passed in review before me. His dream of the lost ring reminded me," &c. Feb. 4, 1814, ice a foot in thickness was cut in the Patapsco River, and Mr. CONE was baptized into the First Baptist Church of Baltimore. His induction into the ministry was as remarkable as his conversion. He was invited to lead the Sunday morning prayer meeting in the little Baptist Church at the Washington Navy-Yard, just then in want of a pastor, preached on the following Sunday, believed he was "called to the work," wrote to Baltimore for and obtained his letter of dismissal, and June 24, 1815, was duly licensed as a Minister of the Gospel. Forty years accordingly have passed since the Doctor began his ministry. His subsequent career is well known. A few weeks after his ordination, in 1815, he was Chaplain to Congress; in 1816 was pastor of the Baptist Church in Alexandria, D. C.; in May, 1823, removed to this City, and here occupied the pulpit of the Oliver-street Church for a period of eighteen years. On the 1st of July, 1841, by a unanimous vote of the First Baptist Church, he received a call for that congregation, and has since continued its Pastor.

In the year 1836, Dr. CONE was chosen President of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and occupied that position for thirteen years. He was also identified with the cause of Baptist Missions, and for nine years was President of the Triennial Convention, a body which at that period embraced representatives from all the States in the Union.

But it is chiefly from his intimate connection with the *New Version* plan that Dr. CONE has been noted for a number of years past. The agitation of this question, which has since convulsed the Baptist Church, and produced a division in the Bible Society, began as early as 1833. It was renewed with great vigor in 1850. A preliminary meeting of the friends of the New Version was held on Monday, May 27, 1850; an adjourned meeting on the 31st of May; and on the 10th of June a regular public meeting was held at the Baptist Tabernacle in Mulberry-street, the result of which was the formation of the AMERICAN BIBLE UNION, with Dr. CONE as President. The discussions were prolonged and animated, and the discussions pungent. Dr. CONE had by this time fully espoused the idea that the KING JAMES version of the Scriptures teems with errors, both of press and by translation; and vigorously defended his positions by argument. The leading sentiment was, that it had become the duty of Christians to procure and circulate the most faithful versions of the Scriptures *in all languages*. With this end in view, the "American Bible Union" was projected, has been conducted, and still exists. In the death of Dr. CONE it loses a very staunch friend and supporter.

In person, Dr. CONE was of medium height, rather spare; was exceedingly voluble, earnest, and full of anecdote; warm hearted and impulsive, he loved his friends and said sharp things about his enemies; was sensitive to praise or censure, and enthusiastic in his advocacy of whatever he conceived to be right. In preaching, he spoke without notes, and frequently employed copies of the amended version of the Bible in his pulpit. He leaves two children, grown up and engaged in business.

The funeral will take place from the First Baptist Church, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. A funeral sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE on Sunday evening.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport.

A Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"The negroes having nothing else to do (all work being suspended,) hold religious meetings at their churches every day, and the loud wailing and psalm singing chantings of the afflicted sons and daughters of Africa resound constantly through the air with a melancholy and solemn cadence.

As the number of cases increases towards the northern parts of the city, a large number of families move before it like chaff before a tornado, and carts and every kind of vehicles are put in requisition to bear the frightened fugitives to the country.

It is the conceived opinion of many that in great [e]pidemics, amid the distress and dread of the moment, the sick are often buried alive—and such a belief has obtained some hold here, owing to the following incident. A gentleman left for dead, revived while his measure for a coffin was being taken, and asked for a drink of water; after which he rapidly sank and shortly really expired, and his measure was resumed and finished. The same thing happened to a colored woman and was the subject of much conversation at the time, striking terror to the hearts of many, who to the fears of death had presented to their imaginations the greater dread of being *buried alive*. One of the most lamentable features of the epidemic is the foolish fear that persons have of approaching their sick friends. They will stand aloof in the sick chamber, if they have the hardihood to enter, with bags of camphor and assafœtida at their nostrils, afraid almost to go near enough to the bed to hand the sufferer a cup of water. You may tell them as often as you choose that the disease is not contagious, they will not believe you, and it is needless to talk to them. On this account nurses are very difficult to obtain, and numbers perish merely for the want of attention. Little or no law business is done here at present; the Mayor's Court is suspended, and no executions are levied, or warrants issued. The Constables, like the rest of us, have become gentlemen of melancholy leisure, and softened by the affliction around them, would scorn to distress a debtor, even at the prospect of a large per centage."

Another letter to the Richmond *Dispatch*, dated on the 25th, says:

"I am most happy to say the disease is at last yielding to medicine, and many are recovering. When it first appeared it was almost certain death to have it. The first case occurred here about the 16th of July. If the disease takes the same course here as it has in other places, it will reach its highest point about the 15th September. At its first breaking out here, our black population was almost exempt from the disease; now it seems to be leaving the whites, and is making ravages among our slaves."

The provisions sent down by the Norfolk boats daily, for the use of the sick and destitute of Norfolk and Portsmouth, is the only reliance that many have for the necessaries of life.

Dr. MORRIS, of Baltimore was complaining somewhat at last advices; and Miss ANDREWS, the lady volunteer nurse, was also slightly indisposed. She is said to be a Louisiana lady, but last from Syracuse, N. Y. Her contributions to the funds of the Howard Association is said to have been $1,000.

A letter from Norfolk, to the Richmond *Dispatch*, dated on Friday, says:

Returns from our absentees in the country report that much sickness exists among them, the fever having attacked many since they left.

The fever was spreading rapidly on Selden's Point, Norfolk.

Health of New-Orleans.

From the Picayune, Aug 23.

The state of the public health during the past week, as declared in the weekly report of interments, is such as to create anxiety among our people at home. Abroad, without comment, it will produce a very gloomy impression of the sanitary prospects of our citizens. It was by far the worst week of the season, and the mortality was unexpectedly and distressingly increased over that of the preceding week. We are encouraged, however, by the opinion of physicians who have studied the course of the disease, that it has probably reached its height. Within a few days we look for a decline.

It is making its appearance in various parts of the country without communication with New-Orleans, and after a while New-Orleans may be the safer residence. While waiting for the confirmation of these prognostics, the public have a right and are necessarily very anxious to know the actual state of the city health as promptly and regularly as possible. To enable this to be done most effectually it is desirable, we think, if it be practicable, to change the day of making up the weekly reports. The sextons might be required to make their returns weekly every Friday. The table could be made up for the Saturday morning papers, which go into the weekly editions, and the intelligence becomes spread immediately throughout the interior. Under the present arrangements, the weekly papers only contain the official returns made up the Monday previous, five days before the papers are printed.

It cannot require any remarks from us to make it understood that this is very unsatisfactory to the readers, and not at all calculated to serve the city. We therefore earnestly suggest that efforts be made at once by all parties who have interest or authority in the premises, to take steps to cause the returns to be made up as we suggest. It would be well if they could be made up to noon, or better even to the evening of Friday; and we are not aware of there being any serious obstacle in the way of doing this. If there is, however, at all events, let them be made up to Friday morning. The whole country will then be made acquainted with the health of the city to the latest moment practicable, and misrepresentations of its condition will be checked if not annihilated.

The Norfolk Contributions.

The General Committee report the following collections in aid of the poor sufferers by the yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth:

Amount reported 27th		.....	$6,102
Thomas Sutherland	100	Youngs & Co	20
T. Eddy and Sisters	50	Mechanic's Lodge No.	
John David Wolfe	50	113 I. O. of O. F.	20
S. T. Nicoll	50	T. & H. Messenger	20
"The Banister's Wharf Boatmen of Newport, R. I., for use of boats and services one day.	40	Skeel, Van Valkenburg & Co	10
		C. Burkhalter & Co	10
C. & L. Denniston & Co	25	Wm. A. Sale, Jr.	10
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.	20	S. Van Benschoten & Co.	10
		C. F. A. Henricks	10
		Total	$6,367

WM. H. MACY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1855.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The Magazines.

Harper's Magazine for September is in good season. Its illustrated articles are particularly rich, and its general contents are entertaining, with scarcely a drawback;—even the papers of more instruction afford entertainment, from the agreeable form in which that instruction is conveyed. Here, for example, are papers respecting food and health, which would formerly have been didactic, (and probably dull,) but the information which they contain is given in a popular form—the manner of teaching is regarded as well as the matter taught, and the mere magazine reader who would have shrunk from a disquisition on the varieties, qualities and influences of what we eat, or from a dissertation on the spine, anxiously peruses articles in which both subjects are familiarly and agreeably presented. Pictures of the Russians are sketches with pen as well as pencil, actually taken in St Petersburg two years ago;—the illustrations, which are numerous, show the different trades and occupations of the Russians, with their peculiar costumes. To those who have not read *Waikna*, (the best book of travels of the season,) the sketches in the Mosquito Country will be very acceptable. But the most interesting article in the present *Harper* is that upon early printing and printers, in which the history of that art which has so much civilized mankind, by spreading knowledge widecast over the world, is traced from its commencement to the present time,—the very magazine of which we write being, of itself, in its typographical perfection, and at its small price, a fit illustration of what printing has arrived at. The portraits of GUTTENBERG, LAURENCE COSTER and CAXTON are admirably executed, but we view with more interest the engraved fac-similes of the manuscripts which were superseded by the press, and of the early specimens of typography, with the initial letters which were used to imitate the embellishments with which the monks embellished their written copies. The peculiar *devices of Caxton*, the Aldi, and other printers, are also copied. The letter-press, besides sketching the history of printing, treats pretty fully concerning printers themselves, the books they produce, and even the ancient manner of binding. Well may the writer wonder at the difference between what has been and what is, when he arrives at the fact that to produce a single number of *Harper*, sold at twenty-five cents, and printed, not from separate type, but from solid electrotype blocks, as many as six hundred persons had been engaged. This is one of the miracles of modern science and enterprise, which does not astonish mankind, because it constantly occurs, but is not the less wonderful for its familiarity and frequency. From the Pictures of the Russians we give a few passages:

DROSHKIES.

"A droshky is a funny affair. The original idea seems to have been a carriage with four wheels, having a pole reaching from one axle to the other, on which the rider was to mount astride. This primitive conception has been enlarged by adding a sort of stirrup for the feet, and placing a cushion upon a pole. In its present state a droshky resembles a child's go-cart magnified. The lavoshchik is the driver of such a carriage. They are the first purely Russian thing that attracts the traveler's notice in St. Petersburg, where they must number thousands. Every traveler has a good word to say about them; and barring a constitutional tendency to ask three or four times as much as they expect to get for their services, a trait not peculiar to them, little fault can be found with them."

WALKING NEWSPAPER!

"At every street corner, as we pass along, we see a little wooden house like a sentry-box somewhat magnified. In front stands a weather-beaten, stalwart fellow in a long gray coat faced with red, holding before him a huge axe, the handle resting upon the ground, while the blade is on a line with his bushy beard. If you wait a moment you will probably see him joined by another, his perfect counterpart, coat, beard, axe, and all; while if you look into the little hut you will behold still a third busy in some domestic avocation. These are the *dvornicks* or *yezmen*—the street guardians of St. Petersburg. The three are chums—jolly bachelor companions—for the most part old soldiers who have served out their time. Their huge axes may be a terror to evil doers, yet so rare is any tumult in the streets, that for the last half score years it is doubtful whether the edge of one has been dimmed with blood. Besides acting as street-police, they serve the purpose of a news-paper, it being a part of their duty to announce the contents of any new ukase to the proprietor of every house in their district, and to obtain his acknowledgment that he has been made acquainted with its import."

ESPIONAGE.

"The system of espionage is carried in Russia to its utmost perfection of evil. Most European governments maintain secret spies. Under NAPOLEON they became a regular branch of the Government; but he had the grace to be ashamed of them. In Russia the system is openly avowed. Count ORLOFF is the head of this department, but its tail and claws are everywhere. It has passed into a proverb, that if three persons are talking together, one at least is a spy. They are found in every station and sphere of life. No man knows who is a spy; and, what is worse, no man knows who is not. The polite gentleman who conversed so pleasantly with you in the saloon, may be a spy; so may the servant who stands behind your chair at dinner; the tailor who fitted you with a coat; the milliner—Frenchwoman though she be—who brought home your wife's bonnet, may have "secret relations with the police."

RUSSIAN MECHANICS.

"The manual dexterity of the Russian mechanics is something marvelous. The favorite implement all workers in wood is an axe with a broad blade and short handle. The workman wields it with one hand. With it he will smooth a board as well as with a plane, or make a joint that defies the closest scrutiny to detect it. In everything that requires accuracy of eye, delicacy of touch, and the faculty of minute imitation, he is unsurpassed. It has been said with much apparent truth, that the Russians are defective in inventive faculty and creative power. How far this is a radical deficiency, and how much it is to be ascribed to the want of encouragement for the exercise of original genius, is a question not easy of solution. It is at all events certain that as yet no great work of art, no wonderful creation of genius, no striking discovery in science or invention in mechanics, has been produced by a Russian."

PUTNAM is unusually strong this month: it has exhibited signs of gradual but decided improvement since it passed into the hands of its present publishers. The most noticeable paper is a review of OWEN MEREDITH (BULWER's son,) and MATTHEW ARNOLD—the last brace of "new English poets," who so often turn up. There is severity, but also discriminatory appreciation, in the criticism. "Life among the Mormons," apparently a record of events from actual observation, contains curious revelations of a very peculiar and remarkable state of society. The home story called "Felipe Married," is concluded—with a double dose of matrimony, as the name implies. We learn that it is to be reprinted in book-form, a distinction of which it is eminently worthy. An article—so half sketch, half story, entitled the "Harmless Old Gentleman," contains many truths well conveyed, and is true as well as lively. RACHEL, who in the present stock in-trade for magazine and newspaper editors, supplies the subject for a capital sketch, evidently written by some one who had seen and studied and analyzed the splendid acting of that richly-gifted woman. There is a brief notice of THACKERAY's last work, written in a kind and gentle spirit, but chiefly remarkable for the curious felicity (*curiosa felicitas*) with which it condenses the whole plot of "The Newcomes" into a couple of pages. These are the principal papers of general interest,—the only dull article, this month, being that upon the late HORACE BINNEY WALLACE, in which there is a great deal about transcendental Art, and very little about Mr. WALLACE. The reviews of books are impartial and well executed as usual. We find several poetical pieces in the present number, and believing that by far the best of these will be acceptable to our readers, we subjoin it:

SUNKEN TREASURES.

When the uneasy waves of life subside,
And the soothed ocean sleeps in glassy rest,
I see, submerged beyond or storm or tide,
The treasures gathered in its greedy breast.

There still they shine, through the translucent past,
Far down on that forever quiet floor:
No fierce upheaval of the deep shall cast
Them back—no wave shall wash them to the shore!

I see them gleaming, beautiful as when
Erewhile they floated, convoys of my fate;
The barks of lovely women, noble men,
Full-sailed with hope, and stored with love's own freight.

The priceless ventures of my heart as well
Look up to me, as perfect as at dawn;
My golden palace heaves beneath the swell
To meet my touch, and is again withdrawn.

There sleep the early triumphs, cheaply won,
That led ambition to his utmost verge,
And still his visions, like a drowning sun,
Send up receding splendors through the surge.

There wait the recognitions, the quick ties,
Whence the heart knows its kin, wherever cast;
And there the partings, when the wistful eyes
Caress each other as they look their last.

There lie the Summer eves, delicious eves,
The soft green valleys drenched with light divine,
The lisping murmurs of the chestnut leaves,
The hand that lay, the eyes that looked in mine.

There lives the hour of fear and rapture yet,
The perfect climax of the passionate years;
There still the ruins of wan December wet
A naked mound—I cannot see for tears!

There are they all: they do not fade or waste,
Lapped in the arms of the embalming brine;
More fair than when their beings mine embraced—
Of nobler aspect, beauty more divine.

I see them all, but stretch my hands in vain;
No deep-sea plummet reaches where they rest,
No coming diver shall descend the main
And bring a single jewel from its breast.

The *Knickerbocker* is never so readable as when L. G. CLARK, the very prince of editors, chooses to gossip with his readers. He is a man who uses his eyes and ears when he is abroad, and (as we mentioned when noticing the number for August) has lately been on his travels, of which he gives a pleasant account. The original manner in which he mingles the narrative of his tour and his impressions thereupon, with the usual gossip which constitutes "The Editor's Table," is worthy of especial notice. Thus the travel-readers are coaxed into an "ascending series" of guffaws over the gossip, and the gossip-readers are enticed into the perusal of graver matter than ordinary. The mixture makes a good *melange*. Another particularly pleasant paper in this perennial periodical (there is accidental alliteration for you with a vengeance!) is by Mr. SHELTON, entitled "A Day's Angling among the Mountains," redolent of ruralities and duly chronicling a little trout-fishing. We deny, however, that anything but fly-fishing can properly be called angling, though to be sure not only F. W. SHELTON but IZAAK WALTON says to the contrary. Among the more readable of the general articles are Sketches from the Country; a story called The Pride of our Village; a delightful *novelette* entitled The Portrait; the commencement of Captain Sampson Strongbow, and a paper on the Hudson River. There is, as an illustration, a steel engraving of Burnett House, a stately hostelrie in Cincinnati. Here are a few bits of Mr. CLARK's tour.

"During our stay in Cincinnati, we had the pleasure of a visit to the great wine-establishment of Mr. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, whose noble mansion and grounds have often been spoken of in the public journals. The day was intensely hot; but in the various vaults of the immense wine-house, one below the other, the air was delightfully temperate, and at last, where the thermometer sank to some die, decidedly cool. Here were puncheons of the 'native juice' so vast, that the celebrated 'Maloney Butt' might have rolled within them like a cork in a bottle. 'Why, they will hold as much as a house,' said one of our party; and the remark was scarcely an exaggeration. Besides these, here were, placed amazingly in racks, two hundred and thirty thousand bottles of sparkling Catawba, two of which made a 'good report' of themselves, as we were traversing the dark subterranean passages. The State of Ohio has had the wisdom to protect the native growth of the grape within her borders, and thus to substitute for spurious 'fire-water' an innocent and delicious beverage, which is destined to increase in popularity and circulation every year. No man in the United States has done so much for the cultivation of the grape as Mr. LONGWORTH, and he deserves therefor the thanks of the whole country."

"It was no argument in favor of Slavery, *per se*, but it was very funny, notwithstanding. It occurred in this wise: As you come down the Ohio, (it is the same in going up, of course,) your boat stops for any passenger or passengers who may shake a handkerchief, or wave a green branch from the shore: hence, one is often 'turned round,' as it is called, with the boat, and loses the 'p'ints o' compass.' When we were gliding along past 'HUNTER's Bottom,' on the Kentucky side, we were 'signalized' back, and turned round. A conspicuous friend of our 'colored brethren' was expressing the opinion that the bond which held them affected the very soil on which they existed, and pointed with exultation to the beautiful line of fertility and comfort along the 'Bottom,' on the Kentucky shore, and said, 'There you see it'—look at *that*, and then cast your eye on the opposite shore, and you can *see*, at this moment, the truth of what I have been saying to you.' 'But, my dear Sir, said his interlocutor, 'that is in Kentucky—the other is Indiana!' 'Ha! ha! ha!' guffawed a few listeners; and it is but justice to say, that our 'dissentant' joined in the laugh as loud and heartily as the rest. He was fairly caught, and didn't *try* to 'die game,' although they 'made game' of his argument."

BOHN'S LIBRARIES. London: H. G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS BROTHERS.

Every man who communicates knowledge to the public at a reasonable rate is a public benefactor. Mr. BOHN, the London publisher, brings out excellent books, at a price so low that nothing but an enormous sale can remunerate him—*ergo*, Mr. BOHN is a public benefactor. Between his Standard Library, his Extra Volumes, his Scientific Library, his British Classics, his Illustrated Library, his Classical Library, his Antiquarian Library, his Philological Library, his Ecclesiastical Library, his Miniature Library, and his Shilling Series, he provides a monthly supply of instruction and entertainment such as never before was brought within the reach of even the workingman's pocket. About ten years have elapsed since Mr. BOHN commenced what has turned out to be a gigantic undertaking. That he has succeeded is evident from the fact of his continuing it with unabated spirit and perseverance.

Now and then, a few odd volumes of Mr. BOHN's various Libraries find their way to our table. Five are now before us—each possessing great value. We have vol. 2 of Professor SMYTHE's *Lectures of Modern History*, and vol. 3 of Dr. CONDE's *History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain*, (this last concluding the work, with a good index; vol. 3 containing *Political Miscellanies* of BURKE's works; vol. 4 of DE FOE's *Novels and Miscellaneous Works*; and, complete in a single volume, an original work by GEORGE STANLEY—a well-known English artist—entitled *A Classified Synopsis of the Principal Painters of the Dutch and Flemish Schools*. Good books, each and all.

THE AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY. 1 vol. large 8vo. pp. New-York: J. M. Emerson & Co.

A handsome, portly volume, containing portraits and memoirs of about three hundred and fifty men and women, (of all ranks, classes, professions, callings and deserts,) who have taken a leading part, in any capacity, in the History of this country. Of these, three hundred belong to America—the remainder are foreigners; and the editor has done well to include them. The collection runs down to the present time, including a variety of eminent persons now living. The portraits are well engraved on wood by J. W. ORR, from original drawings by S. WALLIN, an artist of undoubted ability. The resemblances are capital,—in every instance where we can judge. The memoirs, though brief, are satisfactory; condensed without obscurity, and brief without omitting any incidents of interest. This is a work of standard importance, beautifully got up, and remarkably low-priced.

THE STATUTES AT LARGE AND TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES, commencing with the Thirty-Third Congress, 1853-1855. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1855.

This number is issued in continuation of the standard edition of the United States *Laws and Treaties*, published by LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of which ten volumes have some time since been published, and the present number completes, we believe, the eleventh volume. The high character of the series is too well known to require comment; especially as copies of LITTLE, BROWN & Co.'s edition, are declared by Act of Congress to be competent evidence of the Laws, &c., of the United States, *without any further proof or authentication whatever*. This number is fully equal to its predecessors.

GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, have brought out a new edition (from the last and revised, published in London,) of Dr. ROGET's *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*. This is by far the most complete edition ever brought out. In 1853, the work first appeared in London. In 1854, it was reprinted in this country, under the careful and able editorship of Dr. B. SEARS, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. This was more than a reprint, for the Index was enlarged and corrected, and many additional words were inserted. The author availed himself of these improvements and additions, and has silently adopted them. He has now put forth his work as finally corrected. In this new American edition, every word contained in Dr. ROGET's own final issue has been preserved, and reference is facilitated by a simplified arrangement—the alphabetical principle being adopted. The labors of Dr. SEARS are fully rendered available in this new edition, which is edited by Professor LINCOLN, of Brown University. We do not see in what manner the value of the work could be increased, and we lay it aside, (always within convenient distance of our right hand, for constant reference,) as one of the most useful, able, and satisfactory works an author can consult. It will save much labor of brain, and greatly economize time also.

The Contractor's Book, (of working drawings of tools and machines used in constructing canals, railroads and other works, with bills of timber and iron, also tables and data for calculating the cost of earth and other kinds of work,) compiled by GEORGE COLE, Civil Engineer, is a work of great value and vast importance. Mr. COLE, whose very modest preface dates from Buffalo, has here given the result of his experience on Canals, Railroads and other public works, and engineers or contractors availing themselves of it will effect a great saving of expense and time. They will see at once what machinery and tools ought to be employed, and also what is the cost of labor and materials. The closest details are given, even to showing the exact amount of work which every laboring man should perform in a day. The numerous drawings by J. S. VERHAN have been lithographed by COMPTON, GIBSON & Co., of Buffalo, and are clear and satisfactory. We do not usually state the selling price of books which we notice, (let our readers look into our advertising columns for that,) but we mention now, for the information of engineers and contractors, that it will be sent per express to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of ten dollars, by O. G. STEELE & Co., Buffalo.

The Cymry of '70 is the name of an Address touching Welshmen and their descendants of the American Revolution, read before the St. David's Benevolent Society, at New York, last February, Dr. A. JONES is the author, and the address is here re-published at the request of the Society, with an appendix, containing notes, sketches and nomenclature of the Cymri, with a letter on eminent Welshmen, by Mr. S. JENKINS, and a historical sketch of the St. David's Benevolent Society. We dare say that this volume will be interesting to Welshmen. We must notice that Mr. JENKINS also suggests that "the origin of SHAKSPEARE's name was [Welsh or Breton] Gallic, and probably derived from *Jacques Pierre* (James Peter.) *Pierre* being sounded in French similar to *Peare*, in English; hence, transformed by Saxon pronunciation into *Shacks*, or *Shacks-peare*. In plain English his name would then be *William Jamespeter*. The Saxons and Germans usually sound the J. as S.; hence, for Jacques they would say *Shakes*; for Jack, (abbreviation of John, *Shack*; for Jones, *Shones*," &c. While he was about it, Mr. JENKINS might as well have described SHAKSPEARE as a regular Taffy, of the family of Llewellen ap Thomas ap Powel ap Jones ap Edwards ap Davies ap Jenkins.

Cleve Hall, by Miss SEWELL, the author of *Amy Herbert*, is a melo dramatic story, evidently written in somewhat of a hurry. It is clever—but not equal to her previous productions. The great drawback, which appears to pervade the majority of recent works of fiction, is, that interminable dialogues and long speeches, which bear very little on the *action*, are greatly indulged in. There is abundance of incident, with many changes of scene, and a variety of characters are introduced. But the materials are not new. Smuggling, shipwreck, forged bills, a cruel father, a suffering son, and so on, have been used over and over again, until we are tired of them. In a word, *Cleve Hall* is rather a failure, though there are some good bits of writing in it. Published by APPLETONS.

Dr. LINGARD's *History of England* closes with the deposition of JAMES II. in 1668. Mr. JAMES BURKE, an Irish author, has made an abridgment of it, chiefly for the use of schools, with an original continuation down to the present day. There are also added a sketch of the British Constitution, a list of distinguished natives of Great Britain and Ireland, an abstract of Geography under the Saxons, an account of the present Royal Family, and a series of questions for the use of teachers. The whole is comprised in an octavo volume of about 700 pages, and literally contains the spirit, and, where practicable, the letter of LINGARD's great work. Published by JOHN MURPHY, Baltimore.

We have received the second number, (the first has not come to hand,) of a new periodical, published by LITTELL & SON, of Boston, and called *The Panorama of Life and Literature*. It is a miscellany containing the best light reading from the British periodicals, with selections from current American publications. It is much on the plan, but wholly independent, of *Littell's Living Age*, a work which has conveyed information and amusement to a vast number of readers during a long series of years—a work, by the way, of which not even a solitary number has reached us for months. *The Panorama* is as cheap a twenty-five cents' worth as any one can desire to possess, and will make two splendid volumes in each year.

FRANCIS MCNALLY'S *Improved System of Geography* contains a large number of good Maps, with considerable condensed information relative to the countries or districts they illustrate. As a book for reading it appears admirable, the letter-press being thrown into Exercises, in question and reply. There is a good deal of statistical matter, and the pronunciation of difficult names is indicated. The work was commenced and nearly completed by Mr. MCNALLY, a well-known teacher in New-York, and has been finished by the Teachers' Association. The descriptive portion is illustrated with numerous wood engravings. Published by A. S. BARNES & Co., New-York.

Among the most recent reissues of importance we may give a prominent place to ALISON's *Life of the Duke of Marlborough*, illustrated with several excellent maps and plans. At this crisis, when the European war more or less interests newspaper readers, it is instructive to learn how the great master of the art of war won his laurels in the last century. MARLBOROUGH particularly achieved distinction by his successful sieges, (WELLINGTON had several failures on the Peninsula,) and those who, seeing how Sebastopol holds out, may desire to learn how fortresses have been invested and taken, will find the information here. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS.

A Journal of Summer Time in the Country, written by Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT, author, (among other admirable books,) of a *Life of Jeremy Taylor*,) has just been published in a neat pocket-volume by the APPLETONS. It is precisely such a work as a Christian scholar, familiar with men as well as books, should have written. It is a melange of observation on country life and other subjects. It discusses several literary points of interest, and pleasantly introduces anecdotes and traits of authors and artists of the past and present time.

The Heiress of Haughton, by Mrs. MARSH, is the continuation and conclusion of her interesting novel, *Aubrey*, published a year ago. It is a domestic story of English life, gracefully and charmingly written. Mrs. MARSH quotes

"Her pure and eloquent blood spoke in her cheeks;
And so distinctly wrought,
You might almost have said her body thought,"

as written by DRYDEN. It is an error. The lines were composed by Dr. DONNE. *The Heiress of Haughton* forms the 99th number of "Harpers' Library of Select Novels," a series of great variety and remarkable merit.

Some years ago a story of Western Life, called *Young Kote*, was published in this City, which soon got out of print. It has been republished by BUNCE & BROTHER, under the name of *New Hope; or, The Rescue—A Tale of the Great Kanawha*, and may be characterized as a superior work of fiction, in which incident and character are well developed. The story is evidently based upon actuality, and some of the personages may be sworn to, from internal evidence, as having been sketched from life.

The proper book at the right time. It is here. J. H COLTON, of New-York, has brought out a small volume, *The Territories of Kansas and Nebraska*, which contains an account of their Geography, Resources and Settlements, written by JOSEPH F. MOFFETTE, late of Governor STEVENS' Overland Expedition. It is an unpretending little work, but is clearly written, communicates a variety of information relative to a part of our country about which very little is known, and is enriched by a good map.

The Early Choice, a book for Daughters, by Rev. Dr. TWEEDIE, an eminent Scottish clergyman, has been republished here in a very neat form, by T. NELSON & SONS, of New-York. The staple of this volume is the biography of females, of all ranks and character, from which the author deduces a moral which young females may profit by if they will properly apply it.

GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, have published Major BRUCE HAMLEY's *Story of the Campaign*, which was literally written in a tent in the Crimea, as the incidents occurred. In *Blackwood's Magazine*, this narrative attracted much attention, and while its style is vivid, its information is unquestionably most reliable.

Trial and Triumph, which is announced on the (brown paper) cover, as "T. S. ARTHUR's Great Household Work," is printed in such out-of-the-way type, and on such execrable paper, that we really have not cared to take the trouble of reading it. Published by T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

The *Rabbit Fancier*, teaching how to breed, rear, feed and manage rabbits, forms the new number of "SAXTON's Rural Hand Books." It is written by Mr. BEMENT, who seems fully master of his subject; is neatly printed, and handsomely illustrated—C. M. SAXTON & Co., New-York.

BROOKFIELD's *First Book in Composition*, on a new plan, published by A. S. BARNES & Co., is intended for the use of schools. If composition *can* be taught, this little book will be useful. At any rate it is very suggestive, to teacher as well as to pupil.

The last issued volume of COOPER's novels is *The Monikins*, a fiction which excited much hostile criticism on its first appearance, several years ago. It contains some good passages, but satire was not COOPER's *forte*, at any time.

A. H. JOCELYN, Wood Engraver and Publisher, has brought out a sheet of maps, charts, and views of the Crimea, and the Baltic, Black, and Azoff Seas. This is a cheap publication, but may be relied on as very accurate.

A Manual of Dental Economy, by CHAS. S. ROWELL, surgeon dentist, has been published by Mr. SCRIBNER. It is intelligible though scientific, and practical without being pedantic.

FETRIDGE & Co., of Boston, have published a Plan of Sebastopol, from Government documents, which is the most extensive, and apparently the most complete, that has yet appeared.

The Family Christian Almanac for 1856, issued by the American Tract Society, has already been published. It is neatly illustrated, and contains a variety of useful information.

Mr. Markoe and "The Churchman."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. EDITOR: It seems that one Mr. MARKOE, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, has lately turned Romanist. Before doing so, however, he had, by his eccentricities of doctrine and worship, entirely "used himself up," as they say, in the Church where he was; so that he had no currency, and could not, for some time, procure himself to be employed, or listened to, in his official character. In other words, the Church people had lost all confidence in him, and that, because he had led them to anticipate that he would do just what he has done. So, after trying his hand in several places without success, he gave up in disgust, and, no longer "letting I dare not wait upon I would," fell at once under the direction of the strong bias which, long before, had evidently got full possession of him.

The *Churchman*, as usual, has been "spreading itself" on the subject in several long editorials; its main position being, as nearly as we can gather, that the blame of Mr. MARKOE's defection, if there be any, rests not so much with him as with the church he has left, and that, too, because of the Protestantism that is in her. Mr. MARKOE, it appears, being a man of *original views*, would not serve the church except in a way of his own; and as the church did not choose to be served unless it were done in her way, therefore, according to the *Churchman*, the responsibility of his desertion lies chiefly with her. That is to say, he left the church because she, being Protestant, was not good enough for him; or because he, being Catholic, was too good for her: so that his leaving was more her fault than his.

Now, some of us, who are not backward to own ourselves Protestants, would rather like to know what, on this ground, is to be expected from the *Churchman* itself. Suppose the Church should not consent to be served in the very original and peculiar way in which the present conductor of that paper has chosen to serve her, does he hold that he would be justified in a similar transition? or, at least, that the blame of such transition would rest *mainly* with her? In other words, supposing he should act out, as he seems to have done, to make himself the greatest man in the Church; is it not to be presumed that, on finding this impossible, he will take it into his head that the Church is not worthy of him, and so carry himself off, as one whom she has not the grace to appreciate? He, as if thinking the Church all wrong, has undertaken, apparently, to revolutionize her throughout, and bring her to his standard; and some of us are inclined to doubt whether he will not conclude it is of no use, and so revolutionize himself out of her, as several "men of original genius" have already done. That *he* should ever be without a divine impulse, or mission, for doing anything he may *want* to do, is hardly to be supposed. It is well known that two of his brothers have long been Romanists: one of them indeed is a Romish Priest, and the other is *understood* to be much interested in the *Freeman's Journal*. And as he himself, not a great many years ago, was an avowed infidel, and very thick with ORESTES A. BROWNSON, we submit that there is no telling where the "spirit of progress" may lead him.

M. A.

Was Washington a Know-Nothing?

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

In the letter of Gen. HOUSTON, on Know-Nothingism in your paper of the 17th, I find the following professed "scrap of history:"

"Is it the first secret political society that has been organized in the United States? It is as well known as any other historical truth, that Gen. WASHINGTON and many of his compatriots of the Revolution, were members of the Cincinnati Society, in which, if I am not under misapprehension, no man is eligible for membership, even now, unless he is a native American. Was not this a secret society? Was it not purely political? Was not General WASHINGTON, at the time of his death, President of this Society? I should really like to know what the Anti-Americans think of this scrap of history. They cannot deny it. Then I will ask them, what danger has grown out of this secret political society? Is this the only secret political society that has existed in our country for more than half a century?"

Now Gen. HOUSTON knows, or ought to know, that the *Cincinnati Society* had not the "shadow of a shade" of *political* character, either in its history or its Constitution, but was an association for purely social and benevolent purposes. Nor were its privileges confined to Americans. Its membership was open to *all* of the officers of the war for independence, who chose to enroll themselves. STEUBEN, LAFAYETTE, KOSCIUSKO, LUZERNE, the then French Minister, and I believe, Major L'ENFANT and DUPORTAIL, *all foreigners*, were among its earlier members; and their eldest male discendants are hereditary members to this day.

In all the deliberations of those who founded the Society, there was not a political sentiment uttered, nor is there a word in the constitutions of the General or of the State Societies, that may be tortured into a political expression, unless it is the general sentiment of veneration for the principles which lay at the foundation of the conflict through which they had just passed. The Society proposed to perpetuate the memory of that conflict.

Dr. THACHER, one of the original members, says, in mentioning the incipient steps toward the formation of the Society, "While contemplating a final separation of the officers of the army [then at Newburg, on the Hudson, at the close of the war] the tenderest feelings of the heart had their afflicting operation. It was at the suggestion of Gen. KNOX, and with the acquiescence of the Commander-in-Chief, that an expedient was devised by which a hope was entertained that *their long cherished friendship and social intercourse might be perpetuated*, and that at future periods they might annually communicate, and revive a recollection of the bonds by which they were connected." Pursuant to these suggestions, the officers held a meeting at the head-quarters of the Baron de STEUBEN, near Fishkill Landing, (now the country seat of Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,) and a Committee, consisting of Gens. KNOX, HAND and Huntington, and Capt. SHAW, which had been appointed to form a constitution, then reported. In that instrument, provision was made for a fund, designed for the relief of the unfortunate members of the Society. It was also agreed that an "order," (designed by one of the foreign officers,) by which the members should be distinguished, not in secret, but as a pledge of membership, should be given to each subscriber. It consists of a medal of gold, in the form of a spread eagle, with appropriate devices and inscriptions, suspended by "a deep blue ribbon, two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the union of America with France." The Society was no more *secret* than any others, whose membership alone constitute their meetings; and it was, in its intentions and character, the very opposite of "purely political," as asserted by the distinguished Texan Senator.

My sole object in this communication, is to "vindicate the truth of history," as the popular phrase is. "WASHINGTON and his compatriots" are so mercilessly dragged into the substance of every political creed, now-a-days, that it is well to go to the record occasionally, and see whether the assertions of politicians are "scraps of history" or scraps of sophistry.

J.

MID GOTHAM, Aug. 20, 1855.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence's Benevolence.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"His riper age
Marked with some act of goodness every day."

The departure from this life of the eminent merchant and liberal donor of public and private charities brings a reminiscence of the prompt and cheerful readiness, together with the peculiarly agreeable and pleasing manner, with which the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE bestowed acts of kindness to his fellow men, and contributed services to relieve them in distress—as well as the liberality in gifts to promote the public objects of utility—for which his memory will be ever cherished and entitle his name to the heartfelt gratitude of all who can feel a throb of sympathy for the affliction of mankind.

During the Winter of 1848 and 1849 the grave claimed all that was mortal of a husband and father of six helpless children in comparatively destitute circumstances. The writer (then a resident of Boston) knowing their want of convenient means of subsistence, called upon the benevolent to aid in making the widow and fatherless comfortable; asking of two without success, somewhat disheartened him, and had he met with other similar *checks*, it would materially have dissuaded him in his purpose. Fortunately he next called upon ABBOTT LAWRENCE, and making known to him the object, Mr LAWRENCE's manner and expression foreshadowed a favorable response, and with that natural dignity and grace of manner for which he was proverbial, said, "Certainly, Sir, and many thanks to you, my dear Sir, for acting the part you are, and particularly am I obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to attest it."

His open handed hearty generosity infused a spirit of courage for the writer to go on, and to ABBOTT LAWRENCE did the widow and fatherless chiefly owe their gratitude.

O.

From Rev. Dr. Lothrop's Eulogy on Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

At the close of the funeral services on Wednesday, while crowds were passing up this aisle, to look upon the face of the dead, as I was standing here just beneath the pulpit, a gentleman, who I saw at once was a clergyman, came, and addressing me by name, asked if he might speak to me a moment. My reply was, "can you not choose some other time? I cannot attend to any business amid this scene and with that body lying there." His answer was, rapid as he could speak, as if his heart was bursting for utterance, and with tears streaming down his cheeks, "I must leave the city at 2 o'clock and must speak now. It is of him who has left that body I would speak. Eighteen years ago I was a poor boy in this city, without means, and without friends. I was a member of the Mechanics' Apprentices' Association. Mr. LAWRENCE came to one of our meetings. He heard me deliver an essay I had written. He spoke to me afterwards—inquired into my circumstances and character—I made known to him my wants and wishes. He furnished me with means to acquire an education; when prepared, told me Harvard was best, but to go to what college I liked. I went to the Wesleyan University. He supported me at it. I am now a Minister of the Gospel in the State of New-York. I saw his death in the paper and a notice of his funeral today. I came on to attend it. He was my greatest benefactor. I owe it to him that I am a minister of the glorious Gospel of Christ. I am not the only one he has helped thus. God will accept him. I felt that I must say this to some one; to whom can I better say it than to this clergyman?" and with this he hurried away, leaving me only time to learn his name and receive from him a kind promise to write to me.

The Snake Story.

A Geneva correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, says that Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON of that place recently wrote to Perry, Wyoming County, to inquire into the truth of the stories published concerning a snake in Silver Lake, and that he received the following reply:

CASTILE, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1855.

In regard to the various reports which have been circulated concerning the Sea Serpent in Silver Lake, in this town, I will merely say, as to the statement given in the *Tribune*, *that it is a complete hoax*. There were a number of editors, and their wives, visited Perry (the next town) to ascertain the truth of reports they had probably heard, and one of them said he should not be the only person hoaxed. It is supposed he wrote the letter while in Perry, and directed it to himself, and when he reached Buffalo, found it there and inserted it in the paper; and, as a natural consequence, it has drawn a great number of people to the place.

The Indians of Nebraska—Tranquility Restored.

From the Nebraskian, Aug. 15.

We have no news of interest from our frontier. All is quiet, and not a hostile Indian has been seen, since the unfortunate occurrence at Fontenelle.

As we have before stated, military posts have been established at Tekamah, Fontenelle and Elkhorn City, and communication is kept up daily from Fort Calhoun, and the above named points, to the mouth of the Horn River—thus effectually guarding our entire frontier, and affording protection and security to all settlers in Nebraska, north of the Platte.

With the exception of the late affair—the particulars of which we have before given—and several acts of depredation upon the property of settlers, no hostile demonstrations have been made on the part of the Indians, and now that the temporary excitement occasioned thereby has subsided, those best informed and most competent of judging, all concur in the opinion that the Indians do not now, and never have contemplated making any attack on our settlers. On the contrary, all the information that can be obtained goes to confirm the belief that the Indians are disposed to be peaceable.

Nevertheless, to guard against all future emergencies, and to afford the most tangible assurance of safety, our present defence will be continued, and our Territorial Militia will remain on duty until relieved by the Government.

It is a fact that some of the inhabitants in the more exposed settlements came in for protection, but those have all returned, and the reports put in circulation by designing men for the purposes of speculation, that the settlements in Nebraska North of the Platte were deserted and that the inhabitants were fleeing from the Territory, are false. On the contrary our pioneers are going ahead prosperously with their improvements, some cultivating their crops, some breaking up "new grounds," some building, &c., &c., and at the close of the day each reposes pleasantly under the shade of his own "vine and fig tree," with "none to make or make him afraid." Emigrants are arriving daily, dotting our broad prairies over with their white covered wagons and rearing new habitations on the rich claims which they have selected. In brief, the prospects of Northern Nebraska, were never more encouraging.

We hope no one will be deterred from coming here by the false and exaggerated reports of dangers from Indians, for nothing of the kind need longer be apprehended. The inhabitants of Nebraska are exposed to no greater risk from the "tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage" than are their anxious friends, in their far off eastern homes.

Southern Views of Political Parties and Prospects.

From the Charleston Mercury

The Whig and Democratic parties are gone. The name even of the former is extinct, while that of the latter no longer represents the principles which gave it birth. During the very last session of Congress, with an overwhelming Democratic majority in both Houses, a project to modify the Tariff was rejected; the French Spoliation bill, the Harbor Improvement bill, and the DIX Lunatic bill were passed, and, but for the Presidential veto, would have become the laws of the land, to the waste of the public money and the disgrace of the Democratic creed. And the Collins bill, as flagrant a piece of legalized swindling as was ever perpetrated, was finally passed, over and in spite of Mr. PIERCE's veto. The strange and startling spectacle was presented of a party President compelled to resist a party's violations of its own principles—of a Democratic President opposing the wild, wasteful and corrupt measures of the Democratic party.

Now, what does all this teach? What, but that the old party questions are buried—or, rather, that fixed Constitutional principles no longer form the lights of party action, and that the Federal Government is the convenient instrument of the numerical majority, regardless of right or of the Constitution. *There is but a single question now upon which parties can be rallied—a question unlike all others which have arisen in the Government—not national, but simply and nakedly sectional—the question of Slavery.* A thousand-fold more intense than in 1847, Abolition has shattered every organization, Democratic, Whig, and Know-Nothing, which dared oppose its progress, and subordinated every other party principle to the one absolute test. It matters not what position may be assumed upon other questions,—the party which bids for Northern support must, on this, bow before fanaticism. Can any national party, therefore, command success at the North, upon terms short of a surrender and betrayal of the South? Can the Democratic party do it, withered and shrivelled up as it is by the breath of Free-Soil? Must not a question, purely sectional, of necessity make parties sectional also? Ought not the union of the North for aggression, compel a union of the South for resistance.

It must not, it cannot be, that in the South the cry for a national party is to be raised. She is strong enough, and we trust, true enough, to do for herself, unaided and alone, all that honor and safety, in the Union or out of it, may require. In the long and burning records of the past, she finds national parties, associated only with her betrayal and shame. And now, when the North spurns national alliances, and thrusts its insolent sectional demands in her teeth; when the question is of her life or her death, what folly so blind, or humiliation so base, as that which would raise again the intruder from the dust, crown him with garlands, and offer up to a national party the incense of adulation and servility? No! it is not for the South to speak of national parties. She has nothing to lose, which they can protect; nothing to protect, which they will not sacrifice. Let her heed now the neglected counsels of CALHOUN, and unite in an organization of her own. "*It is th

EDUCATIONAL.

American Association for the Advancement of Education.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

—The American Association for the Advancement of Education commenced its Fifth Annual Session in this City yesterday. The attendance was large, and the interest manifested in the proceedings very considerable. The Sessions are held in the small Chapel of the University.

At 10 o'clock, Prof. A. D. BACHE, (Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey,) took the Chair, as President of the preceding meeting, and called the body to order. Mr. R. L. COOKE, Secretary, read the minutes.

Prof. BACHE delivered his retiring Address—or, rather, spoke without notes of such subjects as came uppermost in his mind. He said he had no expectation of being able to absent himself from his official labors in season to attend this meeting, and so had prepared no set address. His leading idea was that the establishment of a great National University—such as had already been planned, and of which much has been said at Albany and elsewhere—would be an enterprise of the greatest benefit to the community. He deprecated the existence of rivalries between the Common School system and the collegiate institutions of the country, and cited the High School of Philadelphia, an institute the nature of which he praised highly but which, in its rivalry of the University, has taken to conferring degrees, and thus become a rival in some measure of institutions from which it was intended to be separate. He found that a better system of educating persons destined for mechanical pursuits prevails in Philadelphia than that which is in vogue here. MERRICK and MERRIOITH mingle freely on the street and in the saloons; nor does one think less of the other because he is a mechanic, nor the mechanic look up to the other because he is a lawyer. [Laughter.] This was what Mr BACHE wanted to see—all classes well educated, no rivalries, the Common School system working harmoniously with the Collegiate, and a great University established, in order to give opportunity to all.

Mr. BACHE then retired from the Chair, and introduced into it Hon. HENRY BARNARD, of Connecticut, President elect. He made a few opening remarks.

The address of the retiring President was declared open for discussion.

Professor HALDEMAN, of Delaware, then observed that Education ought to be for all; essentially *democratic*. He alluded to the researches of Lieut. MAURY, as highly interesting, not merely to the scientific, but directly beneficial to the commercial world

Professor PEIRCE, (of Harvard,) said, that in his earlier days he would have made any sacrifice to have found himself associated in such an enterprise. He was in favor of a common education, and was opposed to refusing religious instruction in schools because of the dread of sectarianism. As a parent, he would rather subject his child to any sectarianism than send him to a school where the existence of his Maker was not recognized. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. FOWLER, of Boston, said he felt that a great point in this argument is the assumption that every child is entitled to education. He advocated, very eloquently, the formation of one grand institution of learning. Upon motion, the debate on this subject was then closed.

THE YEAR.

Some miscellaneous business was then called up Mr. COOKE, in the absence of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, reported that in the interval of the past year the Committee had considered, according to instruction: First, the appointment of an agent. But this had been prevented on account of the absence of necessary funds. A plan had been proposed, and a circular issued. This appointment was justly considered as very important. Such person ought to be a man of high character, and worthy of the Association; he would deserve a large salary. A national journal had been projected; one member of the Committee had drawn up the plan for its conduct and management, taking upon himself the entire pecuniary and moral responsibility of such a publication. A prospectus had been issued.

Business laid over from last year was called up, and further postponed

Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn Chairman of the Committee of Reception for the city of Brooklyn, and Superintendent McKEEN, for New-York, tendered the hospitalities of the occasion to the members, and then they went to lunch, and had a good time till 2 o'clock in the way of social intercourse.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT TAPPAN.

On reassembling, some formal business was done, and an address was delivered by President H. P. TAPPAN, of the University of Michigan.

Dr. TAPPAN'S subject was "The Relations of Common Schools and Colleges." The address occupied upwards of two hours in delivery. The obvious relation that exists between schools and colleges was traced. The higher sheds its influence upon the lower. There are, said Dr. TAPPAN, three stages of scholastic association, deserving of notice—the first, is that in which the individual thinker or artist becomes the founder or centre of a school, *e. g.* SOCRATES, and others, the founders of the great school of ancient philosophy.

But there is a *second* stage. The Greek had everything within himself; his language in its fullness was peculiarly his own. In this second stage commences the work of reference to the past. When Latin only existed as a corrupted tongue, two languages were left to be acquired, before the portal of even elementary knowledge could be acquired. Christ osme. He organized no schools—he simply *taught*. With his Apostles organization began; churches were instituted Out of this arose a vast ecclesiastical system—a hierarchy.

But this was the period when the *patristic* learning became identified with the theology of the day. The veneration of the clergy for the *language* of fathers was not indirectly without its use. Monastic institutions became the receptacle of books, —the scholar becoming almost necessarily an ecclesiastic.

The removal of the interdicts allowing the free competition of all classes, originated the *oldest* of the Universities—namely, those of Bologna, Paris and Oxford.

Dr. TAPPAN sketched next, very graphically, the systematic outline of University study in the olden times.

He then passed to a consideration of modern systems, and found that in popular education was symbolize most with Germany. From the Germans we have borrowed the Normal School—their entire system being one compact organism. The great principle of all knowledge lies in the possibility of all knowledge. The lecturer then sketched the history and constitution of the Collegiate Institutions of the State of New-York; and held that each State ought to have its own university, of which the true idea and proper form ought to be adopted. Emphatically he denounced the *scholastic* forms and periods of study in all but the Prussian Universities. Let the leading institutions strike out boldly into the proper channels Let the University of New-York make its Grammar School a part of its system;—let Columbia College and the Free Academy do the same, and thus form a consecutive education in one institution and complete in itself. A University around the Astor Library.

EVENING SESSION.

A paper on "Education in Upper Canada," was read by Mr. HODGINS, Deputy Superintendent of Schools. The compilation embodied some interesting details in reference to the progress of education in that country.

In the absence of Bishop POTTER, who was to deliver an address to-night, the meeting decided to call for information on the progress of Education in the different States. The Chairman nailed for information from Maine, from New-Hampshire, from Vermont, from Massachusetts.

Messrs. FAIR of Boston, Mr. ALLEN, Commissioner of Schools for Rhode Island; Mr. PRITCHARD of Conn., and Superintendent RICE of this State gave interesting accounts.

The Association meets again at the same place this morning.

☞ A match of Cricket will be played at New Brighton, Staten Island, between fifteen of New-Brighton and the first eleven of St. George, on 6th Sept. On the 7th the Upper Morrisania Independent Club play an eleven of St. George at Hoboken.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mysterious Stabbing Affair.

A mysterious stabbing occurrence took place at a late hour on Monday night in one of the drinking saloons of, or near, the Broadway Theatre. The circumstances were brought to light after the following manner. A gentleman, giving his name as S. C. GREGORY, called at the New-York Hospital in company with a Mr. HENRY BLISS, (a salesman,) of Connecticut, said to be at present staying at the International Hotel, when GREGORY admitted to Mr. DARRACH, the Superintendent of the Hospital, that he had stabbed BLISS while they were in company at the Theatre, with a dirk knife, but both parties refused to give any further particulars as to the circumstances of the case. The Superintendent sent information of the affair to Capt. CARPENTER, of the Fifth District Police, who dispatched a policeman to the Hospital. GREGORY had left before his arrival, leaving his address as at room No. 103, Cronk's Hotel, Chatham street

The injured man, in reply to questions, declined giving an account of the matter, persisting that GREGORY should not be arrested. Inquiry was then made at the Broadway Theatre, when the officers in attendance declared that such an occurrence could not have taken place there without their knowledge, and that they knew nothing of it. Thus things stood until the morning of yesterday, when GREGORY called at the Hospital and conveyed the injured man to parts unknown. The wound inflicted was in the right breast, and although Dr. DASH considered it dangerous, he did not feel any immediate fear of fatal results. GREGORY is said to have been slightly intoxicated at the time of the stabbing, which he alleges was accidental.

Report from the Local Inspectors of Steamers—Revoking a Pilot's License.

The local inspectors of steamers for the port of New-York. Messrs JOHN W. WEEKS and HENRY B. RENWICK, have recently laid two reports before Collector REDFIELD, which may have the effect of putting an end to steamboat racing on our rivers, which was often a dangerous kind of amusement.

CASE OF THE STEAMER HERO.

The charge was for intentionally crowding the steamer *Manhattan* on her way from Albany on the night of the 14th of May. The report set forth that the testimony being, with a single exception, of persons employed on either boat, is contradictory to such an extent that it does not sustain the charge against Mr. POST (the Pilot of the *Hero*,) so clearly as to permit of any penalty being inflicted upon him. The inspectors, under the circumstances and as pertinent to the present case, desire to state that no pilot is justified in steering or altering his course when another boat is attempting to pass; but on the contrary, is required to keep his course in the same manner as if no other boat were behind or lapped on, and such steering or any other attempt to impede another boat will be punished, on due proof, to such an extent as the law will permit.

CASE OF THE STEAMER JOHN HART.

In this case the complaint was against ABRAHAM BENSON, pilot of the above steamer, for crowding the steamboat *George Law* towards City Island; for a similar offence towards the buoy at Throg's Point, and fouling her on the 26th of June, 1855, and also for being intoxicated. The inspectors reported that "the first charge was not made out at all, that the second was fully made out, and that the fault of the collision was entirely on the part of the steamer *John Hart*" The testimony shews that Mr. BENSON was guided by the orders of the captain of the *Hart* but this will not avail him, as it is the duty of the pilot to refuse to obey when life and property are evidently endangered by an order which is given when the boat is not in peril, and which, as in this case, was not an ill considered although a well-meant command, to direct the movements of a boat in danger, but on the contrary, an order under ordinary circumstances of navigation which, when carried out, would undoubtedly result in damage to another boat and endanger life. Pilots can easily discriminate between improper orders in cases of emergency, and those which are given without necessity, when there is no risk, and when all that is required is to cause the boat to pursue her usual course.

They report that the third charge was not sustained, as far as the intoxication while on duty was concerned; "but he is fully proved to be under the influence of liquor just before commencing and immediately after ending a trip."

The Commissioners doubted their power to punish him for the latter offence, but revoked his license on the second charge.

We trust that the regulations here laid down for pilots, and the penalty inflicted on BENSON, will act as a guide and a warning to both captains and pilots, and prevent, in future, that loss of life and property which is too frequently the result of their indiscretions.

The K. N.'s of the Tenth Ward Once More.

On Saturday the K. N.'s of the Tenth Ward made the following nominations:

For Assembly— —— DOLAN, business unknown.
For Alderman— JAMES GRIFFITH, charcoal peddler.
For Councilman 35th Dist — —— JACKSON, clerk in dry goods.
For Councilman 36th Dist.—ELIAS COMES, regalia findings.
For Councilman 37th Dist.— —— WHITLOCK, bookbinder, and partner of Robert Beatty, Jr., the K. N. candidate for County Clerk.

The Brothers at this point became fatigued and laid over the other nominations one week. A *strong* ticket may be expected, if the above is a sample It is rumored that none of the candidates will take the oath of office until after the *formality* of an election is gone through with It seems to be easy for them to swear to anything except to support the Constitution of the United States.

New-York Prison Association.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Prison Association, the Agent reported the operations during the month Since their last meeting 374 persons were visited in our City Prisons. These were admonished, cautioned or encouraged, as their respective cases seemed to require. One hundred and seven complaints carefully examined. Some abandoned, others aided. Forty seven persons had been discharged from custody on their recommendation. Not one of these were old offenders. Twenty-six discharged prisoners had received assistance in money. Eight men from our State Prisons and Penitentiaries were provided with situations and employment. Eleven persons received a supply of suitable clothing.

The Hell-Gate Accident.

We are desired to state, in correction of statements in yesterday's TIMES, that the engines of the *Elm City* were not only slowed but stopped and backed as soon as the boat was observed under the bows. The boat, however, was not run over, nor sunk. The three men who were in it became alarmed and jumped overboard. This accident should operate as a caution to parties in small boats not to go through Hell-Gate at night *without showing a light* The boat in this instance, could not be perceived until the steamer was close upon it.

The Chatham-street Fire—Threats.

Threats have been made touching the further investigation of the causes of the fire in Chatham-street. A correspondence, as follows, has passed in relation to the subject, between Fire Marshal BAKER and Mayor WOOD:

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1855.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: In the course of my investigation into the origin of the late calamitous fire at No. 53½ Chatham-street, I am informed that attempts have been made by interested parties to intimidate certain witnesses from testifying to the case.

Any measure you could suggest in this matter to ensure the ends of public justice by causing the truth to be elicited, will be duly appreciated.

Yours, respectfully, A. E. BAKER, Fire Marshal.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1855.

ALFRED E. BAKER, Fire Marshal:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of this date, stating that attempts have been made to intimidate certain witnesses from testifying in a case now undergoing investigation by you as Fire Marshal, and asking whether I can suggest any measures to answer the ends of justice, I have to say, that I shall not devise to adopt any summary and severe measures in any case of the kind brought to my notice. An attempt to intimidate a witness is like that of subornation of perjury, which is punished by the imprisonment in the State Prison. Rest assured that every attempt will be protected from assault or intimidation, who tells the truth in the matter now under investigation by you, relative to the origin of the fire in Chatham-street, to which you refer.

Yours respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Robbery of $7,500.

A heavy robbery on Broadway was reported to the Chief of Police yesterday morning. Mr. STEWART SPRIGGS, an agent for file-works in Sheffield, (Eng.,) lately arrived in this City from a collecting tour in Canada, Vermont and elsewhere, and stopped at the International. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, he left his room for Wall street, with $7,500 in cash, with which he intended to procure Bills of Exchange for shipment. The money was wrapped in paper, and placed in the left skirt pocket of a frock coat which he wore. For the sake of greater security, Mr. SPRIGGS kept his hand on his coat pocket, holding the skirt slightly forward. Just as he reached the corner of Wall-street his hat was jostled, and as he removed his hand from his pocket to replace it, the package was abstracted. The opening of the pocket was outside the coat, so that the thief had a fair chance. Mr SPRIGGS states that the money was in small bills, ranging from $1 to $100. Much of it was in Canada money, principally British and North American Bank. None of the bills were marked.

Chief MATSELL immediately sent an officer to the place and took a description of the money. This is the heaviest street robbery that has taken place in this City for a number of years. An advertisement in this morning's TIMES offers a reward of $500 for the recovery of the money.

Station-House Lodgers.

There were on the night of Monday last, 117 persons, of all nations, accommodated with lodgings at the several station-houses of the City. Of these 54 were females 61 males and 2 children.

Launch

Mr. ADRAM C. BELL will launch from his yard at foot of Stanton street, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, a schooner, named the *Thomas Holcombe*.

Charge against Street Commissioner Furey.

The investigation respecting the charges brought against Mr FUREY, Commissioner of Streets, was resumed by the Committee, at 4 o'clock yesterday evening, in the Council Chamber.

Present—Councilmen WEBBER, (Chairman,) PINCKNEY, JACKSON, GRAY.

Mr. GRAHAM said that he appeared as the counsel of Mr. FUREY, who had not received any notice whatever of the present investigation. He considered that the evidence was inadmissible, improper, and was nullified by the acts of the Common Council itself. As no notice had been served, he hoped that to any decision they would make that the whole investigation might be supposed to commence anew, in order that Mr FUREY might not be prejudiced. Mr. FUREY'S case could be more fully investigated and tried by another tribunal which had full power to inflict a heavier penalty for the offence than the Common Council had. Should the party be found guilty by them, all the punishment they could inflict was to deprive him of his office; whereas, if convicted in a court of law he could be imprisoned for not more than ten years, and fined in a sum not greater than $5,000. His client did not fear investigation; all he wanted was that it should proceed according to the principles of law, justice and precedent. He objected, or protested, whichever was the most respectful term, to their further proceeding, for the following reasons:

First—All the members of the Council complain that their duties upon Committees were such that they could not attend to the legitimate transactions of the Board or their own private business

Second—The Committee cannot proceed with the same advantage as a Grand Jury or a Court of law, before whom the real operators could be forced to give evidence.

Third—No good could arise from proceeding, as they might examine witnesses, recommend an impeachment and bring the matter before the Common Council, when the man simply loses his situation; but if convicted in a court of law he loses his civil rights, and a copy of his conviction would justify his removal from office.

Fourth—Because the investigation was opposed to the precedents previously recognized by the Common Council

Counsel then proceeded to cite the several cases he relied upon for sustaining his objections, which were handed in to the Committee, who adjourned the further investigation of the case until they shall have fully considered them.

☞ A gentleman had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $78 on board of the steamboat *Plymouth Rock*, shortly after the departure of that boat from Stonington for this City, yesterday. The thief was not apprehended.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests under the Prohibitory law for intoxication still continues above the former average. They were distributed around the various Police Courts as follows

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	17
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearcy	22
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	8
Total	47

More of the River Thieves.

The schooner *Tryall*, Capt. ADAMS, from Nantucket, arrived here late on Saturday night, and anchored on the Brooklyn side, between Fulton and Wall street Ferries. Capt. A. and his crew having been up all the night previous, made all snug and turned in, intending, however, to keep an occasional look out for river pirates. On turning out at about 5 o'clock in the morning, the Captain was astonished to find that during the time they had slept, his cabin had been ransacked, and nearly everything of value stolen. Among the stolen articles was the Captain's trunk and valise, containing all his clothing, his writing-desk, with bank-drafts and papers of much value to him, two small boxes containing articles of jewelry, a fine, silver hunting watch, and many other things, which cannot at the moment be named, but the loss of which is a serious matter to him, and valued at about six hundred dollars Capt ADAMS thinks the robbers must have made use of chloroform, or something of that nature, to have stupified himself and the mate previous to their moving the property, as both of them felt a singular sensation about the head and eyes on rising, as from the noise the robbers made in their operations, they would have otherwise awoke them. Capt. ADAMS has made known his loss to the different police stations in the lower part of the City, and also offers one hundred dollars for the arrest of the villains and recovery of his property.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS—No. 37 Chambers-street.
Before Hon. Judge STUART.

In the matter of Dale, an alleged lunatic soldier.—An application was made at Chambers on Monday, before Judge STUART, for an order for the discharge from the army, upon *habeas corpus*, of one Harry Dale *alias* Ashley, on the ground of insanity—the said Ashley having rendered himself obnoxious to certain forms of punishment and branding. The facts of the case will be obvious from the subjoined official document:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1855.
SPECIAL ORDERS—NO 77.

6. Recruit, Harry Ashley, U. S. Army.
Charge 1. Desertion.
Charge 2. Violation of 22d Article of War.
Plea, "Guilty."

The Court confirms the plea of the prisoner, and sentences him "to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due to him, be marked with the letter D, one and a half inches in length on his left hip, to receive fifty lashes on his bare back, well laid on with a rawhide, and ten days thereafter drummed out of the service."

A question having been raised as to the sanity of recruit Harry Ashley, *alias* Henry Dale, *alias* W. H. Harris, his case, with all the papers submitted, was referred to the senior medical officer on this station, who, after due examination, reported him to have had a partial paralysis, which renders him unfit for the Army, but which has not affected his mind, he being competent to make a contract. So much of the sentence, therefore, of the Court as awards him fifty lashes is, on account of the condition of his body, hereby remitted.

The remainder of the sentence, requiring him to be marked (so that he may not again impose on the Government,) and discharged, will be duly carried into effect. But as the civil authorities have issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable on Monday next, no part of the sentence of the Court will be executed till the action of the civil authorities shall be made known.

By authority, IRWIN McDOUGAL,
Assistant Adjutant.

The prisoner's father pleaded strongly in favor of the assumption that his son was of unsound mind, arguing that proof from the fact of his having enlisted once in the Navy and twice in the Army, and deserted in each instance, that his previous position enabled him to earn $20 a week.

The Judge (STUART) seemed inclined to take a merciful view of the matter He thought humanity and substantial equity required it He wished the prisoner to be afresh submitted to the examination of some civil medical authority.

The Government Solicitor evidently was of opinion that the man was an unmitigated rascal. The office of the army had paid great attention in this case as undeserving of any leniency. The prisoner was placed in the charge of an officer for medical examination, which investigation will be produced with all the proofs of the case on Monday, for the purpose of final adjudication.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY SUSTAINED.

Opinion of Judge Rockwell, of the Second Judicial District

The following is the opinion of Judge ROCKWELL, of the Supreme Court, in the case of PHILIP BERBERICH. Judge BROWN'S opinion in the same case we have already published:

SUPREME COURT.

The People, &c vs. *Philip Berberich*—T. C. Campbell and J. Thompson, for People; J. F. Bernard and H. A. Nelson, for defendant.—ROCKWELL J.—The defendant has been convicted before a Court of Special Sessions held by the County Judge of Dutchess County, of having sold intoxicating liquor in violation of the act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, passed April 9, 1855. It is claimed that the defendant should be discharged from custody,

1. Because so much of the said act as prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor is void. That such prohibition is an unauthorized invasion of private rights, and a violation of the fundamental law.

It is clear that under every free Government there are certain fundamental and inherent rights belonging to individuals which are not solely dependent upon the will of the Legislature; and it is unnecessary to examine the written Constitution of the State to ascertain whether they are expressly shielded by that instrument from Legislative encroachment The right of personal security, or personal liberty, and private property, do not depend upon the Constitution for their existence. They existed before the Constitution was made or the Government was organized. These are what are termed the absolute rights of individuals, which belong to them independently of all Government, and which all Governments, which derive their powers from the consent of the governed, were instituted to protect. They are defined as follows: "By the absolute rights of individuals we mean those which are so in their primary and strictest sense, such as would belong to their persons merely in a state of nature, and which every man is entitled to enjoy whether out of society or in it" 1 Blackstone's Com. 123.

But while these rights are better protected, they are not absolutely absolute under Government as in a state of nature. They are subservient to such measures as become necessary for the preservation of the Government, its defence against external or internal enemies, or the promotion of the best interests of the whole community. For the protection of the Government against external danger, individuals may be compelled to enter the military service, and to subject and expose themselves to the hardships and perils of war. For the protection of society against the consequences of crimes offenders may be deprived of liberty, property or life. Lunatics who become dangerous to others may be imprisoned. Persons sick of contagious diseases may be removed to, and placed in hospitals. Property may be removed or destroyed, or trades suppressed, which endanger the public safety or health. Property may be taken from individuals in the form of taxes, and applied towards the support of the Government and its institutions. In short, Government is not to be restrained in the exercise of its legitimate powers, which are essential to the public welfare, because the rights of individuals will be injuriously affected thereby.

In cases where private property is directly and specifically taken for the public use, compensation must be made to the owner. But cases are constantly occurring where individuals are subjected to great and ruinous losses of property through the operation of public measures and laws; but these losses being merely consequential and incidental to the exercise of the legitimate powers of the Legislature the individual injury is not the subject of legal redress. Individual loss frequently results from the grading of streets, the construction of canals, bridges, ferries, railroads and similar improvements; but if the law-making power, in the exercise of its legitimate discretion, decides that such improvements are conducive to the public good, no individuals whose injuries are consequential merely will be permitted to arrest the action of the Government, or will even be entitled to compensation for the injury which he may sustain. Radcliff Executors vs. The Mayor, &c., of Brooklyn, 4 Comstock's Reports, 195.

We may assume for the purposes of this case at least, that the Legislature of a Free State is not competent to pass a tyrannical law That is one which restrains the natural rights of individuals for any other purpose than to advance the public good, or to repress some public evil The distinction between laws which are tyrannical because they unnecessarily infringe upon the absolute right of individuals, and those which are consistent with civil liberty, although in restraint of natural liberty, is very clearly pointed out by BLACKSTONE, as follows:

"Political or civil liberty which is that of a member of society, is no other than natural liberty, so far restrained by human laws (and no further) as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public. Hence we may collect, that the law which restrains a man from doing mischief to his fellow-creatures, though it diminishes the natural, increases the civil liberty of mankind; but that every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the subject, whether proceeding from a monarch, a nobility, or a popular assembly, is a degree of tyranny; nay, that even laws themselves, if they regulate and circumscribe our conduct in matters of mere indifference, without any good end in view, are regulations under the guise of liberty; whereas, if any public advantage can arise from observing such precepts, the control of our private inclinations in one or two particulars points, will conduce to preserve our general freedom in others of more importance or supporting that state of society which alone can secure our independence." 1 Blackstone's Com. 125

There is no doubt but that a great number of individuals will sustain serious loss of property and derangement of business through the operation of the prohibitory feature of the law in question. But this consideration is not decisive of the question of legislative competency The question still remains: Was the passage of the act an exercise of the legitimate discretion and power of the Legislature founded upon considerations of public policy, tending to promote the morals, the health and safety of the community, or was it a mere wanton and unnecessary invasion of the private rights of individuals?

Any interference with the right of property is not the primary object of this law. Its object is to prevent intemperance, pauperism and crime. Such premises are proper questions of legislation. A law aiming at the prevention of these evils by regulating, and, to a certain extent, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor has long existed as one of the police regulations of the State The present law assumes that the former law has been found insufficient to accomplish the ends for which it was designed. That the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor having failed to suppress intemperance, pauperism and crime, and the public evils flowing therefrom, it has become necessary to try what virtue there is in prohibition.

Whether the law can be carried into effect, whether the whole result will not be a mere legislative enactment of prohibition without the power of enforcing it practically, whether the evils at which the law is pointed will not be aggravated instead of suppressed are matters addressed solely to the discretion of the Legislature, and with which the judicial branch of the Government has no concern.

The object of the law are matters in which the whole community are interested. Drunkards, paupers and criminals are burdens upon the public, enemies to the peace, welfare and happiness of society. Can it be doubted that if the traffic in intoxicating liquor was entirely suppressed, their number would be greatly diminished?

It is enough to uphold this law that its tendency is to prevent the public evils against which it is directed, and to promote the public benefits which it is designed to reach. It is not difficult, by ignoring the whole object and purpose of the law, to make out a very plausible case of legislative encroachment upon private rights. But this is not a just or fair mode of considering it. The great ends of public policy which it was intended to subserve, are clearly within the scope of legislative competency. The public evils which it was intended to suppress are the most formidable to the peace and welfare of society which those who make or administer the laws are called upon to encounter. Assuming that the Legislature have acted in good faith, that they have not wantonly and unnecessarily invaded private rights under the mere pretence of preventing public evils, I think the question whether the public benefits are of greater weight or importance than the individual losses which will result from the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, is one of legislative discretion, and with which the Judiciary has no concern. It was for the Legislature to determine to what extent it was necessary to interfere with private rights in order to accomplish the great ends of public policy which they had in view; to array on the one side the various lines of property and derangement of business which must ensue from the passage of this law, and on the other the appalling statistics of intemperance, pauperism and crime, and then determine whether the public necessity was sufficiently urgent to justify the individual wrong.

But it is further claimed that the defendant should be discharged from custody,

2 Because it does not appear, from the complaint under which he was arrested and convicted, that he sold liquor which was not imported. That, by the true construction of the exception at the close of the first section of the act, the unrestricted sale of all imported liquor is permitted The language of this exception is as follows: "This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States" It is said, that as this clause occurs in a penal statute, and is a part of the definition of the offence which it is the intention of the law to prohibit and punish, it must be *strictly* construed. This may be so. But a *literal* construction of the statute will render it entirely nugatory. The rights of those whose interests are protected by the exception forbid such a construction. There is no law or treaty of the United States by which the right to sell any description of liquor is given directly or indirectly. The right to sell liquor or other property is not given by any law of the United States or the State of New-York. It exists as a necessary incident to the right of property, independently of any positive law. It has been held by the Courts of the United States that the right to sell liquor of a certain description, and in a certain condition, is secured by the operation of certain laws of the United States against any restraint of the right of sale by State legislation. That is to say, when the act of Congress authorizes the importation of liquor, the right of the importer to sell it results as a necessary incident to the right to import, and is secured to him against any interference on the part of the State Legislature, by the paramount authority of Congress. The question then is, what description of liquor is it the right to sell which, notwithstanding any prohibition by the laws of this State, is derived from or secured by the act of Congress? It is imported liquor in the casks or packages in which it was imported. The exception from the prohibition is an act by constitutive with the right to sell secured by the act of Congress; and the exception was plainly and solely intended to avoid a conflict between the State and Federal laws. Any other construction would be so totally at variance with the whole spirit, scope and intention of the entire law, as in my judgment to be utterly inadmissible.

The rules by which the sages of the law have ever been guided in seeking for the intention of the Legislature, are maxims of sound interpretation, which have been accumulated by the experience, and ratified by the wisdom of ages. (Bowden's Rep., 205.)

The resolutions of the Barons of the Exchequer in Heydon's case were the following: "For the sure and true interpretation of all statutes in general, be they penal or beneficial, restrictive or enlarging of the common law, four things are to be discerned and considered

"1. What was the common law before the making of the act?

"2. What was the mischief and defect against which the common law did not provide?

"3. What remedy the Parliament hath resolved and appointed to cure the disease of the Commonwealth?

"4. The true reason of the remedy And it was held to be the duty of the Judges at all times to make such construction as should suppress the mischief and advance the remedy, putting down all subtle inventions and evasions for continuance of the mischief, *et pro privato commodo*, and adding force and life to the cure and remedy according to the true intent of the makers of it, *pro bono publico*." 3, Reports 7.

Surely we are not called upon to reverse these admirable rules for the construction and interpretation of statutes, and so to construe this act as will certainly and clearly advance the mischief which it was intended to suppress, and suppress the remedy which it was intended to advance.

It is further claimed that the defendant is entitled to his discharge,

3 Because the proceedings against him were in violation of law and void. I can perceive no substantial error in these proceedings down to the time when the defendant was brought before the County Judge upon the warrant issued by that magistrate for his arrest.

He then demanded that his examination should be taken, and offered bail for his appearance at the next Court of Sessions of Dutchess County. This was refused and he was therefore tried and convicted before a Court of Special Session held by said County Judge. In refusing an examination or to take bail for the appearance of the defendant, I think the County Judge committed an error which was fatal to the validity of all the subsequent proceedings against the defendant The examination of the defendant should have been taken by the County Judge; and if upon the examination of the whole matter, it appeared either that no offence had been committed, or that there was no probable cause for charging the defendant therewith, he should have been discharged. If there was probable cause to believe the defendant guilty, bail should have been taken if offered by the defendant for his appearance at the next Court having cognizance of the offence. (2 R. S., 708, 709, 710.)

A court of Special Session is one of limited jurisdiction, deriving all its power from the Statute. It could only acquire jurisdiction over the person of the defendant upon his request to be tried before it, or his omission for twenty-four hours after being required to enter into recognizance to appear and answer to a charge of crime. (2 R. S., 711, 712.)

I think the conviction of the defendant was void and does not authorize his detention in custody.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

DECISION.—*Jones et al. vs. Palmer.*—Motion denied without costs

DECISIONS—PARTNERS—CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

Loomis vs. Toynbee & Hopkins—Two motions were made to vacate two judgments entered against Messrs. Toynbee & Hopkins, well known hotel-keepers in Brooklyn. Messrs. Anbolt, Brothers, Attorneys for the defendants, Toynbee, read affidavits, showing that the two suits were brought upon several promissory notes, made in the name of the firm of Toynbee & Hopkins, one of which was paid when it fell due, another of which was made by Hopkins after the partnership was dissolved, and the others did not belong to Loomis, who sued upon them. No summons in the actions was served on Toynbee, but on Hopkins only, who gave a written consent that judgment should be entered for the plaintiff against the firm. It was contended that this consent was void, under recent decisions of the Court for the reason that a partner has no power to confess judgment for his co-partner.

Mr Pinney for the plaintiff Loomis, made counter-statements, denying that the notes sued on were fraudulent but conceding that the judgments were entered as above stated.

Judgments vacated as against the defendant Toynbee, but without costs

Brass vs. Brass.—Judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Before Judge STUART.

Hearings were had in fifty two cases yesterday, including thirty larcenies and twenty-two assaults. The parties accused were variously disposed of as follows: Discharged in Court, 27; discharged previously by Police Justices, 4; not in prison, 2; remanded 2; tried and convicted, 17. The Court then adjourned

NEW-JERSEY.

Laying the Corner-Stone of a Church.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the first Reformed Dutch Church, was performed yesterday evening in Hoboken, N. J. The building, which will be situated in Hudson-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, is to be in the Gothic style, and when completed, will seat 800 persons. It is 90 feet by 53, with a projection of 11 feet 6 inches for a tower, which will be 160 feet high. The programme was as follows:

Introductory Prayer, Rev. P. D. VANCLEEF; Reading of the 132d Psalm, Rev. Mr. MABIE; Historical Discourse, Rev Dr. SCOTT; 63d Hymn, given out by Rev Mr STRYKER, accompanied by the congregation; Dedicatory Prayer, Rev. Dr. SCOTT; Laying the Corner Stone, Rev. Dr. DEWIT; Address, Prof. MARTIN, of New-York; The Doxology and Benediction.

REV. DR. SCOTT'S ADDRESS.

The Rev Doctor having been introduced, began by stating that one of the greatest events in the world was the building of the Temple of Solomon. The reason of that was because of its exhibition of the redeeming word It was on that very same account that the occasion which had assembled them together was one of such general interest to them all. The Reverend gentleman went on to say that the first Reformed Dutch Church of the State of New-Jersey was organized at Bergen, in 1660, when the people of Hoboken attended the inauguration. Even five years ago, the position they occupied in connection with the present organization ought to be viewed with satisfaction. The present congregation numbered thirty families, and had already raised $5 500 to erect the present building. In laying the foundation of a Reformed Dutch Church, it might not be inappropriate to recount briefly the history, the doctrines, the government, and the policy of the denomination. In referring to its history, the Reverend gentleman said, at the Reformation, Holland embraced the Protestant doctrines That took place immediately after Holland had thrown off the yoke of Spain and become a Republic In 1609, HENRY HUDSON, in the service of Holland, discovered this part of the continent and gave his name to their river. Soon after the Church and School system of Holland were established. In 1771 the Church planted here was declared independent of the Church in Holland. He then proceeded to explain the doctrines of the Dutch Church, which he declared to be Calvinistic, and eminently conservative, allowing to others the largest amount of freedom of belief. The people of Hoboken should be proud of their new Church, for it occupied ancestral ground, and there was something ennobling in standing on ancestral soil which had been occupied by one's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. The men of Hoboken should, therefore, feel proud when they knew that they were descended from the pioneers who planted the standard of the Gospel on these hills and walked the woods when they were still occupied by the red man.

In laying the stone, Rev. Dr. DEWIT quoted the usual appropriate texts from the Scriptures and delivered a very impressive address, expatiating on the solemnity of the occasion, and setting forth the advantages conferred by their Church government and educational system. A zinc box containing copies of the New-York daily papers, some religious journals, a record of the General Synod, Constitution of the Church, minutes of the Particular Synod, and a report of the Board of Domestic Missions was deposited in the foundation. The formal ceremony of laying the corner-stone was then gone through by Rev. Dr DEWIT; after which Professor MARTIN delivered a brief and appropriate address, and the whole was wound up with the doxology and a benediction by the Reverend Pastor.

The Kinney and Walker Expeditions.

The Battle of Rivas and Col Walker—Overtures by Col. Kinney from the Government of Nicaragua—Alarm Produced by the News of Kinney's Arrival—Col. Kinney's Newspaper—Civilities from British Naval Officers—$2,000 Offered to Assassinate the Colonel—Due at Kinney's Recruiting Rooms by an Augustus—Mercenary Troops Enlisting for Nicaragua.

The San Juan del Norte correspondent of the *Evening Post*, writing on the 16th of August, gives some interesting information about the KINNEY and WALKER Expeditions in Central America. He says:

The main items that we have received of late are but the repetition of the story of WALKER'S defeat on the 29th of June at Rivas, and the reported ravages of the cholera, by which it is pretty well ascertained that full half of the Government troops (from 1,200 to 1,500 in all) have within a few weeks been carried off.

The official statement of General CORRAL, the leader of the 600 Government troops who took part in the engagement, admits a loss of the four principal lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, besides twenty-eight wounded, without mentioning the number of soldiers lost, which by common rumor, is reckoned at something over 200 CORRAL also reports the probable death of Colonel WALKER, from the fact that his private papers, medicine chest and case of surgical instruments had been captured, although his body cannot be discovered. Fourteen of the eighty Californians under WALKER are reported dead, and twelve of his two hundred Nicaraguans. The latter, it is said, deserted their leader after the first fire—a Spartan band, indeed! But the former did some execution among the legitimist troops; almost every ball striking a head CORRAL says the Government forces could not follow and capture the wounded enemies on account of the severe *mountain rains!*

According to information derived from reliable sources, overtures will soon be made by the Government party for KINNEY'S assistance, and the messenger is expected by the next steamer from Granada. I am quite sure however, that the latter will have nothing to do with either party. To the inquiries propounded to him thus far by the agents of the Government he has repeatedly declared that he should not go into the mining region in the interior till he has a force sufficient to insure perfect exemption from annoyance That he should not attack nor assist either party; but should allow no disturbance by them of his right to occ

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1855.

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The Liquor Law—Judge Rockwell's Opinion.

We published a day or two since the opinion of Judge BROWN, of the Supreme Court for the Second District, in the case of *Berberrich*, convicted of violating the Prohibitory Law. Judge BROWN pronounced the decision of the whole Court, reversing the judgment and acquitting the prisoner. But he also gave, as his own opinion, that the Prohibitory Law was, in all its leading features, unconstitutional, and therefore null and void.

We publish this morning the opinion of his colleague, Judge ROCKWELL, in the same case. It is brief, clear, and decided. Judge ROCKWELL does not regard the prohibitory clause of the law as unconstitutional. While he concedes that property is to be protected by law, he holds that it may be taken for the public service,—or that its loss may result from measures adopted for the public good. Interference with rights of property is not the primary purpose of this law. Its object is the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime. These are proper subjects of legislation; the tendency of the law is good:—and the question on which the validity of the law must turn,—whether the public benefits of the law are greater than its private injuries, is one for legislative discretion and not for judicial interpretation.

It is next claimed that "all liquor, the right to sell which is given by any law or treaty of the United States," is excepted from the prohibition of the law;—and that, as this clause (the law being penal) must be interpreted *strictly*, it permits the sale of all *imported* liquors. Judge ROCKWELL thinks not, because such a construction is directly against the whole purpose and object of the law. Besides, if it be construed literally, the clause is nugatory,—as the right to sell imported liquor, even in the original packages, is not *given by* any law of Congress, but only *inferred from* it.

But Judge ROCKWELL thinks the County Judge committed an error in refusing *bail*; and that the conviction of the defendant was therefore void. His concurrence with his associates, therefore, was simply upon this technical point. The opinion will be read with interest by all friends of the Prohibitory Law.

The Attila of Nicaragua.

Colonel KINNEY has achieved one very great success, which is equal to a triumph over his enemies. He has secured the services of a faithful and zealous chronicler of all his deeds,—a trusty Squire, who has entire faith in his nobleness and good looks, and who never allows an opportunity to pass of publishing his impressions of his leader's virtues. He is to the Colonel what CROMWELL was to Cardinal WOLSEY—a perfect jewel of a Secretary. The admirable person in question is the KINNEY correspondent of the *Evening Post*, whose duty, our cotemporary informs us, is to keep the readers of the *Post* informed of all that occurs in the KINNEY Expedition, but whose chief pleasure is to magnify the virtues of his chivalric leader. According to the *Post's* correspondent, Col. KINNEY is a kind of sublimated BAYARD; such are the fascinations of his manners, and so captivating his very looks, that whole crews of ships desert to enlist under his banner; and one poor Hibernian, who had been fascinated by a sight of the Colonel's person, leaped overboard from his ship, and, in attempting to swim ashore to San Juan, he was devoured by an alligator.

But if the Colonel possesses the power of charming his friends, he is equally powerful in terrifying his foes; and it appears that the alarmed natives of Central America call him the *Attila de Nicaragua*, and dusky mothers beg their infants more closely to their breast, when his name is whispered their ears. The only resemblance, however, that the Colonel bears to ATTILA, is, that he comes from the North; in all other respects he is as little like the great Conqueror as Nicaragua is like Rome. It appears that the Colonel has succeeded in purchasing a tract of land of 30,000,000 of acres, with 300 miles of sea coast, and, in extent, about "eight hundred times larger than the State of New-York." All that he is to pay for this large slice of our Continent is but $500,000; the purchase will place him at the head of all land speculators of ancient or modern times; he should call his new dominions the State of Kinney. The greatest obstacles which the Colonel has thus far had to contend with, are such as have been placed in his career of conquest by the Transit Company, Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE, and Signor MARCOLETA

Like all great leaders, the Colonel possesses the happy faculty of inspiring his followers with entire confidence in his ability, and if he should continue to be as prosperous as he has been since he eluded the close watch of District Attorney MCKEON, there appears to be a fair chance of his founding a new Republic in Central America. At the last advices he was busily at work erecting a house for his own residence, and for the accommodation of a printing press, on the arrival of which he was to start a newspaper to be called the *Central American*. We presume that the correspondent of the *Post* will be the Editor-in-Chief. Several hundred dollars, he states, have already been subscribed for the paper, in advance. We shall expect to see some "first rate notices" of the Attila of Nicaragua in its columns, whenever it comes out.

The Wine Humbug.

To be humbugged in some way or other seems to be a necessity of human nature,—one of the conditions of social existence. Everybody is undoubtedly humbugged,—if not in one direction, then in another;—and nobody probably is worse humbugged, than the man who goes through the world supposing that *he* isn't humbugged at all.

It would be difficult to pick out *the* ten persons in this City who are more thoroughly and completely humbugged, than any other ten. We should not know precisely where to look for them;—but we are inclined to believe that when found, they would prove to have their gouty feet under the mahogany, at a late dinner, holding up wine glasses to the light, sipping their contents, discoursing of its splendid *bouquet*, rehearsing its history, counting its age and delighting each other with stirring narratives of the extraordinary adventures by which such choice brands were brought into the family, and of the wonderful care which has prolonged their existence to the present day. We have very little doubt that the most thoroughly bamboozled people in this community, are those who suppose they are drinking choice and rare varieties of genuine and delicate wines,—or even *genuine* wines of any sort, such as port, madeira, sherry or champagne. The people who believed in JOYCE HETH and the Feejee mermaid, were not one whit more badly *sold*,—and they had the decided advantage over the humbugged wine-drinkers, in not being charged a hundredth part so high a price.

If the reader of this paragraph will look at the *Wine List* on his Bill of Fare, the next time he dines at any hotel or large eating-house, he will find that by calling for it he can have *Clos Vougeot, Romanée Conti, Mont Rachet, Johannisberg, Rudesheimer, Steinberg*,—in short, any kind of wine he may prefer,—at rates running from $3 to $15 the bottle. And as for choice Sherry, Madeira and Old Port, they can be supplied *ad libitum*, at each and every hotel, eating-house and drinking saloon in the City. Before he calls for them, perhaps it would be well for him to consider for a moment *where these superb wines come from*,—not from mere curiosity, but for the purpose of forming a conjecture as to the probability of his getting the *genuine* article by calling and paying for it. If he will look into a little book on the "Wine Duties," just published in England by Sir JAMES EMERSON TENNENT, he will find some facts which may aid him in coming to a conclusion on this subject.

He will find, for example, that all the wine in the world known as the *Clos Vougeot*, grows on a single farm in Burgundy of *fifty acres*; owned by a great nobleman, who uses a great deal of it himself, sends a great deal more to princes and other great people, and probably sells the residue. But whether the produce of that *fifty* acres is quite sufficient to supply all these great people of Europe,—the princes, nobility, and *bon vivans* of the Continent and Great Britain,—the rich merchants, bankers, lawyers and Bishops of England—the fashionable hotels, and private tables of wealthy men all over Europe, who would naturally procure the best wines to be had at any price,—and then have enough left to keep all the hotels, private houses and drinking saloons of the Western Continent constantly supplied with *Clos Vougeot*, may be considered somewhat questionable.

The *Romanée Conti* wine, again, grows only on a single farm of *six acres and a half*. The south side of a *single hill* in Germany produces all the *Johannisberg* in the world; and yet anybody who chooses to order Johannisberg at any hotel, or of any wine-dealer in the City, will have it delivered at very short notice—though accompanied by a very long bill. A single small valley in Madeira produces all the *Malmsey* wine. Many of the choicest kinds of wine can be grown only on the sites of extinct volcanoes. *Steinberg* wine grows exclusively in the vineyard of a suppressed monastery. The district of Xeres, from which *Sherry* is produced, is of very small extent and its limits are very accurately defined. Genuine *Port* wine is produced only within comparatively narrow limits. And the same thing holds true of Champagne.

We presume we should run no risk in saying that there has never been *a single bottle* of genuine *Clos Vougeot, Romanée Conti* or *Johannisberg* wine, within the limits of the United States. We heard one of the largest wine-dealers of this City say, not a fortnight since, that he would lay a wager of a thousand dollars that there was not, in New-York City at the present moment, a single gallon of genuine Port. We presume no one supposes that one bottle in *ten thousand* of the Champagne drank in this country, is genuine, vineyard-grown Champagne. And more than nine-tenths of all the *Sherry* consumed in the United States comes no nearer being the genuine article, than the Feejee mermaid came to being the genuine, *bona-fide*, song-singing, looking-glass, disporting virgin of the sea, that BARNUM and the crowd took her to be.

The fact is, nineteen-twentieths of *all* the wines and brandies drank in this country,—and nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of all the rare and costly wines over which our high livers smack their lips, and roll their eyes and astonish their epicurean friends, are *manufactured for the market*,—made up by a skilful compounding of drugs, with infusions of flavoring matter and a basis of alcoholic or vinous material, so as to resemble any brand or any sort of liquid that may be desired. England and France are the great fields of this manufacture,—though it is beginning to be prosecuted in this country to a very considerable extent. But an order for any kind of wine that may be wanted—for *Clos Vougeot, Johannisberg*, or delicate *Sherry*, with directions for a particular flavor, a specific aroma, or a specially delicate *bouquet*,—sent to England, will be filled promptly and to any extent. More of any brand can be brought over in a single cargo, than the entire region where alone it grows can produce in years! A little more than a month ago, (July 24,) we copied from a London police report the evidence of a famous Wine dealer named OSBORNE, in which he stated that it was his *practice* to buy up all the spoiled, sour red French wines he could get at low prices,—pay duties on them as vinegar—store them in the London Docks—take them out and pour them all into large vats—mix with them a certain quantity of French brandy—*put into them also certain "preparations" of his own*—put them up into hogsheads marked Old Port, and sell them as the choicest Port wines at from $100 to $140 a hogshead. This, there is no doubt at all, is very extensively practiced by large dealers in France and England;—and those who buy from them, to supply the American market, when they are not their accomplices, are their victims. And the wine-drinkers of the United States, from the lowest to the highest, swig the decoctions of these wine-fabricators in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, instead of the *juice of the grape*, over which they grow so rapturously and poetically eloquent.

If there is any class of the community more thoroughly and ridiculously humbugged than they are, we should be obliged to any person who will point them out.

Secrets of Bank Parlors.

A pamphlet has just been published, entitled the *Defence of Francis W. Edmonds, late Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank*," wherein Mr. EDMONDS makes the extraordinary confession that it has been the practice of himself while acting as Cashier, and of Mr. KNAPP, the President of the Bank, to use its funds to aid whatever political party in our municipal elections would be likely to appoint an officer of the Bank City Chamberlain, in order to secure the City moneys as deposits in its vaults; these deposits sometimes amounting to $3,000,000, and forming a source of great profit to the bank that has the good luck to secure them. It was very natural that the office of City Chamberlain should be coveted by a bank officer; but, accustomed as the public has been to exposures of political corruption, we presume that the confession of Mr. EDMONDS, of the means made use of to secure the office, will create no little astonishment.

Mr. EDMONDS states that he has determined to abandon financiering for the future, and devote himself to the Fine Arts; therefore he can afford to make a clean breast of it. He had been accused of using the money of the bank to procure his appointment as City Chamberlain, an office which had been held by Mr. FLEMING, a former Cashier, and by the present President, Mr. KNAPP. Mr. EDMONDS shall make his own explanation in regard to this "fair business transaction;" he says:

"It was under a Whig Administration through the instrumentality of Mr KNAPP, that the office was restored to the Bank. But while he held it, it was often urged on me, by different ones in the Board of Directors, that I, being a Democrat should pursue such course as would produce my appointment in case of a change in the City Government, and thus preserve the City account in the Bank. That was the principal value of having the office of Chamberlain held by an officer of the Bank, for the salary of that office was originally only $500, though afterward its emoluments were increased. But the amount in the Bank belonging to that account was large. The Bank paid on interest upon it, but realized an interest by loaning it. There was no claim for discounts at a hard time growing out of it, and it was the best account in the Bank. One item in it, the Court Account, always had a balance of some $15,000. Another item was the Sinking Fund, which was often as high as from $300,000 to $500,000 for months; and at the time of collecting taxes the amount was very large. For instance, this year the taxes on the City will be at least $5,000,000, and all who pay their taxes before the 1st of November will be entitled to a rebate of seven per cent to the 1st of December. Thus, the large moneyed companies and men of wealth will pay early, because they will be getting seven per cent for their money; and the consequence will be that there will be from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 on deposit in the Bank, belonging to this account, for the greater part of the next six months. The last year the taxes were not paid so early as they will be this year, yet by the 1st of December there were $3,000,000 paid into the Bank, the greater part of which remained there until March or April. It was not surprising, then, that the Bank valued the account, or that I, as its officer, anxious for its prosperity, should adopt all lawful means to keep it. Hence, *with the approbation of your President*, I made contributions to various political parties, and paid them out of that drawer. The office of Chamberlain, like all the other City offices, was from time to time assessed by the dominant party, for expenses of elections, and I paid the assessments out of that drawer.

We did not want to bring those matters before the Board, because we thought it most advisable that they should have it in their power to say they had not sanctioned it and knew not of it; and for the same reason I did not deem it best to keep an account of those payments. I was aware of the danger there was to me from this course, but I relied upon the President to protect me in measures which were adopted with his sanction."

So, it seems that whatever party got into power, the Mechanics' Bank was bent on obtaining the City funds, which they loaned out on interest; but, for which they allowed none. The Bank still holds them by virtue of one of its Directors, Mr. KELLY, being appointed Chamberlain by Mayor WOOD, as the successor of Mr. EDMONDS. It seems that last year the Bank held on deposit of the City funds, for which it paid no interest, $3,000,000, nearly a third of a year, and Mr. EDMONDS estimates that the sum will be considerably larger the present year. It will readily be seen that the office of City Chamberlain is worth paying a very large sum for: and since Mr. EDMONDS has confessed that his Bank has been in the habit of paying money to secure the success of the party to which the Chamberlain belongs, we may infer what the course of the Bank will be at the next election for Mayor. It appears to us that this remarkable exposition of Mr. EDMONDS does not leave our Mayor any room for doubt as to the course which he should pursue; he should imitate the example of General JACKSON, take the responsibility, and remove the deposits to some place which is free from the taint of political corruption. Or, if the funds of the City must be deposited in a pet bank, whose officers have tampered with the purity of elections, there should, at least, be some arrangement made for the payment of interest on such large sums. Depositing $3,000,000 of the public money with one bank, for which no security is given, and permitting it to be loaned out, is placing too many eggs in one basket.

Mr. EDMONDS states, very naively, that he had been urged by some of the directors that "being a Democrat," he should pursue such a course as would "produce" his appointment "in case of a change in the City Government, and thus preserve the City account in the bank," and then ingenuously remarks that having "made contributions to various political parties," out of the funds of the bank, he thought it best that the directors "*should have it in their power to say they had not sanctioned it and knew not of it.*"

Such being the tender and delicate nature of the morality of a bank parlor, we are not at all suprised that Mr. EDMONDS should exclaim in his anguish at being accused of improper conduct, "They alone who value reputation, and have valued it,—who have been willing, as I have been, to pay for it the price of a life of toil and anxiety—can appreciate the exquisite pain which this gave me."

German Immigration.

Various articles have appeared in our German cotemporaries upon our remarks in regard to the Germans, and their education and influence on the country. As they have generally not appreciated the point of our statements, either from ignorance of a foreign language or from a design of misrepresenting American sentiment, we have not thought it worth while to reply to them. What we wished to state was, not that Germany or cultivated Germans were inferior to America in education. Every one knows that in profound scholarship and daring philosophy, Germany leads the world. There is no question as to German culture. The point was, that the lower German class who have immigrated were not as intelligent, or as much interested in education, as such a class should be, and that it becomes the leaders of the German press, instead of arousing the ignorant prejudices of these people, rather to stimulate them to attend to common schools and common education. No American has any feeling against the German peasant. We are glad of his useful labor. But we want to see him taking the first step, which shall fit him to be a free man. Education of himself and his children—that is his great duty. But when we behold men, who should be the guides of these poorer classes, using the influence of a press which is utterly untrammeled, even by *public* opinion, to arouse their hate against the native citizens, and to array them on the side of Slavery against Liberty, we must cry out against such things.

How much have the great journals of the Germans in this country done for liberty! How much for schools or science, or the elevation of the poorer classes! Many of them seem written for a class of men, who not having spirit to stand by the liberal cause at home, are equally false to it here, wealthy, conservative, material-minded men, who feared *ideas* in their own country, and who dread everything progressive here. Of course, there are worthy exceptions; journals which, in culture and in free principles, are equal to the best of the American.

We would not appear to depreciate the German immigration. In almost every large arrival some one or two men are landing on our docks, to receive whom, any country might think itself honored. Men of intelligence, of worth, of large education, who have quietly sacrificed all for a principle, and who sink away here into the great class of foreigners working for bread. These men are becoming a treasure to the nation. As they acquire the language, their great stores of knowledge and their bold thought begin to show themselves. Some merely contribute their stores to the college or school; others write; others lecture or mingle freely in American society. Results which American impatience or superficiality could hardly bring to light, are scattered freely about among the people. The immense German learning is applied to our modern questions of history or economics. Where could such bold statements as we have had from GUROWSKI, with reference to Russian colonization and protective tariffs—evidently played off on the ignorance of the American public—have been refuted, except from a historical student like SOLGER. We should not be surprised if, in the next ten years, great results showed themselves in American culture, principally as the fruit of the influence of German immigrants.

Even from the peasantry and mechanics a good effect may be felt upon the Americans. These poor men, every one must see, get hold of something more of the innocent pleasures of life than the same class here. They are more social, and festive, and easy. They enjoy life—at least, when the Americans let them. Perhaps our hard, unsocial, business race may learn from these strangers to *play* a little. These music festivals and home fêtes, and foreign habits of this kind, will be a good thing for us. There are, too, among the better class of German mechanics, men of more taste and invention, in their business, than can be found here. We have not yet the French and German talent of the tasteful artisan. Foreign labor may help to make beauty cheap among us. Much of good which we cannot yet see, shall come from this mingling of different races and civilizations in America. Let us hope no prejudices on either side will check it.

Riding Double.

The Whig Judiciary Convention on Monday night, as already stated, decided not to recognize Judge CAMPBELL as a Whig,—inasmuch as he had openly and ostentatiously attached himself to another and a hostile party. We are only surprised that the Judge's sense of propriety should not have prevented his thus claiming membership in two distinct and openly hostile political organizations. We take it for granted the same cause will be pursued in the other Whig Conventions, and that no member of the Know-Nothing Order will be deemed eligible to a Whig nomination for office.

A Literary Festival.

Mr. GAZELEY asks, in one of his letters from London, "Why have we no word answering to the French *litterateur*?" The question is pertinent enough, seeing that we have such an abundance of *litterateurs*, men who cannot justly be called authors, and who yet make literature their profession and live by the exercise of their wits and their pens. The number of these individuals is very large, they perform an immense amount of useful labor, and are as little known to the public at large who enjoy their incubrations, as the useful unknowns who make our shoes, hats, and umbrellas, and who are all included under the general term of artisans.

The trade of the *litterateur* is more English than French, and yet our vocabulary of seventy thousand words will not afford one that expresses his vocation. But he is an important member of the community, and we are glad to learn that the publishers are about to give a festival where he will be recognized in his professional character. The Publishers' Association, a new organization, which proposes to hold its first trade sale, or book fair, next month, have made arrangements for giving *éclat* to the occasion by a grand banquet in the Crystal Palace, at which all the *litterateurs* of the country, male and female, are to be invited, as well as all the great publishers. All the great authors of America, and as many of those of England as can be had—and it is said that THACKERAY will be among the number—are to be invited, and History, Poetry, Fiction, Science and Divinity will be represented at this reunion of the intellectual forces of the New World, by the most eminent living names they can boast of. The festival, if the programme is properly carried out, will be as brilliant as it will be unique; and if regularly continued, it will hereafter be looked forward to as the great annual gathering of the leading minds of the nation, mingling harmoniously and happily with the directors and managers of the machinery of publishing, without whose aid the efforts and productions of our men of mind would be labor lost and matter wasted. Our literary laborers would make a very respectable army. We understand that a list of more than a thousand invitees has been made out already. The banquet, it is understood, is to be of a strictly temperance character, and all the libations that are poured out will be of warm tea or cold water. But then there will be an abundance of fruits and flowers, lovely women, inspiriting music and sparkling wit. Wine at such a festival as this, whether "poison" or not, would be superfluity and a waste.

☞ Our first dispatch from our correspondent at Binghamton, relating to the doings of the Know-Nothing State Council, now in session there, intimates that the brethren will not agree upon any platform or ticket during their present meeting. The number of delegates is not near so large as was expected, but yet there seem to be sufficient to represent views of policy so various, that unanimity concerning a platform is thought to be exceedingly improbable. There are three distinct parties in the Council.

Musical.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—The first appearance of Mdlle PARODI since her return from Europe attracted a large and fashionable audience last evening. It is the more satisfactory from the fact that the proceeds of the concert were devoted to a good object—namely, the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever in Norfolk.

The full melodious voice of Mdlle. PARODI is always certain of satisfying an audience, and of recalling pleasant recollections of former triumphs. MEYERBEER'S Romanza, "Ah moo fils," was rendered with excellent judgment, and great dramatic earnestness. Mdlle. PARODI'S latest triumph was in the opera whence this extract is derived and we can understand how, surrounded by the inevitable dramatic accessories of the composer, she won the approbation of a critical Parisian audience. But MEYERBEER'S music loses much of its interest, and all of its local coloring, by being transferred to the Concert room. In addition to this, Mdlle. PARODI appeared to be suffering from a slight hoarseness, which, whilst it did not detract from the precision of her execution, dimmed much of its brilliancy, and rendered slightly gusty what would otherwise have been perfect. The "Casta Diva" brought out all the sonority and mellowness of which a great and admirably cultivated voice is capable. It was, with the slight drawbacks we have before referred to, eminently successful. And the Ricci Waltz, a quaint and brilliant composition of a highly popular character.

Madame STRAKOSCH sang several ballads in a fascinating manner and was encored in KUCHEN'S "We Met by Chance." Mr STRAKOSCH played two piano pieces, composed by himself. There is something singularly refreshing in this gentleman's quiet mastery of the instrument after the eternal thumping of the modern school. All his effects are of a chaste and exquisite nature, displaying not only a keen perception of melodic forms, but a sterling vein of originality. He is essentially a brilliant performer, light, sketchy and agreeable; never wearisome and laborious. He was warmly received.

Mr ARTOMMAS played a grand fantasia on the Harp with his accustomed brilliancy; Mr SEIDE a solo on the flute. Messrs. ALLAN, IRVING and BERNARDI also assisted in a satisfactory manner. The pieces selected however, were of a character slightly too popular—rather too threadbare.

Altogether the concert last evening was one of the most agreeable we have attended for some time., We hope there will more of the same kind.

Miss JOSEPHINE A FAGAN, who is connected with the *Woman's Advocate*, desires to acknowledge through our columns the politeness with which the agent of M'lle RACHEL acceded to the propriety of her suggestion, that ladies connected with the press should receive the same courtesy in the distribution of tickets, as gentlemen. The information will doubtless be welcome to the ladies of the editorial profession,—who were, we may add, exceedingly fortunate in the ambassadress selected, accidentally or otherwise to represent their case.

Tall Corn and Plenty of It.

The following is an extract from a letter to a gentleman of this City:

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

Corn and all other crops are wonderful out in this Western country. Oats are down from 40c. per bushel to 15c. Wheat is at $1

Contracts have been made for Corn at 25c. per bushel, deliverable between now and January 1, 1856.

There is one stalk of Corn tied to an awning-post near my office, which measures seventeen feet and four inches in length, and there is now at Indianapolis, seventy miles distant, a stalk measuring eighteen feet and two inches. Pretty "tall Corn." It averages about thirteen feet in height throughout this County. Farmers are grumbling at the prospect of a very large surplus.

Yours, H. S. W.

☞ The Teachers connected with the various Sabbath Schools in the Eastern District of Brooklyn are endeavoring to form themselves into an association for mutual improvement. To this end a meeting was held on Monday evening, in the Dutch Reformed Church, which was well attended, when a committee of five was appointed to prepare articles for their government. An invitation has been extended to them to unite with the Association in the Western District and they have taken the matter into consideration.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 363 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which, though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the unparalleled efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA" is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the following certificate, from the most celebrated chemist in the United States, is attached to every bottle:

"NEW YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of 'Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure or Antidote to Malaria,' and have tested it for arsenic, nux vomica, quinine and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution. JAMES R CHILTON, M D, Chemist."

Remember, therefore, that this is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the world the innocence of which is proved by such a certificate of chemical analysis, and the value of which is proved by the testimony of all who sell or use it, specimens of which are frequently published.

No doubt the public will readily appreciate the difference between assertions thus supported by proofs and the incredible bombast indulged in by those who have nothing else to rely upon.

GEO. H BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water-st.; and for sale by C H RING, C V CLICKENER & CO., F C WELLS & CO; Brooklyn Mrs M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

HECKER'S FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, No 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a choice assortment of rich Brussels carpeting, at $1 per yard; other styles equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES

In the fire of the 30 instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr Thomas, and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed and in the same order and condition as when placed there except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat. C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 6 1855

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use

AUG 8, 1855 J. T. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

For sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Fireproof and Wilde's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No 146 Water st., New-York.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY HIS PHYSICIANS, YET CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—CENTRAL BRIDGE, Schoharie Co., N. Y. Feb 12, 1855.—Dr C. M JACKSON *Dear Sir*: A great cause by the name of JARVIS DYKE in this place who has been under the doctor's charge and confined to the house for two years past with Liver Complaint, which last Fall turned into Dropsy, and was pronounced beyond cure by the principal physicians of the place, and his friends expected him to die daily as now, after taking five bottles of the GERMAN BITTERS and doing errands, and attending to his daily business. The Bitters are, consequently, in great demand. Respectfully, JOHN G. CARRYL.

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

PEACHES, TOMATOES OR ANY OTHER FRUIT may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN. This is the only perfectly Self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement. They are acknowledged by all who use them the neatest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tinware, No 60 Second-st.

DR. S. S FITCH AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION" Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief in those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of consumption, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily from 9 to 12 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S S FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, travelling or otherwise to anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

NEW SILKS—WE WILL OPEN, THIS MORNING some very rich Silks for the Fall trade, which we ordered by mail, at the present advance in prices, and we will give our customers the advantage. Also, superior Black Silks warranted to wear well at the old price, which is 25 per cent less than they can be had for elsewhere. Three hundred dozen Ladies' best Kid Gloves, at 62½ cents. Also, a large lot of Embroideries, Lace and Swiss Curtains, Shawls &c., at great bargains.

E H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

NOTICE—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, without regard to profit or cost a rare chance for great bargains. We are also getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most elegant assortment of superior clothing ever offered in New York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than ever before. DEVLIN & JEROME, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, 25 and 25 John-st., corner of Nassau.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colds and rheumatism, are cautioned to take a bottle of DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT; any kind of water can be drank without any ill effects by adding one teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment; it is worth its weight in gold on the sea should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No 60 Cortlandt-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING, WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the finest and largest styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known, as also a large stock of low priced Clothing made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

ALL EYE DISEASES TREATED BY DR C. W. UPHAM, Oculist, successor to Dr Febrey, No. 334 6th st., near Broadway. Hours from 10 o'clock A M., to 3 o'clock P M. No cupping or salivating. Cataract cured in most cases without an operation. Treatment by letter when merely the sight is affected. The best of references given at his office.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand considerations, ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream for preserving and strengthening the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far surpasses all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this reproach of the season. GENIN, No 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853–54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 135 137 and 139 Water st., New-York.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE OF FINE Wines, Brandies, Champagnes, &c., among which are 500 cases Hungarian wines to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY at the salesroom No 11 Broad st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. For full particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

LACE CURTAINS—JUST RECEIVED 400 PAIRS of Lace Curtains from $6 to $30 per pair, which is 50 per cent less than they cost to import. 800 pairs inch Swiss do., from $1 to $6 per pair, worth double the price asked.

E H LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, in 5 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Pocket Cases, Jet Bracelets, Pearls, Ring and Opal do., Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

BOMBAZINES AND MERINOES FROM AUCTION.—We will open this day, three cases of superior French Merinoes, at 8c per yard; two cases Lupin fine Bombazines, at 8c; two cases do. superfine, at 10c.

E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No 770 Chambers-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS, &c., ARE OFFERED AT GREATLY reduced prices by YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 433 Pearl-st., who will remove in a few days to No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin st.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT—L. LOSEE Proprietor, No 31 John-st., corner Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

...PILLS.

...ague, Fever and Ague, Depot, No. 241 ...

...Personally Identified in Every ...

...single exception, with HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CERTIFICATES, as supplied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s visits, coupled with Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to ... Known respectability, can be examined at the ... Also, made possible a perfect ... A. B. ...

...Holloway's Establishment, 80 Maiden-lane, ... Ointment for Bunions, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; ... needed by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

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Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

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After twenty years' extensive practice and experience, consequently in this City and my recent observations during my late visit to Europe, I do it will not be deemed unbecoming if I state that I can place myself in communication to treat all those who may prefer to call at my office, rather than be subjected to the annoyance of having every question that may be answered by letter. By means of the new instruments, each case becomes perfectly plain and visible. Patients who have been misinformed, and wandered travelling from one physician to another, may consult me with a full assurance that their case will be fully understood, and the truth told them, whether favorable or otherwise. At home from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock daily.

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☞ Special Notice to Merchants and Lawyers in the Vicinity of the City Hall.—The undersigned would call the attention of merchants and lawyers to a new stock of memorandum and law stationery lately opened at No. 72 Chambers-st., Shue and Leather Bank Building.

Account books of all descriptions on hand or made to order, cap, letter and bill papers, copying presses, letter books, law and commercial blanks &c., &c.

☞ South Williamsburg.—A special meeting of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug 30, at No. 187 Bowery. Members will find it greatly to their advantage to attend this meeting. C. YOUNG, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED of Mr. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG or his wife from County Tyrone, Ireland, Townland or Grange, Drumonad; has been 18 years in America; supposed to be in the State of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. Wanted by her neice, REBECCA GRAHAM. Address to Post-Office, Astoria, L. I.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS, single or in suites, admirably adapted for a FAMILY or for SINGLE GENTLEMEN, and very pleasantly located. House No 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. References required.

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BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board on reasonable terms at No 39 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Gentleman and their wives can be accommodated with parlors, and bedrooms adjoining, on second and third floors, at Nos 82 and 84 East 23d-st. A few rooms for single gentlemen. Transient boarders can also obtain rooms and board by the day or week.

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in their modern stone house, would let the second story to two gentlemen and their wives, or to a family of adults. Apply at No. 42 West 18th-st. A liberal price is expected.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—Very large and pleasant rooms on the second and third floors, with board, may be obtained at No. 66 Hammond at., a good neighborhood and near the stage and car routes.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts. Handsomely furnished apartments can be had singly or in suites. The house is so pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn, and is from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No 73 Warren-st., near Henry, desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARDING.—A few young men can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, or partial board if wished, at No. 243 Bowery.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes a room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Will partly furnish the room if desired. The location must be in the neighborhood of Lafayette-st. or Astor pl., between 23d and 31st sts. Apply to A. G. RINTON, No. 329 Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—From 1st of October, in some private family—A second-story front unfurnished—by a gentleman and his wife where there will be no other boarders if preferred. Partial board or housekeeping. Address, with name and residence, H. B., Daily Times Office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—In Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry, by a gentleman and his wife, a pleasant and genial family. Must have a good room with accommodations for fire. A prompt answer will be seen with references. Address H. B. A., this Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few gentlemen can obtain excellent board in a private family, in a private house. The location is very desirable, being but a few minutes' walk from the ferries. Will take breakfast alone if desired. Apply at No 61 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING EXCHANGE, No. 4 Astor Place.—Parties with board may be had in every pt. of the city. Public schools and in many other private and eligible families. And further, persons wishing to change their residence may procure them by applying their locality or otherwise. At home from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock daily.

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VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—For families or single persons, can be had at No. 105 West 14th-st. References given and required.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two highly respectable young women, Protestants; one is a first-rate meat and pastry cook; understand cooking in French style; can make all kinds of preserves and jellies, &c., &c.; the other desires a place as chambermaid and waiter, or nurses and seamstress. Both can be well recommended. Apply at No. 371 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable girls, one American, and would act as seamstress and chambermaid; the other can cut and fit; the other, an Englishwoman, would do the washing and ironing and chamber-work; would do light housework for a small family; both can well be recommended, and are anxious to please. Call or address No. 26 2d av., Bible House for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a professed woman, as cook, in all its branches, such as meat, pastry, soups, game, &c.; best of references. No objection to a hotel or boarding house. Also, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Also, a Protestant girl of sixteen and one of fourteen want situations. No objection to the country. Apply at No 234 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable man, as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel. Can produce the best of reference. A note can be left for P. L. at the Times Office or at No. 64 West 19th-st., shall be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant English girl, to do the house work of a small family, in a washer and ironer. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No 319 1st-av., top floor, front room. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter and to assist with the washing and ironing; would have no objection to take care of children. Inquire at No. 150 west of Vanderbilt-av., and 5th door south of Park-av., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman as nurse and seamstress, she can take the charge of an infant. The best of city reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Apply at No. 27 12th st. corner University place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—In the City or country by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as chamber maid and nurse, or as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as cook, is a good washer and ironer, is a good baker of bread, pies and cakes; she wishes a small private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No 200 East 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 80 West 17th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl, to do chamberwork. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City references from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 31 Leonard-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a journeyman Watch Smoker, one who can come well recommended. Address Box No 4,616.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable English girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing. Call at No 197 8th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

SITUATION WANTED.—As chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 174 Mulberry-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—In a Broadway clothing house. A young man about twenty years of age, who has had some experience in the City trade. Best of reference required. Apply at No. 441 Broadway, between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., Wednesday.

SALESMAN WANTED.—In the linsey department. Call at first store publishing house. Address Box No 715

SERVANT WANTED.—A girl who can come well recommended as cook, washer and ironer, and for general housework, one who is not afraid to work, and would like to live in the upper part of the City, may apply at No. 60 East 36th st., between 4th and 5th avs.

TO JEWELERS, FANCY GOODS MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A young man thoroughly conversant with the fine brass trades is in want of a situation. Is a good salesman, and can attend to the manufacturing department of a jeweler's or variety of fancy goods. Address F. U., No 349 street, N Y.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY of education, perfectly accomplished in teaching French, the Piano and other essential branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a first-class boarding school for young ladies, or in a respectable private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply at No. 50 Saint Marks-place.

GOVERNESS OR ASSISTANT TEACHER—A young lady desires a situation as daily Governess in a family, or in the English branches and French or as an assistant teacher in a school. Address S. Box No. 502 Lower Post Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—Situation wanted, by a lady as the instructing French, Italian and Music. A situation as visiting governess preferred. References exchanged. Address S. L. S., Times Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—Competent to teach three young ladies in English, French and Music. A Protestant preferred. Address C., New Brunswick N. J.

A YOUNG LADY.—Of considerable experience in teaching and qualified to instruct in the common and higher English branches, with French, Music and calisthenics is desirous of forming an engagement for the fall or September; has visiting governess or a school or family. Address L., Times Office.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN.—Who has received a collegiate education, and has been engaged in the study of Medicine, and as a Druggist, desires some respectable employment to occupy his evening hours. Is used to copying. Address OMEGA., Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY.—Well qualified by a thorough education and much experience in teaching the common and higher English branches, particularly mathematics, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a first-class school in this City or its vicinity. Address A Z, Times Office.

TO EMPLOYERS.—Families from the City and country in want of good servants will find at the Office No 139 Bowery, a good selection of cooks laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, general housework and small girls. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; other wise 25 cents.

GARDENER AND WIFE WANTED.—Without children; the wife as laundress and to take charge of dairy, or chamber-maid and laundress; the gardener must be capable of taking charge of a green-house and vegetable garden; also understand the management of fruits. A Scotchman preferred. Inquire of J. E. TURNER, No. 14 Wooster-st., before 10 o'clock every morning.

GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by an American, who understands the business in all its branches; or would like to manage a fruit and vegetable farm on shares, having had long experience in the same. Address R. B. A., Times Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE—In teaching, who is competent to instruct in the higher English branches, also French and Latin, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school or private family. Address J. S. W., Box 276 Post-Office.

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A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS FIRKINS, KEGS AND HALVES WHOLE COOPERED FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT. AIR-TIGHT AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the boy's need to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and three diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and only premium to wood barrel machinery, by Juries D, at the Crystal Palace.

Under the number in the hoop paws the staves following with the certain cuts them all together in set, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, thus the quality of the barrel is not injured in the least according to the old style of coopering, by shaving off the inside, leaving the wood soft and porous, to receive the impurities of liquor, according to the kind it may contain, and will therefore not keep sweet, as the machine planes off the hard surface, leaving the wood in its natural state, and will preserve the liquor in its purity. Barrels of flour and provisions made of the same kind of wood will keep sweet for any length of time, leaving the flour in its natural state, and will not require to be sifted before it is used, as will continue to give them an unpleasant taste.

We furnish with our Machine sufficient of the Barrel hoops, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in use, and we have the best and cheapest hoop for both flour and oil barrels, or for adapting to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, nearly the whole is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New York, directly on the line of the Southern Central Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Staves and heading saws on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

HARRISON'S BEAR'S OIL.—HARRISON'S LABEL IS TO TELL THE TRUTH. Whatever is on the labels of the packages under it. Pure Bear's Oil, on the labels of other performers, means lard oil or castor oil performed. HARRISON obtains his bear's grease direct from the hunters of the West, extracts the oil from it, leaving the stearine, from which he makes HARRISON'S BEAR POMATUM. Both are highly perfumed, and each forms a dressing for the hair of peculiarly appropriate properties possessed by no other oils or greases. This presents another of the peculiar features of the American character of HARRISON'S PERFUMERY, truthfulness. SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No 170 William st., wholesale them both. They are retailed by T. L. GREEN, No 809 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FALL DRESS GOODS.
UBSDELL, PIERSON AND LAKE

Would respectfully inform their customers and transient visitors from other States, that they will open this morning an elegant assortment of

RICH DRESS GOODS,
DESIGNED FOR FALL TRADE,
Consisting of

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
BROCADE, STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS, by the yard.
SHAWLS, CASHMERES AND DELAINES.
PLAID GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FRENCH MERINOES, VELVETS, CALICOES, &c.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK,

Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Merinoes, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE.
GREENBERRY, LAUGHER & CO.,
No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York,
IMPORTERS

and agents to JAMES HOULDSWORTH & CO., Manufacturers of SILK LAMPAS, BROCATELLES, GUIPURETTES, TAPPISETTES, SATINS, TERRYS, REPS, SILK BORDERINGS FOR CURTAINS, PIANO COVERS &c.

Patent Machine Embroideries for Curtains and Wall Decorations, on Satin, Damask, Reps, &c., in borders, and all over Diaper figures. Also, for chair and sofa covers, cushions, vallences, &c.

MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.
500 PIECES OF THE RICHEST QUALITY.

Manufactured of every shade of color, very cheap, will be opened THIS MORNING, and cut in any lengths to suit purchasers.

UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No 471 Broadway.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855.
TULLER, HART & McCOMBE.
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No 91 LIBERTY st.,
Have now open a very full stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

WE shall open for exhibition to the Millinery Trade, on MONDAY, Aug 27, the largest and best assortment of RICH PARIS FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and Flower Materials, together with STRAW BRAIDS AND BONNETS To be found in market at this time. Our stock having been imported expressly to suit our trade, will be offered for sale at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES, on our usual terms. Cash without discount.

HOWER & RUTHRUM
Nos. 64 and 66 John st., corner of William.

TWO CASES OF ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINES,
Very rich designs will be opened this morning.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

BRODIE'S FALL CLOAKS.
GEORGE BRODIE Nos 81 Canal and 84 Laurens sts., has now in store a large assortment of novelties in velvet cloth and Moire antique cloaks and mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale trade and short time buyers.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS,
No 199 FULTON-st., UP STAIRS

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—Wholesale and Retail—50 to 60 per cent less than general prices, at J. VANDERBILT'S, No 87 Fulton-st. Persons buying to sell again, can make a profit of 30 to 100 per cent in any part of the States. Cutting taught, and patterns furnished to the trade.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS AT RETAIL.—A. T. STEWART & CO. will open this morning their customers who are at leisure to leave the City will open on Monday, and a superb assortment of choice & new dress goods, embroideries, shawls, &c., &c., just received by the Pacific. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTEAUX CASTOR.—On MONDAY, Aug 27, A. T. STEWART & CO will open a few of these fashionable Cloaks, suitable for traveling and for the seashore, entirely new in style and at moderate prices. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS.—Black Silk, Black Silk Velvets, Linens, Table Cloths, Blankets, Prints, Muslins, &c., also, Linen Goods at wholesale at very low prices, by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine st.

DRY GOODS.—J. McILROY & CO., stay and corset manufacturers, No 179 West 15th-st., near 8th-av. Orders promptly attended to.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

MACHINERY.

HORSE-POWERS AND THRESHING MACHINES.
Allen's Improved Endless Chain horse-power.
Emery's Improved Endless Chain horse-power.
Bogardus Iron Circular horse-power.
Trimble's Iron Circular horse-power.
Hall's Iron Circular horse-power.
Tuplin's Wood Circular horse-power.
Threshers of most approved patterns, with or without separator, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, New-York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 187 189 and 191 Water-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS.—Hovey & Co's Make at the manufactory price. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL FOR SHIPPING, &c.—Shippers of Coal to California can be supplied with this superior Coal of all sizes, delivered to vessels in any part of the harbor from canal boats of 120 tons burden.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall st.

COAL.—The celebrated Locust Mountain, range and furnace size, on hand and constantly discharging. Also Shamokin Vein and Red Ash, for grates, for sale at lowest market rates, from yard or boats. THOS DYER,
7th av., between 18th and 19 sts.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $6 2f from yard, No. 86 Guerck-st., weight and quality warranted.
MAT CLINTON.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton, screened and delivered from our yards, Nos 168 Chrystie, near Delancy, and 101 Davison-st., near Pike.
FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $6 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos 570 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane st., and 251h-st., corner of 9th-av.
PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. L. J. COSTAR, Nos 142 Elizabeth-st., and 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Election Returns—Progress of the Yellow Fever—The Crops—Indian Depredations.

We have Austin and San Antonio papers to the 14th inst., Galveston papers to the 16th, and a number of other exchanges from the interior and coast towns.

The Galveston *News*, of the 16th, has returns of the election from thirty-two counties in which the vote for Governor stands as: Pease, Democrat, Dickson, American, 7,560. Majority for PEASE thus far 2,818. In the same counties HARDEMAN, Dem., leads JOWERS, American, for Lieutenant-Governor. The Eastern counties heard from generally have given majorities for WARD, the Democratic candidate for Congress. In the Western District, judging by the returns received, BELL, Dem., is elected to Congress, beating HANCOCK, American, by a considerable majority.

The Galveston *Confederate* learns from a gentleman from the Brazos, that the crops upon that river and in the bordering sections never looked better and promised a more bountiful yield than at present. Any quantity of corn will be made, while the yield of sugar and cotton will be one of the largest ever made in that rich section.

The Galveston *News*, of the 14th, has the following paragraphs:

We regret to learn that several cases of yellow fever have appeared in Houston, and some half a dozen deaths have occurred.

The *Central Texan* says the cotton worm has appeared on some plantations in Grimes County. It had done very little damage, but the worst results are feared, as the weather was such as favors the generation of the worm.

The *Nueces Valley* hoists the name of Col. KINNEY for the Presidency in 1856. If notoriety is of any advantage, Col. KINNEY has acquired more of it than usually falls to the lot of one man.

A letter from Seguin informs us that a man named LOMBARD, lately engaged in the patent medicine business at Houston, has been arrested at that place. He represented himself as belonging to the firm of REED, BROTHERS, New-York, and was charged with having in his possession forged checks to the amount of $3 000 on various banks and private individuals. He was required to give a bond for his appearance in $500 or be committed to Jail.

The most crop of Texas, this year, is said to be one of the largest ever known.

The San Antonio *Texan* of the 9th inst. says:

"The health of our city and the surrounding country still remains good, and as yet we have had no epidemic during the present season, and for the last month we have had an abundance of rain.

We have never witnessed the polls in our city opened under more excitement than they were on Monday morning last. In fact the excitement seemed to reach every class of our citizens, old and young, rich and poor, male and female, Protestant, Catholic Jew and Infidel; and still, what seems very extraordinary, no serious difficulties occurred."

The Indianola *Bulletin* of the 17th inst. reports the health of that place excellent.

BARRETT, the tax collector of Fort Bend County, who shot and killed Mr. BENJAMIN GLASSCOCK, at Richmond on the 30th ult., has been held to bail in the sum of $8,000.

COWARDING AFFAIR IN UTICA.—The Utica *Telegraph* of last evening states, "that at noon on Thursday, a man named J. J. RIDER, employed at the lock factory, entered the store of G. DANA & Co., No. 92 Genesee street, and commenced applying a cowhide to the back and loins of Mr. CURRY a clerk in the store. The parties were separated, when he learned that the castigation was inflicted in consequence of language used by CURRY, derogatory to the character of RIDER'S wife." The miserable puppy who would speak disrespectfully of another man's wife deserves cowhiding, and no friend ought to interfere until the avenger was satisfied.

CURIOUS ORIGINAL ORATORY.—Capt. FORD the Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor of Ohio, in a recent speech before the Cincinnatians, said:

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

I have not come here for the purpose of exciting—the—the—. If I had my shoes off I could speak a great deal better. I've got a new pair of shoes on and they hurt me. [Cries of "Take 'em off, take 'em off," and the speaker deliberately stooped down and removed the shoes from his feet, after which he resumed.]

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Aug. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is fair at full prices, with sales of 60 bbls at $6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 31½@$6 37½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Sales of 2,000 lbs prime yellow transpired at former rates.

CANDLES—The market is quiet, but being only moderately supplied it remains firm.

COFFEE—All kinds are in good request, but there is some disagreement about prices, and this retards business. The day's sales include 600 pkgs Java, part at 14½c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 12½c., 50 Lagunaya at 11½c., and 1,400 Rio at 10¾c @11¼c ₩ lb. The stock of the latter is estimated at 32,000 bags in first hands.

COPPER—We have heard of no important transactions since our last. Supply moderate; prices sustained.

COTTON—The market is still inactive and without firmness. There is not much inquiry for any kind, while there is but little disposition to press sales. Home consumers are the principal buyers, and these take only small lots, that they readily need, which they obtain at about our old quotations, though for large parcels rather higher rates are claimed. The receipts are limited, but greater than the current sales, and the stock is on the increase.

FISH—Dry Cod are pretty freely offered, though being in but slack request at $3 75@$4 12½, chiefly at $3 87½@$4 ₩ cwt. Mackerel are rather more sought after and are steady. We have nothing particularly new to notice in Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more abundant, and though the demand is good, mainly for home use, but in part for export, the tendency of prices for most descriptions, especially the low and medium qualities, is favorable to purchasers. The transactions consist of 7,400 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	$7 68@ 7 81
Straight State	7 81@ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 00
Mixed Western	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 37½ @ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 37½@ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 25 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 00

Canadian remains dull and heavy. The day's business consists of only small lots of superfine to extra, at $9 @$10 ₩ bbl. Southern is plenty and exhibits a downward tendency. The day's sales add up 1,500 bbls. mixed to extra, at $8 25@$10 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is rarer and in demand, at $6@$6 50 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal rules scarce and quiet, at $4 75 for Jersey and $5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty active and buoyant, the day's movements embracing 14,500 bushels Southern at $2@$2 18 for white, and $1 75@$1 90 for inferior to choice red, ₩ bushel. There is not much of any other kind of Wheat in market, and prices for all other varieties are unestablished. Rye is in light supply and fair request at upward tending rates. There were 2,000 bushels sold at $1 10 ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. State and Western Oats continue in demand and firm at 35c.@50c. ₩ bushel. The stock of old is reduced; that of new is on the increase, but is still very limited. Corn is in better supply and easier in value, though it is in good request for home use and export. The day's business amounts to 65,000 bush els Western mixed at 58c.@58½c ₩ bushel.

HAY—We heard of sales of 250 bales now at previous quotations.

HEMP—We have to notice a quiet but very firm feeling in the market for all kinds. There is not much arriving, and for what is here, holders generally claim prices above the views of buyers. These circumstances check transactions.

HOPS—Nothing further has occurred in this line worth mentioning.

IRON—Scotch Pig, though not active, is firm. The day's sales embrace 900 tons at $39½@$39½ usual credit, ₩ ton. Other kinds are in slack request, but are at the former rates.

LATHS—The market is rather lightly supplied, but to an extent fully adequate to the wants of purchasers. Hence prices are unchanged.

LEAD—Is improving in demand and value,—the sales reported since our last, including 600 Pigs Galena at $6 31½@$6 37½, the latter an extreme rate; and 180 toze for lan at $6 15@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs. usual terms.

LIME—We have no change of importance to notice to mention.

MOLASSES—Owing to its scarcity and enhanced value, there is very little animation in this commodity. Sales transpired to-day of 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 37c., and 200 bbls. "Golden Syrup," at 42c ₩ gallon. The latter is of City manufacture and is of an excellent quality.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine rules about the same, being inactive and languid at 93@$3 12½ ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do. was purchased to the extent of 250 bbls at 41c.@41½c ₩ gallon. The supply is increasing and receivers are desirous to sell. Tar has not varied. White Rosin is quiet and somewhat nominal. Some 700 bbls. common Rosin were disposed of at $1 70 ₩ 280 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are rather sparingly dealt in, but are without change in value. Bank oil is comparatively scarce at 52c.@55c ₩ gallon, as to quality. There is but a limited amount of spring Whale in first hands, and it is nominal in price. Lots of 300 Baskets Olive Oil were effected at previous rates. Linseed is quiet and heavy. Large lots are not worth over 80c., while jar small parcels indeed are getting as high as 82c. Lard Oil is in more demand at 87½@ the more inferior grades.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits no essentially new features. The comparatively small amount offering has not served to enhance the views of holders generally, and prices are not more than nominally sustained. The day's sales add up 1,500 bbls, at previous rates, including 300 bbls at $15 for Mess, $13 50 for new Prime, and $11 for old Prime Mess. Beef continues very scarce and in demand at full rates. Lard has not varied much; the day's sales include 500 tcs. and kegs, for the most part at 11½c.@11¾c ₩ lb. Beef is also unchanged; 400 bbls. were disposed of by auction at $7 for Prime, $11 for Ox Rump, and $13 for Prime Mess. Pork is in demand within a range of from $15@$15 50 for Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand within a range of from $10@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Prime Hams remain inactive and languid, at from 8½c.@9c ₩ lb. Butter is in demand at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@24c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8½c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There is not much inquiry, save what emanates from the trade. The supply is not large, but is in excess of buyers' wants. Prices rule heavy and irregular. Sales were reported to-day of 80 casks at $5 75@$6 37½ ₩ 100 lbs; and 600 bbls City dressed, to leave the market, on terms we have been requested not to publish.

SALT—Is unchanged in demand and value. The supply is moderate.

SEEDS—Generally rule quiet at old figures.

SOAP—Sales of 100 boxes Castile were effected at yesterday's prices.

SUGARS—Are not very active, but are steady, with sales of 700 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, &c. at 6½c.@ 7½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 8,000 lbs. prime sold at unchanged rates.

TEAS—Are quiet, though firm, both in private trade and at auction. A public sale occurred this forenoon, —a detailed report of which we subjoin:

By L M Hoffman & Co.

Per ships *Panama*, *Sea Serpent*, *Galatea*, *Contest*, &c. Terms—Approved notes at 6 mos.

Hyson—19 half chests dne 43c; 12 do. superior 32c.; 33 do. do. 27½c @28c.; 32 do do 27c.

Young Hyson—49 half chests extra fine Moyune 57c.; 73 do do 46½; 94 do. fine Gunpowder 46c; 18 do., fine, 45½c.; 38 do. Moyune 44½c @43½c.; 72 do do 43c.; 26 do do 42½c.; 29 do. do. 41½c.; 70 do. do 38c.; 27 do. extra superior 37½c.; 184 do do 37c; 83 do. do 35½c.; 58 do. do. and 102 do. do. Moyune 35c; 92 do. do 31½c.; 105 do. do 34c.; 36 do superior 32c.; 86 do. do 31½c.; 78 do. do. 31c; 17 do. Moyune, and do. superior do. 29c.; 33 do. 27½c.; 332 do superior 27c.; 244 do 26c.; 45 do 25½c.; 32 do., and 47 do. superior 25½c., 82 do. superior 24c., 51 do. do. 23½c.

Imperial—12 hf. chts. extra fine Moyune 34c.; 6 do. do. do. do. 33½c; 12 do fine do 30c.; 12 do. do do. 46c.; 13 do. superior 35c; 65 do. extra sup rior 36c; 37 do fine 34c.; 29 superior 33½c; 34 do. do. do. 32c., 41 do. do. 22½c., 21 do. do. 32c.; 25 do. do. 31½c.

Gunpowder—22 half chests extra fine Moyune, 67; 20 do. fine do, 54½c; 19 do. extra do., 53½c; 24 do. fine, 46½c; 23 do. superior, 38c., 32 do. do., 37½c.; 36 do. do., 37c.; 26 do. do., 34½c.

Twankay—22 chests fine, 26½c; 41 half chests do. Moyune, 26½c, 10 chests, 25c; 44 half chests extra super or, 23c. 41 do. 14½c.

Hyson Twankay—41 half chests superior, 27c; 32 do; do., 22½c.

Oolong—(New crop,) 153 half chests curious, 35½c.; 125 do. do., and 50 do. extra fine, 33c; 59 do curious, 33½c @32c., 97 do finest, 32½c; 60 do. fine, 32c.

Souchong—58 half chests extra fine, 27½c; 217 do. fine, 26c.; 40 chests do, 21c.

TOBACCO—The demand is good, without change of prices, which are firm and buoyant. The sales since Friday last, include 130 bhds Virginia and Kentucky at 6½c @11½c.; 340 bbls Havana, part for export, on private terms; 26 do. Yara do.; 24 do. Porto Rico, do., and 360 cases Seedleaf at 7c @13c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—We have to report sales of 900 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 43½c ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and depressed. For Liverpool the engagements included only a few hundred bales of Cotton at 5-32d. ₩ lb; 9,000 bushels Grain, part in bags, at about 4d @4½d ₩ bushel, and some heavy goods at 15s ₩ ton. For other ports the shipments were unimportant, and rates were nominally unaltered.

Retail Market Prices.

There is but little change to note in retail market prices from the past week. The market is abundantly supplied, with a fair demand.

FRESH MEATS—Exhibit no falling off in price; ordinary Steak is 12½c.; Sirloin, 15c.; Porterhouse Steaks cannot be had less than 16c., Mutton ranges from 8c @ 14c.; Lamb, from 75c @$1 75 ₩ quarter, according to the quality; Veal, 12½c.@15c.; Pork commands 12½c.

SALT MEATS—Continue at last week's rates.

FRESH FISH—Remains about the same. Halibut 10c. ₩ lb; Bass, 10c; Black Fish, 8c.; Lobsters, 6c.; Codfish, 5c.; Porgies 6½c.

SALT FISH—Is unchanged in price.

POULTRY AND GAME—Is falling off some in the supply. Young Fowls bring from 50c.@$1 25 ₩ pair: old Fowls, from 75c.@$1 25 ₩ pair; Geese, $1 25@$1 50 apiece. Ducks, 75c.@$1 50 a pair. Pigeons, $1 25@ $1 75 ₩ doz; Woodcock average 87½ ₩ pair.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Continue to come in about as heretofore, at 18c @28c. ₩ lb. Cheese, 10c.@12c., ordinary brands; best English, 23c. ₩ lb.

EGGS—Seven for 12½c.

VEGETABLES—Show an abundant supply of all kinds. Potatoes, 63c. ₩ bushel, or 12½c. ₩ half peck. Sweet Potatoes bring 37½c. ₩ half peck. Cabbages average 6c. ₩ head: Corn, 9c. ₩ dozen; Onions, 10c. ₩ quart; Lima Beans, 18½c ₩ quart; Tomatoes, 12½c ₩ half peck; Cucumbers, 3c. apiece: Peas, 15c. ₩ half peck. Turnips and Beets remain the same. Cauliflowers are just coming in, and sell at 37½c. to 50c apiece.

MELONS—Of every quality are plenty, and sell at 6c. to 18c. apiece.

FRUITS—Are increasing in supply, with rapid demand. Apples sell at 15c to 18c. ₩ half peck, or $3 ₩ bbl. Pears, 18c. ₩ half peck. Plums sell at 31c. ₩ half peck, to 50c. last week. Peaches bring from 25c. to 50c ₩ half peck, according to quality. A few Wild Fox Grapes are coming in, and sell at 12½c. ₩ lb. Blackberries are falling off, they sell at 12½c. ₩ quart. Whortleberries, 12½c ₩ quart.

OYSTERS AND CLAMS—Remain unchanged.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp & Job.) 112 Broadway

Gerlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia

KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers.) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DENTZ, BRO & CO (Manufs).....132 William-st, rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp & Manf. 22 Warren-st

Agricultural Warehouse.

S. L. ALLEN (late A B Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 367 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st

Dentist.

CHAS. A PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

S. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,) 78 Beekman-st

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND...229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

S. H. POILLON & CO (Importers).....34 Barclay-st

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Liberty-st

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N Jackson & Sons.) No. 691 Broadway, one door above 18th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount Allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 133 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts. LYON Manufacturing Co. Ohio Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6¢ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....141 Fulton-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....108 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Plain and Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. MODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....76 Fulton-st., 20 new below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FANNUM, 0 Jauncey-court Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO.....208 Washington-st.

Stearns & Marvin Manufacturers of

RICH & CO'S Salamander Safes, Withers's Patent. Rich's Improvement. Also, is in proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK".....Depot 146 Water-st.

Fine Teas.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO.....No. 150 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....34 Maiden-lane, and 28 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp'rs & Manuf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....81 Barclay-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT RECEIVED AT THE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, 121 NASSAU-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Long established in one of the principal avenues, well stocked and doing a good business including the lease to 1st of May next. Terms—cash, $9,500.

Also, an extensive library of standard medical works, and a complete set of surgical instruments—$500.

A rare chance for a physician desirous of commencing practice in the City. Address DOCTOR, No 84 East 23d-st., New-York.

$20,000.—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Which has been established eight years, situated in one of the principal streets in the City. From $4,000 to $4 500 required, which can be paid on very easy terms, as the proprietor is engaged in a much larger business and wishes to devote all of his attention to it. Inquire of INGALLS & CO, No 212 Broadway, Room No. 13.

$8,000 OR $10,000, PARTNER WANTED with this amount, to join a party who have a larger amount already invested in the manufacture of pine lumber. The party has a large and valuable tract of land, with mills &c., complete. The business can be made to yield a large per centage on the investment. Address LUMBER, at the office of this paper.

UNDERTAKER'S STORE FOR SALE.—An undertaker who has been established for the last ten years wishes to sell out on account of ill health; will sell lease of store, stock, and everything appertaining to the business very cheap for cash. It is an excellent chance for any one with a small capital to make money. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS—A very fine invention in new mirrors for inspection. Rights for sale, or the patentee will join with a man of capital to manufacture. A very profitable joint stock company could be formed. Parties wishing to see the invention, by addressing WILLIAMSON, No 102 Nassau-st., room No 4, will be called upon immediately.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A WATCHMAKER OR JEWELER.—FOR SALE.—The fixtures, good will and lease, (with or without the stock) of a first-class retail jewelry store, in one of the best locations in the City of Brooklyn. A good investment for a practical man, as the repairing alone will pay the expenses. Apply on the premises No 214 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, a partner, with from $500 to $1 000, to join a business man in a long and general brokerage office. Particulars on interview. Principals only are capable of being treated with. Communications confidential. Or selling share would join a similar established business. Address FELIX, *Times* Office, for 3 days.

FOR SALE, PRICE $700.—The stock and fixtures of a first rate fancy and domestic fruit store doing a good trade, and one of the best stands in the City of Brooklyn. Reason for selling out the principals wish to travel. For particulars apply of J. LOCKITT & CO, at No. 154 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—In a thriving location in the western part of N. Y. State. Terms easy. The stock is in good condition and not large. For particulars address P. O. Box No 1,672.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL R. R. Co. } SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 22, 1855.

THE INTEREST due 1st September next on the Bonds of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad Co., issued for the construction of the Rutland Branch, will be paid at the Bank of Troy, in the City of Troy on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons.

WM H WARREN, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due in this City the 1st proximo on the BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee and to the Milwaukee and Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at our office, No 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st September.

ATWOOD & CO.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No 6 Broad-st., New York, July 3, 1855. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT payable on demand at the office of the Company, No 4 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1855.

A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co. } NEW-YORK, Aug 23, 1855.

THE COUPONS OF THE ILLINOIS LAND BONDS of this Company, falling due on the 1st of September, will be paid on and after that date at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,

No. 52 CLIFF-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE:

Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops,

Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Rouse's Point.

Bay State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Tr. Rol's.

A. Field & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c.

Providence Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers.

Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For particulars and manifold purposes.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wareanuit," Fall River," Boynton" "Akawam" &c. for sale by WM S TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

JAMES & SONS SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE.—By JOHN W QUINCY, 98 William-st.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacture s to bring those scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Rail road, Hay and Coal Scales, Warehouse and Store Scales, upwards of seventy six different kinds.

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances, and Standard Weights.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the Celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DUSKEE, HOUGH & CO.

Nos 13 White hall and 1 Stone-st., cor. Bowling green, New-York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—A note drawn by the subscribers, dated 6th mon h 15, 1855, at nine months for $481 80, to order of Blanchard & Lea, was mailed the 27th ult. for Philadelphia, and has not reached its destination. Any one into whose hands it may fall will confer a favor by returning it to us. S. S. & W. WOOD, No 261 Pearl-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—Yesterday morning, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, or in that vicinity, BILLS amounting to $7 500. Any person returning the same to W. HOBSON, *Daily Times* Office, will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, last night, in 14th-st., between 5th and 8th ave., a small DIAMOND RING. The Ring is of carved or open work, with an inscription on the inside. The above reward will be paid upon leaving it at No. 63 Liberty-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of

LAND WARRANTS,

IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.

Assignments will be rightly executed.

N. K. COBB & CO.,

Stock and Bond Brokers, No 22 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

THE MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—No. 69 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.

Office hours, 9 A. M., to 8 P. M.

RICHARD BURLEW, President.

J. C. WILTON, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ENGLISH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS.—Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No 642 Broadway, or their agent, J. R. PLATT, No 79 Murray-st.

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S Steam Factory, No 350 West 24th-st., foot Virginia pier, per load, delivered, $3 25; cash, $3 50; each barrel, 44 cents; hickory per load $4; per barrel, 50 cents. Orders per post promptly attended to.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order.

JOHN E. WIDDIS.

REMOVAL.—D. H. ARNOLD & CO. have removed from No. 60 Pine-st. to No. 49 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR BOYS.—REWARD AV. DEPOT, Fifth-ave., corner 59th-st.—The Misses HOWARD have removed to the above commodious and elegant residence, and will open their School for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, and the discipline mild but firm. Every effort will be made to render the home of the pupils agreeable and attractive. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, and easily accessible to the city.

The pupils of this institution are fitted for any standing in college, or for mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. Young men and boys can prepare themselves with the best advantages for the counting room, the factory, or the farm. The French, German, Music and Drawing departments are under the charge of competent teachers. Calisthenic exercises, and all the other arts and sciences pertaining to polished female education, will be taught by experienced professors and teachers.

The system of this institution is designed to combine the comforts of a refined home with the discipline of a well-regulated school. Parents who desire to have their children receive the benefits of a sound education, the care and attention of a kind home, and the family circle, will find this a very desirable institution.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each. The Fall and Winter session commences on the second Monday of September; the Spring and Summer session on the first Tuesday of March.

The classes of the institution are so arranged that pupils can be admitted if more convenient to parents and guardians, at the commencement of each term in Yale College.

The charges for tuition, board and washing, during the session, are $250 per annum. To those who remain with the family during the vacations, the price is $300.

The French (pa) tattee, great pleasure in being able to refer to GERARD HALLOCK, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*. Further information and circulars can be obtained by application to

LEWIS M. MILLS, Principal.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of instruction.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children, equal to the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and no effort will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

J. S. T. Stranahan, John T. Martin, J. H. Frothingham, R. S. Tucker, Horace B. Claflin, H. R. Worthington, Lot. B. Wyman, Charles B. Baylis, J. E. Southworth, S. B. Chittenden, James How, George S. Howland, Joseph O. Low, E. B. Litchfield, Charles H. Marvin, A. S. Barnes, M. G. Harrington.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Department will reopen on Wednesday, the 11th September next, at 9½ A. M. Applicants for admission will present themselves on Tuesday, the 10th, at 9½ A. M., in the Council room.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE will reopen on the 1st October; and all students will enroll themselves at the College, No. 107 East 14th-st.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The exercises of this Department will be resumed by Prof. BELL and will go our daily from 1 to 2 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS OF DESIGN.—The School of Design will commence its session on the 14th September, at the studio of the Professors, No 58 East 13th st., one door west of Broadway.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will reopen for the reception of students on the 17th September.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Classes will be formed at the commencement of other college duties, and arrangements may be made for evening instruction.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL Prof. JOHNSON Rector, will be opened for students on Monday, 10th September.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, August 7, 1855.

MURRAY HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—MRS HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their Boarding and Day School, No. 60 East 38th-st. near Madison-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

A Primary department will be added, for the instruction of children of both sexes. Tuition, $10 per term.

The location is a delightful one, being retired and healthy, with abundant means of access by stages and cars, to all parts of the city.

English studies receive especial care, while French is the common language of the school and family.

Circulars with complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the principals.

Refer to Hon. Gregory W. De Sassure, Hon. James L. Petteru, Rev. Samuel Gilman, D. D., Francis Y. Porcher, M. D., John Holbrook, M. D., St. John Phillips, M. D., Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., and Abraham Muse, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Washington Irving, Esq., Geo. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, Esq., New-York City; Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, N. Y., Rev. C. J. Bowen, Williamsburg, L. I., Dr. T. F. Scott, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rev. A. A. Livermore and R. R. Springer, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, Rev. Andrew A. Lipscombe, D. D., Montgomery, Alabama.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION PARK, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10.—Young ladies with satisfactory testimonials from their Pastor and previous Teacher, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. The distinctive studies of the three highest classes are:

THIRD CLASS—Algebra, Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy.

JUNIOR CLASS—Geometry, Mental Philosophy, and Chemistry.

SENIOR CLASS—Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Logic, and Butler's Analogy.

The Bible, Music, Composition, the Fine Arts, the English, French and Latin Languages, and Literature, History, &c., enter into the whole course.

Rev. Dr. HENRY B. SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, will deliver during the year, *four courses of lectures* to the higher classes on Mental Philosophy; on Moral Science; on the Evidences of Christianity; and on Butler's Analogy.

Prof. GEORGE W. GREEN will take charge of the department of History and Belles-Lettres and will give lectures on the Literature of the English, French, Italian and German Languages.

A limited number are received as members of the family of the institution. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—No 612 Broadway, and No. 34 Cromy-st.

This School was organized in 1820, and was the first Institution of the kind in the State. From its beginning it has maintained a high standing, comprising all the useful ties of the most approved schools for a thorough and practical education, has a large, well-arranged and well-ventilated building, access to a good library, valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus; central position, and easy of access. The male and female departments entirely separate. The first class embraces the higher departments of English literature, one for Latin and Greek, one for French, one for music and for drawing and painting, one for mechanical and needle work.

The strong management of the Schools is entrusted to the Principals, assisted by twenty Ten hers and Professors.

The Fall Term will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Further information may be had at the Institution, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Committee:

T. C. Chadbourne, F. P. Schoal's, George W. Farnham, C. E. Hadaway, George J. Schinz, jr., Daniel Coger, James Phyfe, Isaac Mix, Wil

AUCTION SALES.

BUSSELL W WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT AND EXTENSIVE HOUSEHOLD MEFFENITURE, SPLENDID FRENCH MIRRORS VELVET CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, ELEGANT PAINTINGS ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH CHANDELIERS, &c., at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, unreservedly, THIS DAY, Aug. 29, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above-named dwelling, which is replete with everything desirable for a splendidly furnished house. The sale will be positive, with no regard to weather—catalogues of which are now ready and can be obtained at Mr. E. V. Haughwout's, No. 591 Broadway.

PARLORS—Two magnificent French plate mirrors, Axminster, elegant rosewood piano-forte stool and cover, Axminster and velvet carpets, English imported chandeliers, solid rosewood parlor suite sofa, six medallion back parlor chairs, large arm-chairs, with slip covers, and other chairs, rocking chair, cane do., imported from France; pair of fine or cushioned-back cane do., imported from France; pair of fine or cushioned-back chairs, large arm chair and ottoman, tapestry very handsome; rosewood mir or front and black rich, with slip covers; rosewood mir or front and black rich, with slip covers; rosewood mir or front and black rich, with slip covers

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] the Delegation to the Whig County Convention for the nomination of County Officers met last evening at the Broadway House.

At 8 o'clock precisely, the meeting was temporarily organized by the appointment of LEWIS H. WATTS, of the Eleventh Ward, as Chairman, and Messrs JOHN S. SEABURY of the Third, and J. O. ADEE of the Second Ward, as Secretaries.

Credentials were then presented, and the roll was called; after which, the Convention was permanently organized by the retention of the above gentlemen in the position formerly assigned to them.

An earnest request was then made for all persons not delegates to leave the room, and the Chair was by a unanimous vote authorized to make a scrutiny to prevent interlopers. The Chairman thereon requested such parties to take the hint, which was done accordingly.

A motion was then made and adopted "that the Convention now proceed to ballot."

After the appointment of Tellers by the Chair, a long and stormy debate arose as to the propriety, at this time, of discussing the merits of the several candidates. Then followed a resolution which was presented by a member whose voice we could not trace to his person through the door behind which we stood, to the effect that the Convention would not sanction the nomination of any party who should nor be well known as having fully supported the Whig organization.

THOMAS CONNELLY rose then, and in a loud and angry voice supported the resolution—exclaiming that there were persons in the room as delegates who did not so support the ticket last Spring.

Justice WELCH, starting from his seat—Do you mean me, Sir?

In the midst of general confusion Mr THOMAS CONNELLY made rejoinder. No, Sir I know better than to make any personal allusions.

A motion was then made to lay the resolution on the table, which amendment the Chair stated to the meeting, when a considerable bustle ensued, during which the loudest speakers were heard to call for the "Question," while others called for the amendment, the lesser number declaring the amendment to be out of order.

The Chair then decided that the amendment to lay on the table was properly before the meeting, and asked if there was any appeal from his decision. This brought about a temporary quiet, during which the question was put and a viva voce vote taken. The Chair being unable to decide which side was in the ascendancy, requested the delegates to take their seats; which done, the vote was retaken. This was also indecisive, when the Chair again appealed to gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. CONNELLY again rose. He wanted gentlemen to do as the Chairman bid them; he desired to see all take their seats, so that a meeting might be held, such as used to be held by the Whigs of the Broadway House; that the Convention might arrive at the truth and plant thereon the standard of the party.

The amendment to lay the resolution on the table was then put to the meeting, and carried by a majority of 7. Ayes, 57; Nays, 50.

Justice WELCH or Mr. COOPER (the reporter is uncertain which) then presented a resolution to the effect that the Convention should proceed "to make nominations for county officers from the tickets of the several parties already nominated, and that the Convention now proceed to elect nominees for Sheriff."

A member thought that the gentleman that presented that resolution being no Whig should be turned out of the Convention. He moved that the Convention proceed to the regular ballot for Sheriff, which motion prevailed.

The ballot was then gone into with the following results:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.
W. S. Duke	52	67
Barney Osborne	41	43
W. E Drake	11	..
—— Bachelor	5	..
George E Sherwood	1	..
Total	110	110

W. S. DUKE was then declared to be the nominee for Sheriff.

COUNTY CLERK.

On motion, GEORGE E. SHERWOOD was then declared by acclamation to be the nominee for County Clerk

CORONERS.

On motion, Dr. JOHN IVES was then nominated by acclamation for coroner.

A motion was then made to nominate the three remaining candidates on one ticket, whereon an immediate amendment started up to the effect that the "Three candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the first ballot be declared the nominee of the Convention."

Mr CHARLES RIDDLE then rose in the midst of the uproar occasioned by the several motions to combat an expression which had fallen from another member, relative to his standing as a Whig. He had too much respect for the Convention and for the gentlemen composing it, to occupy their time with words, or a rigmarole speech. If the gentleman who accused him was as good a Whig as he, (speaker,) he would make no attempt to vote any one down by base trickery. [Loud cries of "Order."] If the Chair called him to order he would sit down; otherwise not; nobody else had a right to tell him to do so. He desired an orderly meeting, that the outsiders might not bring the nominees into disrepute by saying that they were chosen at a meeting where the members forgot their respect for themselves.

The various motions before made, were then withdrawn, to allow of the regular ballot, which, being had, resulted as follows:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.
Perry	24	17
Ramsay	11	6
Early	1	15
A. S. Jones	8	13
Witherbill	1	1
Total	110	110

It was then on motion after a lengthened discussion decided that Mr. PERRY be declared the nominee by acclamation, which was carried.

A motion to adjourn to Friday next was lost, and two other ballots were taken with the following effect:

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.
Bell	19	46
Missing	57	..
Ramsay	11	15
Witherhill	4	3
Van Loon	9	18
Bragenhuyser	1	1
Pillger	3	5
Total	97	91

Messrs MISSING and HILL were then declared to be the nominees elected, and the meeting adjourned at midnight.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OF WESTCHESTER.—The Softs in this District have selected as their Delegates to Syracuse, CALVIN FROST and FRANCIS LARKIN, and E. J. HARTIN and JOHN CARPENTER Alternates.

The Liquor Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you have the kindness to correct one error in your valuable report of the liquor trial yesterday before Judge STUART. Mr. CAPRON did not appear "*for the Carson League.*" The City Temperance Alliance met the expenses of the prosecution, and the Liquor-dealers Association are supposed to sustain the defence. But the Carson League have no part whatever in this contest. The City Alliance has labored hard for three years, at great expense, and with good success to enforce the law. Yet many of our former patrons, who asked to renew their subscriptions, reply that they have just given their donation for temperance to the Carson League, thinking it was all the same whether a week's wine of our opponents drunk and [illegible] in the City Alliance doings? I understand [illegible] in the Carson League this time, all the week.

Now, the Alliance has no wasted funds, and no engine but its public reputation as an efficient organization. They have undertaken, on the part of the people, to defend and maintain the law in the Courts, to test its validity and constitutionality, and the eminent counsel they have engaged will clearly expound and ably defend this law. But unless sustained by generous donations from the people, for whose benefit they labor, the Alliance and its measures will be like the strong man, *made weak*, among the Philistines; and the law, with all its promise of good, will be prostrated in the dust. And nothing can more directly tend to this sad result than the repeated ascriptions to the Carson League, of the labors and successes of the City Alliance. Respectfully yours,

C. J. WARREN, Cor. Sec.

Accidentally Drowned.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, at the Second District Station-house, upon the body of an unknown man, who was drowned on the afternoon of Monday, at Peck-slip, while stepping to the wharf from off the steamer *Granite State*. Deceased had on a white linen coat, figured vest, dark satinet pants, cotton shirt, gray knit undershirt, black neckerchief, calfskin boots and straw hat.

[Advertisement.]

TURNER'S Ginger Wine was first made by Dr. ROBERT TURNER in the year of 1850, in the City of New-York, and used by himself in his extensive practice; also, by other eminent Professors, in cases of dyspepsia, weakness of the stomach, colic, pains in the chest, debility after pains, &c, with so great success, which induced him to form a company with his brothers, who were engaged in the syrup and sarsaparilla business in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., and manufacture on a large scale to furnish the increasing demand, which is so great now that it keeps three large establishments in full tide of operation, one in the City of New-York, another in Buffalo, N. Y., the third in San Francisco, Cal., with many adjacent warehouses to each place, giving employment to over 1,000 hands in the different departments, including glass manufacturers, coopers, laborers, &c; also, making a great addition to commerce, being exported in large quantities to all parts of the world; bringing in a revenue which is being distributed through the country. From the earliest period of time down to the present, there never has been any article that caused such a demand, or got such an extensive circulation, in so short a time, as TURNER'S Ginger Wine; and all this has been done merely upon its own merits, with no advertising except from those that had used it telling their friends from one to another the good it had done them.

The Proprietors warrant this article to give entire satisfaction to all, or will return the money to any person, if they think they did not get the worth of it.

To all not acquainted with this article we ask them to allow it to their family physician. We are willing to abide by the result of any good physician as it is from such we are mostly indebted for the present popularity of our Ginger Wine. After they see and taste it they at once know the virtue it possesses and the action it would have upon the human system; and the greater part of the Medical Faculty use it in their practice quite extensively. To those using it, after taking the first dose it directly warms up the stomach, giving tone to the liver and starts a perspiration throughout the system, which is the only sure mode of giving relief in almost any disease of short or long standing. To such as are in perfect health they can take a small dose two or three times each day. This will keep their stomach and liver in action, and this is the only sure way to prevent the engendering of any prevalent malady existing while passing through infected districts. Also against the changes of climate, water, &c, the Doctor having traveled over the Prairies of the West, and through the marshy swamps of South America, on the shores of both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, where the engendering fevers, &c, were almost certain to those not naturalized to the climate, took the most particular pains to find out a remedy and preventive for this great pest to man, and succeeded to his most sanguine expectations, and is now reaping a reward and being well repaid for all his trouble, by having the blessings of so many showered upon him for supplying them with a medicine that has been of so great a benefit to them in time of need.

Since the introduction of TURNER'S Ginger Wine to the public, more than one thousand different counterfeits have been got up to try to impose upon the community; but they are always detected by the very first person that ever tasted any of the genuine, (of TURNER'S,) which is prepared in such a scientific manner, with the most perfect machinery, that the proprietors are as well guarded against counterfeits as any Bank of having their most scientific engraved notes imitated. Another great recommendation to this medicine is this, it being of such a delicious flavor, which makes the palate that once gets a taste always want more.

TURNER'S Ginger Wine is sold in all parts of the world, both in Europe and America, and by all classes of dealers, and we patronized from the nobleman to the peasant, and all pronounce it well worthy of the name it bears.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO'S invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEDEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 105 Broadway; Jo J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No 771 Broadway; H TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIN, No 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Great Cure for Female Complaints will be found in HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females is so extraordinary as to astonish the greatest physician. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and No 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

THE MOST CONVENIENT,

SAFEST,

AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR

FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D DESHLER, Agent, at the depôt, No 311 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers

[Advertisement.]

☞ A frightful mortality among children is disclosed by the weekly record of deaths. The Summer Complaint and the Whooping Cough decimate our juveniles and adult population. Yet these diseases yield to MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and the WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY, with as much certainty as night follows day. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & Co., No. 995 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—We are now manufacturing many styles of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., from entirely new and original designs, finished in the most elegant manner in gilt and in French and artistic bronzes, which we are offering to the trade and to retail, on the most favorable terms. CURTIS & RAY, No 13 Canal-street, between Broadway and Centre.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane It is called "Lowndes' Patent" and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public They are made both in gold and silver.

Advertisement.

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of GAS Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade.

MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Have you seen the grand Irish Drama of "O'Neal the Great," and the pantomime of "The Raven of the Tomb?" If not go to-night. "Robert Macaire" will also be performed with them. Mr J. R. SCOTT, Mons SCHMIDT, and Mlle. TERESA appear.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Rev. J. M. DAGNALL, 98 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter Under Garments, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., for the million, at

McILVAINE'S Shirt and Furnishing Store,

292 Greenwich-street, corner Chambers, New York.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail, Raymond-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The President, AMOS P. STANTON, Esq., occupied the Chair.

Communications stating that taxes imposed by the Board to discharge the bills due for mapping the late town of Bushwick were uncollected, and asking the Board to reassess, were referred to a Special Committee. A bill of $12,925 for rent of offices, due to the City of Brooklyn, was laid on the table.

The County Treasurer reported that the warrant issued against the Collector of the late City of Williamsburg, for defalcations, amounting to $6,782 19, has been returned without levy, as there was no estate real or personal.

The Treasurer's report set forth the total amount of bonds, mortgages, other securities and moneys held by him to be $163,035 23.

The Committee on Equalization of Assessment reported that they found great discrepancy in the valuation of property in different towns and Wards, some being rated too high and some too low; but under existing circumstances, they would not recommend any alteration. After some opposition the report was adopted.

Justice CURTIS was ordered to pay the fines received under the Prohibitory Law to the County Treasurer.

The Committee on Taxes reported that the amount required for State schools was $55,301, and for other expenses of the County, $412,493 30.

It was agreed that the Mechanics' Bank and Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, under the act of 1853, be exempt from taxes.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the assessed value of the personal estate of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company be reduced in the assessment roll of the First Ward of the city of Brooklyn to such an amount as will reduce the rate of taxation in said Ward shall have been ascertained, will, at such rate, produce the amount of tax for which said Company is authorized to commute.

Fight at a Dance-House.

A place of resort on Kent avenue, Eastern District of Brooklyn, where balls are given three times a week, came near being the scene of a desperate fight on Monday night. It seems that a gang of boys and men from Williamsburg, and another party from Wallabout, are in the habit of assembling here, and one night last week a fight occurred between the two sections when but few were present. The Williamsburgers were badly beaten, and on Monday night visited the place to the number of two hundred to give battle to the Wallabouters. They too, it seems, had prepared for the contest, and a brisk fight had commenced just as a posse of the Fourth District police arrived and put a stop to the disturbance.

☞ There were 37 arrests for drunkenness in Brooklyn during the 48 hours ending on Monday morning.

☞ The body of an unknown man was found in the water off Red Hook Point by the Third District Police on Monday. Deceased was apparently 35 years of age, light hair, red whiskers, and, from his dress, it is supposed that he was a sailor. The Coroner held an inquest, but nothing was elicited to show who he was, or the manner of his death, and the usual verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered by the Jury.

☞ No less than six grocers have recently been arrested in the Eastern District of Brooklyn for using light weights and small measures. Small business, truly.

NEW-JERSEY.

Census of Hudson County.

The census of Hudson County is now complete, with the exception of the Second Ward of the city of Hoboken, and we present below the result as filed in the County Clerk's Office. We have heretofore given the returns of Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson in full, and we now add the totals of those cities for the purpose of making the County complete:

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Native white males	277	Colored males	3
Native white females	275	Colored females	3
Foreign white males	324		
Foreign white females	271	Total population	1,516

BERGEN TOWNSHIP.

Native white males	1,553	Colored males	134
Native white females	1,603	Colored females	121
Foreign white males	750		
Foreign white females	701	Total population	4,972

NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP.

Native white males	531	Colored males	16
Native white females	563	Colored females	16
Foreign white males	1,191		
Foreign white females	1,231	Total population	3,571

RECAPITULATION.

Jersey City	21,715	Bergen Township	4,972
Hoboken City (ex'ld)	6,755	Harrison Township	1,516
Hudson City	4,207	North Bergen Town'p	3,571
Total population of County			42,736

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday Aug 28 by Rev Mr PERRY, Mr. W P JAYNE to Miss MARGARET DILLON all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday Aug 25 by Rev O W. BRIGGS, at the First Baptist Church, Nassau-st, JOSEPH T. GLOVER to Miss OCTAVINE C. PAYNE, all of Brooklyn

DIED.

In this City, on Monday evening Aug. 27, MARY JANE, wife of Isaac Forster Jr aged 24 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No 161 West 18th-st, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday Aug 27 after a short but severe illness, Mrs. FRANCES MARTIN, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son Robert Martin, corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

In Williamsburg, on Monday Aug. 27 WILLIAM C., infant son of Mr and Mrs W J Merrill, aged 7 months.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No 66 South 4th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In Jersey City, on Sunday Aug 27, CAROLINE ADELE, daughter of Ezra H and Caroline A Burnham, aged 8 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No 123 Bowne-st, near Grand-st, Jersey City, this day, (Wednesday) 29th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Manchester L I, on Wednesday, Aug 22, ANNA MARIA, second daughter of Daniel F and Susan M Beasley, aged 10 months.

At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday morning Aug 28, at the residence of her brother, Wm. D. Wilson, Mrs MARY C WILSON, widow of the late Dr A. G. Wilson of Platsburgh.

At Mott St Vincent on Monday night, Aug 27, after a short illness, EIGHE DAVEY aged 70 years.

His funeral will take place from the Cathedral, at 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning 29th inst.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 24, CLARA WELLS, aged 18 years. Friends and those of her father-in-law, Johnson, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 11 Hicks-st, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 28.

$3,000 U S 6s '67	110½	200 Erie Railroad	32
100 Virginia 6s	97½	do	32½
1,000 Harlem 1st M 6s	90	do	32¾
1,000 Erie Bonds '75	94½	300 do	c 31½
3,000 Ill Cen. R Bs	88	900 do	s30 31
18,000 Cu	b80 86½	1,000 do	s30 31
4,000 Ill Fire-land Bs	83	600 do	s31 32
88 Bk State New-York	101½	100 do	b30 32
20 Bank of America	104	100 do	b30 31
10 Ohio Life & Trust Co	98	300 do	b30 32
10 Bank of America	104	100 do	s30 31
50 Nic Transit Co	b30 18	100 do	b30 32
100 do	19	111 M S & N I R R	b60 103
100 do	18½	40 Reading Railroad	102
100 do	18½	40 do	98
100 do	b60 18½	100 do	s30 30
400 Cumb Coal Co	27	200 do	30
100 do	28	100 do	s3 30
500 do	28	500 do	s3 30
100 do	28	100 do	s3 30
150 do	b30 28	300 do	s3 30
300 do	b30 28	300 do	b30 30
50 do	28	200 do	s3 30
50 do	28	200 do	s3 30
50 do	b30 28	100 do	s3 30
50 do	28	100 do	b10 30
50 do	27½	100 do	30
50 do	b60 27½	150 do	b60 30
16 N Y Central R R	104	85 Clev & Col R R	103
200 do	104	200 Panama Railroad	s3 107
400 do	104	300 Ill Cent al R R	86
500 do	b60 104	30 do	s30 86
300 do	s60 104	5 Galena & Chicago R	113
50 do	s30 104	314 Cleve. & Tol R R	s3 86
50 do	s10 104	50 do	s30 86
50 do	b10 104	50 do	s31 86
150 do	s3 104	350 do	b60 86
12 do	104	250 do	s3 85
100 Harlem Railroad	b60 28	148 do	s3 85
100 do	s3 28	100 do	s61 85
100 do	b60 28	100 do	s60 85
100 do	s3 28	300 do	s60 85
70 Nor & Wor R R	s3 17	50 do	s30 85
150 Mich Cen R R	b60 100	5 Cb. & Rock I. R. R.	98

SECOND BOARD.

100 Nicara Trans Co	s 19	100 Erie Railroad	s10 32
200 do	b10 19	300 Hud. Riv R. R.	b5 41
100 do	19	200 do	b7 41
200 Cumber. Coal Co	s30 27	50 do	40
500 do	b30 28	200 do	b3 40
200 do	b1 27	600 Reading Railroad	s30 95
400 do	b60 28	500 do	s30 95
100 do	27	200 do	s10 95
110 Edgewurth Co	24	300 do	b1 95
100 do	23	100 do	b10 95
800 Erie Railroad	b60 32	200 do	s30 95
100 do	32	200 do	b60 86
50 do	b3 32	100 Cleve. & Tol R R	s3 86
50 do	s3 32	100 do	85
200 do	b60 32	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	99
400 do	32	100 do	99
100 do	b2 32		

TUESDAY, Aug. 28—P M.

The weakness in the Stock List continues, and the afternoon Board closed with a dull and declining tendency. The fall in the Railroads and Coal and Transit shares, from Monday afternoon is equal to ¼@¾ ₱ cent., and the entire decline from the top rates of week before last ranges 2 to 4 ₱ cent. The list of State and Railway Bonds is much neglected by speculators, though prices are, nominally, better sustained than shares. The day's sales in this department fall below $70,000 for all descriptions. There was less movement in Money loans than on Saturday and Monday, but most of the new transactions are made at 7 ₱ cent. The Banks and other large lenders have not yet generally marked up their old loans from 6 ₱ cent., not feeling satisfied that the increased demand will prove such as to render a change of rate anything like permanent. A number of circumstances, peculiar to the week, caused the last Bank Statement to show unfavorably in Specie, and with the new aid from California, it is not believed that the aggregate reserve will suffer a further reduction on the succeeding exhibit. The exporters by the Boston steamer drew to-day about $600,000, and the Sub-Treasury, exclusive of $50,000 from the West, accumulated $70,698. The Bill Brokers are getting better rates on paper; single names, first class, negotiated to-day at 8 ₱ cent., and endorsed bills, 3 to 4 months to run, at 7 ₱ cent. Some of the large Banks that were induced by the low rates in June and July to take 3 and 4 months' paper, are likely to have a light income in September. The increased offerings for discount are not yet very marked. English Bills for the packet to-morrow closed steady at 10½@ 110¾, with a moderate supply of transient Exchange left over. France closed firm at 5.12½@ 5.11¼, and the leading Continental drawer has been a large seller for the present and last week's steamers.

The regular Illinois Bankers, and other parties who Bank under the General Law of that State, pledging first class securities with the Auditor, are again making fight with GEORGE SMITH'S Atlanta Georgia, Wild Cat, the unsecured notes of which he has thrown out from Chicago to the interior to the amount of a million and a half or two millions of dollars. This paper is kept 1 ₱ cent. below the specie paying local Banks, and by that inevitable law of paper currency, the inferior takes the place of the superior, in all ordinary transactions in daily business. This speculation, so profitable to the Wild Cat Banker, is further stimulated by the process of saving up the notes of the local Banks to run them for Specie. The tables have recently been turned on SMITH, and he has had to send from this City a large amount of Gold said to exceed half a million, to the town of Atlanta in Western Georgia, to save his Wild Cat from breaking. The operation of this gentleman the press has had frequent occasion, in the last two or three years, to refer to as a species of lawless or piratical banking, which few other Brokers would be suffered to continue with impunity. He has the reputation of being wealthy, but the example which he makes of his pernicious system of galvanizing defunct or questionable charters in the South, to be employed in the Northwest, is less to be commended on this account. It has no justification either, in the condition of the Banking Laws of Illinois and Wisconsin, which throw open the business to every capitalist who is honestly disposed to secure the circulation which he is to distribute among the people. In this view of the case, although it may be the boast of Mr SMITH that he has successfully and for years defied public opinion and the Press on the subject, we are not sure that the present formidable run upon his Georgia shop ought in any way to be discouraged. The Wild Cat notes *should* be driven home. Otherwise, disaster to the good people of the Northwest, for whose farm produce they are exchanged, at a round profit to the Banker, may, by the sudden death of SMITH, or some casualty to his widely extended operations, follow—a consideration worthy to be taken into the account, aside from the general merits or demerits of his practice. We do not know how the large means derived from his Wild Cat movements are employed. It is well remembered, however, that the St. Louis Bankers, who attempted the same game in 1852-53, gave such evidences of a dangerous expansion in their undertakings as to rouse the public apprehension on the subject, and the alarm being sounded by the Press, the lawless circulation was prudently withdrawn. It was, perhaps, a feather in Mr. GEORGE SMITH'S cap, at that time, that he sturdily resisted popular opinion; but while this is something for him to boast of, it would be no consolation to his noteholders if he should hereafter be tripped up by his own temerity.

The subject of the new rules of transfer by the New-York Central Company was again before the Stock Exchange Board to-day. The rules go into effect, if not further postponed, on the 1st September. They deny a second transfer of the same Stock, the same day, and without issuing a new certificate to the holder, require that the Stock shall remain in the Transfer Office until the second day. The inconvenience to the dealers in the Stock, and particularly to the Brokers acting for third parties, must of course prove a serious one, unless the system of delivery by power and certificate is generally adopted and duly recognized as regular by the Stock Exchange Board. This it seems their old rules will not permit the Board to do *while there is a place of transfer open in the City*, and the consequence is, that on the 1st September the New-York Central Stock will cease to be called at the Board, and the sales between the Brokers cease to appear in the official list of each day's operations, unless some new compromise or arrangement be entered into with the executive officers of the Central Company. The rules of the Stock Exchange, we understand, require that every proper facility for transfer and retransfer must be afforded wherever a Transfer Office is opened in the City. Otherwise, the Stock is not recognized at the Board, since it would be impossible, without forcing both broker and purchaser to receive deliveries by certificate, to facilitate dealings in it. The particular rule on this point has been a dead letter for many years, as the case of the New-York Central is the first departure, of any consequence, which has been attempted from the ordinary course in transfers. Even the State Stocks of New-York, managed with much care and particularity by the Manhattan Company, are admitted to duplicate transfer the same day. The Board of Brokers would probably be as reluctant to enforce this old rule on so important a security as the New-York Central, as they would be to have the Directors of that Company enforce a new and, as the Brokers feel, arbitrary practice of transfer upon them. But there is evidently some feeling in the Board as to the motive and temper in which the latter originated last Spring, and self respect will probably interpose if any attempt should be made to depart from the old rule while the suspicion is entertained that the Directors of the Central desire to stop speculation in their Stock. We believe there is misapprehension on this point; at all events, we cannot suppose that the present feeling of the majority of the Central managers—whatever it may have been when the rates were down to 78@80—is in favor of doing away with the very best advertisement and most reliable market their stock could possibly have, by putting it out of the power of the New-York Exchange Board to deal in it and officially publish its daily sales. The parties will have to come together again, as they did the other day, and settle the difficulty. The President of the Board of Brokers and the President of the Central Road are both sensible and experienced business men. They could satisfactorily arrange the affair in five minutes.

The September interest on the Sacramento Country Bonds issued for the Court-House of the County, will be paid on and after Saturday next, Sept. 1, by VAN VLECK, READ & DEZEEL, No. 27 Wall-street.

Mr. LOUIS C. HOYT, No 5 Exchange-place, and late with JACOB LITTLE & Co., has been admitted to membership in the Board of Brokers.

The Cotton Circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT, of this date, gives the following movement of the old crop, the financial year of which expires on the 31st inst.

	Season.			Week.	
	1855.	1854.	1853.	1855.	1854.
Receipts at the ports	$2,794,000	$3,187,000	$13,000	$12,000	16,000
Exports to Gt Britain	1,855,000	1,887,000	12,000	16,000	
Exports to France	409,000	362,000	—	13,000	
To other foreign ports	282,000	241,000	2,000	2,000	
Total exports	2,210,000	2,290,000	14,000	29,000	
Stock on hand	172,000	108,000	—	—	

A great change, Mr. WRIGHT remarks, has taken place in the accounts received this week from every section of the cotton growing region as far West as Mobile. Rain, so much to be dreaded at this period, has been falling freely, accompanied by an unusual degree of cold, and though no damage has been done but what could be made up by very seasonable weather, the prospects for a good crop are much jeopardized. The accounts from Alabama are more serious than elsewhere, and at the latest dates by telegraph from Mobile, rain was still prevalent. We have yet to hear of the country tributary to New-Orleans.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks, including 120 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock, to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Country Bank Exchange.

The following are the Articles of Association for the conduct of the proposed Country Bank Clearing House in this City, of which Mr. GEO. W. CUYLER, of Palmyra, Wayne County, is to be the Manager, and Messrs. HAMILTON WHITE and others the Executive Committee:

The several Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and private Bankers of the State of New-York, who shall execute this instrument in the manner hereinafter mentioned, hereby associate together for the purpose of establishing in the City of New-York a common agency for the redemption of their circulating notes, and also the circulating notes of other incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and individual Bankers pursuant to the provisions of the 8th section of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relating to the redemption of Bank Notes," passed May 4, 1840, under the following regulations:

1. The Association shall be known as "The New-York Country Bank Exchange."

2. The agency and clearing shall be all the circulating notes of such banks in good credit, which shall be sent to it by an agent, at the legal discount of one quarter of one per cent. The discounting notes of each member of the Association, which shall be forwarded to the agency, or otherwise redeemed by it, shall be duly assorted, re-counted to the banks issuing the same, at a discount of one-fifth of one per cent. Exchanges shall be made and the balances settled and paid for them, through the bank in the City of New-York, with which the parties respectively keep their account, on the draft or requisition of the manager of the agency, and the said balances due to the creditor banks, shall in like manner be paid by the manager for their credit respectively, in such bank in said City as they shall designate.

3. The Association shall be in no way responsible for the engagements, or for the loss or non payment of any of the notes, except as to the amount of balances which shall have actually been paid into the hands of the manager; and in such case the responsibility of the Association shall be limited to the retention by the manager, for the credit of banks of the sum so received by him, and should any loss occur while the funds are in the hands of the manager, it shall be necessarily borne by the banks, in proportion to the deficit of each, to be placed to the charge of the manager.

4. Each member of the Association shall appoint the Manager to act as his legal agent for the redemption of the circulating notes as required by law.

5. For the purpose of redeeming such circulating notes as shall be offered at the agency, otherwise than through the Associated Banks, each Bank, or individual Banker, on becoming a member of the Association, shall deposit with the Manager the sum of two thousand dollars, and in case the circulation received from the Bank department or which it shall be authorized to issue, shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars, then such deposit shall be equal to 2 ₱ cent upon such circulation; which sum shall remain on deposit with the Association unimpaired, so long as the Bank or Banker depositing the same, shall continue a member thereof, and shall be returned on withdrawing therefrom, subject however to any indebtedness of such Bank or Banker to the Association, and to its liability for its proportion of the losses or expenses thereof.

6. In case the expenses of the Association shall exceed its income from its business, such expenses shall be apportioned by the Executive Committee, and paid by the associates quarterly, in proportion to the amount of redemption made by them respectively.

7. Each Bank belonging to the Association, may be represented at all meetings, by one or more of its principal officers, but shall be entitled to but one vote.

8. A meeting of the Association shall be held at the office of the Association on the second Wednesday of May, in each year at which meeting a President shall be elected by ballot. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee at their discretion, and shall be called by them on the written request of any five of the associates. Representatives from fifteen Banks shall at all times constitute a quorum.

9. At every annual meeting, a Standing Committee of five Bank officers shall be elected by ballot, as an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to act as a Board of Directors of the Association, with power to procure from time to time suitable rooms for the transaction of the business of the Association, to provide whatever may be necessary for the use of the agency; to appoint and remove all officers, clerks, or other persons employed, (except the Manager,) to fix their salaries, apportion and draw for the expenses, as shall be made and be ordered acted and paid by them, through the bank in the City of New-York, with which they shall respectively keep their account, on the draft or requisition of the manager of the agency, and the said sums due to the creditor banks, shall in like manner be paid by the manager for their credit respectively, in such bank in said City as they shall designate.

10. The Manager, under the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have charge of all business at the agency, so far as relates to the manner in which it shall be conducted, and all the clerks shall be under his direction. He shall have power to suspend any clerk or other person employed for cause, and shall report such suspension, and the reason of it, to the Executive Committee. He shall act as Secretary at all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee.

11. The Manager, under the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have charge of all business at the agency, so far as relates to the manner in which it shall be conducted, and all the clerks shall be under his direction. He shall have power to suspend any clerk or other person employed for cause, and shall report such suspension, and the reason of it, to the Executive Committee. He shall act as Secretary at all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee.

12. The Executive Committee shall have power to suspend the business, whenever, in their opinion the interests of the Association shall require it. Upon such suspension being made, the Committee shall immediately call a meeting of the Association, and report the cause of such suspension, when final action shall be taken by the Association.

13. In case any associate shall neglect or refuse to provide for the payment of any balance against such associate, arising from the exchanges, the manager may then upon in his discretion return the circulating notes of the delinquent bank constituting such balance, to the Bank or Banks from which the same were received and in the same proportion as sent by them, first causing each parcel of said notes so returned to be duly protested. The Bank so in default shall thereupon be suspended from the Association by the Executive Committee, (or in their absence by the manager,) until the final determination of the Association in the matter at a meeting to be called as soon as practicable thereafter.

14. The Executive Committee shall designate a Bank or Banks in the city of New-York, in which all drafts drawn for balances shall be deposited and the funds of the Association on hand.

15. New members may be admitted into the Association at any time, with the assent of the Executive Committee, such new members paying an admission fee, to be fixed by the Executive Committee, making the deposit herein before mentioned, and signifying their assent to these articles, in the same manner as the original members.

16. For cause deemed sufficient by the Association at any me

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO 1232. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1855 PRICE TWO CENTS

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax, and the Hermann at this Port.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

Bombardment and Total Destruction of Sweaborg.

GREAT BATTLE IN THE CRIMEA.

Russians Repulsed, with Immense Loss.

Bombardment of Sebastopol to be Recommenced.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

Ex-President Fillmore at the French Court.

Difficulties about the Danish Sound Dues.

INTRIGUES OF PERSIA WITH RUSSIA.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols 91 1-4.

By the Hermann Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug 29

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Captain STONE, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 18th inst.

The steamer *Hermann* sailed from Southampton on the 15th for New York, with two hundred passengers.

On the 19th, off Cork harbor, passed a steamer, supposed to be the *Atlantic*, bound to Liverpool; 22d, lat 51° 11', lon. 24° 10', passed a steamer bound East, supposed to be the *Asia*; 25th, lat. 48° 07, lon. 47° 42, passed a steamer bound East, probably the *Baltic*; 28th, lat. 55° 06', lon. 59° 14', passed British bark *Abigail*, standing to North east

The *Canada* sailed from here at 7 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday afternoon, and may arrive in season for her mails to reach New-York that night.

THE WAR.

Operations in the Baltic.

The announcement that the Allied Fleet in the Baltic had destroyed Sweaborg, was taken out by the *Hermann*, but the *Canada* brings subsequent details which modify the first accounts.

The following is the first dispatch on the subject from the French Admiral:

ON BOARD THE LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11

The bombardment of Sweaborg by the Allied squadrons has been attended with success. An immense conflagration, lasting 45 hours, has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the Arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow, and suffe ed an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men and nothing whatever in material. The crews are enthusiastic. PENAUD.

The dispatch of Admiral DUNDAS is less highly colored, and is as follows:

"OFF SWEABORG, Aug. 11.—Sweaborg was attacked by the mortar and gun boats of the allied squadron, on the morning of the 9th. The firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced. In a few hours nearly all the principal buildings on Vargo, and many more on Swarto, including those of the dock yard and arsenal were burned. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost in the allied fleets. (Signed) DUNDAS"

It will be observed that in the above no mention has been made of the Russian ships.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 11.—A Russian dispatch of the 11th says: "The allied fleets opened the bombardment against Sweaborg on the 9th, and have kept it up with energy until now."

LATEST.

DANTZIC, Aug 18.—The allied squadron returned to Nargen from Sweaborg on the 13th. None of the allied ships were seriously damaged. The British casualties were: Killed, none; wounded, two officers and thirty men. The French loss is equally trifling.

Advices from Konigsberg state that when the attack on Sweaborg began, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE asked permission from the Emperor to attack the diminished fleet before Cronstadt, but the Emperor refused.

Sweaborg seems not to be in possession of the allies, and, as it is not a key to any important position, its destruction must be regarded as a detached enterprise, and not as any part of any comprehensive operation. Its successful bombardment, however, has had the effect to revive the spirits of the fleet, and to satisfy expectations at home.

Consols advanced a quarter per cent. and the French Funds twenty-five centimes on the receipt of the news.

The Crimea.

The news from the Crimea is important, a great battle having been fought on the Tchernaya. The British Government received the following dispatch:

VARNA, Aug 16.—The Russians attacked the position at Tchernaya this morning at day-break in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians

SECOND DISPATCH.—*One o'clock.*—The Russian attack this morning was under command of LIPRANDI, with forty to sixty thousand men The r loss is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, and about 400 prisoners are taken. The loss on the side of the Allies was very small.

PELLISSIER telegraphs on the 16th, as follows:

For some days past, rumors of an intended attack on the part of the Russians had excited our attention, and this morning at day-break, they realized their intention against our lines on the Tchernaya, but in spite of the movement of imposing masses which had been collected during the night, the enemy were repulsed with great vigor by the troops forming the divisions of Generals HERBILLON, CAMAS, FAUCHERE, and MORRIL. The Sardinians placed on our right fought bravely. The Russians left a large number of dead on the field, and we made many prisoners. The Russians were in complete retreat on Mackenzie's Hill when our reserve came up, and with the aid of our brave allies, particularly the English cavalry, the enemy received a severe blow.

Our losses, although much less numerous than those of the enemy, are not yet known. PELISSIER.

Affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged.

OMAR PACHA had received hasty orders to return to the Crimea instead of going to Asia.

General SIMPSON telegraphed to the 16th:

General PETTIGREW and I have decided to open fire from the English and French batteries to-morrow morning at daybreak.

St. Petersburg letters say that GORTSCHAKOFF has orders from the Emperor to sink the Russian fleet if the Malakoff falls.

The London *Morning Post* (Ministerial organ) says editorially: "We have every reason to believe that stirring and hitherto unexpected intelligence may be looked for from the Crimea within the next few days." It is supposed to refer to the secret expedition or field movements.

Sea of Azoff.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes, that on July 28, a British gun-boat went ashore near Taganrog, and was burned by the Cossacks.

Asia Minor.

The latest accounts from Kars say the city was surrounded by the Russians and the first parallel opened. The communication with Erzroum had been stopped. Provisions were abundant, but forage was scarce. Turkish reinforcements were being hastened to Erzroum.

Miscellaneous.

Letters from the Crimean Camp have been received up to Aug. 4.

A dispatch from General SIMPSON, dated August 4th, gives the details of a Russian sortie on Woronzoff Road, already known, and unimportant.

The Russian General, TOTTLEBEN, was recovering, and had recently been carried to inspect a new battery.

General CANROBERT, recalled, has arrived in France.

General ESPINASSE obtains the command of CANROBERT'S division.

General ZAMOYSKEY is to organise a force of Russian deserters and Poles against the Russians. General ENGLAND returns home sick The Duke of NEWCASTLE is in camp Dr RANEWERH is cashiered for writing a letter to the London *Times*, exposing the management of the hospitals

Asia.

Travelers report that the Turcomans were committing ravages along the Caspian Sea and Volga.

Negotiations.

A lively exchange of notes continues between London, Paris and Vienna, respecting Austria's continuance in the Principalities

A London paper says that negotiations have arrived at a point for the conclusion of a triple treaty, binding France, England and Austria not to conclude any arrangement separately with Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen VICTORIA, escorted by six ships-of-war, crossed over to Boulogne on the 17th, and was to remain in France six days.

There is nothing new politically.

RICHARD WOODVILLE, an American, died in London from taking an overdose of morphine, probably accidentally.

JAMES WALKER & Co., manufacturers, Leeds, had failed.

The Duke of SOMERSET is dead.

TURKEY.

Another ministerial crisis is threatened at Constantinople.

RIFOAT PASHA is appointed President of the Council of the Seraskierate.

AFRICA.

We learn the continuance of the revolt in Tripoli, also that the Bedouins are still troublesome, and that the Abyssinians have gained in the skirmishes with the Egyptians.

FRANCE.

Wednesday, the 15th, being the *fete* Napoleon, there was a holiday in the Bourse. The *fete* was shorn of its full proportions, but was celebrated by the theatres with spectacles and illuminations Charities were distributed, and the sentences of 2,000 prisoners commuted.

Immense festive preparations have been made to honor Queen VICTORIA NAPOLEON meets her to-day, the 18th, at Boulogne, and escorts her to Paris. The Empress will not be present.

The *Moniteur* will take occasion to announce officially the condition of the Empress.

There is again a vague talk of a fusion among the Bourbonists, and of a contemplated meeting of their heads at Vienna.

Ex-President FILLMORE was introduced to the Emperor on the 15th by Mr. MASON.

The Bourse closed on the evening of the 17th for the Four-and-a-Half per cents 94.75; Three per cents, 67.45

A school-master named FERAET, while presenting a petition, dropped dead in the Emperor's presence.

The Italian named FONTANA, apprehended for following the Emperor to Barritz, has been released.

SPAIN.

NICHOLAS HIERROS, one of the insurgent chiefs, has surrendered.

The absurd story that GARIBALDI and MAZINNI had applied for admission to enter Spain is officially contradicted.

ITALY.

Something is said of a Congress of Statesmen at Vienna to settle the affairs of Italy, but it is not likely to be carried into effect at present.

The Austrian *Gazette* contradicts the statement of a concordant between Austria and the Holy See.

The Roman Government interposes every obstacle it can towards recruiting a British Italian legion.

Austria remonstrates against the selection of Navarre as a recruiting depot.

It is stated that France and England have sent an energetic notice to the King of Naples that they are dissatisfied with his Russian tendencies.

GERMANY.

Saxony proposes raising a new loan of $5,000,000 at 4 per cent.

DENMARK.

Letters from Hamburg state that the subject of the Sound Dues causes much anxiety to Denmark, and that Admiral MOURIER, of the Danish Navy, has gone to Paris to ask advice and assistance of France. No hostile course appears possible to Denmark, and serious complications are apprehended, Denmark much fearing that the United States would commence hostilities by taking possession of the Danish West India Islands.

An extra meeting of the Danish Chambers was in session, constructing a uniform Constitution for the whole Kingdom

RUSSIA.

The Russian paper *Nord* says, we may now look for great events and horrifying recitals.

English correspondence says the Commissariat of Southern Russia has declared it impossible to provision more men than are now in the Crimea, consequently no further reinforcements will be sent. This is very doubtful.

150 bales of Cotton were seized at Aix, in transitu from Antwerp to St. Petersburg, and were each found to contain revolvers, at least so it is said.

INDIA.

The Overland mail is telegraphed, with Calcutta dates to July 4. A rumor was current that the British Government intended to collect a reserve force from India, at Cairo, for the Crimea There was also another rumor that Persia was intrigues with Russia, and that a British force from India will be sent to the Persian Gulf

Affairs throughout India are tranquil, and trade rather active. Two cotton factories are being erected. A complimentary embassy is preparing to the King of Ava.

THE HERMANN'S MAILS.

The United States Mail steamship *Hermann* arrived at her dock about 11 o'clock last evening, with dates from England to the 15th inst., 266 passengers, and a full cargo.

The Purser of the *Hermann* furnishes us with the following information, derived from Capt. ELLISON, of the United States Navy, late Commander of the *Jamestown*, who is a passenger on board, and a bearer of dispatches from Commodore CRABB, Commander-in-Chief of the African Squadron: Col. HART, the American Consul at Santa Cruz, Island of Teneriffe, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 23d July, and was buried with military honors by a force of marines and seamen from the United States flag-ship *Jamestown*. The Spanish authorities and foreign Consuls attended his funeral. Col. H was an author of some celebrity; his work of *Morian Coffin* and others, are well known and appreciated in New-York.

The vintage in the Island of Madeira has again failed—being the fourth consecutive year; much destitution prevails in the island, from so many persons, in consequence, being thrown out of employment.

The *Jamestown*, flag-ship of Commodore CRABB, sailed on the 21st July, for Porto Praya, Island of St. Jago, Cape de Verde.

In military circles at Vienna the opinion is decidedly favorable to the Allies in the next assault. The *Military Gazette*, which for some time has hoped and predicted in favor of Russia, now gives its voice in favor of the besiegers. It says: "The French Engineers have now got so near to the east fort and the Karabelnaia fortifications, that the first Russian line of defence can hardly withstand the next assault. Gen. CHRULEFF directs the defence of the Karabelnaia. It is inferred by his latest measures, that whilst prepared for the worst, he is resolved to defend his ground to the utmost."

THE WAR.

The Fall of Sweaborg.

From the London Times, Aug. 15.

A wearied, and it must be said a disappointed Parliament, was yesterday prorogued with the dull formality of a Royal Commission. Up to the very last moment the anxious Premier expected either from the North or the East, the news that was to gild the closing session; and, so long had hope been deferred, that it had yielded at last to misgivings. So utter was the blank and so little was there to show for the labors and the enormous sacrifices of the Legislature, that when Sir LACY DE EVANS arose to insist on a more searching and unreserved application of our national resources to the prosecution of the war, Her Majesty's Government seemed to lie at his mercy for any rebuke he might choose to administer. But while he was speaking the telegraph was already at work, and, but for those national jealousies which impede even the electric fluid at every capital and frontier, we could already have learnt the utter destruction of the second Russian stronghold in the Baltic. Sweaborg has been almost utterly destroyed A few shattered earthworks and batteries are all that survive of a mighty link in that chain of fortresses prepared for the conquest of Europe. It is impossible not to remark on the fatality which has permitted a zealous session to pass without receiving the tidings already on their way. The Roman poet laid his hero under the spell,—*At nunquam regno, aut optata luce fruatur, sed cadat ante diem.* That certainly has been the fate of this session; but when Ministers and Commanders have toiled all their lives, and sunk heart-broken in the hour of reverse, though their cause was finally to prosper, Lord PALMERSTON has no great reason to complain. It is but an imaginary disappointment. The papers that take the Queen's speech down to the country, and can report no more than Her Majesty's confident hopes and undaunted resolution, will now convey the news of Sweaborg destroyed. We shall not be suspected of any idle or vindictive triumph at a blow which doubtless involves much human suffering. We rejoice because we believe ourselves to be so much nearer security and peace. Whether Russia will admit the moral argument of the defeat, or will await the successive destruction of all her strongholds, this event brings us nearer the day when Europe will be relieved from the incubus of Russian dominion

Sweaborg cannot, indeed, be classed with Cronstadt for strength or for Sebastopol for importance. Its defences are not of the same character as those which protect the mouth of the Neva. The approach is by channels of sufficient depth and width, but through granite rocks everywhere covered with batteries. As to the value set by the Russians on the place, on the one hand, it appears they took advantage of the Winter to convey to Cronstadt the few vessels of war seen last year at Sweaborg; and, on the other hand, they have employed the interval in strengthening to the utmost the fortifications which have just been so summarily destroyed. It was said a few months ago that, having let slip the opportunity of last year, we should find Sweaborg impregnable. It appears, however, that with a proper disposition of the fleet, and by keeping a proper distance, we have disposed of this threat, and shown that wood can sometimes beat granite. Let us hope that when a boast has been proved idle in one place it may in another. According to the programme, the mortar-vessels and the gun-boats were to commence the bombardment at two miles' distance, and the liners were only to come in to finish the work If this is the arrangement which has been so signally successful, it augurs well for the operation of the fleets, promised by Sir CHARLES WOOD, in the grander sphere of the Neva, or wherever else it is to be employed From the scanty particulars that have reached us, it appears that the bombardment lasted about 45 hours so that during the whole of that time the allied fleets remained in position more or less within gunshot distance of the Russian batteries; yet our loss is said to be trifling in men, and nothing whatever in material, not a ship or a boat sunk or disabled. In so large an amount of damage inflicted on the enemy and so little suffered by the allies may be seen the result of that close calculation which will probably be our best game in this war. Doubtless, more glory is to be won by dashing enterprises, done with small means by one master-mind; but, where the command is divided, the power immense, the risk great, and the defence in proportion, nothing should be risked, and nothing need be risked. Success is ours if we only have patience to see sure though perhaps slow means

This most welcome intelligence need not blind our eyes to the importance of the topics in Sir D. L. EVANS' speech. Unquestionably the British force in the Crimea is not in proportion to our resources for the work to be done We have at this moment not far from a hundred thousand good British soldiers in various parts of the world, where there is no immediate need for their present numbers India ought to contribute something to the war in return for the 40,000 British soldiers withdrawn from our wants at home, and some regiments of irregular cavalry are precisely what we should most require in the case of an advance into the interior of the Crimea At all events, the employment of that force at the Cape would liberate for the Crimea some of the seasoned British battalions now thrown away in doing watchman's duty against the Caffres. With a larger military force we might attempt more enterprises, such as that on the Sea of Azoff, and that whose triumphant result we have this day to communicate from the Gulf of Finland.

The actual successes of this year have been of a chiefly naval character. That is quite in accordance with the earliest anticipations of the war, when it was assumed that the immense armies and impenetrable territories of Russia must give her the advantage on the land. Latterly, however, the Fabian policy she has pursued of leaving the open sea, hiding her fleets deep in her harbors, and sinking them, if necessary, to block up the ports made for their reception, has turned the attention of the world rather too exclusively to sieges and other land operations. Hence fleets have fallen into discredit as a useless pageantry of war, and doubtless the want of craft better adapted for the purpose, has favored this impression But it is from the sea that the greatest blows must be struck against Russia, and in this part of the work it will evidently be our honor to take the lead. As there was no military force worth notice engaged in the attack on Sweaborg, we conclude that the work has been done by the fleet, which contains a large preponderance of British vessels. If this happy intelligence has come just too late for the royal speech and Lord PALMERSTON'S valedictory address to the Commons, it is happily in time for the Queen's visit to Paris Indeed, on the very day, and almost the very hour, that her Majesty is making the round of the Boulevards, the actual dispatches brought by the *Pelican* yesterday morning to Dantzic will probably be placed in the hands of the Parisian newspaper readers We are sure that our gallant Allies will feel the happy omen, and welcome with their usual chivalry the illustrious lady who, on the very first visit of peace ever paid by an English sovereign to Paris, comes also the bearer of the brilliant success that has crowned our united arms.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following dispatch from General PELISSIER to the Minister of War, dated July 31

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL: The besieged have again made an attack against our works on the Malakoff side, which has not succeeded better than the former ones.

In the night between the 24th and 25th of July, about midnight, the enemy, after a heavy cannonade, made a sortie with about 150 men to the left of the Little Redan, and arrived at our extreme ambuscades on the right, which we were endeavoring to connect. This sortie was very near the town; the night was pitch dark, and the Russians were on our gabionades in a moment.

General BISSON, of DULAC'S division, who was in command of the brigade in advance, had given full and precise orders on every point, and had intrusted the right defence to Lieutenant-Colonel DE TARIS, a distinguished officer.

Although the enemy came upon a line of workmen, they were received with vigor, and much cut up by the musketry of the posts of the Chasseurs-à-Pied of the Guards and some companies of the 10th of the Line, placed to the right and to the left of the works, and taking in flank anything likely to attack the workmen, who themselves took part in this action and behaved very well, under Captain LECUEQ, of the Engineers, who happened to be on duty that night at the works.

The Russians retreated, leaving one wounded man behind them, who died before he reached the ambulance, and eight killed in our embuscades and in the ditches of the place. It is to be presumed that a number of the enemy were hit by our fire, as they had three or four hours of a dark night to carry off their dead and wounded, yet they left some on the ground.

This little night combat, in which we had a dozen men wounded, does honor to the general, to the superior officers who commanded on that side of our attacks, as well as to the brave officers, subalterns and soldiers, among whom I beg to point out to your Excellency Sergeant CARAUX, of the 10th Grenadiers of the Line, who killed two or three Russians with his bayonet, and the Chasseur-à-Pied EYE, who killed two.

The works were resumed as soon as the enemy was driven back again into the place.

Your Excellency is aware that they are pushed on actively on all points, and that as yet the besieged has made no new attempt to impede them; they fire at them, especially at night, but we advance steadily, nevertheless.

I am, &c,

PELISSIER, Commander-in-Chief."

The Next Assault.

From the War Correspondent of the London Times.

I heard a few days ago from a French officer of artillery, that PELISSIER, being asked when offensive siege operations would be again resumed, said, "Well, I don't know; the Russians are losing every day 300 or 400 men by sickness. If we wait a week they will have lost a brigade; if we wait a month they will have lost a *corps d'armee*." But, if the Russians lose many men by sickness, they seem to be careful to replace them again. Numbers of stories are afloat about the formidable forces which have come and are still coming down this way, and apprehensions of an attack on the Tchernaya line are daily gaining more ground.

THE ANTICIPATED ATTACK.

In the meantime not even the most powerful telescopes are able to discover anything of the approach of this formidable force, and the Russians content themselves with firing a shot now and then from the batteries of the Mackenzie-ridge at the harmless sheep and cattle sent by the French over the Tchernaya to graze, or on the horses going down for water.

However improbable all these apprehensions about an impending attack of the Russians seem, they have one advantage connected with them—they impose a certain amount of life and activity to the armies occupying the Tchernaya line, which, without some such stimulant, would be overpowered by *ennui*, and they act as a kind of corrective against sickness. In Winter the troops engaged in the trenches suffered much more from sickness than those in the rear on the heights beyond Balaklava; now the reverse is the case, and the troops in the trenches are in better health than those at the Tchernaya Of course, inactivity is just as fatal to a body of troops as overwork. The Turks alone form an exception I do not think they could be injured by any amount of *farniente*. The loss in the Sardinian Army, on the contrary, in some measure is to be attributed to the want of excitement, which has engendered a morbid, hypochondriac feeling, to the great disadvantage of their bodily condition.

THE SARDINIAN CONTINGENT.

Yet, with all its lowness, the Sardinian contingent is still a fine body of men. I went the day before yesterday to see their church parade, which is held every Sunday, and at which all the troops not on duty are present. The ground chosen for it is a slope leading from Kamara towards the plain of Balaklava. The troops occupy three sides of a square, and on the fourth, the highest, a tent is erected where mass is celebrated. They have an excellent band, which plays during the service. The whole service reminds one very much of the church parades of the Austrian Army. After the service was over the troops defiled before General MANORA; first the infantry, and then the Artillery. Each parade was preceded by the picturesque-looking Bersagliori, at double quick pace, nearly a run, with their officers on little mountain ponies; then the Infantry, in their grey coats, which, if not the most brilliant, is certainly for wear the most convenient color. The men, although perhaps not quite so tall as the old English regiments, are considerably more so than the average of French troops After the Infantry came the Artillery in their short blue tunics, with yellow facings. When the defiling was over the Cavalry went through some short evolutions. Although collected from several regiments, each of which furnished a squadron, as every regiment of Infantry furnished a battalion, they went through their manœuvres with beautiful precision. The horses, although inferior in size and breeding to the mass of English Cavalry-horses, are compact and useful-looking animals. They are mostly Italian horses, but improved by Arab blood.

ENGLAND.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 14th inst. The following is a copy of the Queen's speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express the warm acknowledgments of Her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a long and laborious session.

Her Majesty has seen with great satisfaction, that while you have occupied yourselves in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, you have given your attention to many measures of great public utility. Her Majesty is convinced that you will share her satisfaction at finding that the progress of events has tended to cement more firmly that union which has so happily been established between her Government and that of her ally, the Emperor of the French, and Her Majesty trusts that an alliance founded on a sense of the general interests of Europe, and consolidated by good faith, will long survive the events which have given rise to it, and will contribute to the permanent well-being and prosperity of the two great nations whom it has linked in the bonds of honorable friendship.

The accession of the King of Sardinia to the treaty between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the united, has given additional importance and strength to that alliance, and the efficient force which His Sardinian Majesty has sent to the seat of war to coöperate with the Allied armies, will not fail to maintain the high reputation by which the army of Sardinia has ever been distinguished

Her Majesty has commanded us to thank you for having enabled her to avail herself, as far as has been found to be required, of those patriotic offers of extended service which she has received from the militia of the United Kingdom, and for the means of reinforcing her brave army in the Crimea by an enlistment of volunteers from abroad.

Her Majesty acknowledges with satisfaction the measure which you have adopted for giving effect to the convention by which in conjunction with her ally the Emperor of the French, she has made arrangements for assisting the Sultan to provide the means which are necessary to enable him to maintain in efficiency the Turkish army, which has so gallantly withstood the assaults of its enemies.

Her Majesty, in giving her assent to the bill which you presented to her for the local management of the metropolis, trusts that the arrangements provided by that measure will lead to many improvements conducive to the convenience and health of this great city. The abolition of the duty on newspapers will tend to diffuse useful information among the poorer classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The principle of limited liability which you have judiciously applied to joint-stock associations will afford additional facilities for the employment of capital, and the improvements which you have made in the laws which regulate friendly societies will encourage habits of industry and thrift among the laboring classes of the community.

Her Majesty trusts that the measures to which she has given her assent for improving the constitutions of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and for bestowing on the important and flourishing colonies of Australia extended powers of self-government, will assist the development of their great natural resources, and will promote the contentment and happiness of their inhabitants.

Her Majesty commands us to say that she has been deeply gratified by the zeal for the success of Her Majesty's arms, and by the sympathy for her soldiers and sailors, manifested throughout her Indian and colonial empire; and Her Majesty acknowledges with great satisfaction the generous contributions which her subjects in India, and the Legislatures and inhabitants of the colonies, have sent for the relief of the sufferers by the casualties of war.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary supplies for carrying on the war in which Her Majesty is engaged.

Her Majesty laments the burdens and sacrifices which it has become necessary to impose upon her faithful people, but she acknowledges the wisdom with which you have alleviated the weight of those burdens by the mixed arrangements which you have made for providing those supplies.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty has commanded us to say that she has seen with sincere regret that the endeavors which, in conjunction with her ally, the Emperor of the French, she made at the recent conferences at Vienna to bring the war to a conclusion on conditions consistent with the honor of the allies and with the future security of Europe, have proved ineffectual But, those endeavors having failed, no other course is left to Her Majesty, but to prosecute the war with all possible vigor; and Her Majesty, relying upon the support of her Parliament, upon the manly spirit and patriotism of her people, upon the never-failing courage of her army and her navy, whose patience under suffering, and whose power of endurance Her Majesty has witnessed with admiration, upon the steadfast fidelity of her allies, and above all upon the justice of her cause, humbly puts her trust in the Almighty Disposer of Events for such an issue of the great contest in which she is engaged as may secure to Europe the blessings of a firm and lasting peace.

On your return to your several counties you will have duties to perform little less important than those which belong to your attendance in Parliament. Her Majesty trusts that your powerful influence will be exerted for the welfare and happiness of her people, the promotion of which is the object of Her Majesty's constant care, and the anxious desire of her heart.

Then a commission for proroguing the Parliament was read,

After which, the Lord Chancellor said,—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: By virtue of Her Majesty's commission, under the great seal, to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's name, and in obedience to her commands, prorogue this Parliament to Tuesday, the 23d day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 23d day of October next.

FRANCE.

The Success of the New French Loan.

The Minister of Finance has addressed the following report to the Emperor:

SIRE: The last returns relative to the loan of 750,000,000f. having reached me, I hasten to lay before your Majesty the definite results of the subscription. The amounts indicated approximately in my report of the 20th ult, are confirmed and even exceeded. The number of subscribers actually amounts to 316,864. The capital subscribed for is 2,659,691,085f., viz: Subscriptions of 50f. and under, which are not to be reduced, 231,920,125f.; of 50f. and upwards, subject to proportionate reduction, 2,429,671,830f. The departments have furnished 836,677 subscribers for an amount of 1,118 703,825f. The 2,583,868,450f. subscribed in Paris, included about 600,000,000f. from abroad. The tenth part deposited in Paris and in the departments by way of guarantee, forms a total of 265,250,198f. In order that as considerable a sum shall be kept as short a time as possible out of circulation, I had made provisional arrangements which allowed the restitutions to be commenced on the day following the close of the loan, and the reimbursements made in Paris, already amount to more than 190,000,000f.

The preparation of the certificates for the subscriptions which are not to be reduced is almost complete. The liquidation of the subscriptions to be reduced could not be properly commenced until the receipt of the definitive returns, which form the essential basis for the division. It is now in course of execution, and every measure has been adopted to carry it on with the greatest activity. According to the law of 11th of July last, the loan comprises a principal sum of 750,000,000f., and a supplement of 30,000,000f., destined to facilitate the liquidation of the subscriptions and to cover the discount. Justice requires that, after deducting the amount of the subscriptions of 50f. and under, all that remains, principal and supplement included, should be as much as possible divided proportionately among the subscriptions subject to reduction.

The mathematical proportion assuring to each subscriber would be 15f 99c per cent on the sum subscribed, but in order to prevent a fractional division, which is contrary to the rules which regulate the great book of the public debt, and to avoid difficulties of execution quite insurmountable, it is necessary to effect the liquidation by multiples of 10f for Rentes of 1,000f. and under, and by multiples of 100f. for those of a higher amount. It will necessarily result from this arrangement that, as in former loans, some will have a little more and others a little less than their actual proportion. The balance of all these differences, more or less, will leave but a very unimportant disposable residue I have conformed to the spirit of justice which animates your Majesty in appropriating this residue to the small subscriptions of 50f., 90f., 140f., 150f., 210f., and 280f. These categories were, in fact, the least favored by the tariff of reduction established on the above mentioned bases.

I am, with profound respect, &c. P. MAGNE.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE!

Terrible Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

TWENTY-THREE PERSONS KILLED

SEVENTY OTHERS WOUNDED.

FULL PARTICULARS.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

INCIDENTS.

Another terrible accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, between this City and Philadelphia, at noon, yesterday,—resulting, as nearly as we are yet able to ascertain, in the death of *twenty-three persons*, and serious injury to some *seventy* others.

The particulars are as follows:

The morning mail-train left Philadelphia at 10 A. M., and reached Burlington (twenty miles) a few minutes ahead of time—say a quarter of an hour after 11 o'clock. There were six passenger cars in the train. By the rules of the Railroad Company, the train first arriving at Burlington, which is the place for the meeting of the trains, is required to wait ten minutes, and if the other train does not arrive then, the first is entitled to the road; both trains to run, looking for each other. There is but a single track.

The up-train waited, according to orders, for the train from New-York, and then came on. When about three miles this side of Burlington, the trains met, saw each other in season to reverse, reversed rapidly, and the train which had left Burlington a few minutes before, ran back for two miles, until it had reached a cross road half a mile this side of Burlington.

At this point, a wagon with two horses, driven by Dr. HANNEGAN, an old physician, residing just out of Burlington, was *crossing the track as the train backed.* The hind-car struck the horses, killing them instantly, and this caused that car to be thrown from the track, while those in front piled up on top of it. *Four* out of the six cars were thrown off the track in this manner, and three of them were utterly destroyed. They were all *well filled with passengers*, nearly all of whom were injured more or less seriously, and it is feared that the number who were killed outright was even greater than we have announced above. The accounts gathered, however, indicate that TWENTY-THREE persons are killed, while not less than seventy were injured.

One gentleman with whom we conversed saw thirteen dead bodies taken into Burlington. Another, who was present a few minutes later, counted nineteen; and another twenty. We have since received the following list by Telegraph, as made out at a late hour last night in Burlington, by persons in charge of the bodies:

1. CATHARINE BIGELOW.
2. JOHN DALLAM, of Baltimore, Md.
3. D. F. HAYWOOD.
4. THOMAS J. MEREDITH, of Baltimore, Md.
5. Mrs. MARGARET PRESCOTT, of Salem, N. J., (wife of Rev. Mr PRESCOTT.)
6. G. W. RIDGWAY.
7. Mrs. C. M. BARCLAY, (wife of CLEMENT C. BARCLAY, of Philadelphia.)
8. A Female (name unknown.)
9. EDWARD C. BACON.
10. WILSON KENT.
11. ALEXANDER KELLY.
12. M. J. HOUGHTON.
13. MARTIN CONNELL, of Livingston, Del.
14. JACOB HOWARD, of Lebanon, Tenn.
15. HARRY RUSH, of Georgetown College.
16. Major BOYCE, U. S. Navy, (on the Coast Survey service.)
17. Mrs. BOYCE, wife of above.
18. JAMES LINCOLN, of Ellicott's Mills, Md.
19. CHARLES BOTTOM, of Trenton, N. J.
20. Mr. HUMPHRIES, of Peoria, Ill., going to Boston.
21. Baron DE ST. ANDRE, French Consul at Philadelphia.
22. CATHARINE BROWN (colored).
23. Master INGERSOLL, son of Lieut. HARRY INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia, died at Bristol.

Of the *eleven* killed, first named, nearly all belonged to Philadelphia.

THE WOUNDED.

Our last dispatch says that *seventy* are wounded. We have the following names:

1. Hon. WM. B. MCCLAY, ex-Member of Congress, from New-York, seriously.
2 and 3. Two daughters of Major BOYCE, U. S. Coast Survey.
4. Mr. FISK, of Connecticut.
5. JOHN F. GILLESPIE, of Natchez, Miss., seriously.
6. Mrs. JOHN S. GILLESPIE, wife of the above, seriously.
7. Mrs. KING, Charlestown, Va.
8. Mr. S. BACK, of Pittsburg.
9. JOHN KELLY, of Pittsburg, badly.
10. Mr. KENT, of Mississippi.
11. SAMUEL LANE, of Ohio.
12. Hon. WM. WHELAN, of the Naval Bureau, Washington.
13. Com. JOSEPH M. SMITH, U. S. N.
14. SPENCER MCCORKLE, of U. S. Coast Survey.
15. Mrs. HASLAN, of Jersey City.
16. DENNIS C. KANE, District of Columbia.
17. H. A. HUGHES, of Shankland's Corners.
18. CHAS. W. OGDENSBURGH, of Philadelphia.
19. A brakeman, known as "Yankee," had his collar bone broken.

The names of the wounded did not reach us in full last night. We shall obtain them to-day and publish complete to-morrow.

The women and children on board of the train appear nearly all to have escaped. We have but four or five females reported among the dead.

The groans of the wounded in the rooms of the hotel at Burlington, are described as awful. One man was so injured and his agony was so intense that he could not remain quiet, but persisted in throwing himself up and down on the settee, groaning horribly.

INCIDENTS.

Mr. L. A. PHILLIPS, costumer, of this City, had his wife and a small child, 6 years of age, on the train. At 6 o'clock last evening he received a dispatch from Burlington, signed simply "PHILLIPS," which he supposed was from his wife, requesting him to come on immediately. On the arrival of the train he found a gentleman on board who informed him that he had rescued his (PHILLIPS') wife from the ruins of the car. Her first inquiry was, "Where is my child?" It is yet unknown whether the child is safe or not. We may state in this connection that the telegraph operator in Jersey City positively refused to transmit the answer which Mr. PHILLIPS desired to send to his wife, on the plea that his office hours were over

Mr. JAMES E. RAY, deputy marshal of this City, was on board in the third car from the end of the train. He states that the car in front, being the fourth which was thrown off passed entirely over the one to which he was, making a leap of about fifteen feet, and grazing the one under it Mr RAY escaped with slight injuries. He says that the appearance of the wreck was frightful in the extreme The hind car and the one next to it were dashed into small fragments Of the car to which he was riding there was nothing left but a few backs and the trucks.

Mr BENJAMIN K. MILLS, of Bridgeport, Conn., came on in the late train. The car where he was, he says, flew into fragments instantly. At the first concussion those in the rear part of the car rushed forward, and he had just risen to beg them for God's sake to sit still, when, before he knew what had happened, he saw the windows and timbers flying in every direction.

A gentleman named HUMPHREYS, of Peoria, Ill., was sitting on the same seat with Mr MILLS, and had just been taking his counsel as to the best route to Boston. He was killed by his side, the back of his head being completely cut off

Mr. MILLS says that the first he knew he found that he was going through the bottom of the car, and thought his last hour had come. He fell among the trucks, his face in the sand, and his throat across a bar of iron. His leg was badly contused, and he suffered somewhat from internal injuries.

Mrs T. J LEAY, of this City, was very slightly injured, but lost $1,000 worth of jewelry.

A gentleman named CHORCEMAN, and a lady named ROBERTS, whose brother and uncle anxiously expected them in this City, were fortunately in the late train and escaped injury.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The ladies of Burlington, and of the houses in the immediate vicinity of the accident, rendered the greatest possible hospitality to the unfortunate sufferers. Mrs. NEVINS, of Burlington, we have heard mentioned in terms of the highest praise. The Quaker families and others early repaired to the scene of the disaster, with bandages, linen cloths, stimulants, &c. Many of the wounded now lie in the houses near the cross roads, and many others have been taken into Burlington. The houses of that city have been freely opened, and the bodies of the dead were all taken thither.

Mr. and Mrs. LAWRENCE, of Carroll-place, New-York, were on board, but escaped with few or no injuries.

Mr. RAY states that a woman lost her husband, who was sitting on the same seat with her.

The conduct of the ladies on the train is said to have been above all praise. Their presence of mind was something extraordinary on such an occasion.

CAUSES.

The conductor of this train was ISAAC VAN OSTRAND. The engineer was Mr ADAMS We have heard Mr. VAN OSTRAND'S conduct canvassed in the highest terms. It is said that he was entirely incapable of directing, and the engineer was not much better. Neither took any active part, and we are informed that the passengers even threatened violence to the conductor. It is not fair, however, to charge the accident upon either the conductor or engineer. It seems to have been occasioned more by the inadvert

FROM NICARAGUA.

Interesting Items from Nicaragua—Extraordinary Proceedings of the Transit Company.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Aug. 17, 1855.

The *Star of the West*, one of the Transit Company's steamers left New-York on the 5th of July, 1855, with a company of nearly fifty men, supplied with arms and uniforms, who had been engaged by Mr. J. D. MARCOLETA, Minister of Nicaragua, and JOSEPH L. WHITE, an Agent or Attorney for the Transit Company, to serve in the military forces of the State of Nicaragua. They were under command of a Polish officer named Col. GADINSKI, with several subordinate officers. The entire number was about fifty, most of them being French, Italians and Germans, ignorant of the English language.

These troops, after being out a few days, put on their uniforms, in which they were clothed on their arrival at the Company's warehouse, on Point Arenas, opposite San Juan del Norte. The next day they were carried up the river San Juan to Fort Castillo, in Nicaragua, where they are now stationed in the military service of that Government. Eight of them, I am informed, have left or returned to the United States. The papers engaging the officers, I am also told, are signed by JOSEPH L. WHITE, who gave them advice what to do when they should arrive. Mr. WHITE and Mr. MARCOLETA also had these officers to dine with them at the Irving House, and it was agreed that the troops should fight Col KINNEY and the members of his expedition if the latter attempted to enter upon the lands which Col. KINNEY claims to own in Nicaragua. The soldiers were to have $10 a month, and the officers something more, (I believe from fifty to over one hundred dollars,) besides a grant of land in Nicaragua, the Transit Company furnishing the pay money. The term of enlistment was four months. These matters were agreed upon in New-York.

The troops did not pay their passage, for which money was appropriated by the Company from the sum due from it to the Nicaraguan government. All but the officers were kept in the steerage of the Star of the West and were studiously concealed from the sight of the cabin passengers. For several days Mr. LORD, the purser, denied that there were any such men aboard, to his knowledge. He subsequently admitted that they were aboard, but said they had paid their passage all the way to California. These and several other accounts given by him appeared so self-contradictory, that a passenger inquired of one of the officers, who was in the cabin. He stated the facts as I have given them, which have been confirmed since by independent testimony of authentic character.

The officer further stated that another company of soldiers might be expected by some subsequent steamer of the Transit Company. Four pieces of cannon were brought in the next steamer, the *Northern Light*, which left New-York on the 20th of July. These are sent in addition to six others which the soldiers have at Castillo, where they were carried up. The soldiers were well provided with good breech loading rifles before they left New-York, but whether these were, like their wages and passage money, provided by the Transit Company, I am not informed.

This matter has been made the subject of official inquiry by Vice-Consul MASON of San Juan, whose report has been sent by the *Northern Light*, for presentation to the State Department at Washington.

As the Transit Company's agents and MARCOLETA grounded their prosecutions of Col. KINNEY on a suspected intention of violating the neutrality laws by enlisting men for an armed expedition, it would be well for District Attorney MCKEON to bring them up to the rack. At least an inspection of the future passenger lists of the Company might be advisable. And, I may add, that a little less confidence in the representations of JOSEPH L. WHITE and his Nicaraguan man Friday would do the Administration no discredit. P.

The Transit Company Refuse to Recognize the United States Consul.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1855.

The Purser of the *Daniel Webster*, Mr. OWEN, to day told United States Consul MASON, when he came aboard, he had orders from the Directors of the Transit Company *not to recognize the American Consul at this port*. The "Directors" undoubtedly mean the indefatigable JOSEPH L. WHITE. His hatred to Greytown amounts almost to insanity. Give him rope enough, however, and he will hang himself. Mr. MASON has been entirely neutral in regard to KINNEY's expedition, having taken no part in regard to it, for or against. The attack is made by WHITE on the United States Government and Greytown. Great is the Transit Company, and WHITE is its prophet!

P.

Latest News from Central America.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

SAN JUAN, Monday, Aug 13, 1855.

The news from the interior of Central America is not of special importance. WALKER is still near Leon, contemplating an attack on Granada, the capital of Nicaragua. GUANDOLA, an Indian of some military pretensions, had gone to Honduras to raise one thousand men to serve the Legitimists against CASTILLON and WALKER. DON PATRICIO RIVAS, now commandant at Fort St. Carlos, at the head of the river San Juan, would probably be elected President of Nicaragua in place of ESTRADA. He has held the office before, and, though a Legitimist, is believed to be not unfriendly to Col. KINNEY, who had a long interview with him on the same day the expedition arrived in San Juan. He does not appear to be an extreme man, nor to share in that excessive national jealousy and suspicion which characterize the Spanish-American race generally.

The cholera, I am told, is still committing fearful ravages among the Government troops, and has spread to the port of Realejo, on the Pacific, where some of WALKER's men are.

There is some reason to apprehend an internecine war between the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in consequence of the troops of the former pursuing and capturing a fugitive band of revolutionists which had taken refuge in the latter. Costa Rica claims the privilege, as a neutral Government, to give protection to any party that comes among her people, and the entrance of the pursuers she regards as an infraction of her rights. She accordingly sent word to her sister Republic for the rendition of the men captured on her soil, and having received a decided refusal from Nicaragua, it is said *she will at once proceed to hostilities*. I am inclined to think that she will, however, try further negotiations first, for Costa Rica is more deeply interested than any other State, from the success of her commerce and agriculture, in preserving her own tranquility. The people are extremely cautious and devoted to money-making, to a degree not exceeded by the Yankees themselves.

The most important intelligence I have to communicate has just come to hand. Col KINNEY has this morning concluded his negotiations for the entire Mosquito Grant of Messrs. SHEPHARD and HALEY—a magnificent tract of thirty millions of acres, with three hundred miles of seaboard, extending from Boca del Foro on the south, to Great River, above Bluefields, on the north. The place is, I believe, set at five hundred thousand dollars. In the abundance of mineral wealth, valuable woods, and in fertility, these lands are not surpassed by any in Central America. In the interior there are elevated pasture lands and forests, with a climate well adapted to Northern constitutions, from its uniform and agreeable temperature. The Colonel will now proceed to extend his plans of colonization proportionately with the enlargement of this domains, which are certainly big enough for an empire—and a corresponding accession to the number of his expedition may be expected.

About two years ago, Messrs. SHEPHARD and HALEY made a cession of one-half of their right, title and interest in their grant to parties in the United States, on certain conditions, owing to the non-performance of which they have transmitted a formal revocation of it to the grantees, and consequently the new arrangement with Col. KINNEY. The gentlemen interested in the vacated grant were ex-Governor HENRY A. WISE of Virginia, COLT JOHNSON of Maryland, Senator COOPER of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LE WAITES of the Transit Company.

W. S. T.

FROM HAVANA.

Invitation to Various Fugitives to Come Back and be Hung—Council News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

Some of the persons absent from Cuba, and who have been residing in the United States, recently absolved by the Court of Errors of the Military Commission as to complicity with the supposed actors in the late conspiracy, have been *recalled*, to put themselves in the royal prison to clear their souls of the *imputed* crime of murder. The Attorney dates his order, with the usual flourishes, on the 13th of August, giving three days' time for compliance therewith. The parties recalled are JUAN VINCO, PORFIRIO VALIENTE, JOSE MACHADO, MANUEL FUENTE, of PRIETO, JOSE DE JESUS MUNOZ, of MINOR, and Mrs. RITA BALDIN. The first for the murder of CASTANEDA, and the others accessories or accomplices. The crime was committed on the 12th of October last, in the billiard saloon "Marie and Helena," upon the person who had made himself obnoxious to Cubans in the betrayal and capture of LOPEZ.

They had better not return under the *amnesty of the Court*, as it seems to be determined to find other cause against them. The parties particularly interested as being among the absolved are MACHADO, PRIETO, and Mrs. BALDIN. How many others are noted for examination we cannot learn.

Bad weather put a damper on the annual feast of *Guanabacoa* (15th) The dancing was done at night. The Captain General could not stay, and the images are to parade for the edification of the "ever faithful" on Sunday next.

The troops are being withdrawn from the Havana for Summer quarters in the country, the volunteers put to "guard duty" once more—more than they bargained for—and they are restive in harness

Havana as yet shows no demonstration of epidemic disease. The Hospital reports slightly advanced. Business very dull. Sugars, what we have left, *high*; Freights low: Exchange, 60 days on London, at 11 premium: on New-York and Northern cities, 1 to 1¼ discount. As ever, &c.

KANSAS.

The Suicide of Slavery—Remarkable Article from a Pro-Slavery Paper.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

Our news from Western Missouri is of ominous and most discouraging character. That region is suffering from mildew and blight. Its glory is dimmed, its spirits abated, and its hopes fading.

The emigration to Kansas has been entirely checked. Emigrants from the northern or free States have ceased to go to Kansas, because they can find as good lands elsewhere, not cursed by mob law nor ruled by non-resident bullies. Emigrants from the southern States do not go to Kansas, because they will not put their slave property in peril, by taking it to a territory where there is a strong free soil element, threatening the security of slaves.

Any man of sense might have foreseen the result. Alabama and Georgia may hold public meetings, and resolve to sustain the slaveholders in Missouri in making Kansas a slave State. But their resolutions comprise all their aid—which is not "material" enough for the crisis. When slaveholders of Alabama and Georgia emigrate they go to Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. They do not come with their slaves to Missouri or to Kansas. Call they that backing their friends!

Thus the matter stands. The Northern emigrants shun Missouri and Kansas as plague spots of the nation. The Southern emigrants shun Missouri and Kansas because here is the battle ground between Slavery and Free Soil.

The result is, Kansas, the fairest land under the sun, is neglected and idle; occupied only by a few honest and earnest, but disheartened pioneers, and lorded over by a dozen or two feudal tyrants of Missouri, who curse by their presence the land they have desolated.

Such is Kansas—poor, neglected and despised—and Western Missouri stands infected by the horrible contagion of outlawry, and dwindles away under the moral leprosy of its aristocratic leaders. We are assured by two gentlemen of high position in Western Missouri, but totally differing in political sentiment—one upholding the oligarchy that controls the affairs and tramples upon the people's sovereignty of Kansas, the other deploring the accursed madness of the day—that matters are gloomy enough in Western Missouri. Business is dull. Commerce is stagnant. Money is exceedingly scarce, and a panic pervades the people. The fifty thousand emigrants that ought this season to have poured over into Kansas are not there. The prairie sod remains unbroken. The sound of the axe and the whoop of the husbandman is not heard. Western Missouri towns are not thronged with settlers buying their outfits and their equipments of husbandry. The farmers find no market for their horses, mules, oxen and cows. There is no new and large trade springing up in Kansas. The much vaunted Kansas towns lie neglected—a mockery to their owners and a laughing stock for all men. "Dead-dead-dead," may be written on all the country—as deep and disastrous has been the fall from the high and loud hopes of the past year.

In May last the editor of the *Intelligencer* was in Kentucky, and he met numerous of the most respectable and wealthy farmers of that State, such as form no large a portion of the population of Missouri, who inquired earnestly about the condition of things in Kansas and in Western Missouri. They spoke of the intention they had of removing to Kansas or Western Missouri, but said they had abandoned it utterly, for the reason that they would never think of taking their families to a region where law was set aside, presses mobbed, and men driven from the country by irresponsible and unknown bands of regulators. They preferred the rule of law to anarchy. In a recent trip through several Southwestern States we found that the same circumstances were most industriously and fatally used to divert emigrants to those States, and to prejudice Missouri and Kansas with every class of people. The most aggravating stories of insults and outrages committed by Missourians on the persons of emigrants from the old world or from the Free States, who are found ascending the Missouri River, are circulated in the newspapers all through the Free States; and it is impossible to conceive of the deep hatred thus generated toward our whole State in the northern part of the Union.

Between these fires Missouri is leading on her languid existence. St. Louis is retarded in a most woeful way. Our railroads creep at snail's pace. We build ten miles while Western States build one hundred. In every department of life we feel the paralysis. Instead of bounding forward, buoyant, strong and rejoicing, we sit with dull eyes, and heavy spirits, and listening to the tick of a death-watch.

These are the bitter fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a wicked and wrongful deed—that will yet bring a hell of bitter self-reproaches to its authors. Missouri did not demand that repeal. The South never asked it. ATCHISON solicited it—and in a moment of political insanity the South consented to the wrong, and made the wrong her own. This was the suicide of slavery.

Every step since taken has deepened the wrong and enhanced the danger. The free States organized Aid Societies, and sent their men to make Kansas free. It had been Free-Soil by solemn compact for thirty-five years, and they naturally were incensed to see its character changed. The South would have been far more if a slave territory had been thus, by an unexpected act of Congress converted into Free-Soil.

The free States had a right to be indignant that a long-life compromise had been repealed—and they had a right to keep Kansas free as it had been, by peaceful colonization. They attempted nothing else. But a portion of the citizens of Missouri, headed by ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, denounced the Northern emigrants as "paupers and hirelings," because they were sent West with the money of a society; and so they had county meetings in Missouri and raised money, and sent Missourians to Kansas to make Kansas a slave territory! Were these Missourians "hirelings" too? And did these two wrongs make one right?

ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, with their Missouri followers, overwhelmed the settlers in Kansas, browbeat and bullied them, and took the government from their hands. Missouri votes elected the present body of men, who insult public intelligence and popular rights by styling themselves "the Legislature of Kansas." This body of men are helping themselves to fat speculations by locating the "seat of government" and getting town lots for their votes. They are passing laws disfranchising all the citizens of Kansas who do not believe negro slavery to be a Christian institution and a national blessing. They are proposing to punish with imprisonment the utterance of views inconsistent with their own. And they are trying to perpetuate their preposterous and infernal tyranny, by appointing *for a term of years* creatures of their own, as commissioners in every county, to lay and collect taxes, and see that the laws they are passing are faithfully executed. Was this age anything to compare with these acts in audacity?

The Free State men of Kansas have resolved not to submit to this daring usurpation of a non-resident oligarchy. They have called a convention of the people of Kansas, to meet in September next, and frame a constitution for their government. This movement will be supported by thousands in Kansas, and it will rally and bring to their aid the Northern States that have been for the time staggered and confused by the untoward events in Kansas.

The next Congress will find, then, this issue before them—a Free State Constitution presented by the petition of the people of Kansas, and the Pro-Slavery Territorial laws of the present bogus-land Legislature. The House of Representatives of the next Congress will be largely Free-Soil or anti-Nebraska. The Pro-Slavery laws of the bogus Legislature will be rejected, and without Congressional sanction they are not valid—and the contest will then be on accepting the Constitution presented by the Free State people. This Free State Constitution may pass the House, but not the Senate. But the effort will be as disastrous to Missouri and the South. Kansas will be left to anarchy. The slavery that is there will flee from it, and perhaps even the Slave property of western Missouri give way under the panic, and seek safety in the cotton fields and sugar plantations of Texas.

It has been the common opinion with thoughtless persons and thick-headed bullies at the West, that the Northern and Eastern men will not fight. Never was a greater mistake. The sons of New England and of the middle States do not *like* to fight. They would rather work, plow, build towns, railroads, make money and raise families, than fight. But fight they will, if need be. Remember, the sons of New-England shed the first blood in the American Revolution, and they were the last to furl their flags in that terrible struggle. They have never disgraced their country by cowardice, and they will not. They are Americans, with spirit, courage, endurance and deep love of liberty to animate them. The Free State men in Kansas will fight before they will be disfranchised and trampled upon. Mark the word.

Here comes, then, the suicide of Slavery. The outrages committed by ATCHISON and his fellows in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and by STRINGFELLOW and his followers in subjugating Kansas to non-resident rule, will bring on a collision first in Congress and *then in Kansas*—and who shall tell the end?

Slavery will never sustain itself in a border State by the sword. It may conquer in some respects; but it can never "conquer a peace"—Never, never! Once light the fires of internecine war in defence of Slavery, and it will perish while you defend it. Slaveholders will not stay to meet the fight. Property is timid, and the slaves will be sent to Texas, to be in a "safe state" while the fight lasts; and as soon as the slaves are gone it will be found that Missouri has nothing to fight about, and the fight will end "before it begins."

Thus the Slavery propagandists who repealed the Missouri Compromise to make Kansas a Slave State will make Missouri free; and in endeavoring to expel Abolitionism from Kansas, they will find both Kansas and Missouri with an entire free white population—worth more to the two States than all the negroes in America.

Is not the Kansas outrage the suicide of Slavery? Have not the people of Missouri, interested in the preservation of Slavery in the State, brought themselves into a desperate predicament by following the insane counsels of ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW?

Interesting and Important from Kansas.

We continue to make such extracts from the able correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* on the deeds and misdeeds of Kansas Legislators as will prove most interesting to our readers. The following correspondence from the same source under date of Aug. 20, is more than usually spicy:

THE BOUNDARIES OF KANSAS—WHAT IS IN A NAME?

An act to define the boundaries of the counties of Kansas, which had been returned from the Council with amendments, was not taken up. The first amendment proposed was to change the name of Bourbon County to that of the author of the Nebraska bill—DOUGLAS. The members from the County opposed the change. Dr. STRINGFELLOW advocated it. He thought the Little Giant should be honored with the name of a County. It was not changed. The second proposed to change Cherokee County to McGee County. Agreed to. Douglas County was changed to Washington. Mr. ANDERSON moved it be agreed to. Dr. STRINGFELLOW opposed; he thought that as this was the County in which the capital was situated, and as it had once been called Washington, *he was opposed to degrading it by calling it Douglas!*

Mr. BROWN hoped the Council amendment would not prevail. If, said he, you take the name of Douglas from us, I would prefer to have it called Stringfellow, as the next best man.

The ayes and noes were called. Ayes 19; Nays 10.

Neosho was changed to Madison. Mr. KING moved to amend by inserting Washington instead of Madison. Withdrawn. Council amendment agreed to.

Clark County was changed to Wise County.

CLARK was an early pioneer of Kansas. WISE is the orator and Governor elect of Virginia. Mr. ANDERSON moved that the amendment be disagreed to. Dr. STRINGFELLOW supported the amendment. He said that we owed as much to WISE as to any man in the country, and he could do more for us than any other politician. He was the power behind the throne at Washington.

The ayes and noes were called, and WISE was victorious in Kansas as well as Virginia. This vote is a significant indication of the unpopularity of the dark lantern Sam in this Territory.

After some other amendments the bill was returned to the Council.

CITIZENSHIP OF INDIANS.

Mr ANDERSON presented a report from a Committee to whom was referred a bill to admit certain Indians to the rights of citizenship, recommending the rejection of the act as inexpedient and unconstitutional. The bill referred to decreed that "every male Indian inhabitant above 21 years of age who has resided in the Territory of Kansas one year, and whose tribal relations have been dissolved by treaty stipulations or acts of Congress, and who shall have adopted the habits and customs of white men, shall be deemed a legal voter, and entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, provided he paid the taxes."

The report was agreed to.

THE GOVERNOR AND EX-GOVERNOR.

Mr WOODSON, the Secretary of the Treasury of the Territory, and since Mr REEDER's removal acting as Governor of Kansas, arrived at the Shawnee Mission to-day. He has been on a visit to St. Louis and has returned—so members who confessed themselves to be "strapped" declare—with a bag full of gold from the sub-treasury. He is a young man of pleasing address, a genial companion, and a great favorite with the Kansas Legislators. He is a strong Pro-Slavery man.

Mr. REEDER, I am told by good authority, feels greatly relieved by the cessation of his official connections with the Government of Kansas. Personally, he is, and always has been, "liked," if not loved, even by the members of the Legislature, who certainly, in their official capacity, have had no cause to eulogize him. Those who are intimately acquainted with him never speak of him but in terms of the highest praise; and their praise is less qualified in proportion to their opportunities of acquiring a correct knowledge of his character. Those who have known him longest speak of him most flatteringly. A gentleman who has been acquainted with him for several years, and officially connected with him, told me that he regarded him as a *beau ideal* of a Christian gentleman. His appearance speaks flatteringly of him. Any judge of character would select him from a multitude as one of nature's gentlemen. His much abused—always misrepresented—official conduct as Governor of Kansas has greatly increased his popularity in Pennsylvania and the East, and has endeared him to the Free State men of this Territory, with whom at first, in consequence of his fully expressed endorsement of the principles of the Nebraska bill, he was rather unpopular. His unflinching adherence to his principles at a time when threats of hanging, tar and feathering, or otherwise lynching him, were frequent, vehement and earnest, will not be forgotten by the people of his native State, when they next elect a citizen to represent them in the Senate of the United States, and should not be forgotten by the opponents of the extension of negro slavery, which the voice of history, and of all our illustrious statesmen, CALHOUN excepted, have declared in the most emphatic language to be a blighting curse to the people and State who are afflicted with it.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE *vs.* FRANK PIERCE.

The following concurrent resolution was sent down from the Council yesterday:

Be it resolved by the Council and the House of Representatives concurring therein,

1. That the Constitution of the United States and the spirit and genius of our Government contemplates that the Judiciary shall be and is free and independent of the control and supervision of the President of the appointing power.

2. That the act known as the Nebraska and Kansas bill, approved the 30th May, 1854, clearly defines the tenure of the office of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kansas for the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified.

3. That the tenure of office of the Judges being thus fixed by law, the President has not the *power* of the *right* to remove at his will or pleasure, and that an attempt on his part, in the opinion of this Legislature, is a violation of law, and that *it is the imperative duty of the Legislative Department of this Territory, and of all good citizens to resist this flagrant usurpation of power*, coming from whatever quarter it may.

The resolution originated in the regret, or indignation rather, of honorable members at Judge ELMORE's dismissal. It was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and meanwhile was sent to the Committee on Judiciary and Criminal Jurisprudence.

REPORTERS TO LEGISLATORS—COLTS AND COPPER AHEAD—SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

As soon as the Speaker had announced that "the House stands adjourned," the following card was scattered among members and read aloud:

PERSONAL AFFAIR.—H. CLAY PATE will make a few remarks touching a *personal affair*, from the steps in front of the Legislative Hall, this afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the House.

S. M. L. SCHOOL, Aug 20, 1855.

I alluded to this "personal affair" in a letter some time ago, A rather severe critical opinion published by the correspondent of a cotemporary journal on a speech by O. S. BROWNE, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives, elicited from that gentleman equally severe remarks in the course of another speech on the Boundary bill. Mr. PATE, the reporter referred to, was not present at the time of its delivery. His conduct, on hearing of it, will appear from the subjoined correspondence. But I must return to the cards.

The members unanimously resolved to stay "to see what there was to be seen," or to hear what was to be heard. A personal friend of Mr. PATE requested the attention of the audience while he explained the "personal affair."

Mr. PATE then mounted the steps and explained how his difficulty with Mr. BROWNE originated, and proceeded to read his first letter to that gentleman. Here it is:

SHAWNEE MISSION, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

O. H. BROWNE, Esq.: I learn that in your remarks before the Kansas House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, you referred to me in disrespectful terms. I was absent at the time, as I am every afternoon, and must ask of you an explanation. Did you or did you not, on the occasion in point, say anything which was an insult by intention, to me? If it was your intention to insult me, I wish to know it by answer to this. If you intended no insult you will please say so, in reply to my letter, or in a public manner before the House in which you used the offensive terms. I only ask for an explanation due from one gentleman to another. Having no voice in the House, this is the only means by which I can get it, remembering I am an utter stranger to you. Your servant,

H. CLAY PATE.

This letter (Mr. PATE proceeded to say,) was delivered by Mr. ANDERSON, to whom Mr. BROWNE promised to write out his remarks and submit them to Mr. PATE, in order that he might judge for himself whether they were a personal insult or not. He waited (he said) for three or four days patiently for the promised speech, but it had never yet been presented to him. To bring matters to a crisis, therefore, he put the affair into the hands of a friend, who wrote a note to Mr. BROWNE, politely requesting an explanation. To this note Mr. BROWNE replied as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Aug. 14, 1855.

G. W. MCKOWN, Esq.—*Sir*: As I have never had the slightest personal acquaintance with Mr. PATE, I cannot, of course, entertain any personal intentions concerning him.

It is proper, however, to state that I have been admonished to be prepared for a personal assault. I am so prepared, and intend always to be.

Accept for yourself, Sir, assurances of personal regard and esteem. Yours, &c., O. H. BROWNE.

To this explanatory note Mr. PATE sent the subjoined reply:

WESTPORT, Aug. 14, 1855.

O. H. BROWNE, Esq.—*Sir*: Your note to Mr. McKOWN, which he has handed to me, is not plain enough to be satisfactory. There is but one way in which to settle the personal issue between you and me—that is to answer, yes or no, the question put in my note of the 9th inst. Did you, or did you not, by any part of your remarks, on the evening of the 8th of August, in the Kansas House of Representatives, intend to insult me?

Your answer will either end the difference between us, or shape my course respecting it, accordingly as it is be or yes.

This will be given you by my friend, Mr. McKOWN, by whom you can send the answer.

Your servant, H. CLAY PATE.

"This letter of Mr. BROWNE's," continued Mr. PATE, "was not satisfactory, because one can insult another, and both be utter strangers. There are some I see now, whom I do not know, yet I could insult them very easily.

"Now, gentlemen, Mr. BROWNE was *afraid* to say he did intend to insult me, and he was *afraid* to say he did not intend to insult me. This, then, is my conclusion: I declare in your hearing, as I would, if it were possible, in the hearing of all the world, that O. H. BROWNE, a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, IS A COWARD!"

Several members took a long breath as this word was uttered, and looked at the speaker with an air that said, "Young gentleman, you've got yourself into a fine fix, and will soon wish yourself out of it!"

"All in for Westport!" cried the drivers of the omnibuses. The members jumped in and discussed the unexpected and startling speech they had just listened to, and argued as to the probable result of it. Inside of the "School," printers, clerks, visitors, councilors and representatives spoke and differed on the same subject. The general opinion is, that we will hear of a challenge and duel to-morrow.

This event has created great talk, and stirred the almost stagnant pool of colloquial debate.

I shall be on hand if any coffee is drunk, and tell you how it tastes when sweetened with sugar of lead. J. R.

P. S.—I subjoin the cause of all the mischief:

"Mr. BROWNE did not speak to the point. He made a college valedictory. Mr. B. went into the pyramids of Egypt, exhumed Pompeii and Herculaneum, revived Rome, Athens and San Marino, and resurrected Pluto and Socrates. He buried the message and concurrent resolutions deep down beneath so large a pile of platonic philosophy and historical reminiscence, that several Legislatures could not find it in twice sixty days."

The New Capital of Kansas.

From the Kansas Weekly Herald.

The young, thriving and beautiful town of Lecompton—of which we have frequently spoken on previous occasions—has been designated by our Legislature as the permanent seat of Government of this Territory. We do not believe that a more desirable, beautiful or eligible point could have been selected for the location of the capital. Beautifully situated on the Kansas River, opposite the mouth of its largest and best timbered tributary, surrounded by a country rich in agricultural and mineral resources, accessible by all the principal roads in our Territory, the town of Lecompton possesses every natural advantage necessary to make it the largest and most beautiful inland town in our Territory. The situation of the town site is unsurpassingly beautiful, while its streets, squares and reservations have been made on the most liberal and unobjectionable scale.

We learn that there are already being erected at Lecompton a large number of buildings, and that in a few weeks a large saw and grist mill will be in operation there. Arrangements have also been made, by a company of enterprising men, for the immediate construction of a substantial bridge across the Kansas River opposite the town. From the gratifying intelligence we have received from reliable sources of the present prospects of Lecompton, we shall expect to see it progress more rapidly than any town on the Kansas River. Indeed, it would not surprise us to see Lecompton, in one year hence, the second city in Kansas in point of population and importance.

Mrs. EBEN COLWELL, of Ipswich, was about to take the cars at Stonington, for Boston, on Saturday morning, when she felt a strange hand in her pocket, whereupon she seized the intruding member, to which she clung till an officer arrived. The rogue was taken to Providence and delivered to the officers of that city.

NEWS FROM UTAH.

Exodus of Grasshoppers—Military in the Territory—Death of Judge Shaver.

GREAT SALT CITY, Saturday, June 30, 1855.

Mr. EDITOR: Nothing of general interest has transpired in these valleys since the date of my last letter. On the 12th inst. an exodus of grasshoppers commenced. They passed through the air for three days in armies of myriads, and were drowned in the lake, the shores of which were so thickly lined with them as to produce an offensive effluvia. People were congratulating each other on their disappearance, but it was of short duration, for in a few days their places were filled by others from the mountains; and the new comers devoured the little vegetation left, including the third crop, which had been sown, and was just making its appearance. The drouth has also been excessive, and except in the vicinity of some never failing streams where the land can be irrigated, the entire country is parched, and cattle are compelled to seek food in the mountains. Emigration this Summer will find forage for stock extremely scarce.

The greatest humbug of the day in the new military road through this Territory, for which an appropriation of $30,000 was made by the last Congress, I recently passed over nearly three hundred miles of it, and could not see where $10 had been expended upon it, yet the entire appropriation has been expended through various channels, but will never enter the coffers of Utah, though she will stand charged with the whole amount. It is to be regretted that Col. STEPTOE had to leave before the work was offered for inspection, as it is not believed he would have accepted it.

If the Government intends to quarter troops in these valleys next winter, they will have to transport provisions and forage from the States, as all hope for crops of grain or grass are blighted, and famine prices may be expected to prevail. Two instances have already come under my notice, in which parties paid three dollars cash per bushel for wheat, in order to obtain flour for their families. I have been a "looker on in Utah" since last September, and may be detained here some months longer, and I cannot conceive why Government troops are required in this Territory. The settlers are fully able to suppress any Indian hostilities that are likely to arise, and if a new Governor should be sent out, he would be sustained by the people in all his constitutional duties, without the necessity of a regiment of troops to back him. No one is better aware of this fact than Col. STEPTOE, who has frequently remarked to me, that if he should finally accept the Governorship he should require no troops to sustain him in the performance of his duties.

Extensive arrangements are in preparation to celebrate the coming "Fourth of July."

Governor YOUNG has recently returned from a tour to the North. One of the objects of this visit was to establish the line dividing Utah and Oregon Territories which lies in 42° north latitude, and was designated by erecting a stone slab with the letter U on one side and O on the other.

Hon. L. SHAVER, one of the U. S. Judges of this Territory was found dead in his bed yesterday, at 1 P. M. He had long been in miserable health, could not sleep at night, and his custom was to sit up till near morning and sleep till noon. When discovered, he presented the appearance of a person in a natural sleep, with eyes and mouth closed and no distortion of features or limbs; from which it is inferred that he unconsciously expired while calmly sleeping

By confining himself to his official duties and pursuing an independent course, Judge SHAVER commanded the respect and confidence of these people, and his death is sincerely regretted by all who knew the many good qualities that shone conspicuously in him.

As a jurist, his equal has never been in this Territory. "*Requiescat in pace.*"

His remains were this morning removed to the Council House, where a eulogy was delivered by Chief Justice KINNEY, a funeral sermon by Mr. ORSON PRATT and an appropriate and most beautiful prayer offered up to the Throne of Grace by Gov. YOUNG.

His funeral took place at 3 P. M., and every respect was shown to his memory and to the office he filled, according to the following programme

1. Battalion of mounted Life Guards.
2. Nauvoo Brass Band.
3. Hearse drawn by four horses, with pall bearers.
4. Personal friends.
5. His Excellency, Gov. YOUNG, and suite.
6. Judges of the Supreme and Probate Courts, Secretary of the Territory and Indian Agent.
7. Members of the Bar and officers of Courts.
8. Physicians.
9. Citizens.

VOYAGEUR.

One of John Bull's Most Indignant Growls.

From the London Weekly Chronicle.

Our war with Russian despotism is not popular in America. The patent freedom (and slaveholders) take it mighty impertinent that any body should presume to stand up for liberty except themselves. They look upon our assailing the northern tyrants as darned piracy of their ideas, and everybody knows how particular the Yankees are about piracy, whether carried on by ships or by booksellers. They regard us as interlopers in the sacred cause of outraged humanity, and calculate that if the Russians gave us a tarnation whipping it will be no more than our all-fired impudence deserves.

They have a perfect right to think thus. Provincials are usually narrow-minded and prejudiced, and the Union is but a gathering of provincials. We are not entitled to complain; and as they have chosen to decide that no enlistment of American citizens for our Foreign Legion shall take place, our business is to abstain from direct or indirect violation of their laws. To do America justice, her advantages of position, and the practical character of her people, have made it so easy for an industrious man to live upon her soil, that the fellows we should enlist by underhand dealing would be a specially bad bargain. Both in honor and as matter of interest, we ought to let them alone, and we are sorry to learn that some clandestine recruiting has evidently been going on. We are not sorry that some rascally Irish exiles, refugees, or escaped from transportation, we are not aware which, have been the means of betraying the affair, for you can hardly use too dirty tools for a dirty job. Most seriously we hope that no further attempts of the kind will be made.

It is not surprising that American sympathy is rather with the Russians than with us. The public sentiment of Russia is far more akin to that of America than to that of France or England. The long-winded public documents of America, in which bombast and fulsome slaver of "the people" are mingled into an intolerable union, much resemble the adulatory cant of the addresses from St. Petersburg to the people of Russia. Substitute the words "free and enlightened" for "patriotic and religious," and the Russian documents would do for America. Then there is that effort and hollowness throughout society in both countries—that struggle for effect at the price of all that is quiet, and true, and good—that vulgar emulation which leads men to out-glitter one another at any cost; this is common to St. Petersburg and to the States. And lastly, there are the slaves. "One touch of cartwhip makes the nations kin." The sycophants of Czar ALEXANDER and the sycophants of King Mob have this bond of union. The serf and the nigger are the guarantees for the smity of the Cossack and the Yankee.

Well, we must do our best, and see whether we cannot beat the tyrant without the aid of the professed friends of freedom. We hope to be able to manage it, especially, as unlike the Government of the States, our Cabinet has to divide its attention between foreign affairs and the keeping its own subjects from getting up piractical wars. If we succeed, we have no doubt of receiving congratulations from a people whose faith is the worship of success; if we fail, why, we must allow the Yankees to laugh at us, and we promise to bear their derision with better temper than they display when an inhabitant of the Old Country ventures to laugh at any of their doings. We have actually written ourselves into good humor, for it is indeed difficult to speak long of anything American without a smile—unless it be the documents in which their public men speak long—there is no laughing at Presidential Buntum.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN UTICA.—A fine looking negro, aged about 40 years, with his wife and several of his children, spent yesterday at the residence of a colored friend on Post-street. They arrived in this city by the "Underground" on Saturday night. The Committee of Safety visited them during the day. They were to have been sent to Canada to-day. This family were recently sold in Kentucky to go further south, but seem to have preferred a more northern country. Nobody feels very sorry that this family are "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," but if the "Committee of Safety" would occasionally appropriate some of their funds for the purpose of feeding, clothing and educating the wretched bipeds, white and black, of Post-street, they would do a much needed work. Charity used to begin at home.—*Utica Telegraph.*

Appointing Delegates to National Conventions.

From the New-York Daily News.

The practice of appointing National delegates by Congressional districts has never been acted upon but twice in this State by the Democratic party, and we believe never but once by the late Whig party. In 1848 the National Democrats first tried it on, and sent a delegation for Lewis CASS, of Michigan. The Free-Soilers, or Barnburners, who had seceded from our ranks the year before, sent another delegation, chosen by a State Convention. The National Convention decided that one system was as regular as the other, and tried to admit both; but the National Democrats refused to sit in Convention with Free Soilers, and the Free-Soilers themselves, who had never really desired admission at all, (having made up their minds to aid in electing a Whig President,) threw away from the Convention and got up one of their own sort at Buffalo, along with Whigs, Seceders, Softs, Abolitionists, and strong minded women, where they nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN.

In 1852, the Democrats and Free-Soilers had been "united" and made "harmonious" by the exertions of Mr. MARCY, and in order to further that gentleman's views upon the Presidency. The district system was tried again, and the result was a divided delegation, a majority, consisting of Softs and Free Soilers, going for Mr. MARCY, and the minority of National Democrats, headed by Mr. DICKINSON, supporting Gen. CASS. The Whigs, we believe, tried the same thing in the same year, and reaped the same result. Their delegation was part SCOTT, part FILLMORE, and the remainder WEBSTER, or pretending to be.

Thus far, the district system has certainly prevented, to our mind, few things to recommend it. Occasions may arise hereafter when it may be readopted by the National Democracy of New-York, but it will probably be when they find themselves divided in their Presidential preferences. At present they are not.

Later from Fort McIntosh—Movements of the Troops—Indian affairs.

A letter to the Corpus Christi *Valley and Advertiser*, dated Fort McIntosh, July 31, says:

Since my last we have had lively times about this part of the country. Our troublesome friends the red skins are quiet at the present time, but how long they will remain so is hard to say.

Two hundred and sixty-four recruits arrived here on the 25th inst., under the command of Capt. R. B. MARCY and Lieut. FEARMAN 5th Infantry, from Fort Columbus, New-York. They have been distributed about as follows.

Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, sixty; the four companies of the 5th Infantry at this post, twenty-five; the five companies of the 5th Infantry at Ringgold Barracks, thirty four, and the remainder to the 8th Infantry at Fort Davis. Those for the 1st and 8th Regiments Infantry left here on the 28th inst. under the command of Lieut. ESSON, Mounted Riflemen, and Lieut. FREEMAN, 5th Infantry, for their posts

A few soldiers of this command have deserted, and have joined the fillibusters. They have a rendezvous in a little town opposite Laredo, where they beat their re

EDUCATIONAL.

American Association for the Advancement of Education.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

The Association moved into the large Chapel of the University yesterday.

Dr. TAPPAN'S address came up for discussion.

Prof PEIRCE, of Harvard, moved that the address be printed and added remarks expressive of his pleasure at hearing it. He censured our present University system, and proceeded to describe the system of examination in conferring degrees at the Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY—A NEW INSTRUMENT.

He announced the fact that the (Albany) Dudley University is about to have added to it a *Heliometer*, an instrument much needed by scientific men in this country, and the means of procuring which ($6 000) have been generously furnished by Mrs. DUNLAY, of Albany. In dwelling upon this subject, Prof. PEIRCE said: "I cannot close my remarks without referring again to the subject of the University and the efforts which have been made by Professor BACHE and myself, in conjunction with others, to effect the establishment of a great University at Albany. We both of us spoke yesterday of our disappointment at our want of success, but we have learned with a few hours that our labors at that time were not wholly in vain, and that science is now reaping the fruit of the seed that was then sown.

"I am desired by Prof. BACHE, who regrets that unavoidable business draws him away from this morning, to make an announcement, which cannot I am sure be out of place on this occasion. At our recent meeting of the Scientific Association at Providence, I had the honor of drawing the attention of Geometers, and especially of the Superintendent of the Coast survey, to the need of a great Heliometer, in order to accomplish some astronomical researches of the highest importance to the Geodesy of our country. The Superintendent recognized the necessity of the Heliometer, but regretted that the means were not at his disposal for its acquisition, partly on account of the exacting coal, and with more necessity it could only be used at a fixed Observatory, the actual abandonment of which he removed from the powers of the Survey. But we were then informed by a high-minded and generous hearted gentleman of Albany, Dr. ARMSBY, who was present at the meeting, that the impulse which had been given by the discussion of the University in that city, had already led to the creation of an Observatory, and he was confident that the required instrument might be in a measure secured for the Observatory of the University of Albany was properly addressed.

Dr ARMSBY wrote home to Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT, a munificent spirit and most liberal patron of science, and who, taking the subject in hand, found that many persons were eager to be opened in the spirit of munificence, but feeling that one individual study had the first claims to his astronomical addresses, he proposed the subject to her. With that ready no keness with which a great heart causes the hand to respond instantly to its high impulses, Mrs. DUDLEY drew a check for the whole amount, and at a single stroke of the pen the six thousand dollars was obtained for the purchase of the Heliometer. The name of DUDLEY is a great name in England—it is henceforth honorably inscribed in America—and the Dudley Heliometer will be a teacher from whom the American Geometer will learn the lesson whereby his Maker upon the stars with more brilliancy than it has ever before been done.

WHAT A HELIOMETER IS.

The mechanical peculiarity of a Heliometer consists in this: The object glass is divided in halves. Each half gives a distinct image of every star submitted to the observer, so that by moving the halves far enough apart the image of one star can be made to coincide with another, and the distance of by which the halves of the object glass are separated from each other gives the angular distance of any two submitted stars. The same instrument may be applied (as its name shows) to the admeasurement of the suns apparent diameter. The construction of such an instrument is the highest exercise of skill in astronomical mechanism and construction. Europe has only two such instruments. One is employed by BESSEL, at Konigsberg and chiefly used in the measure of the sun and triangulation of the Pleiades. The other made by REPSOLD, is a most magnificent instrument, constructed for the Radcliffe Observatory at the University of Oxford.

It is expected that the American instrument will be confided to the co-ordinative powers of REPSOLD. In reference to the important uses to which this instrument has been and may be applied—it may be recollected that the problem of ascertaining the absolute distance of the fixed stars would be instantly solved if ooere the astonishingly minute and seemingly inappreciable amount of their parallax could be detected and registered. In reference to "61 Cygni" BESSEL, with the aid of this instrument has already secured reliable observations. Parallax being the direct index to the distance, this angular measurement is only prevented by the hitherto great imperfection of instruments. But, in a country like ours, where the atmosphere is so pure and free from cumulations which add to errors and corrections by refraction, it is obvious what advantages we possess for giving an instrument the fairer chance in use.

DISCUSSION.

Prof. BARNARD and Prof. TAPPAN discussed the School systems.

Dr. TAPPAN then gave an account of his efforts in mounting a transit instrument in Michigan, which he had obtained from Berlin; also the assistance of Dr BRUNOW the assistant of ENCKE. The observatory would cost about $20 000, the transit instrument was a gift—the whole apparatus was second to none in the world—from Mr H. U. WARNER, who had generously contributed the instrument, it had been named the "Walker Transit." The people of Detroit were becoming interested in this institution. They had donated $10 000 to the Michigan University for Astronomical purposes. New-York was the city of enormous princes, but it could only become truly so when the Metropolis of America allied itself to Learning, Science and the Arts.

A paper on "Mental and Physical Activity," was then read by Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON Principal of the Public High School, Stamford, Conn.

A paper on "Moral Education" in schools was read by Rev. CHARLES BROOKS of Boston. He assumed that moral culture should and can be had in schools. Children go to school prepared and willing to receive moral culture in schools, when they have received a spiritual development *from the example and teaching of their parents at home*. The Bible ought to be introduced into schools. *If God's own Word is not to be read to God's own children* there was an end of all opinion.

WHAT SHOULD TEACHERS EAT.

Prof. HALDEMAN advocated the use of highly phosphorized food for teachers they having much expenditure of brain. The reason why the Scotch were so intellectually acute and active he attributed to the use of *oatmeal* in their youth. Oats contained more phosphorus than any other vegetable. He also recommended eggs as excellent food for teachers, in order to increase their intellectual faculties.

DEBATING.

The paper of the afternoon was now read by J. N. MCELLIGOTT, LL. D., of New-York on "Debating as a means of educational discipline." Oral discussions were shown to have been among the very earliest modes of communicating and extending knowledge.

Prof. OLMSTED, of Yale College, stated that there were two debating societies to Yale College, the "Linonian," and the "Brothers in Unity"—and while he believed them to be most important auxiliaries in attaining a liberal education, this importance was, in his view, over-estimated.

Prof PORTER, of Pennsylvania, disapproved the publication of the paper. It would cause more debating societies to spring up through the country.

Decalogy.

The particulars of a curious case have just come to light. It appears that a young girl, aged about 16 years, giving the name of LOUISA PITCHING, came to this City in search of a sister supposed to be residing here. After making search for some time her funds ran out and she was compelled to seek a situation, which she obtained but on account of some misunderstanding, she did not hold for more than a few days. She then made search for another place, and while wandering about the City was employed she was met by a German who offered her $8 per month with her board to tend bar which offer, lacking a better, she accepted. She was accordingly taken to the basement of the house No. 22 North William street, kept by the man who had hired her, named HENRY LUNERS, she was here locked in a dirty room where she was assaulted. Notice having got to the emigrant department, two policemen were dispatched to rescue her, which they did, finding her still locked up in the room. An affidavit relating the circumstances was then drawn up, and a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, when LOCIE, was arrested, the proprietor of the place is not yet in custody. LOUISA is at present under the care of the Matron of the City Prison.

Serious Accident—A Mother's Care.

On Tuesday afternoon as Mrs. PATTON, of No. 276 West Twenty ninth street, was getting out of one of the cars of the Eighth-avenue Line at the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, having at the time an infant in her arms, she was knocked down and run over by a heavy express wagon, with great presence of mind she threw the child from her and thus put it beyond the reach of the wheels, two of which however passed completely over her own body. She was conveyed in a coach to the residence of her sister, No. 12 Gay-street, by policeman CARPENTER of the Ninth District. During the excitement the driver of the wagon made his escape.

Railroad Accident.

We learn that a man named PATRICK FARLEY was severely injured yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock, at Morrisania. He attempted to step upon one of the cars of the Harlem Railroad while the train was in motion, but fell in front of the wheels. His left leg was so badly crushed that amputation will be necessary. He was brought to the Hospital and placed in charge of Dr. THURSTON.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of Monday last it was stated that I was a candidate for Sheriff of Kings County. This is an error. My name has only been mentioned in connection with the office of Register. By correcting this you will oblige. Yours, very respectfully,

BROOKLYN, Aug. 26, 1856. B. P. MIDDLETON.

The Prohibitory Law—Arrests.

The number of arrests made yesterday for intoxication was 45, of which, at the various Courts, there were taken of, for disposal:

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	13
At Jefferson Market before Justice Pearcy	15
At Essex Market, before Justice Brandth	17
Total	45

The delinquents, as usual, meet with the penalty of the $10 fine,—a few of them, however, being discharged on reprimand.

Furious Driving.

A carman named JAMES GERHARD was yesterday arrested by Policeman MOORE of the Fifteenth District, for furious driving, he was fined $2 by Mr. Justice PEARSON.

Identified.

The body of the man who fell overboard from the steamer *Granite State* and was drowned, proves to be that of JAMES KELLY, a shoemaker, residing No 183 Seventeenth-street. Deceased had gone to the boat to accompany a young lady thereto, and in jumping off came to his death.

Coroners Investigations.

DROWNED.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body of one PETER MCCANN, who fell into the river at the foot of Clinton-street, while he was intoxicated. Verdict, "Drowned." Deceased was 55 years of age and a native of Ireland.

FELL FROM HIS HORSE.

Coroner O'DONNELL also held an inquest on the body of a German aged 29 years, named HANAN MANGELS, who, as he was returning from the parade of the New-York Blues, 3d Regiment New-York State Militia, of which Company he was a member, fell from his horse, striking head against the curb-stone, causing a severe fracture, from the results of which he died. Verdict, "Accidental death."

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.

An inquest was held by Coroner WILHELM, at the Tenth Ward Station house, on the body of DENNIS CULBERT, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, who fell to the pavement as he was walking in Division-street on Tuesday evening, with his wife, and died within a few minutes. Verdict, "Death by disease of the heart."

An inquest was held yesterday on board the schooner *Baker & Jones*, of Baltimore, just returned from San Blas, W. I., and now lying at the foot of Montgomery-street, by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of GEO. W. SPENCER, shipper, who, while intoxicated, fell overboard. Verdict, "Accidental death." Deceased was 30 years of age and a native of Maryland.

The Mechanics' Bank—Defence of Mr. Edmonds

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read the defence of Mr. EDMONDS, late Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, with an earnest attention, prompted by interest and by a confidence long reposed in him as a Bank officer, who was punctilious in all respects touching the performance of his duty, and it is pain ful to say that I have not derived the satisfaction from it which I expected. After contrasting the present condition of the Bank with that in which he found it, he says that "in the means by which this end —(its present high position)—has been attained," will be found the "elements of my defence against the charges now made against me." The plain meaning of this is, that the important services rendered to the Bank (admitted on all hands) ought to shield him against the charges "of using the Bank funds for his own personal advantage." These elements have long served to protect Mr. EDMONDS from suspicion, but they cannot protect any one against admitted facts. It appears by his own statement, and he admits that he had a "drawer in his desk, in which he kept moneys belonging to the Bank, of which he kept no account," and that the President and Mr. EDMONDS "were in the habit of paying from that money various little expenses of the Bank which we must pay, and which it was never expected to be brought before the Board, for no account was ever kept of them." These "various little expenses" turn out to be "contributions to various political parties assessed by the dominant party for expenses of elections and paid out of that drawer with the approbation of your President." If this statement be true it condemns both these officers alike. All that is necessary to be known, in respect to the management of the funds of a public institution is, that any amount of its funds are kept without "any account" and paid out" without any knowledge of the Managers" or "any account" by which knowledge can be obtained. From such facts the public may, and if censorious, will imply, the truth of any fraud imputed without other proof. Simple denial of fraud when no account can be given, is sufficient only to entitle the party to a trial. The plea of not guilty is a right secured to every one; but taking Mr. EDMONDS' own statement to be all true in respect to his possession and disbursement of those moneys of the Bank, and it shows a habitual looseness in the management and disbursement of the funds and the keeping of the accounts, which lead to frauds, and should disqualify every one from holding any agency or trust in respect to such funds. It matters not whether the transactions are small or large, they will not obtain confidence by having "no accounts." If a few thousand dollars may be paid out for purposes not disclosed, and no entries made in any form, many thousands may take the same direction.

But if Mr. EDMONDS was conscious of innocence of the charges against him, why did he resign and "become alarmed?" His reasons are, that he found that the Assistant Cashier was acting with the sanction of the President, and he felt his position was determined upon, and he saw no escape, and "became alarmed." Innocence does not often yield so readily to unjust purposes of men, nor "become alarmed" by false accusation. If innocent he should have maintained his position and faced his accusers, challenging inquiry and investigation. Resignation upon accusation implies the truth of the accusation. But if his own statement of his own method of keeping the funds and accounts of the Bank be true, then no ought to be in power one, together with all the officers directors and agents who have assented to such method and to such disbursement of funds "without accounts."

A STOCKHOLDER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fusion of the Hards and Softs—Want Hinders it—The Yellow Fever.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug 26, 1856.

Among the local politicians, I am told, JOHN COCHRANE is the great obstacle to a fusion of the Hards and Softs. I do not know what is the particular objection to JOHN, unless it be that he reached the Surveyorship without passing through the requisite apprenticeship in Ward politics. SICKLES has backslidden and made a telling speech in the Convention in favor of Fusion on the half loaf principle. SICKLES is a sensible man, and knows that it is better to live only decently than not to live at all, and how can a Democratic politician, whether Hard or Soft, live, unless upon what falls from the treasury! The proposition then to take half the State offices in prospect, and a due share of Federal appointments *in prospect* was an excellent one. And why should they not fuse? Why should the thirty-five or forty thousand Hards—live voters who moreover have their livings to get somehow—why should they martyrize themselves to the immortal hate of DANIEL S. DICKINSON! If they do fuse it must be upon a "nigger" and Nebraska platform, and it is really desirable at this time to ascertain how large a division of the people of New-York are ready to accept it.

The yellow fever is slowly approaching us. There are a few cases at Alexandria, six miles South, and there has been one death at Baltimore from the disease. The season is so late that we do not fear that it will prevail to any alarming extent, even if it reaches us this year. But epidemics have their chosen periods. From 1793 to 1823 was the era of yellow fever on all the seaboard of the United States; from 1832 to 1853 for cholera throughout all parts of the country. It seems probable then that yellow fever has returned to scourge the land, and that it will run its course as it has done before. AQUIDAY.

A Letter Showing How a United Jade Wines.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26th, 1856.

To The Editor of the article on Wines in this morning's Daily Times:

SIR: If You want to make a statement in Your paper, I would advise You to confine Yourself to truth & integrity, because the contrary will stamp You as a man of a sphere in which newspaper editors ought either not to be, or honest man ought never to read there abominable scribbling—

If You think that Newspaper scribbling of such Kind is honorable, while selling pure Wine is impossible, I will tell You another impossibility which I heard of and which the Queen of Spain is said to have discovered, to wit: One day when speaking to the ambassadeur of France about ESPARTERO, she is said to have remarked: "Sir! I have made him (ESPARTERO) a Marshall, a knight of all my high orders, a Duke & a regent, but alas! I could never make him a gentleman."

The first of all requisites for a gentleman is an indomitable, never yielding love for the *Truth*; because it implies all other virtues, all and every noble impulse, that has embellished the history of mankind.

Mind this, & Know my dear Sir, that I was born have lived & shall die a gentleman whether in a palace or on a hill of dung & I am now a Wine merchant too, perhaps not a business man as You understand it, but a Wine merchant nevertheless.

You got now the test glass & the chemicals & I wish You would take the trouble to see whether You Yourself are pure or adulterated as a gentleman. Your Obt Ser

JOSEPH E. FREUND,
102 Fulton Str.

Another Great Flood in Allegany—Immense Damage to the Canal

Correspondence of the Rochester Daily Democrat

OSAWEL, ALLEGANY COUNTY, Aug 24, 1856.

Our county has just been deluged with another great freshet; such a one as has had no parallel among us for the last fifteen years. Already had we been visited with four freshets during the earlier part of the season, which had themselves swelled the streams and done damage sufficient for four successive years. We had suffered a serious break in the canal and lost two thirds of our bridges, and a great quantity of timber which was afloat in the river. The first break in the canal had been repaired but a few weeks, and we had been steadily employed with what few means we had, in replacing a few only of the lost bridges. But what was our surprise, after nature, by almost miraculous perseverance, had given us so many and so great floods, to see the watery elements in their best and greatest effort, nearly deluge us. The most of our grain upon the flat lands, whether standing or in the shocks, was wholly submerged—several houses which had been left by the last floods, were taken down stream and their inmates with difficulty saved—most of our remaining dams and bridges (with one over the canal) torn away—our roads broken up with frightful gulfs; and what is worse, the canal so broken below here that two or three weeks will be required to repair it, while above, locks and banks are so sweet away, that the bulk of the next season we fear will not be sufficient to get boats up as far as Rockville, five miles distant. At this latter place the banks of the reservoir broke away, and that great lake of water swept down the valley of the canal and left but a wreck behind. Besides the banks being washed away, several of the locks were almost destroyed or very seriously injured, while waste-weirs and culverts were but playthings in the torrent. The rain fell for the most part of last Wednesday night.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug 20, 1856.

The Dry Goods trade manifests a little more activity, derived from the increased purchases making by country dealers and local jobbers, but while owners of Cotton fabrics seem desirous to realize, during the present month a pretty good inquiry therefor, even at the rapid rise of some slight concessions in prices, woolens are not pressed on the market, and are free from that heaviness which partially characterizes the current transactions in most other descriptions of merchandize. The general receipts of seasonable productions are moderate, but in most cases quite adequate to the wants of buyers, though a few of the choicest articles are not as plenty as is requisite to promptly satisfy what orders for such factors are daily obtaining from their customers.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are more in demand, but at inferm rates. Bleached goods are cheaper and a shade easier, but are not very actively inquired for. Cotton Flannels, of desirable styles, are salable and firm. Denims are obtainable at a trifle below our last quotations, yet they rule quiet. There is not much doing in Drills or Duck, which are somewhat depressed, and lean in favor of purchasers. Ginghams are in rather light supply and are steady, though not moderately dealt in. Lawns and Nankins appear as previously reported. We notice a slowly increasing demand for Osnaburgs, which are unchanged in price. Printing Cloths, though not over-abundant, are inactive and languid. Prints are more freely offered at weaker rates, yet without affecting the inquiry for such. Stripes and Ticks are plenty and heavy, being in slack request.

Woolens are not very brisk, though they still display considerable steadiness. Blankets are in demand at former rates. Cassimeres are in ample stock and fair request at old quotations. Cloths and Doeskins are pretty freely taken, without change in value. Flannels are salable and firm. Jeans and Linseys exhibit no important variation. Mous de Laines are moderately active and bring pretty full prices. Satinets appear rather quiet, though firm. Shawls have not varied much. Tweeds are dull and drooping.

Foreign productions are actively inquired for, and are generally very firm. The supply of desirable articles is quite moderate, and in some instances a scarcity is experienced; while there prevails an improving inquiry, part colorly from country dealers who are desirous to have their orders promptly filled, and who willingly pay for what goods they select, full prices. Cottons do not turn off as well as Silks and Woolens, the latter being the least abundant, and the most actively competed for. The current imports are by no means very extensive, but are pretty well assorted, and, for the most part, enter directly into consumption. The auction business is reviving, and it is likely to be an interesting feature of the general traffic for some time hence.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Grain Market and Prospects.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Aug 28, 1856.

Notwithstanding the high prices still maintained for flour in most of our seaboard as well as inland towns, which would, upon a superficial view, seem to indicate a general deficiency, another week's reports from the wheat regions furnish little grounds for changing the estimate we have already given. Even at the high prices now prevailing, there is a manifest reluctance among farmers to part with any considerable portion of their wheat. The smallness of the supplies brought forward is in part due to the pressure of other work, which delays threshing; still there is evidently a strong inclination to distrust all newspaper accounts of the abundance of the crop. Farmers have somehow imbibed the notion that all the periodicals of the country are in league with the flour speculators, and that they have for some reason entered into a league to magnify the yield. But this is far from the truth. The Editors of most journals have a direct interest with the producers, and their only aim is to convey such intelligence as shall lead the raisers of wheat to part with it at a time when the most remunerative prices will be most likely to be obtained. We should be glad to chronicle, not only a crop large beyond precedent, but also that highly remunerative prices will be maintained throughout the year, for upon the wealth and prosperity of those engaged in agricultural pursuits depends in a great measure the prosperity of all other classes.

During the past week, in addition to our usual correspondence, we have conversed with a large number of intelligent gentlemen from various parts of the West, whose business calls them to this City at the present time, and their united testimony is in favor of an unusually large yield of wheat. We think that when full and accurate returns are received from the whole country, the estimates of our intelligent Cincinnati correspondent, Mr. CIST, which was published in our last weekly issue, will be found on the whole, not to be an exaggerated one. It will be remembered that he placed the aggregate yield of the whole country at 185 millions of bushels. We should differ from him somewhat in the details, as in the instance of Ohio, which he puts at forty millions—two or three millions above our own estimate; but we estimate some other States higher than he does, making the whole yield fully equal to his. We think that in Ohio he has not made sufficient allowance for the effect of Winter-kill in a number of counties, and for the smaller breadth sown in some of the northern and northeastern counties, owing to the ravages of the insects last year. On the other hand, he did not take into account the Canada crop, which is very large, and since the Reciprocity treaty, is to be reckoned directly as a part of the yield of this country.

The surplus of wheat not called for by home demand will this year be greatly increased by the abounding corn crop, which will enter largely into the direct consumption of the country. The unusual potato crop will also have a similar effect.

The latest reports from Europe are highly favorable to a large yield of breadstuffs there, and a consequent less demand upon this country. On the contrary, we are to take into account the now almost certain continuance of the European war, with a prospect of its becoming more general; and also, a somewhat serious loss to the wheat and corn crops in Utah, New Mexico, and California from the destructive ravages of grasshoppers, &c. But all these considerations carefully reckoned, we can as yet come to no other conclusion than that there will be some millions of bushels of wheat above the home and foreign demand, and that there is fair possibility of comparatively low prices ultimately.

CORN

As above intimated, the yield of corn promises to be very large—far beyond that of ordinary years. So much is already ripened, and that not yet matured is so rapidly recovering from the effects of a backward growth in the early Summer, that the crop cannot now fail of being a very large one.

POTATOES.

With this crop as with wheat and corn, the prospect is unusually favorable. The rot has appeared in isolated localities, and attempts have been made to magnify reports of these into a general destruction of the crop. But this attempt has already failed, and the temporary rise experienced last week has given way. The three great staples of American consumption, wheat, corn and potatoes, will be abundant this year, while a combination of circumstances will have a tendency to keep them at prices remunerative to the producer, unless a wrong impression as to the total production of the country shall lead to the course alluded to in our remarks two weeks since, viz: a withholding of supplies and high prices for six or eight months, to be followed by an over supply and consequent very low prices for the balance of the year.

☞ Gold is not the only valuable product which we are now receiving from our sister State, on the Pacific side. Breadstuffs are beginning to reach us from California. The ship *Charmer*, Captain LUCAS, arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco, May 18th, with a cargo of Flour, Wheat, &c. This supply comes in good time, and while it can hardly fail to return a fair profit to its owners it will serve to cheapen the principal article of food.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New York Times by careful and experienced Reporters

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug 20, 1856.

BEEF CATTLE

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-first-street; BROWNING'S, 50 Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on 8th street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales day at the Washington Yards is on *Wednesday* of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 4,461, against 4,228 for the preceding week, being an increase of 233 at the regular yards.

The prices to-day *average* ½c. ₰ lb. lower than on the last market day

At Forty-fourth-street we quote—

First quality, 9c.@10¼c.; a few Extras, 11c.

Medium quality, 8½c @9c.

Poor quality, 8c @8½c.

Poorest quality, 7c.@7¾c.

General selling prices, 9c.@10c.

Average of all sales about 9c.

In making up the average we estimate the great majority of cattle to have sold at 9c @9½c., but more sold below 9c. than above 9½c.

BROWNING, Sixth-street, reports sales for the week generally at 7c @9½c.; principally grass fed stock; generally small, heifers, &c. Some large oxen which sold as high as 10½c.

CHAMBERLIN, Robinson-street, reports prices of Beeves at 7c @10½c

BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-street	2,620	At Chamberlin's	612
At Browning's	623	At O'Brien's	606

Total for week ending to-day 4461
Total number last week 4228
Increase this week at the above yards 233

Of those at ALLERTON'S, Ohio furnishes 823, Illinois 573; Kentucky, 369; New-York, 247; Indiana, 104; Pennsylvania, 44.

1,150 came by the Erie Railroad, 536 by the Hudson River Railroad, 456 by the Hudson River Boats, and 100 by the Harlem Railroad.

REMARKS AND NOTES OF SALES.

Good weather—just cool enough to suit seller and buyer—seems to be regularly set down against the day on which we—that is, more than a million of New-Yorkers and immediate neighbors—are to receive our principal weekly supply of meat. But neither good weather, nor a large supply of animals, served to give activity to to-day's market. "Dull sales," "Dull market," was the first announcement as we passed from yard to yard.

The supply of Cattle to-day exceeded even that of last week—a fact quickly to be perceived by buyers, and to be turned to account.

The number of butchers was small, as a good many went over to Bergen yesterday and day before, and laid in a stock there.

We learn that 650 Cattle were retailed at that point, but the buyers made nothing by this operation, for they paid from $3 to $10 more per head than the same quality of cattle were sold for to-day at Forty-fourth-street.

We have no means of knowing the number of irregular sales on market-boats and elsewhere, but with a small allowance for these, there were more than 5,000 Beeves brought to this market during a week past.

By reference to the notes below it will be seen that few sellers are set down as owners. Of course there was no chance for combination, and each broker sold on "his own hook." Buyers stood with rolls of bills in their hands, and occasionally dispensed small favors to pleading purchasers.

The probability now is that the price of Beef will go no higher for a year to come. The effects of the drouth of 1854 are passing away; new avenues are opening to the fertile pastures in the far West, and there are cattle enough in the country accessible to this market to give a weekly supply equal to that of this week for at least a twelvemonth.

By the recent arrangement between the Erie and Central Railroads of this State, the cost of bringing cattle from the West will be increased fully two dollars ₰ head, or nearly half a cent ₰ lb. net weight on the average.

For other remarks upon quality, routes of travel, expenses, &c., see the special notes of the several droves.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the States where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers or "Cattle Brokers," who have purchased them from the feeders, or after their arrival at or near the City. Cattle Brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

These tables and the notes following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of Cattle mentioned. All the droves are not mentioned, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day. Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them.

SALES OF BEEVES.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
104	Indiana	T P White	Daniel Haines
102	Illinois	Edward Nichols	Charles O Teed.
139	Ohio	Belden & Conger	Owner.
112	Illinois	J Alexander	Same Hilary
98	New York	James Fagin	Asher Bowen.
98	Kentucky	C B Rogers	S Sherman
81	Kentucky	Daniel McIntyre	Barney Bertram.
58	Ohio	Miller, Herring & Co.	Owners.
44	Pennsylvania	Jacob Pile	D. L. Belden.
33	Ohio	Wm L Shelton	Beach & Smith.
42	New York	E D Welling	Owner.
40	Illinois	Elijah Forbes	Mead & Holcomb.
67	Ohio	Rhodes Toffey	Owners.
9	Illinois	Osborn & Wells	Arrault & Carey
117	Illinois	T White & Bros	Owners
105	Ohio	John Capon	Thos H. Wheeler.
93	Kentucky	Hurd & Tuffey	Stevens
78	Ohio	S Stenson	Owner.
58	Kentucky	Parker & Rutier	George Arrault.
60	Ohio	Wm Sayler	J A Merritt
57	Ohio	S McKee	J A Merritt
90	New York	C Leach	James Gilchrist
15	New York	A H Malley	Owner.
18	New York	Eli O Tay or	Barney Bertram.
16	New York	Thomas Wheeler	Owner.
38	New York	J C Hag	Owner.
7	New York	D D Hoot	Owner.
108	Ohio	Culver Hoge & Co.	Owners.
104	Illinois	Gatewood & Platt	J. H Williams.
148	Ohio	Culver, Hunt & Co.	Owners
72	Illinois	Coffeen & Custer	J. H. Williams

These were sold from the New-York drove yards, on the south side of Forty-fourth-street.

A lot of Ohio cattle, collected in Rush County, last Fall, and fed during Winter by WHITE & DAGENSPECK, were selling by DANIEL BARNES on account of T. P. WHITE & Co., at 8½c @9½c. Quality about medium, weight 500 to 600 lbs., averaging 625 lbs. Expense of the lot of 104 by cars, from Louisville, Ind. to Dayton, Ohio, $98, thence to Sandusky, $156; to Buffalo by boats, $225; to New York and New-York Central Railroad, $300.

CHAS. G TEED sold for EDWARD NICHOLS 102 Illinois cattle, of uneven quality and weight, 450 to 1,000 lbs., averaging 625 lbs., at 9c @10½c

Ohio cattle, 139, owned and sold by BELDEN & CONGER, 3 to 6 years old; 500 to 600 lbs., average 650 lbs.; on medium feed; brought 9c @10c.

Morgan County, Ill., contributed 112 fair cattle, 3 and 4 years old—600 to 800 lbs., average 675 lbs.—which were sold by S. ULLMAN on account of JNO T ALEXANDER, at 9c.@10½c., average of all sold, say 9½.

We have not been able, as a general thing, to speak highly of New-York cattle, or at least most of the *mean* animals come into this State. This is partly owing to the circumstance that it does not pay to bring similar animals from the distant West. Our special attention was therefore called by the seller to a lot of 69 Steuben County cattle, owned by JAMES FOGLE, and sold by ALLEN & BOWEN. We can report these as good cattle—very good for New-York, though none of them sold until late in the day, except 19 *little* an male which were a separate parcel attached to this lot. These brought about 7c @8½c, which was certainly all they will be worth to the buyers. We hope the purchasers will tell us next week what they did with them. Towards evening 30 were sold from the above drove, at 8c, live weight. They were driven to the scales and there averaged 1,090 lbs., which is a trifle over 600 lbs net. The was for the owner, one of the best sales of similar cattle made to day.

C. R. ROGERS, owner, brought 96 very good grades from Bourbon County, Ky., that, like most others from that region, are a credit to the feeders. Selling by S. SHERMAN, at 9c @10½c; weight 600 to 900 lbs.

A lot of 81 from the same county, and very similar to the above in quality, weight and price, were sold by BARNEY BARTRAM for DANIEL MCINTYRE. They were fed by RUFFINS CLARK on corn, from January out. Expense per car of bringing from Kaiser's depôt to Cincinnati, $15, thence to Buffalo, $80; to Albany, $30 (now $60); to New-York, $9.

MILLER, HERRING & OTTERBY, owners, sold out early in the day 58 head of medium Ohio cattle, at 9c @10c; weight 450 to 600 lbs; general weight about 650 lbs. The same firm sold 954 beeves at Bergen, to butchers from New-York, Brooklyn and elsewhere.

JACOB PILE, of Chester County, drove to this market, in seven days, an even and pretty good lot of 44. Average weight 750 lbs. Selling by D. L. BELDEN at 9½c @10c. WM MOORE purchased six of these at $85 ₰ head, estimated at 800 lbs each.

Some one has gone over a part of Erie County, Ohio, with a "scoop net," and gathered about as miscellaneous a lot of cattle as could be imagined—two year olds, old oxen, &c., some good, some poor, some non-descript. Selling at 7c.@7½c.7½c.. be @8½, 9c.@9½c, &c. If the owners and sellers are not satisfied with our omission of their names, just give us the hint next market day.

E. P. WALLING, owner, was selling 42, chiefly Orange County, N. Y., Cattle; quality generally good; 580 to 800 lbs; average 725 lbs., at 9c @10c. Mostly fed by "Esquire HAWKINS." Put on cars at Lafayette, Ind., and came through in only 3½ days' traveling. The owners speak highly of the route via Bellefountaine Railroad, New-York Central, &c.

HOAG & TOFFEY, owners, were selling 67 Ohio Cattle, of small size, ordinary quality; 450 to 650 lbs.; 8c @9c. J. C. HOAG bought 22 of these at $39 each, to take to Dutchess County for further feeding—a good bargain.

AYEAULT & CAREY were trying to sell 90 Illinois cattle, poor and thin animals, not worth sending so far. They were offered $41 for lot, about 8c. At a late hour 40 of the best were sold at $46.

T. WHITE & SON sold 117 cattle, fed by Mr. GLASBY of Morgan County Ill.; quality very good; 600 to 900 lbs., average 750 lbs.; 10c @10½c., some 11c., average 10¼c. Driven 225 miles, and put on cars at Lafayette, Ind., thence to Toledo on Michigan Southern Railroad, by Lake to Dunkirk, and over Erie Railroad. Driver complains of poor cabooses or drovers' cars on Michigan Southern Railroad, but says new ones are being built.

This road has recently reduced prices as follows: "Rack cars" holding 13 medium cattle, from $35 to $28 75; "boss cars," holding 14 to 15 head of medium cattle, from $36 75 to $30 75, and "box cars," holding 15 to 16 head, from $40 to $35 75.

The best lot in market to-day were 90 fair grade Durhams, brought from Fayette County, Ky., by PARKER & BUTLER. These were fed by Jacob HAGUE—we wish he had a million of just such cattle to send on as wanted. Weight 650 to 900 lbs., averaging full 750 lbs. Selling by GEO. AYEAULT at 9½c @10c., averaging over 10c. Driven to Cynthia, 30 miles; cars to Cincinnati and Sandusky; boats to Buffalo; New-York Central to Albany; Hudson River boats to New-York. Owners recommend taking the river boats at Albany, as the cattle get rested for market day. Of this lot, 7 bought by C. GWYER, Washington Market, at 8½c–11c.; 7 by LAWRENCE GARNER, Centre Market, at 8½c—11c.; 7 by I. ANDERSON, Fulton Market, at 8½c—11c; 7 by GEO. FARRINGTON, Tompkins Market, 8½c—11c.; 7 by OSWALD & BROTHER, of Brooklyn, at 8½c—10½c @10c.

We hope JAS. WORRAL, of Clarke County, Ky., will send us more such Beeves as the lot of 96 which were selling by HURD & TOFFEY at 9½c @10½c, weight 800 to 900 lbs., average 725 lbs. Bought at Buffalo of JOHN HUTCHCRAFT by W. E. WHEATON, and resold to HURD & TOFFEY at $67 per head, delivered here. Z. PIERSALL, of Fulton Market, bought 15 at $96, estimated 10½c. CHAS COWELL, of same market, bought 15 at $75, estimated at 10½c.

SAMUEL SELLERS, of Fayette County, Ohio, feeder, contributed 60 good Beeves, selling by J. A. MERRITT for WM. SNYDER at 9c.@10½c.; weight 660 to 860 lbs., average 725 lbs.

COFFEE & CUSTER, owners, were selling two lots from Ohio, one of 196, fed by Judge GILL, of Pickaway County—some poor, but generally very good; weight, 600 to 900 lbs., average 725 lbs., 9½ @10½c. The other lot, 80, of similar character, 550 to 1,000 lbs., average 700 lbs., 9c @10½c. Average 9½c

J. H. WILLIAMS sold for GATEWOOD & PLATT 100, fed by JNO. D GILBERT, of Logan County, Ill. Fed on corn, on 60 bushels, last Winter. Weight 725 to 900 lbs.; weighed at home 1,000 lbs. Drivers complain of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and speak in favor of Michigan Central. Drives 160 miles to reach Perrysburg Station on last railroad.

J. C. HOAG, owner, had 90 good cattle, gathered in Dutchess County, N. Y., large size

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK THURSDAY, AUG. 30, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL—in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Circulars, Pamphlets, Bills of Fare, Bills of Circulars of any kind, and up to a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

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The News by the Canada.

For the first time since the commencement of the great struggle now pending in Europe, the fortunes of war have turned, decidedly and strongly, in favor of the Western Powers. Hitherto, their conquests have been transient and their campaigns unsatisfactory—not to say disastrous. The most brilliant triumphs of their arms—as at Alma, Inkermann and Balaklava—were as good as so many victories to their enemy. But, if the accounts of their latest successes in the Crimea and in the Baltic are not exaggerated, they have at length gained greatly upon their stubborn opponent.

By the arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax, we have received the important intelligence that Sweaborg—the strongest fort in the Baltic except Cronstadt—has been bombarded by the French and English fleet, and, after an uninterrupted fire of two days, was destroyed on the 11th of August. The loss of life and property to the Russians must have been enormous, while the allies, it is said, suffered little. This event sufficiently demonstrates—if any demonstration were needed—that stone walls cannot resist shot and shell, and that a fortress built of such material, be it ever so strong, must sooner or later succumb. Hence, from the reduction of Sweaborg, we may infer that all the Russian forts in the Baltic (with the exception of Cronstadt, which is unapproachable from the shallowness of the water,) must eventually fall before the superior fire of the Allied fleet. The more immediate consequences of the reduction of Sweaborg are of as great importance to the Western Powers as they must be disastrous to Russia. A writer in a late number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, describing Sweaborg, says: "It commands the entrance to the Bay of Helsingfors, and has been called the Gibraltar of the North. It is an immense fortress, resting upon seven islands, which are connected by pontoons mounting 800 cannon, and garrisoned by 15,000 men in time of peace. The importance of the place is perhaps greater than that of Revel, as its fall would be the prelude to the capture of Helsingfors, which contains one of the greatest naval arsenals in the world, and is the largest recruiting station in the Russian Navy. The works of Sweaborg are said to have been blasted from the solid rock, and, therefore, possess more strength than any masonry constructed by the hands of men."

An attack, in all probability, will next be made upon Revel, which is nearly opposite Sweaborg, on the south side of the Gulf, and about 500 miles distant. If Revel should be taken, according to the London *Times*, the road to Cronstadt and St. Petersburg could be guarded with a moderate fleet, and the Oceanic Commerce of Russia be utterly annihilated. There seems reason, too, in such a supposition.

News has also reached us that a great Crimean battle has been fought on the Tchernaya. It will be remembered that for some months the allied troops have occupied the whole line of this river, from the spot whence it issues out of the mountains down to Inkermann, with the exception of one place, near the valley of Baidar, where the stream runs through a precipitous gorge, almost inaccessible to foot passengers. The Sardinians held Tchorgoun which they had strongly fortified, and the French, with the English cavalry and a detachment of Turks, were encamped in the valley of Baidar. The action took place on the 16th of August, and, after three hours' duration, the Russians (who, under LIPRANDI, had made the attack) were driven back with great slaughter. As long ago as the 28th of July this attack was anticipated by the allies, but several reconnoissances having been made without any definite result, the alarm had subsided. The story at that time originated with a Polish deserter, who stated positively, and as it has turned out correctly, that the Russians were preparing to assume the offensive, having thirty bridges in readiness to be thrown across the Tchernaya—twenty-two for the infantry and eight for the cavalry—all of which indicated the presence of an army of at least 40,000 men. The exact numbers of the Russians engaged in this action will not be known until we receive the official accounts of both parties; but whether they were few or many—whether LIPRANDI lost the battle through the inferiority of his men, or through his own error of generalship in attacking an entrenched enemy, prepared and anxious to meet him—the result has fully established the impregnability of the position of the allies on the Tchernaya.

Our advices from Europe further state that General SIMPSON had telegraphed from the Crimea that the bombardment of Sebastopol, preparatory to a second assault on the Malakoff and Redan, would be recommenced on the 17th of August, so that by the next steamer we shall probably hear of another sanguinary battle.

Queen VICTORIA, at the time the *Canada* left Liverpool, was in Paris, paying her long contemplated visit to the French Emperor.

Dreadful Railroad Catastrophe.

We give elsewhere the particulars of another of the railroad catastrophes for which this vicinity is becoming celebrated. The Philadelphia mail train for this City ran over two horses yesterday, a short distance this side of Burlington, N. J., and four passenger cars were demolished. *Twenty-three* persons were killed, and a large number, probably *seventy others*, wounded. Commodore SMITH, and a number of officers in the service of the United States Coast Survey, are reported among the killed.

The Case of Passmore Williamson—Judge Kane's Action.

The petition of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, to be delivered out of the hands of Judge KANE, and the proceedings upon it, constitute the most important legal document to be found in our current judicial history for many years past. This petition, which was published in the TIMES some days since, is a clear legal exposition of the whole case, from its beginning down to its present stage. It was, doubtless, prepared by the able counsel of the prisoner, Mr. GILPIN, Ex-Attorney General of the United States, and Mr. MEREDITH, late Secretary of the Treasury, two of the ablest lawyers of Pennsylvania or the Union. It is a most valuable and satisfactory paper. PASSMORE WILLIAMSON is this day in prison for having performed what all but the fanatics who assail him, admit to be a noble and disinterested action. But thousands who feel this to be the truth are troubled with doubts, whether the outrage by which he suffers may not be defended upon legal authority, though grossly subversive of the principles of public liberty, and plainly at variance with those doctrines of the common law which have been incorporated into the Federal and State Constitutions. The thirteen points set forth in the petition, and which form the groundwork of the prayer for release, will completely remove all such doubts from the mind of every intelligent and disinterested man, and will establish this case in the opinion of the profession, and in that of the entire country, as the most glaring example of judicial tyranny and oppression which has occurred during the existence of the Government.

Every reader of the first accounts of Judge KANE's remarkable conduct, asked himself, how did he get jurisdiction? What law of Congress or Pennsylvania, what line or precept of the Constitution, gave *him* a right to interpose between Mr. WILLIAMSON and the negroes alleged to be restrained of their liberty? Had WHEELER's application been made to a State Judge, his legal right to take cognizance of it for the protection of the negroes would have been clear. Judge KANE had no jurisdiction in the premises, and it was only by a very far-reaching usurpation of prerogative that he was enabled to lay his hands upon the case. This is shown by a convincing argument and the citation of numerous authorities by Mr. WILLIAMSON and his counsel. The whole proceeding in Judge KANE's Court was void, and Mr. WILLIAMSON was not legally bound to make any return at all to the writ of *habeas corpus*.

That no exception was taken at the time to the jurisdiction, and that the Judge did not attempt to justify the assumption of it, proves only this: that the public mind of the North has become so thoroughly debauched on the subject of Slavery, that no pretension nor aggression in behalf of the institution excites surprise or opposition. In the face of Federal authority all ideas of State or individual rights wither and vanish like the structures of an Eastern dream.

In the course of the exposition and arguments to which we are referring, it is shown that the great remedial writ of *habeas corpus* was shamelessly prostituted by Judge KANE. It could not, from its very nature, be legally applied to the case. The object and intent of the *habeas corpus* are, to restore liberty to such as are held in illegal imprisonment. The persons whose bodies WILLIAMSON was ordered to bring into Court, were not in prison. They were not restrained of their liberty. They had been released from involuntary slavery by the act of their late master, and by the operation of the law of Pennsylvania But Judge KANE and his apologists have pretended that there was a question whether these persons—these liberated slaves—were not detained from their former owner within the custody of WILLIAMSON or his accomplices, against their will and consent. This was an audacious allegation, which concealed no part of the *animus* of the Court—that being undeniedly the commitment of the rescued persons to slavery—but which threw some obscurity around the law of the case. The record fully exposes the falsity of this pretence. WHEELER applied for a *habeas corpus* for the persons named in the writ, expressly on the ground—and on that ground only—that they were his slaves, "by the laws of the State of North Carolina," and that they were "detained from his *possession* by one PASSMORE WILLIAMSON." It was on the back of this petition that Judge KANE endorsed his writ of *habeas corpus*. WHEELER did not commit the perjury of swearing that his slaves were restrained of their liberty by WILLIAMSON or anybody else, but only that, being slaves, they were detained from his possession as their owner. To enable Judge KANE to legally issue the writ prayed for, it was requisite that WHEELER should take a false oath—should swear that his liberated slaves were falsely imprisoned, and that he wished them produced in order to restore them to liberty. WHEELER made nearly the same affidavit that he would have done had he applied for a process against escaped slaves under the Fugitive Act. But to have issued a process under that act, would not have afforded Judge KANE the luxury of punishing Mr. WILLIAMSON for the crime of telling a woman that the law made her free. In view of these facts, what a horrible mockery of justice what an atrocious perversion of truth, are contained in these words of the Judge, spoken of the *habeas corpus* and Mr. WILLIAMSON's answer to it:

"This, the great remedial process by which *liberty is vindicated and restored*, tolerates no language in the response which it calls for, that can mask a subterfuge."

We may be mistaken, but to us it appears that the very audacity of such acts as the imprisonment of Mr. WILLIAMSON, and of such declarations as are made to sustain it, must speedily recoil upon their authors and produce the downfall of the system which invokes them.

We learn from Washington that the powers there are somewhat troubled on account of the decision and action of their Judge in this case, and that they would gladly revoke it if they could. It puzzles them, as it does other people, to discover where KANE found his jurisdiction. They have tried to show that he gets it under a State law of Pennsylvania, but are fearful of the ground on which they tread. This latter reliance seems to us the most feeble and uncertain of all the various pretensions set up in this case. Because, if KANE derived his right of interference between WHEELER and the negroes from a Pennsylvania statute, his Court was, *pro tanto*, only an inferior State Court, and clearly subject to the revision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

This point of jurisdiction is, of course, the strong one with the lawyers at the present stage in the case, for upon that turns the question whether *habeas corpus* can be granted. But with the mass of the community, who look upon the just and honest administration of law as the safeguard of liberty, it is insignificant when compared with the personal trespass and wrong committed upon a fellow-citizen in contempt of the law, and in as open defiance of its particular provisions as of its admitted principles.

This is a case of many aspects. First, the great and sacred right of *habeas corpus* is perverted to deprive the individual of freedom, as in the case of the negroes; and then, in the case of WILLIAMSON, it is denied and destroyed *in toto*.

Secondly, it is extra-judicially declared by a Federal Judge that the Constitution of the United States establishes Slavery in all the Free States. This is the exact meaning of Judge KANE's intimation, that no State law can prevent a Southerner from carrying with him, and holding as his property, his slaves wherever he may choose to go. Nobody can doubt that if KANE could lay his hands on the colored woman and her children, he would decide them to be as completely the property of WHEELER in Pennsylvania as in Virginia. In fact, this, and no other, was the object of his affectionate adjuration to WILLIAMSON to bring the woman and children into Court.

Thirdly, a precedent is established by which every Federal Judge may become a Peter Funk, and every Federal Court a mock auction shop for tricking and swindling, by *construction* of law, citizens of the Free States out of their liberty. Judge KANE lays a trap for WILLIAMSON, baiting it with a fair seeming legal requisition. WILLIAMSON complies, by telling the exact and the whole truth, in the plainest and fewest words he could employ. And then the trap falls,—KANE triumphantly shouts that the law required WILLIAMSON to tell something else than the truth, and sends him to prison. In vain WILLIAMSON asks for bail to put his answer in legal form—in vain his counsel offer to show that it was perfectly legal, true and correct. "Not a word," says the Judge,—in the exact spirit of JEFFREY,—"from one of you, —not a word." The trap has fallen, the bird is caged. Not that any lawyer could have escaped KANE,—the bait was so cunningly disguised that not one of the profession would have been likely to discover it, and the oldest lawyer of Philadelphia would probably have made the very answer which Mr. WILLIAMSON did to KANE's spurious writ of *habeas corpus*.

Fourthly, the "domestic tranquility" of every Free State—a principal object in accepting the Constitution—is placed at the mercy of every Southern incendiary, who, like LEMON or WHEELER, chooses to bring slaves within its borders, and to hold them in resistance to its laws. We are, every few months or weeks, to be thrown into agitation in asserting our right to regulate our own institutions in our own way, or we must submit in silence to the insolent extension over us of the odious Slave Laws of Virginia or North Carolina.

Fifthly, Federal Judges may arrogate the power of imprisonment for life, without the charge of crime, without a trial, and without recourse from their arbitrary decisions.

All these consequences are fairly traceable to the action of Judge KANE, and give it a degree of importance which no one would attribute to it who does not look clearly at the principles which it involves.

Southern Interests and Duty.

A very striking and sensible article from the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, copied in another column, betrays the fact that the advocates of Slavery begin to perceive the damage done to their cause by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the violent outrages by which that act has been followed up. It sets forth, in strong and impressive language, the character of the men who have assumed the dictation of legislation in Kansas, and the ruinous effect of their conduct upon that Territory and upon the adjoining sections of Missouri: and warns those who have aided or permitted the perpetration of these outrages, for the sake of advancing the interests of Slavery, that they will prove to be the *suicide* of Slavery before the end is reached.

It is clear enough, that thousands of thoughtful and reflecting men in the Southern States perceive the disastrous results that must follow such acts as those now in progress in Kansas. They know and feel that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a grossly unwise and impolitic act;—that it exasperated the North and gave them just ground for resentment and indignation;—that it could not fail to increase the alienation between the two sections;—and that the measures by which it has been followed up are such as outrage every sentiment of justice and of right, and compel the opponents of Slavery extension to *resist* their consummation, or else sink down forever into ignominious and cowardly degradation. They *know* that under existing circumstances the Free States never can, and never will, *consent to the admission of Kansas as a Slave State*. They would despise them if they should.

Why, then, will men entertaining these views and dreading the issues to which these outrageous measures tend, sit quietly by and see them pressed to consummation? They, and they alone, have the remedy in their own hands. If they would commence a vigorous, earnest movement at the South for the *restoration* of the Missouri Compromise, they could restore peace to the country in six months. They refuse to do what they are ready to confess would be an act of justice, of wisdom and patriotic duty. They must be prepared, then, to bear the responsibility for whatever results may follow.

From Nicaragua.

We publish letters from San Juan this morning, giving a summary of representations that have been forwarded to the State Department of the action of the Transit Company, in sending out men, arms and munitions of war, for the purpose of aiding the Government forces of Nicaragua in their contests with rebels or invaders. We trust they will meet with the attention they evidently merit. There seems to be no doubt of the fact, that this Company has been acting in gross violation of our neutrality laws, and doing precisely what our Government has been punishing *others* for doing in various sections of the country.

It is stated, moreover, and so far as we know is not denied, that the Company acts in the most arbitrary manner with regard to the mails,—examining letters and papers, and refusing to carry or deliver any that they believe are intended for members of Col. KINNEY's Expedition. We cannot believe that they have any right thus to act under their contract with the Post-Office Department; and we trust steps will be taken by the proper authority to protect private correspondence from such wanton and outrageous violation.

The Soft Convention.

The letter from our Special Correspondent and the report of the Association reporter, which we publish this morning, concerning the doings of the Soft Shell-Convention at Syracuse, intimate that serious trouble is anticipated before the proceedings terminate. There is a strong feeling of opposition to the PIERCE Administration, which, it is believed, Messrs. COCHRANE and SHEPARD will not be able to smother. There are with them on the Committee to draft resolutions, gentlemen who will insist upon embodying a censure of the Administration, which will probably cause two sets to be presented to the Convention. Some scenes of a slightly exciting character will then be enacted. There is a nice little party for a beautiful shindy present. Many of the delegates and a large number of the outsiders have had large experience in the Tammany Hall method of settling party difficulties, and they will prove effective aids to the Administration. Everything seems shaping for a row, and when the resolutions come up for consideration some excellent shoulder-hitting may be expected. The only mystery connected with the affair, is the absence, as yet, of the right arm of the Democracy of New-York. Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS has not been seen in those parts. The Captain has never before been known to absent himself in the hour of danger, and there is but little doubt that he will turn up with a few friends in time to do something for the Administration, in his peculiar and generally effective way.

The Know-Nothings at Binghamton.

The State Convention of Know-Nothings at Binghamton continued busily engaged in doing nothing until last evening, when they adjourned. The leaders who formerly infused life into the deliberations of their State Conventions were on the present occasion unable, from impaired health, to act or speak with their usual energy, and consequently, the Convention proved a rather sickly affair.

Its condition was not at all benefited by the presence of the Messrs. BURR. The belief is common in Europe that when howling is heard near a dwelling there will soon be a death in the family, and the ravings of the largest BURR are said to have produced a similar impression among the Know-Nothings.

The Republican Movement.

The Republican movement is progressing in Massachusetts in a very gratifying manner. Yesterday an adjourned meeting of the Committee appointed to take preliminary steps towards an organization of the people of all parties opposed to the extension of Slavery, was held in Boston, and a call for a Delegate Convention agreed upon.

There was a gathering of one of the Boston Ward Know-Nothing Councils in opposition to Fusion, but it was not of any importance.

☞ The large supply of cattle in market yesterday, produced another fall of half a cent per pound in the price of beef. Full reports are given on another page.

United States Agricultural Society.

This Society will the present year, put forth the first efforts for an independent exhibition, entirely under its own auspices. The citizens of Boston are to have the credit of furnishing the necessary funds; twenty thousand dollars having been subscribed to carry out the arrangements, which are promised to be unsurpassed in extent and completeness. The premiums, ranging from $25 to $300, amount in the aggregate to *over ten thousand dollars*—a larger sum, we believe, than has ever been offered at a single exhibition in this country.

The Boston authorities have undertaken the preparation of the ground, which consists of about fifty acres, and a large force are now at work fencing it in, building seats for ten thousand persons, and arranging a half mile track for the trials of horses.

The Exhibition will open October 23, and close on the 26th with a grand Agricultural Banquet, to which a number of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the Union are invited. It is designed by those having charge of this Exhibition, to make it the grandest affair of the kind ever held in the United States.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee appointed to make a Fusion party, took place at the United States Hotel this afternoon. The Chapman Hall Committee insisted on calling a Convention for the formation of a new party. The other Committees, representing the Know-Somethings, Know-Nothings, and Republicans, opposed this on the ground that the Committees were appointed for the special purpose of calling a Convention of all men opposed to the extension of Slavery, and that the people in Convention and not the Committees, should say whether a new party should be formed, and what that party should be called.

A call for a Delegate Convention was finally agreed upon. It is the same as that issued by the Know-Somethings and Republican Committee last week, designating September 20th as the day for holding a Delegate Convention at Worcester.

The call is signed by John W. Foster, President of the Know-Nothings, P. M. Aldrich, President of the Know Somethings, ex-Governor Boutwell, Ellis Gray Loring, Increase Sumner, Homer Bartlett, Ivers Phillips, Senator Wilson, E. M. Wright, Secretary of State, Stephen C. Phillips, James M. Buffington, M. C., L. M. Corning, M. C., and others.

SAMUEL HOAR, R. H. DANA, C. F. ADAMS, CHARLES ALLEN and MOSES KIMBALL, declined to sign the call for a Delegate Convention, and have issued, with others, a call for a mass meeting to form a new party, to be held at the same time and place.

The Massachusetts Know-Nothings.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

At a large meeting of the Know-Nothing Council in our First Ward last night, a resolution requesting Mr. FOSTER, the President of the State Council, to call an unadulterated Know-Nothing State Convention, for nominating State officers, was passed. This is deemed important, as indicating on the part of the Order a determination to oppose all further steps towards fusion.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Anti-Nebraska Mass Meeting held in New-Salem, Franklin County, yesterday, was large and enthusiastic.

CHARLES A. PERRY, of New-Salem, presided, with twenty-two Vice-Presidents and six Secretaries.

Among the speakers were E. M. WRIGHT, Secretary of State; JOHN W. FOSTER, President of the Know-Nothing State Council; O. BREWSTER, of Boston; S. P. HANSCOM, of Roxbury, and others.

Indiana State Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Aug 29.

The Democratic State Convention is now in session at this place, and it is estimated that not less than from 15,000 to 20,000 people are present as delegates or interested spectators Great enthusiasm prevails. Amongst other prominent gentlemen present we noticed Judge A. H HOVEY, Hon. JNO. G. DAVIS, Col. CARPENTER, of Kentucky; Hon. J. M. ALLEN, of Illinois.

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Aug 29.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention met here this afternoon. Hon. HARRISON C HEBBERT was chosen President *pro tem.*, and H. POWERS Secretary. Gov. BARSTOW's friends have a decisive majority in the Convention, and he will probably receive the nomination.

From Kansas.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Dates from Kansas to Monday evening are received. A bill for the election of all Territorial officers by the present Legislature was passed, and the two Houses were in joint session, carrying out the elections. The bill provides that all local officers, including sheriffs, constables, assessors, &c., for the next six years, be elected by the present Legislature.

The Yellow Fever at Portsmouth and Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug 29.

The whole number of deaths from yellow fever at Portsmouth, up to 3 o'clock yesterday, had been 300, including 107 which took place at the Naval Hospital Sixty-two new cases have been reported since Saturday. The deaths for the week ending yesterday were 118. Dr. MAUPIN was recovering. Dr. TURGIEN was in a dangerous condition. Four physicians and ten nurses had arrived from Charleston. Mayor FISK was sick, but not with the fever. During the last eight hours there were seven deaths, and yesterday there were twelve.

At Norfolk yesterday there were fifteen deaths. JAMES SANDERS, the Secretary of the Harvard Association, had been attacked with the fever. Dr. HIGGINS remains in a dangerous condition. All the papers have been suspended.

Relief for the Yellow Fever Sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug 29.

All the officers and employés in the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-Yard, from the Commandant down, have agreed to give one day's pay in aid of the Yellow Fever sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The deaths in the Charity Hospital in this city now average about 14 daily.

State Universalist Convention.

UTICA, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

This morning Rev. Mr. SKINNER presented a report on Education, which was accepted.

A resolution recommending a National Convention of the denomination, to take measures for the adoption of a liturgy, was adopted

The Clinton Liberal Institute was taken under the charge of the Convention, and Rev. Mr. BALCH, of New-York, made a report to the Board of Education of its doings and condition.

Trustees were empowered to take definite action for the location of the proposed Theological School, and a Committee was appointed to raise $50,000 for that object by subscription.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The San Antonio *Sentinel* of the 18th inst. mentions the arrival of Col. RIDDELL from the head quarters of the revolutionists in Northern Mexico. He says VIDAURRI is willing to deliver to their owners all fugitive slaves escaping to Mexico, and is anxious to make a treaty therefor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A letter from Brownsville states that Zacatecas would pronounce on the 10th inst. San Louis Potosi had pronounced against the Government and 1,500 men were sent to Vidauri, who would march on Matamoros the 20th. Gen. WOLL still commands Matamoros.

Capsizing of the Schooner Knickerbocker—Three Lives Lost, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The schooner *Knickerbocker*, Capt. RICHARDS, capsized off Sheboygan, on Sunday, at noon, the vessel turning bottom up. Capt. RICHARDS and two of the crew were drowned Two others reached the shore safely. The *Knickerbocker* was owned in Milwaukee, and was bound thither. Her cargo is a total loss and was uninsured

The census for the South Division of Chicago is completed. Population, 30,056. The same division in June, 1854, had a population of 24,693, and in 1850 of 12,843.

The recent Attack on Col Wheeler.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The case of the six negroes charged with assault and battery on Col. WHEELER, in capturing his three slaves, was taken up to-day in the Court of Quarter Sessions. Col WHEELER testified to the facts of the assault as previously narrated. The trial is progressing.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug 29.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* sailed from this port to-day, with 113 passengers for Liverpool, and 13 for Halifax. She takes out $347,400 in specie.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, has arrived here with all on board well.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, PUBLISHERS, MANUFACTURERS, JEWELERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, BUSINESS MEN, "and the rest of mankind," should recollect that SILAS C. HERRING does not now make WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, No 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

N. B.—No Money, Books or Papers were ever lost in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled, as we supply The best Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.

THIS WORLD-RENOWNED AND INVALUABLE toilet article is still sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers for only 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. PROPRIETOR'S DEPOT, No 63 LIBERTY-ST

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which, though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundations of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the unparalleled efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA" is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the following certificate, from the most celebrated chemist in the United States, is attached to every bottle:

"NEW YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of 'Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure or Antidote to Malaria,' and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quina and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution. JAMES R CHILTON, M D, Chemist"

Remember therefore, that this is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the world the innocence of which is proved by such a certificate of chemical analysis, and the value of which is proved by the testimony of all who sell or use its specimens of which are frequently published.

No doubt the public will readily appreciate the difference between assertions thus supported by proofs and the incredible bombast indulged in by those who have nothing else to rely upon

GEO. H BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 123 Water-st.; and for sale by C H RING, C V CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO; Brooklyn Mrs M. HAYES, and druggists generally

HECKERS' FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels In disordered bowels even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO, Croton Mills, No. 201 Chamb-st., New-York

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 359 Broadway, have just received per late large auction sales a choice assortment of rich Brussels carpeting, at $1 per yard; other styles equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 359 Broadway.

PEACHES, TOMATOES, OR ANY OTHER FRUIT may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN This is the only positively Self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement That we achieve edged by all who see them the greatest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tinware, No 68 Beekman-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption" Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Dr S S FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in any way connected with him, or authorized to sell from his office or refer patients to him

NEW SILKS—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING some very rich Silks for the Fall trade, which we ordered before the present advance in prices, and we will give our customers the advantage. Also, superior Black Silks, warranted to wear well, at the old price which is 20 per cent less than they can be purchased for elsewhere. Three hundred dozen Ladies' best Kid Gloves, at 4s, worth 7s Also, a large lot of Embroideries, Lace and Swiss Curtains, Shawls &c. at great bargains.

E H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

NOTICE.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, without regard to profit or cost, a rare chance for gentlemen going South. We are also getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most large and magnificent assortment of superior clothing ever offered in New York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than our hundred thousand customers DEVLIN & JESUP, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., corner of Nassau.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns very beautiful and large. Also a large assortment of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No 291 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and nearly all in the world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand requirements, ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S Tetrad Medicated Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far surpasses all former efforts Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season GENIN, No 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 456 Broadway, near Grand-st, have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select assortment of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements

MLLE RACHEL'S FIRST APPEARANCE AT THE Metropolitan Theatre attracts great attention: New-Yorkers have approved of the magnificent Medallion Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets received per 3 steamers Pacific, and remarkably low at the great carpet establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON No 99 Bowery.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING.—AS WE ARE about to open a new store at No. 384 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., we shall sell off a large portion of our stock at No. 432 Pearl-st., at astonishingly low prices Good Brussels Carpets at 75 per yard, and other goods at an equally great sacrifice. YOUNG & JAYNE, No 432 Pearl-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS—JUST RECEIVED 400 PAIRS of Rich Lace Curtains, from $6 to $30 per pair, which is 50 per cent less than they cost to import. 500 pairs rich Swiss do., from $1 to $6 per pair, worth double the price asked.

E. H LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of impostors. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUITS.—FRUITS AND VEGetables can be preserved fresh and perfect in Arthur's Patent Self-Sealing Cans which, for simplicity and economy are preferred above all other cans For sale wholesale and retail, by JOHN ALLEN, No 28 Beekman-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder proof dead-lock and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st, one door below Maiden-lane

BOMBAZINES AND MERINOES FROM AUCTION. —We will open this day, three cases of superfine French Merinoes, at 8s per yard; two cases Lupins Fine Bombazines, at 8s; one case do. Superfine at 9s

E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No 756 Chambers-st., New-York.

☞ BELL & HENDRICKSON and P. L. GILBERT, Albany, are Agents for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rushton's New Remedy.**—Fever and Ague can never be successfully treated with any one preparation. A moment's reflection will convey one any one that the different stages of the disease must require different remedies, one to break up the chills; and another to effect a cure and restore the system to a state of health. It is the adoption of this principle which has given RUSHTON'S New Remedy the precedence over all others. RUSHTON'S, No. 16 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually remedied in Every Case**—Where not one single exception, with MORN'S Imperishable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. Devlin & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability can be seen at his office. Wet cellars, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation.
A. B. MORN, No. 2 Pine-st.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve**—35 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—A sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. E. KING, New-York; WM. S. HIERER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Fashion square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. BUSHTON, No. 16 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **To Westward Shippers**.—TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD, BALTIMORE, Aug. 16, 1855.—In consequence of great misrepresentations having been made by interested parties, I beg to inform the public that the slight obstruction on this road at King wood Tunnel, is now entirely removed; and the Freight, (as well as passengers,) is now forwarded in both directions promptly on schedule time. The continuation of this dispatch is ensured by the building of an additional road over the hill at King wood, by which the use of the Tunnel may be avoided, until its widening and arching is finished. This new track is now in use. The business community is confidently assured that their Freight between the four great Atlantic cities and the West will be transported by this Road, and its connections in time, at least, as short, as rates as low, and with as much general satisfaction as by any other route. Shippers at New-York are referred to our Agent, H. S. CROMWELL, office of Baltimore Steamships, corner of Washington and Albany sts.
JOHN H. DONE,
Master of Transportation.

☞ **Spratt's Patent Self-sealing Cans**.—Will preserve Peaches, Tomatoes, or any other fruit or Vegetable in a fresh state and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw with the nail. The genuine hermetical Self-Sealing Cans have cast in raised letters on every can, "SPRATT'S PATENT, WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for preserving accompanying the Cans. Price of quart Cans at Spratt's Bakery, Jersey City, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and Funnels 10 cents each.
WELLS & PROVOST,
Sole Proprietors, No. 331 Pearl st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Irish Aid Society.**—The members of the Finance Committee of this Association are requested to attend a meeting of the Committee at the Astor House, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.
N. B.—Every member not entitled to attend prepared to report his action and pay over the funds he has collected. No further notice will be given.
SILAS C. HERRING,
MICHAEL COX,
PATRICK MacELROY, } Committee.

☞ **Special Notice to Merchants and Lawyers in the Vicinity of the City Hall.**—The undersigned would call the attention of merchants and lawyers to a new stock of mercantile and law stationery lately opened at No. 71 Chambers-st., three doors from Broadway.
JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD.
Account books of all descriptions on hand or made to order. Cap, letter and bill papers, copying presses, letter books, law and commercial blanks &c. &c.

☞ **Masonic Notice**.—The members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 348, are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge Room, No. 118 Avenue D, at 1 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, 30th inst., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, JOSEPH STRATTON. Members of the fraternity in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order of W. M.
WILLIAM PENNY, Secretary.

☞ **Funeral of Rev. Dr. Cone.**—The funeral services of Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D., will take place in the First Baptist Church THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock. A funeral sermon will be preached on the same place, by Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A special meeting of the FIFTH WARD SOUTH SIDE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, at No. 187 Bowery. Members will find it greatly to their advantage to attend this meeting.
C. YOUNG, Secretary.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER—A gentleman of proper matrimonial age and of good standing, desires to become acquainted with any lady of twenty and of merit. Such ladies may address, with confidence and sincerity, KEY WEST, Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A single gentleman desiring quiet and home comforts can obtain a very handsome parlor suitable for gentlemen to business, together with sitting room, bedroom, &c., handsomely furnished, in the house of the subscriber, No. 17 per week or $70 if two would occupy the rooms mutually. The house is entirely private, only a very few families now accommodated with parties of the best. The use of a very fine piano if desired. Address Mrs. KELLY, Times Office.

BOARDING.—A handsome parlor and sitting room on the first floor and a large room on the second floor with closets, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be had at very low prices at neighborhood with board in a small house, with all the modern improvements. Call at 162 West 23d-st., near the 6th-av. Reference required. Call at No. 31 Greenwich-av.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and their Wives also single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 70 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with parlors, and bedrooms adjoining, on second and third floors, at Nos. 92 and 94 East 20th-st. A few rooms for single gentlemen. Transient boarders can also obtain rooms and board by the day or week.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 11th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very large and pleasant rooms on the second and third floors with board, may be obtained at No. 68 Hammond-st., a good neighborhood and near the stage and car routes.

BOARDING.—Pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 29 5th-st., near Astor. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 191 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts. Handsomely furnished apartments can be had singly or in suites. The house is so pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn, and is from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No. 73 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARDING.—A few young men can be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms, or partial board if wished, at No. 243 Bowery.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and dinner, (the latter at 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.) in a private family. Those desiring a quiet and comfortable home, good living and convenient to the ferries, will find this a rare chance. Apply at No. 91 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife, without children, can obtain board in a quiet private family, of the first respectability, in the house recently occupied by Rev. Chas. Spaulding, where there are no other boarders. If wishing to pay a liberal price for a good home, such price being equal to the advertiser's own expenses for same. Address at office of this paper, BROWN, for further particulars.

MUSIC FOR BOARD—A competent German pianoteacher wishes board in a respectable family where tuition would be taken as payment or part pay. Unexceptional references given. Address PIANISSIMUS, care of John F. Watter, No. 510 Broadway, New-York.

ROOMS TO LET.—A small private family of adults wish to rent to one or two gentlemen, without board, two delightfully situated rooms, in the second story of a first-class house, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 177 Henry st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS WANTED.—Parlor with bedroom attached, on second or third floor situated between 8th and 23d-sts. and Broadway and 6th-av. No meals wanted. Address Box No. 571, lower Post-Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife with a pleasant bedroom in a genteel and agreeable family. Address J. B., Times Office.

A PLEASANT PARLOR.—On the 2d floor to let to one or two single gentlemen, or to a gen leman and his wife; very suitable for a Dentist. Boarding, if desired in a private family. Apply at No. 192 Grand-st.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—For families or single persons, can be had at No. 105 West 14th-st. References given and required.

HARRISON'S ANTIQUE HAIR OIL—Of six assorted colors, to please the varying tastes of youth and beauty, and add more beauty. Let those that love to please it be beautiful, and make the ugly look beautiful and happy of DAVIS, BYRNE & JOHNSON, No. 91 Liberty-st., at wholesale, and those who would ask more pleasing to those they love, buy at retail of J. A. PARIZE, No. 66 Maiden-st. HARRISON'S MOUSSELINE EXPRESS for the Hair (described) is a composite so balmonously synthetized as to express affection's quiver in friendship's offering.

A GENERAL MEETING—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BUTCHERS' REAL ESTATE HIDE EXCHANGE, situate on the corner of 1st av. and 17th-st., in the said City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a resolution will be offered and voted upon for the dissolution of the said Association. By order of the Trustees
P. PATTERSON, President.
EDWARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, &c.—Positively cured by ITALIAN MEDICATED SOUP. POUDRE D'ITALIE will surely take any part of the body, and BLOOM OF ROSES, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Broadway, CALLENDER, No. 9 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; HAYES, No. 13 Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Sweden women, one to do washing, washing and ironing, and is a good baker; the other to do the chamber work and waiting. Best City references given. Call at No. 310 West 30th-st., back room 1st floor; can be seen for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale jewelry or fancy goods house, have been two years in a retail house. Can bring the best of recommendations. Address O. L. B., Box No. 1,264, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English girl as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 197 8th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a paper commission house above. None need apply but those who are thoroughly acquainted with the paper trade. Address Box No. 2,586 Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—In the hosiery department of a first class jobbing house. Address Box No. 710.

SERVANT WANTED—A girl who can come well recommended as cook, washer and ironer, and for general housework; one who is not afraid to work, and would like to live in the upper part of the City, may apply at No. 93 East 50th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY of education, perfectly competent to teach French, the Piano and other essential branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a first-class boarding school by recess ladies, or in a respectable private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply at No. 50 Saint Marks-place.

A DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS—An English lady is desirous of meeting with an engagement in a family. She instructs in all that relates to the higher branches of English, French, (conversationally,) Music and Drawing—Italian if required. The highest references can be offered. Address Z., Post Office, Brooklyn, New-York.

A GOVERNESS—Situation wanted, by a lady capable of teaching French, Italian and Music. A situation as visiting governess preferred. References exchanged. Address F. T. S., Times Office.

PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY WANTED—Qualified to teach French and Music in a first class boarding school near the City. Address FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL, at this office.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED—An excellent instructress in music and French, for a young ladies' school in the country. A French lady preferred. Address W. STANLEY, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY—Of considerable experience in teaching and qualified to instruct in the common and higher English branches, with French Music and Calisthenics is desirous of forming an engagement for the 1st September, as visiting governess in a school or family. Address L., Times Office.

TUTORESS WANTED—At Newark, N. J. for the English branches. One who would be willing to devote her time three or four hours of her time to two children, aged 11 and 14 years, and combining unexceptionable references, a liberal salary will be given. Address Box No. 820, Post Office.

TO EMPLOYERS.—Families from the City and country in want of good servants can find at the Office No. 129 Bowery, a good selection of cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, general housemaids and small girls. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise 25 cents.

GARDENER AND WIFE WANTED—Without children; the wife as laundress and to take charge of dairy, or chambermaid and laundress; the gardener must be capable of taking charge of a greenhouse and vegetable garden; also understand the management of fruits. A Scotchman preferred. Inquire of J. H. TURNER, No. 14 Worcester-st., before 10 o'clock every morning.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE—In teaching, who is competent to inst uct in the higher English branches, also French and Latin, is desirous of obtaining a situation as a school or private family. Address J. S. W., Box 246 Post-Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—French or one who can speak French fluently and who is thoroughly competent to and would superintend the household affairs of the family. Salary liberal. Ask for MR. HARDING at Messrs. Wilcox's School Agency, No. 293 Broadway, for two days, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL.—A Soprano and an Alto wish situations in an Episcopal Church, in this City. They have sung in one in Brooklyn, for the last fifteen months, and can give good references. Apply at No. 177 Henry st., Brooklyn.

A FRENCH LADY WANTED—To teach French in Wilmington, Del. Address A. H. G., 8. COGHLAN & CO., No. 53 Chambers-st., New York.

CHILDREN WANTED—To adopt a Protestant girl eight years old, a boy four years old. None but Protestants or Presbyterians need apply. Apply personally or by letter to No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days. T. FLOYD.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—38th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity, supplied from the above institution.

SHEET IRON WORKERS WANTED.—Two experienced tin and sheet iron workers can have steady employment and good wages. Apply at No. 18 Beekman-st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Are wanted immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Places ready; wages good.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and stewards; wages from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 29 West st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN—Who has received a collegiate education, and has been engaged in the duty of Medicine, and as a Druggist during some respectable employment to occupy his even hours. Is used to copying. Address OMEGA, Times Office.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Broadway, at Morris Canal, Cohnert & Cain, can be obtained German, English and French help for hotels, boarding houses and private families. Also waiters, coachmen, farmers and mechanics at this of the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Of about 18 years of age, in a Dry Goods Commission House. He must have a quick of figures and is willing to make himself useful. None but Americans need apply. Salary not over $100. Address COMMISSION, this office.

LAD WANTED—In a Gentleman's Furnishing House and Shirt Store, from 16 to 18 years of age, who has had some experience in the business and can give the best of references as to integrity, capability, &c. One to reside with his parents in the upper part of the City preferred. Inquire at No. 293 4th-av., on FRIDAY, Aug. 31.

TWO BOYS WANTED—About 16 or 17 years of age, to learn a trade, also a boy for an errand. Those that can come well recommended preferred. Apply between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 180 and 182 Nassau, corner Platt-st.
J. & G. H. WALKER.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Between 16 and 18 years of age. Apply to REDDELL & FAIRCHILD, Gilt Pen Manufactory, No. 132 William st.

BOY WANTED—An intelligent lad, of about fifteen years, in a fancy hardware store. Add ess Box No. 1,343 P. O. Office, in the hand-writing of applicant. Salary small for the first quarter two.

A NURSE of much experience may be engaged to-day by application at No. 165 8th-av.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

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Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS HIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT AT ALL LIGHTS, AND WITH NEITHER HOOP OR VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and three diplomas, and last, though not least the first and ONLY premium on hoop and barrel machinery, by JURY D. at the Great Paris Exhibition.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, following with the grain, gets them all of equal length, shapes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, trims the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, and plains superfect, complete and well finished, fair we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles at the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask, in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the various of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot turn an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to the perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now needed, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to or through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Staves and heading sawed on hand.
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M. H. PEARLS, Agent.

A. SAMANOS—Nos. 24 Fulton st. and 8 Astor House importer of choice Havana Cigars, Wines, Brandies, Cordials, Creosote and Blankwell Sauces, and Pickles, with a variety of other table articles, all of which are warranted to be of the finest quality.

Eyeglass manufactured by a Creole whom I have engaged for the season, surpasses all which are sold in this market, consisting as follows, viz.: Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Lemon, Gum, and Orgeat.

I also will introduce, for the especial use of families, an article of Plain Syrup for coffee and tea, which is used in the West Indies instead of sugar, and considered far more delicate than the sugars ordinarily used, all of which are put up in large bottles similar to claret bottles, with labels of my name and place of business. All orders promptly attended to.

FIFTH WARD—ATTENTION.—All Germans friends of the above Ward are hereby invited to attend a meeting on FRIDAY EVENING Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock, at Singer Hall, No. 41 Leonard-st. for the purpose of organizing the Democratic party.
E. C. KONORD, President.
K. ROSENTAL, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

READY THIS DAY:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September.
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for September.
LADIES' NATIONAL for September.
LOSLIE'S GAZETTE for September.
MEYNOMET NATIONAL for September.
LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL for September.
PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for September.
CHAMBERS' JOURNAL for September.

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HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
FOR SEPTEMBER.

CONTENTS

PICTURES OF THE RUSSIANS—Illustrated by Nineteen Engravings.
SOMETHING ABOUT THE MUSQUITOES—Illustrated by Twenty-two Engravings.
EARLY PRINTING AND PAINTERS—Illustrated by Sixteen Engravings.
THE NEWCOMES. By W. M. THACKERAY.
(To be Continued in the next number.)
With six Illustrations by Tovlse.
CHAPTER LXX.—Clinton Hundreds.
CHAPTER LXXI.—In which Mrs. Clive Newcome's Carriage is delayed.
CHAPTER LXXII.—Bellerius.
CHAPTER LXXIII.—In which Belisarius returns from Exile.
WHAT WE DRINK.
WHY OUR MINISTER DIDN'T MARRY.
THE BUCCANEERS OF THE SPANISH MAIN.
YOUR HEALTH.
MILLY DOVE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
MR. ULLSIP'S EXPERIENCE AT SEA—Illustrations—Setting out—In the River—Getting aboard—Startled—At the state-room Door—Getting in—In the State room—Position Number One—Position Number Two—Position Number Three—At Dinner—After Dinner—Coming on Deck—Going Forward—A Mishap—The old Feeling again—Seasick.
FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER—Illustrations (furnished by BRODIE in advance of their appearance)—Equestrian Costume—Riding Hat and Gloves—Riding Boots.
From the New-York Observer
It has become one of the things of the country. Almost exclusively composed of the best of American native talent, it has in its contributors some twenty-five hundred dollars monthly, and yet is so widely sought for that this enormous outlay does not prevent it from being remunerative to its publishers. It is, therefore, a happy circumstance that it aims at the highest standard of literature and the purest morals in its pages.
From the Southern Times
Each month it gladdens us and our household, to say nothing of the neighbors who enjoy it with us. 2 twenty-five cents buys it—the cheapest, richest and most lasting luxury for the money that we know. Three dollars secures it for one year; and what three dollars ever went so far? Put the same amount into cotton sales, drinking, furniture, and for much of a second, all your unexpended riches, fortune, sentiments have a momentary value; above all of the humor that refreshes, the pleasant rest that brings a gentle smile and brightens the passage of a fourth to your mouth; and the happy combination of the real and the imaginative, without which no one can live a life above the animal, are to be put into these opposite scales—and, we think you may be certain that HARPER were the one or four times as dear it would amply repay its price. It is a magazine proper with the ideas and purpose of a Magazine—not a book, not a scientific periodical nor yet a supplier of merit gossip and chatty anecdote—but a Magazine that takes every form of interesting, dignified and attractive literature in its grasp.
TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of booksellers, Periodical Agents or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a number. The semi-annual volumes, as compacted neatly bound in cloth, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each. Cloth Monthly Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers bound at TWENTY FIVE CENTS each. Ten volumes now ready, bound.
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WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY SEPT. 10.
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The above work (upon which over five years of unflagging labor and research, and a great outlay of money, has been expended, and the services of a large corps of writing Gazetteers employed) is now ready, and will be found the most complete and comprehensive Pronouncing Dictionary which has ever been published in the English language.
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We might thus describe the work through the use of its many other features, but we have already occupied more space than we intended, but we could not be tempted to waive a single feature of excellence requiring time for its perusal.
The Pronouncing Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary contains about 5,000 pages. Price, in strong leather binding, $6.
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We have not read a work which has stirred our feelings to a greater extent for some years, and we regard that as the best one to keep a good stock on hand. We think he will need it. The book is a powerful picture of a slave's life and effectually removes the veil which Pro-Slavery men attempt to throw over the barbarities of the and to the "highest state of human existence."
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A GAZETTEER FOR CITIZENS, AND A HAND-BOOK FOR EMIGRANTS. With a Township Map of the State. By N. H. PARKER. Price $1 00. For sale by
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS
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From the Vicksburg Whig
All of Abbott's stories are preferred by children to any others, because they contain no narratives of improbable events, but just what might have happened to any little boy or girl on any day in the year. If parents would place such books as these in the hands of their children they would find less trouble in governing them.
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SIMMS' BORDER TALES.
WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, Sept. 1,
GUY RIVERS—A TALE OF GEORGIA. By WM. GILMORE SIMMS. New and Revised Edition, with Illustrations by Darley, (uniform series) 12mo., cloth, $1 25.
ON SATURDAY, Sept. 8
RITS OF RIARSLEY. By DR. SHELTON MACKENZIE. Editor of "Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar," &c. 12mo., cloth, $1.
JUST PUBLISHED.
WARITS AND WIES. By D. DORAN, author of "Table Traits." 12mo., cloth, $1
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman st.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
OF THIS WEEK IS NOW READY.
The increasing popularity of this paper attests its merit. It is the only real Police sheet published either in this country or in England. It contains able editorials on all domestic subjects of importance, and full
CRIMINAL NEWS
from all parts of the world, besides interesting tales and anecdotes &c.
The number for the ensuing week is now ready, and for sale by the Agents.
HOSS, JONES & TOUSEY,
No. 101 Nassau-st., N. Y., and No. 25 Clark st., Chicago.

ADULTERATIONS OF FOOD.—THE CRITIC of this week contains among other interesting matter, the report of a chemical analysis of bread, Boston whiskey, sherry wine, cake, cayenne pepper, vinegar, flour, and black tea, recently made by Professor Horsford, of Cambridge, at the request of the Boston Board of Health. The following are said to be the names of the parties who furnished the articles analyzed: Bread—Kelly, Pearl-st.; Boston whiskey—Thomas H. Perkins, Hollis-st.; cayenne pepper, vinegar, flour, and bread—Jonathan O. Fowler, grocer; S. T. Christenson, grocer; John A. Currier, baker. For sale at all the newsrooms. Office No. 5 Spruce-st.

KINSLEY & KELLOGG'S DIARIES FOR 1856—We have just completed our new Pocket & Counting-house Diaries for 1

MARKET REPORTS.

Monthly Circular, Corrected expressly for the N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less active, but rate firm at $6 37½ for Pearls; and $6 31@$6 37½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for most descriptions of stock is animated at full prices, though the wants of buyers are freely met, as the supply is adequate thereto.

COAL—The market is quiet, yet prices are unchanged. There is not much foreign here. Anthracite is tolerably abundant.

COFFEE—Continues in fair request at buoyant rates, with sales of 150 bags Java at 14½; 200 bags Maracaibo at 11½@12c.; 150 Laguayra at 11c@11½c.; and 1,800 Rio at 10½c@11½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is salable and firm at 29½c@30c. for new Sheathing; 34c@35c. for Yellow Metal; and 27½c@28c for old Sheathing, ₱ lb. The supply is not large.

COTTON—This staple is a little more sought after by spinners, but is partially neglected by shippers and speculators. Hence the transactions in it are light and prices are somewhat unsettled. For all descriptions being sold, the nominal quotations are as follows:

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb..	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	10½	10½	12½	12½
Middling Fair	11½	12	12½	12½

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are in moderate stock and fair demand at 37c@39c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod rule quiet and languid at $3 75@$4 12½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in since request, though scarcely had at $9 12½@$24 for large No. 1, $13 50 for large No. 2, which are somewhat abundant and $6@$9 25 for large No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon are retailing at $25 50 ₱ tierce, and $21 ₱ bbl. There is rather more inquiry for Connecticut Shad at $10 25 for No. 1, and $9 50 for No. 2, ₱ half bbl. Southern Shad are scarce and nominal. Pickled Herring are likewise in small stock and good request at $3 25@$3 62½ ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring attract increased attention at 40c. for scaled, and 38c. for No. 1, ₱ box. The supply of these is tolerably ample.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western breads are dull and declining. The home and export inquiry is limited, and there is less of a speculative demand,—while the receipts are increasing and receivers are becoming more desirous to sell. These circumstances injuriously affect prices, which still tend in favor of buyers. The current arrivals are mainly composed of the grades which are most sought after, and exhibit much languor. The medium and finer qualities are not so freely offered, and these show the utmost relative firmness. The day's operations add up 8,500 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 62½@7 75
Straight State	7 75@7 87½
Favorite and Extra State	7 87½@9 00
Mixed Western	8 25@8 37½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 37½@8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75@9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 37½@8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75@9 00
Extra Ohio	9 00@11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00@11 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25@11 00
Extra Genesee	10 50@12 00

Canadian is inactive and cheaper. The day's business consists of only small lots of superfine to extra at $8 75@9 75 ₱ bbl. Southern remains plenty and exhibits a downward tendency. The day's sales add up 1,500 bbls. mixed to extra, at $8 25@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid, at $6@$8 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal rules scarce and firm, at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—This branch of business is devoid of activity, and we have no material change to notice in the value of any part calling for article. The stock is a poor one, in the main.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply and but moderate request, while prices rule very weak. Sales have been made since our last of 16,700 bushels Southern, here, at $2 32½@2 45 for white; and $1 85@$1 90 for red, with a considerable quantity of Southern white, deliverable in October and November, at $1 80 ₱ bushel. There is a little new Western and Genesee white in market, but these kinds are held above the views of purchasers, and they are not much noticed. Rye is rare and needed, at $1 10 ₱ bushel. We have nothing new to notice in Barley. Old State and Western Oats are in better supply and can now be had at 53c@59c. ₱ bush. Corn is tolerably brisk, but as it is in fairly tender demand, is tending increasing in value. The arrivals are more than equal to the current sales, and as the supply augments, prices lean in favor of buyers. The day's business consists of 67,000 bush. Western Mixed, at 87c@88c. ₱ bushel. Some contracts, about maturing, were settled to day at our quotations.

HAY—New River is in fair stock and demand at 70c. @75c. ₱ 100. No old in market.

HEMP—Continues quiet, though very firm, as previously represented.

HIDES—The demand is moderate and prices are sustained. The stock on hand embraces about 70,000 of all kinds, including 25,000 Rio Grande, 24,700 Ornoco, and 10,600 Buenos Ayres.

HOPS—Rule quiet, but steady, at 16c.@19c. for last year's crop; and 15c.@18c. for this year's crop, to arrive, ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig, being rarer and more inquired for, is now held at $33 50@$35, cash, and usual time ₱ ton. In other descriptions, the movements are unimportant, and there is no essential change.

LATHS—Eastern are in better request and are stiffly held at $1 4.4 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is more sought after at full prices, including Galena, at $6 31½@$6 37½, and Foreign at $6 12½@$6 31½, ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is coming forward more freely, but is in good demand at steady rates. Nothing new in other kinds.

LIME—Rockland is moderately dealt in at 87½c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ barrel, with a rather small amount offering.

LUMBER—The market is without any important variation. The stock is good, but not great in the present and prospective wants of business; and prices are unaltered.

MOLASSES—Remains as last noticed, with sales of small lots of Cuba Muscovado at 32c., New-Orleans at 36c@37c.; and Porto Rico at 37c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy at about $5 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits is for the demand, but is freely offered and is only worth from 40½c@41½c. ₱ gallon. Tar is quiet and languid at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl. No 1 and White Rosin duty new is rated at $1 75@$1 80 as to lot and quality, ₱ 280 lbs. There is not much city yet in store and Rosin duty new is rated at $1 70@$1 75, ₱ 310 lbs. delivered. City Pitch is held nominally at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OIL CAKE—We have no important movements to notice in the article. The stock is small and is held above the views of purchasers.

OILS—Nothing of any moment has occurred since our last in Whale or Sperm. There is a fair inquiry for Red Oil at 6½c. cash, and $4 ₱ bbl. for Olive; $3 37½@$3 50 ₱ bbl. and is the market in case for Palm Oil at 9½c. ₱ lb., for Linseed 90c.@95c. ₱ gallon; and for Lard Oil 90c.@95c. ₱ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET—For the week ending Aug. 27.—The only transactions in Oil of any description coming to our knowledge are our own, in a couple of lots. What, upon terms we did not learn. WHALEBONE—The market for bone is very brisk, and we note a further advance. The transactions for the week include sales of 12½ ₱ the Arctic at 51c.; 4,000 lbs. upon private terms; 16,000 lbs. Gehenna at 47½c.; 37,000 lbs. at 46c., and 95,000 lbs. in lots, at prices not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Aug 27, 1855:

	bbls. sp.	bbls. wh.	lbs. bone
Total for the week	50	150	
Previously	55,376	109,857	9,648,9 00
From June 1 to date	55,856	109,875	9 648,500
Same time last year	61,070	107,424	9,3 5,500

PLANTER—Nova scotia is in demand, and is steady at $3@3 25 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more freely offered and there is a revision in prices. The day's sales include 1,700 bbls., at $22 3 @$22 37½ for new Mess; $10 37½@$10 50 for new Prime; $11 25@$11 50 for Old Mess and $19 for Sundry Mess ₱ bbl., including tamely and large dly. holders being desirous to realize, while the demand is falling off. Cut Meats continue very scarce and in demand at 11c for Hams, and due. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard has not varied much, the day's sales include 250 kegs, and tes. fair to prime at 11½c.@11½c ₱ lb. Beef is also unchanged, 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at all for Prime, $11 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 75@$16 25 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in fair demand within a range of from $9@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c@17c. for Ohio, 17c@21c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c@23c for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quiet and heavy, at $5 62½@$6 25 for Fair to Prime ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is partially offered, and is in request at our quotations; Turks' Island, &c., 40c.; Cadiz, 28c@29c.; Lisbon, 26c@29c.; St Ubes 29c., ₱ bush.; Liverpool, Fine, $1 35@1 62½., ₱ sack

SEEDS—The market is still inactive, and prices are nominally the same

SHOT—Sells slowly at 7½c.@7½c., cash, ₱ lb. The supply is moderate.

SOAP—There have been 150 boxes Castile purchased at 10½c@11c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—The Market is inactive but firm at 6c.@6½c. for plate., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Rule quiet at our quotations: Cassia, in mats, 20c. ₱ lb., Race Ginger, 41c@5c.; Mace, 97c@$1; No 1 Nutmegs, 92½c.@97c.; Sumatra Pepper, 12½@13c.; Jamaica Pimento, 12½c@13c.; Cloves, 13½c.@14c.

SUGARS—The stock is moderate, while the demand is tolerably active at full rates, with sales of 700 hhds. Cuba, at 8½c.@7½c.; and 130 boxes brown and Havana at 8½c@7½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in better request and are advancing in price.

TALLOW—We heard that 10,000 lbs. prime brought 10½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are not so freely offered, while the inquiry is improving, and prices rule very firm.

TIN—Seems in rather limited demand at our quotations for Banca, cash, ₱ lb., 30c.; Straits, cash, ₱ lb., 29½c@30c.; Plates, IC X, ₱ box, $10 50@$10 62½; Plates, I. C. Coke, $8 75; Terne, Coke, $8 75; Terne, Charcoal, $9 75

TOBACCO—We have nothing particularly new to report in Crude, which is salable and firm. Manufactured Goods are less abundant and are stiffly held, but there is not much inquiry for such.

TURPENTINE—Parties continue to disagree about prices, which impedes transactions, and we have no important movements to report

WHISKY—Is scarce and wanted. Sales of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 31½c.@31½c. ₱ gallon—the latter an extreme rate, generally asked, towards the close, by factors.

FREIGHTS—Ruled dull and heavy, as reported previously. The latest charters have been: A ship, 417 tons, to Melbourne, at $10,000; one at Baltimore, from Cork by Point to Venice, Tobacco, £2 10s.; a brig, 230 tons, to Marseilles, $1,400, and back from Sicily, $2,300; two brigs from Jacksonville to Puerto Rico, Lumber, 9½ and $10, one from St. John's River, Florida, to same port, $10; a brig, 366 tons, from St. Jago de Cuba to New-York, $1 800; one, 210 tons, to Cape Heytien and back, $7 ₱ ton; one (1,500 bbls.) to St. Johns, N. F., Provisions, &c., 40c. ₱ bbl.; one from Harris Island to New-York, Sawed stuff, 48 a bark to Porto Rico, $535 out; a ship's load for Antwerp, and a bark from Richmond to Rio and back to New-York, on private terms.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The price of the different qualities of Potatoes varies less than it did last week. All of them are worth about $1 50 ₱ barrel, though the price varies very much on different days, owing to the irregularity of the supply. To-day sales are dull

The supply of Peaches is as abundant as last week, and the quality is improving. Delawares are out of the market, and the Jerseys, of good quality, command a ready sale, though those of poor quality sell for almost nothing

Tomatoes continue at prices such as barely to pay for bringing them to market.

Apples have their "ups and downs" from day to day. We quote them all the higher.

Watermelons continue in good demand at sustained prices, and Muskmelons are growing plentier and declining

Sweet Potatoes are more plenty, though the price continues as last week

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Long Island White, ₱ basket	$0 50@$0 56
Potatoes—Mercers, ₱ basket	0 50@ 56
Potatoes—N Jersey Dyckmans, ₱ bbl	1 75@ — —
Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 50@ — —
Sweet Potatoes—Delawares, ₱ bbl	4 25@ — —
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₱ bbl	3 50@ — —
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Onions—White, ₱ basket	1 00@ — —
Onions—Silver Skins, ₱ basket	0 75@ — 81
Corn—Sweet, ₱ 100	0 75@ — —
Cabbages—₱ 100	2 00@ 5 00
Cucumbers—₱ 100	0 31@ — —
Squashes—White, ₱ basket	0 25@ — —
Squashes—Yellow, ₱ basket	0 37@ — —
Tomatoes—₱ basket	0 12@ — 25
Beans—Lima, ₱ basket	0 75@ — —
Beans—String, ₱ basket	0 25@ — 37
Beets—₱ dozen	0 25@ — 37
Carrots—₱ dozen	0 25@ — —
Turnips—₱ bushel	25@ — 37
Plums—Blue Gages, ₱ bushel	75@ 1 50
Green Gages, ₱ bushel	1 —@ 1 25
Apples—Sour, ₱ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Sweet Bow, ₱ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Common, ₱ bbl	0 12@ — 75
Pears—Bell	3 25@ 3 50
Common ₱ bbl	2 —@ 2 50
Peaches—₱ basket	0 25@ 0 50
Extra do., ₱ basket	0 75@ — —
Watermelons—₱ 100	10 —@12 —
Muskmelons—₱ 100	1 75@ 2 —
Butter—Orange County, ₱ lb	— —@ 25
State, ₱ lb	0 18@ — 23
Western, ₱ ₱	— —@ 16
Cheese—₱ lb	0 6@ — 9
Eggs—State, ₱ doz	0 —@ — 17
Jersey, ₱ doz	0 —@ — 18
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	0 38@ — 62
Fowls—₱ pair	0 65@ — 75
Ducks—₱ pair	0 —@ — 65
Turkeys—₱ lb	0 13@ — 15
Geese—₱ pair	1 00@ 1 12
Egg Plants—₱ doz	—@ — 50

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A three-story brick house and lot, corner of 11th-st and 5th avenue. House can be occupied by a good tenant, or will let for $425 per annum; $200 may remain on hand and mortgaged. Title perfect; taxes insignificant, and is a good investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first-class brick houses on Sloomfield-place, city of Brooklyn. Also, five 8-story brick houses on the same street, 20 by 133½ feet. Some cash required in two exchanges. Apply to EDWIN J. POWERS, Harrison Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A 2-story House situated in one of the most beautiful locations in Yonkers, with a good well of water, young fruit trees, &c. Price low; terms easy. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 8 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A three-story English basement house and lot, with all the modern improvements. Also, a portion of the furniture. For further particulars enquire on the premises, No. 18 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A cheap cottage and lot for sale or exchange for city property. The cottage is 41x32 feet, 1½ stories high, with 10 rooms, most of which are finished, and in good order for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson, and contains all the modern improvements such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, china water, hot air, &c., &c. The lot has wooding, fruit, with an unobstructed view of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades on the surrounding country. The cottage is a convenient size basement and cellar, with a stone cellar underlaid and overhead piazza fronting the river. Splendid view from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars, and large pine &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass to all the windows on the first floor, and inside shutters throughout; tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof all solid copper; six high mine points and three of stone rods to earth; first floor all marble tiles; Croton water pipes, A. A. Lent, stand drink fog, which is there in pipes. The property belongs to Mr. Donnelly pilot, and adjoining Cornelius Lawrence, Esq., in the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 56 lots, 25x100 feet or about two acres and fronting on a 100 feet street, front on the river 140 feet. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A cottage and two story and a half brick dwelling with stable and carriage-house attached, and lot 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, situated on the north side of 127th-st., between 3d and 4th aves., and convenient to the Harlem Railroad depot. The cottage contains 7 city lots 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, in the City of New-York, 200 feet from the Rail road station, and quite shaded by the finest trees in the neighborhood, containing choice strawberry beds &c., &c., and all kinds of shrubbery and choice trees in the garden. Will be sold cheap for cash, or on time to the purchaser making the most liberal payments. Apply to the owner's own premises, or by letter to Mr. Mill, at the garden, for lots, farm or Western land, and other trade. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

CULTIVATED PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautiful villa residence, containing about 30 acres, with ample and convenient buildings, and in the highest state of cultivation, situated on the Central Railroad, 14 miles from the City Hall, and 1 mile from the village of Tarrytown, on the Hudson River. The grounds are laid out in the most tasteful manner, and are stocked with choice fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. The buildings are large and commodious, and are supplied with gas, water, &c. Apply to or address the subscriber, on the premises. Possession given on the 1st of October next. Terms liberal

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Aug 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 Erie Certificate Bonds, 1871.....91,000 each
3,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent Income Bonds.....$1,000 each
3,000 Crawford County 6 per cent Bonds
3,500 Mercer County 6 per cent Bonds, interest in January and July. Bond from $50 up
$1,000 each
6,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bonds of 1870.....$1,000 each
14,000 Two Breckenridge Canal Coal Certificates.....$7 000 each
13 shares Harlem Railroad.....$50 each
9 shares Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad.$100 each
3 shares Williamsport and Elmira Railroad.....$50 each
3 shares Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad.....$100 each
100 shares Bank of Oswego (hypothecated,).....$100 each
40 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$40 each
8 shares Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn.....$50 each
3920 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853
3 shares American and Foreign Iron Paris Steam Company.....$50 each
1,000 shares Gold Hill Mining Company.....$5 each

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

3 shares Bank of State of New-York.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in par funds this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser

Next regular sale on MONDAY Sept 3

Special sale TO-MORROW, (Friday,) of 2,841 shares Illinois Central Railroad stock.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. } NEW YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, vide a thousand Shares of Stock are presently held in trust in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called therein, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.

Twenty-six hundred and fifty 2,650 shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B Dana.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly

J. N PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

A M MERWIN Auctioneer

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO. TRADE SALE-ROOMS No 13 Park-row. The TRADE-SALES this Fall will be held as follows:

TUESDAY Sept 4 1855

THE SIXTY SECOND NEW YORK TRADE-SALE OF BOOKS IN BOOK TYPE PAPER, PAPER, STATIONERY &c, under the direction of the Standing Committee of the Trade, will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, and following days The catalogue is now ready, and embraces nearly 120 contributions (including the only invoice contributed by Messrs Harper & Brothers to the Trade Sale) this and various other valuable invoices of Books and Plates. The consignments of

STATIONERY, PAPER &c,

which are unusually large and attractive are confined to this sale exclusively and the whole to be sold without reserve

TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855

THE TRADE-SALE OF BOOKS AND STEREOTYPE PLATES, under the direction of the New York Book Publishers' Association, will be held on TUESDAY, Sept 18, and following days The catalogue for this sale is also now ready, and comprises large and attractive invoices with liberal quantities, and to be sold without reserve, from nearly 100 Publishers in which will be seen the dolphin &c as heretofore

Such of the Trade as have not received catalogues may obtain them upon application to

BANGS, BROTHER & CO, No 13 Park row, New-York.

E H LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August 1855 at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeasterly side of Fifth-street, between the 1st and 2d Aves., of the City of New York, and designated by the number (328) on a map on file in the office of Register, in the City and County of New-York, entitled "Map of 460 lots of ground on the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry B Cromwell and Jacob D. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1826 which lot of land and premises is further described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Fifth-st distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of 45th st. with the southerly line of the 2d-ave, thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d-ave 100 feet 1 inch to the centre line of the block between 45th and 46th sts., thence southeasterly and parallel with 45th-st. 25 feet, thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d-ave 100 feet 4 inches to the northeasterly line of 45th-st, thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 45th-st 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1855

JOHN O'SEA, Sheriff.

R J CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned to Sept 14, 1855, at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Aug 7, 1855

aug3-tau2w Th* JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That on the 20th day of September, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, there will be sold, under the direction of the subscriber, at the six counts' Exchange, in the City of New-York, one thousand and twenty Shares of the Capital Stock of the RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.

This Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed May 7, 1841, "for the purpose of carrying on the business of quarrying stone in the County of Richmond," with a capital stock of $300 000, divided into shares of $100 each

The Company own about 100 acres of land in the town of Northfield, County of Richmond, including very valuable granite quarries, conveniently located about half a mile from tide-water, and, also, a right of way for constructing a road or railway from the quarries to the water, commonly called "Sands' Dock," and a right to use the same for the benefit and convenience of the Company, with the privilege of enlarging the wharf or dock if necessary for the use of the Company

A good railway has been laid from the quarry to the dock. The property is very advantageously located for favorable working; is easily reached, and as well as being accessible by water at all seasons of the year.

For further information, inquire of the subscriber, No. 257 Broadway A J V NDERPOOL, Assignee.

NEW-YORK City Aug 1 1855

W S MELLOR Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 113 Nassau st. Mortgage sale of all-giant custom-made cabinet furniture, being the entire stock of a first-class manufactory, and will be sold as above, without reserve, by order of the mortgagee, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor furniture in green variously covered in rich and costly brocade, satin and lasting; carved in rich and costly brocade, satin and lasting; carved in rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; rosewood etageres, mirror frame and bracket; rosewood Parisian and Victoria Lounges; Deer Park and Roman chairs; richly carved music stands and music cabinets. Chamber furniture will embrace the latest styles of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut in suites to match; also fine rich ornamented suites, beautifully painted. Dining-room and library furniture in great variety—rich bookcases, secretaries, sideboards, extension tables, dumb waiters, hall chairs &c, with a endless variety of medium class. Furniture catalogues now ready.

D S HORTON Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, TO MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock A M at the residence No. 79 Warren-st. D. S HORTON would call the attention of those about to furnish to this sale of the furniture comprising the best assortment offered at auction in this city. The above furniture has been in use but a short time and will be sold peremptorily Catalogues can be obtained on morning of sale, when the whole can be examined Rosewood suites, richly carved and well upholstered fully warranted; rosewood piano-forte full 7-octaves, for fineness of tone is unsurpassed; maker's written guarantee to run ten months—splendid instrument must be sold; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c, the whole comprising all that can be desired in a well furnished house Sale positive. A deposit required from every purchaser. For particulars see *Herald* and *Tribune*.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 5,000 CASES INVOICE OF PURE HUNGARIAN WINES, CHOICE BRANDIES, PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA AND CHAMPAGNE WINES AND CIGARS. ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Aug 31, at 10 o'clock, at the salerooms No. 11 Broadway, by order of pure selected Hungarian Wines, consisting of 800 cases of various choice Grands red and white, from the celebrated house of F. A. Julius & Co. Pesth, Hungary, all of which are warranted pure and unadulterated. Also, 450 packages Rhenish, in octaves, quarters, halves, and one and two dozens each; together with Port, Sherry, Madeira and Champagne Wines and Cigars of several brands. Particulars and catalogues can be obtained at the salerooms, No. 11 Broadway.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVING SALE OF RICH AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By order of the Supreme Court. PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No 18 Pine st, a large assortment of household furniture consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs and Voltaire chairs covered with satin, velvet and brocatelle; sofa and centre tables, with Egyptian marble tops; sideboards, wardrobes and double French bedsteads; bureaus, dressing bureaus, mirrors, spring chairs &c. Also a very large extension dining table. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No 2 Broad-st.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the 30 day of September 1855. Said farm consists of 106 acres of land more or less situated in Six Hills Suffolk Co., Long Island 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles North of the Village of Islip and 8 from Southside Deer Park. On the premises there is a good 40 feet one story and a half house containing 9 rooms, a good barn, wagon house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order; also a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds It is well watered by ponds, well and cistern. A daily mail passes the door to connect with the early train from the City. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr ZIMMERMAN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises N B Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 8 A. M., and return the same day.

AUCTION NOTICE—GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED wines, brandies, Havana cigars, &c—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction on THIS DAY, Aug 29 at 10½ o'clock, at his sales rooms, No 16 Wall-st, a large invoice of those fine liquors and cigars which have given such general satisfaction in our previous sales, consisting in part of Bleasburn and South side Malt Jas, Vittoria, Hennessy and Amonati ade ther ies, Irish & Co and Cabo n's Ports, Tokay and Vine de Malvasia wines; also, London Dock brandies, Holland gin, sherry, &c, belonging to one of our oldest importing houses now closing out their stock. No other liquors admitted. The wines are securely packed for transportation.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Office Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State County, City and Railroad Bonds and Scrip, Negotiable Loans, Notes Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends Legacies Debts, &c.

George Cook Auctioneer

LARGE AND PEARL PARLOR SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.—At the salerooms, No 117 Nassau-st, near Beekman, TO-MORROW (Friday), the 31st inst, at 10 o'clock. The stock is fresh from the largest and best assorted of any engaged to the public this season, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder. For particulars and catalogues can be obtained at the salerooms, No 11 Broad-st

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVING SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By order of the Supreme Court. PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No 18 Pine st, a large & splendid household furniture consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes chairs and Voltaire chairs covered with satin, velvet and brocatelle; sofa and centre tables, with Egyptian marble tops; sideboards, wardrobes and double French bedsteads; bureaus, dressing bureaus, mirrors, spring chairs &c. Also a very large extension dining table. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No 2 Broad-st.

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AUCTION SALES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION on the 8th of Sept., between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., that favorite hotel stand at Brownport, Rockaway, at the head of Raritan Bay, about eight acres of land with house barn stable, bathing house, &c. The whole or part will be sold to suit the purchaser; terms easy. Inquire on the premises

ISADORE VALLIER.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS. On FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock at the house, No. 1011 Broadway, near 26th st., all the furniture comprising the usual household, consisting of the usual house-keeping articles, kitchen furniture pictures, mirrors, parlor chamber and dining room furniture, &c The sale will be without reserve, as the proprietor generally is married.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer

GROCERIES, MACKEREL, &c. PORTER, BRANDY, CHEESE.—FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st. corner Greenwich, tobacco, cigars, claret, brandy, soap, starch, herrings, fresh mackerel, tea, olive oil, raisins, knives and forks, scissors, saws, razors, chisels, files, clocks, coats, pants, shirts, collars, stocks

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau st

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT SALE OF RICH FURNITURE.—Of all kinds large French plate oval and cabinet mirrors, rich oil paintings one large fruit piece, cost $1200, to be sold at a great bargain; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, &c., &c

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY.—Aug. 31 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Central Saleroom 439 Pearl-st, by order of Peter Hall, Esq., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of good second hand household furniture carpets, &c.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY.—Aug. 30 at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 11 Broad-st, a plain sealed hackaway carriage, standing top, nearly new and made to order by one of our first-class City makers.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

NOTICE.—The subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY are payable at the office of the Company, No. 33 Pine-st, Great Western buildings on the 3d of September next Such of the subscribers as prefer may pay by installments of 20 per cent on the 3d 30 per cent on the 17th and 50 per cent. on the 24th of September next. By order of the Board of Directors DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers No 48 William-st, New York issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Hamburg,	Moscow	Strasburg
Berne,	Florence,	Munich	Stettin,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Malta,	Seville,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malaga,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Mexico,	Singapore
Barmen,	Havana,	Montreal,	Sydney, N S W
Bernard Lyons,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Basle,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon
Bombay,	Hong Kong,	Naples	Trieste,
Batavia,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice
Beyrout	Liverpool	Oporto	Vevey,
Cairo,	London,	Odessa,	Vienna,
Colletta	Leghorn,	Palermo,	Warsaw,
Cologne,	Leipsic	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lyons	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,		Palermo,	Zurich

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras.
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle,	Hunter River
Brisbane and Ipswich,	Moreton Bay
Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne, Geelong	Kyneton
Castlemaine,	Mount Alexander
Ballarat	
Sandhurst Agency,	Bendigo
Ovens Agency.	

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan.
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, and issued to the subscribers, at the office of C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No 195 Broadway, New-York, until the 26th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of $300,000 of the 6 per cent County Bonds of Davidson County, State of Tennessee. Proposals may be for cash, or for 20 per cent cash and balance in monthly instalments of five or ten per cent

These Bonds are issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company in conformity to a special act of the Legislature, which act provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for their final payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected.

These Bonds offer superior inducements to capitalists. The County, embracing the City of Nashville, is the wealthiest in the State, the taxable property amounting to over nine millions dollars, and the system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely.

As further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. R MILLER & CO, No 195 Broadway, or, by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn.

BECKER & KUST,
General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO } No 18 William-st. }

THIS COMPANY—Having issued $1,000 first issues of Bonds amounting to three and a half millions of Dollars, resolved, at the annual meeting of Stockholders on July 10, to make an issue of the same amount payable in thirty years, to be exchanged for the Bonds now out, and no issue the Road for their security and pledge a sinking fund of one half per cent per annum, which will benefit the Bonds before maturity. These Bonds are now ready, and holders of any of the different classes of Bonds can make the exchange at this office. E B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, } TIFFIN, OHIO. }

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned

W. CLARK & CO, No 4 Hanover-st, New-York.

COUPONS ON THE SACRAMENTO COUNTY COURT HOUSE BONDS—Due September 1, 1855, will be paid on and after that date, at our office, No 27 Wall st

VAN VLECK, READ & DRIXAL

A FEW SHARES OF THE STOCK of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky for sale by

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st, N.Y.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William st Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission Sonby and business paper and loans negotiated by R G. CROMMELIN, 10 Wall st, office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL R. R. Co. } SARATOGA SPRINGS Aug 22 1855.

THE INTEREST DUE 1st September next on the Bonds of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad Co., issued for the construction of the Rutland Branch, will be paid at the Bank of Troy, in the City of Troy on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons.

WM H WARREN, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due in this City the 1st proximo on the IRON STOCK OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee and to the Milwaukee Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at our office, No 8 Wall st on and after the 1st September.

ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, (formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company.) No. 17 William-st, New-York, Aug 28, 1855 The interest on the two per cent Income Bonds of this Company, due Sept 1 1855, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office on and after that date. SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Broad st, New York, July 31, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE FLUSHING RAILROAD CO. } FLUSHING, L. I. Aug 25, 1855 }

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due Sept 1 will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York.

WILLIAM SMART, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. } NEW-YORK July 31, 1855 }

THE COUPONS OF THE FREE LAND BONDS of this Company, falling due on the 1st of September, will be paid on and after that date at the Office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st.

J N PERKINS, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lewisville Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up

026-154-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G AUSTIN an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker

au10-154-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st, opposite Astor House

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A Doncaster's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated lines dealing cards

A VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No. 182 Pearl st., Manufactory 73 Cliff st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A M MAURICEAU Professor of Diseases of Women One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo. pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation which she will here find. The book tells her what is the matter and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from ulcerations, (falling of the womb) or from fluor albus will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perfectly suffering for some three years or more in consequence of great ignorance and suffering some months before she died, from confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated me to contend her, nursing her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On a concept and purpose I cannot express to you the relief it conferred in the perusal, and the joy its pages inspired to my wife on learning that the great discoverer of M. M. Deceneaux provided a remedy. It opened to her perturbed mind which little conceived was possible. But for this, one mother year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO Astor House No 1 Vesey st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No 129 Liberty st., New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T B PETERSON, No 102 Chestnut-st, Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M MAURICEAU, Office, No 129 Liberty st., New-York, or to Box No. 1 224 New-York Post Office.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medecine, Vienna TRIESEMAR No 1 is the great remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay and all the distressing consequences arising from early excesses &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted. all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of local maladies, whether they arise from the habits of the individual or from the ravages of the mercurial system, and restores the patient to perfect health. In short, no remedy has ever been discovered, or ever will be, that can equal the Triesemar in the cure of all those diseases which are the result of indiscretion in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted. all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 3—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of local maladies, whether they arise from the habits of the individual or from the ravages of the mercurial system, and restores the patient to perfect health. In short, no remedy has ever been discovered, or ever will be, that can equal the Triesemar in the cure of all those diseases which are the result of indiscretion in youth, manhood and old age; no one who has used it has ever thought an article equal to the cure of the health of the individual or the population

TRIESEMAR No 2 Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which counteracts the English Elysium, the results of which are the most abject misery of the patient's constitution and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world can not remove

TRIESEMAR No 1 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and of nauseating qualities. They may be on the toilet table without the use being suspected.

Sold in packages containing separate doses as adm pistered by Valpeau, La Fraud, Ricord, &c

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H A BARROW No 23 Greenwich, near Canal, New York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the most irregularities suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and are universally pleasant, never failing to effect the object, as always directed.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the most importance.

Price One Dollar per box containing explicit directions. Sent to any part of the country by Express.

Sold at No. 2 366 388 525 and 684 Grand st; 144 and 226 Spring st; 111 and 722 Houston st; 132 and 578 Greenwich st, New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

All letters are to be addressed to Dr. R G GEISSNER No 2 366 Grand st., New-York City. (Box No 2 456 New York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.)

DR MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORTIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and powerful invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies, in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all nervous irritation and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of firmness which is necessary to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach it assists them in more readily dissolving the food and converting them into healthy pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole frame work of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No 75 Maiden-lane.

DR MAGNIN.

FOR THE PILES.—DR UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 387 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit is executed in imitation of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 387 4th-st, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Fifty-fifth edition, 300, 346 pages 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs in the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The affrighted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of their cases. Plain and full instruction and advice in respect to her situation which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

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DR. HUNTER, No 3 Division-st, New-York, a name long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of pretended incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Chances moderate and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without doing its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1 Call and get the Monitor of Health

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE are speedily removed by this remedy without injury to the gums Fifty cents Dentists have every body's opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A B & D SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., New-York Sold also by Druggists generally.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No 14 Duane st, between Chatham and William-sts, may be consulted in confidence in medicine and surgery applicable to every form of disease even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leaves the system in as good condition as before the drain malady took up its abode therein Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P.M

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor N. B Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office

DENTAL SURGERY AND MECHANISM.—DR. O'RRIE S, in conjunction with Mr. JOBSON, formerly Surgeon Dentist to the Royal Family of England, may be consulted at No. 56 Bond-st, by those requiring aid or instruction in the art In point of beauty and economy of work soundness and celerity of instruction his system will be found unequaled. At home from 9 to 5; for pupils between 11 and 12.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

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INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF CO

New-York Daily Times.

KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

Highly Interesting and Valuminant Proceedings.

Two Burrs on the Convention's Coat-Tail.

PLENTY OF PLANKS FOR A PLATFORM.

A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION.

ADJOURNED.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1855.

The quarterly session of the Grand Council, (Order of Hindoos,) of the State of New-York, commenced here yesterday. At the meeting, held in Syracuse last June, the President reported there were organized in the State about 1,300 subordinate Councils. At this gathering yesterday afternoon 182 of these subordinates had representatives present. A few more have arrived this morning, but the number still ranges below 200. Is this not "growing small by degrees and beautifully less!" It occurs so to me. The main body of the delegates appear, by the hotel registers, to be from the densely populated districts—New-York, Buffalo, Albany and their precincts furnishing a large proportion. The rural men—who have thought and felt the sentiment with which the leaders have professed to be so deeply imbued—do not any longer train in the company now performing in Binghamton. I do not see one thus has that genuine, earnest, homespun look which gives vitality and vigor to such organizations. They are all clothed in their looks and actions, and talk to each other much after the fashion of very small politicians. With considers are around, it is amusing to notice the peculiarly mysterious look they can put on, and how they really appear to think they impress you with the belief that in truth they do know something, and have some mission to perform. I have a pet dog who is sometimes entrusted with the duty of watching the homestead, and though not larger than a Maltese cat, he gets up an intense look of responsibility that seems to say, "this six acre patch, and all thereon, is safe while I stand here." There are at least three or four regular attendants at these Conventions who must at some time have passed that six acres while "Dot" was on guard. They have copied his exact look. Being copyists, of course they lack the intelligence that sparkles from the wool-encompassed eyes of the original. I passed three of them but a moment since, and in the flowing beard of the one, the white neckcloth and short, compact figure of the second, and the bald-combed hair and bare-faced look of the third, there was evident the same careworn, "borne-down-with-the-weight-of-our-manifest-destiny," that was traceable in the same characteristics when I first encountered them. I think they were in labor with a platform, and not doing as well as would be expected.

There are here about all the notorieties who were present at Syracuse in June last. President BARNUM, as affable and pleasant as though he had not been deprived of his high seat in the National Council, seems, with brother HYMANS, to have monopolized all the good humor allotted to the entire conclave. Brother BARNUM is the guest of Col. LEWIS, an eminent and wealthy citizen of this place, and I believe one of the Whig State Central Committee. I don't think that the Colonel will be converted to Hindooism even by the great Apostle of that faith.

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER appears to have brought with him something of the same feelings he expressed in his home Council. He talks loudly of a Free-Soil platform—of repealing the twelfth section, and of sundry other progressive movements that have been strangers both to him and his associates in the Grand Council. I suppose he has discovered a ray of light through the gloom of his own defeat.

Some men have a way of eternally climbing, and yet being everlastingly at the foot of the mountain; they always attain the positions of leaders at the precise moment when there is nobody to be led. Of this class, is an old personal friend, and a very earnest man, that I meet there—JAMES N REYNOLDS, Esq., who was some years ago, jealously and yet favorably known by the Whigs of New-York. He was of the HARRISON and CLAY campaigns, and then much a man of the people. I think a shade of sourness at some political misunderstandings, cost him a wanderer through Texas, when he accumulated some lands, and therewith an ardent admiration of the measures with the success of which the value of those lands was largely identified. He is now "a Northern man with Southern principles." He has taken hold seriously of Hindooism, and wants and expects to make it Pro-Slavery in its acts, as well as its tendencies. His method is of the old dough-face school, that yet thinks it possible to "keep the word of promise to the ear, but break it to the hope," of the people of the North. In all these years that he has been absent from the fight of Freedom, he thinks the army has learned no new tactics—has obtained no insight of the intent and meaning of that "masterly inactivity" whereby they were so often left at the mercy of Southern aggressors. He is scheming and planning, and revolving within his narrow circles at Syracuse and Binghamton, and homes at Auburn and Canandaigua, and thinks he is catching fish. When his net comes to shore in November next, and again in the succeeding November, he will find it thrown up nothing to the land but the dead and forgotten—the drift-wood that floated on the surface until it became heavy and water-logged, and so sunk out of sight these many years; but yet friend REYNOLDS will spread his net in the still eddies and back-nets, and will not see that the "school" is in the swift currents—the living waters.

SANFORD is here, and ranting as loudly as ever. LESTER is also here—intent upon lionizing—his hobby, I believe. I do not find the name of "HELEN DEU" on the hotel books, so if that lady of doubtful parentage is in the town, she must be *incog.* HAMMOND and STEVENS, of the Albany *Register*, are in and out, and around. SELAH SQUIRE, JOHN C. MATHER, Gen SCHOONER, and HORATIO SEYMOUR, Jr., are occasionally apparent.

Two faces, not heretofore conspicuous among them, are seen now—the two brothers, CHAUNCEY and HAMAN BUEN. What decayed and rotten ship has ever floated in our political waters, at the helm of which these two pilots have not stood? I do not now remember a party contest in which they were ever on the victorious side—and yet I think they have tried all sides. CHAUNCEY last was a *figurante* on the Hard boards—but I believe his *pirouettes* were not exactly to the liking of the managers, so they rung the curtain down on him; and now he seeks an engagement for the "season" from those who cater for Hindoo-audiences.

Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, of the last Assembly, is domiciled under the same roof with myself. He is an attending Delegate, and will probably make a speech in public, during the session of the Convention. He is much out of health, and apparently not much inclined to tread the thorny paths of politics.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS is also a Delegate. He, too, is an invalid, and I regret to notice, in the care with which he shields himself from the pure air of the hills, evident signs of the wearing out of his system. He looks feeble and little fitted to endure the fatigue of travel, or the excitement of debate—and yet the eye seems undimmed, and the mind as vigorous as when I knew him first. Agreeing little with him in his political views, and having few thoughts in common, I have yet found much to admire in his earnest, impassioned, defiant and often chivalric bearing during his Senatorial career—and I regret to see that he is wasting away.

There are all "among the knowing and the known" that I think worth the mentioning. DANIEL ULLMANN is not yet announced. Would he fashionable ladies have a way of appearing in church just as the minister is about to commence his discourse—thereby attracting attention and create a sensation;—DANIEL, I fear, has learned the trick, and means to practice it here.

Of the unmentioned, I think I give out of every ten are either Hunkers or Silver Gray Whigs.

As I said by telegraph, the platform appears to be the "stickling point." I think the say-nothing policy will prevail, but there is no telling—and very little use in guessing. Certain something complain that their efforts move so slow they cannot get steerage way on them. Something of the sort pervades this Grand Council. The members are so few—the early discomfiture so evident—its destiny so manifest, that they can indulge no sympathetic warmth of wanting a quorum only to put the melancholy remnant of a scattered household fathers now around the family altar. Anniversary, and they will all "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

It has been decided to hold the annual meeting of Canandaigua in February next.

The State Convention is to nominate a ticket for State officers in to be held at Auburn on the 26th of September. It looks here as though that ticket would be made up half from the ranks of the Silver Gray Whigs and the other half from the Hard Shell ticket now before the people.

I understand that Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON is as much in earnest in his denunciation of Hindooism as is his former associate, Gen CASS.

Hon AMBROSE STEVENS still adheres to the fortunes of GEORGE LAW. I am favored with a copy of he life of that individual, and I understand that 1,000 copies of that work are at the call of the curious, free gratis.

P S—I have seen a man that had a full-length view of the Silver Lake serpent. He says he is at least fifty feet long and as big as a cask. He (the man) is a delegate to the Hindoo Convention, and represents the Silver Lake district, serpent and all.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BINGHAMTON, Thursday, Aug 29,

The Hindoo Convention has adjourned *sine die*.

When it assembled this morning, there was a flood of planks sent in, out of which to construct a platform. They were finally all referred to a Select Committee, consisting of three from each Judicial District.

There was no afternoon session, the committee being engaged in the making up a report, and the remainder of the members in attendance upon a Mass Meeting, held in the shade of Brigham Hall, over this meeting.

JAMES WRIGHT, a Silver Gray from Oswego presided, assisted by an equal number of Hard Shells, Hookers and Silver Grays, from hereabouts. Speeches were made by Messrs BARKER, SCHAFFER, SORDOSS, CUMMING, BROOKS and BOSS. No two of the speakers agreed in their definition of the principle upon which SAM was going to fight, SCHAFFER being extremely Free-Soil and BOSS as extremely National.

At the opening of the Convention this evening, the Committee on Resolutions made a report, which was stated had the unanimous assent of the whole twenty-four. It was adopted by a unanimous vote in Committee of the whole House, and then by acclamation in the Convention.

You will have the resolutions so that your readers can judge for themselves. Will they be received by the people with the same unanimity they were taken up by the Convention? Judging from the cordiality with which the Hunkers and Silver Grays shook hands over their birth, I hardly think the resolves will bear analizing.

THE SOFT CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Administration Convention at Syracuse.

Preliminary Survey of the Field and Calculation of Chances.

Prospect of a Free Fight.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 28—8 P. M.

The Delegates to the State Convention of that section of the New-York Democratic party which has more especially enjoyed the fostering sympathies of the Administration, have assembled here in large numbers, awaiting the meeting in Wieting Hall, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Among the Delegates from New-York City, whom I have already seen, are Messrs. JOHN VAN BUREN, JOHN COCHRANE, LORENZO B. SHEPARD, ISAAC V. FOWLER, Mr. ROBT. KELLY, Hon. JOHN KELLY and numerous others. The hitherto inevitable RYNDERS has not, to my knowledge, made his appearance as yet. The representatives from rural constituencies comprise a not less substantial array of the prominent men of the party in their respective localities, of whom I may mention, Mr. DEAN RICHMOND, Vice President of the Central Railroad; Mr. HENRY WILSON, Batavia; Mr. HUNT, Editor of the Rochester *Union*; Mr. ANDREWS, Livingston; Mr. VANDENPOOL, Erie; Major DICKIE, Buffalo; GHOSEN COLE, do; Mr. GLOWACKI, Buffalo; SANFORD E. CHURCH, Oneida; JASON CLARK, Jefferson; Mr. LUCILOW, Suffolk; SIMON JEWETT, Orleans; ISRAEL T. HATCH, Buffalo; PETER CAGGER, Albany; Mr. MOFFAT, &c., &c., &c.

As to the probable character of the proceedings, the telegraph would overtake my predictions if I should make any. So far as I have been able to gather, however, I believe you will find the programme which I annex sufficiently satisfactory and reliable. Anticipations of serious difficulty and irreconcilable division appear to be much more prevalent outside the circle of delegates than within it, and predictions of a grand burst-up are by no means rare among people who regard themselves as quite *au fait* in the matter, though utterly disconnected personally, if not politically, with the Convention *per se*. My opinion—and it is to be taken merely for what it is worth—is, that the fact of there being no very grave fears entertained by those actually identified with the Convention as delegates, that the proceedings will be marked by any great want of good feeling or harmonious action, is, in itself, sufficient guarantee for the belief that the business for the transaction of which they have met, will be conducted to a satisfactory conclusion. It is quite fair to presume, however, that on matters of secondary interest, if not on questions which can hardly be regarded as of subsidiary importance, there will be elicited considerable contrariety of opinion. What a difference of that sort might grow to if warmly upheld by a radical and uncompromising minority, is an entirely different matter, and one with which I have nothing to do.

In regard to the *vexata questio* of fusion I am told that no advances will be made to the Hard-Shells,—they are to be treated with contemptuous disregard. But in the nominations the Softs will adopt as many of those already named by the opposite section as they can, consistent with their distinctive integrity as a party. In this manner they hope to win the sympathies and cooperation of that portion of the Harde who have shown a disposition to fuse with them.

Here is a general outline of what the Convention is likely to do:

In National issues, they will endorse the financial policy of the present Administration, pass resolutions condemnatory of the Nebraska outrages, but make no direct expression, either of approval or disapproval, in regard to the removal of Governor REEDER. A general endorsement of the Administration's measures is spoken of as not improbable.

In State Policy they will give utterance to their abhorrence of the conduct of the Whigs last Winter, and take strong ground against the Maine Liquor Law, of course. In fact it is said they will rest their cause during the ensuing elections mainly on State issues.

In the matter of nominations, I believe I can present the following in advance with tolerable confidence:

For Lieutenant—Saulsbury B. Church, Charles A. Nash and Robert Kelly are generally spoken of as candidates. Kelly, his chief, is of course strongly opposed.

For Attorney General—Nicholas Hill and S. J. Tilden, New-York.

For Canal Commissioner—Orrin Thayler, (a well-known Hunker,) Mr. Martin, of Monroe County, and Henry Wheeler.

For Judges of the Court of Appeals—Samuel L. Selden, (a prisoner of the Harde.)

For State Engineer—Mr. Dyke, who declined the third nomination a few days ago for the same office. So much for that.

The appointment of a President is said to be divided between Messrs. HARPER, KANE, KELLY and CHURCH, with the chances in favor of the latter. Col. RIKER and JOHN COCHRANE are spoken of as temporary Chairman.

It is not positively ascertained whether ex-Governor SEYMOUR will be present or not. In the event of his being here in time for the opening of the Convention, he will preside, of course.

The New-York delegation is full, and of a meeting held this afternoon, unanimously resolved to go the whole animal in regard to the endorsement of the Administration's measures, singly and collectively. That may breed fun. Yours, &c.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPH AGENT.]

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 29,

The Democratic (Soft-Shell) State Convention assembled here at 12 o'clock to day.

Mr LANNING called the meeting to order, and on his motion ROBERT CAMPBELL, of Steuben, was appointed Chairman, *pro tem*.

On motion Messrs. JOHN COCHRANE, FINDLAY M. KING, of Cayuga, M BALLARD, of Courtland, and GREEN, of New-York, were chosen Secretaries.

Mr. CAMPBELL, on taking the chair, made a few remarks. He hoped each delegate would faithfully represent his constituents in order that the party might devise measures to render itself af successful as in former years.

On motion of Mr. BALLARD, a Committee o two from each Judicial District was appointed to propose officers for the permanent organization of the Committee.

The following gentlemen were nominated said Committee:

Messrs. Kelly, Small, Johnson, Mabbitt, Hegeboom, McConihe, Jr., Sandford, Pond, Starbuck, Cants, Ballard, Parker, Clark, Harrower, Purdy and Piper.

Double sets of Delegates appearing from Schenectady, Mr VANDERPOOL moved that a Committee of five decide between the contestants. Carried.

The following Committee was appointed: Messrs. VANDERPOOL PERRY, HEATON, ROSE, GODFREY.

On motion of Mr. CHASE the Convention then took a recess till 3 o'clock P. M.

At three o'clock this afternoon the Convention reassembled, and Mr. SANFORD being absent, Mr. JUDSON was substituted for him on the Organization Committee.

After considerable discussion as to the admission of Mr. MCARTHUR, as a substitute for Mr. WATERBURY, of Rensselaer, that gentleman was admitted.

The Committee on Organization then reported the following names for permanent officers of the Convention, and also the resolution annexed:

President—ROBERT KELLY.

Secretaries—Joseph L. Baldwin, James Murphy, Henry F. Jones, Wm. Chamberlain, John Snyder, Samuel Douglass, Joseph F. Avery, Benjamin F. Skinner, Jesse Clark, Seymour Greene, Christopher D. Fellows, James E Thompson, John Lapham, Samuel S. Ellsworth, Wm. Vandervoort, Hiram Sacket.

Vice Presidents—Steph n A. Dudge, Gideon O. Chase, Findlay M. King, Hiram Perry.

Resolved, That the vacancies in the Convention be only filled by the appointment of those who reside in the respective counties where the vacancies exist.

Considerable excitement was created by this resolution, it being considered that such a resolution was not within the province of the Committee. The resolution would exclude General NYE, who had been appointed by Mr FLOYD, of Suffolk, as a substitute for Mr. ROSE, of that county.

General NYE was allowed to speak in defence of his substitution, which he did a some length, and quite eloquently.

Mr. SMALL, of New-York, stated that he had always been with General NYE in politics, but he did not believe that a person who lived in one county should represent another county by substitution.

The resolution was finally tabled by 183 ayes to 55 nays.

Mr. ROSSER KELLY, of New-York, in taking the chair, said substantially what follows:

I thank the members of this Convention for their having placed me Chairman—I highly appreciate the honor. The Democratic organization of which you are a part is the only party in the country. Yearling was thrown in the breeze in Ninety-eight, and long may it wave. The Democratic party is steadfast in its principles even when defeated. The other parties are in a state of transition, or in articles of dissolution. The Whig party has undergone constant transition. It has now almost become quite ready to wrap itself up in the dark mantle of Abolitionism. Last year it associated itself with Temperance, and this year with Know-Nothingism, falsely called Americanism, and is rallying in favor of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Permit me to express the hope that harmony may attend your deliberations, and that your action may be such as to enable us to gain a victory in the State and subsequently in the nation.

A Committee was then appointed, two from each Judicial District, to report resolutions.

Mr. VANDERPOOL, from the Committee on Contested Elections, made a report that one member of the Committee was absent, and that the remaining four were equally divided as to the rights of the contestants from Schenectady.

This report was amended, by a motion that Messrs COCHRANE and CUNNINGHAM be admitted as members of the Convention. Carried.

A motion was then made that Messrs. KELLY and VANDERBEGGEN be also admitted as members. Carried.

It was here moved that the four Schenectady delegates cast but two votes.

An amendment was offered to this, that each of the four members cast a vote. Amendment lost.

It was at last voted to allow the four delegates to have but two votes in the Convention.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee on Resolutions;

Committee—First District, Lorenzo B. Shepard and John Cochrane; Second, William Murray and William Chamberlain; Third, John Snyder and William Cassidy; Fourth, Joshua M. Todd and David Speaker; Fifth, Timothy Jenkins and Arphaxad Loomis; Sixth, A. J. Thurston and H. G. Prindle; Seventh, Robert Campbell and Thomas Comes; Eighth, Dean Richmond and Sanford E. Church—the last named as Chairman.

It was now 5 P. M., and the Convention adjourned to 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On the Convention reassembling this evening, it was announced that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to report until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

On motion of JOHN VAN BUREN, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report to the Convention their views upon the time and manner of appointing delegates to represent the Democracy of New-York at the Cincinnati National Convention.

A proposition of Mr. LANSING, that the delegates from the several Judicial Districts report two members of the State Committee from each District, was, on motion of Mr. VAN BUREN, laid upon the table.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when it is apprehended there will be quite a spicy time, as it is understood that the Committee on Resolutions will make both a majority and a minority report.

The Convention has been nearly full, and up to this time pretty harmonious.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN BAILEY & Co.,

Nos. 85 and 87 John-street,

Offer to the trade at the lowest rates, in lots to suit purchasers,

100,000 lbs. Sheet and Rolled Brass and German Silver, all widths and thicknesses; sheet 24x48 to 40x108; circulars 40 inches in diameter.

100,000 lbs. Brass, Copper and German Silver Wire, all shapes and sizes.

100 000 lbs. Brass and Copper Inling, plain and fancy, all sizes.

Ingot German Silver and Copper Nickel, Brass Kettles, &c.

Metal for special purposes made to order.

500,000 Carriage Tire, and Spring Steel.

5,000 lbs. Wrought Iron Bolts and Hinges.

10,000 gross American Bed Screws.

50 tons Pump Chain, best quality.

Revolving Stand, Yard, Suction, Force and Steam Pumps:

Hydraulic Ram, Garden Engines, Fire Hose Pipes.

Chain Pump Wheels and Fixtures, Iron Well Wheels and Grindstone Trimmings.

Fry Pans, superior quality; American manufacture.

Cast Steel Pitch Screws; American manufacture.

50 Pairs Curry Combs, brass and iron; improved pattern.

Sundries (not Wrought Iron Pipe for gas, steam or water.

5,000 lbs. extra Cast Steel Socket Solid Shank and Plough Bits.

5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Manure, Hay, Spading and Digging Forks.

5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Potato Hooks, Manure Drags and Garden Rakes.

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 374 BROADWAY.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c, including five sizes of Boynton's Patent Self-Clearing Furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO PATENT SNATCHERS!

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!

There will soon be a chance for stealing!

I am about to introduce a new invention!

THADDEUS HYATT,

No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For protection against mosquitoes and insects, HASKIN'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net. A sure guarantee against mosquitoes, without obstructing the circulation of air.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,

No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Depôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & Co.,

No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lawods' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands, who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Biles. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PORNY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"O'Neal the Great" again to-night at this favorite Theatre, with Mr. J. R. SCOTT as the Irish Chieftain, the pantomime of "The Raven of the Tomb," and the Drama of "Robert Macaire" making up the bill of entertainment.

MARRIED

In this City, at St. George's Church, on Wednesday, Aug 29, by Rev. Stephen H TYNG, D D Rev. JOHN TRIMBLE, of Logansport Ind., to EMILY J., eldest daughter of John Trimble, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 28, DENNIS MULLINS, Esq., Ex-Alderman of the Fourth Ward, aged 58 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) morning, Aug. 30, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 33 Renwick st. His remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, 6th av., and from thence to 11th st. Unadilla.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 29, JOHN DAVIS, in the 71 year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, Aug. 30, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 29 Renwick st. His remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, 6th av., and from thence to 11th st. Unadilla.

In this City, on 6th day morning, Aug. 29, REVERY, wife of Daniel S. Brown in the 67th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on 6th day, 8 o'clock, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 151 Cedar st., between Washington and Greenwich sts.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 28, ELIZABETH, wife of Andrew B. Dorr, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette pl., on this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 28, suddenly, from heart disease of the lungs, Mr HERMAN VAN HEMMELAER, of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 40 East 10th st., this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, CHARLES, son of Wm. D and Nancy Coughtry, aged 1 year and 9 months.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, Mr. EMANUEL WIGAND, aged 1 year. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 28, LOUISA, twin daughter of Josephine Findley and Wm. Edgar Bell, aged 4 months and 6 days.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. Findley, S. I. New Brighton boat leaves at 12 o'clock P. M.

At Kingsbury, Washington County, on Tuesday, Aug 28, ANN CATLIN in the 68th year of his age, a highly esteemed and valued member of that town for over 70 years.

At East Haven Conn., on Wednesday, Aug 29, in the 25th year of her age EVELINA M. W. BLUNT, of Brooklyn, wife of John Blunt, Jr.

At East Chester, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Aug 29 CORNELIUS VAN BENSCHOTEN aged 73 years.

At Greenwich Conn., on Wednesday morning Aug. 29, ELIZA H. TW., wife of Nicholas Carroll, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, to Greenwich, Conn., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...Aug. 29

$7,000 N Y. 6s '73.....120
6,000 U S. 6s '62.....111
5,000 Virginia 6s.....97
6 000 miscellaneous 6s.....94
1,000 do.....93
5,000 Louisiana 6s.....94
4,000 Tennessee 6s '90...86
1 000 Erie 2d m Bd.....10
6,000 Erie Conv. Bds '67 86
4,000 Erie Bonds '83s 101
10 000 Erie Bds '75 al 2s 98
4,000 do.....s3 90
49,500 Ill. Cen. R. R Bds 86
10,000 do.....b30 86
1,000 Ill. C. R R E B w p 86
500 N Y Cen. R R Bds 91
6,000 do.....91
1,000 T H & Al. 2d mt 8s 83
1,000 do.....87
1,000 do.....82
2,000 New-York Cen 7's 100
20 Mechanics Bank.....115
100 Canton Co.....26
250 do.....26
200 do.....s60 26
100 do.....s3 26
100 Nic Transit Co.....s3 19
100 do.....b3 19
100 do.....b3 19
500 do.....b10 19
100 do.....b3 19
50 do.....c 19
75 Penn. Coal Company 104
50 Cumberland Coal Co. 21
100 do.....s30 21
200 do.....s3 27
200 do.....27
400 do.....27
450 do.....s3 27
200 do.....b3 27
200 do.....b30 27
200 do.....b3 27
150 do.....s10 27
100 N Y Cen R.R.....99
100 do.....s30 99
25 do.....s30 99
150 do.....b60 100
100 do.....b60 100
10 Cleve & Pitts R R. 66
10 do.....87
50 do.....87
25 Ga. & Chi. R. R .b60 111

SECOND BOARD

$1 000 Missouri 6s.....94
3,000 do.....83
6,000 Tennessee 6s '80.....95
$0,000 Erie Bds of '75 b60 90
5 000 do.....s10 97
10 000 do.....b30 97
5,000 Ill Cen R R B .s3 95
10 Del. & Hud Can Co. 134
900 N. Carn. Plank Co.....19
100 do.....b60 19
150 Reading Railroad.....43
50 do.....43
100 do.....43
50 Cleve & Pitts R R. 86
100 Canton Company.....s60 26
50 Cumber. Coal Co.....27
100 do.....27
100 do.....s30 27
100 do.....27
200 do.....s3 27
50 Panama R.R.....b30 108
50 do.....107
50 do.....s60 107
165 Clev. & Toledo R. R.. 85
200 do.....s60 85
100 do.....s3 85
100 do.....s3 85
100 do.....b2 85
100 do.....s30 85
100 do.....b3 85
100 do.....b20 85

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The steamer *Hermann* at this port, from Bremen and Southampton, and the Canada at Halifax, from Liverpool, furnish Foreign Market accounts to the 18th August. There had been a sudden revival in Cotton speculation at Liverpool, and 66,000 bales sold during the week at an advance of ⅛@⅛d. to the pound. Orleans fair to good 7½d. and Middling 6 7 16d. The trade at Manchester was looking better, and some advance was had in piece goods with a disposition also to advance yarns. The purchases for India were large. The rains and the fine harvest weather had given the impetus to the movement at Liverpool. Breadstuffs were lower. Western Canal Flour 30s.; Baltimore and Canadian 40s., and Indian Corn 36s. 6d. @37s. 6d. Pork in active export demand for France; Lard advanced to 55s. 6d. Beef steady. Consols 91@91¼ in London. The French Funds firmer. The Bank of France statement shows a gain in Specie of $5,000,000 on the business of the month. The Turkish Loan of $30,000,000, guaranteed by France and England, was to be awarded on the 30th August.

There was an increased business at the Stock market to day, though prices continue to rule as on yesterday and Monday, in favor of the Bears. They attacked to-day part of the Railway Bond list, and sold heavily of Erie New Bonds, at 88, on to deliver at any time within 12 months. The cash sales of the same Bonds were also considerable at 90 ₰ cent. The Illinois Centrals were freely pressed on the market, and about $70,000 taken at yesterday's figure, 86 ₰ cent. The heaviest operations in Road shares, were on Reading, which a leading seller offered down, at the early Board, to 94 ₰ cent., the decline from the opening sale being 1½ ₰ cent. The Stock closed in the afternoon with sales at 94½@94¾. The New-York Road Stocks did not vary materially from the rates of yesterday; Erie 51¾; Central 99¾. The Western Roads fell off 2½@3 ₰ cent on Cleveland and Pittsburg, and ½@¾ ₰ cent. on Cleveland and Toledo. Galena and Chicago steady, and Cleveland and Columbus 1 ₰ cent higher. State Stocks dull. We heard of a forced sale of Indiana fives at 84½. The general market was slightly strengthened at the close of business by the foreign news.

There was some activity in Money Loans at 7 ₰ cent. The demand borrowing was principally on the speculative stocks, which have been changing hands pretty freely since the present decline in prices was first experienced last week. State Stocks and most of the Railway Bonds continue to be held with steadiness. Mercantile paper, double names 60@90 days was done to-day at 7 ₰ cent. There was no business reported in Sterling or France after the closing of the steamer's mail yesterday. The steamer carried out to-day $847,400 in Specie, of which over $600,000 went from this City by express to Boston. The Sub-Treasury to-day accumulated $89,989, in addition to $50 000 from the Land Office at Dubuque. The regular balance stands this afternoon $5,056 359.

The difficulty in regard to the New-York Central transfer system, we have reason to believe is in the way of amicable adjustment. The President of the Company will probably be in town to-morrow, to look into the matter, and there is also the most accommodating disposition manifested to facilitate a proper understanding with the Stock Exchange, by the Transfer Agents, DUNCAN, SHERMAN, Co. and we presume the City Directors in the Road will be brought to shave in this feeling.

It will be seen by a notice from the Treasurer, in our advertising columns, that the Cleveland and Toledo Company are now prepared to exchange their Consolidated Bonds, secured by an only mortgage, and a sinking fund, for the different classes of Bonds now out; pursuant to resolution at the annual meeting of the Company in July. The various Bonds of the Company all subject to consolidation are:

Bonds of Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland, 1st Mort., due August, 1855, non-convertible	$598,000
Bonds of Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland, 2d Mort., due August, 1863, convertible	350,000
Bonds of Cleveland and Toledo (Junction) 1st Mort., 1st Div., due April, 1867	394,000
Do., 1st Mort., 2d Div., due Dec., 1873, conv.	339,000
Do., 2d Mort., due Nov., 1858, conv.	201,000
Do., 2d Mort., due Nov., 1858, non-conv.	168,000
Do., income, due June, 1860, convertible	77,000
Do., 8 ds, convertible	8,000
Do., income, due Sept., 1856, non convertible	250,000
Do., income, due July, 1864, convertible	1,000,000
Do., Div. Bonds, due April, 1865, convert.	674,000
Total	$3,680,000

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co. report that the market opened with an active speculative demand, under which prices advanced ⅛d., but during the last two days prices became somewhat easier, though not generally lower. At the close the market was steady. The business of the week amounted to 66,000 bales, of which 24,000 were on speculation, and 4 000 in exports. The sales on Friday were about 8,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000. The following were the quotations: New Orleans Fair, 7¼d.; Middling, 6 7 16d.; Mobile Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6 5 16d.; Uplands, Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6¼d.; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 5¾d. @5¾d.; Inferior, 4d.@5¼d. Stock in port, 378,000 bales, of which 344,000 were American.

State of Trade in Manchester.

From Manchester the advices are more favorable, business having slightly improved.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. quote a dull market for FLOUR, and prices 6d. ₰ bbl. lower: Western Canal Flour selling at 29s @40s.; Ohio, 42s.@43s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 40s @42s.; Canadian, 40s @40s. 6d. WHEAT in limited demand, and prices slightly lower; White, 11s. 6d.@12s.; Red, 10s.@11s 2d. CORN dull, and prices nominal, at a decline of 1s. 6d.; White quoted 48s @44s.; Yellow, 37s @37s. 6d.; Mixed, 36s. 6d. Some circulars quote FLOUR 1s. under the above figures. The weather had been favorable, and the crop accounts were satisfactory.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular says: BEEF is steady and prices unchanged—stock diminishing. PORK in active export demand for France, and the stock nearly cleared off—but hers were demanding an advance. BACON quiet and unchanged. LARD had advanced to 54s.@55s. 6d., with sales of 150 ton. The stock on hand was about 1,500 tons. TALLOW stiffer but not quotably higher. CANDLES 57s., North and South American 55s @57s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular quotes sales of PHILADELPHIA BARK at 5s 6d. ASHES in fair demand at 36s. for Pearls, and 35s @35s. 6d. for Pots. RICE active at former rates. RESIN unchanged—sales of the week 6,000 bbls., at 4s. 4d. No sales of TAR or TURPENTINE.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 32s. PALM OIL—sales 2,000 tons, at £41@£42. PALM SEAL quiet, at £53 10s.@£54. RAPE, 58s. LINSEED steady, but inactive. COD, £47. TEA steady at former rates. Congou, 8½d @ 81d. SUGAR advanced 6d., and closed with an active demand. COFFEE steady and unchanged.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS say SUGAR firm, and prices slightly advanced. BREADSTUFFS a trifle lower and the market dull. IRON—Welsh Bars and Rails quoted at previous rates; Scotch Pig rather higher, sales at 81s 6d. The export of IRON north of Dunkirk or east of Malta is prohibited.

London Money Market.

MONEY had undergone no change in rates. Consols for MONEY closed at 91@91¼, and for account, at 91¼@91¾. DOLLARS, 5s. 1d; DOUBLOONS, 76s @75s. 6d.; EAGLES, 76s. 6d.

Liverpool Freights.

Freights to the United States had undergone no change.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote the market generally quiet, with sales at the following rates; New-York Central Railroad, 96; Maryland Fives, 98; Virginia Sterling Bonds, 86; Pennsylvania Dollar Bonds, 84.

Messrs. BELL & Co. quote as follows: United States 6's, '67, 105@106; do. Inscribed, 105@107; Maryland Bonds, 92@95; Mass. 5's, do., 102@103; Penn. 5's 70s 90; Pennsylvania Bonds, 83@84; Virginia Sterling Bonds, 85@85; Virginia Sixes, 99@99½; New-York Central convertibles, 95@96; Erie First Mortgages 103@103; do Second do. 99@99;

New-York Daily Times.

THE CATASTROPHE.

FURTHER FROM BURLINGTON.

FULL DETAILS.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Highly Important Testimony.

DR. HEINAKEN ON THE WITNESS' STAND.

Statement of Hon. Wm. B. Maclay and Others.

Twenty-Three Persons Killed.

SIXTY-FIVE WOUNDED.

Interesting Incidents.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV ... NO. 1253 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

At an early hour yesterday morning, special Reporters of the DAILY TIMES were dispatched to the scene of the recent disaster on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Burlington, New-Jersey, and we devote a large space in this morning's issue to a detailed statement of the scenes there witnessed, and a record of the investigations which have been convened before a Coroner's Jury.

The circumstances attending the accident are substantially of the same character as stated in our account of yesterday. They are given in detail below, revised and corrected in some unimportant particulars.

The extent of the disaster was not exaggerated. In no similar case of railroad accidents has a loss of life so serious occurred, since the melancholy event at Norwalk. We have authentic information of the death of TWENTY-THREE persons, and a list of wounded of SIXTY-FIVE remains to be appended.

Pending the Coroner's investigation, we refrain from repeating the comments upon the conduct of the parties concerned, and give place to the following record of the facts.

Visit to the Scene of the Disaster.

One of our reporters visited the scene of the disaster immediately upon arriving at Burlington. So much time having intervened since the occurrence of the terrible casualty which resulted so disastrously in the loss of human life, the external evidences of the catastrophe, as might be expected, had in a great measure been removed. The bodies of the dead and wounded were not there—the frantic excitement and distress of a few hours previous had passed away—the major part, indeed, of the shattered wreck of cars had been taken away; but, notwithstanding that, there were still apparent palpable proofs of the direst Railroad accident that has fallen to the painful duty of the press to chronicle since the well remembered Norwalk disaster. Portions of the cars remained scattered in infinitesimal fragments for rode about the scene of the accident. The embankments on either side retained marks of mad havoc, made by the cars in their sudden thrust from their roofed iron track up their precipitous banks. Numbers were busily engaged anxiously searching, in hopes to find among the ruins valuables or money. A few lingered about the ground in touching silence and fear, with looks of wondering curiosity upon their countenances, and evident deepest sympathy for the scores of mortal existences who had thus so suddenly been called from time to eternity.

The place of the accident, as stated in our previous report, is half a mile out of the city of Burlington, as you advance toward New-York. The facts connected with the starting of the 10 o'clock train from Philadelphia from Burlington at 10 o'clock 56 minutes, after having waited in Burlington ten minutes, as required by the regulations, for the 8 o'clock train from New-York, and then the meeting of the two trains at a point some three miles above Burlington when the Philadelphia train commenced backing up to Burlington in order to admit the other train to proceed—these facts, together with the subsequent and more dreadful result consequent upon an attempt to pass over the Railroad with two horses and a carriage by Dr. HEINAKEN at the junction of the River Road, as is called, and the Railroad. These facts are too painfully familiar to require extended reiteration. The statements published in the TIMES of Thursday, touching the then preliminary occurrences and immediate causes of the accidents, our reporter states, that the most careful inquiry upon the ground confirm true in every particular. At this place from Burlington east the track runs in a continuous strait line for nearly five miles. The immediate location of the accident in the physical conformation of the ground, was the worst section of the road in which an accident resulting in throwing the cars off the track could possibly have occurred. For some three hundred yards west of where the road crosses the track on either side is an embankment from ten to twelve feet in height, or rather here is a cut. On each side of the track is a slope of seven or eight feet. Above the embankment on the north side are two fields of corn, with fence intervening. On the opposite side of the track is an open field of triangular form, from five acres in area and nearly or quite level. The largest side of the triangular piece of ground borders upon the Railroad. The cut referred to extends some three hundred yards. From the east it commences some thirty yards from where the road crosses the track. The hindmost car of the Philadelphia train being at the opening of the cut was thrown off the track, the subsequent cars followed, and of course the adjacent grounds not being level, there was no chance either should spend their force in running harmlessly over the level surface. As it was, the two cars succeeding the hinder one in this manner of being thrown from the track, were each driven up the embankments on opposite sides. The consequence was a concussion, that resulted in this sudden and entire demolition. The following cars that were injured, stopped in the hollow space between the track and the edge of the embankment. When our reporter left, scarcely a vestige of the cars were remaining. What had not been removed was burned. A great many persons visited the spot during the day. Passengers of the various trains that passed over the road, betrayed much curiosity to catch a glimpse of the scene of this most heart-rending disaster.

How the Accident Occurred.

The train of cars which left Philadelphia at ten o'clock, consisting of five passenger cars, baggage car and locomotive, had reached Burlington just before eleven o'clock. It then stopped, waiting for the arrival of the eight o'clock New-York train from Jersey City, which passes at this place. After waiting for from five to ten minutes, and the New-York train not appearing, the Philadelphia train went forward slowly, watching for the approach of the downward train. It had gone forward about two miles, when the New-York train came in sight. The whistle for the brakes and to reverse the engine, was blown, and the Philadelphia train commenced backing, and soon got under headway for Burlington again. In this reverse movement, the passenger cars, usually placed behind and drawing after the locomotive, were now in front, and pushed by the locomotive. The engineer being with the locomotive, of course had not the advantage of seeing what was ahead of the backward going train. The first car came in collision with a light pleasure wagon driven by Dr. HEINAKEN, of Columbus, N. J., who attempted to cross the track in front of the cars. The wagon contained besides Dr. HEINAKEN, his wife, his father and two children. The doctor had seen the cars push on he was driving down the road and supposed all right. The first passenger car struck the two horses and the wagon, just as they were crossing the track, killing them instantly, and threw the latter feet on each side of the track, and the other fifty yards on the other side. The wagon was turned to splinters and upset, none of the inmates being injured, except slight bruises. The first car, (A,) after striking the horses, ran forward, and off the track, about one hundred yards, and to a small embankment. The second car, (B,) was thrown directly across the track, the third car (C) went through car B and stopped diagonally across the road, the fourth car (D) followed and [illegible] C. The fifth passenger car and the baggage [illegible] leaving the track. The two

[illegible] were not injured, but three of the other passenger cars were knocked to pieces, and many of their occupants were killed, wounded and maimed.

Statement of Dr Heinaken.

Dr. HEINAKEN, who was crossing the track in the wagon, thereby occasioning the accident, has made a statement to us, which presents features not elicited in his testimony before the Coroner's Jury.

Dr. HEINAKEN says:

I was driving to Burlington for the purpose of crossing to Bristol, but went through Florence to visit some patients in that town. I was returning from the river road into the Bordentown road by a side road, which crosses the railroad at the place where the accident occurred. I heard no whistle—no notice of any train. I saw no train pass—and on looking both up and down the railroad saw no train.

I drove on to the railroad, but on arriving close to the railroad I heard a rustling noise of cars moving; I immediately reined up, but the motion was so rapid that the horses only halted on the rails; the train was positively moving at the rate of thirty miles per hour; I was driving at about ten miles an hour; the cars struck and killed the horses, broke and upset the carriage containing my wife, her father, THOS. ANTRIM, Esq., his wife, my child and myself; I was thrown out on to the ground; I bear the mark of the concussion on my shoulder; my family were only slightly injured.

I attribute the melancholy accident to the engineer not ringing the bell nor giving any alarm, but backing the train at the almost destructive rate of thirty miles an hour. [An act of the Legislature fixes the maximum rate of speed through the borough of Burlington, which extends to where the accident occurred, at six miles per hour.]

I have been cautious from a preceding accident—a wagon containing several members of my family having been broken during my absence, by the fright of the horse, a few years ago. I am an Elder of Dr. MILLER'S Presbyterian Church, at Columbus, where I have been practicing medicine for the last thirty-two years.

Statement of Hon. Wm. B. Maclay.

Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, ex-member of Congress from New-York, was among the injured. He was in the second passenger car. He states, the first intimation he had of anything unusual was, that he noticed the train was backing towards Burlington; previously he heard the engine of the train he was in whistle, but was not aware of any whistle from any other train. It occurred to his mind that something must be out of the way, and he got up from his seat and looked out to see if he could discover the cause of the retrograde movement; immediately he heard a whistle and a reply, and saw that a train was on the track before them. This explains the cause of the train backing. The idea of a collision he had not dreamt of, nor did he believe one passenger in ten had the slightest consciousness of the danger that had menaced their personal safety; no indication, as far as he was aware, had been previously made to the passengers of the non-arrival of the train due from New York; there certainly was apparent no ground of alarm; he jumped up himself more from idle curiosity than any feeling of trepidation; he got up a second time, and had hardly stepped into the middle of the aisle when he felt a jar, followed with an instantaneous buzzing and running, and clashing of something about him. It was not the work of an instant. He remembers feeling his watch-guard catch hold of something, which by the way, is the last he has seen of it, when he found himself jammed underneath the car, a terribly incumbent weight pressing upon his chest, and his legs and arms so closely pinioned it was an utter impossibility to move either of them. One of his eyes had received a cut; as he lay, however, the point of a short stick was nearly in contact with his other eye, and he did not dare to move or call for help for fear the sudden movement of the superincumbent wreck might render more precarious his position. The groans of the dying and wounded were most heartrending. He was perfectly conscious of his own position, and in the hurried attempt at rescue he did not know but the mass above him might be let down with increased and crushing weight. Close by him lay pinioned a fellow sufferer who gave way to expressions of intensest agony and dispair. He did his utmost to cheer and encourage him. Without sustaining additional injuries, he was conveyed to the City Hotel, where he still lies in a situation far otherwise than encouraging. Aside from the injuries indicated under the general category of injuries, it is feared he may have received internal injuries. His clothing, meanwhile, was torn almost entirely from his body. Every button on his vest was torn off.

Statement of Rev. Mr. McDermott.

Rev. JOHN MCDERMOTT, a Catholic clergyman, who informs us that he was in car B at the time of the disaster. Himself and two friends were sitting near the end of the car nearest the engine. The car was well filled with passengers. He states that the cars were going at a rapid rate when the crash took place; he found himself thrown violently out of his seat and dragged along with the wreck for some distance, being upon his head at times, and again upon his feet. Of the occupants of this car none escaped unhurt, except our informant and his two friends, who got off with trifling injuries. Several who were in the car were killed outright, and others were dreadfully mutilated. Mr. MCDERMOTT says it was the most appalling sight he ever witnessed. There were some exceptions to the humanity displayed by the people of the vicinity. Mr. MCD. says there were persons standing looking on, who refused to render any assistance, and even refused to get water for the wounded, saying, "It was the Company's business to attend to it!" Such instances of brutality were rare.

INCIDENTS.

A child, five or six years of age, giving his name as JOHN HOGAN, was picked up among the ruins unhurt. He says he has lost his uncle, whose name he gives as FRENCH, or FRINTZ, and with whom he was traveling to New-York. The uncle has not appeared to the boy since the catastrophe. The child knows nothing whatever about his parents or other relations, except this uncle. He is rather genteely dressed, in light pants, black velvet jacket, and a pair of new boots, which latter article of apparel he says was purchased for him by his uncle the day before they started for New York. The boy has been charitably taken care of by Mrs. BRICK, No 71 St. Mary-street, Burlington, where his friends may find and reclaim him.

The body of JACOB HOWARD, of Lebanon, Tenn. was recognized by his sister, Mrs. W. DRAKE. This lady resides at the East, and came to this City to meet her brother, when she received tidings of their calamity, and went immediately to Burlington. We learn, also, that upon receipt of the intelligence of the death of Mr. HOWARD, the mercantile firm of HERRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, of this City, of which house Mr. H. was an old customer, deputized one of the young gentlemen in their establishment, Mr. J. B STEELE, to go on to Burlington and take charge of the remains. The body, however, was taken in charge by the Masons, and the funds found upon it, amounting to $3,000, was placed on deposit in the Mechanics' Bank, of Burlington. Mr. HOWARD was on his way to this City from his residence in Tennessee, for the purpose of purchasing his customary supply of Fall goods.

The following is the letter authorizing Mr. STEELE to take in charge the body of Mr. HOWARD:

MR. SOUTHMAYD OR MR. STEVENS—*Dear Sir*: We observe among the list of killed by the accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the name of Jacob Howard, an old friend and customer of our house, and for whom we have letters. We deem it proper to send some one to the scene of the accident, to take charge of his remains, and shall feel obliged if you will give the bearer, Mr J B STEELE, such a letter as will enable him without difficulty to obtain the remains and make the necessary arrangements for his proper interment. Yours, very respectfully,

HENRY, SMITH & TOWNSEND.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1855.

KILLED.

1. D. T. HAYWOOD.
2. THOMAS J. MERRIDITH, of Baltimore, Md.
3. EDWARD M. GEER.
4. Mr. —— RIDGWAY, Philadelphia.
5. Mrs C M. BARCLAY, Greenwood, N. J., (wife of CLEMENT C. BARCLAY.)
6. JACOB HOWARD, Lebanon, Tenn.
7. HENRY RUSH, Georgetown College, D. C.
8. EDWARD C. BACON, Philadelphia.
9. WILSON KENT, Philadelphia.
10. ALEXANDER KELLEY, Philadelphia.
11. Rev JOHN M. CONNELL, Wilmington.
12. JOHN DALLEN, Baltimore, Md.
13. CATHARINE BROWN, Philadelphia.
14. BARON DE ST. ARRAUD, French Consul at Philadelphia.
15. Mrs. MARGARET PRESCOTT, widow of Rev. O. PRESCOTT, Salem, N. J.
16. Capt. WILLIAM BOICE, U. S. Coast Survey.
17. GEORGE W RIDGEWAY, Philadelphia.
18. Miss LINCOLN, Ellicott's Mills, Md.
19. WILLIAM INGERSOLL, died in Bordentown.
20. EMILY BOICE, daughter of Capt Boice.
21. One man unrecognized. [Mr. MILLS, of Bridgeport, says that a Mr. HUMPHREYS, of Peoria, Ill., was killed by his side, and that the back part of his head was taken off, which corresponds with the wound upon the corpse.] There is a scar on the back of the right hand. The body is preserved in ice.
22. CHARLES H. BATTON.
23. HUGHES P. JARVIS, of Newark, Delaware.

This return of deaths is the same as reported yesterday—viz: TWENTY-THREE. The first accounts appear to have come with extraordinary accuracy—the casualties in such cases being usually much exaggerated. Mrs. BOICE'S name, placed yesterday in the list of the killed, is to-day transferred to that of the wounded. She lies at the house of Mrs. LARDNER in Burlington, very badly hurt. Her husband was killed.

INJURED.

1. WM. B. MACLAY, of New-York, formerly Member of Congress from this City—scalp wound, and breast injured. He is at the City Hotel, and is carefully attended by Dr. MCKELWAY, of Bordentown.
2. Mrs. LEEDS, of Philadelphia—flesh wounds in the left leg.
3. CAROLINE PRINGLE, of New-York. At GEORGE M. ELKINTON'S, Union-street, above York.
4. JOHN F. GILLESPIE, residing near Natchez, Miss. —compound fracture of the fore arm.
5. Mrs. JOHN F. GILLESPIE, wife of the above—left leg injured.
6. RICHARD TAYLOR, coal merchant, New-York—injured in both arms; eye lacerated.
7. CHARLES DICKSEY, of Richmond District, Philadelphia—severely injured on the shoulder and in both legs; injured internally; back broke. At Mrs. REID'S, Main street, below Broad-street.
8 and 9. Mrs L. A PHILLIPS, wife of L. A. PHILLIPS, costumer, No 77 Chatham street, New-York, and child, (a little girl five years of age.) Mrs PHILLIPS had an eye lacerated and back bruised. The child has a slight contusion of one eye.
10. HOWARD A HUGHES, Troro, Mass.—fracture of the fore-arm; one upper eyelid injured. At the City Hotel.
11. JOHN PUGH, St. Clair County, Penn.—compound fracture of right leg.
12. DENNIS O. KANE, Georgetown College, D. C.—fracture of right leg; one eye lacerated.
13. DANIEL SOUDERCK, Alliance, Ohio—scalp wound.
14. Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS, Principal Petspeco Academy, Ellicott's Mills, Md.—left leg badly bruised.
15. Miss MYRA PHELPS—bruised in the abdomen.
16. CAROLINE HYMEN, (servant to Mrs PHELPS,)—feet injured and luxation of the fingers.
17. Mrs BOICE, Washington, D. C.—contusion of the head; spine injured. At Mrs. LARDNER'S, Main-street.
18. Mr. WHEEDEN, New-Hope, N. J.—contusion of the head.
19. Son of Capt. BOICE—one leg injured, and body bruised.
20. LEWIS LEICKENSTEIN, Richmond, Va.—wound in forehead.
21. Surgeon WILLIAM WHEELAN, Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington—thigh wounded and spine injured. At Mr. GUERNON GASHILL'S, Main-street, Burlington.
22. DANIEL HAYWARD, Charleston, S. C.,—shoulder dislocated and fore-arm fractured. At Dr. TRIMBLE'S, Main-street.
23. Mrs. HOLSEMAN, New York City, fracture of left arm; severe flesh wound in fore-arm; flesh wound in right eye.
24. LEWIS A LUKARD, Montgomery County, Penn., chest seriously injured.
25. JOHN KELLY, Pittsburg, Penn., injured in head and spine. At JACOB LAUMASTER'S, York-street, above Broad.
26. THOMAS FINLEY, Philadelphia, collar-bone fractured; head and spine injured. At Mrs DAVIS', Stacy-street.
27. JAMES M. PATTEN, Philadelphia, both legs fractured. At S. W. STOCKTON'S, Union-street.
28. Mrs. CAROLINE PRINGLE, New-York City, injured in head and spine; ribs broken.
29. Judge REEVES, Chillicothe, Ohio, contusion of the chest; right shoulder severely bruised; face injured; lung and deep flesh wound in calf of right leg.
30. Mrs. CORNELIA D. LYONS and child, Jamaica, L I. Mrs LYONS has a flesh wound in the right leg, and a bruise and contusion of the chest. The child is badly bruised in the right knee. At E HOWELL'S, Broad-street, above York.
31. BENJAMIN K MILLS, of Bridgeport, Ct.—generally bruised, and skin torn and abraded. Recovered sufficiently to proceed homeward same day, and passed through this City yesterday.
32. OTIS FISK, of Middletown, Conn.—Toes of right foot torn off, calf of left leg badly injured, scalp considerably cut. Recovery doubtful. Is attended by Dr. PIERCE, at CALEB R. SMITH'S, Main-st.
33. ISAAC M. RAY, Haddonfield, N. J.—Both legs broken above the knee. Attended by the same physician.
34. Commodore JOSEPH SMITH, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.—Cut about the head. His son, attached to the Coast Survey, left this City yesterday for Burlington.
35. Mrs SMITH, wife of the above—Contusions on the head.
36. Lawyer MASSIN, at Rev. Mr. BRAIN'S, corner Broad and Lawrence streets, Burlington.
37. HENRY BENNETT, of Natchez, Miss., at MARGARET SMITH'S, Main-street, Burlington.
38. Miss BOYCE, at Mrs. LARDNER'S, Main-street.
39. Mr. PONJEAN, a Spanish gentleman, at Captain EAGLE'S, West Broad-street.
40. W. H. NEWBOLD, of Philadelphia, at Mr. AERTSEN'S, West Broad-street.
41. Miss NEWBOLD, daughter of the above, at the same place.
42. Mrs. ANNE KING, of Charleston, S. C., ribs fractured, back and spine injured; at Missus DEACON'S, corner Broad and Wood streets.
43. SAMUEL LAHEN, of Canton, Ohio.
44. GEO F. HARLAN, Cecil County, Md., at Dr. H. HALLENBACK'S, Post-Office.

[A number of the slightly wounded have left Burlington, viz:]

45. Mr. LITTLE, of Pittsburg, came to New-York.
46. BENJAMIN K. MILLS, of Bridgeport, Conn., has gone home.
47. Mr. KAY, of Haddonfield, although pretty seriously injured, was taken home.
48. Mr LANYARD has gone home.

[A large number of Philadelphians, more or less seriously injured, were taken at once to Philadelphia viz.:]

49. Mr. Charles Oldenberg, residing in North Third-street, Philadelphia, had his collar bone broken, and was otherwise seriously injured. He will recover.
50. Mr. Benj. Harry, residing at Conshocken, Pa. He was badly injured about the face and side. His arms are also much bruised. He was conveyed to Mr. JAS WISH'S, on Main-street.
51. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Saunders, resides at Wilmington, Del. She is slightly bruised about the back, and will recover. She was cared for by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Gummere.
52. Thomas Morgan, an importer and dealer in bonnets, and a resident of Ninth-street, Philadelphia, slightly injured about the head and back.
53. J. MCKNOWN, from Ohio, is very badly hurt.
54. Mr. WM. W. WHEELEN, residing in Spruce-street, in Philadelphia, received several severe bruises.
55. Mr. JAMES C. WHEELEN, another resident of Philadelphia, was also badly injured.
56. Wm. H NEWBOLD, merchant, of Philadelphia, was seriously injured.
57. Mr. FATHER had one of his collar bones broken, and was also severely bruised about the body.
58. Rev Mr. J PARVIN, of Pittsfield, Mass., is severely bruised about the legs. He was conveyed to Bishop DOANE'S residence, at Riverside, Burlington, and received every attention at the hands of his family.
59. Dr. ANDREW PENTER, of Harrisburg Pa., dislocated his elbow joint. Not seriously injured. He dressed his own wound, and then assisted to dress the wounds of others.
60. Mr. JOHN KELLY, Agent of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is badly injured, but not fatally. He is cut and bruised over the entire body.
61. Mr WM CLARK, of Delaware County, Penn., was much bruised, but had no bones broken.
62. HENRY RICHARDSON, aged 24, was also injured. He was very badly bruised. His injuries are not of a very serious character.
63. THOMAS RICHARDSON, aged 26 years, the agent of Messrs. FITZSIMMON & Co.'s Periodical Agency in Philadelphia, had both of his legs broken. He was at once taken to Philadelphia and conveyed to his residence. He was also injured considerably about the body.
64 M. LE BOUTILLIER, of BOUTILLIER Bros., of Philadelphia, was dreadfully cut and bruised.
65. Mr. FOSTER FRAZIER, of Moneysunk, was shockingly bruised about the head and face.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Upon receiving information of the accident, Justice EARL, of Burlington, issued a summons for the empanelment of a Jury of Inquest.

THE JURY.

The following are the names of the Coroner's Jury empaneled:

1. John Rodgers,
2. Wm. A Rogers,
3. Elisha Beldin,
4. Wendrop J. Hall,
5. Seth Thomas,
6. Hamilton McDowell,
7. Frederick Bainbridge,
8. John Lazelere,
9. Wm. W. Miller,
10. Robt. T Willits,
11. Amos Hutchin,
12. Lewis Rutherwell,
13. Edward Voute,
14. Bennet Funkinburg,
15. Budd Sterling,
16. Samuel Emlin,
17. Lewis C Leeds,
18. John Mitchell,
19. Richard A. Woodman.

The prosecution is conducted by G. S. CARMAN, Esq., Prosecuting Officer of Burlington County.

The Jury were empanneled on Wednesday evening, and proceeded at an early hour yesterday morning to view the bodies of the dead, lying in different private houses in the city.

In this labor they were still engaged when our Special Reporters arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the acting Coroner reassembled the Jury in the large Lyceum Hall, on Main-street.

THE TESTIMONY.

The testimony first taken was in relation to the identity the body of Jacob Howard, of Lebanon, Tenn.

Joseph Wright and *John A. Rutherford* deposed that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the body supposed to have been that of Mr. Howard was in reality his. Mr. Rutherford's testimony was as follows:

Joan A Rutherford, sworn—I knew Jacob HOWARD; saw him yesterday morning; have seen a hat, the same kind he had on the night before he left; I believe it to be the same hat; I have seen the body supposed to be his, but I cannot say that I recognize it; I have seen a purse; it is exactly like one Mr. Howard had.

The Jury declared themselves satisfied that the body was that of Jacob Howard, and permission was accordingly given for its removal.

Thomas Lee identified the bodies of Captain Boyce and Miss Boyce. Mr Lee is a brother-in-law of Capt. Boyce. These bodies were then removed.

It was suggested by a Juror that the witnesses who were from a distance be examined first, as many of them were anxious to leave town.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. COOK.

Mrs. Mary Cook, (near whose residence the accident of Wednesday occurred,) was sworn: I reside in the city of Burlington, on the corner of the Camden and Amboy Road and the Neck Road; the Neck Road is the River Road; I was at home yesterday, the 30th; I saw the cars run off the track; I was standing at the side door; I saw a carriage coming; the curtains of the carriage were all closed, and I put up both hands *and hollooed with all my might*; (witness here wept at the recollection of the scene,) I hallooed "For God's sake stop!" (witness wept anew,) I hallooed to the carriage, but did not know who was in it; I didn't care who was in it.

Q.—Why did you holloo? A.—Because I saw the cars coming.

Q.—How were the cars coming, forwards or backwards? A.—They were coming down; but I was so scared I couldn't tell anything about them.

Q.—After you hallooed what took place? A.—When I got to the front door I saw the pieces of the carriage flying, but the horses were gone and the cars were gone; I went to help some ladies out of the carriage.

Q.—Whose carriage was that? A.—Dr. Heinaken's, of Columbus, (a town in Burlington County.)

Q.—Did you see how far the carriage was from the railroad when you called upon it to stop? A.—I can't tell, Sir.

Q.—Look at this room, and tell how far you think it was? A.—It was further than the length of this room, (about 100 feet.)

Q.—Was the carriage driven fast? A.—Yes, Sir; as if they were in a hurry to cross the track.

Q.—Did you hear the whistle blow? A.—No, Sir; I heard only the noise of the cars, and knew they were coming, when I first saw the cars they were the length of a telegraph pole and a half off; I thought it was an extra train; it was going pretty fast, and that was what made me holloo; I knew the Engineer of the train; he was very good about stopping; I have known him almost to stop for a cow on the track; the 11 o'clock train was following close after this one, and about a quarter of a mile distant.

By a Juror—Did you notice whether the other train was coming fast? A.—I didn't see whether it was or not.

Q.—Do the engines generally whistle when coming to the cross-road? A.—I have never known a train to pass the road without ringing the bell or blowing the whistle.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ANTRIM.

Thomas E Antrim (who was in the carriage with Dr. Heinaken) affirmed—I reside in New Egypt, Ocean County, New-Jersey; I was present at the scene of the disaster yesterday.

Q.—State what you know in relation to it? A.—Dr. Heinaken and myself were in a carriage; we were coming from Florence (a few miles below Burlington); we hurried along; we wanted to cross the river; just before we got to the Railroad Dr. Heinaken observed that we were all in good time to clear the cars; looked at his watch and said there was nothing in the way; we drew near the Railroad; neither did we hear a noise, but in a few minutes I discovered the cars were coming.

Q.—How near were you to the Railroad when you saw the cars? A.—We were then distant not more than 25 feet; the horses were going at a terrible rate; the Doctor jerked the horses up; I was sitting on the front seat with my grand-daughter in my lap by the side of the Doctor; the side curtains of the carriage were up and the back curtains were down; we were within 25 feet of the cars when we discovered them.

Q.—You did not look for the cars till you were close upon the track? A.—No, *not until we were within twenty five feet of the track*; the Doctor then jerked the horses up, but he couldn't save us.

Q.—When the Doctor jerked up the horses, what then? A.—They jumped forward.

Q.—Well, what then? A.—The next thing I saw was their feet upon the track.

Q.—You say you were sitting upon the front seat; could you have seen the cars from the carriage where you sat? A.—I think not; there was a corn-field ahead which obscured our sight; we didn't hear them until we were so near that we could not help ourselves; I was a good deal hurt; the carriage was all smashed.

By a Juror—Did you see Mrs. Cook at the door of her house, gesticulating? A.—Not till after the accident happened.

By a Juror—Did you hear the cars passing up as you came along the river road? A.—I did not; on the river road they cannot be observed.

Q.—Have you traveled that road before? A.—Never since the Railroad was established.

Q.—You knew you were approaching the track, did you not?

[Witness did not understand.]

Q.—Did not the Doctor say that you were nearing the railroad track? A.—Yes.

Q.—How fast were you driving? A.—We were driving at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour.

Q.—How many persons were in that carriage? A.—Four of us beside my granddaughter—Mrs. Amelia (my wife,) Mrs. Heinaken, Dr. Heinaken and myself, with my grandchild.

Q.—Squire, have you ridden frequently with Dr. Heinaken? A.—Only a few times.

Q.—Is there anything peculiar about his mode of driving? A.—I don't know anything about it; he appeared to be cautious in driving.

DR. HEINAKEN'S TESTIMONY.

John F. D Heinaken, M D., (whose carriage occasioned the catastrophe,) was affirmed.

Q.—Where do you live, Doctor? A.—I reside in Columbus, Burlington County; my profession is a physician.

Q.—Were you in the region of the railroad accident yesterday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, Sir, be kind enough to state what you know. A.—I drove around by Florence, to visit some patients on my way to Burlington; I turned up from the river road to cross the railroad, in order to get into the Bordentown road; *I heard no car whistle* from the time I left the river till we were struck by the cars; there was no noise of any car coming; I was very particular in looking both up and down the track of the railroad, to ascertain whether I could see any cars coming either way, but I could neither see nor hear any cars on the road; I remarked, a few minutes before we came to the railroad track, after looking at my watch, that we should be in time to clear the cars, as the time had elapsed for their passing; the first notice that I had of the cars approaching was a rumbling noise of a car moving along; I immediately drew the reins with all my force, but too late to prevent a collision; I did not see the cars, but only heard a rumbling; that apprised me of danger; the cars were coming with great rapidity; it was but a second before they struck the horses.

Q.—Was it a second? A.—I could not give any calculation of the distance; we were within ten or fifteen feet; as soon as I drew the horses up the cars struck.

By a Juror—Did you see Mrs. Cook? A.—I saw a woman there, and drove by, but I saw her make no motion.

Q.—Doctor, are you hard of hearing? A.—No, Sir, (emphatically,) my hearing is too good sometimes.

Q.—How fast were you driving at the time of the accident? A.—The horses were going pretty fast; as I pulled the reins, they were going at a rate of between eight and nine miles an hour; they were very fast horses; I couldn't stop their speed immediately; I held on, but their springing forward brought them on the track.

Q.—You say you heard rattling of the cars? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything to prevent you from having a view of the cars at that point? A.—At English Cut here is a deep cut, so that you cannot see the cars, but you can generally hear them; it is probable the wind prevented me from hearing their approach; I heard rattling of the cars.

A Juror—There is no deep cut there.

A.—There were bushes between the Railroad and the road from the river; in driving, I am very careful; my carriage was broken some years ago on the Railroad, and since that time I have been very cautious; when I came near the Railroad, I looked up and down; I could not see nor hear anything.

Q.—Was there any obstruction in your view after you got into the cross-road that runs from the Bordentown road to the river? A.—There are trees and bushes and corn fields, so that I could not see the track; and I heard no alarm and no whistle from the time we left the river until we were struck.

Q.—You were driving carefully, you say? A.—Yes, Sir; my wife is very timid, and I am always very careful in driving; the side curtains of my carriage were all up and did not obstruct the view; the back curtains were down.

Q.—You say, Doctor, there are corn-fields and bushes along the Road; where are these bushes? A.—Between the river road, as I turned from the river to cross the Railroad; as I approached the track I looked across, and up, and down, and saw Mr. Chas. Alcott and Mr Hunter mowing in a lot by the roadside; I was looking for the cars, but saw nothing of them.

[A diagram was here prepared for witness, who described the position of the trees, bushes, &c., which obstructed his view and prevented him from seeing anything on the Railroad.]

Witness continued.—When we were struck, the cars were backing down with unusual rapidity; some of the passengers in the cars say they were backing at the rate of 30 miles an hour; some say 15.

Q.—Now, Doctor, have you any idea how large this little triangular field by the roadside is? A.—I have not, Sir.

Q.—Were the persons you speak of mowing in this triangular field? A.—Yes, Sir; they were mowing.

Q.—Are there any bushes in that triangular field that you know of? A.—I won't speak positively; I think there were some bushes.

(Two ladies were here called, who were suffered to corroborate the testimony of Dr. Heinaken, without undergoing examination.)

ENGINEER'S TESTIMONY.

Israel Adams, sworn. I reside at New-Brunswick; my occupation is Engineer; I am employed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; I have been in their employ eleven years.

Q.—Were you the Engineer of the 10 o'clock line up from Philadelphia, yesterday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about this accident; if so, state it. At what time did you arrive at Burlington? A.—At 10 minutes to 11.

Q.—What time did you leave Burlington Station? A.—At 9 minutes past 11.

Q. What was the cause of your remaining at Burlington Station 12 minutes? A.—We had to wait for time.

Q.—What is your time for leaving Burlington Station by the time-table? A.—Eight minutes before 11.

Q.—Why did you wait 10 minutes beyond your time, yesterday? A.—Because the 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock line from New-York have the right of the road to Burlington for 10 minutes.

Q.—Was either train behind time yesterday? A.—The 8 o'clock train from New-York was behind time at Burlington.

Q.—How much behind time? A.—It was behind 10 minutes when we went on.

Q.—You went on up the road? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you meet the 8 o'clock line from New-York, and where? A.—I met it close up to the switches; at Hammell's switch, I think it was.

Q.—How far from Burlington? A.—Two miles.

Q.—When you saw that train, what did you do? A.—I applied the brakes, and then stopped.

Q.—What do you mean by putting the brakes on; what is the signal? A.—Two blows of the whistle.

Q.—Then you gave two blows of the whistle? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What then? A.—I gave three blows of the whistle to go back.

Q.—How far, at the time you gave the signal to back, was the eight o'clock train from you? A.—It was over half a mile.

Q.—When you backed, for what station were you making? A.—For the Mount Holly Y.

Q.—What was the object of your getting to the Mount Holly turnout? A.—The other train was at the stake, and I was nowhere nigh it. They were entitled to the road.

Q.—What stake? A.—The half-way stake.

Q.—What is the grade from the point where you gave the signal to brake up to the Mount Holly turnout? A.—About 40 feet to the mile. It is a down grade coming this way, (towards Burlington.)

Q.—How fast were you going? A.—About 15 miles an hour.

Q.—How many cars were attached to that train? A.—Eight.

Q.—How many passenger cars? A.—Six.

Q.—Was there a mail car there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the other? A.—The other was a platform car, that held the grain.

Q.—Who was on the look out coming down the grade? A.—No one but myself, until I came within three hundred yards of cross-road, when I stopped in and blew the whistle.

Q.—What then? A.—We had not run a great way before we all fetched up.

Q.—When you fetched up, were you inside the engine or were you looking out? A.—Inside.

Q.—At this time how far was the throttle valve open? A.—It was not open at all; I had just shut it off.

Q.—What was the cause of your shutting that cock off? A.—To stop the whistle.

Q.—How did you blow your whistle? A.—I blew it all the time; I gave one prolonged whistle at the cross-road.

Q.—Did you or did you not, after that long whistle was given, give a signal to brake up? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why? A.—Well, because I generally run down to the switches without breaking up.

Q.—No—why was it that you did not brake up yesterday? A.—I had no occasion to brake up, unless I knew that this wagon was in the way, and I knew nothing of it.

Q.—Was you present during the testimony of A. Heinaken? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you hear his testimony? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see anything of the horse and wagon with which you came in contact? A.—I did not.

Q.—If you had looked over the road could you have seen the wagon? A.—You could on the upper side but not on the lower, as some trees are there to obscure the view.

Q.—At what distance can you see trains traveling from the road? A.—Two or three hundred yards.

Q.—When did you begin to be aware of some obstruction? A.—When we had nearly passed the cross-road, and I found the cars flashing up by the banks.

Q.—Is it a common thing to back trains at a speed of fifteen miles an hour? A.—Yes.

A recess was here taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Examination of Israel Adams resumed.—Q.—Upon what side of the engine is your proper place? A.—On the right-hand side.

Q.—From which side of the engine were you looking when the train was backing? A.—On the left.

Q.—Did you remain on the engine after the accident happened? A.—I left it.

Q.—Who remained on the engine? A.—No one.

Q.—What was the name of the brakeman who set the gig out. A.—Morris MAXWELL.

Q.—Where was he? A.—On the hind part of the tender.

Q.—How many brakemen were on the train back of him? A.—One other.

Q.—What was his name? A.—We called him Jack.

Q.—Where was his place? A.—On the hind car.

Q.—Who was the conductor? A.—Jacob VAN Cortrand.

[One of the Jurors here announced that a party was present ready to identify the body of the man not yet identified. The examination of witnesses was suspended till the Jury in concert with the party referred to took a look at the body. The body was identified as that of HUGHES B. JARVIS, of Newark, Del.]

Examination resumed.—Q.—Where is Scott, the fireman. A.—In Newark.

Q.—Where is Yankee? A.—At Camden.

Q.—Was he injured. A.—I believe he was.

By a Juror—Was this the brakeman on the hind car? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what Company did this train belong? A.—To the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

Q.—Were these brakemen in the employ of that Company or the Camden and Amboy Company? A.—Of the former

THE SOFTS AT SYRACUSE.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY FLOURISHES.

Difficulty about Gen. Nye.

The Committee on Organization Transcend their Powers.

Nye Ultimately Received as a Substitute.

PERMANENT OFFICERS APPOINTED.

Symptoms of a Fierce Struggle.

From our Special Reporter.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1855.

In pursuance of the call of the State Committee, the Convention met in Market Hall to-day, at 12 o'clock precisely.

The room was crowded, there being probably 210 delegates present.

In the interval between the mailing of my last dispatch and the formal organization of the body, the tide of feeling seemed to undergo a change—a strong current of Anti-Nebraska sentiment began to set in, and eventually the delegates seemed to understand that they were arranged into two parties—the party in favor of swallowing every act of the Administration, Nebraska bill and all—and the party in favor of a specific endorsement of particular measures. The semi-anti-Administration party had for one of its leading spirits Gen. NYE, who wished to be recognized as a substitute from Suffolk County, and whose chances at one time seemed to be very doubtful, and was expected to take the initiative against the gentlemen from the Custom-House. The appointment of temporary Chairman would, it was supposed, lead to some show of dissentient feeling; but that matter was disposed of, as will be seen from the report, without any trouble.

Mr. LANNING of Allegheny moved that Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL of Bath, Steuben County, be appointed temporary Chairman. The motion was seconded and carried without any show of dissent.

Mr. CAMPBELL having taken his seat, addressed the Convention as follows:

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Convention, permit me to return my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me in electing me to preside temporarily over the organization of this Convention. On looking around me I see many whom I recognize as ex-life members of the Democratic party—men whose counsels in former years we have been in the habit of following, and whose counsels when followed have invariably resulted in the success of the Democratic cause and the election of the Democratic ticket. I hope and trust that on this occasion our deliberations will be conducted in a spirit of harmony and firmness, so that we may be successful as in former years. [Applause.] And the Convention will permit me to say, occupying the position which I do, that I hope each representative here will represent truly and with fidelity the will of the constituents by whom he was sent here for that purpose. [Applause.] If we do so, after a fair candid and honest interchange of sentiments and views, I think we will have no reason to apprehend that we shall be less successful than in former years.

Mr. COCHRANE then moved to appoint HENRY M. KING of Cuba, as Secretary. The motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. GUERNE of New-York City was elected Assistant Secretary without opposition.

The names of the delegates were then called over, and, in compliance with a suggestion of one of them, the credentials of each delegation, as the names of the members composing it were read out, were submitted to the Secretaries.

Mr. HORATIO BALLARD, of Cortland, moved that a Committee composed of two from each Judicial District, be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of nominating permanent officers. Seconded and carried.

On suggestion of one of the Secretaries, this appointment was deferred until the preparation of the list of Delegates present was completed.

In the meantime, Mr VANDERCOOL, of Erie, moved the appointment of a Committee of five to report upon the contested seats from Schenectady County. Passed.

The CHAIRMAN named the following gentlemen: Isaac Vanderpool, Erie; Hiram Perry, Albany; Rufus Heaton, Clinton; Joseph Rose, New-York; Ira Godfrey, Livingston.

The motion for the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization was here renewed by Mr. BALLARD, and passed a second time.

The CHAIR announced the following names as those of the gentlemen by whom it was to be constituted:

President—ROBERT KELLY, of New-York.

Vice Presidents.

District.		
1.	JOSEPH D. BALDWIN,	JAMES MURPHY.
2.	H. F. JONES,	WM. CHAMBERLAKE.
3.	JOHN SNYDER,	SAMUEL DOUGLASS.
4.	JOSEPH F. AVERY,	BENJ. F. BENNETT.
5.	JASON CLARK,	SETHOOK GREEN.
6.	CHARLES D. FELLOWS,	JAS. E. THOMSON.
7.	JOHN LAPHAM,	SAML. G. ELLSWORTH.
8.	W. VANDERVOORT,	N. SACKETT.

Secretaries—STEPHEN A. DODGE, of Kings; GIDEON O. ORASE, of Tioga. FINLAY M. KING, of Cayuga; HIRAM PERRY, of Albany.

THE FUN COMMENCES.

The following resolution was appended to the Report, and recommended to the Convention for adoption:

Resolved, That the vacancies in the Convention be only filled by the appointment of those who reside in the respective Counties where vacancies exist. [Applause.]

A VOICE—They won't carry that.

ANOTHER—Certainly not.

A DELEGATE—I move that the Report of the Committee be accepted, with the exception of the last resolution, which they had nothing in the world to do with.

A DELEGATE ON THE COMMITTEE—I wish further to report from that Committee, that I am instructed by the minority to inform the Convention that they protest against that resolution, believing the Committee have no such power as it claims for them. [Loud applause.]

Several gentlemen got up to address the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN rose to put the motion for the adoption of the report on nominations, *minus* the resolution when

A delegate rose and said, he presumed it would be agreed to that the motion be thus amended—to wit, that the minority report of the Committee be substituted as the final clause in place of the resolution. His amendment was seconded by several.

Mr. SMALL, of New-York, said a gentleman on the Committee had offered a minority report. He (Mr. S.) thought that there had not been any meeting of a minority of that Committee; the gentlemen acted there in good faith. The resolution in question was adopted by them by a nearly unanimous vote, and he (Mr. S.) could tell the gentleman who represented himself as speaking for the minority, that he was surprised that he should come forward now, and after the resolution had been adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, offer a minority report, without stating to the majority that such a thing was going to be done. He hoped the amendment made by the gentleman on his left would not be adopted. This Committee was appointed on organization, and not merely to select officers, but to prepare the plan of organization, and they had, therefore, a perfect right to offer this resolution. He hoped that the majority report—or rather *the* report—for he believed there was no minority report—would be adopted. [Applause.]

A Delegate called for a reading of the resolution appointing the Committee on Organization.

The terms of the resolution, which was read, only empowered the Committee to nominate the permanent officers of the Convention.

SEVERAL VOICES—That's it.

A DELEGATE—They have no power there to put forward such a resolution.

A Delegate said, the substitution of the minority report for the resolution was now the first question to be settled. The Committee, in the absence of the Committee on Permanent Officers, had seen fit to settle the matter to which the resolution referred in its own way. And previous Conventions sitting in this hall had settled it in the same way. The Committee had certainly traveled very much beyond the powers delegated to them.

THE CHAIR—Is the Convention ready for the question?

A DELEGATE—I call for the Yeas and Nays.

Gen. NYE rose just as the question was about to be put from the Chair. He succeeded in catching the Chairman's eye, who thereupon intimated that he was ready to hear him.

GENERAL NYE MAKES A SPEECH.

The General then advanced from his seat to the front of the platform, amid deafening applause, and said:

Before this question, Sir, is put, I desire to say a single word to this Convention—not apologetical, Sir, for appearing at a Democratic Convention. [Applause.] I desire to say a single word—understanding, as I do, that I am the bone of this contention—exculpatory of any censure upon myself, or the distinguished name which is illustrious in the records of the Democratic party in this State, of him that asked me to raise the Macedonian cry of "Come over to Suffolk and help us!" [Loud applause. In obedience, Sir, to that command, that was as potent to me as the creative fiat—[laughter]—I appear as a Delegate from the County of Suffolk—a County, Mr. Chairman, whose every rivulet has run red with the soldier's blood and whose every green sod presses the bosom of a soldier's grave. [Vehement applause.] I feel honored that the distinguished gentleman who asked me to lend him this helping hand, thought of me as a representative from the County of Suffolk.

My Democracy is bounded by no ideal lines. [Applause.] I am no stranger to the Democracy of Suffolk. For twenty-one years I have been familiar with the illustrious names of the Democracy of Suffolk who have sat in Democratic Convention. I rise to express my mortification, my deep humiliation, that my humble name should have drawn from my kind friend from New-York (Mr. COOK) a motion which would have virtually excluded me from this Convention. And I rise to express my profound astonishment that this Committee should have so transcended its powers as to call in question the validity of my appointment by Mr. FLOYD. The action of the Convention on this resolution I do not value at a feather's weight. But I trust the power of tyrannical rule in this Convention is no longer to be recognized or felt. I trust this Convention will respect Mr. FLOYD's right to name a substitute, no matter how much they may mourn over the choice he has made. [Laughter.] The people of Suffolk will inquire with surprise and wonder why this Committee attempted such a usurpation over Democratic right, in laboring to rescind the appointment of the gentlemen whom they nominated to represent them. I came here because I supposed I would be among the weakest of the weak, and lo! they are dissatisfied because of that! [Laughter.] After some further observations, the General resumed his seat, amid loud applause.

A Delegate called for the Ayes and Noes on the question as to the adoption of the Report without the resolution.

An old gentleman got up and regretted that Suffolk had not seen of her own to appoint as her representatives. She might as well have gone to Virginiaey as to appoint Gen. NYE.

Gen. NYE—That's a matter of taste. [Laughter.]

Mr. COOK said he made the resolution, not because he supposed Gen. NYE to be the weakest of weak, but because he knew him to be one of the strongest of the strong. In view, however, of the present state of affairs, he would withdraw that resolution of his, demanding that the claims of substitutes not residing in the Counties they claimed to represent, should be referred to the Committee on Contested Seats.

A Delegate called for a division on the question of the withdrawal of the resolution in the Report of the Committee on Organization.

Mr. SMALL asked to be heard in reply to Gen. NYE. He seemed very anxious, but the "question" being loudly called for, the Chairman put to the vote the question, whether the report of the Committee on Appointments should be adopted, so far as the appointments were concerned. The question was put, and the Report on appointments adopted unanimously.

Mr SMALL again rose to speak, but was interrupted by a Delegate, who inquired if a motion to withdraw was debatable.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE said the question first occurred on the acceptance of the report of the Committee. One portion of that report had been accepted, the remainder had now to be acted upon, and when it came before the Convention for adoption, the motion to lay it on the table would be in order.

A Delegate rose to a point of order. No such power, he said, being delegated to the Committee, he would like to know if they had any right to bring the resolution appended to their report into the Convention at all.

Another Delegate said a motion to reject a portion of the report was in order.

The previous speaker insisted on his point of order. The Committee should withdraw the resolution.

Mr. COCHRANE was of opinion that, on the motion to adopt the resolution, the original motion to lay on the table would be in order.

Several very confused suggestions were made, but all eventually gave way before

Mr. SMALL, whose persevering efforts to be heard in reply to Gen. NYE at length appeared to be successful. He began by expressing his want of ability to reply to the gentleman with the eloquence and tact which had characterized his (Gen. N.'s) speech. He knew that Mr. NYE looked on himself as at home here, and felt that anybody who offered to oppose him could not expect to succeed with any degree of satisfaction to himself. [Laughter.] Mr SMALL began pitching into Suffolk for her recreancy to the cause of Democracy, and her connection with DANIEL E. SICKLES, when

Several Delegates called him to order, on the ground that a motion to lay on the table was not debatable.

A VOICE—Why don't you let him have his say out? [Laughter.]

SEVERAL VOICES—Go on, Mr. SMALL.

Mr. SMALL proceeded. He continued his uncomplimentary allusions to the political action of Suffolk Co.

A noble-hearted Democrat, CHURCHILL C. CAMBRELING was at one time, he said, trampled under foot by delegates to this Convention from the County of Suffolk. The Committee on Organization, he contended, had full power and were perfectly competent to determine the manner in which Counties which had no delegates here were to be represented. After some further remarks, he sat down.

A Delegate now said that the question under discussion was one to be decided by the Chair.

The Chair preferred to have the Ayes and Noes taken on it.

Mr. CHURCH said that after a report had been received by a body without objection, the motion, after receiving a part thereof, to lay the remainder on the table, was in parliamentary order, and not debatable.

The CHAIRMAN put the question as to the laying of the resolution, reported by the Committee on Organization, on the table.

A Delegate called for the Yeas and Nays.

The Yeas and Nays were taken accordingly, and the motion to lay the resolution on the table was adopted by a majority of 132 to 55.

A Committee was now appointed to conduct Mr. KELLY, the President, to the Chair, and the temporary Chairman retired.

Mr. KELLY, on taking his place as permanent presiding officer, was received with deafening applause.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. KELLY said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you sincerely for the honor you have conferred on me in electing me to be the Chairman of this Convention. I hope you will continue your favor to the end, and treat me indulgently in my discharge of the duties of this office. I am conscious that I need your kind forbearance. It is an honor which I highly appreciate to preside over the deliberations of the representatives of the Democracy of the State of New-York. The Democratic Republican party of the United States, of which you are a part, is the only permanent political organization in this country. [Cheers.] Side by side with the flag of the Union, its banner was flung to the breeze in '76, and there may it long wave as a rallying standard for the lovers of liberty and equal rights. [Loud and prolonged applause.] Here is the only safe reliance amid the mutations of opinion, and the conflicts of party, and sectional strife. How noble is the attitude of the Democratic Republican party at the present time, standing erect even when defeated, while all other political organizations are in the process of transformation, or in the very article of dissolution. Glance over the history of that party which, under various names and disguises, has for nearly sixty years stood forth as the main opponent of the Democracy. Its history is simply a history of successive transmigrations. It was originally organized as the Federal party in direct antagonism to the principles of JEFFERSON. Your fathers conquered it under this designation. It next maintained for some years a sickly existence under the title of National Republicanism, and afterwards assumed the name of Whig, and borrowed occasionally our good name to use in connection with it, hoping that under the appellation of Democratic Whig, its true character would not be known. The Democracy of 1852 extinguished it under this, its last, phase. It is at this moment without a name; but the arts by which it shall be purged of all the sins of Whiggery, and put on the black garments of a sectional republicanism, are not yet consummated. But whatever form it may take, it belongs to you to overcome it as you predecessors have so often done before, and compel it to take some other shape. [Applause.] The party of unrestricted expediency is entirely unembarrassed in the selection of the measures it shall support or the alliances it shall form. Measures, not principles, constitute its creed. It is, therefore, always ready to gather strength from any exciting question that may arise, or enter into any combination that promises a probability of success. Its well known character in the State of New-York is its character every where. You have seen it take advantage of the excitement against Masonry, and make political capital out of a purely social question. You saw it last year strike a bargain with the political Temperance organization. This year you see it in various States coalescing and merging into that party of stealthy tread and dark purposes—the party of sectarian prejudice, and illiberal anti-democratic spirit, that calls itself Know-Nothing—[loud applause]—and is, by some, miscalled American-ism. You see it now in this State, where the unfortunate defiance of its chief in past times with those of the proscribed faith, and with citizens from other lands and of other tongues, has rendered this union impossible. Gathering all the discordant hosts it can muster to the support of a single question, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, they simply expect all the distinguished statesmen of the country, the lovers of good government, the advocates of a strictly constitutional legislation, the supporters of a sound State policy, the opponents of public extravagance, profligacy and corruption, the friends of popular rights, the supporters of the rights of the individual citizen, the haters of fanaticism, and the lovers of the Union, to forego their cherished opinions and abandon every tangible object of political action for the purpose of embracing this one impracticable issue. [Loud applause.] It is an easy platform for a multitude to stand upon. Let them be unanimous upon this, and the old managers will take good care of everything else. Allow me, gentlemen, to repeat my thanks for the honor you have done me, to express the hope that harmony may pervade your deliberations, and that that spirit of harmony, radiating from this centre, may diffuse itself over the once divided Democratic masses, (cheers) and that the result of the wise action of the Convention will be to restore the Democratic party to power in this State, and thus insure their national triumph in the Presidential election in 1856. [Loud applause amid which the Speaker resumed his seat.]

The other permanent officers having been requested to take their seats.

Mr. CHURCH moved that a Committee, consisting of two from each judicial district, be appointed by the Chair, to report resolutions to be presented to the Convention.

His motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. VANDERCOOL, from the Committee on the contested seats of Schenectady County, presented a report. He said that but four members of the Convention had met—the fifth, he understood, not being in town. These four had not been able to agree, they stood two and two.

Mr. VANDERCOOL made a lengthened explanation, and presented two resolutions, each recommending the adoption of a different set of delegates.

The reception of the joint report was moved, seconded and carried.

The adoption of both resolutions was then moved and seconded.

The reception of Messrs. CHURCHMAN and CUNNINGHAM, one of the Schenectady delegations, was moved as an amendment.

Mr. ROSEVELT KELLY, one of the second set, declined serving as a delegate unless the Committee and the Convention recognized them as having a right to be present.

It was moved to lay the amendment on the table.

That was, however, decided to be out of order.

The question on the reception of CHURCHMAN and CUNNINGHAM was put and carried.

It was then moved by Mr KELLY himself that Messrs. KELLY and VANDERGOOAN be accepted as delegates likewise. Passed.

A motion was now made that the double delegation should cast but two votes.

A Delegate said that would be an absurdity. They might be opposed, and their votes would nullify each other.

Another Delegate said that was the business of the county which sent them; it should abide by the consequences, and not the Convention.

Mr. VANDERPOOL said this Convention was a unit, and it did not seem to be a matter of importance, whether Schenectady had four votes or two. He moved as an amendment, therefore, that they be permitted to have four votes.

Mr STARBUCK strongly opposed the passage of the amendment, on the ground that it would be setting an unwise precedent, as well as that it would be unjust to give the delegations from a single County four votes.

The motion that they should have but two votes was, however, carried unanimously.

The Chairman announced the names of the gentlemen composing the

Committee on Resolutions.

District.		
1.	Lorenzo B. Shepard,	John Cochrane.
2.	Wm. Murray,	Wm. Chamberlain.
3.	John Snyder,	Mr. Cassidy,
4.	Joshua M. Todd,	David Sprague.
5.	Timothy Jenkins,	Arphaxad Loomis.
6.	Ariel S. Thurston,	H. P. Prindle.
7.	Robert Campbell,	Thomas Cornes.
8.	Sandford E. Church,	Dean Richmond.

RESOLUTIONS.

A proposition was made for the appointment of a State Committee for the ensuing year by the Delegates composed of a gentleman from each Judicial District, but, in accordance with an objection by Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, the motion for the present was withdrawn.

Mr. COOK moved the appointment of some person to take charge of the door, so as to obtain room for the Delegates.

An amendment was made to appoint one or two Sergeants-at-Arms.

Eventually it was moved and carried, that the Delegation from Onondaga should do that office.

A motion was now made, that the Convention adjourn until 7½ o'clock—(it being now 5 o'clock)—in order to give the Committee time to prepare their resolutions. The motion was adopted, and the Convention broke up accordingly.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7½ o'clock in Corinthian Hall.

The Chairman announced that he understood the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to submit their Report this evening.

A motion to adjourn was now made, but withdrawn in compliance with the request of Mr. VAN BUREN, who desired to submit to the Convention some suggestions in reference to the manner of appointing delegates to the next National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. He did not wish to commit the Convention to any decided action in regard to it this evening, but wished to have it presented in such a shape that it would receive the deliberate consideration of the body, previous to being passed upon. He would, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be authorized to report to this Convention a recommendation for the consideration of the Convention, as to the proper time and manner of choosing delegates from the State of New-York to the next National Democratic Convention of Cincinnati.

The resolution was seconded and adopted.

A Delegate then moved to have the proposition which Mr. VAN BUREN proposed to make in regard to the appointment of a State Central Committee disposed of this evening.

Mr. VAN BUREN repeated his opinion that the present mode of choosing such Committee was an inconvenient and unsatisfactory one; he thought, however, that it would be advisable to defer action on the subject for the present, inasmuch as the prominent members of the Convention were absent on Committee. He supposed, at all events, that the duty of the Central Committee was confined to the calling of conventions; they had no right to draw up resolutions or form platforms for the party. Their duty was something akin to that of blowing a horn, and he thought it absurd to appoint two men from each Judicial District for that purpose. He knew there was some jealousy in regard to the location of that Committee, but there was no existing cause for such a feeling now, though there might have been, under the old constitution. He had no motive to serve in naming Albany as the place, for he lived in New-York, and would have no objection to Rochester, Utica, Syracuse or New-York, or any other place that could be named, equally eligible with those. It had also been suggested to him that a sub-Committee of three should be appointed to call Conventions. But in regard to the entire subject he was averse to having any decided action taken to-night, and would therefore move to have the whole matter laid on the table.

The motion, being seconded, was put and carried.

The motion for adjournment was then renewed and carried.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock, when a high time is expected all round.

☞ *For to-day's Proceedings, see Telegraph.*

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

Trial of the Colored Men Charged with Riot.

Attempt to Arrest Jane Johnson.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 29.

This morning the case of John Ballard, William Still, William Curtis, James P. Braddock, James Martin and Isaiah Moore, the colored men charged with riot and assault and battery upon Hon. John H. Wheeler, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, in the rescue of Mr. W.'s slaves, at Walnut-street wharf, a few weeks since, came up, pursuant to adjournment from last Monday, the Deputy District Attorney having then announced that he would be ready to try the case to-day at 10 A. M. Judge KELLY heard the case.

David Webster, Esq., opened the case for the Commonwealth, by recounting the facts of the case, which are well known to the readers of the *Bulletin*. After Mr. W. had concluded, Hon. John H. Wheeler was called to the stand and sworn. His evidence in chief was nearly identical with that previously published.

Mr. Wheeler recognized Curtis and Ballard as the men who had seized him and threatened to cut his throat. He also recognized Still as the man who accompanied Williamson at the time of the first assault. He said Curtis jumped in the back with the servants—they called out, "Master John, save me!" He touched me much, but I could do nothing for them. Mr. Williamson said he was responsible for everything. There was much excitement and terror—calling of murder—much noise—all were frightened; the woman is very timid; has always been in the family, she came to Philadelphia by her own free will.

Cross-examination by Mr. Birney—I am a farmer; was hired to the bar; I don't think I was at Mr. Sally's five minutes; servants were with me; they got something to eat there; Jane had been in the service from December, 1853; I was in Nicaragua from 2d December, 1854, to 1st July, 1855; Jane was in this country; she was born in our family; I was on the river side of the boat, aback; the distance from where I sat to the stairway is just the width of the boat; I was going across New-Jersey; I think I heard but one bell; I know it was 5 o'clock by my watch; the conversation with Williamson occupied five minutes; he first addressed me; he then went to talk to the woman; there was a gentleman within two feet of me; I saw but few persons on the hurricane; the discussion was in a hurried, animated and excited tone of voice.

She preferred being with me; I exercised no sort of control over her, more than she chooses to acknowledge. these people were my slaves, not servants by contract of wages; Jane had been married, but the husband was dead—the children were here; I do know of other children of Jane's; I don't know the number; I have an impression there are two; I did ask her on the boat if she did not want to return to her children; she wished, before leaving the District of Columbia, to have her children taken with me; I gratified her; I accompanied them all the time in the city; I had no apprehension of their leaving me; I said all the Abolitionists in Philadelphia could not make my people leave me; I have found my mistake out; I was under orders to leave in the steamer of the 20th, but did not go, wishing to see the end of this matter.

Q.—Why did you remain here?

Objected to. Objection sustained.

Q.—Are you still the Minister accredited to Nicaragua?

A.—I am, at least I have no notice to the contrary.

Q.—Have you made arrangements to sail on the 20th of this month?

Objected to.

Paper—The witness has gone extensively into arrangements to leave for Nicaragua; it is an important question—whether to wait to also whether he will here by instigation of the Government of the United States—go in haste, suddenly this morning, when he should be in Nicaragua attending to the important interests of the United States. We want to know whether he is neglecting his duties, or urged by the immediate supervision of the Government official, he is working the will of the Government and we want to show his temper.

Judge Kelly—Neither the Government or its officials are on trial, the ground is therefore untenable. The question is overruled.

Q.—What means have you taken to bring these parties to trial? A.—I went to the Marshal, Deputy, Judge and Commissioner.

Q.—Did you go before an Alderman to get out a writ? A.—I was anxious; I never offered money to any one; on the wharf to point out the men, the captain of the boat and Adams' Express messenger, pointed them out to me; I did get out a warrant; I went before the Alderman when summoned.

Q.—How often did you attend to prosecute?

Objected to.

Birney—We wish to show his temper. It we show the sacrifices he has made to bring the parties to trial, we show that temper.

Judge Kelly—A citizen has a right to pursue all his legal remedies. Objection sustained.

I know Mr. Tomlinson.

Q.—Did you ever offer Ballard, through Tomlinson, any money to find the whereabouts of Jane.

Objection made and sustained.

Mr Gibbons proposed to ask a few questions through Mr. Birney—one counsel only being allowed to cross-examine in the practice of this Court. Mr. Gibbons putting his questions in a very audible tone of voice it was objected to by C. said that there was no rule respecting the tone of voice to which questions may be put, or in which counsel may communicate.

Judge Kelly—The Court will not tolerate any practice subversive of its rules.

Q.—Did you know before coming to Pennsylvania that a slave brought here was free? A.—I did not then nor do I know.

Q.—Why did you congratulate yourself on getting off so quietly before the coming of Williamson?

A.—I met Mr. Webster in Baltimore; he rather excited my fear: I first told Jane that if she came to Philadelphia she was free, if she chose to go; she knew she might go if she wanted to; I don't think that I spoke to her at Bloodgood's; I would not have went to sea with a person unwilling to travel with me; I have looked upon it as a hopeless task to try to get her back; I did enter a complaint originally against Wm. Still; I went with the Deputy Marshal for the purpose of seeing if it was the same man; I have seen Still at the boat on the 9th inst., and here this morning: Still pushed the woman; he was exceedingly active, cooperating with Williamson; told the woman "come along"—pushing her; I do not know the gentleman who interfered. I think he was an officer of the army, but I do not know; I know who the parties were attracted by the noise from the after part of the boat; Mr Calcart I know—he said it was a shame; when the man spoke to me I made no movement as if to draw a weapon; they may have thought I had one; I had no weapon, nor did I threaten to shoot, nor use any threat whatever.

Samuel Smith, of New-York, sworn: Lives in Brooklyn; was in the city of Philadelphia July 18, left by steamer at 5 P. M.; saw the occurrence; I was sitting on the hurricane deck; a gentleman (Col. Wheeler) came on board, followed by a servant and two boys, a man came up, followed by several colored persons; he commenced speaking to Col. Wheeler; he said you are as free as your master to the woman; I then stepped up and said, let this woman alone, she is perfectly willing to stay; I had heard her say so; the man urged her to leave; she said she did not want to leave, but would like to be free; Williamson then took her and raised her up; the boys commenced crying; Wheeler interfered and was pushed back; Wheeler was then seized by two black men, and the people hurried out; I don't think I could identify any of the party; the woman was told often to leave, but continued to remain seated, perfectly quiet; when the bell tolled, the woman was seized and raised up; I don't know about the boys, I kept my eyes on the woman; there might be four or five colored men; I saw no colored man before the white man came up the gangway.

Cross examined by Mr. Wm. Birney: The child cried; I think it was frightened; I was near them; the oldest appeared to be ten and the other eight; Wheeler tried to get them away from the party; I did not think Col. Wheeler was about drawing a weapon; I am surprised he did not; the woman was well dressed; I think she would have staid with her master; the parties were moving round the pilot-house; Col. Wheeler got loose from the black man, and went and tried to rescue the woman and the party; I did not see Col. Wheeler take hold of the woman; I saw no weapon, nor any one strike at Mr. Williamson.

The discussion between Col. Wheeler and Williamson continued but a few minutes; no one interfered before W. took hold of the woman; some two or three gentlemen on the deck at the time; I had never spoke to him before the occurrence; I met him afterwards going to West Point; I introduced myself to him; told him I was in Philadelphia when this took place; he asked me to be a witness in this case; I came here at his request; I am a forwarding and commission merchant; mostly in business with the West; not much with the South.

I heard no threats made by any one; some man said they had better let the woman go, or something like that; the remark was made by a white man to the black ones; I did not go down from the hurricane deck; most of those on deck did go down.

Re-examination—Am here as a witness by my own will.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug 30.

Captain Heath was the first witness examined this morning. His testimony was as follows:

I was in command of the steamboat *Washington* on the 18th July; the boat laid with her head up the river; I was talking before the boat started on the afternoon named, with Mr. Field and Captain Myrtle; I heard a boy cry murder; I went to the gang-plank and saw a crowd coming off; I asked what was the matter; the crowd said a little boy had run away from his mother, and then I saw Jim Martin shoving or lifting one of these little boys along; he had hold of the boy's arm; he said to hurry or shove ashore; the boy was holding back all he could; I suppose there were twenty whites and blacks in the crowd. [The Captain here identified Martin, and said he is employed in Mr. Gratmer's office.] The affair occurred two or three minutes before the boat started.

Cross-examined—I have known James Martin for some two or three years; I have always known him to be of peaceable disposition, and a straight-forward, upright man; I was thirty or forty feet from the boys when the boys first cried; I did understand the cry to be *murder*; I did not see Mr Tomlinson until after the affair was over; I then saw him on the boat, or on the gang plank; I saw no disturbance, no weapons nor rioting on the wharf, there was no shouting by the crowd at the time that I heard.

John Aydellott, sworn—I am pilot of the *Washington*; I first saw, on the hurricane deck of the steamboat, a white man and two colored men talking to the slaves; the man persuaded the colored woman to go ashore, and told her if she did so she would be free; the two colored men also persuaded her to go ashore; I left to ring the five-minute bell; when I came back, the colored men, Wm. Custis and James Martin, had each a boy under their arms, taking them ashore; I saw them on the upper deck, about twenty feet from after part of the boat; there was considerable of a crowd—some fifteen or twenty persons; it produced an excitement; I understood the boys to hollo "Murder;" they went to the stair-way, followed by the crowd; the woman sat quiet while being persuaded to go.

Cross-examined—I heard Williamson ask her (Jane) if she wanted to be free; she told him she was not free; that was all I heard her say; the pilot house prevented my seeing them after they started from the seat; I saw no weapons; I heard the cry of murder from the boys; the discussion between the parties lasted about five minutes; Col. Wheeler sat quietly, spoke moderately, and in an ordinary tone of voice; these men (Martin and Custis) are porters on the wharf; I did not see Custis or anybody else seize Col. Wheeler; I was about five or six feet from the parties at the time they went around the pilot house; I did not see Col Wheeler endeavor to stop the woman by force; he asked her if she did not want to see her children in Virginia, and she said she did.

I remember stating to Mr. Pierce that she could go ashore after she came back from New-York and be free if she wished to be so; Isaiah Moore and Martin are peaceable men, as far as I know; Custis is not altogether peaceable about the wharf; I don't know much about Braddock; I heard no threats.

Re-examination—Persons might have taken hold of Col. Wheeler without my seeing it; I don't know that the colored men about the wharves usually carry weapons.

Wm. Edwards, sworn: I was on the wharf when this occurred; I saw two boys in the hands of two colored men, coming off the slip; a crowd followed: mostly of colored persons; they passed over the wharf and then along to Dock-street; I cannot recognize any of the men; there was a good deal of confusion and excitement; the crowd was about twelve or fifteen in number.

Cross-examination: I saw no fighting no weapons, and heard no threats; saw no police officers about; I was about five or ten feet from the crowd.

Joseph Mirkl, sworn; I was at Walnut-street on the boat on the occasion; I first saw the crowd—the boys screaming as children will when frightened—coming down the gangway from the promenade deck; I saw a black man carrying a boy, a colored woman following after; she had a fan and an umbrella in her hand; they rushed ashore suddenly: I followed them ashore; they did not go off the regular passenger gangway, but through the freight passage way; I followed them and saw a number of colored men hurrying away with the woman; ten or a dozen colored men were in the crowd; they were all moving together; I recognize Curtis; he was shoving on; I saw Moore pushing on also; I saw Martin on the boat.

Cross-examination.—I heard no threats; the crowd rushe off as if they wanted to get away; I was not on the upper deck; I made no arrest. I saw nothing to call for my interference.

James McIntyre, sworn. Lives in Second-street, below Dock, drove back on the 28th of July, 1855; my carriage that afternoon stood at the corner of Front and Dock streets; a crowd of negroes came to my carriage and put in a colored woman and two colored boys. Still got in with them; two other porters got in the carriage; they are not here; a man with a scar on his neck got into the carriage with Still; when I started I heard somebody ask what was the matter; they said it was a sick woman; I drove down Front to Pine, up Pine to Seventh, then down to Lombard and up to Tenth street.

No cross-examination.

Wm. S. Pierce, Esq., asked in relation to Moore and Braddock, that the jury should be told before the Jury and a direction given to render a verdict of not guilty, as evidence having been adduced against them. The object of the application being to use them as witnesses for the other defendants.

Judge Kelly refused the application, and stated that he would not give his reasons now, but would, if necessary, at some subsequent time.

Upon application of Mr. Gibbons, the Judge allowed a departure from the usual rule of Court, confining the summing up to one counsel, and the defence will therefore be allowed two speech in opening their case, and two counsel will address the Jury after closing the evidence.

Mr. Birney opened the case for the defence. After dilating upon the peculiar social position of the prosecuting witness, his political standing, the very different position of the defendants, the excitement, prepossessions and prejudices occasioned by such cases as the present, the learned counsel glanced at the evidence of the Commonwealth, and argued that no riot could have occured at the wharf on the occasion of this rescue of Mr. Wheeler's slaves. Even the assault and battery (Mr. B. contended) was not fairly made out.

Objection was made by Mr. Webster to Mr. Birney's reviewing, at this stage of the case, the Commonwealth's evidence.

Mr. Birney resumed—Jane Johnson had made known her desire to be free to more than one person. She was not forcibly abducted, but went away from Mr Wheeler of her own accord. The character of the parties, he said, will be laid before the jury, to show that they were not on the wharf on that occasion in consequence of any conspiracy. The transaction, under the laws of this State can be justified. An *alibi* can be proved in regard to Ballard.

The testimony for the defence was then opened.

M. Sandgram, sworn: I am a plumber, at No. 47 South Wharves; I was on the promenade deck of the steamboat *Washington* on the 18th of July last; I was leaning against the pilot-house; my attention was attracted to a crowd on the starboard side of the deck; I saw Colonel Wheeler and Mr. Williamson and Still standing in front of a colored woman with two children; I heard Mr. Wheeler say, "She understands all about it; she is going to New-York with me, and then coming back;" Mr. Williamson said, "I want to hear it from her own lips;" he then told her she was as free as the air she breathed; she could go ashore at any moment; Wheeler called her by name and asked her if she wanted to leave her children; she said "No, but I want my freedom;" Williamson put his hand on her arm and told her to go ashore with him, he assisted her to rise; she got up with his assistance, and, while passing round the pilot-house, Mr. Wheeler stepped before them and raised his hand up gently; they were going towards the passage way; Mr. Wheeler's hands came against Williamson's breast; Williamson cut Wheeler one side gently, two persons took hold of Mr. Williamson; they were white men. I could not recognise the persons; they said to Williamson, "would you rob a man of his property?" his reply was, "No, but I will tell the woman of her rights; he then went down the passage way to the lower deck, and one of the men struck at him as he was going down; my attention was particularly directed to the children; a small colored boy took hold of one of them; I saw no one take hold of Col. Wheeler except Mr. Williamson, who put his hands on him gently; the affair occupied about three minutes; saw no violence done by any body; I heard negroes singing from the cabin; heard no threats, and would have heard such if any were made; there was nothing like a riot that I saw; the way a gentleman would take hold of a lady; in the case on her foot and passed round the pilot-house to the gangway; the crowd walked with her and closed around her; Col. Wheeler, I think, passed his arms around her; I could not see distinctly, because the crowd closed in; I don't think I heard Wheeler say anything then; I understood Col. Wheeler to say that after she came from New-York she would be at liberty to go ashore; I don't remember exactly the words; four or five colored persons were, perhaps, on the barrenne deck, took but little notice, there were several, a dozen or more of white men there at the time, the men who struck Mr. Williamson was rather corpulent, and was dressed in light clothes; I know all the defendants, by seeing them on the wharf for some years past; I know nothing about them except from seeing them upon the wharf; I have heard people say they were a pretty clever set of darkies, who didn't trouble any one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Webster—I have seen Still once or twice since this transaction occurred; the language I have reported hers. I am positive was that used by the woman Jane; I did not see Williamson put his arms around Mr. Wheeler; Williamson put his both hands on Mr. Wheeler and put him one side; the negroes and women and boys then passed by and left Mr. Williamson standing with Mr. Wheeler; I have not contributed any money to support this rescue.

Jane Johnson, sworn: I can't tell my exact age; I guess I am about 25. I was born in Washington City; lived there this New-Year's, if I shall live to see it, two years; I came to Philadelphia about two months ago.

Where did you come from?

Objected to.

Mr. Webster contended that the only question in the case was one of public peace; that collateral matters would only embarrass the case.

Objection sustained.

I came with Col. Wheeler; I brought my two children, one aged ten, and the other a year or so younger; we went to Mr. Sully's and got something to eat; we then went to the wharf; took into the hotel.

What occurred while you were in the hotel?

Objected to.

Objection overruled.

Col. Wheeler told me to stay on the upper porch and did not let me go to dinner, and sent by the servants some dinner to me, but I did not desire any; after dinner he asked if I had dinner, I told him I wanted none, while he was at dinner I saw a colored woman and went to her, and told her I was a slave woman travelling with a very curious gentleman, who did not want me to have anything to do or say with colored persons; she said she was very sorry for me; I said nothing more, then I went back, took my seat where I had been ordered by Col. Wheeler

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The News from the Crimea---Political Intelligence.

Social, Literary, Personal and Miscellaneous Gossip

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug 19, 1855.

To-day, the 12th of August, is the date fixed by numerous letters received from the camp, for the combined assault of the Malakoff and the Redan. I place little or no confidence in these pre-appointments, and less than usual in this particular one. Besides the improbability that the whole army would be allowed to know the date a fortnight in advance, there is, in this case, the possibility of marring the festivities of August, and spoiling the pleasures of the Queen, by suffering a defeat or undergoing a reverse. Then it is by no means certain that the preparations are in a sufficient state of forwardness—and a private letter from PELISSIER, with the last words of which the public has been made acquainted, breathes anything but that lively confidence with which we are so constantly assured he and his men are animated. These words run thus: "I have before me a heavy and difficult task for which I did not seek; I hope to accomplish it—but, good Heaven, what difficulties lie before me!" When I add that this letter has been in print, and is supposed to have been published at the instance of the Government, we may safely reject, as unfounded and deceptive, the absurd exhilaration of such papers as the *Morning Post* and the *Evening Globe*

The London *Times* is making trouble with its editorials, as if Lord JOHN'S speeches on the French in Rome were not enough to rouse annoyance, and perhaps kindle distrust. The *Times*, in deploring a divided command, insinuates that the English approaches towards the Redan, and an English assault of the Redan, are totally unnecessary, inasmuch as Malakoff, when taken, will control and command that work, and render it completely untenable by the Russians. It goes on to show that a General-in-Chief of the two armies, or a General commanding a homogeneous force, would spare the unnecessary labor and the useless loss of life that the assault of the Redan simultaneously with that of Malakoff will require. What the *Times* hopes to gain by such recriminations, it is not easy to discover; the fusion of the two armies into one is a utopia, and the creation of a combined command impossible, even if it were desirable.

Prince DOLGOROUSKY'S reply to Admiral DUNDAS, upon the Hango affair, has decided the matter for the French. It is considered so conclusive that none of the papers have *thought it necessary or advisable to give Dundas' rejoinder*, as being of little or no import. I have maintained from the beginning that the English outcry in this business obtained but little sympathy in France. This conclusion of the discussion is singularly corroborative of my opinion. The Allies find the pressure upon their columns too great to allow them to reproduce the friendly Admiral's reply to the hostile Minister's reproachful accusations. Some of the papers have given a hasty summary of the document—others have mentioned its existence, adding that it throws no new light upon the case, while the greater number have abstained from any mention whatever. But, as political intelligence sent by a Southampton steamer is apt to be anticipated over the Halifax wires, let me turn to such matters as do not suffer by delay, and are warranted to keep in any climate, like UNDERWOOD'S Anchovy Sauce.

The managers of the Crystal Palace, whose constant mistakes weary and annoy the public, having seen the folly of their late transfer of the cheap day from Sunday to Monday, have had the grace to confess it, and to transfer back again the privileges of Monday to Sunday. Their object in the first modification, was to force the middle classes, who invariably visited the Palace on the four sous day—their only holiday—to pay thereafter the price intended for them—one franc. The only result was, that they declined attending at all; they would neither pay one franc on Sunday, nor would they go at any price on Monday, preferring to keep shop instead. As for the working classes, however little they profited by the cheapness of Sunday, they were still less able to profit by the cheapness of Monday as it would cost them the sacrifice of a day's work. The peculiar French practice of making a half holiday of Monday is an abuse that the Government would prefer to correct, rather than to encourage.

Prince NAPOLEON is just now struggling for publicity in a most frantic manner. One would think he was going to run for Congress, and wished to make his name properly familiar. He makes visits to the Second Class of Products, to the Third Class of Agricultural Tools, has himself followed about by VATTEMARE and a whole string of Commissioners; he announces in all the papers that he has decided that the Gold Medal take the name of Grand Medal of Honor; the Silver Medal the name of Grand First Prize; he is so oppressively ubiquitous, and so everlastingly in the way, that you get to hate him, as you do the very name of a book which the publisher advertises twenty times in one column of the New-York papers. In short, he is so overpoweringly everywhere, and so perseveringly unavoidable, that people given to the use of expletives, swear at him. One day, for a wonder, not an allusion was made in any of the organs to this imperial personage. My colleague of the Belgian *National*, (a sheet never admitted to France,) took occasion to write that he was doubtless reposing from his fatigues—adding profanely: "The Prince has need of rest once a week, *comme le père Dieu*"

I spoke of the charlatanry of advertisements just now; a New England poet—perhaps I should have said *the* New England Poet—wrote lately to a brother poet in Europe: "Publishers used to treat books as drugs; they treat them now as quack medicines"

The *Patrie*, speaking of the results of the New-York Liquor Law, which it considers Draconian, thus insinuates: "The Yankees, who inherited from their English ancestors a respect for the letter of the law, have added to their inheritance a remarkable skill in the art of interpretation—so that it would be difficult to find a law, however clear it may be, which may not be evaded by those who want it to."

ALEXIS DONIOL, the undertaker of the Provisional Government and arranger of Provincial Manifestoes,—supposed to proceed from the people, but in reality paid for by the Railroad over which his Majesty is being transported,—calls upon the Parisians to come and buy his transparencies in honor of the Queen. He has mottoes of various degrees of loyalty, ultra-fervent and allied patriotism; he has arcades, Chinese lanterns, Arches of Triumph and generally everything which may be useful in decorating richly the progress of H. B. M.* I have examined his assortment, and I do not find any sentiments of an abject or grovelling nature. That the houses and streets will be somewhat adorned, is very possible, but I do not expect to see in a single Frenchman's button hole, the silken likeness of Prince ALBERT or even that of his Royal Consort. There will be great curiosity and undoubted respect but no demonstrations of affection, and nothing beyond the natural recognition of the Sovereign of a great nation, with whom in a temporary object, a political alliance has been formed by a traditional and constitutional foe.

You will remember that Parson MADDEN once complained to Deacon HARNARD that he took too many swallows of wine at the communion. A similar abuse is laid at the door of the officers of the city customs—under very different circumstances, however. These gentlemen are accused of "drinking," instead of "tasting." Their mission is merely to taste, to verify, and appreciate such portable liquors as enter the city. The owners complain that instead of forming an opinion, they quench their thirst. The Director General has issued a circular to all concerned, expressing his grief at such an interpretation of the Rules and Regulations, and venturing a hope that the practice will be abandoned—as so abandoned a practice ought to be. "The officers will imbibe only what is strictly necessary to protect the interests of the State."

The cycle which commenced in the year 1428 has reached its term. Another JOAN OF ARC is announced, and strangely enough, it is the city of Orleans that furnishes the interesting duplicate. She offers to take Sebastopol with the assistance of ten men, one of whom must be a seargent and one a corporal. She gives intelligible explanations of her plan of campaign. I am ashamed to add that this patriotic lady has been put in prison for vagabondage, and the police records, I understand, are of a nature to deprive her of all claim to the title of the *Maid* of Orleans. By the way, never say JOAN OF ARC again, if you please. It is now proved that her name was not JEANNE D'ARC, with an apostrophe, but plain JEANNE DARC. And don't say JOAN either, for JANE. Old Mr. DARC, of Domremy, called his daughter JANE DARC, after himself.

Letters from the Camp, intended for publication, now undergo a perusal by the Grand Trevot—that is beyond a doubt. The envelopes bear a blue stamp to that effect. The correspondents must resort to the very sensible dodge of directing their letters to sweet-hearts in Paris, who will at once hand them in to the editors. The private letters enjoy a complete immunity from censorship and expurgation. The *Patrie* mentions this fact in a tone which shows the high idea it has of the merits and praiseworthy ways of the Crimean Post office. "Letters addressed to friends, relatives and families, remain under the shelter of the most inviolable secrecy!" This is a boon which we must learn to appreciate, as we should the realization of the desire of HENRY IV., that every peasant of France might have a boiled chicken for dinner on Sunday. The Post Office does not read the letters! This is civilization, indeed.

The *Journal Pour Rire* has published its promised caricatures upon "RISTORI and her accomplices." It cannot be an easy matter to caricature the pure profile of the Italian Marie Stuart, just as it would be difficult to make a parody of a straight line. However, the artist has succeeded better than was anticipated. By intensifying the curve of her nose into the aquiline of a Roman Emperor, by elongating the neck, and by substituting a scrawny build for the slight frame of the original, he has produced a likeness at once ludicrous and faithful. The other artists of the company furnished the designer with more facile models for distortion. These engravings appeared yesterday. Last night, during the performance of "Mirra," the sheet was brought into the box of the Sardinian Ambassadress, who thus far has not missed a single performance of her country-woman. She cast her eye at them, and at the same moment I saw RISTORI, who undoubtedly recognized the paper, not three yards distant from her, slightly bite her lip in order to refrain from smiling. The lady seemed to fear that the presence of the ridiculous pictures might annoy the actress, and she sent the paper away. Any one who watches closely will see that at the close of every performance, one of RISTORI'S curtsies is for her Ambassadress, and that the latter markedly returns the salutation. RISTORI is usually recalled seven times in an evening; how it happened I cannot tell, but last night, for the first time the recalls rose to eight—one after the second and third acts and three after the fourth and fifth.

DUMAS and General B were dining some days ago at the house of a mutual friend. The conversation turned upon the existence of a God. "Oh," said the General, "I never think about that, one way or the other." "General," replied DUMAS, "I have two stag hounds at home who share your sentiments exactly—they never think of it either."

DICK TINTO.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

State of Things in Camp.

SEBASTOPOL, Monday, July 30, 1855.

Since the sortie of the 23d inst. nothing of importance, or even of interest, has occurred here. The desultory fire to which we are accustomed continues by day, usually swelling into a roar of artillery for a portion of every night. Last night, for instance, the din began at 10½ o'clock, and lasted, with intervals, for about three hours. The casualties continue much as before—not very heavy, although some days are unlucky, and on the night of the 29th the Guards had 25 or 30 men killed and wounded. But however unimportant, in a siege of ordinary duration, would be the usual daily loss here experienced, in one so prolonged as that of Sebastopol it becomes a serious consideration, especially when taken in conjunction with the loss from disease. This, I am glad to say, diminishes. Cholera cases have become very rare. Fever and diarrhœa are what most prevail, but not by any means to an alarming extent. Upon the whole, the sanitary condition of our army must be deemed satisfactory—far more so than many predicted that it would be at this season.

A Storm.

JULY 31.—Soon after 5 o'clock this morning a most violent storm of wind and rain commenced and continues as I write. It will cause, I fear, much discomfort if not actual damage, in the camp, over which it rages with a combined fury and duration which I do not remember to have seen surpassed. The considerable portion of the camp of which I command a view from my hut is converted into a lake, the rain descending faster than it can sink into the earth. Over the surface of this lake the rain is drifted in clouds by the driving wind, forming a sort of watery curtain, through which the soaked tents looked dreary and dismal enough. Such as it is, however, their imperfect shelter has been sought, and one sees but here and there a drenched figure struggling through the blast. In the pens the mules and horses mournfully hang their heads, enduring with melancholy philosophy the inevitable and unwelcome douche, while in sundry nooks and corners, to the leeward of tents and under the eaves of huts, the camp fowls have taken refuge, with drooping plumes, and that look of profound discomfort peculiar to poultry under difficulties. Down the numerous slopes of the camp the water has made itself channels, which will not, however, I fear, prevent its finding its way into many of the semi-subterranean huts, to the great disturbance of their domestic economy. Even the furious war of the elements does not wholly suspend the strife of man, and from time to time, above the roar of the wind and the splash of the rain the boom of a gun reaches us. As I write, however, the tempest passes over, the clouds fly seaward, the rain ceases, and already the camp resumes its stir.

The Russians.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 31, 1855.

The firing during the last few days has been on our side far more lively than it has been for some time; this increased firing has, however, been offensive rather than an offensive character. The Russians seeing our works daily approaching closer to theirs, are trying by their single gun practice to annoy us. The orders have accordingly been given to return the fire from our batteries whenever it becomes too annoying. Once already this was tried before, and it moderated somewhat the ardor of the Russian gunners. This is the second trial, which I hope will be not less successful in incurring us a little respite, for, somehow or other, the less we fire the better is the Russian gun practice, and *vice versâ*.

Progress of the Works.

But no firing of the Russians, be it good or bad, slight or heavy, is able to impede the progress of the works. The surface of the ground in the neighborhood of the Malakoff works and the Redan is presenting every day a more sheltered appearance. It is one mass of trenches, traverses, ridges and batteries—a perfect maze—so that it requires a strongly developed organ of locality, or else many days of trench duties, to find one's way

The railway is, perhaps, the best test of the gigantic activity which is prevailing; numbers of mortars and large quantities of ammunition come up daily by it, and vanish again silently, to be replaced by others. It is as if the trenches were an unfathomable abyss, such an incredible mass of mortars, guns, shells, and shot do they seem to swallow up.

"When they will be satiated, and when the word "enough" will be said, seems as uncertain as Crimean weather. I heard a few days ago from a French officer of artillery, that PELISSIER, being asked when offensive siege operations would be again resumed, said, "Well, I don't know; the Russians are losing every day 300 or 400 men by sickness. If we wait a week they will have lost a brigade; if we wait a month they will have lost a *corps d'armée*." But, if the Russians lose many men by sickness, they seem to be careful to replace them again. Numbers of stories are afloat about the formidable forces which have come and are still coming down this way, and apprehensions of an attack on the Tchernaya line are daily gaining more ground.

State of Things in Russia.

A private letter from St. Petersburgh mentions that great depression prevails among all classes in that city, owing to the duration of the war, which completely paralyzes all branches of commerce and industry. This depression has gained even the leading personages of the old Russian party, who were hitherto so warlike and so enthusiastic, but who are now beginning to despond. Nearly all labor is suspended in the manufactories, in consequence of the want of raw materials, which no longer arrived from abroad, and also from the want of hands all being employed in defence of the empire. The produce of the soil has no longer a market abroad, and in the interior business is at a standstill. Articles of the most indispensable kind have attained an exorbitant price. Coffee, sugar and salt are luxuries which now are hardly to be seen except on the tables of the great. The nobility support all the burden of the sacrifices in money imposed by the present circumstances, and the number of Boyards who will be utterly ruined by the war is beyond all idea. Add to this the grief of so many families, who have all to deplore the death of one or several relatives, and it will be easily imagined that the higher classes of the Russians are not over disposed for amusements and *fêtes* and yet they are forced by superior orders to be gay. The Summer season has not stopped the course of balls and *soirées*. The Emperor having one day said, in presence of his courtiers, that the nobles ought to invent some plan for preventing the commerce of the capital from feeling too severely the present state of things, and particularly the blockade of the Baltic, they forthwith set about organizing a series of *tableaux vivans*, the performers in which are persons of the highest class of society. As these *tableaux* represent the different episodes of Russian history at all epochs, the actors and actresses in them are obliged to make purchases of the richest stuffs for the suitable costume. *Tableaux vivans* for the relief of the suffering tradesman are at this moment the fashion on the banks of the Neva, and each noble feels obliged to give at least one of these patriotic pantomimes to avoid incurring the anger of his master, when no more generous motive exists. The tradespeople of St. Petersburg are relieved for the moment, but *tableaux vivans* on such a scale at length become onerous and something else must be soon invented to alleviate the misery of the industrial classes.

Russian Official Account of the Siege of Sebastopol.

An extraordinary supplement to the *Invalide Russe*, publishes Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S journal of operations for July 22 and 23.

During this period of time the army, as heretofore, has kept up a fire alternately vertical and sweeping, directing it occasionally upon some one particular part of our line of defence. The besiegers fired vertically against the city, hurling into it immense quantities of rockets and various kinds of projectiles.

This obstinate and prolonged cannonade and bombardment, added to the most incessant fire from sharpshooters and riflemen, has not prevented the brave garrison of Sebastopol from repairing the damages in its works, constructing new batteries, taking active measures for reinforcing the interior defences of the place, and profiting by favorable circumstances, making sorties in little detachments against the nearest of the enemy's lodgments.

JULY 22.—At 3 o'clock this morning we used the *camouflet* with much success against the enemy's *entonnoirs*, at the left of the chief point of Bastion No. 4 (Mast Bastion.) The enemy on his side fired two chambers of a mine, but they did us no harm. He also connected by one trench the lodgments against the Korniloff Bastion; raised and thickened the embankments of his approaches against the 5th section of the line of defence, and commenced digging new trenches before Bastion No 2. The fire from our artillery at these spots impeded his works.

Toward 10 o'clock in the evening, and at 2 o'clock after midnight, two alarms were raised, occasioned by accidental rencontres between our secret posts and those of the besiegers. The tirailleur-carabiniers on both sides opened a fusillade, and this was followed by a vigorous rolling fire of musketry and a cannonade of half an hour's duration.

We observed that the enemy redoubled his activity at the works near the Streletska Bay.

JULY 23.—The enemy's fire to-day has been very brisk. Our works fired upon the batteries in play as well as upon the enemy's nearest works. On the north side of Sebastopol we fired against the approaches before the Bastion No. 2, and swept the space between the ancient redoubts of Selinghinsk and Volynia and the bay. The besiegers commenced an approach towards the Mamelon Vert, increased a little the height and thickness of the covering of his trench before the Kornileff Bastion, and commenced new lodgments for his tirailleurs before Bastion No. 2.

Austria and the Western Powers.

A letter from Vienna, of the 8th, in the *Silesian Gazette* says:—An extraordinary degree of activity has been observable for the last few days in the communications between Austria and the Western Powers. Both yesterday and to day couriers have arrived with dispatches from Baron DE HUBNER, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris. Count ALOYS CARLY, late Secretary of Embassy at London, arrived here yesterday, and has already had two conferences with Count BUOL. Various rumors are in circulation relative to negotiations which are said to be pending, but nothing positive is known.

Miscellaneous Items.

The cholera has broken out with much intensity at Sassari, one of the chief cities of Sardinia. The populace are in a state of great agitation. Many persons have barricaded themselves in their houses; others attempted to take refuge in the country, but the peasants received them with pointed muskets, and they were compelled to return. The Piedmontese Government on hearing of these mournful facts, despatched a steamer from Genoa with medical men, drugs, &c.

A letter from Vienna, of the 6th, says, "Much has been lately said of the extraordinary military expenses incurred by Austria in consequence of her military preparations. An official account just drawn up shows that in 1854 they amounted to 21 and 64 florins; whereas, in 1853 they were only 8 to 64 florins. It is expected, that for the present year, those expenses will be a third of what they were in 1854." The florin is some what more than 2f.

A British officer writing from the camp before Sebastopol on the 27th of July, says of its strength, "nobody can well form an idea of the place, which is, indeed, a very strong position. It is by however, will be taken about the 15th of August should the assault be then successful. The slaughter will be awful."

Count HAYNAU, the Austrian Commandant of Ancona, has issued a notice prohibiting the assembling in the streets in groups, as well as singing and other noises, during the night, on pain of military punishment. Coffee-house and tavern keepers are enjoined, under the severest penalties, to close their establishments at the hour fixed by law.

Nearly one thousand gentlemen were appointed to cornmissions in the British Army between the 1st of January and the 1st of July. In July, upwards of two hundred commissions were conferred on candidates.

A decree of Marshal PADITZKY, and another of the Governor of Venice, directs the various communes of Austrian Italy to take the necessary measures for the choice of the members of the central congregations.

The *Athenæum* says that Sir JOHN BOWRING is preparing an account of his late mission to Siam. It will appear in a work under the title of *Siam and the Siamese*.

The Piedmontese Government has sent an officer of engineers, Captain MARTIN, to Marseilles, to ascertain the best method of constructing the huts which will be required in the Winter by its army in the East.

The Russian General, BODISCO, has arrived with his family at Brussels.

Several of the Russian prisoners exchanged for French officers have lately had an interview with the Emperor of the French.

One hundred and thirty-one French soldiers, lately prisoners, have arrived at Kamiesch from Odessa.

The *Gazette de Cologne* states that the sittings of the Prussian Council of State will commence in September.

KANSAS.

The Removal of Gov. Reeder—The Pretexts and the Real Reasons for it—The President in Kansas—Acts of Legislation.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

The newe of Gov. REEDER'S removal is so well confirmed that it is no longer doubted. About it, the majority of the people—the large majority—scarcely know what to say. Their indignation and sense of wrong are too deep for easy expression, and if the man whose pusillanimity disgraces the country by weak vacillation miserable subterfuge and cowardice, could hear for a moment the popular voice of the Freemen of Kansas, he—well, I suppose he would remain the same * * * *

Perhaps you may differ from our Western estimate of Mr. PIERCE; if so, you are not asked to endorse it, but we claim the right to hold and express our opinions upon our own responsibility. His fate is the fate of all time-servers,—he loses, of course, the friends whom he betrays, and is only laughed at and despised by those he demeans himself to conciliate. As for the Kansas land speculation, it is openly sneered at as a very stupid pretext. The universal consent given, that this pretext is a very sublime piece of gammon, is perceptible not only from the remarks of individuals, but the immaculate Legislature, in their memorial to Mr. PIERCE, seem never to have heard of it; and you may suppose that when *they* ignore so notorious a charge against Gov. REEDER, its rotteness must be to the last degree apparent. The Press, too, disdains to recognise it at all; and a late number of one of the leading Pro-Slavery journals, the *Frontier News*, while it loudly clamors for the removal of Gov. R., unqualifiedly pooh-s at the "pretext."

And now, I happen to be in possession of information, showing that the removal is positively not for that reason, and that *the President is no more deceived by it than the people of Kansas*, much as he would make us believe so. Upon examination of the case, and perusal of Gov. R's letter to Mr. MARCY, the President finding he had nothing in the world to stand upon—not a shadow wherewith to blind the people's eyes to his true motives, unmitigatedly backed out, and giving the proper cue to the proper person, the telegraph spread all over the Union that Gov. R.'s defence is satisfactory. On the 21st of July, Gov. R.'s veto message was sent into the Kansas Legislature, when they immediately passed in both Houses a concurrent resolution to memorialise the President,—a Committee was appointed to draft a proper memorial, which they did, submitting it on the following Thursday, when it was signed, and a messenger appointed to take it to Washington. All these proceedings were telegraphed to Washington as they progressed, and the President immediately called a Cabinet meeting, at which Judge CAMPBELL and other of the men from the North were not present, and the result was Gov. R.'s removal.

Now the argument from all this is very simple. Mr. PIERCE determined that it would never do to act upon the land speculations, and having no other feasible charge, concluded to do nothing. In the meantime the news of the veto, great excitement, memorials, &c., reached him. He knows very well, that with this additional force, ATCHISON and his friends will be too importunate to resist, and yet he must not appear to the North as removing the Governor on political grounds; so there is but one alternative, the Governor must be decapitated upon the old exploded charges, and that, too, before the arrival of the memorial.

KANSAS LEGISLATION.

Since the mass which separated the two branches of the Legislature, the one portion seem to court absurdity and recklessness in all their proceedings. Acts of Congress and the common rules of justice are of but little note when once our STRINGFELLOW and his Legislature take them in hand.

Among their anomalies in law-making is one act, saying that the preëmptor who shall upon survey be found upon the 16th and 36th sections of land in each township, shall be allowed to remain by paying $1 25 per acre. The 24th section of the Organic act says: "No law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposition of the soil," and the 34th section: "That when the lands shall be surveyed, &c., sections 16 and 36, in each township shall be and are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory," &c. Violation No. one.

The Act of Congress of 1841, concerning preemptions, allows every man to preempt 160 acres of land only. Our Legislature have passed an act relating to trespassers, beginning with the following preamble: Whereas, Congress has approved the laws of other Territories granting settlers 320 acres of land, and "whereas it would be treason to our constituents, treason to our own hearts,—*treason to the entire South*,—to deny the people of Kansas the rights enjoyed by the Northwest,—therefore it is enacted, &c." The body of the Act provides that any man may bring trespass ejectment and other action, for infringement upon his claim, and be determined by marks on the ground according to the custom of the neighborhood, provided it does not exceed 320 acres, and that this 320 acres may be held in two parcels. I forbear all comment on violation No. two.

Number three of their direct, open, patent violations of Acts of Congress should perhaps have been numbered first—that is, the removal of the Seat of Government. After Gov. R.'s clear and logical message, no explanation of that, as an unequaled usurpation, is needed from me. Doubtless many other like specimens of legislative acumen and astuteness might be found; but I have not, at present, access to the archives of State.

Among the laws against common sense and common honesty, are: One, passed as I was yesterday informed by a person just from the Capital on Friday last, exempting from execution 160 acres of land, several hundred dollars of personal property, &c., one on its passage, if not already passed, *exempting all slave property from sale by execution*, and numerous others, the recital of which would occupy too much space.

Some days since, at the suggestion of Mr. STRINGFELLOW, the Legislature called upon the Supreme Court for an opinion as to their power to make legal enactments at Shawnee Mission, Mr. S. about the same time pledging himself to the citizens of Westport, Mo., that the Court would be all right. Since then, I learn the opinion has been given, and is, according to STRINGFELLOW'S standard, "all right." *Judge Johnson refused to take any part in a proceeding so barefacedly extra judicial and unprofessional*—to his honor, let it go to the people.

Judges JOHNSON, ELMORE, and Attorney General LECOMPTE, are in daily expectation of their removals upon the same ground as Governor R.

TRAVELER.

The Mob Affair in Atchison.

The following extract from a letter written to the Missouri *Democrat* by PARDEE BUTLER on his late treatment in Atchison will be read with interest. After making several quotations from the *Squatter Sovereign*, and commenting upon them, the writer proceeds to say:

With the foregoing transactions, the writer of this article had nothing whatever to do. My residence is on the Stranger Creek, about 12 miles from Atchison. On the 15th of August, I went to Atchison for the purpose of taking a boat down the river. Mr. KELLY is Postmaster at Atchison. After transacting some business at the Post Office, I said to him in presence of ANCH ELLIOT, Esq., "Sir, I should, some time since, have become a regular subscriber to your paper, only I do not like the spirit of violence that characterizes it." He said, "I look upon all Free Soilers as rogues, and that they are to be treated as such." I replied "Well, Sir, I am a Free-Soiler, and expect to vote for Kansas to be a Free State." He said, "I don't expect you will be allowed to vote."

Not another word was spoken; I left the house. Nothing more transpired on that day.

The next morning Mr. KELLY entered my boarding-house followed by a number of men, and presented me the foregoing resolutions, cut out of the *Squatter Sovereign*, and pasted on a sheet of white paper, and demanded that I should *sign them*. I commenced reading the resolutions aloud, having first glanced my eye over them. I wanted to give myself time to frame a wise and prudent answer. He fiercely interrupted me, and demanded that I should "*sign*." I felt that I wanted impartial witnesses to what should transpire. I rose up, walked down stairs, and into the street. Here they stopped me, and demanded, "Will you sign?" I said "*No!*" They seized and dragged me to the river, cursing me for a d—d Abolitionist, and saying to me they were going to drown me.

Arrived at the bank, Mr. KELLY went through the very interesting ceremony of painting my face with black paint—thus making upon it the letter R. Just how that proved—that it will be better for the people of of Kansas to make Kansas a slave State, rather than a Free State—I am not informed. Certain it is, however, they attached great importance to the operation. Your readers Mr. Editor, would have been infinitely delighted at the jokes that were perpetrated at the expense of my face.

This ceremony being ended, and the company having now grown to some thirty or forty persons, (boys included) my trial began—if that be called a trial, in which there was neither Judge, Jury, witness, law, order nor counsel for the prosecution or defence. Loafers and *gentlemen*, old men and beardless boys, scarce old enough to swear grammatically, drink whisky or chew tobacco, all seemed to take it for granted that the Court was organized on the principle of a free fight; and so, severally and together, they pitched in, every one on his own hook. For the space of about two hours I became a sort of target, at which were hurled all sorts of missiles, in the shape of curses, imprecations, arguments, entreaties, accusations, and interrogatories. Acting on the principle that the Holy Roman Inquisition is right when she demands that the prisoner shall testify against himself, they proceeded to question me concerning my motives, actions and intentions; while I replied as best I could that my coming to Kansas was projected before it became apparent that a controversy would arise relative to slavery; that I came for reasons independent of and extraneous to this question; that I never had any connection with any emigrant aid society whatever, and that I never made any communication to any paper in Kansas or out of it, concerning Kansas affairs. I even proffered them that if they would make out in my presence an impartial report for the *Squatter Sovereign*, I would make no report to other papers of this outrage upon my person. I was not accused of tampering with slaves. I explained to them that I could not countenance any interference with the relation of master and slave in Kansas while that question remains an open question.

"The very head and front of my offending hath this extent, no more:" I had spoken among my neighbors favorably to making Kansas a free State, and had said in the office of the *Squatter Sovereign*, "I am a Free Soiler, and intend to vote in favor of making Kansas a free State."

At length they came to consult what they should do with me. IRA NORRIS, Esq., late resident in Platte City, and Clerk of the County Court of Platte County, (*a Yankee by birth and education*,) came to me and said 'Mr. B, I will advise you for your good, *as a friend* when you get away—just keep away.' I said, "Sir, I expect to go away, but I intend to come back again." I said, "I cannot leave; I own real estate here close by Atchison, in the State of Missouri, and I have a claim on Stranger Creek; I cannot leave." Some one remarked, "You can sell your claim through an agent." I said, "I will neither sell my claim through an agent nor in my own proper name. If you do not take my life, I intend to live on it." They said to me again, "Well, stay on your claim, but keep away from Atchison." I said, "Gentlemen, if you do not take my life, and Providence permits, I shall come back to Atchison." They said, "If you come back again to Atchison, we will hang you." They offered to show me the very tree on which they would hang me.

They made another proposal: "Well, live in the country, and vote as you think best, but hold your tongue." I said "No; I will speak when I please." I said, "Gentlemen, I have done you no wrong. I had as good right to come here as you, and have as good a right to speak my mind as you. I shall do my duty as I understand it; now do you do the same. You are many, I am but one man—dispose of me as you think best. I ask no favors of you."

They sent me down the Missouri river on a raft, without either oar or rudder, the editor of the *Squatter Sovereign* holding the rope that towed me into the middle of the stream.

My flag was inscribed as follows: "Eastern Emigrant Aid Express. The Rev. Mr. BUTLER'S *Agent* for the Underground Railroad." "The way they are served in Kansas." "*For Boston*." "Cargo insured, unavoidable danger of the Missourians and the Missouri river excepted." "Let future emissaries from the North beware. *Our hemp crop is sufficient to reward all such scoundrels!*"

Of the blazonry of my flag I will not speak; I shall not tax myself or the reader with details any further. I have heard of men before this who were said to "*look as though they came down on a raft*." I shall keep these colors, under which I have made my first voyage, as a memento of these evil days.

While I was in the hands of these gentlemen, (they don't like to be called ruffians,) they taunted me with the assurance that I could make a fortune out of this affair at the East. I desire neither the wealth nor the notoriety that may be purchased by such means. I desire to be permitted to remain peaceably in Kansas—to attend to my own proper business, and to enjoy those rights which are sacred to every American citizen; *I ask to be let alone*.

Very respectfully, I am

PARDEE BUTLER.

Steamboat *Polar Star*, Missouri River, Aug. 23.

Great Excitement in Atchison—An Abolition Preacher Shipped on two Logs and Sent Adrift.

The *Squatter Sovereign* of Aug. 21, makes the following eloquent comments on the late outrageous treatment of a suspected Free-Soiler:

On Thursday evening last, one PARDEE BUTLER arrived in town with a view of starting for the East, *probably* for the purpose of importing a fresh supply of Free Soilers from the penitentiaries and pest holes of the Northern States. Finding it inconvenient to depart before morning, he took lodging at the hotel, and proceeded to visit numerous portions of our town, everywhere avowing himself a Free-Soiler, and proclaiming the foulest of Abolition heresies. He declared the recent action of our citizens in regard to J. W. B. KELLY, the infamous and unlawful proceedings of a mob—at the same time stating that many persons in Atchison, who were Free Soilers at heart, had been intimidated thereby, and feared to avow their true sentiments; but that he, (BUTLER,) would express his views in defiance of the whole community.

On the ensuing morning, our townsmen assembled *en masse* and deeming the presence of such persons highly detrimental to the safety of our slave property, appointed a Committee of two to wait on Mr BUTLER, and request his signature to the resolutions passed at the late pro-Slavery meeting in Atchison. After perusing the said resolutions, Mr B *positively declined signing them, and was instantly arrested by the Committee*.

After various plans for his disposal had been considered it was finally decided to place him on a raft composed of two logs, firmly lashed together; that his baggage and a loaf of bread be given him; and having attached a flag to his primitive bark, emblazoned with *such* as is dictative of our contempt for such characters, *Mr. Butler was set adrift on the great Missouri, with the letter R legibly painted on his forehead*.

He was towed some distance down the river by a several of our citizens, who seeing him pass several rank homes in quite a skillful manner, bade him adieu, and returned to Atchison.

Such treatment may be expected by all scoundrels visiting our town for the purpose of inculcating with our fine hearted community, that the same principles as we will be happy to award all Free Soilers, Abolitionists and their emissaries. If this should prove insufficient to deter them from their dastardly and infamous propensity for negro stealing we will crow largely on the prosperity of our Missouri neighbors for a supply of the article sufficient to afford every jackass in the North a necklace twelve feet in length.

With confidence we appeal to the Squatter Sovereigns of Kansas to know if our slaves shall be tampered with? Will they allow the GREELEYS and NEWANDS of the Northern States to inundate our broad Territory with the scum and scum collected from their prisons, brothels and pick-holes of iniquity? Is society, composed of such ingredients as these, a proper school for the morals of your children? Are such men fit companions for your daughters? Such women fit wives for your sons?

Squatters of Kansas, if ever the eyes of the world were fixed on a political contest, they are gazing on you NOW. Your brethren of the Slave-holding States have placed their cause in your hands. They have declared Kansas the Thermopylæ of the South, and you the Spartan band, that must defend it from the foul invasion of Northern fanatics. They have crossed the Rubicon, broken through all restraint and forced us to the final issue. Our rights are trampled on, and we cry in vain for redress. We are now battling for the very existence of our institutions. We have found the Federal Constitution, which we were taught to reverence so highly, impotent and unable to protect us. Their pledges are all broken and worthless, and now only two alternatives remain. We must either again submit to a compromise with a party possessing not an invincible majority, a party whose very act has declared them surprised, or we must act immediately, and drive the foe from our midst. Shall we do it? Let your action be as immutable as the Medes and Persians.

Citizens of Kansas, can you hesitate which course to pursue? If your self-esteem is insufficient, your interests are enough to decide you. If you hesitate now you are lost. Your brethren of Atchison have taken a bold, manly and decided stand. Unassisted they pledge themselves to purge their town, and its vicinity, from the pollution and essence of Abolitionism. Without your aid, more they cannot do. Give it us, and Kansas shall soon claim her proper place among her sister States, in a Southern Republic.

If the Abolitionists seek war, it shall come, and sooner than they wish: and if you are good men, and true, it shall be "war to the knife, and knife to the hilt."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Steamboat Racing—The Remedy.

At a time when the public mind is excited by the perils of traveling by railroad, it may not be amiss to call attention to the beneficial results of the Steamboat act of 1852. A few days since, we reported two cases of charges preferred against the pilots of the steamers *Manhattan* and the *John Hart*. In the latter case, the license of the pilot, ABRAHAM BENSON, was revoked. Mr. MCMAHON appeared for the complainant. Captain SHAW, of the *George Law*, who pointed out to the Commissioners the necessity of making an example of any officer of a boat who should so navigate his vessel as to endanger the lives of his passengers. In the case of the *George Law* and *John Hart* they had been running in opposition to Norwalk, and the traveling public on that route had been much excited by the spirit of rivalry which was the result. The pilot's license was revoked and very properly.

Quoits.

An interesting match was played yesterday afternoon on GEO. KENNETT'S ground, in Walker-street, near the Bowery, between two celebrated players, W. P. LASON, of Brooklyn and WM. KNIGHT, of New-York. LASON was the winner by a great majority, and right well did his play deserve it. He won both games—the first 21 to 15; the second 21 to 7. They played with their own quoits—KNIGHT'S measured 12 inches, and weighed 11 pounds. LASON'S measured 10 inches, and weighed 12 pounds. Distance 18 yards. Judges, BERRY and POTNAM.

Accident to an Excursion Steamer.

As the steamer *Massachusetts* was on the way up the East River on Wednesday, at about midnight, with a party of moonlight excursionists, she struck upon a ledge of rocks at Foulks' Point, at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, as she was nearing the dock to take on more passengers. A hole was stove in her hull. Pumps were in immediate requisition, and the party succeeded in getting her off the rocks to a wharfage at the foot of Eighty-ninth-street, where the leak was stopped with salt-cloth.

The Supreme Court.

The next General Term will be held on the second Monday of September, by Judges ROOSEVELT MORRIS and COWLES. Notes of issue must be filed on or before Saturday. Judge CLERKE will hold the Circuit. A Saturday motion calendar will be made up to commence on the second Saturday in September. Notes of issue to be filed before that day.

Military.

The Highland Guard, Company A., Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., will visit Saratoga on Tuesday, Sept. 4. They are to be the Guests of the Albany Scotch Light Infantry. The Guard is a well drilled and fine looking Company of Scotch Highlanders.

Attempted Suicide.

We learn that an Englishman named THOMAS WELCH, residing at No. 147 Worth street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing about an ounce and a half of laudanum, which he procured at the corner of Worth and Baxter streets. He was seen by the inmates of the house and immediately given in charge of officer KAVENY of the Six h Ward Police who conveyed him to the New-York Hospital, where he was attended by Dr MILLS, the house physician, through whose prompt exertions his life was saved. The reason he assigned for his rash act was, that he had been sick and unable to support himself for the past ten months his friends would not assist him, that he was dependant on the bounty of strangers and tired of life.

Another Body from Hell Gate.

The body of Mr. LEISTER, one of the men who were drowned on Sunday last at Hell Gate, has been found floating in the water at Flushing Bay. The body was brought to the Sevent

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

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Murder by Rail—The Blame.

Some score or more of human beings are hurried into eternity. A hundred are sorely wounded, maimed—some possibly disabled for life. Thousands are plunged into sudden sorrow; the ripple from the scene of the disaster flows over the whole land, and a thousand hearth-stones are chilled by it. Very naturally the community turns with the closest scrutiny to seek the party responsible for such promiscuous homicide; and turning finds the Railroad Company thrusting one of its meanest subordinates, a conductor, forward, as a sacrifice to popular indignation; a scape-goat, a vicarious offering to divert the vengeance that should duly fall upon its own management. When, two years ago, a train was precipitated into a creek, a half dozen miles distant from the location of the present calamity, the same juggle was practiced—the person in charge of the bridge was loaded with opprobrium and dismissed, and ruined for life. And people applauded the magnanimity of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Directors.

It must, however, be remembered that had *the road been furnished with a double track, the accident could not have occurred.* The train was running back, all accounts agree, to let a train from New-York pass it. There was no police, as on the Hudson River Road, to warn vehicles from crossing; there was no signal even, or look-out at that extremity of the train, which for the moment was the forward one. The whole proceeding was just as reckless, as if engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductor were willfully to shut their eyes, and without any indication of its coming, to drive the train madly over the country. But with all this folly and negligence, it is still an less clear that had there been a double track, the whole vast, immeasurable bulk of sorrow about us to-day might have been saved; mischief so immense would not have been possible in hands so wickedly careless.

It was only a few months ago that the melancholy collision at Spotswood, not far from the Amboy end of the road, came upon the public with an appalling shock—and extorted a universal protest against that ill-judged parsimony which endeavored to conduct the business of a great thoroughfare—the greatest in the country—upon a single pair of rails. No answer was made to this appeal. None indeed could be made. The amount of transportation, passenger and freight, passing through the Company's hands, was notoriously unequaled upon any other line. The profits of the Company were certainly the largest of any. The original cost of the one track, owing to the worthlessness of the most of the land through which it runs, and the absence of natural obstructions, was unusually small. All circumstances, indeed, conspired to leave the Company without any excuse for omitting the immediate completion of a double track; and accordingly it has not been accomplished. Our own Erie and Hudson River roads, with their enormous primitive cost, and debts, and less abundant and profitable business, and hopeless of dividend, find a second track indispensable. The Camden and Amboy Company divides fifteen per cent. per annum; and declines, being a monopoly, to provide an improvement so absolutely demanded by public safety. They declined doing it, after the fearful warning at Spotswood; we have no hope that they will do it now.

There is but one course then to be taken, since, on the score of interest only, they are vulnerable, and that it will be for the injured, and for friends of the deceased, to adopt. Let the largest legal damages obtainable from a fairly chosen jury, be sought for in each case. There can be little doubt that the amount will far exceed the cost of the Norwalk catastrophe to the New-Haven Company, namely, three hundred thousand dollars; and will, probably, equal the expense of establishing proper securities for human life. Brought home by that means to their treasury, something may be done; and we sincerely trust that whatever opportunities there are under our own, or New-Jersey, or Pennsylvania laws, to punish the offenders, will be employed to the fullest extent by survivors. Since the wretched monopoly act of New-Jersey obliges us to entrust ourselves, whatever our repugnance or dread, to the hands of the Amboy Company, that Company should be compelled, by any means accident may place within reach, to carry passengers with some little regard to safety.

Fencing Railroad Tracks.

The *Evening Post*, in commenting on the terrible accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, says:

"Hitherto the travel on this railway has been remarkably free from accidents. We think that this is the first of a really disastrous nature which has ever occurred upon it during the long course of years which has elapsed since it was opened."

Quite the contrary. The road has been the scene of a good many disasters, and last year there was a collision on it between two trains, occasioned by the most gross mismanagement, by which a good many lives were lost, and many passengers very badly damaged. The *Post* recommends that a part of the immense income of the road should be employed in making a double track. This is very well, and coincides perfectly with our own view. But before that can be done the road should be fenced in on the whole extent, to prevent accidents from such causes as that which led to the dreadful calamity which has so shocked the public nerves, accustomed as the public has been to similar casualties. We cannot hope to escape a railroad calamity by resisting a bishop, as SYDNEY SMITH recommended, for with us even the life of a bishop is not esteemed more valuable than that of a layman; but railroads are proper subjects for Legislative supervision, and the New-Jersey Legislature might pass a law which would make the Camden and Amboy what the *Post* most erroneously imagines it to have been.

Course of the Yellow Fever.

The frightful ravages of the yellow fever in Norfolk, which are still unmitigated, are the more appalling when we remember that this terrible disease has been gradually working its way northward along the Atlantic coast since it first manifested itself, some six or seven years since in Rio de Janeiro; and, although our City has been free from a visitation of the pestilence more than thirty years, yet there are strong reasons to fear it will visit us again. The *National Intelligencer* publishes a letter from Dr. J. C. NOTT, of Mobile, who has had great experience in the treatment of this disease. He states that he had predicted that it would appear in Norfolk the present year, and thought it probable that it would break out in New-York either this Summer or the next. But, he thinks that the spread of the disease may be prevented by proper Quarantine regulations, and that but for their rigid observance by us in 1853, when the disease was raging in New-Orleans, we should have been attacked by it then. It is appalling to think of what the consequences might be if the contagion should extend to our over-crowded metropolis, the mortality that would ensue, and the injury to the material interests of the City for the derangements of trade and commerce which must necessarily follow.

All our means of safety lie in the strict enforcement of a quarantine on the instant of the appearance of the disease in any neighboring city; for, if it should follow the usual course of the disease in past times, it will be likely to manifest itself in the cities lying south of us,—in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia,—before reaching here. Dr. NOTT is very decided in the expression of his belief as to the feasibility of excluding the disease by suitable quarantine regulations. His remarks on this subject are entitled to the most serious consideration by our public authorities. He says:

"Although my mind leans at present toward a belief in the contagiousness of *this* disease in certain instances I still doubt, and my judgment is in suspense; but, with regard to its *portability* by vessels from place to place and by railroads, I do not see how any human being familiar with its history can doubt, and *I should advise our Northern friends to quarantine rigidly against it. The disease has gone to every point within a certain distance of the Gulf which was frequented by steamboats and railroad cars*, and I believe would have entered New-York in 1853, had it not been stopped at the Quarantine."

The City Moneys.

It is to be hoped that the remarkable expositions made by Mr. EDMONDS, the late Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, respecting the idle funds of the City, which are deposited in the vaults of whatever Bank the City Chamberlain chooses to entrust them to, without any interest or security being given for them, may lead to a financial reform which might save to our tax-payers nearly a hundred thousand dollars a year. The City of Brooklyn which rarely has any surplus funds on hand, deposits the public moneys in whatever Bank will agree to pay the highest rate of interest; and under that arrangement they are now deposited with the Atlantic Bank, which pays for the favor at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The State funds are deposited at the same rate in various banks, and of course any of our City banks would be very glad to receive on deposit the surplus funds of the City on similar conditions. But, if they are to be deposited free of interest, and to bring nothing into the City Treasury, while the bank with which they are deposited is loaning them out at seven per cent., common prudence would require that so large an amount as three millions, or an average deposit through the year of a million of dollars, should not be made in the vaults of one moneyed institution, and that one so recklessly and carelessly managed as the Mechanics, appears at one time to have been.

A Ruffian's Ingratitude.

Was there ever a man more unfortunate in his choice of men on whom to confer favors, even at the sacrifice of his own political character, than President FRANKLIN PIERCE? Every attempt he makes to secure a friend, creates an enemy of the bitterest kind—an enemy who has been fed at the table of his patronage. Those for whose sake he has suffered most have all deserted him, and not only that, but they are using the tongues he has oiled for the purpose of saying cruel things of him. That branch of the Democracy on which he relied in this State were busy yesterday applying the brogan of censure to the most tender part of his political conduct, and while yet the bruise was smarting, those gentlemen from Missouri who have so far misgoverned Kansas under his protection, ran him through the bowels with a telegraphic bowie-knife. Truly, those Missouri Republicans are ungrateful. After having sent them a Governor of the most pliable composition—one whose political nose may be tweaked into any imaginable shape Mr. STRINGFELLOW may desire, they denounce him; think it is high time he should be taught to know his place, and call him a "mean Yankee and a double-dyed coward," because he did not send "on a battalion of soldiers to slaughter the whole crowd of Free-Soilers" in Kansas. Is there one citizen to-day who did not vote for FRANKLIN PIERCE who does not pity him? No. How many are there who did vote for him who do not now regret that act? They are not worth numbering. Verily, being the President of a fraction of a party is neither creditable nor profitable.

Anti-Maine Law.

The Anti-Maine law men of Massachusetts met in Convention at Worcester, yesterday, passed Anti-Maine law resolutions, and nominated Mr. E. D. BEACH of Springfield for Governor of the State.

The Soft Convention.

A considerable portion of our space is again occupied by special correspondence and telegraphic reports relative to the doings of the Soft-Shell Convention, now in session at Syracuse. As was surmised yesterday, they are having an exciting time. A resolution expressing a favorable opinion of the present National Administration caused great disorder, but after numerous modifications and amendments, it was passed through the influence of the Custom-House and Post-Office of this City. It is one of those endorsements which cannot be received without pain by the President, notwithstanding he is now pretty well used to such equivocal compliments. They endorse him, but do not wish that such acts as he has been guilty of should occur again.

The feeling between the Delegates from this City and those from the rural Districts, is not of a kind to give unanimity to their deliberations. From the report of their proceedings, we would naturally infer that the Convention was composed of men holding the extremes of political views, and while they continue so, what they do is of but little consequence to other parties, and of no benefit to the country or to themselves.

The Wheeler Slave Case.

We publish elsewhere in this morning's TIMES a very interesting account of the trial, at Philadelphia, of the colored men charged with riot and assault and battery, in connection with the liberation of Mr. WHEELER'S slaves. There was an attempt to obtain the arrest of JANE JOHNSON, which created great excitement, but she was not arrested, and there was no serious disturbance.

THE KNOW-NOTHING COUNCIL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BINGHAMTON CONVENTION.

Speeches, Debates, Contentions and the Platform.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

BINGHAMTON, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Hindoo Council met again this morning at 9 o'clock. The business in order was the construction of a platform that would do for SAM to stand on during the Fall campaign. Not by any means an easy job, that, but still almost every other member of the Convention was ready and willing to try his hand at it. So many were so anxious, and so many felt so confident that their individual views would best accord with the views of the great public for whom they were catering, that it was somewhat difficult to devise any plan by which the varied propositions could all receive the due consideration to which each one thought his project entitled. Finally, after mature deliberation, and considerable debate, stormy and apparently intensely earnest, it was resolved to appoint a Committee, to consist of three from each Judicial district, under whose incubation some sort of a platform was to be hatched out, full-fledged, ready for immediate flight. The naming of this Committee was left to the Delegates from the several Judicial districts. The following persons were thus named

Dist. No 1—	Brooks, Stuart Bullock.	Dist. No 5—	Stevens, Lefty, Leslie,
Dist. No 2—	Northop, Sanders, Caldwell.	Dist. No 6—	Tompkins, Curtis, Sprague.
Dist. No 3—	Whiting, Van Cookle, Westbrook.	Dist. No 7—	Stanton, Cook, Hopkins.
Dist. No 4—	Freeman, Holbrook, Russell.	Dist. No. 8—	Norwood, Pugh, Scroggs.

Having accomplished this much towards a peaceful solution of the vexed question of what should be the platform, the Convention adjourned until evening—firstly, to allow the Committee time to prepare the documents; and secondly, to allow the remainder of the Delegates to attend a mass meeting which the brethren had called to assemble at 3 o'clock, and at which they promised should be present as speakers, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, Hon. JAMES W. BARKER, Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, and Hon KENNETH RAYNOR, besides a dozen or two that were not, but had an ardent desire to be, honorables.

At 3 o'clock, with kettle-drum and fife, and a small park of artillery, the audience was collected together—in numbers at no time exceeding 1,200, inclusive of men, women and children. The people made but a feeble response to the call for the masses—the illustrious speakers advertised made no response at all to the vociferous calls of those who had come to be spoken to. BROOKS was at the head of the squad entrusted with the construction of the platform. HEADLEY was sick and would not speak. RAYNOR was *non est*. So the lesser luminaries had to shine out as stars of the first magnitude.

But hold on, I had omitted all mention of the presiding genius under whose benign presence the meeting was to proceed—JAMES WRIGHT, of Oswego, the chosen President. I have a recollection of this gentleman, as one of those political suicides known to history as Silver Grays. I supposed he had got so deep under ground that hardly Hindooism could have exhumed him. I presume he must have been galvanized into spasmodic life for the occasion. In the rear was a row of similar bodies, similarly buried many years ago, and apparently similarly galvanized for this time only. I shall not enumerate them, but they were of the earth, earthy, as long ago as I can remember. They never could keep within twenty years of the people, and rest and retirement does not appear to have improved them much

But the people were there, and the speakers must be forthcoming. Brother BARKER, G. P., led off, but said nothing about nothing that anybody would care to have repeated. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER followed, and made a real, right down earnest Free-Soil speech. Said "Samuel" was in favor of Free-Soil, and against the extension of Slavery. He even admitted that WILLIAM H. SEWARD was honest in his intentions, and so talked through three-quarters of an hour, as it was rather pleasant to hear him. Had anybody really believed that the Hindoos felt and sympathized with what he said, his remarks would have made some impression in favor of the party in whose behalf he was exhorting. But the fact was the people could see what the speaker could not—the wry faces on the officers of the meeting—countenance commentaries which they could not repress as he uttered any sentiment that savored of liberality, or that looked progressive in its tendencies, and the people judged of the principles of the managers by their looks and acts and not by the speaker's professions.

SCHOOLS, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, is no myth. I have had him by the hand, and heard him proclaim that he is not a nonentity, and though I take his word for it, I feel confident of the fact. He came after SCHAFFER, to thank the people of Broome for the vote they had given him last Fall—the highest vote given in the whole county to any man on the American ticket. (I did not notice that the people of Broome appeared to feel particularly to congratulate themselves over the little reminiscence that SCHOOLS had brought up.) The speaker continued his remarks upon the charge that his party was proscriptive—a charge which he denied. As I gathered it, he was somewhat inclined to represent the Order as on the platform advised by the *Herald* a few days since—but the gentleman was not particularly clear on this point, and the audience was restive, and the speaker deliberate, and—it was hard work to understand exactly what was the drift of his profession of principles.

There followed to the General another old silver Gray *redivivus*, Mr. CUSHING, of Ithica. He appeared to be mainly worried at the prospect that some pleasant morning one of the fair daughters of Broome might be proclaimed Queen of the Union—an event that did not appear to strike the people of Broome as very disastrous. (I thought they rather liked the idea, as I noticed a general turning of masculine faces towards the feminines gathered on the right of the stand, as if to see which one it should be.) Mr. CUSHING felt confident that the American people would never consent to any sovereign except one of their own ladies, and having satisfied himself on this point, he resumed his seat.

B. J. CHOATE of Livingston, next addressed the assembly, which he somewhat astonished by the assurance that he was born in Ireland, and had been once elected parliamentary by the people of a rural district in his adopted country. This appeared the striking feature in his discourse.

The jovial, laughing, impetuous and cross editor of the *Register*, General HAMMOND, was next put up as an exponent of Hindooism. He was practical, assuring the people of Broome that his paper was the chief corner stone of the Order, and if they wanted to know all about it, they had only to subscribe, pay in advance and be enlightened. (I did not notice that the people of Broome manifested any extraordinary alacrity in availing themselves of this opportunity.)

The closing scene brought CHAUNCEY BURR before the audience. He pitched into the Free-Soil sentiments expressed by SCHAFFER, and into SEWARD, and into everything else that did not stand square on the high National ground which the Hard-Shells arrogate to themselves. After "sloshing around" generally for a half hour, he subsided, and the meeting was dispersed,—the drum and the fife and the artillery heralding its dissolution as it had heralded its aggregation.

THE PLATFORM AGAIN.

At the evening session of the secret conclave, it was announced that the platform builders had finished their labors, Mr BROOKS, the master workman, thereupon submitted a report embracing the following bill of particulars:

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

First—Americans to rule America.

Second—The maintenance of the Union, and the Compromise of the Constitution faithfully fulfilled.

Third—The absolute exclusion from the creed of the American Party of all sectional doctrines that are against the sense of any portion of the American Union, and the disuse of the name, influence, or organization of the American Party, to advance any measure against the constitutional rights of the States, or the intention or effect of which shall be to endanger the perpetuity of the Union.

Fourth—No sectional interference in our Legislature, and no proscription of persons on account of religious opinions.

Fifth—Hostility to the assumptions of the Papal power, through the bishops, prelates, priests or ministers of the Roman Catholic Church, as anti-republican in principle and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Sixth—Thorough organization in the Naturalization Laws of the Federal Government.

Seventh—The enactment of the laws for the protection of the purity of the ballot-box by the State.

Eighth—Free and reliable institutions for the education of all classes of the people with the Bible as a text-book of our Common Schools.

RESOLUTIONS ON PRINCIPLES.

Resolved, That the National Administration, by its general course of official conduct, together with an attempt to destroy the repose, harmony and fraternal relation of the country in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the encouragement of aggressions upon the Government of the territorial inhabitants of Kansas, deserves and should receive the united condemnation of the American people, and the institution of Slavery should drive no extension from such repeal.

Resolved, That in the organization of the American Order the institution of involuntary servitude was and now is regarded as local and not national in its character—a subject for the toleration of a difference of opinion by the citizens of the Northern and Southern States, and as such has no rightful place in the platform of the National American Party

STATE RESOLUTIONS.

As the Commercial, the Common School and the Internal Improvement systems of the State are its greatest pride and glory, and have made her what she emphatically is, the Empire State, therefore,

Resolved, That the American party will always regard it its highest duty to foster and protect and defend them.

Resolved, That the interests of this great State imperatively demand a change of rulers; that if we would see our internal improvements completed, we should expel from office the partisans now in control, who, instead of letting the section of the Canals to be kept in repair by contract, at a saving of $800,000 a year, as they may and by law are authorized to do, corruptly continue in office a horde of officials to absorb its revenue for private emolument, for electioneering purposes, and to perpetuate their unholy possession of power.

The report was received, and acted upon at once, and with a unanimity unparalleled in the annals of the Grand Councils, it was declared carried, and only *four* negative votes recorded.

Intense joy was manifested by the various factions which had prevailed in the morning, at their happy escape from a rupture which at one time appeared inevitable.

Whence this manifest joy? I presume because they think that out of the whirlpool of the Slavery question they have made a safe and happy issue. Like all men of their calibre, they fancy that in words they have so befogged the question that people will not recognize their true intent and meaning. To me it seems they enact over again the story of the ostrich that buries his head under the wing, and thinks himself hid from sight. Look through these ostentatious moothings, and see it under all there is not apparent a shameful dodge—a transparent shuffling over of the great practical issues of the day—the extension of Slavery, the suppression of Intemperance, and the position which the State shall assume in relation to the works of internal improvement. Shall not the people see this as well as those who painted the transparency?

Having accomplished the birth of their first public offspring, the Convention proceeded with the regular business. Hon ERASTUS BROOKS and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCHOOLS were chosen to represent the State at large in the next National Convention.

The Council will hold over another day, for the purpose of transacting some executive business, but the main body of the delegates were absenting themselves last night by the first train east and west.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Anti-Maine Law Convention in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Anti-Maine Law Convention of this State met in this city to-day. Col. ISAAC H. WRIGHT was chosen President, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The Committee on Credentials, reported 200 towns represented by about 1,200 delegates. Col. WRIGHT on taking the chair made a brief speech, stating the objects for which the Convention was assembled. Rev J. C. LOVEJOY is Chairman of the Committee on the Address and Resolutions.

The Convention balloted for a candidate for Governor as follows:

The whole number of votes cast was 245, of which E. D. BEACH, of Springfield, Democrat, received 140; EDWARD W. LINCOLN, of Worcester, Whig, 69; Rev. J. C. LOVEJOY, of Cambridge, 13. The nomination of Mr. BEACH was then declared unanimous.

MOSES DAVENPORT, of Newburyport, Whig, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor. Wm Denton, of Boston, for Secretary of State; Arthur W. Austin, of West Roxbury, for State Treasurer, Wendell T. Davis, of Greenfield, for Auditor, and George S. Hillard, of Boston, for Attorney General.

Rev. Mr. LOVEJOY, from the Committee on Addresses and Resolutions made a report, which was accepted.

The address is a lengthy argument against fanatical legislation; quotes a number of authorities, ancient and modern, going to show that such laws as the Liquor Law are infringements of the rights of the citizen; makes extracts from a letter written by the late P. G. OTIS, who speaks of the tendency of Reformers to resort to extreme measures; states that the late ABBOTT LAWRENCE was a petit ouer for the repeal of the Liquor Law of 1852; and, in conclusion, the people are called upon to rally under the banner of Repeal.

The resolutions are simply a declaration against the Liquor Law, and an appeal to all good citizens to unite in bringing down the illiberal spirit of legislation which has possessed the State, and to erase the same from the statute books.

The second resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the law in question is oppressive, impracticable, unjust, unequal, and unconstitutional—unworthy of the free and enlightened age discraceful to our ancient free Commonwealth, and abundantly indicative of the self-constituted, arrogant, irresponsible body by which it was framed, and of the secret political cabals by which it was granted.

Democratic State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis yesterday. Speeches were made by Gov. WRIGHT, Hon. A. P. WILLARD, Col. MAY, and others. The Convention adjourned after adopting resolutions reaffirming the principles of the National Conventions of 1848 and 1852, denouncing the conduct of the Missourians and Massachusetts men in interfering in the legal rights of Kansas settlers, and maintaining that Government should protect the rights of all legal citizens whether native or foreign born. The Convention was the largest ever assembled.

Republican Convention in Allegany Co., Pa.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Republican County Convention met here to-day, and nominated a County ticket. Resolutions were adopted condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the acts of violence in Kansas, in opposition to slavery, condemning the imprisonment of FANNY WILLIAMSON, and recommending open political action, and total disregard to the mere places of old issues. Great unanimity and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

Departure of Queen Victoria for France.

Additional Particulars of the Attack on the Tchernaya.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The *Canada* arrived here about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The news appears to have been fully anticipated from Halifax. Her mails were forwarded via Washington steamboat route, and will be due in New-York early on Friday morning.

The following was telegraphed from London to Liverpool:

PORTSMOUTH, Friday Night.—At 9 o'clock this evening Her Majesty, Prince ALBERT, and the Court embarked on board the steam yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and started at daylight for Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, 17th.—The Emperor arrived here from Paris at 6 o'clock this evening, and proceeded, amidst the acclamations of the people, to the Hotel Pavilion Imperial. The English flag-ship *Neptune*, the *St. George*, and other ships of the Royal Squadron, have fired a royal salute from the offing. The whole town is in a state of intense excitement.

The Sardinians had 200 killed and wounded in the Russian attack on the Tchernaya.

The London *Post* says that Gen. LIPRANDI made the attack by orders from St. Petersburg, in consequence of a dearth of provisions, means of transport, &c., which threatened the existence of his army if the month of September found the Russians in their then position.

The *Post* states that the besieged and besiegers are so close at Sebastopol that hand-grenades have become the favorite weapon. The same journal predicts the speedy capture of the place.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £43,561.

At Hamburg there was a continued scarcity of money, owing to a large quantity of bar silver being sent to England. The rate of Exchange presents a unfavorable appearance. The same was the case at Amsterdam.

The ship *Ligatfoot*, of New-York, from London March 19, for Calcutta, arrived at Sand Heads, June 21, with loss of all her topmasts, in a whirlwind, and for want of a steamer, was wrecked near Sauger Anchoring Buoy, June 19, and became a total loss. Crew saved.

Horrible Murder of a Man, his Wife and Child.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug 30.

A most awful murder was committed in North Sterling, about nine miles west of Oswego, last night. A man named FITZGERALD, together with his wife, was found dead in bed this morning, most horribly cut to pieces. A young son of theirs was also discovered in the same room, badly mutilated but still alive. He has since died. Another son, by the name of JOHN, is suspected as committing the dead, as he tells a great many contradictory stories in regard to it. He was recently arrested for horse stealing. A short time ago he had a quarrel with his father, and threatened to kill him, and yesterday he had another with his mother. He has been arrested, and says the murder was committed by a negro and not by him. Another son, in a different part of the house, heard nothing till the screaming of his little brother aroused him, when he got up and alarmed the neighbors. Before sounding the alarm, it was found that all the doors of the house had been fastened on the inside, and that JOHN was in the room with the murdered persons. He slept on the floor in a room opening into the bedroom where the murder was committed.

Kansas Legislature.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 30.

In the Kansas Legislature on the 4th instant, the concurrent resolutions denunciatory of President PIERCE for removing Judge ELMORE, were debated. Mr. MCMASKEN thought the President should be taught to know his place. Mr. STRINGFELLOW did not object to the vote of censure, but thought they were making themselves ridiculous. Mr BLAIR said that REEDER was removed only to prepare the way for ELMORE'S removal.

Mr. WHITLOCK thought the President should have sent a battalion of soldiers to slaughter the whole crowd of Free-Soilers. Mr. WENDELL looked upon the President as a mean Yankee and a double-dyed coward. An amendment was finally adopted, leaving the resolution about the same as the original.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Excursionists—The American Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Captain of a vessel arrived at this port from Port-au Basque, states that the ship, with the submarine telegraph and cable on board, arrived at that place on the 18th instant. The *James Adger* took her in tow, and started for Cape Breton on the 23d, but put back, owing to head winds, and left again on the 24th, expecting to reach Cape Breton in about two days. The Excursionists on board the *James Adger* were all well.

The steamer *America* arrived here from Boston about 10 o'clock this evening, and shortly afterwards departed for Liverpool.

Four Persons Drowned.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 30.

Four young men belonging to Montreal, named CHAS. ATWATER, WM WEBSTER, HARRY M. WEBSTER and WM. KEELER, were drowned while crossing Lake Champlain from Chimney Point to Crown Point, The day on which they were drowned is not stated. ATWATER was a son of Ald-rman ATWATER, of Montreal. All the bodies had been recovered. The WEBSTERS were sons of Dr. WEBSTER, and KEELER was a step son of the proprietor of the London *Times*. They all left Montreal on the 20th inst. on a pleasure excursion.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The yellow fever shows no abatement at Norfolk. During the 48 hours ending at noon yesterday, the deaths numbered 27.

At Portsmouth during the same period, there were 20 deaths.

Dr. ROBERT THOMPSON of Baltimore, and Dr. CANNON of Norfolk, are among the dead.

Charleston is sending more physicians and nurses to the aid of the sick.

Fatal Accident.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Thursday, Aug 30.

While some boys were playing soldier this afternoon, in this village, THOMAS PHALEN was stabbed in the lower part of his body with a sharp bayonet fixed on a stick, by a boy named FINNEN, and injured so much that he died in about half an hour afterwards. The deceased was about eight years of age.

The Case of Col. Wheeler's Slaves

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The assault and battery case growing out of the rescue of Col. WHEELER'S slaves was continued this morning. Among the witnesses examined was JANE JOHNSON, the slave woman. Her testimony agrees with her deposition, formerly published.

The Fever at Portsmouth.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 30.

Private letters from Portsmouth, Va., announce the death of Dr. TAUGIEN. Mayor FISK is reported ill, as is also Rev Mr DEVELIN, a Catholic priest. Rev. Messrs. WILLS and DEBILL, Methodists, are down with the fever, and Dr DE CASTO, the Cuban physician, and Dr. HALSON have been attacked.

A Man Shot.

HIGHLANDS, Thursday, Aug. 30.

Captain TERRY, an oysterman, was shot on the Hook, this morning. There seems to be some mystery about the affair. The shooting is supposed to have been accidental.

Non-Arrival of the Crescent City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The steamship *Crescent City* is now thirteen days out from New-York for this port, and as yet we have no tidings of her. There is some anxiety felt for her.

Health of President Pierce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The President will return to-morrow or Saturday. Accounts represent his and Mrs PIERCE'S health much improved by their visit to the Springs.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug 27.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock Monday night.

Death of General Arista, ex-President of Mexico.

The British steamship *Avon*, which arrived at Southampton on the 18th inst August with the South American mails, brought the intelligence that General ARISTA, ex-President of Mexico, en route from Cadiz to Southampton, died suddenly.

Medical.

CONCERT.—Miss PARODI will sing, we are happy to say, another Concert to-night. The programme is selected with more than ordinary care, and cannot fail to please every taste. We learn that the last Concert, which, it should be remembered, was for the benefit of the sufferers by yellow fever in Norfolk, netted some nine hundred dollars. The talent engaged to-night and the popular character of these Concerts cannot fail to attract crowds to NIBLO'S Saloon.

MESSRS. BARRY & DOLLEY are issuing a series of *Heroines for the Ravival Dramatic Company* that is important at the present time. The original Portraits on one side and a literal translation on the other. For assisting the auditor and the student these books are invaluable. They are got up in a handsome and creditable manner and deserve patronage.

MR. HACKETT has his benefit to-night at the Metropolitan, which he has kept open through the season. MR. HACKETT is a decided favorite with the New-York public, and never fails to fill the house when he plays. On the occasion of his benefit there cannot fail to be an overwhelming audience.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons which, though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the unparalleled efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA" is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the following certificate, from the most celebrated chemist in the United States, is attached to every bottle:

"NEW YORK, June 11, 1855

I have made a chemical examination of 'Rhodes Fever and Ague Cure or Antidote to Malaria' and have tested it for arsenic, the corrosive sublimate, quinine and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution. JAMES R CHILTON, M D., Chemist."

Remember, therefore, that this is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the world the innocence of which is proved by such a certificate of chemical analysis, and the value of which is proved by the testimony of all who sell or use it, specimens of which are frequently published.

No doubt the public will readily appreciate the difference between assertions thus supported by proofs and the incredible bombast indulged in by those who have nothing else to rely upon.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 123 Water-st.; and for sale by C. H. KING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.; Brooklyn Mrs. M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

HECKERS' FARINA IS RESTORATIVE strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious pharmacian, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, No 201 Chamber-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 279 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a choice assortment of rich Brussels carpeting, at $1 per yard; other styles equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 279 Broadway

IMPORTANT NEWS.

VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

At the fire of the 30th instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas opposite the Gerard House in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed and in the same order and condition as when placed in it; the exposed sides of the interior to the protecting sides of the paper, and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat. C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga. Aug 8 1855

It is a pleasure to us in substantiating the foregoing statement, and would state that the books are now in use.

Aug 8 1855 J. T. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Lock" for sale by the sub scribers, who are the proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Locks, and only makers of safes combining both these and Wilde's patents. SILVANUS & MARVIN, No 149 Water-st., New-York.

PEACHES, TOMATOES OR ANY OTHER FRUIT may be preserved in a perfect fresh state for years without sugar or any other preservative by means of TILLOW'S PATENT FELT-SEALING CAN. This is the only positively self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, and are incorrect. They are seldom ordered by all who use them the fastest and most reasonable Cans in use. For full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., with many testimonials, see pamphlet. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tinware, No 86 Fulton-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "OIL LINE" Tickets of Consultation Office No. 714 Broadway will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 3 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person whatever interesting or otherwise in any way connected with him, or whom he is used to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

NEW SILKS—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING some very rich Silks for the Fall trade, which we ordered before the present advance in prices, and we will give our customers the advantage. At 6, corner Broadway and Fulton-st. We will sell at the old prices, which is 20 per cent less than they can be purchased for elsewhere. Three hundred dozen Ladies' best Kid Gloves, at 4s., worth 7s. Also, a large lot of Embroideries, Lace and Swiss Curtains, Shawls &c., at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE SALE OF the Hungarian wines from the house of F. A. Jalics & Co. of Pesth, Hungary, consisting of both white and red, and warranted to be as imported free from adulteration and all impurities, to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, THIS DAY, (Friday) Aug. 31, at 11 o'clock, at the auction room, No. 11 Rose-st. All the same wines will also be sold a consignment of fine brandies port, sherry made rum and champagne wines. For full particulars see catalogues which can be obtained at the salesroom No. 1 Broad-st.

NOTICE—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, without regard to cost, in order to make room for our fall goods coming South. We are also getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most intelligent assortment of superior clothing ever offered in New-York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than ever heard of the thousand gentlemen. FEVLIN & JES UP, Nos. 20 and 26 Johnst., corner of Nassau.

THE FALL STYLE OF HAT—KNOX THE BROADWAY HATTER, will issue his Fall style of hat at SATURDAY next, the 1st of September. Gentlemen anxious to avoid the crowds in the peculiarity and superiority in quality, are invited to inspect this new claimant for their favor on that day, at his establishment on the corner of Fulton-st., or at No. 533 Broadway. Standard price of his hat, of the first quality, $4.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and vitality all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand requirements, ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Hair Cream for preserving and restoring the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] was taking effect promptly recommended in Every [illegible] Without end, of gas' exception, with MOEN'S [illegible] "HYDRO-SILICEOUS CEMENT," as [illegible] by him to Messrs. D. Devlin & Co.'s vaults, corner [illegible]way and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to [illegible] effects, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. Wet cellars, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation. A. R. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

Nothing's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.—A [illegible] remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. L. P. & D. SANDS, C. v. CLICKENER & CO., [illegible] L. P. & D. SANDS, C. v. CLICKENER & CO., [illegible] & BENG, New-York; WM. S. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., 5 Astor house, New-York; Agents by C. H. RING, 8 Sudbury, and F. V. BUSHNOW, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

Showing my Late Visit to Europe—I obtained [illegible] new instruments of music who are to my specialty. Inspiring opthalmoscope, which enables the [illegible] to look into the interior of the eye and see the optic nerve and retina as one is and the less in incipient [illegible] that quality art accordingly speculum for looking [illegible] the ear, the eye-tachinia tubes and throat; [illegible] needles for [illegible] to set without pain or [illegible], the requisite for squinting; artificial eye apeal, [illegible] eyes that has lost one of the drum of the ear is [illegible] at least artificial eyes, which look and more [illegible] like the nature, &c.

[illegible] twenty years' extensive practice and experience, [illegible] in this City and many persons observed in dating [illegible] hear it not and not be deemed unbecoming [illegible] to say that I consider myself competent to treat all those who may place themselves under my care skillfully, and to attend to them every advantage that one so accustomed to other than typhen. Remember the new location, each case to be taken strictly private and visible. Persons who have been [illegible] and wearied travell [illegible] from one physician to another, may consult me with a positive assurance that they will be told with truthfulness what their [illegible] is, and whether curable or otherwise. At home from 9 to 11 and from 2 to 4 o'clock daily.

JAMES F. POWELL, M. D. Oculist, Aurist, &c., No. 962 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

Irish Aid Society.—The members of the Finance Committee of this Association are requested to attend a meeting of the Committee, at the Law House, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock precisely. N. B.—Every member is requested to attend punctually to report his action and pay over to the funds he has collected. No further notice will be given.

HUGH HENRIGG,
MICHAEL COX,
PATRICK MCGILROY, } Committee

Special Notice to Merchants and Lawyers in the Vicinity of the City Hall.—The undersigned would call the attention of merchants and lawyers to a new stock of memorable and other stationery lately opened at No. 71 Chamber-st., Shed and Leather Hose Building.

JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD.

Account books of all descriptions manufactured or made to order, cash, letter and bill presses, copying presses, letter books, law and common [illegible] &c.

Millinery, Millinery—A large and fashionable assortment of millinery goods, straw hats, ribbons and straw trimmings, ribbons, &c., for sale, retail, at WM. S. VINES, No. 113 Canal-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A handsome parlor and extension room on the first floor and a large room on the second floor with closets, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be had at No. 4 Mott-st. A neighborhood with board in a good house, with all the modern improvements in it. Stages pass the door and near to the South ferries. Reference required. Call at No. 51 Greenwich-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives or Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with parlors, and bedrooms adjoining, on second and third floors, at No. 82 and 84 East 33d-st. A few rooms for single gentlemen. Transient boarders can also obtain rooms and board by the day or week.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives also single gentlemen may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A private family residing in their own stone house, around the corner, have two or three gentlemen and their wives, or to a family of adults. Apply at No. 6 West 19th-st. A liberal price is expected.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with a neat and comfortable home, with full board, in the air of the country, within a few minutes' walk of the Fulton ferry, Fifth or Sixth-sts., will find every requisite on a high situation and in a private family. Rooms pleasant and convenient, first-class references required.

BOARDING.—A single gentleman desiring quiet and home comforts can obtain a very handsome parlor unfurnished for a bedroom, heated and sitting room, having gas, (shades shandelier) with the use of the same, for $1 per week or $10 if two will occupy the room permanently. The house is a private one, only a very few gentlemen accommodated with board. The use of a very fine piano if desired. Location west of Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Address Mrs. ELLIS, Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Pleasant rooms, with board, can be obtained at No. 56 State-st., convenient to South and Wall-st ferries. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS, single or in couples, will be easily obtained on a FAMILY or for SINGLE GENTLEMEN, and very pleasantly located. House No. 79 SANDS-ST., corner of Jay. References required.

BOARDING.—Very large and pleasant rooms on the second and third floors with board, may be obtained at No. 68 Hammond-st., a good neighborhood and near the stage and car routes.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARD WANTED.—For single gentleman. Apply to CHARLES W. PULMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No. 73 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gent or man can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARDING.—A few young men can be accommodated with front and pleasant rooms, or partial board if wished, at No. 243 Bowery.

BROOKLYN.—Pleasant room on third floor, with good board, to let to a single gentleman. Terms $1 50; breakfast early if desired. Location desirable and within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT PARLORS.—With bedrooms handsomely furnished, to let with or without board, in the house No. 14 Leroy-place.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY.—It is purposed to keep open this Hotel till Tuesday, Sept. 25. First-class rooms may now be secured.

MUSIC FOR BOARD.—A competent German pianoteacher who has been in the country for a few months, would be glad to take board in a reasonable family where [illegible] could be taken in payment for part. Unexceptional references given. Address PIANISSIMUS, care of John F. Watter, No. 6 Broadway, New-York.

ROOMS WANTED.—Parlor with bedroom attached, Location second or third floor, situated between 8th and 15th-sts. and Broadway and 8th-av. No meals wanted. Address Box No. 871, Astor Post-Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.—By a gentleman and his wife with a pleasant cabin and bedroom in a genteel and agreeable family. Address J. B., Times Office.

A PLEASANT PARLOR.—On the 2d floor to let to one or two single gentlemen, or to a gentleman and his wife—very suitable for a Dentist. Board, if desired, in a private family. Apply at No. 196 Grand-st.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—For families or single persons can be had at No. 106 West 14th-st. References given and required.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN.—Yesterday morning, corner of Wall-st and Broadway, or in that vicinity, BILLS amounting to $1 500. Any person returning the same to W. ROBSON, Daily Times Office, will receive the above reward.

BRACELET FOUND.—Apply at the new Lace and Embroidery Store of K. HEIKE, No. 497 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

MR. WM. THOS. HOLLAND—A letter waiting for you at J. T. & H.'s, No. 24 Pine-st.

FRANCIS A. TER, M. D.—Who recently kept an Office at No. 29 Bond-st., is request d to call on Mr. B., No. 338 Broadway, up two flights.

STATEN ISLAND
FANCY DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST.,
(TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)

SOLICITS ORDERS for dying various parasmattas, delaines, and silk, woolen and fancy goods of any description.

Satins and taffeta ribbons, crimps, fringes, velloons and other trimmings, dyed and re-finished with great success.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., New-York,
Two doors from Broadway.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF HOPE COMPANY No. 51, held at their House on THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 29, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be tendered to Ex-Alderman DOOLEY and to Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, for the handsome supply of refreshments furnished us at the late fire in 53d-st. Signed, J. KEYSER, Foreman.
W. H. RICE, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—No. 69 William-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts.—Members, and others desiring to become such, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.

Office hours, 9 A. M., to 9 P. M.
RICHARD BURLEW, President
J. C. WILTON, Recording Secretary.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM Aug. 11—Before Hon. E. P. COWLES.—SARAH J. LAWRENCE by her next friend, against PETER LAWRENCE. Decree for absolute divorce granted.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—at Bliss Brush Factory, No. 237 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN L. HOPPEL.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As porter, in a dry goods or wholesale grocery or any kind, or a jobbing house, by a sober respectable Protestant man who is not afraid to work; will give good City references as regards honesty and sobriety. Any gentleman in want of help will find the subscribers person worth notice. Any commands left at the office of this paper, for J. A. S., will be promptly attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamber work and washing, or chamber work and plain sewing; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 180 West 26th-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED In a wholesale jewelry or fancy goods house, have been two years in a retail jewelry store. Can bring the best of recommendations. Address G. L. B., Box No. 1,892, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As clerk or porter in a wholesale dry goods, grocery or fancy dware store; can write a plain hand and do [illegible] figures; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Best of reference given. Salary not so much as object, as permanent employment. Address CER, Times Office.

SERVANT WANTED—A girl who can come well recommended as cook, washer and ironer, and for general housework; one who is not afraid to work, and would like to live in the upper part of the City, may apply at No. 20 East 50th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By two young girls of quiet and steady habits; one as nurse and plain family seamstress or as chamber-maid and assist with the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference; can give choice of hours; wages $6; the other is 18; a neat plain sewer and smart waiter, or child's nurse; wages $3. Call at No. 161 East 23d-st., 2d door from 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As governess or teacher in a first class Boys' Boarding School, by a person who has been Principal of such a school for seven years and can command the [illegible]. Address PRINCIPAL, Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant book keeper or light porter by a Protestant young man who is a good penman and accountant and who would make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 98 Broadway, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; a private family preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Harding green.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By an active, intelligent young man, in any kind of business by which he could earn a moderate and reasonable salary. Address F. W., Daily Times Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—In the hosiery department of a first class jobbing house. Address Box No. 718.

AN DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS—An English lady is desirous of meeting with an engagement in a family. She is ready in all that is esteemed the higher branches of education, French, Drawing, Music and Drawing. Italian if required. Unexceptionable references can be offered. Address Z., Post Office, Brooklyn, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY—Well qualified, both in thorough education and much experience in teaching the rudiments and higher English branches, particularly the Mathematics, is desirous of obtaining a situation as a Governess, or assistant in this City or its vicinity. Address A. Z., Times Office.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED—An enlightened Protestant American and French, for a young lady's school in the country. A French lady preferred. Address W. STANLEY, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York City.

TO ENGLISHMEN—Families from the City and country in want of good servants will find at the Office, No. 139 Bowery, a good selection of cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, general housework and small girls. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; other wise 25 cents.

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SCHOOL ROOM WANTED.—The basement or room on first floor of a house in a good neighborhood located above 23d-st., and west of Broadway, to be used for a school for young children. Address SCHOOL ROOM, at this office.

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TEACHER.—Wanted, by a young lady who has graduated in a New England seminary of note, a situation where only part of her time will be occupied. She is competent to teach the English branches, and the rudiments of French. Will accept no compensation except from the South and would prefer going further South than Maryland or Virginia. Best of references given. Address VAN DEUSENVILLE, Post-Office, Massachusetts.

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ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against mailing any accounts or bills with me person on my account. S. D. MOODY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
SEPTEMBER.
CONTENTS OF NO. XXXIII.

New English Poets.
The Moors.
Twice Married. (concluded.)
Beatrice Tresaurini.
The Annexation of South America.
Life among the Mormons.
Cossack Song.
The late Horace Binney Wallace.
The Hamelton Old Gentleman.
The Literary Newcomers.
Recivi

Living in the Country.—Mr Sparrowgrass consolidates to buy a Horse—Reminiscences of Bloomingdale—The difference between new and then—A horse a man can go—An actor story—God ris homeward and outward bound—The curtained dais of the Life School—A New "Lady of Coventry."

Lalcelia.
The Armies of Europe.
Editorial Notes.
Americana and Reprints.
English Literature.
New French Engravings.
Athenæum Exhibition of Boston.
Music
Correspondence—Cab there be a new Architecture?

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS
From the New-York Courier.

There are but two literary periodicals that we have an acquaintance with, which can be commended in any safely read through from beginning to end without any fear of wasting his time on an article which is not repay within in amusement or instruction, the cost of reading it; and these two periodicals are "Blackwood" and "Putnam's."

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PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on the 28th July, 1855, ISAAC BARKER, Esq., the acting Mayor by and with the consent of the Board of Commissioners of Health, issued a proclamation declaring the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth in the State of Virginia as infected places, and that all vessels arriving from and port should be subjected to Quarantine until the 1st day of September, 1855, and,

Whereas, the Board of Health has by a resolution, adopted the 27th instant, declared that the time of Quarantine designated in the Proclamation of Mr. BARKER, should be extended until the 1st day of November be it therefore known to all men that by virtue of the power in me vested, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby this my proclamation, declaring that the time of said Quarantine shall be extended until the 1st day of November, 1855, and continue with full force and effect until that day.

Given under my hand and seal at the Mayor's office, in our said City of New-York, August 28th, 1855.
(L. S.) FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A GENERAL MEETING—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BUTCHER'S HIDE AND LEATHER ASSOCIATION, situate on the corner of 1st av. and 15th-st., in the said City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to consider a resolution will be offered and voted upon, for the dissolution of the said Association. By order of the Trustees

E. P. PATTERSON, President.
EDWARD CH

BRAZIL.

Business—Cholera—Distribution of Shares of the New Railway.

By way of Europe we have dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 15th, and Pernambuco to the 22d July.

At Rio commercial transactions for the month had been limited. Imports were moderate, and the sales, with the exception of flour, restricted. Some few transactions had taken place in coffee. In exchange business was to an average extent. The quotations were on London at 27⅞ to 27½ for 90 days; Paris, 355 to 360

At Bahia, in consequence of favorable accounts from Europe, a brisk demand had sprung up, and prices had advanced. Stocks on hand were insignificant, and supplies were hourly expected. Regular transactions had taken place in sugar at 900 per aroba for superior browns, and 2,300 for whites. Freights were very scarce at 52s. 6d. per ton. Unimportant transactions had taken place in exchange at 27⅞

At Pernambuco the entries in sugar had been limited. In cottons the arrivals during the month had been 2 552 bags which were eagerly bought up at from 5 400 to 6 600. The shipments within the month had been 4 080 bags. In freights for cotton there was a downward tendency. Exchange, 27½ to 27⅞.

It was reported that cholera had appeared for the first time at Brazil, and was showing itself at Para; upwards of five hundred persons had died of the disease. Famine is the supposed cause. All vessels arriving there were subject to a rigid quarantine.

The great event of the past week was the distribution of the shares of the new railway of Dom Pedro II. Applications have been innumerable, and as the Committee only had 8 000 to divide, of course the non-contents are in the majority. There is no doubt that great partiality and even selfishness presided at the councils of the "Commissao," one of its members, for instance, having "appropriated" a very disproportionate number for his own especial benefit; but it is difficult to please everybody. The people are very indignant, and the papers as you will perceive, are filled with the most violent diatribes against the "Commissao." The works of the railway are already in progress, and the shares are selling at a premium of Rs. 13 000

BUENOS AYRES.

Politics—Anticipated Hostilities with Brazil—Commercial affairs.

Our dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 2d of July, from Montevideo to the 5th

From Buenos Ayres we learn that the encounter of Colonel MITRE with the Indians was indecisive. The Minister of War had returned to the capital Da PORTA the Minister of Government, had retired in favor of Dr. ALSINA.

The Brazilian Government has repudiated the treaties with Nicaragua, and further difficulties were expected. Business was dull, and importations, although moderate, exceeded the consumption

Alluding to political affairs, the *Packet* says: "With a liberal Constitution and an enlightened Administration, we had a right to expect other things than we now witness, with a rampant Ultraism even in the public press, and scenes unheard in the Senate house itself with yells of exasperation and death, that we shrink from narrating. God grant we may be mistaken; but we cannot help regarding them as the precursors of a conflict, the issue of which, as so many others have ended, in scenes of anarchy, blood and devastation. We have seen Minister after Minister, of the most upright and honorable in the land, hunted like wild beasts and hooted from their posts like public malefactors, and what have their successors to expect?"

The *British Packet* says of the commercial situation at Buenos Ayres: "We are in the depth of a crisis, aggravated by an indefinite prolongation, and without any immediate prospect of relief or cessation. Fortunately the importations for some months have been moderate, but even so they are greater than the consumption would warrant."

Exchange on London, 64 9 to 65.

Horrible Murder in Philadelphia.

Abridged from the Pennsylvanian Aug. 30.

At an early hour yesterday morning, it was discovered that a man named THOMAS FIELD residing in Shippen-street, two doors above Eighteenth, had been brutally murdered during the night. We visited the house in company with the Coroner and Jury, and beheld a most revolting sight. In the back room of the first floor lay a man in a nude state, his face and body being smeared with blood. He was lying in such a position as to show that he had been sitting on a chair, and fallen off, with his head resting against the door, partly closing it. Within a few feet of the body lay a pool of blood, in which was a piece of yellow pine about eighteen inches in length and three in width, which was covered with blood. There is also bloody finger marks on it, showing that it had been held in the left hand. Everything in the room was in disorder; a basket of provisions having been upset on the floor, a spinning wheel disarranged, &c. The carpet was rolled up and placed in one corner of the room, and upon examining it bloody foot prints were found. It must have been down when the scuffle commenced and afterwards taken up. The chair from which the deceased must have fallen is covered with blood, which ran from the head of deceased on the chair, and from thence to the floor. A check shirt torn to pieces was found under the leg of the table, while on the table was a paper bag covered with blood, from which sugar had been emptied into a bowl alongside of it. A number of dirty dishes were also on the table. The bedding of the deceased looked as though nothing had been disarranged in it, the bed appearing as though no one had slept in it.

The affair caused the most intense excitement in the vicinity, and thousands of persons collected around the house anxious to see the body. The wife of the deceased was arrested and brought to the Seventh Ward Station house where she was detained. A man named GEO. BURNEY was also taken before Alderman ARMSTRONG, who committed him for a further hearing. The story of this man is, that he and his wife came from Germantown a few days since, and that one went to reside with her mother with whom he has had some difficulty, and does not visit. He sought lodgings elsewhere, and was in the neighborhood on Wednesday morning for the purpose of having an interview with his wife.

The Coroner's Jury being summoned, no evidence of any importance was elicited. They returned the following verdict: That the deceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull, the effects of being struck in the head with a billet of wood in the hands of some person unknown to the Jury.

The woman was committed to appear before the Mayor this morning, and GEORGE BURNEY was discharged.

The Coroner examined the clothing and feet of the woman, but no blood could be found thereon.

Mysterious Affair in Alleghany—Probable Murder.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, on Monday night, persons residing on the river bank, just below the Hand-street Bridge, Alleghany, were alarmed by loud cries followed by groans, apparently coming from a board yard near by. The voice of distress sounded like that of a female. The persons who were first attracted by the sounds, were females, and were of course thrown into a state of great alarm thereby. The moon was shining at the time, and they would distinctly see several men standing near the board yard. The cries having ceased, they saw a party of men leave the board yard and go down to the river's edge. After remaining there a few minutes, they came up the bank and disappeared. The women residing in the neighboring houses had in the meantime aroused their husbands, who were afraid to interfere with the suspicious party on the wharf, but dispatched a messenger to the Mayor's office. Officers PYLE and WILLIS went down, but by this time the men had disappeared. They were seen to go up Sandusky-street.

On making an examination of the board yard, they found a lady's black veil, and a towel which was twisted up as though it had been wound hastily around some substance. There were a good many tracks in the dust, and there had evidently been a severe scuffle. One of the tracks seemed to have been impressed by the bare foot of a woman. It is feared that the mysterious affair involves rape and probable murder. The groans which were sounded as though the person was being strangled or choked to death, and the appearance of the twisted towel, indicated that it might have been used for that purpose. The blot of the party to the river's edge looks as though they had committed a murder and thrown the body in the water. But the whole affair is involved in mystery. We have given all the facts which have come to light, and trust the police will be untiring in their efforts to discover what really was done, and who were the parties engaged in it.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Merchant.

From the Louisville Courier of Aug. 27.

Our city has been in a fever of excitement for two days past, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of RICHARD A. CURD Esq., of the firm of THOS H. HUNT & Co. Mr. CURD left the Club House on Jefferson-street about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, and was seen to enter the building in the third story of which is his room, over A. D. HUNT & Co.'s banking house. He was heard one hour subsequently making a noise in his room; and it is reported that sounds of scuffling were heard

The greatest solicitude is felt by Mr. CURD's friends for his safety, and many apprehend that he may have been foully dealt with. Yesterday the river in front of the city was dragged for his body, but no discoveries were made. Mr. C. was well and favorably known in the city as a merchant of intelligence and integrity.

Mr. CURD's room was examined, but no traces of violence were discovered. A few spots of blood were seen, but had probably been produced by some trivial cause. On the floor was a broken knife and a dumb bell, with which the knife blade had evidently been broken.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N Y Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Aug 30—6 P M.

ASHES—We have to note sales of 80 bbls at $6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 31½@$6 37½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs

COFFEE—In a dealing better,—no day's sales, including 2 400 bags Java, part at 14½c., 1 700 bags Rio at 11½c. @11¾c.; and 300 Maracaibo, on terms not made public.

COTTON—Remains as last noticed, quiet and unsettled, pending the receipt of the *Canada's* mails, for which all parties are anxiously waiting. The day's business has been very limited within our old range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida	Mobile, N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	9½	9¾	9¾
Middling.....	11¼	11¼	11½
Middling Fair.....	11½	12	12⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands continue to favor buyers—the increasing arrivals and the vigorous efforts to realize, counteracting the influence of a good home and moderate export inquiry. To-day's transactions consist of 9,800 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State.....	7 50 @ 7 62½
Sunlight sizes.....	7 62½@ 7 75
Favorite and Extra State.....	7 87½@ 8 00
Mixed Western.....	8 12½@ 8 37½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan..	8 37½@ 8 75
Fancy Michigan.....	8 75 @ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio.....	8 37½@ 8 75
Fancy Ohio.....	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio.....	9 00@$11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	9 00@$11 00
Fancy Genesee.....	9 25@$11 00
Extra Genesee.....	10 50@$12 00

Canadian is inactive and languid. To-day's sales comprise only small lots of superfine in extra, at $8 75@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping. To-day's movements add up 1 500 bbls. mixed to extra, at $8 93@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and nominal, at $6@$8 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal rules scarce and firm, at $4 75 for Jersey and $5 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after and is a shade cheaper, with sales of 11,400 bushels Southern, at $1 05@$3 05 for White; and $1 for $1 08 for Red, closing with little disposition among buyers to purchase, except at rates somewhat lower. New Onio and Genesee Wheat is becoming plentiful, but as parties do not like to show prices, no important movements are taking place in it. Rye in store, request at former figures, with limited sales. Barley has not varied. Oats—State and Western Oats are dull and heavy, at 52c@59c ₱ bushel, New remains about the same. Corn is brisk and firm, with sales of 83,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 87c@89c for sound, and 85c@86c. for inferior, ₱ bushel

HAY—About 400 bales River changed hands at private terms.

HOPS—We heard that 20 bales last year's crop were disposed of at 18c@19c. ₱ lb. New continued as before reported

IRON—Scotch is quiet, being less abundant and held above the views of buyers. Other kinds are nominally the same.

LATHS—Eastern are selling pretty freely at $1 62½ ₱ thousand, with not a great deal offering.

LEAD—The market rules quiet, but firm, for this article.

LIME—Rockland is in demand, at 87½c for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl

MOLASSES—We have to report sales of only a few small lots of "Golden Syrup," at 42c., and 80 bbls. New-Orleans at 37c ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. Spirits Turpentine in better request, and now commands 41½@41½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed is inactive and languid, at 92c@93c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is rare and needed, at 90c@93c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is again in lively request at improved rates, with sales for the day of nearly 2 000 bbls. at $22 25@$22 37½ for New Mess; $19 50 for Prime, and $21 25@$21 37½ for Old Mess ₱ bbl., with a sale Prime Mess at $15 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are very scarce and in demand, at 11c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard has not varied much, the day's sales including 250 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11c@11½c ₱ lb. Beef is about unchanged; 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 75@$18 25 for Repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, no. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in small demand, with a range of from $22@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 16c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c@21c for ordinary to good State, and 21c@23c for choice do, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 9½c@10c. ₱ lb

RICE—Rates quiet and heavy, $5 62½@$6 25 for Fair to Prime, ₱ 100 lbs

SUGARS—The market is pretty active and steady, the day's sales amounting to 600 hhds., mostly Cuba Muscovado at 8½c@9c. ₱ lb

TALLOW—There were 12 000 lbs. prime sold at 12½c@12¾c. ₱ lb

WHISKY—About 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison changed hands at 33c@34c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The day's engagements were quite moderate, and rates were without any material change. Parties were holding off for the Canada's mails, which are anxiously expected

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED! WHY NOT USE IT IN THE DRY, HOT SUMMER, FOR DURABLE, MOISTURE PROOF AND FIRE PROOF ROOFING? Slate of any size or thickness can be easily applied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
Castleton, Vermont

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their SLATE AND SLATE ROOFING, which for simplicity, durability, and economy they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND CAPABILITY OF COLOR as FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST that can be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while it calls the attention of the above public to the above, would remark in general, that the cheapness with which its productions are sold, and the protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it does not require painting after a short time, without repairs, renders SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL they therefore invite all merchants for the investigation which institutions and gardens build as first class references in town or country to investigate the subject.

Those refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 627 Washington-st., New York
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 628 Washington-st., New York
P. J. DUGAN, No. 638 Greenwich-st., New York
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 66 Rose-st., New York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to C. FURMAN, Jr., at the office of the Company, No. 200 West 13th st., New-York, will meet prompt attention

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

HOUSE FOR $2,000 TO RENT.—A tenement of $1200 to $1 700 per annum. Would assist in purchasing to the amount of $1 000 or $1 500 if easily paid. Location between 14th and 24th sts. West side preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 147 Post Office, with the name of the owner. Agents need not answer.

SINGING FOR TENOR TO WANT A RESIDENCE.—Wanted by a gentleman of unblemished character, a first class tenor singer, a comfortable residence in a private family, for the season, commencing in November. Must be convenient to a church, and will be expected to assist in the choir. Application may be had by address or at the office of the Musical World, No. 197 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to hire for one year, a first class house in the upper part of the City, furnished. Address W. E., No. 86 University place.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of

LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing warrants at first hands are not equaled

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE

Assignments will be ready signed and

R. COWIE & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY LIGHTS, VAULT and OFFICE LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office No. 142 Broadway, or their agent, J. H. PLATT No. 79 Merrimac st.

H. F. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED MARBLE FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE TWENTY SIXTH-ST.—In best situation in the aristocratic locality, between 5th and 6th avenues; lot 25 by 100 feet, and the house 25 by about 44 feet. The neighborhood is an exclusive one and the house will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately. Terms very easy

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A three-story house, situated in one of the most beautiful locations in Yonkers, with a good well of water, young fruit trees, &c. Price low; terms easy. Inquire of

E. W. CANDEE, No. 8 Wall-st

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A three story and basement house and lot, with all the modern improvements. Also, a portion of the furniture. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 19 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A lease of an Hotel on 31st-st., above 2nd-st., with the furniture fixtures &c. The present lease has 8 years to run from May, 1855 at $1,200 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant basement house No. 48 35th-st., first house west of 6th-av., about 20 feet by 61 feet lot 98 feet 9 in. Possession will be given about the middle of October. For terms, and an order to view, apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st.

$7,500—HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Located on 35th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., a 3-story, basement and connter cellar brick house, with stoop three parlors 56 feet in depth, to correct order. Possession immediately. For terms apply to PUGSLEY & RAY, 98, corner Broadway and 35 b st

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Of 20 acres of Hart's Grove, on Castle, Westchester, with fine house 70 feet, stable, carriage house, poultry and wash-house &c. &c., just been thoroughly repaired at an expense of $1 500; in the most perfect order; location perfectly healthy, with fine shade plenty of fruit, beautifully lawn studded with fine shade trees. On Bronx River and only 24 miles from City Hall

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK PROPERTY FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Thirty miles above New-York, on the Hudson River; six choice building lots in New-York; in the most beautiful and healthful village on the Hudson; ferry boat passes every hour to and from Hudson River Railroad. One fine two story house, front and back, finished basement; the best well of water in the village, young fruit trees, &c. $2,000. Also, a small house, fine garden, &c., will be sold under $750 cash—well let, and quite a good investment. The above property is almost sure to double in value in three or five years.

Also, a first rate farm, 65 acres, at Clarkstown, Rockland County, New-York—Only $1,000 cash. The proposer of this farm is in the produce trade. Two good houses, barn, coach house, stable, &c. &c. Apply to or address a letter to the undersigned, who will be found at home after 6 o'clock, P. M., at No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BUILDING FOR SALE.—A beautiful large stone and brick two-story and basement building of 12 rooms, with brick and wood piazza in front, in the garden beautifully planted with fresh ground, and near a small river, two miles from the village of Peekskill, and seven miles from the City of New-York, on the New Haven line, and 10 minutes' walk from the station at Peekskill. And now wants price $3,000, with heating and every appliance. A 4th room over the second story in the building, which can go with it or not, as desired.

Also, a first rate farm, 65 acres, at Clarkstown, Rockland County, New-York—Only $1,000 cash. The proposer of this farm is in the produce trade. Two good houses, barn, coach house, stable, &c. &c. Apply to or address a letter to the undersigned, who will be found at home after 6 o'clock, P. M., at No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 90 acres, near Glen's Falls, New-York, with fine water privileges, for any manufacturing purposes. Has a dwelling, 30 by 38, with addition 20 by 40 feet; barn carriage-house, stable, cisterns and hog houses; fine pond containing trout, fed by two streams; fruit of every variety—choice shrubbery, stones &c., convenient—will be sold a bargain

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CHEAP AND CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE.—The choice lots in the 8th ward, 20 per cent. below the market at private sale, many vacant and now in the market below 40th-st., which pay a good interest on the investment, and others have much value; also several lots and parcels of lots to suit small building associations; also 100 very desirable lots to sell on 5th-av. opposite the Central Park; also 1 200 eligible lots in the upper part of the City, at prices lower; also 300 very desirable lots in Long Island. For full particulars apply to HOWELL & PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—Of 13 acres, in the village of Chatham, Morris County, New-Jersey with large two story house in excellent repair, and for business, with barn and other out buildings in perfect order. The land is divided with small piece of dry wood and choice fruit, and the farm stock and utensils. The whole will be sold at a great bargain if applied for immediately

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BUILDING FOR SALE.—A beautiful large stone and brick two-story and basement building of 12 rooms, with bow window and piazza in front, in the garden beautifully planted with fresh ground, and near a small river, two miles from the village of Peekskill, and seven miles from the City of New-York, on the New Haven line, and 10 minutes' walk from the station at Peekskill. And now wants price $3,000, with heating and every appliance. A 4th room over the second story in the building, which can go with it or not, as desired.

ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE TO LET—No. 42 West 3d-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Has just been painted and repaired. JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America

TO LET FOR $210 PER ANNUM.—Second floor over the store in the house in the rear of 251 Bowery, 26th-st.—Two rooms, four beds, one water and gas. Also, in the same house No. 156 East 40th-st., rent, $7 50 per month. Apply at No. 255 9th-av. A. DAVIS.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises

DESK ROOM TO LET. A desirable desk room to let in Wall-st. Inquire of ABBE & ROBINSON, No. 98 Wall-st.

LIGHT POWER AND STEADY POWER—At low rates by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Wall-st.

WAREHOUSE TO LET—At No. 62 Wall-st., only 4 doors west of Broadway. Five story rooms, with best of light. Inquire on the premises

STORES OR WAREHOUSES TO LET.—In the store on story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. most spacious stores in Broadway, suited to any description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location can be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 3-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to OUDOIS & VAN DERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also to let in the building on one of 23d-st. and 1st av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 211 Bowery. THOMAS & MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Coffee st. Apply to J. C. HILL & SON, No. 100 Chiff-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS Constantly on hand at Washington Market. Lambs and Veal in season. Families, hotels, restaurants, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in Riverside, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York with pure, healthful and cool water &c., for families of the first respectability, to let. Inquire of the proprietor, No. 20 and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

MANUFACTURERS or others to whom a complete steam power is required, can ascertain the premises No. 14 Pitt-st., rear Grand. Building is 60 by 40, will let on, with heating and every appliance. A 4th room over the second story in the building, which can go with it or not, as desired.

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INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of instruction.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the like aim means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children, enjoyed by the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the College of the City and State, and no efforts for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

J. S. T. Stranahan, John T. Martin, J. H. Featherstone, R. S. Tucker, Horace B. Claflin, H. R. Worthington, Lott. Bergen, Charles H. Baylis, J. E. Southworth, S. B. Chittenden, James How, George S. Howland, Josiah O. Low, D. D. Lord, Charles N. Marvin, A. S. Barnes, M. G. Herrington.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS will reopen on Tuesday, the 18th September next, at 9½ A. M. Applicants for admission will present themselves on Tuesday, the 18th, at 9½ A. M., in the Council room.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE will reopen on the 15th October, and all students will enroll themselves at the College No. 107 East 14th-st.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The exercises of this department will be resumed by Prof. BELL, and will open daily from 1 to 2 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS OF DESIGN.—The School of Design will commence its session on the 14th September, at the studio of the Professor, No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be open for the reception of students on the 17th September.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Classes will be formed at the commencement of other college duties, and arrangements may be made for evening instruction.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL Prof. Johnson Rector, will be opened for students on Monday, 17th September.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor

UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON SQUARE, August 7, 1855

HOUSE AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS. New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects such as parents may desire for their daughters

TERMS For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College, in the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by experienced native teachers

REFERENCES. Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. S. Porter, New Haven. Rev. S. Baldwin, A. E. Cheet, Esq. Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York. Rev. Dr. Cox, Geneva, N. Y. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President Somers College, Rev. Dr. Somerville, N. J. President Hocking, Williams College, Massachusetts. B. H. Latta, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; T. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M. Boston. Circulars may be obtained of A. Warren, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchinson, at No. 39 Orchard-st., New Haven

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor Place.—Dr. BINGHAM begs to inform parents that the exercises of the fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and receiving buttoned boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Declamation. Also, a portion of the furniture. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 19 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A lease of an Hotel on 31st-st., above 2nd-st., with the furniture fixtures &c. The present lease has 8 years to run from May, 1855 at $1,200 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant basement house No. 48 35th-st., first house west of 6th-av., about 20 feet by 61 feet lot 98 feet 9 in. Possession will be given about the middle of October. For terms, and an order to view, apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st.

$7,500—HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Located on 35th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., a 3-story, basement and connter cellar brick house, with stoop three parlors 56 feet in depth, to correct order. Possession immediately. For terms apply to PUGSLEY & RAY, 98, corner Broadway and 35 b st

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Of 20 acres of Hart's Grove, on Castle, Westchester, with fine house 70 feet, stable, carriage house, poultry and wash-house &c. &c., just been thoroughly repaired at an expense of $1 500; in the most perfect order; location perfectly healthy, with fine shade plenty of fruit, beautiful lawn studded with fine shade trees. On Bronx River and only 24 miles from City Hall

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK PROPERTY FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Thirty miles above New-York, on the Hudson River; six choice building lots in New-York; in the most beautiful and healthful village on the Hudson; ferry boat passes every hour to and from Hudson River Railroad. One fine two story house, front and back, finished basement; the best well of water in the village, young fruit trees, &c. $2,000. Also, a small house, fine garden, &c., will be sold under $750 cash—well let, and quite a good investment. The above property is almost sure to double in value in three or five years.

Also, a first rate farm, 65 acres, at Clarkstown, Rockland County, New-York—Only $1,000 cash. The proposer of this farm is in the produce trade. Two good houses, barn, coach house, stable, &c. &c. Apply to or address a letter to the undersigned, who will be found at home after 6 o'clock, P. M., at No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BUILDING FOR SALE.—A beautiful large stone and brick two-story and basement building of 12 rooms, with bow window and piazza in front, in the garden beautifully planted with fresh ground, and near a small river, two miles from the village of Peekskill, and seven miles from the City of New-York, on the New Haven line, and 10 minutes' walk from the station at Peekskill. And now wants price $3,000, with heating and every appliance. A 4th room over the second story in the building, which can go with it or not, as desired.

ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE TO LET—No. 42 West 3d-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Has just been painted and repaired. JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America

TO LET FOR $210 PER ANNUM.—Second floor over the store in the house in the rear of 251 Bowery, 26th-st.—Two rooms, four beds, one water and gas. Also, in the same house No. 156 East 40th-st., rent, $7 50 per month. Apply at No. 255 9th-av. A. DAVIS.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises

DESK ROOM TO LET. A desirable desk room to let in Wall-st. Inquire of ABBE & ROBINSON, No. 98 Wall-st.

LIGHT POWER AND STEADY POWER—At low rates by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Wall-st.

WAREHOUSE TO LET—At No. 62 Wall-st., only 4 doors west of Broadway. Five story rooms, with best of light. Inquire on the premises

STORES OR WAREHOUSES TO LET.—In the store on story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. most spacious stores in Broadway, suited to any description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location can be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 3-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to OUDOIS & VAN DERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also to let in the building on one of 23d-st. and 1st av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 211 Bowery. THOMAS & MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Coffee st. Apply to J. C. HILL & SON, No. 100 Chiff-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS Constantly on hand at Washington Market. Lambs and Veal in season. Families, hotels, restaurants, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. FRANCIS'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION.—For a limited number of boarders and a few select day scholars, reopened Sept 5, at 68 Bedford-place South Brooklyn. The situation is very high, easily accessible, in unusually attractive, remarkably salubrious neighborhood, removed from all temptations to frivolous dissipations. Circulars containing terms and references left with H. T. CRAGG, No. 81 Liberty-st

MR. BOLTON'S FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y. The institution will reopen on MONDAY Sept 8. Number of boards limited to ten. Applications for admission may be addressed to the Principal, HERBERT BOLTON, at the residence, where circulars can be obtained. Also at the bookstore of STANFOR

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will SELL THIS DAY, Aug 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$6,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent Income Bonds.....$1,000 each
$3,000 Fishkill Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$3,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Rail-road 7 per cent Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
40 shares Rocky Bar Mining Company.....$5 each
ALSO
2,841 Illinois Central Railroad (Scrip) stock.]...$100 each
(Sold by order of the Company.)
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The second to be sent out all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept 3

H. H. LEEDS & Co. Auctioneers
BY H. H. LEEDS & Co., On TUESDAY, Sept 4, at 10 o'clock, at No 28½ West 23d-st, opposite Lyceum Theatre, near 5th av, splendid House-hold Furniture, consisting in the large brown-stone dwelling as above; has been in use but a few months, and is perfect order, partly made in Paris, and by Baudouine, of this City, consisting of elegant velvet carpets, of the choicest styles, crimson and gold satin damask curtains, with heavy lace curtains and tassels, cornices to match; rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon silk, viz: sofas, arm and parlor chairs; rosewood centre spring chairs, covered with Prosch's hair cloth; tastefully covered in mosaic and other cane, plate glass doors, centre tables pier tables, marble-top; chairs, quarterettes of papier mache, inlaid with pearl; ormolu chandeliers; superb carved rosewood mantelettes, with shaft mirrors, cost $250 a short time since; rich velvet rug; elegant mahogany secretary and bookcase made in Paris; bedrooms suits in carpets; lace curtains, shades made from Paris; carved bedsteads, trimmed with crimson silk; dressing bureaus and marble top with large plate glass; double washstand and cabinet, marble top; spring mattresses, hair, curled hair cases; entire suite carved rosewood bedstead, bureau and glass cabinet, washstands, &c; cottage suite, painted, together with fine mattresses, bedding &c; mahogany table very fine, made by Baudouine; rosewood dining room suits, covered in hair cloth; extension table; gas burners; beautiful oil cloths throughout the house; new style chairs, glass and plated ware that cost kitchen furniture, &c. The above can be examined on Monday previous to the sale. The 14th st. stages pass near the house every few minutes.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. }
NEW YORK, July 28, 1855 }
THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through Messrs. NICOLAY & ASHBURNER, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, precisely, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, viz: the instalments now due are previously paid standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all such instalments, and who have failed within the time limited by the Board of Directors made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:
Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & O. L. Schuyler
One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares sold by N. B. & C. B. Dana.
Three (3) shares held by Joseph Steiger
The sale will be for cash and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

A. M. MERWIN Auctioneer
BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO. TRADE SALE-ROOMS No 13 Park-row. The TRADE-SALES this Fall will be held as follows:
TUESDAY, Sept 4, 1855
THE SIXTY-SECOND NEW-YORK TRADE-SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, PAPER, & STATIONERY &c., under the direction of the Standing Committee of the Trade, will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, and following days. The Catalogue is now ready, and can be had early in September, and the sale will commence early in September, and will be one of the most important of the season, including other large and valuable invoices of Books and Paper. The usual amount of STATIONERY, PAPER, &c.
which are consigned by agents and others, is confined to this sale exclusively, and the trade can be assured that no goods will be offered at any other time.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1855
THE TRADE-SALE OF BOOK AND STEREOTYPE PLATES, under the direction of the New-York Book Publishers' Association, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, and following days. The Catalogue for this sale is now ready, and will be sent out the middle of August. Each of the Books to be sold will be represented by a specimen copy, from nearly 100 Publishers in the Union. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock each day, and will be continued from day to day, as long as may be necessary. Catalogues can be obtained in a number of days, when the goods can be examined. Books sold are carefully packed and shipped to purchasers, and delivered to the express agents without charge. Stereotype plates are carefully packed in cases, and delivered to the express agents without charge. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No 2 Broad-st

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the 3d day of September 1855. Said farm contains 100 acres of land of the best quality, situated in the Hills Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 3 miles North of the Jericho and Railroad, Wheeler's Deer Park. On the premises is a good 40 feet one-story and a half house, containing 9 rooms, a wood barn, wagon house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order, also a young orchard, and a quantity of various kinds. It is well watered by ponds, and is enclosed. A daily mail stage passes the door to connect with the early train from the City. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr ZIMMERMAN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and return the same day.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers
BY H. H. LEEDS & Co.—On TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Repository, No 379 Broadway, a beautiful Morgan and Black Hawk Mare, a very stylish animal, 14½ hands high, 6 years old; she has been driven 2 40 easy, warranted sound and kind; a gentleman has used her, will stand at day without trial; one $200 and will be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for her. Also two fine light wagons nearly new, one cherry, nearly new and in fine order. Also, a first-rate harness (si gle,) made by Dunscombe, nearly new. The whole to be sold without reserve

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer
CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS.—AUCTION NOTICE—J. J. WALDRON'S third regular sale of this description will be held at his store, No 92 Pearl-st, New-York, on TUESDAY next, Sept 4, at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely. Dealers will find it to their interest to attend, as the most liberal terms will be sold in lots to suit the trade from the shelves or by the package. Catalogues ready on Monday. Goods packed in best order for shipping

GEORGE COOK Auctioneer
LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.—By order of the assignee, at No. 217 Bowery, near Bond-st, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock. The stock is probably the largest and best assorted of any offered to the public this season, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder. Store open two days prior to sale. Goods can be examined on the morning of sale. Goods packed and shipped in the best manner.

J. L. VANDEWATER Auctioneer
THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 17 Maiden Lane, there will be sold a very elegant and large stock of household furniture in rich variety of rosewood mahogany, and walnut manufacture, with common chamber and kitchen furniture and one THIS DAY just before the above, by order of the purchaser and facility of permanent store

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
BY FRANKLIN & SLIGHT—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at the house, No. 1,011 Broadway, near 26 st., all the furniture contained in said house consisting of the usual house-keeping articles of a family—carpets, pictures, mirrors, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, &c. The sale is positive without reserve and the attention of dealers and housekeeping generally is invited.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer
CARRIAGE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, Sept 1, at 12 o'clock, at rear of the salesroom No 11 Broadway, a small meat delivery carriage, nearly new and in complete order, may be seen on but a short time and will be sold peremptorily. Catalogues can be obtained on morning of sale, when the whole can be examined. Boxes of all sizes, covered and with spoke-rod; fully warranted; rosewood piano-forte; full 7 octaves; fine tone and unsurpassed; maker's written guarantee to run ten months; splendid instrument cost $450; beds and bedding, washstands, &c, the whole comprising all that can be desired in a well furnished house. Sale positive. A descriptive card from every purchaser. For particulars see *Herald* and *Tribune*.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer
EXTENSIVE SALE OF LARGE INVOICE OF PURE HUNGARIAN WINES, CHOICE BRANDIES, PORT, SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, HAM PAGNE WINES AND CHAMPAGNE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Aug 31 at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No 11 Broadway, an invoice of pure selected Hungarian Wines, consisting of 500 cases of various choice brands red and white, from the celebrated house of F. A. Jalos & Co., Pesth, Hungary, all of which are warranted pure and unadulterated. Also 200 cases Brandies in octaves quarters halfs, pipes and quarters, 1 and 5 gallon kegs each; together with Port Sherry, Madeira and Champagne Wines and Cigars of several brands. Particulars and catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom, No 11 Broadway

TUNIS MORRELL Auctioneer
NO RESERVE FURNITURE, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at 49 Chatham-st. Furniture of a new family will commence the sale, and the opportunity to purchase on terms to suit purchasers, plate goods, mattresses, &c is rarely offered as fully described in catalogue. Most of the stock is stable articles, as chairs, tables, easy chairs, bureaus, wash stands, &c—sofas, lounges, bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, secretaries, suites of rosewood cushioned chairs, solid walnut extension dining tables, work tables, &c. Also oil paintings from the portfolio of a French gentleman, and mirrors, plated goods, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the rear of No. 49, which will only be open for entrance. N. B.—Every previous sale made for the purpose of misleading the public by false representations of extraordinary bargains, the same day if not satisfied. Storage for a week free.

PHILIP R. WILKINS Auctioneer
RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By order of the Supreme Court, PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No 23½ Bond-st, the household furniture contained in part of a house and will exhibit the same on Monday, Sept 3, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and on THIS DAY just before the sale. The whole will be sold positively without reserve, as the property has been ordered for the purpose and facility of permanent store

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
BY FRANKLIN & SLIGHT—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at the house, No. 1,011 Broadway, near 26 st., all the furniture contained in said house consisting of the usual house-keeping articles of a family—carpets, pictures, mirrors, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, &c. The sale will be without reserve and the attention of dealers and housekeeping generally is invited.

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W. A. CARTER Auctioneer
GROCERIES, MARBLE, &c.—SALE POSTPONED.—BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE—THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at No 57 Greenwich-st, corner of Greenwich tobacco, cigars, cigar, cigars, tea, a marble, heavy office desk, oils, oil, oil, oil, oil, oil, oil, oil, pumps, tools, iron and steel, files, saws, saws chisels, files, clocks, shirts, cottons and socks.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSOM & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers have regular sessions of Stocks, Bonds and especial attention given to Real Estate. SALES EVERY DAY at 10 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, and SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos 48 and 50 Walnut-st; where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Bank of Bonds and Stock, Securities, Exchange, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Current Dividends, Deposits, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

NOTICE.—The subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY are payable at the office of the Company, No. 83 Pine-st, Great Western buildings on the 3d of September next. Sixth of the subscribers as prefer may pay by instalments of 20 per cent on the 3d, 30 per cent on the 17th and 50 per cent. on the 24th of September next. By order of the Board of Directors DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st, New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Cadiz,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Bombay,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Barmen, Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at		
Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at	
Maitland and Newcastle	Hunter River
Brisbane and Ipswich	Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne, Geelong,	Kyneton.
Castlemaine,	Mount Alexander,
Ballarat,	
Sandhurst Agency	Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.	

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, and may be had to the subscriber at the office of C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No 105 Broadway, New-York, until the 25th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of $300,000 of the six per cent, Common Bonds of Davidson County, State of Tennessee. Proposals may be for cash, or for 50 per cent cash and balance in monthly instalments of five or ten per cent.
These Bonds are issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company in conformity to a special act of the Legislature which act provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for ten final payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected.
The bonds are considered unsurpassed for capitalists. The County embraces the City of Nashville in the west-ern part of the State—the taxable property amounts to seventy-one millions—with a sound and safe system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely.
A further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. B. MILLER & CO., No 105 Broadway, or, by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn.
BECKER & RUST,
General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

ON SALE
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers 48 William-st.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO }
No 28 William-st. }
THE COMPANY—Hereby cover that certain issues of Bonds and the stockholders and of the funds and liabilities, reserved at the annual meeting of Stockholders on July 10, to take possession of the same on application at their seats, to be exchanged for the Bonds now out and no gain the Bonds for the security and privileges secured of our loss than 1 per cent per annum, which will be the Bonds hereby pledged. Those Coupons are payable, and the dates of by the different classes of Bonds on and after the ex cel argest at this office. E B LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No 36 Wall-st, Nassau Bank Building, Notes & drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada collected and prompt returns given. We send circulars from cash quotations immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars establishing the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

B. P. KISSAM
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.
REFERENCES:
Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers Bank
National Bank Shoe and Leather Bank

OFFICE OF THE COUPONS OF THE WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY—OF } Mason County, Va., falling due on the 1st of September, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, No 31 Wall-st, New York.
E. A. CRAWLEY, President

DIRECTORS NOTICE.—The annual meeting for the election of Directors of the Hermione Granite Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 289 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE W. REID, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1855.

$5,000. $6,000, $11,000, $15,000 $25,000.—These five sums of money will be loaned on first class improved property situated in the City of New-York. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE }
ERIE, OHIO }
THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at par per cent, discount by the undersigned in New-York.
W. L. LANE & CO., No 4 Hanover-st., New-York

COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO COUNTY COURT HOUSE BONDS Due September 1, 1855, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
Wall st VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission only and no grass paper and loans not desired. R. I. CROMMELIN, 10 Wall-st, office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL R. R. CO. }
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 22 1855 }
THE INTEREST DUE in September next on the Bonds of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad Co., issued in the construction of the Railroad branch will be paid at the Bank of Troy, in the City of Troy on and after that date, on presentation of those coupons.
WM H WARREN, Treasurer

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due on this day on the Bonds issued by the MILWAUKEE AND LA CROSSE RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by the La Crosse and Milwaukee and to the Milwaukee Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation of coupons per coupons at our office, No 8 Wall-st, on and after the 1st September.
ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, (Formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company.) No. 17 William-st., New-York, Aug. 28, 1855. The interest on the Convertible Bonds of the Company, due Sept 1, 1855, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office on and after that date. SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND. EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 3, 1855. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO }
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1855. }
THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST on the Six Per Cent Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of September, will be paid on and after that date at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer

BELLE'S HYDROPATHIC, NEW YORK, AUG. 29, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—A Dividend has this day been declared of three per cent, half per cent, payable to the Stockholders on Saturday, Sept 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date till Sept 3.
C. S. VANDERHOOP, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY Apr 16, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of the notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up
D. B. ST. JOHN,
apl, 54-law2y F Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK } ALBANY, Sept 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK at Amenia Dutchess County (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank
s16 '53-law2y F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK } ALBANY, Sept 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK of Washington County, at Hebron Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank
s16, 53-law2y F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Depositors can call their claims on profits or their funds, and making personal application to CHARLES HOLT, No. 19 Wall-st 2d floor

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT PUBLIC VENDUE on the 4th of Sept., between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., that fine hotel stand at Brookhaven point. Keyport at the head of Raritan Bay, about eight miles from New-York city, by steamboat, with nine acres of land, with a new barn, stabling, hitching horses, &c. The whole or part will be sold to purchaser; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.
ISAIORE VALLIER.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humors. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankers in the mouth or stomach
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that said another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this Sarsaparilla remarkable—1st, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; 2nd, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the Sarsaparilla, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854 I sold over a thousand bottles per day
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; child under 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 8 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass Price, $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 150 Greenwich st; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS & CO., No 170 William-st; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Fulton-st; McKESSON ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden lane; HANCOCK, HEDGES & RISLEY, Warren-st; WARD, CLORE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS H RING, No 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B & D. SANDS, No 81 Fulton-st; and retailed by all the principal Druggists Also by Mrs HAYES, No 172 Fulton-st, Brooklyn

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500 000,) 18mo. pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra bound, $1)
Every woman can be her own doctor, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the many disorder and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife shall become a mother (as from ordinary instruction and advice in respect to her situation which she would find. The book tells her what is the matter and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.
The following are a few of the many complaints, or peculiarities peculiar to the female system, or from its position, (full or the womb) or from floor-ailings will more fully in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:
DAYTON, May 1st, 1855.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife cannot persist in saying for some time past, more than usual quiet and suffering and suffering which months before and during confinement; every succeeding one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in many instances in jeopardy. She was on the last occasion, despaired of. I succeeded that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matter reaching my case. On receipt and perusal I sent express to you the price I understood my disease and the particulars required to my wife on learning of the great discovery of Dr. Maurice. She procured it, and to my great astonishment and joy, found the remedy. It read as if written expressly for her case. Before the first bottle was gone a change was perceptible. Before the second was gone she was up and about the house. Before the third was gone she was able to ride out. She has now taken the fourth bottle, and is as well as she ever was. I feel that I owe you a debt of gratitude that I can never repay. Had I known of your book a year sooner, I would have saved over my head, in all human probability, my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; DERBY & JACKSON, 119 Nassau-st; HOYT, Hotel No. 1 Tremont-st; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings and at the Publishers' Office, No. 129 Liberty-st, New-York; JOSEPH RUCKER, Medina, also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States. All letter must be addressed post-paid to DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY. Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine Vienna
TRIESEMAR No. 1. Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of vital power, premature decay and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the first dose will convince the most incredulous of its marvellous action, and the use of a few phials will restore the most debilitated to perfect health and vigor. The effects of this Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.
TRIESEMAR No 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of the most virulent disease, and cures in a few days a long been constant an obstacle for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No 3. Is the great European remedy for that mass of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the incalculable destruction of the patient's constitution and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR No 1 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in the cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses as often directed by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord &c.
To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW in all Germans st., near Canal-st., New York, specially appointed by the Proprietor Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and as directed according to the instructions of the writer.
Retail Agents required. Terms cash

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—Instantaneous, painful, and permanent, in their action, never failing in relieving pain, whether of the bowels, or other glands, or in any part of the system, that may be afflicted with pain, whether from Inflammation, Congestion, Irritation, or Debility, such as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Colds, Coughs, Pains in the Back, Loins or Kidneys, Pains in the Limbs, Pains in the Joints, Pains from any part of the body.
In fact, in the short space of all such, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the current of your sufferings, and produce pleasure.
R. R. R. No 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT for the cure of all such diseases, such as Scrofula and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the Throat and Lungs, Incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Piles, Fever and Ague, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia

New-York Daily Times.

THE BURLINGTON CATASTROPHE.

[*Concluded from First Page.*]

Q.—Ought you not to have waited longer? A.—I acted entirely according to my instructions.

Q.—You keep a look out don't you, when you are going backward 20 miles an hour? A.—From the engine it is impossible to look out.

Q.—You keep a look out when the train goes backward. A.—A brakesman is placed on the hind car, the fireman looks out sideways also.

Q.—How do you know your speed? A.—I imagine what it was.

Q.—Is it not customary for the down train to wait for the up train, when behind time at Bordentown? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you were going 20 miles an hour were you forcing the other train's speed or just following her? A.—We only followed her.

By the Coroner.—Is there any connection in which the 8 o'clock train from Philadelphia is required to give up the road? A.—Yes, for the Paterson train.

Q.—What speed was the up train going when you saw them? A.—I don't know.

Q.—When you saw the train coming had you any idea of a collision? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did they on the other train? A.—I suppose not.

Q.—Under the circumstances, was it not dangerous to run at such a rapid rate as you were when you ran the other train. A.—No, Sir; it was a straight track there.

[By vote of the Jury, the brakemen attached to the 8 o'clock train from New-York were released from custody, in which they had been held since the accident.]

SUPERINTENDENT'S TESTIMONY.

Robert S. Van Rensselaer, Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was next sworn:

Q.—What duties does your position as Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad devolve upon you? A.—General oversight of the property and management of the road.

Q.—Is it not your duty to see to the arrangement of the time tables of the road? A.—It is my duty to see that they are properly prepared.

Q.—Have you a time-table with you? A.—I have. (Witness showed one.)

Q.—To whom is this time-table directed? A.—To conductors, engineers, switch tenders, and all having charge of the track.

Q.—When was this time-table issued? A.—It took effect on the 26th of August.

Q.—By this table at what time is the 10 o'clock A. M. train due from Philadelphia? A.—10 o'clock 52 minutes is the starting time from Burlington.

Q.—In time the 8 o'clock train from New-York does not arrive, how long does your train have to wait? A.—Ten minutes.

Q.—After waiting this time, and in the event of the non-arrival of the up-train, what is the directions then?

[Witness read the time table, in which were given the hours when trains were due at different stations along the route, as also where signals were to be hoisted and instructions to run with caution under different circumstances that might arise.]

[The 10 o'clock train returns stated were acting under these instructions, or at least should have been previous to the accident.]

Q.—Was any precaution taken, such as is called for by the instructions read us to red flags being hung out near Hammell's switch? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why does the 8 o'clock train have to give way to the 10 o'clock train from Philadelphia? A.—Because it is a connecting line with the South.

Q.—Where is the Hammell switch? A.—About two and a half miles from Burlington.

Q.—How long is this switch? A.—I don't know; the switches or turn-outs, as they are called, vary from five hundred to twelve hundred feet in length.

Q.—Was the Hammell turn-out long enough to take on either of the trains of Wednesday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why, then, did not one of the trains go on this turn-out? A.—This turn-out is not used; such is my impression.

Q.—Can you give the Jury the reason of its not being used? A.—It is not a place for any regular meeting of the trains.

By a Juror.—Was either of the trains running against the rules at the time of the accident? A.—Not according to the best of my information.

Q.—Would the rules allow them to run thirty miles an hour at such a time? A.—They would, on a straight track.

By the Coroner.—What is the character for sobriety of Mr. ISAAC ADAMS and Mr. EMANUEL PERRY? A.—I believe it to be good—otherwise they would not be employed.

A.—Are they skillful men? A.—I consider them first-class in the profession.

Q.—At what speed do you consider it safe for a train to back? A.—On a straight track there was no more danger from high speed than in going forward; on such a track twenty miles would not be unsafe.

Q.—What speed will the words to run with caution admit of? A.—No special speed, but to look out in time, so as to avoid a collision, on a straight track it will permit to go faster than round a curve; it is always expected a look-out will be kept up for a mile or a mile and a half ahead; the track is straight from Hammel Switch to the descending curve, near the place of the accident; this switch is at present shod up and spiked, and locked, as the Company think it desirable so have as few switches as possible.

By a Juror.—Do you think a double track would have prevented the accident? A.—I am not prepared to say; the same circumstance might occur with a double track; upon reflection, to this train, and under the circumstances, I think such a track would have prevented the accident.

CONDUCTOR NOSTRAND'S EVIDENCE.

Isaac Nostrand, conductor of the train to which the accident occurred, was the next witness.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Philadelphia.

Q.—What is your business? A.—A conductor.

Q.—By whom are you employed? A.—By the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

Q.—What time did your train leave Philadelphia on Wednesday morning? A.—At 10 o'clock.

Q.—What time did you arrive at Burlington? A.—At 10 o'clock 51 minutes; I waited ten minutes for the up train, and then telegraphed to learn if it had arrived at Bordentown.

Q.—What was the reply? A.—That it arrived there at 10 o'clock 56 minutes.

Q.—Where did you first see this train? A.—About three miles east of Burlington.

Q.—Did you give the signal to the engineer to brake up? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you look at your watch then? A.—I did; it was 8 minutes after 11 o'clock.

Q.—What did the engineer do? A.—He whistled for the brakes to stop the train; he gave two whistles, when one to let them up when he reversed the engine.

Q.—In which car was you at the time the train began to back? A.—I was in neither of the cars, but upon the platform between the mail and passenger cars.

Q.—How far did your train run back? A.—Some three miles, till the collision.

Q.—Did you take out your watch at the time of the collision? A.—I did not.

Q.—At what speed were you going while backing? A.—I should think about fifteen miles; we may have gone a little faster some of the way.

Q.—Have you not the general supervision of the train from the moment it starts till it reaches New-Brunswick? A.—I have; here another conductor takes charge of the train.

Q.—When you left Burlington was the signal rope that communicates with the engine in order? A.—It was.

By a Juror.—Was the rear brakeman in his position so as to give notice of danger? A.—He was when the train left Burlington; I don't think though he could have seen the wagon in time to prevent the collision.

Q.—Was the brakeman on the gig-top in his place? A.—He was when the train started from Burlington.

Q.—Could you, from the position you occupied, have seen the wagon advancing down the river road? A.—I changed my position to the left side, and then I saw the brakeman at the gig-top at his place.

Q.—Did you see the wagon? A.—I did not; I was in the best position to see the track; I did not pass through the cars at all, but kept a lookout ahead.

Q.—Do you know what caused the cars to run off the track? A.—I suppose it was the collision with the horses and wagon.

Q.—Did you hear the whistle of the engine before reaching the road? A.—I did, but did not know what it was for; I saw the track was clear; I did not, in fact, know there was a wagon there; the first intimation I had of the accident was a jar; I was standing with one foot on the step of the platform, between the mail and first passenger car; I immediately reached for the Conductor's bell-rope, when the roofs of those two cars came close together; one of the passengers called to me, what was the matter; I told him there was no danger; I did not dream of any of the cars being off the track; in a moment the full extent of the calamity was apparent.

Q.—Were the passenger cars broken up? A.—They were.

Q.—How many cars were on the train? A.—Six passenger cars, besides the mail and a baggage car.

No further questions being put to Mr NOSTRAND, a discussion arose upon the time of adjournment. Some of the jurors desired that the investigation might be continued to a speedy termination. A session in the evening was suggested, as it was thought it might finish it. The general opinion of the jurors was that the matter should not be too much hurried. Another day, and probably two, it was generally considered, would be requisite to take all the evidence.

The investigation was accordingly postponed till this morning, at 9 o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE SOFT CONVENTION.

An Equivocal Endorsement of the Administration.

Trouble between the Custom-House and the Rural Districts

A STORM.

[*Continued from Second Page.*]

SECOND DAY.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Soft Shell Convention was called to order at 10:45 this morning. The roll was called, and the minutes of yesterday's proceedings read. The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following:

Resolved, That the prodigal and prodigate appropriation and expenditure of the public money by the Whig Administration of this State, the moving power and influence of a corrupt lobby over the Legislature, and the increasing and wasteful expenditures for Canal repairs, as well as in all other departments of the Government, demand a thorough and radical reform, so as to bring the Government back to republican frugality, economy and integrity.

Resolved, That the condition to which the Canals have fallen, and the increasing deficit which the revenues from year to year exhibit, have justified the worst fears of the State, and are calculated to alarm the already heavily-burdened tax-payers with apprehensions of cumulative debts and endless taxation, and that the expenditure of the $9,000,000 last granted by the people for the completion of public works is now so conducted as if continued, to make it certain that when the whole sum authorized to be borrowed shall have been exhausted, the canals will not be practically benefitted thereby, for the work finished; and that, therefore, we are of the opinion that the interests of the State, as well of those who navigate the canals, and of the contractors themselves, require that this system of expenditure be abandoned, and that the remainder of the money should be so applied as to put the whole of the canals in navigable order for the largest class of boats at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the efforts and growing inclination of the Whig party to extend legislation beyond the limits authorized by the Constitution, has proved detrimental to the best interests of the State. It is the duty of the Legislature not less than of the Judiciary to protect the rights of the citizens—a reckless disregard of those rights has led the Whig party of this State, under guise of suppressing intemperance and crime, to trench upon private property and personal liberty against the plainest guarantees of the Constitution. This law should be repealed and legislation should not supercede moral discipline.

Resolved, That while we concede to our fellow citizens the largest liberty of opinion and action in civil affairs, we deprecate and protest against the Know-Nothing organization, and its principles, and all parties which aim by secret oaths and pledges or by intimidation to deprive any portion of our people of the free exercise and profession of religion and worship without discrimination, a preference guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the State and of the United States. That we regard the exclusion of the masses fleeing from tyrannical oppression in the Old World to the enjoyment of well-regulated liberty here, as not only injurious, but as the reversal of a policy which has largely contributed to the perpetuating of the Union.

Resolved, That the National Administration has our hearty concurrence and commendation in its management of the public finances—in the exercises of the veto power to protect the Treasury from being made the spoil of speculators, and to arrest improvident and corrupt expenditure; that the system of rigid accountability to which disbursing officers have been held, the scrutiny with which defalcations have been detected, and the attitude assumed in support of the American name abroad, as well as the important treaties with foreign Governments, extending the system of commercial reciprocity and freedom of trade, are marks of an honest and faithful Administration.

Resolved, That we regard the invitation put forward by the enemies of the Democratic party in this State to the Democratic electors thereof to form new coalitions or fusions, under new and deceptive party titles, as the device of politicians who only aim to perpetuate their ascendancy in the State Government for selfish ends and corrupt purposes.

Resolved, That we recommend to the electors in the several Assembly Districts of this State, to choose one Delegate from each District to attend a State Convention on a day and place to be designated by the State Central Committee, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the next National Convention of the Democratic party, to be held at Cincinnati.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy of the Union upon the signal victories which have recently been won by their political brethren in Virginia, Tennessee North Carolina, Alabama and Texas; and that we are encouraged by this success against the old Federal Whig party, in its last disguise, and under its new name, to hope for the success of the United Democracy of this State against its traditional enemy, under whatever organization or form of coalition it may present itself.

Mr. JENKINS offered a resolution declaring the Kansas-Nebraska troubles the legitimate result of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and recommending a return to the old way of Territorial management.

After this the Convention took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3½ P. M.—Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN took the floor, and with a short speech withdrew his motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Messrs. CASSIDY and JENKINS' resolutions were introduced.

Mr. JOHN KELLY of New-York, said that JOHN VAN BUREN's constituents would approve of the resolutions of the Committee. He admired Mr. VAN BUREN's personal, but not his political character. Hoped the Convention would sustain the Administration, and not divide the Democratic party by passing these supplementary resolutions. I am satisfied, he said, to leave Kansas matters out, and so would be the New-York delegation, and go for the resolutions of the Committee.

General NYE said, I believe we should always speak the truth politically, and always speak when the occasion demands it. I have the greatest desire for the perpetuity of the Democratic party. I have never understood it to be treason in a Democrat to be in favor of human freedom. I wish we had a President who could reach every fibre of the Democratic heart, over the wires of principle. If the Democratic party must go into power in 1856 on a surrender of principle, for God's sake let them stay out. But no such humiliation is before us. I am opposed to silence because it is ominous of death. Squatter Sovereignty, conceived in sin, and brought forth in the throes of vaulting ambition, has literally deluged our territories in blood and trampled liberty to the ground. There was not a white man in Kansas when the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine was first promulgated. Territories should always be under the laws of Congress. Congress holds the same relation to the territories that the guardian does to his ward. I labored hard for President PIERCE, and was rejoiced at his inaugural promise to preserve the Compromises; but hardly was he warm in his chair, before he disregarded them. Slavery has never existed where it did not exist in its territorial domain. What is the inference? That Slavery creeps into a State in its weakness, and cannot be rejected in its power. Why has Mr. ATCHISON left his seat in the Senate? To nurse the babe born at his solicitation, and he is assisted by STRINGFELLOW, whose arguments are bowie knives and pistols, and whose pronunciamento is, death to the Free-Soiler. The question has become so important that we cannot dodge it. Messrs. HALE and BELL have gone to the Senate of the United States because New-Hampshire tried to carry the Kansas bill. Where is Iowa? Her Senator defeated, and banished literally to Spain. Where will New-York be if you attempt to carry this thing? Engulfed and lost, if she attempt to run this political race carrying this dead weight. If you would save New-York and the Democratic party, first speak out, and condemn this whole Kansas matter. When we are afraid to speak of the acts of our officers, liberty is destroyed. I would say, "President PIERCE, you have openly insulted the spirit of your countrymen." Let us make this declaration. I do think the President would like to better himself for making this declaration, I know it is our opinion, and think it is his. I don't think my friend KELLY would withdraw from the Convention if we passed this; but if he should, we should save legions by the measure. The Republican Convention is counting on our ominous silence.

Mr. TODD of Saratoga said—We are sent to represent the views of our constituents, with a just regard to Democratic consistency, and not to act so as to lose a chance of triumph. The Convention of last year is responsible for half our trouble to-day—they went too far to their endorsements.

Mr. CHURCH explained the manner in which the resolutions came before the Committee. No man should hesitate to condemn these outrages of Slavery. Now is the time to condemn them. He offered a resolution expressing the indignation of the Democracy at armed bands invading Kansas, and declaring it to be the duty of Government to restore the citizens of that territory to their rights, and further, repudiating the idea that the Democracy of New-York are responsible for the agitation of Slavery, growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that they deem this an appropriate time to repeat their uncompromising hostility to the extension of Slavery into free territory.

Mr. SHEPARD's resolution was in favor of the people of the Territories being left to self government, and that the inhabitants of a Territory should settle their own matters as to Slavery without interference from the North or South.

Mr. CASSIDY's resolution denounces the armed Missourian invasion into Kansas as a violation of the rights of the legal electors, and subversive of the intent of Congress in the Kansas bill. That the power of the Government should be exerted to redress these outrages; that no clause in the Nebraska bill repealing the Missouri Compromise was unwise, because the admission of the Territory as States would have effected the same purpose.

Mr. JENKINS' resolution states that the inception of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise foreboded all the evils which have followed, asks the Government to protect the citizens of that Territory, and demands that Congress shall pass laws to prevent the recurrence of border intrusions and outrages, and that the Government should return to the Territorial doctrine which originated with JEFFERSON, and has been most unwisely abandoned.

Mr. SHEPARD, of New-York, offered a resolution which he said embodied the views of the delegation from New-York.

Mr. D. A. WRIGHT, of New-York, moved to lay the whole batch of resolutions upon the Kansas border troubles upon the table, preparatory to calling up the resolution of the Committee endorsing *pro tanto* the Administration.

Mr SHEPARD pressed his resolution.

The CHAIR ruled it out of order.

Mr. JENKINS—How much does Mr. WRIGHT's motion include?

The CHAIR—Your own resolution and that of Messrs. CASSIDY and CHURCH. Mr. SHEPARD's resolution is not before the meeting.

The yeas and nays were then called on Mr. WRIGHT's motion—Yeas 131, Nays 94.

The Convention then adjourned till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ P. M. the Convention reassembled.

Mr. SHEPHARD moved to take up the first resolution of Mr. CASSIDY, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the organization of bands of armed borderers, and their intrusion into the Territory of Kansas, not *as bona fide* settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the rights of its legal electors, not only as a violation of the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assailed, but as distinctly subversive of the intent of Congress, as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories, to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and that all the power of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be exerted to redress these outrages and to vindicate the rights of the people thereof.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend, by taking up Mr. CHURCH's resolution.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and the amendment lost—by 122 to 99.

On Mr. SHEPARD's motion, the vote was Yeas 137, Nays 86. Carried.

Mr. HUNT, of Oneida—There has been but one question before this Convention, whether we would make a platform with which the people of this State would be satisfied, or one with which the powers at Washington would be satisfied. It seems to be the impression that all is to be sacrificed to the Custom-House and Post-Office people. What do these people care for principle? Some of them asked last night what the Committee need trouble about a platform.

Mr. HUNT was personal enough on Mr. COCHRANE, when some of the New-York delegates rose and threatened a disturbance unless he was less abusive.

Mr. COCHRANE rose and waved his hands towards the New-York delegation, indicating that he desired them to be quiet.

Mr. HUNT—The gentleman from New-York need not trouble himself to control his delegation. I know them. The New-York delegation may control the officers, but they cannot the votes of the people. If we do not make a platform expressing the views of the popular Democracy, we shall be in a worse condition than the Administration which sat here last week. Let us have a platform with which we can go to the rural districts, and we can carry this State triumphantly at the coming election. I move the adoption of Mr. CHURCH's resolutions.

Mr. COCHRANE rose to a point of order.

The CHAIR ruled that Mr. HUNT's motion was out of order.

Mr. HUNT then submitted two resolutions as amendments to Mr. CASSIDY's resolution.

Mr. LARKIN, of Westchester, moved the previous question, but afterwards withdrew the motion.

Mr. HUBBELL, of Otsego—I perceive there is a majority in favor of the Administration. Why don't you sustain the Administration if you desire to? Not, however, with such a miserable resolution as that under discussion. Come out strongly as we used to do in the days of JACKSON.

Mr. ALVORD—When people come from the City of New-York and ask us to go against the views of our constituents they forget there is a State of New-York, which is in favor of principle and not wedded to the office holders of New-York and their masters at Washington. Where will the New-York delegation go if they leave, as some of them threaten to do, the Convention and Party? Will they go to the Republicans? No! To the Whigs? That party is defunct. To the Know-Nothings? Some of the delegation look as though they will range into this country within a brief period. A great part of these delegates must be with us. They can go no where else.

Mr. AIRCHILDS, of Madison—I have not found the first man who will say that, if he was in the Congress of 1821, he would have voted for the Missouri Compromise. There is not one. A party is about to form, a platform, in which is the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. I do not propose, as a member of this Convention, to support a measure which will endorse the Fusionists. If we say the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was wrong, then where are we?

JOHN VAN BUREN rose and vindicated the City as taking the lead in Democratic measures. He said, "Though there may be some office-holders in the New-York delegation, yet the delegation represents all classes. New-York, like all commercial cities, don't fancy abstract matters which she thinks cannot be reduced to practice. But the Democratic party must protect those who are suffering from outrages. The Whigs can't do it. They are only in office in a while to look over the books. I desire the success of the Democratic party. I want them to repeal the Maine Law and to put down the Know Nothings. I proposed yesterday to say nothing about the Administration—nothing about Slavery—but it is too late now. I shall vote for Mr. CASSIDY's resolution. It is as full a condemnation of the Kansas outrages as I should want, and says nothing derogatory to the Administration, or a word about office-holders. There has been no proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and if such had been made I should be opposed to it. Those who attempt it are merely Whig plunderers, who strive to sink all other matters to retrieve their fortunes. I think Kansas will be a free Territory if the Administration will enforce the law as we have requested it to do. Let us wait and see. By and by I will move an amendment to this resolution of Mr. CASSIDY's, nearly in the words of Mr. CHURCH's resolution, and if this simple resolution is appended to Mr. CASSIDY's first resolution, I will sustain all the other measures of the Convention—nay, more, I will agree to oppose every other resolution having reference to Slavery. If you follow this course, success will attend your efforts."

Mr. HASKELL, of Ontario—I am not here to bow the knee to the Baal of slavery or to the Custom-House and Post-Office of New-York. I feel like a brave Indian on the battle-field. [Tremendous cheering and clapping of hands, so that the speaker's voice was utterly drowned.] What is the matter with the office holders? They have not heard from the rural districts. I mean they shall hear from them.

Here the speaker was heard talking very loudly, while cries of "Louder," "Louder," "Let them show their teeth," &c., resounded through the hall.

The CHAIR—I observe a great many here who are clapping, who do not appear to belong to the Convention.

Mr HASKELL—I intend to go back to my constituency with my duties performed. If the Convention does not repudiate the infamous Nebraska bill, they will emit it at their peril.

The speaker's voice could now hardly be heard, as conversation among the members of the Convention was going on in a rather loud tone.

CHAIR—Order, order!

Mr HASKELL—It has been suggested to me that I am wearying the Convention. The gentleman on the other side of the House had all the time this forenoon. The gentleman illustrated Squatter Sovereignty to Adam and Eve, the point of which we could not extract. If you don't give us a truly Democratic platform you will rue the day. Mark my words and Buchlaer my prophesy in November. [Vociferous applause.]

JOHN VAN BUREN slightly modified his proposed amendment to CASSIDY's first resolution.

Mr. HASKELL approved of CASSIDY's resolution, though he did not exactly like the language.

Mr. MILLER—We had better adopt a platform on which we can stand. I like the resolution presented by Mr. SHEPARD, but as we can't have that let us take the other.

Mr. SHEPARD was opposed to Mr. VAN BUREN's amendment.

Mr. NYE did not like the milk and water character of the proposed resolutions.

JOHN VAN BUREN moved as an addition to Mr. CASSIDY's resolution, that the Democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the Compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States. They deem this an appropriate occasion to declare their hostility to the extension of Slavery into free Territory. Passed.

Mr. HUNT proposed amendments to Mr CASSIDY's resolution.

Mr SHEPARD proposed the indefinite postponement. Carried.

On the motion of Mr. SHEPARD, Mr. CASSIDY's resolution was passed. This carries Mr. VAN BUREN's amendment with it.

The resolution appending of the Administration as reported by the Committee on Resolutions was then passed.

The Convention then voted that the State Central Committee be chosen in the usual manner.

It being now midnight it was moved to adjourn. Lost by a vote of 86 to 87.

The Convention here undertook to make a nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals, when a motion was again made to adjourn in a quarter to nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Carried.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

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Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian Artists, and finished in a style unequaled by imitators. Photographs of every description made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Is now the favorite one of the City. Excellent entertainments are given, and the audiences are of the most respectable. Go to-night and see for yourselves. "O'Neal the Great," "Raven of the Tomb," and "Robert Macaire" will be performed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownde' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. REV. J. M. DAGNALL, 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, by Rev. L. S. Weed, Mr. HENRY H. PELL to Miss ELIZA A. WILLINGTON, both of the City.

In Peekskill, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 27, by Rev. J. E. RANKIN, GEORGE W. GOLDING, Esq., to Miss HELEN A. BROWN, daughter of Mr. David Brown, all of Peekskill.

At Equinunk, Wayne County, Penn. on Sunday Aug. 26, by Rev. John C. Brown, Mr. HENRY S. PALMATOR to Miss CYNTHIA BLEEPER both of the said township.

At St. Alban's Vt. at Union Church, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, by Rev. Charles Hall, Mr. SAMUEL MCGOWAN of Oswego, N. Y., to LIZZIE, second daughter of S. P. Eastman, Esq., of St. Albans.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 30, Dr. PETER VAN ZANDT, aged 62 years and 8 months.

The relatives, friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 454 Pearl-st. The remains will then be carried to the Reformed Dutch Church, in 9th-st., where the funeral services will be held at 3½ o'clock P. M.

In this City on Saturday, Aug. 25, at No 164 East 20th st., CHARLES DILLON, aged 8 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Lyndon on Thursday last, Aug. 30, HANNAH H., wife of Robert Walton, aged 37 years.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, in Cumberland. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

At New Rochelle, on Wednesday, Aug. 29 CHARLOTTE A., wife of Alexander H. Hudson, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 28, FANNIE GRACE, only daughter of Frances P. and Rev. J. Brodhead Gibson, aged 19 months and 8 days.

At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 29, ELIZABETH W., wife of Nicholas Carroll, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, in Greenwich, Conn., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Carriages will be in attendance corner of 29th-st. and 4th-av. at 11 o'clock P. M. on Friday.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...AUG. 30.

$1,000 Ohio 6s '60	103½	50 Penn. Coal Company	103
13,000 Indiana State 5s	84	50 Reading R. Road	93
10,000 " ends 6s '70	86½	100 do	93½
1,500 Virginia 6s	98½	100 do	93½
3,000 do	97½	100 do	93⅝
1,000 do	97½	50 do	93⅝
10,000 Erie Eds '75	83⅝	100 do	93⅝
8,000 H. R. 1st M. Bds	102	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	110
1,000 H. R. 2d M. Bds	76	50 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	127
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	100	200 Erie Railroad	24½
2,000 do	83⅝	100 do	24⅝
10,000 do	83⅝	500 do	24⅝
10,000 New-York 6s	103½	500 do	24⅝
25,000 R. Road Com. Bds	100	500 do	24⅝
15 American Ex. Bank	117	500 do	24⅝
60 Leather Manf. Co	22	500 do	24⅝
100 do	21	500 do	24⅝
150 do	21	1,000 do	24⅝
50 do	20	500 do	24⅝
50 Canton Co.	26½	500 do	24⅝
6 Clev. C. & Chi. R. R.	100	500 do	24⅝
100 Panama R. R.	138	500 do	24⅝
50 do	140	500 do	24⅝
60 Nic. Transit Co.	6½	500 do	24⅝
100 do	7	100 Harlem Railroad	9
100 do	7	100 do	9
100 do	7	100 do	9
250 do	7	100 do	9
250 do	7	100 do	9
500 do	7	200 Reading Railroad	44
75 do	7	300 do	44
500 do	7	100 do	44
100 Cent. Coal Co.	27½	500 do	44
300 do	27½	100 do	44
100 do	27½	500 do	44
75 do	27½	500 do	44
200 do	27½	1,000 do	44
200 do	27½	500 do	44
200 do	27½	500 do	44
100 do	27½	100 do	44
100 N. Y. Central R. R.	99½	100 do	44
500 do	99½	100 do	44
500 do	99½	200 do	44
100 do	99½	100 do	44
100 do	99½	100 do	44

500 Ware Coal Co	1	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	86
100 do	1	100 do	86
100 do	1	50 do	86
100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	83⅝	100 do	86
50 do	83⅝	100 do	86
100 do	83⅝	100 do	86
100 do	83⅝	100 do	86
100

New-York Daily Times.

THE BURLINGTON CATASTROPHE.

THE INVESTIGATION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

REVISED LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Diagram of the Place of the Disaster.

Scenes in Burlington, &c.

The excitement occasioned by the catastrophe of Wednesday has not yet subsided. The usually quiet city of Burlington is a turmoil. No tragedy of similar character has ever before occurred in the vicinity of that ancient place. Its inhabitants are shocked at the catastrophe, filled with sympathy for the sufferers, and indignant in about equal measure at the remissness of the Railroad Company, and at the apparently culpable negligence of the Doctor, through whose agency the accident was occasioned.

The investigation before the Coroner's Jury was interrupted yesterday, for the purpose of enabling the Jury to visit the scene of the disaster. They proceeded in a body to the place, accompanied by the Coroner, and instituted a series of careful measurements and observations. The spot is a trifle less than half a mile distant from the city of Burlington, directly north. The distance from the intersection of the River road with the Railroad, to the point where the cars were destroyed, is ascertained to be exactly *two hundred and fifty-five yards*. The cars struck the horses of Dr. HEINAKEN directly opposite the house of Mrs. COOK, which stands at the angle of the roads. The position of this house and the intersections of the roads are exhibited in the subjoined diagram:

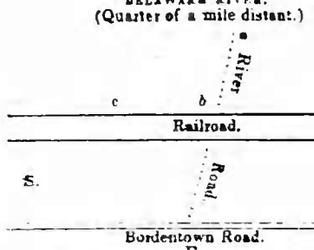

[EXPLANATION: *a* the first bush on the River Road, 150 yards from the Railroad track; *b*, Mrs. Cook's house, at the angle of the Railroad and the River Road, where she gave the alarm; *c*, scene of the disaster to the train, 255 yards from the point where the horses were run over.]

The distance from the railroad track to the *first bush on the river road* was ascertained to be *one hundred and fifty yards*. Justice WRIGHT made the measurement.

It will be recollected that Dr. HEINAKEN swore that the bushes in a triangular lot near the track, together with a corn-field that lay between him and the railroad, obstructed the view of the cars, so that he was unable to see up the track. The Jury appeared to find reason to modify the opinion they had derived from this testimony. They discovered upon examination that no corn-field existed in the vicinity, except one on the opposite side of the railroad. At the right side of the road up which the doctor was driving, there is a large open common, in grass, bordered with trees. Between these trees there are open spaces of twenty to fifty feet, through which a carriage might readily pass. On the opposite side of the same road, below this point, and towards the river, a growth of small trees and scrubby bushes occurred. The distance from these bushes to the railroad track is 150 yards, by actual measurement. The cars may be seen when coming down much more readily than when coming up from Burlington, particularly if a person intending to cross the track occupies an elevated position—such as a seat in a carriage. In order to test this matter of distances thoroughly, a locomotive and tender were provided and passed at the orders of the Jury. The engine was backed down the track at about the same rate of speed as which the train of Wednesday is supposed to have been running. The whistle was blown in the manner which is said to be customary at the moment of approaching a cross-road. It was heard very distinctly. Standing upon the spot where Dr HEINAKEN's carriage was, the engine was plainly visible, the rumbling noise was loud, and the warning of this particular engine was certainly sufficiently loud to be heeded. Whether the engineer of the train on Wednesday was equally solicitous, is a matter still in dispute. The testimony on this point appears to vary very essentially.

The Jury remained upon the ground for an hour, comparing observations and making careful notes and measurements. They then returned to the City, and, after dinner, resumed the hearing of testimony. In this labor they were engaged all last evening. We publish this morning *the evidence in full*, so far as it was taken when the last train left Burlington for New-York. A part of our reporting force remained at Burlington over night, and we shall give the remainder of the testimony in our next issue.

PLACE OF THE WRECK.

The Railroad Company have very carefully removed all traces of the catastrophe from the sight of passers-by. A few fragments of cushions and sundry splinters of wood are all that remain. Car loads of broken timbers have been taken down the road, and others have been brought up towards the North. Our Reporters saw a considerable amount of fragments piled upon a car a short distance this side of Bordentown. The banks on either side of the track were indented and the earth scattered. In places where blood stains were painfully apparent, fresh earth had been thrown upon the top. At different points on the banks, large bonfires had been built, for the purpose of destroying all the unserviceable relics. The place presents no appearance of having been the scene of an event so terrible in its consequences.

DOCTOR HEINAKEN.

DR. J. F. D HEINAKEN, of Columbus, whose name has attained an unenviable notoriety in connection with this shocking affair, is a tall, stout, well-preserved gentleman of sixty. His hair is grayish, his countenance heavy, eyes protuberant, and the lines of the face strongly marked. The Doctor has practiced medicine in the vicinity of Burlington for many years, and is well known in all that region. He has had various narrow escapes. On a previous occasion, near the town of Beverly, as we understand it, (four miles below Burlington,) he sustained a similar adventure. The carriage in which he was riding was struck by the cars; the train was thrown off the track, and four persons were killed. At the time of the accident of Wednesday last, the Doctor is understood to have been particularly anxious about the state of his horses. He has since made repeated inquiries touching the pecuniary reimbursement he is to receive, and declares that his loss is one thousand dollars; for he claims that this team was altogether the finest in the State of New-Jersey.

THE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The *employes* and agents of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have been remarkably polite to the newspaper reporters throughout. The disposition to put the best face on the matter through the columns of the papers has been uniform and consistent. Our reporters were waited upon soon after their arrival with proffers of assistance, coupled with requests emanating from the officers of the Company, that the blame might be fixed upon the right parties, which we have endeavored to do we trust to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. Public sentiment sets strongly against the Railroad Company, and in a nearly equal degree against Dr. HEINAKEN. We hear that Conductor NOSTRAND is blameless as the imputations which have been cast upon him. Among the officers of the Railroad Company who were at to Burlington, we noticed Commodore STOCKTON, Superintendent VAN RENSSELAER and the Chief Engineer.

PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE.

As far as professional aid was needed to relieve the sufferers, it is gratifying to note that efficient medical attendance was promptly secured upon the moment of the accident. All the physicians of Burlington were upon the ground within a few minutes subsequent to the disaster. Telegraphic dispatches were at once sent to Bordentown and Camden for physicians, and in less than three-quarters of an hour trains arriving

VOL. IV .....NO. 1234 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

from each place, bringing with them several physicians from both towns. Similar requests were also sent to the adjoining towns of Mount Holly, Bristol and Trenton. Several physicians came on directly from Philadelphia as soon as intelligence of the disaster reached that city. The following are the names of the physicians who have been present thus far, and most active and indefatigable in their efforts in administering proper medical aid to the various sufferers: Drs. GAUNT, TRIMBLE, TUFT, PUGH, BUTLER and CRISPEN, of Burlington, Drs. COOK, LONGSTRETT and MCKELWAY, of Bordentown; Drs. BROWN, CULLEN and FISHER, of Camden; Drs. REED and RUSH, of Mount Holly; Dr. PHILLIPS, of Bristol; Drs. J. F. and J. RYAN of Beverly; Drs. GODDARD, HUNT, PARCOST, Jr., and NEALE, of Philadelphia.

A large number of others beside the above have been temporarily in attendance, to whom much credit is due for the valuable assistance rendered on the occasion.

VISIT OF GOVERNOR PRICE.

Aside from the visits of relatives and more immediate friends of the unfortunate deceased and wounded, a large number of others have, since the calamity, been brought into town by the various trains. Among these has been Gov. PRICE. And not alone did he come to see the extent of the dire catastrophe, but did his utmost by personal service to aid in relieving the prevalent human suffering and agony.

Bishop DOANE was riding about yesterday, to visit the wounded.

REV. J. M. CORNELL'S CASE.

Rev. J. M CORNELL, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, Del., who, it will be remembered, died very soon after being extricated from the ruins, we have since learned, was on his way to the East to get married. He was quite a young man, and had established a reputation for abilities in his profession of a high order. He met his end with a manly resignation, and expressed his willingness to meet the summons so suddenly tendered him. His last words were "I die in hope."

IRISH SUFFERING AND IRISH GALLANTRY.

As a striking instance that gallantry is an inherent quality of the Irish character, we were told the following fact, as related of Mr HOWARD A. HUGHES, of Truro, Mass., an Irishman, and one of the sufferers from the disaster, lying at the City Hotel. Besides having had both of his arms broken, he was severely injured internally. He was being kindly cared for, however, by some of the ladies of Burlington, who, in their efforts to allay human suffering, seeing it, seems, indiscriminately to minister to the relief of the humblest equally with the proudest sufferers. As he lay groaning upon his couch, one of the ladies asked him if he could tell where he was injured internally. He replied that his complaint, he believed, must be about the region of the heart, for it could not be otherwise with so many bright eyes looking upon him.

MR. MACLAY'S CONDITION—NARROW ESCAPE.

Hon WM B MACLAY, ex member of Congress from New-York, who was among the injured, has furnished our reporter the following fuller account than the one published yesterday, of the accident, and his own truly miraculous escape. He was in the second passenger car, where resulted the greatest loss of life and personal injury. His attention was attracted by the reversal of the engine and the rapidity with which the cars were backed. This was the first intimation he had of anything unusual. The idea of a collision he had not dreampt of, nor did he believe one passenger in ten had the slightest consciousness of the danger to which they had been exposed no indication, as far as he was aware, had been previously made to the passengers of the non-arrival of the train due from New-York; there certainly was evidenced no general alarm. It occurred to his mind that something must be out of the way, and he got up from his seat and looked out to see if he could discover the cause of the retrograde movement; immediately he heard a whistle and a reply, and saw that a train was on the track before them. This explained the cause of the train backing. He was fearful that they might run off the track or come in collision with the New-York train, which was coming on. He therefore rose and left his seat, and had hardly stepped into the middle of the aisle when the collision occurred. He felt a jar, followed with an instantaneous bursting and crashing of everything about him. He was thrown into the middle of the car and buried beneath the car, amid fragments of broken timber. He found himself jammed underneath, a terribly incumbent weight pressing upon his chest, and his legs and arms so closely pinioned it was an utter impossibility to move either of them. He did not dare to move or call for help for fear the sudden movement of the superincumbent wreck might render more precarious his position. The groans of the dying and wounded were most heartrending. He was perfectly conscious of his own position, and in the event of any hurried attempt at rescue he greatly feared the mass above him might be let down with increased and crushing weight. Close by him lay pinioned a fellow-sufferer, who gave way to expressions of intensest agony and despair. He did his utmost to cheer and encourage him. He made no reply but by low moans. This man was taken out dead, and turned out to be Mr. RINGWAY, of Philadelphia. Mr. MACLAY was the last person taken from the ruins. Col. WALL, of Burlington, said he heard a voice, but some one present replied that it could not be, as no one could live under such a weight of timber. A party in feeling about by chance got hold of his hand, and said, "It is a fact; there is a man here, and he is alive, for his pulse beats." This was Dr. GAUNT, and effort was at once made for the removal from beneath the car of Mr. MACLAY. Mr. MACLAY urged them to proceed with great caution, which was done, and resulted in his being taken out without suffering any additional material injury. Mr. GAVIT, of Jersey City, was the first to recognize him, though his wound on the scalp was bleeding most profusely at the time.

Mr. MACLAY refused to be taken to the cars which were conveying the wounded to Philadelphia, but requested to be laid on his back. Some brandy was given him, and the fresh air revived him somewhat, but he had no use of his limbs. He showed both great composure and self denial. To the Doctor who was dressing his wounds he said: "Leave me and attend to those whose cases are more urgent." And yet at this time his scalp was hanging over his ear, requiring subsequently nine sutures, and so crushed that he spoke with great difficulty. He was removed to the City Hotel. Every attention has been paid to him. Bishop DOANE requested that he might be removed to his house on a litter as soon as he was able to be carried. Thursday he was taken to the residence of Col. WALL, son of the late GARRET D. WALL, long U. S. Senator from New-Jersey. Col. WALL deserves the highest praise for his uncommitted kindness and attention, not only to Mr. MACLAY, but to the other sufferers. He was among the earliest on the ground of the disaster, and turned his attention at once to the preservation of life and property.

Mr. MACLAY will probably be confined to the house of Col. WALL for some time. He owes the preservation of his life, which was wonderful, to his looking the accident in the face, and to his refusal to be carried again in the cars to Philadelphia. He is attended by his brother, Doctor H. MACLAY, of New-York; Doctor GAUNT, of Burlington; Doctors COOK and MCKELVEY, of Bordentown.

BURLINGTON AS AFFECTED BY THE DISASTER.

The effects of the disaster to the city of Burlington are astounding. Happening in its immediate vicinity, and the dying and wounded being conveyed to its hotels and private dwellings indiscriminately, as the urgency of the cases demanded, the excitement consequent to this preverbially quiet city has shown itself universal, and has hardly yet perceptibly subsided. This is the first serious accident that has ever occurred to their immediate neighborhood. None has ever happened within the city itself. The nearest point to them where any Railroad disaster has ever transpired was at Rancocas Bridge, some two years since, five miles down the river. The occasion of this was the drawbridge being opened upon the approach of a train, which it will be remembered resulted in the death of three or four passengers, with severe injuries to several. At this time the Burlington people were prompt to render all needed aid under the circumstances. The present disaster, however, in the fearful extent of loss of life and personal injuries sustained, is almost without a parallel in the category of railroad disasters. News of the calamity spread through the City like wildfire. At first, of course, most exaggerated statements prevailed of the extent of the calamity. But the entire citizens, young and old, men and women and children, flocked to the dreadful scene. The spectacle was agonizing to behold, but the citizens shrank not from their duty to the unfortunate dying and mutilated. During the afternoon business was suspended. The whole of the first night was one of busiest activity. Sleep was unthought of. Next morning and during the day the disposition of the dead bodies—the opening of the Coroner's investigation—the continued arrival upon every additional train of anxious friends to inquire of the fate of those in whose welfare they were specially and deeply interested—the attention to the sick and disabled, protracted the excitement. Yesterday it fell off. The dead bodies having been all identified and removed, and the wounded mainly doing well, the Coroner's inquest was the only subject of absorbing interest left. Burlington, it might be remarked, is the oldest city in the State of New-Jersey. It was settled in 1668, by WM PENN, who, as is well known, lived here some time, having selected this as the location for his pioneer city in the New World. He subsequently decided it was too far up the river to ever become a great commercial town. Burlington is beautifully situated upon the Delaware Bay, twenty miles above Philadelphia. It was incorporated as long ago as 1765. At present, the population is about six thousand, so that its increase, as must be perceived, has been but very gradual and slight. It has eight churches. The only business of any amount done is manufacture of shoes; this business, indeed, is carried on to that extent, that the city has received the name of the Lynn of New-Jersey. Mainly, the town is occupied by wealthy families, comprising retired merchants of Philadelphia. The streets are broad, and run at right angles, and abound in beautiful shade trees. Along the banks of the river for two miles are scattered many superb residences.

The entire town, indeed, is one of beauty and utmost quiet. Its inhabitants have, in their humane and generous conduct upon the occasion of the present disaster, shown themselves possessed of warmest sympathy and benevolence. It is to be hoped a repetition of a similar calamity may never call for a repetition of like conduct.

FUNERAL OF TWO VICTIMS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 31.

The funerals of Messrs MEREDITH and DALLAM, of this city, who were killed in the recent accident, took place to-day, and were largely attended. All the wholesale dry goods houses were closed in respect to their memory.

REVISED LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED—21.

1. Thos J Meredith, Balt.
2. Mr. C M Barclay, Phila.
3. J Howard, Lebanon Tan.
4. H. Rose, Georgetn, D C.
5. Edward C. Bacon, Phila.
6. Wilson Kent, Phila.
7. Alex. Kelly, Phila.
8. Rev. J M Connell, Wil D.
9. John Dallam, Baltimore.
10. Catharine Brown, Phila.
11. Baron de St Arnaud, Ph.
12. Mrs. M. Prescott, Salem, Mass.
13. Capt. Wm. Boice, U. S. Coast Survey.
14. G. W. Ralgway, Phila.
15. Miss Lincoln, Ellicott's Mills, Md.
16. Wm. Ingersoll, Phila.
17. Emily Boice, daughter Capt. Boice.
18. Wm Humphreys, Peoria, Ill.
19. Chas H. Bottom.
20. H P. Davis Newark, Del.
21. Edward M. Green.

INJURED

1. Wm. B. Maclay, N. Y.
2. Mrs. Rogers, Philadelphia
3. Caroline Pringle, N Y
4. J F. Gillispie, Miss.
5. Mrs Gillispie, Miss
6. Richard Taylor, N. Y.
7. Chas. Dickey, Phila.
8. Mrs R. Phillips N. Y.
9. Child of Mrs. Phillips.
10. H A Hughes, Truro
11. J Pugh, St Clair Co. Pa
12. D O Kane, Georgetown
13. D Sembach, Ohio
14. Mrs L. Phelps Md
15. Mrs Myra Phelps, Md
16. Caroline Heyman, Md.
17. Mrs. Boyce, Washington
18. Son of Mrs. Boyce, do.
19. Mr. Reed, N Y
20. L Leichenstein, Va.
21. Dr. Wm Wheelan, U S N
22. D. Hayward Charleston
23. Mrs Pulsemen, N. Y.
24. Lewis Lukens, Pa.
25. Jno Kelly, Pittsburg
26. Thos Finley, Phila
27. Jas M Patton, Phila.
28. Judge Reeves, Chillicothe
29. Mrs C. D Lyons, L. I
30. Child of Mrs Lyons, do
31. Lewis Mills Bridgeport
32. Otis Fisk, Middleton Ct
33. I M Ray, Haddonfield
34. Com IJ Smith, U. S N
35. Mrs Commodore Smith
36. Mr Massie Burlington
37. Mr Massie Burlington
38. Henry Bennett, Natchez.
39. Mr. Poujean—(assumed)
40. W. H. Newbold, Patna.
41. Daughter of Mr. Newbold.
42. Mrs. Anne King, Chatsea.
43. Sam'l Lehm, Canton, O.
44. Geo. F. Harlan, Md.
45. Mr. Libbs, Pittsburg
46. Mr. Chandler of New-York.
47. Chas. Oldenburg, Phila.
48. B. Harvey Coonbocken.
49. Mrs E W. Saunders Del.
50. Thos. Morgan, Phila.
51. J. McKeown Ohio.
52. Wm. W Wheeler, Phila.
53. Jas. W. Wheeler, Phila.
54. Wm. Chank, Pa.
55. Jacob Fisher, N. Jersey.
56. Forbes Frazier, Manayunk.
57. Mr Frieder—not given.
58. Mrs Haslan—not given.
59. Mr. Le Boutillier, Phil.
60. John Oakes—not given.
61. Rev. J. M. Parvin, Pittsfield.
62. Mrs Abigail Phillips, Philad
63. A. D. Porter, Harrisburg
64. Henry Richardson, Phil.
65. Thos. Richardson, Phil.
66. Niece of Com. Smith.
67. Jas Wheeden Pa.
68. Mrs P. J Levy, N. Y
69. Wm. Coaman, Jer City
70. Thos Baxter, Jer City.

Only forty of the wounded remain in Burlington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. JOHN F. GILLESPIE, of Natchez, Miss., had his left leg amputated and the right foot taken off. His position is regarded as very critical. We learn that he has made his will, wherein he disposes of property to the amount of $600,000, and directs that in case of his death, or that of his wife, *the Railroad Company be prosecuted to the last cent of his fortune.*

The friends and relatives of WM H. NEWBOLD, ESQ., of Philadelphia, will learn with satisfaction that a dispatch has been received from Burlington announcing that himself and daughter were both well, and not dangerously injured by the recent distressing accident on the Railroad.

[Mr. HUMPHREY'S body is to be sent to his relatives in Peoria, Ill.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, Aug. 31.

The Coroner's Jury reassembled at the Lyceum at 9 A. M., and resumed the hearing of testimony.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SUMMERS.

Samuel B. Gummere affirmed—I reside in the city of Burlington.

Q.—Did you hear the testimony taken in this case yesterday? A.—I heard the testimony of Mr. Antrim and Dr. Heinaken nearly through.

Q.—Do you know the place where the accident of Wednesday occurred? A.—Yes; I had known the position of the place where the accident occurred for many years, and it seemed to me strange that the Doctor and the old gentleman should not have known until within twenty-five feet of the track, that the train of cars was in the neighborhood.

Q.—Have you visited the place since the time of this disaster? A.—I have: I could not be satisfied without going to the place.

Q.—What did you see there? A.—I found that in driving down the River Road, before coming to the Railroad, as I expected to find, for one hundred and forty paces before coming to the Railroad, there was nothing whatever to prevent a man who was on the lookout from seeing the train of cars at the distance of at least three hundred yards from the point where the contact took place; and therefore that these horses could not have been on the track so as to cause the collision, without the most culpable carelessness on the part of the driver, unless the horses had been running away, or entirely beyond his control.

Q.—Do you think it probable, from what you have seen, that Dr. Heinaken could have been apprised of the coming of the cars, had he been on the watch? A.—I think that at the rate the old gentleman said they were traveling—seven or eight miles an hour—when within fifty yards of the crossing, the cars must have been in sight, even if they were running at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Q.—At what time did you visit the scene of the accident? A.—I was on the ground at two o'clock. (Plot shown.)

Q.—Did you take particular notice of the place? A.—I made some measurements there, so far as pacing goes; I went up until I came to the first bushes on the River Road; these first bushes were one hundred and forty paces from the Railroad track; when I speak of three hundred yards I speak by the eye.

Q.—Are there any obstacles at that point to obstruct a clear view of the track? A.—No, Sir, the Railroad is higher than the intervening ground and the fences between; there was nothing to prevent the conductor and engineer and brake tender from preventing the accident if they had been looking to see the carriage.

A FARMER'S EVIDENCE.

Adam Price, sworn: I reside in the city of Burlington.

Q.—Did you witness the accident of Wednesday? A.—I did.

Q.—Where were you at that time? A.—I was in my lot by the railroad.

Q.—Where is this lot? A.—It is below Cook's house.

Q.—Where were the cars when you saw them? A.—The cars had passed to go up before I got to the fence.

Q.—Did you see the cars strike the horses? A.—I did not; a small house which stands there prevented the view.

Q.—Did you see the cars in motion? A.—I did.

Q.—Were they backing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About what rate of speed do you suppose the train was backing? A.—From what I could see they were coming back at the rate of twenty miles an hour; when I first saw them the hindmost car was off the track, and I wondered the man sitting up there did not see it; I did not see any brakeman in the gig-top; he may have been there; I was told the rope was broken, but that is not so, the rope was all safe.

Q.—Can you tell which car ran off the track after the rear one? A.—The next one to it; it was thrown off on the left side of the track.

Q.—Did the third car from the rear go off? A.—The third car struck the second and ran off towards the right.

Q.—What became of the next car? A.—It was cut in two and thrown across the track.

Q.—You were close beside the train, were you not, at the time of the collision? A.—I was.

Q.—How far from the train were you? A.—I should think about fifty feet from the track.

Q.—What became of the car that was behind the fourth car? A.—It was smashed into atoms, and the fragments thrown high into the air; although the train was off the track, it still continued to move.

Q.—How far from the crossing-place were you when you heard the cars first running? A.—About three hundred or four hundred yards.

Q.—Was there any whistling of the engine? A.—There was not, and I wondered there was not.

Q.—Did you hear the bell? A.—I saw the train nearly two miles off, but did not hear any whistle.

Q.—The whistle is generally rung, is it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember ever hearing a whistle when a train backed? A.—I don't remember that I ever did.

Q.—Can you measure the time between the running of the rear car off the track and the stopping of the train? A.—I couldn't tell exactly, but they couldn't have moved more than a second or two after the rear car was thrown off.

Q.—What time elapsed before the going up of the train and its return? A.—I can't say how much.

Q.—Do all engines always blow the whistle as they pass a cross road? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did they blow at the time they were nearing the river road going up previous to the accident? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did they blow before crossing, in coming back? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Is the road much traveled? A.—It is.

Q.—Have you ever heard of a flag man being stationed there? A.—I have no knowledge of that fact.

Q.—What are the words on the board at the crossing? A.—Look out for the locomotive.

Q.—How does that board stand? Does it stand up and down the said track, or up and down the river road? A.—It stands kind of cornerways; persons coming down the river road can see it distinctly.

Q.—When the collision took place how far were you from the cars? A.—About sixty or seventy feet.

Q.—Were you within a hundred feet of the cars when they stopped? A.—I was.

By a Juror.—Did you see me getting out of the cars? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see the horses at all? A.—Not until after they were killed.

Q.—Where were they? A.—Some forty feet from the corner of the road where they had been thrown by the train.

Q.—Then the cars could not have run off the instant the rear car struck the team? A.—It appeared to me as if the train jumped off the track the instant the rear car came in contact with the horses.

Q.—Do you swear this for a fact? A.—No, but such is my impression.

FIREMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Samuel Scott was the next witness called, and deposed as follows: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Burdentown.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—A fireman.

Q.—In whose employ are you? A.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

Q.—Were you on the ten o'clock train last Wednesday from Philadelphia? A.—I was.

Q.—Where did you meet the New-York train? A.—About a mile and three-quarters from the Burlington station, or about half a mile above Hammel's switch.

Q.—Who was the engineer on your locomotive? A.—Israel Adams.

Q.—Did you hear his testimony? A.—Yes.

Q.—How far were you this side of Hammel's Switch when you stopped? A.—About three-fourths of a mile.

Q.—Did you run back? A.—No.

Q.—What were you making for? A.—We intended to get in the turn-out at Burlington.

Q.—On which side do you stand when on the locomotive? A.—On the left hand side.

Q.—Were you standing there on the day of the accident. A.—I was.

Q.—When you backed up the train were you looking out on the road? A.—Yes.

Q.—Which way were you looking? A.—On the left hand side going down.

Q.—From the moment of applying the brake did you continue looking out until the collision took place? A.—No, not all the while.

Q.—Why did you not? A.—Because I could see nothing in the way, and thought it would be useless to keep a constant lookout.

Q.—When you back a dust is raised, is there not, which prevents your seeing clear the way you are going? A.—There is.

Q.—At what point of the road was it, after you commenced backing, that the dust got so roused that you could not see? A.—About 150 yards.

Q.—How fast were you backing at this time? A.—At the rate of fifteen or sixteen miles an hour.

Q.—Have you any control over the running of the engine? A.—I have not.

Q.—How long have you been in the employ of the Company? A.—About eleven months.

Q.—How long have you been on that train? A.—Only a few days.

Q.—How far were you from the road when you blew the whistle? A.—About forty yards.

Q.—Do you know whether the brakeman was stationed on the top of the car or not? A.—I cannot say positively that he was.

Q.—Can you tell whether the brakeman was in his place from your position? A.—I cannot.

Q.—If the brakeman had been at his post would he have seen the carriage coming? A.—The brakeman said he saw the wagon, but not time enough to avoid the collision.

Q.—Did you see the forward brakeman after the accident? A.—I saw the forward brakeman after the accident; he said that he saw the train approaching and gave the signal, but the rope was foul and the engineer did not get it.

Q.—Did you consider it safe to run back with the speed you did, when the dust was flying so? A.—Just as safe as though the dust were not flying.

Q.—If there had been no dust flying, wouldn't you have seen the train approaching? A.—It was not my business to look out for it; I have to merely watch the front of the track.

Q.—Could you not have seen the carriage if you had looked toward the road, and the dust had not been flying? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the whistle blown from the time of the backing to the time of the accident? A.—It was, three times; the last time about a hundred and fifty yards from the crossing.

TESTIMONY OF THE EXPRESS MESSENGER.

E. Prescott Harvey sworn: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Philadelphia.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—A Messenger of Adams' Express Company between Philadelphia and New-York.

Q.—Were you in the ten o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia on Wednesday. A.—I was.

Q.—When in the train, what car do you generally set in? A.—In the mail.

Q.—Were you in that car on Wednesday's train? A.—I was.

Q.—When the train was backing down towards Burlington, did you or did you not hear a whistle? A.—I did.

Q.—How long before the collision took place did you hear the whistle? A.—Am not sure of the distance, think about half a mile.

Q.—Was the whistle you heard, a short, quick puff, or a prolonged blow? A.—It was a prolonged blow for warning.

Q.—How long after the blow did the break up take place? A.—Some two or three minutes.

Q.—How long have you been traveling over this road? A.—About four years.

Q.—In what train do you travel? A.—In the express trains from Philadelphia, and in the mail from New-York.

Q.—Whereabouts in the mail car were you sitting? A.—On my chair, opposite to the left-hand side door going up.

Q.—Were you looking out of the car at the time? A.—I was not.

Q.—How fast do you suppose that train was backing? A.—I think about fifteen or twenty miles.

Q.—Did you hear any sound of the whistle after the collision took place? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you hear any sound of the whistle immediately before the collision took place? A.—I did not.

Q. Do you know who was the conductor on the road that day? A.—J. Nostrand was.

Q.—How long have you traveled with Nostrand? A.—Ever since he has been on this line—about 3 years.

Q.—Is he or is he not a capable and skillful Conductor A.—He is so far as I know.

Q.—Do you know where Nostrand was when the train was running back? A.—I do not.

Q.—Is it a common thing to run back in the place where the train did on Wednesday? A.—It is a common thing—I have been in trains that run back in the same place.

Q.—How fast do the cars generally go when they thus run back? A.—Cannot say, precisely, sometimes fast and sometimes slow.

[Here, at 11½ o'clock, the jury took a recess to visit the scene of the disaster, and to take dinner.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Jury convened in the Lyceum again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As usual a large number of interested spectators were present. The first witness called was Samuel S. Stryker, who, on being sworn, testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MR. STRYKER.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Newtown, N. J.

Q.—Were you on board the 10 o'clock train for Philadelphia on Wednesday last? A.—I was in the car next behind the way car marked D.

Q.—Do you recollect the train running backwards after leaving Burlington? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you hear a blowing of the whistle while the train was coming back? A.—I did, quite distinctly.

Q.—What kind of a blow was it? A.—My impression is that it was a prolonged blow.

Q.—How long after you heard the blowing was the collision? A.—Immediately after; so soon that when I felt the first jar I supposed it was occasioned by the application of the brake.

Q.—Can you form any idea of the time which elapsed between the first trembling and the stopping of the cars? A.—Quick enough for thought. At first there was a trembling or vibratory motion, on looking up I observed the top of the car in which I was, crushing in; I had presence of mind enough to drop down flat between the seats; I had heard of such things being done for safety on similar occasions.

Q.—How fast do you think the cars were going while backing? A.—I cannot state positively; I judge of the speed while traveling by the appearance of the fences as we pass; being engaged in conversation at the time, I did not pay much attention to the speed, but I believe we were not going at an immoderate rate.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am engaged in the milling business.

Q.—Are you a stockholder in the Camden and Amboy Railroad? A.—I am not; I was a stockholder in it, but am not now; I have no connection with the Road, whatever.

Q.—How long after you heard the whistle did the collision take place? A.—I cannot exactly state; it was a very short time, however; it was not many minutes.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZUR WALCOTT OF ILLINOIS.

Elizur Walcott, sworn: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Jacksonville, Ill.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am Road Master on the Great Western Railroad of Illinois.

Q.—Were you in the 10 o'clock up-train from Philadelphia on Wednesday morning last? A.—I was.

Q.—In what car were you? In car C; I don't know its exact location, but think it was the second car from the rear, and believe there were three cars ahead of me; I had in my hand a Railroad Guide that gave the time tables of the various Railroads. I observed that we arrived in time at Burlington, but remained there beyond the time set down for standing. I heard somebody say, whom I supposed to be connected with the train, that they were waiting for the New-York Express. When the train stopped I stepped on board and observed by my watch that the train was eight or ten minutes behind its time as laid down in my book. The train proceeded, and when it had gone about three miles I heard the whistle to stop; after it stopped I observed that we were backing; I thought it so unusual that no Express train should back that I looked out of the window to see what was the matter, and observed up the road on the straight track another train; I supposed at once that it was the New-York Express that we were waiting for at Burlington. I then remarked to my companion who sat in the same seat with me that here was something I did not understand—that two No 1 Expresstrains should both be running on a single track in opposite directions and between stations; I had never heard of such a thing, and observed that some one would have to answer for it; I have since learned, however, that such a course is consistent with the rules of the road; after we had backed a few moments I felt a jar, and thought at once that we were off the track; my first thought was that if I was alone I could reach the ground and save myself; I told my companion (who was my wife) to hold on to the seat; in a moment the car commenced breaking up. I cannot describe the scene that ensued—it was a frightful one; the seat on which I sat was twisted completely around.

Q.—You say you are Road-master on the Great Western Railroad. Did you notice the speed at which this train was running back. A.—I had an *impression* about the speed; my impression is worth no more than the impression of others in this question; there is nothing which persons will differ so much about as the speed of a railroad train; besides I might in giving my opinion be influenced by subsequent events; *the result will determine the speed*; I have seen a good many cars off the track, but never saw a passenger car break before; a car when going at a slow rate of speed will not break if it should get off the track; it will stop; when propelled at a greater rate of speed at an immoderate rate, it will break in pieces if it should happen to get off the track.

Q.—Judging from such premises, how fast should you think the train was moving? A.—I cannot state positively; I think my previous answer sufficiently definite; I felt considerable anxiety while the cars were backing; my anxiety arose from the fact that backing a long train is always dangerous.

Q.—How long have you been in the employ of the Great Western Railroad? A.—Five years; I was on the road for a year and a half as conductor, and since that time as Road-master; the speed at which a train can be backed with safety depends on its length, weight, the grade, &c., but more especially on the condition of the road; if the line of road be unobstructed and in view, and the cross-roads plainly under the eye, the train can of course be backed with safety at the usual rate of speed forward; but when the road and its crossings are not plainly in view the train should not be backed faster than it can be easily checked; a backing train is comparatively helpless.

Q.—Have you visited the scene of the disaster? A.—I did so this noon.

Q.—Do you believe that in view of the locality, the train on which the accident occurred was moving backwards with an unsafe rapidity? A.—I think it was.

A number of other questions were put to this witness, but all of the answers given depended on contingences.

MRS. COOK'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Mary Cook was then recalled, and testified as follows:

Q.—Did you observe or hear any conversation in that carriage? A.—I heard Mrs. Harrington say, after the collision, she wished she had stayed at home, for she was afraid that all the blame would be laid upon them.

Q.—Was that all you heard her say? A.—When she got out of the carriage she clasped her hands together and said, "Oh, Lord! what a destruction!"

Q.—Did she make any remark as to any remark she had made to the doctor before the accident took place? A.—Not that I heard.

Q.—Could the persons in the carriage, if they had been looking, observe a train approaching? A.—If the curtains were up, they could have seen a great distance.

Q.—If they had blown the whistle, could the doctor have heard it? A.—Certainly—he must have.

[John F. Creighton, one of the passengers on the Express train coming from New-York, was called upon the stand by the Foreman; but, inasmuch as he was not upon the fatal train, the Jury, after a few moments' consultation, determined not to take his evidence.]

TESTIMONY OF MR. MAXWELL.

Morris Maxwell sworn. Q.—Where do you live? A.—At Jersey City.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am in the employ of the New-Jersey Railroad Company.

Q.—Were you on the ten o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia on Wednesday last? A.—I was.

Q.—In what position? A.—On the forward brakes.

Q.—Where is the place where you sit or stand when on duty in that capacity? A.—In the brake house.

Q.—Where were you when this accident took place? A.—I was standing on the brake house.

Q.—Did you see the cars strike the horses? A.—Yes, I was looking back, and when I saw the horses it was too late.

Q.—Too late for what? A.—To ring the bell or prevent the accident. I tried to ring the bell, but couldn't—suppose something was the matter with the rope.

Q.—Did you know of the cross road being there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the signal given before reaching the cross road? A.—Yes, it was given by the engineer.

Q.—What is the business of brakemen on the trains? A.—To brake up, I suppose, when the signal is given.

Q.—Have you ever received any instructions as to your duties as brakeman? A.—No. I have never received any such instructions—never thought it necessary to ask for any.

Q.—Is it your duty to watch if there is any obstructions on the road? A.—It is.

Q.—Is it your duty to watch that the cross roads are clear? A.—I do not consider it my duty to do so.

Q.—How far along the crossing was the whistle blown? A.—It was not far from it; I cannot state the exact distance.

Q.—Could you see distinctly to the end of the cars from where you sat? A.—Yes, Sir, I could.

Q.—Could the engineer, from his position, see the end of the train? A.—I think he could.

Q.—Immediately after the first intimation of danger what did you do? A.—I gave the brake a half turn, and then left, but not until the cars broke loose.

MR. HARVEY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Harvey recalled: Q.—When the train was backing down, were you looking out? A.—I was.

Q.—On which side of the car, from the engine, were you looking? A.—On the right from the engine, looking down.

Q.—Did you see anything on the cross road, and if so, what? A.—I saw the horses and carriage nearly opposite the house on the cross road, about six or eight rods from the

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

DETAILS OF THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The *Canada's* mails arrived from Boston as an early hour yesterday morning. Our exchanges contain very little intelligence of importance, in addition to what was given by telegraph from Halifax. KOSSUTH, (from whom we have a letter, which we shall publish at our earliest convenience,) has gone to the Isle of Wight.

As neither our London nor our Paris letters contain any intelligence of immediate importance, we postpone their publication. The following comprises all the news of interest by this arrival:

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

Popular Opposition to Sending Spanish Troops to the Crimea.

Attack on Mr. Dodge—The Cholera, &c.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

You would think, perhaps, that the Spanish people, who knew how to trouble the spleen of NAPOLEON the Great, would know how to take the ill-humor of NAPOLEON the little—and it is so.

But the Government of Madrid, which is not precisely the Spanish people, for various reasons too weighty to be explained in a parenthesis, has considered the kick imperial administered to its Minister of State the other day, as important, that immediately on the arrival of M. ISTURIZ at Madrid, the Council of Ministers was assembled in haste, and taken completely aback by the audacity of the Imperial behavior, has thought it best to resolve that they would take part in the alliance with the occidental powers against Russia.

They prudently reserved, however, the presentation of the project to the Cortes, and await their approbation to decide upon the question of sending a contingent of troops to the Crimea, and gave an account of the important session to the Representatives of France and England.

This news circulated with electric rapidity through Madrid, and was immediately succeeded by an explosion of indignation which, perhaps, Spaniards have not felt before, since in the war of Independence Madrid, unarmed, rose upon the troops of MURAT who had stolen possession of the Capital.

The press of all parties and colors, except one or two sheets maintained by the Ministry, is thundering away lustily—and when those Spanish fellows get their blood up they do write remarkably strong language, and write it well, too.

But the whole thing is moonshine. The Cortes are not in session and will not be till the first of October—when the project will find an opposition in the Cortes so overwhelming that it will be wholly impossible to get it through; and even supposing this case, the conscription of men to be sent cannot be effected *pacifically* in the provinces, as I have assured you the war of the Crimea is unpopular to the last degree—and in the last resource, although Ministry and Cortes and Provinces should all work together, and the expeditionary army should be raised in the process of Spanish things sometime next year, without money or means, what do you imagine will happen then? Do you imagine that the 25,000 men will be embarked and actually march to the seat of war? Not a bit of it. That number of armed Spaniards does not go anywhere except just where they please, and the most probable result would be that they would turn round and march to Madrid, turn the whole Government upside down and set the revolution going again, as was done by just such an expeditionary army assembled at Cauix in 1820, to be sent where they didn't wish to go.

But long before that time the face of things will present another aspect in Spain, without the aid of this imaginary force on foolscap; and, indeed, the resolution of the Spanish Ministry itself is no more probably than a little *ruse*, to bring back the smiles to the fair face of EUGENIE and relax the terrible frown of the mighty Emperor, her husband.

They know all these things well enough, and they imagine still more. They imagine that it is about ten chances to one that LOUIS NAPOLEON himself will be far enough from being able to do them any good or harm, on the frontier or anywhere else, before the hour of really doing anything themselves to carry into effect the paper resolve of the other evening shall arrive. They wish him to continue to catch Carlists in the Pyrenees, and not to get cross with his neighbors, and that is all they ever expect will come of their famous decision in Council. It may be they are right, but it may be they will themselves yet lose their places for their subtlety. The people are very indignant at the affront which they seem to imagine has been done to Castilian honor by the appearance of twinkling to Louis NAPOLEON on the part of their present rulers.

The *Epoca*, a journal representing the interests of Gen. RAN DE CHANO, and others of those engaged in the insurrection and battle of Vicalvaro, which began the revolution of last year, has published a strong article against our Minister, Mr. DODGE, because, as it says, he has allowed himself to be caught in the snares of certain friends of Mr. SOULE. Who these are I cannot say, nor do I know whether there is any foundation for the charge. I believe Mr. DODGE to be a man too intelligent and too prudent to allow himself to be compromitted and his mission rendered useless in Spain. He was received as an other Minister of ours, perhaps, ever was, and it is to be supposed he will have taken advantage of these favorable dispositions for doing something of value for the country. On the other hand, the *Epoca* is not a journal particularly hostile to us, and its bitter complaints are strange.

The cholera goes on with its ravages; the efforts to make head against it continue, and the disarming of the National Militia in part in Barcelona shows that the Government is thinking of curing both epidemics at the same time. I fear it will succeed as ill in one case as in the other.

Yours, truly, AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

The Battle on the Tchernaya.

The latest telegraphic dispatch, in addition to those already received, says: The divisions engaged were those of Generals HERBILLON, CAMU, FAUCHEUX and MORRIS. Masses of the Russians (says General PELISSIER) were in full retreat from the moment when our reserves, and those of our brave allies, and especially the English cavalry, came up. Our losses (less than the enemy's) are at present unknown. The Sardinians behaved admirably. A dispatch has been received from General LA MARMORA. He says that the French dispatches will show whether or not the Piedmontese are worthy to fight beside the French and English. Two hundred of the Sardinian contingent are *hors de combat*. General MONTEVECCHIO is mortally wounded.

The Operations on the Tchernaya.

The London *Morning Post* states that the movement of the Russians was in consequence of orders transmitted from St Petersburg to the Russian Generals to attack our lines before the end of August.

The reasons which induced the Emperor ALEXANDER to give such orders, and fix a date for their execution, were the urgent representations of his commanders, who sent dispatch after dispatch to their Government, informing it of the dearth of the means of transport and of provisions, which was making itself severely felt, and threatened to prove fatal to the very existence of his armies if the month of September should find them in their then position.

In vain the Russian Generals feigned attack when we made recon naissances. The Allied Generals were too cautious and too wise, and the consequence was that the Russians had no course left them but either to retreat into the interior of the country, where their wants could be supplied, abandoning Sebastopol to its fate, or to make one mass desperate effort to drive the invaders into the sea, and thus to save the stronghold of the Czar and retrieve the honor of his arms.

The last intelligence from General PELISSIER leaves the Russians in full retreat upon Mackenzie's Farm, Bosten, harassed, and short of provisions, the Russian army, for the time, has no existence. It must pursue its retreat for safety's sake, and instead of relieving its comrades, must itself seek relief.

The Allied commanders have seized upon the moment when their own soldiers are hopping with victorious enthusiasm, and when deep disunity must exist among the ranks of the defenders of Sebastopol, to reopen our fire, at a moment, too, when our approaches are so close to the enemy that hand grenades have become the favorite weapon of offence, and it needs but a short mine to blow this ditch and rampart into one of ruins, a short rush to place our gallant soldiers in possession of the long desired Malakoff.

At the moment we write the bombardment is proceeding from the mouths of such an armament as Sebastopol has not till this moment felt the weight of, and it is not improbable that by the time these lines meet the public eye the assault will be made, and a new and hard won glory added to the united flags.

The Late Sortie on the Woronzoff Road.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "The sortie last night, (Aug. 2,) was made by a Russian column, who, taking advantage of the darkness, contrived to advance some distance along the Woronzoff ravine, between our left and right attacks. To prevent an approach in this direction, more particularly to guard against an advance of the enemy for the purpose of attacking our Quarry in flank, a line of *chevaux de frize* had been fixed across the Woronzoff-road and ravine, just in advance of the line of position of our Quarry-works on the hill above. The sides of the ravine are very precipitous, both on the left and right hand, at this spot. The *chevaux de frize* were therefore carried but a very short distance on either side beyond the limit of the ravine, but rifle-pits placed in filling positions, and communicating with pickets furnished respectively from the left and right attacks, sufficiently provided for the protection.

"The Russians managed to reach as far as the crossing of *frize*, which it was evidently the object of the sortie to destroy, without being noticed at first by the sentries. They nevertheless halted the obstruction so as not but did not succeed in effecting their object without rousing the attention of the men on watch. The alarm was then quickly given, and a fire was poured down into the ravine from the nearest stationed above. The Russians at once fell back, but getting behind cover, they reformed, and poured several volleys in the supposed direction of our men. Their fire fell perfectly harmless, however, and no casualty ensued among our troops. It seems probable that, on the other hand, the enemy suffered severely, for they were exposed to a cross fire from our Minie, which were directed against them as they retired back along the ravine. Had the Russians succeeded in removing the obstructions across the road, its restoration would have been a matter of difficulty, unless accomplished without any knowledge on the part of the enemy, as two of their guns bear directly upon the line of work.

New Siege Works.

The French have thrown forward a boyau from the right of one of their advanced approaches on the Malakoff hill. The end of this new trench is some yards in advance of the foremost part of the most advanced parallel, which is projected in a curved form towards the salient angle of the Kornilof bastion. The boyau is carried along the slope on the right of the Malakoff hill, as it dips down toward the comparatively level ground beyond. It is thus protected by the higher part of the mound towards the enemy's works from the guns of the Redan, which would otherwise take the trench directly in reverse. Its extremity is turned round to prevent an enfilading fire from the guns of the Kornilof bastion. One principal advantage of this boyau will be that it will afford a cover to sharpshooters, who can from this position control the fire of some of the flanking guns on the proper left of the Malakoff works, which had been annoying the guards and working parties in the French approaches advancing up the face of the hill. The Russian trench, cut through the abattis, and communicating with the ditch, appears to have been slightly prolonged, but otherwise remains in the condition in which it appeared when first opened.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

Army Surgeons and Times Correspondence.

A letter having appeared in the *Times* newspaper, dated "Camp before Sebastopol, June 20th," containing charges of the gravest nature against medical officers of this army, a Court of Inquiry was directed to examine into the truth of the allegations set forth in it. The officers composing this Court, after the most minute and patient investigation into the whole of the circumstances connected with the treatment of the wounded on the 18th June, declare that the letter is "calculated grossly to mislead the public, and to cast blame on those to whom praise was justly due." In this opinion the Commander of the Forces concurs, after a perusal of the evidence. It appears that Acting Assistant Surgeon BARKWELL is the author of this letter. He is, therefore informed that his further services are dispensed with, and his name is struck off the strength of the army from this date.

BARNARD, Chief of the Staff.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Aug. 17—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been active this week, and a good business was transacted in most of the principal articles of consumption, at full prices. SUGAR very firm, and dearer. BREADSTUFFS dull. MONEY is in increased demand. CONSOLS leave off 91¢91¾ for money, 91¾91¾ for the account. DOLLARS, 5s. 0½d. Bar SILVER, 5s. 1½d. South American DOUBLOONS, 75s @75s. 6d. American EAGLES, 76s. 3d.

COCHINEAL quiet. 95 bags Mexican Silver sold at 3s. 8d @3s. 9d., with silvery Black at 3s. 11d. 120 bags Teneriffe sold rather lower, Silver, 3s. 8d.@3s. 10d.; Black, 4s.@4s. 1d.

COCOA—200 bags Trinidad brought 43s.@45s. 6d. for fair to good Red.

COPPER—Without change. Tough Cake and Tile, £126; best Selected, £129; Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 12d.

COTTON—The market has been active; the sales for the week amounting to 5,000 bales, at 1d.@1d. ₱ lb. advance. At Liverpool there has also been more demand; yesterday's quotation for Middling Orleans was 6 7-16d. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The public sales of Plantation Ceylon have again been large, comprising 1,340 casks and 850 bbls. and bags, of which the greater part have been disposed of; prices in many instances showing a decline of 6d. ₱ cwt. 23 casks and 310 bags Jamaica went from 40s. 6d @42s. for good to fine ordinary. 140 half-bales fair clean garbled Mocha brought from 45s. 6d.@62s. 1,280 bags ordinary Rio were offered; but there was no disposition to bid, and the whole was taken in from the quay.

At the Corn market on Monday there was a small supply of English Wheat, which sold readily at 1s ₱ quarter dearer than the prices of the previous Monday. The weather has been very favorable for the harvest. Last week's returns for English Wheat were 77s. 7d. on 24,554 quarters delivered. During the interval was very still and passed a dreary unwatered existence.

Dates, &c.—From Arabia—1,200 cases Bombay brought full prices, 60s. to 61s. for the first two and another parcel 2nd, 58s. 6d.; part red, 56s.; from Muscat—Ordinary to fine Fard 44s.@54s. Sticks—Inferiors Sound were taken in from 30s. to 40s.; fine to coarse, 42s. to 52s. Canes Penang sold at 7s. 1d. to 7s. 2d. with Black at 7s. Rattans—Fine to middling in moderate demand; about 3,000 bags sold at 7½d. Legwood—21 tons Jamaica sold at £4 17s. 6d. Fustic—50 tons Jamaica realized £5 15s. Shellac—Some good orange were withdrawn at 90s. Dutch, 90s.@93s. Gambier, 17s 6d. Quicksilver, is held at 7½d. Opium, 15s. nominal.

HEMP—Russian is unaltered. St. Petersburg Clean, £44. Manilla continues firm; current quality cannot be bought under £19. 200 bales Sunn, of ordinary quality, at auction, were brought in at £14 12s., and 405 bales Bombay, from £9 2s.@£9 5s. Jute—of 3,000 bales offered, the chief portion sold at stiffer prices, from £13 15s.@£16 5s.

IRON—The Government has prohibited the export of various kinds of manufactured Iron to any port north Dunkirk, or east of Malta, which has unsettled the market. The quotations, however, for Rails and common Bars are unaltered. Scotch Pigs have advanced to 61s. 6d for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

INDIGO—Holders firm and prices unchanged.

LINSEED—In limited demand on the spot at 76s. for Bombay, and 78s.@79s. for Calcutta. For summer shipment of Calcutta an advance has been realized, speculative purchases to some extent having been made at 75s., delivered from warehouse. Import during the week, 4,791 qrs. from the East Indies.

LEAD—Steady at our late quotations.

LINSEED CAKE—Are less inquired for, but prices without change. New-York barrels are worth £13, end bags £12 10s., cost, freight and insurance, and the quantity coming forward is reported moderate.

OILS—Fish—Sperm dull at £125; Common scarce and in good demand; Southern £34 10s.@£35; Pale Seal £35; Cod £46 10s.@£47. Olive is dull, and prices 10s.@20s. lower; Gallipoli £56. Trieste £51@ £55, Malaga £52@£54. Rape continues very scarce, 60s.@60s. 6d. has been paid for Refined Oil up to December, and Brown, on the spot for delivery, is not offering under 59s. Linseed 42s. 9d.@43s. on the spot, and 44s. for delivery to February. Palm 42s.@43s. Cocoa Nut 42s@43s.

RICE—A large business has been done during the week, though the market to-day is hardly so active.

MOLASSES—A moderate business has been done at 18s @18s. 6d. for Antigua, and 18s. for St. Kitts. Cuba Muscovado 18s. 9d.@19s., Clayed 17s. 9d.

RUM—Is quiet. Proof Leewards 2s. 3d @2s. 4d.

SPELTER—Dull, at £23 on the spot.

SALTPETRE—Has been in active demand, and prices advanced 6d. ₱ cwt., with few sellers. Yesterday, about 8,000 bags were sold at prices ranging from 31s. 6d.@36s. 6d., for 11 to 21 ₱ cent. refraction.

SPICES—White Pepper, 157 bags sold. Penang sold from 7d.@7½d. ₱ lb., being fully 1d lower. Black Pepper, 600 bags good Penang sold from 4¾d @4½d. Cloves, 34 cases Penang sold from 10½d @11d. Cassia Lignea, of 200 boxes offered, a few lots sold at 120s. for fair seconds, and 124s. for firsts. Cassia Vera, 300 pkgs. were taken in from 23s.@26s. Ginger, 62 bbls. Jamaica brought 46s @48s.

SUGAR—The demand has been brisk throughout the week, and prices generally may be quoted 6d.@9d. ₱ cwt. higher. The sales of West India are 3,500 hhds., and 1,000 bags Mauritius at auction, all found ready buyers at advancing prices. 800 hhds., 326 barrels and thirteen Porto Rico sold briskly from 35s. for soft brown, and 40s. for fine grocery. Privately, a considerable business has been done on the spot, including 1,800 boxes yellow Havana at 40s., and 500 boxes brown at 35s.; also 2,500 bags clayed Manilla at 37s. Afloat a cargo of 4,300 boxes Havana (No 11@11¼) has been sold at 23s. 6d., for Bristol; two cargoes of Mauritius, 7,000 bags, (No. 11¾) at 23s., for Antwerp, landing weights, discount 1 ₱ cent.; and 5,500 bags at 37s. 6d., Beuel landed conditions, for Bristol; also a cargo of Bahia—178 rhents, and 368 bags brown, and 115 chests white, for the United Kingdom—at 21s.@25s. respectively; and a small cargo of Maceio at 23s., supposed for Gothenburg.

TEA—Common Congou is dull at 8½d.; but in the better qualities of Congou, from 1s. 3d. @ 1s. 4., there is a fair business.

TIN—At the Dutch Trading Company's sale, held yesterday at Amsterdam, the whole quantity offered (190,000 slabs) sold at 74½fl., equal to about 125s. on board there. Straits here are quoted 125s @126s. Banca 127s @128s. Prices of English are not yet fixed, but a rise of 4s @5s is expected.

TURPENTINE—1,000 bbls. rough are reported at 7s. 6d from ship. Spirits—American in casks are held at 32s @33s 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Have been generally quiet this week; but there have been transactions in Maryland 5's Sterling Bonds at 93; Virginia 5's Sterling at 86; and Pennsylvania 5's Dollar Bonds at 84. No Pennsylvania Inscriptions for sale under 89. Sales have also been made of Louisiana State Bonds 6's at 82½; of Alabama State 5's Bonds at 92; of Quebec City 6's Sterling at 103½; of Canada 6's at 114½; of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds at 92; Panama 7's Sterling at 98; of Illinois Freeland at 84; of New-York Central at 96; of Camden and Amboy Railroad at 90½; and Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 ₱ cent. Bonds at 82.

BARING, BROS. & CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

American Association for the Advancement of Education.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

WEDNESDAY'S EVENING SESSION.

The Association met at 7 o'clock. Mrs. GEORGIANA BRYANT and Prof. NASH sang a Hymn, with piano accompaniment, which was pleasingly executed.

Prof. CHARLES DAVIES offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sentiments expressed by our late President, Prof. BACHE, in his retiring address, of the preeminent importance of moral and religious culture in the training of the young, meets, on the part of this Association, with the profoundest sympathy and approbation.

Mr. RANDALL desired that the original resolution of yesterday might be adopted instead of the above, which was only an amendment. He was anxious to adopt that resolution undiluted and unmodified.

Prof. DAVIS deprecated the discussion of verbal differences. He wished for a common platform, upon which Dr. BACHE and Prof. PIERCE might amalgamate.

After some conversation, time being called for Prof. PROUDFIT's paper, this discussion was postponed.

The composition of Professor JOHN PROUDFIT, of Rutger's College, New-Jersey, turned upon the question of whether the Greek of the early Christian writers ought to form a part of school and collegiate instruction. The conclusion of the speaker was in the affirmative. BASIL and CHRYSOSTOM ought to be studied for their Greek as truly as HOMER and SOPHOCLES.

On the proposition of a vote of thanks to Professor PROUDFIT,

Bishop POTTER rose to express the delight with which he had listened to the paper just read. Carried.

Discussion being now invited on the paper of Professor ANDERSON,

The CHAIRMAN said there was much in Professor ANDERSON's paper with which he could not agree, and others might enter upon its criticism.

Mr. BERNARD, of New-York, did not think a vote of thanks merely formal. He was glad we had now got the issue fairly to bear, whether the Church or the State shall or should take charge of the education of the people. Neither individuals nor society will found a Christianity in New-York. The State ought to do it. Turn it can do it. The speaker objected to the whole tone of remarks made in the morning in derogation of the duties and privileges of the State to found educational institutions.

Bishop POTTER hoped Professor ANDERSON would regard the vote of thanks like discussion, he thought, was becoming somewhat loose. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN said that now the topics of Professor ANDERSON's paper were more correctly upon for discussion.

It was renewed, and almost unanimously resolved, to lay these topics upon the table.

Some debate took place as to the place of the next meeting.

The report was accepted for the next meeting at Detroit on the second Tuesday in August, next year.

On the proposition of the renewal of the religious aspect of the question, the Secretary moved an adjournment, which was carried.

EVENING SESSION.

Lieut. MAURY, of Washington, who was expected to deliver an address, was unavoidably detained. The evening passed in a discussion on the question as to the introduction of the Bible into Schools—Professor MCELLIGOTT only asking for its recognition, that a selected portion be read every day.

Rev. Dr. MCLEAN, of Lafayette College, and one or two others, coincided with the wish to affirm the proposition and to endorse the opinions of Dr. BACHE in his address.

Bishop POTTER remarked that in six out of every twelve of the schools in this State, the Bible was recognized already, and in the attempt to make it sectarian-ey, opposition would be roused. He recommended patience.

Dr. TAPPAN ultimately proposed a resolution affirming the unity of the *works* and *word* of God, which was *unanimously* passed. Bishop POTTER having expressed himself that any resolution passed by mere majorities would do mischief, and that the Association had no legislative power, he observed that the *moral effect* produced by the affirmation of such opinions would go far to promote the interests of religion and morality.

At 10½ o'clock the Association broke up, after a lively and interesting debate.

FOURTH DAY.

On Friday morning the meeting was called to order soon after 9 o'clock. After some discussion on the practicability of the establishment of a central agency to forward the objects of the Association, a Committee was appointed to attend to the subject.

A letter was read by Professor PROUDFIT, in behalf of the Standing Committee, from Lieut. MAURY, of the United States Observatory, expressing his hearty sympathy in the objects of the Association, and his great regret that ill-health would preclude his attendance at the meeting. The letter was accompanied by an essay on "The True Rank and Uses of Classical Studies in a Course of American Education," by Rev. Dr. MAURY, grandfather of the Lieutenant, addressed to a gentleman employed by Gen. WASHINGTON for the education of some of his wards and friends.

This document, invested with so high an interest from its historical associations, (independently of its intrinsic merit,) was to have been read before the Association, but this, as well as other papers which were to have been read, the long discussion on the exciting topic presented on Thursday evening did not allow the Association to hear. It was therefore referred to the Standing Committee with authority for its publication.

Professor F. A. P. BARNARD, of the State University, then read a paper on the "Improvements that may be introduced into American Colleges." He spoke of our colleges as being placed in an embarrassing condition, as attempting to accomplish more than they could under present arrangement, well perform. The course of preparatory study ought, in his opinion, to occupy a longer period, or a supplementary institution might be established. It was not worth while to deceive the public by attempting in too brief space to teach what, in the name of teaching, would be palpable absurdity. A mere superficial outline of acquaintance with words and names, would constitute the substitution for a sound, practical acquaintance with things. The *stimulants* held out to students as incitatory to improvement, are susceptible of much amendment. The pride of successful scholarship is not sinful, and ought not to be suppressed. Varying grades of honor are assigned. The distinction of taking part on public days is one mark of merit, but mere superiority to a class-mate is not designation of the actual amount of information possessed by such an individual: that can only be tested by close personal examination.

The speaker thought "examinations," as conducted here, no very valuable tests as determining the fitness of students for graduating. Better abolish them unless they can be better conducted—not orally, by the teachers, but in writing, and so as to show the range and depth of the student's knowledge.

As to degrees, the public are not yet prepared for the abolition of the A. B. As to A. M., the case is different. It is no use as a stimulant; it is granted after three years as a matter of course, upon those who have already graduated as Bachelors. If the degree is to be given in course, it ought to be something more than in *course of time*. The Professor would have all empty titles like that of A. M. abolished. Ten many are content to graduate *cum laude*, and multitudes would be satisfied to graduate *sine laude*, provided they might be admitted to graduate at all. As to offences among students, he thought private admonition and remonstrance more judicious than open and degrading penalties. College freaks and frolics are less frequent now than formerly; it is a sign of improvement. The "dormitory" system was strongly denounced by the speaker, as conducive to bad habits. He advocated a convention of delegates from the various colleges, for the study of the general good.

Professor MARTIN, of New-Jersey, spoke effectively of the need of provision for the support of students at College, and such as gained in the "scholarships" of England and other Continental countries. Here we rather ponder for professors only, not for students. We cannot tell whether the American people approve of their institutions, because we are unable to test them. In England and in Germany, many clever young men are supported wholly through their course, and are not at all cut from their connections by present poverty.

Doctor TAPPAN asked, why do the sons of the rich prefer the privilege of business to education? The wish is rather the comprehension of being an educated man was the thing desirable. How was it to be incited or promoted? Young men who have already had the earliest and best portion of their lives, who have to acquire rudimentary Latin and Greek at eighteen, feel that it is labor-ine and not very inviting. More generous uses of the earlier years in the rudimentary gymnasia would render young men in after life less liable to be drawn aside by the seductions of dissipation; they would be occupied in their adolescence with more fitting studies than those befitting a child.

Several other speakers kept up an unflagging interest until the hour of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. CLARK, of New-Jersey, to the effect "That the Standing Committee for the ensuing year be requested to procure for the next meeting, from some gentleman of the largest observation and experience, a paper on the necessity and best means of obtaining for all our schools a higher order of instructors than they now have." Carried.

Presently the Convention closed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Furey Investigation Committee.

This Committee, pursuant to adjournment, at 4 o'clock, yesterday evening.

PRESENT: Councilmen WEBBER, (Chairman,) GRAY, JACKSON, PINCKNEY, and SMITH.

The CHAIRMAN informed Mr. Graham, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Furey, that the Committee did not think there was anything in the points which he urged at their last meeting to stop the investigation. They would therefore proceed with the evidence.

Mr. McCarthy was the first witness examined by the Chairman. He stated that he did not know anything of Mr. Foy paying Mr. Furey $500, in connection with the grading of Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets; did not know of Mr. Foy paying Mr. Furey any amount of money; nor did he, (witness,) between the 1st and 5th of July, negotiate between Mr. Foy and Mr. Furey for the payment of $500, or any other sum; he did not go to Mr. Foy's house with a check and ask him to fill it up for $1,500, nor ask him to pay over any sum; he borrowed two or three hundred dollars from Mr. Foy and he gave him a check on the Citizens Bank for it; but it was a private transaction of his own and had nothing to do with Mr. Furey; that was the only money transactions that was between them; never had a conversation with Mr. Furey on the matter; no person had come to him on behalf of Mr. Foy to see Mr. Furey on the subject of the investigation; never paid Mr. Furey any money as bonus to obtain a contract, never knew of any money being paid to Mr. Furey; has no contract to grade toe Fifth-avenue; but had one which he sold out three or four months ago; did not know of any money being paid to Mr. Furey by the party to obtain the transfer of that contract, got the contract about the 2d of January, 1854; never was an inspector on any street since Mr. Furey was Street Commissioner, nor before; did not know of any person paying Mr. Furey money to obtain the Inspectorship of a street.

George Harson was the next witness examined. Was a contractor, and knew Philip Foy and Mr. Furey, Street Commissioner; did not know of Mr. Foy paying Mr. Furey any money for a terrace wall near Fifty-first-street, East River; did not know of any person paying the Street Commissioner any money for obtaining contracts; performed some flagging and paving on First-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth-streets; that was about two years ago; there was an Inspector on that work pretty much all the time the work was going on; did not know a day that he was not there, or some part of the day; did not think that he did any work that an Inspector was not on; did not go to Mr. Furey after the work was done and ask him to appoint an Inspector for the work; did not know whether an Inspector superintended more than one contract; did not know of Mr. Bevins having more than one work to superintend, nor of his having any contract except by hearsay; did not recollect who he had heard say so; was well acquainted with Mr. Bevins and never heard him say so; knew Mr. Dewyn; heard of Mr. Dewyn having more than one division to superintend; heard it from Mr. Clark, but from no other person; Mr. Clark lives in Fifty-third-street; he has no other business except being foreman; he does not know of his having any contract or acting as Inspector in any of the streets; never knew of a dollar being paid by any person to the Street Commissioner for the purpose of obtaining a contract.

Mr. Gray asked him if he had paid any money himself for his contracts. Witness said that he had not.

Mr. Gray then asked him if he had any intention of paying it when he put the contract.

Mr. Graham objected to the question, as it was not with intentions one had in view.

Mr. Gray then put the question in another form, and asked it of the time of getting the contract he intended any undertaking to pay money to Mr. Furey.

Witness replied that he never did; but said he had heard of money being paid; thinks it was from Mr. Monahan, (the Alderman and Fifth-ninth street,) that he heard it; he said it was Mr. Foy that had spoken; the conversation occurred about a month ago. He did not say how much he paid.

Mr. Graham objected to asking what another person said, as the committee evidently ruled that hearsay should not be taken as evidence against Mr. Furey. Mr. Gray said he would not be governed by the majority of the Council, but would act for himself in the examination of witnesses.

Mr. Graham contended that he should have to the decision of the majority.

Mr. GRAY declared, as one of the persons appointed by the Common Council, he would ask any question which would lead them to see that Mr. Foy should be brought here.

Mr. PINCKNEY thought if they were to listen to the hearsay of every person they would never get through.

Mr. Graham contended that they should be governed by the rule first adopted by the Committee. If he altered it now they might do so again in fifteen minutes. They should have some standard to be guided by.

Mr. GRAY would like to take the hearsays, that they might get at the real parties who could give testimony. He was one of those who voted against the resolution in the Common Council, and the reason he would admit such evidence was that Mr Furey might get clearly out of the charges.

Mr. Graham said he would not like to have his character vindicated in that way. He would rather prefer to vindicate his own character than by taking the hearsay of his enemies.

The Committee divided as to whether evidence of this character could be received or not. The Chairman, Mr. Gray, and Mr Smith voted for its reception; Mr. Jackson and Mr Pinckney against it.

The examination of the witness was proceeded with. Mr. Moulton did not state the amount, but he thought he did mention something about the plan of the terrace wall.

To Mr. Graham—Had no knowledge whatever of the transaction; did not think that Mr. Moulton stated that the money had been paid back by Mr. Furey to Mr. Foy.

To Mr. Pinckney—Never paid money in lieu of any contract, either directly or indirectly to Mr. Furey.

Mr. Pettigrew was then called as a witness, but did not appear, and it was ordered that an application for an attachment against him should be made. The Committee then adjourned.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Aug. 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged.

COFFEE—Continues active and buoyant, with sales of 2,300 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; and 1,300 bags Rio at 11c @ 11¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is held with increased firmness, but is inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are dull and decidedly lower, with sales of 9,000 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 37½ @ 7 50
Straight State	7 50 @ 7 62½
Favorite and Extra State	7 62½ @ 9 50
Mixed Western	7 87½ @ 8 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 12½ @ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 67½
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½ @ 8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Extra Ohio	9 00 @ 10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	9 75 @ 12 00

Canadian is inactive and languid. Southern unchanged. The day's movements add up 1,500 bbls. Corn Meal rules scarce and firm, at $4 75 for Jersey and $5 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat favors buyers. The sales include 11,000 bushels Southern at $1 90@$1 95 for white, and $1 75@1 85 for red, ₱ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 3,000 bushels at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Old State and Western Oats are quiet and depressed at 50c. @56c. ₱ bushel. Corn exhibits no essential alteration. The day's movements including 60 000 bushels Western inized at 87c @87½c. for sound, and 85c.@86½ for unsound, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 300 bales River sold at former rates.

HIDES—Are coming forward more freely, and though the demand is fair, prices are weaker.

HOPS—Are selling at 15c.@18c. for last year's crop, and 14c.@15c. for this year's do., ₱ lb. The supply is increasing.

IRON—We heard that 250 tons Scotch Pig were taken at $34@$35, ₱ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

LEAD—Is in good request at full prices, with a reduced stock in market.

LIME—Rockland is more inquired for at 87½c @90c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl. There is not much here.

MOLASSES—Remains about the same.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing of any consequence has occurred since our last in Rosin, Tar, or Crude Turpentine. Some 200 bbls Spirits Turpentine found buyers at 41c @42c ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are quiet, but quoted firm. Linseed is attracting more attention and is easily brings 92c @93c. ₱ gallon. No alteration in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in slack request at easier prices, with sales of only 200 bbls., in lots, at $20 for New Mess, and $19 50 for New Prime. Beef continues very scarce and in demand, at late figures, and the few hundreds ₱ bbl. here in store are held for higher prices. Prime Mess Beef is in request and brings $14 @$14 50 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams remain inactive and unsold, at from $15 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c @17c. for Ohio; 17c @21c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@25c. for choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8½ @10c ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 70 tcs. disposed of at $5 62½@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—150 boxes Castile brought 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—There have been 900 hhds Cuba, &c., sold to day, at previous full quotations.

TALLOW—About 10,000 lbs. Prime changed hands at yesterday's figures.

TEAS—We annex a detailed report of this forenoon's auction sale, which was one of the most respectably attended and most animated of the season:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Per ship *Cantrat*, &c. Terms—6 mos.

Hyson—24 half chests at 46½c., 8 do. 41½c., 116 do. 40½c.; 14 do. 34½c., 15 do. 31c.; 36 do 30½c.; 22 do. 27c.

Young Hyson—30 half chests at 50c.; 14 do. 50½c; 80 do. 50c.; 100 do 48½c.; 225 do. 48c.; 46 do. 47½c.; 19 do. 45½c., 50 do. 45c.; 170 do 44c.; 205 do. 43c.; 80 do. 42½c.; 50 do 41c., 50 do 40½c.; 300 do. 40c.; 36 do 45c.; 47 do. 37½c., 125 do 36½c., 54 do. 35½c.; 124 do. 35c.; 234 do. 34c.; 49 do. 33½c.; 275 do. 33c.; 75 do 32½c., 152 do. 32c.; 46 do. 30½c., 63 do. 30c.; 150 do. 28½c.; 152 do. 28c.

Gunpowder—36 half chests at 45½c.; 20 do. 43½c.; 30 do. 43c.; 149 do. 36c.; 20 do. 35½c.; 119 do. 34c.; 70 do. 33½c.; 59 do. 33c.; 20 do. 32½c.; 42 do 32c., 87 do. 21c.; 46 do. 26c.

Imperial—19 half chests at 58c.; 13 do. 52½c.; 21 do. 50½c.; 8 do. 50c.; 19 do 48½c.; 12 do. 47c.; 15 do. 46½c., 51 do. 45½c.; 12 do. 45c.; 14 do. 41c.; 11 do. 40c.; 37 do. 36c., 26 do. 35c., 9 do. 31½c.; 42 do 34c.; 17 do. 32½c.; 31 do 32c.; 42 do 24½c.; 29 do 28c.; 20 do. 27½c.

Hyson Twankay—23 half chests at, 27½c.; 19 do; 30c.; 97 do 22c., 59 do 19½c.

Oolong—50 half chests 50½c., 25 do 50c., 20 do 33½c., 100 do. 37c; 95 do. 32½c; 321 do 32c., 50 do 23½c.

TOBACCO—Continues firm, with a fair amount of transactions, including, since Tuesday, 100 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@11c.; 80 bales Havana at 25c @33c.; 402 do Cuba on private terms; 40 do Segua do., and 187 cases Seedleaf at 9½c @13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 250 bbls Ohio and Prison transpired at 43½c @43½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ruled dull and heavy, with but light engagements, at languid rates.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEYTZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's).....132 Wilham-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO.,

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL.D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of Instruction

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children enjoyed by the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and not offered for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

J S T Stranahan,	John T Martin,	J H Frothingham,
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Josiah O Low,	D S Landon,	Charles R Marvin,
A S Barnes,	M O Harrington	

J M FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH C. Low, Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS will reopen on Tuesday, the 18th September next, at 9½ A.M. Applicants for admission will present themselves on Tuesday, the 18th, at 9½ A.M., in the Council room.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE will reopen on the 16th October, and all Students will enrol themselves at the College No. 107 East 14th-st

THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The exercises of this department will be resumed by Prof BULL, and will occur daily from 1 to 2 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS OF DESIGN.—The School of Design will commence its session on the 16th September, at the studio of the Professor, No 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be open for the reception of students on the 17th September.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Classes will be formed at the commencement of other college duties, and arrangements may be made for evening instruction.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Prof Johnson, Rector, will be opened for students on Monday, 17th September.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.
UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, August 7, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Mrs. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September, and in the course of the term the character of the Institution, in point of its advantages, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

Terms.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Ornamental studies $250 per annum. Extra charges for privilege of selecting the German, French or Spanish as the Language of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters

REFERENCES—Rev Drs Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. M. Porter, Hon R S Baldwin, A R Street, Esq., Hon A. N. Skinner, W H Russell, Esq., New Haven. Rev Drs Adams and Mallory, Boston. Rev Dr Spring, New-York. Rev Dr Cox, Owego, N Y; Hon L. Fleinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N J., President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D H Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N Y; S I Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A B C F M, Boston

Circulars may be obtained of A Warwick, Sibley House, New-York, and of Mr Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New Haven

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor place J F BINGHAM Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday Sept 24 The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and the twelve Instructors by whom each be studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents and guardians is invited, both pupils may begin to any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, Bible House, Astor Place, or to see the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies

N B *The present members of the School are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September.* All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION PARK, will reopen WEDNESDAY Sept. 19—Young Ladies with satisfactory testimonials from their Pastor and a previous Teacher, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared The distinctive studies of the three highest classes are:

THIRD CLASS—Algebra, Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy.
JUNIOR CLASS—Geometry, Mental Philosophy, and Chemistry

SENIOR CLASS—Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Logic, and Butler's Analogy

The Bible, Music, Composition, the Fine Arts, the English, French and Latin Languages, and Literature, History, &c., enter into the whole course

Rev Dr HENRY B SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, will deliver during the year, four courses of lectures to the higher classes on Mental Philosophy; on Moral Science, on the Evidences of Christianity; and on Butler's Analogy.

Prof GEORGE W GREEN will take charge of the department of History and Belles-Lettres and will give lectures on the Literature of the English, French, Italian and German Languages.

A limited number are received as members of the family of the institution. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

WEST JERSEY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—MOUNT HOLLY N J. Founded in 1846.

TEACHERS.

Rev SAMUEL MILLER, A. M., Principal, and Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages
ALEXANDER SCOTT, A. B English and Mathematics.
GEORGE PIESSOR, A. B Mathematics and Languages.
AUGUSTE PIESSOR, French and Music.
THEON BRITTAIN, English

Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for college or any business of life The first term of the next School-year commences Sept. 5 New scholars received at any time, paying from the date of entrance only. Price, $250 per annum For a prospectus &c., address the Principal Early application should be made

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No walk, COLD. C M SELLECK, Principal. This School will commence its second session on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of September next.

The design of the Principal is to secure to the pupils placed under his care such facilities as will enable them thoroughly to prosecute all the studies necessary to a complete preparation for College or to engage in the commercial or active pursuits of life To attain this object competent Teachers are provided in each department of the School.

Circulars containing definite information relative to the School, may be had by address ng the Principal at his residence, Norwalk, Ct

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J ELMENDORF English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the vice-nave charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's No. 672 Broadway. References, Hon Norman Hoffman, G P Quackenbos, M D LL.M. Hoffman, Charles Roome, N. F. Bailey Samuel Davis.

MADAME VANDER WEYDE, from France, will open her institute for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 10 Besides the common branches, a thorough instruction in French and Music is her principal purpose, in which she is assisted by the best of teachers. *Soirees musicales classiques* for the scholars and their relations every month Call for circulars at Mr. LINCOLN'S, No. 519 Broadway below St Nicholas. School is No. 110 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th ave

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK Orange County New-York. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, Sept 3, 1855. E. H. DUNNING, A. M., Principal. Mrs. C. E. BACKUS, Preceptress. Miss F. M. HASTINGS, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $26 per term of eleven weeks, $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.

W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary. J. B WHEELER, President.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Court-st., second door north from the President's. RICHARDSON A M., Principal

The next term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept 3

REFERENCES—Samuel T Spear, D. D.; Daniel March, D.D.; E E L Taylor, D D N Ford, M D.; Joseph Merwin, Esq., Thos Sewell, Esq.; Chester Budell, Esq.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for Colleges or the counting room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the Janitor of the University, and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS CROWEN & RAYNOR. GEORGE S PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss RAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 41 8th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the No. 41 8th-st. house, No. 59 Wall st., of Messrs FETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No 45 William-st., or Mr. RAVENS, Esq No. 19 Wall st., and at her residence She will be at home after Sept. 8

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 226 4th-st., on Washington-square entrance No. 158 Second-st., opens on Thursday, the 13th inst. Schools Tour on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 56th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at the Newsbooksellers, Bookstore, No. 291 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 16 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 209 Henry st., Brooklyn Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept 4, 1855

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M. JEROME Esq. No 175 Broadway or of Alderman N. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 8th av. A. L YALLAP PINE, No 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn

A LADY Who, for a number of years, has been engaged in teaching, wishes to have two or three children to board and school with opportunity for parents who do not wish to have their younger children in large boarding schools. Terms reasonable. References exchanged Apply at No. 45 Christopher-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 201 Broadway, corner 18th st. The three departments of this school will be reopened on MONDAY Sept 10. Circulars may be obtained at the school and at St Mark's Rectory, No. 2 Bond-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL—Directed by the late Professors of M. PEYONNET, N. A. DESPLANCHE and J. HAYDOCK SMITH, removed from Hammond-st to Main, and the latter to new premises, reopens Sept 3

ITALIAN VOCAL INSTRUCTION.—Madame E. LODER will commence her Italian and French and English vocal music on MONDAY, Sept 10, on the improved method of development of the voice and brilliancy of execution For terms, &c., at 112 East 23d-st.

THE CITY SEA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 141 West 19th st., will commence the ninth year of its tenth year on Monday Sept 10 For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—REV. WELLS HOLT, A. M. Rector, JOHN LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D SEWARD, Associate Rectors Classical Course, Latin, Greek, Mathematical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept 3 The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES

Rev W H Lewis, D D	Prof G D Eaton.
Rev B C Cutler, D D	Prof A Cattender.
Rev S W Saterlee, D D	Hon. Conelin Bause.
Rev R S Foster, D.D.	Ira Smith, Esq
Rev. Daniel March.	Dan Marvin, Esq

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square New-York, under the patronage of the Prov Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight her present number of twenty day scholars A Prospectus, stating the terms and advantages of the School, can be had on application

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. ROWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.,) at their residence, Murray Hill, No 40 East 35th-st. The English studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal

MR. BEARS's CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION For a limited number of boarders and a few select day scholars, reopens Sept 3, at 98 Second-place South Brooklyn The situation on very high, sandy ground, is splendidly attractive, eminently salubrious and remote from all temptations to frivolous dissipation Circulars containing terms and references left with H. T. BRAGG, No 91 Liberty-st

MR. HOLTON'S FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—In New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y. This institution will reopen on MONDAY Sept 3. Number of boarders limited to ten. Applications for admission may be addressed to the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON, at his residence, where references can be obtained. Also at the bookstore of STANFORD & SWORDS, No 637 Broadway.

MISS GAINES Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No 16 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No 31 West 21st-st The twenty second year begins on Monday, Sept 10. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five, to whom the Principal devotes his personal attention. A primary department taught by a lady is connected with the school. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or at Messrs. Appletons', Lockwood's or Randolph's.

J JAY GREENOUGH.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 22 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. Mr. and Mrs. EVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY September 14 Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be had.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3 Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall st; Lockwood, No. 611 Broadway, Crowen, No 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th st., near Tompkins-square.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL No 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av, now in its 38th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received in all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life. WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals.
G P QUACKENBOS, }

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3

THE ENSUING ACADEMIC YEAR of the Misses BUCKNALL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept 13 1855 Circulars may be obtained at the residence of the principals, or at Messrs Willis & Conkling's, No 2 Murray-st.

RAVENSWOOD IN TITUSVILLE—is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen. Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 54th st, direct-o by Mr ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept, 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No 39 West 15th st between 6th and 6th ave.—The Classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 3d of September.

TERMS—For students over 9 years of age, $12 50 per quarter; for those under that age, $7 50.

M DRISCOLL, Superintendent.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. LYISON & PHINNEY, No. 138 Fulton-st., Messrs WM HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

J. R. ANDREWS' SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., Brooklyn. The term with year of this institution commences on Monday, Sept 3 For circulars containing terms, references, &c., apply as above.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES No 43 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will reopen on Monday Sept 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS J T BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept 17 After Sept 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No 4 West 37th-st, two doors from 5th-av.

METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM—Nos 93 and 95 6th-av., reopens under the direction of its respective Professors and Teachers, on MONDAY, Sept 3, 1855. S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., Principal.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept 17 For circulars or information apply after Sept 1, at the rooms of the Institute. JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B A. SMITH }

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos 279 5th-av, corner of 31st-st will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S. WOOD Jr. No 231 6th-av., in one dozen a very delightful accomplishment Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry st., next to All Saints' Church. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3 Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life J. L MARSHALL, Rector.

ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM—The Metropolitan reopens on MONDAY Sept 3 1855, Nos 93 and 95 6th-av. S J SEDGWICK, A. M., Projector and Principal.

REV. G. COLE'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES No 277 West 18th-st near 8th-av, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 5. A department for boys under 7.

MISS EVANS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies, Nos 113 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept 3.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 32 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th ave., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3, at No. 172 West 23 st., near the 8th av

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr TYNG'S School, at No 81 10th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 25.

MESSRS. MASSETT AND VILLEPLAIT'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No 1,057 Broadway—fourth year—reopens on MONDAY, Sept 3, 1855 Number of pupils limited to twenty

MRS DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept 10, at her residence No. 58 East 22d-st.

MLLE. AUBERT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be opened on MONDAY, the 10th September Carmansville, 10th-st., near Audubon Park.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 165 Greene-st., near Bleecker. The exercises of this school will be resumed on MONDAY the 3d of September JAMES M. ELLIGOTT, Principal

G. H. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No 132 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 153 Union-st., South Brooklyn. Fall term will commence on MONDAY Sept 10

C. M. & C. Z. HOLDEN, Principals

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL For Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th st, between 5th and Madison ave., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

VOCAL MUSIC—Mrs CLARA M BRINKERHOFF informs her pupils and friends, that she will return to the City Sept. 1. Residence No. 205 Prince st., corner of Macdougal-st

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 90 Orange-st, Brooklyn Heights will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten

MME. HIX—No 101 St. Marks-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No 78 Pierrepont-st, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 13.

INTSRUCTION.

THE MISSES L. M AND M. R. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept 19, at No. 1 8th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS FORBES SCHOOL, No. 22 North-Moore st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars with terms can be had at the school

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'S SCHOOL will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept 13, at No. 18 West 18th-st.

GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855, Nos 93 and 95 6th-av. S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 22 West 22d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 11

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 13.

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN—Will reopen for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No 169 Waverley place. Circulars may be obtained at their residence

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th st.

MISS WINSER'S SELECT SCHOOL—Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3 Clermont av., eight doors north of Myrtle av.

MRS. FAMARISS—No 115 East 33d-st, near Lexington-av., will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 3

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. O'BILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 4.

MISS SHEPARD—Will reopen her School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept 10, No. 3 St. George's place, East 13th st

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY Sept. 13

MRS. WOODHAM'S SCHOOL—No. 83 East 32d-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3

MECHANICS INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 13 Chambers st Reopens sept 3 M C TRACY.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day school on Sept 10, at No 41 9th-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN YONKERS.—A 2-story house, situated in one of the most beautiful locations in Yonkers, with a good well of water, young fruit trees, &c Price low; terms easy. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No 8 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A three story English basement house and lot, with all the modern improvements Also, a portion of the furniture. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 16 Bozeman-place, 33d-st., between 6th and 9th ave.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first-class brick houses on Second-place, city of Brooklyn Also, five first-class lots on the same street, each 26x133 feet. Some cash required in this exchange Apply to EDWIN J POWERS, Harrison Bank Building.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Of 20 acres, at Hart's Corners, Scarsdale, Westchester, with house 70 feet front, stable, carriage house, poultry and wash-houses, all of which have been nearly new, painted in an expensive manner, and in complete order; location perfectly healthy, with fine garden plenty of fruit, beautiful lawn studded with fine shade trees, on Bronx River and only 24 miles from City Hall

A J BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner, by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements such as hot and cold shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story, attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and enclosed piers resting on the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and grounds are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars, and large pine &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway. French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside shutters and outside blinds to all the windows, a main height valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first door all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Dunderberg place, and adjoining Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., on the bank of the river. Splendid sunsets. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; front on the river 140 feet. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A splendid two-story cottage with attic and cellar, Croton water, an extension 20x30 feet, two-story, servant's stairwave, &c., &c. The ground contains 4 city lots, 25x100 feet. Situated on 127th-st, in the City of New-York, 200 feet from the Railroad Station, and surrounded by the new improvements; peaches in abundance, plums, cherries, strawberry beds &c., &c., and abundance of shrubbery and shade trees It is now rented to WARREN BRADY, Esq., and was built for owner's own use about 3 years old. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or Western land, and $1,000 in cash Apply to EDWARD J POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A neat two-story and attic cottage and lot of ground on Skillman st., near Myrtle-av Brooklyn Location most excellent, neighborhood first class This property will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately Terms very easy Inquire of ANTHONY J BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st., N. Y.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.—A fine house, 25x50 feet, with several lots of ground. The house is substantially built, contains all the modern improvements, and presents an excellent opportunity for the purchase of a first class residence, at a very low price, the owner and former occupant having removed out of the State Apply to A J BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—HOPEWELL COAL AND IRON COMPANY'S COAL LAND.—1,000 acres of the above valuable Semi Anthracite Coal and Iron Lands, known as the "Broad Top Mountain" in the Counties of Bedford and Hurtington and State of Pennsylvania, all of which is under the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, are found in the mountain By the character and quality of this Coal we refer to the Geological Report and the accompanying letters in our possession The "Broad Top Coal Field" is represented as one of the most valuable mineral regions in the State of Pennsylvania, for, independent of the advantage it possesses in the immense deposits of iron Ore of various qualities, which abound in this region, (as will be seen by the Report of the State Geologist, Henry D. Rogers made in 1838, as well as the Reports of other Geologists, made since,) fu naces are already erected there for making iron and it is confidently believed the Huntingdon and Broad Top mountain coal will soon be found must become one of the most extensive iron making regions in the state Lime-stone is to be found, of the very best quality, along the line of the road, and within three miles of the Coal and Ore Further ins and view of Charter, Maps Reports &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st

OFFER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Fulton Ferry, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a store using library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

GENEVA HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A large double three-story brick dwelling 50 feet square, and lot of land 93 feet front on Main-st and 210 feet deep, in the beautiful village of Geneva, commanding an extensive view of Seneca Lake. It is particularly well adapted for a female seminary or a boarding house. A seminary of high character is much needed there It is offered at a very low price, the owner having removed therefrom. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage Apply to ALFRED H MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No 38 Wall-st

IOWA LANDS—Capitalists and others wishing to make investments in Iowa Lands, can do so through the undersigned Thereare several mills in acres of valuable lands subject to entry for less than $1 25 per acre, with Land warrants which will pay very largely for the coming five years We have experienced and competent surveyors constantly employed in selecting lands, and we can make locations upon the choicest tracts, without delay

Land Warrants loaned at Western rates of interest, viz. 40 per cent.

Orders solicited All business pertaining to Western Lands attended to promptly

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants

ANDREW J STEVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Land Agents.

FORT DES MOINES, Aug. 13, 1855

Refer to Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.; John Thompson, New York City; Barcroft & Boehm Philadelphia, City Bank of Boston, Wm. J. Cook A. Sargent, Davenport, Ia; A D Hunt & Co., Louisville Ky

NYACK PROPERTY FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Thirty miles above New-York, on the Hudson river, an chance to own one of the most healthy and beautiful villages on the Hudson; ferry boat leaves every hour to meet Hudson River Railroad One fine two story house, fruit and bank, finished basement; fine bar on; large lot; good well; carriage-house, barn, &c. $2,600 Also, two small houses, fine gardens, &c., all in good order, $750 each—well let and paying a good interest The above property is almost sure to double in value in three or five years.

Also, a first rate farm, 60 acres, at Clarkstown, Rockland Co., 28 miles from the City, for $1,800 less than the general price of farms like it in the neighborhood Two good houses, barn and outbuildings; store, kitchen smoke-house, workshop, hovel, &c; 6 acres fine orchard 20 wood land, remainder in best tillable order; very best of stone fence all over it; 1 mile from Nyack ferry, 8 from Nyack, 24 from Sneffler's landing This a good chance. Do not miss it, if you want a very good farm or village property Apply at J VANDERBILT'S, No. 37 Fulton-st., or of N. BURR, at Nyack

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Fulton Ferry, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a store using library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

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VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, fifteen miles from New-York City, and three miles' walk from railroad depot, and convenient to steamboat landing Fare from New-York City 25 cents. Train passes three times every day Farm contains eighty acres, under a high state of cultivation, and is delightfully located First-class mansion house, servants' house and outbuildings Abundant supply of good water, with well in a barn. Inquire at No 343 Broadway, P. T. FASCH, Esq., on the said premises the proprietor, S. O. F., at Jersey City, New Jersey.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 204 acres, near Opa's Falls New-York with valuable water privileges, factory, machine and other brick dwellings, 26 by 28, with addition 26 by 40 feet; barn, carriage-house stable, corn and tool house, fine pond, containing trout, fed by two streams, with never-failing supply; schools, churches, stores, &c., convenient. It will be sold a bargain

A J BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

SIXTH AVENUE LOTS.—Four lots situated on a direct line with the Crystal Palace and all fronting on the avenue Are the best investments for improvement or speculation, as they will be sold at a great bargain.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st,

FOR SALE.

CHEAP AND CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots in the 8th av., 20 per cent. below the market price; also, every vacant lot now in the market below 42th-st.; also, many lots from 23d to 39th sts., between 4th and 8th ave inclusive; also, several lots and parcels of lots to sell with a builder's loan; also, lots to sell on 5th-av., opposite the Central Park; also, 1,200 eligible lots in the upper part of the City, at a great bargain; also, 200 very fine lots in one body For full particulars, apply to ROSWELL G PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank

BUILDING FOR SALE.—A beautiful large stone and finished marble corner building of 12 rooms, with bow window and piazza overlook on the garden, beautifully situated on high ground, and near a small river, two miles this side of New-Rochelle. 17 miles from the City Hall on the New-Haven line, and 10 minutes' walk from the station at Pelham-ville As it now stands price $4,000 Apply to JAMES S DLACK, at the office of E. Fiest & Co., No. 11 Sheriff-st

$1,600—VERY VALUABLE STORE LEASE FOR SALE With a cash business in the City well established, including the entire store, fixtures and furniture now on the premises, necessary for a profitable continuance of the business which yields $400 to $600 weekly Owning to other immediate engagements the advertiser is induced to write this notice. Address, for three days, A. B., New-York Post-Office.

$10 ONLY FOR A FARM OR TWO BUILDING LOTS—This is an opportunity which ought to be improved by every person who wishes to have a healthy country residence for himself and family; 200 building lots and 50 farms will be introduced among 400 subscribers on the 16th of September, 1855 $10 payable in installments secures two building lots or a farm A few subscribers only wanted. Apply immediately to CHAS WOOD No 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, PLAIN and Ornamental, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind can get up a neat and elegant style, long ready upon our reasonable terms.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

How to Make Railroad Traveling Safe.

The shocking tragedy on the Camden and Amboy Railroad ought to impress upon the public mind the lesson taught by every Railroad accident in this country, that while such accidents can only be prevented by precautionary measures,—*those measures must be prescribed and enforced by law.* It is idle to talk of punishing the parties guilty of the negligence that causes the accident. It is useless to inflict fines upon stockholders,—to exact damages for personal injuries,—or to imprison conductors and engineers. All these measures of punishment may be deserved, and if deserved should be inflicted. They may satisfy the public sense of justice and add somewhat to the sense of responsibility, which should attend the discharge of all such important functions. But they have never yet prevented a single accident,—and they never will. At first sight it would seem that a Railroad Company would eagerly expend a hundred thousand dollars, to prevent a casualty by which *may* cost them five times that sum. But, it must be remembered, the saving is contingent and doubtful, while the outlay is certain. The speculative spirit of our people,—though it will encounter any hazard for the sake of *making* money, does not prompt to equal ventures for the chance of *saving* it. They prefer to run the risk of *escaping* accident, with the money in their pockets, rather than spend the money to prevent what, in any event, *may* never occur. Experience shows conclusively that this is the case,—and that no reliance can be placed on *penalties* for accidents, as a means of securing the adoption of the means necessary to prevent them.

Much as it may contradict favorite notions of the proper province of Government, *a direct, vigilant and rigid supervision of Railroads by Law*, is the only means by which Railroad travel can be rendered safe. It will not do to leave them, as private interests are usually left, to take care of themselves. It will not do to permit Railroad managers to gamble thus with human life,—to stake the killing of so many men and the payment of so much damage, against the expenditure of a certain sum of money. Experience shows that, in all such cases, they will take the risk. They will not expend the money needed to make travel safe, so long as they are allowed to save it by simply assuming the risks of the venture. The Law must interfere for prevention, as well as for punishment. It must prescribe the measures essential to safety, and exact their adoption from every railroad within its jurisdiction;—and it must appoint agents, charged with the duty of watching the roads, authorized to prescribe such regulations as safety may require, and clothed with full power to exact their full and constant enforcement.

The law already asserts and exercises the right thus to assume control of these great channels of public intercourse. It does already prescribe certain rules for their government. Even the law of New-Jersey, controlled as that State is by a Railroad Company, prescribes the rate at which trains shall traverse cities;—and in this State an excellent beginning towards a proper system of Railroad Legislation has been made, by the creation of a Commission, and the appointment of three Commissioners, charged with the entire supervision and control of all the Railroads within the State.

But we need further efforts in the same direction. The precautions which Railroads are required to adopt are not sufficient. Experience shows that they are not effective. They do not prevent accidents; nay, in spite of them all, the public is shocked every few weeks by such bloody and heart-rending catastrophes as that which now engages public attention. The law should prescribe other regulations for Railroad guidance; and two of the most obvious of these are suggested directly by the Burlington disaster. Upon every road where there is much traffic, *a double track* should be imperative; and every road *should be fenced in* from the adjoining fields, and from every common road *by gates*, attended day and night by men in the employ of the Railroad Company. The accident at Burlington could not have occurred *if either* of these precautions had been adopted. If there had been a double track, no danger of collision would have rendered it necessary for one train to run back. If gates had shut off the carriage road from the track, no carriage could have got in the way of the train. Every day's experience, upon nearly every road in the country, shows that there can be no such thing as safety in Railroad travel without the adoption of both these precautions. The danger may be diminished by various devices. Signal men may warn trains of their danger, and an accurate time-table may render the chances of collision less. But the risks will still be far greater than the law should allow.

It is, of course, absurd to talk of *Law*, in connection with Railroad management in New-Jersey. That State knows no law but Railroads. She is as absolutely under the control of the Camden and Amboy Company, as are its engineers and brakemen. She makes such laws as that Company permits her to make,—and no others. And the Company itself is under the control of one or two of its richest, most heartless and most avaricious stockholders. Some months since a similar accident,—the collision of two trains running in opposite directions upon a single track,—suggested the importance of a double track. We have been told,—we know not whether on good authority,—that it was proposed in the Board of Directors to build a double track: but *the proposition was negatived by Commodore Stockton.* The Commodore is enormously rich: he owns a controlling share of the stock: he draws from it very large dividends:—he knows the dangers and risks of doing the immense business of that road on a single track:—and yet he will not consent to the saving of human life at the expense of any part of his dividends. So long as the Camden and Amboy road is in such hands,—and so long as the State of New-Jersey is in the hands of the Camden and Amboy Road, it is idle to hope for any increase of safety in traveling across that State.

But the hints we throw out concerning Railroad management, and the necessity of direct and stringent legal supervision, may not be without effect upon other localities, in States not cursed by such an incubus as fetters the action and bribes the legislation of the State of New-Jersey.

The News from Europe—Important Indications.

The newspaper mail by the *Canada* adds very little to the intelligence received from Halifax by telegraph. On another page will be found letters from our regular correspondents with such extracts as seem worthy of note.

The following, which we receive through private channels, contains indications of important movements in the immediate future. It comes from high authority and may be relied on:

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

What I stated in my last letter to be Court rumors become more consistent every hour. The great attack upon Sebastopol is, I have good reason to believe, to take place upon the 20th, and by the time this reaches you it will have fallen, and with less loss than perhaps you imagine. Too much importance has been attached to the forts upon the Northern side of the harbor; they do not command the city as has been stated. It is a distance of two miles in an air line from the Malakoff across the bay to the Northern Star fort; but from the Malakoff, the Southern side could be laid in ruins in forty-eight hours. This post takes the second line of Russian defence in the flank, raking it in its entire length. There is no great excitement about the coming assault, but a quiet conviction that the city will fall.

You observe that all the past actions on the part of the Allies seemed to be undertaken with a view to making success a kind of basis upon which to treat for peace. This is not so now. France, that is, the Emperor, has resolved upon a war which *will reduce Russia to a second-rate power*, and the mediation of Austria will no longer serve although she offers the most abject terms on Russia's part.

The Army of the Danube is now concentrating on Marseilles and Toulon, at the rate of 3,000 to 4,000 men a day. This army headed by NAPOLEON in person, is destined for a campaign in Bessarabia next October. While marching upon Odessa, which city will be again attacked by sea by the Allied Fleets, he hopes to attack and engage whatever Russian force may be detailed to stop the advance of the Allies in the Crimea. The two armies—that of the Danube, and that in the Crimea—will Winter on the ground, but not before Sebastopol.

The English are recalling all the Generals of Division, it is said, to allow the younger men a chance of winning their way up.

I suppose that you will receive with a smile of incredulity the announcement that *Sebastopol is taken.* Be sure that nothing short of a miracle can save it. During the embarkation of the troops at Varna, the Emperor designs to show himself in the Crimea. OMAR PACHA was recalled to Constantinople to advise upon the state of affairs at Kars; he declined the command of the Turkish army in Asia Minor, and pointed out Sir STEPHEN LAKEMAN, an English officer in the Sultan's service, as the most efficient commander. LAKEMAN is now in London. He has had an interview with Lord PANMURE, but there is some hitch. We hear that he stipulates for an English or French contingent.

Portugal is about to volunteer her share of troops for the war.

Austria begins to feel that she is in a false position, and her people begin to suspect that she is in a contemptible one.

You may be amused at the reliance I seem to place in the resolves of NAPOLEON, but you do not know the man. Ten years ago he was an adventurer, three years ago he was an Emperor, now he is the Destiny of Europe. England watches his nod; Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Italy, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark wait in his ante-chamber; Austria crouches and Prussia hides away from him.

A story is going the rounds which marks the man. While conversing with the English Ambassador upon the unsuccessful attack upon the Malakoff, his Excellency observed that the English could not have held the Redan except at a loss of ten thousand men; NAPOLEON smiled and replied, "Your Excellency's calculation is rather that of a surgeon than that of a General."

I presume you are aware that the communication of the newspaper correspondents with the camps is entirely cut off. Even the intelligence which reaches the *Times* is mere conjecture, and very much which is conveyed to them of proposed attacks and movements is purposely falsified, that their reports may mislead the Russians. Matters published in London reached Sebastopol within 20 hours, through Prussian telegraphs to St. Petersburg, and thence by telegraph to Sebastopol. The fall of Sweaborg has not created any excitement, and the visit of VICTORIA will raise the funds more than the best news from the Crimea.

☞ A dispatch from Halifax informs us that, owing to some mismanagement in laying the Submarine cable between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, it was lost when the vessel was forty miles from Newfoundland. There is no intelligence of how it was lost.

State Politics—The Soft-Shell Convention.

We complete this morning our report of the proceedings of the Administration Convention just held at Syracuse. It is a very curious and instructive record. Taken in connection with the proceedings of the Anti-Administration Convention held last week, it affords a very striking illustration of the political tendencies of the day.

The Softs were, from the outset, divided into two parties—the first consisting of the adherents of the Administration, the servitors of place and power, who were not only ready, but eager to sacrifice principle to pelf, and whose great aim, therefore, was to screen from censure the men in power who distribute office, and to ignore every topic likely to excite dissension:—and the second was made up of those relics of the old Free-Soil party of 1848, whom necessity, or strong natural bias, had driven into the ranks for the sake of office, and who yet had conscience enough left to resist being harnessed to the Pro-Slavery car. The former faction proposed to adopt a platform which should not refer at all to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Nebraska bill, the invasion of Kansas, the removal of REEDER, or any of the questions and issues growing out of the aggressions of Slavery! The latter—feeling how utterly ruinous such a course would be to the party,—tried to escape the dilemma by referring to them without expressing any opinion concerning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which was at the bottom of the whole difficulty—*fons et origo malorum.* And the latter, after a sharp contest, carried the day.

The ticket nominated has only one noticeable feature about it:—with the exception of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, none of the Hard nominees have been adopted. Even Mr. GEORGE COLE, who advertised himself as a candidate for the Soft nomination, and who declined that of the Hards lest by accepting it he should lose the other, was passed over and has now lost both. The following are the tickets of the two factions,—the only State tickets yet in the field:

	Hards.	Softs.
Sec'y of State.....	Aaron Ward,	Israel T. Hatch.
Comptroller,	Z. B. Mitchell,	Samuel Stebbins
Treasurer,	J. M. Lyons,	A. S. Thurston.
Canal Com'r,	F. Follett	Curtis Hawley.
Att'y General,	J. Sutherland,	S. J. Tilden,
State Prison Ins'r,	Darius Clark,	P. H. Agen.
State Engineer,	Geo. Cole,	J. B. Jervis.
Judge, (long term),	S. L. Selden	S. L. Selden.
" *(short term)*,	John Willard,	John A. Lott.

The Hard-Shells, Soft-Shells and Know-Nothings have laid down their platforms for the coming canvass:—and they all agree in this respect, that *they all attempt to evade and shirk the most important of all pending issues*:—the only one on which the popular mind is profoundly stirred. Not one of them takes ground against the high-handed usurpations, the outrageous breaches of faith, by which the slave-holding interest seeks the increase and perpetuation of its political power. Not one of them characterizes as it deserves the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or proposes any action to save the Free States and the Union from the disastrous effects of that most wanton violation of justice and good faith. And yet no man who knows anything of public sentiment, can doubt, that this is precisely the issue which takes strongest hold of public sentiment, and upon which the coming contest will mainly turn.

It remains to be seen what success will attend this endeavor, to make mere *party* interests override the clear sentiments of the people, and stifle the public convictions upon one of the most important issues ever presented for popular action.

The Kansas Legislature at Dinner.

The custom of feasting a Legislature for favors received or desired, is not confined to this locality. Legislative stomachs are about the same all the world over, and the knowing ones of Kansas have already learned what may be obtained by even a promise of a good dinner, whispered into the ears of their representatives.

On the 22d ult., Chief Justice LECOMPTE gave the bowie knife and revolver gentlemen from Missouri a glorious "tuck out" at the Shawnee Mission, as payment in full for the honor done him in locating the Capitol of Kansas at the town named after him. We have some curiosity concerning what meats those gentlemen feed upon; but on that point our report is meagre. "Toasted Judge ELMORE" is the only viand named. It was probably the most prominent dish, and the reporter did not deem the few barbecued Abolitionists, by which doubtless it was flanked, worthy of particular notice. While undergoing toasting, the heroic Judge is said to have ejaculated a determination to resist President PIERCE "to the death." Still more trouble for the Administration.

☞ The *Pennsylvanian* has discovered a new and astounding proof of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S *perjury*. He swore that the colored woman, JANE JOHNSON, was not under his control, and that he could not, therefore, produce her, even when ordered to do so by Judge KANE. The Judge decided that he was guilty of contempt, for not doing what he couldn't do, when he ordered it. Day before yesterday JANE JOHNSON came into court of her own accord and gave her testimony. Who doubts now, exclaims the *Pennsylvanian*, that WILLIAMSON'S oath that she was not under his control, was "rank and flat perjury!" That is an *argal* worthy of Dogberry.

The Furey Investigation.

The FUREY investigation is likely to end in smoke. The evidence taken yesterday before the Committee was entirely of an explanatory character. A contractor and an ex-contractor were severally put upon the stand, but nothing material to the charge was elicited. Neither of them had ever paid any money to Mr. FUREY, or negotiated the payment of money to him, or knew, *of their own knowledge*, of any money having been paid for the purpose of securing contracts. One of them heard that some back-handed work had been practiced in the case of Mr. FOY. The witness heard this from a Mr. MOULTON; but Mr. FUREY'S counsel protested against the admission of hearsay evidence, as opposed to all the rules of law and contrary to a resolution of the Committee. The Committee resolve *again* to accept such testimony, out of which nothing has yet come. A contumacious witness, who preferred looking after his own business to "bob hing around" in the Council Chamber, was deemed a fit object for attachment.

Splendid Fashionable Entertainments at Newport.

The Society, Amusements, &c., of the Season.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1855.

Private hospitalities afford a refreshing change from the hotel gayety, and the past week has been marked by several brilliant entertainments. These brought together the residents of Newport and the casual visitors, in a most agreeable manner, and revived the domestic charm that always gives peculiar attraction, at a watering-place, to select *reunions*. The familiar scenes and faces incident to a New-York assembly here derive a novel charm from the climate and scenery, the one imparting a better stock of animal spirits for the occasion than can usually be realized in town, and the other yielding an effective background or surrounding to the elegancies of the drawing-room.

The two memorable entertainments were the evening party at the "Buena Vista," and the *Fête Champêtre* at the "Beach Cliffe." The Verandah at the former domain was enclosed with canvas, and thus made a cool and spacious promenade for those not disposed for quadrille and waltz. In the tempered light it was quite a study of the beautiful to watch the graceful forms of sweet countenances as they passed and repassed, like an animated gallery of female portraits, such as would throw the King of Bavaria's famous collection into the shade and make Sir PETER LELY mad with artistic *furor*.

The present mode of wearing the hair and the frequency of French costumes, reminded the spectator of gems by ISABEY and LE BRUN. Indeed, one of the peculiar attractions of a Newport Summer, is the continual revival of the associations of travel, which blend so picturesquely with the native zest of home relations. It is pleasant to look from one's window in the morning, upon a bay that instantly carries the memory to Genoa and Sicily; to ride into the level country and behold old windmills stretching their broad arms against the horizon, as they do in the landscape of Holland; to meet at a *soirée* the identical *coiffeure* which adorns a lovely face on the walls of Hampton Court, and walk on a sward vivid with the cool tints of WATTEAU. I encountered the other afternoon, on the West road, exactly such a donkey-cart as may be seen emerging every day from the gates of Havre, and on the beach, one cavalier mounted on a Spanish saddle and another wrapped in a Mexican mantle.

The *fête* at "Beach Clyffe" was remarkably suggestive. The half Elizabethan and half-chateau style of the mansion, erected on a lawn that slopes gradually to the sea, resembled the palatial fronts which serve as central objects to old French engravings; while, scattered over the grass, seated under trees, grouped around the portal and the windows, might be seen hundreds of elegantly dressed ladies. A thin veil of mist softened to a neutral tint the whole picture; the rich colors of festal robes attained new effect from the cool gray atmosphere; and when the eye embraced, at once, the house, the park, the sea and the living forms, they constituted a scene of the most varied yet harmonious festivity. Through the large and tastefully furnished rooms of the villa, wandered some—others paired off to a grove, and the majority clustered under a large tent pitched midway between the mansion and the cliff side, whose smooth and broad floor quivered under the whirling feet of scores of waltzers. We doubt if any tented field can boast an equal aggregate of beauty and genius with that which at one moment of the *fête*, was canopied by that wide dome. There was the calm high brow of EVERETT, the earnest, kindly eye of LONGFELLOW, the keen gaze of BANCROFT, allured from the dry herbal of the past by the living flowers of the present; there was the genial smile of the Howaiji, the Vandykish head of CALVERT, the alert figure of DEVEINES, moving about as if conscious of recent escape from Cyclopedian toil, and the artist-face of LAURENCE lit up with the relish of a grand physiognomical feast; there were lovely girls and fair widows, and sober matrons—the witty and the pensive, the recognized belle and the modest beauty, cherished by the few who know and prize the graces that shrink from notice; there was the fast girl, the coquette, the happy *fiancée* and the flirt, and the old school lady; the miss in her teens and the maiden in her prime. As a whole, it was a scene which one of the old jolly Dutch or gay French painters would have delighted to sketch; and in its details and episodes would have ravished LEIGH HUNT by affording so many examples of what he calls the most charming thing on earth—"a lovely woman in a rural spot." The substantial *agrémens* of the occasion were not inferior to the poetical. Epicures declared the wood cock pie and *pate de fois gras* unrivaled, and ladies pronounced the grapes delicious and the ices worthy of TORTONI.

The great drawback to out-of-door enjoyment here is the dust; the incessant movement of vehicles, the prevalence of high winds, and the rapidity with which the roads are dried after a rain, make this nuisance almost perpetual; it is somewhat abated on the main thoroughfare by a daily sprinkling from water-carts, but the remedy is partial and temporary, so that to enjoy a walk, there is no alternative but to dismount at the cliffs and improve the admirable promenade there available. Another and serious annoyance is the reckless driving; the streets of the town and many of the principal roads are quite narrow; and in vulgar an bitten to pass a carriage or turn a short corner with a flourish, light wagons are often capsized to the imminent peril of their occupants. We miss, also, the police regulations of the metropolis, in the want of order with which carriages approach and depart on occasions of public or private entertainment and the dire confusion at the steamboat landings. The daily escape of pickpockets and the impunity with which rowdies disturb peaceable citizens indicate a signal want of efficiency in the Newport municipal authorities. It is also a crying evil here that little dependence can be placed on the Post Office: periodicals and books transmitted by mail to Newport are rarely forthcoming. Complaints seem vain.

There is but a slight perceptible ebb in the tide of travel in this direction, as yet although the first autumnal breeze will doubtless scatter the crowd, of which Newport is, at this moment, the nucleus, to their respective homes. Two more bishops, HOPKINS of Vermont, and LEE, of Iowa, have lately swelled our clerical phalanx; that fine specimen of an old school Virginia gentleman, Col. CHANDLER, is here, as is the alleged Hindoo-American Daniel UMANN; JOHN JAY, Esq., of your city; Professor HOLTER and his bride, etc. The boatmen here appropriated one day's fees to the Norfolk sufferers; we have had a *soirée dansante* for the benefit of the Germanians, a *matinée* for waltzing, and numerous evening parties at the cottages; Madame LAGRANGE gave a concert on Tuesday, assisted by REICHARDT, AMODIO, etc., and the Black Swan gives another, and the last of the bops is announced.

☞ RICHARD SHANNON, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the DAILY TIMES. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Madame PARODI'S second Concert last evening attracted another crowded audience. In every respect it was a better entertainment than the preceding one, although that was more than sufficient to satisfy a critical audience. Mr. STRAKOSCH possesses the happy faculty of making a popular and at the same time good programme. There is a little something for all tastes, and it is hard, indeed, if every one does not go away content.

The opening piece was a capriccio for the piano-forte, composed and performed by Mr. STRAKOSCH. It is called "Musical Rockets," and is eminently characteristic of the author's brilliant and dazzling peculiarities of style. The performance was finished and admirable in every respect. A gallop, called the "Young America," illustrated Mr. STRAKOSCH'S Terpsichorean tendencies. The amount of dance music which Mr. STRAKOSCH has in his nature is something refreshing in these dull times. Mr. ARTOXMAS was the other instrumentalist of the evening. This admirable performer improves on every hearing, and bids fair to become the lion of the Concert season. He was encored in both pieces last night. The grand fantasia from "Moise" struck us as being the most artistic of his two efforts.

M'lle PARODI was in excellent voice, and sang as well as we ever remember to have heard her sing. HANDEL'S aria, "With verdure clad," was neatly and impressively vocalized, in spite of an evident difficulty with the language. We observe with pleasure that there is a bold effort to adopt the vernacular at these concerts, and, in view of this, any little deficiency in exact pronunciation may well be overlooked. Mme STRAKOSCH has little to excuse in this respect. A duet by WALLACE, in which both ladies sang, was the novelty of the evening. It enjoys the title of "Love's Approach," and abounds in all those agreeable difficulties which are supposed to lie in the path of the young tyrant. This duet was written for, and sung at, the Birmingham Festival, five years ago, by those delicious vocalists the Misses WILLIAMS. It requires much flexibility of execution and artistic delicacy, as indeed do most of the author's works.

The performance last evening was altogether satisfactory, except the *tempo*, which was a little too slow. It obtained a hearty *encore*. The other items of the programme were ably rendered by M'lle PARODI, Mme. STRAKOSCH and Sig. BERNARDI.

These entertainments are got up with a great deal of care, and deserve all the patronage they receive. There will, we learn, be another Concert next week.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mr. HACKETT'S benefit came off last evening at the Metropolitan Theatre, terminating his brief campaign at that handsome establishment. We learn, however, that Mr HACKETT holds the lease for several years, and as he is now about leaving for Europe, we conclude that there is a distant prospect of his going into the managerial line on his return, with vigor and enterprise. There is probably not another man in America who could so readily command the sympathies of a New-York audience, or so quickly achieve a leading position among managers. Not only his own brilliant talents, but the skill and experience of years, point to Mr. HACKETT as the right man for presiding over the destinies of a large and handsome theatre.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 31.

WILLIAM M. BERWELL and JOHN W. BAVES have bargained for the entire ownership of the *American Organ* in this city, which is held at $15,000.

The entire number of applications under the Bounty Land Law of March last, up to the present time, is 209,850, of which 10,700 were filed in August. During the same month 6,700 warrants were issued. The entire number issued is now 21,000.

The amount of money in the public Treasury, subject to draft, is $10,916,619.

Government has advices which state that no fever exists aboard the frigate *St. Laurence*, at Norfolk, as previously reported.

Loss of the Submarine Cable for Connecting Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug 31.

A dispatch just received in this City from Sydney states that, owing to some mismanagement in the laying of the submarine cable between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, when forty miles out from the Newfoundland coast, the cable was lost. The vessels had been engaged two days in laying the cable when the accident happened. The dispatch does not inform us in what manner the loss was occasioned; and it was also silent as to the probability of recovering the cable. The Company are understood to have had an insurance on the cable to the extent of $70,000.

The Recent Departure of a Slaver from Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 31.

JAMES E. SIMPSON, a merchant of this city, has been arrested, charged with fitting out the schooner *Mary E. Smith* for the African Slave-trade. JACOB K. LUNT, one of our harbor pilots who took the *Mary E. Smith* to sea, carrying off the U. S. Marshals who had boarded her for the purpose of serving process on the officers, has also been arrested on a charge of obstructing the said officers in their duty.

News from the Plains—Death of Lieut. Gov. Brown, of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 31.

WILSON BROWN, Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, died on the 27th inst.

We have news from Fort Pierce to the 18th inst. The health of the troops continued good. The Indians were quiet. Lieut WARREN and Topographical Engineer Mr. CABBE had gone to Fort Kearney to survey a road for connecting Forts Pierce and Laramie.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 31.

Norfolk letters to last evening report the fever as bad as ever. Among the new cases were Lieut. RICHARD L. PAGE, Lieut JAMES HENDERSON, Mrs TAZEWELL, and two Philadelphia physicians—one of them Dr. MCFARDEN. The wife of Commodore WHITTLE is dead. Dr. CONSTABLE was in a dying state. The new cases are generally of a milder type. The deaths in the two cities during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday, reached about 35.

From Fort Riley.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 31.

A letter, dated Fort Riley, Aug. 31, received in this city, states that Dr. SIMMS had recovered from his recent illness. Cholera still prevailed there, but was more manageable.

Know-Nothing Rejoicings.

OWEGO, Friday, Aug. 31.

The American party made an imposing demonstration here last evening. The meeting was addressed by Gen. SCROGGS, C. C. BURR, Mr CROOKS of Livingston, Mr. SANDERS of Montgomery, and J. T. HEADLEY. The meeting continued till a late hour and accepted the new Platform of the party with much apparent enthusiasm.

From Kansas—Legislative Conviviality.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 31.

Chief Justice LECOMPTE gave a dinner at Shawnee Mission on the 22d inst. to the Kansas Legislature, for the honor done him in locating the Capital at the town named after him. Judge ELMORE was present, and was toasted enthusiastically. He announced his determination to resist President PIERCE'S usurpation of power.

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

MADISON, Thursday, Aug 30.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Governor BARSTOW for re-election by 108 votes out of 206.

Navigation at Wheeling.

WHEELING, Thursday, Aug. 30.

There is seven feet of water in the channel, and freights are low and boats plenty.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

M'LLE RACHEL'S FIRST APPEARANCE AT THE Metropolitan Theatre attracts general attention. New-Yorkers have appeared at the Magnificent Medallion, Valet Tapestry and Wilmarth Carpets, received per ships and Steamer, sold remarkably low at the Great Carpet Establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No 80 Bowery.

DANTA WILL WE PERFUME, CLAIM A CONsiderable part of the attention of the fair and cap wearing community to-day. His Fall style of hats is admirable, his assortment of caps incomparable, and his prices commendable. Gentlemen walk up or down, (as the case requires it,) to No 128 Canal st.

FALL STYLE FOR 1855 NOW READY—BEST Moleskin $3 50 by The only place that single HATS are sold at wholesale prices, is at the NEW HAT COMPANY Nos 146 and 148 Nassau-st.

PEFFER & CO., NO 156 BROADWAY.—FALL FASHIONS for gentlemen's hats and caps. Their assortment is complete.

BAKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, PUBLISHERS, MANUFACTURERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, JEWELLERS, HOTEL KEEPERS, BUSINESS MEN

"and the rest of mankind," should recollect that SILAS C. HERRING does not now make WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of E. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, No 128 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

N. B.—No Money, Stocks or Papers were ever lost in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled, as we apply The best Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.

THIS WORLD-RENOWNED AND INVALUABLE toilet article is still sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers for only 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. PROPRIETOR'S DEPOT, No 63 LIBERTY-ST.

DESBLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. THE MOST CONVENIENT, SAFEST, AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE. Sold by C. D. DESBLER, Agent, at the Depot, No 365 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, we hear knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which, though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the unparalleled efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA" is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the following certificate, from the most celebrated chemist in the United States, is attached to every bottle:

"NEW YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "Rhodes Fever and Ague Cure or Antidote to Malaria," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution. JAMES E. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

Remember, therefore, that this is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the world the innocence of which is proved by such a certificate of chemical analysis, and the value of which is proved by the testimony of all who sell or use it, specimens of which are frequently published.

No doubt the public will readily appreciate the difference between assertions thus supported by proofs and the incredible bombast indulged in by those who have nothing else to rely upon.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water-st.; and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.; Brooklyn Mrs M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

HECKERS' FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, No 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT NEWS, VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed and in the same order and condition as when placed there except a slight discoloration to the respective ends of a few pages and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at the greatest heat.

C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 6 1855.

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.

AUG. 6, 1855. J. F. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment will be found at "Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilde's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No 146 Water st., New-York.

NEVER FAILS IN DYSPEPSIA.

SALEM, N. J., Feb. 24, 1855.

DR C M JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I take great pleasure in sending you these few lines, recommending to all afflicted with that terrible disease DYSPEPSIA the valuable properties of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. For a long time I was sorely afflicted with that disease, and in expectation of obtaining some relief, used a great many preparations highly recommended for that purpose, but all in vain. Being advised to try the German Bitters, I reluctantly purchased a bottle. I felt so much relieved by the use of it, that I obtained more of it, and now, after taking five bottles, I feel and consider myself a healthier man than I have been for the last ten years.

Yours respectfully, ANDREW YOURSON.

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of examination, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise in anyway connected with him, or authorized to bail from his office or refer patients to him.

NOTICE.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, without regard to profit or cost, a rare chance for sport-men next week. We are also getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most elegant assortment of superior clothing ever offered in New York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than our hundred thousand customers. DEVLIN & JESUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st. corner of Nassau.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colic and sea-sickness, should not fail to get a bottle of Dr TOBIAS warranted VENETIAN LINIMENT; any kind of water can be drank without any ill effects by adding one teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment; it is worth its weight in gold on board ship, should it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No 60 Cortlandt-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

THE FALL STYLE OF HAT—KNOX THE BROADway Hatter, will issue his Fall style of hat on SATURDAY next, the 1st of September. Gentlemen across to examine something peculiarly attractive in style and superior in quality, are invited to inspect this new claimant for their favor on that day, either at his establishment on the corner of Fulton-st., or at No 333 Broadway. Standard price of his hat, of the first quality, $4.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.—THE FOLLOWing goods will be opened TO-DAY, and will be sold 25 per cent under their real value: Lace Mits, Gents' Cravats, Brocha and Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, Bombazines, French Ginghams, Lawns, French Cloth, fine English Stockings at 4s and 5s. per yard.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees remain in advance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream for preserving and ornamenting the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far surpasses all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season. GENIN, No 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old sores and the worst forms of impurities of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

SEPTEMBER 1855. OPENING OF THE FALL CAMpaign at EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos 64 and 66 Fulton-st. Our Fall Stock of Fashionable Ready Made Clothing is now ready and will THIS DAY be displayed on the counters. Strangers and citizens in general are invited to call.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT for present sale now ready—Shirts, Cravats, Scarfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Under Garments, Gloves, Suspenders, at low prices, wholesale or retail.

IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 189, 191 and 193 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the ever-increasing patronage of the public, the most delightful to the eye of imitators. True to Nature, without the most injurious to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, unqualified, at No 16 Astor House, and BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT UNUSUALLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway, will open THIS DAY, one case of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, at 50 cents per pair. Also, Gents' Cravats, Under Garments, &c.

SILKS—SILKS FROM AUCTION.—SEVERAL large lots of new and elegant styles of Dress Silks will be offered TO-DAY at great bargains. Also, a large

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. ——** —Rev. A. B. PATTON, Pastor of First [illegible] corner of 2d and Mc[illegible]sts, will preach to-morrow (Sunday), at 10½ A. M. Also, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the Lecture Room, [illegible] M. A Discourse may be expected in improvement of the recent Railroad Disaster. At 7½ P. M. the Morning Service the ordinance of Baptism will be administered.

☞ **Franklin-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. HOBART EATON, late Missionary to [illegible] in France, will preach in the Church, corner of Franklin and Church sts., (a few doors from Broadway), on SUNDAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The Pastor, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, will preach in the Franklin-st. Church.

☞ **Rev. Mr. McDermut** will preach in the City Hall Building, corner of Chatham and Franklin sts., (Sunday), at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning, Baptism considered as a Christian Ordinance. Subject in the evening, [illegible] Church, in an form of Presbyterian worship, are invited to attend.

☞ **Contemporary M. E. Church**—Corner of Jay and Hudson sts. Rev. [illegible] will preach on SUNDAY morning, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: Death of Moses. Reading of Mr. [illegible] A. de Haviland P. M. Subject—Duty of Ministers. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the afternoon. Class meeting at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Mr. J. B. AMBLER will lecture in the Universal Institute, No. 548 Broadway, on SUNDAY evening, Sept. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: Modern Theology as opposed to Spiritualism. Spiritual Manifestations will be given at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by William Fredericks, subject: The Day of Judgment. Public invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. R. F. Roberston** will preach in the Universalist Church, corner of Fifth-ave. and Thirty-first-st, TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 10½ o'clock.

On the following and on the four succeeding Sabbath afternoons, services of a similar character will preach at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **The Reformed** [illegible] Church in Montgomery-pl. (the rooms having been completed) will be re-opened for Divine service on SUNDAY NEXT, Sept. 2. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Notice.**—Christ Church 18th-st. near 8th-av. This Church will be reopened for Divine Service TO-MORROW Sunday, Sept 2 when Rev. F. S. WILEY will enter upon his duties as Rector of the Parish. Morning service to commence at 10½ o'clock, and evening service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Installation.**—Rev. ISAIAH MARVIN will be installed as Associate Pastor with Rev. Dr. MARSELLUS over the Church corner of Bleecker and Amos sts., on SABBATH (to-morrow) EVENING. Sermon by Dr. VERMILYE. Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—The repairs to the Market-st. Church being completed, it will be reopened for public worship TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, will preach both morning and evening.

☞ **Advent Chapel**—7th-av., near 11th-st.—Public services will be resumed on SABBATH, Sept. 2. Preaching by Elder WM. MILLER at 10½ A. M., by Elder J. J. PORTER, 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats are free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **The First of a Series of Discourses to Young Men** will be given in the Allen-ston Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 28th-st. and 6th-av. next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. E. B. McGREGOR. Subject—*The Jesuits.*

☞ **Notice.**—The Reformed Dutch Church on 23d-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs., (Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH'S) will be reopened for divine service on NEXT SABBATH, Sept. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'cl.

☞ **Sand-street Methodist Church**—Will be reopened SUNDAY, Sept. 2. Preaching in the morning by Rev. J. S. INSKIP. In the afternoon Sacramental Services, and in the evening preaching by the Pastor, L. S. WEED.

☞ **Unitarian Society, Williamsburg.**—Religious services will be resumed in this society TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at Trenor's Hall, corner of 90 South 8th-st. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ in the evening.

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, of Paterson, N. J., will preach in Westminster Church 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs. TO-MORROW (Sabbath.) at 10½ o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ **Madison-square Presbyterian Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sept 2) by the pastor, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ **South Fifth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsburg.** Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, Chaplain to Congress will deliver a discourse on SABBATH EVENING, at 8½ o'clock.

☞ **The Reformed Dutch Church**—Corner of Broome and Greene sts., (Rev. H. V. Voorhees, Pastor,) will be reopened for [illegible] NEXT SUNDAY, Sept. 2. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.

☞ **Extraordinary!**—[illegible] Special Messenger of the Coming Son will preach in WASHINGTON HALL, Dispersion TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. General attendance invited.

☞ **The Union Congregational Church**—Will be opened for public worship TO-MORROW, Sept. 2. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Pastor.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Emerson**—Of Boston, will preach at the Church of the Pilgrims, [illegible] Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. (Sept. 1.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DESHLER'S
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AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER Agent at the Depôt, No 341 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

☞ **Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.**—A pamphlet has reached us on this subject, issued by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, son and successor to his father, the late Wm. L. Rushton of this City, in which the merits of Cod Liver Oil in Consumptive and unwholesome diseases are set forth under the seal of professional authority, and discussed with correctness and ability. Without endorsing all that is claimed for the remedial powers, we are nevertheless free to say, that the name of Rushton has so long been identified with Cod Liver Oil, by reason of his laudable efforts in procure and prepare the genuine article for the profession and the public that the sea deserves to be sustained in perpetuating the reputation acquired by Rushton's Cod Liver Oil. In the preparation of which in its purity he is devoting his energies at present. The attempt to deprive him of his legitimate gains in this particular, by a rival house, is unworthy of public favor, and cannot fail to be frowned upon by liberal men in the profession. We take pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement on our last page. Mr. RUSHTON'S stores are at No. 10 Astor House, and on the corner of Broadway and Canal-st.—*Boston Medical Gazette.*
New-York, Septem er 1, 1854.

☞ **Wet Vaults** [illegible]fectually remodled in Every Case—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S imperishable "HYDRO-PERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars*, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation.
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☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—is sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. S. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; (or sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. BUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Nineteenth Ward** [illegible]gular Democratic Whig CHARTER NOMINATION.
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For School Inspector—CHARLES FROST.
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For Constables—JAMES TALLMAN, WM. CARTWRIGHT.
For Inspectors of Election—First District—DAVID TESBOOK, ISAIAH KEYSER. Second District—JOHN H. VAN TASSELL, CHAS. McCARTHY. Third District—FREDERICK L. [illegible]LEY, EDWARD GENET.

☞ **Notice.**—The Whig Assembly Convention of the XIVth District has [illegible] to Convention to elect a Delegate and Alternate to be advertised in the papers of the 31st of August. DAN'L. BOUGHANCAMP, B. CLARK, J. T. COUWENHOVEN, WM. H. STEWART, JAMES H. WARD, } Delegates to the Convention, XXth Ward.

☞ **Special Notice to Merchants and Lawyers in the Vicinity of the City Hall.**—The undersigned would call the attention of merchants and lawyers to a new stock of mercantile and law stationery lately opened at No. 72 Chambers-st. Shagreed Leather Book Building.
JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD.
Account books of all descriptions made and made to order, cap, letter and bill paper, copying presses, letter books, law and commercial blanks &c., &c.

☞ **Wilkin's Amulet** will cure baldness, preserve and cleanse the hair. Various thereof presented to me by the inventor, Dr. ELLIOTT, the celebrated Oculist of New-York, with permission to bring it before the public. Price 50 cents. Sold by DR. LUCAS & CO., Druggists generally, and M. WILKIN No. 44 Maiden-lane.

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PERSONAL.

MR. FERDINAND ACKERMANN—Has been dismissed from our employment—and since Aug. 31, 1855.
KUHLER & CO., No. 47 John-st.

LOST—On Thursday evening, Aug. 30, in the Music Room, a lady's GOLD WATCH, CHAIN and CLASP. Any person returning the same to the office of the Mercantile Library, or at No. 104 Waverly-place, will be liberally rewarded.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters, Protestants. One is a good cook, or would cook, wash and iron; can bake bread &c. She is also capable of doing housework for a small family. The other would go as chamber-maid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in the laundry. Both would go in the same family or separate if required. They have the best of City and country references. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—As porter in a dry goods or wholesale dry goods, grocery or hardware store; can write a plain hand and make figures; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Best of references given. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Address CER, Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As porter or to assist in the store of a Physician, Druggist or Apothecary. Best of references given. Address A. B. C. Hayward P. O. Brooklyn. Applicant a Protestant, and can be seen in the afternoon.

SERVANT WANTED—A girl who can come well recommended as good washer and ironer, and for general housework; one who is not afraid to work, and would like to live in the upper part of the City, may apply at No. 90 East 30th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant book-keeper or clerk in a store by a Protestant young man who is a good penman and accountant and who would make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 26 Broad-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man from the country, as a Farm and Feed Store. Can control a good trade. Address S. F. E., Times Office.

NATIVE WOMEN WANTED—Agents (all natives) to travel in Illinois and Texas, for a young ladies' school in the country. A French lady preferred. Address W. STANLEY No. 21 Wall-st., New-York City.

TO EMPLOYERS.—Families from the City and country in want of good servants will find at the Office No. 130 Bowery, a good selection of cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, general housemaids and small girls. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise 25 cents.

GARDENER AND WIFE WANTED—Without children; the wife as laundress and to take charge of dairy, or chambermaid and laundress; the gardener must be capable of taking charge of a green-house and vegetable garden; also understand the management of fruits. A Scotchman preferred. Inquire of J. H. TURNER, No. 14 Wooster-st., before 10 o'clock every morning.

SCHOOL ROOM WANTED.—The basement or Room on first floor, of a house in a good neighborhood, located above Spring-st., and west of Broadway, to be used for a school for young children. Address SCHOOL ROOM, at this office.

SCHOOL.—Wanted to purchase, a school for young children, located in a good neighborhood. Address, with statement of number of scholars, cost of furniture, &c., C. H. S., at this office.

TEACHER.—Wanted, by a young lady who has taught two years in a New England Seminary of note, a situation where only part of her time will be occupied. She is competent to teach the English branches, mathematics and the rudiments of French. Will accept no applications except from the South, and would prefer not to go further South than Maryland or Virginia. Best of references if required. Address VAN DEUSENVILLE, Post-Office, Massachusetts.

TEACHER WANTED—In a New York City High School, an English and Classical Teacher, of experience who is really fond of the business is apt to teach, who knows how to interest, control, and educate the pupils he undertakes to teach. Salary $600 for school year of forty-two weeks, beginning in September. Address, with references and age of applicant, SOCRATES, New-York *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTED—Of middle age, to manage and engage in the labor of a boys' boarding house in the country. To a competent person good wages will be given. Address (post-paid) TEACHER, Box No. 1,062, giving residence of the applicant.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—38th-st., between 6th and Lexington-avs. Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity, supplied from the above institution.

GOVERNESS WANTED—One competent to teach the English branches, piano and singing; also thoroughly conversant with the French language, to go a few miles in the country. A foreigner preferred. Address Box No. 2,815, Post-Office, New-York.

GOOD ASSISTANT TEACHER WANTED—Graduate of a college, to teach the English branches, &c. Apply to AUG. F. NITCHY, Mount Prospect Institute, West Bloomfield, N. J., stating references.

LIBRARIAN WANTED—By an Association; a young man to act as Librarian; one studying for the Ministry would be preferred. The Library is small and the duties light; he would therefore have a great deal of time to devote to studies at the rooms. He should be an intelligent and energetic young man, of respectability and undoubted piety, and willing and desirous to advance the interests of the Institution. A reasonable compensation would be allowed. Address LIBRARY, Box No. 3,207, Post Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A gentleman practicing law in this City wishes to be connected with a lawyer as Clerk, with a fixed salary and a share in his own business. He can draw any deeds, mortgages, agreements and complaints, and is a first-rate copyist. He has no good business, which is daily increasing. Any communications addressed to LEX, care of A. P. MARSH, No. 2 Tryon Row, N. Y., will receive immediate attention.

NURSE WANTED—An active intelligent American woman, free from encumbrance. To one who has had experience in the care of children; is capable and willing to perform the duties of the situation, liberal wages will be paid. Satisfactory references required. Apply at No. 134 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

A TEACHER—A Collegiate of Yale, with proper testimonials, desires employment as a teacher. A note addressed to A. O. G., at the Union-Square Post Office, New-York, stating terms, &c., will receive prompt attention.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY—Is desirous of making an engagement with a respectable family, whose children she might instruct in the elementary branches, German, French and English and music. Best references given, by applying Box No. 413 Post Office.

AN HONEST, POOR LITTLE GIRL WANTED—Between 12 and 15 years of age, in a respectable family with no children. She will be treated as if own child. Apply to MR. CHAPMAN, No. 70 Suffolk-st. (A French girl would be preferred.)

A GOOD CHANCE—WANTED—A Number of blacksmiths, also, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards, and a boatkeeper for shipping now filling. All clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the Office of the Ship Yard, No. 97 Wash-st., corner Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and steward; advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 90 West-st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

TWO MERCHANTS AND TRADESMEN.—An experienced book keeper of respectability, who is home for three days in the week is unoccupied, is desirous of being employed in posting up books, making out accounts, &c. Address E. M. D., Times office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—A smart, enterprising young man as salesman in a wholesale Paper Hangings Warehouse. One having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address H. W., at the office of this paper.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

CASK MAKERS WANTED.—Two hundred first Crate hands wanted immediately, at No. 5 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. To experienced hands advanced wages will be given.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED—One who understands the retail business. Address H., Box No. 106, *Times* Office, with reference. One who speaks the German language preferred.

MUSICAL.—A Soprano and an Alto wish situations in an Episcopal Church, in this City. They have sung in one as Quartette, for the last fifteen months, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 177 Henry st., Brooklyn.

TEACHER WANTED.—A young lady to take charge of the primary department of a school for boys in this City. Address till Sept 4, BOYS, this Office.

WANTED.—25 Fur Hat Trimmers. Inquire corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.
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TO CARPENTERS—Wanted immediately 15 or 20 good carpenters to go to Stamford, Conn. Apply to CHARLES FOX & CO., No 178 South-st.

FIRST-RATE WATCHMAKER WANTED—To go a short distance in the country. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

BOY WANTED.—A respectable German boy who understands English, to run errands and do light shop work. Apply before 10 o'clock this morning, at No. 208 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 6.

BOY WANTED—An intelligent lad, of about fifteen years, in a fancy hardware store. Address Box No. 1,344 Post Office, in the hand-writing of applicant. Salary small for the first year or two.

BOY WANTED.—A boy, 14 to 18 years of age, who is a good penman and correct at figures. Address in the handwriting of the applicant, K. Q., at the *Times* Office.

CLERKS WANTED—In the dry goods store No. 64 6th-av. Apply before 9 o'clock A. M.

A NURSE of much experience may be engaged to-day by application at No 695 8th-av.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDEPENDENT,
A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER
OF THE LARGEST CLASS,
EDITED BY THE FOLLOWING CLERGYMEN:
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And numerous others.

No expense is spared to secure every variety of talent in the news and departments of this paper. A large corps of Correspondents have been engaged in all parts of America and abroad. A full summary of religious and general intelligence is given. Also, weekly, an article on the Money Market and Commercial news. A full and impartial review of the Fairs and Private and Public Exhibitions, especially of Fine Arts, will be given. Literature will be a prominent feature in this paper. Four Original Stories are also presented up to the day of publication, and may be confidently relied upon for correctness. In short, the proprietors are determined that their paper shall be surpassed by none for cheapness and completeness.

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TERMS—$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
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HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED,
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The extraordinary success of Miss HARLAND'S "Alone" running through edition after edition, with great rapidity—is equalled in England with a still larger sale—translated into the French and German languages with marked success, is perhaps the best evidence of its originality and popularity of her writings. In the language of an eminent critic "She may henceforth rank among the most successful novelists of the United States."
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HOWITT'S HISTORY OF PRIESTCRA

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION NOTICE for SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given, that a select property for unpaid assessments will take place at public auction at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 10th day of December, 1855, at 12 o'clock at noon, and be continued from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold; this sale having a remnant of property on which the assessments still remain unpaid, which was sold for unpaid assessments previous to the sale of 1846, which said previous sales have been declared void. The detailed statement of the property to be sold for unpaid assessments is published in the aforesaid Pamphlet, a daily newspaper, printed and published in the City of New-York, and copies of said assessment may also be obtained at the Comptroller's office, No. 9 Hall of Records. By order of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and under the direction of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.—Dated New York, Aug. 31, 1855 AUGUSTUS PURDY,
sl-law13w* Clerk of Arrears.

R. H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at Bric -clock, at No. 284 West 23d-st, opposite London terrace, near 8th-av, splendid Household Furniture contained in the large brown-stone dwelling as above; has been in use but a few months, and is per aps rder, partly made in Paris, and by Sandoume, of this City, consisting of elegant velvet carpets, of the newest styles, crimson and gold satin damask curtains, with heavy lace cornices and tassels, furniture to match; rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon silk viz., sofas, arm and parlor chairs; rosewood arm spring chairs, covered with French brocatelle; mantel, covered in moquet, new style; sewing chairs covered in tapestry, &c.; rosewood ionic case, plate glass doors, centre tables, side tables, pier-tables; cabinets, guarantees of paper machie, inlaid with pearl; ormolu chandeliers; superb carved Doctrine rosewood piano-forte, with the attachment, made by Hallett & Davis, cost $700 a short time since; rich velvet rug, elegant mahogany secretary and bookcase, made in Paris; bedroom furniture in imperial, Gothic and Louis Quatorze styles, carved oak sideboard, trimmed with crimson silk; dressing bureau and marble top with large plate glass; double washstand and cabinet, marble top, rosewood chairs; black walnut bedsteads; entire suite carved rosewood bedstead, bureau and glass cabinet, wash stands, &c.; nursery suite, painted and grained, together with a mattresses, bedding, &c.; mangeoire and nursery furniture by Bonnefoux; rosewood dining room suite, covered in hair cloth; mahogany tables; side tables, &c.; beautiful oil cloths throughout the house; many articles in use a few months; glass and plated ware, cut glass, kitchen furniture, &c. The above can be seen on and from Monday morning previous to the sale. The line of omnibuses pass near the house every few minutes.

H. M. Cristalar, Auctioneer.
BY H. M. CRISTALAR & CO., TRADE SALE—Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock. THE TRADE-SALES this Fall will be held on

TUESDAY, Sept 4 1855

THE SIXTY SECOND NEW YORK TRADE-SALE OF BOOKS SIX-EOTYPE PLATES, PAPER, ST., TO MONDAY next, under the direction of the Standing Committee of the Trade, will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, and following days. The catalogue is now ready, and embraces nearly 140 contributions (including the only invoice constituted by Messrs. Harper & Brothers to the Trade—sale this season), one of the splendid and valuable invoices of Bouvard and Pictus. The consignments of

PAPER, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c.

which are unusually large and attractive, are confined to the sale on Monday, and the whole to be sold without reserve.

TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855

THE TRADE-SALE OF BOOKS AND STEREOTYPE PLATES, under the direction of the New York Book Publishers' Association, will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, and following days. The catalogue for this sale is also now ready, and contains large and attractive invoices in liberal quantities, and to be sold without reserve, from nearly 100 Publishers in Boston New-York, Philadelphia, &c.

Each of the trades above have their catalogues may obtain them upon application to

BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No 13 Park row, New-York.

Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By order of the Supreme Court.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 18 East 20th-st, elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs and Voltaire chairs, covered with satin, velvet and brocatelle; sofa and card tables; marble and scagliola top tables; sideboards, single and double Pembroke bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus, mantel mirrors, arm chairs, &c. Also a very large extension dining table. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No 2 Broad-st

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction,

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on said West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property bought by the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually.

W. B. OGDEN } Trustees
M. D. OGDEN } Chicago Land
D. ELSTON, } Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. H. FLEETWOOD, No 13 Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, No 47 State-st Boston

CHICAGO, Aug 16 1855

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the north-easterly side of Fifty-fifth (55th)-st., between the 1st and 2d aves., of the City of New-York, and designated by the number (328) on a map on file in the office of Register in the City and County of New-York, entitled "Map of 468 lots or zioned situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York the property of Henry B. Cromwell and Jacob D. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836 which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northeastly line of 55th-st distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeastly line of 55th st. with the southerly line of the 2d-av., then running northeasterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 6 inches to the centre line of the block between 55th and 56th-sts; thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th-st. 25 feet; the nce south westerly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 6 inches to the northeast erly line of 55 h-st; thence north westerly along the northeasterly line of 55 h-st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6 1855

JOHN O'SHEA, Sheriff.
R. J. CHESEBROUGH Plaintiff's Attorney.
The above sale is adjourned to Sept. 14, 1855, at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1855
au23-2aw2TuS8* JOHN ORSE 1 Sher ff.

Eugene R. Franklin, Auctioneer.
SECOND REGULAR FALL SALE.—By FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, at their salesroom, No 19 Nassau-st., near Fulton, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.—The catalogue embraces a rare assortment of rich fashionable parlor and chamber furniture, consisting of parlor suites of velvet, crimson and maroon colored brocatel e, green patent, and fancy silk covered in moquet; new style easy chairs in all fancy table, rosewood and mahogany tete-a-tete, marble top side tables, three French plate and oval mirrors, rosewood etagere on legs; fine quality brussels, tapestry and chamber furniture painted in different styles, rosewood secretaries, pier glasses and elaborately carved mahogany wardrobes; French bedsteads, washstands, marble-top dressing cases, work-boxes, a rare collection of paintings, some of them the property of an eminent artist of this City; superb plated ware in the various articles including 4 tea sets, six pieces; dessert knives and forks, including 4 dozen each; elegant cut glass decanters, goblets, wines, &c.; handsome fruit dishes, &c., all of the latest styles, gold band French china tea sets 31 and 44 pieces; fancy china ornaments for presents, figures à la Bisquet, gold pens, pearl silver mounted pen holders, &c. Also, a lot of second hand furniture with which the sales will commence, at 9, &c.—Every facility offered to country merchants for packing and shipping

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That on the 10th day of September, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, there will be sold, under the direction of the subscriber, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, one thousand and twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.

This Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 7, 1841, "for the purpose of carrying on the business of quarrying stone in the County of Richmond," with a capital stock of $200 000, divided into shares of $100 each

The Company own about 100 acres of land in the town of Northfield, County of Richmond, including very valuable granite quarries, conveniently located about half a mile from tide-water, and, also, a right of way for constructing a road or railway from the quarries to the wharf or dock commonly called "South Dock," and a right to use the wharf for the benefit and convenience of the Company, with the privilege of enlarging the wharf or dock if necessary for the use of the Company

A good railway has been laid from the quarry to the dock. The property is in every advantageous locality for favorable working, with excellent order, as well as being accessible by water at all seasons of the year.

For further information, inquire of the subscriber, No. 237 Broadway A. J. VANDERPOOL, Assignee.
NEW-YORK CITY, August, 1855

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the 3d day of September, 1855. Said farm consists of 105 acres of land more or less, situated in Shirdills, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles North of the Long Island Railroad, Watson Deer Park. On the premises there is a good 40 feet base story and a half house, containing 9 rooms, a good barn, wagon house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order; also, a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds. It is well watered by pools, well and cistern. A daily mail stage passes the door to connect with the early train from the City. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. ZIMMERMAN, who will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. N. B. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and return the same day.

H. H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No 19 Nassau-st., a beautiful Morgan and Black Hawk Mare, a very stylish animal, 14½ hands high, 6 years old, short tail and go in 2 40 style; warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness, will stand all day without tying; cost $700 and will be sold without reserve, as he never has an further use for her.

Also a very fine light wagon, made by Dorseberry, nearly new and in fine order. Also, a first-rate harness, (single,) made by Hunnewell, nearly new. The whole to be sold without reserve.

J. L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY.—FINE GOLD DIAMOND AND HEAVY JEWELRY REPOSITORY.—COSTLY GOLD LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES.—Will be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, splendid single and cluster-ed diamond finger rings; breastpins and studs; massive fine gold bracelets; vest and fob chains, guard do., bro ches, ear drops, gold suits in cases, lockets, sleeve buttons, &c.; valuable double and single case gold watches; lever and others; ladies' elegant silver-cased and jewelled watches; silver levers and plated ware.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer
CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Saturday, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a small pleasure carriage, nearly new and in complete order, has not been run but a short time and was built in the best manner by a well-known City mechanic. Also, a set of silver plated harness. For full particulars apply at the salesroom, No 11 Broad-st

ELIAS COMBS, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 63 Nassau-st.—At private sale, a large invoice of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut framed mirrors, paintings, office desks, chairs, &c. Goods packed and shipped with care. Sales attended to at private residences or stores.

AUCTION SALES.

J. J. Waldron, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS.—AUCTION CHAOTIC.—Third regular sheif sale TUESDAY Sept. 4, by HENRY G. EVANS, No. 92 Pearl-st., of the Crockery and Country Merchants will find it at their interest to attend these sales as the ware offered will be found in lots to suit the trade from the shop to the package. Catalogues ready on Monday. Goods packed in best order for shipping

A. M. Cristalar, Auctioneer, No 23 Bowery.
WILL SELL—On MONDAY, Sept 3, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the whole and entire stock of a milliner's and mantilla manufacturing establishment, consisting in part of a large lot of silk and worsted braids and ribbons, velvet silks, laces, gloves, flounces, cashmere Thibet, Bird Eye and other shawls, large lot of ribbons &c., &c.; also about 1,000 boxes of tabs for bonnets, of various styles and colors.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, at their Merchants' Exchange, and offered at private sales on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Louisville, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Coupons. Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT PUBLIC VENDUE on the 8th of Sept., between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., that favorite hotel stand at Brownsville, Newport at the head of Narragansett Bay; about eight acres of land with house, barn, stable, bathing house, &c. The whole or part will be sold to suit the purchaser; terms easy. Inquire on the premises ISSADORE VALLIER.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

NOTICE.—The subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY are payable at the office of the Company, No 73 Pine-st., Great Western Buildings on the 3d of September next. Each of the subscribers as per the may pay by instalments of 25 per cent on the 3d September, 25 per cent on the 17th and 25 per cent. on the 24th of September next. By order of the Board of Directors DOUGLAS ROBINSON, S. Secretary.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers No 48 William-st., New York issue FOR SALE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria.	Carlsruhe.	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp.	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro
Berlin,	Duesseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Munich,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Naples,	Stuttgart,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Nuremberg,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Southampton	Seville,
Bremen,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Bagnidi Lucca,	Hague,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Sydney, N.S.W
Bombay,	Hong Kong,	Nice,	Trieste,
Batavia,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Oporto,	Tunis,
Beyrout,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Venice,
Cairo,	London,	Cleron	Verey,
Calcutta	Leghorn,	Paris,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Cadiz	Lyons.	Palermo.	Wetzlar,
Colombo, Ceylon.			Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

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Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras.
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Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne, Geelong,	Kyneton
Castlemaine,	Mount Alexander,
Ballarat	
Sandhurst Agency	Beaudoc
Ovens Agency.	

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, and sent to the subscribers, at the office of C. C. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No 138 Broadway, New-York, until the 25th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of $350,000 of the six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Davidson County, State of Tennessee. Proposals may be for cash, or for 20 per cent cash and ordinance in monthly instalments of five or ten per cent.

These Bonds are issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company in conformity to the 1st section of the 1st article, which not provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for their final payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected.

These Bonds offer more than ordinary inducements to capitalists. The County embraces the City of Nashville as the wealthiest in the State—the taxable property amounting to twenty-one millions dollars and the system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely.

Any further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. C. MILLER & CO., No 138 Broadway, or, by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn.

BECKER & RUSH,
General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan,
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds, Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.
THIS COMPANY—Having never had more than enough funds at command to three and a half mile as fast as required, at the general meeting of Stockholders in July to make an issue of the same amount payable in thirty years, to be exchange for the Bonds now out and no doubt the Bondholder their security and pledges as nothing could or less than 8 per cent per annum, which with the 6 per cent on the present issue, which will be ready and delivered early in the month of October, will make the Bonds are now ready, and all the ordinary of the different classes of Bonds can have the exchange at this office. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building, Agents in the City of New-York, for the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada, will collect and promptly remit drafts in Western funds, or make investments in the purchase or sale of approved securities, on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars containing the charges and all necessary information can be obtained at our office

B. P. KISSAM.
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES

Bank of America.	Leather Manufacturers' Bank
National Bank	Shoe and Leather Bank.

OFFICE WEST COLUMBIA M. & M. CO.
CINCINNATI, Aug 25 1855

THE COUPONS OF THE WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Of Mason County, Va., falling due on the 10th of September, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, No 30 Wall-st., New York

E. A. CRAWLEY, President

DIRECTORS NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Directors of the Rondout Gas Light Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 280 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE W. REID, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1855.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE,
Dayton, Ohio.
THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at 3 per cent discount by the undersigned

W. CLARK & CO., No 4 Hanover-st., New-York

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Offer for sale No 23 Wall-st Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission only and bills, drafts and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL R. R. CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug 22 1855

THE INTEREST DUE 1st September next on the Bonds of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad Co., issued for the construction of the Rutland Branch, will be paid at the Bank of Troy, in the City of Troy on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due on this City will be paid upon the BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee and to the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Companies will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No 8 Wall-st, on and after the 1st September.

ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, (formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company,) No. 17 William-st., New-York, Aug 28, 1855 The interest on the Ten per cent Income Bonds of the Company, due Sept 1855, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office on and after that date. SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New York, July 3, 1855
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst The transfer books will be closed until that date

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary

OFFICE OF GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO } RAILROAD CO. No 51 Wall-st Aug 21, 1855

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—Payable Sept. 1 1855, at Union Bank issued to this Company will be paid at the Broadway Bank.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug 23 1855

THE COUPONS OF THE FREE LAND BONDS of the Company, falling due on the 1st of September, will be paid on and after that date at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug 21, 1855
DIVIDEND.—A Dividend has this day been declared of three per cent, payable to the Stockholders on Saturday, Sept 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date till Sept 7

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 28 Exchange-place, NEW YORK, Aug 3, 1855
THE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Sept. 1 will be paid at this Office. GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS—Authorized to take acknowledgments and depositions for the different State and Territories of the Union, are respectfully requested to send their names and full cases to the subscriber, for insertion in the LAWYERS' DIARY for the year 1856 now preparing for the press. It is desirable to have the copy prepared in time for an early issue of the work. Matter made for insertion THOMAS WOOD,
Successor to George H. Bell,
And BELL & GOULD, No. 158 Nassau-st.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against trusting any of the crew of the ship Ann Parry, on my account, as I will pay no debts of theirs contracted after this date. S. D. MOODY.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGH LANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK Middletown, and RED BANK—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows for the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug 15 6 P. M
Thursday, Aug 16, 6½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16..10½ A. M
Friday, Aug 17 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 17. ..11 A. M
Saturday, Aug 18, 7½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18..11 A. M
Do for Passing only 8 P. M	Do for Passing only 3 P. M
Monday, Aug 19 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug 19 ..11½ A. M
Monday, Aug. 20....8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20 ..12 M.
Tuesday, Aug 21 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug 21....2½ P. M
Wednesday, Aug 22 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22 1½ P. M
Thursday, Aug 23, 10 A. M.	Thursday....Aug. 23, 2 P. M
Friday, Aug 24, 11 A. M.	Friday.....Aug. 24, 3½ P. M
Saturday....Aug 25, 2 P. M.	Saturday....Aug. 25, 6½ P. M
Sunday.....Aug. 26, 6½ A. M.	Sunday.....Aug. 26, 3 A. M
Monday.....Aug. 27, 1 A. M.	Monday.....Aug. 27, 3 P. M
Tuesday.....Aug 28, 5 A. M.	Tuesday....Aug. 28, 3 P. M
Wednesday, Aug. 29 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 4 P. M
Thursday....Aug. 30, 9 A. M.	Thursday....Aug. 30, 6 P. M
Friday.....Aug. 31, 6½ A. M.	Friday.....Aug. 31, 10½ P. M
Saturday....Sept. 1, 7½ A. M.	Saturday....Sept. 1, 11 A. M
Do for Passengers only 3 P. M.	Do for Passengers only 3 P. M
Sunday.....Sept. 2, 7½ A. M.	Sunday.....Sept. 2, 12 M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the county

GREAT CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—The fine and commodious double engine steamboat WILLIAM GAUL, Capt. PHILLIPS, will run in this line in connection with the steamboat THOMAS HUSSEY on the following days: Aug 29, 1855 and will leave as follows: From the foot of Jay-st. at 7½ o'clock A. M.; Amos-st. at 7½ o'clock—landing at Yonkers each way. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 6 o'clock P. M. On SUNDAY the WILLIAM GAUL will leave the foot of 43d-st., N. R., at 8 o'clock, and the foot of Jay-st. at half-past 8, A. M., and will leave Sing Sing at 6 P. M. Fare each way 25 cents.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT AND COLD SPRING, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Have straw, Verplanck's, Stony Point, Caldwell's, West Point, and Cold Spring, touching at Amos-st. each way.—The favorite steamer THOMAS HUSSEY, will leave, from foot of Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for the above places. Returning leave Newburg at 1 P. M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—On and after Monday, Aug 27th, the steamer NORWALK will only make two trips a day until Sept. 15, to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9½ and 2 P. M.; Pier No. 3 N. R. at 10 and 2½ P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 12 and 6½. The ing at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare 25 cents for the whole excursion. Full fare for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS E. B. HAMES, Commander, being now in complete order can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant passenger boat for the purpose, having a sailing capacity of 142 feet long. Apply on board at the foot of Kingsl., North River or to L. H. GROVER, No. 162 Broadway, opposite

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) now in possession of the office of the Superintendent of the Bank ing Department of the State of New-York, for payment, with a view to their redemption, will be redeemed at the office of the Superintendent of the Bank ing Department of the State of New-York, for payment, with two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him D. B. ST. JOHN,
o30,'53-1aw2y8 Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, to bank or banker at 59 in the City of New-York, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Bank ing Department of the State of New-York for payment with two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
d27,'54-1aw2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb 6, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an individual Banker, Queen Hill P. O., Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST JOHN,
f7 5t-1aw2y8 Superintendent

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTE.—Depositors can call their claims on produce or their books, and making personal application to CHARLES HOLT, No. 19 Wall-st., 2d floor

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS

GEORGE B. KNIGHT, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little	R. S. Carman	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
Chs. P. Peirce,	John Harris,	L. K. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Ambrards,	J. J. Le Roy Sloane,
Henry L. Pierson,	O. W. Burnham,	Edward Ramage
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. S. Mumford
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hogart,	J. T. B. Maxwell
Austin S. Turtle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Hoxie,
W. & J. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lind ley,	Robert Hoxsie,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Walter Hunt,
Philip W. Tegg,	J. D. Mills	Charles B. Hurt,
David S. Mills,	Howard O. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr
James Myers	Frederick Pentz.	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No 7 Wall-st. This Company with a cash capital of $250 000, and a large surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A GENERAL MEETING—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BUTLER'S REAL ESTATE HIDE ASSOCIATION, situate on the corner of 1st av and 20th-st, in the said City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon when a resolution will be offered and voted upon for the dissolution of the said Association By order of the Trustees

S. P. BUTTERWORTH, President.
EDWARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All Democratic Societies, and Soldiers in the general are respectfully invited to attend the procession on the Fourth Anniversary of the Death of Gen. Narciso Lopez and the other Martyrs of Cuban Liberty. The meeting will be held at the Tabernacle, on the 1st September next, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL.—A full attendance of all the Members is earnestly invited on TUESDAY EVENING next, on business of importance.

A. SAMANOS—Nos 24 Fulton-st and 8 Astor House, importer of choice Havana Cigars, Wines, Brandies, Cordials, Cross & Blackwell Sauces, and Pickles, with a variety of other table articles, all of which are warranted to be of the purest quality

Syrups manufactured by a Creole whom I have engaged for the season, surpass all which are sold in this market consisting of, viz: Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Lemon, Orgeat and Orgeat

I also will introduce, for the especial use of families, as article of Flair Syrup for coffee and tea, which is used in the West Indies instead of sugar, and considered far more delicate than the sugars ordinarily used all of which are put up in large bottles similar to claret bottles, with labels of my name and place of business All orders promptly attended to

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st., Slack to square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee Ottawa, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, is at No. 126 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DANIEL CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
—Express Mail.—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 4:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P M train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 8:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 P. M.

Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at 3:50 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 9:30 P. M. and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the same Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND

Steamboat Express—Leaving the arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 8 P. M., Cincinnati 3 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

Accommodation for Sandusky—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

Night Passenger for Sandusky—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M., connecting with Evening train for Rock Island and St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket

THE SOFTS AT SYRACUSE.

The Administration in Danger.

THE TOURNAMENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

From Our Special Reporter.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1855.

The Convention met to-day at 10 o'clock in Corinthian Hall. A very general uneasiness was manifest among the delegates; apprehensions of serious contrarity of sentiment and uncompromising hostility were prevalent; threatening manifestations of rupture were palpably exhibited during the morning in the excited conferences, and animated discussions took place among the groups of delegates who occupied the hall of the Syracuse House. The Committee on Resolutions, which had sat during the whole night fruitlessly occupied in the effort to agree upon the Nebraska business, spent the greater part of the morning in close and inharmonious session, balanced eight and eight precisely—neither half showing any disposition to yield, and each, when it was seen that all chances of concord were hopeless, intent on preparing a set of resolutions calculated to meet the views of its particular section of the delegation. Gen. NYE, since yesterday, had a series of resolutions prepared on his own hook, generally concurrent with those of the Barnburner and Free-Soil division of the Committee. He seemed highly satisfied with the success of his friends in their efforts to have him recognized as substitute for Mr ROSE, of Suffolk County, on the appointment of Mr. FLOYD, his partner; though, to say the truth, he seemed very sanguine as to the result from the first. The election, without opposition, of Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, of Steuben—a well known and inveterate Barnburner—seemed to give increased encouragement and confidence to that branch of the Convention, which, though supposed to be in a minority, so managed their point as to have a Committee on Resolutions arranged before the organization, one half of which professed radical anti-Nebraska proclivities.

The Convention was kept waiting to-day until 10½ o'clock, before the Chairman appeared. No Committee, however, appeared with him, and after the Convention had been called to order, the Clerk was asked to call the roll, in order to consume as much time as possible.

THE MINUTES.

The CHAIRMAN then made an explanation in regard to the disappointment experienced by many outsiders and several delegates, in not being advised as to the change made in the place of meeting, from Market Hall to Corinthian Hall, for the evening session. The Chairman expressed his regret, but thought that sufficient notice of the change had been given by advertisement.

Mr. F. M. KING, of Cayuga, one of the Secretaries, then read the minutes of the previous day's proceedings.

Mr. ROWE suggested a correction in the minutes. Mr. COCHRANE was represented therein as moving the reception of Messrs. KELLY and VANDERVOORT as delegates from Schenectady. Mr. COCHRANE merely seconded the motion. He (Mr. R.) moved to have the minutes changed accordingly. He did not wish to have these Delegates recognized as present on sufferage: he believed they were the true representatives of Schenectady County.

The CHAIRMAN then called Mr. ROWE to order.

Mr. ROWE then moved that the minutes be amended, so as to read that Mr. BURNS made the motion to admit Messrs. KELLY and VANDERVOORN, and that Mr. COCHRANE seconded it.

Mr. KING, the Secretary, said that Mr. COCHRANE had risen and claimed the right of putting the motion himself, after Mr. BURNS had made it, and he therefore had entered it on the minutes as being moved by Mr. C.

Some desultory remarks followed, which ended in the taking of the Ayes and Noes upon the question as to the adoption of the proposed correction, which was voted down. The minutes as read were approved by a large majority.

THE PLATFORM.

Here the Committee on Resolutions entered.

A question as to the admission of a member from Chenango was brought up, and, after some discussion, laid on the table, for the purpose, no doubt, of giving the Committee on Resolutions an opportunity to report.

Mr. CHURCH (the Chairman,) ascended the platform, and said that the Committee on Resolutions, after a lengthened deliberation, and a prolonged effort to agree upon every question on which it was desirable to report, were now prepared to present the result of their consultations. They had agreed on every question but one, and the only one on which they could not agree, was that in regard to Kansas. On that they could not agree, though each member exhibited as strong a disposition to act in harmony with the rest as could be expected, or as was possible under the circumstances. The question on which they had thus been unable to concur, was one which they determined to leave to the consideration and action of the Convention itself. The resolutions which had been drawn up were then read by Mr. CHURCH and Mr. CASSIDY of the *Atlas*, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the prodigal and profligate appropriation and expenditure of the public money by the Whig Administrations of the State, the growing influence and power of a corrupt lobby over the Legislature, and the increasing and wasteful expenditure for Canal repairs, as well as in all other Departments of the Government, demand thorough and radical reform, so as to bring the Government back to Republican frugality, economy and integrity.

2. *Resolved*, That the condition to which the Canals have fallen, and the increasing deficits which the revenues from year to year exhibit, have justified the worst forebodings of the Democrats of this State, and are calculated to alarm the already heavily burdened tax-payers with apprehensions of cumulative debts and endless taxation, and that the expenditure of the nine millions last granted by the people for the completion of the Public Works, is now so conducted as if contemplated to make it certain that when the whole sum authorized to be borrowed shall have been exhausted, the Canals will not be practically benefited thereby, nor the contracts completed, nor the work finished; and that therefore we are of opinion that the interests of the State, as well as of those who navigate the Canals, and of the contractors themselves require that this system of expenditure be abandoned, and that the remainder of the money should be so applied as to put the whole of the Canals in navigable order for the largest class of boats at the earliest practicable period.

3. *Resolved*, That the growing inclination of the Whig party to extend legislation beyond limits authorized by the Constitution, has proved detrimental to the best interests of the State. It is the duty of the Legislature not less than the Judiciary to protect the rights of the citizen. A reckless disregard of these rights has led the Whig party of this State, under the guise of suppressing intemperance and crime, to trench upon private property and personal liberty against the plainest guarantees of the Constitution. This law should be repealed. Legislation should not supersede moral discipline.

4. *Resolved*, That while we concede to our fellow-citizens the largest liberty of opinion and action in civil affairs, we deprecate and protest against the Know-Nothing organization and its principles, and all parties which aim, by secret oaths and pledges, or by fanaticism, to deprive any portion of our people of the "free exercise and profession of religion and worship without discrimination" or preference guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the State and of the United States; that we regard the exclusion of the masses flowing from tyrannical oppression to the old world to the enjoyment of well-regulated liberty here, as not only unGenerous, but as the reversal of a policy which has largely contributed to the prosperity of the Union.

5. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the Democracy of the Union upon the signal victories which have been recently won by their political brethren in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Texas, and that we are encouraged by this success against the old Federal Whig party in the last struggle and under its new name, to hope for the success of the Democracy of this State against its traditional enemy, under whatever organization or form of association it may present itself.

6. *Resolved*, That we regard the invitation put forward by the friends of the Democratic party in this State, to the Democratic citizens thereof, to form new coalitions, or factions, under new and deceptive party titles, as the device of politicians, who only aim to perpetuate their ascendency in the State Government for selfish and corrupt purposes.

7. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Democratic electors in the several Assembly Districts of this State to choose one Delegate from each District to attend a State Convention on a day and place to be designated by the State Central Committee, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the next National Convention of the Democratic party, to be held at Cincinnati.

8. *Resolved*, That the National Administration has our hearty concurrence and commendation in its management of the public finances, in the exercise of the Veto power to protect the Treasury from being made the spoil of speculators, and to arrest improvident and corrupt expenditures; that the system of rigid accountability to which disbursing officers have been held, the scrutiny and vigilance with which defalcation had been detected and exposed, the attitude assumed in support of the American name abroad, as well as the important treaties with foreign Governments, extending the system of Commercial Reciprocity and freedom of Trade, are marks of an honest and faithful Administration.

The anti-Know-Nothing resolution was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, to which was added the vociferous yells and hurras of a couple of cats, which excited loud laughter.

WHAT TO BE AND HOW TO DO IT.

It was moved to accept the report. Agreed to.

Mr. SMALL moved that they be read and passed upon *seriatim*. This motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. WARD HUNT suggested that the minority report should first be presented, before taking definite action on the report already before the Convention.

Mr. JENKINS moved to suspend the consideration of the resolutions read until the report which he had to offer was laid before the Convention.

The CHAIRMAN was about to put the question on Mr. JENKINS' motion, when

Mr. SHEPARD said that there was no reason why all the resolutions but the one now before the Convention should not be adopted, because the Committee were agreed upon them, and he nor no other member, to his knowledge, were advised that any opposition would be made to them. It seemed to him that so far as the Convention were agreed they should vote, and vote quickly.

Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, said the acceptance or rejection of the resolutions, in regard to the National Administration, would depend in a great measure on the subsequent resolutions to be offered by way of amendment or substitution.

Mr. SHEPARD said the objection of the gentleman was only to one resolution. The resolutions were to be put separately, and it would be time enough to amend or modify that one when it came up in its order.

Cries of "Question" were heard.

Mr. WARD HUNT thought if these Resolutions were postponed until the others were presented, it would meet the views of the Convention.

Cries of "Question" were again heard.

The motion to postpone was withdrawn

The question as to passing upon the Resolutions *seriatim* was now put and carried affirmatively.

The first and second Resolutions, referring to the financial policy of the State and the Canals, were adopted unanimously.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The third, condemning the Whig party for passing the Maine Law, was re-read at the request of Mr. HURLBUT of Oneida.

Mr H. moved to have such portions of that resolution stricken out as proposed to forestall the opinion of the Judiciary, by which the constitutionality of the law was to be ultimately settled. In view of the fact that Democratic members voted for that law last Fall, believing it to be a good one, would it not, he asked, be wise to leave that question to be settled by the courts to which it had been carried? The law might be unconstitutional, and so it might be decided by the tribunal to which it would finally be carried, but he wished to leave it there. He did not wish to have the great Democratic party of this State identify itself with the support of the liquor traffic and the evil results following from it. The consequences of that traffic were such as could not be exceeded by any other social curse, and the Convention should not take such action in regard to it as would offend the feelings of so many of their own party, and deprive them of so many thousands of conscientious and honest Democratic votes.

Cries of "Question"

The resolution having been again read,

Mr. HURLBUT put his motion to amend with great precision, moving the striking out of the last clause.

Mr FAIRCHILD, of Madison, supported the resolution in its integrity.

The Ayes and Noes were taken on Mr. H.'s amendment, and it was lost.

The motion to adopt the original resolution was put and carried by an overwhelming majority.

KNOW NOTHINGS.

The next resolution (against Know-Nothingism) was read by Mr. CASSIDY. It was carried unanimously and amid loud applause.

REPUDIATING PIERCE.

The resolution approving the policy of the Administration was next presented.

Mr. TIMOTHY JENKINS, of Oneida, proposed to offer an amendment to that resolution. He had had the honor of being one of the Committee appointed to draw up the resolutions, and he thanked his associates for the courtesy they had extended to him. They had agreed on the resolutions read. Others were brought up which they did not agree upon; the principal of which referred to Slavery and Kansas. Eight were in favor of those resolutions, and eight against them. Some objections were indicated to the resolution now under consideration, and it was suggested that action upon it should be postponed until after the settlement of other questions by which it was to be followed. He proposed, therefore, to move a set of amendments, and being a bad reader, called on General NYE to read them for him. [Applause.]

Mr. CHURCH suggested that as other resolutions, on which no difference of opinion had been manifested, were yet to be presented, it would be well to postpone action in regard to the proposed amendments until after these resolutions were passed upon. Agreed to.

The resolutions referring in congratulatory terms to the triumphs of the Democratic party in other States and denunciatory of fusion, were then adopted.

Mr. JENKINS again rose to state that the second of the resolutions to be presented by General NYE, had not been presented in the Committee.

General NYE read the following resolutions amid loud applause:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in its inception, foreboded the evils which its accomplishment and practical operation have reduced to demonstration. Territories acquired by the treasure of the nation is the property of the nation. It belongs to the nation to guard, maintain and protect during its territorial minority the institutions and laws of Congress—its executive and judicial officers the appointees of the President. It is a mockery and weakness to emancipate a invade the territory and usurp the power which Congress has conferred for the inhabitants thereof, it is the bounden duty of the National Executive to use with promptitude and efficiency the power placed in his hands by the Constitution to punish the lawless intruders. The invasion of the Territory of Kansas by persons having no residence therein—for the purpose of establishing Slavery under the color of law—their seizure upon the reins of government, and their assault upon the first Executive acquired—their unlawful expulsion of members—their bloody and barbarous code of enactments, are the legitimate fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and call loudly for the prompt exercise of the appropriate powers vested in the President of the United States, and for the passage of laws by Congress to protect their sovereignty.

Resolved, That the practice of confiding to the people of the Territories certain powers of legislation subject to the supervision of Congress is sound in principle and recommended by the happy fruits of long experience. This doctrine originated by JEFFERSON, has been approved by nearly every Administration from the organization of our Government to the present time. The abandonment of it is flagrant with strife, sectional jealousy and anarchy. The appropriate remedy is a return to the custom which has been most unwisely abandoned.

Mr JENKINS then rose, and lest he should unduly consume the time, said he would merely move the adoption of these resolutions by way of amendment to those reported.

The CHAIRMAN asked if they would be presented singly?

Mr. JENKINS replied that they were connected in such a way that that was impossible.

Mr. LOOMIS moved their presentation as a substitute.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, in order that the whole question might be properly presented and fully discussed in its length and breadth, so as to arrive at a generous conclusion, moved that all the resolutions which referred to this matter, and which both sections of the Committee had respectively drawn up, should be presented.

Mr. CHURCH suggested that the resolution reported by the Committee should be laid aside by unanimous consent, and those offered by the gentleman from Oneida, (Mr. JENKINS,) be acted upon independently. This was agreed to.

Mr. CASSIDY then read the resolutions which had been adopted by the Administration section of the Committee, in opposition to those of Mr. JENKINS.

Resolved, That we regard the organization of bands of armed murderers and their intrusion into the Territory of Kansas, not as bona fide settlers, but for the miserable subversion of the rights of its legal sleaders, not only as a violation of the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assailed, and as an example full of danger to the States, the entire of whose institutions and domestic quiet equally require to be protected against external influences and the instigation of secret emissaries, but as gratuitously subversive of the intent of Congress, as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories, to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and that all the power of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be exerted to redress the outrages, and to vindicate the rights of the people thereof.

Resolved, That we consider the clause in the Kansas Nebraska Bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, (which would have expired by its own limitation on the organization of Territories into States,) as unwise and unpolitic, but that we are opposed to any agitation having in view the restoration of said line or tending to promote sectional controversy in relation thereto; but that we trust that the people thereof, when free to organize their own government, under the laws of Congress, according to their own interests and well-being, will dispose of that trust so as to best secure them a good government and to maintain the peace of the Union.

MR. SHEPARD'S VIEWS.

Mr. SHEPARD had prepared no resolutions, but he felt called upon to state that neither of those presented met his views of the subject. [Applause.] He preferred that they should declare the inalienable right of the people to self-government, [applause,] and the sincere gratification of the Convention at the recognition of that right in the Nebraska and Kansas bill. [Renewed applause.] He did not, however, fail to deprecate the interference with electoral rights which was manifested by the outrages in those Territories. At the time the Pilgrims first set foot on this country the right of the Colonies to govern themselves in all domestic matters was declared and conceded. Prior to the Revolution every single Government in this country, rested on the principle of popular sovereignty, and the Declaration of Independence was itself based on that principle. The gentleman reporting these resolutions had asserted the right of the General Government to govern the people of a Territory, but irrespective of that question, if such a power existed, it was the duty of the General Government to suppress that right, and leave the people of the Territories to govern themselves. Whether the granting of that power to the people of Nebraska and Kansas was, at the time it was made, a judicious act, was not now in question; but he (Mr. S.) thought that this Convention was not to be split up on a question which was now to be regarded as past. Few of them, he was sure, desired the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. He (Mr. S.) did not find in the gentleman's (Mr. JENKINS') resolutions any means pointed out to get out of the difficulty presented by the invasion of Kansas by the "lawless intruders," save calling upon the President to expel them, but that power did not reside in the President; it belonged to the Judiciary, and there was a Judiciary established there. It was suggested that the President might send an armed force to drive out the invaders of Kansas Territory, but who were they whom that force was sent to drive out? Whoever the officers of that force thought fit to drive out, for no list of objectionable persons was likely to be submitted to the military authorities by the General Government. That course would be Anti-Democratic, because a usurpation of judicial power by an armed force. He (Mr. S.) in commenting upon the second resolution, upheld this departure from the old mode of Territorial Government—a Government which was nothing but the purest despotism. If the people had the regulation of all their social interests only, in Heaven's name should the determination of this question of Slavery be kept in the hands of Congress? He was opposed to these resolutions, because they pointed out no mode of action, but exhibited what could only be characterized as a spirit of ugliness. They recommended, to be sure, a return to the old mode of Territorial Government. But that was now impracticable. Insisting on the discussion of this question would merely lead to a division and bad feeling in the Convention to ignoring the question of the financial policy of the Government, and to the growth of sectional feeling. He was willing to abandon all the resolutions in regard to the general measures of the Administration. [Applause.] He was unwilling to make the interests of the Democracy of this State, of his constituents, and of the chances of the ultimate triumph of the Democratic party, subsidiary to a principle of expediency or useless prejudice.

A Delegate inquired if he was willing that the Convention should cast overboard all the resolutions referring to the measures of the Administration.

Mr SHEPARD replied in the affirmative. He preferred to consult the interests of the Democracy of the State to any other interest.

Mr. JOHN KELLY made some remarks to Mr SHEPARD about his (Mr. S.'s) not representing the feeling of the entire New-York Democracy.

Mr. SHEPARD did not speak for any district but his own.

Mr KELLY rose to catch the speaker's eye but failed.

MR. JENKINS' VIEWS.

Mr. JENKINS, who rose to reply, was declared to have got the floor. Mr. JENKINS, after some introductory remarks, went on to say that for many years the Territories had been governed by their own law, subject to the supervisory laws of Congress. That had been the practice in regard to New-Mexico, Utah, and other Territories, and Kansas had the same right. But the Government had now extended the right to them to legislate upon the question of Slavery. That he dissented from. Was there any man who would get up and assert that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line was a just, politic, and proper measure?

SEVERAL VOICES—Yes, certainly.

Mr. JENKINS would be happy to hear their arguments. He disposed of the argument of the gentleman from New-York in reference to the power of the Judiciary to suppress the outrages in Kansas, by declaring that the Judiciary were powerless before the armed mobs who violated the law there. The Convention thought it was in the power of the President to suppress this invasion of electoral rights in Kansas, then it was their duty to vote for the resolutions he presented. Was not the President Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy, and why could he not interfere as such to uphold the law in Kansas? Those resolutions demanded the passage of further laws, if enough were not already in existence, to afford protection to the peaceable and law abiding citizens of that Territory. If the resolutions were not stringent enough in regard to that, they could easily be remedied. In cases where a territory was not able to protect itself, the duty devolved on Congress of protecting it. That right to acquire presumed the right to govern, and that right was further secured by the Constitution. The Government has been lax in its duty in regard to these outrages, and it was for the Democracy of New-York to see that an end was put to them. [Mr. JENKINS, after some further observations, sat down amid applause.]

MR. COCHRANE PUTS IN HIS OAR.

Several gentlemen started to their feet, (Mr. J. KELLY among the number,) but

Mr. COCHRANE, having succeeded in obtaining the floor, the others sat down. He went on to reply to the last speaker, and began by saying that he was happy to see that the prospects of harmony were growing more positive and encouraging. By no dereliction of duty or failure of courage should the delegates to this Convention permit themselves to shrink from the maintenance of the principles which they recognized to be the true principles of the party. This question should be met on reasonable grounds and not on any grounds of expediency. It had been suggested that they should be silent on this occasion on all National issues; much as he respected the opinion of his colleague from New-York, he could not but dissent with him on that. [Applause.] There was a silence more eloquent than words, and such would be the character of a silence on this occasion. The implication of such a silence would be more expressive than words, so far as the feeling in regard to the measures of the National Administration was concerned. It was said that the Convention stood here upon State issues, but the question now under discussion being one which occupied the thought of the nation, was not to be blinked nor its determination postponed. Would they by silence sit here to proclaim that the men of their hearts—the Government of their choice—had forfeited their good will, or betrayed their trust? [Loud applause.] Would they not proclaim that by its financial policy and wise treaties with foreign nations, this National Administration had won their warmest admiration, and secured their most friendly sympathy and support. [Applause.] It was proposed by these resolutions that they should return to their original position, that Congress had power to make laws for the territories. In reference to that and for the purpose of explaining more clearly the position of the party, he would briefly state the history of the matter. They all understood that in '47, '48, and thereabouts, there was a grave division in the Democratic party. In October, 1847, the men who seceded from the Convention that met here that year, assembled in Herkimer, and adopted which was called the corner stone—a position which declared that Congress should prohibit Slavery from being introduced into Free Territories. In Utica in February and October, 1848, the same principle of the power of Congress over Slavery in Territories was reaffirmed, but this was not recognized as a Democratic test. In June, 1848, in Utica it was proclaimed that the Southern Democracy had made a test of the principle that Congress had no power to interfere with Slavery in Territories. No one here, however, took the ground that the people had no such power. And if it be true that men here declare that the people have such a power, is that declaration to be regarded as political tergiversation, or as an abandonment of the principle of their party?

The Buffalo Convention, so strictly Free Soil, never asserted that the power of Congress over Slavery in the territories was a test question. It resolved that the true and only safe means of prohibiting Slavery in territories was by act of Congress but the radical Democracy themselves always admitted that though Congress had the power, that power might, in certain cases, be left with more propriety to the people themselves. In June, 1850, in New-York, at a meeting to form a basis of action and union of the Democratic party, a resolution was reported by him (Mr. C.) and lost, to the effect that whether Congress had power over the introduction of Slavery into the territories or not, was not a test question. Down to the present time Congress had not only permitted but enacted, that free State and slave State should go through this period on for all time. There were six free States to seven slave States when the Union was declared. Now there were sixteen slave States to fifteen free States. The great breeding mare of the Union had been at intervals presented to the stallion of slavery and Freedom, and in turns white and a black offspring had been the result. (Tremendous laughter.) In a hundred more years, if this Union continued—and certainly it would—we would see in this Union the system of Jacksonian balances preserved and cemented, and bound by age and time. The principle of the sovereignty of the people would rise superior to all opposition, and the freedom of the territories would be secured by their equipoise with the freedom of the States surrounding them. It has been said in elegant Latin phrase that the times changed and we changed with them. Should it now be declared then, that because the people had not exerted this power hitherto, and the Congress had, the declaration of the right of the people to do so was a political tergiversation? Where was the origin of the amendment and difference of opinion here to-day? It was simply this, that that principle had been attacked without cause. In reference to the principle itself, was it necessary, he asked, to go into elaborate argument of it? Was it necessary to defend a principle that was the true higher law, and which recommended itself to the judgment and adoption, both of the individual and the community? He (Mr. C.) was one of those who believed that Slavery was not of political but social origin. The benevolent Las Casas was the first who planted it on these shores. What had perpetuated it? The line of social settlement, the power of social progress, the great principle of social and individual profit. But as it was incompatible with the spirit of civilization, that that could be profitable which was wrong, and as the community progressed in social advancement, that Christian law which was to prevail in a civilized community, would, in the proper time, prove efficacious, and remove the evil which no political effort could abolish now. In reference to the safety of the principle of popular independence, he proposed that a resolution equally stringent with those read by Mr. CASSIDY be adopted by this Convention. He had placed himself thus clearly before the Convention in order to assert the right of this principle to be decided by reason and not either by prejudice or expediency. Let them then come fairly up to the question, discuss it in the broadest extent, and he was sure that he could look his Democratic brethren in the face, and express his reliance on the belief that they would act with the same fearless integrity and honesty which they had ever exhibited when a great question came before them for their decision. [Mr. COCHRANE resumed his seat amid loud applause.]

Loud cries for "Question" were heard.

A Delegate suggested that the amendment should first be acted upon.

The cries for "Question" were renewed.

PRINCE JOHN ON NEBRASKA, GEN. PIERCE AND FREE-SOIL.

Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN said it should be borne in mind by the Convention that they had already received and adopted a report of their Committee upon a variety of questions, on which both the Committee and the Convention had been unanimous. They had also the report of sixteen gentlemen from various sections of the State, and no one yielding to the other in position and respectability, presenting two sets of resolutions in reference to Kansas and Nebraska—resolutions, the difference between which, he thought, could hardly be detected. [Applause.] It was grossly erroneous to say, however, that any one question here was more important than another—that the matters relating to the General Government were more important than matters relating to the State Government. Resolutions were reported in regard to the Maine Law—a law which would deprive twenty thousand men in this State of their occupations, and was that not a question of some importance? Was the repeal of that law not an important question, and was not the repeal of it to be decided by the triumph of the Democratic party next Fall? Resolutions had also been reported against Know-Nothingism—against a policy which violated all the rights of hospitality, advocated religious proscription, and, after having invited a man here by our laws, attempted to make a slave of him. Was not that as important as the question of the introduction of Slavery into Kansas? [Loud applause.] Resolutions had also been presented in reference to the important question of Public Finance, with which they all concurred. And were not these issues important issues? As important as any involving questions of national policy? It had been suggested that the questions to be presented to this Convention, and acted upon by it, should be State issues—and that course he was strongly disposed to favor. In the meantime he agreed that it was important for the Democratic party to speak out on all matters of public concern. But it was of no particular importance to him that they passed his resolution. He could do that as well sitting in his room as he could here—and he felt quite as satisfied to pass it for himself, as to have it determined even by this double delegation of two hundred and fifty gentlemen, what his resolution should be for him. He did not think this Convention required to pass any more resolutions. He was opposed to the introduction of Slavery into free Territories, but he would defer any action in regard to that until the time which he conceived to be the proper time presented itself. He has so, passed, after hearing the original resolutions, no more were needed. He understood that the resolutions reported by the gentlemen to the effect that the outrages in Kansas were an odium on the whole country and a disgrace to civilization, implied some censure on the Administration that permitted them. He was also of opinion that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was unwise,—and that the Nebraska bill was unsettled for,—but he wanted that law to get a fair trial.

In regard to GOV. REEDER, he thought he should have been held up, and not knocked down. And he would be willing that the Administration should seek power if it had it not, to protect settlers in Kansas, as well as the Czar could to protect a runaway nigger in Russia. He subscribed to every word of the resolutions condemning those outrages, and would be happy to see them repudiated. A gentleman from New York had suggested that we should say nothing on national affairs, but stand thereon just as the Committee did—5 to 3. That proposal came from a gentleman with whom he had differed. But yet he looked on such a proposition, coming from such a source, as entitled to considération, and he accepted it for himself, and agreed to it. If it by dropping all the resolutions in regard to Kansas and Nebraska, and the measures of the Administration, they would find it to be for their advantage. In order, then, to test the sense of the Convention on this matter, he would move to lay on the table all the resolutions relating to Nebraska and Kansas, and the endorsement of the acts of the Administration.

Mr. J. KELLY trusted the gentleman would give a chance to other delegates to say something before putting the motion.

Mr VAN BUREN would drop that motion, for he was going to dinner, and in order to give a chance to every man to say as much as he liked, he would withdraw it, provided the last man speaking on the question would renew the motion to lay on the table in his name. Mr. KELLY might do that if he liked.

Mr. KELLY said the Convention was going to dinner, and he would suggest that the matter be postponed until after the recess, and that then it should be taken up.

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The CHAIRMAN explained what he understood to be the condition of the resolutions now before the Convention.

MR. JOHN KELLY'S SENTIMENTS.

Mr. JOHN KELLY, as a representative of the Democracy of New-York City, was always led to suppose that it was not upon principle the Democratic party in New-York was divided, but upon purely personal grounds. He belonged to Tammany Hall, and he aimed to belong to this section of the party, but he would not sit by in silence to let this Convention thrust down the delegation from New-York City a series of resolutions, the adoption of which he believed would be derogatory to the principles of the Democratic party, and injurious to its prosperity here and in other States.

If they should persist in thrusting them down their throats, he for one, would leave this Convention, and never afterwards resume any connection with this branch of it; and he believed that in saying that, he spoke for the majority of the New-York City delegation.

Was it desirable if one-third of this Convention held opinions on a particular question, that the other two-thirds should, by a persistent action, bring about a severance of action and feeling between them?

The gentleman from the Thirteenth Assembly District (Mr. VAN BUREN,) represented a District the views of which, if fairly expressed, would be in favor of endorsing the Administration. That gentleman, if he desired to divide the Democratic party, should not have disgraced the District which sent him, but have had himself chosen from some other District whose wishes he would more fairly represent. [Sensation.] He was personally a sincere admirer of that gentleman—personally, but not politically; for in looking at the history of the split that had taken place in the party, he found that gentleman a prominent actor. Why should it be said, he asked, that the Democracy of New-York should express want of confidence in, and disapproval of a Democratic Administration? The gentlemen who wished to do so, if they pressed their resolutions, were going to divide the Democratic party in this State, never again to be united. If they passed those resolutions they secured the success of the so-called American party—a party proscriptive in power, and which in future would send the country to ruin and desolation. Let them then come fairly up to the question, discuss it in the broadest extent, and he was sure that he could look his Democratic brethren in the face, and express his reliance on the belief that they would act with the same fearless integrity and honesty which they had ever exhibited when a great question came before them for their decision. [Mr. COCHRANE resumed his seat amid loud applause.]

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MR. JOH

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Mr. [illegible] desired to know if it was proper to ... now, or was it ... before being called for, without ... [illegible] thought that the previous votings ... the comparative strength of the minority and ... and that no more taking of Yeas and Nays ... necessary.

It was opposed, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question on the taking up of Mr. CASSIDY's resolution was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 137 ayes to 97 noes.

This important matter was thus disposed of, and the question was now declared to be upon the adoption of Mr. CASSIDY's resolution.

The resolution was read, and, in compliance with the wish of a delegate, surrounded by the suppression of an important clause in the middle of it.

MR. HUNT PITCHES INTO THE GENTLEMAN FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. WARD HUNT, of Oneida, rose to address the Convention against the resolution.

He said: There has been but one question of principle before the Convention. It might be a question of interest to the gentleman from New-York (Mr. COCHRANE) whether he has acted consistently during the whole Anti-Slavery campaign in which he has been engaged since 1847. He has endeavored to show his consistency. Perhaps he has succeeded, and if he had, I should have nothing to say about him. I stood by the side of that gentleman in 1847, 1848 and 1849, and I assure you it does require an explanation to enable me to understand how he now occupies his present position.

Now he stood in 1856, he has endeavored to show. But when I heard him, in 1848, denounce the slave power, and then hear him now in this Convention, substantially and practically opposed to all expression of opinion on the subject of Slavery extension within the Territories, I say it does require an explanation to make his position good.

I further take the liberty to say to the gentleman who claims the paternity of this resolution, (Mr. CASSIDY,) and whom we have looked up to for four years, until within about one year past, as a leader in this movement, and as one to be relied upon in a warfare against Slavery, and who now stands before this Convention as opposed to any action in resistance to the advances of Slavery and the slave power, those gentlemen who have discarded the Albany *Argus* and transferred their subscriptions to the Albany *Atlas*, will be surprised at the position which he has assumed in this Convention. Now, the only question in this Convention has been from the beginning, whether this body would make a declaration of principles, and construct a platform with which the people of the State should be satisfied, and with which we could go down to the polls and call upon the people for their support, or whether we should make a platform with which the powers at Washington should be satisfied! [Applause.] And here we see the Custom-House agents, inside and out,—secret agents as well as open agents,—Post Office agents and the delegates from the City of New-York, standing here in one firm phalanx of Custom-house supporters, and rallies upon Presidential influences, urging us to sacrifice all to that influence, and take a position. (Cries of "Question," "question," and much confusion.)

Mr. COCHRANE expressed a hope the gentleman would be permitted to proceed

Mr. HUNT—I do not ask you, Mr. COCHRANE, to appeal to this Convention that I may be heard. Gentlemen shall hear. [Applause, and cries of "Hear."]

Mr HUNT—I know the gentleman who make this interruption. They are the men who have said from the beginning, "What nonsense that this Committee should consume so much time upon a platform! What do they care for resolutions! What do they care for principles, if they can have the Custom-House support! [Applause.] Now, Sir, another gentleman from the City of New-York, (Mr. JESSE KELLY,) a member elect of the next Congress, has said that if a resolution is passed by this body containing substantially the principles that the people of the State of New-York are opposed to these inroads into the Territory of Kansas—if they cannot a declaration of principles opposed to the further advance of Slavery—he would walk out of this Convention Now, Sir, if any such gentleman goes out, my blessing goes with him. [Cheers.] Better afford that that gentleman should go out, and that the united delegation of the City of New-York should go out. [Cries of "Good," "good."]

Mr. O'KEEFE—With the exception of Mr. VAN BUREN.

Mr. HUNT—Yes, I except him cheerfully. There is one good man in the City of New-York, at any rate. Does that gentleman (Mr. KELLY) mean to place the Democracy in opposition to the protection of the people of Kansas, and the exclusion of Slavery from free territory? Is that all the Democracy he has? If he stands there the fewer of such delegates there are in this Convention the more votes we shall get when we come to the polls. [Applause.]

Now, there is but one mode in which this Convention can retrieve the errors into which it has already fallen, and that is to adopt the resolution offered by Mr. CHURCH. [Cry of "Oh!"] Oh, yes, you will cry *Oh* before you get through. It is an easy matter to deride in this Convention, but you cannot drive the voters to the polls, and you will remember that the City of New-York has but a very small portion of the voters of the State of New-York. I tell you frankly, the people of the country place some importance upon the principles avowed by this Convention, and you might as well disband without nominating a ticket, than put your principles before the people in the position they now are. Unless you place yourselves before the people with a distinct declaration that you are opposed to this foray, and that slavery is not to be extended by the consent of the people of New-York, your ticket will sink below contempt. It will be far below the miserable abortion nominated last week by the Administration. You have resolutions here which contain no distinct principles. Gentlemen are dissatisfied with fears, inside and out, in reference to the Cincinnati Convention. That Convention will sustain the party of the State of New-York. If they put before the people a declaration of principles which will carry the voters with them, no fears need be entertained in reference to that National Convention. Any party which enters the presidential canvass with New-York against them, enters the Canvass with a fearful odds. Let us have a declaration to go to the people with, and we can carry this State at the coming election. The Convention has not, thus far, acceded to such a reasonable suggestion. The majority have, in my judgment acted with great want of good sense. There is yet time to retrieve your errors, and whether gentlemen will go out or stay in, is of less importance than that you should give us a basis upon which we can stand and obtain votes.

I move the adoption of Mr. CHURCH's resolution.

Mr. COCHRAN raised a point of order, that that resolution being upon the table, could not be taken up without a vote of the Convention, and the Convention has laid them on the table.

The CHAIR sustained the point of order.

Mr. HUNT thereupon offered the following resolution as an amendment:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention that portion of the Kansas Nebraska bill which repealed the law prohibiting the existence of Slavery in all the Territories of the United States, north of 36° 30' north latitude, was unwise and unjust, a violation of a compact under which all portions of the Union had lived, in harmony for thirty years, and a dangerous opening of the Slavery agitation, being to all that time forever settled.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of Slavery into the Free Territories of the United States, and that the legislation of the General Government in restoration of Slavery in the Territories, projected by JEFFERSON in 1784, perfected by the additional ordinance of 1787, excluding Slavery from the Northwest Territory, recognized by nearly every Administration, admitted by the distinguished statesmen of every party, until a recent date, to be within the legislative powers of the General Government, has, within the opinion of this Convention, been exerted beneficially to the Territories and the States

Mr. LARKIN moved the previous question, in order to cut off further discussion, but withdrew his motion on appeal from Mr. SHEPARD.

Mr. HURLBURT, of Oneida, perceived that the friends of the resolution of this gentleman from Albany, (Mr. CASSIDY,) had a clear majority, and a majority favorable to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Such being the case, he wished the majority to do their duty like men, and not offer so miserable an abortion as that resolution [Cheers] If they do not do so, he said, the Convention will be sunk into utter contempt. He called upon them to do their duty as became a Democratic Convention, and conjured them, if they endorsed the Administration, to do it manfully.

Mr. ALVORD set forth his position as a representative of the people of Onondaga, and deprecated the action of the Convention. He trusted that this Convention would place itself plainly against the Kansas and Nebraska iniquity.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, had been advised by a friend that in acting with the majority he had not acted right. Another friend had asked him to vote for the Kansas and Nebraska bill. He begged to decline acting on either advice; he did not feel warranted in following the course he had been recommended to follow. He understood the gentleman from Onondaga to say to him that the Nebraska bill was right in principle, but inopportune in point of time.

Mr. ALVORD. (the friend referred to,) corrected the gentleman. He had charged the majority with acting on that principle.

Mr. F. repeated his understanding of the gentleman's statement, and asked if there was any man here who would have voted for the Missouri Compromise in 1851. He never saw the Democrats who would. If it were right to denounce the Nebraska bill it was right to advocate the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and as that would place them on the same platform with the Fusionists he opposed that course

Mr. VAN BUREN took the floor amid loud applause. He said he still cherished the hope that moderate resolutions should be presented and adopted, which, notwithstanding their moderation, would still be acceptable to the Democracy of the State. He had been much referred to personally in the course of this debate, and his right to represent a New York district seemed to be questioned, though no one appeared to contest his seat. However that might be, he had always endeavored to settle up his political accounts as he went along, and though appearing as a sort of amphibious delegate, there could be no question that he had always been and acted as a Democrat. He spoke highly of the political stability of the New-York City Democracy in regard to the great and distinctive issues presented to the party. He spoke of his own connection with the Democracy of that City, asserting that he had never been a candidate for a political office, and he hoped never would. The great question of fanaticism involved in the Maine law was one which could alone be decided by the Democratic party—the party which had taken the most admirable and only proper course in regard to the United States Bank, an independent Treasury, the construction of canals, the extension of suffrage, and the other great questions which had successively occupied the attention of the nation. He wished their success in order that they might put down the Maine Law and Know-Nothingism. They were the only party that would do that; for the Whigs were hardly a party at all. They came into office [illegible] enough to look at the banks, but if they were [illegible] when they looked over the banks it would be [illegible] well; but they did not do that, they always tried to [illegible] something, and invariably spoiled what they tried to [illegible] had hoped the Convention would sustain their resolutions and their action in state issues; but that hope was now thrown aside, and a resolution was presented approving the President's conduct in a variety of [illegible] ed approving the President's conduct in a variety of [illegible] pects—with every word of which he agreed. He deprecated personal abuse of parties holding office under the Administration, though he thought it would be more advisable that it should select other means of protecting its claims to the public confidence than through its own servants. He argued against the advisability of passing a resolution calling for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, because that would throw the party open to the chances of being acted upon by the new Republican party—one of the most dangerous combinations to the Democratic party that had ever been formed. He advocated the abrogation of the Convention's making an expression of their hostility to the extension of Slavery in the free territories and proposed, as an additional resolution, the second offered by Mr. CHURCH, which was

Resolved, That the Democracy of this State are in no degree responsible for the omission of Slavery growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that while they will faithfully adhere to all the Compromises of the Constitution and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, the down this an appropriate occasion to declare and repeat their fixed hostility to the extension of Slavery in territories now free."

A DELEGATE asked if the word "fixed" was not an alteration?

Mr. VAN BUREN replied affirmatively

Mr STARBUCK briefly reviewed the character of the Resolutions before the Convention, and expressed his intention to press for the resolution of the gentleman from Orleans, (Mr. CHURCH,) but it he failed to get that, he would give his support most cordially to the Resolution of the gentleman from Albany, (Mr. CASSIDY.)

Mr. MILLAN of Seneca, though coming from a rural district, regarded the resolution offered by Mr. SHEPARD, as that most in accordance both with his own views and those of his constituents. The adoption of that, however, being impracticable, the Convention should adopt a platform on which they all could stand, and that platform was contained in the resolutions of the gentleman from Albany, which, he hoped, would be unanimously agreed to.

Mr. COCHRANE of Schenectady, said he was willing, in order to harmonize the Democratic party, to vote for the adoption of Mr CASSIDY's resolution, and the addition offered by Mr. VAN BUREN, though the resolutions of Mr. JENKINS expressed his thorough and perfect and most cherished convictions on the subject.

Mr. SHEPARD, of New-York, expressed the opposition of himself and the great bulk of the New-York delegation to the proposition of Mr. VAN BUREN. He did not wish, as the hour was late, to occupy the time of the Convention at any length, and would merely express his opposition to the resolution referred to, without entering into the reasons by which he was led to do so.

Gen. NYE, of Suffolk, insisted that the Convention should pass his resolutions rebuking the conduct of the Administration.

After some remarks from Mr. VAN BUREN, the question on the adoption of his amendment was put, and carried in the affirmative by a large majority.

The resolution offered by Mr. HUNT was then read by the Clerk and afterwards by himself.

Mr LOOMIS, of Herkimer, while regarding the principle of popular sovereignty as incontrovertible in the abstract, could not avoid holding that there is a time for everything. The Territories must have a Government of their own, but there must be a power to establish an organic law, and that power resides in Congress. The time when that power is to be handed over to the Territory itself is to be determined by the fitness of the Territory to discharge the functions of a self-governing State. Mr. LOOMIS continued at considerable length, but the lateness of the hour, (it being now near midnight,) and the obvious weariness of the delegates, procured for him but a very small share of attention.

Mr. KELLY, of New-York interrupted him to suggest the propriety of an adjournment.

A number of voices promptly expressed their disinclination to accede to that

The CHAIRMAN repeatedly called order.

Several Delegates retired, and others were preparing to follow, when

Mr STARBUCK said that the Delegates who desired to take part in the nomination should remain, because the ticket would be made out to-night.

Mr LOOMIS continued at still greater length. When he had concluded,

Mr. SHEPARD moved the indefinite postponement of the resolutions reported by Mr. JENKINS.

The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously. One element of discord was thus got rid of.

Mr. CASSIDY's resolution being now in order, its adoption was moved and seconded.

It was carried by a large majority.

Here was another disposed of

The question now came up on the adoption of the resolution reported by the Committee in reference to the approval of the financial policy of the Administration.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Schenectady, rose to make a remark to the effect that, while he would vote for the resolution, he disapproved of the conduct of the Administration in regard to the Nebraska bill. He was assailed with vehement shouts of "Question."

A Delegate moved to carry the Committee resolution by acclamation. This motion was not pressed.

The question on the Committee's resolution was taken, and it was adopted with but one dissentient voice.

Mr. SHEPARD made the customary motion in regard to the appointment of a State Central Committee, which was unanimously adopted.

A Delegate moved to adjourn until to-morrow.

The motion was opposed, but put, and a division being taken, was declared to be lost.

Mr KING, of Cayuga, moved that the Convention now proceed to the nomination, *viva voce*, of a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals for the long term.

A Delegate, impressed with the idea, no doubt, that he had done enough for one day, and anxious, probably, to get to bed, renewed the motion for adjournment.

Some irregular remarks followed among the delegates as to the hour at which they should meet again in the morning. Seven, half-past seven, eight, half-past, nine, and a quarter to nine were in turn suggested. A good deal of confusion prevailed, and the motion being put, and a division again taken, it was lost by a majority of one—there being 56 for adjournment and 57 against it.

The Convention now proceeded with the nominations for Judge of the Court of Appeals—Mr. KING's motion being presumed to be carried; but Mr STARBUCK and Mr JOHN COCHRANE, seeing the inconvenience of unduly and unnecessarily protracting the session, appealed to the Convention, and were successful.

The motion to adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow, (Friday,) was again put, and carried by a large majority of voices.

So ended the exciting and harrassing labors of the twelve hours through which the Convention sat during the second day.

THIRD DAY.

WINDING UP OF THE WHOLE PERFORMANCE.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Aug. 31, 1855.

The Convention met in Corinthian Hall at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. A feeling of relief was manifest on every side, though it must be confessed that on the part of the gentlemen from the Custom-House, it seemed to be mingled with a consciousness that they were rather used up, and had had the worst of it. The excited confabulations, however, had ceased, and the anxious and careworn looks that had been so general during the previous day were no longer to be seen. Everybody seemed rejoiced in the contemplation of a speedy termination to the labors of the Convention—the only perturbed visages to be met with being those of the gentlemen aspiring for the spoils, but doubtful of their chances. These, indeed, formed a very considerable contingent.

The only thing that remained to be done to-day was the preparation of a ticket. The excitement had so evidently collapsed that no manifestation of strong appeal lay in the adoption of candidates was expected The only opposition exhibited was but the dying kick of Gen. NYE's division.

The meeting was not called to order until the morning had considerably surpassed past the hour designated. The various delegations in the meantime formed themselves into separate Conferences on the floor for the purpose of appointing a State Central Committee.

The platform New-York composed quite a powerful looking little party in a corner by themselves.

The bulk of the candidates to be nominated seemed to have been agreed on beforehand, though there was some difference of opinion in regard to several of the nominations. This, however, did not amount to much.

The CHAIRMAN took his seat at twenty minutes to 10, and called the Convention to order.

The list of delegates was being read by the Clerk, but on motion was suspended.

The reading of the minutes was also dispensed with.

A number of substitutions were made, after which

Mr VAN BUREN rose to suggest the propriety of reading to the Convention the resolutions as amended and adopted

The CHAIRMAN thought that unnecessary, inasmuch as the minutes of the proceedings, giving a general resume of the whole action of the Convention, would be read by the Secretary after the nominations were made

Mr VAN BUREN did not press his proposition.

The delegates from the Judicial Districts appointed to nominate a State Central Committee, reported the following nominations:

First District—Robert Kelly, John Cochrane.
Second District—Samuel E Johnson, Charles H. Winfield
Third District—Robert Cagger, Wm. A. Beach.
Fourth District—David Sprague, Charles Ingalls.
Fifth District—Ward Hunt, Seymour Grove.
Sixth District—Horatio Ballard, S. T. Fairchilds.
Seventh District—E. P. Ross, Thos. Cornes.
Eighth District—Dean Richmond, A. T. Lanning

NOMINATIONS.

The motion before the house when it adjourned last night, for the nomination of a candidate for the long term of the Court of Appeals, was now declared to be in order by the Chairman, and on being put, was carried unanimously.

General NYE hoped the nominations would be made *viva voce*.

Various other modes were suggested by delegates, but

General NYE was sure there could be no danger in his plan.

Mr PORTER, of Westchester, thought the ordinary and more advisable method was for the Secretary to call the roll, and each delegate, as his name was read, to give out his candidate. Agreed to.

Mr. S. E CHURCH said that as the nomination of a candidate for the long term of the Court of Appeals should be given to the Seventh or Eighth District, in accordance with the mode of distribution observed in these appointments, he would move that Mr. SAMUEL L. SELDEN, of Rochester, be nominated.

General NYE was opposed to that He had no objection to Mr. S L. SELDEN, but that he happened to be in an unfortunate association, (Hard.) He belonged to a party which had endorsed the Nebraska bill in a much more manly way than this Convention had

A DELEGATE said Mr. SELDEN had not endorsed it.

Gen. NYE—But he has not objected to it. I nominate a gentleman equally well fitted for the office, Mr HENRY R SELDEN.

Mr CHURCH's nomination of Mr S L. SELDEN was put to the Convention, and carried by acclamation.

Mr DANIEL BRIGGS, of Kings, nominated JOHN A LOTT, of King County, as candidate for the Judgship of the Court of Appeals for the short term. His County was Hard-Shell, and now a Mr. LOTT, but he thought as a matter of policy the Convention would find it to be for their advantage to nominate that gentleman He called upon the delegation from Kings County to say whether Mr. LOTT would accept the nomination

Mr. HERBERT nominated Judge WILLARD for the short term.

Cries of "No! No!" and confusion.

Mr VAN BUREN was opposed to that nomination; he did not want to give the Hards two candidates. He wanted them to get a fair share, but he did not like to see the Convention begin their nominations by putting a Hard-Shell at the top of their ticket, lest they should acquire the habit of keeping up that course until they got to the bottom of it. Gen. NYE had objected to Mr. S. L. SELDEN for Judge, because he has endorsed the Nebraska bill He (Mr. V B) did not believe, however, that question was to come up in the Courts this fall [Applause and laughter.] He spoke highly of Judge LOTT's qualifications for the office in question, but wanted to be sure that he would accept the nomination if offered to him

Mr. PORTER, of Westchester, spoke in favor of Judge LOTT's nomination.

Mr. KING, of Cayuga, moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a Judge for the short term.

When the motion was about to be put, General NYE rose and proposed JOHN W. BROWN, of Orange County, for the short term, and advocated his claim to the nomination in some highly eulogistic remarks.

[Judge B. gave the anti-Prohibitory decision in Poughkeepsie.]

Mr VAN BUREN thought no better candidate could be found in the State than Judge BROWN; and he would be specially pleased with the nomination at this time, on account of Judge B's recent decision. [Laughter.]

After some further talk about Mr. LOTT,

Mr. PORTER rose, and said he was authorized to state that Judge LOTT would accept the nomination. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE moved Judge LOTT's nomination by acclamation. Carried, and nomination made accordingly

Mr. KING desired to pay a slight tribute of respect to the fidelity to his party, of a man who had shown his thorough patriotism, consistency and honesty of principle, under the pressure of the Slave power, and had never failed in his duty to the interests of the Democracy of New-York He would nominate for Secretary of State, CHARLES HUGHES of Washington.

Mr. COOK, of Erie, withdrew the name of Mr. COLES for State Engineer, and nominated Mr. J. T. HATCH as Secretary of State. He moved to have the nomination made by acclamation

Gen. NYE was averse to this.

Mr. ALVORD thought it looked too much like a packed thing to get on in this way.

Mr KING moved to have Mr. COOK's motion laid on the table.

The question was put on his motion and lost.

Mr COOK did not press his motion, and the vote was taken by calling the roll.

The ticket was then completed as follows:

For Judges of the Court of Appeals—Long Term—SAMUEL L. SELDEN, of Monroe. Short Term—JOHN A LOTT, of Kings
For Secretary of State—ISRAEL T. HATCH, of Erie.
For Comptroller—SAMUEL STEBBINS, of Clinton.
For Treasurer—ARIEL S. THURSTON, of Chemaog.
For Canal Commissioner—CURTIS HAWLEY, of Livingston
For Attorney General—SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
For State Engineer—JOHN B JERVIS, of Oneida.
For State Prison Inspector—PATRICK H. AGEN, of Onondaga.

It was voted that in the event of any declination of nominations, the State Central Committee be empowered to substitute nominees.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then unanimously passed.

Mr VAN BUREN moved that a Committee of three be appointed to assist the Secretaries to prepare the minutes of the Convention for publication. Carried.

Thanks to the other officers of the Convention were then voted unanimously, and at 11½ A. M. the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with three cheers for the ticket.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Funeral of Dr. Cone.

The obsequies of Rev. Dr. CONE, late Pastor of the First Baptist Church, of this City, took place in the Meeting-House, Broome-street, Thursday afternoon. The number of persons present was very large. Every pew was filled, the aisles and entry was thronged, and hundreds went away, being unable to obtain an entrance.

The body of the deceased was borne on bearers from his residence to the Church, followed by a procession of the members of the American Bible Union, his late parishioners and friends, and clergymen of different denominations, including Rev. Drs. FERRIS, Cox and KNOX.

The cortege reached the Church shortly after 2 o'clock, escorting the body down the main aisle, where it was placed in front of the pulpit; the choir performing meanwhile a funeral anthem. The scene was very impressive, and not a few tears were shed by female members of the Church, as they beheld the dead body of their beloved Pastor borne for the last time within the precincts of the sanctuary, where he had so long and so faithfully labored.

At the conclusion of the anthem, Rev. Dr. BRIGGS, of Brooklyn, read extracts from the Scriptures. Hymn 631 was next read by Rev. Dr. CHURCH, and sung by the Choir, after which followed a very eloquent prayer by Rev. Dr. KNOX, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. MADDOX, of the Oliver-street (Baptist) Church, then delivered a lengthy and beautifully expressed discourse on the nature of God's love and mercy, as evinced by the singular manner by which Dr. CONE was converted and led to the ministry of the Gospel. "Whom God seeks he seeks; whom God seeks he saves."

At the conclusion of Mr. MADDOX's discourse a prayer was offered by Rev. CHAS G. SOMERS, after which another hymn was sung by the Choir. A few remarks, eulogistic of the deceased, were then made by Rev. Dr. COX. Hundreds who heard his voice, he said, might have known Dr. CONE longer, but few had known him better than he. He had lived with him in Philadelphia many, very many years ago, ere either were yet converted. Though it was a truth that on some points they differed, it was a greater truth that on greater points they were agreed; and he could not refrain from attesting to the worth of his departed friend as a faithful minister of the Gospel, and an unflinching advocate of whatever he believed in his conscience to be right.

Dr. COX concluded the services by pronouncing the usual dictum, after which the vast concourse passed out through the main aisle, looking on the corpse as they proceeded.

The coffin is a plain one, and the plate thereon is inscribed with tersely the words:

SPENCER H. CONE,
Died Aug. 25, 1855,
Aged 71 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The body will be removed to-morrow for interment at Schooley's Grove, New-Jersey, where Mrs. CONE, who died about a year since, is now buried.

The funeral sermon on the deceased will be preached at the Broome-st. Church, on the evening of the 16th of September, by Rev Dr. ARMITAGE.

Previous to the funeral services yesterday, a meeting of the American Bible Union, and of the officers of the Church was held, and a series of resolutions adopted, expressive of their regret at the death of Dr. CONE, and of condolence with his family.

Whig Senatorial Convention.

The Fifth District Whig Senatorial Convention met Thursday evening, at the Broadway House, and nominated HORATIO N. WILD as a candidate for the State Senate. The first and only ballot stood thus:

Horatio N. Wild	14	Chas. Crane	4
W. Blackstone	7	Total	25

A motion to make the nomination of Mr. WILD unanimous, was opposed only by Mr. C. V. ANDERSON, who could not, on principle, although his personal friend, vote for Mr WILD, identified, as he was, with the Know-Nothing party.

German Democratic Organization.

The Germans of the Fifth Ward held a meeting last night at No 83 Leonard street, for the purpose of devising measures to show the politicians that they hold the balance of power when brought to the polls in a compact phalanx, and that they will use it, irrespective of parties, for the interests of the Germans as a body and the support of true Democracy. They state that they don't want offices of any kind. A general meeting will be convened next week, to erect their platform.

The Hurlgate Catastrophe.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF JOSEPH STRATTON.—Coroner HANFORD held an inquest yesterday at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on the body of JOSEPH STRATTON, late of Fourth-street, New-York, one of the sufferers by this calamity who was found at Red Hook Point.

It appeared by the evidence that the small boat was not capsized, and that the deceased and his companions must have leaped out, the boat having been found adrift with their coats, &c., in it; that the night was dark to the westward, and the *Elm City* was within a length before it was observed; that they immediately backed and stepped along as they safely could to their position, the *C. Vanderbilt* being directly behind them. The occurrence took place on Sunday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

VERDICT.

That the said JOSEPH STRATTON came to his death by drowning at Hell Gate, on the morning of the 26th instant, by accidentally coming in contact with the steamboat *Elm City* while in a small boat; and that in the opinion of the Jury, from the evidence, Captain M. Lewis of the *Elm City*, used his utmost endeavor to prevent the collision after discovering the boat containing the said STRATTON.

Fires.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—A fire broke out in a paint shop at the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Broadway, about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Damage about $150. The fire is supposed to have been an incendiary one.

FIRE IN LISPENARD-STREET.—A fire occurred in the building No. 23 Lispenard street on Wednesday night. Damage trifling.

[Advertisement.]
JOHN BAILEY & Co.,
Nos. 85 and 87 John-street,
Offer to the trade at the lowest rates, in lots to suit purchasers,
100,000 lbs. Sheet and Rolled Brass and German Silver, all widths and thicknesses; sheet 24x48 to 40x108; circulars 40 inches in diameter.
100,000 lbs. Brass, Copper and German Silver Wire, all shapes and sizes.
100,000 lbs. Brass and Copper Inling, plain and fancy, all sizes.
Ingot German Silver and Copper Nickel, Brass Kettles, &c.
Metal for special purposes made to order.
500 000 Carriage Tire, and Spring Bolts.
5,000 doz. Wrought Iron Butts and Hinges.
100,000 gross American Bed Screws.
50 tons Pump Chain, best quality.
Revolving Stand, Yard, Suction, Force and Steam Pumps.
Hydraulic Rams, Garden Engines, Cast Iron Curbs.
Chain Pump Wheels and Fixtures, Iron Well Wheels and Grindstone Trimmings.
Fry Pans, superior quality, American manufacture.
Cast Steel Cork Screws, American manufacture.
50 bbls. Corry Combs, brass and iron, improved pattern.
500,000 feet Wrought Iron Pipe, for gas, steam or water.
5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Socket, Solid Shank and Planters' Hoes.
5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Manure, Hay, Spading and Sluice Forks.
5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Potato Hooks, Manure Drags and Garden Rakes.

[Advertisement.]
AMBROTYPES—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—There are no Ambrotypes taken at present in this City, as the owners of the Right have not as yet opened rooms, but will in a few days. There are pictures taken at BRADY's and other galleries on single glass, styled Ambrotypes, but are not such, they being only varnished on the back, and are much more perishable than a daguerreotype, as the varnish will soon crack and destroy the picture. None are genuine unless hermetically sealed between plate glass and stamped—Patent. W. A. TOMLINSON.

[Advertisement.]
RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 374 BROADWAY.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Patent Self-Clearing Furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Toousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. B. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO PATENT SNATCHERS!
KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!
There will soon be a chance for stealing!
I am about to introduce a new invention!
THADDEUS HYATT,
No. 120 West Broadway, New-York

[Advertisement.]
DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the depot, No. 311 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is invaluable for the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, and wounds, even of twenty years' standing. Cases that have been long considered as past all cure, readily yield to its wonderful efficiency Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]
DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUNNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUNNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 2,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 136 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Depôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ANDREW WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent" and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]
☞ For protection against mosquitoes and insects, HANAIN's Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net. A sure guarantee against mosquitoes, without obstructing the circulation of air.
W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S "Olive Tar," the new Electrical Remedy for the cure of disease. See advertisement under head of Medical.

[Advertisement.]
BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED

In Hoboken on Sunday Aug 19 by Rev. A. S Patton, Mr M GARNATT to Miss LOUISA BROWN, both of Philadelphia. Also, on Monday Aug 20, WOOLSEY DAGOLY to MARY POWELL, both of Philadelphia

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 31, of consumption, Miss AMELIA J. OTT, of Norfolk, Va

Her friends and those of Peter S March, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation, from No. 271 West 41st-st.

In this City, on Friday, Aug 31, at the residence of his father O Elliot, Esq No 116 West 34th st., SHADWELL ELLIOT, M. D., aged 29 years.

☞ Elizabethtown, N. J., papers please copy

In this City, on Friday Aug 31, HENRY H., son of William and Catharine Harmer, aged 6 months and 16 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, at No. 21 Baxter st

In this City, on Thursday, Aug 30, JAMES REED, son of James P and Margaret Cumming, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No 326 West 24th-st.

In this City, on Friday Aug 31, suddenly, while on a visit to his friends, FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS HALSEY, of Jockaway.

The funeral services will take place at 7 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, from the residence of W. R RIKEY, No 88 Avenue C The remains will be taken to Bridgehampton, L. I., for interment

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug 29 EMMA FRANCES, daughter of Joseph T and Jane A. M Howland, aged 1 year and 20 days.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday Aug 30, MRS HANNAH HURLBURT PATTEN relict of the late Rev Wm. Patten, late of Newport, R. I., in the 67th year of her age

Funeral from the First Presbyterian Church Henry-st., this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug 31 SARAH, wife of Robert C Young

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner of Bond and Bergen-sts., this (Saturday) afternoon, Sept 1 at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

At Clifton, Staten Island on Friday, Aug 31, JOHN, only child of Henry M Whittemore, aged 11 months and 26 days.

In Mamaroneck Westchester County, on Thursday, Aug 30, VIRGINIA WALDRON infant daughter of James and Rebecca Boyce, aged 1 year.

At Hoffington on Wednesday Aug 29 CATHARINE A H, wife of Edward B Barclay, of Philadelphia

Her funeral will take place at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, from the residence of Mr John M. Barclay, Spruce, below 10th-st., Philadelphia

On board schooner Hester A. Jones, on Monday, Aug 27, GEORGE H. SPENCER, aged 52 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 31

$5,000	Tenn 6s '92	86½	60	Erie Railroad	51
500	Indiana State 6s	84	200	do	51½
13,000	Virginia 6s	98	250	do	51
10,000	do	b30 90½	50	do	b60 51
1,000	N Carolina 6s	99	100	do	b30 52
1,000	Missouri 6s	93¼	200	do	s30 51½
3,000	City 6s '70	100	300	do	s10 51½
18,000	Erie Bonds '75	s3 90½	400	do	51
10,000	Ill C & E R Bs	s30 90½	100	do	b15 51½
5,000	do	s3 89	200	do	s60 51
5,000	do	88½	250	do	b60 52
14,500	do	88½	56	do	b3 51½
7,000	do	b30 89	100	do	51½
40,000	do	88½	200	do	c 51½
10,000	do	b30 88½	165	Reading Railroad	s3 94
1,000	Ill Central R Bs	89	100	do	s30 94
6,000	do	b30 87½	250	do	s30 94½
5,500	N. Y Cen. 7s

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1235 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Return of the President and Wife—Death of Judge Cranch

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1855

The President, wife and suite, arrived here this afternoon, after an absence of seventeen days at the Virginia Springs.

WILLIAM CRANCH died this P. M., at the age of eighty-six years. He has served as judge in the courts of the District of Columbia for nearly fifty-five years. He was eminent for his learning, for the soundness of his opinions, and for the purity of his character. He received his appointment at the outgoing of the administration of the elder Adams. Judge CRANCH was the author of the Circuit Court Reports.

Massachusetts Politics—The Kansas Emigrant Aid Society.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Hon. GEORGE S. HILLIARD, of this city, was nominated for State Attorney General by the late Anti-Maine Law Convention, without his knowledge or consent.

A meeting of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society was held last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. EDWARD E. HALL, of Worcester, GEORGE B. EMERSON, Rev. Mr. WILCOX, a resident of Kansas, and others. Three Committees were chosen: the first to consider and act on the best method of making all the Ministers of Boston life members of the Aid Company; the second, to correspond with the various Religious Societies of Massachusetts on the wants of Kansas, and to invite their contributions; and the third, to raise by general subscription in this State, a fund reaching, with the other contributions, $20,000.

Texas Election, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 2

We have received New-Orleans papers of Monday last. The returns from the election in Texas leave the Eastern Congressional District in doubt. EVANS, the American candidate, was thought to have the best chance.

Kansas News.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Judge ELMORE has written a letter to Hon. CALEB CUSHING, dated "Shawnee Mission, Aug. 23," in which he states he has not violated a single law of Congress or order of the Department, and that he is satisfied that his case is prejudiced, and that his removal is decidedly on the grounds of policy. He also says that, by the 27th Section of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, he holds office for four years, and gives notice that he will resist the action of the President through the Courts.

The last number of the *Squatter Sovereign* doubts the reliability of Governor SHANNON in regard to the Slavery question.

Yellow Fever at Portsmouth and Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 2.

At Norfolk, on Thursday, there were 26 deaths from yellow fever, among them Dr. THOMAS CONSTABLE and Dr. NASH. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, editor of the *Beacon*, had been taken sick. On Friday there were 20 deaths, including Mrs. Capt STARKE, JAMES L. HEROD, John G. H. HATTON, and a child of Commodore WHITTLE. On Saturday there were 12 deaths.

It was believed that the disease was abating, and the panic among the people was not so great.

Among those who have died are Rev. Mr. DURELL, Methodist Minister, IGNATIUS HIGGINS, Teller of the Bank of Virginia, and R. R. DOVE. Among the new cases are Dr. HILLSON, O. W. EDWARDS and HUGH KEARNS.

At Portsmouth, on Friday and Saturday, there were 35 deaths.

The Telegraphic Excursionists and Submarine Telegraph Cable.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) Saturday, Sept. 1.

The steamer *James Adger* and party arrived at Sydney, Cape Breton, yesterday, where the steamer took in coal and would leave to-day for New-York direct. The party were all in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the unfortunate termination of the attempt to lay down the telegraph cable to Newfoundland. We have been unable to learn the precise cause of the failure. The *Adger* will be due at New-York on Wednesday.

The Buffalo and Brantford Railroad.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 1.

A meeting of the Directors of the Buffalo and and Brantford Railroad was held to-day at Brantford, C. W., to consider a proposition of the English first mortgage bondholders to lease the road. The proposition was accepted with but one dissenting vote. The terms are to pay the interest bonds now due, to finish the road, and to keep it in good condition.

Conviction for Murder.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Sept. 1.

CORNELIUS HASKELL and SARAH ANN A BROWN, his reputed wife, were convicted to-day before the Supreme Judicial Court, in this city, of the murder of STEPHEN C. WASHER, at Hopkinton, on the 31st of last May. HASKELL is a mulatto. Sentence has been deferred until Monday.

The Case of the Boston Slaver.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

JACOB K. LUNT, the pilot charged with obstructing a legal process of the United States Court in piloting the alleged slave schooner *Mary E. Smith* to sea, has been held for trial. He gave bail in $500. The case of JAMES E. SIMPSON, merchant, charged with fitting out the schooner as a slaver, is postponed till Thursday next.

The Wheeler Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Judge KELLY charged the Jury at noon in the case of the colored men charged with assaulting Col WHEELER, at the rescue of his slaves, but no verdict has been brought in yet.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day, were ninety-six, showing a decrease of twenty-nine from last week.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Sept. 1

The steamer *Augusta* arrived here from New-York at 5 o'clock this morning.

The City Deposites.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your article of this morning on "The City Moneys" commends itself to the favorable attention of every tax payer in the City. The adoption of its valuable suggestions would doubtless increase the City revenue to an extent even greater than your estimate, besides effecting what is of equal if not greater importance, the entire security of the deposits.

The subject is also well worthy the attention of the legal profession, and the large class of persons who are interested as lienors by judgment or otherwise, in mortgaged lands. By the established rulers of our courts, the City Chamberlain is the custodian of all surplus moneys arising from the sale of mortgaged premises under decree of foreclosure. With the utmost dispatch, weeks after elapse before the priorities of parties respectively entitled to such surplus can be determined; their money, meanwhile, lying idle, or its accruing interest being pocketed by the Chamberlain. And, finally, when the order for payment is made, the payee is subjected to the imposition of a *commission* as well as loss of interest, by way of compensation to the Chamberlain for his very valuable services in holding the deposit. Yours, &c., S.

A Card.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1855.

On Friday evening last, on board the steamer *Metropolis*, from Fall River to New-York, between two gentlemen well known in this community, certain words passed, the expression of which resulted from mutual misapprehension, which by mutual friends having been explained, and the offensive expressions consequent on said misapprehension having been fully retracted, the parties remain friends, as before.

JOHN FORSYTH, of Mobile, Ala.
A. MACTIER, of New-York.

☞ The brig *Virginia*, Capt. GRAHAM, from Port-au-Prince Aug. 16, arrived at this port on Saturday. The Captain reports it very sickly at Port-au-Prince, particularly among the shipping.

THE SPIRIT-RAPPING PROPAGANDA.

Movements of the Spiritualistic School—Sunday Services—Conferences, &c.

PROFESSOR MAPES AMONG THE CONVERTS.

Few of our readers are probably aware of the extent of the machinery by which the apostles of the Spirit-Rapping philosophy are laboring to extend their belief throughout the country. It seems to be natural that every person who adopts any creed, religious, social or political, should desire and endeavor to convince others of its truth. This is preeminently true of those who suppose they have discovered a new philosophy or a new religion,—for just in proportion to the imagined importance of the discovery will be the zeal and earnestness of its disciples. The Spiritualists are by no means behind any of the various schools of *ismatics* of the day, in this respect. They have a regularly organized Propaganda,—with a central society, affiliated branches, newspaper organs, book publishing establishments, missionaries, and all the machinery necessary for the extension of the Spiritualistic faith. Judge EDMONDS and N. P. TALLMADGE are the high priests of the new faith, or rather they are put forward as its most conspicuous champions,—the high positions they have occupied in society and politics promising to give more weight to their opinions than could be derived from any other source. But they are really far less accomplished and experienced in the mysteries of this new creed, than many of its less prominent and notorious advocates.

It is claimed by the leaders of the Spiritual System, that it has made more rapid progress and more extended conquests, since its first promulgation, than any new philosophy or religion ever started; and unless Mahometanism and Mormonism are exceptions, we are inclined to think the claim well founded. It is but five or six years since the movement was commenced by the performances of the Fox family in Rochester;—and we presume that the sect which has grown up from that beginning, and which believes in the pretended spirit revelations, of which those were specimens, numbers not less than *fifty thousand* in the United States at the present moment. There are in this City alone, several thousand of them,—numberless persons of intelligence and standing, and including especially, ladies from every rank of society. It is, indeed, getting to be quite fashionable to keep *mediums* as *attaches* to the family or social circles of those who believe in the system and can afford the luxury.

Regular services, in imitation of Church services, are held by the Spiritualists in this City and Brooklyn, and conference meetings, after the example of some religious denominations, are also common. The following notice appeared in the TIMES of Saturday last:

"SPIRITUALISM.—MR R P AMBLER will lecture at the SOYERS at the Rooms No 820 Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; subject: *Nature Viewed in its Spiritual Aspects*. Lecture in the evening by WILLIAM FISHBOUGH, subject: *The Day of Judgment Fulfilled in Present Events*."

At the morning service some two hundred persons were present, filling the room, and embracing persons apparently of every class. The audience was highly respectable,—consisting of at least half ladies,—and presenting an unusual proportion of long beards and unshaven faces. When the time for opening arrived, Mr AMBLER went up to the platform and seated himself in a chair, having simply a table with a hymn-book upon it before him. He is a young man, with full sandy beard good face, bright eyes,—resembling somewhat in his personal appearance Mr. DANA of the *Tribune*. We understand he has a good deal of reputation with the Spiritualist fraternity as a *medium*. He gave out a hymn to be sung, reading it with great affectation of elocution,—rolling his *rs* voluminously,—pronouncing wind, wind, &c. The hymn was addressed to God as perceived in Nature,—felt in the winds, seen in the stars, heard in the purling brooks, &c, &c, and was sung by three female voices and one bass male voice, with the accompaniment of a flute.

After this introduction Mr. AMBLER proceeded with his discourse, which was a very florid piece of declamation, abounding in high sounding flights of poetry, and expressing only in the vaguest manner the doctrine it was designed to set forth,—which was, that *in Nature man can find all the truth it is needful to know*. He began by speaking of the different lights in which Nature is viewed by different men,—the utilitarian seeing in it only the means of wealth,—the chemist regarding it as a laboratory for chemical processes, and the philosopher as the manifestation of certain laws. But he urged that it ought also to be regarded as embodying and revealing all spiritual truth,—and went on to say that all our highest ideas of truth—our ideas of God, of immortality, and of beauty—were derived from Nature, and from Nature alone. Upon this basis he proceeded to condemn those who suppose God is to be worshipped in temples made with hands, and to insist that true worship was to be paid only in the temple of nature, and was prompted by the angel spirit that dwelt in man. Throughout the whole discourse, which was pronounced *memorder*, and with great affluence of gesticulation and rhetorical modulations of voice, not an allusion was made to the Bible, nor to any system of revealed religion. The sentiment of the whole was thoroughly and exclusively *Pagan*,—as completely so as the old Greek religion, going back, indeed, to the same source as that, but lacking its exquisite beauty and the magnificent superstructure of its mythology.

After a particularly florid sentence, uttered with great vehemence, Mr. AMBLER put his hand to his forehead, as if in pain,—sat down and gave indications, by sundry spasmodic jerks of his body and hands, of certain spiritualistic influences which he could not resist. The Choir then sang another hymn, after which Mr. AMBLER dismissed the audience with the following benediction:

"May the infinite intelligence of the universe attend you. And His ministering angels guide you in the pathway of truth."

A collection was then taken up, which yielded apparently some twenty or thirty dollars, and the audience dispersed.

THE CONFERENCE MEETINGS.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, a *conference* meeting of Spiritualists was held, at which each person present is at liberty to speak on the subject and state any facts that may have come within his knowledge. At the meeting yesterday only half a dozen persons were present at the hour designated, and others dropped in very slowly, so that at 2½ o'clock not over forty or fifty had assembled. After a very long time of profound silence, Mr. PARTRIDGE, one of the editors of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, rose and made some remarks about the embarrassments Spiritualism encountered, from the fact that it was held responsible for other doctrines than those which belonged to it. Persons would very often, at their meetings, introduce other topics, and then Spiritualism was held accountable for whatever they might say. He thought the system valuable as having demonstrated the fact of immortality. The Christian world deduces its faith in a future life from the fact that Christ rose from the dead. But they also hold that Christ was more than man; therefore the fact that *he* rose from the dead by no means proves that we shall also. The Bible evidence of immortality is thus unsatisfactory. But when we hear from, talk with, and touch the spiritual bodies of our deceased friends—as he and many others had done—there could be no longer any doubt. We have the same proof that they live, that Thomas had of Christ's living: and when we see such manifestations as are daily presented, we can no longer doubt that Peter's prison doors were opened and that Philip was caught up into the air. Such things happen now every day. Nor can they be explained by electricity, the Odic force or any of the theories that have been started. We must have some theory that will explain *all* the phenomena exhibited; and none but that of Spirit agency will do this.

Another gentleman, evidently a strong admirer of WOMAN'S Rights, said that the prophesies never could be fulfilled until every man had his share of land, and until woman was made in all respects the equal of man, and independent of his control. The female must be exalted and the male abased to his proper level.

Dr. MARCY, of Baltimore, next made a long speech, having no very definite point except to declare his own faith in Spiritualism. He closed by telling an anecdote of a married couple who had lived very unhappily together for twenty years,—without anybody's being aware of the fact,—the husband treating his wife very harshly, never allowing her even to call upon her relations unless in his company, and following her if she ever went out alone. This had gone so far that her *brother* had once been obliged to interfere. At last the couple were in a Spiritual circle one evening, when a message was delivered through a medium to the husband, from his child by a former wife, revealing to the whole company his treatment of his wife, and telling him he must not continue it. The husband fell on his knees, confessed the truth, asked his wife's pardon, and they have lived happily ever since!

The Woman's Rights man said he was glad to hear that the influence of Spiritualism had been thrown in the scale of women, and that it had made this man give his wife her freedom. This anecdote confirmed what he had previously said on the same subject.

Dr. GRAY expressed his concurrence in what Mr. PARTRIDGE had said of the doctrine of immortality. He had himself experienced the worthlessness of such faith as Christianity inspires in that doctrine. He had belonged to an orthodox family,—all his friends, parents, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts being Presbyterians,—regular saints, and he being the only sinner among them, as he was yet. He grew up supposing it was all right,—that they were all salted and pickled in a lump, and that, of course, they were all safe together. But when he had been brought to the very brink of death by sickness, he asked himself the question, whether he really believed he should continue to exist after death: and he said he found he hadn't as much faith as would be put on the end of a cambric needle. Since he had embraced Spiritualism, however, and found that death was simply going from one sphere to another, he felt very differently. Being troubled with disease of the heart, whenever he laid down at night, he felt that it was quite uncertain whether he should wake up in this sphere or in the next—and to tell the truth, he *didn't care*. He had thus experienced in his own case the unsatisfactory character of the Scriptural evidence of immortality, compared with that afforded by Spiritualism. Another point he wished to mention: The Mosaic idea of crime and punishment, (which Christ's doctrine had not extinguished, though it ought to have done so,) was that for offences committed in this life man would be eternally punished hereafter. Orthodox Christianity held that, though Justice required this, it had been cheated of its due by the contrivance of an atonement. Now, Spiritualism knows nothing of all this. It holds that man's life is to be unfolded in an infinite series of spheres,—just as in vegetable life, every plant contains the germ of infinite successive developements. Upon this point, Dr. GRAY said he should speak at some other time, and endeavor to prove its scientific truth.

The meeting then broke up; and one of the officiating Deacons undertook the sale of a little pamphlet called *The Public Circle*, containing the revelations of the Spirits on various occasions,—their answers to questions—solutions of enigmas, &c, &c. Whatever the subject, there was one sentiment pervading them all, *—hostility to recognizer Christianity* and a voice not to heed it or the opposition of those who hold it. As an example, we quote the following from counsel given by the Spirit of NORTH, the young man who committed suicide in this City a few months since—to some friend:

"You are favored above many mortals. You are the recipient of the influx of Divine truth from a higher sphere than that of the earth. You will be impelled, by the power of that truth, Spiritual operations on you, and will be open to your course of higher and more glorious thought. He bold, and fearlessly pursue every thought pertaining to man's immortality to its finale; whether it come to you with an electric leap to, gently as the dividing dew. Fear not to speak the truth and speak it boldly. *No matter if your sayings be considered as unprincipled and irreligious in the judgment of men, by the order of years.* No *matter if you are to censure by orthodox ministers from deathly cushioned pulpits.* Push steadily and unintimidatingly onward. As in labor any person engaged in earnest pursuits has ever across the track as wave through storm and tempest, and at last reaches the spot of destination on some foreland known only to science, so you by ardent toil and an unwavering determination, must approach the haven of your desires.

"Your love is above that sympathetic love which is merely being the agent to lead convert to that plane where it becomes a part of the Great Truth.

"I am drawn to you by a special sympathy. Since I left the body, I have wandered over the world, catching the thoughts of earth's children as they wafted their way to the spheres. In doing so I found a mind so willing as yours to receive and express my thoughts. You have boldly labored, to my wishes, and the evidence is now on record.

"You will be impressed from superior sources; and inferior spirits will control your physical organism and cause your hand to vibrate in obedience to your thoughts. By this will you know they are of Spiritual origin.

"There are what dare you say, which be babbled earthway as an impediment? Heed them not. Heed not any but an unprincipled object. *But the success of the world has barriers for him.* He was known by the name of

"NORTH."

These Conference Meetings are held every Wednesday evening, as well as on Sunday afternoon. At the one held on last Wednesday evening, we understand Professor MAPES took quite a prominent part in the discussion. He avowed himself a believer in Spiritualism, to some extent, and said he did not know that he might not, upon further investigation, "go it, up to the hub." He had been convinced of the immortality of the soul, by means of his investigation of those phenomena. Having for a long time heretofore been a disbeliever in the dogmas of the popular religion, he had kept silent, deeming it unwise and inexpedient to pull down an old system, while he could not replace it by a new and a better one. He illustrated the subject by various striking facts existing in the world of matter. A blacksmith finds a piece of iron that he cannot work—the knife is out of it—he lays it aside, and by-and-by the knife is restored. What was that life? It was beyond the reach of the mechanalysis. He said that the proof of the soul's immortality had existed before the development of modern Spiritualism, but it was presented in such a way as to produce conviction in the minds of only a few. Mr. PARTRIDGE having presented a number of points in answer to the inquiry of the *Tribune*: "What new thing has spiritualism demonstrated?" Professor MAPES strenuously denied that it had demonstrated anything new. He said the question was unwise: it might as well have been asked, "What new thing in science has Columbia College demonstrated?" In this view the Professor was opposed to the entire sentiment of the rest of the speakers—Mr. PARTRIDGE, Dr. GRAY, Dr. HALLOCK and S. P. ANDREWS. He said that while spiritualism demonstrated nothing new, it took old truths which were known to the few and demonstrated them to the capacities of the many. He had read essays on science, given through the spiritual media, that surpassed anything he had ever found in books on science. They set forth facts in such a way as to be comprehensible to the intellect of a youth of fifteen. He believed that the author of the book of Job had spoken of the rotundity of the earth—a fact which was concealed from the world until COPERNICUS demonstrated it. In this point JOB was inspired beyond the rest of mankind—he was ahead of his time.

Prof MAPES said he had not had a great deal to do personally with the actual phenomena of Spiritualism, but had taken a philosophical view of the authenticated facts. He desired to know the opinion of Spiritualists on the subject of evil. In his view evil was not a positive but a negative thing; it stood in the same relation to good that cold did to heat—it was the absence of good. Being, therefore, not a positive thing, he argued that the idea of eternal punishment on account thereof was preposterous.

The Chairman (Dr. GRAY) stated that it was not the object of the Conference to discuss that question—only to communicate spiritual information. He would state, however, as a fact, that almost without exception the communications from the next sphere had been to the effect that man was a progressive being, both here and hereafter; and, consequently, that there was no future state of actual and hopeless misery.

Prof. MAPES coincided with that view. He said that the progress of human sentiments in civilized society tended to show that vindictive punishment was not an attribute of the Almighty. In fact, he had known persons recently admitted to membership of the Episcopal Church who avowed their disbelief in endless misery.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening Stuyvesant Institute was rather crowded. We noticed many intelligent looking persons of both sexes among the audience. It was announced that WILLIAM FISHBOUGH would discourse upon "*The Day of Judgment Fulfilled in Present Events.*" Mr. FISHBOUGH seemed sensibly impressed with the solemnity of his subject, and while he sat wrapped in thought, the same venerable gentleman renewed the sale of the Spiritual pamphlets at sixpence each to the people who were somewhat tired of waiting.

At last the services were commenced. Two hymns were sung, prayer was offered, and parts of the 21st and 22d chapters of the Book of Revelations were read, as appertaining to the subject under consideration.

Previous to opening the discourse, Mr. FISHBOUGH intimated in a distinct voice and with marked intonation, that the Spiritualists of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, were then and there invited to attend a picnic to Flushing on Tuesday next, in the steamer *Island City*. Fare, there and back, 25 cents. Tickets to be had on board. A gentleman in the room thereupon said "Good."

Mr. FISHBOUGH, who is an intellectual man in appearance, with beard and moustache, now began his sermon. He lacks eloquence, but his language was certainly calculated to make an impression. He began by asserting that the whole creation believed and had always believed in a judgment, and to support this proposition he referred to the Zendavesta of the Persians, the mythology introduced into the Grecian poetry about the wars between the Gods and the Giants, the Sybelline oracles of the Romans, and the rude theology of the Scandinavian and Northern races. The Bible, of course, taught the Christian that there was a judgment. This being established, Mr FISHBOUGH proceeded first to show what a day of judgment did *not* mean, and, secondly, what it *did* mean. It was, he said, no visible phenomenon in the Heavens—the Lord would not come in a human form—dead people would not rise from their graves in bodily shape—[Exit a lady and three gentlemen at different doors.] No! no more than the wolf Hengrist (mythological) would come and swallow up the earth with his big ponderous jaws! But, resumed Mr. FISHBOUGH, when a man comes into his interiors, the process of sloughing off (so to speak) is the judgment. [Exit a lady looking faintish.] The speaker continued, unconsciously: In 1756 SWEDENBORG saw a spiritual judgment—an entirely new arrangement of the Spiritual World.

There have been two judgments on this earth—one at the Deluge of Noah and another at the Destruction of the Jewish race. We are now undergoing a third. [About four heavy booted gentlemen.] Yes! the predictions have prophesied that this is the day of Judgment—the resurrection and coming of angels; and the dead, small and great, are standing before us and God! All those that were in their graves have come forth. When the scripture speaks of the "burning up the world," it means the destruction of the old dispensation. Look, for the proof of this, quoth Mr. FISHBOUGH, at the mass of effete Churches, shriveling up like feathers in the new light of spiritualism. [Sensation.] If the process goes on will not the old organisms (*anglice* Churches) be broken down? Are not people fleeing from them like rats from a sinking ship? [Exeunt sundry individuals.]

Mr. FISHBOUGH warned his hearers against the errors and dissentions that had crept in among the spiritualists themselves—one circle ranging itself in opposition to another,—the result of which would be that each circle would be separated from all spirits that were not in accordance with their own peculiar sphere. A fearful contemplation! Such people are the liars, idolaters, &c., spoken of in the text, who will be cast into the lake of fire—not that there is a lake of fire—for those who understand scripture know that "fire" simply means a purifier, and "lake" corresponds to a body of people. The sins of all must thus eventually be purified. The speaker finally admonished his audience to try the spirits and see whether they were of God.

Mr. FISHBOUGH, in conclusion, hoped he had not crossed the prejudices of any one present. He said he was very susceptible of magnetic influence, and, while speaking, had felt the spirit of opposition running straight at him in certain lines. For this reason he had been unable to unfold his doctrines as forcibly as he could have wished.

A gentleman now appeared before the audience, and announced that a collection would be taken up for the benefit of the lecturer. (*Exeunt multi.*)

A subscription was, however, taken up, and those remaining gave harmoniously. The services of the evening were then upon concluded. (*Exeunt omnes.*)

From this sketch, which we have made as full and complete as our limits would allow, the public will be able to form some general notion of the usual exercises of these Spiritualistic meetings.

THE REPUBLICANS' MOVEMENT.

Preliminary Meeting for the Appointment of Delegates.

A meeting of Republicans of the City and County of New-York was held on Saturday evening last at Freemason's Hall, in Broadway. Owing to the want of sufficient notice and the failure to designate where the Hall was situated, the attendance was rather slim. The only notice that appeared, we believe, was the following in the *Tribune* of Saturday:

"The Republicans of New-York will meet at Freemason's Hall this evening, at 8 o'clock, in County Convention, to choose Delegates to the Syracuse Convention of the 26th of September."

Several complaints were made during the course of the evening of the insufficiency of the notice and of the great difficulty of finding the place of meeting.

Mr JOSEPH BLUNT called the meeting to order and nominated ROB LOCKWOOD, Esq., of the Fifteenth Ward, for Chairman, who was accordingly chosen. Messrs. R. H. LAMONT, of the First Ward, and DAVID MARSH, of the Tenth Ward, were chosen Secretaries.

The call of the State Committee having been read by the Chairman,

Mr. BLUNT stated that this meeting was held in pursuance of that call. He was aware that some of the Assembly Districts had already held meetings and appointed Delegates, and if it was the wish of this meeting those appointments could be confirmed, although the mode of choosing such Delegates had not been strictly in accordance with the mode designated by the State Committee. That Committee had designated the choosing of Delegates by counties, for the obvious reason that in an incipient movement like this for the organization of a great party, if they waited for the Assembly Districts to move in the matter, in the large cities, particularly in New-York, many would fail to choose Delegates. It would be well if every District would do so, but as up to this time only two Districts in this City had taken action, it was necessary, if the City wished to be represented at all, or at least represented well, that a County meeting should choose the Delegates. He had, therefore, spent much time and labor in going around among the Republican friends and making out a list of persons who would suitably represent this City at the State Convention, and who would be willing to go.

The remarks of Mr BLUNT called forth considerable opposition. Several persons insisted strenuously upon confirming the action of those districts that had already appointed delegates. On the other hand doubts were expressed about the regularity of some of the Ward meetings that had been held, and of the propriety of confirming appointments that might have been made only by a small clique. A gentleman from the First Assembly District was surprised to learn that evening, for the first time, that a meeting had been held in his District and Delegates chosen. Another from the Sixth District inquired of the Delegate appointed at a meeting recently held in the same, what previous notice had been given of the meeting. The answer given to the meeting was, that a private notice had been given and a meeting of some twenty-five persons held, pursuant thereto; that he had been advised not to publish a notice for fear of having the meeting packed by the Dark-lantern party.

A motion finally prevailed to call over the Assembly Districts for the purpose of ascertaining how many were represented, and what number had already selected State Delegates. It was ascertained that Representatives were in attendance from all the Wards, and that the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Fourteenth Districts had, through their Ward Clubs, appointed Delegates.

E. A. STANSBURY, Esq., of the Fifteenth Ward, in an eloquent speech, which was received with marked approbation by the meeting, advocated the holding of a mass meeting under more favorable auspices. He deprecated the idea of giving the election of delegates to any but a county mass meeting, where the views of the people might be ascertained, and proper instructions given to those who were to represent the Republican party of the City and County of New-York. He desired to see men with a "back bone"—with nerve, and a position in the community—representing this—to be powerful and influential party.

The following Resolutions were offered by Mr. J. J. CHAMBERS: to wit:

Resolved, That the Chair designate three or more persons (from among those present) in each Assembly District, to call a public meeting in each District, where organizations have not been formed, to appoint delegates to the Republican State Convention.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to Wednesday evening, 19th inst, and that it will then ratify the nominations which may be made by the several Assembly Districts, and fill any vacancies which may exist, and that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to provide a place for meeting, and advertise the same in all the daily papers in the City.

Mr. CHAMBERS thought there had been management and trickery at work, and despising—as he did—all underhanded means, was in favor of giving the respective Districts the election of delegates. He regarded the present movement as a most important one, and only desired that the people should be fully and fairly represented. He believed this could be best done by holding meetings—advertised more fully than this had been—in the various Assembly Districts, and have delegates appointed at such meetings. Should improper persons be selected, the County Convention, provided for in his resolution, could make all necessary changes.

Mr. L SHERWOOD, of the Sixteenth Ward, was in favor of a Mass Convention, where delegates should be selected; but he also desired that Districts which had already selected delegates—who were known to be proper men—should be recognized by the County Convention. He was heartily in favor of this great movement, his whole heart and soul was with the Republican party, and he believed its principles must succeed, carrying every Northern State, not only this year but in the Presidential campaign of 1856.

Remarks were also made *pro* and *con*, by Messrs BLUNT, FRIEND, PEEL and others.

The following amendment to the Resolutions of Mr. CHAMBERS was then offered by E. MCMULLEN, of the Third Ward, to wit:

Resolved, That a Committee of sixteen, one from each Assembly District, be appointed by the Chair with power to select State Delegates, and, whenever practicable, to reorganize those *already* appointed by the respective districts; said Committee to report, at the adjourned meeting, the names of proper persons to represent the City and County of New York at Syracuse, in the Republican State Convention.

An exalted debate followed, several gentlemen being possessed with the idea that wrong might be done the 750,000 inhabitants of New-York.

Mr. MCMULLEN, in support of his resolution, and in opposition to the original proposition, remarked, that he was opposed to the system of primary elections as proposed to be engrafted upon this new party at the outset of its career. He believed that the true sentiments of the people could only be obtained by a County Convention and not by log-rolling and clique-management in sixteen Assembly Districts. He believed it was self-apparent to every man that trouble would inevitably spring up if the first resolutions were adopted. For who had the power to appoint inspectors, and who would presume to pass upon the qualifications of any man claiming, rightfully or otherwise, to be a Republican, when the platform and principles of the party are yet to be established.

Mr CHAMBERS desired to know whether delegates from Brooklyn were to be selected to represent New-York City? adding that he made the inquiry because he observed that at least one Brooklyn gentleman had been named as a New-York Delegate. He was answered by Mr. BLUNT and Mr. MCMULLEN that they would have no difficulty in finding the proper number among those who had long been residents of New-York.

After further discussion, the amendment of Mr. MCMULLEN was adopted with but two or three dissenting voices.

The following Committee were appointed in accordance with the sentiments of the resolution as adopted:

First Assembly District—R. H. Lamont.
Second Assembly District—Edgar McMullen.
Third Assembly District—D. L. Kahn.
Fourth Assembly District—James Kennedy.
Fifth Assembly District—Jas. B. Swain.
Sixth Assembly District—W. Peel.
Seventh Assembly District—C. C. Leigh.
Eighth Assembly District—R. T. Hallock.
Ninth Assembly District—Wm E. Duryea.
Tenth Assembly District—Edgar Ketchum.
Eleventh Assembly District—H. C. Boyd.
Twelfth Assembly District—H. A. Bouley.
Thirteenth Assembly District—Joseph Blunt.
Fourteenth Assembly District—Lumen Sherwood.
Fifteenth Assembly District—R. Reid.
Sixteenth Assembly District—J. J. Chambers.

Mr. KETCHUM of the Tenth District, was appointed Chairman.

Mr. MCMULLEN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the County Committee be directed to take proper means to circulate a call amongst those favorable to the Republican cause for signature. And that a Mass Convention be held on the evening of September 19, for the purpose of ratifying such action as the Committee of sixteen may think proper to take.

Power was also given the Committee to fill any vacancies which may occur. After the transaction of some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned about 11 o'clock, subject to the call of the Committee. The best of feeling was manifested, except by two or three persons who were disappointed at the policy the Convention thought best to adopt.

HOMICIDES.

The Awful Homicide in Sterling—Murder of a Father, Mother and Brother.

From the Oswego Times and Journal.

We yesterday evening visited the scene of the late terrible tragedy in the town of Sterling, and will give our readers the particulars as we learned them. The FITZGERALDS family reside about ten miles west of this city, (Oswego,) and about one and a half miles from the North Sterling Post-Office, on a by-road. The family consisted of MARK and MARY FITZGERALDS, and their three sons, PATRICK, JOHN and JAMES, aged 22, 18 and 14 years, respectively. JOHN, the murderer, it would seem, is a wayward youth, and had but recently been in the Auburn jail for horse-stealing. His father, in order to obtain his release, applied to a neighbor, Mr. MCELLINNON, for whom JOHN had formerly worked, to endorse with him a note, to raise money for the purpose. Mr. MCE. declined, giving as a reason, he thought it would teach him a lesson by keeping him imprisoned until the Court set, when he would assist the father in obtaining his release. He added, that JOHN was a bad boy, and ill liberated—from his knowledge of his character—would not mend his ways. Mr. MCE. told the father this on the strength of conversations he had had with JOHN when in his employ. The father, however, obtained $100 from G. S. TILFORD, Esq., residing at the "Mills," between North Sterling and Sterling Centre, on a chattel mortgage on his farm, and had his son liberated.

A son of Mr. FITZGERALDS died, and was buried on the 27th last May. JOHN would not attend the funeral, but ridiculed the ceremony, (his parents being Catholics,) and remarked, if he had a gun, he would shoot the cross from off the hearse. This, coming to the father's ears, as would be supposed, displeased him very much, and since that time, JOHN'S hatred to his parents has been gradually on the increase till the final consummation of this hellish deed.

From the confession it will be seen that he attempted poisoning his parents about a week since by placing strychnine in the sugar, but from some cause his design was frustrated.

On Wednesday evening he had an altercation with his mother, and refused to go to bed, sullenly lying down on the kitchen floor. The father, mother, and murdered brother, slept in a room off the kitchen. The house contains but two rooms on the first floor. As before stated, JOHN refused to go to bed on Wednesday evening, but lay down on the floor, while PATRICK slept in the recess.

About 3 o'clock in the morning, PATRICK was awakened by hearing a noise in the adjoining room, which he supposed was caused by JAMES falling off the lounge on which he slept near the bed of his parents. He immediately got up, when JOHN came out of the room, saying there was "a man in there doing some mischief." PATRICK at once went for assistance to the house of Mr. O'NEIL, living but a short distance off. The startling fact of his brother's guilt fastened upon him, on finding the door bolted on the inside, when he started for aid, showing, conclusively, that no one came in from the outside.

He awoke O'NEIL, and they together went back to the house, meeting JOHN in the road, who said two negroes had just run down the road to the woods. PATRICK and O'NEIL entered the house, and found Mr. and Mrs. FITZGERALDS weltering in their gore. PATRICK immediately alarmed the other neighbors, and then went for Dr PHOUGHT, a physician living near by.

G. S. TILFORD, Esq., Justice for the town of Sterling, arrived at the house about 2 o'clock in the morning, and from particulars he could gather, caused JOHN to be arrested. He was ironed and kept in a room on the second floor during the day.

Mr TILFORD waited until 4 o'clock P. M., for the Coroner, who was sent for at Auburn, but he not having arrived at that hour, proceeded, through the advice of those present, to empanel a jury and instigate an examination.

During the Coroner's inquest, and among the witnesses sworn was PETER ADLE who testified as follows:

Peter Adle, sworn, testified: I have had a conversation with prisoner; he confessed to Dr. Plumb and myself that he killed his father, mother and brother, with an axe; he assigned as a reason, that his parents misused him, for not attending his brother's funeral, and for forbidding the man by whom he was employed paying him his wages; said he tried to poison his parents about one week ago, with strychnine or some poison placed in the sugar; says Patrick knew nothing of his intentions; reason for killing brother was, that he, (prisoner) was angry with him; said he killed father first, then mother, and afterwards James; he appears perfectly rational; had no intention of killing Patrick; I found blood on prisoner's wristband and sleeve of his shirt, which appeared as though tried to have been rubbed off; also found blood on shoulder, and on both feet; acknowledged the bottle found in his trunk, brought home from McFarland's, where he was at work, held poison which he intended to kill his father and mother with.

After the examination of witnesses, Justice TILFORD requested the presence of the prisoner. On appearing, he said to him, "JOHN, you are charged with the murder of your father, mother and brother. I wish to ask you a few questions but will say to you that you need not answer them unless you choose. Do you know how your father, mother and brother received their wounds?"

PRISONER—I do; with an axe.

JUSTICE—In whose hands?

PRISONER—In my own; I tried to poison father and mother about a week ago.

JUSTICE—What was the poison in?

PRISONER—In a phial in my trunk; I got it in Oswego; don't know who of; I did not get poison, with intent to kill father and mother.

JUSTICE—Had you conversation with any one in relation to the matter before you committed the deed?

PRISONER—I had a conversation with some one about killing father and mother, but object telling with whom.

Shortly after arriving, we were admitted to the room containing the bodies, which had been washed and laid out. A sight met our gaze, truly sickening, and one which we hope never to see again. A father, mother, and brother lying coldly side by side, in that sleep from which none awake—sent to their account, without a moment's warning, by a son and brother!

While we stood gazing at the lifeless forms, a slight opening was made by those surrounding the bed, and the murderer stood before us, looking at his victims!—Hardly a breath broke the stillness, as he gazed at their pallid, upturned faces, until a sob broke from him, when his whole frame shook with emotion. It was but transitory, however, as he regained his composure, and was led out of the room in a moment. A good deal of indignation was felt by those present, but no manifestations were made.

The tragedy has occasioned the most intense excitement for miles around, and the roads leading to the house were thronged with teams and pedestrians, and a large crowd was also on the premises.

FROM MEXICO.

Particulars of the Flight of Santa Anna.

Present Condition of Affairs.

*From the New-Orleans Picay

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

How the Question of the Nationalities is Connected with the War.

VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, ENGLAND, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

SIR: The British Parliament has been prorogued on the 14th, and Lord PALMERSTON enters on the sweet relaxation from Parliamentary skirmishes under auspicious augury, the telegraph having brought the day following, news of the bombardment of Sweaborg, attended with "complete success," says the report. Should Lord PALMERSTON, by a lucky chance, happen to be ushered into the next session of Parliament by the announcement of some other success, he may keep his office a good while, and have a session less stormy than the last. The bombardment of Riga would make him secure in his seat, and the logic of such an event would make him, besides, a great man in history in spite of himself, as a bombardment of Riga would, much against his will, modify the character of the war, and put something into it deserving even the applause of republican America. However, precisely because the bombardment of Riga might possibly exceed in political results the half-willed intentions of the rulers here, I do not anticipate anything like it, though the crews in the Baltic being quite frantic with enthusiasm about the cheap success at Sweaborg, it is quite likely the Admirals may, in the interest of their own glory, attempt yet something more. But they will not go beyond Revel at the utmost, this year.

Queen VICTORIA must be quite happy at the lustre which the glad tidings from the Baltic will have spread over her visit to Paris. BONAPARTE would have given much for something of that kind in the progress of his visit to England; but he, from want of anything better, was obliged to restrict himself to an emphatic *pronunciamento* of the Alliance with Austria having been most assuredly secured, which, however, turned out mere fudge. The Queen of England had better luck. Hence, of course, there is great joy in Israel; for weeks the very larks in the air will chirp Sweaborg. Do not grudge England the little pleasure—they had long to wait for something to live upon.

You must, of course, make due allowance for the excitement of correspondents from the Baltic, and keep a margin for exaggerations, when they tell you that Sweaborg exists no more. This, I take to be rather a figurative expression, as I think that the fortress has still the pretension to exist. You will, besides, mark the little circumstance, that no landing has been attempted; and that the affair means nothing more than a bombardment. However, the fact, such as it may be, is certainly not without importance. But, in my opinion, it is not the material loss implied in the destruction of the works, and of the immense stores of military implements, that makes this event an important one. Such losses, however great, can scarcely influence the issue in this war. The chief importance of the achievement consists in the fact, that it is a new pledge of a protracted war. English publicists think this event brings them a step nearer towards the triumphant conclusion of the war. I am just of the opposite opinion, and believe that it casts them further off, because, without an adequate change in the policy of the combined Allies, such achievements do not take away strength, neither do they materially affect the political preponderance of Russia; they are just enough to irritate Russia beyond the possibility of conciliation. Diplomacy may strain every nerve to sooth the envenoming effect of such a blow; they may go so far as to reduce the conditions of peace, instead of raising the price; the Czar will not agree to anything—he cannot agree to anything, without the prestige of his power restored. It would cost him his throne and his life. His power must be broken or he must vanquish. Such events as the catastrophe of Sweaborg admit of no other alternative. There is something wonderful in this steady progress of the logic of history. It is really providential. Human power struggles in vain against its inexorable decrees. Both the contending parties are forcibly drifted towards the very thing they sought to avoid, viz.: an extension of the area of the conflict, and a war of principles. The contest will be a protracted one; there is now no escape from it; and those elements must come to a participation, which both the contending parties were anxious to keep in fettered inactivity. The nationalities will have to decide the ultimate issue of the war.

I have been asked in America upon what event do the oppressed Nationalities look for an early opportunity to renew the struggle for freedom? In answering the question in one of my speeches, (it was at Syracuse, I believe,) I predicted this contest between Turkey and Russia, and I stated that from the nature of the problem it involves, this contest must necessarily assume a European character. The problem has nothing to do with the comparative merit of Russian Christianity or Turkish Mohametanism—nor with predictions for the one or the other. The descendants of OU-KAN and OTTMAN may or may not continue to rule at Constantinople—that is a question comparatively indifferent to the general interests of Europe. The problem is simply this—that, on the one hand, Russia is under the historical necessity of striving to extend her power, at the expense of Turkey, down to the Mediterranean; on the other hand, Western Europe must oppose this; because Turkey absorbed would give such an accession of strength to that absorbing great power, as to make it the master of the destinies of Europe, and with Europe, of the world. It is a mistake to speak of the interest of Europe in the maintenance of the Turkish Empire, such as it is; the interest of Europe, nay of the world, requires only (but this is an interest of the utmost importance) that *the Turkish Empire be not absorbed by neighboring great powers.* This danger once removed, the future condition of European Turkey ceases to be a European question. It may be decomposed into several States—it may be changed to a confederation of distinct nations; the Turks may or may not maintain their supremacy or preponderance among them; none of these possible emergencies implies a danger to the world. But the absorption of Turkey by neighboring powers does.

How is this danger to be prevented! only by surrounding Turkey with such neighbors, with whom the danger of such an absorption would at once cease. These neighbors are indicated by geography. They are the Circassians, the Roumains, Poland, Hungary, and the united countries of Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia.

That Circassia and Poland enter into this category is obvious. The Roumains are a necessary element in this combination, because without Bessarabia wrested from Russia, the danger of her immediate neighborhood could not be removed, neither can Bessarabia be either restored to Turkey, or maintain herself alone in an independent condition; but with Moldavia and Wallachia, it will constitute a respectable nationality. The Roumains, from their geographical position, are called on to form the dividing barrier between Russia and Turkey. They alone, however, would be soon absorbed either by Russia or by Austria; therefore, just as the Roumains constituted into an independent nation are an indispensable ingredient in any arrangement calculated to remove the dangerous absorption; just so are a free and independent Hungary and Poland indispensably necessary to the national existence of Molde-Wallachia.

This is one consideration why the independence of Hungary absolutely enters the solution of the Oriental problem. The second still weightier consideration is, that it is Austria which makes the absorption of the Turkish Empire possible. It is just as with Poland; Turkey can only be absorbed by a partition. Either Russia or Austria alone could be resisted by Turkey; but the combined power of both could not be resisted. Russia knows this well; therefore she always was willing to concede a share to Austria; and Austria was, is and will be always ready to accept it. Hence the danger, and hence it is that if the danger of a Russo-Austrian partition is removed—the danger of absorption is removed. Therefore both Russia and Austria must cease to be the immediate neighbors of Turkey, or else the Oriental problem does not receive such a solution as the interest of the world requires.

Your readers will from these few remarks, understand how the question of nationalities is so intimately connected with the problem involved in the pending contest, that without them a definitive solution is absolutely impossible. Sooner or later they must enter the lists; *they must.* Had diplomacy succeeded in patching up some miserable four-point peace, the solution might have been adjourned to some future time; but the necessity of it would have infallibly recurred, and whenever it had recurred, the only possible solution would always have remained the same. However, the artifices of diplomacy having failed at Vienna, and events like the bombardment of Sweaborg rendering their early recurrence extremely improbable, there is every reason to anticipate that, in spite of all endeavors to the contrary, the nationalities will yet be called upon to act their part in this very war.

I was led to these remarks by the consideration that notwithstanding the many disappointments, it is utterly repugnant to my feelings to think that in case of such a turn in the character of the pending contest, the great Republic of America, the only representative of one of the two great principles likely to be brought into a life and death struggle, could choose to remain an idle spectator. No, I cannot think the people of the United States so blind as to disregard to such an extent, the imperative conditions of their own future security. Their Government may perhaps preserve the fatal course of improvident indolence, inseparably linked to the history of their present Administration; but of the people, wiser in its instinct and nobler in its impulses, I have a better opinion. However, it rests with them to decide what course they will adopt; mine was the duty of warning them of the probability that an early opportunity for decision is likely to present itself. May a bountiful Providence guide them to a decision, glorious and advantageous to themselves, beneficial to humanity. Forewarned herewith they are. Events will not take them by surprise.

KOSSUTH.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

The Know-Nothing Movement Throughout the Union.

Gen. Cass' Letter—Servility to the South—Alarms about the Union—Atchison, Stringfellow & Co.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1855.

While your Know-Nothings are anxiously cabaling for the maintenance of their secret organization, I observe that those of Virginia have formally repudiated not only secrecy, but the religious test. It may be remarked that the present is an excellent opportunity for the display of the most enlarged generosity on the part of the Virginia Know-Nothings, inasmuch as they have just parted with the last of their earthly possessions, and cannot be the poorer on giving away the contingent remainder accruing from future expectations.

The Order in New-York musters a force which was hardly anticipated, since their late misfortunes, and displays a vitality calculated to alarm the managers of other organizations.

The work of the reconstruction of broken and dispersed parties through the fusion of fragments, is going on in most of the Northern States. There is one movement which appears to be common to all the States in which elections are about to take place. It is the coalition of Know-Nothings and Silver Gray Whigs, Hard-Shell Democrats and hard drinkers of all parties against the combination opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the aggressions of the South and the corruptions of the Federal Administration. This coalition expects to succeed in Maine on the 10th September, where the fusion of bad rum with spurious "national" politics has been adjusted with remarkable nicety. The Anti-Maine law men everywhere are rushing to embrace the Nebraskians, and are doing what they can to unite the North in acquiescence to whatever the South may demand.

The letter of Gen. CASS is artfully worded to encourage the Know-Nothings, while he appears to condemn their leading principles. He very well knows that there is nothing left of their platform but the nigger plank, and that is as much his as theirs. The faint censure of their hostility towards immigrants and Catholics, the General knows will pass unheeded.

Upon his own principles, Gen. CASS is a dead politician. He has been a loud and servile devotee of the foolish Democratic precept that a Senator was bound to obey the expressed will of his State or resign. His State has nearly unanimously directed him to reverse his course on Nebraska and Slavery. With insolent assurance, he turns around and declares that he scorns the instructions of Abolitionists, though he knows that the Legislature thus offensively stigmatized represents the deliberately formed opinions of three-fourths of the people of Michigan.

The veteran toady cannot close his semi-annual manifesto of allegiance to the South without warning the North that unless it sits down silently under the outrages and insults heaped upon the free States, the Union will be dissolved. Who will dissolve it, oh, venerable starling? If the South means to dissolve the Union, why not turn your frowns upon her? Or perhaps Gen. CASS regards dissolution as a good and justifiable thing when attempted by the South, and only treasonable and damnable when resorted to as a remedy by the North. But the country should observe that nobody in the North is threatening to secede, nor is holding up disunion as a menace against the South. The cry comes from the South and is echoed by its mercenaries at the North. It is the old story and the old game. A gross and intolerable wrong has been perpetrated on the North; she has been robbed of her territory, and a band of buccaneers, in the employment and pay of the General Government, has forced an odious institution of a hostile section upon one of her fairest provinces—and she protests against the whole scheme of villainy with natural and just indignation. Simultaneously, with one common accord, like beasts in a menagerie at the command of their keeper, ATCHISON CASS, DOUGLASS, HUNT, spring to their feet and send forth one deafening yell against agitation. In the name of the South they demand instant acquiescence, and with silence deep as the grave. The North may go on with its protestations, they add, with frightful calmness, but she should understand the condition of persisting in that aggression upon the South—it is the destruction of the Union by the secession of the South. These men clearly believe that disunion ought to follow resistance to any Southern measure, and in so far they are pestilent disunionists. If disunion is treason, then are they every one of them the most infamous of traitors.

CASS further says, disunion is inevitable unless Northern people cease to abuse and vilify the institutions of the South. Why, how is that? This time-honored servitor of the South cannot be ignorant that the most sanctorous abuse of the North, its people and institutions, is very common throughout the South, and he has even often silently sat by and heard it poured out by the hour together by his associates in the Senate. Why did he not rebuke the slanderers and warn *them* that they would drive the North to secede from the Union? But if Mr. CASS and his confederates for the diffusion of Slavery over the whole continent, believe disunion to be so imminent as they pretend; and if they think it would injure only the North and benefit the South, they can escape the inevitable evil and reap their full share of the promised good by escaping to the southward of Mason and Dixon while it is yet time. No honest man would regret their departure.

It is also in character that, at the very moment when the South has carried every point, and enforced demands unparalleled for their extent, BENJAMIN, TOOMBS & Co. should commence intriguing for the formation of a Southern sectional party to secure the perpetration of yet further wrongs and indignities upon the North. In the same spirit the Democratic organ of Virginia advises the raising of a standing army of 20,000 men for operations against the North.

The time is indeed propitious for raising the periodical howl of disunion, and with innumerable precedents before us, the country has no cause whatever to be astonished at the sublimated impudence of CASS and DICKINSON, BENJAMIN and TOOMBS, in threatening that it will be accomplished by the secession of the South.

AQUIDAY.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN NEW-YORK.

Schaffer's Truism at Binghamton—The Republican Movement—The Maine Law.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

BINGHAMTON, Friday, Aug. 31, 1855.

How often do public speakers utter great truths, and never dream of the application which their hearers are making. "There is a point beyond which no combination can venture without a dangerous and often destructive reaction." These were CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER'S words to the people of Broome, and he illustrated by examples the truth of the maxim. Did it never occur to the speaker that the truth of his sentence was acknowledged by his audience before the words were cold on his lips, and that all citations of facts were a waste of words! The evidence was before his hearers in the ranks of the very party under whose auspices they were assembled. It was evidenced as well in the sparse attendance as in the entire absence of anything approaching enthusiasm in those present.

One short year ago a call for such a meeting, made but an hour in advance, would have crowded these streets from one end to the other, and not the shadow of all the buildings in the place would have served to keep the sun's rays from the multitude that would have rallied to hear proclamation made of the principles upon which SAM proposed to take the stump. They would have come from the hill-sides far and near, from the broad valleys like a host. Not the bugle blast of DRU could have found a more enthusiastic or ready response than would have greeted the announcement that the Grand Council was to sit with open doors in the village of Binghamton.

But what a change! For a whole week there could be read on every corner the announcement that the American party of Broome would have a mass meeting on the 29th inst., with such a brilliant array of speakers as was seldom before congregated hereabouts.

And the result. All told, the young and the old, native and foreign, friend and foe, stranger and citizen, men and women and children—all counted, and there did not *twelve hundred* persons stand before the speakers. And the village of Binghamton numbers near *ten thousand* inhabitants within its corporate limits, and the Grand Council of the State was there, and the County Court was in session, and all that had the interest or the curiosity to hear or to see were within the shade of *Bingham Hall*—and the shade at 3 o'clock was even far beyond the outer line of people.

Did not friend SCHAFFER see in this the force of his truism! Did he not realize that in the departure from the principles first preached by the Order, in the attempt to pervert and make binding obligations which when taken had another and a different meaning—that in seeking to take charge of the consciences of men, and dictating for whom and for what they should vote—that by their midnight caucuses and efforts to control the free thoughts of the people—the so-called American combination has reached "a dangerous and destructive reaction!" He must have felt it there, as he stood in public before the hundreds that should have been thousands—he must have felt it when by alarm, and pass word and sign, he had gained admittance to the secret conclave, and found less than two hundred representatives, though twelve hundred were entitled to admission. If not to him, to all careful observers must have been evident the practical application of his own sentence. "And so, good night to MARMION."

Among a wide circle of people whom I have had the pleasure of meeting here and hereabouts, I find a strong assent given to the proposed Republican combination. If the Convention of the 26th of September, does its whole duty—acts regardless of old party distinctions, and puts in nomination men truthfully and ably representing the marked issues of the day, there is no doubt of the result. In Broome it would not only receive a large vote, but a decided and overwhelming majority.

I notice but little assertion is given here to the enforcement of the law for the suppression of intemperance. Almost all the delegates to the Hindoo Convention came prepared for any such emergency as a stoppage of the supplies. But their precautions were useless. "Original packages" are accessible at from three to twelve and a half cents per glass, to any and all persons. When the law first became operative, an attempt was made to enforce its penalties, but the course of the County Judge, Mr. DICKINSON, was such as to render abortive any efforts which the friends of the measure were willing to make. He would not even permit the $10 penalty for intoxication to be imposed. In the attempts made to enforce the law much bad feeling was engendered—the evidence of which is, I fear, to be a permanent reproach to the citizens of Binghamton. Some of the most beautiful residences in the village are owned by gentlemen who have felt it to be their duty to complain of persons engaged in the liquor traffic. One morning the magnificent shade trees standing in the yards of three gentlemen who had made themselves thus obnoxious, were found girdled—the work evidently of some miserable wretches who had been maddened by the very poison, the sale of which their neighbors had sought to prohibit. Of course, efforts were made by the citizens to ascertain the names of those guilty of this fiendish outrage, but thus far without success. The owners hope, by the application of tarred bandages, and close attention to watering and culture, to save their trees, but I hardly think they will be successful. In one door-yard I noticed several trees thus girdled, that could only have attained their thrift and beauty through many years of careful cultivation.

The beautiful location of Binghamton, and the energy and enterprise which have made it one of the most wealthy and thriving of our inland villages, are so well known that I may but briefly add my testimony to the "truth of history." To the kind and unremitting attentions of one of its most respectable and enterprising citizens, WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., I am indebted for many favors, not the least of which was the opportunity to make personal examination of the village proper, and of its beautiful picturesque environs. An intellectual and well-informed *chaperon*, a noble horse and an easy carriage, are perhaps auspices under which it is not possible to form a disinterested opinion; but making allowances for all these, I still think nature and man have here made one of the loveliest rural villages that I ever made note of.

P. S.—The man who saw the Silver Lake serpent has gone home, highly delighted with the platform. He says it is so well matched together that the best expert in platform building could not find the joints. He wants now to catch the snake. Some people think the Silver Gray and Hunker monster, which he has swallowed whole, should satisfy him.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The Harvest and Crops in Great Britain.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 14.

The harvest moon has brought harvest weather—all that was needed to secure as large a crop as, perhaps, ever stood on the soil of England. Ten days or a fortnight ago reaping was commenced in a few localities, but it only became general on Monday. Then—the first day of the new moon, which began her reign under the most favorable auspices—almost every farmer of England turned his reapers into his wheat fields, and began the great work of gathering in the bread of the people. Every person who has seen the wheat standing on the ground, and taken the trouble to examine it, is, we believe, satisfied that this year's harvest, with a continuation of the weather which has now so auspiciously set in, will be very little short of the last harvest. Even in those places where the corn has been laid—which constitute only a small part of the whole wheat lands—a continuation of the splendid weather of the last few days will enable the farmers to reap or mow the whole, and save the produce, though it be dark in color and deficient in quality. What the plant may yield of flour, when threshed and ground, even the most experienced cannot foretell, but personal observation over a large tract of country, personal examination of many fields, and communication with many well-informed landlords, farmers and laborers, entitle us to say that the clavicles in the wheat ear never were larger, and that the crop on the ground has been rarely, if ever, on the whole, finer. The harvest of last year was one of the most abundant on record. This year the harvest in the North has begun almost as early as the harvest in the South, and, taking the country throughout, including the increased breadth of land sown with wheat, and the present probability of its being all well got in, there is good reason to hope that the harvest of 1855 will be on the whole as abundant as the harvest of 1854.

From the *Gazette* returns to the latest date, August 4, we learn that the quantity of wheat, our own produce, sold in the market towns of England and Wales, from October 1, 1854, was 4,500,228 qrs. against 3,183,612 qrs. in the same period of the previous year, or nearly three-sevenths greater. Assuming the whole crop, as well as the quantity sold in the towns, to be in the same excess, though this is not likely, and assuming the total average quantity grown to be 13,000,000 qrs., we are entitled to conclude that the wheat crop of England and Wales was last year 5,000,000 qrs larger than in 1853. Saying that the excess was only 3,500,000 qrs., deducting thereof the 1,500,000 qrs. as exclusively sold in towns, and having no corresponding consumption or sale in the rural districts, this quantity will be more than two-thirds of the average importation of wheat and flour—5,243,625 qrs. in the three years 1851-1853. Assuming that we have this year a harvest equal or nearly equal to that of 1854—as we know that from the beginning of last August to the commencement of the present month we have imported, of wheat and flour together, about 3,700,000 qrs.—we shall want probably for our supply next year, not 6,235,000 qrs. as in 1853, but only the smaller quantity of 3,700,000 qrs. Notwithstanding bad harvests abroad, and notwithstanding the war, we obtained the necessary supply without much difficulty. This year the harvests are comparatively abundant in France, Spain, Italy and Germany—they are very abundant in the United States. Russia has found it necessary to remove the prohibition to export corn; and though none of her produce may come hither directly, it will go into Austria, Italy, Spain and other countries, and cause the native produce to be shipped hither. Our present prospects, therefore, with a good harvest at home and good harvests abroad, are much more favorable than they were at this time last year. Then our own harvest promised well, but then the harvests abroad were extremely bad; and we have had, through the whole of the present year, to compete with other nations in foreign markets for a diminished quantity of corn.

What the London Times Has Done.

From the Literary Gazette.

It was the *Times*, as the leading organ of the press, which hurried the feeble and wavering Government into the Crimean expedition, without sufficient knowledge of the place, and with inadequate preparation for its capture. It was the *Times* which previously had bullied the Ministry, anxious to gain public favor, into the appointment of Lord HARDINGE as successor to the Duke of WELLINGTON, instead of Lord RAGLAN, who was far better qualified for the business duties of Commander-in-Chief at home, and thus led to his being sent to the East at a time of life when he was unequal to active and energetic service. It was the *Times* which, through its being under the influence of certain great capitalists involved in financial affairs at Vienna, deluded this country with the treacherous alliance of Austria. The *Times* has throughout the war, irritated the Americans, maligned the Italians, discouraged the Poles and done all in its power to alienate the Hungarians, the noblest people of Europe, with a warlike population twice that of England in the great war of Chatham. To claim merit now for saving the remains of the army before Sebastopol, is what might be done by those who first scuttled a ship, and then boasted how many lives they saved from the wreck.

Romance of War.

"I know," writes a Crimean correspondent, "that in England a great number of young ladies believe the 'tented field' to be surrounded with romance, and some older people fancy, perhaps from their experience of cricket matches, layings of foundation stones and flower shows, that a tent is a cool, airy, and desirable Summer residence. I like popular delusions—they make a great many good people happy and contented—but feel exasperated by this one in particular, and wish the public was encamped out here for about three days. I should like to see them on their backs on the ground, panting like hard-pressed stags, watching the grass drying up before their eyes, the haze rising from the glassy surface of the sea, the air like the air of a bake-house, and darkened by millions of flies, which break the awful noontide silence by a confused hum and bua, and would settle on their nose and ears with maddening pertinacity—the water hot, the ground hot, wine hot, beer hot, boxes hot, bed hot, writing impossible, reading impossible—nothing to do but to wait and to suffer. And when at last the evening came and they stepped out to breathe—the thermometer, after all, would only have fallen about ten degrees, and dinner would be ready—to see them too asleepy and too exhausted to eat, and then go to bed hot to pass a hot uncomfortable night, and recommence on the morrow, would afford me melancholy pleasure."

Balloon Dresses.

The ladies dresses are ballooning out to such an enormous size in Paris, that we are informed that the following colloquy took place in the gardens of the Tuileries, where it is the custom to charge a sou for every chair that is used: Chairwoman—"Madame has made a mistake—she has paid me only one sou." Lady—"Yes, my good woman—I have occupied only one chair." Chairwoman—"That is true—but there were two other chairs—one on each side of Madame, for the accommodation of Madame's dress, and that makes three sous." Lady—"Three sous! But it's scandalous!" Chairwoman—"Far from that, I can assure you, Madame, that a lady only yesterday paid five sous for the use of five chairs, and her dress, I am sure, was by no means so fashionable as Madame's."—[The three sous are paid contently, and Madame rises, displaying as she retires the utmost breadth of her dress, which may be described, without any exaggeration, as being quite as *broad* as it is long.]

Artistic Anachronisms.

The following are a few artistic anachronisms: TINTORET drew Jews in the wilderness with guns. BRUGH, a Dutch painter, drew one of the Magi in a surplice and spurs, presenting Christ with a model of a Dutch seventy-four. PAUL VERONESE drew Benedictines at the feast in Canaan. Another drew one of the thieves with a confessor holding a cross. In a college chapel at Paris was a picture of NAPOLEON and his aid-de-camps visiting a plague hospital. When the Bourbons came back this was altered to Christ and his Apostles; but the Christ has on NAPOLEON'S boots to this day. A statue of CHARLES II., erected at the Old Stock Market (present site of the Mansion-house) had been originally made for SOBIESKI, with a Turk under the horse. The Turk was changed into OLIVER CROMWELL, only his turban was forgotten.

Last Moments of a Russian Admiral.

A letter in the *Gazette Militaire*, giving an account of the last moments of Admiral NACHIMOFF, at Sebastopol, says: "Conscious that his end was approaching, he turned to the seamen by his side, and said, 'My children, never forget to hoist the cross (*i. e.*, the cross of the Russian flag of war) at the mainmast in presence of the enemy, as you did at Sinope.' The death of NACHIMOFF has put the garrison of Sebastopol, and especially the seamen, by whom he was adored, to despair. General KHOULEFF, who rivals him in intrepidity, uttered these words as they placed him in the coffin: 'Mountains of enemies corpses, brave seaman, shall be thy monument!' '*Da budet tak!*' (Let it be so,) shouted the regiment, who assisted at the funeral ceremony."

A Prophetic Song.

The following is from a soldier's letter printed by the *Kilmarnock Chronicle*: "The other night I was on the entrenchments, and a good number of us were sitting together amusing ourselves. One was singing a song called 'Mary weep no more for me,' in which occur these beautiful lines—

Far, far from thee I sleep in death,
So, Mary, weep no more for me,

when a shell came in and burst among us, and killed the man while he was singing the song. I never was so vexed for any one in my life; it opened his skull completely, and he died in an instant."

The Two Generals.

After the termination of the battle of Inkermann, Lord RAGLAN went to visit General BOSQUET. "General," he said to him, "you do not appear satisfied, and yet no one has more cause for intense gratification on the results of to day than yourself." "My Lord," replied the General, "I do not feel that intense gratification, for the simple reason that this is a fortunate battle instead of a victory. Three hours were lost in orders and counter-orders, and different instructions; and this must always be the case while the Commander-in-Chief is in several hands, and that one decision alone has no weight in the balance."

Attempt to Commit Rape in Petersburg.

The Petersburg *Intelligencer* of Saturday gives the following particulars of an attempt to commit rape, near that city, last Thursday morning: On Thursday morning last, near the ROSLIN estate in Chesterfield County, and within sight of the dwellings in that neighborhood, a most daring, but, fortunately, unsuccessful attempt was made by a negro man to violate the person of Mrs. DASSONVILLE, a respectable French lady, whose husband is in the employ of the Roslin Brick Company. Mrs. D. was returning alone from the market in this city with her market-basket on her arm. When she reached Pocahontas Bridge, she observed, standing on the bridge, a stout, well-dressed negro man who eyed her very closely as she passed, and after she had proceeded but a short distance, started in the same direction. Mrs D. observed him following not far behind her, but not suspecting that he had any intention of molesting her, she continued to proceed without paying any very particular attention to his manœuvres, and soon lost sight of him, he having, as she supposed, gone up the Railroad which crosses the Roslin road not far beyond the bridge. When, however, she had reached that part of the road which leads in the direction of the Roslin Brick Works, he made his appearance again, having crossed a cornfield, instead of following the road which leads around it, for the purpose, no doubt, of intercepting Mrs. D. as well as to elude her observation. Before he reached the road Mrs. D. had passed, but he walked rapidly on until he overtook her, when he commenced interrogating her as to where she was going, &c. They had not proceeded far before he advanced upon Mrs. D., and seizing her by the throat, threw her to the ground and attempted to outrage her person, threatening at the same time that if she made any noise he would kill her. She endeavored to scream, but the scoundrel had his hand clasped so tightly upon her throat that she was prevented from giving any alarm. She continued to struggle, and at last managed to release herself sufficiently from his grasp to be able to utter a shriek, which was fortunately heard by Mrs. BOYD, with whom Mr. and Mrs. D. are boarding, and quickly brought the lady to her assistance. Before Mrs. B. reached the spot, however, the negro, becoming alarmed, had made his escape, and concealed himself, probably, in the cornfield adjacent. When the assault was made upon Mrs. D., she was within seventy-five or eighty yards of her residence. Mrs. D. is quite young and of prepossessing appearance. Although the choking which she received was so severe as to produce a hemorrhage, we are glad to be able to state that her injuries are not considered dangerous.

The perpetrator of the diabolical outrage, we are gratified to learn, was arrested yesterday afternoon, taken before Mrs DASSOUVILLE, recognized by her and lodged in jail. His name is JOE CORLINO. He is the property of CHARLES CORLING, Esq., of this city, and has been employed for some time as a cook at the restaurant of Mr. MARK BLITZ. We understand that he will be taken out to Roslin this morning, in order to undergo an examining trial, when we presume he will be committed to Chesterfield County Jail.

Curious Adultery Case.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 31.

Those who have been in the habit of reading our reports of the doings of the Police Court, will feel interested to know more of the story connected with the prosecution for adultery, which was reported yesterday. The history of the parties to this case is, to say the least, somewhat romantic. Oliver Wolcott, of Avon, claims to have married in August, 1838, Lucy Ann French, in the town of Harwinton. The swain at that time was 37 years of age, and the damsel but 14. (She is but 31 years old now, and has a married daughter! A fast family that.) Mr. Wolcott *did not remember who married him*, or what the man's name was, and had never seen him before that time nor since. He lived with his wife for several years, and had a family of four children. Last Winter Salmon D. Case, of Unionville, a youth of 24 years of age, was in the habit of frequently visiting Wolcott's family, for the ostensible purpose of "courting" Wolcott's daughter. But his visits continuing after this daughter had gone away, and there being considerable intimacy between Wolcott's wife and Case, Wolcott began to smell a rat, or something equally strong, and was somewhat troubled. About this time Case made a proposition to Wolcott to *sell* him his young wife, and the wife was willing to be sold. Wolcott declined doing anything of this sort, and advised Case to keep away from his house, as "he was afraid he would make trouble in the family." Shortly after, Lucy Ann left her husband, went to her father's house in Canton, and, as her father says, about this time Case came there to work for him. About the last of April, Case and Mrs. Wolcott started on a pleasure tour and brought up somewhere in Oswego County, New York. Case went to work for a man there, who, after hearing his story about himself and the woman, advised them to get married, which they did. Erelong Wolcott came to the same place, and found Case and Mrs. Wolcott living together as man and wife. He went into the room at night where they were sleeping together and "had some words" with Case, and remonstrated with him on his conduct. A day or two after, Wolcott hired out to the same man with whom Case and Lucy Ann were living at that time, and the trio lived together peaceably, excepting that occasionally Case and Wolcott would have a few "hard words" together about Lucy Ann. While there, Case and Lucy Ann tried to persuade Wolcott to get papers drawn and sign them, giving up his wife to Case. They went to various places together in the cars, Case and Lucy Ann sitting lovingly on the same seat, and Wolcott sitting by himself on a back seat. Occasionally the latter would remonstrate with the former on the impropriety of their conduct. At Albany, Wolcott was minus funds, and Case let him have enough to come on with them. They came to Springfield, and went to the same boarding-house, Case and Lucy Ann rooming together, and Wolcott alone. The next day the trio went to a lawyer, and there told their story. Before they left, that lawyer drew up two papers, one in which Wolcott leases for life the services of his wife *as a housekeeper* to Case; in the other he sells all his wife's clothing, furniture, &c., to Case for the consideration of one dollar, and confides to his parental guardianship his two youngest children. These papers were signed and sealed by three, and duly witnessed by the interesting individual who drew them up. Then they came to this city, the three together in the cars, and Case and the woman took a hack and went together to the United States Hotel, and, as is alleged, took a room together. The next morning Wolcott met Case and Lucy Ann in Asylum-st., on their way to the station, and he went out on the cars toward New-Britain with them. The pair proceeded to the woman's father's house in Canton, and Wolcott came back to this city, and made the complaint against Case (and not his wife) which has been examined before Judge Collier. There was some interesting features about the case, among which was the bringing—with other witnesses on the part of the defence, to impeach Wolcott's character for truth and veracity—Mr. French, who is Lucy Ann's father.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The following amusing sketches are from the correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date of Aug. 18:

Hitherto I have been too busy to continue my sketches of Kansas Legislators on the floor. I shall try to complete them in couples, if I have no time to arrange them in groups.

LEGISLATORS ON THE FLOOR.

Mr. MCMEEKIN is a firmly-knit, muscular, energetic, rather fighting looking, fair complexioned gentleman, 32 years old, but younger in appearance. He rises very seldom; but, unlike the majority of other public talkers, is always *original* and always speaks to the point. When I say "fighting-looking," I don't mean that he looks like a pugilist or a "ruffian," "border," or otherwise, but a man who has the stuff in him that duellists are made of. He is our best specimen of Young Americans. His remarks are called quaint and eccentric, chiefly because they are markedly individual; nobody but Mr. MCMEEKIN would express his sentiments just in his peculiar manner; he has no dealing whatever with motives of policy or "expediency," and he never fails to say what he really thinks in uncompromising, plain and vigorous language. His remarks are always brief, but they are never mere repetitions of common sentiment. He dresses in light-colored clothes and wears a moustache, without whiskers or beard. Among other virtues, he keeps the best brandy in the Territory, and is not averse to "handing it around." He deserves to have written on his tomb—"As a man, he never gave his friends mean whisky; as a legislator, he never spoke humbug or Buncombe." Mr. ANDERSON lately wrote a flaming "ode" to MCMEEKIN'S whisky.

Mr. WHITLOCK, I conceive, is the "representative man" of one class of the sovereign squatters of Kansas. He speaks very frequently, and his dialect and pronunciation are peculiar to the denizens of the far-western woods. He disregards HUGH BLAIR, mocks at LINDLEY MURRAY, and sets the rules of *Aristotle* at defiance. "Nary rule of them set" he cares about or respects. The great orator of Athens he calls Demosthenes. To use his own language he is "down" on Abolitionists and Free-Soilers. Physically, he is a fair man, with light-colored hair, light blue eyes, and of medium stoutness. He often laughs when speaking, and still oftener creates laughter by his "flat footed" and ludicrous opposition to, or advocacy of bills. I copy from my notes one of his speeches as a specimen of his oratory:

MR. SPEAKER: I have sot by and heard the gentleman shouin' of me and my country for weeks; and said nary word. Now, Mr. Speaker, it is very unwrong, it is inhuman, for gentlemen to vote agin me. The gentleman from ——

Here Mr. W. was called to order by the Speaker, and I was prevented from hearing the peroration of this noble effort.

From these few sentences, the peculiar and racy style of the honorable member from Lawrence, may be guessed at by the critical reader. He is the comic man of the Shawnee Company, and is decidedly a character.

LEGISLATORS FEASTING.

At noon it was announced that Judge LECOMPTE would give a collation to the Legislature for the honor they conferred on him by locating the capital at the town named after him. At 1 o'clock it came off. The best dinner ever spread on JOHNSON'S tables was partaken of by honorable members and your still more honorable reporter. After the "solids" had been gravely discussed, the champagne bottles were opened; and as one gallant bottle after another disappeared, like brave soldiers before the walls of Sebastopol, the hilarity and loquacity of the Territorial Solons increased. FRANK MARSHALL, and others were loudly called on to address the "semi-cooked" audience. FRANK wouldn't. "RISE! RISE!" shouted somebody and reiterated a dozen.

Mr. REES arose, and after a few remarks which half a dozen tumblers of champagne have washed out from the tablets of my memory, proposed this toast:

Our Worthy friend Chief Justice Lecompte—May his hospitality be remembered until the spores of the capital which bears his name, shall mould us into dust.

Judge LECOMPTE replied in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

Judge ELMORE spoke next and proposed "the Legislature," giving it a glowing puff, which I thought more applicable to the ex-Governor REEDER than to it—by way of sentiment to his toast; in good taste, however, for a toast without a sentiment is like a comet or a dog without a tail—an object to be pitied not admired.

I thought my turn had come now; two toasts, one from each "estate," had been proposed; and as the "free estate" of Kansas is on its way to the territory merely, not here, I concluded that the press was the third estate entitled to all its privileges, and so I exclaimed in a loud voice—REEDER.

Members near me stared and laughed; but I only swore I would carry my object and got my mind up before I left the table. I had drank champagne enough to have my way at all hazards.

Col. ISAACS spoke briefly and proposed a toast; but as I was drinking "destruction to DAVY ATCHISON" at the time, I did not hear what it was.

I cried "REEDER" in a loud and emphatic tone again. Everybody heard it. Common politeness compelled them to join me. Ex-Governor REEDER rose and made the best speech of the occasion, as every one confessed, keeping personal friends and political foes in a roar of laughter from the moment he rose till he resumed his seat. He told a couple of good stories very humorously.

Mr. BROWN, on being called for, proposed:

Judge Elmore—When in power we never sought his favors; now, when the hand of ruthless power is put on him we will stand by him to the last.

Loud applause followed this toast.

Judge ELMORE rose and gratefully thanked the company for their sympathy, and announced his determination to resist President PIERCE'S usurpation of power.

I remember no more, except that I went out and lay down on the sward—*to hear the grass grow*, of course, —and awoke at 5 o'clock.

Legislative Proceedings—Electing Territorial Officers.

SHAWNEE MISSION, Monday, Aug. 27—4 P. M.

EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT: There has been a great deal of excitement and discussion in the Legislature here for some days past in regard to the proposed Bank bill, and quite an angry feeling has been aroused thereby. On Saturday at a late hour the bill was finally defeated.

The bill in regard to electing all Territorial officers by the present Legislature has become a law, and the two Houses are now in joint session for the purpose of carrying out the elections. The list of county officers to be filled under the provisions of the act is too long for insertion. The following, however, have been elected so far, to wit: First District, CHARLES GROVER; Second District, H. A. HUTCHINSON; Third District, JOHN B. BEADY.

From this it will be seen that the bill whereby the Kansas Solons enacted

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... Correspondents reporting to the N. Y. Daily Times Saturday, Sept. 1—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and firm at $8 12½ for both kinds. ¥ 100 lbs. The transactions Warehouse continued to-day, 147 bbls. Pearls, and 600 bbls. Pots,—together, 756 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand is good at buoyant prices,—with a sale for the day of 3,000 bags Java, Rio at 11½c., for fine mess Marcaibo at 11½@11½c.; 1,000 Rio at 11½@11¾c., and a small lot of St. Domingo at 10½c. ¥ lb. The stock on hand to-day comprised 94,440 bags Rio, 1,700 Maracaibo, 2,500 Laguayra, 2,710 Java, 1,440 St. Domingo, 154 Savanilla, and 100 Porto Rico,—together 93,096 bags.

COTTON—A better inquiry exists for this staple, ¥ which is less freely offered at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ¥ lb	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling	11	11	11½	11½
Middling Fair	11½	11½	12½	12½
Fair	12½	12½	13	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands exhibit still greater heaviness and languor, there being more eagerness to sell, while the home and export demand is limited. The day's sales add up 7,000 bbls.,—within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 25 @ 7 37½
Straight State	7 37½@ 7 50
Favorite and Extra State	7 50 @ 8 50
Mixed Western	7 87½@ 8 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 37½@ 8 62½
Common to Good Ohio	8 00 @ 8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 75 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 75 @12 00

Canadian remains about the same. Southern is dull and lower. The day's movements add up 1,200 bbls. mixed to extra, at $8 @$10 ¥ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, though obtainable at $5 75@7 75 for fine and superfine ¥ bbl. Corn Meal rules scarce and firm, at $4 75 for Jersey and $5 for Brandywine ¥ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and languid, with sales of only about 10,000 bushels Southern at $1 90@$1 98 for white, and $1 70@$1 80 for Red, ¥ bushel. Rye is doing better; 500 bushels brought $1 10@$1 12 ¥ bushel. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are plenty, and procurable at 48c @54c ¥ bushel. Corn is less active, but otherwise essentially unchanged—the day's business consisting of 40,000 bushels inferior to choice Western Mixed, at 86c.@88c ¥ bushel.

HAY—Rules about the same.

HEMP—We have nothing parmcularly new to notice under this head.

HOPS—Are in fair request, but not at prices to suit owners, who, however, are becoming more anxious to realize. This day's sales have been unimportant, and prices have remained unsettled.

IRON—Is generally more inquired for, at the previous full rates. This morning's Philadelphia *North American* says, in reference to the Iron business of that city during the past week, that "American Bars have been in sufficient demand throughout the Union to command full prices and give full employment to our mills. Stocks of Forge Pig are much reduced, and the demand for foundry Iron is stimulating its production; furnaces lately idle are beginning to blast, and several new ones are in course of erection. As our mills are making full time and the demand for railway nesting must be commensurate with the orders for rails given abroad and at home, we may reasonably expect a healthy market for American Pig for some time to come. Transactions in Pig Metal have been less than the average for the season, during the last week, though there was more than usual inquiry. Prices have advanced; sales of two lots No. 1, each 100 tons, were made at $36. Ordinary brands are selling at $27; No. 2 at $25 to $26, and Forge at $23 to $24 50, ¥ ton. Aggregate sales, 3,650 tons. American Bars are firm, and a few small sales were made at an advance—quotation, $70 to $75, as ¥ quality and size. Total sales 640 tons. American Rails have advanced, and are firm at $65, cash. Other descriptions of Iron are as last reported."

LATHS—Eastern are now worth but $1 87½ ¥ thousand, with a moderate inquiry, thereat.

LEAD—Is unaltered.

LIME—Sells slowly at old rates. The stock is limited.

MOLASSES—Only 100 bbls. New-Orleans changed hands at 37½ ¥ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy, as before quoted. Spirits do, seems to improve somewhat at the close. Rosin is unchanged, but is held higher. Tar and Pitch are unaltered.

OILS—Nothing really New has occurred in this line since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better,—the day's sales amounting to 1,500 bbls. at $20 87½@$21 50 for New Mess and $19 50 to new Prime, ¥ bbl. But Meats continue very scarce and nominal in price. Lard is unchanged; the day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11½@11¾c. ¥ lb. Beef appears about the same. 350 bbls. were disposed of during the day at all the way from $11 to $18 for Country Mess; $15 75@16 50 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do.; ¥ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in steady demand within a range of from $10@$11 ¥ bbl. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $18@$19 ¥ bbl. Butter is in demand at 16c@17c. for Ohio; 17c@18c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c@22c. for choice do.; ¥ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c@10c. ¥ lb.

	Clear	Mess	Prime Mess	Prime	Extra Prime	Unassorted	Total
Kelly Bros.							
Hoyt & Co.							
Hoyt & Co.							
Hoyt & Co

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 3.

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We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at short notice. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills of Circulars of any kind set up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon prompt attention.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

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☞ RICHARD SHANNON, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the DAILY TIMES. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

Kossuth Again.

EX-GOV. KOSSUTH, in a letter from the Isle of Wight, which will be found in another column, answers the question which is frequently asked—how the present war can afford the nationalities of Europe an opportunity to renew the contest for their rights. He expresses the opinion that the war cannot be ended by victories over the Czar, because to make peace under such circumstances would cost him his throne, if not his life. The great object of the war—so far as it connects itself with the interest of Europe—is to render it impossible for any one great Power to absorb Turkey. This danger will always exist while any great Power—either Russia or Austria—is left in the immediate neighborhood of Turkey. Whether peace, therefore, be now made on other conditions or not, there can be no *permanent* settlement of this question until new nationalities shall be created out of Hungary, Poland and the Danubian Provinces, as a barrier against the absorption of Turkey. This is his view of the question, and sets forth the grounds on which he anticipates from the war, sooner or later, as a necessary result, an opportunity again to contend for the independence of his country.

We observe that, in referring to KOSSUTH'S account of his interview with Mr. WEBSTER and to the views expressed by the latter concerning our European relations, the *National Intelligencer* takes occasion to say that "the Boston *Advertiser*, which is edited by a relative of Mr. EVERETT, has no faith in the Hungarian ex-Governor's *veracity*";—and it then quotes the following paragraph from the *Advertiser* in regard to KOSSUTH'S statement:

"We shall not comment on this statement, at present, any further than to say that we do not believe one word of it. There is nothing to countenance a belief that Mr. WEBSTER used such language to Mr KOSSUTH to be found in any of his writings or authenticated speeches."

It seems that a paper edited by a *relative of Mr. Everett* has no faith in KOSSUTH'S veracity; and the *Intelligencer* quotes that statement, as a very convenient mode of intimating its own incredulity. If either a "relative of Mr. EVERETT," or the *Intelligencer*, have any good reason for impeaching KOSSUTH'S veracity, they would do quite right in setting it before the public. But the naked imputation, unsustained by any fact,—the offspring, apparently, of prejudice rather than reason,—does no credit to either of the parties who permit themselves to make it. Whatever his "relatives" may do, we venture to say that Mr EVERETT himself would never so far forget what is due to a gentleman of KOSSUTH'S position,—though unfortunate and an exile,—as to utter groundless and insulting imputations upon his personal character.

It is not easy, indeed, to discover any adequate explanation of the rancor with which even respectable persons, like the Editors of the two papers named, pursue ex-Governor KOSSUTH in his exile. That he is a scholar of rare acquirements, a statesman of large experience in public affairs, a writer of great ability, an orator of rarely rivaled power, every man who knows anything of his history and character readily concedes. That he enjoyed the love and the confidence of his countrymen to a degree rarely equaled by any man in any nation,—that he was raised by them to positions of vast power,—that he used that power always for what he believed to be their welfare, and in accordance with political principles which every Republican must approve, are facts of historical record, and unimpeached. That he fell with his country—that he was crushed by the same ruthless power which trod her independence and the rights of her people in the dust—that he lost everything in her service and became an exile from her soil for his devotion to her welfare is also true and undisputed. One would think that these things, with every generous mind, would give him a claim to respect, sympathy, and, wherever it might be needed, to the largest and most tolerant charity. Grant that he committed an error in determining himself, even after exile, still at liberty to watch the fortunes and care for the fate of his beloved country,—in not folding his arms and shutting his eyes and stifling his voice, and decaying in obscurity, as exiles probably should be content to do,—but in holding to his mission and deeming his cause not lost so long as it had a claim on human sympathy, and in striving to make that claim heard and heeded by the nations professing to love liberty and to hate oppression. Grant that, in coming to this country ignorant of its people and its institutions, he fell into the mistake of supposing they would listen sympathizingly to his suggestions, and judge what he might say and do from his point of view, and not from their own partisan views or interests, still less from their paltry self-conceits and personal jealousies:—grant that it was highly and inexcusably audacious in him to pretend to any knowledge of our history, and our duties and our interests, in their relation to the principles of human liberty, or to the cause of popular freedom throughout the world:—Grant all this, and whatever more has been alleged against him;—we can still see in it all no adequate motive for the bitterness and envenomed malice of the crusade which has been waged against him.

The *Intelligencer*, though always among the most decorous of American journals, has been of the foremost of his enemies. Its right to differ from his views,—to censure his opinions and his conduct, no one questions or would abridge. It is not called upon to "lend its columns to minister to his vanity," and it is entirely free to set up for him a standard of action which few public men in this country or any other could ever reach, and to denounce *his cause* and his sentiments on public affairs, because it suspects him of having "more at heart his own aggrandizement, in his unceasing efforts to revolutionize Austria, than the liberties or happiness of his countrymen." There never yet lived a public man who could not be suspected of selfishness,—none who have not been subjected to precisely this imputation. Perhaps KOSSUTH has deserved it more than WEBSTER or CLAY or CALHOUN. But we do not see how even this supposition should properly nullify all his labors, and be used to bolster the despotism which crushes the thirteen millions of his people. We can easily understand how the agents and myrmidons of Austria would make use of this, and of every other paltry prejudice and whispered slander, to weaken the influence of one who offers a relentless and undying hostility to her oppressive and tyrannical rule. But we confess our surprise at the eagerness of American journals to make themselves their accomplices in such an effort.

The City Funds.

The *Sunday Atlas* of yesterday makes a quotation from Mayor WOOD'S first Message, which possesses peculiar interest for the taxpayers of this City, considered in connection with the recent *exposé* of the late Chamberlain, F. W. EDMONDS. We have already called attention to the remarkable circumstance of $3,000,000 being left on deposit with the Mechanics' Bank nearly four months, free of interest, and to the candid confession of Mr. EDMONDS, that he had used the funds of the Bank to secure this immense deposit, without the knowledge of the Directors. The *Atlas* quotes the following passage from the Mayor's first Message, which adds considerably to the interest which Mr. EDMONDS' confession should excite:

"A further relief may be found in requiring interest on deposits with the City Treasurer, and collecting and disbursing officers generally. The equity, practicability and importance of this measure is so apparent, that it surprises me it has not sooner been adopted. A very large revenue could be thus derived. There was to the credit of the City in the hands of the Treasurer, on the 28th of November, 1854, over $1,000,000; the 1st of December, 1854, $1,500,000 from which was drawn on these dates about $500,000, leaving about $2,000,000 to the credit of the City. Additional large sums have since been drawn, leaving, however, on the 1st of January, inst., a balance, remaining to the credit of the City, of $1,283,474, for which the City receives no allowance of interest whatever. * * * * * * * I can see no reason for conducting the financial affairs of the City upon any other principle than that which governs the commercial intercourse of individuals.

I am satisfied that the nearer we approximate the laws of trade, the better will public business be conducted, and the interests of the treasury protected.

The City is obliged to pay interest, when using the funds of individuals, and *it should receive interest from individuals*, who have the use of its money.

Last year the Comptroller borrowed upon Revenue Bonds, $3,693,000, nearly the whole of which was borrowed at the rate of SEVEN per centum, and for which we are still paying interest, notwithstanding the large amount now lying to the credit of the City in bank. How long could an individual or a banking institution retain its credit or its capital, that conducted its affairs on so ruinous a principle? The State of New York discovered the value of its own revenues when lying in bank vaults, as early as 1826. It then adopted the policy of requiring interest upon its canal funds, which has been followed since, without deviation. My last advices from the capital state that two millions and a half of dollars have been already received from that source, for interest exclusively, on the deposits of this fund with the banks. *And it is well known that some of the heads of the City collecting and disbursing bureaus have been in the practice of receiving interest from various City banks on the public money in their hands, which has gone into their own pockets as private perquisites.*"

The soundness of the Mayor's remarks no one can deny, nor help admiring his very forcible illustration of the extravagantly stupid policy of his predecessors in office. It is eight months since his Message was delivered, and still the funds of the City have been permitted to lie idle, so far as the public Treasury has been concerned, in the Bank where he found them. We cannot refrain from repeating Mayor WOOD'S pertinent inquiry:

"*How long could an individual or a banking institution retain its credit or its capital, that conducted its affairs upon so ruinous a principle?*"

We do not know precisely where the power of changing this practice is vested. If any further legislation on the subject is needed, we trust no time will be lost in securing the action of the Common Council upon the subject. If the Executive is already clothed with adequate power in the premises, we trust it will be promptly exercised.

Our Coast Defences.

It will be our own fault if we do not profit by the lessons which the Allies are teaching us in their war upon Russia; the Administration has sent out three officers of our Army to pick up some practical hints in the Crimea, but a good deal may be learned from the conduct of the war and its results by those who remain at home, and we do not imagine that the intelligent officers of our Army and Navy will be indifferent spectators of the great drama now being played before the eyes of the whole civilized world. The bombardment and fall of Sweaborg is not one of the least important of the lessons that this costly conflict of the great European Powers might teach us. Sweaborg was accounted one of the strongest fortified ports in the world—second only to Gibraltar or Cronstadt; but it has fallen and been entirely destroyed, it would appear, by the gun-boats and bomb-boats of the French and English Allies, with very little harm to themselves. We published recently some remarks on an article in the Edinburg *Review*, tending to show the insecurity of stone fortifications; and the destruction of the immense fortifications of Sweaborg is a very striking exemplification of the writer's theory. All our principal seaports on the Atlantic are defended by costly and extensive fortifications of stone forts, but none of them that can be compared with the fortifications of Sweaborg—and the ease with which these great works have been demolished, demonstrates very clearly what reliance can be placed upon our forts. New-York, Boston, Newport and Norfolk are all defended by stone forts, but the only reliable security for defence against an enemy must be on our floating batteries. The defences of our own harbor are still in process of construction, and perhaps it would be ill-advised to arrest their completion; but it would be a great folly to attempt the defence of other ports on a similar principle. Cronstadt depends for its security more upon the shallowness of water, which will not admit of the near approach of large ships, than upon the strength of its stone batteries, which, since the bombardment of Bomarsund and Sweaborg, will no longer be deemed impregnable, as they have been hitherto. The demolition of the fortifications of Sweaborg is of much greater importance, as showing the practicability of destroying such works than in any other view; and as we have a much greater line of sea coast and more ports to protect than any other country, the experience of Sweaborg is worth as much to us as to the Allies, who have to pay all the cost of it.

Symptoms of Insanity.

Mr. EDMONDS states in his explanatory pamphlet that Mr. BURKE, his assistant and antagonist Casher, was once suspected of insanity, and rather broadly insinuates that his conduct in poking his nose into other people's cash drawers, can only be accounted for on the supposition of his insanity. Mr. BURKE certainly has a propensity for investigation, very uncommon in Wall-street; and if he had been the assistant of ROBERT SCHUYLER, he would have been put into a straight jacket if he had attempted to excite a suspicion of that gentleman's integrity, but little more than a year ago.

To suspect railroad directors, or bank officers, of being capable of doing anything improper, has, in other cases, been regarded as an evidence of insanity. When Mr. HENRY C. CAREY, of Burlington, a few years ago, made very grave charges against the managers of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, he was pretty generally suspected of insanity, we believe, not only by the gentlemen implicated, but by his fellow-citizens.

Some very curious statements have been made by the two Cashiers, which might reasonably excite a suspicion of a crack in the brain of one or the other, or of at least a very decided disposition for waggery. Mr. BURKE states that when he called upon Mr. EDMONDS after the investigation of the latter, he very amiably requested Mr. BURKE to sit to him for his portrait. The desire of the Cashier to enrich his picture gallery with the portrait of the man who had caused him so much trouble, is really one of the most touching instances of Christian forgiveness that we remember. On the other hand, Mr. EDMONDS relates an equally remarkable instance of tenderness on the part of Mr. BURKE. Mr. BURKE having succeeded in ousting Mr. EDMONDS from the Cashiership, writes a letter to him requesting him to use his influence in having him (BURKE) appointed to the place from which he had just been removed through his machinations.

Altogether, the two Cashiers are making an *exposé* which reminds us very much of Stephen Blackpool's "muddle." It is intimated that Mr. KNAPP, the President of the Bank, is preparing his statement of the affair, and, out of the whole, the public will be likely to learn some edifying facts in regard to the manners and management of the Bank officers.

The Tables Turned.

Suits for breaking marriage promises are in this country usually brought by the female sex. We remember no case here in which a gentleman has sued a lady for breach of promise of marriage. In England a different practice seems to obtain. We find in the London papers the report of a case where suit was brought by a Mr. HOLMES, Captain in the 5th regiment of Lancashire Militia, aged 32, against a young lady of great personal attractions named AGNES JOWLING, who had promised to marry him, accepted his presents, written him very long and very affectionate letters, worn the ring that pledged their mutual faith, and afterwards refused to marry him, because she had discovered she did not *love* him, but was only *grateful* to him for his attentions. The suit was brought, the plaintiff said, not to recover damages for wounded affections, but to cover the expenses he had incurred in paying visits, making presents, and getting ready for the wedding. His counsel thought £400 would cover all these, and had offered to accept £350; but the unfair fair one who had inflicted the injury, refused to settle on such terms. The jury returned a verdict for £300 damages. Suppose the practice should be introduced among us!

The Fever at Norfolk.

Although the yellow fever continues its work of death in Norfolk without abatement, there is good ground for hope that the number of cases will soon be lessened. Ample accommodations for hospital purposes, adapted to every requirement, have been obtained, and nurses are arriving every day. There is no doubt that very many cases which proved fatal, would, under more favorable circumstances, such as careful nursing and proper medical attendance, have had a more gratifying termination. The newspapers published in that city on Friday, are filled with brighter hopes than those of an earlier issue. They are cheered by the substantial sympathy they receive from abroad, and by a belief that the fever has assumed a milder form.

The Railroad Disaster.

We continue this morning our report of the testimony given at the Coroner's inquest, concerning the recent dreadful catastrophe at Burlington. The investigation, as prosecuted, is very thorough, and although on many points the evidence is conflicting, the important facts of the case are sufficiently established. The verdict of the Jury will not be rendered, probably, until this afternoon.

In addition to the report of the evidence, &c., we publish an impressive and eloquent sermon, preached by Bishop DOANE, at Burlington, yesterday morning, upon this subject.

Affairs in Mexico.

We have received accounts of the abdication of SANTA ANNA, through the New-Orleans papers, much more in detail than previously published. The reports by telegraph are confirmed. SANTA ANNA left the City of Mexico on the 9th of August, at the head of 1,400 soldiers, under the pretext of quelling the revolution in Vera Cruz. On arriving at the fortress of Perote, he unveiled his real design, issued a proclamation depositing the Government in the hands of PAVONI, VEGA and SALAS, and sailed on the 17th of August for Havana, as is supposed. His ministers did not remain long behind him, fortunately for themselves, as the popular excitement which destroyed much of their property, would in all probability have dealt harshly with them had they been within reach. Subsequently CARRENA was appointed Provisional President for six months. The new Government has in it a large proportion of the last one, who are closely united with the Church, and the liberal party are in consequence very much dissatisfied. A guard for the Presidency is very likely to ensue, the result of which cannot be foretold. The pleasure of ALVAREZ and COMONFORT is not yet known.

The Submarine Telegraph.

We understand that private advices received from Sydney, Nova Scotia, Saturday morning, stated that the cable for the Submarine Telegraph was lost *in a gale*, and that the excursion party that went out to see it laid down will return to this City in the course of four or five days.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—To-night M'lle RACHEL makes her first appearance before an American audience at this theatre. To-morrow every one will say it marks an epoch in the history of American art. Not only is this remarkable *tragedienne* the greatest artist of her age, but the sole representative of a drama which would otherwise be dead. French tragedy lives in M'lle RACHEL. Her genius alone makes it acceptable to the Parisians of to-day, and when she is gone, it will go, too. At least, modern criticism unhesitatingly says so.

In anticipation of to-night's performances we wish to say a word or two about the general principles of French tragedy. A glance at the theory will enable us to appreciate the practical excellence of M'dlle RACHEL'S efforts. French tragedy is so peculiar, so unlike anything to which we are accustomed, that, without this necessary inkling, it is almost impossible to enjoy as we should the admirable entertainments now offered to us. We say this out of no respect to French tragedy as a school, but to M'dlle RACHEL and her associate artists who vitalize it. Whatever may be the opinions of those who witness the performances of to-night concerning the merits of the play, there will, we venture to say, be but one opinion concerning the great excellence of the players.

We are all tolerably familiar with the modern French drama, for in truth is it not our own? Do we not crib it with eagerness, and localize it by leaving out all the delicious scandal about the married state? But French Tragedy is an article which no country has had the hardihood to steal. LA HARPE, speaking of it in general, and of CORNEILLE in particular, says "their tone rises above flatness only to fall into the opposite extreme of affectation." This is perhaps a little unjust, for there is certainly much to admire in the poetical composition of these works. Rhetorical excellence, and occasionally brilliant narrative power, seem to us to be the redeeming traits of what would otherwise be wearisome works. The first thing that strikes an American on seeing a French tragedy, is the total absence of dramatic action. There are no "situations," no progress; no breath-suspending crises. Instead of these, the action and plot are explained in lengthy narratives. All the excitement has to be got out of the dialogue or not at all. To such an extent is this carried, that when, to satisfy poetic justice, some one has to be killed, the deed is quietly done (in the Tombs fashion) behind the scenes. Thus, in "Horatius," *Camilla* steps out quietly to be slaughtered. We hear her groans in the next room, and from this purely circumstantial evidence, conclude that the deed is done. These things have to be understood in their proper light before French tragedy can be enjoyed, and as they are the result of system, they may perhaps be worth understanding.

About the time that our own immortal SHAKESPEARE was writing his romantic dramas and plays, the French dramatists were vigorously delving for correct classic forms and models. The Greek tragedies and those of SENECA were translated, and long prosy discussions were indulged in, to prove that nothing could be good that was not several thousand years old. The musicuts were said to be the only masters of dramatic art, and what the ancients had done, constituted the models of classic propriety. To accord with this theory, it became necessary to follow the rules and conditions of the ancient stage. The result was, the present French tragedy, as we are now about to have it interpreted by M'lle RACHEL. In all important particulars, it is based on the strictest rules of ARISTOTLE and PLATO. CORNEILLE made a few unimportant deviations, but they were so trifling that he wrote a pamphlet to justify them by the rules of the ancients. They are enough, however, to make the tragedies of CORNEILLE the most satisfying to the appetite of the present day.

It becomes imperative, therefore, to know what were the principles of the Ancient Classic Drama; for, without this knowledge, we shall scarcely be able to enjoy the force and vigor of the French imitations. It is no easy task to make clear what thousands have unsuccessfully attempted to explain. Still it is possible to convey to our readers and to those who are desirous of seeing M'lle RACHEL an idea of the general principles which governed the older French dramatists, and imposed restraints on their imagination and feeling,—whether advantageously or not we are now to determine. The three great points of ancient drama, then, are the unities of *Action, Time* and *Place*; that is, the *Action*, which leads to the catastrophe of the play, must be sufficiently brief to be comprehended easily. "The extent of a tragedy," says ARISTOTLE, "is always sufficiently great, if by a series of probable or necessary consequences, a reverse from adversity to prosperity, or from happiness to misery is brought about;" the *Time* sufficiently short to admit of none but the highest emotions. "It should seek as far as possible to circumscribe itself within one revolution of the Sun" says the same authority; and the *Place* sufficiently important to render a change of scene unnecessary. All these definitions have been disputed in every particular, and it is not easy to find two critics who agree on the subject. In the best French tragedies, as in some of the ancient classic ones, deviations are sometimes made. But for general purposes what we have said will be sufficient.

It will be perceived, therefore, that severity and simplicity are the characteristics of the French tragedies: so far as plots are concerned. No underplots or perplexing mysteries are admissible; nothing, indeed, but what can be told by one person to another, and be immediately understood by all. Bereft thus of incident and progress, French tragedy takes refuge in language and versification. What action there is is of the strongest kind, and is immediate in its effects. In the very nature of things it must be strong, for, as it is mostly explained in a narrative form, it would lose its interest were it other than of intensest.

So much for the general scheme of French tragedy. The play in which M'lle RACHEL makes her *début* ("Horatius,") is from the pen of a master spirit—CORNEILLE. The tragedy is perhaps one of that distinguished author's best productions, although it does not rank with his other dramatic works of a different character. The language is exalted throughout—sometimes more than exalted—bombastic and annoying from perpetual versification.

We give an outline of the plot. The characters are *Camilla*, a Roman lady, (M'lle RACHEL:) *Sabina*, an Alban lady, wife to Horatius; *Julia*, a Roman lady. *Horatius, père; Horatius, fils; Curiatus*, an Alban, lover of *Camilla*; *Valerius* in love with *Camilla*.

On the rising of the curtain the citizens of Alba and Rome are at war with each other; the armies are drawn up in battle array, to the great terror and grief of *Sabina* and *Camilla*. For whoever gains the day, one of the ladies must suffer—their domestic relations extending to both armies. If the Romans are victorious *Sabina's* country will be subject to Rome, and three of her brothers killed; and if the Albans gain the day her husband (a Roman) will be subdued and possibly slain. Her situation is a trying one, and *Camilla's* is no better. *Curiatus*, her lover, is in the Alban army, and her three brothers in the Ranks of the Romans. (One of the inconveniences of loving a foreigner.) Thus she must suffer grief under any circumstances. Fortunately the conflict of the two armies is averted by a timely proposition from the Dictator, that three chosen men from each side shall be selected to decide the day by mortal combat. *Curiatus* (the Alban,) harries to *Camillo*, and joyfully informs her of this happy termination to their strife, but her joy is soon changed to sorrow, by the arrival of a messenger, who announces that the Albans have selected *Curiatus* and his two brothers for their champions, and that *Horatius* (the Roman,) and his two brothers have been selected by the Romans. Here the plot is immediately narrowed down to an unnatural family conflict, and a host of emotions of the fiercest character are provoked. Every kind of appeal is made to the combatants, but in vain; each champion is proud of the honor conferred on him by the choice of his country, and is apparently determined to abnegate all human feeling. The time arrives for the conflict, and notwithstanding all opposition, it takes place. *Julia* (a Roman lady), who has been on the battle field, brings word soon after to the elder *Horatius* that two of his sons have been killed, and that the third (*Sabina's* husband) has sought safety in flight. *Horatius père* impressively curses *Horatius fils* for running away, on the ground that to survive is dishonorable whilst there was the alternative of death. At this juncture another messenger arrives who puts a different complexion on things. The flight of *Horatius fils* was, it seems, only a stratagem to separate the three Albans, and was so successful that the Roman cut down his three opponents and gained the day. *Camilla's* lover is of course one of the victims, and she is inconsolable. When her victorious brother arrives she greets him with passionate tears and bursts of bitter rage. *Horatius* is naturally disturbed at this reception, and talks a good deal about Glory and Rome, and about avenging the loss of his two brothers and bringing honor to the roof of their ancient father. *Camilla* fiercely asks who will avenge her for the loss of her lover, and talks with such aggravating common sense that *Horatius fils* loses all patience, and stabs her—not however, before she has uttered a fearful malediction on Rome.

As we have before hinted, none of these actions take place on the stage. They are narrated in high-toned verse. Portions of the second and third acts are remarkably fine, and afford ample scope for the genius of Mlle. RACHEL. But the fourth act is where the enthusiasm will come from. Nothing has ever been seen in this country equal to the outbursts of wild passion which precede the *denouement*.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Who will not be glad to hear that this neat little place is to be opened to-night for the season! A company of which we know nothing, from the fact that it is principally new, has been secured, and Mr BURTON himself, together with some of the old favorites of last season, appears. The pieces selected for to-night are well established and cannot fail to delight the audience.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—GABRIEL RAVEL'S engagement here has been so preeminently successful that it is to continue for a week, (perhaps two,) longer. The troupe appears to-night in favorite pieces.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Cinderella" is withdrawn for the present. In its place we are to have the "Daughter of the Regiment" to-night. Miss LOUISA PYNE, Mr. HARRISON, and the other artistes of the troupe appear in this charming Opera.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Dramatic season here commences to-night. The company is quite strong, containing in important respects as it was last season. A new drop scene has been painted by DELEMANO, representing the Battle of Balaklava, surrounded by medallion likenesses of the belligerents. There will be two performances to-day. In the afternoon at 3 "Quite at Home" and the "Wandering Minstrel." In the evening at 7½ the Comedy of "Wild Oats."

TABERNACLE.—A Testimonial Concert will come off here to-night for the benefit of that very worthy and corpulent man, CHARLES PARKER, of Hose Company No. 23. It will be remembered that PARKER was severely injured at the JENNINGS fire last year—hopelessly so, it was thought. So, if you possibly can.

CONCERT.—M'lle PARODI'S third Concert is announced for Wednesday evening next. The MOLLENHAUER brothers will assist.

HUESTEVS' SERENADERS, No. 530 Broadway, and GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S, No. 472 Broadway, offer excellent programmes to-night.

City Mortality—Inspector's Report.

According to the City Inspector's report, the deaths in New-York, from the 26th of August until the 1st of September, amount to 548. Of these, 77 were men, 61 women, 192 boys, 218 girls; 138 were adults and 410 children. Of children under one year there were 224; between one and two, 130; between two and five 39, and from five to ten 7. The deaths of aged persons were as follows: From 40 years to 50, 20; from 50 to 60, 21 from 60 to 70, 12; from 70 to 80, 11; from 80 to 90, 2; from 90 to 100, 3. Their places of nativity were: Austria, 1; British America, 1; England, 10; France, 1; Germany 17; Ireland, 64; Portugal, 1; Scotland, 6; South America, 1; United States, 443; unknown, 3; 100 died of brain and nervous diseases; 93 of diseases of the lungs, throat, &c.; 297 of bowel complaints and general fevers; and the remainder with the ordinary diseases incidental to a large City. The general health of New-York is satisfactory, as compared with the same period in other years. There is no epidemic or endemic diseases of a serious character. Sixty-four of the deaths last week occurred in our public institutions.

The Common Council.

Both Boards of the Common Council will commence their September sessions this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. We hope that the worthy Aldermen will find time to act upon many important matters which have been on their hands during the "heated term."

The paving of the Bowery with granite, and Maiden-lane and Cortlandt street with iron, are important matters that ought to be disposed of immediately. The plans for the new City Hall have also been in the Committee of the Whole for months, after passing unanimously through the Board of Councilmen.

This very important matter has been delayed quite too long for the best interests of the City, and we hope that no further delay will be deemed necessary on the part of the Aldermen. The condition of the records in the various Departments, as shown by the committee appointed by the last Legislature, offers a conclusive reason for immediate action in order to secure a safe and suitable depository for these invaluable documents.

Reopening of the City Schools.

The various Public Schools reopen this morning after the annual vacation. The school buildings have been cleaned and repaired, under the direction of Mr. MOVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, and are generally in first rate order. Additions and improvements have been made to several of the old houses erected under the direction of the old Public School Society, which will make them very commodious and desirable for school uses.

Fordham College.

The Summer vacation to the pupils of Fordham College has just closed, and the school reopens today, (Monday.) It is requested that the attendance of the scholars at the resumption of the Fall and Winter term of this excellent institution, will be punctual and full.

Brooklyn Schools.

All of the public schools in Brooklyn will reopen to-day. During the vacation all of the school buildings have been renovated, and, where necessary, repairs have been made.

The numerous private institutions of learning for which Brooklyn is so justly celebrated, will also be reopened the present week.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
THE INNOCENCE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,
GIVEN BY
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED.
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE.

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs

GEO. H. RAYES, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water-st.; and for sale by C. H. RING & V. CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 36 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

LEARY & CO'S. FALL FASHION.—THE SUBscribers will offer THIS DAY, Sept. 1, in accordance with their quarterly custom, the Fall Style of Gentlemen's HATS. Our customers and the public generally, we think, will be particularly pleased with the style and quality of the Hats introduced by us for the present Autumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability it has never been surpassed. N. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at different prices.

LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES
In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed and in the same order and condition as when placed there except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at the greatest heat. E. G. CAMPFIELD, Agent.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 6 1855

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.
AUG 6, 1855 J. T. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the manufacturers, who are also prepared to receive orders for the same to be filled at short notice. Also, Depositors' Iron Safes, and only makers of safes combining Bishop and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been infected, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of consumption, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, is authorized to transact any business for him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

NOTICE.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, without regard to cost, as we have made a change for exclusive sales South. We are now getting in our early Fall and Winter goods, the most perfect ever offered at popular prices. Gentlemen visiting New York will find it to their advantage to call at our store, as we can furnish the attention of many more than one hundred thousand customers. DEVLIN & CO., cor. Nos. 253 and 55 Johnst., corner of Nassau.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colds and unseasonable bowel complaints, a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT in a pint of water may be drank without any ill effects, a tea teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment. It is worth its weight in gold as no family should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

SATIN DE LAINES, WOVEN DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c. KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 241 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns very beautiful and rich. Also the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 241 Broadway.

JET GOODS.—JET AND GOLD JEWELRY—comprising bracelets, brooches, necklaces, ear rings, shawl pins, watch guards, cuff pins, sleeve buttons, studs, &c., also parasols, traveling bags, shell combs, fans, bags, and a great variety of useful articles, at
OSBORNE BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, cor. Spring-st.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Maidenhair Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; skin, scrofula, old sores, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this purifier. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safes with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see advertisement in another column. Cash agents can be obtained at the office No. 11 Broad st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING.—AS WE ARE about to open our new store, No. 361 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., we shall sell off a large portion of our stock at No. 376 Pearl-st., at astonishingly low prices. Good Brussels carpets at 75 per yard, and other goods at an equally great sacrifice. YOUNG & JAYNE, 432 Pearl-st.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Fetimules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling and German Baskets, Pens, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

BIRD'S FALL PATTERN HATS.—BIRD, NO. 49 Nassau-st., will introduce the Standard Patterns on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The fabrics of the subscriber are manufactured without reference to cost of material or workmanship, and are fully equal to the productions of any house in the trade. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-street, near Maiden-lane.

SEPTEMBER, 1855.—OPENING OF THE FALL Campaign, at EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st. Splendid business coats, $5; blue dress coats, $10; fine black frock coats, $8; fancy cassimere pants, $2 50; beautiful Fall vests, $2.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUITS.—FRUITS AND VEGetables can be preserved fresh and perfect in Arthur's Patent Self-Sealing Cans, which, for simplicity and economy, are far superior to any other. For sale wholesale and retail, by JOHN ALLEN, No. 22 Beekman-st.

BERRIE & CO., NO. 158 BROADWAY.—FALL FASHIONS for gentlemen's hats and caps. Their assortment is complete.

...rest of the Suspected Robber.

From the Albany Argus.

For some time past complaints have been made from many sources to the Postmaster of missing packages, letters, &c., and it was suspected that all was not right in some quarter. Yesterday a boy named PETER DELACK, an employé at the Express newspaper office, was detected in the act of opening private boxes with one of a bunch of keys found in his possession, and upon trying it was ascertained that they would open the following boxes: A. D. Shepard; Henderson, Kennedy & Co; R. E. Shreve; H. N. Dowd; Y. M. Association; Hill, Cagger & Porter; *Cultivator*; Dr. Beck; Albany *Switch*; *Register*, two boxes; Griffin & Buel; Mansion House; Mr. McMahon; Susquehanna Insurance Company; Dr. Cooke; Emery & Brother; School Fund; S. G. Chase; Talcott & Hale.

It is impossible to say to what extent this rascality may have been carried, and what value of property this boy, with his accomplices, which he no doubt has, may have thus deliberately appropriated. He also had a key to open the water closet, to which he retired to examine his booty, and where he destroyed the letters and papers he obtained. Among the many losers from the recent robberies at our Post Office is the *Express* office firm, and that paper has repeatedly called attention to the fact that there was a screw loose somewhere. DELACK was taken before United States Commissioner HILTON, and after an examination committed to jail. DELACK is quite a lad, but fourteen years of age, and it is considered as quite certain that he has accomplices.

Ogden Hoffman on the Prohibitory Law.

From the Albany Express.

RAILROAD WAY, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Your letter [illegible] with a view to its publication, for a scrap of [illegible], which, as Attorney General, I gave to the Governor, in relation to the [illegible] and constitutionality of the law "for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," has been received by me.

The opinion to which you allude was given by me in July last, upon the request addressed to me by the Governor, "as his legal adviser," and it seems to me proper that, under these circumstances, he should be the sole judge of the expediency of its publication. Personally, I have no objections to it being made public, and were it not for the reason I have stated, it would afford me pleasure to oblige you by complying with your request. But, without the consent of the Governor, I do not feel myself at liberty to furnish the copy you desire.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't servant,

O. HOFFMAN.

JACOB C. CUYLER, Esq.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. SHERMAN'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

THE MOST CONVENIENT, SAFEST, AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DERBLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 341 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case**—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S unparalleled "HYDRO-INFERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars*, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation. A. B. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy at 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. BUSHMOR, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Auction Notice—Elegant Furniture**—Messrs. P. A. VEDE & CO. will sell at Auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock each day, at their extensive warerooms Nos. 826 Broadway, third house above the Metropolitan Hotel, (by H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers,) their entire valuable stock of first class Cabinet Furniture, of their own manufacture, all of which has been made expressly for their private trade, and is all well made and finished as though made to order, and embraces every variety of good and desirable styles of rose wood, mahogany, oak and walnut, parlor, library, dining room and chamber furniture, and which it is believed consists of the best assortment to be found in the city. This sale presents a very favorable opportunity for the selection of such things as [illegible] with first class furniture at Auction prices, as the whole stock will be sold without reserve. Terms of sale, four months for all sums over two hundred dollars, with interest, for satisfactory endorsed notes.

☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co.**—Late RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced a host of imitations, purchasers are requested to notice that the sign is HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., in full, over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine.

HEGEMAN CLARK & CO.,
Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165 273 611 and 756 Broadway.
Wholesale Depot, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ **Special Notice to Merchants and Lawyers in the Vicinity of the City Hall.**—The undersigned would call the attention of merchants and lawyers to a new store of mercantile and law stationery lately opened at No. 72 Chambers-st., Shoe and Leather Bank Building.

JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD.

Account books of all descriptions ruled and made to order, cap, letter and nail papers, copying presses, letter books, law and commercial blanks &c., &c.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The monthly meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock at the Society's Room Clinton Hall, Astor-place. A collection of seed from the Museum of Natural History at St. Petersburg (through M. Motschulsky) will be presented to the Society.

WILSON G. HUNT, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Photographs, Ambrotypes**—Plain or colored, by HUTLAK, No. 363 6th-av., the only establishment that takes them in oil. Copies of Daguerreotypes thrown on [illegible] and finished in oil, by the Photograph process. Call and examine our Photographs. Daguerreotypes taken to order. W. HUTLAK, First Ope ator.
Professors LEINE & HUTLAK from Paris, Assistants.

☞ **The Only Effectual Exterminator**, without danger to health, is HENRY A. COTTAM'S CELEBRATED HAT COCKROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR. Wholesale and retail depot, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway; also, 2 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

PERSONAL.

MARGARET BUCHANAN, Will find her sister MARY, late of Dumfries, at Mrs. ALGAR'S, No. 156 West 18th-st., New-York.

MR. FRADINANO AUKEMANN—Has been translated from our employment.—New York, Aug. 31, 1855. ROBYNS & CO., No. 37 Jones-st.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—A reunion of the officers of the Army, Navy, Marines and Volunteers who served in Mexico during the War, will take place at DELMONICO'S on set of Chambers-st., and Broadway, N. Y., on the 14th of September next, the anniversary of the occupation of the City of Mexico by the American forces, for the purpose of organizing a society and partaking of a Dinner. Tickets $5 each, to be had at the office of the Secretary, until the 12th September.

Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, N. Y. Vol., Temporary Chairman.
Lieut Col. J. Abercrombie, Second Infantry.
Commander Henry Eagle, U. S. N.
Commander John Calhoun, U. S. N.
Purser J. G. Harris, U. S. Navy Yard, Temporary Treas.
Major Kimball, staff North Infantry.
Major Gen. W. Rains U. S. Army.
Major Fitz John Porter, U. S. Army.
Captain W. A. T. Maddox, U. S. Marines.
Colonel Joseph A. Vauderies of Tenth Infantry.
Major A. Farnsworth, N. Y. Volunteers.
Chief Engineer Jos. Bunday, U. S. Navy.
Lieutenant H. Ortons, N. Y. Volunteers.
Captain M. Lovell, late of Fourth Artillery.
Lieutenant Joseph H. Howard, late of South Infantry.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Together with sterling Silver Ware as low as any other importing and manufacturing establishment. JULES JURGENSEN, WATCHES, warranted,

from.....	$150 to $200
ROBERT ROSKELL WATCHES, from.....	120 to 150
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, from.....	100 to 200
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from.....	115 to 200
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from.....	100 to 150
MARINE WATCHES, from.....	100 to 300
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES.....	30 to 65

We have as many as 30 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select of the most celebrated makers.

The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.

FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from.....	$10 to $25
FLORENTINE MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from.....	10 to 20
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from.....	20 to 30
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS from.....	3 to 20
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from.....	5 to 12
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS from.....	15 to 44

All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.
No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That all scows and premises to pay, by the contractors, for building the Floating Dry Docks, Basin and Railway, at the Navy-Yard, California, must be signed on after with the individual signatures of surviving parties to the contract, who are:

RUTHERFORD MOODY,
JOHN S. GILBERT,
New-York, Aug 30, 1855. ZENO SECOR.

FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND MECHANICAL LAMPS—The subscriber has just returned from Paris where he made the most complete selection of rich chased chandeliers, brackets, statues and clocks, which he offers at the lowest remunerative prices. All articles warranted. Liberal discount to the trade.

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 446 Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my UNGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 685 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 97 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAVENS, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 64 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and competent female Protestant, as cook, first rate washer and ironer, good baker and will recommended. Also, another, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing. Both will be found fully competent of discharging their duties to entire satisfaction, honest and faithful. Can be seen for two days at Mr. WANNIS G'S advertising office, No. 333 6th-av., near 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent English woman for housework; is a good cook and first rate laundress. Also, a Scotch chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing. Both will be found fully competent of discharging their duties to entire satisfaction, honest and faithful. Can be seen for two days at Mr. WANNIS G'S advertising office, No. 333 6th-av., near 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable girls; one as plain cook, and good washer and ironer, a good baker, and can do all kinds of general work of a private family; has excellent City reference; wages $8 a month. The other is 16; a nice girl, a good nurse, and would do chamber work; wages $6. Call at No 160 East 22d st., second floor, front. *Only to foreigners.*

SITUATION WANTED—A young man, eighteen years of age, wants a situation as clerk in a store or assistant bookkeeper. Can give the best of references, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Has been assistant bookkeeper in one of the largest houses in this City for over three years. Address EDWARD, *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as chamber and waitress; is capable of taking care of children; a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a small private family. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 140 Laurens-st., between Houston and Prince, in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Has lived in my employ four years, and I strongly recommend her. Can be seen at No. 59 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., until she is engaged. D. HOCH.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress; understands dressmaking; is capable of either; will be well recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 170 East 30th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, in the country, as cook. Call at the residence of her present employer, Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 70 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As matron or teacher in a Shipping Boys' Boarding House, by a person who has been Principal of such a school for seven years and can command the results. Address PRINCIPAL, *Times* Office.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds for City and Country, may be had at the office, No. 19 Murray, and of Mrs. TAYLOR, a large number with first class references, will recommended from their last places; among whom are several Protestants; also young girls from 11 to 14 years old.

SERVANT WANTED—A girl who can come well recommended as cook, washer and ironer, and for general housework; one who is not afraid to work, and would like a home in the upper part of the City, may apply at No. 10 East 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man from the country, as Nurse and Yard Keep. Can control a good trade. Address S. J. H., *Times* Office.

TO EMPLOYERS.—Families from the City and country in want of good servants will find at the Office, No. 139 Mercery, a good selection of cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, general housework and small girls. Terms—Yearly subscription, $5 cents; otherwise 25 cents.

GARDENER AND WIFE WANTED—Without children; the wife as laundress and to take charge of dairy, understand and [illegible] the gardener must be capable of taking charge of a green house and vegetable garden; also understand the management of fruits. A Scotchman preferred. Inquire of J. H. TURNER, No. 14 Wooster-st., before 10 o'clock every morning.

SCHOOL ROOM WANTED.—The basement or room or first floor, of a house in a good neighborhood, located above Spring-st. and west of Broadway, to be used for a school for young children. Address SCHOOL ROOM, at this office.

SCHOOL.—Wanted to purchase, a school for young children located in a good neighborhood. Address, with statement of number of scholars, cost of furniture, &c., C. H. S., at this office.

TEACHER.—Wanted, by a young lady who has taught two years in a New England Seminary of note, a situation where only part of her time will be occupied. She is competent to teach the English branches, music, the rudiments of French. Will accept no applications except from the South and would prefer not going further South than Maryland or Virginia. Best of references if required. Address VAN DEUSENVILLE, Post-Office, Massachusetts.

ANY PERSON—Desirous of obtaining the services of a competent and intelligent woman as housekeeper, in a private family or to superintend a boarding house at the South or West, or any part of this State, will call on or address Mrs J. W., No 108 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave. References given and required.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTED—Of middle age, to manage and engage in the labor of a boys' boarding House in the country. To a competent person good wages will be given. Address (post-paid) TEACHER, Box No. 1,052, giving residence of the applicant.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—Both at, between 4th and Lexington avs. Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity, supplied from the above institution.

LIBRARIAN WANTED—By an Association; a young man to act as Librarian; one studying for the Ministry would be preferred. The Library is small and the duties light; he would therefore have a great deal of time to pursue his studies at the rooms. He should be an intelligent and observing young man, of respectability and undoubted piety, and willing and desirous to advance the interests of the Institution. A reasonable compensation would be allowed. Address LIBRARY, Box No. 3,007, Post Office.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—Cooks, waiters, porters and other male and female domestics, with good City references provided for respectable families, City or country, at the Employment Agency Office, No. 80 East 14th-st., Union-square, est-blished 1850 under the patronage of Rev. Drs. TYNG, CHEEVER, HAWKS, DASHIELL, DOWLING, FAIRCHILD, &c., for the correct selection of employers in the selection of servants and the guidance of persons seeking situations. J. O. GALLAGHER, Agent.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Young Ladies' Boarding School in the City, as Assistant in the English Department, to teach three hours daily. Must be of refined experience refined manners, competent to teach the highest English branches and a member of the Episcopal Church. Salary, board and $ 00 per annum. Address Box No. 1,338, New York Post-Office.

WANTED—Fifty orders are daily registered from families returning to town for coachmen, grooms, waiters and female servants in every capacity. Wanted immediately, two coachmen three young men as stores, boy to drive a coupé, one for an express, two for hotels. Twenty females can have good situations without delay. Apply at the Brooklyn Industrial Institute, No. 206 Fulton-st. Under approval of his Honor the Mayor.

Mrs. C. E. PARKER, Female Superintendent.
F. BROWNE, General Agent.

TO LAWYERS.—A gentleman practicing law in this City wishes to be connected with a lawyer as Clerk, with a fixed salary and a share in his own business. He can draw any deeds, mortgages, agreements and conveyances, and he is a first rate conveyancer. He has now a good business, which daily increasing. Any communication addressed to LEX, care of A. P. Mann, No. 8 Tryon Row, N. Y., will receive immediate attention.

A LADY OF CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE AS A MUSIC TEACHER—Wishes to meet a family where instruction on the piano forte will be required as accompanies for board. She is also desirous of engagements as visiting teacher in the English branches, French, &c. Address CATHARINE, *Times* Office or No. 47 Hamilton-pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.—All communication by letter to be post-paid.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW AND DAUGHTER—Will procure instrumentals with situations in a gentleman's family as governess and nurse, and children's maid. Can be recommended. Apply at the Nurses' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY—Is desirous of making herself generally useful in a respectable family, where she can be kept instrumental in the elementary branches, (English, French and English), and music. Best references given, by applying for two weeks at the Post Office.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, particulars and highest wages, cook and steward, advances from $60 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 90 West-st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

ANY IMPORTING OR BANKING HOUSE, OR any respectable company, in want of a thorough and competent accountant and ready penman, may hear of one disengaging a situation, on application to Box No. 1,181 Post-Office.

NO. 287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade, at MORRIS, COHNS & CO'S, can be obtained respectable (German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels boarding-houses and private families. Also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

FIRST-CLASS COOKS, NURSES, LAUNDRESSES &c.—Are wanted immediately for excellent situations now ready, at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is now encouraging in supplying families, boarding-houses &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED.—25 Fur Hat Trimmers. Inquire corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.
J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

FIRST-RATE WATCHMAKER WANTED.—To go a short distance in the country. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

BOY WANTED—In a law office, 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a good hand. Address LAWYER, at office of this paper in applicant's hand-writing.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—In Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton Ferry, in a good location, a small or moderate sized house; price not to exceed $1,000. Address H. C. L., Box No. 2,651 New-York Post-Office, stating price and location.

WANTED TO RENT.—A moderate sized modern built house, handsomely furnished, for six or twelve months by a gentleman and lady without children, situated between the 4th and 8th ave and between 15th and 30th sts. Address R. A., Box No. 1,957, Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A HOUSE—In the upper part of the City, worth from $3,000 to $4,000, for which cash, bond and mortgage, and an unencumbered lot in Brooklyn, worth $500, will be paid. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE WANTED.—In Brooklyn or New-York, rent $150 or $200, convenient to cars, pleasant location. Also, rent of house in New-York, unfurnished, where but two families will be allowed in the house. Address "STONE," Cigar store, No. 734 Chatham-st. Also board for gentleman and wife, $8 per week.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In the City, below Seventh-st., suitable for a boarding-house, by a respectable lady; rent moderate. Address TENANT, No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to rent for one year, a first class house in the upper part of the City, furnished. Address W. E., No. 58 University-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST
AND
JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

A Monthly Periodical of 16 pages 4to, double columns, under the Editorship of E. HUNTER, M. D., and devoted to the Discussion of Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Among the contents of this number will be found articles on

Medicated Inhalation.
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
Medical Specialities.
Asthma, its nature, causes and cure.
Facial Cyanosis
The envelopes and importance of
Tuberculous Diseases
"A Consecrated Ninny."
Vital Statistics
&c., &c., &c.

The following extracts from the *Specialist* will as once explain how wide a field this Periodical is intended to occupy:

We shall write for the public at large as well as for the members of the profession . . . We know from experience that the public justly appreciate every effort made to impart to them information on subjects of which they have been hitherto kept in helpless ignorance; and that while they profit by the lessons taught them in matters of vital importance to their health, their physical and mental perfection and consequent happiness and enjoyment, they do not fail to recognize the advantage of trusting themselves to a direction and management to those who are duly qualified to undertake so great a responsibility. . . .

Our views regarding the popular discussion of medical subjects are already well known through the newspaper press. We have long entertained the opinion that sound practical information given to the people on all matters of health will arm them against the impositions of quackery and aid them in co-operating with their physicians in the preservation or recovery of their health, as they could not do if misinformed. The pages of the *Specialist* will be found of very great interest to the general reader. The discussions of Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, unlike many other medical subjects, is free from any thing in the slightest degree objectionable.

THE SPECIALIST may, therefore be considered as the light of a *family* medical paper, and we trust to see it extensively patronized by the heads of families throughout the Union.

THE SPECIALIST is published at $1 per annum, or 10 cents for a single number, and may be obtained of all booksellers and agents throughout the Union.

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Astor House, New-York.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & CO.,
No. 18 Beekman-st.,
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E. BALDWIN AIKEN,

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John Halifax; Or, Head and Think. Illus. cloth. do. 6d.
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Days at Home. By CHARLOTTE ADAMS. do. 6d.
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NEW WORK ON CALIFORNIA.
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WILL PUBLISH ON SEPTEMBER 5,
THE ANNALS OF SAN FRANCISCO,
containing a summary of the history of the first discovery, settlement, progress and present condition of
CALIFORNIA,
and a complete history of all the important events connected with
ITS GREAT CITY,
to which are added biographical memoirs of some prominent citizens.
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The extraordinary success of Miss HARLAND'S "Alone"—running through edition after edition, with great rapidity—republished in England with a still larger sale—translated into the French and German languages with marked success, is perhaps the best evidence of its originality and popularity of her writings. In the language of an eminent critic, "She may be ranked with certainty among the most successful novelists of the United States."

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The bomb-shell into the Carson League has exploded and is at work among the people. All persons desirous of sending the powder will please call and make themselves with THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE VIOLATED BY THE CARSON LEAGUE.

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May be had of Messrs. Dewitt, Davis & Tousey; Hoge & Yates, Dexter & Brothers; De Witt & Davenport; Stringer & Townsend; and news-agents and booksellers generally throughout the country. Send in your orders. Copies sent, post paid, upon receipt of price.

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An accurate full paged LIKENESS of this distinguished actress can be seen on page No 130 of that charming and popular book,

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JAPAN AS IT WAS AND IS,
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FAMILY EXPENSE BOOK.—Just published by the subscriber, an entirely new style of Expense Book, for keeping an accurate account of the expenses of a family daily, weekly, monthly and yearly, designed for use expressly over and over again, furnished outlined, and kept without any trouble. Will be sent to any person by mail, free of expense, who will remit six postage stamps.

N. R. PARKHURST,
Book seller and Stationer, No. 76 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.—The Working men of the City of New York are hereby requested to meet at Tompkins Market, Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the best means of securing—1st. The abolition of the contract system in the employment of the public funds and the bestowing in the City on the tenantry. 2d. The election to legislative offices of representatives of workingmen; and 3d. The subjugation of all laws involving labor not designed upon an equal distribution of the fruits of labor to the direct vote of the people. "Work for all," at just living wages; "homes for all," at low and gradually diminishing rents, and the integrity and purity of all corporations from gratuitous institutions. Every man in favor of the above measures will meet on the evening in the Park. A committee will report a plan of organization for the ensuing election.

COMMITTEE.
WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT, WILLIAM ROWE,
WILLIAM WEST, BENJ. PRICE,
D. C. HENDERSON, J. J. BRADSHAW.

A GENERAL MEETING—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BUTCHER'S REAL ESTATE HIDE ASSOCIATION, situate on the corner of 1st-av. and 8th-st., in the said City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when a resolution will be offered and voted upon for the dissolution of the said Association. By order of the Trustees.

S. P. PATTERSON, President.
EDWARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY—The members of this society are hereby notified to attend the third annual meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway. The annual reports will be presented and officers for the ensuing year elected. N. B.—No member in arrears is entitled to a vote. By order.

JAMES H. AIKMAN, General Secretary.

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STEEL PENS.
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Between Grand and Broome sts.

BULPIN'S OPENING FOR THE FALL
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 3
of a most superb collection of
PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
At his newly arranged and commodious show Rooms,
No. 361 Broadway.

The inspection of the last of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and our reading neighborhoods, as also of strangers visiting the metropolis, is most respectfully solicited on the above named day, when will be presented for their approval what is believed to be the most recherché and beautiful array of fashionable novelties in cloaks and mantillas ever imported into this country.

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We have just received, direct from Paris, for the Fall Trade, all the Newest Styles and Choicest Colors of French Flowers and Paris Feathers, which we offer at very low prices for cash. Also, just received,

10 Cases Rich Colored Straw and Lace Bonnets.
20 Cartons Colored Lace and Ruche, by
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Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner William, New-York.

CALL AND SEE
BROWN'S
NEW STYLES, FALL BONNETS
A beautiful assortment now ready for inspection, of entirely new materials and designs.
Also, a large assortment of
PATTERN BONNETS FOR MILLINERS.
WM. BROWN No. 443 Broadway, up stairs.

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RECEIVED DIRECT FROM PARIS by every Steamer, and also of our own manufacture.
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ARE NOW RECEIVING
A FULL INVOICE OF FALL GOODS,
Suitable for
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Which they offer
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Upon the most favorable terms,
To which they invite the attention of the
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Store closed on Saturdays.

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CHARLES FRIEND & CO.,
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Have just opened, for the inspection of their patrons and strangers visiting the City, a full assortment of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
Comprising RICH BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS, latest importations.
RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS new styles.
RICH FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, new designs.
RICH FRENCH MERINOES AND PARAMATTAS &c. &c.
MOURNING GOODS.
A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF
RICH BOMBAZIANES, CRAPE CLOTHS, ALPACAS, and MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, all wool.
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TULLER, HART & McCOMBLE.
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 91 LIBERTY-ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

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FROM AUCTION AND IMPORTATION.
400 pieces English Merino, 1s 6d. and 2s. 6d. per yard.
350 pieces Black Alpaca, 1s 3d and 2s 6d. per yard
800 pieces Irish worsted Poplin, 4s. 6d. per yard
250 pieces Ore de Africane cloth, 2s. per yard
150 pieces Bombazine Black, 6s, 8s 6d, 9s and 10s per yard.
300 pieces yard wide French Calico, new styles, only 1s. 6d.
150 pieces English Calico, new styles, 1s per yard.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth, and No. 611 6th-av., between 33d and 34th-sts.

BRODIE'S FALL GOODS.
GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 51 Canal and 68 Lispenard-sts., has now in store a large assortment of novelties in velvet, cloth and Morse antique cloaks and mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale cash and short time buyers.

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No. 186 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

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BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—TRADE SALE-ROOMS No 13 Park-row. The TRADE-SALE this Fall will be held as follows, viz:

TUESDAY, Sept 4 1855.

THE SIXTY SECOND NEW YORK TRADE-SALE OF BOOKS STEREOTYPE PLATES, PAPER, STATIONERY &c, under the direction of the Standing Committee of the Trade, will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, and following days. The sale will be now ready, and embraces nearly 180 contributions (including the only invoice contributed by Messrs. Harper & Brothers to the Trade-Sales this season,) and other large and valuable invoices of Books and Plates. The consignments of

STATIONERY, PAPER, &c,

which are unusually large and attractive, are confined to this sale exclusively, and the whole to be sold without reserve. TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1855

THE TRADE-SALE OF BOOK AND STEREOTYPE PLATES under the direction of the New York Book Publishers' Association, will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, and following days. The catalogue for this sale is also now ready, and comprises large and attractive invoices in their quantities, and to be sold without reserve, from nearly 100 Publishers in Boston New-York, Philadelphia &c.

Both of the Trade-Sales have not received catalogues may obtain them upon applica'n to

BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No 13 Park row, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H NICOLAY Will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

200 000 Pre'kfort dge Canal Coal Certificates ..... ($1,000 each (hypothecated).

$2 000 Cleveland Columbus Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad ..... $1,000 each

$2 000 Cleveland Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad ..... $1,000 each

$2,000 Illinois Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds ..... $1,000 each

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$2 000 New York and Erie Convertible Bonds ..... $1,000 each

$1 000 Mercantile Bistoc'kon Scrip of 1852 ..... $1,000 each

300 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company, (hypothecated) ..... $100 each

90 shares Buchanan and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Road Co (7 per cent Guaranteed Stock)... $50 each

1 000 shares Gold Bed Mining Company ..... $5 each

1,000 shares Utah Mining Company ..... $5 each

TERMS OF SALE Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock on to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, VELVET CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS FINE AND OVAL MIRRORS, MARBLE STATUARY AND BRONZES &c &c.—By D. S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ A. M., the contents of the richly furnished dwelling No. 70 Murray-st., near College-place, embracing two mantel and parlor cottages, in brocatelle; rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, of superior tone, fully warranted; carved rosewood étagere, with plate glass doors, and 4 fine

FROM THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Latest from the Army in New-Mexico—Parade of the Indians—The Country, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS New-Mexico, June 23, 1855.

Day before yesterday I returned again to this post, after having been on another scout against the Indians. Our forces were divided as before, into two commands, each of which took different routes. The party I was with unfortunately did not overtake the enemy, and was obliged to come in after provisions. The other squadron overtook the families of the Indians and scattered them to the winds, all their young men being out in small parties plundering and murdering the inhabitants of the settlements. On our way part of our body came upon the bodies of nine Mexicans, lying upon the highway, having been murdered by the Indians, as they were carrying produce to the towns for the purpose of trade.

On this scout I traveled through a new section of country, going to the East and Northerly, while, as you will remember, on our other expeditions we kept to the West. But as these Johnny Indians are hurried up mighty lively, they are not allowed time to pack their trunks nor to "wait for the wagons," for the Texans, as they call us, are on their tracks.

The sagacity of hunters and guides in discovering their trails, their numbers and even the different tribes, is so wonderful that had I not seen it I would not have believed it.

On one day we would be on the plains, on the next, perhaps, in the mountains, following early and late the narrow path of the pursued, in a zigzag course to camps of wood and water, with alternating pleasant and rainy days. The rays of the sun, when it did shine and in dry sections of the country, like the plains, were boiling hot—still we marched on, every day being metamorphosed from whites to blacks, so that when I returned and looked in the glass I scarcely recognized myself, rivaling the Indians in this respect, as well as robust health. Our trip was a pleasant one, if anything of such a nature may be called so, but was at the same time full of hardships. Grumbling was out of the question, though we had rattlesnakes and tarantules for bad fellows, bad water to drink, rains to encounter and rough provisions. We had been in worse places and seen harder times, so we were *contento*, as the Mexicans say.

Nature in majestic grandeur was spread out before us and clothed in her most beautiful robes. We breathed the purest air man ever inhaled, while above us were flying the winged tribes, gorgeous with ever varying plumage, and around us animals roving in the wildest freedom. All these were ours, for which we surely should be thankful, whilst thousands are dying for the want of just such *medicines*. We are sometimes inclined to pity the victims of civilization, pining in inactivity, and wish they could enjoy for a year this wild mountain life.

When we shall have peace again in this country is hard to say. Some of the tribes wish it and others do not. But if we should have peace, unless the Indians should be made to work, nobody is safe. The buffalo are running out, and in a few years, if they do not begin to raise corn, they are sure to starve or steal. If they pretend to be at peace with us they are at war with the Mormons, and *vice versa*. So it is with us and Texas. They call the emigrants on the road to California "*Swaps*," because they always want to trade. Now, the Mexicans can furnish the world with cattle and sheep, as the grazing portion of this country is of such vast extent. When the Americans first came to this country they bought fat sheep for two shillings each they were so plenty. Immense numbers have been sent to California, and owing to the Indians, those which remain have risen in value. The wool is mostly thrown away, there being no means of getting it into the States. Any men who would import a few blood sheep into the country could realize a fortune. The increase is rapid and great, while the Mexicans are the best *herders* in the world, and can be had for a mere song. So if we were at peace, a man with five thousand sheep could get rich while taking his ease, and the fitness of the country for raising them is proved by the thousands which are roving wild in the mountains.

Turning my eyes from my paper they just now fell upon a paragraph in an old paper lying beside me, and I quote it as an illustration of "manners and customs:" "A house to let on ——— avenue, in the town of T———. The house contains all the modern improvements, and has a good garden, and is situated in the midst of a large plum orchard, *where they can be easily stolen. Rent low, and mostly taken in plums!*

When the California emigration first commenced most of the people came from the lower *ind of Pike County*, Missouri; and this information painted on the covers of their wagons, until it was thought that the whole county must be deserted. On asking one of these stragglers if this was the case, he answered, "Yes, stranger, all but the Justice of Peace, and we are going to stake him out a section in the mines, he having staid behind to wind up the county." One of these fellows having *six horse shoe nails*, which were wanted by a New-Mexican, he was asked what he would take for them. "Two dollars and a half," was the answer. "Oh, but that is too much," says the New-Mexican; to which the Pike man says nothing. After awhile the New-Mexican says, "Well, I will give you your price." "Now, stranger, yer can't 'ave them at that air price, but when yer hand me five dollars yer can take the nails."

This exemplifies their mode of trading—the first price or a raise on it.

We are going to have a great celebration on the Fourth of July at Santa Fé, a number of officers being there just now, sitting on a Court Martial; but I stay at home to give others the privilege of going; and have no further news at present.

WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1855.

News has just come in of another victory over the Indians—seven killed and fourteen prisoners.

D. W. C. P.

The Introduction of the Yellow Fever into Norfolk.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, Aug. 23, 1855.

The yellow fever now so fatally prevailing at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., was, it is generally believed, introduced by the steamer *Franklin*, last from Havana. After she anchored in our harbor, there were some cases resulting fatally on board. After an interval of several days, no new cases occurring, the Health Officer imprudently, it is generally thought, permitted the ship to go to Gosport—which is that part of Portsmouth nearest the Navy Yard—to repair, upon a pledge from the captain, as the Health Officer states, that he would not break out the hold; this he did, however, and two or more persons engaged in this work sickened and died. From that moment the disease spread rapidly and fatally, finding abundant material among 307 persons living in seven small, dirty houses in the immediate vicinity, where pigs were kept in the second story, and cows on the ground floor. From thence, at the end of about 14 days, it made its way to Norfolk, and first appeared in Barrey's-row, a collection of buildings of a character similar to those where it appeared first in Gosport, and filled with people and reeking with filth. From the two places above named, it, in the course of a few days, reached other parts of both cities, and at the end of two weeks became epidemic—at any rate the citizens living in the most favorable locations, surrounded by comforts, and in no way exposed to the infected districts, sickened and died. At this time it prevails in every part of the cities.

In its attacks it is peculiar. Some have felt as if suddenly and violently struck with a stick; others have for two days had slight pains in the back, and back of the head, and not unfrequently accompanied by a slight chill, but gave little attention to it. On the third day, however, they would be seriously ill, and often died in 72 or 76 hours from the first (apparently unimportant) symptoms. Indeed, death frequently ensued in from three to five days, and I have known several instances where the strongest men have died on the third day.

Our Physicians have been most untiring in their efforts to administer relief, and such as have fallen have died at their stations.

Of the desertion of the Clergy much has been said falsely. As far as I am acquainted with them, and that is to a considerable extent, but two have left. Rev. Mr. JONES, of the Baptist Communion, left at the first appearance of the disease in Norfolk. It is said he was sick, and went away on that account with his family. The other was Rev. Mr. URINGFIELD, of the Episcopal Church, Portsmouth. He left with nearly all his congregation, and had, I know, been seriously sick for a long period, and probably had permission from his people. All the other clergy having charges, are still at their posts and laboring faithfully among their congregations.

It is painful to mention some abuses that have taken place. Two are flagrant. The owner of a vacant house, which would rent at most for $400 per annum, and would not rent till the 1st of January, that being the time at which our houses are rented here, made a neighbor pay him at the rate of $1,500 a year for his house, because he could at this time get whatever amount he had the handihood to ask.

A NORFOLKER.

THE BURLINGTON CATASTROPHE.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

Condition of Wounded Remaining.

THE LAST DEAD BODY AND CLAIMANT.

INCIDENTS, &c.

The city of Burlington has not yet resumed its wonted quietness. The late railroad disaster continues the absorbing topic of conversation, and around which centres all effort and thought. At the scene of the accident, care has been taken to remove every slightest trace of the fearful slaughter of human life—even to smoothing the indentures made by one of the cars in the embankment. Upon the very night of the accident, as will be remembered, were burned the splintered fragments of the cars, with minutest remnants, torn cushions, and even bits of newspaper spotted with the blood of the numerous victims. And it is true no vestage now remains upon the ground, of the dire calamity with which it was so recently visited. Not so in Burlington. The presence of the maimed and disabled, of suffering and death caused by this calamity, is still apparent. Hardly a block is there in the city but within its boundaries is nursed and witnessed the agony of one or more victims of the disaster. And it will be a long time indeed, before the people of Burlington will forget this visitation. In their sympathy for the sufferers, however, they have hardly, as yet, stopped to consider to which the accident is to be attributed—to obvious negligence of the Railroad Company, or obtuse carelessness of Dr HEINAKEN.

To-day, doubtless, will terminate the inquest. In a few more days most of the disabled will be able to leave town—then deliberation will doubtless succeed present excitement, and Burlington resume its wonted quiet. Our Reporters, meanwhile, have given such extended account of the catastrophe, with recital of the numerous and incidents connected with the disaster, that of outside facts, beyond the evidence elicited in the Coroner's investigation, but little remains to be added.

DEATH OF MR. GILLESPIE.

Mr. JOHN F. GILLESPIE, of Natchez, Miss., who our reporters stated in their last account was lying in an exceedingly critical state, has since died. His death occurred Saturday shortly after 1 o'clock. The event, although not unlooked for, has added much to the impending gloom. Announcement was made of the fact to the Coroner during the afternoon's session. The condition of Mrs. GILLESPIE, wife of the deceased, being deemed very serious, from the injuries she had herself sustained from the accident, it was suggested by her Physician that she should be kept, if possible, in ignorance of the death of her husband. It being necessary the Jury should examine and identify the body, the Coroner under the circumstances directed that only the foreman should accompany him, instead of the entire Jury, so as not by their united presence to excite the fears of Mrs. GILLESPIE.

Mr. GILLESPIE was aged 54. He was a wealthy planter. He had his will drawn soon after receiving his fatal injuries, wherein he disposed of property to the amount of nearly $600,000. Mr. GILLESPIE, in company with his wife, was on a pleasure tour to the North for recreation and health. He was a man universally respected for his unvarying integrity of conduct—his marked courteousness of manners—large benevolence—which was never deaf to misery or want. The body will be taken to Natchez, Miss., under the care of WM. BENNETT, Esq, his brother-in-law.

CLAIMANT OF THE LAST DEAD BODY.

The last body of those killed, it will be remembered, was identified, or at least alleged, as being that of Mr. CHARLES HUMPHREYS, of Peoria, Ill. The party claiming to make the identification was a lady, who stated that she was the sister of Mr. JACOB HOWARD, also killed, of Siloam, Tenn. A degree of mystery seems now to have involved this alleged identification, so that doubts are entertained of the truthfulness of the statement made by the lady in question. It appears that this lady, who gives her name as Mrs. DRAKE, of Boston, came on to Burlington after the accident, and stated that she was sister of Mr. HOWARD, whose body had, meanwhile, been removed to Philidelphia, and was in charge of the Free Masons. She asked for Mr. HOWARD's effects, consisting, among other things, of some $3,000, deposited in the Burlington Bank; but they were refused her until after the appointment of an administrator. She expressed her apparent satisfaction with such course, and is not seen again until Friday night, when she again returns, and identifies and claims the body of Mr. HUMPHREYS. She produced the following rather curious epistle in justification of her claims. We give it, not sparing the redundancy of capitals.

BOSTON, Aug. 31, 1855.

MR. CORONER: This is to certify that Mrs. JULIETT C. DRAKE is Duly Authorized By me to take the Body of my brother and Effects to Peoria, Ill., And that her Expenses are to be paid By the Company, and each other expenses as She shall see fit to Ask for. I am not able to come to Burlington to see my brother CHARLES. Mrs. DRAKE thought it NATHANIEL, but it is CHARLES HUMPHRIES.

I am, with respect, youre, WM. HUMPHREYS.

I am witness to the Above, which Authorizes Mrs. J. C. DRAKE to take charge of the Body of CHARLES HUMPHREYS and also give her power to commence a suit or suit for Mr. HUMPHREYS.

(Written by W. HUMPHREYS.)
(Empowered by J. HALLET.)

Witnesses. { DANIEL DYER, Esq., H. WOODMAN, Esq., Boston.

A striking feature about this letter was, that it was all written in the same hand-writing. The lady seemed very much embittered that the statement should be questioned, and insisted that not only the Coroner's Jury, but the RaiRoad Company would find out she was right. Meanwhile she transmitted the following telegraphic dispatches:

To WHEATON DRAKE, Chicago, Ill.

They would not deliver the body of Mr. HUMPHREYS to me. I have gone to Washington for further orders.

Mrs J. C. DRAKE.

To Senator WILSON, at President PIERCE'S House, Washington, D. C:

I have waited all day for the body of Mr. HUMPHREYS and they still refuse to give it up. Meet me at the depot to-morrow morning, as I cannot obtain it without further measures.

Mrs. N. J. DRAKE.

The dispatches were sent. As this lady is the only party claiming to know the deceased, great curiosity is felt to ascertain the truthfulness of her assertions. Mrs. DRAKE, as she calls herself, is a woman about 30 dark complexion, not over prepossessing countenance dresses in black, very tall, stoops some, and talks with great volubility.

The following letter was also received, addressed to one of the Jury, in relation to the body of Mr. HUMPHREYS:

No. 32 PROSPECT-STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1855.

W. W. MILLER, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I being a resident of Peoria, Illinois, and a near neighbor of Mr. HUMPHREYS, who is supposed to be killed at the late accident at Burlington, I desire to ascertain if his remains were identified, and what disposition has been made of his effects.

If necessary, I will come to Burlington without delay. Let me hear from you on receipt of this.

Yours, truly, ISAAC UNDERHILL.

MR. MILLER.—The above is written by my brother-in-law, and if you will have the kindness to make inquiry as above, you will oblige your friend,

ALVE E. LAING.

N. B.—Please address to the care of me, one letter at Rahway, N. J., and another at No. 169 Water-street, New-York, that we may get the earliest information.

THE WOUNDED REMAINING IN TOWN AND THEIR CONDITION.

Of the injured there remain at present in Burlington, only twenty-four.

The slightly wounded, as previously stated, left for the most part, on the day of the disaster. Those more seriously injured have continued to follow as fast as the nature of their injuries would admit. The number compelled to remain comprise those whose limbs are fractured or who are suffering from severe internal injuries. The most unremitting assiduity and every attention in fact, that the willing Christian charity can dictate, continue to be tendered them. General sympathy with proffers of private ministrations to their comfort and necessities, is not seemingly in the slightest degree abated.

The following list embraces all the injured remaining in town, and their condition at the time our reporter left Saturday evening:

1. Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, of New-York, still lies confined at the house of Col. Wall. His brother, Dr. H. Maclay, of New-York, remains with him. Though, from the severity of his injuries, he will, doubtless, be confined some time, he is rapidly convalescing. The greatest difficulty is oppression of the chest.

2. Judge REEVES, of Chillicothe, Ohio, severely injured in the right shoulder with contusion of the chest, will be able to leave in a day or two.

3. JOHN PUGH, Schuylkill Co., Penn., right leg broken below the knee and body considerably bruised, is doing as well as could be expected.

4. CAROLINE PRINGLE, of New-York, struck by an iron bar and injured internally, though in a critical state, hopes are entertained of her recovery.

5. CHARLES DIXEY, badly injured in the spine, it is thought will get well.

6. OTIS FISK, of Middleton, Conn., had half his right foot amputated on Thursday night, and is doing very well.

7. GEO. F. HARLAN, Cecil County, Md., left collar bone broken, is quite comfortable.

8. SAMUEL LAHM, of Canton, Ohio, suffering from concussion of the brain, is improving.

9. Mrs. KING, of Charleston, S. C., injured internally, is rapidly convalescing.

10. W. H. NEWBOLD, of Philadelphia, will be able to leave in a few days.

11. Miss NEWBOLD, though but slight bruised, remains with her father.

12. Mrs. BOYCE, of Georgetown, D. C., is improving rapidly.

13. 14. The son and daughter of Mrs. BOYCE, slightly injured, are both very nearly recovered.

15. DANIEL D. HAYWARD, of Charleston, S. C., a fracture of the right arm and dislocation of the right shoulder, is doing as well as could possibly be anticipated.

16. THOMAS FINLEY, of Philadelphia, with left collar bone fractured, is quite comfortable.

17. JOHN KELLY, of Pittsburg, Penn., covered with bruises, is doing favorably.

18. Mrs. PHILLIPS, of New-York, will lose her left eye; otherwise is improving rapidly.

19. DENNIE C. LOW, of Georgetown, D. C, right leg and thigh broken, is in a very encouraging condition.

20. Mrs. PHELPS, of Maryland, is doing well.

21. RICHARD TAYLOR, of New-York, right arm broken in two places and very much bruised, is progressing very favorably.

22. The colored girl of Ellicott's Mills remains in an unfavorable condition.

23. Mrs. GILLESPIE, right leg amputated, lies still very low.

24. HENRY BENNETT, brother-in-law of Mr. GILLESPIE, only slightly wounded in the left cheek, remains in attendence upon Mr. and Mrs. GILLESPIE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the baggage room of the Depot at Burlington is presented a curious compilation of smashed hats, severed carpet bags and valises, and clothes torn to shreds, with illimitable collars and cravats and books. All baggage checked was sent on to New-York, where it now waits the proper claimants.

Bishop DOANE, it was stated, would preach yesterday upon the subject of the late disaster.

NO LISTS OF THE PASSENGERS.

Some years ago, on the Camden and Amboy lines, as also on the New-Jersey road, when its passengers went by water to Tacony, it was customary to *record the name* of each passenger at the moment he purchased his ticket. This practice, however, has been discontinued, and no means exist of ascertaining who is on board of any train, except by hearing from each party. One of our reporters visited the office of the Company in Philadelphia for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a list of persons who took passage in the 10 o'clock train from that city on Wednesday morning, but found it impossible to procure anything of the kind. We thought the publication of a complete list of the passengers of that day would serve a useful purpose, at least in affording to friends in different parts of the country accurate information concerning the presence of certain parties on board. We are now forced to rely upon the lists of killed and wounded; believing, however, *that the entire extent of the calamity* is at last ascertained.

ENGINEERS' PRACTICES.

We are given to understand, from reliable sources, that the regulation of the Company which requires the trains to watch for each other at the half-way pole, north of Burlington, has already operated in a very disadvantageous manner. It is not unfrequently the practice of the engineers of the opposing trains, to strain a point in order to reach this pole first. If both trains chance to arrive at the same moment, there is apt to be an interchange of unsavory compliments, and time is lost in disputing. The engineers are naturally averse to backing for two miles or more, as they are required to do, and hence the rivalry. It is this regulation of the Railroad Company which appears to have been the primary cause of the disaster. The reckless driving of Dr. HEINAKEN operated as the secondary cause, and ended in the fatal result. We do not learn that any words occurred between the engineers of the two trains on this occasion. On the contrary, the down train was observed by Engineer ADAMS, of the up train, to ample season to prevent an approach nearer than a half mile, and no difficulty was afterward experienced in stopping the down train before it reached the scene of the disaster. That collision do not actually occur, is not, however, because there is any lack of opportunity so long as this absurd regulation of the Company remains, as it yet does, in full force.

[*Conclusion of Friday's Proceedings.*]

EVENING SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Jury assembled at the Lyceum to hear further testimony regarding the terrible Railroad casualty. The hall was nearly filled with spectators. The first witness called on was JOHN ROGERS, the foreman of the Jury, who, being sworn, made the following statement

EVIDENCE OF MR. JOHN ROGERS.

I was in the ten o'clock train on Wednesday last, on my way to Trenton; I was first sitting in the way car, but left it for a time and went into the mail car and entered into a conversation with Mr. Harvey, and again returned to the way car; the train went pretty fast; I heard two whistles to stop the breaks; I went out on the platform and could see for a considerable distance ahead of our train. I saw a locomotive which I supposed was attached to the eight o'clock train from New-York, which was past due at Burlington; I then heard one puff of the whistle, and immediately after three very quick puffs, which was the signal to back, the train having stopped in the mean time, I went back to the car directly in the rear of the mail car; I sat down about one third of the distance from the front of the car by the side of Colonel Hamilton of Bridgeton, Mr. Samuel Striker was sitting opposite, who asked me why we were backing; I told him that we had missed the half way post about half a mile, and that in that case the New-York train had the right of the road; I looked out on the rive side of the train, and saw that we were going pretty fast; immediately after, I felt a slight trembling of the car; the question was asked, "What is that caused by?" it was answered by some one, "They are tightening the brakes," instantly after this trembling, there was an up and down motion of the cars. I said we must be off the track, and sprung from my seat; a vibratory motion of the car commenced; I then heard the crushing; the rear end of the car commenced to break in; the car was filled with dust; I couldn't see out upon either side of the car; in a moment after, the car became perfectly stationary; some one called out "The danger is all over—keep quiet;" I think it was Col. Hamilton; after that I saw nothing of Col. Hamilton or Mr Stryker, there is an impression on my mind that I heard the whistle of the engine just previous to the concussion; I went to the front of the car; found that door could not be opened; looked out, but couldn't tell where I was; I climbed down to the ground on the roof of the car underneath the one in which I was; on reaching the embankment, I saw that the car in which I was, had been twisted across the road at right angles, one end being driven into the bank towards the river, and the other resting on the roof of two cars which had been driven together; I looked at the extent of the disaster, and knowing that there was no one in the cars except myself who knew where any physicians lived, I started for the town to get assistance; I believe the persons of those bodies that were examined by the Jury were killed by that accident.

Question.—How about the speed of the train? *Answer.*—I think we were going faster than usual; the reason for going at a greater speed than common was to avoid the New-York train, which had the right of the road. *Both trains were behind time.* I had no fears of a collision, as the New-York train was so far ahead.

Q.—Was the train going more than six miles an hour? A.—Yes, Sir, it was; I know that a train while going back *seems* to be going much faster than it really is, as the mind is reversed; I suppose that going up and when we crossed that road we were going at least twenty-five miles an hour.

Q.—Could a person in a carriage on the river road have discovered with ordinary vigilance the backing of the train. A.—I should think so.

Q.—While going up or coming back did you see anything of the conductor? A.—In going up Nostraad passed through the way car to speak to me; when the train commenced backing and I went to the platform, I looked up the road and saw Nostrand on the platform of the next or mail car, looking down towards me.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH M. AMES.

Joseph M. Ames affirmed, as follows: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 96 Main-street, Burlington.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—A baker.

Q.—Were you present at or soon after the recent railroad accident within the bounds of the City? A.—I was there immediately after the accident.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with any one connected with the train to which the accident occurred? A.—I had with the engineer of the 10 o'clock train from Philadelphia.

Q.—Was there any other person with you at the time? A.—The conductor of the train was.

Q.—Where did this conversation take place? A.—I think in the second frame house from the corner of the River road.

Q.—State the substance of that conversation. A.—After the bodies were taken out of the cars I went up on the track; I was standing near the Conductor, but not in conversation with him; some one came up and said to the Conductor, "You had better go up and see the engineer, for he is going to kill himself;" the Conductor turned round and said, "Let us go up to see him;" we started together, and as we neared the house, some one called the Conductor one side; I was then asked by a man who was coming out of a gate to go in and see that than; I went in the yard, found him lying on a couch at the kitchen door apparently in a great deal of trouble; I took hold of him gently, and said to him, "My dear fellow, why behave so?" "It's an accident, and you can't help it." By this time, the Conductor came in; he also spoke to him, but he didn't seem to recognize him; I took hold of one arm and the Conductor of the other, and took him to the back part of the lot; he then remarked to the Conductor, calling him by his first name, "*O, if I had only blowed that whistle those persons would not have been killed.*" The Conductor then said: "You did blow the whistle." "No I didn't," said he. We then got the man out of the yard; the Conductor left, and another man took his place. The Engineer insisted upon going past the wreck. We didn't hear to that, but brought him toward the Bordentown road. Some distance beyond the bridge, I met Mr. Kelly with his team, and we put the Engineer in the wagon and conveyed him to Mr. Kelley's house. But it was my impression and is now, that *the engineer did not know* what he was saying; I think so from the man's conduct; he was terribly excited, I wanted to put to him to bed but he would not hear to it

TESTIMONY OF JOHN NIXON.

John Nixon testified, under oath, as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In York-street, Burlington.

Q.—Where were you on Wednesday last? A.—Just over the Bordentown road, beyond the Railroad.

Q.—Did you see the cars run off? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you tell the Jury what you know about this transaction. A.—I know nothing more about it than that I saw the cars upset, and I run over towards them.

Q.—Did you see the cars coming down the road before they upset? A.—I did not, the trees were in the way.

Q.—Did you hear the blowing of the whistle as the cars returned? A.—I did not.

Q.—If the whistle was sounded would you be likely to have heard it? A.—I think so; I heard the whistle when the cars went up, I was near enough to hear the whistle.

Q.—What were you doing at the time? A.—I was mowing.

Q.—Were you paying attention to the cars while they were returning? A.—I was not. I saw the train when it went up and heard the whistle.

Mrs. Lewis D. Price, Joseph Lippincott, John Holland and a few others, who had been subpœnaed, were stricken off the list of witnesses, the Jury considering their evidence unimportant to the decision of the case before them. At this point of the proceedings, 9½ o'clock, the Jury on motion of Mr. MacDowell, adjourned to 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

BURLINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1855

The Jury reassembled at 9 A. M., and resumed the hearing of the testimony. As on the previous days, a large number of spectators were in attendance.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM GILBERT.

William Gilbert, affirmed: I reside in this county.

Q.—Did you witness the railroad accident in this vicinity on Wednesday last? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Heinaken? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you remember a circumstance that occurred some time ago at one of the Mount Holly Railroad-crossings with Dr Heinaken. A.—I do.

Q.—Tell us about that affair if you please? A.—About a year ago I was riding on the Columbus Road in a team going out of town; Dr. Heinaken, who was also going out of town, was riding in his carriage, behind me: I was going the Columbus road; when I approached the draw, I observed a train going towards Mount Holly; I stopped of course until the train had passed; I stopped a safe distance—about as far as across this room—about 10 or 15 feet; when I stopped, Dr. Heinaken, who was behind me, turned out and drove by me; he drove up close to the railroad; the cars came on and so close to him so that he had to jerk his horse back.

Q.—How near the cars was he when the train passed him? A.—He had got his horse's head rather over the track, he was about the length of this table from the engine, or say, four or five feet.

Q.—Did you hear the engine whistle as it approached the crossing? A.—I did not; I saw the train coming.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with the Doctor at that time? A.—I did not; but I remarked that he must be rather venturesome.

Q.—Could the cars be easily seen? A.—They were in full view to me, and the Doctor was right behind me; there was nothing to prevent him from seeing the cars.

Q.—In what kind of a vehicle was the Doctor? A.—He was in a one-horse carriage.

Q.—Do you always look out for the cars when traveling across railroads. A.—I always do.

Q.—How was Dr. Heinaken driving at that time—fast or slow? A.—He was driving slow when he turned out.

Q.—Were the curtains of his carriage up or down? A.—I can't say; it was cold weather and they were most likely down.

Q.—You have often seen the Doctor drive in his carriage, have you not? A.—I have.

Q.—Does he not hold his reins up quite high in his hand, and move his hand up and down, letting the reins fall on the horse, in order to quicken his pace. Q.—He does.

Q.—Have you ever ridden with the Doctor? A.—I have not.

TESTIMONY OF A SWITCH TENDER.

Henry Sherwood, being sworn, was examined as follows: *Question.*—Where do you live? *Answer.*—In Burlington, am switch tender at the upper switch.

Q.—What do you know about this accident? A.—I saw the train running back and strike the horses.

Q.—What train was it that was backing? A.—It was the train that left Burlington at two minutes past eleven.

Q.—Were you looking up the track? A.—I was, and held in my hand a white flag.

Q.—Why did you have a white flag in your hand? A.—To let them know it was all clear below.

Q.—While watching this train what did you see? A.—I saw it strike the horses.

Q.—How far is it from the Mount Holly Junction, where you stood, to the place where the accident occurred? A.—I should think about a quarter of a mile.

Q.—Did you see the horses go on the track? A.—I did.

Q.—How far had the horses got on the track when they were struck? A.—The carriage was not on the track, but the horses were.

Q.—Did you see the horses approaching the track? A.—Not for any distance, I saw them just before they got on the track.

Q.—How were they driven, fast or slow? A.—Pretty fast.

Q.—Did you hear a prolonged whistle from the engine as the train was approaching the crossing? A.—I did not.

Q.—Would you have heard the whistle if it had been sounded? A.—I think I should.

Q.—Is it customary for engines to sound their whistle while approaching the cross road? A.—It is.

Q.—And you always hear the whistle? A.—I do.

Q.—Where do they usually sound the whistle when approaching that crossing? A.—Well, usually two or three minutes before approaching the crossing. There is a curve from the Mount Holly road to opposite the Depot.

Q.—How fast do you think the train on Wednesday was backing? A.—I could not tell from where I was how fast it was backing; the train in about one hundred and fifty yards at distance, run over three minutes at half speed—twelve or fifteen miles an hour.

Q.—How many switches are there at the depot of which you have just spoken? A.—Four.

Q.—Was the white flag which you held in your hand visible from the crossing to the cars? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you observe any slacking up of the horses as they approached the crossing? A.—*I think the horses were not checked—they appeared to be trying to pass the train.*

Q.—What are your duties there besides tending the switch? A.—Well, my duty is to raise a red flag when there are any obstructions. I am not allowed to leave my post; I was asked that day by Mr. Rogers to leave my post; I told him I could not.

Q.—Well, what did you see next? A.—I then went up to the Mount Holly train; I saw one of the brakemen in the rear car; he said there was a cow near the track, and went forward to ring the bell, *but found the bell-rope was not long enough*; he said he was on the rear platform of the third car, and that by the time he got the cows off, the horses were struck.

Q.—The bell-rope was not long enough for what? A.—The bell-rope was not long enough to reach over, when he started to go front; *before he got back the horses were struck*; he said he was hurt in the hips; he said that before he got to this place the cow was out of the way.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with the officers of the train about the accident? A.—I have not.

Q.—Did you see any cows on the track? A.—I did not.

INQUIRY AS TO JURYMEN OWNING STOCK IN THE ROAD.

At this point in the investigation, Mr. Hall, one of the Jurors, stated that he had an inquiry to make, which it would have been much better had it been propounded before. The question was, whether any of the Jurors sitting in the present investigation were interested in the Camden and Amboy Railroad, as holding stock of the Company. He had learned there were some, and it was a general out-door rumor that such was the case. He desired that the Coroner would put the question.

The Coroner asked if any member of the Jury owned stock in the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

It was moved that the question be put to each Juryman separately, which was done by the Coroner.

All replied negatively to the question, with the exception of Mr. Miller, who said he held stock.

It was suggested by another member of the Jury that the question be further asked of each Juryman, whether he was otherwise interested in the Road, whether he held a free ticket, or was in any way favored or obligated to the Company. As to what *otherwise interested* might mean, adverse opinions were expressed by the Jurors. Somethought every member of the community was necessarily interested in a road that passed through his town or vicinity. Others understood the inquiry as involving only pecuniary interests.

Mr McDowell said he held a free ticket, but he held it only by courtesy extended to him in his capacity as an editor. He did not consider himself, on account of it, under any obligation to the Railroad Company. In the present investigation he should not violate his oath. As for Mr. Miller, who held stock in the road, he did not, for a moment, suppose such fact would have any influence to bias his mind in rendition of the verdict they might give. His oath, a true verdict to give according to the evidence, he believed, stood paramount to every other consideration.

Mr. Rodgers, the foreman of the jury, said he also held a free ticket—as editor of the Burlington *Gazette*—but when his editorship expired his ticket would expire.

Mr. Hall stated that the reason he had desired to have the question he proposed put to the jury was on account of the rumor outside he had referred to. The real facts in the premises he thought it just, should be made known to the public. Individually he could not otherwise than question a verdict when individual interests were involved.

Mr. Rodgers rejoined that for that matter all were interested. The State held stock in the road, and the interests of the State were of necessity the interests of the citizens.

Mr. Hall said he did not, in making use of the words individual interests, refer at all to the extended application as made by the foreman. In the present matter being a citizen simply did not constitute interest. He only meant to be understood that if nineteen jurors out of twenty held stock in a given railroad, and a verdict was to be rendered touching the interests of that road, he knew human nature altogether too well not to know that it would be a prejudiced verdict. The public would not be satisfied with such a verdict.

Mr. Mitchell thought the investigation they were making was of altogether too fearful and solemn a nature to admit the introduction of any paltry consideration of dollars and cents.

The Coroner stated that it was evident only one of their number held stock or was interested in the road. The matter of two free tickets had, he doubted not, been satisfactorily explained. As for Mr. Miller, he did not know what action they could take. They could not expel him.

Mr Miller remarked that if a majority of the Jury desired him to resign his place he would do so, though he thought himself competent, he said, to sit with them.

Mr. Lergalen said that as, upon the explanations given, no one seemed desirous Mr. Miller should yield his place, he would move that they proceed on as they were with the investigation.

The motion was put and carried without dissent.

Peter Shreeve was thereupon called and sworn.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SHREEVE.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Bordentown.

Q.—Were you in the one o'clock train from Philadelphia? A.—I was.

Q.—In which car were you? A.—In the smoking car.

Q.—Did you notice the other train? A.—I did.

Q.—Was it going pretty fast? A.—I judged it was.

Q.—Did you notice the train backing? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you observe her speed while backing? A.—As far as I could judge she went about ten or twelve miles an hour. The speed was considerably slackened previous to arriving at the crossing of the road.

Q.—From your position could you see the gig-top? A.—I could not.

Q.—Did you see the brakeman there? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see the horses and carriage? A.—Not till after the accident.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Nostrand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect his being in the mail car after the train left Burlington? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had you any conversation with him? A.—I asked him how much he was behind time, and he said a few minutes.

Q.—Have you frequently traveled over the Camden and Amboy Railroad? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you traveled with Mr. Nostrand? A.—Very frequently.

Q.—What is his reputation for skill and care in conducting a train of cars? A.—I have heard him spoken of as being one of the very best conductors on the road.

By a Juror—Did you hear the whistle? A.—Yes, I heard it when about 200 yards from the crossing, coming down.

Q.—Did you hear more than one whistle? A.—No, Sir; the whistle continued to blow some hundred and fifty or two hundred yards.

Q.—Do you know anything further concerning the accident? A.—Yes, Sir; immediately after, I went down to Mr. Kelly's who keeps a public house; after being there some time, an old gentleman came in and said that he had been in the carriage that was run over; he said that they heard the whistle, and that the Doctor said that that was the up train, but looked down and did not see any; but looking the other way, he said, "There it goes, now," he said this to Mr. Antrim, my informant; I believe his name is Thomas S. Antrim; I was not parucular in getting the name; he said the Doctor keot on, and the next thing he knew, the cars were right upon them; he also said that when the whistle was blown and the bell rung, either he or the Doctor (I forgot which he said,) pulled out his watch and said that is the up train; he also told the engineer (who was at Kelly's at the time) not to worry himself, for there was no censure to be attached to him.

Q.—Did you hear the engineer say anything about the accident when at Kelly's? A.—He seemed perfectly crazy at first for having, as he said, killed so many; then he became rational, he said he blew the whistle.

By a Juryman—Are you in any way connected with the Camden and Amboy Railroad? A.—No, Sir; no more dealings with it than I have with you.

A PASSENGER'S TESTIMONY.

Hugh Lawden sworn—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside in Garryowen, Iowa, eighteen miles from Dubuque.

Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—Three years last June; before that, I resided in Philadelphia for twenty years.

Q.—Were you on the train to which the accident occurred? A.—I was in car B.

Q.—Did you notice the rate at which the train was backing? A.—To the best of my knowledge, having ridden a good deal on railroads, and having been at one time an egent on the Columbia (Pa.) Road, I should say the train was going about thirteen miles an hour.

Q.—Did you hear a whistle while the train was backing? A.—I recollect having heard the whistle sounded several times; I looked out of the car on the right hand side toward New-York; I saw several cows along the road in the fields, and when I felt the first jar I supposed we had run over them; soon after the cars commenced smashing, I felt myself going down through the cars; I was jammed between two dead men: how I escaped from that position I don't know, the excitement was so great.

DR. HEINAKEN'S DRIVING.

Dr Joseph W. Taylor, affirmed. Q.—Doctor, where do you reside? A.—In the vicinity of Burlington.

Q.—What do you know about this accident? A.—I was on the ground after the accident, but presume I can give no information on that which you have already heard.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Heinaken? A.—I know there is such a man; I am not personally acquainted with him; I know too little of him to speak of him in general terms, I know of one incident that induces me to think him not a careful driver, I remember leaving home once last Fall, driving at my usual rate, six or seven miles an hour; I met a person on the roadside, reined in my horse, the wheel of Dr. Heinaken struck it and passed through the back curtain of my carriage; the doctor was driving behind me; this occurred on the top of Sailon's Hill, which is nearly level.

Q.—What did Dr. Heinaken say? A.—He spoke to his horse and whipped him.

Q.—Was there any person in the carriage with you? A.—There was a gentleman.

Q.—Were either of you hurt? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Would that accident have occurred with a careful driver? A.—Not if he was attending to his business; this was in the middle of the day, where the road is three rods wide.

Q.—At what time of the day did it occur? A.—About the middle of the afternoon

so perfectly possessed with it myself, that it must be the same, although it may not be the text, of what I am to say this morning. "In the midst of life we are in death."

You will remember how beautiful a day was Wednesday. We may suppose such weather constantly in Paradise. I spent the morning on our unsurpassed Ocean Bank, with two friends—one of more than thirty years, who had come to put their children at the College. They left me with their little son, to the most perfect enjoyment of all that makes up life, to return to their home in New-York. In less than an hour I heard of what had happened on the Railroad. I thought at once of them, and rather flew, than ran, to find their mangled bodies. God had preserved them perfectly unhurt.

There came to me, from Boston, twenty years ago, a young man who had early taken a high stand at the Bar. He was of patriot name—the very blood of Bunker Hill. His father had adorned the Bench. His brother has not been surpassed, as a historian, in modern times. He had lived carelessly, and away from God. But his heart had been touched. It had melted under the Gospel, it yearned to preach to others "the unsearchable riches" which had been more than rubies to itself; and he asked me to receive him as a candidate for holy orders; I did. There are many here who must remember him. He studied faithfully and well; he was ordained; he went to Salem as the minister of the parish; he was most acceptable as a preacher, and as a pastor most devoted. He married an lovely a woman as has ever lived; his life was filled to overflowing with the double tide of usefulness and happiness. But this is not our rest. His health failed; he sought it upon the recommendation of his friends, he used an ocean voyage. He left a widow, without children. He married a handsome fortune; and, what is better, with the sense that it was not her own; she was an object, even in the "good works and the alms deeds which she did." At ten o'clock she started, with two dear friends, on a tour for health and recreation, and in but little more than an hour had yielded up her soul to God. In the midst of life we are in death!" Do we, or can we, know "what shall be on the morrow?" Which one of us might not have been in that dreadful train? Which one of us might not have been of that dead company, which filled our streets with coffins, and hung our houses and our hearts with cloth?

My brethren, there can need no preacher to bring this powerful providence home to your heart of hearts. Those searing trains. The signal to "break up." That carriage on the track. The crash. The crash. One mounted upon six. Car rushing through the midst of car. The cloud of dust. The storm of splinters. The groan. The shriek. The wail. The wounded. The mutilated. The crushed. The torn asunder. The buried alive. That fearful row upon the bank. The dirt. The dying. The dead. Our public houses filled with the maimed and mangled. Our public hall a receiving vault for unknown corpses. Our private houses as many hospitals. Every man a servant—every woman a nurse. Through that whole day business given up. The social currents all directed to one point. Not an act, not a word, not a thought but of the wounded, of the dying, of the dead. The very centre of one city a choaked grave yard. There is no human eloquence that is not eclipsed by such sermons as that scene preached to every heart. God spoke and man was still. "In the midst of life"—all fet—"in the midst of life—we are in death."

The lessons which this painful Providence should preach are numerous and impressive. They can not too much to be repeated often. Let us lay them to our heart! What could more forcibly teach us *the uncertainty of life?* What more familiar thing than to get into a car? How few of you who do not do it every week! It is as common as coming to church; and yet, of the travelers in that sad train, now few escaped unhurt; how many in an instant were cut off, even as they sat there in their seats. Two were sitting on the same seat; one was taken and the other was left. Three set out together on the same excursion of enjoyment; one was taken and two were left. Aged men. The vigor and lustihood of middle life. Tender and delicate women. All ages, every condition, either sex, involved in one promiscuous ruin. Not a moment's warning. No time to say "Farewell!" No opportunity to pray. An instant: and, an end! Is it not true that "in the midst of life we are in death?" Is it possible to know "what shall be on the morrow?"

We learn from this disaster *the terrible violence of death.* In a moment one was so changed whom I had known familiarly for twenty years, that I could not discern one single feature. In the common course of things we do not feel this. Our beloved fade from day to day before us, and we scarcely mark the change. But when it takes place, and when, as now, all had one accord, we are startled at the possibility. A young and lovely woman, reared in the lap of luxury, the magnetic centre of the circle which revolved about her, borne in a cart besmeared with dust; scarcely a trace of her condition. The manliest beauty marred and mutilated indiscriminately. A company of gentlemen from every quarter of the country, clergymen, officers, planters, merchants, scholars so disguised that "one would think them," said a surgeon in attendance, "the passengers in an emigrant train, and of the lowest sort." So terrible, in violence, is death. So terrible, in its approaches. What a revealing of the horrid secrets of the grave! What an exponent of the awfulness of sin, by which so foul a blight was brought upon this beautiful creation! What an index of the terror curse which it has brought upon the soul which was the image of its Maker! What a shadow merely of that fearful future where its full dominion is achieved: "where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched."

And, then, another lesson of this fearful Providence: *What a leveler is death!* Along the edge of that carriage-seat, lies a sad and solemn row. Who can say, which is the master? which is the servant? Who can discriminate between the millionaire and the mendicant? Who, but the Maker of them all, that can distinguish one from another, in that community of wretchedness? On a settee, in the Station-house, a man of noble birth, the representative of the first Government of Continental Europe, is agonizing, in convulsive death. On a mattrass, in the entry of the hotel, a preacher of the Gospel is breathing out his life in words of prayer and benediction. In a corner of the parlor, lies the body of a colored servant; who has died, in her fidelity: and gone, where all are equal. Upon the floor of the City Hall, sublime in stillness, the ruined temples of the Godhead, lies in promiscuous desolation, the bodies of fair women and brave men, the darlings of anxious hearts, the light of homes, that knew not yet their darkness, unclaimed, unknown, unrecognized. How poor, in such an hour, the frivolous distinctions for which men fret, and toil, and fight! In what undistinguishable confusion the brave, the mean, the rich, the poor, the wise! But one eye, that can read them all aright. But one bar, that can give to all their dues. For all, one judgment seat. For all, one Judge. For all, one issue; or, the other:

What a lesson have among us of the sublime power of a great sorrow! How it vindicates in man his heavenly origin. How it asserts his noblemess. Throughout the whole community what tenderness of the suffering! What house not open! What hand not busy! What eye not wet! What heart not wrung! Who did not feel that every sufferer was the neighbor? Who did not show what that means, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself?" What eloquence to do justice to the surgeons of our city, or to their eminent brethren, who hastened, on the wings of love, from Philadelphia and our neighboring towns, to bring to aid their skill and their devotion! I never saw so perfect a reflection of the first community of Christians: when all had every thing in common and despised them to all. I never imagined so many representations of the Good Samaritan. I never felt such beauty in humanity. One hand, one mouth, one mind, one heart, one soul. A common sorrow, melting all together, in a common sympathy. Beautiful triumph of the true, the real, the eternal! Transcendent victory, over sin and self! The universal heart, tuned to a perfect harmony, by the touch of a great sorrow. Oh, that the same that we are all, always, sinners and sufferers, together, could kill in us, forever, the very seeds of all that keeps life hateful; and make us one in love and loveliness. How it would mitigate the misery of our mortality! How it would sweeten and subdue the harsh and hating nature, which makes Hell, beforehand! How it would bring down Heaven to Earth, and lift up Earth to Heaven! How our whole being would be lost in love, and love be lost in God!

What a lesson to us, my beloved brethren, *of the nearness of the judgment.* There is no man, in his senses, who can think death the end of life. The universal instinct indicates hereafter. Corpses are sacred, everywhere. Love garners them with tenderness, and, with salt tears, embalms them. And our religion consecrates them, to be the shrines, hereafter, of immortal, glorious souls. "It is appointed unto men once to die, and, after that, the judgment." Between them, nothing. No matter for the ages that may intervene. No matter for their resolution to the earth from which they sprang. No matter for the scattering of their dust to the four winds. Between them, absolutely nothing. No mediation—no expiation—no purgation—no palliation. "I tarry not at this, for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice and shall come forth: they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation." My beloved, what a fearful thought! We rise up in the morning with our sins. Our thoughts are of the world and self. We are engrossed with sense. We step into the train which is just starting from our door. We are wheeled off a mile or two. Our mind is set upon our business or our pleasure. Our heart is far from God. There is a blast from that shrill whistle. There is a jar. There is a crash. We are crushed with the ponderous weight of an iron wheel. The body has made its own grave in the loose sand. The startled soul wakes in another world; and the appalling wail, which kindled it out of life, is only lost in the clang of the Archangel's trumpet.

My beloved, there is one more lesson: that to prepare, for this, there is but now. "In the midst of life, we are in death." "In such an hour, as ye think not, the Son of man cometh," and, when He cometh, He cometh to be our Judge. Now, He is the Saviour of the sinner. Now, He is the propitiation for our sins. Now, he is our Advocate with the Father. Then, He will come to be our Judge. The Cross will flame, from Heaven, with fire, avenging fire. The voice of intercession will be still. His wounds will bleed for us, will plead for us, no more. Then, only the Throne. Then, only the Books. Then, only the Judge. Think of the multitude that shall, then, stand naked before Him. Think of the silence that will stun every ear. Think of the pang that will rive every eye. Honors will all be emptied. Graves will all be emptied. The sea will all be emptied. Everybody will be there. The Books are opened. Hearts are opened. Heaven is opened. Hell is opened. A look, from that eye which turned on Peter. A tone, of that dread voice which spoke to Judas. After that, the parting of vast immeasurable crowd: forward, the right hand, or toward the left, and, after that, eternity. Nothing but eternity—unchangeable eternity. Oh, how this fearful Providence will then astound, in all your pictured lives! Oh, how the sufferings of that dreadful day, will, then, condemn your carelessness, who were not moved by them, to penitence! Oh, how that funeral bend will frown on you, who would not take their warning, and embrace the Cross! Oh, how these gaping wounds will mock your misery; who, living without love, have died without God. Beloved, to avoid all this, there is but, only, now. Come to that mercy seat, to-day, which, before night, may be the bar of judgment. To-day, lay hold of Him, in food adoring, love, who is, to-day, your Saviour; but, to-morrow, may not be. Merciful Jesus, make us wise, to-day; and keep us in Thy love; and save us by Thy Cross. And unto Thee, one with the Father and the Holy Ghost, shall be ascribed the glory and the praise. Amen.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests for the forty-eight hours preceding our going to press, was eighty-two, the sufferers by which were distributed around for disposal to the several Police Justices, as follows:

SATURDAY.

At Tombs, before Justice Connolly	21
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearsey	9
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	8
Total	38

SUNDAY.

At Tombs, before Justice Connolly	16
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	17
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	11
Total	44
Saturday	38
Total	82

Railroad Accident.

A lad named JOSEPH PARKER, son of RANSOM PARKER, 15 years of age, was on the afternoon of Friday seriously injured by jumping from a Hudson River Railroad car while it was in motion, in West street, near on Desbrosses and Troy. He fell length ways across the track, when his leg was caught by a flange of the wheel, pealing the flesh entirely from the outside of the right leg for a space of from six to eight inches, about half way from the knee to the ankle joint; also fracturing the joint and severely bruising the left side. He was taken to the Ninth District Station-house, where he was attended by Drs. JONES and GUNN. He was subsequently removed to the residence of his parents, at No. 12 Troy-street, where he underwent amputation.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

As WILLIAM CONCKLIN endeavored to jump from one of the cars of the Harlem Railroad, while it was in motion, he slipped and fell before the wheel which passed over his arm, crushing it in a fearful manner. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where his arm was yesterday amputated.

Attempted Suicide.

One HARRIET BERTRAM, boarding at No. 38 West Broadway, one of misfortune's children, on Saturday night attempted to commit suicide, by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. The act being discovered, she was conveyed to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

ANOTHER.

JAMES BOYD, of the corner of Horatio and Greenwich streets yesterday attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, inflicting a dreadful wound. He was conveyed to the Hospital, and placed in charge of Dr DASH. BOYD was made desperate by domestic grief, which he considered tended to the disgrace of the family.

Burned to Death.

A child four years of age, named JOSEPH FRASER, died on Saturday night at the residence of his parents, at No. 110 East Broadway, where an inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL on the body. On Friday last his clothes caught fire while his mother was engaged in her duties up stairs. It is supposed that he was playing with lucifer matches. Verdict accordingly.

Complex Accident.

Coroner WILHELM on Saturday held an inquest on the body of FRANCES YOUNG, 27 years of age, whose death resulted from burns received from the explosion of a camphene lamp, the flames from which communicated to her dress. Deceased was a native of Ireland and married.

Coroner's Investigations.

FOUND DROWNED.

An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at Pier No. 9 East River, on the body of an unknown man of the appearance of about 35 years, who was found floating in the water, near that place. Deceased appeared to have been in the water about two weeks; no marks of violence were perceptible. Verdict "drowned." Deceased was five feet eight inches in height, of stout build, brown hair and whiskers round the chin. He wore plaid pants, blue overalls, blue shirt, and had on a pair of old boots.

Police News.

COLORED GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

Capt. Russell, with others of the Police of the Thirteenth District, on Saturday, at about midnight, made an unexpected visit to the rear of the premises No. 13 Ridge-street, where they made capture of a party of negro gamblers, who were carrying on the game in an underground chamber. The game was faro. The arrested parties gave the names of John Cisco, Thomas Brown, Isaac Morris, Charles Benjamin, Henry Butler, William Stukely, and Sylvester Waite, all of whom had stakes laid when the police entered. The accused were held by Justice BRENNAN for examination.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Mary A. Egan and Charles J. Wilson, of No. 12 and 14 Walker-street, were arrested by Capt. Carpenter, on warrants charging them with keeping disorderly houses. Several inmates of the houses were also arrested. They were all held for examination by Justice Connolly.

PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.

A boy, 11 years of age, named Louis Hansh, was yesterday arrested by policeman Holland, of the Second District, on charge of having stolen $48, the property of Julius in & Co., of No. 110 Berkman-street. He was introduced to Justice ANDERSON, who, remembering him as an old offender, committed him for trial.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON.—To-day will be quite an era at BARNUM'S Museum. The place will be thronged. Crowds will go to see the new performances, and other crowds to see the new drop-curtain, the new scenery, the curiosities, &c. The drop-curtain is wonderfully praised for its beauty. It represents the famous Battle of Balaklava. In the foreground is the immortal charge of the Light Brigade, and around the border medallion likenesses of Queen Victoria, the Emperors of France and Russia, &c. The new Company is one of remarkable talent and ability. "Wild Oats" is played this evening. Two lively farces the afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

FULL LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS ON CANVAS.—The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect our full life-size Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world.

Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian Artists, and finished in a style unequaled by imitators. Photographs of every description made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway, and No. 4d Rue basse du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

THE MOST CONVENIENT,

SAFEST,

AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR

FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the depôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PRESERVING FRUITS, PEACHES, TOMATOES, VEGETABLES, GREEN CORN, &c.—The unequaled demand for LUDLOW & CO.'s Self sealing Cans is conclusive evidence of their efficacy and convenience, being the only kind that do not require soldering or wax. Process of putting up so simple that every one can understand. Parties have only to examine to approve. Manufactured and sold by TAYLOR & HODGETT'S, No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, possess the most miraculous virtue in correcting derangements of the liver and stomach; they also strengthen the digestive organs and increase the appetite. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—Two great productions will be presented to the patrons of this popular Theatre to-night, "The Armorer of Tyre" and "Green Monster." Both pieces have been extensively and gorgeously arranged. Mr J. R. SCOTT, Mons. SCHMIDT, M'lle TEARE, Miss INGERSOLL, and a strong company, appear.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For protection against mosquitoes and insects, HASKIN'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net. A sure guarantee against mosquitoes, without obstructing the circulation of air.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S "Olive Tar," the new Electrical Remedy for the cure of disease. See advertisement under head of Medical.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 110 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday, Sept. 1, there were 111 deaths in Brooklyn from the following

DISEASES—Abscesses, atrophy, cholera morbus, congestion of the brain, congestion of the lungs, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, heart disease, hemorrhage of stomach, inflammation of kidneys, inflammation of throat, measles, mortification, neuralgia, paralysis, spinal disease, ulcers—one each; cancer of the womb, croup, dropsy, remittent fever, inflammation of the lungs, premature birth—two each; inflammation of the brain, old age, still-born, teething—three each; dysentery, hooping cough—four each; convulsions, dropsy in the head—five each; consumption, 7; diarrhœa, 8; marasmus 13; cholera infantum, 23. Males, 62; females, 49; adults, 90; minors, 21. Total, 111.

BROOKLYN LAW COURTS—SEPTEMBER.

The September Circuit and Over and Terminer, (Kings County,) will be opened on the third Tuesday of September at the City Hall, before Judge ROCKWELL. The same Judge will hold a Special Term to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and, it is supposed, on each following Monday.

The Court of General Sessions, Judge MOORE presiding, will meet to-morrow. The cases for trial are not numerous or serious in their nature.

The City Court, Judge CULVER, commences its Civil and Criminal Trial Term to-day. Special Term on Saturday of each week.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept 1, MARY EDWARDS, daughter of Robert Edwards, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 218 Madison-st., this day (Monday,) 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept 1, SAMUEL D VANDENBERGH, aged 66 years.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 18 Bedford st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In the City, on Saturday, Sept 1, ANGELIQUE CERREAS, aged 75 years.

The friends of the family and those of her son-in-law, Mr D Hommedieu, are requested to attend her funeral, from St Stephen's Church 24th st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept 1, of consumption, at the residence of his parents No. 153 Livingston-st, JOHN STOKELL, aged 20 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow, (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, in Flushing, CAROLINE, wife of Thomas Hand, aged 36 years. The remains were taken to and to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 1, JAMES SAICHELL, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 146 Grand-st., Williamsburg, This (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., the body will be taken to Greenwood.

At Glen Cove, on Saturday, Sept. 2, MRS. MARTHA CARPENTER, wife of Jotham Carpenter, aged 82 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The steamboat Glen Cove leaves Peck-slip at 4 o'clock to-day, and carriages will be in readiness at the dock to convey friends to the house.

At Melrose, Westchester County, on Sunday, Sept 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH SMALLCROVE, wife of Jas. Smallgrove in the 61st year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Milton-st., Melrose, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Santa Cruz, Teneriffe on Monday July 23 JOSEPH C. HART, of the City United States Consul for the Canary Islands, aged 56 years.

On Saturday, Sept. 1, JOHN THOMAS, infant son of D. J. and Julia Driscoll, aged 11 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..... SEPT. 1.

$5,000 U S 6s '67	117½	500 Ward Coal Co	b10 9½
3,000 Kentucky 6s	102	100 do	s10 10
8,000 Virginia 6s	s3 98½	200 Erie Railroad	s3 52½
5,000 California 7s '70	87½	50 do	s30 52
2,000 City 6s '58	b3 97	100 do	s60 52
9,000 City 6s '60	b3 97	100 do	s10 51
1,000 Ill. Internal	s10,10%	225 do	s3 52
3,000 Y & N. H. RR	s3 85½	200 do	c 52
6,000 Hud R RR 2d m	104	200 do	52
5,000 Panama RR 2d issue	108	100 do	b10 52½
25,000 Ill Cen. R. & Bk	s3 85½	200 do	b25 52½
13,500 do	s3	100 do	s30 52½
2,000 do	b30 85	50 do	b60 52½
5,000 do	b3 85½	100 do	b3 52½
5,000 Ill. Cen R R. 7's	100	100 do	c 51½
Bds w. o ex int	84	350 Harlem Railroad	9½
10,000 N. Y. 7's bds. '83	91½	200 do	b60 9½
5,000 Cleve & Pitts div bds.	70	100 do	b30 28½
6,000 Cleve. & Tol. div bds	83½	1150 Reading Railroad	b60 98½
50 Phœnix Bank	114	100 do	s60 95½
10 City Bank	138	900 do	c8 95½
50 Greenwich Bank	85	50 do	96
1½ Shelf Bk. Canal Co	131	100 do	s60 96½
250 Canton Co	s3 25	100 do	s60 96½
100 do	s60 26	50 do	b60 96
25 Nicaragua Transit Co	18	372 Mich. Cen. R R	c 99
100 do	b60 18½	100 do	s30 99
100 do	s60 18½	400 Panama Railroad	s60 107½
50 do	b45 18½	50 Cleve. & Pitts R. R.	c 95
50 do	b3 18½	100 do	b60 70
30 Penin Coal Co	s3 10½	17 Gal & Chicago R R	104½
50 do	s3 10½	50 do	104
100 do	b60 10½	100 do	b60 104½
50 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 10½	50 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 87½
100 do	b10 27½	50 Clev. & Pitts R. R.	s60 87½
350 do	b30 28	100 do	b30 87½
250 do	27½	350 do	b60 87½
150 do	c 27½	100 do	b30 87½
200 do	s30 28	100 do	b30 87½
6 New York Gen. R. R.	93	350 do	87½
300 do	b12 98½	2000 do	b10 87½
45 do	99½	25 do	87½
100 do	b60 100	51 Chi. & Rock Is. R. R.	96

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	s3 99½	150 Erie Railroad	51½
5,000 Missouri 6s	93½	500 Reading Railroad	b30 95½
7,140 N. Albany & Sal bs	99	100 Ill. Cent. R. R.	96½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R	s3 91½	100 Clev & Toledo R. R	s3 86½
50 Canton Company	26½	29 Gal & Chicago R. R	111
100 Nic Transit Co	18½	25 Chic & Al. R. R	s3 96½
50 do	b30 19½	100 Clev & Pitts R. R.	70
500 do	b60 19½	90 Harlem Railroad	28½
100 do	19½	51 Chi. & Rock Is. R. R.	96

MONDAY, Sept. 3—A. M.

The Stock Market on Saturday opened with considerable vigor, but closed tamely and heavily. The sales at the early meeting of the Stock Board were large, chiefly of Railway Bonds and Shares, and the prices then obtained exhibited greater firmness than those of the previous day. The transactions during the afternoon session, however, were limited, and left quotations quite weak, with an inclination favorable to buyers. State Securities were not in much demand during the day, nor were they freely offered, hence they varied little in value. The heaviest operations in Railway Bonds occurred in Illinois Centrals, which opened at 85½, s3, and closed at 85½, b3. New-York Central Bonds brought 91½, s3. Hudson River third Mortgages 73½, cash; Panama Bonds, second issue, 108; and New-York and New-Haven Bonds of 1866, 82½.

New York Central shares were not very brisk, but commanded rather better prices. A fair business was transacted in Erie shares, at about former rates; and in Reading shares—but these were somewhat depressed in price. Cleveland and Toledo shares were also pretty active, but infirm. Moderate movements were reported in other stocks, with but slight fluctuations in value. The Money Market, on Saturday, displayed greater ease, as it was rather better supplied, while lenders experienced less demand from responsible borrowers. Though no quotable change occurred in loan or discount rates, these possessed less firmness. Foreign Exchanges ruled quiet and nominally the same. There was nothing of moment done therein, for the *North Star*, which sailed hence, Saturday noon, for Havre—carrying out a treasure freight of $127,489. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $5,462,082, the day's receipts having amounted to $176,535, and the payments to only $13,618.

The Foreign Trade of this port during the past week comprised, in the import of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, $3 121,439, against $5,377,468 the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year, to the present date, the total import into New-York is $99 325,000, against $134 203,000 to same date in 1854. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week equaled $786,374, against $1,093 653 the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year to the present time the total Export, exclusive of Specie, from New-York, is $38,888,000, against $44,192,000 to same date in 1854. We have no official return of the Specie Export during the week. No packet left this port on Wednesday, but a Cunarder sailed from Boston on that day, taking out $847,400 in Specie, of which amount over $600,000 had been transmitted hence. Saturday's direct Export of treasure from New-York, by the *North Star*, for Havre, was, as mentioned above, $127 489. The direct Specie Export during the same week last year, reached $1 039,382. The California Gold Deliveries during the week $712 000, against $1,022,000 the corresponding week in 1854; and the total receipts, reckoned by the manifests of the California steamers, thus far, in 1855, are $24,552,000, against $34,294,460 to same date in 1854. The following are the particulars of the Exports of the week other than Specie:

	1854. Fourth week in Aug. Quantity	1854. Value	1855. Fourth week in Aug. Quantity	1855. Value
Cotton, bales	7,853	$387,911	8,309	$196,000
Flour, bbls	4,342	20,116	13,301	49,548
C Meal, bbls & kegs	941	4 711		
Wheat, bush	6,120	9,000	11,558	22 013
Corn, bush	25,000	20 000	24,812	20 813
Rye, bbls & bus	3,810	21 000	2,778	10 000
Beef, bbls & tcs	438	7,771	851	10 917
Total produce		$414,073		$419,085
Miscellaneous		178,000		370,000
Total for the week		$1,092,033		$789,574

The subscriptions by the shareholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to the proposed issue of Bonds, to free the Company from its indebtedness to the Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, not having as yet been generally made it is now announced that the period for subscribing has been extended in the 5th of September, when, if the requisite amount is not obtained, the scheme must be abandoned—at least, for the present.

The Grand Jury of Lancaster, Pa., have found a bill against Mr. BOUGHTON, the alleged defaulting Treasurer of the Lancaster Savings Institution. The indictment charges him with embezzling the sum of $275,000, and appropriating it to his own use.

A new House for the transaction of the general stock, bond exchange and collection business has been formed under the firm of STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS, who will transact their business at No 25 William-street. The first two gentlemen have up to this time conducted in company a similar business, and the junior partner is Mr C. O. MORRIS, late cashier of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. Having been employed in that house for the last nine years is sufficient evidence of his qualifications for the station he has now assumed.

Mr. PARKER HANDY, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, and a gentleman of much experience in banking has been appointed cashier of the Ocean Bank of this City, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. GEORGE S. COE to the cashiership of the American Exchange Bank.

It is now stated that the directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company have declined to recede from their resolution to adopt the new mode of transfer and registry, as requested by the Board of Brokers. The plan which we have already described is to be carried out in its integrity from this day forward.

We have been requested to state that a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and New Haven Railroad is to be held, according to previous announcement, at New-Haven, to-morrow Sept 4, to take action on the two acts recently passed by the Connecticut Legislature, affecting the interests of this road.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place on Monday at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

MR JOHN BURKE's second letter in reply to the pamphlet of Mr. F. W. EDMONDS, late Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, has been published. It is much more personal than the first one, and has still less interest for the general reader. It is addressed to the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank, and opens thus:

"On the 2d of August, having unanimously accepted the resignation of the Cashier, the Board appointed the President and myself a committee to ascertain the indebtedness of Mr. EDMONDS to the Bank, and in performing that duty, I drew up hastily, because I had but little time to devote to it, the estimates of the loss sustained by the Bank by Mr EDMONDS' malpractices, which fell into his hands and were published by him. This is purely an estimate, as its title indicates, and not part of the charges, as Mr. EDMONDS represents, and the 'compound interest' which has excited so much animadversion, is as strictly a loss to the Bank as any other item. I had and have now, no desire to pursue Mr EDMONDS with unnecessary severity; all I have wished was that he should refund what was fairly due the Bank."

Mr. BURKE proceeds "to consider Mr. EDMONDS' defence." "The first charge I made against him was: 'Receiving large sums of interest from the first other, and items of exchange from the second teller for a series of years, and appropriating a part or all of said sums to his own use.'" Mr. EDMONDS' admits having received these moneys from the tellers, but says "*every one in a while*" he passed the aggregate of these payments to the interest account. Now, what do the books say? From January, 1840, to October, 1854, four years and eight months, the cashier received from the second teller all items of exchange collected by him, *but did not credit one dollar on the books of the bank* in October 1844, he credited $86 20-100, but from that time to January, 1846, one year and three months, not *a dollar*. So that Mr EDMONDS's "once in a while" *seems to be once in six years*. Rather a long while.

But Mr. EDMONDS says, "the President and myself were in the habit of paying from that money various little expenses of the Bank." What were these little expenses? I know of none. I cannot even imagine any. All the legitimate, regular incidental expenditures of the Bank were provided for in other ways. But, says Mr EDMONDS, "most of these expenditures grew out of the Chamberlain's office." I answer, during those years the Bank had nothing to do with the Chamberlain's office. And it certainly does seem a little singular that these unknown and inexplicable "little expenses" should absorb the entire receipts from the Second Teller (excepting $86 20) for a period of six years. From January 1846 to 1851 the amount credited to interest account by the Cashier is $1,750 00, about $29 50 ₰ month. From August, 1851, to January, 1855, the amount actually paid over by the Second Teller is $2,948 about $73 ₰ month. Whether there are this difference—$40 50 ₰ month—between the regular, from this source, of 1846 to 1851, and those of 1851 to 1855, or whether those "little expenses" make up the deficiency, who can say?

From January, 1851, to January, 1855, Mr EDMONDS credited to interest account	$3,432 24
The second teller paid him from August 1 1851 to January 1855	$2,948
From January 1851 to August 1851, the teller kept to account of his payments, but to make the average of the above $72 per month for seven months—the amount would have been	504—$3,452 00
Leaving a balance of	$20 24

During this period, Mr. CONDIT, (the first teller,) testified before the Board of Directors, that he paid Mr. EDMONDS, for interest on loans, about $150 monthly, making $7,200, leaving unaccounted for during these years, $7,160 13. What became of this money?

Mr. BURKE continues: "I charged Mr. EDMONDS, secondly, 'with appropriating to his own purposes, instead of the benefit of this institution, as had been done up to May, 1851, the salaries received from the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, and the Canton Company, of Baltimore, and with salary received from the Edgeworth Company.'

To this Mr. EDMONDS replies, that "It is a usual thing among bank presidents and cashiers, to have these perquisites added to their means." I answer, it was not usual in the *Mechanics' Bank*, and was never done until May, 1851. He says, "your Board have known it and sanctioned it." There is no trace of such knowledge or sanction on the minutes of the Board. In the case of the Canton Company, as which he says, "it was by an express assent of the Board that I was allowed as my own perquisite the salary for keeping their transfer books." I find in the minutes of the Board, dated May 21, 1853, the following:

Resolved, That the Bank accepts of the agency, in the City, of the Canton Company of Baltimore, for the transfer of their stock and for the paying of dividends thereon, at a compensation of eight hundred dollars per annum.

Previous to this time, the Canton Company had paid the Bank five hundred dollars per annum, but the Bank had not formally assumed any liability in the matter. After this resolution was passed, two hundred dollars (not two-thirds, as Mr. EDMONDS says) of the salary was paid to the clerk who attended to the business: and Mr EDMONDS appropriated the balance—six hundred dollars. How far the resolution justified, or the Board contemplated this result, you can judge as well as I."

Mr BURKE adds: I charge him, thirdly, "with giving, at various times, to the First Teller, new issues of this Bank, taking from the Teller old and mutilated bills for like amount, and leaving these old bills for his private purposes thus increasing the circulation of the Bank beyond what the ledger called for." To this charge he makes no defence in his pamphlet, except the denial contained in his letter of July 18, and as he subsequently admitted it before the Board, as I was informed by Mr KELLY, in presence of Messrs. HALL, BULLARD, LAWIS and CHARLESWORTH.) It is unnecessary to me to say more here than that the charge was fully proved before the Board, by testimony of Messrs. COOKE, the First Teller, and Mr. CUTCHEON, the Specie Clerk."

Mr BURKE concludes his review of Mr EDMONDS' defence as follows: "I charge him, fourthly, 'with using the funds of this Bank without security and without interest.' To this Mr. EDMONDS replies: 'I dealt with myself as I did to others; I made to myself sundry small loans at distant intervals, *but never without full and adequate security* against loss by you; and if in any of these loans it was omitted to charge me with the interest on it, the fault could easily have been corrected by charging to my account.' Whose business was it to make the loans for the Bank and charge the interest? The Cashier's. Then why, if he loa

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 3.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, at which all the members were present A great deal of business, which had accumulated during the absence of the President, was considered.

ALMONTE, the Mexican Minister, does not expect to be recalled by CARDENA, the Provisional President of Mexico, as he is a personal friend of his.

At a meeting of the Washington Bar this morning, to testify respect for the late Judge CRANCH, it was resolved to erect a monument to his memory, and subscriptions have been commenced for that purpose.

Mr. HAMMOND, late Collector of the port of San-Francisco, has been removed by the President, and Hon. Mr LAYMAN of the last Congress appointed in his place. B. S COTTRELL has received the appointment of Commercial Agent at Nicaragua, *vice* FARNS.

The President has under consideration the report of the Navy Retiring Board. It will be published at an early day.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Crescent City at New-Orleans—Movements of Santa Anna.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 3.

The steamship *Crescent City* has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 30th ult.

SANTA ANNA and family arrived at Havana on the 24th August, and left again on the 26th for Caracas.

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 3.

We are in receipt of Salt Lake dates to the 1st of August. Associate Justice W. W. DRUMMOND and lady had arrived; also, Surveyor General DAVID H. BURR. Dry, hot weather prevailed and the streams were quite low. The prospects of the crops were very gloomy.

Decision of Judge Humphrey on the Liquor Law.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 3.

Judge HUMPHREY charged the Grand Jury of Monroe County to-day, that the Maine Liquor Law was Constitutional—that imported liquors came within its restrictions, and that the Jury was not to judge of its constitutionality.

The Yellow Fever in Portsmouth and Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 3,

We have intelligence from Norfolk *via* Petersburg, up to Sunday noon. The mortality from the fever was terrible. On Saturday there were forty deaths.

At Portsmouth, from sunset Saturday until daylight Sunday, the deaths were said to be fifteen, but this is probably an exaggeration.

An order has been sent to New-Orleans for twenty more nurses.

At Norfolk, six doctors are sick with the fever, including FADEN and GIBOLDFESS, of Philadelphia. Rev. JOSEPH ASHWARDEN, a Roman Catholic priest from Georgetown, is also sick with the fever. Sister MARY ANN is likewise very ill with it.

The Foreign Legion.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 3.

The *Journal* of this morning publishes a long communication from an intelligent German gentleman, recently from Halifax, giving an *exposé* of the progress of enlistment, to the Foreign Legion, in the United States. He states that the amount paid by the British Government up to about the middle of July was $250,000, and the number of recruits only about 600.

The writer states that the Government has not relinquished the recruiting system in the United States, but on the contrary, has a large number of agents employed for the coming Winter, who are expected to induce many poor working men to visit Canada under promise of employment. The recruits on reaching Halifax, are said to be cheated of half the promised pay and imprisoned and flogged for grumbling.

Telegraph Line to Martha's Vineyard.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., Monday, Sept. 3.

The Cape Cod Telegraph Line has been completed to this important shipping station, which, for the future, will be in direct communication by telegraph with all parts of the country. Our office in New-York is in the House Printing Telegraph Building, at No. 12 Wall-street.

Meeting of a Telegraph Company.

UTICA, Monday, Sept 3.

The American Telegraph Company (Morse line) between New-York and Buffalo, held its annual meeting here to-day. The election of a Board of Directors resulted in the choice of the same as last year. The stockholders then adjourned until 7 P. M., when it is understood the question of leasing the line will come up for decision.

The following are the names of the Directors elected: George Curtiss, C. A. Mann, S. D. Childs, D. B. Goodwin, T. R. Walker, James Dutton, E Chapman, J. Wilkinson, and J. H Edmonds.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 3.

The complaint against NARCISSE REMOND for alleged violation of the Liquor Law has been dismissed, the witnesses summoned declining to answer the question whether they had seen REMOND sell any liquor since July 4. Justice PARSONS sustained the witnesses and dismissed the complaint.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Sept, 1.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Southerner*, Capt. THOMAS M. EWEN, arrived here at 5 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The Southern Mail brought nothing South of Washington this morning.

The Wheeler Slave Case.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday.

In the trial of STILL, BALLARD and others, for assault on the Hon. JOHN WHEELER, the following is a brief synopsis of Judge KELLY's charge to the Jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—You are about to consider the trial of these men for riot and assault and battery. Did these parties commit a riot or an assault? This case is very important in its relations, however trivial in itself; it has caused much excitement. You and I ought to be free from this—I trust we are. You must be satisfied of guilt beyond a manly, reasonable doubt, before conviction of these defendants. The legal status of the parties is a matter of inquiry in this case. The Judge read from the books the law upon the case of riot. You must determine whether these men went to do a lawful or an unlawful act. Happily, as the question is an important one. I am not called to consider this question hastily, but after much thought, day and night.

When JANE was brought here by Col. WHEELER she and her children were as free as he was. We recognize the right of recovering slaves who escape and come here—we must stand by and enforce the laws of our own State. I accept as part of my charge the law as given you by the District Attorney.

The Judge then read the Act of 1780, and also the Act of March 3d, 1847

A man may bring his slave into this State, but he makes him a free man thereby, for he may not detain him any time whatever. A slave cannot, by virtue of the laws of this State, remain upon its soil. The object of the Act was to remove every law from the Statute Book from which ingenuity could make it appear that slavery could in any way exist here.

A riot is a conspiracy, with the element of tumult, calculated to inspire terror. It requires three people, with a common intent and conduct that causes terror. I shall not recall the evidence, the facts are for you. You will ask did these men go to the boat with a lawful purpose? did the woman desire their assistance? or did they forcibly abduct her If she did want to go you must judge of the amount of force used.

If you are satisfied that they only went to tell JANE she was free, and conduct her to a place of safety, and acted peacefully, you cannot find them guilty.

The Judge defined an assault and battery. It is any violent or offensive laying of hands on a person. It cannot be denied that hands were laid on Col. WHEELER, but it is claimed by the defence that the imposition of hands was only of that gentle character which the law recognizes.

The evidence regarding the threat was then examined by Judge KELLEY

If you find the common intent you will convict all—if you do not you will inquire what violent act was committed, and by whom, and render a verdict accordingly. The case is now with you, gentlemen.

Up to the hour of going to press the jury had not agreed upon a verdict in this case.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 3.

The Jury in the case of the men arrested in the matter of the alleged rescue of Mr. WHEELER's slaves returned their verdict this morning. It declares all the defendants "Not Guilty" on the first count, charging them with riot, but on the second count, which charges them with assault and battery, the verdict is "Not Guilty" in respect to all except BALLARD and CUSTIS, who are pronounced "Guilty."

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV ... NO. 1236 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Return—Official Appointments—Kansas Affairs, &c.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES!

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1855.

The President is expected to arrive to-day, not materially improved in health, and worried in spirit. Virginia has done him no good medicinally, but the freshening up of his political principles, by immersion in the fountains of Orthodoxy, has renewed his faith in Democracy, and his devotion to the memory of its chosen exponents.

It is supposed that General PIERCE will be consulted on the extra pay due to General SCOTT, under the resolution conferring upon him his present highest rank. The preliminaries of a decision are all arranged, and it will be announced in the course of the ensuing week.

Numerous appointments of more or less importance will be made in a few days. The dismissal of Judge JOHNSON, of Kansas Territory, has been determined upon, and his successor will, undoubtedly, be some Hard Shell Democrat of the WILSON SHANNON school. The country, of course, understands that the dismissal of Judge JOHNSON is merely a political manœuvre, designed to conceal the motives which induced the removal of Gov. REEDER. The camp meeting of vagabonds on the Missouri line calling themselves the Kansas Legislature, have, I perceive, denied the right of the President to remove a Judge; the formation of this opinion, on the part of these learned persons, was owing to a mistake in the order of the proceedings by the Administration. ELMORE, the Southern Judge, was removed first, and the uninformed portion of the spectators in Kansas supposed that the farce was over. Had the play begun with the expulsion from the bench of the Free State Judge, the audience would have entered into the spirit of the scene, and given the proceedings their warm approval.

In respect to the right of the President to move a Territorial Judge, it may be considered a settled point. The practice of the Government has been uniform since a decision of Judge MARSHALL, 25 years ago, announcing the doctrine that the Territorial Courts were not included in the class of tribunals referred to in the Constitution, of which the Judges hold office for life. Mr. FILLMORE removed the Chief Justice of Minnesota for alleged misconduct, on which occasion Attorney-General CRITTENDEN gave a written opinion fully sustaining the right.

The modesty of the amiable clients of the Executive, aiming as the Kansas Legislature, is beautifully illustrated by their denunciations of PIERCE for not sending an army to exterminate the Free-Soilers. He is in their view, not only a "mean Yankee," but a coward. These braves should remember, that they have several times tried that game on their individual account, and have as often been compelled to retire from before the leveled rifles of the Yankees. Whatever FRANKLIN PIERCE may be, these insolent ruffians should do him the justice to acknowledge that but for his friendly cooperation, they would not be now drawing their daily rations and sipping their grog at the expense of the United States.

It is probable that the document referred to in some of the German papers as the official defence of the Danish Government of their asserted right to levy the Sound tolls, is spurious. But the real manifesto has been prepared, and though not communicated to this Government, is said to be in the hands of the Russian and Prussian Legations here It is practically a small matter, and not worth making much fuss about; but as a question of principle and national pride, is of importance. The principle in fact is identically the same as that on which the piratical States of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli imposed an annual tribute upon all commerce passing before their coasts, and entering or leaving the Mediterranean, about the beginning of this century. The progress of public sentiment and national law on such pretensions is shown by the course of the United States towards those corsairs. Under the firm and energetic WASHINGTON, a treaty was concluded and ratified in 1794, by which we paid $693,000 in cash to Algiers, and stipulated to provide naval supplies of the value of $48,000 per annum, in commutation of the tribute which she claimed. And this tribute might perhaps have continued to be paid as long as Algiers existed, had not further aggressions on her part compelled the war which destroyed her power and freed our commerce from this disgraceful burden. Algiers succumbed to the spirit of the age, and so must Denmark.

The present treaty will terminate in April next, when, if the tolls continue to be demanded, American shipmasters will be instructed not to pay. If they do not pay, Denmark may attempt to collect the tax by force. Thus the *casus belli* will be clear, and Capt HOLLINS will be immediately ordered to Copenhagen with the *Cyane*, and will batter down that ancient capital exactly as he did Greytown. This exploit will be performed just in time to operate upon the Cincinnati Convention, and on receipt of the news PIERCE will be renominated by acclamation, and BORLAND or HOLLINS will be associated with him as Vice President. I cannot assert that I have received this programme of proceedings from an official source, but its details are so eminently consistent with the policy of the Administration, that I have not felt at liberty to withhold the alleged scheme of operations from your readers. AQUIDAY.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Further Revolutionary Movements in Buenos Ayres.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

RIO DE JENEIRO, Monday, July 16, 1855.

The last steamer from Buenos Ayres brought us the news of a conspiracy to overthrow the Administration of President OBLIGADO, which fortunately was discovered in time to prevent its execution. The leaders in this horrible conspiracy were Gen. FLORES, a native of the city of Buenos Ayres, Col. LARGOS, and ROSAS, of Montevideo, a near relative of the celebrated General ROSAS, of bloody notoriety.

The plan of the conspiracy was to assassinate Gov. OBLIGADO and the Secretary of War. MITRE, —not the MITRE who won the battle of Tola last Autumn—as they were coming out of the Cathedral. This done the artillery, which had been bought over by the conspirators, was to fire on the National Guard at the Cabildo, a large building within range of the fort, and where the Guards are stationed. The assassination of Gen. HORNOS, who is absent in the country to suppress the Indian invasion, was part of the plan.

The conspiracy was revealed to the authorities by a sergeant whom the revolutionists had been trying to buy over to their cause. A few of the persons implicated in the affair have been arrested, but, as is usual in such cases, the most guilty once have escaped.

It is the opinion of your correspondent, formed after careful inquiry while in the Province of Buenos Ayres, that the time for a successful revolution has gone by. The masses are tired of such things, and the vast improvements made in the City since the close of ROSAS' reign, prove clearly to their minds and eyes that only permanent peace can give them prosperity.

Here at Rio there is no news of interest. The health of the City is good, and business dull in the coffee line.

The U. S. ship *Savannah* was towed into the harbor on the 12th inst., by H. B. M. steamer *Trident*. The U. S. ship *Germantown* is at Montevideo, where she arrived May 26. The U. S. brig *Boxbridge* sailed from Montevideo for this port on the 6th, to touch at St. Catherines. S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Meetings of Both Boards.

The Aldermen and Councilmen commenced the September Session last evening

The most important matters were the Report of the Comptroller and a Message from the Mayor, both of which we give in full.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM, OR CLEANING STREETS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that he had settled with the contractors for cleaning the streets of the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. The report specifies the amounts contracted for, with names of the contractors, and the expenditure as contrasted with previous disbursements for the same.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, sent in a communication in reply to a resolution of inquiry of the 16th of August, as to when they would be able to make their report, relative to the same. The Commissioners state that the estimate and assessments are nearly complete, and will shortly be ready for the Counsel to the Corporation. They have been delayed by circumstances beyond their control, but doubt not they will be able to submit their report during the present month. The communication was ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

The Chief of Police submitted his semi-annual report, showing the number of persons apprehended for felonious misdemeanors, and other offences in the City, from the first day of January, to the thirtieth day of June, inclusive, with citation of other facts relating to the department.

The following is a summary of the report:

Arrests by the Patrol Force	27,820
Arrests by the Reserved Corps	8,004
Total	36,824

In the different Wards the arrests are given as follows:

First Ward	1,402	Twelfth Ward	118
Second Ward	1,077	Thirteenth Ward	613
Third Ward	1,264	Fourteenth Ward	986
Fourth Ward	2,172	Fifteenth Ward	550
Fifth Ward	1,242	Sixteenth Ward	723
Sixth Ward	3,193	Seventeenth Ward	1,750
Seventh Ward	995	Eighteenth Ward	1,171
Eighth Ward	1,003	Nineteenth Ward	324
Ninth Ward	975	Twentieth Ward	581
Tenth Ward	651	Twenty-first Ward	691
Eleventh Ward	1,216	Twenty-second Ward	306

The following gives us the offences for which the arrests were made, and respective number of committals for each offence:

Arson	16	Intoxication	6,077
Assault with intent to kill	109	Keeping disorderly house	67
Assault and battery	1,557	False pretences	35
Attempt at rape	7	Murder	18
Attempt to steal	134	Petit larceny	3,553
Attempt at burglary	20	Picking Pockets	138
Burglary	199	Robbery in first degree	44
Disorderly conduct	7,145	Selling liquor without license	93
Forgery	21	Selling lottery policies	28
Fighting in the streets	567	Violating Corporation Ordinances	577
Grand larceny	411	Vagrancy	1,782
Gambling	132		
Intoxication and disorderly conduct	3,180		

Miscellaneous offences the remainder.

The force of the Department is stated as follows:

Captains	29	Sergeants	88
Lieutenants	44	Policemen	952
Total			1,107

Eight vacancies are stated as being in the Department.

The total men detailed on special duty are given as 173.

The report on motion was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in documentary form.

Board of Councilmen.

In the Board of Councilmen, a report was presented by the Clerk in relation to the relative quantity of business performed in this and the other Board, from which the following extracts are taken:

That the Board of Councilmen have this year received from the other Board and passed in concurrence on 765 documents, up to the 1st of September last. That the Board of Aldermen have, up to the same period passed on 746 bills, which were transmitted to the Mayor for approval.

That the Board of Councilmen have concurred in 219 bills since the 1st of January last, which were transmitted to the Mayor for approval. That the Board have held 71 meetings since the 1st of January last, or an average of nearly nine meetings per month.

That the Board of Aldermen had a large number of bills enacted on at the commencement of the year 1855.

That the Board of Councilmen have acted on less bills then during the same time in 1854. That the Board of Aldermen has been more active this year than in 1854 The Councilmen in about an equal proportion, and if this proportion should continue the other Board will became the originating Board.

Ordered to be placed on file and printed in the minutes.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, at 4 o'clock, His Honor the Mayor in the Chair. The Committee on County Offices submitted a report recommending payment of additional bills of the Census Marshals, seventeen in number. The bills were all cut down from their original amounts, and, after a prolonged discussion, ordered to be paid as reduced.

The Board passed upon a few minor bills, when it adjourned to Thursday.

THE MUNICIPAL FRAUDS.

The Investigating Committee on "Farey"—Are there Frauds in the Street Commissioner's Office.

The Committee of Investigation of the Board of Councilmen, as to alleged frauds in the office of the Street Commissioner, held an adjourned session yesterday afternoon at the room of the City Library, when there were present Councilmen WILSON, (Chairman,) PINCKNEY, JACKSON, GRAY and SMITH, being the Committee entire. Mr. GRAHAM was present in behalf of Mr. FUREY.

The first witness called was

William H Adams, who, being sworn, in reply to questions by the Committee, said: I am in the habit of building piers; I do not know of any money having been paid to the Street Commissioner for the purpose of obtaining contracts; I have never paid one cent, nor one hundred dollars, or any other sum, to the Street Commissioner, for the purpose of having him draw the proper requisition on the Comptroller for money due me for work done; I know a person by the name of Andrew Clarke, the man I know sells liquor by retail in West-street; I do not know that he is a contractor; I have heard it said that he was doing work at Pier No. 1, East River; I never told him or any other man that I paid one hundred dollars to the Street Commissioner for every requisition which he drew.

Chairman—Have you ever paid the Street Commissioner any money whatever?

Witness—I do not know that I have paid him anything or not. Let me see—I think one time I met him out of town, and he asked me to lend him $2 or $3, and I let him have it—he was treating some friends.

Councilman Gray—That is an evasion of the answer. Let us properly understood your reply?

Witness—I suppose he has got that amount. I never asked him for it. I did no go out with him, but he came in where I was.

Councilman Pinckney—Have you ever paid the Street Commissioner any money? Let me understand your answer.

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever give to any other person money to pay to Mr. Furey? A.—I don't think I ever did. I am pretty certain.

Councilman F. Gray—That is not an answer to the question, Sir.

Witness—I am pretty certain. I do not know of any money paid to Street Commissioners by any other person, nor am I able to tell you all these things as some men can; I meddle with my own business only.

Councilman Pinckney—Did you ever deposit, or cause to be deposited, any money to the credit of the Street Commissioner in any bank?

Witness—No, Sir.

Chairman—Do you know of such being done?

Witness—No, Sir.

Witness—I do not think that I have built any piers this year, but I have done some repairing. The last work that I did in that line I think was in June, 1854; it was at Chamber-street pier No. 45 North River; I should much like for the Committee to pay me for that job; I have received no account of that work the last payment, but not the two first; I had a requisition drawn on the Comptroller for each payment; I wont be positive of this, however, but I think the Department drew a requisition when the payment was due; it was at the time that Mr. Flagg was away about the Rock Island Railroad, of which he is treasurer the Street Commissioner was sick at the time; Mr Flagg, however, would not pay these requisitions, and when the third became due I asked for it and it was paid; the other two requisitions have not yet been paid; I never paid the Street Commissioner anything to draw the requisitions, nor did I ever give anything to any one else for the purpose; I am now speaking of my connection with the Street Commissioner only.

Chairman—Did you ever pay, or cause to be paid to him, directly or indirectly, any money for performing any labor for you?

Witness—No, Sir; I do not know that he ever performed any duties for me but what was in his legitimate duties; I do not know of his ever receiving money for doing his legitimate duties; I never paid him any fee or reward for any service to me, nor do I know of any person having ever paid him one dollar; I have heard of things of the kind—have heard much; disappointed men are apt to say a good deal, and they have started rumors that men have had to pay illegal fees.

Councilman Pinckney—Have you any reason to believe in the truth of such rumors?

Witness—No, Sir

Councilman Jackson—I move that we now adjourn to go up stairs to the meeting of the Commissioners of Health; we have been sent for. (Motion lost.)

Thomas H Ferris was then called as the next witness; he not answering, Councilman Gray requested the indulgence of the Committee, Mr. Ferris being obliged to leave town; he would be present at the next meeting.

John Burns, sworn, says: I am Inspector in the Custom-House; I have been Inspector upon the streets up town; not on sewers but on curbing and guttering job; I have acted on more than one piece of work at a time; I had two at one time, no more than that; you can see that by the report of the Comptroller; I had the setting of the curb and gutter in Forty-third and Fifty-third streets, the former from the Fifth to the Eighth-avenue, and the other from the Eighth to the Sixth; I do not remember having done any jobs like this before, but I will not swear positively to this; I never paid the Street Commissioner any part of the money that I received; I never made him a present, and did not intend or promise to do so; It must be about four months since I had these jobs; I can't tell what month this was in.

Councilman Pinckney—Your memory is bad

Witness—Sometimes bad and sometimes good.

Councilman Pinckney—A convenient memory, eh! Were you inspector on this work at the same time that you were employed in the Custom-House?

Witness—Yes, Sir, and I should like some more such jobs.

Councilman Pinckney—No doubt.

James Woodhull and John Pettigrew were then called, but, they not appearing, it was resolved to obtain attachments to issue, to procure their reply.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Prohibitory Law.

The victims to intemperance yesterday arrested, under provision of the Prohibitory Law, numbered 35, as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	16
At the Jefferson Court, before Justice Davidson	13
At the Essex Police Court, before Justice Wood	6
Total	35

Interesting from Kansas.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T., Saturday, Aug. 25, 1855.

ATCHISON'S POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

I have ascertained from one of the initiated into the mysteries of DAVY ATCHISON'S political programme, that it is the intention of the Kansas-Missouri Junta to nominate General BENJAMIN F. STRINGFELLOW as the Pro-Slavery candidate for Governor of Missouri for the next Gubernatorial campaign. He firmly refuses (an intimate friend of his informed me) to run for Congress, although, I believe, he has repeatedly been requested to do so, and would inevitably be elected, if nominated, during the present political excitement.

THE DAYS OF OLD.

Kansas is a fast Territory! It boasts of fast squatters, fast babies, fast buffaloes, fast "cities," fast legislators, fast Judges, and it "kicked up a devil of a row" because President PIERCE forgot to send it a fast Governor also. Important laws (to use the phrase of a humble member) are "trotted through at railroad speed"—conceived, written, presented, read a first time, read a second time, considered, engrossed, read a third time and passed; and all within ten minutes or a quarter of an hour! Time here is not estimated as it is estimated elsewhere. A year is an age, and a day a long time ago. A few days since Mr. WHITLOCK, in a speech on the Boundaries bill, remarked:

"Sir, my people have been prevented by the Abolitionists from *time immemorial*, as it were—ever since the tide of emigration began to run into Kansas!" Stand from under!

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The Atchison Bank bill was defeated by one vote only. It is reported that a motion to reconsider will be made. It is rumored also that one councilor had been *bought*, and that if the motion is carried the act will pass. An Anti Bank Councilor has given public notice that if the bill passes he will move that a certain member, whose honesty is suspected, be expelled from the Legislature.

A FIGHT.

A fight occurred in the Council Chamber this morning before that honorable body met. Dr. Brooks of Westport, struck Councilor MCDONALD between the eyes. The difficulty originated about a preemption claim. Bystanders prevented the gentlemen from continuing their pugilistic exercises.

ANOTHER UNCONSTITUTIONAL ENACTMENT.

The latest unconstitutional enactment passed by this body is contained in the Election bill. It decrees that aliens, desirous of becoming citizens, shall take an oath to support the Constitution, Organic Act and *Fugitive Slave law*. Congress alone has the right to prescribe the conditions of naturalization, and it does not enact that an alien shall swear to support the Fugitive Slave law.

JUDGE ELMORE'S LETTER TO CALEB CUSHING.

I mentioned in a late letter that Judge ELMORE had received not to submit to the President's unconstitutional exercise of power in removing him from his office, as an Assistant Judge of the Territory of Kansas. To the kindness of his Honor, I am indebted for the following copy of his letter to the Attorney General of the United States:

SHAWNEE MISSION, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

SIR: I received yours of the 6th on the 20th I did not expect the explanations and reasons assigned in my communication of the 11th of July to have been satisfactory to the President, for I felt confident that the President's course being dictated altogether by political policy, which would not be successful without the removal of an equal number of Territorial officers from the North and from the South, was fully determined upon (as far as it evidently was,) on the date of your letter of the 14th of June, and I gave the statement of the facts, and the reason why on indicated me to become a party to those contracts in the way of explanations, so that the facts and my reasons might be placed on file in the Department.

The Legislature has deemed it proper and right to locate the seat of justice in and for the county of Calhoun at the town of Calhoun—a town laid out on the reserve granted to the half breed Kansas Indians, (in which neither of the parties to the contracts heretofore submitted by Gov. REEDER and others have any interest whatsoever,) and surely they would not have done so if they had conceived for one moment that by so doing they apparently violated the acts of Congress, or the Regulations of the Department I asked, for information, what act of Congress, and what regulations of the Department I had apparently violated, and I consider that I had a right to expect that I should receive such information, and, as it has not been given, I must think that I have not apparently violated even the spirit of a single act of Congress or regulation of the Department, otherwise the information would have been imparted in your letter of the 6th inst.

The 27th section of the act known as the Nebraska and Kansas Act, fixes the tenure of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court in these words: "And they shall hold their offices for the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified." No power is given by the bill to the President to remove. And if you will examine the tenure of office of the Governor, the Secretary, the District Attorney and Marshal, you will see a marked difference. The power to remove all and each of these officers is expressly retained in these words, "unless sooner removed by the President" (See the 20, 21, 27 and 29th sections, pamphlet acts 1853-4, p. 284.)

I must think, if the English language means anything, that the President has not the power or the right to remove the Judges of this Territory at his will and pleasure, and as the Territorial Legislature has deemed it right and proper to express an opinion on the subject which is contained in the resolutions herewith enclosed, I cannot consent to the action of the President, and I hereby give notice that I shall resist this action through the Courts of the country. Respectfully,

RUSH ELMORE.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Attorney-General U. S.

The two Houses then went into joint session and elected all the various County officers in the Territory, a list as long as one man, and interesting to no one abroad.

PUFFING KANSAS CITIES!

I warn all capitalists and intending emigrants to Kansas to be suspicious of newspaper descriptions of cities and Counties in this Territory. A few days ago I was offered a lot, which three disinterested judges should estimate as worth $100 at least, if I would give the city of Lecompton favorable notices in the *Missouri Democrat*.

PROHIBITORY LAW.

OPINION OF JUDGE STRONG.

The Prohibitory Clause Adjudged Unconstitutional.

SUPREME COURT.

The People of the State of New-York, upon complaint of John Matheus, vs. Thomas Toynbee.

For plaintiff, J. M. Van Cott and N. F. Waring. For defendant, J. A. Lott and A. Hadden.

S. B. STRONG, J.—This cause comes before me on an appeal by the defendant from a judgment rendered against him by a Police Justice of the city of Brooklyn, for the alleged violation of the Statute for the "prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," commonly called the Prohibitory Act. The complaint was preferred before the Justice by a policeman, pursuant to the 12th section of the Statute. It stated, in substance, that on the 17th of July, 1855, the defendant sold, and kept for sale, and had in his possession with intent to sell, in Montague-street, in the Third Ward of said city, intoxicating liquor, to wit, brandy and champagne, in violation of the said Statute; and that said offence consisted in selling one glass of brandy, and one bottle of champagne. When the defendant was brought before the Justice, his counsel moved that he should be discharged on the grounds that it did not appear by the complaint that any crime or offence whatever had been committed, and the act under which the prosecution had been instituted is unconstitutional and void. The motion was denied The defendant then said that he did not request to be tried by a Court of Special Sessions, but that he objected thereto, and offered to give bail to appear at the next Court having criminal jurisdiction. The Justice overruled the objection, declined to receive such bail, and required the defendant to plead to the charge.

The defendant thereupon pleaded not guilty. A trial was immediately had before the Justice, without a jury; the defendant was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and the costs; and it was adjudged that the intoxicating liquor should be forfeited. The defendant's counsel objected before the Justice that the complaint was defective, because it did not aver that the liquors alleged to have been sold were not liquors, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States. If such an averment was necessary, the Justice should have dismissed the complaint by reason of the omission. The statute does not direct what the complaint shall contain, and that is, of course, left to the rules of the common law.

The complaint is a substitute for an indictment, so far as it relates to substance, and requires, at least, as much particularity—indeed, the authorities say more. Mr. Chitty, in his approved work on criminal law, (vol. 1, p. 281-2,) says, "It is a general rule that all indictments, upon statutes, especially the most penal, must state all the circumstances which constitute the definition of the offence in the act, so as to bring the defendant *precisely* within it." "And," (he adds,) "not even the fullest description of the offence, were it even in the terms of a legal definition, would be sufficient without keeping close to the impressions of the statute." In the case of the People *vs.* Allen, (5 Denio 79,) Beardsley, C. J., says an indictment upon a statute must state all such facts and circumstances as constitute the statute offence, so as to bring the party indicted precisely within the provisions of the statute. If the statute is confined to certain classes of persons, or to acts done at some particular time or place, the indictment must show that the party indicted, and the time and place" (where and) "when the alleged criminal acts were perpetrated, were such as to bring the supposed offence directly within the statute." There can be no doubt as to the principle; it is reasonable and proper, and is not controverted by any respectable authority. The first section of the statute under consideration enacts that intoxicating liquors, except as thereinafter provided, shall not be sold or kept for sale, or with intent to be sold, by any person for himself or any other person, in any place whatsoever. These expressions are certainly very broad and comprehensive, and they are not so restricted by their reference to subsequent exceptions, as to make any negation of such as are included in other sections a necessary part of the description of any alleged prohibition. (Popham, 93, 4; Hawkins, b. 2, ch. 25, s. 113.) The last clause of the first section, however, declares expressly that the *section itself shall not apply* to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States. The statute does not forbid the sale of all intoxicating liquors. A large class certainly is exempt from the prohibition. It is not necessary that I should consider, in discussing this point, how far the qualification extends, but it is material to the decision of another point involved in this case, and I may as well express my opinion about it here.

The question which has been agitated upon this point is, whether the exception refers to foreign liquors only while in the hands of the importers, and contained in the original cask or vessel, which, according to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the right of sale is given by Congressional legislation, or to such liquors at all times and in whatever condition they may be—in other words, whether it refers to the liquors *themselves* or to their *status*. It must be admitted that the language is susceptible (and I think equally susceptible) of either interpretation. In these cases the rules of construction are different, according to the character of the statutes—whether they are purely remedial or penal. The former is entitled to a liberal, while the latter is confined to a strict construction. A statute is purely remedial when it furnishes additional means of redress to an existing wrong. In criminal cases it applies to something that is already *malum in se* or *malum prohibitum*. It is then creative of the remedy only. As all are in favor of the due punishment of acknowledged crime, we readily admit that statutes designed for that purpose are entitled to a favorable construction But it is otherwise when the statute creates a new offence. It is then an innovation, often an encroachment upon previous rights, and its correctness or justice is not always conceded, or generally admitted. The rule is, therefore, very properly, that such a statute should be construed strictly; that nothing should be deemed a crime under it but what is clearly and unequivocally defined. No man should be punished for an act (previously lawful) under a new statute, unless it clearly announces to him, beyond any reasonable doubt, that it is criminal. Now the statute under consideration is creating a new offence. True, it was a misdemeanor before, to sell strong or spirituous liquors or wines in quantities less than five gallons without a license. But the offence under the Revised Statutes was only a part of what was rendered a crime under the Prohibitory Act, and as the latter is integral, it is in effect new, and must be so considered. Applying the principle of construction I have endeavored to illustrate to the qualifying clause of the first section, and taking that by itself, the prohibition would not extend to imported liquors at all. But there is another rule in giving a construction to an expression in a statute equally indicative of two varied meanings, and that is, that the whole enactment must be considered, and if one of the interpretations is consonant to the other provisions and the main scope and design of the act, and the other not, that which is consistent shall prevail. It is not then a question of strict or liberal construction, but the preponderance produces reasonable certainty. Now, no one who reads the act in question, and considers its object, can hesitate a moment in coming to the conclusion that the Legislature intended to prohibit mainly the sale of imported liquors as a beverage. Indeed, the statute would be wholly ineffectual if it did not go to that extent Instead of being an extension it would be a relaxation of the old system. I think, therefore, that the true way of reading the first section, is as a *prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, not vendable beyond State legislation, in their existing condition, according to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.* But to whatever extent the vendible liquors may go, their express exemption qualifies the description of those included in the prohibition. Men may still sell intoxicating liquors—all that is charged in the complaint—and yet not be guilty of any offence. It is undoubtedly true that when a statute contains provisos and exceptions, to distinct clauses, it is not necessary to state in an indictment that the defendant does not come within the exception, or negative the proviso it contains. The reason given is, that these are matters of defence, which it is necessary that the accused should aver and prove. But that principle does not apply where, as in this case, the exacting section declares that it is inapplicable to the excepted matters. The statute does not, then, constitute them the subjects of offence; and it is not necessary for the accused to aver or prove any defence until there is proof that he is guilty of what is condemned. In the case of REX *vs.* Jarvis, cited in a note to REX *vs.* STONE, (1 East., 639,) Lord Mansfield said that where exceptions are in the enacting part of the law, it must appear *in the charge* that the defendant does not fall within any of them And Foster, J., who was an eminent criminal lawyer, remarked that "where negatives are descriptive of the offence, then they must be set forth."

The rules which I have stated are applicable to indictments which are preferred by a Grand Jury, and where the accused may have the benefit of a fair and deliberate trial by jury. But a greater degree of strictness is required in summary proceedings before inferior jurisdictions, which does not afford to such courses of law allowed [illegible] To such cases Mr Chitty says, (vol. 1, p. 858,) it is necessary to show by negative averments that the defendants are not within any of the provisions or exceptions of the statute It does not cure the difficulty that the defendant is charged with having sold liquors contrary to the form of the statute The will not aid a defective description of the offence Nor can the defect be cured by evidence The evidence must be confined to the charge, and the accused cannot be required to answer any complaint except that which sets out an offence conformably to the rules of law. My conclusion upon this point is, that the complaint was radically defective, and that a conviction upon it cannot stand.

The next objection to the proceeding before the Justice is, that by refusing the defendant's tender of bail for his appearance at the next Court having criminal jurisdiction, there was in effect denied to him the constitutional right to be tried by a competent jury. The result of the denial was, that if the defendant had been tried by a jury it must necessarily have been before one consisting of six persons, out of twelve to be summoned by the constable.

The jurors for our Courts of Special Sessions are generally taken from the immediate neighborhood, and are liable to be influenced; and their verdict is sometimes controlled by the bias created by a public association for the commission of a crime in their own vicinity. They are ordinarily selected too by an officer who has had an agency in the preliminary steps against the accused, and who as is sometimes the case with police officers, may be anxious to procure his conviction. Whereas, the jurors in our higher Courts of criminal jurisdiction are designated by responsible town officers; their names are deposited in a box kept by the County Clerk, and are drawn by him in the presence of some of the county officers, and they are taken from the whole county These measures are taken for the purpose of having intelligent and impartial Jurors, and they are generally effectual. Besides it is a matter of some importance to the accused whether his character, his liberty and his property are made dependent upon the verdict of twelve or of six men. Innocent men have sometimes escaped from the worst of punishment by the voice of a single juror—and in

foundations of social improvement. It leads to the existence of the best, the wealthiest, and of consequence, the most intelligent of nations. The establishment of justice, the punishment of the commission of wrong, the protection of the weak against the rich and powerful, and the encouragement of learning, the arts and sciences, and the diffusion of the benefits of knowledge throughout the community, are the great objects for which governments are instituted. Whatever theoretic notions may be entertained by visionary theorists who advocate the total abolition of property in some societies, the general sense of mankind in every society has established the principle that civilized society cannot exist where the right to possess and dispose of property is not secured. Even in those governments where the right is unjustly and tyrannically violated, the principle is recognized, and the violation is practised in defiance of it. Even in those governments where the right to possess property is declared inviolable, the principle is frequently violated. The people of this State have shown the same disposition with the rulers of other States, when they have declared in their organic law by declaring (art. 1, p. 6) that "no person shall be imprisoned for debt, or deprived of his property, without due process of law." We are thus declaratively forced in the enjoyment of our property as of our own lives or our liberty. *The protection given to property as well by the sense of mankind as by positive enactment makes no distinction as to its quality or less worthy. It extends to whatever has been held and enjoyed as such by custom and usages of the country. No power is given in any man or body of men to discriminate.* We hold our property independently of the varying and sometimes capricious sentiment in favor of the right, and the determination to support it, that the act in question is, with a single exception, the only instance of an attempt to legislate any species of property substantially out of existence. The exception to which I allude, is the original abolition of Slavery by statute. That institution, however, did not exist, nor were slaves considered as property at common law. If they had been, it might here be a grave question whether their owners could have been deprived even of such property without compensation. But, at any rate, that was an extraordinary case, having reference to what was generally admitted to be the original rights of men, which the statute was designed to enforce, and cannot be cited as a sanction for the violation of the constitutional protection of property. The protection of any species of property must necessarily extend to its essential and definitive characteristics, especially those which constitute its main value. * * * Other rules it might be rendered void as in the hands of the possessor, and its protection would be wholly illusory. One of the essential characteristics of property is its vendibleness, especially for the principal use to which it can be appropriated. That necessarily results from the power and admission of the right to it. As for this he quotes Grotius (b. 2, ch. 6, sec. 1,) and again in the same learned commentator says, (p. 320, vol. 2,) "The power of alienation of property is a *necessary incident to the right*, and was dictated by mutual convenience and mutual wants." This is so entirely in accordance with the general sentiment of mankind and the daily practice, that it cannot be disputed—as far as my information or recollection extends, the present is the first and only attempt to interfere with, and prevent the general right of sale of any species of property. That the manner of selling it may be regulated so long as the right is essential preserved, there can be no doubt. It is upon this principle that our former laws regulating the sales of spirituous liquors were passed. They were, however, by no means prohibitory of the right. Every man was at liberty to sell in quantities exceeding five gallons, and a selected class in any quantity. Upon the same principle sales at auction of goods generally, sales by peddlers and sales by apothecaries of poisonous drugs have been regulated, and sales of deteriorated and unwholesome provisions have been prohibited. These were merely police regulations, and in and not interfere with the ordinary sale of any property in its appropriate condition. So, too, it is competent on the Legislature to prohibit the abuse of property so as to make it peculiarly dangerous to the existence of society. It is on this principle that laws have been passed to prevent the storing of gunpowder in cities, to regulate the construction of buildings so as to prevent unnecessary exposure of lives in crowded places, and to suppress gambling in lotteries or otherwise. In none of these instances is there any interference with the ordinary use of property. There is also a power to prevent or abate nuisances. But to that there must necessarily be a limit. It cannot be extended to the general destruction of any species of property, or of its usual characteristics. If it could go thus far none would be safe. The use of animal food, tea, coffee and fruits, each of which is considered by many to be deleterious, might be prohibited. As the Legislature has confessedly the power to adopt police regulations so as to prevent the abuses of property, it may be asked where are the limits to which it can be legitimately applied, and by whom are such limits to be prescribed? It may be very difficult in many cases to draw the line, but that can be no reason for our running an unlimited power. *The right to simply one of regulation and not of destruction.* When an enactment is clearly destructive of a right, and not simply reformatory of its abuses, there can be no question as to its invalidity. To call in reason for claiming discretionary power in such cases. That can be invoked only in cases of doubt. It can be no sufficient reason for calling clearly wrong in any particular matter that the exact line of separation between the right and the wrong is not be easily defined. Upon the whole my impression is that the right of property extends not only to its corpus, but to its *specific* and *essential characteristics*, of which the right of sale is one, and that it can be controlled only so far as to prevent its abuse, without destroying such characteristics.

It must be conceded that an unlimited and unrestricted power to take the life, the liberty or the property of our fellow men is despotic. And it matters not whether it is lodged in the hands of one or many, or whether the depositories are elective or hereditary, the character is the same. It was contended on the argument by the counsel for the people, that the Legislature of this State possess despotic legislative power by reason of the general constitutional grant. * * * To that I cannot assent. It is undoubtedly true that absolute power exists originally in the people constituting a distinct, and separate community. It is competent for them to establish for themselves a despotic government in one man, or many men, if they should choose to do so, although an instance to confer absolute power can never be enforced, and certainly not in a country claiming to be free. But the people of this State when they entered the Union deprived themselves of the power of establishing any other than a Republican form of Government (Const. of the U. S., art. 4, 4.) There is not perhaps any very accurate description of a Republican form of Government, but it is generally understood that it cannot be subject to a despotism in any of its public functionaries. The limit upon which is the subject of despotic power, and I care not who she is be in the Legislative or Executive department, is a new and novel Republican Liberty and despotism can never exist together. No general grant would confer an unlimited power over the life, the liberty, or the property of the citizen. It was well remarked by Judge Story in Wilkinson vs. Leland (2d Peters. 657,) that "the fundamental maxims of free government seem to require that the rights of personal liberty and private property should be held sacred. At least no court of justice in this country would be warranted in assuming to possess the power to violate and disregard them—a power so repugnant to the common principles of justice and civil liberty—lurked under any general grant of Legislative authority, or ought to be implied from any general expressions of the will of the people." And Judge Bronson said in Taylor vs. Porter (4th Hill, 145,) "The security of life, liberty and property, lies at the foundation of the social compact, and to say that the grant of Legislative power includes the right to attack private property, is equivalent to saying that the people have delegated to their servants the power of defeating one of the great ends for which the Government was established. If there was not one word of qualification to the whole instrument, I should feel great difficulty in bringing myself to the conclusion that the clause under consideration "conferring legislative power in general terms,)" *clothed the Legislature with despotic power. Neither life, liberty, nor property, except when forfeited by crime or when the latter is taken for public use falls within the scope of its power.*" But, as I have already remarked, the Constitution of this State provides expressly that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. This provision is general and applies to and of course limits the power of the Legislature. That body can no more deprive any one of his property without due process of law than can a private individual. An act of the Legislature is not the due process of law mentioned in the Constitution. To use words as was remarked by Judge Bronson in the case last cited, "cannot mean less than a proceeding conducted according to the prescribed forms and solemnities for ascertaining guilt or determining the title to property." In other words, a man cannot be legislated out of his life, liberty or property.

That interesting query were properly at the time of the adoption of our State Constitution there can be no doubt. They had been for many ages in general use, as well by the prudent and the virtuous as by the reckless and the vicious. To have denied to the former the cheerful glass of cider, or to the laboring man who went down with fatigue the support of his customary restoratives, would have excited as much astonishment and created as much resistance in the old time, as would the denial of tea or coffee to our ladies at the present day. Whether those who have gone before us, including the greatest, wisest and best of their days, were right in thus indulging their tastes or whether their conduct was indefensible and developed to be characterized as criminal, according to the opinion of modern reformers, are but questions for the consideration of the judiciary. I allude to the former principles to show that intoxicating liquors were property with the general assent of mankind.

It was said by Chief Justice Taney in the license cases from Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, (5th Howard, 577,) that "distilled and distilled liquors are universally admitted to be subjects of commerce and property and therefore subjects of taxation, barter and trade, like any other commodity in which a right of property exists;" and again it remarked, in the same cases, that "ardent spirits have been for ages and now are subjects of sale, and of internal commerce, and that of a large most favorable to public interest world, is not open to controversy. In our commercial treaties with foreign powers declare them to be, and with the dealings in them among the nations of this Union recognize them to be." That such queries are supposed still remain of no doubt. Their importation from foreign countries is expressly sanctioned, and they are heavily taxed by congressional legislation. If the acts of Congress had been legitimately passed by the Legislature of this State, we should have been virtually precluded from denying the character of property to what we had directly admitted within our borders and subjected to taxation. The faith of States, which should ever be preserved inviolate, would have forbidden it. We are equally, though possibly not as directly, implicated by the acts of a General Government of which we by our own volition, we are a member. Intoxicating liquors are

as the imported was in the case I refer to which they were introduced into the country and their purchase by the people, authorized by the power of State legislation. It is true that in the subsequent acts without the limitation as to quantity, and the exception in favor of the importer—and no doubt justly so—in the former legislation contained in question. The same may be said of the United States has decided as to the acts of a State laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors as not prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. Some of the judges in the majority were from those of the New-England States to which I have alluded, expressed opinions that State laws prohibiting entirely the sale of intoxicating liquors, might not conflict with the powers conferred upon, and correctly by the General Government; but the decision of that question was unnecessary, as it was decided by the Judges that the statutes of those States were not prohibitory. The remarks of those learned Judges as to the right of the States to pass laws prohibiting the sale of foreign liquors had no reference to the limitation of the power of the Legislature of the State by their own Constitutions, and, besides, they were mere *obiter dicta*, as they were upon a question not at all involved in the cases before them, and would not, according to a rule they had laid down for their own conduct, at all control them or the Court of which they were members, in any future determination. From the considerations to which I have alluded, I have no doubt but that intoxicated liquors are still as they always have been—property.

As to liquors of domestic origin there are other and more difficult questions. The control of the State over them has not been, nor unless they are introduced from other States can it be, subject to Congressional legislation. Whether it is competent for the Legislature to prohibit their manufacture in this State is not now a question, as that has not been done. They can yet be lawfully manufactured, and when manufactured are still property, and as such are equally with imported liquors protected by the ægis interposed by our State Constitution.

It is clear, as I have before intimated, that the protection to property extends to and includes its generally conceded characteristics, especially those without which it would be valueless. Otherwise it would be but a cruel and scarcely that. It was contended, however, by the counsel for the people, that the sale of intoxicating liquors was not prohibited by the statute; that any of them might be sold for medicinal, manufacturing and sacramental purposes, and that foreign liquors might be sold by the importer in the original cask or vessel to any one. The permitted sales would be very inconsiderable. And the statute if carried into full, and its designed, operation would effectually prevent its use as an ordinary beverage by the great mass of the people—the use for which it was mainly designed, and without which it would be of little or no value. It might be accessible to the wealthy, but would be unattainable by men of moderate means. That would create a distinction between the rich and the poor which should ever be avoided in legislation, if it is desirable that our laws should be respected or enforced. It is no matter what may be the pretence, the denial would be a restriction; and that to be just, should operate upon all, if not equally, the unequally should not be the direct and palpable effect of the statute. I consider the question as mainly prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and as destruction of its principal value, and with that impression I must adjudge it to be null and void to that extent.

The inviolability of the rights of private property is subject to the prerogative resulting from the eminent domain always existing in the sovereign power to take it for public purposes, on paying an adequate compensation to the owner. But the compensation must consist of a direct and specific remuneration, and not merely of the general good conferred upon the community by the passage of a beneficent law. The Prohibitory law does not, nor from the nature of the case could it, make any direct compensation to the owners for the property which it is proposed to sacrifice.

So too, there is necessarily reserved the right of taxation; but the exercise of such right, although it requires the contribution of a portion of what belongs to the citizen, in effect rather increases than diminishes the value of the entire property, by the security which it enables the public to give to all that is retained.

The interest in the question as to the validity of the Prohibitory law is not confined to those only who may own the property which it is proposed in effect to render unavailable to the proprietor. It extends to the entire community. If the abridgment of constitutional protection can be withdrawn from one species of property, any other may be successfully assailed under some specious pretence or indeed without any at all. It is by no means a sufficient answer to this to say that the power over property which is now claimed in behalf of the Legislature would not be liable to abuse, as the members are elected by the people, with whom they retain a community of interests, as they enjoy but a short term of office, and must soon return to the ranks of private life.

The patriots of the Revolution who formed our national Constitution, and the enlightened members of the Convention which adopted our State Constitution, thought otherwise, and accordingly limited the power of the Legislature expressly in several important particulars, and by implication in many others. They, no doubt, thought, and rightly thought, that the possession of despotic power by any department of our government would be inconsistent with our free institutions, and that the safety of our lives, our liberty, and our property required that they should not be subjected to the arbitrary disposal or control of any man or set of men.

It may be that the ordinary use of intoxicating drinks necessarily leads to their frequent abuse, and that the interests of society require that property in them should be in effect annihilated. If so, legislation, and possibly should be drawn from the pale of constitutional protection. But that has not yet been done nor can it be done by any other power than that by which our organic laws were ordained. Whatever those institutions require the Court must award, as it is the duty of the Judges, imposed upon them by their official position, and under the solemnity of an oath, to support the Constitution of our common country, and of our own State from whatever quarter, or under whatever pretence, they may be assailed.

I have not the slightest wish to extend any protection or encouragement to the habit of inebriation, or to throw any impediment in the way of the good and the virtuous who are so solicitous to arrest its progress. It is an abomination, and should be suppressed so far as human means can do it, by precept, by example, and by legitimate legislation. But we should go no further lest we do evil that good may come." The injunction against that is wise; as the evil is certain, while the production of the good might be, at least, problematical.

The judgment in the Court below being erroneous, it must be reversed.

Obituary.

DEATH OF LIEUT GOV BROWN, OF MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We have received intelligence of the death of Dr. WILSON BROWN, Lieutenant Governor of this State. This sad event occurred last Monday, at his residence in Cape Girardeau, at a quarter before 12 o'clock.

Although differing in politics, we have ever found him, even in the fiercest political contests that have swept over our State, a firm, unflinching and zealous Democrat, whose courtesy in his political relations was only equaled by his private and social qualities. Southeast Missouri has lost in the death of Dr Brown a faithful and zealous friend, one ever watchful of her interests, and who contributed his energies and ability to her advancement.

Dr Brown was born in Anne Arundel County, Md., Aug. 27, 1804, and died on *his fifty first birthday*. He emigrated to New-Madrid County in 1827, and subsequently to Scott County, from which County he was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1836—a position he filled with credit to himself and usefulness to his constituents. In 1838 he was appointed by Governor KING, Auditor of State, which position he held until he was elected Lieutenant Governor, by a majority larger than any other man on the Democratic ticket.

He was chosen Grand Master of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons in 1854, an institution to which he was devotedly attached, and of which he was a zealous member. His family (a wife and three children) have sustained a loss that they alone can feel and comprehend. Kind, gentle and affectionate—he was in the true sense of the term, a husband and a father.

DEATH OF WILLIAM FRY.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 3.

WILLIAM FRY, one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, newspaper proprietor in the United States, died in this city on Friday last. He was born in 1777. With Mr. ROBERT WALSH, Mr. FRY established the old *National Gazette*, a journal which enjoyed a national celebrity at the time when Philadelphia was the financial centre of the Union. It may be truly affirmed that no newspaper was more esteemed by men of taste and erudition, than the *Gazette*, with which the deceased was so long connected. Its institution, in the words of Dr. GRISWOLD, in the history of our literature, formed an era in American letters.

At the commencement of this century, Mr. FRY, together with ROBERTS VAUX and JAMES HANDLEY, and some other young men of the time, aided in the foundation of the first public school in Pennsylvania, and, with these gentlemen, never ceased to agitate the subject of public education, until it became general, under the laws of the State, in 1836. At the time of his death he was President of the Parent Educational Society. Mr. FRY took equal and constant interest in other schemes for the promotion of intellectual and benevolent acts. He was invariably esteemed for his courtesy, probity and intensity.

A Problem for Geologists and D. Ds.

The Middletown *Sentinel* says: The following, handed to us by a gentleman of observation, connected with the Middlesex Freestone Quarry, will, doubtless, attract the attention of geologists and others curious in such matters. It can be seen at the office of the Middlesex Quarry Company, in Portland. A human footprint, the perfect in shape and proportions to be found, was taken from the Middlesex Freestone Quarry, at Portland, last week. It is apparently the foot-step of one of the Aborigines, and, doubtless, one of the primitive tribes, as it exhibits unmistakable evidences of the original mammoth. As this specimen was taken at a depth of sixty feet in the rock, a grave inquiry was thereby suggested. When was the first man created? Was it three thousand years ago, or was it thirteen thousand? Was Adam and his interesting family, the first of the species created on the earth, or were they the first that occupied the garden (Eden?) Infidelity and Hebrew scholars would do well to review the first chapter of Genesis; and Professors HITCHCOCK and SILLIMAN, with Dr. HARNETT, are invited to take a look at the TRACK

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Important Message from the Mayor.

Fernando Wood's Recommendations on Various Points of Public Interest.

The following Message from the Mayor was received by the Common Council at its session yesterday:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
Monday, Sept. 3, 1855.

To the Hon. the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—On the 11th of January last I made a communication to the Common Council, containing several recommendations, which, at the time, appeared to meet with general public approval. The recommendations comprehended many important reforms. They covered a wide field for legislative action, stating several serious abuses, and pointing out the proper mode of removal. I now, now, respectfully, to call your attention to that message, as well as to others subsequently made by me, in which suggestions for like reforms have been offered, but which, as yet, have not been acted upon or even considered. I am aware that many subjects appertaining to daily arising contingent questions, affecting individual interests, are constantly pressing upon your attention, and that much time is devoted to them, yet, their insignificance, as compared with the great subjects referred to by me, involving indirectly the prosperity, and directly the comfort and health of this whole people, should cause their rejection altogether, if, in their consideration, others vital in their consequences, are to be neglected or overlooked. Government is for all, not the few—its blessings are to be distributed for the general welfare. Special legislation for the advancement or protection of individual interest by sacrificing or jeopardizing those of the whole, is antagonistic to the theory of our institutions, and detrimental to the public interests. This holds good even where special legislation is proper within itself, as involving nothing corrupt. No one men or class of men, or indeed any large or integral part of the community, should be exclusive recipients of governmental favors. Especially is this true, when the municipal affairs of a whole community are suffering as they do now in this City, for the want of proper general legislation. Your attention is required to enable this department to do much for the public advantage, and to effect many valuable reforms, which it has not the power to do with the restrictions placed over it by the charter. It is made my duty to recommend, and by legitimate deduction your duty to consider these recommendations, and if approved to adopt them. I regret to add, that with but few exceptions, the many suggestions made by me thus far since hold my time office, have not been alluded to in your proceedings, much less considered or adopted. Permit me, therefore, to ask with great respect and deference, that they be now taken up for serious deliberation.

The message of Jan. 11 covered nearly all the subjects of municipal government upon which you are called to act, viz: The public finances, with recommendations as to the proper security of the public money, increase of revenue, without increased taxation; reduction of expenditures; the stoppage of speculation, and of the imposition of petty and vexatious burdens upon the people; and the entire eradication of a class of sharks who are ever to be found around your chambers and the departments; also, suggestions with reference to the all important subject of the public health, involving life, comfort and the general physical well being, and the necessary facilities required for the transaction of the great commerce of New-York, together with several other topics, all requiring action, either at Albany, to be obtained upon your recommendation, or within your own power to give. These subjects were divided into heads, each treated separately, as follows:

The State of the Finances.
Tax Sales—the Opening, Grading, Regulating.
Taxable Property Increase.
Abolition of Fees—Salaries Instead.
Interest to be Charged upon the Public Deposits.
Estimates and Appropriations.
Suspended Sales for Taxes and Assessments.
Contracts—Their Fraudulent Making.
City Railroads and Omnibusses.
Emigrants—Their Proper Protection.
Police—Its Duties, Discipline and Efficiency.
Spring Charter Elections.
Central Park—its Speedy Completion.
New Public Buildings—City Hall.
Public School Expenses and System.
Revision of the Ordinances.
The Docks—Their more Substantial Construction.
Non Payment of Public Creditors.
Relief to Broadway.
Cattle Driving in the Streets.
Dirty Streets—To Assist Its Lodgers.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the arguments and statements with which these topics were discussed. For these, I refer you to the message itself, and again ask that they may receive an early and serious consideration.

I cannot, however, dismiss this reference to that message, without alluding more in detail to some of its recommendations.

CATTLE DRIVING IN THE STREETS

was one of them, and it still continued, without any ordinance to prevent. Notwithstanding my urgent and emphatic language, and the numerous complaints in your own Boards. Of this evil that message says:—"The practice of driving cattle through the streets of the City is another evil calling for prompt action. It is an abuse which our citizens have submitted to too long. *In my opinion this Common Council will deserve the universal censure, if, this session, it possibly can, from the early recurring use of this dangerous nuisance.* Not only is the health of the whole population jeopardized by the unwholesome odors arising from the collection of these animals, but it not unfrequently occurs that life, limb and property are destroyed by it."

NEW CITY HALL.

The contemplated new City Hall is another matter too long delayed. Its necessity has become urgent. The City is now paying large sums for rent to accommodate several of the public officers. The courts and all the public departments are suffering for want of sufficient room suitable for the transaction of business. There is no reason why it should not be taken up and disposed of, and though it is a substantial matter for legislative consideration, deserving of long and serious reflection, still the twenty months which have elapsed since the destruction of the former public buildings used for this purpose, is a sufficient time within which to digest and decide upon a plan of construction.

BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

I call your attention to this subject as one likely to be speedily forced upon your notice for action. In November, 1852, Mr DOUGE, then Street Commissioner, pursuant to authority of the Common Council, made a contract for the filling up of the designated space of water comprehended within the enlargement, and for the construction of a parapet rip rap wall with coping, &c., fronting the bay. The contractor was to pay $10,000 for the privilege of filling, and to be paid specified prices for the walk, the work to be entirely completed in November, 1855. These are the essential elements of the contract. Though within two months of the limited time in which the enlargement is to be completed, not one-eighth of the work has been done, and it is indispensable that it can be by the date fixed. In the meantime, that beautiful park, so long the pride of our citizens, has fallen into almost entire disuse by them, partly in consequence of the traveling of dirt carts through it, the filthy and dreadful condition of its once neat gravelled walks, and the general neglect which this impolitic scheme of the enlargement has alone produced. What was originally defended as a matter of public advantage, has, in my opinion, become a public disgrace, and we should lose no time in rectifying the mistake of our predecessors by availing ourselves of the first opportunity to legally cancel the agreement altogether. The delay of the contractor in completing this work has caused much surprise, inasmuch as the necessary filling has been attainable in the immediate vicinity, upon advantageous terms. I was at a loss to discover any reason for this apparent reluctance to finish the job, until learning that he was deriving a large income from delay, by leasing to others, for purposes in no way connected with the work, privileges for bathing houses, ferry piers and wharfage without the proposed enlargement, the authority for which cannot be found in the contract, or be defended upon any legal or equitable ground whatever. On the 21st ult, I addressed communications to the Comptroller and to Mr. CORNELL, the contractor, on the subject, copies of which are annexed, marked A and B. I have also conferred with Mr DILLON, the Counsel to the Corporation who concurs with me in the construction and bearing of the contract.

Having thus briefly called your attention to this matter, I leave it in your hands for such further action as to your judgment may be required. I is scarcely necessary to add that the full extent of my own powers will be exercised for the protection of the interest of the citizens in the premises.

REMOVAL OF OFFAL.

This is another topic of much importance, especially in the Treasury. The City has paid within a short time over $3,500 for the removal of offal, &c., and is now therefore under an obligation of about $4,000 per month for the same, without contract and in violation of the charter; and what further large expenditures for this purpose may be in waiting for me is not as yet developed.

On the 6th ult the Comptroller sent a communication to the Common Council, enclosing proposals from L. R. CORNELL, to remove all the dead animals, offal, &c., from the City, free of charge, and offering to give sufficient security, in $30,000, for the faithful performance of the contract. The Common Council adjourned for the month, without taking action upon this advantageous offer. On the 10th ult. it was renewed to me, in a communication annexed, marked C, which was subsequently backed by the offer of the citizens. On the receipt of this application from Mr. CORNELL, in the I addressed a letter to T. K. DOWNING, Esq., City Inspector, stating that in my judgment, we should accept it. A copy of which is annexed, marked D, to which I have received a reply, marked E. The speedy convening of the Common Council, to whom the subject had been promptly referred by the Comptroller, is prevented any further action on my part. It is now before you, and I permit me to urge the acceptance of a proposition so free from all clauses and so highly advantageous to the treasury. Gardner compare me to say, that I cannot entertain that further name shall be paid for a service which can be procured gratuitously. There can be little doubt that Mr. Cornell is entirely competent to perform the contract if given to him and the question before you are questions of well known responsibility. Permit me to urge that immediate action be taken on this subject. I have no disposition to "take the responsibility" when the necessary legislative or legal power to enlarge can be obtained in regular action, but in this case, as in others, if none be, it shall be assumed, believing that a saving of $50,000 per annum to the taxpayers of this City a sufficient justification for the secure be of a little more of the "One man power."

STREET CLEANING.

This is another branch of the public service now being performed in clear violation of the Charter, and

[B]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1855.

HENRY CONKLIN, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

DEAR SIR: By the terms of the contract between you and the Corporation, in framing their work according to the plans and specifications, which you prepared, you are required to make a report to the Common Council at the first meeting after the 1st of August, of the progress of the work, and of the time when it will be completed. As a matter of fact, I was informed by some of the contractors, and a written statement by some of the contractors, and a written statement by some of the contractors by the Commissioners of Streets, that the work would be completed within the present month. Apart from this, the Street Sweeping Machine Company, of which Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co. are the proprietors, made their appearance here, and in proposition to me a proposition of a daily advertisement, the cost of sweeping the whole City and removing the dirt, which, if I had had the power to have accepted, would have saved to the Corporation $30,000 per annum, but which could not, of course, be accepted by me under the present Charter and ordinances. It was, however, determined that four of the lower Wards should be given up to them for a limited period, in order to ascertain whether the streets could be properly swept by the machines by which it was proposed to do the cleaning. Under this arrangement, they held possession of the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, until the 1st of July, performing the work entirely to the satisfaction of the residents and persons doing business there, and at an exceedingly low price, as compared with what it is now costing. They were willing to continue this work at the same prices, and to have extended it to the whole City, had not the Commissioner interposed his authority to prevent. The Charter no doubt giving him this power. He forced them to relinquish the work. In the meantime the Commissioner continued to clean nearly the whole City without any contract, or any restriction as to the expenditure of money, at an expense, which, in the aggregate, is three times greater than that which Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co., were doing the work for, and in a better and more satisfactory manner. The Comptroller and myself now asked the Commissioner (the contract year being about to expire,) to advertise for proposals to clean the streets by contract, according to law. This was reluctantly assented to, but there was no alternative; estimates were received, and for nearly all the districts Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co., were the lowest bidders: and as the charter and ordinances governing the making of contracts had been complied with in all respects, there was no recourse but to award to them the contracts, which was done by the Commissioner on the 12th of July last. At the ordinances then stood, under the opinion of Mr. DILLON, in a parallel case, the contractors were entitled to the execution of the contract by the head of the Department and the immediate possession of the streets. Upon a demand by the bidders in this case, however, that officer refused his assent, and their legal and equitable rights were denied. The bids were referred by him to the Common Council, under the plea that confirmation was necessary before action. This reference, involving great delay and great doubts as to the final action of your body, presented to the Mayor and Comptroller the important question, whether a longer disregard of the charter should be tolerated in the head of this department? There would have been no difficulty in deciding the question against the payment of another dollar for street cleaning, under the present illegal and extravagant mode of doing it, but for the paramount consideration of the public health. This alone constrained our action. The season of the year, together with the sad condition of some of our severely afflicted neighboring cities, precluded the idea of throwing any obstacle in the way of clean streets, or giving to the department having more immediate charge of the service, any additional excuse for not doing its duty. The subject is now in your hands. The bids of Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co., who offer at an aggregate cost of less than $150,000 per year, to thoroughly clean and keep clean the City, for doing which we are now paying at the rate of about $460,000 per year, was sent to the Board of Councilmen on the 16th of July, where it remains awaiting action. The Committee to whom it was referred are evidently indisposed to adopt it, having as yet made no report. In the meantime, Mr EDLING has presented a requisition for $10,880 60, for cleaning twenty wards for the two weeks ending the 11th of August, which for the whole City would be at the rate of over $450,000 per year. The estimates for cleaning these wards are at the rate of less than $150,000 per year.

Having now brought the whole subject before you, where its disposition properly belongs, I have for the present discharged my duty. It appears to me difficult to see how propositions like these, which, if adopted, will save the City something like three hundred thousand dollars per annum, and give us thoroughly clean streets, can be longer refused, when every provision of the Charter and Ordinances have been complied with, and law and equity are so strongly with the bidders. Upon what ground the longer refusal or even longer delay in a matter of so much moment to our overtaxed citizens can be placed, cannot be seen. Let me ask your attention to it, with as little delay as practicable, respectfully requesting that comparatively trivial topics may not deprive it of the consideration which it demands at your hands.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

The public markets and their condition is also a subject for some desirable action. The present regulations and structures are entirely inadequate to the public wants. The whole system wants a remodeling. An entirely new arrangement is, in my judgment, demanded, without further delay. If your other duties, however, will not allow the time required in digesting an entire new plan, with reference to the whole subject, I beg to call attention to the necessity of the adoption of some measures to relieve Washington Market. As now conducted, it is little better than a nuisance. Within a few years shambles have been erected on almost every foot of ground in its immediate vicinity which could be obtained for that purpose. The country wagons with farmers' produce, recently largely increased in numbers, have been driven from place to place, until the mercantile doing business in contiguous streets find their stores inaccessible in consequence, and the streets are at times blocked up (the efforts of which sometimes extends even to Broadway) with wagons, carts, carriages, omnibuses and other vehicles. The police are active in doing their whole duty in the premises, but the difficulties having origin to the want of proper ordinances and regulations, it is not in their power to afford more than temporary relief. Remonstrances from the merchants, marketmen, country men and citizens are constantly coming to the Mayor's office, asking for the removal of these really serious evils. We have but little power over them, and I therefore express the hope that you will take it in hand, and adopt such measures with reference to it as may in your judgment be called for.

SURETIES FOR CONTRACTORS.

By section 499 of the ordinance passed May 30, 1849, for the making of contracts, it was required that each bid "shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New-York, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance, and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the next highest bidder to whom the contract may be awarded." This provision was intended to prevent the backing out of bidders after having put in estimates, and thus prevent collusion between bidders at different prices, as is done by the omission or refusal of the low bidders to execute, leaving to a higher bidder the award of the contract. The object is good, and if complied with would have saved to the City many hundred thousand dollars. I regret to find, however, that little regard has been paid to it. Bidders have been permitted to omit taking the contracts, without any efforts on the part of the Departments to hold the sureties to the liability which they had assumed. In a recent case it was ascertained that four persons connected in business had each put in an estimate at different prices for the same work, offering each other as sureties. The award was made to the lowest bidder, one of the four. He did not appear; it was then made to the next lowest, also one of four, who did not appear; and to the next lowest, also one of the four and he did not appear; and finally to the fourth of the party, who did appear, took the contract to do the work at a far higher price than the others had bid. These bidders were equally interested in the work. None of the sureties offered when the estimates were put in, were held according to law. This omission appeared to be general throughout the departments. It will be seen by the case cited that the omission to hold the sureties whose obligations accompany the bids when offered, renders, in effect, the contract system a nullity. Combinations can at all times control the prices. The only safety is in compelling the lowest bidder to execute the contract; and to prosecute the sureties offered, in case of omission or refusal. I have no doubt that the difference between the bids is at once a valid obligation upon the sureties, and that the Comptroller will be justified in withholding from moneys due a surety upon any claim he may have against the Corporation the full amount of such difference. If this be so, may it not be worth while to ascertain who, if any of the contractors doing work to be paid for by the City may not have hereto ore been sureties for dereliet bidders, and whether a demand should now be made and thus collected for any loss by his non compliance.

To render this section of the ordinance referred to yet more effectual, I would recommend that it be amended by making it obligatory upon bidders to furnish sureties who will qualify as to their responsibility at the time of putting in the estimate.

Next be in the recommendation is intended as a reflection upon the Legislative branch of the City Government, with whom I am really desirous of acting in harmony and without conflict. If the language appears strong, it results from the deep concern felt by the head of the Executive branch of the public service, in view of his own responsibilities. And a conviction that the people hold him responsible for much that is wrong in our Corporation affairs, but which is beyond his power to influence, without your authority or action in the premises. The Mayor, without asking that new powers shall be instituted, limited as they are, does ask that your body will take immediate measures to remove the thousand evils and errors now so palpable to the government, or place the power to do so, however in your judgment it will be safest and most prudently exercised. Those are wishes in common with your own, and I am ready to assume any additional burdens, in the interests sure, honest and result to this great City, any where destitute it would be our pride and glory to provide with facility, with faithfulness, and with usefulness.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

[C]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1855.

A. C. FLAGG, Esq., Comptroller, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I herewith transmit to you a copy of communication addressed to me by Mr DONLIN the Contractor for the Enlargement of the Battery. As your Department is also the one designated for the collection of the City revenue, I will call your attention to the subject referred to in my letter relative to the rents derived from the pier and ferry northwest of the Battery, and from the lease of the Bathing baths. Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

[D]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1855.

HENRY CONKLIN, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

DEAR SIR: By the terms of the contract between you and the Corporation, in framing their work according to the plans and specifications, which you prepared, you are required to make a report to the Common Council at the first meeting after the 1st of August, of the progress of the work, and of the time when it will be completed. As a matter of fact, I was informed by some of the contractors, and a written statement by some of the contractors by the Commissioners of Streets, that the work would be completed within the present month. Apart from this, the Street Sweeping Machine Company, of which Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co. are the proprietors, made their appearance here, and in proposition to me a proposition of a daily advertisement, the cost of sweeping the whole City and removing the dirt, which, if I had had the power to have accepted, would have saved to the Corporation $30,000 per annum, but which could not, of course, be accepted by me under the present Charter and ordinances. It was, however, determined that four of the lower Wards should be given up to them for a limited period, in order to ascertain whether the streets could be properly swept by the machines by which it was proposed to do the cleaning. Under this arrangement, they held possession of the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, until the 1st of July, performing the work entirely to the satisfaction of the residents and persons doing business there, and at an exceedingly low price, as compared with what it is now costing. They were willing to continue this work at the same prices, and to have extended it to the whole City, had not the Commissioner interposed his authority to prevent. He charter no doubt giving him this power. He forced them to relinquish the work. In the meantime the Commissioner continued to clean nearly the whole City without any contract, or any restriction as to the expenditure of money, at an expense, which, in the aggregate, is three times greater than that which Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co., were doing the work for, and in a better and more satisfactory manner. The Comptroller and myself now asked the Commissioner (the contract year being about to expire,) to advertise for proposals to clean the streets by contract, according to law. This was reluctantly assented to, but there was no alternative; estimates were received, and for nearly all the districts Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co., were the lowest bidders: and as the charter and ordinances governing the making of contracts had been complied with in all respects, there was no recourse but to award to them the contracts, which was done by the Commissioner on the 12th of July last. At the ordinances then stood, under the opinion of Mr. DILLON, in a parallel case, the contractors were entitled to the execution of the contract by the head of the Department and the immediate possession of the streets. Upon a demand by the bidders in this case, however, that officer refused his assent, and their legal and equitable rights were denied. The bids were referred by him to the Common Council, under the plea that confirmation was necessary before action. This reference, involving great delay and great doubts as to the final action of your body, presented to the Mayor and Comptroller the important question, whether a longer disregard of the charter should be tolerated in the head of this department? There would have been no difficulty in deciding the question against the payment of another dollar for street cleaning, under the present illegal and extravagant mode of doing it, but for the paramount consideration of the public health. This alone constrained our action. The season of the year, together with the sad condition of some of our severely afflicted neighboring cities, precluded the idea of throwing any obstacle in the way of clean streets, or giving to the department having more immediate charge of the service, any additional excuse for not doing its duty. The subject is now in your hands. The bids of Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co., who offer at an aggregate cost of less than $150,000 per year, to thoroughly clean and keep clean the City, for doing which we are now paying at the rate of about $460,000 per year, was sent to the Board of Councilmen on the 16th of July, where it remains awaiting action. The Committee to whom it was referred are evidently indisposed to adopt it, having as yet made no report. In the meantime, Mr EDLING has presented a requisition for $10,880 60, for cleaning twenty wards for the two weeks ending the 11th of August, which for the whole City would be at the rate of over $450,000 per year. The estimates for cleaning these wards are at the rate of less than $150,000 per year.

Having now brought the whole subject before you, where

the permanent City Debt on the 1st July, 1855, and also the amount of stocks and other securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the payment of this debt.

The amount amount of the debt to.....$14,000,656 00

The Commissioners have purchased, from time to time, and hold, as an investment, a portion of the identical stock which forms part of this debt, equal to.....$4,465,876 00

They also hold bonds and mortgages and other securities, equal to.....965,897 96—5,376,473 96

Debt to be provided for.....$8,630,382 05

Statement No 8, shows the amount of debt created for the erection of public buildings, the construction of docks and slips, &c. The several laws authorizing this debt to be created, make provision for its reimbursement by annual taxes, generally $50,000 in each year. The present amount of the debt is $1,204,000.

This debt has been increased $150,000, in the last twelve months by an issue of Building Loan Stock for Firemen's Hall and Union and Catharine Markets, and for the workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

If the debt, payable by taxation, is added to the balance of the stock debt unprovided for ($8,630,382 05,) it makes a total debt equal to $9,834,382 05.

Statement No 9, shows the stocks and securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the City debt, July 1, 1855, amounting, together with balance in the bank, to $5,370,473 96

Statement No 10 shows the amount of revenue bonds issued during the year ending June 30, 1855, amounting to $6 678,765. Also, the amount of bonds paid off during the same period $4,738,875. The excess of issues over payments, in twelve months, being $1,940,463.

Statement No. 11 shows the amount of assessment bonds issued during the year ending June 30, 1855, amounting to $1,084,000. Also the payment of $103,-000. Balance outstanding, $981 000.

Statement No. 12, shows the receipts and expenditures on account of Buildings Loan Stock, No. 3

The attention of the Common Council is respectfully called to the operations of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in relation to this Fund, and the condition of the Treasury, growing out of the operations. In November, 1853, when the annual estimate for the expenses of 1854 was made up, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies called for an appropriation of $35,000 for rebuilding Catharine Market, and $20 000 for rebuilding Union Market, with Eleventh Ward Station-house. (See Doc. 17 Asst Ald., 1853, page 916.) In that estimate, he also called for an appropriation of *few hundred and fifty one thousand dollars* for the two Avenues "at an Expense" and "Roads and Avenues;" and the aggregate for the year exceeded $2 0,000 The Comptroller considered this a most extravagant estimate, and cut it down to $420,000. The Commissioner of Finances added $60,000 for repairs and supplies, making the total, $480,000

At that time there was authority to issue $200,000 of Building Loan Stock, of which the Governors of the Almshouse required $95,000 The Treasury had also advanced on this amount, for finishing the new Court-House and other objects, about $24 000. When the loan for building stock was made, this should have been reimbursed to the Treasury, and if the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies had kept within his original estimate for the two markets and for Firemen's Hall, there would have been no embarrassment to the Treasury, or to those who performed work on these jobs, as clearly appears by the following figures:

Amount of stock to be issued	$200,000
Required by Governors of Almshouse	95,000
Estimate of Commissioner for Catharine Market	25,000
Estimate of Commissioner for Union Market	20,000
Balance due Treasury	24,000
	$164,000
Leaves for Firemen's Hall	$36,000

An examination of Statement No 12, shows that the cost of Catharine and Union Markets was increased from $45,000 to more than $73,000, and the contractor is pressing for $5,000 more on Union Market, and instead of reimbursing the Treasury, it is now minus $36,377 15, to be made up by taxation.

Statement No 13, shows the operations of Building Loan Stock, Nos 2 and 4. The sum of 40,000 was borrowed for the use of the Governors of the Almhouse, as provided by Chap 313, of the Laws of 1854.

Statements, numbered consecutively from 14 to 37, give in minute detail the sources from whence the Sinking Fund revenues have been derived, for the year ending July 1, 1855.

A comparison of the footings of these statements, from 1853 to 1855, inclusive, presents the following results:

	1855.	1854.	1853.
Butchers' Stands	$14,673	$14,703	$15,147
Market Fees, &c	57,039	59,168	65,705
Market Cellars	11,732	14,470	15,883
Bonds and Mortgages	123 705	32 490	27,781
Corn of Water Lot Rents	148,034	33,601	3,760
Licenses	14.925	34,177	33,671
Street Vaults	12.814	16,435	10.108
Croton Water Rents	570,941	605 543	675,497
Fines and Penalties	8,704	25.316	16,348
Justices' Courts	13,742	8,756	10,378
Marine Court		6,650	9 661
Mayoralty Fees	582	564	402
Rents or Real Estate	235,571	232 302	226.092
Taverns & Excise Licenses	68 308	72.425	29,797

Statement No 38, is a table showing the estimated value of the several markets, and the revenue derived from each. The total for the year, is $96,737 54. This is an increase over last year of $8,393; of which increase, $6,533 is on the item of fees from butchers, fishermen, &c., $1,413 on cellar rents, and $444 on butchers' stands.

In the last annual report from this Department, (Doc. 14,) the total value of the property, including the markets, is $1,166,000. In the report on Markets, Doc No. 41, of Aldermen, 1854, it was computed that the total expenditure on account of markets, for 1853, was $44,-617 72 Deduct this sum from the revenues given in table No. 38, 96,737 54, and it leaves an excess equal to $52,119 82. In this estimate, no allowance is made for the expense and buildings invested in the markets by the City, which at seven per cent., amount to...$81,690

Deduct from this the excess of revenue expenses as per

And it shows a deficit of.....$29,051

The city of New Orleans derives an annual revenue from publicly farming out its markets, of $300,000. With our population, and the amount of capital invested, we ought to derive a revenue from our markets, of $600,000 to $800,000 and yet the City Government drags along under a load of nearly six millions of taxes, without even an effort, in so plain a case, to get a fair revenue from the property in its custody

CARRIAGE HIRE FOR THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Statement No. 39, shows the sums paid on account of carriage hire for the Aldermen and Councilmen, respectively, for the last half of the year 1854, and the first half of the year 1855. This list unnecessarily embraces several members who do not belong to the present Common Council.

The total sum paid to the Aldermen, for twelve months, for carriage hire, as shown by the report of September 1854, was.....$1,171 50

Total for year ending July 1, 1855.....1,915 75

Excess of carriage hire for twelve months.....$744 75

Assistant Aldermen of 1853, and Councilmen for six months of 1854.....$1,388 50

Expended in carriage hire by Councilmen for last twelve months.....$.661 50

Excess over preceding year.....$4,233 00

Add excess of Aldermen.....744 95

Total excess over preceding year.....$5,077 75

This shows an alarming increase of upwards of two hundred per cent. in carriage hire over the preceding year.

The names of the Aldermen of the previous and present Board who have not ridden at all at the expense of their constituents, are as follows, viz:

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Alderman, Second Ward.
ORISON BLUNT, Alderman, Third Ward.
CHARLES FOX, Alderman, Seventh Ward.
GEORGE A. TROWBRIDGE, Alderman, Tenth Ward.
WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, Alderman, Fifteenth Ward.
THOMAS CHRIST, Alderman, Sixteenth Ward.
N C ELY, Alderman, Seventeenth Ward.
D D. LORD, Alderman, Eighteenth Ward.
RICHARD MOTT, Alderman, Twenty-first Ward.

The names of the Councilmen who have had no carriage hire, are as follows, viz:

WM. YOUNG	Councilman	Fourth District.
W H BEAM	Councilman	Fourth District.
J. A KENNADY	Councilman	Ninth District.
P. CRAWFORD	Councilman	Eighteenth District.
DAVID FOLEMAN	Councilman	Eighteenth District.
T. S. RILDER	Councilman	Nineteenth District.
H. P. SEE	Councilman	Twenty-first District.
C. S. COOPER	Councilman	Twenty third District.
JONATHAN FORDY	Councilman	Twenty-seventh Dist.
WM. TAYLOR	Councilman	Twenty-eighth District
THOS. PRENTISS	Councilman	Thirtieth District.
G M. RADLEY	Councilman	Thirty-first District.
WM FLOYD	Councilman	Thirty-third District.
W M VERMILYEA	Councilman	Thirty-ninth District.
O. D. SWAN	Councilman	Fortieth District.
E J BROWN	Councilman	Forty-first District.
J W. SCOTT	Councilman	Forty-first District.
J. B MOORE	Councilman	Forty third District.
S. M HUSTED	Councilman	Forty-fifth District.
J W T VANRIPER	Councilman	Forty-sixth District.
A. LAMARSCHE	Councilman	Forty-eighth District.
WM TRUSLOW	Councilman	Forty-ninth District.
M. J EARLE	Councilman	Fifty-fourth District.
W M SAYRE	Councilman	Fifty ninth District.
F. E MATHER	Councilman	Fifty-seventh District.
B McCAHILL	Councilman	Fifty-eighth District.
C C. NORTH	Councilmen	Sixtieth District.

The Board of Councilmen, many of whom have taken a lively interest in having the publication of their own carriage hire before their constituents in proper shape, have passed a resolution requiring the Comptroller to state the sum paid for carriage hire for the Mayor. The total sum paid in six months, from Jan 1 to July 1, for carriage hire for the Mayor, is $380. A copy of the resolution is appended to No 39, and a letter from the Mayor to the Comptroller, giving assurance that the carriages, in every instance, were used by the Mayor in the discharge of his official duties, is also appended.

STATIONERY FOR THE CORPORATION.

In the report of expenditures for the twelve months ending July 1, 1855, a statement was given showing, in minute detail, the various articles of stationery used in the several departments and bureaus. The exhibit presented evidence of want of care and economy in almost every case; extravagance in many cases, and downright profligacy in some. The incredulous on these points are desired to re-examine the statement, and to enable them to do so a few copies have been retained. The detail is a true type of the care and economy displayed by those who are entrusted with the disbursement of the money of their constituents to the amount of some six or eight millions of dollars annually.

It was shown in the report correspondings with this,

* A report as member of Special Committee on rebuilding Fordham Bridge.

for 1854, page 22 of Doc. 54, that there was expended for stationery for the first six months of 1854 the sum of $12 526 35, and for the twelve months preceding July 1, 1854, it was $20,344.

In the same report, it was stated that "the only effectual mode of checking the lavish expenditures which prevail generally in the use of stationery, would be to purchase the steady supplies, such as paper, &c., by the quantity, and then have a faithful clerk to take charge of the stationery, deliver the articles as thus procured to the Departments, Courts, &c., and keep an account with each for the articles thus delivered."

This course has been adopted, and the result for six months is a saving of $5,579, equal to $11 158 for a year; or if the rent of $800 for a room, and other expenses be deducted, the saving might be reduced to $11 500.

The Stationery delivered on the requisitions of the different Departments for six months.....$4,034 18

Blank Books for Corporation.....2,660 40

Actual expenses for six months.....$7,644 58

Stationery on hand July 1.....852 40

Total.....$8,497 98

Payments have been made during this year on stationery, procured and not paid for in 1854, and for books as follows:

Collins, Bowne & Co, balance of 1854	$318 48
W. H Arthur & Co., balance of 1854	1,936 20
W. H. Arthur & Co., balance of 1854	253 85
Books for Library	196 93
Banks, Gould & Co, Law Books	1,243 38
Total	$3,.6e 86

(See Statement No 40)

THE TAXES OF 1855 AND 1856

The tax levy of the present year exceeds that of 1854, by the sum of one million of dollars. This increase is made up principally on the following items, viz:

Alms House, (Increase,)	$186,450
Common Schools of the City, (Increase,)	287,186
Common Schools of the State, (Increase,)	80,161
Common Council Reserve, (Increase.)	80,000
New York Juvenile Asylum, (Increase,)	13 117
State Mill Tax, (Increase,)	84,490
Total	$825,397

This shows an increase of taxes in a single year, on items of appropriations over which the Common Council has no control, equal to $525,397; and if the deficiency of $198,9 0, which the Board of Education called on the Common Council to raise in December last, and of $125,000 for the Governors of the Almshouse had also been added, the increase on the items beyond the reach of the Common Council, would have been swelled to the sum of $848,700

This is stated, not as a reproach to any Department, but as a matter of justice to all.

There is also an increase of taxation growing out of expenditures on the following items, viz:

Dount nuisance	$36,000
Fire Department	21,000
Interest on Revenue Bonds	64 000
Interest on Assessment Bonds	30,000
Officers' Fees	5,000
Police Fire Telegraph	5,000
Printing	5,000
Rents, occasioned by burning City Hall,	18,500
Road Estate Expenses	20. 00
Sewerage	72,000

On a few items there is a decrease of taxation. On docks and slips, the law relative to harbor improvements has caused a curtailment of expenditures for this year; and as $85,000 of the sum raised in 1854 was not expended, that balance was re-appropriated, and only the sum of $15,000 is put in the tax levy of 1855.

There is to the tax levy of 1855, one item of $481 612 76, for arrearages of 1854, which actually belongs to the expenditures of 1854, and not to the year to which the levy made Of this sum, $175,000 was expended in cleaning streets in 1854, under the auspices of the celebrated Sanitary Committee of eighty, and the derangemen of the contracts on which the estimate for the year was based.

Grading Second-avenue	$53 557 30
Fire Department	30.0.0 00
Repairs and Supplies	51,154 93
Roads and Avenues	10,000 00
Salaries	49,504 68
Assessment on Real Estate of City	24,136 82
Croton Aqueduct, Repairs of Dam	30,000 00
Rent of Offices occasioned by burning of New City Hall	5.955 00
Coroners' Fees	4 625 44
Croton Water Extension	5,000 00
Donations	3.150 00
Printing	8,924 05
County Clerk's Office	604 54
Total	$481,612 76

In table No. 1, the item of arrearages is distributed to the various heads to which they be ong.

But while this large sum is raised by tax in 1855, to reimburse the Treasury for advances made in 1854, the tax levy of 1855 is relieved from the sum of $320,000 for deficiencies called for by the Board of Education and the Governors of the Almshouse at the close of the year 1854 These sums will probably be included in the annual estimates of those departments in November, and will come into the tax levy of 1856.

There is another large item, which not only increases with the actual growth of our City, but is expanded by all the imaginary values which get into the assessment rolls In some cases these imaginary values are exposed from the assessments of individuals, by the Supervisors, after the tax levy is made. The individual may be justly relieved, but the City is charged and pays to the State the entire tax on $10,000 or $20,000 from which the individual is relieved, and the deficit must be made up in the following year from those who are not thus relieved.

At the last session of the Legislature, an act passed for collecting a tax for the support of the State Government, of one mill and a quarter on each dollar of the valuation of real and personal property taxable in the State, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1855. The fiscal year of this City corresponds with the calendar year commencing Jan 1 and ending Dec 31, in each year Hence, all our arrangements for the tax levy of 1856 are made, and the tax books are placed in the hands of the Receiver, one month before the general tax law for raising a mill and a quarter takes effect.

The assessment of a mill and a quarter, even on the valuation of 1855, will impose upon this City the sum of $1,747 84; and this sum will be increased as the assessment is increased. We have the certain result that, without any increase of valuation, the tax levy of 1856, for the support of the State Government alone, without including the levy for State Common Schools, will be increased in 1856 at least $168,000 over the tax levy for the same object the present year.

The Comptroller has already been notified that the levy on this City to make up the proportion of the Capitol for the support of Five Schools in the State, will be $371,889 45, which is $14 000 99 more than was required in the year ending last year. Deducting the sum appropriated in this City of the $800,000, estimated at $100,000, and it leaves an excess on the City, general and unrighteous in all its bearings, of $11,889 45.

Here, then, we are to have a direct tax on the City, for State purposes, of about *seven hundred and eighty two and dollars* in the coming year.

Statement No 41, shows the assessed value of real and personal estate in the City of New-York, for the years 1854 and 1855.

The total valuation of Real Estate for 1855, is.....$336,975,566

Personal Estate.....135,531,282

" " (non-residents,).....14,441,130

Total valuation.....$486,,98,278

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF ASSESSMENTS.

In the Annual Report from this department, in February last, (Doc 12, pages 67 to 88,) lists are given of the amounts of assessments confirmed by the Common Council in the years 1853 and 1854, showing a total in both years of $3,240,930 99. (page 20, Doc 12)

The collections on account of these assessments, (page 21,) were,

In 1853,	$760,599 87
And in 1854,	515,047 43
Total in two years	$1 276,547 30

Thus showing that the assessments confirmed for opening streets, regulating and grading, building sewers, filling lots, &c., exceeded, by $1,973,382 99, the amounts collected in the two years, for those objects of expenditure. These lists contained the large sums for widening Beekman street.....$242,820

Fourth-avenue, opening Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street.....219,050

Canal and Walker streets, (payment suspended in 1854,).....541,149

Second-avenue, regulating and grading.....3 0 119

Opening Park-place, (paid in full in 1855).....203,000

Total.....$1,597,536

After the report made by the Comptroller to the Board of Councilmen, (Doc. No 47, dated July 16. 1855,) which proves, that in the Fall of 1852 the sum of forty thousand dollars was advanced from the Treasury to I. P. WHITE, City Inspector, to be expended, at his discretion, in filling sunken lots, and which sum has not been accounted for, or placed in a good form to be returned to the Treasury; an examination has been made for the purpose of showing the operation on the Treasury, of making advances on assessment contracts, and of collecting to reimburse the Treasury

The assessment for regulating and grading Second-avenue, ($388,481 71,) was confirmed November 25, 1854. There was levied on the City, and paid by tax, in 1856, the sum of $83,819 52 leaving $304 962 22 to be collected from property benefited. Of this sum there had been collected to the 27th of August, inst., on account of principal.....$111 103 60

On account of interest.....858 01

Total.....$119,051 61

The Treasury having paid the contractors for their jobs $304,979, and the present Common Council having paid JOHN PETTIGREW $30 000 for interest, (when it was demonstrated by the specifications that payments were to be made to him as the assessments were collected,) shows that the Treasury has been called on to pay $334,979—and, after a lapse of nine months, has realized $222 911 less than is advanced to contractors; and this great difference does not include the sum of $58,515, raised by tax, and paid for the same work. This makes a total paid by the Treasury, for which it is not reimbursed, of $305,100. The $53,515, and the $30,100 of interest, is a direct drain on the Treasury of $113,515 Although the present Common Council have paid Mr PETTIGREW $30,000 for interest the amount of interest received by the Treasury to the 27th of August, is less than $1,100.

The Treasury, as already stated, has paid about $200,000 more for opening Canal and Walker streets than has been realized from assessments

In 1852 or '53, for the special accommodation of a few speculators in lots, a resolution was passed to take the lots out of the sale of 1853. This took away the remedy of the contractor, who was to be paid as the assessments were collected, and he demanded his pay, and the Common Council directed payment from them of assessment bonds. To the amount of $1,000 in the end of nearly three years, it was found that there has been paid on these assessments $15,000 of said interest at $1,844 53; leaving the Treasury charged $6,000 in arrear.

A job of grading Eighty-sixth street, from the North River to Bloomingdale Road, was commenced, and after some progress was suspended by a resolution of the Common Council, and the Comptroller directed not to pay the Contractor $8,500 out of the proceeds of the assessment bonds. This I consider a loss to the Treasury. There are numerous cases of this kind, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of dollars, a large portion of which will never be realized, and other portions will be delayed for years, or longer, if buried among the rubbish of some of the Departments, and share the fate of the $40,000 advanced to Dr. WARD in 1853.

A table has been prepared and is annexed, marked No. 42, which shows the amounts advanced from the Treasury, on account of expenditures for sewers, opening, regulating, grading and paving streets by assessment; fencing vacant lots, filling sunken lots by the Street Commissioner and City Inspector; wells and pumps, &c., commencing 1850 and ending 1st July, 1855. This statement shows the startling fact that these payments, in a range of five years, exceed the receipts by the sum of more than *two millions of dollars*.

The expenditures for street paving alone, for six years, have been.....$4,

Receipts for the same time.....$1,

Excess on this item.....$1,

In 1853, 1854 and six months of 1855, the excess has been $1,049 296 18

In these years, the expenditures for street paving were an aver by $678,000 more than the collections, embracing the operations of only five and a half years, from 1850 to July 1, 1855, inclusive. The arrearages on assessments returned to the Clerk of Arrears by the Street Department in 1854, covering a period of nine years, from 1845 to 1853, is only $480,998 There would be arrearages from 1853 to July 1, 1855, which also will add to the payment of the two millions already advanced from the Treasury, and there are several large cases of this character shown on pages 24 and 25 of this report. But the Treasury is evidently laboring under a very large deficit or receipts on account of assessments, when compared with the sums advanced from the Treasury.

A null grower question is presented by this table, in showing that the whole amount of assessments confirmed by the Common Council in six years, is less than the expenditure for the same period by the sum of $1,856 212

There has not been time to examine and verify the accuracy of this enormous difference between the amount advanced from the Treasury and the amount of assessments made up and confirmed on account of the work for which the City has paid. That the difference and loss to the Treasury is very great the facts before stated clearly show, but that it reaches so large a sum seems incredible.

The sources under the 70 per cent ordinance: the needless payment of large sums for interest and damage without any provision for reimbursing the Treasury, and the recklessness in making contracts like that advertised for the Tenth avenue, where the cost would be from $150,000 to $200 000 more than could be assessed on the property, furnish just ground for vigilance on the part of the City Government, and anxiety and alarm on the part of those who are not in a position to elude the grasp of the Collector of Taxes.

By reference to this table, it will also be seen, that under the year 1852, the amount expended for "liens on lots" by the City Inspector was $44,994 16. The receipts on account of assessments for "liens on lots" is embraced in the receipts of the Street Commissioner's account of "liens on lots" By referring to the table under the head of Total Receipts and Expenditures, the receipts from liens on lots on the account of the Street Commissioner, including, as before stated, the receipts on account of the City Inspector, it will be seen that the excess of receipts over expenditures made by Street Commissioner, is $30,702 48. Deduct this from the total expenditures by City Inspector, $60,579 69, and it leaves a balance of excess of expenditures of $29 877 21 still uncollected, in which it is probable the $30,000 spent by Dr. WARD in 1852 and of which the Street Department have no returns, may form the principal part.

COLLECTIONS OF TAXES, ASSESSMENTS, CROTON WATER RENTS, &C., BY CLERK OF ARREARS.

In the last ANNUAL REPORT from this department (Feb 15, 1855, page 28) it is shown that the receipts for arrearages, &c., to the close of the year 1854, were $264,656 14, which sum was paid into the Treasury, and to the purchasers for taxes and assessments, as stated in that report.

There has been received by the Clerk of Arrears, from Jan. 1, to close of June, 1855, the sum of....$154,652 43

Paid into the Treasury	$115,333 02
Paid into the Sinking Fund	517 92
Paid to purchasers at sales	33,181 56
	149,031 50
Balance in Bank July 1, 1855	$ 5,820 93

The Clerk of Arrears entered in the tax rolls of 1854, arrearages of Croton Water rents to the total amount of.....$57,857 76

Of this sum, there was paid to the Receiver, with the annual tax.....38,659 35

Balance unpaid to Receiver.....$19,335 41

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

STATEMENT.

Expenditures and Receipts of City Government, including Trust Accounts, from July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855

Heads of Accounts.	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Alms House	$672,000 00	.....
Aqueduct Repairs	43,333 11	.....
Bailey Fish Account	8 918 00	.....
Bus of Ald's bln	4,000 00	4 881 48
City Inspector's Department	1,2 8 00	.....
Corbett's Jetty	18 00 00	.....
Cle bins Cut Locks & Slips	6 00	.....
County Clerk's Office	56 192 17	1,0 8 0
Dock Department Unfinished	1,0 0,1 8 00	.....
Dredging Slips &c	1,0 0,1 8 00	.....
Donations	18 000 00	1 00 00
Entrances	3 0 0 00	.....
Fines and Delinquencies	3 0 0 00	1 0 0
Fire Department	1,0 0,1 8 00	1,0 0 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds	1,0 0,1 8 00	4,6 1 41
Interest on Assessment Bonds	1,0 0,1 8 00	.....
Markets and Gas	8 0 0 00	6 00
Meads and Piers	1,0 0,1 8 00	.....
Marshalsy Fees	1,0 0,1 8 00	.....
Pilots	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Police and Watchmen	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Printing and Stationery	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Public Buildings Contingent	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Rent	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Real Estate	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Repairs and Avenues	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Real Estate Expenses	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Sinking Fund	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Drydock or Belgian Pave	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Street Improvements	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Removing Sunken Vessels	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Sewers, Repair & Cleaning	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Salaries	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Settling Tables	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Officers' Fees	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Water Pipes	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Docks and Slips, New-York	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Docks and Slips, Repairs	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
N Y Juv Asy Pay for Pop	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Revenue Bonds of 1853	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Revenue Bonds of 1854	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Revenue Bonds of 1855	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Assessment Bonds of 1854	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Assessment Bonds of 1855	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Moneys Rec on Bonds for Taxes	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Moneys Rec on Assessment Sales	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Charges on Arrears of Taxes	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Forfeited Vacant Lots	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Interest on Assessments	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Streets Opening	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Streets Paving	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Wells and Pumps	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
City Inspector's Liens on Lots	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Common Schools of State	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Common Schools out of Levy	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
State Mill Tax	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Building Loan Stock No 2	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Croton Water Rents and Coupons	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
County Clerk's Office	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Surrogate's Office	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Superior Court	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Common Pleas	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Charges on Arrears of Assessments	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Revenue Bonds of 1855	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Workhouse Buildings, No 1	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Alms House Repairs Buildings	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Croton Water Mains	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Firemen's Hall	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Union Market	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Croton Water Rents	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Interest on Taxes	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Orphan Asylum	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Revenue Bonds of 1856	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Public Building Stock, No 3	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Dividend Stocks	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Sewer Connections	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Taxes of 1854 and previous yrs	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
Public School Property	1,0 0,1 8 00	1 0 0
	$13,535,271 23	$13,907,167 24

* See note to Table No 2

Threatened Negro Insurrection.

From the Marion (Miss.) Republican, 21st inst.

Judge WATTS informs us that a serious and extensive combination or organization had been discovered among the negroes near Garlandville, Jasper County. It seems that an old negro, about 65 years old, was at the head of it; he sustains the reputation of being a root juror, and the negroes were in the habit of applying to him as a great physician and conjurer, who could cure all kinds of diseases. The facts—so far as developed—are briefly as follows:

A trustworthy negro man on a neighboring plantation, after having received pledges of secrecy, revealed the existence of the conspiracy to an overseer, and requested him to repair to a certain place in the midst of a dark unfrequented swamp, and see for himself. The overseer did not go, but the next morning he took with him some friends, and went to the spot designated by the faithful negro. There they saw very indication of a large crowd having been assembled, horses had been tied up, fires kindled, and from appearances they calculated that upwards of 100 negroes had there been assembled on the preceding night. They left the spot, and the neighborhood was quickly alarmed. Several negroes were taken up, and among them the leader, or conjurer.

The greatest excitement was prevailing in the country, a council was held, and it was decided that the negroes should be hung immediately, ropes were procured, and the sentence of the council was about to be executed, when the crowd relented, fearing lest the innocent should perish with the guilty.

The negroes were then severely whipped, and they confessed that the conspiracy intended throughout a large section of country, and there existed several other organizations, which they called "schools" in the neighborhood, and that their object was to organize in sufficient force, and march, increasing their force as they went, *to a free state*.

No arms or ammunition of any kind could be discovered; the negroes confessed that they were to meet at Guriaidsville, next Saturday night to make a start. When asked why they selected that place as a rendezvous, they could give no reason, and the presumption is that they intended to seek the place and murder the inhabitants Two white men, they say, have been among them, but their names were not known by the negroes, nor was anything developed which could identify them. Arms and ammunition are probably concealed somewhere, as such a scheme would never have been attempted without them

It is supposed that such an organization or "school" exists near Chunkseyville, in this county, and we recommend that a vigilant system of patrols be at once adopted throughout the county. Suspicious characters and known abolitionists exist among us and we cannot be too vigilant in our watch over our slaves, and thereby protecting them from the vile influences which are known to exist in our country.

Most Revolting Murder at Palmyra.

From the Albany Express.

Through CHNON ARCHER, Esq., of Palmyra, we learn particulars of a most cruel and atrocious murder, committed in that Village on Monday evening last. The victim was a lad of 16, named PATRICK TUNEY, driver for the canal boat *C. J Warrington*, and the murderer an Irishman, a resident of Palmyra, named DENNIS TOUOHEY. The lad TUNEY belonged in Crescent, Saratoga County, where he has a widowed mother. The circumstances of the murder are that on the afternoon in question a party of Irishmen, among the number TOUOHEY, engaged a small skiff for the purpose of rowing or fishing, or some amusement of that kind; and having occasion to go ashore, fastened their boat to the side of the canal, just below Palmyra On coming back they found their skiff was gone, and seeing a canal boat a short distance up the canal, which had evidently just passed the spot, they came at once to the conclusion that the crew of the boat had stolen their skiff. TOUOHEY ran after the boat, and coming up with it demanded the steersman to give up the skiff. He was informed that nothing was known of the skiff, but that he might come aboard the boat and satisfy himself that the skiff was not there. TOUOHEY replied that he did, and having a musket in his hand, threatened to blow out the steersman's brains unless he gave up the skiff. The steersman begged him not to shoot, and ran the boat near the bank in order to allow TOUOHEY to come aboard, but he refused to do so, and noticing the boatman coming out of the stable in the bow, he ran ahead and threatened to blow out his brains unless he gave up the skiff. The bow man replied, "blow and be d—d; that the skiff was not aboard the boat, and that he had noticed it about a mile below where he was then." TOUOHEY did not discharge his gun, but running on to the bridge where the driver was then crossing—the tow-path changing at that point—he struck him such a blow with the butt end of the musket, that he stove in the skull, fracturing it from the base of the forehead to the very crown of his head, killing him, as it is thought, instantly. The horses took right and carried off on a gallop. The boy's foot, as he rolled from the horse, caught in the stirrup, and he was dragged with his face on the ground near two miles. All the flesh was torn off his face, and he presented a horrid spectacle to look upon. His arms and legs were broken in two places, and the flesh torn from his body. The limb that was caught in the stirrup was twisted out of joint, and was mangled dreadfully

The excitement caused in the village was very great, and through the aid of a lad who had witnessed the killing, (the boatman could not see it as it occurred on the bridge, and it was then 10½ o'clock at night,) led a constable to TOUOHEY's house and identified him. He was examined and committed. A Coroner's inquest held over the body, rendered a verdict of death by being killed by DENNIS TOUOHEY. The murderer is in jail at Lyons.

Love and Attempted Suicide.

An attempt at suicide came off in West Troy on Saturday afternoon. The daughter of a Mr. BLENCOWE, some few months since, got desperately in love with a good looking young man, and wished to marry him Her parents would not give their consent, but forbid the "good looking young man" the house. This drove the young lad, to distraction and "pizen." On Saturday afternoon she purchased two ounces of the article, and took the whole of it; the quantity was so large that it produced vomiting and saved her life. Medical aid was immediately procured, and such antidotes resorted to as will prevent any serious results from following the young lady's rashness. Whether the attempted suicide will cause the parents to take a more rational view of matrimonial arrangements, remains to be seen. We hope, however, that it will.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*
MONDAY, Sept. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. The day's sales include 90 bbls Pots and Pearls, at $6 37½ @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in good request at very firm rates, the day's sales reaching 1109 pkgs. Java, part at 14c.; 500 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.@11½c.; and 1,300 Rio, in lots, at 10½c @11½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is devoid of animation. The prevalent inquiry is moderate, emanating calmly from manufacturers, who are purchasing only in small lots, as they are necessitated to do. Shippers and speculators are not buying much, anticipating some reductions in prices. The latest accounts from the South are less favorable, and tend to depress the trade here. The stock on hand and on shipboard—now mainly computed—it is supposed will mightily exceed 85,000 bales, while the receipts are on the increase and apt to become, in a short time, pretty large. These circumstances induce great prudence among purchasers, especially the export and on speculation; and but for the fact that holders are not pressing their supplies on the market, prices could not be sustained. At present, the rate very weak and lean, if any wise, towards a lower average. The quotations which we annex are obtainable only for small parcels. Large lots cannot be disposed of, unless at a reduction of ½c @ ¾c from our figures:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N O & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling Fair	11	11	11	11
Fair	11½	11½	11½	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are much more freely offered at decidedly lower prices, but are not in very brisk demand either for home use or shipment. The receipts are increasing, and receivers are anxious to sell them. This ingredient affects the market. The day's sales add up 9,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	$ 6 87½ @ 7 00
Straight State	7 00 @ 7 12½
Favorite and Extra State	7 12½ @ 7 75
Mixed Western	7 75 @ 7 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 87½ @ 8 05
Fancy Michig

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—Plain and Ornamental—in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at low rates. Those who want a Cheap Store Bill or Circular, or who want an up-to-date and elegant style, may rely upon having their wishes promptly attended to. Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The Railroad Disaster—Its Legal Aspect.

What is likely to be the verdict rendered by the Burlington Jury in regard to the recent catastrophe, is a question of very little consequence. It would be important, were the proceedings conducted with the usual respect to form and fairness. As it is, with the flagrant disregard of appearances; with the admission of gentlemen to testify known to be in the interest of the Company, and who were not present at the scene of disaster, and could therefore testify, not to facts, but to their own private opinions only; with persons serving on the Jury confessedly members of the Company; with others serving on the Jury confessedly in the pay of the Company, by holding free tickets over the roads; with the obvious effort of the State prosecutor to share the blame between the subordinates of the train and the driver of the unfortunate carriage—the whole proceedings must be regarded as a cool imposture, in no wise designed to evolve the truth. It is the Spotswood Jury over again.

Indeed, no where in the whole system of law as administered on the other side of the river, do we see a chance for the exercise of those measures of punishment to which the Company has most justly exposed itself. Laws exist to enable both the friends of the dead and injured survivors to obtain damages; but at every step of the suit the prosecutor has difficulties to encounter. It has been the practice of the managers to place annual retainers in the hands of all the first legal talent of the State, thereby classing them as counsel of the Company, and enabling them to run about gratis on the road.

The first difficulty of the applicant for justice is, therefore, to procure counsel at all equal in ability to that likely to be opposed to him. His case must go into the Circuit or Supreme Court, a majority of the Justices of which have notoriously been placed there by the monopoly, acting upon a corrupt Legislature, and fill up the place of gentlemen whose incorruptible integrity had given offence to the Company. As these magistrates, previously acting as Counsel for the Corporation, were elected with pointed reference to the obstinate honesty of their predecessors, we may readily conceive how likely the Court is to be free from all bias where the monopoly is a party in litigation. And for the Jury, it is hardly practicable to hail a dozen men, one at least of whom will not be directly or indirectly interested to sustain the Company in the face of evidence and law. It is so in civil cases. Those who have had the misfortune to have lost goods or suffered pecuniary damage of any sort at the hands of the Railroad officials, have discovered that to get a verdict, whatever the facts, is next to an impossibility. One or more underlings of the Company—some holder of a free ticket, some owner of a share or two of stock, some subordinate, or some friend, or some relative of a subordinate, some one hopeful of pecuniary or political reward for his petty perjury, or some one directly intruded for the purpose—has been of the twelve; and has defeated the ends of justice by his corrupt obstinacy. And that it will be so in a case where the damages sought are in their essence vindictive, we cannot doubt in the view of indications presented by this inquest at Burlington.

It is possible that the position sustained before the Coroner may, in a certain few instances, be correct; that the holding of stock, or of a frank to travel the road with gratuitously, may not influence the judgment of a juryman. Such cases are, however, rare,—so much so as to forbid any hope of coming at random upon them in making up a jury. The shareholder is a party immediately interested in the suit, and is, of course—notwithstanding the new decision of the Burlington authorities—excluded by the very first principles of law. Is it not odd that a witness, before this very inquest, was first obliged to free himself from a charge of holding stock in the Railroad before they would hear his testimony! And for the free-ticket, the question is a little more subtle, but none the less sure. We conceive it to be a first principle of common sense, that no person can live in the habitual enjoyment of a favor at the hands of individual or company, without a strong, and not the less strong because often unconscious, prejudice in his or their behalf. The frank is in fact the equivalent of so many dollars and cents, otherwise contributed by the holder to the Company's treasury. It is a permit for him to retain in his pocket, what without it he would have to pay; and he is richer by whatever sum that would amount to in the course of a year. It is a pension therefore; as much so as if the gold and silver were paid him quarterly in kind; and is it possible, can we be expected to believe, that the pensioner realizes no obligation to his benefactor, and may freely act as if the recipient of no bounty whatever! Even where the holder of a free pass accepts it under protest, expressed or implied, that it shall not influence his sense of right, as between the giver on the one hand, and the public or individuals on the other, men are too apt to play tricks with their consciences, too prone to excuse, and palliate, and favor the side of their friends, without the suspicion of being less than Rhadamanthuses in the sternness of their integrity. And as there are some *two thousand*, perhaps many more, of those free passes circulated yearly, we may imagine the difficulty of excluding some one of the recipients from a jury, if, as at Burlington, a question on the subject is to be overruled.

So intimately, in fact, has the monopoly interwoven itself with the very life of New-Jersey—with all its interests, all its public or invidual functions; it has so insinuated itself into the vitals of society, by enlisting all the bad passions of the people in its service, that to bring an action at law against them is pretty much the same as to set up a suit against the State, to be tried by the defendant itself. Hence, we entertain little hope of success attending any legal steps taken in the present instance, unless Federal jurisdiction can be made to intervene, and the venue be removed beyond the reach of the unfair influences always at work in New-Jersey. It is, nevertheless, the duty of every man with a legal claim in the premises to press it, as he will thus present the State disgraced by the monopoly with a dilemma, either horn of which must yield him some degree of satisfaction. Either he must recover his damages, or New-Jersey justice sink to an inconceivable depth of shame and contempt.

How Taxes Grow.

The report of the City Comptroller was laid before the Common Council last evening. It is an instructive document. Its detailed statements shew a terrible array of figures, and prove how much it costs this model City to be governed. The amount of Taxes levied for the fiscal year just ended, touched closely upon Six Millions of Dollars; a very respectable little sum. Six years ago, we were taxed, it appears, something over Three Millions. Six years make a great difference in taxes, as well as people, as tax-payers have probably discovered, ere this, to their very great sorrow.

The Almshouse, that convenient sewer into which runs the penury that the ships cast upon our shores, has chalked up its little account, from $400 000 in 1850 to $600,000 in 1855. The last year's increase in this department amounted to $180,000. An explanation, perhaps, is to be found in the increased prices of provisions, in addition to the extraordinary influx of paupers who have claimed the care of the Board of Governors. Be this as it may, the fact remains. The Almshouse yearly becomes a heavier burden, and if it cost upwards of $600,000 last year, it is very likely to be even more expensive in the next.

The Police bill is capable, likewise, of marked expansion. In 1850 the cost of our guardians was $492,000. In 1855 it was $819,400. The increase of Policemen's salaries accounts for a large slice of this amount. Yet the question whether the City is better governed for double the money remains debatable. Who is ready to say that it is?

Salaries run up from $200,000 to $332,000. The cost of living has occasioned large increase of salaries in nearly every department of the City Government. Nor can the Corporation be greatly blamed that it has listened with open ear to the cry of famished clerks and the wail of very small young ones whose pap was not so abundantly supplied from the Government receptacle as they thought it should have been. Of the hungry people's plea we have not a word to say—yet feel constrained to inquire, Does the Police pay better on eight hundred thousand than it did on four hundred and fifty!

The School expenses have counted up largely—increasing from $267,000 in 1850 to $956,000. The State Mill Tax increases from $143,000 to $346,000. The arrearages of 1854 are counted at $481,000, and this amount is reckoned in the estimates of 1855, and formed a part of the five and three-quarter millions with which the City was saddled during the fiscal year just ended.

The Comptroller states in his Report that the account of Repairs and Supplies, and new buildings for the year, involved expenditures amounting to $209,000. Street expenses (other than paving) were $163,000; while the item of Paving is put down at $1,397,547. *One and a quarter millions of Dollars* in a year for the paving of streets! Verily, New-York should have a good foundation upon which to build its superstructure. But has it!

The Comptroller makes special mention of the fact that the City expenses proper are separated from the Trust account, and by means of this separation he reduces the outlays or Corporation account to some four millions. The amount of moneys to be raised by taxation remains, however, as originally stated: a noticeable increase over the preceding year.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law—Judge Strong's Opinion.

We publish this morning the opinion of Judge STRONG upon the Prohibitory Liquor law,—those of his associate Judges, ROCKWELL and BROWN, having already been given in our columns. It is able and elaborate,—closer in its reasoning than Judge BROWN's, and more full in its examination of the law than Judge ROCKWELL's.

Judge STRONG is of opinion that the clause of the law relating to imported liquors does prohibit their sale, except in the condition in which they may, according to decisions of the Supreme Court, be sold under authority of Congress,—that is, in their original packages. He does not think that it was incumbent on the Justice in the particular case before him, to accept the proffered bail; but he thinks that in denying the right of trial by jury, the law itself infringes the provisions of the Constitution.

Judge STRONG discusses at some length the constitutionality of the prohibitory clause of the law. Property must be protected by law, and that, too, without reference to its greater or less utility. The duty of protection extends to whatever has been held and enjoyed as property by custom and the usages of the country. No power is given to any man or body of men to discriminate. The only attempt that has ever been made in this State to legislate any species of property out of existence, was in the case of Slavery; and there slaves were not property at common law. The power of alienation is an essential incident to the right of property; and though the manner of selling may be regulated, the right to sell cannot be destroyed. That intoxicating liquors are and always have been property at common law, is clear. Imported liquors are expressly recognized as property by law, and, whether the State can lawfully prohibit the manufacture of domestic liquors or not, after they have been manufactured they are evidently property. Upon this point, therefore, the Judge arrives at the following conclusion:

"I consider the statute in question as mainly prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and destructive of its principal value, and with that impression *I must adjudge it to be null and void to that extent.*"

Of the three Judges of the Supreme Court in the Second District, *two* have thus pronounced the Prohibitory feature of the law unconstitutional—Judge ROCKWELL maintaining the opposite opinion.

Our Ferries—Another Life Lost.

Last evening another life was lost at the Fulton Ferry, that of a young man who was on his way home from this City. Such occurrences are frequent at the Fulton Ferry; and occasionally persons are drowned at the others which lead to Brooklyn. And nearly all of them are the consequence of a neglect of the Company to comply with the desire of the public that some contrivance should be adopted which would prevent persons running down the bridge for a boat when it is leaving the slip. In neglecting to comply with so reasonable a request, the Ferry Company cannot plead ignorance of the danger which exists, for they well know that they have a large number of victims to their present arrangement every year. It is plainly but another instance of that carelessness of human life which is beginning to be generally considered a sad characteristic of many of our large incorporated companies, engaged in the carrying trade. In this case there can be no excuse for years of non-compliance with a requirement, the great necessity of which is apparent on a moment's investigation, for the expense would be a trifle such as would not be worthy of consideration, even when they are exercised about coal and its price.

It is difficult to write with coolness when dealing with the conduct of the Brooklyn Ferry Company in this particular. The danger to passengers has been staring them in the face through dead men's eyes for years. The public has petitioned and demanded some protection, and petition and demand have been alike unavailing. Plans, some of which we have no doubt would afford all the protection required, have been drawn and recommended to the Company by men whose opinions were entitled to consideration, but none have been even tried. All the satisfaction that has yet been obtained is a declaration that if people will be so reckless as to run for a boat when it is leaving the slip, they must take the consequence, as no barrier can be raised which would not cause serious delay. This declaration is made in the face of the fact that sliding-guards, moving up and down through the bridges, could be so arranged as to be operated in little more than a moment's time; and that, consequently, no person could be delayed, when delay would not be necessary to personal safety. Judging from such statements, and from their entire consistency with the Company's conduct, we have little hope of obtaining any desirable change, unless there is authority to force them to it. This, if we are not mistaken, our City Government has; and if so, the sooner it is exerted the sooner will the Brooklyn Ferry mortality table show a gratifying falling off in the number of "fatal accidents."

The Press.

The Boston *Transcript* gives a very striking instance of the influence of the Press, in mentioning that, a correspondent of that paper having alluded to the lack of a perfect Bible in the Appledore House, on the Isle of Shoals, soon afterwards the proprietor of the house had fifty Bibles sent to him. We recently had a similar proof of the benefits of advertising, in the prompt and generous response of the public to a brief statement published among our items of local intelligence, of a worthy family in need of assistance. Our paper had hardly been published, when a dozen or so of benevolent individuals, from different parts of the City called at the office to tender their assistance. A very remarkable instance of the power of the Press in influencing the public mind occurred last year about this time, when the death of two or three very prominent gentlemen was announced, and the cause of their decease was attributed to oysters. The next day scarcely an oyster was sold in the whole City, and the oystermen would not have recovered from the paralysis which their business had suddenly experienced, if they had not resorted to the same means of cure which had occasioned their hurt. They procured a certificate from some respectable physicians to the effect that oysters were not unwholesome; and the day after it was published oyster-eating was again resumed, and the trade in bivalves went on again as usual without interruption.

☞ The Mayor's Message, sent in to the Common Council last night, touches upon several topics of decided importance, and will be read with general interest.

M'LLE RACHEL.

Her Debut Last Night.

The attendance last evening, at the Metropolitan Theatre, was in the highest degree gratifying, not only to M'lle RACHEL, but to the assembled taste of the cultivated classes of New-York. The amphitheatre was entirely filled, and the upper circles contained a numerous and highly intelligent audience. In all sections of the theatre there was a large admixture of foreigners, amounting to one-half, at least, of the aggregate attendance. Nearly every one had a book, and every one turned over the leaves at the right places, so that there was a succession of little tempests in unexpected places. Neat little men, with trim beards and square brows, and gorgeous ladies with bonnets like premature cornucopias, and bracelets that reminded you of the Castle of Udolpho;—some of these were without books. They evidently knew all about the play, and went to enjoy their paroxysms of applause and pathos, dropping a tear or a heel in the proper place with startling precision. Amongst the uninitiated there was a little confusion arising from a futile effort to find out in what part of CORNEILLE the first piece "Les Droits de L'Homme" was contained. But after a short time the search was abandoned, and the disappointed gave themselves up to solitude and approbatory applause, looking very guilty when the latter happened to come in in the wrong place. The comedy to which we have referred served as an overture to the grand event of the evening, but was rather long and tame for that purpose. The plot of "Les Droits de L'Homme" is an exposition of the peculiarities of the female mind, and is rather antagonistic to the rights of man than otherwise.

The heroine *Gabrielle* (Mdlle. DINAH FELIX) is a young lady of an Amazonian turn of mind, who repudiates her lover to whom she is attached, from a disinclination to yield up her liberty, but who at length listens to the counsels of a widowed friend, *Mad. de Lusson*, (Mdlle. SARAH FELIX) concerning the adaptability of man to the caprices of the tender sex. An example is found in the household of *M. Durve*, (M. BELLEVAULT) a gentleman who fancies himself a perfect domestic despot, but who, in fact, is as completely wheedled by his sentimental wife as any other pliant Benedick. These materials worked up into two rather long acts, not very brilliantly written, afford ample scope for the dramatic talent of Mdlle. RACHEL's three sisters, SARAH, DINAH and LEA. At present we have not time to dwell at greater length on the performance of this comedy, which was successful.

After an intermission of twenty minutes, during which every one relapsed into the vernacular, the curtain arose on CORNEILLE's Tragedy of "Les Horaces." The cast was as follows:

Horace pere	M. LATOUCHE.
Horace fils	M. RANDOUX.
Curiace	M. BEAUVALLET.
Valere	M. CHSAY.
Flavian	M. DIEUDONNE.
Sabine	Mdlle. DUBASTY.
Julie	Mdlle. BEJARD.
Camille	Mdlle. RACHEL.

Four acts only are given of this tragedy, the fifth being condemned by the universal voice of French criticism, as a deviation from the writers of the classic stage. The death of *Camille* by the hands of her brother, terminates the action of the tragedy as now rendered. We have already given the plot. It illustrates the severest patriotism of the older Romans; their stern mastery of human emotion; their sweltering pride; their fierce lust of glory. Not the least generosity is excited by one single character in the play. All that can be realized is a chilly sensation of horror, which may, and does in certain situations, suffuse you with a cold, clammy awe. It is only by the fire of genius that this sensation can, at long intervals, be warmed into admiration, and then how feverish and morbid. If we ask ourselves in what respect this tragedy affords verge and scope for the colossal genius of M'lle RACHEL, we are at a loss for a reply, unless we find an explanation in the fact, that all the characters are unnatural and repulsive, except *Camille*. From the commencement to the end she is the Roman maiden, simple, affectionate, hopeful, high-minded, and self-commanding. Her earlier scenes are marked by dignified suffering. She will bear all, because she is a Roman, and because it is her duty to succumb to the will of fate. How nobly she struggles against her own nature, until at last the pent up flood of emotions bursts in a torrent of wild declamation. Yes, the tragedy serves as a pedestal for the radiant statue of the Roman maiden, and is the more serviceable that it is plain and uninviting.

To touch with anything like justice on the manifold beauties of Mlle RACHEL's rôle—or rather her interpretation of it—would take more time than we can devote to the purpose now. The perfectly feminine and gentle coloring which prevails from the first, and is so admirably preserved to the final outburst, is in itself an effect of art which we have never seen approached. In the first act, where the single combat is mentioned, and before she knows that those who are dear to her are engaged in it, you can see the joy mounting higher, higher, and then when the sad truth is told, with what desolating grief does she compare *her* sorrows with those of her sister. In the third act, where *Julia* brings the news that Alba is victorious and that two of the *Horatii* are slain, you see her features momentarily lightened with a gleam of hope, but it is as quickly dispelled when she remembers that the safety of her lover has been purchased at the expense of a brother's life—or worse—his honor.

But in the fourth act the triumph of genius was most manifest. The same feminine calmness prevailed; there was no ranting, no incoherence, but in their stead a soul consuming earnestness, a cavernone echoing of a broken heart, never to be forgotten. The whole range of modern and ancient tragedy cannot afford a spectacle more heartrending than the eloquent agony with which *Camille* listens to the narrative of her lover's death, and then drops into a chair senseless. The soliloquy in which she afterwards reconcats her wrongs; the marvelous changes in her voice, ascending from stage to stage of passion; the fierce attack on her brother, and her denunciation of Rome;—these must be seen, they cannot be described.

The play was received with loud applause on its termination, although it seemed to drag heavily at first—the audience missing the accustomed drop scene between the acts. M'lle RACHEL was called for and appeared, seemingly in a very weak condition. The applause was tremendous, her triumph complete. We may here add that none of the published portraits do justice to M'lle RACHEL. She is beautiful.

To-night, RACHEL's tragedy of "Phedre" will be given.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—BURTON commenced the season last night, with the following pieces: "Breach of Promise," "A Kiss in the Dark," and "Deaf as a Post." M. W. BLAKE made his *debut* before a New-York audience, in "A Kiss in the Dark." We think he will prove a valuable acquisition to this company. A Miss KNOWLES and a Miss ROBINSON, both very pretty young ladies, also made their first appearance here. At the close of the first piece BURTON was called before the curtain, and made the following speech:

"I have to thank you for your kind and brilliant reception on this, my first night of the season. I have not been idle during the recess. I have prepared several new pieces, and have engaged several new actors and actresses, who, I trust, will merit your approbation. I have to thank you for all past favors, and I assure you I shall still strive to deserve them."

The house was crowded.

ENTERPRISE.—Messrs. MASON BROTHERS, the spirited publishers of that excellent serial, the *Musical Review*, have extended their "sphere of usefulness," by announcing two liberal premiums for prize compositions. Their scheme possesses some novelty, and we direct attention to it. The prizes are for original songs, $200 for the best and $100 for the second best; the words must be either original or non-copyright, and the compositions sent in before the 1st of October next. From the whole number submitted eight pieces will be selected and published in the *Review*. The public will then be called upon to decide which of the eight are entitled to the prizes. The last feature strikes us as being decidedly novel, for although two competitors only will get the actual prizes, six others will participate in the general fame, and by thus appealing to the public appetite a certain test will be established of what does and what does not please. It is reasonable to suppose that mere technicality will not get the prizes but that something of a more human and easily appreciated character will obtain them.

Incipient Mozarts, now is your time.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Whig Senatorial Convention.

The Whig Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Senator for the Fourth District was held last evening, at Kellinger's Hotel, at the corner of Eldridge and Broome streets. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Alderman N. C. ELY, of the Seventeenth Ward, to the Chair; JOEL W. MASON, of the Tenth Ward, acting as Secretary.

Credentials were then presented. The full delegation was present, numbering twenty-five members. A resolution was then offered and adopted, to the effect that "no candidate should be put in nomination who is the nominee of any secret Association or Order;" after which, the Convention made upon nomination of the following candidates:

Tenth Ward—A. G. Williams, William Allen.
Seventh Ward—S. T. MacKinney.
Thirteenth Ward—Jos. H. Petrie.
Tenth Ward—Theo. Stuyvesant.
Seventh Ward—Morgan Morgans, Isaac Newton.

Ballot was then gone into with the following result:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Morgan Morgans	2	
William Allen	8	13
Theo. Stuyvesant	2	"
Jos. H. Petrie	3	"
A. G. Williams	5	9
S. T. MacKinney	5	8

Mr. BELCHER was then appointed to wait upon Mr. ALLEN, and inform him of the selection made, and the Convention adjourned.

K. N. Council of the Seventh Ward.

At the meeting of the Seventh Ward Council, last evening, a number of members withdrew from the organization, thus reducing the strength of the Council to less than one hundred and fifty, while before the "Test Question" was introduced it numbered between five and six hundred. Mr. JAMES W. BARKER was present, and on being alluded to in a speech made by a citizen of that Ward, replied in a lengthy address, defending his position with respect to the Philadelphia Platform, and endeavoring to reconcile that with the platform adopted at Binghamton. He denied the wire-pulling propensities laid to his charge by the brother, and pathetically appealed to his country and his God to refute the charge of treason which had been advanced against him. His whole life, he said, had been devoted to the cause of Americanism, and although thus misrepresented and vilified, he would remain true to the great National American party, and to the principles which it advocated.

The speech was coldly received, and it was quite evident that, politically, Mr. BARKER has lost influence, even in his own Ward. He has become notorious as a member of the new Society called Templars, and this has killed him with the K. N.'s, and will undoubtedly be the means of expelling him from that party, as also from the Order of United Americans.

Cricket—New-York vs. Philadelphia.

The return match between these two great clubs was commenced this morning—all were on the ground in good time and looked all over ready for cricket—Philadelphia commenced and all of them batted well and played very steadily, but could not make large scores, the bowling was too much for them. They went out for 32 runs. The New-York are now in and have lost five wickets for 53 runs, though HIGHAM went out for round 0, and HARVEY for 2 runs. WHARTON is playing very nicely, and MARSH is just gone in to face him. The runs have been made as follows: Philadelphia—Holland, 2; Barlow, 1; Senior, 1; Wister, 4; Willby, 4; Crossley, 10; Needham, 1; Hawthorn, 5; Facon, Bradshaw, and Dutton, round 0. Wides, 3; byes 1. MARSH bowled splendidly and took five wickets. SAMS was not behind, but kept up his character—he made four wickets. The New-Yorkers stand: Harvey, 2; Wharton, 16; Sams, 13; Fletcher, 7, and Parker, 6. Wides, 4; byes, 1. They have a good change of bowlers—Bradshaw, Crossley, Senior, Holland and Needham. The match will be a very good one. We had a very fine morning, but threatens rain this afternoon.

Departure of the Montgomery Guards for Montreal and Quebec.

The Montgomery Guards, under the command of Captain THOMAS S. MURPHY, left this City this morning for Montreal and Quebec, in accordance with an invitation received from the authorities of those towns to accept the hospitalities of our Canadian neighbors. They assembled at No. 15 Elizabeth-street, fully equipped in heavy marching order, and were accompanied by DOOLY's military band, which will proceed along with the company on their tour. The Emmett Guards, commanded by Lieutenant DEVOREAUX, with MANAHAN's band, escorted them to the Hudson River Railway depot, where the Montgomeries got on board the cars at 5 o'clock, and proceeded to Montreal by way of Lake Champlain and Rouse's Point. They were accompanied by several civilians and some invited guests. The traveling expenses amount to $500. After having starred it in the British capital of Canada, been *fêted* by the authorities, cheered by the wondering multitude, and taking a look at the stubborn fortress where the hero whose name they bear sealed his devotion to the cause of freedom with his life's-blood, the Montgomery Guards will return to New-York on Saturday, and again "fall in" to their ordinary civil avocations.

New-York Horticultural Society.

A meeting of this Society was held at the Mercantile Library last evening. WILSON G. HUNT occupied the Chair. The report of the Committee of Arrangements for the Fall Exhibition was read and agreed to. The prize list was proposed to be raised by voluntary contributions, and the report stated that the subscription list was proceeding most satisfactorily, and that two-thirds of the amount required had been already subscribed. The report also stated that WILLIAM COLLEN BRYANT, Esq., had consented to deliver the closing address.

The Directors of the Mercantile Library tendered the use of their reading-room for the purposes of the Exhibition, which will take place on the 25th and 26th of September, when prizes will be awarded for the best display of fruit, flowers and vegetables. The Young Men's Christian Association also tendered the use of their rooms.

The Secretary stated that they were honored, last Winter, by a visit from M. VICTOR MATSCHAELEY, Director of the Museum of Natural History, St. Petersburg, and Aid-de-camp to the Emperor. He seemed to take an interest in the Society, and on his return to Russia he sent them seeds of flowering shrubs, trees, and vegetables, which were indigenous to that country. He had received a letter from him, which he would read, only there were some things in it which would not bear publication in the present state of public affairs.

Irish Emigrant Aid Society.

This Society held their usual weekly meeting last evening, at Mr. MULLIGAN's, Grand-street. The Secretary reported that fourteen persons had been sent to the West during last week, and that three members and $13 had also been received. It was agreed that an active canvass should be instituted, to promote the objects of the Society, as numerous applications were being daily made by families to be transferred to the Far West.

New-York Medical College.

The note of preparation for the Winter campaign is already beginning to be sounded at the various Metropolitan Medical Schools.

"Prepared earnestly with Death to wrestle,
Armed with a mortar and a pestle,"

the prospect of numerically a host of recruits for the coming Session is quite encouraging, or fully as promising as at any previous period.

At the New-York Medical College the Janitor evidently thinks of getting his house in order for the "opening day." Long rows of dusty bottles, shelves and apparatus in the laboratory will doubtless be neatly arranged prior to the "preliminary instruction in practical Chemistry," which always precedes the Winter's course. In the meantime, Professors CANNOCHAN and PARKER have nearly spun out the Summer thread of their respective discourses on Surgery and Physiology, to attentive audiences.

Opening of the Courts.

The Courts commenced the September terms yesterday. The Sessions has a heavy calendar, comprising *ten murder cases*.

The General Term of the Superior Court was opened yesterday, two Judges only being present, the continued illness of Hon. Justice SLOSSON preventing his attendance. The case of DEPAU *vs.* LEAL was taken up.

SPECIAL TERM—NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The Special Term calendar will be taken up on Saturday, September 8, at 11 o'clock. No other or additional calendar will be made up for the month. All motions and orders to show cause will be heard without a calendar, at Chambers, every day, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. *Ex-parte* motions and orders will be attended to every day at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The calendar for the September term is heavy; it has on it the following cases:

Burglary	31	Rape	3
Robbery	7	Attempt at rape	2
Forgery	7	Abandonment	1
Perjury	1	Disorderly house	2
Stabbing	1	Police assault and battery	7
Grand larceny	41	Felonious assault	1
Murder	10	Total	114

Another Person Drowned at Fulton Ferry, (new-York side.)

Last evening about 6 o'clock, as the upper Ferry-boat was moving out of the dock, the Pilot sang out to the crowd "A man overboard," and then proceeded across the River. Several persons rushed to the momentarily deserted landing place, but no one in the water could be seen. Considerable confusion prevailed, but not a boat, a rope, or a boat-hook was to be had in time to be of service, and if fifty persons instead of one had been in the water, it is evident that no assistance was at hand. The person—a man apparently about eighteen years of age—was drowned. He had started down the bridge to get upon the boat, which at the time was not moving, but before he reached it, it moved off, and he was unable to check his speed in time to escape falling into the water. Certainly the local want of proper means to rescue people who fall into the slip at Fulton Ferry, finds no parallel, except in the cool manner the Pilot announced "A man overboard," and then proceeded on his way.

Fire.

Last evening at shortly past 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of the store No. 291 Washington-street, occupied as a produce commission store by VELNEY ELLIOTT. Damage estimated at $200. Fully insured.

Brooklyn City Court.

The September Term—for civil and criminal business—of this Court commenced yesterday. There was a grand jury summoned for this Court, but the jurors present were discharged, as a grand jury is to be empannelled in the Court of Sessions, which convenes to-day, and there is hardly business enough for two.

The Civil Calendar embraces fifty-five causes, none of them of much importance. Two cases will be called each day until the whole are disposed of. The petit jury was called and the jurors present sworn and discharged to this morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICES

BANKERS, BROKERS, PUBLISHERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, JEWELERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, BUSINESS MEN, "and the rest of mankind," should recollect that SILAS C. HERRING does not use make

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, but this world renowned Safe can now be obtained of

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers
No. 129 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

N. B.—No Money, Books or Papers were ever lost in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled as we apply
The best Powder and Strap or Proof Locks.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, ROYALTIES AND TOYS
No. 345 Broadway.

LEARY & CO.'S FALL FASHION.—THE SUBscribers will offer THIS DAY, Sept. 1, in accordance with their quarterly custom, the Fall Style of Gentlemen's HATS. Our customers and the public generally, we think, will be particularly pleased with the style and quality of the Hats introduced by us for the present Autumn as to lightness, elegance and durability it has never been surpassed. N. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at different prices.

LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECtures on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of consumption, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, unless upon professional engagement with him, or authorized to call from his office to refer patients to him.

SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!!—The great improvement in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, whereby they run as fast as speed and accomplish twice the quantity of work, can be seen and ascertained by all. We can furnish a machine for a person that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers can make money by it, using them awhile and buying SINGER'S. Many have made the change already.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

NOTICE.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, without regard to profit or cost, a rare chance for great economy to those who are also getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most elegant assortment of superior clothing ever offered in New-York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than one hundred thousand customers. DEVLIN & JESUP, Nos. 33 and 35 Johnst., corner of Nassau.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods, some of the materials very beautiful and rich. Also the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to our buyers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John W. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'s, No. 2 Mechanic-lane, New-York, and MARSH, COELIES & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JET GOODS.—JET AND GOLD JEWELRY—comprising bracelets, brooches, necklaces, ear rings, shawl pins, watch guards, cuff pins, sleeve buttons, studs, &c., also parasols, traveling bags, shell combs, fans, bags, and a great variety of useful articles at

OSBORNE BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, cor. Spring-st.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 454 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most luxurious ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Molucca Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

OPENING THE FALL STYLE. KNOX—THE CELEBRATED KNOX—Opens the Fall Styles of HATS on MONDAY, at his two great Bazaars, the one at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and the other at No. 513 Broadway, where he surpasses all rivality in the beautiful finish, excellent quality, and reasonable prices of his fashionable productions.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical in the art of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and instantaneous. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Needle-cases, Toilet Cases, Jet Brace ets, Pearl-ing and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

COMB FACTORY.—LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to examine the choice selection of Dress Combs at the subscribers' store. The variety is beyond all doubt, the greatest in the City.
A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 387 Broadway.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open TO-DAY one case of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, at 4s per pair. Also, Gents' Cravats, Under garments, &c.

SILKS—SILKS FROM AUCTION.—SEVERAL large lots of new and elegant styles of Dress Silks will be offered TO-DAY at great bargains. Also, a large lot of superior Black Silks, warranted to wear well, equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.—THE UNDERsigned call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare patterns ever imported. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 387 Broadway.

RACHEL TRIUMPHANT!—THE AMERICAN PUBlic admit the real superiority of the great French dramatic as it does that of the superb Royal Velvet Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets selling at a tremendous sacrifice at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 89 Bowery.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUITS.—FRUITS AND VEGetables can be preserved fresh and perfect in Arthur's Patent Self-Sealing Cans which for simplicity and economy, are preferred above all other cans. For sale wholesale and retail, by JOHN ALLEN, No. 2 Beekman-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depot No. 190 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—TO TRAVELERS and others these articles will prove most desirable. They are very compact and contain only useful articles. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 387 Broadway.

BEEBE & CO., NO. 154 BROADWAY.—FALL FASHIONS for gentlemen's hats

FROM SANTA FE.
Befriending Rains—Indian Affairs—Military News.

From the Independence, (Mo.,) Messenger.

On Wednesday, the 22d instant, the Santa Fé mail, under charge of Mr. FIELDS, arrived here, bringing intelligence up to the 1st. The party speak of an abundance of rain on the route, and grass—and places which a few months ago were troublesome for trains to pass in consequence of a scarcity of both, have now as much as is required. Only two or three Indians were seen on the route. In New-Mexico, Indian disturbances have measurably ceased, and all the hostile tribes seem desirous to come to terms. Treaties have been made with the Muscaleroes and Navajoes, and the Utahs and Jacarrillo-Apaches are very anxious to enter into a treaty of peace and bury the tomahawk. A few days before the party left, the Governor and the General had returned from Fort Defiance, where they were permitted to have a conference or "big talk," which resulted in a general treaty.

One or two companies have changed their positions lately—Capt. McCRAE's has gone to Fort Bemardo, and Maj. THOMPSON takes McCRAE's place at Fort Union. A good many persons are soon to leave for the States, among whom are Col. FONTLEROY, Capt. BOWMAN, and WHITTLESEY, and J. J. WEBB, with their families—and Doctor BYRNE. The new Fort of ALLISON & BOOTH, on the Santa Fe road at Walnut Creek, was pretty well advanced to completion; when finished, they hope to open up a trade with the surrounding Indians, and be prepared to furnish any in want with provisions and sid as they journey across the plains, and afford pleasure-seeking parties a rare chance to kill buffalo. The party that left this place recently on a gold hunting expedition stopped at ALLISON & BOOTH'S branch, and made quite a successful game hunt, and feasted on buffalo to their hearts' content.

FROM FORT PIERRE.
Arrival of the Gray Cloud—Indians Quiet—New Road from Fort Pierre to Fort Laramie.

Abridged from the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 31.

The government steamer *Grey Cloud* arrived from Fort Pierre yesterday, after an absence from this port of eighty-eight days. During this time she made five trips to Fort Pierre as follows: One from the Bijou Hills, a distance of 185 miles below Fort Pierre; and three trips from Fort George, twenty miles below; besides the long voyage from St. Louis. There is still no prospect of the river rising to any considerable extent this fall—it is at present reported with twenty-eight inches in the channel from Fort Pierre to L'Au-qui-Court river, and with thirty-three inches scant from that point to Sargeant's Bluffs.

Among the passengers on the *Grey Cloud* was Mr JOHN RADROAD, of St. Louis. He left the Fort on the 18th inst., but brings no news of importance. The quarters erected at Fort Pierre were almost wholly occupied with provisions and stores for the military. The entire command was encamped in tents, but were healthy and contented. Great difficulty was experienced in getting wood and grass—it being necessary to cross the river and go a distance of ten or fifteen miles to obtain either. The Indians were quiet, and LAFRAMBOISE, one of the interpreters, reported having had a conversation with some of the Sioux Indians, in which they professed a willingness to give up the murderers of the mail party, last Fall, but thought it was not right to give up those who had killed Lieut. GRATTAN and his party. That, they contend, was a fair fight.

Lieut. WARREN, of the Topographical Engineers, and Mr. CRANE, left Fort Pierre early in August for Fort Kearny, on the *Platte*, accompanied by some mountain men. They would proceed through the territory most likely to be infested with Indians. Their object was to lay out a road connecting Fort Pierre with Fort Laramie.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.**—A pamphlet has reached us on this subject, issued by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, son and successor to his father, the late Wm. L. Rushton of this City, in which the merits of Cod Liver Oil in Consumption and analogous diseases are set forth under the seal of professional authority, and discussed with earnestness and ability. Without endorsing all that is claimed for its remedial powers, we are nevertheless free to say, that the name of Rushton has so long been identified with Cod Liver Oil, by reason of his laudable efforts to procure and prepare the genuine article for the profession and the public that the son deserves to be sustained in perpetuating the reputation acquired by Rushton's Cod Liver Oil, to the preparation of which in its purity he is devoting his special attention. The attempt to deprive him of his legitimate claims in this particular, by a rival house, is unworthy of public favor, and cannot fail to be frowned upon by liberal men in the profession. We take pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement on our last page. Mr. RUSHTON'S stores are at No. 10 Astor House, and on the corner of Broadway and Canal-st.—*Reese's Medical Gazette.*

NEW-YORK, September 4, 1855

☞ **Rushton's New Remedy.**—Fever and Ague can never be injudiciously treated with any one preparation. A moment's reflection will convince any one that the different stages of the disease must require different remedies, one to break up the chills; and another to effect a cure and restore the system to a state of health. It is the adoption of this principle which has given RUSHTON'S New Remedy the precedence over all others. RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case**—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S indestructible "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars*, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation. A. R. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

☞ **Hedding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN OILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **The Only Effectual Exterminator**, without danger or search. HENRY R. COSTAR'S effectual RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. Wholesale and retail depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and T. R. CALENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

☞ **The Steamer Alida** has resumed her regular trips, and leaves Pier foot of Robinson st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, making her usual landings.

PERSONAL.

E. E. O'F Y—, PA.—Is requested to call, without delay, at No. 177 8th-av., New-York.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH WARD.—The FREE-SOIL REPUBLICAN CLUB of the XIth Ward will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at No. 113 Avenue C. The Republican Electors of the Ward are requested to attend for the transaction of general business, and the election of Two Delegates to represent this Assembly District on the Republican State Convention.

FREEMAN HISCOX, President.
CHARLES PERLEY, WM. GRAY, JOHN LEWIS, DANIEL WILLIS, } Vice Presidents.
GEORGE W. BARRETT, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD.—REPUBLICAN AND TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. The friends of the cause are requested to meet at Continental Hall, cor. 34th-st. and 8th-av., on this TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to aid in the adoption of measures to secure the triumph of their principles.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE speedily removes superfluous hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 128 Washington-st., Boston.

THE MERCANTILE AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—No. 60 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
RICHARD BURLEW, President.
J. C. WILTON, Recording Secretary.

$10 REWARD.—Will be paid for the arrest of any one peddling, or purporting to peddle, COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH &c., EXTERMINATOR. COSTAR has no peddlers. HENRY R. COSTAR,
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLES STARR JR. & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers and dealers in a rotted, camphene, burning fluid and phosgene, whom will be furnished in barrels and kegs of the best quality and lowest figures.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.—Of every description for Phosgene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by CHAS. STARR, JR., & CO. No. 117 Fulton-st.

JESSE G. KEATOR'S GREEN TURTLE SOUP at No. 458 Broadway, corner 13th-st; is as far superior to any that name, as Gen. Washington is to Gen. Pierce. Try it, and you will find it what the people want; that is truth.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEYOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Wanted to purchase, a three-story frame or brick dwelling. Address SPENCER, *Daily Times* office, naming location and terms.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY.—It is purposed to keep open this Hotel till Tuesday, Sept. 18. First-class rooms may now be procured.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With government brand and weight upon each bag, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS PORTER.—In a dry goods, or wholesale grocery, or any kind of jobbing-house by a sober Protestant man, who is not afraid to work. Will give good City reference as regards honesty and sobriety. Any gentleman in want of help will find the subscriber a person worthy of notice. Any commands left at the office of this paper for J. A. N. will be promptly attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl of 19, as children's nurse and chambermaid. Is a neat sewer; will do the washing and ironing of the nursery, and neat plain sewing. Excellent City references. Wages $5 to $8 a month. Also, a neat girl of 17, as nurse and chambermaid. Wages $4 to $5. Call at No. 160 East 23d-st., second door, front room, two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Also, a Protestant girl of 16 and one of 14 wish situations. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston st., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, and to wash and iron, or as laundress in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a tidy active young woman. Call at No. 726th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By three Protestant girls. One could serve in the capacity of nurse and seamstress, and the others as chamberm ids and waiters. The best of City references given and good wages expected. Apply at No. 80 Wyckoff st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to do plain sewing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 116 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs., third door, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do housework, or baking and ironing, or to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good baker, or as laundress; has good City references. Apply at No. 204 42d-st., in basement, near 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook in a highly respectable family, one who understands her business perfectly in every respect in French and English cooking, also baking bread and fancy cake. Can be seen for two days at No. 383 Broome-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle aged English woman, as child's nurse or as waiting maid to Europe; the applicant has crossed the ocean several times and does not suffer from sea sickness; the very best of references given. Address Box No. 400 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a widow lady as seamstress and to wait on a lady or grown children in some respectable family; can be seen for two days at No. 25 Abingdon-square, corner of Froy-st. and 8th-avenue.

SITUATION WANTED AS WAITER.—By a respectable young Englishman, who perfectly understands his business. The best of City reference given. Direct X Y Z, *Times* office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman as cook, understands it in all its branches. The very best of City references if required. Address S. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waiter in a small family. Best references given. Call at No. 132 10th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man from the country, as a Flour and Feed Store. Can control a good trade. Address S. J. E., *Times* Office.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds for City and country, may be had at the office, No. 13 8th-av., one door from Troy-st., a large number of the first class are now waiting, well recommended from their last places; among whom are several Protestants; also young girls from 12 to 15 years old.

SERVANT WANTED—A girl who can come well recommended as cook, washer and ironer, and for general housework; one who is not afraid to work, and would like to live in the upper part of the City, may apply at No. 20 East 50th st., between 4th and 5th-avs.

TO EMPLOYERS.—Families from the City and country in want of good servants will find at the Office, No. 139 Bowery, a good selection of cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, general housemaids, and small girls. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise 25 cents.

GARDENER AND WIFE WANTED—Without children; the wife as laundress and to take charge of dairy, or chambermaid and laundress; the gardener must be capable of taking charge of a green-house and vegetable garden; also understand the management of fruit. A Scotchman preferred. Inquire of J. H. TURNER, No. 14 Wooster-st., before 10 o'clock every morning.

ANY PERSON—Desirous of obtaining the services of a competent and intelligent woman as housekeeper, in a private family, or to superintend a boarding house at the South or West, or any part of this State, will call on or address Mrs J. W., No. 160 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave. References given and required.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE—Qui a reçu une éducation supérieure, et qui a déjà enseigné avec succès, désire un fait des différentes méthodes qui sont en usages dans ce pays ci, désire entrer comme telle, dans un séminaire, ou dans une famille privée. Mademoiselle désire aussi la même faculté, et peut donner des leçons dans cette langue, aussi la piano et la peinture sur commençants. Les ouvrages de coût, de toutes espèces. References from clergymen and families of the highest standing. Address immediately, post paid, MADEMOISELLE, No. 178 12th-st., corner 5th-av., New-York. Has no objection to go South or West.

LIBRARIAN WANTED—By an Association; a young man to act as Librarian; one studying for the Ministry would be preferred. The Library is small and the duties light; he would therefore have a great deal of time to pursue his studies at the rooms. He should be an intelligent and energetic young man, of respectability and undoubted piety, and willing and desirous to advance the interests of the Institution. A reasonable compensation would be allowed. Address LIBRARY, Box No. 3,207, Post Office.

COOK WANTED—To go ten miles out of town; she must understand her business thoroughly, must be a good bread and pastry maker, and take care of a small dairy. None need apply but those who can bring good recommendation. Call at No. 297 Pearl-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the office of the American, &c., Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 8 Shields-st., Brooklyn, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, a great number of girls, from 12 to 14 and 17 years of age, may be had.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME—No. 149 Grand-st., is a respectable, quiet and cheap boarding house for female servants while out of place. They are also provided with the most respectable permanent situations. Servants from the country find it a great convenience. Apply to the Matron, No. 149 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and steward; advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 20 West st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

TO YOUNG MEN.—WANTED—Landsmen; also, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards, second and third officers, for Whaleships now fitting. All clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner Cedar-st., up-stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 N. R.

ANY IMPORTING OR BANKING HOUSE, OR incorporated company, in want of a thorough and competent accountant and rapid penman, may hear of one deserving a situation, on application to Box No. 1,751 Post-Office.

THREE YOUNG MEN WANTED—To engage in a light agreeable business. A small capital required. Also, a man with $150, to take charge of a light business on a liberal salary. Apply to H. M. FLORENCE, No. 443 Broadway, room No. 2, up stairs.

WANTED—Fifty orders are now daily received from families returning to the City for male and female help. Several good situations now ready. Twenty Protestant girls wanted immediately—a coachman, groom, waiter, porter and a hotel clerk. Apply at the Brooklyn Family and Servants' Industrial Institute, No. 26 Fulton-st. Under the approval of His Honor the Mayor.
Mrs C. E. PARKER, Female Superintendent.
F. BROWNE, General Agent.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by the subscriber, a few competent men of genteel appearance and good address, to solicit orders for the splendid illustrated publications of Sumner Walker, Boston. City reference required. Terms liberal. Apply at the office, No. 65 Chatham-st., up stairs, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH PRICE.

MUSICAL.—A Soprano and an Alto wish situations in an Episcopal Church, in this City. They have sung in one in Brooklyn, for the last fifteen months, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 171 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

LAW.—The advertiser, who has been in practice in this City during the last few years, would like to enter on arrangement with some older lawyer as assistant or junior partner. Address GROTIUS, *Daily Times* Office.

287 BROADWAY, COR. READE-ST.—At MORRIS COMFORT & CO.'S, can be obtained respectable chamber, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Harmon office, No. 102 Greenwich st. Terms moderate.

FIRST-CLASS COOKS, NURSES, LAUNDRESSES & c.—Are waiting to be applied for at the registration now ready, at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 146 Grand-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in procuring families, boarding-houses &c., with female servants. Office No. 1 Carmine st., near Bleecker.

MACHINERY.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS. Heavy & Light, make at the manufactory price. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

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BOARDING—NO. 64 VARICK-ST.—A few rooms on the second floor to let to gentlemen and their wives. Also pleasant rooms for single gentlemen with partial or full board. This location, in the vicinity of St. John's Park, being very convenient to the business part of the City. References exchanged.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN—For a single gentleman, or a married couple, without children, in the house owner of Carlton and Greene ave. The accommodations are a spacious bedroom and closet, with parlor and piano, in common with the family. The furniture is new and costly. Terms for one, $5, without dinners during the week; $12 for two, with full board. Address J. W. S., Box No. 1,374 Post-Office.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.—The Workingmen of the City of New York are hereby convened at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, (opposite the New-York Hotel,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the best means of securing—1st. The abolition of the contract system. 2d. The improvement of the public lands and lots belonging to the City, for the benefit of the tenantry. 3d. The election to legislative offices of representatives of workingmen; and 4th. The submission of all laws involving issues not decided prior to and by the election of the representatives to the direct vote of the people. Work for all at just, living wages, is the cry; for a 1," at low and gradually diminishing rents, and the integrity and perpetuity of representative Democratic institutions. Every man in favor of the above measures, will not fail to attend the meeting. The Park Committee will report a plan of organization for the ensuing election.
COMMITTEE.
WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT, WILLIAM ROWE,
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THE WESTERN FARM ASSOCIATION—TO THE PUBLIC.—This Association intends to procure from 50 to 100,000 acres of land in Wisconsin, for division among 1,000 or more members. They have secured advantages that offer great inducements for persons to join with them and invite the public to attend a meeting at the Union Rooms, No. 163 Bowery, at 8 o'clock on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, when full explanations will be given. Every person who subscribes for one share, three or four forty-acre farms, will be entitled to a village lot of one fourth of an acre with each farm. Instalments, $5 monthly. Constitutions may be obtained at the meeting.
JOHN STEVENS, President.
WM. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

NINTH WARD.—The Whig Delegates of the VIIth Assembly District are notified to attend a meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Public House of W. MASON, corner of Hudson and Barrow sts., to nominate a candidate to be supported by the electors of said District at the ensuing election.
Also, the Whig Delegates to the Charter Convention are notified to attend a meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the above place, to put in nomination candidates for the several Ward Offices to be supported at the ensuing election. By order of the Ward Committee.
WM. A. WOOD, Chairman.
W. H. GEDNEY, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BUTCHER'S REAL ESTATE HIDE ASSOCIATION, situate on the corner of 1st-av. and 5th-st., in the said City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a resolution will be offered and voted upon for the dissolution of the said Association. By order of the Trustees.
S. P. PATTERSON, President.
EDWARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at noon. Subjects—*Fall Dress in of Meadows* and *Preparation of Ground and sowing Wheat*. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
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Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locality now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applications will be received for the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Staves and heading for sale by hand.
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REFERENCES made known at the academy, No. 288 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

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BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of Instruction

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn and vicinity, equable advantages in the education of their children enjoyed by the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and no efforts for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.

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UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS will reopen on Tuesday, the 18th September inst., at 9½ A. M. Applicants for admission will present themselves on Tuesday, the 18th, at 9½ A. M., in the Council room.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE will reopen on the 18th October; and all Students will enroll themselves at the College, No. 107 East 14th-st.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The exercises of this department will be resumed by Prof. DELL, on Monday from 1 to 2 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS OF DESIGN.—The School of Design will commence its session on the 14th September, at the studio of the Professor, No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be open for the reception of students on the 17th September.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Classes will be formed at the commencement of other college duties, and arrangements may be made for evening instruction.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Prof. JOHNSON, Rector, will be opened for students on Monday, 10th September.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, August 7, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters

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N. B. Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society

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BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No walk, Conn. C. M SELLECK, Principal. This School will commence its second session on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of September next.

The design of the Principal is to secure to the punils placed under his care such facilities as will enable them thoroughly to prosecute all the studies necessary to a complete preparation for College, or to engage in the commercial or active pursuits of life. To attain this, competent Teachers are provided in each Department of the School.

Circulars containing definite information relative to the School, may be had by addressing the Principal, at his residence, Norwalk, Ct.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 7 West 15th st., near 5th-av.—JAMES BOLTON, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limit-d to 25. Rooms large, well ventilated, and newly fitted up to School purposes. The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and practical—designed to prepare boys either for entering college or engaging in business. The duties of the School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal, at the School-room. References—J. Ferris, D. D.; H. B. Smith, D. D.; E. D. Morgan, Esq.; Anson G. Phelps, Esq.; P. Perit, Esq.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New-York. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, Sept. 3, 1855. A. H. DUNNING, A. M., Principal; Miss C. E. BACKUS, Preceptress; Miss F. M. HASTINGS, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $26 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.

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W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square. New-York, under the pat ronage of the Prov. Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term wi l commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars. A Prospectus, stating the terms and advantages of the School, can be had on application.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 101 West 38th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway. References, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. P. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES ROOME, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR. GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will reopen her School for Young Ladies, at No. 81 9th-st. on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall-st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 44 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 6

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Applications, with references, will be received by the undersigned for the Free Scholarships now vacant in the New-York University and Columbia College in the gift of this Association.

WM. H. WICKHAM,
Chairman Committee on Free Scholarships,
No. 171 West st., cor. Warren.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 290 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications

MR. GEORGE HENRY CURTIS—No 193 West 20th st., gives lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music, and in Harmony and Composition connected with the Piano and Organ.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. R. OREN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 1 8th-av., first door from Washington-square.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, Rector. JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., Associate. D. NEWARD, Associate Teacher. Gymnasium, Gallows-t. Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. H. LEWIS, D. D. } Prof. G. D. EATON.
Rev. R. C. CUTLER, D. D. } Prof. A. CRITTENDEN.
Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D. } Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH.
Rev. N. S. FOSTER, D. D. } IRA SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH. } DAN MARVIN, Esq.

EDUCATION ON THE GERMAN PLAN—The Columbian Classical and Mercantile Institute, under the direction of Drs. RICHARDS and SENDAN, will open for the reception of young gentlemen on MONDAY the 10th inst., in the large and handsome suite of rooms No. 349 4th-av. Circulars with all the particulars may be had at Stringer & Townsend's, under Barnum's Museum, at Evans & Arnold's, Trinity Buildings at Westerman's, No. 290 Broadway, and at the Institute, where one or both of the Principals may be consulted.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 16 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st., below 5th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall-st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 290 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th st., near Tompkins-square.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st. corner 6th-av., now in its 35th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life. WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, }

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

THE ENSUING ACADEMIC YEAR of the Misses BUCKNALL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept 13 1855. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of the principals, or at Messrs Willis & Conkling's, No. 2 Murray-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 per year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No. 102 West 22d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st, directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris (formerly of Peugnet's school), will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No 39 West 15th st. between 5th and 6th avs.—The Classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 3d of September.

TERMS—For students over 9 years of age, $12 50 per quarter; for those under that age, $7 50.

M. DRISCOLL, Superintendent.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S MISCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. LIVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., Messrs WM HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 104 21 av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 209 Henry st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class board ng school for boys. Number limited to twe ve. C rculars may be had of E. M. JEROME, Esq., No. 175 Broadway, or of Alderman W. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av. A. L. YALLAP PINE, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

THE NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3. Circulars, &c., at Roe Lockwood's, Stanford & Swords, or at the Schools, No. 48 5th av., corner 11th-st

WM. H. CUTHBERTSON, No. 48 5th av.
Rev. GEO. N. SLEIGHT, No. 243 West 28th-st.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Directed by the late Professor DE PEYSTER, N. A. DESPEZ and T. HAYDOCK SMITH, removed from Hunnewell st. to Macdougal-st., corner Clinton-place, reopens Sept 3

THE MISSES POHL—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 191 West 18th st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

DANIEL P. BATON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 895 8th st., Washington square. The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, 11th September. There is also vacancy in the Senior Department, and special to the Junior ones.

HENRY STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 11 Henry-st., near St. Paul's Church. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or business life. J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

J. R. ANDREWS' SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., Brooklyn. The eighth year of this institution commences on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars containing terms, references, &c., apply as above.

THE BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 249 Broadway, Parrish, Classical and English School for Boys, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 13. Also Mme. HARRISON'S Juvenile Department on the same day.

BERTHAM HARRISON, B. A., Principal

MRS. A. F. DAVIS' Institute for Young Ladies reopens Sept 10. No. 1 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. References: Rev. Dr. Cox, D. D., Owego; Col. S. CASE, U. S. A., Brooklyn; J. H. Haven, Brooklyn; A. S. Barnes, Brooklyn; G. Gault, Brooklyn; Hon. E. P. Smith.

MONS. AND MME. HERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av. corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept 17. After Sept 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM—Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., reopens under the direction of its respective Professors and Teachers, on MONDAY, Sept 3, 1855. S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., Principal.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 826 Broadway reopens on Monday, Sept 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute, JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH }

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S. WOOD Jr., No. 231 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept 4—No 327 4th av. See circular. Application personally or by note.

ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM—The Metropolitan reopens on MONDAY, Sept 3, 1855. Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av. S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., Projector and Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 81 16th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 25.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 58 East 22d-st.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st. between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

MME. HIX—No 101 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855.

MLLE. AUBERT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be opened on MONDAY, the 10th September, Carmansville, 158th-st., near Audubon Park.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 105 Greene-st., near Bleecker. The exercises of this school will be resumed on MONDAY, the 3d of September. JAMES N. McELLIGOTT, Principal.

G. H. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No 122 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 143 Union st., South Brooklyn. Fall term will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

C. M. & C. M. HOLDEN, Principals.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 90 Ornament, Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' SCHOOL will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept 13 at No. 16 West 14th-st.

GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855. Nos 93 and 95 6th-av. S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., Principal

MADAME F. DELACHAUX'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 11 West 24th st., near 6th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11

MRS. McAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN—Will open for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No 56 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

MR. MURRAY RAINE, M. A.—Will reopen his School on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 14 West 28th-st., third house from 5th av

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 100 Waverley place. Circulars may be obtained at their residence

MISS NOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th st.

MRS. VAMARIS—No. 118 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Miss MARGARET ALHAIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on Monday, Sept. 17th.

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies at No. 38 Union-square, 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 13.

MRS. O'KILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 4

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, No. 22 North-Moore st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars with terms can be had at the School.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY Sept. 13.

MRS. WOODHAM'S SCHOOL—No. 93 East 39th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 12 Chambers st Reopens Sept 3 M. C. TRACY.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day school on Sept. 10, at No 41 9th-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE TWENTY SIXTH-ST.—The substantial made-built house, together with the lot No. 92 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avenues; lot 25 by 100 feet, and the house 25 by about 45 feet. The neighborhood is an excellent one and the house will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately. Terms very easy.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—The house is on 15th-st., near 6th-av.; is three-story and high basement, has all the newest improvements; is 20 by 55; lot 20 by 103 feet, and will be sold for $8 750. Enquire of this week. LINDSLEY & HADSELL,

No 78 8th-av., cor 14th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN CHEAP—A neat two story and basement house, with garden, grapevines &c., court yard, large lot nine rooms, situated in with brick; fifteen minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Price, $2,650—terms easy. Apply to G. W. BROWN, No. 361 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A lease of an Hotel on 3d-av., above 26th-st., with the furniture, fixtures, &c. The present lease has 3 years to run. May, 1855, at $1,200 rent per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A three story English basement house and lot, with all the modern improvements. Also, a portion of the furniture. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 18 Boerum-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first-class brick houses on Second-place, city of Brooklyn. Also, five first-class lots on the same street, each 25x133½ feet. Some cash required in this exchange. Apply to EDWIN J. POWERS, Harrison Bank Building.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In the town of Hempstead, Queens county, Long Island, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of H. TWEED, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

GENEVA HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A three double three-story brick dwelling, 50 feet square, and lot of land 99 feet front on Main-st. and 223 feet deep, in the beautiful village of Geneva, commanding an extensive view of Seneca Lake. It is particularly well adapted for a female seminary or a boarding house. A seminary of high character is much needed there. It is offered at a very low price, the owner having removed therefrom. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY—Good farms of all sizes and prices, from $1,500 to $15,000. Also good building lots in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, besides valuable City houses, tavern, factories and fo dings. Also, sales of property of all sorts at auction, punctually attended to, in the City or any part of the State, on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Apply to ABBE & ROBINSON, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PART CASH.—Three story brick dwelling, No. 18 Columbia-st., New-York, $5 000. In Brooklyn—No. 82 Lafayette av., corner of Portland av.; gas fixtures, high ground, first-class residence, $5 300. No. 5 Hoyt-st., first-class house, near City Hall, $7 000.

A. RAINETAUX, No. 161 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Of 20 acres, at Hart's Corners, Scaresdale, Westchester, with fine house 70 feet front, stable, carriage house, poultry and wash-house, &c., &c.; just been thoroughly repaired at an expen-e of $1 500; is in the most perfect order; location pe fectly healthy, wi h fine garden plenty of fruit, beautiful lawn studded with fine shade trees, on Bronx River and only 24 miles from City Hall.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SPLENDID LOCATION FOR SALE—At Brown's Point, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing at Keyport. Eight acres of land, with a good house, barn and stable, with a splendid well of water and fine bathing, together with a fine selection of various fruit and shade trees. This property will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of JAMES LYON, No. 331 5th st., or on the premises.

FARM OF 102 ACRES FOR SALE—In Westchester County, one mile and a half south west from the village of Bedford, where an extensive female seminary is soon to be opened. The farm is occupied by the owner, in fine condition, good buildings, &c., about four miles from Newcastle Station on Harlem Railroad. Also, at Peekskill, a superior building site, about three acres; an extensive view of the Hudson River and three minutes' walk from the Railroad Station. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—96 Civil City Lots, 25x100 feet each, together with the land to the centre of the streets, situated between 187th and 188th sts., Broadway and the 10th-av., fronting on Broadway 262 feet and running back towards 10th-av. 1,245 feet. This property is nearly opposite Fort Washington, and contains about 8 acres of ground, covered with handsome forest trees and other shrubbery; and is in full view of the High Bridge, Hudson and East Rivers and surrounding country, and would make a delightful site for a country residence; two acres of the land is in fine pasture. There is a fine spring of never-failing water on it. Will sell for cash and mortgage, at a low price, or will exchange for improved unencumbered property in New York or Brooklyn. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Fifteen lots, 25x100 feet each, in the romantic village (now city) of Yonkers, and delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, having a view of twenty miles up and down the river, and are admirably situated for private dwellings. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building. Some cash required in this exchange

SIXTH-AVENUE LOTS.—Four lots situated on a Commercial-st. of the Crystal Palace and all fronting on the avenue. An excellent opportunity for improvement or speculation, as they will be sold at a positive bargain.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The two lots of ground on the south side of 42d st., about 110 feet east of Broadway. For terms and further particulars apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—One of the best established and paying omnibus or stage lines in the City, with about 120 horses, 20 stages, sleighs, &c., and all necessary equipments, in complete order. Profits on this line from $36 to $45 per day, affording a good opportunity for an individual or company acquainted with the business for a profitable investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—A moderate sized modern-built house, handsomely furnished, for six or twelve months, by a gentleman and lady without children, situated between the 4th and 8th avs. and between 16th and 30th sts. Address H. A., Box No. 1,557, Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A HOUSE—In the upper part of the City, worth from $3,000 to $6,000, for which cash, bond and mortgage, and an unencumbered lot in Brooklyn, worth $500, will be paid. Apply to C. H. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 198 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—A house in a pleasant and healthy locality, within twenty miles of New-York City, suitable for a Boys' Boarding School. Address H. H., Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to rent for one year, a first class house in the upper part of the City, furnished. Address W. E., No. 86 University-place.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A fine three story and basement brick dwelling house on Court-st., near Amity st., five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. City Hall and cars from Fulton Ferry to Greenwood pass the premises every five minutes. A desirable residence for a genteel family. Rent moderate. Possession given immediately.

HOUSE TO LET.—Three elegant houses in first-class Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new and handsome English basement house, No. 243 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in a highly respectable neighborhood, furnished with handsome gilt chandeliers, and containing the modern improvements. Apply on WILLIAM S. SEELY, No. 440 4th av., or to C. B. MORRISON, No. 53 West 22d-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very desirable three-story dwelling, with high basement and all the modern improvements, in East 15th st. Will be rented low to a first-class tenant, that will buy the whole or part of the furniture. Address H. W. H., Box No. 374, Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, WITH CARRIAGE-HOUSE, &c.—A handsomely furnished house, delightfully located for Winter use, with more than the ordinary conveniences, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall-st. Furniture nearly new, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 15 Park row.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—At No. 62 White st., only three doors west of Broadway. Fine airy rooms, with best of light. Inquire on the premises

BROADWAY OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS TO BE LET—Very cheap to good permanent tenants, situated in the best block in the City. Apply to GRAY & SONS, No. 153 Broadway.

SECOND STORY AND ATTIC ROOM TO LET.—No. 137 Elizabeth-st. near Broome-st.; also back parlor and front basement, with two attic rooms. Apply at No. 126 2nd-st.

TWO NEW THREE AND A HALF STORY HOUSES TO LET—With sub-cellars eighteen by forty, with all the modern improvements, Nos. 111 and 1109 24

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7 334,271 72
Average amount of Specie..... 612,315 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 302,225 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,499,347 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R S OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $567 924 00
Average amount of Specie..... 52,826 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,848 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 334,566 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,827,404 27
Average amount of Specie..... 1,126,180 65
Average amount of Circulation, notes of this Bank of America..... 78,248 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,835,980 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $8,077,791 99
Average amount of Specie..... 1,272,331 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,165 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,319,930 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD KING, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3 day of September, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,173,226 08
Average amount of Specie..... 67,401 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,077 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 898,854 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of Sep tember, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,561,457 49
Average amount of Specie..... 589,8-3 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 241,128 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,3c5,031 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B MEEKER Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W B MEEKER, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,375,334 14
Average amount of Specie..... 123,048 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 82,859 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,259,123 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,247,415 18
Average amount of Specie..... 653,369 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 142,172 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,692,227 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. CORBY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,674,499 95
Average amount of Specie..... 244,616 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 240,500 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,394,576 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
AUG. C GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1 04,212 96
Average amount of Specie..... 13,427 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 189,100 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 890 168 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G SEADROFT, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N G SEADROFT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
JAS L MERRIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,478,424 07
Average amount of Specie..... 130,984 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 304,000 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,347,660 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $239 015 23
Average amount of Specie..... 38,154 96
Average amount of Circulation..... 190,945 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 129,853 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C S VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855
H. H. KIDD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1 588,345 31
Average amount of Specie..... 117,741 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,960 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,077,129 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,517 887 90
Average amount of Specie..... 257,915 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 276,488 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,457,726 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 27th day of August, 1855.
LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $743,193 25
Average amount of Specie..... 90,929 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 156,934 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 603,639 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
E. B FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,706,095 83
Average amount of Specie..... 180,577 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 51,562 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,235,161 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBT. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,781,930 61
Average amount of Specie..... 315,578 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 64,486 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,993,213 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W T HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. CORBY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,505 065 51
Average amount of Specie..... 134,197 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,674 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,562 517 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
ANDREW KOHLER Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $483,457 00
Average amount of Specie..... 50, 35 00
Average Amount of Circulation..... 96,918 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 287,898 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. HALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1 808,223 47
Average amount of Specie..... 181,492 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 135,334 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,499,664 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief

W J LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September 1855
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $658,010 14
Average amount of Specie..... 36 324 37
Average amount of circulation..... 10 470 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 580,655 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of September, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $675 738 77
Average amount of Specie..... 115 279 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,274 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 621 805 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September 1855.
JNO. I. HILTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,344,298 09
Average amount of Specie..... 61,206 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,986 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 688,99 0 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855
GILBERTS. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $145 52- 00
Average amount of Specie..... 36 229 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94 600 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 220,286 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $528,035 96
Average amount of Specie..... 75,280 52
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,966 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 461,434 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,915,546 73
Average amount of Specie..... 134,697 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,480,304 48
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,480,304 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,697,670 99
Average amount of Specie..... 853,349 52
Average amount of Circulation..... 392,234 68
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,499,292 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $870,375 00
Average amount of Specie..... 45,710 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 93 900 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 646,7-7 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,170 418 25
Average amount of Specie..... 119,178 32
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,240 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 943,170 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,163 011 46
Average amount of Specie..... 670,842 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 868,249 84
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,245,339 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,220 886 58
Average amount of Specie..... 93,201 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 194,144 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 917,833 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $742,876 93
Average amount of Specie..... 67,096 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,062 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 532,622 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,284,490 85
Average amount of Specie..... 164,202 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,264 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,563,606 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855
ALLEN J. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of Sept mber, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2 942,857 88
Average amount of Specie..... 1,192,575 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 213,896 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,476,202 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of Septe ber, 1855
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,866,539 52
Average amount of Specie..... 257,220 67
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 133,473 69
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,288,834 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,393 903 46
Average amount of Specie..... 987,156 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 103,971 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,042 095 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1 123 968 00
Average amount of Specie..... 122 439 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,018 792 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
FONT. M. STREBEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,588,853 51
Average amount of Specie..... 153,031 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 178,327 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 887,909 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $164,269 18
Average amount of Specie..... 7,978 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 421 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 107,444 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEXANDER M CATERSON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A MASTERSON Jr. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855
ELIAS DUSENBERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $401,472 70
Average amount of Specie..... 27,384 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,174 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 132,803 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK HARDING, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $136,187 50
Average amount of Specie..... 10,594 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 15,480 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 128,777 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D B HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,035,860 42
Average amount of Specie..... 94,645 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 174 472 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 815 153 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. H. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855
EDWIN N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,330 110 73
Average amount of specie..... 97,958 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 123 318 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 739,229 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

CHARLES PALMER, Asst Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $601,843 22
Average amount of Specie..... 34 901 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,872 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 382 222 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $973,688 00
Average amount of Specie..... 52,981 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,060 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 690,674 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31 day of September, 1855
WM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $865,333 83
Average amount of Specie..... 44,400 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 151,340 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 617,021 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
WM. H. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,030,716 98
Average amount of Specie..... 200,410 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 81 640 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,378 455 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M HAYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P M HAYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of September, 1855.
WM. CURRIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $670 807 00
Average amount of Specie..... 51,975 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,997 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 380 497 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,309,286 10
Average amount of Specie..... 112,210 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 195,251 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 660,630 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,016,446 00
Average amount of Specie..... 104 352 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 108,498 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 724,075 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,443,732 61
Average amount of Specie..... 107 744 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 267,762 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 753 0.8 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM H FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. H FALLS, President.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,754,416 75
Average amount of Specie..... 307,474 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 184,392 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,452,985 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of September, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.—No. 82 Broadway, will send forward their Expresses to CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA on WEDNESDAY, Sept 5, 1855, by Panama and Nicaragua Routes, in charge of Special Messengers to destination at reduced rates of Freight. Freight received until 12 M.—must be packed strongly and made waterproof—small parcels received until 2 P. M. Letters must be enclosed in the Government envelopes or they cannot be forwarded by this Express. Goods shipped in bond D. N. BARNEY, President.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WAGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 267 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1855.

mh13-1aw6mTu* ROBERT H. JOLLEY, Administrator

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at

New-York Daily Times.

THE BURLINGTON CATASTROPHE.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TESTIMONY CONCLUDED.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

THE UNRECLAIMED BODY.

The Coroner's Jury resumed its sittings at Burlington yesterday morning. There were not as many spectators present as on the previous days of the investigation.

At the opening of the session, Justice WRIGHT stated to the Jury that the body of one of the persons killed at the accident, and yet remaining at Burlington, was still unclaimed. The gentleman, he added, who was deputed by a firm in Philadelphia, where Mr. HUMPHREYS dealt, had arrived this (Monday) morning, and on examining the body, declared it *not to be that of* Mr. HUMPHREYS, of Peoria, Illinois. He was intimate with all the HUMPHREYS of Peoria, and was quite positive that the corpse before him did not belong to any of the HUMPHREYS of Peoria. During the examination of the effects of the deceased this morning, there was found the name "J. P. LOVELAND," written in indelible ink on the outside of one of the pockets of his pantaloons; this may lead to identification. Mrs. DRAKE, however, who is still here, persists in saying that the body is that of Mr. NATHANIEL HUMPHREYS, of Peoria. She declares herself to be quite positive, and appears quite indignant at the refusal of the Jury to place the body in her charge, and deliver to her its effects.

That Mr. HUMPHREYS, of Peoria, was on board the fatal train, there is no doubt.

After a general conversation among the Jurors, testimony in the case was again resumed.

TESTIMONY OF A PASSENGER.

Lloyd Vandervoort, sworn: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Camden.

Q.—Were you on board the 10 o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia on the 29th of August? A.—I was.

Q.—What car were you in? A.—In the third car from the rear—I think it was marked C.

Q.—Were there any persons in that car who have testified before this Jury? A.—Yes, Sir, you were, (pointing to the Foreman of the Jury,) Col. HAMPTON and some others.

Q.—When that train commenced backing, did you observe its speed? A.—I recollect a loud blowing whistle beyond Burlington, caused us to stop; I am in the habit of traveling in cars; I heard the whistle of another train also, and I knew that another train was coming, as she was due at Burlington; then our train commenced backing; I observed the retrograde motion, but it did not strike me to be faster than usual when backing when we meet trains; but very soon after I observed that we were going at an unusual speed for backing; being acquainted with the road in that vicinity, this rapidity of backing did not excite my fears; if I were on a strange road, or if there were a curve there, I should probably be alarmed; very soon after those thoughts I felt that there was a jerking, an unusual motion in my car; a moment had scarce elapsed, when I heard a crushing and breaking. and I recollect saying to the passengers in a loud voice, "Sit still," as I considered it safer; it was then that the car in which I was, suddenly came to a stop. I will state to the Jury that I recollect hearing distinctly the whistle of our engine very shortly after we commenced our retrograde movement; the whistle was such a one as is blown when trains are meeting; it was very loud.

Q.—Can you fix the time between the whistle and the rumbling of the cars? A.—I would not like to fix the time, but it was a very short time.

Q.—Have you any idea of the rate of speed at which the train was backing? A.—I think I form an idea of the speed of a train *for ward*; I sometimes, while traveling, amuse myself by looking at my watch when there are milestones up, to see how fast we are going; I know that going backward at twenty-five miles an hour will seem faster than going forward at thirty-five miles an hour; I am not accustomed to backing more than eight or ten miles an hour; I recollect saying to a fellow passenger while we were backing that I thought we were going about fifteen miles an hour.

Q.—How fast were you going before you backed? A.—After we passed the bridge we were going at the rate of 20 or 25 miles the hour—our usual speed.

Q.—Did you know of the cross-roads there? A.—I did.

Q.—How far from the cross-roads were you when you commenced backing? A.—I think about a mile, or a mile and a quarter.

Q.—Do you know Isaac Nostrand, the conductor of the train? A.—Yes; better than any other conductor on the train.

Q.—What do you know of him as a conductor? A.—I always regarded him as a skillful, prudent and reliable officer; I always felt safer when in a train under his charge than in any other.

Q.—Do you know the engineer or brakemen of the train? A.—No, Sir.

ANOTHER PASSENGER'S EVIDENCE.

Allen Thompson, sworn: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Bordentown.

Q.—Were you in the ten o'clock A. M. line up from Philadelphia last Wednesday? A.—I was.

Q.—Which car were you in? A.—In the car next to the mail car.

Q.—Was that car injured? A.—Yes, considerably.

[The Foreman here announced that he had received a dispatch from Mr. Gerry, of Jersey City, stating that the rear brakeman of the fatal train was so much injured as to be unable to leave his home in Trenton to attend the inquest.]

We were about a mile or two miles above the cross-roads when the trains came in sight of each other; I heard the whistle given—two whistles—to stop the train, and the signal was given for starting back,—that is, three blows of the whistle; I observed that we were going back middling fast, and being under the impression that there was a curve in the road, I was afraid we were going too fast. I heard a blow of the whistle as we approached the cross-road; I then looked out and observed that we were still going pretty fast; I felt a slight shock of the car and supposed it to be caused by some dirt on the track; I then observed a heavy jar and soon after two others; the cars began to go of one side and to cant over, and a rush was made by the passengers; I then observed the Conductor make a pass to reach the bell-rope from the platform, but he could not, as the roofs of the cars came together; he stepped back into the door, raised his hand, and said, "Be still; sit where you are; the danger is all over now," our car stopped then, and we got out then.

Q.—Have you been accustomed to riding on railroads? A.—On this road and others, too.

Q.—At what do you estimate the rate of speed at which the train was coming back? A.—When I first noticed the speed I think we were not running at less than fifteen miles an hour.

Q.—Had the speed slackened any when you first heard the rumbling? A.—Yes, I think it had.

Q.—Were you looking out of the cars when you were coming down? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you see anything of the carriage? A.—I did not—I was not looking in that direction.

Q.—Could a person in a carriage on the cross-road, hearing the last whistle of the engine, have time to escape the train. A.—I first believed that the whistle was blown in time to warn persons approaching on the cross-road.

Q.—Have you any interest in the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. A.—None whatever.

HOW FAST THE TRAIN WAS BACKING.

Dean Ruoff Reed sworn: Q.—Do you know anything of the railroad accident on Wednesday last? A.—I do.

Q.—Were you in the train? A.—I was not.

Q.—Tell the Jury what you know about the matter. A.—I saw the train going forward; it stopped pretty near my place, about a mile above the cross-road; both trains, when they stopped, blew their whistles simultaneously, loud and strong, and pretty long; I had not a view of the train all the way, on account of the trees; I think the trees were about the third of a mile apart.

Q.—After the train commenced backing did you hear a whistle proceed from it? A.—I did—one whistle.

Q.—Where were you standing during this time? A.—In the back door of my house.

Q.—How far is your house from the Railroad? About a quarter of a mile.

Q.—How far is your house from the crossing of the river road? A.—A little over a quarter of a mile

Q.—What rate do you think the train was going back? A.—I may be mistaken, but I think about 25 miles an hour.

Q.—Did you make any remark to any one about the speed? A.—I did; to my family and to some laborers, before I heard of the accident.

Q.—Do you suppose a person in a carriage on the river road could have heard the whistle as plain as you? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—How long after you saw the cars go past did you hear of the accident? A.—About an hour and a quarter.

Q.—Do you consider that river road a dangerous one to cross? A.—It may be to strangers, but not to those accustomed to it.

Q.—Can a person on the river road, if they did not hear the whistle, observe the approach of a train coming down the Railroad? A.—That all depends how fast a person was driving. There is but a mighty little distance to see up the road, and before you know it the cars are upon you. Still I think a person by looking, could stop their horses in time, though I remember that once I had to jump out and hold my horses while a train was passing at that crossing.

Q.—Do you consider it safe to drive a vehicle at any time at the rate of ten miles an hour on that road? A.—Well, a slower rate of speed would be safer.

Q.—Which train do you consider most dangerous to passengers on the river road? A.—In coming into town the down train (going to Philadelphia) is the most dangerous.

Q.—Why do you think so? A.—Because coming in you travel at an angle of about 45 degrees, alongside of the track. Coming up, the cars are visible, at intervals, through openings, for a long distance. [The witness here explained what he meant by the location of the river road and its position to the railroad. As this has already been given in the TIMES, we omit it.]

Q.—You have said that you mentioned to your family and other persons, while the train was backing, something about that movement,—what did you say? A.—I said that there would probably be a smash up.

Q.—What led you to think there would be a smash up? The great speed at which the train was backing—a speed, as I have already said, which seemed to me to be about 25 miles an hour.

Q.—In coming down the road how near would you be to the crossing. A.—About four or five rods, and the cars would reach the crossing first.

A WITNESS WHO SAW THE ACCIDENT

Mrs. Alice Riley, sworn: Q.—Where do you live? A.—Just outside the city, next house to Mrs. Cook's, this side of the crossing.

Q.—What did you see? A.—I was standing at my kitchen door; I observed the cars backing, and saw the carriage approaching: I thought that the carriage could not pass over in time, and while thinking so, the collision took place. I saw the cars strike the horses; they were carried off a good way, and one of the wheels was off; I was afraid the cars would be thrown off right in front of my door, and I ran through to the front door, and the cars were just then off the track.

Q.—Did you hear the whistle of the cars? A.—I did when the train was coming up, but it did not blow the whistle after it commenced backing.

Q.—How far up the road was the train when it first commenced backing? A.—It was in the hollow; I can't say the distance; it was this side of Price's-lane.

Q.—Did you hear the cars whistle at the crossing? A.—*The cars, after they had knocked off the horses, whistled twice.*

Q.—Did you hear any whistle at all after the train commenced backing. A.—I did, but it proceeded from the other train.

Q.—How could you distinguish which train it came from? I think I could distinguish it; I think it came from the train coming from New-York.

Mr. Price, sworn: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Burlington.

Q.—What do you know about this accident? A.—I saw the cars backing down.

Q.—Where were you standing? A.—In a field, three hundred or four hundreds yards from the track.

Q.—Well, Sir, what can you say of the whistle or the speed? A.—*I heard the whistle while the train was backing.*

Q.—Whereabouts was the train when you heard the whistle? A—Not far above the crossing.

Q.—Did you see the down train? A.—No.

Q.—You say you heard the whistle distinctly; *might* not that have been from the train coming down from New-York? A.—It might possibly have been, though my impression is that the whistles proceeded from the backing train.

Q.—What can you say of the speed of the backing train? A.—My impression is that it was going at the rate of about twenty miles an hour.

Q.—Mr. Price, how far is it from your lane to the cross-road? A.—About six hundred yards.

Q.—What space of time elapsed from the time you heard the crash of the cars? A.—It was not over a minute; to be sure it took some time for the second to reach me.

Q.—Did you see Dr Heinaken driving that day? A.—I did.

Q.—How fast was he driving? A.—In a smart way.

Q.—Did you observe anything unusual in the speed of the backing train? A.—I thought it was going unusually fast for a backing train; I never saw them going so fast before.

A PRIVATE CONSULTATION—ADJOURNMENT.

At this point, a few minutes past 1 o'clock, the jury-room was cleared to permit of an examination of the body for certain private marks alleged by Mrs. Drake to be upon it, and for a private consultation of the jurors.

The Jury were in private session a few minutes, when they adjourned to 2½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Jury reassembled at 2½ o'clock, and proceeded with the examination of witnesses.

WAS THE WHISTLE BLOWN?

James Garwood, sworn: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—About a mile and half from here, up the railroad.

Q.—You are a farmer, are you not? A.—I am.

Q.—Were you at home on the day of the accident? A.—Near it, up in the fields.

Q.—How far from the railroad crossing is it to what is known as Garwood's-lane? A.—It is a short mile.

Q.—Did you see the train of cars to which the damage occurred? A.—Yes; I saw the train come up and stop.

Q.—Did you see the down train? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see that train stop? A.—I didn't see it stop.

Q.—Do you know whether the train which backed down, went up before Garwood's-lane, or after your lane,—meaning Garwood's-lane? A.—Yes, it did.

Q.—How far were you off from the train when it commenced to move back? A.—About fifty yards.

Q.—How far apart was the down train from New-York from the backing train? A.—I think about a quarter of a mile.

Q.—Did you hear the whistle blowing on the train which backed down? A.—Both trains blew when they were approaching each other; but I cannot say that I heard the backing train blow after it commenced to back—I did not notice.

By Mr. Holt—Did you see the up-train stop? A.—I didn't see it stop; I could not as it was between the points.

Q.—Did you see it backing and at what rate of speed was it backing? A.—I saw it backing; I cannot say as to what speed; when above me and opposite it had not got under full headway but it seemed to go very fast when it passed me.

Q.—Did you hear the up-train whistle while backing? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was the down train from New-York going very fast at the time? A.—Well, full as fast as usual.

By another Juror—Can you hear the whistle blow from the cross-roads at your house in still times?

Q.—Would you be as likely to hear the whistle blow at the cross-roads from where you stood, as at your house? A.—It is a little farther off, but I suppose I would be likely to hear it.

DID THE COMPANY VIOLATE ITS CONTRACT?

Dr. A. P. Chalmers, sworn: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 34 Wood-st, Burlington.

Q.—Are you Clerk of the City of Burlington? A.—I am.

Q.—And as such, have charge of its papers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you in your possession the contract made by and between the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and the City of Burlington. A.—I have; this is it; [handing the document to the Foreman.]

[A minute book of the corporation, from March 11, 1828, to March, 1851, containing a copy of the contract above mentioned, was also produced by the Doctor and examined.]

Mr. Hall rose to inquire, as a juryman, what that contract had to do with the accident, the origin of which was being examined to the Jury. He supposed it was not proposed to show that the Company had ever agreed that no accident should occur. He thought the examination of the document was a mere waste of time, and hoped it would not be proceeded with.

The Foreman, Mr John Rodgers, stated by way of explanation, that the object of examining the document was to remove an erroneous impression. It was well to have the mat of understood, as that an erroneous impression might not go abroad to the public, who would form their opinions of the whole matter from the reports which they would receive. It was well to make it known what the contract was between the city and the railroad as to the running of trains, and to what points the limits of the city extended.

[The contract was read. It grants to the Railroad Company the right of way for a railroad through Broadway-street for the sum of $500 per annum, and provides that no car shall, within the precincts of the city, be propelled over the track at a rate of speed exceeding six miles an hour. The upper portion of the road, which is a continuation of Broad-street, although within the limits of the City, is owned by the Railroad Company, and hence some say that the Corporation could not control the rate of speed at which the Railroad Company are to run their trains on their own land. And, inasmuch as the accident happened beyond that portion of Broad-street owned by the city, the Company cannot be held for a violation of its contract, as regards speed, with the city. Maps and plans of the city were also shown.

This question will be discussed by the Jury when they retire to deliberate on a verdict.]

DR. HEINAKEN'S CAREER.

Isaac D. Eyre sworn: Q.—Do you reside in Burlington? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Heinken? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know anything of an accident that occurred to Dr Heinaken at the corner of York and Broad streets, in this city, some five or six years ago? A.—I do.

Q.—State to the Jury what you know about that affair? A.—I, at the time, kept store at the corner of York and Broad streets; I saw the Doctor driving up York-street with one horse and carriage and three ladies; I remarked to a friend that the Doctor would have to hurry to get over the road, as the cars were coming; when the Doctor saw the cars coming he lifted up the reins and slapped them down on his horse to get past in front of the cars; he got over the track; I think his hind wheel was on the track when he began to jerk his reins and slap them down; after he got off the track he kept lifting the reins and let them fall and backed the horses until a portion of the hind wheel was on the track again; the cars came on pretty fast and struck the carriage and knocked it over; I saw no more until after the cars passed, when I ran out to assist the ladies, who were conveyed to the house near by.

PRIVATE EXAMINATION.

[At a quarter to 5 o'clock the Jury, on the recommendation of its Foreman, Mr. Rodgers, proceeded to an examination of Mrs. Drake, with a view to the identification of the body which she alleges to be that of Mr. Humphreys, and which still remains at the Lyceum. The room was cleared of all but the Coroner and Jury.]

The Jury, after a brief secret session, adjourned at 5½ o'clock, to meet again at 8 o'clock in the morning, when they will retire to deliberate on a verdict.

In secret session they determined not to give up the body to Mrs Drake, they believing her insane.

The body will be interred at Burlington to-morrow, previous to which a daguerreotype of the countenance will be taken to assist in the identification.

Condition of the Wounded.

The wounded are all doing well.

Mrs GILLESPIE, of Mississippi, who was very low on Sunday, is much better, and hopes of her recovery are stronger than ever. She has been made aware of her husband's death

Mr. FISH, of Connecticut, too, is improving.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, is able to walk around and is in good spirits. We heard a physician say however, that one of his arms looked "very suspicious."

Mrs. PHELPS is so far recovered that she will be soon enabled to leave for her home, Ellicott's Mills, Md.

Mr. LURINE, of Philadelphia, who was at first thought to be beyond recovery, is now mending rapidly.

Mr. LAHM, of Canton, Ohio, left for home this morning.

Mon Mr. MACLAY is doing well.

Prof. MASON is also improving.

Mr DIX, who was so terribly injured, is now doing finely.

All the other injured are slowly recovering, and will soon be able to leave for their homes.

Incidents.

The heroic conduct of Mrs. GILLESPIE, of Mississippi, whose husband died on Friday, is spoken of by all. It is a somewhat singular coincidence, that the left leg of herself and husband were both amputated, and both at the same place—just above the knee. Chloroform was administered to her while her leg was being amputated. She bore the operation with almost superhuman fortitude. She even apologized to the surgeons for what she termed her "weakness," in groaning faintly. At the first touch of the knife, a jet of blood shot up in the face of the operating surgeon, for this she also apologized, and regretted the trouble which she was causing. When the limb was severed she said, "I hope they will be able to bear this sad news at home," and then requested (if the surgeons did not desire to keep it for any purpose) that her amputated limb might be buried together with the limb of her husband.

One of the sufferers says that as he lay beneath the ruins parched with heat a "hot liquid" came pouring down within reach of his mouth, and he sipped it up eagerly. His physician has not yet deemed it advisable to inform him that the "hot liquid" which he drank was *the blood of one of his fellow passengers*, who was lying above him dead, crushed almost to a jelly.

Some boys, while hunting in the sand, at the scene of the disaster, dug up a portion of a breast with some ribs attached, belonging to one of the killed. Dr CHALMERS, who was present, took the bones in charge. They belonged, it is said, to the body of Mr. HOWARD, of Natchez.

Miscellaneous.

During the proceedings of the inquest it was considered advisable to ascertain the names of those who took passage in the fatal train from Philadelphia, and a dispatch was sent to the office at Philadelphia for the information sought. Captain ELLIS, the ticket agent, soon after arrived, and stated to the Jury that the names of the passengers on the train had not been registered. He had ascertained, however, by the number of tickets sold that the fatal train contained but passengers when it left Philadelphia.

We hear it stated by persons too, likely to know, that not less than 100 persons were wounded by the upsetting of the cars. Those able to proceed, did not remain in Burlington, but proceeded on their journey or to their homes as quick as possible, without leaving their names or a statement of the extent of their injuries behind. This is quite probable.

Nearly all the cars destroyed by the accident were old ones. Their value, together with the other railroad fixtures destroyed or damaged, is estimated at $12,000.

The Railroad Company are very munificent in their outlays for the care of the sufferers. Anything deemed necessary for their comfort, and ordered by the attending physicians, is at once supplied. Col. WALL and Dr. A. P. CHALMERS have received a *carte blanche* from the Directors of the Company to procure anything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the sufferers.

The hotels are still crowded with friends of the injured, who are coming and going by every train.

A meeting of the Odd Fellows of Burlington was summoned last night by the Grand Master of the State, Mr. JOHN RODGERS, to organize into parties, the better to assist the wounded.

Mr. N. R. DAVIS, of Natchez, applied to the Coroner on Monday, for the effects of Mr. HOWARD. His power to claim them was vouched for by a well-known firm in Philadelphia. They were delivered to him, he giving bonds to the Coroner in a sum double their estimated value, for their safe delivery. The bond was drawn up by Attorney-General CANNON, who has been present at the inquest throughout, taking full minutes of the proceedings.

[*By Telegraph.*]

BURLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 3.

The testimony before the Coroner closed at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The witnesses examined to-day mainly corroborated the evidence previously given.

The Jury adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow, to deliberate upon a verdict, but it will most probably be a day or two before they decide upon one.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO PATENT SNATCHERS:

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!

There will soon be a chance for stealing!

I am about to introduce a new invention!

THADDEUS HYATT,

No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are highly recommended for the cure of erysipelas. They act in unison upon the system, cleansing and purifying the blood, and never fail to cure any skin disease, however desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 349 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 105 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This popular Theatre was crowded to excess last evening, to witness the two grand pieces—the "Amours of Tyre" and "Green Monster." Both pieces were so rapturously applauded as to induce the manager to announce them for all this week.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownde' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Depôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For protection against mosquitoes and insects, HAERIN'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net. A sure guarantee against mosquitoes, without obstructing the circulation of air.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,

No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 earl-street. See advertisement in another column.

Killed by Lightning.

The following singular case of death by lightning is reported in the Brantford (C. W.) *Chronicle*.—The wife of Mr JOHN CORNER, farmer, on the 12th concession of West Gwillimbury, was on last Thursday killed by lightning. She had gone out to milk in a field near the house; her daughter and servant man were going with her, the latter to hold a wild heifer who is being milked. On looking out and seeing it likely to be wet they stepped back, the daughter to throw something over her, and the man to put on his coat. This was the work of a moment, and the daughter having hastily thrown over her shoulders a man's coat, she was stepping out of the house, when a volume of flame rushed towards her, which was accompanied by a most tremendous peal of thunder. Fearing for her mother's safety, the daughter sprang towards where she had last seen her. Here she met a great body of smoke and saw her mother prostrate in the midst of it, her clothes on fire, and her body lifeless. On going out Mrs. CORNER had two milk-pails, one tin and the other wood. The rim of the tin pail was cut in two by the electric fluid, and two holes were made in the bottom of the wooden one as if perforated with a rifle-shot. Her cap was on fire some distance from the body, and her shoes a considerable distance apart, and several rods from where she lay. The soles of her shoes were torn from the uppers; the hair of the head and the trunk of the body were greatly singed and burnt, but no appearance of bruises or broken bones. Within a radius of six feet the ground where she fell was perforated in six places, all obliquely, as if by grape shot. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned that the deceased came to her death by being struck with lightning.

MARRIED.

In Williamsburg on Wednesday, Aug. 29, by Rev. Henry J. FOX, FREDERICK A. TAYLOR, of Portland, Conn., to Miss ANNIE R. JOHNSON, of Williamsburg.

At Plattsburgh, N. Y. on Wednesday, Aug. 29 by Rev. David Dobie, Mr. JOSEPH S. WESTCALL, late of Freeport, Ill., to Miss MARY L., only daughter of Zepheniah Platt, Esq., of the former place

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 2, of dysentery, GEORGE SHERMAN SHIELDS, son of Francis and Elizabeth Shields, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. at No 242 West 11th st

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 2, MARY, daughter of Hezekiah B. and Fanny Lord, aged 1 year 3 months and 17 days.

The body will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment, this day, (Tuesday,) 4th inst., at 12 o'clock, from No. 208 Henry st

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 3, at No. 20 Rose st., the residence of James McLellan, at 6 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM D. ELLIOT aged 36 years and 9 months.

The friends of deceased are invited to attend his funeral from the above address, this day, (Tuesday) at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 15 at No 126 Norfolk-st, JANE RUTHERFORD ADAIR, aged 2 months and 18 days. Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

Little innocent, your Heavenly Father will not despise you

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sep 2, Capt. JOSEPH ELLIS, in the 64th year of his age, for many years Inspector of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 41 Pacific st

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 1, in Carlton-av, THOMAS CRANE aged 58 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Sept. 3, WM H CRAGIN, eldest son of the late Rev. B Cragin, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, in South st

At Yonkers, on Friday, Aug. 31, CAROLINE AUGUSTA, wife of John L. Bridger, of this City and daughter of the late Joseph H. Sprague of Salem, Mass., aged 36 years

At Southold, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 1, CARRIE, daughter of James E. and Lydia M. C. White, aged 1 year and 6 months

At Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, Sept. 2 AUGUSTA MARSHALL, aged 65 years, of the firm of Marshall & Holdane.

Their friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No 84 Broad st, without further notice

At Newburgh, on Sunday, Sept. 2, JAMES LEWIS, only son of James L. and Mary Lord, aged 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Mr W. Vining, Newburgh, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y. on Sunday, Sept. 2, Rev SAMUEL P. HAWKESBY

Burial services in St Paul's Church, Marlborough, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

At Cornwall, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 2, MARGARETTA W. wife of Peter R Pell, of New-Orleans and daughter of the late J Jarvis Lockwood, of this City

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from No 10 Union place, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation

At New-Orleans, on Friday, Aug. 24, of yellow fever, RODERICK CURTIS, Jr., aged 22 years, a native of Wallingford, Conn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 3.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '68	117¼	100 Erie Railroad	s60 53
10,000 Kentucky 6s	b13. 102	425 do	s3 57½
3,500 Virginia 6s	98	300 do	b60 62½
2,000 do	b3 98½	50 do	b30 62½
1,000 do	99	100 do	s10 62½
1,000 Alb Ex Cifs	s12m 46	200 do	s12m 50
1,000 do	51	50 do	b60 52½
8,000 Erie Con Bs '71	83½	250 do	o 52½
3,000 Erie Bonds of '78	90	100 do	s30 51½
2,000 N Indiana Bonds	96	300 do	s10 52
10,000 Ill Cen R R Bs	b10 85½	200 do	s3 52
500 do	85½	200 do	s10 52
1,000 do	s3 85½	100 Harlem R. R.	b30 28½
35,000 Ill Free'd Rs	s10 86½	50 do	28½
5,000 do	b30 86½	100 Mich. Cent'l R. R.	s3 86½
10,000 I C K R F B	stp 84½	50 Panama Railroad	107
25 Shoe and Leather Bk	107	6 Cleve., C. & Cin	109
20 Union Bank	102	300 Cleve & Toledo R.R.	86½
200 Nic. Transit Co	s3 18½	100 do	b15 87
200 do	b60 19½	200 do	b60 87
100 do	s10 19½	200 do	c 87
300 do	b60 19¾	500 do	s30 87½
650 Canton Co	26	100 do	b30 87½
50 do	b60 26½	50 Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	96½
100 do	s60 26	50 Wis Lake S. R. R.	85
50 Comb. Coal Co	b30 28	650 Reading Railroad	s3 95½
50 do	s30 27½	200 do	b60 95
200 do	27½	100 do	s60 95½
100 Ill Cen. Railroad	96½	100 do	s4m 95

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$14,000 Breckenridge Certificates, each $7,000	$950
49,000 Breckenridge Certificates, do. $7,000	950@1,025
2,000 Oswego and Syracuse R. R. 7s, int. added	85
6,000 Toledo and Ill R R 1st mort., int. added	79@80
2,000 N. Y. and Erie R R Convertibles, 1871	84
1,050 Merchants' Marine Insurance Scrip	17
90 shares Bushwick and Newtoo Bridge, pref stk	65
1,000 shares Gold Belt Mining Company	10c.
1,660 shares Union Mining Company	120c.

SECOND BOARD

$10,000 Ind's State 5s	85½	150 Erie Railroad	52½
20,000 Ill Cen. R. R. Bds	85½	100 do	b3 52½
300 Cumberl'd Coal Co	27½	100 do	s60 53
200 do	b30 27½	100 do	52½
200 do	s60 27½	100 do	b60 52½
150 do	b60 27½	300 do	b30 52½
200 Nic Transit Co	19½	200 do	b3 52½
300 do	b60 19½	200 do	s43 52½
250 Harlem Railroad	28½	100 do	s1 52½
200 do	b30 28½	100 do	s3 52½
100 Reading Railroad	95½	40 Third avenue R. R.	47
200 do	s3 95½	1 Ohio & N. I. R. R.	60½
400 do	s60 95½	200 Hude. Riv. R. R.	s3 40
200 do	b60 95½	50 Panama Railroad	b30 101½
500 do	95½	50 do	102
100 do	s30 95½	50 Mich. Cen. Railroad	99½

MONDAY, Sept. 3—P. M.

The Official Bank Averages, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 1, as advertised in another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, a

Loss of Specie	$478,552
Reduction of Loans	107,734
Decrease of Deposits	221,348
Increase of Circulation	38,083

The loss of Specie, though not very inconsiderable, is more than generally looked for, and the reduced movement in Loans is not so decided as the change of Money rates indicated, or as the influx of Specie would seem to render proper. In the other departments, the changes are unimportant. Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE AVERAGE APPREGATE.

	Aug. 25.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 11.
Loans	$61,301,116	$61,459,970	$61,666,654
Specie	14,714,418	15,193,018	15,278,966
Circulation	4,994,089	4,955,178	4,940,005
Deposits	51,852,310	51,957,910	51,974,658
In Sub-Treasury	6,836,000	5,100,000	4,500,000

Contrasted with the corresponding week of last year, it will be noticed that the Specie in Bank has decreased nearly two millions, and that it is also less in the Sub-Treasury by $1,374,000; making the stock of Specie in the City, exclusive of the Bullion Fund in the Assay Office—which was last year kept in the Philadelphia Mint—$18 314,005, Sept. 3, 1855, against $21,550,618 Sept. 2, 1854.

The Trade Returns for the month of August at the Port of New-York, as officially rendered this afternoon, from the Custom-House, present an Import of the month from foreign States, in

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$13 990,759
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	1,356,428
Free Goods	1,201,570
Total entries	$16,457,756
Total August, 1854	22,038,441
Decrease during August, 1855	$6,450,685

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $46,643. The amount of Foreign Goods of various importations withdrawn from Public Store, $2,989,884, or $1,533 456 more than the amount warehoused. This would make the value of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the month, $17,991,212.

The Official Export value of Domestic Produce, shipped from the port of New-York, in the month of August, to Foreign States in August, 1855, $4,281 481; against August, 1854, $4,497 619. Decrease during August, 1855, $206 138. There was also reexported during the month Foreign Merchandise of the value of $373 659; and there was exported in Gold and Silver $2,609 393, making the entire Export values of the month $7 264,532, against the entire Export values of August, 1854, $9,805 066.

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Foreign Trade and Gold movements of the port of New-York, dating from the commencement of the calendar year, and adding a carefully prepared schedule of the Gold deliveries from the California steamers:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$12,855,000	$19,318,000
February	12,014 000	10,816,000
March	10.090.000	16.112,000
April	9.033 000	16.573.000
May	11,576 000	17,015.000
June	11,925.000	13,529.000
July	16.240,000	20,034,000
August	16.458 000	22,906,000
Total 8 months	$100.191,000	$136,305,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$4 997,000	$5,304,000
February	3,155,000	5,401,000
March	4.868,000	5.563.000
April	4,350,000	4.579,000
May	5,072,000	5.524,000
June	3,957,000	4,975,000
July	3,981,000	3,769,000
August	4.281.000	4.488,000
Total 8 months	$34,591,000	$39,603,000
Foreign Goods reexported	$6,863,000	$4,222,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$156 000	$1,846.000
February	2,124,000	580,000
March	2.299,000	1,466,000
April	3,313.000	3,475,000
May	5,320,000	3.652,000
June	3,812,000	5,168,000
July	2.923.000	2,922,000
August	2 600,000	4 548.000
Total 8 months	$22 586,000	$23,657,000

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1855.	Manifests.	1854.	Manifests.
Jan. 2	$993,855	Jan. 5	$1,908,496
Jan. 10	1,119,683	Jan. 9	1,880,000
Jan. 15	833,870	Jan. 24	847,381
Jan. 25

New-York Daily Times.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

Meeting of Passengers on the "Plymouth Rock."

Fatal Accident in the "Daily Times" Building.

FIREMAN KILLED IN BROOKLYN.

Recovery of the Dead Body at Fulton Ferry.

Yesterday brought us a chapter of disasters. A melancholy event transpired in our immediate vicinity, by an accident occurring in the building which is occupied by this paper. Another serious Railroad catastrophe is also to be recorded. And, besides these, there are numbers of smaller accidents.

Accident on the Providence and Stonington Railroad—A Rail Removed.

A serious accident occurred on the Providence and Stonington Railroad, three miles below the town of Kingston, on Monday evening, caused by the removal of a rail.

The Boston train which came through Providence at 7½ o'clock, had reached a bridge at this point, when it encountered an obstruction on the track. The bridge is 30 feet wide and 15 feet long. It is supposed that a rail was here taken up, as a similar act was once before performed at the same place. The baggage car and the two second-class passenger cars were completely demolished. Several persons were very seriously injured.

The accident occurred at 8½ o'clock in the evening, the train running at a fair rate of speed. The concussion was sufficiently violent to throw three of the first class cars off the track. The two forward cars (assigned to deak passengers) were badly smashed, and those who were in them were much injured.

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, residing in Kingston, R. I., had both legs crushed so badly that he was forced to undergo amputation.

Mr SMITH, agent of Harnden's Express, had his foot crushed.

DAVID MCNEILL, of Belfast, Ireland, on his way to California, was so much injured in the back that it was found necessary to carry him to the nearest house.

Another Irishman, named PATRICK ROGAN, travelling in company with MCNEIL, and bound to the same destination, was injured in the same manner

MARY BARRY, of New York, arm severely bruised.

ANN WISH, of Salem, Mass., badly bruised about the limbs and back, but doing well.

MRS LEARY, of Salem, Mass., considerably bruised, but doing well.

ROBERT LAWRENCESON, Mail Agent, one leg badly fractured.

Several others whose names we could not ascertain, were more or less injured, but were able to take care of themselves.

The engine, tender, sprinkler, two dock cars with cruise, two second-class cars, and six first-class passenger cars, with between four and five hundred passengers, were all thrown off the track, except the two rear passenger cars. The two second-class cars were thrown across the track and completely demolished.

Capt. STONE, of the *Plymouth Rock*, on hearing of the accident, immediately repaired to the scene of the disaster, and rendered very efficient aid in taking care of the passengers and their baggage.

Several persons, who are only slightly injured, came on in the boat. The number of the sufferers is estimated by passengers on the train at from twelve to fifteen. The parties who sustained the most serious injuries, however, are those whose names are given above.

The wounded were taken by hand-car from Kingston to the house of Mr. KENYON, one of the officers of the road, a mile and a half from the place of the accident. They received careful attendance and were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

The disabled train remained upon the spot from 6½ till 3½ o'clock, and was then drawn down to Stonington by an extra engine. The hand car which conveyed intelligence of the disaster to Stonington, traveled the distance of twenty miles in one hour and twenty minutes. The train reached Stonington at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and the passengers arrived in this City at 1½ o'clock in the afternoon.

The effect of the accident upon the first-class passenger cars was comparatively slight. The forward car was thrown off the track and dragged over the crossties, and came so near upsetting that all the passengers in it were thrown from their seats. The second car tipped over, and the third was not troubled. Mr. BARTLETT, of Taunton, Mass., who was a passenger in the third first-class car, states that the jar was slight, and that none of the first-class passengers were hurt.

The news of this accident, following on so rapidly upon the dreadful disaster at Burlington, caused a considerable degree of excitement in the city yesterday, until the comparatively slight extent of the affair was ascertained. Bulletin boards were anxiously scanned, and inquiries were made till the worst was known.

During the passage of the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, from Stonington to this City, a meeting was organized in the saloon, in order to express the sentiments of the passengers in reference to the accident.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. CHICHERING, of Portland.

On motion, Capt. EBEN CALDWELL, of Boston, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. L. R. CHESBORO and J. C HOLDEN, of New-York, appointed Secretaries.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. PARKER:

Resolved, That a collection be taken up for the aid of the wounded, and that the Secretaries be appointed to receive and disburse the same, and that Mr. J. P. BUSH, of Boston, be added to that Committee.

The Committee reported receipts amounting to $193 69.

A Committee appointed to draft resolutions, presented the following

Whereas, the passengers of the *Plymouth Rock* called a meeting to express their feeling in view of the calamity on the Providence and Stonington Railroad, near Kingston, on the night of Sept. 3.

Resolved, That we cannot forbear gratefully refer to the remarkable providence that so many lives were spared in the midst of such a fearful wreck.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the wounded and their families.

Resolved, That we testify to the remarkable courage and composure of the passengers, surrounded as they were with darkness, and not knowing the condition of their brethren

Resolved, That it is with great pleasure we recall the fact that amid so much individual and relative anxiety there was a general absence of selfishness, and that so many gave themselves heartily to relieve the sufferers. Among many others, we notice Messrs. J. V. POTTER, of Providence; F. A. BROWN, of Boston; ROBERT C TOPHAM, of New-Bedford; and H. H. DAY, of New-York.

The meeting was then closed by a prayer from Rev. Dr. CHICHERING, and by singing the Doxology.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Dr PARKER for his attention to the wounded. He also added to his labors the liberal sum of $100 to a sum made up on board of the boat.

Fearful Accident in the Daily Times Building—Loss of Life.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a frightful accident occurred in the DAILY TIMES building. Two lads, named THOMAS STEPHENSON and WILLIAM H. TIMPSON, both employed as compositors in the office of the New-York *Observer*, were ascending from the basement to the fifth floor of the building in a box, worked by steam, which conveyed the type of four pages of the *Observer*. The forms had been worked off and were being returned to the *Observer* office, situated on the fifth floor of this building. For the purpose of lowering and hoisting these forms, the dumb-waiter of the DAILY TIMES establishment is generally used. The same boys had often sent up the forms after working, but on this occasion, by some inexplicable fatality, they both entered the box with the type, and were drawn up for a distance of *fifty-five feet*, (nearly to the fifth story of the building,) when, at this point, the box was jammed and refused to move further. The unfortunate lads called for help, and a man was sent up to remedy the trouble. Mr. CLAWSON, the foreman of the TIMES' Press-room, meantime, stood below, shouting to the boys to leave everything as it was, as he had sent them assistance. They, however, failed to hear or heed his warnings, and they attempted to pry the box loose by pulling at the check, when the chain suddenly parted and the box descended to the basement with great velocity.

STEPHENSON and TIMPSON were terribly crushed. The former sustained a fracture of the lower part of the spine and pelvis, and the lower part of the intestines was cut through. He lingered but a short time after the accident, and died at the City Hospital before evening.

TIMPSON received a compound fracture of the pelvis and of both legs. His recovery is very doubtful. He remained still sensible last evening, but was in great agony.

Young STEPHENSON was only 13 years of age, and has a mother residing in Eldridge street. He was a lad of promise, intelligent and modest, and was highly esteemed by his employers. He had been engaged on the *Observer* for a number of years, and had but just recovered from a severe wound in the hand, occasioned by a previous accident. TIMPSON was only 16 years of age, and has a mother residing at No. 425 Greenwich street.

Capt LEONARD of the Second Police District, was speedily in attendance with his aids, and procured assistance to convey the lads to the Hospital. Drs. WOOSTER, HUALSDTT and MCDOWALL, rendered immediate and valuable professional aid.

The first words one of the boys uttered was, "How is the other boy getting along?" STEPHENSON spoke little after his fall. The other lad groaned faintly, but bore his sufferings patiently.

Fatal Accident in Brooklyn.

Coroner RENDING of Brooklyn, yesterday held an inquest on the body of JOHN STUTTS, who was killed the night before, while on the tongue of the Engine proceeding to a fire on Atlantic-avenue. As Engine No. 13 was coming down the avenue, there were two men on the tongue, and three behind. She was going so rapidly that it seemed impossible for the men on the tongue to keep their feet. STUTTS attempted to leave it, when he fell and the Engine went over him.

At a special meeting of Engine Co. No. 13, held at their Engine-house Sept. 4, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We are suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of our much esteemed friend and fellow member, JOHN STUTTS, who lost his life by accident on the evening of the 3d inst., while in the active discharge of his duty as a member of this Company, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of Atlantic Engine Co. No 13, deeply feel the loss that we have sustained of one who had endeared himself to us by his kind and gentlemanly deportment, both as a member and a friend.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise with the bereaved parents and relatives of the deceased, and would commend them to the care and protection of Him who in His all-wise Providence has seen fit to bring this awful and sudden bereavement upon them.

Resolved, That the Engine-house be draped in mourning, and that the members of the Company wear the usual emblem of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the members of the Company will attend his funeral, and we request the officers and and members of the Fire Department generally to unite with us in paying to our deceased comrade the last tribute of respect.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of deceased

D. B. CUMPSTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 4, 1855.

The friends of the family and the Fire Department generally are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No 10 Boerum-street, on Thursday next, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Fulton Ferry Accident.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at the Fulton Ferry house, on the body of THEODORE RUECKER, the man who was drowned on Monday, by falling into the water at the Ferry dock. The body was recognized by CHARLES OPITZ, of No. 4 Delmonico's-place, Brooklyn, in whose drugstore deceased was employed. Deceased was running with such force as to be unable to stay himself when he saw that the steamboat had left. Verdict, "Accidental Drowning." Deceased was a single man, aged nineteen years, and a native of Germany.

The Late Railroad Accident.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of EMILIP O'NEIL, the boy who was run over by the Second-avenue cars some days since, and which case was fully reported in the TIMES of yesterday. Verdict, accidental death.

Embankment Accident.

A man named HUGH MCLAUGHLIN was buried alive in North First-street, Eastern District, yesterday, while excavating for sand, by a bank of earth falling upon him. His fellow workmen removed the earth in season to save his life, and when removed it was found that he had received no very serious injury.

Accident to the Steamer "Commonwealth."

The Sound Steamer *Commonwealth* broke her shaft on Tuesday, while on her way from Allyn's Point to this City. The passengers manifested no symptoms of alarm. The steamer was towed up by the *Metropolis*.

CITY POLITICS.

Whig Senatorial Convention.

The Whigs of the Sixth Senatorial District held their Convention last evening, and nominated CHARLES PERLEY. The ballot resulted as follows: GEORGE W. HUNT in the Chair; Benjamin T. RHODES, Secretary.

FIRST BALLOT.

Erastus Brooks	13	A. H Brown	2
Charles Perley	10	O. H. Lee	2

SECOND BALLOT.

Erastus Brooks	13	Charles Perley	14

Mr. PERLEY was accordingly declared the nominee.

The Chairman proposed a resolution—"That no one should be appointed as a candidate for any legislative office, who will not give satisfactory evidence of his determination to use every proper exertion to repeal that violation of public faith and freedom, known as the Nebraska bill." Adopted.

It was ordered that a letter should be addressed to Mr. PERLEY, asking his opinions on the Nebraska question.

WHIG ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

The Committee appointed by the Whigs of the Ninth Ward met last evening at the corner of Barrow and Hudson-street, to nominate a candidate from the Ninth District, for the House of Assembly. Mr. CLARKE occupied the Chair, and JOHN NASH acted as Secretary. SAMUEL BREVOORT was unanimously chosen.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Whig General Committee met last evening at the Broadway House, but we could not learn that anything was done other than to adjourn over for a week.

The Publishers' Trade Sale.

The sixty-second Publishers' Trade Sale of Books commenced yesterday at the rooms of BANGS' BROTHER & Co., calling together the usual assemblage of shrewd Booksellers from all parts of the country. A little extra interest in this year given to these sales on account of a schism among the Publishers as to the manner in which they are to be conducted. A portion of the Trade have set up an opposition sale, which is to come off some ten days hence. As we understand the matter, by the system heretofore pursued, Publishers were allowed to put up a small number of any book, with the privilege of adding to the quantity if the demand was sufficient to require it. The amount sold was therefore limited only by the demands of the trade. By the system proposed in the new sale every publisher must put up the whole quantity he wishes to sell, and can neither withdraw any copies nor add to their number. If he puts up too few, a portion of the dealers must fail of obtaining any copies; if he puts up too many, he must see them sold for what they will bring. To steer between these two errors, requires much shrewdness. The sale this morning opens with the catalogue of HARPER and BROTHERS. They do not contribute to the other sale, and have inaugurated their installation in their new premises, by presenting the largest catalogue which they have offered for many years. We have taken the trouble of counting over the number of books, all of their own publication, upon their list. We make nine hundred and fifty distinct works, or about fifteen hundred volumes. Among them are nearly all of their standard publications of former years, besides a large number of new works. They are put up in lots, varying from three to thirty copies of each; it being understood that these numbers will be added to, as long as the demands of purchasers warrant it. Of some of the most popular books, hundreds of copies will be sold.

There are few places better worth visiting, than these trade sales. The rapidity with which business is transacted, has something marvelous in it. The business is one not to be learned in a day, and HARPER BROTHERS seem to be the only firm in the City to whom it can at present be entrusted; for the projectors of the new sale found themselves obliged, for this occasion at least, to put it in the charge of the old firm.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE BURLINGTON CATASTROPHE.

NO VERDICT YET.

The Last Body Identified.

BURLINGTON, N J., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The Coroner's Jury held two sessions to-day, but up to the hour of adjournment had not been able to agree upon a verdict. They meet again this evening, and from present appearances their deliberations will continue until a late hour with but little prospect of a verdict.

One body is lying here still unrecognised.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 4—P. M.

The body that has been awaiting identification has at length been recognized as that of T. LOVELAND, of the firm of GREEN, LOVELAND & Co., merchants, Lecome, Ill. It was claimed this evening by Mr. GREEN, his partner, who came on from Boston

VERMONT STATE ELECTION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Our State election took place to-day. There was considerable excitement, and a very full vote was cast.

STEPHEN ROYCE, the present Governor, has been rechosen by a handsome majority. He was supported by Whigs, Republicans, and Know-Nothings. MERRILL CLARK was supported by the Democrats, and Messrs. SHAFTER, Temperance; WHEELER, Whig, and SLADE, received some scattering votes.

The result for Governor in the principal town is as follows:

ROYALSTON.—Royce. 150; Clark, 61; Scattering, 27

BURLINGTON.—Royce, 343; Clark, 185; Scattering. 23.

VERGENNES—Royce, 128; Clark, 20; Scattering, 2.

CHESTER.—Royce, 157; Clark, 75; Scattering, 9.

MIDDLEBURY.—Royce, 335; Clark, 65; Scattering, 21.

RUTLAND.—Royce, 427; Clark, 139; Scattering, 16.

WOODSTOCK gives Shafter 211; Royce, 137; Slade, 97; Clark, 59.

The Know-Nothing Republican party have carried the Legislature without doubt. The returns from 48 towns received here show that result by 3 to 1.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 4—9 P. M.

The election to-day has been a more exciting one than was anticipated The returns received here so far indicate that ROYCE (Republican) is reelected Governor, and that the whole Fusion State ticket has been successful. It also seems probable that the Know-Nothings have carried the Legislature. Nearly all the towns heard from in this County have elected Know-Nothing representatives.

The Know-Nothings have probably carried their Senatorial ticket in most of the Counties.

Fearful Ravages of Yellow Fever at Norfolk—Sixty-four Deaths in One Day.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

By the boat from Norfolk we have the most awful account of the ravages of the yellow fever in that city yet received. A letter from Dr Morris says that there were no less than 64 deaths in Norfolk on Monday.

The *Herald* gives the names of 35 persons who died on Sunday, and says that 50 bodies were buried on that day.

Fifty coffins were sent down from here on Saturday, and orders have been received for one hundred more

The boat brought up a large number of people who are flying from the scourge, some of whom took refuge in the Rotunda of the Exchange until they can procure lodgings.

A Committee of citizens of Norfolk, headed by Dr. JOHN MCCABE, passed through here to Washington, to ask the President for permission to remove the remainder of the inhabitants of their city to Fort Monroe.

At Portsmouth the fever is abating, the deaths averaging about ten a day.

The Funeral of Judge Cranch—A Refuge for the People of Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The funeral of Judge CRANCH took place to-day. The members of the Bar, Judges, Municipal Authorities, President PIERCE and the Attorney General, were present. The services were performed by Rev. W. H. FURNESS, of Philadelphia.

The Norfolk Committee waited on the President to endeavor to obtain Fort Monroe as a refuge for the citizens now remaining in Norfolk. They were courteously received, and the Cabinet is in session to-night to consider the subject. The Committee anticipate a favorable answer to-morrow.

All the Ward Committees appointed by the members of the Merchants' Exchange, to collect money for the sufferers from fever, have not yet reported, although thirteen hundred and twenty-three dollars were paid in to-night. This, added to previous contributions, makes about five thousand dollars for that purpose.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad was held in this city to-day, for the purpose of considering the expediency of accepting the resolution of the late Legislature, authorizing the Directors to pay or purchase the whole or a portion of the outstanding bonds of the Company, and for that purpose to issue new bonds. The said resolution was accepted by a *viva voce* vote. The other resolution of the Legislature, by which the Directors are authorized to add to the capital stock of the Company, in order to arrange the difficulty growing out of the fraudulent issue of stock by SCHUYLER, was fiercely debated, but was not acted upon. The meeting adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in December next, in this city. The attendance was quite large.

Admission of T. F. Meagher to the New-York Bar.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the Capitol this morning in full bench, on motion of NICHOLAS HILL, Esq., THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was by a special order admitted an Attorney and Counselor to practice in all the Courts of this State.

The Court by Hon Chief Justice PARKER, in granting the order, made some highly complimentary remarks on Mr. MEAGHER, and stated the pleasure with which the Court recognized his talents and character by this special mark of its consideration.

Know-Nothing Judicial Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The American Convention, for the Third Judicial District, met here to-day for the purpose of organizing the District. Every County was represented. The nomination for Judge is to be made October 4.

Murder of the Captain of the Ship Ariel.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 3.

The ship *Ariel* from New-York for Shanghai, was brought into this port by the Revenue Cutter *Allen*, the Captain, AYRE, having been murdered at sea, as was supposed, by two apprentices named HENRY GERAAN and GEORGE ANDERSON. The United States authorities have charge of the vessel, officers and crew. The captain was found dead in his berth, on the 17th of August, by the first mate, who, at the request of the passengers, officers and crew, put the vessel back. The apprentices both deny the murder, but criminate each other.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The steamship *Marion* arrived here from New-York this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The steamer *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf here at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, with all on board well.

Rhode Island Cattle Show.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The arrangements for the great Horse and Cattle Exhibition are now being made on an extended scale. The time for the entry of trotting horses has expired, but all other horses may be entered on any day previous to the opening of the exhibition. The number of trotting horses is very large, and the list embraces several distinguished ones. Letters have been received from several members of Congress and other distinguished persons, accepting invitations to be present.

The Steamship Tennessee at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Captain WALLACE, from Havre on the 19th inst., put in here at 6 o'clock this morning short of coals, having experienced heavy gales and sustained some damage. She brings no later intelligence than that received by the *Canada*, and proceeds on her voyage to New-York this afternoon.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The *Squatter Sovereign* of Aug. 28, nominates Mr. ATCHISON for the next Presidency. It denies the rumor of an intention to annex Platte County, Mo., to Kansas. Says that Kansas is deprived of aid from its Southern allies because it has become a prey to the North. It expresses a hope that the next National Congress will be the last.

State Convention of Colored Men.

TROY, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The State Convention of Colored Men assembled here this morning. It organized by electing WM. SICH, of Troy, Chairman. A platform was reported, and will be discussed to-morrow. FRED. DOUGLASS addressed the Convention this evening.

Marine Disaster.

HOLMES' HOLE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The brig *Philip Larabee*, of Bath, from Savannah for Boston, while at anchor on Sunday night, had her stern cut off to the water's edge by a propeller, name unknown. The brig reached Edgartown leaky, where she will be repaired.

The New Telegraph Line to Barnstable.

BARNSTABLE, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The Brewer and Baldwin Line of Telegraph is completed to this place. The poles are now being erected to Provincetown, on both sides of Cape Cod, and in a few weeks we will be able to advise you of any disasters that may occur there.

Two Murderers Sentenced to be Hung.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Sept. 4.

HASKELL and the woman, BROWN, who were convicted of the murder of STEPHEN C. WASHER, were this morning sentenced to be hung on the 2d of October, 1856.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad

ST LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

At an election of Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad yesterday, two separate sets of Directors claim to have been elected.

Fire at Detroit.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The warehouse of G. O. WILLIAMS & Co., in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $20,000. Insurance, $8,000.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Soft-Shell Movement at the Capital—The President's Return—The Fever—The Doings in Kansas

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 3, 1855.

The Soft-Shell rebellion in New-York produces a sensation. Their resolutions embrace a direct censure of the Administration, so far as we can make them out, for the narrative of the proceedings is very obscure. This is a palpable hit. All the rest is leather and prunella, and might as well have been omitted. This is doing worse than last year, when through the dense cloud of words something like an approval of the Nebraska wrong was discernible. We now perceive the plan of the Fall campaign marked out with greater distinctness. There can be no fusion of the Hards and Softs, and that between the Hards and Know Nothings must be a feeble affair, because while the Hards are as servile as spaniels to Slavery, the Know Nothings pretend to a streak of independence here and there.

The President is much improved in health, and has been to-day discussing the judicial appointments with the two members of the Cabinet most concerned in that branch of the Government. JOHNSON, of Kansas, will be displaced, and a successor to Judge BRONSON, of Florida, will probably be announced to-morrow. The selection of a successor to Judge CRANCH will be a matter of some difficulty. The principal competitors are two or three small Locofoco lawyers, whose practice at the bar is too limited for their support.

The fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth does not extend northward, but has become so dreadfully severe at those places that an application has been made to the Government to surrender for the use and relief of the pestilence stricken inhabitants the sites of the Government works at Old Point Comfort. The two towns will have to be temporarily abandoned.

The Kansas-Nebraska act, examined by the light of experience, developes numerous wrongs and impositions upon the spirit of fair legislation, upon public morals, and upon the Federal Treasury, which were so overshadowed by the transcendant infamy of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as to escape just denunciation during the discussions upon the bill.

A close analysis of the act does not confirm the impression which I had conceived that the laws of the Territorial Legislature require to be submitted to Congress before attaining binding force upon the people. Nor does there appear to be any other control over the proceedings of that body than the veto of the Governor and the power of judicial revision lodged in the Territorial Courts.

The proceedings of the conclave of vagabonds called a Legislature have astonished the country scarcely less than the riots by which they were declared elected. Yet, scandalous as these proceedings are, I cannot discover that they exceed the limits of the authority conferred by the act of Congress.

Of this whole infamous episode in our history it is hard to say what part exceeds any other in iniquity. Thus the breach of faith and confidence involved in the repudiation of the compact of 1820 was an instance of meanness and villainy equivalent and very similar to the picking of a man's pocket in the unreserved security of social intercourse. This, however, was no worse nor any better than the bribery and purchase of votes by the Executive to carry the bill through, nor than the trickery by which all the rules of proceedings were evaded. Then followed in due order, the nullification of the act in all particulars not favorable to mob action, the armed incursion of the Missourians, and finally the outrages upon decency and humanity by the sham legislature.

The extent to which the treasury suffers in these transactions, is particularly shown in the following statement:

Legislative Assembly, thirty-nine members at $3 per day	$117
Two Speakers at $3 extra per day	6
Six officers of Legislative Assembly at $3 per day	18
Two officers of Legislative Assembly at $4 per day	8
Contingent expenses of Legislature per day	50
Total Legislative expenses per day	$199

We have, beside, the Executive officers, the Judges, and those supernumerary officials just created by the spurious Legislature, the expense of supporting whom will bring up the charges of squatter sovereignty in this single illustration of it, to $300 per day, or at the rate of $100,000 per year.

Granting the promiscuous assemblage sitting near the Missouri line to be a Legislature, which is an assumption that ought in be scouted by every man of sense and honor in the Union, I do not perceive that they are doing anything which they cannot find a technical warrant for doing in the act organizing the Territory. Thus, even the last and most outrageous of all, (after that creating certain fancy crimes to be punished by death under their sovereignty,) that of electing all the county and township officers for six years, is in exact accordance with the provision of the act relating to the subject. Section 7 of the act provides "that all township, district and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas."

Now, whether the Legislature, with the concurrence of the Governor, choose to reserve the right of appointment to themselves, or to concede it to the people, to whom it of right belongs, or whether they prescribe six months or sixty years as the term of these officers, there can be no doubt that either course would be in strict conformity with the organic act

It is quite plain that the spirit of outrage has gone so far that no remedy remains for the wrongs inflicted upon the citizens of the North in particular, and upon the cause of public order and obedience to law in general, but the restoration of the Missouri Compromise or revolution. And as to the Free State settlers in Kansas, resistance to any extent to the authority of this spurious Legislature is clearly a right and a duty.

AGRIDAY.

LONG ISLAND.

More about the Brooklyn Fire Department—Trouble between the Mayor and the President of the Board.

A scene occurred last night which, according to the accounts which have reached us, must have been highly entertaining. The Engine of No 3, as is well known, has been locked up for two or three weeks past by order of the Mayor, in consequence of the very pugnacious disposition of that gallant Company. On Monday last a representation was made to Alderman BARNARD, the President of the Board, that the Engine was very much rusted, and would be destroyed unless it were cleaned forthwith. The learned President immediately consulted the law on the subject, and found that the engines were to be kept clean under the direction of the Mayor, the Chief Engineer or the Aldermen. The Mayor had peremptorily refused to allow the Engineer or the Company or the man who is employed to do the cleaning, &c., access to the imprisoned machine, and therefore as Alderman, he undertook to do so himself. Accordingly he proceeded to the Captain of Police, SMITH, of the First District, and asked for the key, to look at, or some such purpose. "Now," said he "I am going to take this key." The Captain remonstrated, and said that the Mayor had directed him not to give it to any one. "But," said the Alderman, "you do not give it; I take it against your will, and I will take the responsibility also" The Alderman then proceeded to the house with the cleaner, and there found the engine sure enough in a very rusty and dirty condition. While cleaning it in the utmost quietude and peace, by some strange collidence some members of the Company arrived, and stranger still, it was the night, of all others, in which they held their monthly meeting. Ordinances were again consulted, and it was seen that *they were compelled* to meet under pain of a dollar fine.

There could be no objection to their occupying their own room for such a legal and proper purpose, and lights were obtained and business commenced. No members were in the house at all, nor was there any noise, as we have been assured; but, while the meeting was proceeding up stairs and the cleaning down stairs, in marched a *posse* of the First District Police and arrested the whole of the up-stairs party!

Alderman BARNARD accompanied the prisoners to the Station house and confronting the Chief Magistrate, said that he had been guilty of a very ill-advised and high-handed measure, and required to know upon what charge the men were arrested. The Mayor replied, "For breaking into the house."

Alderman B.—You know they did not break in; it was I who opened the door

MAYOR—Then they ought to have arrested you.

Alderman B.—I will go back and open it again if you will dare to arrest me.

MAYOR—Well, I don't know that we have any right to arrest you.

Alderman B.—Nor these men either; there is no charge against them, but if you wish to put me to the trouble I will get a *habeas*: who do you want to try?

MAYOR—Mr. Captain, lock them all up till they are tried.

Alderman B.—There is nothing to try them for; you had better liberate them.

The Mayor replied, with a warmth of asseveration exceeding the rules of piety and politeness, that he would keep them, but if the Alderman would pledge his word that they would not again go to the house he would let them go.

The Alderman would give no pledge, as he asked no favor; he only demanded a right, and defied him to put his threat into execution. Who did he expect would have any respect for an executive officer who conducted himself entirely according to the dictates of his caprice, &c., &c.

After some further conversation in the same strain, His Honor released the contemptuous firemen.

Alderman BARNARD held on to the key, and has since, we believe, had the necessary cleaning done to the apparatus, the rusty condition of which weighed so heavily on their minds, and led to the above difficulty.

Later from the Rio Grande—Progress of the Mexican Revolution.

From the Brownsville Flag, Aug. 18.

Matters across the river remain about as they were at the date of our last issue. Gen. VIDAURI, the chief of the insurgents, is still in Monterey, report has it, regulating matters with the Church. It is said that a letter has been intercepted, written from the curate of Monterey to Gen. CRUZ, at Saltillo, proffering a loan of a hundred thousand dollars to aid in quelling the revolution. This proffer, it seems, fell into the hands of VIDAURI, who straightway informed the worthy curate that, inasmuch as he had defeated and put to flight the valiant General for whom these important "sinews of war" were intended, it would be a pity that such an amount of "material aid" should remain idle—so he would take the place of Gen. CRUZ and be himself the recipient This large amount, added to his other resources, has made the revolutionary chief quite easy in his Ordnance and Commissary departments

It is also said that a force of 1,800 horse has been sent by VIDAURI, to aid a *pronunciamento* in Zacatecas, the people of which city had asked his assistance, offering to add to the revolutionary fund, the considerable sum of $300 000. This is said to be the cause of the present delay in the march of the insurgents upon Matamoras. In the meantime the *pronunciados* of Tamaulipas, under CANZA, ARISTRAIN, TIJERINA, SAYAS and VOLUNDAR, have possession of the entire State, with the single exception of Matamoros, which they look upon as being entirely check-mated, and can be captured whenever they see fit to move their pieces upon it This general move, it is said, will take place with the concentrated forces of the insurgents about the 20th inst.

Later from the Bahamas.

By the arrival at Charleston of the schooner *Aid* from Nassau, N. P., we have received files of papers to the 25th August. They contain however nothing of importance.

The *Herald* of the 22d August, says:

By advices received from Inagua, Crooked Island, and Rum Cay, we learn that very heavy rains had lately fallen at those places. The effect is, that no hope remains of reaping, this season, anything like a remunerative crop of salt. The pans at Inagua are said to be completely overflowed, and the realization of the next crop almost indefinitely postponed in consequence.

At Crooked Island and Rum Cay the provision crops have entirely failed, and the result is that many of the people are reduced to a state of destitution but little short of actual starvation The late rains will, doubtless, bring relief to these people to the long run, but, in the meantime, they will have to endure an amount of privation and suffering which it should be the object alike of private benevolence and public charity to mitigate and remove.

Later from Texas—The Elections.

We find but little of interest in the Texas papers, most of them being filled with minute official returns of the late elections in that State. Nearly the whole Democratic ticket is undoubtedly elected, there having been returns received from all but 15 counties, and it is not anticipated that the vote of those counties will materially change the majorities except to swell them considerably.

In summing up the returns, the Galveston *Civilian* says:

PEASE's majority, we still think, will be about 5,000 votes. It is now about 4,000. RUNNELS will have, it is reasonable to believe, 2,000—BELL over 4,000. FIELDS is now about 2,000 ahead, but from the votes yet to come in, we incline to believe his election over CROCKETT exceedingly doubtful—indeed, hardly probable.

For the Legislature, the Democrats claim to have elected five Senators and 13 Representatives, but it is alleged that a good many of them are K N's in disguise.

Manumission in Philadelphia.

From the American, Sept. 4

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE KANE.—Yesterday morning a female slave, aged 35, from Georgia, accompanied by her master, made application on a *habeas corpus* to be declared free and released from the custody and control of her master, therein named. The master made reply, that it is true the said negro woman (named) now in the possession of the defendant, was formerly his slave for life, and resided with him in the State of Georgia, but he does not now claim to hold her as a slave, having consented that she should be free, and permitted her to come to Philadelphia to reside and live as a free woman; he having thereby renounced all claim to her and her services, and admits that she is free by his voluntary act of manumission, and is willing that the Court shall make a decree that shall fully certify these facts, and be hereafter the evidence that she is free. The Court decreed accordingly.

The Southern master brought his slave to Philadelphia for the express purpose of manumitting her, as that act cannot be performed in the State of Georgia.

A NEW SECRET SOCIETY.

A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL.

The New Order of Templars.

Its Objects, Plans, Oaths and Numbers.

Full and Authentic Exposition of its Ritual.

In the various notices published from time to time of the nominating Councils of the Know-Nothings, and the Independent Order of Americans, it has been mentioned that the result seemed to be controlled and brought about by an organized clique of persons within the order,—who acted together, and were thus always able to accomplish their purposes. By the action of this inside *clique*, many nominations have been forced upon the Know-Nothing Councils not at all acceptable to the great body of the members; and as its organization is not known beyond its own limits, many of the Know-Nothings have been greatly puzzled to understand the cause of the movements they have noticed around them.

The new party, which has been carefully and deliberately got up on the same plan as the Know-Nothing party, and with the design of controlling that just as that has controlled others, is called the "Chimneens," or more properly, "The Templars," and is believed to comprise at the present time from 5,000 to 6,000 voters in the City and County of New York. By operating inside of the Order of Know-Nothings they have succeeded in influencing the action of the Eighth, Eleventh, Sixteenth and Twentieth Ward Councils. The entire K N. Executive is controlled by the "Templars," and they have thirteen members in the Grand Council of the State of New-York. Previous to the late Convention at Binghamton a Grand Temple was opened in Syracuse by Messrs. BACON, BULLOCK and WILLIAMS, for the purpose of controlling the action of the Know-Nothing party. In this they were successful, and the entire "American ticket," as it is called, is merely the ticket supported by the "Independent Order of Odd Americans," "Templars," or the Society known by those various titles. But chiefly in its action upon the Order of United Americans, this Organization rendered itself obnoxious. By packing the various chapter rooms with its members, they were enabled to defeat measures which that party deemed essential to its welfare.

The following are the officers of the "Grand Temple:"

President—J. B. BACON.

Vice-President—T. BULLOCK.

Secretary—C. S. GREGORY.

Treasurer—A. G. WILLIAMS.

There are sixty-five Temples in this State, all of which have received their charters from Mr. BACON, President of Temple No. 2, Convention Hall, Worcester-street, Fifteenth Ward. The assertion made by one of our cotemporaries that T. S TOWNS, candidate for Sheriff, was a member, is untrue: Mr. TOWNS always opposed them. The rest of the K. N. ticket is all endorsed by the Templars

The original pass-words of the Order were as follows:

First Door—Temple.

Second Door—Death.

Signal of Distress—Rochambeau.

These, however, have been quite recently changed GEORGE W. MORTON is a man of prominent position and influence in this new Order, as is also Dr. KIRKBRIDE.

In order that the full scope and plans of this new Secret Order may be known, and its principles of action thoroughly understood, we give place to the following full and authentic account of its Oaths, Catechisms, Principles, Declarations, &c., &c., &c. The document is, in fact, only a reprint of the

SECRET RITUAL.

As regards taking oaths, it is to be understood that all oaths used in this work are (except when otherwise ordered) to be sworn with the right hand raised towards Heaven, the left placed upon the left breast, and to end by saluting the Holy Bible and sword.

FIRST DEGREE.

ANTE ROOM

No Brother shall bring a candidate for initiation until he has been informed of his election. The candidate shall remain in the ante-room until waited upon by the Conductor, who shall administer to each one the following

OATH

I, A——— B——, do hereby promise and swear under no circumstances to reveal or make known anything I may hear or see, or any questions which may be asked of me to-night.

The C.

[illegible] should attract more attention than [illegible] the deliberate attempt [illegible] to ensnare you and [illegible] into its nefarious schemes and having made you its victim, [illegible] to aid its master, the Pope, [illegible] the country left you by the immortal WASHINGTON. Tell me Americans! Do you wish to become subjects of the Pope? A.—No!

Q.—Will you join us as Anti-Roman Catholics? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you take our oath, which when taken is enacted *under a penalty no less than that of Death*, and he who breaks his oath with us, or divulges our secrets, *must rest assured that he but signs his own death-warrant?* A.—I will

The Vice-President then says: Our course is one [illegible] greatest objects can only be accomplished under the cloak of silence and secrecy, for our enemies are cunning and numerous. Who, a few short years ago, would not have trembled at the idea of Jesuits—Jesuit colleges and monasteries to this land of freedom? Yet, who will deny it is the present day? And mark me well, Americans: few [illegible] the years are we may see the rack, the scourge and the Inquisition sanctioned and in full play among us! While at each corner may be placarded a carnival to celebrate the birth-day of a Pope, a Cardinal, or his Holiness † John, Archbishop of New-York: while in each steamer that arrives from Europe may be expected a Bishop, whose object is, Americans, but to make your country as Ireland, an Italy, or a Spain—a conquered country, whose revenues would but help to fill the treasuries of Popery's avaricious grasp. Take heed, ere you be too late! Join with the defenders of your country in the coming contest—for come it must, and come it will! Americans! you have heard our objects, will you take our oath? A.—I will.

The C. will now conduct the candidates to the President, who will proceed as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Americans! Sons of the Patriot Sires! Sons of the Puritans and Huguenots, who were driven to this land by Roman Catholic proscription, swear by this Holy Book of God, and keep word for word your oath. Look up to Heaven and ask of the recording angel to record each of you this solemn obligation, to be taken by each of you as it has been by each of us, freely and without hesitation or persuasion of friends, or other motives. Ask Heaven to sanction your vow, and feel for once, should you break it, that even the clemency of Him who "doeth all things well," might not wipe out your sin. Will you proceed? A.—I will

You will then repeat after me, using your own name where I use mine

I, A—— B——, do solemnly and sincerely swear by the ashes of my martyred sires, by every blood-stained link of that chain of tyranny which the men of '76 have cast off, that I will never permit the holy heritage of liberty to be torn from me or my children. I will protect the holy legacy bequeathed to me by my fathers, which contains the priceless jewel of freedom, if necessary, with my life, against the sins of a Pope and of his hirelings, now hovering around us in this my native country.

And furthermore, I swear to stand by, protect and further in every respect my country's interests, either for her institutions or at the ballot-box, allowing none but Americans to rule and govern these United States, if in my power to prevent it, considering foreign influence, Roman Catholicism and Jesuitical power as something claiming my attention as the bitterest enemies of our country.

And furthermore, upon all calls of assistance, all notices of attendance, or signs of meeting or other calls from this Order, of its officers, or its Congress, I solemnly swear to *obey its dictates although it may lead me to death*, and upon all signals of alarm from a brother of this fraternity. *I solemnly swear to render him all the assistance in my power, and, if necessary, to use violent means for his protection.* I do solemnly swear not to shrink when called, and *although his foe should be my dearest friend* I will give him my aid in that brother's protection, and next after a brother, to look upon an American as my equal, respecting him as such, and in all cases *giving my personal preference to him or them in all matters of business whatsoever, even to the lowest.* I do most solemnly and sincerely swear profound secrecy to all things prosecuted here, not even lisping, marking, cutting, carving, staining, or permitting it to be done by others if in my power to prevent it, its name, its purposes, or its locality, except to him or them who, after due examination, I should find to be a brother of this fraternity. And should I discover a brother has betrayed his secrets, I will without hesitation, self-interest or equivocation, make known and denounce him to this brotherhood, as a willful traitor, under the no less penalty of being considered an accomplice, even worse than ARNOLD, who was a traitor to his country for British gold. I do solemnly swear to abide by, and support the government of this order, and to recognize the authority of the President, and other officers of the ☞ of this, the authority of the grand ☞ against all who may wish to subvert it. And, having sworn to all these, I now salute the Sword and Holy Record, knowing should I betray my vows, to find a record of my treachery in the one, and in the other my death. And as I do my duty here, so may God help me on the Judgment Day.

The newly initiated members will now have their names, residence and occupations registered in the Secretary's book.

C. will then conduct them to the Judge Advocate, who will give them the signs, grips, &c.

The collection will now be taken up and the regular order of business proceeded with.

SECOND DEGREE.

The candidates for the second degree will remain in the ante-room until the Conductor gets their names, when he will enter the ☞ and say:

WORTHY PRESIDENT: I hold in my hand the names of the following First-Degree Brothers, who seek further advancement in this our order. [Reads the names.]

PRESIDENT—Brother Secretary, are all these candidates eligible to the Second Degree?

SECRETARY—They are, worthy President.

PRESIDENT—Brothers, you have heard the names of candidates for the second degree.

[Ballot cannot then be elected, if not already elected at some previous meeting.]

When elected the C. will retire and conduct the candidates one by one into the room and lead them to the V. P., who will administer to each applicant for the second degree the following

OBLIGATION:

Do you solemnly swear that you have kept inviolate the secrets thus far intrusted to you—fulfilled to the best of your ability? A.—I do.

The Conductor will then lead them around the President.

The second degree brothers will form round them in a circle.

PRESIDENT—Brothers! You appear before me to learn the secrets and mysteries of our order. Are you willing again to press forward, when I tell you that what you have already sworn is light when compared to that which you now have to swear to, in order to bind you still closer to us and aid your advancement? A.—I am.

PRESIDENT—Will you then answer these questions, and should there be any you cannot conform to, be candid to inform us immediately?

Q.—Are you willing to conform to the rules and regulations, grips and signals as given you by the President of Congress and officers of this organization; to sustain their authority and not to attempt to subvert the government of the Order, and in all cases to be governed by the President and Representatives of your ☞ in debates and upon all other matters pertaining to its benefits or interests? A.—I am.

Q.—Are you willing to do all within your power to benefit a brother or his family? A.—I am.

Q.—Are you willing to recognize, patronize and foster a brother or his children who shall demand assistance or aid from you, if in your power to do so, and in all cases to assist him or them when in trouble? A.—I am.

Q.—Are you willing to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, although it interferes with your personal interest or affairs, to a brother should he demand it, if he gives you proof that it is for the benefit of this Order or for his own relief from personal injury? A.—I am.

Q.—Are you in any way connected with any person or persons who have a right to demand of you the secrets of this brotherhood? A.—I am not.

Q.—Are you willing, in case you should discover that a brother, or brother's wife, daughter, mother, or relative of any kind has been or is about to be injured, or threatened with wrong of any kind, such as fraud, deception or seduction, to warn, watch and frustrate such designs by every means within your power? A.—I am.

Q.—Are you willing to apply the same to yourself, viz., to promise you will not deceive, cheat or slander a brother, or his wife, daughter, mother or other relative of any kind, *if you know them to be such?* A.—I am.

Q.—Are you willing, in case an American woman should call on you to transact any business for her, to do it as if it were for yourself, that is, as cheap, reasonable and correct as circumstances will allow? A.—I will.

Q.—Are you willing to face all dangers reckless of all consequences, in the discharge of your duty to a brother, or to warn him of danger or threatened danger of any kind? A.—I am.

The PRESIDENT—Brothers, are you fully conscious of what you have pledged yourselves to do, not for to-night but for lifetime? Although this brotherhood should die in its infancy, one may be left to demand its fulfillment even in your last agonies of death. Would you leave the smiles of joy, the festive board, and the halls of wealth, for the tear of affliction and want, and accompany him who calls you a brother to any place he may designate to fulfill your contract of this night, knowing that should you refuse, he has the power by appeal to us to demand of you the penalty of perjury, the remnant of years left you, and an untimely departure to death?

Brothers, this is a solemn thought! and you may require time for consideration or may wish to remain unpledged, as you yet are. If so, swear by this sacred book to retain in darkness—in silence—all you have seen and heard to night. Having answered all these questions, you are entitled to further advancement. You find yourself surrounded by a band of brothers whose hands are united, and whose hearts beat in unison for our common cause, the advance of their native land, and the protection of each other. You are from this hour, henceforth and forever, until the God of liberty shall remove you to your celestial home, under the protection of this brotherhood. By your act this night you have enlisted in a united band, sworn to protect the liberties of their native land, and upon whose aid you may ever rely to be freed from every foreign power which shall seek to enslave you or abridge your rights as freemen born under the jurisdiction of this great Republic.

Brothers, These brothers having signified their willingness to receive the Second Degree, are entitled to the same. How shall they receive it?

[Here the form is given.]

C.—Standing firm and erect as an American, with the right hand grasping the flag of our country in token of your determination to defend forever the ensign of your native land, preferring rather to die than to see its bright stars be trampled in the dust,—their left hand raised to heaven, as an evidence that they will ever keep this solemn obligation, and as a token of their reliance in the God which led their fath-rs on to victory.

PRESIDENT—In the hour of danger where shall our brethren look for aid? C.—*Among this band of freemen, which will ever surround, and, under God, protect a brother who shall keep his obligation.*

PRESIDENT—Right, my brother. A hand like this may defy the efforts of our worst enemies to enslave us. Brothers, with your right hand you will grasp the flag of our Republic, and, raising your left towards Heaven, will you answer the following questions:

Q.—Are you in any way connected with any person or persons, institutions or bodies, or beings, human or spiritual, who have power to demand of you in any way the secrets of this brotherhood, or can command you to act otherwise than in accordance with us, or cause you to violate or make known any of the obligations or questions which have been asked of you to-night, or whose commands can cause you to waver or hesitate in the fulfillment of your obligations? A.—I am not.

Q.—Are you willing to watch unceasingly every movement of danger to our country, and report such movements to us or our representatives, such as *powder plots, riots, Roman Catholic movements, anti-American armed expeditions of all and every description, which you hear of or have joined,* [feeling that the sanctity of this Order must be the most powerful and binding of all,] knowing that the information conveyed to us remains with us alone, and that all action taken upon it by us will be but for the good of our country and this brotherhood? A.—I will.

Q.—Will you promise to see a brother of the Second Degree righted, [that is if he be found right upon a Congress EXAMINATION;] *to stand by him even at a court of justice, if necessary, as a witness or jury-man, and to leave all ordinary ties to obey the demands of a Congress in his case?* A.—I will.

Q.—Will you solemnly promise to stand by the brothers in the second Degree, in preference to those of the First, *in the election for office,* debates, and in all other matters, and to support and maintain the authority of the ☞ and its officers first, and the officers of your ☞ next, without hesitation? A.—I will.

Q.—*Will you promise not to associate as a friend with a Roman Catholic?* A.—I will.

Q.—*Will you promise not to trade or patronize a Roman Catholic if you know of any Protestant in the same business?* A.—I will.

Q.—Will you promise not to marry or permit any of your children to marry a Roman Catholic, if in your power to prevent it? A.—I will.

Q.—*Will you promise to look upon Roman Catholics as persons whose religion is Anti-Republican, and whose objects are, by means of the Jesuits and priests, to fill your country with their superstition and bigotry, and thus, by fair and fraud, conquer the land left you by the immortal Washington?* A.—I will.

Q.—Will you promise to guard your country, and your country's interests, and your countrymen, against all foreign influence whatever, for our motto must be Americans alone can govern America? A.—I will.

The PRESIDENT—You have promised, then swear:

I, A—— B——, standing before my Maker, my right hand grasping the flag of my country, do most solemnly swear by this sacred book of God, and by the power of reverence and justice which God gives to man, that I will obey, word for word, each promise exacted of me this night, by this Brotherhood, to its fullest extent, and do as much more as my understanding will teach me is for the good of my country and of this Brotherhood. That nothing shall write from me its secrets, and that no treachery shall be strong enough to cause me to expose the grips, signals of alarm, or other signs of the worshipful chamber of free, accepted Americans, being a masonry which cements our country and its freedom. And as I now salute the knife and book, so may my country know of friends or foes, feeling that as a foe, I shall feel the sharpness of the knife, and as a friend, this Holy book will help me to keep Columbia and my pledges free from stain.

The PRESIDENT—I now recognize you as a brother in full fellowship with us, and extend to you my hand as such, hoping the friendly hand of the ☞ ☞ ☞, which I now offer you, may never be withdrawn. Death has no earthly terrors for me, knowing that in you, at least, I have, as have you in me, a protector and guardian for my country, my home, my family and my children.

The Instructor will now give you the true grips of the Order, the other being but a preliminary recognition.

The candidates will now receive instructions, after which they leave their names and residences registered in the Second Degree book.

Spiritualism—A Card from Professor Mapes.

We have received the following note from Prof MAPES concerning a portion of our report of the meetings of the Spiritualists:

NEWARK, Monday, Sept. 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of to-day I find a long article headed, "*Movement of the Spiritualistic School—Sunday Services—Conferences, &c.—Professor Mapes among the Converts.*"

Permit me to say that so far as the above relates to myself it is without any sanction from me, as I have never authorized any one to assert that I was a believer in Spiritualism. It is true that I am devoting a portion of time to the investigation of this, as I have to most other subjects which have agitated the public mind, and would desire to do so without being announced in the public papers as a believer in the doctrine before having finished my investigations. Yours respectfully,

JAS. J. MAPES.

In the article to which Prof. MAPES refers, we gave the substance of some remarks made by him at one of the public conference meetings of the Spiritualists. He there stated that he *had become convinced of the immortality of the soul—which he had previously disbelieved—by what he had witnessed of Spiritualist manifestations.* This statement on his part seems to us fully to authorize the opinion that he is among the converts to Spiritualism,—at least to the extent specified, which goes very far indeed towards including belief in the whole system. The remarks of Prof. MAPES were made at a public meeting, and were a declaration of *results reached*, rather than suggestions by way of inquiry. We see no injustice, therefore, in announcing the fact "in the newspapers," and do not perceive the ground of the Professor's complaint,—as we presume he is quite willing to stand publicly responsible for his own public statements of opinion upon this or any other subject.

We have also received the following note in regard to another portion of our report of the meeting of last Sunday; we do not perceive that it calls for any remark:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I must beg space enough of you to correct a mistake or two into which your Reporter was led in reference to what I said or meant to convey to the Conference of Spiritualists on Sunday last at the Stuyvesant Institute. The topic started by Mr. PARTRIDGE, was the value of modern spirit demonstrations in reference to faith in immortality; and I meant by reciting a fact which occurred in my own experience over thirty years ago, when to my very great surprise and pain I found that I had not really the faith I supposed I had, to show the utility of actual demonstrations of spirit presence.

I by no means wish to undervalue the importance of the ancient evidences of the immortality of man; on the contrary, I can truly testify that my belief in the spiritual facts of the New Testament is made firm and real by the facts of our own day; and that my reverence for the divine teachings and mission of Christ is enhanced by every new development in modern spiritualism.

If I had supposed the short colloquy in which I participated was being reported, I would certainly have been more careful to avoid an ambiguity into which I must have fallen, to have been so seriously misunderstood. The regular attendants on the Conference will not fail to justify what I now say as being of the tenor which I have uniformly maintained in respect to the great subject of the relation of the new to the old in spiritualism. JOHN F. GRAY, M. D.,

SEPT. 4, 1855. No. 49 Lafayette-place.

Trotting on Union Course.

A match between two trotting stallions for $1,000 a side came off on Saturday afternoon, and attracted a considerable number of persons interested in turf matters; but beyond these, the attendance was very small.

Among those assembled were several Southern gentlemen from Virginia and Baltimore, who, setting a bold example, caused the betting to be pretty heavy.

The stallions entered were Mr. W. WHELAN's (brown) *Kossuth*, and Mr. HIRAM WOODRUFF's (black) *Ticonderoga*. The track was in excellent condition, and at the hour appointed (4 o'clock,) both were on the ground looking well. *Kossuth* was the favorite all along; the betting at the time of starting being 100 to 70, which was taken, however, to the tune of some hundreds.

The terms of the match were two mile heats and repeat, and upon the first heat *Kossuth* distanced his opponent, reaching the winning post in five minutes and forty-three seconds and a half, not at all distressed.

It appeared now pretty clear that he must be the victor, yet confidence did not quite desert the backers of the other horse. Mr. WOODRUFF, the owner, offered to stake $100 to $40, which was accepted, and his Southern friends, to whom he is well known, still adhered to him and took the same odds to a round figure. The second heat was better contested, but *Kossuth*, obtaining the lead, held his own and came in about three or four lengths ahead—time, 5:45. Though there did not appear to be much excitement, it is said a large sum of money changed hands on the occasion, which is most probable from the character of the gentlemen present.

SUMMARY.

W. Whelan, br. st. Kossuth	1	1
Hiram Woodruff, bl. st. Ticonderoga	2	2

Time, 5:43½; 5:45.

☞ Corporation carriage hire is costly. The Aldermen last year expended $1915, and the Councilmen $5661. Total wear and tear of horse-flesh, wagons and public morals, $7,577.

THE GREAT SECRET DISCOVERED;

OR,

Stephen H. Branch's Tour Through Europe in Search of the Birthplace of Our Chief.

WONDERFUL ADVENTURES.

Troubles and Trials; Joys and Sorrows of Mr. Branch,

With a Full Account of His Peculiar Sensations.

HE TRIUMPHS.

Where Little Georgy Matsell Was Born.

George now Weighs Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds Avoirdupois.

To Aldermen Briggs, Tucker and Haffmire, of the Special Police Investigating Committee:

MR. BRANCH GOES TO ENGLAND.

GENTLEMEN: I left East Boston in the steamship *America*, July 18, 1855, at 12½ P. M., for England; reached Halifax, N. S., at 4 A. M., July 20; stopped about one hour, and arrived at Liverpool July 29, 1855; left Liverpool in the rail cars July 30, and reached Brandon, England, July 31; saw Mr. Farrow, the Parish Clerk, and Mr. Clark, the Postmaster of Brandon, both of whom told me that the Rector of St. Mary's Church, of Brandon, (Rev. Mr. Warren,) had gone to London; left Brandon for London July 31, and arrived at midnight on August 1; saw Rev. Mr. Warren, and got from him the following note to Mr. Farrow, the Parish Clerk of Brandon:

IN AN IRON CHEST.

"Mr. Farrow, will you go to the Rectory with the bearer of this note, ask Mrs. Nunn to go up, or send somewhere, and find the Register of Baptisms about fifty years back. They are kept in an iron chest in the closet at the back of my room. You can point out what register he requires, and send them up to me by him, and I will sign them.

Yours &c., SAMUEL WARREN.

LONDON, August 1, 1855.

AND SEES A PARISH CLERK AND A NUNN.

I returned to Brandon, and went to the Parish Clerk's residence, but was informed by his wife that he had gone to Berry, fifteen miles distant. I then went to Rev. Mr. Warren's residence in the suburbs of Brandon, through meandering paths, passing through the churchyard of St. Mary's, and by the graves of a thousand years. Saw Mrs. Nunn, who superintends Rev Mr. Warren's residence during his absence in London.

MR. BRANCH CONVERSES WITH THE NUNN.

Told Mrs Nunn that I had a note from Rev. Mr. Warren, addressed to Mr. Farrow, the Parish Clerk, who had gone to Berry, and who would not return till 8 P. M.; that inasmuch as Rev. Mr. Warren had mentioned her name in the note, respecting letting me see the baptismal records, and inasmuch as Mr. Farrow was absent from Brandon, that I could not see any impropriety in her opening the note. She replied that she was no scholar. I then told her if she would break the seal that I would read the note to her. She did so. I then read the note, after which she went with myself up stairs, through a very large room, into a large closet, where was a massive iron chest, of great antiquity. She opened it and began to take out the bound books containing the baptismal, death and marriage records of several hundred years. The first baptismal records that she handed me were from the fifteenth to the sixteenth century.

HIS HEART BEATETH AND HE BECOMETH NERVOUS.

After getting down to 1800 she finally handed me the record a from 1801 to 1812, when my heart began to beat rather lively—my hand became nervous, and I could hardly hold the book—but her head was turned and she did not discover it.

I then began to examine the baptisms, and soon said to her: "Mrs. Nunn, as it will probably require some time to overhaul these books, I will not detain you."

THE NUNN RATHER LIKES IT AND HE AGAIN BECOMETH EXCITED.

As I anticipated, she evidently liked this and returned to the floors below, in the more domestic departments of the rectoral mansion, I at the same time accompanying her as far as the hall on the first floor, where, at a marble table, and much excited, I seated myself for my researches after the infantile baptism of a man who had sworn when he became Police Justice, and subsequently Chief of Police, that he was a citizen of the United States, and before the Special Police Investigating Committee, (Aldermen Christy, Voorhis and Wakeman being present as spectators and saw him kiss the Bible, they having come to No. 8 City Hall to hold a session of their Committee respecting Commissioner Furey and the Eighty-third-street affair,) that the only evidence he had of his birth place was, that his mother told him he was born in America; that his name was George Washington Matsell; that he did not know where his father resided before he came to America; that he was born in 1811, &c.

HE ARRIVES AT THE CONCLUSION THAT CHIEF MATSELL IS A SAMBOOZLER.

A man whom I had long believed was a perjured alien, and had bamboozled the Americans towards a quarter of a century, who had always in his high official position sympathized with foreigners to the exclusion of Americans, whose sacred rights he had long trampled in the dust; who had, in fact, been the Mayor and Chief of Police under Woodhull, Kingsland and Westervelt and others, who preceded Woodhull; and who had illegally ruled the City of New-York like a British despot for a long term of years, and did so now.

HE TAKES BREATH AND OOZE AT THE CHIEF AGAIN.

Who was always leagued with a gang of villains; who had often evinced the coward in the discharge of his official duties, and through whose corrupt connection with the primary and legal elections, through his horde of Police subordinates, was to be ascribed every evil under which the City of New-York groans, and is made to bite the duet.

SOMETHING WHIRLS IN HIS HEAD.

With these exciting facts whirling through my brain I began the search, and turned the leaves of the Brandon Register until I came to the baptisms of 1811.

THE GREAT SECRET IS DISCOVERED BY GLARING EYES.

When running my glaring eyes down the third page I discovered the following: "George, son of George Matsell and Elizabeth, his wife, was baptised privately Oct. 10, and received Dec. 26"

CAN'T DESCRIBE HIS FEELINGS, BUT MAKES AN EXCLAMATION AND SUBSIDES INTO A COLD SWEAT.

If a supernatural being were wielding my pen at this point my feelings might possibly be described, and yet I think not. I remember a sudden reclination in my chair and some such exclamation as, "Good God, is it possible!" and I also clearly remember the cold sweat as it rolled down my brow and cheek into my mouth, as if I had just emerged from a house on fire. After wiping my face again and again, I arose, paced the hall some minutes, and finally walked to the beautiful lawn in front of the rectoral mansion, where, amid some noble forest trees, and the exhilarating air, my blood assumed its wonted circulation. I then returned to the mansion and began my search for Augustus and Elizabeth Matsell, which I found in another book under the baptisms of 1813 and 1817, both of which will be found below precisely as they are recorded in the Brandon Parish books. And thus was confirmed every word in the memorable affidavit of Letitia Milligan, of Geneva, New-York.

RECOVERING SOMEWHAT, HE GAZES AT THE NUNN FROM A SECOND-STORY WINDOW.

After taking copies of the baptismal records, I called Mrs. Nunn and told her that she could replace the books in the iron chest, which she did; and, after gazing, at the request of Mrs. Nunn, from the second story window of the splendid edifice, at the extraordinary beauties of the surrounding country, I departed for Brandon proper, some two miles distant, telling Mrs. Nnun that I would return at 8 P. M., with Mr. Farrow, the Parish Clerk.

HE SCALES THE FENCE AND ESCAPES.

Soon after passing through the rectoral iron gate into the forest ward, I espied several mates and females winnowing wheat, (the residue of a last year's crop,) with little children clapping their hands and screaming, "Oh, see the whisker man." Oh, see the black whisker man." I scaled the fence and approached them to departed for Brandon proper, the precise spot where I then was having been the site of Old Brandon many centuries since. I had not pro-eeded far when, on reflection, I concluded to return to the rectoral mansion and request Mrs. Nunn to let her husband accompany me to London by the 6 o'clock train of cars, it then being about 5 P. M. She said he was at work at husbandry with a neighboring farmer; and she feared he would lose his week's wages if he lost any time during the week. I told her that I would pay his week's wages and defray his expenses to and from London, and his expenses while there at the best hotels in London. Her little son called for his school fourteen miles off, and after their assistance (the being rather ill, and never having seen London, although a native of Brandon) he consented to go. She then got him some tea, and we departed with the Parish books across the fields to the depôt, getting there just as the train arrived from Thetford and Norwich, on its way to London. We arrived at London at 11½ P. M. On the morning of Aug. 2 we took a carriage and went to Rev. Mr. Warren's, who was greatly surprised to see Mr. Nunn in London. I explained the cause of his coming, and he was much pleased with my course, in not coming with the Parish Register without Mr. Nunn, as it might have involved him in difficulty.

THE DOOM OF THE CHIEF IS SIGNED.

He then gave me certificates of the baptismal records of George, Augustus, John and Elizabeth Matsell, as they exist in the Parish books, which will be found embodied in this report. I then requested him to let Mr. Nunn go with me, with the books, to Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, in order to get his certificate of the contents of the Register of Brandon respecting the baptisms of the Matsell family. He at first hesitated, but finally consented, saying he would like to have a gentleman named Parkhurst accompany me with the books, who had been connected with the London Post-Office during the past forty years. I readily consented, of course, and we departed in a carriage at 10 A. M. for Mr Buchanan's, whom I addressed thus: Mr Buchanan, after you have read these two lines, (directing his eyes to Mr. George Matsell's baptism, in the parish register of Brandon,) I will respectfully request you to certify to the existence of George Matsell's baptism, as it is here recorded in the Brandon Register. He replied that he was not appointed for that purpose to represent his country, and desired to know my motive. I told him that I had been appointed by a committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York to visit Brandon, and ascertain if the baptism of George Washington Matsell, the Chief of Police of the City of New-York, was recorded in the parish books: that I had at considerable expense and inconvenience brought the books to London to obtain certificates from the Rector of the Brandon Church, who was at present in London; that I had procured the certificate of the Register, and now, in order to strengthen the existence of the record in the eyes of the Americans, I respectfully desired him to give me a certificate also, which would go far to convict Mr. Matsell of perjury, who had returned himself in an official document to the Common Council as an American, who had sworn on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that the only evidences he had of his birth-place was that his mother (who died only two or three years since) had told him that he was born in America, that he did not know where his father resided in England prior to coming to America, that his name was George Washington Matsell, &c.—the very reverse of all which was proved by the baptismal record in the parish books of Brandon, now before the eyes of the American Minister, and which he had just read.

HE HOLDS A CONVERSATION WITH MINISTER BUCHANAN, OF VAST POLITICAL IMPORTANCE.

Mr. Buchanan turned over the leaves again and again, and read and re-read Mr. Matsell's record of baptism, and seemed almost paralyzed with amazement. I then broke the silence thus: "Mr. Buchanan, do you remember of my traveling in company of yours if and Col. Wm. R. King of Alabama, our late Minister to France, Vice President, Senator, &c., from Saratoga to New-York, in the year 1848?" "I do, sir," said Mr. Buchanan. "and I recognized your voice on your entering my presence to day, but I should not have recognized your face, because you have cultivated a moustache since I last saw you." I replied that I was obliged to cultivate my moustache because there was no barber in the British steamer in which I came from Boston, and that he must have a very keen sense of sound to remember the human voice so long, to which he very modestly assented. Mr. Buchanan then said, "Mr Branch, I would not advise you to return to America without incontrovertible evidence of the fact that Mr. Samuel Warren is the rector of St. Mary's Church in Brandon. I think that Mr. Warren's certificate would convict a man of perjury in England, but that it would not in the American courts, unless incontrovertibly substantiated. You had better therefore consult an eminent London solicitor, and ask him how you shall prove in an American court that Samuel Warren is the rector of St. Mary's Church, Brandon, England." I thanked Mr. Buchanan for his suggestion, and asked him if he could recommend me to an able and reliable solicitor. He replied that he employed Messrs. Atkinson & Pilgrim, who had been the solicitors of the American Legation during the past quarter of a century, and immediately gave me their address.

MR. BUCHANAN DODGES.

I then rose to leave him, when he again said, "Mr. Branch, I have just received a card from Theodore Sedgwick, who is in the next apartment awaiting an interview with me. I think you had better show him these books, containing the Baptismal Register of the Matsell family, and request him to give you a certificate as to George Matsell's Baptismal Record in the Brandon Register. I would like to do it myself, but I fear it might receive the disapprobation of my country, as it does not come within the range of my legitimate duties." I again cordially thanked him for his happy suggestions, adding that I was a resident of the City of Washington when he was an American Senator—that I had often heard him in his sharp collisions with Clay, Calhoun and Webster, who were members of the Senate in those days and that from the knowledge I then obtained of his official circumspection and desire to serve his country with fidelity and propriety, I anticipated his refusal of my request, but that his declination received my cordial approbation. He thanked me for my liberal coincidence with his views, and we went together into the next apartment, where after Mr. Buchanan gave Mr. Sedgewick a very warm reception and requested him to await his turn in the ante-room, Mr. Buchanan returned to the reception room, leaving Mr Sedgwick and myself together with the Brandon Parish Books. Mr. Sedgwick on reading the Baptismal Record of George Matsell, was even more astonished that Mr. Buchanan, and without hesitation gave me the following certificate:

MR. SEDGWICK IS CAUGHT, BUT GETS OUT CUTELY.

"I certify that Stephen H. Branch has this day produced before me at the residence of Hon. James Buchanan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenepotentiary from the United States in London, No. 56 Harley-street, a volume in manuscript on parchment which the said Mr. Branch represents to me as being the original register of Baptisms in the Parish of Brandon, in the County of Suffolk, England, and I further certify that the said manuscript volume contains under the head of 'Baptisms, 1811,' the following words: George, son of George Matsell and Elizabeth, his wife, was baptised privately Oct. 10, and received Dec. 26. I have given Mr. Branch this certificate at his request. Theodore Sedgwick, London, Aug. 2, 1855." I then departed in my carriage with my two especial guards of the parish books, (Messrs. Nunn and Packham,) for Mr. Buchanan's solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson & Pilgrim. During my interview with them of three hours, they directed me to have the baptismal certificates of George, Augustus and Elizabeth Matsell recopied from the register by Rev. Mr. Warren, as he had copied them without making the abbreviations as they existed in the register of Brandon, so that I could, in the Courts of America, make oath that the certificate of Rev. Mr. Warren was a precise copy of the register.

HE ACTS UNDER LEGAL ADVICE.

They also directed me to see Rev. Mr. Warren copy the records, and, after he had copied them, to compare his copy with their originals as they existed in the register, and to make this comparison by reading them together—one reading from the book, and the other closely observing the copy; and to ask Rev. Mr. Warren if he was Rector of the Brandon Church, and if these were the records of the church, &c.; that by asking these questions of Rev. Mr. Warren, (with, of course, his affirmative answer,) and by comparing with Rev. Mr. Warren his copies, with the original baptismal records in the parish books, I would be an incontrovertible witness in the American Courts, sitting in judgment on George Matsell for perjury. I told Atkinson & Pilgrim that Mr. Buchanan had suggested to me the propriety of obtaining a certificate from the Bishop of Ely that Mr. Warren was the Rector of the Brandon Church, who replied that neither the the Bishop's certificate nor the certificate of Queen Victoria would have any legal force in America, but that I was the only witness who could in an American Court legally prove that Rev. Samuel Warren was the Rector of Brandon, England, through my positive knowledge of such fact. I then suggested to them the propriety or expediency of my going to Brandon to hear Rev. Mr. Warren preach. They smiled, saying that it would be good evidence that he was the Rector. I paid them their fee and departed.

HE BRANCH SITS IN A PEW AND MAKES ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

Accordingly, I took my seat in Rev. Mr. Warren's pew, (by his request,) in St. Mary's Church, Brandon, on Sunday, Aug. 5, 1855. On the morning and afternoon of that day I heard him preach two discourses, and found him one of the most pleasing orators I had ever heard. His great personal beauty reminded me of a description I had read of Jesus Christ, by an embassador from Palestine to the Roman Empire, describing minutely to the Romans the extraordinary personal attractions of the Saviour, as he saw him in his sacred walks about Palestine. Charles Farrow, the Parish Clerk of Brandon, sat in front of the pulpit, and of Rev. Mr. Warren, and read the hymns, &c., to the choir, which is a part of his official duty.

HE BUYS A CLERGY LIST.

On the next day, in a conversation with Rev. Mr. Warren as to his being the Rector of St. Mary's Church, Brandon, he laughed heartily, and finally said that to settle the point it would only be necessary to purchase at any bookstore in Paternoster-row, London, the "Clergy List" of 1855. I purchased this book and have brought it to America with me. It has over nine hundred pages, and has the following title page, whose length and breadth is at least double that of *Valentine's Manual*, and the type of the entire work is nonpareil: "The Clergy List for 1855, Containing an Alphabetical List of the Clergy in England and in Wales; Alphabetical list of the clergy in Ireland, list of the clergy of the Scottish Episcopal Church, lists of the clergys of colonial dioceses, alphabetical list of benefices, with Post Towns, &c., cathedral establishments and collegiate chapters. Benefices arranged under their ecclesiastical divisions, ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the Crown, the bishops, deans, and chapters, archdeacons, universities, colleges and private individuals. To be published annually." Preceding the last sentance on a crown, and underneath it the Bible. Then follows, London: published by C. Cox, at the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* office, No. 26 King William-street, Strand, and sold by all booksellers, 1855. Price 5 shillings, bound in cloth and boards." Under the liturgy list of this great work is the following: S. Warren, Rector of Brandon-Ferry, Suffolk." Under the "List of Benefices" is the following:

Benefice's and County.	Post-Town.	Diocese.	Incumbent and year of admission.	Curate.	Patron.	Value. £	Population.
Brandon Ferry, Suffolk, w Wangford. R	Brandon	Ely.	S. Warren, 1838		The Chancellor, Exchequer.	500	2,218

The following are Rev. Mr. Warren's certificates of baptism in the Matsell family:

"Baptisms, 1811

George, son of George Matsell and Elizabeth his w.fe, was baptised privately Oct. 10 and received Dec. 26

WILLIAM PARSON, Rector."

I certify that the is a correct copy from the Parish Register of Brandon, in the County of Suffolk, England.

SAMUEL WARREN, Rector of Brandon, England.

BRANDON, England, Aug 2 1855

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Baptisms solemnized in the Parish of Brandon, in the County of Suffolk in the year 1813.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Name. Christian Name.	Parents' Name. Surname.	Abode.	Quality, Trade or Profession.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
1813, Aug 18 No 41	Augustus John son of	George and Elizabeth	Matsell	Brandon	Tailor	Wm Parson

I certify that this is a correct copy from the Parish Register of Brandon in the County of Suffolk, England.

SAMUEL WARREN, Rector of Brandon, England.

BRANDON, England, Aug. 2 1855.

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Baptisms solemnized in the Parish of Brandon, in the County of Suffolk, in the year 1817.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Name. Christian Name.	Parents' Name. Surname.	Abode.	Quality, Trade or Profession.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
1817, Mar. 6. Born Jan 30 No 289	Elizabeth daughter of	George and Elizabeth	Matsell	Brandon	Tailor	Newcombe.

I certify that this is a correct copy from the Parish Register of Brandon, in the County of Suffolk, England.

SAMUEL WARREN, Rector of Brandon, England.

BRANDON, Eng and, Aug 2, 1855

HE MAKES AN EFFORT TO SHORTEN HIS REPORT, AND SIGNS HIS NAME.

I have precisely the same certificate of the baptism of George, Augustus and Elizabeth Matsell, from Charles Farrow, the Parish Clerk of Brandon, and from John Clark, the present Postmaster of Brandon, which I omit in order to shorten the report, but which I shall place in the hands of the Committee of the Common Council. Mr. Clark stamped his three certificates with the Post Office stamp of Brandon. S. H. BRANCH.

WHERE LITTLE GEORGE MATSELL WENT TO SCHOOL.

The following is from the teacher and proprietor of the school house where little George Matsell went to school:

I, John William Thompson, of Brandon, in the County of Suffolk, England, do hereby certify that I was a pupil under the instruction of Mr Edmund Ellington, schoolmaster of this parish, previous to 1812, and afterwards as late as 1813, when I was placed under Mr. William Blaney, my late private teacher, who was shortly after appointed as a Superintendent of the Free school in this town, where I continued until some time in the year 1815, when I returned to my former teacher, Mr E. Ellington, with whom I remained occasionally acting as his assistant teacher, until the end of supplery in 1822: that I well remember the eldest daughter of George Matsell, a tailor, and his son William Matsell, who went to William Blaney's free school during my attendance at that institution. That I remember Susan Matsell coming to Mr Ellington's school previous to my leaving there for Mr. William Blaney's free school, and I remember Susan after I returned to Mr Ellington's school in 1815; and of seeing the account rendered by the school account book of Mr. Ellington, which I have let Mr. Branch have to take to America with him, to show to the members of the Common Council and to the editors of the City of New-York, the same being in the handwriting of my late schoolmaster, Mr. Edmund Ellington. That book, in fifty-five years old, is twelve inches on its first page being 16½ inches over the accounts of Dr. Snare's and Robert Clark's families, and a great many other families of Brandon. I married the cousin of Mr. Ellington, and my wife gave me the account book, which I have let Mr Branch have, my wife having received it from Mr Ellington at his death, in 1822. I owned the school house

NEW-YORK CITY.

PROHIBITORY LAW.

Arrest of Coleman & Stetson, Astor House. Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON, of the Astor House, were arrested yesterday, on complaint of C. J. WARREN, Secretary of the City Temperance Alliance, on a charge of selling *brandy* in contravention of the Prohibitory statute. The parties appeared before Justice CONNOR, at the Mayor's office, and gave bail in $500 to appear and answer. They elected to be tried by Jury in the Court of Special Sessions. Counsel for defendants were Messrs. MILLER and DAVIES.

Mr. WARREN, the complainant in this action, is the same gentleman who, some time since, invited Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON to submit their case to argument before the Bench, they to waive a trial by Jury. This offer was respectfully declined. Mr. WARREN now appears as complainant in a criminal action, under the provisions of the Prohibitory law. The case is to be heard on Friday.

ARRESTS YESTERDAY.

Forty seven arrests were made yesterday for infringements of the liquor law. The several parties, less twelve, were each fined $10, in default of the payment of which penalty they were generally committed to default.

At the Tombs, before Justice Welsh	22
At the Jefferson Court, before Justice Davidson	18
At the Essex Police Court, before Justice Wood	7
Total	47

IN BROOKLYN.

Before Justice SMITH, Brooklyn, yesterday, thirteen suits were commenced against persons for violating the Sunday law by selling intoxicating liquors.

During the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, the police of Brooklyn made 33 arrests for drunkenness.

Services at the Late Dr. Cone's Church.

Sunday being the first Sabbath since the Church and congregation, under the pastorate of the late Dr. CONE, met for public worship since their bereavement, sermons of an appropriate and deeply impressive character were delivered by Rev. Mr. DUNCAN of Camden, N. J.

☞ The City Tax books are now opened for payments. If you pay up handsomely, and so make the best of a bad bargain, before the 1st of November, it will be all the easier on the pocket, for there is a penalty to be exacted afterward.

☞ The mercantile Library Association is now receiving applications for the Free Scholarships in the gift of that Association in the University and Columbia College.

☞ Rev. E. M. DOAN and wife, and a young Armenian, have left this City for missionary labors in Smyrna. Com. VANDERBILT gave them a free passage across the ocean.

☞ Flour and grain are coming in in large quantities over the Erie Railroad. The long pier at the foot of Duane-street, at which the barges are unloaded, is a busy place every morning.

Criminal Courts.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MONDAY, Sept. 3.
Before His Hon. Recorder Smith.

The September term of the Court of General Sessions was opened to-day, his Honor Recorder SMITH presiding.

The names of the gentlemen who had been summoned to serve on the Grand Jury were called over, a great variety of excuses made, and generally with success, and this branch of the business was terminated by the discharge of all the persons summoned, until Tuesday.

The Petit Jury roll was in like manner called over—the Recorder besieged with an army of applicants annihilated of judicial responsibility, and a vast number of the pleas allowed.

Supreme Court—Notice.

Judge CLERKE will call the Special Motion Calendar on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock. No other Calendar will be made up for the month. All motions and orders to show cause will be held at Chambers every day, commencing at the above-mentioned hour. *Ex-parte* orders and motions will be attended to every day at 10 o'clock.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 4, 1855.
Before Judge BETTS.

This was the first day of the September Term of this Court. A Grand and Petit Jury had been summoned for this morning, but enough did not answer to their names when called, and those who were there were discharged until next Tuesday, for which day new jurors were directed to be summoned.

Some motions and small matters of that sort were called up, but nothing of importance was done, and the business of the Court went over till Tuesday next.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

SPECIAL TERM—KING'S COUNTY.—TUESDAY, Sept. 4.
Before Judge Rockwell.

SALARY OF THE CITY JUDGE.

In the matter of the application of E. D. Culver for a writ of Mandamus to James M. Seabury, Treasurer of the County of Kings, to pay a salary claimed by him as City Judge of Brooklyn.—This motion came up for argument to-day, Mr. M. Van Cott appearing for the applicant, Judge Culver and Mr. J. A. Lott for the Treasurer.

The salary claimed is for one quarter, from the 1st May to the 1st August last, and the affidavits in support and opposition set out the facts, which are briefly these: Mr. Culver deposes that he obtained a majority of the votes cast according to law at the last election, and that he has performed the duties of the office, and no one else claims the same, either by election or appointment.

The Treasurer, on the other hand, says that the Board of Canvassers decided that Samuel E. Johnson had the majority, and that he has no proof or notice beyond, Mr. Culver's certified and sworn account that he is the City Judge, and moreover that he has been directed by the Board of Supervisors not to pay it. It may be remembered that a number of ballots cast for "E. D. Culver," instead of Erastus D. Culver, were rejected by the Board of Canvassers; and that thus Mr. Johnson had a majority. Mr. J., however, declined to accept under the circumstances, and Mr. Culver took the bar and his seat.

Mr. VAN COTT, for the applicant, cited a number of authorities on to show that where ballots had been cast as in the present case, the intent of the voter was to be judged from the circumstances; and it was held that in the case Mr. Culver was the person for whom the majority had voted. But this was not the question here. Mr. Culver had fulfilled the duties of the office, after taking the necessary oaths, and the Treasurer was bound to pay the salary. He could not dispute the title, of which there was at least apparent color.

Mr. JOHN A. LOTT, for the treasurer, replied that he had every right to decide a title by virtue of which he claimed this salary. The Board of Canvassers was the proper tribunal legally instituted to pronounce which of the several candidates had a majority of the votes cast, and in this case they had so pronounced in favor of Mr. Samuel E. Johnson, and the treasurer would not be justified in going behind his return and paying the salary to any one else. Nor could that Court upon the present motion go behind it. Even if the Canvassers were wrong in awarding the election to Mr. Johnson, the present was not a proceeding in which their decision could be reviewed. The remedy would be by certiorari to the Supreme Court. There were, he said, several authorities in support of his position, but he had not had a sufficient notice to collect and arrange them.

The Court directed all the papers to be handed to counsel on either side to supply references to the authorities alluded to.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—TUESDAY.
Before Recorder Smith.

The following gentlemen were to-day sworn of the Grand Jury: Luther C. Carter, Foreman; David W. Bolden, Gerardus Boyce, Henry A. Coster, Francis D. Fowler, Cornelius Smith, Thomas Traynor, Harrison M. Badeau, Daniel M. Devoe, Calvin W. How, Michael L. Lemon, James G. Moffatt, W. F. Mott, Jr., Ebenezer Peck, Abraham Sands, H. G. Stone, R. G. Edwards, Asa Hinckley.

CHARGE TO GRAND JURY.

The Recorder, in charging the Grand Jury, remarked that there were a few topics to which officially it was his duty to advert. The laws in reference to usury demanded that they should present all instances where more than seven per cent. interest for money had been demanded; also, every violation of the election laws, or where extortion had been practiced by persons holding offices of public trust. The law also made it compulsory on him to declare lotteries illegal. They were also to investigate violations of the act for the suppression of pauperism, intemperance and crime—it was a personal privilege of appeal from a special session. After remarking that a quorum of sixteen was necessary for their deliberations, the Recorder dismissed them to their deliberations.

A Petit Jury having been empannelled,

William Chabert was placed at the bar, on complaint of Policeman Elliott, of the Twelfth District, for felonious assault, in making an attempt to take complainant's life; that when he was making arrest, defendant cut him on the hand with a knife.

Policeman Elliott, being sworn, gave testimony to that effect.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer—During this transaction witness struck complainant a severe blow on the head with his truncheon; does not know whether he knocked him down or not.

The Recorder said—Here is a case where a policeman enters, without reason or provocation, into a man's house, and, being resisted, strikes him a furious blow on the head with a club. He has a right, if he sees another in the commission of a felony, to break open his house—if not, he has no such right; and so he would instruct the Jury.

Mr. Sedgwick, for the prosecution, said an officer had no right to make an entry or arrest upon information.

The Recorder said if he did so, it must be at his peril. He would take the statement of the officer as true. He acted under misapprehension; the use of the club was unnecessary and illegal. The prisoner was consequently not to be dealt with in other silence. Friends wept, but say no word. The sick man's voice is hushed; his brain oppressed, perhaps, with a narcotic; no word of cheer, no voice of hope, no note of victory is heard; a dreadful silence, more doleful than the grave's, pervades the room; the impenitent who are present can say nothing; Christians who are by are dumb, for what they should say would be unwelcome. It was so with a young lady lately. She approached her end without faltering or fear; she saw not much to regret as she looked back, but bluntly believing "it would all come right," she silently was dying. The last gasp had escaped her, as all thought; her eyes were closed, as all supposed, for the last time; when starting up with a shriek that thrilled every listener with terror, she cried out "I am damned!" and expired. Such—said the exhorter—may be your quiet death, oh, sinner,—though the shriek of the departed spirit may not be heard from your lips of clay.

On Friday night it was thought there would be much excitement in the praying circle, as it was the last night of the meeting. The sermon was a solemn one; the exhortation that followed was marred by some expressions that provoked an untimely smile. The leader of the prayer-meeting then rose, and urged "the mourners" to come forward; but even while urging, as there seemed to be no general movement, he dismissed the congregation to the tents.

We went to the Greenport tent, where religious exercises had already commenced. The tent was large, but it was crowded. Its floor was spread with straw upon which the assembly were seated or stretched at length. A bench through the length of it was cleared for inquirers to kneel by. On one side of this stood the men who engaged in the devotions, on the other the women kneel d or sat.

It was not long before the tide of excitement was running deep and noisily. "Now, said a preacher, "let us pray right into Heaven," and kneeling, one began to pray. Soon, however, it was difficult to follow his words, though his voice was strong and loud. It was mingled with the loud sobs of the women, the groans and shouts of the men. Some uttered loud ejaculations and constantly repeated them. Some in perpetual monotony responded "Hallelujah!" Some kept up a sort of chant. The "mourners" subsided as in direct agony—some gasped, as if dying. The voice of the chief prayer ended, and in a moment it was still. A hymn was started, but—"Now let us stop, just here," said a preacher from the further end of the tent, "and remember what we are at." He proceeded to explain that shouting, or singing, or feeling happy, was no their object, but the conversion of sinners. The tide had been arrested, and all were waiting for its new direction, when the horn blew. This was the signal sounded each night at 10 o'clock for the people to retire to their tents, and for those who had no accommodations on the ground to retire from it.

"Hold on, my friends," cried the clergyman who had dashed cold water on the heated assembly, "I expect this meeting to hold on till morning—the horn does not mean for us to go." He was proceeding with the exercises, when another clergyman entered and said: "This meeting is requested to dissolve immediately." "But, brother, if we want to pray on, can't we?" "Yes, but not aloud,—and all who do not belong in the tent must leave it." "There is evidently a row outside," said the other. "As soon as that is over we will go on again," and reinvited us to remain as we were. Soon the man with the horn entered and said, "I am commanded to request all persons who do not belong in this tent for the night, to retire from it." Our minister whispered a word and then said, "And I request all persons who wish to stay to the meeting to stay." So we stayed. Our minister then sat down and began talking pleasantly to the ladies; he got up and fastened the back curtain of the tent. He put on his overcoat and laid down in the straw, all the time talking pleasantly with the ladies. He suddenly proposed that the minutes be spent in silent prayer, and bowed his head, covering his face, but in another minute he rose, went to the door to see how things were going, and coming back laid down again in the straw and began to talk pleasant with the ladies. Little by little the tent was thinned out. When we left, there was no probability that exercises would be resumed, and the ground was utterly deserted though the lights still burned. Here and there a lady in her sun-bonnet walked alone before her tent, but none others appeared. At the entrance there was a scot of fellows disputing with the police their right to remain on the hither side of the fence.

Camp-meetings are not what they used to be. Twelve years ago, rumsellers, thimble-riggers and rowdies abounded very largely about them. Now these nuisances are all done away, but still there is a large portion of the community that think the good they do bears the same proportion to the evil that grows out of them, that an ant's hillock of sand does to Mount Blanc. We will not argue the point.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. ...*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
TUESDAY, Sept. 4—5 P. M.

ASHES—We heard that 100 bbls. were sold at $6 37½ for both kinds,—the market being pretty active and firm.

BEESWAX—There were 1,200 lbs. American Yellow disposed of at former rates.

CANDLES—The demand is improving, and, as the general stock is a very moderate one, prices are well sustained,—having, if anything, a rising tendency.

COFFEE—The reduced supply and enhanced claims of owners check business. The day's sales consist of 900 pkgs. Java at 14c.@14½c.; 50 bags Porto Rico at 12c.; 150 Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c., and 650 Rio at 11c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Remains quiet, but steady, with only a moderate quantity offering.

COTTON—As noticed in our last, the market is dull and heavy, the demand being limited, while the stock is on the increase,—and it is only by the indisposition of holders to press sales, that prices are prevented from declining ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. under the advanced range, at which, however, the retail business of the day has been transacted:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling Fair	11	11	11	11
Fair	11½	11½	11½	11½

FEATHERS—Sales were reported of 3,000 lbs. prime Live Geese at our old quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to favor purchasers—a pressure by the increased eagerness of owners to realize, while there exists but a moderate home and export demand. The day's inspections embrace 9,500 bbls., within our revised rates:

Ordinary State	7 75
Straight State	7 87½
Favorite and Extra State	8 00
Mixed Western	7 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 00
Ordinary to Good Ohio	7 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 00
Extra Ohio	8 12½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 12½
Fancy Genesee	8 25
Extra Genesee	8 37½

Canadian remains about the same. Southern is irregular and cheaper. The day's movements add up 1,700 bbls. mixed to extra, at $7 87½@$10 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, though obtainable at $5 50@$7 50 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal rules coarse and firm, at $4 75@$4 87½ for Jersey and $5@$5 12½ for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty, and being in less request is decidedly lower in price. The day's business consists of 22,000 bushels, chiefly Southern, at $1 75@$1 83 for white, and $1 60@$1 70 for red, but including some new Ohio white at $1 90, closing inactive and unsettled. Rye is sparingly offered and is much wanted. 3,000 bushels changed hands at $1 11. Barley continues about the same. State and Western Oats are more salable, but at the reduced range of 45c@52c. ₩ bushel. Corn is more freely offered, and not being in brisk request for home use or export, it is tending downwards The day's operations comprise 64,000 bushels Western mixed at 84c.@85½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Is even rarer and held higher, but is inactive.

HEMP—American is less abundant, and is stiffly held at from $180@185 for fair to choice undressed; and $230@270 for inferior to extra fine dressed, ₩ ton, usual terms, with a prospect of an improved demand, sufficient to sustain our quotations. Other kinds are without any important change.

HOPS—Continue dull and heavy, as before quoted.

IRON—The market is tolerably active and buoyant for Scotch Pig, the sales of which comprise 250 tons, mostly at $35@$36, usual terms, ₩ ton. Other descriptions are as previously reported.

LATHS—Are selling slowly at $1 37½ ₩ thousand. The supply is fully adequate to the present wants of purchasers.

LEAD—Is doing better, sales having been reported of 200 tons, foreign at $6 25@6 31½, usual terms, and 3,000 pigs Galena at $6 31½@6 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is in still better request, and is now quoted at 90c. for common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—We have to notice sales of 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 37c., and 450 bbls. Syrup at 43c. for "Golden," and 41c@42c. for Sugar-House, ₩ gallon. There is still a very small amount here, while the wants of buyers are increasing.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in rather livelier demand, but at unchanged prices. Spirits do. is pretty actively sought after, and is quite firm at 43c.@44c. ₩ gallon. Tar is dull and heavy. Nothing new has occurred in Resin worth noticing.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged in demand and value. Red Oil is scarce and wanted. 150 baskets Olive brought $1 50 cash. Linseed is dull and heavy at 92c.@93c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less inquired for, but is firm—the day's sales consisting of 1,000 bbls. a $22 87½ for New Mess; $21 25 for Thin Mess; $18 75@$19 for Prime, and $19 for Prime Mess. Beef is quiet and steady. Cut Meats continue very scarce and salable. Lard is unchanged. The sales include 300 bbls. and tierces, ready, to prime at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef ams are about the same. Bacon is in demand at 10c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 12c.@12½c. for Hams. Butter is in demand at 16c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for ordinary to good State; and 21c.@22c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8½c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 70 tierces purchased at $5 81½@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—The market is rather poorly supplied and is quiet, though firm.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile were taken at yesterday's rates.

SPICES—Remain inactive, but are generally pretty stiffly held.

SUGARS—Are less freely offered and are buoyant in price, being in good demand. The day's sales add up 900 hhds., mainly Cuba Muscovado, at 6½c.@7½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 12,000 lbs. prime were effected at former quotations.

TEAS—The private trade is moderately active at steady prices. This forenoon's auction sale was a spiritless and an unsatisfactory one. Most of what green Teas were offered were sold, but at languid rates, while nearly all the black teas were withdrawn. We annex a detailed report:

By Wetmore dinge & Mount.

Per various vessels. Terms—Approved notes at six months.

Hyson—59 half chests Moyune, 47c.; 92 do. do. do., 43c.; 40 do. extra curious do., 37½c.; 21 do. superior, 36c.; 98 do. extra do., 32½c.

Young Hyson—48 half chests extra fine Moyune, 33c.; 90 do. finest do., 49c.; 50 do. extra curious do., 43c.; 141 half chests fine, 37c.; 95 half chests do., 35c.; 100 do. do., 34½c.; 230 do. extra superior Moyune, 31c.@33½c.; 36 do. fine do., 32c.; 22 do. do. and 54 do. extra do., 32½c.; 35 do. fine, 32c.; 84 do. do., 31c.; 146 do. extra superior Moyune, 29½c.; 50 do. superior, 28½c.; 167 do. do., 27c.; 96 do. do., 26c.; 95 do., 24½c.

Hyson Skin—56 chests extra curious 30c.; 50 ch. fine 17½c.; 80 do. do. 17c.; 80 do. do. 17c.@17½c.; 65 ch. do. 12½c.

Hyson Twankay—13 half ch. extra fine Moyune 29c.; 40 do. do. do. 26½c.

Twankay—20 ch. superior 40c.; 50 half ch. extra do. 13½c.

Gunpowder—20 half ch. finest Moyune 34c.@35c.; 30 do. do. do. 32c.; 37 do. extra fine Pinhead 30½c.; 95 do. do. do. 30c.; 44 do. finest Moyune 30½c.; 50 ch. finest do., 29½c.; 100 do. do. 27½c.; 150 do. extra fine do., 26c.; 50 do. superior Moyune 23½c.; 189 do. do. do. and 17 do. fine 20c.; 43 do. extra fine and 38 do. fine 17c.; 21 do. superior and 56 do. superior 16½c.

Imperial—71 half chests finest Moyune 31½c.; 100 do. extra fine 29c.

Ningbone—199 half chests curious 16c., 183 do. extra fine 15½c.

Oolong—76 half chests curious 16½c.

Souchong—87 chests 30½c.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request at former figures—the small sales since Friday last comprising 163 hhds. Virginia and Kentucky at 7½c.@11½c.; 250 bbls. Havana at 95c.@$3 60; 64 bbls. Cuba, on private terms; 90 bbls. Yara, also on private terms; 193 cases seed leaf at 7½c.@14c., and 44 bbls. South American at 13½c.@26c., in bond, ₩ lb. The stock of Spanish on hand is estimated at 4,719 bales.

WHISKY—Some 300 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, brought 22@23c ₩ gallon.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business.

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

SOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 113 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's).....132 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf., 22 Warren-st

Agricultural Warehouse.

E. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 267 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND..229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....54 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door above 18th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....50 Wall-st

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 Souin-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6½ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....220 Water-st

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st. near Chatham.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Chff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....73 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Papers.

Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Journey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....87 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO.....288 Washington-st.

Sewing Machines, Manufacturers of.

RICH & CO. (Wheeler, Wilson & Co.'s Patent Manufacturing Instrument. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK.").....Depot 165 Water-st

Fine Teas.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO.....No. 150 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. ADLHORN & CO.....56 Maiden-lane, and 10 Ann-st

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Importers & Manuf.) 59 Maiden-lane

Window and Plate Glass, French and Belgian.

HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Beekman-st.

Are also agents for the above for the sale of the celebrated brands of Belgian Glass manufactured by Messrs. JOHN P. PASTENNIER & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

J. P. PASTENNIER & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st. Now, we have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canada that they are now prepared to receive and forward advertisements to all the leading papers in the Union at the very lowest prices, and always have the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1.—We, Government Agents of said brand upon each bag. Price $42 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Peruvian Guano No. 1, taken from the lower part of the ship's cargo, is distinguished with the above brand upon each bag. Price $42 per ton of 2,000 pounds. As the latter article is sold by some retail dealers for the best quality, we par icular to observe that the damp has the first 2 under the weight mark.

ANTOINE LONGETT,
No. 34 Old-st., cor. Fulton, New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the extensive Saloon of the Metropolitan Theatre, where he will be prepared, on and after MONDAY, Sept. 3, to furnish all kinds of Refreshments of the choicest quality. Gentlemen and Ladies will find all the novelties of the season prepared in the most exquisite Parisian style by

H. MAILLARD, No. 621 Broadway.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS—Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or the agent, J. R. PLATT No. 79 Murray-st.

THOMAS DUGAN—Begs leave to inform the friends of his late father, THOMAS DUGAN, that he has succeeded to his business as GENERAL UNDERTAKER, and will attend to their orders in all branches of his business as before, at his office, No. 348 Broadway, (east side, a few doors below 15th-st.)

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE per United States Mail steamship PACIFIC, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of September, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR CALIFORNIA, per United States steamer GEORGE LAW, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SONS' Steam Factory, No. 350 West 34th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $3 25; oak, $3 50; each, per barrel, 44 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents. Orders per post promptly attended to

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS—Of every description for Phosgene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

CHAS. STARR, Jr. & CO. No. 117 Fulton-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Constantly of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

CHARLES STARR, JR. & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers and dealers in a cobal, camphene, burning fluid and phosgene, which will be furnished in barrels and half barrels of the best quality and honest gauge.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With government brand and weight upon each bag, for sale by

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Old-st., corner of Fulton.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ECONOMY IS CONSULTED FOR THE PEOPLE
One Dollar for Ten Gallons.....$1 00
Half a Dollar for Five Gallons.....0 50
One Dollar for Two Gallons.....0 25
Ten Cents per Pint.....0 10
Ten do. do. Quart.....0 20
RIGHT CENTS WORTH OF MY OIL WILL BURN
DOUBLE WICKS
GIVING A BRILLIANT AND STEADY LIGHT,
TWENTY FOUR HOURS;
Or,
THREE AND ONE HALF HOURS FOR ONE CENT
My Lamps, when filled and trimmed, will burn
EIGHT EVENINGS OF 3½ HOURS EACH,
WITHOUT BEING REFILLED OR TRIMMED,
an immense saving of trouble, and removing one of the greatest objections to the use of Oil.

It will be apparent to every one who examines this matter that this is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT A FAMILY CAN USE.

And Lamps now stand out FREE FROM SMOKE PERMANENT BOTH TO THE EYES AND SMELL AND FREE OF ALL DANGER FROM EXPLOSIONS, for every one knows that real oil cannot explode; it recommends itself as it is just the thing that every family requires.

The lamp, though it embodies the principle of the French Mechanical Lamp is perfectly simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order; yet, so far be quiet, that it is almost impossible to spill the oil from it in carrying it about the house. One gallon of oil, burned three hours each evening, will last 140 days, or about five months, and, upon experiment and comparison, it will be found that one dollar's worth of oil will burn as many hours as four dollars' worth of burning fluid, and give a far better light. The public are invited to call and examine the lamp, which is now deemed by all who have used it one of the greatest improvements of the age.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
Nos. 28 and 30 FRANKFORT ST. NEAR WILLIAM,
MANUFACTURER OF SPERM LARD AND WHALE ELEPHANT AND LUBRICATING OILS.

FOR SALE BY
W. H. VANDERHOOF, No. 225 Bowery; W. G. CREAMER, Bible House, 4th-av.; J. A. C. KERRIAN, No. 691 Broadway; R. W. SMITH, No. 60 Maiden-lane, and by Hardware and House-furnishing stores generally.

CORUNNA EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works freely and perfectly satisfactorily in machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in Stockbridge's eight and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past year, and is a favorite oil with our large steamships, railroads, machine shops, factories, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. We cannot unreservedly recommend it for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF LIGHT, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WHALE. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that in the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting, lasting a life-time without repairs renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public buildings, and persons building first-class residences in town or country to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, Fe 627 Washington-st., New-York
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 626 Washington-st. New-York
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 438 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 200 West 13th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM
AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Rail road, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales Druggists' and Shoe Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—
From the Celebrated
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, north side of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY the 10th of September, for the Furniture and fitting up required in the new School House now building in 12th-st. near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 228 Broadway, corner Bercay-st. By order of the Building Committee.

THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1855.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium cooper and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cots them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make as perfect an article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk south of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test their perfect satisfactory every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations who should, can obtain any information in relation thereto by addressing us as below, or calling upon us at the New-York office, No. 16 Nassau-st., where we will be pleased to give the utmost facilities to any person who may call, without charge, and for personal gratification, their respective territories. It is impossible to all judges of the kind examined this Machine in operation, but what pronounced it the best machine for the purpose ever invented. Those desiring to purchase territory, will have the privilege of trying the machine before purchasing. Prices to suit the times. Machines can be seen in operation at the office, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, and at Elmira, N. Y.

Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Persons will find at the lowest market rates, Jewelry and Manufacturing establishment.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, from.....$100 to $
SOLID GOLD DOUBLE BOTTOM WATCHES, from.....100 to
SOLID GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, from.....100 to
DEPENDENCY WATCHES, from.....100 to
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from.....100 to
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from.....100 to
MAGIC WATCHES, from.....50 to
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES.....50 to

We have as many as 30 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select of the most celebrated makers.

The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.

JEWELRY.

FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from.....$10 to $
FLORENTINE MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from.....10 to
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from.....20 to
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS from.....3 to
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from.....8 to
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from.....10 to

All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention. SQUIRE, LANDES & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on the 28th July, 1855, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., then acting Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Commissioners of Health, issued a proclamation declaring the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth in the State of Virginia, as infected places, and that all vessels arriving from said ports should be subjected to Quarantine until the 1st day of September, 1855, and,

Whereas, the Board of Health has by a resolution, adopted the 27

New-York Daily Times

...TORE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, ... Country Merchants who desire Show Bills or Circulars of any kind, get up in a neat and elegant manner, may rely upon extra exertion. Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the ... matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 25 cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of over 20,000, and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Political News.

Great uncertainty prevails as to the present *status* of any of the various political parties of the day. The two factions of Democracy and the Know-Nothings, have either defined their positions or so dodged the issues that are paramount as to demonstrate clearly enough the principles they would openly avow, if they dared to.

But the great *Conservative* Whig party,—that party which dates from hoar antiquity, and which Ex-Governor HUNT, imitating Mr. Micawber's touching fidelity to conjugal duty and personal interest, declares he never, never, NEVER will desert,—still rests under a cloud. No apostle has yet arisen to proclaim its creed. The astute EX-Governor is either not astute enough to say what its principles are, or else he is *too* astute to venture upon such a statement. The *live* Whig party,—that party which keeps up with the times and considers itself the representative of living interests and principles, rather than the executor and undertaker for dead measures and men,—holds its old position on the principle issue of the day,—that of hostility to the aggressions of Slavery and of resistance to the extension of Slavery into territory now free.

The *Express*, which is an official and doubtless a reliable expositor of the *other* Whig party, thus sets forth its creed on this same point:

"The doctrine of the Northern Conservative Whigs is briefly this—that the territory of our neighbors is not to be plundered, stolen or paid for out of the Federal Treasury; but if two thirds of the Senate will make a treaty therefor, and a majority of the House of Representatives agree to carry such a treaty out by the necessary laws or appropriations, *then the fifteen Southern States have as much right to the enjoyment of it as the sixteen Northern States.* We are against 'wars' and 'annexations;' but if our country will steal, let there be *honor among thieves, and an equal division of the spoil*, we say."

This is a little cloudy, but its meaning is reasonably clear. This *Conservative* Whig party is not in favor of having any more territory; but if we *do* have more, *Slavery must be planted in at least half of it.* The *Express* is reasonably good authority; but we should like to see those it speaks for put that plank in their platform. Perhaps they will—and perhaps they won't.

Mayor Wood's Special Message—The Public Works.

While we have never allowed ourselves to be swept away by the tide of popular applause which hailed Mr. WOOD's accession to the Mayoralty,—and which was almost as overwhelming as the opprobrium which assailed him before his election,—we have endeavored always to give him full credit for the ability, energy and courage he has shewn in his administration of public affairs. We do not, by any means, endorse all his acts,—many of which have been of doubtful expediency, and others of still more doubtful propriety.

But he does understand writing messages,—and one of the best he ever wrote was the one sent in to the Common Council on Monday night, and published in the TIMES of yesterday. In this document the Mayor feels called upon to upbraid the Common Council with their short comings, their disregard of his former suggestions, their neglect of the public interest, and their scandalous waste of the public money: and he does it in a manner which recalls to mind the famous address of CROMWELL to the Long Parliament. Unhappily for the public good, the "one man power" which Mayor WOOD threatens the Common Council he will exercise, if they do not pay more attention to their duties than they have done, is not sufficiently comprehensive to enable him to turn the whole pack of unfaithful servants into the street and put better men in their places. We must bide our time, and they must be permitted to serve out their... to their own disgrace and the City's detriment.

The Mayor makes an enumeration of no less than twenty different subjects, all of which are of great importance to the welfare of the City, which demand the instant attention of the Common Council, but which they have shamefully neglected, to attend to the promotion of their own personal interests. It would be difficult to say which of these interests is of the greater importance, and as there is not the least probability of the present Common Council attending to the whole of them, the better way would be to take up one at a time, and when that has been disposed of to attack another. The first on the list, perhaps the most important of all, is the State of the Finances. But by no means the least important of the subjects to which the Mayor calls the attention of the Common Council is that of the docks and wharves. He is the first Mayor, since the time of AARON CLARK, who has manifested a just appreciation of the immense importance to our City of proper accommodations for the shipping interest, the interest on which our entire prosperity and commercial preeminence depend. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Monday night, there were two petitions from merchants, praying for accommodations for their ships. Instead of pains being taken to afford proper accommodations to the shipping interest, and to invite commerce to our port, the very opposite course has been pursued, and a large amount of business has been driven away for the lack of wharf-room where ships could unload their cargoes. The Cunard steamships were compelled to go over to Jersey City, and Brooklyn is building herself up out of the shipping business which is driven over there for lack of proper accommodations on this side of the river. Our wharves and steamboat landings are in a wretchedly dilapidated condition, and no effort is made to improve the docks so that they can accommodate the rapid increase of our commerce. It is greatly to the credit of Mayor WOOD that he has had the sagacity to see the deficiences of the City in this respect, and has endeavored to impress upon the Common Council the necessity of devising some remedies for them. But it would be hoping against all our experiences to look for any improvement from the present Common Council; and the only hope we can have is in the infusion of new men which must take place at the election in next November, for we cannot believe that any of the members of the present Government will be reelected, who have shown such an utter disregard of the interests which were committed to their charge.

Our Public Servants.

"We men are a little breed," says TENNYSON in his new poem of Maud; and if there be truth in the reverse of the old saying, "like master like man,"—if the masters are to be judged by the "men" in New-York,—we must be content to be called a little breed. The people are the masters, and they choose little men to attend to their public affairs, or at least men who are not great in any good sense; though, in the sense in which JONATHAN WILD was called the Great, they have undoubtedly considerable claims to the appellation. Men have been put into offices here of immense importance to the public welfare, whose salaries are but $2,500, who retire from their posts, after holding them two years, independently rich. The taxes are nearly doubled, the public interests are neglected, the people grumble, peculators and jobbers are denounced, and then we all rush off to the polls and exercise the glorious privilege of freemen to elect rogues and imbeciles to conduct our public affairs, whom we would not employ in any private capacity. It is as rare to find the right man in the right place in our Municipal Government as it appears to be in England, where men receive their appointments on the ground of their family connections. It is idle to talk about reform in the administration of our City affairs, unless the people will make use of some discrimination in choosing their officers, and give the preference to men of capacity and integrity over untried candidates, whose antecedents are not of a promising character. If nominating committees will compromise the parties in whose name they act by nominating improper men, they should be made to feel the consequences of their lack of principle. The people themselves are to blame for giving their votes blindly to men of whom they know nothing, merely because they have been nominated under the name of a particular party. The successful peculations of certain City officials have made such offices as that of Street Commissioner peculiarly desirable to a class of gentlemen who are more anxious to better their own condition than to promote the public welfare; and the struggle for nominations has never before been so great in New-York as it is this Fall. The people have been amply forewarned by the experiences of the past few years,—they know the result of electing incompetent and venal men to office, and if they will continue to place such persons in posts where the opportunities for peculation are great, and where bribery and corruption have been the rule, they must quietly submit to the consequences.

The Plague of Mosquitoes.

The Crimean correspondent of the London *Times* says that the army before Sebastopol suffers more from the torments of the flies than from the shot of the Russians, and we can easily believe that such may be the case. There are few things harder to bear in a philosophic spirit than the bite of a mosquito, and it is mortifying to human pride to reflect that while man is, in a great measure, master of his opportunities, and capable of wielding the lightning, controlling the winds, leveling mountains and turning rivers from their courses, he has not yet been able to invent any means for subjugating mosquitoes. These pestiferous little creatures continue to be the torment of our Summer lives, and we can have no more effect upon them than the Allies have had upon the Malakoff Tower. They irritate us by droning their dismal songs in our ears, and then sting us to madness while they thrust their long bills into our veins and suck out our blood. We should have been delighted if some of the grave *satans* at the late meeting of the American Association for the Promotion of Science, in Providence, had taken the mosquitoes in hand, and proposed some measures either for their extermination, or for neutralizing their poison.

But Science is dumb and helpless before a mosquito, and even Yankee audacity and ingenuity are powerless before these little wretches. PLINY says that Nature is greatest in her smallest works, and it may be said so of the mosquitoes with great truth, for these little creatures are, unquestionably, the greatest pests of life. If the munificent founder of the celebrated Bridgewater Treatises had lived in a mosquito country, we have no doubt that he would have devoted one of his prizes to an essay on the best means of exterminating mosquitoes. They are not so troublesome in New-York this year as they have sometimes been, but in the country they seem to be unusually abundant and venomous.

A New Secret Party.

The *exposé* which will be found in another column, of the *newest* of the new secret political organizations of the day, will be read with interest. It seems that certain leading members of the Know-Nothing Order are practicing on their associates the tricks they learned from them, and seek to break them down just as together they have striven, hitherto to break down other political parties.

"The Templars" was the name given to this new organization. Professing to belong to the American Order, its object was to control it,—to shape its policy, dictate its measures, and designate its candidates. It has succeeded very well in all these efforts thus far, as most of the professed Know-Nothing nominations are, in fact, the selections of the Templars.

Their Ritual, which we publish in full, sets forth their principles. Members are compelled to swear strict obedience to the majority, at all hazards, under all circumstances, and *against all other alliances and associations*,—under penalty of death. They are to abjure Catholicism,—not to marry Catholics, nor hold any social intercourse, nor to trade with them, or in any way recognize them as fellow-citizens.

It is impossible to conceive anything more outrageously proscriptive than this creed. It is of the very essence of the malignant bigotry which burnt heretics at the stake and taught theology by the rack and the thumb-screw. If there was ever any hope that the Know-Nothing movement might lay aside its fanaticism and intolerance, it must disappear now that the Order is coming under the control of a new cabal tenfold worse than the first.

Turned Up!

The BRIGGS Investigating Committee is again at work. Chief of Police MATSELL has been found out at last. The inevitable and indefatigable BRANCH has got back from Europe, and has sent in to the Committee a full report of his Voyage and Discoveries. He has found out where Mr. MATSELL came from. He tells us where he went to school, and where he used to go to heat [query, is this cockney for '*eat*'?] his father's goose. He has found men, who know women, who knew all about it when he was born. He has explored Parish Registers,—measured schoolrooms,—ransacked tailors' shops, and rummaged England generally in search of Mr. MATSELL's birth-place; and his report, which we print at length in another part of this morning's TIMES, gives the result of these, his wanderings to and fro upon the face of the land and the sea.

BRANCH's travels are among the most entertaining productions of modern literature. He always sees more than anybody else can, and he always tells all he sees, at least. On the Isthmus of Panama he discovered alligators and other small deer unheard of before or since. In England he found things equally noticeable and equally strange.

All lovers of light literature,—whether they care anything about Mr. MATSELL's birthplace or not, should read BRANCH's history of his adventures in search of it. Our private opinion is that the Chief is dished. He is proved to have been born, and probably in England. He had better resign; if not his office, at least himself to his fate.

How to Prevent Accidents at Ferries.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Some time ago there were a great variety of suggestions in the Daily papers as to the best mode of preventing these constantly recurring accidents at our Ferries. Now, Sir, might I suggest the simplest and readiest mode of all—that is, when the chains of the boat are let go, let the ferry men close the passenger gate in the same way they close the carriage way; no communication would then be between the boat and the street, and I think I may safely say, no accidents would arise from passengers insanely jumping on the boat after it is unmoored.

Yours respectfully, A. C.

There has never been any lack of suggestions on this subject,—nor is there the slightest difficulty in preventing such accidents as are now of constant occurrence on our ferry boats. A chain drawn across *the end of the pier* would prevent people jumping *from* the boat; and the simple expedient proposed above would render impossible such rash and reckless jumping *after* a boat, as so often leads to fatal results.

The whole fault lies with the Ferry Company, who, from a pitiful parsimony, or an equally culpable indifference, will not take any of the precautions necessary to secure safety in crossing on their boats.

Yellow Fever.

It has been suggested that, for the sake of still greater security against the importation of yellow fever from Southern ports, vessels should be quarantined which come from the *vicinity* of the infected ports, as well as from those ports themselves. At present vessels may touch at the infected places,—or after leaving them may touch at others,—and enter New-York without any detention or examination at quarantine. In this way our whole quarantine regulations, which are effective so far as they are carried out thoroughly, may be rendered completely nugatory. This matter deserves the early attention of the Board of Health.

Central Park.

We hear it rumored that movements are already on foot towards securing from the next Legislature a curtailment of the dimensions of the Central Park,—and possibly towards ordering another to be laid out on the other side of the town. Candidates for the Assembly, it is said, have been selected with reference to this question. The subject is one of decided importance to the City, and whatever is done about it should be done openly and by a proper appeal to the public. It is not a question to be decided by the views and interests of property holders alone.

☞ The people of Vermont held their State election yesterday, and gave a handsome majority for the Republican ticket, headed by Hon. STEPHEN ROYCE, the present Governor of the State.

RACHEL'S FIRST NIGHT.

How the Queen of Commerce Received the Queen of Tragedy.

It was a drizzly, greasy night; a sloppy, misty, stay-at-home sort of a night, when New-York, very nervous, went to the Metropolitan Theatre. New-York had a part to play, for the greatest *tragédienne* of this or any other age, was about to astonish America in French. Now New-York did not know a word of French, but nevertheless was bound to come out of the difficulty handsomely. Therefore, New-York felt very nervous when she went to the Metropolitan Theatre. "I wish this RACHEL was a singer," thought New-York—"I can turn a tune; or if she were a danseuse, I can understand that in French or Spanish; but I'm afraid this long-winded tragedy is beyond my depth, and if I'm caught applauding in the wrong place——! Oh!

Thus revolving many things within herself, as VIRGIL says, New-York arrived at the Theatre and hired an opera-glass to keep her in countenance, seated herself and pulled out her book of "Horatine," French on one side, English on the other, guaranteed by M. RAPHAEL FELIX to be the real true and genuine CORNEILLE, in the original package. When New-York looked around and beheld that gorgeous Theatre filled to the dome with all the genius and beauty, all the wealth and enterprise of America, she took heart, a smile of pride decorated her lips, and a glow of satisfaction showed through her rouge. Bancroft, Longfellow, Curtis and Byrant; Horace Greeley, Ripley, Dana, Bigelow, and N. P. Willis; Edwin Forrest, Julia Dean, Bourcicault, and Agnes Robertson; literature and art, poets, historians, dramatists, actors, all "fine minds," as Mrs. Lucy STONE has it—there they were amidst the beauty. The Genius and Beauty hadn't books; the Wealth and Enterprise had.

Hush! the curtain rises. New-York feels a little flurried—open go all the books. First scene—between *Julia* and *Sabina*. *Julia* is a little girl in a riding habit, and *Sabina*, it appears, is a young gentleman in a white cravat and a black dress coat. Books are examined—the dialogue doesn't fit the book somehow—the playbills are looked at. Oh! the first piece is "Les Droits de l'Homme." New-York secretly closes the book of "Horatine." Having no English for this piece, she listens with exemplary patience for one hour and a half to this prelude, and quietly thinks it a bore. Bravo! We have hopes that she will come out right yet. It *was* a bore.

But the *denouement* was capitally contrived; it was the shot of a pistol. It woke up HORACE GREELEY, who had taken forty winks, and he rose like a lion refreshed. The first piece was "The Rights of Man." The *Tribune* paid no attention to it—had it been "Women's Rights," it might have claimed one of the forty winks aforesaid.

At last the curtain rises upon the tragedy, the hum of voices is hushed, and the books are opened at the right place this time. The stillness of expectation fixes the audience, and even those that had colds were too much engaged to cough. Do not smile, reader, that little fact is the sure sign of intense interest throughout an audience. *Julia* and *Sabina* bewail the fate of Rome, and the woes which the war with Alba has inflicted upon them. But what is this? A statue moves upon the stage—a tall robed form in marble vestments, has glided in and stands in noble profile—immovable. Is it the *Hermione* of Phidias? Does it breathe? Has it life? What is it?

A thunder of applause rolls through the building—still the figure stirs not—another and another, until it moves—called to life, as it were, by that burst of admiration, the statue turns, faces the audience, advances and bends its head. Oh! Masterpiece of nature, it is *Camille*—it is RACHEL.

Low as a dove's coo, but deep as distant thunder, her voice glides over the words and makes them sweet. *Glukon reen aude*, as HOMER said when we were at school; her words were dropping honey!

New-York returned to her book. Oh, Nufas! we beg pardon, but when we think of RACHEL we are struck classic. Yes, New-York returned to her book. On rolled that noble river of words from the actress, when suddenly, whish-whish-tish-slish, over went 2,500 leaves all at once, for New-York had got to the bottom of the page. RACHEL threw a quiet glance over the parquette, and detecting the cause of the sound, a shadowy smile swept across her mouth, as she prepared for the combat. It seemed to say, "Here is a new triumph to be achieved. These people do not understand the words I utter. Their eyes are fixed on their books. Can I compel them to understand me? Have I a power above the mean limits of language? Can I speak in tones, in looks, in posture, the poetry of suffering, and overleap the barrier between my soul and theirs? Yes. They shall weep with my eyes, tremble with my frame, and quail with my heart. They shall cast aside the book and they shall listen to me, look at me, and understand me."

It was a noble effort. It was a glorious task!

During the first act New-York, who had flinched from the ridiculous rustle of the leaves, behaved cautiously. Not much applause. Judicious silence.

During the second act RACHEL tried her first struggle with the books—it was a flash, she raised up the faces, lost them again, another flash, caught a few, who fell off presently. First round. The books had it.

The third act began. The coming thunder began to swell RACHEL's form end lower upon her brow. Distant lightnings gleamed faintly in her eyes. When, crash! it came down, and every face rose up—on went the Pythoness mad with the sacred fire, her gaze fascinates her audience, and New-York forgets New-York,—books fall unheeded. Enough! she turns away with victory in her eye.

When she entered in the fourth act the books had crept in, but now RACHEL is mistress of all she surveys. It was a great moment. She hears the description of her lover's death. The story is addressed to her father's ear, but *Camille*, standing apart, overhears the tale of blood. At first it seems that her lover would escape. She trembles in every fibre. As the account proceeds, her eyes gape with horror, her lips grow white, and, with a paralytic motion, reveal a quivering and livid smile. Torture never wrung from the heart of a martyr a more agonizing wail than here, when she hears that her brother's sword has taken her lover's life.

Oh, New-York! much shall be forgiven thee for the genial burst of admiration thou didst utter. It was a noble sound. It was the cheer of triumph. The books were torn up.

At this moment, when RACHEL lay swooning in her chair, a lady in the parquette threw her a bouquet. That bouquet came from the Wealth and Enterprise. The Genius and Beauty had nothing to do with it. Wealth and Enterprise expected RACHEL to get up, raise the bouquet, of course, with a smile, courtesy her thanks, and swoon off again. Seeing she did not, one of the French actors on the stage raised the floral tribute, and went over and offered it to her. "No! No! No!" burst in low, reproachful tones from New-York. New-York felt the ridicule and the sacrilege. The French actor, the accomplice of the books, laid down the bouquet and looked very red.

From this moment the torrent, the tempest and whirlwind of the outraged and loving girl thundered in every line. She looked a young Juno who had stolen the bolts of Jupiter and hurled them with godlike wrath upon her foes. In the midst, the death blow falls upon her. And then she did not die as most tragedians do, like a stuck pig, running about for ten minutes with a knife in them, reviving in throes to give a last kick—panting, yelling, scowling, and eventually rolling over like a sack of potatoes. She died as CÆSAR died. She folded her mantle about her form, and casting one look of reproach upon her murderer, she sank to the earth a corpse.

Such was the scene at the Metropolitan Theatre on Monday night. Fired with a fine enthusiasm, New-York confessed that for the first time Tragedy, in its sublimest perfection, had filled the Temple of the Drama in America.

In the month of March, 1841, RACHEL made her first appearance in London. She played the same tragedy; the house, Her Majesty's Theatre, was well filled; she was coldly received, and after a few performances returned to Paris. London and New-York do not always agree.

More Rachel's Second Appearance.

The difference between taste and variety already begins to manifest itself. The attendance last night, at the Metropolitan Theatre, although brilliant and satisfactory in a general point of view, did not equal the occasion. For assuredly, RACINE's "Phèdre" is a more attractive work than CORNEILLE's "Horatius," and better deserving of the applause of a critical audience. But we fear curiosity will have to determine the success of M'lle RACHEL. People will go merely that they may say they have seen the great tragedienne, and we fear *once* will suffice for the mere technical requirements of their curiosity. We shall see. The resident taste of New-York has scarcely yet returned from the Springs. What we have said may do injustice to that taste.

The tragedy of "Phèdre" possesses an advantage over most of the productions of the French school. Its style is chaste, and the language, although occasionally stilted and bombastic, is generally pathetic and intense. The creaking Alexandrine verse of the French tragic writers does not, however, fall more pleasantly on the unaccustomed ear in this, than in the tragedies of CORNEILLE. It is a kind of barrel-organ music that grows very wearisome. One cannot realize the necessity of eternally talking in couplets, and it seems absurd that the humble confidant should speak in precisely the same manner as the heroine; with the same solemn jingle to her words, and the same unhappy disposition to call a tooth anything in the world but a tooth, and a nail whatever you like but a nail. Of course you get used to this sort of thing in process of time. There are few things in life which you cannot get accustomed to. The most critical audience in the world was content a few years ago to see the heroes of their tragic muse decked out in powder and Court suits. How immensely impressive our old friend *Theseus* must have been in the gorgeous and graceful costume of Jesmes Yellowplush, Esq.

RACINE enjoys a greater popularity than CORNEILLE, and with justice. He possesses that fundamental requisite of a true poet—the power of depicting ordinary emotions in a tender and pathetic manner. Nor is he deficient in the heroic fervor which should surely belong to a writer of tragedy, but with great good taste and moderation he uses these strong and defective passions of the human breast. CORNEILLE, on the other hand, revelled in the stern and uncompromising illusions of the Roman fool. RACINE is peculiarly happy in depicting the varied emotions and inconsistencies of a mind preoccupied by the tender passion. He speaks the language of love with fluency, and can make himself understood by all who have a responsive heart. Like all true poets, who travel on the road that never did run smooth, difficulties only made him "come out stronger." Attempt to stifle the passion that consumes him and he burns more fiercely than ever. With such a natural tendency it was not difficult to find subjects, particularly in ancient fable, where illicit love is not uncommon. In the present instance he has alighted upon the story of "Phèdre," and bent it to his will in a way that is nearly unexceptionable. When we consider the very strong ingredients of which this play is composed, we can scarcely restrain our wonder that the hand of genius has moulded it into a form so little repulsive. But it was here that RACINE excelled; he improved everything he touched, or avoided what was not susceptible of this improvement.

A very slight sketch of the plot of the "Phèdre" will be sufficient to refresh the memory of our readers. *Phèdre*, wife of *Theseus*, King of Athens, indulges a criminal regard for the son of her husband. *Hippolitus*, the object of this unhappy passion, is himself in love with the *Princess Aricia*, but despairs of espousing that lady in consequence of an unhappy feud between her father's house and his own. At the opening of the play *Hippolitus* is about going forth to seek his father, who has been absent some six months, and concerning whose safety there are reasonable doubts. Immediately afterwards news is brought that *Theseus* is dead. *Phèdre*, who up to this time has allowed her secret to consume her in silence, is now induced by her confidant to make known her passion to *Hippolitus*. The latter is of course horrified at the disclosure, and tries to hurry from the sensual presence of his mother-in-law, after having upbraided her and warned her that there was yet a hope that *Theseus* might be alive. Stung to the quick by his reproaches, and writhing under the torture of a love which she knows to be wrong but cannot suppress, *Phèdre* beseeches her son-in-law to kill her with his sword. Not complying with this reasonable request, she snatches the weapon from her son's thigh, and is about turning it on herself when *Œnone*, (the confidant before referred to,) interposes. At this awkward juncture *Theseus* turns up, escaped from a wearisome captivity. *Phèdre* now feels herself humbled before *Hippolitus*, and cowed before the divine eyes of her lord and master. She is in constant fear that the secret of her passion will be divulged. In this emergency the confidant makes herself useful. She instigates *Phèdre* to turn the tables on *Hippolitus*, by accusing him of a gross design on her virtue. *Theseus* is horror-stricken and enraged at the enormity of his son's offence. He banishes him from his roof, and implores the gods to pursue him with their divine vengeance. *Hippolitus* protests his innocence, but is too manly to accuse his mother of incest. He goes into exile, and soon afterwards furnishes a hasty meal for a lively dragon, who swallows him at a mouthful. He is soon afterwards avenged. Retributive justice overtakes his guilty accusers. *Œnone*, the confidant, reproached by *Phèdre*, satisfies her conscience by jumping into the sea, and remaining at the bottom. *Phèdre*, overcome by remorse, takes poison, confesses her treachery to *Theseus*, and dies.

The peculiarity of M'lle RACHEL's interpretation of the character of the heroine seems to us to lie in the very fervid distinction she makes between an involuntary passion which she knows to be wrong, and under which she is willing to be crushed; between this and the criminal passion which she cloaks in an infamous accusation against her own son. Nothing can be more pathetic than her lamentation in the first act, beginning "Mon mal vient de plus loin." In which she describes her first interview with *Hippolitus*. We perceive that from that moment her lost soul is in trouble. She appeals to the gods for succor, she presses the dreadful image from her sight; she avoids the cause of her unhappiness, persecutes him, affects the acrimony of an unjust mother-in-law. But all in vain. The unhappy passion fills her soul with maddening intensity. She exclaims:

"Ce n'est plus une ardeur dans mes veines cachée;
C'est Vénus toute entière à sa proie attachée,"

and would die wreak in the consciousness that she loves "not wisely but too well." The marvelous section created by Mdlle. RACHEL in this narrative can scarcely be described. You are profoundly impressed with a consciousness that she is not corrupt and vile, but that she is the victim of a dreadful emotion which she cannot repress. There is no ray of hope beaming through her gloomy sorrow; no kindly promise of a brighter picture to lift her from her attitude of grief. She must suffer and perish. When the news of *Theseus* death is made known, we see the sad, sad face lighted with a momentary glow of relief. She is less a sinner then she was before, and may even tell her love—it will be but indiscretion. With what exacting passion she reproaches *Hippolitus* with coldness in the lines,

"Ah! cruel, tu m'as trop entendue,"

until recalled to herself by the conscience within her, she humbly confesses she abhors herself more than he can detest her for what she has said.

The wonderful manner in which this phase of the character is preserved by Mlle. RACHEL, speaks volumes for the study bestowed on it. Instead of exciting our detestation, it provokes our pity,—nor is the second phase of the character less remarkable. We still sympathize with the unhappy heroine. She has been led astray by the false counsels of her *confidante*, and has basely accused an innocent youth of a heinous crime. For a moment she is enchained in coils more hideous than before. But she rises superior to the thraldom; spurns the *confidante* from her feet, and thunders out that withering denunciation, "*Qu'entends-je!*" Thenceforward she is a martyr.

We have indicated in the above remarks the leading points of M'lle RACHEL's *rôle*, all of which were received with enthusiasm last night. One of the most genuine bursts of applause we have ever heard was elicited by the denunciation. The death scene in the last act was superbly managed; the effects of the fatal poison graduated with consummate truthfulness, and the final dissolution impressively and solemnly realized.

M'lle RACHEL was called out twice during the performance, and again after the fall of the curtain, receiving on each occasion the tumultuous applause of the audience.

The Parodi Concert.

The PARODI Concert, for the benefit of the sufferers at Norfolk, yielded $429, net proceeds. The receipts for tickets sold were $743. Mr. STRAKOSCH transmitted the amount realized to J. T. SOUTTER, Esq., President of the Relief Committee, who acknowledges its receipt, and adds:

"I need not say a word of thanks in behalf of those who are to receive this handsome testimonial of the kind sympathy of Mlle. PARODI and her companions, as I know that all such actions carry their own reward. I shall take great pleasure in remitting the amount to Virginia with the least possible delay."

Concerts.

Our readers will see by an advertisement elsewhere, that M'lle PARODI will give her third Concert at Niblo's saloon. A host of talent will appear.

A LA RACHEL.—We saw a large placard at the door of a Broadway restaurant yesterday, on which was inscribed "Rachel Pudding." For the next six months, everything that is worn or eaten will have a Rachelesque appellation. Rachel Pudding, with wine sauce, is the inaugurating commodity of the new era.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DESBLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE
Sold by C. D. DESBLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 355 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS.
No. 246 Broadway.

LEARY & CO'S. FALL FASHION.—THE SUBscribers will offer THIS DAY, Sept. 1, in accordance with their quarterly custom, the Fall Style of Gentlemen's HATS. Our customers and the public generally, we think, will be particularly pleased with the style and quality of the Hats introduced by us for the present Autumn, as a lightness, elegance and durability it has never been surpassed. N. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at different prices.

LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES

in the fire of the 2d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed, on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at the greatest heat. C. E. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6, 1855.

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.

AUG. 6, 1855. J. T. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Firth's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water st., New-York.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS SUPERIOR TO all preparations now in use.

JACKSON, La. Aug. 16, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I feel bound to express my gratification to you for the incalculable benefit I have derived from the use of two bottles of your German Bitters. I have found them to be all you represented them to be, and cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe and sure remedy for the diseases they are intended for, and superior to all preparations now in use. Very respectfully yours,

B. OFFENHEIMER.

THE BITTERS ARE ALL THEY ARE REPRESENTED TO BE.

JACKSON St., Aug. 16, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have used your Hoofland's Bitters, and find them all they are represented to be, and cheerfully recommend them to the public as an excellent medicine.

Respectfully yours, W. F. FAULKNER.

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, is pleased to afford relief to those who have been given up, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of consumption, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Dean daily (Sundays excepted,) from 8 to 9 o'clock. Those complaining of asthma, dyspepsia of the head, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultations free. Dr. F. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, treating or otherwise, in as way connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!—The great improvement in GROVER'S SEWING MACHINES, whereby they run as fast as the wind and accomplish twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by all. We can furnish incontestable proof, that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers can make money by throwing them aside and buying SINGER'S. Many have made the change already.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

NOTICE.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, without regard to profit or cost, a rare chance for gentlemen going South. We also are getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most elegant assortment of superior clothing ever offered in New-York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than one hundred thousand customers. DEVLIN & JENKINS, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY—FIFTH-av., corner of 30th-st., Murray Hill New-York, now open for the reception pupils, daily, (Sundays excepted.)
Hours for ladies, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.
Hours for gentlemen, from 8 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.
The Evening Parties commence on the 15th inst. Horses for the road or parade, to let. Parties keeping horses at this establishment have the privilege of exercising them in the school.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, seasickness and sea-sickness, should not fail to get a bottle of DR. TOBIAS' warranted VENETIAN LINIMENT; a teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment; it is worth its weight in gold, no one should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

THE CENSUS.—COUNTING THE NOSES OF NEW-YORKERS is an easy task, but it is not so easy to keep the count of KNOX'S immense sales of hats, since he has removed into his new quarters. He has so many and such excellent styles of hats, that there is not a man from the Bay of Fundy to Key West that cannot be suited at his establishment with a handsome glossy and becoming hat. KNOX is at Nos. 212 and 513 Broadway. Fall style now ready.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway.

JET GOODS.—JET AND GOLD JEWELRY—COMprising bracelets, brooches, necklaces, ear rings, shawl pins, watch guards, cuff pins, sleeve buttons, studs, &c.; also parasols, traveling bags, shell combs, fans, bags, and a great variety of useful articles, at
OSBORNE BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 367 Broadway, cor. Spring-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The peculiarities of procuring scarce and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Medicated Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 454 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the Carpet trade, at great inducements.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-54. HILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER UNDER-GARMENTS OF every description, lambs' wool, merino, cotton and silk; together with a complete assortment of men's furnishing goods, shirts of all sizes, collars, cravats, ties, stocks, gloves, &c. McLAUGHLIN'S shirt and furnishing store, corner of Chambers and Greenwich sts.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling and German Baskets, Pens, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, a very variety of Toys, Dolls and names of amusement, at BOGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING.—AS WE ARE about to open a new store at No. 264 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., we shall sell off a large portion of our stock at No. 422 Pearl-st. at astonishingly low prices. Good Brussels carpets at 75c. per yard, and other goods at an equally great sacrifice. YOUNG & JAYNE, 422 Pearl-st.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND &

New Principle! New Remedy! No Poison!
SHORES'
FEVER AND AGUE CURE!
Or, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Fever and Ague, or Chill Fever; Dumb Ague and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Typhoid Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of Disease, which have a common origin in MALARIA OR MIASMA.

The diseases are common to many localities of the United States; but wherever they prevail North, South, East or West, they all equally arise from the same miasmatic cause. The great variety of symptoms and forms of disease is owing principally to differences in age, sex, constitution and habits of the sufferer; but as the cause is the same, they will all equally yield to a remedy that is competent to overcome or remove that cause.

By the laws of Nature, every principle has its opposite, and for every disease, or cause of disease there is a remedy, or in other words a specific remedy. All Malaria, whether arising from Marshes Stagnant Water, Decomposition of Animal and Vegetable matter, or even newly cleared lands is the same in character and effect; is a poison floating in the atmosphere, causing disease to all who breathe it. In accordance with those unalterable laws governing the unerring affinity subsisting between opposites, there is in the preparation before us, offered to the public,

THE NATURAL ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,
which neutralizes the poison whenever it comes in contact with it, even in the open air, and when taken internally completely purifies the system affected by it of its baneful influence, and thus restores and preserves health.

The remedy is believed to be entirely new, and unknown to any but the Proprietor who distinctly claims the following extraordinary results from its use:

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time—*from one day to twenty years*; and by continuing its use, according to the directions, a radical cure will be effected, the patient continuing free from the complaint for years.

In its operation upon the poison in the system, it will immediately relieve all the distressing symptoms of bilious or ague diseases, and when the disease is cured it will entirely prevent the accession of

GENERAL DEBILITY AND NIGHT SWEATS,
which so often follow the administration of other medicines. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues to improve until restored to perfect health.

By its use fever and ague may be banished from every family and class in the community; farmers, mechanics and all laboring people may be using this article as a

PREVENTIVE,
and pursue their respective avocations in perfect safety from ague or bilious attacks during the sickly season, which is often to them the most valuable part of the year.

Since the introduction of the CURE in every part of the United States, its success has been so complete and unvarying as to have fully proven these assertions in favor of its extraordinary merit.

When these declarations were made at the date of its introduction, they seemed incredible to many, even of the most candid minds, because all the resources of science had been taxed in vain to subdue Ague or Bilious diseases; and what was still worse for Ague sufferers, all their remedies or treatment, whether scientific or empirical, have been limited to the use of poisonous and destructive drugs, such as Arsenic Quinine, Mercury, Saltpine, &c. The effects of these are sometimes worse than the disease they subdue, and when such remedies fail, or give only temporary relief, their poisonous effects are superadded to the poor sufferer's first complaint.

On this account, ague sufferers should be particularly careful about using any secret Fever and Ague remedies, notwithstanding the makers of them uniformly assert they may be taken with perfect safety, even when it is notoriously well known that their potency depends solely upon destructive poisons.

Now, as a proof that the Remedy is not only valuable on account of its power to cure a disease, but that it is also

WORTHY OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE,
BECAUSE OF ITS
SINGULAR AND ENTIRE HARMLESSNESS,
The following certificate from one of the most celebrated chemists in the United States, has been obtained, and a copy of it is attached to every bottle:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE" or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine, and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist,
No. 1 Stanton-st.

It is a stubborn fact, therefore, that this Remedy is destined not only to relieve the human family from malarious diseases, but to do an equally good work by preventing the taking of other medicines which do harm.

The entire absence of any baneful ingredient, makes this Remedy not more valuable as a cure, than it is as a preventive.

No class of diseases is so easily managed as the one under consideration, if the medicine be taken in advance. This is owing to the disease being produced by one and the same cause, and therefore all, both residents and travelers, should protect themselves by the timely use of this preventive, and not wait for the poison already lurking in their veins, to develop itself in a violent attack. Take the Cure as a preventive, and so destroy the poison before it does harm.

DIET.—Directions for Diet are highly important, and must be closely observed. The Diet should be simple, plainly prepared, and in other respects such as the patient has found to agree best with him. If, however, he is naturally bilious, much meat while in a hot climate, will be found to be decidedly injurious, and a vegetable and highly nutritious diet, far preferable. Those differently constituted, may use a more generous diet. Meat, when eaten, should be tender, juicy, and not overdone. The food should be thoroughly masticated, and regular hours for meals observed. Since costiveness or unhealthy looseness of the bowels, is very pernicious during the sickly seasons, the state of the bowels should be closely watched, and, if possible, regulated by diet. The patient can in most cases, easily accomplish this most desirable end, by restraining from things which constipate, and taking such diet as loosens the bowels if costive; and so on the contrary if too loose, avoid everything of a relaxing nature.

Among other articles of diet, the following possess constipating qualities: common fine wheat bread, more especially that made by "the baker," because it too often contains alum in its composition; boiled milk; cheese; pepper in any form; salted and smoked meats and fish; and refined sugars; but coarse wheat bread of domestic make; corn bread; corn and rye bread; fresh butter; raw milk; rarely cooked fresh meats, especially venison and pork; raw subacid and molasses, are laxative.

HABITS OF LIFE.—Avoid out-door air from the time of dew until an hour or two after sunrise, for the malaria common in infested districts, is most abundant and seen during the night. In a bright sun soon causes it to disappear. Also, avoid exposure to damp chilly winds, over fatigue, irregularity of habits, anxiety of mind, or other debilitating causes. Sleeping apartments located in the upper stories are much more healthy than those of the lower one, because the poisonous air is the heavier. The system should have all necessary repose.

Some constitutions are able to resist all influences for months or years, while others are prostrated by an ague and fever after only a few days exposure. And it generally follows that those cases most speedily produced are the most speedily cured, while those whose constitution have been gradually undermined by the subtle poison lurking in the veins for a length of time, require a greater period in which to regain their health.

There are several days warning given by nature of approaching symptoms before the disease breaks out. Be sure to watch these, and by commencing the use of this medicine according to directions, you are assured of arresting it at once, and of being *entirely free from any ague attack* during the whole season. Just compare the *trifling cost* of the Cure with the immense loss by time consumed by sickness, and observe what an argument the great difference is in favor of using this *certain preventive*.

The following directions for using this medicine must be *strictly* observed:

If the patient is suffering from any form of Intermittent Fever, or Ague, it should be taken three times a day, half an hour before each meal, and so continued until the patient feels that a permanent and radical cure is effected. Merely "breaking the chill" is not curing the disease, it is only the commencement. If the patient has been diseased a long time, or for a long time exposed to Malaria, the greater the period required for an effectual cure. Such may require several bottles of this remedy. One or two bottles will suffice for ordinary cases; one bottle will occasionally answer, but cannot be always relied upon for a permanent cure. It will also be prudent to take it once or twice a day, according to the unhealthiness of the locality, until a heavy frost appears, if in a cold or temperate climate; if where frosts do not occur, then it should be taken till some little time after every vestige of the complaint has disappeared.

It will generally be found necessary to precede this medicine by a mild cathartic or anti bilious purgative. The very best thing for general use is a moderate dose of Castor Oil, the object of which is to cleanse the stomach and free the biliary passages. REMEMBER that where this is necessary, or there is costiveness, it MUST BE TAKEN, or the operation of the antidote will be seriously obstructed.

THE DOSE.—The bottle must first be shaken until all the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. The quantity for an adult is a table spoonful. It will be best, however, for less or feeble patients to commence with two-thirds the quantity. Any sensation of nausea, or unpleasant feeling at the stomach is a signal for the dose to be lessened. Most people could take three times the amount without any uncomfortable feelings.

For children above ten years of age, about one-half of a table spoonful; and from three to six years, one-third of a table spoonful. From one to three years, thirty drops, and under one year, ten to fifteen drops, taken clear or in a little water. Much larger quantities, however, than are necessary to expel disease, may be taken without any injury.

ONLY CAUTION.—In certain specified cases pour the contents of one or more bottles of the Cure into shallow vessels, (flaring plates,) and place them in sleeping rooms; for the vapor rising from the medicine, and also the air so affected *cures*, or circulating over the drops of it, after the liquid is evaporated, will counteract and destroy, to a degree commensurate with its exposure, the miasmas or poison contained in the apartment. This mode of exhibiting the Cure should likewise be resorted to, when very young infants are exposed to malarious situations.

The bottles in which this medicine is put up have the words "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE" blown in the glass, and on the outside wrapper is the name of the medicine, the copyright of which is secured,) and the signature of the proprietor. These precautions are adopted to prevent counterfeits and imitations.

The reliance for its success is entirely upon its actual merits wherever it is introduced and used. These will be considered sufficient.

Prepared and sold by the proprietor,
JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.
FOR THE AGUE FOR TWELVE YEARS!!!
PROVIDENCE, June 28, 1855.

Having been informed of the illness of a poor, but worthy woman, who has not been free from Fever and Ague a month at a time for the last twelve years, I supplied her gratuitously with Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure. She took in all four bottles, which completely restored her to health and strength, and as four months have now elapsed, there is no reason to doubt the permanency of the cure.

I am also aware of many other cases in which it has been used and have never known it to fail.

C. A. P. MASON, Apothecary.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MAXWELL, Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever, since I lived in the State, as at present.

Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.
BOSTON, Aug. 27, 1855.

JAMES A. RHODES, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Enclosed please find twenty dollars with which please credit our account. Being in this city we make you this remittance as being about the amount due you on sales of your Ague Cure. Will render you statement of account when we get home.

The Cure sells well, and gives good satisfaction; we never had so ready sale for a medicine, considering the short time since it has been introduced in our neighborhood.

Yours respectfully,
CATTELL & PATTERSON, of Tiskilwa, Ill.

The following letter shows the good effect of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," and the bad effects of poisonous medicines taken previously, which the lady will probably never get rid of.

SOUTH DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 25, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—You wished me to write as to the health of my patient, after taking the Fever and Ague medicine you sent, which I now take pleasure in doing.

The patient was my mother. She has lived in Alleghany County, N. Y., for five years, and last Fall, for the first time, had the Fever and Ague, which she cured in a short time, by the use of * * * * * * Fever and Ague Pills; but last March she came here to live with me, and in May, was taken again with it. She has taken the medicine which you sent—she took the last some four weeks ago—and she seems to be cured of the disease, and her health is quite good now, but her joints and bones seem to be sore, and pain her some.

The medicine I think is very good, and I could recommend it to Ague sufferers, and I would procure it before any other within my knowledge for that disease.

Yours truly, CHARLES R. KNOWLTON.

WHAT THE WESTERN DOCTORS SAY!

PROVIDENCE Ill., Aug. 23, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have just received a letter from you, dated the 9th. * * * * *

Your medicine is getting a great name in Illinois, and I think it will not be a great while before it will be the only Ague medicine used. The doctors are becoming very much opposed to it, but the only fault they can find with it is its not containing arsenic or quinine, which they say all Ague medicine must contain to be good; and they can find a good many people that they can make believe as they do.

I am confident that such men will soon lose the most profitable part of their practice in proportion as the virtue of your medicine becomes more generally known.

With much respect, yours,
JOSEPH SMITH.

Messrs. Barr & Goulden Aurora, Ill., July 3, 1855, advise that "The Cure is selling very well. *We have not lost a case*, and consider it a sure thing; also recommend it in preference to anything else." When Mr. Barr was requested to take the agency, he said he "should have nothing to do with it, unless he found it better than the other Ague remedies already in the market."

PANTEGO, N. C., Aug 27, 1855

DR. JAMES A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in assuring you of the complete recovery of my daughter from Fever and Ague, of which she has suffered almost without intermission for over five years past, although I had tried various kinds of medicine and treatment.

At my request, Mr. Reddick ordered from you two dozen, and I can say that it has not only cured my daughter, who took two bottles, but every one who has used it. This part of the country is very swampy and sickly.

With this Mr. Reddick sends you the money for three dozen more.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES GAYLORD.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 123 Water-st. And for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & Co., Newark, N. J., A. B. HILL & CO., Philadelphia, T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Detroit, PRATT & HARMER, Chicago, J. D. YERRINGTON, Milwaukie, GREEN & BUTLER, St. Louis, ED. S. WHEATON, Indianapolis, HOSE, BROWNING, Cincinnati, JOHN D. PARK Baltimore, E. H. STARLER & CO., New-Orleans, J. WRIGHT & CO., and druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depôt, No. 341 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co.**—Late RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced a host of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & Co.,
Nos. 275 277 511 and 156 Broadway.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case**—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S imperishable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of which respectability, can be seen at his office, *Wet cellars*, &c., made perfectly *dry*, with the same preparation.

A. R. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Wilkins' Amulet** will cure baldness, preserve and cleanse the hair.—Being thereof presented to me by the inventor, Dr. ELLIOT, the celebrated Oculist of New York, with permission to bring it before the public. Price 50 cents. Sold by DELLUC & CO., druggists generally, and M. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden lane.

☞ **Unionport Industrial Home Association, No. 2.**—The members are hereby notified to attend the meeting THIS EVENING, as the final report of the Committee will be submitted. By order of the Committee.

J. A. HANDSCHURCH, Secretary.

☞ **The Only Effectual Exterminator**, without danger or stench. HENRY R. COSTAR'S effectual RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and 1 S. CALLENDER, No. 58 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

☞ **Everett Club, Brooklyn.**—A regular meeting of the EVERETT CLUB will be held at the Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 6. A full and punctual attendance is requested. S. T. K. PRIME, Secretary.

☞ **The Steamer Alida** has resumed her regular trips, and leaves Pier foot of Robinson-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, making her usual landings.

PERSONAL.

IF THE GENTLEMAN—(Acting as agent,) who called at Messrs. TURNBULL & KERCH'S Printing Office, No. 26 Ann-st., in reference to the leasing of a marble building in Beekman-st., will call again, the matter can probably be satisfactorily arranged.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT THIRTY.—Wishes to correspond with a view to matrimony. None but really eligible ladies, accustomed to refinement and elegant society are invited to address MEDUCE care of Swarm's City Post, New York City. No interview desired until correspondence has given mutual satisfaction.

MOSLEY'S
STEEL PENS,
These Celebrated Pens can be
bought SMALL RETAILED,
AND WHOLESALE AT THE MANUFACTORY'S WAREHOUSE,
No. 91 John-st., New-York.
TRY THE NEW BARK PEN!
Pencil-Pens for General Purposes.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young man, in a private family, as waiter; has two years City reference; will bear the strictest investigation as to qualifications and sobriety; has no objection to travel in any part of this country. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 Lexington-av., or address A. B. C., 1 WANT, Union-square Post-Office, which will be attended to immediately.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women. One would do housework in a small family, if necessary, or chamber work and washing or ironing; would sew and assist in the washing. The other would act in the capacity of chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and assist in the work; excellent neat well-recommended girls, and wish to go in the country; please direct their employers. Call, or address No. 24 Bleecker-st., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Has been accustomed to the care of children for the last three years. Is smart with her needle and can do her dresses and bonnets, and can give good recommendations from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Inquire at No. 17 University-place, corner Fourth-st., until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very capable, intelligent young woman as lady's maid and seamstress in a family going South. Charleston or Augusta preferred. Can cut and fit children's clothing, and has no objection to take charge of one or more grown up children. The best of City references. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED AS PORTER—In a dry goods, or wholesale grocery, or any kind of jobbing house by a sober Protestant man, who is not afraid to work. Will give good City reference as regards honesty and sobriety. Any gentleman in want of help will find the subscriber a person worthy of notice. Any commands left at the office of this paper for J. A. N. will be promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—This day, at WESLEY'S select female office, No. 198 7th-av., near 23d-st., for a number of respectable and experienced Protestant girls, including two Germans and Scotch cooks, six chambermaids and waiters, eight nurses and seamstresses, and several girls for housework. Employers will not be disappointed by giving a call. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable young women, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer (all of which she can do in good style); the other desires a place as chambermaid and waiter; or nurse and seamstress; is a neat hand to do up fine clothes. Both are well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery. Wages moderate.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant widow woman without encumbrance, as Seamstress or Children's Maid. Is capable of taking care of a babe, from its infancy; also an excellent dressmaker. Best of references can be given at No. 49 Myrtle-av., or at No. 64 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Call for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as plain cook—a good baker and most excellent washer and ironer—or as chambermaid and waiter; has good City reference; wages $6. The other is 18, a competent nurse and waiter; has eighteen months' City reference; wages, $6. Call at No. 160 East 22d-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, laundress, or would do chamber work and assist in the washing and ironing. Good city reference from her last place (Greenwich) or address 402 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to general housework in a private family; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 Monroe-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English woman, who is a professed cook, in a private family; has no objection to go in the country. The best of reference will be given. Call at No. 160 Suffolk-st. for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat tidy girls of quick ability and pleasing address; one is English, is a first-rate cook and baker, a genteel waiter and nurse; the other as chambermaid and nurse or plain sewing. Apply personally at No. 217 Bowery. City or country.

SITUATION WANTED—By three Protestant girls. One could serve in the capacity of nurse and seamstress, and the others as chamberm aids and waiters. The best of City references given and good wages expected. Apply at No. 60 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid or waiter, or as chambermaid only, by a young woman of experience. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen for the present at No. 47 East Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing. No objection to children. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 2 at No. 93 4th-st., near Perry. Good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl to do washing or chamber work in a private family. Has lived in her last place five years. Can be seen at No. 194 East 17th-st., first floor, from 10 to 1 between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as Chambermaid, and plain sewing or chamberwork, washing and ironing; has lived six years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 Hammersley-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, the one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can procure the best of City reference. Call at No. 143½ Mulberry-st., first door.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant, as chambermaid. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 75 East 36th-st., on Wednesday and Thursday.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds for City and Country, may be had at the office, No. 13 4th-av., one door from Twenty-third-st. A large number of the first class are now waiting, well recommended from their last places; among whom are several Protestants; also young girls from 14 to 16 years old.

SERVANT WANTED—A girl who can come well recommended as cook, washer and ironer, and for general housework; one who is used to such work, and would like to live in the upper part of the City, may apply at No. 20 East 35th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs.

GARDENER AND WIFE WANTED—Without children. The wife as laundress and to take charge of the house; single man or boy to assist gardener; gardener must be capable of taking charge of a green-house and vegetable garden; also understand the management of fruits. A Scotchman preferred. Inquire of J. H. TURNER, No. 14 Chamber-st., before 10 o'clock every morning.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a American lady of the first respectability, well experienced in housekeeping wishes the sole supervision of a small private family or a gentleman's household understands the care of children; would engage as companion to a lady; best of references given and required. Address Miss ANNA, Broadway Post Office.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE—Qui reçu une éducation supérieure, et qui a deja enseigné avec succès, désire en faire des différentes methodes qui sont en usages dans ce pays, désirerait entrer comme telle, dans un institution, ou dans une famille privée. Mademoiselle parle l'Anglais avec facilité, et peut même donner des cours dans cette langue, aussi le piano et la peinture aux plus grands soins. Les ouvrages de goût, de toutes espèces. Références from ces maisons et familles d'un the highest standing. Address immediately, pour moi, MADEMOISELLE No. 178 12th-st., corner of Fourth-av., New-York. Has no objection to go South or West.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A French lady of much experience in teaching her native language desires a few pupils to attend at her residence. French literature references furnished. A line addressed PARIS, at this office, will secure a prompt interview.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME—No. 149 Grand-st., as a respectable quiet and cheap boarding house for female servants while out of place. They are also provided with the most respectable permanent situations. Servants from the country find it a great convenience. Apply to the Matron, No. 149 Grand-st., New-York.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the office of the American Co., Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 9 Sands-st., Brooklyn, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, ironmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, a great number of girls, from 14 to 17 years of age, may be had.

A COOK WANTED—To go ten miles out of town; she must understand business thoroughly, must be a good bread and pastry maker, and take care of a small dairy. None need apply but those who can bring good recommendation. Call at No. 297 Pearl-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

GOVERNESS.—A Protestant French lady, experienced in tuition, who was educated in Paris, wishes for a situation as governess in a private family, or teacher of French and music in a first-class boarding school. She speaks English, French and Italian equally well, and can give instruction in all the higher branches of a solid English education, Spanish, German, the piano, harp, thorough bass and painting. Address A. Z., Governess office of this paper. The South would not be objected to, provided the salary were liberal.

TEACHER WANTED—In a New York City High School, an English and Classical Teacher, of experience; one who is very fond of the business, is not to teach, who knows very little beyond, and educate the pupils in the highest branches. Salary $500 for school year of forty-two weeks, beginning in September. Address, with references and age of applicant, SOCRATES, New-York *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A young lady of experience in teaching the English branches, and competent to instruct in French and Latin, desires a situation either in a school or family, as teacher. Best City references given. Call to-day or to-morrow, at No. 47 St. Mark's-place; or, address J. S. W., Box No. 266 Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A French lady to board in a Young Ladies' School, to teach French, Drawing, and Painting. Apply at No. 48 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED.—Male and female help in every capacity, can be obtained at the Swedish Family and Servants' Registry Institute, No. 206 Fulton-st., under the approval of his Honor the Mayor and other distinguished citizens. Families returning from the country are daily leaving their orders. All in want of employment should call and register their names and earnests for servitudes. Mrs. PARKER, Female Superintendant; F. BROWNE, General Agent.

WANTED—A young gentleman of good address and business habits, with about $600, to engage in a light and pleasant occupation. For further information address CASH BUSINESS, Broadway Post-Office, for two days.

287 BROADWAY, CORNER OF READE-ST., at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families; also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Brooklyn office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

GOVERNESS.—A lady of experience in teaching desires a seat on in a private family, to teach the English branches and music. Address Miss C. A. D., *Times* office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN—Engaged as general book-keeper with a City Bank, having a few hours to spare in the latter part of the day, would take charge of a set of books where the ledger does not require more than two or three hours a day. Address Box No. 3,061.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—Wanted, such a situation by a capable young woman, washing and ironing. Call at her present place, No. 63 East 30th-st., for two days.

COOK WANTED.—Must understand baking, &c., and come well recommended. Also, a young woman as nurse and seamstress. Good City references will be required. Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 14 Commerce-st.

WAITERS AND COACHMEN—White and colored Waiters, Coachmen and Gardeners, can register for situations immediately, at the Servants' Institute, No. 13 Chambers-st.

WANTED.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—Between Bleecker and Lafayette-sts.—Governesses, nurses, cooks, chambermaids, waiters, and all other servants supplied from this Institution.

CLERK WANTED—To assist in keeping the records of city accounting in an office. His principal work will be letter writing. He must write rapidly. A smart boy from 16 to 18 preferred. Address, with particulars, INSTITUTION, Times Office.

CABINET MAKERS WANTED—Two or three first-class workmen in mahogany and rosewood doors. Apply at the factory, No. 56 Fifth-st. THOS. H. ARTHUR.

MAN WANTED—A steady reliable man who is used to be out late up and one that looks after horses. None others need apply. Inquire at No. 136 Chatham-st.

HEAD WAITER—And three Laundresses wanted for a hotel.—A colored cook and a general assortment of other servants want situations. Good references will be given. Apply at No. 16 6th-st. C. MASON.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—To act as porter, in a city and millinery goods importing house. Address Box No. 76 Post-Office.

MUSICAL.—A Soprano and an Alto wish situations in an Episcopal Church, in this City. They have many times sung in Boston, for the last fifteen months, and can give good references. Apply at No. 177 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and steward; advances from $50 to $70 to outfit. Apply No. 90 West-st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

LAW.—The advertiser, who has been in practice in this City during the last two years, would like to make an arrangement with some older lawyer as assistant or junior partner. Address GROTIUS, *Daily Times* Office.

STRAW-HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—None but those who are perfectly acquainted need apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

FIRST-CLASS COOKS, NURSES, LAUNDRESSES, &c.—Are wanted immediately for excellent situations now ready, at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—Pleasant suites of rooms furnished can be obtained with board in a first-class brown stone house, with all the modern improvements, most desirably located at No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace. Unexceptionable references given.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD WANTED—By a young lady in a private family or first-class boarding-house, (private family preferred.) References given and required. Address HOME, Broadway Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—For single gentlemen. Apply to CHARLES W. POLMAN, No. 101 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms with board can be obtained at No. 66 State-st., convenient to the South and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS, single or in Suites, a family accustomed for a FAMILY or for SINGLE GENTLEMEN, and very pleasantly located. House No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. References required.

BOARDERS FROM THE COUNTRY.—It is high time that persons wishing boarders for the Winter would apply. A great many have already secured their homes; very many are now applying. Do not be behind time. Boarders directed free of charge. Office No. 808 Broadway, near Grace Church.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—For a single gentleman, or a married couple, without children, in the house corner of Carlton and Greene avs. The accommodations are a spacious bedroom and closet, with parlor and piano, in common with the family. The furniture is new and costly. Terms for one, $8, without dinners during the week; $12 for two, with full board. Address J. W. S., Box No. 1,374 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No. 13 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two or three single gentlemen can obtain handsome rooms (with or without board) in a first class house, furnished with every convenience, pleasantly located up town, and occupied by a strictly private family, without young children. Those disposed to pay liberally for the comforts and privileges of a most desirable home, may address HOME at this office. References of the first respectability required.

ROOM TO LET—A very pleasant, furnished room on the first floor with or without partial board to a single gentleman, in a private house, pleasantly and privately located in the immediate vicinity and west of Stuyvesant-square; modern improvements. Address G B, office of this paper.

ROOMS TO LET.—A splendid suite of parlors and bedrooms at No. 810 Broadway, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen wishing to hire on the European plan, these being an exclusive kitchen. For terms and particulars apply as above, before 9 o'clock A. M.

ROOMS TO LET.—A small private family of adults wish to rent to one or two gentlemen, without board (in delightfully situated rooms, in the second story of a first-class house, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 117 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—For a family of three persons, with nurse and child, at a convenient distance from the Metropolitan Theatre. Address K. J., *Times* office.

ROOMS AND BOARD—At No. 342 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, house new and pleasantly situated. Fifteen minutes' walk to ferries.

$8.50.—TWO GENTLEMEN, friends, wishing room together, can meet with a comfortable room, on third floor, with good board, and in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, desiring a genteel furnished room or rooms, without board can be accommodated on reasonable terms, in a private family, where there are no boarders. Handsome gas chandeliers, use of bath, &c. Apply at No. 43 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th ave.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—In 14th-st. would let with board their second story, has recently furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address Q L., *Times* office.

21 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, between 4th-st. and Astor place—Rooms in suite or separately, with board. House strictly first-class.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS—For families or single persons, can be had at No. 105 West 14th-st. References given and required.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH WARD.—The FREE-SOIL REPUBLICAN CLUB of the XIth Ward will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at No. 113 Avenue C. The Republican Electors of the Ward are requested to attend for the transaction of general business, and the election of two Delegates to represent this Assembly District in the Republican State Convention.

FREEMAN HISCOX, President.
CHARLES PERLEY, WM. GRAY, JOHN LEWIS, DANIEL WILLIS, } Vice Presidents.
GEORGE W. BARRETT, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD.—REPUBLICAN AND TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. The friends of the cause are requested to meet at Centennial Hall, cor. 34th-st. and 8th-av., on this TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to aid in the reception of measures to secure the triumph of their principles.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The quicksilver is nigh
And the bed-bugs are "spry,"
For their appetite's keen in warm weather,
Then to LYON'S away,
Buy his Powder and slay
All the bed-bugs and roaches together.

DEPOT FOR LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS for the destruction of insects, rats and mice, Nos. 424 Broadway, and 6 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

FURS.

FURS.—J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., Importer and Manufacturer of European and American Furs for ladies' wear.

Southern and Western customers will please examine his Swan and Ermine Trimmings; also, fancy Victorines and Cuffs suitable for their trade. His long experience in the business enables him to sell none but articles he can warrant.

His assortment comprises Capes, Mantillas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs of every description of Fur in use; besides Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Ladies' and Gents' Fur Gloves. No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

SUCH AS	
BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

AS YOU VALUE YOUR JAWS WEAR A BEARD—It is not only manly, but healthy. Now don't tell me that your beard won't grow; it's all stuff. The bird that was never born can make a bird if your beard won't grow, and ONGUENT will force it (even if there has been no beard before,) to grow in six weeks strong, and luxuriant, and glossy, and it will not injure or stain the skin. It's power over the beard is more like magic than reality. Ask people who have used it what they think of it. It has no imitation. Quash, QUASH, QUASH, in capitals, must be on any part of the wrapper. C. GRAHAM, No. 707 Broadway, CHEMIST. Sold by Stetson, Asbury, HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 21 Greenwich-row, Boston; SIEBERT, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

TAR, PIMPLES, FRECKLES,

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN CHEAP.—A three-story and basement brick dwelling house, nice garden, grass and shade, corner of a large but nice room, filled in with all fifteen minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Price, $4,000—no less offer. Apply to G. W. BROWN, No. 261 Pearl st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant basement house No. 46 25th-st., first house west of 6th av., about 20 feet by 65 feet lot 98 feet 9 in. Possession will be given on the middle of October. For terms, and an order for seeing, apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A lease of an Hotel on 3d-av. above 30th-st., with the furniture, fixtures &c. The present lease has 8 years to run from May, 1855, at $1,200 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A neat two-story and attic cottage and lot of ground on Smithtown-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Location most excellent, neighborhood first class. This property will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately. Terms will suit purchaser. Inquire of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st., N.Y.

THE CAPITALIST.—HOPEWELL COAL AND IRON COMPANY'S COAL LAND.—4,000 acres of the above valuable Semi Anthracite Coal and Iron Lands, known as the "Broad Top Mountain" in the Counties of Bedford and Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, all of which is understood by the various veins of Coal that are found in the mountain. For the character and quality of said Coal we refer to the Geological Report and the accompanying letters in our pamphlet form. The Broad Top Coal Field is represented as one of the most valuable mineral regions in the State of Pennsylvania, for independent of the advantage in possession in the immense deposits of iron ore of various qualities which abound in this region, (as can be seen by the report of the State Geologist, Henry D. Rogers), made in 1841, as well as the Resorts of other Geologists, which since, in cases are already erected there for smelting iron, and it is confidently believed the Hunting don and Broad Top Railroad being now completed—it will make another one of the most extensive iron making regions in this country. Limestone is to be found, of the very best quality along the line of the road, and within from 3 to 10 miles of the Coal and Iron. For terms and view of Charter, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

IOWA LANDS.—Capitalists and others wishing to make investments in Iowa lands, can do so through the undersigned to much advantage. There are several millions of acres of valuable lands subject to entry for $1 25 per acre, with land warrants which will pay very largely for the planting for years. We have experienced and competent surveyors constantly employed in selecting lands, and we can make selections from the choicest tracts, within sight of Land Warrants issued at Western rates of interest, viz., 6 per cent.

Orders solicited. All business pertaining to Western lands attended to promptly.

The highest market prices paid for Land Warrants.

ANDREW J. STEVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Land Agents.

DES MOINES, Aug. 18, 1855.

Refer to Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.; John Thompson, New-York City; Hutchinson & Jacobs, Philadelphia; Bank of Pennsylvania; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Ia.; A. D. Hunt & Co., Louisville, Ky.

INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE.—10,000 acres of choice timber, prairie and brush, located in Jasper County, near the New-Albany and Salem Railroad, for sale in one parcel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT HOBOKEN.—INDUCEMENT TO INVEST.—The fine three story and basement brick dwelling house and store, corner Hudson and Washington sts., Hoboken, adjoining Castle Point, recently erected, known as No. 115 Washington-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the city of Hoboken, and the lot on which the same is erected, being 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep throughout, and now in possession of Peter Moehler, and used as a bakery, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest bidder. Sale positive, terms easy. To be made known at sale

HOBOKEN Sept. 3, 1855 MORRIS K. CRANE, Agent.

MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—An excellent farm of seventy acres in high cultivation, with small fields and good fences, well stocked with all kinds of fruit, large apple orchard and the choicest variety of most choice pears, both standard and dwarf, with plums, also a large nursery all in full bearing. The house is large, two stories high, with wings all painted, bathing room, furnace for warming the house, cooking range in the kitchen; force pumps, to bring the water from well and cistern to the first and second stories; it is well studded with large forest trees, fruit trees; attached to the house, on rear, is a large, pleasant, good, and valuable two-story office of this City, near Railroad Depot, where trains leave almost every hour. It will be sold low, or exchanged for City property. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 30 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.—A valuable farm and country seat, about 160 acres; 80 acres in a high state of cultivation—the remainder woodland; 39 miles from Brooklyn, near Babylon, L. I.; very healthy location—having a fine view of the bay and ocean. On the farm is a new two-story frame dwelling, 40x32 feet, wing attached, 20x20 feet, all filled in with brick; barns, carriage house, farmer's house and other out-buildings, in good condition. Horses, cattle, carriages, wagons, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the farm, or address N. R. BREWER, Babylon, L. I.

TWO DESIRABLE NEW THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—Nos. 70 and 72 Commerce-st., Newark, N. J., pleasantly located and within three minutes walk of the railroad depot. They are three rooms deep, and have in the rear substantial tenement. Contain twelve rooms each, and are replete with all the modern improvements. Furnished with ranges, gas, water, (hot and cold,) bath rooms, &c. Price $5,800 each. If desired a large part can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply, in Newark, to M. R. DENNIS & CO., No. 25 Park-row, N. Y.; or to A. L. DENNIS & CO., No. 25 Park-row, N. Y.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. TURNER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

GENEVA HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A large double three-story brick dwelling, 50 feet square, and lot of land 90 feet front on Main-st. and 230 feet deep, in the beautiful village of Geneva, commanding an extensive view of Seneca Lake. It is particularly well adapted for a female seminary or a boarding house. A seminary of high character for 15 years. It is offered at a very low price, the owner having removed therefrom. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 26 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Of 20 acres, at White's Corners, Scarsdale, Westchester, with fine house, 10 feet from stable, carriage house, poultry and wash-house &c. &c.; just been thoroughly repaired at an expense of $1,500; is in the most perfect order; location perfectly healthy, with fine garden plenty of fruit, beautiful lawn studded with fine shade trees, on Bronx River and only 2 miles from City Hall.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SELENDIA LOCATION FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Sheriff's Sale, this valuable Water Power, known as Selendia Point, five minutes walk from the Hudson River landing at Kerrytown. Eight acres of land, with a good house, barn and stable, with a splendid well of water and pipe bathing, together with a fine selection of various fruit and shade trees. This property will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of JAMES LYON, No. 331 Broadway, or on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS.—Half a mile from the depot, of 15 acres, small house (almost new), barn, &c. Market garden for the cultivation of fruit. The whole can be divided into 2 lots. Apply to

H. G. BURLEY, No. 49 Wall-st.

N. B.—Half the purchase money can remain on the property at 6 per cent.

SIX BAYSIDE LOTS.—Four lots situated on a Summer point of the Central Palace and all fronting on the bay or ocean. An excellent opportunity for improvement of speculation, if they will be sold at a positive bargain.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—One of the best established and paying business or stage lines in the City, with about 30 horses, 10 stages, wagons, &c., and all necessary appurtenances, in complete order. Profits on this line from $25 to $30 per day, affording a good opportunity for an industrious man or company associated with the business or a capitalist who wishes a permanent investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—A few desirable parcels of vacant lots, eligibly situated on 6th-av. and fronting the Central Park will be sold at private sale by

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—Of medium sized farm, with good buildings, within 25 miles of New-York, for which a first-class, unencumbered house in Jersey City will be exchanged. House worth $10,000. Also wanted, a farm of from 50 to 100 acres; value to be chiefly in the land—buildings may be ordinary. The vicinity of Shrewsbury, N. J. preferred. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—To lease for a term of years, a substantial three-story brick house, with high basement and sub-cellar, Croton, gas, &c., &c.—from 20th to 30th sts., and between 4th and 8th avs. Rent not to exceed $700. No children. Tenant unexceptionable. Apply for four days at No. 234 West-st., up stairs.

WANTED TO RENT.—A moderate sized modern-built house, handsomely furnished, for six or twelve months by a gentleman and lady without children, situated between the 4th and 6th avs. and between 15th and 30th sts. Address R. R., Box No. 1,957, Post-Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Wanted to purchase a three-story frame or brick dwelling. Address SPENCER, *Daily Times* office, naming location and terms

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western gamblers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen dealing cards.

A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No. 182 Pearl-st., Manufactory 78 Cliff-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On the 3d inst.—Two Bonds of $1,000 each, of the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, Nos. 846 and 847. Payment having been stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating them. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them with the subscribers.

T. & G. ACKERMANN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., $26 in bills, mostly of the North River Bank. A suitable reward will be given to the finder on application to WM. CORBY, No. 18 Beaver-st., 3d story.

FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND MECHANICAL LAMPS.—The subscriber has just returned from Paris where he made the most complete selection of rich colored candelabras, vases, statues and clocks, which he offers at the lowest comparative prices. All articles warranted. Liberal discount to the trade.

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A fine three story and basement brick dwelling house on Court-st., near Amity-st., five minutes' walk from the South Ferry Cars. Has fine view from Fulton Ferry to Greenwood and their premises are very fine indeed. A desirable residence for a genteel family. Rent moderate. Possession given immediately.

HOUSE TO LET.—Three elegant houses in Riverside, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very desirable three-story dwelling, with high basement and all the modern improvements, in East 15th-st. Will be rented low to a first-class tenant, or will buy the whole or part of the furniture. Address H. W. H., Box No. 374, Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, WITH CARRIAGE-HOUSE, &c.—A handsomely furnished house, delightfully located for Winter use, with more than the ordinary conveniences, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall-st. Furniture nearly new, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 15 Park-row.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER.—At low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

SECOND STORY AND ATTIC ROOM TO LET.—No. 197 Elizabeth-st. near Broome-st.; also back parlor and front basement, with two attic rooms. Apply at No. 196 2nd-st.

TWO NEW THREE AND A HALF STORY HOUSES TO LET—With sub-cellars complete, with all the modern improvements, Nos. 111 and 109 East 34th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Possession immediately. Apply to W. WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st and Broadway, under the Gilsey building.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—Valuable corner of Broome and Bleecker sts., No. 194 Broome, at present occupied by Mercer-st. Also No. 131 Bleecker, a genteel corner Amity-place. Houses and stable, also one of a private dwelling or business purpose. Apply to JOHN E. KELSO, No. 58 William-st.

TO LET.—A building for manufacturers, 50 by 100, well lighted and with heating and drying apparatus, complete in every respect, with or without steam power. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 11 and 14 Pitt-st., near Grand.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat brick cottage on two lots of ground, near Division av., at the terminus of the Myrtle av. cars. A new convenient stable in the rear, a grape arbor in the garden. House in perfect order and newly painted. Will be rented separately now to a good tenant, or the balance of the year or longer. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful cottage house on Clason, near 8th-av., in a good neighborhood. House two stories and basement, painted walls, stoop in front and rear, fluted pillars in front, a large grape-vine in the yard. Rent $300. Possession immediately. Apply to SMITH & WADELL, No. 44 6th-av.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 47 Water-st

STORE TO LET FOR A LIGHT BUSINESS.—A splendid store on 2d floor No. 161 Broadway, near Cortlandt-st. Also, five neat and convenient offices in the same building. Rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to P. C. ACKERMAN, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also, in building on corner of 3d-av. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

LOTS IN 25TH-ST. TO LET OR LEASE—Three lots with sheds, between 1st av. and East River. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 74 Beaver-st

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of

LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized

N. R. COBB & CO.
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6 octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial

ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODIONS.

HAINES'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM NO-TON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. B. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Thomas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded COOK & BROTHER, No. 343 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed the Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 126 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY respectfully invite attention to their Piano-Fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is unquestionably the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANOS CAN BE BOUGHT IN BROOKLYN AS LOW, IF NOT LOWER THAN IN NEW-YORK.—A large assortment of the best New-York and Boston manufactures can always be found at H. E. MATHER'S Warerooms, No. 21 Court-st., Marble Block, near City Hall. Pianos to let.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 366 Canal-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to stand in any climate, and fully tuned. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

T. E. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment of 6½ octave Pianos, second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,600.—A VERY VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE, with a cash business in the City, well established, including the entire store fixtures and future lease on the premises necessary for the profitable continuance of the business, which yields $100 to $600 weekly. Owing to other immediate engagements the advertiser is induced to write this notice. Address, for three days, A. B., New-York Post Office.

$8,000 OR $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In this amount, to join a party who has a larger amount already invested in the manufacturing of pine lumber. The party has a large and valuable tract of land, with mills, &c., complete. The business can be made to realize a large per centage on the investment. Address LUMBER, at the office of this paper.

$2,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—With the above sum, to engage in a manufacturing business where profits are large. One to attend to out door business. None but those with the above sum need apply. Address to T. F., 28 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, or to the office of this paper.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED—An active partner of responsibility, to join a party in a most profitable cash business, paying about 250 per cent. profit. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address J. P. W., office of this paper.

HAT STORE FOR SALE.—For sale, the stock of hats and caps, tools, fixtures, &c.; also the lease of an established hat store, in an adjoining city. Will be sold collectively or separately. Apply to JOHN RANDALL, No. 178 Water-st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The firm of STEVENS & WALLACE expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

P. H. STEVENS.
J. A. WALLACE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS, for the transaction of a general Stock, Bond, Exchange and Collection business. Office No. 25 William-st.

P. H. STEVENS.
J. A. WALLACE.
C. O. MORRIS.

Late Cashier of the Banking House of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.
NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1855.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1, 1855.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of INGRAM & NEGUS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of the firm will be adjusted by GEORGE NEGUS, who is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation thereof.

JOSEPH A. INGRAM.
GEORGE NEGUS.

Witness—H. R. FULLER.

The undersigned will continue the merchant tailoring and clothing business at the old stand, No. 84 Chatham-st., on his own account GEORGE NEGUS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP—EDWARD WHITEHOUSE having associated with him his son and Mr. HECTOR MORISON, has resumed the banking, stock and exchange brokerage business, and the negotiation of paper, under the firm of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

MACHINERY.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s make at the manufactory price. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

EMBOSSING PRESS.—A second-hand embossing press wanted, cheap. One suitable for Pro's. Address GOKBINDER, at this Office.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

New York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 13th-st
Brooklyn, No. 157 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes and lessons will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct. 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars containing terms &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. Railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy.

Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of Instruction.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children equal to that afforded by the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and no efforts for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named persons, to whom reference may be made:

Hon. Silas Stranahan, John T. Martin, H. Rothingham, R. H. Tucker, Horace B. Claflin, H. H. Worthington, Luther B. Wyman, Charles S. Baylis, J. E. Southworth, S. B. Chittenden, James How, George S. Rowland, Joseph D. Low, D. S. Lansing, Charles H. Marvin, A. S. Barnes, M. G. Hazlehurst,

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JONATHAN O. LOW, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.—The Term will commence on Tuesday, the 11th September next, at 9 A. M. Applicants for admission will present themselves on Tuesday, the 10th, at 9 A. M., in the Council room.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE will reopen on the 1st October, and all students will enrol themselves in a College. No. 8 Great Jones-st.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The exercises of this department will be resumed by Prof. BULL, and will occur daily from 12 to 1 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS IN DEMAND.—The School of Design will commence its session on the 10th September, at the study of the Professor, No. 84 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be open for the reception of students on the 17th September.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES—Classes will be formed at the commencement of other college duties, and arrangements may be made for evening instruction.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Prof. JOHNSON, Rector, will be opened for students on Monday, 10th September.

JOHN J. CRAVEN, M. D., Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, August 7, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. E. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Ellsworth, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. S. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Parents of the A. B. C. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New Haven.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving buttwenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years; but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school has been favored with the unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.—Mons. C. A ROY, Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, has the honor to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed to No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., where he can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 9 P. M.

References—Mortimer Livingston, Esq., No. 53 Broadway; Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., No. 43 Broadway; Rawlins Lowndes, Esq., No. 84 11th-st.; Joseph Delafield, Esq., No. 104 Franklin-st.; John E. Williams, Esq., New-York Hotel; Daniel Parish, Esq., corner of 16th-st. and 5th-av.; John Campbell, Esq., No. 112 Nassau-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Norwalk, Conn. C. M. SELLECK, Principal. This School will commence its second session on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of September next.

The design of the Principal is to secure to the pupils placed under his care such facilities as will enable them thoroughly to prosecute all the studies necessary to a complete preparation for College, or to engage in the commercial or active pursuits of life. Two Assistant Instructors and Teachers are provided in each Department of the School.

Circulars containing definite information relative to the School, may be had by addressing the Principal, at his residence, Norwalk, Ct.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in class limited. Circulars at Lord's book-store, Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway, Messrs. Hon. Murray Hoffman, G. P. Cammann, M. D., L. M. Hoffman, Charles Roome, N. P. Bailey, Samuel Davis.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE—A fine house, 20x30 feet, with several lots of ground. House is substantially built; contains all the modern improvements and presents an excellent opportunity for the purchase of a first-class residence, at a very low price. Terms easy. Former occupant having removed from the State. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broadst.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three Departments—the Junior, Upper Division and Classical—of this School of 200 pupils, under the direction of the principal, Prof. Frisbie, from the age of seven years. The first quarter began September 10. Circulars can be obtained during the hours of the University and at the residence of Prof. LUCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR. GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAYNES will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 21 Bleecker-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. The School circulars may be obtained at Wood & Holbrook's, No. 13 Bond-st., and at the residence of Messrs. BETHUNE, ROGERS & REMSEN, No. 45 William-st., or H. HAVENS, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 6th.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE No. 25 and 27, on Washington-square (entrance No. 18 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 14 8th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 486 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—Livingston-st., between Court and Fourth-sts. The Trustees beg leave to announce that the Building will be specially opened for public inspection on THURSDAY EVENING, 6th inst. All interested in the success of the Institution are invited to attend.

J. O. LOW, Secretary.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DRYSEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. 776 Greenwich-st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept 10. Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 290 Broadway.

FRENCH LESSONS.—J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the University of France, teaches classes in schools and privately at his pupils', or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Can be seen by room-time, No. 3 Columbia College. Evening classes to begin Oct. 1. Ladies' class with the assistance of Mme. BURNIER.

MRS. BROWN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 Vanick-st., Hudson square, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER, No. 285 Broadway.

MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 125 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars with references, &c., obtained at their residence.

THE CHELSEA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence the exercises of its tenth year on Monday, Sept. 10. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner 15th-st.—The three departments of my school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars can be obtained at the school and at St. Mark's Rectory, No. 156 24-av. C. C. ANTHON.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 798 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 267 4th-av., one door above 19th-st.

MISS COYLE respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school at Lower Morrisania will open on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars may be obtained at Mr. Crowen's, corner of Broadway and Fourth-st.

MR. GEORGE HENRY CURTIS—No. 193 West 20th-st., gives lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music, and in Harmony and Composition connected with the Piano and Organ.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 133 Union-st., South Brooklyn. Fall term will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

C. M. & C. Z. HOLDEN, Principals.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector. JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors —Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. H. LEWIS, D. D. Prof. G. D. EATON.
Rev. B. C. CUTLER, D. D. Prof. A. CHITTENDEN.
Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D. Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH.
Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. IRA SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH. DAN MERVIN, Esq.

EDUCATION ON THE GERMAN PLAN—The Humboldt Classical and Mercantile Institute, under the direction of Drs. RICHARDS and BENDAN, will open for the reception of young gentlemen on MONDAY the 10th inst., in the large and handsome suite of rooms No. 339 4th-av. Circulars with all the particulars may be had at Stringer & Townsend's, under Barnum's Museum at Foote & Arnold's, Tribune Buildings, at Westerman's, No. 290 Broadway, and at the Institute, where one or both of the Principals may be consulted.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 16 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st., below 6th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, when circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Tilley & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall-st., Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 486 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 373 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 21 West 14th-st., owned by Mr. GRAY, now in its 36th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for a college or business life.

WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals.
O. P. QUACKENBOS, }

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10th-st., below Union-square, (E.) on THURSDAY, Sept.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, COTTAGE FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, FRENCH PLATE AND OIL MIRRORS, OILCLOTHS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Sept 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, a very large and complete assortment of rich rosewood and mahogany cabinet furniture, from a dealer declining the business. The stock is large, and will embrace every kind and description of rich rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement. Among the assortment may be found one or more rull suites of parlor furniture, in gro swood and brocatelle, rosewood loose cases and secretaries, wardrobes, dining and extension tables; centre, card and sofa do.; marble-top dressing bureaux of all patterns; sofas tête-à-têtes, lounges; French, cottage and Gothic beds eads; mah gany, parlor and spring-seat chairs; Voltaire and Elizabethan do.; oak, black walnut and other bookcases; hair mattresses, carpets, oilcloths, French plate and oval mirrors, oil paintings &c., &c. N. B.—All the above named goods must be peremptorily sold to close the concern. Goods can be packed and shipped at short notice and a reasonable charge.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Entire sale at my salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, THIS DAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ o'clock.—SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A CABINET MAKER DECLINING BUSINESS.—The stock consists of the usual cabinet furniture, viz: sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm, parlor, dining and Voltaire chairs, enamelled chamber cottage suites, &c., parlor furniture en suite, covered with brocatelle, hair cloth, &c. Also, a splendid suite of rosewood chamber furniture, consisting of 1 dressing bureau, marble-top 1 washstand, do. do., 1 small table, 1 commode, marble-top, 1 French bedstead, 4 chairs, 1 easy chair à la Voltaire.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.—Will be sold a heavy bay draught horse, 6 years old, sound and kind—by order of assignee. For particulars see *Herald*.

Cash advances made on consignments.

Sales of household furniture, groceries, &c., personally attended to.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PHILLIP R. WILKINS will sell at Auction on FRIDAY Sept. 7, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Bowling green, corner of Whitehall-st., by order of the Mortgagee, an assortment of handsome Household Furniture, consisting in part of mahogany chairs, sofas and rocking-chairs, covered with damask; marble top centre tables, chandeliers, damask and lace curtains, hat stand, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus with glasses, mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china and glassware; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 13 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and fashionable Furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture en suite, in brocatelle hair cloth and plush stage-ras, bookcases marble-top, centre side and sofa tables, quarte te and other fancy tables, custom made extension dining tables, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, chairs, arm and easy hair; rose wood and mahogany bedsteads, marble t. op dressing bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses pail asses, beds, bedding, &c. Also, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, china and glass ware, table cutlery, silver plated wa e, &c.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—Commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st, valuable st ck of furniture, &c., worthy attention of all in want of good articles for house-keeping or for private sa e being selected from the first warehouses and manufactories in the City (Calls for ready cash require the sacrifice.) Ever attention given in private sales, extended by Proprietor, (who for 25 years has been in the private business.) The stock consists of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, oak extension dining tables, oil paintings, and mirrors, hair mattresses, carpets, &c., &c. Catalogues ready, and examination early this morning.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CHOICE PURE HUNGARIAN WINES, PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, BRANDIES AND CHAMPAGNES.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock at salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., an extensive invoice of late importations, from the house of F. A. Jalics & Co., Pesth, Hungary; also Port Sherry, Madeira and Champagne Wines, Martel, Otard, Dupuy & Co's, Revesz & Co's, and London Dock Brandies, and about 75,000 imported Havana Cigars, the whole of brands the whole to be positively sold, to close advances and make room for other goods.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$8,000 Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. Interest payable 1st of May and 1st of Nov.

$1,000 each

$3,000 Evansville and Illinois Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds. Interest payable in New-York 1st January and July.

$1,000 each

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—LOCOFFIN & HAYDOCK will sell, at No. 30 Broad-st., on six months' credit, on FRIDAY, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of a Broadway furnishing house, consisting of ladies' under linen, robes, wrappers, embroidered skirts, boys' coats, overcoats, capes, talmas, misses and infants' dresses, robes, &c., &c.; also, 100 pieces cloth and merino cloaks, embroidered mantillas, infants' do. Also, a general assortment of materials for making up the above description of goods. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell on THURSDAY, 6th September, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, under direction of C. P. SACKETT, Referee. The premises extend from West to Washington-sts., and are between Beach and North Moore-sts., City of New-York, being about 50 feet by 237 feet, having near y 15 years set unexpired term; ground rent $1,000 per annum, payable quarterly. There are several buildings on the land calculated for iron works. See auctioneer's sale. The lease is from the Rhinelander estate.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 759 Broadway, the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of a fine stock of fresh groceries and teas, wines, fixtures, &c., &c. Also, one fine bay horse, together with a set of harness nearly new, and a new grocery wagon, the whole of which will positively be sold to close a concern.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell on THURSDAY, Sept 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st., large sale of an importer's stock of fine old wines, brandies, &c., including some of the choicest of the vintages of this season, viz: E I madeiras, Amontillado and Duff Gordon sherries, London Ports, London Dock brandies in cases and demijohns, Gow ard do; 1805, Jamaica rum, Scotch whisky, &c., all of which are warranted pure and will be in store ready for delivery immediately after the sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WAGON AND HARNESS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 11 Broad-st., one small family carriage, nearly new and in complete order; one Westchester wagon, city make; 40 Brown Water & Sons, in use with seats for four or six persons; one set double harness complete; one saddle English pattern; one bridle, with double reins. All of which will be sold without reserve to close a concern.

W. GREENOUGH & CO., Auctioneers.

WHOLESALE DRUG FIXTURES AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., by W. GREENOUGH & CO., at No. 62 Vesey-st. consisting of drawers, counters, glass cases, bins, oil and varnish cans, scales, desks, &c., &c., in above store.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually.

W. B. OGDEN, } Trustees.
M. D. OGDEN, } Chicago Land
D. ELSTON, } Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, 2 o. 41 State-st., Boston.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That on the 30th day of September, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, there will be sold, under the direction of the subscriber, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, one thousand and twenty Shares of the Capital Stock of the RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.

This Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 7, 1841, "for the purpose of carrying on the business of quarrying stone in the County of Richmond," with a capital stock of $400,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

The Company own about 100 acres of land in the town of Northfield, County of Richmond, including very valuable granite quarries, conveniently located about half a mile from tide-water; and, also, a right of way for constructing a road or railway from the quarry to the wharf or dock commonly called "Sands' Dock," and a right to use the wharf for the benefit and convenience of the Company, with the privilege of enlarging the wharf or dock if necessary for the use of the Company.

A good railway has been laid from the quarry to the dock. The property is very advantageously located for favorable working; is in excellent order, as well as being accessible by water at all seasons of the year.

For further information, inquire of the subscriber, No. 237 Broadway.

A. J. VANDERPOOL, Assignee.

NEW-YORK CITY, August, 1855.

TO MANAGERS, COSTUMERS AND STARS OF THEATRES.—A. M. CRISFALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on THURSDAY, 6th, at 10½ o'clock, in his large show-rooms, up-stairs, one of the handsomest and richest theatrical wardrobes ever exhibited in any auction room; they are embroidered with gold and silver, and surmounted with rubies, pearls and emeralds; consisting in part of one large blue velvet cloak, embroidered with bands of gold, and lined below in imitation of ermine, and mantle lined with fur; two costumes of Charles IX., of France, of blue and green velvet, lined with blue satin and embroidered with gold and silver, comprising a cloak, doublet, trouse cap, belt and buskins; two costumes of Louis XIII, same epoch, of green and black velvet, trimmed with gold and white satin, with embroideries of gold and ruby-ore lace; costume of Alphonse XI. de Castile, of violet velvet, trimmed with embroidery of gold and violet satin, and waist-band of jewels; also, Chevaliere William Tell and Scotch costumes and cloaks, embroidered with gold and silver tunics, &c., &c.; together with gold watches, diamond stars, rings, pins, and a number of theatrical jewels; also, these London guns in cases, three do pistols, dirks, &c. Catalogues and warrobes ready for inspection on Wednesday.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 35 and 36 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY E. LEEDS, Auctioneer

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 10 o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. F. A. Vieda & Co., No. 598 Broadway, third house above the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of superior first class furniture. The stock is of the richest and most costly description, and was manufactured under their own direction and supervision, expressly for their private custom, and is as well finished as though made to order every piece of which is fully warranted. The well-known reputation of the manufacturers is believed to be guarantee to all who desire to purchase, and presents an unusually favorable opportunity for household sepers to purchase good and substantial furniture at auction prices. The assortment consists in part of richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite in a variety of style and covering, and in muslin; richly carved parlor etageres, with mirrors; elegantly carved buffets and sideboards, marble-top centre and fancy tables, rich rosewood parlor secretaries, work tables card do., lounges, easy and reception chairs, amoires, with mirror doors; library and secretary bookcases, wardrobes elegantly carved rosewood chamber furniture, en suite; mahogany, oak and walnut extension dining tables, of various styles; library and drawing-room furniture, mahogany, oak, walnut and painted chamber furniture, in great variety, and all other styles of furniture usually found in a large and extensive furniture warehouse.

TERMS OF SALE.—Four months, for all sums over $200, with be given for satisfactory endorsed notes, interest added. Catalogues on the morning of sale

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ o'clock; embracing a large and elegant assortment of parlor, chamber and basement furniture, in house No. 72 8 h-av., near 14th-st., all to be sold without reserve, rain or shine; consisting of rich tapestry, Brussels and Wilton carpets, superb suits of rosewood parlor furniture in satin brocade, elegant rosewood piano, stool and cover, solid rosewood carpets, work tables, china and glass, suits of parlor furniture in hair cloth, two sofas, arm chair, six parlor chairs, two large French plate pier glasses, lace curtains and shades, rosewood marble top tables, nine oil paintings richly framed, costly mantel vases, bronze clocks, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, marble top washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, sofas, French tête-à-têtes, rockers, lounges, spring seat and cottage chairs, oilcloth, stair carpets &c. with the dining room and kitchen furniture, extension table, china, silver ware, cutlery, &c. Deposit required of every purchaser.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Sept. 5,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden lane, 5,000 pieces of English silvered rich satin-face paper hangings, together with a general assortment of upholstering materials; the whole to be sold without reserve. Samples can be seen at the store the day preceding the sale. This paper is well worthy the attention of all; it is exceedingly rich and beautiful.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st.—Elegant cabinet furniture, piano fortes, mirrors, China ware, &c., comprising a large and fine lot, suitable for the special attention of the trade and others. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises. The articles now on exhibition. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY next, the 6th day of September, at 3 o'clock, at John I. Snedeker's, on the Jamaica Plank-road at Cypress Hills, a two-story frame house and 1 acre lot, situated at Woodhaven, L. I., 8½ miles by railroad from South Ferry. Commutation fare 5½ cents per trip. The house is new, and the lot is picket fenced. Most of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. For particulars apply at the clock store, No. 114 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

AT THE BAZAAR, No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold, every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, a number of horses suitable for all purposes. Also, waggons, harness, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MOSES KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warrante to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about it that appears to me surprising—first, that it grown in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & BOOTH, No. 2 Chambers-st.; WELLS & CO., 8 Vandam-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. W. LEXENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—R. Diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Sore Throat, Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Loins or Kidneys, pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, inflammations and delicate cases of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammator of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, sides, back, womb difficulties and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.

No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficacious, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive. Married ladies wishing particular instructions in the directions, as which are stated the various symptoms by which the case may be ascertained, can be furnished at the time and looseness of the bowels, and comforts and invigorates the body. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—And other unrivaled remedies arrest in one hour the ravages of certain diseases, as frightful if left to themselves, eradicate all the poisonous seeds of disease in a few days, and exceed all the sarsaparilla in the world. His medicines are a boundless boon to the unfortunate. All anxious for a cure are certain of obtaining the same without any delay. Great attention to every case, and a cure always warranted. Office, Canal-st., one door east of No. 418 Broadway.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speed and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to No folk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, 5th of September, direct for Richmond without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south and Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as via Norfolk. Petersburg passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. D. Lupton, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $30. Fluhks $35.

The FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.—No. 82 Broadway, will send forward their Expresses to CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, on WEDNESDAY Sept. 5, 1855, by Panama and Nicaragua Routes, in charge of Special Messengers to destination at reduced rates of Freight. Freight received until 12 M.—must be packed strongly and made waterproof—small parcels received until 2 P. M. Letters must be enclosed in Government envelopes or they cannot be forwarded by this Express. Goods shipped in bond. D. N. BARNEY, President.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.

HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 155 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (300,000,) 18mo. pp. 250, (On fine paper, extra binding $1.)

Every married woman should discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the precise character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has from need of instruction, and advice in respect to her situation which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her that it will do, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from profluxus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy it gave imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Deschamps provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile, also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 306 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. The price pr ot $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, as a part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. He deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this city. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially or one of their own sex whose superior knowledge and experience can stamp her first in the utmost of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

N. B.—Office open all hours of the day and evening.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astounding cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by my own hand. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great friend's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without drying it's cure to the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

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SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 2:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

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Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 6, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE.—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE AND HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock P. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. V. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
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FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANS

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

THE "RIGHTS OF LABOR."

Attempt to Form a New Political Party.

OPPOSITION TO THE PARK COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of a call addressed to the Workingmen by the Committee appointed at the Park meeting on the 1st of August last, another meeting was held last (Tuesday) night in Hope Chapel, for the purpose of taking into consideration "the best means of securing the abolition of the contract system; the improvement of public lands and lots belonging to the City, for the benefit of the tenantry," and a variety of other objects of a political character. The call was for a "mass meeting," but the attendance at 8 o'clock was not such as to entitle the demonstration to such a distinction, although towards the close it numbered probably some two hundred persons. At 7½ o'clock, Mr. WEST called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. WM. ARCHIBALD for President. The nomination was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The annexed list of Vice-Presidents was then put to the meeting and carried:

Vice Presidents—Wm. Rowe, Jessie Ferguson, Geo. [illegible] Patrick O'Dea, John A. Collins, James Morrison, [illegible] Dolan, David Marsh, A. W. Day.

Secretaries—D. C. Henderson, John A. Smith, Edward Moore, Michael Ryder, M. Jones, J. P. Treshman, Joseph Gutman.

Mr. WEST presented the Report of the Park Committee as follows:

The Park Committee, appointed August 1, for the purpose of organizing and concentrating the political power of the Workingmen of this City, respectfully report:

That they have attended to their duties, and after mature consideration of the importance of the questions involved, have resolved to recommend the following system of action:

1. That the Workingmen form a new party in politics of the friends of the laborer and of the laboring tenantry, to be called "The People's Party."

2. That the objects of this party shall be the security and protection of the rights of labor, and that they shall be dependent upon the condition of the people, the events that are transpiring, and the "signs of the times."

3. That the measures of this party shall be such as will enable them to effect their object by the enactment of such laws as may be from time to time required, and shall for the same being they shall be as follows: To secure "work for all" by the enactment of a law repealing the present system of employing labor on public works, and substituting therefor the organization of the various branches of industry by the Government, under the superintendence of Commissioners and other officers, to be elected by the people—To secure "homes for all," by the enactment of a law to improve, for the benefit of the tenantry, the public lands and lots belonging to the several towns and cities of the State—To forfeit to the Government all lands, the taxes on which shall remain unpaid one year after the time allowed for payment by law, the Government to afford reasonable time for redemption—and to hold in trust and improve for the tenantry all lands thus claimed at the expiration of such time; and recommending free grants of the public lands to actual settlers, and establishing a limitation of the quantity that any person may acquire hereafter—To secure the same from legislative officers of representative or workingmen, by the enactment of a law to submit all laws, involving issues not decided prior to and by the election of the representative, to the direct vote of the people.

And the Park Committee further recommend:

1. That the party shall be organized into Ward Associations, and that there shall be County Associations, and a State Convention, consisting of Delegates from Ward Associations constituting Assembly Districts. That the several Associations shall be supreme in their own localities and arrange their own local affairs in their own way, except that they shall nominate their candidates for offices directly, and by ballot, as persons voting but members and legal voters. And 2. That until the Ward Associations and County Society of this City shall have been formed, the sale of [illegible] joins with one person from each of the Wards, [illegible], to be styled the Executive Committee, whose powers shall be [illegible] to fill all vacancies in, and add to their number, as occasion may require. That the business of this Committee shall be, to institute Ward organizations with all possible speed, to call [illegible] for local and general offices, put in nominations by other parties, and recommend to the influence of the people all from whom they may obtain satisfactory pledges that they are in favor of the above mentioned measures.

COMMITTEE—*The Officers of the Meeting.*

Ward.		Ward.	
1.	Martin Dixon.	12.	Nathaniel Dewey.
2.	A. J. Williamson.	13.	E. P. Underhill.
3.	C. Henderson.	14.	Wm. Goodwin.
4.	William Wood.	15.	Havilah M. Smith.
5.	Wm. Archibald.	16.	Thomas Wellard.
6.	Thomas Reiter.	17.	Theodore Keeler.
7.	Wm. H. Morgan.	18.	R. H. Burleson.
8.	Richard Rowe.	19.	Henry Feeney.
9.	John Mayhall.	20.	J. Bradshaw.
10.	Jas. De Lamontayne.	21.	Wm. S. Gregory.
11.	Jacob W. Seaman.	22.	Charles Miller.

Mr LUBY—Dennis McLaughlin.

Mr. BERNEY objected to have his name on the list of Ward Committee.

The name of GEORGE JACQUES, of the Nineteenth Ward, was moved to be inserted as a substitute, and the motion was put and carried accordingly.

The adoption of the report was then put to the meeting and carried, after a declaration of one of the Committee, that although some things in it were not agreeable, yet those who thought so had yielded their opposition for the sake of union and harmony.

Mr. WOODRUFF proposed a resolution to the effect that a Mass Convention of the Workingmen of the State be held in Albany on the second Tuesday of October next, for the purpose of nominating a ticket for their support, or selecting such candidates, already nominated, as would be most acceptable to them.

Mr. HENDERSON suggested the propriety of holding the Convention in New-York City instead of Albany, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. CROWE rose and said that the amendment was out of order, because the motion had not been seconded.

Another gentleman, thereupon rose and seconded it.

The resolution was read a second time, and the amendment again made by Mr. HENDERSON.

Mr. WOODRUFF said he should have no objection to receiving the amendment if it concurred with the wishes of the people in the various rural districts, but he did not think it would.

Mr. JAQUES proposed another amendment, providing that five delegates be chosen from each Assembly District.

Mr. WEST said the report had suggested a plan of organization here in New-York City, which rendered a State Convention unnecessary. He spoke against the advisability of holding a State Convention at present. Such a course would, he said, be premature now, and could not be else than inefficient. The sensible mode was to begin at home, and, having organized themselves properly here, to extend their organization throughout the State.

Mr. CROWE agreed with the last speaker, as to the folly of calling a State Convention at this time, and thereby subjecting poor men to needless expenses. He proceeded to speak at some length in support of the two first measures proposed to the workingmen, from which he digressed to a consideration of the questions of tenant right and the results of the Encumbered Estates act in Ireland.

He had not devoted much time to this when he was emphatically called to order. He then sat down, after a few words of conclusion, reiterating his desire to see the proposal for a State Convention abandoned.

Several gentlemen rose and addressed the Chairman simultaneously.

Mr. WEST rose to a point of order. The question before the meeting was as to the adoption of the resolution. He said that that being put before the meeting he would move a reconsideration of it, if it were not acceptable, and thus give an opportunity to the meeting to discuss the whole matter.

A gentleman moved a reference of the resolution to the Committee.

Mr. WOODRUFF persisted in having his resolution put.

After a few words of interrogation from Mr. FOSTER, as to the character of Mr. WEST's proposal,

Mr. BERNEY took the floor in favor of the resolution calling for a State Convention, which he advocated at some length.

Cries of "Question" were now heard, which eventually subsided in order to give an old gentleman who gave his name as Mr. GEORGE ADAMS, an opportunity of charging some of the Committee with desiring to bring something different from what the great mass of workingmen desired to feel with their hands and repeat with their hearts. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE—That is personal.

Mr. ADAMS did not wish to be personal to any living creature in this assemble, but he would say for himself he never would be the tool of any political party in the world. [Vehement applause.] I never will be, he exclaimed, so help me God, if I know it, to the slightest degree the tool of any political party in existence in the City of New-York. I am doubtful from what I have sat and heard here whether I have not remained too long here. I may be wrong, but I am afraid I am too right, and I guard you against it—I guard you against being the tool of certain men here. [Vociferous applause.] Mr. ADAMS proceeded to deprecate the manner in which the party of the workingmen might be sold to political intriguers, and informed the meeting that if he were to tell them a tenth part of what he knew of the private character of the individuals who were trying to lead them they would be ashamed to be under their management. [Applause.] He swore by the God that made him that he would run all the risks of their enmity rather than be associated with them in their designs.

The CHAIRMAN called Mr. ADAMS to order, and

Mr. ADAMS thereupon wound up by declaring strongly in favor of the State Convention. He resumed his seat amid tremendous applause.

Mr. WEST claimed the privilege of saying a few words, not so much in reply to the last speaker, but was prevented from going on by loud cries of "Question." and calls to "Order" by the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN was about to put the question on the amendment providing for a reference of the resolution before the meeting, when

Mr. JAQUES said that amendment was withdrawn, and he would propose another which he thought Mr. WOODRUFF would agree to, viz.: That five Delegates be chosen from each Assembly District to form the Convention in lieu of making it a mass one.

Mr. WOODRUFF refused to accept the amendment, and opposed it at some length, principally on the ground that the working people in the rural Districts would not be fairly represented on that principle.

Mr. JAQUES said he would change the amendment by moving five from each Assembly district in the City. He denied that this movement was a political thing at all, and argued that the delegations sent from the country would swamp those from the City unless they were limited to five from each Assembly District.

Mr. BRADSHAW made a speech in which he declaimed against the oppressors of the working classes, and vehemently opposed the proposal for a State Convention, on the ground that the men sent to represent the working classes at such a Convention would be rich men, whose interests were not identical with theirs. He pitched into "the Ogre, Capital," and stated some political truisms. For instance, that the general system of obtaining political office is seldom available to the workingmen, being conducted on the principle of "Down with the dimes and we will give you the nomination." [Loud applause.]

Mr. ADAMS said that he would show Mr. BRADSHAW that what he (Mr. ADAMS) contended for was to be obtained only by the means he (Mr. B.) proposed. That gentleman said the working men could only obtain the recognition of their rights by relying on themselves. It was JACKSON who had said, he believed, that eternal vigilance was the price of vigilance. So it was with the workingmen. Them was his sentiments exactly, and he would volunteer to go to Albany as a delegate, and live on bread and water rather than remain at home and let their interests be sacrificed. [Applause.]

Mr. BAILEY rose in the middle of the room, and said he had some resolutions to offer. He was interrupted by a loud cry "Question."

The CHAIRMAN invited him on the platform, and informed the audience that the question was now on the reference of the proposition.

Mr. JAQUES said the proposition for reference had been withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN put it to the meeting notwithstanding, and it was carried by one "Ay" against no "No."

A Gentleman rose to a point of order. The question was not on the reference, he said, but on the amendment to appoint five delegates from each Assembly District.

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment to the vote, and it appeared to be carried by a considerable majority.

A division was called for, and being taken, the amendment was declared to be lost.

The original resolution calling for a mass convention was then put and carried, after which loud cries for division were heard, mingled with laughter.

Mr. WEST rose, amid cries of "Question," and addressed the Chairman.

Mr. BAILEY, who had been called to the platform by the Chairman, also made an effort to go on.

Much confusion ensued as to which of these gentlemen had a right to the floor.

The CHAIR decided in favor of Mr. BAILEY, who offered two or three columns of a preamble and resolutions, vehemently anti-Know-Nothing in sentiment, and savoring strongly of Tammany Hall, both in the magniloquence of their style and their general tone. The present banking system, the prohibitory liquor law, the present system of land monopoly, and the existing City charter, were unsparingly condemned, and an immense variety of propositions made and advocated as "vital alike to humanity and the Republic."

Mr. WOODRUFF moved their reference to the State Convention before the last was read.

Another gentleman moved to amend that by referring them to a Committee of five.

The confusion became serious. A dozen gentlemen rose and attempted to make themselves heard. The confusion was tremendous, but high above the din was heard the stentorian voice of a great big fellow indignantly shouting "No one of SMITH, SICKLES & Co. ought to come here to crush down our resolutions." [Applause.]

Mr. BRADSHAW wanted to put the sincerity of Mr. BAILEY to the test by asking him if he would insert in his resolution one to the effect that nobody but a workingman should be sustained as a candidate for public office. [Loud applause.] The confusion which ensued was indescribable. The Chairman put Amendments and rose motions indiscriminately as they were offered, and declared sometimes that one was adopted and sometimes another. Kicking of heels on the floor, shouting, stamping and bawling formed the staple of the proceedings for several minutes. A most ludicrous display of parliamentary rules was made by several gentlemen who managed to rise in a lull in the intervals of calm but eventually the matter was decided by the Chairman's declaring that the motion for referring Mr. BAILEY's resolutions to a committee of five was carried.

Mr. WEST then got up and endeavored to make a speech, but the feeling of the meeting was palpably adverse to hearing him. He heed it not however, and made a lengthened vindication of the action of the Committee and the measures recommended in the report.

Subsequently the meeting adjourned.

The Tau Tog Club Regatta

The Annual Regatta of the Tau Tog Club, of Mamaroneck, came off yesterday, and it proved to be one of the interesting and exciting races of the season; the boats running from Cedar Point, round the buoy off Thregg's Neck, and back, for prizes of $30 and $20.

The following boats competed for the prizes: The *White Pigeon*, formerly known as the *Flying Cloud*, owned by Mr. HOFFMAN, Rye Neck; *Little Katy Did, alias Victorine*, alias *Red House Belle*, entered by Mr. BROWN, of the Red House, Harlem; *Divina, alias American Boy*, (new,) entered by Capt. BORDEN, of Mamaroneck; *Echo*, entered by HORACE WALDO, of New Rochelle; *Sam*, entered by JOHN PROVOOST, of Portchester; *Wide Awake*, entered by J. P. KNAPP, of Orienta, and the *Express*, entered by Mr. FARR, of Mamaroneck.

At 11¼ A. M., the firing of the last signal gun, all the cabins were slipped and the vessels started, and came in as follows:

	h. m. s.		h. m. s.
White Pigeon	2 41	Echo	2 42
Victorine	2 41 15	Sam	2 43 50
Elvina	2 41 40	Wide-Awake	2 44 50

Contributions for the Family of the English Physician.

Previously acknowledged	$368 75	Cosmopolitan	$5 00
J.	1 00	T. A. C.	5 00
G.	1 00	R. W. C.	5 00
J. A. B.	1 00	H. S.	5 00
		J. P. K.	10 00
Total			$401 75

Lewis Baker.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Where is BAKER?

GRAPESHOT.

In the Tombs. He will be tried at the opening of the October Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Evasive.

That interesting gentlemen generally known as AWFUL GARDINER, who seems to have withdrawn from public life for a few months past, turned up again yesterday. He has gone into the California business—selling tickets to emigrants. A man from the country intending to go to California, was importuned by GARDINER to buy a ticket of him, and declining to do so was struck a blow on his face which broke his lower jaw. We have not heard of GARDINER's arrest.

☞ A young man went to NIBLO's a week ago last Thursday, tendered a half-dollar and passed in. On Saturday he went to the same place, and found himself collared for passing counterfeit money—a five dollar bill, it was said. Without opportunity for remonstrance, he was, as we have received the story, locked up for the night, taken to Essex Market the next morning, and, on the appearance of his uncle from Brooklyn, was set at liberty, no one testifying against him. The young gentleman has brought us very respectable endorsers, and he thinks his treatment was very unjust.

☞ The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, about 10 o'clock last night, was occasioned by the lighting of a package of some chemical substance, placed outside the store corner of Cedar and Washington streets.

☞ The *Atlantic* will bring two statues, which are to be presented by Mr. STONE to the Mercantile Library Association. One represents Silence.

[Advertisement.]

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Photographs in all, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian Artists, and finished in a style unequaled by imitators. Photographs of every description made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

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[Advertisement.]

BARNUM STILL AHEAD.—Crowded in the word at BARNUM'S Museum. The new season has opened with grand éclat. The public has thronged to see the new company, the new drop curtain, the new scenic effects. The sterling comedy of "Wild Oats," played as it never has been before in this City, is the great attraction. It is to be performed both this afternoon and evening. It is a treat to witness it.

Music for special purposes made to order.

500,000 Carriage Tire, and Spring Belts.

5,000 doz. Wrought Iron Butts and Hinges.

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[Advertisement.]

☞ JOHN G. KNAPP'S Green Turtle Soup at No. 836 Broadway, corner Thirteenth street, is as far superior under that name, as the WASHINGTON is to Gen. PIERCE. Try it, and you will find it what the people wish; that is truth.

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☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lowndes' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

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NEW-JERSEY.

Quoits.

The return match, between Mr. RAE, of the Atlantic Hotel, Jersey City, and Mr. BEATTY, of the Hudson County Hotel, for $25 a side, was played on Saturday, on the ground attached to the Old Thatched Cottage, Jersey City. BEATTY, as in the match he played on his own ground, came off victorious—the pitching on Saturday was inferior to that of the preceding week, at Bergen. NESMITH and BRYDEN played the best of the party. TURNER must improve wonderfully before he again appears in a match. BEATTY named HANK NEWKIRK—Quoits weighed 9½ pounds, measured 5 inches in diameter, and C. DUNNING—Quoits weighed 2½ pounds, measured 6 inches in diameter. RAE named Wm. BRYDEN—Quoits weighed 9½ pounds, measured 6½ inches in diameter, and NATHANIAL TURNER—Quoits weighed 2½ pounds, measured 7½ inches in diameter. Judges—MARSHALL, of New-York, and KERN, of Jersey City. The distance they pitched was twenty-one yards—just three yards too long. The game stood, RAE, 10 to 21, and 17 to 21. The second game was very closely contested, and the Referee, [JOHN VANDERBILT,] was called in to settle the final throw—there was an eighth of an inch difference.

MARRIED

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 30 at No 29 Jane-st, by Rev. John Brash, Mr WILLIAM BARR, of St. Louis to Miss JESSIE REID WALKUP, daughter of Mr John Wright, of this City.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept 2, by Rev M. Tuttle, Rector of St. Luke's Church, WILLIAM S. GRATTAN, of Philadelphia, to Miss MALVINIA REILY, of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept 4 at Madison-square Presbyterian Church by Rev. Charles Parker, DAVID WETMORE to CAROLINE E. BIZET, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept 4, by Rev Dr Diller, Col. H. J. ENLS to Miss MARTHA VOYET.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 4 in the Church of the Holy Trinity by Rev. William H Lewis D.D., Mr JOHN MERRY to Miss MARY ELOISE DOMINICK, all of Brooklyn

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, CHRISTINA A., wife of James N Gifford, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 116 West 15th-st, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, Miss JOANNA MARIA aged 56 years

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No 154 Trumbull-st, on Thursday, 6th inst.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept 4, JOSEPHINE BRUEN, youngest daughter of Samuel W and Martha C. Hawley, in the 13th year of her age

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 44 Bank st., without further invitation

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept 4, at the residence of her parents (the Western Hotel) Mrs. FREDERICK REED, only daughter of L. D Winchester, aged 26 years, 10 months and 8 days

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Western Hotel, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 3, HENRY D. ROOT, of Greenfield, Mass., aged 35 years

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 1, at No. 98 Cook st., SUSANNA MULLER, aged 1 year. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

At Bedford, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, REN LEFFERTS, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday, 6th inst., at o'clock P. M.

At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 3, JANE GLADSON, late of New-York City, aged 73 years

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her nephew, THOMAS FRANCIS, No. 128 Orange st., Newark, this (Wednesday) morning, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock. Without further invitation

At Portland, R. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 2, ATHELIA MANTELLE, aged 21 years, of the firm of Mantelle & Sommerman.

Their friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, 204 Bond st., without further notice

At East Chester, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, in the residence of Jesse Lew Alexander Masterton, JEAN MORRISON, native of Strathaley Scotland, aged 91 years

The funeral will take place at the Morrisville Church, on Wednesday 5 inst., at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Harlem cars leave City Hall at 10 o'clock.

At Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Aug 31, ANNIE CLARK, only daughter of William and Annis Withers, aged 1 year, 2 months and 18 days

In Jamaica, L. I. on Friday, Aug 31, of congestive fever, Miss CATHARINE LYNCH, native of Ireland, aged about 40 years. An honest faithful and highly esteemed servant

At Stamford, Conn. on Sunday morning, Sept 2, EMMA, daughter of Samuel and Cynthia Dean in the 24th year of her age.

At Newport R. I., on Friday, Aug 31, CAROLINE LOUISA, infant daughter of G. Douglas and Frances Augusta Brewerton, aged 16 months and 11 days

At Montreal, on Thursday Aug 30, suddenly, of disease of the heart G. N. TORRENTE a native of Naples, and a resident of this City

At New-Orleans, on Saturday, Aug 25, of yellow fever, Mr. J. B. THOMAS, printer, formerly of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... SEPT 4.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	105½	10 Cleve C. & Co.	109
50 000 Missouri 6s	b60 94	50 Cleve & Pitts. R.	70½
10,000 do	93½	25 Cleve & R. R.	s30 111
6,000 California 7s, '70	88	200 Cleve & Tol. R.	s3 86½
1 000 Harlem 1st M. Bs	80½	100 do	b60 86
1,000 Harlem 2d M. Bs.	79	150 Mich. Con. R.	c 90
1,000 Albany Ex. Certs.	5c	42 Hud. R. Railroad	40½
5,000 Erie Cons. Ws	b3 85½	100 do	s60 41
5,000 Erie Bds '63 ex int	91	50 do	s3 40½
1 000 do	91½	200 Erie Railroad	s3 53
5,000 Erie Bds of '75	b30 90½	100 do	b3 52
20 000 do	s3 94	100 do	52
1 000 Hud. R 2d M Bs	s3 93	250 do	s60 52½
3,000 Hud. R 3d M Bds	78	400 do	s30 52
2,000 Ill Cen R. R Bds	85½	300 do	b60 52½
6,000 L O R F B w p.	94½	300 do	s3 52½
4,000 Ill Fr Bds ex int.	88½	100 do	s10 52½
2,500 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	91½	50 do	b30 52½
10 Bank State N. York	91	200 do	53
30 Continental Bank	107	300 do	b5 52½
250 Canton Company	b60 26½	150 do	s3 52½
100 do	c 25½	300 do	s90 52½
10 Nic. Transit Co	19	250 do	s30 52½
200 do	s90 19	50 do	b30 52½
200 do	b60 19½	150 Harlem Railroad	s3 28
100 do	b60 19½	200 do	b60 28½
500 do	s3 19½	100 do	s10 28½
100 do	b3 19½	500 Reading R. R.	s90 94½
25 Penn Coal Co	104	850 do	b3 95
50 do	b60 104	100 do	b30 95½
50 do	b60 104	200 do	b60 95½
150 do	b90 104½	200 do	b30 95½
600 Cumberland Coal Co	27½	200 do	c 94
650 do	s60 27½	200 do	s3 94
100 do	b60 27½	100 do	b5 94½
100 do	b30 27½	200 do	s30 95
800 do	s3 27½	400 do	c 94½
350 do	27½	350 M S & N Ja R. R.	s12m.100
200 do	b30 27½	6 do	101½
100 do	s5. 27½	200 do	b60 101½
150 New Creek Coal Co	3	93 do	s3 101½
200 Ward Coal Co	1½	13 New-Jersey R. R.	125

BETWEEN BOARDS.

SIMEON DRAPER sold to day, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock:

15 shares Chatham Bank Stock..... 90
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank Stock..... 95½
123 shares Webster Fire Insurance Co Stock..... 6½
200 shares Proprietors of City of Brunswick Stock. 4½
90 shares Galena and Chicago R. R. Co. Stock..... 111½
110 shares Del., Lackawanna & Western R.R. Stock. 76
200 shares Ohio & Miss. R. R. Stock (East Divis'n) 11½
100 shares Ohio & Miss. R. R. Stock (East Divis'n) 11

SECOND BOARD

$5,000 Ill Cen R. R. Bs	85½	600 Erie Railroad	53
10,000 Louisiana 6s	b10 98	100 do	b10 52½
100 Harlem Railroad	28	300 do	s60 52
200 Reading Railroad	94½	200 do	s 52½
100 do	s3 94	100 do	b3 52½
17 do	94	200 do	s60 52
200 do	s60 94	100 do	s3 52
100 Ill Cen Railroad	86	50 do	s90 52
20 Mich So & N I. R. R.	12	120 do	s2 52½
50 do	13½	100 do	53
200 Mich. Cen. R. R.	86	200 do	s90 52
100 Cleve & Pitts R. R.	71½	25 do	s30 52
100 Cleve & Tol. R. R.	86	100 Galena & Chic U. R.	110

TUESDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

The rates of Foreign Exchange for the steamer *Pacific*, sailing at noon to-morrow, were less firm than for the previous packet, particularly on England, the offerings being large, both of home drawn bills and Canadian. The most of the business in first-class names was done at 109¼ ₱ cent., and in some instances 109½ was accepted. One or two of the regular Bankers drew at 109½; others making settlements at 110. French Bills were again scarce, and the demand was mainly supplied by the leading Continental drawer, AUGUST BELMONT, at 5.12½. The engagements of Specie for the steamer up to 3 o'clock amounted to only $300,000, but nearly an equal sum goes to Canada as the proceeds of bills done in this market by the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway. The readiness with which money is now loaned at 7 ₱ cent. has the effect of diminishing the export movement of Gold by the Bankers. They employ the proceeds of their bills here at this rate of interest, and expect to remit to a good profit thirty or sixty days hence in Exchange made against the new Grain and Cotton crop. The market for Money, to-day, was quiet. The comparatively moderate business at the Stock Exchange keeps the demand for call loans within the means offering in the Street at 7 ₱ cent. The Bank Statement of this morning, though not wearing a favorable look, had little or no influence. The accounts from the West about the probable supplies of Produce to be sent to New-York this Fall are of the most encouraging tone; Exchange is down in Cincinnati to ½ ₱ cent in anticipation of this movement, and there is a good request for Eastern Bank Notes for circulation, in place of Gold, which it was expected some weeks ago would have to be sent to the interior to move the crop. The Sub-Treasury balance was increased to-day $117,940, making the total $5,477,748.

The buyers of Erie Shares are encouraged by the forthcoming official tabular statement of the earnings, expenses and interest payments of the first nine months of the Railroad year, ending June 30, and the sales this afternoon show an advance of nearly 1 ₱ cent. The statement referred to, which we are promised in season for our next paper, we understand will show a diminished rate of transportation expenses of about 2 ₱ cent., compared with last year, while the gross earnings, upon which these are calculated, have gone up $197,434. The other Road Stocks sold a fraction lower to-day, closing this afternoon at 94½ for Reading; 86½ for Toledo, and 101½ for Southern Michigan. Railway Bonds and State Stocks were fairly maintained, but the business not heavy. The European orders filled for this packet were moderate. The new loans of the Western Companies are much less active than in July and early in August. The general market was steady at the close, and favorably influenced by the demand for Erie.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, at Albany, has compiled, with much care and labor, a complete and in every particular reliable volume of all the Banking Laws of the State of New York, with an appendix, giving the necessary forms of all certificates, bonds, &c., to be used under them, and full instructions in regard to all transactions with the Bank Department. The edition of the work is limited, and is now on sale by GOULD, BANKS & Co., Law Booksellers, of this City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his regular sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Money Circulars for the Continent.

[Partial Translation.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1855.

Since our advices of 27th of August, the increasing demand for money then noticed has continued to be felt, and also there is nothing approaching a scarcity, yet the rate of interest has advanced 1 ₱ cent. The influence of this change in the Money Market has made itself felt upon Stocks, by a general downward tendency in prices, and in some cases by a marked decline. Except in the more speculative Stocks there has been great inaction.

Some of the United States 6s, 1867-68, have been sold at 117½; Indiana 5s have declined 1½; Louisiana 6s, 1; Missouri 6s, ½; and North Carolina 6s, 1 ₱ cent. California 6s have risen ½; Virginia 6s, as well as Tennessee 6s, without fluctuation, have given rise to but small sales.

Transactions in City and County Bonds continue extremely limited. We quote some declines on Chicago, Pittsburg, and St. Louis 6s, and Sacramento and San Francisco 10s.

In Railroad Bonds, which are transacted privately we have the same inaction to notice. Transactions have been but small, with a disposition to favor the buyers. At the public Boards there were done in limited amounts Erie Sevens of 1862 at a decline of ½; Sevens of 1871 down 1½; Sevens of 1859 down 1½, and Sevens of 1875 down ½ ₱ cent. Considerable sales of Illinois Central Construction Bonds were offered—closing at ½ ₱ cent. decline—and moderate amounts of

For the charge of [illegible] see Third Page

[illegible] Stock Exchange during the week ending Sept. 1, 1855, inclusive:

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	105½	10 Cleve C. & Co.	109
50 000 Missouri 6s	b60 94	50 Cleve & Pitts. R.	70½
10,000 do	93½	25 Cleve & R. R.	s30 111
6,000 California 7s, '70	88	200 Cleve & Tol. R.	s3 86½
1 000 Harlem 1st M. Bs	80½	100 do	b60 86
1,000 Harlem 2d M. Bs.	79	150 Mich. Con. R.	c 90
1,000 Albany Ex. Certs.	5c	42 Hud. R. Railroad	40½
5,000 Erie Cons. Ws	b3 85½	100 do	s60 41
5,000 Erie Bds '63 ex int	91	50 do	s3 40½
1 000 do	91½	200 Erie Railroad	s3 53
5,000 Erie Bds of '75	b30 90½	100 do	b3 52
20 000 do	s3 94	100 do	52
1 000 Hud. R 2d M Bs	s3 93	250 do	s60 52½
3,000 Hud. R 3d M Bds	78	400 do	s30 52
2,000 Ill Cen R. R Bds	85½	300 do	b60 52½
6,000 L O R F B w p.	94½	300 do	s3 52½
4,000 Ill Fr Bds ex int.	88½	100 do	s10 52½
2,500 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	91½	50 do	b30 52½
10 Bank State N. York	91	200 do	53
30 Continental

New-York Daily Times.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

RETURN OF THE JAMES ADGER FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

Particulars of the Loss of the Submarine Cable.

The steamship *James Adger* arrived at this port yesterday morning from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, after an unsuccessful attempt to lay the Submarine Telegraphic Cable between Cape Ray and Cape North. The company which went out with her returned in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the disappointment they naturally experience at the failure of the Expedition, and in spite of sundry inconveniences experienced from other causes.

The construction of this Submarine line, designed immediately to bring New York *three days* nearer to Europe than it is at present—even with the Telegraph to Halifax—and ultimately to complete telegraphic communication across the Atlantic, is one of the most remarkable exhibitions of American enterprise on record. The project of connecting the old and new worlds with a telegraphic cable had long been mooted in Newfoundland by several gentlemen of enterprising intellects. Among those who divide the palm of being the originators of the scheme may be named the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland, Mr. WARD, the editor of the *Morning Post*, published at St. John's, and Mr. GISBORNE, now of Halifax. To this latter gentleman, however, may be traced the first really practical steps taken in the matter.

More than a year ago, if we mistake not, Mr. GISBORNE accidentally happened to bring his plan for connecting Newfoundland and Nova Scotia by a submarine cable before Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of this City, who is well known for his commercial and surprise and activity. It was some time before Mr. FIELD could be persuaded to look on the enterprise with favor; but as soon as he ceased to view it with indifference, he seized upon it with enthusiasm. He obtained estimates and surveys. He corresponded with all scientific men whose opinions might be valuable or trust worthy, and in a little time had collected a portfolio of facts rivaling a Cabinet Minister's. Armed with these arguments, he determined to recruit a company of ten capitalists to sustain the enterprise. He first enlisted Mr. PETER COOPER, then Mr. CHANDLER WHITE, then Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, and subsequently another gentleman, whose name has escaped us. At this period it was suggested that instead of ten, this company of five possessed all the practical means necessary for carrying out almost any commercial enterprise. It was therefore determined that the Company should consist of five gentlemen only. With Mr. FIELD, resolution and action were one; and the next step was to proceed to Newfoundland to obtain a charter. A Company having the same object had had a brief existence some time previously, but for want of means had failed, leaving many debts and no assets save a charter. Mr. FIELD, Mr. CHANDLER WHITE, and Mr. D. D. FIELD, as legal adviser, went immediately to St. Johns, bent on obtaining such a charter as they wanted, and, in a space of time perfectly unprecedented in Newfoundland State History, they obtained their charter, assumed the debts of the old Company—so buying them out—amounting to something like $70,000, and in a short time the cable to form the first link in the chain between Cape Ray and Cape North, was on the stocks in the manufactory of Messrs. KUPER & Co., England.

This cable, as soon as completed, was shipped on board the bark *Sarah L. Bryant*, of Boston, and was bound for Port-au-Basque harbor, on the Newfoundland Coast, where she was to await the arrival of the steamship *James Adger*, and with her assistance proceed to lay the cable. One end of the cable was to be secured and insulated at Cape Ray, a barren fishing station, about twelve miles from Port-au-Basque; the other was to terminate at some point on Cape North not then decided on.

The *James Adger* left New-York on Tuesday, Aug. 7, having on board a large number of passengers guests of the Company, which last was represented by Mr. PETER COOPER and Mr CYRUS W. FIELD, as Directors, and Messrs. LOWDEN and MORAN, as Stockholders. The Company chartered the *James Adger* for the trip, at a cost of $700 per day, her owners paying all cost of pilotage, etc, and fully provisioning the ship. She was moreover bound, by her charter, to be subject to the orders of the Company, and to tow a ship a distance of seventy-four miles, more or less.

After touching at Halifax for coal, the *James Adger* proceeded to Port-au-Basque to look for the *Sarah Bryant*, arriving at this obscure but picturesque fishing station on Sunday the 12th of August. It was found, however, much to the disappointment of the company, that the bark had not arrived, although then overdue, and some fears began to be entertained for her safety. The *James Adger* proceeded immediately, therefore, to St. John's, thinking, perhaps, that the missing ship had been forced by stress of weather to take refuge there. On arriving at St. John's there was no sign of the *Sarah Bryant*, and when the nature of her cargo now came to be discussed and it was rumored that her stanchions had to be removed in order to admit the cable into her hold, the gloomiest apprehensions began to get afloat concerning her fate.

The Company's steamship *Victoria*, Captain SLUYTER, happening to be at St. John's at the time, she was dispatched to search along the coast to Port-au-Basque, lest the bark may have been driven into one of the multitude of small harbors that here fringe the Newfoundland shore. Some days were allowed for the *Victoria* to perform this task, during which time courtesies were interchanged between the officials of the Colonial Government and the representatives of the Company and their guests.

After the necessary time elapsed, the *James Adger* once more sailed for Port-au-Basque, arriving there on Aug. 20, and there, to the joy of all, lay the *Sarah Bryant*, weather beaten and briny, but still sound, and with the cable coiled compactly in her hold. Operations now began to be carried on with activity. A party started for Cape Ray, to erect a telegraph house on the shore for the operators—but, in landing the shingles from the steamer, the raft broke, and all the *materiel* was scattered among the reefs and breakers. The noble Newfoundland dogs, however, belonging to the fishermen, rushed into the surf, and, breasting the breakers did not cease their efforts until every stick of wood was safe on shore. The house was shingled that night, and it has the honor to contain two windows which were sawn out by Rev. Dr. SPRING.*

The bark *Sarah Bryant* meantime was undergoing such repairs as would enable her to bear the trip from Cape Ray to Cape North, and the necessary machinery was also being erected on her deck, under the superintendence of Mr. CANNING, an English gentleman of rare spirit and indomitable energy, who had previously to this laid the Mediterranean submarine cable. The *Sarah Bryant* at this time presented a woe-begone spectacle. Her sides were white with encrusted salt; her upper cabin—the Captain's—was half torn away to make room for the machinery, and many lamentations did Captain POLSLAND make over the desecration of that miserable hole, which he would persist in calling his cabin. The sailors seemed sleepless and weary, the rigging tangled, the hull shattered. She looked as if she had had a very hard time of it crossing the Atlantic. Her hold, however, was one of the most wonderful sights a man could behold. Let the reader imagine a wire cable of about an inch and a half in diameter, and then let him imagine seventy-four miles of that cable, and then let him imagine all this coiled away in a bark of about five hundred tons burden, and he may get some idea of the wondrous maze of iron that lay woven in the *Sarah Bryant*.

☞This cable consists first of three copper wires, to which a slight spiral form has been given. These are insulated by a thick coating of gutta-percha, put on in a liquid state, and cooled by passage through water. Outside this is a wrapping of some linen fabric, over all of which is twisted a spiral protection of steel iron wires, to which the same curve is given as to the interior ones of copper. Two large iron wheels with broad channeled rims rotating in opposite directions, were fastened on the after deck of the bark, and the wire was intended to go over one wheel and under the other. These wheels were furnished with checks which arrested their rotation at any moment, giving, in case of the cable snapping, a double chance of retaining the broken end above water, and also straightening out the cable as it passed over the circumference. By an ingenious arrangement it was also contrived that no two coils of the cable could overlap while passing over the wheels.

On Tuesday, the 31st, the *James Adger* returned to Port au-Basque from an expedition to Cape North, which she had undertaken for the purpose of surveying a proper spot in which to fix the terminus of the cable. The *Victoria* now towed the *Sarah Bryant* out of Port-au-Basque harbor, and on Wednesday the *Adger* took her in tow and brought her down to Cape Ray, but, the weather being thick, did not come to anchor until Thursday morning. The next great point was to land the cable—that is, to get about a mile and a half of it from the bark, and fasten the extremity in the Telegraph house. This was done by the *Victoria* and several small boats; and, after almost incredible exertion, the cable was dragged on shore, and the end conveyed to the Telegraph house, which was about three hundred yards from the beach. Here a cask had been driven into the ground, in the centre of which had also been driven a strong pile. In the space between cask and pile the wire had been wound like thread on a spool; and, as all the spiral of the cable lay beneath the level, the earth itself must give way before the cable could move. So far all had gone well. Time had been lost, but that was unavoidable; but now everything seemed to conspire against the success of the enterprise. Much of Saturday was wasted in trying to get a hawser from the steamer *James Adger* on board the *Sarah Bryant*, and at one time a thrilling moment intervened, when a collision between both vessels seemed inevitable. They did meet, but fortunately nothing serious resulted, though both ships bore the marks of that brief embrace.

At noon, on Saturday, the bark having been anchored in a position favorable for a start next day, gave out signals of distress, and a mournful flag floating half-mast high, indicated serious danger. It became evident that she was drifting fast on shore, and if allowed to drive, would in another quarter of an hour go to pieces on the rocks. She had, lost her anchor, and as well as an inanimate thing could show it looked the picture of despair. The *James Adger* hastened to her rescue, but either through fault of ship or captain was of no avail; while Captain POLSLAND's hoarse voice was every now and again heard from the deck of the drifting ship, imploring the *Adger* to save him from destruction. This glory was, however, reserved for the *Victoria*, who, thanks to Capt. SLUYTER's skill and coolness, always did the right thing at the right time, in the right manner. She ran up under the Bank, and as it were shouldered her off the reef, from which she was only a few hundred yards distant, and bore her triumphantly off to sea. The cable having been fastened to shore, could not, on this occasion, unfortunately, accompany the bark on her wanderings, so it had to break, and so happened disaster the first.

The whole of the next Sunday was spent in splicing the broken cable, the sunken end having been fished up by the *Victoria*, in hopes that thereby the necessity of relanding a fresh portion of the cable might be dispensed with. This, however, was a vain hope, for on the first strain the splice parted. All the reloading work had now to be done over again, and on Tuesday morning the steamer *James Adger* left Cape Ray, towing the bark after her. The cable rolled smoothly over the wheels, and both vessels moved at about the rate of one and a half miles an hour. Still the *Sarah Bryant* looked uneasy. As it came on to blow more freshly she pitched violently. The spectators on board the *James Adger* could see her keel exposed fore and aft alternately, as she trembled on the ridges of the waves, for near a third of her length, and when to this is added a series of rolls from side to side of the most exaggerated nature. A more uncomfortable looking vessel could not easily have been met with. It seemed perfectly wondrous how the comparatively slender wire ever stood the tremendous plunges which she gave. Every now and then she would bury her prow in the white crests of the waves, as if she were fairly maddened with the restraint, and sought escape in self-destruction. There seemed to be on the minds of all on board, as they watched the struggles of the restless ship, a vague foreboding of the disaster as soon to happen, and which would not only waste vast sums of money, but would wreck for the time being a noble enterprise, which we feel convinced was projected by the gentlemen connected with it more from a large spirit of improvement than any desire for pecuniary profit. This brings us to

THE LOSS OF THE CABLE.

That same night, at 12 o'clock P. M., it was signaled that the cable was injured, and both vessels hailed to have it mended. By 8 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday it was repaired, and the vessels once more went slowly on their way, the cable being gradually paid out, and every one watching its progress with the utmost anxiety. At 1 o'clock P. M. the wind freshened to a gale, and the frequent signals for a halt from the bark betokened distress. The waves swept over her every moment, and as a considerable portion of her decks were open to admit the paying out of cable, fears began once more to be entertained for her safety. Every one was on deck on the *James Adger*, watching the fated ship. Between the two, the huge hawser rose and fell with convulsive jerks, burying itself deep in the waves, when it slackened after every tug. The gale increased in intensity, and on the deck of the *Sarah Bryant* no man could stand upright. Behind her one could see, falling like a thin thread into the seething waves, the slender cable that still held its own. Then came the signal that two of the wires had ceased to act. There was still a chance left that, by the bounty of Providence, the remaining wire might reach Cape North, or, at best, St. Paul's Island, in safety. Every heart was brim full of anxiety. It was no common loss that all sorrowed over by anticipation. One of the arteries of civilization was about to be severed. Still the cable held. All on board the *Adger* knew that Mr. CANNING would give no order to cut the cable as long as a plank of the ship held together—yet all knew full as well the danger of thus being dragged sternmost to the sea, with exposed decks. Still the cable held. One daring man tried to speak to the *Adger* by climbing out on the bowsprit of the bark, but the storm was too high and hoarse, and his voice was drowned. He shook his head, however, three times, sorrowfully, and all then knew that the last wire had ceased to act. Still the cable held. The wind rose higher and higher. The bark pitched as if she would cleave her way to the bottom, and a gloomy anticipation sat upon every countenance. At last, at 4 o'clock P. M., Captain POSELAND gave the fatal word. A few strokes of the axe, a snap, and 40 miles of the cable sunk forever in the sea. There was no one on board any of those ships that witnessed this sad sacrifice but felt real sorrow for the cause of humanity and those gentlemen who had made such earnest efforts to promote it. A very short time after the cable was severed, the British war steamer *Argus*, with Admiral FANSHAWE, came in sight and offered assistance. An hour before, she might have been of great use, but all was then over.

After the loss of the cable, the *Adger* immediately headed for Sydney, still towing the bark, where both arrived safely, on Thursday, at 6 o'clock P. M.

In the above, we have thrown together a brief narrative of the principal facts connected with the failure of this great expedition. In our correspondent's letters fuller details will be given.

It may not be out of place here to offer a few remarks relative to the way in which the scheme was carried out. In the first place, the cable should have been laid from a steamship constructed for the purpose. In the second place, the Captain having direction of such vessel should hold the entire confidence of the Company. In the third place, the season for the laying of the wire should have been earlier in the year. On board the *James Adger* some unfortunate differences of opinion existed between the Captain and the Company, in regard to sailing courses, and there is no doubt of the fact that ten miles of the cable were wasted in the final start, by not making due allowance for the Northerly currents. Without intending in anyway to say aught to militate against Captain TURNER, of the *Adger*, from all we learn, it would have been desirable that he should have exhibited a little more energy and decision of character. All this has, however, been but a lesson, and we know the character of the chief men of this Company too well to suppose for a moment that such a momentary defeat will dishearten them. We have every reason to hope that ten months from this time the telegraph will be in full operation between Cape Ray and Cape North.

To the courtesy and kindness of Mr. COOPER and Mr. FIELD all on board are deeply indebted. In the midst of a constant and exciting business they yet found time to do all that was possible to promote the comfort and convenience of their guests, and although, through some strange mismanagement on the part of those whose duty it was to supply the ship with provisions, some inconvenience was suffered for want of fresh food and water, it is but justice to state that the Company were deeply distressed that such should have occurred—their charter with the owners of the vessel entirely relieving them from all responsibility in provisioning the ship.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day. Between five and six hundred delegates were present. D. LORING, Esq., of Salem, was chosen President. After some preliminary business, and considerable confusion, a ballot for a candidate for Governor was taken, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 518—of which E. D. BEACH, of Springfield, received 318; WHITING GRISWOLD, of Greenfield, 153; H. H. CHILDS, of Pittsfield, 40; scattering, 7.

CALEB STETSON, of Braintree, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. BEACH was nominated for Governor by the late Anti-Maine Law or Liberal Convention.

The following were chosen delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati in May next: CHARLES G. GREENE, of Boston; BENJ. F. BUTLER, of Lowell; WHITING GRISWOLD, of Greenfield; and NATHANIEL J. LORD, of Salem.

The resolutions adopted fully endorse the National Administration—denounce Know-Nothing with much emphasis—compliment HENRY A. WISE for the bold stand he took against the secret party in Virginia—unequivocally condemn the Maine Law in Massachusetts, and call upon all Democrats and liberal men to vote for the Democratic nominees.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the following State Ticket was nominated by acclamation:

For Secretary of State—JONATHAN E. FIELD, of Stockbridge. Treasurer—STEDMAN BUTTRICK, of Concord. Auditor—OLIVER STEVENS, of Boston. Attorney-General—NATHANIEL J. LORD, of Salem.

Mr. LORD declined the honor tendered, and in consequence, the State Central Committee were empowered to fill all vacancies.

Pennsylvania State Republican Convention.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Pennsylvania Republican Mass State Convention assembled here this morning. About 3,000 persons were in attendance from different parts of the State. After a preliminary organization, a Committee was appointed, who reported Judge JESSUP, of Susquehanna, for President, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The Convention was addressed by several prominent speakers. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series opposed to the aggressions of Slavery—declaring the Slavery question overshadows all others—that Freedom is NATIONAL and Slavery SECTIONAL—and condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The resolutions were passed by acclamation. No side issues arose.

During the afternoon the Convention was addressed by Messrs. BINGHAM and CAMPBELL, members of Congress from Ohio, and other prominent men.

In the evening the Convention nominated PASSMORE WILLIAMSON for Commissioner of Public Works, amid great enthusiasm.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS is now addressing the Convention, which will probably adjourn to-night.

Vermont Election.

VERMONT, Vt., Wednesday, Sept 5.

Returns from about one hundred towns indicate the reelection of General ROYCE by ten to fifteen thousand majority. The House of Representatives will be Republican and American by ten to one.

In Washington county a strong effort was made by a union of old line Democrats and straight out Whigs to defeat the Republican ticket, but the latter is successful by at least eight hundred majority, and has carried everything in the county.

Democratic Meeting at Honesdale, Penn.

HONESDALE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Democracy of Wayne County, at a meeting held in this place last night, passed resolutions declaring that FRANKLIN PIERCE had proved false to his pledges, and censuring the Administration in terms of strong disapprobation. Governor REEDER was fully endorsed, and the Administration censured for his removal.

New-Jersey Know-Nothing State Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The State Know-Nothing Convention met here to-day. Seventy-five delegates were present. They debated the Slavery platform of the last State Convention all the afternoon, and finally passed a resolution explanatory of their sentiments, in which they declare the repeal of the Missouri Compromise all wrong, and that it ought to be restored.

Convention of Colored Persons.

TROY, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The State Convention of colored men to-day adopted a platform, in which it was resolved to give the car of our Legislature, and of our fellow-citizens generally, no peace until they shall wipe from the statute book the Anti-Republican property qualification. A suffrage association for the State was organized. The Convention appears to be decidedly native in its proclivities.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The President and the Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

In response to the Norfolk Committee, the President, after consultation with his Cabinet, has caused an order to be issued to the commandant of the Gosport Navy Yard, giving him discretion to close the Yard and advance a month's pay to all the employés who may wish to leave. An order has also been issued to the commandants of other Yards to employ such refugees as may desire it.

The President decided that he could not grant the request to give up Fort Monroe as a refuge for the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, on account of the time required to remove the troops and other residents from the post, and on account of there being no suitable place for their reception.

The Cabinet, by the President, paid the Committee three hundred and twenty-five dollars, as a contribution for the relief of the sufferers.

Señor DE YRISARRE, Minister from Guatemala and Salvador, was officially received by the President yesterday.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Intelligence from Norfolk *vid* Richmond is, as usual, more highly colored than the accounts received direct by boat.

Mayor FISH, of Portsmouth, is reported dead. Rev. P. WILLIS, Methodist Minister of Norfolk, is also reported dead. Commodore PAGE has the fever.

The scarcity of coffins was so great that bodies were buried without them.

RICHARD GATEWOOD, correspondent of the Associated Press, and junior editor of the *Beacon*, is hopelessly ill.

A large supply of provisions and other necessaries was sent down by the Baltimore Relief Committee this evening.

The Baltimore Relief Fund is now nearly $18,000.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

At Norfolk, during the 24 hours ending at noon on Tuesday, there were 60 deaths, and more new cases than on any previous day. Deaths were occurring in such rapid succession, that coffins could not be procured in many instances. A private letter says that there is much suffering for want of food,—provisions were not to be had even by those having the means to purchase. Bread and crackers were more particularly wanted.

At Portsmouth, during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday, the number of deaths was nine, and of new cases, fifteen.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 3.

The deaths in this city last week were four hundred, including two hundred and ninety-four from Yellow Fever.

Fatal Affray in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

During the balloting in a Democratic Convention in this city, this afternoon, ROBERT DORNAN, a Delegate from the Fourth Ward, was attacked in the neighborhood by a party of men, headed by CHRISTIAN KAUCH. DORNAN was chased by them and pelted with stones, when he turned and gave warning that he would protect himself, and, being still pursued, shot KAUCH dead upon the spot. The affair grew out of an old feud between the Fairmount Engine and Moyamensing Hose Companies—DORNAN being a member of the latter. He had armed himself in consequence of an assault made the day previous upon Mr. MCMULLEN, in whose tavern he (DORNAN) was employed as bar tender. DORNAN surrendered himself, and is in custody to await an investigation.

Fire at Honesdale, Pa.

HONESDALE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

A fire broke out this morning in the umbrella stick factory owned by Col. R. L. SEELY, and occupied by ERENERD & Co. The building was consumed, together with its entire contents. The fire extended to the sash and blind factory, also owned by Col. SEELY, but occupied by WILLIAMS & Co. The loss is heavy, but is covered by insurance.

Fire at Newburyport.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The steam saw-mill of JOSEPH CURIER, in this place, together with the frame of a new ship, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000.

Arrivals of Southern Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. WM. FOSTER, arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock this morning.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here this morning, with all on board well.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Southern mail, as late as due, from all points, is received, but the papers contain no news worth telegraphing.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Another Fatal Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a man named CHARLES HOPPER, the driver of a coal wagon, was killed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at Cooper's Creek, near Camden, under the following circumstances: The deceased left Camden last night at 11 o'clock, in an empty wagon, drawn by a pair of mules. It is supposed that he fell asleep soon after starting, and that the animals progressed homeward by such route as they liked best. The consequence was, that the train to this City run them down, killing the driver and the mules, and breaking the wagon to pieces. The persons having charge of the train knew nothing of an obstacle on the Road until too late to avoid the collision. The train sustained no injury.

The Kinney Expedition—Interesting Concerning the Greytown Bombardment.

The *Evening Post* publishes an address of Col. KINNEY to the public, concerning his Expedition to Central America. He says he has reached that country in spite of the delay, trouble and expense to which he had been subjected, and that all his most sanguine expectations are fully jammed. Notwithstanding the hostile proclamation into which the Government of Nicaragua was inveigled by the Transit Company, Col. K. says he has met with a cordial and friendly reception. He attributes all the persecution he has encountered to the Transit Company, and especially to its agent, JESSEE L. WHITE, who feared that the colonization of that country by spirited Americans would create an influence unfavorable to their mercenary designs. The Company originally procured from the Government the exclusive right to run steamers on the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, on two considerations: first, of paying a certain sum of money, amounting at this time to over *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*; and second, of completing the junction of the two oceans by a canal from the Pacific to Lake Nicaragua. Neither of these conditions has it performed, and, though often summoned to do so, it has denied or avoided its obligations, relying apparently upon the inability of the Nicaraguan Government to enforce their fulfillment, for impunity in retaining a monopoly for which it had rendered no equivalent. Practically, the Transit Company, since its establishment, has controlled the country traversed by its route, and it has exercised its power with a singular absence of leniency or discretion. It naturally enough fears that a colony like Col. KINNEY's would interfere with the impunity with which it has hitherto repudiated its obligations. They fear, also, that it would tend to "build up San Juan or Greytown, a town whose destruction they had procured, and against which they have ever since manifested their hatred, resorting even to such measures as refusing to carry passengers and letters, opening and destroying private letters passing between there and the United States, as well as many other practices, for which an individual would be punished by the severest penalties of the law.

In regard to the destruction of Greytown, Col. KINNEY says that it was *brought about exclusively by the Transit Company* and Mr. WHITE, who made the most untrue representations at Washington concerning the inhabitants, and thus secured the cooperation of the Government in his plans,—which were to destroy the town, drive out the inhabitants and put the place in the hands of a new Government selected by himself, and favorable therefore to the interests of the Company. In proof of these statements Col. KINNEY publishes the following letter, addressed by Mr. WHITE to Mr. FABENS, then United States Agent at San Juan:

"OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA,
No 5 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Captain HOLLINS leaves here next Monday. You will see from his instructions that much discretion is given to you, and it is to be hoped that it will not be so exercised as to show any mercy to the town or people.

If the scoundrels are soundly punished, we can take possession, and build it up as a business place, *put in our own officers, transfer the jurisdiction, and you know the rest.*

It is of the last importance that the people of the town should be taught a lesson to fear us. Punishment will teach them, after which you must agree with them as to the organization of a new Government *and the officers of it.* Everything now depends on you and HOLLINS. *The latter is all right.* He fully understands the outrage, and will not hesitate in enforcing reparation.

I hope to hear from you that all is right.

Yours, &c.,
J. L. WHITE.

J. W. FABENS, Esq."

Col. KINNEY says he regards this letter as proving conclusively that Mr. WHITE was the real author of the Greytown tragedy—that he secured the destruction of that town from the most selfish motives, and that it does not, therefore, become *him* to charge Col. KINNEY with illegal and improper designs. He declares the peaceful and honorable character of his own Expedition, and closes his address with the following:

"A country without a rival in its natural capabilities, and in the importance of its geographical position, yet, for want of the improving hand of man, declining even in the plenitude of its resources, is to be created anew. The civilization, the arts, the stable laws and policy, the religion, the business enterprise and industry of the hardy Anglo-American race, are yet to be extended over a territory ample enough for their most generous expansion; and no sacrifice on my part shall be spared for the accomplishment of the undertaking. Meeting the approval of my own conscience—meriting, as I feel confident it does, the approbation of the Beneficient Ruler of the Universe, I cannot harbor a doubt that it will ultimately enlist the sympathy and cooperation of all good men; and, if any other assurance of this conviction were wanting, I should at least find it in the fact, that the same motives and interests which prompted the destruction of Greytown, have proved the main obstacle to the Kinney Expedition.

HENRY W. KINNEY.

GREYTOWN, Aug. 16, 1855.

CITY POLITICS.

Whig Delegation to the Charter Convention.

The Whig delegation to the Charter Convention of the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Districts, met last evening pursuant to notice, at Mr. MASON's, corner of Barrow and Hudson streets. JAMES WREN occupied the Chair, and GEORGE W. KENNARD acted as Secretary.

The following were the nominations:

Assessor—W. H. Geddes.
Constables—W. Kugler and S. Parker.
School Commissioner—James W. Farr.
School Trustees—Richard P. Berrian and Stephen Pell.
School Inspector—Charles C. Buxton.

ELECTION INSPECTORS.

First District—W. M. Whitney and S. H. Ferguson.
Second District—J. Lawrence and S. O. Hemphill.
Third District—H Burdette and Wm. Wilde.
Fourth District—Asa Bulman and W. H. Lee.
Fifth District—John Hutton and David Hennion.
Sixth District—J. O. Hunt and N. D. Thayer.
Seventh District—Jos. Anderson and D. H. Dick.
Eighth District—George B Dane and M. Kane.
Ninth District—Geo. Young and Geo. W. Kennard.

COUNCILMEN.

Twenty-first District—Wm. A. Wood.
Twenty-second District—A. Hemphill.
Twenty-third District—Richard P. Clarke.

A Committee was appointed to select a candidate for the Twenty-fourth District, as no person had been agreed upon by the Convention. They were ordered to report to the Secretary, and the meeting then adjourned.

Republican Convention—Sixteenth District.

Pursuant to a published call a meeting of the Republican electors of the Sixteenth Assembly District was held last evening at Thompson Hall, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. CHARLES C. SAVAGE, of the Twenty-first Ward, was called to the Chair; and SAMUEL BROWN, of the Eighteenth Ward, was appointed Secretary.

After the transaction of some opening business, it was resolved to appoint a Committee of five from each Ward in the District, to perfect the Ward organizations, and to nominate two Delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse, and to report at the next meeting.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to serve as such Committee:

Eighteenth Ward—John H. Robinson, William Boles, Richard Wynkop, Samuel Brown, Henry C. Banks.
Twenty-First Ward—Isaac Bailey, John C. Hines, Geo. Coschman, James Van Beuren, John D. Wight.

The Chairman was also added to the Committee.

The Committee was empowered to fill vacancies in their number.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The following Delegates have been selected: The Republican electors of the Eleventh Assembly District met last evening at Patton's Hotel, D. C. HENDERSON presiding; Secretaries—GEORGE PARKER of Third Ward, and WILLIAM W. BOYLE of Sixth Ward.

DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Third Ward—LEWIS C. BUNKER, ROB'T M. PARKER, JOHN M. COSTA. *Sixth Ward*—WILLIAM W. BOYLE, CHARLES B. FOOTE and CHARLES F. SMITH.

Messrs. COCHRANE and PARKER were appointed a Committee to supply vacancies in the State Delegation, if any occurred.

Committees were appointed from the Third and Sixth Wards, to report the names of Vigilance Committees from those Wards.

After transacting some other business, the Convention adjourned.

Know-Nothing Senatorial Convention.

The Delegates of the Know-Nothings of the Third District held a meeting last evening at the corner of Walker-street and Broadway, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Senate. The meeting was held with locked and tyled doors. The attendance of brethren was thin, and presented by no means a formidable political phalanx, only sixteen being present. When the Chair was taken, a brother moved an adjournment for a fortnight, and another of the fraternal band rose and asked permission to read the minutes of the last meeting. First brother said, if his motion was in order the minutes could not be read until it was put from the Chair. Second brother was anxious to have the minutes read before they adjourned. Third brother thought there was no use in reading the minutes, unless they were about to enter on business. Fourth brother called on the Chair to put the motion of adjournment. Chair complied, and the motion was carried, with only four or five dissentients.

When the meeting had gone out of session, and before separating, fifth brother asked first brother why he had moved an adjournment, and called for an explanation.

First brother said that he would satisfy his inquisitive relative, and proceeded to state that their last meeting had been adjourned for a fortnight, in order that they might see whom the other parties should put in nomination; but the nominations were not yet completed, and they were now in the same position they were in at their last meeting. Convention broke up. Nobody was beaten. Whigs and Democrats, look out for marked K. N.'s at your Conventions.

Have We a Dictator Among Us?—Startling and Important Rumor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is stated to me by more than one person "under the Government," that Dictator General SANTA ANA is at the present time in the vicinity of New-York City—that he has made overtures for the purchase of Mr. EDWIN FORREST's mansion, known as Font Hill, near Yonkers, and that Mr. F has named the price of the place at $100,000—stating that if H. E. the General and Dictator would *come to his terms*, it could be made a bargain.

It is furthermore stated by the above named "authority" "under the Government," that SANTA ANA has been making purchases of real estate in this City, and negotiating stocks "through an agent" in Wall-street, for some months past.

Now, Mr. Editor, permit me to inquire if there is any truth in these rumors? "Have we a Dictator among us?" If so, let it be known.

Many unsuspecting people were unaware of the presence of a NAPOLEON, when he was cutting up "didoes" about our City, some years ago. Don't let us remain unconscious of the presence of the Dictator, if he is around.

Although royalty is at a discount in these latter days, we should at least acknowledge the honor of a visit from his Serene Highness. Can't we get up a public reception? I'll be responsible for the fire companies. Yours, in doubt, REGINA.

The only reply we can make to our Correspondent's inquiry, as to the fact of SANTA ANA's presence among us, is, that really we don't know. He (SANTA ANA) might go further and fare worse.

Trotting.

CENTREVILLE COURSE.—A sweepstakes of $100 each, and $100 added by the proprietors, was contested for yesterday afternoon. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Only five of those entered "came up to the scratch," namely, J. GOFFE, who entered *Baker Boy*; W. WHELAN, owner of *Grey Eagle*; W. PEABODY, trainer of *Queen Mary*; CONKLIN CARL and W. SIMMONS.

The result of the different heats was as follows:

Baker Boy	1	2	1 1
Grey Eagle	2	1	2 2
Queen Mary	3	3	3 dis
Sheppard	4	4	dis.
Peacock	5	dis.	

The fourth heat, in which the *Baker Boy* and *Grey Eagle* contested closely, was very interesting, and the competitors were closely watched. *Baker Boy*, however, was clearly the victor, not breaking at all during the race, and coming in by a length.

Time—2:49, 2:45, 2:44, 2:46.

A match for $200 was afterwards run between two "country horses," viz.:

J. NICHOLS' *Jenny Bind*	1	1	
J. MOTT's *Suffolk*	2	2	2

Time—3, 2:59, 2:57.

☞ The Jersey City Common Council has reconsidered the Tax Ordinance. The night watch and day police appropriations were united, and the amount reduced to $18,000.

☞ Criminals are very scarce in Jersey City just now—the Police having little or nothing to do.

Brown University Commencement.

The Commencement exercises at Brown University commenced on Tuesday, with the usual literary exercises. The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held in Manning Hall. The Alumni held their Biennial meeting, and were addressed by Hon. CHARLES S. BRADLEY, of the class of 1836. His subject was "The Profession of the Law as an Element of Civil Society." The conservative influence of the legal profession, as a body, was dwelt upon with much earnestness.

The celebration of the Philermonian and United Brothers Societies took place at Dr. HALL'S Church. The oration was delivered by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.; his theme was the "Public Duty of the Educated American." He dwelt upon the position and responsibilities of the politician of the present day; urged the necessity of selecting for offices of trust men of intelligence and virtue, and insisted upon the need of better education. JOHN G. SAXE recited his Poem on the "Press,"—and it had good Saxon fun in it.

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle, spoke before the Society for Missionary Inquiry.

Pittsfield Institute.

The anniversary of the Young Ladies' Institute at Pittsfield, Mass., was held last week. Of the address delivered by JAMES R. SPALDING, Esq., of this City, a correspondent writes thus:

"Mr. SPALDING's address was an admirable performance. His object was to point out what is properly distinctive in female education. There was great freshness in his manner of handling the subject, and yet his views were strikingly conservative and sound; and whilst his style was highly cultivated, it was so simple and perspicuous as to make it a real pleasure to follow him. We have never heard a better analysis of the familiar, but important, subject, which the occasion assigned to him; and we hope to see the address published and widely circulated."

Warehouse and Transportation Entries.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under new regulations, all goods entered for transportation to the interior in bond, necessarily go to public store, which entails the expense of drayage to store, labor and storage upon *every* package. These changes have been heretofore avoided. It is true, they say that the goods can remain on board of vessel, free of charge, until the appraisers can examine the samples. The privilege is nonsensical, because the law also says they can remain during the time the law allows for the discharge. The time allowed is five days, and no vessel commences the discharge of her cargo until after the expiration of the five days, consequently all goods intended for transportation will of course go to public store, which is a great wrong to merchants residing in the interior, and a virtual prohibition of the benefits of the warehouse system to inland traders. It is to be hoped that importers will unite in a remonstrance to have the evil abated. E.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1855.

Bridging Railroads at Crossings.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I think it fully time our Legislature passed a stringent law obliging every Railroad Company in its borders to either bridge over or tunnel under every road crossing, and at every depôt. It could be done at comparatively small expense, and remove one of the principal causes for the many accidents. It is a wonder how they escape so often as they do, so liable is the track to get obstructed by stones, wood, &c., &c.

The only way to prevent it is to so fix the roads that it would be impossible for horses to get on the track at all, unless they *broke their necks*, as they *ought*, in getting there.

It would cost more to arrange gates and oblige the Companies to have men to open every time a team wanted to cross, in time, than the way proposed above. Now is a good time to follow this matter up. SAFETY.

Suing Women for Breaches of Promise.

A correspondent, noticing our statement a day or two since, that we knew of no case in which a *

MATTERS IN FRANCE.

Agricultural Exhibition—The American Reapers—New Inventions—Lamartine's Ode to Ristori.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1855.

Yesterday was celebrated in a somewhat lank and undecided manner. The combined *fête* of the Virgin Mary and the elder NAPOLEON. Had the latter personage lived, the *Constitutionnel* informs us, he would have been 87 years old. The ceremonies were comparatively uninteresting, owing to the diversion of the usual fund into the more useful channel of beneficence and pension-giving. The annual illumination was suppressed, as well as the fire-works, the regattas, and the sham fights. Cannon at morn and sun-set, gratuitous representations at all the theatres at one, and fine weather throughout the day, were the pleasures reserved for the class that enjoy festivities of the sort, and does not consider a holiday an infliction rather than a boon. Such people as are entitled to be received by his Majesty on the occasion of the ST. NAPOLEON, were so received; though the Americans who had arranged to be presented, were notified early in the morning that the ritual could not take place.

The theatres offered varied attractions, giving generally their best actors. They undoubtedly wished to renew the doubts and hesitations of the gentleman of last year, who, unable to choose which theatre he would attend, abstained from going to any.]

The *Moniteur* of the 15th was not the Holiday and Coegratulatory *Moniteur* we had expected. There was the usual portentous list of admissions to, and promotions in, the Legion of Honor, but they were all in that dreadful small type which indicates at once that it is needless to seek for names known to fame there. With the exception of the promotion of VERDI, I can discover nothing likely to interest your readers. The anticipated list of new marshals was not there, and it is fair to conclude that a lesson had been learned from the comments of the public on the proposed betowments. The Emperor received MILLARD FILLMORE after the usual calls of ceremony, though, as I have said, the Americans generally were waved off for another occasion. The *Moniteur* gives to Mr. FILLMORE the Christian name of WILLIAM, and nobody has forgotten how a year ago it distorted JOHN Y. MASON into JOHNY MASON. To day, also, it speaks of Mr. MCCORMICK, of reaping machine celebrity, as Mr. MACCORMICK. Having mentioned this name, I naturally swerve off to what, in an American point of view, must be considered the great event of the week—the grand definitive trial, before a most distinguished audience, of all the agricultural machines sent to the Crystal Palace—machines for draining, plowing, threshing, weeding, reaping and drying. The scene of the operations was at Trappes, beyond Versailles and St Cyr; two express trains were run, carrying out Prince NAPOLEON, the Minister of Agriculture, many members of the Academy of Sciences, jurymen, commissioners, farmers from a distance of three hundred miles, journalists and politicians, among whom were EMILE DE GIRARDIN and DROUYN DE LHUYS, &c., &c. The field of grain was over a hundred acres in extent.

The plowing was of no particular interest, and the attention of the company was not really awakened till the threshing match was announced. PITT's American Machine was put against CLAYTON's English. Six men were also set to work, that a better comparison might be made of the saving of labor effected. The trial lasted half an hour, at the end of which it was found that each human flail had beaten out ten quarts of wheat; CLAYTON's machine 410 quarts, and PITT's 740 quarts! The delight caused by the latter most admirable engine and its equally admirable results is quite indescribable. A group of Arabs expressed a desire to carry it off to Algeria. There were no American machines for weeding or sowing, so I skip to the reaping match. Here again men and women were pitted against the mechanisms of Messrs. MCCORMICK, MANNEY and WRIGHT, all of the United States, and against several English and French contrivances. The three Americans won by long odds, and in the order in which I have given their names. The least active of the three machines proved itself about equal to twelve men and as many women. Some one remarked, that he would rather be the inventor of MCCORMICK's Reaper than the hero of Sebastopol.

So that, even at this great Exposition, where in numbers and in appearance we have been so poorly represented, we are likely to issue with the very greatest honor and credit. The agricultural population of France need just such a lift, just such a material and moral elevation as this machine is ready to afford them.

I have nothing to say of the Crimea this week, and leave you to gather your Sweaborg intelligence from my colleague in London, in whose beat the Baltic evidently lies. I will merely say that everybody is perfectly prepared to learn, when the details arrive, that the victory is without any important bearing on the general aspects of the war.

A resurrection quite as extraordinary as that of the late Beau BRUMMEL, has taken place at Lyons and at Paris, simultaneously—a circumstance which would seem to destroy the *genuineness* of either. M'lle NINA LASSAVE has returned to the stage of action. This lady was quite notorious at one period—in 1835, I think—as the mistress of FIESCHI, of infernal machine celebrity. She appeared before the Chamber of Peers as a witness in the case, and subsequently exhibited herself for money. Some laborers near Lyons were last week accosted by an elderly female in rags, who begged for food, and declared herself to be the veritable NINA of other days. This circumstance was narrated in the *Salut Public* of Lyons. The next day the editor received a rectification from NINA's father and mother, stating that he had been imposed upon, for that lady was living in affluence and retirement at Lyons, under their immediate supervision. The next day again the *Siècle* received a letter from NINA herself, declaring that she was living in obscurity in Paris, and would probably never have occasion to ask charity at Lyons. So here are three candidates for the inheritance of the shabbiest of reputations. The *Siècle* thinks it inexplicable, although the particular NINA, whose observations it published, enclosed the summons served upon her by the Chamber of Peers, as a guarantee of her authenticity. The *Siècle* is naturally proud of having furnished a superior article, and more than ever has no connection with the concern over the way.

I have to mention three inventions, which, though not likely to exert an influence equal to that of the Reaping Machine, are not without merit in their way. These are the *Pince-Voleur*, or Pick-pocket Pincher, the *Turbabsine*, or Absinth Muddler, and the Saviour. The first of these engines, which I may briefly describe as being a cross between a fish hook and a harpoon, is intended to secure watches placed in fobs from the avidity of highwaymen. It acts somewhat like a fox-trap, and springs at the unwary finger and thumb that would seek to appropriate the object confided to its vigilance. I have not learned how it distinguishes between the touch of the owner who may be bent upon learning the time, and that of the "pal" that confounds the *meum* and *tuum*—the "your'n" and the "his'n." It would be awkward for a gentleman wishing to consult his watch to be caught by an undiscriminating pincers, and held up to public derision as the rifler of his own person. The inventor seems to have labored under an overwrought idea of the exposure of portable time-pieces to the skill of the despoiler. He says in his prospectus: "Do we not all of us feel that our watch in our fob clings to us by the instinct of tenures, and are we not conscious that its safety is the result of constant solicitude and incessant vigilance?" That a man beset by such feelings should have invented the Pickpocket-Pincher is but natural.

The Absinth Muddler is a machine for producing a more perfect mixture and assimilation of absinth and water. It is known that this beverage depends for its excellence upon the complete incorporation of one liquid in the other—a fatiguing and delicate operation. When well mixed it has a turbid look, and hence the expression *turbabsine*, the invention is a mere pierced strainer which lets the absinth into the water drop by drop, thus giving each the time to spread, and the mixture time to muddle. The inventor calls upon the population to refuse, at the *cafés*, to drink their absinth as an appetizer before dinner, unless muddled by his patent.

An advertisement headed "Power of the Saviour" requires you to read it attentively in order to discover to what it refers. The "Saviour" is an instrument to prevent restive and unruly horses from running away. The inventor requests all who may be troubled with a vicious animal to bring him along. He will get on his back, the bit being furnished with a Saviour, and after having excited him to the utmost degree of irritation by drums, musical instruments, and even fireworks attached to his legs, he will, at a given signal, apply the Saviour, when, as if by magic, the horse will subside into the most exemplary docility, and the "power of the Saviour will be demonstrated in a manner at once instructive and gratifying." These three inventions are not exhibited at the Crystal Palace, just as BALZAC and BERANGER were never admitted to the Academy.

The following is an example of the enterprise and activity displayed in the editing of *Galignani's Messenger*. Mr. FILLMORE arrived in this city on the 28th of July, and on the 14th of August *Galignani* contained the following: "Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-President of the United States, has arrived in Paris, and has taken lodgings at the Hotel des Londres."

I spoke not long ago of an ode by LAMARTINE to RISTORI. I enclose a translation, or rather paraphase, by NATHANIEL GREENE, of Boston, who devotes his leisure to the cultivation of the "amenities of literature." The original offered serious difficulties, but I think they have been triumphantly overcome, as follows:

TO MADAME RISTORI.

Oh thou, by whom the pride of France is stirred
To envy Arno's noblest tragic son,*
Thou givest life to him unspoken word,
And yield'st him laurels more than half thine own.

What if a poet he by God was made?
Thou art *all poetry*; in feeling, thought;
Thy heart hath tones that every sense pervade,
From which the stage a deeper voice hath sought.

Which is the poet? say, thou weeping throng;
The one who notes his thoughts upon the page,
Or she who wakes to life, with feeling strong,
His incorporeal phantoms, on the stage?

'Tis he, 'tis thou! your souls no longer two,
Thine equal glory is by all acclaimed;
His shadows with thy blood thou dost indue,
And thus joint immortality is gained.

The written drama in the letter sleeps;
A voiceless harp, it can no sound impart;
No joy rejoices, nor no sorrow weeps,
Till thou dost touch the clavier of the heart.

Old Memnon's marble felt that it was rock:
Its soul, oh sun! was kindled by thy rays!
We listening weep, but every burning drop
Flows from thy heart, ere falling from our eyes.

*ALFIERI.

Madame RISTORI has already read these lines in two languages; in a month or thereabouts, I shall have the honor of submitting them to her in a third. DICK TINTO.

ALABAMA.

Defeat of "Sam" at the Late Election—Its Causes—Progress of a Disunion Party—Prospects of the Corn and Cotton Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALABAMA, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855.

Well, the election is over, and though the returns are not all received, enough is known to satisfy us that WINSTON is elected by a majority of six or eight thousand. SAM is down, and Democracy is rejoicing all the more boisterously that defeat appeared almost certain. The American party seem to have failed in almost every part of the State. A few of the central counties, the seat of the intelligence and refinement of the State, have given SHORTRIDGE handsome majorities. The "piney woods" counties decide, generally, the elections here. It is said that they still "Hurrah for JACKSON;" it is *known* that they pulled down the telegraph last Spring, because of the connection it was supposed to have with the donuth! Democracy cannot be easily routed there.

Besides the ignorance which the American party had to oppose in the non-enlightened portions of the State, it has encountered a prejudice in all quarters against State aid. The interests of the State suffer to the extent of tens of thousands of of dollars annually, for want of a few railroads, which private capital will never build so long as it is so much more profitable to buy negroes than to build cars and iron slaves. A little assistance judiciously given, would develop the resources of the country amazingly, but it is not to be given.

The Philadelphia platform threw defiance to the State Rights men, by the declaration that "a constitutional union is the paramount political good." Now, it should be known that a "constitutional union" is far from being the "paramount political good" in more than one place in the confederacy. In fact, there are several things vastly more important than such a union, or, indeed, any union. For instance, the Kansas-Nebraska act is "paramount" to the union—the inter-State Slave-trade, Slavery in the District of Columbia, the Fugitive act, and perhaps other political "gonds" not yet estimated and assigned their place relatively to the union. Both parties have repeatedly declared their determination to consider union secondary to these "goods;" but coming, as the American party did, with a *national* platform, claiming national support, it did not so readily incorporate the Georgia platform as to secure the hearty cooperation of the State Rights men. A few were found who believed they could stand upon both. The number was insignificant, however—the great majority throwing their influence into the Democratic party. The election, in short, is a triumph of Calhounism, as set forth in the Georgia platform. That is getting to be considered the ark of safety for the South, in which it may outlive the deluge of Abolitionism and Free-Soilism. The "creeping things" are already gathering there; the Conservatives, the Union-lovers, the men who preach political honesty, patriots, if such still exist, Noah-like, will seek safety there last of all—not at the sight of clouds, but when the flood comes.

The truth is, and let it be known and believed henceforth, there is growing up a party, year by year, looking to the disruption of the Union and the formation of a Southern Republic. Any manly, independent action of the North, such as her weight in the National councils entitles her to take, will henceforth be held an insult to Southern honor, an invasion of Southern right, and a sufficient pretext for breaking the golden bands that bind together the States of the Republic. Then the new Republic is to enter upon enterprises of profit and renown suited to its genius. The re-opening of the African Slave-trade may be counted as one; an impossible thing while *this* Union lasts. I conceive it to be not one of the possible contingencies of a Southern Union, but one of the grand achievements of its inauguration foredoomed to accomplishment. The press of the South, with few exceptions, dare not yet brave the cry of "*Shame*" which the whole world would raise; but in private circles it is freely discussed. When a man or a people begin to weigh the profits which will accrue from the commission of a great crime against the infamy of the deed, there is danger. The love of gain is stifling the love of goodness and the fear of God. The leaven of unrighteousness is surely at work. God grant that it may never be in the power of the South to decide this question! It would be no more safe to trust Southern honor, which in cases like this means Southern avarice, upon the matter of more labor than upon that of more land. The Nebraska swindle was evidently but the inception of a policy of which we shall see more by and by, if there is ability to pursue it. Will not the man who steals his neighbor's land, steal his horse to plow it if he can? The South has the land—it waits but an opportunity to steal from Africa the chattels to cultivate it.

For this great step backward the public mind is being prepared most industriously, by a systematic abuse of the North, and an estimate of the resources of the South, of its ability to maintain the dignity of an independent nation. Some talk of fighting, like Dr. BRECKINRIDGE; some count up the millions of revenue which, now poured into the Treasury of the Union and thence into the pockets of the Northern *fanatics*, would enrich the South in the event of a Southern Union, like DR BOW. Now there are few reasonable men who know the strength of the Free States, who do not concede at once the folly of a contest with the North. But I do not know of any who do not believe that the revenues of a Southern Republic would be immense, far more than enough for the expenses of a Government. Well, they might be immense, if the folly were committed of taxing themselves for all their import. Without manufacturers, without a marine, there would obviously be a revenue for others as well as for the South. That would be a costly experiment; it may be that nothing else will satisfy the thirst for power and dominion which is hurrying the South to ruin.

During the past month we have had rain in all parts of the Southwest. The corn crop is safe! good judges estimate it to be larger than for many years past. There is no danger of want the coming Winter in the South. The cotton fields have not done so well since the rain as before it; the cotton plant requires a dry season to bring its bolls to perfection. Its most destructive enemies are the rot and the worm, both of which damage the prospects of the planter most seriously in a wet season. Besides, at such times, the growth of the plant is too rapid and luxuriant, attaining often a height of eight or ten feet. A planter told me a day or two since that he rode through a cotton field on his plantation that appeared like a small forest; the plants reaching above his head while on a large horse. In such cases, the plant, in the language of planters, is said to "run to weed," and no pruning will check this tendency and convert the superabundant juices into fruit. Should the weather be favorable from this time onward, the cotton crop will be a fair one. In my next I will describe the culture of the plant which clothes the world. W.

Danish Troubles—Composition of the Danish Navy.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

In a recent issue of your paper, under the heading, "Danish Troubles—Privateering," an opinion is expressed about the Danish Navy, in relation to which I beg leave to say a few words. You think that "the Danish fleet, though but little inferior to our own in numbers, is undoubtedly inferior in quality, etc." Now, with all due respect for the United States Navy, I really do not believe such to be the case. The Danish men-of-war are well built and equipped, the corps of officers is known for the scientific attainments, practical ability and gentlemanly bearing of its members, and may justly claim to rank equal with the officers of the United States Navy. As to the crews, they do not perhaps count as many picked seamen as those generally shipped in the United States men-of-war, but they possess another quality which will in a great measure make up for that default. The maritime conscription enables the Danish Government to man their men-of-war exclusively with native sailors, who partake strongly of the national feelings, which in this instance, from all I can learn, will be raised to the highest pitch of indignation. The people of Denmark, who are perfectly aware that the Sound dues question is of no real importance to the United States, (out of 5,856 vessels passing the Sound during the first six months of the present year, 16 only were American,) appear to be under the impression that by an expected easy triumph over their navy, and perpaps by an easy conquest of their possessions in the West Indies, the election of the one or the reelection of the other is to be greatly facilitated, and you will easily conceive their feelings at the idea of having been selected for victims in such a case. Add to this that the whole difficulty (in their opinion, at least,) has originated in the Cabinet of Prussia, and that it is their present critical position and arduous struggle for the preservation of their free institutions, independence and neutrality, of which the United States Government appears decided to profit for their humiliation; and there can be no doubt but that the Danish Navy will, in this new struggle, show the same spirit which a few years ago pervaded the whole nation and enabled them successfully to resist the aggression of powerful Germany. In that last war the Danish Navy lost two ships by an inconsiderate attack upon land batteries, but carried out with complete success and without any loss whatever, the blockade of German ports in the North Sea as well as in the Baltic. I am therefore fully of opinion that the Danish Navy will not be found inferior in quality to that of the United States, whose superiority in numbers I on the other hand readily admit, considering the immense resources of which this great country disposes for the creation of a powerful navy within a very short space of time. It is therefore very likely that, as you suppose, the Danish Navy will, in case of a war with the United States, be driven from the seas, but it will be both natural and specially justified by the President's message, quoted in the above-mentioned article, if the Danes in such case resort to Privateering as one of their principal means of resistance against what they consider a wanton and unjust agression of the powerful upon the weak.

Whether such a deplorable event as a war between two old friends and natural allies is or is not to take place, is at the present moment impossible to say; whatever hope I entertain in that respect is based upon the high sense of justice of the American people, who, if only the real facts in this matter become known to them before it is too late, will check the intrigues of politicians, (both foreign and domestic,) and prevent a second Greytown affair, or at least an agression equally disgraceful from a moral point of view, if not quite so safe in regard to consequences. I remain, dear Sir, yours most respectfully,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1855. BALTIC.

Yellow Fever.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The enforcement of sanitary laws in cities is a paramount duty of those who have for the time being the weal or woe of their inhabitants in their keeping. They should not be formed upon unfounded theory, or give alarm where there is really no cause for fear. The life of the citizen may depend upon his feeling secure, and her prosperity upon the fact, that she is said to be free from contagious disease. The course of yellow fever makes the health of New-York depend entirely upon our quarantine, and the "Reader of the TIMES" would urge a strict quarantine as the only remedy for a yellow fever epidemic. If this statement is true, the guardians of our City should add to their vigilance and create additional cordons a the mouth of our beautiful bay.

But the remedy is not solely here. The railroads from the south, the east, the west, and even from the north, may all bring the yellow fever within the business districts of New-York, and take its sufferers o Greenwood, and the quarantine be perfect. The cordon should be all around the City and the watch everywhere present to prevent the pestilence at this time, if the danger of an epidemic is really as great as the TIMES imagines. But, Mr. Editor, the health of New-York is not so precarious as you suppose. The City, according to the present known laws of this disease, will never be visited by an epidemic yellow fever. This disease cannot find food enough to live on as an epidemic in the Island of New-York, under even its present too filthy condition. Its history here shows that it is not a native of New York, but that it is foreign in its origin, and that to live here it must have food beside that of human living beings. It may bring death to individuals peculiarly exposed, but in no other sense than the eating of too much fruit, or being blown up by a railroad disaster. Doubtless we have had occasional cases of death by yellow fever every year since 1822, but we have had no epidemic of this character since that year, and in that year the deaths were 240, when the population was about 124,000. In the year 1708, when the City contained only 58,000 inhabitants, who principally resided below the site of the present City Hall, 2,084 of those inhabitants fell victims to this, then, awful scourge; and, doubtless some hundreds more died who attempted to escape by flight. The condition of the Island at that time furnished the best food for that disease, and it rioted amid the living, and made death an inmate of every dwelling. There were pools of stagnant water made rich by decaying animal and vegetable matter; docks and wharves lying open to the noon day sun in low tide, with the offal of all nations and people upon its surface, and graveyards with their uncovered and decaying tenants, water stagnant in the streets, all uniting to give to the yellow fever a place and a habitation, while the people were drinking water unfit for human use.

These have now all passed away, and with them the epidemic yellow fever. W

"Mr. Markoe and the Churchman."

We have received an article in reply to the communication published in the TIMES of Wednesday, under the title given above, of which the following is the only material part:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As a brother clergyman of Mr. MARKOE's, and well acquainted with his position and circumstances, I *know* that he had *not*, "by his eccentricities of doctrine and worship, used himself up," (in the vulgar and heartless phrase of your correspondent) "in the Church where he was." I *know* that it is *false*, "that he had no currency, and could not, for some time, procure himself to be employed, or listened to in his official character." And did not the writer of these vulgar and unfeeling expressions, *also* know that they were false when he wrote them? For he professes to have "gathered the substance" of several long articles in the *Churchman* on the subject, of which articles, one of the longest was an account of Mr. MARKOE's ministry in the Church, from one "who has known him from his childhood." From this article, which gives *facts*, not mere *ideas* and *prejudices*, a curious method of logic would be needed to "gather the substance," as "M. A." has presented it to us. The *facts* are, (and they are either expressly related, or sufficiently intimated, in the *Churchman*,) that Mr. MARKOE's delicate health was one chief reason of his having no Parochial charge; and that so far from his not being able "to procure himself to be employed, or listened to, in his official character," he officiated and preached, by invitation, on frequent occasions, up to a few weeks before his unhappy perversion. They add that his health had been broken, (as many another clergyman's has before him,) in great part, by too assiduous application to his duties, in the study and the pulpit. He was a hard student, and contessedly an eloquent preacher.

I am, myself, no Romanizer, nor have I the least particle of sympathy with those who are, but I am a lover of Justice, and at the least, a "*follower* after" CHARITY.

New-Jersey Railroads.

A correspondent, speaking of the recent disaster on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and of the hopelessness of applying to the *Legislature* for redress or for security, suggests an application to the Judiciary—where, as yet, the Company has no representative. He says:

"What then, is the remedy? Two-fold. Suits at law for the recovery of damages by those who have suffered and by their friends—and a *greater* suit still—calling on the Corporation to *show cause why their Charter should not be declared forfeited*, inasmuch as repeated experience has proved their Road "incomplete in its construction, and dangerous to travelers." This is a legitimate ground of action, and I should like to see the decision of that Judge who will pronounce a Railroad with a *single track*, on the greatest thoroughfare of the Union, a completed structure, answering the conditions of its Charter and fulfilling its obligations to the public."

Long Island Mails.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have just received (Aug. 29) a letter mailed at Flushing Aug. 6—23 days, the distance 14 miles, at the rate of a little more than half a mile a day. I also, on the 19th of July, received a letter from the same place, mailed June 26, or 23 days—so that Uncle Sam's mails travel with perfect accuracy. The first letter was advising me to attend a very important meeting on the 9th. Can you inform us if we have not made a mistake of a century? It surely must be 1755

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Dr. John W. Francis.

The well-informed New-York correspondent of the *State of Maine* says of this eminent physician and scholar:

"It is reported that Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, the distinguished physician, the lover of science and art, the friend of the scholar and the artist, the whole souled man, whose face recalls to you the philosopher FRANKLIN, is for the second time in forty years, leaving his laborious city life for a few weeks' recruiting in Newport, where he is engaged upon his autobiography, already considerably advanced. Those acquainted with his profound erudition, his scientific attainments, his extensive acquaintance with the great men on both sides of the Atlantic, his professional experience, his remarkable memory and inexhaustible fund of anecdote, look with great interest for its speedy completion. The Doctor is suffering deeply the loss of his only son. He was a most noble youth of remarkable attainments and promise. The recent fire which destroyed TROW's printing establishment consumed one hundred and six printed sheets, of which copies had been fortunately saved—of a touching tribute to his memory. It will be comprised in one hundred and fifty pages, to be printed, not published. Its literary superintendence is in the hands of TUCKERMAN, the accomplished author and intimate friend of both father and son. An engraved portrait is to be from a most exquisite miniature on ivory, by WENZLER, probably the finest miniature painted in the United States. For perfection in the resemblance, independent of its remarkable finish, it has just claim to the high, if hackneyed, title of "counterfeit presentment." It is the inspiration of affection which has caused the unusual excellence.

Sir John Franklin.

Lady FRANKLIN has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Arctic Committee, urging the claims of her late husband to some portion of the reward offered for the discovery of a Northwest Passage. She says:

"When it is remembered that these brave and unfortunate men, after years of intense suffering and privation, were found dead of starvation upon a spot which they could not have reached without having first solved that geographical problem which was the object and aim of all these painful efforts; and when it is also remembered that they are beyond the reach of their country's rewards, you will not, I think, refuse them the acknowledgment that is due to their memory."

THE BURLINGTON CATASTROPHE.

THE VERDICT.

Dr Helmekee, the Railroad Company and the Engineer Censured—The Conductor Exonerated.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, the Coroner's Jury rendered their verdict in the matter of the Burlington Catastrophe, after a consultation of sixteen hours.

The Verdict is as follows:

State of New-Jersey, Burlington County, ss.

An inquisition taken at the City of Burlington, in the County of Burlington aforesaid, began on the 29th of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and continued from day to day until the 4th day of September, in the same year, before me, SAMUEL W. EARL, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Burlington aforesaid, acting as Coroner, upon the view of the bodies.

JOHN M. CONNELL, of Wilmington, Del.
MARGARET PRESCOTT, of Salem County, N. J.
ALEXANDER KELLY, of Philadelphia, Pa.
DURAND DE ST. ANDRE.
WILSON KENT.
GEORGE W. RIDGEWAY.
MRS. C. M. BARCLAY.
EDWARD C BACON, of Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES H. BOTTOM, of Trenton, N. J.
HUGO RUSH, of Georgetown, D. C.
WM. M. BOYCE, of Washington, D. C.
EMILY M. BOYCE, of Washington, D. C.
MARY BROWN, of Washington, D. C.
JANE P. LINCOLN, of Ellicott's Mills, Md.
JACOB HOWARD, of Lebanon, Tenn.
JOHN DALLAM, of Baltimore, Md.
THOMAS J. MEREDITH, Baltimore, Md.
HUGHES B. JARVIS, of Newark, Del.
JOHN F. GILLESPIE, of Natchez, Miss.
TITUS LOVELAND, of Lasan, Ill.

Then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of John A. Rodgers, Wm. A. Rogers, Elisha Baldwin, Seth Thomas, Hamilton McDowell, Frederick F. Bainbridge, John Langdon, Robert T. Willetts, Amos Hutchins, Lewis Rothermel, Edward Voute, Samuel Emely, John Mitchell, Wardrop J. Hall, Richard A. Woolmer, Bennett Vonkenburg, and upon the solemn affirmation of William W. Miller, Budd Sterling and Lewis C. Leeds, who did allege that they were conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, good and lawful men of the said County of Burlington, who being sworn, affirmed and charged to inquire on the part of the State of New-Jersey, when, where, how, and after what manner the said John M. Connell, Margaret Prescott, Alexander Kelly, Mary Brown, Durand de St Andre, Wilson Hunt, George W. Ridgeway, Mrs. C. M. Barclay, Charles H. Bottom, Hugo Rush, Edward C Bacon, William M. Boyce, Emily M. Boyce, Jane P Lincoln, Jacob Howard, John Dallam, Hughes B Jarvis, Thomas J. Meredith, Thomas F Gillespie and Titus Loveland, came to their deaths, do say upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid that the said John M Connell, Margaret Prescott, Alexander Kelly, Mary Brown, Durand de St. Andre, Wilson Kent, George W. Ridgeway, Mrs. C. M. Barclay, Charles H Bottom, Hugo Rush, Edward C Bacon, William M. Boyce, Emily M. Boyce, Jane P Lincoln, Jacob Howard, John Dallam, Hughes P. Jarvis, Thomas J. Meredith, John F. Gillespie and Titus Loveland, came to their deaths by the running off from the track and breaking up of the cars upon the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at a spot in the City of Burlington, between the Arriscunk creek and the crossing of said Railroad by the River road, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, 1855; and the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do further say that the immediate cause of the running off of the said cars from the said track was in consequence of the rear car of the train, while backing, coming into collision with a pair of horses driven by JOHN F. D. HEINAKEN, the same being attached to a carriage.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do further say, that due diligence was not exercised by the driver of the said horses.

And the Jurors aforesaid upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do further say that the engineer of the said backing train did not observe the rules of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, and Laws of the State of New-Jersey, in reference to the blowing of the steam whistle on the engine in approaching and crossing the place where the Railroad crosses the said River road.

And the Jurors aforesaid upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do further say that the Conductor of the backing train should be and is exonerated from blame, inasmuch as he is proved to have been acting in accordance with the instructions laid down to the running regulations of the Camden and Amboy and Branch Railroads No. 3, the same having been issued to take effect on the 20th day of August, 1855, and which regulations aforesaid governed the running of trains of cars upon the said Railroads on the said 29th day of August, 1855.

And the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do further say that the forward brakeman on the said backing train of cars is censurable.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do further say that one of the immediate causes of the said collision was the carelessness and recklessness of JOHN F. D. HEINAKEN driving his horses on the railroad track and attempting to cross the road in close proximity to a backing train of cars.

And the jurors aforesaid do further say, on their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, that by the running regulations issued by the said Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, the possibility and probability of collision between approaching trains on a single track is so great as to prove that some more efficient means should be adopted to prevent the recurrence of the cause which has called this inquest together, and that the safety of passengers in life and limb is of more importance than the saving of a few minutes of time.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do further say that as by the running regulations of the said Company an express train is permitted to leave one station when it is known by the Conductor thereof that an opposing express train is on the road from the next station, such a regulation has been proved by the event of the 29th of August last, to be inconsistent with the safety of such of said trains and the passengers and employés thereon.

In witness whereof, as well the aforesaid Justice of the Peace, acting as Coroner, as the Jurors aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five. Signed,

SAMUEL W. EARL, Justice of the Peace,

John A. Rodgers,	W. J. Hall,	Seth Thomas,
H. McDowell	F. F. Bainbridge,	John Langdon,
Robt. T. Willetts,	Amos Hutchins,	Lewis Rothermel,
Edward Voute,	B. Vonkenburg,	Budd Sterling,
S. H. Emely,	Lewis C Leeds,	John Mitchell,
		Richard A. Woolmer.

The following Jurors did not sign the verdict:

W. A. Rogers, Elisha Baldwin, W. W. Miller.

The grounds of dissent by the parties are not given, though it is currently rumored that they did not approve the strictures contained in it against the Railroad Company. The other members of the Jury, it is stated, were very desirous the verdict should be unanimous, and that the prolonged retirement was the effect.

HOW THE VERDICT WAS RECEIVED.

The liviliest interest having been taken in the proceedings pending the inquest, the announcement of the verdict, as may be imagined, elicited no little excitement. Earnest inquiries were made as to its general features. The citizens, as a body, as when at the time the verdict was rendered, and during the next morning received the verdict with manifest, general and hearty approval. Here and there a railroad man, or inferior attached, expressed openly his disapprobation. Officers and known stockholders, however, were quite silent in expression of their views—though some looked undoubted grave opposition. It was quite prevalently believed that none of the Jurors would dodge imputing censure to the Railroad Company. The unfortunate wounded still, detained at Burlington, meanwhile communicated very freely their views to our our reporter while visiting them of the verdict. With one exception, all regarded it as a very just and equitable verdict, and approved the censure upon the Railroad Company. Mr. HATWARD, of Charleston, S. C., on the contrary, thought the Railroad Company should be entirely exonerated. "It was all the fault," he said, "of that old, sleepy, careless Dr. HEINAKAN, and he ought to be strung up for his stupidity."

THOSE NOT SIGNING THE VERDICT.

The names of the Jurors not signing the verdict were uttered very frequently yesterday morning, with occasional expressions of surmises as to the dominant reason inducing them to their segregation from the majority of the Jury. The surmise however, was one of sarcasm rather than actual surprise. The idea of those interested in a Railroad Company giving an unbiassed verdict in a matter involving the interests of said Company, was thought illusory, and the present keeping aloof of three of the Jurors, as strong an illustration of the fact as was needed.

The following are the facts: Mr. MILLER, as will be remembered, upon an inquiry instituted the third day of the inquest, as to who of the Jurors were stockholders of the Road, stated that he was a stockholder of the Company. Mr. BELDEN, though not a stockholder, is owner of the buildings occupied at Burlington by the Railroad Company, for purposes of a depôt. Mr. ROGERS, it is rumored, disapproved only the strictures against the Railroad Company, but coincided with the rest of the verdict.

THE LAST DEAD BODY.

The body, for a time, supposed to have been that of Mr. WM. HUMPHREYS, of Pierre, Ill., and for which, several claimants have appeared, was finally relinquished, during the deliberation of the Jury upon their verdict, as that of TITUS LOVELAND, of the firm of LOVELAND, GREEN & Co, dry goods merchants, of Lacon, Ill. It will be remembered that the only mark found upon the deceased, tending to give the slightest clew to his identity, was "LOVELAND, Ohio," written in pencil mark upon the watch pocket of his pantaloons. Mr. GREEN, it appears, chanced to see this statement in a Boston paper. At the time, he was in Boston, awaiting Mr. LOVELAND's arrival, in accordance with a previous arrangement. On seeing, however, the mention of his name specified in connection with the Railroad disaster, at Burlington, and coupling this with his not appearing in Boston, he was led to apprehend the body might be that of Mr. LOVELAND. So, Tuesday morning he telegraph to Burlington to have the body retained until his arrival, which was last (that) evening. He was shown a daguerreotype of the deceased, and immediately said, "That is him." He further described, accurately, his dress. Subsequently, he more fully identified the cap in the presence of the Jury. Mr. LOVELAND, as stated by Mr. GREEN, leaves a wife at Lacon, Ill. He was on his way East to join his partner in the purchase of goods. He is aged 35 years, and has no children. The body is to be forwarded to-day. The effects of Mr LOVELAND, among which was a draft for $1,000, on the Exchange Bank, New-York, payable to LOVELAND, GREEN & Co. was delivered to Mr. GREEN.

THE WOUNDED REMAINING AND THEIR CONDITION.

Only twenty of the injured were remaining in Burlington at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour our reporter left. This is a decrease of four from our last report. The condition of those remaining as gathered by a personal visit to each prior to leaving, shows that five are so far convalescent as to be able to leave town in a day or two at farthest. The residue, comprising such as are suffering from fractured limbs and severe internal injuries, will have to remain—many of them some weeks yet. Some are thought to be in a critical state. Mrs. GILLESPIE, for whose recovery the greatest fears were entertained, is pronounced out of danger. CAROLINE PRINGLE, severely injured internally by the stroke of an iron bar, is also in a fair way of recovery. These two cases have been deemed the most critical.

Hon. WM. B. MACAY is improving very rapidly. Can probably leave town in a week or ten days.

DENNIS O'KANE, of Georgetown, is doing most favorably, as also Mr. DILY, of Philadelphia, and Mr. HAYNARD, of Charleston, S. C. These, as will be remembered, were reported as the most worse cases. The others are improving as rapidly as could be expected. SUITS AGAINST THE RAILROAD.

Since the rendition of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, we learn that several of the nearest relatives of the deceased sufferers by the calamity propose, if they are unable to recover otherwise, to institute legal proceedings against the railroad company for recovery of loss and damage sustained by the accident. The company will doubtless pay all reasonable claims. Some curious litigation, however, will undoubtedly arise. It is stated, for instance, that the father of young Lieut. INGERSOLL, who was killed, will enter a suit against the company, laying the damages at $20,000. He brings the suit, it is stated, on the ground of consequence for a similar amount lost by the death of his son, who, it appears, was nineteen years of age, and was, at the age of twenty-one, to have come into the possession of $400,000, but which now, through his death, will revert to another branch of the family.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The body of Mr. JOHN F. GILLESPIE has been removed to Philadelphia, and placed in the vault of GEO RALSTON, Esq., his brother-in-law.

A large number of articles—such as valises, carpet bags wearing apparel, &c.—still remain at the Railroad Depôt at Burlington unclaimed.

THE ACCIDENT AND RECAPITULATION.

The accident on the New-Jersey Railroad, which has occupied so much public attention during the past week, in the magnitude of the loss of life and horrible mutilation attending it, is among the most fearful railroad disasters that has ever occurred in this country. Of the aggregate details of the catastrophe we present the following

RECAPITULATION.

Instantly killed	19
Subsequent deaths	3
Total deaths	22
Injured, returned from Burlington	57
Wounded, staying at Burlington	20
Total killed and wounded	99

The loss sustained by the Railroad Company in destruction of cars and other damages at the time of the accident, is estimated at $37,000

The amount requisite to indemnify damages sustained by passengers cannot fall short of $200,000

Total $237,000

The Templars—Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Noticing in your report and explanation of the Ritual of the Hindoo organization known as the Templars, in this morning's issue, allow me through your medium to correct the names therein attached to the:

President—J. B. BACON.
Vice President—T. BULLOCK.
Secretary—C. S. GREGORY.
Treasurer—A. G. WILLIAM

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Information—The Grain Market and Crop Prospects.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

The fall of fully $1 per barrel in the price of flour during the past week, is a matter of no little moment to the producers of grain, and is quite significant, since it has been brought about not alone by a large influx of flour from the country, as would at first be supposed, but is also to be attributed to two other causes. The first of them, and the most effective, is the recent reports of abundant crops in Europe, which measurably check the exportation of flour. So long as the foreign demand continued at a given price, it prevented a fall here, because any surplus that could be obtained below a certain figure was immediately bought up for export. It is now doubtful whether Europe will call for large quantities of flour, unless it can be procured here at a very low figure. This being the case, prices in the seaboard cities will be regulated by the demand and supply. The latter is now about equal to the former, and will probably soon exceed it. The effect of an excess is readily anticipated. The other circumstance alluded to is the clearing out of old stocks in the hands of dealers, so that they are no longer interested in maintaining high prices, to prevent a ruinous loss to themselves. It is now their interest to operate for a fall, and a brief period will show how powerful are the means at their command.

We hope farmers will be sufficiently guarded not to get panic stricken by any sudden great declension that may possibly be witnessed during a few weeks to come. Should they become alarmed and contract the greater part of their grain for immediate or future delivery, a reaction followed by a considerable rise may be looked for. This was just what happened last year, though most of the wheat went from the control of producers under the influence of a small advance in price, subsequent to a heavy decline. Were there no other influences than the natural effect of demand and supply, there would be a steady, constant sale of wheat, and moderately fair prices would prevail throughout the year, All the grain, especially wheat, which should not be called for at these prices, would be held over to another year. But the dealers and speculators in breadstuffs have an immense power, and, if not by direct combination, yet by tacit consent and unity of interests, they wield that power with tremendous effect—so much so, that usually there is a wide difference between the price obtained by the producer and that paid by the consumer.

The only feasible method of overcoming this influence is, for the producers of grain to retain the power in their own hands. This they can do by refusing to sell at very low prices, or even to contract their grain, except at high prices. It is safer not to contract ahead at all, unless at high rates: if all the producers in the country could combine, or each by himself adhere to this course, it would effectually prevent the speculators from obtaining the power to regulate the price of breadstuffs.

To decide exactly at how low a price they will sell is a difficult question for producers. In this they must be guided chiefly by their present need of money, by the probable wants of the country, and by the comparative aggregate amount of the crop. That the demand for flour will be less than usual is indicated by the present prospect of full crops abroad, by the great growth of corn, potatoes and buckwheat—which will in a measure take the place of flour—and by the unusual product of wheat itself.

The continued favorable reports from the wheat-growing regions are, in a certain degree, remarkable and unprecedented. Some journals are estimating the aggregate yield at 200,000,000 bushels, which exceeds by 15,000,000 bushels the highest estimates made till within a week or two past. To show the character of some of the reports we receive, we give an example or two.

A correspondent from middle Tennessee writes that all throughout that section the wheat crop is five times as great as ever before, and is a drug at 50 cents a bushel. Corn, he says, cannot be contracted at 25 cents a bushel, where three months ago it went quick at a dollar.

Till recently the highest figure (Clay's) set down against Wisconsin was 11,000,000 bushels of wheat, but an enthusiastic editor of a journal in that State says, "Call upon Wisconsin for 20,000,000 bushels and she will honor the draft."

These reports must, of course, be received with a due allowance, yet to such a concurrence of them from all parts of the country, we must attach a considerable degree of importance. Our readers receive from week to week what are our views of the present and prospective condition of the crop, and they must form their own opinions as to the time and price at which they will part with their hard earned stores of grain.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

Dr. UNDERHILL in the Chair.

The attendance rather less than usual. Several papers were read by the Secretary. About the usual variety of subjects were discussed. The subject chosen for next meeting (Sept. 18,) is, "Preserving Fruits and Vegetables." On motion of Mr. JUDD, it was unanimously resolved that this should be the *exclusive* question for the next meeting, so that those having machines or topics to introduce, which do not relate directly to the question chosen, will have to wait over at least one meeting. There is a manifest disposition on the part of the officers and attendants (we can hardly say members,) to stick to the text more closely hereafter—not a bad idea, though occasional digressions will be unavoidable.

POTATOES GONE.

Mr. ADRIAN BERGEN, of Greenfield, on Long Island, (near Coney Island,) stated that two of his neighbors—the Brothers COWENHOVEN—have lost almost entirely twenty to twenty-five acres of potatoes, which would have yielded nearly 4,000 bushels. They have plowed up the ground, picking up what sound ones remained, as they did not consider the crop worth digging with a hoe. They were planted in April on loamy soil. The rot prevails considerably in that vicinity.

A REQUEST FROM PRUSSIA.

Prof. CARADY, of Berlin, sends to Dr. GILMAN of this City a request for some leaves of the potato plant when affected by the "potato disease." Any person whose crop is affected will oblige Dr. G. and his correspondent, and perhaps serve the cause of science, by sending some of the leaves to Dr. GILMAN, at the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway.

WHEAT SOWING.

The regular subject being called for, Mr. BERGEN stated that on the potato ground above alluded to, they remove the potatoes and let the ground lie, (if it is strong enough, if not they add manure,) and sow the latter part of September and first of October. He had never tried subsoiling. He sows timothy seed in the Fall, and sometimes clover in the Spring; prefers timothy to clover if but one is used. Usually does not prepare the seed. Has tried brine, but found no benefit. He sows early to avoid "the fly." He tried SCULE'S wheat, obtained from Western New-York, but found it very uncertain, as sometimes 90 per cent of the crop was lost. He now raises the Mediterranean, and finds it reliable.

Dr. UNDERHILL suggested that rolling down the wheat in the Fall would destroy the insect. The lacoste destroy more than the dogs, and that is saying a great deal.

The Secretary alluded to the fact that Mr. GLOVER is now employed by Government at $2,000 a year, to investigate the subject of insects, and strongly commended the investigating test of Mr. GLOVER, "whose head and eyes were a traveling microscope."

PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Mr. BERGEN had lost his peaches and plums by curculio.

Mr. MAPES had saved his fruit of various kinds this season, by rapping the tree with a mallet frequently, to jarred off the diseased plums and curculios, which he then destroyed. His peaches, plums, pears, &c., are very prolific.

Dr. UNDERHILL had found that during this season the curculios have been far less destructive than for ten years past, except on high ground. He had planted one hundred and fifty trees leaning over water, and not one of these has been injured by the curculio. The parent will not deposit the egg where it will be subject to destruction. Dr. UNDERHILL exhibited several varieties of these plums, in a perfect state, among which were the Jefferson, a very large yellow plum; Lawrence's Favorite and others. In his experience, he prefers for cultivation the following varieties, in the order named:

1. Lawrence's Favorite.
2. The Jefferson.
3. Imperial Gage.
4. Smith's Orleans.
5. Washington.
6. Green Gage.
7. Imperial Ottoman.
8. Golden Drop.
9. La Empress.

CATERPILLARS ON FRUIT TREES.

Mr. BERGEN had been greatly troubled with these pests, and he and others wished to know how to get rid of them. Mr. MAPES recommended using a long shaped lamp filled with a mixture of camphene and alcohol, the latter in excess, and burning them on the trees. Dr. UNDERHILL had found nothing so good as destroying them with the hand. He had been obliged to cut down every wild cherry tree on his place, and this, with the hand remedy, had nearly freed him from the pest. Mr. JUDD had precisely the experience of Dr. UNDERHILL. With the destruction of the wild cherry trees, large and small, and a thorough destruction by the hand in early Summer, the caterpillars were nearly eradicated, where before they had stripped the trees entirely bare of leaves. The pinching operation should be performed early in the morning, while they were in their webs, and soon after their first appearance, for after full growth the caterpillars did not return to their nests at nightfall.

MULES VERSUS HORSES.

Dr. WATERBURY introduced a paper giving the experience of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, as given by Mr. WILLIAM EGBERTS, the Superintendent of the stables, which leads to the conclusion that for labor furnished rates of speed, mules are preferable to horses. These hybrids may be put to labor younger than horses, being as fit for service at three years old as horses are at five. They are less liable to the accidents of disease, so that on an average they wear one-and-a-half times as long. The amount of feed they require is at least one-third less than that of horses of the same weight, performing the same work.

The horses and mules of the Company do an equal daily labor—the average travel being 16½ miles. Of hay they receive the same daily allowance—eight pounds—but in the additional feed of meal, the mules receive but half as much as the horses, and yet, as any one may observe, keep in better order. For this reason the Company are substituting mules for horses as fast as may be. They pay, on an average, $300 per pair for mules, while the average for horses is not over $225. The expense of raising mules is no greater than that of other costs.

To effect economy in feed, mules cannot compete with horses in point of speed. This is due in part to their smaller size, but mostly to difference in composition. The material of which a mule is made seems to be tougher, and less given to motion, so that with the effort a horse uses in making four miles an hour, a mule makes not more than three. Over-sized mules, as over-sized horses, do not wear well. The most economical weight for either animal is about eight or nine hundred pounds. A mule will draw a heavier load than a horse of the same weight.

The meal fed is composed of equal parts, by the bushel, of maize and oats ground together. Of this, a horse gets nine hundred pounds a week, and mules nine pounds. The drivers pay for the horse teams on account of their more stylish action.

Mr. MAPES spoke very strongly in favor of mules for farm work, attaching especially to their long lived qualities, their hardiness, docility, &c.

Mr. BERGEN had found that though mules were good and profitable while they drudged, yet they were in his hands rather short lived. When sick, little benefit resulted from a doctoring. It was natural for them to be finely mettled and to use their hind feet.

Mr. MAPES said their disposition depended entirely upon its rise.

Dr. WATERBURY thought more care was desirable in breaking young animals, whether mules or horses, to keep their heels down. They should be taught to always obey the rein. To tie an colt with a bit is cruel, and leave them tugging twelve or twenty-four hours at a time, as is usually practiced, was the surest way to spoil them for obeying the bit.

MELONS.

A fine Christina melon, of excellent flavor, high color and large size, was presented by F. D. TUCKER, of Bushwick, L. I.

Dr. STARR, of Bedford, L. I., presented an Orange watermelon, from seed, obtained from Mr. PEABODY. This attracted much attention. The rind peels off much like that of an orange, and the internal divisions are similar to that fruit. The specimen was not fully ripe: the flavor of the perfected fruit is represented as delicious.

SUNDRIES.

The *regular* topic of Fall treatment of grass land was then irregularly discussed for a time.

Mr. WARING invited the Club to visit HORACE GREELEY'S farm at Chappaqua, on the Harlem Railroad, on Saturday next.

Mr. RANDALL, of Morrisania, presented specimens of what he termed the ground cherry.

Mr. MAPES thought them a variety of the *Lycopersicum*, or tomato.

After discussing the merits of them, *pro* and *con*, some deeming them worthy of cultivation and others thinking them worthless, the Club adjourned for two weeks.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by careful and experienced Reporters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the

WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS,

Forty-fourth-street; at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales day at the Washington Yards is on *Wednesday* of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 4,539, against 4,161 for the preceding week, being an increase of 78 at the regular yards.

The prices average to-day, as compared with last week, about ½c. lower.

At Forty-fourth-street we quote—

First quality, 9c.@10c.; Extras, 10½c @11c.
Medium quality, 8½c @9½c.
Poor quality, 7½c @8c.
Poorest quality, a very few at 7c.@7½c.
General selling prices, 8½c.@9½c.
Average of all sales about 9c.

In making up this average we estimate the majority of cattle to have sold at 8½c.@9½c. The same quality sold for ½c. ₱ lb. less than last week, but a greater proportion of the cattle were of superior quality, and there were fewer scalawags to bring down the general average.

BROWNING, Sixth-street, reports sales for the week generally at 7c.@9c.; a few extras, 10c @10½c.; mostly grass fed, including quite a number of very decent animals. 236 Beeves came in yesterday morning, mostly by Hudson River boats.

CHAMBERLIN, Robinson-street, reports prices of Beeves at 7c.@10c.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-street	3,449	At Chamberlin's	841
At Browning's	700	At O'Brien's	426
Over from last week			100
Total for week ending to-day			4,539
Total number last week			4,461
Increase this week at the above yards			78

Of these at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	890	From New-York	367
From Illinois	441	From Indiana	0
From Kentucky	417	From Pennsylvania	91
By Erie Railroad	1,800	By Harlem Railroad	105
By Hudson River R.R.	396	On foot	61
By Hud. River boats	497		

REMARKS AND NOTES OF SALES.

As on nearly every market day for months, the weather has been excellent. This favors the buyers, for they can "stand round" and banter without any inconvenience, while on a drizzly day they would hasten their purchases and quit. Two weeks ago the market was *dull*, one week ago *duller*, and to-day it was *dullest*. The owners of cattle looked decidedly blue—as well they might—when selling cattle at three to ten dollars per head below their actual cost.

Many droves were bought two to five weeks ago in Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky, and started on the road to be driven 100 to 300 miles, and they are now arriving, at a time when Beef is $2 ₱ hundred—that is, $10 to $20 less ₱ animal than when they were started from home. When once started they cannot well be stopped, and when brought here they must be sold. Pasture is difficult to be obtained, and Cattle accustomed to the rich grass in Western grazing-grounds rapidly lose flesh when turned out here. A few days' delay in getting them into market depreciates their selling value very greatly, and on this account drovers generally arrange to have their stock arrive just before the principal market-day.

Usually sales are brisk in the morning and slow in the afternoon, but to-day it was dull all day. A number of butchers have adopted the practice of waiting till towards evening, to take advantage of the anxiety of the owners to close up at any price; but this practice has become so general that sometimes more than half of the sales are made after dinner. There were more good animals and less poor ones to-day than we have witnessed in market for several months. New-York State Cattle were decidedly better than usual.

For a number of interesting items upon quality of droves, sales at a sacrifice, routes of travel, expenses, &c., see the special notes of the several droves.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers or "Cattle Brokers," who have purchased them from the feeders, or after their arrival at or near the City. Cattle Brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

These tables and the notes following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of Cattle mentioned. All the droves are not mentioned, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day. Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them.

No.	Yds.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1	..	91	Ohio	I. W. Hatch	Barney Hartram
2	..	85	Ohio	John Shileves	Hurd, Culver & Co.
3	..	80	Ohio	Joseph Sturgeon	Mead & Holcomb.
4	..	86	Illinois	W. H. Harris	Henry Hurd
5	..	78	Ohio	J. Christopher & Co.	George Tolley.
6	..	102	Ohio	Jno H. Musser	Wm Belden
7	..	85	Illinois	J. Trotter	C. W. Conger.
8	..	91	Illinois	Garner Haring	Wm Belden
9	..	71	Kentucky	Harp & Castleton	Sherman & Wheeler.
10	..	76	Illinois	Uriah Osgood	Alley & Bowen.
11	..	46	New-York	H. Ferris	T. White.
12	..	61	Pennsylv'a	Clark Kimball	T. White.
13	..	68	Ohio	R. McNeil	O'Neil
14	..	94	Kentucky	Tucker & Gillum	S. Rennick
15	..	79	Kentucky	James Greenhow	C. G Teed
16	..	85	Kentucky	Lucket & Beyers	George Arnault.
17	..	84	Illinois	J. Crabill	S. Gilbert.
18	..	75	Ohio	J. Shobe	T. Wheeler
19	..	90	Ohio	John A. Merritt	W. E. Wingston
20	..	107	Illinois	Ira W. Hatch	Jno. A. Merritt.
21	..	98	Kentucky	J. J. De Forrest	Owner
22	..	68	Ohio	Lee Hasbrouck	Daniel Barnes.
23	..	76	New-York	H. C. Brown	P. F. Carey.
24	..	40	New-York	J. C. Hong	O. Tuck
25	..	60	New-York	Mr. Perry	Beach & Smith
26	..	47	New-York	Unknown	Michael Smith
27	..	85	New-York	V. and M. & Co.	Owners
*	..	63	Ohio	E. W. Gwynne	R. Murry.
*	..	91	Ohio	J. Christopher & Co.	J. H. Williams.
*	..	74	Ohio	J. Christopher & Co.	H. Gilbert.
*	..	84	New-York	A. M. Evans	Culver, Hurd & Co.

*Sold in New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 1.—A fair lot of steers in good flesh, fed by DAVID HATCH, of Madison County; quite uniform in weight—say 750 lbs., and selling at 10c.; driven 21 miles to Columbus, thence by cars. Mr. HATCH complains that when putting their cattle on cars they must sign a "death warrant"—that is, agree to be at all risk; yet his cattle were locked in so that he could not get at them; and further, that they were left where they could not be got out for four or five hours after their arrival at Bergen. Ode or two others made complaints of the same train.

The Erie Railroad is deservedly receiving a large share of the cattle freights, and we trust the officers will be careful to remove all just cause of complaint. Great care should be taken to avoid sudden jerking, which strains and often throws down the cattle. It is but just to add that a dozen proofs expressed the highest satisfaction with the treatment received on this road. Mr. STILLWELL especially commended to favorable notice BLANCHARD & CALDWELL, at Dunkirk, who are Freight Agents of the Erie Road.

No. 2—Fed by JAMES & FAHNESTOCK, Ross County; fine quality of cattle, weighing about 750 lbs.; and selling at 9c.@9½c.; a few perhaps at 10c.

No. 3—Fed by owner in Madison County; have had a little corn; corn fair; medium grass and in good selling at 9c.@9½c. Put on cars at Chittenden and came all the way by Railroad; cost $7; whole expense $8.

No. 4—Fed by Jno. GILLETTE, of Sangamon County; Harris sold them to Hyde & Day, losing money on his part of the operation, and we think Hyde will not well if he comes out in debt without loss. Harris was offered 9½c a head in Buffalo. Sold at 8c.@9c. Average weight of lot, 830 lbs.

No. 5—A nice lot of Steers, 600 to 650 lbs.—average 750 lbs., and selling at 9c.@10c. Seven sold at $83, and twelve at $75—estimated at 10c.

No 6—A very good lot from Ross County, averaging 735 lbs., and selling at 8c.@10c. Fed by MOUSER & STEPHENSON. Cost per car from Columbus to Buffalo, $70, and $70 to New-York, per Central Railroad.

No. 7—Gathered up in Benton County; generally poor—showing a marked contrast with the generality of Ohio cattle—carried at Lafayette and came by Railroad via Cleveland and by Erie Railroad, at cost of $9 ₱ head, whole expense, $10. Weight 600 lbs., selling at 7½c.@8c. Same complaint as No. 1, of detention in cars at Bergen.

No. 8—Fed by Wm. BRUFFEY, in Piatt County; quality generally below medium, but some good; weight 500 to 750 lbs., averaging 625 lbs., selling at 8c.@9½c, average 9c; driven 150 miles; carried at Porter's Station on Michigan Central. Cost per car to Detroit, $40; by Lake to Buffalo, $2 ₱ head; whole cost from home, $7 70.

No 10—The best lot in market to-day. Fed by Maj. T. SHELLY, in Fayette County. These, for so large a lot, are the finest cattle we have seen for a long time, and they are only a part of 300 on the way. We regret that such fine animals did not reach the market at a more favorable time for realizing *encouraging* prices. They handle "first rate," and good eating will be found by somebody in their full briskets, and soft feeling sides "six inches to the bones." Very even weight, averaged 1,000 lbs. live weight, before leaving home; selling at 9½c.@10½c. C. GWYRE, of Washington Market, bought 12 at $95 ₱ head; H. GILCHRIST, 3 at $95; WM. MOORE, 6 at $89, and 5 at $81. The last lot were the cheapest beeves we have seen sold in this market.

No. 10—Fed by Brothers SMALL in Will Co. Small chunks of steers, averaging 550 lbs.; will "eat" well, if sold. Some few went off at 8c @9c.; carried at Joliet on Michigan Central Railroad; whole cost $7 ₱ head—18 in a car.

By same sellers, 24 small Alleghany cattle, at 6c. @7c.

No. 11—Fed by owner in Madison County; very good for New-York State cattle; weight 600 to 800 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.; average 9½c.

No. 12—Good Chester County cattle; gathered by driver; 600 to 900 lbs., average 750 lbs.; selling at 9c @11c. Sixteen sold to JAMES IRWIN at $87; estimated at 11c.

No. 13—Not examined.

No. 14—Fed by Col. MOORE in Clark County; generally pretty good, but not equal to the average of Kentucky beeves; live weight at home 1,400 lbs.; selling at 9c @10c.; driven 90 miles to Cincinnati, came on Lake Shore and Erie Railroad; whole expense from home $7 60 ₱ head. Driver complains of detention in cars at Bergen, and of throwing down of cattle by jerking of cars.

No. 15—Gathered in Montgomery County. Good common stock, 550 to 800 lbs., averaging 700 lbs.; selling at 9c.@9½c. Driven 60 mile, to Cincinnati, and by cars on Lake Shore and New-York Central Railroads, and by Hudson river boats, which cost from home $10 ₱ head.

No. 16—Very good common and blooded stock fed by Maj. LEWIS, of Fayette County. Three years old; selling at 9½c.@10c., average 9½c. Seven sold to J. REED, of Clinton Market, at $75, and four to A. EACHING at $82.

No. 17—Fed by STEPHEN DUNLAP, in Morgan County. Good flesh, but course boned; 550 to 900 lbs., average 750 lbs.; selling at 8c.@9½c.

No. 18—Medium Cattle, averaging 650 lbs., and 9½c.

No. 19—Fair quality, 500 to 700 lbs; selling at 8c @9½c, average 8½c. Owner will make nothing on this lot, and will be glad to call it a drawn game.

No. 21—Very good common stock, 750 lbs., selling at 9½c.@10½c.

No 22—Light cattle, fed by ROBERT READ, in Madison County, 550 to 700 lbs. None were sold when we visited them, at 2 P. M.

No. 23—Gathered in Madison County; small animals, but in very good flesh. Selling at 8c.@10c.

No. 24—From Dutchess County, good quality, 550 to 800 lbs.; average 750 lbs. Selling at 8c.@10c.

No. 27—Part from Orange County, and part from Chautauque County, selling at 7c.@10c.—average 8½c. E. W. GWYNNE'S stock were fed by himself in Franklin County. First-rate beeves, in good flesh. Even, 700 lbs., selling at 9c @10½c.—average 9½c. The drover could have taken a higher price at home, for this lot, than they brought to-day. Fifteen were sold from this lot, at Bergen, to New-York butchers. Carried at Columbus, and come by Lake Shore and Erie Railroads at a cost of $10 ₱ car from home.

Lot sold by WILLIAMS for CHRISTOPHER & Co., were very good; no traces of scalawags among them; weight 800 to 900 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c. The lot sold for same firm by QUERRY were quite uneven, poor, good and very good; 400 to 900 lbs., average 800 lbs.; selling at 8c @10c., average 9½c.

*A. M. EVANS' stock, gathered in Onondaga County, were better than the last lot from that County; mixed, most cattle, in good flesh; 400 to 700 lbs., average 550 lbs. We saw none sold. They would furnish better eating than some others which sold readily.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

There are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows very according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been, Ordinary $30@$40 Good $40@$50, Extras, $55@$65.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	18	At Chamberlin's	190
At Browning's	118	At O'Brien's	04
Total of Cows and Calves for the week			330
Increase		Last week	281

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves $30@$77 50. Quality generally poor, and demand good and sales brisk.

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves at $30@$48. Receipts larger than usual, and sales good with demand brisk.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves at $25@$60.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves at $25@$45, extra $50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	223	At Chamberlin's	239
At Browning's	152	At O'Brien's	112
Total receipts of Calves for the week			726
Last week			540
Increase			186

We noticed a number of large raw-boned Calves, appropriately called "lank-heads," which have been kept to the row too long—the supply of milk not keeping pace with their growth, they have become poor in flesh.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves at 4½c @5½c.; extras, 6½c. Good Calves scarce; poor, a fair supply.

BROWNING reports Veal Calves at 4½c.@6c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves at 6c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at 5½c.@6½c.; some extras, 7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep and Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's..... 1,561 | At Chamberlin's 8,764
At Browning's..... 8,883

Total this week..... 14,928
Total last week..... 17,190 Increase this week..... 1,720

At Forty-fourth-street Sheep and Lambs are reported at 25c. ₱ head less than last week. Lambs more abundant and in less demand.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs as being rather better in quality. Of the total receipts 4,416 came in Monday and Tuesday. On hand this morning about 1,000. The latter part of last week's demand quite equal to supply, and yards sold clean on Saturday evening. A few droves from Michigan; rest from New-York and New-Jersey.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs at $2@$6, and market dull.

SALES DURING THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 22.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.			Sheep and Lambs.		
54	at	$261 25	192	at	$684 74
116	at	319 19	90	at	328 00
74	at	240 75	41	at	160 40
19	at	55 00	208	at	732 00
3	at	15 75	200	at	718 00
100	at	285 50	2	at	8 50
110	at	314 00	158	at	508 25
70	at	202 50	36	at	144 00
94	at	251 90	70	at	215 00
181	at	715 00	97	at	341 00
64	at	194 00	74	at	259 00
147	at	377 00	52	at	146 50
16	at	64 00	79	at	316 00
188	at	752 00			

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by McGRAW & SMITH, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.			Sheep and Lambs.		
100	at	$309 00	101	at	$389 37
98	at	96 59	61	at	190 13
199	at	606 25	12	at	41 50
154	at	456 74	127	at	395 50
50	at	155 00	58	at	210 25
100	at	297 50	117	at	345 25
84	at	280 97			

Also, 89 light Cattle, at 7c @9c.

The following sales are reported by Thos. C. LANNING, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep & Lambs.			Sheep & Lambs.		
75	at	$193 50	67	at	$218 30
92	at	230 75	12	at	37 75
70	at	224 25	19	at	551 25
121	at	443 75	43	at	135 25
80	at	93 00	114	at	326 00
11	at	39 50	17	at	70 00
50	at	241 00	60	at	228 00
11	at	39 00			

Sales of Sheep and Lambs reported by BATTERSON & HUME, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

253	at	$775	99	at	$228 85
50	at	153	00	at	45 00
50	at	153	00	at	45 00
50	at	153	00	at	45 00

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

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We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, put up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon orders entrusted to us. Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Our Sebastopol—The Common Council and City Government.

It is a great mistake to suppose that Sebastopol is the only impregnable fortress in the world,—or that the Allies are the only unsuccessful and half-discouraged besiegers. They are having a hard time of it, undoubtedly, and might excusably feel somewhat discouraged at the slow progress they have hitherto made. But their Sebastopol is a trifle—a mere cob-house—compared with our City Government,—against which, encompassed by ditches, bastions and angles of defence innumerable, the honest portion of the community have been conducting a vigorous and energetic siege for the last ten years, and which to-day seems far more impregnable in its corruption, than it was at the commencement of the war.

Not one man in ten doubts that our City Government is a sink of iniquity. The Executive Departments are filled with men who fill their pockets, while they empty the City Treasury. Our taxes within five years have risen from three millions to nearly six. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars are squandered on favorites, every month and every week. Contracts are made only to be broken. The forms of public competition are observed, only as a cloak for intrigue and rascality. There is scarcely a pretence of honesty, and of zealous, earnest regard for the public welfare, in any department. Personal interest rules and ruins everything.

Everybody knows this. The great body of the people are thoroughly convinced of the inherent rottenness and profligacy of our City rulers. And they have, on several occasions, made earnest and vigorous efforts to bring about a reform. But they have all failed. Even apparent success turns out to be disastrous defeat. The Reformers elected our present rulers—at least the legislative branch of the City Government; and we believe it is generally conceded that they have proved to be even more recklessly prodigate, selfish and unprincipled than any of their predecessors. The outworks only were carried:—the fortress itself,—the Malakoff Tower of Corruption,—not only stood unshaken, but proved to have been newly fortified and vastly strengthened.

What remedy is possible for this state of things? How are we ever to secure honesty, fidelity and efficiency in our City Government? A great many people begin to despair. They have very nearly made up their minds that the thing cannot be done—that knaves and scoundrels are in the ascendant, and, having possession of all the machinery of the Government, can and will maintain their supremacy. We are not sure that they are wrong. There is great vitality in villainy;—and when a gang of wolves fasten upon a rich carcass, they are not to be unresistingly or easily driven away. The disbursement of five or six millions yearly,—with vast chances for stealing,—is a prize which those who have it will not relinquish in a hurry. Even the emigrant runners die hard:—the high bastions and solid stone walls of Castle Garden scarcely suffice to keep them from their prey. If we could put such a wall round the City Government, there might be some hope that thieves and plunderers might be excluded—though even then the chance would be good that *they* would get and keep the keys. But as it is, they have everything their own way.

One thing is very clear:—*better men in office are indispensable to reform.* We can do nothing at all so long as our public offices are filled by needy, reckless, unprincipled schemers, who seek office for their own emolument. When we can fill our offices with good men we shall have good government—and not before. The possibility of such a consummation involves two things,—*first*, willingness on the part of such men to take office, and *second*, a determination on the part of the people to elect them. We are by no means certain that the time has come for either. It is clear that our best men,—by which we do not mean necessarily our most conspicuous men,—will not take seats in the Common Council, so long as that body is made up as it is at present. And it is also very clear that, so long as the people permit mercenary office-seekers to force themselves upon them as candidates by the farce of political nominations, procured by intrigue or by open bribery,—they are not ready for an earnest effort towards reform.

The first step to be taken in this matter, in our opinion, is a radical change in the City Charter,—a change which shall concentrate power and responsibility, increase the respectability and dignity of City legislation, make all Executive offices subordinate and directly accountable to the central authority, and thus make good government possible, whenever we can get good men *at its head*. The Mayor and Common Council ought to be omnipotent in City affairs;—and the Common Council ought not to be a *third* as numerous as it is at present. With such a change our best men would take seats as City legislators;—and *then* the people would have no shadow of excuse for not electing them.

The Burlington Disaster—The Verdict of the Jury.

After thirty-six hours of deliberation, which we must have the charity to presume were spent in overcoming conscientious scruples, the Jury at Burlington has rendered a verdict.

The findings are eleven in number. The first declares the deceased did not die natural deaths; a fact that no ghost need rise from the dead to tell us. The second sets forth the names of the victims. The third discloses the exact location of the casualty; and the circumstance, that the killing was in consequence of the cars running backward. The fourth avers that the cause of the cars leaving the track, was their contact with horses, driven by Dr. J. F. D. HEINAKEN; and the fifth declares that due diligence was not used by that gentleman. The sixth convicts a half-dozen highly respectable witnesses of false swearing, by finding that the Engineer did not blow his whistle as he should have done. The seventh exonerates the Conductor from blame, notwithstanding it was in evidence that he had absolute charge of the train, and was backing it at the rate of twenty miles an hour at the least. The forward brakeman is found censurable in the eighth. The ninth reiterates the fourth and fifth, by returning to Dr. HEINAKEN, and finding him responsible primarily for the collision. The tenth pronounces the speed of the train in backing, "unsafe and inexpedient;" the Conductor, as we have just remarked, being in entire control of the train—and being, as we have also just said, discharged of all blame. In other terms, to run a train at an unsafe and inexpedient rate, destroying a score of lives, is a blameless, perhaps—in the estimation of this band of stock and free-ticket holders—a praiseworthy act. The eleventh recommends some alteration in the Company's time-table,—reducing the probability of such accidents. Not one word of censure upon the Company; not a word of reference to the absence of a second track, as the primary cause of this calamity—of others that have happened before it, and of others to happen hereafter.

The whole drift of the verdict is *to fasten the popular indignation upon Dr. Heinaken, to the relief of the railroad.* Three of the counts, it will be perceived, are directed at him; while none is addressed to the Corporation. The effect of this well-considered course is obviously two fold. It tends to exonerate the Company, thereby lessening the chances for the recovery of verdicts against them; and it defeats the opportunity of the Doctor for recovering compensation for damage done to him. A more perfect contrivance could not have been devised. It operates both ways, and whether Dr. HEINAKEN sues, or whether the friends of the dead, or the injured, sue, the Company has but to produce this verdict to discharge themselves of all responsibility. They are authorized to say, "The people, represented by its Jury of Inquest on the spot, and at the time, relieved us of blame. Can a Jury, remote in time and place, do less?"

This culpability of Dr. HEINAKEN, however, deserves a moment or two of consideration. Common law, and common sense, have always decided that a man is bound to no greater solicitude for the lives and property of others than is due to his own life and property. Dr. HEINAKEN, in his own carriage, driving his own, and a very valuable pair of horses; with his own family seated about him; may be presumed to have had every motive to caution and diligence that could be addressed to any human being. Had the engineer, who plunged the train into the Norwalk River, had his family and his property beside him, and exposed to the hazards of the road, no Jury, we presume, could have been brought to censure him. It would have been impossible not to presume the utmost care to have been used in vain. But for a person, not in charge of the train; *who had no reason to believe that an encounter with it could produce any other mischief than what would befall his own life, his friends, his family and his property*; for a person unaware of the danger till too late, because, as the Jury finds, the whistle was not blown as the law requires; and who, when the danger was discovered, did his utmost to avoid it,—for that person to be exposed to special and exclusive censure is, in our minds, the most extraordinary perversion of justice and common sense we have ever heard or read of. Had Dr. HEINAKEN and his family perished with the other victims of monopoly parsimony, no voice would have ventured, we must suppose, to visit the fault upon them. But being saved, as if by a special intervention of Providence, they are selected as the scapegoats of the real criminals. The owners and the Conductor, who is the driver, of the train are acquitted of all culpability; the owner and the driver of the carriage is loaded with the whole overwhelming burden. Seventeen men were found to sign such a verdict; only three declined; and they, we have no reason to believe, did so from any other impulse than a still greater anxiety to screen the Company yet more thoroughly. Such is New-Jersey justice.

The verdict will, as we anticipated from the first, be treated with entire disregard—outside of New-Jersey. It will be so, because it is substantially an act of the blame-worthy corporation itself, to protect itself from the exemplary punishment due to its crime; and because it tends to visit upon an innocent and injured man a weight of obloquy which nothing can remove. It will attach to his name; it will be used by unprincipled or unthinking men as an instrument of persecution; it will be remembered and detailed by village gossips to the shame of his posterity; and, if doubted, this verdict will be produced as a voucher. Against this injustice, against this attempt, too well supported locally, we fear, by a vitiated public sentiment, to perpetuate a war upon the dead against a living and injured man, no protest can be too strong or indignant. The Company, by negligence, is the primary cause of that frightful homicide. Dr. HEINAKEN, is a secondary and innocent cause. This, judging from the evidence, one sided and unfair as it is, is a just statement of the whole matter. The verdict, if sustained, renders the Doctor answerable to any injured party to the extent of his fortune.

Returning Plagues.

The *Know-Nothings* are terribly indignant at the *Templars*. They denounce them roundly,—as guilty of the blackest treachery,—plotting by secret and underhanded means, to control their own party, and taking *oaths* to go against its candidates if they do not happen to belong to their *clique*. The horrible scoundrels! Language is not strong enough to express their detestation of such conduct.

Our Know-Nothing friends are too hasty in their censure. If they would reflect for a moment, they would see that every one of these curses comes home to roost. What are the *Templars* doing but imitating their example? Who taught them the lessons they are so successfully practicing?

A year ago, the Know-Nothing leaders were members of the Whig and Democratic parties,—some of one, and some of the other. They went to work secretly and got up the "American Order," for the express purpose of controlling the action of their own political party, and if they failed in that attempt, then with the design to defeat it. They still claimed to be Whigs or Democrats,—went to their conventions,—voted on the nomination of their candidates,—and were all the while *under oath* to *control* their action, or to break them down. And many of them are still doing this. Many of the Know-Nothing nominees for office, still claim alliance with other parties and seek nominations from them.

The *Templars* have simply put in operation some of their own practices. Their machinery—their secrecy—their oaths—their passwords—the whole array of tricks and devices by which they seek control of the Know-Nothing Order, were learned from the Know-Nothings themselves. We are not at all surprised at the new movement. One conspiracy always involves another. Men who turn Know-Nothings to cheat the Whigs, may be relied on to turn Templars to cheat the Know-Nothings. "Engineers" are very often "hoist by their own petards." And a certain very high authority says it is "*sport*" to see the operation. We are not prepared to contradict his sentiment, though there is probably a difference of opinion on the subject.

The Briggs and Branch Muddle

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been reading for months reports in your paper of the Burnes Investigating Committee; and I have now read Mr. BRANCH's report of his visit to England in search of MATSELL's birth-place. It is all very amusing, if not very instructive;—but what the d—l is it all about? What are they driving at? What do they expect to accomplish by it? If you can answer these questions, you will gratify the curiosity of at least one KNOW-NOTHING.

We think we are equal to the emergency. Our correspondent must understand that, in the opinion of quite a number of quite active gentlemen, the only thing worth living for is to get Mr. MATSELL out of office;—that Alderman BRIGGS is one of the persons possessed by this belief;—that Mr. BRANCH is another; and that the end and aim of all this performance is to accomplish that object. They expect to do it, in the first place, by proving that he was born in England,—and that, having never been naturalized, he cannot hold office in this country; and in the next place they hope to show that, in denying that he was born in England, he was guilty of perjury,—which is an additional reason why he should be turned out.

This is what they are "driving at." Whether they will accomplish it or not, remains to be seen. The testimony taken thus far—including that which the indefatigable BRANCH procured in England,—is amusing rather than conclusive. They have proved that there was a "little GEORGE MATSELL" born in England, that he was christened at a font which Mr. BRANCH saw,—that he went to school in a room which Mr. BRANCH measured,—that he heated his father's goose at a blacksmith shop which Mr. BRANCH heard of,—and that he disappeared and was supposed, by various persons whom Mr. BRANCH detected, to have gone with his father to America. But they do not seem to have quite established the fact yet, that this was *our* GEORGE. When they do that,—something will happen, but it is not easy to say what.

Rachel's Prospects.

We have recorded the fiat of the New-York public upon the merits of Mademoiselle RACHEL, and we confess we look forward with more than usual interest to her career in this country. Her failure would be a lasting reproach upon our taste and our refinement, which we could only excuse by urging the plea of ignorance and lack of education. Her first night drew a good house, but not a full one; her second appearance was met with a very moderate attendance. If the truth must be told, our aristocracy never have supported Art in any of its branches. We have not an upper class better educated and with more refined tastes than those below them in the social scale. We have simply a richer class. If Mademoiselle RACHEL desires to succeed, she must appeal to the broad masses of the people. We know the people, we have the gauge of their intelligence—they can appreciate her if she will play for them. Now, fifty cents is the people's price. Fifty cents means "come,"—three dollars means "stop away;" this performance is not meant for you; you can stand outside and see the carriage folks come in."

The experiment was tried lately with Madame GAZZI, and many were the tears wrenched from the heart of the Queen of Song as her audiences dropped off, and the small fry of criticism were let in to lounge on the empty benches and sneer at what they could neither pay for nor understand. The regulation of prices is no affair of ours; our functions are limited to conveying the public opinion upon such matters. The American public will support RACHEL, if RACHEL will let them; but why should we pay three times as much as London and Paris paid for the same thing, when the ordinary price of admission to theatres here is less than what is usually charged in those cities? It is a mistake. Ask JULLIEN!

Curious Advertisements.

The London *Quarterly Review* recently published a very readable and instructive article on the subject of advertisements, in which a great variety of odd advertisements were copied from the English papers, commencing with the first newspaper, in the days of Queen ELIZABETH, and coming down to the present time. If such an article was not out of place in a grave quarterly review, a similar one may not be considered inappropriate to the columns of a daily newspaper. We shall give a few specimens of curious advertisements—not, however, any that have appeared, but some that might or should appear:

FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—A gentleman, being about to quit his place, (on account of his inability to hold it any longer,) is desirous of selling out all his right and title to all the emoluments, cares, responsibilities and honors connected with it, for a term of (4) years. The salary is but $25,000 a-year, with a furnished house; but the perquisites, to any one who chooses to avail himself of them, are just what the incumbent sees fit to make them. Address (no need of paying postage,)

F—— P——, White House, Washington.

N. B.—No Abolitionist need apply.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.—The undersigned offers his services to any party in want of a first rate ruffian. He has had great experience in his line of business, and has proved himself en entirely indifferent to the rights of every one but the party employing, that he flatters himself he can give entire satisfaction to his employers. He is perfectly well acquainted with the use of the bowie knife, and could gouge where it might be necessary. He can use his tongue as well as his fists, and would have no objection to living in the country. He is authorized to refer for a character to the President of the United States, to the Little Giant of Illinois, and to Senator ATCHISON of Missouri.

—— STRINGFELLOW, Kansas.

N. B.—Territorial Governments will be organized at the briefest notice, and Free-Soilers tynched, flogged, tarred and feathered, or hanged, on the most reasonable terms and in the neatest manner. Orders solicited.

OPINION FOR SALE.—Any association of liquor dealers or any other gentlemen who are desirous of violating the Law, may have opinions furnished, by the yard or smaller quantity, on its unconstitutionality and its infringement of natural rights. Terms moderate, cash in advance. Address *Any Lawyer of the highest respectability.*

INFORMATION WANTED.—A suitable reward will be paid to any person who will furnish the advertiser with the name of the lady who thanked a gentleman for resigning his seat to her in an omnibus, last Thursday morning. Several persons witnessed the act, but they were so much astonished that they forgot to inquire the lady's name. Address, through the Post-Office,

JOHN SMITH.

AN OWNER WANTED.—The subscriber, having by mistake carried off a handsome new black silk umbrella in place of an old brown cotton one, would be happy to return it to its rightful owner—and no questions asked. J. BROWN.

Our Charities.

If we, the people of the United States, are more energetic and persevering in our efforts to obtain possession of money or its equivalent, than any other,—as we are said to be by nearly all of those who visit us to study our character and publish their conclusions,—evidence is accumulating every day which proves that, having obtained our object, we dispense it, whenever it can relieve suffering or enhance the general happiness, with a more prompt and liberal hand than any other people under the sun. To the gratifying accumulation of evidence of a well tendered liberality which we had gathered one year ago, we can now add the largeness of the supplies voluntarily sent and still sending to the needful at Portsmouth and Norfolk—sent with a promptness and judgment that almost anticipate their needs.

But it is not on such occasions that the benevolent disposition of our people is most clearly shown. An entire community suffering from pestilential disease is sufficient to excite commiseration in any people. It is when cases of need not public in their character occur and are attended to in a strictly private manner, so far as the donor is concerned, that we can best judge of the inherent benevolence of the people. Such instances are frequent, and are generally marked by an aversion to notoriety on the part of those who extend relief. It is but a few days since a paragraph appeared in the TIMES to the effect, that a gentleman who had received a professional education, and whose family had been accustomed to the comforts of a well-furnished home, had died penniless, and, of course, had left his family in want. Contributions flowed in immediately, so that before the burial ceremony all that due respect to the deceased required was furnished, besides several hundred dollars for the relief of the bereaved family. The money was contributed in small sums, with one or two exceptions, and among all the contributors but very few are known either to us or to the family they relieved. Such acts exhibit a natural benevolence, which is a crown of glory to any nation; and while we continue to send the surplus fruit of our labors in such channels, it will be well enough if our ardor to obtain the almighty dollar increases beyond even its present heat.

Food Growing Cheaper.

Our reports of Breadstuffs and the Live Stock Markets are specially interesting. We are beginning to feel the effects of the bountiful yield of wheat and grass. Flour has declined one dollar a barrel during a week past, while the receipts of animals for slaughter have been large almost beyond precedent. Nineteen thousand sheep and lambs, and nearly five thousand beeves of better quality than usual, have been brought to four of the City drove-yards, and are now being cut up into steaks, roasting pieces, mutton and lamb chops, &c. Beef went down another half-cent per pound yesterday.

Potatoes with no rot in them are plentier and cheaper.

Fruits and vegetables of all kinds were never more abundant, nor offered at lower prices.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania State Republican Convention, according to our report, had a harmonious commencement yesterday at Pittsburg. They passed the right kind of resolutions unanimously, and nominated PASSMORE WILLIAMSON for Commissioner of Public Works amid great enthusiasm. Judge KANE did not receive a single vote.

The Administration has Found a Friend.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Worcester yesterday, nominated Mr. E. D. BEACH, of Springfield, for Governor, and CALEB STETSON, of Braintree, for Lieutenant. Mr. BEACH is also the candidate of the Anti-Maine Law party. As a fitting conclusion to their proceedings, they passed a resolution endorsing the National Administration. President PIERCE feels as well as can be expected.

☞ The New-Jersey Know-Nothings held their State Convention yesterday, and declared the repeal of the Missouri Compromise all wrong. The President expected neither aid nor comfort from that quarter, and he is not disappointed.

☞ The Democrats of Wayne County, Pa., made some very unpleasant allusions to President PIERCE, yesterday. The President feels worse.

Convention of the Seceders from the Soft Shell Convention.

The Albany *Journal* reports that a Call is in circulation for a Convention to be held in Syracuse, on the 26th of September, by the members of the recent Democratic Convention who disapprove of its double-faced course in relation to the Administration and Kansas. The number entertaining that opinion is no inconsiderable one. There were 235 acting Delegates in the Convention at its opening session, while there are but 155 votes recorded on the nominations for candidates. This would show that 80 were so disgusted as to leave the Convention outright, besides a number who remained, in the hope of inducing it to adopt wiser counsels.

Sunday in London.

Sir B. HALL, the new Commissioner of Woods and Works, has signalized his accession to office by a step in exactly the opposite direction to that of the Grosvenor bill for the better observance of the Sabbath. He obtained the Queen's permission to have the band of one of the regiments of Life Guards play in Kensington Gardens from 5 to 7 o'clock on Sunday afternoons. There was an immense crowd present, who all behaved with the most perfect propriety and decorum. The *Times* says the band seemed to be the only persons who disliked the innovation, as they played "in the most dreary manner the most dreary pieces of music that could be selected," or suggests that some of the German bands be engaged for the service hereafter, as they "would discourse much better music, and in much greater abundance, than the red-coated gentlemen who favored the public with the echoes of their own dissatisfaction."

Overwork.

A correspondent complains at great length of the extreme hardship to which journeymen bakers are subjected in being required to work an unreasonable number of hours. He gives various facts tending to show that they are required to begin at 12 or 1 o'clock at night, and are kept at work, with very little intermission, until 6 or 7 o'clock the next evening. We think it quite likely there is a good deal of truth in the complaint; but bakers' apprentices are by no means the only class of persons in the community who are overworked. There is a very general disposition on the part of persons employing labor to get as much of it as possible for the price paid. It would, probably, be easier to establish the existence of the evil, than to devise or apply, a remedy.

Coincidences.

The murder of Captain GEORGE W. FRAZER, of the clipper ship *Water Witch*, was mentioned some weeks since. Yesterday we had news that the Captain of the *Ariel* had also been murdered by some of his crew. It is singular, as a coincidence, that FRAZER used to command the *Ariel*. When young ANDERSON, who is one of the alleged murderers of the *Ariel*, went to sea, only six or seven weeks since, his parents and friends went down the harbor in the ship with him, and on their return, congratulated themselves on his being in so good a ship, and with so excellent a Captain. They little anticipated hearing so soon that their son would be charged with the murder of that commander.

Mexican Affairs.

The Vera Cruz *Eco del Commercio* in its issues of the 17th and 21st of August, has published official documents on the late Revolution in Mexico. One of these is the act of adhesion to the plan of Ayutla by Generals DE LA VEGA, VILLAMIL and CARRERA, and their appointment of a "Junta," composed of two persons from each department for the election of a President *pro tem.* The choice of the "Junta," as already known, fell upon CARRERA. From these documents it would appear as if order was already restored in the Capital.

☞ A correspondent writes correcting an error in our report of the Syracuse Convention, it being stated that JOHN VAN BUREN, in his remarks, "spoke *lightly* of Judge LOTT's qualifications" for the Bench. The word was probably a misprint for *highly*. The same writer says that Mr. GEORGE COLE's name was withdrawn as candidate for State Engineer, because Mr. HATCH, who was nominated for Secretary of State, resides also in Buffalo.

☞ A very neat, compact and convenient *pen and pencil case*, manufactured by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, has recently been put into the market. For carrying in the pocket it combines very many advantages not to be found in any other we have ever seen;—while as a specimen of mechanical ingenuity, it is well worth examining.

Mlle Parodi's First Concert.

These excellent entertainments are making their way rapidly in public estimation, and bid fair to be quite a feature of the season. There was another admirable gathering last night in Niblo's Saloon, equal to the crowd of the first night. It is right that these Concerts should be popular, for they possess many points of high excellence, and are certainly superior to anything we have had for some time.

In consequence of the sudden indisposition of Madame STRAKOSCH, some changes had to be made in the programme. Although the absence of this lady is always to be regretted, there was sufficient left in the programme to satisfy the cravings of the audience—particularly as it is the custom here to encore every piece. The artistes who assisted last night were MLLE PARODI, M. STRAKOSCH, Mr. APPERMAN, Signor BARRARDI, Mr. ARNDT and the Brothers MOLLENHAUER. Mlle PARODI who opened in the duet from "Don Giovanni," and in the brilliant variations by HUMMEL—each effort being marked by great artistic excellence and vocal power. Signor BARRARDI assisted in the duet, and in the second part introduced an aria from "Maria Stuart." All the instrumentalists were good—STRAKOSCH, of course, being the lion. We were glad to hear the MOLLENHAUERS once more in the concert-room. The finish and originality of their method and style make them welcome at all times.

Mlle PARODI gives a grand concert at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on Friday next. Our readers in that city will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing the great prima donna.

Rachel.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

One of the most popular modern comedies ever written, "Adrienne Lecouvreur," will be produced here to-night, with the great tragedienne as the heroine. The play has been translated and is familiar to our readers. It cannot fail to produce an immense sensation.

Concert.

Signorina VESTVALI, the admired contralto, is, it seems, on the eve of departing for the Halls of the Montezumas. She has been prevailed upon to give a Concert prior to her departure, and the event (for it will assuredly be an event with a large portion of Musical New-York) comes off next week. In addition to other talent, Signorina VESTVALI has succeeded in securing the services of Mr. WILLIAM MASON, the eminent Pianist. It is sometime since we have had an opportunity of hearing this gentleman, and his appearance at the piano will we are sure be welcomed by a host of admirers. The favorite pupil of LISZT and the best pianist in New-York, should not make himself so scarce.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, PUBLISHERS, MANUFACTURERS, JEWELERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, BUSINESS MEN, "and the rest of mankind," should recollect that SILAS C. HERRING does not now make WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of E. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, No 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

N. B.—No Money, Books or Papers were ever lost in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglary has always failed, as we apply The best Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.

This world renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers for only 25 cents per bottle. Proprietor's Depot No. 68 Liberty-st

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS. No. 345 Broadway.

INHALATION FOR CONSUMPTION ONLY PROPER IN CERTAIN STAGES AND CASES.—Quackery has already been the cause of too much suffering

CHRONIC DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, &c.

Dr. A. S. HEATH, No 280 Broadway, respectfully informs his friends, patrons and the public, that he purposes hereafter to devote his entire professional attention to the treatment of all chronic affections, acute diseases and especially all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, and genito-urinary organs; also the other specialties to which he has devoted so many years.

Although Dr HEATH approves and commends the zeal of many members of his profession, in studying particular diseases or classes of disease, yet he cannot condemn too strongly the gross and growing evil of exclusiveness, or narrowing down to a single subject of attention.

Physicians and surgeons have to minister to the whole human physical and mental organisms, with all their sympathetic vibrations and vital pulses.

Consumption and most other serious diseases are the result of general, rather than specific, causes.

Hours of consultation, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 to 9 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, travelling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to sell from his office or refer patients to him.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'s, No 2) Maiden-lane, New-York and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No 6 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M until 9 P M.

SEWING MACHINES—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!!—The great improvement is SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, whereby they run at double speed and accomplish twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by all. We can furnish incontestable proof, that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers can make money by throwing them aside and buying SINGER'S. Many have made the change already

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

NOTICE.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, without regard to profit or cost, a rare chance for gentlemen going South. We are also getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most elegant assortment of superior clothing ever offered in New-York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than our hundred thousand customers. DEVLIN & ——, Nos. 38 and 56 John-st. corner of Nassau.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 14 Broad st

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far surpasses all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season.

GENIN, No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and long experience combine to give unequalled ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COMB FACTORY—LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to examine the choice selection of dress Combs at the subscribers' store. The variety is, beyond all doubt, the greatest in the City

A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 387 Broadway.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open TO-DAY one case of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, at 4s. per pair. Also, Gents' Cravats, Under-garments, &c.

SILKS—SILKS FROM AUCTION.—SEVERAL large lots of new and elegant styles of Dress Silks will be offered TO-DAY at great bargains. Also, a large lot of superior black Silks, warranted to wear well, equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No 11 Broadway, a variety of choice Wines, Brandies, &c., among which will be found one 500 cases Hungarian wines. For particulars see his advertisement in another column.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.—1,000 DOZ. LADIES' and gent's superior Paris made kid gloves at great bargains. 300 cashmere long shawls from $12 to $50

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

RACHEL TRIUMPHANT!—THE AMERICAN PUBlic admit the vast superiority of the great Tragedienne, as it does that of the superb Royal Velvet Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, now selling at a great sacrifice at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 116 Chambers-st., New-York.

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.—THE UNDERsigned call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare patterns ever imported. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 1 Astor-House and No. 387 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depot No 189 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—TO TRAVELERS and others these articles will prove most desirable. They are very compact and contain only useful articles. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 1 Astor House and No. 387 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED, 300 ELEGANT silk robes at $20, $25 and $30, which is 30 per cent under their usual price. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BERGE & CO., NO 156 BROADWAY.—FALL FASHIONS for gentlemen's hats and caps. Their assortment is complete.

LONG ISLAND.

Sentence of John Turner, the Burglar.

The September term of the Court of Sessions of Brooklyn commenced on Tuesday. The only business of importance was the sentence of the notorious JOHN TURNER. He was arraigned to plead to an indictment for burglary in the first degree, and, by advice of counsel, pleaded *guilty*. In his examination, TURNER stated that he was born in Philadelphia, was 23 years of age, a painter by trade, and had served out two terms in the State Prison. He was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at Sing Sing—a very mild sentence.

TURNER is the fellow who laid the plan to escape from the Kings County Jail, two weeks ago, by killing the Deputy Keeper, and his designs were only discovered a few minutes before he was to have put them into execution. The crime for which he is now sentenced was committed in Grand-street, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, one year ago. He had two associates, both of whom were convicted last Winter, and sentenced each to ten years' imprisonment. TURNER succeeded in making his escape at the time his associates were tried, and was only arrested about six weeks since, by Officer DINNELL, of the Tenth Ward Police, New-York, whom he attempted to kill, by shooting at him—the ball just grazing the officer's head.

A Court-House for Kings County.

Some years ago a site was purchased on Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn, for the purpose of erecting a County Court-House. Yesterday, in the Board of Supervisors, the subject was again revived, and the whole matter of a site and advertising for plans was referred to a Committee, to report at the next meeting. The site selected has many strong opponents, as being away from the central portion of the business of the County.

Whigs of Brooklyn.

The Whig General Committee held a regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, when the 14th inst. was fixed upon to hold the Whig Primary Meetings.

A resolution to prohibit any member of a secret political society from voting at the Primary Meetings was voted down. Ayes, 11. Nays, 20.

Cowhiding Costs Eight Dollars.

The recent cowhiding affair in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where a woman named COON administered the lash, was brought to a close before Alderman MATZS, when the defendant was fined $8, which she promptly paid. The complainant was very indignant when he found that the money was not to be paid to him.

More Ferry Accidents.

Three persons, a man, woman, and a colored individual, had a narrow escape from drowning at the Peck Slip Ferry Landing Eastern District of Brooklyn, Tuesday evening,—each at a different boat,—by attempting to jump on board after the boat had started. By the prompt action of persons present they were rescued, after having received a good bath.

New Church Project.

The Summerfield Church Society, now worshipping at the corner of Washington and Greene avenues, Eastern District of Brooklyn, are contemplating erecting at an early day a new church edifice to cost $35,000. Nine gentlemen have already subscribed $1,000 each to the project.

☞ The corner stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Church was laid on Tuesday, on Eighteenth-street, Gowanus, near Fifth-avenue.

☞ Among the arrests made yesterday, by the Brooklyn police for intoxication, was a Ninth Ward policeman. He was taken before Justice SMITH, and at his request his case was postponed until this day, when he will be tried.

☞ Another accident from the careless use of burning fluid occurred at a house on Meeker-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, Tuesday night.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co.**—Late RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced a kkinds of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., in full, is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.
Nos. 165 273 511 and 756 Broadway
Wholesale Depôt, No. 165 Broadway

☞ **Rushton's New Remedy.**—Fever and Ague can now be judiciously treated with any one preparation. A moment's reflection will convince any one that the different stages of the disease must require different remedies, one to break up the chills; and another to effect a cure and restore the system to a state of health. It is the adoption of this principle which has given RUSHTON'S New Remedy the precedence over all others. RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case**—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S imperishable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation.

A. R. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve**—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. MING, New-York; WM. B. KIMBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. Y. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **During My Late Visit in Europe** I obtained several new instruments of invaluable value in the specialty—DEMARRE'S optical stereoscope—which enables the Oculist to look into the interior of the eye, and see the entire morbid action that is manifesting itself there in inverted character, the really extraordinary spectacle for looking into the drum of the ear, the auriscope tubes and throat; Jacob's needles, for removing cataract without pain or danger; the regulator, for equalizing artificial pressure, for instantly relieving hearing when the drum of the ear is perforated or lost; artificial eyes, which look and move exactly like the natural, &c.

After twenty years' extensive practice and experience, principally in this City and my recent observations during my foreign tour, I trust it will not be deemed unbecoming in me to say that I consider myself competent to treat all things to my place themselves under my care skillfully, and to succeed to the satisfaction of those who are interested in other hemispheres. By means of the new instruments each case becomes perfectly plain and visible. Patients who have been discountenanced and wearied traveling from one physician to another, may consult me with a positive assurance that, at all events, they will be told with truthfulness what their disease really is, and whether curable or otherwise. At home from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4 o'clock, daily. JAS. W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c., No. 502 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

☞ **Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans**—Will preserve Peaches, Tomatoes, or any other Fruit or Vegetable in a fresh state and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetically SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in raised letters on every cap, "SPRATT'S PATENT, WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for Preserving accompanying the Cans. Price of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and Funnels, 10 cents each. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 334 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **The Only Effectual Exterminator**, without danger or stench, is HENRY R. COSTAR'S celebrated RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. Wholesale and retail dep't, No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

☞ **Everett Club, Brooklyn.**—A regular meeting of the EVERETT CLUB will be held at the Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 6. A full and punctual attendance is requested. S. T. K. PRIME, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Bible Society.**—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M. JAMES C. HOLDEN, Rec. Sec.

☞ **The Steamer Alida** has resumed her regular trips, and leaves Pier foot of Robinson-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, making her usual landings.

THE MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—No. 60 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

RICHARD BURLEW, Recording Secretary.
J. C. WILTON, Recording Secretary

DR. JOHN WILLIAMS, VETERINARY SURGEON.—Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to practice successfully on the different diseases incidental to that noble animal the horse, at the sign of the Golden Horse, No. 131 Chrystie-st., where he has been for the last 20 years, receiving from 800 to 1,000 horses annually. Dr WILLIAMS' experience for examining horses for soundness, favors neither party.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. O GRAHAM, No. 258 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two coomas, who wishes places in one family or separate—one as good plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, and baker; will do general housework in a private family. Wages $7. Excellent City reference. The other is a smart tidy chambermaid and nurse; a good washer and ironer. Wages $5 per month. City reference. Call at No. 180 East 23d-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework, in city or country. Also, by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter; no objection to hotel or boarding-house, and will go in the country. Both understand their business. Please call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework or chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at 123 Christie-st., in the rear, first door, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to cook—good washer and ironer—in a small, private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Also is a good baker. Call at No. 236, corner of 36th-st and 8th-av., one door from the corner.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waiter. She can have the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 1 Union-court. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good city reference, one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as a chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress; they wish to live together. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a Protestant family, as chambermaid and waiter. The best of City reference can be given. Call at or address, for two days, at No. 167 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 92 5th-av., basement. Can give City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—As chembermaid or waiter, or as chamberman only, by a young woman of experience. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen for the present at No. 47 East Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as cook—has no objections to washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 Ludlow-st.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds for City and country, may be had at the office, No. 13 8th-av., one door from Troy-st.; a large number of the first class are now waiting, well recommended from their last places; among whom are several Protestants; also young girls from 12 to 16 years old.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A retail dry goods salesman, who thoroughly understands the domestic and white goods trade. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

UNE DEMOINELLE FRANCAISE—Qui a reçu une éducation supérieure, et qui a déjà enseigné avec succès, désire un fait des différentes méthodes qui sont en usages dans ce pays (E. U.), désire entrer comme telle, dans un e-minaire, ou dans une famille privée. Mademoiselle parle l'Anglais avec facilité, et peut même donner des leçons dans cette langue, aussi le piano et la peinture aux crayons sont ses talents. Les ouvrages de goût, de toutes espèces. Références from clergymen and families of the highest standing. Address immediately, post paid, MADEMOISELLE, No. 178 12th-st., corner of University-place, New-York. Has no objection to go South or West.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME—No. 149 Grand-st., a respectable, quiet and cheap boarding house for female servants while out of place. They are also provided with the most respectable permanent situations. Servants from the country find it a great convenience. Apply to the Matron, No. 149 Grand-st., New York.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—Cooks, waiters, nurses, and other male and female domestics, with good City references, provided for respectable families, City or country, at the Employment Agency Office, No. 62 Beekman-st. Union-square, established 1850, under the patronage of Rev. Drs. TYNG, CHEEVER, HAWKS, BAIRD, DOWLING, FAIRCHILD, &c., for the protection of employers in the selection of servants and the guidance of persons seeking situations. J. O. GALLAGHER, Agent.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—At MANNING'S Office, No. 271 Bowery, (late No. 281,) a number of good Protestant girls, for first rate situations now ready in City or country. The highest wages given to cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and those for general housework. Also, respectable men and boys can be suited in every capacity without delay.

MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer. She must understand working in flour. None but a competent person need apply. Call at No. 137 East 17th-st., second door from 2d-av., East, between the hours of 12 and 4 this (Thursday) Sept. 6.

TEACHER WANTED.—A French lady to board in a Young Ladies' School, to teach French, Drawing, and Painting. Apply at No. 48 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights.

GOVERNESS.—A lady of experience in teaching desires a situation in a private family, to teach the English branches and music. Address Miss C. A. D., *Times* office, New-York.

GARDENER.—Wanted a situation by an American who understands the business in all its branches. Can lay out a new place, and if required, take the management of a farm. A line addressed GARDENER, *Times* Office, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—38th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.—Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity, supplied from this Institution.

WANTED TO TEACH 100 pupils, cheap, a business which can be made immediately available and profitable in country or city. Many out of employment with small sums of money would do well to learn. Apply at the Tanning Shop, 1st floor, No. 17 Canal-st., New-York.

HEAD WAITER—And three Laundresses wanted, for a hotel—A colored cook and a general assortment of other servants want situations. Good references will be given. Apply at No. 14 6th av. C. MASON.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.—A young man, who has been in the business, wants a situation. Salary no object. Refers to his late employers. Address Box No. 3,562 Post-Office.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT—Wanted, by a young man, at present unemployed, a situation as bookkeeper or assistant; is a good penman and practical bookkeeper; can give the very best references from last employer. Address W. S. G., No. 121 Henry-st.

ORGANIST.—A situation as Organist and Leader of Choir wanted by a professor of music. Also, as Teacher of Piano and Singing in a first-class school. Unexceptionable references given. Address ORGANIST, *Times* office.

GIRL WANTED.—An intelligent neat girl, to take Care of a child in Brooklyn. A very desirable situation can be had. Good references required. Apply at No. 6 South William-st.

DRY GOODS.—Wanted, a good salesman; one accustomed to City business. Apply to J. R. SAUNDERS, No. 41 Bd-av.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, ready and steward; advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 20 West-st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

WANTED—At WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 14 Dey-st., near 3d av., 10 Protestant cooks, English, Scotch and German chambermaids and waiters, 20 nurses and seamstresses, and all smart girls for housework, for first class situations, especially up-town and in the country. Highest wages and permanent situations to the competent.

987 BROADWAY, COR. READE-ST.—At MORRIS COURTNEY'S, 10 to 20 girls to answer calls; German, English, Scotch and Irish girls, for hotels, boarding houses and private families; also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No. 100 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted, landsmen, also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards, for three new whaling vessels, to be fitted for sea immediately. Young men can get a chance any time at the office of the Eastern Whaling Company, No. 87 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

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THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY.—It is carpected to keep open the Hotel till Tuesday, Sept. 18. First-class rooms may now be procured.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—The large and commodious house, northwest corner of Jay and Greenwich sts., is now ready for the reception of boarders. Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, desiring good board and pleasant rooms, would do well to call. References required.

BOARDING.—At No. 17 West 27th-st., in the neighborhood of Madison park, parlors, with bedrooms attached suitable for families or gentlemen. The house possesses all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A small private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with apartments, furnished or unfurnished, and board. Apply at No. 64 3d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A small private family can accommodate with board and pleasant rooms a gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen. Best of references required. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms with full or partial board, at No. 238 Spring-st.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD WANTED—For single gentlemen. Apply to CHARLES W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A gentleman desires to obtain, after October 1st, a parlor and bedroom attached of moderate size, but furnished well, or a commodious bedroom, partial, but good board. If his meals are served with regularity in his own parlor he will pay according, and gladly do so in advance where a positive regard to his comfort is ascertainable—not otherwise. A respectable, comfortable home where, during the approaching Winter and next Summer no desire for a change can be foreseen. Near the ferry preferred, but location anywhere if healthy. No reply will be noticed unless presenting something above the average of the advertiser's experience in Hoboken. Address S. W. E., office of this paper.

BOARDERS FROM THE COUNTRY.—It is high time that persons wishing boarders for the Winter would apply. A great many have already secured their homes; very many are now applying. Do not be behind time. Boarders directed free of charge. Office No. 808 Broadway, near Grace Church.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—For a single gentleman, or a married couple, without children, in the house corner of Carlton and Greene avs. The accommodations are a spacious bedroom and closet, with parlor and piano, in common with the family. The furnitures is new and costly. Terms for one, $5, without dinners during the week; $12 for two, with full board. Address J. W. S., Box No. 1,374 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED.—Furnished rooms, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman, wife, child two years old and servant. The house must be pleasantly situated in a genteel neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Address G. L. F., at this office, stating terms, location, &c. None others will be attended to. References exchanged.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER AT WOODLAND MANSION.—Parties can obtain suites and single rooms for the Fall and Winter, on reasonable terms. House easy of access by Hudson River Railroad—Dépôt being at the foot of the grounds. Apply to Mrs DUSENBERRY, at the Mansion, Carmansville

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant well-furnished Rooms, with Board for a gentleman and wife, or small family, may be obtained at No. 51 Concord-st.; also a single room; house new, location excellent and terms reasonable.

BOARDING AGENCY, No. 4 ASTOR PLACE.—Individuals and families wishing accommodations will find a goodly variety of desirable boarding places in this City and Brooklyn on our register. Information and direction gratis. Persons wishing boarders may procure them here. We have many applications for board and rooms.

DEMAREST & BASSET.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No. 73 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

ROOMS TO LET.—A private family of the first respectability having more rooms than they wish to occupy, would dispose of the whole second floor to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, singly or en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Also, one or two rooms on the third floor. The house is new, and replete with the modern conveniences. Apply at No. 120 East 18th-st., a few minutes' walk from the 4th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two or three single gentlemen can obtain handsome rooms (with or without board), in a first class house, furnished with every convenience, eligibly located up town, and occupied by a strictly private family, without young children. Those disposed to pay liberally for the comforts and privileges of a most desirable home, may address SOCIETY at this office. References of the first respectability required.

ROOMS TO LET—A pleasant, furnished front bedroom, with small room adjoining, to let with partial board, to a genteel private family, residing near Stuyvesant-square, best to a gentleman, or gentleman and wife. The house has modern improvements. Address B. C., office of this paper.

ROOMS TO LET.—Down-town furnished rooms with or without board. Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, at moderate prices. Transient lodgers accommodated with superior rooms at No. 17 Beekman-st. Also, a front basement, and several rooms suitable for offices, to let.

ROOMS TO LET.—Very pleasant furnished rooms to let, in a convenient part of South Brooklyn, with private family. Parlor with extension room and two or three bedrooms, together or separate, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 221 Court-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD—At No. 342 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. House new and pleasantly situated. Fifteen minutes' walk to ferries

BACK PARLOR TO LET—To a gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, in a private family at No. 19 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Unexceptionable references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—In 14th-st., would let with board their second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address Q. L., *Times* office.

21 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, between 4th-st. and Astor-place—Rooms in suite or separately, with board. House strictly first-class

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000.—A GENTEEL AND EXCLUSIVE CASH MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, affording over 300 per cent. profit, with a valuable contract, and the stock, &c., will be sold for $4,000, which, on examination, will be found to be a truly unparalleled bargain. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 34 Pine-st., N. Y.

$1,600.—A VERY VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE—With a cash business in this City, well established, including the entire store fixtures and furniture now on the premises, necessarily for a profitable commence of the business, which yields $400 to $600 weekly. Owing to other immediate engagements the advertiser is required to wind this matter. Address, for three days, A. H., New-York Post Office.

$2,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—With the above sum, in cash, in a manufacturing business where profits are large. Only to attend to outdoor interests, and the whole will be given with the above sum, if need apply. Address A. P., 94 Beekman-st. Brooklyn, or to the office of this paper.

PARTNER WANTED—In publishing an established Newspaper in this City, who can command a Thousand Dollars, may find the active or silent. None need apply who cannot command the ready money. To such a person, in real estate, N. S. 1., Daily *Times* office, New-York.

HAT STORE FOR SALE.—For sale, the stock of Hats and Caps, tools, fixtures, &c., of the lease on an established hat store, in an adjoining city. Will be sold cheap for cash or approved. Apply to JOHN RANDALL, No. 119 Water-st., N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD—Will be paid for the arrest of any one peddling, or purporting to peddle, COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH &c., EXTERMINATOR. COSTAR has no peddlers HENRY R COSTAR,
No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—A reunion of the officers of the Army, Navy, Marines and Volunteers who served in Mexico during the War, will take place at DELMONICO'S, corner of Chambers and Broadway, N. Y., on the 14th of September next, the anniversary of the occupation of the City of Mexico, for the purpose of organizing a Society and partaking of a Dinner. Tickets $5 each, to be had at the office of the undersigned, until the 12th of September.

Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, N. Y. Vol., Temporary Chairman.
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Commander Henry Eagle, U. S. N.
Commander John Calhoun, U. S. N.
Purser J. G. Harris, U. S. Navy Yard, Temporary Treas.
Major Kinsbald, late of Ninth Infantry.
Major Geo. W. Rains, U. S. Army.
Major Fitz John Porter, U. S. Army.
Captain W. A. T. Maddox, U. S. Marines.
Captain Joseph A. Yard, late of Tenth Infantry.
Major A. Farnsworth, N. Y. Volunteers
Chief Engineer Jesse Gay, U. S. Navy.
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Lieutenant Joseph H. Howard, late of Tenth Infantry

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LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from	80	to 100
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COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS—Authorized to take acknowledgments and depositions for the different States and Territories of the Union, are respectfully requested to send their names and addresses to the subscriber, for insertion in the LAWYERS' DIARY for the year 1856, now preparing for the press. It is desirable to have the copy prepared in time for an early issue of the work. No charge made for insertion. THOMAS WOOD,
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NEW-YORK CITY.

EMIGRATION.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

At the weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held yesterday, after the transaction of some unimportant business, the resignation of CHARLES RIDDLE, as Warden of Ward's Island, was accepted. The Committee to whom the subject had been referred recommended the appointment of Captain AMOS PILLSBURY, of Albany, as Warden of the Island, with enlarged powers and an increased salary of $4,000. It was stated that Mr. P.'s appointment will dispense with the services of several persons now employed as subordinates.

The recommendation elicited some debate, Mr. KALBFLEISCH opposing it as being extravagant, and Mr. MORGAN speaking warmly in his favor, and intimating that Mr. KELLEY would naturally be opposed to it, as it would supersede him in some of his duties as Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, in which capacity he had disbursed over $300,000. He explained, however, that he did not intend to allege any improper conduct on his part; but he thought the appointment eminently proper, as Captain PILLSBURY was known throughout the Union for his efficiency and zeal in similar labors.

On taking the vote, Messrs. MORGAN, CUMMINGS, CARRIGAN and GARRIGUE, voted in favor of the appointment; Messrs. KELSEY and PERRY against it.

From the report of the Surgical Department, it appears that during the month of August there were treated in the surgical wards 542 patients, of whom were remaining 268; admitted, 274; discharged, 223—one had died, and there were remaining 311. The general condition of the Surgical Department is unusually favorable, on account of the absence of erysipelas or hospital gangrene, which frequently at this season appear epidemically.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

The following is the regular weekly return of the arrival of emigrants at Castle Garden from Aug 29 to Sept. 4:

Date.	Vessel.	Port of Clearance	Male Pas.	Not Rec'd	Cash Means.	Daily Total.
29..	Bavaria	Havre	176	4	$5,709 50	
29..	Jas. Foster, Jr..	Liverpool	395	51	10,161 84	
29..	Centurion	Liverpool	89	3	634 00	$16,705 34
30..	Miss Greenman	Liverpool	36	4	1,580 20	1,580 20
31..	George Williams	Bremen	186	7	10,346 00	
31..	Mein	Bremen	157	3	10,056 00	20,334 00
sup.						
1..	Orpheus	Bremen	249	10	13,403 50	
1..	Amer'n Congress	London	115	4	3,407 00	
1..	Gazelle	Liverpool	64	7	1,595 91	
1..	Webster	Liverpool	260	20	7,189 11	26,595 52
3..	St. Nicholas	Havre	253	6	8,224 00	
3..	Ocean Favorite	Leghorn	98	0	1,194 00	
3..	Christiana	London	188	28	10,541 06	
3..g	Ontario	Liverpool	467	43	19,367 50	
3..	Joshua Bates	Marseilles	11	1	182 00	
3..	Sir Robert Peel	London	103	18	3,829 88	80,455 43
			3197	214		$145,091 93

This gives an average of $40 66 for each passenger, male, woman and children, and is evidently exclusive of large amounts brought by the 212 passengers not boardable or for whom no commutation is necessary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The whole number of emigrants arrived during the present year to the 1st of September, was 95,945; last year the number for the same time was 215,453,—a decrease of 119,507.

The number of inmates on Ward's Island is 1,686, in the Marine Hospital 122. Total 2,008; last year 2,660.

The total amount received for commutation of passengers during the year is $268,094. The disbursements during the year have been $390,735,—showing an overdraft of $70,449, over and above the value of $61,192, which existed on the 1st of January.

Board of Education.

The regular meeting of this body was held last Wednesday evening, Mr. NEILSON presiding.

After the transaction of the customary preliminary business, the following communications were received:

An application from the School Officers of the Twentieth Ward for a new school house, which was referred.

A report from Mr. RANDALL, the City Superintendent, in reference to the condition of the schools throughout the City, was received. It stated that of the fifty ward schools forty-one were opened on Monday morning, the 3d instant, with an average attendance over the same period last year. The fifty-eight primary schools were also all opened on Monday with, in general, a full and prompt attendance of teachers and pupils. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the teachers of every grade for the punctuality and spirit with which their arduous duties have been resumed at the commencement of the term. Regret was expressed in the report for the inconvenience and loss experienced by pupils and the public arising from the delays which have occurred in fitting up several of the school buildings.

On motion this report was accepted, and ordered to be printed.

Several miscellaneous communications of an unimportant character were presented, after which

The CHAIRMAN brought before the Board the question as to the mode of ordering payment to persons presenting bills for repairs and cleaning of school buildings, and suggested their reference to the Finance Committee.

Several propositions in regard to this matter were submitted by Commissioners. The question seemed to turn on the question whether, when poor tradesmen or laboring women presented small bills for work done to the schools, either in the way of repairs or cleaning, the Chairman was bound to sign their bills, so as to enable the claimants to obtain their money promptly.

A very general discussion followed the introduction of this subject, which was eventually terminated after a large number of resolutions and amendments had been offered and argued, by referring the bills to the Finance Committee.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

A report from the Committee on the Normal Schools was presented, asking for an appropriation therefor of $2,000. This was not accepted, there being no quorum present from the fact that a large contingent of the Commissioners present were occupied in the tea room.

The Board then adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Councilmen.

The Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday, but transacted very little business of special importance. Among the petitions presented was one from 1,660 citizens of New-York for a new Ferry between Gansevoort-street, New-York, and Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, and another from Justice HOGART, asking to be furnished with a horse and buggy for his personal use.

Among the reports of Committees was one adverse to permitting the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to lay down pipes through the principal streets. This is the Company that obtained a very favorable Charter at the last session of the Legislature, by which they were permitted to lay pipes and furnish gas only in such streets as they might select. There was also a report in favor of building a pier at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, East River, and another in favor of permitting JOSEPH CRUMCHILL to run a line of eight stages from the corner of 39th-street and Broadway to Manhattanville, and an extra stage from there to the High Bridge.

The resolution directing the Street Commissioner and Comptroller not to pay any money to John Quinn, on his contract for regulating and grading Fifty-third-street, was returned by the Mayor *without his signature*.

The following bills were then read a third time and finally passed:

In relation to building a fire-alarm tower in Mount Morris.

In relation to the better regulation of Catherine street Ferry.

In relation to location for Horse Company No. 57.

In relation to regulating and paving Duane-street where it has been widened.

Fight on Board Steamboat Stamford.

On Tuesday afternoon last, a quarrel and fight took place on the forward deck of the steamboat *Stamford*, while passing through Hell Gate, on her way to Stamford, in the course of which, one man (name not known,) jumped overboard, probably to escape punishment, which he thought he merited, or was likely to receive. He was picked up by Mr. D. GLOVER, one of the Hell Gate pilots, who states, that though an excellent swimmer, he would not have been able to make *terra firma*, on account of the strength of the tide way, and the impediments of clothing, &c. He was set ashore at Throgg's Point.

Accidents.

JOHN MONAHAN, a laborer, yesterday morning fell from the second story of a new building in Ludlow-street, where he was working, and severely injured himself—his recovery being considered doubtful. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.... A laborer, named OWEN BOYLE, yesterday fell from a ladder—which was placed against a house, the front of which he was assisting—to the pavement, receiving a severe compression of the brain and an extensive fracture of the skull, from the effects of which he shortly after died. Deceased resided in Baxter-street, was a native of Ireland, and thirty-five years of age. An inquest will be held this day.

False Imprisonment.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Birdsall.

George W. Cooke vs. *George W. Norris*.—In this case, the defendant is the Captain of the Tenth Ward Police, and the plaintiff brought his action for false imprisonment under the following rather singular circumstances. The damages were laid at $500. From the statement of Mr McGregor, the counsel for the plaintiff, it appeared that the brother-in-law of the plaintiff had a mess with a German in relation to an insult alleged to have been offered to a female, and was arrested by the police. The plaintiff followed the parties to the station-house, and on their arrival, both were arrested for disorderly conduct and for interfering with the officer in discharge of his duty, and on that complaint, Norris held them to appear before the sitting magistrate, Justice Wood, who held them to bail for good behavior. On the part of the defence, Alfred A. Phillips, Esq., moved for a nonsuit on the statement of the counsel, as the facts would show a justification of the course of the defendant. This motion the learned Judge denied. The plaintiff then called evidence to prove the facts, and the counsel for defence renewed his motion for an nonsuit, which the learned Judge granted, on the ground that inasmuch as the plaintiff had been held by the Magistrate after hearing the facts and had decided that there was evidence of probable cause for the arrest of plaintiff; but, said His Honor, if the plaintiff had been discharged by the sitting Magistrate, then this Court would have held the Police Captain to be liable under the circumstances as not justified in the detention of the plaintiff. Judgment of nonsuit.

☞ The number of passengers carried by the Flushing Railroad Company for the month of August was 30,027.

Police News.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

Mrs. Mary MacDonald, residing with her husband at No. 294 West Thirty-third-street, was yesterday arrested by officer Lowrey of the Court of Sessions, charged with a grand larceny, in having stolen from one Mrs. Donaldson two silk and one merino dresses, besides some jewelry and a cloak. It appears that the affair is caused by a family difficulty, it being alleged that Mrs. MacD. was somewhat jealous of the attentions of her other half to the fair wife of Mr. Donaldson, his neighbor, who had been fortune-hunting in California. She, under the conviction caused by the prompting of the "green-eyed monster," entered the premises of the victim and forcibly stored, by and with the aid of her sister, such property as above, as she considered it most likely to have been purchased at her husband's expense. The warrant included Jane Nelson of Mulberry-street, sister of prisoner, within its provision, but she has not yet been arrested. An examination will be had into the facts of the case before Justice DAVISON. Meantime accused is held to bail in the sum of $300.

ARREST OF BOHOLARS.

Joseph Leffenbergh, a German, calling himself a tailor, and Diamond Redfield, a Prussian peddler, were yesterday arrested by Policeman Simonds, of the Second District, charged with burglariously entering the store premises of Isaac F. Joors, of No. 52 Ann-street, with intent to steal. The store is used as a commission store, and was entered by means of prying open the padlock, and then picking the under lock with a wire. On the opening of the door an alarm-bell attached to it rang, and a young man, kept for the purpose, named Patrick Lavender, saw the prisoners in the store, when they were arrested. They were committed for trial by Justice WELSH in default of $1,000 bail each.

GRAND LARCENY.

Lawrence Gebbards, a German baker, in the employ of Anthony D. Meyer, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue, was yesterday arrested by Policeman Tiemen, charged with having stolen from Gerrit Marguerinck, of No. 205 East Twenty-eighth-street, a gold watch, a silver box, and a vest, valued at about $100. Prisoner was seen on a shed leading to the yard of the premises in which complainant resides, and on being charged with the theft, he, after some equivocation, informed the party seeing him where the property was; he was then given into custody and taken to Jefferson Market Court, where he was committed by Justice DAVISON, to answer, in default of $500 bail.

ANOTHER GRAND LARCENY.

A German named William Heaney lately employed by Henry Wetzler, a tailor, at No. 60 Ridge street, was yesterday arrested, and committed for trial by Justice WOOD, charged with having stolen ready-made clothing, valued at $100, from his employer. The property was stolen on the night of Tuesday last, and was found in possession of the accused when he was arrested.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 5

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

HABEAS CORPUS—FORM OF COMMITMENT.

People ex rel. Hannah Brophy vs. *The New-York Juvenile Asylum*.—This was a proceeding on a writ of *habeas corpus*, in which the relator, the mother of three infants, sought to have those children delivered to her from out of the New-York Juvenile Asylum. The children were committed to the charge of that Asylum by Justice STUART, by virtue of powers vested in him by an act incorporating that Asylum, passed in 1851, and which provides that in cases of vo luntary surrender of children between five and fourteen years, by their parents, or in cases when such children are found in any street, highway, or public place, in this City, in the circumstances of want and suffering, or abandonment, a magistrate may, by complying with certain prerequisites, by warrant, commit such child to the Asylum.

The relator alleged that her children were taken from her, and that she was improperly sent to prison under a commitment for drunkenness, and that during such imprisonment her children were committed to the Asylum, without her consent.

The ground upon which the counsel for relator asked the discharge of the children was, that the commitment, under which the Asylum held them, did not state that the motion in writing was given, required by the act to be served personally on the parents.

The Court considered the commitment defective, in that regard, and the children were discharged, and delivered to the mother.

Counsel for the relator—Shea & Robinson. Mr. Rusk in person for the Asylum.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Sept. 5.

Before Justices Duer, Hoffman and Mosoman.

DePew vs. *Leal*.—Ordered that the plaintiff have liberty to add the supplemental affidavit and annex it to the original setting forth, a copy of the articles of copartnership, and also substantially statements as to the possession of the property contained in the affidavit submitted by the defendant, such affidavit to be submitted, and upon the same being done, that an order be entered dismissing the appeal with $10 costs of the motion to the defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

LADIES' SKIRTS.

Alfred S. Bates vs. *Archibald Smart*.—This was an action brought on an agreement between the plaintiff and defendant, dated May 12 1855, for $3,000 damages, and to obtain an injunction restraining the defendant from making or selling *Ladies' Skirts* in violation thereof, of the Patent now owned by the plaintiff, granted to David Hetlich, Jr. The agreement admits said Hetlich was the first and original inventor—that his patent is good and valid—that plaintiff is now the sole owner, and agrees, in consideration of the being sued for past infringements, &c., to desist and refrain from further infringements, &c. This application was for an injunction restraining the defendant from making or selling said Skirts in violation of said Patent, and after a full hearing of the case, an injunction was ordered to issue against the defendant by His Honor Justice HOFFMAN.

George Gifford for plaintiff; Wm. B. Aiken for defendant.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson, without a Jury.

DOMESTIC DISCORD.

Henry S. Chapin vs. *Thomas P. Wendover*.—This was a suit arising out of domestic relations, being brought to recover $220 for board and necessaries furnished to Margaret E Wendover, a young lady of eighteen years of age, who is the daughter of the defendant, the plaintiff being his son-in-law. It appeared that the defendant had taken unto himself a second wife, and that the customary family jars ensued, the daughters of the first marriage not agreeing with their stepmother; and to such an unusual extent was this domestic discord carried, that Margaret was forbid making her appearance at the family table, although she was permitted to sleep under her father's roof. It was also in evidence that the defendant had used harsh and opprobrious language to his daughter, which compelled her to seek refuge in the house of the plaintiff.

On the part of the defence, Mr. Alderman Wakeman contended that the young lady was of erratic habits—was disobedient to her parents, that she kept late hours, and that her whole course of conduct was of such character as to fully justify her father in the course he had pursued. If the Court should be of that opinion on a review of all the facts, then the plaintiff could not recover. Decision reserved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—WEDNESDAY

Before Recorder Booth.

BURGLARY—"OLIVER TWIST" IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

A Petit Jury having been empanneled, Peter Thompson, William Smith, and "Oliver Twist" (!) were given in charge for breaking into the house of Charles Boker, of Henry street, on the 24th of July, and stealing therefrom property to the value of $200.

Mr. Charles Boker was examined, and proved that he was the owner of the house which had been burglariously entered, and the identification of some of the stolen property, which had been pawned by a Mr. McNaughton, of Christie-street, in whose house the prisoner Thompson had been arrested.

Officer O'Conner testified that he arrested the prisoner Twist, whom he found coming out of the house of Mr. Boker along with Thompson, who escaped, but in consequence of information given by Twist, both Thompson and Smith were subsequently arrested by Captain Betts, who proved to having found the vest on Smith and a portion of the property in the house where they were taken up.

Counsel on behalf of Smith contended that the Court should order his discharge, because the vest found on him was laid in the indictment as the property of Charles Boker, whereas it was proved to belong to Joseph Boker. He could not, therefore, be convicted of larceny, and there was no evidence to connect him with the burglary.

The Court ruled that the point was for the consideration of the jury, who retired, and, after a short consultation, found all the prisoners guilty of burglary in the second degree.

Sentence—Thompson and Twist to be imprisoned five years and seven months at hard labor in State Prison; Smith to be imprisoned for five years.

In consequence of there not being a quorum of the Grand Jury in attendance, the Court was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Taxes.

The Assessors of Hudson County met at the Court-House on Monday and fixed the County Tax to be paid by each Ward and Township. The value of the real and personal estate in the County and the taxes thereon are as follows:

	Valuation.	County Tax.
Jersey City	$13,936,180	$9,640 42
Hoboken	5,110 511	3,609 09
Hudson City	2,061,904	1,456 30
Bergen	3,831,890	2,706 27
North Bergen	2,628,130	1,854 00
Harrison	756,000	533 92
Total	$28,322,615	$20,000 00

Recruiting in the United States for the Foreign Legion.

The Boston *Journal* has received from an intelligent German recently arrived from Halifax, a highly interesting account of the proceedings of the British Government in the enlistment of recruits in the United States for the Foreign Legion. The writer was intimate with the officers of the Foreign Legion at Halifax and his statement is made from personal observation, and from communications made to him from well-informed sources. The German says:

"The recruitings in the United States for the English Foreign Legion, which were interrupted a few weeks since, have again commenced, but they are managed in another manner than formerly, in order the better to escape the persecutions of the American jurisdiction.

In order to make the best use of the next favorable time, the English Government in Halifax has now appointed a greater number of recruiting officers to go to different ports of the United States and to remain there all the Winter, to appoint agents, who, to avoid all conflict with the American Government, are to send all unemployed men under the pretence of work, to Canada, where I know the chief depôt of the English foreign legion. This new plan of enlistment has gone into operation, and already this week have single recruiting officers been sent to different places of the States. Those recruiting officers who have till now been very active, and some of whom will hereafter be engaged in the business, are Capt. M. VON CARSTENSEN, Lieut. GEORGENSEN, Lieut. KUNZEL, Lieut. HAFER, Lieut. SCHUHMACKER. Lieut. KRIMMIGEY, Lieut. THOMAN, Corporal SHIMOUSKY, Lieut. SCHWARZENHORN, Lieut. RITTER, Lieut TESSEN, Lieut ROHRER, Lieut. SCHUMANN, etc. Most of the arrested recruiting officers have till now been declared "not guilty," as everything was done by the English Government to turn away the United States Government witnesses, or to make them not admissible. Even Capt. VON CARSTENSEN, who played such an important part in the recruiting business, has been declared "not guilty."

The German then proceeds to give a minute description of the condition of those who have joined the foreign legion. His account presents a dreadful picture of hardship and misery; but we fancy that it was scarcely needed to prevent intelligent men from enlisting in this service. The idea that a live Yankee could be entrapped in such a snare, is preposterous.

Another Horrid Murder in Wisconsin—Great Excitement in Milwaukee—Five Compassies Cutted Out, &c.

From the Milwaukee *American* of Saturday morning we learn the particulars of a horrid murder committed at a late hour on Friday night, at or near a German beer saloon, on Walker's Point in that city. The facts appear to be these:

"A man had been found in the street, his head cut open, and in an insensible condition. A large crowd soon gathered around, and medical assistance procured in the person of Dr. GOSSKREEN, who ordered the wounded man to be conveyed to the Engine House No. 4, which is but a few rods distant from the scene of the awful tragedy.

It was soon reported that two men had been seen running from the spot, where the man then lay, towards the door of a beer saloon. Constable MYERS, who was on the ground soon after the ringing of the bell, after seeking for admittance into the building, and receiving no answer, allowed the door to be broken in, and it was entered by a large crowd.

Deputy Sheriff WASON, together with Constable MYERS, also entered the building and proceeded to the second story of the building, where they found a man in bed, with his pantaloons on, who was immediately arrested and taken to jail. This man—whose name we could not learn the excitement—was, we believe one of the proprietors of the saloon."

THOMAS CORNWALL, who lives at a house near the scene of the murder, makes the following statement:

"About 10½ o'clock last evening he was sitting in the front room of his boarding house, with four other boarders, when he was startled by a noise in the street, which resembled a kind of dispute or quarrel between some men in the street. He immediately ran out of the door, and up to a Dutch beer saloon, a few doors above, and looking in the door saw two men in front of the bar, with the keeper of the shop behind, all violently disputing about some money."

Our informant heard one of the men outside the bar, named DELOS PREVO, say to the bar-tender, "I want that two shillings." The bar tender replied that he would not give it to him. With that PREVO took both his hands and scooped up all the tumblers on the drainer, which was standing on the counter, breaking one in his grasp. The bar-tender then came around from behind the bar, when the man who stood by the side of PREVO, a German sailor, laid hold of the former and told him to go back. A woman then came up from the rear part of the house and spoke to the sailor, who grasped a chair, evidently with the intention of striking her. The landlord then came around the second time from behind the bar, and struck the sailor on the forehead with a broomstick.

The sailor, who was a German, ran out into the street, crying out "I'm shot," "I'm shot," at the top of his voice. PREVO, who had gone out of the door immediately after breaking the tumbler before referred to, then turned upon the landlord and challenged him to a hand fight. The landlord replied in a few harsh words, when PREVO dispatched two tumblers in his (the landlord's) face, both taking effect, and causing several severe cuts about the eyes and nose. The landlord ran back into the house, when PREVO took up a beer keg holding about five gallons, and cast it through the window, while the Dutch sailor threw another through the door.

Our informant, thinking the row was now at an end, turned to go home, and when he had nearly reached the steps of his house, heard a blow which appeared to come from the opposite side of the street. On turning around, he saw two men running towards the saloon, one of whom carried a club. They ran into the saloon, blew out the lights and locked the door. On going to the spot from whence the blow seemed to proceed, he found PREVO lying on his back groaning most piteously.

On stooping down over him, our informant discovered that the man had received a severe blow directly over the right ear, which had severed the skull for about three inches, making a kind of ragged gash, from which the blood was flowing profusely. The German sailor was standing over him, too much intoxicated to render any assistance.

The wounded man was conveyed to the Court House, but died on his way there. An inquest was to be held on Saturday morning.

Developments Concerning Mme. Edwards, the Clairvoyant—A Deserted Wife—Intrigues.

The Pittsburg *Union* has received a lengthy letter from the wife of a man who passed in that city as the husband of Mme. EDWARDS, the Clairvoyant. To Clairvoyant, who claimed the accomplishment of so much good in Pittsburg, was, it seems, but a paramour, as the following condensation of the lady's letter will show. The names of the parties are suppressed:

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 28, 1855.

SIR: Mr EDWARDS is my lawful husband. Two years ago, he and I, in company with another gentleman, started together on a professional tour as mesmerisers. The gentleman who accompanied us was a clairvoyant subject. I traveled with them about three weeks, and then left to visit my relations in the country, leaving them in Portsmouth, N. H., where Mr. E. became acquainted with the lady who now claims to be his wife. In experimenting, he found her an excellent clairvoyant subject, and persuaded her to travel with him and myself, which she consented to do. About this time my husband became involved in pecuniary difficulties. He returned to Lowell, and borrowed $1,000 to pay his bills, but instead of doing so, he left again for Portsmouth, leaving me at my uncle's in the country. I did not know of his borrowing the money, and returning to Portsmouth, for some time after, when my uncle informed me what he had done. He wrote to me from Canada, stating that he had intended to call for me after leaving Portsmouth, but fearing his creditors might have him arrested concluded not to do so. I felt extremely bad on the receipt of this news, and returned home immediately. My husband wrote several letters to me thinking I was still in the country, but I did not get them until two months afterward, when they were forwarded by my uncle. In one of his letters he informed me he was sick of a brain fever, and I at once resolved to visit him, but was prevented by his mother, with whom I am living. She feared I might also be taken sick. We then sent a person to take care of him, and when that person returned, I was informed that Mr. E. *was living with another woman*. I could not credit the story, as I knew nothing about this clairvoyant lady being with him. I regarded it as an idle rumor, as we had lived together two years, during which time he never spent an evening from home except in my company. He was affectionate and kind, and we both belonged to the Methodist church, in good standing. I had the greatest confidence in his fidelity, and could not believe the report.

Last Fall Mr. E. wrote to me to come to him. I did so. The story was too true. When he got an opportunity he told me all. He said the only way he could keep me there, without having her expose him to his friends, was to promise her that he would continue to live as her husband. This was agreed to, and I remained with them for a time. When fully convinced that they had been cohabiting, I was deeply distressed, and insisted on returning home; but he pleaded so hard, and felt so bad, that I concluded to stop. He told me all his troubles since he left home, and how she had abused him. She treated me shamefully when I was with them, and threatened to take my life. She boasted to me that having the child was her own doings—and that he should never live with me. I have seen her strike him, pull his hair, and pinch him till the flesh turned blue. I could tell you a story that would make your heart ache, but I will say no more this time. I have written this with a trembling hand and a broken heart.

I was obliged to leave them, and ever since he has been trying to get rid of her, but it seems his attempts prove unsuccessful. Although she pretends to love him, (and I have no doubt she does,) her jealous disposition still prompts her to abuse him. I know he has done wrong, but have reason to plead in his behalf that he has been enticed by her.

I have neither father nor mother. I reside with my mother-in-law, who knows nothing about my husband's misfortunes, neither do I wish her to know.

I see by the piece in your paper, which my husband sent me, that you blame him, and take her part. But I feel, the only wrong that he did was in taking her clothes. She lets him have no money, fearing that he might send it to me.

I have not yet spoken of my feelings, nor shall I, as language is inadequate to express them. I have wept—I have prayed—but all seems as yet in vain. I need only say, I love my husband still. Yours, truly.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—That very desirable three story and a half basement brick house situated in 26th-st., near 8th-av. Gas and Croton water through out, and newly painted. Price $6,500. Terms to suit purchaser. Also, a handsome three story and high basement dwelling-house in 32d st., near 6th-av., in perfect order and with all improvements. Price $8,000. HENRY FRANKLYN, No 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN CHEAP.—A neat two story and basement house, nice garden, grape vines, &c. court yard, large lot nice rooms, filled in with brick; fifteen minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Price, $2 650—terms easy. Apply to G. W. BROWN, No. 261 Pearl st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone high stoop houses on 18th-st., near 7th-av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No 180 10th-st., or on the premises. A person with the keys will be present from 8 A. M to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—The house is on 15th-st., near 6th-av; is three story and high basement; has all the newest improvements; is 20 by 52; lot 20 by 103 feet, and will be sold for $3,750, if disposed of this week. LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No 78 8th-av., cor. 14th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first-class brick houses on Second-place, city of Brooklyn. Also, five first-class lots on the same street, each 25x133½ feet. Some cash required in this exchange. Apply to EDWIN J. POWERS, Harrison Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story basement house No. 133 Clinton-place. It contains all the modern improvements, besides mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Inquire of C. A. ROBERT, No 35 Liberty-st., up stairs.

BUY A HOUSE FOR WHAT YOU PAY IN RENT.—We will sell a house and store, and a nice cottage, for $2 500 and $3,600 each—only $750 down, balance in easy payments. MILES & BEITS, No 67 Wall-st., Basement.

IOWA LANDS.—Capitalists and others wishing to make investments in Iowa Lands, can do so through the undersigned. There are several millions of acres of valuable lands subject to entry for less than $1 25 per acre, with Land warrants which will pay very largely for the coming five years. We have experienced and competent surveyors constantly employed in selecting lands, and we can make locations upon the choicest tracts, without delay.

Land Warrants loaned at Western rates of interest, viz. 40 per cent.

Orders solicited. All business pertaining to Western Lands attended to promptly.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants.

ANDREW J. STEVENS & CO., Bankers and Land Agents.

FORT DES MOINES, Aug. 13, 1855.

Refer to Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.; John Thompson, New-York City; Hutchinson & Jacobs, Philadelphia; City Bank of Racine, Wis.; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Ia.; A. D. Hunt & Co., Louisville, Ky.

THE WESTERN FARM ASSOCIATION—TO THE PUBLIC.—This Association intends to procure from 50 to 100 Quarter Sections of land in Wisconsin, for division among 100 or more members. They have secured advantages that offer great inducements for persons to join with them and invite the public to attend a meeting at the Union Buildings, No. 161 Bowery, at 8 o'clock on THURSDAY EVENING next, Sept 6, when full explanations will be given. Every person who subscribes for one, two, three or four Quarter Sections, will be entitled to a village plot of one-fourth of an acre with each farm. Installments, $5 monthly. Constitutions may be obtained at the meeting.

JOHN STEVENS, President.

WM. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of I. W. TURNER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—90 Full City Lots, 25x100 feet each, together with the land to the centre of the streets, situated between 187th and 193d-sts., and Broadway and the 10th-av., fronting on Broadway 202 feet and running back towards 10th-av. 345 feet. The property is nearly opposite Fort Washington, and contains about 3 acres of ground covered with handsome forest trees and other shrubbery; and is in full view of the High Bridge, Hudson and East Rivers and surrounding country, and would make a delightful site for a country residence; two rivers on the land in fine pasture. There is a fine spring of never-failing water on it. Will sell for cash and mortgage, in a low price, or will exchange for improved unencumbered property in New York or Brooklyn. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Fifteen lots, 25x100 feet each, in the romantic village now called Yonkers, and delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, having a view of twenty miles up and down the river, and are admirably situated for private dwellings. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building. Some cash required in this exchange.

SPLENDID LOCATION FOR SALE.—On Thursday, Sept. 6—At Brown's Point, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing at Keyport. Eight acres of land, with a good house, barn and stable, with a splendid well of water; fine balcony, together with a fine selection of various fruit and shade trees. The property will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of JAMES LYON, No. 321 5th st., or on the premises.

SIXTH-AVENUE LOTS.—Four lots situated on a corner south of the Crystal Palace and all fronting on the avenue. An excellent opportunity for improvement or speculation, as they will be sold at a positive bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO BUILDERS.—For sale, several desirable building lots, (with a loan,) in different parts of the city. HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE.—One splendid pair of very closely matched black long tail mares, 15½ hands high, of great endurance. Can be put together a mile inside of four minutes; perfectly sound and kind; six years old. Any one in want of really a good pair of horses, would do well to call and examine them. They can be seen by calling on Mr. T. HOAGLAND, at Nelson's Hotel, Flatbush, L. I., or address Box No. 1,059 Post-Office.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—Or medium sized farm, with good buildings, within 25 miles of New-York, for which a first-class, unencumbered house in Jersey City will be exchanged. House worth $10,000. Also wanted, a farm worth 50 to 100 acres value to be chiefly in the land—buildings may be ordinary. The vicinity of Shrewsbury, N. J. preferred. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO. Auctioneers, No 105 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—To lease for a term of years, a substantial three-story brick house, with high basement and subcellar, from 20 to 25 feet wide—from 30 to 35th sts., and between 4th and 8th avs. Rent not to exceed $300. No children. Tenant unexceptionable. Apply for four days at No. 234 West-st., up stairs.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—A small English basement house, with modern improvements, situated between 10th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Possession required immediately. Address Box No. 3,589, Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT.—A moderate sized modern built house, handsomely furnished, for six or twelve months, by a gentleman and lady without children, situated between the 4th and 6th avs. and between 13th and 39th sts. Address R. A., Box No. 1,957, Post-Office.

SMALL PARLOR ORGAN WANTED.—Address Box No. 1101, Windsor Locks, Conn., stating price, with dimensions and a description of the instrument.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Several beautiful first-class houses, located in the vicinity of 8th av. and 34th st., as follows: No. 260 West 28th st. $800; three fine brick houses in 36th-st., near 8th-av., $600 each; 434 st., near 9th-av. $600; 36th-st. and 8th-av. $800; Nos. 120 (172 and 174 West 27th-st. $650 each; Nos. 154 and 156 West 39th-st. $600 each; Broadway and 64th-st. $250. A suitable reduction will be made on the above prices for the balance of this year. Apply to SMITH & WODELL, No. 444 8th-av., near 34th st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A fine three-story marble front House, desirably and pleasantly located on Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, near the junction of Fulton-av. The cars run within a block. Has gas, &c., and will be put in complete repair, and the rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. EVERETT, No 140 Broadway, New-York, or No 60 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in Riverterrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new and handsome English basement house, No. 247 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., now fully respectable neighborhood, furnished with hands some chandeliers, and is standing the modern improvements. Apply to WALKER & SEELY, No. 440 4th-av., or to C. R. MORRISON, No. 53 West 22d-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very desirable three-story House, with high basement and all the modern improvements, in East 18th st. Will be rented low to a first-class tenant that will buy the whole or part of the furniture. Address H. W. H., Box No. 374, Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, WITH CARRIAGE-HOUSE, &c.—A handsomely furnished house, delightfully located for Winter use, with more than the ordinary conveniences, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall-st. Furniture nearly new, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply at No 15 Park-row.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—In West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Carpets, oilcloth and window curtains for sale. Everything in the most complete order. Apply to D. H. DICK, No. 171 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Two lots, house, stable, carriage-house, cow-house, cow, horse, harness, jockaway wagon; house new, and was completely furnished from the best dealers within the past year. It must be sold, and is desirable. Price for the whole $4 500, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage on the house and lots for a term of years at 7 per cent interest. Address immediately or apply between 10 and 11 A. M. W. W. VAN BOSKERCK, No. 69 Beaver-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H.C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 192 Walker-st.

SECOND STORY AND ATTIC ROOM TO LET.—No. 137 Elizabeth-st. near Broome-st., also back parlor and front basement, with two attic rooms. Apply at No. 126 2nd-st.

TWO NEW THREE AND A HALF STORY HOUSES TO LET—With sub-cellars eighteen by forty, with all the modern improvements. Nos. 111 and 109½ 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Possession immediately. Apply to M. WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey building.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat brick cottage on two full lots of ground near Division av., at the terminus of the Myrtle-av. cars. A new convenient stable in the rear, a grape arbor in the garden. House in perfect order and newly painted. Will be rented extremely low to a good tenant, for the balance of the year or longer. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

TO LET.

STORES OR WARE

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FINE

HUNGARIAN WINES, CHOICE BRANDIES,

PORT SHERRY AND CHAMPAGNE WINES &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday) Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 117 Nassau-st., in three wines of pure Hungarian Wines, from the well known house of F. A. Valko & Co., of Pesth, Hungary; warranted to be fine and unadulterated, and as imported. Also, fine pale and dark brandies, comprising Martell, Otard, Dupuy, Stevens & Co., and other choice brands; cloth boxes and other fine pale and brown sherry, (some very fine;) Mumm & Co.'s, and a few cases wine, warranted genuine as per sample. Also, about 75,000 choice Havana and Principe cigars of various brands.

All the above goods will positively be sold without reserve, to pay advances and to make room for other sales. N. B.—All goods warranted to be precisely as represented by sample. Terms cash, in City funds. Catalogues and samples now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday, Sept. 6, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern

$4,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
6,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
3,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
20,000 Western Vermont Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds (hypothecated).....$1,000 each
Notes of George Barker, dated Nov. 22, 1853,

$5,000, one payable 90 days after date, due Jan. 24, 1854, protested.
$5,000, one payable three months after date, due, Feb. 25, 1854, protested.
$5,000, one payable four months after date, due March 25, 1854, protested.
90 shares Michigan Southern Railroad.....$100 each
3 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each
100 shares Illinois Central ($20 paid in).....$10 each
20 shares Citizens' Bank.....$25 each
25 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
72 shares Union India Rubber Company.....$100 each

Also, Kreuter's Sale.

$2,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent. Bonds.....$500 each
15,000 New-York and Erie Railroad (sinking fund) 7 per cent Bonds, Feb. 1875.....$1,000 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser, with the exception of the State Bonds.

Next Regular Sale on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeast erly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st.; between the 1st and 2d avs., of the City of New-York, and designated by the number (348) on a map on file in the office of Register, in the City and County of New-York, entitled "map of 469 lots of ground situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Jacob D. Odell and Jacob D. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836" which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northeastly line of 55th-st. distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th st. with the southerly line of 2d-av.; thence running northeasterly and parallel with 2d av. 100 feet 4 inches to the centre line of the block between 55 h and 56th sts.; thence southeasterly and parallel with 55th-st. 25 feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeaster y line of 55th-st.; thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th-st. 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6 1855

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

E. J. CHESEBROUGH Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned to Sept. 14, 1855, at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1855

au23-2aw3w Th&S* JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday) Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 117 Nassau-st., a black horse, 16 hands high, sound and kind in all harness, and warranted in every respect suitable for a Doctor. Also, a family road wagon and complete order, together with a set of plated harness, blankets and whips, all of which must be sold to close a trust.

ALSO—A fine promising young gray mare, six years old, 16½ hands high, sound and kind, and has been used a beautiful saddle horse. Also, a handsome new road wagon, City make. Also, a fine set silver plated harness, with mat, net, &c. Also, a good top wagon, City make, and been used but a short time.

PHILIP B. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PHILLIP B. WILKINS will sell at Auction on FRIDAY Sept. 7, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Bowling green, corner of Whitehall st., by order of the Mortgagee, an assortment of handsome Household Furniture, consisting in part of mahogany and hair seat and rose wood chairs, covered with damask; marble top centre tables, chandeliers, mantua and pier mirrors, hat stand, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus with glasses, mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china and glass ware, table cutlery, silver plated ware, &c., &c.

W. H. GREENOUGH & Co., Auctioneers.

WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES ALSO 62 Vesey-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, patent medicines, glassware, druggists counters, glass cases, bins, shelving oil and varnish cans, scales, desks, &c., in lots to suit buyers. Advantageous purchases may be made before the above date. Terms cash.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That on the 20th day of September, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, there will be sold, under the direction of the subscriber, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, one thousand and twenty Shares of the Capital Stock of the RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.

This Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 7, 1841, "for the purpose of carrying on the business of quarrying stone in the County of Richmond," with a capital stock of $200 000, divided into shares of $100 each.

The Company own about 100 acres of land in the town of Northfield, County of Richmond, containing very valuable granite quarries, conveniently located about half a mile from the side-water land, also, a frontage of two hundred feet on a road or railway from the quarry to the wharf or dock commonly called "Sands' Dock," and a right to use the wharf for the benefit and convenience of the Company, with the privilege of enlarging the wharf or dock if necessary for the use of the Company

A good railway has been laid from the quarry to the dock. The property is very advantageously located for favorable working; is in excellent order, as well as being accessible by water at all seasons of the year

For further information, inquire of the subscriber, No. 231 Broadway.

A. J. VANDERPOOL, Assignee.

NEW-YORK CITY, August, 1855

J. E. VAN ANTWERP Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 150 packages and lots well-assorted hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c., &c. Also, 3 packs American "Novelty" Locks. Also, 85 cases assorted Planes and Plane-irons.

"GAYLER'S" SAFES.—Also at 12 o'clock, 5 "Gayler's" Patent Salamander Safes, medium sizes, recently finished in the best manner, with powder-proof locks and all the modern improvements. Catalogues now ready. Terms, four months

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WAGON AND HARNESS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 11 Broad-st., one small family carriage nearly new; one complete order; one Wrenshall wagon, city make (J. Brewster & Sons,) one year in use, with seats for four or six persons; one set double harness complete; one saddle English pattern, one bridle, with double reins. All of which will be sold without reserve to close a concern.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane there will be sold by order of the assignee a very valuable stock of fine gold single and cluster diamond work, and a variety of other richly set and plain heavy weight jewelry, of all descriptions; gold, double hunting cases; lever watches, with the guarantees; ladies' jeweled and enameled do. stem winder; &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, &C.—TO MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman. A large assortment of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany furniture of every description: also gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, china and glass ware, table cutlery, silver plated ware, &c., &c.

W. H. GREENOUGH & Co., Auctioneers.

WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES ALSO 62 Vesey-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, patent medicines, glassware, druggists counters, glass cases, bins, shelving oil and varnish cans, scales, desks, &c., in lots to suit buyers. Advantageous purchases may be made before the above date. Terms cash.

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For further information, inquire of the subscriber, No. 231 Broadway.

A. J. VANDERPOOL, Assignee.

NEW-YORK CITY, August, 1855

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AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEDDA, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE SALE OF FINE CLOCKS, CABINET FURNITURE.—Messrs. H. LEDDA & CO. will sell at auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock each day, at the spacious warerooms of Messrs. F. A. Verdi & Co., No. 15 Broadway, (the large house above the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of superior first class furniture. The stock is of the richest and most costly description, and was manufactured under their own direction and supervision, expressly for their private custom, and is as well finished as though made to order, every piece of which is fully warranted. The well known reputation of the manufacturers is believed to be the guarantee to all who desire to purchase, and presents an unusually favorable opportunity for housekeepers to purchase good and substantial furniture at auction prices. The assortment consists in part of richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, in a variety of style and covering, and in addition; richly carved parlor étageres, with mirrors; elegantly carved buffets and sideboards, marble top centre and fancy tables, rich rosewood parlor secretaries, work tables, card tables, lounges, easy and reception chairs, ottomans, with mirror divans; library and secretary bookcases, wardrobes elegantly carved rosewood chamber furniture en suite, mahogany, oak and walnut extension dining tables, of various styles; library and drawing-room furniture, mahogany, oak, walnut and painted chamber furniture, in great variety, and all other styles of furniture usually found in a large and extensive furniture warehouse.

TERMS OF SALE.—Four months, for all sums over $200, with approved notes for satisfactory endorsed notes interest added. Catalogues on the morning of sale

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.—Elegant Household Furniture, superior toned rosewood piano-forte, rich china ware, choice oil paintings, French plate pier and oval mirrors, &c. together with magnificently carved rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, of the latest designs. We recommend this really good assortment to our friends, country merchants and hotel proprietors, all of which has been removed for convenience of sale, and presents a favorable opportunity for buyers—consisting in part of one elegantly carved parlor suite covered in rich French cr tasson and maroon brocatelle, medallion backs; several suites in fancy covering, hair-cloth, &c., rich chamber furniture, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and wash-stands to match; mahogany and walnut do; library bookcases in oak, rosewood, mahogany and walnut; elegant etageres, sideboards, hall furniture, &c.; mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, rockers, lounges, lounge beds, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell on THURSDAY, 6th September, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, under direction of C. D. SACKETT, Referee The premises situate on the West side of Washington-st., and are between Beach and North Moore-sts., City of New-York; being about 50 feet by 75 feet, having near y 15 years yet unexpired term; ground rent $1,000 per annum, payable quarterly. There are several buildings on the land calculated for rum works. See auctioneer's sale The leases is from the Rhinelander estate.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer

GROCERIES, MACKEREL, SALMON, SOAP, COFFEE.—FRIDAY, Sept. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, starch, tea, beef, pork, herring, cheese, raisins, prunes, fish, cocoa, knives and forks, carvers, butcher knives, scissors, saws, chisels shirts, collars, cravats, clocks.

W. GREENOUGH & Co., Auctioneers.

WHOLESALE DRUG FIXTURES AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., by W. GREENOUGH & CO., at No. 62 Vesey-st., consisting of drawers, counters, glass cases, bins, oil and varnish cans, scales, desks, &c., &c., in above store.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock P. M., at No. — Carlton-st., between Fulton and Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, a small quantity of household furniture, carpets, oilcloth, bureaus, bedsteads chairs, table, crockery, cook stove &c.

EXCURSIONS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY. ON AND AFTER THIS DAY, REDUCTION OF FARE TO 25 CENTS.—The fine and fast sailing Steamer Oriental, Capt. Hampton, Passengers can proceed from the foot of Hampton and South Sts., to Fishkill, for 87 1/2 Cents, and Bridge Hampton 50; 81 Corners 75 cents. Fare to Newburgh, 87 1/2 cents; Port Jefferson 75 cents.

On and after this date, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New York from Catharine Slip-dock, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sea Cliff by 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Sea Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient, 10; Shelter Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Newport, 3 P. M. Freight will be received on an Agent on the wharf in New-York, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of W. F. DUDLEY, No. 208 South st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 264 Water-st., New-York.

SEPTEMBER 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, Middletown, and RED BANK the fine and splendid steamboat OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R. (first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot):

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK
Tuesday, Sept. 4,	8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 5,	9 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 5, 4 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 6,	10 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 6, 5 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 7,	11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 7, 6 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 8,	2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 8, 7 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 9,	3 P. M.	Sunday, Sept. 9, 8 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 10,	4 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 10, 9 P. M.

Fare to Fishkill Landing, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh, $1; to Poughkeepsie, $1 50. Also stages to all parts of the country.

SEPTEMBER 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, RED BANK AND INTERVENING PLACES, the fine and splendid steamboat NEW JERSEY, Capt. JOHN HOBBY, will run from foot of Jay-st. as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES OCEAN HOUSE
Tuesday, Sept. 4,	8 A M	Tuesday, Sept. 4, 3 P M
Wednesday, Sept. 5,	9 A M	Wednesday, Sept. 5, 4 P M
Thursday, Sept. 6,	10 A M	Thursday, Sept. 6, 5 P M
Friday, Sept. 7,	11 A M	Friday, Sept. 7, 6 P M
Saturday, Sept. 8,	2 P M	Saturday, Sept. 8, 7 P M
Sunday, Sept. 9,	3 P M	Sunday, Sept. 9, 8 P M
Monday, Sept. 10,	4 P M	Monday, Sept. 10, 9 P M

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The splendid, fast and safe sea steamer CROTON, Capt. Wm. H. Wood, will make a trip to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, leaving Dunlop's Dock, East River, (foot of Market-st. 7), Spring-st., North River, Pier No. 3 (North River, 8) o'clock. A Band of Music will accompany the boat.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27th, the steamer NORMAN will daily make two trips to and from Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, leaving Annex at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.; Spring st. at 9½ and 2 P. M., Pier No. 3 N. R. at 10 and 2½ P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 12 and 5½. Touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare 25 cents for the whole excursion. Half fare for children.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY leaves New York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

NOTICE.—FALL ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF HOUR.—FARE 12½ CENTS. AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING.—The steamer CLIFTON will leave the foot of Harrison-st., North river, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ o'clock instead of 3 o'clock, as heretofore, stopping at all the usual landings.

TO CHARTER—The large and substantial double engine steamer WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. ISAAC O. PHILLIPS, capable of containing 2,000 persons. The boat is peculiarly adapted for such purposes—having a large finish deck, over 200 feet long, and a large promenade deck. For terms apply to the Captain on board foot of Jay-st., or of WILLIAM GAGE No 4 Hall of Records.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HAWES, Commander, can now be chartered on reasonable terms. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

INSURANCE

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

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THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —Office, Nos. 8 Wall-st. and 200 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $300,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

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BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lawville, Lewis County), must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTEN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker

au13-'54-1aw2 Th D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children, &c. One Hundred and Fifty-first Edition, (300,000.) 18mo. pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding $1.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be assured much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction or advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. The book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as all can understand.

That suffering from obstructions or irregularities accompanied by the female system, or from exhaustive uterine drains, (falling of the womb,) or of any other ailing, will soon find relief by the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the event. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of Dr. MAURICEAU never more provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & SMITH, Astor House, No 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical imperfections was the magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which engender and nubile have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

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TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sent to the country by mail, secure from observation, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greenwich-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving the funds Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys; pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Sore Lungs or Heart, Hysterics, Numbness and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to those of pleasure.

R. R. R. No 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of each and every disease, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Erysipelas and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No 3—RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are the most searching cathartic Pills in existence, and cure more quickly than any other Pill, all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, or other internal viscera. Headache, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness after eating, Sick Headache, Paleness of the Skin, Yellow Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Ringworm, Scurfiness, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Piles, Scrofula, Consumption, Fever and Ague, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Brain, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diseases of the Bladder, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Universal Prostration of the System, Hypochondria, Dizziness, Mental Indecision, Dullness, Loss of Memory, Blindness, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Female Complaints, all Urinary Difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity.

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MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GRIESSELER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature in Females.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—as gentle and infallible and yet an invariably efficacious, never failing to afford relief and always successful as a preventive. Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, when they are under the pleasing hope of becoming mothers, the nature of the symptoms may be determined, as well as the period at which they may take them.

Price One Dollar per box, containing ample directions. Each box will be signed by D. R. H. Griesseler.

Sold at No. 36 3d-av., and 152 Third-st., 4th door from 3d-av., and 258 Grand-st., 3d door from Bowery, New-York. Also by Agents in Brooklyn, and at Andrews's Hotel, Newark, N. J.

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DR. MAGNIN'S CUBEBINE OR CUBEBIA.—The Cubebine is a vegetable and purely medicinal preparation of the Cubeb Berry, which has been found by experience to be the most astonishing in its action on the nervous system and upon diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in medicine. The afflicted should use no remedies before reading Dr. Magnin's valuable treatise on private diseases. Both mailed and sealed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Rende-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and 6 to 8 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, States Zeitung Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permitted me to refer to as to their cure. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without doing us poison to the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—18th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and containing a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1, sent to any in Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the Author

Dr RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houst n-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—And other unrivaled remedies arrest in one hour the ravages of certain diseases, so frightful it left to themselves, eradicate all the poisonous seeds of disease in a few days, and exceed all the sarsaparilla in the world. His medicines are in 3 forms—Mild, Active and Powerful. All anxious for a cure are certain of obtaining the same without any delay. Great attention to every case, and a cure always warranted. Office, Canal-st., one door east of No. 418 Broadway.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in the office.

QUICK AND EFFECTUAL MEDICAL AID RENDERED BY DR. WARD. His Unfortunate Friend, a sure remedy. Just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; cures at once, without delay; greatest cure in the world; slight cases cured in a few hours. No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of No. 418 Broadway, is the place to get this extraordinary, rapid and thorough remedy, unrivaled in every respect. Price $1. A cure guaranteed.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, invigorate system in as good condition as before the disease. Hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, sore throat, bowel complaints, &c. Very many testimonials of its efficacy are received. Always on hand. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the pickle and preserve warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO., No 1129 Washington-st., New-York.

ALL DR. JACOB S. ROSE'S FAMILY MEDICINE—Comprising thirty regular Prescriptions, with his "Medical Adviser," giving a graphic description of disease and the remedy. For sale by B. H. HARNS & HARTSHORNE, No 44 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

GEORGE F. SCHAEFFER, DENTIST—No. 256 Hudson-st., near Bleecker, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, while upper sets of teeth from $15 to $20. Corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

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FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM & COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

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MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children, &c. One Hundred and Fifty-first Edition, (300,000.) 18mo. pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding $1.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be assured much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction or advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. The book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as all can understand.

That suffering from obstructions or irregularities accompanied by the female system, or from exhaustive uterine drains, (falling of the womb,) or of any other ailing, will soon find relief by the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Buildings—The Cooper Institute.

This splendid building, which was commenced some two years ago, has now reached its third story, and it is expected that the mason work of the whole will be finished within the present year. It is situated in the angle formed by the Third and Fourth avenues, at the intersection of Eighth-street, near the Bible House. The main building is in the form of a trapezium, and may be said to front on each of its four sides, although the side fronting on Eighth-street—that is, the up town side—seems intended to be the principal or façade. The length of the longest side—that next the Third-avenue—is about 180 feet, the opposite side being some six or eight feet shorter. The length of the façade is about 60 feet, that of the opposite side being apparently somewhat shorter.

The exterior is composed principally of cut brown stone—all the interior work consisting of brick and iron, without any wood. With regard to the architecture, it cannot be referred to in any particular order, for it combines almost all orders in their more simple forms—the Ionic, however, predominating. The style, too, is mongrel—about one-third the decorated English, the other two-thirds Italian, combined (rather unhappily) with the modern Tuscan.

The longest side has twenty Ionic arches, at regular intervals, each about the width of a large door, and high in proportion; ten of these are to be used as doors, the other ten as windows. On the second story there are twenty square windows of more than ordinary size, and on the third there are ten arched windows, which are nearly if not altogether as large as those on the ground story, but which approach nearer to the Doric order than to the Ionic, or indeed to any other.

The windows and doors on the opposite side are respectively of the same size and form as these, but there are fewer of them—there being only sixteen arches in the lower story, sixteen windows on the second and eight windows on the third.

At the north side a superb portico is being erected, the entablature to be supported by six large insulated pilasters. These are already in a forward state, although not sufficiently so yet to indicate to the observer the order to which they are intended to belong. Judging, however, from the other (attached) pilasters at that face of the building, it is probable that the design is Corinthian. On each side of the portico are two arched doors, ornamented with Ionic columns, which are more tastefully fluted than any of the others, and which, combined with the higher and larger ornaments of a similar kind, in the same front, will form one of the most beautiful features in the whole structure.

On the opposite side, ground story, are seven arches of the same size and shape as those already described—three of them being intended for doors, the remaining four for windows. In the second story are five square windows, and in the third, four arched windows. This front is (if our Reporter has been rightly informed, for he has not been able to see either the architect or the "boss,") to be adorned with a magnificent balcony, to be supported by six Ionic pillars. It is also the side of the building in which is to be the staircase. On the second floor there is a large hall, around which are several niches—one of them intended for a statue of WASHINGTON. Although there are several spacious halls in the new Institute suited for lecture rooms, &c., the interior arrangement in general seems extremely intricate, if not absolutely confused. In this we may, perhaps, render ourselves more intelligible by observing that in our opinion, there are too many doors, corners and "crooked ways," in different parts of the building.

Before concluding our hasty sketch, we would take the liberty of remarking that while the Cooper Institute is destined to become a very imposing building,—perhaps one of the most magnificent educational structures in our country,—there will at the same time be some grave defects in its architecture. Of these we have not time to-day to point out more than one, namely: the superfluity of attached pilasters. A pilaster is one of those things which ought, at least in appearance, to be useful as well as beautiful; if it is not made to look as if it afforded some support to the entablature, it becomes—no matter how prominent or how deeply sunk in the wall—rather a blemish than an ornament.

The Trade this Yesterday.

The booksellers had a good time yesterday. They appeared to imagine that the abundant harvests of food for the body would render necessary a correspending supply of intellectual pabulum. From 8 o'clock A. M., to 10 at night, the sale was more like mackerel fishing than anything else. Bid followed bid, at a "two forty" pace. A perfect chorus of orders followed every fall of the auctioneer's hammer. The auctioneer grew hoarse calling out names and abbreviations and figures. The sale of the HARPERS' books took up the entire day, and amounted to a larger sum than was ever before realized for a day's sale of books. We heard the amount estimated by shrewd members of the Trade at from $70,000 to $80,000.

Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests yesterday for intoxication, made and disposed of at the several Police Courts, was 37. Of these, but few presented anything in extenuation. Some two or three, however, who were up on their first offence, met with substantial pity, tendered in the shape of a magisterial reprimand and a discharge under suspension of judgment. The rest were made to feel the folly of their ways by a draft upon their purses, or that which is declared to be money, i. e., "time." In no instance was the fine paid.

The following is the summary:

At the Tombs, before Justice WELSH	22
At Jefferson Market, before Justice DAWSON	13
At Essex Market, before Justice WOODS	2
Total	37

Colored Persons in Public Conveyances—Another Case.

Rev. Mr. GLOSTER, a colored clergyman, has made a representation to us in regard to certain harsh treatment sustained by his wife at the hands of persons employed on KIPP & BROWN'S line of stages. On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. G. was ejected by violence from an omnibus of this line at the terminus, Bowling Green. Mr. GLOSTER was witness of the fact. His wife entered the stage first, having a child in her arms, but was immediately ordered out by the driver, who began beating her in the back. Another man then jumped in and seized her by the throat, leaving there the print of his nails. Neither Mr. GLOSTER nor his wife were permitted to enter the vehicle again.

Too Much Rum.

We have heard the following story: A poor woman, whose husband is in the country working, and who was supported during his absence by the "begging of her children," on Monday received a remittance from her husband of $15, which sum she deposited for safe keeping in the hands of her landlord, a German, who keeps a liquor store in Leonard-street. This deposit gave her credit for a liberal supply of liquor. The consequence was, that she has been fearfully intoxicated since Monday, and expired yesterday morning in a drunken fit.

The Accident in the "Times" Building.

Coroner O'DONNELL commenced an inquest at the New-York Hospital yesterday, on the body of THOS. STEPHENSON, one of the lads injured by the breaking of the dumb waiter in the TIMES establishment on Tuesday last, but owing to the absence of a material witness, the investigation was adjourned over to this day. WILLIAM H. TIMPSON, the other lad so terribly injured by the same casualty, was alive at 10 o'clock last night, but he is thought to be beyond recovery.

Union Theological Seminary.

The Union Theological Seminary opened its winter session on Wednesday morning. There was an unusual accession of new students, this being the first day of admission. About thirty have already entered the Junior class. The faculty is now full—Professor HITCHCOCK commences his instruction in Church History immediately.

Rachel's Dramatic Performances.

We give place (though against our usual custom) to the following communication from a lady, expressing her estimate of RACHEL as an actress:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Expectation no longer hurries us forward. The hour upon which all eyes and hearts were fixed has come and passed. RACHEL has stood before us. RACHEL, with her glorious dower of genius—a fire-lipped priestess of love and passion—a revelation to the American mind of the inspired and divine in art. We are ennobled. A new sense has been awakened—a fresh joy enkindled; and henceforth no artistic excellences less exalted may hope for homage here. Last night's experience has introduced to us a standard of perfection in dramatic art, by which all subsequent interpreters must be adjudged. Whether CORNEILLE has embodied the sternest virtue of ancient Rome in a manner that may not one day be surpassed we do not inquire. RACHEL is all to us, the fullest ideal of antiquity. With the lofty pride, the impetuous passion and the defiant courage of *Camille*, she is *Camille*. Nothing is wanting. She has the ancient grace and majesty of person, the calm attitude, the unfathomed voice and the wild transition of feeling. Every emotion receives its highest revelation, but most of the audience last night seemed prepared only for her most striking efforts. Her mocking, "Je plaisantais," and disdainful incredulity when she says, "Et dit qu'il m'aime encore alors qu'il m'assassine," were not appreciated. Nothing can be finer, not even her expressed hatred of Rome, than *Camille's* soliloquy when the elder *Horace* leaves her after his barbarous remonstrance. Yet that wonderful retrospect of her misfortunes which rends her soul, irritates her passions and inflames her with a frantic courage, was but half understood by those assembled last night to hear her. Most of them had seen her often before, and went more to witness her reception and to speculate on her probable success, than to yield themselves to her power. Other and younger audiences will learn to comprehend her genius, yet we cannot but apprehend that RACHEL, in visiting us, will confer a boon we shall but poorly repay. She can well afford it, however. With nothing more to ask from Fame, why not teach this impulsive New World its first lessons in the idolatry of art?

J. A.

Excavations.

The Mayor yesterday issued the following important notice:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5.

General Order.—To CAPT. ——, DISTRICT—*Sir:* No builder or mason, or other person, is allowed to excavate under the sidewalk or carriage-way, or to encumber the same for building purposes, without a permit be obtained at the Street Commissioner's Office, and to be approved by the Mayor.

You will not allow any such excavation and encumbering by any person within your district, without such a permit is exhibited, when it will be your duty to see that its conditions and restrictions be strictly complied with.

You will see that every member of your command fully comprehends and obeys this order, but the responsibility of its fulfillment rests *alone* upon you.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

Penitentiary Hospital.

The Physician's analysis of admissions and discharges at Penitentiary Hospital, for the month of August, presents some very curious statements. It appears that one, a female, has been in no fewer than twenty-three times; one for the fifteenth time, three for the twelfth, five for the seventh, four for the sixth, nine for the fifth, 15 for the fourth, 10 for the third, 28 for the second, and 84 for the first time—making 168 persons; of these, 46 were native, and 128 foreign; 126 were white females, and 38 were white males; 2 were colored males, and 2 were colored females.

Yellow Fever.

At the meeting of the Committee for the Relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Sufferers from Yellow Fever, the further sum of $2,000 was directed to be sent to those cities. No other business of importance was done, and the Committee adjourned until Sept. 19. The total amount remitted from this City is $6,000.

Randall's Island.

The Board of Governors have determined to construct a drying room and boiler for the Nurseries on Randall's Island, at a cost of $2,500, and have also agreed to expend $500 for purposes of ventilation. The school-house matter is left to the Randall's Island Committee.

☞ The number of patients treated in the Northern Dispensary during the month of August, was 1,087. Prescriptions put up, 2,340.

☞ The contractors are at work on the wreck of the *Joseph Walker*.

☞ Eleven deaths occurred on board the bark *Elida*, which arrived here yesterday from Bremen.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, almost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating fine machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public! Price, $1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The two great pieces now performing at this neat and tidy theatre, are truly wonderful, and worthy the attention of every lover of the Drama. "The Armorer of Tyre" is truly historical, and well adapted to the stage—well gotten up, and well performed. Mr. J. R. SCOTT as *Uio*, is a masterly piece of acting. The second piece—"The Green Monster"—is one of the most extensive pantomimes ever placed on the stage, and is also excellently well cast, with MONS. SCHMITT, M'lle THERESE, Mr. FOX, Mr. WESTON, and others. Both are announced for all this week.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—The public are cautioned against buying pictures made in this City, supposing them to be Ambrotypes.

Mark this: None are genuine unless stamped "Patent." It is a heavy fine to sell one without so stamping it.

A Gallery will be opened by the owner of the patent on Broadway this week. No one is making them in this vicinity except myself, at Jersey City.

WM. A. TOMLINSON.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RINO, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are highly recommended for the cure of erysipelas. They act in unison upon the system, cleansing and purifying the blood, and never fail to cure any skin disease, however desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For protection against mosquitoes and insects, HASKIN'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net. A sure guarantee against mosquitoes, without obstructing the circulation of air.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We have recently examined a new style of Picture at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway. They are taken upon glass, and have the varied advantages of greater durability, instantaneous production and total lack of the metallic glare, so common in the daguerreotype.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Dépôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & Co.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lowndes' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

Fatal Mortality—Demand for Coffins.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

NORFOLK, Monday, Sept. 3, 1855.

[illegible] the fearful mortality.

Sunday was a dark and cheerless day in this city. The report of death's doings were pouring in from all sections of the city, and the demand for coffins could not be supplied. Over fifty deaths were reported, only forty of which could be furnished with coffins, the burials on Saturday having reached nearly forty, consuming all the coffins then on hand. A fresh supply of twenty-five were received from Baltimore on Sunday morning, and a small lot from Richmond. Another order for one hundred was sent to Baltimore this afternoon, and I doubt not that they will all be required before to-morrow morning. The difficulty in procuring graves is so very great, so great is the terror among the laborers that they are afraid to approach the graveyard, and many of them can only be made to work under watch and compulsion.

On Sunday night there were sixteen deaths reported in the hospital established at the National Hotel, and this morning we have reports of more victims in various sections of the city. An effort is made to keep up the list of deaths at the Howard Association office, but many die and are buried without being reported.

The general belief is here this morning that there were 60 deaths yesterday, and it is asserted that there have been 37 up to noon to day, the excitement being so great that a full record cannot be obtained.

There has not been a bale of hay here for several days, and the doctors' horses have nearly given out. Send us some oats and hay for the horses, and a blacksmith or two to shoe them, as there is nothing of the sort to be had here. When a vehicle loses a linchpin it becomes useless, as there is no one here to replace it.

There is now believed to be 1,000 cases in the city, but the disease has somewhat abated in Portsmouth, probably for want of material to act on. There are said to be not more than 500 cases in Portsmouth, and the deaths there are not so numerous.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Tuesday morning, contains several letters from its Norfolk correspondents, from which we make the following extracts. A letter dated on Saturday, says:

"Scenes of affliction continue to multiply as the fatal fever progresses. Families are broken up—children made orphans—wives husbandless and childless—widows lose their only stay and support—buried with their negroes! O poverty! O desolation! O pestilence! Well do ye go ahead in hand together—and faithfully have ye performed your work! Mr. Z. SYKES, the assistant Inspector of Streets, gives us a gloomy picture of the melancholy scenes he is doomed to witness in his daily rounds. The other day he had occasion to inspect a lot on Charlotte-street. He found in the yard three curly headed little children, romping about, rolling on the ground, with unkempt hair, and dirty, tattered garments. He inquired for their father—"Pa—Pa is dead"—"then where is your mother?" "Me—Ma is dead too!" "Yes,"—added the youngest, "and a big ugly black man came, and carried them away, directly they were dead!" "Good God!" continued Mr. SYKES, shocked at the scene—"and who have you to take care of you?" "Nobody, Sir!" "Who gives you anything to eat?" "MARY, the colored woman next door, gives us some bread every day." Never, said Mr. SYKES, have my feelings been so pained—the forlorn condition of the little orphans—their tender years, and childlike insensibility of their great loss, made me sick at heart, and I could not restrain my tears! We need not add that the bereaved innocents were taken in charge by the Howard Association, and will be duly provided for.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated on Saturday, from Dr. BATOES, of Philadelphia, says: There is no material abatement in the epidemic in this city, although the new cases are of a much milder type, and more readily yield to treatment, for forty-eight hours past, than before.

The number of new cases reported yesterday, Aug. 31, were 79; number of deaths, 16. Last night was a very bad one for the sick, being very hot and sultry. Nine deaths more are reported for the twelve hours ending to-day at noon; 450 cases are under treatment to-day. Major FISKE is still improving, and is thought to be out of danger by his physician, Dr. RIZER, of Philadelphia. We have the city well districted, and an abundance of physicians for each district, to attend to every case that is reported ill. Several Doctors have left, there being no need of their services, excepting as nurses, to give constant attention at the bedside.

To-day being the sixtieth day since the disease broke out in this city, it is earnestly hoped (judging from the records of other cities who have suffered, and from Dr. STONE's prediction of New-Orleans) that the disease may begin to abate, and cast no more of the inhabitants of this death-stricken city into an early and premature grave.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated on Sunday, to the Richmond *American*, says:

"To-day has been the most gloomy one since the visitation of our town by the dreadful disease. Since sunset yesterday to 10 o'clock to-day there have been 23 deaths—among them, Miss SOPHIA BINGLEY, Miss ROSELIA TATEM and JOHN C. WOODS. SELDEN ALLEN is so ill as he can be. There were a great many new cases last night and this morning."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday says that 125 coffins were to be sent from that city last evening.

A Horrible and Mysterious Murder near Clyde.

From the Rochester Union, Sept. 4.

A most revolting murder was committed about three miles west of Clyde on Sunday night. As near as we have been able to gather the facts they are as follows: A young man named ANDREW MURPHY had a dispute on Sunday morning with another man, whose name we have not learned. It is supposed that on Sunday evening, MURPHY was murdered by blows on the head from an axe, after which his lifeless body was placed on the track of the New-York Central Railroad, to make it appear, if possible, that he had been killed by the cars. The Express and freight train which left this city on Sunday evening may have possibly run across the body of the murdered man, but those in charge of the train knew nothing of the matter. When the Night Express came up, early on Monday morning, the fireman thought he saw, by the light of the furnace, something like a body lying beside the track at the place above mentioned. When the train reached the next station the pilot of the engine was examined and on it was found blood, entrails, &c., which indicated that a human body had been mutilated. Parties went to the designated spot, three miles this side of Clyde, and there found the body of MURPHY, horribly mangled. The alarm was given at once, and hundreds went to the spot.

It was apparent that the man had been murdered with a sharp instrument, and that his body had been afterwards placed on the track. A bloody axe was soon found near the place which put an end to all doubt as to the manner in which the unfortunate man came to his end. A friend who visited the scene of the murder yesterday morning, says the people were keeping watch over the mutilated remains beside the railroad, that they might not be devoured by the hogs and dogs, while the county was being scoured to find a Coroner to hold an inquest.

The deceased, MURPHY, is said to have a mother residing near Bergen, Genesee Co., and a sister at Brockport, in this county. The people of Wayne County, in the vicinity of the place where the murder was committed, are fully aroused and are determined to bring the perpetrators of the outrage to justice.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 3, by Rev. Dr. Millett at his residence, No. 111 East 17th-st., Mr HENRY T. BURNHAM, of Norwalk, Conn., to Miss HARRIET JANE BENNETT, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept 5 by Rev. J. B. Wakely, GEORGE B. LAWTON, Esq., to Miss SUSAN R. BRIGGS, daughter of Charles A. Briggs, M. D., both of this City.

At Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, on Tuesday last, by Rev. Wm. S. Stillwell, THOMAS G. SWARTWOUT, Esq., of Tarrytown, and Miss SARAH J., daughter of Robert Coles, Esq., of the former place.

On Tuesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. George Bush, Mr. JOHN MCALLIS, of California, to Miss FANNIE MCALLIS, of Brooklyn.

At Shanckatelets on Tuesday morning, Sept. 4, in the Order of the Society of Friends, at the residence of the bride's parents, Russel and Louisa Frost, ANSON LAPHAM, of this City, and AMIE ANN WILLETTS, of the former place.

In Montague, Sussex County, N. J., at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Mr. Jones, JAMES O. MERRITT, of Kingston, N. Y., to Miss SARA A., youngest daughter of Dr. J. Van Deusen, of the former place.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, by Rev Dr. Diller, Col. H. J. EHLE to Miss. MARTHA VOTEY.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4 CHRISTINA A., wife of James N. Gifford, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 116 West 11th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept 5, WILLIAM H. B., only son of Henry H. and Eleanor J. Storms aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 117 Leroy-st., on Friday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept 4, Miss JOANNA MARIE, aged 56 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 154 Thompson-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Eastport (Me.) *Sentinel* please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, THOMAS STEVENSON, aged 16 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 425 Greenwich-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

At Bedford, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept 4, REM LEFFERTS, in the 85th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Thursday) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Sept. 3, on 4th-st., PATRICK WHITE, aged 32 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Oluham, N. J., Sept 5, MATILDA P., wife of John V. Storms, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 7th inst., from the Washington st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

On Staten Island, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, ANNIE C., daughter of Edwin B. Bennett, aged 5 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. David LaTourette, Richmond Hill, Staten Island.

At East Chester, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at the residence of her son-in-law Aitkrander Masterton, JEAN MORRISON, native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place at the Bronxville Church, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Horses will leave City Hall at 10 o'clock.

At Bellport, L. I., Sept 5, Mrs. SUSAN A., wife of Henry W. Titus, in the 53d year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Gravesend, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 3, MARIA W., daughter of George E. and Maria W. Sage, aged 3 years and 3 months.

At Tom's River, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 5 at the residence of her uncle, Col. S. C. Dunham, at 4 o'clock A. M., of dysentery, HELEN L. BUNYAN, aged 21 years, 3 months and 5 days, daughter of Israella C. and Mordecai T. Runyan, of the City of New-York.

The body will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, in the Baptist Meeting-House at that place, on Friday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Burlington N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, Capt. WM. M. BOYCE, of Georgetown, D. C.

At Burlington, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug 29 EMILY M., ROYCE youngest daughter of Capt. Wm. M. Boyce, of Georgetown, D. C.

In Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 2 MRS. HANNAH THORP, wife of the late Nathaniel W. Thorp, of this City, and daughter of the late Stephen Tripp of the former place, aged 76 years.

In Baltimore County, Md., on Saturday, Sept. 1, at the residence of her brother in-law, John Y. Day, Esq., Mrs. ELIZA M. HINCKLEY, aged 58 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, SEPT. 5.

$6,000 Virginia 6s	90		100 Reading Railroad		65
5,000 California 7s, '70 & '80	83		do	s10	65
3,000 Louisiana 6s	87		do	s5	66
1,000 Erie 1st Mort'ge	95		do	s5	66
11,000 Erie Bds of '75, 3	80		200 N. Central R. R.	s3	51
10,000 do	b60	80	200 Cal. & Chi. R. R.	s3	51
1,000 do	s3	80	100 Erie Railroad	s10	53
1,000 do	s3	80	do	b10	53
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	84		do	s60	53
10,000 Ind. Pon. & Mich. Rs.	74		do	s60	53
5,000 Ind. Pon. Bonds	74		do	s10	53
5,000 Fort Wayne Bds	101		do	s10	53
2,000 Ill Cen. R. R. Bds	84		do	s18	53
3,000 do	b60	84	do	b60	53
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds	84		do	b60	53
5,000 New York Cen. 6's	90		do	b60	53
8 Phœnix Bank	100		do	b10	53
41 Penn. Coal Co	104		do	b30	53
76 do	104		do	s30	53
4 Corn Exch. Bank	101		do	b30	53
15 Continental Bank	111		do	b60	53
14 Ak. State New-York	100		do	s	53
900 Canton Co	30		900 Harlem Railroad	s3	28
100 do	b60	26	18 do		28
50 do	s6	26	11 Panama Railroad		107
850 Nic. Transit Co	44m	18	100 do	b60	107
178 do	s3	19	300 Clev. & P. R. R.	b60	71
950 do	b30	19	90 do		70
200 do	s3	19	26 Clev. & Tol. R. R.		84
200 Cumb. Coal Co	27		100 do	s60	87
400 do	s30	27	100 do	b60	87
200 do	b30	27	100 do	b30	86½
98 Mich. Cen. R. R.	99		100 do	s30	86½
100 do	b30	99½	100 do	s90	86½
6 Cleve. C. & Cin.	100		100 do	c	86½

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Virginia 6s	98		100 Reading Railroad	b3	96
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	85		125 do		95
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. B	91		400 do	s60	95
50 Canton Company	26		240 Erie Railroad	b30	53
50 Nicar. Trans. Co	s10	19	50 do	s40	53
100 do	s30	19	100 do	b20	53½
900 do	s3	19	100 do	b3	53
200 do	b30	19	150 do	s3	53
100 do	b7	19	100 do	b60	53½
300 do		19	150 do	b30	53
15 Pennsyl. Coal Co	104		100 do	b30	53½
200 Cumberl'd Coal Co	s3	27	100 do		86
100 do		27	100 do	s60	53½
200 do	b30	27	50 do	s3	53½
100 Panama Railroad	b60	108	50 Cleve & Tol. R. R	b60	87
50 Chic. & Rock I. R. R.		96½			

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, P. M.

The steamer for Liverpool to-day carried out $367,710 in Gold. Exchange closed easy at 109¾@110, with very little done for this packet over 109¾. The supply of Money to the ordinary Street demand is reasonably free at 7 ℘ cent. The business in Stocks to-day was moderate in amount. The speculative stir in Erie, noticed yesterday, led to the further sales of 6,000 shares, opening at 53¼ and closing this afternoon at 52¾ ℘ cent. The other Road Stocks were steady in price on light transactions. About $100,000 State and Railway Bonds were recorded at the Board, with a fraction advance on Virginias and Erie '75s. The general market closed at the Second Board with rather a dull feeling. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $343,998, including $200 000 transferred to Washington. The receipts were $113,618. Balance this afternoon $5,247,368. The letters from the West continue to speak encouragingly of the movement of the new crop. The Wheat of Illinois is taking a Northern direction as far West as Alton on the Mississippi River. The traffic on the Galena and Chicago line for August was very large, amounting for freight and passengers to $205,800. The Terre Haute and Alton line, Western section, is now so far completed as, by the use of only 13 miles of staging, to connect with the Galena branch of the Illinois Central near Shelbyville. The affairs of the Ohio and Mississippi line, Western Division, we regret to say, continue in much confusion. A Select Committee of the business men of St. Louis have just reported to the Chamber of Commerce that the expenditure on the Division amounts to $5,564,128. The original contract with SEYMOUR & Co., who assigned to SANGER & Co., was for $3,000,000. The latter subsequently settled with the Road and transferred the contract to BACON, who is said to have been before interested with these parties. The extra allowances, or expenditures paid or assumed by the Company, amount to the large sum of $1 929,056—in addition to which they paid or allowed SANGER & Co. $550,857, in order to make settlement in September, 1853, and thus free the Company and the prospects of the Road from an embarrassing controversy with these contractors. The two sums, and $75,215 subsequently paid for extra work, added to the original $3,000,000, make up the grand total as stated above. The election of Directors for the ensuing year, which has just taken place, is reported to have resulted in a contest between the Bacon and Anti-Bacon tickets, both claiming to have been elected.

The official tabular statement of the New-York and Erie Road for nine months of the Railroad year, referred to yesterday, and with which we have been furnished in a carefully corrected form, shows:

Gross earnings season of 1855	$4,135,017
Expenses and interest charges	3,487,321
Net to the stock of $16,023,000	$647,696

The gross business of 1855 was done at the rate of 49 ℘ cent. Transportation Expenses against 51.08 ℘ cent. last season, say:

$4,135,017 at a cost of		$2,026,195
3,937,583 in 1854		2,011,482
Gain $197,453	Excess	$14,713
14,713		
$182,720 net gain this season.		

The outstanding contracts of the Company for construction work, was estimated last Fall, when the Committee of investigation reported, at about $200,000. These were subsequently all closed up at a cost of $175,658, of which $130,011 was on contract for 12 new locomotives. The gain in gross earnings, as above, results from an

Increase in Freight	$206,168
Less decrease in Passengers	4,156
Total	$202,319
Less decrease, Miscellaneous	64,879
Total	$197,433

In the items of Transportation Expenses, the largest saving is in the Repair Shops, $87,068. The office expenses for Agents, Clerks, Laborers, &c., were increased from $210,603 to $241,807. The ordinary running expenses, such as fuel, oil, station attendance, engineers, firemen, porters, watchmen, switchmen, &c., were increased from $723,121 to $796,898, about 10 ℘ cent. The roadway was maintained at about the cost of last year, the difference being as between $346,662 this season, and $345,163 last. The General Superintendence, and loss and damages to persons and property, repairs to bridges and stations, maintenance of ferry and telegraph, and all other incidental charges, show no material variation from last season. The general result is:

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES—NINE MONTHS.

	1855.	1854.
Running Expenses	$796,898	$723,121
Repair Shop	284,973	422,041
Track and Roadway	346,662	345,163
Office and Stations	241,807	210,603
Gen'l and Incidental Expenses	205,854	310,554
Total	$2,026,194	$2,011,482
On gross business	4,135,017	3,937,583

The cost of the Railway panic of July and August of last year, aggravated, though not entirely caused, by the frauds of ROBERT SCHUYLER, has been roughly estimated by tens of millions of dollars to the various Railway undertakings of the country, in the sudden, and, in most cases, unreasonable depreciation of the market values of their securities. To the single corporation of the New York and Erie Railroad Company it may now be safely reckoned *at a whole year's income upon the Stock:* a year, too—beginning 1st October, 1854, and to end on the 30th inst—marked by a large and prosperous business, and an economical administration of transportation expenditure. The circumstances attending the very sudden distrust which was visited upon the credit of this concern, in August, 1854, will not soon be forgotten. The painful embarrassment to the Directors which followed this distrust; the fall of the Bonds of the Company to 50 ℘ cent. of their par value, and the running down of the shares to 29 ℘ cent., all occurring in a single month, and threatening ruin from the very inability of the Company to enter the money market for the most ordinary and inconsiderable financial wants, on any living terms, made the most indelible impression upon the money circles. That no such panic was called for by the real condition of the concern and the business of the Road, the subsequent investigation by Mr. JAMES BROWN and his able committee fully established. That the distrust should have been earlier removed by the bolder action of the Directors, and that it would have been earlier arrested had not a portion of their number become thoroughly panic-stricken themselves, is quite probable. But of this it is now useless to multiply words. Much mischief was done to the credit of the Company, and at a most unfortunate period in their history—a period preceding by only five or six months the maturity of one of their Funded Loans, the renewal of which at par, or at a rate nearly equal to par, was much to be desired, and could have been easily accomplished two years before, when the business of the Road was a third less than in 1854, and its prospects ahead not half so promising. The time soon rolled round, and 80 ℘ cent. was found the best rate upon which the renewal could be effected, and this on a pledge of 4.20 ℘ cent. of the net income upon the Stock, ℘ annum, as a Sinking Fund. The cost upon $4,000,000 of the new Bonds was consequently $800 000. The net income of the Road for the first nine months of the railroad year was $647,000 and for the whole year, owing to careful management and a reduced per centage, upon the gross business, of the operating expenses of the road, the result will probably be, as stated at the outset, a sum about equal to the sacrifice to which the Company were forced on the 1st February, in order to sustain their pledged faith to the Income Bondholders. The fact itself is to be regretted on account of the Shareholders, who, under ordinary circumstances, might have been induced to come forward and renew the loan without so heavily burdening their future income, but it practically illustrates, at the same time, the ability of the road to sustain the annual charges imposed upon it by a cost in Bonds and Shares of Thirty-five millions of dollars. And it also vindicates the action of the present management in meeting the Income Loan, at any cost or sacrifice, necessary under the then condition of the Money market and credit of the Company, to accomplish this object. One consequence of the actual cost incurred, has been a low market range for the Stock, through the railroad year now expiring, but this drawback is undoubtedly of minor importance compared to the preservation of the faith of the company, under any view of the case.

Our financial correspondent *Raguet*, who had his say in yesterday's paper on the City Deposits, appears to have lost sight of the main question,—the actual value to the City (and to the Deposit Bank) of the City account. This is in no sense affected by the general proposition that Banks should be lenders, not borrowers of money. The account, as stated by Mr. EDMONDS himself, has been an exceedingly valuable one to the Mechanics' Bank. He goes into particulars on this point, and his development, reasonably enough we think, elicited the opinion expressed by the DAILY TIMES, against the policy of keeping the entire City account in a single Bank, and that without interest or remuneration. For a Bank to pay Interest on public money, might, in a certain sense, be called borrowing, if you please; yet, the practice is a common one, not only with the State and Canal Deposits of New-York, but with the City Deposits of Albany, Brooklyn, &c. In Albany the custom is to place the City account with the Bank making the best offer for it, on public notice inviting such offers. We hear that the same custom obtains with the Brooklyn City account. There has been nothing developed in the administration of the Mechanics' Bank to justify the partiality which has been shown to it by the City authorities. But the contrary. The family quarrel now going on among the executive officers, principal and subaltern, develops a looseness in the political morals, as well as certain of

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Board—Naval Reform—Removal of the Collector at San Francisco—Visitors to Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept 5 1855.

The report of the Naval Board on the Retired List is still under consideration. It will probably be decided upon to-morrow. It is a very startling and important document, and recommends so many changes as to create almost a revolution in the *personnel* of the Navy. Very strong representations have been made to the President, to induce him to modify or to reject a part of the report; but it is believed that he will approve it without alteration. Gen. PIERCE is a man of kind heart, and easily wrought upon, but in this instance, it is presumed, will decline to interfere for the protection of private interests and feelings against the judgment of a just and impartial, though it may be thought a severe, tribunal.

A reform in our Navy has been so long and so manifestly required, that the approval of the country may be relied upon in this attempt to correct its abuses and defects. And the full force of public opinion will be required to sustain the Department in the rigid execution of the duty imposed upon it by Congress, of pruning and weeding out from the service such portions as experience has shown to be superfluous and hurtful. For many individuals, enjoying the advantages of personal popularity and great family influence, have been consigned to retirement. Others, who can boast of marked political favor, have not been spared. It cannot be doubted, that they and their friends will invoke every aid to impugn the correctness of a decision which will in effect deprive them of the consideration and honors which their present positions confer.

The Secretary of the Navy has given evidence, in the performance of this delicate and painful duty, of a firmness of will, tempered by a kindness of heart, which are honorable to him.

If the reformation of the Navy, thus commenced, shall be found to work well in practice, the same system will soon be doubtless applied to the Army, in which the necessity of reform, though less strikingly obvious, is still abundantly evident.

The cause of the removal of Mr. HAMMOND, Collector of San Francisco, is said to have been his refusal to pay money upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The removal was made by Mr. GUTHRIE, and not by the President, who opposed any change. Mr. LATHAM, named as his successor, enjoys a very ample income, and it is supposed will not accept the appointment.

The President is said to have held frequent conference with the Secretary of War of late, which must refer either to the decision on Gen. SCOTT's pay, or to the necessity of doing something to suppress the insolences and outrages of ATCHISON's Squatters in Kansas, or to the alarming state of affairs on the borders of Texas and Mexico.

Among the late arrivals at the National Capital are several distinguished citizens of California. Colonel FREMONT has been with us for some weeks, but returns to California on the 20th. His family have been residents of the Federal City for several years, but now will accompany the Colonel to California. Next in celebrity I notice the name of J. C. PALMER, Esq., head of the well-known firm of PALMER, COOK & Co., of San Francisco. Mr. PALMER was among the first to appreciate the solid resources of California, and more than five years ago laid the foundations of the great banking-house—of world-wide distinction—to which he yet belongs. He has accumulated a princely fortune, and enjoys the consideration to which his industry, practical talents and usefulness entitle him. He has been an honored guest at the Executive mansion, and is the object of distinguished attentions from our most estimable citizens.

Hon. G. W. WRIGHT, one the first Representatives from California, is also passing a few days in Washington, in the prosecution of a claim against the Government. Mr. WRIGHT made an excellent Representative. His colleague, Mr. GILBERT, was killed in a duel.

AQUIDAY.

The City Government—Reformers in the Common Council.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In the leader of the TIMES this morning, the following extraordinary statement appears:

"*The Reformers elected our present rulers—at least the legislative branch of the City Government; and*, we believe, it is generally conceded that they have proved to be even more recklessly profligate, selfish and unprincipled than any of their predecessors."

The last part of this statement admits of no denial, but the words I have italicised embody a palpable mistake.

Of the present Board of Alderman only three members were elected exclusively by Reform votes, and but four of the remainder were supported at all by Reformers. Fifteen of them (more than two-thirds) were opposed by Reformers, as the records of the election of last Fall will conclusively prove.

In the Board of Councilmen there are eight members, and no more, who were chosen by the Reform organization, and sixteen who owe their election to a union between Reformers and Whigs or Democrats, leaving 36 of the 60 Councilmen, whom the Reformers opposed as vigorously as they could.

Now you will find that these seven Aldermen and twenty-four Councilmen, for whom the Reformers are either wholly or partially responsible, are mainly free from suspicion of complicity with the bald frauds and rascalities now so rife in the City Hall. The party men in the Common Council must be held accountable for the disgraceful state of things on which you so justly animadvert.

In justice to this Reform minority I append their names:

ALDERMEN.

Straight Reformers—VOORHIS, THOMPKINS and LORD.

Party Candidates, supported by Reformers—WILLIAMSON, TUCKER, CHRISTY and ELY.

COUNCILMEN.

Straight Reformers—Mather, Baxter, Truslow, Purdy, Brush, Healy, Holder and Cooper.

Party Candidates, supported by Reformers—Bauch, Coleman, Riddle, Reed, Van Cott, Radley, Floyd, Vermilye, Swan, Ramsay, Husted, Van Ripar, Plockney, Lambrect, Webber, and Haswell.

If the people had listened to the warnings of the Reform Committee, at the last election, and made choice of a majority of the candidates they endorsed, we should not have witnessed such scenes of profligacy and shamelessness as have characterised the legislation of the past eight months. As it is, the Board of Councilmen seems to be controlled by an organized banditti, whose sole object is plunder.

Be just to your old associates, the Reformers, and do not hold them responsible for a result they labored hard to avert.

One would suppose, looking at the character of the public servants created by popular suffrage in November last, that our fellow-citizens were rather fond than otherwise of being robbed. If so, I trust that they duly enjoy the existing state of our Municipal affairs. To give a further zest to their pleasure, Mr. HART's Tax books are now open for contributions, which will, doubtless, be squandered as prodigally as the most liberal constructionists could desire. I. H. B.

The Matsell Business.

Mr. S. H. BRANCH sends us a communication, in reply to our paragraph of yesterday, in which he insists that the testimony obtained by him in England is *conclusive* as to our Mr. MATSELL's having been born there,—because, he says, there is no evidence of the existence of *any other* MATSELLS than those referred to. He closes by this proclamation:

"Again I say, if there be a person named MATSELL out of the MATSELL family, (which consists only of MARY, SUSAN, GEORGE—the Chief of Police—AUGUSTUS and ELIZABETH,) let him blow his bugle and appear before the gaze of an astounded universe.

Sincerely, your friend,
STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

The *Horticulturist, and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste*, (formerly conducted by Mr. DOWNING, the LAUPON of America,) has passed from the editorship of P. BARRY, of Rochester, into that of JOHN JAY SMITH, and will be issued by R. P. SMITH, of Philadelphia, publisher of the *North American Sylva*. Mr. BARRY continues to assist the *Horticulturist*, as a contributor. This periodical, handsomely illustrated, has the merit of being eminently practical. We have not yet met with its equal.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

J. GRIFFIN, of Baltimore, was arrested yesterday, by Officer WESTBY, charged with passing a $10 bill of the Hamilton Bank, Rhode Island, an institution that has been defunct nearly three years. He was brought before Justice OSBORNE, of the Mayor's Office, and in default of $500 bail, committed to answer.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1239. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7. 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Norfolk boat brings the announcement that there were twenty-one deaths at Portsmouth, and fifty-four at Norfolk, during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday.

Neither Mayor FISK, or Rev. Mr. WELLS, were dead, as announced by the Petersburg *Express*, but on the contrary, both were improving.

No papers were published at Norfolk yesterday.

Mr. DICKSON, Sen., of the firm of DICKSON & HALLETT, is dead, and Mr. HALLETT died on Sunday. Dr. COLLINS, the President of the Railroad was attacked yesterday.

A meeting of the refugees from Norfolk and Portsmouth was held in this city to-day, about 150 being present. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the President's refusal to give up Fort Monroe, and another Committee was sent to Washington to ascertain if it can be evacuated in ten days. The President of the Norfolk Packet Company offers to remove all there to Fort Washington in twenty-four hours, with all their equipments.

Dr. MILLER, of Philadelphia, is at the Marine Hospital here. He was landed from the Norfolk boat this morning, sick with the fever. Dr. GOODE, of Richmond, is dead. Rev. Mr. WEBB and Mayor FISK are improving. Miss ANDREWS, from New-York, is quite ill. Father O'KEEFE is recovering.

Capt. CHARLES G. MERCHANT, of the United States Army, died at Pensacola, on the 4th inst.

The late Accident on the Stonington Railroad—Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 6.

ROBERT J. LAURENCESON, United States mail agent, who had one of his legs fractured by the recent Railroad accident near Kingston, R. I., is in a critical condition at his residence in South Boston. He was internally injured. Mr. L. was formerly a Methodist clergyman.

It is rumored that Commodore GREGORY has applied at Washington for the command of the new frigate *Merrimac*.

Accident on the Vermont Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept 6.

The locomotive and a passenger car were badly damaged by a collision between the Express and Freight trains on the Vermont Central Railroad, at West Randolph, on Monday last. The passengers, mostly Spiritualists, returning from a Convention at South Royalton, escaped with only a few bruises.

Gen. CASS, of Michigan, is spending a few days in his native town, Exeter, N. H, at present.

Kansas Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 6.

In the Kansas House of Representatives, on the 27th ult., the bill to exempt slaves from sale under execution, was rejected.

The Kansas Legislature adjourned on the 30th of August. They adopted such portions of the Missouri code of laws as were not locally inapplicable or inconsistent with the laws of Kansas already passed.

The pro-Slavery Convention nominated Gen. WHITFIELD as delegate to Congress.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention nominated COLES BASHFORD as their candidate for Governor, the vote being, BASHFORD, 124; E. D. HOLTON, 57; Scattering, 3. The resolutions of the Know-Nothing party were adopted.

C. C. SHOLES, of Kenosha, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the third ballot.

Fatal Accident at Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 6.

At Cape May, yesterday, a boat containing a party of three men on a fishing excursion, accidentally upset, and one of them, SAMUEL M. FOGO, of Camden, was drowned in attempting to swim ashore. The others saved themselves by clinging to the boat.

The Murder of the Captain of the Ship Ariel.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

At the Coroner's inquest on the death of the Captain of the ship *Ariel*, the Jury found a verdict of murder against NICHOLAS WHEATON, the First Mate, and now acting Captain of the vessel, and HENRY GIRARD and GEORGE ANDERSON, the apprentices.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The river at this point measures eight feet six inches, and steamers have resumed running to Nashville, at low rates. Freights to St. Louis are 35c.@40c. per 100 pounds. Flour is shipped from St. Louis at 40c. per bbl.

Nomination for the Assembly.

WATERTOWN, Thursday, Sept. 6.

DEWITT C. GWINN, of Sackett's Harbor, was to-day nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Assembly from the First District of Jefferson County.

Fire at Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The dwelling house of Capt. CHARLES BACON, in this place, was destroyed by fire last night. Nearly all the members of the family were absent from the city at the time.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Several small stables, two wheelwrights shops, a paint shop, and a quantity of lumber, were destroyed by fire in Beverly-street this morning. Loss, between $5,000 and $6,000.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

ST. LOUIS Wednesday, Sept. 5.

HENRY D. BACON was elected a Director of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad on both the tickets.

Rev. A. MAHAN, first President of Cleveland University, has published a volume on "Spiritualism," which he calls *Modern Mysteries Explained and Exposed*. To us, Spiritualism has always been a mystery—but Mr. MAHAN's explanation and exposition leave it a mystery still. We have vainly endeavored to understand what his own views are. He talks of "the Odylic Force," as accounting for all the spirit phenomena, but supposing that we decline accepting this Odylic force, on his word, (*i. e.* refuse his *petitio principii*,) where is his argument? Mr. MAHAN claims to have "now satisfactorily explained" the mystery that has hitherto hung around the manifestations of Spiritualism, and to have produced "a work which would stand the most rigid test of criticism." We sigh for some means of explaining the explanation, and we do not attempt rigid or any other criticism on a book which we find it impossible to understand. By the way, Mr. MAHAN, who quotes the lines commencing

"Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries,"

as having been *written* by BYRON in a blank leaf of his pocket Bible, is apparently ignorant that they were *composed* by SCOTT, and introduced by him into one of the *Waverley Novels*,—*The Abbot*, we believe.

The Biography of Mademoiselle Rachel, compiled from a variety of sources, with the personal data supplied by her brother, will be found to contain some of the opinions passed upon her acting by the leading critics of Europe. On this account it is chiefly interesting. It is embellished with a very fine full-length portrait, in character, executed from a French photograph by the Heliographic process. This engraving is worth the price of the Memoir twice over. Published by DARCIE & CORBYN. The same publishers have sent us three of the plays—"Horace," by CORNEILLE; "Phèdre," by RACINE, and "Joan of Arc," by M. A. SOUMET—in which RACHEL performs. They are neatly got up, printed in double columns, with the French on one side, and a literal English translation on the other. These versions will be found very useful, and M. RAPHAEL FELIX certifies that the copies from which Mr. JOHN DARCIE (the Editor,) has printed, have been transcribed from the prompter's books of the Theatre Français in Paris. It is contemplated to bring out, in this form, all the plays and dramatic pieces contained in Mademoiselle RACHEL's *repertoire*.

CITY POLITICS.

Whig Assembly Nomination.

The Whig Nominating Convention of the Tenth Assembly District assembled last evening at OWNEN's, in Third-avenue, to nominate a candidate for Assembly. The ballots were as follows:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
John M. Reed	7	8
Peter C. Mal	7	7
M. Clark	1	9

Mr. JOHN M. REED was declared the nominee.

Delegate to the Whig State Convention.

Tenth Assembly District—Nineteenth, Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards.

JAMES J. BEVINS, Delegate; THOMAS T. JACKSON Alternate.

Whig Assembly Meeting.

The Whigs of the First District, which consists of the First and Second Wards, met at 8 o'clock last evening at No. 11 Broadway, to nominate a candidate for the House of Assembly. The meeting having been called to order by T. CODY, PETER V. VANHOUGHTON was chosen by acclamation.

Whig Assembly Nomination—Second District.

The Whig Assembly Nominating Convention of the Second Assembly District, met at Patten's Hotel, Greenwich street, last evening, and unanimously renominated ROBERT COLEMAN as candidate for Assembly.

Whig Assembly Nominations—Fourteenth and Sixteenth Districts.

The Delegation to the Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Assembly, Fourteenth District, met at the Utah House, corner of Eighth and Twenty-fifth streets, last (Thursday) evening. The meeting being duly organized, and all the delegates (ten) present, the Convention went into ballot for the eleventh delegate for the District generally, when, on the first ballot, the result was for—

Francis M. Currie	6
William H. Bell	4
Total	10

—and FRANCIS M. CURRIE, of the Twentieth Ward, was declared to be the delegate.

The nomination of candidate for Assembly was then postponed till October 8 next.

The Convention then went into ballot for the election of the eleventh Delegate for the nomination of a Delegate to the Convention at Syracuse, but could not agree upon the nomination up to midnight.

The Convention of the Sixteenth District was held at THOMPSON's, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. The meeting was organised by the appointment of Mr. CHURCHILL, of the Eighteenth Ward, to the Chair, and Mr. SLATE, of the Twenty-first Ward, as Secretary.

The Convention then went into ballot, (CHARLES P. MILLER, Twenty-first Ward, and WM. EARLE, Eighteenth Ward, tellers,) for an eleventh Delegate to represent the District in general, but after eleven ballots no choice was had, and the meeting adjourned to this (Friday) evening, at the same time and place.

Republican General Committee.

Delegates from half the Wards of the City met last evening for the purpose of organizing a *Republican General Committee*. The Committee consists of three Delegates from each Ward. It is proposed to effect a thorough organization in the Wards. Meetings by Wards and Assembly Districts are held nightly. In a few days the organization will be complete.

The Free-Soil Republican Club of the Eleventh Ward.

Agreeably to public notice published in the *Tribune* and TIMES newspapers, the Republican Electors of the Eleventh Ward, met on Wednesday last at No. 113 Avenue C, for the election of two delegates to represent the Ninth Assembly District in the Republican State Convention.

JOHN LEWIS, Esq., Vice President, presided. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

Hon. Benj. F. Butler, Delegate; G. W. Barrett, Alternate. John Lewis, Esq., Delegate; J. W. Seaman, Alternate.

After deciding to hold a mass meeting in the Ward, and the transaction of other general business, the Club adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening next.

Hard Shell Electioneering Meeting.

The regular monthly Committee meeting of the Hard Shell Democrats was held last evening in the Hall of the Academy of Design, Broadway, for the purpose of organizing the Wards and carrying through their candidates at the next election. HORACE F. CLARKE, Chairman; J. Y. SAVAGE, Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following gentlemen were appointed to report on resolutions:

J. B. Haskins, Thos. J. Barr, Wm. Blake, Edwin Boyton, A. Stuart.

The next business transacted was the appointment of a Committee of seven to make arrangements for the holding of conventions throughout the City, with a view of organizing the Democratic party for the Fall campaign. The following were appointed:

E. W. Glover, W. G. Parsons, George F. Alden, James M. Marsh, George F. Thompson, J. W. Boyce, Robert McIntyre.

This Committee arranged to meet on next Thursday evening, to report to a special meeting of the General Committee.

A Committee of five was next nominated to superintend the organization of the different Ward Committees, and see that they all discharged their respective duties.

The following resolutions were then brought forward and adopted:

Resolved, That the National Democratic General Committee of the City and Country New-York, hereby indorse and approve the Address adopted at the Six e Convention of the National Democracy, held at Syracuse on the 5th of August, 1855, and the following resolutions also adopted at such Convention, as a clear, distinct and honest enunciation of the platform and principles of the National Democratic party of this State, and of the Union.

Resolved, That the National Democratic party of New-York hereby reassert their adherence and devotion to the principles of the National Democracy, and of the Constitution; that they adhere to, and sustain in theory and practice the resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1848 and 1852, as containing the cardinal principles of the Democratic party of the Union. They readopt them with hearty good will, believing that time and experience have demonstrated their purity and soundness, and the necessity for a strict adherence thereto.

Resolved, That the lessons of the Fathers of Democracy teach frugality and economy in the administration of public affairs, and that we adhere to them as enduring articles of Democratic faith.

Resolved, That we insist, as an article of our creed, upon the well-established Democratic doctrine of State Rights, of a strict construction of the Constitution, and the principle of non-intervention upon all domestic State questions—and that the peace and quiet of the country demand that it should be left to the people of the Territories, as it pertains to the people of the States to determine for themselves all local questions, including the subject of Slavery, to the end that a subject so disturbing in its nature and influence, may be wholly excluded from the action of the Government of the Union; and that, in furtherance of these principles, we give our unqualified adherence to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and oppose any effort to reestablish the Missouri Prohibition.

Resolved, That the National Democracy is opposed to all secret political societies, and that the first principles of a free government demand open and unrestricted discussion in all matters of public concern; that the guarantees of freedom of religious faith and worship, contained in our State and Federal Constitutions, lie at the foundation of our national liberties and prosperity; that any attempt to abridge the privileges now granted to aliens of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us, or to affect the rights of adopted citizens to a full and equal participation in governmental affairs, as defined by the Constitution, ought to be resisted as antagonistical to the genius of republican institutions—and that we, as Democrats, recognize as evidence of fidelity or merit, no distinction of birth or religious creed, believing it is the mission of the Democracy to proclaim and maintain the great doctrines of civil and religious liberty, and to uphold and enforce the Constitution in its sublime principles of justice and equality.

Resolved, That we regard the Prohibitory Liquor act passed by the Legislature of this State at its last session, as not only a violation of the Constitution, but also as subversive of personal liberty, and the rights of private property, and that its repeal is in our opinion imperatively demanded.

Resolved, That all who agree in principle upon the leading questions of the day, should act together regardless of minor considerations—that we cordially invite all who agree with us in the doctrines here enunciated, regardless of former associations, to unite with us in engrafting them upon the policy of the country, but it is on principle alone that we invite a union. We denounce all coalitions of those holding hostile sentiments as unprincipled and demoralizing.

Resolved, That this Committee heartily respond to and ratify the nominations made at such State Convention. That we recognize in each and every of our candidates sound and reliable National Democrats, of tried experience, capacity and integrity, neither of whom belonged to the Van Buren and Adams Free-Soil Abolition party of 1848, or supported that political heresy the "Wilmot Proviso," (as the most of the candidates on the Administration State ticket did,) and we commend our principles and candidates to the enlightened support of the Democracy of the County and State.

Resolved, That we deplore the present friendless condition of the Federal Administration in this State, inasmuch as, at its late State Convention, the official conduct of only two of the Cabinet, (GUTHRIE and MARCY,) in their financial and foreign policy, was approved; while its only important legislative act—involving and embodying National Democratic principles—the Kansas-Nebraska act, was condemned and repudiated, and the "Corner Stone" or "Wilmot Proviso" resolution of 1847 adopted, "with great unanimity of feeling," upon the motion and under the lead of JOHN VAN BOREN, and with the acquiescence of its old friend and supporter, Surveyor JOHN COCHRANE.

Resolved, That we appeal to all true National men, who have been seduced into an unholy coalition with Abolitionists, Free Sellers and time-servers, to return to the regular National Democratic organization while there is yet time, and be prepared to unite and rejoice in the future triumphs of the Democracy of the Union.

National Democratic (Hard-Shell) Committee.

This Committee met at the Astor House, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating a State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of GEORGE COLE, of Buffalo, who declined the Syracuse nomination. Colonel SAMUEL FOWLER presided, and JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., of New-York, acted as Secretary. The business of the meeting was conducted with closed doors; the press was excluded—and none were admitted but the Delegates sent from the several Judicial Districts, of whom there were nineteen present, out of the twenty-four appointed to attend. During the first session they were unable to organize, and at 1½ o'clock they took a recess until 3, when they again assembled, and nominated JOHN D. FAY, of Rochester, who had been a candidate in 1853 for the same office.

A Committee of Organization and Correspondence, consisting of two from each Assembly District, was ordered to be appointed, and their nomination was left in the hands of the Chairman. Their duty will be to canvass the State in favor of Mr. FAY, and transact all business connected with the election contest. As the members of the press were not permitted to take notes of their proceedings, we cannot report the discussions which may have arisen during the course of their deliberations, which resulted in the selection of Mr. FAY.

Rev. C. Chauncey Burr and the Astor House Democratic Committee.

Rev. C. C. BURR turned up at the meeting of the Astor House Committee yesterday. He knocked at the door and asked to see an old political friend who was attending the meeting. He was admitted, sat down, and entered into casual conversation with his quondam acquaintance; but some of the members thought there was "a chiel among them taking notes," who had no legitimate avocation in that line. The attention of the President was called to the fact of an outsider being in the room, when he ordered any one who might be present and not a member of the Committee, to withdraw. His Reverence found the door so sloped.

The Softs—Meeting of the General Committee.

A regular monthly meeting of the Democratic Republican (Soft-Shell) General Committee was held at Tammany last evening. The proceedings seemed to excite more than usual interest,—the bar-room and steps were crowded with non-members of the Committee, eagerly discussing the probable results of the meeting. All the Wards were very fully represented. ROBERT KELLY, the permanent Chairman, being absent, JOSEPH ROSE, of the Fourth Ward, presided. LORENZO B. SHEPPARD was present.

The session was a long one, and an animated debate took place. The result of their proceedings was a re-indorsement, with but one dissenting vote, of all the resolutions adopted at the recent State Convention, *except the amendments relative to Slavery and the Nebraska bill*, offered by JOHN VAN BUREN!

After resolving to meet on the 27th instant, for the purpose of arranging for the holding of the Primary Elections, the Committee adjourned.

The People's Party, or Workingmen's Provisional Committee.

The Workingmen's Provisional Committee, appointed at the Hope Chapel meeting, met last evening at the Cooper House. Mr. WM. ARBUTHNOT was chosen Chairman, and WM. WEST officiated as Secretary.

On motion, the following were chosen as a Committee to nominate standing officers: Messrs. J. J. BADEAU, E. N. MORGAN, and GEO. N. JAQUES. It was further moved and carried, that the Chairman and Secretary be added to this Committee. Resolutions were adopted declaring their intent to institute Ward Organizations in the different Wards, and also instructing the Secretary to furnish a correct list of all candidates in nomination for office by the different political parties, and sections of parties. The Committee adjourned to next Thursday evening.

BURLINGTON CATASTROPHE.

Latest Intelligence from the Wounded.

The Jury's verdict in the case of the late railroad catastrophe continued through yesterday the absorbing subject of remark at Burlington. Divers opinions are expressed as to its leading features. The general feeling, however, seems to be that the Jury have evidently sought, in this verdict, to shield, as far as they could, the Railroad Company.

Much is said against the Jury not having recommended stationing a flagman at the cross-road, the scene of the accident.

The termination of the inquest has effected a most palpable change in Burlington from the excitement and activity of the past week. The general quiet of the streets—the comparative desertion of the hotels, and withdrawal of the numerous attendant officers and attaches of the Railroad, is very marked.

The following is a statement of the condition of those remaining, up to last evening:

Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, of New-York, continues to improve rapidly. He will be able to leave town in a week or ten days.

Mrs. PHELPS, of Ellicott's Mills, Md., is so far improved that she will start for home on Monday.

CAROLINE, the servant of Mrs. PHELPS, remains about the same.

LEWIS O. KANE, of Georgetown, D. C., is in a more favorable condition. His father arrived to-day.

JOHN PUGH, of Schuylkill County, Penn., continues to do as well as could be expected.

RICHARD TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, rapidly improves. His sister came on to-day.

Mrs. BOYCE, of Washington, D. C., went out riding yesterday. She will leave on Monday.

Judge REEVES, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is more feeble. His nephew attends him.

HENRY MACY, of Ohio, left for home yesterday.

THOS. FINDLEY, of Philadelphia, is doing well.

OTIS FISK, of Middletown, is also in a favorable condition.

GEO. F. HARLAN, of Cecil County, Md., is doing well. His sister is with him.

Mrs. GILLESPIE has had a relapse, and it is feared may not recover.

Mrs. PHILLIPS, New-York, left yesterday, in charge of her son, who has been in attendance upon her ever since the accident.

JOHN KELLY, Pittsburg, will leave home in a day or two. His wife arrived to-day.

Mrs. CAROLINE PRINOLE, New-York, is pronounced out of danger.

LEWIS O. LUKINS, Norristown, Penn., is in a most favorable condition.

Mr. KING, Charleston, S. C., continues very comfortable.

CHARLES DIXY, Philadelphia, is still improving.

The above list is a diminution of two from the number of wounded remaining in town, as given in the last report.

The body of TITUS LOVELAND, of Lacon, Ill., was conveyed from town this morning, in charge of Mr. GRANT. Mr. GREEN, partner of Mr. LOVELAND, has gone to Boston.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs Before Sebastopol Unchanged.

Accounts of the Battle on the Tchernaya.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE AMONG THE RUSSIANS.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Sweaborg.

THE BATTERIES NOT DESTROYED.

The Queen of England's Visit to France.

Her Reception by the Emperor and the People.

COTTON EASIER—BREADSTUFFS HIGHER.

CONSOLS 91¼.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool about 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock.

The *Atlantic* arrived out at 11:5 A. M., of Sunday, the 19th, having been delayed some hours off Liverpool, for want of water.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel* arrived off Cowes on the morning of Thursday, the 23d, and, having landed passengers, proceeded to Havre.

The Mail steamer *Washington* arrived off Cowes at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, the 24th.

No further events had occurred in the progress of the war, consequently the advices by this arrival are wholly occupied with details of the recent bombardment of Sweaborg, and of the Russian attack on the Tchernaya lines, or, as it is called, the "Battle of Traktier Bridge." We have full particulars of the Sweaborg bombardment, but only partial details of the Crimean affair. Our accounts of both are full of interest. Finland papers say the Russian loss at Sweaborg was no more than 40 killed and 160 wounded, while the allies had no loss of life. Ample as the dispatches are they do not convey a clear idea of how much of Sweaborg has been destroyed, *and of how much remains*. Two English steamers have been trying the range of their guns against Riga. In the White Sea the allied cruisers continue to destroy the carrying vessels and stores of fish and grain along the coast. In the Sea of Azoff the British have blown up the sunken ships at Burdiansk, and have burned the suburbs of that town. Before Sebastopol affairs are quite unchanged; as they seem to be at Kars. The loss of the Russians killed and wounded on the Tchernaya is not much short of 4,000 men, while the French own to 1,000 and the Sardinians to 600. Later estimates may modify these figures.

There is no reliable information on the subject of negotiations. "Private letters" and "rumor" are busy in circulating reports, according to which the accession of Spain to the Western Alliance is complete, and the adhesion of Denmark and Sweden all but ratified. Austria, according to the same loose authority, has already submitted a new project of peace, and will soon express herself decidedly for the Allies. Further, there is talk that the Allies will permanently occupy some portion of the Turkish territory, and will reconstruct the map of Italy. There are other reports still more fanciful, but all may be safely distrusted.

Queen VICTORIA has been well received in Paris. A Ministerial crisis exists in Greece.

Liverpool Cotton market had slightly fallen off and last week's prices were barely supported. Breadstuffs had been more animated, and all articles are quoted at a speculative advance. Money continued in demand. Consols closed 91@91¼.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday A. M., Aug. 25.

The *Moniteur* announcing the honor conferred by Queen VICTORIA on the Prince NAPOLEON and General CANROBERT, says: "It is well known that the Order of the Bath can only be conferred on foreigners for eminent military services rendered in the common cause."

The *Moniteur* also says, that Prince JEROME NAPOLEON, whose health has prevented him from taking part in the festivals given by the Emperor to the Queen of England, will come to Paris on Sunday, in order to present his homage to the Queen before her departure.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Friday.—It is now officially announced that Queen VICTORIA will embark at this port on Monday next, on her return to England. The Emperor will accompany her Majesty and the Royal party to Boulogne.

The following are the arrangements laid down which are to conclude the splendors of this ever memorable visit, viz. To arrive at 11 A. M.; visit the Camps; and review upon the Sands; grand dinner at the Pavilion Hotel; illumination of the city and the port; departure of her Majesty at 11 o'clock at night amid flambeaux and fireworks.

French Reinforcements for the Crimea.

It is stated in well informed circles in Paris, that orders have just been given to send reinforcements to the Crimea to the number of 30,000 men.

The White Sea Squadron.

Norwegian papers state that the White Sea squadron had captured two Russian ships and a small steamer. The squadron was preparing to quit the White Sea.

Austrian Commerce in the Black Sea.

VIENNA, Thursday.—The Government has granted a subvention for one million to Austrian Lloyds, in order to enable them to increase the number of vessels in intercourse with the Crimea.

The *Gazette de la Bourse*, of Berlin, says that Austria has declared that she will treat according to military law every individual found tampering with Austrian soldiers, or with any persons subject to military regulations, with a view of inducing them to join the Anglo-Italian Legion.

The War in Asia.

According to the *Moniteur*, the Russian division between Kars and Erzeroum, after marching to Delibada, where it was reinforced by a corps of 8,000 men, advanced on the 1st and 2d inst. upon Kemper Kem. Some Turkish troops, who were stationed there, giving way before superior numbers, had to retreat. The Russians pursuing their march, had encamped at three leagues from Erzeroum.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Russian agents are here, and are sent to the chief cities of Europe, to raise a loan for the Russian Government.

THE BALTIC.

DANTZIC, Friday.—The *Geyser* has arrived. All the mortar vessels went home on the 19th. Admiral SEYMOUR has relieved Admiral BAYNES off Cronstadt.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London *Times'* City Article says: "There was a further increase of ease on Friday in the Money Market. The large amounts drawn from the Bank of England during the previous week [illegible] extra supply, [illegible] of the bills then [illegible] shall have [illegible]."

In the Foreign Exchanges there was a slight decline in the rates for Hamburg and Paris.

The *Daily News'* City Article says: "The English funds remain perfectly stationary—16 fbs. with little business. The market on Friday was totally deficient of any feature of interest. The Money Market maintained the easier appearance lately noticed.

At Paris to-day, French funds closed at a further decline of ¼ ₱ cent.

Consols varied scarcely throughout the day from yesterday's closing quotations, of 91¼@91¾ for money and account.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 15th inst., quote the Exchange on London, at 34@34 7-16 discount.

About 2,000 casks of TALLOW had been taken for transmission overland at 110@112 rs., and about 1,000 casks at 106.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Battle on the Tchernaya—The Queen's Visit to Paris—Lord John Russell and his Schemes—Sketches of British Politicians—Sir Charles Napier on the Bombardment of Sweaborg—Rumors of Peace.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

Last Saturday's mail must have told you of the first news of a great battle on the Tchernaya. The Russians attacked, and were defeated with a fearful slaughter—the number of their killed amounting to 2,000 men. The Allies lost but a few hundred in killed and wounded. Details we have as yet none—but this disproportion in the respective numbers of the disabled in the opposed armies seems to be the consequence of some great blunder on the part of the Russians. Englishmen and English papers are not satisfied with such an explanation. They want to see in that slaughter reasons not to be thought of by any except the *stupid one-thirdness* of Anglo-French politicians. Do you know the reason why the Russians have lost so many thousands? Because there is famine in Sebastopol, and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, unable to feed so many men, *wished to get rid of some thousands!* Yes, Sir, England's leading papers were not ashamed to hatch such an explanation. Is that not contemptible? Why, these fellows deprecate their own victories, by attributing the loss of their enemy to motives and reasons so dishonorable.

We are feeding upon news from Paris. The sensation to the Queen and the incidents of her voyage form the topic of conversation. Albion is satisfied with France, though some Englishmen were rather vexed to read that VICTORIA was taken for one of her own Ladies-in-waiting. The mistake is excused, however, by the flush, under the shades of which the Queen entered Paris, and which caused many other mistakes, such as the taking of the royal footmen for Lords-in-waiting, and the reception and leading of the Princess Royal by a Railway officer, who took her under his arms and felt it was the proudest moment of his life. Fraternization is going out a fearful rate, especially since we were told by Ministerial lips, that the two countries have *but one Ministry* for all the purposes of the war. If things go on at the present rate of speed, the language of the two nations will be made to melt into one another. A magazinal poet has, in fact, already made an attempt of that kind, in some verses—addressed to the French River Loire—of which the burden sounds thus:

Vatrez moi vite, et bien, à boire,
Here is to thy health, thou lovely Loire.

I wonder whether the alliance can be pushed any further. The *Morning Post* has also hit on something quite new. It has discovered that "friendship with France was the original policy of PITT, who rose above the low jealousies of vulgar national pride." The deuce! who would have thought that! But your proof, Sir, your proof. Oh, nothing easier, gentlemen, says the imperial *Post*—don't you see that "the queenly grand daughter of PITT's royal master is the guest of NAPOLEON III?" Very convincing, very. We ask for a revised British history of the Nineteenth Century, in order to correct the universal delusion in respect to the coalition wars carried on—as people foolishly thought—with British money and under British guidance against France.

NAPOLEON III. is, of course, radiant with satisfaction, and has learnt to smile and even to laugh, while chattering with the Prince of Wales, who is much petted by his imperial friend. He has, moreover, achieved another triumph by making one of his nephews, a son of the Prince of Canino, receive a Cardinal's hat. Rome may yet see a Pope Bonaparte. The recently introduced *bastonade* (which King BOMBA's genius has to be thanked for) will prepare the way for him. Queen VICTORIA is expected to return on Monday next.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has gone to Scotland. His Lordship has, by-the-bye, purchased

...ould not to be made good by the destruction ...ssel and the Russian fleet.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Infante Don Enrique—Political Matters —Letter from the Queen to the Pope.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1855.

I remember that in one of my former letters I referred to you of the Infants of Spain, Don FRANCISCO DE BOURBON, and HENRY, son of Don FRANCISCO DE BOURBON, and brother of the King. An incident which has happened to this Prince gives me to-day an opportunity of fulfilling my promise.

This Infant Don ENRIQUE was the idol of the Liberal party some six or eight years since. He is the Democratic Prince. His education among people of low character, and his reading of bad books, led his instincts of cruelty to develop, and at eighteen years of age he was what we call in Spain a *calavera*, and in America a very fast young man. Add to this that his profession or career as a Naval officer, far from conducting him to glory in the present state of Spanish marine duties, led him early into all kinds of adventures. Nevertheless he was a talented, generous spirited boy. He got mixed, however, in some conspiracies; did not triumph because his extreme youth, his lack of experience, and his impetuous disposition were not fitted to such work. His political enemies invented all sorts of calumnies against him, and finally set a snare for him which ruined him for the time. He it was who should have married the Queen; but he protested boldly and openly against the marriage of the Queen's sister to the Duke of MONTPENSIER. The Queen Mother was then devoted to the policy of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and powerful enough to marry the Queen to the brother of ENRIQUE, in spite of the wishes of ISABEL herself and the hopes of the nation.

The young Queen, however, was not so much a politician as a woman—and even after her marriage with the brother, was not disposed to conceal her preference for Don ENRIQUE was too noble to take advantage of this to the injury of his brother, and, as those who knew tell me, when he might still have been master of the destinies of Spain, if he had chosen, he declined it, and his enemies, availing themselves of his own nobleness against him, began the work of his misfortune. Means had been found previously to discredit him with the Liberal party, from the facility with which his signature was obtained to documents, which ought to be attributed only to his extreme youth.

Don ENRIQUE was banished from the Court; his title of Infante or Prince of Spain taken from him—even his rank in the navy denied him, and he was reduced to the most complete obscurity, and almost indigence. Three years of misfortune have been, however, the very thing he most needed. Whilst nobody has remembered him for any purpose, Don ENRIQUE himself has been learning what few of the Princes of the house of BOURBON have ever learnt so well. Even since the revolution, ESPARTERO, always small in his views, and always jealous of any other man who might ever come to throw himself into the shade, has treated Don ENRIQUE badly—reducing him to a circle of movements almost like those of a prisoner. Poor even in poverty—living in a corner like the humblest gentleman—ever since his return to Spain last year, Don ENRIQUE has acquired in his misfortune a temper of soul and a character which make him worth tenfold his former self. He was courageous and full of talent before, which was enough to make him distinguished as a boy among all the offshoots of his family, and to make the liberal party dream then they had in him a hero. Perhaps they were not, after all, so much in the wrong as they were led to suppose, by his and their enemies—but he lacked judgment. Generous, amiable, full of grace and spirit in his conversation—patient and cheerful. Those who had the honor to know him in his misfortune, know that he is a man of no common mark; and it is not rash to say that he is yet destined to act a great part in the history of his country. The fortunes of the family of BOURBON in Spain, at least, are probably lost unless he saves them. There is no other individual of that house capable of what Don ENRIQUE might do for them; and I had almost said too, there is no other man in Spain capable of doing for the people, and the evident interests of the nation, what he would certainly attempt, and I am firmly persuaded would accomplish.

In Spain there is needed precisely that species of union of liberal, and even democratic principles, with the prestige and traditions of the monarchy, which exists practically and really in Don ENRIQUE, and which makes him so remarkable. I told you lately that the great evil of Spain's actual political condition, was the lack of cohesion between the liberal principles of the new institutions and the throne. The people will have liberty, and they will have it with a throne,—they don't know any other way to go to work for it,—and I confess, though you need no assurance of my republican principles, I believe the Spanish people for themselves are right in not wishing to cut entirely loose from their throne in the present uneducated, unenlightened, unrepublicanized state of their society and manners.

How is it that the Government of the day, since the revolution does not return to Don ENRIQUE his rank and position? That is precisely what the press of Madrid is asking now. And it is probable the question will have to be answered one way or the other.

If his title and birthright are not returned, it will show that the reaction is uppermost in the Government. If they are, that gives a new man to Spain and to the Liberal party, capable of calling ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL to account for their short-comings for a year past. I hear that in a recent interview between the Prince and ESPARTERO, Don ENRIQUE told him in so many words that his Government was worse than that of SAN LUIS, (type of all that is bad,) and that the Prime Minister actually forgot his calm enough to threaten him and shake his fist in the Prince's face—who, of course, laughed at him. The Infante Don ENRIQUE is destined to be a good deal of stir yet in Spain, and it [illegible] perhaps as a leader of the [illegible] again in exile.

The *memorandum* of the Spanish Government and the reply of the Pope have been published at last, and as I suppose they must have reached you through other channels, I do not send them to you.

The first is a mixture of devotional address to the Holy Father and of revolutionary protest. I will tell you, as a secret which most people are ignorant of, that it was written by a young man of twenty-seven years of age named CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO—author of the proclamation which General O'DONNELL published in Manzanares on the 7th July, 1854, signal for the popular insurrection last year,—and a great favorite with that General.

It is whispered that Monseigneur FRANCHI, the Pope's Nuncio, took with him when he left Spain an autograph letter from a high personage. With an injunction of the strictest reserve as to the close of type you put it in, I will tell you that this letter is from the Queen of Spain to the Pope of Rome, and that in it ISABEL II. endeavors to save her responsibility for having signed the law of release of lands of the clergy from Mortmain, alleging the threatening attitude of the people, (which is all true, as, if she had not signed she would have been forced to abdicate,) and giving those, perhaps, covertly to His Highness to understand, that to a favorable change of circumstances she would not be averse to revoking the law. She is lost if she attempts it.

My correspondents in the Escorial say that only a very little is wanting to make the King a real saint, and that they are expecting some day or night to see him fly away, boots and all, into Heaven, or up to the horns of the Moon at least, he has so much religious experience of late.

The populace in Madrid have got a project of having out the last Concordat with Rome and burning it in the public square.

At the last moment and at 3 o'clock in the morning, it was said that council of Ministers had finally determined to break completely with the Pope of Rome. We shall see. Yours truly. AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

Full Particulars of the Bombardment of Sweaborg.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS' REPORT.

ON BOARD DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
BEFORE SWEABORG, Sunday, Aug. 12 1855.

* * * My former reports will have informed their Lordships that during the past year, and in the course of the last five months, the enemy has been actively employed in strengthening the defences of the place, and in completing the sea defences, by erecting batteries on every advantageous position, and commanding every practicable approach to the harbor of this intricate navigation.

It has, therefore, formed no part of my plan to attempt a general attack by the ships on the defences, and the operations contemplated by the Rear Admiral and myself were limited to such destruction of the fortress and arsenal as could be accomplished by means of mortars.

In the course of the night of the 7th, Rear Admiral PENAUD had commenced the establishment of his battery, with sand bags on the rocks within Utterhall, but the entire arrangements could not be completed before the morning of the 9th instant.

During the whole of the previous day the royal standard of Russia was flying upon the citadel of Gustafsvard, but was not afterwards observed.

The quiet state of the weather, and the rapidity entirely on the part of which shells could be thrown, no time was lost in trying the ranges of the mortars, which proved to be accurate, and general firing commenced soon after 7 o'clock. The gun-boats having been previously armed with additional guns of a heavy calibre, removed temporarily from ships of the line; and the *Stork* and *Snapper* gun-boats being armed with Lancaster guns, I availed myself of the experience of Captain HULLETT to direct the fire of the two latter vessels to the greatest advantage, and his attention was speedily directed to a three decked ship of the line moored to block the passage between Gustafsvard and Bakholmen.

Commander PEZARD, of the ship bearing my flag, was directed to take the *Sterling* and four other gun-boats under his orders, to manœuvre them and attack the batteries in front of the mortar vessels towards the west extremity of the line. The remainder were distributed in a similar manner to stations assigned them, with orders to engage the batteries, and protect the mortar vessels under the general direction of Capt. RAMSAY, assisted by Captains GLASSE, VANSITTART and STEWART.

On the evening of the 8th instant, Captain KEY, in H. M. S. *Amphion* was ordered to cooperate with the *Cornwallis* and *Hastings*, and to take any proper opportunity to engage the enemy at the east end of the Island of Sandham. Captain YELVERTON, of H. M. S *Arrogant*, was dispatched to the westward, with the *Cossack* and *Cruiser* under his orders, and was directed to occupy the attention of troops which were observed to be posted on the island of Drumsco, and to watch the movements of small vessels which had been noticed occasionally in creeks in that direction.

Early in the day I observed that the detached squadrons from both directions had opened fire upon the enemy, and that the action was general upon all points.

A rapid fire of shot and shell was kept up from the fortress for the first few hours upon the gun-boats, and the range of the heavy batteries extended completely beyond the mortar vessels, but the continued motion of the gun-boats, and the able manner in which they were commanded by the officers who commanded them, enabled them to return the fire with great spirit, and almost impunity, throughout the day.

About 10 o'clock in the forenoon fires began to be first observed in the different buildings, and a heavy explosion occurred about noon on the island of Gustafsvard, inflicting much damage upon the defences of the enemy, and tending greatly to slacken the fire of the enemy's guns in that direction.

The advantage of the rapidity of the fire from the mortars that had been directed was apparent in the continued fresh conflagrations which spread extensively on the island Vargon.

The intricate nature of the reefs on which the gun-boats had occasionally grounded, compelled me also to recall them before sunset, and the fire of the enemy was slack at the hours of the fleet, and then ordered to be assembled with rocket boats before dark, and under the direction of Captain CALDWELL, in command of the ship bearing my flag. They maintained a continual fire for upwards of three hours, which was attended with considerable success causing fresh fires, and adding much to the general conflagration.

At daylight on the morning of the 10th inst the positions of several of the mortar vessels had been advanced within easier ranges, and the gun boats were again directed to engage.

The three-decked ship which had been moored by the enemy to block and close the channel between Gustafsvard and Bakholm had been withdrawn to a more secure position, but the fire from the batteries was increased, and the engagement was renewed with activity on both sides: fires commenced to burn without interruption within the fortress, and about noon, a column of smoke, heavier and darker than any which had yet been observed, and succeeded by bright flames, gave signs that the shells had reached combustible materials in the direction of the arsenal, in the exact situation which was at first concealed from our view, but the flames continuing to spread, it was soon evident that they extended beyond the island of Vargon, and that many buildings in the island of Sparto were already in progress of destruction.

By the judicious management of the officers of artillery, a heavy fire was kept up during the whole of the following night. The rocket boats in the evening were again assembled, when the gun-boats were recalled, and proceeding successively in separate divisions; the first, under the direction of Capt. SEYMOUR, of the *Pembroke*, made excellent practice at the distance of 2,600 yards from the fortress; the second, under the direction of Capt. CALDWELL, at a later period of the night succeeded so as adding to the fires already burning, but the close of the dance exposing the boats to the view of the enemy, they maintained their ground under a smart fire of bursting shells with steady gallantry.

Considering the extent of injury which had now been inflicted upon the enemy, and reflecting that few buildings of importance remained to be destroyed in the Island of Vargon, and that those still standing upon Swarto were at the extreme extent of our range, and in positions where no shells had reached them, it was our opinion that no proportionate advantage was to be gained by continuing the fire during another day.

I accordingly dispatched Capt. SEYMOUR, of H.M.S. *Pembroke*, to communicate with Rear-Admiral PENAUD, and, with the cordiality and ready concord I have invariably experienced from that officer, arrangements were immediately concerted and orders given to cease firing after daylight. Little fire, except from the rocket boats, had been returned by the enemy during the night, and it ceased almost entirely on their side before daylight, although the sea defences in general were but little injured. Some of the most severe casualties are those which unfortunately occurred from explosions of the rockets in the boats of the *Hastings* and *Vulture*. The general casualties are fewer than could possibly have been expected.

I may be permitted to acknowledge my deep sense of the valuable cooperation afforded by Admiral PENAUD, and to express my admiration of the gallant conduct of those under his orders, and my warmest thanks for the cordial support which I have received.

Late on the morning of the 10th inst., H. M. S *Merlin*, under the command of Captain SULLIVAN, struck upon an unknown rock on ground which he himself had repeatedly examined while conducting me along the line of the mortar vessels. No blame can ever be attached to this officer on the occasion.

Admiral S. DUNDAS concludes by enumerating officers who have particularly distinguished themselves. He speaks in high terms of the conduct of the officers and seamen and marines of the squadron generally.

(Signed,) R. S. DUNDAS.

ADMIRAL PENAUD'S ACCOUNT.

On the 8th, at 7½ o'clock in the morning, six English bomb ketches carrying one mortar, five French comb ketches carrying two mortars and a siege battery of four mortars of 27 centimetres, which during the six hours of darkness in the preceding night, had been placed on the inlet of Abraham at 2,000 metres from the place, opened their fire against Sweaborg.

I am happy to report this operation has been perfectly successful. It is not a mere cannonade that the squadrons have directed upon Sweaborg; it has been a real bombardment, the serious results of which have far surpassed all my expectations.

In less than three hours after we began firing bombs, we perceived how considerable were the ravages they were creating in the fortress. On several points at once we saw the flames rise above the dome of the church situated in the northern part of the isle East Swarto. The church was, so to speak, the sole monument, which seems to have been entirely respected on the Islets of Vargo and Swarto by our projectiles. Four terrible explosions were speedily heard—the fire had reached magazines filled with gunpowder and munitions of war. The two last explosions especially were formidable: they must have caused the enemy enormous losses both in men and material. For several minutes we heard the detonations of the bombs and shells, which covered the sea with fragments of every description.

The bombardment ceased on the morning of the 11th, at half-past four; it consequent ly lasted two days and two nights, during which period Sweaborg presented one vast expanse of flames. The fire, which still continues to rage, has nearly devoured the whole place, and consumed workshops, magazines, barracks, various establishments belonging to the Government, and a great quantity of the materials of the arsenal.

The firing of our mortars and howitzers was so true that the enemy, fearful of seeing the three decker which had been anchored across the port between Sweaborg and the island of Buck Hoomen, entirely burned, withdrew that vessel into the harbor during the night.

The Russians have sustained a considerable check, and lost more sensible than those they have inflicted on us—only the loss of one single English seaman killed and a few slightly wounded.

The enemy's forts, nevertheless, replied vigorously to our attack; their fire slackened only at the instant of the explosions.

The precision of our pieces of long range gave us incontestable superiority over that of the Russians.

I am satisfied with the means of action placed at my disposal. The bombs and gun boats rendered immense service; they perfectly came up to all that was expected of those vessels. The siege battery has produced most excellent results; and we may say that our best shots were fired from one of the enemy's islets on which we had landed.

In this affair, as on all occasions since our flags have been united, Rear Admiral DUNDAS and myself have acted with perfect unanimity. The examples of the perfect understanding that subsists between the chiefs has had the best effect on the crews in both squadrons, who, in truth, formed only one crew during the action.

Every one had but a single object—that of who should do the utmost possible injury to the enemy—and the success obtained by a ship of either nation, was applauded by the other with the same cries of enthusiasm as if they had been obtained by his own flag.

I am, &c., PENAUD.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains the following:

The enemy's fleet, which was anchored at Nargen, and is composed in all of 75 vessels, raised anchor at mid-day on the 5th August, and on the same day, at 4:45 P. M., left a squadron of three ships and four steamers anchored before Sandham.

By two telegraphic dispatches, dated the 9th inst., at 9 and 11 o'clock, Gen. DE BAGO announces that the enemy, after having formed a line of bombarding ships from Rensscher to Grokhar, and having constructed during the night a battery in the Longern Rock, commenced, at 7 o'clock in the morning, to discharge bombs against the fortress of Sweaborg. The two vessels anchored before Sandham also opened their fire against the island and against battery No. 2. We expect further details.

A supplement extraordinary of the *Invalide Russe*, of the 11th August, publishes a dispatch from Sweaborg, dated July 28. It states that about mid-day on the 26th the cannonade of the enemy against Sweaborg had become very violent, and redoubled in activity, discharging from other ships twenty shells per minute. Our artillery answers them with success, part coming from the Nicholas battery. At 2:40 the enemy became more violent, the number of shots being about thirty-six per minute. Two of the enemy's frigates have been brought to bear between Malkoe and Drumsoe, and keep up a very rapid cannonade against the latter island. The fleet has already sent five thousand bombs. At 5:55 the cannonade of the enemy was concentrated against the fortress, but has slightly diminished since 7 o'clock in the afternoon. The batteries on the isle of Sandham fired with so much success upon the vessels which had attacked the line that they withdrew out of the reach of our fire. At fifteen minutes past 8 the violent bombardment had not ceased.

At nightfall the besiegers commenced to fire, besides bombs, congreve rockets into Sweaborg. According to the nearest calculation, they could not have discharged less than 10,000 bombs, between 7 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening, and at midnight they were firing congreve rockets at the rate of fifty a minute. At 2:40 A. M., the rapid discharge of rockets against the fortress, the islands, and the forts had not discontinued, but the number of bombs was considerably less. The spirit of the troops is perfect. At 7 o'clock on the evening of the 29th July, (19th Aug.,) the fire of the enemy had become much weaker, but at 4 o'clock the bombardment was kept up with redoubled intensity. At 10 o'clock the enemy brought his bomb vessels and gun boats round towards the left, concentrating his fire against the Wester-Swarthe work, but thanks to God, he has not succeeded to effecting any injury. All our works and batteries remain intact.

JULY 29, (AUG. 10) 2.10 P. M.—The fire of the enemy was renewed with double intensity after 9 A. M. Up to noon their fire was directed chiefly against the works on West Swartoe, and the Nicholas battery on the island of Rantan, but without success; their cannonade has since been again turned against the fortress. According to an approximate calculation about 3,000 shots were fired yesterday against Sandhamn Island; the firing consisted chiefly in broadsides or rolling fire.

To-day about 4,800 shells were thrown into West Swartoe, and the Nicholas battery, which, to judge from their explosion, were all of the weight of seven *pounds*.

Six minutes past Seven o'clock P. M.—The cannonade of the enemy is weaker.

Seventeen minutes past Ten o'clock P. M.—The bombardment to-day has positively done no damage, either to the fortifications or to the batteries or guns. In these two days the conflagration destroyed some buildings on the island of Sture Esser-Swartoe.

JULY 30, (AUG. 11.)—*Fifty minutes after Nine o'clock A. M.*—Yesterday about 10 P. M., the enemy recommenced firing rockets and opened fire from the mortars of their battery on Langorn rock, which dred from 100 to 120 shots per hour. The rockets ceased at 11 o'clock. During last night about 350 rockets were fired. This morning at 5:30 o'clock, the fire against the fortress ceased. During the night some rocket boats approached close to the Nicholas battery on Rantan Island, but were fired on with grape and withdrew.

Ten o'clock, Evening.—The bombardment was not renewed during the day. The enemy's fleet remains at anchor in its old position, and counts the same number of vessels.

JULY 31, (AUG. 12,)—*Four o'clock, Morning.*—At 1 o'clock this morning the enemy fired seventy-two rockets into the fortress, which did no damage. Some of their gun boats are getting up steam.

Five minutes past Eleven A. M.—The bombardment has not been renewed: the enemy appears to be dismounting the battery they had established on the Langorn Rock. The ships that bombarded Sandhamn on the 29th of July (Aug. 9) continue their repairs.

Ten o'clock, Evening.—The enemy remain at their old anchorage, and do not renew the attack.

Diary of the Bombardment.

From the Correspondent of the Times.

AUG. 9.—A glorious morning, and all hearts beating quick with anticipation of to-day's work.

Quarter past 1 o'clock A. M.—Admiral has just signaled asking *Everyone* if all is ready, which answered, "Nearly; one boat sparring berth;" so I suppose we shall commence to bombard the place in less than an hour.

Half past 2 o'clock A. M.—Signal made—"Mortar vessels open fire with shell."

Eight o'clock A. M.—First shell fired; nine gun-boats commenced firing, and the action became general along to the eastward as far as the eye could reach, and to the westward as far as a gun could reach, every rock and garden, and house seems full of guns.

At 10 o'clock A. M. we set fire to Fort Vargon, and at 11.5 the magazine blew up, with an awful explosion, and for a few minutes the Russian fire slackened. The enemy's fire is very good when once they get the range; to prevent their doing this, the gunboats kept moving in circles formed by four or five in each; and as each brings the bow gun to bear upon its object it is fired, then, turning as sharply round as possible, the broadside gun is pointed and fired, and they then proceed to complete their circle, while doing which they have time to reload.

12 o'clock, Noon (exactly.)—A monster explosion took place, which lasted without intermission for more than two minutes; it was like a volcano in a state of eruption, vomiting forth lighted shells, roofs of houses, and beams of timber. Following this, in the course of half an hour, three other explosions took place, which set fire to the barracks in the town in four places.

5 o'clock P. M.—The enemy's fire has been very slack since 2 o'clock, and there are so many fires upon the islands of Swartoe, Vargon and Gustafsvard, on which the town and its hitherto formidable fortress is built, that it is one continual sheet of red flame and smoke. Our men behave nobly, and if this war has done us no other service, it is an unanimous opinion in the fleet that it has taught us the immense use of steam gunboats, of which too much cannot be said in praise. Our mortar practice during the day has been beautiful, and all the young officers in charge of them deserve the greatest credit; each of them worked and fired his own mortar himself, and there was scarcely one that did not tell.

Up to the time I close this (8 P. M.) I am not aware of a *single* casualty happening to our whole flotilla.

AUG. 11.—I concluded my last letter about 8 A. M. on the 9th. At that time not a gun was being fired by the enemy; indeed, the extraordinary slackness of their fire all day was a source of general surprise to us; for, instead of having 200 or 300 guns plying on us, we had not more than 25 or 30, and of these only one at a time fired every two or three minutes; the fearful explosions of the day, and the destruction that was raging around, seem to have paralyzed their defence.

A little after 8 o'clock P. M., on the 9th, the rocket flotilla assembled round the *Duke of Wellington*, and shortly after left to take up their station, under the command of Capt. HENRY CALDWELL. They commenced practice about 9:30 P. M., when, it being quite dark, a most magnificent spectacle presented itself. The Citadel, Admiralty-House, storehouses, and other public buildings on Vargon, were all on fire; a beautiful breeze from the Northeast fanned it into a fierce blaze, and the red flames, rising at least 150 feet high, seemed to rest among the clouds of black smoke and lick them up. At this moment the rockets commenced their fearful rush through the air, like mighty meteors, leaving long streams of fire behind them and the mortars, which had ceased firing for awhile, to allow them to cool, began to boom again, and their shells, mounting high in the air, twinkled like stars, as the revolving shell showed its lighted fuze occasionally. We could trace it on its mission until it fell and exploded, when a bright flash, followed by smoke and a shower of sparks thrown upwards, told the havoc it spread around.

The rockets and mortars continued firing until 2:30 A. M. of the 10th.

At 3½ o'clock a signal was made to the gun boats to go into action again, (they had been withdrawn to take in a fresh supply of ammunition,) and soon after 4 o'clock the bombardment was general again. The three-decker which was moored across the entrance to the harbor, with such an imposing look about her, has been removed during the night, and placed behind the town, over which we can just see her masts. We made her our position two hot for her, and it is reported she has been on fire three times. I hear that five of our mortars were disabled yesterday, not by the enemy, but by large holes (some of them big enough to put a hen's coop in) forming in their chambers. Whether this is from the firing, or from defective casting, or the metal, it is difficult to say. They were partially repaired by Mr. WARD, Inspector of Machinery, who poured an alloy of zinc and tin into the holes, and some were fired 70 rounds before the piece fell out. At 8½ A. M. another explosion took place on Vargon; our fire continued without intermission, and at 12½ P. M. we succeeded in setting fire to a part of the dock-yard on Swartoe, and at 1 o'clock to a great number of sheds, reported to contain 100 row gun-boats not in use; if so, we are quite certain they are useless now, for not a vestige of them remains. This fire spread to fill the town adjoining, and at one time we could see three long streets in a blaze at once.

At 2 P. M. some French gun-boats, wishing to take up a better position, sent a couple of guns to sound a little to the eastward when the town of Helsingfors opened fire upon them from some batteries close under their beautiful church. It would be an easy task indeed for us to burn Helsingfors to the ground, but we have spared it, as only attacked their fortresses from a wish not to destroy private property; but, when our mercy is treated with such base return, we are almost provoked to turn the heads of our little gun boats in that direction. Yet it is evident they expect us to respect certain places, and avoid firing on certain spots, for on one huge building to the westward of Helsingfors, is a piece of canvas stretching from chimney to chimney, with the words "Lunatic Asylum" painted in large black letters upon it; yet within 300 yards of it they have three immense batteries—one immediately under it, and the others on either side; and about half a mile to the east of it several hundred men were engaged building a mortar battery and magazine, and covering the latter with sand. This little transaction caused Admiral PENAUD to observe that "there was much more honor in burning Sweaborg, but there would be more satisfaction in destroying Helsingfors."

Our fire continued without slackening until 8 P. M., when that from the gun-boats ceased, most of them having expended all their ammunition. That, however, from the mortars which were not disabled continued during the night. I am sorry to say that three out of our sixteen have burst during the day, and five others have become useless from the cause I before mentioned, and the remainder will not bear more than fifty or sixty rounds being fired from them.

The *Hastings*, *Cornwallis* and *Amphion* had a sharp encounter with the batteries along the eastern shore on the morning of the 9th; the *Cornwallis* was struck by nineteen shot in her hull, and had eight men wounded, nineteen shot in her hull, and had eight men wounded, nineteen shot in her hull, and had eight men wounded, but not severely. On the same morning the *Arrogant*, *Cruiser* and *Cossack* observed some troops at work three-decker which was moored across the entrance to the harbor, with such an imposing look about her, has been removed during the night, and placed behind the town, over which we can just see her masts. We made her our position too hot for her, and it is reported she has been on fire three times. I hear that five of our mortars were disabled yesterday, not by the enemy, but by large holes (some of them big enough to put a hen's coop in) forming in their chambers. Whether this is from the firing, or from defective casting, or the metal, it is difficult to say. They were partially repaired by Mr. WARD, Inspector of Machinery, who poured an alloy of zinc and tin into the holes, and some were fired 70 rounds before the piece fell out. At 8½ A. M. another explosion took place on Vargon; our fire continued without intermission, and at 12½ P. M. we succeeded in setting fire to a part of the dock-yard on Swartoe, and at 1 o'clock to a great number of sheds, reported to contain 100 row gun-boats not in use; if so, we are quite certain they are useless now, for not a vestige of them remains. This fire spread to fill the town adjoining, and at one time we could see three long streets in a blaze at once.

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AUG. 11.—Our rocket-boats went in again last night and fired for about three hours; the enemy sent a few long shot and shell at them, which just showed they were alive, but did no damage. A boat belonging to the *Vulture* had two men severely, and several others very slightly, burnt by some of their own rockets.

AUG 12.—The bombardment ceased this morning at 4 A. M., at which time the whole place seemed to be on fire. A few rocket-boats were sent in last night to draw away attention from the French mortar battery, from which two guns and the remains of their mortar (four of which had burst) were being removed. The firing from this battery was superb, but I think that from our own mortar vessels was better, principally because our fuzees seem to be of superior manufacture. As for the gun-boats, they have established a new formation for a new era in warfare. Their performances, and increase with which they were made, were the admiration of all who saw them; and if the war continues until next year I hope to see at least one hundred of them in the Baltic.

With this almost entire destruction of Sweaborg I expect we must be satisfied, and not look for any other great operation in the Baltic this year. But there still remains a great deal that may be done; indeed a great deal more might have been done at Sweaborg but for the failure of our mortars, the blow, however, which we have so successfully given, and which, I feel sure, was more successful than was ever anticipated, will be severely felt by Russia. It shakes her confidence in her stone walls, and makes her tremble for every town along her coasts, when she sees that a few small boats, some of them actually old dockyard lighters, after having a gun or a mortar put into them, are able to destroy stores, public buildings and property worth millions, and defended by between five and six hundred guns, without the slightest accident or casualty, for I have just learnt that neither *French nor English have lost a single man.*

AUG 12.—The owner of the yacht *Wee Pet*, Mr. HUGHES, was very near paying a severe penalty for endeavoring to satisfy his curiosity. Just before dusk he stood in towards the fortress, and got within range of the guns, when a perfect shower of shell and hot shot was thrown at him, dropping over him astern, indeed, in every direction, but fortunately not touching him.

At 6 A. M. on the 13th, all the fleet got under way from what remains of Sweaborg, and anchored in Revel Roads again at noon.

Demonstration Against Riga.

A letter from Riga, dated Aug. 12 in the *Hamburg News*, says that at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, two English steamers, a two decker and a frigate, came to the entrance of the port of Riga and opened fire against the side next fire and the gun-boats near them. They continued firing until 7½ o'clock. At 9 o'clock they sailed along the coast of Livonia, and gave chase to a merchant ship. At 5 o'clock they returned and resumed firing until 7 o'clock, after which they left.

THE CRIMEA.

The Battle of Traktir Bridge on the Tchernaya.

Accounts are yet imperfect. The following are the dispatches received:

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF telegraphs: "Evening, August 16. Part of our troops crossed the Tchernaya and attacked the heights of Tchorkischee. Having encountered very considerable forces, we, after an obstinate fight, thought proper to retire to the right bank, where we awaited the advance of the enemy for four hours. As they did not move forward, we returned to our former position. The loss is heavy on both sides."

General SIMPSON telegraphs: [4 August 17. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF commanded in person. Gen. READ is killed. Our allies have 600 prisoners. The Russian loss is greater than at first thought. Our batteries keep up a steady fire."

Gen. PELISSIER telegraphs: "Aug. 6, 11 P. M. In his attack yesterday the enemy threw forward five divisions, supported by 6,000 cavalry and 20 batteries of field artillery, with the determination of possessing himself of the heights of Tedmuchene. After having crossed the river at several places they had accumulated supplies of sacks, cask planks, beams and scaling ladders, all of which they left in their retreat. As on all occasions our artillery fought most valiantly and successfully. An English battery on the rising ground occupied by the Piedmontese lent us powerful aid. The Russians left on the field 2,500 dead, and 36 Russian officers and 1,200 Russians wounded are now in our ambulances. Three Russian Generals are killed, and we have more than 400 prisoners. Our loss amounts to 160 killed and 500 wounded."

PELISSIER again telegraphs, Aug 18. "Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has asked for an armistice to bury the dead. Lieut. Gen. READ is killed."

AUG. 19—*1 o'clock P. M.*—It was necessary to continue the armistice demanded yesterday by the Russians, from 5 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, for them to carry away their dead. The next return we could make gives these results: Russians buried by the French, 2,129, by the Russians, 1,200. Total, 3,329.

(Signed,) PELISSIER.

The *Moniteur* adds these words: "The artillery has again opened fire against Sebastopol. An error in a dispatch led to the belief that another bombardment had commenced, but that was not the case. The fire referred to was from our guns, which have powerfully contributed to facilitate our works of approach against the Malakoff."

The *Moniteur* commenting on PELISSIER'S dispatch, which gives the number of Russians killed as 3,329, says:

"The losses of the Russians on the 16th of August were, therefore, much more considerable than first dispatches led us to suppose. They assume a proportion rarely exceeded in regular battles, yet we should not be surprised if the Russians should simply call the affair of the 16th a reconnoissance. The number of troops engaged, the materials brought into the field by the Russians, their efforts to take again a position which Gen. LIPRANDI had occupied during the whole Winter, prove the importance they attached to being victorious."

A private letter from the French camp, (quoted by the London *Times'* Paris correspondence,) referring to the disproportionate loss of the Russians as compared with the Allies' at the Tchernaya, says the Russians had to pass through a deep ravine to approach the Allied lines, and while approaching they were absolutely mowed down by grape and musketry, while the Russians, from their position, could do little more than fire in the air. It was consequently in the advance and retreat they suffered most. The same letter says the Russians, both in the field and fortress, are destitute of provisions, and add: "If we do not take Sebastopol by our cannon we shall soon do so by famine."

A Russian deserter says that, when volunteers were called for to attack the Tchernaya lines, about 300 in each regiment volunteered, making the volunteer attacking force 10,000, but of course, supported by the whole army.

Siege of Sebastopol.

General SIMPSON'S latest dispatch by mail is dated Aug 11, and states briefly in a dozen lines, that the army was unceasingly employed in strengthening the advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that scarce any further advance can be made; that Major MCGOWAN, of the 93d is taken prisoner, and that the health of the army is, on the whole, good, although cholera still continues to take several victims a day.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S latest dispatch says equally briefly "AUG. 21—The fire of the Allies has sensibly diminished. It causes us but little damage." His previous dispatch of the 17th, mentioned the renewal of a steady fire by the besiegers.

War Items.

Many British officers are leaving the camp on sick leave. The general orders of August 3d to 8th, give leave to no fewer than seventy. Complaints are made that officers are not sent from England to take the places of the absent. The French go into the other extreme and grant no leave.

The present effective force of the British in the Crimea, exclusive of sick and of reinforcements on the way, is about 25,000 men. The hospitals are now in quite a satisfactory condition.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE is still in camp.

Captain LAYARD, brother of Mr LAYARD, M. P., has died of dysentery on board ship at Balaklava.

An English "navvy" writes to the papers that two short, flat headed piles, driven into the ground under each sleeper, would prevent the sinking of the rails, and thus make the railway serviceable throughout the Winter.

The London *Times* continues to reiterate the necessity of pressing on the assault upon Sebastopol before Winter causes the besiegers to abandon the advanced lines.

A proposal is on foot to raise a large sum by subscription in England, and to present it to Miss NIGHTINGALE on her return, to enable her to establish a hospital in London, where she may act as visitor to nurses, as they have done in the East. A letter from Mrs. SYDNEY HERBERT to the papers, says that the establishment of such an institution is the darling wish of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S life.

Twins were born to a French corporal in the trenches before the Malakoff. The lady accompanied her husband in the trenches, and probably forgot the little incident about to occur.

A Winter Camp is to be established at the Sweet Waters.

The French reserved camp at Maslak will soon be augmented to 50,000 men; to be divided between Maslak and Sweet Waters; and sixteen squadrons of cavalry will encamp at Daoudpacha.

A Turco-European commission has been formed to reorganize the medical department.

The Turkish Government has authorized the construction of a railway from Constantinople to Belgrade. It will soon be offered to tenders.

OMAR PACHA has been decorated with the British Order of the Bath.

On the 5th of August, 800 Russian prisoners were exchanged at Odessa. Eight English officers are still prisoners there.

Locusts have done much damage to the crops in Southern Russia this season.

The *Presse d'Orient* learns that Gen. SIMPSON will soon be replaced by Gen HENRY BENTINCK.

The Bey of Tunis has offered to act against the insurgents in Tripoli.

The outrages committed recently by the Bashi-Bazouks were much exaggerated.

According to letters received in Constantinople, the Russians in Asia had crossed the Soghanli-Dagh and occupied the valley of Tchinchilai. HAFIZ PACHA was at Reibouth in want of provisions.

The *Military Gazette*, of Vienna, states that the Emperor ALEXANDER, accompanied by his brothers NICHOLAS and MICHAEL, will, towards the end of this month, proceed to Sebastopol, as he verbally promised his late father to do, to thank the garrison for their brave defence.

SEA OF AZOFF.

Attack on Berdiansk—Loss of a Gunboat.

Captain OSBORNE, under date 25th July, reports that he had succeeded, by means of submarine explosions, in destroying the four Russian steamers sunk in Berdiansk Bay, and, in consequence of the stillness having fire on the British boats he had set fire to the western suburb of the town, and had also burned the granaries and flour mills. Captain OSBORNE is promoted for this service.

The British gun-boat *Jasper* went ashore, and was taken by the Russians, who found on board a complete code of French and English signals, of which they have since attempted to make use.

ASIA.

Statements

...dull and...; sales...bales. Sugar...Molasses...Coffee...Rice...Spirits Turpentine...Rosin...Tar...Crude Turpentine...Wool...Hops...Provisions...Tallow...Seeds...Whiskey...Freights...Cotton...Flour and Meal...Grain...Provisions...Groceries...Hides and Leather...Metals...Naval Stores...Petroleum...Tobacco...Wool...Miscellaneous...

Great Trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines, Under the Direction of the Jury of the Paris Universal Exposition—American Ingenuity Gloriously Triumphant—Manny's Celebrated American Reaper and Mower Victorious.

Translated from Le Constitutionnel.

PARIS Tuesday, Aug 7, 1855.

The second day of August having been appointed for the final trial of all the reaping and mowing machines in the Exposition, the trial accordingly came off on that day. There were ten machines in the Exposition; nine of them were sent out by the Imperial Commissioner to the place of trial, about forty miles distant. It may be here remarked that the machines were sent out and returned free of cost to the exhibitors. On the ground of the trial there were thousands of people assembled to witness the duvelty of the day, large tents had been previously erected, and a large supply of refreshments procured for the occasion. The day was pleasant and the excitement of the immense concourse of people intense. The police were in attendance upon horseback. The militia were in requision with guns and bayonets to keep the crowd of eager spectators from off the ground. Snakes were driven into the ground and ropes drawn from stake to stake, until the entire field of about fifteen acres was surrounded. This was a field of an ordinary growth of Oats, and standing up well, and which was divided into lots of ten acres each, by swaths being cut through at a given distance, parallel with each other—each piece being numbered, and one machine allotted to each piece. At the head of the ground three machines started off together—J. S. Wright's, of Chicago, Ill., managed by him agent, Mr. JAMES; PATRICK BELL's machine, by Mr. FOUREST, and a machine from Algiers. These machines, being calculated to do the most ranking by machinery. WRIGHT's machine cut its piece in twenty-four minutes; BELL's in sixty-six minutes, and the Algiers machine in seventy-two minutes. The raking or discharging of the Grain from all of the three machines was badly done, the Grain being much scattered in its delivery upon the ground—Wright's doing much the best. The cutting, however, was well done. The mechanical movements of the automaton raker of Wright's machine was truly wonderful. The operation of the machine was highly successful. BELL's machine, by FOURNET, did the cutting and gathering of the grain in a very neat manner; the grain was delivered freely to one side of the machine for the binders. After the jurors had carefully noted the trial thus far, the signal again was given and off started three other machines—J. H. MANNY's of Rockford, Ill., managed by his agent, Mr MANN; BELL's machine, by CROSKILL, and a French one horse reaper. MANNY's cut its piece in twenty-two minutes; BELL's by CROSKILL, and the one horse French reaper, it is failed to cut their pieces; while MANNY's did its work in the most exquisite manner, not leaving a single stalk ungathered; and it discharged the grain in the most perfect shape, as if placed by hand for the binders. It finished its piece most gloriously, the jurors themselves could not restrain their admiration, but cried out, "good," "well done." The people applauded and huzzahed for MANNY's American Reaper—"that's the machine." Again, after the jury had taken further notes of the trial, the signal was given and three other machines started off on the center—HUSSEY's Reaper, by DRAY; McCORMICK's, by MCKENZIE; and BELL's, by PERRY. Hussey's machine cut its piece in thirty minutes, McCORMICK's in twenty minutes and BELL's failed to finish its piece. Hussey's Machine did its work remarkably well, cutting clean and smoothly, and leaving the grain in the track of the machine in good condition for the binders. This Machine was conceded to be too heavy and laborious for the team, and leaving the grain in the track of the machine was found to be an easy flow, as it necessarily needed to be bound and removed as fast as the machine did its work, in order that the machine could pass around a second time; yet the Machine is unquestionably a good one, and may be well to great advantage and would likely prove durable, being very strongly made. McCORMICK's machine performed all the task well, cutting it clean and even swath, but the raker or attendant, who performed the labor of discharging the grain seemed to be very much fatigued, being obliged to ride backward upon the machine, and then and to the rear, having to reach fully across the entire width of the Machine with a long handled rake to gather the grain and lay it off of the machine. The horses on this machine were much troubled by a stinging horse fly, also against their shoulders, occasioned by the rung of the machine. This Reaper on the whole is worth the consideration and heavy for two horses However, it has proven itself vastly superior to any of the inventions of the Old World and from the face of the great exhibition throughout, particularly as the London Exhibition in 1851, it gained a good deal of admiration and celebrity. The contest was now fairly narrowed down to three machines, MANNY's, WRIGHT's and McCORMICK's, for an starting. WRIGHT's Grain it broke down, and the struggle gradually to the two machines, MANNY's and McCORMICK's. The two machines were then to be changed in presence of the jurors, from the capacity of reaping to that of mowing. MANNY's made the change in one minute. McCORMICK's in twenty-minutes with three men. Each machine made one run through the field of grass and back. MANNY's machine doing the best of the two. Then the change was made again for reaping and in the same time respectively as before. Then both machines were equal as to the quality of the work, yet it was awarded MANNY's would have the advantage of being the most compact, less cumbersome, and of much less weight than McCORMICK's, and in MANNY's there is no lateral pressure against the horses as by McCORMICK's; also of being much the lightest draft, and more easily adjustable to different the gate of cutting, and most easily convertible for the two purposes of reaping and mowing. This seemed to be the only machine against which there could be no objection urged. We could give no better evidence of the facts above, than the fact that Mr. MANN had upon the conclusion of the trial several very large offers for the patents of the machine, two of which we heard: for France, one offer was one hundred thousand francs, and one of one hundred and twenty-five thousand francs. We have since learned that arrangements have been made for the manufacture of one thousand of these machines in this city for the next harvest.

The decision and report of the Jury will not be published until the latter part of October, yet all the laurels, we are free to confess, have been glowingly won by Americans, and this achievement cannot be looked upon with indifference, as it but plainly foreshadows the ultimate destiny of the New World.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

Death of Young Timpson—Funeral of Stevenson.

The young man, TIMPSON, who was injured at the TIMES Office on Tuesday afternoon, died Thursday morning at 12½ o'clock at the City Hospital.

THOMAS STEVENSON—the other lad injured by the same accident, and who died at the City Hospital shortly after his removal there on Tuesday—was buried yesterday at Greenwood. The funeral took place from his late residence, No. 123 Greenwich-street. A number of sympathizers were present. The funeral services were performed by Rev SPENCER L FINNEY, of the Presbyterian Church. The deceased had worked for a number of years in the office of the *Observer*, where he was much beloved for his fidelity to business and correct and modest deportment. He was the eldest son and chief support of a widowed mother. He was sixteen years and one month old, and was a native of this City.

The funeral of young TIMPSON will take place to-morrow at 2 o'clock, P. M. from his late residence, No. 120 Eldridge-street. He will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery. He was an industrious young man, and like his unfortunate companion, assisted in the support of a widowed mother.

An inquest on the body of STEVENSON was commenced by Coroner O'DONNELL, at the City Hospital, on Wednesday, and was concluded on Thursday. The following facts were elicited thereat:

TESTIMONY OF THE FOREMAN OF THE PRESS DEPARTMENT.

William P. Clawson, residing at No. 10 Fourth-street, being duly sworn, said: I am the Foreman of the Pressroom Department of the NEW YORK DAILY TIMES; I also have charge of the steam engine there; the New-York *Observer* occupies an office on the fifth story of the building as a composing-room; their forms are hoisted and lowered by our machinery; I have charge of the keys of the basement where the forms are taken out and put into the box which is used for hoisting and lowering the forms; this key hangs in a recess in my own office, and the persons using the box can take it when necessary; and it is my express order that the key shall be replaced when the forms are hoisted; on Tuesday afternoon last, shortly after 3 o'clock, the deceased took the key and put the forms in the box; and, in pieces of coming back with the key, they ascended in the box with the forms; my attention was called to the circumstance by hearing that the box had stuck fast to the wall near the fifth story; on seeing the condition of the box, I ran in and took hold of the check chain, for the purpose of running the hoisting chain on the drum—it being run off by their counter-checking it, for the purpose of trying to descend; and as the box became stuck the chain ran off the drum; I made every effort to run the chain on to the drum again, but while I was pulling one way they were pulling against me; I hallooed to them with all my might to let go the chain; in the meantime I sent up my assistant to ease the box off—but the chain had broken by the time he had got up; I saw the box tumbling down; I had a most providential escape from being crushed by it; it almost touched me in its fall. I was standing on the cellar floor where the box rested; I took Timpson out first, and he was carried up stairs by some of the hands; I then took out Stevenson (the deceased); they were both able to speak; they moaned and appeared to be in great pain; they were soon after sent to the Hospital.

TESTIMONY OF THE LAD TIMPSON.

Young Timpson gave the following testimony:

William H. Timpson, being duly sworn, said: I have been employed on the New-York *Observer* a little over a year; the deceased and myself went down from the printing office to bring up the forms, which we put in the box on the basement floor; being very tired, we got into the box to save us from the trouble of walking up to the fifth story; this was on yesterday afternoon at two o'clock; as the box was ascending and we were up about three quarters of the way, I heard a crack as from the breaking of a piece of splinter of wood; we were sitting perfectly still in the box at the time; we did not think much of the slight noise as the brother of the deceased and myself were often carried up in a similar way, as we were nearing the fourth floor our attention was suddenly called to a loud noise as if caused by the breaking of a cain; we looked up and I saw that we were within a foot of the door, where the forms were to be taken out; we thought ourselves perfectly safe when the box suddenly stopped; we then discovered that the box was turned on one side, and fast against the wall; we then sung out to the man in the upper story that we were in the box and could not relieve ourselves; they laughed at us and said they would wait for Sam, (the engineer.) I am not positive if they said Sam or not; the assistant engineer came to our assistance; he said he could cut a hole in the top of the box, and then he went away and the engineer sung out from below that we must come down, and that they must run to the gearing, and that the box must come down by itself; the engineer strove to pry the box from the wall, and I have no distinct recollection of what occurred after; we won't have been saved if a hole had been cut through the top of the box, but in letting the box down they did the very thing which was calculated to kill us.

TESTIMONY OF THE HOUSE SURGEON.

A. Henry Thurston, M. D., being duly sworn, said that Wm. H. Timpson had told him, on Tuesday night, that the occurrence was entirely accidental, and that no one was to blame for it but himself and the deceased. He further said: I was consulted by the Coroner as to the propriety of examining the said Timpson, and I considered that there was no risk in doing so; but I do not think that the intellect of the said Timpson is as clear as it was last night, as his condition seems to be taking off.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury, after a few moments' deliberation, declared on their verdict

"That the said THOMAS STEVENSON came to his death by freedure of the pelvis and other injuries, accidentally received by the falling of a hoisting box at the DAILY TIMES Building Sept. 4, 1855

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF TIMSON.

An inquest on the body of TIMSON was also held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at the Hospital, on Thursday. The only additional testimony taken was that of SAMUEL S HART, assistant pressman of the TIMES pressroom and that of Mrs. TIMSON, mother of deceased. A verdict was rendered similar to that given in the case of STEVENSON

A DREADFUL AFFAIR.

Double Suicide and Murder—A Child Murdered by its Mother and Aunt.

A great excitement was created yesterday on the eastern side of the City, by the development of a dreadful affair, involving the lives of three persons, under the following circumstances:

About two years since, CECILIA STEIN, with her sister WANDA STEIN, and EDWARD, the son of the latter, hired from Mr. JAMES BLACK two rooms on the second story of the house No. 355 Bowery, where they have since resided, much respected because of their industrious and cleanly habits. During the past Winter their business of fine sewing and embroidering became dull, and it was with difficulty only that they could obtain a livlihood, to enable them to do which they were obliged to obtain occasional loans from one Lewis MAY, who had been acquainted with them from their childhood; thus they managed to pay their way in poverty, but promptly, until last month, when they were obliged to seek some indulgence from the landlord, which was granted. They had, however, under the galling influence of asking these repeated loans, on several occasions threatened to end their lives by poison. They likewise said that they would send the child to his father in France. This idea was laughed at, and concern about was held out of prospects of better things.

On Monday last the elder sister, CECILIA, addressed a letter to Mr. MAY, stating that they had made up to leave the United States, and requesting a blessing of him which was in her possession, making him do one thing once before their leaving. This letter was not, however, received by Mr. MAY on that day, and therefore an immediate reply was not given, as requested; but on the following day Mr. MAY called upon the girls, and finding the door fastened, he wrote a note explaining the cause of the apparent neglect, which he put under the room door and went home. Concern was soon felt for the inmates, and it was resolved to burst open the door of the room—the supposition being that they had left the house—which was accordingly done, in presence of Policeman DENN, of the Seventeenth District.

On opening the door of their sleeping chamber the dead bodies of all three of the persons were found. WANDA, the younger sister, lay on the bed, her face covered with blood, cast up from the excess of agony experienced in dying, while beside her, and near to the wall, was her son, aged 3 years, also dead.

CECILIA STEIN was lying on the floor, with her face to the carpet, and with a fallen chair upon her body—she appearing to have cast herself about in her agony, and thus to have fallen off the bed, upsetting the chair. Two empty vials, which had lately held prussic acid, and two tea-cups were found near the death-bed on the floor.

An inquest was held by Coroner WILHELM, when a verdict was found "that EDWARD STEIN came to his death by poison, administered by his mother and aunt, WANDA and CECILIA STEIN, and that they committed an side by taking prussic acid."

CECILIA was 38 years of age, and WANDA 22. They and the boy also were natives of Prussia—the boy being the illegitimate offspring of a Frenchman, formerly attached to the French Legation at Berlin; name not ascertained.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. MAY, mentioned before; it was written in German:

DEAR SIR: As we intend to leave the States for ever we hereby return you your likeness. You would do us a favor by sending some of our effects to Europe or us after we have left.

This act may appear strange to you; nothing, however, is more natural. If you intend to do as said favor please give my sister WANDA a sign, by opening and closing your window. She will expect you at 12 o'clock, in Franklin-street, between Broadway and Church streets. If you are not there, then farewell forever.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3 1855. CECILIA.

Ship "Joseph Walker."

The elevation of this vessel from her muddy bed in the dock at the foot of Dover street—an operation which has interested the public (and some of the contractors rather extensively) during the past two years—is now proceeding very satisfactorily; and in a few days, at furthest the *Joseph Walker* will be not merely afloat, which now she is, but actually removed from the slip. This vessel has been raised by placing eight large chains under her. Piles have been driven on each side,—say about 40 in number,—upon which five large trusses have been placed, and chains led through these trusses to be connected with six hydraulic rams—the power of each ram being almost incalculable. The credit of this successful contrivance is due to no one in particular of the party now interested in raising her—Messrs. DODGE, BARNES, WINO and JONES.

About twenty men are now at work on her, in discharging cargo at low tide, which now occurs at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 10½ o'clock P. M., when the state of the ship may be best seen. She is badly burned. About twenty feet of her upper works have either been burned or cut away. She is reported to contain about 19,000 bushels of corn and wheat, besides resin and some cotton. It is believed the corn will make starch. About 150 tons of mud have been removed from her decks, besides immense masses of burned timber and iron work. A large part of her stern has been cut away, and some of her timbers onward. At low tide, the whole ship is entirely out of water.

CORPORATION DOCUMENTS.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

GRADE OF TENTH AVENUE.

Heavy Expenditure—The Comptroller Apprehends Embarrassment to the Treasury.

The following Important Report was sent to the Common Council last evening:

To the Common Council:

On the 24th instant the Comptroller was notified that proposals were to be opened on that day for regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Forty-fourth street.

According to the estimate of the Surveyor, ENWARD BOVER, the total amount of work to be done on this job is as follows:

"31,141 cubic yards of retaining wall, to be built of large heavy stone, to be laid dry, 106,560 cubic yards of rock excavation 28,168 cubic yards of rock excavation 191,363 cubic yards of embank ment 26,834 cubic yards of gravel, 92,304 cubic yards of dry stone culvert masonry, 5,760 cubic yards of culvert masonry in cement, 9,613 square yards of flagging."

The security exacted was $125,000, and the period fixed for the completion of the work two years.

I had two estimates made of the probable value of the work, one of which gave a total of $240,000, and the other $270,000.

A certificate was also made out from a careful examination of the assessment rolls of 1855, which are now in the Finance Department, and the result is that there are about 929 lots fronting on the Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth-streets, and the aggregate assessed value of the lots is $136 000.

The 7th section, chapter 326, of the laws of 1840 is as follows, viz:

"SEC. 7. Commissioners or Assessors for making estimates and assessments for any improvements authorized by law to be assessed upon the owners or occupants of houses and lots, or improved or unimproved lands, shall in no case assess a house lot, improved or unimproved lands more than one half the value of such house lot, improved or unimproved land as valued by the Assessors of the Ward in which the same shall be situate."

The cost of the work, taking an average of the two estimates before alluded to, is $255,000. One half of the assessed value of the lots fronting on the avenue, is $68,000. Deduct this sum from $255,000, the cost of the work, and it leaves a deficit of $187,000, for which a debt would be created by an issue of Assessment Bonds, to be redeemed by increasing the direct taxation on the City at large.

These facts, according to the ordinance of Dec. 30, 1854, prevented a case which deprived the Commissioner of Streets of the power of making a contract for the work, and the bids were not opened.

The section referred to improvements to be paid by assessment, reads as follows:

"* * * And it is also hereby expressly provided that no alteration in the Street Commissioner and Comptroller or either of them, now exists, to believe that the assessments to provide for value paid by an assessment made in compliance with the laws of the State and the ordinances of the Common Council, it is the duty of the Comptroller to have a certified copy of the valuation of the property fronting on the avenues or roads embraced in such ordinance; and if the sum so to be computed be a sum greater than the sum which can be assessed and collected from the property *the work shall not be put under contract*, but all the facts with the opinion of the Street Commissioner and the Comptroller in relation to the matter shall be reported to the Common Council, to the end that the payment of all Assessment Bonds issued under the ordinance for the payment of such excess may be amply provided for by the property benefited by the improvement."

This heavy job, which must add from $150,000 to $200,000 to the City burdens, without the knowledge or consent of those on whom they fall, is based on a resolution and ordinance passed Nov. 26, 1853. It was then resolved that the Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

A copy of the ordinance is annexed, marked A.

It is understood that this work extends a number of streets beyond where the grade of the City is established by law. This uncertainty about the grade leaves a fine chance for the exercise of the genius of the Surveyor and the cupidity of the contractor executing work with any unsettled grade.

Those who have been incommoded and unjustly burdened by a period cal change of grade arising from the weakness or wickedness of their agents, will readily appreciate that an unsettled grade affords a good reason for postponing this work.

But there are other and more weighty considerations. The holders who should give security for this contract to the amount of $125,000, would expect payment of 70 per cent, under the ordinance of Dec 30, 1854, as the work progressed, and to get the money for these advances the Collector must issue assessment bonds. In this way a debt of $250,000 to $300,000 would be created on the credit of the City, when not more than one third of the sum could be collected from the lots benefited as before shown. This would be not a direct and open violation of the charter of 1830, but a clandestine and shameful violation of the 16th section of that charter, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 16. The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a vote of the People of the City."

Suppose the contract to be made, to be completed in two years at a cost of $250,000, with only $68,101 of assessment bonds to be issued after the close of the two years, can the Corporation or the Comptroller, under the express provision of the charter, borrow over the counter, sign and put out of the rotunda or private office bonds to the amount of $181,899? And if the pledged act of 1852 for the issue of assessment bonds authorizes the Comptroller to borrow in anticipation of the $68,101, can he on pretense that he can borrow beyond that sum to the amount of $181,899 more than the sum which can be assessed and collected from the property, and which $68,101 is based on? Suppose the contract to be made, to be completed in two years at a cost of $250,000, with only $68,101 of assessment bonds to be issued after the close of the two years, can the Corporation or the Comptroller, under the express provision of the charter, borrow over the counter, sign and put out of the rotunda or private office bonds to the amount of $181,899? And if the pledged act of 1852 for the issue of assessment bonds authorizes the Comptroller to borrow in anticipation of the $68,101, can he on pretense that he can borrow beyond that sum to the amount of $181,899 more than the sum which can be assessed and collected from the property, and which $68,101 is based on?

I am therefore of opinion that the Common Council should not proceed with the contract for regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Forty-fourth street.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1855.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Advertising for Proposals—Where Did $40,000 Go?

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, City of New-York,
Aug 30, 1855.

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL: The Comptroller, on the 16th of July last, called the attention of the Board of Councilmen to the fact, that in the Fall of 1852 the sum of $40,000 was advanced to Dr WAITE, then City Inspector, to be expended by him, under a special resolution prepared and passed for the emergency, authorizing him to expend this money in filling sunken lots, "*without the usual forms of advertising for proposals*," as expressed in the resolution.

That report embodied all the facts and documents which at that time had been obtained by the Finance Department. The record referred to in the note of Dr. DOWNING, given in that report, has since been furnished, which shows the streets and avenues, the Ward numbers of the lots, and the amount chargeable to each lot. But it gives no names of the owners of the lots. To remedy this, the Comptroller employed an experienced searcher to take the Ward numbers of the lots, and to ascertain the owner of each, as shown by the assessment roll of 1852, and also by the roll of 1855. The changes of the Ward numbers since 1852, are also noted and put down in the list.

From the statement of numbers and amounts furnished by the City Inspector, and the list of names and change of numbers, furnished by the searcher, a clerk in the Finance Department has constructed a table, which shows the location of the lots, the names of the owners in 1852, and also in 1855; the Ward numbers in 1852 and the changes in 1855, and the sum assessed on each lot. There are 260 lots, and the sums charged foot up at $38 128 57. This statement is annexed, and marked A.

On the first day of August the Comptroller addressed a letter to Dr. WHITE, calling on him to account for the expenditure of the $40,000 which he received from the Treasury in 1852. He replied to this letter on the 2d of August. Copies of both are annexed, marked B and C.

It will be seen that Dr. WHITE states in his answer that "the bills were regularly made up in the office, (the City Inspector's,) and *sent to the Street Department during my (his) term of office*."

On the day after this letter came to hand, the Comptroller addressed a letter to the Street Commissioner, a copy of which is annexed, marked D. To this letter, no written answer has been made by the Street Commissioner. Mr TURNER marked on the list furnished, the collections in three or four cases, amounting, perhaps, to six or eight hundred dollars, out of forty thousand.

The Finance Department has pushed inquiries on this subject as far as seems of any use. The Common Council has power to send for persons and papers, and to examine all those who had any duty to discharge in this matter, under oath; and it is respectfully submitted that it is the duty of the Common Council to refer this subject to a Committee, which will make a thorough investigation of the whole matter.

As Dr. WHITE was allowed to draw the money and use it without going through the usual forms of advertising, there are no contracts or accounts from which it can be ascertained who was employed in this whole-sale work of removing nuisances to the amount of forty thousand dollars. It is important that the Committee ascertain by an examination of Dr WHITE who did the work. If the City is to be driven to the collection of the sums charged to these 260 lots by suit, it will be required to prove the amount of work done on the lots of each owner.

It is desired that an extra number of 200 copies, containing the list of names, may be printed for the use of this Department, that copies may be sent to those interested.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

The Aldermen met last evening.

CARRIAGE HIRE INTERDICTED.

Alderman VOORHIS offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas It appears from the Comptroller's report recently made to the Common Council, that a large amount of money has been expended in paying the bills of carriage hire of members of the Common Council, to wit, while on official business (as stated,) and

Whereas It is believed that the amount charged in said report for such purposes, is largely in excess of what would be a fair charge by the discharge of official duties on the part of the said bills of the Corporation, and therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed not to pay for carriage hire any sum exceeding fifty dollars for one year for any one member of the Common Council.

Alderman VOORHIS moved the adoption of the resolution.

Alderman HOWARD opposed the resolution. He was not going to race to fires all night and during the day act upon Common pleas without some conveyance to ride in. The bill he had made the City for carriage hire was for the City's benefit. He never made any secret about getting a carriage. He had on certain occasions taken a friend with him, and he considered he had a perfect right to. The public he did not believe would consider the Alderman off ring the resolution an honester man for having done so. A scurrilous article had appeared in one of the low prints of the City—GASSLEY's paper—giving conspicuous publicity to the amount he had expended for carriage hire, and that paper had made comments disparaging it as public robbery. But this was a small matter. The City, he thought had lost a little by his election as that of any other City functionary.

Judge BOSWORTH was not in favor of the resolution. He thought that the City had never paid but one bill for carriage hire for him. He believed he had paid about as much Committee business as any other member of the Board. He would like to know by whom the carriages were paid—where they went—who went in them? It was evident some members had employed carriages, in his view, more than was necessary. Fifty dollars he considered an ample sum. He would like to know the good the City got by the carriages used at this expense. It looked like getting money under false pretenses to incur a bill of $100 or $200. He hoped the resolution would pass.

Alderman WILLIAMSON moved to strike out the fifty dollars, and that the resolution be so drawn as to direct the Comptroller to pay no further bills of the members of the Board for carriage hire.

Alderman C. H TUCKER moved to include all these expenses with the City Government.

Alderman ELY—Yes, and all heads of the deparments.

Alderman HOWARD—If they will cut off the Mayor, I am satisfied.

Alderman WILLIAMSON said he would accept the amendments offered.

Alderman VARIAN opposed the resolution. If a member in the discharge of his official duties, had occasion to go to Harlem, or a distance, he thought it right the City should pay it. He considered $50 too small an amount.

Alderman HERRICK said he never rode unless he deemed it essential for the public interest. He was used almost every day to go somewhere on public business, and very often was led. A day or two since he was asked to go to a certain all above up town, to west Hope-st. [Laughter.] If carriage hire had been at hand he should doubtless have engaged one. He believed he had as perhaps he considered should be left with each an honest man. He had caused the last year the City an expense of $27. For every cent of this he was willing to account to his constituents. This fall it did $22. His annual allowance for his duties as alderman, he believed, hiring his carriage as a stated matter.

Alderman ELY—But think of the honor of the position.

Alderman HERRICK—The honor was rather poor. Instead of gaining honor by showing up the abuses of the City Government, the pay received was charged of robbing the treasury, or pocket picking, which is the same things.

Alderman VOORHIS said he offered the resolution in good faith. The remarks made, he thought, when a carriage might be needed. Perhaps he had taken a section of the City that could be reached by an omnibus or car, he got forced to expend not more than a shilling to charging the City $5. Some made bills of hundreds of dollars. He wished a limitation to this business. He wasn't an enemy for fifty dollars. Let it be one hundred dollars. If the Board thought it needed. The papers were down on these depredations, and they burned them, on the treasury. The members of the Board were characterized as robbers. If a member could certify to a bill of $400, he could for $4,000. They might as well have dinners at the hotels also.

Alderman WAKEMAN called for the reading of the resolution.

Alderman C. H TUCKER asked if the resolution intended to cut off all bills incurred by the members since the Comptroller's report.

Alderman HERRICK said they would not be the less considered pickpockets for passing the resolution offered.

Alderman WAKEMAN—But the members may have clearer consciences in having his bills to certify.

Alderman HERRICK—For his part, he should ride when he wanted to. He had more duties outside the Board than in. [Laughter.] The papers tried to make the public believe that this bill for carriage-hire was a source of enormous taxation and a terrible thing. There were other leaks it would be better to look at, but this was made the scapegoat for major drafts on the City Treasury.

Alderman WM. TUCKER said he was not aware of any $8 000 worth of information attained by Committees in their outside labors during the past year. A statement in one of the papers that they had been used to convey members to Coney Island and Rockaway, and other ways, he believed in many instances quite correct. That it was for public business was all nonsense. It was a notable fact that the present Common Council was regarded outside as a most inefficient and imbecile body. It was time this idea should be dispelled. The best way was to commence the system of retrenchment, as proposed in the resolution; but he hoped it would not stop here, but the greater leakages at the bung hole be stopped.

Alderman WAKEMAN approved the resolution. He lived six miles out of town—but he had had no occasion for a large bill for carriage hire. The conveniences for access to the different sections of the City by omnibus and rail cars were adequate in most instances to all necessity demanded. He concluded with a lengthy speech upon the Reform Common Council.

Alderman ELY said there seemed a wonderful desire to make Buncombe speeches. He did not intend to say anything, but felt constrained to add a word. During three years, in his capacity as a public servant, he had never used a carriage at the public expense but once, and that was to go to King's Bridge—a distance of fifteen miles—accessible in an other way. And yet he did not feel disposed to cast blame upon any member of the Board who had acted otherwise. The subject of reform had been mooted. When it was so loudly proclaimed by the public press that the Board did not carry out any measure of reform, they should bear in mind that under the present charter the Board was not competent to act upon a single measure of reform recommended by His Honor the Mayor in his first Message, or the one lately presented to the Common Council.

The resolution of Alderman WILLIAMSON as amended and offered as a substitute for the original resolution was called for and read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed not to make any further payment for bills contracted after the passage of this resolution for carriage hire for members of the Common Council heads of departments or any member of the City Government.

Vote being taken on the resolution of Alderman WILLIAMSON, the same was accepted by the following vote:

AYES—Aldermen Williamson, Meer, Hoffmire, Howard, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Lewis, Wakeman, Briggs, Kelly, Christie, Ely, Herrick, Tucker and Varian 16.

NOES—Aldermen Baird and the President 2.

Alderman HOFFMIRE, HOWARD and KELLY changed the votes from the negative to the affirmative.

EXPENDITURE AFTER EXHAUSTION OF APPROPRIATION.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation in respect to a resolution as to whether, under the Charter, any department of the City or officer thereof is authorized to incur any expenses after the appropriation is exhausted, though the object of such expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council. The Charter by this interpretation, requires an appropriation of the amount necessary, and the department are obligated to confine this expenditure within such appropriation. If a given work has been begun, and before its completion the appropriation therefor is exhausted, the work, he states, should be delayed until an additional appropriation is made. If this course was pursued, the City would always keep its expenditures within its income. The communication, on motion, was ordered to be printed.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Alderman WAKEMAN offered a resolution that the late Message of His Honor the Mayor be referred to a Special Committee. The resolution was adopted, and Aldermen WAKEMAN, VOORHIS and HERRICK named as the Committee.

GRADING TENTH-AVENUE ABOVE EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET.

A communication was received from the Comptroller on the resolution adopted, directing to advertise for proposals to grade and regulate Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets. (See elsewhere.)

FLOATING DOCK FOOT OF 23D-STREET.

The reports of the Special Committee, comprising majority and minority reports on the removal of the floating dock between piers Nos. 35 and 37, East River, was on motion of Alderman KELLY called from the table.

Alderman KELLY moved to adopt the minority report.

Alderman FOX moved as an amendment to adopt the majority report.

A long debate ensued.

Alderman FOX said that the interests of commerce demanded the removal of the dock. One of the Cunard steamers had been compelled to go to Boston; another to Jersey City, from the fact that there was not a dock sufficient for their accommodation in the City. The interests of the merchants, he said, favored its removal. Ferries and other obstructions accepted, together with these docks, the most valuable water of the City.

Alderman KELLY said that if one dock was removed all should be removed. He insisted that the mechanics would not be benefited.

Alderman WILLIAM TUCKER said there was no question that by the dock remaining the Seventh Ward would be injured, but the good of the City at large, he thought, should be consulted in preference to that of a single ward. He, therefore, urged its removal. There were but three ships, he said, unoccupied, from Catharine to Rutgers-street.

Alderman HERRICK considered that the entire project was more a political one than anything else.

Alderman BARNES said that as for benefiting or injuring mechanics it was all nonsense. Very few of the men employed on this dock lived in the Seventh Ward. The mechanics of the Seventh as well as his own Ward were of the true American stripe. Many men who never struck a hammer were appointed to office in preference to mechanics. They were a lot of rogues and sunkers.

On the final question being taken, the minority report, favoring letting the dock remain, was adopted.

Adjourned to Monday, at 5 o'clock.

Birth-Day of Lafayette.

The birth day of LAFAYETTE was celebrated by the Lafayette Guard of this City, yesterday, by a visit to East New York. They were accompanied by a number of invited guests.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests for intoxication yesterday was twenty-six, distributed as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Welsh	3
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	17
At Essex Market, before Justice Wood	6
Total	26

The trial of COLEMAN & STETSON, of the Astor House, for violation of the Prohibitory Liquor law, comes on this morning at 9 o'clock, in the Special Sessions. At the same time and place Judge STUART will render his decision, on no much of the case as has been argued before him, on the complaint against WALLACE, for a violation of the same statute.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT 5

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Margaret H. Taylor, by, &c., vs. John G. Taylor—Judgment of divorce granted.

Schlesinger vs. Sorrell—Motion granted, but the injunction must be so far modified as to allow Sorrell to pay the notes which may become due, to innocent and *bona fide* holders.

MARINE COURT—THURSDAY

Before Judge Thompson.

DOMESTIC DISCORD.

Henry S. Chapin vs. Thomas P. Wendover.—In this case, reported on Thursday, the Judge examined Miss Margaret Wendover on the part of the defense, and gave it as his opinion, that the defendant could not be held liable for the board of the young lady. The suit was then withdrawn on the part of the plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—THURSDAY

Before Recorder Smith.

At the opening of the Court, Messrs Chas W. Foster, Tayl'r F. Diker, Ros Lockwood and Edward H. Fletcher were sworn in as members of the Grand Jury.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

In reference to the case of Julius Davidson, charged with receiving stolen goods, Mr. Hall, District Attorney, moved the Court to compel the police authorities to bring into Court certain property, the basis of an indictment which, upon application, had been seized as not their in their custody. If it were really missing, it was necessary to ascertain why it could not be produced.

The Recorder instantly granted the required order.

William Friedrich and Charles Hillson, two young men, were indicted for burglariously entering the house of Mr. Isaac Newton, steamboat proprietor, No. 29 Aleck-street, during the absence of the family.

Mr. Brennan for the accused, entered upon an ingenious defense and the District Attorney having replied, the Recorder then charged the jury as to likelihood. The conclusion of the jury in the case would of course be to the effect of burglary, but the evidence did not bear those verdicts—to try burglary—petit larceny—imprisonment in State Prison not five years.

There being only another case ready for trial, and counsel for the prisoners being detained in the Court above, the Court adjourned.

LONG ISLAND.

Opening of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn is probably not more remarkable for wealth in the shape of churches than for the lack of other institutions of learning. But this lack is made up for by the number of fine churches, and some of the most beautiful structures of the kind, in the country. The Polytechnic Institute, which will open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in October next, will be the first time for the inspection of the public, and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion.

The Brooklyn College, the Packer Collegiate and Polytechnic Institutes have been in course of construction during the past year, and will be opened for pupils next week. The Polytechnic is a fine, large, roomy building of brick, with a basement of brown stone, fronting on Livingston-street, where the rear of the City Hall. The internal arrangements appear to be altogether perfect, and are elegant in the rooms are convenient; but the front is an architectural study by which, defies description. The architect was Mr. PATTERSON, who made the designs for the Cooper Institute. The building is three stories high, with a very roomy basement, admirably arranged for lectures and chemical experiments, the chief reception room on the entire first floor, and is an elegant and well proportioned apartment, lighted by forty gas jets in very beautiful burners. The second floor is devoted to the primary department, and the third is called the Collegiate; there is a spacious attic for a drawing school. The cost of the building has been $45,000, and much credit is due to the Chairman of the Building Committee, Mr WYMAN, for its completion. The following is the

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Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

There was a fine display of flowers at the monthly meeting of this Society, held at their rooms on the evening of the 4th inst. We noticed,

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The Arrival of the Atlantic.

The news from Europe, contrary to our expectations, is unimportant. Our readers will remember that we recently stated, on the supposed authority of a telegraphic dispatch from General Simpson, that the bombardment of Sebastopol, previous to a second assault on the Malakoff and Redan, was renewed on the 17th of August. This announcement, it appears, was only another blunder of that greatest of blunderers—the telegraph. Such at least is the excuse given for the false rumor. The bombardment of Sebastopol was not recommenced at the appointed time, nor are any definite reasons for the delay in their operations given by the Allied generals. Some think that by postponing the projected assault life will be spared, and that the enemy, under a pressure of famine, will be forced to succumb. It is said that the possession of the Sea of Azoff by the Allies has caused great suffering among the Russians, who are obliged to bring their food along a route extremely perilous, as in dry weather the steppes cannot supply water for the draught cattle, and in wet weather the roads are impassable. But the accounts received through English and French sources are so unreliable—concocted, it may be, either to deceive the enemy or the people at home—that we must remain for awhile in comparative ignorance of the real condition of the besieged and their capabilities of resisting the next assault for which such immense preparations are being made.

From the partial details that have come to hand of the late attack on the Tchernaya Lines, conducted under Gortschakoff in person, it would seem, however, as if the Russians were really suffering from absolute famine. The accounts say that the Prince was obliged to pass through a narrow defile, where all the advantage was with the Allies, and that nothing could excuse such a movement unless it was rendered expedient by scarcity of supplies. The London *Times* observes: "We do not believe that the Russian Commander-in-chief would have brought his army down from an impregnable position to a place where they were pounded as in a mortar, and where 4,000 of them were left dead on the field, but from the impossibility of standing still where there was nothing to eat." The *Daily News* also says: "According to advices of a high character, the distress of the Russian troops at Sebastopol is so severe that the early evacuation of the south side would not surprise those who are best acquainted with the real posture of affairs." These accounts are doubtless highly colored, though they may contain some truth. It is a fact that the Russian loss in the Tchernaya battle was enormous. Of their killed, 3,329 bodies were buried within the lines of the Allies; and this, according to the usual ratio, would make up a list of some 18,000 *hors de combat*. It is difficult to understand why the long threatened attack on the Malakoff was not made by the Allies in the flush of such a victory, and with the Russian Commander-in-Chief outside the walls of Sebastopol. According to official dispatches the works of the Allies are now so near those of the enemy, that the losses of the French are about 100, and of the English about 50 per day, in the trenches. Procrastination, when such a waste of human life is the result, seems indeed inexplicable.

Full particulars have been received of the bombardment of Sweaborg. The destruction done here was not of the magnitude at first supposed. Magazines, it is true, were blown up and a great conflagration destroyed the town, but almost all the batteries remain uninjured. In fact, we have no evidence to prove that Sweaborg is not still, for all purposes whatsoever, the same impregnable Gibraltar of the North. The fire of the Allies was kept up by the gun-boats only, and the reason why more damage was not done, is attributed to the rottenness of the mortars, which soon became entirely useless. The Russian loss is reported at only 40 killed and 160 wounded.

A ministerial crisis was expected at Vienna. Count Buol is in favor of neutrality, while other Ministers are in favor of actively sympathizing with the Allies.

The Queen of England was enthusiastically received in Paris. Full and interesting descriptions are given elsewhere of her entry into the French capital, and the greeting that there awaited her.

Camden and Amboy Stock.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that Camden and Amboy Railroad Stock has declined in market value ten dollars a share since the late accident at Burlington, in consequence of apprehensions that the Company will be subjected in heavy damages for the injury done to the sufferers on that melancholy occasion. Such a result would be naturally anticipated if the Road lay in any other State; but there is very little probability of a New-Jersey Jury ever giving a verdict against the Camden and Amboy Road. The verdict of the Burlington Coroner's Jury is conclusive on this head, and leaves no room for doubt as to what will be the result of a suit for damages, if any of the maimed passengers who escaped with their lives should be so ill-advised as to be at the trouble of bringing a suit against the Camden and Amboy Company. The fact of the stock having declined to 130! shows what the nature of the privileges is which this powerful corporation enjoys, and how richly they deserve to suffer for the horrible outrages of which they have been the immediate cause, and how well they could afford to pay, as far as money could pay, for the unspeakable injuries which they have inflicted upon others. As the New-Jersey Jurors have thrown the blame of the accident upon Dr. Heinaken, he would be the proper person to bring a suit against for damages. It is not probable that a Jury of twelve men could be polled in New-Jersey which would not contain at least one man in the interest of the Company. If there is any process by which a suit could be brought, in either this State or Pennsylvania, there will be no difficulty in recovering exemplary damages against the Company.

Abbott Lawrence's Bequest.

Among the munificent acts of a generous life, there is none, we believe, in that of Abbott Lawrence which will be remembered with more satisfaction by a greater number of people than one of his last bequests—a gift of *fifty thousand dollars* to Model Lodging-Houses for the poor. The gift speaks well for the enterprise and for the giver. That a practical, wise man, with long experience in the world, should look carefully around where best to bestow money he had himself earned, and should select this especial mode of charity, not as yet much known to the American public, for a princely legacy, shows something of the place it is beginning to take in the opinion of the enlightened. And that Mr. Lawrence, familiar with other classes of society, and accustomed undoubtedly to a different kind of public charity, should appreciate the wisdom of this, and its deep importance for the working class, is honorable to him. We hail the gift and add our tribute of respect to the generous-handed giver, because we hope it inaugurates a better time for the new and wise charities, or rather aids, which modern benevolence is extending to the laboring classes. We trust henceforth, when the rich and prosperous die, and would bequeath something which may bear useful fruit after them, that these new and wise methods, which are seeking to solve the great problems of social poverty and misery in our cities, may be remembered. Among them all we know of nothing which is so radical and natural as this enterprise of United Lodging-Houses. We never hesitated to give Socialism credit for what good there was in it, even when it claimed to contain the cure for all human evils; and now when its runs, as a practical system, are scattered over every land where it has been tried, we can also admit that it embraced one grand principle—namely, that *Combination* may give to the poor advantages which they singly could never obtain. The Model Lodging-House is an attempt, not of Labor, but of Capital, to provide, by means of combination, homes for the poorer classes—such as, by themselves, they could not at all have enjoyed. Certain wealthy men unite and build a structure large enough to contain a great number of families. From the very fact of constructing on such a large scale, each particular dwelling is cheapened in cost. They can afford to rent it at lower rates. As the enterprise is to a degree one of benevolence, the gentlemen content themselves with fair profits; and the necessities of the laboring people are not played upon, as in the usual tenement-houses, to produce enormous returns. Ventilation, cleanliness, and a healthy atmosphere, are secured in these buildings, so that the ignorant, even if they would, cannot dispense with them. It is Wealth, not merely scattering its money among the poor, but applying in detail the wisdom which gave it its superiority, to elevating and improving them.

Christianity itself has shown no more fitting use for riches, than this providing homes and health and pure influences for the masses of men and women, whom unhappy fortune now crowds and packs in the dense, unhealthy, immoral lanes and streets of our great cities.

In addition, the poor are enabled to obtain many of their necessaries cheaper in such a house, for fuel and light and means of washing or cooking, can be supplied by a company of this kind, who purchase at wholesale, at a much lower rate than they can be got by individuals. With the building, may easily be connected apartments for moral and educational purposes, where the laborer may improve his mind of a Winter evening, or where his children may be withdrawn from the vicious influences of the streets to pleasant and useful objects. These things are not visions; we see them now in the English lodging-houses,—reading rooms, conversation rooms, workingmen's libraries, and infant schools, attached to the main institution.

And what is so truly generous and wise in philanthropy, as to seek to give the poor man *a home?* Do our readers know how the lowest laboring classes, in such a City as ours, live? What crowded rooms under ground, or over filthy alley ways, and back yard courts, they have? Ill ventilated and poorly lighted, or damp and cold; such as even neatness itself would despair of cleaning. We hear from our Missionaries, and occasionally have an opportunity of seeing, what is the laborer's home. It is an experience which is useful for us, and makes us return to the comfortable carpet and well-lighted grate with a grateful appreciation of what fortune has done for some classes, and a deep sense of what they owe to those who have not these things. We are almost ready to say, that in certain cases, all other reforms and beneficial agencies will depend on this of reforming the home. What, comparatively speaking, can a Church, or a Mission Society, or a Tract Association, or a Sabbath School, do for a family, whose neighbors are all debauchees; who can not, if they would, be clean; whose children never breathe pure air or pure influences; who only know home as a den of thieves or a haunt of drunkards! Now and then, some apocryphal Wild Maggie or Oliver Twist, or *Fleur de Marie*, may grow in such sinks of filth; but a calm view of human nature must confess that these products are very rare, and that the flowers and blossoms of such places are usually as rank and poisonous as the soil.

The *Home!* The Home! That is what a judicious reformer should seek to improve; and till we have men of the breadth of view and the princely liberality of the late Boston merchant, we shall never be able to apply any effectual cure to the poverty and misery of the City. But give us a good number of sufficient lodging-houses, erected on scientific principles, soon to be imitated by private tenement houses, and the City will have struck one great blow, at least, against social pauperism.

English Opium Eaters.

More than forty years ago Coleridge gave an account of the seductions of Opium and the miserable slavery into which he plunged himself by its use. Some ten years subsequently De Quincey informed us that the pois. onous narcotic was in great favor with several of the leading men of the day—men of talent, eloquence and position; and that the number of working people who indulged in it was already numerous. As evidence of this, he states that at the period referred to (1823) he learned that the counters of a certain druggist in Manchester were on Saturday afternoons strewed with pills, of one, two, and three grains, in preparation for the known demand of the evening. "The immediate occasion of the practice," says he, "was the lowness of wages, which at that time would not allow them to indulge in ale or spirits." On an increase of wages and with the return of "good times," it was hoped the Opium practice would evanish like a ghost at cock crow; but in a country where the working classes are subject to so many restrictions, there are always thousands upon thousands upon whom the good times never dawn. This, coupled with the peculiar properties of the Poppy—its time-annihilating powers—its "portable ecstasies," as De Quincey says—offer, even to the mind of a writer in *Blackwood*, a sorrowful palliation for the use of that which even comforts while it annihilates. While he cannot deny that "in one melancholy form at least the evils of Opium-eating are visible" in the manufacturing districts and among the poor in cities, he also says:

"Those who understand best and feel most for the sorrows and pains of the poverty-stricken humbler classes of every pursuit, would feel no surprise on learning that the seductions (described by De Quincey) had led many of them into the habitual and intemperate use of opium. To live in pain and privation from day to day, to suffer from the agonies of old remembrances or the fears of future individual and family griefs, and to have a key to Paradise at hand! who can wonder that the key is used, or would exercise severity towards him who uses it? We must add to the health, and comfort, and peace of mind of the tempted, before we exchange compassion or forbearance for reproach."

This, to our mind, exhibits a very sickly benevolism, and a very wretched and unmanly commentary on the miserable remuneration of labor in England.

Although precise statistics are wanting in regard to the consumption of opium in localities, startling facts come to light which indicate sufficiently well the probable extent of its use, and the classes that chiefly use it: For instance, in September, 1853, at Barkworth, in Cambridgeshire, a child died of its effects, the mother having placed in the child's mouth a piece of crude opium to suck. The local press stated that "the mother and her family were all opium-eaters; and, though laboring people, spent four shillings a week on the drug."

In Lancashire it is a common practice for factory people to put their children to nurse, and it is equally common, says the same authority, for the nurses to dose the children with opium to put them to sleep or keep them quiet. In 1843, a clergyman, Rev. Mr. Clay, stated to the Commission of Inquiry into the state of large towns, that upwards of sixteen hundred families in the town of Preston were in the habit of using "Godfrey's Cordial," or some equally injurious compound; and that, according to the report of one of the burial clubs of that locality, sixty-four per cent. die under five years of age. The conclusion was, that this mortality among children was connected with the use of the drug. The *Morning Chronicle* of January, 1850, reporting on the Labor and Poor of London, gave evidence of the use of opium among the latter, and describing the dreadful effects on children, said: "The child sinks into a low torpid state, wastes away to a skeleton, except the stomach, producing what is known as pot-belly. One woman said, 'The sleeping stuff made them that they were always dozing, and never cared for food. They pined away. Their heads got big, and they died.'"

These facts give room for terrible speculation; and the inhuman death visited on children in civilized England in our day is as appalling as the infanticide practiced in the most barbarous days, and among the most savage tribes of the Pacific Islands—against which English philanthropy raised its voice, and which English and American money and missionaries have almost banished from those countries. A Home Mission for the same purpose would not be beneath English enterprise and English benevolence.

That its consumption is on the increase, a glance at the table of English imports will at once prove. *Blackwood* states that in 1839 there was 41,000 pounds of opium imported, while in 1852 the import amounted to 114,000 pounds—showing an increase of more than two-and-a-half times in fifteen years. The tables in *Thom's Official Directory* for 1853 give the following figures:

	Opium Imported—lbs.	Consumed at Home.
1848	200,019	61,178
1849	105,724	44 329
1850	126,318	42,324
1851	106,113	50 368

Thus in three years preceding 1850, the home consumption averaged one-third of the imported amount. In 1850, the former is nearly one-half of the latter. It is worthy of notice that the largest consumption in the years given took place in 1848, when strikes were frequent in the manufacturing districts; when business was unsteady and often at a stand-still.

From these facts it would appear that opium eaters in England are of the corresponding class with those who seek a solace in the desolating drug in China, and that hard times and low wages are the greatest stimulants to its consumption.

Education—Church and State.

There seems to be a general and growing conviction, that the condition of our higher departments of Education is neither creditable to the State nor at all adequate to its necessities. Reflecting men come readily to the conclusion, that efficient and well-appointed institutions for the higher branches of instruction are essential not only to the general well-being of the State, but to the completeness and efficiency of our common schools. And this conviction is finding its way slowly but surely to the great body of the people.

It is generally assumed that our State stands among the foremost in the efficiency of its colleges, as well as in the perfection of its common school system; and a good many persons were doubtless surprised at certain statements made at the late meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, by Mr. S. B. Ruggles, which show a very different state of things. He stated that according to the last census returns, New-York falls far behind not only New-England, but many of the Southern and Western States, in the amount of collegiate instruction enjoyed by her sons—that while Georgia had one student in college for every 300 white inhabitants, Tennessee and Kentucky one in 400, Ohio one in 550, and Pennsylvania one in 700, the State of New-York had but one in 1,200 and the City, including Brooklyn, *but one in four thousand*—unless the Free Academy be included, as it should be, among the Colleges; and even then the two cities would have but one in 1,500. This is, certainly, a very remarkable statement, and ought to impress on the public mind the importance of greater attention to this subject, and of some more adequate provision for the higher instruction of our youth. It was very forcibly urged by Mr. Ruggles in the discussion referred to, that this City and Brooklyn, with their five hundred and fifty millions of taxable property, and the State with its one thousand three hundred millions, could no longer afford thus to be the darkest spot on the Educational map of the country.

We cannot help believing that the duty of the State to provide for the higher Departments of Education, just as thoroughly as for the lower, will gradually impress itself upon the public mind, and become generally acknowledged. We are aware that not only the duty, but the right, of the State to connect itself in any way with Education, is strenuously denied in some quarters. At the meeting of the Association already referred to, Prof. H. J. Anderson of this City—a scholar of ability, one of the Trustees of Columbia College, and a zealous adherent of the Roman Catholic Church—read an elaborate paper, of which the object was to show that the State had no right to make any provision for the higher branches of Education, or for instruction in physical science—but that all teaching upon these subjects, and especially so far as it involves questions relating to the historical facts of the Creation, should be strictly subordinate to the authority of the Church. No one, of course, could be surprised at these opinions,—for they have always been held and advocated by Romanists, except where they happened to control the State, and where State authority was consequently identical with their own. Other members of the same Church, in this country, have carried the principle still further, and have denied the right of the State to maintain Common Schools, or to have any connection whatever with Public Education.

These views, however, have always been confined to the members of the Roman Catholic Church, and to the few outside of their communion who sympathize with their views on Church Supremacy. They are not likely to be shared by the great body of the people at large, or to make many converts from any quarter. Indeed, nothing could conduce more directly or powerfully to the creation of a correct sentiment upon this subject, than an attempt thus to transfer our higher institutions of learning directly to the supervision and control of the Church. It was not without reason, therefore, that Mr. Ruggles expressed his satisfaction that Professor Anderson had thus distinctly brought this issue, between the Church and the State, face to face before the American people for adjudication.

A Voice from St. Helena.

We are indebted to the politeness of one of our marine friends for a copy of the St. Helena *Herald*, of late date, for the week ending July 12, 1855. The St. Helena *Herald* is about the size of a child's pocket handkerchief; but, considering the size of the Island where it is published, it is as large as could be expected. Among the local news we find an account of the celebration of the Fourth of July by the American residents; and among the advertisements is one offering for sale "Napoleon's Tomb," and the vale which contains it. Another advertisement offers for sale "220 acres of well-cleared freehold ground in a far-off *but* happy land of sparkling innocence;" this happy spot is West Canada. From the leading article it appears that the St. Helenians are or rather were, about July, on the verge of starvation, and it is not strange that West Canada should appear to them a happy and sparkling country. The Editor says:

"We have recently been greatly tried by scarcity of the necessaries of life. About two years ago, flour was scarcely to be had; afterwards rice became exceedingly scarce; then the stock of sugar began to get low, and now flour is perhaps scarcer than it ever has been before. The price has risen so enormously in consequence of the scarcity, that it would be useless to try to make flour into bread; we are informed that six pounds have been offered for a barrel of flour within the last few days. But this is not all; the stock of other articles is becoming somewhat deficient; beef, pork, candles and split peas are said to be scarce. Rice, too, it is hinted, is becoming a scarce article; thus we lie on the brink of starvation, and are periodically in the same condition."

The St. Helenians are greatly to be commiserated, and we don't wonder at the tomb of Napoleon being put into the market to exchange for rice, split peas or candles.

Rachel.

Metropolitan Theatre.—"Adrienne Lecouvreur," a drama of love and jealousy, by Messrs. Scribe and Legouve, was produced here last night, and attracted the best house of the season. The audience was well distributed, and filled amphitheatre, boxes and gallery. A succession of such houses will leave Mdlle. Rachel but little cause to repent her trip across the Atlantic.

"Adrienne Lecouvreur" possesses the advantage of being well-known to an American audience. It has been played repeatedly in New-York, and is a common "starring" piece in the Provinces. Mrs. Mowatt and Miss Davenport have sustained the principal rôle in New-York with success, but the adaptations used by these ladies vary in some delicate respects from the original. A brief reference to the story will be sufficient. *Adrienne* is an actress of fame; beautiful, talented and generous. She is unfortunate enough to be wooed by Maurice, Count de Saxe, without knowing his rank, for he represents himself to be an humble soldier of fortune. *Adrienne's* passion for *Maurice* is lofty and enduring. He also, as the sequel proves, is *Maurice's* for the fair actress. But, as the proverb says, it is best to banter with the old love before you are on with the new. One of the Count's old flames, the *Princess de Bouillon*, (who, in accordance with French rules of intrigue, is a married woman,) keeps a watchful eye on him, and discovers ere long his *penchant* for the beautiful *Adrienne*. In the third act, *Adrienne* learns who her lover really is, and perceives also that she has a bitter enemy and rival in the jealous Princess. From this period of the play to the end her position is one of extreme wretchedness, elevated and sustained only by natural magnanimity and pure devotion to the object of her affections. What has she to expect from a man of his rank, and to opposition to the intrigues of a wily and influential Princess? An opportunity occurs for practically displaying her unselfish love. *Maurice* is in danger of arrest for debt. She sells her jewels to relieve him. *Maurice* is touched by her devotion, and to the last act offers her his hand like a good fellow. But it is too late. So much happiness after such deep despair is more than she can bear, and she dies, not without suspicions of having been poisoned by the jealous Princess.

The drama is a very long one, and takes four hours in representation. The cast last night was admirable, displaying to great advantage the best points of the troupe. It was as follows:

Maurice, Compte De Saxe	Mr. Randoux
Michonnet	M. Cheat. Aime
Le Prince De Bouillon	M. Latouche
L'Abbe De Chazeuil	M. Dieudonne
Quinault	M. Bellacault
Poisson	M. L. Beauvallet
Un Laquait	M. Cheat, Jeune
La Princesse Bouillon	Mlle. Sarah Felix
La Duchesse d'Aumont	Mlle Lia Felix
La Baronne	Mlle. Briand
La Marquise	Mlle Doaat
Mlle. Tourneut	Mlle Dinah Felix
Mlle. Dangeville	Mme. Latouche
Adrienne	Mlle. Rachel

Mlle Rachel lacks the proper scope for her great tragic powers in this character. Of course what she does is done in the most perfect way, and with an easy grace very charming to behold. But after the play is over we are apt to ask ourselves, is this so very much better than what we have been accustomed to? Is it so transcendently great? And we find the reason for a negative in the play itself. *Adrienne* is *not* a tragic character, and does not appeal to the wild passions of the heart. It is purely feminine and loving, with a catastrophe not at all out of the way. Meekness, however lovable in life, is a little tiresome on the stage, particularly when we are waiting for impetuous bursts of wild passion, and all those other strong situations which, somehow or other, are irrevocably associated with the fair tragedienne's fame. We are disposed to think that many persons who went to see Rachel last night, for the first time, were disappointed. But the judicious could not be otherwise than satisfied.

From the opening scene in the Green-room to the final one where the unhappy *Adrienne* dies in the arms of her lover, Mdlle Rachel furnished us with a beautiful and faithful picture of a kind loving loyal heart. It was as well preserved and sustained that it is not easy to refer to occasional exceptive excellencies. The items which produced the most applause were the scene in the Green-room, where *Adrienne* is studying her parts; the scene with the *Princess* in which occurs a very sharp passage of arms between the two ladies, terminated by *Adrienne*, who queries an excessively unpalatable morsel from "Phedre," and finally the death scene, preceded by the ravings of the unhappy girl. Nothing could be more pathetic than her exhibition of her love—nothing more intense than the anguish which precede her dissolution.

One of the best characters in the play is that of the stage manager, Michonnet. It was excellently played—indeed, the cast was, as we have before remarked, admirable. The costumes, also, were appropriate and rich.

There will be a performance to-night.

Mlle. Parodi's Concert.

This entertainment, announced for to night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, is postponed in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mdme. Strakosch. It will come off this day week.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
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BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED.
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

GEO H HAYES, Wholesale Agent, No 120 Water-st, and for sale by C H RING, C V CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO; Brooklyn, Mrs M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium, No 138 Canal st., will initiate the beautiful style of Fall Hats this day; and although not claiming to surpass every other manufacturer, warrants them to be light, elegant, durable, and what is of equally essential, economical. J W KELLOGG.

INHALATION FOR CONSUMPTION ONLY PROPER IF CERTAIN STAGES ARE PASSED.—Quackery has already kept the name of inhalation suffering

CHRONIC DISEASES. Diseases of the Chest, &c.

Dr A S HEATH, No 482 Broadway, respectfully informs his friends, patrons and the public, that he approaches hereafter to devote his sole professional attention to the treatment of all chronic affections, appropriating exclusively all diseases of the chest, lungs, throat, bronchial tubes, pulmonic-hemorrhages; also the other specialities to which he has devoted so many years.

Although Dr HEATH approves and recommends the mind of many members of his profession, in treating pulmonary diseases or classes of disease, yet he cannot concur in so strongly the great and growing evil of exclusiveness, or confining himself to a single subject of attention.

Physicians and surgeons have to minister to the whole human physical and mental organisms, with all their sympathetic vibrations and vital pulses.

Consumption and most other serious diseases are the result of gross ill, rather than specific, causes.

Hours of consultation, from 8 o'clock A M. to 6 P M.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICHES IMPERVIOUS TO WILDEY'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr John F. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr Thomas; and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed and in the same order and condition as when placed there except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few pens and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at the greatest heat. C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 8 1855

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use

Aug. 6, 1855 J T THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented Bell Lock, and only makers of Wildey's celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, patents. SHERMAN & MARVIN, No 146 Water st, New-York

DISMALLY DEAR AND DEADFULLY DULL.—Advertising is an alliterative heading in name of evil, but one warning were well the purpose of arresting the attention of gentlemen of taste and discernment to the fact that KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st and No. 523 Broadway, has introduced his Fall style of Hats. The attractions of his article are: Firstly—It is the cheapest, quality considered, of a public in the City. Second—The style of his figure is the world renowned Knox. It is unsurpassed and never unsuitable. Thirdly—The material has been expressed in the selection of materials. Fourthly and last—KNOX is the popular hatter of the age and everybody should be and is anxious to wear a Knox. It is fashionable and fashion must continue to entice us.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, from causes of the lungs, throat and bronchial tubes (fever excepted) from 8 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S S FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise in any way connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

SEWING MACHINES—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!—The great improvement in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, whereby they are done in speed and accomplish twice the quantity of work can be learned and understood by all. We can furnish incontestable proof that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers can make money by owning them and buying SINGER'S. Many have made the change already.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

NOTICE.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, without regard to profit or cost, a rare chance for gentlemen going South. We are also getting in our early Fall and Winter trade in the most elegant assortment of superior clothing ever offered in New York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than one hundred thousand customers. DEVLIN & JELLUP, Nos. 33 and 35 Johnst., corner of Nassau.

W. H. DIBBLOW'S RIDING ACADEMY—FIFTH-av., corner of 29th st., Murray Hill, New York, now open for the reception of pupils daily. (Sundays excepted.)

Hours for ladies from 9 o'clock A M. to 3 P M.
Hours for gentlemen from 3 to 5 A M., and 6 to 8 P M.

The Evening Riding Classes are on the 10th inst. Terms for the season, twelve lessons, $10. Private lessons, $1 each. Gentlemen's saddle horses for hire. Private lessons to ladies and gentlemen at their residences.

STEAMER ATLANTIC ARRIVED WITH SPLENDID Parisian Bonnet Silk, very novel and beautiful patterns, with Satin to match, at WILLIAM H. DIBBLOW'S French Corset Establishment, No. 341 Broadway.

N. B.—As the Parisian ladies are now wearing Corsets of a very short length, and as the English ladies are wearing them very long, Mr. D. has made arrangements to meet the demand, and can supply the public with either length.

LADIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY, visiting their country friends, or passing to and from Mrs. Price's Parisian Dyeing, Cleaning and Scouring Establishment, No. 81 Canal st., Cabinet Maker House, No. 18 Bleecker st., will find it to their interest to have their Dresses, Shawls, Mantillas, Gentlemen's and Children's Clothes, &c., cleaned and dyed in the most superior manner, and returned in the shortest time possible. Terms moderate. J. H. MILLER & CO., No. 18 Canal st.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOMBARD, No. 64 Canal st., near Broadway, have in store and are receiving daily additions to their stock of the most elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, which they are now offering, together with a large and reliable assortment of all other goods connected with the Carpet trade, at great reductions.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest collection of Ladies' Reticules, Workboxes, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Papier-mache and Germau Silver's, Pearl Portmonnies and Purses, Also, a very variety of Toys, Dolls and games for amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING.—AS WE ARE about to open a new store at No 304 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st, we shall sell off a large portion of our stock at No 437 Pearl st, at astonishingly low prices. Good Brussels carpets at 75c. per yard, and other goods at an equally corresponding YOUNG & JAYNE, 437 Pearl-st.

THE GENUIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855 just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far surpasses all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season.

GENIN No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practice, as ease and beauty, combining the most desirable, economical and durable. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavis Cream for preserving and eradicating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. HILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 125, 127 and 129 Water st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE best, the reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the crystal, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open TO-DAY one case of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, at 4s. per pair. Also, Gents' Cravats, Under garments &c.

COLT & WHITTELSEY, NO. 622 BROADWAY, corner of 21st-st., are now opening an assortment of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c., of Foreign and American manufacture, new patterns. Buyers are invited to examine our stock. Our prices will be low.

SILKS—SILKS FROM AUCTION.—SEVERAL large lots of new and elegant styles of Dress Silks will be offered TO-DAY at great bargains. Also, a large lot of superior black Silks, warranted to wear well, equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE MET WITH EVERY DAY.—Just received a large lot of very superior black French Cloth Dress Coats, made in the latest style, lined throughout with the finest satin de chine. Selling at RYAN'S Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 68 and 69 Nassau-st., at $10.

BERKE & CO., NO 156 BROADWAY.—FALL FASHIONS for gentlemen's hats and caps. Their assortment is complete.

The Union Ferries.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You have proposed several very effective remedies to prevent the recurrence of such accidents at the ferries as happened at the Fulton Ferry on Monday evening, when Mr. BOSWORTH lost his life. Let me propose another. You shall judge yourself if it is not equally the most simple and effectual yet put forth.

As you know, passengers crossing the ferries now pay their ferriage when they enter the ferry gates, and before going on board the boats. The Company have no interest after that, in taking care of their passengers. Now my plan is, that the Company be required to collect their pennies as the passengers leave the ferry gates, and after crossing the river. The Company, be assured, will lose no lives then—for that will cause them a loss of two pence for every passenger they have drowned in their docks. And the

"Loss of pence, full well we know,
Would trouble them much more"

than it did John Gilpin.

If the Common Council will just compel this little change in the manner of collecting the ferriages, you may trust the Company to have chains and gates and other precautions to suit any even you, Mr. Editor. Till they do, make your will, and look well to your steps before you venture over the ferry to BROOKLYN.

More About the Seaman and Banker Plank Road Difficulty—Statement from the Other Side.

From the Evening Post.

STATEN ISLAND, Sept 1, 1855.

Your Rossville correspondent has not stated correctly the unfortunate controversy between EDWARD BANKER and HENRY I. SEAMAN. It has created no little excitement in the neighborhood, and among their numerous friends in the city, and having been made the subject of newspaper comment, justice to the parties require that a correct statement of the matter should be given.

In December, 1850, the Port Richmond and Fresh Kill's Plankroad Company was organized under a general law of the State. The route of the road, as laid out by the engineer of the company, ran along the westerly side of the "Old Seaman Farm" and the easterly side of the farm of the Hon. OBADIAH BOWNE, now the property of EDWARD BANKER. At the request of the projectors of the road, and to facilitate its construction, SEAMAN consented to convey to the company a strip of land fifty feet in width, and running the entire length of the farm, and containing an area of six acres of land. It was given to the company for a plank road, and for no other purpose, and nothing was ever paid by the company for it, although it was valued, and is now worth $1 200.

The road proved a failure and a losing concern to the stockholders. By a special law passed in February, 1854, the Company was authorized to abandon the whole or any part of the road. Under this special law, and not under the general law passed subsequently, the Company did abandon a part of their road, including the part which passed over the land in controversy. By a resolution of the directors, SEAMAN was "authorized to close up the latter part of it," and the President was authorized to give to SEAMAN "a quit claim of any right, title or interest which the Company had derived to the land" in question.

The farm of BANKER adjoins SEAMAN'S on the West, and the strip of land in dispute runs the entire length of the farm of BANKER—a distance of very nearly one mile. After the road was abandoned and the plank removed, SEAMAN proceeded to HANSAS to give to him, his heirs and assigns forever, the free use and right of way over the land for a sum named, or to leave it to two disinterested persons to determine what BANKER should pay for it. BANKER rejected these propositions, and contends that the law authorizing the Company to abandon the road made a public highway of the part abandoned. SEAMAN had possession of the land—had closed the road as authorized by the resolutions of the Board of Directors, and had reconstructed it at his own cost, and no one, except BANKER, had ever questioned his right to do so.

It is a well-settled principle of law that when land is conveyed for a special purpose and is abandoned, or the purpose intended fails through, it reverts to the party conveying it—acting under the advice of counsel, SEAMAN understood this, and with the quit-claim of the company in his possession, he knew that any one going upon the land without permission, was a trespasser. As your correspondent says, "he had forbidden BANKER to come upon the road, but the warning was unheeded." SEAMAN found him there, with his carriage upon it, and in a hostile and menacing position, and while in the act of cutting down the fence of SEAMAN and forcing open a gate on the road-side, the latter did, as your correspondent states, remove him by force, and with a yoke of oxen did draw his carriage off to the adjoining public highway.

The law provides a mode by which every man can obtain his rights, but it does not authorize the use of force to obtain them! And in a law-abiding community the man who takes the law into his own hands, and resorts to force to establish a title to property in dispute, when he has a peaceful legal remedy, evidently places himself in the wrong, and deserves the condemnation of all correct-thinking men.

But while the law of the land does not authorize acts of aggression to obtain possession of property in dispute, it does, and so does the "higher law," authorize men to make use of force if necessary, in defence of their homes; and if "a man's house is his castle," he has a legal and a natural right to defend it. And if "possession is nine points of the law," no "tenth" man can be allowed to come in and take possession of disputed property. The community in which we live is not yet prepared for the rule of "lynch law."

If the law under which the road was abandoned will bear the construction given to it by Mr BANKER, it can never be enforced. It imposes the obligation of contracts, and the Legislature have not the power to take the property of any man without his consent, or the payment of its value. WESTFIELD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Country Merchants and Druggists** will find it to their interest to call upon A B & D SANDS, corner Fulton and William sts.;

BARNES & PARK, corner Broadway and Duane;

WHITEHEAD & BRO, Greenwich-st.;

HALL, SUCKLE & Co., No 220 Greenwich st.;

C F. CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Barclay st.;

C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st., and get a supply of DR. J. DE PONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS.

See advertisement in another column headed "A Card to the Ladies"

☞ **Bergman, Clark & Co.**—Late RUSHTON, CLARK & CO—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced a horde of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice the fac-signature HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., in full, to cover the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
S de successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 195 273 311 and 756 Broadway.
Wholesale Depot, No 185 Broadway.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case**—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S Impenetrable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D DEVLIN & Co's vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars*, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation.

S R. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores Boils, and all recent injuries; recommended by physicians; sold by all druggists in the United States. A B & D SANDS, C. F. CLICKENER & CO., C H RING, New York; WM S ZIEBER, JOHN OILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and removing sallowness, pimples or freckles from the face PEYRIDGE & CO., 8 Astkin square, New-York; for sale by C H RING, Broadway, and F V. BUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No 417 Broadway.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

NEW STYLES.

ASSORTED TINTS—FANCY LAID.

☞ **The subscribers**, who last introduced the above styles into this market, have now on hand a very extensive and varied assortment, and are prepared to furnish the trade on the most favorable terms.

Among their new styles will be found the following styles of

ENVELOPES

AND WRITING PAPER TO MATCH.

Elizabethan laid, Rose tinted
Elizabethan laid, Chrome buff.
Elizabethan laid, Oriental.
Elizabethan laid, Canary.
Elizabethan laid, Pearl white.

Also, the above embossed in fancy patterns, of new and original designs. CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER,
Envelope Manufacturers, No 25 Beekman st.

☞ **Sprott's Patent Self-Sealing Cans.**—Will preserve Peaches, Tomatoes, Plums, and other Fruit or Vegetables in a fresh state and with their natural color and flavor, without the additions of spirits, sugar or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw with a knife. The cans are hermetically SELF SEALING CANS have next to raised letters on cover cap, "SPRATT'S PATENT, SELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions as for preserving accompanying the Cans. Prices of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and Funnels, 10 cents each. SELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No 234 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Lovers of Aquatic Sports.**—Will be exhibited THIS DAY only, a rapid-sailing yacht to order, also a fine lot of other pleasure boats. INGERSOLL'S, No. 250 South-st.

☞ **Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.**—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine.
A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

☞ **The Steamer Alida** has resumed her regular trips, and leaves Pier foot of Rector-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, making her usual landings.

PERSONAL.

FULTON FERRY ACCIDENT.—Any passengers who were on a witnesses of the drowning accident at the Fulton Ferry, on Monday last, will confer a particular favor on the undersigned by leaving their name and address with him. CHAS. PFIZER, No. 1264 Water-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young Scotch girl as cook; she has lived seven years in one family, a small private family; can be spared nothing but excellent City references; wages $8 to $9 a month. Also a neat, capable chambermaid and waitress, a good nurse, can do neat sewing. Wages, $6. Best of City reference. Call at No. 160 East 32d-st., second floor, front.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework in a small family. Was four years in her last place, and has good references. Can be seen for two days at West 19th-st., No. 77, front basement. Has no objection to go to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By two young women; one as chambermaid and waiter, and the other as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 East 20th-st. None but a Protestant need apply

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American girl with good references, as nurse; she is a good plain sewer, or would travel with a family South or to Europe. Call at No 139 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman in a small private family as a good plain cook and washer and ironer. Good references if required. Can be seen at No 367 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waiter and to assist in fine ironing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 260 East 10th st

SALESMAN WANTED—One well acquainted with Staple and embroideries must have first class references as to honesty and ability. None other need apply. Call on Friday before 9 and after 3. GEORGE KEYES, No 343 8th-av.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME—No. 149 Grand-st., is a respectable quiet and cheap boarding house for female servants while out of place. They are also provided with the most respectable permanent situations. Servants from the country find it a great convenience. Apply to the Matron, No 149 Grand-st., New York.

GOVERNESS.—A lady of experience in teaching desires a seat on in a private family, to teach the English branches and music. Address Miss C. A. D., *Times* office, New-York.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.—Governesses, house cleaners; also, servants in every capacity, supplied from this Institution.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT—Wanted, by a young man, at present unemployed, a situation as bookkeeper or assistant; is a good penman and practical bookkeeper; can give the very best references from last employer; Address W. S. G., No 127 Henry-st.

ORGANIST.—A situation as Organist and Leader of Choir wanted by a professor of music. Also, as Teacher of Piano and Singing in a first-class school. Unexceptionable references given. Address ORGANIST, *Times* office

CUTLERS WANTED.—Six first rate table nutlers to whom good wages will be given and steady employment. None need apply but those who have served a regular apprenticeship to the business. Call on P. W. GALLAUDET, No 66 John st

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths; cooks and stewards; advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 20 West st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

TEACHER.—A recent graduate of one of our most influential colleges, of experienced teacher, with ample testimonials, wishes a situation in this City or vicinity, or south as private tutor or teacher of classics or mathematics, in an Academy. An interview may be had if desired. Address O. C. A., *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A young lady wishes a situation, as teacher of French, English, Mathematics or Drawing; best of references given. Address Box No. 215 Post-Office, Newport, Rhode Island

SOPRANO SINGER WANTED—For a Quartette Choir in a small Church. Must be a good reader. Salary moderate. Address, stating amount of practice, reference, salary expected &c., ORGANIST, *Times* Office.

WANTED—In a private family, three English girls—a cook, chambermaid and waiter. Wages from $7 to $8 per month. Must be Protestants, and have good references; none other need apply. Call for two days at No. 14 Rivington-st.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the office of the American Ex. Employment Society, No 13 Bible House Astor-place; No. 8 Sands st., Brooklyn, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen &c., at No. 27 Greenwich st. Also, a great number of cooks are waste, with good reference.

PORTER WANTED.—A reade, temperate and industrious American or German; also a boy of good habits; no other need apply, at No 501 Broadway, at the Golden Ball

TO BOOKSELLERS OR OTHERS.—A young man of long experience wishes a situation in this or either of the adjoining states. Would purchase an interest. Address STATE, *Times* office.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—A forcer, for rolling dies, wanted. Also, a steady man, as helper, at M GIBNEY'S, No. 8 Reade st.

CLERK WANTED—A smart lad who writes neatly and well, desirous of making himself useful and obliging, can call after 8 o'clock, at No 149 Grand-st.

BOY WANTED.—An honest and intelligent Office Boy, from 16 to 17 years. Apply between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., at room No. 16, Union Buildings, corner of Pine and William sts

BOY WANTED.—Living with his parents. Inquire of BRADY, IRWIN & CO., Dry Goods Importers and Jobbers, Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—As waiter, in a restaurant. Call at No 66 Chatham-st

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Carmine st., near Bleecker.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—FOR SALE, a business which has been established for ten years, situated in one of the principal streets on the west side of the town, now doing a good trade; from $4 000 to $4 500 required, which can be had on reasonable terms, as the proprietor is engaged in other business, and will dispose of it to a good party. For further particulars inquire at No. 281 Greenwich-st.

$8,000 OR $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED with this amount, to join a party who has a larger amount already invested in the manufacturing of pine lumber. The party has a large and valuable tract of land, with mills &c., complete. The business can be made to realize a large per centage on the investment. Address LUMBER, at the office of this paper.

$4,000.—A GENTEEL AND EXCLUSIVE BUSINESS, affording over 300 per cent. profit, with a valuable contract and the stock, tools &c., will be sold for $4 000, which, on examination, will be found to be a truly unparalleled bargain. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 34 Pine-st., N. Y.

$1,600.—A VERY VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE With a cash business in this City, well established, including the entire store fixtures and furniture now on the premises necessary for a profitable continuance of the business, which yields $400 to $500 weekly. Owing to other immediate engagements the advertiser is induced to wind this business. Address, for three days, A. B., New-York Post Office

PARTNER WANTED—In publishing an established Newspaper in this City, who can command a Thousand Dollars, may be either active or silent. None need apply who cannot command the ready money. To such a person it will prove a highly remunerative investment. Address, in real name, R. S. T., *Daily Times* office, New York.

HAT STORE FOR SALE.—For sale, the stock of Hats and caps, tools, fixtures, &c; also the lease of an established hat store, in an adjoining City. Will be sold collectively or separately. Apply to JOHN RANDALL, No. 178 Water-st., N. Y.

LUMBER YARD.—For sale the stock, fixtures and lease will of an old-established lumber yard, now doing a large and profitable business. The location is first rate. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 34 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES	HAND BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STOCK BILLS.	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

MORLEY'S
STEEL PENS.

These Celebrated Pens can be bought at all Stationers,

AND WHOLESALE AT THE MANUFACTURER'S WAREHOUSE, No. 39 John-st., New-York.

TRY THE NEW BANK PEN!

Retail Sale for Gentlemen's Use.

NEW INK-STAND.—BULL'S EXCELSIOR INK-STAND.—This article is made of porcelain, is simple in its construction, will hold within the fountain a half pint of ink, will keep the ink free from dust and atmospheric influences, will feed the pen with the exact quantity as fast as it is used, and no waste; will not overflow from expansion, and if upset will spill only such ink as may be in the cup. This fountain is entirely devoid of machinery, or of any mechanical contrivance for its operation; in short, it combines all the improvements sought for in inkstands, including a perfect freedom from a liability of getting out of order. For sale by the principal stationers, and the trade supplied by EDWARD A. LAMBERT, Wholesale Stationer, Nos. 119 and 121 William-st.

THE MERCANTILE AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—No 56 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.

Office hours from 8 A M to 6 P M.

RICHARD BURLEW, President.
J. C. WILTON, Recording Secretary.

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BOARD WANTED.—Furnished rooms, with board, for a private family, for a gentleman, wife, child two years old and servant. The house must be pleasantly situated in a genteel neighborhood and have the modern improvements. Address O. L. F., at this office, stating terms, location, &c. None others will be attended to. References exchanged.

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BOARD WANTED—By a young gentleman in a private family, where the pleasures of a social circle may be enjoyed—between 4th and 14th sts., near Broadway, preferred; state terms per week or month, and a fair price paid. Address F. R. P., No. 74 Front-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and daughter, in a highly respectable private family or boarding-house; location near 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts. Address with terms, F P C, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain board in a small private family. None but the first class need apply. Address, with name and number, W. H., *Times* Office

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant well-furnished Room, with Board for a gentleman and wife, or small family, may be obtained at No 51 Concord-st; also a single room; house new, location excellent and terms reasonable.

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ROOMS TO LET.—A private family of the first respectability having more room than they wish to occupy, would dispose of the whole second floor to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Also one or two rooms on the third floor. The house is new, and replete with the modern conveniences. Apply at No 120 East 18th-st., a few minutes' walk from the 4th-av. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant, furnished front bedroom, with an all room adjoining, to let with or without board in a genteel private family residing near Stuyvesant-square, (west.) to a gentleman, or gentleman and wife. The house has modern improvements. Address B C, office of this paper.

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HORSEMANSHIP.

WALKER EQUESTRIAN INSTITUTE—Nos 59 and 61 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District.
OPENING NIGHT SATURDAY, SEPT 8 1855.

The proprietors of the Equestrian Institute respectfully announce to the public that the Riding School has now been enlarged and undergone extensive repairs and embellishments, will be reopened on Saturday, the 8th of September next, the anniversary of the occupation of the City of Mexico, by the troops of General SCOTT, under the direction and superintendence of a Committee of the officers of the Army and Navy.

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Special invitations have been extended to the teachers and first class of the female department of our Public Schools, thus affording visitors an opportunity to become acquainted with teachers and pupils.

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NOTICE TO OFFICERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—A reunion of the officers of the Army, Navy, Marines and Volunteers who served in Mexico during the War, will take place at DELMONICO'S, on corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway, N. Y. on the 14th of September next, the anniversary of the occupation of the City of Mexico, for the purpose of examining the rules and particulars of a Discount Tickets $6 each, to be had at the office of the hotel, until the 12th of September

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The Anglo-Saxon Race and Liberty.
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The Rights of Conscience.
Religious Toleration.
The Bible, the Charter of Liberty
The principles and perils of our common education.
What constitutes the right to vote.
The right of the majority to rule.
The effects of Romanism and Protestantism on Civilization
The political power of the Pope.
Necessity of Institutions of Learning.
Demoralizing influence of demagogueism.
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Romanist or Protestant equally interested in resisting foreign influence.
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A GENERAL MEETING—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BUTCHERS' REAL ESTATE HIDE ASSOCIATION, situate on the corner of 1st av and 9th-st., in

New-York Daily Times, Friday, September 7, 1855

ONE MONTH LATER FROM UTAH.

The Weather and the Crops—The Progress of Grasshoppers—Visit of Gentlemen—The Mormon Temple, &c.

Before the Overland Express left Great Salt Lake City to the East

From the Deseret News, we extract the following particulars:

"Associate Justice W. W. DRUMMOND and his lady arrived with the last Eastern mail."

From the News of the 18th:

The weather, since the latter of May, has been very warm, and, with but few exceptions, very sunny, making the air and ground dry and hot, and the streams very low, thus causing the loss of much of the small portion of grain and vegetables left by the grasshoppers. 17th inst., cloudy, with a pleasant breeze.

From the News of the 26th:

Mr. HOWARD EGAN arrived from Sacramento on the 21st inst. He left that place on the 4th, and brought a large mle of papers of later California and Eastern dates than any received by mail, for which we are much obliged. Mr. EGAN saw Elder O. HYDE, Marshal J. L. Gilbert, Mr. EGAN saw Elder O. HYDE, Marshal J. L. Gilbert, Mr. Heywood, and Judge SELLES, at Sacramento, all well. Elder P. P. PRATT had started for home by the north route previous. Mr. EGAN deviated very much from all previous routes, with the view of reconnoitering easily traveled routes, with the view of reconnoitering easily traveled routes, with the view of reconnoitering easily traveled

AUCTION SALES.

Henry S. Lyons, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—On THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, the sale will commence at 10½ precisely, catalogue of household furniture, in great variety, silver-plated wire, tea sets, cake baskets, urns, spoons, forks &c., cocoa, mirrors, oil paintings, &c. Also, an invoice of 26,000 Havana cigars. Purchasers can have their goods ware only packed on the premises. For further particulars see *Herald*.

N. B.—Messrs. FRANKLIN & NICHOLS give their personal attention to sales of household furniture, stocks of hardware, groceries, &c., and make cash advances made on consignments. Cassignments fully insured.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—COFFIN & HAYDOCK will sell at No. 30 Stone-st., on six months' credit, on FRIDAY, Sept. 7, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a Broadway furnishing house, consisting of ladies' under linen robes, wrappers, embroidered hdkfs, boys' coats, overcoats, capes, talmas, mats and infants' dresses, robes, &c., &c. Also, 100 rich velvet cloth and merino cloaks, embroidered in velvet, &c. Also, a general assortment of materials for making up the above description of goods. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

Peter Wright, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 115 Nassau-st., will be sold, without reserve, without a single exception, a very handsome assortment of fashionable goods, consisting in part of 4 cases of rich and elegant silk dress patterns, 2 cases of fine and medium plaid and plain dress goods, 1 case of fine linen cambric handkerchiefs, 1 case of fine linen collars, 1 case of fine linen cuffs, 1 case of fine linen bosoms, 1 case of fine linen sets, 1 case of fine linen gents' ties, 1 case of fine linen gents' scarfs, 1 case of fine linen gents' stocks, 1 case of fine linen gents' gloves, 1 case of fine linen gents' hosiery, 1 case of fine linen gents' suspenders, 1 case of fine linen gents' shirts, 1 case of fine linen gents' drawers, 1 case of fine linen gents' undershirts, 1 case of fine linen gents' collars, 1 case of fine linen gents' cuffs, 1 case of fine linen gents' bosoms, 1 case of fine linen gents'

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DESPERATE ASSAULT AT THE FIVE POINTS.

Rev. L. M. Pease Attacked.

Are the Five Points reformed? Not altogether. Witness the following narrative of an attack upon Rev. L. M. PEASE, of the Five Points Mission, which took place yesterday:

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, as Rev. L. M. PEASE was standing in the street, at "Cow Bay," on the Points, a brick-bat was flung at him from the top of a house by one of the Five Point thieves, but as it fortunately missed him, a bottle was then flung, which also missed him. Mr. PEASE immediately procured an officer, went to the house, and with his assistance searched the house all over, as well as two or three others in the vicinity, but could not find the scoundrel who flung the missiles.

Mr. REALF, an assistant of Mr. PEASE, however, was standing on the doorstep of the House of Industry, and perceived a man hiding behind the chimney of the house on the roof. He gave the alarm at once, and the man made off and slid down through a scuttle hole in the roof to the room below, whence the officer and Mr. REALF followed him, and found him under a bed. He got out when spoken to, and brandishing a knife, swore that he would not be taken by any one. Mr. REALF, however, flung himself on the fellow, and in the scuffle the knife fell. The officer then seized him also, and both dragged him down the stairs. Here he made a desperate resistance, tearing the coat of Mr. REALF into shreds and biting him in the arm, inflicting a severe and ugly wound. While taking him along, five or six of the Five Points' ruffians set upon Mr. REALF and gave him severe blows about the face and body. At length, after a struggle of nearly half an hour, they succeeded in lodging him in the Tombs. Before being locked up, however, he made a sudden spring at Mr. PEASE, swearing he would tear his h——y liver out, but the officer was too quick for him, and a prisoner who had given himself up for some offence, also sprung forward and succeeded in preventing the fellow doing any further mischief.

Mr. PEASE has had much difficulty lately with a gang of thieves and abandoned women who have congregated around the corners at the Points and infested Cow Bay. It is supposed that this assault has arisen from a feeling of revenge for the active measures he has taken to clear the locality. Mr. PEASE sustained no injury.

Disgraceful Rowdyism.

A disgraceful *melée* took place on Wednesday evening, in the Thirteenth Ward, (not mentioned in the police returns, however,) in which some of the "fancy," well known to the public in general and to the police in particular, figured to good effect. In the absence of any official notice by the police of the Ward, our reporter has gleaned the following particulars. It appeared that during the afternoon, two men named CLARK and BROWN had a difficulty in the Park, at the end whereof the former found himself to be second best. Making this discovery, he visited his "backers" or "aiders," and with loud complaining and not a few oaths, declared that his opponent had taken an unfair advantage of him; whereupon his "guardian spirits," after a considerable infubition of the "ardent," went to Grand and Essex streets, whence, in a carriage, JIM IRVING, Capt. RYNDERS, DAN LINK, (ex-policeman,) and BILL MCCORMACK pursued the conqueror, overtaking him at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets.

The carriage was then stopped, when some of the party fell upon the victim, BROWN.

We also learn that having their hands in, they went to a rowdy retreat in Grand-street, that has been frequently complained of at the "Mayor's Office," where they assaulted a man whose name we could not learn, who, however, appeared to know something of the "noble art of self-defance," and accordingly felled by a blow with a club one of the party, thus escaping their further malice.

Preparations for a Great Sabbath-School Celebration.

There was a meeting at the Crystal Palace, yesterday afternoon, of the Superintendents of the principal public and private charitable institutions of New-York and Brooklyn, to consider an invitation extended to them by a Committee of gentlemen from Massachusetts, to meet, with the children under their charge, from one to three thousand Sabbath-school Teachers and Superintendents from Massachusetts, at the Crystal Palace, on the 25th of this month, who are coming on to visit the various Institutions of New-York.

The meeting came to order. Dr. RUSS was called to to speak, and W. H. GUESS appointed Secretary. Rev. E. NASON, of Natick, Mass., stated the object of the proposed visit.

A resolution was passed to accept the invitation, and a Committee of arrangements and of correspondents, were, appointed. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—New Term.

The New Term at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Fiftieth-street, opened yesterday with twenty one new pupils and a good share of the old ones. Three new teachers have been appointed—two of them deaf mutes, Messrs. JAMES S. WELLS and W. W. ANOUS and Mr. DUDLEY PEET, youngest son of Dr. PEET, President of the Institution.

Suicide by Shooting.

At a late hour on Wednesday evening, a Frenchman, supposed from papers found on his person, to be named JOHN ROPER, apparently of about 35 years of age, was found lying on the sidewalk in the Second avenue inconsolite, from the effects of a pistol-wound in the forehead. He was at once conveyed to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, where he died yesterday morning. Beside him was found a revolver with five barrels charged, the sixth having been lately fired. On his person was found the receipt of "O BARNEY" for $200, being on account of a passage to Melbourne, Australia, in the bark *Texas*, with about $3 in gold dust and some small change. He wore a black coat, checked pants, white shirt, calfskin boots, and leghorn hat.

[Advertisement.]

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Offer to the trade at the lowest rates, in lots to suit purchasers,

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100,000 lbs. Brass and Copper Tubing, plain and fancy, all sizes.

Ingot German Silver and Copper Nickel, Brass Kettles, &c.

Metal for special purposes made to order.

500,000 Carriage Tire, and Spring Bolts.

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100,000 gross American Bed Screws.

50 tons Pump Chain, best quality.

Revolving Stand, Yard, Suction, Force and Steam Pumps.

Hydraulic Rams, Garden Engines, Cast Iron Curbs.

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Cast Steel Cork Screws, American manufacture.

50 bbls. Curry Combs, brass and iron, improved pattern.

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[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, almost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating fine machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public! Price, $1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

As a number of persons who keep bar-rooms and hotels are in the habit of filling my empty bottles with their mixed and poisoning gin, and selling it for my "Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," I would advise all who drink at such places, to mark the appearance of the bottle, and if the wrapper or label should be destroyed a check, which we attribute partly to the tendency of money to become dearer, and partly from fears lest the advanced quotations reported from New-York should not be maintained. We note, also, a good many parcels of Bonds lately imported for sale; so that, at present, there are many sellers and few buyers.

The new Turkish Loan, $25 000,000, 4 ₰ cents, with French and English Government guaranty, attracted two very heavy bids from RUTHSCHILD and MACKILLOP. The first, at 102½, was accepted. With the advantage in the payment of the installments, the premium is reckoned at not over 1½ ₰ cent to the takers. The total applications were for six times the sum wanted. The Bank of England bullion fell off $790 000. The total stock of bullion is now $90,580,000.

We have been favored with the advance proof sheets of the pamphlet of Mr. SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the Mechanics' Bank, which he will issue in a day or two, addressed to the Stockholders of the Bank, in reply to the late defence of F. W. EDMONDS. The moderate length of his paper enables us to give it at length in the succeeding columns. Its intrinsic interest, as coming from the head of the Institution, the affairs of which have been the subject of much recent discussion, demands this promptness, and the calm and dignified tone of the writer will, no doubt, afford additional pleasure to his large circle of friends and acquaintances. The issue of fact with Mr. EDMONDS is made with directness, and the most essential statements of his published defence directly and positively denied. Certain admissions, too, before the Board of Directors, are, for the first time, presented in an authentic shape, and these contrasted with the denials of the pamphlet in regard to the petty cash drawer. The alleged secret election fund is explained by Mr. KNAPP, and although the use of the money of the Bank for such purpose in a single instance is admitted, the secrecy of the operation, and its connection with the money drawer in question, are denied. Without further comment we refer the reader to the address itself.

The business at the Stock Exchange today shows a little more activity in Road Stocks, the speculative dealing extending to several of the Western shares, such as Cleveland and Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo, Southern Michigan, &c. The only marked advance was in Erie, which touched 54 ₰ cent, in the afternoon, and closed 53¾. The official exhibit of the nine months' business to 1st July is regarded with favor, and this, with the comparatively low range of the Stock for some months past, is supposed to be the temptation to a strong speculative movement for a rise. The sales of Cleveland & Toledo were 2,500 shares, closing 86¾. The contracts made in the stock are multiplying of late, and a fierce Bear onslaught has been made on the affairs of the concern through the *Herald*. That journal is not much wedded to authentic information or figures upon any Railway interest, its puffs and detraction being equally indiscriminate when an object is to be accomplished. We do not see why the Toledo Company should have been singled out for the latter, since neither their Shares or Bonds have been pressed, of late, upon the attention of the public, and most of the sales of the former have been of a speculative character, made upon contracts by parties who suppose the Road incapable of making fair dividends. These parties have not stopped to inquire whether both the lines of the Company are in full operation or not, nor have they considered it necessary to inquire into the division of the traffic through the 12 months. We believe that the figures of cost divide:

To the old Norwalk line about	$2,900,000
To the Junction line	3,500,000
Total	$6,400,0 0

The Interest charge upon the whole is 7 ₰ cent. on $3,500,000, or $245,000. Last year when the Junction line was not opened to the advantage of even a fair local traffic, the concern earned, in gross, $735,000. This year when it is only capable from the absence of complete connections at both ends, of a moderate local business, the actual and estimated results for both lines, are, in gross, $1,023,000 The financial year ends 1st of April, 1856. Owing to Lake competition in the Summer and a good portion of the Fall, only about 40 ₰ cent. of the earnings are realized the first six months. It will not be until after the year has almost or quite expired, that the through business on the Junction branch the most costly part of the concern, will be felt. Without this, we repeat, the present year will yield:

In Gross, to Oct. 1, 1855	$410,000
And to April 1, 1856	613,000
Total	$1,023,000
Operating Expenses	$460,000
Interest Charges	245,000
	705,000
Net 10.10 ₰ cent. to $2,900,000 Stock	$318,000

Of the gross earnings less than one fifth will be realized from the Junction track, although that has cost nearly three-fifths the total investment, and will next year be made to swell the receipts in more equal proportion. The President of the Board is Mr. H. MARTIN, formerly of the old Rochester and Buffalo Section of the New-York Central, and not one of the "Railroad family" to whom the *Herald* refers. Though looking to the uniform success and energy with which the Messrs. LITCHFIELD have quietly carried through all their Railway undertakings, under even the worst phases of the Money Market, and in enlisting the best Railway talents in the country, as Presidents of their lines, by the frankness with which they have thrown open their books and accounts to the most searching investigation by such men as JOHN WILLIAMSON, H. MARTIN and D. B. ST. JOHN, we should say that it signally redounds to the credit of the Cleveland and Toledo, that *they* have; been the main-spring of its progress, and are now the heaviest holders of its shares. The Southern Michigan, which the *Herald* goes out of its way to praise, is a Road of their making, though the writer for the *Herald* may be ignorant of this, as he certainly is of many other Railway facts. The Hudson River Road earned in August $149,250 against $136,042 the same month last year, mainly from passengers, of course, and at the enhanced rates of $3, with the exception of the abatement of 50 cents on through tickets from the West, by arrangement with the New-York Central. We understand there were some sales of New-York Central to-day at par. The Morris Canal shows an earning thus far, for the season, of $182,348 against $149,784 to same period last year. The Chicago and Mississippi Road did better in August by 35 ₰ cent, than in the same month last year; the figures are $102,333 against $75,757. The Sub-Treasury increased its balance to-day $114,121, making the total this afternoon $5,357,490. There was nothing new in Money affairs. The Bremen steamer on Saturday will probably take from $300,000 to $500,000 in Specie.

The effect of the action of the New-Haven Stockholders on Tuesday, already reported, is significant, we apprehend, of prolonged litigation in the Courts, if not of ultimate defeat to the victims of the SCHUYLER fraud. The Connecticut Legislature, on the petition of SETH GROSVENOR and other old Stockholders, anxious for a compromise of all disputed questions, passed a resolution fully authorizing such composition, either by the creation or recognition of new capital or the issue of debentures. At the same session, on the petition of the Direction of the New-Haven, a second resolution was passed authorizing a mortgage upon the Road for the payment of Bonds maturing; for the immediate conversion of the unsecured Bonds running to maturity, and for other purposes. This last resolution was accepted on Tuesday; the other—and to the sufferers by the over issue of the late Transfer Agent, most important—measure was postponed to December, after a stormy debate. We make no doubt that the Road, its equipment, and station property and other real estate, will be immediately mortgaged—and for *every other purpose* than to pay damages to the holders, or buy up the over-issued stock of the defaulting President and Transfer Agent. The mortgage will be the first ever created on the Road. It is not called for by the condition of the Funded Debt of the Company. Very little of this matures at an early day. The remainder has a considerable term of years to run. No part of it ever had the pledge of a mortgage; but the holders are now to be invited to avail of this additional security at once, and this being accepted, to even a partial extent, the mortgage becomes operative and the property is placed beyond the reach of the redress sought through the Courts by the holders of the SCHUYLER stock. The decisions already had before Judges COWLES, HOFFMAN and others, if confirmed by the Court of Appeals and judgment rendered on each separate case, cannot be made, without further and extreme difficulty, as against the mortgage lien about to be created on the Road and its appurtenances. The consummation of the act of mortgage may yet be prevented by injunction, and we presume this will be tried in New-York as well as in Connecticut. But it will have to be done quickly. There is not the slightest ground for confidence in the calculation that nothing will be attempted by the Board of Directors prejudicial to the SCHUYLER Stock until action is had on the compromise resolution in December. And all this, we repeat, is significant of further mischief and delay.

Among the 312 claimants for damages or recognition under the certificates of SCHUYLER, regularly issued to them, while he was the President as well as authorized Transfer Agent at New-York of the Company, are such bankers as BROWN, DENISTOUN & WOOD, DUNCAN & SHERMAN, BELMONT and others of good name and credit in Wall-street. But it is because of their location in *that* particular Street that the whole party of claimants are to be wronged, and the wrong justified by an appeal to narrow prejudices. It is because these men, trusting to the good faith and honesty of the corporation of the New-York and New-Haven Road, have loaned their money on the Stock, that the charge of collusion with SCHUYLER is ventured in the bill of the Company; and this outrage, too, is to be excused on the false pretence that Wall-street is capable of anything. The bad end thus sought to be accomplished will bring ruin and distress to other people than the names we have mentioned. Of the whole 312, owning 19,800 shares of the so-called SCHUYLER Stock, there are few better able to bear the loss than the bankers alluded to, although they will be the heaviest losers, and losers, too, through misplaced confidence in the faith of the genuine seal and signature of the New-York and New-Haven Company. But they can lose, and draw a profitable lesson for the future of their dealings with such corporations, from the loss. Already we hear that some of them hesitate to lend money on the certificates of another large Company, on the mere suspicion that difficulty or risk may attend their new forms of transfer, although these forms were professedly got up to prevent fraud.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* notices a decline of 10 ₰ cent. in Camden and Amboy Shares, and 3½ ₰ cent in the Bonds, in consequence of the apprehension of the heavy damages to which the concern will be held subject, for the Burlington slaughter of last week.

The Mechanics' Bank Affair—Statement of Mr. Knapp.

LETTER *to the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank in Reply to the Defence of F. W. Edmonds, their late Cashier.*

MR. F. W. EDMONDS, late Cashier of this Bank, has recently published a pamphlet addressed to you, entitled "*Defence against charges preferred by its* PRESIDENT *and Assistant Cashier;*" which I feel obliged to notice, because it contains statements and deals in insinuations which are false and injurious to your Bank and to myself. I have read this pamphlet with unaffected surprise and regret; and shall notice it now, not with the object of attacking or injuring Mr. EDMONDS, (for I have not now, nor have I at any time had any such wish,) but only so far as a sense of self-respect and duty to you may demand, and, I trust, in a spirit of truth and fairness, of which I am sorry to see so little in the pamphlet itself.

First—The title of this pamphlet is calculated, if not designed, to deceive and create a false impression. *I have never preferred any charges against the late Cashier.* The Assistant Cashier acted in the whole matter without consulting with or informing me. I knew nothing of the impending difficulties till he apprised me of his determination to lay before the Board of Directors charges impeaching the fidelity of Mr. EDMONDS in his administration of the affairs of the Bank. I was astonished, and did not believe there could be any foundation for such charges. I so informed Mr. BURKE, referring him to the high standing of Mr. EDMONDS in this community, for integrity and ability, and warned him against moving in the matter unless he was absolutely certain of his position. I urged him to delay, to take time to reflect, and examine again the matter he proposed to lay before the Board, and to take the opinion of some of the Directors before acting. To all this he replied, that he was satisfied of the truth of the charges, and that his sense of his duty to the Stockholders left him no option—that he must and would lay the matter before the Directors. This was my first knowledge or information that anything was wrong, or that any charges against Mr. EDMONDS were about to be preferred, and my first connection with this painful affair, whether personal or official. I never saw the charges till they were laid before the Board, and I acted upon them in the Board in common with the other Directors, no more, no less. I do not believe that any member of your Board of Directors first heard the charges with more surprise than myself, or reached the result of our investigation with greater pain and regret than were experienced by me.

The publication in the *Evening Post*, headed "official," purporting to detail the charges, was not authorized by me, although it was, no doubt, in substance, gathered from conversation with me. When the Cashier's resignation became known, and various reports were in circulation in the press and elsewhere, many stockholders and others called, in apparent alarm, at the Bank, to inquire the cause, and I could not decline to state, in general terms, the charges which had produced it; but I never authorized or expected any publication of them.

The pretence of Mr. EDMONDS, that these charges originated in a conspiracy against him, between the Assistant Cashier and myself, is entirely untrue; and no one knows this better than Mr. EDMONDS himself.

My personal relations with him have been of the most friendly and confidential character for more than twenty years past, commencing just before he attained his majority. I have had the opportunity of serving him on several occasions during that time, and have always taken pleasure in so doing, from the high opinion I had formed of him. When called to the Presidency of your Bank, in 1836, at a time of much commercial and financial difficulty and trial, I felt that I needed efficient and intelligent aid in the conduct of its affairs, and selected Mr EDMONDS as Cashier, from the firm confidence which I felt in his ability and integrity. My salary as President was $5,000; his as Cashier was $3,000. In order to secure his services to the Bank and enable him to assume the position of first financial officer of one of the oldest and most respectable Banks in our City, I voluntarily relinquished to him $2,000 per annum of my salary—making his salary as Cashier $5,000, and mine as President $3,000. Up to the time of the presentment of the charges, by Mr BURKE, to the Board, which resulted in Mr. EDMONDS' resignation, my feeling towards him continued the same. It would be going too far to say that I did not often disapprove his acts and his manners in the business of the Bank; but I believed him to be, in all respects, a useful officer to the Bank.

In his pamphlet he gives a history of his connection with the Institution, the main object of which seems to be to exalt his own services, and to depreciate mine. I shall not stoop to retaliate in the same manner. I can have no controversy or discussion with him on this point. I have always been prompt to acknowledge the value of his services to your Bank, as he well knows, and have now no hesitation, but on the contrary, much pleasure, in saying, that if he had been able to free himself from the imputations involved in these charges, in common with the other Directors, I should have considered his resignation a serious loss to the Institution.

Second—Mr. EDMONDS asserts that the whole course of dealing with his drawer was well known to me—that I had access to the drawer, and that I and he were in the habit of paying money out of it, which we never expected to have brought before the Board. That these small expenses never appeared upon the books of the Bank at all, for no account was kept of them. It is impossible to conceive of assertions more untrue than these. The drawer was a private depository of his own, of which he kept the key, and to which I never had access. *I never paid any Bank charges out of it, whether great or small, and I never saw him pay any, or knew of his doing so.* To the best of my knowledge and belief none such were paid. There were, in fact, no such charges to be paid. A Book of Expenses was kept, in which all such charges were entered, and they were paid out of the general funds of the Bank, and not out of that drawer. Small sundays were paid by the porter, who rendered his account of them from time to time, and was paid by the Teller, and those payments went into the regular account of expenses on the books of the Bank.

Third—The most serious imputation in the pamphlet, is one which if true, would affix dishonor and corruption on this Institution. He alleges that, in order to keep the City account, "with the approbation of your President, he made contributions to various political parties, and paid them out of that drawer." Now, I most unequivocally declare that, with the single exception stated below, there never was any money paid by the Bank, or its officers, for any such purpose, either out of that drawer, or from any other funds of the Bank, with my knowledge or approbation, or according to my best belief. I proclaim his statement to the contrary to be utterly unfounded and calumnious. If, as he asserts, he made contributions to various political parties, it was not on the Bank's account, with any knowledge or approbation of mine. There was no need of it. The office of Chamberlain came to me unsolicited. I never paid anything for it. On my removal from the office it came to Mr EDMONDS in the same way. This is an after-thought of Mr. EDMONDS. He suggested nothing of the kind when defending himself before the Board. That he had communicated these imaginary payments to the President or the Board, would have constituted an effectual defence, as far as they were concerned. But when before the Board, he suggested nothing of this nature.

Having always some interest in party politics, I have for a great many years, long before I was Chamberlain, contributed some amounting, perhaps, to an average of $100 a year to the election expenses of the party to which I belong. These I always paid out of my own pocket, and never charged them to the Bank, and never, except in the one instance mentioned below, was reimbursed for the same by the Bank, or any other person. That Mr. EDMONDS did the same last year, I believe, for he told me that he had done so, and in this single case he repaid himself, not out of that drawer, but out of the other general funds of the Bank. The occasion and the manner in which this was done, was as follows: In December last, Mr. EDMONDS asked me if I had contributed anything to the party for election expenses. I replied that I contributed $195. He then stated that he had contributed to the party, and said that he thought we ought both to be repaid by the Bank, as the Bank was benefited—that he had consulted several of the Directors, and that they agreed with him. To this I replied, that it was a small matter, but, that if it was understood by those Directors, and approved by them, I would not oppose his wishes. Subsequently, about the 15th of December, he entered the sum of $295 to profit and loss, for Corporation expenses, paying me my $125 out of it, and retaining $170 to reimburse himself.

None of this, be it observed, came out of *the drawer* out of which he says he paid such contributions, but from the general funds of the Bank, and it was entered upon the books of the Bank, at that time. This was the first and only time I ever received anything from the Bank in reimbursement of my contributions to election expenses. It is the first and the only time, to my knowledge or belief, that any funds of the Bank were applied for such an object. It is most unfortunate, that the attempts of Mr. EDMONDS to account for the moneys in his private drawer, should be so directly falsified by his own acts.

Fourth—In relation to the compensation for agencies and trusteeships held by *me personally*, and which, in his pamphlet, Mr. EDMONDS seeks to confound and identify with others held *by the Bank*, I have but a word to say. It cannot be reasonably doubted that wherever, in such cases the *Bank* is the *agent*, and becomes *responsible* as *such*, it and it only is entitled to the compensation. In like manner, and for the same reason, wherever I, and not the Bank, was the trustee or agent, I and not the Bank was entitled to the compensation. This was the case, as Mr. EDMONDS well knows, in regard to the trusts of which he speaks, as held by me. If he is unable to see the distinction between the two cases, I trust at least, that you and others who may feel sufficiently interested to read this statement, will be able to perceive it. I accepted those trusts, believing that, while profitable to me, they would incidentally prove advantageous to the Bank by increasing its deposits; and such in fact has been the result.

Fifth—In his pamphlet Mr. EDMONDS makes some *insinuations*, which perhaps I ought to notice in passing. He insinuates that he has had occasion to arrest me in some of my operations, which he asserts "would neither have redounded to your interest or his (my) credit." What these operations were he has been careful not to tell you. When he makes the insinuation more intelligible, I may take some further notice of it. At present I am aware of nothing of the kind. He also endeavors to persuade himself and you, that I was annoyed because he would not allow the Bank to carry me through what he calls *my embarrassments*, last Fall. In reference to this, all I can say is, that it is new to me. I have been a borrower from the Bank from a period anterior to my official connexion with it, and have never yet, according to my best recollection, been refused a loan or discount, either by the Board or by your late Cashier. My dealings with the Bank in this behalf have been precisely on the same footing with those of your other dealers. I have always, when borrowing your funds, done so on deposit of ample security, and have always paid interest on such loans. *I have never borrowed or used your funds on my memorandum checks without interest and without security.*

In relation to the insinuation in which Mr. EDMONDS indulges, that I have been and am actuated by feelings of envy, jealousy, wounded vanity, and hostility towards him, which he would fain persuade you to believe have caused the present difficulties, I cannot permit myself to do more than simply to deny them. Mr. EDMONDS knows them to be untrue, and if he feels any satisfaction in making them, or if they can serve any secret purpose of his own, I shall do nothing more to interfere with his pleasure or his plans in this respect, than to assert that I was not conscious of the existence of any such feelings, until he informed me and you of them in his pamphlet.

The simple truth on this point is that this is all a fiction of his imagination. I have never entertained any such feelings; and Mr. EDMONDS knows it. His frequent rudeness of demeanor, though offensive at the time, I excused, believing it to be a part of his nature.

These are all the matters in the pamphlet which, as it seems to me, I am called upon to notice. It has been got up with an evident design of raising false issues, and diverting public attention from the true cause of all these painful difficulties, and of Mr. EDMONDS' resignation. The true and sole cause is to be found in the charge of peculation brought against him, of which he has failed to clear himself, after a patient hearing before the Board of Directors.

These grave charges were delivered to Mr. EDMONDS, in writing, by order of the Board, before the investigation was entered upon, and he, in the same form, declared himself not guilty. The Board then, at a subsequent meeting, at which Mr. EDMONDS might have been present, but from which he was *voluntarily absent*, called upon Mr. BURKE for the evidence on which he relied to sustain the charges—upon which he presented testimony so strong in its character, that they, after causing the same to be commenced, in writing, to Mr. EDMONDS, called upon him for his defence. In a few days he came before the Directors on his own appointment, and was patiently heard; but although he labored for nearly two hours, he utterly failed to disprove or explain the charges, or to shake, in any degree, the evidence offered by Mr. BURKE. In truth, he hardly offered any defence, but appealed to the sympathy of the Board, on the score of long services. He substantially admitted all the charges before the Board. He admitted having received of the funds of the Bank, and put into his private drawer, within four years past, some thousands of dollars more than he accounted for to the Institution. He admitted that $1,200 a year, for some years past, must have gone into that drawer, more than he has accounted for, while we have strong reason to believe it was double that sum. Our inability to state the precise amount, arises from the manner in which Mr. EDMONDS managed th e part of the business. He required no accounts of the sums collected to be kept by the Tellers, and, as he alleged, kept none himself. I was ignorant of this, for which I feel culpable. It was, however, a matter under Mr EDMONDS' particular management and supervision, and my confidence in him prevented my interference. He did not account for those sums before the Board; he has not accounted for them since, except by alleging that he paid contributions to various political parties.

Is it credible that Mr. EDMONDS, whose experience as a banker and accountant is so great, and whose memory is one of the most accurate, should spend $1,200 a year of money, held in trust for others, and keep no account, no private memoranda even of the same, nor be able to name a single individual to whom any part of it was paid? Could he not give some explanation as to whom he paid the $1,200 to, during the last year? It is painful to me to expose the nakedness of Mr. EDMONDS' position, but I am compelled to do so by regard to the character of the Bank, to which he has not scrupled to impute dishonor, in order to escape from the consequences of his own unfaithfulness. I declare the imputation of bribery, direct or indirect, against this Bank or myself, to be wholly without foundation.

In regard to the charge of using for his own purposes the old withdrawn circulation, I shall only here say, that he first in writing, denied having done so; he then verbally, before the assembled Board, admitted it, with no excuse or explanation, but that he always left some security in its place. He now, in his pamphlet, I observe, changes his position without a positive denial of the charge. For this change of position a strong reason might be assigned, but I shall not pursue the subject.

On the occasion of Mr. EDMONDS' hearing before the Board, he concluded his defence by tendering his resignation.

The Board did not at once accept the resignation, from a feeling of sympathy for him, and a lingering hope in all of them that he would yet be able, when informed that his excuses were not deemed satisfactory, to afford some explanations which might enable them, in justice to the Bank and to their own characters, to retain him in their confidence and in his position in the Bank. But none such were offered. Indeed, all that Mr. EDMONDS or his friends then seemed to expect was, that he should be allowed to withdraw without the reasons becoming publicly known. This has proved to be impracticable. After his hearing before the Board and the tender of his resignation, he said to me in deprecation of any exposure, as he left me at the door, "*Let me down as easily as you can.*"

At a subsequent meeting of your Board of Directors, all the Directors being present, the resignation of Mr. EDMONDS was accepted by a *unanimous* vote of that body, one Director only being excused from voting at his own request, on the ground of his connection with Mr. EDMONDS. Is it not manifest that the Directors had no alternative? Could they have remained Mr. EDMONDS, in charge of the chargos against him, to resume his office of Cashier, without grave jeopardy to your interests, disregard of their own obligations and reputation, and an insult to the moral sense of this community!

I have thus attempted to discharge a duty which my own self-respect and a sense of my obligation to you have seemed to require at my hands. It can scarcely be necessary for me to add, that it has been to me a very unwelcome one—perhaps the most so which I have ever been called upon to perform. I have endeavored to confine myself to such points in the pamphlet as seemed directly or by inuendoes, to involve me personally in this unhappy affair, and in so doing to present to you briefly and fairly the facts and the feelings which have influenced me in all my relations to Mr. EDMONDS from my earliest acquaintance with him. "I have not set down aught in malice" against him—for I feel none. I cannot allow myself to believe that the imputation of dishonorable motives or conduct so freely made against me in the pamphlet of your late Cashier, can injure me in your estimation, or in that of this community, in the midst of which my life has been passed. Conscious of no other than honest and honorable motives in all my dealings, not only as your President, but in my other many relations in life, I cheerfully submit this statement to your calm consideration and judgment.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1855 SHEPHERD KNAPP.

Market by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 6—12½ P. M.

FLOUR less plentiful and market a shade firmer—WHEAT active, with a good supply—16,000 bushels Chicago Spring sold at $1 23@1 25, and 2,000 Red Kentucky at $1 37½. CORN firm but quiet, prices a shade higher. Sales 20,000 bushels at 73½c.@74c.

Canal Freights—CORN 10c.@10½c. to Albany and Troy, and 12c.@12½c to New-York.

Lake Imports Yesterday—FLOUR 2,017 bbls. WHEAT, 31,731 bushels. CORN, 6,000 bushels.

Canal Exports—FLOUR 522 bbls. WHEAT, 14,832 bushels. CORN, 57,312 bushels OATS, 21,891.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 6—6½ P. M.

FLOUR—The demand fair and the market a shade firmer for the better grades. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $6 50@$6 62 for common to good Michigan; $6 75@$7 for choice and fancy Ohio, and $7 25@$7 50 for best extra Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. WHEAT in good request at unchanged prices. Sales 30,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 25 for Chicago Spring; $1 37½ for Kentucky red; $1 40 for red Illinois and $1 60 for white Mediterranean. CORN opened—sales 34 000 bushels before the arrival of the *Atlantic's* news, at 73½@74c., and afterwards 6,500 at 75c. OATS in good request. Sales 12 000 bushels new Ohio, new afloat and to arrive, at 33c. Canal FREIGHTS—12c @12½c. for Corn to New-York. Lake imports for the 24 hours ending noon, to-day: Flour, 3,200 bbls. Wheat, 63,800 bushels; Corn, 18,413 bushels. Canal exports, same time: Flour, 521 bbls. Wheat, 9,400 bushels; Corn, 74,816 bushels; Oats, 26,701 bushels.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 6—6½ P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT, no sales. CORN, sales 20,000 bushels at 84c. BARLEY, in car lots, at $1 15@$1 25, and sale of 10,000 bushels Jefferson County at $1 19½, deliverable one-third in each week this month. WOOL—Sales of 50,000 lbs. fine fleece on private terms. Receipts by Canal to day, 3,000 bbls. FLOUR; 39,000 bushels CORN, 27,000 bushels OATS.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 3.

Our Cotton Market is quiet and without change. The sale on Saturday was 1,500 bales. FLOUR is a trifle lower—selling at $6 87½@$7 25. CORN has also declined to 70c @75c.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Nine hundred and fifty head of BEEVES were offered in our Cattle Market to-day, of which 100 were driven eastward and the remainder sold at $6 to $6 25 net. Hogs scarce and demand brisk. Prices $6 25@$6 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Thursday—First Board* $1 6 City Railroad 6s, F R & R 83; $700 City One 6s '75, 91½; $500 Calloway 1m, 99; $200 Union Canal, 14½; 5 do 14½; 50 Girard R R, 67; 300 Reading Railroad, 47½; 6 Long Island R R, 18½; 100 Pennsylvania R R, 45; 50 do 45½; Sev. Pref. 31½; 10 Wm. Cabot R R, 36; 3 Beaver Meadow R R, 63½; 100 Williams and Elmira R R, 15; 100 Morris Canal, 14½; 50 Cumberland Valley R R, 2 Mechanics' Bank, 30½; 10 Bank of Kentucky, 107 7-8; City Bank, 26½. *Between Boards* $500 Calloway 1m, 99; $1,000 Union Canal 6s, 65½; 160 Union Canal Pref., 13½. *Second Board*—$5 000 Pennsylvania 6s, '82, M; $1,000 Reading R R 6s, 99; $200 C to K 6s, 84½; 5 do 84½; 1 Bank of Kentucky, 105½. *After Board*—$2,000 Union Canal 6s, 65½; $1,000 Reading 6s, '82, 78; $700 United States 6s '67, 117; 100 Reading R R, 48; 5 Union Canal 14½; 10 Mechanics' Bank, 30½. *Closing Prices*—United States 6s, '81, 117@118; Philadelphia 6s, 93@93½; Pennsylvania 5s, 87@87½; Reading Railroad, 48@48½; Second Reading Bonds, '70, 88@89; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '70, 95@96; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45@45½; Morris Canal, 14@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 77½@78; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21@21½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 29@30; Long Island Railroad, 18@18½; Vicksburg Railroad, 8@9; Girard Bank, 12½@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 32½; Union Canal, 10½@10¾; New-Creek, 2@2½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—Rev. Wm. Arthur, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Rosenfeldt, F. Mathes, Mr. Jones, J. Hanna, E. Gignoi, J. F. Lamb, S. Spanenberg, S. Dowd, Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Paxton, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, Mr. Bessel, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Percival, J. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge and 3 sons, Mr. Bodeno, child and 3 servants, Hon. E. and Mrs. Tombe and daughter, Mr. Alexander, Mr. and Miss Cock, J. and W. Wanrks, Judge H. Dean, Judge W. F. Giles and son, Miss Boyd, Miss Donaldson, Mr. Weithead, J. Maguire and son, Mr. Rooney, Dr. Collinge, Mr. and Mrs. Abbe, R. E. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Greer, A. Crawford and 2 ladies, Mr. and Mrs. Schuman and 2 servants, Judge A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Bruter and maid, John Jones, Mr. Hagar, Rev. E. Reed, Mr. Strange, Mr. Graydon, D. M. Innes, E. Hathenman, W. Bickr, Capt. Wilcox, E. N. Bailey and daughter, Miss Stewart, J. Ferrel, Charles Babcock, Dr. Charles E. Lingard, J. M. Nixon, W. J. Mayer, Mr. Rowland, Jr., Mr. Jr., B. Lillon, J. C. Calhoun, J. H. Wilson, M. Bernard, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Haines, Mr. Kennedam, Dr. and Miss Hester, G. White, Mrs. White, Mrs. Andrews, J. Bimeler, Mr. Gillespie and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Outram, Miss Muir, Mr. Dickinson, O. Otis, Mr. Brewster,

New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM CANADA.

Disgraceful Conduct of a Nobleman—The Lord Bury Affair.

W. Lyon MacKenzie's Agitation—Coroner's Inquest, Curious Verdict—Decrease in Imports—Canada in the Paris Exposition, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1855.

An alleged public breach of good morals and common decency, on the part of Lord BURY, has been made the theme of indignant comment by a large portion of the Press. Lord BURY, eldest son of the Earl of ALBEMARLE, came to Canada about a year ago, in the closing days of Lord ELGIN's Administration—and, on Sir EDMUND HEAD becoming Governor General, was appointed His Excellency's Private Secretary and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. In this capacity his conduct at times has been found fault with, as every public man's is liable to be—but being a young man of pleasing address, he enjoyed, until this recent affair, a very considerable degree of popularity—yielded more to the man than to the title—the Canadian people being so far American as to have little veneration for a hereditary aristocracy *per se*.

The charge now brought against Lord BURY, and which has completely changed the current of public sentiment regarding him, was to this effect. That he had gone on board a steamer, conveying from Quebec to the Saguenay an excursion party, which comprised some of the most respectable families of Quebec,—that he took on board with him a female of abandoned character, and that he shared with her his state-room, attempted to force her on the company, and seated her beside himself at the upper table of the steamer. The ladies on board, among whom was Mrs. HINCKS, wife of our late Prime Minister, resented this outrage, and at their request the Captain removed the woman from the table, Lord BURY leaving along with her. Assuming these to be the facts of the case, nearly the whole newspaper press animadverted with much severity on his Lordship's conduct, and demanded his immediate dismissal from the public offices he held in this country. One paper, an organ of the Government, went so far as to say that he had already read the sentence issued by the Governor—"Go home." This statement, however, was somewhat premature.

After maintaining silence for a week or two, Lord BURY at length confronted the storm by publishing a letter in which he denied the truth of all the statements that had been made. He says it is not true that he brought any person on board the steamer. He went on board alone, but gave up his state-room, which was the only place at his disposal, to a lady who was herself rescued a state-room, and who was threatened with the indignity of being banished from the cabin. She remained in it in company with a female servant till the arrival of the vessel at Riviere du Loup. It was untrue that she went to the table of the steamer in his company, and that they were compelled to leave it, for she did not appear there at all. In conclusion he indignantly denies having offered or intended insult to the passengers, and says he cannot but think there are few to whom a defenceless woman would have appealed for protection in vain.

Such is Lord BURY's statement. Some of the newspapers profess to be satisfied with it—others consider that it does not fairly meet the charge. Meanwhile, a call has been made on those of the passengers who first gave currency to the story, to come forward and substantiate their statements, now that they have been denied, but as yet nothing further from them has appeared. It is at all events not the case that Lord BURY has been dismissed from his office by the Governor General, for within the last few days an official announcement has appeared with his signature attached in the usual way, of the intended sale of a large tract of land in the Northwest, recovered from the Indians under his Lordship's Administration. Speculators are delighted by this announcement, and probably his Lordship's private conduct will not be curiously inquired into any further.

W. LYON MACKENZIE is struggling hard to get up an agitation for the dissolution of the union between the two Provinces, but hitherto his efforts have not been attended with much success. Compelled from want of adequate support to discontinue his *Message* newspaper, he became at the close of the last session of Parliament, editor of the *Examiner*, an old-established reform paper, started by Mr. HINCKS some twenty years ago, and which has generally been found in the vanguard of the Liberal party. In the columns of this paper MACKENZIE has, during the present Summer, been advocating his dissolution scheme with feverish earnestness. But this resource, too, has failed him, the proprietor having just sold the *Examiner* to the *Globe* newspaper, in which henceforth it is merged. The *Globe*, which is conducted with an enterprise not heretofore known in the newspaper history of Canada, has now a circulation of upwards of 18,000, and is daily issued on a sheet stated by its proprietors to be larger than that of any other paper on the continent of America, with one exception. It goes dead against MACKENZIE's views as to the dissolution, and being thus deprived of his organ, no other resource is left him than to commence a stump agitation, and he has accordingly announced a chain of lectures to be delivered on the subject at various places through the country. In this agitation MACKENZIE is throwing away his energies to no purpose, as he has done on many previous occasions. He means well, I have no doubt, and has been actuated in most of his agitations by purer motives than guide the course of many of our politicians; but he so easily allows himself to be run away with by a crotchet, that there is no party in the country which reposes in him any degree of confidence. Still, he has been useful to Canada. He succeeded in breaking up the power of the old corrupt family compact, which used to govern Canada with a tight hand, sharing among themselves exclusively all the public honors and emoluments that were going. He succeeded in this, although in doing so he risked his life and was rewarded with many years' exile. Since his return, also, he has been useful in applying a scorpion's whip to the backs of those of our public men who to secure their own personal aggrandisement have been tempted to swerve from the path of duty. For his services in this way he has many admirers throughout the country, but even they would be unwilling to trust much to his sagacity in attempting to conduct an important political movement.

In my last communication, I alluded to two inquests that had been held on the bodies of two men, alleged to have met with an untimely end at the hands of the doctors. One of those inquests was still proceeding when I wrote, but a verdict has since been rendered, which for its absurdity well deserves a place in the history of trial by Jury. It was proved that under the doctor's directions, a dose of morphia was administered to the man, of a size more than sufficient to account for his going off into a stupor, from which he never was aroused. Yet a majority of the Jury jumped to the cogent conclusion "that the man came to his death by *drunkenness*, hastened by the drinking of *cold water*." If the Jury were right in their verdict, the Scylla of teetotalism is equally dangerous with the Charybdis of intemperance. The case excited great interest among the doctors, no fewer than from 20 to 30 of the profession being present during the greater part of the proceedings.

A statement has just been published of the imports into Canada during the six months ending 5th of July. As was to be expected from the dullness of the season, considerable falling off is shown as compared with the corresponding six months of 1854. In the first six months of last year, the total imports amounted to $16,609,786, the duties paid on which were $2,362,656; in the first six months of this year the imports reached only to $16,067,714, and the duties to $1,662,463. But, while there has been a great falling off in the importation of dutiable goods, the benefits of the Reciprocity Treaty appear from the fact, that the value of Free Goods imported has risen from $1,367,028 to $4,192,065. Montreal and Quebec are the ports at which a decrease in the importations has been chiefly observable. At Toronto, notwithstanding every adverse influence, there has been a positive increase of imports, as compared with last year.

Preparations are being made for the annual Provincial Exhibitions shortly to take place, one in Upper, the other in Lower Canada. That for Upper Canada will be held at Colony, on Lake Ontario, commencing on the 9th October. The prize list is ample, and a stirring competition among our farmers and mechanics is expected. The presence of the Governor General and other distinguished personages, will form an additional attraction. The high encomiums which have been passed on the appearance made by Canada in the Paris Exhibition, have made Canadians feel that they have reason to be proud of their country, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that their position being now better understood, their progress will be more attentively watched in Europe than it has heretofore been. Canada fully expected to get the world's prize for wheat, but, by the last accounts, Van Diemen's Land, it seems, has outstripped her.

E.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1240. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
by Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 7.

The accounts from Norfolk and Portsmouth are of the same terrible description, and there is great suffering from famine as well as from pestilence.

Three thousand dollars was subscribed this morning at the counter of the *American*, making a total in this city thus far of about $17,000.

A load of provisions is sent down by steamboat daily.

A meeting of the citizens of Baltimore has been called for to-morrow to devise further measures for affording relief.

A Norfolk dispatch, dated last evening, says there were seventeen deaths in the Howard Infirmary during the 24 hours ending at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, and about fifty in private practice.

Thirty-seven bodies were buried in one pit in the Potter's Field on Wednesday.

Mrs. GEO. W. KEMP, Mrs. HENRY HOWARD, Mrs. JOHN SHUSTER, Mrs. THOMAS F. OWEN and Mr. JOHN SHUSTER, are among the dead.

Dr. GOOCH, of Richmond, Mr. JACKSON, a student of medicine from Washington, Mr. DODD, of Norfolk, Mrs. WILSON, and CHARLES SALOMON MORSE, from Baltimore, are all extremely ill.

Drs. WEST, of New-York, NUNE, of Savannah, and SMITH, of Columbia, Penn., were attacked yesterday.

Mr. CRAVENCROFT, a student of medicine from Philadelphia, B. B. WALTERS, and several members of his family, are down. Mr. GATEWOOD, the agent of the Associated Press, is seriously ill.

Miss ANDREWS, of Syracuse, is better, and Rev. Mr. O'KEEFE, of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. WILLIS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. KIRKPATRICK, are all doing well.

Capt. EDWARDS had a relapse, but was again doing better.

There were between fifty and sixty patients in the Howard Infirmary, a large number in the Jaleppi Hospital, and one hundred and eleven in the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth.

A most outrageous robbery was perpetrated by a fellow named MARKS, a Superintendent in the Howard Infirmary, who broke open the trunk of a lady recently deceased, and abstracted a large quantity of jewelry, all of which was subsequently recovered.

Among the deaths on Thursday morning were THOS. BOOTH, W. P. PARSONS, also YARRET and JOHN SMALL. The following new cases also occurred: AUGUSTUS COOK, the Mayor's assistant; Miss EUGENIA RODGERS, LEON SCITTIANO, son of the French Vice Consul, &c.

At Portsmouth six physicians, mostly from the North, are sick. Dr. COLLINS, President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, continues very ill; but of 18 employes at the Railroad Depôt, when the fever broke out, only one remains alive.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Philadelphia, was taken to the Hospital on Thursday morning. Mayor FISK continues to improve.

There were in all, at Portsmouth on Thursday, about 450 cases. The number of deaths there during Wednesday was 25, and on Thursday, up to 2 P. M., between 10 and 15.

Mr LEVAL, the Navy Agent, is sick, as well as some members of his family.

A boat load of provisions was sent down to Norfolk this evening, and a Committee of the City Councils, with fifty large tents and forty men to erect them, proceeded to Craney Island this evening. More tents will be sent down to-morrow to establish an encampment for refugees from the infected districts.

Subscription at Boston for the Yellow Fever Sufferers—The Slave Schooner.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 7.

Two thousand dollars have been contributed in this city for the relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers—part of which was forwarded yesterday.

Mayor SMITH has called a public meeting to arrange measures for securing further aid.

JAMES E. SIMPSON, arrested on the charge of fitting out the schooner *Mary E. Smith* as a slaver, has been discharged by the United States Commissioner.

A large meeting was held at the Exchange, to-day, in behalf of the Norfolk sufferers. ALPHEUS HARDY, Esq., who originated the subscriptions three days ago, forwarded yesterday one thousand dollars to Norfolk and Portsmouth. He has three thousand subscribed, and the balance will be forwarded immediately.

Mayor SMITH presided at the meeting. Addresses were made by Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Rev. Mr. BLAGDEN, and others. A large Committee was appointed to raise further subscriptions.

The President and the Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 7, 1855.

Surgeon General LAWSON is to be dispatched to Fort Monroe to report upon the whole subject connected with the Quarantine there established, and on the question of the evacuation of the Fort, with reference to its occupancy by refugees from Norfolk and Portsmouth, as requested by the Committee from those cities. The Hospital at the Fort is now filled with sick soldiers, principally raw recruits, whose disease is not yellow fever.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention nominated COLES BASHFORD as their candidate for Governor, the vote being: BASHFORD, 124; E. P. HOLTON, 87; scattering, 2. C. C. SHOLES, of Kenosha, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the third ballot. Anti-Know-Nothing resolutions were adopted.

[NOTE.—The incorrect reading of the dispatch published Friday morning arose from a telegraphic blunder in writing "and Know-Nothing resolutions were passed," instead of "Anti Know-Nothing resolutions were passed."]

Murder at Fletcher, Vt.

MILTON FALLS, Vt., Friday, Sept. 7.

During an altercation at Fletcher yesterday, between two men named CHASE and FULTON, the former was stabbed and knocked down by the latter, and died almost immediately afterwards. The quarrel was in reference to a whipping which FULTON had administered to CHASE's son, for taking a melon from his garden.

Fire and Loss of Life.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Sept. 7.

The house of WESLEY VANAMAN, Hamilton township, was destroyed by fire this morning. Two of Mr. VANAMAN's children, aged ten and eighteen years, ALBERT and ACHLEY, perished in the flames.

Railroad Extension.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, Sept. 7.

The first engine and tender passed over the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge this afternoon. The whole road will be opened and trains run through from New-York to Mauch Chunk by Tuesday next.

Western Grain in Transit for the East.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 7.

From reliable data it is estimated that there is now afloat upon Lake Michigan, bound to this port, not less than 163,350 bushels of wheat, and about 430,000 bushels of Indian corn.

The Burlington Catastrophe.

BURLINGTON, Friday, Sept. 7.

Mr. O. FISK, of Connecticut, who was injured in the recent Railroad accident, and had a foot amputated in consequence, died this morning.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 7.

By the arrival of the Southern mail, as late as due, we have New Orleans papers of last Saturday, but they contain no news of importance.

Card from Mr. T. P. Healey.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The journals in giving the recent nominations of the United American Order, speak of a Mr. T. P. HEALEY as elected to the post of "Grand Sachem."

Now, as my avocations are wholly literary, and my opinions by no means those of the Order, it will be doing me a double kindness to say that I am not the gentleman so elected. Your obedient servant,

T. P. HEALEY,
Of the Middle Temple, London, Barrister at Law,
No. 90 Leonard street, Room No. 6.

Cases in which Ladies have been Sued for Breach of Promise.

A correspondent, who has been for many years a law reporter in our courts, sends us the following narrative of cases in which suits have been commenced against females for breaking their promise of marriage:

"I have known, within the last ten years, of three cases of breach of promise of marriage, in which the plaintiffs were men. About ten years ago a physician of some celebrity, residing in the eastern part of the City, married a widow lady of very elegant address and manners, and before the honeymoon was over, made the unpleasant discovery that himself and wife were sued by a cartman in their neighborhood, and the damages laid at $10,000. The declaration—for the code did not exist then—was as verbose as a special pleader could make it, and had an inconceivable number of counts in relation to the fickleness and the tergiversation of the lovely widow, and, sad to say, her lands and dollars. As the Doctor had then and now a brother who is an *attaché* of the Sunday press, the affair soon got wind, and when the day of trial came round, and the parties were arranged by the side of their legal advisers, there was certainly a marked dissimilarity in the outward appearance of the lady and her liege lord, when compared with her quondam lover, the cartman. This was the great point of the defence, and the eloquent and witty speech of Mr. GRAHAM on that fruitful theme, must ever live in the memory of those who had the pleasure of listening to it. Of course, the cartman could not make headway against such immeasurable disadvantages, therefore, the only verdict he obtained was, that it *served him right*, with the usual liberty to pay the costs. If my memory is correct, Chief Justice OAKLEY presided, and I know that the Court, on charging the Jury, fully recognized the right of a man as well as a woman, to bring such a suit and to recover, if the evidence would justify the Jury in saying "that a woman had either made such a promise without intending to keep it, or had, in the wanton spirit of mischief, so conducted herself towards a suitor as to leave on his mind an inference that she had accepted his offer of marriage. The Court also charged, that the damages must be—as in other cases—apportioned with regard to the wealth and standing of the parties, the expenses, if any, which had been incurred by the plaintiff, and, above all—what *Jeames Yellowplush* might call—*the pheelins* of the injured individual. The case was fully reported in almost every journal of that day, and much commented on by the legal and moral critics.

"The other two cases I can cite did not reach a trial before the Court and Jury. One was brought up about the date of the first volume of the DAILY TIMES, in the Court of Common Pleas, under the code, by a young German, against a blue eyed *fraulein*, who had recently arrived here with considerable *stiller*. After the lady had been served with the summons, as provided by the code, the attorney for the plaintiff applied to the Judge at Chambers, Mr. Justice DALY, I think, for an order for her to be committed to close custody, on the ground that she was a non-resident, and, moreover, that a breach of promise of marriage was one of those causes of action for which defendants could be so held. To this it was replied, that by a subsequent section of the code it was provided that no female defendant could be imprisoned. The learned Judge examined the code, and found that the codifors had left one little breach unguarded in their care for the rights of the dear creatures, for it is there written, "except there is *prima facie* evidence that the defendant, if a woman, has perpetrated a willful or malicious injury."

"The learned Judge, with a gallantry that does honor to his single blessedness, ruled that a refusal to marry a man—even after a promise made—was not a malicious injury. What would Portia say to that?

"I believe that decision terminated that promising litigation, for the lady obtained another husband—departed hence—leaving her *fiancé* to either bewail the loss of his damages, or get another from from the next Immigration from Saderland.

"The third case I obtained yesterday from a gentleman of the Bar of this City, who informed me that he had quite recently instituted proceedings against a wealthy lady resident here, on behalf of a gentleman who had been most cruelly treated. The matter was compromised by the payment of some $400 or $500, and it would therefore be unfair to lay bare the particulars to the public eye.

Loss of the Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable—Reply to Captain Turner's Card.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your issue of yesterday Capt. TURNER, of the steamer *James Adger*, has addressed to you a letter, contradicting an assertion made by me that owing to errors in sailing, ten miles of the Sub-marine Telegraphic cable had been wasted during the late unsuccessful attempt to lay it between Cape Ray and Cape North. This contradiction was accompanied by a certificate from Mr. CANNING, stating nothing that bore upon the question at issue.

I will proceed, Sir, to offer you the following irrefragable proofs that ten, if not more, miles of the cable were wasted by devious courses taken by the *James Adger*. Cape Ray and Cape North lie directly opposite each other on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at a distance of 93 95 statute miles. Between these points lies the Island of St. Paul's, the northeast point of which is 171 statute miles from Cape North, and 45½ from Cape Ray.

The object of the Company being, of course, to proceed from one point to the other in as direct a manner as possible, it was important that the *Adger* should make all due allowance for currents, &c., and a course of west half-south, quarter-south, allowing for the variation in the compass, would have exactly hit the mark. That this course was not followed I will now make very evident. At Cape Ray there are headlands rising near 1,000 feet from the level of the sea. On St Paul's Island the heights are between 600 and 700 feet in altitude. At Cape North the headlands are laid down from 900 to 1,000 feet. Now, if at the time the cable was cut, the *James Adger* was only 14 statute miles from St. Paul's Island, the Cape Ray headlands, being 31 miles distant, must have looked much less than half the height of the peaks of St. Paul's: whereas, in fact, their bases were distinctly visible, while the heights of St. Paul's appeared exceedingly low. We had at the time the cable was cut paid out that day 41 miles, which brought us, according to Captain TURNER, within 14 miles of St. Paul's, and increased the distance between Cape Ray and our vessel to 31 miles, yet the headlands 33 miles off looked nearly twice as large as the headlands supposed to be only 14 miles off.

Again. There is a lighthouse on the northeast side of St. Paul's, rising 260 feet above the sea. It is laid down on the Admiralty charts that this light is visible at any point within a circle whose circumference is six degrees or 19 statute miles from that portion of the Island. If we had been, as Capt. TURNER states, only 14 miles from St. Paul's, this light would have been fully visible. As it was, the light was not at all to be seen, consequently we must have been more than 10 miles from the Island when the cable was cut, so that our distance from Cape Ray was 58½ miles, and 41 *miles of cable had been paid out*. I leave you to infer whether there was not room for a waste of ten miles of cable here.

Captain TURNER has already called in Mr. CANNING as a witness in his favor. Why did he not indorse Mr. CANNING to contradict the statement that ten miles of the cable were wasted? No man was in a better position for judging than Mr. CANNING, but curiously enough Captain TURNER does not avail himself of his opinion.

Allow me to assure Captain TURNER, through you, that personally I entertain for him the highest consideration; and that in the statement which a regard for truth compelled me to make, I did not in any way intend to wound his susceptibility.

THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

Quarrel between Captains on the Steamer James Adger.

From the Evening Post.

We understand that rather a serious quarrel occurred on board the steamer *James Adger*, on her late trip to Newfoundland, between the Captain of the steamer and Captain LOREN, one of the invited guests. During the violent storm which resulted in the loss of the telegraph cable, Captain LOREN discovered, as he thought, that the captain was steering out of his course, and had lost some nine miles in consequence.

He mentioned it to the captain of the steamer; the captain recommended him to mind his own business; he remonstrated; the captain ordered him below, under the custody of two sailors; the passengers mat and remonstrated—only two taking sides with the captain of the *Adger*. Beyond this they could not do much, during the prevalence of the gale. Finally, as the best thing that could be done under the circumstances, they compelled the two captains to make mutual apologies, which they did, and thus the affair ended.

The facts of the case are very different from those above stated. In the first place, there was no such person on board as Captain LOREN. The gentlemen referred to is Mr. LOWERS, a stockholder in the Telegraph Company. Mr. LOWERS was on board the *James Adger*, at the request of the Company, who had much faith in his experience and capacity, and as his interest in the success of the undertaking was naturally much excited, he, on several occasions, offered advice to Captain TURNER, when he thought that gentleman was pursuing a course likely to endanger the cable. It was on one of these occasions, that Captain TURNER *threatened* to put Mr. LOWERS in irons, if he again interfered with him in commanding the ship: but no such measure as placing Mr. LOWERS under custody of two sailors was ever resorted to. A threat was merely held out, and as, of course, on board ship every one must bow to the captain, right or wrong, Mr. LOWERS submitted. These are the facts of the case, and the *Post* would have done well to have obtained better information before it made the affair public.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

Sixteenth Assembly District—The Whig Nominating Convention.

The Whigs of the Sixteenth Assembly District, composed of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, seem to be at loggerheads. They cannot agree on a candidate for Assembly. The General Committee, foreseeing the difficulty that has arisen, empowered the ten Delegates, composing the Nominating Convention, to elect an additional member to their body, in hopes thereby of facilitating the selection of a nominee. The Convention met at Thompson Hall a few evenings since, and, in accordance with the power granted them, proceeded to ballot for an additional Delegate. They could not select one, however,—two nominees were proposed, and each of them received five votes. Neither party would succumb, as on the election of the Delegate depended the nominee for Assembly. The Convention therefore adjourned and met again a few nights after, and made another effort to elect the extra Delegate, but in this they were as unsuccessful as before. In hopes of ending their troubles they, by unanimous consent, waived the election of Delegate, and proceeded to ballot for candidate for Assembly. But in this they also failed—one-half the Convention voting for WILLIAM ADAMS, of the Eighteenth Ward, and the other half for WILLIAM S. GREGORY, of the Twenty-first Ward. Several other ballots were held with a like result, and they again adjourned to meet last evening, when six ballots were had, but they all resulted alike—five and five.

The contention is one for men not principles. Mr. ADAMS was the Whig candidate for Assembly in the Sixteenth District last year, but was defeated; hence the Twenty-first Ward delegation declares that his renomination would be unsafe, by resulting again in defeat. They assert, too, that he would be opposed by all the police of the District. They are said to be of opinion likewise, that inasmuch as the last candidate was from the Eighteenth, the present one should be from the Twenty-first Ward.

The delegation from the Eighteenth Ward, on the other hand, contend that Mr. ADAMS is the "strongest man to run," that his defeat at the last election was owing to the factious opposition of a few malcontents who "run a stump," but that now Mr. ADAMS, if nominated, is sure to be elected. They add, *sotto voce*, that Mr. GREGORY, though a good Whig, is a new comer to the District, having but recently removed from the Fourteenth Ward, where he was defeated two years ago for the State Senate, and that the Eighteenth Ward, being a strong Whig one, should have the most to say in the matter.

However, neither party will succumb, and the only hopes of there being any regular Whig candidate from the District in the field at the next election, depend on the Convention uniting on a new man, which it will probably do at its next meeting.

The Whig Young Men's Committee.

A meeting of the above Committee was held last evening at the Broadway House, when there was had a somewhat lengthy discussion as to the admissability of a motion to admit Mr. BELLOWS, who was lately expelled because of his connection with the manifesto lately issued denouncing the Whig party. It was finally agreed to allow the presentation of his name as a candidate for the vacant seat, subject to the decision of the Committee.

Republican Meeting in the Eighth Ward.

The Republicans of the Eighth Ward held a meeting last evening, J. O. HAVILAND, Chairman, and WM. H. BUHR, Secretary. Messrs. JOHN J. BRADEN, CHARLES THOMPSON, and HART B. WEED, were appointed as a Committee to represent the Ward in the Central City Committee. A series of resolutions was adopted, eschewing compromises, upholding the Union, protesting against the extension of Slavery, and denunciatory of the Administration.

Twenty-second Ward Democratic Union Club.

This Club met last evening, at the National Hall, Forty fourth-street, for the purpose of enrolling members and preparing to return their nominees at the approaching election. The present representatives of the Twenty-second Ward were denounced, as not being attentive to the interests of their constituents, but solely bent on making money for themselves. The Club deferred the nomination of candidates until they shall be more fully reinforced by the scattered elements of their party, and all the action they have yet taken is, to enroll members, receive their fees, and beat up for recruits.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law—The Astor House Case.

On Tuesday last, upon complaint of C. J. WARREN, Secretary of the City Temperance Alliance, Messrs COLEMAN & STETSON, proprietors of the Astor House, were arrested for selling brandy in violation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON, as will be remembered, appeared before Judge OSBORNE at the Mayor's Office, and expressed their desire to be tried at the Special Sessions, which was granted, bail being given in the sum of $500.

Yesterday morning at the Tombs, the case came up for trial before Recorder SMITH. Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON were both present. Mr. CARSON appeared on behalf of the Temperance Alliance, and Mr. DEVELIN for the defendants.

Mr. DEVELIN moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that no offense was set forth in the affidavits upon which the complaint was made. The act of violation of the Prohibitory Law, therein charged, did not contribute an offense according to the decision of His Honor the Recorder and of the Supreme Court.

The Recorder said that though the affidavit might not be sufficient to amount to an action, as the parties were before the Court, it were well he thought to proceed with the case, as additional evidence outside the complaint might be adduced to make up the deficiency.

Mr. CARSON said he did not anticipate that denial of the charge would be made by the defendants, as they virtually did do in their denial of any ground of action being set forth in the complaint. He supposed they would plead guilty to the charge of violation of the law, and base their defence upon the question of the constitutionality of the law alleged to be violated. He regretted, however, that two of his witnesses, most material in the case, were not present. He should be compelled, therefore, to ask an adjournment, that attachments might be sued out to compel their attendance.

The RECORDER—The attachments can be made at once, and their attendance compelled forthwith.

Mr. CARSON said he should prefer as it was to have the case adjourned to another day. He was not fully prepared to meet the case as contested by the defence.

Mr. DEVELIN stated that he should not be able to be in attendance until two weeks from that time, and if the opposing counsel was willing to postpone the case until such time, he would consent to an adjournment.

The trial of the cause was therefore postponed to the time mentioned.

The affidavits upon which this action is brought are those of C. J. WARREN, Secretary of the Temperance Alliance, and ROBERT J. COWEN.

The affidavit of Mr. WARREN sets forth, that on the 7th of July, according to his information and belief, at the bar of the Astor House, sundry persons were sold brandy in quantities of about a gill each; and that for the same were severally paid twelve and a-half cents each. It further sets forth, that the Astor House, of his own knowledge, has a bar and attendants thereto, and that within the bar are many decanters having liquids therein, resembling in color and appearance intoxicating liquors; and that divers persons partake of and pay for these liquids.

The affidavit of Mr. COWEN sets forth the fact of his having purchased a gill of brandy at the bar of the Astor House upon the 9th of July, and paying twelve and a half cents therefor. These constitute the papers in the case.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests made yesterday for intoxication was thirty, distributed as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Welsh	10
At the Jefferson Court, before Justice Davidson	13
At the Essex Police Court, before Justice Wood	7
Total	30

Robbery on Board the Isaac Newton.

Yesterday morning an extensive robbery was perpetrated on board the steamboat *Isaac Newton*, while on her way from Albany to New-York. The facts are as follows: The money belonging to the boat, amounting to $1,429, with $993 belonging to the Clerk of the boat, and $70 of the Steward's, in all $2,500, was deposited in the Captain's Office, in the drawer of a desk fronting the office window where the tickets are given out. About daylight the Clerk, W. H. COLSONOVE, of New-York, who had slept in the office during the night, stepped out for a few minutes, locking carefully the door as he left. Upon his return he immediately discovered the loss of the money. There was no indication of the window having been entered, and it was impossible for a person to reach the drawer containing the money from the outside. It is supposed some adroit thief, evidently on the lookout, entered the office by a skeleton key, or otherwise, in the absence of the Clerk. The alarm was soon given, and the steamboat upon nearing her dock, instead of landing rounded off the dock, when a small boat was dispatched for officers to come on board. Officers CROFT and WELCH, of the First Ward, came on board and immediately instituted a search for the recovery of the lost money. A thorough examination of the passengers was made, but with no clue to the whereabouts of the stolen funds. A Jew on board had in his possession $110 in bills, but the Clerk was unable to identify any of it as being a part of the money stolen. Upon the person of one of the passengers, giving his name as JOHN DUGAN, of Troy, was found a revolver. This man, together with a man calling himself JAMES HARRIS, known by the Officers as an old offender, were arrested and taken to the office of the Chief of Police, and subsequently brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the Mayor's Office. Nothing, however, could be substantiated against either of them, and they were discharged. Of the stolen money $300 was in gold and the balance in small bills, mostly State money. Some counterfeit bills were among the number, and it is hoped may lead to the discovery of those perpetrating the theft.

Public Cartman.

The regular monthly meeting of this body was held last evening at Milliman's Hall—JAMES MCLANEY in the Chair. The Executive Committee, to whom were entrusted the subject of inquiry as to a breach of the rules of the Association, were called on, but three members only appearing, the business was postponed. The absent members were fined. Several new members joined the Society—one of whom, who had been ten years in the business, was refused, in consequence of having forgotten to bring his license. The monthly payments were then proceeded with, after which the meeting adjourned.

An Editor Assaulted—Capt Rynders "down" on Mr. Tucker.

A warrant was yesterday issued by Justice WELSH at the Lower Police Court, against ISAIAH RYNDERS on the complaint of GIDEON J. TUCKER, the Editor of the New-York *Daily News*. In the affidavit made, it is alleged that RYNDERS called upon complainant at his office, and threatened to beat him the first time they met in the public street. The affair is said to have arisen from some remarks made in the *News*. The Captain is proceeding to extremities. He shouldn't be rash.

The Furey Investigation Committee.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, appointed to investigate the charges against the Street Commissioner, were to have met yesterday at 2 o'clock. Councilman GRAY was up to time, and about twenty minutes past 2 the Chairman made his appearance. After waiting about ten minutes the latter said he could wait no longer, and adjourned the Committee to a future day, which will be duly notified.

The Accident at the "Times" Building—Funeral.

The funeral of the young man, WILLIAM H. TIMPSON, who died from injuries received by the accident at the TIMES building on Tuesday last, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his mother, No. 120 Eldridge-street. The body was interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery. The funeral expenses, as well as that of the other victim to the same accident, young STEVENSON, were borne by the proprietors of the *Observer*.

Columbia College.

Columbia College resumes its studies, as will be seen by the advertisement, on Wednesday of next week. Although the old trees are gone, and the grounds now a dusty street, the College edifices stand lofty enough on a handsome terrace, cut off from the busy world below, and still devoted, as of yore, to good studies.

We hear that the incoming class is of goodly promise, both as to numbers and subjects.

Launch.

Messrs. LAURENCE & FOULKES launched from their yard, foot of North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday, at 5 o'clock, the ferry boat *George Law*; and next Thursday, at the same hour, they will launch the ferry boat *George Washington*. These boats are intended for the new South Tenth-street Ferry Co. Engines and boilers from Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY.

A Preacher Turned Horse Thief.

From the Chicago Tribune, 3d inst.

On Saturday night Officer FOX, in company with an officer from Kalamazoo, Mich., arrested at LAVI J NORTH'S Circus, a man of clerical and dignified appearance, white cravat, black coat, etc., on a charge of horse stealing. It appears that this individual, who calls himself Rev. S. J. TAYLOR, and who claims to be a preacher in good standing in the Methodist Church, hired a horse and buggy a few days since at Kalamazoo, to take a short ride into the country to preach. After proceeding about ten miles, he drove the buggy into a ditch, and broke off one of its wheels, and then took off the harness from the horse, filled a bag with prairie hay to answer for a saddle, and mounting his steed proceeded on his way toward Chicago. While going through a tamarack swamp some distance below the city, he accosted a company of men who were amusing themselves in various ways, and riding up to them, exclaimed, in a loud and nasal twang:

"My fellow travelers to eternity! you no doubt are surprised to see a minister of the Gospel in this unhappy plight, bestriding a steed without a saddle, ah, and with nothing better than a blind bridle wherewithal to guide his steps, ah; but oh, my hearers, behold in me a representative of the true church, which despises pride, pomp, and circumstances, and sends forth its servants, like John the Baptist, to cry aloud and spare not, ah, and to preach in the wilderness, to eat locusts and wild honey, and to be despised and tormented of men, ah! Yes, my brethren, in me behold a man who cares not for the lusts of the flesh and the devil, ah, and who is now on his way to Chicago, ah, to preach, and to warn, and to affright that second Gomorrah, and to foretell to its inhabitants the fearful doom which awaits it, ah. Therefore, I beseech you, as many as are here present, to tell me the road to that city of the plain, ah, that I may rapidly reach it, and shake off the dust of my feet against it."

The man directed the preacher now to go, and he left them, and arrived here on Saturday. In the meantime, however, selling his horse and pocketing the proceeds. On Saturday night, he visited the circus, and, as we said, while enjoying the sports of the ring, was arrested and taken to the watch-house. On examining his person a quantity of sermons, texts, skeletons of discourses, &c., were found upon him, and he offered to preach to the officers upon any theme they might select, which offer was declined. He was sent back to Kalamazoo yesterday morning, in custody of the officer who came after him.

FROM NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The Weather and the Mortality—Arrival of Coffins—Unfavorable Condition of the Sick—Horrible Incidents—Arrest for Alleged Robbery.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855.

A windy night has been succeeded by a cold, rainy morning, adding not a little to the discomfort and danger of the sick, and perhaps increasing the malaria of the destroying pestilence. It is the prevailing opinion this morning that the mortality was not as great yesterday as on the previous days: there were only eleven deaths at the City Hospital, and but 15 coffins ordered for at the Howard Association Office. Thirty deaths would perhaps be a fair computation for the last 24 hours, a decided falling off, if correct, from the forty or fifty which are known to have taken place daily on the three and four preceding days.

The arrival of Mr MYERS, from Richmond, yesterday, with 130 coffins, has remedied a most serious want, at least for a time. Mr. MYERS deserves great credit for his energy and noble perseverance. Before he returned to Richmond on his errand of mercy he labored incessantly in the hospital here, rendering every service in his power to the suffering. All honor and praise attend him.

The accounts from the sick are not so favorable today. Sister BERNARD, of the Catholic Orphans' Asylum, was seized with the prevailing epidemic yesterday. She has been most devoted in her services, and has the sympathies and prayers of every good heart in the community.

One of the horrible incidents that sometimes characterize visitations such as that which has fallen upon this city was revealed in a morning. A corpse that had laid unburied for eight days was discovered surrounded by the sick and dying. It may seem strange that such an event could happen, but it is no unfrequent occurrence to see whole families down and not a soul near them to give a glass of water, or even extend a word of comfort or sympathy. Persons are often found dead, not a soul having witnessed their illness or last agony.

An unpleasant circumstance transpired last evening, which has caused a great deal of excitement and comment. A person from New Orleans, who has been acting a prominent part here, and who was appointed, on account of his activity, Superintendent of the Hospital, was arrested and lodged in prison on the charge of stealing one thousand dollars worth of jewelry from the house of Mr. LEWIS, during the illness of the family. What will be the result of this matter cannot at this moment be divined. A resort to a summary mode by the gentleman called Judge Lynch is hinted at in various circles.

A Portsmouth letter in the Richmond *Dispatch*, says: The Physicians are quartered at two different places. Mr. WILSON, who lived in a very handsome cottage on the bank, has given it to the Physicians, and it is now occupied by Drs. WEBSTER and WALTERS, of Baltimore; Drs. HEWLS and MCDOWELL, of Richmond, and Dr. KENNEDY,

[illegible]

Official Position and Position of the Social Marriage Movement.

In a recent notice of *Mary Lyndon*, we spoke of it as having been written for the express purpose of recommending adultery, as a personal right and a social duty. This book is not an isolated performance,—published upon impulse, and with no further object than to express the writer's feelings and utter her sentiments in the care of the world. Its publication is part of a plan;—it belongs to a series of efforts, skillfully devised and carried forward with systematic ingenuity and perseverance, of which the ultimate aim is to subvert the present organization of society,—destroy the institution of Marriage, as recognized by the religion and laws of Christendom, and to substitute for it a Free Love System, in which Passion and personal inclination shall be the sole bond, and the sole sanction, of union between the sexes.

We apprehend that but a small portion of the public are aware of the progress which this system is making in this country at the present time. When the theories on which it rests, and by which it was vindicated, were first pressed upon public attention, they were ridiculed by those who looked only on the surface, and saw nothing in them beyond the vagaries of a few whimsical and disordered minds. Those who looked further, and were accustomed to trace social and moral influences to the ultimate principles on which they rest, foresaw the mischiefs that were likely to follow the inculcation of this new Philosophy. Under its complaints of existing institutions lurked, as they perceived, a radical and inveterate hostility to the restraints of Christianity and of law:—and beneath its vague inculcation of the necessity of new social organizations, in which human nature as it really is should be the groundwork and the guide, they detected the veiled advocacy of systems subversive of all morality, in which Lust would be the only Law, and Passion the sole guide of human conduct. Their assaults upon the system compelled a change of tactics; Socialism ceased to be openly advocated by its devotees, through their accustomed channels. Argument was ostensibly abandoned. The novel, the medical treatise, the biographical sketch, the adroit literary notice,—skillful delineations of the shadows of our social system,—these and kindred covert modes of advocacy have been substituted for open argument, and have served at once a double purpose,—diverting public attention from the object sought, and enlisting public sympathy for the evils attributed to the Christian system of society, and thus preparing the way for the remedies they have in view.

In this way the impression has been created that the danger is past,—that the advocacy of Socialism, and especially of those aspects of it which involve the overthrow of the Marriage institution, have been abandoned,—and that there can be no occasion for any further anxiety concerning its progress. This, in our judgment, is a very great mistake. We have taken considerable pains to inform ourselves on this subject,—and the result of our inquiries in the quarters likely to be the best instructed, convinces us that the principles of Socialism were never more ardently and zealously advocated, that they never had anything like so strong a hold on the sympathies and sentiments of a large portion of our society, and that they were never so extensively reduced to practice, as at the present moment in this City and in various sections of the country. The championship of Socialism, or of universal Libertinism and Adultery, which is but another name for the same thing—is carried forward under various disguises and by many different agencies;—but they all aim at the same thing,—the destruction of the Marriage Relation as it is created and recognized by Christianity and by law, and the substitution for it of a system which will permit every man and every woman to consult solely their own inclinations, in the relations they shall form and maintain. There are very many regularly organized societies, concealed more or less from public knowledge, in which these views are carried out. There are scores and hundreds of men and women, of intellect and accomplishment, by whom they are held more or less openly. And there are thousands in this City, especially moving in fashionable circles, and maintaining all the outward observances of society, who read these books and believe in the principles which they inculcate. And it is this *socialistic* element,—instilled thus through various agencies into society,—that has caused the desertions, the elopements, the adulteries, the formations, and the divorces, that have been so frequent of late years in the higher circles of social life, not a tenth part of which have come to the knowledge of the public through the press.

The seeds of this libertine philosophy,—sown broadcast in the poems of Byron and Shelley, and in the romances of Bulwer, George Sand and Eugene Sue,—the last two of whom were pupils of Fourier, who did more to organize and reduce it to a system than any other man,—were first promulgated in this country by Robert Owen and his son, and afterwards by Fanny Wright. These persons presented most prominently the infidel and communistic side of the system—dwelling especially on its relation to property and the priestcraft, and concealing, and sometimes even denying, that it had anything to do with marriage and the relations of the sexes. Owen's attempt to found a community at New Harmony, proved a disastrous, and in some respects, a ridiculous failure; but even its failure tended more to the spread of his doctrines, than a moderate success would have done; for his disciples were scattered over the country, and have not been idle. They have insinuated their principles in a thousand quarters which the knowledge of their Community never could have reached, and have planted the seeds of infidelity and socialism in various sections of the Union.

But the theories of Fourier, with his far more brilliant and specious scheme of Association and Social Reorganization, have had a wider influence on the public mind than those of the Communistic philosophers. Fourier himself was not calculated for a popular Apostle of any creed. His mind was mathematical in its tone, and he treated all questions of humanity and society just as he would a theorem in geometry. He classified, arranged and organized the passions—but he was not under their influence. A cold, hard theorist—a harsh, unattractive writer, he had no faculty of commanding public attention or of enlisting public interest. But he distilled his doctrines into minds of a different stamp, and through them they have acquired prodigious power. George Sand has proved more fascinating than Frances Wright. Eugene Sue has had more readers than the author of *Caleb Williams*. Victor Considerant, Albert Brisbane, Parke Godwin and Margaret Fuller, have had far more influence upon the public mind than the school of philosophers they have well nigh displaced.

It is now a little more than fifteen years since the first earnest attempt was made to introduce the system of Fourier into the United States. Albert Brisbane, the son of a wealthy citizen of Western New-York, had passed many years of his early life in Europe, where he had completed his education, and where he became the personal friend and pupil of Fourier. Of quick intellect, earnest nature, strong passions and enthusiastic temper, Brisbane soon became a thorough devotee of Fourierism, and enlisted in the labor of converting the world to this new creed. After some years spent in France and Italy, where he became thoroughly and practically familiar with all the modes of social life which there prevail, he returned to the United States and entered upon his new crusade. He published in a small volume a compendium of Fourierism,—in which the economical aspects of the system were put most prominently forward, its abstract philosophy being too vague for popular apprehension, and its moral inculcations being veiled under general maxims, well calculated to conceal the practical meaning which they involved. The book attracted little attention from the public at large, Mr. Brisbane's endeavor, in fact, being to impress its doctrines upon certain individuals of ability and influence, and to work through them, rather than affect directly the mass of the community. He was particularly fortunate, at the outset, in securing the cooperation of Horace Greeley, then the editor of the *New-Yorker*, who studied the system under the personal direction of Mr. Brisbane, and declared his willingness to aid in the promulgation of its doctrines and the promotion of its practical plans. His first article on the subject was published in the *New-Yorker*, entitled "Thoughts for Christians," of which the main object was to urge the necessity of some radical and thorough change in the existing organization of society,—and especially of superseding the system of *isolated households* or separate families. A paper called *The Phalanx* was soon after started, for the special purpose of advocating Fourierism, and Mr. Greeley was announced as one of its editors, and contributed regularly to its columns. The publication of the *Tribune*, however, which was commenced in the Spring of 1841, superseded these agencies, and offered a far more powerful means of giving currency to the new social theory. Besides the editorial advocacy, which was conducted by Mr. Greeley himself, an arrangement was made by which Mr. Brisbane occupied three columns every week with the presentation and vindication of Fourier's system of society,—the fundamental idea of which was embodied in the abstract maxim, that "*attractions are proportional to destinies*,"—a phrase that looks innocent enough, but which means that *the real and true destiny of men and women is to follow their attractions, or inclinations*. Mr. Greeley, in his writings on the subject, dwelt mainly on its economical aspects, and on the application of the theory of attraction to labor,—leaving its moral and religious phases almost entirely to his coadjutor.

In this way, by the persevering and able exertions of these two champions, laboring each in his appropriate sphere, through the columns of the *Tribune*, a prodigious impetus was given to Fourierism. Thousands were fascinated by its brilliant theories,—by its promises of a life of comparative ease, of social enjoyment, of attractive industry, of relief from the burdens and restraints of family life, and of the general escape from poverty and toil to comfort and easy independence. Associations were formed all over the country. There was one or more in Massachusetts, some in Western New-York, and others in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin; most if not all of which have since expired,—the North American Phalanx, which we believe is the last, unless we except the Raritan Bay Union, having recently advertised its domain to be sold at auction. These efforts to carry out the theories of Fourier were prompted and sustained by a Central organization in this City, of which, we believe, Mr. Greeley was President, and which had several affiliated societies in Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere. A new weekly paper, called the *Harbinger*, was started, to be the special organ of the movement, which contained translations of Fourier's writings and the contributions of his disciples in this country. But the *Tribune* continued to be its leading, and by far its most efficient advocate, and gradually numbered among its editors and contributors the ablest and most accomplished writers of the Socialist School. Parke Godwin, one of the early converts to the system, published a popular compendium of its leading doctrines, in which he stated, much more boldly and frankly than its other expounders had ventured to do, its relation to the institution of marriage,—admitting that it would of necessity involve the destruction of this institution as it is understood and established by Christianity and law, and substitute for it a relation of the sexes dependent solely upon personal inclination,—to be dissolved as well as formed, at pleasure. When involved in a controversy which he had himself invited, upon the general merits of Fourierism as a social system, Mr. Greeley attempted to ignore this application of its fundamental principle to the institution of marriage;—but the attempt was simply absurd. Whatever Mr. Greeley's personal views of the subject may be, no one who knows anything of the social philosophy of Fourier, can doubt that the doctrine of Passional Attraction is its central principle, and that its application to the relations of the sexes renders marriage, as a fixed, sacred and *permanent* relation between individuals, utterly impossible. The fundamental principle,—the "pivotal idea," as he terms it,—of Fourier's entire social system, is that the *Law of Attraction* pervades the moral, as it does the material, world; that the *passions* are the manifestations of this great law in humanity, as gravitation is its manifestation in physics;—and that it is just as absurd, just as hurtful, just as distinctly and decidedly a violation of divine order, to resist this law of Passional Attraction in its application to society, as it would be to resist the law of gravitation in the outward world. Free intercourse between the sexes,—an intercourse prompted and restricted by Passional Attraction alone,—is, therefore, an absolute, primary, inevitable necessity of his system:—and any denial of this by those who profess to believe in his theory, can only spring from ignorance, or a dread of meeting at the bar of public opinion responsibility for such a creed.

It is to Fourierism, therefore, and its introduction and promulgation, that we attribute the disgusting and detestable *Free Love* system which is openly advocated in *Mary Lyndon*, and which is obtaining a wide and alarming currency throughout the country. The seed thus planted by the Fourierites, has taken root and attained rapid growth, under the united efforts of a great many persons who have watched and watered it, in various ways. Scores of writers, under various disguises, advocating different objects, laboring apparently in different directions, have pushed it forward in public favor,—some by transcendental speculation upon social laws and woman's rights;—some by medical dissertations, directed apparently to the laws of physiology, but really drawing therefrom arguments against marriage as it now obtains;—some by vigorous and eloquent denunciation of existing evils,—true in itself, and therefore well calculated to win favor for the remedies towards which it dimly points;—in various ways and through various agencies, there has been a constant, earnest and effective pressure upon the public mind in this direction. Few of this class of writers have had greater influence upon intelligent persons than Margaret Fuller,—for a long time a leading writer in the *Tribune*, and author of a book on "Woman in the Nineteenth Century." Marked by great intellectual ability, large scholastic acquirements and a profound hostility to the institution of Marriage as established by law, this book, as well as the other writings of its author, has contributed very largely to the creation of a demoralized public sentiment upon this subject. But the same cause has been advocated with perhaps greater effect, by other writers of far less ability, and far less entitled to public respect. Among them is Dr. Lazarus, a gentleman of Hebrew birth, and an ardent Fourierist, who has published here a series of works, original and translated, from Fourier, St. Pierre, Toussenel, and the St. Simonians, in which Free Love, or the anti-marriage doctrines of his school, are clearly and boldly stated. They are openly avowed in his "Passional Hygiene," a book called "Comparative Psychology," and especially in "Love *versus* Marriage," which is dedicated, with the impious insolence characteristic of his school, "To all True Lovers—to the modest and brave of either sex, who believe that God reveals to the *instinct of each heart*, the laws which he destines it to obey; who fear not to *follow the magic clue of charm*, but defy the interference of all foreign powers!" This book is made up, to a considerable extent, of the views of Fourier, Swedenborg, the Transcendentalists and the St. Simonians—as Enfantin, Chevalier, and Mme. Flora Tristan, whose creed may be inferred from the following extract from her chapter on Love:

"Love, and *do whatever you will*, one of the fathers of the church has said.

"In this word is resumed the *entire gospel* of the Holy Ghost.

"When we love truly we are free, for *love is above all powers, and prevails over all constraint*."

If any one has a doubt that Free Love finds its chief advocates and defenders in the Socialistic writers, particularly the Fourieristic and St. Simonian, he will find abundant proof in this volume.

We have mentioned Swedenborg as one of the authors quoted and commented on by Dr. Lazarus, in support of his views. Although there is nothing in the writings of Swedenborg on which a vindication of such a system as that we are discussing could be based, there is no doubt that very many of its advocates make effective use of them in their advocacy of it. Although his doctrine of *conjugial* love,—implying the eternal, spiritual affinity of a single pair,—would naturally bind his disciples to an indissoluble monogamy, use is made of it to inculcate the propriety and duty of dissolving all false and merely legal relations; and many Swedenborgians make it a matter of conscience to repudiate all such relations and form new ones, with a view to more perfect and therefore permanent connections. It must, indeed, be obvious, that the natural and inevitable effect of any religious system which assails the fundamental principles of Christianity and seeks to substitute for it a new religious creed, must be to shake public confidence in the social institutions which rest upon Christian doctrine as their basis. Marriage is preeminently such an institution. It was founded by Christianity. It depends upon that for its vitality and integrity, and the prescriptions of law in regard to it are merely recognitions of Christian principles upon that subject. The tendency of a system of religious belief may, therefore, be to destroy the institution of marriage, even where no such purpose is professed or even suspected by its adherents. We believe this to be preeminently true of *Modern Spiritualism*, as it is called—which is as yet but an imperfectly organized religious faith, but which has advanced far enough to show that it is utterly and uncompromisingly hostile to Christianity, and that its influence is, of course, destructive to those social institutions which rest upon Christianity for their basis and support. The rapidity with which this new faith has been extended is most remarkable. Its influence is wider, stronger and deeper than that of any philosophical or socialistic theory, since it appeals to the marvelous in man, and takes hold directly upon the strongest sentiments of his nature. Judging from its rapid extension and widespread effects, it seems to be the new Mahomet, or the social Antichrist, overrunning the world. In five years it has spread like wild-fire over this Continent, so that there is scarcely a village without its mediums and its miracles. It has its preachers, its public lecturers, its speaking and healing mediums, as well as those for test manifestations, its newspapers and its literature. It takes the form of a Church organization and has its religious services,—its prayers and hymns, its sermons and conference meetings,—at which its doctrines are inculcated and the personal experience of its adherents is set forth. If it be a delusion, it has misled very many of the intelligent as well as the ignorant. If a deception, it has deceived sharp intellects or made them its accomplices. If it be a diabolical enchantment, it surpasses in the extent of its influence any that the world has hitherto experienced. But whatever it may be, its direct hostility to Christianity, to its principles and its institutions, is manifest and palpable; and it has, beyond all doubt, exerted a very powerful influence to prepare the minds of its adherents for a ready acceptance of the belief that Marriage, as a legal and Christian institution, is at war with the doctrine of *spiritual* affinities, and to be treated accordingly. The leaders of the Spiritualist movement,—those who stand before the public as responsible for it,—of course deny this tendency of their faith, just as some Fourierists deny the same aspect of Fourierism, and for the same reason. But such denials amount to nothing in the face of logical, inevitable deductions from their faith:—and we believe that the Spiritualistic apostles who have advanced farthest in the system—the best *mediums*—everywhere accept the doctrines of this school; that the "Spirits" teach them; that the great mass of the believers in the Spirit-Rappings accept the theory of "affinital relations" as of a more sacred character than those of the legal marriage, and that Spirits, according to their own revelations, in their intercourse pay no regard to the legal institution, but assert the right to follow their attractions. It is a well-known fact, moreover, that Spiritualism has had the effect, in hundreds of places, to break up long-existing marital relations; and that Spiritualists are forming associations in various quarters for the purpose of establishing a social order free from the legal restraints of civilization. But, apart from all this, the point we make is, that the whole tendency of Spiritualism as a religious creed, is, to destroy faith in Christianity, to undermine all respect for marriage as an institution which appeals to Christian precept for its sanctions, and thus to prepare the mind for this Free Love doctrine as a substitute for it.

The *Woman's Rights* movement tends directly and rapidly in the same direction,—that extreme section of it, we mean, which claims to rest on the absolute and indefeasible right of woman to an equality in all respects with Man, and to a complete sovereignty over her own person and her conduct. There are very many advocates for a modification of the laws concerning married women,—for an extension of the sphere of woman's labor and for other modifications of existing laws. To them we do not refer:—but to the ultra school, whose apostles claim for woman rights which nullify the very idea of Marriage, as anything more than a partnership *at will*, and who thus identify their cause entirely with that of the adherents of the Free Love School. The Christian institution of Marriage offers a perpetual barrier to the progress of what are technically styled Woman's Rights: and no one knows this better than Mrs. E. L. Rose, the personal friend and pupil of Frances Wright, and probably the ablest woman engaged in this enterprise.

Another sect which has aided directly in the promulgation of the Free Love principles, professedly on religious grounds, is that of the Perfectionists, which is under the leadership of J. H. Noyes, formerly a Presbyterian clergyman. It is a society of Religious Socialists or Communists, who teach free love, or mixed marriages, in a still wider sense than the Fourierists,—inculcating the marriage of *each man to every woman*, and *each woman to every man, within the pale of their church*, as the true doctrine of Christ! Their principal community, where most of the members reside, is in Oneida County, New-York; but there are branches at Brooklyn, Newark, and other places. In their First Annual Report they give their doctrine of sexual relations in a series of propositions, professing to support them by Scripture proofs, and citing the testimony of many of their members, as to the practical influence of such relations. Mormonism, with its revival of Oriental and Patriarchal customs, has, doubtless, had its share of influence in the promotion of these views.

Among the early disciples of Robert Owen, engaged in the Communistic experiment at New-Harmony, Indiana, was Josiah Warren. The practical failure of Communism drove him to the opposite idea of absolute Individualism; and he worked out a theory of social order based upon "Individuality," and the consequent principle of perfect freedom and independence, in the axiom *laissez faire*—"The sovereignty of the Individual to be maintained at his own cost." From this he inferred, logically enough, that as women have just as much individuality, and consequently as much sovereignty, as men, the legal relation of marriage has no rightful existence. One of his ablest and most prominent disciples is Mr. S. P. Andrews, who began with Fourierism but espoused Mr. Warren's views of the relation between the sexes. He made, through the columns of the *Tribune*, the most lucid exposition yet published of these opinions, in a controversy on the general subject of marriage. The discussion was commenced by Henry James, a literary gentleman of great ability, by a reply to some strictures of the New-York *Observer* upon the Swedenborgian or Spiritual marriage of the affinities—which Mr. James defended, while he denounced and ridiculed the legal bond, or "hand-cuffing of the police," as he styled it. In his remarks on the subject, Mr. Andrews took the broader ground of absolute freedom of the sexual relations—to which the *Tribune* replied, and a discussion of some length and greater warmth ensued, the main result of which was, that Mr. Andrews obtained access to the public for his arguments—which were plausible, forcible and not adequately refuted by the *Tribune*—as, in logical argumentation, Mr. Andrews was more than a match for his opponent.

This system found still another active and effective advocate in T. L. Nichols, who came to this City and published a flashy and disreputable paper called the *Aurora*, in 1841, or thereabouts, afterwards became a convert to Fourierism, and sifted his loose and demoralizing Socialism through several papers with which he had more or less connection. His early attempts in this direction were simply licentious and immoral, and belonged to that class of writings of which the police claims a much more rigid supervision than it exercises. But after espousing Fourierism he began to organize his licentious notions into a system, and wrote, in the *Dispatch* and the *Universe*, a series of papers entitled "*Woman in all ages*," afterwards published in a volume by Fowler & Wells, whose imprint is to be found upon most of the Socialist books published in this country. He afterwards obtained a degree as Doctor of Medicine, and formed a marriage connection with Mrs. Mary Gove, a Socialist lecturer and writer; and together they embarked in the publication of Socialist books. In 1852, he published one called *Esoteric Anthropology*, professedly a medical treatise, but really, a text-book of Socialism, in which the broadest theories of the Freedom of Woman are advocated on grounds of physical science or natural laws. Soon afterwards Nichols and his wife published a still bolder and more outrageous book, their joint production, entitled *Marriage*, in which every evil, every vice of civilization, is attributed to marriage, while the remedy for all these evils is Free Love, or the unrestrained Passional Attraction of Fourierism. It is, in effect, a Fourieristic work, though favoring Individualism, as a transition movement. The more recent book *Mary Lyndon*, the authorship of which, we believe, is avowed by Mrs. Nichols, inculcates the same doctrines in another form,—one calculated to enlist far more of popular interest, and consequently to be far more effective.

Henry C. Wright, a well known lecturer and writer on Abolitionism, Woman's Rights, Hydropathy, &c., has also written a work on marriage, maintaining the affinital theory, utterly repudiating the legal bond, and, in effect, advocating the same freedom claimed by the Fourierists, except that he allows but one love at a time, while Fourier teaches the "plurality of loving groups."

We have given all these details for the purpose of showing that this theory of Free Love, as it is styled, instead of being a casual, individual offensive vice, is largely and systematically inculcated by an organized Society, which has its literature, its sciences, its systematic plans of extension. It pervades the works of Spiritualist and Socialist writers. It enters into religious fanaticisms, and its prominent apostles have entered upon a vigorous propaganda.

Nor have all these efforts been without their fruits. The progress the theory has made, and the success which has attended the endeavors to reduce it to practice, may well alarm every friend of social order and Christian morality. There has been established for three years, a village or community in which this system is held and practiced, called "Modern Times," on Long Island. There is also a Secret Society, or League, in this City, whose weekly social gatherings, for lectures, music, dancing, &c., have been attended by hundreds, of persons of both sexes. These *soirees* are given at a large hall in Broadway, and an oath of secrecy is required of every visitor. "The Progressive Union," a Society "for Mutual Protection in Right," which in its declaration of principles, goes to the entire length of the Free Love Theory, has its central Bureau in New-York, its organ, with a wide circulation, and some hundreds of members, from Maine to California. The *Ceresco* Union, which occupies the site of a defunct "Phalansterie," in Wisconsin, has become notorious enough to be threatened with an application of the *Code Lynch*. A large society of Free Love Spiritualists are emigrating to a domain in Southwestern Minnesota, to found a society in accordance with their principles. Other groups and societies are forming, under what is claimed to be spiritual direction, and for a similar purpose.

While preparing for these open demonstrations, Free Love principles have affected legislation in several States, particularly in the West. By the new divorce law in Ohio, marriage in that great and populous State is made a limited partnership, which may be dissolved at the will of either party. Thus, Mrs. Love, a prominent Spiritualist, and Woman's Rights lecturer, recently obtained a divorce from her husband, who had other "affinities," and has married, *a la* "Mary Lyndon," the Spiritualist writer, Andrew Jackson Davis. The laws of Indiana and Illinois are nearly as liberal. A lady can leave New-York on a visit to her friends, put a notice of her application for divorce in some obscure paper, and the first her husband may know of her intentions, may be his seeing the published fact of her marriage to somebody else. Such instances, we are assured, have actually taken place.

The minds of the Western people seem to be as open to receive new ideas as the lands of the West are to culture. In the East, both are more settled and occupied, yet even here these notions of Spiritualism and Free Love find many disciples. We are told there are more members of the "Progressive Union" in Massachusetts than in any but the largest States. Boston and Charlestown particularly, are largely infected. Clergymen, formerly preachers of even evangelical denominations, are now lecturing on Spiritualism and its wildest heresies to large congregations. The whole West, and to a greater or less extent the whole country, has been deeply infiltrated, by all the agencies which we have pointed out, and which must be held responsible for this wide-spread demoralization, tending rapidly to a social revolution of a startling and alarming character. The danger, in our apprehension, is not that these theories will ever obtain ascendancy in the public mind, and supersede in law or in fact the existing institutions of society. But they unsettle the opinions, and affect the conduct of multitudes of our people. They scatter the seeds of vice and immorality. They disturb confidence in law and Christian principle. They are foremost among the influences which demand the attention, and the counteracting efforts of all the agencies on which society depends for its progress and purification.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Proposed Action of the Temperance Party.

Address of the State Temperance Society.

To the Friends of Temperance in the State of New-York:

Fellow-Citizens:—The officers of the State Temperance Society, entrusted by you from year to year with its concerns, take the liberty of addressing you very briefly, believing that an important epoch has arrived to the cause in which you have so long labored; a cause which has forced itself upon the minds of statesmen, the leaders of all parties, and the people universally.

By your past labors, you secured a Prohibitory Law, at the last meeting of the Legislature, by a vote of 81 to 45 in the Assembly, and 21 to 11 in the Senate.

This issue is not the one, in many respects, which originated with your Law Committee, and as it came from the hands of several of the most eminent jurists of the State. Still, we shall believe it to be Constitutional, until the Court of last resort decides to the contrary.

Any law of prohibition, however perfect, would meet with the same amount of opposition which the present law encountered.

The whole power of the liquor traffic, with its sympathizers, are combining to repeal the law. The traffic has become so enormously profitable, through the agency of cheap and poisonous drugs, that the dealers who look only to their gains will not yield them up without a desperate struggle, though they know full well that disease, misery, premature death, crime of every grade, and more than doubled taxation, are the legitimate and invariable results of their immoral and murderous trade.

Experience has fully taught us, that when men who hold office and who use those poisonous drinks, the sale of which is now prohibited by law, and whose duty is to execute it, they, as a general rule, *nullify* it. So on the contrary, when we find those in office who do not use these poisonous compounds, and are in favor of the Law, and who do not recognize property in them, when offered for sale as a beverage, it is faithfully executed.

Those Temperance men, then, who aid in the remotest degree in advancing men to office who drink the poison, the sale of which is now declared to be criminal, or who are opposed to the law prohibiting its sale as a beverage, we think, do great damage to sound Temperance principles.

As a Society, we disclaim all connection with parties. We accept from any party, nominations for office of men, who are:

First—Competent.

Second—Total abstainers.

Third—Who are known advocates of Prohibition.

If such men are not nominated by any party, we must seek, nominate, and stand by such men, wherever we can find them.

We believe that, rightfully, there can be no property in intoxicating liquors, when on sale as a beverage. The present law very justly and very wisely *declares them to be a public nuisance when thus offered*. This principle is wise, and should be universally maintained. If intoxicating drink, as a beverage, is safe and good as "one of God's gifts" to man for such use, every man in the State has a right to sell it, and all restrictions on such sale, more than on bread or clothing, is tyranny.

The officers of the New-York State Temperance Society have in view the advantage, or harm, of no particular party, the elevation to office of no particular men, or set of men. Their sole aim is to accomplish the objects of the Society as specified in its Constitution:

First—To put an end to Intemperance in this State.

Second—To secure, as soon as possible, by just and [illegible]

[illegible] means, the enactment and due execution of such laws as will remove those evils from the community, and effectually prevent their return.

As we approach the period when we are to exert our political influence in behalf of Temperance, we think we would say, see to it that in the interests of our cause we act in such a manner as to secure the greatest amount of good. We would apply to all the friends of Prohibition in each district most suitable men as a course in the coming election, as to [illegible] may appear best to secure the object for which we originally labor.

The executive committee of the State Society pledge themselves to their friends throughout the State, to continue their efforts to sustain the Prohibitory Law.

We cordially approve of the change of day for the meeting of the State Convention at Utica until the 3d of October. This change will afford time to decide how far the candidates for State Officers nominated by the various parties can be endorsed by the friends of Temperance.

Permit us, fellow-laborers in this movement, to urge upon you to exert your best energies to render your Prohibitory Law permanent, and when you approach the ballot-box for this purpose, approach it with your principles strongly impressed on your minds; and if they are to be carried to the ballot box, we can no more vote *for a spirit-drinker to govern us or execute our laws, than we can vote for a spirit-dealer for the like objects.*

We cannot close this address without expressing our gratification that so large a number of those formerly engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks (amounting we believe to several thousands) have in obedience to law, a sound public sentiment, and we trust a personal and well settled conviction of its immensity, abandoned the traffic forever. While thus frankly avowing the only principles upon which this Temperance organization can consistently rest or promulgate, we do most sincerely thank all helpers in the good work to which it is devoted, who have aided in any degree in checking that monster evil which has been the cause of so much wretchedness and ruin.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, President.

Albany, Sept. 5, 1855.

The Black Laws of Kansas.

From the Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat, Aug 27.

House of Representatives.

The following Council bill was presented:

"An Act to amend an act entitled an act to punish offences against slave property. Be it enacted, &c.

That two fifth section of the before recited act is hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

This bill, which was introduced into the Council by Mr. Coffeny, was summarily and contemptuously rejected by the House, by a unanimous vote.

By a strict construction of the twelfth section of the law referred to, any person could be sent to the penitentiary, with hard labor, for two years, for bringing into Kansas *Jefferson's Complete Works, Cowper's Task, Macaulay's Speeches, Patrick Henry's Writings*, or the published opinions of Washington, Franklin, the Adamses, John Wesley, Sydney Smith, Charles Dickens, and almost every modern author of genius—for nearly all of these contain expressions of thought, which would have a tendency to promote discontent among slaves if publicly promulgated.

An act exempting slaves from execution was reported. The report is a quaint and decidedly original production.

Here is a copy of the bill as reported:

An Act to exempt Slaves from Execution. Be it enacted, &c.

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, all household slaves owned by any resident of the Territory of Kansas, shall be exempt from sale under execution except for taxes. Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to exempt the slave or slaves of any Executor or Administrator on the forfeiture of his official bond.

Sec. 2. That male and female slaves living together as man and wife, by and with the advice and consent of the owner, shall not be separated by sale under execution; nor shall any child under the age of —— years, born of slaves, be separated by sale or otherwise from its mother.

Dr. Steinfellow said he did not intend to offer any amendment to the bill—he was opposed to it all the way through. This measure had already been discussed; and he thought the decision of the House on that occasion ought to have been respected. Although totally opposed to the bill in detail and as a whole, he would particularize some of his objections to it. It discriminated in favor of the rich man against the poor man; for you cannot exempt a single slave without exempting a larger sum than this Legislature had determined to exempt from execution. He understood that the Council had resolved to limit exempted property to $750 in value, and every slave was worth more than that. He was not willing to sanction such unjust discrimination as this would be. If this bill passed, a man who found himself liable to have all his property seized for debt, would convert it into slaves, and thus be secure from the law. The Speaker was not willing to encourage any law that would encourage that kind of dishonesty. He was willing to do anything honorable to encourage slaveholders to emigrate to the Territory, but he would not vote for this bill.

Mr. Marshall said he thought this bill was an excellent one. He thought it wrong to sell a husband from his wife, or to separate forever a mother and her child. He thought that it was for the interest of Pro-Slavery men to pass this law, even if it did lead to swindling among bankrupts; for, by giving a good opportunity to Free-Soilers to swindle in this way, they would soon lay aside their "conscientious scruples" and purchase slaves—thus becoming advocates and defenders of the peculiar institution!

It would also lead to the emigration of a certain class of large speculators in the South, whose vote and influence at this particular time would be highly beneficial to the Slave interest in the territory. He was exceedingly anxious for the passage of this bill—it would be beneficial alike to slaves and slaveholders.

Mr. Matthias expressed himself in favor of the political principles, morality, philanthropy, and religious sentiments expressed in "the beautiful and able report" just read, but was free to confess that the objections accompanying it had not provided against the evils contemplated by it. This bill proposes to exempt from execution slaves, but does not provide against owners separating families by private sale—does it?

Mr. Anderson thought it too obvious for argument that such a bill as this would discriminate between the citizens of the Territory in favor of the rich man, and believed it right and proper that it should be rejected. It contained principles that recognized principles which originally emanated from the clergy of the dark ages of Abolition—the principles of rascals and scoundrels—the unprincipled, he ought to say, for which Abolitionists had been contending for years—that "man cannot hold property in man." Yes, Sir, it yields their unprincipled that there can be no property in slaves; for if you will not allow trade in them, as a matter of course, they are not property. It would work injuriously to the rights of the owner. Suppose a negro committed some crime, this bill does not allow him to sell him, unless he sells all his family with him. Slaveholders could not get rid of a bad negro, unless he committed a capital crime and was hung for it. The arguments of the gentleman from Maryville (Mr. Marshall) had astonished him. He believed that his advocacy of the bill had emanated from a kind disposition, a desire to push through the gentleman from Washington's (McGee) hobby. For it was merely a hobby of Mr. McGee's—he was sensible as all other subjects; but on this point he was a perfect monomaniac. he has thought over it and nursed his pet hobby so long, that he has become insane regarding it. Mr. Anderson then proceeded to "pitch into" Mr. McGee, for virtually incorporating in this act the "vile and pestilential doctrine that man cannot hold property in man." Is this possible, he asked, in apparent indignation, to be assumed and acknowledged by the first Legislature of Kansas, a Pro-Slavery body? "This bill," he said, "would work greater injustice than ever had been worked by any bill on earth." He then showed how it might be the means of working injustice to the poor men of other States, as well as Kansas, by a rich man getting their services or goods and then bolting to the Territory without settling up. He concludes in these words:

"It would be a crime of the deepest die to pass this law. If ever men are justified in resisting the laws, I think that the passage of this act by this Assembly would justify the people rising and saying, 'You are an iniquitous and corrupt body, and we will not obey your laws.'"

Dr. Steinfellow said he was opposed to the bill, not only because it unjustly discriminates, but because its principles are wrong. He did not think the principle of separating husband and wife or child and mother was wrong. "I do not pretend to be any better than God's chosen people were, or God himself; and God framed laws which allowed the separation of husband and wife and of families. I believe, sir, it is right to sell a mother from her child or a wife from her husband; if I did not, I would vote for this bill." He then showed that tax sales would nullify the object of the bill, and he thought that it would make the condition of the slave worse than it is. "This act," he said, "entails all those things on the slave that you seem to consider evils. I don't sell them evils; to sell slaves is a right; a right recognized by God himself; recognized by every Southern State."

The vote was then called and the bill rejected—17 to 3.

Among the acts passed by the House, on the 31st of August, was the Leavenworth Improvement Association Bill.

Sporting.

A match race has been made, to come off on the 20th inst., in 18 feet working boats, between Captain Daniel Grimes and Mr. John Palmerston, of Whitehall, for $250 a side. A deposit of $20 has been made. The race to be from Whitehall-slip, around Gibbet Island and back.

BRIGGS.

A GLORIOUS TRINITY OF MARTYRS.

THE THREE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES.

Very Contumacious Still.

BRIGGS INDIGNANT.

BRANCH SUBSIDES.

McKellar Appears and Testifies, but is Exceedingly Cool.

McCANN STICKS BY JUDGE DALY.

SO DOES TIMOTHY WEBSTER.

AN INTERESTING SEASON.

Alderman Briggs, after giving to the world the soul-stirring narrative of Branch's travels in search of Hayward's geneology and ancestry, determined to follow up his supposed victory over the ponderous Chief by resuming his exciting investigations into the mysterious affair of the Black Trunk, and the momentous questions involved in the appropriation or the black cloth of the Henry Clay funeral, and in the administration of the dog-pound funds.

THE COMMITTEE MEETS.

A meeting of the Committee was accordingly called for yesterday, at which the hitherto "contumacious" witnesses were summoned to appear. They did appear, and with them an audience of about ten persons, exclusive of the gentlemen of the Press. Briggs was no longer alone; he had received an accession of dignity in the person of Alderman Tucker, who sat a silent spectator of the proceedings almost from the beginning to the close.

BRIGGS TAKES HIS SEAT.

Alderman Briggs took his seat at three precisely. At the other end of the table and directly opposite to him was Mr. McKellar, apparently immersed in the consideration of a variety of papers supposed to be connected with the business for which he had been called before the Committee.

The Alderman waited for a minute or so, and then, burning no doubt with impatience to draw from the witnesses a full revelation of the profoundly engrossing and all important secrets in regard to which they had heretofore maintained such a tantalizing and contemptuous silence, said: We will wait a few minutes for Alderman Hoffmire, and then, if he don't appear, we will proceed.

The Alderman waited, but no Hoffmire came.

"I think," said he at length, that we need wait no longer for Alderman Hoffmire. We will go on; and the Clerk will begin by reading Judge Daly's order."

CLERK READS JUDGE DALY'S ORDER.

The Clerk accordingly read the order.

MACKELLAR TESTIFIES UNDER PROTEST, OR TESTIFIES NOT AT ALL.

Alderman Briggs—Mr. McKellar, you will be the first witness in this case under these circumstances.

McKellar said it was all right.

Briggs—Have you been affirmed?

Witness—I have been affirmed two or three times; I will again, though, if you want it.

Briggs—I think it would be as well to affirm again. Some exceptions have been taken to the form of the oath administered before. Hold up your right hand, Sir.

McKellar held up his right hand, and the oath was administered according to the form prescribed in the printed record of the proceedings before Judge Daly.

Briggs then proceeded with his questions. "Mr. McKellar," he said, blandly, "the first question will be, What is your position? What are your duties in the Police Department?"

McKellar—(inwardly occupied in reading his papers) replied, after a pause—I shall answer that question, but I will do so for my own satisfaction; and all these questions that are laid out by the Judge I shall answer for my own satisfaction in the case; but I wish the Committee to understand that I will, in no degree, and I do not, under any circumstances, recognize their right or power to examine me at all, even as to the above-mentioned questions, unless my counsel advises me to it; and I believe the law in the matter has been determined by the Judge of the tribunal to which they can appeal; I will now answer this question, and say that my position in the Police Department is that of Clerk to the Chief of Police; that, I believe, you have on record before.

Clerk—Yes, Sir.

Briggs—What salary do you get?

MACKELLAR WON'T "GO INTO DETAILS" ABOUT HIS DUTIES.

Alderman Tucker—(To witness)—The question he (Brigg) asked was, what your duties were?

Briggs—Yes. What are your duties?

McKellar—I am Clerk to the Chief; that expresses it all; Clerk of the Chief of Police embraces all the duties, but perhaps you want me to go into a detailed statement; if you do you will have to wait until another day.

Alderman Tucker—It was the intention of the Chairman that you should answer the question more fully.

Briggs—(To witness)—I don't consider that that is answering the question, Sir. What are your duties? What duties do you perform?

McKellar—It would be very hard to tell you—they are as varied as the weather.

Alderman Tucker—I suppose you could name some of the more important duties?

McKellar—My duty is everything. I don't know anything that is embraced in the English language that is not part and parcel of my duty, in some shape or way.

Briggs—You are a very important officer—ain't you!

McKellar—I do not know any other way I can answer it, but that I am clerk—and, being so, that includes everything, because I have charge of all clerical matters connected with the office.

Briggs—You have charge of the books? A.—Yes, Sir.

Question—Do you keep the accounts of the office? Answer—Yes, that is embraced in the duties of the Clerk.

Q—Do you receive the applications for appointments? A.—No, Sir; I did do it formerly.

Q.—You did it for some time? A—I did; I do not do it now; I did it formerly; but that is not the question that was asked of me.

Q.—Do you pay out any moneys? A.—(After a foreboding pause)—Well, I suppose I may as well answer that, and say that I do.

MACKELLAR GROWS SWARTHY.

Q.—Have you charge of the room there is that office that is kept for the reception of the stolen property? A—I don't see that that is embraced in the resolution; I decline to answer it.

Clerk—(to Briggs)—Will I put that down?

Briggs—Yes, certainly.

McKellar—(to Clerk)—Mr. Selmes, put down my answer straight.

Clerk—It is all right. (The question was written and read over to McKellar.)

Briggs—Do you decline answering that?

McKellar—Yes; but wait till I see. (He meditates.) Well, I will say that it does not come within the scope of the resolution, and I therefore decline to answer it.

Briggs—Well, you decline answering the question?

McKellar—(Testily)—Take my answer as I give it, Alderman.

Alderman looks at the ceiling composedly.]

Briggs—Is it your duty to examine policemen in respect to charges that are preferred against them? A.—I do not see that embraced in the order of Judge Daly so-and, and therefore I decline to answer it.

Clerk read the reply as he had taken it down; one word in his version was, "I do not see it embraced in any order of Judge Daly."

McKellar—You have not got that right; I say "I do not see that that is embraced within the order of Judge Daly."

MCKELLAR GROWS EMPHATIC AND SEVERE.

Briggs—Is it your duty to recommend or reject applications for the police department, and have you recommended or rejected any?

McKellar—(to Clerk)—Try to get that question fairly. [Applause.] I object to answering it; in the first place I consider the question impertinent, and in the next place it is not embraced within the resolution, or the order of the Judge, and I decline answering it.

Q.—Is it your duty to take charge of the Dog Pound and regulate the money affairs of that place? A.—I do not find that among my list of questions, and I, therefore say, that as it is not embraced in the resolution nor in the order of the Judge, I decline to answer it.

MCKELLAR GROWS THOUGHTFUL WHEN ASKED ABOUT HIS SALARY.

Briggs—(disdainfully.—"Not embraced in the order of Judge?"

McKellar—No, nor in the resolution.

Briggs—(heroically)—Well, we will leave that subject and proceed further. What salary do you get? A. $3 a year.

Q.—Do you get any compensation over and above your salary?

McKellar grew thoughtful, straightened himself, pulled down his waistcoat, and rested his head on his hand in an attitude of profound meditation. Then he said, "That is a very queerly-worded question, and I do not see how it can be answered. It does not refer to anything past; it refers to the present. I would like you to explain what you mean by it. Do you mean to ask whether the Common Council provide for my regular compensation over and above my salary? Do you mean whether I have heretofore got any other or more than my present salary?"

Briggs—(with a dignified air)—I put the question exactly as it reads. You need no explanation from me in that affair. You can answer the question answer it.

McKellar—(cautiously:—I can say that I have got no other emolument heretofore over and above my salary.

Briggs—That is your answer?

McKellar—I have answered that question; it is down in my first examination, and I want to give the answer as briefly as I can.

Briggs—(growing imperious)—Do you or do you not get any other salary or any pay for any other services in that department over and above your salary?

McKellar—I have answered the question as far as I shall answer it, and I am within the order of the Judge, I believe.

The Clerk read the answer as he had taken it, and asked the witness if that was correct.

McKellar—I said I got compensation above my salary; I answered that already.

Briggs—I will put the questions as they are down here. You appear very particular to answer them only as they are laid down.

McKellar—The answers I give are according to law; I want them to be so.

THE DOG POUND.

Briggs—Have you paid $600 to $1,000 dog-pound surplus, since the last meeting of the Committee?

McKellar—(promptly)—In answer to that I will say that I have not had any dog-pound surplus. I do not know the meaning of the term.

Briggs—Is that your answer?

Here a protracted silence ensued, the Alderman evidently "pausing for a reply," and McKellar being busy in the meantime with his pencil.

Briggs—Come Mr McKellar, can't you answer?

McKellar—(coolly)—I am writing down the answer; I will give it to you as quick as I can.

Briggs—(impatiently)—You must hurry up.

McKellar—(very coolly)—You cannot horry me up; I will take my time, Alderman.

Briggs—I am willing to give you plenty of time, if you show yourself up right

BRIGGS SHOWS CHERUBISH AND MACKELLAR RUDDY COOK.

McKellar cast hued his sickeal labors with the utmost composure. Briggs, whose remaining stock of patience was evidently ebbing at a rapid rate, loudly called out, "Come, come, Mr McKellar I don't know that we can be detained here in this way any longer. If you are writing a history there—the Alderman in this case, as in many others, preserved a strict non-contention in the expression of his countenance)—if you are writing a history there," said he, "I don't know what you are writing. We will give you all the leisure we can," he continued, "in fact, we have given you too much leisure already."

McKellar kept writing a minute or two more, and then, raising his head, and with the air of a man eager to set having performed his duty to his own entire satisfaction, quietly said. There, Alderman, I guess that will do. I answer, I reckon, I have not as any dog-pound surplus, I do not know the meaning of that term. I have received $650 for the redemption of dogs in lieu which has been eventually in the use of the City, but of which I made a formal demand, which was, in truth, but a transfer from one account to another. This formal demand or transfer was made nearly one month earlier than it was customary to make it, but it was not done because of any action or fear of action on the part of this Committee.

Q.—When did you pay this money into the Comptroller's office? A.—That don't come within the resolution, but that I will answer it by saying, that I don't recollect.

Q.—How long then, did you hold this money in your hands? A.—I don't see that that comes within the resolution, and I shall decline to answer it. (He hesitates.) Well, I may as well answer that, as it is down in my affidavit already published the 1st of April, 1855.

The Clerk read the last question and the reply to it

Briggs asked the witness if that was all the answer he had to make.

McKellar—I decline answering that. It don't come within the scope of the resolution at all.

Q.—What decided you make of that money? You say it was in the use of the City; how did you use it for the benefit of the City? A.—That is not embraced in the resolution, and I decline to answer it.

Briggs—(solemnly)—I will put this question in regular form. Why have you retained this money in your hands so long?

MACKELLAR GROWS DISRESPECTFUL.

McKellar—I don't know as that is any of your business. I don't know that this Committee have any right to inquire into it, nor do I think it is embraced in the resolution.

Briggs—(looking pugnacious)—You don't think it is any of my business, eh? You decline answering, Sir?

McKellar—I have answered the question. I do not think it is any of your business, and I cannot give any other answer.

Briggs—Well, you refuse to answer?

McKellar—I told you I would answer these questions; and I have answered this, I believe.

THE BLACK TRUNKS.

Briggs evidently approached this subject with a deep consciousness of the awe and solemnity with which it has heretofore been surrounded in the eyes of a deeply interested and curious public

Q.—(propounded in hollow tones)—Do you know what disposition was made of A LARGE BLACK TRUNK?

McKellar—(serious-ly)—One moment. I see this (referring to a previous question) is one of the Judge's questions, and as I determined to answer them, I will try and see what way they can be answered. (A pause.) I will say, in answer to that question about the dog pound money, that the reason why I kept it so long, is that it was to settle up the accounts against the City.

Briggs—(pleasantly)—Do you settle the accounts for the City? Is that a portion of your business? A.—I decline to answer any such question, because of its not coming within the scope of the resolution.

Briggs returned to the mystery of the black trunk. Q.—Do you know what disposition was made of a large black trunk, sealed or locked, that was received in the office of the Chief of Police, some time since, of which no account has been rendered?

McKellar—(to Clerk,)—When you get that question down, Mr. Selmes, will you read it over to me if you please, and I want you to take my answer down literally as I give it. I am not aware—(this was said with much emphasis)—I am not aware that any trunk has been received in the office of the Chief of Police of any kind or description of which no account has been given; but I utterly deny that any trunk has been received there of the character named or described—(to the Clerk,)—Did you get that down?

The Clerk nodded assent.

McKellar resumed—Of the character named or described, except one that was brought to the office containing the papers of a deceased relative of Brockholst Carroll, which trunk and papers have been delivered up to the Surrogate of the County of New-York. No other black trunk, of my knowledge, or sealed trunk, ever having been received in the office, of the kind or description there referred to. I think that is the only sealed trunk ever in the office, to my knowledge.

Clerk—The only *sealed* trunk you saw?

McKellar—Yes, Sir: but there were plenty of them locked.

Briggs—(examining a printed form)—I see by the report of the Chief of Police, that two or three black trunks are received here.

McKellar—Isn't there an account of them given in it?

Briggs—(suggestedly)—An account given—two of them—I—believe so.

McKellar not being able to gather anything of a definite character from the Alderman's reply, asked to see the book, and it was handed to him. "Let me look at that," said he, "and point to what does you refer to."

Briggs—(with an air of triumphant candor)—There is one—the first. See how it has been dispersed of.

McKellar took the book and manipulated the leaves in a manner that would forcibly remind one of a clever conjurer before a country audience going to "astonish the natives" by turning a bundle of bouquets and half a dozen handkerchiefs out of an apparently empty basin. "One black leather trunk," said he, reading, "contents unknown, found at Pier No. 14 North River, by Officer Newman, &c. Now, turn over to the general observations and you find it stated that where there is no disposition marked opposite in the property mentioned in the statement, the property mentioned still remains in this office waiting for claimants or owners. I think that is accounted for sufficiently."

Briggs—(in very mild tone)—Does that trunk still remain in your office?

McKellar—It is so stated there (in the report)—and on my veracity I state it to be true.

Briggs—I find another trunk down in the same way.

McKellar—I'll be so down it is so accounted for.

Clerk—Will I put that down?

Briggs—He has answered the question.

McKellar—Oh, Alderman, I suppose that is only a little side issue between you and myself!

Briggs was silent as to that, but he went on:

A TRUNK PRINTED IN HAND-BILL FORM.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of a reward of $35 being offered for a trunk printed in hand-bill form (?) and handed into your office?

McKellar—I decline to answer it for the reasons I have already given; it don't come within the resolution, and I decline to answer it on that account.

Q.—How long since has there been a sale of stolen property in your office? A.—I decline to answer it for the same reason.

Q.—Has there been any stolen property sold within five years that has been received in the Chief's Office? A—That is not embraced in the resolution, and I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you decline to answer it?

McKellar thought he had given a sufficiently definite verbal reply, and now, in order to render it still more emphatic, he cocked his eye at the Alderman and *winked!*

BRIGGS ENTERS ON A POLITICAL PHASE OF THE INQUIRY.

Q.—Did Mr. Matsell ever tell you that a certain applicant for police, belonging to one of the lower Wards, must not be appointed on account of being a Know-Nothing?

(Loud laughter, in which McKellar joined heartily.)

McKellar—Pardon me, but I cannot—(laughing)—I cannot contain myself.

Briggs—(highly offended)—These things will all be shown up at the proper time.) Do you answer the question?

M'KELLAR BECOMES INDIGNANT.

McKellar—I decline answering it. (He considers.) I will vary that, however, for my own satisfaction—not because I suppose you have any right, but for fear the least implication could be drawn against him, I answer most decidedly, no, he never did, in any instance interfere in such matters. It was entirely foreign to all his actions in conduct since his connection with the Police Department. I do that simply as an act of justice to him, but I protest against your right to ask such a question. Hereafter I will not be drawn into any to endoes against anybody. I want to warn you of that.

Q.—Did you ever use your influence against any politician on that ground? A.—(rather warmly)—I consider that an insult, and I do not know how to answer it. In the first place, it is none of the business of the Chairman of this Committee whether I did or did not; in the next place, I consider the question improper, because not embraced within the resolution.

Briggs—(apologetically)—My object in asking you is because a great many rumors are in circulation, and it is said that against many good men have been set aside for others greatly inferior. That is why I asked you.

"A PALPABLE HIT."

McKellar—(tartly)—That is only your own imagination.

Briggs—These things are well posted. They must be investigated.

McKellar—It may be some of the thieves I saw chasing around your house here that you have reference to, but it ain't been any good man to my knowledge that has been set aside.

Briggs—(small)—I know plenty of them,—for some reason entirely a mystery to me.

Having uttered this profound observation, Briggs relapsed into a few moments' silence. He resumed, however.

BRIGGS INSISTS ON M'KELLAR'S SWEARING WHERE HE WAS BORN.

Q.—Are you a citizen of the United States?

McKellar—(laughing)—I believe I have answered that already. If the Court compel me to answer it twice, I will.

Briggs—You said your mother told you that you were born in this country, but I would like something more positive than that.

McKellar—I believe I was there at the time it happened, but I cannot remember the facts precisely. If you take that as evidence I will give it to you

Briggs—But we want you to answer the question.

McKellar—I believe I have answered it as far as I can.

Q.—Do you decline to answer that question? A.—I do not answer it otherwise. The Judge says it is impudent in you to put that question; and the matter, at any rate, has to be decided hereafter; the Judge says so in these papers.

Briggs—Not at all—that is an entirely different matter altogether. What answer do you make to this? A.—I answer that I have already answered it, and I can answer no further.

Briggs—(very mildly)—Does that trunk still remain in your office?

McKellar—Yes; I was one of them myself for a week.

Briggs—As long as we have got the people to back us, we consider ourselves equally as safe.

THE DOG-POUND AGAIN.

Q.—Have you had charge of the Dog-pound this season? A.—I decline to answer the question, Sir, for the same reason I gave before

Q.—How much money do you now hold as a surplus from the last Dog pound?

McKellar maintained a dignified silence.

Q.—Do you decline answering that question? A.—Yes, for the same reason.

A GRAVE TOPIC INTRODUCED.

Briggs, with a countenance appropriately lugubrious and melancholy, now entered on the solemn inquiry as to the disposition of the cloth used to the decoration of the City Hall on the occasion of the celebration of the obsequies of Henry Clay.

Have you any knowledge, he asked, of the black cloth that was used here to decorate this house, in remembrance of Henry Clay?

(Here the audience and the witness, with a most culpable levity, actually burst into laughing.)

Let me ask you, said McKellar—I am not now speaking in evidence—but let me ask you if you want me to tell you what I have heard?

Briggs—I want you to answer the question.

McKellar—I am asking you, outside of the legal proceeding, whether you want to know of my own knowledge, or from what I have heard?

Briggs—If you have got any knowledge of it yourself, we would like to have it.

BRANCH, IS IT POSSIBLE?

McKellar—I will answer that, and say that I have no knowledge of what became of that cloth, but I did hear that Mr Branch had a very large piece of it; and that it was taken off the President's desk, as I understood. But I have no knowledge of it myself, and don't know anything about it at all.

Q.—Don't you know of any one else that has a large piece of it? A.—I did not say I knew any one who had; I say of my own knowledge I know nothing at all about it.

Q.—Have you never heard of others having coats, talmas, &c, made out of it? A.—I have heard what was said here in Committee, and that is all, and that you have all down in writing, I expect.

Briggs—You don't tell all you have heard.

McKellar—I told you all I know on that subject. I don't know anything; I told you what I heard, viz.: that Stephen H Branch had a large piece that came off the President's desk in the Aldermen's room; now I don't know that that is true; I heard it.

MCKELLAR INDIGNANTLY REPUDIATES BLACK-MAILING.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money from policemen for urging their claims for appointment before the Board of Commissioners?

The Clerk read over the question three or four times, but Briggs made a series of corrections every time; finally it stood as above with the addition of "or applicants for policemen"

McKellar leisurely composed himself to write a reply. He had been occupied several minutes, when Alderman Wakeman came to the door.

"Won't you come in, Alderman, and take a seat" shouted Briggs

Wakeman came in and took a seat.

McKellar pursued his writing attentively.

Briggs grew restless. "Come," said he to the witness, "cannot you get that down in short hand, or some other way, and then you can get it up another day?"

McKellar—No; I want to get it down so that the Clerk can read it

Clerk—And I can't read short hand.

Briggs—(turning, half in sorrow, half in anger, to Wakeman)—Not being exactly a lawyer, Alderman, can the witness on the stand get time to write down the answers?

Wakeman—That depends upon the discretion of the Court

McKellar—(to Wakeman)—Perhaps you will say whether this business is properly organized here?

Wakeman—(hurriedly)—I am not here to decide questions of that sort.

(Another pause.)

Witness, (with a satisfied air)—There, Alderman, I guess I have got that well enough.

Briggs—Yes; you might have a history of your life there.

McKellar—(soothingly)—Oh, no; take it easy. (Laughter.) This question I will answer for my own satisfaction—privately, as heretofore, against the right or authority of this Committee to propound it. I answer that I never did receive any money or other valuable consideration, either directly or indirectly, for urging the claims of the appointment of any person whomsoever; but, on the contrary, whenever any recruiter dare to approach me with the view of anything, either directly or indirectly, I reported the fact to the Board of Commissioners, who invariably rejected such an unworthy applicant. I deny this imputation most emphatically, in all its length and breadth.

Briggs—I should think that was pretty well answered.

McKellar—I intended to answer it well.

Briggs—That is right. Why don't you answer all the questions that way that were put to you before?

McKellar—I did that for my own satisfaction. I do not think you have any right to ask any question whatever and I protest against your right to ask me any question whatever

Briggs—(with great moderation)—How long have you been attached to the Police Department? That is a little, simple question.

McKellar—I have answered that, it is already on record

Q.—How? A.—At the first meeting here I answered it, the question and answer are on record.

Q.—How much stolen property is there in the Chief's Office now unclaimed? A.—I decline answering for the same reason.

Briggs—Well, it is useless to lose time here when you decline answering.

McKellar—I think you have been using the same very well.

Briggs—You have been answering a question only here and there.

McKellar—I answered every question that was proper.

Briggs—That will do, Mr. McKellar, for to-day.

Clerk—(to McKellar)—Will you leave me your notes, Mr. McKellar?

McKellar—Yes. I will give them to you, but I must get them back again; I believe you are a gentleman.

Clerk—What do you say?

McKellar—I say I must have them back again.

Clerk—Certainly, but you said something beside that.

McKellar—I said I believed you were a gentleman. Is that an implication on your character? (Laughter.)

Clerk—(decomposedly)—It is out of place

McKellar—(calmly)—I merely say so. I don't believe you are anything else.

Hereupon Mr. McKellar handed his notes to the Clerk and withdrew.

MR. M'CANN IS LIKEWISE CONTUMACIOUS.

Michael McCann, another of the "contumacious witnesses," was then sworn, and took his seat opposite Alderman Briggs, armed with a printed copy of Judge Daly's decision, which he proceeded very coolly to peruse.

Briggs—Mr. McCann, what Ward are you attached to?

McCann calmly pursued his study of the decision.

Briggs—Do you decline answering that question?

McCann—I want to find out how it is first.

Briggs—I guess there never was such a set of witnesses before any Court in this City before. What Ward are you attached to in the Police?

McCann—The Nineteenth.

Briggs—What position do you hold?

McCann—Is that question in Judge Daly's decision?

Briggs—Let me see what than questions are. I do not think we want to go exactly by them.

McCann—I do.

Briggs—We will try and suit you some day, if we don't to-day.

STANDS OR FALLS WITH DALY.

McCann—I have got the questions Judge Daly decided that I was to answer before me, and I do not go outside of them.

Briggs—Won't you answer any other questions except what are laid down there?

McCann—I shall not go outside of Judge Daly's decision, and I shall refuse to answer all other questions.

Briggs—Do you refuse to answer respecting the position you hold in the police?

McCann—I will answer the questions that Judge Daly has put down here according to his decision. You can read the decision.

Tucker—Judge Daly in his decision says: "and also testify and give evidence respecting the matters embraced by the resolution, a copy of which is annexed."

McCann—I never received but one decision from Judge Daly, and I have a copy of that decision and a true copy before me.

Briggs—We are satisfied with Judge Daly's decision.

McCann—So am I.

Briggs—It covers all the ground we require.

McCann—The decision refers to all questions embraced in the resolutions of the 15th of March. That is the decision I received from Judge Daly.

Briggs—You must use your own judgment. We won't judge for you.

Tucker—I will read the Judge's decision as it is here (producing a printed slip.)

HE NEVER RECEIVED THAT DECISION.

McCann—I never received that decision, and it is not likely I ever will.

Tucker then read from the decision, which he thought embraced every question.

Briggs—Oh, these gentlemen understand the decision; they understand all about it

McCann—I never received such a decision from the Judge.

Briggs—It was published in all the newspapers.

McCann—I never read it. I will answer all the questions embraced in the decision

Briggs—I wish you to answer other questions.

McCann—I cannot go outside of the Judge's decision.

Briggs—Do you decline that you should answer all questions having any bearing on the Police Department, respecting corruption of anything else.

McCann—He says nothing to me about corruption.

Briggs—You must be your own judge of what he says

McCann—Judge Daly or one of his officers sent me his decision. If it be here that he will issue an attachment against me for contempt if I am receiving any day's salary in the meeting of the Committee, I refuse to answer, or attending, refuse to answer "any questions is contained in the document so addressed to the said petitioner." Now, the question is that of your Clerk, of the questions which I refused to answer.

Briggs—I don't know anything about how you understand it. I understand that you are to answer all questions that relate to the Police Department.

McCann—I do not so understand. You brought me before Judge Daly. I abide by his decision.

Briggs—I am afraid we will have to bring you before him again

McCann—I have been before him once and I am satisfied. Judge Daly has just as much right to serve one of those extra decisions on me as he had upon others

Briggs—I don't know where you all learned so much law. Do you answer the question or not?

McCann—What is it?

Briggs—What Ward are you attached to?

McCann—I told you once.

WON'T ANSWER.

Briggs—Well, what position do you occupy?

McCann—That is not embraced in the decision. If you will ask me the questions that are set down here, I will answer them.

Briggs—Do you decline answering the question?

McCann—I see no answering any question outside of Judge Daly's decision.

Briggs—Will you answer the question, or do you refuse to answer it?

McCann—I will answer the questions that are set down here.

Briggs—I want you to answer the questions I ask you.

McCann—Judge Daly does not say you have a right to ask me any more questions than are down here.

Briggs—That is to be settled hereafter. We will attend to that some other day Do you answer the question or not?

McCann—I will abide by Judge Daly's decision.

Briggs—Well, if you refuse to answer, certainly we can make nothing else of it. Are you a citizen of the United States and the State of New York? [A pause.] What answer do you make to that question?

McCann—None at all. I have told you that I will abide by Judge Daly's decision, and I cannot go beyond it.

DOES TESTIFY.

Briggs—What is your full name?

McCann—Michael McCann!

Q—How long have you been on the police? A.—Eighteen months.

Q.—Have you ever been imprisoned in this or in any other country? A.—(emphatically)—No, Sir.

Q.—When and where were you naturalized? A—I don't see that question here.

Q.—You refuse to answer the question? A.—Oh, I cannot go outside of the judge's decision, you know.

Q—You cannot answer that question? A.—No, I cannot go outside of the Judge's decision; that would be going too far

"SAM"

Briggs—By whom were you naturalized, and in what Court? It seems to me that is a simple question.

McCann—Well, I have got to refuse to answer it on the same grounds that I refused to answer the others.

Briggs—Are you a Lieutenant in your Ward?

McCann—I don't see that that has anything to do with it.

Briggs—Do you decline answering whether you are a Lieutenant or not?

McCann—I do, upon the same ground.

Briggs—That will do for to day, Mr. McCann.

WEBSTER UP—WEBSTER IS VERY STUBBORN.

Timothy Webster, the last of the contumacious three, was then called and made his appearance, but he demurred to the oath tendered him by the Clerk of the Committee, Mr. Selmes. I came here, said he, of my own free will.

Briggs—Well, we did not want you brought here by half a dozen policemen.

Webster—I don't think you would have had any right to fetch me here as a witness.

Briggs—Well, that is not the question now; you are here! that's enough.

Webster—(sarcastically)—Will the honorable Chairman allow me the same privilege that he took himself?

WANTED A LAWYER.

I should like to have counsel in this matter.

Briggs—Oh, we cannot allow a witness to leave the stand. You need not say anything criminating yourself or anything of that kind We want plain facts.

Webster—Yes, Sir, I know that.

Briggs—Any honest man ought to be ready to tell the truth without the aid of counsel, and that is all that is required.

Webster—All I want is that you shall proceed legally, and not usurp power that do not belong to you.

DEFIANCE.

Briggs—I do not intend to deal hardly with you.

Webster—I do not intend that you shall if I know it.

Briggs—If there is any one present you want to consult, you can do it

Webster—I will refer to your associate, Alderman Tucker.

THE OATH.

The witness then took the oath, declaring that he intended to be governed entirely by the decision of Judge Daly, and the resolution referred to therein.

Briggs—What is your full name?

Webster—I never deny it; my full name is Timothy Webster.

Briggs—How long have you been attached to the Police Department?

Webster—Does Alderman Tucker say that is similar to the decision of Judge Daly?

Briggs—I ask the question.

Webster—I have a right to refer to your colleague, I believe.

Briggs—Well, we will give you all the time you are entitled to, and a little more.

Webster—I do not ask for more.

JUDGE DALY UP AGAIN.

Tucker—(After consulting the decision)—This is not one of the questions enumerated by Judge Daly, which he decided upon as having been asked you before.

Briggs—What has that to do with it?

Tucker—It is my opinion that the Judge, in his decision, allows us to ask any questions.

Webster—That is your opinion, but not the decision of the Judge.

Tucker—That is my opinion of the Judge's decision.

Webster—I do not so read it.

Briggs—We decide that you are bound to answer all questions relating to the subject now pending before the Committee.

Webster—I have no desire to prevent you from claiming anything you choose.

Briggs—What answer do you make to the question?

Webster—If you will ask me any of the questions enumerated in this decision, I will answer them fairly.

HE DON'T REFUSE.

Briggs—Then you refuse to answer my question?

Webster—(again referring to the decision)—I do not see it here

Briggs—What class of office do you hold in the Police Department?

Webster—Is that in the decision, Alderman Tucker, or in the resolution?

Tucker—It is not among the questions asked you before

Briggs—What answer do you make to the last question?

Webster—I abide by the decision of Judge Daly.

Briggs—Were you ever attached to the Chief's office.

HANGS HIS BANNER ON THE OUTER WALL.

Webster—(holding up the decision)—This is what I am governed by.

Briggs—Are you a citizen of the United States and of the State of New-York?

Webster—(laughing)—Judge Daly refers to that point strictly, and I abide strictly by his decision.

Briggs—Perhaps you know more than the Judge does himself, but that has to be settled some other time. When were you naturalized, by whom, and in what Court? [A long pause.] Do you decline answering that question?

Webster—I abide by the decision.

Briggs—I understand you to refuse to answer the question. HE SPEAKS PLAIN ENGLISH.

Webster—I cannot help what construction you put upon what I say. I speak the plain English language.

Briggs—Well, Mr. Webster, that will do for to day, Sir. We shall require to call you some other day, I suppose.

CURTAIN FALLS—COMMITTEE GOES HOME.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday next at 3 o'clock.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

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City Plunder—How to Stop it.

A correspondent "who has just paid his taxes," writes us more in sorrow than in anger, upon the desperate and hopeless condition of our City affairs. He cannot well exaggerate it,—and it is not easy for him, or for anybody else, to devise any feasible and effective plan of relief. We have a horde of robbers and swindlers fastened upon us, and armed with the power, and determined to use it, to perpetuate their hold upon office. Our correspondent suggests the indictment and prosecution of these offenders, by our Grand Juries,—believing that our Courts are still pure, and that, if once arraigned there, these peculators would have justice done them: and he very justly says, that half a dozen of our official robbers working at Sing Sing, beside the felon who only stole a hundred dollars, would operate as a scarecrow to keep the others in check.

The great difficulty in this case—as in a thousand others—is, that what is everybody's business is nobody's. To collect testimony,—to employ persons skilled in the ways and means of City plunder, to ferret it out,—to hunt up men cognisant of the facts, and to persuade them to testify,—all this, and the other steps necessary to the detection and prosecution of official roguery, require money. Nobody—no matter how deep may be his interest in the matter—can afford the time to attend to it himself, or the money to employ others who will.

We are not sure but something might be done by an Association. In the Western States the inhabitants band together and raise a fund to be used for the detection of *horse thieves*. Expert thief-catchers are employed and kept steadily at the business,—detecting the guilty parties and taking measures to secure their punishment. The same system is resorted to for various special services of the kind, and in this City our merchants continue to maintain an independent police,—private watchmen, and other custodians of their interests.

Why may not the same system be resorted to for the detection and punishment of our *official* swindlers? If the parties interested would organize an Association for the detection of office-holding thieves and robbers,—employ shrewd, expert and energetic men to ferret out official rascalities, (ex-office-holders would probably be the best adapted to this service on a certain well-known principle,)—raise a sum of money sufficient to defray all expenses, employ lawyers to prosecute the cases in our Courts of law, pay witnesses for their attendance, and take all other steps necessary for the vigorous prosecution of their object,—we are satisfied that something might be done towards obtaining a redress of grievances.

The experiment, at all events, may be worth trying,—as no other hope of improvement, under existing circumstances, can reasonably be entertained.

How to Sue a Railroad Company.

Many inquiries reach us as to the proper modes of procedure against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, to secure damages for the results of the late accident. Three are available.

The first and worst is to bring an action against them in New-Jersey Courts, under New-Jersey laws. We have already stated our reasons for believing that little can be expected of bench or jury in that abject community. The miasma of monopoly vitiates everything, even the jury-box. No antiseptic is powerful enough to purify the atmosphere of their Courts of law. It needs no argument to show the folly of trying a highwayman before a parcel of pickpockets.

The second is a suit in the Federal Courts, in cases where the friends of the dead and the injured are citizens of other States than New-Jersey. Probably every case arising under this accident may be prosecuted in the Courts of the United States. The cars damaged were those carrying "through passengers;" the way-car, with its freight of New-Jersey passengers escaped with slight damage.

A third course is to bring suit in the courts of New-York or Pennsylvania, where common law is affirmed by statutes, in giving damages for injuries done to survivors; and in the former State, and possibly in the latter, there are enactments affording pecuniary consolation to the relatives of the dead. As the actions under these laws are neither criminal nor penal, the only points to be ascertained before commencing proceedings, are, whether there is a director or other officer of the company within reach of the process of the court, and whether any property of the company can be levied upon under a judgment and execution. In this City there is, we believe, one resident director, if not two; and steamboats and transports without number can be seized in execution.

Amid channels so multiplied for attaining damages, it becomes the duty of every sufferer to prosecute his demand. We make the exhortation in no vindictive spirit. Personally, or in the person of immediate friends, we have no complaint to make of the Camden and Amboy Company; who, at least, deserve the praise of transacting the vast business of the road, with astonishing safety to life, considering the limited facilities to which their parsimony confines them. A correspondent residing at Burlington assures us, "that in the Winter, during the necessary suspension of business on the Canal, the steam-whistle of a passing train may be heard in the streets of that village every five minutes during the night." The fact that we have no more than *two* fatal and heart-rending calamities to record in two years, as the result of this crowding of business upon a single track, is an evidence of the skill with which the rules of the road are adjusted, and of the fidelity with which subordinates observe them. This circumstance, however, affords no justification for neglecting enlarged means of intercourse, and should not weigh a moment with prosecutor or jury in the matter of damages. With a double track such laborious nicety of traveling regulations might have been dispensed with: a host of lives would not have been dependent upon the accuracy of a watch, or the look-out of a brakeman. The duty of the individual is attended, therefore, in the present instance, with the force and obligation of a public duty, and its neglect must be judged by that more elevated standard.

A Tub to the Whale.

It cannot be forgotten by the public that a great triumph for retrenchment, reform and economy in our City Government was thought to have been gained, when the Common Council was shamed by the Press into the abandonment of the famous Tea Room, where the members of the City Government and their friends indulged themselves in canvas-back ducks, brandy and cigars, at the expense of the people. To cut off that source of corruption and extravagance, was supposed to be a great point gained by the friends of good order and economy.

But we are inclined to believe that depriving the Aldermen of the Tea Room luxuries and conveniences, has been a great detriment to the public. The expenses of the City have more than doubled since that great retrenchment took place. The grasping propensities of our Aldermanic legislators were then satisfied with a feed of game and a hat full of cigars; and while they were engaged in a jollification at the expense of the City, they could not be plotting larger schemes of plunder. We are of the opinion that abolishing the Corporation Tea Room has cost the City about a million of dollars. Aldermen are a kind of men that need feeding; they have unbounded stomachs, and swallows like Rabelaisian giants. Deprived of their suppers they took to riding in hired coaches, at the expense of the City, for they must be allowed to indulge in some kind of personal comfort at the public expense.

And now, we are alarmed to learn they propose to abolish the system of free rides; by way of throwing a tub to that fat leviathan the public, to divert his attention, so that they may the more successfully attack him in his ollicst parts, they have resolved to deprive themselves of the luxury of riding at his expense. We are apprehensive that this appearance of reform will cost us more dearly than the reform of the tea-room. It is better to pay a few thousands for an avowedly improper object than to pay a million for a secret one. If the Aldermen had been disposed to honesty in the matter of rides at the public cost, nothing could have been easier than for them to show it since they came into power. This public resolution not to rob any more we fear will prove very much like the drunkard's resolution not to drink, who felt himself bound in honor to treat his resolution to a "tod" immediately afterwards.

The Temperance Party.

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society have issued an address, indicative of the action they propose to take at the coming Election. It declares their purpose to sustain the existing Prohibitory law,—as being constitutional until it shall have been declared otherwise by the Court of last resort. It says that the Temperance Society will continue to hold itself aloof from all political parties,—and will accept from any party, nominations for officers, provided they are known to be competent,—total abstinence men and advocates of Prohibition. If such men, are not nominated by other parties, they propose to nominate and support them on their own account.

The only innovation in the policy of the State Society as indicated in this address, is that of requiring *total abstinence* as a condition of nomination for office. Whether practical and actual abstinence will be deemed sufficient,—or whether a written *pledge* will be required,—the address does not intimate. We infer from it that an entire State total abstinence ticket, embracing all the officers as well as those which are connected with the enforcement and interpretation of the law, will be nominated by the Temperance party,—or rather that the society will urge upon the State Convention, with which the decision of the point will rest, the adoption of such a policy.

A meeting of the "President, Vice President, and Executive Officers" of the State Society was recently held at Albany, at which a resolution was passed reaffirming the declaration of the State Convention at Auburn, last year, that they would support candidates of any party known to be "true to the idea of prohibition,"—and appending the following explanatory resolution:

Resolved, That we understand "being true to the great idea of prohibition," *involves Total Abstinence* from all Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage, and a hearty and energetic advocacy and support of Prohibitory Legislation for the suppression of Intemperance.

The postponement of the State Convention, originally summoned for Sept. 27, to the 3d of October, was for the purpose of inquiring into the position, opinions and personal habits of the candidates of the several parties.

Damage for Injuries.

One of our neighbors advises the friends of young ROELKER, who, when in pursuit of the ferry boat, ran off the dock at Brooklyn a few days since, to commence a suit against the Company,—adding that "An action at common law will lie, and that they are entitled to damages." We apprehend this is a mistake. No damages can be recovered for loss of life or limb, unless it can be shown that the sufferer was not only without blame himself, but that he used all due precautions for his own safety. This is the law as uniformly laid down by our Courts. It is only about a year since the widow and friends of the late SAMUEL NICHOLLS, who lost his life while attempting to get on the forward platform of a Third-avenue car, which the driver would not stop, consulted eminent lawyers as to the liability of the Company to respond in damages for that bereavement, and they were advised that under the circumstances a verdict could not be expected, and if obtained would probably be set aside on appeal.

There can be no doubt on this point. It is unquestionably the duty of corporations to take all necessary and proper precautions against danger,—and the Legislature should provide for its enforcement. But no damages can be recovered in cases where the sufferers are to blame, as young ROELKER clearly was in this case,—and as sufferers from kindred causes are very apt to be.

Rachel.

RACHEL renews her performances on Monday night. She will, beyond all question, confirm the unanimous and hearty verdict of all who have seen her, that in the consummate perfection of her art she has never been equaled or approached by any one upon this continent. She will have no difficulty in sustaining this conviction with all who see her. Play when she may, and to few or many, her reputation as an actress is in no danger.

But if she looks also for popularity,—if her managers look for large and steady returns of cash,—they must abandon the high-priced, exclusive system they have thus far followed, but which even thus far has been only half successful. With even her prodigious reputation, and with the excited state of public feeling that awaited her arrival, RACHEL has not had an overflowing or even a crowded house since she has been here. And she has had the largest she ever will have at present rates.

This *three dollar* arrangement is based on the assumption that we have an aristocracy that may be relied on for support. It ignores the great mass of the public and looks to the few,—who are at once cultivated and rich. The number of such is *too* few. They have never yet sustained anything—opera, theatre or any branch of art. Every successful actor and singer has been compelled, *nolens volens*, to act and sing for the masses, and at prices which the mass can pay.

RACHEL will be no exception. *She must lower her prices or fail.* We hope she will not be advised to a course that will involve the latter alternative.

Briggs Again.

We cannot conscientiously recommend a perusal of the verbatim report of the proceedings of the Committee having in charge the discovery of where our Chief of Police was born; all about that mysterious "black trunk printed in hand-bill form;" who stole the black broadcloth! and an investigation into the financial management of the Dog-pound. BRIGGS' conduct of the investigation was at one time amusing. It is not so now. A man may make himself ridiculous for a time, and thereby excite mirthfulness in the beholder but when he voluntarily continues it, long after his audience have ceased to smile at his efforts, he furnishes cause for the most painful apprehensions concerning his mental condition.

The proceedings yesterday occupy over four columns, in fine type, and not a single step forward was made in the case. The witnesses he had made so great an effort to force into answering his questions, not only refused to answer, but offered him almost every indignity that one man can offer another, except tweaking his nose or pulling him by his beard. When he asked concerning the Dog-Pound, they would not answer but as it pleased themselves; and consequently he received no information. When that mysterious black trunk was the subject of inquiry, the answers were, if possible, more mysterious than the black trunk itself. When knowledge of what became of the black broadcloth that was used at the HENRY CLAY obsequies was wanting, nothing could be learned other than that one of the witnesses had heard that Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH got a very large piece of it. Now, as Mr. BRANCH, to our knowledge, has been on a hunt after that black broadcloth for a very long time, the rumor is not to be credited. For why should Mr. BRANCH lose time in hunting for that, a *very* large piece of which was on his back at the time? There was no incentive to the race other than the remnant of the piece. It is of no use to say that old women often make a great bobbery hunting for their spectacles when they are on their noses, and that Mr. BRANCH might make a similar mistake by chasing after what was on his back, for Mr. BRANCH is not an old woman, and therein, at least, the simile does not hold good. We think, however, that Mr. BRANCH owes it to himself and his friends to prove it to be wholly without foundation in truth. We have no doubt Mr. BRANCH can cast aside the imputation as easily as he could strip himself of an old garment. This rumor concerning the disappearance of the cloth was all the new matter elicited from the witnesses. Alas! we are to have more of it.

☞ Father GAVAZZI announces that he is coming to the United States to insist on the "necessity of *union* among Protestant Americans." It is a little curious that our rampant Americans should be under the necessity of importing a *foreigner* to instruct them in their duty. They will be asking foreigners, by and by, to help elect their nominees.

FROM RUSSIA.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Statement of the Condition of Affairs in St. Petersburg.

We receive, through private channels, and from a quarter entitled to confidence, an important rumor in regard to the financial projects of Russia.

It is stated that she has tried to raise a loan in Berlin and failed,—that she then tried to raise a loan from the ROTHSCHILDS, and the negotiation lingered for two months, but eventually failed.

These, her only resources in Europe, having failed, it is stated that the Russian Cabinet has it in contemplation to *raise a loan in the United States*, where the sympathy of the masses is relied upon to cause it to be readily taken. It is proposed to issue the stock in small amounts—somewhat on the plan of the recent loans in France.

Russian agents, it is said, are either in or on their way to the United States, to inquire into the feasibility of the plan proposed.

Whether this is actually so or not, it is considered certain by our correspondent that the rumor has reached the English and French Governments, and been a subject of consideration with them.

We have reports direct from Russia of another character.

Among the passengers by the *Atlantic* was an American lady, direct from St. Petersburg, where she is connected with the highest official and social circles, and where she has been spending the past year,—being, from her alliances, as much at home there as in the United States. We understand that her representations of the condition of affairs in Russia, and especially in St. Petersburg, are directly in conflict with the statements contained in the English papers, which arrive by every steamer.

Instead of the financial and commercial distress of which we have read so much, as consequent upon the war, she says that business wears its usual aspect and is quite as brisk as ever,—that money is abundant,—the people contented and in excellent spirits about the war, and that no one living in the capital would suspect, from anything that met his notice, that there was anything unusual in the condition of the country. It is not believed there that the Allies will succeed in gaining possession of Sebastopol. The protracted and successful defence hitherto maintained is regarded as establishing the fact that, to any force which the Allies can bring against it, the place is absolutely impregnable. A very large reserve force awaits orders at St. Petersburg, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining recruits or supplies of provisions and money for the war.

The same authority states that the reported capture and destruction of Sweaborg is so enormously exaggerated in importance as to pass for a hoax. No part of the fortifications of the place have been destroyed or seriously injured.

The habitual exaggerations of the English Press on this, as upon other incidents of the war, excite some indignation and more amusement in intelligent Russian circles.

We learn that the American officers sent out by our Government to take lessons in war at Sebastopol, were at the latest dates in St. Petersburg. They had obtained the Emperor's permission to visit Cronstadt, and then Sebastopol—but the latter only on condition that they should not afterwards go within the lines of the Allied forces.

Senator Toombs Abroad.

Among the passengers who came home by the *Atlantic* is Senator TOOMBS of Georgia. We learn that during his tour abroad he fell in while traveling with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and had several unreserved and characteristic conversations with his Lordship on American affairs, and the topics connected therewith likely to be of mutual interest.

Lord JOHN was apparently under the impression, so far as his opinion could be gathered from his remarks on Slavery, that negroes had *souls*. We understand that Mr. TOOMBS gave him very emphatic, if not satisfactory, assurances by way of correcting this mistake.

He also assured his Lordship that Cuba would inevitably ere long become a part of the United States; that in the election of General PIERCE it was supposed we had an Executive who would cooperate with those who are laboring to bring about that result, but that in this,—as in many other respects,—he had fallen short of their expectations. *At the next election*, however, we should have better luck; and a President would then be chosen who would give his hearty and prompt attention to the consummation of this project.

His Lordship ventured to intimate that England might object to this arrangement, and might be disposed to interfere against its being carried out. The Senator's argument in reply to this representation, as reported, to us was, if not in terms: "England be d—d." What his Lordship's rejoinder was, our reporter could not stay to hear. We think it quite likely that since his ejection from the Cabinet, he would not very sharply contest the exhortation of our Georgia Senator.

Branch Abroad.

We understand that Mr STEPHEN H. BRANCH carried with him in his voyage to see the same earnest determination to regulate everything that is wrong, correct all abuses, and put things "to rights" generally, which distinguished him at home. We are sorry to be obliged to add that his efforts there met with the same ill-success which, owing to the hostility of interested parties, generally attends them here. During the voyage home on the *Pacific*, remembering the *Arctic's* fate, he thought it dangerous for the steamer to run fast through a mist, and counselled the confinement of Captain NYE *in irons*, because that enterprising and hard-headed officer declined his counsels. The passengers, strange as it may appear, wouldn't support the proposition, and so Mr BRANCH was compelled to run the risk of losing his life, and the still more valuable records he had dug up in England. Fortunately, for himself at all events, he brought them both safe ashore.

Aid Wanted.

Rev. ROBERT GREEN, of Newbern, N. C., a colored preacher, in regular standing in the Episcopal Church, and certified by very many persons who know him well, has *five children* in Slavery, whom he desires to redeem. Their mother is dead; and he hopes, if he can secure their liberty, to be able to educate them, and make them useful members of society. They can all be purchased for $2,500, which is much less than their actual value to their present owner. Mr. GREEN has already raised $600 towards the object, and hopes for aid in completing the necessary sum in this City.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS, who knows him well, and certifies fully to his character and the merits of this appeal, has consented to take charge of whatever money may be sent to him for that purpose.

Evening Schools.

No department of our system of public instruction is more interesting than our Evening Schools. They are a form of manual labor schools admirably adapted to the existing state of society in our populous towns. By means of these school's our young artisans may toil by day and study by night. A suggestion or two in regard to them may not be useless.

1. Too restricted a policy should not be adopted in regard to the appointment of teachers for these schools. It may not be meet to peremptorily exclude from the Principalships of Night Schools the Principals of Day Schools, as was done last year. Range far and wide, and get the best teachers who are attainable. The physical and mental capacities of our teachers of like official grades differ widely.

2. Multitudes of young artisans and others of like condition, absent themselves from the Night Schools because, in the main, nothing is taught there beyond those elementary branches which those absentees have, in a measure, mastered in the Day Schools. Why not divide our Evening Schools into two classes—High Schools and Primary Schools? We are aware of the healthful stimulus of the Free Academy.

3. Literary and Scientific Lectures are of inconsiderable value, unless they who hear them have been instructed in the branches lectured upon. Then, lectures may greatly enlighten and instruct. An Evening High School might be highly benefited thereby. D.

New Telegraph Offices.

The wires of the Union Line of Telegraph, between this City and Boston, are being transferred from the turnpike to the route of the New-Haven Railroad, between Harlem and Stamford, and telegraph stations are to be established immediately at Williams' Bridge, New-Rochelle, and perhaps at Port Chester. An office is also going to be opened at the passenger dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad Company, Canal-street, in this City, an arrangement having been entered into between the Railroad and Telegraph Companies. Should the experiment answer expectations, it is quite probable that telegraph offices will be opened at the principal railroad stations between New-York and Boston at an early day. Before the expiration of the present month there will be *five* telegraph stations in Westchester County, viz.: Port Chester, New-Rochelle, Williams' Bridge, Yonkers and Peekskill.

The California Mails.

The mail steamer *Empire City* it is expected will bring advices from California to the 15th of August. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have, with the consent of the Postmaster General, made an arrangement by which their steamer will leave San Francisco in future on the 5th and 20th of each month, commencing with the 5th inst., instead of the 1st and 16th, as formerly. By this arrangement, the boats on this side will leave Aspinwall, regularly, on the 4th and 19th, and reach this port on the 12th and 27th. The same regularity will be observed on the outward passage, though the sailing days hence remain the same.

City Railroads.

A correspondent suggests that the seats in our City Railroad cars be divided by iron rods, so that each passenger could only occupy the space he pays for. Under the present arrangement a seat calculated for twelve persons is frequently filled up by ten. The reason is, that five or six are usually ladies, and as their dresses must have ample room, they occupy the seats of seven or eight persons, leaving the too-often fatigued passenger to stand, while they retain what he has paid for. Our ferry-boats and the omnibuses in the city of Paris have thus divided their seats. The plan is worthy of imitation here.

Found Dead—Suicide.

The body of a young man was found on Thursday in the grounds of Mr. ASPINWALL, at Staten Island, shot in the left side. He appeared to be a German, aged about 25. He was supposed to be a tailor, judging from the appearance of the forefinger of his left hand, which had been much pricked by a needle. A double barrelled pistol lay beside him, one barrel of which was discharged, and the other loaded, capped, and on full cock. He was well dressed, in black, and had not been long dead when found.

Arrival from Havre.

The steamship *Tennessee*, WALLACE, from Havre, Aug. 16, to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, with merchandise and passengers, arrived in port yesterday. She experienced heavy gales for eleven days on her passage, lost her wheel-house and guards and otherwise received much damage. On Tuesday, the 4th inst. she put into Halifax for coal, and sailed thence the same night at 10 o'clock.

Rachelesquiries.

We noticed the other day the appearance of "Rachel pudding" at a Broadway restaurant, and we have seen a large placard with "Rachel's Lager Bier," posted at the entrance of a "Saloon" near Houston-street.

☞ Secretary MARCY, in reply to inquiries from an interested party, says that "The State Department has no authority to settle claims for losses at Greytown. They cannot be settled or paid by this or any other Department without the sanction of Congress."

☞ We received yesterday, from JAMES B. MURRAY, an addition of $25 to the sums already contributed for the relief of the family of the English physician recently deceased. As a sufficient sum has been raised to meet all immediate or pressing necessities, we prefer that no further donations for this object should be sent to our care.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 8.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH—Number fifteen.
INTERESTING LETTER ON SPANISH AFFAIRS.
NEWPORT CORRESPONDENCE.
WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
A SIMPLE STORY.
THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH—Particulars of the loss of the Submarine Cable.
THE BURLINGTON CATASTROPHE—Full particulars, with the Verdict of the Jury.
THE ELLEN JEWETT TRAGEDY—Reminiscences of the Murder.
NEWS FROM MEXICO—Account of SANTA ANA's Flight and Abdication.
INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM KANSAS.
A LONG CHAPTER OF MURDERS AND CRIMES.
THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE FEVER DISTRICTS.
EXPOSITION OF THE NEW SECRET SOCIETY.
NEWS FROM THE PLAINS AND THE INDIAN FRONTIER.
LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.
FULL AND INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL AND HARVEST REPORTS.
LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS.
RACHEL'S FIRST NIGHT ON THE NEW-YORK STAGE.
EDITORIALS—The Burlington Disaster—The Soft Shell Convention—The case of Peasuore Williamson—The Kansas Legislature at Dinner—The Tables Turned—Food Growing Cheaper—Our Charities—Rachel's Prospects—The Republicans of Pennsylvania—The Administration has found a Friend.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for ..... $1.
10 copies for ..... $8, or 80 cents each.
25 copies for ..... $20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must be in every case *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE MET WITH EVERY DAY.—Just received a large lot of very superior black French Cloth Dress Coats, made in the latest style, lined throughout with the finest satin de chine. Selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 65 and 66 Fulton-st., at $9.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depot No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FALL STYLE FOR 1855 NOW READY AT THE NEW HAT CO'S, No 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Best quality Three Dollars only. The Public are invited to call. We sell a single hat wholesale price. Call and see.

MESDAMES HILL & COLBY, NO 371 BROADWAY, the only importers of ladies' Paris made Boots and Shoes. A large assortment of Chamois Slippers just received in all colors.

WHELPLEY'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DEHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 361 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

"Her enemy looks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece."
[Shakespeare.
TO ALL WHO DESIRE THESE, SUCH LOCKS, we recommend the use of LYON'S world renowned KATHAIRON.
Its wonderful effect in restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, and cleansing it from dandruff and all other impurities, together with its delightful perfume, have rendered it an indispensable article of toilet. Its immediate and unprecedented popularity, have stamped it the shrewdest and most beneficial preparation for the hair ever made. Sold everywhere in large bottles for 25 cents.
HEATH, WYNCOOP & CO., Proprietors.
No 83 Liberty st., New-York.

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium, No 128 Canal-st, will introduce his beautiful style of Fall Hats this day; and although not claiming to surpass every other manufacturer, warrants them to be light, elegant, durable, and what is equally essential, economical.
J. W. KELLOGG.

BANKERS,
BROKERS,
PUBLISHERS,
MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
JEWELERS,
HOTEL KEEPERS,
BUSINESS MEN,
"and the rest of mankind," should recollect that MILAS C. HERRING does not now make
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
No 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
N. B.—No Money, Books or Papers were ever lost in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled, as we supply
The best Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

FAMILY MEDICINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARNER & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.
NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY AND TOYS,
No. 246 Broadway.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ASTOR HOUSE.—MR. CRISTADORO has recently enlarged and embellished his premises, No 6 Astor House, at an expense of some thousands of dollars. This establishment may now be justly termed a model of its class. The eye is not overpowered by a glare of guilding and German cutting of the ceiling, but rests upon classic bas reliefs, and a collection of paintings by the old masters, which has probably few equals in this country. The ornamental work is in good taste, and not overdone. The appliances of convenience and comfort are worthy of all praise. An elegant suite of private rooms, and the dressing and dressing the hair, is one of the main features of the recent improvements. These rooms are as elegantly fitted up as a lady's boudoir; the whole interior has been thoroughly refurnished, and the chairs especially are superb. The hair dressing store has just been supplied from Paris and London with perfumery, cutlery, hair materials, and a variety of fashionable furnishing goods, including Paris shirts, flannels, drawers, etc, etc. Every article is of the first quality, and warranted to be a direct importation. The immense success of his EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, and the increase of his business generally, has compelled Mr. CRISTADORO to make a corresponding enlargement of his accommodations for customers.
P. S.—Mr CRISTADORO will give his personal attention to one of the hair cutting departments from 8 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

INHALATION FOR CONSUMPTION ONLY PROPER IN CERTAIN STAGES AND CASES.—Quackery has already been the cause of too much suffering.
CHRONIC DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, &c.
DR A. B. HEATH, No 280 Broadway respectfully informs his friends, patrons and the public, that he purposes hereafter to devote his whole professional energies to the treatment of all chronic affections, nervous diseases, and especially all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, and genito-urinary organs; also the other specialities to which he has devoted so many years.
Although Dr HEATH approves and recommends the zeal of many members of his profession, in studying particular diseases or classes of diseases, yet he cannot condemn too strongly the error and evil growing out of exclusiveness, or narrowing down to a single subject of attention.
Physicians and surgeons have to minister to the whole human physical and mental organisms, with all their sympathetic vibrations and vital polarity.
Consumption and many other serious diseases are the result of general, rather than specific, causes.
Hours of consultation, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

A TRIAL OF HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will convince the most skeptical of their great virtues. Read the following:
JULIUS A. JEGHER said:
NEW-ELIZABETH Hendricks County, Ind., June 26, 1854.
"I should like you to send me a lot of your German Bitters. I know them to be a valuable medicine, discovering all the reputation they have acquired. I have used them in my own family, and they have proven a certain remedy for eradicating the Fever and Ague. I have used them successfully for two years."
WILLIAM NORTON says:
HUNTINGDON, Ind., Sept 20, 1854.—"Send me another supply of Bitters immediately. They sell rapidly, and give the most unbounded satisfaction in every case. I do not know of but one instance in which I have sold one bottle that the person did not return for more, and in that case the one bottle cured the person."
For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these precious articles of domestic consumption at moderate prices is at the SOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, No 113 Bowery, or at the CHELSEA TEA WAREHOUSE, No 114 9th av. These well known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to both these articles, possess advantages over stores retailing a variety, too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing.
N. B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located just below Grand-st., No. 113 east side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises every beholder by his strength and vigilance in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh ground Coffee, in quantities to suit, and in quality to please.

DR S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of their practice, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, travelling or otherwise, in any way connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. Preferred and to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan, and extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 24 Maiden-lane, New-York and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.

THE ECONOMICAL, THE PRUDENT, THE SENSIBLE the fashionable the high and low, rich and poor, the professional man, the merchant, and the mechanic, will find EVANS'S hat establishments at the corner of Broadway and Prince-st., and No 65 Broadway, the true place to get a hat now, for he has received his new style of hats designed expressly for the Fall season. No expense has been spared either in material or manufacture, to render the "Fall hat" worthy the taste and appreciation of the metropolis.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colic and sea-sickness, should not fail to get a bottle of Dr TOBIAS warranted VENETIAN LINIMENT; any kind of water can be drank without any ill effects by adding one teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment; it is worth its weight in gold. No one should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No 80 Cortlandt-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!—The great improvement in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES is, that they run at least as fast and accomplish twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by all. We can furnish incontestable proof, that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers, can make money by throwing them aside and buying SINGER'S. Many have done so. Call at the Office and examine.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

FALL STYLE HATS.—SANFORD, THE HATTER, corner of Canal and Wooster sts., has just issued the Fall style of Hat; a most striking evidence of his taste, skill and ability; a careful and economical housekeeper in whose shop it is well understood to pay to buy the best articles, is convinced that the style introduced by him in the latter half year will prove the most popular of the different styles introduced this Fall.

STEAMER ATLANTIC ARRIVED WITH SPLENDID Parisian medallion regal velvet and tapestry carpets, with seats to match, for sale at HALL & ANDREWS', Chatham-st. The balance of the cargo will be sold at 3 o'clock this day, at the auction rooms, 239 Pearl-st., corner of Cedar, at per yard; also 500 pieces of English tapestry carpets 3-4 and 7-8 at per yard.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855 just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far excels all former productions. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season.
GENIN, No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The proprietor of this original science and beauty, combining the finest quality of hair and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Wash for the Hair, via Cream for preserving and improving the hair.
BATCHELOR, No 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, New-York, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853, by M. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 125, 127 and 289 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artless and ev'ry of imitators. True to Nature, without the least particle of lime to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLT & WHITELSEY, NO. 282 BROADWAY, corner of Hist-st., are now opening an assortment of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c., of Foreign and American manufacture, new patterns. Buyers are invited to examine our stock. Our prices will be low.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 140 Chambers-st., New-York.

BEEBE & CO., NO. 154 BROADWAY.—FALL FASHIONS for gentlemen's hats and caps. Their assortment complete.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Sullivan-street M. E. Church, between Houston and Prince.—A series of Sabbath evening discourses on various topics will be delivered in this Church commencing on next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Ferguson, to commence TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject of the first discourse—*The Downfall of Political and Spiritual Despotism, as Foretold in Prophecy and the present Eastern War.* Seats provided for strangers.

☞ Jersey City.—Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, of New-York, will preach at the request of a number of Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, of Jersey City, at Frank in Hall, corner of Montgomery and Warren sts., on SABBATH EVENING (9th inst.), at 7½ o'clock. The Scotch version of the Psalms will be used in worship.

☞ Dr. Thomas will commence to lecture on *The Gas Question in Court* and *The Signs of the Times*, at the Hall of Science, St. John's Hall, corner of Delancey st. and Bowery every SUNDAY FORENOON, at 10½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.—Preaching in this Church TO MORROW, Sept 9, by the Pastor, (Rev. Geo. C. Lucas,) at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the EVENING. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The sermon in the morning will be appropriate to that occasion.

☞ Rev. Isaac Westcott, late Pastor of Laight st. Church, will preach TO MORROW AFTERNOON for Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, in the spring at Church. Services to commence at 3½ o'clock; and in the EVENING he will preach in the Church in Franklin st., opposite Varick-st. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Contemporary M. E. Church, corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev J. S INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The glorious reward of the righteous*, and at 7 P. M. Subject—*The fearful doom of the impenitent.* Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Spiritualism. Rev R. P AMBLER will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject in the evening—*The Infinite Unfolding.* Seats free.

☞ First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., corner of Montague-st. and Lawrence-st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev D. J. PATTERSON, recently returned from a visit to the country. Sabbath School at 9 A. M and 2 P. M.

☞ A Funeral Sermon in connection with the death of the late Dr PETER VAN ZANDT will be preached by Rev. Mr. VAN NEST, in the Reformed Dutch Church of West-Hoboken, near 9th-av, on SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock P M.

☞ Another Discourse to young people on *The Jesuits*, will be delivered next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av by Rev E. R. CODEMAN. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

☞ Westminster Chapel.—Rev E. VAN ARKEN, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Bloomingdale, will preach in the above Chapel, (Rev D F SON HUTSON'S) on the corner of 6th av. and 40th-sts., TO MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Adrem Chapel, Seventh-av, near Eleventh-st.—By Divine permission, Elder M. M. WHITING will preach on SABBATH next 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Elder J. J. PORTER at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Seats are free.

☞ West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church.—The pastor (Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK) having returned after a temporary absence will preach TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

☞ Preaching at the First Freewill Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts., on SABBATH, 9thinst., by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. GRAHAM. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ Mount Zion; Glumpshant.—A converted coddel will preach TO MORROW at 3 o'clock P M, at Mechanics' Hall, No 472 Broadway on *Important Prophecies Fulfilling Events now Transpiring.* Seats free.

☞ Reformed Dutch Church, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev Dr. HAUDENBERGH, Pastor) Service in this Church every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Hope Chapel—Will reopen for worship TO-MORROW MORNING. The desk will be filled by Rev. T. M. McWHINNEY of Ohio. Service hereafter regular morning and evening. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. White, President of Wabash College, Ind., will preach for Dr BURCHARD TO-MORROW, in the Baptist Church. Hour morning at 10½ o'clock P. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

☞ Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service and preaching every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects of interest to all Christians.

☞ Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church will be reopened for public worship TO-MORROW, Sabbath, the 9th inst. Services at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M.

☞ The Mercer-street Church will be opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C D DESHLER Agent, at the Depot, No. 341 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

☞ To the Public.—The increased demand for Fever and Ague medicines within a few years past, induced me to take measures to prepare for my customers a remedy which should, under all circumstances be safe and effectual in general use. To do this I availed myself of an opportunity to secure the aid of a physician who has had great experience in the treatment of this class of diseases in the tropics and in this country. Rushton's new remedy for Fever and Ague, etc., is the result of this experience, and although avowedly decried by some advertisers of Fever and Ague medicine, it is without a parallel as an effectual remedy, and in the harmless character of the ingredients from which it is composed. The introduction of no popular remedy in my experience has ever been received with so much favor and success

Trusting to the merits of the remedy to make and sustain a reputation, I prefer to place it before the public without that extravagant laudation which characterizes many dealers in popular medicines. FREDERICK V RUSHTON, No 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Truly Unfortunate.—How often this is said of those whose hair is prematurely gray, or has fallen off. To all such let us say that our HAIR REGENERATOR will soon restore your gray hair to its natural color, prevent it from falling off, and produce an entire new growth. Enough money has been spent and many things offered to the public for the growth and preservation of the hair, which have proved ineffectual; but we will only ask you to try this regenerator, and you will then say you have found one article worth the money you pay for it. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six For sale by us at No 341 Broadway, New York.
KNIGHT & CO.
Also by our agent, JAMES CONDIE, No. 166 Fulton-st

☞ Country Merchants and Druggists will find it to their interest to call upon A B & D SANDS, corner Fulton and William sts.;
BARNES & PARE, corner Broadway and Duane;
WHITEHEAD & BRO, Greenwich-st.;
HALL, BUCKLE & Co, No. 220 Greenwich st.;
C V. CLICKENER & CO, No 61 Barclay st.;
C H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st., and get a supply of DR J. DE PONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS.
See advertisement in another column headed "A Card to the Ladies"

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.—Late RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced a llands of imitations, ourcustomers are cautioned to notice the signature HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., in full, is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & Co.,
Nos. 165 273 611 and 756 Broadway.
Wholesale Depot, No 165 Broadway

☞ Rushton's New Remedy.—Fever and Ague can never be judiciously treated with any one preparation. A moment's reflection will convince any one that the different stages of the disease must require different remedies, one to break up the chills; and another to effect a cure and restore the system to a state of health. It is the adoption of this principle which has given RUSHTON'S New Remedy the precedence over all others. RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case—Without one exception, with MOEN'S unperishable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars*, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation.
A. R. MOEN, No. 3 Pine-st.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO, Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C H. RING, Broadway, and F V. BUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ The Western Farm Association.—One thousand members for lands in Wisconsin. Price of 40 acre farm with village plot $70, payable in monthly instalments of $6. Subscribers received at any time during the day or evening at the Association's Office at the junction of Astor-place and 8th-st., fronting the Bowery.
JOHN STEVENS, President.
WM. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

☞ Westward, Ho.—There will be a meeting of the WESTERN ASSOCIATION THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at No 163 Bowery. Mr MURPHY, our pioneer, will make his report. W. WILDE, Secretary.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPER.

NEW STYLES.
ASSORTED TINTS—FANCY LAID.

☞ The subscribers, who introduced the above styles into this market, have now on hand a very extensive and varied assortment, and are prepared to furnish the trade on the most favorable terms
Among their assortment are the following styles of
ENVELOPES.
AND WRITING PAPERS TO MATCH.
Elizabethan laid, Rose tinted.
Elizabethan laid, Chinese buff.
Elizabethan laid, Oriental.
Elizabethan laid, Canary.
Elizabethan laid, Pearl white.
Also, the above embossed in fancy patterns, of new and original designs.
CHAS H LYON & BROTHER,
Envelope Manufacturers, No. 25 Beekman st.

☞ Breckenridge Coal for Parlor and Bedroom Use.—For a cheerful and brilliant fire, resembling Anthracite wood, the Breckinridge fuel exceeds all other coal; it is free from snapping and the ash is free from dust. A beautiful and effective fire is made with one-half the quantity of this coal that is necessary of English or Scotch Cannel, and ere quickly as with dry wood. The Breckenridge coal is recommended by Physicians in the vicinity of the mines, as a sick room fuel, for the same reason that a hard wood fire is more desirable than ordinary coal. By careful and repeated experiments the subscriber found that two tons of this coal is equal to three tons of English Cannel. One trial will be sufficient to convince you, using the best of English Cannel in one and Breckenridge in the other, having a thermometer in each. The result proved that 20 pounds of Breckinridge held the thermometer at 65 degrees longer than 30 pounds of Cannel. By careful inquiry I find that a chaldron of English Cannel is not as is generally supposed, more than a ton. Some of the dealers to this City give 2 000 pounds for a chaldron. A chaldron of the Breckinridge is in lumps suitable for burning, is only 1,650 pounds I may be exposing some of the secrets of the trade, but the truth can in reality wrong no one, and it may prevent a wrong to some. Three quarters of all the Breckenridge that will come to the market this season is already engaged by the oil and benzole manufacturers and the balance would be taken for the same purpose, but it is the earnest desire of the advertiser that families make a trial of it, and with that view it will be sold at $15 per ton (of $2.000 pounds,) broken and delivered, so long as any remains It can be seen burning, and samples can be had at my office, also at the office of E L Snow, Coal Dealer, No 322 Shebrey, corner of 27th-st.
J. THOMPSON, corner Wall st. and Broadway.

☞ Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans.—Will preserve Peaches, Tomatoes, or any other Fruit or Vegetable in a fresh state and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetically SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in raised letters on every cap, "SPRATT'S PATENT, WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for Preserving accompanying the Cans Price of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen Wrenches and Funnels, 10 cents each
WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No 324 Pearl-st, near Franklin square.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. Steamer HERMANN, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th of September, at 10½ o'clock A M.
ISAAC V FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Use Costar's Rat, Cockroach, &c. Exterminator.—Beware of humbugs and peddlers, they are spurious. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R COSTAR, No 368 Broadway, New York, and No 68 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine
A. S. & E. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

☞ The Steamer Alida has resumed her regular trips, and leaves Pier foot of Robinson st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 4½ o'clock making her usual landings

PERSONAL.

FULTON FERRY ACCIDENT.—Any passengers who were eye witnesses of the drowning accident at the Fulton Ferry, on Monday last, will confer a particular favor on the undersigned by leaving their name and address with him CHAS. PFIZER, No. 1334 Water-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English Protestant women; one is an excellent cook, understands all kinds of baking, also jellies &c; has no objections to assist in washing, or would cook, wash and iron in a private family; the other as chamber maid and waiter, or chamberwork and assisting in the washing; both the best of references and are anxious to please their employers. Call or address No 24 3d-av, Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most trustworthy Protestant man, with 12 years' City reference from last employer, as porter in a store or to do shipping that may require confidence. Can keep accounts, or would take charge of a country reference Understands farming and all branches pertaining thereunto Address O. H. J., at this office, for two days

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and Nurse or as lady's maid, in a private family, by a very superior colored girl, who lived nine years in her last place, and as cook and to wash and iron, or to do general domestic work, by a truly active young woman Call at No 71 6th-av, in the bookstore.

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From the N. Y. Herald of Sept. 6.
THE ESCAPED NUN.
To the Editor of The N. Y Herald:
SIR: An advertisement appeared in the Herald of the 31 inst., over the signature of "Know-Nothing," to which we are expected to reply, although an anonymous writer is hardly ever worthy of notice, because an honest person who writes what which he knows to be true, would scorn to skulk behind an irresponsible name But "*ab uno disce omnes*"—such has been the conduct of the principal party in this affair from the beginning of the lawsuit to the end. It is very evident that the "Novice" has been made to believe herself a perfect martyr, and had her fears operated upon until she was frightened no doubt half to death, with pretentious stories of Jesuitical plots and dangers We question very much whether there is a greater Jesuit living than the one who is using her fears to serve his own purposes.

With regard to the "*Herculean task*" of writing her book twice, we regret having been the cause of compelling her to have it re-written, but we should not be censured for the consequences of her "friend's" interference

We would ask by what authority does a "Know-Nothing," whom we believe to be an ex-officeholder under a Jesuit master, dare prosecute our book—"The Escaped Nun, or Disclosures of Convent Life"—as untrue or unworthy of credence! Can he controvert one fact mentioned therein; and has not our work on Nunneries been pronounced, by persons far more capable of judging of its merits than our sapient "Know-Nothing," to be the best and most daring *exposé* of convent life ever published!

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CITY LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—96 Full City Lots, 20x100 feet each, together with the land to the centre of the streets, situated between 10th and 188th sts, Broadway and the 10th-av. fronting on Broadway 202 feet and running back towards 10th-av 1,245 feet. This property is nearly opposite Fort Washington, and contains about 8 acres of ground covered with handsome forest trees and other shrubbery, and is in full view of the High Bridge, Hudson and Harlem River and Country. It would make a delightful site for a country residence: two acres of the land is in fine pasture. There is a fine spring of never-failing water on it. Will sell for cash and mortgage, at a low price, or will exchange for improved unencumbered property in New York or Brooklyn. Apply to EDWARD J POWERS, Hanover Bank Building

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IOWA LANDS—Capitalists and others wishing to make investments in Iowa Lands, can do so through the undersigned. There are several millions of acres of valuable lands subject to entry for less than $1 25 per acre, with Land warrants which will pay very largely for the coming five years. We have experienced and competent surveyors constantly employed in selecting lands, and we can make locations upon the choicest tracts, without delay

Land Warrants loaned at Western rates of interest, viz. 40 per cent.

Orders solicited All business pertaining to Western Lands attended to promptly.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants.

ANDREW J. SIEVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Land Agents.

FORT DES MOINES, Aug. 13, 1855

Refer to Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.; John Thompson, New-York City; Hutchinson & Jacobs Philadelphia; City Bank of Racine, Wis.; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Ia.; A D Hunt & Co., Louisville Ky

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per annum. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st, the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. TURNER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm pleasantly situated, for sale at a fair price. House and lot in New-York or Brooklyn, well located, worth from $3,000 to $5,000, would be received in part payment. Address A K N., at this office.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Fifteen lots, 25x100 feet each, in the romantic village (now city) of Yonkers, and delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, having a view of twenty miles up and down the river, and commanding the most delightful building sites. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building. Some cash required in this exchange

LOTS FOR SALE.—Two of the choicest lots on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., at a very reasonable price if applied for immediately. First class dwellings on each side. Inquire of ROSWELL G PIERCE, Pine st., cor. Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

SIXTH-AVENUE LOTS.—Four lots situated on a Square south of the Crystal Palace and all fronting on the avenue. An excellent opportunity for improvement or speculation, as they will be sold at a positive bargain.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—A small English Basement house, with modern improvements, situated between 10th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Possession required immediately. Address Box No 3,689, Post-Office.

SMALL PARLOR ORGAN WANTED.—Address Box No 1104, Windsor Locks, Conn., stating price, with dimensions and a description of the instrument.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Several beautiful first-class houses, located in the vicinity of 8th-av and 34th st., as follows: No. 200 West 28th st, $800; three fine brick houses in 26th-st, near 8th-av, $640 each; 432 st., near 8th-av $600; 35th-st and 4th-av., $800; Nos. 170 $172 and 174 West 37th-st, $650 each; Nos 154 and 156 West 39th-st, $660 each; Broadway and 54th-st, $950. A suitable reduction will be made on the above prices for the balance of this year. Apply to SMITH & WODELL, No. 444 8th-av., near 34th st

HOUSE TO LET.—A fine three-story marble front house, desirably and pleasantly located on Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, near the junction of Fulton-av. The cars run within a block. Has gas, &c., and will be put in complete repair, and the rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to A R DYETT, No 140 Broadway, New-York, or No. 80 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in Riverside Terrace Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts, Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET—TO BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.—The large commodious house, No. 92 Christopher-st., corner of Bleecker, has accommodations for fifty boarders, and has all the new improvements, gas, Croton water, hot and cold baths, &c., with part of the furniture for sale. For terms, apply at No. 99 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.—A new four-story English basement brick house in West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Size 19x50 lot 100. Neighborhood good. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A high brown stone basement two-story brick house, upright attic, very pleasantly and genteelly located, within five minutes of the ferries. Inquire at No. 222 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—An English basement house, No. 164 West 26th-st; one 7th-av., near 14th-st, with all modern improvements. Apply to S. W. CRONK, No. 1,110 Broadway.

TWO NEW THREE AND A HALF STORY HOUSES TO LET—With sub-cellars eighteen by forty, with all the modern improvements, Nos 111 and 109½ 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Possession immediately. Apply to M WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st and Broadway, under the Gilsey building.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY—No. 75 Greene-st, consisting of second floor, three rooms, with front basement. Apply at No. 86 Canal-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

TO LET.

HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET—In house No 108 1st av, consisting of two parlors, front and rear office; also story and attic, handsomely painted, marble mantels, grates, &c. Gas throughout the house, Croton, &c. None but genteel and genteel families need apply. Apply to SAMUEL BURTON on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOKEN—A first class three story and basement brick house, newly and neatly furnished throughout, and pleasantly located in a beautiful place about five minutes' walk from ferry. Rent $50 per month. Address or inquire of D WADSWORTH, No. 108 Pearl-st, corner of Fulton

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house No. 150 Jorale-st., pleasantly situated near the Railroad and City Hall; has range, gas fixtures, &c.; will be let from the 1st of October until the 1st of May. Apply to O. N. BOSTWICK, No. 84 Murray-st., corner of Church-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 24th st, near 4th-av., 3 story 13 rooms besides bath and pantries, 3 rooms deep first floor and basement; furniture nearly new. Possession immediately; rent $125 per month. Apply to R C. READ, No 62 South-st., at 12 o'clock.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat brick cottage on two Cow lots of ground near Division av, at the terminus of the Myrtle av cars. A new convenient stable in the rear, a grape arbor in the garden. House in perfect order and newly painted. Will be rented reasonably low to a good tenant, for the balance of the year or longer. Apply to ANTHONY J BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st

OFFICE TO LET.—At No 111 Greenwich-st.—A handsome suitable for a Dentist or lawyer's office, being in the immediate vicinity of several large hotels. This is not a desirable location for a Dentist, and will be let low to a good tenant. For terms &c., inquire of ISAAC A BLAUVELT, Beginner's Depot on the premises

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-story brick dwelling, with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av and 41st st. Apply to W C. KEEN, No. 97 8th av.

STORES OR WAREHOUSES TO LET.—In the Super-ior old story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st, most appropriate stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos 97 and 95 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 97 Water-st

SECOND-STORY STORE and large basement, on Broadway, to let. B. T GORDON, No 297 Broadway

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff st. Apply to J C HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

LOTS IN 28TH-ST. TO LET OR LEASE—Three lots with sheds, between 1st av. and East River. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 74 Beaver st

NEW IN TRINITY CHAPEL TO LET—25th-st. Apply at No. 220 Pearl st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized

N. R. CORB & CO.
Stock and Bond Brokers, No 22 William-st New-York

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No 76 Wall-st, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE

The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to

DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100 to $150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 175
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES	125 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 185
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	22
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	18
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to 80 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 85 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS	3 50 to 25 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 50 to 8 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 8 00

Jewelry of every description

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 800 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 850 00

&c., &c., &c

SILVER WARE

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to $8 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	12 00 to 18 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	15 00 to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00 to 25 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	13 00 to 23 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Preserve Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO C ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No 11 Wall-st., (second floor,)
near Broadway, New-York

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY for sale by Tiffany & Co., 550 Broadway, together with sterling Silver Ware, as low as any other importing and manufacturing establishment.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted,

Gem	$100 to $200
ROBERT ROSKELL WATCHES, in or	100 to 150
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, from	100 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from	125 to 300
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from	80 to 150
MAGIC WATCHES, from	100 to 175
HUNTING LEVERS FOR LADIES	30 to 75

We have as many as 30 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select, of the most celebrated makers.

The Cases of the above Gold Watches are warranted fine.

FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from	$10 to $15
FLORENTINE MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from	10 to 20
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from	20 to 30
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS, from	3 to 5
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from	3 to 5
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from	15 to 15

All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention. SQUIRE LANDER & CO
No 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

TROTTING HORSES FOR SALE.—Chestnut and cherry bay, 7 and 8 years old. Time 2 45 and 3 minutes; have not been trained for speed; promise to be fast. Also, an excellent bay mare, "suitable for the road or family use." Time less than 3 minutes. "All the animals are sound and kind." Apply and notes at not more than 6 days, or from lots might be taken. Apply at the Empire Livery Stable, No. 437 4th-st., near 2d-av.

HORSES FOR SALE—One splendid pair of very close y matched black long tail mares, 15½ hands high, of great endurance. Can be put together a mile inside of four minutes; perfectly sound and kind; six years old. Any one in want of really a good pair of horses, would do well to call and examine them. They can be seen by calling on Mr. C. V. HOAGLAND, at Nelson's Hotel, Flatbush, L. I., or address Box No 1,659 Post Office.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE, NORTH SIDE OF UNION-SQUARE.—This establishment, opened on the most prominent and delightful Par. New-York affords, in approaching a finish, and when completed will combine all that shall can devise and money supply to render it the most desirable hotel yet constructed. This House is now in process of furnishing and this department will be in keeping with the style and arrangements of the house, both in elegance and comfort. The proprietors of the establishment respectfully announce that the House will be opened the first day of October next but tention and attention the 15th day of Septem ber next, applications will be received from parties wishing to make arrangements for the Winter months. CLAPP & JOSLIN

H D CLAPP. A. C JOSLIN.

HOTEL.—The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the Bath House L I, to the Waverley Hotel, No. 697 Broadway, where he will be happy to show them his rooms, which are being fitted with every convenience for comfort and quietness. Attached to the house and connected with it is Shelley's Restaurant, conducted by that celebrated restaurateur, aided by Mr Palmo, so long and favorably known to the lovers of good eating in the City.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1855. JOHN L MOORE.

HOTEL OFFERED—To lease for a term of years and furniture for sale; will accommodate 400 persons. It has been and is now doing a profitable business. Its location is such it cannot fail to pay, and with good management will pay a yearly profit of $10 000. A cash capital of $4,000 and satisfactory references for $8,000 more will be required. Answer by note addressed HOTEL, *Herald* office, stating name of the applicant.

GLOBE HOTEL—LODGINGS FOR GENTLEMEN—The best cheapest in the City. A gentleman to himself, from $1 to $2 per week, or 25 cents per night. Several good Dining Saloons are in the vicinity.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferry. EDWIN R YALE.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY.—It is purposed to keep open this House till Tuesday, Sept. 18. First-class rooms may now be procured

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS—Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 443 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT No. 19 Murray-st,

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington square (entrance No. 168 Macdougal st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its thirteenth academic year on MONDAY, the 10th of September. The Junior, Middle, and Senior Departments occupy three stories of the building erected by the Principals for the use of this Institution. The rooms for recitation are large, pleasant and numerous. Pupils are received from 7 years of age and upward, to the number of 200; and the instruction provided is in the proportion of twenty pupils to the teacher. They are allowed daily exercise in the open air of Union Park, and instructed by able Professors in all the branches required for business or College including a knowledge of natural science, French, German and Spanish; commercial arithmetic and bookkeeping; civil engineering and surveying; together with the arts of drawing and painting. The Juvenile Classes are under the special tuition and care of one of the Principals. New pupils receive private and individual instruction when necessary to fit them for entering to advantage the classes of which they are to be members.

Personal interviews with the Principals and catalogues containing the names of pupils, plans of the College, prospectus &c., may be had at the rooms of the Institute. Carriages may attend at the Astor House, Broadway; also at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 116 Fulton-st, New-York.

For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in the City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, the names of some of the Professors are appended as to the character of the references

Rev Ann D Smith, D D	A Nevins, M D
Rev Charles C Darling	Joseph Webster, M D
Rev John F Hawkins,	Wm Power, M D
Hon Henry E Davies,	Wm Power, M D
Hon Pierpont Edwards,	Edward Delafield, M D
Hon Theodore Sedgwick,	Valentine Mott, M D
E Vanderpool, M D	Philip Milnor Rice,
Louis E Harmon,	S H Dickerman,
Adon Smith,	Wm C Daugherty,
Justin W Baker,	H R Dodworth,
David Magie,	Allan Hay,
Joseph H Richmond,	Wm B Kelsberry,
John N Beuth,	Phillips Nagle,
John J Townsend,	H A Richardson,
Fred L Pelton,	Martin H Rose,
John H Abeel,	Wm R M Kinna,
Asa R Merrill,	Justus E Earle,
Robert McLimont,	Geo W Bunnell,
Samuel Hallett,	Jos Hargous,
W H Livingston,	Joseph B Bolsley,
Denis Jordan,	Alfred Hinds,
Geo R Murray,	Victor Bishop,
Charles Lowther, &c. &c.	

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

New York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st
Brooklyn, No. 187 Montague-place, near Court-st

MR DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes and lesson will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct 8. Circulars containing terms &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

MR DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise which will be enjoyed. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-st, Fulton and Myrtle-av. Rail-roads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place J F BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of his fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into seven departments and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English branches, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may be received at any height and graduated. The whole number is thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, and confer with the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—(MAPLEWOOD,) Pittsfield, Mass—J HOLMES AGRY, D D, Principal. The Fall Term will begin Sept 19th. Early application desirable. Located in a most beautiful, healthful, family improvine Southern and Western girls; grounds extensive and beautiful. Provisions for education unsurpassed. Buildings heated by furnaces, and supplied with warm and cold water; each room with gaslight, turned off at the main pipe every night at bed time, thus avoiding risk from escape of gas or fire. A complete gymnasium for indoor and out-door exercise, besides swinging. All the Teachers exclusively devoted to their callings in the Institute, each having his own department, and not allowed to have any engagements in town nor elsewhere. For further particulars see Catalogue, to be had on application.

BROOKE'S DANCING ACADEMY—L DEGARMO BROOKE'S Dancing and Wall Eng Academy, No 361 Broome-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, is now open for the season and is, beyond all question the most extensive and convenient Dancing Academy in the United States if not in the world. Days and evenings for tuition, (for classes.) Tuesdays and Fridays from 3 to 6 P M. for ladies and misses, and from 7 to 10 P M. for gentlemen and ladies. Wednesdays and Saturdays for children exclusively from 3 to 6 P M. Private lessons at all times not occupied by classes. P S—Respectable parties wishing to engage the above rooms for soirees and balls, will please apply to Mr. BROOKES, No 361 Broome-st.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS. No 7 West 15th st., near 5th-av.—JAMES HOLTON, A M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 25. Rooms large, well ventilated, and newly fitted up for School purposes. The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and practical—designed to fit boys either for entering colleges or engaging in business. The duties of the School will commence on MONDAY, Sept 10. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal, at the School-rooms. References—J Ferris, D D; H R Smith, D D; E D Morgan, Esq; Anson G. Phelps Esq; P Pent Esq

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place J F BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of his fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into seven departments and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English branches, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may be received at any height and graduated. The whole number is thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, and confer with the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

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MISS BAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her school, No 16 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. D S. FRANCIS & CO., No 262 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed as Miss BAINES, at her residence

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University, or by addressing LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR. GEORGE S PARKER Principal

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No 31 West 21st-st. The twenty second year begins on Monday, Sept 10. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five, to whom the Principal devotes his personal attention. A primary department, taught by a lady is connected with the school. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or at Messrs. Appletons', Lockwoods' or Randolph's.

J JAY GREENOUGH.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No 110 West 25th st, between 5th and 6th avs. Opens MONDAY, Sept 10. French and music are the principal objects of study. Private classes for German, French, Painting Piano and Singing. *Soirée Musicale Classique* every month. Principal, Madame VANDERWEYDE, Graduate Teacher from France.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 81 9 hst on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st., of Messrs KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq. No. 39 Wall st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 6

HUMBOLDT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Drs. RICHARDS & BENEDICT will open a classical and Mercantile Seminary, for Boarding and Day Pupils, to be conducted on the German Plan, at No 337 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 10th of Sept. Circulars obtained at the Institute, and STANGER & TOWNSEND'S, No 222 Broadway.

A LADY LONG ENGAGED IN TUITION—Wishes to fill up some vacancies in a daily three hours' class, in a central part of the City. It is desirable that the pupils be from twelve to fourteen years of age. Apply personally or by letter, at No. 43 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M. JEROME, Esq., No. 175 Broadway, of Alderman W. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

THE ENSUING ACADEMIC YEAR of the Misses BUCKNALL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept 13 1855. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of the principals, or at Messrs. Willis & Conkling's, No 2 Murray-st.

MRS. BROWN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 39 Varick-st., Hudson square, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept 10. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER, No. 285 Broadway.

THE BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 809 Broadway, French, Classical and English School for Boys, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Also Mme. HARRISON'S Juvenile Department on the same day.

BERTRAM HARRISON, B. A., Principal.

G. H. HARISG'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No. 122 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A M., Rector. JOHN V. LEWIS, A B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES.

Rev W H LEWIS, D D	Prof G D. EATON.
Rev B C CUTLER, D D	Prof A. CAITTENDEN.
Rev G. W. BETHUNE, D D	Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH.
Rev R S FOSTER, D.D.	IRA SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH.	DAN MARVIN, Esq

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. The classes were resumed in this Institution on Monday, the 3d of September. Students will be received on their applying. Terms, for Pupils over 9 years of age, $12 50 per quarter; those under that age, $7 50.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, S. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 168 Macdougal-st.) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS, respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No 14 8th-av, will reopen on MONDAY, October 1st. Circulars may be obtained at MOORE & BOMBAUER, No 499 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. PAUL DYHRENFURTH, Professor of the German Language, continues to give instruction at his house, No 76 Greenwich st, or in schools and private residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next Sept 10. Applications to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 143 and 290 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 9 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept 10. Applications for admission can be made to her personally, or by letter,

AUCTION SALES.

W S MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BRIDGHTON & MELLOR.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept 11 and 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and spacious warerooms No. 442 Broadway, one door from City Assembly Rooms—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE RICH AND COSTLY NEW-YORK AND PARIS MANUFACTURED CABINET FURNITURE, contained in the above private warerooms, the richest collection ever offered at auction for ornaments sale, in this City. For the accommodation of country merchants, we have made arrangements with competent persons for packing and shipping of purchases made at this sale. The stock will embrace the most fashionable styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany, walnut and maple parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, elaborately carved and finished, with the most costly materials, viz: Elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, style of Louis XV and Elizabethan, covered in French brocade, satin, four colored Utrecht velvet, plush, French satin de-Beauvais, brocatel figured reps, plush, French satin de-Beauvais, brocatel figured reps, plush, French satin de-Beauvais, brocatel figured reps

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Important Proceedings.

The Board of Councilmen had some important matters under consideration last evening.

SMALL CARS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Councilman WARDELL presented a petition, numerously signed by residents along the line of the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, asking that a grant be given to the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars upon their rails south of Fifty-ninth-street. The petition was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A NEW CHARTER.

The President offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Under the present system and management of the City Government, the various departments are almost totally independent and irresponsible in their course of action, and frequently conflict with each other in consequence of there arising in the existing charter of the City—it being impossible to effect any material reforms in the expenditures of the City Government and thereby reduce the taxes. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to take into consideration what alterations or amendments are deemed necessary or expedient to the present charter in order that the City Government may be administered on more economical principles; also, with refe rence to making the boards of departments accountable for a more careful and honest discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be, and they are hereby requested to appoint a similar Committee to confer with the Committee of the Councilmen in drafting a form for a new charter, and that jointly they may make application to the Legislature at its next session for the enactment of the same. Adopted.

CARRIAGE HIRE.

A resolution was offered by the President directing that the Comptroller be directed to pay no bills for carriage hire for any person in any way connected with the City Government, unless the nature of the service rendered be explicitly stated in the bills—also that said bills state the day, the time of day, number of hours, and the place or places visited, and, if a member of the Common Council, for what committee the service was required. Laid on the table

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Councilman CLANCY submitted a resolution that the late message of His Honor the Mayor be referred to a Special Committee, to report upon the same at an early day. The Chairman nominated as the Committee, Councilmen MASON, VAN RIPER, and MOSES.

WATER PRIVILEGES AT THE BATTERY.

The PRESIDENT offered a resolution directing that the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to notify Henry Conklin, contractor for enlarging the Battery, to refund to the City the money he has collected for the use of water privileges in front of and connected with the Battery, and in case the said contractor refuses or neglects to refund the money within thirty days after the passage of the resolution, then that the Counsel be directed to commence a suit forthwith against the contractor for the recovery of the same. The resolution on motion was referred to the Committee on Law Department.

MONEY DUE ON UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

The President offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is stated in the Comptroller's Report that the amount of money paid from the City Treasury, during the last five years, for the purpose of constructing sewers, opening and paving streets, &c., shows an excess of about two millions of dollars over the amount collected by assessment; and further that during the last six years the whole amount of the existing charges (\$1,613,) less than the amount assessed—all of which funds materially to increase the value of the City to make up the deficiency when the property benefited should pay the same. Therefore be it

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee of five to inquire and report as to the City afore mentioned, what is possible and proper to be done, to prevent a continuance of this evil; and such action as is most expedient for the City to adopt to recover as much of the amount due the Treasury from property heretofore benefited which remains unpaid. Adopted

NIGHT SOIL.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, announcing, in conformity with a resolution of the Board, the sale at public auction, Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., for five years, of the right to the night soil of the City to JAMES M. DAY, for \$4,100, he being the highest bidder. He asks the confirmation of the Board. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

PAY OF THE CENSUS MARSHALS.

The Board resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Councilman PERCEVAY in the Chair.

The Committee first took up a communication from the Comptroller, previously read and referred to the Committee, relative to the pay of the Census Marshals. The appropriation of \$15,000, the communication stated, made by the Common Council Aug. 16 last, for the pay of the Marshals, had been exhausted, and a number of additional bills audited by the Board of Supervisors had been presented for payment. He submitted an ordinance for the further appropriation of \$5,000, to enable him to pay the remnant of the bills, and recommended its adoption.

Councilman CONOVER moved the adoption of the advance as submitted. The Census Marshals had had great difficulty in getting their pay for their services in taking the last census, even under the previous appropriation. He hoped the residue would not be compelled to wait unnecessarily and in many instances to their great inconvenience for the moneys due them.

Councilman JACKSON opposed the adoption of the ordinance. He thought the communication should have been referred to the Committee on Finance. It was well to inquire the amount needed—\$5,000 might be more than was requisite to meet the bills remaining unpaid.

Councilman HEALY said that if the ordinance was adopted and found insufficient, another ordinance would have to be adopted, and so they might continue adopting ordinances for every additional batch of bills submitted. He was in favor of first learning the exact amount needed.

Councilman CONOVER—It is better to keep adopting ordinances than that the Census Marshals should suffer for want of their pay. Many of them are very poor, and can ill afford to wait for the compensation due them.

Councilman WARDELL spoke in opposition to the ordinance. He did not like the course of the Comptroller in sending in communications directing the adoption of certain ordinances for payment of moneys in one direction, and if the Board passed a vote to appropriate money for some other purpose, turn about and refuse to pay a single dollar.

Councilman CONOVER—If the Comptroller has done wrong in certain acts, censure him for those, and if necessary impeach him; but when he was right, he hoped no one would seek to throw any obstacles in his way.

After some further remarks, the communication and accompanying ordinance were ordered to a third reading.

After a prolonged discussion upon paving Battery-place, in which it was determined to lay the same with the Belgian pavement, the Committee rose and ordered to a third reading a few minor papers, previously referred to them, when the Board adjourned to Monday.

Fires.

A camphene lamp exploded at the residence of Mrs. NUNENBROKE, No. 33 Eighth-street, at 6½ o'clock Thursday night, destroying about \$50 worth of property. Mrs. N. is insured in the Citizens' Insurance Office.

At 4½ o'clock the same evening some bed clothes were set on fire accidentally in the building corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets. About \$100 worth of property was destroyed.

About 9 o'clock Friday afternoon a fire broke out in a dwelling in the rear of No. 181 Allen-street, occupied by Mrs. SARAH FISHER, which soon spread to the adjoining building. It was soon put out, however. Loss about \$1,500. The fire was of accidental origin.

Coroner Investigations.

FATAL FALL FROM A BUILDING.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of OWEN BOYLE, at the house of WILLIAM WHITE, No. 94 Baxter-street, when a verdict was rendered of "Death by compression of the brain, from a fall accidentally received at a building in Murray-street." Deceased was a native of Ireland and thirty-four years of age. He resided with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, at the house above mentioned. From the evidence it appeared that deceased was employed as a laborer at a building in Murray-street, near College-place, where on the afternoon of Thursday he was engaged in lowering a ladder from the fourth story of the building through the window of the second; as he was standing over a well-hole in the third story, one end of the ladder projected through the window, and while he had hold of the other end of it inside, a stone, which was being raised to the top of the building, fell and struck the outside end of the ladder, thereby suddenly elevating the other end and throwing deceased down the cellar. He was taken to the Hospital, where he died soon after.

DROWNED—VERDICT OF CENSURE.

Coroner WILHELM yesterday held an inquest on the body of LUCY MARTIN, a child of the age of 9 years, and a native of New-York, whose death was caused by drowning. The testimony showed that deceased resided with her parents at No. 615 Greenwich-street, and on Wednesday morning last was sent by her mother to a coal-yard in Washington, between Hammersley and Clarkson streets, but not returning, the mother went in search of her. The search was continued until yesterday morning, when the body was found under the dock, about three feet from a dangerous hole that is at the foot of Hammersley-street. The jury appended to the verdict a note censuring "the parties in charge of the dock for leaving it in the dangerous condition described by the witnesses."

SUDDEN TO DEATH.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday, on the body of JACOB CARPENTER, who came by his death under the following circumstances: It appears, that while some workmen were engaged in drawing whisky from a barrel, in the vinegar distillery of FARNSTOCK LUSHER, in Fortieth-street, near the Sixth-avenue, CARPENTER let the barrel fall, causing the liquor to run out and catch fire. The lower part of the building immediately caught fire, when LUSHER and CARPENTER were severely burned, the latter dying within a few minutes. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was nineteen years of age, and a native of Germany.

Police News.

SHOOTING AFFRAY—A BOTTLE OF WINE MADE THE TROUBLE.

John H. Landwin and Theodore Dublis, yesterday, while in a liquor saloon, No. 52 Greenwich-street, got into a quarrel about the payment of a bill for a bottle of wine, which was ordered by the latter, who refused to pay for it, in the course of which Dublis shot Lundwin, wounding him severely, although not necessarily dangerously. The accident was reported by Policeman Black, of the First Ward, and held to await the result of the injuries. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 7.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Baker vs. *Neale et al*—Motion granted, &c., \$5 costs to the defendant.

Winchell vs. *Winchell*.—CLERKE, J.—Motion denied on the ground that the defendant can take no steps in the cause except by a next friend, (Sec. 114.) I think it plainly means that a married woman can sue and be sued, only in conjunction with her husband, except when the action concerns her separate property, and when the action is between herself and her husband, and in the latter case, being the only one in which the husband cannot be joined with her, she must prosecute or defend by her next friend.

Kirkland vs. *Cristalon*—See papers.

Schlarbaum vs. *Sewell*.—Motion granted; but the injunction must be so far modified as to allow Sewell to pay the notes when they become due to innocent and *bona fide* holders.

The People ex rel. Wilks vs. *Guest et al*.—CLERKE, J.—In this case no contract for any specific time is proved between the trustees and the relator, and it cannot be inferred. The fact that payments were to be made at certain periods, and in a certain manner, does not prove that the employment was to endure for any prescribed time. The acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York, empower the trustees to employ teachers in the said schools, and probably when they think it expedient they have the right to make a contract with them for a specified time; and on the other hand, they have the right to employ teachers and others *durante bene placito*, according to the custom which prevails in the City. In the case adverted to in Finch vs. Cleveland, (10 Barb. S. C. R. 290,) the teacher had been regularly employed *for three months*, and for four months, if desired; it was therefore properly decided that the trustees of a school district had no power to dismiss a teacher holding the proper certificate, without cause, and against his consent, before the expiration of his contract.

No such agreement has been proved in the case before me; but on the contrary it appeared to be the invariable custom to employ teachers during the pleasure of the trustees, leaving, of course, to the teachers, the right of terminating the employment when they think proper. The advantages as well as the disadvantages, are reciprocal.

Mandamus denied without costs.

Ferris vs. *Isaacs*.—Motion denied without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

Before Recorder Smith.

THE MURDER CASES.

William H. Johnson was sentenced this morning at the opening of the Court to five years' imprisonment and hard labor in the State Prison, upon his own plea of guilty to three indictments for forgery upon Christopher Batterman, agent for the Sing-Sing State Prison.

This is a melancholy case. The wife and child of the prisoner were in Court. He is a well-dressed, and evidently intelligent and educated young man. His history is briefly, that "Fancy Charlotte," an abandoned Broadway prostitute, has been the instrument of his ruin. He is an Englishman of good family, and came here with first-rate prospects. Embezzlement from his employers, (carpet dealers in Pearl-street,) to support the extravagance of this woman, placed him in prison at Sing-Sing. After the term of his sentence was expired, he forged, (for the same purpose,) the three checks upon which he has again been convicted. During the time of his imprisonment he had seemingly deserved the commiseration and confidence of the prison authorities, and had been well treated and employed by them. He will now have renewed opportunity to muse on his own infatuation.

His wife appears to be an interesting young Englishwoman. She has her child—a pretty little girl—with her.

IRISH GIRL SENT UP.

Mary A. Hogan, a poor ignorant looking Irish girl, was indicted for grand larceny, in stealing from Elisabeth Irving, of Hudson-street, certain money, jewelry, and articles of clothing, in value amounting to above \$200. Ninety dollars of the money, and some of the clothing, were recovered at the cellar where the prisoner absconded. The girl had been employed as a domestic servant. Articles were missed from the first day of her coming.

SENTENCES.

Judge STUART entered the Court, and pronounced sentence upon a few cases upon which judgment had been postponed from last Sessions.

TWO YEARS FOR THEFT.

George Herrison was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for stealing from the shop of Jacob Courvoisier & Co., No. 119 Fulton-street, a gold watch—value \$35. The watch was recovered.

No other case being ready, the Court adjourned until Saturday, dismissing the Jury until Monday.

LIST OF MURDER CASES FOR THE PRESENT SESSION.

1. William Eberlee, for the murder of John Gilfoy, Oct. 12, 1854, corner of Fifty-fourth-street. H. L. Clinton for defence.

2. James Cillen, for the murder of Hugh Donnelly, May 26, 1855, by stabbing with a knife in Mulberry-street. F. A. Tallmadge for defence.

3. Jacob Mitchell, for murder of Mary Jane McQuade, by kicking, at No. 22 Jackson street, June 21, 1855. H. L. Clinton for defence.

4. Wm. Schaffenberg, for murder of Eleanor Myer, by stabbing, in September, 1854, at No. 60 Greenwich-street. H. L. Clinton for defence.

For Oyer and Terminer, 1st Monday in October.

5. Lewis Baker, James Turner, Cornelius Lion, C. Van Pelt, John Hyler, John Morrissey, James Irving, Patrick McLaughlin, for murder of William Poole, by shooting with pistol, &c., &c. Counsel for defence M. Tallmadge, J. E. Devlin, Daniel E. Sickles, Mr. Clark, and Gen. Nye.

These are all the cases that are indicted; other cases may be possibly manslaughter or perhaps murder, but they have not yet been acted on by the Grand Jury.

[Advertisement.]

Letter to General John H. Cocke, of Va.

SIR: You are a corporate member of the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions*, and will, I suppose, be present at the annual meeting, to be held at Utica, New-York, on the 11th instant, agreeably to your usual custom. You are a slaveholder. A gentleman in this State, who has long been acquainted with you, informs me that you and your *son-in-law* hold, at the present time, at least *one thousand slaves!* There was a time when, unless I am greatly misinformed, you wept and prayed over the subject, and were anxiously inquiring what duty required of you in the premises. It is possible that, since you took an active part in procuring the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and since the defence of the "institution" by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Boston, who is associated with you in the American Board—being also a member of the Prudential Committee, and preacher before the Board this year—your compunctions have ceased. It may be that you now think it quite consistent in you to be a commissioner to promote the conversion of the heathen in foreign countries, and among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians on this continent, while you, with your son-in-law, hold in comparative heathenish darkness one thousand men, women and children in this land, who are bereft of their dearest rights! But, allow me to express the hope that, coming once more into a Free State, into a community that feels more than ever an abhorrence of Slavery, associated with many of the most talented and influential ministers and laymen in New England, New-York, &c., you may be brought to see the great inconsistency of your conduct, and be led, as you have nearly been led on former occasions, to emancipate those whom you hold in bondage, and thus afford a high example of Christian consistency, that may cause the apologists of Slavery in the Free States to blush, while it influences Christian professors at the South to imitate your example.

Respectfully yours,

LEWIS TAPPAN.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITOES.—Never since the admission of Croton Water into the City, have the mosquitoes been known to commit such depredations on the feelings of citizens as during the past month. Last Sunday night will long be remembered for the tortures inflicted by these voracious insects. Heretofore the mosquitoes, with the exceptions of the vicinity of the wharves, have been easily managed by the prudent housewife without the aid of nets; but this year they have proved themselves capable of resisting tobacco, and pecuroyal smoke as well as camphor and all other ordinary means of checking their depredations. The children especially, whose tender flesh seems to be the first choice of these epicurean depredators have suffered most seriously. Why then should be such a swarm of them in the City this Summer. We cannot explain, unless they have been driven in from the country by so much rain and cool weather.

Jersey City, Hoboken and Brooklyn, it seems, also have an ever-stock of these pests this year, and, according to their talk, are troubled much more than what we are in this City. Meanwhile, the mosquito away is an undoubted reality in New-York and vicinity, and we see advertised in our columns a Canopy and Net, by Mr. STRATTON, No. 96 Chambers-street, as a bombardment against these pests, and says to the public, "Sleep in peace." This Canopy and Net is a sure guarantee against mosquitoes and insects, and, besides, is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, sin ost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating due machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public? Price, \$1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

As a number of persons who keep bar-rooms and hotels are in the habit of filling my empty bottles with their mixed and poisoning gin, and selling it for my "Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps." I would advise all who drink at such places, to mark the appearance of the bottle, and if the wrapper or label should be defaced, require the barkeeper to open a fresh bottle, which is the only way to guard against such fraud.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only \$3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

THE MOST CONVENIENT,

SAVEST,

AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR

FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the depôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS cure any case of weakness, debility and lowness of spirits. They invigorate the system, and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and \$1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SILKS, RICH AND CHEAP.—CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, will open this day 250 pieces new Fall silks, purchased at the late auction sales, and will be cut in lengths to suit customers, at a very small advance from cost. The above goods comprise a *splendid* assortment, and vary in price from 50 cents up to the richest goods imported. No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A newly organized Company went a Gentleman to take the office of Secretary and Treasurer—Salary liberal. Unquestionable references will be required as to qualifications and integrity. Also will be required to take a small interest in the Company. Address Box No. 1,806 Post-Office, giving references.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The "Armorer of Tyre" continues to draw large audiences to this house. To-night it will be repeated, and with it the grand pantomime of the "Green Monster." Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mons SCHMIDT, Mr. FOX, Mlle THERESA and the whole Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUANO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUANO, No. 53 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Depôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

About 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, as Mr. JOHN FREEMAN, of New-York, was passing down Division avenue, near Myrtle, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, he was accosted by two men, who inquired the direction to Peck-slip Ferry. While answering the question, one of the two struck him a heavy blow upon the head, which knocked him senseless. When he recovered he found his vest torn open, but his watch and money safe. The villains probably were alarmed while at their work, and fled for safety.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

The Fall exhibition of this Society will be held on the 19th and 20th of the present month, in the Brooklyn Athenæum. The premium list has all been subscribed, and a fine display may be expected.

Yellow Fever.

The case rumored to be one of yellow fever in Brooklyn, turns out to be one of ship fever.

Kings County Hospital.

During the week ending the 4th instant, sixty-two patients were received at this Hospital and four births, making 466 patients now under treatment. During the week the following deaths occurred: DENNIS MCCARTHY, of Ireland, aged 36; ANN HUSTON, of Ireland, aged 40; JANE GILLESPIE, of Ireland, aged 33; JOHN RHONSE, of England, aged 23. There is not a single case in the Small pox Hospital.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

In this Court yesterday, the Jury in the case of Taylor vs. the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, rendered a verdict of \$300 damages and costs.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-Jersey Agricultural Society.

The New-Jersey Agricultural Society holds its first annual Fair at Camden, on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of the present month. Their arrangements, we are assured, are on a more extended scale than the Society of our own State usually indulges; a large park is already enclosed, and very nearly enough contributions pledged to fill it. The New-Jersey and the Camden and Amboy Railroads carry contributions thither, and return them, without charge. The premiums amount to the aggregate value of \$5,000.

A Desperate Fellow.

On Thursday evening, as a largel company was returning to the Hoboken Ferry, a difficulty arose, the result of which was that JOHN MEAD, of New-York, drew a stiletto and attempted to use it. He was taken before the authorities, locked up for the night, and the next morning fined \$3, and his wife, who, it seems, participated in the row, was fined \$2.

Bursting of Street Lamps.

There were two alarms of fire on Thursday night in Jersey City, both caused by the bursting of camphene street lamps; one in Montgomery-street, near the Ferry, and the other in Newark-avenue, near Prospect-street.

Police.

In Jersey City Henry Bronard and Hannah Kelly were arrested, charged with being drunk in the streets. The former fined \$2, and the latter committed two days.

John Travis, an ex-policeman, was arrested on Thursday night on a charge of being drunk, disorderly and threatening the lives of the officers. Committed for four days.

MARRIED.

At Perth Amboy, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, by Rev Mr. Chapman, Rev. ALEXANDER JOHNS, D. D., Rector of St Peter's Church, to ANN HUDE, daughter of the late James H. Kearny, Esq., of that city.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 6, EDWARD LANGDON, son of Albert W. and Elizabeth Robinson, aged 3 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 117 43d-st, without further notice, on Saturday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 7 at 8½ P. M., WINANT J., son of the late Wright F. Sagnet, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence No. 95 Fulton-st., on Sunday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

At Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday evening, Sept. 6, after a short illness, FRANK F., son of A. D. F. Randolph, of this City, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 67 Bedford-st, without further invitation.

At Orange N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 6, after a short illness, CAROLINE, wife of John R. Harris, and daughter of William Timpson, deceased.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Ascension, Sth-av. and 10th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited instead without further notice. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

At Guttenburg, near Bull's Ferry N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 6, MARY ANN SPINKS, wife of Issachar Cozzens, in the 64th year of her age.

At the residence of Parham Mason, Esq., Hollins County, Va., on Sunday Sept 2, WM. C. MASON, a native of Virginia, but for some years a resident of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 6, HETTIE W., daughter of James G. and Julia T. De Forest, aged 15 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 85 Lexington-av. on Saturday, Sept 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, SEPT. 7.

$3,000 U S 6s '68 Coup	117½	400	Nic'agua Trans Co	c	13½
6,500 Ohio 6s, '60	c 105½	200	do	b60	13½
500 Indiana State 6s	84½	300	do	c	13½
5,000 Tennessee 5's, '72	73 98	150	Cleve & Tol. R	c	97½
200 California 7s	100	50	do	b61	81
2,000 Ill. Int. Ln p. '47	s10 104½	150	do		88½
1,000 Har 1st Mg 6s	b3 91	150	do		86½
5 000 do	b60 91	150	do		87
2,000 Erie Con. Bs	c 71½	100	Mich Central R.	b11	93½
15 000 Erie Bonds of '75	s 93	200	do		93 99½
15 000 do	b60 90½	150	do	b60	100½
2 000 H R 3d mtg 6s	b3 78	150	Comb. Coal Co	c	27
6 000 3 C. R. R 6s	s3 85½	100	do	s60	27½
20 000 do	b30 85½	650	do		27½
5 000	c 85½	100	do	s3	27½
1 000 Cl. & Pitts. div 6s	70	200	Reading Railroad	s3	96½
50 Canton Co	60 26	50	do		96½
100 do	26	200	do	s30	96½
150 Erie Railroad	b30 54	200	do	b60	96½
725 do	54	300	do	b3	96½
250 do	b3 54	800	do	at 60	96½
600 do	s 54	150	do		96½
700 do	b10 54	300	do	b30	97
300 do	b60 54½	50	do	s60	96½
300 do	b60 54½	25	Mich S & N. I R R		101
100 do	s60 54½	50	do	s3	101
50 do	s60 53½	400	Panama R. R	b60	108
100 do	s60 53½	100	do	s	108
200 do	s60 54	145	Cle. & Pitt R. R	s3	76½
100 do	s10 54	100	do	s4m	76
300 do	b30 54½	165	do		76½
50 do	b30 54½	87	Gal. & Chi R R		111
550 do	s3 53½	86	do		111½
100 do	s30 53½	100	do	b60	112
100 do	b3 53½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R	s60	96½
100 Ill Central R R	s3 96½				

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Ill Cen R R Bds	s3 85	100	Nicar Trans Co	s3	13½
5 000 do	b66 85	200	do	s3	13½
30,000 do	b30 85½	200	do		13½
1,110 do	b10 86½	100	do	b3	90
15 000 N. Y. Cen 7s	103	275	do		90
5,000 Terre Haute & Alt. 80 Mo t. Bonds	s 60	100	do	s10	90
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	85	100	Cumberland Coal Co		27½
200 Canton Company	26½	do		b30	27
50 do	b3 26½	100	Hudson River R. R		41
50 do	b3 26½	10	Erie Railroad		53
200 do	b3 26½	50	do	s3	53
275 Cleve & Tol R R	s3 87	150	do	s60	53
150 do	87	100	do	b60	54
250 do	s3 87	200	do	b3	54
50 Reading Railroad	b3 97	200	do		54
200 do	b45 97	3	Cal. & Chicago R. R		111

FRIDAY, Sept. 7—P. M.

The private commercial correspondence by the *Atlantic* steamer affords nothing very encouraging for the Foreign demand for American Stocks. The London market which has moved with much irregularity for a year past, is just now without demand for either State or Railway Bonds. From the Continent the orders are mostly of a retail character. And the consequence of these advices to-day was a pretty free offering of Illinois Central Bonds at 85¾@85½, and new Erie at 90½. There was a call also of Terre Haute Second Mortgages as low as 80 ℔ cent. New-York Central Sevens brought 103 ℔ cent. The State issues were fairly supported, though they have scarcely advanced of late equal to the accumulating interest. The Share list shows a more speculative feeling, particularly in Reading and Erie; the former advancing 1 ℔ cent. on yesterday's rates. There is some prospect, we are glad to hear, that the dealings in New-York Central will be resumed at the Stock Exchange Board, by the partial removal or qualification of the order of the new arrangement made by the Railroad Company, that only one transfer a day is permitted. The Transfer Agents and the Registrar, as well as the President of the Company, are understood to favor the accommodation of the Brokers and dealers in the Stock to this extent, and the chances are they will be met in a corresponding spirit by the Brokers, by the use, as far as practicable, of certificates with power of attorney attached, in making deliveries—thus saving the necessity of repeated cancellations during the same day. The Stock sold privately, early in the day, at 99½ ℔ cent., and subsequently at par. Mr. DRAPER advertises a large sale of the Stock, by auction, for next Friday, 14th inst. The Stock of the Toledo Company advanced this afternoon to 57½ ℔ cent. The August traffic was \$51,083, against \$33,817 last year. The August returns of the new Chicago and Burlington line, are \$139,274, of which \$100,695 was in freight traffic. The Burlington and Quincy Company receive of this, \$72,302, and the remainder is distributed to the Galena, Military Tract and Peoria Roads, with which they run in connection. The Milwaukee and Mississippi return for the same month is \$54,715, against \$32,324 same month in 1854, and for the 8 months of the calendar year the total is \$357 450, against \$243,293 to date last year. Without further increase, the result for the whole year will exceed by \$35 000 the estimate of the Company for 1855, which is \$650,000, while at a corresponding increase for the remaining 4 months, the sum would run up to \$630,000. The telegraph reported this morning, that Mr. BACON was on both the tickets of the Ohio and Mississippi Company for Director. This is confirmed by the details of the election in the St. Louis papers. Two separate elections were held, and in the same building. The BACON ticket proper received about 25 000 votes (or shares,) and the opposition, headed by Col. O'FALLEN and Mr. DON MORRISON, polled 20,000 votes. Both claim to be regularly elected. The process by which Mr. BACON achieved the larger vote for his ticket is curiously enough stated by the St. Louis *Republican*. The recent investigating Committee found among other irregularities, that PAGE & BACON had delivered iron to the value of \$40,000 beyond the charges on their own books. Thereupon a demand was made by BACON on the old Board—his own friends—for this sum in cash, or an issue of Shares at the cash market value. The latter was conceded, and *five dollars* the share fixed as the cash value of 8,000 shares to make good the sum due, and not included in the celebrated five day note of \$1,138,000! With these 8,000 shares Mr. BACON controlled the election of a new Board of Directors of his own selection.

The demand for Money, to-day, was quite active with a portion of the demand borrowers, though the general report is, that at 7 ℔ cent. the supply works easy. English bills are in excess of the demand at 109⅜@110, first class business names. We heard of sales of £15,000 or £20,000 at a concession of a sixteenth ℔ cent, in the way of interest, from the inside figure. Continental Exchange in good request on Paris and Bremen. The steamer for Bremen and Southampton, as stated yesterday, will take from three to five hundred thousand dollars in Gold bars. The Sub-Treasury balance was increased to-day, \$60,637, the total this afternoon, \$5,418,127. The California packet of the 16th of August, *via* Nicaragua, is now due. We hear that the Panama steamer may not have left San Francisco until the 20th. The Atlantic Bank, at the election to day, passed to a new administration by the voluntary retirement of Mr. PRICE, the late President, and the substitution of Mr. J. E. SOUTHUTH, of SOUTHUTH, SLAWSON & Co., wholesale Grocers. Mr. D. M. WILSON, Iron merchant, and Mr. LEWIS ROBERTS, of the Flour trade, were made Directors.

The Dry Goods Import, this week, is \$2 039,387, against \$1,010 064, same week last year. The following is the summary:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDN'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	2,503	$994,684	185	449,998	254	$183,118
Man. of Cotton.	1,941	613,960	161	27,946	180	97,483
Man. of Silk...	583	421 469	64	30 6	461	76,904
Man. of Flax...	600	155,276	99	8 857	98	9,995
Miscellaneous..	207	92 976	47	4 304	233	33,943
Total.....	6,196	$1,418,457	476	$131,230	1,225	$677,174
		121,230				1,018,857
Total entered....	6,196	$1,418,457	476	$131,230	1,225	$677,174
Total warehoused.						$2,185,361

The Hannibal and St. Joseph line of Road, projected across the State of Missouri from the Mississippi River at Hannibal, where it will connect with the great network of Illinois Roads to the Missouri at St. Joseph, has been taken hold of by a party of Boston capitalists, consisting of R. B. FORBES, JOHN M. FORBES, JOHN E. THAYER, H. H. HUNNEWELL and THOMAS B. CURTIS. The work has a Government grant of 600,000 acres selected lands, and a Stock subscription of \$1,500,000. The local and other individual subscriptions to the Stock are stated at \$1,600,000. Length of the Road 206 miles. Estimated cost not to exceed \$6 000,000. The loans of the concern, about one-half the cost, will be based upon its lands, which at \$5 the acre would reimburse the Bonds, or at \$8 an acre leave \$1,900 000 surplus, or at \$10 an acre leave a surplus of \$3,100 000. The report of the Land Agent, Mr. E. B. TALCOTT, on the character and value of the property, affords much encouragement to the projectors.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Harlem Railroad, held on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. NOTTINGHAM, a gentleman who, it is said, has had considerable experience in the management of Railroad affairs, was appointed Superintendent, and Mr. CAMPBELL, for many years connected with the Superintendent's department, and since the resignation of Mr. ELLIOT, has been the acting Superintendent, was appointed Assistant Superintendent.

The advertisement of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-street, the principal proprietor of the Breckinridge Coal property in Kentucky, of the terms of sale, for domestic use, of the Cannel Coal taken from these mines, will be found on another page.

The annual statement of the commerce of City of New-Orleans, for the business year ending Aug 31, has just been published by the *Shipping List* of that city.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS LEADING STAPLES.

	1854-5.	1853-4.	1852-3.
Bacon, pkgs	31,371	31,155	19,092
Bacon, lbs	332 093	181,000	499,700
Beef, pkgs	41,578	40,011	69 231
Pork, pkgs	986,916	966,144	370,689
Pork, lbs	6,850,000	18,500,000	9,750,000

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.—NO. 1041 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF SANTA ANA.

Departure of His Excellency for Curacoa.

We have received advices from Havana by the Steamer Eagle to the 8th of August. The following letter from our Correspondent embraces all the intelligence of interest:

Correspondence of the *New-York Daily Times*.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 26, 1855.

The Mexican war steamers *Iturbide* and *Guerrero* anchored this port last evening, bringing for the third time in flight SANTA ANA, the Heroic Dictator President of Mexico. He is accompanied with his lady, daughters, and several distinguished personages, who go to lighten the odium of veiled greatness:—and to soothe the pangs of imperial disappointment:—$3,000,000: to meet the incidental expenses of a private establishment.

I hand you also containing the valedictory of SANTA ANA; and his Address to his Army—which, it is said, were published previous to his departure; but this may be a slight mistake, made in the hurry of leave-taking with his dear friends, who might change their minds before too long delay. The retired Navarin goes down to Curacoa, in one of the steamers, as he says, to close his days "in the calm of private life."

It is a sore disappointment to those of his old friends who have had the r fleece birds trimmed to make sport for His Excellency, and money for themselves. He will not disburse much here for their gratification. Mrs. SANTA ANA may remain here with part of the General's "better part,"—stuff and money—until her residence is put in order; but as she is no cock-fighter, she will be no helpmate at the cock-pit—but the dry-goods people will vote in her favor unanimously. It is not a thing determined with his Excellency, although it may be in the will of the lady dictum.

I have heard of several cases of cholera here, but so isolated and few in proportion to our dense population that they are only considered as ordinary events,—liable at any season of the year. That disease has entirely disappeared from the Army and Navy, and the cases of yellow fever, with removal to the country, have almost ceased.

EXCHANGE—London, 11 to 11¼ premium; New York, ¼ to 1 discount; other *North*, ¼ to 1½ discount.

AUG. 27.—General SANTA ANA, family and suite, left yesterday for Caracoas *via* St. Thomas, in the Mexican war steamer *Guerrero*, the steamer to return to Vera Cruz after delivery. The *Iturbide* goes down as soon as she has taken coal for the voyage. The war steamer SANTA ANA, under repairs at the Arsenal here, will go home when her bills are paid,—not very definite as to time, but quite as to fact.

The Havana correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, speaking of SANTA ANA and his movements, says: "I am afforded the opportunity of announcing to you the arrival here of the Mexican war steamers *Gen. Iturbide* and *Guerrero*, the former having Gen. SANTA ANA, his wife and family on board

They bade farewell to Cuba again on Sunday morning, in the small steamer *Guerrero*. He is understood to have intended to proceed first to St. Thomas, and from thence to Caracoas. He has left the *Gen. Iturbide* steamer here; he did not come on shore, although Gen. CONCHA sent an aide-de-camp on board the steamer to congratulate him upon his safe arrival, and to invite him to come on shore, the state carriage being at the landing-place to receive him. His daughter and her husband were the guests of Don MIGUEL DE EMBIL for some twenty-four hours. SANTA ANA, I understand, offered to loan certain merchants of this city large sums of money, but he demanded a higher rate of interest than they felt inclined to pay, and his offer was consequently not accepted.

His engineers were on shore on Saturday, got pretty well "how come you so" that night, were engaged in a street riot, and were lodged in the guard-house, whence he had to send for them early on Sunday morning, to get up steam.

His private secretary, JOSE MORALES DE LOS RIOS, is well known in this city, and left deeply in debt. His creditors were on the wharf, ready to pounce upon him should he come on shore; prudence, however, dictated to him the propriety of remaining on board ship.

The *Gaceta*, of Saturday morning last, contained the address of SANTA ANA to the Mexican people. It has since been copied by the other papers of this city, who have also published his address to the Mexican army. One paragraph in the first named document contains as foul an attack upon the soldiers of the United States, that I cannot avoid translating it and sending the same to you, without alteration or emendation. The old cynic says:

"But my remaining in power is the pretext for this infamous rebellion, which now lays waste our villages, delivers our cities to pillage, destroys our fortunes and causes numberless calamities to your upon this unfortunate country. Robberies, violations and assassinations are committed by thieves and highwaymen that invade defenceless places or attack lonely detachments of soldiers, under the pretext of that usurpation and tyranny, against which they pretend to fight, and treasons, infamy and perfidy are carried to the extreme of speculating, not only with the filibusters of the North, but even with United States troops, which, crossing the frontier under the pretence of being deserters, are protected by rebellious and unworthy Mexicans, who show them the road by which they must invade their country, in order to fill with their rifles the Mexican soldiers who defend the sovereignty and integrity of their territory."

The Loss of the Telegraphic Cable—Letter from Captain Turner.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In correcting an error made by your correspondent, I had no idea of being thrown into a newspaper controversy. But in defense of my reputation, which has been wantonly assailed, I reluctantly and for the last time reply.

On Tuesday, Aug. 28, at 6.40 A. M., I took the bark *Sarah L. Bryant* in tow, I had the following instructions in writing from the Telegraphic Company:

"Route and signals for the *James Adger*—*Sarah L. Bryant* and *Victoria* steaming the Gulf.

"The ships to run directly for Cape North, leaving St. Paul's Island on the starboard."

Agreeably to a previous understanding with Mr. CANNING, I shaped a course west by south half south, which, allowing for half a point westerly error, (from local attraction,) is west south west by compass from Cape Ray to Cape North, leaving St. Paul's Island on the starboard hand, according to written instructions.

As to the course which the correspondent of the TIMES says I ought to have steered, (west half south quarter south,) *there is no such nautical term.* If he means west three-fourths south, which any navigator might infer, it will be seen by a glance at the chart that this course would lead us entirely north of St Paul's Island, or even of Cape Breton.

With respect to a "due allowance for currents, &c.," it will be remembered that for twenty minutes in nearly every hour my wheels were stopped, thus leaving the ships to drift at the mercy of the winds and currents; and I would add, at one time we were stopped from midnight to 8 o'clock next morning, (say eight hours.)

As to the distance from St. Paul's Island at the time the cable was cut, from clear observations for latitude and longitude by first-rate instruments, St Paul's Island bore west by-south one half south, distant twelve nautical miles. The light of which your correspondent speaks was not lit during the day when the cable was cut. I was directed to leave St Paul's Island on the starboard side; therefore, the lighthouse on the south west point of the Island was what I had to with and not that on the northeast

This light, (an intermittent,) was plainly seen for some time on our starboard quarter, after we bore away from Sydney, with the *Sarah L. Bryant* in tow.

Allow me to state to your correspondent, that to every nautical man he is utterly ignorant of the subject of which he is treating. If I were allowed to state what has been said to me respecting his account of the laying of the Submarine Cable, by one who must have known all about it, he would be convicted of a gross misrepresentation from beginning to end.

F. C. TURNER.

Another Outrage.

MR. JACKSON, of the firm of JACKSON & PURDY, No. 281 Broadway, while walking in Forsyth-street, between Bayard and Walker streets, at about 10½ o'clock Friday night, was suddenly set upon from behind by some ruffian, who, seizing him by the neck, sought to throw him to the walk. Mr. JACKSON, with the assistance of his companion, Mr. PURDY, succeeded in shaking the fellow off, who then rapidly retreated to and disappeared in, the entry-way of a large tenement house on the opposite side of the street, where two men had been standing during the whole occurrence, but did not in the least interfere, notwithstanding the assailed party shouted for help and for the police. Not a police-man was in sight. After some search, however, one was found, who, with another "star," proceeded to the tenement house into which the assailant had fled. The two men who had witnessed the transaction denied all knowledge of the affair, and even threatened to whip Messrs. PURDY & JACKSON if they did not clear out. The house was not searched, as it was considered next to impossible to find the guilty party in a tenement of such dimensions and so well populated. And so Messrs. JACKSON & PURDY were forced to "move on," the police threatening them with arrest if they did not do so. That robbery was the object of the ruffian who made the assault, there is but little doubt, as he was in his stocking feet, the better to approach unaware his intended victims.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The Norfolk boat this morning brings a more favorable account from Norfolk,—there having been only 23 deaths on Thursday; while the new cases were more easily managed. Mr. BAKER, member elect to the Legislature, was amongst the dead.

We have no record of the number of deaths on Friday, but the rumor was that there had been about 30.

Portsmouth letters say there are about 15 deaths there daily.

Dr. MORRIS writes that there are but two physicians from North of Norfolk who are not down with the fever, and six of these physicians are dangerously ill at the Naval Hospital. Dr. MARSHALL, of Baltimore, was dying.

Our latest intelligence from Norfolk, *viâ* Richmond, represents that there is a slight abatement of the disease.

Over $4,000 was subscribed in this city to-day for the relief of the sufferers, making a total of nearly $20,000.

A boat was sent down to night heavily laden with provisions, also having on board one hundred and thirteen coffins.

RELIEF MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

A public meeting was held here this afternoon to take measures for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth. The Mayor of the city was elected Chairman, and a Relief Committee was appointed, to continue till the fever disappears. A resolution was adopted stating an appropriation of $5,000 by the City Councils would meet the approbation of our citizens. It is the impression that it will be voted next Monday

RELIEF FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Eighteen hundred dollars was remitted to-day to Baltimore for the relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers, making twenty-eight hundred dollars in all, collected by individual effort. The Committee appointed yesterday are now active, and a larger sum will probably be forwarded early next week.

THE LATEST.—SAD ACCOUNTS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The Norfolk boat, arrived here to-day, brings the awful tidings that there is no abatement of the yellow fever, and that the small pox has also broken out in Norfolk, of which there were ten cases on Saturday.

Two nurses from this city are dead. Dr. BYANT, of Philadelphia, is dying. The fever is spreading to the adjoining country.

At Norfolk, on Friday, there were forty deaths from yellow fever; and on Saturday, up to noon, there had been twenty five deaths.

At Portsmouth, on Friday, there were 22 deaths and 50 new cases. On Saturday, up to noon, there had been 15 deaths. Dr. MORRIS, of this city, was sick. Dr. MARSHALL was dying.

Seventy-six tents were taken down from here on Friday to Norfolk, under the direction of the Mayor and Councils of this city, which were pitched on the site of Old Point—a beautiful and healthy site. The American flag was raised, and it was expected a steamboat load of refugees would land there this morning.

To-morrow a steamer will take down a load of provisions for the camp. A small supply was taken down on Saturday.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 7.

The Yellow Fever is sensibly abating in this city, and the week's returns will doubtless show a gratifying decrease in the number of deaths.

Another Serious Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 8.

Another serious accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad this afternoon. The engine of the 2 o'clock train, when near Beverly, was thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle attached to the forward truck, and rendered a complete wreck, and following after it was a baggage and one passenger car:

JOHN HOLLAND, the engineer, was so badly injured that amputation of one of his limbs became necessary, but he died shortly after the operation had been performed. He lived at Camden, and leaves a family.

LANGHORN THORNE, a fireman, was seriously injured, but not considered fatally.

None of the passengers were hurt.

The accident occurred at 91 P. M., and was occasioned by a flaw in the axle next to the wheel. An examination showed the axle to have been sound about an inch and a half in a diameter of five inches. Soon after the accident occurred, the engineer asked, "What's broke?" On being told "the axle," he replied, "I thought so." Such a remark leads to the inference that he was aware at the depot of the flaw, and, notwithstanding, recklessly periled the lives of the passengers as well as his own. Great excitement existed among the passengers in regard to the disaster, and the feelings of the people here are again harrowed up by the repetition of a fatal accident so near them. Drs. BAY and BEVERLEY performed the operation on the engineer. The train was delayed four hours.

The accident occurred to the 2 o'clock train from Philadelphia for New-York.

More Troubles in Africa between the British and the Natives.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

By the brig *Monte Cristo*, arrived here this morning, we have news from the Coast of Africa to the 2d of August.

On the 15th July a party from Bathurst, on British Government duty, were fired into near the headquarters of the Mandingo tribe. On the 16th the Governor organized a force of 200 troops, and proceeded to inquire into the facts. On his way he was ambushed and fired into by the Mandingoes. The Governor and two officers were wounded, together with 30 native troops killed and 40 wounded. Since then a body of 300 native friend troops have been harrassing the Mandingoes, and the assistance of some French artillery having been obtained from Goree, a number of troops were to proceed, on Aug. 2, from Bathurst, to chastise the Mandingoes. A speedy termination of the affair was anticipated.

The Late Accident to the Stonington Steamboat Train—The Know-Nothings—Mortality, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

MR. LAWRENCESON, United States Mail Agent, injured by the late accident to the Stonington steamboat train, died to-day. Mr. BENJAMIN SIMMONS, who had both his legs broken by the same accident, died yesterday, at North Kingston, R. I.

General CASS and his daughter are here, and they are stopping at the Winthrop House.

The Know-Nothing lodges in Boston and vicinity are active, and there are strong indications of a straight out American Convention for the nomination of State officers.

The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day have been 89, a decrease of seven from last week.

Vermont State Election.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Two hundred and four towns in Vermont have been heard from, which give ROYCE, (Republican,) 23,869; CLARK, (Democrat,) 11,590; scattering, 4,099.

Of the Representatives elected, so far as heard from, 40 are Whig and Republican, 38 Democratic, and 31 Know-Nothing.

Republican Movement in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Sept. 9.

Several hundred citizens of Springfield, composed of all the old parties, assembled at Hampden Hall on Saturday night to appoint Delegates to the Republican Union Convention at Worcester on the 20th inst. Harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. CHARLES SHIRE presided, and eloquent speeches in behalf of union against any more compromises with slavery of any more slave states were made by Mr. BLISS, WM. B. CALHOUN, OLIVER B. MORRIS, Dr. CHAPPER, HENRY VOSE, RUFUS HUMPH, GEN. WALKER and P. A. BARROW. Twenty four of our leading citizens were appointed Delegates and substitutes for the Nominating Convention, and between 200 and 300 were selected to attend the mass meeting at the same time.

Other towns in this State are responding to the calls for Union Conventions.

Suicide of Major Markland.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Major MATTHEW MARKLAND, formerly an eminent lawyer of Kentucky, and late a Clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office in this city, committed suicide on Sunday last, as is supposed, from letters found in his secretary. Old age and infirmity are the only reasons assigned. His family relations were of the most affectionate character. In a letter he left for his family he says: "My mind is fully made up, with all the affection I have for my family, and I yield to no man in the pride that I entertain; yet for their future good I choose to depart." His body has not yet been found.

From Washington—Mr. Buchanan's Detention in London.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The state of negotiations at the Court of St. James, are such that the public interest will require the continuance of Mr BUCHANAN longer in London, than he or his friends in this country anticipated. His connection with that mission will not therefore terminate at the time heretofore announced, namely, the 1st of October. It is presumed that his detention has reference to the Central American question.

Another Railroad Accident.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The train from Baltimore last night ran over a hull, near Annapolis Junction, and threw the train off the track. The mail, baggage, and smoking cars were smashed; the latter was full of passengers, but all miraculously escaped without the least injury. The passengers arrived here at 12 o'clock at night.

Horse Show at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Sept. 8.

Among the other celebrated horses entered for the exhibition which commences here on Tuesday, the 11th inst., are the following: *Ethan Allen, Matchless, Hampden, Young Kentucky, Hunter, Morgan, Emperor, Charles Napier, Boston Boy, Stockbridge Chief, Lady Kitchford, Lady Blanche, Patapsco, Lady Sherman, Kate Devonough, Young America, Mohawk Maid, Mountain Maid*, and *Young Black Hawk*.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Sept. 9.

A large meeting of our citizens was held last evening, at which a ticket was nominated for State Representatives, embracing Whigs and Democrats opposed to the present administration, but forming an organized combination against the Republican movement.

The Reported Election of Senator Atchison.

ST. LOUIS, (Mo.,) Saturday, Sept. 8.

The reported election of Senator ATCHISON to the United States Senate, from this State, by the New-York *Tribune*, is a glaring hoax, as it is well known that our Legislature does not meet, even, for several months to come.

The Southern Mail Difficulty Settled.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The Postmaster General has settled the quarrel with the South Carolina Railroad Company, and a daily service by this route is ordered.

We have no mail South of Savannah this morning.

The Arkansas Gold Mines.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Two men have returned to Hannibal, Mo., who state that they found the supposed gold regions around the Arkansas River, but report the total failure of the expedition, and the lynching of the leader of the company, named Peebs, by his exasperated companions.

Destruction of a Cotton Factory by Fire.

SHINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Sept. 9.

The Cotton Factory of the Griswoldville Company, at Colerain, Franklin County, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss, $40,000. No insurance.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The weather here to-day was most oppressively hot, with but little air stirring. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer stood at 96° in the shade.

Census of Chicago.

CHICAGO, (Ill.,) Saturday, Sept 8.

The total population of Chicago, as by the census just taken and completed, is 80,000. In 1850, it was 29,000.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Sept. 8,

The steamer *Knoxville* has arrived here, after a passage of sixty hours from New York, with all on board well.

Arrivals from the South.

The United States Mail steamship *Southerner*, J. GOVAN, Commander, in sixty-two hours from Charleston, with merchandise and passengers, arrived on Saturday. She exchanged signals with the *Keystone State*, from Philadelphia to Savannah, also with the *Knoxville*, hence for Savannah, on the 6th instant. The *Southerner* experienced N. E. gales throughout the whole passage.

The steamship *Augusta*, LYON, from Savannah Sept. 5, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, has also arrived.

From Curacoa.

By the arrival of the bark *Venus*, Capt. ATKINSON, from Curacoa, Aug. 26, we have received the following information: There is no salt to be had at Curacoa this year. The cholera had broken out at Laguyara, and some fatal cases had occurred.

☞ The English bark *Rainbow*, loaded with coal for Havana, went ashore on Key Vaccers, Aug. 28. Crew all saved; vessel and cargo total loss. Brig *Huntress*, of Philadelphia, from San Juan, went ashore near the same place, same day. No lives lost. Vessel got off and brought into Key West.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

From the Savannah Georgian, Thursday.

Mr. LORVEA, a student of Dr MICHEL of Charleston, arrived in our city last night in the eleven o'clock train, direct from Norfolk, and bringing the latest accounts of the epidemic in that afflicted city. He represents the ravages of the fever as beyond description. The people are panic struck, stores and banks are closed, business is suspended, and the fever is rapidly on the increase. There are now 1,000 cases on the sick-list. The epidemic makes no distinction between blacks and whites. The city is almost deserted, and families are dying for want of care and attention.

Dr. L. comes to our city on a special mission, in behalf of the Howard Association, for the purpose of procuring nurses. He brings a letter from Dr. READ to Mayor ANDERSON, urging that additional assistance be sent on immediately, if possible. This appeal comes home with peculiar force to our city, and we have no doubt that it will be promptly responded to. Dr. L. says that female negro nurses are most desired, though any assistance that can be rendered will most cheerfully be accepted.

Such citizens of Savannah as are desirous of accepting this invitation, either on the part of themselves or their servants, are requested to report themselves during the day to the Mayor, or to Dr. L., in person, at the Marshall House. His time is limited, as he leaves this evening, with such force as he shall be able to collect, *en route* for Norfolk.

It will be gratifying to our readers to learn through Dr. L., that Dr. READ and his force are active and well, reflecting upon Savannah and Georgia. They are reported to be very successful in the treatment of the fever.

Brutal Treatment of a Little Girl by her Step-Mother.

We have some particulars relating to a revolting act by a step-mother towards a little girl said to be her step-daughter, which occurred in Canton not many days ago. It is said the little girl committed some trivial act in disobedience to the orders of the woman, for which offence she was shamefully scourged until the flesh was torn in strips from the child's body in some places, and in others raised in enormous welts and blue weals; after which, the little girl was confined in a dark cellar from two to three days, during which time her whole subsistence consisted of scraps of bread-crumbs. The brother of the child, a young man of respectable standing, upon hearing the circumstances, repaired instantly to the house, and bursting open the cellar door, released his famished and brutally-abused sister from her horrid imprisonment. Having taken her to a place of safety, he set fire to the building, with which he commingled a few sticks of wood, and effected a complete conflagration to the dwelling and edifices occupied by the fiendish wretch who committed the diabolical outrage. We are told that it became necessary to summon a physician to whom the bruised welts raised upon the little girl's body by the whip of her unfeeling step-mother.—*Lewiston, Me., Democrat.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

The Republicans.

A meeting of the Central Republican Committee was held on Saturday evening at the Mercer-street House. P. C. LEIGH presided, and LEWIS D. WATTS, of the Eleventh Ward, acted as Secretaries. Delegates from eighteen Wards were in attendance. Two delegations appearing from the Eleventh Ward, the subject was referred to a Committee on Credentials, with instructions to report at the next meeting. After the appointment of various Committees, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

After the Leadership.

A meeting was held in Astor-place on Saturday evening to form an organization to contest the palm of leadership with the Republican General Committee recently formed in this City. Those in attendance, numbering about fifteen persons, were composed of individuals favoring the appointment of Delegates by the so-called "County Convention" which met at Free Masons' Hall on the evening of the 1st, and well-known members of the "dark lantern" oligarchy. A resolution pledging each person present to secrecy was adopted almost unanimously. After speeches by Dr. SOUTHWORTH, J. H. BURLESON and others, a Committee of five was appointed to devise some means of placing this new secret organization at the head of the Republican movement in this City.

Female Normal School.

The first session of the third annual term of this school, under the care of the Board of Education, was held on Saturday last.

The number of junior teachers present was 530—the total number on the book of the school being 675 at the present time. This school, under the care of LEONARD HAZLETINE, Esq., holds a session of five hours on Saturdays, for about ten months in each year. The President of the Board of Education, W. H. NEILSON, was present on Saturday, according to his usual practice. The appearance of the school, as assembled in the large room at the top of the Hall of the Board of Education—where the school is held—is quite imposing. If any one is skeptical as to the high character of our school system, we would advise him to visit the Normal School when it is assembled at 9 o'clock A. M. any Saturday, when perhaps an increase of faith may be obtained.

There are eight gentlemen and five ladies connected with the faculty of this school, under Mr. HAZLETINE. The Male Normal School holds its sessions on Wednesday and Friday afternoons of each week, from 4 to 7 o'clock. Dr. DAVID PATTERSON is its Principal. The Colored Normal School is under the charge of JOHN PETERSON, and, like the others, under the care of the Board of Education

Strip to It

One would suppose it late in the day for newspapers to be urging good people to take their clothes off before going to bathe. But it seems otherwise. A gentleman took a bath yesterday at the Division-street ferry wharf (Williamsburg) with even his best coat on. It is more decent indeed than such naked bathing as is practiced along the two river sides of the City by hosts of boys every warm day, and they say that wetting woollen clothe in salt water gives them a gloss. But one feels so "hedrabbled" on coming out with his duds clinging close to his skin and his hat raining brine, and there is such opportunity to take cold before reaching home, that we must continue to beg the public to strip always before jumping in.

Besides the ferries are no proper places to bathe in—better go to the Battery where there are no policemen, or near the large steamboat landings were there are policemen apparently to protect the clothes of the swimmers. There it is comparatively safe. But at the ferry-bridges one stands a capital chance of getting his brains knocked out—that is provided it can be shown that he has any brains—who jumps for a ferry boat after the chains are up and she is moving off.

"Book Agents."

Almost everybody has come back to town from his Summer seasoning—his face and hands as brown as a berry—his wife in a state to learn what new fashions have come up in her absence—whether they wear black feathers in Fall bonnets, and whether they trim mantillas with as wide a gimp and as deep a fringe as they did in July—his baby fat as a porpoise, and with a tint of carmine on each cheek and a "wood-color" on its dumpy arms. September gives every such returning citizen a warm welcome.

We generally expect, when all the stragglers get home, for a "limited term" to set in with a vigor worthy of early Summer, and so desperately as to frighten back all the sensitive to their deserted Summer quarters. Then an easterly storm sets in that gives all their little ones the snuffles, and all the old ones the rheumatism, and then they come hobbling and sneezing back to town to lay in their Winter coal in a flurry.

We try to be thankful for whatever weather comes, but if—now that September is a third gone—Fall should gently insinuate itself and take possession we shall be resigned.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers of the Bible Society was held on the 6th inst., Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the chair.

Seven new auxiliaries were recognized: of which two were in Arkansas, and one in each of the States of South Caroline, Texas, Illinois, California, and one in Oregon Territory.

Letters were received from Rev. Mr. PEET, Foh Chau, China, in regard to the work in that country, and the advantage of publishing the Scriptures in the colloquial dialect; from Rev. Mr. DOTY, at the Amoy Mission, stating the unusual demand for the Scriptures there, and requesting funds for their publication; from Rev. Dr. DURBIN, of the Methodist Missionary Society, asking funds to purchase Bibles for Sweden.

Some valuable additions were made to the Library, among which were Annotations on the books of the Old and New Testaments, 1657.

Grants were made of a pulpit Bible for the State Prison at Sing Sing, and for a Sabbath School at West Point; to poor Bible Societies in the West, with several others of smaller amount, in different languages, including twelve volumes for the Blind.

They need to be Strong.

While passing up Broadway early on Saturday evening we were witness to a scene of brutality of a very outrageous character. A man was knocked down by two fellows larger than himself and kicked until he was entirely helpless. He lay struggling in the street with his face cut and bruised horribly. The cause for this outrageous assault, as stated, was that the man had thrown a brick at the head of one of the assailants. We remained more than twenty minutes, and there assembled a crowd, yet no policeman was to be seen, although the outrage was perpetrated at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway. The rascals walked quietly away down Broadway. What are we coming to if such outrages can be perpetrated unnoticed in our great thoroughfares in open day, and within two or three blocks of two station-houses!

The Sheriff After Briggs.

Mr. BRANCH informs us that the Sheriff was chasing Butses all day Friday to get *the costs* out of him for the fun he had prosecuting and trying to indict the DAILY TIMES for simply saying that he was a nuisance. On Saturday Butses shamed the Sheriff, and luckily overtaking him, forked over the amount of the costs. So ends that chapter.

But will the costs be put, with the expenses of the "French European Commissioner," into the bill of incidental expenses of the Metcalf Investigating Committee? will the City pay it? and will the Comptroller hand out the change.

Of Great Importance.

Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH sends us a denial of the truth of what Mr. MCKELDEN said under oath "that he had heard"—is will—that Mr. B. obtained a piece of the "Henry Clay cloth." The latter end of the communication reads as follows:

I therefore solemnly declare before the Great Dispenser of Events, that I did not have the cloth in question, and that all I know about it is, what I heard from respectable witness and proceedings of the Committee, that some inhuman monsters stole the pall of the great Kentuckian, and were in their daily garb; and how my name got into it, in order to divert the public attention and speculation from themselves. Could Henry Clay have opened his unearthly eyes upon them as they surveyed his silent form, the ghouls would have striken the vultures to the earth, never to rise. Respectfully, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

City Mortality.

The City still continues in remarkably good good health. Only 501 deaths occurred here last week which is a decrease of 47 on the mortality of the previous week. Of the deceased, 405 were born in the United States; 62 in Ireland; 20 in Germany.

☞ A member of the bar intends to commence proceedings in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of the State of New-York, against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, on behalf of a lady and a gentleman who were injured—not killed—in the recent catastrophe. The plaintiffs are, or claim to be, citizens of this State, and, as such, have the right to sue in the Federal Courts, citizens of any other State in the Union for injuries received.

☞ A mass meeting of colored citizens will be held at Merritt's Hall, No 185 Spring street, on Monday evening, September 10, to hear the report of the Delegates of the Troy Convention. Mr. STEPHEN MYERS, of Albany, and others will address the meeting, and a county organization will be formed.

☞ Mr. SYLVESTER S SOUTHWORTH assumed yesterday the position of co-editor and proprietor of the *Sunday Mercury*. Bowling, he tells why he left the *Atlas*—it was coming to abuse Mayor WOOD, Comptroller FLAGG, and President PIERCE, all whom Mr. S. rather admires.

☞ The great excursion of Sunday School Teachers, from Boston and vicinity, is to take place on the 24th and 25th of the present month. The arrangements are in the hands of such men as Gen. BRIGGS and Lieut. Governor GARDNER

☞ Most of the large private schools of the City open their terms to-day. There are a great many of them, and the scholars in attendance are very numerous.

☞ The City swarms with strangers—the hotels are unusually full.

☞ MOSES Y. BEACH, Esq., leaves soon for Europe.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests for intoxication for the eight and forty hours preceding our going to press, was forty:

SATURDAY.

At the Tombs, before Justice Welch	18
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	12
At Essex Market, before Justice Wood	10
Total	40

SUNDAY.

At the Tombs, before Justice Welch	15
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearcey	29
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	11
	55
Total, for forty-eight hours	95

But the actual arrests for intoxication is a poor criterion whereby to judge of the crime incident upon rum drinking; there were yesterday arrests made and disposed of, of parties committing assault and battery, and guilty of other breaches of the peace, as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Welch	26
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearcey	37
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	10
Total	73

Which numbers, added to the arrests direct for intoxication, makes a total of arrests yesterday, made under the new law, of 120 persons. What is the City coming to?

LONG ISLAND.

Spiritualistic Sunday in Brooklyn.

The Spiritualists of Brooklyn held their Sunday circles, or, as they may be called, Walpurgis Sabbaths, in the Lyceum Building, in Washington-street. The Sunday morning circles are devoted mainly to manifestations of various kinds, and the afternoon and evening meetings are more particularly devoted to trance lectures. Understanding that there were to be some unusually interesting exhibitions at the morning circle, when some diagrams of the present and former appearance of the spiritual regions would be exhibited, we had the curiosity to attend the meeting, for it would be something to boast of to have had even a diagramatic view of the abodes of the blest. But in this particular we were disappointed; for some cause or other, which was not explained, the diagrams were not exhibited.

The meeting was held in the Museum of the Lyceum, and the stuffed alligators, petrified snakes and Indian idols, which were ranged round the room in glass cases, rather helped to impart a feeling of awe as we entered the charmed circle. The hour of admission was passed when we turned the handle of the door—for the Spiritualists do not like to be distorted in their incantations after the spells begin to work—but, we we were admitted as a favor, and, gliding quietly into the silent and mysterious apartment, we took a seat a little distance from the spiritual circle, so that we might be out of reach of the witch element. At a round walnut table in the centre of the room sat nine or ten persons of both sexes, some quite young, and some with silvery locks; they were silently solemn, with their hands crossed upon the table as if waiting for some manifestations from the table, though they waited in vain, for the table was perfectly well-behaved during the whole sitting and never stirred a leg, nor gave a single knock. Sitting near the table were some dozen or so of men and women, and apart from the rest were a couple whose convulsions at first alarmed us. One of them was a tall, gaunt female, with a pale face, long skinny fingers, and sunken eyes. She was dressed in a light blue gauze gown with flounces, and kept flinging her thin hands violently, as if to jerk something off from them. Her companion was a short man with long hair, a thick, bushy chestnut beard, high cheek bones, and small, sharp gray eyes: which, however, he kept closed nearly all the time. His body was a good deal convulsed, he sighed deeply, thumped upon his breast, clasped his hands over the top of his head, and occasionally thrust out his arms horizontally. These performances continued some minutes, when the gaunt lady in the blue gauze dress rose with her eyes shut, and, after meandering around the room awhile, during which she kept patting her hands together and making a variety of strange motions, she stopped behind the chair of one of the circle at the table, and commenced tapping her between the shoulders: a rather fat lady then arose and came to her assistance, and the two were engaged some minutes in patting the lady at the table, though no explanation was given with respect to it. Then the seeress, in blue gauze, commenced an oration with her eyes shut, and her hands and arms quivering all the time in a convulsive manner. She was in a trance condition, we believe, which might be a sufficient apology for her incoherent and unmeaning remarks. The only thing she uttered which had anything like a tangible idea involved in it, was, that the mind could not receive the truth unless the body were free from all obstructions to the passage of the electric fluids through the system, from the zenith, tapping the top of the head, to the nadir, running her quivering fingers down her body to her feet. She said also that people might have an influx of ideas from another without speaking—a fact which there was no necessity of being entranced to learn. When she sat down an old lady at the table remarked that while the seeress was speaking, she had herself had an influx of something or other, we could not distinctly hear what, and had seen a steopia surrounded by balls of light. After this there was more silence, and as the room was hot, a considerable rustling of fans, and the long lady and her male companion were a good deal convulsed. Some of the members of the circle evidently felt a little disconcerted at some non-manifestations which were anticipated, and the fat lady remarked that if people would but keep perfectly quiet it would greatly aid the spirits, and added, that repose was easy enough to those who cultivated that habit of body. She evidently thought that a few hundred pounds of avoirdupois flesh might be taken on at pleasure, by any spare and nervous person who found it difficult to sit long in one position.

The meeting was becoming rather stupid and sleepy, when the lady in the blue dress commenced operations upon a gentleman, by rubbing his temples and passing his hand, which had the effect of shocking his eyes and causing him to rise, and deliver some very eccentric remarks, the lady standing at his back all the while, and throwing her arms about like a Pythoness, whilst her male companion kept up an unceasing jerking of his limbs, and singing imaginary tunes from his hands.

When the entranced speaker could think of nothing more to say, he sat down, and the Pythoness having said something about society, a young man in a red beard sang a dolorous hymn in a dolorous manner, and the meeting came to an end. Dr. ORTON announced that there would be entranced lecturing in the afternoon and evening, but the performances of the morning were not of a kind to tempt us to go to another. As we rose to leave the room we fancied that a stuffed white owl in one of the glass cases winked its round eye at us, and that a stuffed Mussulman, with his bill half open, was just going to speak, if it could. Quack! quack! quack! But we were probably mistaken.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a serious fight occurred in Baltic near Hoyt-street, Brooklyn, between a party of men while intoxicated, when one of the number, named PATRICK MEAD, stabbed Wm. HANNAN twice in the abdomen with a knife, inflicting, it is supposed, a mortal wound. MEAD was arrested soon after committing the deed by officers DAVIS and STRATTNER, of the Third Dist. police, and yesterday morning JAMES MCGAIN and ANDREW QUARRY were arrested for being concerned in the affray. All three were committed to await the result of the injuries to HANNAN, who was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital for treatment.

More Trouble in the Brooklyn Fire Department

It will be recollected that some weeks since Mayor HALL caused several engines, belonging to the Brooklyn Fire Department, to be locked up, on account of the disorderly conduct of the Companies having possession of them. On Friday night last, the Fire Departments Committee of the Common Council held a meeting, when they directed that the engines be restored to the Companies, and the locks were accordingly taken from the engine houses. The Mayor, considering that the Fire Department Committee had exceeded their powers, on Saturday afternoon caused the engine houses to be locked again.

The New Court House.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to report relative to the erection of a New Court House in Vanderbilt-avenue, on property purchased there some years ago for that purpose, on Friday night held a meeting, and agreed upon recommending to the Board the erection of a brick structure, to cost about $55,000.

☞ A Temperance meeting is to be held to-morrow night in the Brooklyn Institute. Harbor Master BURLEIGH is announced among the speakers.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

One hundred and fifteen deaths are reported to have occurred in the city of Brooklyn during the week ending the 8th inst., from the following

DISEASES: Abcess, asphyxia, atrophia, cancer, casualty, cholera morbus, constipation, delirium tremens, diabetes, dropsy in abdomen, dropsy in chest, typhoid fever, hydrophobia, inflammation of the stomach, old age, ulcers—1 each; apoplexy, congestion of the brain, drowned, scarlet fever, typhus fever, heart disease, hoop ng cough, inflammation of the brain, premature birth, teething—2 each; debility, dropsy—3 each; convulsions and still-born—6 each; diarrhœa—

SUMMER GLEANINGS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAGUENAY, Sunday, Aug. 19, 1855.

If those who are dancing in the gay saloons at Saratoga and Newport could by some magic be suddenly transfered to the lower deck of our little steamer, they would learn that we are not obliged to remain

"In tighted helle,
'Mid festive circles gay,"

in order to listen to "the voice of sweet music;" and "merry feet are dancing" far more merrily than where they have been trained to fashion's rule, and where amusement has become a wearisome monotony.

I told you there was some danger of our being fog-bound, and we had just reached the mouth of the Saguenay when we were so enveloped in the misty shroud that it was impossible to advance, and we cast anchor in L'Ance a Leau Bay, where if the sun were shining we should see on shore the spire of the first Church built in Canada—in 1608. It seems in good preservation, and is still large enough, we presume, to accocamodate the people of the little village in which it stands; though it looks about the size of a respectable nutshell. What did allure those early adventurers to this cold inhospitable shore, when there was stretching far away to the South a land flowing with milk and honey, the land of the olive and the pomegranate, the cocoa and the waving palm? And why do they stay here now? Oh, 'tis the land of their birth, and

"The land of their forefathers' graves;"

and we like them, these artless, unsophisticated people; they are unlike any we have met before. In one sense they are ignorant, but they do not stare at you with the gaze of vulgar stupidity and wonder. If you go on shore they do not annoy you by offering their services, and if you employ them we not exacting, as if money were the only idol they had learned to worship.

As we ascended the river the light was not favorable to the reflection of the mountains, but when we returned we saw not only the mountains in their grandeur, but the leaves and the pink wild flowers that fringe the ravines, perfectly mirrored by the waters, and never in our lives saw anything so beautiful. Before, we had thought only of grandeur and sublimity, but now all that was bold and wild and terrific was softened into loveliness. We had only to look aloft to see nature, and to glance beneath to see what seemed a representation of art more wonderful than nature.

Then that we might have every variety and be peculiarly favored, the clouds gathered thick and black and a storm arose, the thunders roared and echoed, and the lightnings flashed with peculiar vividness, where all around was so dark and deep. At the junction of two rivers and the union of two atmospheres, there is a peculiar tendency to fog, but here they are seldom so heavy as to detain the boats; but we were thrown upon the resources which may be manufactured or developed upon a steamboat for thirty-six hours, and we heard not a single regret for the detention.

We have a few deck passengers like all boats, but they are very different from those which crowd the same portion of vessels upon our Southern rivers. They are neither slaves nor serfs, nor degraded and poverty stricken laborers. They own the soil they till, and though it seems a sterile and unfruitful land to us, it amply supplies their wants. Canada is a British Province, but it is nevertheless a French country—the general appearance, the customs, the people, and the language, are French. Our gentlemanly Captain speaks English fluently, but he is French. His crew are French, and the orders are given in French. We have two fiddlers, and Scotch and Canadian reels have inspired those to whom amusement is the relief and not the business of life, and if you would understand the poetry of motion you should look in upon the performance of this country dance. There are both beauty and grace, though the dancers are wielding the clumsiest boots, and are clad in the rudest *blouses*. One woman, with her handkerchief tied under her chin, might sit for a Madonna, and strikingly resembles some we have seen, and all have a refinement and delicacy, which, we must say, because it is true, does not characterize the peasantry of all lands! The Canadian reel is a very sweet tune, and the dance exceedingly pretty that accompanies it. In the evening the gentlemen and ladies form cotillions, and keep time to the same fiddle, and we venture to say never danced when their hearts were more in consonance with sweet sounds.

We cannot go upon shore, we cannot even see it—the New-York dailies have not arrived—there are no books, for we expected to be absent only three days from Quebec, and to have plenty to do in studying the Book of Nature, which opens to us here a page so new, and fresh, and grand;—we get tired talking—tired listening to the puffing of the porpoises and the splashing of seals—so what shall we do next? We have a company of choice spirits, as I said, and all are willing to use their gifts for the gratification of others, and it is proposed we have a concert. There are one or two *artistes* and several *amateurs*—there are old gentlemen and young ladies—there is, it seems to us, the cream of English, French and American society, in the cabin of this little steamer, proving what we have always maintained, that the people of the highest cultivation, in every climate and of all languages, are alike in all that constitutes good breeding and the power of appreciation and enjoyment. Twenty-four hours ago they were strangers, and now they are friends. We have a concert within, while the rain is pattering musically without, and each sings anything he knows, as well as he knows how, and all receive it in the spirit in which it is given. "Hail Columbia," is cordially responded to by Englishman, and Americans join as heartily in "God save the Queen." Catholic priests laugh merrily at the comic song of "The jolly old Monks," and cheers, *three times three*, ring out from all, at the announcement of "Oh! A Sailor's Life for Me."

On the morning of the third day, the sun comes out bright and clear, and we awake upon the broad St. Lawrence. We were provisioned for three days only, so on Friday we were obliged to be content with "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," but we stop again at *Riviere de Loup*, and again jump into the light calash, with the same courier and the same Canada pony, and this time drive to the falls about three miles from the landing, and see a ravine that reminds us of the one which the Trenton dashes through, and the foaming cataract resembles that of Montmorenci. It is well worth a great effort to see, and we learn how rightly named is the river, for with wolf-like madness it dashes down the gorge.

Here we have an accession to our numbers of a party who have been staying at Cacerena, a village a few miles distant, which includes an Indian settlement, fine bathing privileges, and plenty of pleasure seekers, who say they would not wish for a more delightful Summer than could be spent at Cacerena—there are good boarding-houses, and the habitans are hospitality and kindness itself. Here we learn by telegraph that the Quebec people have begun to be very anxious about us, and we inform them in the same way, that never were travelers in less need of sympathy. Here, too, the Captain obtains a supply of all good things, and the *cuisiniere* promises a delectable supper. But lo! the vanity of all human wishes, and the disappointment of all human expectations! When supper arrives, as liberal and good as it is, there could be nothing more loathsome in our eyes. "There is always a calm after a storm," says the proverb, and there is sometimes a storm after a calm, says reality. There came a tempest of wind, and the waves of the St. Lawrence were converted into "boiling billows," and the billows were mountain high. We were rocked as if in a willow cradle, and the experience we have to relate in consequence can be better imagined than described. The deck was strewn, here with the "dead and dying," but with those whose groanings were frightful to hear, but for whose sufferings there was no sympathy, because "nobody ever dies of seasickness."

"Is there no relief, *nothing we can take?*" says one. "Nothing," is the reply—and so they groan on in hopeless misery. There is, however, one consolation,—those who are prostrate in this condition are reckless of all danger: if it were announced that the boat must go to the bottom, they would consider it matter of rejoicing. No such announcement was made to us, though we afterwards learned that we were in some danger of meeting the calamity without the warning,—but we weathered the storm, and before 8 o'clock on Saturday morning were safely moored in the harbor of Quebec, and though we thought it a provoking prediction at the time, we find ourselves actually better for having been sea-sick.

It was a trip of rare enjoyment, but we cannot promise those who may resolve to take the same, the variety with which we were favored, for there has been neither a fog nor storm to delay or endanger the frailest vessel for many years before; but whatever storm there may be, there is little danger with the experience and skill of Capt. SIMARD, who has been twenty years on the river and met with no casualty; and whatever else may be exhausted there is no end to his good nature, and no diminution of his polite attentions. In the opinion of all who have been, he is just the Captain for a trip up the Saguenay.

But delightful as it is, we advise none to go who have no love of adventure—who cannot abjure luxury for one week, and appreciate simplicity—who are not willing to leave art for a little while and revel with nature, and who do not admire above all things else, her glorious works!

MINNIE MYRTLE.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Critical Condition of Roman Affairs—Piedmont and Spain Excommunicated by the Pope—People Flogged in Naples for Political Opinion, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ROME, Friday, Aug. 10, 1855.

Since I last addressed you on the affairs of Italy the under-current of political agitation has considerably increased; to such an extant indeed, that the state of the Peninsula is now seriously occupying the attention of the French Government and the British House of Commons. To begin with Rome. MAZZINI has sent a number of his agents to the Roman States, provided with arms and money. They have landed at obscure points of the coast and are encamped here and there in parties of ten up to twenty persons. It is supposed they intend to liberate the political prisoners of 1848. The Roman Government has taken alarm, and addressed Austria and France, sequesting those powers to send more troops into the Roman States. But there are two difficulties about doing so. In the first place Austria asks for money, which the public finance of the Vatican has not the means of supplying.

As regards France, that Power wants all her forces for the war with Russia. In fact, there are not more than 3,000 French now in Rome. Brigandage has increased to a frightful extent in and about the Eternal City. Travelers are robbed, and one French lady has been murdered. Misery meets one at every step; in fact, the country is bankrupt. Perhaps it can never be otherwise, with priests holding all temporal offices as well as ecclesiastical.

Amidst all this domestic trouble, the Pope is engaged in a spiritual war with Spain and Piedmont. You are aware that in both those countries the Governments have hit a hard blow at the Roman Catholic Church. Piedmont has suppressed the convents,—that is to say, such as were no longer used for education and public religion, but only a retreat for the indolent. The same events have taken place in Spain. Both are great European events, because they show that Constitutional Governments have the power, and exercise the same, in spiritual as well as temporal affairs. The Roman Church uses its old weapon of "excommunication:" but the day has gone by in Europe when even old women fear the damnation of priests of any creed. The Vatican publishes its "allocations,"—rather long winded documents,—of which I send you the chief features. As regards the evil doings of Piedment, the Church of St. Peter's says:

"We therefore again raise our apostolic voice in your august assembly, and we blame anew, we condemn, and declare null and of no effect, the law above mentioned, and all and each of the acts and decrees which have taken place in Piedmont to the detriment of religion, of the Church, of our authority, and the rights of the Holy See—acts and decrees of which we spoke with sorrow in our allocution of the 22d January last. We are besides obliged to declare with the most profound regret that all those who in Piedmont have not feared to propose, approve, and sanction the said measure, and the law against the Church and the rights of the Holy See, that all those also who are employed by them, who give support, counsel and adhesion, and who execute their orders, have incurred major excommunication and the other ecclesiastical penalties and censures enacted by the Holy Canons, the Apostolic Constitutions, and the decrees of General Councils, particularly those of the Council of Trent."

As regards Spain a similar protest is published, conceived in the following terms:

"Raising our voice in your assembly, we complain of all that the ley government has done and is still doing in Spain, unjustly against the Church, against its liberty and rights, against us, and the authority of the Holy See; and especially we deeply deplore our solemn Concordat violated in defiance of international law; the authority of the bishops prevented in the exercise of the sacred ministry; the violence employed against them; and the patrimony of the Church usurped in spite of all divine and human laws. We, therefore, in virtue of our apostolic authority, censure, abrogate, and declare without value and without force, null and of no effect, for the past and the future, the said laws and decrees. Lastly, we call on the authors of all these audacious acts, and we exhort and anpplioute them to consider seriously that those who do not fear to afflict and torment the Holy Church of God cannot escape the hand of the Almighty."

Both no doubt will fall harmless. Meanwhile the Pope's Nuncio has left Madrid, and the Spanish Ambassador will leave Rome, I expect, in a day or two. So much for the affairs of this city.

I must now turn to Naples. The King has commissioned the police to flog people who express any opinion on the war, and the result is, a commission has been formed to try any one the police think fit to arrest. Several persons of the better classes, such as lawyers and literary men, have been flogged, and others have been sent into exile, not for any overt act, but because they are *suspected* of holding *opinions* hostile to the Government. To such a state of degradation is this country reduced that many persons regularly pay sums of money to the police authorities not to be arrested. It is difficult to make the public believe that such a state of things can exist in our age. But the Government of the United States must be aware of it, for I know Mr. OWEN, the American Minister here, has made faithful reports of all that is taking place. The Government of the Two Sicilies are afraid of two political sects—the MAZZINI, or republican party, and the Muratists party, which has grown up since the present Emperor of the French came to the throne. I believe both number very few, but all would gladly welcome a change from the present lawless state of the executive.

In Tunis the war is very popular, but the Piedmontese have not yet measured their strength with the Russians. The army is, according to the latest accounts, preparing for a Winter campaign with their allies, as no one expects the war will terminate this year.

The Cholera is spreading rapidly throughout Italy—in Rome, Tuscany, and especially in Lombardy. As regards the latter country, which may be called Austrian Italy, a large number of troops are massing, and it is feared if Austria eventually joins Russia, the former power will attack Piedmont—which Austria could do with advantage, as the best troops of Sardinia are in the Crimea.

There is nothing worth recording just now in other parts of the Peninsula.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

OVER A MILLION IN GOLD DUST.

Know-Nothing Nominations and Platform.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN AMADOR COUNTY.

MURDERS AT THE MINES.

Interesting from Petropolovski.

The Kinney and Walker Expeditions to Central America.

PARTICULARS OF THEIR MOVEMENTS.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

News from China.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The Accessory Transit Company Steamship *Northern Light*, Captain E. L. TINKELPAUGH, arrived Friday evening from San Juan, via Key West, with 447 passengers and $1,065,497, from San Francisco, Aug. 18, per steamship *Uncle Sam*.

Nothing of importance had occurred since the last steamer, excepting the departure of I. C. WOODS, of the firm of ADAMS & Co., for Australia, and the discovery of a bogus gold dust manufactory.

Gold continues to come in plentifully from the mines, and money is much easier.

The passengers by this ship came through in perfect health, there having been no cholera or other disease on the route for two months past. The river is high and the route in most excellent order.

The new life-boat *San Carlos*, capable of carrying a thousand passengers comfortably, commenced her regular trips on the 30th ult. The Company now having three boats on the Lake, there is no possibility of detention.

The war reges in the interior. On the 18th ult. at Sance, twenty-four leagues from Leon, toward Segovia, a bloody battle was fought between the Government troops under GUARDIOLA and the Democratic Army under MUNOS, assisted by ALVAREZ, with forces from Hondures, which resulted in the complete defeat of GUARDIOLA and the death of MUNOS.

On the 29th, Col. WALKER landed at San Juan del Sur with 56 men of his command, and 170 of the Democratic army under MENDEZ, leaving a reserve on his schooner of about 60 men. He was endeavoring to recruit from the California passengers with but little success. He offered every facility to the Transit Company, proffering a guard for the specie, &c.

Col. KINNEY's party are still at San Juan del Norte. He has just concluded a contract for the Shepard grant of thirty-five millions of acres of land on the Mosquito Coast, and has sent an agent to Granada to get the grant confirmed by the Nicaraguan Government, and also to obtain permission to settle in Chontales. He is very sanguine of success. He has erected a frame building of two stories for a printing office, and is to publish a paper soon, the materials having arrived on the English steamer of the 31st, with Consul FARENS and thirty men.

The *Northern Light* left in the harbor of San Juan, Aug. 31, the English Mail Steamer *Clyde*; American schr. *Onkahye*, Thompson, of Baltimore, from Blewfields for San Blas, same day; and His Mosquito Majesty's yacht *Turk*.

Sept. 5, lat. 33°20', long. 76° 43', signalized the brig *Henry C. Brooks*, of Boston, standing N.

Treasure List.

NEW-YORK.		NEW-YORK.	
Metropolitan Bank	$180,000	J. Strauss Bros & Co.	$13,145
Wells, Fargo & Co.	101,360	G. M. Schenkberg	10,000
Order	39,981	Jacobs, Levi & Ja-	
Booth & Edgar	10,724	cobs	9 600
J. Patrick & Co.	47,000	W. Halle	7,590
Eugene Kelly & Co.	27,575	Morgan Hathaway	5,968
W. H. Dunbar	26,000	A. E. & C. S. Higgins	
W. Seligman	22 000	& Co.	5,100
Bank of America	*21,250	H. King & Son	5,300
Ulmar & Feigenb'm	20 000	BALTIMORE.	
Hott S. Taylor, Esq.	20 000	J. Hecht & Bro.	5,479
John Cook, Jr	20,000	PHILADELPHIA.	
Goldsmith, May & Jacobs		Drexel & Co.	219 000
	16,558	Newhouse & Spatz	15,000
Wm. Schell & Co.	16,122	Thos. Watson & Son.	25,000
Aaron Jacobs & Co.	16,000	BOSTON.	
Bush & Wildar	10,800	Andrew Carew	27,904
Manning & Stenwo'd	10,353	Flint, Peabody & Co.	20 000
Scholl & Bros	12,000	Haws & Crowell	6,458
Total			$1,005,597

BUSINESS IN CALIFORNIA.

Amusements—Great Ball—Political Affairs, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1855.

Both the *Golden Gate* and *Uncle Sam* have been detained two days beyond their usual time, waiting the arrival of the *Sonora* with the mail, and to give the mercantile community an opportunity of answering their correspondence by this mail; but up to the present moment (6 A. M.) there are no tidings of her from the outer telegraph station, although she might be within a mile of the harbor, and not discernable, for the fog is so thick this morning it knocks one's hat off.

The *Uncle Sam* brought us news from New-York inside of twenty-two days, having arrived on the morning of the 11th—a quick trip. If the other line do not put on better boats between New-York and Aspinwall, they will find themselves badly beaten every trip, and people *will* travel on the quickest route. A boat like the *Empire City*, between New-York and Aspinwall—eleven days making the passage—won't do in these fast days. If the affairs of the Mail Company were as well managed on your side as here, we should not be thus vainly stretching our necks looking for the steamer and mail, now on her 29th day out, and still *non est-non-come-i-bus*.

The news by this steamer will not prove very interesting to your commercial community, as it does not herald large sales at high prices, and is not as cheerful as by the previous steamer, but it will be very interesting, undoubtedly, to Californians who are straying about the watering places, and killing time as best they may—being mostly political news. We hear, see and read of nothing but politics. The papers are filled with stunning articles, which nobody cares to wade through; the streets are crowded with little knots of eager aspirants for office, and the crowd so obstruct the east side of Montgomery-street, (our Wall-street,) that it is almost impossible to get through. As you elbow your way, you get a very confused idea of the real state of affairs from the desultory scraps of conversations that strike your ear. It's something about "Ky eyes" Gophers—BIGLER man. One says JOHN BIGLER stands no more chance than pussy in a warm location without scratches. 'JOHN BIGLER,' who wants to bet a hat he will be elected by ten thousand majority—WM. NEELY JOHNSON—just the best man—ALEX. ASKL for County Treasurer, a good nomination. ALEX's a devallish good fellow, (he is that,) and I go in strong for him, &c, &c, &c.—the running fire of conversation reminding me of some old bulletin board where one notice or bill half covers another, and you only get the headings of one and the termination of another, &c. The Know-Nothing nominations are not wholly satisfactory to the party; that of WM. NEELY JOHNSON for Governor seems to be very well received, but that of MURRAY for Judge of the Supreme Court is execrated, and some others are considered unfortunate, and it is thought that the nominations are not the best that could have been made, the strongest men not having been brought forward. I heard a prominent BIGLER man, who has just returned from a political tour through the country, yesterday assert that he thought BIGLER's stalwart extremely doubtful, there being a strong "native" feeling throughout the mines—but you will find scribe of political news in your California exchanges, and very little else.

Business generally has been very quiet during the last fortnight, and the speculating spasm has been allayed. It was nothing more than a cholaric attack, and a few doses of clipper ship, with large cargoes, brought them out of their condensed state and relaxed the commercial system immediately. Our business men are almost as foolish as Eastern aspirants to a California-made fortune: for they take up certain articles, rush it on them for a time, causing heavy shipments thereby on the receipt of the news at the East, and long before the same goods leave New-York, things have fallen back to their former position. There's no use in talking—prices never can and never will reach such extravagant points as formerly, even if the market is bare, for we now have everything, or a substitute for almost everything. If there are no split peas in market, we will take them *whole*, rather than pay a hundred dollars a pound for them—if the starch market is too stiff for us, we will wear drop-down collars awhile—if loaf sugar is up in the clouds, we will use China No. 1—if China No. 1 is scarce, we use use common brown, and if common brown is too high, we can fall back on molasses; and so it always will be. And consequently speculation is never going to run up the price of any article beyond what consumers can afford to pay.

The people of California have no money in these days to throw away or squander upon their appetites or "drinkettes," and are fast learning that a certain system of economy is absolutely necessary. The market reports quote prices of certain articles high, but they are merely nominal, and as long as there is no demand they might as well set them at high figures as low. The arrivals of quite a large fleet of clippers and foreign vessels has stocked our market abundantly. The ship *Levanter*, which sailed from New-York for Petropolovski, on arriving there and finding no one at home, brought her cargo, consisting mainly of flour, to this port. I have not learned what disposition will be made of it. We have now in port a small steamer (propeller) belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, called the *Otter*, which seems to be barely capable of buoying up some half dozen immense guns—large enough for the battery of a 74. It is my firm belief, if they ever fire them from her decks she will go down. The English and Chinese seem to be very much alike in that respect—load their small vessels down with guns that nearly sink them. A small armed steamer called *Brisk*, (she is certainly ironically named, for she is as dull a craft as ever floated,) belonging to the fleet, is also here, and one French man-of-war; the balance of the fleet have sailed for Valparaiso and the China Seas. Before they left, a meeting of the members of the Pacific Club was called for the purpose of taking a vote on the question whether they would or would not give the officers of the Allied fleet a ball. The debate was a stormy one, and the meeting finally broke up in a very excited state at 2 o'clock in the morning, and the ball was not given, much to the chagrin of many ladies who had ordered magnificent ball dresses in expectancy, but on the *prestige* of the *intention* of the Pacific Club. GEO. LOREN and a Mr. BUNKER came out with a flaming notice of a grand ball to be given in honor of the Allied fleet, which people at first supposed was *the* ball, but which was only a matter of speculation. Before the evening announced, people smelled the *rare*; and although the officers of the fleet generally were there, (except the French Admiral,) General WOOL and staff, from Benicia, the ball was a melancholy failure, a cigar girl from Clay-street being the belle.

The ladies of the Oriental Hotel, however, taking compassion of the poor dupes of Yankee speculation, resolved, on the spur of the moment, to give them a ball the next evening at the Hotel, and with the proverbial energy and stir-about-iveness of California feminines, they issued their invitations the next morning, and the ball came off as per programme, and proved a very delightful affair—went off to a charm, and our best society was well represented. There was no turning up noses at anybody, and no "wondering how she came there." The English officers danced and perspired freely, getting so warm that coats and faces were all of a color. The Frenchmen labored hard to make themselves understood and understand others. The desperate attempt of certain ladies to *Parlez vous Francais* only resulted in appearing to be deeply interested in what they did not understand one word of, and throwing in the *Oui Monsieur*, very plentifully: in fact, I did not see any lady guilty of the impoliteness of interrupting any French gentlemen with any comments or remarks.

The French Admiral did not accept the invitation to the first ball, because it did not seem to be "on the square," (and he was right,) and did not accept the invitation to the last one on account of having refused the first one. Did not wish to make a distinction. Whereupon Sir PATRICK DILLON, the *French* Consul, set out to make capital out of the circumstance, asserting that the Admiral would not receive civilities from us until the indignity to him (PATRICK) had been apologized for. We only hope the Admiral has patience to wait until that period—but such is not the case, and it is more than probable the Admiral don't care a Continental——red cent about Consul DILLON or his quarrel.

Seven A.M.—There goes the boom of the *Sonora's* gun, and here she comes. How she found her way through the fog is a mystery to those who don't know that Captain DICK WHITING is engaged to be married "on arrival." Such is the rumor, at least. We congratulate him, and trust he may be as happy as a bivalve at high tide, and go through life with but homœopathic doses of broomstick.

R. L. O

POLITICAL.

Know-Nothing Convention.

The first Know-Nothing State Convention met in Sacramento on the 7th inst., and nominated the the following State Ticket:

For Governor—J. NEELY JOHNSON, of Sacramento.

For Lieutenant Governor—R. M. ANDERSON, of El Dorado.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—HUGH C. MURRAY, of Solano, (full term;) D. S. TERRY, of San Joaquin; for the unexpired term of ALEX. WELLS.

For State Comptroller—GEORGE W. WHITMAN, of Tuolumne.

For State Treasurer—HENRY BATES, of Shasta.

For Attorney General—WILLIAM T. WALLACE, of Santa Clara.

For Surveyor General—JOHN A. BREWSTER, of Sonoma.

For State Printer—JAMES ALLEN, of Yuba.

For State Prison Inspectors—F. S. MCKENZIE, of Trinity; EZEKIEL WILSON, of San Francisco; ALEXANDER BALL, of Los Angeles.

The following is the platform adopted by the Know-Nothing Convention:

The American party of the State of California, in Convention assembled, declare the following as the principles of their Association:

1. The maintenance and support of the Union against all attempts to overthrow or undermine it.
2. The supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Republic.
3. A judicious revision of the law regulating naturalization.
4. Universal religious toleration.
5. No Union of Church and State.
6. Inflexible opposition to appointment or election to offices of trust, honor, or emolument of all who are not truly national in feeling, and especially of all who acknowledge allegiance to any foreign government.
7. A stern and unqualified opposition to all corruption and fraud in high places.
8. The preservation of the purity of the ballot box, and with a view thereto the early adoption of a judicious registration in the cities so as to entirely prevent the fraudulent multiplication of votes.
9. The immediate appropriation by Congress, of either money or land, or both, in sufficient quantities to secure the early establishment of a railway from the Pacific Ocean to the Mississippi River.
10. The most liberal and just legislation in favor of that portion of our population known as settlers.
11. Eligibility to office, both in the States and nation, should be restricted to persons born on some part of the Territory included within the existing bounds of the United States.
12. The firmest and most enduring opposition to the agitation of all questions of a merely sectional character.
13. Utter disregard of ancient party names and worn out party issues, and cordial confraternity with all who are willing to cooperate with us in support of the principles herein set forth.
14. To apply the Jeffersonian test to all candidates: "Is he capable?" "Is he honest?" &c.

The Settlers' State Convention met in Sacramento on the 8th, and after spending two days in angry discussion, in which the Bigierites were floored, they adjourned, after adopting a platform and accomplishing nothing.

A grand State Temperance Convention is contemplated by the Central Committee, to be held in Sacramento, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

Disappearance of I. C. Woo

I. C. WOODS, late resident partner and manager of the affairs of ADAMS & Co. in California, secretly left this city on the 9th inst. for Australia, in a sailing vessel.

The following is Mr. Wood's card:

The consideration which I entertain for the numerous creditors of the late firm of ADAMS & Co., induces me to make the announcement which is the subject of this communication. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State having frustrated my earnest efforts towards an equitable division of the remaining assets of the firm among its creditors, by dissolving my proceedings in insolvency null and void, and thereupon returning to the consideration of a few desirable city and country properties that I had hoped to be able to distribute among my former associates, nothing remained that could induce me any further countenance in San Francisco useful to others or distasteful to myself. I therefore determined at once to take my departure for the Atlantic States on any of this line of steamers, in the hope that I might be able to effect some arrangement for the payment of our protested exchanges in New-York; there being at the time of our failure a large amount of assets provided for that purpose in the hands of our agents in that City.

This determination, however, was thwarted by various devices on the part of certain individuals who claimed to represent one of my partners, one who also, by an ingenious union of apparently conflicting duties, at the same time represented the very agents who had dishonored our bills. The object of their pertinacious opposition to any plan by which I could personally communicate with my partners and effectually disclose to them the real end and aim of the proceedings of their confidential agent here, is too apparent to require explanation.

Since the financial wreck of February last, in which I shared the fate of many others who were engaged in the same line of business, and who are now in the same condition of insolvency, I have remained here ready to respond to any charge that might be made the subject of a legal protection against me, with one exception, that of the so called gold dust conspiracy, the result of which is matter of public notoriety. I have been subjected only to those proceedings which are ordinarily adopted to enforce the payment of pecuniary demands.

My object in visiting the Eastern States, is to be serviceable if I can, (as I certainly cannot be here,) to the creditors of our late firm, of whom the principal are willing that I should in this respect consult my own judgment.

I have, therefore, temporarily left this State for New-York, at which place I hope to arrive at no very distant day. I trust I shall be able to accomplish some useful results, of which, should my present expectations be fulfilled, the parties interested, whether as friends or foes, will not fail to hear.

I. C. WOODS.

AUGUST 8, 1855.

Startling Developments—Extensive Operations in Bogus Gold Dust.

From the San Francisco Herald, Aug. 13.

About three weeks since, Police-Captain MCDONALD obtained certain information which led him to believe in the existence of an establishment in this city for the manufacture of spurious gold dust, and by persevering, but necessarily cautious, search and inquiry, he succeeded in discovering the names of the parties directly engaged in the business. Officer CATER was stationed to watch the movements of the suspected persons, and finally obtained sufficient evidence against them to warrant their arrest. Their names are YOUSUF BEY and WM. DUPUSSAU. The former is a Turk, and the latter is a Frenchman. Their establishment, situated on Broadway, between Powell and Mason streets, was searched, and a large quantity of the spurious dust, together with some counterfeit gold coin, was found on the premises.

The principal witness against them is a jeweler, named JOSEPH GUNTER, in the employ of Messrs. JOSEPHI & Co. According to GUNTER's testimony before the Mayor yesterday, he had been offered by BEY a salary of $6,000 a-year for his services, being an adept in process of counterfeiting gold dust. He became acquainted with the parties accused in October last, and BEY offered to take him into partnership. He refused, however, giving as his reason that he thought the business would not hold out, as it must be discovered sooner or later. BEY replied that he had made arrangements with an express office, which guaranteed to take all he could supply; that it was a perfectly safe operation, as the express company were in the daily receipt of from two to five hundred ounces of genuine dust, and the spurious article could be easily worked in without fear of detection. GUNTER having refused to connect himself with the speculation, BEY and his partner employed others, and commenced operations in a basement on Washington street, under Montgomery Block. GUNTER saw them at work in this place. Subsequently, in passing the cellar, he found that operations had been suspended, and was informed by BEY that the business would not pay.

Some time after they employed GUNTER to color some bogus dust, which was intended to be sent by express to Sacramento, but was not finished in time for the night boat. BEY again offered to employ GUNTER at exorbitant wages, but the latter refused. The business was then being carried on in the basement of a jewelry establishment on Dupont-street, in a brick house. It appears that the proprietor of the jewelry store was not aware of the character of BEY & Co.'s operations. Subsequently the counterfeiting was carried on in an establishment on Broadway, which was admirably suited to the business. GUNTER frequently visited this place, and found them at work in the manufacture of the counterfeit dust. Finally he quarreled with BEY about some tools which he had loaned him, and this resulted in GUNTER's becoming an instrument against BEY & Co. He did not inform the police of his knowledge in the matter until Wednesday last, when Capt. MCDONALD was about springing a trap he had laid for the detection of the accused. BEY and his partner were fully committed for trial before the Court of Sessions. The police deserve all praise for the breaking up of this wholesale robbing machine and bringing the parties concerned to justice. The name of the Express Company alluded to has not yet come to light.

The Mines.

Mining news is rather scarce, and during the fortnight the papers in the Northern mines have complained of a want of water. The hill-sides are now resorted to, and quartz mining is again "looking up." Several companies now convey water to nearly every section of the mining region, and yet there is a cry for water. The investments in water-ditch companies have always paid handsomely. The Southern mines continue to pay well.

Miscellaneous.

An Italian newspaper has been issued in this city. San Francisco has now English, German, French, Spanish, Italian and Chinese newspapers.

On the night of the 4th instant, a fire occurred on Stockton-street, near Post, in which an intoxicated woman named MARGARET PRICE was burned to death. She was a native of England.

WM. DUBEZRAY, a Frenchman, and YOUSOUFF BEY, a Turk, were arrested on the 9th, on a charge of counterfeiting gold dust. The proof against them is conclusive.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Kern River.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 11th contains later intelligence from Kern River. The report speaks favorably of the mines. The river is very low at this time, being some four feet lower than at the same season last year, and a large number of men are now preparing to work the bars on the river, which they have never been able to do heretofore on account of the great body of water. Some are putting in wing dams, others sluices, and some are constructing water wheels for the purpose of raising water for working *toms*. Those who are at work are averaging from $3 to $6 per day, and some report still more. The gulches are now dry, and consequently are abandoned for the present, for the want of water. Some rich quartz leads have been opened, one of which is situated in Green Horn gulch, on which three different companies are now operating. They have sunk their shafts forty feet, and the *lead* continues to grow richer the further they descend. Ten *arrastas* are now running on this *vein*, and are averaging about $100 per week to the *arrasta*, and in some instances more. Messrs. LITTLE & MOORE's Company have ranged as high as $300 per week to the *arrasta*. This report is furnished by Mr. LITTLE.

Earthquake at Santa Barbara.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city, says the Santa Barbara *Gazette*, at about two o'clock P. M. yesterday. The vibration of the earth was from east to west, and for some moments caused considerable excitement amongst our citizens. Many left their houses, apprehensive of a recurrence of the danger. The violence of the shock was sufficient to move the walls of the houses, throw down small articles, and for the time being caused a general consternation.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN AMADOR COUNTY.

Six Americans Murdered by Mexicans—Particulars of the Tragedy—Pursuit of the Murderers—Three of them Lynched.

Amedon county has been the scene of one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated. A correspondent of the *State Journal* gives the following particulars

Yesterday morning, the 6th instant, a party of Chinamen were attacked about three miles below this place by a gang of murderers, composed mostly of Mexicans and Chilenos, and it was said a few Americans were among the number, and succeeded in getting about $1,500 in gold dust from the hard-working "Johns." No more attention was paid to the band of highwaymen until last evening, about half-past ten o'clock, when our little town was thrown into a state of great excitement, by the report that about twenty pistol shots were fired in Chile Town at several of our citizens. In a short time every citizen armed himself in view of securing the parties. Our constable and Justice KING, accompanied by several worthy citizens, proceeded to Chile Town, and in attempting to affect an entrance into a house, a party of Mexicans presented their pistols and fired at them, but fortunately nobody was hurt. A great cry was at once raised, and everybody was after them, but without success. In the meantime, a guard of citizens was appointed to protect the place. Nothing more was heard until this morning about five o'clock. A messenger arrived from Rancheria, two miles and a half from here, who informed us that last night about eleven o'clock, four Americans, one lady and one Indian, were murdered by the Mexicans. Your informant, with a great many others, proceeded to the place. On arriving there upwards of fifteen hundred persons had collected, and a coroner's inquest was being held. Here a horrible spectacle was presented—the like I have never seen before.

In a public house, called Rancheria House, in which the Mexicans made their first attack, they killed two strangers who had come in to stay that night, and also wounding Mr. DIAMOND severely, but it is thought that he will recover. They also killed Mrs. DIAMOND. In this place, I cannot award too much praise to the ladies in this vicinity, who proceeded to the locality of the scene, and did all in their power for the wounded men. I must also add, that Mrs. DIAMOND left three children motherless, the youngest being only two months old; who were taken in charge by Mrs. CLARK and another lady whose name I could not learn. I have no doubt that everything will be done to make them comfortable.

The Mexicans next proceeded to the store of Mr. FRENCH, where they procured, after barricading upon the $7,000; after which they left the place for parts unknown. In the meantime, a messenger had been dispatched to Jackson, and the Sheriff, accompanied by a number of upwards of one thousand citizens, started in different directions, and there is little doubt they will be captured.

After the coroner's inquest was held, the dead, who had by this time arrested about thirty six Mexicans proceeded with them about one hundred yards south of the town, to an oak tree, and here a motion was made to hang all thirty-six of them, but through the intercession of several gentlemen, a jury of twelve was selected from the crowd, and three Mexicans, who gave their names respectively as Porterrive, Transcellas, and Jose, were found guilty of murder, and after half an hour's time being allowed to prepare themselves, they were hung on the tree, under whose shade their trial had been conducted.

The testimony elicited was strong against them; one citizen swore that he (witness) saw defendants run from the Spanish dance-house to the store, and saw them about the store at the time the murders were committed, and that they (defendants) joined in the chorus of "Hurrah for Mexico." One of the defendants arrested was identified as being connected with the band of which JOAQUIN. But it is said that the leader of the band now in this vicinity is the real JOAQUIN. Many thefts have been committed in this neighborhood, too numerous to mention, and no person's safe from this desperate band of murderers.

While the trial was being conducted, the enraged community turned out *en masse* and burned the Spanish dance-house and every Spanish house in the place. The flames made much headway, and it was at one time feared the whole town would go to ashes. A large body of men—your informant, a fireman of your city, included—by great exertions stopped the progress of the flames. I must not forget to mention that one of the parties named in this communication as being two strangers, who were stopping at the public house, was still alive at 1 o'clock, and Drs. KASSER and FOX did all in their power to save him, but of no avail, as he died in one hour afterwards.

After the three were hung up, the citizens of Rancheria passed a resolution that no Mexican shall hereafter reside at the above place; and every Mexican who shall be found at Rancheria after 7 o'clock this evening should be requested to leave, and receive one hundred and fifty lashes in the bargain.

More of the Desperadoes Killed—The Sheriff of Amador County Killed—Desperate Fighting.

From a gentleman who arrived from Amador County, says the San Joaquin *Republican*, we learn that nine of the outlaws, eight Mexicans and one American, had been arrested and summarily executed. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and the whole population are in arms.

The following was telegraphed to the *State Journal* of Tuesday:

SONORA, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

Yesterday morning Sheriff PHOENIX, of Amador County, and CLARK, of Cal

sailed from Aspinwall for Bahama's Channel, and on a corresponding return. No further news of importance.

A Russian Vessel Captured.

From the Sonic, Aug. 31.

Her British Majesty's steam sloop *Brisk* arrived yesterday morning from Vancouver's Island, from which place she sailed on the 7th inst. It will be remembered that after the evacuation of Petropolovski in April last, the *Brisk* and several other of the allied fleet were ordered to cruise in that vicinity and in the neighborhood of the Aleutian Islands, to watch the movements of the enemy, and to pick up every Russian vessel that might chance to be cruising in those waters. The *Brisk* visited Petropolovski, and found there a Russian merchant vessel that had been abandoned by the crew. The vessel was fired and destroyed. On several occasions the *Brisk* was close to the Russian settlements in the Aleutian Islands, but was unable to effect a landing in consequence of the thick fogs which prevail at this season in that vicinity. The *Brisk* returned to Vancouver's Island in the latter part of last month. Here she lost her chief engineer, EDMUND McCAULAY, also one of her crew who died of scurvy.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The news from the Sandwich Islands is unimportant. The *Polynesian* of July 14 gives an account of a destructive fire that took place on the 7th, in which the Varieties Theatre was burned. Loss estimated at $20,000.

CHINA.

Successes of the Imperialists—Executions at Canton—Business—Markets.

We have dates from Hong Kong to the 28th of June. The Pekin *Gazette* records further successes against the insurgents in the North, and notices with great indignation the fact mentioned in our last Overland, that the capital of Hupeh and the districts around it continue to be infested by rebel bands. The important and nearly adjoining commercial cities of Wuchang and Han-khow, on the Yang-tse'-Kiang, since the former was first invaded by the marauders two years ago, seem never to have been secure against the repetition of their visits.

Of Nankin we still hear nothing, and, according to the Shanghai paper, the trade of that port suffers no impediment from internal disturbances; while Canton is returning to its wonted quiet, but not yet to its former commercial activity.

There had been, on an average, more than two hundred persons executed in Canton daily for the fortnight previous to the 15th of June, and the prisons were not then cleared. The two leaders who took the city of Shau-tsh in August one year ago, were cut in pieces on the 1st of June. Many boats had reached Canton from Kwang-si, but whether they were directly from that province is doubtful, for prisoners were brought in them. The carcasses left on the execution ground were thrown into large pits excavated in the eastern part of the city.

In Canton, many signs of returning prosperity and trade are seen. A large number of the shops along the walls, taken down last August, have been reconstructed of boards and mats, but none of them have yet been rebuilt of brick.

Beef, &c. to 11c. ₱ catty; Fowls, 14c. ₱ catty; Paddy, $2 50 ₱ picul; Shanghai Sheep, $5@$6.

The Russians in Yedde—How the Admiral and the Crew of the Diana got to Petropolovski—Interesting Particulars.

In our last overland, says the China *Mail*, we mentioned that the *Young America* had returned from Japan; but as no one would be allowed to board her, up to the time of the *Lady Mary Wood's* departure, the cause of her mission could not be ascertained. It is now said that she had been fallen in with and searched by the French frigate *Constantine*, but the Russian Admiral was not on board, and that a schooner from Castle-Arms had arrived at Simoda, and been chartered by Admiral PONTIATIN to convey him and his shipwrecked crew to Petropolovski, whither she had already taken 160 men. Such is the story, or one of the stories, told on board the *Young America*; but the following memoranda, kindly furnished to us, are more likely to prove the correct version.

"The *Young America* cleared out of Woosung on the 3d of April for Amoy and Swatow. The first land made was the Japan Islands, and Capt. BABCOCK shaped his course for Simoda and came to an anchorage there with the intention of taking the Russians on board. A Russian officer and ten men having been taken on board, the vessel was got under weigh, and proceeded to Yedo, when the Captain went on shore and bargained with the Russian Admiral to take him and his men with all their stores and ammunition, together with six brass guns, to Kamschatka or Petropolevski for $4,000. The crew went aft and spoke to the Captain; they said they had received an advance, but had signed no articles: and if they went to Russia it would be against their will. The Captain told them he would make them go. At 2 o'clock the second officer was directed to rouse out all hands, when he found that eleven of them had swam ashore. The Captain said he would go without them. The second officer then refused to go unless he had security for his protection. Mr. CRAIG, of the United States steamer *Powhatan*, a passenger on board the *Young America*, said the United States Navy would protect him; but the second officer was not satisfied. He was then ordered up to the mast-head to see if any ship was in sight, and reported a French steamer and frigate lying off the bay. Captain BABCOCK then told the Admiral he could not proceed to the Russian settlements, and had the Russians, 375 in number, with all their traps, sent on shore again. The vessel then got under weigh, and as she passed, the frigate fired two guns ahead of her and one astern, on which the mainsail was hauled up and the main-yard backed. A French officer came on board, and asked Captain BABCOCK if he had seen anything of the Russians, to which he replied that they had all left. 170 of them had indeed sailed for Petropolovski in a schooner before the *Young America* arrived, but the others were all ashore in Yedo."

His Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, has received from the Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, a dispatch, dated Manilla, 30th April, 1855, stating that the port of Sual, in the province of Tangalnet, and of Lioyio and Zamboanga, in the province of the same, were opened to trade on the 1st of May last.

NICARAGUA.

Nelson's Successful Mission from Col. Kinney to the Capital of Granada—The Purchase of Shepard's Grant—Slave System in Central America—Costa Rica Fraternizes with the Colonel.

Abridged from the Correspondence of the New-York Evening Post.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1855.

The mission of Mr. NELSON has been eminently successful, and all accounts agree that he has sustained himself with credit to the expedition and himself. During his passage up the river San Juan he was constantly informed by friendly stockholders and others in connection with the Company that his life was not worth a rush, and that he had better put back, as he could never reach Granada alive. Nothing daunted, he proceeded, stopping two days at Castillo, an island on which is the fort where the hired soldiers of the Company are stationed. Here he was waited upon by the commandants of the native troops, on the supposition, it was said, that he was Col. KINNEY'S Secretary, of whom Marcoleta had been kind enough to send a personal description from New-York. On, however, informing the officer of his business, which was to carry an official letter from Colonel KINNEY to President ESTRADA, requesting an interview of conference between commissioners to be appointed respectively by the Government of Nicaragua and Colonel KINNEY, Mr NELSON was allowed to proceed. At San Carlos, the head of the river, he was informed that he was arrested, but that was all; for he experienced no further interruption on his passage.

It would not be becoming now to state the particulars of Mr. NELSON'S three interviews with the President of Nicaragua, in the second of which he unfolded at length the secret history of the KINNEY expedition, and the causes of its detention. But I understand that his allusions to the agency of Messrs. MARCOLETA and J. L. WHITE in the business were not received with any marks of displeasure. Mr. NELSON, after being courteously treated by all the officers and prominent men of the city, returned, with a letter from the President to Col. KINNEY, which, in dignity of tone and civility, is all that could be desired. While declaring that the numerous rumors of filibusterism against the Colonel had made the precautions adopted entirely justifiable, the latter asserts cordially to the request for any interview or conference between representatives respectively of the government and the expedition, stating further, that any commissioner he may deem proper to appoint will be received and heard. Whatever rights of property in Nicaragua the Colonel may claim, it is also promised will be examined, and, if well founded, justice will be dispensed to him.

The courteous phraseology of the letter, and the manner in which Col. KINNEY'S agent was received, are in marked contrast with the hostile decree promulgated on the first of June, declaring the "adventurers KINNEY and FIRENS" to be outlaws, and authorizing their imprisonment and death, if necessary, at the hands of the civil and military authorities. In fact, the President expressed a willingness to treat with Mr. NELSON on the spot, if he were clothed with powers for that purpose.

The Colonel's purchase of the entire right, title and interest in SHEPARD'S and HALEY'S famous Mosquito grants has tended much to increase the confidence of the people in the sincerity of his professions of founding a peaceable colony. No one can suppose he would risk so large a sum as half a million of dollars if his object in coming here were a filibustering invasion of the country. He has now too deep a stake in its material prosperity to compromise himself by any foolish hostilities against the established government of Nicaragua.

These lands, which extend about three hundred and forty miles along the sea coast, with an average breadth of perhaps sixty miles, are extremely important in their geographical position, being traversed by the river San Juan, the great navigable highway of inter-oceanic commerce, not to speak of their vast agricultural and mining capabilities. Of these I do not know how I could give you better description than is contained in a report, which I transmit, on their resources, by Mr. HALEY, a gentleman of education and of tried honesty and good judgment, who speaks from a careful observation after a residence of more than thirty years. He has also published, for the first time, a grammar and dictionary of the Mosquito language, works which, I

published, would excite no little interest among our philologists.

I see from some of the Atlantic papers, that appprehension is felt lest the Mosquito coast may be introduced into Central America by the unsuccessful KINNEY expedition. The question of slavery formed no part of the scheme at its inception, nor do I think the mere possibility that slavery may be established ultimately in a country, a tenable objection to its settlement, any more than the possibility that the small-pox or the institution of polygamy might be introduced. It is true that the soil and climate are exactly adapted for slave labor, but while any considerable portion of the present ten millions of population—most of it of mixed Spanish, Indian and African blood—remains, the attempt must prove a failure.

The following extract from the *Boletin Oficial*, Aug. 11, of Costa Rica, shows the friendly sentiments of that Government to Col. KINNEY:

"The colonizer, KINNEY, has arrived at last at San Juan del Norte, after being wrecked and detained at Jamaica. The courage and the calmness which on that occasion he has shown—the persistency in carrying forward his opposed enterprise, in spite of the persecution of the Transit Company and of the agents of the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua, prove clearly that he is no ordinary man, and that his spirit is thoroughly trained in the indomitable Anglo-American school of 'go ahead!' (*adelante!*)"

The following is the Report of Hon. JOHN L. NELSON, spoken of by the *Post's* correspondent:

GREYTOWN, C. A., Thursday, Aug. 30, 1855.

After embarking on board the river steamer *E. L. Hunt*, commanded by THOMAS TOWNSEND, a gentleman in all respects, on the 8th inst., I proceeded up the San Juan on a mission to the Nicaraguan Government in behalf of Col. H. L. KINNEY. The river's turns and crooks were really surprising, not less, however, than the beautiful interwoven or netted foliage that borders its banks—indeed, nature had made a garland of magnificence and splendor. Stopping at several minor landing places along the river, we at last arrived at Castillo, (Nicaragua,) being eighty miles distant from Greytown. Castillo is a small town with a population of about one hundred souls. The location of the town is fine, the land being high and commanding. There is a small fort at Castillo, the position of which is good, but the condition bad—suffered to moulder and decay. The Government have about twenty-five soldiers stationed at this place. The rapids at Castillo are very great, and generally impassable—the passengers to California are compelled to land below the rapids and walk half a mile above, where they embark on board other steamboats.

Whilst at Castillo, I was arrested as being a fillibustero and Col. KINNEY'S secretary. The commandant being mistaken on both points, I was permitted to proceed. After remaining at Castillo two days, I embarked on board the steamer *Morgan* up the river. The character and beauty of the river I found the same as before stated. Changed horses at Toro rapids, distant about twelve miles from Castillo. From Toro rapids we next stopped at San Carlos, where another arrest was made, which proved, however, as the former, futile. San Carlos is a small town, with a population numbering about fifty souls—also a military garrison, with fifty men, all told. San Carlos is beautifully situated at the mouth of Lake Nicaragua, and the head of the river San Juan. After paying the duties to the Collector of Customs (this town being the port of entry for importations from the United States) we proceeded across the lakes to Virgin Bay, and after a journey of eight hours over one of the loveliest sheets of water upon the globe, and viewing a surrounding country perhaps unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty and richness, we arrived at Virgin Bay, a small town situated on the western shore of Lake Nicaragua. The town contains about fifty inhabitants. After landing passengers and freight, we got under weigh and proceeded on our way to the city of Grenada, the present seat of government of the State of Nicaragua, which we reached next morning at 10 o'clock. I immediately proceeded on shore and walked to the city, which is a quarter of a mile from the lake. Granada is situated upon table land. Back in the distance from the city may be seen several high peaks of mountains, some volcanic and others not. In fact, the whole country around is beautiful beyond description. The first appearance of Granada to a stranger is not pleasing; the dinginess and battered appearance of the houses upon the outskirts of the city, the sad effect of revolution, presents itself; consequently the eye is not pleased. The city contains a population of some 16,000 souls. Grenada is now the stronghold of the Government, and I fear, should the revolutionists defeat them as frightfully as they did a short time since, their nationality will be lost. After arranging my business with the Government of Nicaragua, and being treated by the same with kindness and courtesy, and being pleased with the City of Grenada, I hastened back to the City of Greytown, and delivered the dispatches I bore to Col. H. L. KINNEY from the Government of Nicaragua. I reached Greytown on the 20th inst., and there ended my mission to Grenada.

JOHN L. NELSON.

Business and Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday Evening, Aug. 16.

It is almost needless for us to indulge in any special remarks concerning the business of to-day. Everything has been quiet to a degree, and while the demand from the interior has fallen away to almost nothing, there appears to be no disposition to speculate on the part of the jobbers or outside capitalists in the city proper.

It is doubtful whether the present quiescent state of the market is to continue until the Fall trade commences, or whether it is a mere lull intervening between two speculations. The San Francisco market is so peculiar a one that the shrewdest operator can never tell whether a revival may take place to morrow or not, or whether things will remain quiet for a fortnight or a month, or for a whole season. The present indications undoubtedly are that matters will remain in *statu quo* for a considerable time to come.

Money is plenty. In fact we can assure our Eastern friends who have funds in San Francisco that it is extremely difficult at present to find investments at anything like what have heretofore been considered payiug rates for California. The Bankers still charge 3 ₱ cent. and advances on merchandise are not made generally even so low as that; but on what are considered really prime securities—real estate covered with brick buildings—capitalists are glad to advance Money at 2½ and even 1 ₱ cent. In fact the securities are not here to offer; and parties abroad who look for heavy returns for their money awaiting investment in this city must be content to wait.

There are certainly modes of investment which are certain to pay largely open at all times to the offers of capitalists, but they are now, and for many months have been, looked upon with a suspicious eye. Prominent among these are the various Water Companies of the State, and what is called "Ranch Property." We have on frequently enlarged upon the advantages to be derived, not only by the capitalist but the State at large, by the former that we do not feel disposed at present to add another leaf to the category. Too many interests of the State depend on the supply of water to the miners, and the only reason that "water stock" has not paid heretofore, has been bad management on the part of the Directors of the various Companies. But in regard to the latter we have a word or two to say. The farmers of California have ever since the year 1850–51 been unsuccessful in their operations. This has been attributable in a great degree to want of system in the conduct of their business, and to the determination which appears to have prevailed upon them to make a fortune in a year or two, and not to trust to the slow but steady accumulations of many seasons.

The rivers and streams throughout the interior are now drying up, and the miners are consequently forced in many cases to resort to those sections of the country where water is supplied by artificial means. Thus a large number of the miners are deprived of the means of working, and the supply of gold dust is running short. We know of large amounts of coin which were sent up country for the purchase of dust having been returned; and until the rainy season sets in, we need expect no addition to our stock. Next year we will probably be better off.

Bars still continue in good demand at ½@¾ cent. premium. This is, of course, attributable to the wants of the merchants, who, in making remittances, are anxious to know exactly what they are shipping.

FLOUR—1,600 qr. bags domestic sold on private terms, and 1,300 do. best brands domestic at $7@$7 75; jobbing lots, 1,000 qr. bags Eureka Mills at $7 50. WHEAT—425 bags at 2c., 150 do at 2¼c.; 360 do. on private terms. OATS—400 bags domestic sold at $1 60, 200 do. at $1 65; 80 do. at 1¾c; 800 bags North River, reclosed, at 1¾c. BUTTER—30 firkins sold at 55c.; 75 firkins do. at 52½c. PORK—100 bbls. Clear old fair sold at $27. HAMS—80 hhds, in dry salt, sold at 17c. CANDLES—900 bxs. Adamantines sold on private terms. CEMENT—125 bbls sold on private terms. ALCOHOL—30 bbls. sold at $1 25. DUCK—100 bolts Nos. 3 to 8 sold at 33c. SALT 50 cases 10-lb. bags sold from second hands at 27½c. WOODEN WARE—100 doz. 3-hoop pails sold at $4. CORDAGE—50 coils tarred sold, to arrive, at 17c. TEA—122 chests ordinary Black sold at 32½c.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Aug. 1, by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Frederick Reisl to Miss Jane E. Kerrigan, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 3d inst., by Rev. R. P. Cutter, Mr. George H. Loring of that city, to Miss Caroline M. Francis, daughter of T. D. Francis, of Boston.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Calvin Lathrop, Mr. J. J. Rey to Miss Jane Ann Britton, all of San Francisco.

On Sunday, July 29, by Rev. Mr. Brayton, Mr. Wm. M. White, of San Francisco, to Miss Matilda J Leseo, formerly of Boston, Mass.

At the Ocean House, July 29, by Joseph L. Hamm, Esq., Mr. Marshall B Cruthers, of Sacramento, to Miss Emma E. Cruthers, of Sonora.

In Nevada, July 26, by Rev. A. Galland, of Sacramento, according to the rites of the Jewish Church, Mr. B. Lachman to Miss Sara Cohen, all of the former city.

July 22, by J H Woods, Esq., Mr. Reuben T. Wardrobe to Miss Elizabeth H. Glenn, of Elkhorn Township, San Joaquin County.

In San Joaquin Township, Sacramento County, Aug 6, by W. R. Grimshaw, J. P., Mr. D. Rockwell Young to Mrs. Nancy Cotton, all of that place.

At Cook's Bar, Aug. 2, by Rev. S. W. Hull, Mr. Wm. R. Anderson to Miss Drusilla Swinney.

At the Union Hotel, in Placerville, Aug. 2, by Rev. John L. Sanders, Charles F. Irwin, formerly of Seneca County, N. Y., to Miss Eunice E. Garfield, of Oakland, Mich.

In San Francisco, at Grace Church, Aug. 9, by Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. Edward Taylor to Miss Fanny Easton, all of that city.

In San Francisco, July 26, by Rev. Mr. Brayton, Mr. Wm. M. White, of that city, to Miss Matilda J. Leseo, formerly of Boston, Mass.

At Sacramento, Aug. 8, by Hon. Hugh C. Murray, Mr. Wm. McN Armstrong, of Nashville, Tenn., to Helen Spang, of Louisville, Ky.

At San Joaquin township, Sacramento County, Aug. 5, by W. R. Grimshaw, Esq., Mr. D. Rockwell Hunt to Mrs. Nancy Cotton, all of that place.

At Grass Valley, Aug 5, by Rev. W. Hill, of Nevada, Mr. James R. Pingle to Miss Mary L. Herrick, both of Grass Valley.

In San Francisco, Aug 9, by Rev Father Ingoleby, Mr. John Dawson to Miss Rosana McCarey, both of Vallejo, and formerly of San Francisco.

At San José, July 29, by Rev. Wm. Hurlbert, Mr. Samuel Bernister to Miss Frances Dowdy.

At San José, July 29, by Rev. Wm. Hurlbert, Mr. Jas. Waylaird to Miss Mary A. Rueker, all of Santa Clara County.

July 5, Mr. Alex Liggett to Mrs. Barbara Hartonstell, both of Benton County, O. T.

In San Francisco, Aug. 12, by Rev. Nathaniel Thurston, Mr Thomas F. Steere to Mrs Julia E. Leonard, of Providence, R. I.

In Coloma, Aug. 8, Mons. E. De La Marre to Mdlle. Alexandrine F. Beilleux, both of Coloma

At Milwaukie, Oregon, July 20, Capt Z. N. Stanebury to Miss Susan Coiton.

On Tualatin Plains, Oregon, July 26, Mr. Herman Herme to Miss Fanny Kirts.

In Portland, Oregon, July 27, Dr. R. T. Lockwood to Miss Mary C. Bryant.

In Columbia, Aug. 7, Mr. Alexander M. Dobbie to Miss Dorcas Northup

In Martinez, Aug 7, Mr. William H. Bockley to Miss Mary Theresa Wilkinson.

At Sherlock's, Mariposa County, July 25, Mr. Peter Gordon to Miss Elizabeth Marshall.

In Marysville Township, Aug. 10, Mr. John Allen to Miss Mary Frances Palmer.

In Sacramento, Aug 13, Mr. William Brantly Furman to Miss Jane Mary Graham, both of South Carolina.

In San Francisco, Aug. 16, by Rev. H. P. Gallagher, Mr. Ira E. Grover, of Alamada County, formerly of Mississippi, to Miss Eliza Noonan, of San Francisco

In San Francisco, Aug. 16, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. John H. Sands to Miss Henrietta Miller, all of San Francisco.

DIED.

At Nevada, on the 30th July, Mr W. Stone, aged 45 years.

In San Francisco, Aug. 11, John Caldwell, ship carpenter, aged 35 years, a native of Port Glasgow, Scotland.

At Baker's Ranch, Placer County, Aug. 9, Mrs. Abby T., wife of Mr. Horace Maneur, aged 27 years.

At New Almaden, Santa Clara County, July 10, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Bryan, aged 13 years and 9 months.

In Springfield, Aug. 3, Adelaide J., daughter of George Z. and Eliza Hodges, aged 6 years and 9 months.

In Sacramento, Aug. 10, Lester Stuart Holmes, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Killed in the action at Rivas, C. A., June 20, Michael Charles Cotham, aged 24 years, a native of York, England, and a resident of Sacramento since '49.

In San Francisco, Aug. 14, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Wm. Arrington, aged 26 years and 7 months.

In Ypsilanti, Mich, June 23, Charles McKinstry, aged 36 years, brother of Maj McKinstry, of San Diego, of Hon Elisha W. McKinstry, Judge of the 7th Judicial District.

In San Francisco, Aug. 10, Mr. Rufus Chase, of Manchester, N. H., aged 39 years.

At Hoopa Valley, July 30, Mr. Ephraim Hyatt, formerly of New-York, aged 60 years.

In San Francisco, on the 6th of July, of disease of the throat, Thomas Henry Bull, youngest child of John C. and Melissa C. Bull, aged 4 years and 6 months.

In San Francisco, on the 5th Aug., Mrs. Catharine Rogers, wife of Mr James Rogers.

In Shasta, July 31, of Dropsy, Mr. Joseph Bailey, formerly of Hopkins county, Ky.

In San Francisco, of dropsy, Mrs. M. L. Chipman, wife of C. Chipman, aged 25 years, a native of Hinds County, Miss.

In Sacramento, Aug. 3, Hattie Bell Brainard, only daughter of Wm. N. and Melinda B. Brainard, aged 4 months and 3 days.

On Wednesday, Aug. 8, John M. Nugent, late of New-York.

At Great Salt Lake City, U. T., June 17, Ellen Rebecca, daughter of Jonathan and Emma Moreton, aged 14 months.

In San Francisco at the Hospital, Aug. 5, Dr. Timothy S. Murphy, formerly of Ireland, recently from New-York. He was brought to the Hospital from the steamship *Cortes*, after an attack of Cholera, from which he was recovering, when typhoid fever set in and carried him off

At Marysville, Aug. 3, after a short illness of congestion of the bowels, Mr. Thomas Vogan, of Ireland, aged 53 years.

At Grass Valley, July 31, of dysentery, Emma Hill, only daughter of Rev. John B. and Matilda R. Hill, aged 6 months and 7 days.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

Important Decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Writ of Habeas Corbus to Passmore Williamson Refused.

The Supreme Court at Philadelphia met on Saturday, at noon, for the purpose of rendering the decision of the Court on the application of Passmore Williamson for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The five Judges were upon the Bench, and the District Court-room, in which the Court sat, was crowded with attentive listeners. Inside the bar we noticed a number of the leading legal gentlemen of the city. Judge Black read the decision of the Court. It is as follows:

DECISION.

EX-PARTE WILLIAMSON—*Opinion by Justice Black.*—This is an application by Passmore Williamson for *habeas corpus*. He complains that he is held in custody under a commitment of the District Court of the United States for a contempt of that Court in refusing to obey its process. The process for which he is confined for disobeying was a *habeas corpus* commanding him to produce the bodies of certain colored persons claimed as slaves under the law of Virginia.

Is he entitled to the writ he has asked for? In considering what answer we shall give to this question, we are, of course, expected to be influenced, as in other cases, by the law and the Constitution alone. The gentlemen who appeared as counsel for the petitioner, and who argued the motion in a manner which did them great honor, pressed upon us no considerations, except those which were founded upon their *legal* views of the subject.

It is argued with much earnestness, and no doubt with perfect sincerity, that we are bound to allow the writ, without stopping to consider whether the petitioner has or has not laid before us any probable cause for supposing that he is illegally detained—that every man confined in prison, except for treason or felony, is entitled to it, *ex debito justitiæ*—and that we cannot refuse it without a frightful violation of the petitioner's rights, no matter how plainly it may appear on his own showing that he is held in custody for a just cause. If this be true, the case of *ex-parte Lecurence* (5 Binn 304) is not law. There the writ was refused because the applicant had been previously heard before another court. But if every man who applies for a *habeas corpus* must have it, as a matter of right, and without regard to anything but the mere fact that he demands it, then a court or a judge has no more power to refuse a second than a first application.

Is it really true that the special application, which must be made for every writ of *habeas corpus*, and the examination of the commitment, which we are bound to make before it can issue, are mere hollow and unsubstantial forms? Can it be possible that the law and the courts are so completely under the control of their natural enemies—that every class of offenders against the Union or the State, except traitors and felons, may be brought before us as often as they please, though we know beforehand, by their own admissions, that we cannot help but remand them immediately? If these questions must be answered in the affirmative, then we are compelled, against our will and contrary to our convictions of duty, to wage a constant warfare against the Federal tribunals, by firing off writs of *habeas corpus* upon them all the time. The punitive justice of the State would suffer still more seriously. The half of the Western Penitentiary would be before us at Philadelphia, and a sim lar proportion from Cherryhill and Moyamensing would attend our sittings at Pittsburg.

To remand them would do very little good; for a new set of writs would bring them all back again. A sentence of solitary confinement would be a sentence that the convict should travel for a limited term up and down the State, in company with the officers who might have him in charge. By the same means the inmates of the lunatic asylums might be temporarily enlarged, much to their own detriment; and every soldier or seamen in the service of the country could compel their commanders to bring them before the Court six times a week.

But the *habeas corpus* has never received such a construction. It is a writ of right, and may not be refused to one who shows a *prima facie* case entitling him to be discharged or bailed. But he has no right to demand it who admits that he is in legal custody for an offence not bailable; he does make what is equivalent to such an admission when his own application, and the commitment referred to in it, show that he is lawfully detained. A complaint must be made, and the cause of detainer submitted to a judge, before the writ can go. The very object and purpose of this is to prevent it from being trifled with by those who have manifestly no right to be set at liberty. It is like a writ of error in a criminal case, which the Court or Judge is bound to allow, if there be reason to suppose that an error has been committed, and equally bound to refuse it, if it be clear that the judgment must be affirmed.

We are not aware that any application to this Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* has ever been ancessful, where the Judges, at the time of the allowance, were satisfied that the prisoner must be remanded. The petitioner's counsel say there is but one reported case in which it was refused: (5 Binns, 304) and this urged in the argument, as a reason for supposing, that in all other cases the writ was issued without examination. But no such inference can fairly be drawn from the scarcity of judicial decisions on a point like this. We do not expect to find in reports so recent as ours those long established rules of law, which the student learns from his elementary books, and which are constantly acted upon without being disputed.

The *habeas corpus* is a common law writ, and has been used in England from time immemorial, just as it is now. The statute of 31 Car. II., c. 2, made no alteration in the practice of the Courts in granting these writs (3 Hagn. & Ald. 420 2; Chitty's Regs., 207.) It merely provided that the Judges in vacation should have the power which the Courts had previously exercised in term time, (1 Chitty's Gen. Prac., 536,) and inflicted penalties upon those who should disobey its operation. The common law upon this subject was brought to this country by the colonists; and most, if not all of the States, have since enacted laws resembling the English statute of Charles II. in every principal feature. The Constitution of the United States declares that "the privilege of a writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Congress has conferred upon the Federal Judges the power to issue such writs according to the principles and rules regulating it in other Courts. Seeing that the same general principles of common law on this subject prevail in England and America, and seeing also the similarity of their statutory regulations in both countries, the decisions of the English Judges as well as of the American Courts, both State and Federal, are entitled to our fullest respect as settling and defining our powers and duties.

Blackstone (3 Com. 132) says the writ of *habeas corpus* should be allowed only when the court or judge is satisfied that the party hath probable cause to be delivered. He gives cogent reasons why it should not be allowed in any other case, and cites with unqualified approbation the precedent set by Sir Edward Coke and Chief J. Vaughan in cases where they had refused it. Chitty lays down the rule. (1 Cr Law, 101; 1 Gen'l Prac., 666-7.) It seems to have been acted upon by all the Judges. The writ was refused in *Rex vs. Scheiner*, (1 Burr, 765.) and in the case of the *Three Spanish Sailors* (2 Black's R. 1324.)

In *Hobhouse's Case*, (3 Barr & Ald., 420,) it was fully settled by an unanimous Court, as the true construction of the statute, that the writ is never to be allowed, if upon view of the commitment, it be manifest that the prisoner must be remanded. In New-York, when the statute in force there was precisely like ours (so far, I mean, as this question is concerned,) it was decided by the Supreme Court, (5 Johns, 282,) that the allowance of the writ was a matter within the discretion of the Court, depending on the grounds laid in the application. It was refused in *Huster's Case*, (1, 2, Com. 136,) and in *Ex-parte Ferguson*, (9 Johns, R. 139.)

In addition to this we have the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in Whatkin's case, (3 Peters 202) that the writ ought not be awarded if the Court is satisfied that the prisoner must be remanded. It was accordingly refused by the Supreme Court of the United States in that case, as it had been before in Kearney's case.

On the whole, we are thoroughly satisfied that our duty requires us to view and examine the cause of detainer now, and to make an end of the business at once, if it appear that we have no power to discharge him on the return of this writ.

The prisoner, as already said, is confined on a sentence of the District Court of the United States, for a contempt. A *habeas corpus* is not a writ of error. It cannot bring a case before us in such a manner that we can exercise any kind of appellate jurisdiction in it.

On a *habeas corpus*, the judgment even of a subordinate State Court, cannot be disregarded, reversed, or set aside, however clearly we may perceive it to be erroneous, and however plain it may be that we ought to reverse it if it were before us on appeal or writ of error. We can only look at the record to see whether a judgment exists, and have no power to say whether it is right or wrong. It is conclusively presumed to be right until it is regularly brought up for revision.

We decided this three years ago at Sunbury, in a case which we all thought one of much hardship. But the rule is so familiar, so universally acknowledged, and so reasonable in itself, that it requires only to be stated. It applies with still more greater force, or at least for much stronger reasons, to the decisions of the federal courts.

Over them we have no control at all, under any circumstances, or by any process that could be devised. Those tribunals belong to a different judicial system from ours. They administer a different code of laws, and are responsible to a different sovereignty.

The District Court of the U. S. is as independent of us as we are of it—as independent as the Supreme Court of the U. S. is of either. What the law and the Constitution have forbidden us to do directly on writ of error, we, of course, cannot do indirectly by *habeas corpus*.

But the petitioner's counsel have put his case on the ground that the whole proceeding against him in the District Court was *coram non judice*, null and void.

It is certainly true that a void judgment may be regarded as no judgment at all; and every judgment is void which clearly appears on its own face to have been pronounced by a court having no jurisdiction or authority in the subject matter.

For instance, if a federal court should convict and sentence a citizen for libel; or if a State court, having no jurisdiction except in civil pleas, should try an indictment for a crime and convict the party—in these cases the judgments would be wholly void.

If the petitioner can bring himself within this principle, then there is no judgment against him. He is wrongfully imprisoned, and we must order him to be brought out and discharged.

What is he detained for? The answer is easy and simple. The commitment shows that he was tried, found guilty and sentenced for *contempt of Court*, and nothing else. He is now confined *in execution of that sentence*, and for no other cause. This was a distinct and substantive offence against the authority and government of the United States. Does anybody doubt the jurisdiction of the District Court to punish contempt? Certainly not. All courts have this power, and must necessarily have it; otherwise they could not protect themselves from insult, or enforce obedience to their process. Without it, they would be utterly powerless. The authority to deal with an offender of this class belongs exclusively to the court in which the offence is committed; and no other court, not even the highest, can interfere with its exercise, either by writ of error, mandamus, or *habeas corpus*. If the power be abused, there is no remedy but impeachment. The law was so held by this Court in M'Laughlin's case, (5, W. & S. 275,) and by the Supreme Court of the United States in Kearney's case (7 Wharton, 38.) It was solemnly settled, as part of the common law, in Brass Crosley's case, (3 Wilson, 188,) by a Court in which sat two of the foremost jurists that England ever produced. We have not the smallest doubt that it is the law; and we must administer it as we find it. The only attempt ever made to disregard it was by a New-York Judge (4 Johns R. 345) who was not supported by his brethren. This attempt was followed by all the evil and confusion which Blackstone, and Kent, and Story declared to be its necessary consequences. Whoever will trace that singular controversy to its termination will see that the Chancellor and the majority of the Supreme Court, though once outvoted in the Senate, were never answered.

The Senate itself yielded to the force of the truths which the Supreme Court had laid down so clearly; and the judgment of the Court of Errors in *Yate's Case*, (6 Johns, 503,) was overruled by the same Court, the year afterwards, in *Yates vs. Lansing*, (9 Johns. R. 423,) which grew out of the very same transaction and depended on the same principles. Still further reflection at a later period induced the Senate to join the popular branch of the Legislature in passing a statute which effectually prevents one judge from interfering by *habeas corpus* with the judgment of another on a question of contempt.

These principles being settled, it follows irresistibly that the District Court of the United States had power and jurisdiction to decide what acts constitute a contempt against it, to determine whether the petitioner had been guilty of contempt; and to inflict upon him the punishment which, in its opinion, he ought to suffer. If we fully believed the petitioner to be innocent—if we were sure that the Court which convicted him misunderstood the facts, or misapplied the law—still we could not reexamine the evidence, or repudge the justice of the case, without grossly disregarding what is known to be the law of the land. The Judge of the District Court decided the question on his own constitutional responsibility. Even if he could be shown to have acted tyrannically or corruptly, he could be called to answer for it only in the Senate of the United States.

But the counsel of the petitioner to go behind the proceeding in which he was convicted, and argues that the sentence for contempt is void, because the Court had no jurisdiction of a certain other matter, which it was investigating, or attempting to investigate, when the contempt was committed. We find a judgment against him in our case; and he complains about another, in which there is no judgment. He is suffering for an offence against the United States; and he says he is innocent of any wrong to a particular individual. He is conclusively adjudged guilty of contempt, and he tells us that the Court had no jurisdiction to restore Mr. Wheeler's sleeves.

It must be remembered that contempt of court is a specific criminal offence. It is punished, sometimes by indictment, and sometimes in a summery proceeding, as it was in this case. In either mode of trial, the adjudication against the offender is a conviction, and the commitment in consequence is execution. (7 Wheat 38.) This is well settled, and, I believe has never been doubted. Certainly the learned counsel for the petitioner have not denied it. The contempt may be connected with some particular cause, or it may consist in misbehaviour, which has a tendency to obstruct the administration of justice generally. When it is committed in a pending cause the proceeding to punish it is a proceeding by itself. It is not enutled in the cause pending, but on the criminal side. (Wall 134.)

The record of a conviction for contempt is as distinct from the matter under investigation when it was committed as an indictment for perjury is from the cause in which the false oath was taken. Can a person convicted of perjury ask us to deliver him from the penitentiary on showing that the oath on which the perjury is assigned was taken in a cause of which the court had no jurisdiction? Would any judge in the Commonwealth listen to such a reason for treating the sentence as void? If, instead of swearing falsely, he refuses to be sworn at all, and he is convicted, not of perjury, but of contempt, the same rule applies, and with a force precisely equal. If it be really true that no contempt can be committed against a court while it is inquiring into a matter beyond its jurisdiction, and if the fact was so in this case, then the petitioner had a good defence; and he ought to have made it on his trial. To make it after conviction is too late. To make it here is to produce it before the wrong tribunal.

Every judgment *must* be conclusive until reversed. Such is the character, nature and essence of all judgments. If it be not conclusive, it is not a judgment. A court must either have power to settle a given question finally and forever, so as to preclude all further inquiry upon it, or else it has no power to make any decision at all. To say that a court may determine a matter, and that another court may regard the same matter afterwards as open and undetermined, is an absurdity in terms.

It is most especially necessary that convictions for contempt in our court should be final, conclusive and free from reexamination by other courts on *habeas corpus*. If the law was not so, our judicial system would break to pieces in a month. Courts totally unconnected with each other would be coming to constant collision. The inferior courts would revise all the decisions of the judges placed over and above them. A party unwilling to be tried in this Court need only defy our authority, and if we commit him, take out his *habeas corpus* before an inferior judge of his own choosing, and if that judge is of opinion that we ought not to try him, there is an end of the case.

This doctrine is so plainly against the reason of the thing that it would be wonderful indeed if any authority for it could be found in the books, except the overruled decision of Mr. Justice Spencer, of New-York, already referred to, and some efforts of the same kind to control the other Courts, made by Sir Edward Coke, in the King's Bench, which are now universally admitted to have been illegal, as well as rude and intemperate. On the other hand, we have all the English judges, and all our own, declaring their power to interfere with, or control, one another in this way. I will content myself by simply referring to some of the books in which it is established that the conviction of contempt is a separate proceeding, and is constusive of every fact which might have been urged on the trial for contempt, and among others want of j

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From California.

By the arrival of the *George Law* we have received our letters and full files of California exchanges to the 18th ultimo—seventeen days later. There is no news of any importance. On the 7th of August the Know-Nothing State Convention met at Sacramento, and nominated, among other officers, J. N. JOHNSON for Governor. With this exception, politics, for the nonce, seem to be at a stand-still.

The chapter of crime is longer and more varied than usual. In addition to the ordinary number of deaths by violence, we have an interesting description of the discovery of a bogus gold dust manufactory—the details of the murder of six Americans by a band of Mexicans, at the village of Rancheria, in Amador County, and the subsequent lynching of the perpetrators of the foul deed—the reported slaughter of some miners by the Indians, and other casualties of less note, such as boiler explosions, fires and suicides.

J. C. WOODS, late resident partner and manager of the affairs of ADAMS & Co., is said to have secretly left San Francisco on the 9th ult. for Australia, having previously alleged that he was going to the Atlantic States. Mr. WOODS issued a card, in which he explained the cause of his sudden disappearance. He left, according to his own account, "because nothing remained that could render his further continuance in San Francisco useful to others or desirable to himself." Our correspondent's letter, published elsewhere, on the business and gossip of the day, will be found interesting.

The *Northern Light* has also brought us news of the Central American expeditions. WALKER has turned up again, in despite of all the dark forebodings to the contrary. When last heard of he was at San Juan del Sur, with 66 of his own men and 170 of the Democratic army under MANNE. He was displaying his old energy—endeavoring to raise recruits, with indifferent success, among the California passengers. KINNEY's party was still at San Juan del Norte. The Colonel had concluded a contract for the Shepard grant of thirty-five millions of acres of land on the Mosquito Coast, which he confidently expected would be confirmed by the Nicaraguan Government. His envoy, JOHN L. NELSON, had returned, after a successful mission to the capital. A newspaper was about being started to chronicle the Colonel's deeds.

From China.

We have dates from Hong Kong, via San Francisco, to the 28th of July. Further successes against the insurgents at the North are recorded. The vengeance taken by the Imperialists upon their enemies is frightful to contemplate. The accounts say that there had been, on an average, more than two hundred persons executed in Canton daily for the fortnight previous to the 16th of June, and the prisons were not cleared even then. The San Francisco *Herald* states that Mr. SILAS BURROWS, an American gentleman, just returned from China, was an eye witness to the execution of *thirty-five hundred rebels* who were taken prisoners in the battle near Canton in the month of March last. There were signs of returning trade and prosperity in Canton.

The Wheeler Case—A Dead Lock in Law.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has *refused* the writ of *habeas corpus* asked for in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. In another part of the TIMES will be found the elaborate opinion by which Judge BLACK vindicates this decision. He holds that Judge KANE had a right to punish for contempt of his order, and that no other court has a right to question or review that action. The Judge waxes facetious in sketching the consequences that would follow, if a *habeas corpus* were to be granted whenever asked for, and says that it is never granted when the Judge is satisfied that the prisoner must be remanded.

WILLIAMSON's counsel argued that the whole proceeding against him was null and void,—the Court having no jurisdiction. But to this Judge BLACK replies that the offence charged was *contempt*, in not obeying the order of the Court: and that of that offence the Court clearly *has* jurisdiction. Whether the Court had jurisdiction of some other matter or not, has nothing to do with the case. Convictions for contempt must of necessity be final; and all the other issues raised, as to whether the negroes were slaves or not, &c., have nothing whatever to do with the case. Upon these grounds the writ is refused, Judge KANE dissenting.

It is not for us to say that this is not *law*. We presume it is; but it is not *reason*. It gives to any one Judge power to imprison for life anybody whom he may see fit to adjudge guilty of contempt; and he may call any crime, or no crime, contempt, if it will answer his purpose, for his action cannot be reviewed. No Judge in any Court ought to have such power. And the defect should be remedied by the Legislature. In Pennsylvania, as well as in this State, a law is needed directing the reviewal of decisions for contempt in certain cases.

It is not easy to see how Mr. WILLIAMSON is ever to escape from prison, so long as Judge KANE chooses to keep him there.

The Missouri Senator.

The *Tribune* announced, on Saturday, the election of DAVID R. ATCHISON to the U. S. Senate, by the Missouri Legislature. The details of the proceedings were given:—four ballots were had, and on the last he was said to be elected, although all the votes cast did not reach a quorum. The Legislature, moreover, was not in session at the time specified, and does not meet till December. And, finally, we have a direct contradiction of the truth of the report from St. Louis.

And yet, in spite of all this, the rumor is so plausible that it ought to be true. There is so striking an aptitude between ATCHISON and a Missouri constituency; they seem so thoroughly fitted and predestined for each other; and the probability of an illegal and violent mode of election is so entirely in keeping with the lawless state of things in that Commonwealth, that nothing short of a "by authority" denial can set the public mind at rest. Had some aspirant like BENTON, or BATES, or GUYER, been named, the intrinsic absurdity of the story would have quelled it instantly. Grapes and figs are not gathered from thorns and thistles. But that ATCHISON should have been chosen, and irregularly, is so like truth, as displayed in Missouri for the last year or two, that it is nearly impossible to withhold credit from the statement. After once preferring the border marauder to the cultivated, earnest, hard-headed, and, to say the truth, frequently wrong-headed, BENTON, the Legislature of that State can hardly be the object of very sanguine anticipations in any case.

Comparative physiology has no difficulty in classifying such characters as that of the ex-President of the Senate. He belongs to a species familiar to all residents in the West. They are found in every bar-room, and turn up inevitably at political meetings or the County Court. They are usually small lawyers, of democratic professions, and vile habits; affecting vulgarity of dress, manners, and association, in order to rid themselves of any suspicion of aristocratic pretension, against which the unhewn and unkempt sons of the prairie have an implacable prejudice. They may be seen loitering from their log-offices to the blacksmith shop, or the 'squire's, or the tavern, stockingless, shoes down at heel, coatless, a huge quid of tobacco in the cheek, or a cigar flaming from one corner of the mouth. They may be heard swaggering and blustering wherever a lazy village audience can be gathered together, disputing in profanity, and as ready with a blow or a bowie-knife as with the tongue. Their practice is more extensive at the bar-room and the barrel, than as barristers. They take the only daily paper received in the town, and are on hand to read it, when the mail arrives, to an admiring audience, who accept the text and the running commentary of the village politician with equal docility. They can talk, and are therefore, delegates to all sorts of conventions; they can quarrel, and are, therefore, the men to "stump" a District, or the State, as disputants, Western-wise, where opposing candidates hunt for votes in couples. The only capital needed for entire success in the trade is impudence, volubility, blackguardism, profanity, drunkenness, ferocity, and the reverse of any picture representative of a gentleman; and so qualified, the frontier lawyer and politician is a rising man.

And such a man is this ATCHISON—a poor specimen of the class, however, because wholly devoid of that talent which is not one of its rarest characteristics. We can recall no record of any public man so destitute of merit as his. Noisy and brawling in the lobby, he has been noteless for anything wise or well-said in the Senate Chamber. The *Congressional Globe* would have helped his fame by leaving blanks after each recurrence of his name. His presence, indeed, is a perpetual tribute to the long-suffering of the Senate. It has experience of small men. PETTIT, of Indiana, has been there, small in name and kind; NORRIS, of New-Hampshire, was there. Men have been there—like JARNIGIN, of Tennessee, whose luckless vote on the Tariff killed him and it—whose good names have been sold for nothing; blockheads and bullies have been there, like BORLAND,—a human extract of both; and mean men have been there, like that Pennsylvania statesman whose devotion to a railroad speculation contributed to the loss of Kansas and Nebraska to freedom. But the history of the Senate records no instance where it has enjoyed the society and sweet counsel of a member so thoroughly accomplished in little, mean, stupid, ruffianly attributes, as this frontier pettifogger; this predestined, we fear, if not actual, representative of Missouri, and mis-representative of Kansas, in the Senate.

Let us then encourage such hope as there may be, that Mr. ATCHISON may not revisit the Senate. The Roman despot who decreed Senatorial dignity to his horse, was not understood thereby to confer honor upon that august body. The return of ATCHISON from Missouri, since his late culmination in shame and lawlessness, would be an insult to the Senate and the country; and, independent of all sectional or partisan feeling, it should be the subject of universal protest.

☞ The telegraph gives us an account of another accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which occurred on Saturday afternoon near Beverly, and by which the engineer seems to have lost his life through his own recklessness. It was occasioned by a flaw in an axle.

Opening of the Theatrical Season.

Last year, it is said, was a bad one for the theatres and other places of public amusement; for such establishments are the first to feel the effect of hard times, or a tight money market. Men must have the necessaries of life, and nobody will willingly go without a dinner for the sake of going to the play. Besides, amusement is a cash article; there is no trust at the box-office, and the credit system has not yet been extended to the doors of opera-houses. The theatres, therefore, if they are first to feel the effect of hard times, are also the first to experience the benefit of the returning tide of prosperity. With but few exceptions, all our City theatres and show-houses lost money during the past year. But the times are more prosperous, and they are all preparing to reap the benefit of the present healthful state of the public purse.

The season has been brilliantly inaugurated by RACHEL, and the regular houses have all been cleaned,—some of them repainted, the faded draperies replaced by new materials, the gildings retouched, and the purple wings of other genii that flutter on theatrical ceilings have been retouched. Managers who went abroad for new stars have returned, but report a great scarcity of available talent abroad; and the new names announced have been but few. Next month the Opera Season will commence, and New-York's capacity for enjoying and supporting public shows, which we believe to be greater than that of any other City of its size in the world, will be pretty well tested.

The amount of money invested in permanent places of public amusement in New-York, and the number of persons who derive their means of living from them, is much greater than would be supposed by those who have never made an estimate of them. The prejudices which once existed against all places of public amusement have, in a great degree, worn away, and even those who never visit the Theatre, or Opera-house, or Concert-room, regard such places with indifference rather than with that feeling of active hostility which once prevailed among the greater part of the people. But still the profession of a public performer is a tabooed one; and, while the theatre is avoided as an improper place by the teachers of religion, it must remain under a cloud. The best talent will not run in that direction, and we shall not be able to boast of a LOPE DE VEGA, a SHERIDAN, nor even a SCRIBE. We can never hope for a second SHAKSPEARE.

RACHEL will give a new impulse to theatre-going, and her classical impersonations will attract a class of educated people who have not hitherto been seen in the dress circles and parquettes of our places of amusement. There are now open, or will be during the week, eight large and well-conducted Theatres, besides several Concert-rooms and Ethiopian Opera-houses. Next month the Academy of Music will be added to them. If all these public places of amusement, which can only be supported by a constant succession of full audiences, can flourish together in New-York, it will indicate a condition of prosperity and general welfare that no other community, we believe, in the world, of the same numbers, can equal.

New-York an Encampment.

One reason for the dumb endurance with which New-Yorkers submit to the extortions and malversations of their grabbing and sticky-fingered City Officials is, doubtless, the economical consideration that to resist or remedy them would cost more, in time or money, or both, than to suffer them.

But a more substantial one is the fact that so few residents of the City have a *home* in it. The New-Yorker has, usually,—unless he is one of those who have only "the key of the street,"—some centre of operations: a house, a tenement, rooms, a chamber, an office; at the very least, that criterion of a clerk's residence, a "place to keep his trunk." But, except exceptionally, he has no *home*, unless he be a native Gothamite, and not always then. He is encamped upon the Island, hutted, as the Allies are before Sebastopol, during his warfare after wealth, and, having won his victory and secured his spoils, he goes down somewhither into the country to celebrate his triumph and to enjoy his laurels, and eke his vine and fig-tree; sometimes to the neighborhood of his early home, sometimes elsewhere.

Consider the figures. We have in the City a population of about seven hundred thousand. Of these, if as is probable the numbers are proportionately as in 1850, rather more than three hundred and fifty thousand are of foreign birth; about seventy thousand are natives of States other than New-York; and from that State itself, outside the City, a number, for determining which we find no data, but which we shall very safely estimate,—at a much lower rate of immigration than actually takes place from the nutmeg State and the State of Camden-and-Amboy,—at thirty thousand.

In other words, besides receiving more than half its population from foreign countries, there is encamped in New-York City a great permanent contingent of volunteers, enlisted at the rate of one from every two hundred and fifty, from all the inhabitants of the United States; a proportion very much increased, of course, in the neighborhood of the City, and decreasing according to the distance from it. The citizen of New-Haven, for instance, will find settled in New-York, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred of his fellow-townsmen; from Poughkeepsie we have here not less than one hundred and fifty; from Newark, three hundred and fifty; and so on.

Watchful superintendence of municipal affairs is not often to be expected, except from permanent residents. A large majority of such temporary citizens will be under very strong temptations to endure the occasional imposition of an extravagant tax, and rather to devote their time and energy to the profits of business, than to the comparatively trifling individual saving—which, after all, is the utmost that City Reform can offer to each of them.

These considerations are by no means intended to discourage any attempts to cleanse the Augean Stables at the City Hall. None can be more earnestly desirous of a just, efficient and economical City Government than we. Our only purpose is to direct attention to the actual state of the case; and we are confident that if the circumstances demand, as it seems to us they do, an unusual degree of self-sacrificing activity on the part of our City voters, it will be shown at the proper time.

The Yellow Fever.

The telegraphic accounts which reached us last night from Baltimore, conveyed the sad intelligence that there is no abatement in the progress of this scourge at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and that, in addition, the Small-Pox has broken out at the former place, ten cases of which occurred on Saturday. The fever was spreading to the adjoining country. On Friday there were forty deaths at Norfolk, and on Saturday, up to noon, twenty-five. At Portsmouth, on Friday, there were twenty-two deaths and fifty new cases; on Saturday, up to noon, fifteen deaths. A quantity of tents had been taken down to Norfolk from Baltimore, under the direction of the Mayor and Councils of the latter city, and pitched on a healthy site, and it was expected that many persons would avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to escape from the vicinity of the infection.

At New-Orleans, our report states that the fever was sensibly abating, and that the returns would doubtless show a gratifying decrease in the number of deaths.

☞ The Republican movement in Massachusetts seems to be progressing. A meeting of citizens of Springfield, composed of members of all the old parties, was convened on Saturday night, to appoint delegates to attend the Republican Union Convention at Worcester, on the 20th instant. Harmony and enthusiasm prevailed, and the expression of the sentiment of the meeting against any more compromises with Slavery was very decided. Other towns throughout the State are responding to calls for conventions.

How the Voting was done in Kansas.

Every one has a general idea of the manner in which the Missouri invaders took possession of the Kansas polls at the late election;—but few, we presume, are posted up as to the details of the operation. We have heard from a gentleman who took an active part in the election at Lawrence, an account of the matter interesting enough to be repeated.

The day before the election, some *nine hundred* men came into town from Missouri, with teams, wagons, tents, &c., and encamped. The polls were to be open in the morning, and three judges were to preside and decide on the eligibility of voters. One of these was Judge ABBOTT, from Massachusetts; another was HUGH CAMERON, from Washington; and the post of the third was vacant.

The first thing to be done was to fill the vacancy. Nobody could be found on whom the two agreed; but one CUMMINGS recommended by the Pro-Slavery men, was finally accepted—CAMERON escorted ABBOTT's consent by the most solemn assurances that he would stand by him in refusing to allow the Missouri men to vote.

When the polls were opened, the first man who presented himself was a Missourian. Judge ABBOTT asked him if he lived in the Territory:—he said he did. He asked him if he intended to make that his permanent home:—he replied he didn't know whether he should or not.

He asked him if he was going back to Missouri:—he said he should—the next day.

Judge ABBOTT refused to allow him to vote; and CAMERON said he thought he couldn't vote, but he would like to ask him a question. "Can you swear," said he, "that you are a *bona fide* resident?" "Yes, Sir," was the answer, "I can." "Then," said Judge CAMERON, "I think he must vote;" and Judge CUMMINGS agreed with him. So he voted.

The next man that came up was one YOUNG, who said he was the captain of the company, and if *he* could vote, he guessed they all could. So he went through the same farce,—declaring, in reply to some of Judge ABBOTT's questions, that if anybody doubted his word he would kill him,—and swearing that he was a "*bona fide* resident of the Territory." Judges CAMERON and CUMMINGS allowed him to vote;—Judge ABBOTT resigned his seat;—a Pro-Slavery man was put in his place,—and then the whole Missouri regiment voted, one after the other.

The next day they struck their tents,—got up their teams, and went back to Missouri. The same thing was done all along the border. And the men elected by that process are making what are called *laws* for the government of the people of the Territory!

AMUSEMENTS.

Prospects for the Week—General Theatrical Review.

The triumph of Mlle. RACHEL may now be said to be complete. The salons of the Weekly and Sunday press have delivered their verdicts, and the RACHEL office in Wall-street is secure. One paper has yet to be heard from, (the *Despatch*.) A critic will be sent this week to the Metropolitan Theatre in the interest of that paper, who will settle what remains to be settled, and perhaps put a new complexion on things in general. The dignified ease of the *Despatch* is impressive.

We will take a hasty glance at the opinions of our cotemporaries. The *Albion* comes out with a new critic, engaged expressly for the occasion, who describes himself as a "citizen of the parquette"—having his "papers" from Wall-street, we presume—and signs himself "Hamilton." He gather from this gentlemen's "stunning" article that if we feel Mlle. RACHEL's power, "if we hang upon her lips, and bow before the tempest of her passionate declamation, the emotions which we experience are truly esthetic emotions, and her triumph a pure triumph of dramatic art." Her reception so far may therefore be considered "a most brilliant and satisfactory omen for her career in America." The *Sunday Times* goes to the polot at once, and declares that "each representation has served to confirm the belief that she is the greatest actress that has ever lived." The *Sunday Mercury* says of the Monday's performance, "had we never seen RACHEL before, had she even come to us then unknown and unheralded, we should have confessed her power. According to the conventional acceptance of the term, it was *he* actress we looked upon—it was a woman feeling greatly and on the eve of saying what she felt." The *Sunday Courier* asserts that Mlle. RACHEL "has established herself on a permanent pedestal in the estimation of New-York."

Against the above commendatory notices we find in the *Atlas* one conceived in a different spirit. RACHEL is not, according to this authority, "superior to any of the ladies who 'star it' every year at our principal theatres!"

So you see, even the Sunday Press don't always agree. The object of this varied criticism appears to-night in LESTER's adaptation of SCHILLER's "Maria Stuart," and during the week will repeat some of her most famous characters, including *Camille* and *Phèdre*.

Mr. WALLACK has definitely announced that his theatre will open for the season on Wednesday next, the 19th September. Among the additions to the Company we notice the names of Mrs. YEAMAN, Miss GERROW, Miss KATE SAXON, Mrs. WALCOT, Mrs. SYLVESTER, Mr. HENRY PLACIDE, Mr. C. WALCOT, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. HARRY HALL, Mr. NEWTON, Mr. LEVERE, Mr. HARRISON and Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON. Signor LA MANNA will return to his old post in the Orchestra. Some changes have taken place in the policy of the management. Instead of making old-fogy English Comedies the leading characteristic of the house, Mr. WALLACK has determined to bring out a quick succession of novelties. The season opens with a new Comedy from the pen of that indefatigable dramatist Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. Other novelties will follow, including some burlesques such as MITCHELL used to play at the old Olympic. Every one wishes well to Mr. WALLACK and his handsome little theatre. There can be little doubt of a prosperous campaign.

Mr. BURTON was to have produced a new comedy to-night, but, with his accustomed courtesy, he has deferred doing so until next Wednesday, in order, it is presumed, that he may offer a delicate mark of respect to Mr. WALLACK, who opens on that night. It is, of course, nothing to us how Mr. BURTON manages his business, but it does seem as if keeping a promise with the public was altogether a secondary object to running an opposition to Mr WALLACK. Instead of the new comedy, we are to have MASSINGER's old one to-night, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," followed by BUCKSTONE's extravaganza, called "Adventures in Russia."

At the Broadway theatre, the RAVELS will terminate their highly successful engagement on Saturday next. Monday following, the regular season will commence. Mr. MARSHALL intends relying on his Stock Company more than heretofore, and he is, we think, wise in doing so. There are, of course, some "Stars" that continue to attract remunerative audiences, but as a rule, their raye are too feeble to benefit the treasury to a sufficient extent. A good Stock Company would be a greater attraction. No theatre in America has better facilities for bringing out novelties in a superior manner than the Broadway. The Company appears to be a strong one, and is nearly altogether new; we give a list:

Messrs. W. R. Blake, Fisher, Lanergan, Chapman, Fenno, Elynge, Grosvenor, Whiting, Canoo, Seymour, Sanford, Cutter, Hodges, N. B. Clarke, Henry, Allen, Walters, Vincent, Harcourt and Wright; Miss Emma Hardinge, from the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London; Miss Josephine Manners, from the Theatre Royal, Liverpool; Madame Ponisi, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Nagle, Mrs. Warren, Misses Orsborne, Richardson, Durkworth, Herbert, Williams, &c.

In the way of music, we learn that the opera of "Rip Van Winkle" will be produced on Monday next at Niblo's Garden. During the present week, the PYNE and HARRISON Troupe will give several performances of old and favorite operas. On Tuesday, (to-morrow,) Miss LOUISA PYNE takes her benefit. It is, we are sure, an occasion that will draw forth a kindly remembrance from the many admirers of this admirable vocalist. Mlle. THERESA PARODI holds her own in spite of RACHEL and every one else. She has already given three concerts with signal success, and announces her fourth for to-morrow night. We have before remarked, that the programmes of these excellent entertainments are arranged with great skill, and are precisely the kind suited for a mixed Summer audience. Go where they will, PARODI, STRAKOSCH and his clever wife (who, we are happy to say, has recovered from her recent indisposition) deserve, and must win, the esteem of the musical public. Every one remembers the beautiful contralto of the Academy of Music SIGNORINA VESTVALI. This fascinating contralto announces a grand farewell concert for Wednesday evening, at Niblo's Saloon. She is going to take the city of Mexico by storm this Winter, preferring the sunny atmosphere of that capital to the more frigid climate of our own. We shall take another opportunity of directing attentions to the programme. Concerning the Academy of Music, we learn nothing of a positive nature, except that a superb orchestra has been engaged, and that MAX MARETZEK will again be conductor. The first of October is mentioned as the opening night, and MAYERBEER's *Robert le Diable* is said to be the first attraction in preparation. We should not be surprised, however, if the season commenced a little earlier than originally intended. A portion of the company, (including LA GRANGE, BALFE, ANCONI and others,) has been corresponding, and with such unanimity, that a metropolitan gathering of the forces, for immediate operations, may be looked for at any moment.

In the way of miscellaneous entertainments, we refer our readers to the advertisements of BARNUM's Museum, SMITH's Four of Europe, Bloodgood Sisters, CHRISTY & WOOD's Minstrels, BUCKLEY's do., the Mammoth Tree of California,—a great natural curiosity. And, for the benefit of our Brooklyn readers, we direct attention to the Concerts of Mlle. PARODI, the Brothers MOLLENHAUER, and the original CHRISTY's Minstrels. Nine years' hard work at the old stand in Broadway entitle the latter to crowded audiences to-night and to-morrow night at the Athenæum.

NEW HALL IN CINCINNATI.—A new and beautiful music and lecture hall has just been erected in Cincinnati, and was dedicated on Tuesday evening last, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. The Lecture Committee of that institution had made arrangements for dramatic and miscellaneous readings by Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH on the first evening, and for lectures by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, on the three evenings following. We learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette* that two thousand persons were present on the opening night. Mr. MURDOCH, after reading several selections said: "There are times when my nervous irritability overcomes my memory. Accustomed as I have been to facing audiences in fictitious characters, yet this scene comes too near home to me; and although I would not venture to say I am frightened, yet I feel exceedingly nervous." He then proceeded to another reading—"Horspur's Account of the Fop." His rendering of "And but for those vile guns he would have been himself a soldier," was inimitable. A moment after he stopped again, and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am compelled to suspend this reading by a nervous irritability which affects my memory." Two physicians were called, and Mr. MURDOCH did not feel that he could go on. The audience were requested to wait, and a Committee called upon Dr. HOLMES, who had just arrived in the city, and requested him to deliver an extra lecture, which he consented to do, and proceeded to read his lecture on BYRON and MOORE. The subjects announced for his other lectures are—"Lectures and Lecturing," "Physical Life in New-England," and "The Poetry of KEATS."

CITY MUSEUM.—The Museum opened for the Fall and Winter season last evening. During the recess the building has undergone considerable change and enlargement, and is now capable of seating several hundred more persons. Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON assumes the managerial sceptre, which he will no doubt wield ably. Mr. J. is not unknown to the play-goers of Philadelphia. He has been regarded as one of the best comedians in the country. Mr. WORRELL and Mr. HEMPLE remain. The company, however, is made up of ladies and gentlemen new to the Philadelphia public.

[Philadelphia paper of Sunday.

THE BOSTON THEATRE.—This establishment opens for the season to-night. The interior has been considerably improved since the theatre was closed. The walls have been newly painted and *repapered*, the lobbies have new carpets, two additional aisles have been made to the parquette, two new avenues have been added to the entrances to the balcony and first tier of boxes, and a great addition made to the arrangements for lighting the house. Much Ado about Nothing will be performed on the occasion. Mr. BELTON, the new comedian, will appear as *Benedick*, to the *Beatrice* of Mrs BAREOW.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS have been playing at the Albany theatre during the past week. Mr. WILLIAMS has purchased a farce of Mr. GRATTAN for $300, entitled "Darby O'Donnell." It was one of the pieces written for the prize, but has no part for Mrs. WILLIAMS.

An unpublished opera of C. M. VON WEBER, called "Sidvana," was recently performed for the first time, at Dresden. It was composed in 1803, and remodelled by the author in 1810-12.

Miss ELOISE BRIDGES is in the West.

CALIFORNIA RESUMES.

METROPOLITAN.—The California stage received a brilliant acquisition in the persons of Miss JOSEPHINE and Miss ADELAIDE GOUGENHEIM, who made their first appearance on the 9th instant, at the Metropolitan. The house was far better filled than the most sanguine friends of the *debutantes* could have anticipated. At the conclusion of each piece the youthful artistes were brought before the curtain by an hearty, and, we doubt not, an sincere applause, as has filled the walls of the Metropolitan for many a day.

The comedy of "Masks and Faces," in which they were supported by Mr WILMARLEIGH and a portion of the company, introduced them to the people of San Francisco, and the comedietta of "Ladies Beware" cleared their first appearance. On the 10th, "The Love Chase," with JOSEPHINE as Constance, and ADELAIDE as Lovell, was played, in connection with the farce of "The Good for Nothing," with JOSEPHINE as Nan. Miss JOSEPHINE's Constance surprised and gratified all, and in every point was by far the best representation of the character we have had on our boards. The writer probably means boards.] On the 11th, "The Jealous Wife" and "Perfection" were performed with great success, with JOSEPHINE as Mrs. Oakley, and ADELAIDE as Harriet Russet, in the former play, and ADELAIDE as Kate O'Brien, and JOSEPHINE as Grace, in the latter. The comedy was repeated on the 12th, in connection with the farce of the "Windmill," and on the 13th, "Money and Peace" was reproduced. On the 14th they appeared in the extravaganza of "Ganem, the Slave of Love," in connection with two farces. On the 15th, Miss ADELAIDE took her benefit, producing the new play of "The Count and the Diary," appearing herself as *Francis Simcoe*, and JOSEPHINE as *Nell Gwynne*, and acquitted themselves with marked ability. The house was full and fashionable, and testified, by constant applause, their appreciation of the talent of those deserving young ladies. The same played were to be repeated last evening, with the same success.

Owing to the great political excitement existing in the community and consequent uncertainty of Governmental affairs, the managers are not at the commencement as early as they should have been. But it is now steadily increasing, and the best performances the house have been very good. Their success has been merited, and will prove of the most lasting nature. Their representations possess truthfully and most eminently the various characters which they have assumed. They must, and will ultimately, become the centre of attraction to all in California who love the legitimate drama.

ITEMS.—Mrs. SINCLAIR and troupe are still on a tour through the interior towns, where they have performed, thus far, with considerable success. Mr. and Mrs. STARK are playing at the Nevada Theatre, which they have leased and are doing an excellent business. Sig. LABLACHE, Mlle. TITIENS and Mons. BERNADELLI sailed on Tuesday last on the ship *Arabia*, for Calleo. Madame ANNA BISHOP is preparing for her Australian tour and will depart in a fortnight. The Backus Minstrels sailed for Australia on Thursday, the 13th inst.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—The ROUSSET Sisters opened this establishment last week and have since performed with considerable success in ballet and pantomime. They closed on Friday night last, and are to leave on the steamer *Golden Gate*, to-day, on their way to Callao.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,
THE INNOCENCE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,
GIVEN BY
JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,
AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED.
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs

GEO. H BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water-st.; and for sale by C H. RING, C. V CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depôt, No. 323 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 343 Broadway.

DRY GOODS FOR THE FALL.—WE HAVE JUST received a large and very attractive stock of rich Fall Goods, which were purchased in Europe before the recent fall in prices, and will sell our customers at 25 per cent less than the goods can be purchased for in this city. Among our new goods we would call attention to Black Silks, striped and plain cashmeres, prints, flannels, balmoral skirts, plain cashmeres, prints, embroideries, linens, sheetings, pillow cases, lace curtains, blankets, &c., and everything kept in a first class dry goods store, and offered to retail trade at prices to suit the times.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF ... Treats on Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Debility, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Blood, Skin, Nervous System, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, &c., and the new and successful mode of treating them by Medicated Inhalation, which has been used in the Hospitals of Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, and other cities of Europe, and introduced into this country by the author, is the only mode of treatment which reaches the seat of disease in the Throat and Lungs. Pamphlets containing a history of the above diseases, and the author's mode of treating them, sent free of charge to all parts of the country. Office and Residence, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Patients visited at their residences in the city and country.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Jurors of Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Trusses, pronounced by the eminent surgeons Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and others, the greatest discovery that has ever been made in the treatment of hernia, and after thousands of unsuccessful cases have been cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'s, No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York and MARSH, DENTON & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colds and sea-sickness, should not fail to get a bottle of Dr. TOWNSEND'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE LINIMENT; this kind of water can be drank without any ill effects by adding one teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment; it is worth its weight in gold, no one should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 60 Cortlandt-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States

SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!—The great improvement in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, whereby they run at double speed and accomplish twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by all. We can furnish those desirable proof, that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers, can make money by throwing them aside and buying SINGER'S. Many have made the change already.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY—FIFTH-AV., corner of 39th-st., Murray Hill, New-York, now open for the reception pupils, daily, (Sundays excepted.)
Hours for ladies, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
Hours for gentlemen, from 6 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 8 P. M.
The Evening Parties commence on the 15th inst. Horses for the road or parade, to let. Parties keeping horses at this establishment have the privilege of exercising them in the school.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS GILT cornices, window shades, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich, also the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway).

'Tis but a moment's work—behold!
The wonders science can unfold;
And hair, in just five minutes' flight,
Changed to deep black from any white.
SUCH IS THE EFFECT OF CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, made, sold and applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Medicated Cream for preserving and curing the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

THE BLACKEST OF BLACK HATS—ELEGANT and original in style, dazzling in appearance, faultless in material and economical in price are now offering for public approval at KNOX'S establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and No. 128 Broadway. Previous to covering your white hair, for fashion has declared them "out of season." Price of KNOX'S best hats only $4.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SILKS—SILKS FROM AUCTION.—SEVERAL large lots of new and elegant styles of dress SILKS will be offered on MONDAY, at great bargains. Also a large lot of superior black SILKS, warranted to wear well, equally cheap.
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After twenty years' extensive practice and experience, principally in this City, and my recent observations during my foreign tour, I trust it will not be deemed unbecoming in me to say that I consider myself competent to treat all those who may place themselves under my care skillfully, and to extend to them every advantage that can be obtained in either hemisphere. By means of the new instruments each case becomes perfectly plain and visible. Patients who have been discouraged and wearied traveling from one physician to another, may consult me with a positive assurance that, at all events, they will be told with truthfulness what their disease really is, and whether curable or otherwise. At home from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4 o'clock, daily. JAS. W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c., No. 502 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

Columbia College.—The studies in this College will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., when the Students will attend in the College Chapel at 10 o'clock. Candidates for admission, not here before examined, will present themselves for examination in the Chapel, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, 18th inst. Students absent from, or failing at the last Annual Examination in June, are required at the same time and place, to be examined. CH. KING, President.

The Western Farm Association.—One thousand members for lands in Wisconsin. Price of 40 acre farm with village plot $70, payable in monthly instalments of $5. Subscribers received at any time during the day or evening at the Association's Office at the junction of Astor-place and 8th-st., fronting the Bowery.
JOHN STEVENS, President.
WM. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

Nineteenth Ward Free Soil Club.—An Adjourned Meeting of the NINETEENTH WARD FREE SOIL REPUBLICAN CLUB will be held at 823 Third-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to complete the Ward organization.
By order.
JOHN OSBORN, President.
GEORGE BRIGGS, Secretary.

Military.—NATIONAL GUARDS—PLANK COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Company will be held at the armory THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the Independent Guards, of Buffalo. By order of
J. RAYNOR, Captain.
WM. RAYNOR, Orderly Sergeant.

India Camels' Hair Shawls.—HEARN BROTHERS, No. 425 Broadway, will open on THURSDAY, 13th inst. a superb assortment of India Camels' Hair Shawls and Scarfs.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man of two years' experience in the country, in a drug or book store, or as assistant book-keeper in a wholesale store. Can bring good references. Salary moderate. Address HOUSE, No. 8 York-st., Jersey City.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman as chambermaid, or general laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing, in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a genteel girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be at No. 166 9th-st. between 3d and 4th aves., in the rear, for two days.

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CUTLERS WANTED.—Six first rate table cutlers to whom good wages will be given and steady employment. None need apply but those who have served a regular apprenticeship to the business. Call on P. W. GALLAUDET, No. 86 John-st.

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MARKET REVIEW.

[illegible] the week, the day's sales [illegible] at 14c.; 276 bags Java [illegible] at [illegible]c.; 1,700 Rio at [illegible]c.; and [illegible] at [illegible]c. [illegible] offered at 9c. ₩ lb is wor prices, [illegible] fairly dealt in at the reduced figures we name:—

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION	Orleans.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
[illegible]	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
[illegible]	10¾	10¾	11	11¼
[illegible]	11¼	11¼	12	12¼
[illegible]	12	12	12¼	13

Prices—All kinds are in fair request, at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are actively inquired for at advancing prices, with sales since our last, of several lots of common State, delivable in October and November, at $7@7 12½; and of extra State, deliverable in October, at $7 25, together with [illegible] bbls. of all kinds here, at our quotations:

Ordinary State	7 50 @ 7 68½
Superfine State	7 62½@ 7 75
Fancy Brand and Extra State	7 75 @ 8 00
Mixed Western	7 87½@ 8 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 12½@ 8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio	8 50 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	9 00 @10 50

Canadian is rare and needed. Southern Flour is still more inquired for and is doing better. The day's [illegible] and up 1,700 bbls. mixed to extra, at $8@8 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, though obtainable at $5 50@7 50 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal rules [illegible] and firm, at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 19½ for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is still somewhat unsettled. The day's transactions include 9,000 bushels, chiefly Southern, at $1 85@2 for White, and $1 70@1 85 for Red, but embracing a little California White, here and to arrive, within the range; and a small parcel of Common Genesee White at $1 80 ₩ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 1,400 bushels at from $1 12½@1 13 ₩ bushel, according to quality. Oats attract more attention at former rates. Corn is brisker and dearer, with sales since our last, of 58,000 bushels Western Mixed at 90c.@91c. ₩ bushel.

HAY.—Sales of 500 bales River were effected at previous quotations.

HIDES.—Mr. E. D. HULL informs me that a fair business has been transacted this week, and the market seems firmer, as most of the importers, in view of the high cost of their receipts, have preferred storing to selling at present prices. The Orinocco which have gone in store are held above present rates, and as the stock of this description is much diminished, holders confidently expect higher prices. The recent arrival of Rio Grande is being stored, as the latest advices from there show no decline, and as long as these high prices continue, we need not expect very heavy shipments from that quarter, as there is but little margin left for a profit to the importer. The stock has considerably diminished. Receipts have been 24,738 Hides, as follows: 10,391 African per *Favorita*, (all of which were sold previous to arrival;) 13,161 Dry and Salted Buenos Ayres, per *Keewaunah*, (of which 1,000 Salted were sold previous to arrival, and 2,577 Dry and 1,761 Salted were received by a dealer.) and 1,000 from Southern ports. Sales have been: 11,600 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 31c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,040 Dry Trujillo, 17 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,577 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 21½ lbs., at 23c., 6 months, usual selection, less 2½c. duty; 400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., at 23c., cash; and ¾ cent, usual selection; 323 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., at 23c., 8 months, usual selection; 350 Dry Salted Southern, 25 lbs., at 14½c., cash, usual selection; 400 Dry Cumana, 21 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, as they run; 300 Dry Southern, 15@16 lbs., at 14c.@14½c., cash, as they run; 354 Dry Maracaibo, 20 lbs., at 15½c., cash, and ¼ cent, as they run; 500 Salted New Orleans, 50 lbs., at 9½c., 6 months, as they run; 947 Salted California, 50 lbs., at 10½c., 6 months, rejecting if damaged; 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 23 lbs., at [illegible]c., (supposed) 6 months, rejecting bad damaged, in Philadelphia previous to arrival, for this market; 1,619 Dry Penang Cow, 10 lbs., at 12c., (supposed) 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 800 Green Salted Southern, 73 lbs., at 9½c., 6 months, in Philadelphia, sold here; 947 Barcelona, 23 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 59,400, as follows: 11,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22,300 Dry Rio Grande, 11,000 Dry Orinoco, 500 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa, 1,100 Dry Savanilla, 3,000 Dry West India, Southern, &c. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *Levant*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; *May Queen*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 hides; *Catharine*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; *Helene*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; Correo, from Orinoco, with 15,000 hides; *Flash*, from Vera Cruz, with 3 500 hides; *Clara Borges*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides; *Putnam*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 hides; and others.

Statement of the Imports (Foreign and Coastwise) into New York and Neighboring Ports during the first Eight Months of 1855 and 1854.

	New-York.	Balt.	Phila.	Boston.	Salem.
January	106,343	13 300	19,165	9,244	3,676
February	75,900	9,964	8,375	10,069	600
March	108,479	3,000	20,767	29,952	982
April	163,644	22,707	21,300	43,576	42,813
May	127,652	3,725	11,690	30,340	63,375
June	146,556	17,148	24,391	32,681	12,900
July	93,600	13,174	611	17,790	29,760
August	123,023	22,766	28,664	15,039	1,570

HOPS—Are unaltered.

IRON—Is salable and steady, as before quoted.

LATHE—Eastern are in moderate supply and demand at $1 37½@1 43¾ ₩ thousand, cash and short credit.

LEAD—Is inactive, yet stiffly held.

LEATHER—Mr. HOLL says that the market is firm at present prices, with a good demand; although, in consequence of the partial suspension in the demand for the raw material, manufacturers operate with great caution—confining their purchases to the supply of their immediate wants. The quantity held at present by the manufacturers is very light, with a good demand for Boots and Shoes, and as dealers feel but little disposed to force sales at the present high cost of Hides, it may be expected that the quotations for Leather of all descriptions will be fully sustained. Oak tanned is in good request, with a light stock, and prices are fully sustained. Receipts have been 54 300 sides of Hemlock and 3,200 do. Oak, with sales of 50,100 sides Hemlock and 7,850 Oak—leaving a stock of 70,200 sides of the former, and 7,350 of the latter. I quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 32c @30c; do. good middle, 26c.@30c; do. good heavy, 26c.@30c; do. Spanish, good all weights, 22c @26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, 6 o., good light, 22c @28c.; do do. good middle, 23½c.@24c., do. do. good heavy, 22c @23c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@21½c.; do. do. good middle, 22c.@23c.; do. do. good heavy, 19½c @21c.; do. do. and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 18c @20c.; do. do. do. poor, do., 15c @13c; do. Slaughter, in rough, 22c.@25c., on six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is quoted at 98c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₩ bbl., with a fair inquiry and light stock.

MOLASSES—The demand is good at buoyant rates, but the scanty amount in market checks business.

NAVAL STORES—Are essentially the same.

OILS—There is a little more inquiry for the leading kinds, but at unvaried prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better—the day's transactions embracing 1,800 bbls. at $22 31½@22 37½ for New Mess, and $20 50 for New Prime; with some New Mess, to arrive, at $22 25@22 69 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are still rare and needed. Lard has not varied. The day's sales include 400 bbls. and tierces fair to prime at 11½c.@13c. ₩ lb. Beef appears about the same; 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11@11 25 for Prime; $12@13 for Country Mess; $16@16 50 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand within a range of from $20@22 ₩ bbl. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in request at 14c @18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c for good to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues very quiet and languid, with increasing supplies in market.

SKINS—Mr. HOLL remarks: "I have no new features to notice. Sales are 10 bales Curacoa Goat, at 40c., 6 months. The stock in first hands is light. In Deer there has been nothing doing. I quote: Dana—San Juan, 45c @50c ₩ lb.; Angostura, 44c @47c. ₩ lb; Steal, 41c.@44c. ₩ lb.; Missouri, 29c @30c. ₩ lb.; Texas and Arkansas, 18c.@23c. ₩ lb., cash. GOAT—Tampico, 30c. @32c ₩ lb.; Curacoa, 48c.@51c. ₩ lb; West India, 18c. @22c. ₩ package; Buenos Ayres, 35c @40c. ₩ package, 6 months."

SOAP—Some 200 boxes Castile were purchased at former figures.

SUGARS—Still favor fixers,—the day's sales reaching 900 hhds. Cuba, do., at 7c @7¾c., and 840 boxes brown and yellow Havana, at 7½c @8¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—There were 8,000 lbs. prime sold at unchanged prices.

TEAS—We annex a report of this forenoon's sales

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

For ships *Celestial* and *Oneida*. Terms—Approved notes at 6 months.

Hyson—41 half chests extra fine Moyune double, 18c. ₩ lb; 90 do. do. do. do., 44½c.; 90 do. do. do. do., 43½c., 56 chests fine do. 40½c.; 92 half chests superior, 35c.

Young Hyson—40 half chests extra fine Moyune, 38c; 13 do. 31c.; 47 do. fine, 46c.; 30 cases, each containing 4 boxes extra fine, 41c.; 115 half chests fine, superior, 34½c.; 153 do., 33½c.; 71 do. do. 34c.; 30 do. 33c.; 50 do., 32c.; 192 do., 31c.; 19 do. and 170 do., 31c.; 272 do. superior and 93 do. Moyune, 30c.; 45 do. extra fine do., 29c.; 83 do. superior, 27c.; 40 do. extra fine, 25c.; 40 do. 25c.

Hyson Skin—14 half chests superior, 17c.; 225 chests superior, 15½c.

Twankay—21 half chests fine Moyune, 34c.; 38 do. do. do., 34c.@33½c.; 23 do. superior, 31c; 27 do. do., 30c.; 35 do. do. do., 29c.; 40 do. do. do., 15½c.

Hyson Twankay—93 half chests doe Moyune Hyson, 29c; 98 do. do. 28c.

Gunpowder—42 half chests fine Moyune, 55c., 32 do. do., 45c; 25 do. do., 39½c., 39c. and 38½c.; 25 do. do., 36½c.; 44 cases, each containing four 1¼ lb. boxes fine, 37½c.@37½c.; 14 cases, each do., four 1¼ do do, 37c.; 273 half chests extra fine, 35c.; 71 do. do., 25c.

Imperial—[illegible] chests finest, 53½c.; 10 do. fine Moyune, [illegible]@46½c.; 18 do. do. do., 50½c.; 10 cases, each containing [illegible] boxes extra fine, 47½c.; 30 half chests extra fine, 36½c.; 40 do. do. do., 28½c.

Oolong—50 half chests curious pure Zaibna, 30c.; [illegible] half chests [illegible], 150 do [illegible], 150 mixed, each [illegible], 10½c.; 30 do. each do., 10c.

Oolong Ningyong—35 half chests, 20c.

Congou—148 quarts fine, 21c.

WHISKY—There have been 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of, at 25c.@26c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet, the flour in Breadstuffs and Provisions, and the increased claims of shipowners impeding engagements. The latest charters have been: A ship at Baltimore, from New Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, at 5d.; ship *Mary*, 1,100 tons, to load for San Francisco, $32,000; ship *Gertrude*, (re-chartered) 760 tons, to load for Melbourne, from private terms, and is engaged two trips full at $32 25@$35 for Lumber, and 35c. Measurement; a Brazil bark to Cork and a market, 20,000 bushels Grain, 8d., to take; a brig from Boston to Jacksonville, thence to Cadiz, Lumber, $15; one 230 tons, to Aspinwall, $1,800; one 206 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $1,700; a schooner, 160 tons, to San Juan, Cuba, and back, $1,300, taking cargo out; a brig from Rum Key to New-York, Salt, 13c.; one to Key West and Tortugas, Cement, 40c. ₩ bbl., and 8c. Measurement; a bark from Akyab to Falmouth, Eng., for orders, a brig from Richmond to Rio, with privilege of Buenos Ayres, and back, a brig to Gonaives, Cape Haytien and back, and one from Savannah to St. Jago, Manzanilla and back, on private terms.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday*—*First Board*—$2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 60; $1,000 Allegheny City 6s, '72, 73; $3 000 Harrisburg & R. R. 6s, '83 95¾; $1,000 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82 77½; 250 Schuyl. Nav., Boat Loan, 82½; 29 Camden and Amboy R. R., 132; 6 Lehigh Nav., 29½; 253 Reading Railroad, 48¾; 1,050 do., 48½; 10 Pennsylvania R. R., 48; 1 North Pennsylvania R. R., 29½; 21 Philadelphia and Sunbury R. R., 27; 26 Beaver Meadow R. R., 53½; 26 Minehill Scrip, 20½; 25 Schuyl Nav. Pref., 37½; 150 Long Island R. R., 15¾; 300 Lehigh Zinc, 2; 28 Minehill R. R., 67¼; 19 Bank of North America, 169½; 50 City Bank, 25½

Afternoon Board—100 Long Island R. R., 15¾; 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 132.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117@117½; Philadelphia 6s, 93@93½; Pennsylvania 5s, 87½@87¾; Reading Railroad, 48¼@48¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 98¼@98¾; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 98¼@99; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾@45; Morris Canal, 154@155; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77½@78; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21½@21¾; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32@32½; Long Island Railroad, 15¼@15¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 8½@9; Girard Bank, 12½@12¾; Lehigh Zinc, 24@24½; Union Canal, 10¾@10¾; New-Creek, 2@2½.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.), CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its thirteenth academic year on MONDAY, the 10th of September. The Junior Middle, and Senior Departments occupy three stories of the building erected by the Principals for the use of this Institution. The rooms for recitation are large, pleasant and numerous. Pupils are received from 7 years of age and upward, to the number of 200; and the attention provided is in the proportion of twenty pupils to the teacher. They are allowed daily exercise in the open air on the Park, and instructed by able Professors in all the branches required for business or College, including a knowledge of natural science, French, German and Spanish; commercial arithmetic and bookkeeping; civil engineering and surveying; together with the arts of drawing and painting. The Juvenile Classes are under the special tuition and care of one of the Principals. New pupils receive private and individual instruction when necessary to fit them for entering to advantage in the classes of which they are to be members.

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For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, the names of some of its present patrons are appended as appropriate references:

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Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes and lessons will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Sept. 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars containing terms &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-st. Police and Myrtle-av. Rail roads meet at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy.

Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to acquire something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—(MAPLEWOOD,) Pittsfield, Mass.—J HOLMES AGNEW, D D, Principal.—The Fall Term will begin Sept. 27. Early application desirable. Location unusually healthful, uniformly improving Southern and Western girls; grounds extensive and beautiful. Provisions for education unsurpassed. Buildings heated by furnaces, and supplied with warm and cold water, each room with gaslight, turned off in the room, and all at hand time, (saving) all lighting risk from escape or explosion. A complete gymnasium in a door, and vehicles for outdoor exercise, besides walking. All the Teachers exclusively devoted to their callings in the Institute, each having his own department, and not allowed to have any engagements in town, nor elsewhere. For further particulars see Catalogue, to be had on application.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY—L. DEGARMO BROOKES' Dancing and Waltzing Academy, No. 361 Broome-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, is now open for the season, and is, beyond all question, the most extensive and convenient Dancing Academy in the United States, if not in the world. Days and evenings for tuition, (for classes) Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 6 P M., for ladies and misses; and from 7 to 10 P M. for gentlemen and lads. Wednesdays and Saturdays for children (exclusively) from 3 to 6 P M. Private lessons at all times, not occupied by classes. P. S.—Respectable parties wishing to engage the above rooms for soirees and balls, will please apply to Mr. BROOKES, No. 361 Broome-st.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.—Mons. C. A ROY, Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, has the honor to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed to No. 16 Stuyvesant st., where he can be seen from 8 to 10 A M., and from 6 to 8 P M.

References—MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., No. 53 Broadway; THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., No. 63 Broadway; RAWLINS LOWNDES, Esq., No. 84 11th-st; JOSEPH DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 104 Franklin st.; JOHN E WILLIAMS, Esq., New-York Hotel; DANIEL PARISH, Esq., corner of 16th st. and 6th-av.; JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., No. 112 Nassau-st.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 171 East 11th-st., near Stuyvesant square. New-York, under the patronage of the Rev. Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars. A Prospectus, stating the aims and advantages of the School, can be had on application.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Prof. F. J. ESEN is now prepared to receive a few more pupils on the (Boehm) German and Dublin, Flute. Those unacquainted with his ability as an instructor, he would refer to some of his present pupils on the Boehm Flute:

WM HOFFMAN, Esq., No. 165 Broadway
J N. TIFFT, Esq., No. 32 Dey st.
J. H. SHELGOUSE, Esq., No. 371 4th-st
H. SILVERMAN, Esq., No. 32 North William-st.

For terms apply at No. 14 King-st., or at J. C. JOLLIE'S, No. 319 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the various charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 437 Broadway. References, Hon MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. P. CAMMANN, M. L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES ROOME, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 19 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 262 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR. GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 110 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 10. French and music are the principal objects of study. Private classes for German, French, Painting, Piano and Singing. *Soirée Musicale Classique* every month. Principal, Madame VANDERWEYDE, Graduate Teacher from France.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her school for Young Ladies, at No. 81 9th-st. on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 Wall st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 1.

HOMBOLDT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Drs. RICHARDS & SENDAW will open a Classical and Mercantile Seminary, for Boarding and Day Pupils to be conducted on the German Plan, at No 32 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 10th of Sept. Circulars obtained at the Institute, and STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S, No. 222 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS REED, A.M., Principal; JOHN V. LEWIS, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES.

Rev W H LEWIS, D D	Prof G D. EATON.
Rev B C CUTLER, D.D.	Prof A. CASTTENDEN.
Rev G. W. BETHUNE, D. D.	Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH.
Rev R S FOSTER, D.D.	IRA SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH.	DAN MARVIN, Esq.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes were resumed in the Institution on Monday, the 3d of September. Students will be received on their applying. Terms, for Pupils over 9 years of age, $12 50 per quarter; those under that age, $7 50.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, S. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. 776 Greenwich st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept 10. Applications to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 290 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st, below 5th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 10 Mill st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; John McMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 34th st., corner 6th-av., now in its 36th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life. WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, }

$10—BOOKKEEPING—TIME UNLIMITED—Writing in TWELVE LESSONS. Commercial Arithmetic at reduced terms. PAINE'S Academy, No 323 Grand-st. corner Bowery. Also, No 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Pupils select their own hours of attendance. Col PAINE, the well-known teacher of Writing, is one of the best teachers in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

$10.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr DOLBEAR, No. 639 Broadway corner Houston-st., receives cheap class and private pupils day and evening, and guarantees to make elegant business writers and practical mathematical bookkeepers on the most favorable terms. N. B.—Students entering this day secure private lessons without extra charge.

A LADY LONG ENGAGED IN TUITION—Wishes to fill up some vacancies in a daily three hours' class, in a central part of the City. It is desirable that the pupils be from twelve to fourteen years of age. Apply personally or by letter, at No. 43 12th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Regulars may be had of E. M. TALCOTT, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.; of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 6 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

THE ENSUING ACADEMIC YEAR of the Misses BUCKNALL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept 13 1855. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of the principals, or at Messrs Wells & Cooking's, No. 2 Murray-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $160 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 643 Broadway.

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No. 122 West 23d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st, directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris (formerly of Peuvret's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

THE NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3. Circulars, &c., at Roe Lockwood's, Stanford & Swords, or at the Schools, No. 48 7th-av., corner 14th-st

WM R. STOUGHTON, No. 48 7th av.
Hon. GEO N. SLEIGHT, No. 233 West 28th-st.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. LYMAN & PHINNEY, No. 118 Fulton-st., Messrs WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 104 21-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission may be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 209 Henry st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

MR. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD, English, French and Classical Teacher, takes only twelve boys, demanding special attention, to fit for business or college. Gives private lessons to ladies and gentlemen, at his rooms or their residences. No 773 Broadway, near 9th st., over Godfrey's Music Store.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 151 West 34th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., next to All Saints' Church. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life. J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

J. R. ANDREWS' SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., Brooklyn. The eighth year of this institution commences on Monday, Sept 3. For circulars containing terms, references, &c., apply as above.

MONS. AND MME. HERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-st, corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept 10.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Directed by the late Professors of Mr. PEUGNET, N. A. LESPINASSE and P. MAYHOCK SMITH, removed from Hammond-st to Macdougal-st., corner Clinton-place, near Washington Park, reopened Sept. 3

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept 12. After Sept. 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute. JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH. }

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive applications daily this week for instruction in Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping and Arithmetic.

OLIVER E. GOLDSMITH,
No 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 270 8th-av., corner of 31st-st will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

SCHOOL ROOMS TO LET—At Keyport, New Jersey. The first and second stories of a fine building, built one year ago for, and since occupied by, a Select Classical and English School. Apply personally, to David Warner, Keyport.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S WOOD Jr., No 201 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 240 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

G. H. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No 132 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School.

MME. HIX—No. 101 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No 9 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies No 33 West 21st-st., between 6th and 6th avs.,

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER & MALLON—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11 and 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and spacious warerooms, No. 343 Broadway, (up-stairs), corner of Walker-st.—LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED CABINET FURNITURE, contained in the above private warerooms; the richest collection ever offered at auction for absolute sale, in this City. For the accommodation of country purchasers, we have made arrangements with competent persons for packing and shipping purchases made at this sale. The exhibition of our unusually large stock will embrace the most fashionable style of rosewood, oak, mahogany, walnut enamelled parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, elaborately carved and finished, with the most costly materials, viz.: Elegant carved rose-wood parlor furniture, in suits, in style of Louis XV and William and Mary, covered in French brocade, satin, four colored Aubusson, Utrecht and Genoa velvets, tapestry Brussels, Wilton, Venetian, Crossley, Lyons, Scotch and Kidderminster carpets, in suits, to match; sideboards, extension dining tables, of all sizes, suitable for a hotel or saloon; arm chairs, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 2 Broad-street.

This sale, which was adjourned on the 4th inst. by an order from the Supreme Court, will positively take place on the 12th inst.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock—Extensive and varied stock of Furniture, from a manufacturer in the upper part of this City, and removed for convenience of sale to No. 81 Nassau-st. Catalogues are ready containing full particulars, which we refer to rather than giving a partial description. A few which are specified: Rosewood pianos, sofas, &c. Strangers will receive every attention, and they will be fully satisfied with the manner of sale. The circumstances of this stock are such that the sale must be effected this day.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves: 40 crates best white, printed and painted Paper; 10 crates and stone Gipsy ware. A large assortment of glassware of all kinds. China tea sets, 44 pieces, cutlery, Britannia ware, &c. Also, 100 crates of earthenware at private sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—On THURSDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 117 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, and housekeeping articles of every description. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Every facility afforded purchasers for boxing and shipping, at a moderate charge.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, and following days, until the whole shall be disposed of, there will commence at No. 47 Beekman-st., the extensive and peremptory sale, by order of the mortgagee, of the very large and elegant stock of cabinet furniture now contained in that establishment, embracing every variety and style of rich elaborately carved and valuable plain household furniture.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA. Fourth regular shelf sale, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by HENRY G. EVANS, No. 92 Pearl-st., comprising a full assortment of W. G., C. C., Rockingham and Common Ware; also, 150 packages best Glassware, in lots to suit dealers. Good well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, at auction, a number of horses, carriages, harness, saddles, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE:
Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops,
Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Rouse's Point.
Ball, State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.
A. Field & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c.
Providence Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers.
Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewoantit," "Full Weight," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by Wm. S. TISDALE, No. 103 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on the 26th July, 1855, ISAAC G. SAILER, Esq., then acting Mayor by and with the consent of the Board of Commissioners of Health, issued a proclamation declaring the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth in the State of Virginia, as infested places, and that all vessels arriving from said ports should be subjected to Quarantine until the 1st day of September, 1855, and

Whereas, the Board of Health has by a resolution, adopted the 7th instant, declared that the time of Quarantine designated in the Proclamation of Mr. SAILER, should be extended until the 1st day of November, it therefore becomes to all men, that by virtue of the power in me vested, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New York, do issue this my proclamation, declaring that the time of said Quarantine shall be extended until the 1st day of November, 1855, and continue with full force and effect until that day.

Given under my hand and seal at the Mayor's office, in our said City of New-York, August 20th, 1855.

[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor

CHARLES STARR, JR., & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers and dealers in a cheap, cleanse, burning fluid and phosgene, which will be furnished in barrels and half barrels of the best quality and honest gauges.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE
WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,
Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address
W. F. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (600,000,) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with these described, the nature character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Deco meaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warrants to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the saltrheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humors.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 180 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PATTERSON, Chambers-st.; C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale Agents, for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile power would not become impaired, nor the mode of *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediate attention to remittance. Mr. BARROW will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—Relieves Pain, Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, inflammations and enlargement of joints, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, disorders of the breast, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue to use new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially, or one of their own sex whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which female's are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

N. B.—Open all hours of the day and evening.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficaciously, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions.

Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Geissner.

Sold at Nos. 36, 308, 386, 523 and 584 Grand-st., 144 and 206 Spring-st., 211 and 729 Houston-st., 189 and 478 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISSNER, No. 1274 Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2,444 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE MONITOR.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 344 pages, 50 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Pills and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 22 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 3 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st., where he cures all those diseases, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Gazette Hebdom., Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER.—Is one of the best family medicines known for the cure of colds, rheumatism, burns, cuts, bowel complaints, &c. Very numerous testimonials of its efficacy are received. Always on hand. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the pickle and preserve warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO., No. 1229 Washington-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.
THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTH-ACHE—Are speedily relieved by the use of this remedy without injury to the gums. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

Sold also by druggists generally.

A NEW BOOK.—THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR FAMILY MEDICAL and PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTRUCTOR. Specially for the married or those intending to marry. By F. HOLLOCK, the Author and Lecturer. Hundredth edition; five hundred pages, colored plates. Price one dollar. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New York, who will forward by mail free, on receipt of price, a copy and address.

From the Medical and Surgical Review.

"The most extraordinary book we ever read. * * * * One feature which particularly distinguishes this book from all others of the kind is the peculiar tone of delicacy and morality which pervades it."

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 5 Astor-House.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to than heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

GEORGE F. SCHAFFER, DENTIST—No. 256 Hudson-st., near Broome, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, whole upper sets of teeth from $15 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

EXCURSIONS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton, fare $1. Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 28, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9:45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 208 South-st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 282 Water-st., New-York.

SEPTEMBER 1855—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday	Sept. 4, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday	Sept. 4, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday	Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday	Sept. 5, 2 P. M.
Thursday	Sept. 6, 10½ A. M.	Thursday	Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Friday	Sept. 7, 12 M.	Friday	Sept. 7, 4 P. M.
Saturday	Sept. 8, 2 P. M.	Saturday	Sept. 8, 5 P. M.
Sunday	Sept. 9, 7½ A. M.	Sunday	Sept. 9, 3 P. M.
Monday	Sept. 10, 8½ A. M.	Monday	Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

FLIAS HAIGHT'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat. Also stages to all parts of the country.

SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, AND OCEAN PORT—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES OCEAN PORT	
Saturday	Sept. 8, 2 P. M.	Saturday	Sept. 8, 6 P. M.
Sunday	Sept. 9, 7½ A. M.	Sunday	Sept. 9, 3 P. M.
Monday	Sept. 10, 7½ A. M.	Monday	Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
Tuesday	Sept. 11, 8 A. M.	Tuesday	Sept. 11, 4 P. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND ARKINGTON—Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and graceful steamer, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double engine steamboat WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. J. O. PHELPS, will make a grand Excursion to the Fishing Banks, on SUNDAY, Sept. 9, 1855. Will leave as follows: Amos-st., N. R. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st., N. R., at 8½; Broome-st., E. R., at 9; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9½; Pier No. 1, N. R., at 9½ A. M. The WILLIAM GAGE possesses great advantages over other boats, and is capable of containing 2,000 persons. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments furnished on board. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. E. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 113 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 162 Broadway, up-stairs.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE, NORTH SIDE OF UNION-SQUARE.—This establishment, erected on the most prominent and delightful Park in New York affords, in approaching a finish, and when completed will combine all that skill can devise and money supply to render it the most desirable hotel yet constructed. This House is now in process of furnishing, and this department will be in keeping with the style and arrangements of the house, both in elegance and comfort. The proprietors of the establishment respectfully announce that the House will be opened on the 1st day of October next, but visitors after the 15th of September will be received, application having been received from parties wishing to make arrangements for the Winter months. CLAPP & JOSLIN.

H. D. CLAPP, A. C. JOSLIN.

HOTEL.—The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the Bath House, L. I., to the Waverley Hotel, No. 697 Broadway, where he will be happy to know them his rooms, which are being fitted with every convenience and quietness. Attached to and connected with it is Shelley's Restaurant, conducted by that celebrated restaurateur, aided by Mr. Paimo, so long and favorably known to the lovers of good eating in the City.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1855. JOHN L. MOORE.

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL, NOS. 757 AND 759 BROADWAY.—Captain HOLDREDGE respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that a few family and single apartments can now be obtained in his Hotel, with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Give us a call before engaging for the season.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. COOK & BROTHER, No. 343 Broadway.

REMOVAL, BACON & SAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch-wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Grand diagonal 7 octave Rosewood piano-forte, elegant case, cost $450, by best maker and warranted, will be sold for $260; been used about three months. The owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 141 8th-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

$180.—A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANO having all the modern improvements, and in every way perfect and desirable will be sold for the above amount, at No. 54 Great Jones-st., between Bowery and Broadway.

BARGAINS.—Rosewood 61 octave new Piano for only $175; one Gilbert second hand in good order, $110; one Chickering, $115; one 44-octave Melodion for $40.
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 365 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes of second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S grand and square PIANOS, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale and retail by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TROTTING HORSES FOR SALE.—A chestnut and cherry bay, 5 and 6 years old. Time 2.46 and 3 minutes; have not been trained for speed; promises to be fast. Also, an excellent bay mare, "suitable for the road or family use." Time less than plain 3 minutes. All the animals are sound and kind. Approved notes at not more than 60 days, or Harlem lots might be taken. Apply at the Empire Livery Stable, No. 437 4th-st., near 2d-av.

HORSES FOR SALE.—One splendid pair of very closely matched black long tail mares, 15½ hands high, of great endurance. Can trot together a mile inside of four minutes; perfectly sound and kind; six years old. Any one in want of really a good pair of horses, would do well to call and examine them. They can be seen by calling on Mr. C. W. ROARLAND, at Nelson's Hotel, Flatbush, L. I., or address Box No. 1,089 Post-Office.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, PALACE and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 9 Murray-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Constantly on hand, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Tickets to and from Eastern Points of the Great Central Route, via the
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.

VIA BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS, OR VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 175 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE CONSISTING OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Zanesville, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Piqua, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 5:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning; connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 3:00 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:20 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—LEAVE FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaves Cleveland on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 A. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Columbus for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 7:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Supt. C. C. & C. & I. & F. W. & R. R.
E. S. FINT, Supt. C. C. & C. & I. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 10 A. M., from Chambers-st. Chester Accommodation, at 3 P. M., from Duane-st., for Suffern

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sanitary Necessity.

The Annual Report of DEATHS in the City and [illegible] New-York, from the 1st day of September to the [illegible] day of September, 1855: Men, 62; women, [illegible] 129; girls, 129; adults, 194; children, 277. [illegible] 806; females, 801; colored persons, 12—Total, [illegible]

DISEASES.

[illegible] of [illegible]	19	Croup	4
[illegible]	6	Debility, infants	31
[illegible]	3	Delirium tremens	1
[illegible]	34	Diarrhœa	41
[illegible]	1	Dropsy in head	31
[illegible]	1	Dropsy	6
[illegible]	1	Dysentery	10
[illegible]	1	Enlargement of heart	1
[illegible]	1	Erysipelas	1
[illegible]	1	Fever	5
[illegible]	17	Fever, gastric	1
[illegible]	22	Fever, intermit'nt	3
[illegible]	19	Fever, nervous	1
[illegible]	1	Fever, puerperal	9
[illegible]	17	Fever, remittent	1
[illegible]	22	Fever, scarlet	8
[illegible]	3	Fever, spinal	3
[illegible]	5	Fever, typhoid	3
[illegible]	1	Fracture, colvis	1
[illegible]	1	Fracture of skull	1
[illegible]	1	Fracture of thigh	1
[illegible]	7	Heart, disease of	1
[illegible]	1	Hearty, die-Setzy	1
[illegible]	31	Hooping-cough	31
[illegible]	4	Hydrocephalus	4
[illegible]	1	Inflam. of bowels	1
[illegible]	10	Inflam. of lungs	10
		Inflam. of spine	1
		Inflam. of stomach	4
		Jaundice	1
		Kidney, disease of	1
		Liver, disease of	1
		Lockjaw	1
		Malform'n, heart	1
		Malform'n, liver	1
		Marasmus, infants	86
		Measles	3
		Mortification	3
		Neuralgia, stom	1
		Old age	9
		Pleurisy	1
		Premature birth	6
		Rickets, measel	1
		Rheumatism	1
		Scrofula	2
		Scurvy	1
		Stillborn	30
		Suicide by hand	1
		Teething	1
		Ulceration, spine	1
		Ulceration, bow'ls	3
		Unkn'n, not stat'd	1
		Total	801

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

[illegible]	3	Stillborn, and prem. birth	39
[illegible]	66	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	226
[illegible]	1	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	30
[illegible]	2	Unknown	1
[illegible]	10	Urinary organs	8
	501		

[illegible] deaths from violent causes.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 195; 1 to 2 years, 111; 2 to 5 years, 30; 5 to 10 years, 19; 10 to 15 years, 6; 15 to 20 years, 11; 20 to 25 years, 19; 25 to 30 years, 18; 30 to 40 years, 29; 40 to 50 years, 31; 50 to 60 years, 11; 60 to 70 years, 11; 70 to 80 years, 7; 80 to 90 years, 2—Total, 501.

Nativities.—England, 4; France, 3; Germany, 20; Ireland, 425; Scotland, 2; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; United States, 405; Unknown, 2—Total, 501.

Public Institutions.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 7; Bellevue Hospital, 4; City Hospital, 4; City Prison, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 2; New-York Orphan Asylum, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 7; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 17. Total, 40.

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	19	X.	14
II.	6	XI.	31
III.	3	XII. (incl'des Randall's & Ward's Islands	31
IV.	34	XIII.	29
V.	17	XIV.	19
VI.	22	XV.	12
VII.	24	XVI.	25
VIII.	20	XVII.	27
IX.	28	XVIII.	28
		XIX. (includes Blackwell's Island)	26
		XX.	43
		XXI. (includes Bellevue Hospital)	21
		XXII.	32
			—
			501

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 8, 1855.

Churches Open Again.

Churches that have been closed during the month of August, opened again yesterday—and the services were renewed, and otherwise improved. The attendance in the morning was not full, but that most of the Summer wanderers have rallied again in the City.

Police Orders.

The Mayor has issued a Police order affecting the squads detailed for service at the several police courts, by which those stationed at Jefferson and Essex Markets are called upon to report themselves for duty at the Tombs Court on Tuesday morning, while the two squads now there will be transferred, the one to the Second, and the other to the Third District Courts, at the same time.

Fires.

The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at 4½ o'clock Saturday afternoon, was occasioned by the issuing of smoke from a defective chimney at house No. 152 William-street.

At 10½ o'clock Saturday night a fire broke out in the large building corner of Avenue D and Ninth-street. It originated on the fourth floor, occupied by JOHN GRAHAM as a rigging-loft and for the storage of felting for steam boilers. A portion of the building was also occupied by JESSE D. H. IRVINE, manufacturer of upholstery. The principal damage, which was by water, was sustained on the first floor, occupied by JOHN D. MARVIN as a ship-chandlery.

At 12½ o'clock Sunday afternoon some heedless fellow threw a lighted cigar-stump from one of the windows of house corner of Chatham and Duane streets on the awning in front, setting it in a blaze and causing an alarm of fire. The awning was burned, but no other damage was caused.

Coroner's Investigations.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner WILHELM, at the house of THOS. SHAFTER, at No. 60 Avenue D, upon the body of a male child who was found dead in the privy of the premises. It appeared that as a boy was looking for rats in the out-house, he discovered the body. The physician's examination showed marks of violence on the left breast, where there was a deep incision running toward the shoulder. The scalp was also wounded, the marks running through to the brain. No clue could be obtained as to the parties causing the wounds, and a verdict of "Death from injuries inflicted by some person or persons to the Jury unknown," was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.

Coroner O'DONNELL also held an inquestion the body of an unknown man, apparently of about the age of 50 years, who was found floating in the water off the Battery. Verdict—"Found drowned." No identity was had.

Police News.

A FIGHT.

James Ray, a sailor, was yesterday arrested, charged with having severely injured one James McDougal, by striking him on the head with a club, during a free fight on the corner of Morris and West streets. He was held for examination, and to await the result of the injuries, by Justice WELSH.

ROWDYISM.

A riotous fight was had at an early hour yesterday morning, in the beer shop at No. 156 Greenwich-street, in which a large number of disorderlies took part and in the course of which, one Thomas Smith received, as is [illegible] the hands of Mary Kelly a severe blow from [illegible] Kelly was, with some other [illegible] of his character, who were engaged in the [illegible] taken to the First Ward Police, as also was [illegible] all of whom were held for examination [illegible] Smith. The injured man was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A WELL-KNOWN SHARP PRACTITIONER CAUGHT.

Isaac A. Briggs, well-known to the Police as a shrewd sharper, was on Saturday arrested by Richard W. Sampson, of the reserve corps, on a bench warrant issued by the Criminal Court of Philadelphia, where he stands indicted on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Briggs was out on bail, and fled to this City, where his bondsmen pursued and arrested him, taking him back to Philadelphia, where he will stand his trial.

Prisoner, formerly known as "Ike Briggs," is the man who, some time since, attempted to extort $50,000 from William B Astor on plea of keeping dark as to certain pretended fraudulent financial operations by means of which, he alleged, the late John Jacob Astor amassed much of his property. He was on that charge sent to Sing Sing for 5 years.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

John Andrews, described as an agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company, was on Saturday arrested by Policeman Wallace, of the reserve corps, charged with having defrauded eight men (immigrants) by selling them tickets for California by the above route at a charge of $90 each, the same being an overcharge. It is further alleged that he sold the tickets as for transit by the Panama route. Accused was held for examination by Justice WELSH.

SUSPICION OF GRAND LARCENY.

A man giving the name of John Brown was, on Saturday, arrested by Policeman Riley, of the Sixth Ward, on suspicion of grand larceny. He called at the establishment of Rafferty & Leask, in Chatham-street, and offered for sale several pieces of silks, for possession of which, on being questioned, he could not satisfactorily account. He was held for examination by Justice WELSH.

RESORT OF THIEVES AND VAGABONDS BROKEN UP.

The house at the rear of Nos 85 and 87 Twenty-fourth-street, near the Sixth-avenue, which has of late been the source of frequent complaint on the part of those more quiet persons who resided in the neighborhood, was yesterday entered by the Police and the inmates arrested. The immediate cause of the foray was found in the beating of a woman, one of the inmates, who, rushing into the street, covered with blood, sought the protection of the Police. Capt. McKee, with four of his men, at once entered the premises, where several rowdies were found, of whom seven giving the following names were arrested: Richard Butler, Elias Butler, Martha Coster, Frederick Coster, William Boyd, Mary McKillop and Robert Patterson. Prisoners were taken before Justice PEABODY, who committed the five first named to the Island for three months, Mary McKillop being discharged on reprimand, and Robert Patterson held for examination. There is an importance attached to this clearance, inasmuch as it secured the custody of Patterson, who has for some time managed to keep clear of the officers, notwithstanding the issue, as is alleged, of a warrant for his apprehension on a charge of grand larceny.

STABBING.

The Sixteenth Ward was yesterday the scene of yet another stabbing—the termination of one of those nearly fights, which are becoming of such frequent occurrence as to be a blot upon the name of this City. The parties of this last "muse" were James Barnes, residing at No. 276 Seventeenth-street, (known as a fighting man), and James McGowan, of less notoriety—the latter of whom was severely, but not dangerously, stabbed in the back of the left shoulder, by the former, with a knife. The injured lad was conveyed to the Hospital.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 9, 1855.
Before Judge Hall.

Judge HALL has sent down his decisions in the following cases, argued before him in July last in this District:

SALVAGE—DISTRIBUTION—STEAMBOAT.

Charles B Sandford et. al vs. *The Ship Underwriter.*—This libel was filed by the master and owners of the steamer *Delaware*, for themselves and all others interested, to recover compensation for alleged salvage services to the ship *Underwriter* in the month of April, 1855. The *Delaware* was a steamer running between New-York and Philadelphia, and while on a trip to Philadelphia, discovered the *Underwriter* stranded on a bar abreast of Squam Beach, New Jersey, and went to her assistance. The libellants allege that they lay by the *Underwriter* for the period of 21 hours, and until a steam tug arrived from New-York, which had been sent for, running great risk of loss, and actually injuring the *Delaware* by straining her; losing their trip and losing one of their men, who was drowned by the capsizing of the small boat while communicating between the two vessels and getting out lines, &c., and in various ways being damaged, and having rendered service to the *Underwriter* by remaining by her, and getting lines to her and in other ways, for all of which they claimed to be entitled to salvage.

The respondents, on the other hand, denied that the *Delaware* was requested to do what she did, or that she was of any assistance to the *Underwriter*, or that her services were salvage services at all.

It was admitted on the trial that the *Delaware* was worth $90,000, and her cargo $80,000, and that the *Underwriter*, after she was got off and repaired, would have sold for $56,000, and that an offer had been made to the libellants of $1,000.

Per Curiam.—A decree will be entered for the libellants, allowing to the owners of the *Delaware*, *as such*, for the risk of, and the actual injury to, their vessel: for her detention and services; for their small boat given as a reward to those who picked up its crew; and for the amount paid for the funeral expenses of the member of the boat's crew who was drowned, the sum of *five thousand dollars*; and the further sum of $800 to the master and mate of the *Delaware*, and such other persons as formed part of the crew of the small boat while the endeavors to communicate with the *Underwriter* were being made—the said sum of $800 to be divided as follows, viz:

To the master of the *Delaware*	$150 00
To the mate of the *Delaware*	150 00
And the remaining	500 00

to be divided between the representatives of Barney Leland and other persons so composing the boat's crew, so that such representatives and also such persons as were in said small boat during the whole time such boat was engaged in endeavoring to establish a communication with the *Underwriter* shall receive at the rate of $3 each, while those who were part of such boat's crew on only one of the occasions when such efforts were made by such boat's crew, shall receive $2 each; and that the libellants recover their costs.

For libellants, Messrs. Cram, Cornell and Townsend. For claimants, Messrs. Campbell and Stevens.

COLLISION—APPORTIONMENT.

Joseph Younghusband et al., vs. *The Ship Mary Glover.*—This was a case of collision, brought by the owners of the bark *Brankin Moore*, to recover the damages sustained by the bark, by reason of her being run into by the *Mary Glover* while lying at anchor inside of Sandy Hook, on the evening of the 4th of December, 1852, for which they claimed to recover about $2,700.

The owners of the *Mary Glover* alleged that the ship was bound into New-York, and it blowing heavily, as she approached she endeavored to get inside of Sandy Hook to anchor, in which she succeeded, and having run clear to and let go one anchor, suddenly discovered the bark a short distance astern, and though every endeavor was used, the collision could not be prevented; that the night was very dark, and the bark had no light set, which was the cause of the collision.

Per Curiam.—In the case it is quite impossible to determine the precise fault or faults to which the collision ought to be attributed—but the evidence is not such as to justify the conclusion that it was caused by inevitable accident.

It is also quite clear that the night on which the collision occurred, and the place where the vessels came in contact, were such as to require extraordinary precautions on the part of both. The night was dark and stormy—the wind was blowing almost a gale—and the *Brankin Moore* was lying at anchor, and the *Mary Glover* under as much canvas as it was prudent to carry, at a point where nothing but the utmost vigilance could secure them from collision.

I am very strongly inclined to the opinion that neither vessel used the extraordinary precautions which the circumstances of the case required.

If there had been no evidence in respect to the sufficiency of the light put up at the time the *Brankin Moore* was anchored, I should have felt little hesitation in saying that a single lantern of the kind exhibited, and containing a common candle, was not such a light as the ordinary and usual care of a prudent shipmaster would have directed while at anchor in such a thoroughfare and on such a night as the one in question; and the evidence produced on the part of the *Mary Glover* tends very strongly to show the insufficiency of such a light, or else that the candle in the lantern was not burning just before and at the time the vessels came together.

On the other hand, I cannot but think ordinary prudence required that the *Mary Glover* should have shortened sail and stationed and kept a more efficient lookout; and that there was carelessness in not guarding against getting their chain kinked and jammed in the hawsehole, and against going ashore with the rapidity they did just before the vessels struck.

If it was not caused by the mutual fault of the two vessels, I am quite clear that the collision must be considered as having been the result of the fault of one or both; and, under such circumstances, (so far as the testimony enables the Court to form a satisfactory judgment,) that it is impossible to say which of the vessels was in fault, or that either was free from blame. In either of these cases the admiralty law divides the damages.

There must be a reference to ascertain the damages occasioned by the collision, which damages must be borne equally by the owners of the two vessels, and neither party must recover costs against the other.

For libellants, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue; for respondents, Messrs. Martin and Smith.

Accident at a Fire.

As several men were ascending a ladder which was leaned against the wall of a burning house at the corner of Avenue D and Ninth-street, the ladder broke, precipitating three of them to the ground, when one of them named SAMUEL A. SHERMAN was severely injured in the spine. He was conveyed to his residence at No. 606 Fourth-street, and promptly attended to. The others escaped with some slight bruises.

Fall from a Building.

A German of the name of WINKLE SENOULDER, a laborer, fell from a newly erected building in Forsyth-street to the pavement, when, on being taken up, it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the leg with other contusions. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Second-Avenue Railroad Accident.

A little girl, five years of age, named MARY MULLIGAN, was, on Saturday evening, run over in Oliver-street, by one of the cars, (No. 17,) of the Second-avenue line, when one of her legs was badly crushed. The car was driven by RUFUS DODD, the conductor being JAMES HARPER. The child was taken to the Hospital.

Run Over.

A lad named CHARLES MCCARTNY, aged 14 years, was run over by a horse and wagon at Fulton Market as he was crossing the street, and was severely injured. He was conveyed to the City Hospital for treatment.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 8.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Vallotton vs. *Seignett*—Injunction continued so far as to restrain defendant from proceeding to dispossess the plaintiff, pursuant to notice given by the Justice.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Robert Stage et al. vs. *John Lilly*—Motion for an order to commit Captain Hannegan, of the Twentieth Ward Police, for an alleged contempt, in arresting Defendant Lilly, on a warrant of arrest, when in the custody of the Sheriff. Denied.

Robert Stage et al vs. *John Lilly*—Motion to discharge defendant from arrest. Denied.

Catherine Brady vs. *Daniel Murphy*—Motion denied. Costs $10, to abide the event.

[Advertisement.]

Letter to General John H. Cocke, of Va.

SIR: You are a corporate member of the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions*, and will, I suppose, be present at the annual meeting, to be held at Utica, New-York, on the 11th instant, agreeably to your usual custom. You are a slaveholder. A gentleman in this State, who has long been acquainted with you, informs me that you and your son-in-law hold, at the present time, at least *one thousand slaves!* There was a time when, unless I am greatly misinformed, you wept and prayed over the subject, and was anxiously inquiring what duty required of you in the premises. It is possible that, since you took an active part in procuring the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and since the defence of the "institution" by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Boston, who is associated with you in the American Board—being also a member of the Prudential Committee, and preacher before the Board this year—your compunctions have ceased. It may be that you now think it quite consistent in you to be a commissioner to promote the conversion of the heathen in foreign countries, and among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians on this continent, while you, with your son-in-law, hold in degenerative heathenish darkness one thousand men, women and children in this land, who are bereft of their dearest rights! But, allow me to express the hope that, coming once more into a Free State, into a community that feels more than ever an abhorrence of Slavery, associated with many of the most talented and influential ministers and laymen in New-England, New-York, &c., you may be brought to see the great inconsistency of your conduct, and be led, as you have nearly been led on former occasions, to emancipate those whom you hold in bondage, and thus afford a high example of Christian consistency, that may cause the apologists of Slavery in the Free States to blush, while it influences Christian professors at the South to imitate your example. Respectfully yours,

LEWIS TAPPAN.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN BAILEY & CO.,

Nos. 85 and 87 John-street.

Offer to the trade at the lowest rates, in lots to suit purchasers,

100,000 lbs. Sheet and Rolled Brass and German Silver, all widths and thicknesses; sheet 24x48 to 40x108; circulars 40 inches in diameter.

100,000 lbs. Brass, Copper and German Silver Wire, all shapes and sizes.

100,000 lbs. Brass and Copper Tubing, plain and fancy, all sizes.

Ingot German Silver and Copper Nickel, Brass Kettles, &c.

Metal for special purposes made to order.

500,000 Carriage Tire, and Spring Bolts.

5,000 doz. Wrought Iron Butts and Hinges.

100,000 gross American Bed Screws.

50 tons Pump Chain, best quality.

Reveiving Stand, Yard, Suction, Force and Steam Pumps.

Hydraulic Rams, Garden Engines, Cast Iron Curbs.

Chain Pump Wheels and Fixtures, Iron Well Wheels and Grindstone Trimmings.

Fly Pans, superior quality, American manufacture.

Cast Steel Curk Screws, American manufacture.

50 bbls. Curry Combs, brass and iron, improved pattern.

500,000 feet Wrought Iron Pipe, for gas, steam or water.

5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Socket, Solid Shank and Planters' Hoes.

5,000 doz extra Cast Steel Manure, Hay, Spading and Sinice Forks.

5,000 doz extra Cast Steel Potato Hooks, Manure Drags and Garden Rakes.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, almost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating fine machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public? Price, $1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

As a number of persons who keep bar-rooms and hotels are in the habit of filling my empty bottles with their mixed and poisoning gin, and selling it for my "Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps," I would advise all who drink at such places, to mark the appearance of the bottle, and if the wrapper or label should be defaced, require the barkeeper to open a fresh bottle, which is the only way to guard against such fraud.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber will contribute his entire Soda Water sales (at both his stores) on Wednesday to the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, under the patronage of the Relief Committee, to whom the amount will be handed over for distribution. If the weather should not be favorable it will be postponed until the first suitable day.

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON,
No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-street,
and No. 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the depôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SILKS, RICH AND CHEAP.—CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, will open this day 250 pieces *new* Fall silks, purchased at the late auction sales, and will be cut in lengths to suit customers, at a very small advance from *cost*. The above goods comprise a *splendid* assortment, and vary in price from 50 cents up to the richest goods imported. No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING NEW.—Directly opposite TAYLOR'S Saloon, in Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., a new and elegant carpet warehouse has just been opened by the enterprising firm of YOUNG & JAYNE, who, we are informed, have just received the latest patterns of velvets, tapestries, &c.; and which are offered at extremely low prices. Good Brussels at $1 per yard.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another new pantomime, called the "Rose of Pekin," is to be performed at this house to-night, with the "Armorer of Tyre" Mons. SCHMIDT and Mlle. THERESE appearing in the former, and J. R. SCOTT in the latter. Mr. J. C. DIMON, Mr. FOX and Miss MCWILLIAMS will also appear in a farce.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall Importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, floor Oilcloths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 8s. ₱ yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 33 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS cure any case of weakness, debility and lowness of spirits. They invigorate the system, and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactorice, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggiste at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the eldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownde' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Strangers are invited to visit the Photographic Gallery of M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway. The finest collection of pictures in the United States. Photographs, life, cabinet and miniature sizes.

[Advertisement]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept 6, by Rev. John THOMSON, D.D., Mr GEORGE KIRKPATRICK to Miss ELIZABETH MATTHEWSON.

At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, London, England, on Thursday, Aug 23, by Rev. Henry Leigh, D.D., JOSEPH EAGLETON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY, only daughter of Frederick Charles Proctor, Esq.

At Berkshire, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 6, by Rev. O. P. Cowles, R. P. COWLES, Esq., of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss HARRIET S. LELAND, of the former place.

In Middlebury, Vt., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Mr. Kendal, Mr. J. E. DEWEY, of this city to Miss EUNICE O., youngest daughter of Nathan Carpenter, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 9, MARY GALLIER, daughter of Thomas and Margaret L. Bouthillier, aged 11 months and 27 days.

The friends of her father, and grandfather, Mr John Gallier are invited to attend the funeral at this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 16 East 26 h st.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 9, MARY VAN WINKLE, only daughter of Alfred E. Tice, of this City, aged 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday) 8 pt. 10 at 1 o'clock, from No. 212 West 37th-st. Her remains will be taken to Aequackanonk, N. J., for interment.

At Jersey City, on Saturday, Sept. 8, EDDIE B., infant son of William P. and Ann Maria Abendroth, aged 2 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. John Fraser, Mercer-st, near Grove-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday morning, Sept. 9, PETER STADLY, in the 81h year of his age.

In the country, on Friday morning, Sept 7, WILLIAM GAYER, son of Samuel and Ida Graydon, aged 13 months and 1 day.

In Brooklyn on Saturday morning, Sept 8, after a short illness, EMMA, infant daughter of W. H. and C. C. Hieman.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept 1, FRANCIS C. KIRTLAND, of Colyer st., aged 1 year. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Williamsburg, on Saturday morning, Sept 8, after a short illness, ELIZA B., daughter of the late Job and Catharine Comperthwaite in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Division av., first door above 6th st. this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 8.

$5,000 U.S. 1st Inp '47	106	300 Erie Railroad	b60 64
6,000 Illinois 1st pref	13	350 do	s3 53
2,000 Missouri 6s	93	100 do	s5wk 53
50,000 do	b60 93	50 do	b60 53
15,000 Louisiana 6s	90 93	400 do	s3 53
5,000 do	b30 93	450 do	s60 53
10,000 do	b40 93	250 do	c 53
3,000 Virginia 6s	98	50 do	b10 53
1,000 Har. 1st Mort Bds.	91	50 do	s10 53
2,000 Erie Conv. Bds '71	83	50 do	s 53
2,000 N Indiana Bonds	99	500 do	s 53
1,000 Gosh Line Bds	90	100 do	s60 53
28,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85	300 do	s10 53
10 000 do	b3 85	600 do	b30 53
5 000 do	s60 85	1 Clev., C & C. R. R.	81
2 000 New York Cen. Bds	91	50 Cleve., C & Cin	109
1,000 New-York Cen. 7s	103	400 Harlem Railroad	b60 28
5 000 Tol H & A. 2d M Bs	80	350 do	s3 28
800 Clev & Pitts. Div Bs.	70	300 do	s3 28
9,000 Hud Canal Bonds	76	200 do	b60 28
3,000 Hud. Riv. 2d M. Bs	85	100 do	s60 28
25 Bank of Commerce	118	100 do	b30 28
10 Metropolitan Bank	109	25 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	37
10 Corn Ex Bank	102	200 Reading Railroad	b60 97
16 Continental Bank	107	100 do	96
10 Atlantic Bank	93	684 do	c 96
80 Del & Hd Can Co	130	100 do	b10 96
264 Nic Transit Co	s3 24	200 do	s60 96
100 do	b60 24	200 do	s3 96
100 do	b30 24	150 Mich. Cen R. R.	c 99
200 do	b30 24	150 do	b30 101
500 do	s4m 20	155 Mich S. & N Ia R. R.	c 100
100 do	b3d 20	100 do	b60 101
100 do	s3 20	100 do	b60 101
600 do	s3 20	100 do	b60 101
500 do	b30 20	10 Ga & Chi. R. R.	112
100 do	s10 20	50 do	s3 112
300 do	b60 21	10 do	113
71 Pennsyl. Coal Co	104	10 do	113
150 Cum. Coal Co	b60	170 do	b60 112
650 do	s3 27	94 Clev & Pitts R. R.	b3 70
100 do	b10 27	600 Clev & Tol. R. R.	s3 87
100 do	s60 27	255 do	s3 87
400 do	s50 27	50 do	b30 87
300 do	b30 27	300 do	b60 88
400 do	s 27	50 do	s3 87
100 do	b30 27	50 do	swk 87
200 Ward Coal Co	b20	50 do	b60 87
200 do	14	25 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	99
25 Rome & Wat. R. R.	67		

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	85	25 Galena & Chic. R. R	113
20,000 do	85	50 Mich. Cen R. R.	s61 99
5,000 do	b60 85	100 Erie Railroad	s60 53
5 000 do	s60 85	50 do	53
10,000 Virginia 6s	98	2400 do	53
800 Nicaragua Transit Co	20	100 do	b60 53
100 do	s60 20	250 do	b3 53
100 Harlem Railroad	s30 28	200 do	s10 53
50 Mich. Southern R. R.	97	100 do	s30 53
50 Cleve. & Toledo R R	103	250 do	b30 53
400 do	s7	200 do	s10 53
100 do	b30 87	250 do	b30 53
50 do	b60 88	400 do	b30 53
100 do	b30 87	600 do	b30 53
100 Cleve. & Pitts R. R	100	100 do	s60 53
84 do	70	100 do	s60 53
100 do	b60 71		

MONDAY, Sept. 10—A. M.

The course of the Money and Stock movement in Wall-street the past week, was rather steady than otherwise. The advance in the rates of interest to 7 ₱ cent. on demand and for short paper, and 8@9 ₱ cent. outside of Bank, on 3 to 6 months' bills, is fully established. The change, however, appears to have induced a corresponding disposition on the part of outside lenders to add to their demand loans, and confidence in the healthy and prosperous action of the Fall trade is wholly unmoved either by the rise of interest or the declining Specie averages of the Banks—the last being just now qualified by fresh receipts from California and a good supply of Foreign Bills. The operations in Stocks during the week were quite moderate in State and Railroad Bonds, the demand for Europe being, for the moment, checked, and the home speculation too weak to fully sustain the late advance in prices; though the variations scarcely exceed the accruing interest. In Road and Nicaragua Transit Shares there was more disposition to speculate, and the sales through the week were large, particularly in Erie and Reading, which show, on the closing sales, an improvement of 1½@1¾ ₱ cent. The sales of Erie on Saturday were 6,500 Shares, opening 53¾ and closing 53⅝. The cash sales at the Second Board were very heavy at 53½ ₱ cent. The general market closed somewhat unsettled. Illinois Central Bonds were done as low as 85 ₱ cent. The August receipts of the Road are $145,300. There was a rise of 1½ ₱ cent. in Galena and Chicago Shares on the heavy August receipts of the Road, the particulars of which, compared with August, 1854, are:

	1854. 183 miles.	1855. 231 miles.
Freight	$69,024 15	$141,588 87
Passengers	33,641 70	62,090 56
Mails, &c	1,456 13	2,201 91
Total	$104,122 07	$205,881 37

The Foreign Import Trade of this port during the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted to $3,772,320, against $3,632,677 the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year to the present date the total imports into New York, reckoned by our semi-official weekly returns, is $133,097,000, against $137,836,000 to same date in 1854. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods during the week amounted to $1,238,228, against $1,211,120, the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year to the present time the total export, exclusive of Specie, from New-York is $40,166,000, against $45,403,000 to same date in 1854. The Specie export from New-York during the week, including $480,000 by the *Hermann* on Saturday, is $960,542, against $1,163,000 the same week last year. For the calendar year to the present date the total direct export of Specie from New-York is $23,168,000, against $26,210,000. From Boston, owing to the withdrawal of the Cunard steamers from this port, the Specie shipments for the calendar year to the close of August are made $11,382,000, against $4,747,600 to corresponding time in 1854. Most, if not all the increased movement was from this City: so that, taking both ports together, the remittances to Europe in Specie, thus far in 1855, amount to $34,550,000, against $30,957,000 to same date in 1854. The deliveries of Californian Gold at New-York last week were $1,005,597, and the total, thus far in 1855, is $25,558,077, against $34,104,480 to same date in 1854. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $5,518,901, against $5,402,082 at the close of the previous week. In addition to the regular export of Specie during the week, $250,000 in Gold went to Canada; and as the California receipts were not in season to help the Bank Averages, it is probable the weekly statement to be made up this afternoon will show a further reduction in the aggregate reserve, which stood last week $12,852,823.

The movement of Flour, it will be noticed, is already beginning to tell on the Export table, and Indian Corn continues in large demand for shipment. The receipts of new Wheat are as yet too limited to bring either supply or prices within European orders, to any considerable extent.

Mr. L. HOPKINS, of HOPKINS, ALLEN & Co., is announced as the President of the Importers and Traders' Bank, to be located in Broadway, corner of Murray-street.

Two failures during the week are announced in the Dry Goods Jobbing Trade, growing out of the embarrassments of last season, and the consequent crippled credit of the houses in making fresh pur

New-York Daily Times.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

A New County Organization.

A public meeting of persons of color was held last (Monday) night, in Morris's Hall, No. 165 Spring-street, for the purposes, as stated in the announcement published in the papers—First, of hearing the report of the delegates to the Troy Convention; and, second, of effecting a county organization.

The attendance was by no means large, and not more punctual than numerous. At 9 o'clock the number of colored persons present might be counted on one's fingers, though the meeting was called for 7½ o'clock. At a few minutes past 9 it was determined to enter upon the business of the evening. The meeting had not very materially increased in the meantime, though subsequently and gradually it swelled up to an assemblage numbering perhaps forty colored people, and half as many whites.

On motion of Dr. McCune Smith, Mr. John Hunter was unanimously voted to the Chair, and Mr. [illegible] Williams elected Secretary.

The Chair briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and thought if none of the delegates to the Troy Convention were present, it might be well to have [illegible] the report of the proceedings of that body.

This suggestion was put in the form of a motion, seconded and carried.

Mr. Williams accordingly read the report, which occupies three or four columns of the Troy *Whig* and Troy *Times* of Wednesday or Thursday last.

Mr. Kenny, one of the delegates, expressed his belief in the general accuracy of the reports read, and hoped that the action therein recommended would meet with general approval and adoption.

Mr. J. J. Simons, another delegate, addressed the meeting at length, in support of the objects, proceedings and results of the Convention. He referred to the unanimity which had characterized the proceedings of that body, as being the result of a feeling on the part of those composing it, that the simple object for which they met—that of the extension of political rights—was one of paramount importance, and indispensable to the maintenance of their rights as free citizens.

Dr. Smith then rose and proposed a series of resolutions, which were accepted.

It was determined they should be put and acted on separately, and the first was accordingly proposed, as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially endorse the proceedings of the Troy Convention for the extension of the franchise, and rejoice in the formation of a State Suffrage Association, with so distinguished a friend and fellow citizen, Field Douglass, at its head.

Mr P. S Simmons was opposed to the mentioning of Fred. Douglass' name as being the head of the Convention.

Dr Smith rose to correct a mistake.

Mr. Simmons was of opinion that he (Mr. S.) had the floor.

Dr. Smith merely wished to correct a misapprehension. Frederick Douglass' name was inserted in the resolution, not as being at the head of the Convention, but the head of the State Suffrage Association

Mr Simmons adhered to his objection, and moved, as an amendment, that the clause in which Mr. Douglass' name occurred should be stricken out. His motion was announced

Dr. Smith then rose, and in an effective speech advocated the claims of Mr. Douglass to the high estimation and warm regard of his people. He (Mr. D.) was not, it was true, a native of this State, but his name was larger than the State of New York—larger than the State that gave him birth—[applause]—larger than the United States—[renewed applause]—and if it was worthy of being recognized at all, by any class, it ought to be recognized by none more highly than by his colored brethren. [Applause.]

The amendment was then put and lost.

The original resolution was carried almost unanimously.

The next resolution was put as follows:

Resolved, That our thanks are due to our City delegates for their able and faithful discharge of their duties at Troy.

Dr Smith, in speaking to it, advocated the propriety of making a collection to aid in refunding the delegates for their expenses in going to Troy and returning. He thought it would be well to accompany the discussion of the resolution with the jingling of the dimes.

Mr. Gibbs was appointed to take round the hat.

Mr Gibbs preferred a straw hat to the beaver which was presented to him, on the ground that in the first the coin would jingle better. [Laughter.]

The resolution was not discussed, however, and carried unanimously.

The next resolution was adopted without dissent: [illegible] that we support our Co-Suffrage Association [illegible] of Troy.

[illegible] appointed immediately, to report at next meeting.

Dr. Smith accepted the amendment, and in that form the resolution was adopted.

Messrs. Kinney, Gibbs and Simmons were appointed as the Committee provided for by the last resolution.

The seventh resolution was then put, as under:

Resolved, That a Committee of Seven be appointed by this meeting, to be called the Registration Committee, whose duty it shall be to record the names and residence of the colored voters of the City and County of New-York.

Dr. Smith supported this resolution in a somewhat protracted speech. It was carried unanimously, and the following Committee appointed: J. McCune Smith, Jeremiah Powers, Charles L. Williams, B. S. Porter, Randall D. Kenny, John J. Terrill.

In the interval before the Committee on Nominations had returned their report,

Dr Smith, on the part of the Finance Committee, presented a report, from which it appeared that to defray the expenses of the delegation to Troy he had raised the sum of $3 37½, and that the collection taken up to-night amounted to $1 50. [Laughter.] He supposed the pence thrown in the hat were to be considered but as an earnest of the larger sums to be contributed.

This hint was followed up by the Doctor himself seizing the hat and thrusting it down hastily on the attention of the audience. His effort was crowned with an additional sum of about $3

Mr Gibbs then rose to report the following list of officers:

President—James McCune Smith.

Vice Presidents—Jeremiah Powers.

Secretary—Charles L. Williams.

Assistant Secretary—Peter S. Porter.

Treasurer—John W. Sharon.

Executive—J. J. V. Morgan, J. W. S. Smith, Paul Bishop, Daniel Coffin, J. J. Simmons, W. Hutchings, John C. Wilson.

Mr. Powers attempted to evade the appointment, but without success, and the above-named gentlemen were unanimously elected, as to the list. Several calls were made for speeches, none of whom, save Mr Hamilton acknowledged the compliment. He made a few very brief observations.

The business, it was thought, had now come to a stand still, by some of the audience being obviously intent on having a speech, none of their occupants all some of the gentlemen in question rose and [illegible] was made, and finally it was suggested by a facetious fellow in a corner that a committee be appointed to go outside and invite some gentleman in to make a speech for them.

Eventually, when it was seen that no amount of calling could overcome the modesty of the persons named, the meeting adjourned until Monday night.

The Plank-Road Difficulty in Westfield.

From the Staaten Islander.

In our last we gave a statement by a friend of Mr Henry I Seaman, in relation to an assault and battery alleged to have been committed by Mr. Seaman upon Mr. Edward Banker. We are now asked to state the other side by a friend of Mr. Banker. We quote him as follows:

"Mr. Seaman in February, 1854, obtained the passage of a law, authorizing the Port Richmond and Fresh Kill's Plank-road Company to abandon the whole or any part of their road on putting the same in 'repair as a *common highway*.'

In March, 1854, (when this road was abandoned,) a general law was passed whereby, on the abandonment of any part of a plank road, it ceased to be the property of the Company, and '*reverted to land belongs to the town* through which the same was constructed.' The road between Seaman and Banker was abandoned and became the property of the Town, not of Mr. Seaman, nor the friend of Mr. Seaman, but of the Town. The Plank-Road Company afterwards quit-claimed all their interest to Mr. Seaman. Having no title they could give none. Save this, I am informed that Mr. Seaman does not claim to own any property in the whole world. Upon this 'public highway,' (through which the friend of Mr. Seaman, who is the real owner of the adjoining land, was willing he should pass.) Mr. Banker entered, to go in at the gate most convenient to his house. His gate was found to be nailed up, and while about to open it, a most wanton attack was made upon him by Seaman and his men, to the number of nearly a dozen. Unarmed, they stunned a yoke of oxen to the rear of Mr. Banker's carriage, and drew it down into the other public road, and in the disturbance bruised Mr. Banker most shockingly, so that he required constant medical attention.

After all this, Mr. Seaman commenced three suits in the Supreme Court—one for himself and two for his laborers—and then went to the Grand Jury Room and preferred several complaints against Mr Banker. Mr. B. also complained of him. The Grand Jury, after hearing both sides, indicted Mr. Seaman and one of the most active of his men for an aggravated assault. Haman erected the gallows for Mordecai, but, alas! was hanged upon it himself."

Accident on the Reading Railroad.—The up train of the Reading Railroad, on Saturday afternoon, ran off the track, near Norristown. Had it not been for the presence of mind of the engineer, the train might have been entirely destroyed and several hundred lives lost. The engineer discovered that several of the cars of the train were off the track, and working right and left, the train being upon an embankment. He kept the train stretched and checked it by degrees. The train numbered nine cars, of which six were thrown from the track. The wheels and gearing of the detached cars were entirely torn away. Some five hundred persons were within the cars. A little presence of mind, as to it only were they indebted for their lives. Before the necessary trains were secured to resume their journey, they made up a handsome purse for the engineer.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 10th.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Maine State Election.

Portland, Monday, Sept. 10.

Our State election took place to-day. The canvass has been exciting, and the vote is quite large Anson P. Morrill, the present Governor, was supported by the Fusionists and Republicans, Isaac Reed by the straight-out Whigs, and Samuel Wells by the Democrats and opponents of the Maine Liquor Law.

We have the following returns:

	Morrill.	Wells.	Read.
Fifteen towns in Cumberland Co	4,470	4,631	650
Fifteen towns in Oxford County,	1,802	1 928	54
Thirteen towns in York County,	2,982	3 081	387
Four towns in Kennebec County,	1,412	1 059	419
One town in Hancock County,	452	217	48
One town in Penobscot County,	1,118	933	363
Three towns in Androscoggin Co.	811	587	60
One town in Washington County,	195	190	50
Three towns in Sagadahoc Co.,	1,258	584	252
Total, 56 towns	14,614	13,210	2,228

Robbery of Railroad Iron belonging to the State Works of Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Monday, Sept. 10

Some interesting developments transpired here on Saturday, showing extensive larcenies of old railroad iron belonging to the State Works, amounting in value to about $15,000. A laborer in the employ of a second-hand dealer in iron, named Henry Nichols, sued for wages before a Justice, and gave hints implicating Nichols, and several others, living along the line. Information was sent to the Canal Commissioner, and at his instance, twenty-six persons have been arrested and committed to Cambria County jail, while Nichols and another man named John Lythe have been committed to our jail. Thirteen barrels of broken iron were discovered. There is a prospect of a large number of additional arrests, it being said that nearly everybody living along the line of the road has been engaged in the trade.

The river measures four feet six inches, and is falling. Weather wet. Freights low.

Cricket Match.

Albany, Monday, Sept. 10.

The match between the Harlem and Albany Cricket Clubs commenced this morning at Greenbush. Albany Club's first innings, 65; Harlem Club's first innings, 64.

Albany Club's second innings, 91, and two wickets to go down. Gillespie and Meade were well in when the stumps were drawn at 6 o'clock. The former had scored 26 and the latter 23.

Military Reception.

Albany, Monday, September 10.

Company D, of Buffalo, reached this City at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and were received and entertained by the Burgess Corps, the Mayor, Common Council, and Governor of the State. They were escorted to the boat, on their way to New-York, and left on the *New World* at 7 o'clock this evening.

Kansas News.

St Louis, Monday, Sept. 10.

Governor Shannon arrived at Westport on the 31st ult., and was serenaded in the evening. He made a speech, in which he said he regretted to see the disposition manifested in certain parts of the Territory to nullify the laws of the late Legislature. He regarded that assembly legal and its laws binding, and he should exert his authority to enforce them. He was for Slavery in Kansas.

Western Railroad Affairs.

Chicago, Monday, Sept. 10.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* announces that the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad has been leased for a term of twenty years to Hamilton Spencer, late Vice President of the Company, at a consideration of $600,000 per annum, including the interest on the floating debt of the Company.

Escape from Jail and Recapture of the Fugitives.

Concord, N. H., Monday, Sept. 10.

Four prisoners broke out of the County Jail here yesterday, and ran for the woods; they were pursued, however, and all recaptured. Among them was John W. Rand, who is charged with robbing our Savings Bank recently.

State Senatorial Nomination.

Syracuse, Monday, Sept. 10.

Alfred M. Hovey was to-day nominated by the Know Nothings, in County Convention, as their candidate for State Senator. Mr. H. was the Democratic candidate for the same office two years since.

The Know-Nothings of Massachusetts.

Boston, Monday, Sept 10.

The Know-Nothing Lodges embracing the requisite number for the purpose, have notified the State President of the Order, J. W. Foster, Esq., to call a State Convention, for the purpose of nominating an Independent Know-Nothing State ticket.

Santa Ana Bidding for Ironclads.

Boston, Monday, Sept 10.

P. T Barnum, it is said, was offered to-day two hundred thousand dollars for Ironclads, his agent residence, by Santa Ana's agent. He offers to sell for two hundred and fifty thousand.

The Southern Mail, &c.

Baltimore, Monday, Sept 10.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are to hand, containing Havana dates to the 1st instant. The steamer *Hurtado* left Havana on the 30th ult for Vera Cruz. The first Spanish transatlantic steamer arrived at Havana on the 29th.

Death of a Merchant.

Pittsburg, Pa., Monday, Sept. 10.

Henry Graft, an old and well-known merchant of this city, formerly engaged in the transportation business, died this afternoon.

From Washington.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 10

The *Star* of this evening says that the President signed the report of the Naval Retiring Board to-day.

Ship News.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 10.

At Rio Hache, 14th ult., bark *Alabama*, of New-York, for Santa Martha in four days, to finish loading for Boston.

The brig *Santiago*, at this port, reports seeing off St. Nicole Mole, Aug. 19, a full rigged brig showing Spanish colors, her decks crowded with men, and saw her again the 20th off Inagua.

The British schooner *Jovius Hart*, from Port au Prince, *via* Inagua, for Boston, before reported a missing vessel, left Inagua June 12. Her Captain, Coones, and the mate died when two days out, June 14. The crew attempted to get back, and arrived at Nuevitas, where she was wrecked. The cargo was saved and taken in charge by a British Man-of-War.

Suits Against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.—We learn from the Newark *Daily Advertiser* that Mr. Edmon Blanchman, of the New-York Bar, has commenced proceedings in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of the State of New-York against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, on behalf of a lady and gentleman, members of his family, who were injured in the recent catastrophe. The plaintiffs are, or claim to be, residents of New York State, and as such have the right to sue in the Federal Court citizens of any other State in the Union for injuries received.

The Trenton *True American* says: "It is rumored that Mr. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, has already commenced suits against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, laying his damages at $400,000!"

YELLOW FEVER.

Fearful Progress of the Disease at Norfolk.

STATEMENTS OF A MEDICAL EYE-WITNESS.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

The telegraphic and newspaper reports which we have published from day to day, in relation to the spread of Yellow Fever at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, have sufficed to give a general idea of the extent to which the formidable disease prevails in those afflicted cities. Through private channels, however, we are put in possession of additional details. The effects of the Fever are becoming more fatal. The cities in which the mortality has been the greatest, are now nearly deserted. Physicians and nurses, always in too scanty supply in epidemic seasons, are swept away by the pestilence. Consternation and the utmost distress are everywhere prevalent.

Mr. John Disturnell of this City, has narrated to us the substance of a conversation which he held yesterday with a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, who was on his return from a visit to Norfolk. He left Norfolk on Friday last. At that date, the main business street of the city was utterly silent. Not a store was open; only two druggists' shops gave evidence of life. The roughfares lately vocal with the bustle of Trade, are now silent as midnight; their stillness broken only by the footfalls of nurses hurrying to the apothecary for med cines. A very few weeks have sufficed to turn a populous and thriving town into a desert. Out of a population of at least Twenty Thousand, lately residing in Norfolk and its suburbs, scarcely Three Thousand remains.

The physicians and nurses in attendance upon the sick are stationed at the *Crawford House*, the principal hotel of the place; and at this house the Sanitary Commission also sits. As the relays of medical attendants and nurses arrive in the city, they report themselves at this hotel. New cases of sickness are likewise reported there. Nurses are sent out as they are required; but none of the fever patients are permitted to enter the house. The landlord of the Crawford House, Mr. Collins, was living ill of the fever, and was supposed to be in a dying condition when our informant left the city. The Telegraph last night brought intelligence of his death.

Fourteen physicians went from Philadelphia to assist the sick in Norfolk. Of this number seven have been attacked by the fever, and *three* have died. No regular system of practice appears to have been decided upon. The physicians meet at the Crawford House every evening to compare observations, and report remarkable cases; but reliable data for treatment are obtained only with difficulty. *Good nursing* is declared to be indispensable.

The atmosphere of Norfolk is close, humid and suffocating, with an average temperature of 80°. No peculiar stenches are observable; nor do the streets possess that filthy character which is almost a necessary consequence of the utter neglect that follows the outbreak of an epidemic. The proximity of a stretch of marshy ground is believed to be an inciting cause of the malady.

A peculiarity of the fever has been especially remarked. Soon after the attack, the skin of the *white* patients takes on a yellowish tinge, similar to that of a lemon or orange. *Black* patients undergo a similar metamorphosis—their hue changing to bronze. In all cases, the progress of the fever is very rapid and very often fatal.

A common spectacle in the streets is a cart laden with coffins, which are deposited at some convenient street-corner, and removed thence by the undertakers as occasion demands. Three or four of these coffins often stand together. The dead are immediately taken out of the houses and placed upon the sidewalks; a strip of parchment, inscribed with the name, age and date of decease of the victim, being nailed upon the lid of each coffin. A duplicate of this parchment record is preserved. The bodies of the dead are conveyed away by carts which traverse the streets at stated intervals. There are three places of burial.

The houses of the citizens who have fled, are, it is believed, pretty generally respected. Few cases of theft are reported, and burglaries are not common.

Individual cases are recorded, in which the circumstances of the victims were peculiarly harrowing. In one instance, two young ladies died in the same house, within a short time of each other. Both were thrust into one coffin and buried. One family, consisting of a father, mother, children and servants, all died; the servants, (a negro,) clinging to her mistress to the last.

This list, for all the while is not the least appreciable decrease. It is difficult nearly impossible, to separate servants and mistresses. Funerals are rare; the sick chamber, the hearse with crape and the unattended place, hide beneath the folds enough to enforce, during every attack, to remain in attendance upon the mistress. Left to themselves, the negroes are abject, refuse to take remedies, and die rapidly. Their last wish often is that *they may be buried near their mistresses*.

A considerable amount of valuable property is frequently left in the hands of the physicians. This is always confided to the care of the Sanitary Committee. But a very few instances have yet occurred in which a dishonest disposition has been made of the property thus left: and in those which have taken place, the rogues were detected and apprehended.

The relative positions of the towns of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, are very similar to those of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, (before the union of the last two cities.) The distance from Norfolk to Gosport is perhaps a mile. Gosport is now entirely empty; its citizens having taken their departure at the appearance of the pestilence. Portsmouth has a few hundreds of people remaining. The railroad cars are not permitted to enter the city, passengers making their way to the outskirts, and finding their way thence to Suffolk by railroad, and from that point by steamboat. Of the condition of Norfolk, we have already spoken.

A more desolate spectacle can hardly be imagined, than that of these deserted cities.

By Telegraph.

Baltimore, Monday, Sept. 10—P. M.

The Relief Committee left here in the Norfolk boat this evening, to make arrangements for bringing to this city two hundred orphan children. They will be quartered in the new House of Refuge, now in process of building, and which is being prepared for their accommodation. They will reach here on Saturday.

The ladies attached to the various churches of this city are making up clothing to be sent down. The children will undergo a purification before being received at the House of Refuge, and their old clothing burned.

The Bay Line has volunteered to bring the children on free of charge. A dispatch from Weldon says large numbers have left Norfolk and Petersburg for the Camp, established by the authorities of Baltimore, at Old Point. A stock of provisions was left at the encampment on Saturday.

At Portsmouth, Dr Collins, President of the Railroad, is dead.

The collection in this city for the relief of the sufferers now reaches nearly $22,000.

The steamship *Benjamin Franklin*, which brought the yellow fever from St. Thomas, is in the river, below this city, but it is supposed she will not be permitted to come up. There is some excitement at the Point, and threats have been made that she shall be destroyed if permitted to approach the city.

Richard Perry Miller, of Philadelphia, died this morning of yellow fever, at the Quarantine Hospital, below Baltimore. He was returning from Portsmouth, where he had been acting as an apothecary.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

No Abatement in the Fever or Panic—Small Pox at Norfolk—Fever Spreading to the Country—Appearance of a Peculiar Fly—Sickness of Volunteer Physicians—Establishment of a Refuge, &c.

From the Baltimore American, 10th.

The Norfolk boat yesterday morning brings us the sad intelligence of the death of our correspondent, Richard Gatewood, Esq., and also that there is no abatement in the awful condition of affairs that has prevailed for some time past in the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The annexed memoranda is from Dr. J. F. Powell, the Surgeon of the steamer *Georgia*, whose sources of information are of the very best character:

Steamer Georgia, Sunday, Sept. 9, 1855.

I regret to inform you that there is no improvement to report to you in the health of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Disease and death are everywhere, and the panic is increasing.

At Norfolk, on Friday, there is stated to have been about 40 deaths and a number of new cases. On Saturday, up to 2 o'clock, there were 35 deaths, (7 of which were in the hospital.)

Among the deaths at Norfolk on Friday and Saturday were S. B. Walters, Esq., proprietor of the National Hotel, Wm. B. Robbins, Esq., Delegate elect to the Legislature, Richard Gatewood, editor of the *Norfolk Beacon*, and Mrs Wilson and Mr. Soloman, nurses from Baltimore.

Mr. Jackson, student from Washington, is very ill. Dr. Gooch, of Richmond, was thought to be dying. Augustus Cook, Esq., the Assistant Mayor, was better. It was reported just before the departure of the *Georgia* that a Baltimore physician at Norfolk had been taken down with the fever; and, as Dr. John Morris was the only Baltimore physician on duty in Norfolk, it was generally supposed to be him.

The small pox has also made its appearance in Norfolk, and has the effect of greatly increasing the panic. There are reported to have occured *from ten to twelve cases* on Friday and Saturday.

At Portsmouth, on Friday and Saturday, *the panic was greater* than at any time since the commencement of the disease. The number of deaths on Friday were 22, and there was about 50 new cases reported.

William Collins, Esq., President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, and his brother, John Collins, Esq., it was thought would die on Saturday evening.

Dr Bowell, of Richmond, is dead. Dr. Marshall, of Baltimore, and Dr. Bryant, of Philadelphia, were reported on Saturday to be dying, though a second report stated Dr. Bryant to be better. Henry Parsey, Superintendent of the Fleury, is dying; his assistant, Wm. Brittingham, is dead.

Joseph Micey, engineer on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, is ill with the fever. Jesse Lemon is better. There were eight deaths in Portsmouth on Saturday, to noon, and seven in the hospital.

The fever is also reported to be spreading in the adjacent counties with considerable fatality.

Mayor Fisk, of Portsmouth, is able to walk about his room and is now considered out of danger.

Dr Webster, of Baltimore, is still working hard, but is nearly broken down. Dr Hodges has left Portsmouth for a few days to recruit. Dr. Pate, of Portsmouth, is down with the fever.

A member of the Sanitary Committee of Portsmouth informed me that at this time there are 600 cases of fever in the town and at the Naval Hospital—and that scarcely a family had escaped without the loss of at least one member. In many instances entire families have been swept off, leaving none but helpless children, of whom there are now one hundred in the Academy, which is being temporarily used as an asylum for the orphans. Yours, &c., J. F. P.

We publish the following letter from the Petersburg *Express* of Saturday morning:

Norfolk, Thursday, Sept. 6—5 P. M.

Since the fatal epidemic has prevailed in our city, a most singular looking fly has made its appearance, which is quite a stranger in this latitude, and has never been known here by the "oldest inhabitant." Its body is about the size of our common fly, of a yellowish color, with long delicate porous wings, of a texture as fine as the softest silk. They fly together in swarms, and may be seen in large numbers on the fig trees—but their great point of attraction seems to be the coffins in which repose the ill-fated victims of "Yellow Jack."

We took a stroll out to that Golgotha of burial grounds, Potter's Field, yesterday, and was indeed horrified at seeing many of the coffins that lay on the ground, scattered around, awaiting interment, literally blackened with these loath some little insects, that squirmed themselves upon one another so thick as to exclude the coffin entirely from sight. It was the most disgusting spectacle we ever beheld, having an oily, wormy significance of the last of poor mortality about it, that was absolute to a shocking! What could have brought these tiny scavengers here? do they follow the camp plunderers in the train of the pitiless destroyer—or are they engendered by the deadly disease itself, acting upon a peculiar atmosphere! These are questions that we leave to scientific better skilled in such phenomena in nature than we are, to answer—satisfactorily if they can. We only know that dead bodies will create a peculiar worm—and why not a deadly fly to create a peculiar fly?

The flood in Hill & Quick's establishment, was this morning literally blocking up with a mass of dirty slops and so. Whole tubs were dug back in other places of the yard, there is no earthly way of this last indispensable institution of perishing discomfort; for which we are indebted to the wise forethought of establishing Hotels in Hampton, Baltimore and Richmond a large supply of coffins from which places, we are informed yesterday.

John Stephens (black) lies buried, here long funeral [illegible] in the graves, and many a poor fellow will soon share their cold, damp, sole occupancy of his narrow limits, who would otherwise have had wherewithal and friendly sympathy in a bed, with a score or more of kind and attentive strangers to minister their hands with cool drinks, and sprinkle into a dust together.

All day yesterday the hose in front of the Fever Hospital, with the view of purifying it in the vicinity of the pernicious atmosphere of that place, than to-day. I believe this will prove of any service as put in at a time when it is injured, we cannot say—but if proper we would think very much to send a day or two without, as that was not intended proof to that general object of death and death, where so many have sick and prostrated and so few leave without the assistance of the undertaker!

There were 70 burials yesterday—many of them having been lying over for coffins for 48 hours.

A cool wind blowing from the northeast, with a sickly sun—very unfavorable. All, all are getting sick.

SPECTATOR.

The Portsmouth *Transcript* again made its appearance on Saturday. The following leading editorial tells a mournful tale of the condition of that unfortunate town:

Few men are left. The merry-hearted do sigh. The mirth of laborers ceaseth. The noise of them that rejoice endeth. The joy of the harp ceaseth. Every house is shut up. There is a crying in the streets. All joy is darkened. The mirth of the land is gone. In the city is left desolation. And the gate is smitten with destruction. Such is not an inapt description of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Since the last issue of this paper on Friday, the 31st ult., the doings of death have been ceaseless. The grave, like the barren womb, still saith it is not enough. Upon an average, twenty-five have died here since the *Transcript* made its last appearance, and we suppose about 50 in Norfolk.

Eight, yes, nine of the physicians, who nobly came from abroad and boldly entered the very jaws of death, have had the fever, and seven of them are now at the Naval Hospital—Dr. Smith, Dr. Bryant, Dr. Crowe, Dr. Howle, Dr. Kennedy are there. Among the deaths which we have recorded are good and true men. We must commemorate John Woodley. The writer of this helped to close his eyes, and saw the last of him on earth. A more noble hearted, generous, kind, benevolent and exemplary young man we have seldom known. John D. Cooper was a sterling man, honest, industrious and firmly adherent to principle. But we must pass on. The Mayor of Portsmouth, we are happy to tell our friends, is decidedly improving; the feebleness and prostration, under which he has been laboring for some days, are giving place to comparative strength, and with him, the fatal crisis has passed.

We saw Rev. Mr. Devlin on Wednesday. He had passed through the disease, and was out again doing his duty, and then on his way to visit a sick stranger who had sent for him, and who had come among us to help us. We trust that oil and wine will be poured in and that his wounds will be bound up. The fever continues as bad as ever, loaded the number of deaths during the last week has exceeded that of any previous week. Dr. Rizer of Philadelphia, who has been most active in his attendance upon the sick, left on Wednesday afternoon. He had been to the Hospital sick. We understand it is his design to return so soon as he shall regain his strength. Drs. Corbett, Webster, Walters and all are hard at work. More physicians have been written for to supply the place of those sick, and to divide the labor, which is and has been too arduous for the few engaged in the charitable work. We refer to another column for the particulars of events transpiring here, having endeavored mainly to give a general idea of matters in the remarks which we have here thrown together. We are without regular hands, and can only do the best we can.

The following letter is from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday morning:

Norfolk, Sept. 6.—To attempt a description of what is going on here—to essay to give you a correct idea of the extent and fury and power of the fierce and fearful visitation, would be futile. So far as my reading has extended, history furnishes no parallel to the dreadful and heart-rending mortality in our small remaining population; and the same, or even stronger remarks, apply also to our sister town across our beautiful river. The deaths here have been recently numbered fifty, sixty, seventy—aye, very nearly eighty per day, in our remnant of a population of about six thousand, or, at most, seven thousand! The rich, the poor—old and young, white and colored, all have been indiscriminately leveled down by the disease which now holds fearful sway in our once happy city, throughout whose streets, avenues and squares there reign a silence and a desolation that are sickening and oppressive beyond description.

The physicians seem to be driving races on every street, and the members of the Howard Association are vigorously pursuing their invaluable labors all over the town, sending nurses, food, medicine, and aid of every kind. Of the generous aid from abroad, too much cannot be said. The physicians, nurses, &c., who have come, and the funds and goods sent from other cities inspire all here with a deep sense of gratitude; and an incalculable amount of good is being thus effected, and the suffering and want, to a fearful extent, prevented.

There are many individual cases of deep interest; many instances of loss, bereavement and affliction, that are calculated almost to make the heart bleed. The calamity comes down with crushing weight upon us.

A few days ago, I was one of three (one a physician) who stood conversing in the street upon the subject that fills the minds of the people now. All three were soon attacked—one in your city, where he died; the doctor is also dead; but, thanks to a kind Providence, I am pronounced out of danger, and am able to get up and write. I was attacked with a chill, which was soon succeeded by pain in the head, back and legs. As you may feel interested enough in it, I will give you the treatment that succeeded in my case. I was fortunate in having the benefit of the skilful attendance and experience of Dr. Robert H. Gordon, a graduate of your excellent Medical College, (and who has been unjustly consigned in some quarters.) He has charge of the City Hospital, (where hundreds of cases have been successfully treated,) together with his able assistant, Dr. George L Upshur, another very valuable member of the regular profession here.

It is common to give about ten grains of calomel, but this will not suit every case. My feet were immersed in water, with mustard and salt thrown in and stirred; then I took a large wine glass of castor oil: this operated well. Then, the fever being very high, I took ten grains quinine; two hours thereafter five, and two hours five more. This nearly broke the fever, and I seemed to be getting better, but it was discovered that the stomach was not sufficient by cleansed and a seidlitz powder was taken, and two more doses quinine, (five grains each) conquered the disease. I was kept warm and still in bed—drinking warm tea, lemonade, and eating ice, and the appetite gradually returning, I was allowed to take soup and such other things as the stomach seemed able to bear. This is the ninth day, and I am strong enough, as you see, to sit up and write a little.

I am admonished now of the propriety of closing this hasty letter, which is three times as long as I intended. Hoping your beautiful city may escape the scourge, I remain, Yours, respectfully, F.

The Volunteer Physicians.—Seven of these noble men are now at the Hospital sick—Drs Bryant, Axsell, Crowe, Kennedy, Howle, Marshall, and Smith. We learned that Dr. Bryant was ill, but he was much better yesterday. Rev Mr. Critchlow, of St. John's Church, who has been so energetic in the discharge of the duties among the sick and dying, we conversed with yesterday morning. He was then apparently as well as the writer of this. He is now an inmate of the hospital. John W. Collins, Esq., who was getting well, has relapsed and may not live out the day. The sun is out in all his glory and heat, and the roofs are dripping with the night's accumulation of moisture.

Establishment of a Refuge.—We noticed on Saturday that the call of Mayor Hinks for tents having been responded to by our military and a number of citizens having camp-meeting tents, William E Bartlett, Esq., started on the steamer *Georgia* on Friday evening, with a number of volunteers and members of the watch department, to establish the encampment, and we are pleased to learn that the project has been as promptly executed as the exigency of the case demanded. In thirty-six hours after the project was conceived "Camp Falls" was in existence and ready for the reception of the refugees, and we have no doubt that by this time a large number have taken up their habitation in the healthy region chosen for its location. We are indebted to Mr. George W. Allen for the following interesting details of the establishment of the camp:

We have just arrived and cast anchor above Craney Island. Our party of Baltimoreans consisting of a detachment of the Night Watch of Baltimore, and a Committee of the spirited Military Corps, the City Guards, under the immediate command of Col. John S. Ray, are making active preparation to disembark with their camp equipage, and go to the Island for the establishment of their humane *barrack*. The morning is a beautiful one, and all seemed disposed to vie with each other in efforts of usefulness.

Eight o'clock, A. M.—The Richmond steamer *Augusta* has just boarded us, with a sub-Committee of the Hampton Committee, recently in Washington, and through their Chairman, Rev. Dr. McCabe, changed the whole order of things. The camp is not to be established at Craney Island on account of the want of water, wood and other facilities indispensably necessary for such an establishment. Besides a much more eligible location has been obtained between Old Point Comfort and Hamilton, upon the land of Joseph Lehman, Esq., who has generously tendered it for this purpose, and to which we are now preparing to go.

Having all we can of the shore of the chosen camp ground, the men were quickly set to work landing their camp equipage, while the superior, under the direction of Wm E Barkley, Esq., of the City Council of Baltimore, proceeded to mark off the ground, which was divided on the to make six streets, each 50 feet wide by 2 feet long, 22 feet alley running in the rear of each. All the tent lots to be pitched by a colonel in the service of the Hampton Institute, with Mrs. Peake, and to whose old pupils the hospital is to be devoted. The American flag floats over the camp, and the Union Jack of England and the same ensign in honor of the President of the United States, Secretary Conrad, Mrs. Lincoln and the Baltimore Committee, whose names are represented in the engagement.

"Camp Falls" is situated immediately on the "Hampton Roads" shore, between Old Point Comfort and Hampton, the ground is the highest in the vicinity, and is admirably adapted to the purpose.

During to-morrow (Sunday) it is expected that under the direction of the Howard Association of Norfolk quite a number of refugees will be sent to the Camp by the steamer *J. E. Coffee*, which will be anchored to land them within a short distance of the beach.

Thus, within a few hours, through the philanthropic labors of a few benevolent spirits, has been erected "Camp Falls," the object of the relief of the distressed, and a refuge from the plague. The flag that floats over it is not more an emblem of a nation's glory than its brow-peaked tents are of the humane purposes for which it has been established.

The camp ground is within sight of Old Point Comfort, and the sudden springing up of a canvass city, in the wilds of Virginia, attracted the attention of the officers of Fort Monroe, whose curiosity brought them over in their boats. They expressed great admiration as to the manner in which the camp was located, and the tents pitched, as well as at the rapidity with which the work was executed.

The different avenues through the camp were named after prominent citizens of Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth. There is "Woodis-avenue," "Fergusson-avenue," "Hinks-avenue," "Fisk-avenue," and others that I do not remember.

When the *Georgia* left "Camp Falls," the work of improving the grounds was still going on, and straw and boards were being brought to make the tents more comfortable.

I regret to add that our intelligence from the plague-smitten cities is being sad—no improvement is observable, or less it is from the lack of material to operate on.

Yours, &c., STEWART.

The Poor Sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth—An Appeal.

The Committee appointed to obtain funds for the relief of the suffering by pestilence at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, beg leave to inform their fellow-citizens that at the latest date the malignity of the pestilence was increasing in those places, without any prospect of its abatement until checked by frost. In Norfolk alone there were from twelve to fifteen hundred on the sick list, while the ratio of mortality would be equal to that of thousands per day to such a population as ours. To add to the existing misery, the small pox has now appeared among them.

The poor of these places must be aided until the pestilence disappears. The major part of the inhabitants who remain are prevented from removing by their property, and not one-fourth of those who are left can find employment to support them.

The Howard Association has nearly exhausted its funds, while its appropriations for the relief of the sick and suffering amount to $8,000 per day.

These facts are sufficient to awaken the sympathy of this community and to call forth their prompt and active efforts to relieve this appalling degree of suffering. Our City, thus far, has been saved from this awful visitation of pestilence, and there can be no better offering of gratitude to the kind Providence which has shielded us than that of liberal contributions for the relief of our suffering fellow-citizens.

Donations can be sent to Wm H Macy, Esq., President of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, No. 45 William-street, who is the Treasurer of the Committee.

E. Meriam, Secretary. P Pertit, Chairman.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Collections.

The General Committee report the following collections in aid of the poor and destitute sufferers from yellow fever at Norfolk, &c:

Amount reported		Cash $10, $16, $5	
7th inst.	$8,355 50	$5 $5, $2	27 00
Madame Rechel	1,000 00	M. D. Greene	10 00
T. B. Coddington & Co.	50 00	Capt J Tinkham	10 00
		E B	5 00
Excelsior Lodge, No. 126, I. O. of O. P.	50 00	W. S. C. & Co.	10 00
		W Beers	10 00
James Lee & Co.	50 00	Seligman & Stettheimer	15 00
C J & F F Coggill.	50 00	P V S	5 00
Van Wyck, Townsend Warren's	50 00	A lady, by M. J.	5 00
		Rich'd A Oakley.	5 00
Fanshawe, Milliken & Townsend	25 00	Cash $5, $1	6 00
Hicks & B

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

LETTER SEVENTEEN.

American Interests and the Eastern War.

VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, ENG., Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: We are in possession of semi-official information from Vienna, to the effect that there is again "good understanding" between the Western Governments and Austria. The Austrian organs say, that a momentary cloud has risen between them, owing to the declaration of Lord CLARENDON, that the Western Powers do not consider themselves any more bound to the "Four Points," but that Austria, finding from subsequent satisfactory explanations, that it is not in the intention of England and France to demand anything more than the (shame, snare and delusion of the) Four Points, the cloud passed away, and the good understanding is perfectly restored.

Is it not supremely ridiculous, to see BONAPARTE and the English Ministers still so blind as to believe they can bring Austria around? Is it not disgusting to see England and France (their rulers I had better say,) submitting to base recantations, and to "eating dirt" from fear of such a thing as goes by the name of Austria?—and is it not ludicrous to see Austria behaving as if it were she who has to dispense favors? She kindly condescends to assure England (!) and France, (!) that if they continue to be good boys—if they continue to betray themselves, and to serve her without harming her master, the Czar, she will graciously allow them to kiss her hands once more.

What a degradation and what a disgraceful suicide on their part; and what a ludicrous performance of the "frog and the ox" of Æsopus, on the part of Austria!

Well, Parliament being shooting grouse, Diplomacy resumes its foul tricks. The Four Points are stirring anew on the shelves. But "deliberation at Wittemberg is one thing, decision in Heaven is another thing," says LUTHER. Let diplomacy plot, and conspire, and play fast and loose, as they like, I insist on my prognostication, and renew the advertisement I gave to America in my last.

The bombardment affair, pretending to the boast that "Sweaborg exists no more," turns out something of a half-and-half Tartar of October memory. It is something more than the Russian Bulletins would confess, but by far less than the Western Bulletins had made it. In fact, it is literally "an insult without taking away strength."

The English public is fairly in a rouse at last. The working classes are moving. They begin to feel their importance; and to have confidence in their own understanding. As yet they are groping much in the dark; there is a great confusion in their councils; but, Foreign Affairs Committees are springing up one after another; it is already a standing affair with Newcastle, Sheffield, Birmingham;—and once the spirit is astir, the light will come to those who go in search of it. Let but people feel that matters go wrong, they will find the remedy by and by; though amidst much stumbling, and at much expense.

In the meantime I desire to signalize one particular feature of the agitation, inasmuch as it has a bearing, well deserving the early attention of the people of the United States.

There was a meeting of the Conference on British Foreign Policy at Birmingham. The theme, England betrayed. Several Committees appointed to inquire into the conduct of English Ministers on matters connected with Russia, presented their reports. The conclusions arrived at were: 1. That at the time of the last Russian war (1828,) the English Ministers had been guilty of collusion. 2. That the conduct of the present war was such as to have sacrificed in vain 20,000 British lives, and endangered the liberties of the British Empire. 3. That from an inquiry into the probable effects of the existing war it does result, that the present prime Minister of England is guilty of treason of the deepest dye. 4. That on the charge of assassinating Poland and Hungary Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues were guilty. 5. That the nature of the "four points" makes the English Ministers similarly guilty. These verdicts approved of unanimously, have been embodied in a report to the people of England, and wound up by a protest "against the wrong and degradation to England of leaving any official trust in the hands of Viscount PALMERSTON."

I give you this condensed sketch of the proceedings of that crowded meeting, that you may see the character of the commencing agitation; but the particular fact to which I desire to invite your attention is in the following words of the Chairman, Alderman ALLDAY:

"The way to bring the war to a glorious (!!) issue is this: Instead of sacrificing men and money, blockade the Russian ports, and *reassert* THE GOOD OLD ENGLISH RIGHT—*the right of search*. If this right were exercised as formerly, in twelve months there would be a peace and Russia would be humbled."

This the Assembly loudly cheered. Why they cheered, it would be difficult to say—as this war by blockade is just the plot, foolish and foul alike, the English ministry and BONAPARTE have decided upon, should the fall of Sebastopol (if fall it will) not bring Russia to her knees. Yet the meeting—unanimous in calling PALMERSTON a traitor, and voting *impeachment* on his head, recommends and cheers his policy. It is one of the many confusions still prevailing in the present stadium of the rising generation, that made me in the *Atlas*, apply to England the words connected with the history of Babel: "Let us go down," said the Lord, "and confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech." That confusion will cease by and by, but the national pride, which unconsciously elicited that cheer, will remain.

They cheered, because they heard their worshipful Chairman talk of the right of search, as the "*good old English right*."

Reason certainly ought to have informed them, that the worthy Alderman is talking absolute nonsense, when he claims the right of search, for an "English" right. If the word were not a mere thoughtless braggadocio, which the worthy Alderman ventured on launching without having first taken the trouble of reflecting, it would be a warning very provoking to every seafaring nation, but most particularly to the United States. The conventional maritime law, or rather what some powers pretend to be the maritime law, and others deny, knows certainly of a right of search, neither English, nor French, nor Dutch, nor American; but a right resulting from a state of war; for whatever belligerent nation, having the power and means of using it against her antagonist;—but the right of search pretended to be "*the* good old English right," the United States of America are scarcely prepared to acknowledge, I suppose. The right of search, a good old English right, implies the idea of "Rule Britannia! Britannia rules the waves." A proud idea this; it needs must make a chord vibrate in every British heart. Alderman ALLDAY touched that chord, and the chord answered, and the assembly cheered. Pride, either individual or national, is a passion; and passion never reasons, it carries reason away in its blaze. But what is Brother Jonathan saying to it? Is he prepared to acknowledge that the seas are England's dominion?

Some weeks ago, on the first report of the Western Powers intending to resort to a *war by blockade*, I wrote an article in the *Atlas* headed by these same words. Americans had better take that article for a symptom of what is next to come, and not wait till the thing is done, but express their opinion in time on the subject. This is one of the many instances showing that if the people of the United States were not somehow sharing in the paralytic drowsiness of their present Administration, they would have many—many an opportunity for exerting a proper influence on the course of European events, without either entangling themselves in any difficulties, or incurring the danger of seeing slip one solitary dollar from their hands. Quite the contrary; they would preserve their dollars from useless waste, and would preserve themselves from difficulties, by claiming a timely voice in the councils of the Powers on earth.

The present war, in spite of the conspiracy of Cabineta bent on frustrating its logical issue, could be made to result to advantage; provided the Western Powers are baffled in their design, either to denaturalize the issue by some delusory transaction, or to reduce the contest to insignificant proportions. The means they have resolved upon for the first, are the four points; for the second, a war by blockade. President PIERCE or Secretary MARCY, or whosoever be the man who keeps vacant the chair of JEFFERSON, by occupying it for the time being, had it within the reach of his hand, to make delusory transactions impossible; drowsiness overtook him in the moment of action; history had secured for him a state cabin on the steamer of mankind's destinies, but he, with a thick cotton night-cap drawn over his ears, lay snoring in his bed, when the steamer took a start—good night to him!—weighed and found wanting! We shall have to trust the force of events in that regard; and a pretty good force it is, to be sure; but as to perverting the character of war by reducing it to a blockade—this the people of the United States have it still in their power to prevent. It is an easy game, costs neither blood nor money, only a word; they have but to say, "Mind ye there on the other side of the Atlantic, cut your throats to your heart's delight, and make war at your own expense, but not at ours; we will not allow you to check our trade; 'free ships, free goods,' is the maxim of Jonathan, and 'pon our soul, Jonathan will maintain it—respect the stars and stripes"—that's the word; but the word must be loud, and national, and depend upon it, no power on earth will dare gainsay it. The second danger will be prevented; and events under the pressure of recent diplomacy, may yet jolt, and perform many a nasty trick; but be sure of it, the logic of history will and must ultimately prevail.

America has not yet tried the power of her word. She is a giant in power, but a child in the consciousness of it.

I will not do the insult to America to teach her what interest she has in preventing a misconstruction of the right of search. They must estimate it by themselves. But if I be not mistaken, a rather too indulgent understanding have been come to of late with England about neutral commerce. The American Press had better look to it in time.

KOSSUTH.

The Address of the Committee of the State Temperance Society—Letter from Rev. Dr. Marsh.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 10, 1855.

TO E. C. DELAVAN, ESQ.—*Sir*: I have read with care the address of the State Temperance Society, signed by yourself, as President. You feel it not only desirable, but you expect that all the friends of Temperance in the State will coincide with you, and fully carry out your assumed principle. I must say, for one, that I cannot do it; nor do I believe that it will be adhered to, absolutely, by any considerable portion of the Temperance men of the State. The principle you assume is this: *That we cannot consistently employ men to do service for us, who have not some specific moral qualification, though, in all other respects, competent.* To this I object, because—

1. It is not a principle in the divine government. God employs thousands and millions to do service for him, even though they profess no allegiance.

2. It is not a principle in the Church. The earth helps the woman. Every church which has common sense, allies itself to men of the world, in whom it has confidence, to manage its fiscal concerns and support its operations.

3. It is not a principle of any human government. The early Puritans of New-England ordained that no man should vote or hold office who was not a professor of religion; but they soon found there were as true patriots and able statesmen out of the Church as in it, and they had to abandon it.

4. It is not a principle of common life. When we employ men to put out fires, to sit on juries, to defend our firesides, build our ships, and houses, and railroads, if otherwise fully competent, we demand no moral test.

5. It is a principle which may deprive the State of the best men for office. It may be that a Washington is a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, but is without the test; he must therefore be sacrificed. An able and upright jurist, who cannot be bought with gold, and in whom the friends of a prohibitory law have the most perfect confidence, may be a candidate for the Bench, but he is without the test and must be sacrificed. If it be assumed that no man is qualified to serve the public but a pledged teetotaler—that the sympathies of all others are with the wrong, then it would not be right for us to cast our votes for any other. But this is assuming what will not be granted. In the Prohibitory movement, thousands here are with us who do not avow themselves to be total abstainers. So it is in England, and such have joined the Prohibitory Alliance. In fact the very drunkard is with us and will vote for us. Our object in the political campaign is to secure the continuance and enforcement of the Prohibitory Law; and in our Convention in October we shall look over the State, and see who are the most reliable and available men for this object; and when we have found them, we shall, we trust, elect them by an overwhelming majority.

Wishing that there may be union and harmony in our Councils, I am yours sincerely, JOHN MARSH.

☞ Mr. DISTURNELL, at No. 197 Broadway, has just issued a very excellent map of the United States, upon which are indicated all the railroads, telegraph lines, principal stage routes, &c., &c., and which will be found one of the most useful guides to travel ever issued.

He has also procured from Washington a list of the *Post-Offices* in the United States, with the names of the Postmasters, the regulations of the Department, &c., &c., compiled by a gentleman connected with the Department, and therefore to be relied on.

☞ The Chenango *Telegraph*, published at Norwich, N. Y., has gone into the hands of Messrs. ORS. C. RICE and CYRUS B. MARTIN,—the first having been connected with the Saratoga *Whig*, and the latter with the Albany *Evening Journal*. They promise to make it an earnest opponent of Slavery extension and the Know-Nothing policy. They have energy, ability and industry, and will give it great vigor and success.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

One Million of Treasure Arrived.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

MORE OF THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

News from the South Pacific and the West Coast of Mexico.

Late and Interesting from Australia.

The United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, Capt. WINDLE, left Aspinwall Sept. 1, at 11 A. M., with the U. S. mails, 360 passengers and one million treasure, (received from Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Gate*, which left San Francisco Aug. 16, and arrived at Panama Aug. 31 at 4 A. M.,) and arrived at this Port at 9 A. M., 10th inst., without having a single case of sickness on board.

The *Empire City*, on her outward trip, arrived at Aspinwall Aug. 29, at 10 A. M. Her passengers left Panama on the steamship *Golden Age* Aug. 30, at 9 P. M., and will doubtless be in San Francisco in 21½ days from New-York.

The *J. L Stephens*, with the passengers by the *Geo. Law*, from New-York Aug. 6, left Acapulco for San Francisco at 10 A. M. on the 23d. The Nicaragua Transic Co.'s steamer *Pacific*, with the passengers by the *Daniel Webster*, from New-York same date, was met by the *Golden Gate* twenty miles below Acapulco, at 2 P. M., Aug. 25.

AUG. 25.—Saw a large ship ashore on Manguana reef dismasted.

AUG. 26.—MICHAEL O'CONNER, steerage passenger, died of mania.

AUG. 27.—NATHAN KEAN, of Cranston, R. I., died at 7½ A. M., shortly after having taken a sedilitz powder, supposed to contain poison. J. H. WARREN, a friend of the above, was taken sick from the same cause, and was at same time in a critical situation, but was saved by the exertions of the ship's surgeon.

The above sedilitz powders were brought by them from home.

The *El Dorado*, left Aspinwall for Havana at 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 1, 1855.

The *Empire City* brings no later news from California than that already received per *Northern Light*.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Empire City* and various Express Companies for late files of Central and South American papers. Our thanks are also due to A. A. BURLINGAME, Esq., for late Australian papers.

Treasure List of Steamship Empire City.

Wells, Fargo & Co..	$184,106	A. Oatman.....	$39,166
Wm. Hegg & Co....	113,400	Harbees & Co.....	26,626
Drexel & Co.....	100,000	Order.....	20,124
Ducell, Sherman & Co	70,858	Flint, Peabody & Co.	20,400
Ross, Falconer & Co.	60,010	Thomas Watson & son	24,000
Wm T. Coleman & Co.	47,499	Benjamin Howard....	4,810
Bank of America....	21,280	W. F. Parrott.....	10,400
J. B. Dickinson.....	20,848	W. O Cumstock	16,300
H. Wise.....	20,172	Geo C. Colburn.....	15,000
P. T. Southworth....	20,007	Wellington & Abbott.	11,458
Treadwell & Co.....	11,073	Minot & Hooper.....	11,407
Read & Wade.....	11,073	Chambers & Hosier..	10,000
Gleason & Williams .	10,500	A Berwin	9,000
Parvenstadt & Shumaker.....	10,366	J. H. Pearson & Co...	7,013
Lyman Nichols & Co	10,110	Edw S Jones	6,095
John Durand & Co....	6,000	Henry Stuyting.....	5,000
C. A. Borgers.....	4,151	Messrs Foubrother...	2,820
O H Jones.....	3,090	Louis Neshaur.....	2,050
Messrs. Hemiwrite....	3,853	Mechanics' Bank	850
Total.....			979,361

OREGON.

The Gold Discoveries at Fort Colville—Treaties with Indians—Politics—The Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

In a former communication I alluded to rumors that were flying over the country, of gold discoveries at Fort Colville, on the Pen d'Oreille River, mentioning the fact that Mr. JAMES O'NEIL, agent of WELLS, FARGO & Co's Express, had dispatched a man to make a personal examination of these new gold *fields*. Since the departure of the last United States mail, Mr. WILSON (the messenger) has returned, and reports that he was unable to proceed above Fort Colville, on account of the hostility of the Indians on the river above. The Chiefs "PIERRE JEROME," of the Kittle Falls, "GRIZZLY" and "LANDRE," of the Lake Indians, in the British possessions, met Mr. WILSON and informed him that they were opposed to his going to the mines. They know gold to be valuable, and were determined to deter, even by force, the Americans from going into their country, until the United States Government bought from them their land and made treaties. Mr. W. saw gold among the Indians, and bought an ounce from one. He talked with the Hudson Bay Company's Agent at Fort Colville, and with all the settlers in the valley, and from the information gathered he came to the conclusion that a rich gold mine had been discovered on two bars of the Pen d'Oreille River, where some French and half-breeds made from $1 to $25 per day with a pan. The country is reported to be mountainous, and quartz and slate rock, deep ravines and gorges, give the unmistakable evidence of volcanic action. In fact the face of the country looks much like portions of California where the richest mines have been found. We do not feel like expressing an opinion. We choose to give you the facts and rumors, and allow you to decide. Many of our citizens are much excited, and it is strange to see the workings of gold news on a staid population like ours. Hundreds and thousands have already left this valley. Every trail and road across the Cascade Mountains is thronged with men and horses bound for the "new diggings." Some, in their excitement, sold their crop of wheat for a "mere song." Others left it standing as cattle feed. Everything is overturned; the country is being depopulated; the towns, cities and villages look deserted. The cries of children and the entreaties of wives fall lightly on the ears of husbands and fathers. They see, in imagination, untold wealth on the Pen d'Oreille all their own. They must go; no human power can stay them. "But," says the wife, "the Indians are hostile! They will not permit you to work the mines, should they be ever so rich." What! An Oregonian afraid of Indians! No! They have been born and reared on the frontiers, accustomed to Indian wars and troubles. They can shoot down these men of the forest without "remorse of conscience." They are armed with rifles and pistols, and sufficient numbers have already left to fight their way through all the Indian warriors in that country. The mines will be worked, treaties or no treaties, Indians or no Indians.

An express messenger from Gov. STEVENS arrived in this city on the 30th of July. By this express we are informed that treaties have been concluded in Bitter Root Valley for an extensive tract of country, with the Flathead, Koo-te-nay, and Upper Pen d'Oreille tribes of Indians. This grand council closed on the 16th of July. Information had reached the Governor's camp that the steamer was at Fort Union, at the mouth of Yellow Stone, having on board the Government Commissioners who were to meet Gov. STEVENS at the Blackfeet Council, to be held at Fort Benton.

The wheat crop, now almost harvested, is thought to be a fair yield, much better than it was at one time anticipated it would be; and the farmer whose countenance for the past year assumed an air of sadness, now smiles at the bright prospect; he sees his toil reaping its reward. But should the cloud of humbuggery (so often seen on this coast) obscure the Colville mines, the poor farmer must lay down his smiles, take again his sadness, and wait for some bright future day.

In political circles peace appears to pervade. Gen. LANE is in the Southern part of the Territory, and is no doubt happy. Gov. CURRY has removed his office back to Salem, according to instructions from the Department, but some of the wise politicians bravely and openly declare that the Grand Council of Legislators *will* assemble at Corvallis, in despite of Gov. CURRY or the whole Cabinet. We shall see a *small sized breeze* next Winter in relation to this matter.

Yours, respectfully, TREDOR

NEW GRANADA.

Jamaica Emigrants—The Kinney Expedition—Doings of the Constituent Assembly—Our Minister at Bogota.

Little of interest has transpired on the Isthmus, during the fortnight previous to the sailing of the steamer.

The health of both termini of the Railroad has much improved, but business is not on the mend. There have been quite a number of arrivals and departures at Aspinwall—the cargoes, however, were comprised almost entirely of Coal, Ice and Jamaica Emigrants. Of the first two imports, says the *Courier*, the more we get the better. Of the latter, it is a sin and a shame, that their importation should be any longer permitted.

Speaking of the Jamaica Emigrants and their conduct, the *Courier* of August 26, says:—

In view of the frequent disturbances in our midst, and the necessity of more vigilant military action—and, in view of the fact, that the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, have given us most positive assurances, that we are tenants and dependents of theirs, and, as such, entitled to their protection—and, in view of the fact that the Chief Superintendent of said Company is himself delegated with power as a judiciary authority, we think every intelligent and thoughtful man in this community, must agree with us, that it is the duty of the said superintendent, to urge and aid in such organization as will maintain order and justice among us. There are a very considerable number of the troublesome class of our population who have no apparent means of a livelihood, who do not labor and can beg but little—hence, must steal—and who, sleeping by day, riot and entice those who do labor to join with them, at night. This class of people is the source of a large proportion of our difficulties. They should not be allowed to remain here. We think it the duty of the Panama Railroad Company to send them away. We hope they will do it speedily.

The *Courier* publishes an account of an entertainment given by Messrs. FARNHE, SWIFT and others, members of KINNEY's colonization party, to the residents of Aspinwall. The affair passed off with *éclat*.

A correspondent of the *Courier*, writing from San Juan del Norte, gives some further and interesting particulars of the late operations of Colonel KINNEY. He says:

"Colonel KINNEY has just completed the purchase, for $500,000, of all Messrs. SHEPHERD's and HALEY's right, title and interest in the lands granted to them in 1839 by the late Mosquito King. These lands embrace about thirty millions of acres, bounded on the north by Great River, south by a line extending west from King Bappan, near Boca del Toro, west by the Spanish Mountains—the immemorial limit between the Indian and Spanish and American races, and having on the east a length of sea coast extending 360 miles. The tract of country thus included may be considered the most productive of its extent upon the globe. Every variety of agricultural produce belonging to the temperate or torrid zone may be cultivated with success upon the lowlands of the sea coast, or the elevated, healthy plains of the interior. Besides the substantial staples of grain and cattle, there is no limit to the amount of coffee, cocoa, cochineal, indigo, cotton, sugar and tobacco that may be raised on its teeming soil. Rosewood, mahogany and other costly woods cover a large tract; and the mineral wealth, including gold, silver, coal and copper, although of unquestionable existence, yet wait for their development by the improving hand of man.

This immense region—large enough for a principality—has been purchased by Col. KINNEY in addition to his 1,700,000, with the grazing and mining district of Chontales, which is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Nicaragua. He has now made arrangements for the establishment of colonies in all parts of his domains, and for that purpose has prepared a statement of the inducements held out to industrious and enterprising emigrants from all quarters of the world. There can be no doubt, judging from his former successes in Illinois and Texas, of the success of his present scheme of colonization, as well as his design of breaking down the insolent monopoly of the Transit Company, which thus far has thrown itself in his way. They must either come to terms or surrender; there is no alternative. While he is here, they will not dare to undertake another bombardment.

The new paper, for which the Colonel has just erected a printing office, will be called the *Central American*. It will be issued weekly, half in English and half in Spanish. Among the characteristic features of the sheet will be the advocacy of the claims of the people of Greytown on the American Government, and a full and correct summary of Central American news, which is usually given through the distorting mediums of the official organs of the interior. A gentleman named YOUNG, and an assistant, are now on their way from New-York, in Col KINNEY's vessel, *Ocean Bird*, who will conduct the *Central American*. They are both experienced journalists. In the *Ocean Bird*, and the *George W. Russell*, which left New-York on the 3d and 4th inst., there are expected besides the above-mentioned, a number of other emigrants, with provisions, printing press and materials for the new paper.

We see in the columns of the Panama *Star and Herald* numerous accounts of robberies and assaults—and our cotemporary says: "The police force (of Panama) is about to be reorganized, and put under the charge of a gentleman thoroughly capable of rendering that now useless body of some benefit to the city, for the protection of life and property."

The Constituent Assembly has done nothing thus far but exhibit the idle avariciousness, stupidity and disgraceful aversion to foreigners of the majority of its members, in a variety of efforts to overtax foreigners, as well as to avoid giving them the least possible right as residents and tax-payers. Sres. OBALDIA and CALVO—the former late Vice-President of the Republic, and the latter an able member of the typographical and editorial corps—are worthy exceptions to this description.

In a debate in the Constituent Assembly of this State, a clause in the Constitution giving foreigners the right to elect and be elected to municipal offices, was lengthily discussed—and though the said clause was not passed, it was ably supported by Messrs. OBALDIA and CALVO. The latter gentlemen thought the matter could be better adjusted under a *law* regulating municipalities.

The project of the new Constitution "drags its slow length" along, and bids fair to occupy at least another month of the time of the Assembly.

The Aspinwall *Courier* says: We are much pleased to hear, from a friend recently from Bogota, of the great popularity of the United States Minister, Judge BOWLIN and family. Judge B. is laying the basis of excellent and highly important diplomatic labors, by his prompt and faithful attention to his duties as a Minister and by his cordiality and *bonhommie* in social intercourse, aided by the presence of his wife and daughter.

WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution—Difficulty between Santa Ana and the American Minister, previous to the former's flight.

From the Correspondence of the Panama Star.

ACAPULCO, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1855, 2 A. M.

By an extraordinary express sent by Sr. General DON PLUTARCO GONZALEZ, dated Tejupilco, July 20, to His Excellency General ALVAREZ, we have received the pleasing news of the pronunciamento of the Capital of the Department of Puebla, together with the cities of Vera Cruz, or the three cities, and that Toluca has been abandoned by the forces of the usurper, General GONZALEZ taking possession of the same, with all his troops, on the 24th July. The evacuation took place on the 23d, the object being to approach as near the capital of the nation as possible, to prevent the conservative party from proclaiming a President when SANTA ANA shall leave the Government.

General ALVAREZ has received another communication from the capital, of the same date, urging him to march promptly into the present city of Babylon, in order to organize his cabinet immediately, that he may be recognized and acknowledged by all nations, by which he will prevent anarchy. Very large amounts of money are placed at his disposition to facilitate his entrance and possession of the capital.

The same letter announces that there is a strong opposition existing between the American Minister and the Dictator, because the Minister, seeing the very critical circumstances which surround this miserable administration of the tyrant, has refused, in the name of the United States Government, to deliver to SANTA ANA the remaining three millions, due on the Morilla treaty, regarding which we positively know that General ALVAREZ has solemnly protested against the payment of this money to the tyrant.

We consider the revolution terminated, it being reduced to a question of a few days, when a complete disposition of this sanguinary, despotic and arbitrary administration, which for the past two years, by misfortune, has resigned over the Mexican people will be ended.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS—AMERICAN SHIPPING—VALPARAISO MARKETS.

During the past fortnight the doings of Congress have been limited. The Senate has approved the estimates for the coming year. The Deputies are engaged on their discussion. In this latter chamber the bill for promoting landed credit, by establishing a mortgage loan office, (caja hipotecaria,) which Mr. VARAS presented, has been, with slight modifications, approved. It has passed to the Senate.

Besides the project for a bank issue, under mortgage guarantee, presented by the Committee on Finance in the Deputies, another has been circulated in public channels, proposing to raise the capital to $30,000,000. This would admit shareholders on mortgaged real estate, and proposes that the issue of bills shall not exceed the amount of effective capital deposited in the vaults, plus the capital guaranteed by mortgage. Shareholders on limited security will be admitted at the rate of 75 per cent. on the property mortgaged.

The locomotives will soon commence running on the railroad, as far as Viña del Mar, seven miles from this port. The work will go on more advantageously hereafter, so that by the end of the year the road will be finished and in operation as far as Limache.

The Company forming for the construction of a railroad to the South from Santiago, is called to meet on the 5th of August, in the capital, to nominate directors and to take other preliminary steps. The capital subscribed, counting the shares which the Government takes, amounts now to more than two millions, which is upwards of one-half the whole estimated cost. This road is then no longer a mere scheme; but gives promise of becoming an enterprise of great value to the country.

Grain and flour continue in increasing demand, and keep the high rates mentioned in the prices current, to which we refer our readers. Some failures have occurred of late. But they are not of very great moment. They cause no alarm among established commercial circles. Venturesome speculations, in efforts to control the market in some one article, have been the cause of these disasters.

The telegraph line between Valparaiso and Santiago was under active repair, and would be opened early in August. A National Exhibition was to be held at Santiago. Four thousand dollars had been estimated for the foundation of People's Libraries in the Provinces, and $36,000 for a Theological Seminary in Valparaiso. During the fortnight, three wrecks had occurred on the South coast—two of them being Chilian vessels, and the third was a British bark; the crews only were saved. The American clipper *Greyhound*, and the ships *Independence* and *Genioo*, from Boston, and *Eleanor Dixon*, from England, were at Valparaiso on the 30th; the *Greyhound* was to sail in a few days for Australia.

Peru

NOTHING IMPORTANT—GUANO FROM THE CHINCHAS.

From this Republic the news is of very little importance.

The Convention progress very slowly with their labors, and waste a great deal of time in useless discussion.

A proposition to publish the proceedings of the Convention gave rise to a long debate.

A medal has been voted to Don DOMINGO ELIAS with a suitable inscription. He has also had conferred upon him the title of *hombre del sueble*.

General CASTILLA has been promoted from the rank of General of Brigade to General of Division.

The *Heraldo* and *Comercio* both contain little else than personalities in the form of anonymous communications, reflecting on the public and private acts of individuals.

The following vessels sailed with cargoes of guano from the Chincha Islands, in the month of July:

For England.....	45 vessels, with	31,918 tons.
For Spain.....	7 vessels, with	3,891 tons.
For Manrilus.....	6 vessels, with	2,078 tons.
For United States.....	3 vessels, with	1,357 tons.
For France.....	1 vessels, with	859 tons.
Total.....	61 vessels.	38,043 tons

On the 1st of August there were eighty-nine vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 61,484 tons loading at the Islands.

Sr DON MANUEL MARIA NUNEZ ORTOLAZA has been appointed Consul of Peru in Bordeaux.

The British bark *Orleans*, Evans, master, which sailed on the 13th of June for England, with a cargo of guano, foundered at sea on the 17th of July. The master and crew took to the boats and reached the Chincha Islands in safety.

Bolivia.

The Presidential Election has terminated in favor of General CORDOVA, son-in-law of General BELZU, the actual President.

The principal citizens of Bolivia are to meet in Sucre, to be present at the ceremony of installing the new President, it being the first time that a Constitutional election for a successor to that office has ever been carried into effect.

A Commissary for the Army, named LLANAS, was convicted by a Court Martial of plundering the nation of $14,000, and condemned to lose his rank, and be imprisoned for a certain number of years. President BELZU disapproved of the sentence, and ordered him to be shot within twenty-four hours. The nuns from the convents and all the religious orders, with their images, relics, &c., proceeded to BELZU, and asked for a commutation of the sentence, but the President would not listen to them, and the culprit was shot.

A Sr. TAVINA in Bolivia, who for many years has devoted himself to the discovery of perpetual motions, has, he thinks, at length succeeded, and only waits for portions of his machine, which are being made in Chili, to test his invention.

PARAGUAY.

The Difficulty with Brazil Settled—The Question with the United States.

Dates from Paraguay are to April 21. The question with Brazil had been settled amicably. A treaty of commerce and navigation had been concluded. Ratifications were to be exchanged within eight months.

OLIVEIRA, commander-in chief of the Brazilian squadron in the Paraná, proposed to send his vessels of lighter draught up the river to the first Brazilian towns on its banks, and to order the return of the larger ones to the Rio de la Plata.

As to the question of Paraguay with the United States, it appears about to terminate amicably, like that with Brazil. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a note from Mr. MARCY, in which that Government disapproves of the conduct of Mr. HOPKINS, its Consul in Assumption.

Uruguay.

FINANCES—ANNEXATION.

In the State of Uruguay the finances had not improved. This causes continual disquiets.

According to the papers of Buenos Ayres, the annexation of Uruguay to Brazil is near its consummation.

AUSTRALIA.

Destitution in Victoria—Ballaarat Disturbances—Opening of the Legislature—Wreck of the American Ship Whistler.

We have full files of Melbourne papers to the 1st of July.

There had been great destitution in Victoria. *On* this subject the Melbourne *Argus*, of the 25th of June, says:

We readily admit the truth that much of the present distress that does exist in Victoria has been brought on by habits of intemperance. But these are cases that demand our warmest sympathies. Such is the case with men of education. Nursed in affluence, not being able to employ their attainments here, they silently suffer on, but, perhaps, endure acuter anguish than anything we are familiar with in the grosser forms of pauperism in our more northern homes. The recollections of their fatherland only increase their sorrow; and they lie down here, feeling helpless and hopeless, isolated and despairing.

The Ballaarat correspondent of the Melbourne *Herald*, writing on the 14th, says: From information which has just come to hand, I fear that we are on the eve of serious disturbances in this District. I am not in possession of the facts of the case further than that considerable ill-feeling has manifested itself between the Irish and other miners on the Amherst and Daisy Hill gold field, and that by latest accounts, the Irish portion of the community there had had notice given to them to leave that neighborhood within twenty-four hours, or be driven off. Some disputes as to claims appears to be at the bottom of the affair, and some parties are free in laying considerable blame on "Scrutator," of the *M. M. Herald*, as having helped to create the present ill-feeling. Be that as it may, several expresses have arrived here from Daisy Hill, giving accounts which have excited the Irish population here as well.

The Australian Know-Nothingism is among the other signs of the times, and may yet command more attention than is supposed.

I am sorry to say that the Chinese are still persecuted here. During the coming in of a large number of these people a few days ago, the dogs were set on them, and in one case, a savage bull-dog tore the clothes from off a Chinaman's back, and as may be supposed, frightened the man considerably. Mr. Commissioner MACKENZIE, when informed of the occurrence, very properly interfered, but too late to save the man from being ill-used in the first place.

The seventy-ninth anniversary of American Independence was to be celebrated by our fellow citizens resident in Melbourne with due regard to the importance of the event. There was to be a grand dinner; and Americans were invited to close their places of business on that day.

The *Empire* gives an account of the opening of the Legislative Council, in which the speech of the new Governor General is lauded in very high terms. Among the topics urged for consideration, and upon which the Governor General expressed his own convictions, and presented his recommendations, were—education, municipal organization, the Government of the gold fields, inter communication throughout the Colony, by roads and railroads, provisions for defence, &c.

The South Australia news is from the Adelaide *Times* of June 14 and 16. That paper informs us that the titles of Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia conferred upon Sir R. M'DONNELL, late simple Governor, deprives Sir WM. DENNISON, the Governor General of New South Wales, of any authority which he may have had before the said title was conferred. The market of Adelaide is represented as very dull. Among the projected departures of vessels, we note two ships, a bark and a brig, as all up for Calcutta, to leave at an early date.

Wreck of the American Ship Whistler.

The destruction of the American ship *Whistler* and the brig *Moyne*, on the treacherous rocks of King's Island, has been recorded in these columns some days past; but the return of the little steamer *Corio* from the scene of these lamentable accidents, enables us to furnish our readers with a more minute description of these shipwrecks than we were enabled to give at the time the fact of the disasters was reported. The *Whistler* left our bay on the 19th of last month, bound to Singapore, under the command of Captain Brown, who was accompanied by his lady, and the usual complement of seamen. Gales of wind prevailed from the west and northwest, down to Saturday, at the time that such fearful winds were blowing from our coast, N. and N. W. The difficulty of Captain BROWN was increased by the fact of his first and second officers being sick, and the day above alluded to the ship was some 150 miles from land, steering mid-channel, the Captain expecting to pass Cape Otway early on the Sunday morning. At 12 o'clock, the land was sighted, right ahead, when the ship hauled off bearing W. S. W. The gale was increasing in fury, and the ship was under double-reefed maintopsails. She was unable to clear New Year's Point, and were round, breakers being close under her stern; but on the other tack she was unable to clear North Point, so that the unfortunate vessel was tacking between these two points during the whole of the night, the wind swelling into fearful gusts. The thunder belched forth with terrible violence, and the lightning flashed in frightful streams of fire. The struggle with the elements must have been dreadful. Daylight brought no succor the ship was close in to the light, and instantly struck upon a rock. She bilged and heaved over to seaward, and a boat was lowered to make an attempt to reach the shore, the Captain and his wife, with some portion of the crew, remaining on board the disabled and sinking ship. The boat was swamped in the surf, but happily the crew were washed ashore. A second boat, containing the wife of the Captain, the chief officer and three men, then made the attempt, Captain Brown remaining by the wreck. The boat was also capsized, but all were saved with the manly assistance of those who had been washed ashore from the first boat. The long boat was then lowered, and the Captain, with the remainder of the crew, pushed off for shore, but unhappily the surf, running some six or eight feet high, capsized this boat also, when midway of the ship and shore. The men clung to the boat, but the sea washed them away, and two were dashed against the rocks, and ultimately drowned. One poor fellow, in his death-struggle, clung to the legs of the captain, who was dragged to the bottom, when the unfortunate sailor, in the pangs of death, let go his grasp, and the captain again floated, and, in an exhausted state, was washed ashore. Portions of the wreck were gathered together for the purpose of rendering the shipwrecked some shelter, and ultimately they received assistance from Messrs. LOGAN & FORTUN, who are inhabitants of King's Island. Of the humanity of these men,—the most dignified expression we can apply to them,—the survivors speak in the warmest terms of gratitude and thanks. This ready assistance was followed up by that of Mr. G. F. TRAIN, the agent of the underwriters, who went down in the *Corio*, under the pilotage of Captain STEELE, of the pilot-schooner *Preserver*. Captain BROWN speaks of but some slight amount of property that may yet be recovered from the *Whistler*, such as the chains and anchors, and a portion of the copper; and, in reference to the wreck, he spoke a current drifting his vessel upwards of one hundred and sixty miles in twelve and a half hours; and this, together with the terrible gales of wind, accounts for the wreck of the American ship *Whistler*.

The following is the report of the *Corio*, steamer which was chartered by Government and the United States Consul to take off the crew of the *Whistler* and *Moyne*, wrecked on King's Island:

"Left Hobson's Bay, Saturday, 16th, at 10 o'clock P. M. Anchored in Frankston Roads near New Year's, 4 o'clock Sunday, about two miles from the *Whistler*. At 10 o'clock of the 18th, steamer came close to landing, and Mrs Brown, the mate (who is very stout) and nineteen of the crew belonging to the *Whistler*, with their baggage, were taken off through the surf, and the mate, steward, and three men from the *Moyne*. Left anchorage at 5½ o'clock, 19th, passed the Heads, and anchored inside the Heads at 5 o'clock, and 8 steamed up and reached the bay

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. The attendance was very full, and the proceedings very unanimous, with a single exception. That exception was Mr. [illegible]—not a literal knock-down affair but a rebellious war of words. The parties concerned were Mr. STRAHAN and Mr. TUCKER (of the Eighth Ward.) It was a lively time while it lasted. The occasion was the Canal Contract. Nothing was done with it.

SUNDRY MATTERS RELATING TO TAXES, &c.

The leading financial business was the disposition of sundry matters relating to taxes.

The following-named parties will be particularly pleased to know that their personal taxes are *reduced*:

Estate of James D. Butman, from	$35,000 to $5,000
A. Arnaquere, from	20,000 to 2,000
Julge S. Absconde, from	10,000 to 1,000
Tuppen G. Fejada, from	15,000 to 3,000
Daniel S. Dowse, from	7,500 to 1,500
Mather Marshall, from	5,000 to 500
Mr. Pecort, from	13,000 to 1,500
W. W. Padnos, from	3,000 to 500

Persons who find their names below, will be better pleased to know that their taxes *are remitted* altogether, viz.:

G. W. Soule,	Charles Knowne,
George C Wood,	J. F. D. Lanier,
W A. Woodward,	Edward Fox,
No 15 Union-place,	Church property, 35th-st.,
John Driscoll,	Church property, 34th-st.,
David Clyphant,	Patrick Driscoll,
Geo. T. Crosby,	J. H Cowdrey, —
Edward McCarty,	James B. Cook,
S. B. Reilly,	C T. Church,
W. P. Cook,	C. E. Rhinelander,
John Mann,	James Duff,
A. Van Flesbern,	D. B. Holbrook.
Mr P. Edgar,	

W. E. CRANEY'S petition for remission of tax was denied.

A BUMPUS.

Alderman TUCKER, of the Eighth, offered a resolution which stirred the bile of Alderman STERRS. Hence came the row.

Mr. TUCKER moved that Document No. 27,—being the communication of the Comptroller in reference to Mr. CORNELL'S proposition for the removal of City *offal free of cost* to the City,—be taken from the hands of the Special Committee, and be acted upon by the Board. Mr. TUCKER thought this was an important matter, and considered that it should be acted upon at once.

Alderman HERRICK—Why should this question be taken out of the hands of the Committee? Perhaps the Committee is ready to report.

Alderman WAREMAN—Seconded the motion of the Alderman of the Eighth.

Alderman TUCKER—Gave his reasons for the motion. The Alderman of the Eleventh (STRAHAN) had told him that this reason for allowing the reference of Mr. FLAGG'S communication to a Special Committee was that it *might be a good of*.

Alderman STERRS (indignantly)—Moved as an amendment, that the matter be referred to a Committee of one, to consist of the Alderman of the Eighth. (Sensation.)

VOICES—Is that in order?

The CHAIR ruled the amendment in order. So the fun went on.

Mr. STERRS (excited)—Every word that the Alderman of the Eighth has uttered, Mr. President, is false.

Mr. TUCKER rejoined. He said all he had uttered was true.

Mr VOORHIS defended Mr. TUCKER and bore testimony to his high moral virtues and very remarkably exemplary character as an Alderman. Mr. V. was likewise full of remark upon the Press. He concluded that if all the Aldermen were like Mr. TUCKER, whom he had known for forty years—he was going to say, but he had known him for thirty years, there wouldn't be anything to complain of.

Mr. STERRS said that it must not be a custom to assail him. He could stand it once, but he wouldn't a second time.

The previous question was called and sustained.

Mr TUCKER'S motion was lost; and so the matter ended and the Board dwelt in peace, till

MR. WAREMAN RAISED A BRAWL.

Mr. WAREMAN moved that His Honor the Mayor, be invited to meet the Board in Convention on the 20th instant, to elect a Police Clerk to fill a vacancy.

This was the old firebrand. It set off several Aldermen.

Mr. HERRICK suggested that a regular Convention be called for every Thursday evening, weather permitting; that His Honor the Mayor be invited to attend always; and it is not certain but the Aldermen was in favor of having a perpetual vacancy in the Police Clerkships. He was very severe upon Mr. WAREMAN.

Mr. WAREMAN took it easily. He seconded HERRICK'S proposition, *and then moved the previous question.*

The previous question was put, the main question ordered, and the original resolution adopted.

His Honor is to be invited.

STAGES TO MANHATTANVILLE.

The report in favor of permitting J. Churchill to put eight stages on the route from Thirty-ninth-street to Manhattanville, with an extra to High Bridge, was taken up, discussed briefly, and adopted. Ald. WAREMAN pushed through this thing, too.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in resolutions to do work by the streets named below:

4th-avenue, opened from 38th to 135th-street.
3d-avenue, regulated from 61st to 82d-street.
3d-avenue, regulated from 28th to 53d-street.
3d-avenue, to be paved and sewered.
Bank-street, sewered from Factory-street to North River.
Twenty-sixth-street, sewered from Lexington-avenue to Third-avenue.
Rivington-street, sewered from Clinton-street to the Bowery.
Fortieth-street, flagged from Second to Third avenues.
Thirtieth-street, flagged from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
Eldridge-street, sewered.

NEW PIER PUT OVER.

The report of the Wharf Committee in favor of a Pier at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, (Harlem,) was postponed indefinitely—that is, killed pretty nearly.

SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET OPENING.

This question was disposed to no end. It was finally considered out to belong here and was sent to the Councilmen to be digested.

NOT SO RICH AS REPORTS MADE THEM.

A petition was handed in late from the *Australian* (as the Alderman endorsed it) Steamship Company. The copartners of that concern say distinctly that they ain't worth any such amount as Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which sum they were taxed; nor, they add, have they any personal property at all that is liable to taxation. Their humble prayer went into the portfolio of the Finance Committee.

BELL-RINGERS TO BE OLD FIREMEN.

Mr. LOAN got up the Report on the Bell-ringers (for the fire towers.) The Board adopted it. It provides that three Ringers shall be appointed from the ranks of the exempt or disabled firemen. Mr. HOWARD was "all on hand" for this arrangement. The measure succeeded triumphantly.

FIREMAN'S HALL IN DANGER.

So it was determined to put iron shutters all along the north side, the point where danger lurks.

PAY.

Attractive heading! But Police Lieutenants must not look at it. Their case was only looked at and then handed over to the Police Committee. The proposal is to raise the salaries of the Police Lieutenants (there are two in each ward,) from $800 to $1 000 per annum.

SUDDEN ADJOURNMENT.

Members were fairly warmed up to work, when Mr. KELLY (who is a member of Congress elect) wanted to adjourn. So did Mr. HOWARD.

The Board adjourned; leaving a big heap of documents on the table, suffering for action—torpid from want of circulation.

On Thursday the body reassembles. We hear there is talk of taking up the City Hall Extension business, but that is only a myth. That affair lies now wholly with the Aldermen; the other Board having had their say upon it. After the Aldermen come the Councilmen again, if the former make any alterations; and after them comes the Mayor, and between them all the question has a long lease of life before it.

HOW ALDERMEN LOOK HOW-A-DAYS.

The old Chamber of this Board buzzes with a merry hum, such as it was in old Tea-table times. Silver-haired Mr. VALENTINE holds his old place, the cut-glass of the chandelier sparkles, the water-jars are comfortably filled with ice; Aldermen recline easily in chairs that were only made for Aldermen; Batsos is there in serene dignity; STERRS bristled in irate indignation at Mr. TUCKER'S innuendoes, (*vide* report above;) Mr. HASWELL occupied the Chair *pro tempore*; and his gavel had to sound severely but three times during the evening. There was no savory odor of roast and broiled, to magnetize members away at 7 o'clock, and send them back, full-fed and rosy, at 8, to sit to 11, or till the hours had "chapped 'em." That is all gone. Aldermen now, when the humor is on, speak learnedly and straight-forwardly; and there are rarely more than *three speakers* upon the floor at the same instant. Two is the general average.

MR. HOWARD ON CARRIAGES.

Mr. HOWARD was last evening heard to express his sentiments in reference to the carriage-hire scandal. He inquired, if anybody supposed he was going to stop to beat down a hackman, when he (the hackman) was half drunk? "No! *he would die first.*"

THE COUNCILMEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening there was a very large number of petitions, reports and reports considered. Among them that which was deemed most important was the report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, on the petition of the Metropolitan Gas Company, asking permission to lay conductors and pipes in the City for the supply of Gas for public and private use. The report, however, did not come before the Board until several other matters of interest on the Calender had been disposed of. Among them was a petition from William Dykes, asking permission to remove

OFFAL AND DEAD ANIMALS.

A resolution was offered that the Comptroller was authorized to remove the nuisance of Mr. DYKES, the cost not to exceed $4,000. The resolution was referred.

THE HOBOKEN FERRIES.

A resolution was adopted without debate, to the effect that the Committee on Ferries report on an early day on the preamble and resolution in relation to the Hoboken Company's running their boats after 9 P. M., from the foot of Canal-street.

SPRINKLING BROADWAY.

The Board, by a unanimous vote, resolved against sprinkling Broadway after 2 P. M., each day.

FRESH WATER PRIVILEGES AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Some interest having been excited in relation to the granting of water privileges at the Battery, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It is alleged that large sums are received for water privileges in front of the Battery, and thereby retarding the progress of the construction of the enlargement, therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby requested, to furnish this Board with all the information he has in his possession, if any, relative to the sums paid for water privileges in front of the Battery—how much—to whom—and particularly concerning the use of the water for Rahineau's Baths.

CITY FINANCES IN BANKS.

The recent disclosures in relation to the management of the Mechanic's Bank of this City, caused the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at his earliest convenience, the amount of money remaining to the credit of the City, on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, since the 1st of January, 1852, in Bank. And also, if on any of the aforesaid dates the City has overdrawn its account, and what amount was so overdrawn.

THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

On motion of Mr. CONOVER, the report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, in relation to the Metropolitan Gas Company, was taken up. Not, however, until many objections and a number of speeches had been made against it. Their charter, according to the report, provides that the consent of the two Boards of the Common Council shall entitle them to enjoy an exclusive privilege for the time fixed in the original resolution granting such consent, and that such privilege shall be irrevocable during the term for which it is granted.

These privileges may be granted by the two Boards, without the approbation of the Mayor. The Mayor, the head of the City Corporation, is divested of his power as a member of the Corporation. The privilege, as an exclusive one, revokes the privileges enjoyed by the existing Companies, and compels them either to abandon their business or to purchase the privilege conferred on the new Company. As an irrevocable privilege, it places the new company beyond the power of the municipal authorities, enabling them to charge such prices as they may deem proper, and to this respect they are beyond the control of either the Common Council or the Legislature. They possess the right of selling or mortgaging their property, franchises and privileges, and may exercise all their rights as a corporation before one dollar has been advanced towards the capital of the company. Thus an irresponsible company, without a dollar of property to respond for any abuse of their privilege, may obtain, by the action of the Common Council, rights of immense pecuniary value; and, without any fear of forfeiture or liability to legal restraints, may vend them in the market to the highest bidder, leaving the citizens of New-York, in regard to one of the most important daily necessaries, dependent on their mercy."

Such is the construction the Committee gives their charter; and believing it to be such, they deem it inexpedient to grant the Company permission to lay their gas-pipes in the streets of the City.

As soon as the report, which is quite lengthy, was read, there was evidence of much feeling in reference to it in the Board. Charges of corruption and bribery were made freely and frequently. It was claimed by those in favor of the report that, as it had but just appeared, it was unfair to ask gentlemen to vote upon it immediately, and therefore its consideration should be postponed for a day or two.

Mr. MCCAHILL, in a loud voice, remarkable accent and vigorous gesticulation, was in favor of putting down all monopolies immediately. If he was to say one word about them, it would be to call them all a parcel of robbers. He would crush all the monopolies and give the new Company a chance. The majority, however, received no warmth from Mr. MCCAHILL'S fine, brilliant wit. The minority scorched. The debate was continued. The majority determined to press the matter to a vote, and the minority to stave it off as long as possible.

At length Mr. CONOVER proposed a substitute for the report, as follows:

THE SUBSTITUTE.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, of the City of New-York, to lay conductors for conducting gas through the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and squares in the City, for the public and private supply of gas-light to be subject to the same restrictions as to the mode of laying down said conductors, as apply to and govern the New York and Manhattan Gas Light Company in that respect. That said Company shall expend $200,000 on the prosecution of the work, prior to laying any conductors as aforesaid.

An amendment, making the outlay $400,000, instead of $200,000, was proposed, and, after debate, lost.

THE COUNCILMEN WARNED.

Mr. MASON now declared his determination to offer all the opposition in his power to bringing the subject to a vote, until he had time to examine it.

In reply to this declaration, Mr. CONOVER threatened to call for the previous question, but added that he would not do it unless forced to it by the opposition.

Mr. MCCAHILL *did* call for the previous question, and loudly, too—but they heeded him not. In fact it appeared as if both friends and foes of the report had taken a solemn oath that they would pay no attention to any remarks from Mr. MCCAHILL, let him say what he would.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT desired, mildly, that the subject should be postponed, as he wanted to retire, and would like to be present when final action should be taken. A remark from a brother Councilman, to the effect that he, Mr. WAINWRIGHT, received $4 for staying, caused him to sit down.

MCCAHILL was open for action. He could not undersand why gentlemen should be so anxious to sustain monopolies.

A motion was now made that the Board adjourn, which called out a tie vote and a declaration that it was lost, by the President.

MR HASWELL IN CONTEMPT.

The motion to make the report a special order for Friday evening next, was again made, and while the ayes and noes were being taken, Mr. HASWELL, after stating that he did not consider the matter as properly before the Board, declined voting.

Mr. CONOVER moved that the gentlemen be placed in contempt, but soon withdrew it.

Mr. PINCKNEY immediately renewed it, and a long and warm debate ensued, during which Mr. MCCAHILL, with his accustomed energy and misfortune, moved that Mr. HASWELL have the privilege of offering an apology.

Mr HASWELL did not deem any apology necessary and there are declined to make one.

Mr. PINCKNEY hoped the gentleman would not oblige the Board to place him in contempt, as he felt assured it would do, if he persisted in refusing to vote.

The calling of the roll was again tried, but Mr. HASWELL, without meaning any disrespect to the Board, still declined.

THE DIGNITY OF THE BOARD

Mr. PINCKNEY now enforced his motion by a speech, in which he called upon the Board to sustain what little dignity there was left in it. He also read the 24th section of the rules of order, which satisfied Mr. HASWELL that he was wrong in declining to vote, and consequently he asked permission to record his vote. Permission was given, and thus what promised to be a very serious affair, ended in smoke.

The whole subject was then made a special order for Wednesday, to which time the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen Committee Meetings.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, met yesterday at 2 P. M., at the City Library Room, City Hall. Present, Councilmen SMITH, (Chairman,) JENKINS and GRAY.

Mr. J. Briggs, of the firm of J. & N. Briggs, appeared before the Committee, and urged with considerable ardor a favorable report upon the petition previously submitted to the Board of Councilmen, asking that exclusive right might be granted their firm of Pier No. 10 North River, for their line of steam propellers plying between New-York and Philadelphia. Exclusive use of the Pier in question, Mr. Briggs stated, had been granted them by the Common Council up to the expiration of the present grant, and its renewal was declared not only beneficial to themselves, but as greatly facilitating commerce between New-York and Philadelphia.

The Secretary of the Erie Railroad Company, on behalf of the Company, asked a withdrawal of the resolution laid before the Councilmen Board, directing that the building and gate upon the Pier foot of Duane-street should be removed. The Committee decided, before making their report, to visit the locality and see whether in removal of the building and gate designated, the public would be benefited more than the Railroad Company injured.

Mr. Henry R. Conklin also appeared before the Committee—he having been summoned, in compliance with a resolution of the Board, to appear and give a statement of the moneys he had received, and disposition of the same, for water privileges granted by himself at the Battery, since his contract for its enlargement, entered into with the City.

Mr. Conklin stated his willingness to answer any interrogations the Committee might wish to make touching the water privileges at the Battery, but requested that the Committee would defer the same till Thursday; which was complied with.

After consideration of a few papers of minor importance, the Committee adjourned to Thursday afternoon.

The Committee on Railroads met at 3½ o'clock in the Council Chamber, but nothing was done except signing a few unimportant reports for presentation to the Board.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met yesterday at 4 P. M., pursuant to adjournment. In the absence of his Honor the Mayor the Recorder took the Chair.

PAY OF CENSUS MARSHALS.

The Committee on County Offices submitted a report recommending payment of sundry additional bills of Census Marshals for taking the late census, as follows:

	Ward.	Dists.	
Henry M. Boyd	13	6	$80
Henry C Boyd	14	6	80
J. L. Serrian	17	5	148
Charles H. Keen	19	2	90
Daniel Willis	11	9	6

The report was adopted and the bills ordered to be paid.

APPOINTMENT OF ATTENDANTS OF COMMISSIONERS.

The report of the Special Committee upon increase of the salaries of the Justices of the Superior Court, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Surrogate, Recorder and City Judge to $6,000 per annum, made the special order for the present meeting, was, on motion of Supervisor ELY, postponed, and made the special order for the second Monday in November.

Adjourned to Monday.

The New Life Buoy.

Monday afternoon, hearing that—not the Sea-Serpent—but certainly some unusual neodescript bed made its appearance in the waters of the East River, we went to see it, but found it was only a new contrivance to save drowning persons, (especially those who *will* jump after the boat has left the landing.) We found the inventor, Mr. W. B DAVIS, just ready to make his plunge, and, unless business require him too stay too long in the water, it is a pretty plaything for a man when tired of swimming.

The form of the apparatus in section is that of an oval with pointed ends, or that of the segments of two circles placed in opposition, the long axis being about six feet, and the transverse diameter of the inner space formed by this inflated belt, being just wide enough to admit the waist of a human being. Attached to the outside are two spoon or pan-like wooden contrivances which may be withdrawn from their sheaths to give extra efficiency to the hands of the swimmer—the inventor calls them paddles. The material of this belt is an elastic composition covered with paint, and is said to be very durable. The interior is formed of elastic tubes which will always render the contrivance buoyant should the outer coating be destroyed. In shape, the apparatus is certainly boat like, and that may form one good reason for the form which has been given it, instead of the ordinary circular or ring-like life-buoy with which most persons are familiar. We saw the inventor in the water with it at the Brooklyn Ferry; he jumped off the boat and it was thrown to him. Its chief advantage, in our opinion, is that a man may lie down in it, his head supported on one end of it, while his lower extremities are allowed to sprawl easily over the other, thus removing the necessity for the slightest muscular effort, besides allowing the change of posture which the circular or belt-ring float does not. The paddles are useful additions; the machine is, perhaps, as easily slipped over the head as is the other usual floating contrivance.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests made yesterday for intoxication was 46

At the Tombs, before Justice Welsh	14
At Jefferson Court, before Justice Pearsey	17
At the Essex Court	15
Total	46

Serious Accident.

As Mr. JAMES BOGARDUS was walking on a scaffolding, erected for the uses of the workmen in the building of an iron shot-tower in Centre-street, he fell to the pavement, sorely fracturing both of his wrists, besides receiving other serious bruises. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Fall from a Building.

WILLIAM ALLEN and JOHN BARNES, two men engaged on a building in Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar streets, yesterday fell from an upper story to the pavement, each receiving severe fractures of the limbs. They were taken to the New-York Hospital.

Probably Fatal Fall.

PETER COUGHLIN fell from a ladder in Twenty-fifth street, near Sixth-avenue, on which he was working, and received a severe fracture of the spine, from the effects of which he can hardly recover. He lies at the City Hospital, under the care of Dr. THOMSON.

Coroner's Investigation.

DROWNED.

An inquest was held yesterday at the foot of Franklin-street by Coroner O DONNELL, on the body of an unknown man, who on Sunday evening accidentally fell from the pier into the river. Deceased appeared to be about 45 years of age. He was five feet, six and a half inches in height, had gray hair without whiskers. He wore a hickory undershirt, white cotton shirt, black frock coat with velvet trimmings, yellow jean vest, striped pantaloons, calfskin boots and gray cotton socks. He is supposed to have been a hand on the schooner *Eliza*.

Police News.

STABBING.

Sarah Phillips was yesterday arrested on charge of having stabbed a man named Dillon, on the morning of yesterday, at an early hour. It is alleged that complainant was passing up the Bowery, when he met two girls, of whom defendant was one; he thereupon accosted them and, as they say, grossly insulted them, when they pushed him aside. A fight then arose, in the course of which complainant received a severe stab in the neck. Sarah was committed by Justice BRENNAN to answer.

ALLEGED SMASHING.

Henry Berndt was yesterday arrested by policeman Brumager and Devine, of the Second District, charged with attempting to pass a worthless bill of the Hamilton Bank of Scituate, Rhode Island. In payment for his dinner at Lovejoy's Hotel. Accused demurred that he had received the bill in Philadelphia, and that he was unaware of its character. When taxed with the attempt, he "picked up" and ran off, but was overtaken and conveyed before Justice WELSH, by whom he was committed for examination.

COUNTERFEITS.

A lad named David Jones was arrested, charged with passing a counterfeit bill, purporting to a $5 issue of the Hartford Bank, to Jacob Seymour, of the steamer *Granite State*. It is also alleged that accused broke into and stole from a trunk on the same boat several articles. Prisoner, who is 19 years of age, was committed for trial.

ROBBERY.

A woman named Eliza Allen, now residing at No 20 Vandewater-street, yesterday made complaint at the Tombs Court, charging one Mathew Fagan, late of the United States Army, with having broken open her trunk and stolen $247 in gold and silver coin therefrom. Complainant lately arrived from New-Orleans in company with accused and his wife. A warrant was issued on the complaint, but it is thought that he has got off to California.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 16 to 39.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos 266 to 280.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 153, 574, 377, 606, 629, 637, 662, 666, 674, 720, 740, 749, 751, 754‡.

BRIGGS FOREVER.

The Contumacious Witnesses Again in Court.

EXPECT FITS SOON.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—Sept. 10.
Before Judge Woodruff.

In re. the People ex rel. the Briggs Committee of Inquiry vs. Mackellar, McCann and Webster.—This case came up again yesterday on the application of Mr. Nash, on the part of Aldermen Briggs, for an attachment against the three defendants on account of alleged contumacious conduct in refusing to answer certain questions propared at the last meeting of the Committee, and which questions and inquiries are said to come within the order made by Judge Daly on the 18th of July last.

His Honor did not render any decision, but took the papers for further consideration.

IN THE NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—June 18, 1855.

Before Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, one of the Justices of the New-York Common Pleas. In the matter of the application for an attachment against William MacKellar, Timothy Webster and Michael McCann, for a contempt, in refusing to testify before a Committee of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York.

Three several orders having been made by Hon Lewis B Woodruff, one of the Justices of this Court, on the 3d day of May last, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to enable the Common Council of the City of New-York to take testimony in matters referred for investigation or inquiry," passed Feb. 9, 1855, requiring the said William MacKellar, Timothy Webster and Michael McCann, each and severally, to show cause before one of the Justices of this Court why an attachment should not issue against each of them, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, they having been duly subpœnaed, and having attended before a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and refused to answer certain questions propounded to them by said Committee, or any questions the Committee might ask them.

Now, therefore, on filing said petition and the papers thereto annexed, and after hearing Messrs. A Nash and W. C. Noyes, in support of the prayer of said petition, and Messrs Burebard and Brady in opposition thereto, and mature deliberation being had thereon,—

It is ordered, that the attachment issue, unless the said William Mackellar, Timothy Webster, and Michael McCann, the witnesses mentioned in said petition, appear severally, at the next meeting of the said Committee of said Board of Aldermen, upon receiving one day's notice from the Chairman of the said Committee, of the time and place of holding its meeting or sittings, and answer the questions mentioned in the depositions annexed to said petition, except the two questions asked the witness Webster; and the third question asked the witness McCann; and also testify and give evidence respecting the matters embraced by the resolution, a copy of which is annexed to said petition, passed by the said Board of Aldermen on the 26th day of April, 1855, authorizing said Committee to investigate all frauds and corruptions in every branch of the Police Department; and also, the manner in which the same is and has been conducted.

[A copy.] B. H. JARVIS, Clerk.

—and for disorderly, contemptuous and insolent behavior, committed by the witnesses during the sessions of the Committee, and in their immediate view and presence directly tending to interrupt its proceedings and to impair the respect due to its authority.

This application was made upon a report of Aldermen Briggs, dated April 23, 1855, and upon the affidavits of Reuel E. Skinner and Alderman Briggs. The affidavit shows that during the sitting of the Committee, on the 9th inst., the contumacious witnesses refused to obey the order of Judge Daly, and that they had refused to answer twenty-eight questions; that McKellar, while before the Committee, demeaned and behaved himself grossly, contemptuously, and endeavored to insult and bring discredit upon the proceedings of the Committee and Chairman, unprofessionally endeavored to create a disturbance of the general matters referred to and brought before said Committee, by the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen of the 26th of April, 1855.

That McCann's behavior was such that it kept up an altercation with the Committee; he refused to testify, declared that he would not go outside of Judge DALY'S decision, and put the decision to the Committee, started an altercation in regard to the Committee.

That Webster's conduct was disorderly, that he used answering language to the Committee, was defiant towards them, and told them when they asked him questions, that "that is your opinion of the decision, but it is not the opinion of the Judge."

That MacKellar told the Committee to a question, that it was none of their business, and to another question he said, I don't know that it is any of your business, that his language was rude and contemptuous. The affidavit states that the object of this examination was substantially defeated, and that the conduct of the witnesses tended directly to interrupt the proceedings of the Committee, and to impair the respect due to its authority.

The counsel, in making application, stated that the law, in regard to the conduct of witnesses when summoned to testify before committees, was the same as that of witnesses when subpœnaed to attend and testify before the Court, that Legislative Committees were to be treated in the same manner as Judges of the Court, and that it was a contempt to misbehave before them, for which the committing power would send them to prison; that the Courts would not relieve witnesses when once committed. Such appears, at least to be the law in Pees more Williamson's case at Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept 10.
Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

L'Amoureux vs. *Gallouppeau.*—Case settled.

Beekman vs. *The People, &c., Bonsor, &c.*—Opinion in favor of validity of the bequests to sheriff's usee, but against the bequest of money to buy lands to be held for the Bonsors.

Crosby vs. *Leverich*—Allowance of $200.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Dole et al. vs. *Fowler.*—Judgment must be entered for the full balance of the original debt, with interest and cost.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Sept. 10.
Before Hon Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Morris.

The General Term of the Supreme Court opened yesterday, and the case of VAN NESTRUX vs. OONOVER was argued.

The Circuit adjourned without doing any business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MONDAY.
Before Recorder Smith.

At the opening of the Court at 11 o'clock this morning, on the application of an affidavit by Mr. Spencer for the postponement of a case, His Honor took occasion to remark upon the hindrance to public business arising from the great frequency and prevalence of such applications. It was a maxim in law that from the moment of arrest it was the duty of every defendant to commence all reasonable preparations for trial. It was not an allowable principle to suffer prisoners to wait until an indictment had been preferred before the Grand Jury, so as to take the chances of that lottery, as it had been designated.

The District Attorney, on being appealed to, remarked that such requests were made chiefly for the purpose of delay, and such he believed to be the character of the present instance.

After half an hour lost in this argument, (the solicitation being refused, further than the extension of time until the afternoon,) the Recorder sentenced William Dyer, for burglary in the third degree, to two years' imprisonment and hard labor.

John Stewart was indicted for burglary in the third degree, in breaking open a carpenter's shop in Kingsbridge road, and stealing thence certain planes and tools. The case was seemingly plain enough against the prisoner, whose defence was to the effect that another party had made him an innocent tool in the business. The District Attorney in opening the case remarked on the correctness of the adage, that the "early bird catches the worm." Michael Tynan, who works at this shop, and who had got up at 4 in the morning to make a little overtime, caught the prisoner just emerging from the place with the aforesaid tools in his possession. Of course he told witness that he had been sent thither, but that old saw did not impose upon the intelligent Mr. Tynan, inasmuch as he saw that prisoner had a five new saws with him, the property of his master, George Conklin, the master of the shop. The District Attorney said he had no proof of burglary, or that the place had been secured the night previously. The Recorder observed that was so, but under that indictment it was possible to convict the prisoner of a larceny.

The Jury evidently took no superficial view of this "plane" case, and retired to examine its planes under every possible angle.

They retired, and on returning to Court could not agree, because unsatisfied as to the value of the stolen property. On being told by the Recorder what was to evidence, they again retired, and returned to say again they could not agree.

The District Attorney wished the Recorder to discharge the Jury, observing that in a day or two he should be able to convict the prisoner of the higher charge—namely, burglary; evidence would be forthcoming to that effect. In the meantime, John Stewart remains in custody.

Dennis Shine and Wm. Pettit were indicted for attempt at burglary, involving a fine the punishment for the full offence. The store of John McKee, No 10 Catharine-slip, was the object of the solicitude of the prisoners, the instrumentality of a jimmy being in active operation on the door when they were prematurely interrupted in their interesting operation, and ingloriously ran away. The evidence of an intelligent lad, who gave his evidence with great propriety, convicted both the prisoners. Sentence—Dennis for nine months, and Pettit twelve months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Two lads, Philip Hyde and Geo. C. Burkett, the former a diminutive urchin, alleging he is 12 years of age, were indicted for burglary in the third degree, in breaking into and stealing from the store of Mr. Corbin, Water-street, the till of a drawer, containing cash.

The Recorder very humanely called the child to his side and asked him as to his parentage. It appears he has a mother, but though he had been in prison a week she had made no inquiries after him. He said newspapers. The jury found the prisoners guilty of petty larceny.

The Recorder sent them both to the House of Refuge, as he said it "would be the only way to save them from the State Prison *or the gallows.*"

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Woodruff.

Catharine Brady vs. *Daniel Murphy.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest in a suit by the plaintiff for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant was in the tea trade in Jersey City, and became a suitor for the hand of the plaintiff, and for some money she had saved while in service, which he obtained, and then deserted her in a very shabby way. The Judge refused to vacate the order of arrest.

Robert Stage and others vs. *John Lilly.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest for an alleged contempt of an order of the Court and refusing to deliver up property in his possession to the Sheriff. A fine of $100 was imposed, and in default of payment he was committed to Eldridge-street. The Court denied the motion for a discharge of the defendant.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.
MONDAY, Sept. 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain quiet, but steady, at $6 37½ for both kinds, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The reduced supplies and enhanced claims of owners check sales,—but though these have been moderate, to-day prices have been well sustained.

COTTON—The market is still inactive and unsettled. The supply is increasing, and holders are very desirous to realize, but not to reduce their claims, while there is no disposition to purchase freely, unless at considerably lower prices. Hence the quiet and irregular feeling in the business.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue active and buoyant, with sales for the day of 9,500 bbls, within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 66½@ 7 75
Straight State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Favorite and Extra State	7 87½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 01 @ 8 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 12½@ 8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio	8 50 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00 @10 50

Canadian is scarce, and retailing at $8@9 ₩ bbl. Southern is more sought after, and is increasing in value. There were 1,500 bbls disposed of, at $8 12½@$8 75 for Mixed to Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is doing better, the supply being lighter and the demand brisker. The transactions include 34,000 bushels, chiefly Southern, at $1 90@2 12½ for White, and $1 80@1 90 for Red and Mixed; but with some good Genesee White at $2, and California do at $1 97 ₩ bushel. Rye is more sought after at higher prices, with sales of 8,000 bushels, here and to arrive, at $1 14@1 16 ₩ bush-l. Barley is quiet and nominal. State and Western Oats are selling in lots as wanted, at from 40c.@46c. ₩ bushel. Corn is less active and rather languid, the day's sales not exceeding 50,000 bushels Western Mixed at 86c@90c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River bought at unchanged figures.

HOPS—Are but moderately dealt in at old quotations.

IRON—We heard that 150 tons Scotch Pig were sold at $30 50@$37 50, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are inactive but firm.

LEAD—No change of any consequence has occurred in this line.

LIME—Is stiffly held but is inactive. The stock is limited.

MOLASSES—The light supply and high claims of owners continue to check operations. This day's sales were unimportant at Saturday's prices.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. There is more movement in Spirits Turpentine, which commands 44c.@45c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Nothing new can be noticed in Whale or Sperm. Red Oil is very scarce and much needed at 60c. ₩ gallon. Palm and Olive Oils are quiet, though unchanged in prices. Linseed is selling slowly at 92c.@93c. per gallon. The stock is increasing. Lard Oil is freely taken at 90c.@95c. ₩ gallon. It is not abundant.

PROVISIONS—Pork still favors buyers. The day's sales including 900 bbls., at $22 50 for New Mess; and 300 Thin Mess at for New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are still rare and wanted. Lard has got variable. The day's sales include 400 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb. Beef is doing better. 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day, at $11@$11 25 for Prime; $13@$13 for Country Mess; and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in steady demand, within a range of from $12@$12 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remained inactive and languid at from $16@$18 ₩ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c @15c. for Ohio, 15c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@22c for good to choice do; ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 9c @10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 100 tcs. disposed of, to day, at $5 62½@$6 31½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—A lot of 100 boxes Castile was bought at 11c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Were purchased to the extent of 900 hhds., chiefly Cuba: at 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 14,000 lbs. Prime transpired at 11c.@12c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Only a limited business was transacted in this line, to-day, at 41c@41½c. for Ohio, and 41½c.@42c. for Prison, ₩ gallon. Market dull and heavy.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. De Luze's Flour and Grain Circular.

Per "Canada," via Boston.] NEW-YORK, Sept. 10.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last Report was of the 4th inst. ₩ *Pacific.* The market was then in a very depressed condition. With a falling off in the receipts, and under the influence of a good home and export inquiry, a reaction subsequently took place, and prices of the common and medium qualities improved 25c ₩ bbl. On the afternoon of the 6th, we came into possession of the *Atlantic's* advices of an improvement in both the British and Continental markets. This intelligence, in connexion with the light supply in market, caused a further advance of 50c ₩ bbl.

Considerable orders for immediate shipment, received from both Great Britain and the Continent, have for the most part remained unexecuted. Previous to the *Atlantic's* arrival, sales of 4,000 bbls. Common State were made for October

New-York Daily Times.

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The Crisis in Kansas.

...None who has carefully watched the course of events in Kansas can doubt that a conflict is impending there of momentous interest and importance. The wrongs and outrages to which the settlers of that Territory have been subjected are such as Americans cannot submit to without changing their nature, and abjuring all the lessons of their history. Having gone thither with their families and their property, to settle and subdue a new region, to found institutions and build up a society and a State, they have been invaded by armed bands from a neighboring State, who have imposed upon them laws more bloody and tyrannical than any despot in Europe dare promulgate, and deprived them of all voice in the management of their own affairs.

American history offers nothing to compare with the proceedings in Kansas. Never before were armed men marched from a neighboring State, and permitted to seize upon the polls, and elect the law-makers for any community. Never before did the advocates of any line of policy eject from a Legislature all who differed from them, simply and exclusively because of that difference. Never before, in our history, were the inhabitants of any State or territory thus openly and entirely disfranchised, deprived of all voice in their own government, and subjected to the dictation and tyranny of an armed invasion.

The character of its enactments are strictly in keeping with the character of the Legislature thus installed. As the forcible imposition of Slavery upon Kansas—whether its inhabitants desire it or not—is the great end and purpose of all these movements, so the laws they pass are aimed solely at its accomplishment. Enactments have been passed outraging common sense and doing violence to every conception of popular rights and political freedom. A conscientious opposition to Slavery has been legislated into a crime, and punished by exclusion from rights essential to the very idea of citizenship. Printing, writing or uttering sentiments which can be construed into encouragement to slaves to escape from their masters, is made punishable by death. Violence the most extreme has been inflicted upon men for the mere suspicion of disapproving Slavery. Laws have been passed suppressing all freedom of action, speech and even thought upon this subject. And to perpetuate the power thus usurped, the Legislature has appointed officers to execute these laws throughout the Territory *for six years to come*—thus depriving their successors, and the people themselves, for all that time, of the power to change their rulers or elect other men to administer justice and enforce the law. And as a consummation of this crusade against the liberties of this new community, the Legislature has decreed that *any man*, on payment of one dollar, and taking an oath *to sustain these iniquitous Kansas laws, and the Fugitive Slave Law*, shall have the right *to vote*—whether he be a citizen, a resident or not!

It is madness to suppose that any community of American citizens will submit to such tyranny as this. If the settlers in Kansas do not resist the enforcement of such laws *to the last extremity*,—if they hesitate an instant to take up arms, if need be, against the dastardly tyrants who seek thus to trample their freedom under foot,—and to spill the last drop of their blood rather than be thus degraded and conquered, they are unworthy of their name and their descent. The provocation of our forefathers to Revolution was trifling compared with that which these Kansas settlers have experienced. And to this issue the matter must come, if the Pro-Slavery madmen persist in the measures by which they have thus far sought the accomplishment of their schemes. We are confident the people of Kansas will not submit to the domination of their invaders. They will resist the execution of their pretended laws. They will not permit their enforcement against a single inhabitant. And if their execution be attempted *by force*, it will be resisted by force; and then the issue will be one of simple strength.

Under such a menacing state of affairs, it would seem natural to invoke the interposition of the Federal Executive. But the Administration at Washington seems to have been as thoroughly conquered by the Missouri invaders as the people of Kansas themselves. President Pierce seems to be as completely under the control of ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW as the myrmidons they marshal to the Kansas polls. It is idle, therefore, to hope for aid from this quarter. The people of Kansas must rely upon themselves for the defence of their liberties and the protection of their rights. And if they are compelled to encounter the weight of the Federal Government in their contest, they must appeal from that to the people. They can trust to the justice of their cause for final victory.

The United States and Mexico.

The present social and political aspect of Mexico is certainly a most melancholy one. To all appearance, the nationality of seven millions of people is on the verge of extinction. A strange fact—if such it should prove—that a people, borne down by no visible oppression, and crushed by no despotism, should have so far retrograded in the path of liberty as to become what Mexicans are to-day.

Yet it is not alone to the fall of SANTA ANA, and the substitution of one adventurer for another, as President, Chief, or Dictator, that this degradation must be attributed. It is not alone to the ruinous feuds of opposing factions and races, nor even to the sway of a bigoted priesthood, that Mexico has been unable to achieve for herself a perfect Republican freedom. These have certainly retarded her progress; but there is another, and a graver cause, for her ruin. For when the young Republic was blindly struggling after liberty, under the guidance of inexperienced political leaders—when, as a natural consequence, party rose against party, and each sought to gain its ends by bloodshed and by violence—when, added to internal feuds, the slender resources of the country were exhausted in Indian wars—the opportunity was seized by Northern adventurers for an unprovoked and an unrighteous invasion, and thereby to fill the cup of misery full to overflowing.

We notice that the possible annexation of Mexico to this Republic at a future day has already been mooted by some of our Southern cotemporaries. The subject is full of the gravest considerations. For, while on the one hand it is probable, in the natural course of things, that such an event must sooner or later take place—on the other, it is one in regard to which the boldest and truest patriot may well pause in uncertainty and dread. The annexation of a fair and fertile country, inhabited by seven millions of people, opposed to us in race, religion, language, habit, custom, feeling! It is a matter for deep reflection even now, while bare possibility looms through the future; for it would be a step important enough to raise our Republic to a pinnacle of grandeur, compared with which the mightiest empires of ancient or modern times would seem but pigmies, or, it might be, to bring down upon us a lasting curse. The thought is suggestive, to say the least, and it becomes us seriously to ask ourselves whether we have hitherto done our duty towards Mexico, and whether we are doing it now.

The obligations imposed upon us as a nation, professedly standing in the van of political and religious freedom, are too solemn to be trifled with. To Mexican Republicans the sympathy and moral support of American Republicans are peculiarly due. We have fought the same battle, striven for the same great end, achieved the same victory. We are strong and they are weak, not because they love liberty less, but because they scarcely understand the theory, and are altogether ignorant of the practical working of a free government. And how should they comprehend it! Nations, like individuals, must learn by experience, and a comparison between our own history and that of Mexico sufficiently explains the cause of our strength and her comparative weakness.

Our fathers came from beyond the seas imbued with the spirit of Freedom, familiar with popular forms of government, and alive to all their advantages. Nor did liberty spring up spontaneously with them—it was the growth of centuries. The very principles of which we boast to-day may be found, sparkling like gems, in the rude legislation of by-gone ages. The early settlers of Northern America had no despotism to contend with. An ocean separated them from old ties, old customs, and old habits, and under the most favorable auspices, Republicanism became fully developed. Not so with the colonists from Old Spain. They were of a stamp the very reverse—of a class the very opposite—monarchists, who scoffed at the idea of people's rights. They left their native land at a time when it was living on the reputation of its past glory—when its decline had rapidly set in; and to the colonies they transferred all those evils that have since been the ruin of the mother country. They held themselves aloof from the rest of the world, boasting the super-excellence of Castilian blood—not seeing, as they see not even now, that to this same isolation may be traced the fallen condition of their race. So, when Mexico was suddenly freed from bondage, her people lacked experience, and her statesmen the necessary qualifications of political leaders. Hence the condition of affairs we are now witnessing. Universal history proves that nations must undergo a long probation, and suffer many severe trials, ere they can solve for themselves the great problem of self-government. In Mexico the contentions of opposing races made this struggle more bitter; but the result was not the less certain. Her citizens may have been weak, fickle, ignorant, uncivilized; but their desire for liberty was sincere. It has yet to be recorded that a people—like the Mexicans—with a knowledge of their own rights and will to assert them, ever retrograded into barbarism or serfdom. We should make one exception, however—an exception that may soon apply to our Texan fillibusteros, if the people of the United States permit them any longer to continue and multiply their depredations. Nations that yearned after Freedom *have* been absorbed and subjugated by foreign powers they were unable to resist. But are we to stand in the same light towards Mexico that Russia does to Poland, or Austria to Hungary! God forbid!

By what reasoning are we to suppose that the Mexican people regard us with feelings of friendship! They doubtless hold us responsible, and justly too, for all the sins of fillibusterism. They might truly say—"If we ever looked to you for aid or support in our hour of trial, you lent us marauders to invade our territory in violation of the most solemn treaties. If we ever thought your institutions worthy of imitation, we have reason now to look on them with enmity and distrust. If we ever dreaded the boasted superiority of your race, we see now our worst forbodings realized." What can they think of our professions—our faith in the sacred principles of liberty we uphold before the world? Our hostility to the despotisms of Europe must seem to them a mockery when conspiracies are hatched within our own borders, and desperadoes are permitted to invade their territory in time of peace, and attempt, by force of arms, to rob them of their nationality. What has czarism, or monarchism, or despotism done worse than this? We have to bear the onus of a great wrong, committed in the spirit of wilful, wanton aggression. As long as government neglects to punish these invaders, or falsely assert its inability to prevent their depredations, their act will be regarded as a national crime. If destiny points infallibly to the annexation of Mexico, let it not come through the agency of fillibusterism. Our first duty should be to inspire the Mexican people with confidence—hitherto we have done the very reverse.

The Emigrant Commission.

We have already mentioned the appointment by the Commissioners of Emigration of Captain PILLSBURY of Albany, to be Warden of Ward's Island,—and have also noticed the protest entered against the appointment by two of the Commissioners. The sole ground of their rejection was the fact that his salary was fixed at $4,000, which is more than twice as much as has been paid hitherto for that service. We observe that one or two of the City papers have also objected to the appointment, partly on account of the apparent extravagance of the salary, and partly because the appointee is taken from Albany instead of this City.

We are satisfied that, plausible as these objections may appear, they are decidedly outweighed by the reasons in favor of the action of the Board. The experience of the Commissioners shows, what a little reflection would indicate to any one, that so large an interest as that which they represent can be properly protected only by the zealous, close and constant supervision of some one person qualified by natural abilities and by experience for such a service. It cannot be done either by the Board or by Committees,—for neither can possibly exercise the constant vigilance required to prevent lavish and improper expenditures. Capt. PILLSBURY is very widely known as better qualified, by his natural abilities and tastes, as well as by long experience in a similar sphere, for precisely the service which is here required. He has had charge of several very important public institutions, in different parts of the country, and has never failed to introduce into them increased economy and system, and to render them in every respect more efficient and successful. One or two of them he has raised from a very depressed and embarrassed condition, and has made them pay their expenses and answer much more fully the ends for which they were established.

The Commissioners of Emigration have thought that by securing the services of such a man, they could greatly improve the administration of their affairs—avoid many of the expenses now incurred, and bring up the Commission from its present depressed condition; and that the salary necessary to secure him was not to be weighed for a moment against the very great advantage of his supervision. We are satisfied they have acted judiciously and wisely in the matter; and that if Capt. PILLSBURY can be induced to accept the appointment, which we are sorry to say he has not yet done, he will abundantly vindicate the action of the Board. There has been an average of about 2,500 persons on Ward's Island, supported by the Commissioners, at a cost of $300,000 per annum. This sum is not only much larger than the funds of the Commission warrant, but larger than, under any efficient and vigilant administration of affairs, would be required. We feel confident from what we know of the man, that Captain PILLSBURY would introduce reforms in the management of affairs, such as would satisfy even those who now doubt that his appointment was the wisest step the Commissioners had ever taken.

Rachel Pudding.

The Public, it is well known to all who have ever had anything to do with it, is a goose, which is either to be plucked or stuffed, as the case may be; of course it is not to be supposed that newspapers ever have an opportunity of plucking, and they must, therefore, confine themselves to the particular privilege of stuffing that amiable and good-natured goose, the public. All that it requires is novelty, and plenty of it; the public must be stuffed, like a goose devoted to Strasbourg pies, until it can swallow no more. A short time back the only stuffing that the public would swallow was composed of Swedish nightingales; but now the craving of the unconscionable fowl is for RACHEL pudding, a delicacy which is peculiarly grateful to its palate. Of course we have no other choice than to fulfill our duty as a caterer to the public, and accordingly we have served up a reasonable quantity of the required food. But the cry is Oliver Twistian, and we must give more. Which we proceed to do.

Wishing to gain as much knowledge as possible of the movements of Mademoiselle RACHEL in private, and to chronicle all the incidents of her domestic life, we have dispatched an accomplished reporter, who speaks French, to her lodgings, to pick up all the important and interesting items that the most scrutinizing and prying curiosity could compass; and we present below the first instalment from the note-book of our industrious and enterprising assistant:

MADEMOISELLE RACHEL AT HOME.

The great *tragédienne* is more truly great, and more perfectly *femme*, in all the beautiful relations of life, even than she is on the stage. We had the happiness to hear the exalted being sneeze as she came down the happy stairs of her lodgings in Clinton-place, and were immediately conscious of a divine afflatus which filled the whole atmosphere, and trembled like an aura over the balustrade upon which she leaned her severely classical and richly jeweled hand for support. Mlle. RACHEL does not sneeze in French, as some people might imagine, but in a purely Greek manner, such as the lovely and intellectual ASPASIA might have done in the presence of PERICLES. Mlle. RACHEL descended the stairs in a majestic and graceful manner by putting one foot before the other, and so dropping down, step by step, as the angels descended Jacob's ladder, or as the Venus of Milo might have done, if she had ever gone down stairs. The robe she wore was a tissue of enchanting loveliness, and we have learned from a source which leaves no doubt of the correctness of the great fact, was purchased at Madame DE POMPIONERED'S, in *la Rue de Poissonier*, at the low figure of twenty-two francs, fifteen centimes. It was edged with the ovellest cotton lace, which was a present from LA MARQUISE DE FIASCO, one of the most charming ladies in *la belle France*. Mademoiselle RACHEL having reached the lower stair, every fold of her exquisite robe exhuming a charming and overpowering sense of exquisite perfection, replied in a most condescending and tragic manner, which made the blood rush tumultuously to our heart, to a remark of her *compagnon*. "Oui!" Oui! We never before imagined that those three vowels could be pronounced with such tragic solemnity—such exquisite beauty—such gushing melody—such trombone-like sonority. It was a moment to be remembered, and we don't believe we shall ever forget it. The great *tragédienne* proceeded to her breakfast parlor to partake of her *dejeuner à la fourchette*, which consisted of three slices of dry toast, an *omelette aux fine herbes*, a cup of *café au lait*, into which she put with her graceful fingers two lovely lumps of sugar, which sparkled with delight at their happy destiny; there was on the table a small pat of beautiful butter, artistically imprinted with the form of a rose; there was, also, a small loaf, but it would require the genius of a BRANCH to describe the sensations with which we saw her reach out her hand and convey a piece of it to her mouth. We draw a veil over the other parts of this deeply interesting scene, and will proceed to give an account of the contents of Mlle. RACHEL'S wardrobe, the cost of each article, where it was purchased, and several other particulars.

We cannot allow our reporter to go any further. There is a point beyond which criticisms of public performers should stop, and we must put a check on our employee's inquisitiveness. In justice to him, however, we must remark that he assures us his account of Mlle. RACHEL is not written in imitation of Mr. ANTHONY FONBLANQUE'S description of the Duke of WELLINGTON, as he states that he never read that well-known piece of satirical humor.

From the Isthmus and South America.

The *Empire City* arrived at this port yesterday morning from Aspinwall, with over a million of treasure. She brings no later news from California. We have, however, later intelligence from the Isthmus and South America. The Aspinwall *Courier* gives some interesting particulars of the purchase recently completed by Colonel KINNEY of all Messrs. SHEPHERD & HALEY'S right in the lands granted to them, in 1839, by the Mosquito King. From Panama we learn that the new Constitution was still occupying the attention of the Legislature. A Granadian Know-Nothingism seems to have been ushered into existence. A clause in the Constitution, giving foreigners the right to elect and be elected to municipal offices, was lengthily discussed at a late sitting of the Assembly, and much opposition was manifested to it by members present. Judge BOWLIN, our Minister at Bogota, is said to be extremely popular among the inhabitants. The Aspinwall *Courier* says he is laying a basis for excellent and highly important diplomatic labors.

The news from South America is unimportant. The Chilian Congress was in session at Valparaiso. Peruvian papers state that the exportation of guano from the Chinchas in July amounted to seine thirty-eight thousand tons. At the close of the month, ninety vessels were loading. The Presidential election in Bolivia has terminated in favor of Gen. CERDENA, son-in-law of Gen. BELZU, the actual President.

From Australia.

We have received full files of Melbourne papers to the 25th of June, inclusive. Great destitution is said to exist in Victoria. Letters from Ballarat state that further disturbances of a serious nature were anticipated at the mines. Disputes about claims are at the bottom of the trouble. The Adelaide *Times*, of June 14, says that the title of Governor General of South Australia, recently bestowed upon Sir R. M'DONNELL, deprives Sir WM. DENNISON, the Governor of New South Wales, of any authority he may have possessed before the said title was conferred. We publish elsewhere particulars of the wreck of the American ship *Whistler*, of which disaster we were notified by the last arrival. In the Melbourne markets, the chief feature to be noticed is an important rise in wheat. The gold market was dull.

The Maine Election.

The annual election for State officers in Maine took place yesterday. The canvass has been carried on with a great deal of spirit and energy, and excitement has reigned throughout the State for many weeks. The tickets in nomination were three in number, as follows: American and Republican—ANSON P. MORRILL, the former incumbent; Whig—ISAAC REED; Democrat and Anti-Maine Law—SAMUEL WELLS. The indications are, judging from the limited returns received by telegraph, that MORRILL is re-elected. The vote thus far, in fifty-six towns, stands: 14,614 for MORRILL, 13,210 for WELLS, and 2,268 for REED.

☞ A correspondent of the Boston *Times*, writing from Portland on the 6th in reference to the then coming election for State officers, alleges that Mayor DOW had drawn forty muskets and a quantity of ball cartridges from the the arsenal in anticipation of that event.

☞ The Orange County (N. Y.) Agricultural Exhibition will take place at Goshen on the 20th and 27th inst.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Political Revolution in Mexico.

The Mission to England—The Democracy of New-York—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1855.

The next steamer from Vera Cruz left there this morning, and will arrive on the 15th inst. It is generally anticipated here that the news will go to show the quiet consolidation of the new Provisional Government. It seems to be agreed that the revolution will not restore GADSDEN to cordial relations with the Government, and that to make the best use of late events it will be necessary to supersede him. In examining the previous accounts the important fact will appear that the Provisional Government is to a considerable extent a continuation of SANTA ANA'S Government. CARRERA himself is a friend and partisan of SANTA ANA, having been a sort of Inspector-General of Ordnance, and General-in-Chief of the Department or Federal District of Mexico. He is a little man of sixty years of age, and has nineteen sons and six daughters, and like many of his cotemporaries in the United States and elsewhere, never lost an opportunity of securing a bit of patronage for the advancement of one of the same. His vote as against LA VEGA, was 86 to 18. In view of his obvious connection with the discarded system, the friends of ALVAREZ and COMONFORT in the city of Mexico have issued circulars to those chieftains, warning them not to come into the city, except at the head of their forces.

It is thought improbable that any commercial treaty can be negotiated with this Government and General SANDOVAL. He had quarreled with the preceding administration, and there is small prospect that he will accord any better with this. But it is supposed that as soon as the revolutionary government shall show itself to be fixed upon a firm basis, Mr. MARCY will open a negotiation with General ALMONTE to settle the relations of the two governments upon a new and a more advantageous basis.

The Executive mind is in the throes of parturition on several subjects of interest. Thus, it has been decided to take up at the beginning of the week the vacancy in the British mission with a view to filling it with some acceptable Nebraska Democrat, to settle the details of the retired list for the navy, and to appoint the judges required by deaths and removals. The British mission will, perhaps, be tendered in compliment to General CASS, and at this writing seems likely to settle down upon WM. ALLEN, of Ohio, the oldest unpaid advocate of the North-Western Democracy. I am told that MASON, of Virginia, is out of the question. It may be that he even prefers the certainty of a two years' term in the Senate, and the probability of a six years' further acceptancy of the seat, to the first of the foreign missions, with a reasonable prospect of recall after the lapse of eighteen months.

The *Union* was prompt to call attention to the Northern plank in the Binghamton platform of the New-York Know-Nothings, as a warning to the South, that inasmuch as they repudiated the test of acquiescence in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, they were Abolitionists; but it has very singularly happened that though the Soft-Shells have adopted substantially the same resolutions on that subject, the *Union* has not found time to refer to it. The South has nothing to dread from the Abolitionism of Democrats. They can be controlled by offices and salaries,—the others are supposed to be influenced by principle.

The news from Europe seems decisive upon one point, heretofore assumed to be of some importance, to wit: that Sebastopol cannot be taken by the forces and commanders now before it. The besiegers are evidently waiting upon the diplomatists. The bombardment had positively commenced on the 10th of August. By the next steamer it was to begin on the 17th, and by the last intelligence it is announced in effect that the bombardment and the taking of the place are indefinitely postponed. That is the end of the war in the Crimea, so far as offensive operations on the part of the Allies are concerned. There remains the fearful contingency that the Russians will not allow them to retreat when they get ready for that movement, in which case they will find capital lying under the white walls of the fortress. A very able writer in the *National Intelligencer*, supposed to be Captain HUMPHREYS, of the Engineers, has demonstrated that the failure of the Allies has resulted wholly from their deficiency in artillery men and engineering. The Russians, according to this authority, have 4,000 pieces of artillery, and 200,000 men within Sebastopol. The place cannot be taken without investment, and then only by assault, and cannot be invested with less than half a million of men, nor be assaulted successfully except by a loss of 50,000. The Paris *Moniteur* substantially confirms these allegations.

Our army bragged terribly in Mexico, so does the Allied army in the Crimea, and the fleet in the Black Sea. The burning of a few sheds and outbuildings at Sweaborg is magnified into a glorious victory, while, in truth, the magnificent fortress remains untouched, and the fleet made haste to run away by the light of the conflagration which it had caused. The miserable Muscovite lie of the London *Times* and associate presses in averring that Sweaborg is "almost totally destroyed" is the very worst specimen of foolish braggadocio that this unfortunate war has produced.

In our domestic politics there is nothing taking place worth mentioning. The details of Government business go on as usual. Commodore STUART, who has seen fifty-seven years of naval service, and captured the British frigates *Java* and *Levant*, is said to have been laid up in ordinary by the Board on the retired list. The report is not yet approved by the President. The two steam frigates constructing at the Gosport Navy-Yard will be delayed at least six months by the beat-timbers, and will not be launched until next year. They will not be launched in season for the bombardment of Copenhagen promised for next May.

AQUILLAY.

Rachel.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mlle. RACHEL'S fourth appearance was welcomed by a fine audience last night—as numerous, we should suppose, as on any night of her performances. We heard four thousand five hundred dollars mentioned as the receipts of the house.

The sad story of MARY STUART'S interview with Queen ELIZABETH, and the tragical denouement which ensued, forms the libretto of Mr. LEBRUN'S play. The materials have been used with discretion, and an effective drama is the result. Mr. LEBRUN is greatly indebted to SCHILLER for his situations, and for suggestions of his dialogue. Indeed, if SCHILLER had not written a longer drama on this subject, it is scarcely probable that Mr. LEBRUN would have attempted a shorter one. The only appreciable difference between the two is, that SCHILLER shields the English Queen with more earnestness than his French imitator. In omitting much of an unnecessary advocacy, a powerful drama has been rendered more intense and tragic.

The cast last night was as follows:

Leicester	M. Raudeaux.
Mortimer	M. Beauvallet.
Melvil	M. Latouche.
Burleigh	M. Cheri, Aine.
Paulet	M. Cheri, Jeune.
Seymour	M. Diendonne.
Elizabeth	Mlle. Sarah Felix.
Anna	Mlle. Durey.
Marie Stuart	Mlle. Rachel.

In recording another triumph of Mlle. RACHEL we repeat a thrice told tale. Indeed, the persistency with which we have to admire the great *tragedienne* renders it not a little difficult to find new terms of praise. Ere long criticism will cease to be analytic. (What a happy day that will be for the critic *and* the public!) It will quietly drop into the comparative. We shall have to say that Mlle. RACHEL was equal to herself in this, or not equal to herself in that—and so on to the end of the *repertoire*. Until that happy day comes we must try to do justice to the great French artist.

In the first act Mlle RACHEL appears before us as the long-suffering Queen. Her proud soul has been darkened by cruel imprisonment, but not humbled. The radiant halo of innocence encircles her brow, and she is prepared to meet the worst. Not for one moment does she abandon the righteousness of her cause. We perceive in her stern exacting brow the written words of the STUART doctrine of Divine right. She not only feels herself a Queen, but insists that every one else shall feel that she is one. With what subduing dignity she replies to the heartless sentimentality of *Burleigh*! With what scorn she resents the indignity of *his* sympathy! She is a Queen, my Lord! If not an English Queen, a foreign Queen. At all events, a Queen of some sort! And when *Burleigh* retorts by accusing her of conniving at the assassination of *Elizabeth*, with what helpless horror she cries—

"Quel! dames serviteurs on croit la témoignage!"

The mere suspicion is a degradation, a wanton insult which she cannot avenge. The settled majesty of the character is preserved and defined by Mlle. RACHEL in a remarkable manner, and never becomes a secondary consideration. We are wrong when we say it never does become a secondary consideration. In her interview with *Elizabeth* (Third Act) she abandons her natural instincts for one moment and humbles herself before the imperiousness of her successful rival. But her best form quivers like an mother's love, and gains strength for those swelling chords which she alone could touch in the bosom of *Elizabeth*. It was then that audience became delirious with excitement. It was so easy to sympathise with the Queen at such a crisis that triumph was inevitable. The fateful harmony and harmonies of the speech beginning:

"Oui; me via sex regards n'a pas traîné de paralre."

Followed by the overwhelming denunciation, ending with,

Si le ciel était juste dans ses corrections,
Vous verriez à mes pieds, et je suis votre reine.

Wrought up the house to a pitch of excitement we have rarely seen equalled. Anything like a dissolution of the effect produced is entirely out of the question. You might as well try to describe the ingredients of the electric fluid.

With the third act terminate the finest situations of the play so far as *Mary* is concerned. We meet her again in the fifth act prepared for the final catastrophe, and in a frame of mind befitting her impending fate. The exquisite resignation here portrayed by Mlle. RACHEL is of the most heart-rending nature. She witnesses the tears and lamentations of all around, but with a calm reproachfulness. "Why do you weep for me," she says, "when deliverance comes to end my long sufferings; be joyful rather to see my chains broken." No longer does she aspire to be queen on earth; her reign is above. Like a ministering angel she hovers round her unhappy friends, cheering them with the words of faith and peace. We cease to pity her. She is so beautiful in her position of resignation, so assured of a just hereafter, and so lovely in the pale shadows of her broken heart, that we would not, if we could, pervert a soul thus tranquillized and holy. She kneels to *Melville* for his blessing with a brow ennobled by a worldly thought, and says, we feel how truly,

"Bien m' coupe mal; et je vous sens prêtre
De lui conférer ma haine et mon amour."

The audience was silent when the curtain fell. It was profane to applaud while that pale tranquil creature remained on the stage. But when the sadness had been mitigated by the artistic horrors of the dropscene, there was a roar of applause, unmistakable in its hearty appreciation.

The principal costumes of the play are correct and elegant, but some of the minor dresses might be improved. The lateness of the hour at which we write prevents our referring in detail to the other characters. We shall probably take another opportunity of doing so.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Last evening was produced MASSINGER'S play of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," Mr. BURTON enacting the character of *Marrell*. It was produced to introduce Mr. DYOTT, who has been absent some two years, in the character of *Sir Giles Overreach*. He sustained the part very creditably—but he carries his stage business to too great an extent. The performance concluded with the extravaganza of "Mr Burton's Adventures in Russia." The house was well attended. To-night, "David Copperfield," with BURTON as *Micawber*.

Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Our readers must not forget that Mademoiselle PARODI'S first concert comes off to-night at the above rooms. The programme will be found elsewhere. It contains several pieces that cannot fail to delight a musical audience. We are happy to say that Madame STRAKOSCH has recovered from her late indisposition, and will sing to-night.

Benefit.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss LOUISA PYNE takes her benefit to-night. Our readers will need no further inducement to visit this delightful place of amusement.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.

This world renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers for only 25 cents per bottle. Proprietor's Depot No. 81 Liberty-st.

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The best Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

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OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, BOYSLETS AND TOYS,
No. 343 Broadway.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been induced, or who have failed to be benefited to the expectation of relief, by the various modes of treatment, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 2 o'clock. Those unacquainted with the nature, character and treatment of the above maladies, diseases of the heart, and all kindred affections, are invited to call and learn the truth (which is always at home, and there is no person connected with it, or who is employed by it, in any way connected with him, or induced to call from his office or other business to him.

HARD, SOFT, STRAIGHT WHITE, BRISTLE, Cane, Knee Walking, and all other Brushes, have taken the first premium, and are made and sold by KNOX, as premium canes of Broadway and Fulton-st., or at his manufactory, No. 418 Broadway, while in return he will purchase a stock of the first who will make as superior a brush as the man has he ever was before. KNOX can be "taken to his word."

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No. 181 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent less than their usual prices.
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NEW SILKS RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER—BEEKMAN & CO., No. 49 Canal, corner of Mercer-st., having received by recent importations large assortments of their fine or extensive assortment of Silks, and while they are enabled to offer at from 15 to 20 per cent less than the present market value, from the fact of their having received them previous to the late rise in raw material, invite the attention of purchasers to examine the same.

'Tis but a moment's work—behold!
The wonders science can unfold;
A head in just five minutes' light,
Changed to deep black from snowy white.
SUCH IS THE EFFECT OF GRISWOLD'S EXCELSIOR DYE, made, sold and applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

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BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees System in elegance and variety all the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most desirable ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Bloom via Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
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SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—JUST RECEIVED FROM auction 75 rich Cashmere Long Shawls, white, green, blue, crimson, and scarlet, which we will sell at $25 and $30. The same as usually sold at $39
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KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS PER PAIR.—JUST RECEIVED 300 dozen Ladies' superior Kid Gloves, slightly spotted on board of ship, and will be sold at 50c. per pair, worth 75.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

MERRIAM'S HEATED TERM AGAIN—MERCURY runs high—Yet there is no abatement in the great demand for the World's Fair Medallion Velvet Carpets, at KIRKHAM ANDERSON'S, No. 59 Bowery N. E.—50,000 yards tapestry, 75c.; 50,000 yards ingrains, at 45. and 50. per yard.

AUCTION BARGAINS!—WHITE, GOLD BAND and fancy Tea Sets, just bought, are decidedly cheap at the price offered; new fancy articles, Terra Cotta Vases, Parian Figures, glassware. DAVIS COLLAMORE,
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 121 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

RICH SILKS AT $1 PER YARD.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning 3 cases of Rich Plaid and Striped Silks at 8c., worth 12½c.; 1 case Plain Pale de Soies at 8c., worth 25.; 2 cases Rich Moire Antique Robes at $36, worth $50.

COLT & WHITTELSEY, NO. 222 BROADWAY, corner of 21st-st., are now opening a assortment of Coal-stoves, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c., of Foreign and domestic delivery. Gas Fixtures, &c., &c., of Foreign and domestic delivery. Buyers are invited to examine manufacture, new patterns, &c. Buyers are invited to examine our stock. Our prices will be low.

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☞ **Truly Unfortunate.**—How often this is said of those whose hair is prematurely gray, or has fallen off. To all such let us say that our HAIR REGENERATOR will soon restore your gray hair to its natural color, prevent it from falling off, and produce an entire new growth. Much money has been spent, and many things offered to the public for the growth and preservation of the hair, which have proved ineffectual; but we will only ask you to try this regenerator, and you will then say you have found one article worth the money you pay for it. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six. For sale by us at No 241 Broadway, New York.

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☞ **The Western Farm Association.**—Our thoroughly reliable Seeds in Wholesale Packages for the Spring trade, are now ready, and will be put up in quantities to suit purchasers, and delivered at the Store of the Association, No. 189 Water-st., in the rear of Messrs. Fowler & Dickerson's, corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Dry Dock.

JOHN STEVENS, President.
WM. JONES JR., Secretary.

☞ **The American Pharmaceutical Association** will hold its Annual Meeting for the year 1855 in the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September, and will continue in session for the purpose of delivering the Lectures during all the week, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ **Dr. Cooper's Cut Lockstitch &c. Extremities** [illegible] Shoulders and Needles; by Hand [illegible] machines unless signed by HENRY R. FOSTER, [illegible] Newark, New York, and No 68 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, aged 30, wishes to marry. The lady must be refined, educated and amiable. No interview desired until a correspondence has proved the eligibility of both parties. Address, with full particulars, MEDICUS, care of Swartz's City Post, New-York, and a truthful, confidential answer will be returned.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with apartments, furnished or unfurnished, and board. Apply at No. 64 3d-st. Reference exchanged

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—May be had with a private family, who have three rooms unoccupied, two of them furnished. Two spacious rooms, with large closets, in a three story brick building, lighted with gas, having bathing-room, &c., comfortably situated near the City Hall. Persons fond of music would be preferred. A gentlemen and lady, without children, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated. Address, with real name, MUSIC, at the office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED—A young lady wishes to obtain board in a pleasant family, where instruction in vocal music and on the piano would be received as an equivalent. Piano for use provided if desirable. Address M., Box No 24 General Post Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A young man wishes board in a respectable family or private boarding-house, with dinner on Sunday, somewhere between 8th-st. and Washington Park. A dress VERE, Broadway Post-Office, immediately.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No 73 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Several gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate. Payments required promptly.

ACCOMMODATIONS.—Not mere style and high prices, but a convenient room or rooms, gas, &c, with good board, in an agreeable private family west of Broadway, between Bleecker and 14th s's, or in Brooklyn, near the ferries, wanted for a gentleman, lady and child, on reasonable terms. Address Box 3,879 Post-Office.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—Disappeared on Saturday morning, 8th inst., a boy of 15, about 5 feet 3 inches high, with dark hair and eyes and sickly dark complexion; weighs about 100 pounds, and has on a dark round-about, gray pants with blue stripe and wide-awake hat. He took up when spoken to, but immediately turned his eyes in another direction. Was seen in the Merchants' Exchange between 2 and 3 o'clock on that morning, and has hitherto been of very correct habits. He took with him $1,000 in gold in pieces. The above reward will be paid for his restoration to the boy, or the money in person, if applied for on application to the Chief of Police Basement City Hall.

$20 REWARD.—FERDINAND KELLUM, about 15 years of age, in my employ, was sent about 1 o'clock yesterday (Friday) to the People's Bank to pay a note, and has not been heard of since. Dressed in a straight sacque jacket, dark mixed jean pants, black cap; thin and pale looking. Of the money given him to pay the note were a $100 bills on the Mechanics' Bank, and the remainder in small bills. Any one returning the said boy to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

WM CLASS No. 31 South st.

LOST—On the 8th inst., a YELLOW PACKAGE, addressed to JOSE ELIAS HERNANDEZ, containing certificates of stock of the Matanzas and Kalamilla Railroad Company, and a letter addressed to C E POUJAUD, and one to Mr. BODIN. A liberal reward will be paid on the delivery of said package at our office, No. 34 Beaver-st

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TRY THE NEW BANK PEN!
First-rate for General Purposes.

NEW INKSTAND.—BULL'S EXCELSIOR INKSTAND.—This article is made of porcelain, is simple in its construction, will hold within the fountain a half pint of ink, will keep the ink free from dust and atmospheric influences, will deliver into the cup for use a small quantity as fast as it is used, and no faster; will not overflow from expansion, and if upset will spill only such ink as may be in the cup. This Inkstand is entirely devoid of machinery, or of any mechanical combivance for its operation; in short, it combines all the improvements sought for in Inkstands, including a perfect freedom from a liability of getting out of order. For sale by the principal stationers, and the trade supplied by HOWARD A. LAMBERT, Wholesale Stationer, Nos. 119 and 121 William-st.

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WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two suitable women, one is a good cook, can wash and iron, or do the general housework of a small family. The other, a very good chambermaid, would do chamber work and fine washing, chamber work and waiting or chamber work and plain sewing. Both are well recommended and are anxious to please their employers. Call or address No 24 3d-av, Bible House Buildings

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, of neat and tidy habits; one as chambermaid and nurse, and would do fine washing and ironing and neat plain sewing, or would travel with a lady; can read and write. Excellent City reference. Wages $6 to $7 a month. The other is a competent waiter and chambermaid; would take charge of the silver. Wages $6. Two years' City reference given. Call at No 339 3d-av, near 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American Protestant young women in City or country. One as a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry; is well recommended; the other is a very neat, respectable young person, well brought up; desires a place as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would make a nice waitress. Apply No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a Gardener and Coachman, Groom, Porter, three young men highly recommended for stores, &c. Families in want of help, male or female, can be supplied by leaving their orders at the Families and Servants' Protective Institute, No. 208 Fulton-st. Mr. PARKER Superintendent.
F BROWNE Gen Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women from the city of Dublin—The one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can show good reference from one place just in City. None but private families need apply. Call at No. 143½ Mulberry-st. Can be heard of for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—This day, for a large number of servants, competent cooks, general housework, chambermaids, waitresses and nice, tidy nurse girls—many of them Protestants, and all with good references, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 195 7th-av, near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one fit to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; also a Protestant girl, aged 16 and one 14, want situations of any kind. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry st, corner of Houston-st, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook and domestic baker, understands pastry, is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to City or country, with a private family; capable of taking charge of a dairy. Good references can be seen for two days, at No. 108 West 19th st, between the 6th and 7th aves.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, sisters; one as cook and laundress, the other as nurse and chambermaid. Can be recommended by the family she are now living with over a year. Would engage to go out separately. Inquire at No. 168 East 23d st; one door east of 2d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and the other and plain sewing, and the other as a nursegirl and to assist in washing and ironing. Both can well be recommended. Call at number No 214 8th-st, between 1st and 2d ave., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED AS GARDENER—By a Scotch married man, as gardener, who understands his business in all its branches, and can produce a first class character from his last employer. Address J. GARDNER, No. 1 John-st., N. Y. City Hall.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would assist with the washing and ironing; can be highly recommended; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 262 Bleecker, third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by two sisters recommended with good City references. Can be seen at No. 6 Chatham-st, third floor, back building. No objection to the country. Apply as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the care of children, or as seamstress; would make herself generally useful. Best of City reference. Call at No. 143 Mulberry-st. Can be heard of for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; would make a nice waitress. Apply No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a Gardener and Coachman, Groom, Porter, three young men highly recommended for stores, &c. Families in want of help, male or female, can be supplied by leaving their orders at the Families and Servants' Protective Institute, No. 208 Fulton-st.

Mr. PARKER Superintendent.
F BROWNE Gen Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women from the city of Dublin—The one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can show good reference from one place just in City. None but private families need apply. Call at No. 143½ Mulberry-st. Can be heard of for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—This day, for a large number of servants, competent cooks, general housework, chambermaids, waitresses and nice, tidy nurse girls—many of them Protestants, and all with good references, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 195 7th-av, near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one fit to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; also a Protestant girl, aged 16 and one 14, want situations of any kind. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry st, corner of Houston-st, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook and domestic baker, understands pastry, is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to City or country, with a private family; capable of taking charge of a dairy. Good references can be seen for two days, at No. 108 West 19th st, between the 6th and 7th aves.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do chamberwork. Can produce the best of City references; can be seen for two days, at No. 106 West 19th st, between the 6th and 7th aves.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, sisters; one as cook and laundress, the other as nurse and chambermaid. Can be recommended by the family she are now living with over a year. Would engage to go out separately. Inquire at No. 168 East 23d st; one door east of 2d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and the other and plain sewing, and the other as a nursegirl and to assist in washing and ironing. Both can well be recommended. Call at number No 214 8th-st, between 1st and 2d ave., for two days.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook and domestic baker, understands pastry, is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to City or country, with a private family; capable of taking charge of a dairy. Good references can be seen for two days, at No. 108

INSTRUCTION.

...ACADEMIES.
...Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
...has the honor of announcing that the
...will commence for the season at
...Academy on SATURDAY, Oct. 6; at
...Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars
...can be obtained at either of the

...WORTH has the pleasure of informing his
...agreeable to hear repeated solicitations to es-
...teaching academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so suc-
...cessful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building,
...every convenience that could be suggested by
...experience, and in every way adapted to the
...special exercises to which it will be devoted. The loca-
...tion is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-
...Fulton and Myrtle-av Railroads meeting at the head
...of Montague-s ace, but a few steps from the Academy.
...exclusively for pupils and parents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND THE LANGUAGES.—Mrs. G. R. CALDWELL respectfully informs the citizens of Brooklyn, that on the 22d August, inst., she will open a Boarding and Day School for instruction in the English and all other branches of education. She can be assisted by acknowledged talent of the highest order. Having been a teacher for many years, she is prepared to say, the most rapid progress will be made by her pupils. Terms made known at the Academy, No. 298 Pacific-st., corner Hoyt.

Brooklyn References—Dr. H. CULLEN, Clinton-...; Rev. Dr. MASHAM, Henry-st.; Rev. Dr. ..., Bridge-place, near Joralemon.
...Prof. Dr. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.; Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, 38th-st.; Dr. WILLIAM DETMOLD, No. 393 Ninth-st.; Messrs D & A. KINGSLAND, No. 55 Broad-st., Dr. TASKER, No. 1 University place.
...WM STRICKLAND, Salem, N. C.
...R. CALDWELL, Louisville, Ky.
...HICOX, Esq., Nashville; Dr. HEMMINGS, Nashville.
...BURR B DUNCAN, New Orleans; Judge SIMON, New-Orleans.
...Hon. W. C. JOHNSON, Donaldsonville, La.; Hon. TRASIMOND LANDRY, La.
...SAMUEL H. DICKSON, M. D. Charleston, S. C.; Rev. D. LYNCH, S. C.; Judge ROE, S. C.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of the fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into ... departments and receiving twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, on or after Sept. 15, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society

BROOKE'S DANCING ACADEMY—L. DE GARMO BROOKE'S Dancing and Walking Academy, No. 381 Broome-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, is now open for the season, and is, beyond all question, the most extensive and convenient Dancing Academy in the United States, if not in the world. Days and evenings for tuition, (for gentlemen) Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 6 P. M., for ladies and misses; and from 7 to 10 P. M. for gentlemen and ladies. Wednesdays and Saturdays for children (exclusively) from 3 to 6 P. M. Private lessons at all times not confined to classes. P. S.—Respectable parties wishing to engage the above rooms for soirees and balls, will please apply to Mr. BROOKES, No. 381 Broome-st.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 171 East 18th-st., near Stuyvesant square New-York, under the pastorage of the Prov Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18th. Mrs. MILLETT requests that early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars. A Prospectus stating the terms and advantages of the School, can be had on application.

MUSIC CLASSES AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS—At the Academy of Music, No. 206 Allen-st Piano classes every Tuesday and Fr day at 10 o'c ock, and at 3½. Terms $5, for 24 lessons. Violin, flute and bass viol classes Thursday evenings for gents, and on Saturday mornings, at 9 o'clock, fo b ys Terms $1, for 12 lessons. Private, $10 for 24 lessons. All kinds of instruments furnished by the institution and warranted Also pianos tuned or repaired, and to hire.

L. A BENJAMIN, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Principal. Music, teaching in which is taught on Lowell Mason's and Pfanaford's, No. 657 Broadway. References, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. P. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES ROOME, N. F. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

MISS RAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 13 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18 Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. B. FRANCIS & CO., No 362 Broadway, or at Messrs. DAY & BROTHER, MIXER'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss RAINES, at her residence.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WARWICK, Orange County, New-York. The Fall Term of this last-te will commence on Monday, Sept. 3, 1855. A. H. DUNNING, A. M., Principal; Miss C. E. BACKUS, Preceptress; Miss F. M. HASTINGS, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $28 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.

W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary. J. B. WHEELER, President.

A. FOIGNET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No 809 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept 10. M FOIGNET invites the attention of parents who desire a school uniting the instruction of competent teachers and constant care of the Principal with the comfort of the scholars. For circulars apply at above, or at H MILLER'S bookstore, No. 646 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments the Junior, Upper English and Classical, afford the means of a thorough preparation for College, or the counting room, from the age of six years. The next quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR. GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 81 Bleecker-st. on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 5 Wall st., of Messrs KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT No. 44 Williams-st; of R. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 9

HUMBOLDT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Drs. RICHARDS & BENDAN will open a Classical and Mercantile Seminary, for Boarding and Day Pupils, to be conducted on the German Plan, at No 338 4th-av, on MONDAY, the 10th of Sept. Circulars obtained at the Institute, and STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S, No. 222 Broadway.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes were resumed in this Institution on Monday, the 3d of September. Students will be received on their applying. Terms, for Pupils over 9 years of age, $12 50 per quarter; those under that age, $7 50.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, S. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 168 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No 74 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWELL'S Bookstore, No. 668 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S No 70 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. Dr. PAUL DYHRENN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. 776 Greenwich st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept 10 Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 320 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 39 West 18th-st., bet w 5th-av Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Application for admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 773 10th st., near Tompkins-square.

THE ENSUING ACADEMIC YEAR of the Misses BUCKNALL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept 13 1855 Circulars may be obtained at the residence of the principals, or at Messrs Willis & Conkling's, No 2 Murray-st.

MRS. WEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 18th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6.

Miss MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 845 Broadway

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No 48 East 28th-st, directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris (formerly of Peugnot's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

THE NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Circulars, &c., may be had of Messrs. Stanford & Swords, or at the Schools, No. 44 7th-av., corner 14th-st

WM. B. STOUGHTON, No. 48 7th-av.
Rev. GEO. R. GLEIGHT, No. 233 West 26th-st.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of S. M. JAHOME, Esq., No. 178 Broadway, of Alderman W. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive applications daily this week, for instruction in penmanship, elocution, book-keeping and arithmetic

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept 4—No 397 4th av. See circular Application personally or by note.

MARION ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—Southwest corner of Madison-av and 26th-st CHAS. MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept 18. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 138 Fulton-st., Messrs WM HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 124 34-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10 Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No. 123 West 21st-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 209 Henry-st, Brooklyn Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

THE EXERCISES OF THE FREE ACADEMY for the ensuing year will commence on SATURDAY, the 15th inst at 9 o'clock A. M. All persons connected with the Institution are requ red to be present on the day and at the hour app inted HORACE WEBSTER.
NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY, Sept. 10, 1855.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 29 Henry-st, next to All Saints' Church This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3 Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life. J. L MARSHALL, Rector.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 43 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 126 Second-av, corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept 17. After Sept 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 926 Broadway reopens on Monday, Sept 17 For circulars or information apply after Sept 1, at the rooms of the Institute. JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH }

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 279 5th-av, corner of 31st-st, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—The Misses A. MITSEL have reopened their school and have vacancies for a few boarders Their number is very limited, and the children will enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms moderate.

FRENCH CLASSES.—French language taught by a Parisian lady Children's classes every day at 4 P. M. Terms $3 a quarter Ladies' classes will open on the 15th of September. Private lessons given. Apply at No. 259 3d-av.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S. WOOD Jr. No 231 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 200 Bleecker-st commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house

G. H. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No 132 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3 For circulars apply at the School.

MME. HIX—No 101 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st, between 5th and Madison ave., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young Ladies, No 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th ave., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 748 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MR TYNG'S School, at No 81 10th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 35.

MRS DIETZ.—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 58 East 23d-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 22 West 22d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, sept 11

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE CHELSEA FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 223 West 20th-st, conducted by the Misses ROGERS, is now open Circulars may be obtained at the Institute.

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies at No. 38 Union-square, 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept 12, at No. 1 8th-av., first door from Washington-square.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No 81 Henry st N Y, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No 75 Henry-st, New-York, will reopen on the 10th instant. SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th-st, near Stuyvesant square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 12.

MR. MURRAY MAGNE, M. A.—Will reopen his School on MONDAY, Sept 17, at No. 14 West 28th-st, third house from 5th av.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE SCHOOL, No. 12 Chambers st. Reopens Sept 3 M C TRACY.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day school on Sept. 18, at No 41 9th-st

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The advertiser wishes to associate himself with a Mercantile House already existing or with one about being established He possesses experience and ability to superintend in detail the office business, including books, finances, correspondence, &c. Parties desiring to form a connection with a person thus qualified, will please advise the nature of their business and the amount of capital required Communications addressed to F. A. B, at the office of this paper, will be confidential and have attention.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—EDWARD WHITEHOUSE Having associated with him his son and Mr. HECTOR MORISON, has resumed the banking, stock and exchange business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, under the firm of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, at No. 54 Wall street, corner of Pine st.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
KENRY AIKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 155 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, to which, with confidence they send upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 52 Water-st.

COAL.

COAL $5 25 PER TON.—First quality Red and White Ash Schuylkill coal, egg or stove size, delivered in New-York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply immediately at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No 38 Broadway. Coal by the single ton or cargo. Extra Flour $10 per bbl. No monopoly

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton, screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 168 Chrystie, near Delancy, and 101 Division-st., near Pike.

FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, screened from my yards, Nos. 570 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane-st., and 25th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. L. J. COSTAR, Nos 143 Elizabeth-st., and 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received from responsible contractors, until October 1, for the grading, fencing, superstructure, track laying and equipment, together or separately, of a railroad in the vicinity of this city about fifteen miles in length. The map, profile and plans of the work may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application to the undersigned, after 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

OLIVER H LEE, Civil Engineer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1855.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN SHERMAN, & CO., Bankers, No 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Baden Baden,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strassburg,
Bordeaux,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Brussels,	Genoa,	Melbourne,	Seville,
Bremen,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Basle,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Bombay,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Batavia,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Bernt,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Cairo,	Heidelburg,	Aus.,	Toulon,
Cobl'ntz,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Cologne,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cadiz,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Colombo, Cey-Lyons,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle.....Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich.....Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:

Melbourne,	Geelong,	Kyneton,
Castlemaine		Mount Alexander,
Ballarat,		
Sandhurst Agency.....		Bendigo,
Ovens Agency.		

THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Friday, Sept. 7, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting—being the first or combined meeting, and also the stated annual meeting of the stockholders &c., that were of the New York and Boston Railroad Company, and of the Charles River Railroad Company and including all that was or were of, or pertaining to the same, or any Company or Companies united to form the same or either thereof, all the same with their respective rights and interests having been united, amalgamated merged and consolidated into one Company or Corporation and common interests by the votes and consents of the Companies respectively heretofore had and effected—will be held at the office of said New-York and Boston Railroad Company, corner of Main and Washington sts., in the city of Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY the 3d day of October next, A. D 1855, for the election of the first Directors, or Directors and the instrument, adoption or ratification of suitable by laws, and the transaction of any other business of, or proper for such meetings or new or united Company or Corporation or in accordance with the terms of said votes or action. This notice being also in accordance with the by laws of said Company or Corporation, and the order of its provisional Board of Directors

CHARLES R. ALSOP,
Late first President New-York and Boston Railroad.
JAS H. STOKES,
Latest Clerk New York and Boston Railroad.
EDWD. W. RUSSELL,
Latest President Charles River Railroad.
S F. PLIMPTON,
Latest Clerk Charles River Railroad.

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, addressed to the subscribers, at the office of C. R. MILLER & CO., Bankers, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, until the 25th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of $300,000 of the six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Davidson County, State of Tennessee. Proposals may be for each, or for 20 per cent. cash, and balance in monthly instalments of five or ten per cent.

These Bonds are issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company in conformity to a special act of the Legislature, which act provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for their final payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected.

These Bonds offer superior inducements to capitalists. The County embracing the City of Nashville, is the wealthiest in the State—the taxable property amounting to twenty-one millions dollars, and the system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely.

A further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway; or, by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn

BECKER & RUST.
General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO, Bankers, 48 William-st.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.
No. 18 William-st.

THIN COMPANY—Having severed different issues of Bonds amounting to three and a half millions of dollars, resolved, at the annual meeting of Stockholders in July to make an issue of the same amount payable in thirty years, to be exchanged for the Bonds now out, and mortgage the same for their security and pledges as taking fund of not less than 1 per cent per annum will thereby take the Bonds before maturity. These Bonds are now ready, and holders of any of the different classes of Bonds can make the exchange at this office. E B LITCHFIELD, Treasurer

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, AND COLUMBUS AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES—The agreement prepared by the Committee appointed at the meeting held at the Astor House, July 10 (which was unanimously adopted,) has already been signed by a majority of all the Bondholders, and in order that it may be completed with as little delay as possible, Bondholders are requested to come forward and sign the same, or authorize some one here to sign it for them. The Road has now passed into the hands of Colonel WM KEY Bond Receiver. Any further information desired can be had on application by letter or otherwise to E. T. H. GIBSON, Agent for the Companies, 33 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October 1855 The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A M till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th September, at 2 o'clock P M, till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors NATHANIEL MARSH Secretary.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, OF FIN OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at 1 (one) per cent. discount by the undersigned.
W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

KINGSBRIDGE SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Depositors can sell their claims on profits on loans and making personal application to CHARLES HOLT, No 19 Wall-st., second floor.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office No 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

AMERICAN ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY.—For sale, 100 shares of the stock of the above Company. Apply to EMIL WESTPHAL, No 5 Platt st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission only and business paper and loans negotiated by R. L. CROMMELIN, 10 Wall st, office of Wheeler Bros. & Co

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN as individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent
mv30,'54-law2vTu

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN—DEPARTMENT OF THE BANKING, Dec. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of the notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
an29,'54-law2vTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

RUSE-HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 251 3d-av Open daily from 10 A. M to 2 P M, and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $500 WM. H. PLATT President.
JAMES H KEELER, Vice President.
H. LOOFBORROW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No 250 Wall st., New-York, Sept. 3, 1855
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of $4 86 per share, payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Sept 6, 1855.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company due 15th instant, will be paid at the office of WARD CAMPBELL & CO No 42 William-st., New York C L RHODES, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $250,000.
Office, No. 52 Wall-st, opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS B. AMES, Jr, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st, and 266 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L CROWELL, Sec MASON THOMSON, Pres.

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SONS Steam Factory, No 360 West 24th-st, best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $3 25; oak, $3 50; each, per barrel, 44 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents. Orders per post promptly attended to.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS, CARCELS AND MODERATORS.—Just received, a new invoice of these beautiful lamps Also, a great variety of French gas fixtures. Rape seed oil always on hand; glass ware, &c. Bronzing and gilding by five dons on the premises. Lamps cleaned and repaired by competent workmen
E. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway,

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.
CLOSING SALE OF
FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.

J. T. MOULTON—Will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1855, at 2 o'clock on the ground, 118 Village Lots. The lots vary in size, 25x100 to half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, and command a full view of the ocean and bay together with some of the prettiest rese nery in the world Good bathing fishing and sailing The railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water.

Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day. Terms easy.

The steamer *Norwalk* will leave Spring-st. 9½ and 12½, and Pier No 3 North River 10 A M. and 1 P. M

For free tickets, maps and full particulars, apply to
J W. BARKER, No 3 Nassau st., or to
J T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

W S MELLOR, Auctioneer.
A. & MELLOR—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, Sept 11 and 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and spacious warerooms, No. 442 Broadway, one door from City Assembly Rooms—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE RICH AND COSTLY NEW-YORK AND PARIS MANUFACTURED CABINET FURNITURE, consisting in part of above private warerooms; the richest collection ever offered at auction for ab ove sale, in this City For the accommodation of country merchants, we have made arrangements with competent persons for packing and shipping of purchases made at this sale. The stock will embrace the most fashionable styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, elegantly carved, and finished with the most costly materials, viz., Elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, style of Louis XV, and Elizabethan of crimson damask brocade, satin, Gobelin brocatelle, moquet, damask reps and plush, French satin delaine, English hair-cloth; ladies' fancy work, newly lined with satin wood; etageres with French plate mirror fronts richly carved music cabinets, music stands, Elizabethan style; carved rosewood centre tables, with black and gold Egyptian and white Italian marble tops, richly carved mahogany sofas tete-a-tetes, Vattaire and spring-seat parlor and reception chairs, dining room and library furniture; rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak extension dining tables, chairs to match, covered in plush figured reps and cane seats; sideboards, buffets, rich bookcases and secretaries, in walnut, oak and mahogany cases; chamber furniture; elegantly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops and French plate glasses, marble-top washstands and commodes, richly decorated enamelled cottage chamber suites, several of which are very valuable, wardrobes, carved sm ure with French plate glass doors, lined with satin wood and cedar; lounges, lounge beds in fancy delaine reps and hair, chairs and ottomans to match; washstands, furniture, rosewood and mahogany cheval glasses, plain mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, three suits in oak to match, rockers divans and sewing chairs; hall furniture, richly carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut hall stands, chairs and tables to match Also, about 100

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,181,473 87
Average amount of Specie	722 094 96
Average amount of Circulation	318,597 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,346 116 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERTS. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R N OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$269 554 00
Average amount of Specie	39,962 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	334,539 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,819 445 12
Average amount of Specie	1,317,496 84
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	99,795 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,734,811 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,228,812 13
Average amount of Specie	953,458 87
Average amount of Circulation	3,165 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,286 437 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

HENRY F. VAIL Cashier.

Sworn before me this 10th day of September, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner. D

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,177,876 73
Average amount of Specie	56,951 34
Average amount of Circulation	101,281 85
Average amount of Deposits	880,253 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,621,776 01
Average amount of Specie	529,338 08
Average amount of Circulation	253,744 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,900,903 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B MEEKER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W B MEEKER, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,579 655 02
Average amount of Specie	160,195 84
Average amount of Circulation	54,769 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,234 346 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,337,584 12
Average amount of Specie	515 575 66
Average amount of Circulation	147,016 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,443,706 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT H LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H LOWRY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,540,396 98
Average amount of Specie	314 275 61
Average amount of Circulation	514,777 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,401,925 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Teasurer of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
AUG. C GRAHAM, Notar, Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 028 498 80
Average amount of Specie	89,018 18
Average amount of Circulation	181 753 00
Average amount of Deposits	820 543 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
JAS L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,476,127 41
Average amount of Specie	152,767 63
Average amount of Circulation	207,287 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,324,213 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I J L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$341,187 26
Average amount of Specie	16,455 98
Average amount of Circulation	103,242 00
Average amount of Deposits	136,929 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C S VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C S VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,563,596 44
Average amount of Specie	101,015 07
Average amount of Circulation	96,079 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,591,413 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB AIMS, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB AIMS, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$653,368 51
Average amount of Specie	90,339 57
Average amount of Circulation	103 927 00
Average amount of Deposits	438,504 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
S. L H WARD Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,558,071 00
Average amount of Specie	253,283 00
Average amount of Circulation	294,857 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,270 731 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 10th day of September, 1855.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$748,267 55
Average amount of Specie	50,503 71
Average amount of Circulation	150,206 00
Average amount of Deposits	634,923 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,672,789 54
Average amount of Specie	395,852 29
Average amount of Circulation	59,145 59
Average amount of Deposits	1,321,913 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBT. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,874,389 60
Average amount of Specie	177,444 48
Average amount of Circulation	73 444 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,965 583 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,538,759 95
Average amount of Specie	113,561 85
Average amount of Circulation	88 383 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,429 893 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of September, 1855.
SMITH E LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$446,807 00
Average amount of Specie	53 400 00
Average Amount of Circulation	96,526 00
Average amount of Deposits	286,191 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,788,174 00
Average amount of Specie	148,061 15
Average amount of Circulation	144,811 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,433,186 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$827 503 35
Average amount of Specie	40 731 01
Average amount of circulation	19 556 00
Average amount of Deposits	537,914 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 10th day of September, 1855
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$568 409 08
Average amount of Specie	133 343 13
Average amount of Circulation	91 929 00
Average amount of Deposits	620,696 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September 1855.
JNO C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,339 890 49
Average amount of Specie	69,714 72
Average amount of Circulation	115,201 00
Average amount of Deposits	710,656 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$432,533 00
Average amount of Specie	38,337 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,164 00
Average amount of Deposits	217,768 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855
J. S HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$589,598 81
Average amount of Specie	101,907 69
Average amount of Circulation	84,368 00
Average amount of Deposits	492 896 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN THOMPSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct

JOHN THOMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855
JOHN C BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,919,940 48
Average amount of Specie	146,256 76
Average amount of Circulation	196,762 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,432,237 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. H. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS H. ACLY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5 000,261 42
Average amount of Specie	794,844 93
Average amount of Circulation	349 191 02
Average amount of Deposits	3,701,668 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$847,160 50
Average amount of Specie	84,014 26
Average amount of Circulation	92 726 00
Average amount of Deposits	646,601 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,159 639 04
Average amount of Specie	114,046 38
Average amount of Circulation	122,717 00
Average amount of Deposits	926 649 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,080 919 66
Average amount of Specie	534,719 52
Average amount of Circulation	439,011 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,303,881 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,346,099 33
Average amount of Specie	79,730 81
Average amount of Circulation	196 459 00
Average amount of Deposits	906,066 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cash ier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$745,761 87
Average amount of Specie	56,090 06
Average amount of Circulation	122,434 00
Average amount of Deposits	510,178 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E D BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,277,294 69
Average amount of Specie	164,556 89
Average amount of Circulation	80,956 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,590,898 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3 869,138 12
Average amount of Specie	1,041,714 83
Average amount of Circulation	309 625 83
Average amount of Deposits	4,522,145 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,891,764 79
Average amount of Specie	209,468 21
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	143,093 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,080,099 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
THO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,492,461 02
Average amount of Specie	763 079 38
Average amount of Circulation	94,099 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,372 875 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H MEIGS, Jr Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 092 794 00
Average amount of Specie	231,152 00
Average amount of Circulation	172 361 00
Average amount of Deposits	1 005 526 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
GEO. J. THEBAUD Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,603,366 88
Average amount of Specie	206,191 17
Average amount of Circulation	208,216 00
Average amount of Deposits	761,983 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8 h day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$167,999 80
Average amount of Specie	6 002 39
Average amount of Circulation	118 520 00
Average amount of Deposits	696,493 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$401,366 41
Average amount of Specie	24,560 72
Average amount of Circulation	68 757 00
Average amount of Deposits	132,364 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$195 380 55
Average amount of Specie	10 201 36
Average amount of Circulation	120,019 00
Average amount of Deposits	121,587 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,047,250 57
Average amount of Specie	135,560 46
Average amount of Circulation	192,195 00
Average Amount of Deposits	921,744 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,298,066 38
Average amount of Specie	113 497 05
Average amount of Circulation	125,561 00
Average amount of Deposits	761 983 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$562,148 16
Average amount of Specie	31,619 46
Average amount of Circulation	97,898 33
Average amount of Deposits	350,022 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$967,728 44
Average amount of Specie	58,715 12
Average amount of Circulation	118 520 00
Average amount of Deposits	696,493 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$877,543 24
Average amount of Specie	61,338 63
Average amount of Circulation	15,368 00
Average amount of Deposits	627,484 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of Septembe , 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8 h day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2 422 901 69
Average amount of Specie	298,934 33
Average amount of Circulation	181,346 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,265 989 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$968,594 06
Average amount of Specie	49 084 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,518 00
Average amount of Deposits	427,730 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,313 337 00
Average amount of Specie	93 919 15
Average amount of Circulation	207,125 00
Average amount of Deposits	649,367 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S FRASER. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,046,472 00
Average amount of Specie	61,217 00
Average amount of Circulation	109,272 00
Average amount of Deposits	795 743 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,457 447 85
Average amount of Specie	70 847 81
Average amount of Circulation	267,108 00
Average amount of Deposits	750,963 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of September, 1855.
E B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,694,376 83
Average amount of Spec

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SHIPYARDS.
New Vessels.

The prolific harvest with which we are blessed and the brightness of business generally, have given a fresh impetus to ship-building. The different shipyards along our rivers, which, for some months past, have been almost deserted, are again in operation; the hands that were idle during "the depression" are nearly all again employed, a great many more vessels are now on the stocks, many more have been ordered, and not a few have been launched within the past few days.

Nearly all the ships now on the stocks are modelled with more reference to strength, economy and safety than to show and speed. The day of clipper-ships has gone by. The circumstances that caused them forth—the desire to supply a readily the newly-opened market of California—has in a measure ceased to exist. A [illegible] ships were [illegible] for a small cargo, and that often many or less damaged.

A fine ship, named the *John J. Boyd*, intended for the general European freighting business, was launched from WHITNEY'S ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, on Wednesday afternoon last. The *J. J. B.* is one of the largest class of merchantmen, and combines great carrying capacity with light draught of water—and it is believed that she will prove an exceedingly fast sailer. She is 160 feet keel, 36 feet beam, 23 deep, and measures 1,600 tons, carpenter's measure. She has three full decks, with cabin and forecastle beaten on deck. Her masts are what are termed "made" masts. She is to be rigged with HOWES'S fig. Her entire outfitting has been under the supervision of her owners, Capt. TYLER, of this City. In her entire work, manship she is thought to be equal to the very finest of our merchant marine, and is worthy the examination of those interested in naval architecture.

Messrs. SMITH & DIMON launched from their yard, foot of Fourth-street, last week, a new steamship named the *Fulton*, of 2,000 tons burden, intended for the mail line of steamers between New-York, Havre and Southampton, to run in connection with the *Arago*. The *Fulton* is a vessel of unusual strength, being double planked throughout. Her cylinders are but 65 inches each, notwithstanding which some of her friends confidently predict that she will beat the Collins boats one day. A big boast. Her machinery will be from the Novelty Iron Works. She has been built under the supervision of Capt. SKIDDY; will be fitted up in magnificent style, and will be commanded by Capt. MORGAN, late of the *Franklin*. She will sail from here on the 10th of December.

At WEBB'S yard a large ship, intended for WILLIAMS & GUION'S line of Liverpool packets, is on the stocks, as are also a ship and a bark for POST, SMITH & Co. Each of the vessels will be completed about the close of the year, and each will be very fair specimens of naval architecture.

At all of the other yards one or more vessels are under way, and, judging from present appearances, the coming will be a busy season in our ship yards.

City Politics.
NINETEENTH FREE-SOIL CLUB.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Free-Soil Club was called last evening at No. 993 Third-avenue. There was a very slim attendance, owing to the place of meeting not having been properly advertised. A few new members were admitted, when on motion it was determined to postpone till a subsequent meeting, when a full attendance could be secured the proposed subject of a more effective Ward organization for the ensuing campaign.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A large meeting of substantial citizens of the Ninth Ward was held on Monday evening, at No. 194 Amos-street. On motion, CHARLES S. WRIGHT, Esq., was called to the Chair, and WILLIAM EVINO appointed Secretary. Resolutions were passed to form a Republican party. Hon. C. C. LEIGH and THOMAS BERRY were appointed to represent the Assembly District in the Convention to meet at Syracuse. Also, three delegates to the County Convention, viz.: C. C. LEIGH, DAVID MARSH, and HENRY P. SEE. A Ward Committee of three from each Council District, with power to fill vacancies, to call public meetings, &c., was also chosen. Great enthusiasm and the utmost harmony prevailed.

All About the Chief's Office.

We are assured by one whose wish is possibly father to the thought, that Chief MAYNELL shakes in his shoes "every day,—daily," since the Branch-Bridge European Commission illuminated the fact of his birth, and that he is preparing to resign his long-enjoyed Chieftaincy. If so, we trust he has economized sufficiently out of his little salary to be able to rent a neat little cottage in the outskirts, where they don't have "fever 'n negur," and at a good old age die in peace, and have less fuss made about it than was made about his burning time.

As he may not make up his mind to resign at once, however, and as out of the ridiculous fooleries that have risen up and covered this whole subject like a thick mist, the fact does seem to shape itself distinctly that the present Chief of our Police is an alien, it is whispered that upon the very first arrest which Mr. MAYNELL makes, he will be resisted on the ground that an alien has no right to arrest a citizen here for crime.

On dit—(While RACHEL is here we must be pardoned for sporting what French we are familiar with—) i. e. to say,—our informant says that when Mr. MAYNELL resigns, Mayor WOOD will send in immediately the name of ALEXANDER MING as his successor. It will be worth writing for to see the gallant Colonel footing Common Councils and leading Mayors by the nose, as the present burly Chief has done. Long life to us all, and an opportunity to see what history has in store for us other such sorts.

Yellow Fever.

There was some little excitement created in the vicinity of Washington Market on Sunday last by the fact that the Board of Health had ordered a vessel lying near said Market to proceed at once to Quarantine, because one of her crew had been taken ill of Yellow Fever and sent to the Marine Hospital.

It appears, as near as we can learn, that the vessel in question, instead of going into the infected ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth to take on cargo and to clear from, entered a port of the Chesapeake some twenty or thirty miles from the sickly ports; and hence, the vessel not hailing from Norfolk or Portsmouth, and therefore not being subject to our Quarantine laws, came into the port of New-York and directly to the wharves of the City without examination, hindrance or delay. It is a gratifying fact to know that the vessel and crew were promptly sent to the Quarantine anchorage.

Is there no way to guard against the free ingress of such sickly vessels? Has not the Mayor or Board of Health power to place such vessels under Quarantine as they come into port? If they have, should they delay action till Yellow Fever prevails as an epedemic in our City!

Policy and Lottery Offices.

It is an error to suppose that the policy and lottery offices are one and the same in interest. On the contrary, they may directly conflict with each other; for, if the poor widows, miserable sots and debased children, that spend their sixpences as fast as they get them in "betting on the figures" that may be drawn in the Maryland offices, could be induced to wait a few hours longer for the gratification of their passion for betting on the hazards of the lottery wheel, the sale of lottery tickets would be vastly increased. Hence it would be nothing very strange if a great reformer were interested in the lottery business, for him to pitch headlong into the policy business, and move heaven and earth and all the police force to stop it. Yet both are so disreputable and utterly at war with the best interests of society that it would be foolish to expect one who lives in either glass house to throw very large stones at or around the other. Both kinds of business are in very flourishing condition just now, and if Mayor WOOD can spare the time to manifest a little of his old zeal, he has it in his power to rid the City of one of its most wicked disgraces, and arrest thousands in their career of ruin.

Fifth Ward School, No. 44.

We made a call at this fine School yesterday, and noted several items of interest.

The Primary School, Miss CATHARINE CONNELLY, Principal, had an attendance of 760 girls and boys, all the teachers present. The pupils and teachers appeared to be in excellent health and spirits after their vacation.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss JANE A. A. EARLES, Principal, had an attendance of 371, with all the teachers present. The new Grand Action Piano, purchased with the proceeds of the Concert given last Spring, at the Tabernacle, has been placed in the School, and is a first-rate instrument, admirably adapted for school use.

The Boys' Grammar School, WILLIAM BELDEN, Jr., Principal, had an attendance of 350 boys with teachers all present.

The School building and grounds were in unexceptionable condition, and everything bore evidences of a careful and wise supervision on the part of the School Officers. The classes are nearly all filled, a fact which should stimulate parents living near the School to hasten in their children while there is room.

Target Excursions.

Target Excursions do some good no doubt. They furnish a good deal of good music for the dwellers on the thoroughfares. Yesterday morning and evening the sound of drum and fife, or of ophicleide, cornets and sassoons was not out of our ears during any one hour for more than five consecutive minutes, for which we are duly thankful. Donbtless, too, these excursions teach some who would not otherwise know how to handle the musket and tread to the sound of music, and in case of an invasion from Africa, or a descent from Newfoundland, they would be our ready protectors and lively [illegible].

But it must cost somebody a good deal to purchase the handsome uniforms, to hire the cleek men that furnish the wind, and to pay for the sumptuous dinners with the best champagne that New-Jersey furnishes in abundance. Too often the excursion is a disastrous frolic—we hope it is not generally so. And we do not wonder that some parents make serious objections to their boys' joining the companies.

For the Week.

Rev. Mr. VAN METER, Agent of the Ladies' Mission at the Five Points, who recently took twenty-eight destitute children to Illinois, where he has placed each in a good home, addressed a public meeting last evening at the chapel, No. 61 Park-street, and gave an account of his benevolent mission to the West. He stated that the exertions being made in this City for ameliorating the condition of the destitute poor by sending them out from the City and away from the evil associations of their condition here, are looked upon with much interest by all with whom he came in contact on his journey. Those whom he took out to Illinois were eagerly exclaimed by people in comfortable circumstances. Many of them had been adopted, and all have been provided with comfortable and happy homes, where they will be educated and brought up in a life of virtue and usefulness. His comparison of the condition of the destitute little ones, who, a few days since were living in filth, ignorance and vice, in the purlieus of the City, with their present happy situation in their new homes in the West, was very touching, and affected the listeners to tears. At 7 A. M. will return to the West again in a few days, and will take with him a number of men, women and children, for whom he has engaged places.

Irish Aid Society.

The "New-York Irish Aid Society" held a regular meeting at its room, No. 125 Grand-street, on Monday evening;—JAMES MULLIGAN, Esq., in the Chair. The various Committees submitted their reports, showing that during the few weeks of its organization, the Society has forwarded to different parts of the West fifty-six destitute persons. The receipts of the Society (so far as reported) from its establishment have been $440, and the expenditures $232 89. After the reading of the report several new members were enrolled and many donations made. A series of resolutions expressive of the regret of the Society at the death of MICHAEL WALSH, Esq., its late Corresponding Secretary, was adopted, ordered to be entered on the minutes, and a copy of the same furnished to the widow of the deceased.

Camphine Explosion—The Old Story.

Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, a camphene lamp exploded in the hands of Mrs. FOX, at her residence, on the second floor of No 54 Trinity place. The woman was badly burned, and the premises were set on fire, but the flames were extinguished with a few pails of water.

Yorkville Baptist Church.

The corner-stone of this new church edifice on Eighty third street, between Second and Third avenues, will be laid with appropriate religious services, tomorrow, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Was it the Sea-Serpent?

A tape-worm—in excellent condition and short of neither end—was secured from a Demilt Dispensary lady patient, which measured—(not the patient, but the worm)—twenty-six feet in length. "Both are doing well"—the mother is better, and the worm is bottled.

☞ Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of Brooklyn, stated last evening, that the Reformed Dutch Church had lately been very much in need of funds to erect additional buildings and make alterations to their theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., but that their wants had been supplied by the immediate donation of thirty thousand dollars by a lady in Philadelphia, belonging to the church of which he was formerly pastor. He did not give the lady's name.

☞ The Police Commissioners get ahead slowly. At their first meeting, held since July, they called seven cases for trial, but settled none. WM. GARDNER and others of the Seventeenth Ward had their overhauling for getting coffee and cakes after being called for duty. Decision reserved, and LUSK's case adjourned—of course.

☞ We saw a Bloomer in Broadway Monday morning. She was shockingly homely, and very commonly clad. The race is almost extinct.

Fires.
A WOMAN BURNED.

A camphene lamp, while in the hands of Mrs. CATHARINE MCDERMOTT, living in the rear of No 211 Hester-street burst last evening, causing a slight fire which was extinguished by Sergeant EARLES, and other policemen of the District. Mrs MCDERMOTT was badly, and in all probability fatally, burned about the face, breast and hands. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

FIRE IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

A large frame building, used as a packing box factory, and situated in the Twentieth Ward, (the telegraphic dispatch did not state exactly where,) was destroyed by fire about 7½ o'clock on Monday evening. Loss $3,000.

ALARM IN EAST BROADWAY.

The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at twenty minutes of 5 P. M. on Monday, was caused by the burning of a chimney on building No 200 East Broadway.

Collision on the East River.

Two large schooners came in collision on the East River, near the Grand-street Ferry Slip, on the New-York side, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One of them was struck amidships and cut down nearly to the water's edge; and the other had her bowsprit broken. Both, closely locked together, floated down the river, and finally landed at one of the Brooklyn wharves. No one was insured.

☞ The Independent Guard of Buffalo, Mayor BROWNELL, Commandant, will arrive this morning by the Albany boat. They will be the guests of the National Guard of New-York. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they will be reviewed in the Park by the Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Common Councilmen of this City. This corps is the crack Company of the Queen of the Lakes, and we have no doubt will do honor to their long-earned reputation.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, almost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating fine machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public? Price, $1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

As a number of persons who keep bar-rooms and hotels are in the habit of filling my empty bottles with their mixed and poisoning gin, and selling it for my "Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," I would advise all who drink at such places, to mark the appearance of the bottle, and if the wrapper or label should be defaced, require the barkeeper to open a fresh bottle, which is the only way to guard against such fraud.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is invaluable for the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, and wounds, even of twenty years' standing. Cases that have been long considered as past all cure, readily yield to its wonderful efficiency. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DR. C. D. SANDERS, at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 8 Bond-street, treats all diseases of the Lungs and Throat by the inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors, without administering any drugs whatever into the stomach. I will promise to treat with better success any chronic disease of the Lungs, by my method of inhalation, than any physician can do by the old practice. Patients received daily, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, DR CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C H RING, No 195 Broadway. Price only $5 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' Pianofortes, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S double Bank Melodeons, fully equal an Organ of $600. Second-hand Pianos for sale from $90 to $140. Pianos and Melodeons to let. COLQUHOUN & NASH, Agents,

☞ See *Musical World*. No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.—And the only way it can be done at this season of the year, when mosquitoes are torturing the life out of you, is to call on W. STRATTON, No. 80 Chambers-street, and procure one of HASKINS' Improved Canopy and Nets, which are a sure guarantee against mosquitoes and insects.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Young American Musketeers opened our office on returning from their second annual target Excursion. They went to the River House Harlem. They numbered about thirty-five muskets, and passed in fine style. They were commanded by Capt. APPLETON.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE NEST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Leonard's Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Depot. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 374 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY is having a perfect rush; his house is nightly crowded to overflowing. The "Armorer of Tyre" is all the rage. Go see it to-night. The new Pantomime and Musical Comedy are to be performed with it. Go early.

LONG ISLAND.

The South Brooklyn Stabbing Case.

WILLIAM HERMAN, who was stabbed at an early hour Sunday morning, at the corner of Baltic and Hoyt streets, South Brooklyn, by PATRICK MEAD, is at the City Hospital, but there are no hopes of his recovery. He has three wounds, made by a pocket knife—one on the face, a second on his breast, and the third, a very severe one, in the lower part of the abdomen. From all that we can learn, it appears that the stabbing was in self-defence. MEADE is a baker, and a short time since came from New York and opened a shop at the above named place. The parties who assisted him on Sunday morning, it is stated, belong to a gang of desperadoes who have for a long time infested that district, shaming peaceable citizens and bidding defiance to the authorities. MEAD and those in his employ had suffered repeatedly from their conduct, and the Captain of the district states that they could not go out with any safety without carrying a stick to defend themselves, and sometimes were attacked upon their own premises. On Sunday morning MEAD, in going to a pump near his residence, was attacked by this gang and overpowered, and in self-defence used the knife.

Fire.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the varnish factory of Mr. KITTLE, in North Ninth-st., between Fourth and Fifth streets. It originated in the defect of a chimney flue. The factory was destroyed. Loss about $3 000. The building in front of the factory, in which a large quantity of varnish was stored, was saved, although there was considerable damage done to it and its contents by water. Two dwellings adjoining were considerably damaged by fire and water.

Brooklyn Fire Department.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, being the first meeting of the Board after the recess, several communications were received from the Mayor relative to the Fire Department. These pointed out several evils—the wanton expense incurred in the erection of engine houses, and particularly the riotous conduct which had caused him to lock up four engines (viz: Nos. 4, 5, 5 and 7) during the recess. They were all referred to the Fire Department Committee, except that relating to No. 3, in connection with which Alderman FANCHER moved a series of resolutions. 1st, To sustain the action of the Committee in redelivering the engine to the Company, without awaiting the sanction of the Board. This, however, was withdrawn.

A second Resolution directed the Chief Engineer to remove the locks placed by order of the Mayor from the Engine Houses, and restore the engines and hooses to the respective Companies. This, after a long and very bitter discussion, was adopted by providing for the suspension of those members who were on duty at the time of the disturbances in question. The third Resolution contemplated the confinement of the defaulting Companies to their respective Districts, until the charges were removed, but before the last resolution could be put, the whole matter was, on motion of Alderman BACKHOUSE, referred back to the Fire Department Committee.

In the case of Engine Company, No. 3, one of the Mayor's communications mentions the fact, which we stated in the TIMES of Wednesday last, that Alderman BARNARD, President of the Board, had opened the Engine House and delivered it up to the Company without authority or consulting His Honor upon the subject.

Fire in Brooklyn—Accidents.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, KISSAM & KEELER'S varnish factory, on North Ninth street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Eastern District of Brooklyn, was entirely consumed by fire. The fire was caused by a spark from the flue falling into a kettle of varnish, which soon set the building on fire. Messrs. K. & K.'s loss is about $6,000, which amount is nearly covered by insurance. A dwelling house owned by Mr. LYNCH, in the immediate vicinity of the factory, was also considerable damaged by fire and water.

Mr. WM. H. MEARSON, of Engine Co. No 8, (E D) had one of his hands badly crushed while holding No. 6's butt in No. 7. One of his fingers was subsequently amputated. Two employés in the varnish factory—JOHN and JAMES MARTIN—father and son, were considerably burnt about the hands, face and neck, while endeavoring to extinguish the fire.

There were quite a number of small wooden buildings in close proximity to the fire, but they were saved from destruction through the exertions of the firemen.

Brooklyn City Tract Society.

The operations of this Society for the past month sum up as follows —

Tracts distributed in Navy Yard and Criminal Institutions	3,052
Tracts distributed among the shipping	3,475
Tracts distributed throughout the City	21,372
Bibles given away	93
Testaments	94
Children gathered into Sabbath Schools	43
Induced to attend church	31
District Prayer Meetings held	26
Visits by the Missionaries	624
Backsliders reclaimed	1
Conversions	3

Serious Carriage Accident

On Sunday afternoon, while Mr. FRANK MAHAN, of York street, Brooklyn, with his family, were riding down Prospect Hill, on the Plank Road leading to Flatbush, in a one-horse wagon, the horse took fright, and passing down the hill at a rapid rate, Mrs. M. was thrown out and seriously injured. Mr. M. turned the horse up against a fence, and the collision injured the animal so severely that it was necessary to shoot him. Mrs. MAHAN was taken to STELLENWERF'S Plank Road Hotel, near by, and medical aid called, but her injuries are of such a nature, and being in a delicate situation, it is thought they will prove fatal.

NEW-JERSEY.

New Catholic Church.

A new Roman Catholic Church is being erected in Jersey City. It is situated on the west side of Erie-street, in the northerly part of the Fourth Ward. It is a substantial brick edifice fifty feet in width and ninety-two in depth. Its cost will be $12,000. It is designed to be used both as a place of worship and as a school, and the seats will be constructed in such a manner as to be used as pews on Sunday and school desks during the week. It will be completed and ready to be dedicated by the 3d Sunday in October. Rev. Mr. HAYDEN of Bedford, Pa., will be the pastor.

Sunday Preaching in the Elysian Fields.

Rev. A. S. PATTON, of Hoboken, preached in the Elysian Fields, on Sunday afternoon last, to an attentive and strictly orderly audience. His text was from Isaiah, 33rd, 20th: "That pain of the Lord shall be many." This is his fourth Sunday discourse in the Elysian Fields.

Police.

Jabob Bowen, Adam Wahal, and Charles Cunmiller, arrested for committing an assault and battery upon William Heppey, were arraigned before Justice BERNARD yesterday, and each held for trial in the sum of $300.

CROPS IN TENNESSEE.—A letter from Sycamore Mills, Tennessee, says:

"Wheat is so abundant that it is selling at 50 cents a bushel. Corn, which during the past Winter and Spring sold for $1, will soon be down to 20 cents; it is now past being effected by the drouth. This is the place to live, if you would live *cheap*; good board is only $1 per week; beef sells at two cents per pound; pork and other things in about the same proportion, as compared with the prices at the East. But it is a money making business to raise them at the above prices—everything grows so free and fast. The luxuriance of vegetation almost surpasses belief; corn in bottom lands is at least twelve feet high and still growing."

HOMICIDE IN ROME.—A man named BRITTON was shot in Rome Saturday night by a shoemaker named JOHN SMITH. As we understand, BRITTON was committing an assault upon the house of the latter by smashing his windows with bottles and other missiles, one of which had hit his wife on the head and injured her severely. SMITH went out by a rear door, and coming in front where the assailant was standing, discharged a shot-gun loaded with slugs directly at his head.

The charge entered his left temple. He was alive at last accounts, but with no hopes of recovery. SMITH gave himself up and was lodged in jail. The house adjoining was said to be a brothel, and it is thought the assault was intended against it.—*Utica Herald*, 10th.

MARRIED

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Dr. Milnor, at the residence of the bride's father, ALEXANDER B. CRAIG to MARGARET POWELL, all of this City.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 9, by Rev. P. H. Cheever, Rector of St. James' Church, Mr. WILLIAM CHARLES, of Harlem, to HANNAH LOUISA, eldest daughter of P. B. Hall, Esq., of Yorkville.

May William's days in pleasure boldly glide
With Hannah by his side.

At Melrose, on Sunday, Sept. 9, by the Rev. Benjamin Ackerly, HENRY W. HAMMOND to MARY E. PRATT.

At Flushing, Long Island, on Saturday, Sept. 8, by Rev. A. Hasbrouck, Mr. MARSHALL P. WILBER, of Salem, to JULIA A., daughter of Captain David Baker, of Flushing.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Sept 10, Mrs. MARY G., wife of Burritt A. Smith, and daughter of the late Rev. R. W. Cadwell.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, No 89 West 33d-st., on Wed., at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept 9 after a short illness THOS. H. RAMIE, of this City.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Wednesday's papers.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept 8, in the 13th year of his age, ALBERT EDWARD, son of Adam McQuesten, Esq., of the 1st Ward of this City.

His friends and those of Grand Lodge, Swanwick & Co., and Children's Aid Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, Sept 11, at two o'clock P. M., from St. Paul's Church, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

At the residence of his parents, Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept 8, after a short illness, JOHN W., only son of John and Frances A. York, aged 6 years and 10 days.

☞ California papers please copy.

In Bushwick, on Sunday, Sep 9, SARAH ANN, wife of Amos Bragaw, aged 52 years 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock from Myrtle-st., Bushwick.

At Greenville, N J., on Friday, Sept. 7, ISABEL LUCY, eldest daughter of G. W. and Matilda E. Herring, of Greenville N J., aged 2 years and 17 days. The remains were taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

☞ Boston and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

In New Orleans, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, of the prevailing fever after an illness of a day, Capt. GILBERT L. MOORE, master of ship *Ravenswood*, of New-York, in the 28th year of his age.

At Flatbush, L I., on Monday, Sept. 10, Mrs. CATHARINE VERNON, widow of the late John Vernon, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Dr. Vanderveer at Flatbush, L I.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 7, MARY MILLER, aged 23 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No 223 Clinton-st.

In Greenport, Columbia County, N. Y., on Sabbath evening, Sept. 9, of consumption, Mrs. GERTRUDE M., wife of Rev J. N. Vocchis, aged 38 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT 10

$4,000 Missouri 6s	93	250	Erie Railroad	b10	43¾
25,000 Ind State 6s	89¾	844	do	s3	43¾
1,000 Indiana Bank Bds	84½	500	do	s90	44
10 640 Erie Bds of '75	86 90	200	do	b20	43¾
8,000 do	90	100	do		43½
6,000 Pan Rds 2d Issue	107½	1255	do	s3	43½
10 966 Ill Cen R R Bs	86 85¾	1150	do		43¾
5,000 do	85¾	100	do	s40	43¾
5 868 do	85¾	500	do	b30	44
15,000 do	b30 85¾	100	do	s30	43¾
1,000 Chic & R'k I R R	s3 86	500	do	s60	44
800 New-York Cen	78 102½	500	do	b60	44½
7 000 do	102¾	200	Harlem Railroad	b10	26½
100 Canton Company	26	100	do	s30	28
100 do	b60 26¾	100	do		28
900 Niesr Tran Co	s3 20	258	Cleve & Tol R R	b60	86¾
250 do	s3 20¾	77	do		87
240 do	b3 20¾	100	Reading Railroad	s3	96
100 do	s30 20¾	200	do	s3	96¾
100 do	s30 20¾	100	do	b60	97
8 Hanover Bank	99	300	do	s3	96¾
900 Cumberl'd Coal Co	27½	400	do	s3	96¾
100 do	s30 27	200	do	s60	96¾
400 do	b60 27½	100	do	s	96¾
200 do	b30 27¾	500	do	s60	96¾
300 do	b30 27¾	250	do	s	96
20 do	27	100	do	b3	96
100 do	s 27¾	500	do	b60	96¾
80 Hamrshire Coal Co	15	100	Clev & Pitts R R	s60	70
50 Hudson River R R	s3 41½	175	do	s3	70½
100 do	b60 41½	100	do	s3	70¾
50 do	41½	100	do		71
160 Panama Railroad	c 107½	75	Galena & Chic R R		111
10 do	107½	105	do		111½
100 Ills Cent'l R R	s60 96	60	do		114
150 do	s3 96	48	do		115

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 T H & A 2d M B	s3 80	100	Reading Railroad	s60	96
18 Bk of N. Y. Commerce	103½	200	do		95½
1,000 N. Y. Central 7s	99½	200	Clev & Tol R R	s60	87
10,000 Ill Cen R R Bs	s3 85	200	do		87
10 Canton Company	26	100	Erie Railroad	s3	43¾
150 Han psh'e Coal Co	b30 15	1	do	b40	44
28 Nicaragua Transit Co	2w 3/6	400	do		43¾
100 do	b10 3/6	460	do	s3	43¾
15 Cum. Coal Co	c 27¾	340	do	s60	43¾
50 do	s3 27¼	100	Chi. & R I R R	b10	87
450 do	c 27½	400	do	s60	87
200 Hud River R R	b60 41½	210	do		87½

MONDAY, Sept 10—P. M.

The Official Bank Averages for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 8, as advertised on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, a further

Loss of Specie	$646,105
Reduction of Loans	169,037
Reduction of Deposits	614,732
Increase of Circulation	139,017

The loss of Specie is very near the estimate made from the export movement to Europe and to Canada last week. It leaves the Banks with an average reserve of little over twelve millions dollars, and this is expected to be the lowest point for many weeks to come. They begin business this week on a rising average, aided by the deliveries of Saturday and to-day from California, amounting together to $1,984,000. The engagements for the Boston steamer are, at present, about $300 000. Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 9, '54.	Sept. 8, '54.	Sept 1, '55.
Loans	$91,528,243	$100,978,738	$100,436,970
Specie	14,436,317	12 006,025	12,852,623
Circulation	6,96-,707	7,881,153	7,020,178
Deposits	73,891 239	80,442 378	81,057,210
In Sub-Treasury	6,995,200	6,518,001	5,162,052

The week opened on a pretty brisk demand for Money for Stock purposes, and the rate in non-uniform at 7 ℘ cent. The Street is carrying a considerable amount of State Stocks, awaiting a retail or Banking demand from the West. These generally bear 6 ℘ cent. interest, while the cost of borrowing upon them is 1 ℘ cent. dearer. There is not much disposition, however, to force sales, and the Board rates show much steadiness, except for Missouris, which are ½ ℘ cent. lower to-day. In the absence of a Foreign demand, there is some forced sales of Illinois Centrals going on at 85 ℘ cent. The Bonds of the Erie and New-York Central are steady. For Erie First Mortgage 111 was paid at private sale to day, and more of them wanted. The 7 ℘ cents. Convertible of the New-York Central brought 103½. An auction sale of the Shares was made at 99½ ℘ cent., and more are to be offered to morrow by Mr. DRAPER. The general market for Road Shares was irregular; Eries firmer; Reading ¼@1 ℘ cent. lower; Galena in request as high as 115; Rock Island 97½ at the close, and Toledo 87, seller 90 days. The market closed rather weak. The August returns of the Michigan Central show a traffic of $202,607, against $153,841 same month last year. We have a report by telegraph that the Chicago and Mississippi Road (DWIGHT'S concern) has been leased for a term of twenty years, at $600,000 a year—the lessee to pay out of this the interest upon the debt of every description, funded and floating. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati return of traffic for August is $112 633, against $97,487 same month last year. The Sub-Treasury balance was increased to-day $176,711. The total at the close stood $5,694,612. The business done in Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer on Wednesday was generally at 109¾ per cent. There is a good supply of first class bills, and the demand thus far only moderate. The Panama steamer, with same dates from San Francisco as by the Nicaragua packet on Saturday, brought in to day $979,207 in Gold Dust.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translation.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept 10, 1855.

Since our last advice the market has experienced numerous fluctuations of trifling importance, and our quotations to-day show but a small variation from those of the 4th inst. The movement has been limited, except in Erie Railroad Shares. Money continues in good demand, but to a less marked degree than during the beginning of last week. We notice a falling off in the last shipments of coin. The prospect in regard to the transatlantic crops induces the expectation that our breadstuffs must shortly replace the precious metals as a means of remittance. Generally, State Stocks are sustained, with some sales in Missouris, at 1 ℘ cent. decline. Government 6 ℘ cent., 1868, sympathize heavy at 117¼. Californias and Indiana fives have advanced 7½ ℘ cent. Virginias and Tennessees show no alteration. City and County Bonds are offered in somewhat larger quantities, the demand is quite limited, and the general tendency is to lower prices. Railroad Bonds weak—transactions small. Some Erie First Mortgage Bonds have been sold. These Bonds are in good request but the market is almost bare of them, except some few with *endorsements*. Erie, 1875 Bonds are stationary; Illinois Central Constructing Bonds have declined 1; the Cleveland Bonds 1½. Northern Indiana First Mortgages, which are in demand at par, are very scarce.

MARIE & KANE.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translation.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept 10, 1855.

Since our advices of the 6th inst., our market offers no very prominent feature to notice. The Liverpool steamer to the 29th of August has brought but few orders for American Stocks. This fact contributes to leaving our investment securities in great inactivity, while a steady demand for Money and a desire to realize, induce holders to yield in the prices of most of the various City and Railroad Bonds. In speculative Stocks there has been more of a stir. There is no alteration in United States Stocks. Excepting some sales of Louisiana Sixes, without change of price, and Missouri Sixes at ½ ℘ cent. decline, State Stocks have been almost without transactions. Indiana Fives rose ¼, and Californias receive ½. There is no revival in City and County Bonds, which only give rise to a few retail transactions. Some few St. Louis County Sixes, Chicago Sixes, and San Francisco, have been done at weaker prices. In Railroad Bonds, Illinois Central Construction, at a decline of ½, and Erie Sevens of 1875 at an advance of ¼, are the only ones of which we have to notice large sales. The various other Bonds of the Erie Road have remained without inquiry, and without marked fluctuations. Illinois Freeland Bonds are 1½ lower, without sales, and New-York Central Sevens ½ ℘ cent. higher, with few transactions. At private sale, a few Michigan Centrals, Galena and Chicago Second Mortgage, and Milwaukee and Mississippi First Mortgage, third section, have changed hands. Money remains in active demand from 6@7 for demand loans. Paper is from 7 to 9, according to length and class. Exchange on London is quiet; principal sales at 109¼ @ 109½. Paris, 5.12½. Continental bills continue scarce.

DE COPPET & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 10

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of Loans & Dis.	Av't am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$7,61,473	$722 004	$318,827	$6 340 116
Atlantic Bank	588,554	39,662	98 483	3 34,696
Bk. of America	4,619 445	1,217 496	89,795	4,732,311
Bk. of Commerce	8,248,842	959,455	2,165	5 286,437

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV ... NO. 1243 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax and of the Arago at this Port.

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Full Details of the Battle of Traktir-Bridge.

DEPARTURE OF OMAR PASHA FOR ASIA.

MORE NEGOTIATIONS.

Return of Queen Victoria to England.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

NEWS FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

MARKETS GENERALLY UNCHANGED.

Consols 91.

[By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 1st inst., arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

The *Africa* sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due about noon on Wednesday—so that her mails will doubtless reach New-York that night.

The *Africa* reports, Sept. 3, 2 o'clock P. M., in lat. 49° 9', long. 14° 27', exchanged signals with the bark *Brewer*, bound north. Sept. 8, lat. 46° 50', long. 53° 55', at 8½ o'clock P. M., exchanged signals with the British ship *Montreal*, bound west.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* arrived out on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 25.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE ON THE TCHERNAYA.

The papers contain many interesting details of the recent battle of Traktir Bridge, on the Tchernaya, but few new incidents.

Generals Simpson and Pelissier both furnish reports. They say the Russian attack was a deliberate effort to raise the siege of Sebastopol, and if the Russians had succeeded in holding the heights on the Allies' side of the river, they intended further to attack the Allies from four points, namely: A main attack on Balaklava, another on the British camp, and another simultaneously on the extreme right and left of the French lines. Documents found on the body of a Russian General indicate this.

Gen. Simpson estimates the Russian force at 55,000 in infantry and 6,000 cavalry, with 160 guns. The French had only 19,000 men and four batteries engaged.

The Sardinians had 4,000 men and twenty-four guns engaged, while the English had only one battery in play.

The battle began at break of day. The Russians crossed the river on floats, and drove in the Allied outposts.

Gen. Simpson says the Russians advanced three times with the most determined bravery. Thrice they carried the bridge and crowned the heights, but were thrice driven back by the French batteries.

The Zouaves charged them with the bayonet, and the English battery made great havoc as they retreated to the river.

The English Lancers and French Mounted Chasseurs were stationed in the plain, but could not pursue the retreating army as the Russian batteries kept up a fire from their own side of the river, and thus covered the retreat.

General Pelissier calls the French loss 17 officers killed, and 53 wounded; 173 men killed; 150 missing, and 1,160 wounded. The Sardinian loss was 250. The loss of the Russians was 3,000 killed, and 5,000 wounded, including 1,600 wounded prisoners in the hands of the French, and 300 in the hands of the Sardinians. The Turks were not engaged.

The Russian report admits great losses and three generals killed. It attributes the loss to the too great impetuosity of the right columns of attack. The Russian troops engaged had just arrived in the Crimea.

General Gortschakoff commanded in person from the Mackenzie heights. The Grand Duke Constantine was not present, although it was stated that he was.

The condition of the Russian dead showed that they had been subjected to a long march, and had suffered considerable hardship, which partly confirms Napoleon's recent statement that to his knowledge Russian resources are exhausted.

General Pelissier issued a gratifying order announcing the victory, but his account does not find favor in Paris. They say that he did not make the most of his victory, nor prepare a sufficient force to crush the attack.

FROM SEBASTOPOL.

General Simpson's mail dispatch of the 18th says: General Pelissier having announced to me that the batteries against the Malakoff and adjacent works were prepared to open fire it should be commenced yesterday morning against these works and the Redan. This was continued throughout the day, and the effect produced was as much as was anticipated. The Russian fire, which at first answered briskly, became by evening feeble. In the afternoon, shells from our mortars ignited, and a number of them exploded in one of the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much damage. Captains Oldfield and Hammet have been killed. The British loss 138.

General Gortschakoff, on the night of the 27th, telegraphs: Affairs are unchanged, but the fire of the Allies is occasionally very strong.

There is a report in London to-day that General Simpson is sick, and that General Bentinck, the senior officer, has taken command.

Decisive operations will not be undertaken until the Allies have crossed the Tchernaya, and occupied the heights on the right bank, and succeeded in separating the Russian forces on the Tchernaya and Belbec rivers. The reinforcements are collecting for this purpose. Meantime, however, the Russians are expected to offer the Allies another battle near the Cemetery.

The Russians are daily expecting the arrival of General Pannitine, with 9,000 cavalry, 5,000 infantry and 100 guns.

ASIA.

Omar Pacha definitely takes command in Asia, and would leave on the 31st for Trebisonde. Omar Pacha has command of the Second Division, and the troops will be conveyed in English steamers to Trebisonde.

We have no reliable intelligence from Kars or Erzeroum.

The Russians have reestablished communications between Gentschi and Arabat.

Several new Russian ships are to be built this Winter at Nicolaef.

The Baltic.

The Allied Fleets have retired from before Cronstadt, and have taken up another position. A dispatch stating that gun-boats were returning home, led to the belief that the campaign had closed; but it now appears that sixteen ships or gun-boats returning were those which have been disabled.

The London *Times* contains an editorial article, couched in very severe language, on the non-effectiveness of the fleet, and says that "Nelson and Collingwood must blush in their graves."

Danube.

Private letters state that the loss of the Russians in Sweaborg was not less than 9,000 men. The Russian paper *Nord* says that the loss was only 30 killed, and that 1,000 guns still remain in position, and that the batteries are wholly uninjured.

Negotiations.

The Berlin correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette*, states that the Prussian Cabinet has recently replied to Count Buol's circular, to the effect that Prussia is disinclined to make any change in her policy in regard to the Eastern question, because she is unable to see what practical guarantee the often-mentioned "new points" can afford for its settlement; further, that Prussia cannot consent to bind herself to these four points, while the parties principally concerned reserve to themselves the right of going beyond them. Finally, Prussia repeats the decision of the Germanic Bund, made last December, acknowledging the satisfactoriness of the proposed conditions of peace, without, however, pledging itself to maintain them.

From the above it is evident that Prussia and the Germanic Federation stand precisely as they did 12 months ago.

The American papers make complaint that the assistance lent by the Western Powers to the Sultan is fast changing into occupation of Turkey.

The correspondent of the London *Times* in Paris writes, after comparatively a long period of silence, respecting Austria: "The Austrian policy is such, that it is again stated in high quarters, that the French Government has reason to be satisfied with that power."

In reply to Austrian remonstrances, Great Britain is said to have stated, that the question of nationality will not be introduced into the present crisis, and that the depôt of the Italian recruits, now at Novarra, will be removed further from the Austrian frontier.

A Berlin letter says that Count Nesselrode had addressed another letter to the Russian Ambassador, in which he says the Czar is willing to make honorable terms of peace.

Miscellaneous.

A letter from Constantinople, under date of the 20th ultimo, says a Council was held on the 18th, at which Ministerial changes were decided.

Lord Stratford had gone to the Crimea. The Duke of Newcastle had been sick in camp but was recovering.

The *Nord*, Russian journal, says: Omar Pacha freely expressed himself at Constantinople that the Allied Commanders—especially General Pelissier—were humbugs, and that he should twice have lost his army if he had followed their advice.

Betts, the Engineer, writes that the Balaklava Railway is in a condition to stand the Winter.

Abdel Kader had arrived at Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A national shilling subscription is proposed to be raised for a testimonial to Admiral Charles Napier.

A list of bankruptcy has been issued against Edward Oliver.

Five hundred Highlanders had embarked on board the steamer *Hanse*, at Liverpool, for Malta. On board of the *Great Britain*, Cavalry were about to embark.

The export of iron north of Dunkirk is prohibited, and a bond is required whenever exported.

The potato harvest in Ireland is favorable on the whole.

FRANCE.

Dullness prevails in political affairs.

The Austrian Archduke Maximilian has arrived at Toulon.

The Kings of Sardinia, Wurtemberg and Bavaria are expected by the Emperor.

The crops throughout France are satisfactory.

The harvest in Algeria is excellent.

BELGIUM.

A Commission has been appointed to revise the Tariff.

SPAIN.

Committees appointed are considering the Tariff question.

Foreigners are exempted from the forced loan, but are invited to contribute to it.

A Paris rumor is that we may expect from day to day to hear of the involuntary abdication of Queen Isabella, and of important events in Spain.

The Duke of Montpensier is openly agitating.

ITALY.

The export of Breadstuffs is prohibited from the Roman States.

In Naples the political ferment continues. Many arrests have been made.

AUSTRIA.

It is rumored that a new loan of two hundred million florins is about to be raised to repay the Vienna Bank advances.

The Austrian Lloyds undertakes to open steam communication between Trieste, North African ports, Spain and Portugal.

The Austrian Engineers officially report favorably on the proposed ship Canal from the Danube to the Black Sea.

GREECE.

The Currant crop of Cephalonia is very deficient—prices opened at one hundred and fifteen dollars.

Athens, 24th.—The Ministerial crisis is unchanged.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark is visiting the King of Sweden. The question of the Sound dues continues to perplex.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have dates from Bombay to July 30. The intelligence from India is important.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in the centre of Bengal. The insurgents are the Santals and other tribes occupying the Rajamahal Hills—a bold and hardy race. They number from thirty to fifty thousand men, acting in five parties, and are armed with axes, poisoned arrows, and a few fire-arms. They have spread over the country a hundred miles in extent, destroying everything European, and pretend that they are led by their God in person. The few Europeans have entrenched themselves until assistance shall arrive. The insurrection was so little anticipated that there were not a thousand troops within a hundred and fifty miles.

The London papers have soothing editorials on the subject of the intelligence confirming the recent collision of the Russians with the Khan of Khiva, and repulse of the latter.

Persia is quiet.

Shanghai advices are to June 29. Quietness was prevailing there and at Canton. Food was plentiful. Communication with the interior had been partially reopened. An enormous butchery had been perpetrated at Canton. One thousand were executed for sympathizing with the rebels. The insurgents were losing ground in the North.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Dennistoun & Co's circular reports Cotton stiffer but not quotably higher. Rown, Shipley & Co. say the week opened dull but became firm and prices had closed, although the quotations were not advanced. Some circulars, however, quote an advance in middling descriptions to the extent of 1 16d, if not ⅛. The sales of the week amounted to 51,450 bales, of which speculators took 5,225 bales and exporters 3,700 bales. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans 7¾d; Middling Gulf @ 6 1-16d. Fair Uplands 6¾d; Middling Gulf Fair Mobile 6¾d; Middling 6 5-16d @6¾d. The sales on Friday were 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators. The market closed steady. The stock in port was 567,000 bales, including 367,000 bales American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs Brown, Shipley & Co. say that the market generally shows but little change, although a dull tone prevailed. Corn had declined 1s ₱ quarter. Western Canal Flour they quote at 40s @40s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 41s @42s; Ohio 42s @43s; Wheat dull, but prices unchanged. White 11s 9d @12s 3d; Red 10s 2d @11s 3d; Mixed Corn 38s 6d; White 41s; Yellow 38s 6d @38s. Several circulars quote Corn in active speculative demand, and prices slightly advanced; but they give the quotations nearly the same as the above. The weather had been favorable and prospects continued good for an average crop.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co quote Beef and Pork dull, but prices unchanged. Bacon firm. Lard 6d higher, and steady: sales at 68s @73s. Tallow advanced 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* says: Bark steady at former rates. Rice steady. Resin—Sales of the week 7,000 bbls, at 4s. to 4s. 6d. for common, to 7s 6d. for fine. Turpentine unchanged. Rosin at 1s 3d @6s. American Tar—Sales 1,000 bbls, at 15s. Ashes steady at 34s. 6d @35s for Pearls. Spirits of Turpentine—Sales 1,100 bbls, at 33s @34s. Linseed Oil—Active demand, at 43s. Palm Oil, at 6d advanced. Sales at £41 15s @42 15s. North American Tallow, 56s sales 6d. Nothing doing in Seal or Cod Oils. Dyewoods in limited request, but market firm. Sugars advanced 1s. 6d sales, and firm. Coffee active, at firmer rates.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester advices are rather more favorable, and prices have an advancing tendency.

London Markets.

Messrs Baring Brothers report the existence of an active speculative demand for most articles. Bread stuffs in active demand, particularly Meal. Indian Corn steady. Tallow firm at 56s 3d. Turpentine—Sales of 85 Spirits active at 33s 6d, but closed dull. White Wheat 10s @12s; red, 10s @10s. Flour also 6d@1s. Linseed in good demand and firm; Welsh rails, free on board, £8 5s @£8 10s; bars, £8 5s; Scotch pig, 60s. Copper unchanged. Spelter—Active demand and considerably higher; sales at £34. Lead in good demand; pig, £21 15s. @£22. Tin steady. Tea—The advices from China are considered favorable, and there are buyers of Congou at 9½ 4d.

American Securities.

Messrs. Barings Brothers say that the market was steady and prices unchanged.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was slightly easier. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased to the extent of £676,000. Consols for money and account were quoted at 91@91⅛. Dollars sold at 4s. 4d @4s. 4d. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d. Doubloons 15s. 6d. Eagles 76s. 4d.

Freights.

At Liverpool Freights were a trifle lower, owing to large arrivals. Dead weights to New-York 10s @14s; to New-Orleans 11s@12s.

Glasgow Markets.

Messrs John Althya & Co report Ashes steady and prices unchanged. Lard, 66s @68s for fine. In Breadstuffs the upward tendency had been checked.

The Latest Liverpool Markets.

SATURDAY, 11 A. M.

Messrs. Bigland, Althya & Co report that the fine weather has caused a slight decline in Breadstuffs, viz.: on Wheat, 4d. in four days, Flour 3s 6d., and Corn, 1s. The market closed steady. Western Canal Flour for future delivery, sold at 36s. Beef unchanged. Bacon, 1s. higher, Pork quiet. Good Cheese closed with an active demand at 56s @60s. Lard—Stock reduced, and 68s. asked by holders. Tallow active and prices 1s higher. Resin sells at 4s. 4d.@4s. 6d.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York—27th, Wanjon at Bremen; 28th, Ehvan at Hamburg, Rose at Hull; 29th, Cora Lyne in the Clyde; 31st, Hill at Lisbon.

Arrived from Baltimore—28th, Adolphine at Texel.

Arrived from Wilmington—28th, Esthes at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—29th, General Dunlop, Salem, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Apalachicola—31st, Windsor Castle at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—27th, Carrer at Bordeaux; 28th, Asterion, Ol Cutts, Mary Vale, at Liverpool; Fanny Fosdick at Antwerp; 29th, Fides off Dover, Gothenburg at Havre.

Sailed for New-York—27th, Antoinette from Rotterdam, Brewster from Cardiff; 29th Lalsea from Shields Manhattan, Owego, 31st, Empire, Progress, Underwriter, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—29th, Geo. Peabody from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—30th, Helen Madler from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah—27th, Sweet from Liverp ol.

Sailed for Virginia—31st, Invincible from Live pool.

Sailed for Mobile—30th, Geo. Washington from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—31st, Wizard from Liverpool.

NEWS BY THE ARAGO.

The *Arago* arrived at this port yesterday with mails from Southampton to the 29th ult.

Among the passengers by the *Arago* are H. Hart, Commissioner of the Supreme Court, Victoria, Australia, C. J. Bertinatti, *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul for Sardinia, Dr. W. S. Mayo and lady, and L. de Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington, Vt.

Gen. Pelissier in an order of the day dated Aug. 17 says that the Russians lost in the battle of the 16th, more than 6,000 men and left 2,200 wounded and prisoners in the hands of the Allies. Six Turkish battalions and a battery of artillery took part in the battle and behaved valiantly.

On the morning of the 17th August, the English batteries opened their fire, which enabled them to advance their works of approach.

The *Times'* Baltic correspondent states, that on the 15th ult. six Russian gunboats came out from Cronstadt, and having intimated by their movements that they were prepared to measure their strength with any vessel that dared to go out to meet them, the *Impérieuse*, *Bulldog* and *Centaur* were ordered to slip in close and try to cut them off. The Russian gunboats, however, beat a retreat as quickly as possible into shallow water. The three English ships opened fire upon them, which was returned. The engagement lasted about two hours with little damage to either side.

The Kreuz *Gazette* says: "According to reliable advices of the 25th of August, from Constantinople, the garrison of Kars has made a successful sortie against the Russians. The Russian corps which threatened Erzeroum has been withdrawn.

Accounts from Trebizond of the 7th ult. confirm the news of the Russians being at only three hours' march from Erzeroum. The English Consul at that place had received all the archives of his office to Trebizond. Letters from Kars to the 24th July state that, notwithstanding the approach of the Russian Army, the spirit of the troops was excellent.

The last accounts from Odessa state that the Russians had launched several vessels which had been on the stocks at Nicolaieff. An attack by Gen. Mauvais-apre on Erzeroum appeared inevitable. The fortifications of the place are incomplete. The sultan has consented to the departure of Omar Pasha for Asia, subject, however, to the consent of the Allied Generals.

The Allies have placed 150 new mortars in position before Sebastopol. The Russians have doubled the garrison of that place, and are preparing for a desperate defence. The Allies expect the most favorable results from the bombardment. A Belgian brig, the *Rubis*, has been pillaged at Sulina.

The newspapers report an engagement which took place off Riga on the 10th ult. Seventeen Russian gunboats, it is said, came out of Riga and fought for two hours with Her Majesty's screw sloop ship *Hawke*, sixty guns, and the screw corvette *Desperate*, eight guns. The result is said to have been indecisive.

Her Majesty, the Queen, and family, left Boulogne on the night of the 27th ult., in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and arrived at Osborne House on the following morning. Her Majesty rode from Paris with the French Emperor and the Prince Napoleon, in the Emperor's State carriage. The farewell was most enthusiastic, and the illumination superb. Gen. Canrobert formed part of the *cortège*.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Burning the Concordat—The Excommunication of the Nation—Decrease of the Cholera—The Spanish Contingent for the Crimea, &c.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Friday, Aug 31, 1855.

I informed you that the populace of Madrid were desirous of burning the last concordat with the Pope in the public square. It is six days since I received the particulars of the movement which was suppressed by the Government.

The mob, it seems, had conceived the idea of not only burning that document, but of burning the Pope himself—in effigy—and a very neat, apostolical looking effigy, I am told, it was, too. But their amusement was cut short by the long sabre of the Minister-of-War, without any blood spilt, or any fair chance of spilling any.

The news of a proximate excommunion of the nation by His Holiness, which has already circulated in every direction, has not produced such terror in Spanish consciences as was hoped. It looks really as if spiritual thunder, without the aid of thumb-screws and faggots, had lost its force even in Spain.

Little besides the agitation of this rupture with Rome is there to tell of out of Spain in its history for the last week.

The forced loan has produced thus far voluntarily a million and a half of dollars, and if the time for voluntary subscription were prolonged, as perhaps it will be, the necessity of forcing any considerable part of it may be avoided. It will be remembered that the paper of this loan is taken at par by the Government in payment of lands released from mortmain by the recent law of the Cortes. This will keep it up—forced or not forced. In many parts, undoubtedly, the decrease of the cholera will also improve the financial prospects of the country. The wheat will be reaped at least, and famine and misery avoided to that extent.

There is no doubt that the force of the epidemic is declining, upon the whole, though there are still some points terribly scourged anew. Valencia, which was decimated about eight months since, has just lost more than a thousand of its remaining population by the disease in two days. In Madrid the cases are limited to forty or fifty daily, as heretofore.

There is a good deal of talk lately about the intrigues of the Court at the Escorial, and it is pretty generally understood that the Queen is doing all in her power to keep on good terms personally with the Pope, and that the idea of separating herself as much as possible from the people in this business is her desire and intention.

Poor Isabel! I greatly fear she has not comprehended that the only chance of her surviving the deep popular movement through which Spain is now passing is to unite herself frankly and fully to the interests of the Spanish people in every respect. If she does otherwise, she enters upon a struggle which will surely prove fatal to her interests, and it may be to her life.

Those who counsel her to such a course are blind, and will probably deeply regret their blindness. They cannot succeed, though the incompetence of the actual popular leaders may be only too evident. There may be some little reaction; but if so, the feeble swing backwards will be only a prelude to such a vigorous swing forwards as will carry everything before it. Gentlemen of the bed-chamber, squirrels and noblemen in waiting, if you do not go straight along in the same path with the people, without turning or tricking, within ten years the possession of a title will be a thing for which you will have to beg pardon of your countrymen in Spain, hat in hand, and prestige and authority nowhere.

The matter of the contingent of Spanish troops for the Crimea remains *in statu quo*—come to a stand point already—and from that point, it is probable, not all the power of France and England can move it. There will be a great deal of talk in the Cortes after they come together, on the 1st of October—a great deal of talk and very little action. The Government cannot stir; the people are decided and united against the project, and the alliance of Spain will probably not have been of any such advantage to France as to seriously indispose the Emperor of Russia towards her when his forces appear on the Rhine in 1857.

O'Donnell is powerful still, but more and more suspected and disliked by the people, while Espartero, on the Duke of Victory, is growing less indispensable every day. His lack of talent and lack of character are getting to be more and more evident to the people. Some lively little caricatures have been circulating recently, and though the police has endeavored to suppress them, even imprisoning some individuals, still the work of the little infamous libels is done to a great extent, and the very pains the Government has taken with them show that they have touched where the sore is. One of these is described by a correspondent of mine as representing a good, fat, well-to-do Spanish donkey, full of the steadfastness of stupidity and the long eared complacency of a frugal and honorable donkeyism never belied; a donkeyism which never flew up behind except against strangers and cur dogs, and never ate a thistle or an onion that was not legitimately its own. This respectable and wholly unobjectionable donkey, having the revered countenance of the Duke of Victory, is mounted by General O'Donnell, in a nondescript uniform, made up of the coat and breeches of the national militia, with the cocked hat, sash and long boots of a Captain General (Field Marshall) in the army, and a pair of long spurs, which worry the sleek flanks of the respectable animal beneath him terribly. It ought to be remembered that O'Donnell actually wore such a uniform at a review of the militia of Madrid, not long since, and was not a little criticised and laughed at for his pains.

Yours, very truly,

AN MERICAN.

THE WAR.

The Russian Attack on the Tchernaya—Description of the Battle—Scenes and Incidents.

From the Correspondent of the London Times.

CAMP OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE TCHERNAYA, August 16.

The long-threatened attack of the Russians on the Tchernaya line has at last taken place, and ended in the complete defeat of the enemy. During the last few days the signs of an impending Russian attack became more and more frequent. Movements of large numbers of troops in the neighborhood of Sebastopol, the unanimous reports of the deserters, of whom several came in every day, and, lastly, information gained from numbers of Tartars who bring in continually news from the Russian lines, were all to the effect that the Russians, having received part of the reinforcements which they were expecting, intended to try their luck once more in an offensive operation.

Although at first the line of the Tchernaya suggested itself as the point which the Russians would most probably attack, a supposition which was moreover confirmed by all the deserters, yet, as there were large numbers of newly arrived troops seen concentrated in and about the Russian works, apprehensions were entertained that perhaps the Russians might attempt something against the positions of the allied armies before Sebastopol, and the chief attention was consequently directed to that point.

BEFORE THE BATTLE—ANTICIPATIONS.

Yesterday again several deserters came in, and spoke with the utmost certainty of an intended attack on the Tchernaya lines; but as this had been the case several times already during the last fortnight no particular attention was paid to their reports, and no special orders given to the troops, except to be prepared for an attack; and this had been so often repeated that it made no impression. In addition to this, our attention was drawn off from the Lower Tchernaya by the news from Baidar. I wrote in my last letter that when the arrival of fresh troops at Sebastopol became known, the four troops of English light cavalry were withdrawn from Baidar, and only two regiments of heavy French cavalry and a few Chasseurs and Zouaves remained in the valley until all the hay collected should be carried away. Yesterday afternoon General Allonville sent news from Baidar by telegraph, that large numbers of Russian troops were concentrated on the heights above the valley and that he expected to be attacked. The telegraphic message was interrupted by the dense fog which prevailed in the afternoon, but late in the evening notice of this message of General Allonville was sent to General La Marmora and Omar Pasha. As the cavalry at Baidar would be exposed to be cut off if it were attacked by a considerable force, on account of the great number of carts which are down in the valley for the transport of hay, and which would encumber the Woronzoff-road, an attack on that side seemed not at all improbable.

From all this circumstance it followed that no additional precautions were taken on the Tchernaya line, and that the attack was scarcely less a surprise than that at Inkermann.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE—THE LOCALITY.

The first news of an actual attack was brought about daybreak by some French Chasseurs, who, forming part of a patrol, fell into an ambuscade of the Russians, and narrowly escaped, while their comrades were taken prisoners. Soon afterwards the outposts which were across the Tchernaya were driven in, and about daybreak the cannonade began.

For the better understanding of the movements I must give you some description of the locality. The Tchernaya, coming out at the tower of Karlovka from the narrow gorge in which it runs after leaving the valley of Baider, flows between a succession of hillocks on both sides. These hillocks form the basis of the position of the allied armies. On the extreme right, beginning where the Tchernaya comes out of the gorge down to the little mountain streams which fall into the Tchernaya from the south, are the Turks. They occupy two hillocks, and between them are two roads which lead from Higher Tchergoun and the tower of Karlovka into the Woronzoff-road. The Sardinian position leans to the right on the little mountain stream which limits the Turkish position to the left. They occupy the large solitary standing hillocks which used to be held by the Cossacks, and which extends down to the open ground over which the road from Balaklava to Tchergoun leads. This hillock has been lately considerably strengthened and provided with batteries, and, as it has a very commanding position, was of the utmost importance in the defence of the Tchernaya line. In front of this hillock, and divided from it by the aqueduct which begins there, is another smaller but equally steep hillock, accessible from the first by a stone bridge, and on this hillock the Sardinians had a small *épaulement* guarded by a detachment of infantry. Beyond both these hillocks, on the other side of the Tchernaya, they had moreover on the hillock nearest to the Mackenzie road their outposts, which could thus watch the movements of the enemy and give timely alarm in case of an attack. The French occupy the last series of hillocks to the left of the Sardinians, and guard the road which leads from Balaklava over the Traktir-bridge, up to Makenzie's farm. The hillocks, occupied by them, are three in number; the first, to the right, is separated from the others by the great road leading to the bridge; and the last, to the left, is protected by the basin which the aqueduct forms here, and is separated by another open ground, similar to that on the right of the French position, from the ridge on which the army of observation was during the Winter. In front of the bridge the French had constructed a small *épaulement* to guard the passage of the river, beyond which they had their outposts.

THE RUSSIAN ATTACK.

The first movement of the Russians was against the outposts of the Sardinians on the opposite bank of the river. Corresponding to the hillocks on this side of the Tchernaya are three plateaux on the opposite bank. These were chosen for the left of the Russian position against the Turks and the Sardinians. These plateaux were, therefore, first to be secured, for the guns could command from them not only the hillocks opposite, occupied by the Sardinians and Turks, but like wise the plain which opens towards the French position. A company of infantry of the line, and a company of Bersaglieri formed the Sardinian outposts. These were attacked at dawn by the Russians. As the troops were not yet under arms, it was necessary to hold the position for awhile, and General De La Marmora sent over Major Govone, with a company of Bersaglieri, to reinforce the two companies already there. They crossed the aqueduct and the river, and went up the plateau; but, when they arrived on the crest of it, the two companies had just left the *épaulement* behind which they had until then defended themselves gallantly against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, but which had become untenable, and was swept by the guns which the Russians had brought up on the two other plateaux, and he-hides was exposed to be taken in the rear. So the troops retired in good order across the river, and went to reinforce the post which occupied the second hillock on the banks of the aqueduct. In the meantime the cannonade on both sides had begun. The Russians left us not in doubt where they would attack, for, scarcely had the cannonade begun, when three compact masses of infantry were seen advancing towards the plain opposite to the French position. The points chosen were the bridge and the hillock to the right. The masses, which in the morning sun looked like glittering waves, protected by the fire of their artillery, moved in excellent order down to the river side, notwithstanding the heavy fire of artillery which greeted them in front from the French, and in flank from Sardinians. At the river the first column detached itself from the rest, and dividing into two columns crossed the river, which is now nearly everywhere easily fordable. Men carrying moveable wooden bridges preceded, but in the first rush the Russians, without waiting for bridges, went over wherever they could, and dispersing like a swarm of bees rushed forward in columns some against the bridge, the others against the hillock on the right.

SPLENDID RUSH OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

As I said above, the continual apprehension of an impending attack had at last benumbed the interest for it, and, notwithstanding the signs which seemed to indicate some movement on the part of the Russians, everybody slept as soundly as possible until awakened by the Russian guns. Before the troops were properly under arms the Russians were at the bridge and at the foot of the hillock. The 20th *léger* and the 2d battalion of Zouaves had to stand the first shock, and they certainly stood it gallantly. The rush of the Russians was splendid. Without losing their time with firing, they advanced with an *élan* scarcely ever seen in Russian troops. Some French soldiers of Canrobert's Division, who have during the Winter guarded the trenches towards the Quarantine, and have had nearly daily skirmishes with the Russians, assured me that they never saw them moving on in such a style. They were new troops, belonging, according to the prisoners and wounded, to the 5th division of the 2d *corps d'armée* lately arrived from Poland. But their ardor was soon broken. They could not carry their point, and were, after a short trial, repulsed both on the bridge and the hillock. The aqueduct which supplies the Turks, and which runs close to the foot of the hillock, formed the chief defence of the French. About nine and ten feet wide and several feet deep, it skirts the steep hills so close, that it is nearly in all places supported by a high embankment, offering considerable difficulties for an advancing force, and exposing it, as soon as it reaches the top of it, to the musketry fire from the heights. Notwithstanding this difficulty, the Russians crossed it on the right and were beginning to scale the heights, when, taken in flank by the Sardinian batteries, which fired with admirable precision, they were swept down by wholesale and rolled into the aqueduct below.

REPULSE.

This first rush did not last more than 10 minutes. The Russians fell back, but they had scarcely gone a few hundred yards when they were met by the second column, which was advancing *à pas de charge* to support the first, and both united and again rushed forward. This second attempt was more successful than the first. At the bridge they forded the river on the right and left, and forced the defenders of it to fall back. Scarcely was the bridge free when two guns of the 5th Light Brigade of Artillery crossed it and took up a position on the opposite side to an open space which divides two of the hillocks, and through which the road leads to the plain of Balaklava. While those two guns passed the bridge a third crossed the river by a ford, and all three began to sweep the road and the heights. The infantry in the meantime, without waiting for the portable bridges, which had moreover been thrown away in great part during the advance, rushed breast deep into the water, climbed up the embankment, and began to scale the heights on both sides. They succeeded on this point in getting up more than one-half of the ascent, where the dead and wounded afterwards showed clearly the mark which they reached; but by the time they arrived there the French were fully prepared and met them in the most gallant style. Notwithstanding the exertions and the perseverence of the Russians, they were by degrees forced back and driven, after an obstinate resistance, across the bridge, carrying away their guns.

ATTACK ON THE FRENCH RIGHT.

While this attack took place on the bridge the other column attacked the French right. This time they came on in such a swarm that they were neither kept back by the aqueduct, nor mowed by the Sardinian guns, which were plowing long lanes through their scattered lines. On they came, on it seemed, irresistible, and rushed up the steep hill with such fury that the Zouaves, who lined the sides of it, were inclined to fall back for a men at before the multitude. You could plainly see the officers pointing the way and encouraging their soldiers. I particularly observed one gallant little Jew, who, at least 50 yards in advance of the whole column, was the first across the aqueduct, and I could still see him on the side of the hill. This furious rush brought the advancing column in an incredibly short time in the rear of the hillock, where it stopped to form. But the French had not been idle during the time that the Russians were ascending the hill. The Zouaves had only fallen back from the sides of the hillock to the main body, which had been drawn up behind the top. Scarcely did the columns of the enemy show its head, when the guns opened on it with grape, and a murderous fire was poured down upon it by the French infantry. This immediately stopped the advance of the column, which began to waver, but the impetus from those behind was so powerful that the head of it, notwithstanding the unexpected reception, was pushed forward a few yards more, when the French, giving one mighty cheer, rushed upon the advancing enemy, who, shaken already, immediately turned round and ran down, if possible, faster than they had come up. But the mass was so great that all the hurry could not save them, and more than 300 prisoners were taken on the spot, while the hillside, the banks of the aqueduct, the aqueduct itself, and the riverside were filled with dead and wounded. The Sardinian and French artillery poured, moreover, a murderous crossfire into the scattered remains of the column, of which scarcely a shot missed. It was a complete rout. The French rushed down the hillside and drove them far across the plain. This defeat seems to have so completely cowed them that nothing more was attempted against this side.

REPULSE AGAIN.

Not so on the bridge. Notwithstanding the heavy loss suffered by the second attack, the Russians concentrated once more all their forces, collected the scattered remains of the column which had been routed on the right of the French position, and brought up all their reserves to attempt one more attack. They again crossed the river, and the aqueduct too, and tried to take the heights—but in vain; the French were now thoroughly prepared, and the tenacity of the Russians served only to augment their losses. They were soon seen flying in all directions, followed by the French. This last attack was decisive, and immediately the usual Russian preparation for defeat—namely, the advance of the artillery—showed clearly that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated and were on the point of retiring. Three batteries, each of 12 guns, which during the greatest part of the attack had been nearly silent, began to open their fire, while the scattered remains of the infantry columns rallied behind a rising ground leading up towards the plateau of Ayer, or Mackenzie's height.

THE SARDINIANS.

The Sardinians, who, with the exception of the little outpost fight on the opposite side of the Tchernaya, had confined themselves to support the French by their admirable artillery, which entirely subdued the Russian fire on the opposite plateaux, began now to move across the aqueduct. The Russian riflemen, after the last defeat on the right, had retired behind the banks of the Tchernaya, whence they kept up a brisk but ineffective fire. A battalion of Piedmontese, preceded by a company of Bersaglieri, advanced in beautiful order, as if on parade, and soon drove these riflemen from their position. It even advanced some way towards the plateaux, but, as it was not intended to force the heights, it contented itself, supported by other troops, with following the enemy, who was already in full retreat.

The French had, during the battle, brought up a new division (Dulac's). Besides this, the whole English and French cavalry were in readiness on the plain leading to the river, the ground of the light cavalry charge last year, ready to receive the enemy if he should force the passage of the river and debouch on the plain. But General Morris would not risk the cavalry on the plain, intersected as it was by the branches of the river, and defended as it was still by the Russian guns on the height; so only two squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique followed the enemy.

THE RUSSIANS IN RETREAT.

The guns which the Russians had brought up to cover their retreat suffered so much by the fire from our side, which was increased by Captain Mowbray's battery opening upon them from the open ground between the Sardinian and the French positions, that they made off in a hurry. Scarcely a shot was thrown away, and so admirable was the practice that all the shot fell at or close to the guns, which we could plainly distinguish, as a slight breeze carrying off the smoke left a beautiful view over the whole battle field. But the Russian guns returned only for a moment under cover, and soon after you could see a brilliant line of cavalry debouching from the rising ground, where it had been hitherto hidden. I could distinguish five regiments—three in one line, and two other regiments on the flanks in second line. They advanced at a gallop, and, wheeling round, allowed 12 guns to pass, which again opened their fire, but only for a short time, and at 9 or 10 o'clock the dust on the Mackenzie road and the black lines moving off were the only traces which remained of the so long threatened attack of the Russians.

THE BATTLE FIELD.

Everybody now rushed to the battle field, and one look was sufficient to convince them that the Allies had won a real battle on the Tchernaya. Although not quite so obstinate and sanguinary as the battle of Inkermann, which this affair resembled in many points, it was a pitched battle. The Russians, as in the battle of Inkermann, gave up manœuvring, and confided entirely in the valor of their troops. The essential difference was in the manner of fighting. At the battle of Inkermann the great mass of the Russians fell under the fire firing and the bayonets of the infantry, while on the Tchernaya it was the guns which did the greatest execution. Most of the wounded and dead showed frightful traces of roundshot, grape, shell and canister, so that as a battle field one could scarcely imagine anything more terrible. Nearly all the wounds were on the legs and the head. On the banks of the aqueduct particularly the sight was appalling; the Russians when scaling the embankment of the aqueduct were taken in flank by the Sardinian batteries, and the dead and wounded rolled down the embankment, sometimes more than twenty feet in height. The French made every possible despatch to collect the wounded. They were laid on the open space about the bridge until the ambulances arrived. While there the Russians, who could see plainly that the French were engaged in bringing help to their own wretched countrymen, suddenly began to open with their guns upon them, repeating the barbarous practice which they had already often previously shown to the troops

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

Position of Hon. Mr. Adams—Our Minister to Peru—Opening of the Port of Pisco—Opposition from American Ships—The Anniversary of Peruvian Independence—Military Display—Another Misconception of the Americans.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LIMA, PERU, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855.

The political news of the last fortnight in this quarter, possesses scarce an item of interest to North American readers. The Constitutional Convention (or American readers. The Constitutional Convention (or American reader) has accomplished just nothing Provisional Congress) has accomplished just nothing since my last. Indeed, the shift which this body displays in its efforts to "kill time," by useless and profitless discussion, is well calculated to rob the United less discussion, is well calculated to rob the United States Countess of laurels which I once supposed were secure against all rivalry.

In my communication of the 25th ult., I gave you the particulars of Captain ADAMS' rescue from the oppressive and illegal persecutions of the Government of Peru. A few days since a resolution was adopted in Congress, which, in the florid style of Spanish deliberation, demanded of the Executive information relative to the "absconding" of the "North American murderer," Capt. ADAMS, of the *John Cummings*! The Executive has not replied to the call thus far; and the probability is that no reply will be vouchsafed. The Captain —thanks to the energetic interference of our Minister Mr. CLAY, and of Commodore MAGRUDER,—is far beyond the reach of additional persecution; and all parties here will be quite content to let the matter rest without further proceedings, either diplomatic or otherwise.

I perceive that certain parties here, who claim to be American citizens, are imposing upon the press of the United States charges against Mr. CLAY, the folly, not to say wickedness of which, is clearly understood by those of their countrymen in this quarter who know anything of our Minister and his course, and are familiar with the character or the motives of those who malign him. Mr. CLAY has spent many long years in the diplomatic service of his country, and has acquired an experience in the duties of the station he now fills possessed by few. His energetic action in the case of Capt. ADAMS is the best illustration of the zeal with which he devotes his experience and abilities to the service of his countrymen. A certain democratic simplicity in his manner—or, rather, the absence of *all* manner—in his intercourse with others, has been sometimes strangely mistaken for hauteur and coldness; but evidence of his private kindnesses towards Americans, which have happened to pass under my own observation, satisfy me that his heart and his hand are equally open to every fellow-countryman whose ascertained want of character does not forbid the countenance of gentlemen. Fortunately, too, for American interests, our Minister possesses great influence with the existing Government of Peru. The President, CASTILLA, is his warm personal friend, and has more than once manifested his confidence in Mr. CLAY, by promptly conceding claims of American citizens against the Government, when presented by our Minister otherwise than in his official capacity. It is to be hoped that Mr. CLAY's traducers will live to repent of the wrong they do, not only to him, but to their country as well!

The Lima *Herald*, which was suppressed some time since by order of the President, has been permitted to resume its publication. It is generally conceded that its suppression was consequent upon the suspicion that it was sustained, if not actually avowed, by the late President, ECHENIQUE, and that its abuse of CASTILLA was prompted by the desire for his overthrew and ECHENIQUE's restoration. What a "Republic!" and what "Liberty of the Press!"

By a recent decree of CASTILLA's, the port of Pisco has been made a port of entry. This will be interesting news to our Guano traders, as the new arrangement, while it lasts, will enable their vessels designed for the Chincha Islands to enter at and clear from Pisco instead of Callao. The objection to entering at the latter port consists in the existing temptations to sailors to desert their ships. The magnitude of this evil can scarcely be appreciated except by those who have suffered therefrom. It is not an uncommon occurrence for an American ship to lose four-fifths of her crew by desertion at Callao, whose places are necessarily supplied by seamen shipped at from $40 to $60 per month. As may readily be supposed, a destitute or distressed sailor is a rarity at Callao, where even such extravagant wages are sometimes insufficient to procure a crew without considerable delay.

The temptations for desertion would be far less at Pisco; and it was upon that pretence that the decree making it a port of entry was promulgated. There is great reason to fear, however, that this decree will be repealed ere long, as the Callao merchants (a very influential element in the body politic in this revolutionizing community) express great dissatisfaction therewith, and have about convinced the Government that foreign ships and their crews will spend a great deal more money for bad rum and other "necessaries," at Callao than at Pisco.

Of course, the pretence that the decree was suggested by a desire to accommodate foreign interests, is the merest humbug. The truth is that Don DOMINGO ELIAS, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the expectant President of Peru, has several large estates in the neighborhood of Pisco, and has also become the proprietor of much of the real estate in the town itself—the value of which he expected to enhance greatly by making Pisco the commercial rival of Callao. If you want to get at the real motive of any action of the Government here, you must find out who initiates the measure, and how it will advance his selfish interests, upon which thieving hands the doors of the national Treasury, or give him opportunity to aggrandize himself by oppressing the lower classes, and robbing them of their substance under color of law. ELIAS has been expecting to resign his post here, that he may go and speculate in person in Pisco speculations. He still keeps his eye upon the Presidency, however, and the conviction seems to be gaining ground that he will supplant CASTILLA at the next election.

The 28th ult. was the anniversary of Peruvian Independence of Old Spain. The day was celebrated by a grand military parade, and with general jollification and hilarity. I confess these demonstrations seemed to me very like the rejoicings of a maniac over the misfortunes which have driven him to madness; for the conviction forces itself upon my mind that it was a sorry day for Peru when she accomplished her separation from Spain, and commenced the fatal experiment of self-government, with a population so totally unfitted, morally, for the proper performance of an exalted a duty. From that hour the seeds of decay seem to have taken root here, and with all her internal sources of wealth, I fear me the Republic of Peru is destined to utter prostration and ruin at no distant day; because her people seem quite destitute of the virtue and patriotism which constitute the moral power of a Republic. Civil war and anarchy, in the history of Peru, can scarcely be many steps below her present political condition, where a few designing men plot and counterplot to hold the reins of Government, and the masses of the people leave them to settle the question for themselves, carelessly suffering the rule of the successful revolutionist, regardless of his character or policy, or claims to decent respect.

But I did not intend to inflict upon your readers the dissertation on the political condition of Peru into which I have been betrayed. The celebration of Independence here was a sort of New-York Fourth of July, embellished by the extravagances of the half-Indian population, of which the lower classes are composed. Puncheons of cheap liquor, supplied by order of the President, stood all day at the corners of the Grand Plaza, fronting the Palace, the taps open and the spirits running free of cost to the rabble. As may well be supposed, there was an excessive amount of drunkenness manifest at an early hour, and the usual number of street brawls and broken heads was the consequence. It must be said, however, in justice to the authorities who furnished the liquid poison, that they also supplied an abundance of half drunk and therefore brutal soldiers to drag to the Calaboose the ununiformed victims of "Independence" and bad rum. Illuminations balls, fireworks, and grand dinners, also took their appropriate places in the celebration.

The next day (the 29th) was Sunday. So good an opportunity could not be neglected by the Sabbath-breaking Peruvians; and so the feasting and carousing were carried over into and prolonged through that day also, the President setting the example by ordering a grand military parade and review, which he conducted in person. The same opportunity was also availed for the celebration of the "battle of the Palmas," which decided the last Revolution in favor of the CASTILLA party, with the loss of some half dozen men and one General of ECHENIQUE's army! There are posted in Lima, I believe, about 2,000 soldiers, in "preserve order," and save the Republic from the people. These, upon the Sabbath referred to, were all reviewed upon the *Alameda*, or public park, after which the day was spent in target-shooting, drums and carousing, at the public expense. Watching out in the early evening, I happened to meet the regiments on their return to their barracks. The target, which consisted of muslin transparencies, with the figure of a soldier painted on each, told rather a sorry tale of Peruvian skill in Arms.

At the head of each regiment, as it marched into the city, were several peddlers staggering under the burden of drunken comrades; whom they were carrying on their shoulders to the barracks—said comrades being quite oblivious to the circumstances of the occasion, and generally requiring the assistance of one or two others to hold them by a back stay support upon the shoulders of their carriers. I know not whether it was in accordance with any rule of military regulations that these victims of excess were thus borne in the van of their regiments; but certain it is that this post of honor was in every case occupied by the sots and their carriers. As the troops marched to quick time, the staggering efforts of the sot-bearers to keep their position were certainly most laborious to the beholders. I tried to fancy one of our crack New-York regiments following such "standard bearers," but found the thing a peg above my imagination. While the head of the regiment was allotted to these specimens, every here and there, all down the line of troops, might be seen some lookless "citizen," who had incurred the displeasure of commissioned candidates for military glory, dragged along by an epaulleted officer, whose left hand firmly grasped his prisoner's shirt collar, while in his right he flourished his unsheathed sword.

Another expedition for the exploration of the Amazon country left this city for the scene of their labors a few days since. The explorers are chiefly North Americans, and are commanded by a citizen of the United States, who, in behalf of the Company, has entered into a contract with the Government of Peru, for the exploration of that region of the Amazon country watered by the river *Madre de Dios*, (Mother of God,) of which almost nothing is known. This river is a tributary of the Paras, rising near the ancient city of Cusco, and running in a northeasterly direction, striking Brazil somewhere about 10° north latitude. By the way, among all those who have contributed to awaken an interest in the exploration of the Amazon country, there is none, probably, whose efforts have been earlier, more continuous, or more successful than have those of Mr. CLAY; and I have not a little reason to suspect that this expedition to the *Madre de Dios* is one of the fruits of his labors here.

The Peruvian Winter season is still upon us, and we are frequently drenched by a most dismal Scotch mist. Occasionally, however, the clouds clear away, and we have a day of the most brilliantly beautiful weather for which this country is famed. At such times the climate certainly seems most charming; the air is pure, clear, elastic and bracing. Nevertheless, I long to witness again a heavy shower of the glittering rain-drops; and the snow-covered peaks of the Andes visible from my window on a clear day, have more charms for me than the green-clad hills and verdant vales which lie just back of the city. The climate of Peru, nevertheless, certainly deserves the high encomiums of which it has been the subject; but that is the only thing I find here to admire, although there is much to interest and admuse. S.

Manifesto of the Junta to the People of Cuba.

Review of Recent Failures—The Spanish Insurrection—Cuba's Opportunity—Plan of Operations—Disappointments—The Chief Opposed to Intervention—Present Condition of the Junta—Future Prospects.

CUBANS: Respecting your known anxiety and yielding to reasons of weight, your Junta will now break the silence, which considerations of the highest importance have hitherto imposed on the men whom you have charged with the sacred mission of realizing the revolutionary idea.

A great and painful disappointment has mocked your ardent hopes and baffled your legitimate expectations. Precious blood has been shed, large resources and great means of action have been sacrificed, and Cuba, still in bondage and trampled upon, has the right to inquire what causes have again overclouded her destiny, and to ask whether there yet remains to her the basis of a trust for better days. Your just impatience shall now be satisfied, as fully as the duties of your Junta will permit—as far as the revelations of the past shall not endanger the present, nor create new perils for the future.

None of you are ignorant of the nature and extent of the plan you entrusted to us for execution. A sad experience had twice demonstrated the insufficiency of attempts which, though they startled the world by their sublime daring and heroic achievements, left bloodshed and mourning in their track, and only augmented the vigilance and discipline of our oppressors. Cuba now required better guaranties of triumph, though always resolute to supply by her courage and constancy the serious odds she must inevitably encounter in the new struggle in which she is preparing to launch herself.

This project—the wish of the vast majority—sanctioned by your suffrages and sustained by the moral and material means you placed at our disposal—this holy plan of our national redemption, was frustrated just as it touched upon the point of effective execution. The simple statement of the facts, and the publication in due time of the numerous explanatory documents will show how far your Junta is responsible for this misfortune. The election of a military chief, the concentration in his hands of all the elements and powers for action, though sharply criticised and keenly censured since the events, were then founded on solid reasons, the unanimous and prudent, and had the consent, tacit or expressed, of all the patriots who had in any manner contributed to the progress of our revolution. In irrefragable evidence of the general sentiment we need but say that on the question of selecting and empowering a chief, both the party nominated and the powers conferred were in the first instance suggested and afterwards approved and ratified by the very remonstrants whose present vehement objections make them worthy—in some estimations—the distinctive title of "men of action."

It could not be otherwise, as these measures were calculated to give to our proceedings the stamp of concert and unity, and to impress our enterprise with that character of magnitude and importance which made it so alarming to our oppressors. To disregard these truths of yesterday in the judgments of to-day would be a grave attack against the requirements of reason and equity.

The duty of the Junta thus became limited to completing the collection of the large resources now demanded by the plan—to watch over the fulfillment by the Chief of all the conditions of the contract, and to forward, by every means in its power, the prompt realization of the movement on which hung the destinies of our country.

The Junta was occupied with these objects, and all, perhaps, would have been accomplished, if certain events had not come to disturb the harmony of our labors and destroy the accord which ought to reign in all our efforts. Truth is the first duty of your Junta, and it will never shrink from it on any occasion, least of all when it involves on one side the historical connection of the causes which produced the disaster we so much lament, and on the other presents the facts on which the Cubans must base the verdict they are about to pronounce upon the men whom they have entrusted with their confidence.

About the middle of the past year of 1854, the revolution broke forth in which Spain is still involved. Coincident with this movement was the growing alarm produced in Cuba by the measure of General PEZUELA, which presaged a violent solution to the social problem that writhes so heavily on the destinies of the country. The occasion seemed most favorable for the realization of our enterprise. The idea was fortified not only by the complications likely to arise in Europe from the Eastern war, then commencing, but the attitude assumed by the American Government in its relations with Spain—an attitude which promised at the least, that with regard to the Cuban revolution it would restrict its interference to the observance of the laws of neutrality, which those who were here for the liberty of Cuba did not intend to violate.

This concurrence of circumstances, by stimulating the impatience of a portion of the Cubans, brought for the first time discordant into our already arranged field of labor. Unfortunately, the Junta itself could not preserve the unity requisite to ensure a happy result to the enterprise. One portion—either actuated by its own rooted convictions, or yielding to the impulses which carried away the more ardent—began to put in action and provide the indispensable requisites for a project of its own, employing for its particular purpose, without the knowledge or sanction of the Junta or of its elected chief, the funds and material that had been placed at the disposal of the latter; regardless of the plan they had agreed upon some time before, and which had since been ripening, and which only a few days before they had all ratified—unanimously and unconditionally ratified—and by which the means and the execution of the plan were solely and exclusively confided to the chief chosen to head the movement.

The official explanation which was afterwards pretended to be given of these secret and isolated combinations differs somewhat from this statement; but even if it were possible to admit it, it would not justify the exceptional and disguised mode by which they aimed to hurry the execution of a plan already confided to another and sole direction. The Junta, however, has abundant means to sustain all it asserts. The confidential declarations made in moments of expansion by one of the persons to members of the Junta, and to many others—the organizations and preparations which were undertaken and divulged in a Southern State—the written acknowledgment now in the hands of the Chief, by which it appears that this member of the Junta was working in common with some persons in Cuba to accomplish particular ends—in a word, the Junta has in its favor a mass of evidence which it will be impossible to invalidate by simple denials.

In an exceptional and abnormal epoch it may perhaps be better to listen to the impulses of enthusiasm, than aside by the inevitable slowness of premeditated combinations. The majority of the Junta would have wished so to persuade itself with regard to the schemes of some its members; but now, when it is so bitterly undeceived in its own most flattering expectations, it cannot concede that this unadvised and unexpected deviation was ever founded on any solid reasons.

The reigning plan had been for two months the subject of continued and anxious discussion among those members of the Junta then stationed at the South, but these discussions were postponed until the whole body could be united and other patriots be consulted in order to obtain their assistance in the enlightened exigencies of the greater number. By common consent—and what is more, by the deliberate advice and urgent request of the members of the highest consideration—the substitution of the plan was agreed upon, confirmed and signed as the only one on which Cuba placed her faith and her hopes.

After these solemn acts, could it occur to the Junta, could it even conceive, that reconsiderations of such a kind should be cast aside for a new project? Had the chief then been consulted about discarding the compact, as he had been in making it with him?

Did any portion of the Junta solicit the acquiescence of the other in this transcendent innovation? Even in the supposition that it had been invited, could or should the Junta consent to the modification of a plan which was the well considered fruit of so many painful experiences? Had it the right to impose a new pact, breaking the compact sanctioned by its constituents? And even conceding that, had it the right to launch blindly into a new enterprise, without abiding the old one, so as not to leave it leave consequences relative to the abortive?

Should it rush into it without preparation, without known chiefs, with imaginary means, with none of the requisites which have been insisted upon again and again by the unanimous vote of those who give us the mission to save our beautiful country—not to involve her in bloody memories of revanchism?

Whatever circumstances they invoked, could any object that would redeem the errors and remove the certain dangers of a partial, isolated attempt, unexpected in Cuba, conceived in precipitation, and which would undoubtedly have been executed with the confusion and incompetency that attend such improvisations? Where was the Lopez for a work of such magnitude? Or was this what Cuba expected, and had a right to expect?

To state these questions is, we believe, to answer them, and to explain the spirit of the firm opposition made by the conservative part of the Junta to the new project from the moment it came to its knowledge. This inflexible opposition it maintained whenever it has suspected a renewed effort, and if it did not convince the minority, it had the effect of inducing it to return, ostensibly, to the way from which it had departed. In consequence, it agreed, with every appearance of sincerity, to make in concert new efforts to urge forward the original plan. The Junta then addressed a letter to the chief, detailing all the motives of convenience and opportunity which demanded prompt action, and invited him to fix a term to this state of suspense and uncertainty, and satisfy the legitimate anxiety of the entire Cuban people.

Yet, even then, without waiting the result of this important affair, the treasurer of the Junta addressed a private letter to the chief, in which one is at a loss which to wonder at most, its inconsistency or its open confession of the writer's purpose, to act altogether upon his own inspirations and the arrangements which he had made with some of his friends in Cuba—a sinister precedent, that only served to confirm the doubts and suspicions which had such a fatal influence on after events.

It did not, however, prevent the chief from answering the request of the Junta, and indicating a period for the execution of the enterprise. This might have calmed the impatient, for though the time was put off longer than it had expected or could have wished, it was also true that it would not be possible to accumulate much sooner the resources and to concentrate and combine all the elements necessary to the desired end.

The Junta, relying on the solemn and renewed pledges of the chief consented to everything, resolving on its own part to meet with the utmost promptitudes the new financial estimates he had fixed, and to remove every obstacle which could on that side be made a reason or a pretext for increased delays, or for the misunderstandings and discussions which had hitherto occurred on the other side.

Thanks to the ready cooperation of many and good patriots, the first was soon accomplished, even beyond the demand. Not thus the second, which depended on the course of events, and on the views and will of others; and whatever its efforts, the Junta could not control it. It must be here observed that all the means and material accumulated for the enterprise, were in the hands of the Treasurer of the Junta, and the chief exacted the absolute delivery of these effects to him as an indispensable condition of the renewed contract for realizing the enterprise.

The Junta is obliged to declare that, for one reason or another, through want of a good mutual understanding—sometimes from an excess of susceptibility arising out of ill-considered or badly understood expressions, written and verbal, and from other causes—this condition was not fulfilled in the form and manner expected by the chief. From this arose unexcused disagreements, with constant distrusts and reclamations, which the unceasing effort of the Junta, nor even the conciliatory protestations which were frequently renewed between the parties, could extinguish, although the treasurer was then in many ways rendering the cause frequent and eminent services.

Most difficult, indeed was the position of the conservative portion of the Junta, in endeavoring, as it believed to be its duty, to smooth away these difficulties and avoid a rupture either with the chief or with the others, which in any case must be pernicious to the enterprise.

Near three months passed away in this painful suspense, for the Junta could count nothing from the chief, who at every appeal referred to the non-fulfilment of one or the most essential conditions of the contract, and having no legal resource on the other party, it had no other means than those of persuasion and friendship to induce him to use this requisition, without giving more room and excuse for the inaction and delay of which the chief was accused. It is very certain that in these circumstances a frank, loyal and sincere conduct would, at the least, have lessened the magnitude of the disaster in which we are now involved. Whatever the reason—and then none existed—of the deprecation which, from certain quarters, was falling upon the chief and his place, would an enlightened patriotism counsel the ludibrious prolongation of a series of things from which nothing but evil could emanate!

Why did not the opposition at once put itself in the right, and not open the field for more delays, and, at last, when there was no remedy, for the abandonment of the enterprise? The simple correspondence on these points, preserved in the Secretary's archives, will manifest how completely the Junta exhausted its efforts to conciliate affairs, and to what extent it carried its abnegation and endurance when it believed it was demanded for the realization of the enterprise. It does not belong to it to express opinions, but it asserts, and can demonstrate by authentic documents, that the system of mediation pursued by the Junta—a course advised by the chief and recommended by an imperious necessity, as well as its zealous exertions to maintain the original plan in its integrity, and to urge it to a successful conclusion, merited the approbation of all the friends of Cuban liberty. Besides, could this be doubted when the Junta was receiving the most unequivocal evidence of the sanction of its conduct in the influence of material aid which they were placing at its disposal?

There was a moment of doubt—a single moment—that rendered the good intelligence which reigned between the patriots of Cuba and their representatives here; but even then, when the facts were explained, the Cubans were more than ever assured that the majority of the Junta was laboring to carry out their views and wishes, and confidence was perfectly reestablished.

It was part of the plan adopted by the chief and by Cuba that the latter should not pronounce before the arrival of the auxiliary forces, and that the interior organizations should be the charge of those who were at the head of the revolutionary labors in the country. In an evil hour, the Junta, at the suggestion of a member of the minority, consented to accept the services of some Cuban patriots about to return to their country, who offered to introduce arms, and even to raise men, in those places in which organizations were not yet established. This consent, however, was accompanied by an express prohibition to the parties of insurrectionary attempts, or any movement whatever, of that class, until they should receive directions from here or in Cuba. With this understanding, five or six commissions were signed—leaving blanks for their names—to be intrusted only to individuals possessing the guarantees of prudence and discretion, indispensable to the safe issue of the project. The author of the motion had charge of filling up the blanks, and of impressing upon the persons he selected the necessary instructions. Whether these were not given in the spirit and letter of the agreement, as some of the parties admitted before they left, or whether they were not understood—which is difficult to believe—it is certain that on their arrival in Cuba, some of them gave such publicity to their mission that fear, discontent and confusion were scattered among the patriots, weakening the prestige of the Junta, and disturbing the concert which had hitherto attended all its relations with its co-laborers in Cuba. A communication to the Junta, couched in the most clear, feeling and energetic terms, was the fruit of this measure, in which, through a spirit of conciliation, which the circumstances seemed to demand, the Junta had departed from the settled determination not to take any step independent of the stipulations of the contract. It could not foresee the perverted turn that would be given to its acquiescence, and still less the advantage which would be taken of it to prosecute plans of their own, which now began to appear in all their nakedness. The Junta had not long to wait for the confirmation of its fears, and to regret still more deeply its want of provision: for while it was stationed at the South it heard with astonishment that the young and heroic Don FRANCISCO ESTRAMPES had sailed from New-York to Baracoa, charged not only with arms to introduce, but with a mission to collect what force he could, and provoke a premature and ill-advised insurrection. His nomination, his instructions, and the responsibility of the tragic end of this daring patriot, rest not with the Junta. It repels the idea in the face of the world, even though it is superabundantly denied by the explicit and reiterated declarations of the lamented victim. Never, if it had known it, would the Junta have sanctioned an election which of itself was a violation of the terms and intent of the agreement; never would it knowingly have connected to his departure; never would it have subscribed for him, or any one, the instructions and projects intrusted to him, in such contradiction to the established contract, and the breach of which was spreading dismay throughout Cuba and arousing the then unsuspecting government to premature precautions. The daring, decision and enthusiasm of the unfortunate ESTRAMPES were too well known to the Junta to permit it to select him for the discharge of a mission in its very nature incompatible with these brilliant endowments. On others, then, but not on the Junta, rests the responsibility of this melancholy sacrifice, and of the evils which flowed from it to the cause.

But to return to the operations here: all the effective force which the chief, in his final requisition, had incumbent which the chief, in his final requisition, had indicated as indispensable to undertaking the desired movement, were ready, and the Junta had full right to insist that every one should now fulfill his respective engagements. It is just to say the chief was not deaf to this call; and the preparations he arranged, the important contracts he made, and all the articles he put in motion for the enterprise, evinced a determination to act with promptitude. But we must clearly say that what occurred after this period bears heavily on the chief, even though some acts which had previously existed or been arranged were again repressed. It is equally true that never had the chief more unlimited powers, more position, or taken more effective measures to remove every cause of dispute. Unless accuse of this, would the chief have conferred those large responsibilities which afterwards absorbed so considerable a portion of the resources of the revolution? Does it not prove that he considered himself eminently the master of affairs when he made these unlimited sacrifices?

In truth he did not always give suitable freedom and play to his agents with the funds the ready for their execution, and these persons were frequently called to have recourse to the Treasurer of the Junta for explanations, assurances and personal loans, with each he had resigned his office and withdrawn from that body. Even in default of letters and correspondence with the chief himself, perpetuated that intervention, direct or indirect, in the control of the materials and efforts of the enterprise which had been the constant source of the most suspicions and discords.

The Junta, however, could not believe—nor even now can it think—that the head of the enterprise looked on this particular as the capacity and resolution which distinguished his other operations. A desire to conciliate—which the Junta on its part was always inclined—and the necessity or convenience of availing himself of the cooperation of one who was rendering valuable services, sufficiently explains what would otherwise seem culpable negligence or an intentional abandonment.

The time fixed for the movement had arrived at last, and it was necessary to use it or suffer enormous losses, through the contracts before alluded to, when the melancholy tidings came from Havana, which were soon converted into the bloody facts of the ferocious tyranny of the Spanish Government. In treading this delicate ground the Junta trusts to the possession of every Cuban to comprehend the obligation of their representatives here to observe the most prudent reserve on the men and things that prepared and consummated those fatal events.

To return to their origin, the Junta has data and documents, which, published at a proper time, will show to what extremes the stimulus of personal ambition and a blind devotion to their own opinions can hurry men who direct the policy of nations. At present it can only be said that a deplorable and fallacious coincidence helped the iniquitous power that rules in Cuba to an opportunity to satiate its instinct for blood, to boast of its foresight, and of the justice and efficiency of its measures, and at the same time place itself in a formidable state of defence.

The false declarations of a villain loaded with crimes and infamy—testimony which would be rejected in any civilized society—were the only bases for the acts of ferocity and persecution with which that Government has again stained the history of Spanish domination in America.

The Junta solemnly declares before God and the whole world that the horrible project of murder and assassination with which it was pretended the revolution in our country was to be opened, is the basest falsehood of those black machinations which carried to the scaffold the noble Spaniard, Don RAMON PINTO. The whole plan the informer pretended to reveal, and was seized upon there and proclaimed by a venal press, with all the additions and perversions that fear and malice could inspire, is the most wicked and cowardly invention that ever figured in a political process. Nevertheless it has been believed and published, contrary to the evidence of facts, that the discovery of this fictitious combination was the most direct blow aimed at our enterprise. Oh! that our enemies were correct, for then we should be spared these painful explanations. But, unfortunately, in all else is, that if alienating expedition had landed in the country at the critical moment, there could be no doubt it would have met an easy victory in the midst of the fear and confusion of which the surprised and disconcerted tyrant gave so many evidences. Unfortunately, the most important pros; assertions were not then sufficiently advanced, and at this date the enterprise had received in this country serious and unexpected checks, which it is not proper to reveal here, and whose removal caused new and important delays.

It is easy to comprehend the bitter regret with which the Junta saw successive obstacles arise, which it could not obviate, while on the other hand the general ardor by increased, and the clamors and demands of the impatient gained new energy. Passion and injustice do not respect facts and circumstances. Could the Junta do otherwise, in such times, than sustain and forward to the utmost of its power the prompt realization of a plan already so far advanced and so earnestly expected? Ought it distrust the reiterated pledges of a chief whose honor and reputation were so closely identified with the consummation and success of our enterprise?

Were not all our resources employed in preparing for the only movement possible at the time? And was not this the critical instant in which, casting away prejudices and suspicions, we should have united as one man to conquer external impediments, and sprize to the rescue of our bleeding mother-land? Unhappily this was not done; but that the majority of the Junta exhausted every means to accomplish it, is one of those facts which rest on the highest amount of written and irrefutable proofs.

Just then the chief had occasion to make a visit to the seat of government, though as yet we must be silent on its desirable object. The Junta must, however, call attention to this apparently unimportant incident, for whether by more obedience, or by a more intimate and inexplicable relation, it is connected with the grave occurrences about to be related.

In effect, on the return of the chief from the capital, the Junta observed, for the first time, something reserved and indirect in his language, which at once attributed to the natural anxiety of one who foresaw great obstacles to be overcome, but in no manner imputed it to a change of sentiment with respect to the urgency of the work with which he was charged. It could not believe this, since, perhaps, never before had he given better pledges of his capacity and resolution to accomplish the engagements so soon as he should have at his immediate command those material means which his agents at the North ought, by that time, to have contributed without reference to any other intervention. Unforeseen and unavoidable accidents had retarded them, and the Junta now began to fear some misfortune. While the chief, on his part, recommended those doubts and distrusts, which he appeared to cherish more than ever, although the cause of this protracted anxiety and the disturbance had at last disappeared.

This was the decisive moment. Now was brought to the test the foresight, the acuteness, and the energy of him who had assumed the responsibility of carrying liberty to Cuba, and it is easier to imagine than describe the anxiety with which the Junta awaited the measures the chief should adopt, when it learned, with surprise, through a written communication, afterwards verbally confirmed and amplified, that under pretext of legal accountabilities—which had never assailed him before, and which he could readily have pre-arranged—he refused to take possession of the effects; that he excused himself from meeting a slight pecuniary responsibility, for which he ought to have provided when he transmitted his orders, or had the courage to accept, since it only required his personal guaranty for an insignificant portion; that he excused himself on the plea of new fears of the reliability of the expected delivery of the effects by one who had already complied with his engagements, and who was at that time giving the most unequivocal proofs of disinterested generosity and abnegation; that he shrank from the duty of meeting the obligations contracted by his orders and agreements, and put upon the Junta this charge, although he had in his own hands the totality of the funds which Cuban patriotism had renewed, with augmentations, as many times as he had changed and increased his estimates; and finally that he declared his intention to indefinitely procrastinate the enterprise, assigning for it his intimate conviction that it would meet the most active and determined opposition from the American Government—as if he had not repeatedly asserted that should never be an obstacle to detain him—as if then, or ever, there was any thought of violating the law—or as if it was probable that any administration would at any time give its consent.

The Junta cannot understand how the Chief can vindicate this sudden desertion, or this unexpected change in what was but yesterday a fixed and definitive resolution, but it is certain that his conduct at that solemn and critical moment was the destruction of all our cherished hopes, that it annihilated an immense quantity of resources accumulated at a heavy cost; for the third time reduced the salvation of Cuba to a problem, and placed the Junta in the most desperate of all the painful positions it has had to encounter in the discharge of its laborious mission.

It was indeed destined to drain to the dregs the bitter cup of deception, and there now remains to it no alternative but to present this sad statement of its unmerited disappointment. Let the chief answer. Is this what Cuba had the right to expect from his pledges, from the engagements and obligations he had contracted with him, with his compatriots, with the whole world? Are the hopes of an entire people to be excited only to be mocked thus? Is it for this the sacrifices were stimulated and the heroism excited which the Cuban revolutionists displayed on such a grand scale and so fruitlessly? Will the chief perchance seek to vindicate himself by appealing to the differences, oppositions and embarrassments which doubtless were thrown in his way? Why, if he had not the talent and resolution to overpower them, did he not stop the undertaking at the proper time, instead of waiting until there remained not the shadow of a hope that the Cubans would owe their liberty to the courage and leadership of an American chief? The abnegation and enthusiasm of a LOPEZ was not demanded of him, but some sincerity and consistency was certainly to be expected of the man who for eighteen months had concentrated on himself the hopes and expectations of a people worthy of a better fate. In the presence of latent and considerations of such magnitude the Junta will not pause in reproach him on its own account with the delusive confidence in which he maintained it to the last moment, nor with the steady support and faithful cooperation which it unhesitatingly lent him, to the injury of its credit and popularity with a good portion of its compatriots. What could, or ought, the Junta to have done in this critical emergency? Demand the annulment of the contract, and withdraw its confidence on the first evidence that neither the man, nor his ideas, nor his fidelity, nor his devotion, were of the height required by the destinies of Cuba, and the legitimate ambition of all her children? The true statement of facts now given will say whether the Junta could, or ought to, have earlier adopted this resolution. Even supposing the knowledge of what it had only then obtained, sure and reliable data, ought the Junta to lightly break a solemn pact, sealing, as it did on the other side, the danger of exposing the country to renewed and painful experiments, through the eager passions and foreign excitement then reigning in some minds, and which would not have for an object this time the genius and influence of another LOPEZ in its direction.

The easy resignation of the chief to resistance, on his part, all intervention in a cause to which none had appeared to be so much identified, in the quietest of serious relinquish to the Junta. Perhaps his recent experience in the capital had predisposed his mind for this unexpected resolution. Perhaps the hosts of Cuba had been therefore sacrificed to considerations of politicians, and subordination, set in the elevated figures of American policy—as the men now invested with executive power comprehend it. It would not be the first time the destiny of our Antilles Queen, in every way so worthy of liberty, has been immolated in that icy to less noble and generous motives.

The Junta omits similar conjectures without other basis than the remarkable coincidence of the events just related, and the mind is lost in seeking a motive adequate to explain and reconcile with the high antecedents of the man in whom it reposed an unlimited confidence.

Cubans! this is now the situation. Great resources barely exist; and the elements which should comprise the consummation of our enterprise dispersed, our prospects joyful and triumphant for a result in which they had not the slightest part, your representatives assailed and vilified in a revolutionary era the failure of the best combination leads to such extremes.

The material loss is of great consideration, but until the Junta shall have received from the chief a proper statement, it cannot inform you of the exact extent; it cannot, without grave impropriety, deliver to publicity the figures and vouchers which otherwise it would be easy to offer in proof of the integrity of its management. The Junta must, therefore, limit itself to an invitation to all Cubans, without distinction, to come to its office, where they can freely examine the books and receive every desirable explanation.

At present, it can only be said in general terms that the funds which the Junta and in New-York, before the powers were delegated to the chief, in May, 1854, were in part applied to the acquisition of war material for the enterprise, as may be seen by the treasurer's accounts. The other part, with about as much more, was expended by the treasurer in the arrangements demanded by the special project of which he had placed himself at the head. This account, as well as the former, was afterwards approved and the balance paid by the chief.

All the sums that came from the Island to the Junta, while it was stationed at New-Orleans, were delivered entire into the hands of the chief. Of those which, with the knowledge and sanction, were applied by the Junta to special expenses, there has been preserved a strict account, with vouchers.

The chief will duly account in time, for the sums which were remitted directly to him from Cuba, as well as those which were collected by himself or his agents in the United States, of which the Junta does not know the amount, though it has reason to believe it is not important.

Much has been said of ruinous contracts, of exorbitant rewards, of great pecuniary recompenses, which were to be paid upon the triumph of our enterprise. They forget, in making these insinuations, that the rules of ordinary affairs cannot be applied to those whose very nature demands great stimulants and means nonsuit in proportion to the risks; but even so, and without pretending to enter into justifications which pertain to him who assumed, with the powers of the Junta, the general direction of the project, it must in justice declare that it has no reason to suspect the intentions or the rectitude of those who took part, directly or indirectly, in the costly preparations for the extraordinary work in progress.

The human mind, ever prone to distrust, exaggerates it when it sees its hopes frustrated and its most flattering calculations end in failure. These, however, are questions which cannot at present be agitated to any advantage. Simple justice requires that we should await the details and explanations which devolve on the chief by the dissolution of his connection with the Cuban cause and with the hour representing it, and which are yet pending and unfulfilled.

Before abandoning this unpleasant subject the brand of falsehood must be set upon the calumnies and inventions with which the Spanish press has attempted to blacken the character of our enterprise and the honor of the men who directed it. The distribution of Cuban funds and property among the expeditionists, the sackings and spoilings they announced as the incentives of our programme, never had a shade of life or reality except in the columns of those vile and mendacious editors. The Cuban revolution challenges them to present a single proof that it did not, in all and for all proceed with a strict regard to general rights and interests, and to the justice due the meanest of its inhabitants, of whatever class or condition.

The existing materials have been temporarily confided to the person whose practical knowledge, constant and intimate connection with the affair, and the direct interest which, as creditor, he has to its preservation and security, would indicate as the most suitable person to receive and fulfill this delicate charge.

In coming to this determination, the Junta was governed by the advice of distinguished and impartial Cubans, as well as the pressing urgency in which it was placed, and the reiterated assurances that all past disagreement should be sacrificed on the altar of the country.

The Junta is now reduced to the three members who composed the majority, by the voluntary withdrawal, immediately after the disaster, of one of the four members which constituted the body at that time.

Your Junta has now stated the facts; it remains with you to declare the verdict. If to have obtained sanction and concurrence in the plan which was considered most practicable for the liberation of Cuba; if to have elected a military chief, designated long in advance by public opinion, and by the competent vote of our heroic and ill-fated LOPEZ, as the most suitable man, by his antecedents and personal endowments, as well as the conservative interests he represented, and to have intrusted him with the powers and means at his disposal; if to have sustained this plan and its agents against pecuniary impatience and prejudices which public sentiment and former failures had already condemned in Cuba; if to have sacrificed its repose, and very often its personal feelings, to reestablish unity and the necessary harmony among all the elements it considered indispensable to the triumph of our cause; if to have inculcated by the press, by words, by every possible means, the true principles of our revolution, as they are professed by the immense majority of you, without fatal exaggerations or violent and unjustifiable exclusions; if all this and much more that your Junta has done to fulfill worthily the mission confided to it, must be imputed to it as a fault, because unforeseen events, deplorable dissensions and, more than all, the inexplicable desertion of the elected chief, have frustrated the plan, it submits to your judgment and hopes that its desires and intentions will at least be saved from your censure.

There have been errors, there have been faults there have been deceptions and misfortunes; but all is not lost, and you should fix your attention on the immense advance of the Cuban revolution, for tears and sacrifices are the element of revolutions. An occasion lost, large sums consumed without results—can this perchance decide the fate of Cuba? Her fidelity and her destinies can endure the loss of time and of means, and perhaps a mysterious Providence has chosen you to direct in a better path the future of our mother-land.

Let us seek instructions for the future in the failures of the past. The Junta abstains from presenting new plans, for it considers this to be your exclusive province. It is easy to frame

YELLOW FEVER.

LATER ACCOUNTS FROM VIRGINIA.

NO SMALL-POX IN NORFOLK

Dr. Reese on Yellow Fever.

The telegraph yesterday brought us the latest intelligence from Norfolk, as follows:

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

At Norfolk, on Sunday, there were forty deaths from the fever, and a considerable diminution in the number of new cases.

At Portsmouth, on Sunday, there were six deaths.

Drs. MARSHALL and FLEATZ, of Baltimore; Dr. CRAVCROFT, of Philadelphia; Dr. SMITH, of Columbia, Pa.; and Drs. COUCH and MORRIS, of Richmond, are dead. Dr. BALFOUR, of Norfolk, is also dead.

The fever has broken out at Suffolk, sixteen miles from Portsmouth, and the people are flying panic stricken.

Yellow Fever in Mobile.

From the Mobile Advertiser, 5th.

The Board of Health make public announcement of the existence of yellow fever in the city, or rather of cases having occurred by it this season.

The cases were all females, all far removed from the shipping, and are looked upon as cases of native origin, having no connection whatever with imported cases.

Quarantine at Mobile—The Spread of Yellow Fever.

From the Mobile Advertiser, Sept. 5.

Never within our knowledge of Mobile have we been free of fever for so long a period when it was raging to any extent in New-Orleans, and if we are visited at all this season with the disease, we do not hazard much in predicting that it will be *because our health regulations are imperfect or inefficiently carried out.* We do not like to think there is any reason to anticipate the introduction of the ever here, but we desire to impress upon the persons to whom the important trust of guarding the city in this particular has been committed the necessity of rigorously and immediately enforcing the regulations as they exist. Nothing short of this will or ought to satisfy the public. We know that the office of Quarantine Physician is a laborious and responsible one, for if by any inattention or indifference on his part the fever should be introduced from abroad into the city, he will be held to a strict account therefor by the people who confide in and cheerfully furnish the means to sustain him in his duties.

The yellow fever got into the city last year (it is believed) through the inefficiency of the regulations or the neglect to adhere to them rigidly, and though it did not spread much, and was generally light, we presume few of our readers would welcome another visit, even of that sort, especially when there is less occasion for it now than then.

Liberal Workmen.

From the Washington Star.

The hands employed on the Washington Aqueduct contributed the sum of $250 for the Portsmouth and Norfolk sufferers. Some who receive but a dollar a day for their honest toil, as laborers, contributed, each, three dollars to that philanthropic object.

No Small-Pox.

The Baltimore *Patriot* declares that the small-pox stories are untrue. It says:

"Our informant believes that the report in relation to the existence of the small-pox in Norfolk is incorrect; and his belief is not by any means based upon a mere supposition. We sincerely hope that our unfortunate neighbors will be spared the prevalence among them of this second scourge."

Undertakers' Work.

Special Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

There have been up to this time, from the commencement of the epidemic, 800 deaths. O'BRIEN & QUICK *buried within the last six days* 135! Other undertakers have had their share, and the greatest proportion of deaths have occurred within the last three weeks. Two or three days this week ran up the list fearfully—45 and 50 burials in one day, does not take long to amount up to hundreds.

The Howard Association is constantly receiving letters from absentees abroad, requesting the officers to look after their servants. (the lazy blacks whom they left behind,) and see that they do not suffer for want of provisions, medical attendance, &c., but *not a dime* do these absentees—many of them rich in this world's goods—send, as a contribution to our afflicted and destitute poor, and moreover to pay to the aid they expect from the Association for their negroes, whom they left at home upon "the commons" to ally unprovided for, to "root, pig, or die." One of those "whale-souled," liberal gents writes, that as the contributions to the Howard Association are made for the benefit of the *people* of Norfolk, he trusts that his servant will be allowed as much meal, bacon, &c., as will comfortably support her during his absence! And this man is wealthy, and yet has not contributed *one cent* towards the relief of the destitute widows, orphans and sick of his native city! The Association intend to make a *public exposé* of these letters, with the *writers' names* attached in full, after the fatal scourge will have passed away, when some highly unique and interesting developments may be anticipated.

Dr. Reese on Yellow Fever.

The following is from the forthcoming number of Dr. REESE'S *American Medical Gazette*:

"Seldom has 'the pestilence that walketh in darkness' so fearfully and fatally raged in any portion of our country, as in the visitation of the yellow fever this Summer at Norfolk, Va., and its immediate vicinity. And never before has the public sympathy been called forth to such an extent in behalf of the sufferers, alike in the North as in the South, illustrating the strength of the ties of brotherhood which indissolubly unite our common country, and presenting examples of public benevolence, and personal self-sacrifice, highly honorable to the humanity of our professions especially, and to the American people. * * * *

A full history of this pestilence in Virginia will doubtless be forthcoming from some of the medical men who may survive, until which time it does not become those at a distance to speak authoritatively as to its causes, the sources of its extension and fatality, its peculiar phases, or the comparative merits of the variety of treatment to which a resort has been had during the panic. Indeed, there is good ground of apprehension that no good, but rather much evil, has resulted from much that has been published in the newspapers already on all these topics. The speculation which allege importation as its only source, and contagion as the means of its propagation, are much to be deplored, as diverting attention from the local sources of malarious emanations, which may be traced, discovered and removed, before another "heated term" of Summer shall endanger the public health. Moreover, they tend to endanger a false confidence in quarantine regulations, which history and experience, as well as science, all prove, are not reliable. The temperature of the atmosphere in New York and Philadelphia as well Baltimore, during the past Summer, has not been high enough continuously to develop the pestilence, and to his our exemption is due, far more than to the vigilance of health officers; and so of many other places, which else might have been visited.

No fact is better established than that the sick with yellow fever, when removed to a healthy atmosphere, cannot *propagate the malady.* The attempt to create a panic, the afore, because of the development of the disease in persons who have been exposed to the epidemic, after their removal to other and distant places, deserves the severest reprehension.

Quarantine, therefore, against the *persons* hailing from infected places, whether sick or well, is a barbarous as well as useless imposition, for which ignorance is the basis; and any pecuniary forfeiture or fee exacted from such persons, by officials or otherwise, marks the penalties against obtaining money under false pretences. Such legal restrictions against *persons coming* from infected places, on which yellow fever has appeared, or from the hands of which, when opened, the poisonous miasma may escape, and contaminate our atmosphere, are very proper, for all such vessels should be subjected to quarantine; and this alone affords the only rational pretext for the continuance of the system.

No less to be deplored have been the incidental efforts, made through the public press, to create the impression that the malady so fatal in Norfolk, &c., is not the yellow fever, but some other and more fatal pestilence, as the African fever, the plague, &c. From reliable sources and data we take it upon ourselves to say that the epidemic in Virginia is neither more nor less than *yellow fever*, and differs in no respect to its phases or mortality, from that fever as it prevails in New-Orleans and other cities at the South, during the Summer months. The tardy removal of the inhabitants from the infected districts may have augmented its mortality, especially among the physicians and public officers whose duties kept them nightly exposed to the poison; but we fear from the tone of certain publications we have seen, that the want of success in treating the malady may have partly arisen from "the expectant treatment" or the do-nothing system of medical practice, so highly eulogized by certain letter-writers for the press.

We speak as a witness, rather than as a disputant, when we say, that familiarity with the yellow fever many years since in a Southern city authorizes our conviction that no form of "expectant treatment" ever designed, can adequately meet the inflammatory and congestive pathological state, which quickly supervenes in well characterized yellow fever. When the epidemic is over and the truth comes out from reliable sources, as it assuredly will, this "expectant treatment" will have its epitaph written by the records of the dead. Not that rash or violent remedies are called for, but active medication, proportioned to the urgency of each individual case, will be found to have been successful, when early and boldly and judiciously administered.

We cannot close this desultory article without expressing our dissent from the prognostications of certain alarmists, who have sought to create a public panic, by vague and unwarranted surmises that the yellow fever having reached Norfolk this year is travelling North and may be expected to become epidemic in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, possibly on the approach of warm weather next year. If the contagionists of the profession were reliable oracles, or if importation were the source of yellow fever, such panic makers would doubtless see their prophecies verified. But the mean temperature of our atmosphere the past Summer, and for very many years past at New-York, leaves us no just ground for apprehension that our "heated term" of each season will be sufficiently protracted to generate the yellow fever in this climate, now that our sewerage is so extensive, and our Croton water is ever flowing in upon us with its sanitary fruits as preventive of disease.

Our local officer will see to it that no vessel from infected ports passes his station, which is six miles off, and our Board of Health, if they do their duty, will allow no source of malaria or other nuisance to remain unabated. And with these precautions, so far as secondary causes are concerned, and the blessings of Providence, we have no reason to anticipate the visitation of the Yellow Fever, or any other epidemic in this latitude. For the law of epidemic is as immutable as any other law of nature, and without continuous and protracted heat, and the criminal neglect of sanatory measures, the occurrence of Yellow Fever in New-York is, in our opinion, a physical impossibility. We say nothing in reference to the theory of those who regard such calamities as the judicial visitation of Heaven for the wickedness of cities, but we doubt whether Norfolk and its vicinity contain greater sinners than some other cities we wot of. But we speak only of second causes, because our science knows nothing of hidden things, which belong to God alone.

The Orphan Children of Norfolk and Portsmouth in Baltimore.

It will be recollected that a few days since the managers of the house of Refuge, in Baltimore, tendered that building to the President of the United States for the accommodation of the troops at Fort Monroe, if the President would consent to allow the people of Portsmouth and Norfolk to go there until all traces of the yellow fever had departed. That arrangement failed of success, and the matter dropped. On Monday morning (says the *American,*) a Committee of gentlemen from Norfolk, composed of John B. Whitehead, Esq., President *pro tem*, of the Common Council; J. I. Bloodgood, Esq., Vice-President of the Howard Association; William T. Henderson, Esq., Sergeant of the City, and D. D. Simmons, Esq., called on Dr. CRAVES, to request the use of the House of Refuge for the accommodation of the orphans until the abatement of the fever. The board of trustees was consulted, and its assent at once obtained.

The Ladies.

In this connection, says the Baltimore *American*, we will state that the ladies of this city have formed themselves into societies, and already they have begun the work of charity in the preparation of clothing for the parentless. On Monday a number of ladies assembled at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Broadway, each prepared with goods, and *went to work* in earnest. We learn that in almost every part of the city the same thing was done. If this spirit is generally manifested there is no doubt but there will be a good supply of clothing ready to be sent down to the orphans by Wednesday evening, and they will probably reach here on Saturday or Sunday morning.

Physicians.

Dr. WM. HENRY FREEMAN, of Philadelphia, who has rendered such noble service in the afflicted city of Norfolk, and who passed through Baltimore on Friday morning last on his way home for a few days' recreation, returned to Norfolk on Monday in the steamer *Georgia.* During his absence from home the highly honorable and responsible position of Professor of Chemistry in the Wagner Institute of Philadelphia was conferred upon him. The doctor states that his heart is wholly with the distressed and his hand open to relieve them. Dr. F. E. B. HINTZE and Dr. MOORE, of this city, also went down; the latter to nurse Dr. MORRIS, should it be necessary. Dr. DE CASTRO also returned yesterday afternoon.

We learn from Dr. FREEMAN that Dr. HIGGINS, of Norfolk, who passed through Baltimore last week, having just recovered from an attack of the fever, on his way to Philadelphia, had a relapse in that city, accompanied by the black vomit, and expired on Saturday last.

The Washington Committee.

HAMPTON, Friday, Sept. 7.

The returning Committee from Washington arrived this morning.

The Committee speak in the highest and warmest terms of the meeting they had with the Mayor and President of the Board of Health of the city of Baltimore on the evening of their return from Washington.

These gentlemen also met with the refugees at the meeting at BARNUM'S yesterday morning, and offered to sooperate and furnish "material aid" in money, provisions, tents, or anything else. Truly, Baltimore is a noble city, and the Mayor and the members of the Board of Health sterling and noble gentlemen. As soon as it was known to Mr. N. FALLS, Esq., the President of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, that one of the objects of the mission of the committee was to procure the removal of the good people of Norfolk and Portsmouth, he promptly and courteously offered to place at the service of the sufferers two of his largest steamers to transport them without fee or reward to the place decided upon for location.

I regret to say that Mr. FERGUSON, one of the officers of the Norfolk Custom-House, is very low to night at Bureher's Hotel, in Hampton, with the fever. He will probably be dead before this reaches you.

Miss MARY JONES, sister of the late Passed Midshipman JONES, and daughter of Mrs. W. JONES, of Norfolk (both latter deceased with fever,) is also lying ill at the same hotel with the disease. Should this young and beautiful lady fall a victim, she will make the *fifth member of this interesting family* who have gone to the grave within *less than a fortnight.*

The congregations of churches will be moving panoramas of funeral drapery, and the tone of recognition when friend meets friend will sound as hollow as the first handful of fresh earth cast upon a coffin. And this last word reminds me of a portion of the freight of the *Louisiana* last night, on her downward trip. There were barrels of bread and crackers, and boxes of candles and lemons, and other things to sustain and cheer life among the stricken ones—and *one hundred and fifty coffins,* all for Norfolk and Portsmouth. Thirty of these were a present from a kind-hearted undertaker in Baltimore. God bless him for his generosity; but only think of *such* a present—a present of thirty COFFINS!

A dispatch from Waldon, in the Richmond *American*, dated on Sunday evening, says that the residents of Norfolk and Portsmouth were leaving on Sunday morning for "Camp Fallo," the encampment established near the Old Point Comfort by the Mayor and Councils of Baltimore, and would doubtless occupy the tents in great numbers.

General WILLIAM H. WHITENEAR left Waldon on Sunday morning, with a car load of provisions, being his third trip with a full freight for the suffering cities.

The accounts of the fever spreading in the interior is incorrect. The only cases that have occurred are among the refugees.

Gleams of Hope.

The following postscript to a business letter, from a highly respectable merchant of Norfolk, written on Saturday afternoon to a large mercantile house of Baltimore, contains a gleam of better tidings: "There is some reduction in the mortality of our city, and the number of new cases have much diminished."

Baltimore Charity.

Meetings of the citizens of several of the wards were held in Baltimore on Monday, on which occasion they were divided into blocks, and committees appointed to call upon every citizen therein to swell up the aggregate offering. It was a pleasing sight at the City Hall to see little children voluntarily come forward and leave clothing. And such clothing, too: much of it was new, and of the finest quality.

Relief for the Poor Sufferers by the Yellow Fever victuities at Norfolk and Portsmouth—New-York Subscriptions.

The General Committee gratefully acknowledge the following donations this day received:

Amount reported to 10th inst	$12 338 08	Duncan, Sherman & Co	$100 00
Thomas Hunt	200 00	Officers and clerks in booking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co	104 00
C. G. Gardner	100 00		
Stafford & Tileston	100 00	J be B Murray	100 00
Pelb & Co	50 00	Benjamin L. Swan	100 00
Peckham, Dennis & Co	50 00	Johnson & Lowden	50 00
G McClelland	5 00	Frederick G. Swan	50 00
A Lady	50 00	C. Putnam	50 00
Iess & Waller	50 00	C B Raymond & Co	50 00
Obadiah Sinderconf Islip	50 00	A & H Brown & Co	50 00
Rol o Sanford	50 00	David Haddeu&Sons	50 00
Martin Bates, Jr. & Co	50 00	Vyse & Sons	50 00
Campbell, Hall & Co., at the request of a Virginian	50 00	Beebe & Brother 2d payment	50 00
Morrice & Grinnell	50 00	B Aymar	50 00
Charles Sealing	50 00	John Gihon & Co	50 00
George Hastings	50 00	James J Roosevelt	50 00
Fox & Griffin	25 00	Isaac C. Delaplaine	31 00
Gilead A Smith	25 00	Mortimer & Gawley	25 00
James Meinell	25 00	Richards & Van Wagenen	25 00
Tiffany & Co	25 00	Mellus, Cornier & Sherwood	25 00
Mrs. Julia A Delaplaine	25 00	Atwater, Mulford & Co	25 00
Gere & Francis	25 00	Spaulding, Vail &	25 00
F. Vogel & Co	25 00	Faller	25 00
Beardsel, Hall & Co	25 00	Storre Bro here	25 00
J Woodward Haven	25 00	Abbot Dodge & Co	25 00
Sears, Advance & Flint	25 00	Henry & Stephens	25 00
Richards, Haight & Co	25 00	Benj. Nathan	25 00
Phillip Hone	25 00	B B E	25 00
Tefft, Griswold & Bellog	25 00	J. T. Carpenter, New-Brunswick	25 00
W A & Co	25 00	A & W S. Comstock & Co	25 00
Meredith, Tweed & Co	25 00	Seymour, Hoyt & Co	25 00
John M. Davis, Jones & Co	25 00	A lady, Mrs D—— half sovereign	2 42
George Shaw & Co	25 00	John Clapo	25 00
A. Jeurey, Jr & Co	25 00	Smith & Chandler	25 00
A. T. Leeds & Co	25 00	James Smith & Son	25 00
Wm. Brand & Co	25 00	Stimmon, Fraser & Co	25 00
N. T	20 00	Spring, Bradley & Buffers	25 00
Andrew, Crawford & Palmer	20 00	George Merritt	25 00
Cash	20 00	Charles H. Isham	20 00
Cash in memory of H. T. Leeds & Co. Clerks with Tobs, Griswold & Kellog	20 00	L	20 00
		Wm B. Livingston	20 00
		H. H. Leeds & Co	20 00
	20 00	J. W. Green	20 00
J. S. D. Fessier	20 00	Airey, Patterson, & Co	20 00
Ferard & Nelson	20 00		
Chandler, Fisher & Co	10 00	B. & D	10 00
W P	10 00	E B Roberts	10 00
J. W. Clowes	10 00	E. Holden	10 00
F. A. W	5 00	Cora	5 00
J. H. Townsend	5 00	S. S. S	5 00
J. S. Noyes	10 00	Cash	5 00
		J. A. Perry	10 00
E. M. Grimke & Bro	15 00	A lady	5 00
E. T	1 00	Dederick, Sears & Co	10 00
Thomas Tombish	5 00	J. T. H	3 00
Cash	5 00	E. T. Hoyt	10 00
G McClelland	5 00	Munroe Henderson	5 00
S B Romaine	10 00	Cash	5 00
E. F. H	10 00	T. L. R	1 00
Cash	10 00	X	1 00
E. T. L	10 00		5 00
Collected by A M	10 00	S	10 00
D B Keeler	10 00	J S B	10 00
Collected by Mr. Raven	13 00	Chas A Folger, Agent	18 00
G L Hall	10 00	Cash	5 00
T. B.	5 00	Cash	10 00
Total			$15,994 50

Five thousand dollars have been remitted to Portsmouth and Norfolk to-day, which, with the sums previously sent, make the whole amount of remittances by this Committee to date, $14,580.

The following is a copy of a letter this day received:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this morning, we beg leave to say that we will send ELLEN WALLACE (the nurse who goes out to attend the sufferers in Norfolk) as far as Old Point Comfort free of charge; from thence she can get to Norfolk without difficulty. We have already sent out a number of physicians and nurses, and should there be others who wish to go forward on the same errand of mercy we will be pleased to grant them free passage by either of the steamships *Jamestown* or *Roanoke*, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. We are, truly, &c.,

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS.

To WM. H. MACY, Esq., Treasurer.

Three nurses and one physician have been sent to Norfolk to-day. W. H. MACY, Treasurer.

Nearly $100,000 Contributed.

The contributions forwarded to Norfolk are:

Baltimore	$21,500	Newark, N. J	$1,500
Philadelphia	17,000	Charlest'n N'y-Y'd.	1,500
New-York	11,500	New-Haven, Conn	1,025
Washington	5,000	Lynchburg, Va	1,000
Richmond	4,500	Fredericksburg	700
Norfolk	5,000	Brooklyn Navy-Y'd.	1,000
New Orleans	3 391	Augusta, Ge	1,000
Phila. Navy-Yard	2,200	Mobile	1,000
Petersburg, Va	3,000	Georgetown, D. C	1,400
Boston	3,000	W. Sulph Springs	1,000
Savannah, Ga	2,000	Other Sources	6,000
Wilmington, Del	1,276		
Total amount			$97,002

Movements in Boston.

Boston has forwarded $2,800 to the sufferers. The collection is still going on; ALPHEUS HARDY, Esq., being the principal worker.

Movements in Providence.

At Providence, R. I., a Relief Committee has been formed, and $1,000 transmitted to the Norfolk sufferers. Mayor SMITH is Chairman of the Committee.

Baltimore's Share.

Our citizens have not only given their money freely, but have contributed a large number of coffins, and a considerable quantity of breadstuffs, clothing, &c. These are exclusive of the $21,500 in cash.

Ice from New-Haven.

New-Haven, Conn., has sent a cargo of 200 tons of pure ice, which will, no doubt, prove a very acceptable donation at the present time. Richmond has also contributed horses for the physicians, and provisions for the destitute and sick.

Cabins near Richmond.

The *Richmond American* says:—We understand that a sufficiency of lumber has been procured and forwarded to "Sharp's Farm," about 12 miles below this city, on James River, where workmen have been engaged putting up comfortable cabins for the accommodation of those citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth who can leave.

Cape May Relief.

Mr. WOOLMAN, proprietor of the Mount Vernon Hotel at Cape May, has tendered, through the Chairman of the late meeting held at the Exchange the use of that immense building as a refuge for the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Fever Coming Here on Shipboard.

Our Marine Reporter sends the following:

The ship *Charles Cooper*, from Mobile for Europe, is below, with Captain COOPER *sick of yellow fever.* She will put into this this port for medical assistance. She was spoken yesterday by the steamer *Huntress*, Capt. MORRELL, fifty miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY.

JUSTICE STUART'S DECISION.

James Wallace's Case Ordered to the General Sessions.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.
BY JUDGE STUART

The People vs. *James Wallace.*—The accused is before this Court upon a complaint preferred at the Second District Police, charging him with having sold half a gill of rye whisky, in violation of the "Act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime."

The case was returned to the Special Sessions, in pursuance of the following section of the "Act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of General and Special Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New York," the accused not having elected to be tried by the Court of General Sessions, at the time fixed for him to do so:

"The Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, shall have power to hear, determine and punish, according to law, all complaints for misdemeanors, and shall possess exclusive jurisdiction thereof, unless the said Court of Special Sessions shall order any such complaint to be sent to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace; and unless the accused, when arrested and brought before the committing magistrate, shall elect to have his case heard and determined by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York; and it is hereby made the duty of such magistrate upon such arrest, to inform the said accused of the provisions of this section."

When the case was called for trial the defendant appeared with counsel, Messrs. Tomlinson and Taylor, and demanded to be tried by a Jury of twelve men. While the statute just read gives (with the exceptions therein made) the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, *exclusive jurisdiction of all* misdemeanors—and any violation of the provisions of the Prohibitory Act, is by that act declared to be so—it confers no power to empannel a jury; and as there never has been any trials by jury in the Court, and utterly cannot be, it is obviously impossible that the accused can be tried at this bar in the manner he demands. In view of these facts, I am asked to exercise the discretion conferred by the Act of April 12, and send the complaint to the Court of General Sessions; and this is required, first, for the reason that Wallace mistook his rights and the effect of his election when before the Police Justice; and, second, and mostly upon the ground that, being charged with a criminal offence, he has a constitutional right to be tried by a common law jury of the country—such as the General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer only have the right to empannel; and further, that he can avail himself of that right at any time—even up to the moment the first witness for the people is sworn, any act of the Legislature to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Mr. CAPRON, of counsel for the prosecution, denied my power to send the case into the General Sessions, and disputed the right of the defendant to a jury, he having failed under the law in the case provided to secure that right in the manner prescribed.

These questions having been argued at length by counsel on the one side and the other, and being both before and now without any doubts in the matter, I will determine them in as brief a manner as possible: Has the accused, being charged with the perpetration of a misdemeanor, a constitutional right to be tried by a jury—even although the Legislature has otherwise declared—except upon certain conditions, which the defendant failed to observe, and which, therefore, do not now avail him?

Art. 1, sec 2 of the Constitution of this State provides that "The right of trial by Jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been used, shall remain inviolate forever." The simple and only question then is: In what cases has it heretofore been used? That it has ever been used in all cases of felony is certain. Is it equally true in respect to misdemeanors? Has it upon principle and by force of law and usage, ever been regarded as the settled policy of the State in the administration of its criminal justice that misdemeanors as well as felonies should be subjects of trial by juries—all practice by special or local Courts to the contrary being exceptions to the rule? By reference from our present to the next preceding constitution (1821) it will be found that section 2d of article 7th is the same as the section I have read from the present organic law of the State. The act however entitled "Of the rights of the citizens and inhabitants of this State," known as the "Bill of Rights," passed in 1827, declaratory of certain fundamental principles of liberty and justice, and of Federal and State constitutional provisions—being a compilation from these and from an analogous act of the Legislature in 1787, "Concerning the rights of the citizens of this State," contains not only a provision the same as our present and preceding constitutions, but still another section, touching the right of trial by jury, which is in the following language: "TO ALL *criminal* prosecutions the accused has a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury" [Sec. 14.] The argument that this bill of rights is but an act of the Legislature and may be affected by any subsequent act, is admitted, but answered by the fact that in its import, essence and spirit, it is infinitely more important, sacred and enduring, than any other act, being the solemn recognition by the Legislature of those great truths and principles that are the foundation of right not only, but which underlie the framework of our Government. Previous to the first Constitution of the State, (1777,) we find the forty-first section to be in these words—"And this Convention doth further ordain, &c., that trial by jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been used in this colony of New-York shall remain inviolate forever." By reference to colonial Legislature upon the subject, it will be found that in 1744 an act was passed entitled "an Act for the speedy punishing and releasing such persons from imprisonment as shall commit any criminal offence in the City and County of New-York, under the decree of grand larceny." This Act authorized the trial of petty offenders *when in prison*, by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, and may, with the qualification, perhaps, that a measure of the same powers were conferred in the "Dugan charter," by authority of James II., in the year 1686, be regarded as the organization of the present Court of Special Sessions, in this City. It was instituted and has ever since been continued, out of a necessity to give speedy trials and a "jail deliverance" to the great number of petty offenders whose detention for indictment, and the slower mode of trial by jury, would so crowd the prisons as that many would need to be discharged without any trial whatever. It is here to be remarked that this Act—and let it be observed, too that all subsequent Acts for the trial of petty offenders without Jury—was, and have always been, for the trial of those who were found in prison, unwilling or unable to give bail, and not for the petty offenders who were out of prison on bail, subject to be tried as time and circumstances would permit—either in the Special Sessions, if it was their choice, *and not otherwise*, or in General Sessions, according to the course of the common law, where they could be compelled to appear and answer. Never, before the act of April last, has the Legislature made it obligatory, under any circumstances, for persons upon bail to be tried without a Jury at the Court of Special Sessions, and it is now required while the recognizance into which they enter is for their appearance at the General Sessions to answer any indictment that may be preferred against them in that Court. Wallace gave bail before the Police Justice in the sum of $500 that he would appear and answer to any indictment upon this charge at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, as indeed there is no law authorizing the committing magistrate to let to bail for appearance to answer in any other Court. How, if he refuses, can the accused be forced to answer at the Special Sessions? The quest on, more especially challenged by the defence, is, whether from any cause—in prison or upon bail—an accused party can be tried by a single Judge, notwithstanding he, at the time he is required to go upon his trial, protests against the exercise of such authority and does so state that his guilt or innocence shall be found by a jury: I do not think he can, but may at any time claim to be tried by a jury, and if refused and is tried by the Court against his will, he can appeal from a judgment of guilty, in the General Sessions. Not only is this the law of the land upon principle and constitutional right, but so far as we have the Legislature been of its administration in this City that they have secured it by statute. Sections 28th and 29th of article 3, title 3d, part 4th, second vol. Revised Statutes provides, in treating "of Courts of Special Sessions in the City and County of New-York," that "any person tried and sentenced as or according to the provisions of this article, without having demanded such trial, may appeal from such sentence to the Court of General Sessions, in the City and County of New York;" and further, that "such appeal must be made at the time and sentence is pronounced; and thereupon such conviction shall be void." I know very well that Courts of Special Sessions in counties of this State, other than the City and County of New-York, have the power to empannel jurie of six *but not of twelve*, persons; but this is not a common law or constitutional jury; and a citizen accused of crime, whether in this or any other County in the State, is no more bound to be tried by a jury of any number less than twelve, than he is by three justices of the peace or a single judge; he may refuse all, but can, at his will, be tried by either. In a recent opinion of Judge Parker, at Albany, in the case of Kennedy, he, in the consideration of this subject, uses the following language: It is declared by the Constitution of this State, (Art. I, sec. 2,) "The trial by Jury, in all cases which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever." The obvious meaning of the expression "heretofore used" is, "in use at the time of the adoption of the Constitution." What is meant by the expression "trial by jury?" Does it mean a common law jury of twelve men or a jury of six men, as provided in a trial at Special Sessions? I think there can be no doubt on this point. If the Legislature may reduce a jury in number to six, they have the same right to reduce the number to one, and thus make a jury of one a compliance with the requirement of the Constitution. On this subject the Court of Appeals have recently expressed an opinion. In Cruger vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, (2 Kernan R 198,) Johnson, J., says: "That term (a Jury) when spoken of in connection with trial by jury, in the second section of the same article, imports a jury of twelve men, whose verdict is to be unanimous. Such must be its acceptation to every one acquainted with the history of the common law, and aware of the high estimation in which that institution, so constituted, has for so long a period been held" (See also 3 English 446 7; State vs. Cox, 5 Spencer and Marshall, 664, 3 Peters R, 446-7; 4 Wheaton R., 242-3 4; 10 Wendell, 457-8; 2 Kent's Com, 13.

If, then, this Court of Special Sessions is without jurisdiction for the trial of Wallace, by reason of an inability to afford him such a jury as the Constitution awards for the trial of all criminal offences, and hence the fifth section of the act of April 12, for the enlargement of its jurisdiction, and in pursuance of which the complaint was brought into this Court, and by which the Police Justice became deprived of the power conferred by the fourth section of the Prohibitory Act, to hold a Court of Special Sessions for the trial of all violations of its provisions, is, for practicable purposes, to this extent, inoperative—where shall the case go to be heard and determined, without encountering danger or doubt in respect to the legality of trial? If I am right as to what is necessary to constitute a Constitutional Jury, (twelve men,) which Wallace demands, and to which I think he is entitled, he clearly cannot be tried by a single Judge, nor *yet* by the Special Sessions created by the act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime; as those courts are to be constituted, and to proceed the same in all respects as Courts of Special Sessions for the trial of other misdemeanors throughout the State, which of course would limit their Juries in like manner to six persons. Where then shall this complaint be tried? Clearly in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace. In addition to the reasons assigned for the direction this case must take, is the fact that if the accused is convicted of selling the quantity of liquor stated in the complaint, the law against which that is an offence also declares that in the conviction and beside the penalty of fine or imprisonment, all his other liquor becomes forfeited, and is to be destroyed. It seems to me, in view of both the law and the facts, that the accused ought not to be deprived of a trial by a jury of the country. This case will therefore be taken from the Special to the General Sessions of the peace for trial by a jury of twelve men. An order will be entered accordingly.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests for intoxication disposed of yesterday was fifty, distributed as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Welsh	27
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearcey	13
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	10
Total	50

BRIGGS FOREVER.

Judge Woodruff's Order to the Contumacious Witnesses.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Woodruff.

In re., the application for an attachment against Wm. Mackellar, Timothy Webster and Michael McConn, for contempt, in refusing to testify before a Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Yesterday His Honor made the following order:—"On the within and annexed affidavits and papers, let the respondents show cause on the 17th instant, why the attachment directed in the order of the Hon CHAS. P. DALY, a copy whereof is also annexed, should not issue against them.

(Signed) L. B WOODRUFF,
Judge New-York Common Pleas.

Dated, SEPT. 11, 1855."

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 18, 26, 27, 201, 31 to 38, 40 to 42.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos 272, 281 to 284.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 606, 637, 652, 656, 730, 751, 7544, 764, 770, 772, 791, 793, 798, 800, 803.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Sept. 11.

Before Judge Nelson.

This was the first day of the September term of this Court. His Honor Judge NELSON, announced to the bar that he should take up the argument calendar and then the equity calendar and after that the appeals in admiralty, if there was time. The argument calendar was then called to see what was ready. Nothing, however appeared to be ready on both sides for today. Several applications were made to set cases down for particular days, but without success. Mr. Brady and Mr Stoughton had a little discussion about the Locia Rubber case, as usual, but the case will not probably be heard at this term.

In the case of *The United States vs. Jas. Collier*, it was announced that Mr. O'CONOR would be ready to-morrow, and, as the defendant was ready also, that case was fixed for to morrow morning, and the Judge announced that he should then call the calendar peremptorily, and dispose of the cases in some way as they were called.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 11.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jurors summoned for this morning were called, and those who were present were sworn in, Mr Geo. M. Clearman being Foreman.

A fine of $25, for non attendance, was imposed upon Stephen Y. Albro, Peter A. Hargous, William H. Loines, and Alfred Ogden.

Adolphus G. Beeh, Andrew Forsher, Preston H. Hodges, Ira Hutchinson, and Jacob Sharp, upon whom the summons to attend was not personally served, were ordered to show cause within eight days why a like fine should not be imposed upon them for non-attendance.

The Grand Jury were then briefly charged by the Judge, and retired for deliberation.

The Petit Jury was then called and discharged until to-morrow, until which time the return of process and motions were laid over, and the Court adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—SEPT. 11.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The important cases of the session have not yet been reached. To-day, the trial of James Gillen, for homicide, will be proceeded with. Yesterday, the case of Jacob Wiskowski, examined on Monday, was continued, and, unimportant as it was, occupied the entire day.

Jacob Wiskowski was charged with an attempt at grand larceny, in Washington Market on Sept. 1. On the morning of that day, Mr William Collins, of No 40 Murray-street, went to the market to purchase poultry. He dealt with a Mr. Austin, of that market, and while employed in selecting his purchases, felt the prisoner try his pocket, with the intent to rob him of his watch and chain, valued at $100.

Mr. C. Spencer appeared for the defence. The prisoner's theory was, that he was in the market for the purpose of buying sundry good things for himself, and that, in fact, he did purchase, before he came to Mr. Austin's stall, a bunch of flowers, which he carried in his right hand, and a bunch of salad which he bore in his left hand. With his hands thus engaged, how could he steal? A Mr Selberg, and a lady with a large nose, rejoicing in the name of Dora Alexander, were examined yesterday for the defence, and certainly their testimony was conclusive with respect to the purchase of the flowers and the salad. A policeman also gave the defendant boy bouquets in the market. The jury taking a wholesome view of all the testimony, found him guilty of the attempt to commit grand larceny, and the Recorder postponed the sentence until Saturday, in order to institute inquiries concerning his previous history.

SPECIAL SESSIONS—TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

Before Judge Stuart.

The cases disposed of at Special Sitting this day numbered fifty-five, as follows: Larceny, 18; assault and battery 28; petit larceny, 11. These cases were disposed of as follow: Discharged by proclamation, 34; discharged by Justice, 4; not in cust

New-York Daily Times.

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We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

From Europe.

By the simultaneous arrival of the *Africa* at Halifax, and the *Arago* at this port, we are in possession of one week's later intelligence from Europe. The war news is quite unimportant, and almost destitute of interest. Nothing more attempted in the Baltic, and "affairs before Sebastopol still unchanged." We have no indication as to when the next bombardment will be commenced, nor even any authority for believing that it will ever be renewed at all. Since newspaper correspondents are no longer allowed to pry into the secrets of war councils, and cannot therefore transmit any reliable information from the camp, we are forced to remain in ignorance of the progress of the siege or the plans for future operations. PELISSIER is as silent as the tomb, and the *Invalide Russe* is equally taciturn. It is fair, however, to infer, from the ominous mystery that envelops the schemes of the Allied Generals, that some important movement is contemplated.

The *Arago* brings details of the late Russian attack on the Tchernaya. We publish elsewhere a full and graphic description of the battle, with all its exciting scenes and incidents. These accounts confirm previous reports that a decisive victory was obtained by the Allies. Another attack, it is said, was anticipated at the cemetery, and every preparation was being made to resist it. The whole history of the campaign proves that the Russians are unable to compete with their enemy in a fair field. If, therefore, the latter has the superior advantage of earthworks and entrenchments, an assault, if made, would, beyond all question, be as great a failure as the recent affair on the Tchernaya. It is not unlikely that the Russian General has assumed the offensive in the hope that by a *coup de main* he may relieve himself from the embarrassment of a deficiency in his supplies or, perhaps, avert the long threatened assault upon Sebastopol. If Winter should again set in, and the attitude of the belligerents continue unchanged, the Malakoff and Redan would then, in all probability, remain Russian fortresses for at least another year.

The general news by this arrival is not important. Queen VICTORIA and suite left Boulogne on the night of the 27th ult., and arrived in England the following morning.

The Liverpool Cotton Market had not varied since the departure of the *Atlantic*. Breadstuffs were dull. Consols closed at 91.

The Last Gasp of Fillibusterism.

The past year has been a most unpropitious one for the cause of revolution and national independence. But a short time ago and the whole world seemed to be imbued with a spirit of revolt; at least wherever a tyrannical government oppressed the people, there was a fiery resolve to strike bravely for freedom. But the excitement is now all over, and the oppressed people seem to have come to the conclusion that liberty and free government are not worth fighting for, and have quietly submitted themselves to their destiny. CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, the last of the Young Ireland party, has left his native land in disgust and gone in quest of fortune in freer countries. Ireland, for the first time in her history, appears to be perfectly quiet and resigned to her condition; there is not an agitator left in the Emerald Isle. We publish on another page the manifesto of the Cuban Junta, addressed to the people of Cuba, explaining the causes of the failure of the attempts to revolutionize and emancipate Cuba from the rule of the Spanish Crown. The manifesto possesses a good deal of interest for all who have felt any sympathy with the cause of Cuban Independence, and will be found full of practicable suggestion for those who have a hankering to engage in similar enterprises. The Junta do not abandon the cause for which they have labored so fruitlessly, but bravely hope still to see Cuba freed from Spanish tyranny. But their manifesto may be regarded as the last gasp of an undertaking which, at one time, seemed to possess the elements of success. But the manifesto exposes very fully and clearly the errors and blunders, the mistakes and the inherent weakness of the organization, and furnishes a superfluity of reasons for its breaking down. It is a sad narrative of misapplied energy and wasted wealth. The Junta are desirous of showing where the errors were engendered, and who was to blame for the failure, as well as to clear themselves from the imputation of having accelerated the ruin of their cause. The whole case lies in a very small compass, they had an inefficient "Chief," and they lacked unity of sentiment and action, which would have been sufficient to ruin a much stronger cause than that of Cuban Independence appears ever to have been.

Pennsylvania Black Law.

The perusal of the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as expressed by Mr. Justice BLACK, in the WILLIAMSON case, cannot fail to impress the reader's mind with certain particulars deserving especial note. We do not allude to the grotesque humor, that ghastly levity, those sportive flights of fancy to which the learned DANIEL gives way in the exordium, reminding one forcibly of JEFFREYS, and SCROGGS, and NORBURY, whose most solemn adjudications were enlivened and lighted up by painfully mirth-provoking witticisms. Nor do we refer to the evident one-sidedness of the document; its wandering beyond the record to demonstrate the "learning" and "uprightness" of Judge KANE; and its contemptuous allusion to WILLIAMSON as a would-be martyr, who, with the key of his cell in his pocket, prefers to remain incarcerated, rather than issue forth with less than a triumph over all judicial authority: this, too, when the Court itself, by this extraordinary decision, actually threw away the key, which KANE had turned, but left in the door. What we would indicate as of especial importance are one or two points, extending in interest beyond the present time, and the persons involved directly in the present case, to all times and persons hereafter.

1. By this decision the Judiciary of Pennsylvania has made the largest concession to Federal usurpation that has marked the constitutional history of the Union. It has conceded the right to protect its own citizens against Federal oppression; and in cases where they are subjected to fine and imprisonment, though in flagrant disregard of right and law, and at the will of irresponsible and unauthorized subordinates of the National Government, the Courts of the State have stripped themselves of all power to intervene or relieve. This view of the the matter is justified by the fact that the Supreme Court has, in this WILLIAMSON case, denied itself the right to inquire into the justice of a commitment made out by a Federal Judge.

2. It has denuded the writ of *habeas corpus*, of all value as a guarantee of personal rights. That writ, history and law both testify, was devised to protect the individual against judicial tyranny,—was demandable of right in all cases,—and the claim to it could only be suspended in two momentous exceptional events. Yet without any allegation of treason or invasion in the present instance, the writ is denied; and, of course, can be denied in any other case that may happen to occur. The Courts are declared to have unbounded discretion to construe any act or omission into contempt; and, under such construction, to have power to imprison for life,—an imprisonment more dreadful and dreary than that allotted to the most atrocious felon,—for pardon is possible for him, while the victim of Judicial dignity has no such hope to cheer and shorten his expiration.

3. Not only is the writ of *habeas corpus* invalidated by this decision, but all the other securities, so anxiously provided by the Constitution to protect the person, are destroyed. The provisions for the non-exaction of excessive bail—the non-infliction of cruel or unusual punishments—the right of trial by jury in all cases—are all worthless alike. And they were, equally with the writ, so many intended safeguards against precisely such acts of high-handed injustice as this of Judge KANE—so many tributes to the sacredness, the inviolability of personal freedom. Is it not a startling symptom of national dissolution that the Constitution, in the hands of the Judiciary, is always impotent when called upon to secure the blessings of Liberty—always omnipotent in behalf of Slavery!

4. WILLIAMSON is the victim of gratuitous presumptions. He was called upon to produce persons alleged to be in his custody. He made oath that they were not in his custody—that he was unaware of their whereabouts, and could not produce them. This oath, notwithstanding no charge of perjury can be legally sustained without the direct testimony of two witnesses to the falsity of the swearing, or written testimony equivalent in force, Judge KANE wantonly assumed to be perjury, and then, instead of proceeding in the usual course, construed the perjury into contempt, and caged his victim. The usual course would have been a direction to have the prisoner indicted for false swearing; but no such indictment could be procured, because the crime was less easy to prove than to presume. The magistrate dared not trust his charge to the investigation of a Grand Jury. As he proceed to override the substance of law, he found it convenient to disregard the forms. And these wanton assumptions Judge BLACK and his four associates adopt as wantonly. They say WILLIAMSON only has to purge himself of contempt to free himself. That purgation consists in producing before the District Court persons over whom he has no more control than he has over the Editor of the TIMES; whose attendance no legal process can assist him to procure; and who certainly will not go voluntarily, with the certainty awaiting them of a return to Slavery, a fate of which KANE and a retinue of legal bloodhounds are thirsting to be the ministers. It is not, therefore, true that WILLIAMSON is the master of his destiny; he is perfectly helpless. He is retained as a hostage for those who must purchase his liberty by paying their own. Those who expect to find a colored Damon in a fugitive slave, have loftier conceptions of negro magnanimity than we have dreamed of. They are the true "negro-worshippers."

And these are but a few of the practical and formidable inferences deducible from this astonishing paper. They are at once products and evidences of the growth of Slavery as a political power, adding to the monuments of its advance, existing in the Constitution, the Fugitive Law of 1793, that of 1850, and the late Territorial bills. The first of these left the Federal Government without power to extend or assist Slavery; and simply forbade "individual resistance when a "person held to service" might be seized by the master. The act of 1793 declared the rendition was a positive, not merely a negative duty; and that State authorities were bound, upon convincing proof of the claim, to make the surrender. The act of 1850 abandoned the interpretation of the Constitution, as given by that of 1793; and enlisted the Federal Government in the chase and capture of slaves, and that at the national expense. The recent legal dicta at Philadelphia go still further, by proposing to seize and hold free white men as hostages for runaway negroes, by nullifying all the constitutional provisions in favor of freedom, and removing all constitutional and legal obstacles to the absolute sway of Slavery.

Spread of the Yellow Fever.

The heat of the weather and the continued ravages of the yellow fever in Norfolk have had the effect of inducing our Board of Health to consider the best means of preventing its importation into our City. But, what the result of the considerations of the Board are, we have not been able to learn. The possibility of the disease manifesting itself here this season, and the probability of its extending its ravages further North next Summer, should be enough to induce our authorities to adopt instant sanitary measures to prevent the unspeakable misery which the yellow fever would cause. Doctor DAVID M. REESE expresses the opinion that the yellow fever cannot prevail here, as an epidemic, except in the case of a long continued heated term. But we are liable to long continued heated terms in Summer, and the yellow fever has prevailed here in past years to a most fearful extent. And it may again, unless proper measures be adopted to prevent it. Doctor REESE thinks that our system of sewerage and the Croton water are sufficient to preserve us from the infection, with a moderate degree of prudence. But, across the river in Brooklyn, there are neither sewers nor Croton water, and there is a larger population, and the condition of the streets is much worse than was the case in this City when it was last visited by the pestilence. Too much confidence must not be placed in our sewers and Croton. They are most important elements of public health, but there are sources enough of disease remaining which more than counterbalance the wholesome influences of our sewers and the Croton.

The Camden and Amboy Agitation.

The indignation of the country seems to be pretty thoroughly roused against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and the State of New-Jersey, and various schemes have been proposed for making them fear the effects of the righteous judgment which the popular voice has pronounced upon their mercenary disregard of the lives and comfort of passengers who are compelled to travel on their road. But it is only by legal proceedings that the stockholders and directors of the Company can be made to do their duty. At present the Camden and Amboy people enjoy a monopoly of the travel across the State of New-Jersey, and they will not voluntarily yield up any of their enormous profits, nor relinquish any of their privileges, in obedience to popular clamor. A correspondent requests us to publish a call for a monster meeting in the Park "of all those who have suffered from the enormous extortions for years by the Camden and Amboy Road, and those sympathizing with the sufferers in the late massacre," &c. A meeting composed of such materials would be monstrous in size, but it would have no effect in New-Jersey. The Camden and Amboy men have given no pledges to fortune for their good behavior, but content themselves, like some of the petty tyrants of the East, with levying tribute upon all unfortunate travelers who are compelled by stress of circumstances to cross their territory.

The Future Home of President Fierce.

It is stated by some of our cotemporaries, though we do not know with what degree of truth, that President PIERCE has recently bought a farm of 600 acres near Colesville, Montgomery County, Md., a few miles from Washington, as his future home. But whether true or not, as to the fact, it is not at all improbable, and even such a report shows how entirely General PIERCE must be alienated from his home, and his home from him; for such a rumor could not gain circulation unless it bore an air of truth. All our other Presidents have retired from the exalted office which they filled, to spend the remainder of their lives in the dignified quiet of private life, surrounded by their early friends, amid the scenes with which their youth had been familiar. It is a bad sign for President PIERCE, if it be true, that he is looking about for a home among strangers, instead of returning to his own State to spend the remainder of his days, after his presidential term expires. When WASHINGTON's term expired, he retired to his old farm on the Potomac, the ADAMSES went back to Quincy, JEFFERSON to Monticello, MADISON and MONROE to Virginia, JACKSON to the Hermitage and Tennessee, VAN BUREN to his native county on the banks of the Hudson, where he had not lived since he was a boy; TYLER returned to his native place, POLK to Tennessee, and FILLMORE to Buffalo. But President PIERCE turned his back on his native North when he went to WASHINGTON, and his native State repudiated her recreant son. Nothing seems more probable than that he should have made arrangements for spending the remainder of his days in a slave State, where the popular sentiment will not be a daily reproach to him for his conduct.

☞ Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, has been appointed State Librarian and Secretary of the Board of Education, in place of Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D. D., the newly elected President of Brown University.

☞ A good-natured correspondent sends us from Upper Stepney, Conn., an account of a miracle of the Spiritualistic order. As he does not send his name, we take our time about believing a word of it.

Colonel Kinney and the Government of Nicaragua.

Col. KINNEY has addressed a letter to Don JOSE MARIA ESTRADA, Deputy President of the Republic of Nicaragua, in answer to a hostile decree issued on the 1st of June from the War Department of that Government, in which he expresses himself at a loss to account for the position taken against him—knowing that the objects of his expedition are entirely consistent with the welfare of the Republic—except upon the supposition that the Government has been influenced by rumors from interested sources. He assures the President that the objects of the expedition are proper in every respect, and that its interests and those of Nicaragua are identical. He concludes by requesting a conference, as follows:

"In order, therefore, to avoid unnecessary collision, and to arrive at an understanding mutually advantageous to the parties concerned, I hereby respectfully solicit an interview of conference between some authorized agent of the Nicaraguan Government, and a similarly empowered representative of my expedition."

To this request the President accedes, in a letter explanatory of the position of the Government, and assuring Col. KINNEY of its readiness to extend a welcome to all who come into the country with proper motives.

Mlle. Parodi's Fourth Concert.

Such a dense crowd as that assembled last night in Niblo's Saloon we do not wish to encounter again when the thermometer is at 93°. An audience literally packed, with no standing room for the critics, may be a glad sight for the manager—and it is no doubt—but it is sadly trying to those whose pleasures do not end with the last piece of the programme. Still, we must say, we are heartily rejoiced to see the deserved popularity these admirable entertainments have acquired. It argues well for the taste of New-York.

The programme was selected with the usual care displayed by Mr. STRAKOSCH, and contained many pieces performed at the previous concerts,—repeated, of course, in consequence of their excellence. Mlle. PARODI was in excellent voice, and fairly captivated the audience with her admirable style and method. Mlle. STRAKOSCH, who has recently recovered from an attack of indisposition, sang with much mellowness and taste, and all the other artistes contributed in no ordinary degree to the enjoyment of the occasion.

We learn, and, we confess, with some surprise, that these excellent concerts will terminate on Saturday next, when the fifth and final one will come off. Their unequivocal success would seem to justify a longer series. On Friday, Mlle. PARODI will give her grand concert in Brooklyn. Our readers in that city should not neglect the opportunity.

Mlle. Vestvali's Concert.

We have reminded our readers that Mlle. VESTVALI, the beautiful contralto of the Academy of Music, has determined on abandoning her New-York admirers for more awarthy conquests in the City of Mexico. To-night she give a farewell Concert at Niblo's Saloon. Several artists of renown will assist, among others a new tenor, Signor CESARI, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, the eminent American Pianist, Mr. SCHNEIDER, the famous cornet player, and a host of others. There will, we trust, be a good and genial audience.

Rachel.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mlle. RACHEL appears to-night in her great character of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, in the play of that name. We need say no more.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This handsome place of amusement opens to-night with a powerful company and a new play, called the "Game of Love," from the pen of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. This and the afterpiece introduce many new members of the profession to a New-York audience.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S last production—"Still Water Runs Deep"—is to be produced here to-night for the second time in America—BARNUM having got the start of Mr. BURTON on this occasion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

UTICA, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Board of American Commissioners for Foreign Missions assembled here to-day, with President THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN in the Chair. The attendance was large. In the afternoon, the Treasurer and Prudential Committee presented their reports. The opening sermon was delivered this evening, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Boston.

The Reported Election of Senator Atchison.

ST LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

At Jefferson, in this State, there is a society, composed of young students, who, with a view to perfect themselves in parliamentary usages, have organized a sham Legislature, the proceedings of which are conducted in the style and with quite as much gravity as many real ones. The *Examiner* prints the proceedings of this Legislature, and it was this mock affair that elected ATCHISON, and hoaxed one of the New-York journals.

Pennsylvania Whig State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Whig State Convention assembled this morning. JOHN HENDERSON was elected President. Thirty-three delegates were present. The Convention has adjourned to this afternoon.

Upon reassembling the Convention nominated JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washington County, for Canal Commissioner. On the first ballot HENDERSON received 29 votes, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON 6, R. M. LINNON 4. The whole proceedings were very lame. The resolutions adopted are strongly Anti-Slavery. The whole affair was a complete abortion.

Democratic Judicial Nomination.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

AMASA J. PARKER has been unanimously nominated Judge of the Supreme Court by the Democratic Convention of the Third Judicial District.

Serious Railroad Accident.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The mail train which left here yesterday afternoon for the West, was thrown off the track in consequence of running over a cow, near Cumberland. Wm. ARMS, one of the firemen, was instantly killed. JOHN G. MILLER, mail agent; JOHN SHUBY, engineer, QUIN, TIN RATELIFF, conductor, and Mr. FALLS, agent of Adams' Express, were seriously injured. The wounded were taken to New-Cumberland. None of the passengers were injured.

Fatal Accident on the Mad River Railroad.

SANDUSKY, Monday, Sept. 10.

The morning express train from Cincinnati, on the Mad River Railroad, was thrown off the track three miles from Kenton, owing to a plank at a crossing being placed too near the rail. The fireman was instantly killed, and the engineer, GEO. RICHARDS, and the conductor, WETHERELL, were seriously injured, but all the passengers escaped.

The Southern Mail—Election in Texas, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail as late as due, we have New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last.

The advices from Texas confirm the success of EVANS, the American nominee for Congress in the Eastern District. The election of the American candidate for Lieut. Governor and Land Commissioner is also claimed.

A gas explosion at Savannah, on Friday last, seriously injured four persons.

Rhode Island Cattle Exhibition.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Cattle Show commenced here to-day. The number of cattle entered is rather small, the efforts of the Society having been more especially directed to the horse exhibition, which opens to-morrow. The city is rapidly filling up with strangers.

Cricket Match.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Cricket Match between the Harlem and Albany Clubs terminated this afternoon in the success of the Albany Club, by the large majority of 75. The score was as follows: Albany Club's first innings, 66; second innings, 172—Total, 240. Harlem Club's first innings, 64; second innings, 101—Total, 165.

Trade Book Sale at Philadelphia—Agricultural Exhibition, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The city is thronged with people who have come to attend the Agricultural Fair at Poweiton.

THOMAS' Trade Book Sale commenced to day. The attendance is very large, and the bidding brisk.

Destructive Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 10.

The agricultural works of H. A. PITTS, in this city, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $25,000, which is covered by insurance. Twenty-five of the patent grain separators, which lately proved victorious at the Paris Exhibition, were burned.

Relief for the Yellow Fever Sufferers in Virginia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Sept. 10.

A meeting of our citizens was held to-day, for the purpose of aiding the Portsmouth and Norfolk sufferers. The Mayor presided. The City Councils have subscribed one thousand dollars.

The Recent Murder at Fletcher, Vt.

MONTPELIER, VT., Tuesday, Sept 11.

FULTON who murdered his neighbor CHASE, last week, in Fletcher, was found yesterday by the officers in pursuit of him, but he committed suicide before they could secure him.

Murder Trial.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

FORBES, the returned Californian, who has been on trial for shooting SHALER, in April last, for seducing his wife, was this morning acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Mechanics for Kansas.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Sept. 10.

A party of fifty first-class mechanics left this city to-day for Kansas. They are engaged to work on Government buildings at Fort Leavenworth.

The Know-Nothings of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

A pure Native or Know-Nothing Convention has been officially called to assemble in Boston on the 3d of October, to nominate State officers.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 10.

We have later advices from Fort Laramie, which state that the health of the troops was good. The Indians in that locality were quiet.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, arrived here at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock this morning.

SPIRITUALISM ON A PIC-NIC.

Spirit Speeches—Spirit Dances—Spirit Sandwiches and Good Strong Tea.

Spiritualism went to Flushing yesterday, and enjoyed what they call, in Camp meeting, a refreshing season. It went in three steamboats, or rather it was conveyed in three separate parcels, by one. The first parcel, or that portion of Spiritualism that gets out of bed first in the morning, was taken on board the *Island City* at 8 A. M., and by the aid of a train of cars, deposited within one mile of a certain spirit-haunted woods, in the western part of the good old town of Flushing, on Long Island. The second parcel, with numerous baskets of food, succeeded in getting on board the ten o'clock boat. The third got its clothes on and appeared in full feather just in time for the 2½ P. M. trip. The whole comprised some three hundred persons. There was no extraordinary occurrence on the way to the wood, except that a horse ran away from near Winfield, at sight of the second installment of the company. This was the first undeniable evidence of the presence of spirits. Ever since Tam O'Shanter's gray mare *Meg* lost her tail by the hand of a witch, all horses have had an excusable horror of the disembodied. They always run fast when they come near, and it was noticed that the horse yesterday kept his tail well down.

For some time after arriving on the ground, appearances were similar to those of ordinary pic-nic parties, but at about 12 o'clock a circle was formed and sundry severe twitchings of the arms and legs of several members informed us that there was a terrible struggle going on between the affected persons and stray spirits that were endeavoring to obtain control over them. A very powerful spirit wrestled with a young man, who resisted bravely, but after a rough and tumble of five minutes the spirit gave him a sudden trip-and-switch, and down he went. He was vanquished. Considerable money changed hands outside the circle, when the result was announced. Another spirit took a fancy to the left leg of a lad, who appeared to be about 18 years of age. He danced on his remaining leg to the amusement of the undeveloped. But, while he was engaged at his single-toe-jig, there came a second spirit, more vicious than the first, and pulled vigorously at the right side of his mouth, causing him to show his teeth, in a very disagreeable manner. He held out stoutly against both of them, and finally they gave up the fight. The lad straightened his leg, adjusted his mouth, and triumphed. A very feeble attack was now made upon two females, but the hour for dining having arrived, the spirits retired in a most gentlemanly style, and the party dined. Our reporter had secured an introduction to the prettiest lady present, consequently we find nothing in his notes under head of dinner, except—good strong tea—taper fingers—two large cups—pretty song—three sandwiches—fine voice—encore.

After dinner, Mr. SMITH, the gentleman who, when in the razor-strop line, always had one more left of the same sort, got upon a stump and announced in his peculiar way, that he had something of great importance to impart to all present. Having said this much he awaited the effect, and then proposed a collection for the benefit of the colored man who had brought water for making the tea, and furnished planks for seats. Mr. SMITH went into the merits of the colored man extensively, repeating them every time he received a sixpence with amazing industry.

Mr. SMITH was followed by Prof. BRITTAN, who in a very pleasing speech, introduced Prof. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, as a gentleman who would entertain the audience with a logical disquisition on the great subject in which millions are now interested.

Mr. FOWLER mounted a table, and after stating that if any one expected anything extraordinary from him, he would be disappointed, spoke with much eloquence on the wonderful power of the human mind. He did not attempt an explanation of the alleged discoveries of the spiritualists, but rather left it to be inferred that as they were yet beyond human comprehension, explanation was not yet to be expected. After we could account satisfactorily for dreams—tell how it is that when the mortal part is slumbering, the mind wanders toward and converses with old and far distant friends and even forms new acquaintances—how it revels in strange pleasures, sees sights never seen before, and enjoys sensations that are new, we might think of arriving at some solution of the mysteries of spiritualism.

He was followed by Mr. BRITTAN, who spoke in the same strain, and was equally well received.

Mr. ANDREWS was next introduced, and, professedly, under spiritual influence, recited a poem, the chief merits of which were sound and gesticulation. There were several others who addressed the audience, but the above were the most important.

A large circle was now formed, and all prepared for interesting manifestations. Nearly seventy persons joined the circle, and the developed mediums present were requested to take a position inside. Some eight or ten entered, among them Mr. SMITH, before mentioned as having become notorious in the razor-strop line. Mr. SMITH made a very sensible speech, in which he claimed that as those within the circle were honest, respectable persons, they would not behave in a ridiculous manner, if they could help it. He then behaved very strangely, to say the least. He crooked his shoulders, as if he thought he had a bag of shavings on his back; screwed up his face to the sticking point and in a loud yet familiar voice, declared he had a letter which he wished some one to read for him, as he could not read a word himself. A very mild lady, with some wildness of eye, asked, as she swept the sky with her right hand, if the letter was in an unknown tongue.

Mr. SMITH still maintaining the bag-of-shavings position, thought that was the most ridiculous question he ever heard. How the deuce could he tell whether it was in an unknown tongue or not, when he could not read any tongue. He held up both hands, as if the letter were there; several persons outside the circle promised to read the document, if he would hand it over, but instead of doing that he pitched into the entire party on account of its ignorance, not excepting even the developed mediums. Spiritualism was literally up a stump. Here was an imaginary letter to be read, and no one equal to the task. Mr. SMITH, strange though it may seem, rejoiced exceedingly. Spiritualism was in a quandary. At length Mr. RANDOLPH came forward, and in a few minutes was sufficiently under the influences to read the troublesome document. Mr. RANDOLPH is, perhaps, the best developed medium in this country. The letter was from a person now in the other world, who, when a child in this city, used very bad language, but had a very bad heart. He had come about all the evil possible, and died. The letter was a scathing to Mr. SMITH not to follow in his footsteps. Mr. RANDOLPH was so much exhausted by his efforts that he was for a considerable time afterwards unable to stand. As soon as he left the circle, he who had previously been vanquished by a spirit, tried to break down a young tree, but, failing in that, he commenced dancing around it in such a manner that the reputation of his dancing master was in great peril. Several mediums now went about wildly, uttering short sentences, and throwing their arms about as loosely as if they were superannuated pump-handles. How long they would have continued there is no knowing, had not the spirit of Paddy somebody entered a down-town clerk, who was at a distance, and, in a rich Irish brogue drawn off the spectators. Paddy was as quare a boy in the spirit as he was in the flesh. He gave a very bad report of the whereabouts of the spirit of his priest, illustrated spiritual progression through the spheres by a dark hole with a light in it, which he performed with a small gimlet, and finally made light of. When Paddy's medium jumped off the table, the spirit of Paddy did not remain the affront, and the assembly moved to where a meal without his cost was getting himself in a sweat over the withered arm of a lady; he tried to restore it as the other, but did not succeed. It was now near time for the late home train; and spiritualism, delighted with the way in which it had spent the day, packed up its tea kettles and dinner dishes, and proceeded homeward. Private circles will be continued as usual in New-York and Brooklyn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,
THE INNOCENCE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,
GIVEN BY
JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,
AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED
IN
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocuous, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work in entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

GEO. H RATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 131 Water-st., and for sale by C H PING, C V CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO., Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 323 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

WE WOULD RECOMMEND OUR INVALID READERS to give "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" a trial as we feel as much a medicine that can produce such evidence as the following, in its favor, is no humbug:

J. D SPRING, Esq.

RECEPTOR, Monroe County, N. Y., Feb 26, 1855.

"Send me a fresh supply of Bitters immediately. It gives the very best satisfaction. One gentleman had been troubled with the Dyspepsia for a long time, and assert the most of last Summer, a noted Water Cure establishment, but found no relief whatever, until he used the Bitters. He is now nearly cured."

Rev T. P PEISTER says:

NEW BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1855.

DR. C. M. JACKSON *Dear Sir:* I request you to send me by the first opportunity, three bottles of "Hoofland's German Bitters" and I am glad to state that the Bitters have cured different persons of my acquaintance who physicians' bills were of no effect; especially in Heart, (four cases (bleeding piles) the effect and cure was sure and certain.

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine every where.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been informed, who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of females and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in any way connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

KNOX, ONE OF THE CLEVEREST ART'ZANS WE ever knew, "published"—that's the term—his Fall style of hat for gentlemen. KNOX is always up to the mark with his fashions for each season. You are as certain to see his crown ye nearest for delivery on the first day of each quarter as you are to receive a present with a ball by your friend on New-Year's day. The world is too well acquainted with the wearing qualities and cheapness of KNOX'S hats to require any information on the subject from this or any other quarter. Said hats can be found at No. 333 Broadway, or at his new store, No. 112 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from the fear of cholera, dysentery, colds and rheumatics, should not fail to procure a bottle of DR. TOBIAS' warranted VENETIAN LINIMENT; any kind of water can be drank without any ill effects by adding one teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment; it is worth its weight in gold, no one should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 289 Canal-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

NEW SILKS RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER—BEEKMAN & CO., No. 68 Canal, corner of Mercer-st., have just received by recent importations large additions to their former extensive assortment of Silks and which they are enabled to offer from 5 to 20 per cent below the present market value, from the fact of their having ordered them previous to the great advance in the raw material, invite the attention of purchasers to examine the same.

'Tis but a moment's work—behold!
The wonders science can unfold;
A beard in just five minutes' flight,
Changed to a raven black or white.
SUCH IS THE EFFECT OF TAYLADORE'S INCELSIOR DYE, made, sold and applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the ease and desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Curled Hair Vis Cream for preserving and promoting the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

MENJAMIN HEATED THEM AGAIN!—MERCURY (that high priest of the sun) announced to the world (at the World's Fair Medal) a Velvet Cutpile of HIRAM ANDERSON & Co., No. 58 Bowery, N. Y.—Mercury (Tuesdays and Fridays excepted) to be worn this Autumn at 6 and 8 o'clock precisely.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock, has received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853. HERRING & CO., Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New York.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced, is entirely new in style and is every appearance and for lightness and beauty of fur it has no equal. It is for sale only at GENIN'S. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb hat at the manufactory of GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—JUST RECEIVED FROM auction 75 rich Cashmere Long Shawls, white, blue, crimson, and scarlet, which we will sell at $25 and $30. The same as usually sold at $40.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selections of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Jewlet Chains, Jet Bracelets, Pocketing and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and soaps. Also every variety of toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS PER PAIR.—JUST received 300 dozen Ladies' superior Kid Gloves, slight

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FEVER AND AGUE PILLS

AND

ALWAYS RELIABLE CURE FOR

FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. R. MARSHALL, Agent, at the Depot, No. 343 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

☞ A Card to the Ladies.—DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN MONTHLY PILLS FOR FEMALES.—The combination of ingredients in Dr. DUPONCO'S Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of said Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case. In correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation—particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Weakly every lady in the land suffers from that complaint. The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you—on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these Pills a successful preventive. For particulars see directions on the box—price $1. And will be sent to ladies confident ally, by mail, by enclosing $1 to DR. J. DUPONCO, Broadway Post-Office, N. Y.

Sold wholesale and retail by

DARRIN & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane.

A. B. & D. SANDS, cor. William and Fulton.

WHITEHEAD & BRO., Greenwich-st.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay st.

HALL, BUCKLIN & CO., No. 120 Greenwich.

C. H. RING, cor. Broadway and John, and at retail by all druggists.

FRENCH & RICHARDS, Philadelphia, cor. 10th and Market sts.

W. B. THEISER, No. 44 South 3d-st., do.

SINES & SON, Market and 18 h-sts.

BROWN & RICO, Baltimore.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 154 Washington-st., Boston.

☞ Wet Vaults Effectually Accredited in Every Case—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S unperishable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars*, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation. A. B. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 16 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ No Quackery.—CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS, DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HEART, and all chronic diseases of both sexes treated the most successfully, upon correct medical principles, and an extensive practical experience of over twelve years, by Dr. A. H. BEALTIE, No. 264 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. All the rules of medical etiquette have been strictly adhered to. But as the public Press is the medium by which quackery is daily inflicting its injuries it can only be counteracted through the same channel. Therefore I am compelled to lay aside one of the rules of professional etiquette for the benefit of humanity, and appeal to the intelligents enlightened men of the newspaper—from time to time, by a few such letters as the following for the satisfaction of the afflicted.

Patients at a distance can consult me by mail:

No 264 BROADWAY, New York, Sept. 8, 1855.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Although not indebted to you pecuniarily, I am under obligations of gratitude which I do not expect to be able to pay for your skill in curing me of a bronchial affection some three years ago, which had troubled me a number of years, and which would not yield to caustic potash, iodine, or any other remedy. Notwithstanding my present avocation requires the almost constant use of my vocal organs, the cure is permanent. If you think this will be of any service to you for the public, you will please use it in any manner to attain it. Two of my friends were also restored by you, you will remember, about the same time.

Yours truly, MARCUS GOLLEDGE.

HASTFORD, Aug 20th, 1855.

DEAR DOCTOR:—When I consulted you for my own and my wife's health, I may have implied, in part at least, to tell you that we had both been under treatment for a long time by other physicians without receiving any permanent relief. In fact, Dr., I was well nigh a disbeliever in the efficacy, in our cases, of medicine.

But some months have elapsed since my cure, and my wife's perfect restoration to health, by your invaluable advice and remedies. My wife of a child one, (as you doctors call it,) and long standing weakness which I have since learned is not very uncommon in females; and myself of a distressing disease of the kidneys and liver, which extended to other organs. You are dear sir, in so short a time that you may rest assured of our lasting esteem and gratitude.

S. W. RICE.

☞ Breckenridge Coal for Parlor and Bedroom Use.—For a cheerful and brilliant fire resembling a grove wood, the Breckinridge far exceeds all other coal. It is free from snapping and the ash is free from dust. A beautiful and effective fire is made with one-half the quantity of this coal that is necessary of English or Scotch Cannel, and as quickly as wood. Dr. WOOD says the Breckinridge coal is recommended by Physicians in the vicinity of the mines, as a sick room fuel, for the same reason that a hard wood fire is more desirable than a dinary coal. By careful and repeated experiments the subscriber found that two tons of this coal is equal to three tons of English Cannel. One trial was by mixing fires in duplicate rooms, using the best of English Cannel in one and Breckenridge in the other, having a thermometer in each room. The result proved that 20 pounds of Breckenridge held the thermometer at 68 degrees longer than 30 pounds of Cannel. By careful inquiry I find that a chaldron of English Cannel is not, as is generally supposed, more than a ton. Some of the dealers in this City give 2,000 pounds for a chaldron. A chaldron of the Breckenridge, in lumps suitable for burning, is only 1,650 pounds. I may be exposing some of the secrets of the trade, but the truth can in reality wrong no one, and it may prevent a wrong to some. Three quarters of all the Breckenridge that will come to this market this season is already engaged by the oil and benzine manufacturers, and the balance would be taken for the same purpose, but it is the earnest desire of the advertiser that families make a trial of it, and with that view it will be sold at $15 per ton (of $2,000 pounds,) broken and delivered, so long as any remains. It can be seen burning, and samples can be had at my office, also at the office of E. L. SNOW, Coal Dealer, No. 322 8th-av., corner of 27th-st

J. THOMPSON, corner Wall st. and Broadway.

☞ Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans—Will preserve Peaches, Tomatoes, or any other Fruit or Vegetable in a fresh state and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetically SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in raised letters on every can, "SPRATT'S PATENT, WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for Preserving accompanying the Cans. Price of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and Funnels, 10 cents each. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 324 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square, sign of the Mammoth Can.

☞ The Western Farm Association—Will hold their regular weekly meeting at their office, junction of Astor-place and 8th-st. (late Opera House,) on THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Constitutions are now ready and can be obtained at the office.

JOHN STEVENS, President.

WM. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

☞ Use Cestar's Rat, Cockroach, &c. Exterminator.—Beware of humbugs and peddlers; buy the genuine. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR, No. 332 Broadway, New York, and No 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—Disappeared on Saturday morning, 8th inst., a boy of 15, about 5 feet 3 inches high, with dark hair and eyes and sickly dark complexion; weighs about 100 pounds, and has on a dark round-about, gray pants with blue stripe and wide awake hat. He looks up when spoken to but immediately turns his eyes in another direction. Was seen in the Merchants' Exchange between 3 and 9 o'clock on that morning, and has hitherto been of very correct habits. He took with him $1,000 in gold $20 pieces. The above reward will be paid for his arrest and for the money 10 per cent, on amount recovered on application to the Chief of Police Basement City Hall.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from Elizabethtown, N. J., on Monday morning, 10th inst., a GRAY HORSE, about 16 hands high, white face, white fore legs, switch-tail, pony built, six years old; was seen to cross Hoboken Ferry about 6 o'clock in the morning; striped bridle, and blanket instead of a saddle. Apply to

JOHN FYFE, No 45 Wooster-st., N. Y.

GOLD PENCIL LOST.—The pencil was one of CHARLTON'S patent, with fluted sides, and was highly prized by the owner as a testimonial from his Evening School Class. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Ward School No. 35 in 12th-st., near 6th-av, WASHINGTON H. SMITH, Principal.

LOST—On the 8th inst., a YELLOW PACKAGE, addressed to JOSE ELIAS HERNANDEZ containing certificates of stock of the Panama and Isabanilla Railroad Company, and letter addressed to C. B. POUJAUD, and one to Mr. RODIN. A liberal reward will be paid on the delivery of said package at our office, No. 36 Beaver-st

DANIEL CURTIS & CO.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, such as

BOOKS, CIRCULARS,
PAMPLETS, CARDS,
CHECKS, BILL HEADS,
NOTES, HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS, LABELS,
STORE BILLS, SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

[illegible] WAREHOUSE,

HARRISON'S [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable American woman as cook, washer and ironer, unexceptionable French woman as nurse and seamstress, unexceptionable French chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress, &c.; also, by a first rate, active, middle aged woman as chambermaid and seamstress; all have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 125 West 12th-st., near 6th-av., 1st floor. N. B.—Prefer young families.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two cousins, who are lately from Ireland, their first place; one is a plain cook, a good ironing washer and ironer, and a good baker—will take the entire charge in a private family. The other is a competent parlor maid and waiter—will assist in the washing and ironing in the neatest style. They will do the work of either at $7 each. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 239 9th-av., near 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent servants. One as professed nurse and pastry cook; understands Italian, English, and French cooking; is a superior laundress. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; is a neat fine sewer; are persons worthy the confidence of any lady. Can furnish the highest City testimonials. To be seen till engaged, at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No 343 8th-av., near 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED AS WAITER—By a smart active young man; understands his business perfectly; no objection to go on the carriage, or to make himself useful; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 196 7th-av., near 23d-st

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; also a nice American girl aged 16, and one 14, want situations of any kind. Apply at No 294 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement. No objections to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman, as cook, washer and ironer or would do housework in the City; understands baking and can do fine washing and ironing. Has good references. Can be seen till engaged, at her last place, No. 51 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, one as good cook, is an excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business; the other, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at 125 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th ave

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, sisters, one as cook and laundress, the other as nurse and chambermaid. Can be recommended by the family they are now living with over a year. Would engage together or separately. Inquire at No. 168 East 23d-st., one door east of 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young girl, as seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; has worked at the dressmaking; is willing and obliging; has lived two years in her last place; has the best of testimonials for honesty and capability. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat girl of eighteen, as chambermaid and nurse; is a good washer and ironer, a plain neat sewer, will assist with waiting; wages $8. excellent City reference; also a sister, a girl of fourteen, can mind a baby and sew, will do light waiting; wages $3. Call at No. 339 2d av., near 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two professed cooks; have no objection to do the washing and ironing in a small family; can make all kinds of pastry. Best City reference given from their last employers. Apply, for three days, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waiter by a very experienced German girl, with good City reference; and as a good cook and to wash and iron or as laundress, by a tidy active young woman. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the b ok store

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable woman as chambermaid, or to assist in fine washing and ironing is willing to wait if desired. Call at No 214 East 14th-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A, 4th floor, back room, No. 19. Best of reference. 5

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; was three years and three months in her last place. Call at No 224 East 14th st., between 1st av and Avenue A, fourth floor back, Room No 13. Best of reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Apply at the house of her present employer, Nos 163 and 149 West 22d-st., for three days

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as good cook and first rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 112 East 29th-st., 1st floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to take care of children. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Best of references. Apply at No. 112 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as child's nurse and plain sewer. Call at No 86 West 17th-st. for two days.

CUTLERS WANTED—Six first rate table cutlers to whom good wages will be given and steady employment. None need apply but those who have served a regular apprenticeship to the business. Call on P. W. GALLAUDET, No 86 John st

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and stewards; advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 20 West st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

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TEACHING.—A recent graduate of Yale College, of high standing in his class, is desirous of giving instruction in Latin or Greek, for an hour or two each day, either in a school or private family. References—President WOOLSEY, Prof's SILLIMAN, THACHER and HADLEY, of Yale College. Address J. T., Box No. 3,901 Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—To assist in the English and mathematical departments of a school for boys. City references preferred. Apply at No. 872 Broadway, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TEACHER.—A young lady wishes a situation, as teacher of French, English, Mathematics or Drawing; best of references given. Address Box No. 215 Post-Office, Newport, Rhode Island

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED.—A traveling agent to solicit orders in a fancy printing and engraving business. To one of good qualifications a fair salary and liberal commission will be paid, and permanent employment guaranteed. Reference required. Address C. D. E., *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale Grocery establishment, a bright smart Boy, 15 to 17 years of age, who writes a good hand, and is quick at figures; must reside with his parents in the lower part of the City or in Brooklyn. Salary moderate. Address, with references, Box No. 650 Post office (post-paid).

AN AMERICAN WOMAN—Of the highest respect and ability, wishes to engage in a gentleman's family as seamstress and to assist in light chamberwork, or as housekeeper in a small family. The best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 59 5th-av.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS may be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor place; No. 8 Sands st., Brooklyn, and No 27 Greenwich-st. Also farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also a great number of cooks are wanted, with good reference.

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Hon. J. Talcott,	B Aymard, John L. Gentacap,
Hon. J. Talcott,	Carlisle Palmer, Richard Burlew, John Gray,
Hon. J. Talcott,	W. H. Livingston, Joseph E Bulkley, Christopher Gwyer,
Hon. J. Talcott,	Isaac Jones, Alfred B oots, Dr Geo E Hawes,
Hon. J. Talcott,	Geo. S. Morley, Victor Bishop, Jas. M. Benedict,
Hon. J. Talcott,	Charles Lowther, &c &c.

...PROF'R H's DANCING ACADEMIES. ... New York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite Lith st. ... Brooklyn, No. 187 Montague-place, near Court-st.

PROF. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the ... and lesson will commence for the season at ... New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct 6; at ... Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars ... terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the ...

PROF. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his ... that agreeable to, and hear repeated solicitations to es... a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so suc... cessful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, ... combining every convenience that could be suggested by ... many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the ... healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The loca... is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-... Fulton and Myrtle-av. Railroads meeting at the head ... of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy.

Lessons exclusively for pupils and parents

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECH... INSTITUTE.—The Board of Trustees of this ... Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th ... inst. under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester, ... assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in ... every department of instruction.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the ... erection of the Institute, and the appointment of its Fa... culty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed ... at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn ... every possible advantage in the education of their children ... enjoyed by the students of the Free Academy of New ... York, or the College of the City and State, and no effort ... for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by ... the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

H. E. Steenahan,	John T Martin, J. H. Frothingham
R. S. Tucker,	Horace B Claflin, H. R. Worthington,
Rev. C. S. Wyman,	Rev. Daniel Sayles, J. E. Southworth,
T. C. Chittenden,	James How, George S. Howland,
Josiah O. Low,	D. S. Landon, Charles R. Marvin
A. S. Barnes,	M. G. Harrington.
	J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOSIAH O. Low, Secretary

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, ... Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the ex... ercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gym... nasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into ... three departments, and receiving buttwenty boys each. The ... studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the ... most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, ... French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Man... ual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have ... been arranged with great care, and to which the special at... tention of parents is invited, occupies six years; but pupils ... may be received for any less time, for which terms and ... school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision ... for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who de... sire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish ... something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, ... after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any ... time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first ... Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally ... instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the ... School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course ... of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the ... American Bible Society.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCH... INGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this ... School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in ... September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institu... tion to excel in all respects, such as parents may desire ... for their daughters.

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classi... cal and Scientific studies, $350 per annum. Pupils have the ... privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale Col... lege, by the Professors. Modern languages ... by resident native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. ... Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. B. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. ... Skinner, W. B. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Dr. ... Thomas, Hallock and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; ... Rev. Dr. Cummings, Hon. F. Prelinghuysen, Pre... sident Mattison, New Brunswick; Rev. Dr. Hopkins, ... Williams College, Massachusetts; O. H. Little, ... Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, ... Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston. ... Circulars may be obtained of A. Marvin, 8 Bible House, ... New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 68 Crown-st ... New Haven.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 9 West 20th-st., near Broadway. ... Mrs. VAN NORMAN will reopen her School, with assistants ... of the highest literary and social qualifications, on ... MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars may be had at the ... Rooms, No. 439 Broadway, or at the residence of the ... Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELWENDORF. English studies ... of the senior and junior classes, under the special supervision ... of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at ... each book's and stationer's, No. 697 Broadway. Reference, as ... to MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. T. STRANAHAN, M. D., L. M. ... SHARPE, CHARLES WOODS, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

Miss MAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to ... her friends and the public, that her school, No. 15 ... WEST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., between 5th and 6th-avs., ... will reopen on MONDAY, September 24. Circulars ... can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. ... LEACH & CO., No. 363 Broadway, or at Messrs. ... ROBINSON & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place. Applica... tions for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, ad... dressed to Miss MAINES, at her residence.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New-York. ... The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Mon... day, Sept. 3rd, A. H. DUNNIGAN, M., Principal; Mis... Sarah Dunnigan, Preceptress; Miss L. M. Hayes, ... Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches ... $36 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars ... will be sent on application to the Secretary.

J. B. WHEELER, President,
W. L. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, ... are the means of a thorough preparation for College, or ... the equivalent of seven years. The next quarter begins ... September 10. Circulars can be obtained ... the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of ... LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAY... MOND.

GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss RAVENS will ... resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., ... on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be ob... tained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 ... Wall-st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, ... No. 48 William-st., of R. N. RAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall ... st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 1.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. ... 39 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes ... will resume in this institution on Monday, the 17th of ... September. Students will be received on their applying. ... Terms, for Pupils over 9 years of age, $12 50 per quarter; ... those under that age, $7 50.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, S. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE IN... STITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (en... trance No. 156 Macdougal-st.,) opens its 7th re...ech Scho... lastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years ... of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and ... Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce ... that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for ... YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 8th-av., will reopen on MON... DAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROW... EN'S Bookstore, No. 809 Broadway, or at HAYNOR'S, ... No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to re... ceive applications

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. ... —PAUL DYRSEN, Professor of the German language, ... continues to give instruction at his house, No. 776 Green... wich-st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing ... again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept. 10. Applica... tions to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 ... and 766 Broadway.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—Will be reopened on ... MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Ellery Gib... bons, Esq., 10 Wall st; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; ... Cozwen, No. 689 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Soci... ety Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 ... 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ... ... Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., re... opens THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and ... others who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, ...

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class ... Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters ... a highly accomplished education. Music, French and ... Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, ... $180 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. ... 448 Broadway.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE.— ... For young gentlemen. Boarding and Day School, No. ... 43 East 24th st, directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of ... Paris (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WED... NESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be ...

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HART...FORD, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys, ... limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of W. M. ... BEACH, No. 176 Broadway, or Alfarata, C. O. ... Post of Broadway and 9th av., or N. L. GALLUP, ... A. M., 8 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

A CLERK.—The subscriber will receive applications ... during this week, for an instruction in penmanship, electri... cal, book-keeping and arithmetic.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

PROF. DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Offering every facility for an education of ... the first order, will reopen Sept 4.—No. 107 4th av. See ... circular. Application personally or by note.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL NOTICE, SEVENTH WARD.—The chil... dren of the VIIth Ward are respectfully informed that the ... improvements on Ward School House No. 2 are about com... pleted and will be opened for the reception of scholars and ... organization of classes on MONDAY next, the 17th inst., ... when the regular sessions will commence and continue as ... formerly. Parents and guardians of children who have ... not heretofore been connected with said school are reques... ted to have their names registered this week, as the Prin... cipals of the several departments will be in attendance ... every morning in the school room, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Citizens of the Ward and City generally taking an in... terest in the cause of popular education are cordially in... vited to visit the school on and after Monday next to wit... ness the improvements made and enhanced facilities for ... general instruction and convenience to all concerned.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL ... —LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector. JOHN V. ... LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors ... —Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The ... Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to ... meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES.

Rev W H Lewis, D D,	Prof G D. Eaton.
Rev B C. Cutler, D D.	Prof A Crittenden.
Rev G. W. Bethune D D	Hon. Conklin Brush.
Rev R S. Foster, D.D.	Ira Smith, Esq.
Rev. Daniel March.	Dan Marvin, Esq.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.—Mons. C. A. ROY, Pro... fessor of the French and Spanish Languages, has the ... honor to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed ... to No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., where he can be seen from 8 to 10 ... A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

References.—MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., No. 53 Broad... way; THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., No. 83 Broadway; ... RAWLINS LOWNDES, Esq., No. 84 11th-st.; JOSEPH DELA... FIELD, Esq., No. 101 Franklin-st.; JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ... Esq., New-York Hotel; DANIEL PARISH, Esq., corner of ... 16th-st. and 5th-av.; JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., No. 112 Nas... sau-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 11th ... st., corner 6th-av., now in its 25th year of successful ... operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10, with every advan... tage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at ... all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business ... life.

WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, }

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 ... West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. LEVERETT will re... open her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, Septem... ber 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be ... made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, ... where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S ... SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astor-pl. L. I., ... will reopen Sept 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. ... IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 128 Fulton-st., Messrs WM. ... HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the ... principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends ... and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY ... SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1042 4th av., will re... open on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission can ... be made at her residence as above, where also circulars ... can be obtained.

PROFESSOR DEISLER—Has special arrangements ... to receive at his residence, No. 122 West 21st-st., a few ... pupils as parents to the Free Academy Class of Languages ... College. The Mathematical and English studies will be un... der the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term ... will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. AND MADAME CROUY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR ... YOUNG LADIES, No. 269 Henry st., Brooklyn Mr. and ... Madame CROUY have the honor to inform the parents of ... their pupils and the public generally, that their institution ... will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—No. ... 292 Henry st., next to All Saints' Church. The Insti... tion will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils are re... ceived at all ages, and prepared for College or for business ... life.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARD... ING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 ... Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will reopen on Mon... day Sept 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will ... commence Sept 4. After Sept. 1, she may be addressed, ... and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 33th-st., two ... doors from 5th-av

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE ... —No. 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept 17. For ... circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of ... the Institute.

JOHN S. GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH }

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ... LADIES No. 279 5th av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on ... MONDAY, Sept 10. An omnibus is attached to the estab... lishment.

FRENCH CLASSES—French language taught by a ... Parisian lady. Children's classes every day at 4 P. M. ... Terms $3 a quarter. Ladies' classes will open on the 7th ... of September. Private lessons given. Apply at No. 259 ... 3d-av.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme. CHEGA... RAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her ... pupils and the public generally, that the above institution ... will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing ... and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by ... its author, S. WOOD Jr., No. 231 6th-av., is considered a ... very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its ... beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, ... will continue to give instruction in singing, at her ... residence, No. 210 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the ... season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the ... house

G. H. HARLOW'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will re... open at No. 149 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3 ... For circulars apply at the school

MME. HIS—No. 181 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her ... FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY ... SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, ... 1855.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 6 Madison-av., corner of Madison-st. and 4th-av. ... CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopens ... Sept. 3.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENG... LISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ... ladies, No. 32 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will ... reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ... SCHOOL, Formerly at No. 24 Bleecker-st., will be re... opened on MONDAY Sept 10, at No. 287 Hudson-st., one door ... above 10th-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL, Mr. TENG'S School at No. 61 10th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. ... Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited ... to 35.

MISS DIEYZ—Respectfully informs her friends and ... patrons that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARD... ING PUPILS will reopen on Monday, Sept 10, at her ... residence, No. 58 East 23d-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of board... ing pupils limited to ten

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 22 West ... 22d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 11

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE CHELSEA FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. ... 223 West 20th-st., conducted by the Misses ROGERS, ... is now open Circulars may be obtained at the Institute

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—For the education of ... boys will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 345 ... 8th-av.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND ... DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 765 ... Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN will ... reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept 12, at No. ... 1 6th-av., first door from Washington-square.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—... No. 75 Henry-st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 10. SOLO... MON JENNER, Principal.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—... No. 76 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen on the 10th ... instant. SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the ... public that her day and boarding school for young ladies ... will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th st.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—BENJ. H. COE ... and F. P. SHELL are now ready to receive pupils, at ... room No. 1 New York University.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East ... 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WED... NESDAY, Sept 12

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA... DIES, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURS... DAY, Sept. 13

THE MISSES STONE will reopen their school on ... Monday, Sept. 10, at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 12 ... Chambers st. Reopens Sept. 3 M. C. TRACY.

MR. MARCELLUS' SCHOOL—For 20 boys, No. ... 1,060 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 17.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their ... Boarding and Day school on Sept. 10, at No 41 9th-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYL... VANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared ... to receive orders for the same, and would invite the atten... tion of the trade to its evident superiority over others of ... American manufacture, and the most successful competition ... with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence de... pend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, ... which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great ... body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on ... the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 69 Water-st.

FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND MECHANI... CAL LAMPS.—The subscriber has just returned from ... Paris, where he made the most complete selection of rich ... chased chandeliers, brackets, statues and clocks, which ... he offers at the lowest remunerative prices. All articles ... warranted. Liberal discount to the trade.

P. GARDONVILLE, No. 448 Broadway.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting ... of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, meats to suit pur... chasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson ... Market.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in ... West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., south side, 325 ... feet east of 9th av., consisting of all the modern improve... ments. House three stories, with high basement and coun... ter-cellar, and brown stone base and the best front ... brick. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by ... 98 feet 8 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mort... gage. Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No 224 ... West 35th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN CHEAP. ... —The two-story basement and attic brick cottage house, ... with extension, situate No. 330 Bridge st., Brooklyn, near ... the City Hall; is built in the best manner and in excellent ... order throughout; will be sold on easy terms, and possess... sion given immediately to the owner removing from the ... city. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 285 Fulton-st., ... Brooklyn, or on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY ... CITY.—A neat three story house, two years old, con... taining ten rooms, bath room and kitchen fitted in sets and ... pantries, water and gas, chandeliers, &c. Five minutes' ... walk from the ferry. Rent, $400. Inquire at No. 50 Esser... st., Jersey City. I sold 70 per cent can remain on bond ... and mortgage at 7 per cent.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story ... brown stone, high stoop houses on 15th-st., near 2d-av., ... fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial ... manner, with all the modern improvements and first class ... finish. Lot 21 by 103 feet. Will be sold on reasonable ... terms. Apply at No. 180 10th st., or on the premises. A ... person with the keys will be present from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—That well ... built three-story brick house and lot No. 59 Clinton-place, ... 8th-st., near 5th-av., will be sold or rented, with the furni... ture. The house is complete in every respect, and amply ... furnished throughout. Apply to GEO. P. FITCH, No. 28 ... Exchange place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Southeast cor... ner of 15th-st. and 2d-av., fronting on Stuyvesant-... square, brown stone fronts, four stories with all the modern ... improvements. House 24 7x60, lot 100 feet deep.

E. H. LUDLOW, Nos. 11 Wall and 2 New-st

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 3-story ... brick house at No. 256 East Broadway. Furniture for ... sale if wanted. To let the rent taken in board if required.

FIVE NEW BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—On the north side of 125th st., Harlem, between the 6th ... and 7th avs. They are 20 feet front by 42 deep—lots 100. ... Are built and finished throughout in the best manner, with ... modern improvements. Court yards 15 feet deep in front, ... and a vacant lot adjoining each house for pleasure grounds. ... The whole will be sold at moderate prices, and on very fa... vorable terms. Apply to WM. A. HARDENBROOK, No. ... 68 William st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR ... SALE—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon ... which he now resides, situated 14 miles south of Pough... keepsie, near the Hudson River, and 2½ hours' ride from ... the City by railroad. The situation is high, and the view ... therefrom very beautiful, commanding an extent of coun... try of 30 miles. The house is an old, built in the best ... manner by days' work, constructed of brick with hol... low walls, and conveniently arranged with all the modern ... improvements—heat, furnace, water supplies, &c. The grounds ... are tastefully laid out with roads and walks, which are ... the highly stoned and gravelled, and ornamented with ... great variety of evergreens and other trees. The prem... ises are supplied with a never failing brook of pure ... water. Fruit—pears, peaches, quinces, apricots, plums, ... cherries, apples and nectarines in great abundance; ... also a full supply of the small fruits and a large asparagus ... and rhubarb bed, all in full bearing. A shrubbery selected with ... great care, of which they are to be members. ... Carriage house, stable, ice house

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.
CLOSING SALE OF
FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.

J. T. MOULTON—Will sell on THURSDAY, Sept 13, 1855, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, 115 Villa Sites. The lots vary in size, 25x100 to half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, and command a full view of the ocean and bay together with some of the prettiest scenery in the world. Good bathing, fishing and sailing. The railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water.

Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day. Terms easy.

The steamer *Norwalk* will leave Spring-st. pier, No. 24 and 124, and Pier No 3 North River at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For free tickets, maps and full particulars, apply to
J. W. BARKER, No. 2 Nassau st., or to
J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

W. S. MELLON, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, Sept. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and spacious warerooms, No. 442 Broadway, one door from City Assembly Rooms—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE RICH AND COSTLY NEW-YORK AND PARIS MANUFACTURED CABINET FURNITURE, contained in the above private warerooms. For the accommodation of country merchants, we have made arrangements with competent persons for packing and shipping of purchases made at this sale. The stock will embrace the most fashionable styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany, walnut and ebonized parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, viz.: Elegant carved rosewood parlor suits, en suite covered in French brocade satin four colored brocatelle, moquet, terry, cloth, hair cloth satin de laine, English hair-cloth; ladies' rosewood couches, lined with satin wood; etageres with French plate mirror fronts, richly carved music cabinets, music stands, Elizabethan style; carved rosewood centre tables, with black and gold Egyptian and white Italian marble tops, richly carved mahogany sofas, tete a tetes, Vis-a-vis and spring-seat parlor and reception chairs, dining room and library furniture, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak extension dining tables, chairs to match, covered in plush figured reps and cane seats; sideboards, buffets, rich bookcases and secretaries, in walnut, oak and mahogany; seance; chamber furniture; elegantly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops and French plate glasses, marble-top enclosed washstands and commodes, richly decorated enamelled cottage chamber suites, more solid than are very valuable; wardrobes, lounges, lounge beds, in fancy delaine reps and hair, chairs and ottomans to match; walnut cottage furniture, rosewood and fancy dressing tables, plain mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, three suites in oak to match, rockers divans and sewing chairs; a full furnishing of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut bed stands, chairs and tables to match.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, WITH LARGE GLOVE FACTORY, &c.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 18 at 12 M., on the premises of WILLIAM HARROLD, deceased, by order of JAMES HARROLD, Executor, the whole of the real estate belonging to WM. HARROLD deceased, viz.:

First Parcel.—The very valuable mill, water power, landing and about ten acres of land.

Second Parcel—The large dwelling house and out buildings and garden, containing about two acres.

Third Parcel.—A lot of ground, fronting on the road 100 feet and extending back 10 acres, a part of which has a growth of locust of about 50 years.

Fourth Parcel.—A lot of ground 100 feet front on the road, containing one acre.

Fifth Parcel.—A lot adjoining, same size.

Sixth Parcel.—Containing about 11 acres, with dwelling house.

Seventh Parcel.—A lot on the road, and mill pond, containing about one acre

Eighth Parcel.—Fronting on the road and mill pond, and is a most eligible site, containing about 1½ acres with a beautiful forest grove

Ninth Parcel.—The farm, containing about 80 acres, of which about 18 are woodland, and two good barns attached. It has a frontage on the road and mill pond of about 100 feet.

Tenth Parcel.—An eighth of Cross Thatch

ALSO A piece of salt Meadow at West Farms, containing 54 acres

Terms easy and particulars on the day of sale

ALSO—On WEDNESDAY, Sept 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the same premises, the entire stock, farming utensils, furniture, &c. of said estate

JAMES HARROLD, Executor.

GLEN COVE, Aug 31, 1855

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON'S ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on said West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground

TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually.

WM. OGDEN, } Trustees
M. D. OGDEN, } Chicago Land
D. ELSTON, } Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. M. FLEETWOOD, No 12 Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, 1 or 47 State-st., Boston

Chicago, Aug 18 1855

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock in front of the store No 19 Nassau-st., HORSES, CARRIAGES HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION.—The entire establishment of a gentleman about to remove from the City, consisting of one pair of elegant coach grays; one superb family carriage, by Lawrence; one open calash by Ham, with plate and shafts; one open country wagon, with pole and shafts; one light Jersey wagon; one set carriage harness; one set single harness for harness wagon; two gent's saddles; two ladies' side saddles, together with bridles, horse blankets, shoe-nets, whips, combs, brushes, &c. All the above is nearly new and in complete order, having been in use only about one year. An interview can be had with the owner by calling at the office of the auctioneers for his address

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Bay horse about 15½ hands high, sound, kind, and gentle in all harness 8 years old, and a very handsome family horse—cost $300. Also a light wagon, made to order, with top &c. Also a good single harness—to be sold without reserve.

Second horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and is a fair saddle horse

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE—By order of the Supreme Court, adjourned from the 4th instant.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 508 5th-st., an assortment of rosewood and washing furniture, consisting of sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs and Voltaire chairs, covered with rattan brocatelle and velvet centres and sofa tables, with marble tops, double and single French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus, mantle mirrors, sideboards, extension dining table of the latest pattern, suitable for a private family or a hotel or saloon; arm chairs, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer No 2 Broad street

This sale which was adjourned on the 4th inst by an order from the Supreme Court, will positively take place on the 12th inst.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell TO-MORROW, Thursday, 8-qr. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 11 Broad-st., a fine gray horse 15½ hands high, sound and kind, and is a beautiful saddle horse. To be sold without reserve, the owner having no further use for him. Also at private sale, a beautiful dark bay horse, with four white feet, 5 years old last Spring, and just from Kentucky, sound and kind in all harness and a fine saddle horse. Warranted in every respect, gone trot, amble, or canter under the saddle. Can be seen in front of store No. 11 Broad-st., on Thursday Friday, and Saturday, of this week

J. A. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

PAPER-HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Sept 12, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, at 19 Nassau st., by order of Messrs. Bowne & Co., 30,000 pieces of new and fashionable paper hangings, in white blanks, mediums and satin finish, in quantities from fifteen pieces up to three or four hundred of each pattern.

The stock is all new, and eminently worthy of the attention of all dealers in this line and of buyers.

TERMS.—Over $100 sixty days, over $400, four months—approved indorsed notes, interest added, at 7 per cent.

THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICOLAY, Auctioneers, Nos. 76 Nassau-st., upper building, (entrance on Beekman-st.), a catalogue of HIGH-FINISHED PARLOR FURNITURE consisting of satin tete-a-tetes, arm and parlor chairs, corner stands, etageres &c.; suites of enamelled cottage chamber furniture, mattresses, dressing bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, bookcases and secretaries, &c. Also, plated ware in variety, china, glass, &c. Country merchants can have their goods packed on the premises and shipped.

CROFT & BILLINGS, Auctioneers

FAST HORSE FOR SALE—At public auction on THURSDAY, Sept 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store corner of Cedar and William sts., passed young horse, about 16¼ hands high, sound and kind in all harness a good saddle horse; he is 8 years old, just from Canada. The owner thinks that he can be made the fastest horse in the county. This is a chance seldom met with. To be sold without reserve.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THURSDAY, Sept 13th at 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 99 Pearl, between York an Fulton sts., by order of a small quantity of household furniture SAME DAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. at No. 51 Wyckoff, near Smith-st., household furniture, carpets, chairs, tables, sofa, dress bureau, crockery, stoves, &c., &c.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP AND ADDISON

AUCTION NOTICE—OIL PAINTINGS.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY 13th, at 10½ o'clock, at No 218 Pearl st., an importation of 200 oil paintings, in all branches of art, including views, moonlight and winter scenes, dead game, &c., now ready for examination. Sale positive Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer

BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $10,000 Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds, dated 1st May, 1853, and payable in 1873 Interest payable 1st May and 1st November: $1 800 each.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No 487 Canal-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture of a family removed from Sullivan-st. One parlor suite in brocatelle, pier-glasses, tapestry carpets, silver-plated ware, bedding, cooking-stove, and everything found in a well furnished house.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 27 Centre-st., a large variety of boarding house furniture, by virtue of a mortgage, comprising the usual assortment, worthy the attention of the trade and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No 19 Nassau-st., two new and splendid light wagons, of the best style and workmanship. Sale positive.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Office Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends Legacies, Debts, &c Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

W. ORENDORFF & Co., Auctioneers.

WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES, at No 62 Vesey-st., on FRIDAY Sept 14, at 9 A. M., consisting of medicines, chemicals, paints, oils, patent medicines, glass ware, drawers, counters bins, glass cases, shelving, scales, desks, &c., in lots to suit buyers. Advantageous purchases may be made before the above date. Terms cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Sept 13, at 10 o'clock, at No 16 Wall-st. Importer's sale of choicest White Shirtings, &c., all of which are of superior quality and warranted genuine. Sale peremptory.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of boots and shoes of every description. Sale positive. By order of E. LOTT, Sheriff. A. DUFLON, Deputy.

AT THE BAZAAR, 31 CROSBY-STREET—Will be sold EVERY MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Auction, a number of Horses, Second Hand Carriages, Harness, Saddles, &c., commencing at 12 o'clock.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo. pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding $1)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from floor albus, will soon find in its pages the means of prevention amelioration and relief

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every succeeding one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, and obtained a copy a matter of reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its perusal imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Deor means provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, we another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability, my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO Astor House, No 1 Vesey-st; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No 129 Liberty-st, New-York; JOSEPH TUKER, Mobile; also, T. S. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,294 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warrante to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, if you doubt, over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846, second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 185 Greenwich-st., SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No 110 William-st., BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st., C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; HENDERSON, ROBBINS & CO., No 11 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st; WARD, CLONE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H RING, No 193 Broadway. C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st. and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THISSEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine Vienna

THISSEMAR No. 1 Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse. &c. Its effects are astonishing to youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Thissemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

THISSEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

THISSEMAR No. 3 Is the great European remedy for that class of diseases which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

THISSEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being observed

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed, immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Thissemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required Terms cash

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No 280 Houston-St., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—E. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is re-established at this place, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating chronic diseases, by the most delicate and scientific manipulations, unnecessary in spite of his unequivocal qualifications, being long known as a Graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at the same time a long and extensive practitioner of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of the City Lying-in Asylum. He cannot publish (only by or out of their own pen, whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females Dr JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities and other diseases in which females are frequently liable Private apartments and couches. Patients at a distance desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr J. being desirous of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

N. B—Open all hours of the day and evening.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Pains in the Joints and Limbs, and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys; pains around the Liver, Pneumonia, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Hoarseness and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miserable pain sufferer to joyful pleasure

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints Consumptive and other affections of the bowels and throat, inflammations and debilitating pains of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, and all female complaints, and urinary difficulties Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S RENOVATORS will restore it to regularity RADWAY & CO

No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS New York.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficacious, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions.

Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Gessner.

Sold at Nos. 38, 306, 346, 525 and 684 Grand st.; 144 and 525 Spring st.; 111 and 722 Houston-st.; 152 and 278 Greenwich st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISS'ER, No. 123½ Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2 456 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No 121 Nassau, No 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the Author

Dr RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No 643 Hoosten-st, near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, rheumatism, burns cuts bowel complaints, &c Very numerous testimonials of its efficacy are received. Always on hand. For sale who sale and retail, at the principle and preserve warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO, No. 259 Washington-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE

TOOTHACHE DROPS—The excruciating torments of Toothache are speedily relieved by this remedy without injury to the gums Eminent dentists have a very high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 348 pages 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Parisian and London treatment of private diseases Both married and single should consult it Sold at No 272 Broadway and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he can see all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable by some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Dunne-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines are perfect in possibility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M

DR. CURBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B—Dr C is a member of the New-York University See his diploma in his office.

GEORGE F. SCHAEFFER, DENTIST—No. 266 Hudson-st., near Broome, established 1841 Great reduction in prices, whole upper sets of teeth from $18 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

EXCURSIONS.

SEPTEMBER 1855—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown), and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. B. PARSEN, will run and leave from foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK
Tuesday, Sept. 11 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 11 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 12 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 13 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 14 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 15 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 18 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 18 3 P. M.

Elias Haight's Squam Line of Stages connect with this boat. Also stages to all parts of the country

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS AND OCEAN PORT—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE OCEAN PORT
Wednesday, Sept 12, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12, 4 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 13, 4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 14, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14, 6 P. M.
Saturday, Sept 15, 10 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double-engine steamer WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. ISAAC O. PHILLIPS, will make an Excursion to the Fishing Banks on THURSDAY, the 13th day of September. The Boat will leave as follows: Algous st., N. R., at 8 o'clock A. M.; Spring-st., 8; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 8½ A. M., stopping at Russville, Totten's Dock, Perth, Amboy, and Keyport. A Band of Music will accompany the Excursion. Bait, Fishing Tackle and Refreshments furnished on board Fare for the Excursion 50 cents.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—FOR ORLEYPORT AND SAG HARBOR—On and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September, the favorite Steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. DAVID, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., landing at Northport, Port Jefferson, and Orient Point. Ticketing passengers through to Patchogue for $2 25, and Riverhead for $1; to Comac, 75 cents. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 A. M.; Greenport 8, Orient Point, 9; Port Jefferson 12 M., and Northport, 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York from Catharine Market-slip, at 6 P. M.

E. T. DUDLEY, Agent, No. 208 South-st., New-York.

TARRAPIN LUNCH EXCURSION.—Schooners and the friends of the above Excursion will please be on board the steamboat CHOCORUA, at 8 A. M. Wednesday morning, Sept. 13, 1855 when she will leave the following places, viz: Foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; South side of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8½ o'clock A. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Friends of the Excursion not having procured their tickets, can get them on board.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JAMES MOREY, leaves New York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double engine steamboat WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will make a grand Excursion to the Fishing Banks, on SUNDAY, Sept. 16th, 1855. Will leave as follows: Algous st., N. R., at 6 o'clock; Spring st., N. R., at 8; Broome st., E. R., at 8½; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9½ A. M. The WILLIAM GAGE possesses great advantages over other boats, and is capable of containing 2,000 persons. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments furnished on board. Fare for the whole or curtion, 50 cents.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions to the Islands or any and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long Apply on board at the foot of King-st., North River or to L. H GROVES, No. 162 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, &c.—The steamer THOMAS O. HOIGHT will leave foot of Murray-st. daily, except Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Union at 3 P. M. Fare 12½ cents

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES' NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. B. Bowne was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Overstrung Scale, which we believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded COOK & BROTHER, No 343 Broadway.

REMOVAL, BACON & RAVEN have removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Pianos-forte, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & HADBURN respectfully invite attention to their Pianos-fortes, combining with the above, a wood board, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HALLETT, BROS., PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS No 429 Canal st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted in the manufacture of the most substantial and perfect kind. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEPHEN HOWARD No 7 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Every piano warranted, Prices moderate.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Grand pianos, 7 octaves, rose wood piano forte, elegant case, cost $450, by best maker and warranted, will be sold for $200; been used about three months The owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 141 8th-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NINE PIANO-FORTES TO LET—At $5, $6, $7, $8 and $9 a month, or for sale at $35 $45, $100, $120 and $175 and extra varied $300. Prof DUMBAY, teacher of all the popular musical instruments, at No. 225 Grand-st Pianos tuned.

BARGAINS.—Rosewood 6½ octave new Pianos for only $175; one Gilbert second hand in good order, $110, one Chickering, $115; one 6½-octave Melodion for $40. S. T. GORDON, No 297 Broadway.

PIANO FORTES—Four second hand Piano Fortes—one 6 octave for $40; one 6½-octave, $155; one do., $165; one 7 at $190; will be warranted. Inquire No. 83 Spring-st.

LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PIANO FORTES—No. 5 Mercer st., near Canal.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO'S grand and square PIANOS, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale and retail by S. T GORDON, No 297 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton screened and delivered from our yards, Nos 155 Chrystie, near Delancy, and 101 Division st., near Pike.

FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL. I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $4 25 per ton, screened from my yards, Nos 670 Greenwich-st., 115 Duane st., and 25th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. L. J. COSTAR, Nos 142 Elizabeth-st., and 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS

COPARTNERSHIP.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—EDWARD WHITEHOUSE having associated with him his son and Mr. HECTOR MORISON, has resumed the banking, stock and exchange brokerage business, and the new name of paper, under the firm of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.—Just received, a small invoice of Dutch crushed Sugar, a superior article for preserving Also other white sugars and Sugars and family groceries, for sale in quantities to suit dealers or families at wholesale prices, by I. S. FOWLER, Nos 260 and 432 Greenwich-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,*

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,

VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, No Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Detroit, Lima, Sandusky, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2.45 P. M., 107 Toledo, Chicago, St Louis &c., connecting at Toledo with 6:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad

New-York Daily Times.

CITY POLITICS.

THE CITY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

ITS RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Ward Organizations Completed.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

THEIR PROSPECTS, &c.

Central Republican Committee.

The Central Republican Committee of the City and County of New-York, met at the Mercer House last evening. Hon. CHARLES C. LEIGH in the Chair; LEWIS H. WATTS, Secretary. After reading the minutes the Committee on Credentials reported that twenty Wards, out of the twenty-two comprising the City, had duly appointed Delegates, most of whom were in attendance in the matter of the delegation from Eleventh Ward whose seats are contested, the Committee reported that for the purpose of promoting Union and harmony in the Ward, the Committee had recommended, and both delegations had agreed, to disband the existing two organizations, and form a new one in the Ward, which is to elect a new set of delegates.

The report was accepted, and a motion made to recognise the delegation headed by Louis H. WATTS, as the only one entitled to seats in the Committee.

After considerable discussion, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

On motion the Committee went into an election for permanent officers, with the following result:

Chairman—EDWARD A. STANSBURY, of the Fifteenth Ward.

Vice-Chairmen—CHARLES C. LEIGH, of the Ninth Ward; R. T. HALLECK, of the Tenth Ward.

Secretaries—CHARLES COACHMAN, of the Twenty-first Ward; LEWIS H. WATTS, of the Eleventh Ward.

Gen. CHAMBERS, from the Committee on Resolutions appointed at the previous meeting, presented the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we regard Slavery as everywhere an insolent denial of the rights of man; a practical repudiation of the principles that justified our Declaration of National Independence and the immense expenditure of treasure and of blood by which that Declaration was sustained; a positive element of weakness in the Industrial Organization of free labor, inasmuch as it degrades the laborer and diminishes the reward of wages by compelling millions to toil without compensation; and total irreconcilable with morality, as it is to-day inconsistent with our professions of democracy; therefore we are opposed to its further extension and pledge ourselves to resist its aggressions to the very verge of our constitutional power.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the consequent opening of a vast region that had been solemnly set apart to Freedom, to the tornado of Slavery, in defiance of the popular will and in contempt of justice, decency and common honesty, deserves the execration of all honest men; that the crimes against humanity and liberty which are now being perpetrated in Kansas, should be visited with the severest reprobation of an insulted and plundered people.

Resolved, That in the invasion of Kansas by armed ruffians from Missouri who took forcible possession of the ballot-boxes, and in the consequent usurpation of political power by lawless violence and the rights of actual settlers, elected their own tools to serve as a Legislature to Assembly for Kansas, in the despotic and bloody enactments of this sham Legislature and in the illegal violence to which the friends of Freedom throughout that Territory are subjected, we have a revelation of the character and the purposes of the Slave Power, which compels us to repudiate with respectful regret, but through the humiliation and subjugation of the North alike to nationalized Slavery, and recreant to conflicting in the Legislative councils.

Resolved, That further concession to such a spirit is not only folly but a crime; that we will therefore, oppose, to its insolent demands, the calm courage of freemen, and by every means which freemen may legitimately use, war against its usurpations.

Resolved, That we demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; or, in default of that, the admission of no more Slave States to the Union.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Freedom is the great national interest, while Slavery is narrowly sectional; the Republican party is National both in principle and in purpose; while those organizations that adhere to the Slave Power or recompense acquiescence in its demands, are *sectional parties*, and, as such, anti American and anti-Democratic.

Resolved, That character, not the accident of birth; the intelligence and virtue, not sectarianism, should constitute the test of fitness for the elective franchise, and that we are therefore opposed to all secret political societies that would disfranchise and proscribe men because of birth-place or religious faith, for such proscription is alike unreasonable and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That to guard against the abuse to which the system of primary elections has been subject and to secure a fair expression of opinion and preference from all adherents of the party, the Ward Republican organizations are hereby requested and required to provide a book which shall contain a declaration of Republican principles, for the signatures of electors, and that any one who may signify their affiliation with the party by signing such declaration, shall be entitled to vote in its primary meetings.

All but the last resolution, which was laid on the table temporarily, were unanimously adopted, and followed by three cheers.

After the transaction of some further business, of no general importance, the Committee adjourned to meet this night week.

We have rarely seen a more dignified body of men, and seldom has a body of persons of more influence in their respective localities been convened together in the City on any political Committee.

Republican Committee Twentieth Ward—A Four-Plank Platform.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward held a meeting last night at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of perfecting their organization, and taking measures to carry through their nominees at the forthcoming election.

J. WELLSLAGER occupied the Chair, and T. ALLANE discharged the duties of Secretary. A Committee of three, consisting of J. S. FOUNTAIN, S. O. BENNETT and the Chairman, was appointed to confer with the Central Committee, respecting the best mode of organizing the Wards and County.

Mr BENNETT stated that the doctrine of the Association was—first, an opposition to the extension of Slavery; second, a judicious distribution of the public lands to actual settlers; third, the support of constitutional laws for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages: and fourth, the free education of the whole people. These were the four cardinal points of the platform on which they were determined to stand.

Thirteenth Ward Republican Association.

Pursuant to the call of the regular appointed Delegate of the Republican County Convention, a meeting was held at No. 4 Lewis-street, on the 11th inst. On motion JOHN BUNE, Esq, was called to the Chair, and HENRY A SMITH, Esq, elected Secretary.

The following persons were elected Delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 26th inst.: MARCUS P. FERRIS, and HENRY C. BOYD, and as Alternates, ALPHEUS CARPENTER, and Dr. T. WASHBURN.

Opposition to the extension of Slavery, and to any interference with the institution where it exists, was declared the sentiment of the organization.

Workingmen's Provincial Committee.

This Committee met last evening at the Cooper House, W. ARBUTHNOT, presiding, and W. WEST and D. C. HENDERSON, acting as Secretaries.

The following standing Committees were announced:

Corresponding—George W. Jaques, W. West, D. C. Henderson, John G. Woodruff, C. C. Hibbard, Jr.

Financial—A. J. Williamson, W. Arbuthnot, W. West, D. C. Henderson, John A. Smith, E. W. Morgan and G. W. Jaques.

Printing—A. J. Williamson, W. West, George W. Jaques, W. Arbuthnot and Martin H. Driscoll.

WILLIAM WEST, of the Third Assembly District, and GEORGE W. JAQUES, of the Tenth Assembly District, were recommended respectively to the support of the Workingmen of the District where they reside for Assembly. Adjourned to Friday evening.

The Utterly Ignorant Party.

Since our Tenth Ward K. N. Reporter was so seriously overhauled by P—— B——, Bro. B—— and the Faithful, and another reporter of ours was so shabbily maltreated by drunken rowdies at Palace Hall, we have taken less pleasure in visiting the haunts of the "Indoors." Filled with repentings they who so dreaded to be reported, now undertake the job for us on their own account. Of course we cannot vouch for their accuracy as when our own men brought the news. Still under oath we would trust any of them that have volunteered their services.

The following nominations have not all been published heretofore:

KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATIONS.

Aldermen.

Thirteenth Ward—JAMES GRIFFITHS.
Sixteenth Ward—S. M. HOSSTED.
Twentieth Ward—CUMMINGS H. TUCKER.

Councilmen.

Fifty-first District—DANIEL B. MCCORMICK.
Fifty-second District—Capt JOHN C. HELME.
Fifty-third District—JOSEPH B. POLLOCK.

The Know-Nothings of the Fourteenth Assembly District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, have been unable to agree on a candidate. The delegates from each Convention met, and after forty-eight ballots, adjourned *sine die*. The Sixteenth Ward presented the name of PETER FULLMER. The Twentieth Ward insisted on JOSEPH B. POLLOCK. As the matter now stands there are two candidates in the field.

Two good-looking gent'emen, who left their lanterns out of sight, if they had them, came in after dark last night and averred that—"In the TIMES of Sept. 4, in an article entitled 'K. N Council of the Seventh Ward,' there were many errors, chief of which is the statement that Mr. JAMES W. BARKER was present and made a speech which was 'coldly received,' &c Mr. BARKER was five hundred miles from the City on the occasion alluded to, and has just returned."

It regrets us to think that an error should so long uncorrected—but better late than never—and we are obliged to our tardy correctors of the press.

"Coldly received"—that was all wrong too, we presume. If Mr. B. was present—and they say he was not—no doubt they took all he offered "warm, with sugar."

Very Busy.

The politicians just now are very busy. One told us yesterday that he had been so occupied that he scarcely recognized his own daughter, who had been to hear RACHEL and to study French during the past week, and was almost grown out of recollection. He carried a daguerreotype of his wife in his pocket perpetually—bound not to forget her. He found a couple of twins—all his own—in his house last night, on going home, that he did not know of; his next oldest had cut three double teeth; Bobby had had the measles and Bill learned to smoke since he took his last observation. He is a nominee for the Board of Councilmen.

Arrest of the "Blue Man" Again.

The troubles of the "Blue Man" are unceasing. He was arrested again last evening. This time by Officer MYERS of the Second Ward, charged with committing a nuisance in Theatre-alley. He was conveyed to the Second Ward Station House, but was released from custody by Captain LEONARD, after a short detention.

Theatre-alley has been made so intolerable a nuisance that the storekeepers on Park-row petitioned the Mayor to put a stop to the grievance. Orders were given accordingly to the Captain of the Second Ward to arrest any person who, on being warned, persisted in committing a nuisance in the alley. The arrest of the "Blue Man" was made in accordance with this order. While being conveyed to the Station-house, some of his friends (he has a great many friends) expressed their sympathy for him, and threats were made to rescue him from the hands of the officer. Some persons who witnessed the arrest, allege that the "Irishman" who had him in charge, used the unfortunate "Blue Man" with unusual severity. The "Irishman" is a native American—we believe.

Serious Accident.

Quite a serious accident occurred Monday afternoon to Mr. JAMES HOGARDUS, a useful citizen, and well known from his connection with the manufacture and erection of iron fronts to buildings. He was, at the time of the accident, engaged in superintending the hoisting of cast iron pillars on a new iron structure in Centre-street. The building is a shot tower, intended to be 200 feet high, built of pillars 15 feet in length, standing upon each other, and held together by iron bands which surround the structure at the top of each set of pillars. Having reached the height of sixty feet, the building was firmly braced, a temporary flooring was laid upon its top, the derrick elevated upon it and a pillar of the next story was being raised. At this moment the derrick slipped or was thrown down, and it carried old Mr. HOGARDUS with it. Fortunately he fell only about twelve feet upon the flat roof of a building. Both his arms were broken at the wrists, and the front portion of his forehead immediately over the left eye was badly contused. He was carried to the New-York Hospital. No internal injuries were received. The building, in which Mr. HOGARDUS took much pride, was being erected for JAMES MCCULLOCH, and will be completed—no accident happening—in about ten days. It is expected to support a weight of six thousand pounds at the top. Mr. H. was much better yesterday, and his physician thinks he will be able to be about again in ten days; although it will of course be sometime before the broken bones are firmly united. Mr. H. is about 65 years of age.

The Live Stock Market To-day.

If reports from the West be correct, the butchers will find an unusual supply of animals for sale to-day. A Buffalo paper of Monday says that on the preceding day, eleven trains, numbering 168 cars, were sent East over the New-York Central Railroad. These were loaded with cattle, sheep and hogs. If they were all filled with cattle, 15 to 16 in a car, which is the usual number, there would be nearly three thousand beeves. Last week there were in this market twice as many beeves *via* the Erie Railroad as by the New-York Central. It should be stated, however, that many of the animals over the Central Railroad go to Albany, Boston and other Eastern and Northern cities. But with due allowance for these, we shall look for lively times at Forty-fourth-street day, and present full reports of the results to-morrow morning.

A Distinguished Methodist Among Us.

Among the passengers by the *Atlantic* was Rev. WM ARTHUR, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Great Britain. We learn that he, with Rev. R. SCOTT, are sent to this Continent for the purpose of raising money to aid the Wesleyan body in Ireland. Mr. ARTHUR is widely known as the author of *The Successful Merchant*. He is also well known as one of the most popular lecturers of the day. A committee was appointed, not long since, by the Methodists of this country, to invite Mr ARTHUR to visit the United States. He will probably commence his public labors immediately.

American Institute Fair at the Palace.

The American Institute is making active preparations for its Fair at the Crystal Palace. Exhibitors should secure places as speedily as possible. The applications, thus far, exceed the anticipations of the Managers. The Railroad and Steamboat Companies will convey articles for exhibition free of charge.

Loss of the Yacht Wm. McCrea.

Last Sunday, as a party were sailing up the East River, they put on the Hog's Back to Hell Gate, and had a very narrow escape of their lives. Very fortunately small boats came to their assistance, and landed them on Ward's Island, when the yacht sank. She is a total loss. The *Wm McCrea* was a yacht of about 9 tons, and owned by Mr. McGrath.

Extension of Chambers-Street.

The Committee on Streets, of the Board of Councilmen, met yesterday at 3½ o'clock, in the Councilmen's Chamber, to hear the parties interested in the proposed extension of Chambers-street to James-slip. Present Councilmen JENKINS, (Chairman,) COENHOVEN, WILD, GRAY and TAYLOR. A large number of owners of property, affected by the proposed extension, were in attendance.

Change of Route.

It will be observed from an advertisement in our columns that the steamship *Roanoke* will hereafter receive freight for Richmond, her route now being to Petersburg and Richmond direct.

☞ The firm of BRANCH, BRIGGS & Co., takes in a new partner to-day. In will be known hereafter as BRANCH, BRIGGS, WOOD & Co. The Mayor, BRANCH says, was yesterday invited to join this pleasant little party, and will be on hand to-day to add his testimony. The subpœna was served yesterday afternoon, just as the Mayor was stepping out of his office to review the Buffaloniens. Rich developments are promised this afternoon.

☞ The decision of Justice STUART upon the case of JAMES WALLACE, charged with having sold rye whisky, we give in full in another column. The decision carries the case to the General Sessions, and in that it establishes the routine that future cases are to take, it is important.

☞ The steamship *Alabama*, S. CHURCH, Commander, arrived yesterday morning in 60 hours from Savannah, with merchandise and passengers. On her passage she exchanged signals with the steamer *Nashville*, hence for Charleston, and *Florida*, hence for Savannah.

☞ The Aldermanic Committee on the offal contract was to have met yesterday; but the Buffalo soldiers were on hand, and the Committee meeting went over to Monday.

The Board of Health was in session yesterday afternoon Closed doors, as usual, and not even a keyhole to peep through. It is understood that yellow fever was the topic.

☞ P. T. BARNUM, Esq., is to give the Annual Address before the Chenango County Agricultural Society, in Norwich, N. Y., on the 27th September.

☞ The Pharmaceutists are in convention in the City. They have hardly got under way yet.

☞ The Forey Investigation Committee did at most yesterday.

☞ Still another invention for preservation of life at fires. Principle—that a net springs out from the wharf as the boat leaves, so that an individual—who is foolish enough to jump after the steamer and misses his mark—falls into the net instead of the river. Mr. SNEIDER, Inventor, No 117 Troy-street. A large haul Mr. S. will get if he sets his net at any East River ferry dock—for fools are plenty.

A Secret Body's Proceedings.

The Police Commissioners had a meeting yesterday afternoon when all three of the members were present. The business of the day was the examination of candidates for the post of policeman, some fifty answered to their names and were questioned by the members, as we learn, as to their age, nativity and naturalization. No decisions were given nor any appointments made. Be thankful reader, for so much information, for the body is in effect a "close one." Our reporter was *excluded*.

Coroner's Investigation.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at the house No. 297 Cherry-street, on the body of JOHN H. MILLINHAGEN, a German, aged 60 years, who came to his death by hanging. The evidence showed that deceased was an intemperate man. He went out at an early hour yesterday morning to the wood-house, where he hung himself. Verdict found by the Jury in accordance. Deceased leaves a wife and three young children.

Camphene.

Last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, as MINA MULLER, a servant in the employment of Mr. LOZADA, of No. 43 Division-street, was lighting a large camphene lamp in the kitchen, she allowed the fluid to ignite, and dropping the lamp it was smashed on the floor, and the flame caught her dress, burning her arms and neck severely. Her employer immediately enveloped her in her clothing and other articles at hand, and extinguished the flames. An alarm was given and some excitement created, and Officer GRANGER, who was on duty, instantly hurried to the spot and procured medical assistance.

Fires.

A slight fire occurred on board of a ship lying at the foot of Albany-street, yesterday afternoon. It was extinguished without the aid of the Fire Department.... The alarm of fire about 8½ o'clock last evening was caused by the accidental burning of a mosquito-net, at the house of Dr. ROGERS, No. 75 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION.—The last sale of the season of Fort Hamilton Property, will come off on Thursday, Sept 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Those desirous of obtaining a cheap and handsome building lot, on easy time, in one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of New-York, will do well to attend this sale, as there will not be another opportunity this year. [For particulars see advertisement in column.] The steamer *Norwalk* will leave Pier No. 8 North River, at 10 o'clock A M. and 1 P. M. Free tickets, maps and necessary information can be obtained of Mr. JAS. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 8 Nassau-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDENHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, sin ost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating fine machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public! Price, $1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO'S Invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by BEDEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 103 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 713 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 008 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H THIMMEN, No. 99 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 655 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

As a number of persons who keep bar-rooms and hotels are in the habit of filling my empty bottles with their mixed and poisoning gin, and selling it for my "Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps," I would advise all who drink at such places, to mark the appearance of the bottle, and if the wrapper or label should be defaced, require the barkeeper to open a fresh bottle, which is the only way to guard against such fraud.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the dépôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Here is health for all! Yes, for all! This noble remedy, acting as it does upon the mainsprings of life, restores health, when failing, energy and vigor to the system, when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—Persons desirous of contributing to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, will have an opportunity to do so this day at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, as the whole amount taken for *soda water* at the said stores will be handed to the Relief Committee for distribution.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING NEW.—Directly opposite TAYLOR'S Saloon, in Broadway, corner of Franklin-st, a new and elegant carpet warehouse has just been opened by the enterprising firm of YOUNG & JAYNE, who, we are informed, have just received the latest patterns of reliefs, tapestries, &c.; and which are offered at extremely low prices. Good Brussels at $1 per yard.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall Importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, floor Oilcloths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 6s 9 yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 450 Broadway, near Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lowndes' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS AT BRADY'S, No 359 BROADWAY—The only establishment in New-York at which Ambrotypes are produced Vignette heads, a new and beautiful style of Photographs in water colors. Full life sizes in oil.

[Advertisement.]

TIMELY WARNING.—If you want to get rid of the tan, freckles, and red, rough skin, which are the doerring tell-tales of your Summer rambles, use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. It is an infallible cure. Sold by PETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Extra large size Daguerreotypes in Colors for only 50 cents, including a beautiful Case equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere, at WELLING'S, corner of Bleecker and Carmine streets.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

Personal.

Rev. Dr KREBS still lies very sick at Walden, Orange County. His family particularly request that his correspondence be forwarded to the City residence, however.

THE TURF.

The Great Match of the Season.

FLORA TEMPLE AND LADY FRANKLIN!

FLORA AHEAD.

GREAT TIME!

Yesterday afternoon the great trotting match of the season, the anticipation of which seemed to have involved all others in obscurity, and deprived them of interest, came off on the Centreville Course.

All feeling any interest in these matters, appeared to be in attendance. The spectators' stand was completely crowded, and the Judges had great difficulty in enforcing their orders to "clear the track."

It was calculated that not less than 500 vehicles were stabled, or picketed, in the immediate neighborhood.

At the hour announced, the contending mares appeared on the ground, attached to wagons, according to the terms of the match, both in splendid condition. *Flora*, driven by her owner, JAMES MCLAMS, and *Lady Franklin*, a beautiful roan mare of nearly equal size and weight, driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF.

The odds before the start were 100 to 70 on *Flora*. These were freely betted, and several bets were laid at 100 to 60.

On the first real attempt to score, the favorite showed her pace and went up in the betting. Several bets but of small amount being immediately made at 100 to 80 or 9 to 1. On the second attempt they got away;—not a very good start; *Lady Franklin* having the inside and half a length the advantage.

On the second quarter *Lady Franklin* broke and *Flora* passed her; keeping the lead she made the half mile post in 59 seconds—some six lengths ahead.

On the third quarter *Flora* broke slightly, but quickly recovering lost nothing, and they came round on the back stretch neck and neck till near the stand, where *Flora* arrived ahead by two or three lengths in 2 37, having, moreover, gained the inside of the track.

The odds in *Flora's* favor now rose, and $100 to $30 was offered, with few takers. On the second round, the same being two mile heats, *Flora* kept her pace and the roan steadily kept her at it; neither broke up at all, and *Flora* keeping her position won the heat by several lengths. Time declared 5:12½.

SECOND HEAT.

The odds in favor of *Flora* increased considerably before the second heat—$100 to $25, and even to $20, was several times offered, but with few takers, and some small bets were laid at even $100 to $10.

The second start was better than the first. *Lady Franklin* was again inside, on the start; but a few lengths from the post, *Flora* overhauled her, but in her excitement broke up. She lost nothing, however, by it, and quickly recovered her pace, led to the half mile post, but at no great speed, the time being called at 40 seconds. The odds now again rose, and $100 to $20 and to $10 were freely offered. On the third quarter *Flora* got considerably ahead, making it in 1? seconds, when, apparently, feeling herself safe, she settled down and came in steadily, beating the roan, which broke slightly on the back stretch, about 5 or 6 lengths. Time, 5.11¼.

The race lacked excitement, from the fact that most persons were satisfied that *Flora* would be the winner from the time of starting, but it was nevertheless a very pretty one. The day was propitious, but rather warm—the nags in good condition, and well driven; and all seemed satisfied there was fair play—a clear stage and no favor—and that *Flora Temple* had proved herself in this beating her then competitor, "the best trotting mare in America." The time has never been equaled (in wagons) except by these mares—viz 5 12½, 5.11¼.

A second race was to have come off between HIRAM WOODRUFF, who entered and was to drive *Hiram Woodruff*, s. g. (of Boston,) and JAMES C. DAY, owner and driver of *Murdock*, g. g.—to trot mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Preparations were made, and bets laid two to one on the sorrel, when his backer, (WOODRUFF,) having won the pool, suddenly declared himself dissatisfied with his steed, (who, by the way, seemed a little lame behind,) and consented to pay forfeit.

LONG ISLAND.

Know-Nothing Nominations in Kings Co.

Senator—JOHN H. RHONDS, Whig.
Sheriff—GEORGE H. SIMONSON, Whig.
Register—ENGLEBERT LOTT, Soft Democrat.
County Judge—WM. H. GALE, Whig.
County Clerk—GERARD M. STEVENS, Democrat.

The above may be relied on with a moderate sort of assurance. STEVENS and LOTT are Templars. The original design, as the story goes, was to "put none but Democrats on the" ticket. But the alarm having been given, the above is the result.

MARRIED

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept 11, at St George's Church, by Rev. Dr TYNG, FANNY, daughter of the late Dwight Lathrop to J. A. ELMENDORF all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev Theo. L Cuyler WILLIAM MCDERMUT, Counselor at Law to Miss ABBY JANE OSBORN, all of this City.

At Tarrytown, on Sunday evening, Sept. 9, by Rev. E R. Keyes ROBERT GRIFFETHS and EMMA CROMWELL, both of Tarrytown.

At Hawthorn Hill, the residence of P. Tillinghast, on Thursday, Sept 6, by Rev James P Wilson, D.D, of Newark, N J., Rev JAMES H DWIGHT, of Constantinople Turkey, to SUSIE E, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Schneider, of Antab, Syria.

At Buffalo, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 5, by Rev. Grosvenor W Hiscock ADNER H BRYANT and EMMA D FOLGER, daughter of Benjamin H. Folger, late of this City.

DIED.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Naval Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their late brother, THOMAS H DEMIS, P. M., from his late residence, No 315 2-nd-ave, this (Wednesday) morning, Sept. 12, at 11 A M. The members of the transient are respectfully invited to attend. The friends of the family and the members of the Eighteenth Ward Police are respectfully invited to attend. By order W M.

D. SEISS, Secretary.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 11, at 7 o'clock, ELIZABETH SEAMAN, widow of the late James Seaman, of New-York, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her daughter, No. 240 Henry-st, Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn on Sunday Sept 9 ARTHUR DARSET, aged 64 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from Flushing-av.

In Brooklyn, L I, suddenly on Saturday, Sept 8 SALLIE, wife of Daniel W. Herrington, and daughter of John P. Knowles, formerly of Charlestown, R. I.. Also, on the 6th inst, JOHN, infant son of the above.

Their remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Although unconscious most of the time, and suffering great physical agony during her illness, yet she left the blessed assurance that through it all, who's earthly love was powerless to afford aid, she was sustained by Him who triumphed over death, and she exclaimed several times distinctly "Victory! victory!"

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept 11, MARGARET MORISON, aged 59 years and 14 days.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Thomas A. Morison, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 88 Henry-st, Brooklyn.

At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 10, WALLACE, youngest son of Robert W. and D. W. Aborn, aged 1 year and 11 months.

In Providence R. I., on the 6th inst., of consumption, HENRY I HACE, youngest son of Daniel Wightman, Esq., aged 18 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...SEPT. 11.

$2,000 Indiana State 5s...c 84
10,000 do.....s60 84
5,000 Virginia 6s.....98
1,000 do.....98
10,000 Missouri 6s.....93
10,000 do.....s60 94
10,000 do.....b30 92
6,000 Harl 1st Mg Bs s60 90
5,000 do.....s3 90
2,000 Ill Cen R R Bds s3 90
3,000 Erie Con bds '71..s3 83
1,000 Erie Con bds '62..85
1,000 Ill Bds 1st Mtg Bs.102
50 Bank of Commerce....108
40 Bowery Bank.....107
10 American Ex Bank....120
50 Brownsville Coal Co....15
100 do.....14
23 Metropolitan Bank....109
10 Corn Ex. Bank.....102
25 Bk of the Republic....125
100 Canton Co.....20
100 Nicaragua Tr Co s10 20
400 do.....20
50 do.....s60 20
100 do.....s30 20
100 do.....b30 20
250 do.....b60 20
50 Panama Railroad.b60.106
10 do.....107
50 do.....b3.106

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill Cen. R R Bds2 85
2,000 do.....b30 86
2,000 do.....s3 86
600 do.....86
1,000 Nor. Ind. 1st Mort
Cushion Loan.....89
10,000 Missouri 6s.....s3 96
100 Canton Company.....s60 95
700 Reading Railroad.....95
400 do.....95
50 do.....b60 95
200 do.....b3 95
600 do.....s30 95
200 Hamrs Coal Co...b30 154
50 Clev. & Tol. R. R.....30 86
450 Cum. Coal Co.....b60 27
do.....b30 27
200 do.....s60 27
200 do.....27
300 do.....b3 27
1000 do.....b60 27
220 Nicaragua Trans. Co.c 20
do.....b10 20
100 do.....20
500 do.....b30 20
do.....b3 20
100 do.....87 50
do.....s10 20
100 do.....b30 2
200 do.....s15 10
100 do.....s60 20
200 do.....b30 20
110 Erie Railroad.....s30 53
100 do.....53
200 do.....b3 53
200 do.....s30 53
100 do.....103
60 Mich So & N.I.R.R.104

TUESDAY, Sept. 11—P. M.

The steamer *Arago*, at this port from Havre and Southampton, Aug. 29, and the *Africa*, at Halifax from Liverpool, Sept. 1, bring Money and Market advices from Europe one week later than the previous packet. The Liverpool Cotton market is rather firmer, with sales of 31 450 bales for the week, of which the trade took for consumption 40 500 bales. The quotations are not altered, except for Middling descriptions, which are a sixteenth dearer. The sales the day before the *Africa* sailed were 12,000 bales. Flour and Wheat are substantially the same in price as by the *Atlantic*, though the tendency was to easier prices, on account of fine weather and the English harvest. Indian Corn is lower. Some of the circulars quote a speculative demand for Corn. Beef and Pork not so brisk. Bacon firm, and Lard 6d. higher. The state of trade at Manchester is favorably reported. The London circulars quote a further advance in Sugars, with a speculative demand for most articles of Colonial produce. Railroad Iron up to £8 10s. There is no important change noticed in American Stocks, except a steadier market than reported by the previous circulars. BELL's quotations are as follows:

U. S. Sixes of '68 Bonds.....105 @106
Massachusetts Sterling Bonds.....103 @105
U. S. Sixes Inscribed Stock.....100 @106
Pennsylvania Fives.....76 @ 80
Pennsylvania Bonds.....83 @ 84
Maryland Bonds.....93 @ 93
South Carolina Bonds.....95 @ —
Virginia Fives.....85 @ 86
Virginia Sixes.....89½@ 90½
Canada Bonds.....114 @115
Erie First Mortgage.....100 @102
Erie Second Mortgage.....90 @ 92
Erie Convertibles.....80 @ 90
Erie Fund.....81½@ 82
New-York Central Sevens.....95 @ 97
New-York Central Sixes.....89 @ 91
Illinois Central Railroad.....70 @ 80
Illinois Central Freeland Bonds.....84 @ 86
Pennsylvania Central Railroad.....90½@ 91

The Bank of England had lost $3,850,000 in Specie on the weekly report, but the supply of Money was easy, and the Funds steady, 91 to 91¼.

The Banks have a larger demand for Money this week from their mercantile dealers, to accommodate whom they are curtailing to some extent their demand loans made to Brokers and others on Stock security. The change is sensibly felt in the Street, by this class of borrowers, and there was more than the usual stir to day in making up Bank accounts. Some of the Brokers say they have not seen a harder time since last December. The amount of Stock in several of the speculative Railroads afloat in Wall-street, to be taken care of by the Brokers, is said to be heavier than usual, and the buyers on time pay a tempting shave to parties who have the means, or the ability to command the means to carry the contracts. For ordinary business purposes, the rates of Money are 7@8 ₱ cent. The rates of Foreign Exchange closed steady on London at 108¾@110; the regular Bankers asked the outside figure, but first-class transient Bank bills, and others made at home, were done at 108¾, and some Southern Bank endorsements at 109. The mail for England will not be a large one. There was a heavy business done by the leading Continental drawers in France, at 5f 12½ centimes to the dollar, and Gold bars will go forward by the steamer from the same and other parties to the extent of about half a million of dollars. The Sub-Treasury balance was increased to-day $131,936. It now stands $5,840 648.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange Board were not generally important, though the business in Reading Road, Cumberland Coal, and Nicaragua Transit shares attracted some attention. The first named is weaker by ½ ₱ cent. than yesterday, and 2 ₱ cent. lower than the top rate of last week. The Transit Company are said to have settled their competition with the Pacific Mail Concern, and both promise to do a more profitable trade with California hereafter. The Transit shares closed, after an active demand in the afternoon, at 20½ ₱ cent.; Erie Road shares fell off to 53½ ₱ cent., and Illinois Central Bonds to 84¾ ₱ cent. Some Missouri State Sixes were done as low as 92½. The Auction sales of New York Central, about 300 shares, were all at 99¼. The general market closed dull. The heads of the Foreign news were made public at 3 o'clock, and some disappointment was felt at the negative character of both the political and market accounts. The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Road for August were $99,173 against $89,984 same month in 1854.

The Joint Stock Association of WELLS, FARGO & Co., of New-York and San Francisco, have declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

Mr. A. H. MULLER will hold an Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock to-morrow, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Canal Tolls.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 11.

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the first week in September is.....$95,574 12
Same period in 1854.....89,583 24
Increase in 1855.....$5,990 88

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of September, inclusive, is.....$1,556,478 79
Same period in 1854.....1,684,144 14
Decrease in 1855.....$127,665 35

Official.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1855.

Notice is hereby given to holders of stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1846, redeemable on and after the 12th November, 1858, that the whole or any part of that stock will be purchased by this Department at any time previous to the 30th November next, for which 8 ₱ cent premium will be paid in addition to the sums expressed in the certificates.

And to the holders of the stocks of the other loans of the United States, that purchases of the same to the amount of $1,310,000 will also be made during the same period at the following rates:

For stock of the Loan of 1842, a premium of 10 ₱ cent.; for stock of the Loans of 1847 and 1848, a premium of 10 ₱ cent.; and for stock issued under the act of 1850, commonly called Texas Indemnity Stock, a premium of 9 ₱ cent.

Interest will also be allowed, at the rate stipulated in the certificates, from the 1st July last to the day of settlement here, with one day in addition, to enable the Treasurer's draft to reach the party.

Certificates transmitted to this Department under the present notice should be duly assigned to the United States by the party entitled to receive the purchase money.

Payment for these Stocks will be made by drafts

New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Reform Bill—The President and the Judges—California Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept 10, 1855.

The President to-day signed the Naval Reform bill, as it is called, which provides for the retirement from active service of a large section of officers, and reduces others in pay and privilege. I suppose this list will be forwarded by telegraph.

The trouble in regard to the Territorial Court of Kansas does not diminish. The position of the President in reference to these so-called legislative tribunals is clearly noticeable. He has of right no control over the tenure of the Judges; but the practice sustained by the decisions of the Supreme Court and the action of the Senate has been the other way. The President has no more power by the terms of the Constitution to dismiss a Judge of a Territorial Court than to remove the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Courts of the District of Columbia belong to the same class of infra-constitutional or merely legislative Courts as those of the Territories—that is, they are not named in the Constitution, although it must be admitted that they come within the designation of inferior courts. The same question of power in the President to remove at pleasure the District Judges, has been raised, as that now agitated concerning the territorial bench. But hitherto this question has been evaded, although the ultra supporters of Executive power have strenuously contended for the prerogative in the former as they now do in the latter case.

This subject is the more interesting now, from the vacancy existing on the bench of the Circuit Court of the District, by the demise of Judge CRANCH. It is proposed to promote Judge CRAWFORD, of the Criminal Court, to the vacant Chief Justiceship, and to fill the place now occupied by him by the appointment of MONTGOMERY BLAIR, now Solicitor of the Court of Claims.

The sudden reappearance of RICHARDSON of Illinois, the dry nurse of the Nebraska iniquity, and of Dr. OLDS of Ohio, who officiated as its accoucheur, through his position of Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, has naturally excited comment. The outrage with which they stand identified has been developed in a manner to startle even such veterans in political excesses as themselves. But it is past remedy or amendment, and their visit to the seat of Government can hardly be connected with that monstrous transaction. It is suggested, however, that they have been invited here to manage the necessary electioneering for the Northwest, which requires to be arranged at Washington, in order to further the nomination of General PIERCE by the Cincinnati Convention. Colonel RICHARDSON is the *Fidus Achates* of Senator DOUGLAS, but this relationship by no means precludes his acceptance of a special agency for General PIERCE. The Illinois Senator has deferred his claims upon the White House until 1860, wisely judging, perhaps, that even the best and most popular candidate whom the Democracy can present will be cleared in 1856.

In this view of the case a general declination of the magnates of the party in favor of the present occupant of the Executive seems to be the policy likely to be pursued. In the improbable contingency of PIERCE's success, the labors of Colonel RICHARDSON, and those of Mr. DOUGLAS' other friends, would no doubt be highly rewarded, and it is suggested that the War Department is held open to Col. R.'s acceptance.

As to Dr. OLDS, I hardly know what preferment to suggest for him. As Chief Engineer of the Colline line he would do good service, for without his aid the extra pay to that Institution could never have been carried. But there is no public compensation attached to that post. His aspirations probably do not reach to the chieftainship of a department, else he might be put in nomination for the General Post-office. He has had some experience in the subordinate service of that branch of the government, having been employed at the rate of $6 per day in ferreting out depredators upon the mail bags, and rogues in general, while enjoying the *otium et dignitatem* of a seat in Congress with its $8 per day. Hoping "I don't intrude," in these few remarks upon two conspicuous political characters, I will for the present take my leave of them with the enquiry of, personal motives aside, what do they now think of squatter sovereignty?

Notwithstanding the statements of Mr. HAMMOND'S friends, I learn upon good authority that the cause of his dismissal was not a refusal to pay money as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, but another and a more serious allegation. It is said, also, that there is little doubt that Mr. LATHAM will accept, notwithstanding his large income from his legal practice. There is no friendship between Senator GWIN and the lately dismissed Collector, and he is said to have recommended and urged his removal. The quarrel between them is a recent affair. Mr. LATHAM was a candidate in the Democratic Convention against BIGLER for Governor, and came within seven votes of beating him. The Democratic opposition to BIGLER is chiefly founded on Know-Nothing issues, but it must not from that be inferred that Mr. LATHAM or the Administration has gone over to a decaying faction.

This attempt to buy out the American Organ, the Know-Nothing press published here for some ten or twelve months past, has failed. The rupture of the negotiations is said to have occurred on the point of what candidate for the Presidency should be supported by the paper under its new proprietors. It was understood that one of the parties insisted upon hoisting the flag of Live Hoax George, and nailing it to the mast of the Organ, there to remain while a stick stood, or a plank of the party floated. The more discreet of those concerned in the undertaking did not oppose this arrangement from any hostility to a live or a dead hoax, but suggested that the dose would be too strong for the party. Coming immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, Live Hoax would be to the party like swallowing prussic acid by way of remedying the effects of an over-dose of salomel. Under these circumstances, no present change is expected in the editorship and proprietorship of the party. AQUIDAY.

The Baby Show in Boston—Rivalry of the Colored Babies.

BARNUM'S Baby Show in Boston took place on Tuesday. The papers generally poke fun at it; but the reason of this is plain enough when it is remembered that Master SCOTT, the *New-York* prize baby, is on the ground, and completely eclipses all the achievements of Yankeedom in this line. The *Courier* is especially savage. It malignantly declares that Master SCOTT "looks like a butcher's bruiser," and declares, with an outburst of wrath, that "BARNUM knows that the babies are not a fair specimen of the babies of the country—that *an organ-grinder at the head of any alley in Boston* can bring forth the equal, in every point, of the 'New-York prize,' and that he has not in his whole collection a single startler." It protests, furthermore, that "the mothers, with *fourteen* exceptions, are the homeliest congregation of the sex ever assembled within a hall in New-England." The *Courier* adds:

The prize of one hundred dollars was awarded to ZILLAH MARINA TRACEY, two and a-half years old, a very pretty child, with handsome hair and an elegant colored nurse. The Committee were divided—two of them voting the prize to a Charlestown infant, while three set their hearts upon ZILLAH; but why they did so, let every mother of the duped three hundred ask. ZILLAH felt that she had done something, and her proud father, who is really a very handsome man, blushed like modesty, when he sat prompting "BARNUM and Col. WOOD'S" orator on the platform.

The strangest looking people ever seen together are met at this exposition; and it may be said, figuratively if not truly, that baby shows make strange bedfellows. Here is a tall fellow, with a most laughable quiz in his nose, with a short wife leaning heavily on his arm—he all wonder; she grinning, and handsome only in repose; there is the brilliant essayist, trying to be alone; there goes—but it won't do to name him. The giantess walks the hall—and her gait is terrific—a three-legged elephant would be more graceful. The fat maiden runs against a nervous man, and "Col. WOOD" directs a man with the very curious hair to play the piano. Everything is disjointed; the show is unnatural—a theme for a farce with two rogues in it—and wearied with the want of refinement, tired of the howlings of restive babes, whose little eyes are ready to jump from their sockets from the effects of the glaring gas, the visitor retires more in sorrow than in anger.

Presently Mr. BARNUM announces "Mrs. FOWLER, of New-York," who undertakes to descant upon the benefits to be derived from such expositions; but her voice is drowned in the concerted waitings of the unhappy infants, and she retires to another hall. Crowd follows, but soon returns to the real baby show to hear real baby-talk. The piano goes again, as too the babies, and such a time as there is never was seen before. Here you have a baby's face, coyly buried beneath the folds of its mother's cape, its body swelling with healthy emotion; another child's head is covered with a handsome handkerchief, as it reposes happily on its mother's bosom. This is nature, slightly disguised.

THE COLORED BABY SHOW.

The Bateman show of colored babies is quite as decent as that of its rival in the Music Hall; the dusky deaf and dumb mother of one of the little woolly heads is a specimen of physical beauty superior to any in the "Barnum and Col. Wood" collection, and she has the further merit of exceeding modesty. Old Mother Boston, who has seen a hundred and seven Summers, is a person of more refinement than the giantess and the fat girl together; and the little darkies and the big darkies, taken all in all, look and behave quite as well as the white folks in the next street.

We wish we had the power of poetry to describe the "smell of childhood," which one enjoys in passing through these curious exhibitions; the ability to sonnetize ZILLAH, the prize; or ADELIZA, who, though but fourteen years of age weighs one hundred and forty pounds, and don't care who knows it—for nothing short of rhyme will ever do justice to the baby shows.

It is proper to state that the persons who have degraded themselves by suffering their children to be displayed in this way—the colored as well as the white ladies and gentlemen—are a pretty ignorant set—fond of fame, a little vain, and lovers of money. We did not recognize any of our "first families" on the exhibition tables, and it may be safe to say that they are not there.

The "Barnum and Col. Wood" Show was not very fully attended; but quite a number of persons, the wags of the town, went to see the "n ggers," who were really the funniest of the two displays.

There are those who insist that inhuman exhibitions of this character are interesting; but that, we think, after the style of the woman who kissed the cow, depends upon taste, altogether. The utility of the affair is certainly beyond our comprehension.

We nearly forgot it. The droliest thing of these baby shows, is a white woman with a black infant at the Bateman "baarar." How it happened, Mrs. FOWLER or some other learned lady may be able to tell; to "die child," it's all a mystery.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Liberty Party State Convention.

UTICA, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Liberty Party State Convention assembled here to-day. About twenty delegates were present. W. W. CHAPMAN, of Oswego, presided. The following ticket was nominated:

For Secretary of State—FREDERICK DOUGLASS, of Monroe.
Comptroller—LEWIS TAPPAN, of New-York.
State Treasurer—JAMES C. DELONG, of Oneida.
Attorney-General—J. B. PASMON, (colored,) of Cortland.
Canal Commissioner—Mr. SMITH, of Jefferson.
State Prison Inspector—GEO. W. CLARK, of Monroe.
Judges of Court of Appeals—BERAH GERRN, of Oneida, and WM. GOODELL, of Kings.

GERRIT SMITH presented a brief address, which was adopted. A series of resolutions were also passed.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

We have a few additional election returns, but they do not change the fact of Governor MORRILL'S defeat, and the election of a large majority of Anti-Republican Senators and Representatives.

The result in 198 towns for Governor, shows for MORRILL 36,733; WELLS 31,528; Reed 8,071. Last year MORRILL had in the same towns, 33,866; PARRIS, 18,962; REED, 9,620.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Augusta *Age* has returns from 298 towns, giving 93,000 votes, as follows: MORRILL, 43,690; WELLS, 40,073; REED, 9,306. In these towns MORRILL loses 6,361, as compared with last year's vote, when he lacked 1,580 of a majority. There are 14,000 votes yet to hear from.

In the Senate, 21 of the 31 Senators in opposition to MORRILL have been elected, and of the Representatives, two to one.

Massachusetts Politics—Relief for the Yellow Fever Sufferers—Weather, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

A Convention of Straight-out Whigs has been called to assemble at Worcester, on October 2, for the purpose of nominating State officers.

Five thousand dollars has been raised in this city for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The thermometer here to-day reached 90° in the shade.

The Horse Show at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The horse show opened finely to-day. The morning was devoted to an exhibition of stallions, mares and fillies. In the afternoon there was a trial of speed between nine horses that had never trotted for money. The first prize was taken by *Genesee*, owned by Mr. LIVINGSTON, of New-York City; and the second for $100 by *Stranger*, owned by Mr. BARNARD, of Boston. The judges were THOMAS ADAMS, of Roxbury; WM. D. LEWIS, Jr., of Philadelphia; and WM. H. GARDINER, of Providence.

Arrest of Four Desperadoes.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Four men named ALLISON, MAPLES, (2), and CAMPBELL have been arrested here, charged with burning the bridge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad at Salineville two weeks since. These men have been the terror of that vicinity for a long time.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. STONE, sailed at noon to-day with 98 passengers for Liverpool and 5 for Halifax. She takes out $511,800 in specie.

The Battle of North Point.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The anniversary of the Battle of North Point is being celebrated here to-day, with much enthusiasm. The military are out parading in strong force.

Hot Weather in the West.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The thermometer in this city this morning registers 93° in the shade.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The ship *Australia*, CLOUGH, from Manilla for New-York, put into Maritus July 3, and most discharge.

New-York Book Publishers' Association.

A meeting of the New-York Book Publishers' Association was held yesterday at noon, at its Rooms, APPLETON'S Building, corner Broadway and Leonard-street. There was a very general and punctual attendance of members present. Mr. A. S. BARNES, Vice President, presided.

Mr. G. P. PUTNAM, Chairman of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the festival, to be given at the Crystal Palace on the 27th inst., at the close of the coming Trade Sale, to the principal Authors, Editors, Publishers and Booksellers of the United States, made a report, in which he stated that all the requisite preliminaries for the coming entertainment had been carefully made by the Committee.

Seats, it was stated, have been provided for six hundred guests, the tables to be laid upon the main floor of the building, the galleries being reserved for ladies. Invitations, it was further stated, had been sent to the most celebrated authors and editors throughout the country, from most of whom letters of acceptance had been received. Among those who had engaged to speak upon the occasion, were enumerated the names of WM. CULLEN BRYANT, HENRY WARD BEECHER, Drs. HOLMES and KENNEDY, and Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. Mr. PUTNAM said he had conferred personally with Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and had received assurances of his presence, if his numerous engagements would possibly admit of it. All in all, it was thought by the Committee that, from the arrangements made, the festival promised to be one of the most distinguished and brilliant, and honored occasions that had ever been in New-York.

Some local business followed, when the Association adjourned.

☞ The Board of Councilmen, during their last evening's session, appropriated three thousand dollars for the relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers by yellow fever.

☞ Mr. SOLON BORLAND, ex-Minister to Central America, ex pugilist, and ex-M. C., is editing the *Democrat* at Little Rock, Ark., and has turned K. N.

ALABAMA.—Complete returns (not official) of the Alabama election give the following result: WINSTON, 42,358; SHORTRIDGE, 32,162. Majority for WINSTON, 11,496.

☞ There is very little change in the price of family market stuffs.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1244 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

Interesting Extracts from our Foreign Files.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

We received our Foreign files last night at a late hour, but find in them little of importance additional to that which we received previously by Telegraph. We give a few extracts:

General Simpson's Official Account of the Battle of Traktir Bridge.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1855.

MY LORD: In my dispatch of the 14th instant I informed your Lordship that I had reason to believe that the Russians would attempt, by a vigorous attack, to force us to raise the siege.

This they endeavored to do on the morning of the 16th, but the result was most glorious to those of the allied troops who had the good fortune to be engaged.

The action commenced before daylight, by a heavy column of Russians, under the command of General LIPRANDI, and composed of the 5th and 17th Divisions, with the 4th and 7th Divisions in reserve, attacking the advance posts of the Sardinians.

The ground occupied by them is on commanding hills on the right of the position, on the left bank of the Sauhaia river, where it forms its junction with the Tchernaya, with two advanced posts on the opposite side. These were held with very determined gallantry for a considerable time, but being separated from their supports by the river, and not having the protection of artillery, they were compelled to leave the most advanced one.

About the same time the 5th and 12th divisions, to which was added a portion of the 17th, advanced against the bridge of Traktir, held by one battalion of French infantry of the line, who were for a short time obliged to yield and fall back upon the main supports; with these, however, they quickly retook the bridge at the point of the bayonet.

Again the Russians attacked with persevering courage, and were enabled to follow up their advantage by gaining the heights which rise precipitously on each side of the road; their success was but momentary; they were driven back across the river, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded.

The Russian General, in no way daunted by the failure of his two attempts, ordered a second column, of equal force to the first, to attack; they advanced with such impetuosity, covered by the fire of their numerous artillery, that a third time the bridge was carried, and the heights above it were crowned, but they were again repulsed, and retired in great confusion into the plain, followed by the bayonets of our gallant Allies.

The general officer who commanded the Russian column, and who is supposed to be General READ, was killed, and in his possession was found the orders for the battle, signed by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who commanded in person.

From these it would appear that it was a most determined attempt to force us to raise the siege. Had they succeeded, Balaklava was to have been attacked by one portion of the army, while the heights on which we now are were to have been stormed with the other; at the same time a vigorous sortie was to have been made from the town on the French works, on our extreme left, from the quarantine, and another on the works on our extreme right on Mount Sapoune.

The action which I have endeavored to describe is most glorious to the arms of the French and the Sardinian troops. To meet the force of the Russians the former had but 12,000 infantry, and four batteries of artillery engaged; the latter had 10,000 men in position, 4,500 actually engaged, and 24 pieces of cannon.

The Russian force consisted of from 58,000 to 60,000 men, with 100 pieces of artillery, and cavalry to the amount of 6,000.

This disparity of numbers will readily explain to your lordship the difficulty that would have been experienced had an attempt been made to follow up the advantage by a pursuit. The Russian retreat, moreover, was protected by the fire from the heavy guns in position on the Mackenzie heights.

The loss sustained by the Russians is estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 men, including 600 prisoners, while on the part of the Allies it does not amount to more than 1,000 men.

This brilliant affair has caused the greatest delight among the ranks of the Allied army; and while it adds fresh lustre to the gallant achievements of the French arms, it is with the utmost pleasure that I have to record the intrepid conduct and gallant bearing of the Sardinian troops, under General DELLA MARMORA, who have for the first time met, conquered, and shed their blood against our common enemy who is now disturbing the peace of Europe.

Captain MOWBRAY'S battery of 32-pounder howitzers was placed in advance with the Sardinian troops, and did most excellent service in preventing the advance of the enemy's artillery.

Our cavalry, under Lieutenant-General SIR J. SCARLETT, K. C. B., was placed in the plain of Balaklava, prepared to take advantage of any circumstance that might present itself, but the opportunity did not arise for calling upon their services.

I regret that I am unable to give a more detailed account of the part performed by the Sardinians, as up to this time I have not received General DELLA MARMORA'S report. I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord PANMURE, &c.

The Bombardment of Sweaborg—Russian Account.

Le Nord publishes an extract from a letter, dated Helsingfors, Aug. 13—two days after the fleets had left Sweaborg—in which we read: "After forty-six hours' bombardment, and the expenditure of from 16,000 to 20,000 shells, all the fortifications, all the batteries, and all the works of defence are left completely intact. The day after the departure of the Allied fleets the fire at Sweaborg was completely extinguished, and preparations are making for rebuilding the twenty houses that were destroyed. Captains of vessels navigating the Gulf of Finland may easily satisfy themselves as to the continued existence of Sweaborg."

The *Military Gazette*, of Vienna, after quoting the words of the *Invalide Russe*, asserting the unimpaired condition of the works, batteries and guns, at Sweaborg, says:

"We learn from an imperial source that the powder magazine was blown up, and the neighboring buildings destroyed by fire, but the works constructed to guard the entrance of the haven are in the completest state of defence."

Exaggeration of the Allied Accounts.

From the London Times, Aug 29.

We must say that the actual results are an immense deduction from the boasted victory. Just consider how the matter really stood at the close of the bombardment between us and the Russians. We had not silenced their batteries, but we had silenced our own. We were ashamed not only for the present, but for the whole season, for anything that now appears. The two immense fleets were helpless, except to keep the Russians in harbor. We had left our sting in the wound. "It is a source of universal regret," says our correspondent, "that there was not a reserve of spare mortars sent out, not so much to replace the spoilt ones as they became injured, and so continue the bombardment longer, but because we might have followed this blow with another as severe in another quarter." Why, the big ships might have carried any number of mortars, carriages and all, as ballast; in fact, one ship is now taking out mortars enough for the whole flotilla. In 48 hours a perfectly new mortar might have been substituted for every spoilt one, and the gunboats might have presented themselves as the heralds of their own victory at Revel or Riga, or even Cronstadt, before the enemy had time to adopt his defences to the very important fact established at Sweaborg. He had evidently made a miscalculation there, and was not prepared for the means at our command; he has probably made the same miscalculation elsewhere, and is equally unprepared, if we are only prepared to repeat the blow. This, unfortunately, we are not. So we are forced to leave him time to improve the occasion, and our victory of Sweaborg is only a lesson in self defence which we give Russia, at no great cost to her, but at immense cost to ourselves. Our people, indeed, are attempting to calculate the damage we have done in pounds sterling. But if this is to be the single achievement of the season in the Baltic, we fear the balance is sadly against us, for the fleets in that sea have not cost the Allies a farthing under ten millions apiece; and the utmost damage we can boast to have done at Sweaborg is a million and a half, or thereabouts. The mere pecuniary results of the season, then, are immensely against us. That, however, is a small affair. The worst is, that we have thrown away the opportunities of this year just for want of looking forward and being prepared for the contingency of success. Next year, doubtless, we shall have mortars enough; but the Russians will then be prepared for us, and we may not be able to go through our pretty but destructive dance of gunboats, just within range, with the same success. The truth is, the Russians learn faster than we do, and will always be just so much ahead of us as to set at defiance our immense superiority of wealth and mechanical skill; at least, they will do so till there is rather more of the *vivida vis animi*, which is ever foreseeing and providing for the future in our conduct of the war.

The Siege of Sebastopol—Opening Fire.

FOURTH DIVISION CAMP, Aug. 17.

At 4 o'clock this morning the English batteries opened a heavy fire along the whole of their line. The Russians kept silence for full twenty minutes, when they replied in good style. The French were slow in cooperating with us. It was fully 5½ o'clock before they opened on the left, and when they did it was a sort of intermittent fire, their right pausing when their left was active, and vice versa. A report had been current that but for the action on the Tchernaya the long talked of bombardment was to have commenced yesterday at noon, and when at day-break to day the roar of the artillery was heard, it was supposed the cannonade had commenced in earnest and would be vigorously sustained. After a short time, however, it slackened considerably, and it became evident that no serious bombardment was intended. During the whole day the cannonade has varied in violence, and has often been scarcely more severe than that we are accustomed to witness nearly every evening. At other times, however, the fire has been very heavy. Its real object is, I believe, to enable the French to continue their approaches to the Malakoff. Many conjectures and reports are afloat on the subject. It has been said that the fire is to be succeeded by a feint attack. Then, when it is supposed that the enemy has brought large bodies of troops to the front of his defences, a more effective bombardment is to take place, to be followed by a real attack on a different point. More authoritative information has reached me, which, without entering into details, gives me grounds to believe that something serious will shortly occur, to which to-day's fire has been merely a prelude.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Naval Brigade suffered severely. About 200 were in the trenches, and they had 23 casualties, including six men and an officer killed. This gallant but ill-treated brigade usually gets all the hard knocks, but none of the rewards of good service. It surely is not too much to expect that vacancies made in their ranks by the shot and shell they so bravely and frequently face should be filled up from among themselves; yet for many months there has not been a promotion among them, but very numerous deaths. Three lieutenants belonging to one ship have been killed. On the 18th of June a lieutenant felt when gallantly attempting to rescue a wounded sailor. The mate promoted had seen no service before, and has seen none since, for he went to England shortly afterwards, but he is a very near relative of Sir JAMES GRAHAM'S. Is Captain BAMMET'S vacancy to be similarly filled up? The Naval Brigade has certainly strong grounds for complaint.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE BRITISH—DEATH OF CAPTAIN HAMMET.

We have casualties to lament, and have suffered some damage to our batteries. Four guns of No. 7 battery, left attack were silenced, the other two the sponge suspending their fire. Two guns of the Naval Brigade were disabled. Captain OLDFIELD, of the Royal Artillery, was killed. Major HENRY, of the same corps, lost his arm at the shoulder joint, but was doing well this evening. He had just been relieved, and was about to quit the battery when the ball struck him. Lieut. DENNIS, 3d Buffs, has been very badly wounded, and there is scarcely a chance of his recovery. Capt. HAMMET, commander of the Albion, was killed in the trenches. He saw the ball coming, called to his men to stand out of the way, and himself remained, and was instantly killed, either by the ball or by a spoke of the wheel which it smashed. I have heard of other similar instances. There is sometimes a sort of fascination, it would appear, in a cannon shot when it comes at you.

A WONDERFUL MORTAR SHOT.

This afternoon, about 6 o'clock, one of our mortar batteries on the right discharged six mortars simultaneously at one spot in the Malakoff, and blew up a magazine of shells, which popped off in succession in beautiful style, while the Russians jumped over the parapets in mortal terror, and our fellows in GORDON'S Battery jumped on theirs and cheered with delight.

A RUSSIAN SPY.

This evening, about 9 o'clock, we were disturbed from our post-prandial pipe by a sudden alarm in the camp of the Fourth Division—by shouts of "A Russian spy!" "Seize him!" "There he goes!" and similar exclamations. Of course we bowled out of our huts in double quick time. There was considerable excitement in the vicinity of the cattle-pound, formed of empty beef casks, which, after containing the dead provisions of the Division, serve to enclose the live stock. Nobody seemed to have a distinct idea of what the Russian spy was like, but he was said to be mounted, and some bold Hibernian warriors were heard to declare they saw him "doubling" in the distance, which, considering the darkness, was rather a daring assertion. Finally, the spy—if spy it was, and not some new-come Englishman riding home to his quarters—escaped unscathed. Not so a canteen, which the seekers after the spy entered by mistake and nearly emptied, under pretence of seeking him.

Lord Dundonald's Plans of Destruction.

Earl DUNDONALD has received the following letter from Sir CHARLES FOX, the eminent engineer: "Spring-gardens, Aug. 16. My Lord: Having received from your Lordship a full explanation of your proposed plan of warfare, and having given the subject the most serious consideration, I am of opinion that if your suggestions are vigorously carried out, under the protection of a naval or military force, a few hours would suffice to reduce a fortification which, under the usual system, would occupy a very much longer period, and that this result would be attained with a comparatively small loss of life to the attacking party.—I have, &c. (Signed) CHARLES FOX. To Admiral the Earl of DUNDONALD, G. C. B., &c."

Public Sentiment in St. Petersburg.

The Paris *Presse* contains a very interesting letter from its correspondent at St. Petersburg, dated Aug. 16, describing the effects of the recent events in the Baltic and the Crimea. We quote a portion:

"Two items of news, one from the Baltic and the other from the Crimea, are at this moment disturbing and alarming our population—I refer to the bombardment of Sweaborg, and the battle near the Tchernaya, in the Crimea.

"The bombardment of Sweaborg has not by itself produced a very lively impression, for it is well known that all the exterior works of defence are carved in the rock, and that it is impossible to annihilate them; but we hear that the Allied fleets have destroyed all that it was possible to destroy, and Sweaborg is the key to the pass which leads to Helsingfors, the capital, or, at least, the most important city of Finland. It is to Helsingfors that the Russian aristocracy go for sea bathing; and this year, in spite of the war, the bathe have preserved their usual popularity. The noblesse were there in no great crowds as ever at the moment when the fire commenced at Sweaborg. Hence you may well understand the uneasiness produced by the attack. At St. Petersburg we have seen nothing but people hurrying to the post to learn the news from Helsingfors, and trembling every instant to learn that the enemy's vessels had been brought to bear upon the city, and were prepared to open fire.

"Thus it is the consequences which *might* have followed the attack upon Sweaborg which have caused anxiety, but in the case of the Crimea it is very different. There Prince GORTCHAKOFF does not seek to conceal the extent of the defeat which a numerous corps of the Russian army has experienced, and to which news the death of Gen. READ is added.

"The situation of Russia to-day may be summed up in two words—misery and general discontent.

"Sugar, tea and coffee are very dear even at St. Petersburg. I can well understand the dearness of tea and coffee from the blockade in the Baltic and the occupation of the Black Sea, and as to the high price of sugar there are, it is true, numerous manufactories of beet-root sugar in Russia, but the manufacturers are absolutely without hands. The discontent of the nobles has reached an extreme point in every province. The war has struck a fatal blow to commerce, to production and to industry. There has, in fact, been raised, by successive recruitments, more than a quarter of the able-bodied laborers, and it is impossible to find a sufficient number for tilling the ground, or for working in the factory.

Interesting about the Empress Eugenie.

The public will have remarked that the Empress EUGENIE has taken but little part in the public festivities celebrated last week in Paris. For this care of her Majesty's health there is every reason to believe that there is a most satisfactory cause; and, indeed, it is known that Queen VICTORIA was most anxious and pressing in her kind advices to the Empress, to observe every precaution on which so important a future may depend. We expect confidently that, at no distant date, the official *Moniteur*, according to the etiquette of France, will announce to the nation the pregnancy of the Empress.—*Morning Post.*

The Queen of England's Departure from France.

The *Moniteur* announces the departure of Her Majesty in the following terms:

"The population crowded along the route of Her Majesty the Queen of England with the same eagerness, the same spontaneous enthusiasm, as it showed on her arrival; the only difference was, that a sentiment of regret was mixed up this time with the respectful manifestations of affection and sympathy. The visit of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA has been a very short one, and there is not a single inhabitant of Paris who does not wish it had been of longer duration. All the Parisians, with that inborn tact which they possess, regarded themselves individually as the hosts of Her Majesty; and the smallest shops, the most humble houses, in streets through which the Queen was never expected to pass, and of which she had not even any knowledge, hoisted a flag or illuminated a garret. The whole population was desirous of participating in the festivities of these memorable days."

Austrian Fleet in the Bay of Naples.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 28.

An Austrian fleet has cast anchor in the Bay of Naples. Two Austrian ships-of-war—one a steamer—are riding off Castellamare; and four—two of them steamers—are in the harbor of Naples. This is the sequel of the remonstrance addressed by the Austrian Government to the King of Naples, on the error of his ways, to which we called attention on the 11th inst. The present state of Italy has rendered Austria dignity and apprehensive. Hence it comes that she is increasing her military force in Lombardy and the Venetian territories, to prevent any rising there, and to be in readiness to suppress risings in any other Italian State. And hence it comes that a fleet is sent to tie up the hands of her crazy *protege*, the King of Naples, who seems bent upon provoking insurrections in his territories. The friendly contrivers of the madman who is now giving free scope to his fantastic humors in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, have not arrived a moment too soon. From insulting and maltreating private individuals—natives and foreigners—his creatures have proceeded to provoke collisions with Governments; and their first insult of this kind has been directed against the senior *attache* of the British embassy at Naples. It will require all the "soft sawder" of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S friends at Vienna to prevail upon King BOMBA to make such an *amende honorable* as it will be consistent with the dignity of the British Government to accept.

Panic of the Roman Government.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Rome on the 2d ult., says:

The significant observations of Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL in Parliament, with respect to the despotic misrule which pervades a great part of Italy, and especially the Roman States, have produced a sort of political ague in the minds of his Holiness' Ministers, who are now in a continual tremble lest the threatened interference of France and England should place some limit to their hitherto unbounded power, or the encouragement of some Republican conspiracy menace the ecclesiastical dominions with total annihilation.

This latter source of alarm has been the bugbear of the restored government ever since 1849, and every year has furnished, in greater or less numbers, conspirators against the Papal throne, and victims on the Papal scaffold. The discontent of its subjects is in fact, the sword of DAMOCLES which hangs over the clerical Government.

Muratist Proclamation in Sicily.

A Muratist proclamation is said to be extensively circulating in Sicily. It is added that one phrase used in it by Prince MURAT is, "The hour is come for the people to rise. I will not impose myself upon them, but I declare myself ready to answer their call."

Another Ascent of Mont Blanc.

In a letter to the London *Times*, Mr. EUSTACE ANDERSON thus describes his recent ascent of Mont Blanc and the magnificent scene he witnessed:

On the 15th we started from Chamonnix, and proceeded, as usual, to the Grande Mulets rocks, where we rested for the night. This part of the ascent is very grand, consisting almost wholly in glacier traveling, and here you see more crevasses and blocks of ice than during the latter part of the ascent. We found but little difficulty in traversing the glacier, using the ladder only once to cross a large crevasse. On reaching the Grands Mulets, we dined upon the roof of the cabin and prepared to enjoy the sunset; but a thick mist came up which obscured everything, and we feared we should lose the splendid sight. We were venting our disappointment in loud regrets when a tremendous avalanche descended from one of the Aiguilles in our rear, and in the twinkling of an eye, as by the touch of a magician's wand, the mist rolled away, disclosing the most magnificent sight I ever beheld. In the distance was the setting sun in all his glory. Far as the eye could reach, nothing but mountain tops and ranges could be seen gilded by his rays. On the left was the crescent moon, at present pale. Dark banks of clouds, some of them in appearance perfectly black, were dispersed here and there upon the horizon, and the distant horizon itself appeared like a golden plain in continuation of the earth. Gradually the sun sank, his last glories lingering in roseate tints upon the saloite of Mont Blanc; gradually the horizon changed to green, then to cold gray; the moon increased in brightness, and a single star of large magnitude appeared over the summit of Mont Blanc like a crown of light. The rolling away of the mist was, I presume, caused by the concussion of the air, produced by the fall of the avalanche; the effect was surpassingly grand.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

By the steamer this morning, we have intelligence from Norfolk down to 12 o'clock, M., yesterday. The deaths in that city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, were 36. On Tuesday morning but few new cases or deaths were reported.

At Portsmouth there were 26 deaths on Monday, and 22 during the 14 hours ending at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The panic was increasing. Among the dead were Rev. VERNON ESKRIDGE, United States Chaplain, and daughter, and Rev. JAMES CHISHOLM, of the Episcopal Church. Rev. JOHN DEVLIN, Roman Catholic, had relapsed. Out of a party of eleven physicians and nurses, who went down on the boat on the 20th of August, six are now dead. The wife of Rev. Mr. SMITH is dead. Dr. DESERSHEE, of Washington, was very ill.

The Howard Association have declined sending the children to Baltimore, although every preparation had been made for them.

Several families had removed to Camp Falls.

RELIEF FROM PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Relief Committee of this city sent this afternoon, to Norfolk, a check of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars for the relief of the sufferers there.

RELIEF FROM BALTIMORE.

Every boat which leaves here for the infected districts is partially freighted with not only the comforts and necessaries of life, but with medicines and all the little delicacies so comforting and soothing to the sick. Even little boys and girls, stimulated to acts of benevolence by the example of their parents, are commencing the good work in earnest, and depositing new and comfortable articles of clothing at the City Hall to be forwarded to the orphans. They are also emptying their savings to swell the voluntary offering. The ladies of a great many congregations of various denominations are also earnestly at work in buying goods and making up suitable clothing for all who may stand in need of garments. We also notice very considerable additions to the subscription lists, on the part of associations, churches, benevolent societies and the citizens generally.

The *American* says: The subscription list at our counter is now about *thirty-two feet long*, embracing sums amounting in the aggregate to about $17,000, and attracts considerable attention. When completed we shall send it to the city authorities of Norfolk, and it will no doubt be preserved by them as the record of the voluntary liberality of the people of Baltimore.

DEATHS AT PORTSMOUTH.

Dr. William Collins, President of the S. and R. Railroad.

John Collins, Esq., brother of Dr. Collins.

George W. Chambers.

VICTIMS OF THE FEVER AT NORFOLK.

R. S. Barbaid, druggist,	Miss Martha Holden,
James Harris,	Mr. Richard Hall,
Mr. Jackson,	Mr. Wall,
Miss Woodward,	Master Granbury,
Miss Whitehead,	Mr. Geo. Barnes,
Mr. Dandler,	Mr. Nelson Meyer,
Mr. Steaten,	James Chearney,
Two Misses Humphreys,	A. Briggs,
Miss M. Hutchings,	James N. Myers,
John Hammer,	Susan Finnagan,
Babara Suddeway,	Wm. D. Dunbar,
David Christopher,	Joseph Barren, aged 15,
Jane Simpson,	D. Wheeler, Howard Ass.,
—— Lewis, aged 10,	Mrs. Aristides Smith,
Miss John Seuaders, aged 15,	Archibald Briggs,
Wife Rev. Leonidas Smith,	James Cheary, Jr.,
W. B. Sorey, U. S. M'shal,	Wm. Monagan,
Jasper Measer, watchman,	Mr. Robinson,
Frsd. Johnson, How. Ass.,	John Granberry,
Miss Gieslin, aged 16,	Miss Mary Woodward.
Miss Hetty Revel, aged 45,	Theodore Cunningham,
Son of N. B. Wilroy,	Miss Susan Nimmo,
Mrs. Bakw,	Mrs. Adams,
Solomon Spratt,	Wm. Doyle,
E. Balance and 7 of family,	Mrs. J. M. Smith,

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

American Plows—Reaping Machines—Lamennais' Translation of Dante—Sequest to Dumas.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

I have hardly space to refer to the progress of the war, and, as it happens, there is little of importance to tell. The battle of Traktir has not divested the invaders from the direct business of the siege, and an active resumption of the fire, on the morrow of that action, aided, and still aids, the gradual advance of the approaches. The letters mention nothing new, the military censure suppressing anything new that they may contain. The Russians are absolute masters of the eastern portion of Turkey in Asia, and by the next steamer but one, you may expect to hear of the fall or the surrender of Kars and Erzeroum. WILLIAMS-PASHA, the commander of the garrison of the former city, has no alternative but a perilous retreat or inevitable horse-flesh, for the provisions are giving out. Constantinople is in a state of turmoil over these ill-tidings.

Poor CANROBERT! What do you imagine has been done for him upon his return? He is "elevated to the dignity of Senator, in reward for his valuable services." Mr. CANROBERT, with about a hundred and fifty others like him, form the existing French Senate, in institution to which the people have given the name of "Refuge for the Destitute," and which the London *Times*, about two years ago, used to call Chelsea Hospital. The French Commander-in-chief thus enters civil and diplomatic life. He will hereafter vote upon bills passed by the Legislature, and by concurring with his colleagues in their laverable unanimity, will enable the *Moniteur* to state that "the Senate does not oppose the promulgation" of such and such a law. The office of Senator is one that implies incompatibility, and unless an exception is made in CANROBERT's favor, his position as a soldier is merged in his renown as a legislator. He is undoubtedly a man done for, as we hear nothing of him, and as he is slipping fast from the public memory.

You will notice that the watchword of the Sardinians, at the battle of Traktir, was, according to LA MARMORA's despatch, *Dieu et Patrie*. Thus the Piedmontese, espousing the cause of Mahometans against Christians, invoke the aid of the God of their enemy; and having left their country miles behind them, and being engaged in a business in which their country is no more interested than is Madagascar or Terra del Fuego, they pretend, in official bulletins, to have done battle for their fatherland, in the Crimea. What watchword would LA MARMORA give his Sardinian troops, were they about to repel from Sardinian soil a heathen foe? If he were consistent, the watchword could be none other than Mahomet and Madagascar! He has evidently been taking lessons of fudge of PELISSIER, and has proved himself an able and imitative pupil.

I mentioned, two months ago, to make an abrupt transition, that I was confident the piano sent by Mr. LAUD, of Boston, to the Exposition, would be found worthy of a prize by the jury. I am happy to say that this daring opinion—so daring that the French would have hooted at it—has been justified by the event. The examination of the pianos sent—and they numbered over a hundred—was the first to commence, and the awards were made last week. The specimen in question obtained a silver medal, and the President of the Jury informed the agent that *had it been in tune*, it would doubtless have won a gold one. This is altogether the most significant result that can possibly be furnished to Americans by the Exposition of France. That a piano from Boston should come unheralded into the domain of the instruments of ERARD, PLEYAL and HERZ, and only miss the first prize by an accident of inattention, is truly remarkable. We shall, after all, come off with great honor, for we are morally certain of uncontested supremacy in agricultural machines, in the adaptation of vulcanized india-rubber to domestic purposes, in the sewing machine, in the metal-cutting and bust-reducing machines, and in dentistry; we shall doubtless also get credit for bank note engravings, for daguerreotypy, for MAURY's chart of the currents, for rifles of precision, for pistols, and perhaps for locks and electro-magnetic adaptations.

MANNEY's Reaping Machine has been sold to Prince NAPOLEON, and the patent for France has been disposed of to a company. I am forbidden to mention the sum. MCCORMICK's is not yet sold. These admirable inventions will, perhaps, obtain less success in France than in other countries, from the circumstance of the extreme subdivision of the land. A man owning a lot measuring half an acre would not buy a machine for reaping the wheat or mowing the clover it may produce. The large farmers of the grand agricultural districts, however, cannot henceforward do without them. The press has given due importance to the experiments at Trappes, of which I wrote you last week; and has chronicled the brilliant success of the American machines of MANNEY, MCCORMICK, WRIGHT and PITTS. Here is a passage from the *Presse* upon the threshing machines: "A roll of the drum gave the signal, and the steam-engines, mute till then, sent forth clouds of smoke and uttered deep groans; whole sheafs of wheat were hurled into the maw of the devouring machines, which tossed back into the air vast clouds of dust and of broken straw. For several hours their activity and boisterous energy were sufficient to behold, and from the enthusiasm of the spectators of this moving spectacle, one felt that these engines, whose strange clamor had troubled the silence of the fields, brought a new life to the bosom of an abandoned desert. Not far off, for purposes of comparison, threshers beat the earth with the monotonous rhythm of their superannuated flails. People smiled as they looked at them; they represented the past."

You will remember that at the time of LAMENNAIS' death, it was said he had left a translation of DANTE. This has just been published. It contains the Inferno and the Purgatorio only, the abbé having hardly completed a single canto of the Paradiso. The volume opens with an introduction by LAMENNAIS upon the life, doctrines and worth of the great Florentine. Six or seven able translations of DANTE already exist in French, both in prose and in verse, and we shall not probably know for a year or more whether the last is to be considered the best.

A duel has taken place, under circumstances entirely unprecedented, at Bordeaux, between an author and an individual who believed himself insulted in a work the former had published. The meeting took place with small-swords. After three rounds, the individual was badly wounded, and the author disarmed, simultaneously. One of the seconds of the individual immediately attacked the defenceless author with a heavy cane, and gave him a severe drubbing! A journal of the locality wonders why he was not shot at once, like a mad dog. Both he and his accomplice were arrested and are awaiting their trial. The principals and the other seconds were not molested.

A man of wealth just deceased divided his property, by will, between the poor of Poitiers and ALEXANDRE DUMAS. The motive alleged is that, during the last illness of the dying man, the novel of Monte Cristo alone afforded him some relief from the pain of body under which he was laboring. Mr. D. has already been waited upon by the notary of the executors. DICK TINTO.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.—The sugar planters of the Parish of St. Charley, La., are devising measures for the removal of the Sugar Market from the Levee at New-Orleans to the other side of the river.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Change for the Worse in Panama—The State Legislature—Granadian Know-Nothingism—Peculiar Mode of Voting—Espionage—Duty on Shipping—Interesting About Colonel Kinney—The Steamer Commodore Stockton Turned Up.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, N. G., Friday, Aug 31, 1855.

Your correspondent reached this Isthmian "city" on his return from Lima, ten days ago, too late for the on his return from the middle of the month for either California or New-York. Panama is not the Panama of 1850 and 1851. Then the California travel afforded a large business here to store-keepers, muleteers, transportation agents, hotels, bankers, baggage smashers, gamblers and thieves. The completion of the Panama Railroad—which enables passengers to and from California to pass *through* the place without delay—has changed all this, and the grass grows in the streets and the Plaza once so crowded by busy throngs. Hotels which formerly netted their proprietors from thirty to forty thousand dollars per year, now are deemed in full tide of success when twenty boarders sit at their tables. The greater number of heavy business houses have broken up, or transferred themselves to more prosperous localities, and the city looks to me more like a deserted grave-yard than Panama of old. It is quite clear that the Railroad has not yet materially benefited the Isthmus, but rather the reverse. There are some hopeful ones who anticipate better times soon, through the establishment of a British line of steamers to Australia, which could scarcely expect to make the prompt connections at this point which our California lines achieve.

The Panama hotels have improved within the last four years, so that now we actually are furnished sheets to our sleeping cots, and once in a while the tables are garnished with some other vegetable than fried plantain. The smoked hams, too, seem a little less dispersed to lively travel now than in the days of 1850. Notwithstanding all these evidences of advancement, Panama will probably be compelled to reduce the number of her hotels, ere long, to a unit, as arrangements are now making between the railroad and steamer Companies by which California passengers will be furnished their Isthmian meals at the Companies' Refectories, and without additional charge. The new arrangements also contemplate a change of the day of sailing of the mail steamers from don Francisco, with a view to a still more prompt connection of the Atlantic and Pacific lines at Panama and Aspinwall.

The Legislative Assembly of the new State of Panama is now in session here. Among its members are several gentlemen of decided ability, and its deliberations are marked by an example of dignity and decorum which the Congress of the United States might emulate to the advantage and honor of the country. Like all such bodies, it contains some specimens of verdancy, whose occasional efforts vary the dull monotony of legislative business. One of these provoked both the humor and the pity of his colleagues, the other day, by arguing that if foreign-born residents of the Isthmus were admitted to political rights there, they would soon enact laws in a language which the natives could not understand, and reduce the latter, ere long, to the same condition which has been imposed upon the Indians of North America! The illustrious member is suspected of Know-Nothingism.

The mode of voting in this body is peculiar. When a question is put upon which no division is asked, instead of responding "aye" or "no," the voter raises his right foot, straightens out his leg, and energetically kicks the floor. The National Greys couldn't step with greater precision or more unanimity than marks these muscular demonstrations of the voting power.

Quite a stir has been created here recently, in consequence of the imposition, by the Legislative Assembly of Panama, of a tonnage duty on shipping, at the rate of 20 cents per ton on steamers, and 40 cents per ton on sailing vessels. Panama and Aspinwall, you know, were made free ports some time since,—the Isthmenians desiring in all possible ways to facilitate the commerce and travel by this route, from which they expected to derive material benefit. The Province of Panama, nevertheless, undertook to impose a tax upon passengers debarking from this port, and did collect the tax for some time. This was finally resisted, and declared illegal, because in the Republic of New-Granada and *not* in the Province rested the power to tax commerce. The failure of the passenger tax has left the Isthmus almost entirely without revenue, from which to support itself, or to maintain the peace and good order necessary to the protection of travelers.

Now that the Congress of New-Granada has erected the four Isthmus provinces into a separate State, the latter, by its Legislature, has established the system of tonnage dues alluded to above—the law to go into effect on the 1st of October, with regard to all vessels except such as come around Cape Horn, and on the 1st January next with respect to the latter. There is some prospect of a collision with the State Government, growing out of the collection of this tax. Col. WARD, the American Consul here, and the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, seemed determined to resist it as illegal. JUSTO AROSEMENA, the Executive of the new State, on the other hand, is an educated gentleman, a skillful lawyer, and a resolute, determined man—one who is quite certain to exhaust all the means at his disposal to enforce the law. As the State is weak, and possesses but little military or police force, it is probable the parties refusing to pay the tax will be imprisoned—while in the case of Consuls who advise resistance, a recommendation to the Government at Bogota for the revocation of their *exequatur* will probably be heeded.

Those who oppose the levying of this tax upon American shipping seem to anticipate the interference of the United States Government in their behalf. In this I fear they will be disappointed. The law establishing the State of Panama delegates to its Assembly power to tax *all objects* not taxed by the General Government, save Government property. There certainly can be nothing in the fact that the Government of New-Granada had heretofore made this a free port to invalidate the right of the State to levy a tonnage, or even a passenger tax. If this is not true, then the United States may expect reclamations by foreign merchants whenever our Congress chooses to modify a tariff under which such merchants have imported goods into our markets. At the most, any inducements to American trade and travel on the Isthmus held out by New-Granada, can amount only to a private contract between certain of our citizens and a foreign Government, and the Administration, at Washington, in the GARAY case, and in others less noted, have emphatically declared that the Government cannot become the guarantors of such private contracts. Any United States naval commander who endeavors to enforce the contrary doctrine by aiding resistance to the tax in question, may expect therefore to find his action disavowed at home.

But really I cannot believe that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will endeavor to evade the tax when the case is presented to the consideration of its officers in New-York. It is hardly to be expected that Panama shall furnish them a place to do business, together with laws and protection, without the Company's contributing anything towards the support of the Government. It is the transportation companies who do the greatest part of the business now done on the Isthmus: surely they should bear a proportion of the burdens of taxation.

The steamer *Golden Gate* is just in from San Francisco, and her passengers will cross to-day in time to sail from Aspinwall this evening. Your correspondent proposes to return by way of Havana, and hopes to reach New-York within a few days after the publication of this.

Accounts received here from Col. KINNEY represent his Central American enterprise to promise remarkably well. He is said to have purchased another immense tract of land in the Mosquito country; and there are whisperings that the treatment he received from his own Government has inclined him to listen with some favor to propositions made him by certain Britons to aid in establishing British pretensions in that quarter. While I do not believe the gallant Colonel will yield to these overtures, I am satisfied from the language of Englishmen here who are likely to be in the secret, that the parties making them are very sanguine of success.

Col. J. W. FABENS was here a few days ago, and left in the last English packet for Greytown, where he will join Col. KINNEY. There is also here quite a party of Americans, who will also leave for KINNEY's "camp" ere long, under command of Capt. WEST. Friend WHITE and the Nicaragua Transit Company are likely to have cause of repentance, ere many months, of their persecutions of the Colonel and his enterprise.

By the way, when leaving Callao a fortnight since, I noticed lying in her harbor the famous steamer *Commodore Stockton*—a humiliating souvenir of the inefficiency of the United States in protecting the rights of American citizens from foreign aggression. This vessel it will be remembered, was stolen from her American owner at Acapulco, Mexico, by the local authorities there, and sold to an agent of Gen. FLORES, whose revolutionary projects were then rife.

Subsequently she was sold to the Government of Peru, by whose orders she was transformed into a war steamer, in which capacity she is now employed. It is four years since this bold robbery of an American citizen was perpetrated by the agents of a Foreign Government—and to this day no recompense has been obtained for the wrong, and the American Consul, who was thrown into prison because of his determined resistance to the outrage, is still without the least redress. What wonder that foreign Governments so often repeat their outrages upon the rights and interests of American citizens, when they see before them in a foreign port, such tangible evidences of the immunity from punishment which they may expect—such examples of profitable villany without the slightest drawback imposed by the Government whose flag they violate and dishonor.

S.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Mexican Steamers—Arrest of Pio Diaz—Suspicious Discovery of Human Bones.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 31, 1855.

The Mexican war steamer *Iturbide*, Commander FRANCISCO CANAL, left port yesterday morning to return to Vera Cruz. The Mexican war steamer *Santa Anna* remains at her anchorage waiting remittances to pay her repairs.

The celebrated PIO DIAZ, whose history in connection with slave transactions was partially shadowed forth in your columns 18th or 19th April, 1854, in letter of "Ocasion," April 7, '54, with all of his male relatives therein named, have been arrested by order of the Captain-General, and are at present residing at the Queen's Royal Tacon Prison. The cause is stated to be that a large quantity of human bones had been discovered upon one of the places of DIAZ, which could not be accounted for, as the rites of sepulchre had not been provided for them. Suspicion intimates that they may be the remains of crews of slavers that have been disposed of by murder after their work of kidnapping was accomplished, in order to avoid exposure to the authorities. The pious Pio, however, asserts that they are the bones of negroes deceased of cholera in such quantity that there were no means for interment during the panic. He expects to obtain his freedom shortly, which possibly may be, with ample means at his command to purchase testimony or *justice*. The *Calhoun* arrived at 1 o'clock P. M., and is to leave at 5 P. M. for New-Orleans. You will, probably, have published this session of Congress the papers which will verify many of the facts given to the world through your columns in the beginning of last year.

GREAT TIMES IN CHICAGO.

One of the Founders of the Know-Nothing Order on Trial for Highfornicendultery.

Serving God, Mammon, and Capt. Bradley, all at once.

The Chicago Times Admitted in Evidence by the Sons of Temperance, to prove the Character of a Brother in the Order.

A Reporter in a Queer Place—Rich and Ridiculous Developments—Morality of Chicago, etc.

From the Chicago Daily Times, Sept 8.

For some time past rumors have been rife in certain circles of this city, of a quarrel "brewing" among the Sons of Temperance. Said rumors pointed with some particularity to a couple of noted leaders in the Order, who were likewise two of the original founders of Know-Nothingism in Chicago, to wit: Brother R. B. MONSE and Brother H. L. JENNINGS, the "Immolated." Being well "posted up" in the secrets of the K. N.'s, as well of those of the Temperance brotherhood, these rumors of course came to our ears. The matter appeared in the light of a personal quarrel between Brother JENNINGS and Brother MONSE—the latter having "immolated" the former "on the altar of the Order, by bringing and sustaining against him certain charges of drinking poor whiskey, contrary to the rules and regulations of the Order name and provided in that regard; in retaliation of which, the immolated brother preferred charges of a more serious character against Brother MONSE, accusing him of no less important conduct than frequenting houses of ill-fame, consorting with abandoned females, and making himself a notorious bawd. The charges were preferred several months ago. In the mean time, Brother JENNINGS and his friends have been busy, collecting evidence to sustain them. In the connection appears the secret of Brother JENNINGS' desire to appear as prosecutor against Brother MONSE, in a recent case in which the city was plaintiff; and which, it will be recollected, he was somewhat unceremoniously denied the privilege of so doing.

Such was the state of the case at the time of the trial referred to, which was reported in the several daily papers. The testimony in that case coming to the ears of the Committee of Investigation, they at once resolved to bring Brother MONSE "over the coals," with the amiable determination to either broil, fry, roast or stew him "to a turn." They appointed Thursday night last as the time of the trial, and a room in the cook-loft of a building on the west side as the place. Of course, the inquisition was secret, but understanding "the rope," a reporter for THE TIMES succeeded in gaining admission.

HOW HE DID SO.

After the evening had become so dark that persons could not be easily distinguished in the streets, he proceeded, as directed by one of "the Order," to a place previously designated, in the west division of the City. After waiting there a short time, a signal was given to "move on." A guide suddenly made his appearance, and entered what appeared to be a grocery store, though nothing in the "wet grocery" line was in sight. They worked to the farther end of the grocery, where the guide opened a door, which led, apparently, into the open air, but all was "pitch dark." It might have been the pavement of a street upon which they walked two or three steps, but in the darkness no object could be distinguished. The guide opened another door, seemingly, to a passage leading back in the direction of that they had just quitted, but which soon brought them to the foot of a flight of stairs. The passage was very narrow and the darkness perfectly opaque, but the guide began to ascend, and the reporter followed. Arrived at the head of the stairs, the guide turned an abrupt corner into another passage leading, apparently, in an opposite direction from that they had just come. This was, if anything, darker and narrower than the other, but soon came to an end, and turning short about, they were at the foot of another flight of stairs. They groped upward to the top, and again turned abruptly into a narrow pitch-dark passage. It was by this time impossible for the reporter to tell which way they were going, or which way they had come—he had only a confused idea of dark passages, narrow stairs, crooks, turns, corners and sharp angles. The air was thick and stifling, and impregnated with a certain peculiar, but undefinable odor, which had a sort of bewildering effect on the senses. At one time he fancied the smell was that of brimstone, but being used to that, (having once occupied the position of "devil,") he didn't much mind it. After traversing passages, and ascending stairs, and describing angles, and wondering where the guide was leading us to, (which wonder would have been considerably less if they had been going down instead of up—the regions of Satan being generally understood to lie in the former direction) for some time longer, they entered what seemed to be a large room, but still a perfect dungeon. The guide groped the way to a bench, upon which the reporter sat down, and waited to see what would be next.

THE HALL OF THE NO NOTHINS.

Not to see, in such a place, was a physical impossibility. It was as dark as Erebus—if old Pluto himself had been there he could not have seen a hand before him. At length, however, a taper was seen approaching from a distance. A man appeared with a match, lighted the gas, and the dungeon was suddenly filled with light.

The room was about sixty feet in length and twenty or twenty-five feet in width. At either end was a raised platform, upon which stood a sort of tablet, or altar, a wooden settee, and two or three chairs. Suspended above these, at one end of the room, was a dingy-looking American ensign, of very small dimensions—suggestive of the narrow, contracted souls of those who were wont to assemble there beneath it. In the center of the room stood a third tablet, supported by a neat pedestal, upon which rested the Word of God; and on either side of this, against the walls, two other tablets supported each a gavel. Around the room were arranged chairs, settees, and three or four tables, upon one of which a pitcher and numerous glasses, such as people commonly drink water and brandy out of, were standing.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BROTHER MORSE.

Brother WARNER appeared as the accuser. He rose and charged Brother Morse with having violated section 4 of article 9, of the by laws of Garden City Division, No. 422, S. of T., with being guilty of conduct unbecoming a good member of society, which renders him an unworthy member of the Order, etc.

Brother MORSE said he was not ready under the present organization of the Committee. Brother BROSS took a note of the objections of Brother MORSE, which were overruled, and the trial proceeded.

THE TESTIMONY.—POSITION FOR A VIRTUOUS HUSBAND.

Brother CYRUS BROSS was called to the witness stand. He said that on or about the first of August last, he started from his office for home, between 8 and 9 o'clock at night; on Randolph-street, not far from the corner of Wells, there was an auction store, at which he stopped for a few minutes; as I came out, I observed a man in a stairway a few steps from the door; he turned his face toward me, and I saw it was Brother MORSE, standing in a rather singular position, with one arm around a lady's neck. I passed on, and was joined a few paces beyond by two gentlemen, one of whom observing me looking over my shoulder, asked "What the devil I was looking at?" Replied I was looking to see what that old man was about with that woman in the stairway. The other men of the party then made a remark. I will give it to you in writing, and then will speak it if the Committee deem it proper to be spoken here. The man who made it was a physician: know where his office is; can procure his name. [The remark, or statement, whatever it was, was reduced to writing, and given to the brother accuser, who, after reading it, handed it to Brother MORSE. After examining it about five minutes, he said he had no objections to having the Committee hear it, but it was no evidence, one way or the other. The accuser proposed to show by it the character of the female whom Brother MORSE was with. Brother MORSE objected to its reception as evidence, and went on to make a speech on the subject of what would be admitted or excluded in a Court of Justice. Objection overruled, and the matter admitted in writing.]

BROTHER MORSE "DON'T GO HOME TILL MORNING."

Mrs. Dr. GREGORY called.—I live at No. 166 Desplaines-street; the house in rear of mine was occupied last Winter by women of bad character; I have seen Mr. MORSE go into and come out of it frequently when it was so occupied; he passed through my door-yard in going to it; I forbade him passing through my lot, but he never paid any attention to it, and kept visiting the house in that way; he went through the next day after I told him he must not; he went into that house; he went there at different times of day and at night; on one occasion I saw him come out just at daylight in the morning; I can never forget it; it was endangering my reputation, as it appeared as if he came out of my house; I live there alone with my two boys; have not known him to threaten my children, but on one occasion he shook his stick at them. [Here Brother MORSE indulged in a laugh. ACOSTA.—That's good evidence; there will be more shaking of sticks before we get through.]

BROTHER MORSE VISITS "THE SANDS," AND BECOMES A "NUISANCE."

Rev. D. B. NICHOLS, called.—Am city missionary; my occupation calls me frequently in the Sands and elsewhere among low as well as all other people; in distributing tracts on the Sands, I usually go down Indiana-street, and pass south through Sand-street; in going over this route one day I saw Brother MORSE with his jewelry box, standing at the door of one of the worst houses in that neighborhood; he saw me, but I suppose thought I did not see him, and he started off; I followed to overtake him, but he outstripped me; I would state that when I spoke to him in regard to his visiting such places, he gave as an excuse that he had accounts outstanding which he went to collect; have heard him often spoken of as a nuisance to society—such is the opinion among courts, judges, police, and people generally so far as I know; I felt it due to our self respect that a committee should be appointed to investigate the charges against him.

A NEWSPAPER ON THE WITNESS STAND.

The brother accuser proposed to offer in evidence the testimony taken in the case before Judge ROCKER, as printed in the Chicago *Times*. Brother MORSE objected to the admission of a newspaper as evidence, and particularly the Chicago *Times*. He did not read the *Times*, but was a subscriber to the Chicago *Tribune*, and read it every morning before breakfast. It gave him a good appetite. The brother prosecutor said he proposed to have the testimony as printed read, and he would then call witnesses to prove its truth. It was admitted, and Brother BROSS read the report in the *Times* of Sept. 5. Mr. and Mrs. WHITMORE, and the reporter who took down the testimony referred to were then called to prove the accuracy of the report. Mr. and Mrs. W. said they thought it was as near word for word as any body could get it, and the reporter, being but one witness, of course could not presume to contradict the testimony of two.

SPEECH OF THE ACCUSER.

The brother accuser inquired if Brother MORSE desired an adjournment for the purpose of preparing his defence before the Committee and their report to the Division.

Brother MORSE said he did not intend to bring any witnesses here, but should do so before the Division. He was acting advisedly—he knew just what he was about.

The brother accuser then rose and summed up in a speech to the Committee. Brother MORSE, he said, is charged with violating section 4, article 9, of our by-laws, which provides that if any person shall be guilty of felony, fraud or any other thing rendering him unworthy, &c. The particular offence made out was disreputable and unworthy practices. He may plead business calling him there. But, said the brother accuser, such *business* was disreputable, and he believed it to be *illegal*. In his view it was illegal to receive the illegal gains of persons, in exchange for wares, merchandise, &c. But Brother MORSE visits such places on the Sabbath, when vending his wares is illegal any way. He alluded briefly to the testimony of two or three witnesses, and sat down.

SPEECH OF BROTHER MORSE.

Brother MORSE said: Mr. President, there are one or two positions in life which are certainly unpleasant for one to occupy. One of these is the position in which I now stand before you. I am accused of certain practices derogatory to my character, and they have brought in evidence the most singular jargon I ever heard of. The evidence of Brother BROSS is singular. He says he saw something with somebody in a stairway, but he doesn't know who. Now, Sir, I will stand by the touchstone of truth—and if I fail I will fall by that. The facts of it are these. I was standing by the auction store looking into a show case, when a female came up. I recognized her as one I had sold some goods to, and I asked where she lived. She said it was none of my business. She then stepped into the entry. I called her by name, and then saw another female, or person in female garb, whom I supposed to be a female, in the entry. But I didn't put my arms around her neck. I asked her for the money she owed me, and endeavored to find out where she lived. The statement of the doctor in regard to my being infected by them is false. I had no disease, and I don't know as they had.

SECRET POLICE SERVICE.

Brother MORSE referred to the testimony of each witness separately. Coming to that of Brother WHITE, the policeman, he said the brother was mistaken in knowing everything about the police matters of Chicago. He (Brother MORSE) knew some things about the police which Brother WHITE didn't. He was in the confidence of Captain BRADLEY and the Mayor. [Here Brother MORSE was interrupted by Brother BROSS. Brother B. said in reference to that matter, he would say that he had consulted Captain BRADLEY, specially to ascertain the facts about it, and Captain BRADLEY had informed him that Brother MORSE had no connection with the police department, in either public or secret service, and never had had any; nor had he ever been paid a farthing for any service pertaining to the police.] Here they [and Brother MORSE] have a paper in my pocket containing a description in Capt. BRADLEY's own handwriting, of a person whom he sent me to find, and in searching for him I visited nine houses of ill-fame in one day. (Brother MORSE here produced the paper, which was found to be as he stated.) Further, I can show you on my cash-book entries of money which Captain BRADLEY has paid me for such services. [Brother MORSE here produced his cash-book, and exhibited an entry made on the 20th of June last, of $7 25 cash received from Captain BRADLEY on account of secret police services.] Captain BRADLEY, continued Brother MORSE, is a man who don't let everybody into his secrets, he does his own business in his own way.

Brother MORSE spoke for about an hour, explaining away all the statements in the testimony against him on the ground of collecting his pay for jewelry which he had sold to the girls. According to his story, he must have done an immense business on credit, and reposed almost unlimited confidence in the honesty of wantons.

THE EVIDENCE JENNINGS.

BROTHER JENNINGS (said Brother MORSE in conclusion,) it is well known to you where these charges against me originated. It is well known to you that Brother JENNINGS and myself have been at sword's points ever since he departed from the path, wherein he was once our leader and guide. Like Satan in his fallen state, Brother JENNINGS seeks to destroy the favor in which he can no longer reign, and there are strikes insidiously at the fair name and fame of the rival who outstripped him. Brethren, envy is at the bottom of all of it—envy with envenomed tongue, commending a poisoned chalice to your lips, which quaffed, shall harden your hearts against me. But, brethren, as I said before, I appeal to the touchstone of truth; upon that I rely—by that will I stand or fall.

Brother MORSE sat down. He had evidently touched a sympathetic chord in the breasts of some of the brethren, who looked seriously at the spots in the carpet. The brother accuser again rose, and replied in the eloquent speech of Brother MORSE. We cannot report what he said, but at its conclusion, the Committee determined to report a resolution for the expulsion of Brother MORSE from the Order.

Thus, Brother MORSE is in a fair way to be "immolated." As "misery loves company," he and Brother JENNINGS will be likely to make up their old quarrel and become friends after the kind of "Damon" and "Pythias." "So mote it be."

Chase on Know-Nothingism.

The *Ohio State Journal* publishes the following original letter of Mr. CHASE, in which he denies having any connection with the Order:

[Private.] XENIA, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter has remained long unanswered, but I have been all the time in motion. I now take moments when I ought to be asleep.

I appreciate highly the generous and liberal course of Mr. RUFUS, and have directed my nephew to address him a note to that effect.

As to the Know-Nothing organization, it is well known and understood that I am not a member of the Order, and all my influence will be directed against injustice and oppression in every form. I accord fully to all whatever rights I claim myself.

To me, however, it seems evident that since the split at Philadelphia, the Order in the Free States is daily becoming more and more liberal towards our immigrant fellow-citizens. I desire to promote the tendency, and indulge strong hopes that the Order itself will soon so liberalize its platform as to leave in it nothing of which the foreign born, really attached to our institutions, can complain. Such I am assured by prominent members of the Order, will actually be the case. Mr. FORD, for example, positively avows that he is ready to allow to all foreigners, who are in heart Americans, every privilege of American citizens. He does not consider that it is necessary for a foreigner to reside here any particular length of time in order to become in heart an American, and desires no extension, as I understand him, of the present naturalization term of five years.

I say this to do justice to the gentlemen on the ticket. So far as I know, none of them are proscriptionists or bigots; while all of them would oppose any attempt to subvert or injure American institutions by ecclesiastical power or alien combination. For myself I have no fear of such attempts, and believe that the vast majority of the immigrant population would resist such attempts as promptly and energetically as the most American of the Americans.

Hence I am happy in believing that there is no longer any danger to foreign born citizens from the American organization. The only actual danger is from the Pro-Slavery wing of it. Men who oppose the oppression of views of any question.

This letter will be sufficient to show my own faith, and my hopes in respect to others. I have no objections to your showing it to Mr. RUFUS, or to this making such use of it as his discretion will approve, only reserving that it be not published or printed; as I would prefer to avoid any unnecessary appearance in the newspapers. I do not hesitate, however, to avow all the letter contains in conversation with all who seek to know my views. Yours faithfully,

S. P. CHASE.

HOMER GOODWIN, Esq., Sandusky City, Ohio.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Trial of James Gillen for the Murder of Hugh Donnelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—SEPT. 12.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday, in this Court, after some unimportant business, James Gillen was put to the bar, charged with the murder of Hugh Donnelly, on the 26th of May last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the front of the premises No. 88 Mulberry-street.

The District Attorney, in opening the case, explained the difference between murder and manslaughter. He then proceeded to give a history of this case. There was a ruined building in Gillen's neighborhood, in May last, and the wood and other rubbish belonging thereto was conceded to be the property of anybody who would carry it away. Gillen had conveyed some beams to the sidewalk in front of his dwelling, but while he returned for more, the deceased, Donnelly, and some other persons, removed two of these beams, as it seemed, for a joke. The difficulty grew out of this, and after some angry words, a scuffle ensued, in which Donnelly was stabbed. It would be for the Jury to determine from the evidence whether the prisoner inflicted the wound.

The prisoner was ably defended by Ex-Recorder TALMADGE.

The District Attorney then read the deposition of Dr. THOMAS C. FINNELL, who made the *post-mortem* examination of deceased. It was as follows:

Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., being sworn, says: I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, at the Sixth Ward station-house, and found a wound on the left side of the chest, four inches below the nipple, and three inches to the left; it passed upward and inward between the sixth and seventh ribs, and entered the left side of the heart; the left cavity contained about three pints of blood; the effusion in the chest was the immediate cause of death.

T. C. FINNELL, M. D., No. 30 Grand-street.

Taken before me, May 27, 1855.

WM. O'DONNELL, Coroner.

Patrick Mergen was the first witness examined. He said: I lived at No. 89 Mulberry-street when this affair happened; I live now out of the City; I am a silver smith by trade; I worked for Mr. Gilbert, in Liberty-place; I know the prisoner by sight; I knew Hugh Donnelly; I saw him at the Station house, after he was dead; I saw part of the occurrence which led to his death; I was coming towards Mulberry-street; I met with Donnelly, McCarthy, Neville and Gillen; Donnelly and Gillen had some words; I met them in Walker-street, going towards Broadway; it was near 3 o'clock in the afternoon; I heard them talking about some old wood. I heard Gillen say to Donnelly that he would rip his guts if he did not bring back the wood.

By a juror—They seemed to be well acquainted with each other.

Direct examination resumed—Gillen stood straight before Donnelly; Donnelly seemed to be going to strike him; they were close together. Donnelly had nothing in his hands, Gillen had a knife, it appeared to be a fish knife; he had the knife partly in his pocket; the party then broke up and I left them. I walked right onced and went home; I remained in the house about ten minutes; I then came out and sat on the stoop; I saw Gillen and Donnelly arguing; they were on one side and I was on the other side; there were about half a dozen persons present; I knew some of them; I saw Donnelly and Gillen scuffling; I saw Donnelly get up; Gillen had a knife in his hand which he threw away when Donnelly got up; Donnelly ran a short distance, when he fell; he died on the spot where he fell; I saw them all the time; I ran across and saw the knife where it was thrown; there was blood on it; the scuffle began before I got on the stoop; the noise brought me out; Donnelly had nothing in his hand; the scuffle lasted five minutes; some woman tried to interfere and part them; I don't know who the women was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talmadge—Gillen resided at No. 88 Mulberry-street; I did not see him sawing wood that day. I think I saw wood in front of his door; I first saw him in Walker-street. Donnelly, Neville and McCarthy were with him; they were not conversing in a friendly manner; Donnelly was blind in one eye; Gillen said he would rip his hind guts out; I was standing close by them at the time; they separated then, and Gillen went to his house, which was about a third of a block off; I suppose he threatened Donnelly, and not McCarthy or Neville; Donnelly made a motion as if to strike him; I am positive I saw a knife in Gillen's hand; I don't know the length of the handle, I did not see him draw the knife out of his pocket; the handle projected from his pocket; it projected a very little. I only saw the end of the handle; I do not know that the knife was open; I did not see the blade of the knife at that time; I could not judge what kind of a knife it was; I am certain it was a knife; when Gillen put his hand in his pocket, Donnelly raised his hand to strike him; he did not strike him, because he was separated.

By the Court—McCarthy and Neville interposed to separate them; Gillen then went towards Mulberry-street, and the others went towards Baxter-street.

Cross-examination resumed—I saw Donnelly in Mulberry-street, opposite Gillen's house, about a quarter of an hour afterwards; McCarthy and Neville were there also, but I don't know whether they came in company; they were then fighting in front of Gillen's door; I did not see McCarthy or Neville strike any blows; I saw Donnelly strike Gillen, I could not see which struck first; I saw both of them down on the sidewalk; they were both cleaned. I saw Donnelly strike Gillen several times; I saw Gillen strike Donnelly, I saw Donnelly get up, run across the street, and fall. I did not see Gillen after he got up till Officer SWEENEY was taking him away; I saw a knife in Gillen's hand when he got up; it looked like a fish-knife, the blade was as long as my finger, he threw it down on the sidewalk; there were a number of people standing about; I don't know how many; there were more than a dozen.

By the District Attorney—I was not more acquainted with Donnelly than with Gillen; I was not more a friend to one than to the other.

By Mr. Talmadge—I was not in the habit of going much about with them.

By a Juror—I saw blood on the knife which Gillen threw away.

By Mr. Talmadge—I saw the blood on the knife as he threw it away; I did not examine it afterwards, he threw it about eight feet.

Thomas McCarthy, examined by the District Attorney—I live at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth; I was with Donnelly at the time he was killed; I was with Donnelly, Neville and some other boys; we took some of the wood which belonged to Gillen, and hid it; it was old wood; Neville took some, and I took some; Gillen's wife came after the wood, we would not let her have it; we told her we wanted to have some fun with Gillen; Donnelly, Neville and I started down Mulberry street, and then down Walker street; Gillen met us and said to Donnelly, "You blind son of a b—h, if you don't let my wood alone I'll cut your guts out," Donnelly ran over to him and said, "Jimmy Gillen, you have drawn a knife on several of the boys around Mulberry street, and if you draw a knife on me, I'll knock the brain head off your shoulders;" I and Neville then took them apart, and I and Donnelly went away; presently I left him, and don't know what became of him, the old building where the wood was taken from was between Hester and Walker streets; Donnelly had no weapon in his hand; I saw a penknife in Gillen's hand; he transferred it from his breast pocket to his trousers pocket; he did so when he made the threat that he would cut Donnelly's guts out; we were going towards the old building, because some people had been hiding there, by part of the building falling down; I afterwards saw Donnelly, Gillen, Neville and some others arguing at Gillen's door in Mulberry-street; I saw Donnelly go towards Gillen; they clenched, and I saw Neville's eye bleeding; I took him and went down to my house with him; I came back and met a man named Wheeler, who told me Donnelly was dead, I did not see Neville struck, but I understand he was struck with a brick by a woman.

The Court here took a recess of one hour.

After the recess, on the Recorder entering the Court, the first witness called was

John McGuckin, who said: I am barkeeper to Owen Healy, at No. 88 Mulberry-street; I sa

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Information—The Grain Market and Crop Prospects.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Sept 13, 1855.

During the past week there has been a small advance in the price of flour, which has been brought about chiefly by a slight increase in speculative demand, produced by rumors of short crops in Europe. With the supplies of flour in the market still limited, a very few thousand barrels taken up for export is quite sufficient to exhaust all the surplus on hand, and then holders of flour are able to set their own price upon that which must be had to meet daily consumption. In Europe, even more than with us, there still exists in the minds of farmers an uncertainty as to the condition of the crop. They have not the medium of early information—a cheap Press—which is possessed by farmers in this country. There the prices of the last year are their chief guide, so that they are still holding back their grain, and prices rule high enough to warrant dealers in sending out orders here to purchase all that can be obtained below a certain price. As long as this continues, flour will not go below the quotations of the last week until there is a large influx from the country.

That we are to have such an influx this Fall now appears somewhat dubious. There is scarcely six weeks remaining during which wheat may be started from the West with a certainty of getting to market by the ordinary cheap channel of canal navigation. If the sending forward of flour is much longer delayed, there will not be capacity of canal conveyance enough to bring forward more flour than will meet the demand for Winter stock, and in this case we cannot look for any great falling off in price before the opening of navigation in the Spring; but it is next to a moral certainty that Men the state of things we have predicted for a few weeks past will inevitably occur; viz: that an immense amount of flour will be forced upon the market, and prices will sink almost unprecedentedly low.

The fact is, producers have generally turned speculators. They remember that those who chanced to have grain on hand last year made money by the operation, and, hoping for the same result again, they have resolved to hold on, at least until necessitated to sell. It remains to be seen what will be the result of the speculation. Our advice to producers has been not to contract their grain, unless at as high prices that speculators would not take it in sufficient quantities to get the control of the market—but to sell outright while moderately high rates can be obtained. The soundness of this advice we must wait for May and June of next year to determine.

That there is more food, including wheat, corn, buckwheat and potatoes, now secured, in this country and Europe taken together, than will be needed for consumption, is every week becoming more and more a matter of certainty. Statisticians, and all engaged in calculating and estimating the entire wheat crop of 1855, are continually advancing their figures to a higher mark. Those who, a few weeks since, hesitated when putting the yield of this country (including Canada) at 125,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels, are now speaking more confidently of 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels.

In reference to the amount of foreign demand, our Cincinnati correspondent, Mr. CIST, gives in a communication below, some views worthy of attention.

It is no easy transition from a year of scarcity and high prices to one of plenty and lower prices, but the change must be undergone. Bountiful nature has opened her storehouse, and poured out such treasures of food as perhaps the world has never witnessed,—for at no former period of past history has so much of the earth's surface been under intelligent cultivation.

The inevitable law that regulates prices by the ratio of supply to demand gives no hope that over-abundant crops can be produced, and those crops still maintain the prices of years of famine.

THE CORN CROP.

The weather could scarcely be more favorable for the growth and perfection of the corn crop in the Southern States, than that prevailing horeabouts, and, indeed, all over the country during the last ten or twelve days. The former continued moist weather pushed on a large growth of stalks, and now warm, dry Indian Corn weather follows, to fill out and ripen the ears.

From those localities whence lateness and backwardness of this crop were the prevailing reports, we now hear that the corn is growing rapidly, and the ears are setting and filling out well. There are some fears of drouth, but this can hardly injure the corn crop. If frosts do not come on unusually early, even the most unfavorable localities will give more than an average yield.

BUCKWHEAT.

There is no doubt but that more buckwheat was sown this season than ever before, and the crop is almost unusually promising. We will not undertake to estimate how many millions of bushels of wheat will not be called for owing to the abundance of flat jacks (slap-jacks) next Winter.

POTATOES.

We have now and then a rumor of the "rot," but even these rumors are more expressive of fears than of any reality. Putting together all the unfavorable reports, and comparing them with a number of years past, we find that there is less injury to the potato crop from this cause than in any year since its first general appearance in this country. The present prices are a fair indication of the condition of the crop, for in a perishable and bulky article like this, there is not the chance for combination or holding on to the crop that there is with grain. In this City, during the entire week just past, the best variety of potatoes have been freely offered at 44 to 50 cents per bushel, which is nearly as low as they will go here, since the heavy cost of transportation is to be added to the cost at the farm. In some parts of the county, farmers are so certain of the immense yield that they are ready to contract their whole surplus at 18 to 25 cents per bushel, which may be somewhat near the general price, except in a market like this, where the consumption is so much greater than the home supply.

Other root crops, Turnips, Sugar Beets, and Carrots—which are *now a large field crop*—are doing well.

CLOVER SEED—Which has been scarce and very high for several years past, gives promise of an abundant crop.

FRUIT.

PEACHES have come in very freely the present week, but there is comparatively little really good fruit. The poorer common peaches sell slowly for 16 to 25 cents per basket, while the best sell for $1 to $1 50 and even $2 per basket.

APPLES are reported in great abundance in the country, though there is not an extra supply of first-rate fruit here. For other remarks upon Fruits and Vegetables see the reports of the Wholesale Produce markets.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET,

and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters, the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 3,876, against 4,539 for the preceding week, being a decrease of 669 at the regular yards.

The prices average to-day, as compared with last week, about ½c. lower.

At Forty-fourth-street we quote—

First quality, 9c.@9½c.; Extra, 9½c.@10c.

Medium quality, 8c.@8½c.

Poor quality, 7½c @7¾c.

Poorest quality, a very few at 6½c.@7c.

General selling prices, 8½c.@9½c.

Average of all sales about 8½c.

In making up this average we estimate the majority of cattle to have sold at 8½c @9c., but there were a large number that sold for 8c. or less, which brings the average down to 8½c. for the whole. The earlier sales were rather better than this, but the "tailings" counted up pretty large, and were sold for what they would bring.

BROWNING, Sixth-street, reports sales for the week at 6c.@9c, generally grass fed; some very good, as no centery in order to bring 9c. in present state of the market, mostly Ohio and New-York State.

A Scohario and Madison County drover, WM. VANDEVER, says he is selling Cows and Heifers, in good condition, at 6c, and good Beeves at 7c.@8c. He complains that Cattle are reported so high that he cannot buy in the country so as to save anything, since farmers read our reports, and demand nearly as much at home as Cattle bring here.

CHAMBERLIN, Robinson-street, reports prices of Beeves at 7c.@10c.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c. Cattle generally of an unusually good quality for that market.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-street	1,785	At Chamberlin's	634
At Browning's	846	At O'Brien's	466
Over from last week			150
Total for week ending to-day			3 870
Total number last week			4,539
Decrease this week at the above yards			669

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	1,076	From New-York	138
From Illinois	106	From Indiana	0
From Kentucky	339	From Pennsylvania	0
By Erie Railroad	1,675	By Harlem Railroad	141
By Hudson River R.R.	965	On foot	0
By Hnd. River boats	300		

REMARKS AND NOTES OF SALES.

The weather has been more hot and sultry than on any market day for several weeks past. Indeed, it has been hotter than any day since last Summer, excepting two, perhaps three days in the earlier part of the season. Such weather is just calculated to make owners anxious to sell and butchers loth to buy.

The greater portion of the animals alluded to yesterday as having started east from Buffalo, were turned off from the route and sent to Boston and elsewhere. The receipts, via Albany, are small, and not 600 of them reached this City.

There are a large number of animals kept back in the pastures within thirty miles of the City, waiting for more favorable prices; but there is little hope of this being realized, except on chance days, when there may happen to be a short supply from some temporary cause.

The country is full of Cattle, which are rapidly coming into good condition on the luxuriant pastures. There is no doubt but Beef must rule low—perhaps lower than now—for many months to come. The high prices for a year past has had a favorable effect in opening new channels of communication, and turning the attention of those on the Western prairies to stock-raising. Eight to nine dollars ₩ head will now bring Cattle from Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. This ease and cheapness of transportation is a great benefit to both East and West, and the facilities will never grow less. One and a half cents ₩ lb. will bring to New-York and Boston, Beef now beyond the Mississippi River.

The general quality of the Cattle in the yards to-day was considerably below that of last week. About one-tenth of the droves were superior Cattle; one-fourth medium; one-fourth hardly fair, and the rest quite below par.

A number of ordinary quality were bought up by farmers for further feeding.

The price on the New-York Central Railroad from Buffalo to New-York has been raised to $70 ₩ car, and on the Erie Railroad to $68 ₩ car.

For further remarks upon quality of droves, sales, routes of travel, expenses, &c., see the special notes of the several droves.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers or "Cattle Brokers," who have purchased them from the feeders, or after their arrival at or near the City. Cattle Brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

These tables and the notes following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of Cattle mentioned. All the droves are not mentioned, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day. Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them.

No.	No. Stock.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1.	70.	Ohio	Harvey Cox	Owner
2.	102	Illinois	Crabtree & Dunlap	S Ullery
3.	78.	Ohio	James Emerson	A T Gurney.
4.	79.	Kentucky	Wm Green	C W Goeger.
5.	60.	Ohio	C K Warner	Martin, Wedig & Co.
6.	74	Ohio	John H Mouser	D L Holden
7.	78.	Kentucky	W W Heaton	Barney Bartram.
8.	90.	Ohio	Joseph Morgan	Mead & Holcomb.
9.	44.	Ohio	Jere McConnell	T. White & Son.
10.	40	Ohio	Gough & Son	A Gillette.
11.	16.	New-York	Wm Smith	Owner
12.	55.	Ohio	Smith & Gardner	Geo. A. Toffey.
13.	67.	Ohio	Gallinghouse and Williams	Beach & Smith.
14.	55.	Ohio	Miller, Herring & Gurney	Owners
15.	47.	Ohio	Wm Hayes	T. Wheeler.
16.	82	New-York	Norman Pelt	T White
17.	56	Ohio	J P Mosher	Jas A. Merritt.
18.	24.	Ohio	Beach & Taylor	Geo Arrand.
19.	58.	Ohio	Jenkins & Robins'n	W. H Belden.
20.	75.	Kentucky	Hall & Casilem'n	Sherm'n & Wheeler.
21	58.	Ohio	Daniel Talley	Owner.
22.	48.	Ohio	A Miesteas	Jas. Gilchrist.
23.	33	Ohio	S Coy	C G Feed.
24.	48	New York	J C Hoag	Owner.
25.	20.	Ohio	Henry Hurd	Owner.
27.	24.	Ohio	Ralph Murry	Owner
6*.	61.	Ohio	J. Christop'r & Co.	J H Williams.
9*.	46.	Kentucky	Culvr. Hurd & Co.	Owners
10*.	90.	Illinois	Clark & Co	Culver, Hurd & Co

*Sold in New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

It will be seen by the above that a large proportion of the cattle this week are from Ohio.

Yard No. 1—These cattle were gathered in Knox County, put on cars at Utica, Ohio, and brought to Sandusky; thence by lake boats to Buffalo, and over the Erie Railroad; $7 ₩ head covered the entire expense from home to this City. They were an uneven lot, and generally of rather ordinary quality; weighs 450 to 700 lbs., averaging 600 lbs.; selling at 7c.@9c. net weight; average of lot about 7½c. Forty-six were sold to a Broker at $44 each, estimated at 7½c. The owner says he bargained a choice of $5 early in the morning at 8½c., to be weighed alive, and reckoned at 54 lbs. ₩ 100; but before the money was paid the buyer "crawfished."

No. 2—Gathered in Morgan County; pretty fair cattle to come from Illinois, in medium flesh, net weight 600 to 1,000 lbs., averaging 750. The whole lot weighed at home 1,458 lbs. live weight, on the average. Selling at 8c @9½c.; average 8½c.@8¾c. They were driven 250 miles to Porter's Station, on Michigan Central Railroad, and thence by railroad to Detroit, by Lake to Buffalo, and over Erie Railroad. It is 35 days since this drove started. Drovers from Central Illinois prefer going to Porter's Station, because they have a continuous prairie pasture to drive through almost up to the depot, and thus save expense of night feed. They generally make about 10 miles a day, and if favorable weather the cattle keep in good flesh.

No. 3—A mixed lot, including all kinds and ages. A sprinkling of good animals, but not enough to raise the average price above 8c. Most of the smaller animals, however, will "eat well." We notice here a considerable gathering of that class of butchers—nativity not necessary to be named—who always purchase for a *low* price, whether *cheap* or not. As they purchased several from this drove, their customers will stand a chance to get a taste of better beef than usual for them. This drove were carried at Delaware, on Delaware and Springfield Railroad, then to Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo, and via New-York Central Railroad. Whole cost from home $5 ₩ head.

No. 4—Fed by DAVIS and PETER ANDERSON, of Montgomery; weight 600 to 900 lbs.; average 675 lbs.; selling at 8½c @9½c. They were but medium for Kentucky cattle, though some of them were quite good. Driven 100 miles to Cincinnati, thence to Sandusky by cars, to Buffalo by lake, to Albany by railroad, and to New York by river. The owner commended very highly the officers of the Mad River Railroad. Owing to a storm the cars became slippery, and the cattle slipped down. The Company delayed the train, and put on an extra car, without extra charge, which was deemed to be so unusual for soulless corporations that it merits special and public commendation. The cattle freight business is one of increasing importance; and those roads which exercise a little extra care will be quite likely to secure traveling advertisements in the cattle drovers.

No. 5—Fed by Mr. PAULIN of Madison County; middling to good; uneven; 600 to 1,050 lbs.; average 700 lbs., and selling at 8c @10c.

No. 6—Fed by owner in Pickaway County; fair quality; selling at 8c @9½c.

No. 7—Fed by GOUGH, Clark County, fair medium quality; weight, 600 to 800 lbs.; average, 725 lbs.; selling at 8½c @10c.

No. 8—Fed by owner in Madison County, a fair lot; 600 to 800 lbs., and selling at 8½c @9½c.

No. 10—Gathered lot of cows and heifers; average weight of lot 450 lbs.; selling at 7c @9½c.; average 7½c. Many of these animals will make very good beef, but the prejudice against still fed cows has extended to all beeves of that gender, and they do not bring their actual worth. Many persons will buy tough old stags who would not touch a well fattened cow or heifer.

No 12—Fair but quite light cattle from Licking County; 500 to 600 lbs.; selling at 8c.@8½c.

No. 13—Gathered in Delaware County; quality ordinary; 500 to 650 lbs.; selling at 7c @9c.

No. 15—Fed by HARRIS & JAMES, of Madison County. An excellent lot; very even at 750 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c. These animals handled better than they looked. They left Columbus on Saturday morning last, and were fed and watered but once on the way, at Dunkirk. This is rather quick work for Cattle from this drove, which were in Columbus, Ohio, last Saturday, are served up in steaks to some of those reading this report at their Thursday morning breakfast-tables.

No 16—Fed by owner in Madison County. Better than the generality of New-York State Beeves. Weight 640 to 840 lbs.; average 675 lbs.; selling at 8c @10c.

No. 12—From Pickaway County; of fair quality, but uneven weight, 450 to 800 lbs.; selling at 8c.@9½c

No. 18—Average weight 600 lbs., selling at 9c.@9½c.; average 9½c.

No. 20—Fed by Major SHELBY, of Fayette County. These are a part of the lot of 300 mentioned last week, and of similar though not quite equal quality to those sold at that time. This lot weighed at home 1,870 lbs., which, at 55 lbs to the hundred, gives an average net weight for the lot of 935 lbs. Such animals would scarcely shrink more than 40 lbs. to the hundred, giving them a net weight of 1,000 lbs. They have, however, fallen off slightly on the journey. Three of this lot sold at $97 50. DANIEL CONKLIN, of Brooklyn, bought 8 at $93, and A. OSWALD, of same place, took 7 more at $85. These cattle, which are among the best, if not the best in market, sold at 9c @10c.

No 21—A mixed lot, including several cows; 350 to 700 lbs., averaging not more than 475 lbs.; selling at 7c.@9c.

No. 22—Common Cattle from Medina County, averaging 625 lbs. and selling at 8c.@9½c.

No 23—Rather coarse Oxen, 500 to 1,000 lbs., averaging 700 lbs. and selling at 8½c.@9½c.

No. 24—Gathered in Dutchess County and of very mixed quality—some very good animals. Selling at 7½c to 10c. for some extras. Average price of lot about 8½c.

No. 26—Average weight 700 lbs; selling at 8c.@9½c., average 8½c

No. 5.*—This drove was divided into three yards, Nos. 5, 6 and 7. They were superior animals, ranking among the first in market to-day. They were selling at 9c @10c.; the average weight of the lot 725 lbs., though some of them would take the upper side of 1,000 lbs. Z. PINGALL bought 13 for $85 each, which weighed full 900 lbs. He may reckon upon having made one of the best purchases of the day, if not of the season. Several were very "ripe," deep in the loin, and fairly waddled in fat as they walked. A cow in this lot is a beauty, without exaggeration, and should be taken round on exhibition with the "Mammoth Ox," not for her size, but to show what a nice animal really is. Her plump, round, fat form strongly reminded one of a fat Berkshire pig.

No. 9.*—A fair lot of grades, 600 to 800 lbs.; average 725 lbs., selling at 9c @9½c.

No. 10.*—Not worth mentioning, only to say that it will not quite pay in these times to bring such cattle all the way from Illinois. None were sold when we visited this yard at noon.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

There are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $87 or more. The prices the past week have been, Ordinary $32@$40, Good $40@$50, Extra, $55@65.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	10	At Chamberlin's	98
At Browning's	74	At O'Brien's	196
Total of Cows and Calves for the week			514
Decrease		Last week	359

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves $40@$60. Demand good.

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves $20@$45; some extras a little higher. Supply and demand about equal.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves at $35@$60.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves at $30@$50, extra $55.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S; though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	976	At Chamberlin's	148
At Browning's	137	At O'Brien's	86
Total receipts of Calves for the week			847
Last week			726
Decrease			79

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves at 4c @5½c.; extras, 6c @6½c., mostly common quality. Demand dull; supply large for season.

BROWNING reports Veal Calves at 4½c.@6c.; a few of very extra quality at 6½c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves at 6c @7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at 5½c.@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot at Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	1,501	At Chamberlin's	7,493
At Browning's	7,682		
Total this week			16,611
" last week			18,998
Decrease this week			2 317

The quality of the sheep and lambs in market to day, and reported for the week, is more uniform, there being fewer extras than usual.

At Forty Fourth street—Sheep and lambs dull. Prices 25c @50c. lower. Quality poor.

BROWNING reports sheep and lambs as extremely dull the last day or two; 1,100 left over last night. All from New York and Ohio; none from New Jersey this week, which is unusual. Poor sheep and lambs sell as low as $1@1 30c. a piece.

CHAMBERLIN reports sheep and lambs $2@$6.

SALES DURING THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 12.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
100	at $335 00	50	at $910 00
190	at 580 00	112	at 333 00
185	at 586 25	108	at 381 32
101	at 390 00	127	at 416 70
27	at 94 50	32	at 112 00
25	at 85 25	50	at 180 00
117	at 382 50	51	at 175 00
110	at 393 00	156	at 694 00
70	at 280 00	90	at 297 00
44	at 142 00	61	at 167 00
120	at 360 00	101	at 359 00
150	at 362 50	125	at 444 00
40	at 140 00	100	at 340 50
104	at 380 25	100	at 350 00
205	at 635 75		

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by McGRAW & SMITH, Sheep Brokers', at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
83	$199 37	26	$80 97
98	292 00	43	212 50
63	115 74	111	354 50
47	115 21	69	230 23
120	484 75	29	125 75
900	482 22	33	117 25
172	376 78	69	231 93
117	366 62	33	115 23
71	248 75	56	219 75
95	312 00	70	103 50
70	229 74	60	196 50

Average per head $3 04.

The following sales are reported by THOS. C. LARKINS, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
79	$191 00	115	321 25
14	37 75	63	169 75
34	68 00	62	153 75
89	265 00	35	131 12
27	53 63	52	145 00
17	69 00	12	51 00
150	426 00		

Also, 1 lot store Sheep of 139, at $278 18.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs reported by BALDWIN & HUMES, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
53	$170 00	70	$203 50
24	88 00	25	62 75
77	190 25	130	422 25
64	172 50	127	412 00
45	181 75	100	362 50
45	139 25	150	450 00

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the principal sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. At these stables horses are sold on commission, or are purchased by the stable-keepers and sold on their own account. Generally, however, they are sold by drovers who bring their horses here from the country, and stable them, at an expense of 65 cents per day, until sold.

DANIEL MCCAULEY, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 110 Twenty-fourth street, has on hand 60 horses, with sales for the week of 18.

WM H. MAPES brought in yesterday 21 head of fine horses from western Ohio, including superior work horses, and a pair of blood bays, long tailed, valued at $500.

CHAMBERLIN & Co., No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, report 45 on hand, and sales of 21, mostly the Canadian ponies mentioned in our report last week. This class of horses sell readily at the prices named. The highest sold at $400, and the lowest at $60.

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 82 Twenty-Fourth street, reports 54 on hand; sales 12 during the week, at $120@$160. A better supply coming in.

BROWN & SMITH, No. 120 Twenty-fourth-street, reports on hand 33, generally carriage horses. Sales during the week 5, at $160@$270. Market improving.

SWINE.

These are sold at so much ₩ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S, Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S, by Erie Railroad, 0; by Hudson River Railroad, 197; by Hudson River Boats, 52; by Harlem Railroad, 18. Total, 227.

ALLERTON reports good swine 6½c.@7c., and in very great demand.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.

The Dry Goods business is still active, and, the general stock being good, the uniformity in prices is maintained. From both country and local dealers the inquiry is animated, and it is, in the main, freely met at former quotations. Hence there are no real novel features noticeable in the traffic.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings attract considerable attention, but remain infirm. Cotton Flannels are in very moderate supply and fair request, at full rates. Denims are dull and heavy, being sparingly sought after, while they evince a declining tenor. Drills are selling, in lots as wanted, at unaltered figures. Duck is abundant and quiet, at the recently reduced prices. Ginghams are pretty active, and steady. Nothing new can be noticed in Lawns or Nankins. Osnaburgs are in demand, at unvaried rates. Printing Cloths rule quiet, at old quotations. Prints are selling to a fair extent, but at irregular prices. Stripes and Ticks are more sought after, at last week's figures.

Woolens continue in good demand, but factors are willing sellers, and prices are unimproved. Blankets are tolerably brisk and firm. Cassimeres, Cloths and Doeskins are pretty freely dealt in, without alteration in value. Flannels continue in request at steady rates. Jeans are more inquired for, but are not dearer. Linseys are without animation, parties disagreeing about prices. Mousslin de Laines remain as previously reported. There is a slightly increased activity in Satinets, Shawls and Tweeds, which are held with considerable firmness.

Foreign productions generally find ready buyers at satisfactory rates. All that really suit the popular taste attract much attention, and are selling very quickly and advantageously. Less desirable fabrics move off with less freedom, and are certain to be less successful. Our stock, however, is unusually well assorted, and seems, in most instances, to meet the wants of consumers. Hence, it is not very difficult to sell it with profit to the importers. These have conducted their business, this season, with commendable care; and they are now reaping the reward of their prudence. The current imports are of an average magnitude, and tolerably well proportioned to the necessities of the trade. On this account, they exercise no injurious influence on the business, which displays much vigor and promises favorable results.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand, and are firm at $6 37½ for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has not varied.

BRICKS—Seem in good supply and request at former rates.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The activity continues, and with decreasing supplies, prices are gaining greater strength.

CANDLES—Remain as last noticed.

CEMENT—Is salable and steady, as before quoted.

COAL—Foreign continues scarce and quiet at irregular figures. Nothing new has occurred in Anthracite.

COFFEE—Is essentially unchanged,—the day's transactions consisting of 150 pkgs. JAVA at 14c @14½c.; 200 bags LAGUAYRA and MARACAIBO, at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 750 Rio at 11½c.@13c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Appears about the same.

COTTON—Is still sparingly dealt in, and it evinces much languor. Some small sales were reported to-day at about our old figures, which we annex:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	10¼	10¼	11	11¼
Middling Fair	11¼	11¼	12	12¼
Fair	12	12	12½	13

FEATHERS—There were 3,000 lbs. Live Geese disposed of on terms not disclosed.

FISH—Dry Cod remains in fair request at the full rates of $3 87½@$4 12½ ₩ cwt. The supply is reduced. Mackerel are unaltered. There is a little more inquiry for Pickled Salmon, but these are not dearer. Herring remain as previously reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brand are unsettled, good common grades being rather more inquired for, while other descriptions are freely offered at largely rates, yet are not in much request. The day's sales add up 9,269 bbls., within our range:

Ordinary State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Straight State	7 87½ @ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 00 @ 8 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 12½ @ 8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½ @ 8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½ @ 8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 37½ @ 8 50
Extra Ohio	8 50 @ 10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50

Canadian rules scarce, and quiet at $8@$9 ₩ bbl. Southern is salable and firm. There were 1,000 bbls. disposed of at $8 12½@$9 75 for Mixed to Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid at $5 50@$7 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is rare and needed at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 12½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The market remains inactive at old figures, with but a moderate general supply offering.

GRAIN—Wheat is still brisker and firmer, with sales for the day of 27,000 bushels, at $1 9c@$1 88 for Southern white; $1 78@$1 87½ for do. red; $1 00 for common Genesee white; and $1 75 for Western red, ₩ bushel. Rye is in active request, but at rather easier rates, the day's sales including 16,000 bushels, at $1 12@$1 14 here, and $1 15@$1 16, to arrive next month, ₩ bushel. A lot of California Barley realized $1 19½ ₩ bushel. State and Western Oats are freely bought at 42c.@48c. ₩ bushel. The stock is not so extensive. Corn is less sought both by home dealers and shippers, and as it is plentier, it favors buyers. The day's movements reach 54,000 bushels Western mixed, at 81c @87c. for inferior to prime, ₩ bushel. Other kinds remain inactive and nominal.

HAY—Sales of 500 bales River were reported at 70c @75c. for shipment; and 87½c.@$1 for local use. ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market is poorly supplied, and is very firm, but not active.

HIDES—Are slowly taken at former quotations—but as the current receipts are not large, holders are not inclined to press sales.

HOPS—Appear pretty active and steady, mainly at 23c @25c. for New, and 11c @14c. for old ₩ lb.

IRON—There were 150 tons Scotch Pig purchased at $36 50@$37 50, usual terms, ₩ ton. Nothing really new to notice in other descriptions.

LATHS—Eastern are more inquired for, and now bring $1 6@$1 42½ ₩ thousand.

LEAD—The market is inactive, but steady, with a very moderate stock.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in lively demand at very full rates. Other kinds rule about the same.

LIME—Rockland finds ready buyers at $1 for Common and $1 25 for Lump ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—There is rather less activity, but not less firmness on this line. The supply is on ample use.

MOLASSES—A good inquiry exists at previous figures, but there is insufficient offering to admit of active operations. Sales were made of New-Orleans, in lots, at 37c.@38c., and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₩ gallon.

NAILS—All descriptions are in fair request at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains in light supply and fair request at $3 25 ₩ 280 lbs., but holders continue to ask more. Spirits of Turpentine is still more inquired for and is now worth 45c.@46c. ₩ gallon. The stock is a small one. Tar is dull and heavy, as before quoted. Nothing really new has occurred in White Resin, which ranges in price, according to quality, from $2 25@$4. Common Resin is quiet and depressed, at $1 47½@$1 55, ₩ 310 lbs., afloat and delivered. The receipts are fair and the stock is on the increase, while the demand for home use and export is quite moderate.

OIL CAKE—Nothing of any consequence has occurred in this line since our last.

OILS—Crude is moderately inquired for at 72c @73c. for Whale, and $1 73@$1 75 for Sperm, ₩ gallon. Manufactured descriptions are unaltered. Red and Palm Oils are quiet and nominal. Olive is in rather better request, but without change in price. Linseed is dull and heavy at 91c.@92c. for large, and 92c @94c. for small lots ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is scarce and worth 90c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Sept. 10.—SPERM—We have to report sales since our last of 600 bbls. upon private terms. Also 50 bbls. at $1 75 ₩ gallon. WHALE—Continues in good demand, and holders are firm. The transactions since our last include sales of 2,050 bbls. at 75c. ₩ gallon, and 2,000 bbls. do. at a price not transpired. We understand that the demand for manufactured is very good, and the sales for the past few weeks have been considerable. We learn of sales of 1,000 bbls. crude in Newport, at 73c ₩ gallon, and 100 do. dark at 72c. WHALEBONE—Since our last we note a further advance in bone. The transactions include sales of 30,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 49c., and 19,000 do. do. inferior, upon private terms. The market closing with a good demand, and upward tendency. SPERM CANDLES—The market is very active, the demand exceeding the supply, and 33c., cash, is freely offered.

PLASTER PARIS—Is salable and firm, as before quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving in demand and value, the day's operations consisting of 1,400 bbls. at $22 56@$22 62½ for new Mess, and @$21 for do. Prime, per bbl. Cut Meats are still rare and needed. Lard has not varied. The day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb. Beef is saleable and very firm; 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day, at $11@$11 25 for Prime; $12@$13 for Country Mess; and $15 50@$17 for repacked Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in stock demand, within a range of from $22 @$26 per tc. Beef Hams are rare and nominal. Butter is in request at 15c @18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for good to choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is dull and heavy, with sales, to-day, of only 107 tcs., in small parcels, at $5 65@$6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in good request at buoyant prices.

SEEDS—Clover is retailing only at 10½c @11c. ₩ lb. It is not over abundant. Flax and Linseed are less sought after and slightly lower buyers. Timothy is plenty and heavy, at old figures.

SKINS—Are in stock demand at previous quotations.

SOAP—We heard that 200 boxes Castile were purchased at 11c ₩ lb.

SPELTER—Has not varied much in demand or value.

SPICES—Remain inactive at unchanged rates.

SUGARS—Crude Sugar has not been more freely offered, while it has continued in lively request at buoyant prices. The day's sales add up about 750 hhds., chiefly Cuba Muscovado, in lots, at 7½c @8c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are less abundant, and as there is much disagreement among parties in relation to prices, the current transactions are limited.

TALLOW—Sales of 12,500 lbs prime were effected at 12½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are in good demand and are very firm, both in private trade and at public sale. We subjoin a full report of this forenoon's auction:—

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13,

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The Kansas Governor.

According to the Telegraphic report, President PIERCE acted with his usual sagacity in selecting a new Governor for Kansas. He profited by his experience in REEDER'S case. He got a man this time who runs no risk of keeping the bowie-knife fraternity in suspense as to the course he will adopt. He does not wait till he can look into the condition of affairs before forming his resolution. He goes there with his mind made up. He informed the citizens of Westport, on his arrival, that he was sorry to see that some of the inhabitants would refuse to obey the laws of the sham Legislature. *He* regarded that body as clothed with legitimate power to make laws for the Territory! He *came* there with that belief. Without an hour's consultation or inquiry,—asking for no evidence, and seeking no facts,—he proclaimed his conviction that men notoriously imposed upon Kansas by armed intervention from Missouri were the *rightful* law-makers for the Territory!

The reason of his determination so to regard them was given in the sequel of his speech. He was in favor of *Slavery*. Of course, then, he will sanction any steps necessary to secure that result. He is in this only following in the footsteps of all who labor for the accomplishment of the same end.

Rachel—High Prices.

RACHEL played again last night to a fair house and with her usual success. There is but one voice as to the perfection of her art. Even those who complain most loudly of the heavy, unattractive style of the plays in which her greatest triumphs have been achieved, concede the preëminent skill and finished excellence of her performances. It is true that an educated taste is requisite to the full appreciation of her acting,—which is purely artificial—though it is *art* carried to perfection; and upon this fact probably her manager bases his determination not to lower his prices. He says he cannot afford to throw open his doors to those "*whose means do not allow them to spend a comparatively high sum for a pure intellectual pleasure.*" A better acquaintance with our people will probably show him that his covert sneer at the lovers of art who are not rich, is undeserved. Artistic cultivation with us is not confined to the wealthy;—indeed it is in that class that we should look for it last of all. Where you will find *one* rich man so educated as to appreciate RACHEL'S acting, you will find *twenty* who are not rich. Mlle. RACHEL gratifies the one, at the expense of the twenty. Any manager mistakes this country who looks to *a class* for the patronage of any art. In Europe it is different. There all great artists are supported by a class. The Aristocracy of England endowed JENNY LIND. The Emperor of Russia rained diamonds on RACHEL. GRISI sang only to the privileged few. Here we have no class distinctions on which such experiments can be made. Our cultivated people as a general thing are not rich. Nor have we any class possessed of superfluous wealth, and anxious to lavish it on some fancy. But then we all have the reasonable means of gratifying a sensible intellectual enjoyment. We do not know that RACHEL will find in America any noble admirer who will give her a necklace worth 30,000 dollars;—but we have a million of people who can afford to go, each with a dollar in his hand, to see her performances, who can understand them, and from the tribute of whose praise malignity can draw no scandal.

It is the artistic cry in Europe just now, that the United States can neither support nor appreciate art. This arises from the fact that several operatic *troupes* have failed, that JULLIEN and GRISI failed, comparatively, and now the idea is in danger of being confirmed by the failure of RACHEL. Italian opera is addressed to a class here; it has always failed, and always will fail, unless, as in London and Paris, men can be found with more money than wit, who will consent to make good the losses on each season to the tune of $50,000 or so.

JULLIEN failed. He made a fortune in London by giving concerts on the grandest scale, admission *twenty-five cents*, while the prices to the theatres there were a dollar to a dollar and a half. He came over here and gave concerts, admission from one to two dollars, when the admission to theatres is only *fifty cents*. He failed; not from want of merit, but from want of common sense. He would not stoop to pick up twenty-five cents in America. He must have a dollar offered him between the finger and thumb of a white kid glove.

GRISI and MARIO came; they brought the same system to bear, and the same failure attended the whole transaction.

About a year ago the herald of Mlle. RACHEL appeared in this country,—not to seek information of our usages, but to lay the track across our desires, and push right through all our habits. The genius of Mlle. RACHEL was to smooth all difficulties; it was to repair all faults. We must confess, the wild schemes laid out for the lady caused her agent and his business to be followed throughout the United States with ill-suppressed ridicule. And it was only the deep respect felt by anticipation for the lady herself, that redeemed the speculation from public derision.

Her preëminent talent has sustained her thus far,—in spite of bad management and bad advice. She may continue to have fair houses for some time to come. But whatever degree of success she may thus achieve, would be more than doubled by a more judicious course.

A New Phase of the War.

Austria has evidently overdone her part. The well-known object of all her manœuvring was to insure to herself the control over the Danubian Principalities, the possession of which may indeed be said to be a question of existence with her. It was for this that, at the suggestion of France, she concluded with the Porte that Convention of the 14th of June, in consequence of which she occupied the Principalities, placing herself as a barrier between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. In offering that bait to FRANCIS JOSEPH, the French Emperor, no doubt, calculated that its acceptance would place Austria in such a hostile attitude towards Russia, as to make a reconciliation between them impossible. For the Principalities are for Russia, not only the keys to the Ottoman Empire, but also to all the Eastern Territories of the Austrian monarchy; so that their possession is as indispensable for the success of the Russian projects upon Constantinople, as it is indispensable for the safety of Austria to possess them herself. It was, therefore, more than likely that if Austria could be prevailed upon to accept the dangerous present, she would, by the mere force of the position it entailed upon her, become riveted to the interests of the Allies and driven into war with Russia.

There was, indeed, a time when Austria seems to have shared that impression herself, and when the two Eastern Powers were on the point of giving free vent to the deep jealousy and hatred by which they are animated against each other. Indeed, the very conclusion of that Convention with Turkey of the 14th of June, is of itself a sure indication that Austria was prepared to accept the alternative of war, if the Principalities could not be wrested from the clutches of her rival by any other means. Those who see in the Austrian occupation of that important strategical position nothing but a device for covering the Russian retreat, forget that Austria undertook the engagement of procuring, if necessary by war, the evacuation of the Principalities, at a time when Silistria was still besieged and expected to fall; nor do they take into account the angry expression of feeling on the part of Russia in the note of the 28th of August, by which she indignantly rejected the proposition of treating on the basis of the Four Points; upbraiding Austria, and accusing her of ingratitude for having joined the Western Powers in exacting such terms from her. Nay, when after the unsuccessful attempt of Inkermann, Russia finally declared that she would submit to conditions, which barely three months before she had considered incompatible with her honor, Austria merely replied by concluding with the Western Powers the treaty of the 2d of December.

But now the disasters of the Allies before Sebastopol, which in the terrified imagination of the impressible multitude almost seemed like a repetition of NAPOLEON'S Russian campaign, naturally cooled down the warlike proclivities of Austria. It seemed evident, that if the Allies continued to make war in this manner, the brunt of the battle, if she actually engaged in it, must fall upon herself. But why should she engage in it! The Allies were as fully occupied by Russia as Russia was by the Allies. Neither of the two parties had it in its power to force Austria from her position of neutrality, or to disturb her in the possession of those much coveted provinces. Neither of them would care to have her for an enemy—neither of them therefore would attack her. Since neither of them would or could do her any harm, why should not she live in peace and brotherly harmony with both! When, therefore, conferences were actually opened on the basis of the Four Points, the efforts of Austria were exclusively directed upon insuring to herself the continued supremacy in the Principalities and on the Danube. With regard to the rest she felt neutral. But, since Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. DROUYN DE LHUYS seemed neither to understand nor to care about the merits of the Danubian question, it was essential that the Russian Plenipotentiary, who might easily have raised difficulties on the two first points, should be propitiated by the promise of Austria's good services for the settlement of the last two.

At the Conference matters had so shaped that Austria and Russia had divided the four points between them. GORTSCHAKOFF agreed to leave to Austria the advantage in the Principalities, if Austria would assist Russia in maintaining her own supremacy in the Black Sea. The Principalities consequently were insured to Austria by the terms of the settlement relating to the first point, by which not only Moldavia and Wallachia, but also Servia, were placed under the joint *guarantee* of the Four Powers. It is unnecessary to observe, that England and France, from their distance, would have been obliged to charge Austria with the welcome office of acting as their representative. To be sure, by such an agreement a vast scope was still left to Russian intrigue. But, at all events, the three provinces were now, by treaty, as open to Austrian interference, as two of them had formerly been to that of Russia.

When the English and French Plenipotentiaries found that Austria would not assist in enforcing any conditions, excepting such as Russia was willing to submit to, they were still so much impressed with the importance of the Austrian Alliance, that finally they pledged themselves to support at their Cabinets Count BUOL'S famous proposals on the principle of counterpoise. The English Cabinet seems to have been at a loss what to do for five wretched days, when on the 4th of May a telegraphic dispatch from Paris communicated to them the French Emperor's resolution, to reject the Austrian proposals.

It is acting up to the contingencies implied in that resolution, that LOUIS NAPOLEON is now going to place himself at the head of an army, which is to carry on the war on the Danube, while Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S speech in Parliament on the affairs of Rome, the comments of the English papers on the mad freaks of King BOMBA, and the anxious admonitions of Austria, calling that amiable gentleman to order, are so many symptoms of an impending Muratist move in Italy. This leaves Austria no alternative but of either joining the Western Allies, or of allowing the Danubian Principalities, with Bessarabia, to be erected into an independent state under a French dynasty, while Naples would have a Murat, and Rome and Tuscany, by some arrangement or the other, be placed under the surveillance of England and France. As to the third alternative, viz., of Austria joining Russia, it is out of the question, because it would force the Western Powers against their will into a war of nationalities, which could not result but in the entire dissolution of the Austrian Empire. Under these circumstances it can hardly be doubted that Austria will find herself prevailed upon to proffer spontaneously her active coöperation in the war against Russia, and that she will be glad if her offer is not now rejected as too late; or if LOUIS NAPOLEON, after having once laid out his scheme of action, will not pay her in her own coin, by playing fast and loose with her, until he has accomplished his own designs. The resolution of the French Emperor to take himself the command of the Danubian army of invasion, is a sure indication that operations will no longer be paralyzed by the want of a definite object; and that object being defined, we must expect to see Russia ultimately humbled under the combined resources of England and France, the unswerving perseverance of that strange man, who has assumed the lead of both those nations, and the probable coöperation of Austria.

The Courtesies of Crowned Heads.

The English papers by the last steamer are filled with glowing accounts of the festivities in Paris occasioned by the Queen's visit to the French Emperor, the rarity of a visit from an English monarch in France being a sufficient cause for unwonted rejoicings—VICTORIA being the first crowned British monarch who has visited Paris during the last four hundred years. But the Queen's visit is not to France, nor to the French—it is paid personally to the Emperor, and all the attentions bestowed are of an official and State character. In these friendly days, visits among crowned heads are becoming very common; but our own political head can never have an official visitor, as he stands apart from all the rest of the rulers of the nations—a monarch by himself, like Melchisedeck. Our President has no equals; there is not a potentate in the Old World who could call him brother. When any distinguished stranger visits our shores, he comes as a guest of the people and not of the President. The first guest of the nation was the good LAFAYETTE, and, in fact, he was the sole guest whom the nation has invited and welcomed. KOSSUTH was not less the guest of the people, though he had not the honor of being welcomed by Congress. If LOUIS NAPOLEON had remained true to his oath, and continued President of the Republic of France, he would have been the equal of our President, and they might have exchanged fraternal courtesies and visited each other. The only opportunity our President can have to entertain a brother President, is in case the President of Chili or Peru, or some of the other South American nations, should choose to indulge in an excursion to the North. Of deposed and fugitive Presidents we have had a great number among us; but an ex-President is no more than another man, though Queen VICTORIA has shown a degree of politeness to Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. VAN BUREN, on the score of their former positions, which their own countrymen have never exhibited. The divinity that doth hedge in a President evaporates the moment he steps out of office. The 4th of March is fatal to all official greatness in Washington.

The Queen's visit to France is of no political significance—it is merely an incident in her life, and is of not much more consequence than the visit of one of her own subjects to Paris. It is but a few years since she paid a visit to LOUIS PHILIPPE, at his chateau of Eu, and not long since the Emperor of Russia was her guest in Windsor Castle. A year hence, and France and England may resume their old and natural antagonism, and be hurling defiance at each other. If LOUIS NAPOLEON broke faith with France, he is not likely to keep it with England any longer than he may find it for his interest.

Barnum in Trouble—What's in the Wind!

We have received a very long letter signed "FRANK GREENWOOD, No. 20 Wall-street," on the subject of BARNUM'S magnificent scheme of offering very high premiums for the handsomest ladies in America. As we have not the pleasure of Mr. GREENWOOD'S acquaintance, and are not informed as to his opportunities of being well informed on this subject, we must decline publishing his epistle. If, as he states, he has facts in his possession showing that BARNUM has matters arranged so that he himself will take all the highest prizes, we presume he can put them before the public in such a form as to command general confidence. We cannot consent, however, to publish such an averment on the unsupported declaration of a person whom we never saw, and who may be merely seeking to revenge some private grief by such a statement.

First Catch the Fish.

A correspondent writes to us, urging upon the French and English nations the importance "of holding the Crimea peninsula, and peopling it with emigrants from both nations." It is pretty clear that a great many from both nations are already *settled* there, but we doubt whether their fate would entice others to follow very rapidly. Our correspondent's advice will be worth considering after the Allies shall have *taken* the Crimea. Just now, it would be premature; and if we should publish the article, it might look like a very bad jest.

Mrs. GLASS's receipt, which recommends *catching* the fish as a preliminary to cooking it, is very good, and applies to more cases than she intended it for.

Signs of Distress.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has been a prominent organ in Louisiana, of Know-Nothingism and GEORGE LAW. Soon after the Philadelphia Convention, one of its *corps* wrote to its Editor from this City, as follows:

"ST NICHOLAS, New-York, 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I send you an article which was written in consequence of a *consultation with some prominent politicians here*, and some *friends of* LAW. I think it is the very idea. Know-Nothingism is floored here. ULLMANN *admits it has been sacrificed, and this only chance is to bring out Young America against* PIERCE—AGAINST FOREIGNERS HAVING TOO MUCH "SAY;" but for religious liberty, Cuba, and against Free-Soil, without any compromise.

Please read this over carefully, and if you approve, I will follow it up. Yours truly,

J. P. HEISS, Esq."

This looks as if these gentlemen considered the game nearly played out.

Project of a Musical Festival.

A preliminary meeting of persons favorable to the organization of *Musical Festivals* in this City, was held at the Broadway House, yesterday. Mr. U. C. HILL was called to the Chair; Mr. WM. B. TAYLOR was Secretary.

Mr HILL stated the objects. It was proposed that the continental plan of festival gatherings be adopted here, with suitable modifications; that the performance take place at stated intervals—annually, bien'nially or triennially—to continue for three or four days—the number of performers to consist of 1,000 or 1,500.

The idea appeared to be received with favor, until, in an unhappy moment, somebody suggested the bill of expense. The meeting immediately collapsed. Money was too potent for Art. It was only by dint of diligent talking for a season that gentlemen were again brought to a realising sense of the beauty of the project.

Mr. HALL and Mr. AIKMAN offered sundry resolutions and amendments to resolutions, till finally it was agreed that a Committee be appointed to correspond with musical societies, and to request the attendance of members at a public meeting to be called in behalf of the project.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen the Committee:—Messrs. Jas. F. Hall, J. H. Aikman, E. M. Carington, Lovell Mason, A. C. Hill.

Farewell Concert of Mlle. Vestvali.

Niblo's Saloon was almost full last night, in spite of the tremendous heat and the many new and powerful attractions which took place at the different theatres. We expected nothing else for the fair and popular singer, who contributed by her artistic exertions and her great personal attractions as much to the success of the last season at the Academy of Music.

The programme of the concert was very good, and claimed in most of its pieces the attention of the artists. Mlle. VESTVALI sang the grand Rondo and the so-called "Rival Duet," from ROSSINI'S "Semiramide," (the latter with Signor BRIGNOLI,) very well—better than we have heard anything from her before—with greater fluency and expression. The beautiful recitatives of VACCAI'S "Romeo" were performed by her in an artistic manner; also the Duets with Signor CERESIO, from RUBINI'S "Tancredi," and the effective song of the German composer, PAGEN, called "The Wanderer's Lament," with accompaniment for the corner-a piston. We need only say that all these pieces were very warmly received by the audience, and that the fair performer found the most cordial and enthusiastic reception.

The other singers were Signor BRIGNOLI, who is actually one of our most popular concert singers; Mr. GARRAGH, a new English tenor, who rendered creditably BALFE'S air, "Dear maid, while thou art sleeping," Signor CERESIO, a tenor from the Italian opera in Paris, who made his first appearance in this country, produced a real hit with the popular "Donna e mobile." Signor CERESIO has a good *tenor robusto* and seems to be an excellent musician.

Mr. SCHREIBER performed a grand fantasia from MEYERBEER'S "Huguenots" with his usual masterly skill, and Mr. WILLIAM MASON, the talented American pianist, played two pieces of his own and the "Caprice Heroïque," by KONTZEL, with that brilliant touch and powerful execution for which he is justly famous. His waltz, "Tenjours," is a genial conception, full of fine artistic merit and a high testimonial of his abilities as a composer.

The Concert was conducted by Mr. WILLIAM DRESEL in a very creditable and musician-like manner.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This pet establishment of cultivated New-York opened its welcome portals last evening. In a very short time every seat in the house was crowded with eager, seething beings. It was no slight compliment to the manager that on such a night, when the heat was really insufferable, so many of his patrons rallied to the first call of the season. But in truth one is glad of the opportunity of going to a theatre so admirably conducted as this. Whatever may be on the bills, there is sure to be sufficient to gratify an audience and please the critic.

The season opened auspiciously, with a new comedy in five acts, by Mr JOHN BROUGHAM, called the "Game of Love." Several artistes, new to these boards, were introduced in the cast, and together with the old favorites of the establishment, received a hearty welcome from the audience. Prominent among the new comers we may name Mrs. VERNON, Mr. H. PLACIDE, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND and Mr. HENRY HALL.

A brief friend should edit the productions of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. They possess the not unusual fault of lengthiness, and would on most occasions be improved by judicious pruning. Industry and ability (what is there that JOHN BROUGHAM can't do?) are so strongly combined in the person of this dramatist that they lead naturally to largeness. While we moan over the tiresomeness of the exploded five act form of Comedy, we are conscious that if custom permitted it, Mr. BROUGHAM could just as well go on for ten acts. But at the same time we exclaim to ourselves how much better he would be if he never allowed himself to exceed three. The four hours consumed in witnessing the "Game of Love" provoke these remarks, although we are trifling with precious time in making them.

The plot of the comedy is what is generally called "far fetched." It possesses, however, one vital recommendation. It can be explained in few words. The heroine, *Miss Alice Devereux*, (Mrs. HOEY,) an heiress in her own right, has been jilted by a lover who certainly ought to be pumped on for his want of taste. He marries somebody, and communicates a fragment of the bridal cake to a friend, who suggests it to *Alice*. The latter is incensed at her lover's perfidy, and determines on showing her indifference by marrying at once the first man she meets. The happy man is *Paul Weldon*, a young gentleman who has seen better days, and who is glad enough at this period of the play, to earn a shilling in any honest way. *Alice* proposes to him,—that is to say,—offers him wealth, position, and—a situation as a husband. The conditions are, that he shall follow at her heels like a spaniel dog; and at night retire to his own kennel, until again summoned. After a struggle with his pride, *Paul* consents. Until the end of the fourth act we have him in the character of an elegant nobody, doing everything that his wife bids him with admirable tact and politeness, and receiving in return the scorn and insults of his better seven-eighths. But *Paul* has a spirit of his own, and feels keenly the degradation he is undergoing. He seeks a lawyer, and bequeathes him to read asunder the chains that chafe so sorely, admitting, however, that he loves *Alice* devotedly. The news reaches the latter, and acts like a charm on her susceptibilities. She begins to admire *Paul*. In the fifth act all the parties are assembled at the house of the lawyer, with the avowed object of completing a divorce. The lawyer reads a document in which they express their mutual disgust of each other. The language is too strong, and they both protest vehemently that they do not feel disgust with each other. In an ingenious way the lawyer and his friends withdraw, to allow the principals an opportunity of taking a farewell. The opportunity is improved: a reconciliation takes place, and for the first time they behave like married people by falling into each others' arms.

The underplot has a relish of intrigue in it, dashed with a strong flavor of Irish humor. *Ted Murphy*, a newly-arrived gem of the Emerald Isle, astonishes his *parvenu* relations by making a descent on them while they are indulging in the elegant follies of a *bal masque*. Mr. BROUGHAM, who sustained this character, succeeded in winning the applause of the house. Mrs. BROUGHAM, as the sister of this worthy, now *Mrs. de Merfle*, would have been much better if she had not tried so very hard to be vulgar. Mr. PLACIDE, as *Foxglove*, the lawyer referred to, will find it necessary to modulate his voice to the limited area of this house. With the exception of gustiness, (which applied also to Mr. BROUGHAM,) his performance was faultless. *Miss Phœbe Tangle* succeeds in capturing this worthy imp of the law, and all the scenes of the capture were capitally rendered by Mrs. VERNON.

Beautiful Mrs. HOEY sustained the character of the heroine with great ability, albeit a trifle too scornful and repellant. A little more ice and not quite so much fire would be an improvement, we thought. Perhaps the weather made us think so. Mr. LESTER, in an ungrateful part, did all that could be done for it, in a gentlemanly, easy manner. The other characters were well cast.

The Comedy was successful, but is a defective comedy nevertheless. Too much importance is given to the repulsive features of the plot. The heroine remains vicious too long. After scorning her husband for four acts her sentimentality in the fifth is unreasonable. Then, again, the husband does nothing, says nothing, to win her affections. Why should she, a proud woman, fall in love with a man who has proved himself to be nothing better than a dandified flunky! The dialogue of the play is not written in Mr. BROUGHAM'S usually happy vein, but would be sufficient if it were shorter. Indeed, as we have before remarked, the play is altogether too long and would be sensibly improved by curtailment. Some of the old jokes might also be omitted.

The "Game of Love," however, was successful, and was announced for repetition amid much applause.

Burton's Theatre.

TOM TAYLOR'S comedy, in three acts, calle l "Still Waters Run Deep" was played here last night, for the first time, by Mr. BURTON'S Company. It has already been produced (as we stated yesterday) at BARNUM'S Museum. Mr. BURTON has, in this case, made a great flourish about a second hand commodity, and used the words "new and original" quite unnecessarily.

The plot is as follows: Mr. *Mildmay*, a Lancashire gentleman, who is supposed to be a quiet, unassuming, inoffensive man, and a perfect noodle, is living in retirement at Brompton with his wife, his father-in-law, a Mr. *Potter*, and his wife's aunt, a *Mrs. Stemhold*. *Mrs. Stemhold* introduces to the family a Captain *Hawksley*, who is the chairman of Bobble Galvanic Company, and moreover a great rascal. He manages, however, to dispose of a thousand pounds worth of his shares to *Mr. Potter*, and is endeavors to draw *Mildmay* into the same purchase. At this juncture *Mildmay* has some business that calls him to Manchester. *Hawksley* hearing of this proposes to *Mrs. Mildmay* to grant him a midnight interview. It will prove no great difficulty as he has removed the bolt from the conservatory window and obtained a duplicate key of the garden gate. She consents. *Mrs Stemhold*, who has overheard the proposition, meets him instead. He defies her and commands her not to tell *Mildmay*. If she does he will produce some letters he has received from her in a love affair with himself. *Mildmay* having perceived a letter, in consequence of which his journey to Manchester is dispensed with, returns, conceals himself behind a curtain, and overhears the conversation. *Mildmay* now changes from a quiet, unassuming man to one of a stern, unflinching character, whose will is law. On the following morning he visits the Captain, and causes him (by means of a bill he holds, which has been forged by *Hawksley*,) to give up the letters which he holds, and refuse the money he has received from *Mr Potter*. *Hawksley* obtains the bill and burns it. All evidences of his crime, as he imagines, being destroyed, he challenges *Mildmay* to fight a duel. *Mildmay* accepts, and causes one loaded and one unloaded pistol to be placed on a table, and proposes that they should choose their weapons blindfolded. *Hawksley* having a strong objection to peril his life to such a slender chance of escape declines, consequently the challenge is void as *Mildmay* being the challenged party, had the choice of weapons and the manner of fighting. *Hawksley* is finally handed over to the police on account of another bill which he has forged, held by *Mildmay*. Mr. BURTON'S *Mildmay* was a careful, effective piece of acting. Mr. JORDAN, as the scheming *Captain*, looked and acted the part admirably. At the close of the piece Mr BOUCICAULT was called, and announced the piece for repetition. There was a good attendance.

CITY POLITICS.

UNION OF AMERICAN ORDERS—O. U. A.'s, U. F.'s, AND S. N.'s.

About two months ago a meeting was held at the corner of Broadway and Liespenard-street, which resulted in a call being made by Judge CAMPBELL, THOS. R. WHITNEY, SAMUEL HALL and others, calling upon all American Societies in the City "professing National principles," to send one delegate to a Convention to devise a plan for producing a "unity of action among the various American Orders in this City, on one American Ticket this Fall. About 110 delegates met at No. 187 Bowery, and organized by the election of E. FERGUSON, of the Twenty-second Ward, as President; F. C. WAGNER, of the Seventeenth Ward, as Vice-President, and Dr. SAMUEL HALL, of the Eighth Ward, as Secretary. The meeting was to produce "union and harmony," but it was evident from the commencement that there was a "great game" to be played, both parties being determined to carry their points or break up the Convention.

The contest commenced on the election for President. F. C. WAGNER was the O. U. A. candidate, and E. FERGUSON was the "boys'" candidate. FERGUSON was elected. After several adjournments, the "Committee on a Plan" reported in favor of standing by the principles and candidates of the American party. The report was unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned to meet last evening, when, in consequence of the small numbers present, the Convention again adjourned, to meet on next Tuesday night. It is understood that, with one or two exceptions, the candidates of the American party will be endorsed.

Republicans.

The Eleventh Ward Freesoil Republican Club had a meeting last night. Rather a spicy debate took place. Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK charged Mr. LEWIS H. WATTS, Secretary of the Central Republican Committee, and a member of a Freesoil Club in the Eleventh Ward, with being a double-distilled, nigger-catching Silver Grey Whig, and President of the Eleventh Ward K. N. Council. The proceedings of the Central Republican Committee were denounced.

Brooks and Hughes.

A meeting of the friends of Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS was held last evening at Harlem Hall (Twelfth Ward.) The attendance was quite numerous. A series of resolutions was passed approving of Mr. B.'s course in the Legislature, and his controversy on the Church Property question with Archbishop HUGHES. They also call upon the friends of Protestantism to rally to his support. Addresses were made. PETER RANDALL presided. Addresses were made by Mr. SANKS and others.

Escape of a Prisoner Charged with Burglary.

Yesterday, as Officer R. E. KNAPP, attached to the Court of Sessions, was conveying several prisoners from the Court to the Tombs, one of them, named McFALL, charged with burglary, slipped his handcuffs and ran off. The officer immediately pursued him. The fellow darted up an alley-way, entered a house, ascended to the rear, got out by the scuttle, clambered over several roofs, descended by another scuttle, entered the street and escaped. No blame whatever is attached to Mr. KNAPP, who is known as a skillful and careful officer. He has been for a long time almost daily entrusted with the removal of prisoners, and this is the first mishap of the kind that has occurred to him. The rogue can scarcely fail to be recaptured.

The mode in the second escape this rolling mill has succeeded in effecting by means of his agile movements. When arrested before, on the same charge, he got off by jumping through a window on to a roof 15 feet below. This is certainly an untoward circumstance for Officer KNAPP, against whom a complaint is pending before the Police Commissioners, for an alleged attempt to influence the prosecution of CHAPIN, one of the gang.

☞ We hear reports that the Grand Jury have indicted a Police Justice of the City for intoxication upon the Bench. The same we do not give. The matter deserves enquiry.

☞ The Blind Institution Committee (Councilmen) has adjourned *sine die*—to report early.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE.
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE
ONLY REMEDY FREE FROM POISONOUS DRUGS!!
PROOFS!!!

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," OR "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution

JAMES R CHILTON, M D, Chemist.
No. 84 SACKETT-ST.,
SOUTH BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1855.

DR J. A. RHODES:—*Dear Sir*: The wonderful cure your Fever and Ague medicine has effected on me, compels me to say that it has acted with miraculous effect. I had been suffering for two months, this Summer, with the complaint, (which I caught in Pennsylvania last Fall,) and during my engagement, with the "*Ossian's Bards*," I was seldom free from it,—it weakened me,—destroyed my energy,—and confined my mind.

During our Eastern tour I inquired for your medicine, but could not get it in New Hampshire, Vermont or Maine. After the Bards had disbanded, I went home, and was again taken sick,—the first bottle cured the chills and fever,—although after two doses, I was better; feeling a little feverish, through over exertion by walking in the sun.—I took another dose, and the second bottle has *entirely cured* me. I am getting robust and well,—and it would be ingratitude not to inform you of the efficacy of your valuable medicine.

I am constantly traveling in all parts of the United States, on the concert business, and shall feel much pleased to recommend it to all persons suffering from this distressing complaint.

I sang in Providence, at Howard Hall, in June; but did not then know of your cure.

If you want a certificate of its efficacy, please write me a line and I will give you one. It may be of some service to you, as I am well known throughout the country; especially in Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, Illinois, Virginia, &c. I remain your grateful servant,

W B HARRISON

P. S.—I should have said that I took quinine in considerable quantities, which only checked the chills; but your medicine effected a perfect cure.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 138 Water st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO., W. S. DUNHAM, Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.

This world renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers for only 25 cents per bottle. Proprietor's Depot No 63 Liberty-st.

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BROKERS,
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JEWELERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
HOTEL KEEPERS,
BUSINESS MEN,
"and the rest of mankind," should recollect that SILAS C. HERRING does not now make
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of
D. O. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
No 128 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
N. B.—No Money, Books or Papers were ever lost in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled, as we apply
The best Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

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Manufactured by
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
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Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged for second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BARNES & PAINE,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.
NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES AND TOYS
No 343 Broadway.

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 97 Broadway, have just opened, and now in stock, a large and splendid lot of rich Brussels Carpets, at $1 per yard. Other Carpets equally low. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 97 Broadway.

DR. S. S. PITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "PITCH LOG" Works on Consumption, Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the necessity of publishing, for diseases of the lungs, have been daily (Sundays excepted) from 1 to 4 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S. S. PITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in any way connected with him, so authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS, LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—A large and fresh supply of the best pipes and yellow Cognac Oil just received; the quality and prices unusually accommodating; the best result obtained by following my directions. Also the best imitations of Jamaica and St Croix Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Peach, Pear, Cider, Strawberry, Raspberry Brandy. For sale in original packages by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No 55 Maiden lane.

'Tis but a moment's work—behold!
The wonders science can unfold;
A head, in just five minutes' digits,
Changed to deep black from snowy whites.
SUCH IS THE EFFECT OF CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, made, sold and applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the great desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS GILT cornices, window shades, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No 29 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich: also, the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 29 Broadway.

MERIAM'S HEATED TERM AGAIN!—MERCURY RUNS HIGH!—Yet there is no abatement in the great demand for the World's Fair Medallion Velvet Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Broadway. N. B.—5,000 yards Tapestry Carpet at 3s per yard; 50,000 yards Ingrain Carpets, at 4s to 5s per yard.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish for surpasses all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—JUST RECEIVED FROM auction 75 rich Cashmere Long Shawls, white, green, blue, crimson, and scarlet, which we will sell at $25 and $30. The same as usually sold at $50.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

THE LEADER FOR THE SEASON—KNOX'S splendid Fall fashion of hats, for 1855, would kindle admiration to the breast of a monk. There is no suppressing the fact that the Knox hat takes the lead wherever it is worn, and is the acknowledged standard of perfection. KNOX'S stores are at No 213 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st., and No 408 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement on another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No 11 Broad-st.

WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS Carpeting, selling 10 per cent. lower than any other Carpet House in New York. Rich and desirable patterns; new importations. A large invoice of sheep Prints, Linens and Matts. ARTHUR DONNELLY, No. 99 Bowery, N. Y.

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS PER PAIR.—JUST RE-ceived 500 dozen Ladies' superior Kid Gloves, slightly spotted on board of ship, and will be sold at 62½ per pair, worth 75.

Indian News—A Fight.

A letter to the Nueces *Valley*, dated at Fort McIntosh, on the 5th Aug., says the Indians crossed the river about nine miles above the Fort. They killed one Mexican and wounded another, on this bank of the river. A party of troops was sent after the Indians, but there was no expectations that they would be caught. The Nueces *Valley* has the following Indian news:

Major J. R. Duncy's *cabellado*, containing some forty-five animals—has been driven off by a party of Indians supposed to be Lipans, from his ranch at the Espantosa, within eight miles of this town. Within an hour After the news reached Fort Merrill, two companies of that a party of the United States Riflemen were in the saddle, equipped and provisioned for five days. They started in the direction of the trail, and had no difficulty in following it the first day—but lost it afterwards on Rocky Ground, where as usual, the animals scattered, and took precaution to evade leaving marks. In their flight they left two of Major Duncy's horses behind them, shot with arrows, and one of their straw saddles.

We have still later news of the loss of another cabal-lada of JUAN SAIZ, out at the Laguna—between forty and sixty miles from this city. From the marks left by the robbing party, it is judged by competent persons to have been Lipans—and the direction of their trail indicated that these Lipans made for their large camp on the other side of the Rio Grande, crossing it probably near the "Don Hermando," half way between Laredo and Eagle Pass—a favorite route for their express and raiders. Some great and decisive measures ought to be taken to chastise these dangerous and crafty Indians, now perfectly secure with their families in Mexico, near our frontier.

By express from Fort Davis, the San Antonio papers have the following account of a fight with a party of Lipanos:

Lieut. Rawalt, on his way to his post with Major Neighbors, volunteered to take command of twenty Rifle-men, and followed a fresh Indian trail. He discovered a party of Indians, fifteen in number, in a Canon. Leaving six men in charge of the horses, he divided the remaining force into two parties. One of these he encountered in the Canon, and with the other he got in the rear of the Indians, and forced them upon the encountered party, who succeeded in killing eight of them on the ground, mortally wounding two others, and leaving another a prisoner of sixty feet. One child was taken prisoner. Of the fifteen Indians only two escaped. The troops only fired one shot, and that was by the Chief of the Government tribe. He was killed immediately after he fired, by the guide, and scalped by Lieut. Rawalt. It was not known that there were any squaws with the party till after the fight, when it was discovered that more than one half the party were females, and few males. So much for their wearing breeches. The horses and all their property fell into the hands of Lieut. Randall.

Sheep in Iowa.

Agricultural Division of the Patent Office.—A letter has been received from Mr. H. F. Moore, of Big Mound, Lee County, Iowa, giving the following account of the successful rearing of sheep in that State: "Sheep, during the past year, have been greatly encouraged in value. We have crosses of the French and Spanish Merinoe and Southdown with our common stock. The Spanish is considered the best. A few rams have been introduced into this State from Vermont, valued at from $50 to $200 each. Most of our flocks consist of French Merinos, with a few crosses. The best mutton we have is obtained from our common bred. The profit of sheep raising is about 20 per cent. on the capital invested, including the expense of keeping. It may be remarked that fleeces of fine-blooded varieties become coarse in a few years, owing, perhaps, to the climate.

"The value of a common sheep is from $2 to $5. The average yield of wool, five pounds to a sheep."

Severe Drouth.—The present drouth in this immediate vicinity is now rivaling that of last year, though its effects upon the crops generally are not so disastrous, as it occurs later in the season. The last rain which fell sufficient to lay the dust was on Thursday, Aug. 9, and there are no present signs of the "spell" of dry weather being soon broken. The whole of the country is rapidly changing to a withered brown—the streams are getting very low, and clouds of dust are freely raised both by locomotion and the action of the wind. It is a singular fact that some wells in the country which did not fail during the remarkable drouth of last year, are now completely dried up. One of the "oldest inhabitants" of Newtown says he cannot remember when the Charles River was ever so low as at present in the manufacturing districts.

Boston Transcript, Monday.

The Ship Whistler.—The *Whistler* was a superior ship, of 942½ tons, built in Newburyport in the spring of 1853, and owned by Messrs. Bush & Wildes, of this city. There is insurance in this city, on vessel and freight money, to the amount of $74,000, of which the Neptune and National have $15,000 each, the China Mutual, $14,000, the Suffolk, Boylston and American, 10,000 each.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Another Poisoned Wedding Party.—A dispatch states that at a party given near Dandeyville, in Haywood County, Tenn., a few days ago, forty-five of the guests were poisoned. One man is dead, and several other persons are not expected to recover. The poison was contained in some of the ingredients of cake used on the occasion.

Naval.—The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Commander Edward G. Tilton, sailed from this port yesterday morning, to join the Home Squadron. The usual salute was fired on her departure.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, 12th.*

An Unfortunate Family.—Captain Pendleton of the schooner *B. S. Pendleton*, of Gloucester, was drowned in that harbor on Sunday evening. He had just returned from a fishing cruise. He was the fourth one of a family of fourteen sons who have been drowned.

Complaints are made of the scarcity of groceries in different sections of the country bordering on Red River. The articles mostly needed are sugar, coffee and salt.

Alfonzo C. Hill, of Gilmanton, N. H., who murdered his child and the black snake in Boston, has been again arrested—the first indictment having been quashed.

The day of Special Thanksgiving in New-Jersey, Thursday, Oct. 4, not intended to interfere with the regular November 30th affair.

A thief was caught in Boston the other day by means of a daguerreotype likeness of himself.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 341 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

The Minnesota Land Office.—TRACY & FARNAM, Bankers and General Land Agents, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. Collections in Minnesota promptly attended to.

Warrants located and investments made in land that will pay from 50 to 100 per cent a year. Probably no part of the West at present offers so great inducements for the investment of capital. For circulars and particulars address as above.

Refer to Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.
Messrs. Strachan & Scott, New York
Messrs. Ely, Clapp & Bowen, New-York.
Messrs. Hope, Graydon & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Henry Robinson & Co., New-York.
Dwight Woodbury, Esq., New-York.
Augustus L. Brown, Esq., New-York.
Henry C. Porter, Esq., New-York.
Samuel W. Putnam, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon E. W. Leavenworth, Albany.
Hon. C. H. Doolittle, Utica
Hon. Israel Huntington, Syracuse.
Hon Wm. F. Allen, Oswego
Geo. C. Seelye, Esq., Geneva.
F. C. Cannon, D.D., Geneva.
H. L. Fish, Esq., Rochester.
Charles E. Clark, Esq., Buffalo.

Truly Unfortunate.—How often this is said of those whose hair is prematurely gray, or has fallen off. To all such let us say that our HAIR REGENERATOR will soon restore your gray hair to its natural color, prevent it from falling off, and produce an entire new growth. Much money has been spent, and many things offered to the public for the growth and preservation of the hair, which have proved ineffectual; but we will only ask you to try this regenerator, and you will then say you have found one article worth the money you pay for it. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six For sale by us at No. 341 Broadway, New-York.
KNIGHT & CO.
Also by our agent, JAMES CONDIE, No. 166 8th-av.

Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S Impervious "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. Devlin & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars*, &c., made perfectly *dry*, with the same preparation. A. R. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scars, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Armory, Wednesday, Sept 12, 1855

Street Guard.—The members of the STATE GUARD are hereby notified that the parade for escort of D. Company, Independent Guard of Suffolk, is hereby countermanded, other arrangements having been made beyond the control of the commandant. By order

J. F. Wehman, Orderly. J. W. Johnson, Captain.

Millinery, Millinery.—A large, rich and fashionable assortment of ladies' hats, bonnets, flowers, ribbons, velvets, laces, straw trimmings, colored straw hats, &c., at Mrs. L. Irving's, No. 119 Canal-st.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by A. K. RING, Broadway, and F. V. BUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

No Quackery.—CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS, DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HEART, and all chronic diseases of both sexes treated the most successfully, upon correct medical principles, and an extensive practical experience of over twelve years, by Dr. A. S. HEATH, No 280 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. All the rules of medical etiquette have been strictly adhered to But as the public Press is the medium by which quackery is daily inflicting its injuries, it can only be counteracted through the same channel Therefore I am compelled to lay aside one of the rules of professional etiquette for the benefit of humanity, and appeal through those intimate acquaintances—the newspapers—from time to time, by a few such letters as the following, for the satisfaction of the afflicted

Patients at a distance can consult me by mail.
No 280 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1855.

Dear Doctor: Although not indebted to you pecuniarily, I am under obligations of gratitude which I do not expect to be able to pay for your skill in curing me of a bronchial affection some three years ago, which had troubled me a number of years, and which would not yield to countless applications, doctors and washes. Notwithstanding my profession requires the almost constant use of my voice, I remain the quiet possessor of it, which I shall ever attribute to you for the public, you will please use it in any manner to attain it. Two of my friends were also restored by you, and will remember, about the same time

Yours truly, MARCUS COLBURN.
HARTFORD, Aug. 30, 1855.

Dear Doctor: When I consulted you for my own and my wife's health, I may have omitted to say at least to tell you that we had both been under treatment for a long time by other physicians without receiving any permanent relief in fact, sir, I was well nigh a disbeliever in homeopathy, or any other system.

Since my health have elapsed since my cure, and my wife's perfect restoration to health, by your invaluable advice and remedies. My wife of a chronic, (as you doctors call it,) and long standing weakness, which I have since learned is not very uncommon in females; and herself of a distressing disease of the kidneys and liver, which attended to other organs. You may rest assured that you may rest assured of our lasting esteem and gratitude.

S. W. KIRK.

Agent's Patent Self-Sealing Cans.—Will preserve Peaches, Tomatoes, or any other Fruit or Vegetable in a fresh state and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetically SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in round letters on every can, "BEATTY'S PATENT." WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS. Full directions for Preserving accompanying the Cans. Price of quart Cans, $7 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $8 75 per dozen Wrenches and Funnels, 10 cents each WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 324 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square, sign of the Mammoth Can.

New-York Building Association, Office No. 289 Broadway, Room No 6

Members are hereby notified, according to a resolution adopted at our last regular meeting, that all moneys on hand and hereafter received, will be offered at auction to the members, for the withdrawal of shares, to the lowest bidder, who shall bid a sum such shall be satisfactory to the Standing Committee. Money will be offered at the next meeting, Sept 13.

JOHN B. BUXTON, Secretary.

The Western Farm Association—Will hold their regular weekly meeting at their office, junction of Astor-place and 8th-st., (late Opera House,) on THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock Constitutions are now ready and can be obtained at the office.

JOHN STEVENS, President.
Wm. Jones, Jr., Secretary.

Use Costar's Rat, Cockroach, &c. Exterminator.—Beware of humbugs and peddlars; buy the genuine. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR, No. 388 Broadway, New York, and No 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.

Situations Wanted—By two respectable young girls with excellent City reference—one as chambermaid and nurse; can do the washing and ironing of the nursery; wages $5 to $6. Excellent City reference. The other can do housework and good washing and ironing, baking good bread; will take $5 to $6 a month. City reference. Call at No. 339 2d av., near 21st-st.

Situations Wanted—As an experienced Seamstress and Dressmaker, by a respectable girl, who is willing to work for moderate wages; and as a first-class Laundress, or as Chambermaid and Laundress, by a very competent young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

Situation Wanted—As a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with a good City reference; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

Situation Wanted.—A middle-aged Protestant woman desires a situation as nurse, or to do chamber-work during the Winter She desires a good home rather than salary. Can be seen at No. 103 Willow-st, Brooklyn, where she has lived for some time past.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable woman as Chambermaid, or to assist in fine washing and ironing. Is willing to wait if desired. Call at No. 234 East 14th-st. between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 4th floor, back room, No. 13. Best of reference.

Situations Wanted—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; was three years and three months in her last place Call at No 234 East 14th st., between 1st av and Avenue A, fourth floor back, Room No. 13. Best of reference.

Situation Wanted—By a very neat and tidy young woman, as laundress; understands washing and ironing first rate; or would act as chambermaid or laundress: has first class references from first-rate places. No objection to the country. Call at No 223 Bowery.

Situation Wanted—In a wholesale clothing House, by a person that understands his business, either in the men's or boys' department; reference satisfactory. Address SALESMAN, *Times* Office

Situation Wanted—By a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or light chamberwork and waiting. Call at No 60 Wyckoff-st., in the basement, Brooklyn; or address D. S., office of this paper.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 77 West 19th st.

Situation Wanted—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by a very respectable girl, with good City reference Call at No. 116 Christopher-st., first floor, front room

Situation Wanted—By a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Apply at the house of her present employer, Nos 183 and 185 West 23d-st, for three days

Situation Wanted—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands baking Call at No. 6 Clarkson-st.

Situation Wanted—By a Scotch girl, as chambermaid, or chamber maid and plain sewing. Apply at No. 332 16th-av., 2d floor, back room

Situations Procured—For school teachers, salesmen, clerks, porters bar keepers, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades and hotels Charges moderate ED. GILLEN, No. 4 East Broadway

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or washer and ironer. Best of City references given. Call for 3 days at No 311 West 17th-st.

Cutlers Wanted—Six first rate table cutlers to whom good wages will be given and steady employment None need apply but those who have served a regular apprenticeship to the business. Call on P. W. GALLAUDET, No. 46 John-st

Wanted for Whaling Voyages—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and steward; advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 20 West st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

Teacher Wanted—A graduate of one of our colleges, an American, competent to teach all the English branches, with French, and a good disciplinarian, is wanted to take the charge of 6 to 8 children in a private family, about 17 miles from the city Address the undersigned, stating terms and qualifications. E. L. TREDWELL, Manhasset, L. I.

Teacher—A young lady wishes a situation, as teacher of French, English, Mathematics or Drawing; best of references given. Address Box No. 215 Post-Office, Newport, Rhode Island.

Teacher.—A lady desires a situation to teach Mathematical branches and Latin preferred Best of references given Address Miss MARGARET BENSON, Newburyport, Mass

Boy Wanted—In a wholesale Grocery establishment, a bright smart Boy, 15 to 17 years of age, who writes a good hand, and is quick at figures; must reside with his parents in the lower part of the City or in Brooklyn Salary moderate. Address, with references, Box No 650 Post-office (post-paid).

An American Woman—Of the highest respect ability, wishes to engage in a gentleman's family as seamstress and to assist in light chamberwork, or as housekeeper in a small family. The best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 59 6th-av.

Wanted—At DUNLOP'S Blacking, Ink, Tin Box, Canister and Druggists' Tinware Manufacturing Emporium, No. 36 Gold-st, box solderers and closers, as well as preserve can makers. C. G. EVERITT, sole proprietor.

To Tailors, Clothiers and Others.—A cutter fully competent, is desirous of a situation as a cutter in some establishment in New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, or the neighborhood of either city. Application may be made (personally to-day, or) by letter to G. P. H., care of C. S. Palmer, No 34½ Pine-st, New-York.

Prize Baby to be Adopted.—An acknowledged beautiful and interesting boy, two and a half years old. Apply to the Emporium Society, PETER COOPER, Esq., President, Office Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, next door to Post-Office.

Housekeeper.—By an English lady of respectability and refinement, of industrious and domesticated habits, a reengagement, either with a lady or a widower's family The highest recommendations given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, No 13 Astor-place, Bible House.

A Young English Widow Lady—Lately arrived from London, whose means are limited, takes this opportunity of offering her services as companion, or in any capacity in which a lady by birth and education can make herself agreeable, to any respectable and agreeable party about going to California. For further particulars address for one week VOYAGE, *Daily Times* Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

Young Lady Wanted—In a private family in Brooklyn; one who has either been accustomed or is willing to learn to work with a sewing machine. An American or English lady would find a comfortable and cheerful home. Address J. G., Box No. 4,308, New-York Post-office.

To Printers—Wanted by an experienced pressman, a situation; either wages or per centage, will be accepted; the advertiser will procure from $150 to $700 worth of work; the best of City references can be given. A line addressed B. C. at this Office will be attended to.

Clerk Wanted—In a lawyer's office, an experienced clerk Apply to Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, No. 67 Chatham-st. Bring specimen of writing.

A Good Cook, Washer and Ironer Wanted—In a private family Apply, with good recommendations, at No. 115 West 13th st., to-day, before 2 o'clock.

To Young Men.—Wanted, a number of lumpers, also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards, for whaling voyages. All clothing furnished. Young men wishing to go will inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

Woman Wanted.—A middle-aged woman, (German preferred,) to go about 30 miles from the City, as chamber maid and waiter; good wages given to a person who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at this office from 10 to 12 A. M

Coachman Wanted—An experienced coachman who is a good driver and understands the care of good stock. A single man and American preferred. Address, stating references, STATEN ISLAND, this office.

Gardener Wanted.—To a man of experience, who is thoroughly acquainted with the culture of flowers, grapes and vegetables, and is willing to go fifteen miles from the City liberal wages will be paid Address, with references, HENDERSON, this office.

Girl Wanted—A Protestant German girl, who can do good cook, washer and ironer, and do general housework, will find a good situation by applying at No. 128 West-Smith-st., South side, near 7th-av.

Cook, Nurse, Man-Waiter and coachman can be wanted in a private family—all must be Protestants. Families can be seen from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 10 Ellis-st.

Apprentice Wanted—To learn frommaking. Apply at No 164 East Broadway, New-York

Female Help of All Kinds may be obtained at the office of the American Female Guardian Society, No 18 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 8 Sands st., Brooklyn, and No 67 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 67 Greenwich-st. Also, a great number of cooks are wanted, with good references.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Workers Wanted. Two good tin and sheet-iron workers, at W. & H. Dixon's, No. 92 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Protective Employment Office—No. 66 Fulton-st., corner of Gold-st. Protestants, male and female, in want of situations, are invited to call at our office. Now wanted, horsekeepers, waiters, man for greenhouse, railroads, stores, farms. Also, a man who is handy in charge of an office; must be intelligent Rooms, chamber-suits and housekeeping rooms always ready. The inhabitants of Long Island generally are invited to patronize this new enterprise. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. BROWNE, Agent.

987 Broadway, corner Reade, at Morris Counter & Co.'s, can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics. at this or the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

To Engravers.—Wanted an engraver accustomed to engraving in the best style inscriptions, mottoes, initials, &c., on gold and silver work. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

John Young—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PANORAMA
OF LIFE AND LITERATURE.

Published Monthly at the Office of the *Living Age*, Boston.

CONTENTS OF THE THIRD NUMBER FOR SEPTEMBER.

My Lost Youth; Professor Longfellow,
Twilight; Poesia in Prisca; Losses,
Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith,
Would You? To Miss Nightingale,
The Insanity of King George III.,
A Silly Song,
Nuttee Pompon—A French Story of Love,
The Lost Arctic Voyagers,
The Cochin China Correspondence,
Sister Anne: Part III,
Alexander II. the present Emperor,
The Vatican by Torchlight,
Zsidee: a Romance, Part V.,
Zsidee: Part VI.,
Souvenirs Contemporains; Villemain,
A Few Words about Jane Eyre,
The Exodus Papyri,
A Poet on Gardening,
Synagogue Poetry of the Middle Ages,
Miss Jane Austen; Pride and Prejudice, &c.,
The Life of Faith; Be Sure you Call.
Home Picture: By the River,
Sonnets, by T. Westwood,
Ottilia; The Angel; Elegiac,
Curious Autographs
With many Short Articles

Every number of this work will contain articles of leading interest; grave and earnest, yet not heavy; popular, and yet of abiding value. To these will be added, in profuse abundance and great variety, Tales, Poetry, Voyages, Travels, and whatever—within the bounds of sound taste and good principles—may be included under the large head of light reading. But mere light reading soon becomes wearisome, unless there breathe from it spirit and heart,—life and soul.

We promise a Magazine that shall be more and better than mere amusement: a book suited to the leisure of the old and wise,—and yet abundantly attractive to the young and rash. It will freely provide for the imagination, as well as for the reason and memory.

Terms.—For $3 a year, received at the office of publication, the work will be sent free of postage to any Post-Office in the United States.

Two copies, $5 a year; five copies, $10 a year Clubs to pay their own postage.

The Volumes begin with the January and July numbers

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Of this week if you would be thoroughly posted up in the Criminal News of this Country and of the World. It is a volume for the perusal of the thoughtful. Not only is the CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE complete, but THE EDITORIAL COLUMNS are directed to the reformation of social abuses. The lighter reading matter is excellent

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The Critic of this week contains, among other interesting matters, the following editorial articles: "Free Love"—"The McClintock Quack Medicines"—"A Novel Petition"—"Horatio N. Wild," &c., &c. For sale at the Newsrooms. Office No. 8 Spruce-st.

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Silk Umbrellas.—Will be opened THIS MORNING, a case of FRENCH UMBRELLAS, which will be sold at $2 50 each, usual price $4. Also, the SCOTCH GINGHAM UMBRELLA, much below the usual rates. JAMES K. SPRATT, No. 343 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

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CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
NO 301 GRAND-ST.,
Have just opened, for the inspection of their patrons and strangers visiting the City, a full assortment of
RICH DRESS GOODS
Comprising RICH BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS, latest importation
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1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855.
TULLER, HART & McCOMBE.
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TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 91 LIBERTY-ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
WILL OPEN MONDAY Sept. 10, the Store, No. 623 Broadway,
With a entire new and extensive stock of the choicest
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, REAL LACES,
MOURNING GOODS, MUSLINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, MITTS.
And every other description of Rich and Fancy Goods to be found at any similar house in the city, and at prices unprecedentedly low.

The inspection of the ladies of New-York, as also of strangers visiting the city, is especially invited to examine the splendid and extensive array of fashionable novelties combined here for their approval and purchase.

IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS.
Including every variety of desirable
DRYGOODS FOR THE SEASON.
Opening sales will commence Monday, Sept. 10, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS,
INCLUDING EVERY QUALITY
BROCHE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS, for sale cheap at
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RICH FALL ATD WINTER SILKS,
A full assortment of Brocades, Plaids, Moire, and all other Fashionable Silks.
ALSO,
Plain and low priced Silks, in great variety, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

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IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.:
"RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN"
J. BULLOCKE & J. & J. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

MOUS DE LAINES AND DRESS GOODS.
A full assortment of beautiful Paris designs will be opened and ready for sale on and after MONDAY, Sept. 10.
Also, low-priced De Laines and Dress Goods in great variety
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Every quality, color, and price, just received from auction and direct importation, being the largest stock of these goods ever exhibited, and far exceeding our immense display of last season LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BRODIE'S FALL CLOAKS.
GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 51 Canal and 63 Lispenard sts., has now in store a large assortment of novelties in velvet, cloth and Moire antique cloaks and mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale cash and short time buyers.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1855—IN CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS—WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of his first importations of ladies' outer garments, for the approaching season, which, for the convenience of strangers and visitors at present in the City, he has determined on exhibiting

THIS DAY

in advance of his regular opening for the City trade. In artistic elegance of design and tasteful combination of material, the present season has never been surpassed, and from the number of exquisite novelties he has much satisfaction in introducing the following styles as preeminently deserving of attention:

THE CORNEILLE,	THE RACHEL,
THE FAVORITA,	THE EUPATORIA,
THE CHAMBORD.	THE CORADORI.

AND THE EUGENIE,
Expressly manufactured for the Empress of the French, the original of which is now displayed in the PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

His display of rare and costly furs, of all nations, will also be found, as hitherto, deserving of especial notice, comprising a full collection of the choicest skins in Russian sable, ermine, mink, stone marten, royal minerver, &c., &c., together with that perfect combination, elegance, taste and comfort.

The TYROLESE WRAPPER, of which he is the sole agent for the United States. Ladies will be much gratified by calling on MONDAY at the United States Cloak, Mantilla and Fur store, Nos 45 and 47 Canal-st., Brandreth Building WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Proprietor.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 28 Vesey-st., (near Church-st.) New-York,
Will sell BUTTONS, Shell, Horn and Rubber COMBS, PINS, NEEDLES, BRUSHES, PAPER, ROBBINS PANS and a great variety of Small Wares CHEAP FOR CASH.

5-4 VALENCIA PLAIDS FROM AUCTION—This beautiful material is manufactured expressly for Fall wear. Price $1 per yard
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

Grand and Extensive Display of Patterns—Of the Fall and Fall and Winter styles, at Mme. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No 375 Broadway. Accurate waist patterns cut to fit the form for 18¾ cents.

A Complete Assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods—Consisting of Under Garments, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Robes de Chambres, Traveling Suawls, &c., can always be found at GENIN'S Bazar, No. 513 Broadway, and the various articles of country produce, to be delivered free. Also, families

FROM KANSAS.

The Delivery Territorial Convention—J. W. Whitfield Nominated!—Second Day's Proceedings—Isaacs Declines.

From the Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T.,
THURSDAY, Aug 30, 1855—7:40 A. M. }

The Committee on Certificates returned their report at 8 o'clock last night. Another Committee was then appointed to form a true basis of representation in the Convention. It was in session all night, till "the wee short hours ayont the twal'." Discord prevailed. A row is anticipated. Two reports will be presented. I am informed that the Iowa men, finding themselves in a large minority, instead of submitting to the inevitable defeat of their candidate, determined to resist to the death—to present a minority report—and, if possible, break up the Convention in a row to-day.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock. The assemblage was not more than half as numerous as on yesterday. The report of the Committee on Credentials was read. It may be read thus: "That each Council District shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes in this Convention that they have representatives in the two Houses of the Legislative Assembly, and that the delegation of each Council District shall determine the person to cast the vote of said district, and designate the person for whom it shall be given."

The first part of the report was adopted, and the part quoted discussed, or explained, by Mr. GROVER, Mr. MARSHALL and Dr. STRINGFELLOW.

Dr. STRINGFELLOW moved a reconsideration of the vote of last night, by which the Committee on Credentials was instructed to form a basis of representation. It was carried. Before the adoption of this report, the meeting organized permanently. Mr. WATERSON of the House, and Mr. REES and Mr. JOHNSON of the Council, were nominated as Presidents of the meeting.

Before the vote on this question was taken, Mr. T. D. JOHNSON read the following letter from Mr. ISAACS:

SHAWNEE MISSION, Aug. 30, 1855.

HON R. R. REES, President Convention in session at this place, in response to a committee of the same, who has also been arrested by the United States Marshal, the Government has, it is said, been defrauded out of a considerable sum.

DEGREES CONFERRED AT THE LATE COMMENCEMENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on SYLVESTER GARDNER BERKMAN, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island; GEORGE WOODS, of Washington City; and JOHN L. DENISON, of Mystic, Conn., and JOHN LAURIE BLAKE, Jr., of Orange, N. J., was admitted Master of Arts *ad eundem*.

The honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on Rev. SILAS AXTELL CRANE, of East Greenwich, Class of 1823; Rev. ARTHUR SAVAGE TRAIN, of Haverhill, Mass., Class of 1833; and Rev. H. G. O. DWIGHT, Missionary to Constantinople.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on SAMUEL AMES, of this City, Class of 1823; and WILLIAM W. MATHER, of Columbus, Ohio.

BOAT RACES.—The Union Boat Club, of St. John, N. B., arrived in town on Friday, and carried their boat through the streets on their shoulders to Braman's Baths. A large delegation from St John has arrived in order to witness the Race on Charles River, on Thursday, between the *Union* and *Maid of Erin* Boat Clubs, for $1,000 a side. The "Polymorphians," of St John, have invited Clubs from the United States to enter their boat for a race, to come off at that place this fall, for a prize of $200. The Race on Thursday promises to be a spirited affair. Both parties are confident of success, and a large amount of money will change hands that day.—*Boston Atlas, 10th.*

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
New York—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st.
Brooklyn, No. 157 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the course and lesson will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct. 6; the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. Railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy.

Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Rubio House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving buttwenty boys each. The studies begun with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the parents' attention is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be hereby instructed, gratuitously, in the Art of Fencing, at the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY.—L. DE GARMO BROOKES' Dancing and Waltzing Academy, No 361 Broome-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, is now open for the season, and is, beyond all question, the most extensive and convenient dancing academy in the United States, if not in the world. Days and evenings for tuition (for classes.) Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 8 P. M., for ladies and misses; and from 1 to 10 P. M. for gentlemen and lads. Wednesdays and Saturdays for children (exclusively,) from 3 to 6 P. M. Private lessons at all times not occupied by classes. P. S.—Respectable parties wishing to engage the above rooms for soirees and balls, will please apply to Mr. BROOKES, 361 Broome-st.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No 38 West 23d-st., Rev HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD, Principals, reopened Sept 12. Parochial duties preventing Prof. having from entering upon his renewed engagements, the Belles Lettres class will be taken in charge by Prof. C. S. HENRY, D. D., for the current season. The course of instruction in this class commences Oct. 1, occupies two hours daily, and embraces original readings in English and French literature, and studies in mental science, history and æsthetics, with lectures illustrating the course

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 18 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square, New-York, under the pat onage of the Prov. Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight hundred and twenty-five, and but few spaces remain. Terms, and advantages of the School, can be had on application.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Numbers in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Appleton's, No. 337 Broadway. References, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. W. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES HOOMF, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her school, No. 16 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New-York. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, Sept. 3, 1855, A. H. DUNNING, A. M., Principal; Miss C. E. DUNCKUS, Preceptress; Miss F. M. MATTHEWS, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $50 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.

T. B. WHEELER, President.
W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THE HUMBOLDT INSTITUTE—EDUCATION ON THE GERMAN PLAN.—A Classical and Mercantile School for Young Gentlemen, under the direction of Drs. RICHARDS & BENDAN, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 326 4th-av., near 25th-st. Circulars may be had at SCRUGGS' & TOWNSEND'S, at POOLE & APPOLD'S, Trinity Buildings, and at the Institute.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three Departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College or the counting room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained of the janitor of the University, and at the Institutions of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR.

GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

A. FOIGNET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No 809 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept 10. M. FOIGNET invites the attention of parents who desire a school uniting the instruction of competent teachers and the constant care of the Principal with the comfort of the scholars. For circulars apply as above, or at H. MILLER'S bookstore, No. 645 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 81 Bleecker-st. THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 49 Wall-st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BONNET, No 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept 8.

A WELL-EXPERIENCED PROFESSOR—Of French and Italian Languages and Mathematics, graduate of one of the best Universities of Europe, wishes to receive a few more pupils, or to make an engagement with an institution having been employed in one of the City. Unquestionable references given. Address C., Box No. 3,656 Post-office.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No 39 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes were resumed in this Institution on Monday, the 3d of September. Students will be received on their applying. Terms, For Parishioners' sons of age $12 50 per quarter; those under that age, $7 50.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, S. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at HAYNORS', No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. 776 Greenwich-st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept 10. Applications at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 290 Broadway.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall st; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

THE ENSUING ACADEMIC YEAR of the Misses BUCKNALL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept 13 1855. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of the principals, or at Messrs. Willis & Conkling's, No 2 Murray-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 845 Broadway.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen Boarding and Day School, No 48 East 24th st, directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept, 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M. THOME, Esq., No 175 Broadway, of Alderman N. C. BLY, cor. of Broadway and 5th av., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 6 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of Instruction.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children equal to the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and no efforts for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom references may be made:

J. & T. Stranahan,	John T. Martin,	J. H. Frothingham,
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J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—SEVENTH WARD.—The citizens of the VIIth Ward are respectfully informed that the improvements on Ward School House No. 2 are about completed and will be opened for the reception of scholars and organization of classes on MONDAY next, the 17th inst., when the regular sessions will commence and continue as formerly. Parents and guardians of children who have not heretofore been connected with said school are requested to have their names registered this week, as the Principals of the several departments will be in attendance every morning in class room, 1st floor, from 8½ to 11 o'clock.

Citizens of the Ward and City generally taking an interest in the cause of popular education are cordially invited to visit the school on and after Monday next to witness the improvements made and enhanced facilities for general instruction and convenience to all concerned.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector. JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. H. LEWIS, D. D.,	Prof. O. D. EATON.
Rev. B. C. CUTLER, D. D.,	Prof. A. CRITTENDEN.
Rev. O. W. BETHUNE, D. D.,	Hon. CORNELIN BRUSH.
Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.,	IRA SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH,	DAN MARVIN, Esq.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept 18. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No 178 Fulton-st., Messrs WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No 123 West 22d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 209 Henry st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., next to All Saints' Church. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life. J. L. MARSHALL, Rector

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept 17. After Sept 1, she may be addressed, and consultations had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 826 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept 1, at the rooms of the Institute. JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH }

MADAME COLTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

FRENCH CLASSES.—French language taught by a native lady. Children's classes every day at 4 P. M. Terms $3 a quarter. Ladies' classes will open on the 7th of September. Private lessons given. Apply at No. 259 3d-av.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S. WOOD, Jr., No. 251 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 216 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house

C. H. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No 122 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. Satisfactory references apply at the School.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept 4—No 227 4th av. See circular. Application personally or by note.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 4th of September. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, 8th-st.

MME. HIX—No. 101 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL.—Southwest corner of Madison av. and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies. No 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 748 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School, at No 81 16th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 35.

MRS DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 58 East 22d-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 80 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 22 West 23d st., near 6th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 11

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE CHELSEA FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 223 West 20th-st., conducted by the Misses ROGERS, is now open. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute

PATON'S INSTITUTION—For the education of boys will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 345 6th-av.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 768 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies at No. 38 Union-square, 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 13.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE, M. A.—Will reopen his School on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 14 West 25th-st., third house from 5th av.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 1 4th-av., first door from Washington-square.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' SCHOOL—Will be reopened THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 13, at No. 19 West 15th-st

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—At No 13 Henry st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen on the 10th instant. SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 12.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 23d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES STONE will reopen their school on Monday, Sept. 10, at No. 18 Stuyvesant-st.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 12 Chambers st. Reopens Sept. 3 M. C. TRACY.

MR. MARCELLUS' SCHOOL—For 20 boys, No. 1,080 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 17.

THE MISSES REDGWICK will open their Boarding and Day school on Sept. 10, at No. 41 8th-st,

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., south side, 226 feet east of 9th av., consisting of all the modern improvements. House three stories, with high basement and counter-cellar, and brown stone base-mant and the best front brick. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No 234 West 38th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN CHEAP.—The two-story basement and attic brick cottage house, with extension, situate No 330 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, (near the City Hall;) is built in the best manner and in excellent order throughout; will be sold on easy terms, and possession given immediately, as the owner is removing from the city. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—The two and four story, double tenement houses Nos. 255 and 257 East 31st-st., near 1st-av., just built, in complete order, ready to let; each lot 29 feet front and rear to the centre of the block. Also, three vacant lots on 10th-st., 98 feet west of Avenue A. Will be sold low. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The cottage built frame house (filled in with brick) No 20 Hanover-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, with range, gas fixtures, wash room, bathing tub, &c. The yard is filled with a rare assortment of flowers, grape vines, and the neighborhood the best in Brooklyn. Possession given on the 1st of November next. For terms inquire on the premises or of HOWARD & BRO., No. 99 Fulton-av., corner Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—A neat three story house, two years old, containing ten rooms, bathroom and kitchen, fifteen closets and pantries, water and gas, chandeliers, &c. Five minutes' walk from the ferry. Rent, $400. Inquire at No. 50 Essex-st., Jersey City. If sold, 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone, high stoop houses, on 18th-st., near 2d-av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., or on the premises. A person with the keys will be present from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first-class brick houses on Second-place, city of Brooklyn. Also, five first-class lots on the same street, each 20x133 feet. Some cash required in this exchange. Apply to EDWIN J. POWERS, Harrison Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three first class brown stone English basement houses, south side of 21st-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Fine neighborhood and all the modern improvements. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately, to J. CLARK, No. 328 Broadway, room No 3.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A moderate priced house in 47th-st., west of Broadway. It has all the modern improvements, in fine order, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No 66 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A 3-story brick house at No 246 East Broadway. Furniture for sale if wanted. If let the rent taken in board if required.

FIVE NEW BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—On the north side of 128th st., Harlem, between the 6th and 7th avs. They are 20 feet front by 42 deep—lots 100. Are built and finished throughout in the best manner, with modern improvements. Court yards 15 feet deep in front, and a vacant lot adjoining each house for pleasure grounds. The whole will be sold at moderate prices, and on very favorable terms. Apply to WM. A. HARDENBROOK, No. 68 William st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Three miles from Newark, about 40 acres, of wood, in EAST ORANGE, N. J., within five minutes' ride to railroad depot and 18 miles from New-York. It is well stocked with grapes and all kinds of fruits, including 2 large acres gently grafted apple orchards, all in full bearing. House, double two story brick, 12 rooms, with barn, &c., all newly built. A well of excellent water. The situation is healthy and pleasant, having 3 fronts on good wide roads and streets, and convenient to schools and churches. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TWO DESIRABLE NEW THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—Nos. 70 and 72 Commerce-st., Newark, N. J., pleasantly located and within three minutes walk of the railroad depot. They are three rooms deep, and built in the most substantial manner. Contain twelve rooms each, and are replete with all the modern improvements. Furnished with ranges, gas, water, &c. Price, $3,500 each. $1,000 can remain on each. If desired a large part can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply, in Newark, to M. R. DENNIS, No 248 Broad-st.; or to A. L. DENNIS & CO., No 25 Park-row, N. Y.

IOWA LANDS—Capitalists and others wish me to make investments in Iowa Lands, can do so through the undersigned. There are several millions of acres of valuable lands subject to entry for less than $1 25 per acre, with Land Warrants which will pay very largely for the incoming five years. We have experienced and competent surveyors constantly employed in selecting lands, and we can make locations upon the choicest tracts, without delay.

Land Warrants loaned at Western rates of interest, viz. 40 per cent.

Orders solicited. All business pertaining to Western Lands attended to promptly.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants.

ANDREW J. STEVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Land Agents.
FORT DES MOINES, Aug. 13, 1855

Refer to Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.; John Thompson, New-York City; Hutchinson & Jacobs, Philadelphia; City Bank of Racine, Wis.; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Ia.; A. D. Hunt & Co., Louisville, Ky.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lay out to suit purchaser in 10 acre lots. Pelham Bridge will pass the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second door rightside for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Worth-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—96 City City Lots, 25x100 feet each, together with the land to the centre of the streets, situated between 179th and 185th sts., Broadway and the 10th-av., fronting on Broadway 262 feet and running back towards 10th av. 1,245 feet. This property is nearly opposite Fort Washington, and contains about 8 acres of ground covered with handsome forest trees and other shrubbery; and is in full view of the High Bridge, Hudson and East Rivers and surrounding country, and would make a delightful site for a country residence; two acres of which are now planted in fine pears. There is a never-failing water on the premises. Will sell for cash and mortgage at a low price, or will exchange for improved unencumbered property in New York or Brooklyn. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

LOTS FOR SALE—Sixteen lots, 100x25 feet, desirably located, together, on the Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpike-road, near its junction with Forest av., or would exchange them for lots situated near Redford, Prospect Hill, or Flatbush, or Brooklyn, and for an house and lot in either of these neighborhoods, the advertiser paying the difference if any, in cash. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 3921 Post office, New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fifteen Lots, 25x100 feet each, in the romantic village (now city) of Yonkers, and delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, having a view of twenty miles up and down the river, and are admirably situated for private dwellings. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building. Some cash required in this exchange

TWO LOTS FOR SALE—In a first class neighborhood, in 15th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., or on Sherman-av. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 221 West 23d-st., of E. L. LONNELLY, from 8 to 10 A. M.

FARM FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Northern New-Jersey, containing about 330 acres of highly cultivated land, with a large and new mansion-house, and extensive out-building of every description, sufficient for housing 100 head of cattle. The farm has a living spring on nearly every lot, and streams intersecting it. It is fully stocked with choice fruit, &c., &c. The estate is about 34 miles from Morristown, 11 miles from a station of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and 25 miles from New-York by the old road. For further particulars, apply to HOSMER MORGAN, No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm pleasantly situated, for sale at a fair price. House and lot in New-York or Brooklyn, would be received in part payment. Address A. K. N., at this office.

FOR SALE—One of the best established and paying omnibuse or stage lines in the City, with about 120 horses, 20 stages, sleighs, &c., and all necessary equipments, in complete order. Profits on this line from $35 to $45 per day, offering a good opportunity for an individual or company engaging with the business for a profitable investment. Apply to HOSMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO LET—In houses Nos. 251 and 253 East 32d-st., in suites of rooms to suit the tenant. These houses have just been put in complete order. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to S. B. HUTCHINGS, 36 John-st.; or after 6 o'clock P. M. at No 84 Rivington-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-story brick dwelling, with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 47th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful cottage house up town, near 8th-av., in a good neighborhood. House two stories and basement, painted walls, stoop in front and rear, tiled pillars in front, a large grapevine in the yard. Rent $360. Possession immediately. Apply to SMITH & WADELL, No 444 8th-av.

SHOP TO LET.—The large brick building, 16x50 feet, on the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 23d-st., formerly occupied by H. B. DURHAM & Co., suitable for any business requiring room. For particulars, inquire of WM. BROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of a genteel house in 19th-st., near Irving-place. Apply at the Office No. 92 East 19th-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORE TO LET Corner of Broadway and Lispenard Sts.; the store No 48 Canal st., near Broadway; the four lofts in house No. 144 Chambers; and two rooms in house No 413 Broadway. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 183 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED

FACTORY WANTED—A substantial building, with 15 to 20 horse power, in the lower part of the City, for manufacturing iron safes; machinery for the same attached will be preferred. A foreman for a foundry is also wanted, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to HOLMES, VALENTINE & BULTEN, Nos 90 and 92 Maiden lane, or Nos. 87 and 89 Ann-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Until the 1st of May next, for a gentleman and his wife, a small and convenient furnished house, in Brooklyn. Address J. REYMOUR, care of JOHN BERRY, No 87 Beaver-st., N. Y., stating location and amount of rent.

ROOM AND BEDROOM—With privilege in the kitchen, are desired by a newly married couple only—Brooklyn preferred. Must most be low; payment always in advance. References exchanged. Address HENRY, at the office of this paper, naming price

SMALL FARM WANTED—Of 20 to 25 acres of land with good buildings, within 30 miles of the City, convenient to some Railroad. Address P. J. B., at this office, stating location, with full description, price and terms.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. B. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANO TRIUMPHANT AT THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION over more than Three Hundred Competitors.—The following is an extract from the correspondent of the Boston *Chronicle*: "The Jury was composed of seven of the most eminent Professors of Music

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.
CLOSING SALE OF
FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.

J. T. MOULTON—Will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock, precisely, on the ground, 118 Villa Stee. The site very high and healthy, and half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, and command a full view of the ocean and bay together with some of the prettiest scenery in the world. Good bathing, fishing and sailing. The railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run through the property and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property agreeable by land or water.

Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day. Terms easy.

The steamer Normalia will leave Spring-st. 9½ and 12½, and Pier No 3 North River 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For free tickets, maps and full particulars, apply to
J. W. BARKER, No 3 Nassau st., or to
J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE VILLAGE OF GLENCOVE, L. I.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M., on the premises of WILLIAM HARROLD, deceased, by order of JAMES HARROLD, Executor, the whole of the real estate belonging to WM. HARROLD, deceased, viz:

First Parcel.—The very valuable mill, water power, landing and about ten acres of land

Second Parcel.—The large dwelling house and out buildings, and garden, containing about two acres.

Third Parcel.—A lot of ground, fronting on the road 100 feet and containing about five acres, a part of which has a growth of locust of about 50 years.

Fourth Parcel.—A lot of ground 100 feet front on the road, containing one acre.

Fifth Parcel.—A lot adjoining, same size.

Sixth Parcel.—Contains about 1½ acres, with dwelling house.

Seventh Parcel.—A lot on the road, and mill pond, containing about one acre.

Eighth Parcel.—Fronting on the road and mill pond, and a most eligible site, containing about 1¼ acres with a beautiful forest grove.

Ninth Parcel.—The farm, containing about 86 acres, of which about 15 are wood land; and two good barns attached. It has a front on the road and mill pond of about 100 feet.

Tenth Parcel.—A lot south of Cross Thatch.

ALSO—A piece of Salt Meadow at West Farms, containing 5½ acres.

Terms easy and particulars on the day of sale

ALSO—On WEDNESDAY, Sept 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the same premises, the entire stock, farming utensils, furniture, &c. of said estate

JAMES HARROLD, Executor.

GLEN COVE, Aug. 31, 1855.

R. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by R. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeast erly side of Fifty-fifth (55th) st., between the 1st and 2d ave., of the City of New-York, and designated by the number (238) on a map on file in the office of Register, in the City and County of New-York, entitled "Map of Lots fronting on and situate on the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Henry Brevoort and Joseph B. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, dated 15th of March, 1853," and bounded and more particularly described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of 55th-st. distant 125 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of 55th-st. with the southerly line of the 2d-av., thence running easterly and parallel with 55th-st. 25 feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with 2d-av. 100 feet 4 inches to the northeaster ly line of 56th-st; thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of 55th st 25 feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 6 1855

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

R. J. CHESEBROUGH (Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned to Sept 14, 1855, at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1855

au23-2aw3w Th&S JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That on the 20th day of September, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, there will be sold, under the direction of the subscriber, at the 4th o'clock Exchange, in the City of New-York, one thousand and twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.

The Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 7, 1841, for the purpose of quarrying on the Bluffs on the James river in the County of Richmond, with a capital stock of $200,000, divided into shares of $100 each

The Company owns about 180 acres of land in the town of Richmond, County of Richmond, on the James river, valuable granite quarries, and a property situated about half a mile from tide-water, and, also, a right of way for conveniently a road or railway from the quarry to the wharf or dock commonly called "Sands' Dock," and a right to use the wharf for the benefit and convenience of the Company, with the privilege of enlarging the wharf or dock if necessary for the transit of the Company.

A good railway has been laid from the quarry to the dock. The property is very advantageously located for favorable working; is in a retired situation, as well as being accessible by water at all seasons of the year.

For further information, apply to the auctioneer, No. 52 Broadway

A. VANBRUNT & POOL, Assignees.

NEW-YORK CITY, August, 1855.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern

$11,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent income Bonds.....$1,000 each
15 100 Bridgeport Water Company 7 per Cent. Bonds
11,000 Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per Cent Bonds
$3,000 Erie Convertible Bonds of 1871.....$1,000 each
$3,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Mad River and Lake Erie R. R. 2d Mortgage 7 per Cent Convertible Bonds
32 Lots of land in the New-York Bry Cemetery. The lots are from 763 to 794 inclusive
25 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.....$15 each
150 shares Howitzer Fire Insurance Company.....$17 each
10 shares Peter Cooper Insurance Company.....$15 each
64 shares Union India Rubber Company.....$100 each
50 shares American Coal Company of Allegheny County.....$25 each
200 shares Mineral and Manufacturing Company.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be cash or to the purchaser, with the exception of the State Bonds

Next Regular Sale on MONDAY Sept 17

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Thursday, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No 110 Nassau-st, assorted sale of superb furniture, being the entire stock of a first-class New-York cabinet maker, removed for convenience of sale. The whole will positively be sold without reserve, by order of the assignee of the trade and quality of merchantable and thoroughly well made. Goods can be marked for the shipping trade, or will be put up by experienced packers. Catalogues issued on the morning of sale. The stock will embrace elaborately carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture covered in costly brocade, worsted and plush, carved tables, étageres, &c., to match. A large variety of superior made rosewood bedroom and cabinet chamber furniture, in suites. Several carved enamelled chamber sets, in ash, cherry and maple; spring seat parlor do., hair mattresses &c. Five superior extension dining tables, 16 feet; library and secretary, bookcases, wardrobes, music cabinets, &c. Also, a lot of medium class furniture, with which the sale will commence

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE IMPORTED LIQUORS.—LEREE & NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No 110 Broad st, a large assortment of fine brandies, wines, &c. &c., being the balance of the stock of one of our largest dealers declining business, consisting of Sir Oliver, Dupuy & Co. Martel, Dupuette et cie proprietors, and other favorite brands of brandy, Duff Gordon, Amontillado and other sherries, both pale and brown; London Dock and other Ports; fine Madeira, Sicily & Lisbon Wines; Jamaica and Pine and Liquid Chamcanne. Muir & Son's Kilbogie Ale, &c. &c.

This sale is worthy the attention of hotel dealers and those purchasing for private consumption, as every article is warranted to be precisely as represented and no part of the stock to be sold after sale. Terms cash. Catalogues can be procured at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad st

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Attorn salesroom, No 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, large sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of the usual housekeeping articles of a family; parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture beds, bedding, cutlery, glass-ware, &c., removed to the store for convenience of sale. Also, two pair of furniture, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and easy chairs, etagere, center stands, book stands, &c., in hair, hair cloth and rosewood; bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries &c., silver plated ware, glass ware sets, &c. Sale positive. For particulars see catalogues

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell THIS DAY, Thursday, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 11 Broad-st., a fine gray horse 15½ hands high, sound and kind, and is a beautiful saddle horse. To be sold without reserve, the owner having no further use for him. Also, at private sale a splendid sorrel horse, with flowing mane and tail, 5 years old last Spring, and just from Kentucky, sound and kind in all harness, and a fine saddle horse. Warranted in every respect, can trot, amble, or canter under the saddle. Can be seen in front of store No. 11 Broad-st., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, of this week

CROOT & BELLROS, Auctioneers

FAST HORSE FOR SALE.—At public auction on THURSDAY, Sept 13, at 11 o'clock, in front of the store of Cedar and William sts, one very fast pacing horse, of 15¼ hands high, sound, and kind in all harness, a single and double horse, he is 7 years old, just from Canada. The subscribers think that he can be made the fastest horse in the city. This is a chance seldom met with. To be sold without reserve.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—VIL PARISCOR.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY 13th, at 10 o'clock, at No 218 Pearl st., an importation of 200 oil paintings in gilt frames, consisting of landscapes, marines, moonlight and winter scenes, dead game, &c., now ready for examination. Sale positive. Terms cash

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, Thursday, by HOUGHTON & MELLOR, at 11 o'clock precisely at the salesroom No 110 Nassau-st, 7 new and second hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, of 7 octaves each; with the attention of the trade is particularly invited.

GEORGE CROS, Auctioneer

FURNITURE, &c., TO MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No 111 Nassau st., a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture and horse-keeping articles of every description. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Every facility rendered to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

MACKEREL, OLIVE OIL, TEA, &c.—THIS FRIDAY, Sept 14, 10 o'clock, at No 87 Day st., rear, 10 firkins prime pork, beef, lard, herring, salmon, soap, starch, 5 boxes tea, 2 chests tea, 2 trunks, 2 cases, 2 saws, planes, hammers, chisels, files, nails, tacks, coats, pants, collars, &c. &c.

HENRY H. LAPHAM, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No 18 Nassau st, two fine and splendid light wagons, of the best style and workmanship. Sale positive.

CINCINNATI—NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 44 and 46 Walnut-st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Notes, Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends, Interest, &c. &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LAPHAM, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT AND COMPLETE FURNITURE OF THE PARLOR, DRAWING AND IN FACT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FURNITURE, &c., MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Sept 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No 16 West 17th-st, near the 5th av, the property of a gentleman removing to the country, all nearly new, consisting of elegant English velvet and Brussels carpets, imported expressly to order; about 50 valuable and rare oil paintings, large plate glasses, rich crimson satin damask curtains, lace do., rosewood parlor suites covered in crimson satin brocatelle do., Parisian manufactured sofa and chairs, fancy chairs, carved black walnut cabinet with plate glass doors, gas chandeliers of real bronze, and bronze and ormolu; elegant buhl cabinet, rosewood etagere with plate glass back, elegant carved piano-forte and stool, superb real Sevres china mantel vases for use richly painted; richly carved oak buffet chairs, extending oak table, sad glass, china dinner set, gilt and white, dressing tables, bedsteads, chairs, bedrooms, rich English Wilton and Brussels carpets, rosewood dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, chairs, &c. do. mahogany, suites do. covered, modern ware; also a rare in black walnut one superb duty enamelled Paris made cottage suite, suites in panels and very elegant; together with odd pieces, china, glass, superb gold and white dinner set, Paris clocks and ornaments. Sale will commence to basement

Also at 12 o'clock, on the premises—the dwelling house, No 11 in a first-rate style, three stories and attic, in perfect order; lot 25 feet by half the block; house 62 feet deep with all the modern improvements Terms liberal and made known at the time of sale

W. GREENOUGH & CO., Auctioneers.

WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES, at No 62 Vesey-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 14, A. M., consisting of medicines, chemicals, paints, oils, patent medicines, glass ware, drawers, counters, bins, glass cases, shelving, scales, desks, &c., in lots to suit buyers. Advantageous purchases may be made before the above date. Terms cash.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRRORS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, by HOUGHTON & MELLOR, at salesroom No 110 Nassau st., at 10½ o'clock, being a large assortment Sale positive, without reserve to pay advances. Worthy the attention of the Trade. Also, about 30 oil paintings.

EXCURSIONS.

SEPTEMBER 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS AND OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKS, will run as follows from foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday.....Sept. 11 8 A. M.	Tuesday.....Sept. 11 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 12. 8½ A. M.	Wednesday. Sept. 12. 3½ P. M.
Thursday.....Sept 13 9 A. M.	Thursday.....Sept. 13. 4 P. M.
Friday.....Sept. 14 9½ A. M.	Friday.....Sept. 14. 4½ P. M.
Saturday. Sept. 15. 10 A. M.	Monday. Sept. 17. 8 A. M.
Tuesday.....Sept. 18. 7½ A. M.	Tuesday.....Sept. 18. 11½ A. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squam Line of Stages connect with this boat. Also stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS AND OCEAN PORT.—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT
Wednesday, Sept 12. 8 A M	Wednesday, Sept. 12. 4 P M
Thursday, Sept 13. 9 A.M.	Thursday, Sept. 13. 5 P M.
Friday, Sept. 14..... 9 A M	Friday, Sept. 14..... 5 P M
Saturday, Sept. 15...10 A M	Monday, Sept 17 10 A M.

Stages for Squam Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September, the favorite steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr. will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., landing at Fort Hamilton, Port Jefferson, and Orient Point. Ticketing passengers through to Patchogue for $2 25, and Riverhead for $1; to Comac, 75 cents. Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 A. M.; Greenport 8; Orient Point, 9½; Port Jefferson 12 M., and Northport, 2:30 P. M.

E. T. DUDLEY, Agent, No. 205 South-st., New-York.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double-engine steamer WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. ISAAC O. PHILLIPS, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks on FRIDAY the 14th September, and SATURDAY, the 15th, and SUNDAY, the 16th of September. The boat will leave as follows: Ames-st., N. R., 8 o'clock A. M.; Spring-st., 8½; Broome-st., E. R., at 9; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9½; Pier No 4 N. R., at 9 o'clock A. M. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments furnished on board. A band of music will accompany the excursion. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

TERRAPIN LUNCH EXCURSION.—Subscribers and their friends to the above Excursion will please be on board the steamboat CROTON, at the Wood, on Thursday morning, Sept. 13, 1855 when she will leave the following places, viz: Foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; South side of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.; Pier No. 3 North River, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Friends to the Excursion not having procured their tickets, can get them on board.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and powerful steamer Capt. JUDE M. MORAT, leaves New York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double engine steamboat WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. J. O PHELPS, will make a grand Excursion to the Fishing Banks, on SUNDAY, Sept 9, 1855. Will leave as follows: Ames-st, N R at 8½ o'clock; Spring st., N R, at 9; Broome st., E. R., at 9½; Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn, at 9½; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9½ A. M. The WILLIAM GAGE possesses great advantages over other boats, and is capable of containing 2,000 persons. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments furnished on board. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. E. HAMS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 122 feet long Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River or to L. H. GROVER, No. 165 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, &c.—The steamer THOMAS G. HIGUE will leave foot of Murray-st daily, except Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M., returning, leaves Union at 3 P. M. Fare 12½ cents

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—On and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September, the favorite steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr. will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., landing at Fort Hamilton, Port Jefferson, and Orient Point. Ticketing passengers through to Patchogue for $2 25, and Riverhead for $1; to Comac, 75 cents. Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 A. M.; Greenport 8; Orient Point, 9½; Port Jefferson 12 M., and Northport, 2:30 P. M.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE AND OTHER AGENCIES.—The undersigned, having been connected for the last eight years with some of the first New-York City houses and viewing, in about going West, to do business in Iowa, He is desirous of taking the agency for goods in his line, viz: the hardware business, or for any other respectable and useful article. He is prepared to give the best references as to means, character and business capacity. Address W. J. WESTPHAL, No 348 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

REFERENCES—Messrs WILLETS & Co, New-York; WM. GOTHOUT & BRO., New-York.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A WATCH-MAKER OR JEWELLER.—A well established Jewelry store, in first rate location in the city of Brooklyn, for sale, with fixtures, good will and lease, with or without the stock; rare chance for a practical man, as the rent alone will pay the expenses. Apply on the premises, No 214 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A coffee roasting and spice mill, and feed mills, with the good will of the business, with horses and wagons. The mills are all new. The roasting of coffee and grinding of feed will more than pay all the expenses of the business. A good reason given for selling out. Call at the factory, No. 53 Lewis-st

$300—A FORTUNE SURE.—For sale an undertakers' establishment, situated at No. 318 7th-av. No opposition. Rime to let. This is a safe investment for any one that will attend to it. Also, a two-story house and store to let at No 52 Trinity-place

LUMBER YARD.—For sale the stock, fixtures and good will of an old established lumber yard, now doing a large and profitable business. The location is first rate Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No 344 Pine-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROOKER & DODGE.
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.
OFFER FOR SALE
Old Colony Nails, Rhoads, Brads and Scoops.
Paris Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Rouse's Point
Rev State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts
A. Field & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c
Providence Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers
Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wawasatit," "Fall River," "Boorstin," "Arkwam," &c., for sale by WM. A. TINDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE, NORTH SIDE OF UNION-SQUARE.—This establishment, erected on the most prominent and delightful Park New-York affords, in appointment and finish, and when completed will combine all that skill can design and money supply to render it the most desirable hotel yet constructed. This House is now in process of furnishing, and this department will be in keeping with the style and arrangements of the house, both in its manner and material. The proprietors of the establishment respectfully announce that the House will be opened on the 1st day of October next, but that no and after the 15th day of August they will receive applications from parties wishing to make arrangements for the Winter months.

CLAPP & JOSLIN

H. D. CLAPP, A. C. JOSLIN.

HOTEL.—The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he has removed from the Bath House L. I., to the Waverley Hotel, No 687 Broadway, where he will be happy to show them his rooms, which are being fitted with every convenience for comfort and quietness. Attended to and conducted in the style of Shelley's Restaurant, conducted by that celebrated restaurateur, aided by Mr. Palmer, so long and favorably known to the lovers of good eating in the City.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1855. JOHN L. MOORE.

BATH HOTEL—SEA SIDE.—Families can now get very desirable rooms for a few weeks, at a low price, September is the pleasantest month of the year at Bath

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos 46 and 48 Wooster-st

MACHINERY.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS.—Hovey & Co.'s Cutters at the manufactory price For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos 1 and 3 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (820,000.) 12mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding $1.]

Every woman can have discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature character and cause of her complaint, and be guided much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what to the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (fallen of the womb,) or from fluor albus will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been peroxpitably making for some three years or more in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, encountering some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Deermeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO. Astor-House, No 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No 129 Liberty-st., New York; JOSEPH TURNER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

CLOVE ANODYNE

TOOTHACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torments of Toothache are speedily relieved by this remedy without injury to the gums Eminent dentists have a very high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No 110 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

TRIKEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Prepared by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the secret of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIKEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse. As a means of efficaciously in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Trikemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state

TRIKEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of the afflicted population.

TRIKEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

THESE MARKS No 1 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases of $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW No. 9, Courtland-st., New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee for the sale of the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Trikemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the Writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No 580 Houston-st., corner of Sixth-av., and 659 Broadway, New-York.—E. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating the most malignant character. Dr. J. does it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, having for seven years been a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, and for the last two years Professor of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of the City Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially or one of their own sex, whose superior knowledge and experience have first fitted her for the study of all diseases peculiar to females Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical advice can consult Dr J. being desirous of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

N. B.—Open all hours of the day and evening.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Especially adapted for females, they act like a charm—safe and quick, and yet an invariably efficacious; never failing in effect, and always successful as a preventive. Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, on which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as the directions to be observed.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions.

Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G Geisner.

Sold at No. 38, 208, 348, 525 and 684 Grand-st.; 144 and 228 Spring st.; 111 and 122 Houston-st.; 182 and 278 Greenwich st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabeth-town, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISNER, No. 1274 Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2,456 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—The delightful and positive invigorator of the human system, infant superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement, infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aperitor it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach in such a manner as to quickly dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole frame work of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 15 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

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DR. HUNTER, No. 5 Dvinson-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to at his office. Charges moderate and all cases guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without drying its poison to the blood, can only be had at above. Price $1 Call and get the Monitor of Health

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BRIGGS INDOMITABLE, BUT FLAT.

Something like a Whale, but Hardly so Big.

MAYOR WOOD ON THE STAND.

Alderman Briggs' Constructive Method of Bringing a Charge, and Captain Norris' Positive Method of Demolishing It.

Another meeting of the "Police Investigating Committee" was held in the City Hall yesterday, (Wednesday,) at which the public attendance was much larger than on any previous occasion. Unfortunately, the proceedings, neither in their character nor their results, were such as to repay a hearing. Briggs conducted the examinations, without any aid from either of his associates on the Committee, save by an occasional whispered suggestion of the latter, and interrogated the witnesses in the same elegant style as heretofore, but with more than the usual stupidity.

MAYOR WOOD'S TESTIMONY.

The Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City, was the first witness called and sworn. Briggs looked momentous when he got the Mayor before him, and asked:

Q.—Have you visited the Tenth Ward Station-house since you have been Mayor of this City? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE MAYOR SMELLS A RAT.

Q.—Did you visit the private room of Capt. Nomris? A.—Yes, Sir, I visited a room they told me was the Captain's room.

Q.—Did you notice in that room a great variety of clothes, dresses and other valuable property, as you passed through it? A.—I cannot say that I did. I noticed the ordinary furniture of a room and a good deal of clothing. The clothing, I suppose, belonged to the Captain.

Q.—Was not there something rather uncommon that attracted your attention? Did there not appear to be more goods in the room than is usually the case in a room of that kind?

HIS ATTENTION IS ATTRACTED BY NORRIS' FINELY EQUIPPED QUARTERS.

A.—My attention was attracted more particularly in that room by its unusually fine equipment in every way. I made the remark, that few gentlemen had finer bed-chambers than that. Farther than that I did not observe anything unusual.

BRIGGS MAKES INSINUATIONS AGAINST NORRIS' MORALITY.

Q.—What kind of clothing were they? Did it appear to be old dresses? A.—I think there was an old dress there. I think I remember to have seen old dresses there at that time. There was no lady there, I am very confident. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you make a remark to the Captain, asking him if he kept his lady or wife there? A.—The Captain was not there, Sir; not at the Station-house at the time.

Q.—Did you not observe any other property or anything? A.—Nothing, Sir, but the ordinary furniture of a bedroom.

Q.—Nothing besides the lady's dresses? Did you have any conversation with the Captain about the furniture of the room, or anything that was in the room? A.—I remarked to some one—whether it was Lieut. RYAN, who had shown me the room and carried me through the Station-house, for I was on an official visit of inspection—or to the Captain or the Chief, I have forgot; but I remarked the fact to some one, that I had seen a woman's dress there, and I said I supposed it belonged to the Captain's wife.

A whispered confabulation took place between BRIGGS and the Clerk, after which the former announced to the Mayor that "he believed that was all."

The Mayor retired.

MR. PIERRALL TALKS VAGUELY ABOUT A "PERCH."

A. PIERRALL was the next witness sworn.

Q.—What Ward are you attached to? A.—The Tenth Ward, Sir.

Q.—What position do you hold? A.—I am on duty as a policeman.

Q.—How long have you been connected with the Police Department? A.—About a year.

Q.—Did you ever recover any stolen property, accompanied by Capt. NORRIS or any other officer? A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

AND MAKES CERTAIN REVELATIONS ABOUT THE RETURNING OF STOLEN GOODS.

Q.—Where did you find this property? A.—I found it in Thirty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues; the number I do not recollect.

Q.—What did it consist of in general? A.—Gentlemen's dressing goods and silk dresses—a few ladies' dresses.

Q.—Any other kind of property? A.—Not to my recollection; I don't think there was; we took a valise and carpet-bag.

Q.—Were there those goods taken to? A.—To the Tenth Ward Station House.

Q.—What disposition was made of them there? A.—Mr. MASON recovered his goods, consisting of those gentleman's dressing-goods; he had a fancy dressing gown in Williamsburg; he lives now in Grand-street, New-York, where he has another.

Q.—Is there any other goods claimed of this lot by owners? A.—There were silk dresses sent back; the carpet-bag and valise were sent back; but I don't know whether all that was left was sent back or not.

Q.—"Sent back," where to? A.—To this Mr. JONES, the man we recovered the goods from; we took the goods from him in the first place; he was what is termed a fence.

Q.—You say it was sent back to him again? A.—It was sent back to him again, and I know there were dresses sent back.

Q.—How long were they retained in the Station House before sent back? A.—Retained until the difficulty was over; until he was able to claim his goods; when we made the arrest there we took everything that we thought was stolen, in the house, and that was of any value, and amongst the rest these valises.

Q.—Mr. JONES claimed that they were his goods? A.—Yes, Sir, so I understood.

Q.—How long were they kept in the Station-House after you took them, before they were sent back? A.—Mr. MASON, I believe, got his in three or four days after, anyhow; the other goods, I think—but I shan't be positive about that—soon after; I think I saw JONES' wife take away some of the dresses herself—I would not like to say all of them—after a short time.

Q.—Do you remember any expensive plaid silk dresses among that lot? A.—I recollect there were silk dresses—I would not like to say they were plaid.

Q.—They were not sent back until it was supposed the burglar was sent up the river? A.—Oh, yes, a long time before that; that is, some of them; if there were any retained afterwards, I do not know.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any other stolen property during the past year? Do you know anything of a trunk, or gold watch, or anything of that kind? A.—I recollect a trunk was in the Station-House, and I recollect that Captain NORRIS sent it to Court.

Q.—Don't you know of any money transactions? Witness looked "No."

Q.—Do you know this Mr. JONES by sight? A.—Yes.

Q.—Does he often visit the station-house, or had he? A.—I saw him there three or four times, but it was generally to attend the trial of the burglars, at the time that trial was going on.

BRIGGS AIMS A POISONED ARROW AT THE EXECUTIVE.

Q.—Did you ever understand how he got clear from going up with the rest of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—These things that you found in his house belonged to different individuals, did they not? A.—I suppose they did.

Q.—Was he ever tried before any Court that you know of? A.—Yes, he had his trial with the rest of them at the Sessions, and was discharged.

Q.—He was discharged and the rest of them sent up? A.—Yes, sir.

BRIGGS (with the air of a disgusted moralist)—That shows the difficulty of our police system. The man that have been always encouraging roguery and screening, and holding the property, and keeping the system up, gets clear; and the innocent man, as you may say, who has been dragged into it, has been sent to prison.

WITNESS—I guess very few innocent ones are ever sent there.

BRIGGS evidently considered the observation uncalled for, and sternly returned a *non sequitur*.

Q.—You think no goods remain in the Station-house now? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you known of any goods being returned to what is called the property clerk in that district to be sold at auction as stolen goods? A.—Never to my knowledge.

BRIGGS paused for a while in profound cogitation, which was terminated by his informing the witness that that was all for the present.

W. BOGART TELLS A QUEER STORY ABOUT ARRESTING A MAN AND A COAT.

The next witness examined was a policeman of the Tenth Ward named BOGART, who described in a manner that would have been utterly unintelligible but for the frequent iterations, his capture at the Bull's Head in Twenty-Fourth-street, of a man named BENSON for counterfeiting, and his subsequent discovery in Greenwich-street, of a coat belonging apparently to BENSON, which Capt. NORRIS took, and for which he (the Capt.) undertook to be responsible, promising that if any person came to him and showed that the coat had been bought by BENSON with his bad money, it would be handed over to the owner. BENSON, the witness said, was sent up to Sing Sing, but he could not tell what NORRIS did with the coat finally.

BENJAMIN OR ANST. B. TREMPAN.

Ansart B TREMPAN was the next witness examined.

Q.—Has your store been broken into at different times, and goods stolen? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—How many times? A.—Twice.

Q.—How much property did you lose? A.—About about $600. The second time I recovered about $50 worth.

Q.—Through the hands of whom or what officer did you recover this property? A.—Mr. NORRIS, Capt. of the Tenth Ward.

Q.—Any other officer? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you understand from him from whom he recovered the property? A.—From a receiver.

Q.—Do you remember the name of that? A.—I think Jones was the name.

Q.—Was he a receiver of stolen property? A.—He was reported to me.

BRIGGS—What kind of goods were those that you lost? A.—Cloth, cassimeres, vestings of silk, velvet and Marseilles, of different kinds.

Q.—Were any of them made up? A.—There was a coat made up—a drab, spring overcoat, of the first robbery,—a coat worth $30.

Q.—Were there any vests made? A.—No, Sir, they did not take nothing ready-made, only the one coat.

A PAUSE.

BRIGGS sank into silence, and the witness retired. BRIGGS looked into vacancy; knit his brows; and evidently felt in a state of bothereation. An ominous silence reigned; the audience waiting in patient expectation; the reporters dropped their pencils, and looked prepared for any emergency. No sign of activity exhibited itself for several minutes, and patience was beginning to give way to uneasiness, when slang went the ball on the table at the door, at the instigation of some mischievous individual, who was palpably dead to the respect due such a dignified conclave. BRIGGS was startled out of his reverie. He looked at some papers; threw them down; took them up; threw them down again, rose, and went to the farther end of the room, where he had an underbreath interview with somebody there, and returned again with alacrity.

"Call Mr. JAMES as the next witness," said he.

CHARLES JAMES came forward. His evidence was very brief, and apparently unimportant. He was connected for four years and three months with the Tenth Ward Police; knew of stolen property being recovered, which consisted of cloth, jewelry and other things; sometimes it was taken to the Police Court; sometimes left in the Station-House for a few days; knew nothing about a gold watch being recovered; after this property was handed over to the Police Clerk, sometimes the prisoners got it and sometimes the counsellors; [laughter;] did not know of any sale of stolen property ever being made.

BRIGGS PERSISTENTLY CURIOUS.

BRIGGS—What I want to get at is to find where this stolen property should go to. It is very mysterious where it should go to, and if you know where any property has been left that has been disposed of we would like to know of it.

WITNESS—I know of some being in the Station-House three or four months, but I dont know what became of it afterwards.

BRIGGS INDIGNANTLY MORALIZES AGAIN.

BRIGGS—It appears to be a hard thing to get hold of. The law says it should be sold every six months, and I believe we have not had a sale here in *six years*; and I should like to find out what became of it, if possible.

BRIGGS MAGNANIMOUS.

Q.—Well, Sir, you have no knowledge of what is the last disposition made of what remains in the Station-House? A.—I could tell you what others told me, if that would do.

BRIGGS—That would hardly be fair. [A pause.] Well, Mr. JAMES, I do not know that there is anything more particular at present.

CAPTAIN NORRIS PUTS A NEW FACE ON THE SUBJECT.

BRIGGS now seemed to have exhausted his resources for the day. But apparently dissatisfied with what had been done, he resolved, with a lamentable fatuity, to take such witnesses as he could get, and called on Captain NORRIS.

NORRIS, with commendable readiness, extricated himself from the group, in the centre of which he was seated, close by BRIGGS' right, and took the witnesses' chair.

"Let me make one remark, Alderman," said he, beforehand. "You do not want me, I presume, to commit myself?"

"No, Sir; not at all," responded BRIGGS, "You need answer no question that has not any bearing on the subject."

NORRIS—I will answer all you ask me, I believe, at all events.

BRIGGS—I have no doubt you can.

NORRIS—No, Sir; I have nothing to suppress.

BRIGGS—Mr. JONES had some property returned to him, can you tell us about that?

NORRIS—Yes, Sir; I have got the documents.

ALL ABOUT JONES' PROPERTY.

Q.—What disposition was made of the stolen property recovered from him? A.—The dresses were returned to JONES by an order of the Court of Sessions for the city of Brooklyn. I got his receipt for the same, and still hold it. The coat that BOGART tells about I will also explain. That coat I still hold in my possession. CAPTAIN NORRIS'S EXPLANATION.

After the trial of TUNNEL for the trial of all the parties is not yet terminated—TUNNEL was sent up to Sing Sing this day week, sentenced to two terms of imprisonment. The other man we have not got yet. The coat that BOGART alluded to was one taken from a man of the name of BENSON, who was arrested for passing counterfeit $20 bills of the Jewett City Bank, I think, altered from twos. He had this coat in his possession, and, as I understood at the time, it was bought at BARNUM'S, in Chatham-square, but he had paid good money for it. Mr. SPENCER, his counsel, brought me an order from him for this coat, and I have a receipt from him for the same, although he has never carried it off; and there it hangs now for him to come and get it.

BRIGGS—And respecting the goods of Mr. TREMPAN?

NORRIS—The goods of Mr. T. were among the others when I arrested JONES; I think we got from $1,000 to $1,200 worth of gentlemen's stocks, handkerchiefs and dressing goods, and among them were those things of TREMPAN'S; in fact, there were so many that we brought a cart, and carried away a cart load; it was in the night time, and we brought away everything that had the appearance of being stolen; Mr. MASON came and identified some of his goods, and Mr. TREMPAN came and identified some of his; we had the thing advertised, and it was that, I believe, which brought TREMPAN there; the goods that he identified as his I took a receipt for; or I rather think, if I recollect right, that the goods were delivered over to the Police Court, and the receipt was taken there.

Q.—What became of the balance of the goods unclaimed? A.—There was a law in regard to that passed by the Legislature during the last session; previous to that, in order to work up a police job, it was usual to retain the things for fear of shysters; but since the law was passed we have always sent the things over before the magistrate.

BRIGGS—(contemptuously)—It is near time you had a sale of them, according to your own account.

NORRIS—It is none of our business about the sales.

BRIGGS—I would like to see all the stolen goods brought here in the Park. They would nearly fill it.

NORRIS—I will answer all the questions you ask me, but I have nothing to do with that. I believe I have explained this business of the coat very distinctly. The records tell the story.

BRIGGS—That is the thing we wanted. The whole matter must be cleared up.

NORRIS—I am always clear. I would take a receipt for sixpence worth of property, if I was giving it to a claimant.

BRIGGS—How many silk dresses were there of JONES'? A.—Three or four. I held them a long time, until we got the order from Brooklyn. The case did not belong to this City at all.

Q.—Did you never hear that the dresses belonged to a certain gentleman in the Tenth Ward? (NORRIS nodded a negative.)

Q.—Did you never hear that they were taken from a house in the neighborhood of the Tenth Ward Station-house? A.—I went to the Chief's Office and overhauled the robbery-book for four hours, writing out descriptions of stolen property, but without any satisfaction; I had a great deal of trouble trying to find the owners of those goods.

Q.—Were they advertised? A.—Yes, Sir; I think they were advertised; I would not be positive, but I am almost sure they were.

Q.—Did Alderman OAKLEY see all the dresses you had—all the silk dresses? A.—I was not there when he came, but I suppose he did—either himself or Mrs. OAKLEY.

Q.—Was there a plaid silk dress among them? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Alderman OAKLEY see that dress? A.—I suppose so; Lord! everybody knew they were there, and saw them there; I don't suppose there was a policeman in the Station-house did not see them and know they were there.

BRIGGS—Yes; there were rumors about them; I heard they were found.

NORRIS—Everybody in my office saw what was got; since that law was passed I have sent everything to the magistrate.

BRIGGS is EMINENTLY INTERESTING ON A MATTER HE KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT.

Q.—You did not deliver them up to JONES until you received an order from the Court. A.—I have got the order of the Court and JONES' receipt to show.

Q.—Was this JONES tried in a Court of Sessions here and discharged? A.—No, Sir. The case was taken in the first place before Judge WELSH; we could not try him in this City but for burglary in the third or fourth degree; but we could try him in Brooklyn for the higher crime of burglary in the first degree, for which the least term of imprisonment is ten years. JONAS B. PHILLIPS acted on behalf of JONES, and Mr. SPENCER was for these thieves. Judge WELSH decided to send JONES for trial to Brooklyn, because he had been guilty of the higher crime in that city. JONES was made State witness by the District Attorney of Kings County, and has been used as such against every one that has been tried, both before the Grand Jury and on the trial.

BRIGGS.—And he slips through, and the rest of them are sent up?

NORRIS—It was a question of policy with the District Attorney of Kings County whether he should be sent up or not, but he is yet to be tried.

Q.—Is he indicted yet? A.—The thing is not finished yet.

BRIGGS—I should think he ought to have been indicted in this City as a receiver.

NORRIS—He is on trial there for the "fence."

BRIGGS—It is rather singular that goods were found in his house, and belonging to this City as much as to Brooklyn. It appears this City should——

NORRIS—There never has been any charge made against him, from the fact that he is used as a witness in this case

BRIGGS—Not in this City?

NORRIS—Not in this City, but by the authorities of Kings County.

BRIGGS—I cannot see how that interferes with the laws of this City.

NORRIS—You cannot make him criminate himself, and then try him for that. He has acknowledged himself, however, to be a receiver of stolen property, by his own declaration, and he has been used by the District Attorney to convict his accomplices in the first place.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of his having been arrested in this City? A.—Not at all; I have not the least idea of his being arrested; it was all matter for the action of the District Attorney of Kings County, and since that time TUNNEL has been arrested in this City, where he attempted the life of the fourteenth Ward police officers; he was tried in Brooklyn on the other indictment, and this JONES appeared against them; but the District Attorney still holds an indictment over JONES' head as a receiver.

BRIGGS did not think it advisable to trouble Captain NORRIS any further, and declared the Court adjourned, (after a fruitless effort to get up

The Buffalo Independent Guards.

On Tuesday this Company, numbering 40 muskets, under the command of Major BIDWELL, visited New-York. They stopped at the Clinton Hotel and were the guests of the National Grays during their stay. In the afternoon they were received by the Mayor in the Park and conducted to the Governor's room, where he delivered a brief address, highly complimenting them on their soldier-like bearing. During the evening they visited the places of public amusement, the different points of attraction in the city, and,

On Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, they were escorted to the Grand street ferry by the National Grays, and conveyed to Blackwell's Island on board the *King Philip* steamer. They visited the several institutions on the Island, enjoying the delightful river scenery; returned to the City and attended Broadway Theatre in the evening. They were to leave for Buffalo this morning.

☞ CHARLES TRACY, HOMER H. STEWART and HENRY G. DE FOREST, were yesterday appointed examiners of Students desirous of entering the New-York Bar. The time of the examination has not yet been decided upon.

☞ The Trade Sale at BANOS' closed day before yesterday. They are clearing the decks for the sale of the Publishers' Association.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met at 4 o'clock yesterday evening. The President occupied the Chair, and there was a full Board present.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

Between the 6th and 11th of September, six vessels arrived at Castle Garden Depôt with emigrants from Europe. They brought 990 bonded passengers, and 41 unbonded.

EMIGRANT MONEY.

The total amount of cash in possession of the immigrants arriving in these vessels was $53,064.

VIOLATING THE RULES OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Ex-Judge Beebe appeared on behalf of Messrs. Layton, Ryerson & Illuribat, the consignees of the ship *Washington*, which had been seized by the Commissioners for not having landed her passengers at the Castle Garden Depôt.

After discussion, the subject was referred to a Committee, consisting of the President, Vice President, and the Counsel of the Board, with power to adopt the necessary steps respecting the consignees.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WARD'S ISLAND AND THE FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR SALARY.

Mr KENNEDY introduced this vexed question, and submitted a protest which was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

The protest admitted the superior qualifications of Mr. Pillsbury, but objected to the light salary.

A letter was read from Mr. Amos Pillsbury, stating that he *accepted* the superintendence of Emigrants' Hospital and Refuge, on Ward's Island, with the understanding that certain changes should be made in the government of said Hospital and Refuge, which were proposed by him to the Committee appointed by the Board to confer with him, and agreed to by the Committee. The communication was ordered to be laid on the table.

The report of the Ward's Island Committee on the remodeling and revision of the rules for the government of the Island, was next taken up, and produced an animated discussion between Commissioners KENNEDY and PURDY on the one side, and Commissioners MORGAN and CUMMINGS on the other.

Mr KENNEDY read a list of the salaries received by the respective superintendents of the several public institutions of New-York; contended that Mr. Pillsbury's salary was too large; that he would be the Czar of Ward's Island, and when enthroned in his little kingdom, the Board might as well adjourn *sine die*, for all the power they would have over the management of affairs in that quarter.

A motion of Mr. PURDY, that all the resolutions offered—and they were many—be referred to the Ward's Island Committee, settled the matter for the present. The Board then adjourned.

The "Joseph Walker" Again—An Injunction against Bureas, the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Janius S. Lewis vs. *Walter R. Jones, Charles F. Bernes, The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Thomas Bell and Alfred G. Benson.*—Yesterday a temporary injunction was granted by the Supreme Court against the above defendants, restraining them from receiving the proceeds of the ship *Joseph Walker*, or her cargo, or any part thereof when sold, or from meddling with her in any manner, except to raise and properly guard her and her cargo.

The vessel, we believe, has been raised, and is at the dock ready to have the cargo taken from her. The job may not prove so profitable to the contractors as the prospect of double payment led them at first to suppose it would be.

Fires.

At 12½ o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the cellar of the drug store of Messrs. LACELL, MARSH & HUNT in Gold street, but was easily extinguished, without any damage of consequence. About an hour afterwards, the store was again set on fire by the bursting of a carboy of vitriol in the basement. The woodwork took fire, but by the prompt arrival of the Fire Department the flames were speedily extinguished. The loss is trifling.

Accident.

As a woman named ELLEN MONEY of Fiftieth-street was walking through Chatham-street, she accidentally trod upon a piece of the rind of a watermelon, which slipping, threw her to the pavement breaking her leg. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital where the limb was dressed.

Coroners' Investigations.

SUDDEN DEATH.

An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at the Seventeenth Ward Police Station, on the body of an unknown man, who, from papers found on him, is supposed to be named HEINE. It appeared that deceased was seen by two policemen to sit down on a stoop at the corner of Ninth-street and Third-avenue, when he immediately after died. Verdict—"Death by disease of the lungs." Deceased had apparently arrived within a few days from Sandusky, Ohio, where he leaves a wife and two children.

FOUND DROWNED.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man found floating in the water at the foot of Houston-street. He appeared to be about 35 years of age, of dark complexion, and of gentlemanly appearance. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

Police News.

Yesterday transactions at the various Police Courts were very few and of no very great moment. The more important arrests were as follows;

DOCK GAMBLERS.

Six men, two white and four black, sailors, were arrested for gambling on the dock at the foot of Murray-street. POLICY DEALERS.

Charles Ross, of Forty-sixth-street, and his clerk, Andrew Irwin, were arrested for selling lottery tickets. GRAND LARCENIES.

William Rothschild, of No. 69 Christie-street, was taken into custody, charged with stealing a saddle and bridle.

August Kertzmann, late foreman for Thomas Hoop er, a frame-maker, was arrested for stealing pictures and paintings, the property of his employer.

FORGERY.

Peter Anderson, of Williamsburg, was arrested, charged with forging the name of one Daniel Powell to a promissory note for $300.

All the above parties were held to answer.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 12, 13, 15 to 22.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Non-enumerated motions and Nos. 27, 281, 31 to 38, 41, 42, 97, 43, 44.

Examiners for admission to the bar, C. Tracy, H. H. Stuart and H. G. De Forest, Esqrs.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 290, 295, 298 to 307, 309, 310, 311.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 813, 627, 832, 836, 842, 843, 845, 855, 857, 861, 862, 865, 866, 869, 870.

The Bennett and Fry Libel Suit.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Bosworth.

James Gordon Bennett, editor of the *Herald*, recently sued Edward P. Fry for libel contained in a card published by him in the *Tribune*. Mr. Fry put in, by way of answer to Bennett's complaint, a very long document, intended as a justification. It is mainly made up of extracts from the files of the *Herald*, designed to show the scurrilous character of the paper, and thus to sustain all that Mr. Fry had said of it and its editor. Bennett's counsel yesterday moved to strike all this out as irrelevant.

The motion was argued by Daniel Sickels and D. D. Field, for plaintiff, and P. R. Shermen and A. L. Jordan for defendant. The argument occupied the entire day, and is not yet concluded.

Liability of Lessees to Repair.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Albert W. Page vs. *Theodore T. Edgerton.*—This was an action to recover damages alleged to amount to $5,000, for injuries sustained by the plaintiff on account of the negligence of the defendant as the lessor of premises No. 8 Fulton-street, in this City.

The Court, in charging the Jury, said that the law which governed landlord and tenant had been repeatedly settled, and it was laid down as a rule that where there was a written agreement the parties were bound by its contents, and could not go back to what was said or inferred when the contract was made, nor draw any inference whatever therefrom, beyond what was in the agreement. That rule was applicable to the present case. The paper had been read in evidence, and it contained no stipulations for the lessee to do any repairs. There is nothing in it to warrant any inference that he was to make any alteration or repairs during the year. When a tenant takes a house or store, he takes it as it is at the time; and if he wants alterations or repairs he must have them put down in the agreement. This plaintiff hired the premises in the condition he found them and cannot claim damages for the injuries he sustained in his goods because plaintiff did not repair the defects when called upon so to do, because the tenant is supposed to have taken the premises in that condition. Then with respect to the damages arising from the sewer, the same remark would apply, with this difference, that if there was any obligation to repair it was a joint one, and equally incumbent on both parties. If either had caused the obstruction, he might be held accountable to the other. If the injury to the plaintiff's property arose from defects in the pipes leading from the premises of the defendant, then the latter would be liable; that was a question for the jury. The jury retired, and not having agreed at the rising of the Court, a sealed verdict was ordered. For plaintiff, John Graham; for defendant, Mr. Witts.

[Advertisement.]

BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION.—The last sale of the season of Fort Hamilton Property, will come off on Thursday, Sept. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. Those desirous of obtaining a cheap and handsome building lot, on easy time, in one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of New-York, will do well to attend this sale, as there will not be another opportunity this year. [For particulars see advertisement in another column.] The steamer *Norwalk* will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. Free tickets, maps and necessary information can be obtained of Mr. JAS. W. BARNES, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS and FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, almost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating fine machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public! Price, $1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

As a number of persons who keep bar-rooms and hotels are in the habit of filling my empty bottles with their mixed and poisoning gin, and selling it for my "Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps." I would advise all who drink at such places, to mark the appearance of the bottle, and if the wrapper or label should be defaced, require the barkeeper to open a fresh bottle, which is the only way to guard against such fraud.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. G. D. SANBORN, at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, treats all diseases of the Lungs and Throat by the inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors, without administering any drugs whatever into the stomach. I will promise to treat with better success any chronic disease of the Lungs, by my method of inhalation, than any physician can do by the old practice. Patients received daily, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RINO, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, and all skin or muscular diseases, can be radically cured if this ointment be rubbed into the parts affected, as salt is forced into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We are authorized by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & Co., the well known Real Estate Auctioneers, to contradict the rumor, now going the rounds of the press, to the effect that SANTA ANA has purchased Mr. FENIMORE'S estate on the Hudson. The property having been placed in the hands of the Messrs. BLEECKER for sale, it could hardly be purchased, even by SANTA ANA, without a previous negotiation with them.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—If the public, after a few months, will examine the single glass of varnished picture that are sold for Ambrotypes, they will see that the varnish will crack and spoil the picture. The patent Ambrotypes are hermetically sealed between plate glass, which makes them imperishable. A gallery will soon be opened at No. 372 Broadway. W. A. TOMLINSON.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, farewell benefit of Mr. J. R. SCOTT, when two great Dramas will be performed, "Armorer of Tyre," with Mr. W. M. FOSTER, and "O'Neal, the Great," with Mr. J. R. SCOTT, A Pantomime, with Mr. FOX, Mons. SCHMIDT and Mme. THERESE, will also be performed.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE—And the only way it can be done at this season of the year, when mosquitoes are torturing the life out of you, is to call on W. STRATTON, No. 90 Chambers-street, and procure one of HASKINS' Improved Canopy and Nets, which are a sure guarantee against mosquitoes and insects.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Depôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & Co.,

No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ERUIT CANS.—LUDLAW'S Patent is generally acknowledged the neatest and safest article made for preserving peaches, tomatoes, &c., in their fresh state, as all others require wax, solder or cement. Sold by TAYLOR & HODGETT'S, No. 60 Beekman-st., corner of Gold.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—We are manufacturing all the new styles of chandeliers, brackets, &c., in gilt, French and artistic bronzes, finished in the most substantial and elegant manner, and offered to the Trade and at Retail, on the most favorable terms.

CURTIS & RAY, No. 13 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' Pianofortes, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S double Back Melodeons, fully equal an Organ of $600. Second-hand Pianos for sale from $20 to $140. Pianos and Melodeons to let. COLBURN & NASH, Agents,

☞ See *Musical World*. No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lowods' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Delegates elected by the different Assembly Districts to represent the State Republican Convention, will meet at No. 455 Broome-street this evening at 8 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 12.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	93	150 Cumb Coal Co	10 27
15,000 Louisiana 6s	c 93½	10 do	27
1,000 Missouri 6s	s60 92½	500 do	c 26½
26 000 do	92	300 do	s10 26½
10,000 do	s90 92½	100 do	b3 26½
5 000 Har 1st M. Bs.	89	100 do	26½
1,000 do	90	500 do	b60 27
6,000 Erie Bonds of '75	s3 90½	200 do	b30 27
1,000 N Y. & N H. Bs. '66	85	100 do	b45 27
1 000 H R 1st Mtge. Bs	107½	600 do	s3 26½
1 000 H. Riv 2d Mg. Bs.	93	10 Galena & Chic R.R.	117
50 111 C. R. Bonds	84½	66 do	119
5,500 do	84½	550 Erie Railroad	s5 53½
20 000 do	84½	550 do	s60 53
10,000 do	b60 84½	100 do	s10 53
1 000 N. Y. Central 6's	91½	100 do	b60 53½
5,000 N Y. Cen 7's	b3. 109½	100 do	b60 53½
76 N. Central R.	s3 95½	100 do	s30 53½
100 Nicaragua Tr Co.	b30 20½	100 do	b3 53½
100 do	s60 20½	700 do	s3 53½
350 do	b10 20½	100 do	b30 53½
50 do	s16 20½	400 do	b30 53½
700 do	20½	100 do	b3 53½
300 do	s3 20½	100 do	s8 53½
100 Canton Co.	b60 26½	100 do	s90 53½
150 Hud R Railroad	c 41½	200 do	b30 53½
160 Clev. & Pitts'g R R.	79½	10 Harlem Preferred	66
150 do	79½	190 Reading Railroad	95
100 do	b30 72½	1300 do	94½
150 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s60 85½	100 do	b30 95½
227 do	85½	50 do	94½
12 do	85½	500 do	s30 94½
250 Mich Cen'l R. R.	c 90½	50 do	c 94½
100 do	b30 90½		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Erie 2d Mort. Bs.	98½	50 Erie Railroad	53½
100 Nicaragua Tr. Co.	s60 20½	100 do	s60 53½
100 do	s3 20½	200 do	53½
100 do	20½	100 do	s60 53½
50 do	b3 20½	100 do	s30 53½
350 Ocm. Coal Co.	s6 27	50 do	53½
200 do	27	310 do	s3 53½
200 do	s15 27½	140 do	b30 53½
130 Chi & R. I R R.	89	200 do	b3 53½
23 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	b3 101	400 do	b3 53½
100 Reading Railroad	94½	200 Hud Riv R.R.	s60 41
100 do	s3 94½	100 do	b2 41½
500 do	95	100 Illinois Cen R R.	s3 95½
200 do	b3 95½	100 Galena & Chic. R. R	120
1000 do	s3 95		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12—P. M.

The large improvement in general business outside of Wall-street, and the prospect of a very profitable Fall trade in all the departments of Dry Goods, Groceries, Produce and Shipping, more than qualify the supposed drawback to Stocks from the rise in the rate of interest. If the prosperity, confidently looked for, in the business of the next three or four months should be realized, it is fair to presume that the present reaction in the market value of money securities will not continue long, particularly where they are to be influenced by the heavy traffic on the Railroads. The Bull calculation is that the year will close on much higher prices than we have yet had in 1855, while the Bears rely upon the present pinch in Money and the extended figure of the Bank Loans, to force lower sales. The activity in demand loans to-day was nearly or quite equal to yesterday, large additional sales being made by several of the heavy leaders; but upon the whole, accounts were made up with less difficulty. The Stock Exchange, after further receding in the forenoon, improved a fraction later in the day, though at the close a prominent operator went into the Second Board, and sold Cash Stocks pretty freely. Compared with the closing sales of Tuesday, prices left off with very slight differences. The shares of the Galena Road rose 5 ₱ cent. on the previous sales. The August receipts, doubling those of last year, and the reported prospect of a still greater increase in September, have put the Stock, in a few days, from 111 to 120 ₱ cent. Of the other Western Roads, Cleveland and Toledo was 1 ₱ cent. cheaper, and Cleveland and Pittsburg and the two Michigan Roads, steady. The Pittsburg Road earned in August, $56,164, being about $20,000 in advance of the same month last year, and the executive officers reported that the gross business of the month

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The Adhesion of Spain to the Western Alliance.

The Court Martial on de Zayas—Santa Ana Coming to the United States—Murder of the English Commissioner.

A late arrival at New-Orleans puts us in possession of intelligence from Havana to the 7th of September—a week later than previous advices. The following letter of our correspondent contains several items of interest:

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 7, 1855.

Among the things that occupy the attention of the public here at present, the proposed union of Spain with the Allies against Russia, stands preëminent. In the coffee-rooms during the morning, in the streets throughout the day, and in the refreshment saloons at night, little else is talked of, and a stranger would be surprised at the perfect unanimity that exists in reference to this question; but to the initiated, there is nothing singular about it, for the ministers at home have proposed it, the Queen has approved it, the Government here has instructed the editors of the public journals to advocate the measure, and the obedient public reiterate the arguments these furnished ready-made for the occasion. But there is yet another and more powerful cause for this general enthusiasm—and that is, the inherent pride of the Spanish race. The world is so much occupied with the great events now transpiring among the belligerent nations of Europe, that Spain has been almost forgotten, and this, to them, humiliating fact, renders the proposed treaty with France so popular. Like Esau of old, they are ready to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. Time, alone, will prove whether the policy of NAPOLEON I. or that of NAPOLEON III. is best adapted to the subjugation of Spain.

The court martial which has been accepted with the trial of PEDRO NOLASCO DE ZAYAS, Lieutenant of militia, of Puerto Principe, charged with having constructed cartridges and moulded rifle-balls for the use of the Filibusters, has brought in a verdict of "Guilty." General CONCHA has approved the action of the court, and sentenced said ZAYAS to eight years' imprisonment, which sentence is to be carried into effect so soon as they can catch him. Mr ZAYAS is the proprietor of a plantation near Puerto Principe, and being opposed to the existing government, determined upon assisting the Filibusters in their designs upon the Island. Consequently, he, with the aid of his overseer and a negro slave, went to work casting balls and making cartridges. The negro, in order to be revenged upon his master, gave information to the authorities. Of this, ZAYAS got notice and effected his escape. They have a funny custom here of proceeding with the trial whether the accused be present or not; so, in the present instance, although ZAYAS was in another country, the trial proceeded; he was found guilty, and was sentenced by CONCHA, who, at the same time promised that if he (ZAYAS,) would return and deliver himself up to the tender mercies of the law he would be heard in his defence.

The Mexican war steamer *Santa Ana* came to this place some time ago, in order to have some alterations made in her machinery for the purpose of increasing her speed. Last week she left the harbor on a trial trip which proved to be very satisfactory—the report made on her return was, that although she was able before to make five miles per hour, that since the *improvements* had been made in her, she was only able to make two miles. So much for what can be done to steam engines here.

General SANTA ANA, who left this port a short time since, on his way to St. Thomas, on board of the Mexican war-steamer *Guerrero*, was obliged to put into Nuevitas in consequence of damage sustained by the vessel; from that place the General sent orders to Havana for the steamer *Santa Ana* to proceed at once to Nuevitas, in order to take him on board. The *Santa Anna* left the harbor, but before getting out of sight from the Moro, some part of her machinery broke down, and it was necessary to send out a steam-tug to tow her into the harbor again. This happened two days after the above-mentioned trial-trip was made. Frustrated in this design, SANTA ANA very modestly requested the British General at this place to order the British Mail Steamer to deviate from her route in order to take him to St. Thomas. This the Consul very naturally declined doing; therefore we may shortly look for the arrival of his ex-Serene Highness in this city.

A very melancholy circumstance occurred here some three days ago. Mr. BACKHOUSE, the Commissioner appointed by the English Government, in accordance with the existing treaty between England and Spain, for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, was murdered at his own residence by a gang of negroes, who entered the house with the design of robbing him. Six negroes have been arrested, and the evidence is such that I have no doubt that some of them, if not all, will shortly expiate the crime upon the garote. Mr. BACKHOUSE was a gentleman whose superior attainments and pleasing department had gained for him the esteem of all who knew him, and his death has cast a shade of gloom over us all.

The American bark *Medora* came into the harbor a few days ago with a cargo for this place; some three days afterwards the Captain obtained permission to haul his vessel alongside the wharf, and while employed with his crew in doing so, a gang of twenty negroes came on board, saying that they had been sent by the Captain of the Port to assist him. The captain of the vessel said that he did not require any help—that his own crew was sufficient to do all that was necessary. A message was shortly after received from the Captain of the Port, to the effect that he must receive the assistance proffered, or a steam-tug would be sent to tow his vessel over to the other side of the harbor; consequently the negroes were allowed to go to work. In about two hours they got the vessel in to the wharf, and for this service a bill was next morning sent in for forty dollars. When a steam-tug is sent, the charge is forty dollars per hour. These polite attentions are forced upon masters of vessels entering this harbor, whenever the Captain of the Port's purse requires replenishing.

On Thursday evening a *fête* was given on board the steamship *Havana*, one of the ships of the line lately established between Havana and Liverpool, *via* Vigo, &c., in Spain. The company was large, the collation recherché. The Captain General was present, and a military band furnished music for the occasion. Dancing followed the collation, and all passed off in admirable style.

THORN.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1855.

I sent you a note of the assassination of the British Commissioner, GEORGE CANNING BACKHOUSE, the 5d inst., *ult* Savanah. His funeral took place the evening of the 1st, and a large attendance, embracing all foreign officials and many of this Government. No discovery has been made as to the persons who perpetrated the crime; or the inducing cause for its commission. His only companion at the moment was entirely unconscious of the events which closed his life, and can give no succinct account, after he was himself seized by those who entered the room; and that they were colored, and Mr. BACKHOUSE found dead or dying, makes all of the story that we really know.

The late President Dictator has been shipwrecked—but nobody hurt. The Mexican war steamer *Guerrero* was compelled to put into Nuevitas, from damage sustained in a gale of wind, and his Serene Highness has gone up to Puerto Principe, to remain until a steamer can be sent hence to take him and his down to Carthagena. The Captain General will probably order a Spanish war steamer to render their last delicate services to the dignified refugee. The Mexican war steamer *Santa Ana* has to go into dock again, as she fails to work under the repairs ministered by Spanish mechanical genius; there seems to be most excellent reason why the proud nation prefers the work of her neighbor's shops to her own. The Spanish Steam Marine derives from British yards and arsenals, mostly; they, however, deserve credit for knowing how to take advantage of the intelligence of their neighbors, for their own interest.

We have some cholera reported—and the troops still continue to suffer from yellow fever.

The crop of Cuba, of this year, will be the largest ever made—it is so stated by persons who are esteemed well posted

HORRIBLE DEATH.—DAVID WRIGHT, convicted of the murder of A. M. ROBINSON, at Columbus, Ga., committed suicide, under horrible circumstances. He commenced sawing off the chain from his leg and set fire to his cell, in order to knock the jailer down and escape when the alarm was raised. The fire, however, became too hot before he got the chain off, and he was discovered roasted to death, having crawled off as far as the chain would allow him.

JAMES KETTELL, Esq., the well known boarding officer of the port of Boston, died at South Boston on Tuesday night.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1245. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Michigan Republican Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The Michigan Republican State Convention, met at Kalamazoo to-day. GEO. A. COE, presided. A letter was read from CASSIUS M. CLAY, giving his views upon the Slavery issue. He declares that if the American Government preserves the great principle of man's equality before the law, he is for it, if not, against it.

The resolutions adopted, hold that Congress has full authority over Slavery in the Territories, and every other locality where it has jurisdiction, and it is its duty to exercise it; denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; regard PASSMORE WILLIAMSON's imprisonment as a tyrannical usurpation of power; regard the question of Slavery with little apprehension in reference to the safety of the Union; hold it to be the duty of Congress to make appropriations for internal improvements; condemn the President's Veto of the St. Clair Flats' bill; recommend a General Convention of the Republican party, with a view to the adoption of more extended and effectual measures to resist the encroachments to Slavery.

Speeches were made by Gov. BINGHAM and Hon. H. WALDRON, and the latter introduced Hon. HENRY WILSON, who addressed the Convention at some length.

The Report of the Naval Retiring Board.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The report of the Board of Naval Officers appointed under the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the Navy, having been submitted by Secretary DOBBIN to the President, has been by him approved after careful examination. Two hundred and one officers are removed from active service, including forty-nine dropped from the rolls entirely. The following are the details:

Captains—On leave of absence pay, 17; on furlough pay, 15; Furlough, 12; Dropped, 6.

Commanders.—On leave pay, 21; on furlough pay, 21; Furlough, 12; Dropped, 6.

Lieutenants.—On leave pay, 16; Furlough, 49; Dropped, 19.

Masters—including those in the line of promotion.—On leave pay, 15; Furlough, 3; Dropped, none.

Passed Midshipmen.—On furlough, 2; Dropped, 12.

Circular orders, it is understood, will be shortly issued to the commandants of the various stations, giving the details for the information of the Navy, and by these means the public will learn the changes made.

The Kansas Judiciary—New Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The President has appointed STRIDLING G. CATO, of Alabama, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in place of RUSH ELMORE,—A. B. MOORE having declined. He has also appointed J. M. BORRILL, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice of the same Court, *vice* SAUNDERS W. JOHNSON, removed.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Orizaba*, from Vera Cruz 2d inst., has arrived here. She brings $19,000 in specie. There is but little news of importance.

Arrived at Vera Cruz, bark *Wildfire*, from New-York, and war-steamer *Iturbide*, from Havana.

General IGNACIO DE LA SLAVE was at the head of the liberating force in Vera Cruz, and refused to acknowledge the Provisional Government under CARRERA. He took possession of the city, and his course was approved of by the inhabitants.

Many exiles were returning.

At Zacatecas the plan of AYUTLA was adopted, and General ZAMORA appointed Executive. ALVAREZ and COMONFORT were marching on Mexico, and were daily looked for at the Capital.

Rhode Island Cattle Show—Exhibition of Horses.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The exhibition of matched horses to-day was very large and particularly fine. A smart race by ponies was one of the most interesting features of the day. Five horses were entered for the trial of speed. The first purse of $200 was taken by *Mountain Maid*, owned by L. B. MILLER, of Great Barrington, Mass.,—and the second, of $100, by *Lady Jennie*, owned by S. W. BAKER, of Providence. G. TWICHELL, of Boston, J. H. GOODWIN, of New York, and B. MONTAGUE, of Middletown, Conn., were the Judges. The owners of *Ethan Allen* and *Stockbridge Chief* have consented to exhibit the speed of those horses on Saturday.

To-morrow afternoon the great trial of speed, free to all horses and drivers, will take place.

Boat Race at Boston—Success of the St. John Club.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The long talked of boat race between the "Superior Club," of St. John, New-Brunswick, and the *Maid of Erin*, of this city, took place this afternoon on Charles River in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The stakes amounted to $2,000. The distance out and home was three miles, and had to be gone over four times, making the total distance twelve miles. The St. John Club exhibited superiority from the start, and at the end of the ninth mile the *Maid of Erin* gave up the contest. Betting has been very active for several days past, and a considerable amount of money changed hands on the result.

The Republican Movement in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 13.

A large meeting was held in Tremont Temple last evening, at which 132 delegates were appointed to represent Boston at the Fusion or Republican Convention at Worcester on the 20th inst. Several of the speakers grew quite excited and personal, and the proceedings generally were wanting in harmony.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 13.

Governor CLARK has appointed Hon. ALFRED CONKLING, of Auburn; NICHOLS HILL, of Albany; CHARLES TRACY, of New-York; and MORRIS S. MILLER, of Utica, Associate Counsel with the Attorney General, to prosecute the suit directed by the Commissioners of the Land Office for the purpose of testing the title of the State to the King's farm.

Fire at Kingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 13.

The outhouses and workshops of the Hotel Dieu, in this place, were destroyed by fire to-day. The Hospital and Orphan Asylum were in great peril, but by the exertions of the firemen they were saved.

Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 13.

All the towns in this State but eleven have been heard from, and give ROYCE, Republican, for Governor, 8,900 majority. These eleven last year gave him 57 majority.

Destructive Fire at St. Johns, N. B

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Thursday, Sept. 13.

Fifteen dwelling houses and as many out houses were burned yesterday on Vinegar Hill, and two this morning. Two houses and several barns in Germaine and Union streets were also destroyed.

Railroad Extension.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad is now open from West Newton and Connellsville. The opening ceremonies took place yesterday.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 13.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail as late as due, we have New-Orleans papers of Friday last, but they contain no news of interest.

MR. BUCHANAN.—It is understood here that Mr. BUCHANAN does not anticipate that the public business, which bids fair to detain him in London beyond the 6th of October—the time originally fixed by himself for his return to the United States—will keep him there longer than the 6th of November, about which time he will probably embark for New-York.—*Wash. Star.*

☞ The Anniversary of the battle of North Point was celebrated at Baltimore on Wednesday, with considerable spirit. The Military turned out in great numbers, and the city generally assumed quite a holiday aspect.

GHOSTS! SPOOKS! SPIRITS!

Spiritual Conference at Stuyvesant Institute, but no Connection with Politics.

SPEECHES, STORIES, FITS, YELLS, &c.

An Indian gives Razor-strop Smith Fits.

We were made thankful lately by the receipt of the following, which caused us at once to alter our arrangements for that evening. For it was night before last, when the "term" was hasted to its greatest extent, and time was worth less than it had been for a fortnight, or probably would be again for many a week.

SPIRITUALISM

A Conference this evening, Wednesday, Sept. 12, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway To which all honest seekers of the Truth, as it is in Jesus, are cordially invited. The seats are free.

DRS. HALLOCK, GRAY and WARNER, and Professors BRITTAIN and MAPES, will probably state their Spiritual Experience. Several Entranced Mediums may be present. The Conference will be opened at 7½ o'clock.

The meeting was the regular Wednesday evening Conference. There were, perhaps, one hundred in during the evening, among them several dreamy looking men and free and easy women, sundry honest and inquiring mechanics, a few professed spiritualists, and an unusually large number of men with hairy faces. Spirits are like bear's grease for hair. When a full grown man believes thoroughly in them, he seldom shaves any more, and henceforth nurses his beard. A black board on the platform announced the objects of the Conference, and the irresponsibility of anybody for what was said, but he only who uttered it.

At 8 o'clock, Dr. GRAY opened the exercises by inviting any reporters present, to walk up and enjoy the tables. As the table was on the platform, and in altogether the most prominent part of the room, the reporters present humored their native modesty and did not go up.

THE LECTURE OF THE EVENING.

Dr. HALLOCK took the stand and delivered himself of a speech which lacked neither fluency, vigor nor interest. Substantially it affirmed that no man who did not believe the teachings of spirits was fit to write a natural history of man. We would laugh at him who should presume to describe a tree from observing simply a section of it—even though he analyzed it, and could tell definitely the amount of carbon, hydrogen, &c., that entered into its constitution Man evidently does not entirely die at his physical death. He lives then, after that moment has passed with him beyond which human experience can say nothing. But experience alone is worth anything in evidence upon grave matters. Spirits only have had an experience of the land and the time that lies beyond the grave Hence, without the aid of a trust in the evidence of spirits, we are utterly incompetent to comprehend the nature, end, or destiny of man. The Doctor, in the course of his argument, remarked that the Church has always read the Bible by authority. The Spiritualist could not do that. As BURNS said, "Man is God to the dog," so the father is the God of the child—his highest and ultimate authority. But as the child grows he sees higher than the father's influence reaches—he recognizes his errors and gradually declines to be governed by his authority, however much he may continue to love and to venerate him. So the man, as he grows in knowledge and gains power to reason, throws off the authority of the Bible, and only believes in it so far as reason sanctions its assertions and confirms its theory This would be very strange doctrine for the believers in the irrational system of "Spiritualism" to preach—but the Doctor preached right on past it, and attempted to show how reason was incompetent to unfold some matters that are important for our knowledge. Here the spirits step in to aid man who has rejected "authority;" but they came in quite abruptly and we failed to discover how he got them so comfortably instated

When he had ceased speaking, a Dr. YOUNG arose and fired away in a very rambling, incoherent manner at the clergy and at Christianity, which he seemed to think a humbug. We asked a Spiritualist near us who Dr. Y. might be. Said he,—"He is a bore."

Dr. GRAY gave in evidence of Spiritual prompting a fact which he deemed of more value than much tipping or rapping. It was simply that between himself and an old pupil, a new idea was suggested once upon a time—an idea which each disclaimed—but it fayed in exactly with the ideas of an old deceased physician that Dr. GRAY knew Hence it was evident that the old doctor's spirit was around, and his was the idea! It did not strike an outsider as an overwhelming point in evidence, yet we think it more conclusive than anything we obtained at two late sittings with the FOXES.

Mr. CHARLES PARTRIDGE next spoke. He read a letter of a Psychometer touching that science. Mr. P. showed up the folly of the writer's assumptions and the sorry weakness of his reasoning He admitted the facts such as being able to tell an unknown correspondent's state of mind and physical condition by laying his letter on the Psychometer's head and feeling sympathetic excitations through the bumps, but he thought that all such phenomena were the work of the spirits.

A SHOT AT THE RAZOR-STROP MAN.

But Mr. PARTRIDGE said one thing that was sensible. Alluding to the pic-nic experiences of last Monday, as faithfully set down in our columns, he said that some persons seemed to be possessed by the spirits of Indians. He was sure they could not have been the spirits of any persons more fairly developed than the Indians were when they died two centuries ago. This left it doubtful whether the spirits of the Indians had progressed at all during their two hundred years' of opportunities as spirits At any rate, he asked whether it wouldn't be more profitable for the persons who suffered at their hands to discourage their return and solicit the presence of gentle and more advanced spirits Then if these spirits insisted on coming, it would lift them up a bit, and give them a chance to improve. This dig at the razor-strop man was highly relished by most present.

RAZOR-STROP MAN DEFENDS HIS INNOCENT DEMON.

At a later state of the meeting, Mr. SMITH spoke. He said that if they could feel as he felt when an Indian spirit got him, they, too, would scrook themselves as if they "carried a bag of shavings on their heads." He didn't mean to say that he positively couldn't help yelling, and twisting, and cutting up as he did at the pic-nic, but this he meant, that when he said "Indian spirit, now come on and see what you can do with me," he couldn't help himself except by jerking off the spiritual influence altogether.

A SPIRIT GIVES SMITH FITS.

He said other mediums told him that just as he was handled they were handled at first. He hoped that by use he could become limber enough for them to handle him more easily, and say what they had to in a more respectful manner, and to say something worth hearing, too. I'd never, said he, allow a spirit to enter me again, if I did not s'pose that by a year from this time I could say to the very spirit that gave me such a shaking then, "O gentle Indian spirit—come now and say something new and impressive to this audience," and he would come and treat me gently. But if I'm always to be shook this way, "E jo l e Kuni —— E o aue go' hah' hah' heah' h-e-e-e-ah' Hi! ——" and Mr. SMITH jumped and twisted and sprung and acted as if he were a cork-screw, turned by some goblin ghost, and screamed and at last sat down, foaming.

"He's got you now, SMITH," "The spirit of the old fellow has the pure Indian grit." "Give it up SMITH," said several, and poor SMITH gave it up. People that take strychnine haven't such jumping fits as he had on. Lockjaw is no touch to his fits. If SMITH has "any more left of the same sort," that folks call common sense, he will do well to take Mr. PARTRIDGE's advice, and put away such spirits as make a fool of a man.

A GHOST.

An old gentleman, a Frenchman as we judged, Mr. LEVY, said his maid-servant saw a spirit the day before, and felt one twitch her elbow lately while she was serving the table. The audience smiled at the relation.

Dr. WARNER went into the philosophy of some clairvoyant experiments—but the interest of the people did not seem to go in with him.

AN INFIDEL.

Then a stranger, who hadn't talked in the conference for a year past, arose. He said he had studied these questions five years. He thought it much easier to account for the phenomena spoken of in any other way than by supposing them the result of spiritual influence. He asked who now present could affirm that he *knew* there was such a thing as a spirit? *Belief* is nothing.

"I do, for one," said Mr. LEVY; "I know it."

The stranger reaffirmed his ignorance as to whether there were any spirits, and confessed that if that were infidelity, he was an infidel.

Dr. GRAY naively told him that to get the proofs of spiritual impression it was necessary for one to retire from his "positive state" into the "meditative" condition, and suggested that his young friend try it.

Mrs. FRENCH was invited forward and narrated several common-place miracles, which we did not feel called upon to hear to the end About 9½ o'clock P. M. the meetings generally break up. Is there a greater folly extant than is developed and nursed at the Stuyvesant? Are there in the Empire State a hundred others equally crack-brained—out of Utica or Bloomingdale, or the mad-house?

YELLOW FEVER.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The Yellow Fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The accounts from Norfolk are still of the same melancholy character. The official report shows that there were 56 deaths on Monday, 53 on Tuesday, and 45 on Wednesday, with 50 new cases on the latter day. Dr. BEACHE of Washington, and Dr. BRIGGS, were among the dead.

At Portsmouth there were 26 deaths on Wednesday, and 20 new cases. A great number of the new cases were amongst families residing in healthy sections of both towns, which had heretofore escaped the disease.

In Baltimore this morning, a meeting of ladies was held, to demand in the name of common humanity that the orphans be immediately brought up here. Large subscriptions have already been made for their support and nurses and superintendents engaged. Provisions have also been donated in sufficient quantities to support the children for a year.

The relief fund raised in this city now reaches $30,000.

RELIEF FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 13.

A meeting has been called for to-morrow evening, in this city, for the purpose of aiding the sufferers from yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

From the Baltimore American of Thursday.

The intelligence from Norfolk and Portsmouth, by the steamer *Georgia* yesterday morning, is but a continuation of the same chapter of suffering and death that we have been called upon to record for a month past. There is but little diminution in the number of deaths, but we are pleased to learn from various sources that there is a diminution in the number of new cases both at Portsmouth and Norfolk, but this diminution is attributable rather to the lack of subjects to operate on, than to any improvement in the condition of the atmosphere.

We learn from Dr. POWELL, of the *Georgia*, and Dr. HINTZE, who returned yesterday from a visit to Dr. JOHN MORRIS, who is down with the fever, that the condition of affairs is most deplorable. Dr. MORRIS had been down since Sunday, and was battling with the disease most manfully. Strong hopes are entertained by his friends that he would recover, and he seemed in good spirits, notwithstanding his suffering He seemed much worried at the risk his friends were encountering in visiting him. He had one bad symptom, the urinary obstruction, which his medical attendant, Dr. FREEMAN, of Philadelphia, hoped to remove.

We are indebted to Mr. GEORGE S. ALLEN, the mail agent on the *Georgia*, for the following letter, which embraces everything of interest that could be obtained up to 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. There are some names among the list of dead which have been mentioned before, but we give the letter as received:

Among the passengers who came down with us last night were a number of doctors and nurses, who will unquestionably prove acceptable to the sick and distressed of Norfolk and vicinity.

They come to fill up the vacancies of those who have passed away, and consist of Dr. DECASTRO, whose name is familiar from recent good services; Dr. WILSON, of Cuba, who has resided there for the last twenty years, and been at the head of the Hospital "De San Francisco," where he has had an extensive and successful practice; Dr. FREEMAN, who returns from Philadelphia, after a brief visit; and Drs. MOORE and HINTZE, of Baltimore. In addition to this valuable medical aid, Messrs. HASEL, GORDON, BEARD, and PARKER, of Philadelphia, come as nurses; and TOWNSEND, of the same city, as druggist. It is sincerely hoped that they may pass through the terrible ordeal they are about to encounter and not meet with the sad fate which has come upon many of their predecessors.

A wide-spread and sincere sorrow appears manifest throughout the country in this region for the death of Dr. WILLIAM COLLINS, late President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company. He had been devoted not only to the interest of the Company over which he presided so ably, but also to the sick of his own town (Portsmouth.) When the stranger, his fellow-townsmen, or those employed under him, were smitten down with the pestilence, he was among the first at their side, and in his death the public has sustained a loss not soon to be forgotten.

Connected with the demise of this gentleman and that of his brother, JOHN W. COLLINS, Esq., which occurred about the same time, is a sad circumstance. It was only a few days since that the son of the latter, a young gentleman engaged in one of the Departments at Washington, obtained leave of absence and repaired to the bedside of his father. After awhile the father became convalescent, and the son returned to his post with a light heart, but alas! he now returns again to weep over the graves of a parent and an uncle, to whom he was as a son.

The news from Norfolk for to-day is quite cheering, but one case having been brought into the hospital, and two deaths up to 10 A. M It will be perceived, however, that yesterday obtained about its usual number of victims. There are at present seventy-five cases in the city Hospital, some of which are past recovery, but the majority are considered in a favorable condition.

The deaths in Norfolk for the 24 hours up to last night were 36, and the following is an authentic list of the recent deaths, viz: Virginia Rogers, Richard Greenburg, son of Capt. Stark, United States Marines; Dr. Gooch, Richmond, Mrs. John Adams, Solomon Spratt, Dr. Junius Briggs (dying), Miss Susan Nimmo, Mrs. J. L. Hathaway, Mrs Sikes, Miss E. Wyatt, Miss A. B. Baglor, Miss Hilary M. Wilson's wife, cold; Mrs. A. Ballinger, child of Solomon Spratt, Mrs. E. F. Watt, Mr. Nebegan, jailor; Judge Baker's wife, Miss Fanny Totten, Mrs. Anne Stark, mas of A. P. Woodworth, Eliza Weaver, child of Richard Granburg, Ambrose Durney, Augustus Lapellons, slave of N. Wilson, Wm O'Connell, John Kinsley, James Murnesses, infant; Nancy Kelsner, child of Sarah Jones, Matthew Robinson, Mrs. Ballentine, James Danther, Miss Stark, Mr. Worthington, child of Maria Wilds, child of J. T. Elliott, colored child on Union-street wife of Horace Drury, daughter of Dr. Whitehead, Mr. Fliess, a student; Mr. Cravcroft, nurse and wife of Rev. Mr. Smith.

The following are the deaths at the City Hospital: JOSEPH WHITE, JOHN KEYE, THOMAS BAIOGS, MARY LITTLE, Mrs DALBY, AUGUSTUS CHANDLER, and LOVIE ROBINSON.

Those admitted to the Hospital during yesterday and to-day, are MRS. MAHONE, JAMES WARD, Mrs LAYMAN, JOHN HUDSON, MARGARET HUDSON, JOHN CLARK and HENRY MYERS.

The condition of Dr MORRIS, of Baltimore, though very painful, is not considered dangerous. He is in the charge of Dr. FREEMAN.

Among those who are very sick are Dr. DEBEASHE, of Washington; Mrs. LOVALL, wife of the Navy Agent. There is not anything special or of interest from Camp Falls, except that the *Georgia* landed, through the steamer *J. E Goffe*, the mattresses and stores for that place. As yet but one or two families have availed themselves of its hospitality.

The report that small-pox had broken out in Norfolk is incorrect. Several cases had occurred in the county, but none in the city.

The advices from Portsmouth to 3 o'clock P. M. to-day are of a very distressing character—there being twenty-two deaths from 11 P. M. yesterday to that time. Among them are the following:

Rachel Eskridge, son of Rev. Wilson Eskridge, John Rosur, son of John Brown; Geo. Reed, colored; Frederick Lawrence, James Shannon's son, George Grey's son, Miss Laura Webb, child of John Thomas; Rev. Vernon Eskridge, United States Navy; Miss Jodersville, Mrs John Thomas, Arcy Williams, son of Chas. Billisolly, Miss S. Land, Miss Catharine Webb, John Vermillion, Wells Cooper, Julius Eastwood. Mr. Head of Mecon House; Mr. Graham, nurse, H. G. Dorley, Andrew Smith's child, Henry Edwards, Rev. James Chisholm of the Episcopal Church, John Pollen, Cornelius Coleman, Miss Jane Gordon, Mrs. Sarah White; Sarah Reed, colored; Samuel Parker; John Babb, colored; Miss Martha Peters, Thomas Wright and Harrison Ferrebee.

The following are the new cases reported for the same time:

Mrs. Yates Brown, Miss Morgaret Billisolly, Mrs. Accinelly, Sam't Brown, Jr., B. Accinelly is doing well; Rev. John Devlin, (Catholic Priest,) is worse; Drs. Kennedy and Bryant, of Philadelphia, are getting well. Dr. Waller, of Baltimore, has resumed practice. Dr. Webster is still well and doing good service.

Dr. SMITH, of Columbia, Pa., and Dr. MARSHALL, of Baltimore, died yesterday, and were buried side by side.

Of a party of 11 doctors and nurses who went down in the steamer *Georgia* on the 29th of August, six, viz.: Drs. MILLER, SMITH, FLEEAS, MARSHALL, and nurse CRAVEN, are dead—a sad mortality indeed.

Yours, &c., G. S. A.

The Norfolk *Dispatch* of last evening brings a few additional items of intelligence. The *Dispatch* says: "It having been stated that Miss ANDREWS, the humane lady who came from New-York to nurse the sick, was herself among those down with the fever, we are requested to state that she has not had the fever. She was a little indisposed for a day, but she is active] engaged in attending the sick She is in now with a Portsmouth family, nursing the wife of a minister who is sick with the fever.

The Norfolk correspondent of the *Dispatch* gives the following names of the dead at Norfolk that have not yet been mentioned: E. J. MALLORY, JOHN GRAMBY, and Mr MORRIS

HENRY MYERS, the head nurse of the City Hospital at Norfolk, is down with the fever.

We heard some doubts expressed yesterday as to the correctness of our announcement of the death of Mrs. WALTERS, widow of the late BEALE WALTERS, proprietor of the National Hotel. A correspondent of the Richmond *American* thus confirms the announcement: My pen almost refuses to do its office, but its chronicling must be done, melancholy as may be its notings. Mrs. WALTERS soon followed her husband to the tomb. Mr. WALTERS died on Friday, Mrs. W. on Sunday, and several are yet ill in the family.

INCONVENIENCES OF EMIGRATION.

T. G. BROUGHTON, Esq., Editor of the Norfolk *Herald*, in a letter to the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, says:

The physicians deem it almost as hazardous for those who have lived through the pestilence up to this time, without taking it, to leave the city as to remain in it. All have more or less of the poison in their systems, and a change to a healthy climate is apt to develop the disease from the seeds thus remaining latent. According to this theory, if our absent friends who applied to the President for Fort Monroe to move our people to had succeeded, few would have been found willing to exchange the comforts of home, even amid desolation and danger, for the trouble and inconveniences of emigration, with no uncertain an assurance of their greater safety in so doing

RATIO OF DEATHS.

Mr. HAWKINS, keeper of the Norfolk city almshouse, states that the number of interments in the Protestant burial grounds during the month of August was 340, and for the first eight days in September, 270; and that those in the Catholic cemetery for both months are 226; footing up for thirty-nine days the sad total of 836, or an average of twenty-one per day. At this rate the entire population of Norfolk *would die off in a little more than two years.*

A NEW CAUSE OF ALARM.

A gentleman from the vicinity of Norfolk says many of the storekeepers who have left the city, locked up their premises without removing the vegetables and perishable stores, and that serious apprehensions are felt of aggravated or prolonged sickness from this source.

SODA-WATER CHARITY.

A New-York druggist has contributed for the relief of the sufferers the sum of five hundred and two dollars and thirty-seven cents, the proceeds of one day's sale of soda-water, and a few donations at his two stores.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The Relief Fund bids fair to reach the sum of $30,000. Daily large shipments of all the necessaries of life required at Norfolk and Portsmouth, are sent down by Mr. LEVERING, and the sympathy of our citizens keep the treasury well supplied with funds.

RELIEF FROM UPPER MARLBORO.

The Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County *Advocate*, states that the sum of $118 was contributed by Mr. ROLFE's Church, in that place, on Sunday last, for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

YELLOW FEVER IN PITT COUNTY.

The Tarboro' *Southerner* learns that Dr. F. M. GARRATT, residing a short distance from Falkland, in Pitt County, N. C., is sick with the yellow fever. Dr. GARRATT has been in practice but a short time. About ten or twelve days since, he went to Norfolk to tender his services to the sick and afflicted there, but was advised by the medical gentlemen, from his youth and inexperience in that awful scourge, to return. He, however, visited a few patients, and on his return was taken with the disease, and now lies in a critical condition.

RELIEF FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Another meeting in behalf of the sufferers by yellow fever in Virginia, was held on the 6th Dispatches from Mr. RAIL, of Norfolk, were received, calling for more nurses. It was decided to send off fifteen nurses to-day, under pay of $60 a month each, and a committee was appointed to select some one to go along with them. Another meeting will be held on Saturday evening.

DIVINE SERVICE IN BALTIMORE.

On Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, divine service was conducted in the Caroline-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on which occasion an appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. HARDIN, followed by a collection for Norfolk and Portsmouth, which amounted to $325. The ladies of that Church have also made 500 articles of clothing for the orphans.

THE LADIES.

The ladies of Baltimore county are now at work and have ready a large collection of clothing for the children, which will add to their comforts.

THE ORPHANS.

The authorities have declined the offer of the citizens of Baltimore tendering the House of Refuge for the use of the orphans. While they appreciate our kindness, they state that the orphans are provided with comfortable quarters in Norfolk, and that they desire not to impose upon our generosity any farther than is absolutely necessary.

A letter written by Dr. MORRIS on Saturday morning last, before he was taken down, but which failed to arrive here until yesterday, speaking of the death of Mr. WALTERS, of the National Hotel, says:

"While every member of his family was down with the fever, he stood like a noble old Roman, overseeing all and ministering to all, and it was only when WILLIAM, his son, was able to get about that he consented to care for himself. Every one was struck with his fortitude and resolution, and when the fatal word went abroad that he was ill, a thrill of sympathy pervaded the whole community, and prayers went up from many hearts for his recovery; but alas, he was stricken down a martyr to the stern but holy dictates of duty. How many noble spirits have been sacrificed upon the same altar!"

The Doctor further says:

"Another corpse was found yesterday in Church-street that had remained unburied for six days, filling the surrounding atmosphere with all the elements of disease and death. Events of this character are horrible to contemplate. Dr. J. ECCLESTON MANN, now of Philadelphia, formerly of our State, was taken down yesterday—leaving but one Northern physician now on duty. The doctor is doing well, and I am rejoiced to hear it, for he proved himself an honor to his profession by his arduous labors and unfaltering devotion to the duties of his calling. When forced to suspend his visits he had no less than sixty patients under his charge, to whom he had rendered the most faithful attention, and upon whom he had bestowed the greatest kindness. The doctor is a nephew of Judge ECCLESTON, of Maryland, and I am proud to claim him as a son of our good old Commonwealth. A few more acclimated physicians are wanted here to fill the vacancies occasioned by the illness of the gentlemen from the North and the departure of others from the South. Particularly are the services of such required as are not afraid to visit the lanes and alleys of the city, and minister to the poor and the unfortunate. The wealthy can always procure medical attention. It is the humble that suffer in days of affliction. M"

FROM SUFFOLK, ETC.

SUFFOLK, Sept. 11—5 P. M.—No additional case of fever has occurred in this town, and less apprehension is entertained The parties who left are principally refugees from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Dr. F. M. GARRATT, who lately returned from Norfolk, is down with the fever in Pitt County, North Carolina.

RELIEF FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The following sums were, on Thursday, contributed for the relief of the Virginia sufferers, by the parties whose names are attached. In several instances these are second subscriptions

Commercial Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., $20; Workmen in employ of N. COLEMAN & SON, wagon builders, Kensington, $50; Richmond Lodge, No. 240, $10; Franklin Fire Insurance Company, $200; Mount Holly Lodge, No. 19, $5; from clerks and messengers in the United States Post-Office, $123; from the operatives in the factory of DAVID MILNE & SON, $100; from the Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, $200.

NEBRASKA.

Claim Difficulty—Fight—One Man Killed and Five Wounded.

From the Nebraskian, (Omaha City,) Aug. 29.

As we are about going to press, we hear of a shocking occurrence at Ft. Calhoun, in this Territory, about fifteen miles north of this city. JOHN S. GOSS was occupying a log house erected by the Calhoun Company, on the town site of Fort Calhoun, but during the temporary absence, CHARLES D. DAVIS, with his family, took possession of the house and furniture. DAVIS had been repeatedly requested to leave the premises, but refused, and commenced a suit for trespass against E.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

The United States and the Sound Dues

THREATENED CRISIS IN SPAIN.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The late hour at which the *Africa's* mails arrived yesterday morning, prevented us from making very copious extracts from our exchanges. We give below an interesting letter from our French correspondent, with important selections from our English files.

French Affairs—The Queen's Return—The War—Personal and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1855.

It was natural that on the Queen's departure the pens that had been employed in the capacity of reporters, in detailing her daily amusements, in expatiating upon the dignity of her carriage and the seductions of her smile, should assume the more lofty mission of philosophizing upon the significance of the visit, of discovering in it more meaning than in a myriad of Lord Burleigh's nods, of wiping out the prejudices of the past, and of predicting infinite international amity for all time to come. The steel nib, which at the time of the Tartar hoax scratched Russia off the map, and which last week lavished encomium on Prince ALBERT's whiskers, has now returned again to grander themes, and dwells on such imposing subjects as Time, Providence, Destiny and the Divine Will. AMBROSE DE CESENA, adapting his style to his matter, treats a jig-grammar ee pendant from the Queen's ear with a gossamer lightness and dexterity, while he endows his views of this morning upon the Renewal of a World with that ponderosity and heft which such a prigramme demands. This versatility in a publicist cannot be too highly prized. The *Moniteur* also indulges in some pompous remarks. This article is an epaced, that every two lines resemble a railroad track However, even in generalization, I think some attention should be paid to facts. The following passage occurs in the official retrospect of the visit: "Even in streets so obscure that her Majesty could not be aware of their existence, there was not an individual who did not hoist a flag or illuminate a garret." I should be ashamed to confront such an eloquent passage with things so dry as statistics, but as the Government only manufactured 21,000 flags for the *fête*, and, as the entire population is a million, I am constrained to say that this statement must be received with due caution, like a Russian dispatch. I might indeed go on to say that it is the most awful falsehood that I ever saw in print. But this would be improper and offensive, as the statement is supposed to have been written by the Emperor, and of course he must know much better than I could do, the real state of the case

Well, the Queen has gone, and the Emperor's million imaginary flags have been run down and housed. Like the *Moniteur*, I will mention a retrospective fact. Some weeks before her Majesty's arrival, the Bishop of Strasbourg, who is a Frenchman, the sigh he preaches in German, made the English and their Queen the topic of a brilliant discourse. He implored his hearers to pray for the British nation, "which drinks at a source which cannot bestow everlasting life," and to persecute Heaven with their entreaties to convert that ungodly race to Popery. He afterwards apostrophized the Queen, and called upon her to restore to the Sovereign Pontiff "the keys which she unauthorizedly wears upon her brow," and which His Holiness alone has a right to dispose of. The Government has not in any way so loved this singular ecclesiastical vagary.

THE QUEEN AT NAPOLEON'S TOMB.

That the *Monde* we should be exercise over the visit of VICTORIA, in company with the Emperor, to the Tomb of NAPOLEON, is natural and proper. But there is a circumstance connected with this visit which requires explanation. JEROME BONAPARTE, guardian of the imperial dust, was absent from Paris until the last day of her Majesty's stay. There are two versions of the circumstance, one, the official version, which you will believe if you are a dutiful partizan of the Government; the other, the popular and scandalous version, which you will believe if upon examination you find it credible and likely. The official version is that JEROME was removed to a distance by the Emperor in order that the Queen might not perceive, in his presence at Paris with the keys, a sort of invitation to visit the Mausoleum, *almost* amounting to coercion. This version is invalidated by the fact that when the Queen announced her intention of visiting the Monument, JEROME was not sent for, and was not present. The scandalous version is, that JEROME, whose sense of the ignominious treatment suffered by his brother from England, has not been blunted by actual necessities and passing circumstances, left the city in a pet as her Majesty entered it, and carried off the keys in his pocket. You can choose between these interpretations; there is a variety for all tastes and both sexes.

BREAD RIOTS.

The city of Angers, in Maine-et-Loire, has been the scene of the most considerable uprising and revolt that has taken place in France for several years. The cause was the high price of bread and provisions; the individuals concerned were principally quarriers, though the leaders were undoubtedly political disturbers, and, as it is said, lately released prisoners of the *coup d'état*. The time was midnight, two days ago; the place, the site of a liberty tree in '48. The number of the insurgents are variously estimated from 500 to 1000, armed with spades, pickaxes, pitchforks, and a few regular weapons of war. They had 400 pounds of powder in a cart. What they intended, or hoped to do, does not appear, for the authorities were on their guard, and a charge being made by a squad of troops, they took at once to their heels. A hundred of them were arrested and the tumult was speedily quelled. The movement though threatening in numbers, was imbecile in its means, preparations, and projects. That the price of bread was the prime cause, there can be no doubt. Politics only influenced the leaders, and of these there were not half a dozen. I have noticed no allusion to the occurrence in the Paris papers.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The French Admiral in the Baltic has just communicated his dispatch, to the Minister, of the bombardment of Sweaborg. He does not consider the fortifications as injured. Towards the close, he uses this remarkable language: "It seemed as if Providence watched over us; it evidently did in the following occurrence. A red-hot ball, passing through the deck of the *Algerine*, got into the powder house, and lodged between a copper cylinder and the wood-work, which it began to consume, when water from the pump being thrown upon it put out the fire and cooled off the ball." This is adduced as an instance of the protection of Heaven. If this fully had occurred in a Russian church, PASCAL would be a made a picture of it.

The English Admiral has received another letter from Prince DOLGORUKOUSKI upon the Bishop matter, (late massacre.) In this, the Prince gives the Admiral to understand that the correspondence is closed, that the Russian Government places the same confidence in the honesty of its officers as the English Government in that of its own officers, and suggests to him the propriety of reading his last dispatch over again, as he has misapprehended something. I have no doubt DUNDAS will reply; he evidently does not know when to stop, and imagines he is getting the best of it

POOR DANGERFIELD! He sent up a balloon larger and in dwindle. As if it were not humiliation enough to be made Senator, he has been sent to take part in the labors of a Departmental Council whose session for the year is to last five days, and whose mission is to fix market days, to see that the roads be mended, to abate nuisances, and to apply the dog tax.

THEATRICAL SUIT.

The very interesting suit which I announced to you as pending between PAUL MEURICE, the author of "Paris," and his manager, has been heard and decided. Though I have already acquainted you with the object of the action, I cannot do better than abridge the arguments of the two lawyers, as they contain certain developments respecting the Committee of Censure and the Bureau of Security:

M. CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE, for the author, explained the motives of his client. M. MEURICE having furnished the manager of the Porte St. Martin with a drama entitled "Paris," asks the tribunal to compel the manager to suppress his—the author's—name upon the bills, and to pay such damages for having so printed his name as it may judge proper. He asks this for the following reasons: The play, as it is performed, contains two scenes less, and one scene more, than the author wrote—that is, two scenes have been suppressed, and one has been added, rendering the author not only ashamed of the result as a literary production, but unwilling to assume the responsibility of the political inconsistency of which it would seem to convict him. The first scene suppressed by the Censure was the triumphal reception extended to VOLTAIRE in Paris, in 1778—a dramatic rendering of a historical occurrence. The author, who does not for a moment contest the right of the Censure to *suppress*, accepted the mutilation with resignation. The second scene rejected was the finale, in which the author, having brought the piece down to the return of BONAPARTE from Egypt, makes the spirit of France say to the spirit of Paris,

Arrêtons nous au seuil du Siècle, sœur de gloire!
A present c'est la vie et ce n'est plus l'histoire

This conclusion the Censure struck out, and called upon the author for a scene representing NAPOLEON as Emperor. The author refused, saying that he had given a tableau to BONAPARTE, but that he would not put his pen at the service of NAPOLEON. Then, said the Committee, we prohibit the representation of the piece. Paris is to be full of strangers, and they may think it singular if a play, thus passing in review the history of France, should omit the greatest personage of the age. M. MEURICE declined positively. The manager, having already spent $80,000 upon the scenery and costumes, was of course terrified at the aspect of things, and prevailed upon the author to let the necessary scene be added, even if he would not do it himself. The author consented, out of consideration for the pecuniary outlay already made, but as he could not acknowledge the authorship of a work thus treated, insisted that his name should not be announced to the public, after the performance, as is usually done. This was accepted by the manager, and the author supposed that the *agreement involved the silence of the bills and posters*. On the first night, the stage manager, replying to the eager call of the audience, stated that the author desired to remain anonymous. For three days the posters were mute as to the authorship, but on the fourth, the name of M. PAUL MEURICE was given in large letters. The author demands that the manager be forced to execute an implied convention, and he avows as his motive his disinclination to be announced as the author of a scene he did not write, and the responsibility of which he does not assume. To this narrative, made by M. CREMIEUX, I may add, that the play, as written, was to be dedicated to VICTOR HUGO; such a dedication of the acted play would be a folly and an insult.

M. FAUVEL, the advocate of M. MARC FOURNIER, replied. He denied positively that the promise of withholding the author's name on the first night involved a similar silence upon the bills. He did not seem to notice the fact that silence before one audience is a useless circumstance, if the play-bills are to speak daily to the whole population of Paris, in heavy type. He stated that for three nights the receipts were only 4,000 francs a night, and that the manager was naturally anxious. He felt that the public, seeing the play unacknowledged, supposed it to be a work of which the author was ashamed. He decided to publish the author's name and did so. The receipts that night rose to 4,900 francs, and have remained at that point ever since. Now, continued the advocate, what harm has this step done the author? Is it an injury to a professional dramatist to be known as the author of a meritorious and most successful play? Is not the demonstrated effect of the author's name upon the public a flattering rather than a vexatious circumstance? Is not M. MEURICE's ten per cent. upon the receipts largely increased when the receipts ascend? Does he not have 490 francs a night instead of 400? Thus, he is neither harmed in his reputation nor his purse; on the contrary, he is benefited in both. M. FAUVEL deserves credit for the skill with which he avoided the point at issue—whether there did not exist an implied engagement on the part of the manager which he had not fulfilled. You will be prepared for the verdict. The author lost his case, and was condemned to pay the costs. He has, however, published the play as it was written, with the primitive dedication to VICTOR HUGO.

THE MAILS FOR FRANCE.

I have to accuse M. MONTHOLON, French Consul at New York, of negligence and inattention. He does not seem to consider the *Ariel* a mail steamer. In point of fact, I suppose she is not, but she has nevertheless twice brought complete files of the TIMES, and in each case the files have been delivered by the Post Office without examination, to both individuals and reading rooms. This has excited me to reflection and even to investigation. The result is the following conviction: that M. MONTHOLON sends to the police of Paris by each regular steamer a list of such dates of each important paper as are to be withdrawn from the bundles. One is suppressed for a letter from KOSSUTH; another for a similar offence on the part of your humble servant. These instructions are executed here with vigor and discretion. But the *Arie's* papers are invariably untouched; her mails alone escape scrutiny and visitation; and the *Ariel* is a vessel likely to be overlooked by an officer of secret police at New-York. Now I do not think that these premises, unsupported, justify the conclusion I have drawn; but I have learned some corroboratory circumstances. At any rate, M. MONTHOLON will find the columns of the TIMES open to any rectification he may address to the Editor. I have thought it expedient, in the meantime, to recall him to a sense of the tremendous importance of his duties, if, *as is said here*, it has been made his business to perform them. The *Ariel does* carry a mail.

AMERICAN NAMES.

I see in the American papers some curious collections of examples of misuse, by the French, of American proper names and English titles. But they have omitted the best instance. Often, during the Mexican war, WINFIELD SCOTT was spoken of as SIR W. SCOTT. Types had run in this way during the previous half century, and the habit was too inveterate to yield easily to a new method. During the period of "Uncle Tom's" career, the *Débats* used often to speak, flatteringly, of an individual whom it designated as "The Reverend BEECHER."

DUMAS.

DUMAS denies the story of the inheritance which I mentioned some days since. He says he very seldom thinks it worth while to contradict rumors which concern him, but that in this particular case he has a particular motive. Since the announcement of the windfall in question, he has received numerous petitions for portions of it, more or less considerable. The total of these modest requests amounts to the sum of 157,000 francs. He is naturally desirous of putting an end to a mystification so absurd. Considering the circulation of the *Mousquetaire* as insufficient, Mr. D. appealed to the publicity of the *Presse* for an adequate spread of his protest.

AMERICAN AWARDS.

One or two more awards of prizes to Americans have been made by the Juries of the Crystal Palace, and the recipients have been informally apprized of the fact. As they are naturally anxious to receive *official* intelligence, before considering themselves as morally certain, I have been requested, in chronicling the circumstances of the awards, to mention at present no proper names. But in three weeks, however, I hope to be able to give a complete list of the laureates—as we say here of persons who have won a medal or have got a good mark.

The *Independance Belge* makes a queer confusion of the affair of the American officers sent to Sebastopol, and ammunition that while several of these gentlemen are in the Allied camp, observing the progress of the siege, several others are in the city noting down the means and appliances of defence. How much more the latter must be learning than the former.

INTERESTING.

HER Majesty the Empress is undoubtedly in a most interesting position. Indeed, nearly all apprehensions of a recurrence of the regrettable calamity which happened on the first year of her marriage, have disappeared. Still, if the usual etiquette is observed, no official announcements will be made until the fifth month has been happily accomplished.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, Jr., is engaged upon a drama for the Gymnase, entitled "The Prodigal Father." Can he mean his own?

The Vaudeville are preparing a *pièce de circonstance*, to be called "Les Zouaves." It represents the theatre of Inkermann, with its military amateurs and its play bill announcing "No performance to-night on account of Wounds." DICK TINTO.

Admiral Bruat on the Battle of Traktir Bridge.

The most intelligent report we have seen of the late battle on the Tchernaya is that of Admiral BRUAT, published in the *Moniteur*. We make the following extracts:

"I can to-day give your Excellency some information respecting the general impression which the victory on the Tchernaya appears to have produced in our army. No engagement has hitherto exhibited in a manner so striking the superiority and moral ascendancy of our troops over the enemy. The arrangements made by the Russians indicate a well-conceived and well-studied plan. No error was this time committed like that of General SOIMONOFF at the battle of Inkermann. The Russian divisions attacked our positions at the appointed hour, and with a perfect knowledge of the ground, they carried the bridge of Traktir, and forced the Sardinian advanced posts to fall back. When FAILLY's brigade resumed the offensive, 1,500 or 2,000 Frenchmen hurled 8,000 Russians across the Tchernaya. An hour later, 45,000 Russians retreated before 10,000 or 12,000 of the Allied troops.

The engagement of August 16 was less a battle than an immense *sortie*, repelled with incredible vigor. The enemy did not advance out of range of his batteries of position; he withdrew under the protection of the works which crown the Mackenzie plateau as soon as he saw that our troops were not intimidated by the considerable masses which he had deployed in the plain. Perhaps he had hoped to draw us under the fire of his batteries of position, and engage us between the heights, where his artillery might have crushed us. The general-in-chief would not allow himself to be drawn into this imprudent pursuit. By sending forward his cavalry he might have seized a few fugitives; but he would have to march his squadrons over the Traktir bridge, commanded by the projectiles of the enemy; he must have sent them into the plain under a cross fire of artillery and musketry.

Thanks to the wisdom of the General, our success remains intact and complete; the enemy has returned to his lines and the army of relief remains paralyzed; the siege can be pursued in full security.

The Russian Government, deprived of its supplies from the Sea of Azoff, is unable to replenish its magazines; bread, salt and water now constitute the nourriture of its soldiery; spirits are only distributed on days of battle, and meat hardly ever. When the Autumn rains shall have broken up the roads, I do not see how the enemy can victual his numerous army. To me his situation appears most critical, and in the attack of August 16, so languidly pursued, I see a symptom of discouragement rather than of audacity. A glance at the future taught the Russians the necessity of a vigorous effort; to us, on the contrary, it counselled prudence.

Allied Operations in the Baltic—What has been the Result?

The London *Times*, in a very able article on the inactivity of the Baltic fleet, alluding to the recent bombardment of Sweaborg, says:

"Of course, nobody here is satisfied with the result, and all sorts of people, sagacious or simple, are putting their heads together to solve the problem of an immense preparation which not only has so little to show for itself, but turns out so helpless and abortive. People are ransacking their memory, or their reading, for the history of the late war, and they are saying—old ones as well as young ones—that they don't remember ships always coming back for new stores; they don't remember that a fleet was expected just to bombard a place and then return home; they don't remember either that ships in the old sailing days were no shy of forts, or that they reckoned it a perfectly good reason for not attacking a fort, or forcing a harbor, or attempting to cut out the enemy's shipping, that they were likely to suffer some damage and lose some men. Certainly, on comparing the present with the past, a great change has come over the scene in more respects than one, and the colossal screw steamer, twice as big as the old liner, with twice as heavy metal, twice as swift, and infinitely more manageable, after all does very much less work than the old liner, with its crowded broadside of small guns, its clumsy build, its sails, and its fatal tendency to become utterly disabled or be becalmed just when it ought not. There are numerous instances of sailing vessels being deliberately moored, as at Algiers, not at the distance of two miles, but at less than 900 yards from a battery, and having done considerably more harm than they received. There are instances of ships sailing right into the enemy's harbor, and fighting batteries and shipping all at once, without at ways coming off the worst, and very seldom without giving as much as they took. Now is the first time that steam has been applied to naval warfare on the large old scale of war. It is the time that ingenious people have long been looking forward to as that which would solve a great problem. Well, that problem is in solution, and we are bound to say that thus far steam turns out very little better than a cowardly impostor. What does it do for us? It is always coming home, and showing great prudence in keeping out of danger; but, as yet it does none of the things it was promised to do. There was a time when seven commanders used to say they would go anywhere, enter any port, or stand any fire, if they could only answer for being able to carry gate themselves when they had had enough of it. The long sea fight has come, and there is hardly one ship in the fleet without it. The only result is, that our sailors for the first time keep their distance.

We shall be told, perhaps, as we have been told before, that we are trying our papers into foul hands either as a merely to satisfy the impatience of civilians. We reply with the question, "What has been done this year with a naval armament at which all other has cost England for the season alone no less than £20,000,000?" Some of that money is for the transport of troops; but, on the other hand, the navy has its ordnance found by a separate department; an £20,000,000, if it does not pay the bill, is a very fair estimate. What has been done more than NELSON or COLLINGWOOD could have done with the means at their command? As for the Black Sea, excepting the operations in the Sea of Azoff, the fleet there has passed so completely out of notice that many of our readers have probably forgotten that there is somewhere or other in the East, a fleet more powerful in all respects than that which figured in the great naval review at Portsmouth two years ago. At this moment we cannot even say where it is, the events of the day leaving one very little spare attention for things that lead to no result and come to nothing. Looking to both seas, however, it is evident that the great question of steam *versus* sails has not received a very triumphant solution. Could NELSON and his illustrious contemporaries and predecessors arise from their graves and take their stand on some Finnish or Crimean headland—could they see the endless bother of idle manœuvring, the steaming to and fro, backwards and forwards, out and back again, to bring another mortar or a new crank, to stop a leak in a cooler, or mend a faulty stop-cock, and could they witness the grand act of the season, a bombardment at the distance of two miles, followed by a return home, and the performance ended by the middle of August, we are inclined to think they would thank their stars that they were born before the days of steam, and that their lot was cast in an age when success and renown were expected not so much from imposing displays, and here and there an ingenious dodge for doing damage without risk, but from the old English virtues of enterprise, perseverance and daring.

The United States and the Sound Dues.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, Aug. 24.

It is now some months ago that I was enabled to send you the substance of a diplomatic communication from the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Government of the United States, on the subject of the Sound Dues. That document has now been published by the American papers, and thus been brought to the knowledge of the Danish public, although after a lapse of some time and in a very roundabout manner. Whilst it confirms in extenso the epitome I sent you, it opens the door for a few remarks; for it must be taken for granted that the Danish Minister has wilfully perverted the facts of the case, as it cannot be supposed that he is really ignorant of the details of the subject on which he writes such a voluminous dispatch.

When he regrets, for instance, that the American Government should have suddenly taken so very extreme a step as to give notice of the termination of the Treaty of Commerce between the two States, after the expiration of a year, without having previously entered into negotiations with Denmark, by which the anticipated serious complication might have been happily avoided, he seems to ignore completely the fact that more than ten years have elapsed since the question of the Sound Dues was first taken up by the American Government.

It was as far back as the year 1843 that the American Minister, then resident at Copenhagen, made certain proposals to the Danish Cabinet, which were renewed by MR. BUCHANAN in 1845, with the additional offer on the part of the United States to pay the sum of $250,000 to Denmark, as an indemnification for liberating American ships and cargoes from the payment of Sound Dues in future. In 1853 the present Secretary of the United States, Mr. MARCY, reverted to the subject, but with no better success than his predecessors. Under these circumstances, the Washington Cabinet found that nothing was to be gained by further attempts at negotiation, and that the only way to bring Denmark to reason was to give notice of the termination of the treaty, in doing which they were perfectly justified by the stipulations contained in the convention itself.

Another misrepresentation contained in the Danish note is that the United States have seldom to pay more than a couple of hundred dollars in a year, whereas the sum in reality amounts to more than $100,000 annually. From 1826 to 1851 the average sum paid by the American flag as tribute to Denmark for passing the sound amounted on the average to $107,307 annually, and the aggregate sum of the next following five years was $70,478 Danish Rix-Bank Dalers. The differences of these figures cannot be disputed, and indeed they can be checked by any one who is aware of the nature and extent of the Sound dues, for there are years in which an American armada have passed through, and each vessel with a cargo of 2,000 bales of cotton—their usual freight—is subjected to the payment of $1,170 for sound dues.

Threatened Crisis in Spain.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the evening of the 24th ult., says: "It is whispered rather mysteriously in certain political circles in Paris that we may expect in a few days of some importance from Spain in future time. What truth there may be for these ill-natured conjectures I cannot say, but it is affirmed that the party known by the appellation of Polaco, comprising the men that were overthrown by the revolution of last year, and their friends and adherents, as also the Carlists, confidently expect to hear of the midsummer of Queen ISABELLA from one day to another. The Queen is, of course, represented as the victim of the most ruthless tyranny, treated as a captive, and even deprived of the consolations of religion. The captivity is proved by her being prevented from selecting as her abode a certain royal seat, where, from its position, a *coup d'état* might be effected with more facility, or where those who have not ceased to conspire against the present order of things could more easily possess themselves of her Majesty's person, and raise the standard of civil war. Her Majesty does not appear to be debarred the exercise of religious practices; but it is possible that obnoxious ecclesiastics are excluded from the Court, and no longer act as the channel of communication between the conspirators outside and those within the walls. Be this as it may, the parties in question openly announce their expectation and their hope as an abdication. It is a dangerous game to play. None would regret it more than those who are really attached to monarchical institutions in that country, and if the other members of the Spanish Bourbons believe that nothing would be more easy than the transfer of the royal power to their hands after such an event, I fear they are mistaken. I mentioned some days since that an interview had taken place between the Duke of MONTPENSIER and his cousin, the Count de CHAMBORD. In the same political circles in Paris to which I have already referred, some curious things are said relating to that rumor. It is averred that the Spanish Minister at Vienna spoke of that interview to the Duke as inopportune, and likely to be misinterpreted; that, for his own part, he felt quite sure that his Royal Highness had no object beyond that of mere courtesy in the visit he proposed making to the Count de CHAMBORD, but there was no doubt that the public would regard it in another light; and, on the whole, he advised his Royal Highness against it. The Duke of MONTPENSIER is said to have replied that the public would not be mistaken if it so interpreted his conduct; that his object in visiting the Count of CHAMBORD was decidedly political; that it was in the interest of the Spanish dynasty, and particularly in that of his wife, and that he should not be turned from his purpose by anything the Minister said. The visit was paid soon after, and has, as you may suppose, produced no very good effect here or in Spain. Considering the hopes that the Spanish Carlists, and to all appearance the French Legitimists, found on fresh disturbances in Spain, and the disclosures recently made in the papers seized on the Carlist chief, the step taken by the Duke de MONTPENSIER, and the object which his friends declare he avowed to the Spanish Minister, may create embarrassment to England and France, engaged as they are in a war with Russia. Even were Queen ISABELLA to abdicate, I doubt whether the Spanish people would hail the regency of a member of the Orleans family with the enthusiasm that is supposed. How the Government in this country would regard such an event it is hardly necessary to say."

Fashions for September.

From Le Follet.

The month of September is an epoch in fashion, and also in the customs of the *beau monde*. In September we must begin to renounce the zephyr dresses of summer—the grenadines, the muslins—those light materials we have worn with so much pleasure—for *taffetas d'Italie moirés*; in a word, for tissues more solid and comfortable. For the same reason we see bonnets of satin, trimmed with velvet, replacing those of lighter materials. The skillful modiste, instead of using crape flowers with gauze leaves, introduces those which, although not so light, are equally if not surpassingly, beautiful—of velvet and wax. Black lace will be much employed in trimmings, both for mantelets and dresses, mixed with velvet. As to canezous and vestes Algeriennes for indoor dress, they are already beginning to resume their place in the favor of their fair wearers, forming, at the same time, so comfortable and elegant an addition to the toilette. There is an effort to re-introduce the large square shawls, trimmed with a very wide chenille fringe; but this, we think, will scarcely be accomplished at present, as the weather, although occasionally chilly, is far too much like Summer to make us willing to assume a garment which, however graceful, is too Winterly for the present bright season. Velvet mantelets are, however, beginning to be worn in the carriage with good taste.

For the promenade, mantelets of the greatest elegance and variety are displayed. One of great richness was composed of three flounces of lace in medallions; the edge of lace, which was very deeply scalloped, was trimmed with a narrow lace, fulled on. These three flounces formed the mantle. Round the neck was placed a ruche of lace. The medallions arranged in three rows, one over the other, were surrounded with a narrow lace, to match that on the edge, and also fulled slightly.

Straw bonnets have become this year a fiction; and yet one sees many that are so called. They are no longer the straw bonnets of which we heard formerly, but straw is only an accessory to the flowers, lace, and ribbon of which the bonnet is formed; and very elegant creations they are.

Upon the bodies called Medicis, three ruches of lace or bouillons of blonde, or trimming of the same material as the dress, arranged in tufts on each side of the front, and enlarging towards the shoulders. The waist has a rounded point in front, and no basques. The body is closed in front by buttons of rich passementerie. These buttons are either oval, square or triangular; small bells, acorns or banded fringe is employed from most of them, and they increase in size gradually towards the top. Sometimes they are placed between the ruches, making thus five rows upon the corsage. The sleeves are wide sabots, each of which is cut out in such a manner as to allow three puffings of tulle or of lace to be seen; at the extremity is a button similar to those on the body. At the bottom of the last puffing, which reaches to the elbow, is a wide trimming of lace. Round the throat is a puffing of lace. The back of the waist is made also in a rounded point. We have seen a body of this description made of rose-colored moire, white blonde, and pearl buttons. The skirt was of moire made with three wide sabotes, covered with flounces of white blonde. On each side of the skirt these sabotes were drawn up by three bows of ribbon, forming a rather on the front of the skirt.

Evening dresses claim some attention, from their elegance as well as simplicity; of these which we have seen, one was of plain white grenadine, double skirt. Above the hem, which was about an inch and a half in width, was a wide band of moire antique, cut on the bias, and edged with a moss trimming, so full that it resembled a feather trimming. The band on the top skirt was a third narrower than that at the bottom. These bands were placed in the front *en tablier*, and between them the same moss trimming was placed in echelles, very close to each other.

Upon the body, low and square, was a ceinture berelle, composed of bias of moire, edged on each side with the moss trimming. This ceinture was very wide on the shoulder, entirely covering the sleeves, and brought quite narrow to the waist, where it was joined under six roques of moire ribbon drawn very close together and edged; as were also the two wide ends which came to the bottom of the first skirt.

The coiffure that accompanied this charming dress was a resille, composed of small lilac flowers, lilies of the valley, and heath. These resilles are so made that the flowers are fixed upon threads as fine as hair, and of the same color, thus giving the effect of being merely sprinkled over the hair.

We have seen the same make of dress in rose-colored organdi, trimmed with moire, of the same color; but, instead of the echelle trimming in front of the skirt, were placed five rosettes of moire, trimmed with the right mossy fringe.

Embroidered muslins are still greatly in favor.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Insurrection in British India—Cause of the Quarrel—Savage Butchery—Rebels Repulsed.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The tranquillity of this period of the year has been sadly broken in upon by a savage descent on the low country, of the mountaineers close by, on the city of Rajmahal. This, with the territory adjoining, once belonged to the ancient province of Bengal. The city stands on the southwest bank of the Ganges, about seventy miles from Moorshedabad, and two hundred to the northward of Calcutta. Since it ceased to be the seat of Government, and British courts of justice have been removed from it, it has lost much of its former greatness, but is still supposed to number between twenty and thirty thousand inhabitants. Adjoining this is a vast mass of mountain land, occupied by one of those numerous hill tribes, till of late years hardly known to us, with which the wilds of India abound, which own no government, and which the hand of civilization has not touched. They are said not the less to be quiet, docile, truthful, honest and industrious, and to be easily managed by those who have lived on their borders.

For some time past a boy-god has been worshipped among them as an incarnation of the Divinity, and by him an intimation had of late been issued that he was to become king, and they to rule supreme over the ancient dominions of Rajmahal. It is said that the immediate cause of the outburst was some quarrel between the mountaineers and the railway people, but this appears uncertain, as, according to other accounts, it appears to have originated in something about revenue or about women—the discrepancies in all the accounts show that we possess in reality no authentic information on the subject. The movements of the people are said to have been generally current, and to have been bruited abroad among the authorities some days before, but as they did not appear in official form no notice of them was taken.

On the 9th of July a party of 5,000 burst on Rajmahal, determined to take the life of every European and native of gentleness in the district. Nine or ten thousand more were said to be in reserve, should the first party succeed. Seventeen of the police were murdered at once, and the principal houses taken possession of or destroyed. A body of them were said to have advanced in the direction of Moorshedabad. Two ladies, Mrs. THOMAS and Miss PELL, on their way from Sultanpur to Panjumpoor, were taken from their palanquins and savagely butchered.

The Calcutta papers just received state that the insurgent force had swelled out to nearly 30,000, and that the country was in universal panic. They were threatening Berhampore, had sacked and burned the town of Pirkhur, where the prisoners, who had refused to leave the rents, resisted, and were spreading devastation, pillage and murder wherever they went, the people leaving the country far and near. A detachment of 400 men had been sent out on the 12th, under Capt. BROCK, from the nearest station, and were advancing rapidly on the enemy. A couple of guns started on the 13th from Dum Dum for Berhampore, which they would not reach before the 17th, and on the same day the 50th Native Infantry left Calcutta by railway, the 43d being under orders to proceed from the same quarter by steam to Berhampore.

The latest intelligence that reached Bombay was that on Sunday, the 15th July, the magistrate of Moorshedabad, with 100 Sepoys, met a body of 4,000 Santhals, at a place called Monneepore, and that after a short struggle the rebels were compelled to retire, with a loss of 900 killed and 90 prisoners. The Government force had 5 Sepoys wounded.

CHINA.

Our dates from Hong Kong are to July 10, and from Shanghai to the 20th June. The rebels in the Northern Provinces appear to have been defeated at various points, but these reports, drawn from the Pekin *Gazette*, are not to be relied on. Around Shanghai all was quiet.

At Canton affairs have somewhat improved, and inland transit appears to be safer than before. Small quantities of imports have been sent into the interior, and some of last season's teas, which were stored up in the country, have reached Canton. Of the new season's teas, none have as yet come to hand, and, although dealers are confident of their arrival ere long, it is doubtful whether the position of the rebels in the mountain passes between Oonam and Quantung may not interfere with the transports.

Rice has declined in price, and food is now comparatively plentiful. Importations in foreign vessels have been very large, and the new Rice crop has already come into consumption. The first crop of Canton Silk is said to have been destroyed, or seriously injured, by heavy rain. There is none of the article in the market.

At Shanghai, transactions in imports had taken place to some extent, both in barter and for cash. Black Teas are quoted as before, but Greens are 1 to 2 taels dearer. Settlements had been limited. Canister muscatere of the new Tea had arrived. Of the new silk, small parcels had come to market. The quality is pronounced to be inferior to last season's, while prices have opened very high,—say for Nos. 1 and 2 Taeliee, $335 to $340. This is attributed to an increasing demand in the interior for native manufacture, which last year was almost entirely suspended.

Foochow advices are to the 18th of June. Teas were arriving pretty freely from the interior. Two vessels, the *Chrysolite* and *Storm King*, had sailed for London on the 16th and 18th ult. respectively, and others were shortly to follow.

The rebels are said to have been driven from the towns they lately captured, and the road to Shanghai from the tea districts was thus reopened.

At Amoy all was quiet: trade somewhat dull.

From Manilla we hear that the British bark *Ceylon* had foundered in a gale of wind off the island of Mindoro, on the 18th of June. Three of the crew had reached Manilla, and are supposed to be the only survivors.

The French Admiral GUERIN arrived at Macao on the 6th inst. in the Frigate *Virginie*.

In Harbor—Her Britanic Majesty's steamer *Rattler*, Her Majesty's ship *Nankin*, Spanish steamer *Jorge Juan*, and United States steamer *Powhattan*. At Foochow—Her Majesty's brig *Racehorse*. At Shanghai—United States frigate *Macedonian* and His Imperial French Majesty's steamer *Colbert*.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—At Canton, 4s. 8½d. to 4s. 6¾d.; at Shanghai, 6s. 5d. to 6s. 4½d.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31, 1855.

We have to report great activity in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week. In SUGAR, SALTPETRE and RICE an extensive business has been done at advancing prices. MONEY in fair demand. Consols leave off at 91@91¼, both for money and the account. Dollars, 5s. 1d.@5s. 1½d. Bar Silver, 5s. 11d. South American Doubloons, 75s 6d. American Eagles, 76s. 4d. Carolus Dollars, 5s. 5d.

COCHINEAL is firm. 100 bags at auction brought 1d. advance. Honduras SILVER, 3s. 10d.@4s. for fair to gold bold: Black, 4s. 3d.@5s., 2d. for low to good. Teneriffe SILVER, 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d.; Black, 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. Imports to 23th instant, 12,927 serons, against 5,078 to same period last year. Stock 9,146 serons, against 4,231 serons. Cocoa firm, and little doing.

COPPER without alteration. Tough cake and tile £120, best selected £130, sheathing 14d, yellow metal sheathing, 19d.

COTTON—The demand has improved, the sales for the week amounting to 4,000 bales, at full prices. At Liverpool there has also been more inquiry, and a good business throughout the week; yesterday's quotations for middling Orleans was 6¾d.@6 7-16d. ₱ lb

LEAD in good demand. Common pig £22 15s.@£23. Spanish, £22 10s.

COFFEE—Very steady: 800 casks and 1,400 bags and barrels plantation Ceylon offered at auction during the week, nearly all sold at fully previous rates: 290 casks Tellicherry partly sold from 60s.@61s. 6d. Native Ceylon quoted 49s.@53s.; 4,000 bags low to good ordinary Rio on the spot, sold from 37s.@42s., and a cargo of 8,500 bags Rio afloat, at about 37s. 6d., for a half part, thought free of particular average.

TALLOW very firm at 56s. 6d. on the April, and 58s. 6d. for the end of the year.

CORN—There was a moderate supply of English Wheat on Monday, a good proportion of which was of the new crop, and it sold readily at an advance of 2s. to 3s. ₱ quarter on the prices of the previous Monday. In foreign very little doing, owing to the high prices asked. The weather continues very fine. Last week's average quantities for English Wheat was 73s. 7d., and 71,154 qrs. returned. To-day the market was quiet, and prices unchanged; we quote White American Flour, 60s.@65s. ₱ bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—We have little to report. Turmeric—good bags good Bengal brought 15s. ₱ cwt. Quicksilver, £6 10s.@£6 10d. Opium, 9s. 4d.@9s. 6d. Gamboge, 11s. 6d. to 12s. Turkey Opium, 14s. 6d.

RUM—Is steady, but not active. Proof Leewards 2s. 4d.

HEMP—Russian continues quiet. St. Petersburg Clean £44. 60 tons alight quantity, damaged, sold at £42@£43 5s. Manilla firm, at £40 for current quality. Jute—2,590 bales at auction sold at full prices, from £14 10s. to £19 for common to good fair, and from £19 15s. to £21 15s. for good to fine bright.

INDIGO—Holders are very firm, and a fair business continues to be transacted at fully last sale's rates.

IRON—The demand continues good, and makers generally full of orders. We quote Rails £8 5s. @ £8 10s., and Bars £8 5s. free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs 65s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED—For fine descriptions we have a good demand on the spot, at improving prices, Bombay bringing 77s., and good Calcutta 75s.@75s. 6d. for arrival; at advance of 1s. is also established; 10,000@15,000 qrs. Calcutta having been sold at 76s., delivered in London Arrivals, 5,749 qrs., all from the East Indies. Rapeseed firm at last week's prices.

LINSEED CAKES—The inquiry for parcels arrived is limited, and prices are lower; for arrival full rates are maintained.

OILS—Fish—Sperm has a downward tendency, the nominal quotation is £120. Common sorts are firm: Southern £54@£55; Pale Seal, £55@£56; Cod, £47. Rape—Foreign Brown has been sold at 41s. for delivery, and Refined is quoted 63s.@63s. 6d. Linseed has met a ready sale at 33s. 9d from prompt delivery, 41s. 6d.@44s. 6d. is the value for the end of the year, and 41s. 6d.@45s. for the early months of next year. Cocoa Nut 42s @43s. Palm, 42s. 6d @43s.

MOLASSES—Prices have advanced, and upwards of 2,

MEDICAL.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE NEW DRUG LAW.

CULTURE OF THE VINE.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

WEDNESDAY—Morning Session.

Mr. John Meakim, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous day being read and confirmed.

The Credential Committee recommended Mr. Wm. Tuomas, Mr. Jas. T. Maxwell, John P. Dodge and Mr. John Canovan, all of New-York; and they were unanimously admitted members of the Association.

A discussion arose in reference to the most judicious design that might be adopted for the proposed Diploma of the Society. That of the "London Pharmaceutical" was commended,—it was thought well to introduce something emblematical of the *flora* or *materia medica* of America, avoiding a mere copy.

The matter was left to a Committee.

The Committee appointed to continue the subject of amendment of the law as to imported drugs, presented their report. The public may feel interested in the following extract:

"So glaring has been the disregard of the Secretary of the Treasury [?], to the proper qualifications of assessors, that 'declaring druggists, at one port, were strict scrutiny is administered, have their importations of a doubtful nature sent to another port, so that they may be passed. This the Committee know to be true." The Committee recommend persons some "control in the appointing power, so that it shall not be able to displace qualified officers for incompetent persons at every turn of the political kaleidoscope."

"If the Association the several Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Medical Association would unite, something might be done for the public benefit." As to a "test of standards" "where different samples of drug materials and liquids vary in strength although possessing the same medicinal properties, as cinchona and opium, what shall determine its officially recognized standard strength? In the gum resins, fluid oils and extracts, the widest discrepancies prevail; shall the mere fact that they are manufactured preclude them?" To the Committee it appears that a list of standards in doubtful instances of appeal. But it is absurd to expect the assayer to test by chemical means; all drugs cannot be reviewed, only those he *suspects* will be thus treated, and if that officer have the necessary education and experience that is appreciable, he ought to be trusted."

A report of the Committee, appointed last year to frame a law re. uniting the *sale of poisons*, was received. It recommended that no effort be made to produce uniformity of the laws on this subject through the United States. The report was received and adopted, on the ground that all such laws in this country have proved inoperative.

Dr. C. B. Guthrie, of Memphis, Tenn., recited the report of a Committee to investigate the importation of spurious drugs. It would appear that the amount rejected by the authorities every year is enormous. At the Atlantic Dock, a variety of drugs lie at this moment, upon which the sentence of destruction has been passed. The Secretary of the Treasury has evidently misconceived the duties of a drug examiner. He ought to know that a mere practitioner of medicine (however well qualified as a prescriber) is by no means qualified to examine and pass upon a tithe of the articles offered at our ports. It is lamentable, and no less true, that no office seems to be above or below the influence of men of partisan feeling, and filled with a view to stopping the mouths of the hydra-headed host that surround the dispenser of small gifts, crying "give, give." The law has not had a fair trial. "So many and such frequent changes have been made that even bad competent men appointed, they would scarcely have become familiarized with their duties before they would have to give place to some more hungry applicant. We are speaking of facts not fictions."

The report recommends a well timed remonstrance on the part of this Society to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Several gentlemen spoke in parallelism with the strain of the report; one said it was "too political," to which it was replied that the present drug law was exceedingly objectionable, and the question was whether the Society was or was not in duty bound to criticise it.

Mr. C. B. Guthrie, in support of the report, remarked among other things that it had been an original amendment, in regard to this law, that its appointments should not be political. We only ask for a return to the spirit of this stipulation, independently of the fact that many or most of the present officials are incompetent, the office itself being a mere political football. As to the reference to the tariff in that report, the tariff was not a political question, it was simply whether, for instance, we would manufacture our own quinine or use the French article; it was merely a question of money.

On the question of adoption of this report, it was laid over to a future sitting.

Dr. Chapman, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution of sorrow for the death of Mr. L. Rumpus, a member of the Association. The deceased gentleman had paid much attention to the growth of the grape and the home wine manufacture.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. E. B. Wayne, of Cincinnati, read the report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the adaptation of wines of American growth for medicinal purposes, and the probable amount and quantity of Tartar likely to be produced annually. The report observes, that "the culture of the grape has ceased to be an experiment in Ohio—already the vintage is valued at half a million of dollars annually. The valley of the Ohio is particularly adapted, and her steep hill sides, almost useless for common agricultural purposes, offer a favorable location for the cultivation of the vine."

It has been asserted, and with much apparent truth, that intemperance is not little known in countries where a cheap and light wine is produced. The amount produced in America being yet limited, and the demand from abroad considerable, cause wine grown here to be high in price—so that the influence of its beneficial use has not as yet been felt to any great extent—but a growing preference for it over more stimulating and pernicious beverages is perceptible. Increased production will produce a greater reform than can any Legislative prohibitory enactment.

Vine culture is not so very recent a thing. Among the earlier settlers of the Ohio Valley were a number of Swiss, French and Germans, well acquainted with vine culture. To them we are indebted for our vineyards. The earliest culture occurred in 1796—wine was produced at Marietta that year. In 1799, a Swiss political exile commenced the growth of the vine at Cincinnati, on a spot since graded and now in the heart of the city. The failure of the early efforts was owing to the want of a suitable variety of grape adapted to the peculiarity of the soil and climate. The Catawba and Isabella succeed best. There at present within a short distance of Cincinnati 1,200 acres under cultivation—of these about 900 are in a bearing condition. The yield will be about one hundred gallons of wine to the acre. Say 90 gallons—for 1,000 acres will give 400,000 gallons of wine, at the average price of $1 25 per gallon, will amount to half a million dollars in value.

The probability, before the next five years, the area under cultivation will be doubled.

The report goes fully into the details of the mode of culture; it alludes to blight and other diseases. Near October the vintage commences in September, and lasts about a month. The report then gives the processes in the making of wine. Its quality depends much it seems on the mode in which the grapes are pressed. Of Catawba wine a large portion is converted into a champagne or sparkling wine. This branch of trade is rapidly on the increase. Two hundred thousand bottles are made annually. Brandy has also been made from the lees and marc of the grape. It has the Catawba flavor.

Two samples of Catawba Wine and Brandy were presented, one manufactured by Robert Buchanan, and the other by Mr Datus, both of Cincinnati. They are good samples of Ohio production.

Adulteration has been raised against the acidity of the wines.

The report attributes it to the grapes not being allowed to become fully ripe, and to their being subjected too violent a pressure.

As to their medicinal value, much cannot be said; as a light dry acid wine is admissible, they may be used advantageously. As to the probable amount of Tartar, it is difficult to get any positive data that might become commercially valuable.

The wine deposits about three pounds to every 100 gallons.

The report is long and interesting because of the commercial importance of this new channel of industry. We have sketched its more prominent features.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr Wayne.

The Committee appointed to report a *revised* Constitution were not agreed upon their report.

Several members were urgent for the reception of the report. Others wished to know why it was necessary at this time to request a preamble and the entire Constitution. In order to enable them to elect more members. Might it not some amendments be made to the present Constitution?

In order to show that the movements and organization of this Association are of the greatest social importance and quite deserving of the passing notice of the great mass of the public who are indeed deeply interested in this matter for their information, instead of the details of the debate, we publish the following resolutions from the proposed new Constitution:

1. To improve and ameliorate the present system of the United States by preventing the introduction of worthless medicines, and by defending and exposing pernicious practices.

2. To establish proper relations between Druggists and Apothecaries on the one hand, and Apothecaries and Physicians on the other.

3. To promote the study of and art of pharmacy by instituting the best means to prevent the incompetent from entering the field, and driving the latter (should they continue in the profession) to the adoption of other honorable employments.

4. To furnish the system of proper information and impulse that seems to prevail in the commercial world, so that it may be kept cleared up in the respectable channels of trade, by publishing and disseminating medicines.

5. To suggest and recommend, to the Government, the proper form and regulations with the object of the Association, and to aid in such modification to the revenue laws as may be found necessary, from time to time, in the development and encouragement of pharmacy and chemistry.

6. To develop and encourage home production in the manufacture of chemicals formerly imported, &c.

The proposed report (from which we have made these extracts) was ordered to be laid on the table.

The report was again taken up from the morning sitting—"To inquire whether any and what amendments are required in the law regulating the importation of drugs." No further discussion was postponed until 10 A. M. on Thursday.

THURSDAY MORNING—10 A. M.

The minutes having been read and approved.

A discussion arose on the proposed revision of the Constitution. The argument was of no public interest, the object of the proposed change being the more facile introduction of new members.

Dr. Guthrie delivered a verbal report in reference to adulterations. It was desirable the present Association should not be confounded with another he named that published a bulky miscellany, the object of which was evidently only the sale of sophisticated chemical and pharmaceutical preparations. The report presented some startling disclosures as to the uncertainty and difficulty of obtaining perfectly pure and correct preparations.

The Committee, to which was referred the subject of specimens deposited for examination, reported that Messrs. Lunne & Co., of this City, exhibited a variety of instruments, which were on the table. They comprised several balances, of extreme delicacy and of exquisite finish. Liebig's condenser, lampstands, a box of specimens of the alkaloids, and various other chemical and pharmaceutical apparatus.

Mr. Alexander Wadenbaugh also exhibited a variety of fruit and cordial essences, as peach, raspberry, concentrated apple, mulberry, green brandy oil, and powdered alberta. Also, samples of formic ether, pure ether and chloroform. It may be well to inform the public that none of these fruit essences are manufactured from the fruits or plants they are presumed to come from, they are manufactured from different "ethers" and "ethereles." Oil of bitter almonds is easily made from the hoofs of horses, and a delicious perfume, that of the jargonelle pear, is made in England from potatoes *Chastara* cheese.

There was exhibited also a variety of specimens of the flowers, leaves, fruit and bark of the Cinchonas, of New Grenada, by Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, collected by an agent of their house. These are interesting as indicating the species of the plant yielding the *commercial* barks. The best, medically, is said to come from Bolivia.

In a discussion on the strength of alcohol and acids, the following valuable remark occurred—namely: that the ordinary hydrometer is a bad instrument for testing specific gravities; that a pair of common scales, and a bottle that would hold 1,000 grains, is far more accurate and simple.

Dr. Guthrie's report then came up and was ordered to be printed, and, after the transaction of some other minor and purely routine business, the Association adjourned to meet at Baltimore next year.

THE SUPPER.

By the invitation of the College of Pharmacy, a large number of the Association, with several invited guests, met at the Columbore House, where, although notice was given but a few hours previous, the Messrs. Perry had arranged a most bountiful table. The President, Mr. Meakim, on the part of the College of Pharmacy, received the guests, and presided at the entertainment.

After the table was somewhat lightened of its contents, the President took up the thread of business by resolving the company into a Committee of the Whole upon the Catawba wine, and of which a liberal supply was offered for examination—in the original packages.

To the first toast, "To the Medical Profession," Dr. Gardner, of this City, was called upon to reply. After some humorous remarks relative to the unusual manner of taking up a subject for discussion—that is, putting it down—(the throat)—the speaker expressed his high sense of the value and importance of this Association—and of the entirely unexpected honor of being called upon to respond for the Profession.

Speech making was scarcely the order of the evening. Drs. Doremus, McCready and Prof. Proctor briefly responded for the Chemical Department.

To the witty toast, "The Associated Press—the Press pharmaceutical—the Press conjugal—and the Press," Dr. Smith, of the Daily Times, replied with much pertinence.

After an unusually sociable evening, the company rose, reported favorably, and asked to sit again.

Drug Importations.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of this port that articles used only in part as drugs need not all be sent to Public Store for examination by the Drug Examiner. Such articles are to be sent as other goods are; the balance to be retained under penal bond, by the importers, until the cases ordered for examination shall have been passed at the appraiser's store. The expense to be borne by the United States.

September Meeting of the Academy of Medicine.

The New-York Academy of Medicine held its regular monthly session at the University on Wednesday evening (the 5th.) Dr. F. C. Stewart, one of the Vice Presidents, presiding. The meeting was the quarterly business one, and much of the time was occupied by the reports of various standing Committees.

S. Warren presented a series of resolutions expressing the loss which the Academy sustained by the death of the late Dr. Bliss, and that the Fellows wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, which were adopted.

Dr Satre then presented a specimen of cod liver oil, which he had recently brought from Newfoundland where it is produced. He stated that it was without taste or smell, scarcely more than olive oil, and this was owing to its method of preparation. Usually the livers are allowed to stand for a too long period after they are taken from the fish, and being peculiarly subject to decomposition, they are more or less changed, and it is owing to this that the oil is strong in taste and smell.

Cod liver oil is generally made in a very rude manner by all the fishermen along the shore. They return from their day's fishing bringing with them a large quantity of livers. These are cut into small pieces and put into kettles varying in size from ten to thirty gallons, and not unfrequently the whole day until late in the evening is employed in the operation, the last of which is almost always somewhat putrid. So general is this the case, and so extensive the operations by all the fishermen along the shore, that the smell impregnates the whole atmosphere and even extends two or three miles in the direction the wind blows.

The manner in which the oil so presented was made, is far different. Extensive works for its manufacture have just been completed by Mr. S. G. Archibald, a man of wealth and scientific attainments, well known to the chemists of the Academy by his work on the Seal Fisheries.

This gentleman is an extensive manufacturer of fish oils generally. The fish are brought to the factory in immense numbers, and are passed through various hands, reminding one of the large slaughter-houses for hogs in Cincinnati. The first kills, the second cuts off the head, the third opens the belly, the fourth separates the intestines, &c., till frequently nearly a hundred bushels of livers are gathered at a time. They are then carefully washed by a running stream, and after being dried they are thrown into a mill where they are thoroughly comminuted and disintegrated. From thence they slide into a reservoir, where by steam-pipes they are heated sufficiently to eliminate the oil, which flows through a perforated bottom into tanks below. This is immediately bottled, hermetically sealed, and is then ready for the market. The whole time occupied is from 9 to 8 A. M., so that putridity cannot occur. The process of this oil is $2 50 per gallon, from which may be judged what an enormous profit is realized upon the dollar pint bottles of our druggists.

Mr. Archibald said that there was no test for its purity, save the slight flaby or empyreumatic smell which is always inseparable from pure oil.

Dr. Stewart, resigning the Chair to Dr. Beadle, exhibited a number of instruments, which he stated were modifications of Lallemand's *porte caustique*, made by him some six or eight years since, and manufactured in large numbers by Tiemann, in Chatham-street, whose certificate was read. He had made no public announcement of these inventions, and should not now, were it not that he had read in the London Lancet that an Englishman had recently claimed the invention, and that a second person had subsequently entered a similar claim, and published in *Braithwaite's* an account, with explanatory drawings, of this exact instrument now exhibited. From these petty larcenies he was induced to think that perhaps the inventions had more value than he had attributed to it, and he desired at any rate to place the matter fairly before his medical brethren.

Dr Gallupp also moved that the Academy subscribe for the great work now in process of publication by Audubon, which was carried.

The Society then adjourned.

☞ A sharp member of one of the political organizations in town leaves us upon the return of each of its meetings, to report the members as being "a fine looking body of men." This is gratifying and it shows that the world moves. Barnum's Baby Show had its legitimate effect. Physical beauty is beginning to be appreciated. Success to the handsomest. Bring out the father of the prize baby and we will have him elected Secretary of State.

☞ Broadway yesterday morning was in a very slippery condition. We saw three horses down, within twenty rods of each other. This feature of our metropolitan street policy is a specimen triumph of nineteenth century stupidity over common sense and a natural disposition to treat our domestic animals with decency.

☞ Thomas R. Marvell, Esq., of Newburg, with ladies from the shipyard on Tuesday, 11th inst., launched from his shipyard on that day, a splendid brig of about 300 tons register, to be called the Antelope. Her owners are Van Buren & Gleasby, of this City, Daniel Fanshawe, of Newburg, and others. She is designed principally for the South American trade, and will be commanded by Capt. Benjamin Jones, of Long Island.

LYONS TO NEW-YORK.

Presentation of a Silk Manufactured Portrait of Washington.

A beautiful portrait of Washington, woven in silk, and manufactured at Lyons, France, was presented yesterday to the Corporation of New-York in behalf of Messrs. Ponson, Phillips & Vibert, the well-known French firm, by Omar B. J. Heuninen, Esq., American Consul at Lyons. The presentation took place at the Mayor's Office. Alderman Ely and Councilman Swan, Gray and others were present in behalf of the Common Council. The picture is about three feet long and two and a half feet broad, including the frame, a plain gold one, surmounted by an eagle. When it arrived it was accompanied by the following letter of explanation:

Consulate of the United States of America, Lyons, France.

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The undersigned, charged as the organ of Messrs. Ponson, Phillips & Vibert, merchants of this City, take pleasure in presenting to your honorable body, in their name and behalf, and asking your acceptance of the accompanying portrait of our own honored Washington, woven in silk.

The enterprising proprietors, who are among the most eminent and successful merchants of Lyons, present it, not only as the first specimen of a work of the kind where the subject was American, but also to exhibit the degree of perfection to which this species of art, originating in the genius of Jacquard, has been brought in this City of his birth, life, labors and death.

They flatter themselves that this first silk-wrought portrait of the "Father of his Country" will be duly appreciated by you, not only as a work of eminent artistic excellence, but as a faithful portraiture of the lineaments of the face of that great and good man, known and honored throughout the earth by every lover of freedom and virtue.

Messrs. Ponson & Co feel confidence in the fidelity of the likeness, as their artists—the first in the city—have had for their guide an engraving from your own Stuart's painting of Washington, now in possession of and owned by the Boston Athenæum.

The artists have been engaged two years in its execution, and, considering the delicacy and difficulties of this species of work, the donors trust that it may not be found unworthy of a place among the *souvenirs* of our country's greatness, to which the immortal subject of the picture so greatly contributed.

Accept, Gentlemen, the tender of their respectful salutations.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant and fellow citizen,

CHAS. S. J GOODRICH, Consul, &c.

Hon. the Mayor and Common Council, New York.

The picture was presented by Mr Consul Goodrich in the following very neat and appropriate speech:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: I hold in my hands a specimen of art—a silk woven portrait of Washington, sent to the City of New-York by Messrs Ponson, Phillips & Vibert of Lyons, France. Being providentially here on the arrival of the picture, I have been requested by the donors to present it to your honorable body in person. Though there would seem to be no especial occasion for this as the portrait is accompanied by a letter from me, dated at my Consulate, asking your acceptance of it, and explaining the object of the donors as well as the subject of the picture, nevertheless I will with your permission say a few words in relation to it that may not be devoid of interest.

As you may be aware, the city of Lyons is the great silk work-shop of the world. The richest silks manufactured are made here. The city of Lyons, though second to Paris in population, is the first in her manufactures and artistic productions. She works 70,000 and gives employment to nearly 20,000 artisans. The raw material is brought from India, Africa, Italy, and the South of France. The rich figured robes alike are made on the Jacquard looms. Jacquard himself was a native of Lyons, and his wonderful inventions produced a new epoch in the manufacture of those rich and expensive goods. On his loom, also, are made, as specimens of art and for the Court families of Europe, and not as articles of commerce and trade, portraits of individuals. Very few of these have ever been manufactured, as the time, labor and expense is too great to allow them to become subjects of commercial traffic.

While residing there as the representative of our Government, I was anxious as an American to have our own Washington immortalized in this wonderful silk manufacture under the magic of this loom. The suggestion was made by me and adopted by Messrs. Ponson & Co., and the result is before you. Messrs. Ponson & Co., among the most enterprising and successful merchants of France, have commercial houses in the other cities in France, and doing an extensive business with the United States. Their commercial intercourse with this country, reaches from the extreme North to the far South, and their enterprise, integrity and honorable dealings need no commendation from me. Of their liberal ty you may judge from the specimen before you.

In regard to the subject of this presentation, I will only add that Messrs. P. & Co., employed their best artists in the execution. It was copied from an engraving of Stuart's, and two years have been occupied in its manufacture, as it has to pass through the hands of several artists. Their specimens of art are not a subject of trade. The expense of getting up one of these portraits is from $5,000 to $20 000. Consequently few only are made, and these to exhibit the degree of refinement to which artistic skill can be brought.

The Mayor for the City received the picture, and responded happily to Dr. Goodrich.

The picture was then removed to the Governor's Room and placed among the other pictures there. It is certainly a beautiful thing, and will add greatly to the interest of the gallery of paintings now in our City Hall.

TWO MURDER CASES.

Trial of Gillen for the Murder of Donnelly.

Examination of Eberle, charged with the Murder of Gilfey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Sept. 13.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of James Gillen for the murder of Hugh Donnelly, was continued yesterday. The Court was opened at 9 o'clock A. M. Another witness was produced by the defence.

James Gilmartin, examined by Mr. Talmadge—I live at No 93 Mulberry-street; I am a laborer; I have just left my work to come here; I witnessed the difficulty for which Gillen is on trial; I saw two men drag him by the hair of his head; Mrs. Gillen was trying to keep the men off her husband; I went into the street and saw Donnelly dead; the pulling of the hair occurred before the stabbing.

The District Attorney declined to cross examine this witness.

Mr. Talmadge then addressed the Jury for the defence. He dwelt on the discrepancies in the evidence, on the evident feeling against Gillen manifested by most of the witnesses; on the uncertainty, from the evidence, whether Gillen had a knife in his hand at any time during the quarrel; on the most total want of evidence respecting the blow which caused Donnelly's death—the being no proof that it was inflicted by Gillen; and even if it were certain that Gillen did stab Donnelly, what proof was there of premeditation? Moreover, Gillen had been injured by Donnelly; he had been rubbed and insulted by him. Looking at all these points, he (the learned counsel) trusted that the Jury would find that there was no premeditation, and consequently no murder, that at the worst they would find him guilty only of manslaughter. But he trusted that it would not be inconsistent with their duty, taking into account the provocation received and the absence of premeditation, to acquit the prisoner altogether. Even if they found him guilty, it could only be of manslaughter in the third degree. But in his opinion the charge against the prisoner resolved itself into excusable homicide.

The District Attorney replied. He would be very brief in his remarks. Although no witness could say that he saw the fatal stab given, yet from the testimony received, could there be any doubt that the deceased met his death at the hands of the accused? The prisoner must have exhibited the knife spoken of by the witnesses; the deceased himself saw it, and told him that he had already drawn that knife on several of the boys, and that, if he drew it on him, he would knock his Irish head off. The deceased had jocularly ridden some of his property, and he, in his sullen manner, intimated that he would exhibit his knife upon the other wouldn't see it. In all the subsequent scuffle the evidence was conclusive that no violence was used by Donnelly—only wrestling between both of them. If, indeed, there was violence in the struggle, it was equal on both sides. Indeed, for a long time the deceased refused to fight, said he took the wood in jokes, and did not want to fight. From the nature of the first interview between the parties, in Walker street, the learned gentleman argued that the design to stab Donnelly was premeditated. There was the threat used, "If you take my wood again, I will rip your guts out." The wood was again taken, and the fatal blow was given. All the circumstances showed cool premeditation. It was certain that, on Donnelly's part, no violence had been used on Gillen. There were no marks of injuries on his person. His hair might have been pulled; he might have been thrown down in the scuffle, but there was no violence that left a scar or contusion on his person. The evidence with respect to the stab having been given by Gillen was both positive and circumstantial, but he would deal only with the latter. He would refer to Dr. Finnell's evidence. The wound was so situated that only a man who was bending another down could have given it; besides, it was proved that no other parties were engaged in a scuffle but Donnelly and Gillen; nobody was assisting Gillen against Donnelly; there was no promiscuous fight; these two alone were engaged. Who then but Gillen could have dealt the blow?

The Recorder then charged the Jury at great length. He said: Gentlemen, the prisoner at the bar is indicted for the crime of murder. The penalty, if he is convicted, is death. It is unnecessary for me the Court to say to you that the position which you occupy in relation to this case is more important than that either of the counsel or the Court. You are arbiters of the destiny of a fellow-being. On your verdict depends his existence. The position in society is of no consequence to you. The same law that applies to the most penniless boat man in the community, applies to the meanest wretch charged with crime. You will therefore, throw out of the question the position of either of these parties except in so far as that position may help to afford a clue to the motives of the evidence. Character and position are sometimes of importance in reaching a proper conclusion, but are of no value beyond that. When you have investigated the testimony, you will take the law from the Court as applicable to that testimony. The severity of the criminal law as other protection than a fair inquiry on the part of Jurors. The certainty of punishment is the great preventive of crime. Whenever, through the misguided feelings of Jurors, the guilty escape, the result is to weaken the security of the public.

His Honor then reviewed the history of the case, and commenced by referring to the interview in Walker-street between Donnelly, Gillen, Neville, and the witness, Morgan. After the threat uttered by Gillen he went home and ten minutes afterward, Donnelly came there with Neville, and a scuffle ensued. The witness Morgan saw a knife in Gillen's hand, saw it thrown away, noticed blood upon it. The next witness called was McCarthy, and his testimony, so far as it goes, corresponds with that given by the witness Morgan. He, however, varies the words which were used, and the language used in Walker-street was, "You blind son of a b—h, I will cut your guts out, if you do not let my wood alone, allowing that the transaction, whatever it was, or the cause of provocation, grew all out, as I have already stated, of the difficulty in regard to the wood. Now, at the time that this remark was made, (and this, too, bear in mind, was in Walker street, because it is important, for these are two separate transactions, and should not conflict as to time,) Donnelly started up and said: "Jimmy, you have drawn a knife on several of the boys, and if you draw one on me, I'll knock your Irish head off." That portion of the language is heard only by this witness; the other giving no such statement. And I will here take occasion to remark that in a crowd of that kind, where there is excitement, where parties have an particular reason for remembering, and where they themselves are not actors in the scene, some may hear words, while others, although there may be half-a-dozen present may not hear them, so as to detail any testimony of the kind upon the stand. It does not therefore follow that because others do not hear, and because others do not see the same thing, that those who have testified that they did see it, are to be discredited. In one case the testimony is positive; in the other it is negative. It is less important that you, as Jurors, should bear this in mind because sometimes there is not sufficient stress laid upon the difference between positive and negative proof. Now, this witness, McCarthy, says that he saw the prisoner take a knife from his breast pocket and put it in his trousers; and this was after the threat was made. This witness also was present at the time of the transaction in Mulberry street. He describes the manner in which Donnelly took hold of Gillen. He took him, as he says, by the throat, and gave him a push and gave a description of the threat, and said "Go away." That was the first of any collision which took place between Donnelly and Gillen. There we had the starting point. I have examined this evidence with care, and I find that there is no one other of the witnesses here who presents that there was any collision between Donnelly and Gillen until Donnelly came down from the stoop after the quarrel with Neville, and that he pushed him and said, "Go away." There is no pretence that at this time any blow was struck upon either side; but previous to this the evidence of the witness is, that the prisoner had requested Neville to go into the yard and fight with him, which encounter was prevented by Mrs. Gillen. He then requested him to go into the room and fight with him, and started to go, but was also prevented by Mrs. Gillen, and this took place previous to the time of Donnelly coming from the railing of the stoop, where he had been standing, and laying his hands upon him, and making use of the expression "Go away," and pushing him.

Mr. Talmadge—I understood, your Honor, the witness to state that Neville invited the accused to go into the yard and fight, and that Neville went into the yard, but that Gillen did not go into the yard.

The Recorder—No; it is the reverse according to my notes.

The District Attorney—They went into Healy's.

The Recorder—Such is the testimony in the case. Immediately after this the scuffle commences, and it does not appear here very distinctly what the nature of this violence was. It seems to have been when he pushed him, and there is no statement from the witness that Gillen followed him up with a blow, neither that the blow was followed immediately by one from Donnelly, but that they struggled together. And it would appear from the evidence that they had hold of each other, and were struggling toward the alley-way. At any rate we lose sight of them for a moment in the alley-way, and but for a moment. To use the expression of the witness, the bar-tender, who was the most intelligent, and upon whom I place great reliance, from the clear account he gave of the transaction it was not ten seconds. They then reappeared from the alley-way, and fell together near this coal box. Immediately after they fell Donnelly sprung up; he ran towards the opposite side of the street, he fell, got up, ran to the side near the gutter, and fell dead almost instantly. Now, at that time this blow was struck. That he died from the effect of the blow of the knife, which, as described by the physician, penetrated his heart, and which did penetrate it, is a fact about which there can be no dispute. So that there is no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion in regard to the mode in which his death was caused. The evidence in that respect is beyond all controversy. There can be no doubt that he died from the wound which he received, because a man with his heart cut through, as this is described, can survive but for an instant.

Now comes the important question in this case,—and I do not feel disposed to go over all the testimony, because there is no conflict as regards the main facts in the case, but what you will be able to reconcile, with the exception of the evidence of one witness which I will by and by refer to—this important question is, by whom was the blow inflicted? It has been very truly said, that a man may be convicted of any crime upon circumstantial evidence alone. It does not require positive proof in a case of murder, any more than it requires positive proof in the smallest case pre-sented for the consideration of the Jury. The only difference, so far as the magnitude of the case is, that it behooves a Jury, where life is suspended upon their verdict, to weigh everything with the greatest possible care that human means and caution can bring to their aid; but the rule of evidence, so far as regards positive and circumstantial proof, is substantially the same in the one case as the other. And although no human eye saw the blow at the time it was inflicted, still, if from the circumstances of the case, you can come to no other reasonable conclusion than that the prisoner at the bar, from the position in which he was placed, and all the surrounding circumstances, struck the blow, although no human eye saw it, still if those circumstances were of such a character as to produce upon your mind a conviction beyond a reasonable doubt that he inflicted it, it is the duty of the Jury to find so. If you come to the conclusion that the blow was struck by the prisoner, there are still three other important questions which arise in the case, and those questions are—Was the killing such a one as in the eye of the law constitutes the higher crime—murder? If it was not, does it constitute the lesser crime, that of manslaughter? If not manslaughter, is it by the circumstances of the case, is it justifiable or excusable homicide? If you arrive at the fact that he did not strike the blow, then it is not necessary that you should discuss either of the points I have just presented to you.

His Honor then proceeded to instruct the Jury relative to the difference between murder, manslaughter and justifiable homicide. If they found that the blow was struck in the heat of passion by a dangerous weapon, without design to effect death, the law would find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. But if, on the contrary, when that blow was struck, there was no excuse for it, and there was an intent to take life, it would be murder. The Jury had to deal justly, and mercy was not their prerogative. Still, if they entertained natural doubts as to any points referred to, they would allow them to weigh in the prisoner's favor, and give him the benefit of them.

The Jury were absent about two hours when they returned with a Verdict of manslaughter in the Third Degree. Sentence was reserved.

Another Murder Case.

William Eberle, a German, charged with the murder of John Gilfey, on Oct 12, 1854, by shooting him with a pistol, was placed at the bar immediately after the Jury in Gillen's case had withdrawn. A fresh Jury was empannelled to try the preliminary issue of insanity—it being stated that Eberle was insane. Mr. H L Clinton defended the prisoner, and stated that he was laboring under that terrible form of insanity known as *homicidal mania*. His delirium consisted in his supposing that his enemies were engaged in constant conspiracy against him, and that the Bible enjoined on him the duty of killing them, even as the Almighty destroys his enemies. The witnesses examined were Drs Detmold and Covil, who testified to the strange delusion with which the prisoner was affected. Dr. Covil, of the City Prison, said he had never seen a clearer case of homicidal mania. The prisoner had stabbed Mr. Hoople, the Deputy Keeper of the City Prison, without any provocation. It had been found necessary to chain him during his confinement.

The Jury found that he was insane, and the Recorder made an order for his removal to the Lunatic Asylum.

Richmond County.

A meeting of the Republican Electors was held, in pursuance of a previous notice, at the Lyceum, in Stapleton, on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga, 17th inst. Minthorne Tompkins and Jesse R. A. Thompson were chosen as Delegates, with John T. Disosway and C. Vanderbilt, Jr., as Alternates. On motion, an Executive Committee of eight members was appointed.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published under direction of the Chairman and Secretary.

J. T. Disosway, Sec'y. E. J. Bunning, Ch'n.

Fall of Buildings.

Two brick houses which were being raised for the purpose of adding a new-mast to them, located in Fortieth-street, near the Fourth avenue, fell at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, breaking up the entire walls in rubbish, some little furniture contained in the house was also destroyed, but no persons were injured, there being nobody about the buildings at the time. Cause of the accident the removal of props from the walls. The property was owned by Messrs Ruthus & Co.

Drowned.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Wildman, on the body of Henry Jackson, lately employed on the schooner Packet as cook. The vessel was fast to the dock at Pier No. 7 East River, (where the largest was held,) and in stepping on board at a late hour Wednesday night deceased missed his footing and was drowned. No assistance could be rendered. Verdict, "accidental drowning." Deceased was a native of this City, and 40 years of age.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Eighty-sixth Grade was the leading topic with the Aldermen last night. The action of the Board of Councilmen, ordering an alteration of the grade, was concurred in. The debate was long, and somewhat spicy.

WHAT IS PROPOSED.

The Committee of this Board was Aldermen Drake, C. H. Tucker, and Herrick. The proposition is to so modify the grade of Eighty-sixth-street as to leave a hillock in it between Avenues A and B—leaving the height at the intersection of Avenue A five feet six inches, and at the intersection of Avenue B four feet six inches. The "crown" or hillock aforesaid, according to Alderman Wakeman, goes up in an altitude of seven feet. The grading of this street is now going on. The points of commencement and ending are First avenue and East River. The subject has been before the Common Council, in one way or another, for the past three years.

WHAT GENTLEMEN SAID OF IT.

Mr. Voorhis took ground that the Board had no right to do what was asked of it, because it had not been requested by two-thirds of the property owners on the line of the street, as required by law. If the report were adopted, the contract already made would be broken, and the assessment for the alteration would be thrown upon the City.

Mr. Fox said the grades of Avenues A and B were not fixed, and hence that a modification of the grade of Eighty-sixth street would not affect them. It could scarcely be expected that men would buy property there only to expend large amounts for grading. He favored the report.

Mr. Wakeman declared that the first thing asked by the friends of the measure was that a contract should be broken. The present contractors are doing a good business, and it is altogether likely that if their contract were annulled the City would have ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars to pay. In twenty-five days the work will all be done. Mr. Wakeman read the law (Davis' edition Laws of New York, p 1084,) in reference to the change of grade of streets, proving that no grade can be changed unless by written consent of two-thirds of the property owners on the line of the street. This consent, he claimed, had not been obtained; nor had any publication been made.

Mr. Herrick denied this.

Mr. Wakeman asked him to show up the advertisement.

Mr. Herrick said he hadn't a file of newspapers handy.

Mr Wakeman contended that the petition was not a written consent, and hence that all further proceedings were illegal.

Mr. Herrick urged that the petition was sufficient, and defended the action of the Committee.

Mr. Wakeman still contended that the proceedings were entirely irregular, and that the discussion which was likely to ensue, would be but a waste of time.

Mr Ely was informed that the water in the gutters would run down the proposed grade all the way to the river; so the hillock wouldn't be in the way.

Mr. Wakeman thought the "crown" or hillock would be a great bore. The new street is just 100 feet wide, the finest above Fourteenth or Twenty-third-street, and it is to be a great commercial street, the travel in which would be troubled by any grade other than that of an inclined plane.

Mr. Tucker of the Eighth examined the subject last year, and was convinced now, as then, that no alteration should be made.

Mr. Herrick referred to the subject of the public advertisements again. The Committee, he said, were puzzled to know what to do. It appeared, however, that more than two thirds of the owners had appeared in favor of the alteration.

Alderman Kelly had been to see, and thought the grade should be changed.

AN ALDERMAN TREATED TO CIGARS AND A RIDE.

Mr. Voorhis was up again. He declared he was not prejudiced. He had had opportunities of judging on both sides. Both parties had been very polite to him; had stopped with him at Burnham's, on the way to and from Eighty-sixth-street; had treated him; gave him a nice cigar to smoke, and all that sort of thing. But he did not go up because gentlemen wanted him to go, but because he wished to be posted. He discussed the question of law again.

Mr. Herrick was facetious on the cigars and liquors.

Alderman Fox had no doubt that Mr. Voorhis was honest. But he claimed that the contract would not be broken by alterations in the grade, because the contractor charges only by the yard, and the Surveyor certifies that, and moreover, that if the street be cut down so low, as it now will be perpetually flowing, and no other people's dooryard that a year more will be required to finish the contract instead of twenty-five days, as Alderman Wakeman had stated.

Mr. Kelly got the question of time up a peg higher. He said it would take *two years*.

PERIODS.

Mr. Wakeman again declared that the change would be a permanent injury. It would not only injure the interests of the 12 000 inhabitants of Yorkville, but the interests of the inhabitants of the City for all future time.

Mr Ely was not particularly interested, but aimed to overthrow any prejudices which might have been created by the remarks of the Alderman of the Twelfth (Wakeman.)

The debate continued for half an hour longer with no part cular point, the ideas are given in the portion already reported. Gentlemen discussed the question till all was blue, and then they took the vote. It stood 12 to 7, in favor of adoption. Mr Moses asked to be excused from voting. The vote having been announced, Wakeman and Howard changed.

Mr. Herrick moved a reconsideration. Refused, by 5 to 14.

The vote on the final passage, therefore, stood—Ayes, 14. Noes, 5; as follows:

Ayes—Brown, Williamson, Baird, Hoffman, Howard, Loy Steers Wakeman, Kelly, Ely, Herrick, C H Tucker, Vernon Tucker—14.

Noes—W. Tucker Voorhis, Briggs the President, Lord—5.

So it ended. The Mayor now has it.

NEW TAX CLERKS.

Receiver Hart, in consequence of the unprec

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NEW-YORK FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

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The Dark Side of Politics.

The colored gentlemen are on hand for the full canvass. In the general *melée* which is likely to follow the disorganization of political parties, they are disposed to take a hand. Under the leadership of GERRIT SMITH, the "Liberty Party" have held a Convention at Utica and nominated an amalgamation State ticket—taking negroes for two of the nominees, and giving the rest to white folks. FRED. DOUGLASS is the candidate for Secretary of State. He is not by any means as good-looking as the present incumbent, but he has brains enough to fill the office well. J. B. PASHON (colored) is the nominee for Attorney General. Having never heard of him before, we have no means of judging what sort of a successor he would make to ODDEN HOFFMAN.

There is no law against the nomination of a mixed ticket of this kind; and if these gentlemen, white or black, enjoy it, they are entitled to the luxury. We should think the blacks would not care to put themselves up for office until they are allowed to vote, or at least to ride in omnibuses and railroad cars; and their white friends who bring them thus conspicuously before the people will be suspected, we fear, of anything but kindness as their motive. It may be that the time will come when negroes will be considered as eligible as anybody else for high offices in this country; but it has not come yet, nor will it be hastened by trying experiments of this kind too soon.

We have got now *three* tickets in the field for the State election, and are likely to have three more. The more the merrier.

City Rivalries.

Among the notable events of the day, nothing is more painfully striking than the apathy with which the press of our neighbor-city, Philadelphia, has treated the casualty on the Amboy Railroad, and the sorrows of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. There has been an evident disposition to ignore both topics. The facts find their tardy way into the news columns, and the decisions are fairly given at length; but the editorial oracle is dumb, and the voice of censure, and even of comment, mute. There is, of course, a reason for this untimely indifference. Men do not bind themselves with Pythagorean vows of silence, without an adequate motive; and that motive, in the case of the Philadelphia press, is so unworthy, so paltry, if we may trust a statement of it in the *Ledger* of Tuesday, that it can only deserve our unqualified contempt. The *Ledger* assures us that jealousy of this City, rivalry in trade, desire to court Southern traffic, are at the bottom of this taciturn policy; it tells us so, by ascribing similar motives to the New-York press, in respect to Philadelphia, as the stimulus to those honest denunciations with which we have scored the crimes of the New-Jersey monopoly, and the aberrations of Pennsylvania justice. With this key, we are admitted to a vista of sordidness, for which, we must own, a variety of premonitions had not prepared us.

Philadelphia, in its solicitude for Southern trade, and its aspirations to the dignity of commercial rival of New-York, descends, we are to understand, to two instrumentalities. The one is persuasive and placatory, and consists in permitting the introduction of servile institutions into the State, as the most grateful sop to its customers from the sunny side of Mason and Dixon. To this Moloch of traffic, even human sacrifices, if required, are not to be denied. A CASTNER HANWAY, or a PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, are flung in now and then to appease the hungry god; and there would be little hesitation, if the demon demanded the concession, to record in the Hall of Independence, a declaration of entire and abject dependence upon the South. The spirit that must dictate such an act of humiliation, is the same that now charms the press to a silence as abject.

The other is prohibitory, and consists in sustaining the Camden and Amboy Company as a barrier to travel beyond their markets and shops. Its elevated charges for passage and freight are eloquently pressed upon every trader who proposes to prosecute his purchases in New-York. The Company, for the same reason, is discouraged from reducing those charges. All its shortcomings are entertained with a long suffering which nothing but avarice can account for. The voice of the Press reserves its blandest tones for the discussion of the railroad—its homicides are received with the meekest submission, and furnish a text not for condemnation of the man-slayers, but of New-York and that sturdy bonesty of reprobation with which its Press visits all violations of public right or safety.

It fortunately happens that this City is not obliged to enter upon a contest in any such sense, notwithstanding the repeated challenges generated it. Nature has done enough for New-York to save it that degrading necessity. Not all the judicial blindness—those resorts more worthy of peddlers than of merchants—that servility to a system of servitude—that which obscures the fame of Philadelphia—can materially affect the commercial prosperity of New-York, and certainly not the equanimity of its people. The tide of traffic sets hither as strongly as ever. No business season, to use the mercantile phrase, has ever opened with richer promise, nor has the general credit of purchasers been better or more freely indulged. But were the fact otherwise, and were it demonstrated that the diminution of trade were owing to a want of sycophantic devotion to Slavery, or of a spirit equally servile to a reckless monopoly, the chances are, we imagine, that New-York capital would seek more honorable channels—some of it, possibly, making its way to Philadelphia—there, by its more active and mercurial qualities, to share in the profit secured by means so discreditable.

Well Behaved Citizens.

The London *Times* in one of its tirades against the PALMERSTON administration, says: "If we examine into our history since the beginning of the present war we shall find that nothing can be worse than the conduct of a large portion of our rulers—nothing better than the demeanor of the whole body of the persons ruled." The same observation may be made with great justice of the people of this City and their rulers. It is truly wonderful to see how quietly, how submissively, and patiently the people put up with the wrongs inflicted upon them by our City rulers, and how cheerfully and ungrudgingly the taxes are paid to support them in their reckless extravagance. There is a good deal in our citizens having become used to the villainous treatment which they receive from those who should be the guardians of their property, and the protectors of their personal rights; and much of what appears to be a virtue in them, is, probably, merely indifference or stupicity. It is an admirable quality in the people to patiently bear the burden which the machinery of Government imposes upon them, and to quietly submit to personal inconveniences for the sake of promoting the general good; but we are not so sure that this good conduct is to be commended when the governing powers neglect the interests of the people, and appropriate to their own uses the money which should be expended for the public good. The right of rebellion against unjust rulers is the inherent privilege of all people, but it is the corner stone of republican freedom: it is a privilege, however, which we rarely exercise in this country: a man once in power, though he proves ever so bad, is always allowed to serve out his term, and the people console themselves with the reflection that the evil of a bad office-holder is a limited one, and that it will cure itself if let alone. The theory is well enough, but for some cause or other it does not work well; one bad man goes out of office and another bad man steps into his place; so, though there is a change of men, yet the people do not discover any change of measures. We do not believe that there ever was before such an instance of a succession of incompetent rulers as is exhibited in the case of our City Government for the past fifteen years; and the marvel of it is that one of the most active, intelligent, and prosperous commercial communities in the world, should choose for its municipal officers a set of incompetent, dishonest and characterless men. Yet such has notoriously been the fact, and the consequence has been a badly governed City at a very great cost. If the City has prospered, it has been owing to the enterprise and liberality of its private citizens, and not from the wise measures of its rulers.

The explanation of this anomalous state of things in a very simple one. The kind of men who are required for Aldermen and Councilmen, are just those who are too much occupied with their own affairs to be able to attend to the public business; and those who have the ability and the leisure do not choose to forego their private pleasures to perform the drudgery of a public office which yields neither profit nor honor in return. The consequence is, that a class of men are placed in office who, from lack of capacity or integrity, neglect the public business, and convert the whole resources of the City into jobs for the promotion of their own personal interests. Of course there have been exceptions, but this has been the rule, and the present state of affairs is the proof.

We want a CURTIS who is willing to sacrifice himself for the public good, or rather, we want one in each ward of the City, who will come forward and declare himself ready to leap into that yawning abyss, the Common Council, and save the City from destruction. It needs but a few competent men to be placed in the Common Council to elevate its character and make the office of Alderman or Councilman a post of distinction and honor, instead of one of reproach and suspicion. The duties of a member of the Common Council are not much more onerous and exacting than those of many of the officers of our great public charities; yet our most eminent citizens freely give their time to promote the interests of these institutions, and deem it an honor to be allowed to serve them. Why can we not have such men in our Common Council! It may be said that the difficulty lies in electing them; but we will not libel the intelligence of the people by believing that to be the case. The difficulty lies in the unwillingness of such men to stand a nomination, or to attend the primary elections and see that the right class of men are put in nomination. In the present state of political affairs, when party lines have been broken, and a pretty general indifference to old political names and organizations exists, a very favorable opportunity offers for introducing a new order of men into our City Councils, and setting the fashion of electing citizens of known capacity and character to be our municipal legislators. There never was a more favorable opportunity for effecting a wholesome change in the character of our City Government, nor a time when such a change was so much needed. It would be a great satisfaction, for once, to see a man of eminent ability and acknowledged honesty, whose antecedents would be a sufficient guarantee for his good conduct, occupying a place among our City fathers. There are plenty of such men among us, and it would require but little labor or management, to have them elected next November. It would be invidious to mention any names; but every old resident could name a dozen, at least, in his own Ward, who would be every way acceptable to the people.

Origin of the Term "Know-Nothings."

Foreign writers are very naturally puzzled by the oddity of our political party names, and, in attempting to trace them to their origin, make some very queer blunders; thus, the name of the Locofoco party is styled by one English writer to be the name of a tribe of Indians. The London *Athenæum*, in an article upon Know-Nothingism, states that

"The party derive their name from an expression in vogue among the leaders of the old political sections, that the people did not know what was of most advantage to them. Thus, an American says, 'I don't know, but it strikes me,' and so forth until the phrase became characteristic, &c."

We must confess that the *Athenæum's* theory of the origin of the name of Know-Nothings is not very ingenious, and for the enlightenment of that learned pundit, we will state the origin of the name of the now rapidly dissolving party, on the authenticity of a gentleman who has had abundant opportunities for knowing the exact facts of the case. The Know-Nothing party, it is pretty generally known, was first formed by a person of some notoriety who called himself "Ned Buntline." "Ned" was once a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, but left the service for some cause of which we are not informed, and commenced the business of Americanism on a large scale, by founding a secret political order, of so exclusive a character that none were to be admitted as members whose grandfathers were not natives of the country. It is a difficult matter, in a country like the United States, where free inquiry is so common, to keep anything secret; and NED instructed his proselytes and acolytes to reply to all questions in respect to the movements of the new party, "I don't know." So, they were at first called "Don't-Knows," and then "Know-Nothings," by outsiders, who knew nothing more of them than that they invariably replied "I don't know" to all questions.

But the Know-Nothings have had their day, and very soon there will be nothing left of them but their name. The earth hath bubbles, and Know-Nothingism was one of them.

A Fight Ahead.

The *Express* has a long article professedly in the interest of the new Book Publishers' Association, in which the HARPERS are roundly taken to task for declining to join it. The object of the Association, so far as we can gather, is to control prices and regulate the publishing business generally, by an arrangement similar to that of the Printers' Union. The HARPERS have refused to join it, and contributed largely to the late Trade Sale instead of the one that comes off next week.

The *Express* closes its article by the following:

"The position which, in this instance, the HARPERS have taken, compels them to maintain it, and will no less drive the great body of the publishers from their long forbearance *into an organized opposition against a common enemy.* The frequent injury sustained by publishers from the actions of this domineering house, through their reprints, has pretty generally forced the majority of them to recognize the expediency of *destroying the monopoly altogether, on which that establishment is based*, by either legal or associated measures for its regulation. Thus, in seeking to grab all, they may lose all."

The only interest the public has in the contest thus threatened lies in the probability of getting good books at lower prices. We have no doubt this result will be brought about from the competition likely to grow out of the determination of the Association to break down the publishing establishment of the HARPERS,—for the concern is one not likely to yield without something of a fight.

An Unprofitable Transaction.

We received a letter a few weeks ago from an angry Englishman, blowing us up in no very delicate language for having ventured to express an opinion, that the results of the Allied naval movements in the Baltic were most ridiculously disproportioned to the tremendous force employed there. But that was before the great victory of Sweaborg, which has now to be placed to the credit of the Allies in the Baltic. But since the affair of Sweaborg, which, after all, does not appear to amount to much of a victory, the London papers have been casting up accounts, to ascertain what the gains were likely to be from the tremendous expense the country had been put to in sending a hundred men-of-war into the Baltic. The *Times*, in an article, part of which we publish elsewhere, writes in the most contemptuous and disheartening manner about that arm of Britannia which has so long enjoyed the reputation of ruling the waves, and makes a calculation of the profits and losses of the armada of the Allies. The expense of the Baltic fleet this season, it appears, is a hundred millions of dollars, and all they can show as an offset to this enormous expenditure, is an estimated damage of some five or six millions of dollars to the fortifications of Sweaborg. This is rather discouraging, and we do not wonder that the *Times*, which is the supposed organ of the great middle interests of the nation, should growl so loudly at such a miserably unprofitable business.

☞ GOV. SHANNON'S speech at Westport, it will be seen by the sketch in another column, was not misrepresented by the Telegraphic report. He declared himself openly in favor of allowing Slavery in Kansas, and proclaimed his purpose to sanction the preliminary steps that have been already taken for the purpose of securing that result. This will add still further fuel to the excitement that already prevails in Kansas, and threatens serious disturbances of the public peace.

Quarantine Regulations.

The Board of Health, at a special meeting held yesterday, resolved to impose strict Quarantine regulations upon all vessels coming from the port of Baltimore and all ports south of that. The ordinance takes effect immediately, and continues in force until the first of November. The quarantine is to continue for thirty days, unless the Health Officer furnish a certificate that no danger of infection need be apprehended. Pilots are also placed under strict regulations. This is a wise and timely measure of the Board.

Rachel.

To-night Mlle. RACHEL repeats her performance of *Camille* in "Les Horaces." The critical judgment of the celebrated *tragédienne* in selecting this character for her *début* has been endorsed by every subsequent performance, and the public voice so far unhesitatingly pronounces *Camille* to be her greatest effort. We trust there will be a good house to-night. Each of Mlle. RACHEL'S great *rôles* should bear repetition four or five times at least.

But our apprehensions concerning the injudicious rates of admission are already beginning to be justified. "Adrienne Lecouvreur," which was repeated on Wednesday night, drew a comparatively small house—thinner than on any previous occasion. The reason is obvious enough. People will not pay three dollars and a quarter for a stated pleasure, or one, at least, that has to an extent been satisfied. Were the rates modified to their proper standard, the subsequent performances of any eminently successful *rôle* would crowd the house. As it is, people prefer paying their three dollars and a quarter for a new sensation, instead of realizing the full delight of one partially awakened by a first performance.

Concerning the extra quarter of a dollar charged for securing a seat there can be but one opinion. It is an exaction of the meanest kind. Last season two of our established New-York theatres tried to levy a similar tax on their patrons, but the attempt was received with indignation. Yawning benches warned the managers that they had made a mistake, and they had the good taste to rectify it at once by doing away with the obnoxious impost.

Concert in Brooklyn.

Mlle. PARODI gives a grand concert in Brooklyn to-night. See programme elsewhere.

CITY POLITICS.

"THINGS IS WORKING."

The Hards heaving themselves to prevent Fusion

REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Meeting of the Eleventh Ward Free-Soil Club—Speeches by Mr. L. Sherwood, E. N. Haves and W. H. Fry.

A pretty large meeting of such citizens of the Eleventh Ward as are opposed to the extension of Slavery, and in favor of free-soil, was held last (Thursday) night, in Manhattan Hall, Fourth street, in pursuance of a call addressed to the Free-Soil Club of that Ward, particularly, and to the citizens entertaining similar political views, generally. The assembly was called to order by Mr. FREEMAN HISCOX, the Chairman of the Club, who briefly stated the purposes for which the meeting had been called. The Secretary read the platform of principles adopted by the Club—after which

Mr. LOMAN SHERWOOD was introduced, and addressed the audience at length in vindication of the right of clergymen to interfere in politics, on the ground that as politics form the science of government, every man who is to be affected by the Government has a right in a voice in its formation and direction. He traced the history of American politics as connected with the origin and growth of Slavery, and the measures taken to repress it. He argued that Congress, in having the power to acquire territory, possesses the power of prescribing rules and regulations for the government of that territory, and asserted that the great issue on which all our political agitation is to turn in the future, was the question, whether the inalienable rights of humanity to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are to be upheld and promoted in this country, or the extension of human Slavery be permitted and encouraged. [Applause.] He illustrated the social degeneration produced by Slavery, by referring to the fact that WASHINGTON'S nephew, who inherited the former's magnificent estates on the Potomac, was obliged, in 1810, to sell one half of the hundred slaves he owned, to enable him to maintain the remaining half. Mr SHERWOOD went on at much length to advocate the necessity of elevating men to office in favor of the principles of liberty, and concluded, after a very protracted address, amid loud applause.

Mr. E. N. HAVENS, in the course of a brief speech, laid down these four negations—first, that this Freesoil movement does not partake of any anti-social feeling towards the South; second, that those directing it are not engaged in a mere struggle for political supremacy over their Southern brethren; third, that they are not Abolitionists in the technical sense of the word; and fourth, that the Free-soil movement is not an anti-American movement, for he scorned, despised, and trampled on the notion that Slavery is to be regarded as American. But notwithstanding these truths, they were compelled, he said, to enter into a political contest with the South. And the feeling with which they were driven by stern necessity to that contest, was a feeling similar to that which drew from David, when heading over the bleeding body of his son, the exclamation, "Oh, Absalom! oh, my Son! my Son!"

He referred, in conclusion, to the recent attempt of the South to obtain political supremacy in the newly formed territories, which he regarded as a denial of the social rights of the North, whilst the treatment to which PASSMORE WILLIAMSON was subjected by the Slave-power is nothing short of a denial of the personal rights of the North, and declared that it was for the maintenance and recovery of these political rights of the North that this Republican party was banded together.

Mr. FRY, of Pennsylvania, was then introduced amid applause. He urged the necessity of a large attendance of citizens at these primary meetings, and the need of a thorough understanding and prompt application of their power and usefulness. Slavery did not now, he said, present any new issue. It was the same now in its schemes of political aggrandizement as it was in the days immediately subsequent to the Revolution. The South had always refused its votes to Northern candidates for the Presidency, but took from the North its mechanical inventions, without which the Slave States would have long since relapsed into barbarism. Mr. F. briefly referred to the history of the various Presidential elections, from that of GEORGE WASHINGTON to that of FRANKLIN PIERCE, [blesse,] and to the political views of the various candidates, in confirmation of his assertion as to the unchangeable character of slave-politics. He inculcated the advantage of individual self-reliance, and wound up by declaring, among other things, "that the grand principle to be kept before the people of the North was, that if they did not take Slavery, Slavery would take them." [Applause.]

The Chairman then thanked the speakers on behalf of the Club, and the meeting adjourned.

Hard-Shell General Committee Meeting.

The Hard-Shell General Committee met in convention last evening at Stuyvesant Institute. As usual the Committee were in secret session. No little excitement, however, was manifested outside. A large gathering of well known politicians and office seekers hung about the precincts of the Committee room, waiting anxiously the result of the deliberations of the Committee.

The cause of the unusual excitement was a prevalent rumor that decisive measures would be taken to prevent the Hards from fusing with the Softs in the City and County nominations, and that Special Committees would be appointed from each Ward to name the candidates to be voted for City and County offices.

Mr. GLOVER, of the Eleventh Ward, Chairman of the Convention, appointed at the last meeting to present a plan for constituting the several conventions for the nomination of candidates for the ensuing canvass, submitted a report, which recommended the abandonment of the present system of primary elections, and that the General Committee, as a body, the representatives of the Democracy of this County, and its individual members or representatives of the wards, provide for the organization of conventions to nominate a general ticket for the County and for the Senatorial districts, and recommit to the ward organizations of the City full power over their local nominations.

Appended to the report were a series of resolutions giving the dates of holding the Judiciary and City and County Conventions and various candidates to be nominated at such conventions,—also conventions providing for the nomination of a State Senator, Police Justices, Assemblymen, and Councilmen. The report excited a quite lengthy discussion. Mr. SINCLAIR, of the Sixth Ward, suggested that the Judiciary Convention nominate the candidate for Counsel to the Corporation instead of the City and County Convention as recommended in the report. A motion to amend the report in this respect was lost.

Mr. JOHN MORRIS, of the Eleventh Ward, was vehement in his opposition to the abandonment of the system of Primary Elections. He thought the Committee not authorized to take the Primary Elections from the people.

The Report was, on final vote, adopted, only two of the Committee voting against it.

Nothing else was done. The Committee adjourned to Monday night.

Sixth Judicial District—Whig Convention.

The Whig Judicial Convention of the Sixth District held another meeting last evening, at the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, Mr. J. H. BURLISON, presided, and Mr. SAMUEL H. COOPER acted as Secretary. Six ballots were had for a delegate at large, but no choice was made—Mr. JOHN SAMPSON, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Mr. JOHN D. COOPER, of the Twenty-first Ward, receiving five votes each. During the proceedings Mr. C. G. MURCH, of the Eighteenth Ward, spoke warmly in favor of the claims of Justice PEABODY, the present excellent incumbent, to a renomination for Police Justice. He lauded him as a sterling and unflinching Whig, of deserved popularity, and an upright and impartial officer.

Mr. GARLAND advocated the nomination of Mr. JOHN FLANDROW. Others of the Convention also took part in the debate, and the Convention adjourned for two weeks without making any further progress in the duties for which it was elected.

The Whig Conventions—Assembly and Judicial—of this District seem to have agreed to disagree on all their nominations. The Twenty-first Ward delegation appear resolved on the nomination of their candidates, while the Eighteenth Ward are equally determined on the renomination of Justice PEABODY, although willing, we understand, to give to the other Ward the candidate for the Assembly. Such differences between the two Wards are not of recent origin, and will probably never cease until one of them becomes big enough to constitute an independent district.

Twelfth Ward Whig Assembly Nomination.

On Thursday evening, at the Broadway House, Mr. W. B. RICHARDS was nominated by acclamation as a candidate to represent the Twelfth Assembly District in the Legislature. The Chair was occupied by Mr. HORACE V. SIGLER, and Dr. HENRY B. KENT, officiated as Secretary.

Out From Under the Bushel.

The American Party of the City of New-York are to hold a ratification meeting in the Park, on the 17th day of October, when the Dark Lantern will be opened and its light let shine.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The Republican County Convention for Westchester County, will be held at White Plains, on Thursday next.

Quarantine—Yellow Fever Ports.

The Board of Health held a special meeting at the City Hall yesterday, to take into consideration the expediency of more stringent quarantine regulations.

The Mayor was present.

After some discussion, the following Ordinance extending and enforcing Quarantine regulations was adopted, and ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE

For the preservation of the Public Health of the City of New-York.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, convened as a Board of Health, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. No vessel arriving at the port of New-York from the port of Baltimore, or any port or place South thereof, shall approach nearer the City of New-York than the quarantine anchorage within thirty days after her arrival, unless the master or commander thereof shall sooner procure a certificate in writing from the Health Officer, certifying that no sickness exists on board of such vessel, and that in his opinion such vessel, her cargo, crew, and passengers (if any) are free from infection, and may safely proceed to the City. Such certificate to be delivered at the Mayor's Office within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been granted. This section shall not apply to vessels which are under any existing statute or proclamation now made subject to quarantine.

SEC. 2. If the Health Officer, upon an examination of such vessel, shall find any sickness on board, or shall ascertain that any sickness has occurred thereon, during her passage or at her port of departure, such vessel and her cargo, crew and passengers shall be subject to the same quarantine laws and regulations, with the same right of appeal as vessels arriving from any port south of Virginia.

SEC. 3. The duties imposed upon the pilots of this port by the quarantine laws of this State, relative to vessels subject to quarantine, shall apply to vessels designated in this ordinance, and it shall be the duty of pilots hailing any such vessel to inform the captain thereof of the passage of this ordinance, and direct him to proceed and anchor his vessel at the quarantine anchorage.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, but shall cease and be of no force on and after the first day of November next.

The United States Troops on Governor's Island.

Rumors have been for some time past quite prevalent that the United States Army recruits at the station in this City were not treated as they should be—that the rations allowed them were diminished at least one-half from that allotted by Government, and that, in consequence of such treatment, it was not unfrequent for the men to fall to the ground while performing their daily drill, from sheer exhaustion, induced by hunger.

That stories so exaggerated should have got abroad is not surprising, when it is considered that free access is had between the City and the Island at all hours of the day, and that strangers are permitted to scrutinize the discipline and general management there, and converse freely with the soldiers. The recruits, too, have frequently allowed them passes to the City. Many of them, enlisted while drunk, repent themselves of their folly when sober; they very naturally tell their friends the worst, and their friends spread it without wasting any of the color of the affair.

But, in truth, these allegations of existing wrong and perverse management of Governor's Island are not wholly untrue.

The rations allotted the new recruits, in respect to quantity and quality, is not that delegated to be furnished by Government. A single bowl of coffee and the fourteenth part of a sixpenny loaf of bread comprises the breakfast. At dinner is furnished a bowl of bean soup, and a similar ration of bread. Supper is a counterpart of the breakfast. Milk in coffee is a luxury confined to the Hospital patients. This is the fare of the new recruits, numbering at present about five hundred.

The "Permanent Party" as they are called, comprising those who have been enlisted, the longest periods have precisely the same fare as the "green ones" with the comfortable addition that they can have *enough* of it. The new recruits, furthermore, are kept incessantly at work during the intervals between their customary military duties of the day.

These facts unquestionably claim the attention of the Government authorities. The recruits' (in the United States Army) is a dog's life. Give them at least a dog's fare—enough to eat.

Poisoning by Strychnine—Extraordinary Case.

Mr. RICHARDS, of Louisiana, suffering under intermittent fever, combined with an acute gastric disturbance, feeling quite ill, stepped out and requested a friend to give him some quinine. Several months previously he had purchased at a small shop a quantity, of which, however, he had never used, and proceeded to get it for him. Mr. RICHARDS thrust the point of a penknife into it and took twice from it as much as he supposed would be about three grains.

This he combined with a small quantity of Dover's Powder; this was at 1 o'clock. After a little time he felt relieved by the Dover's, but in an hour found that he was unable to sit still. He soon went out and sat down upon the steps, and at 2½ o'clock he found himself unable to rise and could scarcely utter or articulate a word. He, however, managed to make his condition known, and sent for medical attendance. Dr. A. K. GARDNER being fortunately in the neighborhood was immediately present.

To him he stated that he felt paralyzed, and that he feared he had taken *strychnine* by mistake.

The unlabelled bottle was soon obtained and being speedily analyzed, when, horrible enough, his fears were found to be too true, and he had taken enough to kill several men!

Powerful emetics were given, and Drs. J. M. REESE and DORÉMUS being added to the medical staff, the galvanic battery was used, and the contents of the stomach were soon ejected. For many hours Mr. RICHARDS' state was most critical, and at midnight the spasmodic symptoms were still slightly visible.

The reason for this mistake is the great resemblance between strychnine and the powdered quinine, which Mr. R. was accustomed to use. Nothing but a chemical test can distinguish them.

Mr. RICHARDS owes his life probably to the fact that an hour before swallowing this drug he had drank freely of green tea—the tannic acid of which had undoubtedly precipitated a portion of the poison, thus forming an insoluble and comparatively inert substance.

Another Account of the Fire Fiend.

A notorious desperado, nicknamed "Tom Hyer"—after the well known but gentlemanly pugilist—was arrested yesterday and locked up for assaulting, in Wurth-street, Mr. JOHN O. JOHNSON, the assistant of Rev. Mr. PEASE, the Missionary. He made a desperate resistance to the officers.

☞ All the detailed Policemen at the Jefferson Market Court have been transferred, and five Tombs' officers sent up in their places. Mayor WOOD though it was better to shift policemen around, so as to give them opportunities to become acquainted.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept 15.

THE FREE LOVE SYSTEM—Origin, Progress and Position of the Anti-Marriage Movement.

KOSSUTH'S LETTERS—Number Seventeen.—American Interests and the Eastern War.

YELLOW FEVER.—A Complete Account of the Ravages of the Disease.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN—From our Regular Correspondent

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

CORRESPONDENCE—From Washington, Panama, Havana, Paris and San Francisco, and other points.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—A Full Summary of Recent Agricultural Intelligence—Prices, Prospects, &c., &c., prepared expressly for the WEEKLY TIMES, and comprising information particularly adapted to the use of Farmers.

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC AND CITY NEWS.

EUROPEAN NEWS—By the *Africa* and *Arago*.

CALIFORNIA NEWS—By the *Northern Light* and *Empire City*

EDITORIALS—The European News—South America and the Isthmus—The Crisis in Kansas—The Kansas Governor—The Wheeler Case—A Dead Lock in the Law—The Temperance Party—How to Sue a Railroad Company—A New Phase of the War—Rachel Pudding—Spread of the Yellow Fever—The Future Home of President Pierce.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for ..... $1.

10 copies for ..... $9, or 90 cents each.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
THE INNOCENCE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
GIVEN BY
JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,
AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED.
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE.

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

GEO. H BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 123 Water-st.; and for sale by C H RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st., calls attention to his beautiful style of Fall Hats; and although not claiming to surpass every other manufacturer, warrants them to be light, elegant, durable, and what is equally essential, economical. J. W KELLOGG.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 37 Broadway, have just opened, and now in stock, a large and splendid lot of rich Brussels Carpets, at 8s. per yard. Other Carpets equally low. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured by or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of consultation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, treating or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superior excellence: Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 9 A. M until 8 P M

WHITE HATS ARE BEGINNING TO DISAPPEAR, since the introduction of KNOX'S new and splendid fall styles. Gentlemen who value appearances should know that these new styles are the prevailing fashion, and are obtainable only at KNOX'S down town depot, No. 212 Broadway (northeast corner of Fulton-st.) or his up town establishment No. 333 Broadway. KNOX has no superior in the getting up of an elegant, fashionable and durable hat.

'Tis but a moment's work—behold!
The wonders science can unfold;
A head in just five minutes' flight,
Changed to deep black from snowy white
SUCH IS THE EFFECT OF CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, made, sold and applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

RACHEL WILL NOT LOWER HER PRICES, BUT the ladies don't care as long as they can obtain beautiful Gaiter Boots, from 12s to 25s per pair; Slippers, Ties, Buskins and Toilet Slippers, from 6s to 10s, with misses' and children's Boots and Shoes at equally low prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand requisites, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Medusa Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far surpasses all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING—BOYS' CLOTHING—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No 441 Broadway, invite special attention to their Fall and Winter styles of fashionable Ready Made Clothing. They are now prepared to show an unusually handsome stock of goods. One price for goods—no deviation.

MERIAM'S HEATED TERM AGAIN!—MERCURY RUNS HIGH!—Yet there is no abatement in the great demand for the World's Fair Medallion Velvet Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. N B—30,000 yards Tapestry Carpet at 3s. per yard; 10,000 yards Ingram Carpets, at 4s. to 6s per yard.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in Saratoria rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLT & WHITTELSEY, NO. 322 BROADWAY, corner of 31st-st., are now opening a assortment of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c., of Foreign and American manufacture, new patterns. Buyers are invited to examine our stock. Our prices will be low.

H. T. LOVETT'S WAHPENE—AN INDIAN VEGETable preparation, will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance and cure baldness. Call at No. 320 Broadway and see the proprietor, who has been gray and bald, with a good head of hair.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT Greatly Reduced Prices.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CATARRH DOCTOR IS HERE AGAIN.—Dr. C HOWARD MARSHALL, who always cures Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, gives Free Advice at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE WILL OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—We learn from the Boston Transcript that the will of Mr. LAWRENCE was proved in the Probate Court on Monday. It is quite simple, and very minute in its directions in regard to the bequests and trusts. The items and trusts of public interest and importance are given below. The proceeds mentioned in connection with the donation of $50,000 to the Scientific School are the President of Harvard College, Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT and JOHN A. LOWELL, Esq. The trustees of the model houses, for which purpose $50,000 is given, are JAMES LAWRENCE, J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, Esq., and Hon. GORHAM D. MUNN. They are to have charge of the property created by the trust, and make yearly distribution of a certain portion of the income among the public charitable institutions of Boston, and to present an annual report of their doings and expenditures to the Mayor and Aldermen. The donation of 10,000 to the Public Library of Boston is to be kept as a fund, the income of which is to be applied to the purchase of books. Besides the *special* trusts enumerated in the will, the general trustees having charge of the estate are JAMES LAWRENCE, BENJ. S. ROTCH, CHARLES HAMILTON PARKER, T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE and ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Jr. The instrument bears date of January 27, 1855. It occupies nineteen folio sheets.

TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that the volunteers who were called into the service of the United States by the Governor of Texas, and who served on the frontier of that State, *after the conclusion of the Mexican War*, are not embraced within the provisions of the act of March 3, 1855, nor any other bounty land act whatsoever. Had they been engaged at any time in actual warfare, they would have been entitled to bounty land, on the same footing with soldiers of the regular army.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WET VARNISH effectually remedied in Every Case—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S inperishable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. Wet cellars, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation. A. B. MOEN, No. 1 Pine-st.

☞ Redding's Rescuade salve—25 cts. a Box.—A famous remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. STEBBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ These $3 75 Boots made to order by A. BAKER, No. 18 Ann-st., are made of the best French Calfskin, and will wear as well and look as neat as any $6 or $7 boots. Best French patent leather boots, warranted, $5 to $7. A last prepared for each customer.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. BUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ I cannot too strongly warn upon the Public—The fact, that, induced by the success which has attended the introduction of my London Cordial Gin, numerous counterfeits have made their appearance in this and the Eastern markets. Some of these bear the names of re-spectable parties, whose business is the nature and adulteration of liquors in general, and who, under the title of London Cordial Gin, have succeeded in some instances in gaining upon the public, through certain druggists, as copious and took a poison as would be arsenic itself.

That the only prop letor of the genuine London Cordial Gin, which is distilled from the juniper berry, is constructed made by me in London in 1850, and under the surveillance of the British Government. This Gin is bottled under my fac simile signature, which is upon every label, and every bottle has stamped in the glass the words "Charles' London Cordial Gin." Mark the name; none but such is genuine.

E. C. CHARLES.

The following remarks are from the pen of the Editor of the Hoboken *Gazette*, C. W. Whittier, Esq., an English gentleman, thoroughly conversant with the subject:

"Since the hegira of De Vesne & Charles has become universally known as the exclusive importers of the imported London Cordial Gin, a host of pretenders, ambitious of reputation, and not in the pursuit of fortune, have unscrupulously announced their Gin to be just as genuine. This is all gammon—a friend of humbug which was sharply rebuked by a writer in the *Albion* a few weeks since. Those who would avail themselves of the medicative qualities of this rare Cordial, do delightful and harmless solace when taken in moderation, should remember the old woman's saying of Bishop Hughes if he was what a few grants induces them to pass it by, 'they may go further and fare worse.' There are hotels in this city where Gin lessens most do congregate—where John Bull feels at home if he feels at home anywhere out of it—and there *alone* have we encountered the Gin known as 'Charles' London Gin' incomparably superior to all others, and John is a judge."

The genuine Char es' London Cordial Gin may be had at retail of all druggists and grocers, at all hotels throughout the United States and wholesale of the sole importers.

DE VENOGI & CHARLES No. 138 Pearl-st., N. Y.

☞ Sprag's Patent Self-Sealing Cans—Will preserve Peaches, Tomatoes, or any other Fruit or Vegetable in a fresh state, and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The cannise hermetically SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in raised letters on every can, "SPRAGUE'S PATENT, WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for Preserving accompanying the Cans. Prices of quart Cans, $3 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and Funnels, 10 cents each. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors. No. 336 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square, sign of the Mammoth Can.

☞ Columbia College.—The studies in this College will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., when the Students will attend in the College Chapel at 10 o'clock. Candidates for admission not before examined, will present themselves for examination in the Chapel, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, 18th inst. Students absent from, or failing at the last Annual Examination in July will attend at the same time and place, to be examined. CH. KING, President.

☞ Use Cestar's Rat, Cockroach, &c. Exterminator.—Beware of humbugs and peddlers; buy the genuine. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. CONTAR, No. 338 Broadway, New York, and No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

☞ French Hats.—Just received, a large assortment of ladies' colored hats, chenille and straw, straw trimmings, ribbons, feathers, flowers &c., at WM. S IRVINE'S, No. 112 Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, from No. 35 London-terrace (23d st.,) on Monday last, a small house dog, answers to the name of "Fanny." She has five colored ears and spotsof the same color; one on buttock and one over the left. She has been six months in the Summer, and her hair is not fully grown. The finder will receive the above amount by delivering her at the above number.

CAUTION—COUPONS.—Lost, on Thursday forenoon, Sept. 13, in the Hudson River Railroad Cars, between Albany and Peekskill, a small, dark blue morocco Pocket Book, by which the undersigned is robbed of Illinois Coupons for fifty dollars each due 1st October, (the payment of which is stopped) and other papers, only useful to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Ivison & Phinney's, No 118 Fulton-st.

LOST—On Tuesday morning, 11th, about 8 o'clock A. M., between 1st and Grand sts., through Eldridge, about $100 in bills, of which was fifty money, and eight City gas 6 per cent. Bank, counterfeit bill. And one $5 Mutual Bank. The bills were put up in $100 packages and strapped. $100 reward will be paid for the recovery of the money by applying to L. SAMUEL, No 216 Eldridge-st.

$10 REWARD.—Will be paid for the apprehension and safe conviction of the person who maliciously cut the rigging of the ship Sarah Sands, while lying at the gas pier foot of Jay-st., North River, on Tuesday night, Sept. 11. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—One regular horse power tubular, steam and waterwaited perfect, weight twelve tons, used eight weeks, built in Boston, Mass, and cost $1,500 Cast iron shafts, twenty feet long, forty-three inches broad, forty two inches deep, steel journals, brass bearings. Price $600.

One 10 inch, straight and waterwaited perfect, weight about 1,200 lbs. Cost in Hartford, Ct., and cost $1,200 Cast iron sheers. About four six inches long, eighty-seven inches long, eighty twelve inches at bearing, eight and a half inches at end Price $400

Also—One machine for cutting bolts and tapping nuts from one inch down Price $200.

Also—One engine complete, with double valves and pumps, fly wheel, governors, &c., cylinder, 10½ inches, 12-inch stroke Price $600.

Also—One iron boiler twenty feet long, shell four feet diameter, sixty-three inch tubes, two inch three mouths, tested, and boiling in its cradle. Price $300.

Also—Pig Iron, Scotch and American in quantity of one tons and over

JOHN STUART, No. 186 Broadway, N. Y.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s make at the manufactory price. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

RUSSING, CROOMER & DODGE, No. 32 CLIFF-ST. OFFER FOR SALE:

Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops, Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Boston's Point. Bay State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts. A. Field & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c. Providence Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers. Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Weweantit," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Arawam," &c., for sale by WM. S. TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., 1st below Wall-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Safe and sure. from poison free. Is LYON'S POWDER. Instantly It kills bugs, roaches, ants, or flies. These nuisances in families Destroy, And LYON'S PILLS, screwed round at night, The rats destroy ere morning's light.

DEPOT FOR LYONS MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, No. 424 Broadway; and No. 6 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS—Of every description for Parogene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO. No. 117 Fulton-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With government brand and weight upon each bag, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By two young women, one as chamberwaid and laundress or general laundress only; the other as chamberwaid and waiter or assist with the washing and ironing or as waitress; has no objection to the care of children. These two young women have the best of City references from their last place, where they lived. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls of neat and tidy habits, one as competent plain cook, a capable washer and ironer, and utmost excellent baker, will give the best of City reference; wages $7 in a private family. The other is a neat seamstress and nurse, can do waiting; wages $5. City reference. Call at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women; one is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other a first-rate chamberm id and waiter. Also, by an American young woman, as nurse and seamstress; also, by an American woman, as cook, washer and ironer. No objections to the country, or boarding houses. Apply at No. 291 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women—one, an American, desires a place as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; has no objection to wait on table; is very neat in her person;—the other is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and pies, &c.; is well recommended. Apply at No. 291 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to take care of children, or do chamberwork or plain sewing; is fond of children and willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 283 Addison-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Can be seen two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced Girls, with good City references; one as cook and to wash and iron or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as chambermaid, or to assist in fine washing and ironing. Is willing to wait if desired. Call at No 214 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 4th floor, back room, No. 13. Best of reference.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale clothing House, by a person that understands his business, either in the mens or boys' department; reference satisfactory. Address SALESMAN, *Times* Office

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as Nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Apply at the house of her present employer, Nos. 153 and 149 West 22d-st., for three days

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to do Schamberwork and waiting, or take care of one or two children and do plain sewing. Good recommendation given. Call at No. 217 East 20th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young Swomen, to go travelling with respectable families. Best of City references can be given. Address, for one week, M. SHERIDAN, *New-York Post Office.*

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, industrious Young woman as plain cook and washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Can be seen the remainder of the week at her present place, No 30 West 33d st.

SITUATION WANTED—In some wholesale house, Sas assistant bookkeeper or general clerk. Salary first year no object. Good City reference given. Address A. B., Union square Post-Office.

SITUATIONS PROCURED—For school teachers, Saleswomen, cooks, porters bar keepers men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades and hotels. Charges moderate. ED. GILLEN, No. 4 East Broadway.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and stewards; advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 30 West st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

TEACHERS.—Two young ladies, fully competent to teach the higher English branches, French and Drawing; both experienced teachers, with ample testimonials, desire a situation in this City or vicinity, or South as governesses or teachers, in some public or private school. Address, for one week E. M. N, Manville, R. I., or apply to L. A. B, Almy's Hotel, No. 13 West-st.

TEACHER.—A young lady wishes a situation, as teacher of French, English, Mathematics or Drawing; best of references given. Address Box No. 215 Post-Office, Newport, Rhode Island.

TEACHER.—A lady desires a situation to teach Mathematical branches and Latin preferred. Best of references given. Address Miss MARGARET BENSON, Newburyport, Mass

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale Grocery establishment, a bright smart Boy, 15 to 17 years of age, who writes a good hand, and is quick at figures; must reside with his parents in the lower part of the City or in Brooklyn. Salary moderate. Address, with references, Box No 650 Post office (post-paid).

A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW LADY—Lately arrived from London, whose means are limited, takes this opportunity of offering her services as companion, or in any capacity in which a lady by birth and education can make herself agreeable, to any respectable and agreeable party about going to California. For further particulars address for one week VOYAGE, *Daily Times* Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS may be obtained at the offices of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No 13 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 8 Sands st., Brooklyn, and No 27 Greenwich-st. Also farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, a great number of cooks are wanted, with good references.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted by an experienced pressman a situation; either wages or per centage. Will be successful; the advertiser will prove it to you. Stock to the $700 worth of work; the best of City references can be given. A line addressed B. C, at this Office will be attended to.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—A young man wants a situation, as barkeeper, in some respectable hotel or restaurant; has been in one of the first class hotels in Broadway this last six years; the best of City reference. Please address B. N., *Daily Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A young lady who has had many year's experience in teaching, desires a situation as visiting governess to teach the English branches, or would engage as assistant in a school. Best references given. Address Box No. 39, Post-Office, Jamaica, L. I.

DAILY GOVERNESS—A young lady competent to teach English, Music, Latin and Drawing, is desirous of obtaining a situation as daily governess Address C. T., Broadway Post Office Lessons on the Concertina and painting on silk.

COACHMAN WANTED—An experienced coachman who is a good driver and understands the care of good stock. A single man and American preferred. Address, stating references, STATEN ISLAND, this office.

AGENTS WANTED—Who are acquainted with the business, to take orders for a new and very excellent monthly work The field is at present unoccupied, and to start with, the very best of terms will be offered to men who are responsible Address BUSINESS, *Times* Office, mentioning where you can be seen.

ASSISTANT NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—One who can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and capability, may find a situation on application at No. 78 East 23d st, from 8 A. M. to 12 M.

GARDENER WANTED.—To a man of experience, Who is thoroughly acquainted with the culture of flowers, grapes and vegetables, and is willing to go fifteen miles from the City, liberal wages will be paid Address, with references, HENDERSON, this office.

AMERICAN GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant, of American parents—one from the country preferred—to do general housework; to be treated more as one of the family than a servant Address by letter, post-paid, B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 18th-st.

TO WESTERN DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—Jobbers preferred—One in want of a first-class salesman, can hear of one by addressing T. C., office of this paper.

TO ENGRAVERS.—Wanted an engraver accustomed to engraving in the best style inscriptions, mottoes, inlaids, &c., of gold and silver work. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

LAD WANTED—In a Publishing office, 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a first rate hand. A good salary will be given to one of good habits and references. Address and state salary wanted, Box No. 4,074 Post-Office.

TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED—For the dry goods store, at No. 61 Hudson.

WANTED—At the Mercantile Library Institute, No. 206 Fulton-st., under approval of the Mayor, male and female help in every capacity. This day will be open to receive applications. Boys, girls and men only are wanted. Applicants for housework, boys, grocers, young girls, coachmen, groom, gardener, farmer, man to drive, and several boys in stores. Mrs. PARKER, Female superintendent. F. BROWNE, General Agent.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMIGRANT HOUSE, Castle Garden, is duly authorized to solicit the Foreign boarding-houses to call with sample cards. Office No. 7 Carmine st., near Bleecker.

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A MAN WITH AN UGLY MOUTH should wear a moustache, but as all men's "beards" won't grow, this is to notify all that my ONGUENT never does, can, or will fail to "force" the whiskers, moustaches or hair to grow in six weeks, (on the smoothest face,) without stain or injury to the skin. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 586 Broadway; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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PUBLISHED THIS DAY. TOWER'S GUIDE TO CONVERSATION, OR GRADUAL EXERCISES IN WRITING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Satin and taffeta ribbons, gimps, fringes, galloons and other trimmings, dyed and refinished with great success. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st; New-York, Two doors from Broadway.

SILK UMBRELLAS.—Will be opened THIS MORNING, a case of FRENCH UMBRELLAS, which will be sold at $2 50 each, usual price $4. Also, the SCOTCH GINGHAM UMBRELLA, much below the usual rates. JAMES E. SPRATT, No. 343 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

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1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855. TULLER, HART & McCORKLE, Late & TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, No 91 LIBERTY ST., Have now open a very large stock of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and fancy fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, WILL OPEN MONDAY Sept. 10, the Store, No. 623 Broadway, With a spacious and extensive stock of the choicest FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, REAL LACES, MOURNING GOODS, MUSLINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, MITTS

And every other description of Rich and Fancy Goods to be found at any similar house in the city, and at prices unprecedentedly low

The inspection of the ladies of New-York, as also of strangers visiting the city, is especially invited to examine the splendid and extensive array of fashionable novelties combined here for their approval and purchase.

IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS. Including every variety of desirable DRY GOODS FOR THE SEASON. Opening sales will commence Monday, Sept. 10, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, INCLUDING EVERY QUALITY BROCHE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS, PLAID SHAWLS, for sale cheap at LORD & TAYLOR'S Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH FALL AND WINTER SILKS, A full assortment of Brocades, Plaids, Moire, and all other Fashionable Silks ALSO, Plain and low priced Silks, in great variety, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st, and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c. The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN." J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

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FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES. Every quality, color, and price, just received from auction and direct importation, being the largest stock of these goods ever exhibited, and far exceeding our immense display of last season LORD & TAYLOR, Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st, and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

SEVERAL CASES OF RICH DRESS SILKS, By the yard, will be opened this morning UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, No 471 Broadway, Between Grand and Broome sts.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, entirely new, and very cheap, will be offered this morning. UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway, Between Grand and Broome sts.

MOODIE'S FALL CLOAKS. GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 61 Canal and 61 Lispenard sts.

Has now in store a large assortment of Cloth and Moire Antique Cloaks and Mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale cash and short time buyers

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1855—FINE CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS—WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of his first importations of fashionable garments, for the approaching season, which, for the pecuniary saving of ladies visiting at present in the City, he has determined on exhibiting

THIS DAY

in advance of his regular op

HORSE LITERATURE.

The Horse Exhibition and Cattle Show in Rhode Island.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.

The Exhibition of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, Col. WM. P. BLODGET Chief Marshal, commenced yesterday, with premiums being offered for stock, which, although not so numerous, were very satisfactory. To-day is the opening campaign for horses, and every thing up to the present time (6 P. M.) has passed off satisfactorily, not a single accident or any indecent act (theft and drunkenness excluded) having occurred to mar the pleasure anticipated by some ten thousand spectators, including fully one-third that number of ladies. At 10 o'clock the grand cavalcade of horses, in regular order, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, numbering nearly four hundred, was an imposing sight. At 12 o'clock the stallions made their appearance, and numbered thirty-eight, being the best and largest number ever brought together at any exhibition. The Judges' award of premiums of course will not be made public till Saturday, and I think it will require more than ordinary judgment to decide of the superior merits of some half dozen or more. *Ethan Allen* made several of his beautiful quarter trots in front of the grand stand, and brought down the applause even of the farmer sex. One old man of three-score and ten by my side, has just informed the surrounding company that it is the first time he ever saw a horse trot, that he is willing to give twenty-five dollars to see another such a sight, and wonders why there were not any such exhibitions when he was a boy. The number of visitors has more than equaled the most sanguine expectations, and quite a number of the fairer sex, who by their persuasion, in beauty and excellence combined, imparted such a lovely and cheerful appearance on the stand, is me dom witnessed. I believe it is not excelled if equaled, in the Union, and worth the time and trouble of traveling, even in this dry, dusty weather, any reasonable distance, to see *them*, say nothing of seeing other desirable sights not to be seen every day. I wish there were more such exhibitions: it would have a tend-ney to increase what is very desirable, viz.: an improvement in the raising of stock.

The number of breeding mares is not very large, but the good qualities of them, and colts by their side, are very good mock better than any I have seen before. We have also some fifties on exhibition which attract considerable attention. The most interesting event of the day is the grand trial of speed on horses that never trotted for money. Thirteen entered, nine of which were weighed, and, after one false start, received the word "go." It is with no small degree of pleasure I find that many of these "green" horses are owned by gentlemen of high standing—one of whom (Mr. LIVINGSTON, of your City,) carried off the first prize. Of course, their ugly mottos cannot be other than honorable in so doing, and a love and desire to encourage such worthy objects—the amounts of premiums being of even pecuniarily small value compared with the merits of being the successful competitor. The committees of other exhibitions may rest assured that Providence lovers of horses will return the compliment when an opportunity presents itself for so doing. Being near post time, I can not send you more than the summary of the trotting, which, taking into consideration the unpleasant state of the weather, (rain and dusty,) is very good.

SUMMARY.

Genesee, b. h.	1	1	1
Stranger, b. g.	2	2	2
Young America, g. g.			
Uncas, g.			
Bird, b. g.	distanced first heat.		
Sam, b. g.			
Messenger, g. g.			
Jos. Lawrence, b. g.			
Susan Kennedy, g. m.			
Time	1st Heat. 2.48	2d Heat. 2.47	3d Heat. 2.49

S. M.

The Stir About Barnum—Letter From John Greenwood, Jr.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK, THURS'Y, Sept. 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

I observe in the TIMES of this morning that you have received from "FRANK GREENWOOD, No. 91 Wall-street," a communication in which you are assured that Mr. BARNUM proposes to win for himself by a private arrangement all the magnificent premiums composed in his Gallery of Beauty, and that the aforesaid FRANK GREENWOOD is in possession of the necessary proofs to that effect.

Mr BARNUM is in Boston at present; but, personally, as his representative, is able to state my decided belief that in this matter you have been imposed upon. In the first place, after diligent inquiry, I can find no "FRANK GREENWOOD" at No. 91 Wall-street, and no one in that vicinity who is acquainted with such an individual. I am led to the conclusion, therefore, that he is a myth, and that his adoption of a name so closely resembling my own was neither innocent nor accidental.

In the next place, allow me to assure you, Sir, as well as the public, that Mr. BARNUM is not the man to resort to dishonest tricks in order to avoid the responsibility of his published engagements; that he always fulfils his pecuniary contracts to the spirit and the letter; that the terms of the Gallery of Beauty will be strictly adhered to without equivocation or reservation, and that your anonymous correspondent is positively defied to produce the faintest shadow of anything like evidence to the contrary.

Respectfully yours, JOHN GREENWOOD, JR.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM R. ELLIOTT made a most dangerous leap at night before last while under the influence of somnambulism. He was sleeping in the third story of their store near the window above the alley in the rear. The window was open in consequence of the warm night. He got out of bed, took hold of the sash extending across the window, and with a swing and a cheer, threw himself out upon the pavement in the alley. His shouts awoke others sleeping there, and they hastened to him and obtained medical assistance as soon as possible. Strange to say no bones are broken, and he is not believed to be greatly injured, though the escape from such a fall is most miraculous. The distance which he jumped is thirty five feet perpendicular, with a base of sixteen or eighteen feet. We doubt if any of his gymnastic associates would care to try the feat without a special insurance against broken necks.—*Detroit Advertiser*, 11th.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully repo ted for the N Y Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Sept. 13—P. M.

ASHES—Sales of 100 pots were reported to-day at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Pearls, the latter an extreme rate. ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—In good request at buoyant prices, with sales of 150 pkgs Java at 14½c; 300 bags Porto Rico at 12c.; 1,100 Rio at 11c@12c.; and 50 St. Domingo, of superior quality, at 11c ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather better demand at yesterday's quotations. The day's business amounts to nearly 1,000 bales within our range;

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	10¾	10¾	11	11¼
Middling Fair	11¼	11¼	12	12¼
Fair	12	12	12½	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still somewhat unsettled. There is less of the former offering than desired, and prices thereof evince much firmness. Other kinds are plenty enough, white a shade lower, but stock requires and depresses in values. The day's movements consist of 11,100 bbls, within our revised range.

Inferior State	7 62½	7 75
Ordinary State	7 75	7 87½
Straight State	7 87½	8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00	8 06½
Mixed Western	8 01	8 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 12½	8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½	8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½	8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 37½	8 50
Extra Ohio	8 50	10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50	9 50
Fancy Genesee	8 25	8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00	10 50

Canadian full a shade easier, and quiet at 8@8¼ in bond, South-to is saleable now. There were 1,000 bbls. dispersed of at 8 12½@8 75 for Mixed to Extra; 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour in lots at 5 and 5¼@5 44 ₱ bbl for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is rare and is held at $4 18 for Jersey, and $3 12½ for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is entirely nominal after both for immediate and future delivery, and is dying hence. The stock is moderate, and affords only a very poor assortment. The sales since our last have only reached 9,000 bushels at 91 ₱ bush for Southern White, 91 70@91 87 for do. Red, 90 95 for Canadian White, to prove soon, 91 80 for fair to good Michigan White, and 91 75@91 85 for common to choice Western Red, ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 4,000 bushels at 81 (free) in bond and 81½@82 in store, ₱ bushel. Corn is 1c ₱ bushel lower, and 50,000 bushels sold, including 40,000 bushels Yellow Southern, at 79c ₱ bushel, afloat and in store. Oats are 1c ₱ bushel lower, and 50,000 bushels sold, including 40,000 bushels Southern, at 49c ₱ bushel, afloat and in store. Barley and Malt are dull and nominal.

HAY—About 800 bales on the River were taken at yesterday's rates.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for at unchanged figures.

IRON—We have nothing particularly new to notice in this line.

LATHS—Are also unaltered.

LEAD—Is less abundant and held above the views of buyers. Hence, the dull present sales.

LIME—Rockland readily brings our last quotations; being raw and needed.

MOLASSES—Some 250 bbls. New-Orleans changed hands at 37½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are without essential variation. Rosins Turpentine seems less active but steady at 45c@45½c. ₱ gallon. 300 bbls. were sold at these rates to-day.

OILS—Are generally embraced, the market being inactive, though firm for the leading selection.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty active and improved, with sales of 1,000 bbls. at our quotations this for New Mess; 631 for New Prime, and $10 for Prime Mess. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are still rare and needed, Lard has not varied much. The day's sales include 800 bbls. and its shipments, at 11½c@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged very firm; 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day, at $11@$11 25 for Prime; $12@$13 for Country Mess, and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand, within a range of from $9@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are rare and nominal. Butter is in request, at 15c@18c. for Ohio; 15c@23c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c for good to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with sales to-day of only small parcels at 5¾@6¾ 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile bought at 11½c@11¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are less active, but very firm. The day's sales comprise 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 7½c@7¾c ₱ lb. Refiners have advanced their claims 1c. ₱ lb., and are, therefore, experiencing a busier inquiry from their customers.

TALLOW—Sales of 10,000 lbs. Prime were reported at 12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers at 40c@40½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisker and firmer. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Cotton at ⅝d. ₱ lb., some Flour at 2s. 6d. though ship owners generally demanded 2s. 9d@3s. ₱ bbl; and 35,000 bushels grain, deliverable during the remainder of this month at 9d ₱ bushel. For London, the shipments embraced 15,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, there were taken 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d; and 3,000 bbls Resin at 2s. 9d. For Havre, there were engaged 700 bales Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb., and some Wheat at 1 c. ₱ bushel. For other ports, nothing really new was reported.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. New York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st. Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the Fall season will commence for the season at the New York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct. 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars containing terms &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. Rail cads meet near at the head of Boerum-pl., but a few steps from the Academy.

Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rect r, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The gymnasium is a Day, High School of the first class, combining the rudiments and forms of every branch of study pursued in the best schools with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manuel of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the use of the facilities of the metropolis is rendered accessible at hours not liable to interfere with its regular duties, is completed in six years, during any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to attend at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY.—L. DE GARMO BROOKES' Dancing and Waltzing Academy, No. 661 Broome-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, is now in the fourth year of its ground and the most extensive and established dancing academy in the United States, if not in the world. Private and separate halls for the classes: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 6 P. M. for ladies and misses; and from 7 to 11 P. M. for gentlemen and ladies. Wednesdays and Saturdays for children and ladies. Terms for ladies and misses, $5 per quarter; for gentlemen, $8 per quarter. Private lessons at all hours. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at the academy, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 37 Bleecker-st.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.—Mons. L. A. ROY, Professor of the French and Spanish languages, having resigned his position in the Academy of Mount Washington, will receive pupils at his residence, No. 11 Bond-st., at the Academy, and at the residence of pupils. Mr. ROY is also prepared to receive a few pupils in the Spanish language. Terms moderate. Mr. ROY refers to Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Vinton

AUCTION SALES.

WM M WEEKS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN WESTCHESTER CO., GLEN COVE, L. I.—BANKS & WEEKS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept 18, at 12 M., on the premises of WILLIAM HARROLD, deceased, by order of JAMES HARROLD, Executor, the whole of the real estate belonging to Wm HARROLD, deceased, viz:

First Parcel.—The very valuable mill, water power, land, dam and about ten acres of land.

Second Parcel.—The large dwelling house and out buildings, and garden, containing about two acres.

Third Parcel.—A lot of ground, fronting on the road 100 feet and containing about five acres, a part of which has a good growth of locust timber.

Fourth Parcel.—A lot of ground 100 feet front on the road, containing one acre.

Fifth Parcel.—A lot and dwelling, same size.

Sixth Parcel.—Contains about 11 acres, with dwelling house.

Seventh Parcel.—A lot on the road, and mill pond, containing about one acre.

Eighth Parcel.—Fronting on the road and mill pond, and is a most eligible site, containing about 1 acres with a beautiful wood grove.

Ninth Parcel.—The farm, containing about 80 acres, of which a good deal is wood land, and two good houses attached. It has a front on the road and mill pond of about 100 feet.

Tenth Parcel.—An eighth of Creek Island.

ALSO—A piece of Salt Meadow at West Farms, containing six acres.

Terms and particulars on the day of sale.

ALSO—ON WEDNESDAY, Sept 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the same premises, the entire stock, farming utensils, furniture, &c. of said estate.

JAMES HARROLD, Executor.

GLEN COVE, Aug. 31, 1855.

HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTION AND IN PERFECT ORDER, INCLUDING WORKS OF ART, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—HENRY H LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on FRIDAY Sept 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 West 17th-st., near the 5th av., the property of a gentleman removing to the country, all nearly new, consisting of elegant English velvet and Brussels carpets (imported expressly to order); about 20 valuable and rare oil paintings, large pier glasses, rich crimson satin damask curtains, lace do., rosewood parlor suites covered in crimson satin brocatelle, do. Perisian mas covered in purple and gold silk brocatelle, buhl bonbon de rose secretary, chiffoniere do., fancy chairs, carved black walnut cabinet with plate glass doors, gas chandeliers of real bronze and bronze and ormolu; elegant buhl cabinet, rosewood etagere with plate glass back, elegant carved piano-forte and stool, superb real Sevres china mantel vases (richly painted); richly carved oak buffet chairs, extension oak table, and glass, china dinner set, gold and white, dressing tables, bedsteads, chairs, bedrooms, rich English Wilton and Brussels carpets, rosewood dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, chairs, &c., do. mahogany, suites de covered, medallion seats; also settees in black walnut and superb gilt enamelled Parisian table cottage suite, sunken panels, and very elegant; together with oil cloths, china, glass, superb gold and white dinner set, Paris clocks and ornaments. Sale will commence in basement

Also at 10 o'clock, on the premises—the dwelling house, built in a first rate style three stories and attic, in perfect order, lot 25 feet by half the block; house 62 feet deep, with all the modern improvements. Terms liberal and made known at the time of sale

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No 6 Pine st., cor William, FRIDAY, Sept 14, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

$5,000 Seven per cent, second mortgage Bonds of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, due 1872 (interest payable March 1 and September 1 in New York, $1,000 each.

$6,000 Seven per cent. 1st mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company, due 1868 (interest payable March 1 and September 1 in the Bowery, $1,000 each.

$70,000 Eight per cent. 2d mortgage Bonds of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, due 1870, interest payable Feb 1 and Aug 1 in New York, $1,000 each.

40 shares Henry Clay Insurance Co., $50 each.

20 shares Wheatland Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.

10 shares Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, $50 each.

10 shares Union India Rubber Co of New York, $100 each.

20 Lots New-York Bay Cemetery. (See sample.)

2500 shares New-York Central Railroad Co stock, $100 each.

2000 shares Union India Rubber Company Stock, capital $400,000, $100 each.

ALBERT H NICOLAY Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE IMPORTED LIQUORS.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Friday) 14th, 10 o'clock, at the auction room, No 10 Broad-st, a large consignment of fine brandies, wines &c. &c., being the balance of the stock of one of our largest dealers declining business, consisting of fine Otard, Dupuy & Co., Martell, Seignette, vineyard proprietors, and other favorite brands of brandy: Duff Gordon, Amontillado and other sherries, both pale and brown; London Dock and other Ports; fine Madeira; Moon & Co's; Heidsieck, Piper, Roederer and L. J. Roguet Champagnes; Muir & Sons's Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. Also 10 bls. Resin Oil and bbls Resin Paint Oil.

This sale is worthy the attention of both dealers and those purchasing for private consumption, as every article is warranted to be precisely as represented and as per sample shown at sale. Terms cash in City fund. Catalogues can be procured at the salesroom, No. 10 Broad-st.

J L VANDERWATER Auctioneer.

GREAT JEWELRY SALE.—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES A SPLENDID STOCK.—Will be sold THIS DAY, peremptorily, without the whole nocoming to order, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 12 Maiden-lane, fine gold diamond work and other richly set jewelry, in great variety and of the latest patterns; together with costly double and single case gold lever watches; double timers, independent seconds ladies' valuable watches; gold chains of all styles; silver levers, &c. A desirable opportunity is thus presented to all.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At the sale room, No 79 Nassau st., near Fulton-st., THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, large sale of second hand furniture, consisting of Rosewood Beds and bedding, 1 tufted, extension table, Kitchen ware, cooking stoves, glassware, crockery, &c. The attention of dealers and housekeepers is generally invited. Also, rich parlor furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, library, bookcases, &c. For particulars, see Herald.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c. FRESH BEEF, TONGUES, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at No 87 Dayst., corner Greenwich, mackerel, salmon, herring, pork, raisins, figs, prunes, nuts, cutlery, tools, clothing, blankets, coffee, stocks, 1 top buggy, 1 square 8 oy business waggon

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No 86 Nassau-st., large and general assortment of fancy furniture, consisting of parlor suits of hair cloth, terry, reps and brocatelle, easy, rocking, parlor, bed-room and dining room chairs, extension tables, mahogany sofas, pier mirrors, Sale commences with second-hand furniture, stores, &c. Sale commences with second-hand furniture, stores, &c.

GEORGE COOK Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, sale at 69 Nassau-st, a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and other furniture and housekeeping articles of every description. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Every facility rendered to the dealers for boxing and shipping.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York on the 3d day of October 1855 at 12 o'clock M. of the day, the following lots, and buildings thereon situated on the west side of 9th-av. in the City of New York, commencing at a point distant northerly from the corner of 9th av and 45th-st. 24 feet 8 inches—each lot being 24 feet 8 inches front and 100 feet deep, between 45th and 46th sts. Also, that certain lot with a three story building thereon, on the west side of 8th-av., New-York, commencing at a point distant from the southwest corner of 8th-st and 8th av 60 feet 9 inches—running 20 feet 4 inches front and in depth 100 feet deep. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

JAS G MCADAM Auctioneer, No 77 Nassau st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—Also, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office No 43 and 45 Walnut-st, where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stock, Negotiable Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Individual Claims, Drafts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

W. GREENOUGH & Co., Auctioneers

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' & C FIXTURES, at No 62 Vesey-st, on FRIDAY Sept 14, A M, consisting of medicines, chemicals, paints, oils, patent medicines, glass ware, druggists' counters, bins, glass cases, shelving, scales, desks, &c., in lots to suit buyers. Advantageous purchases may be made before the above date. Terms cash

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same and would invite the attention of the trade to its evi and superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS FIRKINS, KEGS AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on cask and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, following with the grain, cuts them all equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, jointe them in the perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bulge according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machine make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use, all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquid, to be adapted to the packing of dry goods.

In fact the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is so discovery in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes walk south of the depot, where any persons who may desire can see the operation of these Machines, and have the first quality of timber in every branch of the work. We shall take the greatest pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain the information relative thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold, still, applications will be inferred to the present owners, one of whom will without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses every thing that has been or can be presented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand

ELMIRA, N. Y.
What a Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company!
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women
One Hundredth Edition, (300,000,) 18mo. pp. 250.
On fine paper, extra binding $1

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from profuse or (deficiency of the womb), or from fluor albus will soon find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir: My wife has been perceptibly missing for some three-and-a-half years or more in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before the birth of our first child; every succeeding one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters touching my case. I procured and perused it, and was happy to find the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy it imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Beet means provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, one another year would have passed over my head, to all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO. Astor House, No 1 Vesey st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No 129 Liberty st, New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; and T. B. PETERSON, No 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty st, New-York, or to Box No. 1,294 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warrante to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the county of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. Be sure as ever will continue to cure, so sure as it is human. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another, after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854 I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels every day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st. Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 150 Greenwich-st.; GRIFFLIN, JONES & CO., No 170 William-st.; HALL & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & BRO., 108 Franklin st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO. No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st., WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS H RING, No. 122 Broadway; C. W. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A B & D SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st, and retail by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 375 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the diseases and consequences arising from early abuse. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great European remedy for that dreadful disorder which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table and their use home discovered.

Sold in the cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. H A BARROW, No. 31 Greenwich, near Canal, New York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No 490 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway, New-York.—J. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform all suffering and afflicted, that he has removed to the above office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. does not unnecessarily puff or speak of his professional qualifications being a long known and graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts and can produce a letter upon the certificates of the Massachusetts Hospital Society also a certificate of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially or one of their own sex, whose superior knowledge and experience assures her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, sure cure, and invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and those having occasion to consult him may be perfectly free from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical advice can consult Dr. J, being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

N. B.—Open all hours of the day and evening.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are the most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions, and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females; they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficaciously, never failing to effect a relief, and always successful as a preventive.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, as which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions.

Each box will be signed by Dr. R G Geisser.

Sold at Nos 38, 306, 386, 525 and 594 Grand st.; 144 and 226 Spring st.; 111 and 722 Houston-st.; 152 and 273 Greenwich st., New York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISSER, No. 1274 Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2456 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before perusing from this valuable work the superiority of the authors Pills and Lotion in treatment of private diseases. Both married & single should consult it. Sold by 322 Broadway and mailed free for $1, by the author, M LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A M till 2 P M, and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LAMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demarest, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, a young and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in giving assurance of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Changes moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without delay, and purifies the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monster of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one of any reflection, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No 2 Vesey st., (Astor House) and by the Author.

Dr RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No 643 Houston-st, near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted

PILES PILES

DR. JACKSON'S EMBROCATION is the only medicine that will cure this common and troublesome disease. It not only immediately allays the pain and inflammation, but effectually cures in a very short time, so some who have been rendered miserable for years. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Wholesale Agents, No 100 Fulton-st. New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE. DR. COOPER, No 14 Dunne-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took its fatal hold. Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 10 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the city is an ample guarantee that he cures speedily and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Doctor, of Paris, and all cases undertaken are treated with the greatest candor. N. B. Dr. C. is a graduate of the New-York University.—See his diploma in his office.

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, rheumatism, burns, cuts, bruises, complaints &c. Very many testimonials to its efficacy are received. Always on hand. For sale who ole sale and retail, at the depot and warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO, No. 129 Washington-st., New York.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.—RADWAYS READY RELIEF—Relieves, cures and prevents Fevers, Inflammations, Congestions, Colds, Coughs, Diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 10 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys; pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Sweilings of the Joints, Sciatica, Lumbago and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miserable you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R R R No 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING REMEDY, for the cure of Chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the Lungs and throat, Ulcerations and enlargement of the Neck, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R R R No 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quickly, Costiveness, Inflammation of the bowels, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fevers, Inflammation of the heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous and all female complaints, Urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO

No. 162 Fulton-st., OPERATION New York.

GEORGE P. SCHAFFER, DENTIST—No. 266 Hudson st., near Bronme, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, while upper sets of teeth from $18 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

EXCURSIONS.

SEPTEMBER 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK DOCK, BRIGHTON DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday.....Sept. 11 8 A. M.	Tuesday.....Sept. 11 3 P. M.
Wednesday.....Sept. 12 8 A. M.	Wednesday.....Sept. 12 3 P. M.
Thursday.....Sept 13 9 A M	Thursday.....Sept. 13 4 P. M.
Friday.....Sept. 14 9 A M	Friday.....Sept. 14 4 P. M.
Saturday.....Sept. 15, 10½ A M	Monday.....Sept. 17 8 A M.
Tuesday.....Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday.....Sept. 18, 11½ A. M.

Ellis Haight's Squam Line of Stages connect with this boat. Also stages to all parts of the country

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS AND OCEAN PORT.—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT
Wednesday, Sept. 12. 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12. 4 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13.. 9 A.M.	Thursday, Sept. 13 .. 4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 14..... 9 A.M	Friday, Sept. 14..... 5 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 15...10 A M	Monday, Sept. 17...10 A. M.

Stages for Squam Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS Commander, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks on Sunday, Sept 16, 1855. The boat will leave Kins st. at 8 o'clock Pier No 3 N. R. at 9 o'clock. Bait and fishing tackle furnished on board. A band of music will accompany the boat. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

N B—The Massachusetts having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, offers superior accommodations over any other boat for excursions, having a dining saloon 112 feet long

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—On and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September, the favorite steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 8 A M., landing at Northport, Port Jefferson, and Orient Point. Ticketing passengers through to Patchogue for $2 25, and Riverhead for $1; to Connecticut 75 cents. Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 A M., Greenport 8; Orient Point, 9; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport, 2, 2:30 P. M.

E. T. DUDLEY, Agent, No. 205 South-st., New-York.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double-engine steamer WILLIAM GAGE Capt. ISAAC O PHELPS, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks on FRIDAY the 14th September, SATURDAY, the 15th, and MONDAY the 17th of September. The boat will leave as follows: Amos-st., N. R., 9 o'clock A. M.; Spring-st., 8; Broome-st., E. R., at 8½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9 o'clock A. M. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments furnished on board. A band of music will accompany the excursion. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

TERRAPIN LUNCH EXCURSION.—Subscribers and their friends to the above Excursion will please be on board the steamer PERRY, foot of Jay-st., on Thursday morning, Sept. 13, 1855, when she will leave the following places, viz.: Foot of South st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, A M.; South side of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8½ o'clock A M.; Pier No. 3 North River, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Friends to the Excursion not having procured their tickets, can get them on board.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDS N MOREY, leaves New York foot Robinson-st, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Roncout EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double engine steamboat WILLIAM GAGE Capt. J. O PHELPS, will make a grand Excursion to the Fishing Banks, on SUNDAY, Sept. 9, 1855. Will leave as follows: Amos-st., N. R.; at 8 o'clock; Spring st., N. R., at 8½; Broome st., E. R., at 8½; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9½ A. M. The WILLIAM GAGE possesses great advantages over other boats, and is capable of containing 2,000 persons. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments furnished on board. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H GROVER, No. 169 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, &c.—The steamer THOMAS KNIGHT will leave foot of Murray-st. daily, except Sunday, at 9 o'clock A M.; returning, leaves Union at 3 P. M. Fare 12½ cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A. W. LADD & CO'S PIANO TRIUMPHANT AT THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION over more than Three Hundred in Competition.—The following is an extract from the correspondence of the Boston Chronicle:—"The jury was composed of seven of the most eminent Professors of Music in Europe, and the Pianos were tested in the most thorough manner. Jonas Chickering was pronounced the best Piano forte in the French Exhibition, and accordingly it was awarded the highest premedial. This Pianoforte on the manufactory of Messrs A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston. The above facts are accumulative to the latter, having received my information from the President of the Jury." The above celebrated instruments, with the great and best assortment of Pianos in this City, are for sale, at low prices, at the Great St. Nicholas Pianoforte Warerooms, No 519 Broadway.

ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., four doors E. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision, with guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F. in the presence of men, and manufacture only durable, furnish the best Pianos for the money. They have been for years a good Piano that keeps in tune and wears well, to be often called in. J. & C. FISCHER.

Pianos to let, tuned, repaired, and recommended.

HAINES NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded COOK & BROTHER, No 343 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano-Forte Warerooms from 128 Canal-st., to the new seat of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch crest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into the popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Grand diagonal 7 octave Piano in splendid rosewood case, by the best maker; costs $450 and warranted, will be sold for $220; been used about three months. The owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No 141 9th-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 209 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted, and not surpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Prices lower than any other house. Hunter & Roderick, 77 Gubert & Co., 7, J Gilbert & Co., Hayes Brothers, 6c. New and hand Pianos, at $50, $80, $100, $125 and $200. Pianos to let.

T. S BERRY, No 411 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES—Four second-hand Piano Fortes—one 7 octaves, for $140; one 6½ octave, $155; one do., $165; one 7 do., $190. Will be warranted. Inquire at No. 58 Spring-st.

GOOD SECOND HAND PARLOR ORGAN FOR SALE.—Price $225. Address A Y, office of the Times.

LAKOTA & MARSCHALL—MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES.—No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM
AND COUNTER SCALES.
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.
Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications
Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.
For sale at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES.
From the Celebrated
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling green,
New-York City.

HOTELS.

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL, NOS. 745 AND 750, BROADWAY.—Captain HOLDREDGE respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that a few family and single apartments can now be obtained in his Hotel, with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Give us a call before engaging for the season.

EXCURSIONS.

SEPTEMBER 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK DOCK, BRIGHTON DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday.....Sept. 11 8 A. M.	Tuesday.....Sept. 11 3 P. M.
Wednesday.....Sept. 12. 8½ A. M.	Wednesday.....Sept. 12. 3½ P. M.
Thursday.....Sept 13 9 A M	Thursday.....Sept. 13. 4 P. M.
Friday.....Sept. 14 9 A M	Friday.....Sept. 14. 4½ P. M.
Saturday.....Sept. 15, 10½ A M	Monday.....Sept. 17. 8 A M.
Tuesday. Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday.....Sept. 18, 11½ A. M.

Ellis Haight's Squam Line of Stages connect with this boat. Also stages to all parts of the country

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS AND OCEAN PORT.—The new steamer

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

American Institute.

A special meeting of the American Institute was held last evening, at the rooms No. 351 Broadway. Dr. D. M. REESE in the Chair; JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Committee on the admission of members submitted the names of six candidates for members, and they were unanimously elected.

The principal object of the meeting being to hear a report from the managers in relation to the exhibition to be held next month at the Crystal Palace, Mr SMITH, the Chairman, presented a lengthy report, from which we gather that the applications for space exceed the expectations of the Managers. The principal railroads have agreed to bring articles to the exhibition and return them free of charge. The shafting for the machinery is already in place Two steam-engines are ready for operation at the Palace.

Among the articles already entered is Dr. DRAKE'S gas engine of 24-horse power, six or seven entries of gas cooking apparatus, planing machines without number; besides large quantities of the staple productions of our country in iron, wool and cotton. The machinery department will be filled with ingenious labor-saving machinery.

Quite a spirited debate arose in relation to those managers who have accepted, and have not come up to the work.

Some of the members insisted that they should forthwith resign and give place to those who are willing to act.

Delegates were appointed to visit the New-York State Fair at Elmira; the New Jersey State Fair at Camden; the United States Agricultural Show at Boston; the Queens County Fair at Flushing, Long Island; and the Westchester County Fair at Whitepl ins, &c.

An appropriation was made to pay current expenses.

After the transaction of some other business, the question arose as to the time of adjournment. Some were in favor of meeting every week to hear the reports of Committees. Gen. HALL moved to adjourn to the regular meeting, as the Managers were continually occupied in the arrangements for the coming Fair. His motion prevailed.

We understand that a Poultry Show will be held the last week of the Fair.

A large number of fire engines were entered, and a test will be had of their power during the Exhibition.

The Agent informed the meeting that from the applications for space he had no doubt but the Palace would be filled.

Bold Robbery by a Woman.

Mr. JOHN BAULCH, hatter, No. 37 Chatham-street, and Councilman of the Fifth District, was on Wednesday mulcted out of a valuable gold watch, chain and seal, valued at $100. It was, it appears, the revival of an old dodge which from long desuetude was generally supposed to have become obsolete. The facts are these: At the alarm of fire in Gold-street, Wednesday, shortly after 1 o'clock, Mr BAULCH, who is one of the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, left the store to go to the fire. Before leaving he handed his watch to the boy in the store, with instructions to give it to his (Mr B's) father. The boy—as Mr. BAULCH'S father happened to be up stairs at the time—laid the watch, till his return, in a pigeon-hole of the desk. A woman, meanwhile, was in the rear part of the store, writing a note—she having previously asked permission to do so. As Mr. BAULCH went out she asked the boy if he would allow her to step to the desk to finish her writing. She was occupied there but a moment or two, when, after expressing herself greatly thankful for the favor tendered her, she left the store. She had not been gone over five minutes, when Mr. BAULCH returned from the fire, and asked his father, who had then come down stairs, for his watch. He said he knew nothing of it, when the boy explained the fact of his having put it in the pigeon-hole of the desk. Mr. BAULCH looked there, but found the watch was missing. The women, they think, must have taken the property. The boy was unable to describe the woman, other than that she was a middle-aged female, genteelly dressed, very polite and seemed honest.

The Census Marshals.

We learn that several of the City Census Marshals have drawn their pay, extra allowance and all, and have as yet *made no returns*, and given no evidence beyond their own statement of having rendered any service. And what makes the case still more singular is, that no response can be obtained to letters of inquiry. Perhaps an advertisement, or a Sheriff, would hurry them up.

☞ At a meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Temperance Alliance held Wednesday, Dr. ELEAZER PARMLY, FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON and J. S. FOUNTAIN were elected Delegates to represent the Thirteenth Assembly District in the State Temperance Convention, to be held at Utica on the 5th of October.

☞ The weather is better, recovering from its sun-stroke. Slight showers made it quite cool last night.

Accident.

About 2 o'clock yesterday, while two men, named WM. CARTER and JOHN CUTHBERT, were lifting a barrel of muriatic acid, in the drug store of MARSH, STELE & HALL, No. 10 Gold-street, the barrel burst and the acid ran over the bodies of the two men, burning them in a frightful manner CARTER was conveyed to the Hospital and is not expected to live, and JOHN CUTHBERT was taken to his residence, No 160 Madison-street, where his injuries and burns were dressed by Dr. BENJAMIN ANDREWS. CUTHBERT is considered to be in a fair way of recovery.

☞ STEPHEN B. MUNN, a well known and much respected citizen, died in this City about 10 o'clock last Tuesday night at an advanced age His dwelling was one of the few that remain on Broadway "below Bleecker." On being applied to a few months since, by a person who desired to purchase it, he said it suited him very well, and he thought he could afford to occupy it for some time to come.—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞ The congregation of the Fourth Associate Reformed Church in Franklin-street (Rev. WILLIAM FAIRELY, Pastor,) have recently purchased the church corner of Houston and Thompson streets, being a much larger and more commodious building. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and is expected to be ready for occupation by the middle of October.

☞ The day school of the ladies of the Sacred Heart has been removed from Fourteenth-street to Seventeenth-street, No. 249, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Sept. 13.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Page vs. *Edgarton.*—In this case, tried Wednesday, the Jury found for the Plaintiff, damages $62 50, being a sensible deduction from the $4,000 claimed in the complaint; it is sufficient, however, to give the defendant liberty to pay the costs.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, sin ost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating fine machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public? Price, $1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

As a number of persons who keep bar-rooms and hotels are in the habit of filling my empty bottles with their mixed and poisoning gin, and selling it for my "Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps," I would advise all who drink at such places, to mark the appearance of the bottle, and if the wrapper or label should be defaced, require the barkeeper to open a fresh bottle, which is the only way to guard against such fraud.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING NEW.—Directly opposite TAYLOR'S Saloon, in Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., a new and elegant carpet warehouse has just been opened by the enterprising firm of YOUNG & JAYNE, who, we are informed, have just received the latest patterns of velvets, tapestries, &c.; and which are offered at extremely low prices. Good Brussels at $1 per yard.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall Importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, floor Oilcloths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 8s. 9 yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Wareroom, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bites. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great rush may be expected to this house to-night, to witness the first appearance of Miss ADA CLIFTON, pupil of Mrs. MAEDER, late Miss CLARA FISHER. "Juliana," in the "Honey Moon," is the character selected. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, from the Southern Theatres appearing as "Duke Aranza."

[Advertisement.]

EQUESTRIANISM.—The reception evenings for ladies and gentlemen, at DISBROW'S Riding Academy, commence on Saturday evening, 15th inst., and continue each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening during the Autumn and Winter. A selected band of music in attendance to enliven the scene.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE—And the only way it can be done at this season of the year, when mosquitoes are torturing the life out of you, is to call on W. STRATTON, No. 90 Chambers-street, and procure one of HARRINS' improved Canopy and Nets, which are a sure guarantee against mosquitoes and insects.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter Under-garments for the Million, at MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No 902 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present assortment, which will be found inferior to none in the City. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

FRUIT CANS.—LUDLOW'S Patent is generally acknowledged the neatest and safest article made for preserving peaches, tomatoes, &c., in their fresh state, as all others require wax, solder or cement. Sold by TAYLOR & HOBBETT'S, No. 60 Beekman-st, corner of Gold.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J R STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depot, Nos. 29 and 94 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES AT BRADY'S.—Durability warranted. The only ones made in New-York. Photographs in every style, life, cabinet and miniature size. No. 359 Broadway, (over THOMPSON'S.)

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Disturbance at the Navy-Yard.

A fight occurred at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard gate on Wednesday noon, between one of the master-workmen and several men whom he had discharged. They were separated for the time, but there were such appearances of a still more serious disturbance in the evening that it was deemed necessary to have a police force upon the spot A *posse* of the Second District Police was ordered out, but fortunately their services were not needed.

Queens County Agricultural Fair.

This Fair will be held in Flushing, on the 20th inst. Hon. GEORGE W. CLINTON will deliver the address. Extensive arrangements have been made, and it is anticipated that this Fair will exceed any that have preceded it.

An effort is being made to unite the three Counties on Long Island in one Society.

Is Cotton Dangerous?

The Captain of a New-Orleans ship, now at Quarantine, applied to the Brooklyn Board of Health yesterday, for permission to land several hundred bales of cotton at the Atlantic Dock. Permission was refused by the advice of Dr. WENDALL, the Health Officer.

The Liquor Dealers.

The Liquor Dealers of Kings County are making arrangements to hold public meetings in every Ward and Town in the County, before the November election, "to protect their constitutional rights."

Kings County Hospital.

There are at the present time, 546 patients in the Hospital. During the past week the following named persons died:

Name.	Age.	Nativity.
Thomas Casick	20	Ireland.
Thomas Burk	40	Ireland.
Catharine Quigly	44	Ireland.
Gustin Gershards	55	Germany.
George Price	18	United States.

☞ Rev. Mr. VANGLESEN, of Catskill, has been invited to take the pastoral charge of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn, the place filled, until recently, by Rev. Dr. DWIGHT.

[☞ The PETER ANDERSON arrested on a charge of forgery, is not the party of the same name residing in South Ninth-street, Williamsburg.

Removal of a Nuisance.

On Tuesday last, the Brooklyn Board of Health declared HOVEY'S bone boiling establishment on Schenck-street in the Eastern District to be a nuisance, and directed its removal. The Health Warden of the District in which it is located, Officer JOEL C. OAKES notified Mr. HOVEY of the action of the Board of Health, when that individual declared that it was his property and did the Board defiance. Accordingly, yesterday, a warrant was issued, empowering the officer to make the removal after the usual notice of twenty four hours. It is supposed there will be force used to prevent the enforcement of the order.

Queens County Politics.

A mass Convention of the Republicans of Queens County was held at the Court-House on Wednesday to appoint delegates to the Syracuse Convention of the 26th September. Mr. BENJAMIN L. BALLARD was called to the Chair, and Mr. HORACE JONES appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Chairman, when, on motion, Messrs. PARKE GODWIN, Esq., and HORACE JONES, were appointed delegates to attend the Convention at Syracuse, on the 26th September.

A Race for a Prisoner.

JOHN WILLIAMS, convicted of grand larceny in the Kings County Court of Sessions on Tuesday, was on Wednesday brought into Court, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. While Deputy Sheriff FRIEND was taking the prisoner to the County Jail, through Willoughby-street, Brooklyn, he managed to slip his hand-cuffs, and through the sudden interference of a brother, who goes by the name of FRANCIS MCCUE, he managed to get a good start of the officer. An exciting chase ensued. The prisoner, with the State Prison staring him in the face, was impelled thereby to make most excellent time, and in running four blocks gained handsomely on the officer, who was in full pursuit. Just as Officer FRIEND was about used up, a policeman, hearing the cry of "Stop thief!" headed off the runaway, and he was safely deposited in the County Jail. MCCUE was subsequently arrested for conniving at the escape of WILLIAMS, and was committed to answer.

Narrow Escape.

About 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, as the congregation of Rev. Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, were returning home in omnibuses from a pic-nic down the Hunterfly road, they crossed the Sing Island Railroad track, and at the very instant almost a train of cars came dashing along at full speed without ringing a bell or giving any warning of their approach. Had not the driver of the omnibus used his whip briskly, there would have been many lives lost. They had a very narrow escape, and several passengers leaped out in their fright.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown boy was found floating at the foot of Grand-street yesterday afternoon. He was apparently 14 years of age, and from papers found in his pockets is supposed to be a nowsboy. He had on blue overalls and blue shirt. Coroner HANDRONN held an inquest, and a verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered. From appearances the body had been in the water some time.

River Thieves Arrested.

Three river thieves, named WILSON, LEWIS and TAPPAN, were arrested Wednesday night, by the Fifth District Police, while attempting to rob a schooner at the foot of North Tenth-street, Eastern District, Brooklyn. They have been locked up for examination.

Returned.

Officer BEAL, of the Fifth District Police, Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Wednesday night captured two women named MARGARET HILL and MARY DONNELL, who had escaped from Blackwell's Island. They were yesterday sent back to their old quarters.

Convictions.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, JOHN MURRAY was convicted on an indictment charging him with maliciously cutting the hose of Engine Company No. 5, Western District of Brooklyn, at a fire in Poplar-street on the 29th of March last.

FRANCIS DORSLEY was convicted of burglary in the third degree, in stealing a gold watch from a house in Ewen-st., Eastern District of Brooklyn, and recommended to the mercy of the Court. Sentence reserved.

Vandalism.

Some persons unknown, on Monday night, entered Engine House No. 8, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and defaced the engine, doing considerable damage.

☞ A notorious character, named HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, was brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, in Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with entering a saloon near the Fulton Ferry the night previous with a number of others, and eating a supper, and then refusing to pay for it. The keeper of the place remonstrated with them, when they beat him severely. The police succeeded in arresting MCLAUGHLIN, and he was fined $10, and sent to the County Jail for ten days.

☞ SAMUEL SMITH, a boy, was brought up yesterday, by the Fifth District Police, and committed to answer a charge preferred by WM. GOODMAN, a cigar dealer, in North First-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, for stealing money at different times from his store.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

In this Court yesterday, the case of *Russel W. Adams* vs. *William A. Coit*, was brought to a close. The action was brought to recover the amount of a promissory note The note was placed in possession of defendant and afterwards could not be found, and he refused to pay it. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,386 41, with $50 allowance

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY. Nos. 1, 2, 19, 24, 37, 39, 46, 55.

NEW-JERSEY.

Licenses.

The Hoboken Council has passed a resolution that all persons following branches of business which requires a license, shall be prosecuted after the 18th inst., if they have not by that time procured a license.

☞ The O. U. A. Chancery of New Jersey held their quarterly meeting on Wednesday at Somerville, Somerset County. A full attendance of Chancellors was present, and the Order represented as being in a flourishing condition in that State. A donation of $900 was made by Chancery for the relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers in Virginia.

The Maine Election.

The vote for Governor in 214 towns: WELLS, 54,096; Morrill, 30,649; Read, 7,800, Morrill 6,090 behind. The majority against him will be eight or ten thousand.

Representatives chosen so far 80, of whom 68 are Fusing, and 58 liberal. Full house consists of 151 members.

The following Senators are elected—all anti-Morrill gain:

York—Alexander Junkins, John Keser, John M. Goodwin.

Cumberland—Phinehas Barnes, Josiah Bisladell, Abner D. Thompson, Horatio J. Swasey.

Lincoln—E. Wilder Farley, Stephen H. Read, Edward O'Brien, Jeffreson Hs horse.

Kennebec—Lot M. Morrill, Emery O. Bean, Thomas Burrill

Waldo—William Ayer, S. S. Heagan, Alvah Marden.

Franklin—Francis C Butler.

Washington—Aaron Hayden, S. J. Talbot.

Somerset—William Ruwell, John P. Hoogdon.

There is probably no choice for Senators in Penobscot. Not a single "Republican" Senator is elected.

The *State of Maine* says: "The revolution is full and complete. Last year the Republicans had the entire Senate and all but 40 members of the House. This year the tables are turned.

The result shows an uprising of the people against arbitrary and unjust laws. The principle of prohibition is completely repudiated, the Maine Liquor Law advocates thrust aside forever, and the Know-Nothing organization entirely 'crushed out.'

The Portland massacre—the attempts to whitewash the guilty concoct of NEAL DOW—the unlawful arming of the police from the State Arsenal, and finally the attempts to Abolitionize the State by WADE, BANKS, HALE, FESSENDEN and others, all aided to produce the present result."

ALABAMA ELECTION.—The full returns of the vote for Governor of Alabama at the recent election show the following result: For WINSTON, Democrat, 43,058; for SHORTRIDGE, Know-Nothing, 32,162—majority for WINSTON, 11,496.

INDUCTION OF PRESIDENT SEARS.—Rev. Dr. SEARS, the new President of Brown University, was officially introduced to the Faculty and students of the University by the Committee of the Corporation in the College Chapel, yesterday, at morning prayers. The occasion was purely private, but was highly interesting. A brief and appropriate address was made by the Chancellor, in which he officially announced the appointment of Dr. SEARS, and presented him to the Faculty and the several classes of the students as the head of the institution. The President then responded to the introduction in a few impressive and well-considered remarks, and entering the pulpit, performed for the first time the devotional exercises of the Chapel. We understand that it is the intention of the Corporation to have a public inauguration at a future day. The College has opened, we are happy to learn, under its new President, with most favorable auspices, and the students who have entered number about seventy.—*Prov. Jour.*, 12th

HORRID MURDER.—One of the most atrocious murders which have occurred in this city for some time past, was committed on Monday evening, of which the following, we are informed, are the particulars. At the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, over the Confectionery store, a Mrs. BROWN keeps furnished rooms to let, and, among others, had an old woman named SHELTON lodging with her. The latter was very vindictive and peevish, and was bedridden from consumption, and had been given up by her physician. As she was very much in arrears for rent, Mrs. BROWN on Tuesday gave her warning to leave, which the lodger said she would do the next day.

About 7 o'clock that evening, Mrs. SHELTON sent a young Irish girl, who was waiting on her, out to a drug store to purchase a bottle of camphine. The camphine was produced, when she took it and poured it out on the floor, and then going to the door of her room, called out to a little orphan girl, aged about 4 years, adopted by Mrs. BROWN, and told her to come in and she would give her a cake.

The child entered the room, when the old woman lighted the camphine on the floor, and then seized and threw her into it. The clothes of the poor little thing were soon in a complete blaze, and then the old woman, with all the fury of a fiend, caught her up and cast her out into the passage and shut the door. A little boy belonging in the house ran to her and succeeded in putting out the flames that were burning the girl's clothes, and afterwards went into Mrs. SHELTON'S room and put out the fire there The unfortunate child lingered along until Tuesday evening to great agony, when she expired No inquest was held, and we are informed that it is not intended to prosecute the woman, as she is now with one foot in the grave, as it were, and will probably die before a trial can take place.—*New-Orleans Bee.*

DESPERATE ASSAULT BY A SLAVE.—We learn from the Denton *Journal* that ROGER ADAMS, Esq., of Kent County, Del., came near losing his life on Monday morning last, by a blow inflicted with an axe in the hands of his servant, an old negro man, aged, perhaps, some 70 years It appears that from some slight provocation, the precise nature of which we have been unable to learn, the negro seized an axe and struck Mr. ADAMS on the shoulder, entirely severing the collar bone, and cutting down to the first rib. He is doing very well, considering the magnitude of the wound.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.—We learn from the Salem *Gazette* of Tuesday, that the cars have ceased to run over the "new route from Salem to Boston." This route, which formed the third railroad line between the two cities, followed the Salem and Lowell Railroad from Salem to West Danvers, where it took the track of the Danvers and Georgetown road to its junction with the Boston and Maine road, over the latter to Boston. The franchise of the Danvers and Georgetown Railroad has been attached by the Sheriff, and is advertised for sale at public auction, to satisfy a judgment in favor of JOHN STEVENS, an architect in Boston. The *Gazette* adds:

"We understand that writs were served upon several gentlemen, last week, attaching their property, as endorsers upon the notes of the Danvers Railroad Company. The franchise of the Newburyport Railroad Company was also attached The proceedings appear to be from the Boston and Maine Railroad Company."

NAVAL.—The United States frigate *Congress*, the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron, Commodore BREESE, arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th of August, in twenty-six days from New-York. She was to sail on the 19th of August for Marseilles. All on board were well.

The Navy Department has dispatches from Lieut. JOHN ROGERS, commanding this Expedition. His ship (the *Vincennes*) arrived at Petropolovski, on the 6th of July last, from Hahodadi, Japan; and the *Fenimore Cooper*, acting Lieut. Com. WM. GRASON, (one of the ships of the Expedition,) on the 9th. All was well with the Expedition and those engaged in it.

MARRIED

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 6, by Rev W. C. Smith, WILLIAM TAYLOR to MARY A., daughter of Hon. C. C. Leigh all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, by Rev E. L. Hawkes, D. D., Mr. STARGARETTA H., youngest daughter of the late Aaron H. Jackson, of this City, to JAMES C. DENISON, Esq., of Redding Ridge, Conn.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, 69th st., by Rev Gardiner Spring Plumley Rens. BAILEY, Esq., to Miss MARIA R. POTTER, all of this City

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 10, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev F. E. Lawrence Mr. LOUIS Y. J. MEGRL, to Miss JANE S. BLACK, both of this City.

In Jersey City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, JACOB WEAST, Esq., of Jersey City, to Miss KATE J., daughter of the late Walling W. Van Winkle, of Passaic, N. J.

In Wilmington, Del., on Thursday morning, Sept. 13, at St Andrew's Church, by Right Rev Bishop Lee, Capt. G. A. DE RUSSY, U. S. A., to FANNIE, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Clitz, U. S. A.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, MARY CLINTON, daughter of Charles Redcliff, aged 19 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No 3 Abingdon-place, Troy-st. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery

In this City, on Thursday Sept 13, MARGARET POLHAMOS, relict of Cornelius Polhamus in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No 77 Hester st, on this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Springtown, L I., on Saturday morning, for interment

In this City, on Thursday, Sept 13, Mr. THOMAS MONAGHAN, aged 42 years

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No 102 Columbia st, corner of Stanton. The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of his brothers, Matthew and John are respectfully invited to attend

In this City, on Thursday, Sept 13, at 5 o'clock A. M., PETER HENDRICKSON

The friends are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Baptist Mariner's Chapel, No. 239 Cherry st.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, WARREN, infant son of Hugh and Alice Taylor, aged 1 year, 6 months and 22 days

Friends will please attend his funeral this day, (Friday,) Sept. 14 at 2 o'clock P. M., from No 458 Greenwich-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at No. 229 Cherry st, JOHN W. WELLINGHAUSEN, aged 61 years The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

In this City, on Thursday morning Sept 13, at the residence of his uncle, L. P Morton after a short illness MORTON only son of Rev. Alanson and Martha Morton Hartpence, late of Milan, Ohio, aged 4 months and 20 days

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, without further invitation

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, SARAH ANN, only daughter of John W and Mary Ann Collins aged 8 years, 8 months and 18 days

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Friday,) at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents No 65 Charlton st

In this City, on Tuesday night, Sept. 11, STEPHEN B. MUNN, in the 90th year of his age

His friends and acquaintances are particularly requested to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 503 Broadway, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 12, after a short but severe illness MATILDA, youngest child of Robert and Matilda Martin, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner 2d st and 4th av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, JOHN KERRIGAN, in the 45d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his late son-in-law, Mr. Patrick Kelly, No. 63 Sands-st, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, WILLIAM H. reputed son of Charles H. and Sarah D. Hall only and grandchild of William O Curtiss aged 1 year and 10 days

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 37 East Fulton-st, South Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 14th inst

At Whitson's Corners Orphanage, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 11, Mr JOSEPH WHITSON, in the 67th year of his age.

At Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Sept. 9, of inflammation of the lungs, DAVID HOWARTH, Esq., aged 32 years and 4 months.

In the city of St. Louis, on Monday, Sept. 10, of inflammation of the bowels, ISAAC LEE POWELL, son of JOHN H and LYDIA POWELL, aged 22 years, 8 months and 10 days.

At Saratoga, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, SARAH BIRD, aged 25 years, wife of Rev. Samuel W. Hocking, of Williamsburg, and daughter of the late Hon. Hermann Knickerbacker.

On Tuesday Sept 11, by drowning, CHARLES P., son of J. W. and Ann Goodwin, aged 9 years 8 months and 23 days

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Capt. Asa MAY, Bloomfield, N. J., at 9 o'clock to-day, (Friday,) Carriages will be in attendance at the Newark Depot on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York, to convey the friends to the house, in Bloomfield.

At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 12, HENRY K., only child of James A. and Maria Skedding aged 4 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his grandmother, Samuel Barstow, No 141 Madison-st, this morning, Sept. 14 at 9 o'clock.

At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday morning, Sept. 13, THOMAS M. EMANUEL, in the 28th year of his age

His remains will be brought to Greenwood Cemetery for interment

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 13.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117¾	300	Wad Coal Co		1¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '68 coup	117	35	Erie Railroad		39¾
10,000 Tenn 6s, '90	83 9-8	100	do	b25	83¾
3,000 Virginia 6s	83 9-8	100	do		83¾
5,000 do	83	50	do		83¾
5,000 do	83	100	do		83¾
5,000 Missouri 6s	89	50	do		83¾
5,000 do	82	250	do	b3	83¾
2,000 Indiana State Sc	83	100	do		83¾
1,000 Erie Bonds cv '75	96	200	do	b10	83¾
500 H Riv Int M Co	102½	100	do		83¾
3,000 H. St. Jo. M. Bs bls	76	50	do		83¾
1,000 do	75	100	Pan. Railroad	b60	107¾
10,000 do	b60 76½	10	do		107¾
8,000 N. Indiana Bonds	100	300	Harlem Railroad	b60	26
16,000 Ill Cen R.R. Bs	84	200	do		26¼
7,500 do	84½	49	do		26¾
10,000 do	b30 84½	175	Reading Railroad		95
14,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	91	100	do	b10	95¾
1,000 N Y Cen 7s	103½	200	do	b60	94¾
1,000 Ch. & R I. R R B	97	100	do		95
2,000 do	97½	500	do		95
2,000 T. H & A. 2d M B	80	200	do	b10	95
11 American Ex. Bank	150	100	do	b30	95
10 Hanover Bank	98	10	Hud River R R		41
100 Nic Transit Co	8½	28	Mich. Cen R R		92¾
200 do	b60 20	278	Mil. Ne & N J. & R		100¾
100 do	b30 20	10	do		100¾
100 do	20	380	do	b60	102
900 do	b60 20	350	Ill. Cen R R		86¾
25 Penn Coal Co	103¾	100	do		95
10 do	b60 103¾	5	do		95
25 do	b30 103	100	Cleve. & Tol. R R		95
300 do	b3 103	300	do	b1	95
200 do	b60 103	100	do	b15	95
100 do	102½	20	Third-av. Railroad		43
200 Cum Coal Co	26	20	Chi & Rock Is'd RR		99
500 do	b30 27¼	100	do		99¾
100 do	b60 27¼	100	do	b10	100
50 Hamp Coal Co	33 13	25	Cleve & Pitts R R		69
6 Gal & Chi. R. R	119¼				

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Williamsport & Elmira 1st mort., int. added	67
2,000 Cleve., Painesville & Ashtabula R. R. do	87
1,000 Mad River & Erie R. R 2d mort., int. added	64
6,000 Chicago & Miss. R. R. Income 10s, do	75a75¼
5,000 Bridgeport, Ct. Water Co. 7s, for added	90a91
35 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company	53
150 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co	30a30½
10 shares Peter Cooper Insurance Company	92
30 shares American Coal Co., Alleghany Co	9¾
200 shares Mineral and Manufacturing Co	61

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Friday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 North Carolina 6s	100	10	Cum. Coal Co		27
15,000 Virginia 6s	84¾	400	Reading Railroad		95
6,500 do	83	50	do	b60	95
1,000 Missouri 6s	84½	100	do		95¼
100 Nic. Tr. Co	8½	20	do		95¼
50 do	8½	300	do	b60	95
100 do	8½	50	Cleve & Tol. R R	b60	95
100 Erie Railroad	53½	100	Chi & R. I. R R		99½
300 do	b60 53¾	20	do		99¾
250 do	53¾	28	Mich S & N I. R R		101
500 do	b60 54	50	Harlem Railroad		26¾
300 do	b3 54	100	do	b10	26¾
500 do	54				

THURSDAY, Sept. 13—P. M.

The Cotton Crop of the United States for the season, which by commercial usage closed on 31st ult., amounted to twenty-eight hundred and forty-seven thousand, three hundred and thirty-nine bales; say 2,847,339 bales. This is the exact figure arrived at to-day by the New York *Shipping List*, the standard authority by which most of the estimates and wagers on the crop are determined. Every proper correction of each port and district of receipt and export being made, the following is the distribution of receipts:

Districts.	1855. Bales.	1854. Bales.
New-Orleans	1,231,044	1,310,925
Mobile	434,595	535,694
Texas	60,737	110 325
Florida	136,597	155,444
Georgia	378,694	316,005
South Carolina	499,272	410,754
North Carolina	26,133	11,524
Virginia	31,000	21,936
Overland to New-York & Phil.	7,661	12,430
Total crop	2,847,339	2,934,027
Decrease in 1855		82,686

The following is the disposition of the crop:

Total crop of 1855, as above	2,847,339
Add stock first of season	135,803
Total supply	2,982,942
To Foreign ports	2,243,318
Home use	543,584
Stock at close	143,335
Burnt at New-York, &c	2,704
	2,982,942

The Foreign distribution of the supply was:

	Bales.
To Great Britain	1,519,716
To France	409,931
To North of Europe	135,200
To other Foreign Ports	149,362
Total	2,243,200
Less Foreign Cotton included	881
Total Export	2,243,318
To all in 1854	2,319,119

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION.

Years.	Total Production.	Home Use.
1855	2,847,339	593,584
1854	2,980,097	610,371
1853	3,262,882	671,009
1843	2,030,409	346,744
1839	1,205,394	196,413
1823	509,158	Not stated.

We add from the United States Treasury statistics, the Foreign Export value of the foregoing crops, with the exception of the crop under review, which is estimated:

| Treasury

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV ....NO. 1246. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

Anniversary of the Occupation of the City of Mexico.

PUBLIC DINNER AT DELMONICO'S.

The Anniversary of the Occupation of the City of Mexico, which was the crowning triumph of the brilliant campaign that resulted in the conquest of the country of which that city is the capital, was celebrated last night in Delmonico's, by a public dinner, at which were assembled many of the officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and volunteers who were personally engaged in that magnificent series of victories.

Previous to the dinner, a business meeting, to which no Reporters were admitted, was held, and a permanent organization was effected, of which he name and officers are as follows:

MONTEZUMA SOCIETY.

Com. M. C. PERRY, President, Com. U. S. N.

Brevet Brig. Gen. W. B. BUNNETT, 1st Vice-President.

Commander EAGLE, U. S. Navy, 2d Vice-President.

Lieut. Col J. J. ABERCROMBIE, U. S. Army, 3d Vice-President.

Major Gen. ROBT. PATTERSON, 4th Vice-President.

Capt. M. LOVELL, Secretary.

Chief-Engineer JESSE GAY, U. S. N., Treasurer.

The dinner, which was got up in a style at once recherché, elegant and substantial, was announced at 7½ o'clock. The company were ushered into the dining room to the military strains of the Governor's Island Band. Seats were set apart for the members of the Press, of whom a large contingent was present, and to whom accommodation and attendance were furnished *at the cost of the liberal proprietor of the establishment.*

One young gentleman who had been very assiduous in his attendance at the preliminary meeting, until turned out by a waiter, represented himself as a reporter from the TIMES, and subsequently presented himself in the same capacity, when the dinner was ready, but incontinently vamoosed when informed that the *bona fide* representative of this journal had already appeared.

At the dinner, General BUNNETT presided, with Capt. EAGLE, U. S. N., and Colonel RAMSAY, late commanding the 11th, as acting Vice-Presidents. Also there along the table we observed the following gentlemen: E. A. Kimball, 9th Infantry; Brevet Major Henry Dearborn, Second Lieutenant late New York Volunteers; J. W. Boyce, Captain late Louisiana Volunteers; Addison Farnsworth, Brevet Major New York Volunteers; George B. Hall, Brevet Major New York Volunteers; M. Lovell, Brevet Captain 4th Artillery; Henry Eagle, Commander U. S. N; Lewis M. Berry, First Lieutenant Colonel Louisiana Mounted Volunteers; John D. Camp, Lieutenant U. S. N.; J. George Harris, Purser U. S. N.; John Calhoun, Commander U. S. N.; Rodman M. Price, Purser U. S. N, now Governor of New Jersey; George W. Taylor, New York, late Captain 10th Infantry; De Witt Clinton, Lieutenant 10th Infantry; Howard Wainwright, E. C. Genet, J. H. Howard, 10th Infantry; W. W. Tompkins, Captain 10th Artillery; Geo. Bowers, Captain 9th Infantry; W. H. Gray, First Lieutenant Pennsylvania Volunteers; General Albert C. Ramsay, late Colonel 11th U. S. Infantry; Chief Engineer J. Gay, U. S. N.; Samual H. Peck, Lieutenant Colonel 6th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, James E. Powell Lieutenant 1st Infantry; G. L. Willard, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment Infantry; Captain A. A. Yard, Lieutenant H. Gaines, Lieutenant H. Dardonville, Brevet Major A. W. Taylor, Brevet Major George W. Raines, Brevet H. W. Black, Lieutenant P. W. L. Plympton, &c., &c., &c.

The CHAIRMAN announced the first regular toast, which in this case he said, was a toast not only in honor of the chief officer of the United States, but in honor of one who had been their companion in the war of Mexico, and who was the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

The President of the United States. [Applause.]

MUSIC.—"Hail Columbia."

Major KIMBALL replied. The President of the United States he said, though the Commander of a very small standing Army and Navy, was yet the Commander of one of the most powerful and numerous armies in the world, because he commanded the hearts of the people. He (Maj. K.) believed, that though the President of the United States was not here present in person, he was present in spirit. And as a proof of that fact, he asked leave to read the following telegraphic dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

To Major E. A. KIMBALL, Astor House: I should attempt in vain to express the gratification it would afford me to be present at the reunion dinner this evening. Allow me, however, to offer as a sentiment:

Your Gathering—A reunion of spirits brave and self-sacrificing in war, faithful and Union loving in peace

FRANK PIERCE.

A VOICE—I think the President should get three cheers.

ANOTHER VOICE—Yes, three cheers for him.

The company rose accordingly, and cheered lustily.

The Chairman then proposed the next toast:

Gen. Winfield Scott—Commander in the army in Mexico, under whose guidance American arms penetrated into the Mexican capital—the glory of the conquest was only equalled by the humanity displayed by the victors.

This toast was received with loud and reiterated applause, the company rising *en masse.*

MUSIC—"Hail to the Chief."

Major RAINES in responding, said the title of Conqueror of Mexico belonged, a few years ago, to one of the proud soldiers of ancient Spain. More recently, however, an American, with still greater disparity of numbers than that under the control of the Spanish captain, had borne down every opposition of an enemy enjoying the superior facilities of meeting an invading army in their (the Mexicans') own country, and had captured again the Halls of Montezuma. [Cheers.] The gallant Major paid a high tribute to the generalship and gallantry of WINFIELD SCOTT, and sat down amid renewed applause.

The next toast was proposed in complimentary terms, and received with enthusiasm.

The Senior Officers of the Navy.

MUSIC—"Jack's the Lad."

Commander EAGLE responded. He paid a flattering tribute to the institution at West Point, and proposed:

The Citizen-Soldiers—Important auxiliaries to the right and left arm of the defence of this Republic. [Applause.]

Gen. BUNNETT replied to the last sentiment. He thought a response almost unnecessary, because all present were both citizens and soldiers. He recounted an incident that had occurred at the celebration some years ago of the New-England Society, at which the seventh or eighth toast was

The Officers of the Army and Navy who fought in the Mexican war.

Notwithstanding the fact that many persons and others present were opposed to the Mexican war, then about commencing, yet the toast was responded to in such a manner as to elicit from all present the most enthusiastic applause. [Loud cheers.]

The Chairman proposed, amid loud applause, the third toast:

Major General Zachary Taylor—Who gloriously inaugurated the Mexican campaign

Col. RENSSELAER, in a protracted address, replied. He recalled the personal heroism of many of the leading soldiers, now no more, of the American army in Mexico, and of the more prominent commanders of the enemy's troops.

Major KIMBALL proposed three cheers for the prospective liberal policy of Mexico, to which the company responded in three enthusiastic cheers.

Col. RENSSELAER, in a few remarks of a somewhat extraneous character, concluded amid applause.

The toast of "The day we celebrate" was received with vehement cheering. *Air*—The Star Spangled Banner.

Capt. LOVELL rose in response, and was greeted with three cheers. Eight years ago, he said, the flag of America was unfurled over the city of Mexico, and it was a great pity it did not wave there still. (Loud applause.) When it was unrolled, and he was the staff officer who conveyed the order for that, every man's hair fairly stood on end, and the blood leaped to his toes. [Applause.] The speaker referred at some length to the incidents of the war, and resumed his seat amid protracted applause.

The sixth toast—*The rank and file of the army, and sailors of the navy*, was received, like the others, with tremendous cheering.

MUSIC—"The Bowld Soger Boy."

Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, was called on to respond, and rose amid renewed applause.

After a few introductory observations, by way of apology for unpreparedness, he said that the sentiment to which he was called on to respond, was one in perfect consonance with his own heart and feelings [Applause.] To follow the deeds of the gallant men whose blood and sinews won the victories in Mexico were a vain attempt, but certain incidents had occurred to which he was a witness, and with which the majority of the company might not be familiar, to which he might be permitted to refer. He was in California when the war was first declared, and formed one of a party who organized themselves under the bare flag of their country, and fought battles, like those of Santa Clara and Sacramento, hardly less glorious in their character and results, than those gained by the larger contingents of the army. [Applause.] He held that the campaign of SCOTT, from Vera Cruz to Mexico, was unparalleled in the war the exploits of any country, and thanked Heaven that he saw that flag of his country planted by an army of ten thousand over the halls of Montezuma, in a city of six thousand inhabitants—an act, also, unparalleled in the military annals of any nation. [Applause.] He had been traveling for twelve days previously through the enemy's country, disguised as an Englishman—(laughter)—and he never once saw an American soldier until he had penetrated to the heart of that Plaza in the City in which the flag of the Union floated to the breeze. He believed that the heroism of that army of occupation had never been sufficiently appreciated, and he rejoiced in the formation of this Society, as one established to commemorate that gallant series of achievements. He thought that a great deal of foreign diplomacy had been rendered unnecessary by those victories, and heartily wished, with the gentleman who had preceded him, (Capt. LOVELL,) that the American flag had yet maintained its predominance there. He drew a comparison between the Aborigines in Mexico and the Allies in the Crimea, by no means complimentary to the latter and ridiculed the abortive attempt of England to recruit in this country, amid applause. We had been transplanting from the mother country, he said, her manliness, strength and power, as till now an American Navy would be ashamed to sit down before Sweaborg, as the Allied Fleet had done, and obtain a victory consisting merely in the burning of hair a dozen wooden sheds. Our sympathies in this Eastern War should be naturally with England, he thought; but all claim to that sympathy had been abolished because NAPOLEON the Little had succeeded in doing what his uncle could never do—conquer England.

A VOICE—And he has kissed the queen on both cheeks by G—! [Loud laughter and applause.]

The Chairman here rose to announce a volunteer sentiment:

Everything valuable has its Price—PRICE of New-Jersey, and New-Jersey has no PRICE but one.

[Great applause and laughter.]

The sentiment was duly honored. After which

Major KIMBALL rose to ask Gov. PRICE to state what part of England he came from.

Gov. PRICE related how, having got a passport and letters of credit from an English Consul in a Mexican town, the first case in which his letters were required was in a town where he had received much hospitality from the resident British Consul, to whom, when asked what part of England he came from, he boldly answered "Jersey." [Much laughter and applause.]

The next regular toast was,

The memory of our comrades who have fallen.

Drank in solemn silence.

MUSIC—Dirge.

Capt. J. W. BAKER, Louisiana Volunteers, responded in a style at once eloquent and affecting. He paid a touching tribute to the memory of BAXTER of the Army, SHUBRICK of the Navy, and other gallant officers who had fallen in the course of the war, and sat down amid vehement applause, after proposing the following sentiment:

Our Comrades who fell in Mexico—We will yet own the soil stained with their blood, and the graves which they have consecrated with their valor.

Drank in impressive silence.

The remaining toasts, the "Constitution of the United States;" "The Ladies," and "The Press," (to the latter of which H. G HAYES, Esq., was put down to respond) were proposed, and received with all the honors, and fittingly responded to, and the company dissolved at an early hour, highly satisfied with the night's proceedings.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Board of American Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

UTICA, Friday, Sept. 14.

The Board was occupied yesterday morning hearing interesting reports from various Committees, to whom different parts of the annual report of the Prudential Committee had been referred. In the afternoon the Lord's Supper was administered to a large and deeply interesting audience. The election for officers resulted in the reappointment of the present incumbents. Interesting addresses were delivered last evening to a large audience. This morning the Board convened at 8½ o'clock. The Prudential Committee was empowered to call a special meeting of the Board after the arrival of the deputation from India, to consider the propriety of adopting the changes proposed to be made in Missionary labors. The Board adjourned at 11 A. M. to meet next year at Newark, N. J.

Rhode Island Horse and Cattle Exhibition.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The day has been devoted to the exhibition of family and draft horses, and a trial of speed free to all horses. In this contest *Lady Litchfield*, entered by DANIEL MACE, of Boston, took the first premium, of $300, and *Patapsco*, entered by B. S. BUCKLEY, of Fairhaven, Mass., the second, of $100. B. B. KNIGHT of Providence, E. BYERLY of New-York, and W. LANDON of Albany, acted as Judges.

Fatal Ascent of Mount Washington.

GORHAM, N. H., Friday, Sept 14.

Mr. BOURNE, of Kennebunk, Me., accompanied by his wife and daughter, left the Glen House at Mount Washington at three o'clock yesterday afternoon to ascend the Mount on foot without a guide. They lost their way, and remained without shelter all night. All suffered extremely, and the daughter died during the night. Mr. and Mrs. BOURNE were discovered this morning, and are now doing well.

The Recent Heavy Robbery at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Friday, Sept. 12

General HALSEY has received some $14,000 worth of the Railroad Bonds and other papers stolen from him, here, on the 5th of August last. The diamonds, jewelry and money amounting in value to about $5,000, have not yet been recovered.

The Southern Mail—The Cotton Crop.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 14.

The Southern mail as late as due from all points is received.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes its annual estimate of the Cotton crop of 1854-55, showing a total yield of 7,855,729 bales—a decrease compared with the preceding year of 73,410 bales.

Santa Ana's Family En Route for New-York.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 14.

Some members of SANTA ANA's family (his sister and brother-in law) passed through here yesterday on their way to New-York. The ex-President is expected to follow them shortly.

The Canada outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 14.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here from Boston at 12 o'clock, and sailed again at 2 A. M. for Liverpool.

Charter Election at Alton, Ill.

ALTON, Ill., Friday, Sept. 14.

The Charter election here, yesterday, resulted in the choice of SAMUEL WADES, Whig, without opposition.

Death of a Navy Officer.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 14.

Capt. SAMUEL M. DOWLING, late of the U. S. N., died yesterday, at his residence, near Bristol.

Post-Office Department—Mailing Letters in the Mail Cars.

The practice of mailing letters in mail cars along the mail routes, instead of a post-office, has become so very prevalent that we have been requested to again call attention to the regulations of the Post-Office Department in reference to this matter. Mailing letters in the mode now so commonly practiced is wrong, inadmissible, and unsafe, and interferes with the legitimate duties of route agents. It was never contemplated by the laws or by the regulations of this department *that the mail car should take the place of the post-office*, which is the proper place for the mailing as well as the delivery of mail matter; but, for the better accommodation of the public, "route agents have been permitted to receive and mail in the cars such letters, *and such only*, as could not with ordinary diligence have been placed in the post-office before the closing of the mail." Route agents are, therefore, expected to put an end to this indiscriminate reception of letters in their care in the manner now so frequently and improperly practiced, "*by closing the opening in their respective cars* through which letters are deposited, and by *receiving and mailing such only as come directly within the rule above laid down.*"—*Washington Union.*

CITY POLITICS.

THE HARD-SHELLS TIGHT.

THE SOFTS GAPING.

A Word for the Candidates and Nominees.

THE REPUBLICANS SETTING.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DICKINSON.

NEW NOMINATIONS.

A Smell of Politics in the Police.

Glorying over the Maine News.

Young Men's National Democratic Club.

On Friday evening, the usual stated meeting of this Association took place at the Academy, No. 663 Broadway. There was a large attendance. General WARD, in the absence of the President, in the Chair. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting being dispensed with, and several new members having been proposed with their respective vouchers,

Judge MORTON, of the Second Ward, moved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the approbation of the Association of the action of the State National Democratic Convention held at Syracuse on the 23d of August last

The CHAIRMAN named Judge Morton, Messrs. H. H. Hooper, of the Seventh; Wm. Mootry, of the Fifteenth; Thomas Keller, of the Seventeenth; and U. D. French, of the Eighteenth Ward, as a Committee on the above resolution.

A Committee was appointed to consider the propriety of a ratification meeting, comprising Messrs' John H. Anthon, Eighteenth Ward; H. H. Morange, Ninth Ward; John B. Fogarty, F. A. Daly, of the Twenty-first Ward, and C. D. Mead.

The Committee on Resolutions then entered the room and reported as follows:

The Young Men's Democratic National Club has cause to congratulate its members upon the cheering prospects of success for the Democracy of the County and State in the election before us. Since our last regular communication, the State Convention of the legitimate Democracy has assembled, and, in obedience to the dictates of pure Democratic feeling, laid down a platform of principles acceptable to the party in our State; one, too, which is meeting with the most unqualified approbation of good and true men in every section of the country. We have likewise presented to us as candidates for State offices, men well known for their warm attachment to Democratic principles, a devotion only equaled by the position they occupy in private life, as worthy and upright citizens. With such a platform, and such candidates, every Democrat should feel stimulated to renewed exertion for the success of our cause, based as our principles are upon the foundations of the Constitution. Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That as National Democrats we cheerfully seize this opportunity to re affirm our approval and earnest support of those great principles of our party, which, being in the ascendancy for more than three fourths of our national career, have preserved the rights of the States, perpetuated thus far the Union, promoted the honor of our nation abroad, and our peace and prosperity at home; and that judging by the past, we hopefully, and with full trust, rely for the future upon the great Democratic party of the nation as the only safe and National party, and the only one whose principles are calculated to promote the interests of every section of the country, to insure our Union as a nation, and our prosperity as a people.

2. *Resolved*, That the protection of State Rights has ever been a cardinal principle of the Democratic party; and the extension of the right of government in local affairs to the residents of Kansas, Nebraska and other Territories, being in accordance with our long cherished and avowed principles, we heartily approve it, and, when possessing the requisite number of inhabitants, we will gladly welcome them as States to a full share of the honors and welfare of our common Union, with no other condition than the one established—that their Constitution be Republican.

3. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to all fanaticism, bigotry and sectional animosity that tends, in our free country, where liberty of conscience is guaranteed to all, to set one sect against another, one part of our family of States against the other, and to make place of both preeminent to ability, honesty and true worth, while we hold that every part of the nation is ours, and equally demands our support so long as our one flag shall wave as a protection over all who seek our shores as an asylum from oppression, and that every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens to those entitled by the Constitution to that right, is anti-democratic and tyrannical.

4. *Resolved*, That we are hostile to secret political societies, as unnecessary in our land of political information and free discussion, and as being opposed to the spirit of our institutions and dangerous to the perpetuity of our form of government, changing it from the open, free government of an intelligent people to a secret, sectional and sectarian rule, approaching the evils of the Inquisition.

5. *Resolved*, That while as Democrats and good citizens we wish to promote sobriety and every other virtue that tends to the permanent welfare of our people and country, yet as Democrats, patriots, inheritors and defenders of the rights purchased by the blood of our forefathers, we feel it our duty to condemn without reserve the law called the "Maine law," as being unjust, punishing the virtuous many with the evil few; arbitrary, because it encroaches on general and known rights under the pretense of lessening individual evil; despotic, because it deprives intelligent citizens of the inherent right of choice of sustenance, and is contrary to the Democratic and Constitutional doctrine that every person shall be protected in his home, his property, and the right, pursuit and enjoyment of religious freedom and human happiness.

6. *Resolved*, That cordially entertaining the views above announced, we unhesitatingly approve and endorse the Address and Platform of Principles and the whole course of action adopted by the Democratic State Convention which met at Syracuse on the 23d day of August last, which embodies them all, and hail with satisfaction the State ticket then nominated, at the head of which stands the name of the noble "war horse" and champion of Jackson Democracy—General AARON WARD of Westchester.

7. *Resolved*, That we approve of the selection by the National Democratic State Central Committee, of JOHN D FAY of Monroe as our candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, in place of Mr. COLE, who has retired to private life; recognizing in Mr. FAY a consistent Democrat, and one whom we supported for the same office in the glorious struggle of 1853.

8. *Resolved*, That we give cheerful sanction to the action of the National Democratic Republican General Committee, which met last night; and as well meaning men and Democrats rejoice that a system for nominations has been perfected which abolishes the corruption and evil doing that has heretofore characterized the so called "primary elections."

9. *Resolved*, That as Democrats we will use all legitimate and proper exertions for the success of our State ticket at the ensuing election, and invite all who agree with us UPON PRINCIPLE, no matter what may have been their past affinities or associations, to unite and cooperate with us to secure in the City and County of New-York a triumphant majority for the National Democratic ticket.

The recitation of this document was received with loud cheers.

A band of music was expected at 10 o'clock, intended to serenade Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and it was determined that a Committee of five be delegated to wait upon that gentleman.

Mr. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND, National candidate for Attorney General, then made a short speech, in which he denounced the Abolitionists, and argued that the National contest lay between two parties, between the men of 1856 and the men whom he styled the "Abolition demagogues" of the present day.

After the adjournment of the Club the members proceeded in a body to the hotel to pay their respects to Mr. DICKINSON.

After the band had played some time in the street, before the Metropolitan, Mr. DICKINSON, (who originally intended to address the crowd from the balcony,) was induced by the threatening rain, to speak to his friends from the first landing of the staircase within the building.

The music peeled forth afresh within the hall. Mr. DICKINSON, introduced by General WARD, was saluted with three cheers, three repeated, and spoke substantially as follows

The honorable gentleman offered his best acknowledgments for the honor shown him. If he could not express all he felt, it was because no form of expression could be adequately suitable to his emotions. You come, said he, with sweet music, utterin principles dear to the heart of every true patriot. You come as young men should come—"Young men prepared for war." As there was avowedly a political Club, some allusion to party politics would naturally be expected from him—allusions to parties dying, to parties just born, or to the act of birth, as well as to parties neither born, dying, nor dead, but in a nameless predicament of transition.

While change seemed impressed upon all those parties, the National Democratic party stands firm, true to its post, and to the Constitution of the country. One party engages itself in preventing the retailing of liquor, another affirms that it knows nothing—all shades and phases of opinion and advocacy present themselves. Another is trying how much of Free-Soilism can be forced upon the Administration. Amid them all, the cause of National Democracy unfailingly adheres to the true essence of the Constitution upon which it was founded, and which it is bound to support and maintain. It was theirs to disseminate the blessings of civil and religious liberty—to declare as sacred the principle of equality—a privilege for which their fathers had fought and bled, and which it was theirs to maintain.

They had no other ambition. Not for the spoils of office—not for the plunder sought by the mere politician—had they engaged in this contest. Believing that all men are created free and equal, it was theirs to adopt this original feature of the Constitution as the corner-stone of their policy—a policy which was as extensive and resectful as the Union, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that guarantees civil and religious liberty alike to all. It would regard the people of every State as a community of full grown men, free to enjoy their own political sentiments, so that they be republican. "We," said the speaker,

"Was no coward-souls on our bands that make our colors fly.
But valiant-hearted men, who prove they're not afraid to die"

Men who have one farce for the North, another for the South, would not do for Democrats, who stand sleeplessly watching and despising them. He would ask them to glance at the Governments of the Old World, at the bloodshed and tyranny which had ridden rough shod over the masses of the European Continent—the luxury of the few, as contrasted with the starvation of the many. Was there not, then, something in our own Constitution worth preserving? What though a portion of the States have retained Slavery? That, surely, is no concern of ours. [Loud cheers.]

Some of us abolished it, when ready to do so, and others of us are not ready yet; let them do so *when ready* and not before. [Repeated cheers.] He would invite to the combat any man who would attempt to controvert those propositions. If men would not stand by these principles, the dissolution of the American Union would be more than probable, it would constitute the second fall of man—more sinful than the first, because there was no temptation to such wickedness, and more fatal, because for such an act there was no redemption. He had detained them too long, but it was maddening to observe the efforts of those who seemed to be trying how much of crucifixion the country will bear. Great attempts had been made to put down sound Democratic principles; one party now in formation is endeavoring to form a more perfect union of Anti-Slavery elements, not ascertained for the sake of strengthening the National Union, but as it would seem for the purpose of trying how much that Union will bear. Look at Maine. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

There the lion has been bearded in his den. Like the star in the East, what had occurred there would guide wise men to the true point of duty. Truth crushed will rise again; what though it had been crushed, a higher power was now cheering it onwards—it speaks with no forked tongue two ways, but in distinct and patriotic tones, and so as to preclude all mistake about the matter. Of the principles of their opponents, truly they were simple enough, he who runs may read them, but he who reads them will run. [A laugh.] With a white face to the North, a black face to the South, and a mulatto to the middle, there was no difficulty in detecting the true character of such a policy. After a few more similar observations the honorable gentleman concluded by assuring his friends that as he had given the world some evidence of his earnestness, he should continue to furnish similar evidences in the coming future. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

He (the venerable speaker) then went in, and they (the Hards) went home.

Democratic Fusion Confounded.

People did not talk about the weather yesterday; they gave themselves mostly to chewing the cud which the Hards furnished on Thursday evening. The case stands thus: The party which has stuck by the Administration at all points, and sworn every evening by the principles that the telegraph has announced as President PIERCE's for that morning, having as a reward for their limberness the Custom-House and the Post-Office, and all their patronage, were presumed to be able to carry all the primary elections, and of course compel a fusion in this City of the contents of Tammany Hall and Stuyvesant Institute. Such a result would be the utter annihilation of those sublime old Hards who have stood like gray boulders in the edge of the sea of Soft persuasion and Administrative solicitation. Of course it could not be dreamed of for a day. So the Hards in their desperation adopted a policy which a year ago they would have shuddered at—it is so very undemocratic. They determined to name delegates for each Ward themselves to the local Conventions; thus securing the nomination of candidates to City offices without the intervention of primary meetings. It was a bold stroke, and not a bad one, but we should think that henceforth the word *Democrat* would be like the gibbering of a ghost in their ears. They, of all men, to propose that a party would propagate itself by the methods that a close corporation observes to prevent extinction! But the fighting Chaplain in *Midshipman Easy* would swear in the heat of battle, and men when choked by the halter do not preserve a Chesterfieldian composure of countenance and ease of manners. We have hopes of the Hards yet. Like a polywog in appearance—their General Committee being presumed to be larger than the body of people it represents—they grow tougher on the reception of every new "mortal wound," and seem utterly ignorant of the way to die and be done with.

Mr. DICKINSON slept well, it is said, after the descent of the whole party upon him at his lodgings at the Metropolitan, and arose to breakfast none the worse for his elegant speech, except a slight cold, for which he ordered a sixpence worth of Maccaboy. Taking snuff, the party nuzzled, and the Softs fell into a bad fit of dumps. Salt won't save them.

What Little Politics There is in the Police—Changes in the Nineteenth Ward.

We suspect that Capt. TOOMEY, of the Nineteenth Ward Police, is a very clever sort of man when allowed to have his own way. But honest, worthy Capt. MAYNARD, against whom none could bring any charge of incompetency, was not turned out for nothing to make room for him. Nor was the candidate of the Democratic Alderman from the Nineteenth rejected at such expense to the Mayor's friends without a purpose. It did not stand to reason that a Whig was to be ejected and a Soft of a carefully chosen stripe elected in his place, and the Ward still to be left in the hands of the enemies of Mayor WOOD.

Operations have commenced at last. On Monday last Captain TOOMEY ordered four of his Sergeants—viz: WM. FULMER MOORE, J. DECKER, HOSEA C. SAVERY and MARTIN M. GREEN—being men of New-York or Connecticut birth, and not voters of the right Democratic ticket—to go into the ranks. No incompetency or ill desert is alleged, that we can learn, in those cases. Into their places the Captain ordered THOMAS BEATTIE, THOS. MOXON, JERRY GAHAN and MICHAEL COUGHLAN, who are all right in the party way, and Irishmen by birth, as their friends affirm. So it goes. The gentlemen who go down we commiserate; but they had no business to be born in America, if they expect to hold office. Next time let them be wise enough to go over to Ireland and be born, and better luck to them.

We congratulate the innocent people who still believe that our model Mayor does not allow any politics in the Police Department,—upon their ignorance.

Candidates and Nominees.

There is no disguising the fact, that the American Party in this City have nominated a wretchedly poor ticket. There may be here and there an exception among the names, but the general character of the ticket is stupidly weak and bad. Even in the ranks of the party, it is not expected that such a ticket can command the party's vote. Cut and dried by a clique of petty aspirants and "shoulder hitters," the ticket represents neither the intelligence nor the strength of the party, and if a similar principle of nomination is to succeed in the State, the K. N.'s may as well hang up their fiddles.—*Mirror.*

Go a little further, Col. MIRROR, and confess that the whole list of the nominated this year thus far is as poverty-stricken and disreputable a list as can be. Indeed, the list of names of the candidates for the several offices that are to be filled in this City, is as pretty a catalogue of broken-down party hacks, suspicious vagabonds and smell-potato aspirants to a chance at the plunder as we remember ever to have seen marshalled. We are greatly minded to publish their names in order that men might read them and blush that the City has come so low as to leave a hope for such scaly fellows. There is an exception or two, perhaps, but in their bad company they must not wonder that people who are busy do not pause to volunteer assurances of their decency. To speak truth, however, we do not much grieve at the spectacle. It may serve to notify the long-suffering public how large is the pack of wolves at its heels, and lead it to devise ways and means at last for salvation. So mote it be.

Fourteenth Ward Republican Club.

The meeting called to organize a Republican Club for the Fourteenth Ward, was held last night at No. 159 Elm street. Mr. SANDFORD L MACOMBER nominated JOHN G SEMON as Chairman, and JOHN W. ROE as Secretary, who were elected. A declaration of their opposition to any further extension of Slavery was passed unanimously. A constitution was adopted. Mr THOMAS RAVEN was chosen President and Mr. THOMAS G. BAKER Secretary of the Club. Adjourned to meet on Monday evening next for the purpose of electing two Delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and three Delegates to represent the Ward in the General Republican Committee.

Whig Nomination—Third Assembly District.

The Whig Assembly Convention of the Third District (Fourth Ward) met last evening, at No. 22 Madison-street, and resolved to nominate the Workingmen's candidate for Assembly—Mr. WILLIAM WEST. The Third is a "fast Dimmocratic" District, and Mr. WEST will be fortunate should he succeed in being elected without standing his double nomination. Rum is powerful (in that District) and will prevail, unless the good men are livelier than usual.

☞ The Republican Committee elected to choose Delegates to a Syracuse Republican Convention, had a meeting last evening, and did a good deal of informal business, but not of much interest to the public.

☞ The Central Republican Committee, had a meeting last night, and did something further towards the organization of the City. The proceedings are hardly ripe yet for publication.

Politics in Brooklyn.

The Republican Club of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, held a meeting on Thursday evening, when they adopted a platform, the *Times* of that District says, embracing the following points: "Resistance to the aggressions of the Slaveocracy toward the rights of the North; the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; declaring that while they are opposed to the interference with the rights of States, the General Government should be relieved from all connection with, or responsibility for the institution of Slavery; opposition to the Fugitive Slave law; opposition to the extension of Slavery; that, as a matter of State Policy, believing intemperance, &c., the direct result of the liquor traffic, suitable laws should be enacted for its prohibition.

A Committee of three were appointed from each Ward for the purpose of forming the Republican General Committee of Kings Co.

K. N.'s in New-Jersey.

The Chancery of the Order of United Americans of New-Jersey, held their annual meeting at Somerville. The following persons were elected Grand Officers on Wednesday:

G. S., A. H. CUMMINGS, of Newark.
G. 1st C., S. R. TYRRELL, Jersey City.
G. 2d C., R. S. VAN DYKE, Weston.
G. C. of the C., W. R. RIPLEY, Newark.
G. C. C., W. B. DURNING, Jersey City.
G. C. of the E., C. W. DICKINSON, Newark.
G. F. C., J. B. CLEVELAND, Jersey City.
G. S. at A., A. D. WILSON, Newark.

The most interesting feature of the day was the appropriation of $100 for the relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers, and also an extra contribution of $100 more among the delegates, making $200 from, and in the name of the Chancery O. U. A. of New-Jersey.

YELLOW FEVER.

Contributions Still Coming in—New Cases of the Fever—Attacks on Shipboard.

The telegraph brings the following up to last night:

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 14.

There were forty-eight deaths at Norfolk during the 24 hours ending at noon, Thursday.

At Portsmouth, during the same period, there were only eleven deaths.

There was a considerable diminution in the number of new cases, especially in Portsmouth.

Among the new cases, were the Rev. Dr. WALKER, Episcopal Minister; Drs. WEBSTER, of Baltimore, and UPSHUR, of Norfolk.

Dr. MARSH of Philadelphia, was about again.

Several cases of fever had made their appearance on board the U. S. Frigate *St. Lawrence.*

There is no fever at Suffolk.

MOVEMENTS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 14.

About twenty-five hundred dollars was subscribed here, yesterday, for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

By mail we have the following:—

ORPHAN CHILDREN NOT GOING TO BALTIMORE.

The Mayor of Baltimore writes under date of Sept 12.

"This morning we received *unofficial* information, that the children will not be sent to Baltimore at present. With your permission, I would suggest that you do nothing with your funds for a day or two, until we receive official information concerning them. I will advise you the moment we have anything definite."

HEAVY EXPENSES OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

The Treasurer of the Howard Association writes, under date of Norfolk, Sept. 11, as follows:

"Our cash expenses are very heavy daily, paying nurses and procuring necessaries for the sick and convalescent, also paying the funeral expenses of the dead."

FROM POUGHKEEPSIE.

Mayor ERHART, of the city of Poughkeepsie, encloses $320, the contribution of the citizens of that place.

A CARGO OF ICE FROM NEW-YORK.

Ex-Alderman CONKLIN, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of this City, conveys the offer by that Company of a cargo of *two hundred tons of ice* for the Norfolkians.

THE I. O. OF O. F. OF NORFOLK TO THEIR BRETHREN.

The following appeal from the Odd Fellows of Norfolk, has been received during the present week, by some of the Lodges of this city.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

NOBLE GRAND AND BROTHERS: In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, our city has been visited with a scourge that it has never before fallen to the lot of our oldest members to witness; and in its fearful ravages our brothers, and their wives and children, are stricken and are being struck down daily to such an alarming extent, that we know not what to do for means to bury the dead, and give to the sick such support as they require at our hands.

Under this alarming state of affairs, we appeal to your generous sympathies, as brothers of the same great family, for that pecuniary assistance which we feel confident you are as ready to give as we are to ask, and at the same time we most devoutly pray Almighty God that it may never fall to the lot of any of those our Brothers, to whom we are now appealing, to have to make an appeal of the same kind under circumstances similar to the present, which now force us to act.

You doubtless have seen accounts in our city papers of the deaths in our beloved, yet afflicted city: those accounts do not tell of hardly a third of the deaths that daily occur.

You will find attached the seal of Washington Lodge. She being the oldest, we deemed it sufficient, although the appeal is from the three Lodges and two Encampments of the city.

You will please direct to the Committee, Box No. 272 City Post-Office.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

E. T. SUMMERS, Washington Lodge.
W. H. BARRETT, Lafayette Lodge.
W. B. WEBB, Harmony Lodge.
A. WINSLOW, Second Encampment.
W. H. SMILY, Jerusalem Encampment.

A NEW-YORK LODGE SENDS $100.

Merchants' Lodge, No. 150, of this City, at its meeting on Monday night, voted a donation of one hundred dollars to the Order of the Brothers named in the circular given above.

MOVEMENTS IN LOUISVILLE.

A public meeting of the citizens of Louisville, Ky., has been held to take relief measures. T. C. COLEMAN was Chairman.

A NURSE DYING IN THE DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTY—INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. J. F. SOUTTER, of this City, has received a letter from W. D. BAGNELL, of Norfolk, stating that Mr. TREMAONE, a nurse who was sent to Mr. B.'s house by the Howard Association to take care of his son RICHARD, had sickened and died suddenly, leaving no information as to the residence of his friends. The young man whom Mr. TREMAONE was sent to nurse recovered. The father writes

"Mr. TREMAONE brought no effects to my house, simply the clothes he had on. I believe he had not even a change of linen, for I had to supply him with such. If it be possible to find out, I should like to know something of the circumstances of his family, and to provide for any desire they may have to remove the body. I have purchased the cemetery of burying lot in a private lot, so that it could be easily done.

We have great difficulty in getting coffins over here. It is now 18 hours since the body is still in the house; most likely will have to remain till late to-day. Generally cannot be procured at 24, and in some instances 36, hours after death, so many cases are to be attended to.

The distress and misery co-mingled upon this awful visitation no tongue can tell, no pen can depict.

NEW-YORK RELIEF COMMITTEE—$6,000 SENT ON.

At a special meeting of the General Committee held this day, (Friday, Sept. 14,) it was resolved to remit as large a sum as possible to the Howard Association immediately. The Treasurer, WM H MACY, Esq., this afternoon sent forward the sum of nine thousand dollars, together with three hundred and twenty dollars from Hon. JAMES ENOTT, Mayor of Pough'keepsie, and one hundred dollars from Mozart Lodge, No. 150, I. O. O. F., the latter for the use of either or all of five Lodges at Norfolk; the whole making nine thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

The Howard Association have under their charge the orphans of the pestilence, who are in need of clothing and many comforts that cannot be procured in that desolated city. It is truly a trying time for them, and they took to the kind-hearted for help, and they went to quickly.

P. PERIT, Chairman.

E. MERIAM, Secretary.

THE FLY QUESTION.

The Baltimore *American* says: GIDEON B SMITH, Esq., the distinguished

American Revolution.

The [illegible] letters are portions of a collection made by Prof. SCHLOEZER, of Germany, of letters written home by the Hessian officers and soldiers, during the Revolution. The whole work throws much light on some features of our Revolution, and what is always very interesting, gives a foreigner's view of the habits and manners of our forefathers. Some of the sketches, as will be seen in these letters, are very picturesque and familiar. They have been translated by a German friend, and, as unfortunately the originals are lost, we have been obliged to have, in some cases, a slightly foreign idiom, which will, however, only add to the quaintness and originality. We are not aware that the collection exists in our libraries, though it should be in every great historical library. It is to be found in *Schloesser's Annalen, No.* 60, *and Staats Anzeiger, No.* 72. Gottingen Vandenhoeck, 1772-'90. C. C. B.

Horse Stealing—Kinderhook—Cakes and Tea—House Furniture in America.

DECEMBER 15, 1777.

We crossed the Hudson on the 19th of October in a few batteaux, and evening having already set in, we could not get farther than Schaghticoke, a village inhabited by Dutchmen, all of whom well to do, but very selfish people. From this place incredible quantities of apples are shipped throughout New York and in all the New England States. The cider obtained from this fruit is very good, and keeps for three or four years. In [illegible] we had to suffer, the first time, from [illegible]—a damned habit, never ceasing to annoy us during the rest of the march. The people accordingly observed that we had either stolen [illegible] ourselves, or had bought them from people who had [illegible] the English, who had stolen them from the patriots: therefore, they had the right to [illegible] wherever they could be found, according to the common law! The application of this principle, however, did not much care about "property," for not only Canadian, but also [illegible] German horses were "claimed."

On the 20th of October we passed a number of Dutch-German habitations, where the farmers had [illegible] large stores of grain. We made our [illegible] at New City, a little village on the Hudson, existing not more than eight years. It was founded by two rich citizens, by the name of [illegible], who had built fine houses and stores, but being suspected of being Tories, they were forced to fly from their new home. Bakers, blacksmiths and other trades were already established, and most of the houses were abandoned. We found there a very well managed hospital, and therein also [illegible] soldiers of our own army. They related how they received regularly tea, sugar chocolate and wine—though these things were all very high. Our corps had to bivouac, and to suffer from snow and rain through all the night. We have marched ten leagues to-day.

On the 22d of October our march was chiefly through woods, where the wretched habitations lay very isolated. After fifteen wearisome leagues we reached an extended plain, surrounded by mountains, on which the village of Kinderhook, consisting of about seventy houses, is situate. A stone building, the property of a Mr. VAN SHAAKENTS, three stories high, is one of the finest. That gentleman has shown us many politenesses, and proved very kind to us. The inhabitants in general, all of Dutch origin, are good people, although very self-interested and covetous, like Jews, for money. All they sold was incredibly high. Most of the houses were well built and handsomely furnished. The inhabitants are accustomed to live pretty well. The breakfast consists of tea, with milk, and roast meat, stewed apples, and all sorts of rich pies. Much could have been done in this country with tea, had we only had large quantities of it! All the farmers have good clocks in their parlors, and these a little more at ease, looking-glasses in gilt frames—and thus is it through the whole country. The barns being all full with the crops, we were obliged to bivouac in an adjoining wood.

American Women—Beauty—Costume—Manners. DECEMBER 18, 1777.

The women in all this part of the country up to Boston and New-York are slim and well-proportioned in stature, and without being stout, it can't be said that they are lean. They have very pretty little feet and fine hands and arms—neck and shoulders are beautifully white, and the complexion of the face is fresh and healthy, without needing any rouge. I scarcely remember to have seen a single one marked by the small-pox;—the reason may be that the inoculation is in use here for a long time. They have white teeth, charmingly red lips, and their eyes are bright and lively. To that is joined a natural grace, their motions are easy and without constraint—a merry and self-confident face, and, if I may say so—a certain pertness of manners, which, as a natural gift, suits them extremely well. They are very fond of being well "shood," and they like cleanliness above all. They dress very becomingly, and all that they wear is well made. Their usual garments are *Schlenders* and *Contouches*. They dress the hair every day, binding it behind in a "Chignon," and arranging it in front over a moderately high "cushion." They are mostly seen without any covering on the head; at the most they put on a little hood. Here and there you will meet a country nymph with hair flying loose, or bound with a colored ribbon. When leaving the house for a visit they will wear—be the hat wherein they live ever so poor—a silken mantilla over the shoulders, and put on gloves. They are very expert in "enveloping themselves coquettishly in these mantillas;"—one of the white, well shaped arms will always betray itself. They have on these occasions a neat and very engaging little bonnet on the head, under which they understand how to look forth with their brilliant mischievous eyes in quite a bewitching way. In the English Colonies the "belles" have fallen in love with *pink* mantillas—either of silk or wool. Dressed in this fashion, those girls are running, dancing, skipping about, offering a friendly greeting to one, and always ready for a snappish answer when indiscreetly addressed. Thus we saw them everywhere—standing in scores on the road, which we passed over, laughing mischievously at us, or offering us some times with a mock courtesy an apple. At first we believed them to be city girls, or at least the daughters of the wealthier inhabitants of the country—but no—they were the daughters of the poorest farmers, whose clothes did not leave the least doubt about their situation.

But in honor to my own country women, and without intending to diminish the merits of the "belles" in this country, I must confess that that tender, sweet and languishing feeling, which gives so great a charm to the former, is but very seldom met with among the ladies here, and that for that very reason, I believe, they do not afford that exalted happiness to their lovers, which is so often experienced in our families. It is true, one will often see here women perfectly beautiful, but nevertheless that superior grace of female tenderness, which— But lo! where am I running to with my criticism? It will never do to continue longer this chapter on girls; but have they not, on the 23d of October, caused us the sensible loss of some of our best men, who, if not seduced by the charms of these nymphs, would never have parted with their fellow soldiers?

Surrender of the Hessians—Dress of American Soldiers—Soaring—Gen. Gates—Reception.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 15, 1777.
(After the Battle of Saratoga.)

The enemy were so hard upon us, through his superior numbers, that the space wherein we were moving was more and more limited, until on the 14th of October every opening for a final escape was cut off. Our provisions also had become so scarce, that starvation stared us in the face. The enemy's position was not only very strong, but his number also was perhaps four times greater than ours. Supposing even—against all probability—that we could beat him, this would have availed us but very little, in consideration of the above mentioned scarcity of provisions. And the possibility of driving our pursuers by one blow beyond Albany, was not to be thought of. They even did not consider us worth attacking—fully confident of seeing us in a very short time vanquished without bloodshed—by hunger. To open for ourselves a passage into the nearest woods at the point of the bayonet, abandoning all our artillery and baggage, would, perhaps, have been the only means to get to Garrison—although through terrible circumstances. It was, however, but too obvious and almost certain, that nearly all of us would have perished on a march, so utterly deprived of any imaginable resource. We applied, therefore, for an honorable capitulation, preferring it to an ignominious destruction. The application was readily consented to—the 14th, 15th and 16th of October were spent in negociations—but, on the 17th, the Commanders had agreed and shook hands. There were thirteen articles—the first one ran thus:

To-morrow morning our infantry are to march—drums beating and in file and ranks out of the camp to the banks of the Hudson, where they will be formed in line, and on the command of their own officers will place their arms in piles. The artillery continues to occupy the camp, and the tents shall not be broken up before that time.

Second Article—It is formally agreed, that the army are allowed to embark without difficulties for England; vessels are to be sent for that purpose into the port of Boston by General STOW—but a solemn pledge was to be given by all not to serve any more against North America during the present war.

In consequence thereof, the army were on the 19th of October drawn up in line on the bank of the Hudson, and after having in the absence of any officer of the enemy, laid down their arms and put them into piles, we marched off. The Canadians and nearly all the natives, who had served with us, went in batteaux to Fort George. The latter are to be considered as banished, although it has been permitted their unhappy families to join them in their exile, leaving behind, however, all their property.

When marching through the American camp, all the regiments, together with the Artillery, were drawn up in line of battle. Not a single one was regularly clothed in regimentals. Every one of the men wore the clothes wherein he used to go to Church, into the field, or the tavern. They had, however, the appearance of "true soldiers," well disciplined and with such a military air, that not much seemed wanting to accomplish success? All muskets were provided with bayonets, and the sharp shooters had rifles. They stood so motionless in the line, that we were really astonished. Not a single one of them permitted himself to utter any remark to one of his fellow soldiers—and what is much more, all of them were formed by "sweet nature," so tall, so fine and muscular, that it did one's heart good to look at them, and we were all delighted by the view of so fine a set of men. I assure you, dearest friends, all were fellows of five feet, six or seven in the average, after the Prussian standard. And in every company you could have found plenty of even a greater size. But this will be reported more in particular by Captain X., who was utterly dismayed, that he could not at once open an office of enlistment for such exquisite 'recruits.' It is really my opinion, that in regard of stature and beauty of the male population, British America is excelling nearly all the European countries. And in regard to the other sex—but for that I keep my remarks back for the letter which I shall write at Kioderbook.

Now something odd about "American wigs."

But few of the officers in General GATES' Camp wore regimentals, and those who wore them had them made quite independently in their own way. Cloth of every color did serve the purpose, for instance, brown coats with green facings and cuffs, white lining, and silver laces—or there were plenty of gray coats with buff facings and cuffs—in short, take any collection of patterns in a clothing store, make every composition, be the fancy ever so extravagant, and you will have spared me the trouble of description.

The Brigadiers and Generals are wearing particular uniforms and ribbons, lying over the waist-coats in the fashion in which ribbons with orders are used. Their rank is marked in this way. The colonels and other commissioned officers, however, are mainly in their everyday clothes, carrying a gun with a bayonet in the right hand—the left stemmed (placed on?) in the side, the cartridge-box or powder-horn hanging over the shoulders, and the right foot a little forward.

And lo! there you saw men in snow-white wigs with unearthly long and wide side-curls, and thick lambs'-tails on the back! There were also bright black Parsons' wigs, peculiarly adapted for setting off red rubicund Copperfaces. And also grey or white English lawyers' wigs, whose horse or goats' hair rolled upwards in dangerously high and mountain-like rising pads; it looked like a man carrying a sheep under his hat, bound round his neck and dangling over his back.

There is a good deal of respect paid to these wigs, not only because they are really so "Right Reverend" and so very majestical by themselves, but mainly because they are worn by all the gentlemen of the Committee, and are therefore identified with Wisdom itself. I feel inclined to call them "stubborn," for I once had the bad luck to get into a controversy with such a "wig," and I shall always be careful not to meet any more of them again!

The masters and head owners of these wigs are usually gentlemen between fifty to sixty, who apparently have now for the first time in life marched to the sound of the calf's skin. It will not be wondered, therefore, that many of them are looking queer enough in their equipments, at least when reviewed by an European soldier. But on the other hand they show conspicuously enough the spirit that guided them when taking to rifle and powderhorn. It is no laughing matter at all to meet them,—particularly in the woods,—they are very expert in taking their aim with perfect *sang froid*. I really think that the whole people have natural talents for warfare, and that they would make excellent soldiers.

Of all the "regular troops," not a single regiment was thoroughly fitted out, for want of time and materials. They carried flags with various emblems and mottoes, many of which were little flattering to us.

But in general, I owe it to all the forces there, to state, that when we marched down their front, there was not a single man who exhibited any rancor, hatred or a sign of scorn, or who uttered a word of exultation or malicious passion. They behaved as if they paraded to give us a mark of honor. When passing before the tent of Gen. GATES, he obligingly invited the Brigadiers and Commanders to enter and refreshments of all kinds were placed before them. GATES is a man between fifty and sixty years of age, wears his own hair, grey and thin, and out round his head. He also wears spectacles, being short-sighted: he is still very lively and amiable. In head quarters we met officers of every rank, who proved very kind and polite to us. The French overpowered us with flattering words, while officers from Pennsylvania, of German origin, offered to make us comfortable in their homes. The spirit of several Prussian officers was roused to the highest pitch by the mere appearance of our "blue uniforms," and the battles of Sorr, Pray and Kesseldorf were fervently discussed.

The Bequests of Abbott Lawrence.

Among the bequests in the will of the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, are the following, as given by the Boston *Bee*:

To his "beloved wife KATHERINE" the sum of $25,000, the household goods library, furniture, carriages and their appurtenances, &c.; also $40,000, a life insurance in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company; the mansion house in Park-street and appurtenances thereto; the income of land and store in Milk street and Theatre-alley; the land and store in Cornhill; two stores with land on Tremont-street; store and land northerly side of State-street; the sum of $160,000 in money, stocks, &c., to be held in trust for her benefit, by JAMES LAWRENCE, BENJ. S. ROTCH, CHAS H. PALMER, T. BIDELOW LAWRENCE, and ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Jr.

To JAMES LAWRENCE, one undivided third part in the farm at Groton, together with interest in the stock, &c.

To ANNIE BIDELOW, (daughter,) wife of BENJAMIN S. ROTCH, the sum of $50,000.

To KATHARINE BIDELOW, wife of AUGUSTUS LOWELL, $50,000.

To JAMES LAWRENCE, BENJ S. ROTCH, CHAS. H. PARKER, T BIDELOW LAWRENCE, and ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Jr., each the sum of $75,000.

To each son the sum of $125,000.

To each daughter the sum of $150,000.

To Mrs. ELIZA GREEN, the wife of Dr. JOSHUA GREEN, the sum of $10,000.

To Mrs. MARY WOODBURY, $10,000.

To Mrs. SARAH L FOSDICK, wife of Rev. DAVID FOSDICK; and Mrs. ANNA M. SHAVER, widow of the late NOAMAN SHAVER, Esq, the sum of $5,000 each; also to each of the children of "my sister," Mrs. ELIZA GREEN, $5,000.

To each of the children of SAMUEL LAWRENCE, $5,000.

To each of the children of SAMUEL LAWRENCE, viz.: S. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Mrs SUSAN E. TUCKER, Mrs. MARRIET B. SPRAGUE and Mrs. MARY F. WHITNEY; and to each of the children of "my deceased brother, AMOS LAWRENCE," viz: DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE and AMOS A LAWRENCE, the sum of $250, "to be invested in or appropriated for a keepsake as a testimony of my regard and affectionate remembrance of them."

The Rev. SAMUEL K. LOTHROP, D D., $5,000.

To SAMUEL CHASE, who "for more than thirty years was a faithful domestic in my family," $300; and to HARRIET MORTON, "for her long continued and affectionate devotion to the interests of my family," $1,000; also to JOHN WARREN, $500."

The following is of interest:

"To my beloved brother, SAMUEL LAWRENCE, I make no pecuniary bequest; such is not rendered necessary by his circumstances, nor is it necessary to convince him of my sincere love and affection. Neither have I named him as one of my executors and Trustees; not that I do not fully appreciate both his ability and his willingness, but from my numerous claims upon him I have rather sought to relieve him from care and responsibility."

Rev. ANDREW BIDELOW, JOHN P. BIDELOW, Esq., FRANCIS R. BIDELOW, and their children, are all considered in the will.

The remainder of the estate, property, stock, money, &c., is to be divided equally among the children and his grand-children. All debts against the estate are first to be paid off.

The public bequests have already been published.

The general trustees having charge of the estate are JAMES LAWRENCE, BENJ S. ROTCH, CHARLES HAMILTON PARKER, T. BIDELOW LAWRENCE, and ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Jr.

The will was signed on the 27th of January, 1855. It is witnessed by ENOCH HALEY, F. A. SHAPLEIGH, and EDWARD T. MAYO. It occupies thirty-four closely written pages of foolscap.

JAMES LAWRENCE and J. HUNTINGTON WALCOTT, and J. WILEY EDMANDS, are named as Executors.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

General Condition—Sermon of Rev. Nehemiah Adams.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UTICA, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the American Board—the oldest and largest Missionary body in this country—commenced its Forty-sixth Anniversary meeting, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN presiding. There are probably about 2,000 persons from abroad in attendance. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. POND, of Maine. Rev. J. H PETTINGALL was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting, held at Hartford, Conn., were read by the Recording Secretary, Rev. Dr. WORCESTER.

A Committee of Arrangements for the Religious services of the session was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Rev. Drs. Fowler, Fisher, Cannon and KNOX, and Rev. G. W. Wood.

JAMES M GORDON, Esq, Treasurer of the Board, read an abstract of his report, by which it appears that the receipts from all sources during the year have been $310,427 77, and the expenditures $318,893 18, which leaves a balance against the Treasury of $8,465 41, and makes the present indebtedness $20,307 90.

The first annual report of the "Turkish Mission Aid Society," recently formed in England, has been received, from which it appears that £1,854 (about $9,000,) have been raised by that Society, and most of it paid over to the Missions of the American Board in Western Asia.

The Treasurer's report was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Perritt, William Williams, W W. Chester, L. A. Smith, John Kingsbury, and C. T. Hubbard.

The annual report of the Prudential Committee was read by Rev. Dr. POMROY, giving a general view of the affairs of the body. We glean the following facts:

Four corporate members of the Board have died during the year, viz.: Rev. ROBERT H. BISHOP, D. D., of Ohio, THOMAS FLEMING, Esq., of Pennsylvania, HIRAM H, SEELYE, Esq., of New-York, and GABRIEL TICKNOR, Esq., of Ohio. Rev. NATHAN DOLE, Editor of the *Journal of Missions* and *Youth's Day Spring*, and seven Missionaries, and five Assistant Missionaries, have also died.

There have been sent out during the year nineteen Missionaries and assistants, male and female, and there are twenty-nine more under appointment. 211 300 copies of the *Missionary Herald*; 357,000 copies of the *Journal of Missions*; 329,500 copies of the *Youth's Day-Spring*; 16,700 copies of the Extra *Journal*; 6,000 copies of the Annual Report; and 3,000 copies of the Annual Sermon, have been issued during the year.

The following gives a summary view of the operations of the Board:

MISSIONS.

Number of Missions	29
Number of Stations	120
Number of Out-Stations	59
LABORERS EMPLOYED.	
Number of ordained Missionaries, (six being physicians,)	155
Number of Licentiates	8
Number of Physicians not ordained	7
Number of other Male Assistants	16
Number of Female Assistants	902
Whole number of laborers sent from this country	383
Number of Native Preachers	46
Number of Native Helpers	236
Whole number of Native Assistants	282
Whole number of laborers connected with the Missions	665
THE PRESS.	
Number of Printing Establishments	11
Pages printed last year, (in part,)	25,892,780
THE CHURCHES.	
Number of Churches, (including all at the Sandwich Islands,)	115
Number of Church Members, (do. do last year,)	96,906
Added during the year, (excluding those at the Sandwich Islands,)	635
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.	
Number of Seminaries	11
Number of other Boarding Schools	19
Number of Free Schools, (418 supported by Hawaiian Government,)	787
Number of Pupils in the Seminaries, (60 do.)	429
Number of Pupils in the Boarding Schools	594
Number of Pupils in the Free Schools, (10,705 supported by Hawaiian Government,)	20,855
Whole number in Seminaries and Schools	21,579

Dr. FOWLER, from the Committee of Arrangements, announced the provisions for religious services during the session, both for this city and Rome, where several hundred of the guests are entertained, and Dr. WORCESTER, the Recording Secretary, announced that each member was expected to write his name with the title appended by which he might wish to be known, and hand it in to the Secretary, a device probably to keep titles out of the minutes. The Board took a recess until 7 o'clock in the evening.

SERMON OF DR. ADAMS.

There had been for several days past no little excitement in the public mind here, growing out of the fact that the annual sermon was to be preached by Dr. ADAMS, of Boston, whose recent book apologising for Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, caused such a sensation throughout the North. Before the hour of service, however, the immense audience room of the First Church was filled, aisles and all, and probably large numbers stayed at home, knowing that there would not be seats to accommodate the half of those who would wish to attend.

Rev. Dr. WILBUR, of Montreal, prayed, and the choir sang; after which Dr. ADAMS arose and gave as his text Galatians ii., 20—"Who loved me and gave himself for me." He stated his subject to be "The power of Christian gratitude," and announced the proposition that the greatest part of the permanent good done in the world is the result of love and gratitude to God. He said that this gratitude is connected with forgiveness, and that every instance of love to Christ is one of reconciled affection. He quoted some striking expressions of the great NAPOLEON, made during his last exile, in regard to the power of the Christian system to excite the love and labor of those who accept it. They were in effect that a Jew, the son of a carpenter, has given out that he is God, and has attended this announcement with a life and death which have made the world accept it. ALEXANDER, CESAR LOUIS XIV and others are admired for their conquests, but none of these had secured the love of their subjects, and thus died without friends. The reign of Charity, he said, was Christ's greatest miracle, and proved his Deity. He (NAPOLEON) could inspire love to himself in the bosoms of his soldiers when present with them, but none fight and win empires for an absent conqueror. His own name, like those of ALEXANDER and CESAR, would soon be a theme for school-boys to exercise themselves upon, as a matter which had lost most of its interest, while the victories of Christ are ever going on, from the power of that love with which he inspires his followers, though absent from them. He intimated the opinion that NAPOLEON was converted on St. Helena, "at the eleventh hour," to the true Christian faith.

Dr. A. remarked that every Christian has that entire which the missions seek to bestow upon the world, and that religion is not a dividend of which the number of the redeemed is the divisor, and each man's share the quotient—that whoever identifies himself with Christ gains immortality with him; and in this connection he made a happy reference to JENNY LIND's singing in this country, with such wonderful effect, the words "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and then closed with remarks upon the certain success of the Gospel.

Rev. Dr. WISNER offered a closing prayer, and the assembly retired, having probably forgotten that the preacher of the evening was the author of an apology for slaveholders. UTICA.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.—The annual trade sale of books by M. THOMAS & SONS commenced yesterday in the ample second story saleesroom, and there was a large attendance of book publishers and dealers from all sections of the Union. The bidding was most spirited, and indicated the most gratifying results from this reunion of the trade. The sales were continued throughout the day and evening, the only cessation being to allow the customers to partake of refreshments, spread out in great abundance in the dining room adjacent. The entire third floor of the immense building, occupying a space of 81 feet by 180, is appropriated to the books to be disposed of at this sale, valued at $200,000. This is not only the largest stock of books that has ever been collected together for a trade sale within the Union, but the building in which it is held is the largest one of the kind that any city this side of the Atlantic can boast of.—*Phila. Ledger*, 12th.

AN INFANT ON A RAILROAD TRACK.—Persons in the neighborhood of the railroad depot at Lasalle, Ill., on the night of the 4th inst., heard a noise on the track like the mewing of a cat. Proceeding towards it, the sound became that of an infant crying, and when the bundle was picked up, an infant, wrapped in two blankets, was found. It lay directly on the track, and in a few minutes would have been crushed by the approaching train. It is supposed to have been placed there to be killed.

☞ The Trustees of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary have purchased the homestead and birthplace of the late Miss MARY LYON, who was the founder and first Principal of that very useful institution. It is situated in Buckland, Franklin County.

Veterans' Convention at Waterloo, New York, Sept. 20th.

NEW-YORK CITY

The Public Health—Need of Public Urinals

With the mournful cry from the ill fated cities of Virginia yet ringing in our ears, apology for strictures on any topic connected with the maintenance of the public health would be far more indelicate than the subject which a *false* delicacy would exclude from our columns. We refer to the evasion in this City of the law relating to cleansing of vaults and cesspools. Have our Commissioners of Health no other duties than those pertaining to paving, lighting and cleansing the surface of the streets? This latter task is done imperfectly enough, but the sources of disease lie deeper. In London, the Thames forms the ultimate common sewer of the city. But with us, deep pits are dug in the rear of each habitation, they are allowed to fill and disseminate their foul miasma through the atmosphere. In Bengal, the inhabitants know that a fervid sun, acting upon *dry* matter, evolves comparatively no noxious exhalations. It is only after heavy rains that mischief is occurrent. The same thing happens here. During the warm rainy days of Summer, the intrugenous, animalized compounds of fetid sulphuretted hydrogen, (to respire which, in its undiluted purity, is instant death,) become *soluble* in the atmosphere which is then charged with vapor. At such periods the fact is most painfully demonstrable to our nostrils. A stench pervades the whole city. In hot, *dry* air these rotting compounds are but partially soluble. The ground becomes permeated with the liquid portion of the contents of these horrible pits, and hence the reeking earth yields up unto the rain sent to fertilize and bless, a poison generated by human ignorance and stupidity. There is not a cause of disease so notorious as the impregnation of the earth, and subsequently of the air, with the contents of those necessary adjuncts of human habitations.

Drainage alone cannot remove the sources of infection unless these vaults are well bricked, kept in good repair and kept comparatively empty by frequent removal. In the mean time, *lime* ought to be thrown into them to absorb and neutralize the results of chemical decomposition.

Another subject to which we would call attention is the necessity in a City like this, (the population of which contains such a great proportion of transient strangers,) for the establishment of spots like the building at the back of the City Hall. We know that more than $1,000 per annum has been offered by a speculative agriculturist for the urine that is allowed there to run to waste, but the Commissioners prefer to suffer it.

Our City Government would do well to establish well regulated public privies, with an *attendant* to each to ensure cleanliness and order; and if no one could be found who would prefer (even if paid) such an appointment, there are among our drunkards or petty larceny *convicts* who infract the law, those who might be *compelled* to attend to that duty as part of their own punishment. Until some approach in this matter is made to the resolution which in various parts of the Continent of Europe is found to answer so excellently well, our court-yards and alleys will remain polluted, and filth will accumulate in every secluded corner. On the score of decency and good morals these are reforms that are imperatively demanded. But when we ascend to the higher consideration of the prevention of pestilential disease, and of the causes which perpetually engender typhus amongst us, all reference to mere taste is lost in regards so absorbing, that he must be a mawkish fool who can disregard them on any plea of pretended delicacy.

Money Makes the Mare go.

Yesterday afternoon a gentlemen from Philadelphia called at one of the Public Institutions and requested to see the Superintendent. He was requested to walk into the parlor for a few moments, as Mr. —— was engaged. Having remained some time, he told the person who was in attendance that he was in a hurry, and was anxious to see the Superintendent ere he left for Philadelphia. He was again requested to wait, as Mr. —— was at dinner, and would be down in a few moments; "but," added the servant, "if it is anything of importance you want, I shall cause him to be notified." "Well," replied the gentleman, "I have been intrusted with a donation of fifty dollars for the Institution, but, as Mr. —— is engaged, I can call another day." "Oh, sir," rejoined the servant, "wait a moment, I'll call him," and in less time than you could say Jack Robinson Mr. —— had appeared, and passed his receipt for the same.

Pay Up or Admit Insolvency.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Ten weeks ago to-day, I handed in my complete returns as Census Marshal. My bill was duly passed upon, and ordered for payment more than a week ago. On applying at the Comptroller's Office, I found that there were no funds on hand for paying me. On Friday evening a resolution appropriating $5,000 was ordered to a third reading by the Councilmen; since then the two Boards have been so busy with their "offal" that nothing more has been done. Many of the Marshals are in immediate want of funds. Could not the City Fathers hurry their action a little? A MARSHAL.

☞ The Committee of Councilmen on Finance had a session yesterday. No business of importance was transacted.

Commissioners of Emigration—Their Reforms Progressing.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon, at their rooms in Worth-street. Commissioners VERPLANCK, (President,) Purdy, Carrigan, Kennedy, Garrique, Cumming and Morgen were present.

LETTER FROM EX-WARDEN SIDDLE.

A letter addressed to the President of the Board, from Mr. Riddle, late Warden of Randall's Island, was read, contradicting the statement made by Mr. CUMMING, at the last meeting of the Board, that thirteen new names were added to the Ward's Island pay roll, during the past month. Mr. Riddle says there has not been a single addition made to the pay roll, and that he can only find nine new names thereon, and they only filled vacancies created by the resignation of nurses and orderlies who would not serve under the reduced standard of wages.

NEW RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF WARD'S ISLAND.

The special order of the day—the consideration of the new rules proposed for the government of Randall's Island—was then taken up, discussed and adopted, with some verbal amendments. The new regulations adopted gives the new Superintendent of the Island charge of all the buildings and grounds connected therewith, and the control of the inmates and of all subordinate officers; his returns of admissions into and discharges from the Refuge and Hospital, are to be made to the Commissioners weekly, instead of to the General Agent daily, as heretofore; he shall take care that no person employed in the establishment, except the Physician-in-Chief and the Surgeon-in-Chief, and he inmate *leaves the Island without his permission*. He is also empowered to *select and appoint all subordinate officers* (except Chaplains) *nurses and employes* for the different departments of the Refuge and Hospital, to hold their respective places during the pleasure of the Superintendent.

Commissioner PERRY voted against all the amendments recommended in the report. They gave too much power—in fact, unlimited power—to the Superintendent, whose acts and doings should be under the supervision of the Board, whose servant he was. He was opposed entirely to the "one man power," and had a better opinion of his fellows than to suppose any necessity existed for the creation of irresponsible officers.

Commissioner KENNEDY thought that if the Board were determined to delegate its powers to the new Superintendent of Ward's Island it had better, as a next step, adjourn *sine die*. Still, he would not make any factious opposition to the plan under consideration. If it were resolved to give the Superintendent extraordinary powers, they ought to be given him entire and unlimited, so that no excuse could be offered that the experiment had not had a fair and full trial.

The arguments of the two opposing Commissioners did not avail, however, and the duties of the Deputy Superintendent were made to accord with the powers vested in his chief.

The further consideration of the report was adjourned until the next regular meeting.

Building Accident.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner GAMBLE on the body of NICHOLAS J. MANDEVILLE, who while engaged in putting up a derrick to raise joists to the balcony of a building on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, lost his balance and fell to the street, fracturing his skull. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was a native of New-Jersey and 22 years of age.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A little girl who was on Saturday last run over by a car of the Third-Avenue Railroad line, (reported in the TIMES,) at the corner of Oliver-street, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. The name and residence of the child being unknown to the Coroner, the inquest was obliged to be postponed until this day.

Police News.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Michael Clifford and Patrick Maloney, the former a day-laborer and the latter a bar-tender, were arrested by Policeman KIERAN, of the Eighth District, on a charge of highway robbery. The allegations show that the prisoners accosted John Crowel, a stranger, as he passed along Mercer-street, when, after falling him to the ground, they by force took the pocket of the injured man from his pantaloons, in which there containing $4 in change. They were yesterday morning taken before Justice FRANCIS, who held them to answer and committed Crowel as a witness pending the trial.

GRAND LARCENY.

Ann alias Mary Bridget and her husband Michael were arrested by Policeman McCARTHY, of the Fourth District, on charge of grand larceny, in having stolen money amounting to $45 from Mary Sullivan, of No. 9 Vandewater-street. It appears that the accused parties boarded with complainant, who, finding her bureau drawer forced open and missing the money, procured their arrest. Upwards of $37 of which was found tied under the fold of the petticoat of the female prisoner who had disposed of the balance in the purchase of a new hat, shoes, stockings, plaid shawl and some dresses. Michael was dismissed and Mary was committed for trial by Justice WELSH.

DEFAULTING RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

J. P. Hayden, late a conductor of a car on the Sixth-avenue Railroad, was arrested by Officer Masterson, charged with having appropriated to his own uses portions of the proceeds of the fares. The warrant was issued by Justice OSBORNE, on complaint of James McIntyre, of No. 654 Sixth avenue, Superintendent of the road, who, on information alleges that on the 10th September, there were twenty-six adult and two half price passengers, and that said conductor accounted for only thirteen adult and two half price passengers, thus defrauding the Company on one trip of 65 cents. The affidavit is made on information of John H. Budd, of No. 51 Vandam-street, who, while in the car carefully watched the number of passengers that passed to and fro. Accused was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer. Mr. Benjamin C. Knapp, of No. 19 Amos-street, becoming his bondsmen.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY OF SILKEN WARES.

Louis Schmidt was yesterday arrested by Policeman Verplank, of the Third Ward, charged with having stolen from William Wadsworth, of No. 119 Broadway, three pieces of Moire Antique Silk, valued at $500. It is by complainant alleged that prisoner was seen to leave the store with the goods, and on his arrest, shortly after, he had possession of a portion of the stolen property which had on it the private marks of the firm. He was taken before Justice WELSH, at the Lower Police Court, where, notwithstanding his assertion that he came honestly by the goods, he was committed to the lock-up in default of bail. A man named Leopold Williams was subsequently arrested as an accomplice.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

Clark Williams, said to be exceedingly light-fingered, was arrested by Policeman Kemp of the Fifth Ward, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch, valued at $50, from George Heister of No. 56 Laight-street. It is alleged that as complainant stood in Laight-street, opposite St. John's Church, accused brushed by him and immediately quickened his pace to a run. Heister immediately put his hand to his pocket and found his watch to be gone, when crying "stop thief," he pursued, and with the aid of the officer, took the thief into custody. Williams was taken before Justice WELSH, who committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT—ATTEMPTED DROWNING.

A laboring man, giving the name as Albert Stephenson was yesterday arrested by the police of the Fifteenth Ward, charged with an attempt to kill a lad, George W. Soped, by throwing him into the river from the foot of Delancy-street. The boy was rescued and the assailant conveyed before Justice BRENNAN, who held him to bail in $500 to answer.

ALLEGED RAPE.

A man of the age of 60 years, named James Smith, a clerk in a furniture store, No. 69 Bowery, was yesterday arrested by Policeman Green of the Third District Police Court, charged with having violated the person of a widow, living at No. 24 Division-street, named Emma Reinhoff, she being a native of Breslau in Prussia. In her complaint she alleges that she went to the store in question to make purchase of some furniture, and when in the third story storeroom accused accomplished his purpose by forcible means. The case is before Justice BRENNAN.

DOUBLE CHARGE—BURGLARY AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Hughes, an Irish lad, eighteen years of age, described as a harness maker, and living in Twenty-sixth-street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Tate, of the Sixteenth District, charged with two offences—the one a burglary and the other highway robbery. The complainants in the case are G. W. Gutter, of No. 25 Fourth-street, and Thomas James, of No. 379 Eighth-avenue. The former alleges that his factory and smelting-shop were forcibly entered by breaking in the back door, and that a lot of brass and copper cinders, valued at $95 were stolen. The latter alleges that on the evening of the 3d instant he was sitting on the steps of his saloon, when his pocket-book, containing $31 in money and a promissory note for $91 66, with other papers, was stolen. The property, and some of the papers and money, were found in possession of accused, who was committed for trial by Justice PEABODY.

FORGERY.

Hugo Brocck *alias* Henry Berndt, a German, was on Thursday rearrested by officer FINNEY, charged with forgery in passing a false token to Hiram Fuller, of the New York Evening *Mirror*. Accused, who is a pedler, had arrested some few days since, but owing to want of identification he was discharged; since that time he had however been recognised by Mr. Fuller. Persons who have been so like manner defrauded, should pay a visit to the Tombs, where the prisoner was confined by Justice WELSH.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Capt. Ackerman, with a squad of the Ninth Ward Police, on Thursday morning at an early hour made a descent on the assignation house kept by two prostitutes, named Georgian Baker and Elmira Shults, in Bleecker-street. The women were committed for examination by Justice PEABODY.

Investigation into the Origin of Fires.

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

NINETEENTH-STREET.

On the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855, about 2½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in the third-story, back room, of the dwelling No. 47 East Nineteenth street. On examination of the premises it was found that on the day previous some plumbers had taken off the gas fixtures, and that during the night the occupants were almost suffocated from escaped gas. In the morning the plumbers were sent for. In searching for the leak they used a lighted candle, and some two hours after the plumbers had left, the window casing was found on fire. The practice of plumbers and gas fitters using a light to ascertain the whereabouts of escaping gas is very dangerous unless done with great caution. In this case the gas behind the casing became ignited without the workmen's knowledge and thus set the house on fire. It was only its timely discovery that prevented the destruction of the building and contents.

CROSBY STREET.

About 2½ o'clock, on the morning of August 15th, a fire was discovered in the second story of the building No. 94 Crosby-street, occupied as a cabinet shop, by Matthews & Stacy. After a careful investigation and examination of the premises, the fire was found to have originated from some sparks falling out of the chimney during the afternoon, and lodging in some cane chair seats, where they must have smouldered for a long time. At first the fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, but the facts showed it to have been caused by the improper manner of blocking up the chimney fire-place.

CANAL STREET.

At about 2½ o'clock, on the morning of August 16, a fire was discovered in the sawmill, No 17 Canal-street, belonging to Mr. George Bruce. It was found, on examination, to have originated from a journal of the machinery. Its timely discovery prevented the destruction of the whole premises. Those persons having charge of machinery cannot be too careful in guarding against over heating the journals, but a short time since and upwards of $40,000 worth of property was destroyed in

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Probable Junction of Austria with the Western Powers.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

SOCIALIST RIOTS IN FRANCE.

Russian Version of the Battle on the Tchernaya.

By the arrival of the *Ariel*, Capt. LARCOMBE, belonging to the Vanderbilt line of steamships, we receive one day's later intelligence from England *via* Southampton.

The *Ariel* left Havre at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday Sept. 1, crossed the channel and embarked her English passengers, baggage, &c., off Cowes, at 9 o'clock on the evening of that day, and immediately proceeded on her voyage to New-York. Copies of the second edition of the London *Times* were placed on board the *Ariel* by our English correspondents at Southampton, which enables us to present our readers with one day's later news than was received by the mail steamer which left Southampton on the morning of the 1st inst.

Stock Exchange Saturday morning: Consols, for money, 91 to 91¼. Consols, for account, 91¼ to 91¼.

THE WAR.

Russian Version of the Battle of the Tchernaya.

We have received the St. Petersburg journals of the 24th and 25th of August.

The *Invalide Russe* gives the following version of the battle of the Tchernaya:

"A report was received yesterday from Aide-de-Camp General Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, dated Aug. 5, (17,) containing the following details, which explain the short telegraph dispatch of the same day.

Desirous of turning away the enemy from the siege works of Sebastopol, and at the same time to make sure of the forces of the Allies, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF undertook an offensive movement to the valley of the Tchernaya, with a portion of the troops encamped on Mackenzie Heights.

On the 4th (16th) of August, at 4 A. M., the troops divided themselves into two columns; the right, commanded by Aide-de Camp General READ, took a front direction against the so-called Fedukhine heights, and the left, commanded by Lieutenant-General LIPRANDI, advanced on Tchorgoun. In a moment the two columns drove away the enemy from the right bank of the Tchernaya. Lieutenant-General LIPRANDI occupied the heights of Tchorgoun. On its side the right column advanced with extraordinary rapidity towards the river, crossed it under the violent fire of the enemy's batteries, then crossed a large canal of the aqueduct, and carried on by the excitement of battle advanced directly on the Fedukhine heights.

In the interval the enemy had already had time to bring up considerable forces to the menaced point of their fortified position. The troops of the right column, who were scaling the escarpment, met a desperate resistance there. All the efforts of our brave infantry were fruitless. On this occasion we suffered a disastrous loss. General READ and the Chief of his Staff, Major-General DE WEIMARN, were the first to fall.

The Commander-in-Chief, however, hastened up in all haste to the right column, and seeing that our troops were wasting their heroic efforts on that point, ordered a retreat beyond the Tchernaya."

Having retired to about half cannon range, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF ordered his line of battle to halt, in the hope that the enemy would pursue us and offer us the opportunity of fighting them in the open field. The allies, however, did not stir from their positions; after remaining four hours in view of our adversaries, our troops quietly returned to Mackenzie heights.

In announcing with grief the losses we have suffered, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF at the same time pays a tribute to the unexampled courage displayed by our troops in the sanguinary combat of the 4th (16th) August, and he attributes the losses to the excess of ardor of the right column.

The enemy having driven back our attack did not dare to take the offensive, despite its numerical superiority."

*** "At this moment Aide-de Camp General Baron WRANGEL, who was at the side of the Commander-in-Chief, was hit by a cannon ball. A quarter of an hour previously his horse had been shot under him, but despite the contusion he had then received, he had remained by the side of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF."

New Fortifications of Sebastopol.

The Turkish Quartermaster General, who was with OMAR PASHA in the Crimea, speaks in the highest terms of the new system of fortification introduced by the Russians. General TOTLEBEN has fortified the space between the first and second line of defence by means of mines, trenches, covered ways, palisades, and small redoubts. Between Fort Paul and Bastion I. he has constructed works which so command the Malakoff Tower and Korniloff Bastion that the Allies would not be able to maintain them even if they obtained possession of them. In consequence of the improvements made by the Russians in their fortifications, General PELISSIER has been obliged to make some alteration in the plan of operation.

Occupation of Constantinople by the Western Powers.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"The only Austrian paper which ever ventures to meddle with the future is the *Wanderer*, and it now sees, or fancies it sees, that the Eastern Question is about to enter into a new phase." The Vienna politicians is of opinion that the increasing confusion in the East, "will induce the Western Powers to resolve to occupy the Sultan's territories until the Eastern Question is definitively settled to their satisfaction." Now, it appears to me that the Eastern Question has long been in the phase to which the Vienna politician alludes. The Western Powers are in full possession of Constantinople, *and are evidently resolved to maintain it until Russia has accepted their terms*, and the religious and political rights and privileges of the Sultan's Christian subjects have been properly secured."

The War in Asia.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes the following extract from a report of Aide-de-Camp General MURAVIEFF, dated from the Camp near the village of Kurpi-Keuy, 25th of July (13th of August):

"From the 10th to the 24th of July, (31st of July to the 5th of August,) a portion of the active corps carried out an offensive movement beyond the Sagamlong under the commands of Aide-de-Camp General MOURAVIEFF in person.

The object of this operation was to disperse a detachment of more than 14,000 men, with 32 guns, which, under VELY-PASHA, occupied a fortified position near Kurpi-Keuy, and thus to deprive the garrison of Kars of the last hope of receiving succor from Erzeroum.

On the 10th (31st) of July, leaving half his corps before Kars, under the command of Lieutenant General DE BRIMMER, to maintain the blockade of the place, Gen. MOURAVIEFF with the remainder of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General KOVALEVSKY, advanced in the direction of Zevin, where our advanced guard arrived on the evening of the same day.

Simultaneously with this movement, Major General SOUSLOFF, commande of the Erivan Detachment, received orders to advance from Toprak Kalé on Kerpi-Keuy, and to be on the 20th of July (1st of August) beyond the last incline of Delibaba, 20 versts from Kerpi-Keuy, whence he was to march on the enemy's position to take it in the rear.

On the 21st of July (2d of August) the advanced guard of the main column joined General SOUSLOFF's detachment near the village of Eamensour, and thence the two detachments advanced towards the bridge over the Araxes. There they came up on 4,000 irregular horse, who, after a short skirmish, withdrew into their entrenched camp. Without awaiting the attack of our troops, the Turks took advantage of a dark night, that between the 21st and 22d July (2d—3d August,) to fall back on Erzeroum, abandoning the camp and the very considerable amount of provisions it contained. This retreat was done in such haste and disorder that in the course of one night about 2,000 irregular troops of the enemy disbanded.

In their pursuit our advanced detachments arrived within 15 versts of Erzeroum, where VELY PACHA had shut himself up to await the reinforcements he expects.

Having attained their object and deprived the garrison of Kars of the possibility of receiving support, our troops commenced their retrograde movement, Lieut.-General KOVALEVSKY on Kars, and Major-General SOUSLOFF on Toprak Kalé.

Meantime Lieut.-General DE BRIMMER, left before Kars had transferred his detachment to the village of Komainour, on the right bank of the Kars tchai, and on the 19th, 23d 26th, and 30th of July (31st of July, 4th, 7th, and 9th of August) made four expeditions against the enemy's forsters, each of which was crowned with success; on every point the ordies were dispersed, and the provisions they had collected fell into our hands."

Turkish Appointments in Asia.

The *Fremden Blatt* learns from the Bosphorus that the report of OMAR PASHA's having been appointed Commander in Chief of all the Turkish forces is fully confirmed. The famous ISKANDER PASHA is to have the command of the Turkish cavalry in Anatolia, and will remain at the head quarters of OMAR PASHA. All the pack-horses and mules belonging to the Turkish general staff, as also a part of the tents, have been sent from Batoum to Sinope, to which place the *gros* of the Turkish army is to go.

FRANCE.

Riots in Angers—Socialism at Work.

We published yesterday in our Paris correspondent's letter an account of serious riots that had occurred in the city of Angers. At first, it was thought that the disturbances were caused by the high price of bread. The following extract from an article in the *Union de l'Ornat*, however, gives them a political coloring:

"The rioters first attacked the barrack of the firemen at Trelaze and carried off their arms; they also broke into several bakers' shops, and shot away their provisions, powder and gunpowder. Being thus provided with a certain quantity of arms, the rioters, at that time about 250 in number, proceeded towards the slate quarries, and on their way broke into several shops where gunpowder was sold, and seized in all about 250 kilogrammes of it in five bags, which they placed in the cars, also made ready by the armed force. It was after they had got this supply that they obtained the greatest number of their recruits, and it was about 3 o'clock in the morning when they arrived in the faubourg Bressigny, of Angers and it was there that the troops charged and dispersed them. In addition to GUERIN and CHAUVIN, mentioned yesterday, three other noted anarchists were arrested, namely, COURT, compromised in the affair of the secret society *Marianne*; TATH, acquitted at the late trial in Paris for that affair; and a man named FOIN, also known to have formed part of that society. The reason put forward for assembling—dearness of food—was evid-ently only a pretext. The real object of the rioters was pillage and the carrying out of Socialist doctrines. The number of arrests amounts to 115."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, commenting on these disturbances, says:

"There is no doubt of the movement being Socialist. The rioters expected to be assisted by other towns, and it appears they had calculated on something occurring in Paris. But the wonder is how they could be led away by such a delusion. The Government will be said were, at first, unwilling that the affair should be noticed at any length in the press, or an importance attached to it. It only deserves importance inasmuch as it proves that the old leaven of Socialism is not yet extinct, and that there still exist those for whom plunder and the guillotine (for Marianne is but the cant term for that revolving engine) is the only policy. The war in the Crimea no doubt diminishes the interest that would otherwise attach to such an incident, but the authorities are wrong in preventing its exposure."

War Movements in France.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons announces the departure for Marseilles of a lady, named JOSEPHINE AMALBERTI R, the widow of a French officer, killed at the siege of Rome, who took the veil in 1834. Sister VANNEAU, as she is now called, is proceeding to the Crimea, with four of her companions equally devoted and pious. Those pious and courageous women are going specially to attend the wounded, not in the ambulances, but close to the trenches, as near as possible to the spot where they fall, struck with the projectiles of the enemy.

The American vessel, the *Lady Suffolk*, left Havre yesterday for the Crimea with stores on board, consisting of compressed hay, biscuit, sugar, and coffee, in all 1,907 tons.

Five hundred and fifty men, belonging to different regiments, arrived at Marseilles on the 28th inst., for immediate embarkation. The depot of the 40th Regiment of the Line had sent to Rome, where the war battalions of the corps are in garrison, a detachment of 200 men. The English steamer *Egliston* returned to Marseilles on the 29th from Constantinople, having in tow the American vessel *Astoria*.

AUSTRIA.

Signs of Adhesion to the Policy of the Allies—Austrian Squadron at Toulon.

Austrian Politics.

The following from the Paris Correspondent's letter of the London *Times*, dated Aug. 31:

The opin on that Austria shows at last unequivocal signs of adhesion to the active policy of the Allies, appears to gain ground, not among the public at large, but in those quarters where the best information is supposed to be obtained. That opinion is, as I expected, expressed in more than one of the ministerial journals, and will probably be again insisted upon. It is evident there is no desire on the part of the Government that a contrary feeling should exist; but, as we hear as yet of no new facts, no convincing proofs that Austria is on the point of changing her neutrality into action, one can hardly feel more confident than before. The victory won on the Tchernaya, and the condition to which the Russians must be reduced by it, has no doubt made a strong impression at Vienna; and though I have not heard that the congratulations of the Emperor of Austria have been again conveyed to the Emperor of the French on that great fact, yet it is an occasion which Austria would not let slip without trying to profit by it. It may be thought politic, too, to keep Austria in good humor at this moment. Something is said of a proposition being on the *tapis* to the effect that Austria should engage, after a sufficiently reasonable delay, to take up arms. This delay would give her ample time for reflection, and we should be enabled to pass the Winter in the Crimea, if it be necessary to do so, without apprehensions of another Russian invasion of the Principalities. On the subject of Austria it is perhaps as well to say as little as possible. Every argument has been exhausted in demonstrating the necessity she is under to join those who make head against the dangerous ambition of Russia, and the consequences to herself of neglecting to do so. Every appeal has been made to her courage and her sense of honor, and to these little could be added. But any assurances she can give ought to be received doubtingly, and she must still be minutely noted those assurances are put into execution.

The Austrian squadron, commanded by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, arrived at Toulon on the 28th inst. The Prince was received with all the honors due to his rank. He alighted at the Maritime Prefecture, where the authorities hastened to pay him their respects. On the 29th the Prince and his suite dined with the Admiral commanding the port. The Champ de Bataille had been brilliantly illuminated. The Archduke proposed a toast to the Emperor of the French, to which the Admiral responded by one to the Emperor of Austria and his august brother. On the 30th, the Prince visited the three arsenals and the artillery school, and in the evening the authorities were to dine with him on board the frigate *Rodolphe*.

I understand that the Archduke has sent an Aide-de-Camp to Paris to thank the Emperor NAPOLEON for his invitation to Court, and to express his regret that he cannot avail himself of it. It is said that he returns by Trieste.

Austria and her Papal Proclivities.

It is related that the Austrian Government has declined to interfere in the quarrel between Rome and Spain and Sardinia, and it is probable that such is the fact. The Papal Chair is just at present in uncommonly bad odor in Germany, and Austria would to a certainty lose the little popularity she still enjoys at the second-rate German Courts, if she were to take up the cudgels in defence of Rome. The Prince Regent of Baden (formerly) had a strong bias in favor of Austria, but she attempted to intervene in favor of the Ultramontane party in his domin ons, and probably gave him offence by so doing. Not long since the "men of confidence" of the Protestant communities in Hungary and Transylvania were summoned to Vienna by the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, and told that high functionary is said to have promised them that all their ancient privileges should be maintained. Notwithstanding this promise the Hungarian Protestants are uneasy, as they have a presentiment that some of the conditions of the Concordat will unfavorably affect them. Some of the members of the diplomatic corps have returned to their country houses in the neighborhood of Vienna, but there is little or nothing doing in the political world.

SPAIN.

Dissolution of the Colonial Junta—The Carlists in Catalonia.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 27th ult.

A Royal decree of the 25d dissolved the Colonial Consultive Junta, and instituted a new one in its place, composed of 30 members, chosen among the most eminent personages of the monarchy, whose functions are to be gratuitous and honorary. General MANUEL DE LA CONCHA is to preside over the new Junta in the absence of the new Minister. Among its members are the Duke of SOTOMAYOR, M SALOSTIANO DE OLOZAGA, M. PACHECO, the Duke of UNION, &c.

The Bank of San Fernando increased its metallic reserve, during the week, by a million of reals.

The Carlists in Catalonia appear determined once more to try their fortune. TRISTANY, at the head of 50 men, had approached Igualada. Six inhabitants of Olot had gone to join BORGES. This chief lately surprised and disarmed a captain and 20 soldiers of the battalion of Vittoria. The great object of the Carlists is to obtain possession of a strong place.

ITALY.

A Baptism in Florence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FLORENCE, Italy, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

In the Piazza del Duomo, and near the great Cathedral of Florence, stands the "Baptistery of San Giovanni," a handsome, but small octagonal church, erected in the Thirteenth Century, and used at that time as a cathedral; but the subsequent building of the huge Duomo has converted it into a baptistery, and nearly all the children of Florence are baptized within these walls. It is a curious and singular scene, one of their baptismal ceremonies. Often of an afternoon have I strolled in, and taking a seat in some retired niche, behind one of the heavy stone pillars, and half hidden by the subdued light which struggles down from the small windows in the dome, watched the different scenes which shift and change like those in a kaleidoscope. An atmosphere of quiet and tranquility steals over you, and prevails in this place; a marked contrast to the bustle and activity by which this little building is surrounded, situated as it is, in the very heart of its industrious and noisy city.

I lounged in one afternoon, together with WHITE, the artist, just as a liveried open carriage drew up, containing two fashionably dressed ladies, a gentleman, also "got up" regardless of expense, a very fat nurse, and a baby not much larger than a good-sized jack-knife; the latter laid out in state, upon a handsome orange-colored satin cushion, supported by the fat nurse, who was half out of sight beneath an immense Florentine straw "flat," the broad and flapping brim of which was either thrown back over the crown, giving her a wild frightened appearance, or fell shadowing over her face, completely extinguishing her. These "flats," by the way, are extravagantly worn in the capital of Tuscany by a certain class of flower girls, and are distinguishing characteristics of their pretty faces.

The whole carriage load, with the exception of the driver and the pearl-color legged domestic—who remained perched at the back of the vehicle—were ushered through the ever open doors, by a seedy looking old man, who might have been coeval with the foundation of the Baptistery. Robed in a heavy woolen overcoat much too large for him, and with a face very red and warm—for the mercury stood at about 90° in the shade—he appeared painfully uncomfortable, and put me in to a profuse perspiration to look at him. It was a customary livery, however, and was not to be dispensed with by the attendants of the Baptistery. Dipping his hand into the never empty vase of holy water which stood at the entrance, the seedy custode passed his moist fingers to each of the company, who touched them and separately performed the sign of the cross. All were then led into the church, followed by a couple of old women, an artist, who had been sketching one of the handsome *basso relievo* doors, a grave behaving dog, and a crowd of small boys, who evidently had been attracted by the peach-colored legs of the donkey, who had by this time descended from his perch and now stalked solemnly along at the tail of the procession. Several of the juvenile florentines were merchants in lucifer matches, one or two had a bundle of canes, and others were eating fresh figs.

They all formed in an irregular semi-circle about two priests, who were sitting near the splendidly carved baptismal font, and who were assisted by the seedy custode in robing themselves in large white lace capes, and in lighting a couple of long wax candles—without which, I presume, the Roman Catholic religion would be null and void. I had withdrawn myself from the vicinity of the march boys and dogs, and could but indistinctly see the whole ceremony; but the preliminaries were soon finished, and all the family marshaled up into the enclosed space containing the font, when, uncovering the head of the jack-knife, who heretofore had been invisible beneath a white veil, one of the priests handed him candle to the mother of the infant, and lifting a large wooden cover from the marble font, disclosed quite a spacious well of water. The other priest, having presented the light to the father, took up a sort of tin dipper I charitably suppose it was silver, though—judging about a pint, and targeting it into the vault, brought it dripping out, and fairly drenched the poor little jack-knife, who seemed at first rather surprised at the proceedings, and finally burst out into a series of shrieks, that astounded us in regard to the strength of its lungs.

All this being finished, and the jack-knife's head having been wiped dry by the distressed nurse, who had taken possession of baptized they began a general sort of lamentation and incantation, which, together with the howling of the infant, was going on quite comfortably and early, when suddenly an argument between two of the sister-and mother-boys—who had waxed vehemently warm—came to a volcanic eruption, by one of the disputants overturning his opponent's basket of cremstone and phosphorus, when the two commenced a sort of prize fight—the remaining witnesses forming about the young gladiators in true professional style. The hypocritical dog, heretofore decorous and sedate, became now frantic with delight, and assisted the general uproar in a furious fashion, so that the seedy custode in the long overcoat summarily ejected the whole party in such a grand melée that my attention, being agreeably diverted to this episode, I lost sight of the baby and the ceremony.

When I again looked towards the altar, the participants had all disappeared, like figures in a dream, the two old priests had shut up their great book of registers, covered their well of water, extinguished their long candles, disrobed themselves of their white garments, and had quietly settled themselves in their great carved chairs for a peaceful sleep, before their services were again needed; the church, cold and stony, and I, were alone with our seedy friend of the long overcoat, who was in such a state of excitement and perspiration after his exertions that he couldn't leave off polishing the back and top of his bald head, with a great blue handkerchief, until he had actually rubbed it as red as was his nose, which I am inclined to think was dyed with the "red wines of the country." Thus ended the baptism of GIACOMO PIETRO, as I ascertained the jack-knife's name to be by the registry.

Truly yours, G. W. C.

The Pope's Protests to the Swiss Government—New Order of Chivalry.

Between the 23d July and the 6th August the Charge d'Affaires of His Holiness the Pope delivered to the Swiss Federal Government no fewer than five protests which he had received from his Court. The first protest was directed against various acts of the Cantonal Government of Tessin; the second against the Cantonal Government of Graubunden; the third and fourth against the Grand Council of Tessin; and the fifth against the Grand Council of St. Gall. The Federal Government forwarded the protests to their several destinations, where they were put *ad acta*. On the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin the Pope will, in the presence of the whole Conclave, proclaim the foundation of a new order of chivalry—the Order of the Immaculate Conception.

Terrible Explosion—The Genesee Powder Mills Blown Up—Immense Value of Saltpetre.

From the Rochester Union, Sept. 10.

The Genesee Powder Mills, situated in Brighton, five miles east of the city, blew up between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, with a terrific explosion, shaking the earth for miles around. We are happy to state that no lives were lost, although the explosion created considerable excitement, owing to the fact that mills on the same spot blew up in May last, destroying five men.

The buildings destroyed were four in number, viz.: two cylinder mills, corning house and press. They were situated a few rods apart and heavy embankments of earth raised between. There were probably four or five hundred kegs of powder in the buildings at the time of the explosion. As the custom has been, the saltpetre was put into the cylinders with the charcoal and brimstone at 5 o'clock, when the workmen withdrew, leaving the mills to operate without attendance during the night. About an hour after leaving the mills they blew up, making four distinct explosions in quick succession. The shock was tremendous—sufficiently great to break glass in houses several miles distant. The concussion was not so distinctly felt in the city as on the occasion of former explosions, owing doubtless to the direction of the wind, but to the eastward of the mills it was far greater.

The Genesee Mills were owned by A. J. HARLOW & Co, the firm consisting of Messrs HARLOW, CROWSE and FARNHAM. These mills have enjoyed four times within the last eighteen months, and the new mills had only been in operation six weeks. The proprietors had procured the most approved machinery for safety, and employed none but the most experienced men, having hired some at the East who had worked at powder making for thirty years. Yet with all these precautions their property has been swept away as by a single breath.

We have not heard an estimate of the loss sustained, but it must be considerable. Powder had advanced recently, and was still rising. There may have been $1,000 worth of powder destroyed, to say nothing of stock and machinery. We understand that the proprietors expected to close their mills in a few days, they being unable to procure saltpetre, not a scale of which article can be procured in the Eastern cities. The demand for Russia has caused it to advance in price one hundred and fifty per cent. In the last sixty days, and Russian agents in New-York and Boston bought by sample all that will arrive this year from Calcutta.

It is said that there is but one powder making establishment in the United States that has stock to run more than sixty days longer. They must close then or sooner, and await the result of the eastern war, or bid against the Czar of all the Russias for that indispensable ingredient for powder, saltpetre.

Whether Messrs. HARLOW & Co will immediately rebuild their mills or not is a matter of uncertainty, in view of the facts above stated. They are enterprising gentlemen and have the sympathies of many friends who hope soon to see this branch of their business again flourishing.

Horrible Murder of a German Boy in Jefferson County, Va.

From the St Louis Democrat, Sept. 11.

An acquaintance from Jefferson County in this State, called upon us yesterday and furnished the details of one of the most harrowing murders by outrageous punishment of a boy which we have recorded for a long time. The facts stated to us were as follows:

A German family emigrated to this country, and on the passage out the father died of cholera. Subsequently, and after arriving in St Louis, the mother died, leaving a small boy who, being left entirely destitute, was, at the solicitation of some friends, bound apprentice to a man named CHRISTOPHER HUBER, then living in St. Louis. About a year since, however, HUBER removed to a farm in Jefferson County, taking the boy with him and treating him with great severity. Occasionally the boy would be sent into the woods to hunt cattle, and if he either got lost himself, or failed to find the cattle, was invariably beaten inhumanly. At length the treatment became so harsh that he boy could no longer stand it, and would often pass night after night in the woods—but upon returning for something to eat would only receive severer punishment. Some four or five weeks ago it seems that the lad, thus intimidated, remained out several nights, and was seeking to get some food in the evening late, when he was caught by HUBER, tied with a rope, the flesh stripped almost from his body with a thong, and then thrown into a corner, where he remained bound for twenty-four hours. When released, he again escaped, and endeavored to sustain life by going into the orchard at night and pinching fruit—but HUBER, it seems, suspecting this also, lay in wait for him, and again caught him. The punishment then inflicted, as far as narrated by our informant, is too inhuman for repetition. It is sufficient to add, that the next morning the boy endeavored to crawl to a neighbor's house, but failed to do so, and lay exhausted in an adjoining field for two days before he was found. When discovered, his back was a mass of putrid flesh, he was dy blown and covered with vermin, and so deadly beyond hope of recovery. The person who discovered him carried him in his arms to HUBER's, the nearest place, and it is said that it was with difficulty he was prevented from again punishing the "run away," as he called him. Death, however, soon put an end to his miseries, and in an hour or two he breathed his last. The body was then thrust into a boot box, without clothing, and unceremoniously tossed into the ground.

Such is the statement of the affair as furnished to us by a gentleman whose veracity and impartial character we have no reason to question. These circumstances it is said transpired several weeks ago, but last week the matter becoming noised abroad, a coroner's inquest was held on the body, testimony taken and a writ issued for the arrest of HUBERT. The Sheriff at once executed the same, and was carrying HUBERT to jail, when by [illegible] and upon some promises of [illegible] was permitted to return [illegible] for the night. This was not slow to [illegible] advantage of, as the excitement of the people [illegible] him with Lynch law forthwith, and he accordingly decamped with all speed. We understand he has since been seen in St. Louis, but that on Friday he also disappeared from the place at which he has been stopping, since when he has not been seen.

We give the above narrative just as we heard it, and with no further knowledge of the facts in the case than that derived from the lips of our informant.

Shipment of Goods by the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua Routes

The *Union* publishes the following from the Treasury Department:

"When merchandise is transported in bond over the isthmus of Tehuantepec, or by the route of San Juan de Nicaragua, the same examinations and certificates are required by the Consul and Revenue Agent to ascertain and identify the goods as when transported by the Panama route. Examination and certificates must in all cases be made by the United States Revenue Agent, if there be one either at the port of arrival or departure on the route, and by the United States Consul also, if there be one at the other terminus of the route. If there is no United States Revenue Agent on the route, the examination and certificate is required to be made by the United States Consul at the port of arrival or departure, if there is but one, and by both if there is one at each port.

On the arrival of the goods at the port of destination in the United States, the copy of the entry, with the official certificate thereon, must be directed at once to the collector of the customs. If the collector is satisfied as to the identity of the goods, he must admit the same to entry for warehousing; but if not satisfied, he must keep them in custody, and report the case to the department for instructions.

Masters of vessels, or conductors of railroad cars, or other vehicles by which goods are conveyed from one part of the United States to another over the routes above indicated, are required to have and exhibit a manifest of the merchandise, as in other cases of transportation of goods.

On the arrival of the goods at the port of destination they must immediately be entered for rewarehousing, the entry for which must be in all cases a copy of the withdrawal entry at the port of last withdrawal."

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—A death, supposed to be the result of violence, occurred in this city last night, in the case of a young man, aged about twenty-two years, named JOHN CLANCY. The facts are as follows: About 11 o'clock he was found lying nearly dead, under the Fairmount Bridge, near the jail. He was seen early in the evening in company with several young men in a house in the neighborhood. It is supposed by some that he sat on the wall near the bridge, smoking a cigar, and fell off, fracturing his skull, while others suppose a quarrel to have taken place, as blows were given, and cries heard in the neighborhood. A boatman and a young woman were arrested this morning on suspicion.

The deceased was a patent leather japanner, and employed by Messrs. T. F. HOWELL & Co., whose factory is near by, and lived near where he was found, with his mother, an aged widow lady, almost totally dependent upon him for support. But little doubt is felt that the man was murdered, as all the circumstances seem to show, though no evidence of it has yet been deduced.—*Newark Daily Advertiser*, 12th.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Sept. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain in fair demand at full rates, with sales, for the day, of 80 bbls. at $6 37½@$6 50 for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—A lot of 1,400 lbs. American Yellow brought 27½c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in good request, without change in price.

COFFEE—Seems quiet though firm,—the day's sales having been confined to 150 bags Maracaibo at 11½@11½c.; 630 Rio at 11½c.@12c.; 50 Laguayra at 12c.; and 75 extra St. Domingo at 11c ₱ lb.

COPPER—Has not varied much.

COTTON—The market is dull and heavy, though relieved from the pressure of large lots, bought yesterday, for the purpose of preserving any firmness and buoyancy that the trade may have retained. The advices of increasing receipts at New-Orleans and the unfavorable tenor of the recent European intelligence, exercise a very depressive influence and no considerable sales could be effected, unless at a shade easier rates, than those quoted underneath, at which, this day's limited business was transacted.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¼	9½	9¾
Middling	10¼	10¼	10¾
Middling Fair	11¼	11¼	11¼
Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are arriving rather more freely, but with a good demand for home use, export, and on speculation: prices of desirable grades are well sustained, and favor factors. The day's business consists of 10,000 bbls., within our revised range.

Inferior State	7 62½	@	7 75
Ordinary State	7 75	@	7 87½
Straight State	7 87½	@	8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00	@	8 62½
Mixed Western	8 00	@	8 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 12½	@	8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½	@	8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½	@	8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 37½	@	8 50
Extra Ohio	8 50	@	10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	8 25	@	8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00	@	10 50

Canadian is quiet and somewhat nominal at $8 62½@9 ₱ bbl. Southern sells pretty freely at full prices. There were 1,100 bbls. disposed of at $8 25@$9 75 for Mixed to Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour remains inactive and languid at $5 62½@6 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is rare and needed, at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 @$5 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Continues as previously reported, with limited sales, and no important changes in prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is briskly inquired for, and is 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel higher. The receipts are moderate, and the supply is pretty large, but a good deal of it does not suit purchasers, who, reading only the best description, pay very full prices for these. The day's operations embrace nearly 55,000 bushels at $1 85@$2 05 for Southern White; $2 03 for Canadian do.; $2 05 for Tennessee do.; $1 85@1 90 for Southern Red, and $1 70 for Common Western do. ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and steady. 8,000 bushels were taken at $1 10@$1 15 for inferior to prime, bare, ₱ bushel. Barley is scarce and wanted at strengthening rates. New State and Western Oats are plenty and heavy at 40c.@45c. ₱ bushel. Old Western are in reduced stock and worth 47c @49c. ₱ bushel. Corn attracts more attention from home dealers and shippers, and is increasing in value. The day's sales amount to 83,000 bushels Western mixed at 55c.@56c for inferior to strictly prime, mainly at 56c.@57c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales transpired to-day of 450 bales River at unaltered prices.

HEMP—Remains as previously reported.

HOPS—Are still moderately inquired for and are without change in value.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet but firm at $36@$37½, usual terms, ₱ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are less active, but steady, at old figures.

LEAD—Has not varied much. We heard that sales were made of 80 tons foreign at $6 25@6 31½, and a few small lots of Galena at $6 31½@6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is salable and firm, as before quoted.

MOLASSES—Continues unchanged, with sales of 230 bbls. Sugar-House Syrup at 41c @43c., and 150 bbls. New Orleans Molasses at 37c @38c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and somewhat nominal. Spirits of Turpentine is less freely offered and is bringing, to-day, 45½c ₱ gallon. Tar is unaltered. Common Resin is dull and heavy. Buyers offer $1 40, but holders ask $1 47½@$1 50, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered, for it.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are as last stated. Red Oil being scarce and held above the views of purchasers, is inactive. About 150 baskets Olive were taken at previous figures. Linseed is attracting a little more attention, and is pretty firm, at 92c.@94c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil rules about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still in good demand at rising prices, with sales for the day of 7,000 bbls., in lots, at $22 62½ for Mess, and $21½@$21½ for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are still rare and needed. Lard has not varied much. The day's sales include 270 bbls. and tes. far to prime, at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is on request, and in very firm. 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day, at $11@$11 25 for Prime; $12@$13 for Country Mess, and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand, within a range of from $22@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are rare and nominal. Butter is saleable and steady, at 15c @18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c @23c. for good to choice qua ₱ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers at from 9c @10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is retailing only at $5 75@6 12. ₱ 100 lbs. The stock is on the increase.

SEEDS—Continue quiet but steady, as previously represented.

SPICES—Are in but limited demand at old quotations.

SUGARS—Have not varied essentially, the day's sales including 540 bbls. Cuba, &c., at 7½c @8c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. prime were effected at about previous rates.

TOBACCO—The supply is better, but the active inquiry prevailing sustains and strengthens prices. The sales since Tuesday have embraced 147 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 7½c @12c., 80 cases Seed Leaf at 7½c @12½c.; 17 Florida, on private terms; 212 bales Havana at 22c @33c.; with 500 Cuba, and 130 Yara on terms not disclosed.

WHISKY—Is in active demand at unchanged rates. 1,000 barrels Ohio and Prison found buyers to-day, at 40c @41c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued pretty brisk and buoyant. For Liverpool, the engagements included 800 bales Cotton, at 1c. ₱ lb., some Flour at 3s.; nearly 40,000 bushels Grain at 9d @9½d ₱ bushel; and 1,500 bbls. Resin at 2s 6d. For London, the shipments embraced 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. For Glasgow, there were taken 12,000 bushels grain, on terms not understood. For other ports we heard of no important movements.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KORLAAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manufs).....139 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf., 22 Warren-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

S. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,) 79 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 138 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....84 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES SINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 64 Maiden-lane and No. 61 Liberty-st.

Brass and Bronze Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. H. Jackson & Sons,) No. 597 Broadway, one door above 18th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....8 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

SUNTING & SEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

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From Europe.

By the arrival of the *Ariel*, from Havre on the 1st inst., we have received an evening edition of the London *Times* of that date, which places us in possession of a day's later intelligence from the whole of Europe. The Russian account of the Battle of Traktir Bridge has come to hand. It is clear and concise. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF acknowledges his defeat, and attributes his losses to excess of ardor in the right column. He says: "The enemy having driven back our attack, did not dare take the offensive, despite its numerical superiority." This last assertion varies somewhat from the tenor of Gen. SIMPSON's dispatch, wherein it is stated that the Allies had only 15,000 men engaged. In a letter from Paris, the correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that Austria shows at last unequivocal signs of ahesion to the active policy of the Allies. We must be permitted to doubt any such thing. The riots at Angers, France, supposed at first to have been caused by the high price of bread, are now said to have been instigated by politicians of the Socialist school. The general news from Europe, considering that it is only twelve hours later than that brought by the *Africa*, is interesting.

A Few Words to the Merchants—Our City Charities.

It is honorable to our merchants that the great interests of humanity depend almost entirely upon them. Our religious organizations, and especially the charities which are seeking to elevate the poor and ignorant, draw their means principally from the wealth of the business classes. Probably more is given and more is being personally done by the mercantile community in this City for the destitute and debased classes than in any other place in the world. Yet this very fact throws an especial responsibility upon them. If their sympathies are allowed to be called forth in a wrong directinn, or if they suffer the indolence and selfishness to creep over them, which is so ready to creep over all great movements of wise charity and education will fall at once to the ground.

Returning now to the City after the weeks or months of leisure, the old calls for aid to charities and schools and churches will sound in their ears again, and they not only must listen to them, but listen carefully and judiciously. The past has shown that not everything which appeals to pity or to philanthropy is at once to be regarded. Good sense does not always go with benevolence, and a popular movement may be very merciful, which shall also be very useless. Our people are usually too ready to follow the voice of the day, and to give or act in what happens at that time to be the popular enterprise. It is so much easier to give than to think, that it is no wonder every effort among us which bears the sacred name of charity draws forth rich endowments. This should not be. Poverty and vice we must expect always with us, but not, of necessity, Pauperism. For this there are certain principles of cure, and to give aid without regard to these is only to confirm the disease. Our country does not present those hopeless and complicated evils in the lower strata of society which afflict the Old World. Everywhere there is life and a youthful vigor with us. Even the disorders which come to us from over the waters may find here their natural remedies. We propose then to present to our merchants a few common sense principles, which should guide them in their charities during the coming season.

We assume that those movements and organizations which lie at the basis of all charities, and even of civilization itself, will of course be liberally supported. The churches and the schools are now parts of the American life, which cannot be separated from it. While we retain the Republic, we shall certainly hold to these.

In our City charities, that especially should be upheld which has a *preventive*, before that which has only a reformatory, character. No classes are to be despaired of. Modern benevolence has shown that the prisoner, the drunkard, and the prostitute, may be reclaimed. Charity and religion have drawn rich harvests from the very mire and filth of our cities. Still, these enterprises, generous as they are, are comparatively only exceptional.

After every new tale of heroism and horror in base surroundings, of purity amid vileness, of gifted and noble natures rescued from sinks of sensuality and crime, the calm experience of human life tells us that such things are only the rare occurrence amid the great facts of indulgence and vice. It is not the rescue from destruction which should be the highest aim of a wise Charity, but the keeping people away from the danger. As we have already urged, with respect to "Model Lodging-houses," whatever will improve the *home* of the poor man—still more, whatever will educate his children in morality and industry, and most of all, whatever will solve the great problem of the supply of labor to its legitimate demand, are the grand aims of rational Benevolence. We would be clearly understood—Give, give freely to Reforms, to Drunkards, Refuges, to Magdalens' Asylum, to Philanthropies which search the prison and the brothel. They are noble and heroic movements; blessing society far beyond the personal influence of the wretches whom they save. But if you would aid that which shall reach deep and wide through social life, which shall prevent poverty and check crime long after you are gone, and shall bear fruits far away among those who never can know or hear of your effort; give to whatever shall educate and christianize the children of the poor and the debased. Erect for them better homes; open schools of industry; send missionaries among them, and above all, help to place them where labor is in demand, and where it receives easily its fair equivalent.

The plain fact and evil here, is, that there are more hands than work, and the laborers are beyond their demand.

The simple cure and relief is, that in the great country there is more work than there are hands to do it. The main object then is, in our City, not to relieve or to retain the poor, or in any way to afford temptations to idleness and dependence, but simply to get them out of the City. Send those strong hands, where muscles are money to the farmer; where there is hope of wealth and comfort, and education to the laborer. *Get rid of the poor!* Selfish as it sounds, it is the kindest thing that can be done for them. Let us have as few local charities as possible; let soup associations and such operations be among the things of the past; let us require of every wide charity which demands our aid, that it embrace one of two principles, either Education or Emigration.

We would not specify any one movement or society in our columns, but we must commend such institutions as "Model Lodging Houses," the "Home of the Friendless," and Mr. PEASE's "House of Industry," in so far as they look to the objects above specified; and, with the same limitation, the "Industrial Schools," "Children's Aid Society," and "Employment Society." These are the true objects now of a prudent Liberality. Gifts to each of them, as individual judgment may decide, will in all probability be wisely applied. Even if, however, any one should be unwisely managed, the principles on which they are ostensibly based are wise and true. We bespeak for them all, and for others of like character, a liberal support during the coming year.

Lieut. Maury on the Land.

Mr. MAURY, having achieved a success so signal upon the sea, has left that unstable element, and turned the rays of his illuminating genius upon the land. As he has enlisted a strong corps of salt-water people to do his bidding, to watch the flying of the spray, and eye the set ot the under-currents, and, as it were, to seize old NEPTUNE by the foretop and make him tell all he does, and, by these little acts of violence, doing much for the world,—so he now proposes to set on the agricultural population, so that new ideas may be developed through its agency from the skies that water and the earth that yields. In short, it is a system of Meteorology for Farmers which the gallant Lieutenant intends to inaugurate. We wish him joy of the experiment; nothing doubting that in this he will succeed as well as he has in everything else, though not, perhaps, in equal measure.

It is proposed that the changes of temperature, the occurrence of storms, the prevalence of rains, the extremity of drouth, shall be closely observed by a corps of volunteer Meteorologists, whose plan of operations shall be a system of thorough cooperation. The idea is very similar to that pursued in the investigation of the phenomena of winds and currents. The parties who may undertake the task are invited to report to the Government, and for payment's sake, will each be furnished with a copy of the results,—after results shall have been calculated. The discovery of new truths, the development of secrets that yet remain securely locked up, the wisdom which the farming population will be in a way to acquire, the safeguards that the tiller of the land will place about him and his,—are the inducements held out to enterprising men to undertake this work. Head-quarters for these land observations, as well as those which are made upon the sea, will be fixed at Washington.

The theory of such a plan of operating is very plausible. But does it promise practical results? If we are to accept Mr. MAURY's exposition, it does. He cites the well-established law of the progression of storms—shows that every storm that occurs has a beginning, and necessarily an end—a fact which nobody will dispute—and goes further, to demonstrate that the laws which affect the changes of the atmosphere are uniform and certain; that we may, by dint of study, unravel the mysteries of Atmospheric Currents as well as those of Gulf Streams and belts of heated waters, and that the farmer, when once apprised of the rate of progress of a storm, may reasonably expect to be an unvarying almanac unto himself, and so predict the periods of the advent of the floods. Hence, the benefits to the crops, and through them to the farmer's pocket.

An office for the reception of Meteorological observations is in existence at Washington; having been established by Mr. CALHOUN, during his Secretaryship in the War Department. It now receives the returns from the military stations of the Government. Upon the basis of this organization, Mr. MAURY proposes to erect his superstructure. His plan is in the market for an airing. Farmers are respectfully invited to communicate freely, work cheerily, and so make us and themselves wiser and better men.

☞ Mr. JOHN Y. CEBRA, of the firm of CEBRA & CUMMING, and formerly Alderman of the First Ward in this City, died at his residence, at Staten Island, on Thursday evening.

A Festival of Fruits and Flow of Cream.

We intimated a few weeks since that the New-York Publishers' Association intended to give a blow-out to the trade and the Authors of America, by way of inaugurating their first annual sale. The arrangements for the feast have all been completed, and the gathering will take place on the 27th inst., in the north wing of the Crystal Palace. The festival is to be of a strictly temperate character, so far as wines and liquors are concerned, and ladies will be among the invited guests. The preparation of the feast is to be under the supervision of Mr. CHARLES A. STETSON, of the Astor House. The authors, authoresses and authorlings, who have been invited to this unique entertainment, nearly all of whom have signified their intention of being present, number two hundred, while the members of the trade are about double the number; so that there will be about six hundred guests seated at the tables, and the galleries will be filled by ladies, who will enjoy the privilege of looking on. Among the authors will be WASHINGTON IRVING and among the speakers will be EDWARD EVERETT, JOHN P. KENNEDY, CHAS. SUMNER, BRYANT, the poet; Bishop POTTER, of Pa.; Rev. Drs. BELLOWS, BETHUNE, CHAPIN, OSGOOD; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the poet HOLMES, the President of Girard College, the President of Columbia College, Lieutenant MAURY, G. P. R. JAMES, the novelist; J. T. FIELDS, of Boston; Hon. CALEB CUSHING, and the Mayors of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York; the first two being literary men and authors of books. Mr. THACKERAY will be among the speakers if he should arrive in season. Taking it altogether, the occasion, the company, the place, and the festival, will be a rare and brilliant entertainment, and one to be remembered by those who have the pleasure of partaking in it.

The following is a copy of the letter of invitation, enclosing an elegant card of most formidable dimensions:

ROOMS OF THE NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 348 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to enclose an invitation for an entertainment to be given by our Association to the Authors, Booksellers and Publishers of the United States and Canada, at the Crystal Palace, on the 27th of September next. We hope to have the pleasure of seeing you among our guests on the occasion—the first of the kind in nearly twenty years. We shall endeavor to make it a pleasant and acceptable reunion of those connected with the book-world, both as authors and as business men. If we may expect to be favored with your company, will you be kind enough to inform our Secretary before the 10th September.

Respectfully yours,
W. H. APPLETON, President,
A. S. BARNES, Vice-President,
LOWELL MASON, JR., Treasurer,
G. P. PUTNAM, Secretary,
CHAS SCRIBNER, H. H. LAMPORT, WM. ORTON, } Directors,
Executive Committee.

COPY OF THE CARD.

THE NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION
Request the Honor of Mr. ——'s company
AT
A COMPLIMENTARY FRUIT FESTIVAL,
TO
TO AUTHORS AND BOOKSELLERS,
At the Crystal Palace on Tourseday, Sept. 27, 1855, at 6 o'clock.

Committee on Festival—G. P. PUTNAM, G. A. ROLLO, G. A. LEAVITT.

Executive Committee—H. H. LAMPORT, CHAS. SCRIBNER, WM. ORTON. W. H. APPLETON, President. A. S. BARNES, Vice President. L. MASON, JR., Treasurer. G. P. PUTNAM, Secretary.

The Maine Election.

The additional returns received by us only serve to confirm more fully the peculiar complexion they had already taken on. There are about a hundred places to be yet heard from, and if these vote as at the previous election, the majority against MORRILL will be between seven and eight thousand, and the aggregate vote of the State about 107,500. The Senate consists of 31 members; 21 Anti-Morrill men are probably elected. The House consists of 151 members. Of these 85 are Anti-Morrill, 43 Morrill, and 23 yet to hear from.

Vermont Election.

We find in the *Vermont Republican* of the 14th very full returns of the recent election, from which we get the following footings: ROYCE, Republican, 24,329; CLARK, Democrat, 12,302; scattering, 4,721. Majority for Royce, 6,406. The total vote against the Administration is 29,050, and the majority against it 16,648. The Senate stands unanimously against Slavery, and the House has a majority against it of nearly 150.

ERIE COUNTY FAIR.—On Wednesday, Mr. GREELEY delivered the address at the Agricultural Fair of Erie County. He spoke of the importance of Agriculture, urged upon farmers the necessity of being good farmers, recommended them to have the best of implements, to restore worn-out lands, to plow deep, to drain deep, and to think deeply. He puffed a windmill pump, said that Agriculture should be taught in the Common Schools, and declared that nothing can exceed the folly of flocking to the cities, when the country has inviting fields, and its meadow-stretches are waiting to be broken up. Mr. GREELEY says he is a farmer only on Saturdays; by-and-by he proposes to scratch the earth continually. In response to a circular note from B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, the Erie farmers voted that the State Fairs should have a permanent location.

Dilatory Telegraphs.

The Telegraph seems to be sadly out of joint. The latest examples of its dilatoriness which have come to our knowledge, are the following: A dispatch, requiring an immediate answer, was sent from this City to Saratoga, about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. It was not received by the party to whom it was addressed till next morning. The line employed was the House line, Astor House. Another dispatch, sent by the same line on Thursday morning about 9 o'clock, had not reached Saratoga by 2½ o'clock P. M.. On Wednesday morning, a dispatch was sent from Saratoga at 9 o'clock A. M., and did not reach this City until 4½ o'clock P. M.—seven and a half hours afterwards. Telegraphic currents, according to this showing, are not so much quicker than railroads, after all. The operator, or somebody, needs overhauling. Who is to blame?

Amusements.

The Fall season has now regularly set in. Every theatre in New-York (except the Academy of Music) is open. A brisk struggle for the lion's share of patronage has commenced and will doubtless continue during the entire Winter. A general impression prevails that the season will be a prosperous one. It is needed, for the last was anything but satisfactory. Even the Academy of Music, with the redoubtable WIKOFF at its head, lost money, in spite, too, of painfully crowded houses. What an affecting mystery a theatre bench is! Crowded or empty, it never betrays the secrets of the treasury. It always breathes a delightful aroma of box office; always suggest, the possibility of fifty cents having been disbursed in that sacred temple for the privilege of sitting on it. Even dead heads themselves cannot scan the benches with anything like certainty, for it is a beautiful and affecting trait of the dead head's character that he always believes his neighbor has paid. Now the Academy of Music under the Wikoffian rule was crowded every night. The arm chairs looked as cheerful as it was possible for those social tombstones to look. All the critics tickled themselves with the belief that genial and wholesome criticism had produced this happy result. Sometimes to be sure when they pitched into the Academy, they were a little surprised to find the attendance still the same, and this circumstance may have given rise to some doubts. But the organ of the Wikoffian cabinet never missed an opportunity of bragging about the prosperity of the concern, and it got to be believed. Now, alas we are in possession of the sad fact that those picturesque arm-chairs contained each its separate skeleton dead head. Sir, dead heads, all of them! The season was a failure, and lots of money was thrown away in printing respectable tickets for men who wouldn't go to the expense of the nasteboard for an admission. We are told that the Venetians possessed goblets which would instantly detect the presence of poison. What a horrible thing it would be if some one should invent an arm-chair that would instantly detect the presence of a dead head.

Last season, then, was a failure all round, and this it is hoped, will make up for it. Great efforts have been made by our managers to secure the best talent and with signal success. Mr. WALLACK has secured one of the strongest and best assorted companies ever gathered together in a New-York theatre. It is available for any purpose whatever. Indeed this was necessary, for we learn that it is Mr. WALLACK's intention to deviate from the beaten track of English Comedy and strike out into newer and more wholesome fields. There was promise in the opening night, too, albeit Mr. BROUGHAM's Comedy did not turn out so well as we thought it would. There can be no doubt, however, that the proper policy of a first-class house is to rely as much as possible on its own resources, and avoid the mean struggle for stolen goods. If Mr. WALLACK produces a new and original piece, it is his own, and people can only see it at his house. But if Mr. WALLACK orIba a London piece, Mr BURTON is bound to do the same, and a clashing of interests immediately ensues.

Although Mr. BURTON has produced no novelty this season so far, we feel sure he will keep up with any kind of competition, particularly in the way of original plays. He must not call London pieces "new and original," though. They are not often that on the other side of the water, and still less so here. The company at the Chambers-street house, so far as we have been able to see it, is a good practicable sort of company, but not unusually brilliant. Mr. DYOTT and Miss KATE REIGNOLDS are the chief additions. We need say nothing about the former, and the latter has not infused us with a desire to write a long notice. Mr. BURTON will probably have some stars during the season, or he may have some great guns in reserve.

TOM TAYLOR's new Comedy, "Still Waters, &c.," has been played nightly since its production, and will, no doubt, have a run. Mr. BURTON plays the principal character—one *John Mildmay*, a blunt honest Yorkshire gentleman, who is generally believed to be a fool by every one, but who turns out in the end to be the shrewdest of men. The quiet, unsuspicious but watchful way he goes about everything, disarms his opponents, who are plotting against him. He is, in fact, an amateur detective officer, and acts with the gentlemanly smoothness of a professional one. Mr. TAYLOR has expended much care on the elaboration of this character, and has certainly succeeded in stamping it with a great deal of individuality. In other respects the Comedy is not remarkable, except for its extreme talkativeness.

The RAVELS have drawn immense audiences to the Broadway every evening this week; last night GABRIEL took his ben-fit, and to-night the troupe appears for the last time, after which, the Broadway Theatre will close for the season. Our readers need not be plunged into grief at the announcement. The recess at the Broadway Theatre is of very short duration; just sufficient to let the doorkeepers and money-takers pay their prayers. On Monday, the Fall campaign commences with Mr. DAVENPORT and the "legitimate." Mr. MARSHALL does not fear to run his "stars" against the great blazing "star" of the Metropolitan Theatre. Let us hope there will be no frightful convulsion of nature in consequence.

Mlle. RACHEL repeated her great performance of *Camille* last night to a house about two-thirds full. Such an audience will, we suppose, be more than sufficient to meet the current expenses of the establishment, supposing the usual rates of admission were paid. But it presents no cheering prospect for the future. Whatever Mlle. RACHEL's present ideas may be, we do not doubt but she will come round to the American view of the tariff subject ere long and adapt herself to what is customary here, instead of vainly striving to force our public to follow her European usages. In the meantime we are flooded with letters from all sorts of people, bearing with more or less vigor on the subject of prices. One gentleman, whose weak brain has evidently been affected by late hours and a fast life, sorrowfully enumerates the articles he has to go without in order that he may see RACHEL, and talks in a maudling way about injury to trade. The first item on our correspondent's list is, "one bundle of cigars," and the last reads thus, "a dozen on the half shell."

In the way of music there is literally nothing stirring. A feeble effort was made on Wednesday to awaken a little enthusiasm. A meeting was called to take into consideration the best means for establishing a Musical Festival similar to the great ones of Europe; but it fell through after appointing a Corresponding Committee. It was not a little amusing to observe how quickly the idea of a Musical Festival degenerated into a mere speculation. Art was lost sight of altogether, and it became a question of how it would pay to bring societies from distant places to New-York to attend the Anniversaries. It was settled, after a little discussion, that there was no place of amusement in New-York sufficiently large for the immense audience that would be required!

Concert.

Mlle. PARODI's Brooklyn Concert at the Athenæum, last night, attracted a fine audience, and passed off with great satisfaction.

The Concert announced for to-night at Niblo's is postponed until Tuesday next, in consequence of RACHEL's performance at the Metropolitan.

Items.

The Birmingham Musical Festival (Eng.) has just been brought to a close with signal success. This musical event takes place once in four years, and exercises a considerable influence on the taste of the country. The proceeds of the concerts are handed over to the general hospital of the town, and are sufficient to greatly benefit that institution. The original feature of the present anniversary was a new Oratorio, from the pen of Mr. COSTA, the great conductor. "Eli," the work in question, was received with unequivocal favor. The critics are wonderfully unanimous about its merits. It was in the town of Birmingham that Mr. COSTA began his English career, nearly thirty years ago, and a good deal of kindness has existed between the interested parties ever since. The proceeds of the Festival will not fall short of sixty thousand dollars. Pretty good for four days' work.

The Hutchinson Family (JUDSON, JOHN and ASA) were at Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday.

MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE is at MACFARLANE's Metropolitan Theatre, Detroit. Her benefit was last evening.

KATE HAYES.—This distinguished operatic singer cleared $60,000 during her stay in Australia. She is now at Batavia.

Three theatres are in full blast in the city of Baltimore—the Charles-street, (with Miss FANNY MORANT,) the Holliday-street, (with ENDY and wife,) and the Museum.

Mr. NEAFIE, the tragedian, has been playing at the Albany Theatre. They brought out a new play on Thursday, called "Fresco, or the Liberator of Genoa."

A new theatre, called the "Dramatic Temple," was opened on Wednesday last in Columbus, Ohio under the direction of the proprietors, JOHN M. KINNEY & Co.

The following ladies and gentlemen compose the Dramatic Department:

Mr. D. Ifanchett, W. L. Forrest, F. L. Kent, D. Vandeering, H. Gosein, D. Healey, G. A. Pratt, M. Deering, C. Lovett, R. E. Miles, C. W. Powell, Hibbon, Feltue, A. H. Seaman, B. Castleton. Miss Deering, Mrs. Deering, Mrs. Hanchett, Mrs. Powell, Mrs Hugan, Miss Armstrong, Miss Duncan, Miss Jerome, Miss Tonks, and the much admired and fascinating danseuse, La Bella Oceana!

Mrs. DUFFIELD, (formerly Miss KATE WEMYSS,) is at the Pittsburg Theatre.

Mlle. LA GRANGE, BRIGNOLI, MORELLI and AMODIO, gave a grand morning concert at the New Hall, Cincinnati, on Thursday last.

Mlle. PARODI gives a grand concert at the Musical Fund Hall, on Thursday next.

Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY are at the Arch-street Theatre; Mr. DAVENPORT at the Walnut, and Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON (manager) at the City Museum, Philadelphia.

The Boston Theatre, the National, and the Museum, are getting along with their stock companies. Mrs. PARREN has been reengaged at the last mentioned place.

COLLINS, the Irish Comedian, is at the St. Louis Theatre. The People's Theatre, in the same city, is also open.

☞ The officers of our army in MEXICO had a pleasant reunion last evening at DELMONICO's. The generous Committee of Arrangements left their host to pay the bill for the Reporters—except those of two, representing a paper which, unless it is a greater admirer of flunkeyism than we had ever supposed it to be, will only repay the partiality with contempt.

An Irish woman in Portland, Me., gave birth to five children on the 12th ult., all of whom are alive and healthy.

THE TEXAN FILLIBUSTEROS.

Important from Northern Mexico—Expose of the Fillibustering Plans—Their Frustration—Break-up of Captain Henry's Volunteers.

A correspondent, writing from San Antonio, Texas, on the 19th ult., gives us some interesting and important intelligence from Mexico. He says: "In my last letter I told you that FOAN of the Austin *Times*, was the leader of the fillibustering expedition to Mexico. Some time previous, a Colonel LANGBERG arrived here from New-Orleans. He used to be Inspector General of the Northern Mexican Provinces, and is said to have been banished by SANTA ANA. I do not exactly know why he came here, but I know that FOAN, CRANE (of the Goliad *True American*) and other fillibustero leaders endeavored to secure him for a military chief, as the Colonel had been in the Danish and, for upwards of twenty years, in the Mexican service. He is also very popular in the Northern Provinces of Mexico. I do not know what promises were made to him, but from his own mouth I heard the conditions upon which alone he was willing to serve. They were as follows:

First, That the Mexicans themselves desired aid from this side of the Rio Grande, and to ascertain this he should be permitted to visit Mexico himself.

Second, That a force of at least 2,000 well-armed and well disciplined men should be in readiness to march, and

Third, That means (about $60,000) should be placed at his disposal, so that he and his associates might be able to pay for everything they wanted.

"It seems," continues our correspondent, "that when FOAN and his friends could not prevail upon the gallant Colonel to abandon his conditions, they requested him to meet them and other influential men at Austin. I have no doubt but that the Colonel persisted in the course he first adopted. When he returned here, the last company of fillibusteros had started for the scene of action. I venture to say that the Colonel was glad of being left behind, as it was well known that the fillibusteros were composed of the desperadoes of the whole country. He had always expressed decided hostility to a marauding and robbing expedition. The Slavery question is obviously at the bottom of this whole enterprise.

I have dwelt thus much on Col. LANGBERG, as I believe he is destined to play a prominent part in the tragedy about being enacted in Northern Mexico. He left San Antonio lately for Eagle Pass, where he remained until all the towns of the State of Cohahuila had pronounced, and he was called upon by the people to take command. Since then he marched with his troops to Nanva, which immediately declared against SANTA ANA.

Many of the Fillibusteros have returned and dispersed. It is said that Captain HENRY (of the NAPOLEON-like proclamations) and FOAN had only from forty to fifty men with them. Rumor says that they went over the Rio Grande, but were suddenly surrounded either by General WOLL or the revolutionary troops, and were all made captives, or by the Indians under WILD CAT, who hung them without benefit of clergy. I do not vouch for the truth of these rumors, but it is certain that both political parties in Mexico have informed them that their services were not wanted, and that they would be dealt with as marauders if they crossed the Rio Grande.

Arrival of the Knoxville.

The steamship *Knoxville* arrived last night from Savannah.

On the 13th inst., 4 o'clock P. M., 12 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamer *State of Georgia*, bound south.

We are indebted to Purser WANNELL for favors.

The Emigrant Commissioners' Reform.

We are not going to compliment the Commissioners of Emigration on their shrewdness in getting rid of the reporters. The game is getting old and had worked more than it will. It was, to adjourn the regular meeting over—keeping private the time and place of the extra session—and doing all the important business at these private unannounced sessions. Yesterday's was such an extra session.

It is all nonsense. The Commissioners are doing a good work now and should not be ashamed of it, however unwise their first spirts at reform may have been. Their new proposed organization at Ward's Island, promises, if adopted, to convert that most extraordinary and stinking nuisance into a model hospital. Their Castle Garden operation has killed out the race of "runners," saved thousands to the emigrants that they were wont to be swindled out of, sent to the thrifty West thousands of able men, with money in their pockets, that would have been left paupers in our streets by the late shameful disorganization. Honor to the new spirits in the Board that quietly and faithfully have worked this change.

Jewish New-Years.

MR. EDITOR: Can you tell a subscriber why all my Jewish neighbors on Thursday last did no work, and dressed up, and received company, and had champagne for dinner, and altogether looked as if they were having a good time? A SUB.

Because it was the opening day of their temporal new year, and the beginning of a series of holy days.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. FRANCIS B. FAY, ex-M. C., (Whig,) has addressed a letter to a Republican Union meeting in his own town, Chelsea, in which he says:

"The South are uniting on the one side of the question, and why not we on the other? For one I am prepared to forego all party ties, pass over all other questions, and unite with my fellow-citizens of *any* and *all* antecedents, to promote this object."

SLAVEHOLDERS CONVENTION—EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—It has been proposed to us, by several gentlemen who own Slaves in Kentucky, that they (the Slaveholders) hold a Convention at Frankfort to adopt some plan for the Abolition of Slavery, and that we so announce it; and that Hon. W. H. LUNE of Pendleton County, a Slaveholder, be appointed by the friends of the Convention, as one to this part of the State to draw up a proposition for its gradual Abolition.—*Newport (Ky.) News*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY a splendid stock of Broche, Stella, and Plaid Shawls, Moire Antique, Velvet, Satin, and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, comprising all the latest styles in choice and selected colors. Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ASTOR HOUSE.—Mr. CRISTADORO has recently enlarged and embellished his premises, No. 4 Astor House, at an expense of some thousands of dollars. This establishment may now be justly termed a model of its class. The eye is not oppressed by a glare of gilding and German looking glasses—but rests upon classic bas-reliefs and a collection of paintings by the old masters, which probably few equals in this country. The ornamental work is in good taste, and not overdone, and the appointments of convenience and comfort are worthy of all praise. An elegant suite of private apartments, for dyeing and dressing the hair, is one of the main features of the new improvements. These rooms are luxuriously fitted up as a lady's boudoir; the whole interior has been elegantly refurnished, and the chairs especially are superb. The fancy store has just been supplied from Paris and London with perfumes, cutlery, hair materials, and a variety of fashionable furnishing goods, including Paris saints, gloves, cravats etc. etc. Every article is of the first quality, and warranted to be a direct importation. The immense success of the EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, and the increase of his business generally, has compelled Mr CRISTADORO to make a corresponding enlargement of his accommodations for customers.

P. S.—Mr CRISTADORO will give his exclusive attention to one of the hair cutting departments from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these precious articles of domestic consumption at moderate prices, is at the BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 113 Bowery, or at the CHELSEA TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 114 9th-av. These well known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but these articles, possess advantages over stores retailing a variety, too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located just below Grand-st., No. 113, east side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises every beholder by his strength and tendency in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh ground Coffee, in quantities to suit, and in quality to please.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "FIVE LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialists' publications, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand genderation, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moidavia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

MERIAM'S HEATED TERM AGAIN!—MERCURY runs high, yet there is no abatement in the great demand for the World's Fair Medallion Velvet Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 89 Bowery, N. B.—50,000 yards of Tapestry at 8s. per yard; 50,000 yards beautiful Ingrains at 4s. and 5s. per yard.

FALL CLOTHING.—COMPLETE CASSIMERE suits, of various patterns, $10; splendid Fall overcoats, $5 to $10; beautiful blue cloth dress coats, $9; brocade velvet and silk plush vests, $6, &c., &c. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

FALL STYLE FOR 1855.—NOW READY AT THE New Hat Co.'s, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Best quality $3 only. The public are invited to call. We sell a single hat at wholesale price. Call and see.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE!
ONLY REMEDY EVER YEAR PERSONALLY REVISED!!
PROOFS!!!

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," OR "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
No 84 SACKETT ST.,

SOUTH BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept 7, 1855.

DR J. A. RHODES:—*Dear Sir:* The wonderful cure your Fever and Ague medicine has effected on me, compels me to say that it has acted with miraculous effect. I had been suffering for two months, this Summer, with the consistent, [which I caught in Pennsylvania last Fall,] and during my encampment, with the "*Custom's Hards*," I was seldom free from it,—it weakened me,—destroyed my energy,—and confused my mind.

During our Eastern tour I inquired for your medicine, but could not get it in New Hampshire, Vermont or Maine. After the Bards had disbanded, I went home, and was again taken sick,—the first bottle cured the chills and fever,—although after two doses, I was better; feeling a little feverish through over exertion by walking in the sun,—I took another dose, and the second bottle has entirely cured me. I am getting robust and well,—and it would be ingratitude not to inform you of the efficacy of your valuable medicine.

I am constantly traveling in all parts of the United States, in the concert business, and shall feel much pleased to recommend it to all persons suffering from this distressing complaint.

I sang in Providence, at Howard Hall, in June; but did not then know of your cure.

If you want a certificate of its efficacy, please write me a line and I will give you one. It may be of some service to you, as I am well known throughout the country; especially in Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, Illinois, Virginia, &c. I remain your grateful servant,

W. G. HARRISON.

P. S.—I should have said that I took quinine in considerable quantities, which only checked the chills; but your medicine effected a perfect cure.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 136 Water st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO., W. S. DUNHAM, Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 324 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

"Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece"
[*Shakspeare.*

TO ALL WHO DESIRE THESE "SUNNY LOCKS," we recommend the use of LYON'S world renowned KATHAIRON.

Its wonderful effect in restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, and cleansing it from dandruff and all other impurities, together with its delightful perfume, have rendered it an indispensable article of toilet. Its immense sale and unprecedented popularity, have stamped it the choicest and most beneficial preparation for the hair ever made. Sold everywhere in large bottles for 25 cents.

HEATH, WYNCOOP & CO., Proprietors.
No 63 Liberty st., New-York.

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st., calls attention to his beautiful style of Fall Hats; and although not claiming to surpass every other manufacturer, warrants them to be light, elegant, durable, and what is equally essential, economical. J. W. KELLOGG.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 32 Broadway, have just opened, and now in stock, a large and splendid lot of rich Brussels Carpets, at 9s. per yard. Other Carpets equally low. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BANKERS,
BROKERS,
MERCHANTS,
PUBLISHERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
HOTEL KEEPERS,
BUSINESS MEN,

"and the rest of mankind," should recollect that SILAS C. HERRING does not now make WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

N. B.—No Money, Books or Papers were ever lost in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled, as we apply the best Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No. 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.

Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.

N. B.—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.
NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS
No. 345 Broadway.

THE THOUSANDS WHOSE CONSTITUTIONS have been ruined and their systems poisoned by the use of m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Scotch Presbyterian Church, Jersey City**—Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, of New-York, will again preach, at the request of the members of this Mission Church, in Franklin Hall, corner of Montgomery and Washington sts, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Scotch version of the Psalms will be used in worship. The collection will be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever, at Norfolk, &c.

☞ **Lectures Before the Young Men's Christian Association**—Of Allen-st Presbyterian Church, on the *Evidences of Revealed Religion*, by the pastor, Rev. DR. O. LOGAN.—Subject of the next lecture of SUNDAY EVENING next, *The Importance of an Acquaintance with these Evidences*. Services at 7½ o'clock. Strangers provided with seats

☞ **Ordination.**—Messrs JARED W. and EZEKIEL SOUDER, sons of the late revered and devoted Missionary, Rev. Dr. JOHN SCUDDER, and who expect soon to join their three brothers now in India, in the Missionary work, will be ordained by the Classis of New-York, to the sacred ministry, TO-MORROW EVENING, (18th,) in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of the 5th-av. and 29th-st. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock

☞ **Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church** (Between Bleecker and Amity)—The second of the series of discourses to be delivered in this Church by the Pastor, Rev WM H. FERRIS, will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Crash of Political and Spiritual Despotism in Europe*. Subject for the succeeding Sabbath evening—*A Review of Modern Spiritualism*.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**, corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.—Rev J S INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Propriety and results of religious zeal*. Also at 7 P M. Subject—*Sufferings of Christ and the glory that followed*. Preaching by Rev Mr. CHRISTOPHER at 3 P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

☞ **A Sign of the Last Days.**—The Bishop of the Second Advent Church will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Subject—*The three Unclean Spirits of Devils—Mormonism, Mormonism, and Modern Necromancy, or Spiritualism.*—Rev. 16: 13, 14.

☞ **A Third Discourse to Young People on the Jesuits**—Will be delivered in the Reformed Dutch Church, 29th-st. and 9th av., next SABBATH EVENING, by Rev R R McGREGOR. Text—*Whose Coming is after the working of Satan.*

☞ **Religious Notice.**—Dr S E. SHEPARD will deliver a discourse on the *Resurrection of Christ*, in reply to several attacks of some unbelievers, at the Disciples' Chapel in 17th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 9, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Sabbath Schools.**—The down town Sabbath Schools are invited to attend a lecture by Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, at the Broadway Tabernacle, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) P. M., at 3½ o'clock. Subject—*Jacob's Well and the Women of Samaria.*

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Rev ALEX. STRAIN, of Cremorn, County Armagh, Ire-land, is expected to preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th aves., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock

☞ **A Funeral Sermon on the Death of Rev. Dr. Cone**—Will be delivered by Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., in the Meeting House of the First Baptist Church, cor. Bronne and Elizabeth sts, NEXT LORD'S DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Rev R. P AMBLER will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Conference every WEDNESDAY at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Spiritualism in Brooklyn.**—Mrs. FRENCH, of Pittsburg, will lecture under spiritual influence at the Brooklyn Institute, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Public Conference every Wednesday Evening. Seats free.

☞ **The Society of the New-Jerusalem in Brooklyn**—Hold public service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Athenæum Building, second floor, Atlantic-st, corner of Clinton. Preacher, Rev. GEO BUSH.

☞ **Franklin-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. P. F. JONES, of Montreal, will preach in the Church in Franklin st., opposite Varick-st, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Strangers-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn**, having been closed for repairs and cleaning, will be opened for Divine service TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler**—Will deliver a discourse on SABBATH EVENING, in the Market st. Church, near Paul Broadway, on *The Value of Human Life*. Services at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church**—Mercer College Crosse-st preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev R L FINNEY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE
Sold by C D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 341 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

☞ **Minnesota Land Office.**—TRACY & FARNHAM, Bankers and General Land Agents, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. Collections in Minnesota promptly attended to.

Warrants located and investments made in land that will net from 50 to 100 per cent a year. Probably no part of the West at present offers so great inducements for the investment of capital. For circulars and particulars address as above.

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☞ **Truly Unfortunate.**—How often this is said of those whose hair is prematurely gray, or has fallen off. To all such let us say that our HAIR REGENERATOR will soon restore your gray hair to its natural color, prevent it from falling off, and produce an entire new growth. Much money has been spent, and many things offered to the public for the growth and preservation of the hair, which have proved ineffectual; but we will only ask you to try this regenerator, and you will then say you have found one article worth the money you pay for it. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six For sale by us at No. 341 Broadway, New-York.
KNIGHT & CO.
Also by our agent, JAMES CONDIE, No. 168 8th-av.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case**—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S impenetrable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars, &c., made perfectly dry*, with the same preparation. A. R. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

☞ **Redding's Russianovalve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C H. RING, New-York; WM. R ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston

☞ **Those $3 75 Boots** made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st, are made of the best French Calfskin, and will wear as well and look as neat as any $6 or $7 boots. Best French patent leather boots, warranted, $5 to $7. A Last prepared for each customers. Give them a trial.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face PETRIDGE & CO, Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 13 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

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JAMES MAURAN, President.

☞ **It is Finished.**—Cross and Brewster's about ready and will put one of RIDDER'S GAS REGULATORS, and Gasfixtures HAVE FOR 25 TO 50 per cent, which is made to the following will show in the Wonderful Economy, with Regulator: $122 50
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Call in and see the new Fixtures, with tests in operation in the saloon. J. L. RIDDER, Agent, 384 Broadway.

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Goods packed and warranted from breakage

☞ **Columbia College.**—The studies in this College will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., when the candidates will attend in the College Chapel at 10 o'clock. Candidates for admission not here before examined, will present themselves for examination in the Chapel, at 9 o'clock, on Tuesday, 18th inst. Students absent from, or failing at the last Annual Examination in July will attend at the same time and place, to be examined CH. KING, President.

☞ **Use Costar's Rat, Cockroach, &c. Exterminator**—Beware of humbugs and pendlers; buy the genuine. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR No. 368 Broadway, New York, and No 98 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.**—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine.
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THE BEST AND PUREST GIN IMPORTED.

☞ **This popular Medicinal Beverage** is distilled in London, in exact accordance with the rigid excise laws of England, under government inspection, and from themes imported, pure and unadulterated, to the United States.

It is preëminent as a healthful diet drink, and possesses unrivaled TONIC, DIURETIC AND INVIGORATING QUALITIES; containing the concentrated extracts of some of the best tonics and purest stimulants of the Materia Medica. Its effects are potential in all cases of the following harrowing complaints: GOUT, RHEUMATISM OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS, and debility of the Urinary Functions Persons predisposed to DROPSY will find MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN a sure, speedy, and pleasant cure; while the DYSPEPTIC taking it as a diet drink, especially at the dinner hour, will confess its curative powers.

Far superior to any Gin in this market, as we believe our CORDIAL BEVERAGE to be, we deem it unnecessary to resort to any unfair means to sound its praises, knowing that its own merits and the recommendation it has received from gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity will recommend it to all persons. With this assurance, the proprietors of Messenger's London Cordial Gin can afford to look with silent scorn and contempt upon the puny efforts of envious cotemporaries to foist upon the public articles of an inferior quality.

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TESTIMONY OF THE MOST EMINENT SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL AND LITERARY AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY, IN FAVOR OF
MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.
DR. JAMES R CHILTON,
the distinguished chemist, having analyzed the Cordial, speaks of it as follows:

"I have bottle of liquid labeled 'Messenger's London Cordial Gin,' brought to me for examination, I find to be a good quality of Gin It is essentially the same as the medicinal article introduced into the United States Dispensatory under the name of 'COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER,' and recommended as a useful addition to diuretic infusions and mixtures in debilitated cases of dropsy, &c. I have no doubt that, if administered medicinally, it will produce beneficial effects. JAMES R CHILTON, M D, Chemist.
New York, June 28, 1855

DR. WM TURNER'S CERTIFICATE.
Dr. Turner, the celebrated chrono-thermal physician and medical adjuter to Hon Horace Greeley, sends us the following: NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.
From the samples of "Messenger's London Cordial Gin" which has been placed in my hands for examination, I judge that it is a compound of ingredients, when judiciously administered, calculated to be of service in many disorders of the urinary apparatus, and also, from its diuretic properties, to be useful in eliminating from the blood a variety of saline particles which otherwise, in numerous cases, might be hurtful to the system. WM. TURNER, M. D.

FROM DR LUTHER, THE EMINENT DENTIST.
NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1855
MESSRS MESSENGER & CO.:
GENTS: Agreeably to your request I have tested the quality of "Messenger's London Cordial Gin" and feel persuaded of its superiority over anything of the kind I have ever seen

Its tonic and diuretic qualities need only to be known to the medical faculty to be by them appreciated and its sale rendered immense

Congratulating you upon your success in producing an article of such extreme purity and medicinal excellence, I remain, Gents, respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. G LUTHER, Dental Surgeon,
No. 468 Broadway, New-York.

CERTIFICATE OF F. HALE.
F. Hale, chemist to her late Majesty, and Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of England, thus speaks of the London Cordial Gin.—

By desire of R E Messenger & Co., I have tested a bottle of their "London Cordial Gin," which I find to be a decidedly healthy beverage, and unadulterated with any chemical or noxious mixtures It possesses all the properties of a tonic, grateful to the taste, carminative, and beneficial in all cases in which tonics and stimulics are required. (Signed) F. HALE, M. P. S.,
Chemist to her Majesty, the late Queen Dowager of England
NEW YORK, July 3, 1855.

CERTIFICATE OF DR A. C CASTLE.
Dr. A. C Castle, one of the ablest medical advisers in New-York City, and a man well known to the military as Captain of the State Grenadiers, freely adds his testimony to the above, as follows:

I have carefully examined R. E. Messenger & Co's London Cordial Gin. I have no hesitation in affirming that it has all the merits which are stated on the label of the bottles. Having had much hospital practice, both military and civic, and knowing the importance of any medicine that will act upon the emunctories of the kidneys and skin, I feel assured that this article of Messenger & Co. must supply the want of a pure and unadulterated aperient beverage that will act speedily and harmlessly upon the skin and urinary organs. For persons of weak digestive powers and debilitated organs, I feel assured that I am safe with the recommendation I give to those thus afflicted, to try this article as a tonic beverage
A. C. CASTLE, M D, 946 Fourth-street,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855. Washington-square.

CERTIFICATE FROM E. WHITNEY, M. D
Dr. Whitney, the well-known secretary of the "American Medical Society," writes us:
R. E Messenger & Co.,
GENTS: I have received the bottle of "London Cordial Gin" you sent me for analysis, and have examined the same. It possesses the usual properties of gin, and in its medicinal character very much resembles the compound tincture of Juniper. As a menstruum for the preparation of diuretics, or as a vehicle for their administration, or as a diuretic itself, its qualities are well adapted. Respectful y yours,
E. WHITNEY, M. D., No. 402 Fourth-avenue.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1855.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR BARLOW,
Physician for diseases of females:
No 62 EAST TWELFTH ST., New-York, June 25, 1855
Messrs. R E. Messenger & Co: Your kind favor of a parcel of the "London Cordial Gin" was duly received, for which I return you my sincere thanks. I have been long acquainted with the merits of the article, and often recommended its use to my patients. I consider it an excellent cordial soothing as well as a health-promoting remedy to a numerous class of nephritic, rusl and visical maladies, mild in its effects, which is the great characteristic of a good remedy. It belongs to a class of remedies more and more called for by an increase of those difficulties in which its specific effects are most strikingly beneficial I shall be happy, as a matter of duty, to give it whatever currency I can.
Yours, &c., SAMUEL B. BARLOW, M. D.

From the New York Courier.
A merchant in Geneva, New York, recently wrote to the editors of the *Courier* inquiring
"Where can I procure a 'London Cordial Gin' absolutely free from adulteration?"
In their date of August 12th, we find, under the head of "Answers to Correspondents" the following:
"The best London Cordial Gin is imported by a dealer named Messenger, which gin is considered the purest article imported from London, as it invariably passes Government inspection"

From the New-York Atlas.
The *Atlas*, some weeks since, in answering an "invalid," spoke as follows:
"'Messenger's London Cordial Gin' is considered, by prominent medical men, the purest article imported from London. It is called CORDIAL GIN because it contains certain ingredients which are distilled with the grain, adapting it for use as a medicine"

MESSINGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN is undoubtedly destined to become the universal beverage of America Capable of healing, cheering and invigorating, we feel that a mere statement of its properties will better answer the end we have in view than any of those elaborate and fallacious commendations by which quackery endeavors to palm off its spurious and impure decoctions The position as a merchant which the senior partner of this firm has long held in Boston is a sufficient guarantee for the pure and genuine character of any article he brings forward; and the experience of the public, and the testimonials of the highest medical authorities, bear us out in all that we have claimed for our invigorating tincture

The cordial is put up in pint and quart bottles, with the words "R. E. Messenger & Co's London Cordial Gin" blown in the glass, neatly labeled and enveloped. The labels are copy-righted in the Clerk's Office of the Southern District of New York, and bear our own signature, and our own name on the wax, in order to guard against those impostors whom might be tempted by the popularity our beverage has won, to counterfeit its appearance Sold by all respectable druggists and grocers throughout the country.

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☞ **The Object and Design** of this organization will be fully explained on WEDNESDAY Evening, September 19th, at Convention Hall, No. 179 Worcester st, at 7½ o'clock. All who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of

SECURING A FARM
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THOMAS RUSSELL, Secretary

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Family Scales.**—Mayor Wood's recent order, which calls into requisition a detachment of the Police force for the detection of false weights in the City of New-York, suggests the great importance of Housekeepers being supplied with the means of protecting themselves from the impositions of dishonest traders With a view to meeting the wants of the community in this respect, FAIRBANKS & CO have recently got up an improved modification of their celebrated Scales, which they denominate the Family Scale, it being designed for, and peculiarly adapted to Household Purposes It weighs with the utmost accuracy, from One-half Ounce to Two Hundred and Forty Pounds This Scale is provided with a Scoop, or Pan, for weighing flour, sugar or other house stores, in the kitchen, and also with a Platform for heavier artic es, as boxes, casks, &c., as well as for taking the weight of individual members of the family.

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FANATICAL TIMES.
This appears to be, par excellence, the Age of Fanaticism [*Syracuse Chronicle.*] and a cognizably written book none of your "Fanatical Times literature," [*Buffalo Republic.*] could have been published. [*Watertown Journal.*] For many weeks people have asked "What in the world is
"CONE CUT CORNERS?"—[*St. Louis News.*] "Cone Cut Corners" is a very witty and very singular [*Philadelphia Bulletin.*] ly of American life, [*Utica Gazette.*] in the pages of which wisdom, folly, sense and nonsense, have all their scope and chance. [*Boston Bee.*] and whatever moral it wishes to inculcate, is so clearly demonstrated that the reader will not be troubled to search for it [*Cleveland Leader.*] Dickens himself, if acquainted with the ins and outs of Connecticut life, could never have produced anything better [*Boston Post.*] than conversations and sketches contained in it. [*Philadelphia Argus.*] which are graphically drawn [*Boston Uncle Sam.*] possessing originality and spirit. [*Boston Journal.*] and will answer for many places besides Cone Cut Corners. [*Boston Chronotype.*] A temperance novel. [*N. Y. Sun.*] (start not cold men of Boston.) [*Boston Post.*] it inculcates a great lesson. [*N. Y. Evangelist.*] Although a Maine Law tale, [*American Citizen.*] the easy style in which it is written, [*Boonsboro Odd Fellow.*] and the kindly, genial humor which pervades the whole, [*Portland Transcript.*] render it an agreeable companion [*N. Y. Sat. Courier.*] who hits off various types of character in an amusing style. [*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*] The book is written in very pure style, [*Albion Courier.*] and aims at living folly, and hits it plumb! [*Detroit Tom, Eng.*] It is handsomely printed [*Chicago New Covenant.*] and bound. [*Det. Herald.*] and illustrated in an original and pleasing style. [*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*] Cone Cut Corners" is for sale by the Booksellers generally. 1 vol, 12mo, cloth, 458 pp. Price $1 25.
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Throughout these tales the plan has been to present a picture of ordinary life, with its amusements, its daily events, its pleasures and its trials, so as to draw out its capabilities of being turned to the best account; great events, such as befall only a few, are thus excluded, and in the hope of helping to present a clue, by example, to the perplexities of daily life, the incidents which render a story exciting, have been sacrificed, and the attempt has been made to make the interest of the book depend on character painting

Extract from a Review of the "Heir of Redclyffe" and "Heartsease," in the North American Review for April,

"The first of her writings that made a sensation here was the 'Heir' and what a sensation it was! Referring to the remains of the tear washed covers of the copy aforesaid, we find it belonged to the 'eighth thousand.' How many thousand have been issued since by the publishers, to supply the demand for new, and the places of drowned, dust lived, or swept away old copies, we do not attempt to conjecture. No individuals merely, but households consisting in great part of tender hearted young damsels, were plunged into mourning With a tolerable acquaintance with fictitious heroes (or to speak of real ones,) from Sir Chs les Grandison down to the nursery idol Carlton, we have little hesitation in pronouncing Sir Guy Morville, of Redclyffe, Baronet, the most admirable one that we ever met with, in story or out. The glorious, joyous boy, the brilliant, ardent, adventurous child of genius and of fortune, crowned with the beauty of his early holiness, and overshadowed with the darkness of his hereditary sin, and the soft and touching sadness of his early death—what a creation is there! what a vision!"

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INSTRUCTION.

MILITARY, WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 113 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 58, Macdougal st.)—CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.—This institution will open with a full corps of Professors and Teachers, on MONDAY, the 10th of September. The Junior, Middle, and Senior Departments occupy three stories of the building erected for the Principals for the use of this institution. The rooms for recitation are large, pleasant and well-ventilated; those for boarding receives from 1 to 4 pupils each, and are furnished in a neat and comfortable manner. The table is supplied with the most substantial and wholesome articles, and the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Music, will be taught by superior teachers. Military tactics will be taught by an officer of the U. S. Army, detailed for the purpose by the War Department. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—SEVENTH WARD.—The citizens of the VIIth Ward are respectfully informed that the improvements on Ward School House No. 2 are about completed and will be opened for the reception of scholars and organization of classes on MONDAY next, the 17th inst., when the regular session will commence and continue as formerly. Parents and guardians of children who have not heretofore been connected with said school are requested to have their names registered this week, as the Principal's of the several departments will be in attendance every morning at 9 o'clock from this date during the week.

Citizens of the Ward and City generally taking an interest in the cause of popular education are cordially invited to visit the school on and after Monday next to witness the improvements made and enhanced facilities for general instruction and convenience to all concerned.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector. JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors.—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms

REFERENCES.

Rev W H Lewis, D D ... Prof G D. Eaton.
Rev B C Cutler, D D ... Prof A. Crittenden.
Rev G W. Bethune, D D ... Hon. Conklin Brush.
Rev S H Tyler, D D ... Ira Smith, Esq.
Rev. Daniel March. ... Dan Marvin, Esq.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 58 West 23d st., near 6th-av., now under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY DANA WARD, Principals, reopened Sept 12. Parochial duties (gravitating from having upon his renewed engagement as the Rector of Trinity Church) will be taken entirely by Prof. C. E. HENRY, D. D., for the current season. The course of instruction in the class commences Oct. 1, and includes the higher English studies, and readings in Italian and French literature, and studies in natural science, history and esthetics, with lectures illustrating the course.

MRS. MILLER'S ABLE FOR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 11 East 23d st., near Fifth-avenue, reopens Sept. 17. Address the rector of the Holy Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Spring will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. MISS MILLER requests that no early applications be made for admission, as her numbers are limited to a very few boarders and eight day scholars. Prospectus containing the terms and references of the School, can be had on application.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 101 West 39th st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 18, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the junior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rect r. Number limited to ten. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 517 Broadway. References to Murray Hoffman, LL. D., Gulian C. Verplanck, Hoffman, Charles Rooms, N. P. Bailey, Samuel Davis.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her school, No. 11 Grammercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOLSMUS & MIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Application for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

THE HUMBOLDT INSTITUTE—EDUCATION ON THE GERMAN PLAN.—A Classical and Mercantile School for Young Gentlemen, under the direction of Drs. RICHARDS & BENDAN, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 330 4th-av, near 25th-st. Circulars may be had at STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S, at FOOTE & ARNOLD'S, Trinity Buildings, and at the Institute.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, on the countinuous, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAY NOR. GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss RAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 61 9th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 6 Wall st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & DEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

A WELL-EXPERIENCED PROFESSOR—Of French and Italian Languages and Mathematics, graduate of one of the best Universities of Europe, wishes to receive a few more pupils, or to make an engagement with an institution, having been employed in one of the City Unquestionable references given. Address C., Box No. 3,096 Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Mecdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. 776 Greenwich st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept 10. Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 200 Broadway.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 3 Circulars with Ellery & Globens, No. 18 Wall st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 16th st., near Tompkins-square.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 18th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

THE ENSUING ACADEMIC YEAR of the Misses BUCKNALL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1855. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of the principals, or at Messrs. Willis & Conkling's, No. 2 Murray-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen. Boarding and Day School, No. 49 East 24th st., directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris (formerly of Pearson's school), will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing term for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-HAVEN DAY SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. J. HUTCHINS and Mrs. HUNCE, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of the school will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $300 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College in the classes of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. E. S. Baldwin, A. D. Street, Esq., Hon. A. H. Skinner, W. K. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. D. Coit, Owego, N. Y.; Rev. L. Pratt, Providence, Prof. Gibbs, Williams College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Prof. Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Utica; Rev. Samuel Cochran, Albany; Andrew Mills, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio. And the Parents of the Pupils. Circulars may be obtained of A. C. Warren, Astor House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 42 Greene-st., New-Haven.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. HOWLAND and daughter, from Charleston, S. C., at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 17 East 32d-st. The French studies will receive especial care, while French will be the constant language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New-York.—The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, Sept. 10. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five to whom the Principal devotes his personal attention. A primary department, taught by a lady is connected with the school. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or at Messrs. Appletons', Lockwoods' or Randolph's.

J. JAY GREENOUGH.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 33 West 18th-st., between 5th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 38th-st., corner 6th-av., now in the 17th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, }

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 128 Fulton-st., Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 104 23d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

PROFESSOR BRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No. 122 West 22d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 209 Henry st., Brooklyn Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M. JEROME, Esq., No. 175 Broadway, of Alderman C. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th st., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 282 Henry-st., next to All Saints' Church. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MONS. AND MME. HERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will reopen on Monday Sept 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept. 17. After Sept. 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute. JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH }

MADAME COUTANT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 8th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—MME. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her friends, and the public generally, that the Above Institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL ART—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by Professor ANDREW, No. 370 6th-av., is rendering itself a perfect accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effects. Specimens may be seen.

MISSES DUBUC'S FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 East 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on the 10th of September. Circulars can be obtained at the residence of the principals.

C. H. HASTIE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will be opened at No. 139 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the school.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will be open Sept. 4—No. 347 6th-av. See circular. Application personally or by note.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—For Young Ladies, No. 5 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 4th of September. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, 8th-st.

MME. HIX—No. 101 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—Southwest corner of Madison-av. and 39th-st. CHAS. MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 748 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 337 4th-av., one door above 19th-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL—Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 81 16th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 25.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 58 East 22d-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 80 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept. 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE CHELSEA FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 223 West 20th-st., conducted by the Misses ROGERS, is now open. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—For the education of boys will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 345 6th-av.

MISS GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies at No. 38 Union-square, 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 13.

MR. MURRAY NAINE, M. A.—Will reopen his School on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 14 West 28th-st., third house from 5th av.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 1 6th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS NOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 12.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND—Miss MARGARET ADRIAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re pen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY Sept. 13

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 12 Chambers st. Reopens Sept 3 M C TRACY.

MR. MARCELLUS' SCHOOL—For 20 boys, No. 1,780 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 17.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day school on Sept 10, at No 61 9th-st

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD—Will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the person who maliciously cut and mutilated a awning and sign at the Warehouse for the sale of "Spratt's Patent Cake," No. 331 Pearl-st., on Tuesday night, Sept. 11

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, New York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st. Brooklyn, No. 127 Montague-place, near Court.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of informing his friends that agreeable to her repeated solicitations he will establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan as opened in New-York, he has secured a spacious room, combining every convenience that could be required for the easy acquirement of dancing, in every way adapted to the most fashionable instruction which it will be devoted, and upon one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. For circulars, at Fulton and Montague st., or at his residence, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, or at the Academy.

Private lessons can be obtained at A. Dodworth's Private House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 42 Greene-st., New-Haven.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY—Mr. SIMMONS BROWN'S Dancing and Waltzing Academy, No. 181 Hicks st., between Brooklyn and the Heights, will open for the season, and is ready to enroll pupils. Mr. Brown is well known as the best teacher of dancing in the United States, if not in the world. Forty and seventy lessons for the ladies and gentlemen. Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 to 10 P. M. for ladies and misses, from 3 to 5 P. M. Private lessons at all hours, and parties attended by pianist. Mr. Brown's private school is now in session, and parties wishing to attend the above remain or circulars can be had. Calls will also apply to Mr. BROOKES, 381 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—WILSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, Odd Fellow's Hall, cor. of Atlantic, will reopen for the season, commencing the first classes of the Fall term on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Ladies and children at 3 o'clock, and gentlemen at half-past 7 P. M. Those pupils who can be ready are solicited to commence promptly with the first classes. Several new dances. Terms as usual.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—Classes in New-York and Brooklyn will open early in Sept. 94. Be Monday and Thursday, corner of 4th-av. and 25th-st. Tuesday and Friday, No. 687 Houston-st. Gentlemen's classes Wednesday and Saturday, No. 106 Greene-st., corner of Fulton-st. For Ladies at 3. Misses and Masters 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen 7½ and 9½ P. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame DURRUE FERRERO and M. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School will re-open on SATURDAY, Oct 6. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No. 59 West 14th-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANO TRIUMPHANT AT THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION over more than Three Hundred Competition.—The following is an extract from the correspondent of the Boston *Chronic* e:—"The Jury was composed of several of the most eminent Professors of Music in Europe, and when the Piano was tried before that talented Jury, it was pronounced the best Piano forte in the French Exhibition, and accordingly it was awarded the highest prize medal. This Piano is from the manufactory of Messrs A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston. The above facts are addressate to the letter, having received my information from the President of the Jury." The above celebrated instruments, with the largest and best assortment of Pianos in this City are for sale, at low prices, at the Great St. Nicholas Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 519 Broadway.

ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements made of best materials under their supervision, and warranted with every Piano J. & C. F. make to prove satisfactory. Manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than anywhere. Those desiring a good Piano that keeps in tune and wears well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER.

Pianos to let, tuned, repaired, and exchanged.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Piano fully warranted, and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. COOK & BROTHER, No. 363 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 136 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT SACRIFICE—Grand diagonal 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, of elegant case, by the best maker; cost $450, and warranted, will be sold for $260; been used about three months. The owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PIANOS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Prices lower than any other house. Stodard's, T. Gilbert & Co's, J. Chickering's, Haines Brothers, &c., second-hand Pianos, at $30, $40, $100, $125 and $400. Pianos to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

ALBUTA & MARSCHALL—MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES—No. 5 Mercer st., near Canal.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GRAND REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN THE ELEVENTH WARD—A Large and Enthusiastic Meeting will be held in Manhattan Hall, No. 661 Pearl st., (in which Mr. FREEMAN HIGGINS presides, and Ray Hall, Esq., will act as Secretary), on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Hon. Fernando Wood for Mayor, Hon. Daniel E. Sickles for Congress, Charles Vallance, Esq., for Assembly, and the entire Republican ticket, from Governor to Coroner. Addresses may be expected from Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Charles Vallance, Esq., and others. All the friends of the Administration are invited to attend.

By order of the Republican Committee of the Eleventh Ward.

WILLIAM H. VERMILYE, Chairman.
JOHN H. BRADLEY, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE, CORNER 42d-st. and 4th-av.—The Managers hereby give notice that they are now prepared to receive articles for exhibition from all parts of the country. The general business arrangements are complete, and the Fair will be opened on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, until TUESDAY, Oct. 23. Mr. H. LEONARD, the Agent of the Institute, will be at the Crystal Palace, daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving articles. Application for space can be made to the Secretary, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, or at the Crystal Palace.

By order of the Managers,

EDWIN SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—The members of COVENANT LODGE No. 35 are requested to be present at the Lodge Room, No. 163 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING next (63d instant), as business of importance will come on for action.

S. S. CHEEVER, N. G.
JOHN R. RILEY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A fine span of well matched black horses, seven years old, perfectly sound and kind in all harness and will only be sold for want of use. They can be seen at the Fulton Stables, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—A man having a lucrative business, and wishing to retire, will sell his stock in trade good will and four years' lease, on such terms as will make it reasonable for one or more smart mechanics to purchase. The business is good, uncomplicable in character and located in a pleasant part of the City. Long credit will be given if wanted, on good security. Address Box No. 2,845.

PARTNER WANTED—With a small capital, in the hardware and house-furnishing goods business, in a first rate location in Brooklyn. Business already established and a good business can be done. Address S. S., at the office of this paper.

LUMBER YARD.—For sale the stock, fixtures and good will of an old established lumber yard, now doing a large and profitable business. The location is first rate. Apply to THOMAS & SCHEET, No. 313 Pine-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE:
Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops.
Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Lucas's Point.
Bay State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Fire Bolts.
A. Field & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c.
Providence Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers.
Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewassett," "Wall River," "Boston," "Acteon," &c., for sale by WM. S. TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

HOTELS.

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL, NOS. 757 AND 759, BROADWAY.—Captain HOLDREDGE respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that a few family and single apartments can now be obtained in his Hotel, with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Give us a call before engaging for the season.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MARION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton st. Ferry.

EDWIN R. VALE.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS—Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 443 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT & Co. 99 Murray-st.

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.—Just received, a small invoice of Dutch Crushed Sugar, a superior article for preserving. Also, other white and brown Sugars and family groceries, for sale in quantities to suit dealers or families at wholesale prices, by J. O. FOWLER, Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich-st.

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SONS' Steam Factory, No. 350 West 34th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $9 50; cash, $9; each, per barrel, 44 cents; hickory per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents. Orders per post promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 36th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., and house, 22½ feet east of 9th-av., consisting of all the modern improvements. House three stories with high basement and counter, cellar, and brown stone basement and the front in white marble and stone base. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No. 244 West 36th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN CHEAP.—The three-story basement and attic brick cottage house, with cellar, porch and side yard, No. 180 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, (near the City Hall,) is built in the best manner and in excellent order throughout, will be sold on easy terms, and possession given immediately, as the owner is removing from the City. Also, the two-story brick house, No. 182 ANTHONY, No. 80 Wall-st., New York, or to A. D. VERMILYE, Newark Banking and Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Bergen-st., Brooklyn, near Court, a new, three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Rent $300. Also, a new two-story brick house, in Hicks-st., between Pierrepont and Remsen-sts., Brooklyn. Rent $250. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 91 High-st., Brooklyn, brick, two stories and attic, with two story addition in the rear. It contains all the modern conveniences, range, bath room, hot and cold water, gas with chandeliers, and heating apparatus, &c. Rent $300. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The brick three story dwelling House No. 71 Charlton-st., between Hudson and Varick, with the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 64 Wall-st., 3d floor.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford-av., combines the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 306 Washington-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The handsomely-furnished three story brick house, furnished, as the Superintendent of the City Hall, and fittings; has gas, range, &c., will be rented from the 1st January until next May. Apply to C. N. BOSTWICK, No. 14 Murray-st., corner of Church.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From Nov. 1 to May 1 next, a first class house, well furnished, in a pleasantly situated in West 28th-st. Terms reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Address LONDON TERRACE, Box No. 997 Post-Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET—In house Nos. 961 and 963 East 21st-st., in suites of rooms to suit the tenant. These houses have just been put in complete order. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to E. B. HUTCHINGS, 36 John-st., or after 6 o'clock P. M. at No. 54 Rivington-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-story brick dwelling with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6 h av.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful cottage house up town, near 8th-av., in a good neighborhood. House two stories and basement, painted walls, stoop in front and rear, tiled pillars in front, a large grass-plot in the yard. Rent $300. Possession immediately. Apply to SMITH & WADELL, No. 444 8th-av.

SHOP TO LET.—The large brick building, 76x50 feet, on the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 33d st., formerly occupied by H. R. DUNHAM & CO., suitable for any business requiring room. For particulars, inquire of WM. BROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of a genteel house in 29th-st., near Irving place. Apply at the Office No. 92 East 19th-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway, a spacious store, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORE TO LET.—The five-story brown stone store No. 167 Canal st., upper part and basement, together or separate, nearly 100 feet deep, fronting two streets; also, house No. 112 Hudson-st., near North Moore-st. Rent low. Apply at No. 167 Canal-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In the Depot Building, corner Centre, Franklin and Elm sts., one square east of Broadway. Inquire on the premises, at the office of E. ANTHONY.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—On the North River or New Haven Railroad, from 18 to 25 miles from the city, with Parlor, Dining room and Bed-rooms, with Kitchen on the first floor; a few acres of land would be preferred—for one year. Rent paid in advance, if required. Address M. B., *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A plot of six or eight lots, East of 4th-av. and vicinity of 39th and 40th sts., and adapted for manufacturing purposes; address, with location and price, Box No. 3,593 P. O. Office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. R. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 21 William st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $250,000.
Office, No. 82 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr.,

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office, 94 Broadway.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—Being the stock of an old established manufacturer, at No. 402 Broome-st., near Broadway. A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 402 Broome st., the entire stock of elegant furniture of Mr. Joseph Sommer, whose reputation for solid workmanship is so extensively known. The sale will be peremptory for cash to cover advances, and every article warranted of the best class. The stock comprises rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, Gothic and fancy chairs, sofa, side, centre and extension tables, stagores, book cases, dressing bureau, French and Gothic solid bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, hallstands, &c.

Also, one elegant black walnut library case, 8 feet high and 12 long.

Also, one banker's rosewood desk—cost $200.

Also, two very rich suites enamelled cottage furniture, with marble tops, exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

N. B.—Strangers and others will please take notice that this is not a sale made up from indifferent manufacturers, but entirely the stock of Jos. Sommer, who is retiring from the trade.

WM M WEEKS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE VILLAGE OF GLEN COVE, L. I.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M., on the premises of WILLIAM HARROLD, deceased, by order of JAMES HARROLD, Executor, the whole of the real estate belonging to WM. HARROLD, deceased, viz:

First Parcel.—The very valuable mill, water power, landing and about ten acres.

Second Parcel.—The large dwelling house and out buildings, and garden, containing about two acres

Third Parcel.—A lot of ground, fronting on the road 100 feet and containing about five acres, a part of which has a growth of locust of about 50 years

Fourth Parcel.—A lot of ground 100 feet front on the road, containing one acre.

Fifth Parcel.—A lot adjoining, same size.

Sixth Parcel.—Contains about 1½ acres, with dwelling house.

Seventh Parcel.—A lot on the road, and mill pond, containing about one acre.

Eighth Parcel.—Fronting on the road and mill pond, and as a most eligible site, containing about 1½ acres with a beautiful locust grove.

Ninth Parcel.—The farm, containing about 50 acres, of which about 15 are woodland; and two good barns attached. It has a front on the road and mill pond of about 100 feet.

Tenth Parcel.—An eighth of Creek Thatch

ALSO—A piece of Salt Meadow at West Farms, containing 5½ acres.

Terms easy and particulars on the day of sale

ALSO—On WEDNESDAY, Sept 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the same premises, the entire stock, farming utensils, furniture, &c of said estate

JAMES HARROLD, Executor.

GLEN COVE, Aug 31, 1855

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LACHICAGO—LOTS TO BE TAKEN IN LIEU OF SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO—On the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction,

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunities, to persons within the reach of all, for purchasing lots either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually.

W B OGDEN, } Trustees
M. D. OGDEN, } Chicago Land
D. TENEYCK, } Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S H. FLEETWOOD, No 12 Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, 1 n 44 State-st., Boston

CHICAGO, Aug 15, 1855.

E. H LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM H. THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, auctioneer, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the north-easterly side of Fifth-avenue, between the 1st and 2d ave., of the City of New York, and designated by the number (328) on a map on file in the office of Register, in the City and County of New-York, entitled "map of 469 lots of ground situate in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, the property of Wm. Taylor and Jacob B. Odell, surveyed by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, May, 1836" which lot of land and premises are further described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the north-easterly line of 55th-st. distant 125 feet easterly from the cor formed by the intersection of the north-easterly line of 55th st. with the southerly line of the 2d-av. thence running northeasterly and parallel with 5th-av. 100 feet 8 inches to the centre line of the block between 55 h and 56th sts. thence southeasterly and parallel with 56th-st. 25 feet, thence south westerly and parallel with 2d-av 100 feet 8 inches to the northeaster y line of 55 h-st., thence northwesterly along the nor-heasterly line of 55 h st 25 feet to the place of beginning—Dated New-York, June 5 1855

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

R J. CHESEBROUGH Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned to Sept. 14, 1855, at the same time and place—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1855

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That on the 29th day of September, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, there will be sold, under the direction of the subscriber, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, one thousand and twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.

The Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 7, 1851, for the purpose of carrying on the business of quarrying stone in the County of Richmond," with a capital stock of $200 000, divided into shares of $100 each.

The Company own an 80 acres of land in the town of Northfield, County of Richmond, including very valuable granite quarries, conveniently posted about half a mile from tide-water; and, also, a right of way for construc ing a road or railway from the quarries to the wharf or dock commonly called "Sands' Dock," and a right to use the wharf for the benefit and convenience of the Company, with the privilege of relaying the wharf or dock if necessary for the use of the Company

A good railway has been laid from the quarry to the dock. The property is very advantageously located for favorable working; is in excellent order, as well as being accessible by water at all seasons of the year.

For further information, apply to one of the subscribers, No. 221 Broadway A. J. YORDENPOOL, Assignee.

NEW-YORK CITY, August, 1855

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY (Saturday) Sept 15—LARGE SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PARLOR NET FURNITURE, Cottage Furniture, French Plate and Oval Mirrors, Satin and Brocatelle Furniture, &c. At 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Bankman-st, 2d door, a large and general assortment of new and second hand furniture of every description, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor styles in hair-cloth and hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads; mahogany and spring seat chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes; rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, with marble tops; do washstands; black walnut and oak dining and extension tables; mahogany, black walnut wardrobes, bookcases and secretaries; rosewood and mahogany centre, side and card tables; work tables; music stands; washstands, hair mattresses and cushions; oil paintings, mahogany rocking, nursing, cottage and easy chairs, lounges and lounge bees, mahogany washstands, cloths, mirrors, &c Also, 40 cases bonnet blocks, new patterns. Also, 30 doz. nipple chains—all of which will be sold without reserve Sale positive.

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT GAUTHIER—ON MONDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of a large and handsome assortment of parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, in house No 72 8th-av., near 14th st.; all to be sold without reserve; consisting of a number of hand-some rosewood tete-a-tete, sofas, & W Rarnes; rosewood marble-top etagere, rosewood centre and pier tables, lace curtains and shades, quilt, rosewood parlor suites in hair cloth, reps and brocatelle; French sofas, reception and arm chairs carved rockers; rosewood and mahogany card tables, spring seat and cottage chairs, rich china vases, elegant shade cloth, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings richly framed; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure hair mattresses and bedding, rose-wood and mahogany dressing bureaus, enclosed washstands, toilet sets, sofas, lounges, oilcloth and carpets, with a large variety of basement and bedroom furniture extension and breakfast tables, china and glass ware &c Catalogues now ready. No postponement.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE.—Rich and new Furniture French Plate, &c.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) morning, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 Nassau st., by catalogue—the quality equal to Broadway private warerooms—from extensive manufactures, and three rooms-ware to take advantage. The most opposed to attending auction sales, either gentlemen or ladies may expect to be satisfied in attending at this store in house-keeping articles, from the needle to the housekeeper; and article sold be put up, and without the least under-bidding; second, should any article be discovered but you are not cleared to trade it; third, you are waited upon again to the most polite Broadway stores. Packing &c., in the best manner at the consulate of merchandise pier and mixed marriage of the best quality, new and in place to of furniture. English velvet carmelites oil paintings to correspond, mattresses, with a large stock of medium four trade for entire furnishing, the wished on catalogue. N B—Shopkeepers, specimens &c, have a good chance to make 30 per cent

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J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—Eighteenth Call Public Sale, TUESDAY, September 18th, at 11 A M., by HENRY G. EVANS, No. 92 Pearl-st., 100 crates best white granite ironstone china, comprising dinner, tea and toilet sets, tea trays, vases and jars, will be sold at sight, to the city or country trade to suit purchasers. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

M B BUTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY September 18th, at 11 o'clock, on the premises No. 459 Broadway, fronting Grosvenor-st., and lease of the retail liquor store and old established grocery, by order of the executors of Thomas Lockhart, deceased. By order of PETER H. SWEENY, Public Administrator.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER.—TUESDAY, Sept 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, the entire manufactured stock of all grand cabinet furniture, also 1,000 yards carpeting, in the above private Warerooms, particulars Monday; now on exhibition; catalogues morning of sale.

W. GREENCORN & Co., Auctioneers

CONTINUATION SALE OF DRUGS, &c.—At No 9 Vesey-st., on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The attention of dealers will secure them very advantageous purchases.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Interest, Drafts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No 94 Broadway

LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On account of the 4-story houses, Nos. 1,018 and 1,020 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., being the property of a family leaving the City.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, each day, at the above large houses, all the handsome furniture, gas fixtures, table cutlery, china, &c., contained therein, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, centre tables with marble tops, Brussels and 3-ply carpets ornamental mirrors, dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, chairs, table linen, bedding, oil cloths, hall stands, ivory table cutlery, china, glass and plated ware, lace and brocatelle curtains, window shades, &c &c.

Also, HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.—About 60 super single and double hair mattresses and palliasses.

Also, SUPERFINE BLANKETS, &c.—About 60 pairs best quality blankets, together with leather bolsters, pillows, linen &c

Also, GAS FIXTURES, chandeliers, brackets, &c.

Also, KITCHEN UTENSILS, with which the sale will commence.

The whole being in the best order, not having been in use six months, and will be sold without reserve for Cash A deposit required from each purchaser. Catalogues on the morning of sale

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J. L VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

THIS DAY—SATURDAY, Sept 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 12 Maiden lane, extensive non peremptory sale of household furniture generally, embracing fine rosewood and mahogany work, oak and walnut do, with enameled cottage chamber suites, in great variety, having rich covering materials, and in all styles of hair cloth, marble tops and plain; large hair mattresses, elegant mirrors, framed paintings, plated ware, china, crockery, basement furniture, &c.

D. D. WASH, Auctioneer. Store, No 310 Broadway

MORTGAGE SALE OF SEWING MACHINES on SATURDAY, Sept 15, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 310 Broadway, three sewing machines, in good order; one designed for quilting mantillas, the others for general use Will be sold with the right to use the same in the City of New-York only GROVER, BAKER & CO.,

NEW-YORK, Sept 8, 1855 Mortgagees.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE
WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,
Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address

W P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A M MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding $1]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, as much as she can understand.

The diseases from obstructions, irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from misplaced uter., (falling of the womb,) or from other causes, will each find set in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, Ohio, May 7, 1855.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in much greater danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I was reduced to this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your work highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Dennison's prescription remedy for uterine prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STEPHEN DEN & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO. Astor-House. No 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No 129 Liberty st., New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T B PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States; but the money must be inclosed post-paid, to Dr. A M MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patents of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the disastrous consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which ointments and cordials have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

THIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $5 each, divided into separate doses as directed, by Valpeau, La Semmais, Blanx, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. H A BARROW No. 31 Greenwich, near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No 596 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is re-established at the office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of Ohio and Kentucky. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially or rue of their own sex whose superior knowledge and extensive stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Persons residing at a distance desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

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MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in resulting and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gentle and quickly, and yet so invariably efficacious, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive.

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Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions.

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All letters are to be addressed to Dr. R G. GEISSNER, No. 127 Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2486 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

DR MAGNIN'S LUTEKA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—The delightful and pastime invigorant of the human system in fact, superseding all other remedies; in fact, when used it must become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them to more readily dissolve all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole frame work of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereon. Price $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Chatham-house, DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the human female, with the most discursive plain reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Parisian and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, physician and surgeon, No 42 Bond-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted—*Courrier des Etats Unis, States Zeitung, Demarest, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Bruns wick Times.*

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised to one tenant of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

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Dr RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 513 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Boards are created

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MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER.—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, rheumatism, bruises, cuts, mental complaints, &c Very numerous testimonials of its efficacy are received. Always on hand. For sale wholesale and retail, at the pickle and preserve warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO, No. 129 Washington-st., New-York.

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DR. JACKSON'S EMBROCATION is the only medicine that will cure this common and troublesome disease. It not only immediately allays the pain and inflammation, stops all bleeding, subdues that intolerable itching, but effectually cures in a very short time persons who have lived here been rendered miserable for years For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Wholesale Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 8 o'clock P. M

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cure His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

GEORGE F. SCHAFFER, DENTIST—No. 258 Hudson st., near Broome, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, whole upper sets of teeth from $15 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

EXCURSIONS.

SEPTEMBER 1855—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Docks:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday.... Sept. 11 8 A. M.	Tuesday.... Sept. 11 2 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept 13 9 A. M.	Thursday... Sept. 13, 4 P. M.
Friday..... Sept. 14 9½ A. M.	Friday..... Sept. 14, 4½ P. M.
Saturday.. Sept. 15, 10½ A. M.	Monday..... Sept. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday.. Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday... Sept. 18, 11½ A. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squam Line of Stages connect with this boat. Also stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS AND OCEAN PORT—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT
Wednesday, Sept. 12 8½ A.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12, 4 P.M.
Thursday, Sept. 13.. 9 A.M.	Thursday, Sept. 13. 4 P.M.
Friday, Sept. 14..... 9 A.M.	Friday, Sept. 14..... 5 P.M.
Saturday, Sept. 15...10 A.M.	Monday, Sept. 17. 10 A.M.

Stages for Squam Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country

---

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS Commander, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks on Sunday Sept 16, 1855. The boat will leave King st. at 8 o'clock Pier No 3, N. R at 9 o'clock Bait and fishing tackle furnished on board. A band of music will accompany the boat. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

N. B.—The *Massachusetts* having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, offers superior accommodations over any other boat for excursions, having a dining saloon 112 feet long

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FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September, the favorite steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt J POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A M., landing at Northport, Port Jefferson, and Orient Point. Tickets for passengers through to Patchogue for $2 25, and Riverhead for $1; to Connecticut 75 cents. Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 A M.; Greenport, 8; Orient Point, 9; Port Jefferson 12 M., and Northport, 2:30 P. M.

E. T. DUDLEY, Agent, No 295 South-st., New-York.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double-engine steamer WILLIAM GAGE Capt ISAAC O PHILLIPS, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks on FRIDAY the 14th September; SATURDAY, the 15th, and SUNDAY, the 16th of September. The boat will leave as follows: Pier No. 1, N. R., foot of Rector st.; Pier 3, foot of Spring st.; Broome-st., E. R., at 8½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8½; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9 o'clock A. M. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments furnished on board. A band of music will accompany the excursion. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

TERRAPIN LUNCH EXCURSION.—Subscribers are their friends to the above Excursion will please be on board the steamer at CROTON, capt Wood, on Thursday morning, Sept. 13, 1855, when she will leave the Fulton ferry, foot of South William-st., at 9 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock, at the south side of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8½ o'clock, A M.; Pier No. 3 North River, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Friends to the Excursion not having procured their tickets, can get them on board.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT and COLD SPRING, landing each way at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell, West Point and Cold Spring, touching at Annsville each way. The favorite steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave the foot of Jay-st every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, for the above places; returning, leave Newburg at 1 P M

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hemburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDD & MOREY, leaves New York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING GRANKS.—The double engine steamboat WILLIAM GAGE Capt. J. O PHILLIPS, will make a grand Excursion to the Fishing Banks, on SUNDAY, Sept 9, 1855. Will leave as follows:—Pier No. 1, at foot of Rector st.; Spring-st., N R., at 8½; Broome-st., E. R., at 8½; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9; Pier No. 3, N R., at 9½ A. M. The WILLIAM GAGE possesses great advantages over other boats, and is capable of containing 2,000 persons. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments furnished on board. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King st., North River or to L. H. GROVER, No. 165 Broadway, up stairs

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FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, &c.—The steamer THOMAS G. HASKINS will leave foot of Murray-st daily, except Sunday at 9 o'clock A M; returning, leaves Union at 3 P. M Fare 12½ cents.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO K SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 12 Broadway

For Florida, through to Fernandina from New-York to Jacksonville $21. Pilatka $33.

The KNOXVILLE, Capt C. D LUDLOW, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept 19. Passage $25.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, 15th inst., for Richmond touching at Old Point Comfort. Passengers for the South will proceed via Petersburg without delay, and will arrive in Weldon, Wilmington, &c., as soon, and with as little expense as if they went via Norfolk. They need not apprehend any danger from the fever, as the ship does not go near the infected cities. Passage and fare, at stateroom included, to Old Point, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond $10; Steerage half price

TUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No 32 Broadway

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received from responsible contractors, until October 1, for the grading, fencing, superstructure, track laying and equipment, together or separately, of a railroad in the vicinity of Mount Holly, New Jersey, fifteen miles in length. The map, profile and plans of the work may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application to the undersigned, after 2 o'clock, P. M., at No 22 Cortlandt-st.

OLIVER H LEE, Civil Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Sept 5, 1855.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM
AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications

Counter Scales Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights

For sale by them at their wholesale and retail, by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No 189 Broadway, New-York

SCALES AND SAFES—
From the Celebrated
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Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling green, New-York City.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, FOR FIRE-PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily applied and laid on

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont.

INVITE THE ATTENTION of BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH, it can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is pronounced and laid on, its great protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a lifetime without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

The following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:

JOHN BRODIE, No 637 Washington-st., New York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 635 Washington-st., New-York.
F & J DUGAN, No 438 Broome-st, New-York.
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Communications addressed to J W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to O FURMAN Jr at the depot of the Company, No 300 West 13th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

THE MERCANTILE AND CLERKES' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—No 60 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.

Office hours from 9 A. M to 6 P M.

RICHARD BURLEW, President
J. C. WILTON, Recording Secretary.

RAILROADS.

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The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest is removed to

No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A M., Cleveland, 2.45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of N S Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9.50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10.20 A. M., Cincinnati 3.30 P. M., and Chicago at 9.30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin,

New-York Daily Times.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Last evening's session of the Board of Councilmen was a very quiet one. There were but few subjects upon which members had a desire to speak, and, consequently, a very large number of bills, reports and resolutions were passed upon. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Board took up the regular order, which was the third reading of the bills. The following were among the

BILLS PASSED.

In favor of assigning rooms over Centre Market to Sixth and Seventy-first regiments. In favor of building a sewer in Grove or Bedford street, from near Bleecker to Leroy street. In favor of confirming assessment list for filling sunken lots in Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets. In favor of confirming assessment list for building a sewer in Fortieth-street. In favor of confirming assessment list for paving Thirty-sixth street. In favor of confirming assessment list for building a sewer in Thirty-third street. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Forty-first street. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Broadway. In favor of filling sunken lots in Thirteenth-street. In favor of filling lots between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, and Third and Lexington avenues. In favor of fencing lots between Broadway and Seventh-avenue. In favor of building a sewer in Fifth-street, from near the Bowery to Second-avenue. In favor of confirming assessment list for building a sewer in Forty-fourth-street. In favor of confirming assessment list for building a sewer in Hester-street. In favor of a receiving basin and culvert northwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh avenue. In favor of building a sewer in Forty-eighth-street. In favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in appropriation for Trust Account.

PETITIONS.

The third reading concluded, the presentation of petitions was in order.

A petition from the Trustees of the First German Episcopal Church, for permission to use the vaults under their Church in the Winter season, was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

A NEW FERRY.

A number of citizens petitioned for a ferry to be established from the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, to the village of Guttenburg, in the State of New-Jersey. The petition was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

There were a large number of petitions presented, asking that the streets be kept in a better condition.

RESOLUTIONS.

Among the resolutions offered were the following:

THE COMPTROLLER WILL NOT PAY UP.

Whereas, The Comptroller has refused to pay any more money to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies for repairing the streets of the City. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to have the streets of the First Ward repaired forthwith.

The resolution was referred to the Law Department Committee.

The following was read and laid aside under the rule:

Resolved, That hereafter the reports from the Committee of Assessments confirming assessments, when there are no objections by the property owners, be adopted by this Board without a reference to the Committee of the Whole.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT AGAIN.

A preamble and resolution having reference to a temporary arrangement for the removal of offal from the City, brought up the Reynold's contract again, but after a talk of half an hour the conclusion was that Mr. Reynolds would claim his pay, whether he did the work or not, and the resolution was laid on the table.

COMMON COUNCIL CARRIAGE HIRE.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Comptroller not to pay any more carriage hire for members, kindled the indignation of a number of Councilmen. Mr. RIKER said he was one of a Committee that would have forty miles of Croton pipe to walk over, if the resolution passed, unless he hired a carriage at his own expense. The resolution was laid over under the rule.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Board went into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of confirming contracts for one thousand iron gas posts. There was some opposition to confirming them, but not a majority, and they were confirmed.

MORE MONEY FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY FIREWORKS—MEMBERS POCKETING CIGARS.

The report of the Committee on the Fourth of July Celebration came up in its order, asking an additional appropriation of $500. The reason why the additional appropriation was required was in consequence of the rain having spoiled one or two of the most costly pieces of fireworks, which it was necessary to replace.

Mr. JACKSON thought it somewhat strange that so much money had been expended merely on fireworks. On the previous celebration there was something to eat, and the expense was not so great. Perhaps there was some truth in the rumor that the Committee had enjoyed a very excellent supper at the Astor House. One thing he did know to be true, and that was that on that day there were a great number of cigars around among the Committee, and he had seen the cigars exhibaged by the box. If they had offered him a cigar, he would not have blowed; but they refused him, which he did not think fair.

Mr. CLANCY presumed the Committee thought cigar smoking perfectly proper under the head of fireworks expenses.

Mr. PINCKNEY denied the cigar impeachment, and claimed that the increased expenses were all chargeable to the clerk of the weather, who sent rain that spoiled some of the fireworks.

Mr. JACKSON reiterated his charge, and added that he saw one of the Committee with a box of cigars in his pocket. He had been invited to take a cigar from a full box, but before he could reach it, they were all shoved into an Alderman's pocket.

Some of the usual charges of corporation supper eating were now made against several members, but they all denied having eaten anything at the City's expense.

Mr. REED explained, at length, the reason why the extra appropriation was required, and indignantly denied ever having eaten a morsel or taken a drink, or smoked a cigar at the City's expense.

After some additional remarks in the same strain, the Committee reported in favor of making the appropriation.

DEAD DOGS AND HORSES.

The removal of dead dogs and horses from the streets was brought under consideration, when it was proposed that the collectors of dead animals be required to go over their routes twice a day instead of once, as at present. It was claimed that, during the Summer season, animals often die soon after the collector had passed, and that they became offensive before he returned to take them away. Notwithstanding this, the proposition was not received with favor.

COUNCILMANIC AMUSEMENTS.

It was now near 2 o'clock and several members seemed to be slumbering. As this was not the way, according to the general impression, in which they were expected to serve their constituents, two of the the younger Councilmen amused themselves and the spectators by drawing a fine string under the noses of the sleepers. The dignified wide-awakeness of the somnolent Councilmen immediately after the string operation, approached very near to the "highly ludicrous." The drowsy members having returned to consciousness, the Board, after passing upon a number of unimportant reports, adjourned to Monday evening next.

Personal to Mr. Branch.

Britishers think an item about their Queen's dress as important as a new loan or the capture of a Russian tower. Frenchmen delight to hear how their Emperor performs his home duties, and Americans delight to know all about the gentlemen who do us such service in the Police Investigation. The following about Mr. BRANCH will be read with eagerness:—

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been much pained by your lack of respect for the celebrated traveler Mr. BRANCH, erst my fellow voyager to the land of gold. The perils which alarmed him so fearfully on board the *Pacific*, were not the first it has been his singular fate to encounter. While the steamship *California* was leisurely proceeding on her voyage up the coast to San Francisco, a little disaffection among the firemen caused the report that they were out of coal. Mr. BRANCH, constantly on the *qui vive*, of course heard of it first, and the excitability of his nervous temperament became instantly aroused. He ran among the passengers with blanched and horror-struck features, this countenance was not then adorned with the moustache of which his report makes mention,) spreading dismay for the moment by terrified ejaculations of "We are lost!" "Nothing can save us!" "The ship is going to the bottom as sure as h—ll!" "Say your prayers, boys!" "Lord have mercy on us." While we were anxiously endeavoring to make out the cause of his terror, the first officer of the steamer drew near, when Mr. BRANCH appealed to him to know how much longer the ship would hold out. The jolly mate knowing well the questioner, and the cause of his terrors, with a wink to the other passengers, seriously replied "that with the present gale (it was then blowing a six-knot breeze) *he could not possibly tell*." This was sufficient; we all took the cue, and Mr. BRANCH's fears were not at all diminished by the sympathy of his fellow-passengers. He rushed distractedly to the cabin—hurriedly wrote a confused account of our thrilling situation, signing his name as correspondent to the New-York *Herald*, and after corking it tight in an empty soda water bottle, committed the frail messenger of fate to the mercy of the great deep. In the morning our good ship lay at anchor in the quiet waters of the Bay of Monterey. A. P.

Be at Ease, Neighbors.

We have a most doughty police. Their achievements sound like the marvellous ones of Jack the Giant Killer. When they sally forth in full *posse* they are sure to capture a thief, if he is crippled, or some errring girl, if she does not resist. Capt. ACKERMANN, of the Ninth, yesterday morning went out (with a squad and captured two young women, in a house of assignation in Bleecker-street. More remain, probably, to tempt the brave Captain's heroism.

☞ The *Commercial* don't believe that reading in the cars,—in reason,—is injurious to the eyes.

On a Rock at Hellgate.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, as the steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, was passing through Hellgate, on coming round, the tide threw her stern on a rock called Rylander's Reef, directly opposite Eighty-ninth-street, where she was detained for an hour and a half; the ferry-boat *Astoria* came to her assistance and swung her round, but could not get her off, and she had to wait for the tide. Thirty of the passengers came on shore in small boats, and thence to the City per cars. Her keel alone struck; no injury was done to her bottom. She arrived at her dock at 9 o'clock.

Fires.

Stable No. 64 Cherry-street was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the amount of $20.

The alarm of fire for the Seventh District at 8 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of some straw in Cherry-street.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Judging by the initial number, Dr. HUNTER'S *Specialist* will, in interest, intelligence, scientific and practical knowledge, and vigor of conduct, rank at the very head of medical journalism. In this number the Doctor sets forth his purpose—already alluded to—modestly but decidedly, and treats us to powerful articles on "Medicated Inhalation," "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "Asthma, its nature, causes and cure," "Medical Specialities," "The prevalence and importance of Tubercular Diseases," and an interesting essay on the importance of a proper classification of diseases. But an article that will command general attention, and interest, we rather think, the medical profession, is a reply to an onslaught made by Dr. HALL, editor of the *Journal of Health*, against Inhalation. The article is titled "A Concentrated Nisny," and though written with marvellous good humor, is a sort of flaying alive of the *Journal of Health* man. It reminds us of a torture figure of the Spanish Inquisition, called "The Blessed Virgin," which had an agreeable first blush for the victim led to its embrace, but which, on touching certain springs, opened a glittering breast of sword blades.—*New-York Evening Mirror*.

A monthly periodical, 16 pages 4to. Subscriptions for a year, $1; single copy, 10c. Published by SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, and for sale by all Booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—This delightful tonic beverage is the purest distillation that can be obtained from barley, selected in Europe without regard to cost, in order to supply the medical profession and the public with a pure Cordial stimulant which can be relied upon in cases of dyspepsia, gout, debility of the urinary organs, and all other maladies in which the curative properties of pure gin are acknowledged. It is now universally recommended by the medical faculty in this city in preference to all other gins. Sold by every respectable Druggist in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, almost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating fine machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public! Price, $1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

FULL LIFE SIZED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS ON CANVAS.—The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect our full life sized Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world. Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors, of any size, colored by our Parisian artists and finished in a style unequaled by imitators. Photographs of every description made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway,
And No. 45 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.—Late ROSHTON, CLARK & CO.—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all kinds of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. in full, is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., sole successors to ROSHTON, CLARK & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Wholesale depôt, No. 165 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. G. D. SANBORN, at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, treats all diseases of the Lungs and Throat by the inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors, without administering any drugs whatever into the stomach. I will promise to treat with better success any chronic disease of the Lungs, by my method of inhalation, than any physician can do by the old practice. Patients received daily, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

CLEAN YOUR GAS FIXTURES.—Chandeliers, brackets, and all kinds of gas fixtures, can be cleaned, refinished, and to all appearances, made new; old gilt chandeliers regilt, or refinished in French or artistic bronze; thus giving them the appearance of entirely new ones. Call and see samples, or send your orders to CURTIS & RAY, Gas-fixture Manufactory, No. 13 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
RAPID,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the depôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

(Advertisement.)

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBOIS'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBOIS, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Dépôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & CO., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' Pianofortes, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S double Bank Melodeons, fully equal an Organ of $600. Second-hand Pianos for sale from $20 to $140. Pianos and Melodeons to let. COLBURN & NASH, Agents,
☞ See *Musical World*. No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EQUESTRIANISM.—The reception evenings for ladies and gentlemen, at DRENNOW'S Riding Academy, commence on Saturday evening, 15th inst., and continue each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening during the Autumn and Winter. A selected band of music in attendance to enliven the scene.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE—And the only way it can be done at this season of the year, when mosquitoes are torturing the life out of you, is to call on W. STRATTON, No. 60 Chambers-street, and procure one of HASKINS' Improved Canopy and Nets, which are a sure guarantee against mosquitoes and insects.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—An unusual bill is to be given at this house to-night, viz: "A Morning Call," "Michael Earl," "Rose of Pekin," and "Black Eyed Susan." Four excellent pieces, with Mr and Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mr. FOX, Mlle. THERESE, and the whole company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bites. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Rev. J. M. DAGNALL, 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

FRUIT CANS.—LUDLOW'S Patent is generally acknowledged the neatest and safest article made for preserving peaches, tomatoes, &c., in their fresh state, as all others require wax, solder or cement. Sold by TAYLOR & HODNETT'S, No. 60 Beekman-st., corner of Gold.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILNAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Dépôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS—STILL WATER RUNS DEEP.—This charming comedy, first produced in America at Barnum's Museum, ahead of all competition, is creating there the most extraordinary excitement. There is a perfect furore to witness it, as played there by the unrivaled company at that establishment, in a manner not to be equaled in any other place of entertainment whatever. It is attracting crowds of people every evening. It is also given this afternoon at Barnum's, in all its beauty.

LONG ISLAND.

Anti-Coal Monopoly Association.

It being understood that the coal dealers of New-York and Brooklyn have entered into a combination to raise the price of coal, private associations are forming in Brooklyn for the purpose of purchasing coal by the quantity from first hands. The coal dealers intend to raise the price of coal 25 or 50 cents per ton next Monday.

United States Steamship San Jacinto.

This vessel, the flag-ship of Commodore ARMSTRONG'S East India squadron, is expected to sail from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard as early as the 20th of October, to take her place on her station.—*Washington Star*.

The Norfolk Sufferers.

The employés of the Williamsburg Glass Company have contributed $35 towards the relief of the sufferers in Norfolk.

☞ A mad dog was killed yesterday in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. There are a great many rabid animals in that district about these days.

NEW-JERSEY.

United Americans.

The newly-elected officers of Charter Oak Chapter of O. U. A., in Jersey City, were installed on Thursday evening at the new lodge room, corner of Grove and North Fifth streets, on which occasion an address was delivered by WM. B. DUNNING. This chapter now numbers eighty members. The *Sachem* is JAMES D. FRASER; *First Chief*, SAMUEL BEERS; and *Second Chief*, JACOB S. PLATT.

Official.

The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders has designated the *Hudson County Democrat* at Hoboken, and the *Jersey City Sentinel*, as the papers in which the official proceedings of the Board shall be published.

Liquor Trials.

The trials of eight liquor sellers in West Hoboken, before Justice FISH yesterday, resulted in the dismissal of the charge against the defendants. The witnesses, ROBINSON and MURPHY, failed to appear.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 12, in the Order of the Society of Friends, JAMES F. KENNY to SARAH R., daughter of Rufus Clarke, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 13, by Rev. Fred'eck G. Clark, WILLIAM E. CLARK to CAROLINE CARY, both of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Mr. Armitage, Mr. JOHN MILLER to Miss HANNAH ALDEN, daughter of Jas. Alden, both of this City.

In Brooklyn on Friday, Sept. 13, by Rev. Dr. Downs, Mr. WILLIAM M. GALLAGHER to Miss CATHARINE DYES, both of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept 13, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. CHARLES J. SWETT of New-York, to Miss ADELINE WILLIAMSON, step daughter of Thomas P. Burke, Esq., U. S. Navy.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Sept. 13, by Rev. J. D. Wells, HUGH M. FUNSTON and ANNA DICKINSON, daughter of the late Dr. John Dickinson, all of the above city.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, Sept 14, ELLEN AUGUSTA, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Ball, aged 13 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 230 Madison-st.

In this City, on Friday, Sept 14, CATHARINE VARIAN, eldest daughter of Cornelius and TEUNIS L. CONKLIN, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at her father's residence, No. 30 West 27th-st., without further invitation.

At Castleton Heights, Staten Island, on Friday morning, Sept. 14, JOHN YATES CHENA in the 70th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the Dutch Reformed Church, Tompkinsville, on Sunday morning next at 10 o'clock. Boats leave Whitehall at 9 o'clock precisely. He remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at South Ferry, Brooklyn at 11 o'clock.

In Carmansville, on Friday morning, Sept. 14, CHRISTINA CAMPBELL aged about 68 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, Sept 15, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Adamson, 153d-st., near Carmansville. The Hudson River Railroad cars leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday Sept 13, INA JANE, daughter of Charles and Jane Emmons, aged 8 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Clymer-st., between Whythe and Bedford-ave., on Saturday, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

At Unionville Ohio, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, CHARLES L. CAMMANN, formerly of New-York City, in the 43d year of his age.

In San Francisco, on Thursday, Aug. 16 of dysentery, CHARLES HUDSON, aged 33 years, formerly of Geneva N.Y.

At East Haven, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 31, Mr. STEPHEN SMITH, aged 78 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...SEPT. 14.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68 comp.	117	300	Erie Railroad		54
2,000 Indiana State 5s	86	450	do	b60	54
3,000 Virginia 6s	98	200	do	b3	54
8,000 do	s30 98	650	do		54
2,000 do	98	500	do	b10	54
28,000 do	s3 98	100	do	b38	54
4,000 do	s30 98	300	do	b3	54
10,000 Missouri 6s	s3 92	100	do	b60	54
4 000 do	c 92½	1,250	do	b60	54
10,000 Louisiana 6s	s3 98	200	do		54
50,700 do	b60 83¾	250	do		54
1,000 North Carolina 6s	99	100	do	s60	54
3,000 Erie Conv. Bds	83	250	do	s90	54
2,000 Erie Bonds of '70	90½	300	do	c	28½
1,000 Hud. R 2d m Bds	93½	25	do		28½
15,000 Hud R 3d m Bds	75	100	Ills Cen R R	s30	85
3,000 Ill Cen R. R. Bds	84½	84	Clove. & Pitts'g R R.		78
15,000 Ill C R R F Bs, c	84	100	do	b60	71
1,000 do	b3 86	50	do	b3	70
8,000 N. Y. Cen 6s	b3 91½	100	Hud River R	s60	41
9,500 N. Y. Cen. 7s	103	250	do	s3	41
6,000 Goshen Line Bds	89	100	do	b60	41½
30 Metropolitan Bank	108½	100	do	b30	41½
38 Continental Bank	107	100	do	c	40½
40 Bank of Commerce	109	75	Mich Cent. R	b60	100
100 Penn. Coal Co	s6w 102½	200	do	s60	99½
60 Ward Coal Co	b15 1	100	M S. & N. I. R. R	b60	100

[Advertisement.]

100 Nic. Transit Co.	b30	20	50	Panama Railroad	b60 107½
100 do	s60	20	50	Clev. Col. & Chic.	109
300 do	s30	20	300	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	b60 120
800 do	s	20	20	do	119
1,700 do	b60	20½	50	do	t15
100 do	b30	20	50	do	s60 118
100 do	s90	19½	500	Clev. & Tol R. R.	s60 85½
100 Cumb. Coal Co	s3	27	100	do	c 85½
100 do	b15	27½	100	do	b60 84½
300 do		27½	300	do	s3 85½
200 do	s30	27½	100	do	b60 86½
200 do	s3	27½	100	Chi & R I R R	s90 99
100 do	s4m	27	50	do	99½
50 Brunsw'k C. Ld Co		5	175	do	s3 99½
100 Canton Company	s60	25½	100	do	b60 100
120 do		25½	100	do	b30 100
400 Reading R.	b60	6	9	do	99½
200 do	s60	98½	100	do	s4m 98
100 do	b30	98½	100	do	94½
300 do	b30	98½	100	do	s60 99
100 do	c	98½	100	do	s10 100½
200 do		98½			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U S 6s, '67	117½	300	Reading Railroad	s4m	85½
1,000 U S 6s, '68	117½	100	Erie Railroad		54
5,000 Erie Bds of '76	b60	19½	300	do	s60 54
108 Nicar. Trans. Co.	s60	19½	50	do	b3 54½
250 Harlem Railroad		28½	100	do	s3 53½
100 do	b7	26½	600	do	b3 54½
5 Mich. Central R. R.		99½	100	do	51½
140 Cleve & Tol. R. R.	b3	86	100	do	b10 54½
50 do		86	100	do	b3 54½
150 Chi. & R. I R R		90	50	do	b60 54½
100 do	b30.	100½			

FRIDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

There was a very fair demand for Stocks to-day both in the Bond and Share list. About $180,000 State and Railway Bonds were taken, generally at the full rates of yesterday. Part of the State Stocks go to Europe, and part were taken on buyers' option, 60 days, on the speculative chances of a rise. The Illinois Central Bonds, which have fallen relatively below the Sterling quotation from London, were in request at 84½ ℔ cent. The offerings were light. The New-York Central 7 ℔ cents. were also wanted at 103½@103¾. The Street speculators were buyers of Erie, Reading, Toledo and Rock Island, at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on the sales of yesterday. The rapid rise in Galena and Chicago was not quite sustained. The transactions in Trans it are less spirited than before the reported amnesty with the Pacific Steamship Company was arranged. The Shares of the Illinois Central sold as low as 95, which, under the peculiar way in which the Stock is dealt in, is equal to only $10 for $15 paid. Another assessment of $5 is understood to be in contemplation, though the time is not fixed, and thirty days notice will be given in advance. The general market closed steady. There was a moderate demand for Money from the Brokers, though the change of Stocks to new hands, within a few days, brought in a different set of borrowers. The amount of mercantile paper, and the wants of produce factors have partially increased this week, and 1@2 ℔ cent. over the Bank rate of interest is had in the Street. The steamer *Arctic*, from Havre, with another rich cargo of French Goods, arrived this forenoon. The Sub-Treasury balance was increased to-day $104 033, and it now stands $6,140,712. The ordinary Government disbursements are light, and the Secretary of the Treasury is not able to get many of the Public Stocks at his late offer. The few that return from Europe find private buyers at 117¼ ℔ cent., which is a fraction lower than the Treasury bid of 116 and interest from July 1. Messrs. CLARKE, DODGE & Co. are offering a small loan of the City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 ℔ cents., $75,000 issued in aid of the Burlington and Missouri Road. The large parcel of New-York Central Stock offered at auction through Mr. S. DRAPER was bid off by N. R. COBB & Co. at 100¼@100½. The purpose of the sale is not exactly comprehended, as other cash purchases were made in the Street at 99½@99¾, and at buyers' option, four months, at par. The Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Road enterprise, through the Northern Countries of New-York—with large land grants as an auxiliary—has been reorganized and a wealthy Board of Directors installed, embracing Messrs. David Leavitt, William Chauncy, L. D. Coman, Lowell Holbrook, E. E. Wesley, Fisher Howe, John R. Briggs, E. M. Gilbert, George W. Stanton, George H. Thatcher, C. A. Macy and Robert Spier. The report upon which these gentlemen have been induced to go into the undertaking, drawn up after a practical survey of the route and its resources by a portion of their number, has just been published in pamphlet form, and will undoubtedly attract much attention.

The Dry Goods Import this week is $210,784 in excess of the same week last year. The market is very active, and all desirable Goods find immediate sale on arrival. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,355	$391 (87	11	$4,130	170	$57,702
Man. of Cotton	1,123	229,444	118	28,362	73	11,800
Man. of Silk	699	340,283	23	16,617	267	42,268
Man. of Flax	787	197,756	6	1,715	144	29,843
Miscellaneous		165,787	5	857	31	6,512
Total	4,368	$1,618,487	161	$51,671	675	$146,891
		51,671				1,618,197
Total entries		$1 669 858	Total marketed			$1,665,088
Same week 1854		1,359,084				1,480,753

The Bank Superintendent, Mr. SCHOONMAKER, has appointed G. D. LYMAN, of the Clearing House, the Agent of the Department in this City to have charge of the plates and to superintend the printing of Bank Notes, under instructions from the Superintendent. The office is worth about $750 a year, and is appropriately bestowed, on the recommendation of a number of City Bank Officers, to whom Mr. LYMAN is well known through the business of the Clearing House.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON quotes the value of Land Warrants through his *Bank Note Reporter* of this week, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
120 acres	$1 06 ℔ acre.	$1 08 ℔ acre.
80 and 160	1 09 ℔ acre.	1 11 ℔ acre.

There is some interest felt in regard to the official statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Road for August, owing to a rumor published by two of our cotemporaries last week that they would reach the large sum of $700 000. The same rumor reached us, through an extract from a letter from Albany to a house in Wall-street, but we declined to notice it; being apprised that up to the 20th of the month no such increase on the large business of August, 1854, had then transpired at the office of the Company, to justify or render it plausible. The increase on passengers was then only $10,000, and although it was hoped that the freight business would also show an increase, the returns were wholly incomplete. The traffic of the Road in August, '54, was $515,174. Our present information would not authorize an estimate to exceed $540,000 or $550,000. The official statement will appear in a few days. It was not, we believe, until about the 27th of August, or first week in September, that either the Central or Erie felt the increase in freights to and from the West, which they are both now enjoying.

Trade with Holland.

We are indebted to Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD for the following interesting Circular on the repeal of the tonnage dues of the Kingdom of Holland, to which measure the attention of Produce exporters ought to be directed, as placing the ports of Holland on the most favored footing towards the American Trade; bringing them, as the Circular states, on a level with the great English shipping ports, and placing them in advance of Antwerp, where the tonnage dues are still continued by the Belgian Government. The Netherland Trading Society is well known to the highly respectable Bankers in this City, from whom we derive their circular:

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1855.

By a recent act of the Legislature of this Kingdom which will come into operation the 1st January, 1856, the tonnage-dues, hitherto charged on all vessels visiting our sea-ports, have been repealed. As this liberal measure must have a decided influence on the conditions whereupon shipowners may feel inclined to accept a freight for our ports, we deem it advisable that a full publicity be given to it in your country, and will thank you for using your endeavors to the attainment of this object. In order to enable you to judge of the bearing of the new act, we beg to state that the now repealed duty, which was introduced by an act of the 26th August, 1824, was charged to an amount of 45 c. D. C. per ton on every vessel cleared inward, and to the same amount on every vessel cleared outward. During the first time after its introduction this payment was increased to twice the amount for vessels, navigating to foreign powers, by whom higher or other duties were levied upon Dutch vessels than upon their own. At the reform of our navigation laws, by act of the 6th August, 1850, the tonnage dues lost this discriminating character. As however they were only to be paid at the first inward and outward clearance every year, a decided advantage was still left to national vessels, many of which, entering our ports several times in the same year, got rid of all payment at their second and subsequent voyages. The repeal of this duty may therefore be considered not only as a general benefit to trade and navigation, but also as a special boon to foreign shipping. As such it belongs to the series of measures, whereby in the last years the protection, formerly granted to the national shipping-interest, has been gradually withdrawn. As to the material results of the new act, they will be best explained by putting the case of a vessel of a determinate capacity, viz.: 750 tons, loading 2,000 bales of cotton. For such a vessel, the tonnage dues amounted to f.381,37½ at its inward, and to the same figure at its outward clearance. By their repeal the ship-owner escapes an expense of f.762,75, or upwards of $300. At the same time, it deserves to be noticed that by the present reduction the general shipping costs at the Dutch ports (including the dues and other costs at the passing of the canals) are brought all but on a level with the London and Liverpool costs, whereas, compared with Antwerp, where the tonnage-dues, introduced during the union of the two Kingdoms, remain still unchanged, the scales are turned decidedly in our favor. The simple statement will be sufficient to refute the exaggerated complaints about the expenses insurred at our sea ports. It was under this conviction, that we took the liberty to address you on the subject, and we will feel, therefore, obliged, if you will make such use of this communication as you may deem best adapted to promote the direct intercourse between both countries.

The Netherland Trading Society, by
DE MONCHY, President.
DE CLERCQ, Secretary.

The Cotton Export.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the Cotton statement of yesterday, you assume $96,000,000 as the export value, and 10¼ cents a pound the average price of the 2,213,818 bales which went to Europe. Please state your basis. Some of the figures must be wrong. M.

The average export price per pound should have been printed 10¼ cents to agree with the round estimate of $96,000 000. The difficulty in arriving at any thing like an exact estimate in advance of the Treasury table, is increased by the fact that the Treasury year ends 30th June and the Cotton year, by commercial usage, on 31st August. But assuming that within 12 months the same number of bales are cleared at the Custom House, the following is the basis of the ninety-six millions for the late crop:

In 1854, the Treasury table gave 987,833,106 pounds weight at the average of 9.47 cents the pound as the export return of the fiscal year. The Cotton statement of the Commercial year gave the export in bales 2 310 148, which at an average of 426 pounds to the bale would produce the 987 millions pounds. The export consisted of 1,373,616 heavy Gulf bales from New-Orleans and Mobile, and 745 532 Upland and Sea Inland bales, much lighter in weight.

In 1855, the Export, by the Commercial return, is 2,243,318 bales, of which only 1,408,238 bales were from New-Orleans and Mobile. Should the Treasury return be based on a corresponding number of bales, the result in pounds will not probably exceed 937 millions, or a deficit of 50 millions pounds—which at 10.25 would produce $96,042,500 or in round numbers ninety-six millions dollars. If the average export price should reach 10.50 cents the pound, the product would be $98,385,000.

A Fraudulent Insurance Company.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1247 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH ON COWARDICE.

BRANCH'S GRANDFATHER.

He Played on both Drum and Fife at once, and Exhausted the Courage of the Family for three Generations.

Why Mr B.'s Knees smote together as he strode the Deck.

WHY TWO OF THE FAMILY SQUINTED.

HISTORY CITED ON SUNDRY POINTS.

The Collins Line of Captains play Wm. Tell off Cape Race.

Some fine Language, and an Undertow of sober Suggestion.

A LETTER TO BE CUT OUT AND SAVED.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I recently sent you two letters (both of which you abridged) in response to anonymous correspondents in the TIMES, respecting me, and I now send you another in reply to a charge of cowardice on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, during my pilgrimage to distant lands. And I will premise with a request, that you will not mutilate this and subsequent responses, and thus destroy their context, and make me appear ridiculous before your readers. By publishing my letters entire, you will gratify me beyond expression, as I do not desire to be understood to say (by their mutilation) precisely what I did not intend to say. With this introduction, I will inform you and your cowardly anonymous correspondent, that if these cowardly accusations be continued against me in the TIMES, that I shall have to employ a secretary to reply to them, as my time is entirely occupied in pursuits designed to promote the substantial welfare of the great community in which my lot is cast, approximating a million of souls, engaged in commerce and the diffusion of a free and glorious civilization.

Now, as to my being an ocean coward, as Mr. "Anonymous" asserts, I will neither pretend that I am, nor that I am not. Very few Americans ever admit themselves to be cowards, and all braggadocios are cowards. But I will admit that there is cause for timidity on the sea, and especially in the ocean steamers, as I will substantiate before I close this document. Mr. Fox, the late British Minister at Washington, had such terror of the sea, that he preferred to die in America than to cross the wild Atlantic. And he did die in our country long after his official career had expired. CICERO, DEMOSTHENES and SOCRATES wanted physical courage, and especially CICERO, although he braved and finally subdued the odious CATALINE. MURAT and his Arabian steed, on the eve of battle, pranced and trembled like Mazeppa on the verge of a projecting cliff. And NAPOLEON often chided MURAT for his cowardly tremulation before his cavalry, on the eve of a bloody conflict, but with the first tap of the drum, the first blast of the bugle, and the roar of artillery, he would fly to arms, and spread terror and desolation in his furious and irresistible charges.

If not remarkably courageous myself, I had a grandfather who was a drummer and a fifer in the Revolution and the last war, daring and memorable, and was at the capture of PRESCOTT, at midnight, in Rhode Island, and in other perilous exploits. Inasmuch as a drum and fife were about the only music we had in the Revolution, my grandfather was considered a band of music in himself, and received pay as such, as he played both instruments at the same time, keeping one eye on his music, and one on the enemy which caused him to squint before the war closed; and I had a brother who died in New Orleans, who squinted also, which he was supposed to have inherited from his grandfather, the more especially as he perfectly resembled him in other respects.

And it is not hyperbole to say that he had music and courage enough in his composition to supply the deficiency of all his posterity for all coming generations. As to myself, my music does not extend much beyond the jewsharp and the lips, but on those pleasing instruments I can play "Yankee Doodle" to astonish all present. I could quote history to prove all this, and would, if it would not prolong my response to Mr. "Anonymous" to an unreasonable length.

In February, 1849, the steamer *California*, (with about 600 passengers, including those in the steerage,) was found to be with very little coal, water and provisions, and was like an egg-shell on the water, having no ballast. It had been cloudy for several days, we were in a gale, and did not know where we were, and the wheels were kept in motion through loose spars, barrels, &c., about the steamer. It was announced, after consultation, to all the passengers that half a biscuit would be our only allowance on the following day, with a pint of water. Being rather fond of water and plenty of biscuit, and having a strong desire to realize my golden dreams, I told General PERSIFER F. SMITH, while the waves were breaking over us from stem to stern, that we had got caught in rather a bad scrape, and that it must be peculiarly hard for him to be caught in such a trap, after escaping the arrows of the Florida Indians, and the bullets of the Mexicans, in his bloody campaigns with General TAYLOR. While expressing my sympathy for General SMITH, "Mr. Anonymous" might have been present and now magnifies my remarks into his recent note in the TIMES. We were finally saved in this wise. The weather cleared a little, and a gentleman who had been to Monterey discovered highlands which he supposed were in the vicinity of Monterey. I well remember the gangway gates (that separated the cabin from the steerage passengers) as, by order of the Captain, they were smashed to atoms for fuel, and the labors of the passengers in tearing up a part of the internal works of the steamer, to enable her to reach Monterey. But even this could not have borne her into Monterey, if a little coal had not been found in the extreme bull of the vessel. After chopping wet wood four days at Monterey we finally reached Francisco, about one hundred miles distant. I never censured the captain or proprietors for the scarcity of coal, as the steamer was on her first trip, and as it was the first voyage of any steamer so far up the Pacific Coast, and they did not know precisely what quantity of coal she required. Moreover, if they had known, it could not have averted the result, and I think we were disappointed in obtaining the quantity of coal we expected at San Blas, Acapulco or Mazatlan, in consequence of the non-arrival of coal at those localities from distant parts of the earth.

While going seventy to Europe in the British steamer *Canada*, from Boston, on the second day out, while running at full speed in a dense fog, we came very near having a collision with a coasting vessel of considerable tonnage. A concussion seemed inevitable. But we were providentially saved. In the British channel, in July last, the *Baltic*, in a fog, ran a vessel completely down, and I learned that fifteen were lost. In my return in the *Pacific* last August, when we were supposed to be in the vicinity of Cape Race, we had not taken an observation in four days, in consequence of the fog. In order to get into New York Harbor twenty or thirty minutes earlier, the Captains of the British and American steamers, fog or no fog, almost invariably strive to graze Cape Race (like WILLIAM TELL, the Swiss archer, his son's head) as nearly as possible without hitting it. On one occasion a British steamer hit it, and relics of her hull remain there to this day, while a merciful Providence saved the passengers.

While going out in the *America* last July, we saw mountainous icebergs, which are generally seen off Newfoundland in June, July and August, and in other months. Finding that the steamer *Pacific* was going in a fog that you could almost cut with a knife, at her full speed, with no steam whistle as a locsin, with fleets of fishing vessels in our path, with icebergs, Cape Race and Sable Island before us, and with no observation in four days, and in the very latitude where the *Arctic* was lost, I was not a little surprised to behold such recklessness while passing over the sad mausoleum of the *Arctic* passengers. While contemplating the melancholy fate of the brilliant virtues of EDWARD SANDFORD and his companions of the *Arctic*, my excited emotions led me to a conversation with an intellectual passenger, whom I told that a captain of a Collins steamer who could thus trifle with human life, with the *Arctic* calamity fresh in his recollection, should be put in irons and carried a captive into New York as a terrible example, and as a means of ensuring more prudence hereafter. I also said that if a line of steamers were established to take the more southern route of the particle, and never go near Cape Race and its icebergs, and coasting vessels and implacable fog, that I believed it would be patronized to the exclusion of all other lines of Atlantic steamers. During this conversation, Mr. "Anonymous" might have been present, and he is welcome to all the glory he can achieve in his fresh crown on his temples in the DAILY TIMES, and to all the laurels he can construct on the travelling peninsula by inflating the extraordinary dexterity of his cranium.

Respectfully, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

New Map of Europe.

A capital map of Europe, about three feet square, has just been published by G GRIFFING JOHNSON, of No 71 Nassau-street, New-York. We notice that an special attention has been paid to the seaport towns which are profusely and correctly laid down. This feature is one much needed by our mercantile community. European railroads are also given. The typography is excellent, and for a map of general reference, we can safely recommend it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Interesting from Washington—Departure of the Consul General to Japan—The Treaty with Siam—New Negotiations Ordered, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul General to Japan, leaves this afternoon for New-York. Since Mr. HARRIS has been in Washington he has been charged with making a new Commercial treaty with the Kingdom of Siam. It appears that the treaty with that power, made by Mr ROBERTS, is of no value, in consequence of the absurd way in which the tonnage duties were levied and the royal monopolies. He has been instructed to make such a treaty as will open that rich country to the enterprise of our merchants. And this is of peculiar importance, in view of the opening trade with Japan, for most of the products of Siam are peculiarly qualified to meet a good market in Japan. He will proceed overland to one of the Indian ports, where he is to be taken up by the United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, which will convey him to Sangkok, in Siam, and, after he has completed his negotiations, will take him to Hong-Kong, from which place he will proceed to Japan in one of our men-of-war.

The report of the Naval Retiring Board is the general theme of conversation, and creates great excitement. Those directly interested have been notified through the Post-Office.

Secretary MCCLELLAND has returned from his visit to Pennsylvania.

The report of the Naval Retiring Board is the general theme of conversation, and creates great excitement. We have nothing official, but it is agreed that the three Captains dropped are ZANTZINGER, LAVY and RAMSEY. Among the Lieutenants dropped is SAMUEL CHASE BARNEY. Those directly interested have been notified through the post.

Secretary MCCLELLAND has returned from his visit to Pennsylvania.

The Population of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The result of the census of Boston has just been obtained. The total population of the city is 162,629. The number born in foreign countries, with their children under 21 years of age, is as follows: Irish, 69,339; Germans, 4,566; other countries, 12,511—a sum total of 10,000 more than the native population and their children. Out of the 23,841 increase during the past five years, 16,296 was by the Irish population, 1,920 by the Germans, and 4,634 by other foreigners—making the increase of natives only 997. It is estimated, however, that Boston business men, with their families, to the number of 50,000, reside in the neighboring towns.

The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day have been 125, an increase of 37 over the previous week.

The weather to-day has been cloudy and warm, with a little rain.

The drouth is beginning to be seriously felt throughout all New-England.

Heavy Robbery in Boston—Fire at Nashua, N. H.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Saturday, while Mr. JOHN M. FOLSOM, cattle dealer, was purchasing a railroad ticket for his home in Newburyport, he had his carpet bag, containing $4,000 in bank bills, stolen. The thief made good his escape.

On Thursday night the card manufactory of GAGE, MURRAY & Co., at Nashua, N. H., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $18,000, one-half of which is covered by insurance.

Indian Attack on a Surveying Party.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept 15.

We have received dates from Nebraska City to the 8th instant. Colonel MORRIS' party of Government surveyors was attacked by a band of Pawnee Loups, about thirty miles up the Platte River. Colonel MORRIS and five others reached Nebraska City safely, but six others were dispersed, and have not been heard from. A company of fifty men was immediately raised, and started in pursuit.

Three thousand dollars have been forwarded from this city for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A Case of Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 15.

CHARLES H. BROWN, of Philadelphia, was murdered on Tuesday last, while on an excursion to Salem, New-Jersey, on board the steamer *Manhonomi*. His body was found in Salem Creek, with his throat cut and the fingers of one hand chopped off, which was doubtless done while he was attempting to clamber back into the boat. A large number of arrests have been made here. About thirty workmen in the Navy-Yard were taken into custody this morning as principals or witnesses.

Detention of a Train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 16.

The engine on the Camden and Amboy Railroad (pilot line,) from New-York, was disabled near New-Brunswick last evening, and the train did not reach this city till nearly 1 o'clock this morning. All the passengers bound South were consequently detained here until this evening.

Railroad Accident and Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Last evening the accommodation train on the Baltimore Railroad ran over a Mrs. UPDYKE, near Newport, Delaware, killing her instantly. She was walking on the track and was very deaf. She leaves a husband and family. No blame is attached to those in charge of the train.

The New-York Quarantine Regulations.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The announcement that the New-York Board of Health has determined to quarantine vessels from Baltimore is strongly censured here as being entirely unnecessary. Baltimore was never in a better sanitary condition, and no fears are entertained of the introduction of yellow fever. Our boats do not go within ten miles of Norfolk, and every precaution is taken to prevent those having fever from coming to this city.

The Steam Frigate Fulton.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The Pensacola *Gazette* denies the report that the steamer *Fulton* has yellow fever on board, and says the officers and crew are all well.

The Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 15.

We have no mail south of Savannah this morning. The Pensacola *Gazette* denies the report that the steamer *Fulton* has yellow fever on board, and says the officers and crew are all well.

Loss of the Brig Glide, with all Hands.

EASTPORT, Saturday, Sept 15.

The brig *Glide*, of Windsor, ELLIS, from Glasgow for Halifax, loaded with railroad iron, struck on the Maine ledge about the 1st inst. and sunk. It is supposed all hands were lost. Some wreckers with diving bells succeeded yesterday in getting up about twenty tons of the iron.

Oneida County Whig Convention.

UTICA, Saturday, Sept. 15.

At the Whig Convention of the First Assembly District of the county of Oneida, held to-day, J. A. SHERMAN was elected Delegate to the Whig State Convention, and JAMES MCGRAW, Alternate. MICHAEL MCGRANE was chosen Delegate to the Judiciary Convention.

Western Produce Afloat.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 15.

By reliable data it is ascertained there are now 364,000 bushels of wheat and about 100,000 bushels of corn afloat from Upper Lake ports, bound here.

Extension of the Coal Trade of New-York.

MAUCH CHUNK, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The first coal train from here for New-York left yesterday afternoon.

The Burlington Catastrophe.

BURLINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Mrs. GILLESPIE, who was so badly injured in the recent railroad accident, died here yesterday.

CITY POLITICS.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

A "Temperance General Committee" Organizing.

It Denounces Maine Laws and Carson Leagues.

A Bottle of an Ancient Smell—with a new Label on it.

A new party sends its scouts upon the field—or, rather, a new banner appears—a new uniform is shown, but the watchwords seem familiar, and the faces are not all strange. Readers who desire to be kept informed on the growth of City politics will do well to read the following report through to the end. After that they will not be apt to get confused when the name reears, nor shudder at the suspicion of civil war where the conflict is really between old enemies:

Several citizens have for some time back been discussing the propriety of organizing a "*Temperance General Committee*," having for its object the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and the passage, by our next State Legislature, of a stringent excise law, making it a penal offence to sell liquor to a miner, a drunken person, or a vagrant, or to sell or dispose of adulterated liquors of any kind whatever. The friends of the movement, on Saturday evening, assembled at No 360 Grand-street, for the purpose of perfecting the organization, appointing Committees, &c.

On motion, Mr. E. E. ELLERY was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*, and Mr. BOYD Secretary.

Mr. NATHAN NESBITT was called on to explain the objects of the organization, which he did in substance, as follows:

MR CHAIRMAN, I have been called on to explain to this meeting the objects of the proposed organization, which I will proceed briefly to do. Some time since, as you are all aware, our State Legislature, through the influence of a few fanatical temperance men, aided by the Carson League, passed a stringent Maine law, forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in this State, under certain penalties. Of the workings of this law in this City, you are all perfectly conversant. The friends of the law have become disheartened by the many adverse decisions already rendered by our law courts, and a large majority of them are already sighing for the old Excise law in the absence of a better, for it is an absolute fact, that so far as this City is concerned at least, we are without any law whatever regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors. And what is the consequence of all this, it is needless for me to answer. You who have eyes to see, cannot but observe it on every hand, and where you will you see the fruits of the Maine Law. In vain you may incarcerate the poor victims of the rumsellers, so long as you suffer the real cause to go at large and practice his calling of destruction and death, without any fear or fear of punishment before him. We want a law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor, which we are now without, and such a law we must have. It is for that purpose, as I understand it, that we are about forming a political Temperance organization. We propose to use our best endeavors to secure the repeal of the Maine law, and procure the passage of a stringent excise law, fixing the price of a license at $1,000 or upwards and making it a penal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment in the County Penitentiary for a period not exceeding twelve months, for any person holding said license, to sell any adulterated liquors; or to sell or give any strong drink whatever to a person already intoxicated, a minor, a vagrant, or a habitual drunkard. Also, to appoint excise agents in each town or district, whose duty it shall be to exercise a strict surveillance over all places where liquor is sold, and report any violations of the law to the authorities.

After some further remarks, Mr. N. suggested the propriety of appointing a Committee of three to draft a platform for the adoption of the meeting. A motion to that effect was then made and carried; whereupon the Chair appointed as such Committee NATHAN NESBITT, JOHN D. GRAHAM, and Dr LIVINGSTON. The Committee retired to another room, and after a short deliberation returned, when Mr. NESBITT, as Chairman, reported the following as the result of their deliberations:

Warrens, It is deemed expedient and necessary that an organization of temperance men should be effected, that would materially advance the temperance cause, and not be simply the tool of wire-pulling demagogues, nor a concerted band of volunteer spies; and,

Whereas, No such organization is now in existence, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Temperance General Committee, do organize ourselves into an organization, that by concentrated action at the ballot-box we may prevent the ravages of intemperance.

Resolved, That it is no part of our political creed that men who disagree with us upon the Temperance question are to be branded as murderers, assassins and villains; nor do we look upon efficiency with the Fanatical and blue-ry now rampant throughout our land, but we will endeavor to spread our cause through the medium of moral suasion, and a stringent license law—a law that will punish any person selling spirituous or malt liquors to a minor, pauper, habitual drunkard, or a person intoxicated, not by compelling him to pay a paltry fine, but by imprisonment in the county jail.

Resolved, That in nominating candidates for the political suffrages of our fellow citizens, honesty and strict integrity of character, and fitness for office, shall be the only qualifications we require, providing such candidates are in favor of the Temperance Reformation as candidates years ago, before the leaders of that reformation sought, by coercive measures, to compel men to be moral, temperate and honest.

Adoption of the above platform was moved and seconded, when Mr. NESBITT arose to say a few words in support of them. He commenced by reviewing the various progresses made by the Temperance men, and referred to the Carson League as a fanatical clique, and blamed it upon them, as being the instigators to the passage of the Prohibitory Liquor law. It was this clique that he thought the Committee should be most active in opposing, as, if left to pursue their course, they would soon effect, not only the ruin of the City and State, but the entire country, by their contemptible and unrepublican system of espionage. The speaker urged the necessity of the proposed organization at some length, that they might buckle on their armor, and at once proceed to combat with those fanatical cliques and political demagogues who are daily promising every thing, but never perform anything. He recommended, in consequence of the near approach of the Fall election, that the Committee proceed at once to select such candidates for the support of the organization as were already before the people, and might be found entertaining the principles as laid down in the platform, regardless of party and politics. And immediately after election, proceed to reorganize on a permanent basis, so that next Fall, if necessary, a clean ticket could be nominated and elected by them, independent of all other parties. He felt confident that the plan was a feasible one, as nine-tenths of all the respectable portion of the liquor-dealers in this City, as well as the temperance and anti-temperance folks throughout the entire country, would gladly unite and give them their support. If the objects of the movement were fully carried out—which he felt they would be—it would be the means of effectually preventing the corner groceries and thousands of low rum-holes, which are daily springing up in our midst, from distributing their slow but sure poison to their hundreds of victims, and thereby in a great measure take temptation out of the reach of our wives and children, who are often compelled to frequent these groceries for family necessaries.

He was followed with a few remarks by Mr. J. A. GRAHAM, in support of the platform. He said if the Carson League had left the Temperance party alone, and allowed it to have progressed in a rational way as it was doing before that clique was formed, much more good might have been accomplished than has been. As it is, however, the Temperance folks had tried to run before they had got strong enough to walk, the consequence of which had been a dead failure, and the Temperance party been thrown farther in the back-ground than they were years before.

After some further remarks, the platform was unanimously adopted.

On motion, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. GRAHAM, NESBITT and BUCKINGHAM, were appointed to procure rooms, make the necessary arrangements for, and call other meetings of the Committee.

The names of the delegates present were then called off, when the Committee proceeded to fill vacancies—five from each Ward.

On motion, the following gentlemen were then appointed as a Finance Committee:

D. C. Henderson, of the Third Ward; E. E. Ellery, of the Tenth Ward; G. Livingston, of the Thirteenth Ward; Wm Milwood, of the Fifteenth Ward; Nathan Nesbitt, of the Sixteenth Ward.

Other gentlemen were then appointed a Committee to make preparations for holding a public meeting in the Seventh Ward, the coming week, at which the objects of the Association are to be made known—the cooperation of the citizens solicited.

A similar meeting is to be held in each Ward of the City, for the purpose of organizing Ward Committees.

After the transaction of some further business the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee on Rooms and Arrangements.

☞ The Democratic Whig Fourth Ward Council District Convention met at the Eutaw House, on Wednesday, the inst., and unanimously nominated for A. C. COGGILL as the candidate for Councilman in said District.

The Whigs have nominated

For Assessor—Twelfth Ward: Thos. I. Hurley.
For Assessor—Third District—Capt. C. Mott.
For Commissioner—Ninth District—G. A. Barker.
Tenth District—R. H. Craig. Thirteenth District—Wm. Tracy. Fifth District—J. M. Hawley.
The Know-Nothings have nominated
For Alderman—Eighteenth Ward—Fairchild C. Mathes.
For Councilman—Fifty-fifth District—John H. Sargeant. Fifty-fourth District—D. C. Weeks.

☞ The Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward have chosen WM. W. KURN and GEORGE HOLBERTON delegates to Syracuse.

☞ A mass meeting of Republicans is looked for at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening next.

More of the St. Nicholas Hotel Affray.

Statement of Mr. Dean.

On another page we have given a full account of the bloody tragedy at the St. Nicholas on Saturday night, together with Mr. WRIGHT'S statement. At a late hour of the evening our Reporter called on ROBERT S. DEAN, who, under commitment of Justice MERCE, remains in the custody of the officers of the Eighth District. He was then very weak from the loss of blood from his wound, which is on the outer and back side of the right thigh—the cut entering to the bone, and being an inch and a half broad, and just escaping a large artery. He made the following statement of the facts referred to by Capt. WRIGHT:

"Capt. WRIGHT came to Baltimore and contracted for the purchase of the steamship *Jewess*, without having any means to pay for her. It became necessary for him to join with persons who had means to complete the purchase. HENRY S. WARD & Co. were the parties to whom the vessel was to be conveyed on the completion of the terms of the contract.

They found it impossible to complete their contract altogether, and to-night, by specious representations to me, induced me out of my friendship to my friend, Mr. WARD, to endorse their paper for $5 000 to RICKETTS, WHITTINGTON & Co., in Baltimore, in part payment of the vessel, with the promise on his part that, on the arrival of the vessel in New-York, there would be conveyed to me one-eighth part of her, and to make me a special partner in the vessel to the amount of five thousand dollars.

On arriving in New-York some weeks after, I discovered that I could not be a special partner at all under the laws of New-York. In the Summer, the ship got into trouble. WRIGHT involved her in heavy liabilities without any means of paying them; the result was that she was in the Fall libeled and sold. When the matter came to be investigated, I found that not only had my rights never been secured to me—not only that I had never been any owner, but that he had had it conveyed to himself instead of, as by agreement, to H. S. WARD & Co., and that no security was provided for me whatever.

The history of a long tissue of deceits connected with the *Jewess* and her troubles, is too much for narration here, but is well remembered by all who, under the inducements of Mr. WRIGHT, had anything to do with her. My endorsement on the paper of H. S. WARD & Co., used in part payment for the *Jewess* for $5,000, fell due last Fall, I think in October. I did not pay it because the consideration for which that endorsement had been given had been fraudulently withheld from me; that note is in suit against me at this time.

To come to the more immediate cause of the quarrel, among many other startling facts connected with the history of the *Jewess*, that was told me by one who had been aboard of her, and whose opportunities to know were unquestionable, was this, that a portion of the plate which had been purchased for the ship had been taken by Capt. WRIGHT and applied to his own use. This fact was announced boldly to myself and others, and it was one which, of my own knowledge, I could not know. It was announced boldly, and the gentleman said that he was willing to maintain what he said.

Since the denouement that occurred last fall, WRIGHT and myself had been nothing more than mere acquaintances. We had been from my acquaintance in May previous to last fall, quite intimate. I endeavored to sustain him throughout all that time against numerous villainous charges that were brought against him where or whenever I could; but finally the conviction of a long series of wrongs and grievances practiced by him on myself, was forced on me. I made up my mind that any close intimacy with him was no longer to be desired by me.

I met Capt. WRIGHT in this way once or twice casually, some six or seven weeks ago; from that time I never saw him until last Wednesday or Thursday night; after having had some little conversation together he took me aside and asked me if I had repeated certain statements with regard to his having taken a portion of the plate from the *Jewess*; I told him that I did, that I could not recollect myself altogether the repetition, but I had been told by another party that I had.

He then commenced talking in rather a menacing manner and said he wanted my authority. I replied to him that I would take time to reflect on it whether I would give him my author or not. I thought at first blush that it was due to him that he should have it, but that I would take time to reflect on the propriety of it, and that I would give him my author or assume the responsibility myself; that we could meet the next day, and that I should be in and out of the hotel during the day and evening.

On reflection and consultation with some of my friends, I made up my mind that it was due to him to let him have my authority. I met him at the St. Nicholas Hotel on that (Friday) evening. We met on terms apparently as friendly as we have during any time this last eight or ten months, or at least for some time past. I told him that I had made up my mind to give him my author in the matter, as an act of justice to himself. I asked him, in return, to let me know to whom I had repeated the statement—which question he evaded, but said he had been informed of it by a friend of his in Boston, whom he named. As that gentleman was entirely unknown to me, I said I thought there must be some mistake; but he repeated that the gentleman was present at the time when I had stated it.

He then said that he did not want to know who my author was then, but he would meet me again on the evening following. After the conversation, we stepped to the bar and drank together, and parted on apparently friendly terms.

The next day I received a message from him, through a mutual acquaintance, to the effect that he would meet me at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 7 o'clock, which message was sent in a very friendly manner, stating that the differences between us would be amicably settled, and that we should then take a little wine together.

I kept the appointment with him, thinking at the time that there were no difficulties between us that could not be arranged with a moment's interview. After a short conversation with him, which seemed to evade the question which has been under discussion between us previously, which left not the faintest supposition on my mind that an attack on myself was meditated, he drew a cowhide from his breast and commenced striking me across the face; a struggle then commenced between me, which was terminated by our being thrust apart, I being borne back in one direction and Capt. WRIGHT in another. Whatever damage Capt. WRIGHT received was so got before any interference took place."

The effects of the strokes of the cowhide are perceptible on the face of Mr. DEAN, one stroke having taken effect over the right cheek and the other over the bridge of the nose. Rumors have been set abroad that he purchased the weapons for the occasion, on the contrary good witnesses informed us that he is entirely unused to the handling weapons, and that the one in question was presented to him somewhere about three months ago, by a friend in the City of Baltimore. The possession of it at the moment of this deed is accounted for by the fact that fearing violence from the tenor of the remarks of Captain WRIGHT on Thursday he had put it on, and on Friday morning, after which time, until Saturday, when he was arrested, he did not return to his room, and so had no opportunity to put it away.

TROTTING ON UNION COURSE.

Lady Franklin and Miller's Damsel—Vicissitudes of the Turf.

This match came off on Friday last, and exhibited in a striking manner the vicissitudes of the Turf, and the fickleness of Fortune's Wheel. The match was for $500, five mile heats, best three in five. The betting was very heavy on *Lady Franklin*, notwithstanding she was somewhat shorn of her laurels by the defeat on the Tuesday previous. *Miller's Damsel*, however, won the first two heats in good time, being somewhat under 2 58, to WAGON.

It may be supposed the foam makers friends changed their minds somewhat and hedged off to large amounts. To their chagrin, however, she regained her character, and sustained it to the end, winning the last three handsomely. Owing to the great variations in the odds, the sums betted were enormous. One is said to have been a wager of fifteen thousand dollars; another, who stood to lose was $1,000, to have lodged and lost an equal one; and many similar instances occurred. The time was all good.

☞ Dr. N. D. BENEDICT, formerly Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, has opened an institution called the Sanitarium, for affections of the throat and lungs, at Magnolia, East Florida, on the River St Johns, between Jacksonville and St. Augustine.

YELLOW FEVER.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC

DIMINUTION IN THE NUMBER OF CASES.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The Yellow Fever Abating.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The news from Norfolk is rather more favorable. The new cases were diminishing, and during the 24 hours ending at noon on Friday, there were 29 deaths at Norfolk, and 12 at Portsmouth.

The Petersburg *Express* says that Rev. Mr. CHESHOLM is not dead, but is improving.

Twenty-eight of the Portsmouth orphans arrived at Richmond on Friday evening. A number of others were reclaimed by their friends.

The Howard Association of Norfolk refuses to allow the orphan children to be removed from that city. Cases of fever were occurring among them every day, and a large number had died of it.

RELIEF FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The Committee, appointed yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth, remitted one thousand dollars this morning to Baltimore, to be applied for that purpose. A Committee, consisting of two from each Ward, has been appointed to obtain further contributions. The citizens are giving liberally.

RELIEF FROM FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Three thousand dollars have been forwarded from this city for the relief of the sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept 16.

At Norfolk on Friday there were twenty-six deaths, and on Saturday only about twenty.

At Portsmouth on Friday the deaths numbered eighteen, and on Saturday twelve.

There was a great decrease in the number of new cases in both cities.

The Baltimore Relief Fund now reaches $34,000.

There is considerable excitement here on account of the quarantining of Baltimore vessels at New-York. Several Southern and Western merchants now here have signed and published a card deprecating it as an outrage on Baltimore, and declaring that they have never found Baltimore more healthy than at present.

Latest from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

From the Baltimore Sun of Saturday.

The mortality in Norfolk is still very heavy, but the new cases appear to be on the decrease. Mr. J. B. GRONOU, the mail agent, who came up in the steamer *Georgia* yesterday, reports 48 deaths and only 7 new cases in that city for the 24 hours ending at 10 A. M. on Thursday. The news from Portsmouth is more encouraging. For the 24 hours ending at 10 on Thursday morning there were only 11 deaths and 4 new cases in that town.

Dr. WEBSTER, of this city, we regret to learn, has been taken down with the fever in Portsmouth, but on Thursday morning was thought to be in a fair way to recover in a few days. Dr. MORRIS, although much prostrated, hopes to be able to return to his home here to-morrow.

One of our correspondents states the whole number of deaths in Norfolk since the disease broke out at 1,097, exclusive of colored persons. Including the latter, and many children and persons buried in haste, of whom there are no accounts, he puts down the mortality at fully 1,200.

Dr. J. F. POWELL, the energetic and intelligent surgeon of the *Georgia*, has again placed us under obligation for the following very interesting and reliable information:

NORFOLK, 12 M.—The condition of affairs, though not so favorable as when I last reported, is still considered indicative of a decline of the fever. There were 4s deaths in Norfolk yesterday and a number of new cases. During the three days ending with Tuesday there were 148 deaths.

Among the deaths occurring yesterday were Mrs Dr. SILVESTER, Mrs. LOVALL, wife of the Navy Agent; Dr. DE BENNIS, of Washington; Mrs. CATHARINE BOYER, (sister of Dr SANDALL;) Miss ELIZABETH REDDING, (niece) and Miss MARGARET, (daughter) of Jno. WILKINSON, teller in the Exchange Bank; GEORGE and WILLIAM STATEN, Concord-street; Miss FANNY TUTTEN, Broad-court; CLARISSA, Mr. WARD'S colored woman.

Deaths this morning, as far as ascertained: JAMES R SMITH, silversmith, formerly of Baltimore; son of the late Mr. SEVERE; and two of the Howard infirmary.

New cases yesterday, as far as ascertained—Dr. G. A. Upshur, of Norfolk; A. J Gibbs, of Philadelphia, apothecary to the Howard Infirmary; Edward Thomas, clerk to the court; son of Capt. Harden, of steamer *Cuffee*; William Roberts, Harbor Master of Norfolk, Wm. Rogers, of the firm of Dey & Rogers; Wm. T. Nimmo and Jas Sanders, of the Howard Association, and Rev Mr. Walke, of the P. E. Church. Taken this morning—Miss Hays, No. 48 Church-street; Dr. Upshur, who has worked assiduously since the appearance of the fever, is quite ill this morning; Robert Sanders, brother of James Sanders, is extremely ill; Richard Woodward has had the black vomit and is very ill; Mr. Godfrey, student from Savannah, is quite sick at the National; Drs. Marsh, of Philadelphia, Nunn, of Savannah, and West, of New-York, are convalescent: they are all out this morning. I saw Dr. John Morris, of Baltimore, this morning, though greatly prostrated, he is doing exceedingly well under the care of Dr. W. H. Freeman and Mr. D. Strandberg, his attentive nurse: the Doctor expects to arrive in Baltimore on Sunday morning. B. B. Walters' family are all convalescent: Henry Myers, Superintendent of Howard Infirmary, is expected to be out to-morrow. Mr. Watts, of the firm of G. W. Farrant & Co., is doing well. Mrs. B. B. Walters and Dr. Whitehead were both reported dead by the *Louisiana*; Mrs. W. has never been sick, and Dr. Whitehead is convalescing rapidly.

Through the kindness of Dr. FENNER, I am able to present you with an official list of the patients in the Howard Infirmary at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 12th. They are as follows:

Whites—Henry Myers, A. J. Gibbs, James Sullivan, S. McCormic, Mr Kennett, Mr. Kates, Mr. Lyman, Wm Ashton, John King, Charles Oporill, Charles Chiels, Henry Bockmeyer, James Ward, Mr. Venolike, James B Dixon, James Courtney, James Purbert, Paul Diffenbaugh, Samuel Norman, Mike Dorsey, Jacob Wal land, Wm. Collins, John Clark, Charles Michand, Edward Murphy, Mike Matthews, Mrs. Victoria Belfils, Mrs. Mahony, Mrs. King, Mrs. Furguson, Mrs. Maria Howard, Master Wm. Davis, Master Michael Jeamy, Master George Frazier, Master Augustus Brell.

Colored Wards.—Males 10, females 13—23.

Summary.—White males 30, females 5—35. Colored males 10, females 13—23. Total 58.

JOHN HUTCHING, engineer on the steamer *Phenix*, was brought in the Infirmary at 3 P. M. on the 10th, and died in sixteen hours. Dr. FENNER reports that two-thirds of the deaths which have occurred at the Infirmary have been within 24 hours after their admission. He also reports that about 40 per cent. of the patients in the Infirmary die. The average mortality in the Charity Hospital at New Orleans is 65 per cent.

Mr WM. N GHISELIN arrived from New-Orleans yesterday with ten nurses, six of whom were sent to Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, 3 P. M.—The disease is abating. Physicians are now making preparations to leave for their homes, considering that there will be but little occasion for their services after this week. Dr. WENDER, of Baltimore, was attacked violently on yesterday afternoon. Last night he was considered extremely ill, but this morning he is very comfortable, and Mr. RIZER, his attending physician, thinks he will be out by Saturday. There were 12 deaths yesterday and 11 to-day.

But few cases are occurring, and they yield more readily to treatment. Dr. JULIUS BROOKE, reported dead, has not been sick. His father, ARCHIBALD BROOKE, is dead. AUGUSTUS HOLLIDAY, Esq., a very efficient member of the Sanitary Committee, I regret to add, was attacked this afternoon. An engineer on the S. & R. R road was also attacked. Dr. BRYANT is out; Drs. HASKELL, KENNEDY and AZERILL, of Philadelphia, will be out in a few days; Miss PATTERSON (nurse) and Mr. BARRET, (apothecary,) of Philadelphia, are improving. Dr PETE, of Portsmouth, is much better, and will be out soon; also, Dr. CROW, of Richmond.

Seven physicians have fallen victims in Portsmouth during the epidemic—four residents and three volunteers.

I had the pleasure of conversing with Dr. SCHOOLBRED this morning. He is well, and reports himself prepared for work.

Mrs Walters, of Baltimore, and Rich. Corbett and Thompson, from the South, are well and rendering efficient service. A delegation of six male and six female nurses arrived to-day. The supply is ample at present.

Mr. SUDLER, undertaker, from Philadelphia, returning with his hearse empty. He has in his possession the trunk of the late Dr. MILLER, who died at the Marine Hospital, Baltimore. I am indebted to him and Dr. H. B Brinton, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., for most of the foregoing intelligence.

Arrangements have been made by which Rev. Mr. HOWARD will remove the orphans from the asylums of Norfolk and Portsmouth to Richmond.

I saw Mr. GEORGE HOWARD yesterday, who has been reported dead several times. He is entirely convalescent. Mrs. HOWARD and family are all improving.

SU

NEWPORT.

A Glorious Breeze—Memoranda at a Hop—Bike Scenery around Newport—Rocks, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

[The following letter, though somewhat out of time, remains mainly to topics of permanent interest, and will therefore still be read with interest.]

NEWPORT, Sunday, Aug. 22, 1855.

We had a prismatic feast the other afternoon, as glorious even in this region of magnificent sunsets, that the gayest of the returning throng grew silent with delight as the interminable line of equipages retraced its final course on the sands. A strong wind had swelled into grand proportions the rolling waves; their crests were like huge snow-wreaths and their bases of deep emerald, while beyond on the broad level plain of ocean, an amethystine glow transfused the liquid space. In the northern sky fleecy piles of clouds rose half way to the zenith, their summits glistening like the Bernese Alps. Along the west long bars of crimson on an amber ground, kindled the horizon with celestial fires, where every hue of glory seemed to melt, radiate and lose itself gradually in celestial opal; "the heavens declared the glory of God" so expressively—from the indescribable splendor of the fading orb to the new moon's gold-tipped and the twinkle of the evening star—that silence fell on lips and hearts at the transcendent spectacle.

A memorable display occurred at one of the late "hops." It was not too crowded to give the requisite space for observation, and there was so much beauty, grace, excellent taste in the toilets, and such a dominant tone of good-breeding, that an American might well feel proud of the scene, as an average exposition of the social resources available at a watering-place ball. I have seen more beauty and style at the *Tuileries, Jardin d'Hiver*, and *Italiens* combined, during the Paris Carnival; and after a faithful examination of this array, scarcely caught sight of a female guest who had not something decidedly attractive either in her face, air, costume, or figure. The New-York ladies took the palm for style; the Philadelphians for quiet good taste and gentility; the Bostonians for reserve, self-possession, and intellectual features; the Baltimoreans for girlish beauty; the Southerners for repose of manner and warmth of eye; while a remarkable group of refined and winning fair ones proclaimed the careful education and domestic charms which flourish in comparative obscurity in the prosperous minor towns of the land. A good sprinkling of foreigners added to the piquancy of the scene. Occasions like this are the flowering-time of the social world at Newport—when roses, lilies, violets, the superb, the delicate, and the modest daughters of Eve, the exotics and the wild flowers, bloom in their freshest charms and in brilliant combination, with here and there a gaudy dahlia or peony, typical of vulgar pretension, and a thistle, the symbol of a "tartar," to enhance the effect of the whole, by contrast.

But there is a latent and normal state of which this beautiful parterre affords no hint; there is a laboratory behind the scenes, where the crude elements of this social triumph exist without solution and in less harmonious vicinity. Beneath lace cape, embroidered cestus and satin vest, beat hearts that mock the ready smiles, open brows, and gay movements—a vast conflicting world of love and pride, of vanity and intrigue, of ambition and meanness! There, for instance, is a Fortune-hunter assiduously devoted to a plain *vis-a-vis*, reputed to be worth thousands; to him this scene is a lottery, and all his faculties are on the stretch for a mercenary prize he has not the manliness to earn by honest labor. Here is a match-maker who, from lack of more personal resources, finds strange excitement in manœuvering to bring two people together for life, who, in all human probability, will secretly hate her forever for her superfluous agency; to her the occasion is but a glorious matrimonial possibility. Near by is that anomalous creature—the male flirt—whose life-business is to make himself "generally agreeable" and do the fascinating. Yonder is an interesting couple that have just discovered that they *sympathize*, and are so lapped in "love's young dream," that they are conscious of nothing but music, upon which their wild hopes are floating to Elysium. How anxiously gazes that fond mother to note what impression her lovely child is making, and who she has for a partner! This wary politician is all courtesy to the wife of a party-leader; that disappointed *belle* is wonderfully kind to an old beau whom she cut last year. See the wall-flowers, as ladies who have reached a kindly meridian, and in Europe, would occupy the front rank, unceremoniously cast in the shade by arrogant Young America. Would you believe that child-like face and buoyant figure belong to a wife and a mother? It is by no means a rare instance of the prolonged juvenility of American women. Doubtless, you imagine the vivacious creature hanging so fondly on that boy's arm, to be either a ripe maiden or a very young widow? Not at all: "*pour faire une veuve*," says the last popular French comedy, "*il faut un mari, un mari mort*,"—not so here, *un mari vivant*, if he only keeps out of the way, will answer just as well.

A flat country on the sea-board, according to Nature's system of compensation, is redeemed from monotonous uniformity by the shape and character of its rocks; this is eminently the case here. Looking seaward from field and piazza, without the limits of the original town, the eye takes in numerous stony mounds, often broken into picturesque boulders, and half-covered with stunted copsewood. The moss of ages has made venerable these primitive strata, which interfere and overlay each other in a manner peculiar to this line of coast; sometimes the graywack is disposed in diagonal slabs, and again, in upright pillars; here the rocks jut into the ocean, and are brown and glistening with kelp and marine grass, and there they rise bare and weather-stained, in oval islands from the midst of the water; over some the wild blossoms, or the meadows nod in the wind, and around the base of others cling thick masses of seaweed—the favorite lurking-place of the blackfish, the snail, and the crab. There is a distinctive and individual language in this species of natural landscape; fantastic in outline, venerable in hue, and curious in materials, are the rocks of every country; they are among the most positive landmarks, and most ancient of memorials, and have a rugged eloquence in the poet's eye, which needs no geological interpretation. What vivid objects in the retrospect of travel are the Giant's Causeway, the Natural Bridge of Virginia, the Limestone Galleries of Gibraltar, the Druidical Pillars of Salisbury Plain, the stalactite halls of the Mammouth Cave, and the Beacon Rock of Tuskar! Egg Rock is a landmark at Nahant, and Anthony's Nose on the Hudson. Our cleverest rock painter is KENSETT, whose Trenton scenes and Catskill waterfalls betray their locality at a glance, by the accurate representation of each strata. He is here this Summer enriching his portfolio with sketches of crag, promontory and isolated masses. It would require a RUSKIN to do justice to the stones of Newport, though they exist in no architectural piles, but lie scattered on bay and shore, as if capriciously thrown there by Titanic hands. Among the most remarkable are the ridges known as "Purgatory" and "Paradise," which support and adorn high bluffs, overlooking the ocean; the "Dumplings" looming in semi-circular heaps, from the harbor, like gigantic and antediluvian gaddities; the hollow, o'erarching cliff, dear to lovers and day-dreamers, called "Conrad's Cave," and the beautiful "Hanging Rocks," the favorite resort of DEAN BERKELEY, and an appropriate natural studio for the contemplations of that excursive mind, which there found "minute philosophy" in the glistening pebbles at the foot of his rocky throne, and a limitless perspective to verify his "theory of vision," in the vast *chiaro 'scuro* of the Atlantic, stretching in boundless furrows to his view, when beheld from that sublime observatory. There are the "Blue Rocks," near the site of old Fort Green,—the "Spouting Rocks," and countless ledges and nooks, beloved of pedestrians and fishermen, without a name,—some daily laved by the sea, and others whitened by the gale. Wild *immortels* grow amid the interstices of the inland formations; and flocks of sea birds, with long black bills, snowy breasts and shrill cries, hover and alight round these which border the deep. Grotesque or symmetrical, hoary and massive, like guardians and rude monuments of this balmy isle, they rise, nestle, swell and range from point to point, in cove and pasture,—natural ramparts and outlooks—wanting only legends and verse to glorify them to careless human eyes. This stern feature of the prospect here is subdued like the air; there are few sharp ridges, as on the more easterly seaboard; the forms are usually rounded; and when a mellow haze overhangs the water, the rocks yield a pleasing foreground to the picture, in harmony with its tone of limpid and quiet beauty. CANONICUS.

NEBRASKA.

Improvements in Omaha City—New Bank—Indians About—Want of Troops—Serious Claim Dispute.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, Nebraska Territory, Monday, Sept. 3, 1855.

This is a very important place—the capital of Nebraska—the Paradise of the West—and, of course, ought to be known all over the world. One year ago there was but one building in this city; now there are near two hundred. Omaha lies just opposite Council Bluff, and has one of the most beautiful sites for a city in the Western country. About one-quarter of a mile from the river a bluff rises almost perpendicular fifty feet high. From this bluff the ground rises gradually until you reach Capital Hill, from which one can see, in a clear day, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles. Upon this hill is now being erected the Capitol building, of which the Territory may well be proud. It is an ornament to this city, and reflects much credit upon the taste of Gov. IZARD, in the selection of the design. Bricks are being made in abundance, and at the close of the season more than two millions will have been made in this city.

A Bank is being started, and will issue bills under a charter granted to what was supposed to be merely an insurance company. The President and Directors are already chosen, and will commence operations in a few days. The name of the institution is "The Western Exchange and Marine and Fire Insurance Company." It is understood that men high in office are stockholders in this Bank, and are those, too, who have heretofore cried out lustily against all Banks. Their cry has been, "Down with all Banks—away with rag money." How changed their tune now! "Oh consistency, thou art a jewel!"

But little is said *now* upon political matters. The Democrats have called a Convention to meet at Bellevue on the 6th, for the purpose of organizing the party, in view of the approaching election. There are some forty aspirants to the office of Delegate to Congress. The officials in this Territory, of course, are Pro-Slavery—some of them believing Slavery a blessing, ordained by God, and existing by divine commands. South of the Platte nearly all are Pro-Slavery, while north of it a majority, I think, are in favor of Freedom, and feel much interest in the success of the Republicans in the State.

The Indians are causing much difficulty in this Territory. The Sioux are a powerful tribe, their number variously estimated at from twenty to sixty thousand warriors. Some time since, the Omahas were out on a hunt when the Sioux attacked them and killed LOGAN FONTENELLE, their chief. Soon after two whites were killed by the Sioux a short distance from the town of Fontenelle, forty miles northwest of this city. The citizens were very much frightened and sent to Gov. IZARD for protection. Not having any Government troops to send, the Governor called for volunteers, and the manner in which the citizens responded to the call showed that they were willing at all times and under all circumstances to defend the frontier settlements. Very much credit is due them for their promptness. Men are now stationed at Fontenelle, Elk Horn City and Tekamah, and will remain until relieved by Government troops. Two weeks since it was reported that 400 Sioux had crossed the river at Sargent's Bluff and were coming down to annihilate the Omahas and Pawnees and then massacre the whites. A report is in to-day that a small body of Sioux had been down, attacked the Pawnees and been whipped.

The Administration has been very neglectful in providing for the wants and protection of our frontier. Instead of sending troops *here* where they are needed, they have sent them seven hundred miles above, where there are none to protect but a few French traders. Government arms have been coming from St. Louis since the first of June. Gov. IZARD has been absent since the 1st of August, but is expected back in a few days. He went to Fort Leavenworth to obtain troops for the defence of the settlements. What success he met with we have not learned, though a report is prevalent that a company of dragoons will be here in a few days. Much is said against Major HEPNER, the Indian Agent. Charges are preferred against him, and a memorial forwarded to Washington, asking his removal and the appointment of an honest, capable and energetic man in his place.

I have no doubt that had a proper man been Indian Agent, many of the difficulties with the Indians would not have occurred.

A claim dispute occurred last week at Fort Calhoun, 20 miles above this city, which resulted very seriously. Some houses had been built at this town, and other improvements made, when one DAVIS moved his family into an unoccupied house, built by one of the proprietors. He was asked to leave, and refused. Threats were made by those interested, and DAVIS was told he must leave. He defied them, and provided himself against an attack.

Matters went on until last week, when a party of twenty, from the city, Council Bluffs and other points, went up and asked DAVIS again to leave the premises. He again refused. A few that went up were armed. Those in the house were well armed. Very soon shots were fired from the house, and, of course, returned by those outside.

One man by the name of GOSS was killed and several severely wounded. The names of two that were wounded, were PURPLE and THOMPSON; the others I did not learn. Thus the matter rested, until last Saturday, when the parties agreed to settle it by arbitration. DAVIS was clearly in the wrong, and a fearful responsibility rests upon him as being the cause of the death of Mr. GOSS, and the wounding of the others. When will these difficulties cease? Not until the lands are surveyed and subject to entry. What has the Surveyor-General done all this season? Nothing; at least he has not done his duty. What no Administration! What officers! God grant that we may never be *pierced* again, and that the time will come when honest, capable and energetic men will fill their places. OMAHA.

Divorce Laws in Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept 11, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in the TIMES of the 8th, under a heading entitled the "Free Love System," a paragraph which states, "By the new divorce law in Ohio marriage in the great and populous State is made a limited partnership, which may be dissolved by either party." This charge is grossly untrue. Last January a year was the last time the Legislature convened, and did not sit quite until April, 1854, during which time no action was taken upon the law of divorce.

As laid down in the Statutes of Ohio the cause of divorce are summed up as follows:

1. Former husband or wife living.
2. Wilful absence for more than three years.
3. Adultery.
4. Impotency.
5. Extreme cruelty.
6. Fraudulent contract.
7. Gross neglect of duty.
8. Habitual drunkenness for three years.
9. Either party has been in Penitentiary.

Moreover, these charges must be positively proven, sixty days' notice being given to defendant.

In no State in the Union do I believe more stringent laws exist, and more difficulties attend the procurement of divorce than the said State of Ohio.

Being one of the two first subscribers to the TIMES, and being one of its advocates for reliability in opposition to the *Tribune*, I make this communication.

Very respectfully, DANIEL C COX

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

PICTURES OF EUROPE, FRAMED IN IDEAS. By G. A. BARTOL. Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co. 12mo., pp. 407.

It is refreshing to see such a book as this. It is the result of observations in Europe; the expression of thoughts begotten in the mind of the author in a recent tour. Therefore, let no reader expect an "exact itinerary," for that Mr. BARTOL says expressly he has not written.

In the preliminary Essay, entitled "Abroad and at Home," there are admirable hints upon the whole matter of "traveling," the spirit and aim in which it should be entered upon, the ends and uses and moral perils of it to the traveler, which we commend to all our young and to our older tourists. Traveling, to be most highly and justly enjoyed, to be most truly profitable, must not be a mere pastime or a mere fashion. Mr. BARTOL shows us how precious to the soul of man it may be made. It may be, because he is a clergyman, that his mind leaned to such a direction and use of travel. But many travelers are clergymen, and yet no one has given to the world such "pictures" as these. Still we are constrained to think that only a clergyman could have given them, and that the world should be grateful that one is found to do it; one who with all the needed intellectual ability and fine culture, possesses the true and profound religious spirit and sensibility which carry him beneath the veil of things, and enable him to bring from most familiar objects the loftiest instruction.

But as a word-painter, few writers can compete with Mr. BARTOL. His mind has a rich poetic vein, and his imagination is of the highest order; while an almost sacred simplicity and purity are marked traits of his character. While, therefore, he can embody in the most striking and effective language his conception of objects of nature or art, you may be certain that the "picture" will be arrayed in no meretricious charms, but holy enough for an angel to study. We unhesitatingly say, that no reader can go carefully through this volume without being made a wiser and a better man, whether he have traveled or not. If he have traveled, and over any part of the same ground, he will not only have the images which were already engraven on his memory sharpened and deepened, but they will come before him with a profounder significance. If he have not traveled, he will learn from this book how to give travel the highest relish, and how to make it most rich in fruits. No such book from any traveler has been written as this. A most devout purpose of "portraying the beauty which God has created or inspired" under "some reflection of the good light of His Spirit," pervades it; but there is no cant, no affectation. Mr. BARTOL, with an eloquence which belongs only to the most gifted of the sons of men, and with a high religious enthusiasm most honorable to his heart, "endeavors to disclose the significance of natural objects, and bring the meanings of the world into correspondence with the powers of the human mind and the purposes of life." How well he has succeeded, his volume conclusively shows.

The second essay is entitled "Beauty of the World." It is a prominent part of his theology and his philosophy, that the Lord is impartial; so that "without money and without price, the broad and lustrous majesty of the universe revolves full in every one's view, making only that perhaps severest of all demands for an eye adjusted to perceive it." Hence, he finely illustrates the poor selfishness that fences in a field to conceal some little natural curiosity. "But what bolt," he asks, "can be drawn upon Niagara, or the mountains of Oregon, or the sea raving round beach and crag, or anything in the great properties of that universal temple, to whose vast glory all exclusive discourse about one or another material object, which we may have had the privilege to examine, indicates an insensibility!" And, immediately, we have this splendid "picture, framed indeed in Ideas."

"On the peak which rises to command, across the tremendous vale of Chamouni, the summit of Mount Blanc, I beheld the snowy mass of congregated peaks, all pure and crystalline, sparkling in a cloudless sun, with majesty not to be surpassed, one might think, by the roof even of New-Jerusalem in Heaven. The monarch of the hills seemed to wear an everlasting crown upon him, from which no jewel could be struck; in which not a ray of lustre, for countless ages, had been quenched. His lesser supporters stood motionless about. Monstrous needles of rock—as though foot-guards of his dignity—thrust their long lances into the air, high almost as the brow of the throned king himself. Enormous glaciers, as grounded arms, glittering like steel, lined his seat, and the far-heard rush of torrents murmured his applause; while the occasional loud crackling of the fathomless ice, in every ravine, was a salute to his honor, or a warning against rash approach. It was as though God himself were representing his royalty, and setting up a material figure of the King of kings, and I were admitted into the antechamber to bow and adore Him, of whom there is no graven image, through a type fashioned by his own hands to help his feeble creatures by a ladder, finer than dreaming Jacob ever saw, up into Heaven. For awhile, entranced in the spectacle, fancy climbed up the magnificent staircase of the sovereign's courts, and ran through the hollow chambers whose frost-work rang with the rapid streams, to light on the top of those sharp rapid spears, edged with the hail that leaned towards the mountain's head, and then to settle on the hoary front of sun-lit splendor that so placidly overlooked all. Long was the working of the spell, and late the recovery. But shall the spectator himself be allowed to testify that he awoke but to be turned into a nobler trance than that in which the snowy chain had held him? for he awoke to lift his eye from earthly heights into celestial depths, the spirit that filled which took him to a sublimer fellowship in its house without pillars or walls, than he could find in the loftiest columns of earth's architecture: and made him feel as if it had been a kind of idolatry rather than the purest worship to be in lesser space of finite form so absorbed. The end of the pilgrim's journey could not exceed the beginning. The wonderful works of God had been shown him, before a wheel turned or sail had been set for his conveyance."

We have then, in successive essays, Pictures of "the Mountains," "the Rivers," "the Lakes," "the Sea,"—all worthy of their respective subjects, and all really illustrative of "the beauty of the world." There is often a quaint and humor stealing into the author's gravest moods which is very genial and taking. He is discoursing of the sea, and says:

"Like a swordsman, so aware of his superiority that he plays with his antagonist, so the monstrous ocean sometimes toys with those that tempt its wrath. To give amusing instances, I have seen it take a vertical pile of plates, and, in a moment, with their shining figures, tesselate for square yards the cabin floor. The solid urn, that had been resting firm as the mast, I have known it overset with a lurch as unforeseen as the stealthy spring of a wild beast. It was pleased, on occasion of my crossing it, to show its favorite trick of sending aboard for an arrest, one of its crested and plumed officers suddenly to collar the most experienced sailors, and hurry them the length of their floor. Once, at deep midnight, it enacted a novelty of somewhat savage merriment, in sweeping a heavy iron cable, that lay darting its rusty coils into the planks, with terrific rumble athwart the forward deck, so as to rouse the sleepers below as at a signal of the crash of doom."

We cannot follow Mr. BARTOL through his next essay, in which he establishes what he readily anticipates will be regarded as a most derided paradox, "the superiority of Art to Nature;" but no papers have stirred us more than that which follows it on the "Testimony of Art to Religion,"—and the next, on "the Enduring Kingdom." The Church, Society, Country, Mankind, History, Destiny, the Guide, are the titles of the succeeding essays; and the volume closes with a most graphic account of an ascent of Mont Blanc, furnished the author by his friend Dr. TALBOT, of Boston.

Everywhere in this volume we find Mr. BARTOL the holder and teacher of a high religious philosophy—discoursing of Nature and Art with wondrous eloquence; full ever of love to God and love to Man, writing of themes, the very mention of which makes us anticipate only repetition and monotony, in a strain at once original, profound, and most attractive.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF DANIEL DRAKE, M. D. By E. D. MANSFIELD. 2 vol., pp. 480. Cincinnati: APPLEGATE & Co.

Medical science in the West is largely indebted to Dr. DRAKE, a native of New Jersey, (born in 1785,) but was reared in Kentucky. Almost self-educated, he arrived at Cincinnati at the age of fifteen, and was there instructed in the art of healing by Dr. GOODSIR, a physician of the old school. DRAKE was the first student of medicine in Cincinnati, and was so apt a pupil that at the age of eighteen he became his instructor's partner. There was hard practice, a good deal of rough riding and scanty pay at that place and time, and the professional man was compelled to act as surgeon, doctor, dentist and apothecary. A dose of salts and a physician's visit cost the same, twenty-five cents. At the age of twenty, Dr. DRAKE went to the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, to attend medical lectures, and returned to the "Queen of the West," (then a small place,) in the following year. He entered into practice, got on, made friends, figured in private theatricals and at debating societies, married happily, wrote the "Picture of Cincinnati," devoted himself to the study of natural history, joined his brother in a drug, dry goods and grocery store, acted as Secretary to the Lancaster Seminary, (the original foundation of Cincinnati College,) regularly graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, got into difficulties in his shop business, and, at the age of thirty-two, was elected Professor of Materia Medica in the new University of Transylvania, at Lexington. He distinguished himself as a lecturer, but soon resigned office; returned to Cincinnati, where his practice had become very lucrative, and, in 1819, procured the incorporation of Cincinnati College, Ohio Medical College, and the Commercial Hospital; took a professorship in the Medical College, and was expelled, by intrigue, from this institution of his own creation; again became Professor in Transylvania, where he remained three years; resumed practice at Cincinnati, where he became principal editor of the *Medical and Physical Journal*; founded the Cincinnati Eye Infirmary; assisted in the Temperance movement; became a Professor, for a season, in the Jefferson School of Philadelphia; wrote a "Practical Treatise on Epidemic Cholera;" took a prominent part in extending Railways into the West; entered Cincinnati College and took the Chair of Materia Medica in its medical department; removed to Louisville, where he was appointed Professor in 1840; returned for a season to the Ohio Medical College in 1850; resumed his position in Louisville; published his great work on the Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, containing the observation and labor of many years, and generally recognised as a most important contribution to medical literature; was reelected to a chair in Ohio Medical College in 1852, and died in the November of that year, aged 67, before he could occupy it.

This rapid summary of the leading events of his life, will show how useful, energetic and brilliant was his career. Dr. MANSFIELD has ably performed his duty as a biographer, and the result is a volume of no ordinary interest, and of particular value to the members of the medical profession. It is indeed one of the best Memoirs we have read for some time—full, without diffuseness, and scholarly without being at all pedantic.

THE LADY OF THE WEST; Or, THE GOLD-SEEKERS. Written for the Great American Nation, by JOHN BALLOU. Cincinnati: Printed for the author by MOORE, WILSTACH & Co.

A peculiar book. Not without considerable merit. Not once flagging in interest. Apparently written from experience, and with a knowledge of the ground traversed and described. Its characters as evidently drawn from life. A daguerreotype, in truth, of struggles in the early days of California. Crowded with incident,—indeed, there are materials here for half a dozen ordinary works of fiction.

The main story is plain enough. A young man named Simons falls in love, (as young men, and old ones too, will do,) with a pretty girl. Her name is Mary, and she is daughter of Dr. Sparks, of Cincinnati, who forbids the sparking—after vows of attachment have been exchanged. Whereupon, Nathan Simons goes to California, (then a new place,) to win gold. Mary Sparks follows him, and a considerable and interesting portion of the book is devoted to a narration of their separate journeyings, across the Great Desert, to the land of gold. There they severally meet with many adventures, and finally return to Cincinnati and marry. A great many persons are introduced, and a better view of life in early California is given than we have yet seen. It is impossible to doubt the truth of the details here given, and the book is crowded with adventure and adventurers.

Here our eulogy must rest. *The Lady of the West* has one defect—that is a fatal one. Mr. BALLOU, evidently, either is not a practiced writer, or has a fancy for peculiar modes of expression. We quarrel not with his sayings of his heroine, that "she elevated the *larboard bow* of her calico sun-bonnet,"—or saying that, on crossing the Plains, all the labor devolved upon Simons and another, "through the *ugliness* of their companions," as if beauty had anything to do with it,—or of speaking of "the *balance* of the night," as if time were a pair of scale;—but we object, in the strongest manner, against the repeated (and unnecessary) use of expletives.

In one half-page we have this dialogue:

"You, Sir, you are a d——d tory to your country. Where is that d——d Spaniard? I want to take out his d——d heart! The black s——n of a b——t to dare to dictate about our laws."

* * * * * * *

"Well, said the enraged Miller, "Well, his house must come down—the d——d——d inf——l s——n of h——ll."

"Here, hero," said Parker, "I'll fix it; I'll fix it. Let us carry this sick d——l out, and burn the d——d concern to the ground." * * *

"There, there," said Miller to Simons, "You d——d foreign advocate, and Tory to your country, take *that*, and learn not to interfere with officers and their duty again. I have almost a notion to take out your d——d heart, you G——d A——y G——d d——d son of a b——h."

Of course, a book containing dialogue like this, (and the examples are neither few nor far between,) cannot, and ought not, pass into the hands of those who regard the decencies of language. There are persons, no doubt, who disgrace themselves by using such language, but a novelist is under no necessity of recording it. DICKENS, among many other merits, is entitled to praise for not putting such language into the mouths of his worst characters. Even Sykes, no doubt a blasphemer, is only spoken of as having uttered vile words. The words themselves are not recorded. Mr. BALLOU would not have weakened his story by omitting a dialogue which we are loth to copy, even for the purpose of exposure and condemnation.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF THE LATE SYLVESTER GENIN, Esq., in Poetry, Prose and Historical Design. 8vo., pp. 252. New-York: FOWLER & WELLS.

Mr. GENIN, a native of Ohio, died in 1850, in the Island of Jamaica, at the early age of 28. He was a lawyer by profession, and appears to have possessed many of the leading attributes which lead to success and distinction. He had some literary taste, and was an amateur in painting. Judging from the specimens in this volume, he wrote prose with judgment, reasoning power, and clearness. His poetry, with the exception of a few of the translations, is indifferent. As an artist, judging from a variety of odd-looking engravings from his attempts, his place would have been—no where. They exhibit remarkable want of accuracy in drawing, and look more like caricatures than real, sober efforts. Strangely enough, his letters respecting pictures and artists whom he had seen, are written with generally accurate ideas of correct criticism. Had he been spared, we dare say he would have given over his unsuccessful flirtations with art, and have won reputation and gold as a lawyer.

A brief memoir prefixed to the selections from his works is a production so remarkable, that were it not that we decline playing the stern Critic upon what Affection has recorded of the Dead, we might make a laugh out of it. The opening paragraphs mention the names of his parents, maternal grand-parents, maternal great grand-parents, paternal grand-parents, paternal great grand-parents, and so on, as if it were a matter of the least importance to the world. A little further on the necessity of recording small incidents in a man's life is urged, and several pages of such details are given, commencing with the fact "His birth was almost without pain," and "after a few months, when he wished to be fed, he would give signs of restlessness." But enough of such puerilities.

The book, as our readers may imagine, is really a very curious one, and completely *sui generis*. It bears a New-York imprint, but has a quaint and provincial-like aspect, particularly the title page, with its old fashioned, worn out type.

THE HIDDEN PATH. By MARION HARLAND, author of "Alone." 1 vol. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

New novels abound; good novels are rather rare. *The Hidden Path* is somewhat better than good. Written with ease, grace, and spirit, it contains no strained incidents, no labored dialogue, no exaggerated characters. All is natural, rational, and moral. Vice is exhibited, it is true, but invested with no melodramatic halo. Virtue, after some sufferance—which is the lot of even the best—meets with its proper reward. She writes well, for she writes in earnest and with a proper purpose. Here and there, we have scenery sketched with accuracy and spirit. There are glimpses of society in all its phases, evidently drawn from what the author saw rather than what she has imagined. Even the slightest characters are in keeping,—not alone the spirited Isabel, the affectionate Bella, the negative Alma, and the sleek Mr. Snowden, but Aunt Hagar and Ben the coachman are well sustained. The book, though gracefully written, has a higher value yet; its *morals* is excellent. It is not that nondescript, "a religious novel," but it is a novel in which a pure religious spirit evidently speaks. Perhaps the success of Isabel, as a writer, is drawn too glowingly, (because women do not have all the world at their feet when they win the triumph of authorship,) but this is a slight drawback. MARION HARLAND, (who is said to be a young and fair Virginian,) is on the high road to a distinguished career, provided, as in the present instance, each new work of hers is a decided improvement on its immediate predecessor.

THE ART JOURNAL. No. VIII. August. London: GEORGE VIRTUE & Co.; New-York: VIRTUE, EXMEN & Co.

Unquestionably the illustrations are the great attraction in this periodical, the only one of its class in England. When the late ROBERT VERNON presented his fine collection of modern paintings to the British nation, he reserved for the editor of the *Art-Union* an exclusive right of publishing engravings from them, and accordingly, at the rate of two or three a month, the whole collection was thus presented to the public; the entire, amounting to over one hundred first-rate engravings, being sold, in this work, at what only a few years ago two or three single engravings would have cost. At present, the pictures in Queen VICTORIA's collection, consisting chiefly of the works of artists of the present time, are in course of publication in the *Art-Journal*. In the present number are five engravings by COUSEN & RADCLIFFE, four pictures by WINDUS & WARREN, a representation of RAUCH's statue of Fame (in the Queen's drawing room at Osborne,) and four of the finest specimens of wood engraving ever published, illustrative of the genius of the younger PICKERSGILL. Besides this, there is part of a handsomely illustrated catalogue of the Paris Exhibition. Among the literary contents of more or less importance, is a paper on German and American art in Rome. The writer declares that "the American school of Art, as developed at Rome, evinces both excellence, earnestness and true feeling for Art; it is a school of promise, bidding fair to take its place and hold its head aloft in the great artistic Republic." And again, "the American artists are essentially eclectic. Untrammeled by the dogmatism of any particular school, ranging at pleasure through the accumulated treasures of bygone centuries, spread before them in the wondrous galleries of Italy, they faithfully and earnestly propose to imitate all that is beautiful, without considering whence it comes or whither it may lead them. They surrender up their souls to the guidance of their consciences, and, like true Republicans, refuse to bow down before any graven images of conventional tyranny." He adds that "such names as CRAWFORD and POWERS are an earnest of success." Refers to previous notices of PAGE, MOZIER, FREEMAN and ROOKES, and then mentions a few more of our gifted countrymen. Among these is Mr. TERRY, "a historical painter of acknowledged eminence," who is favorably compared with MACLISE. A large picture, recently executed by Mr. TERRY, of "Columbus Appearing before Ferdinand and Isabella," the scene laid in a grand hall, supported by rich Saracenic columns, within the palace of Barcelona, is described and highly eulogized. Mr. EDWIN WHITE is another American artist of whom honorable mention is made, and special notice is taken of his "Columbus Receiving the Sacrament before his Departure." BROWN and TILTEN are named as "excellent landscape painters, who have quite revived in the pictorial beauties around them." [Mr. TILTEN, we perceive, is also highly spoken of by Mr. JARVES, in his "Art-Hints."] Among the American sculptors at Rome, Mr. IVAN and Mr. BARTHOLOMEW are eulogized—the former for his "Pandora," "one of the prettiest and most *entrancing* statues" the critic had seen for many a day; and the latter for an "Eve," which has won for him golden opinions. All this is satisfactory; but we ask, what chance is there for American art and artists when our aristocracy (of dollars and cents) fill their handsome houses with costly copies from the "Old Masters," instead of enriching them with the productions of native talent and genius? Even as an *investment*, the expenditure on works of native artists of ability would "pay"—for their value increases with advancing years, whereas the mere daubs professing to represent the "Old Masters" were worth little at the commencement, and speedily come to be estimated as worth no more than the price of their frames. We heartily commend the *Art-Journal*, as a periodical at once elegant, instructive and wonderfully cheap. It has a large circulation in the United States, as well as in Europe and India.

ART HINTS: ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE AND PAINTING. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES, author of "History of the Sandwich Islands," "Parisian Sights and French Principles." 1 vol. 12mo., 333 pp. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Mr. JARVES has written upon a subject with which thought and taste, education and travel, enthusiasm and observation have made him most familiar. The consequence is, he has written well, because with fullness of knowledge and clearness of expression. At times his language rises into eloquence, but it is always lucid, nervous and harmonious. He treats of the origin and object of Art—of its rise and fall—of its past history, present condition and future prospects. He takes us through the different Schools, (as they are called,) and introduces us to the Masters who have flourished therein. In a word, though he evidently thinks, with the Greek, that a great book is a great evil, he condenses much knowledge and some sound criticism into a moderate compass. This is the best work upon Art yet written by an American, and the critical journals of England proclaim that it is entitled to take high place in the Literature of England.

We have scanty space for extracts, but here is a delightful and discriminating description of some of TITIAN's portraits:

"The other portraits betray the brush and fist surfaces. These are surrounded with atmosphere. The heads project from the canvas. Lines are so softened and blended, that no trace is left of Art; color rivals Nature in the cool softness of its hue; the skin is flexible and elastic; blood and bones lie beneath it; perfect harmony is felt in its tints; indeed, no one thinks of color at all, but of the living face, which glows with individuality. The expression of the unknown portrait, that man of stern resolution and intellectual power, is unrivaled. His eyes flash thought. There is that about his look that fascinates, and yet the spirit shrinks before it. We feel that such an individual had a will and intellect to dare all that man can do. What he may have done is unknown; his very name is lost. This adds the charm of mystery, for we know that TITIAN did not waste his time on common men."

With some of Mr. JARVES' opinions we do not coincide. We think that, like Mr. RUSKIN, he sees more in TURNER's pictures than they contain. His oil paintings (if studies can be called pictures) are failures by exaggeration of color, when compared with his early paintings in water colors. CLAUDE be rather underrates, denying him the possession of genius and imagination, but exceeding both to TURNER. This is nothing, however, to his poor estimate of CORREGGIO, whom he describes as artificial in painting and superficial in spirit. Grace, feeling, tenderness and adherence to Nature he denies him: CORREGGIO's place is next to RAPHAEL, and on a level with JULIO, ROMANO and GUIDO.

MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM. By FREDERICK DOUGLASS. 1 vol. 12mo. New-York and Auburn: MILLER ORTON & MULLIGAN.

Compared with the actual and startling revelations of this plain biography of a living man, the melodramatic imaginings of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* are of small value. It may be said, as it has been, that taking a number of isolated circumstances and weaving them together on a woof of fiction, Mrs. STOWE produced a romance of no ordinary power. But here is a man, not yet forty years of age, who was a born thrall; who has himself suffered as a slave; who felt the iron eat into his soul; who records only what he personally experienced; who gives dates and places; who names circumstances and persons; whose body yet bears the marks of the cruel lash; who remained twenty-one years in bondage; who escaped from that bitter slavery; who, a self-taught man, has exhibited true eloquence of speech and pen, at home and in Europe, in advocacy of his race's claim to freedom; who has conducted a newspaper in this State for several years with success; whose exemption from being claimed as a fugitive is owing solely to the fact that, long after his escape, his friends purchased his freedom from his quondam "master;" and who, living, acting, speaking among us, possesses more vital interest for men who think than would the heroes of twenty negro romances, even though each of them was as highly wrought as that written by Mrs. STOWE. *My Bondage*, so forcible in its evident truth, is one of the most interesting, exciting and thought-awakening books in our language. In every way is it remarkable—not only in what it relates, but in the manner of the relation.

In truth, the literary merit of the book is very great. Suppose that it had been written by some college-trained man, the lucidity of its style and the thoroughly Saxon character of its language would have attracted attention. But here is a man of color, instructed merely how to spell words of three letters, while yet a child—subsequently forbidden to acquire any further knowledge of this sort,—gleaning the elements of learning literally on "the highways and by-ways,"—teaching himself to write by copying printed letters,—and producing a work which, as a mere literary production, would be creditable to the first English writer of the day. (Actually, the only vulgarity we have found in it is, where passing a eulogy on a friend, he calls him a "whole-souled man"—a phrase which, bad enough in colloquial usage, is almost offensive when deliberately written.) We trust that *My Bondage* will meet with great success, for it stands far above all rivals, at the head of the peculiar class to which it belongs.

Literature for the Young.

A short time ago we noticed *Harper's Story Books*,—the best publications for young people it has yet been our good fortune to encounter. These books are intended for those who can *read*. Another series, not less important, has been commenced. It is got up for those who have not conquered the mysteries of reading, but have eyes to see and ears to hear. It is entitled *Harper's Picture Books for the Nursery*, and will be complete in three small quarto volumes, profusely illustrated, with the letter press supplied by JACOB ABBOTT. Each volume is complete in itself. The first, which has just appeared, is entitled *Learning to Talk*, and contains 170 engravings, with suggestive and instructive lessons upon the objects they represent. A child of three years old, shown these pictures, and talked to about them, out of Mr. ABBOTT's pleasant pages, must obtain a great quantity of that tangible information which at once exercises Thought and Memory. The two other volumes will teach how to *read* and how to *talk*. The wood engravings, executed in the first style of the art, are exquisitely printed—sized, or non-absorbent paper, being used, on which the finest lines are delicately produced. The binding is handsome and substantial. Messrs. HARPER, in such works as these, are educating the children of this country in a knowledge of, and taste for, the Beautiful in Nature and Art.

The *Six Days of Creation*, by W. G. RHIND, has obtained such popularity in England as to lead to its republication here, by PERRY & MCMILLAN, Philadelphia. It is illustrated by steel engravings, representing the six days of Creation, and by a variety of

NEW-YORK CITY.

VIOLENCE.

SERIOUS QUARREL AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

A BOARDER STABBED FATALLY.

Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, a rencontre took place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which is quite sure to prove fatal. The affair took place in the bar-room, and there were many persons assembled at the time. The parties were Capt. J. J. WRIGHT and R. S. DEAN. When first noticed they were engaged in loud and angry conversation. A moment after WRIGHT drew from under his coat a cowhide, with which he struck DEAN a severe blow across the face. DEAN drew a dirk knife from a scabbard which hung to his side, and with it twice stabbed WRIGHT, whose arm had been seized by a Mr. MONTGOMERIE. Great confusion of course resulted. Lieut. STAGE, of the Eighth District Police, who happened to be in another part of the Hotel, at once made his way to the room, when he saw DEAN with his hand uplifted, brandishing the knife as though preparing to again stab his opponent. He at once seized his hand and called on him to surrender, which request was promptly complied with.

WRIGHT fell to the floor from loss of blood. He was conveyed to his room in the hotel, suffering great pain. DEAN was also found to be slightly wounded in the thigh, the injury being the result of his incautious use of the weapon he used.

Shortly after the occurrence our reporter was on the spot. Although the matter was the town talk, a direct denial of the facts were made to him by an attendant at the hotel, and admission refused. The request of the friends and the expressed wish of the wounded man prevailed, however, to secure admittance to his room. Our reporter found him very pale, but talking freely, and exceedingly anxious that the facts should be correctly given to the public.

Capt. WRIGHT said, that, some time since, he purchased the steamship *Jewess*; from the owner, and that DEAN, with him, took a share in her, but DEAN, as he alleges, never paid any money on it, but on the contrary circulated a false rumor that he (WRIGHT) stole some silver plate belonging to the vessel. This hurt the Captain, and he called on DEAN to retract. DEAN did not attempt to deny that the affair was all a falsehood, and affirmed that he had been informed of it by another party whose name he refused to give. The two friends quarrelled and became bitter enemies for a time, until they came together again, when DEAN made an appointment with Capt. WRIGHT to meet him at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he would make a public avowal to the effect that the story of his friend having stolen the plate from the *Jewess* was a foul slander, gotten up by the enemies of Capt. WRIGHT. Accordingly, they met last evening for the above purposes, but DEAN refused to fulfill his promise. Hence the rencontre which was attended with such serious consequences. Being under the shame of the insults which he thought DEAN had heaped upon him, he produced a cowhide, as above mentioned, and struck his former friend a blow across the face, which so enraged DEAN that he drew the dirk knife and covered it to the handle in WRIGHT'S right side and loins. The Captain was not provided with any similar deadly weapon with which to injure his adversary dangerously.

Yesterday, although the Captain was not in immediate danger, visitors were generally refused admittance. By his invitation, however, our Reporter again visited him, when he made the following additional statement —the words being given exactly as he gave them:

CAPTAIN WRIGHT'S STATEMENT.

The steamer *Jewess* ran till October last from New-Orleans to New-York, and was lost on Sandy Hook. He made the statement that I had misappropriated some plate that was on the vessel. There was no plate there, and if there had been, it was mine. He made the statement, while I heard of while I was in Boston. I came on here at once, and requested him to give me his author; for myself, I was ostensibly of his origin but my friends wished its retraction. He put me off from time to time. We had had three or four interviews, when, on meeting him last night, I asked him to do so again; and when I took the cowhide out to chastise him, I was held. He would not have injured me much had I not been so held by a Mr. MONTGOMERIE, a friend of DEAN'S.

I purchased the steamer from RICKETTS & WHITING, a house in Baltimore; it was supposed at one time to have been owned by Mr. MONTGOMERIE, but he got her, as we think, into some difficulty, some of them are on here trying to look into the matter. Mr. DEAN purchased an interest with several other parties, but he never paid his installments, and the drafts of his that were cashed through my friends have been sent on to Baltimore, and protested for non-payment, and, I think, he gave order drafts under false representations.

When we (our reporter) visited Capt. WRIGHT yesterday, he was very pale and somewhat weakened by the loss of blood; he spoke freely and without the appearance of fear. He seemed keenly to feel the imputations cast upon him by DEAN, and once or twice while making his remarks had occasion to stop to collect his thoughts.

The doctor spoke encouragingly of his condition, but his friends have little hopes of his surviving.

There is a wound on each side. The blade, which is about seven inches long and from one and a half to two inches in width, entered the abdomen to the hilt, as the physician thinks, turning aside so as to guide past the intestines without dividing them.

DEAN and his friend MONTGOMERIE were yesterday committed by Justice MERCH to the custody of some officers of the Eighth Ward; they, however, remain at the hotel.

More "Muscee" Among Pugilists.

A great excitement was developed in the neighborhood of Leonard-street, yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, in consequence of a "rough and tumble" encounter which took place at the porter-house known as the "Bells Union." JOHN DEAN, or, as he is known among the fancy, "Belcher Joe," one of the POOLE crowd, entered the house and there met JOHN MONROSERY, whom he invited to drink. This was declined with marks of contempt, and with fearful oaths MONROSERY accused "Joe" of being one of the party who kicked him in the face on the Amoe-street dock at the time of his "hog-pen-tussle" with POOLE.

The lie courteous and the lie direct passed, and at length from words they came to blows, when cries of "murder" were sent up, and the street was at once crowded with citizens and firemen, (the latter supposing the noise to be the result of a fire) with an engine, and last of all a posse of police. The door was bolted and so they beat the windows in, when the two principals were taken to the station house, where each refused to make any charge against the other. They were both let go therefore, notwithstanding which the affair was of sufficient consequence to have been returned to the Chief yesterday morning. Perhaps Capt. CARPENTER can let me know why this was not done, and which of the two we may expect to see killed in a row as the consequence.

An Assault with a Razor.

A difficulty took place in Leonard-street, yesterday morning, at a porter-house, between a colored woman and the proprietor of the house. The quarrel was taken up by the "niggers" around, when ASHIL FOOTE, a colored "pumun," drew from his pocket a razor, and inflicted a wound on the nose of one STEWART WILSON, a white man, nearly severing it. The black was arrested on the charge, but WILSON refused to make complaint, and Justice WELSH had no choice but to discharge him.

Attempted Suicide—Singular Conduct.

As the steamer *New World* was on the passage from Albany on Friday night, JOSEPH HEATHERLY, rendered delirious by brain fever, jumped overboard. Great excitement prevailed on the boat, and the Engineer was requested to stay the engine, which, however, he refused to do, on the pretence that it would be impossible to find the man, as he was a quarter of a mile in the wake. It is but fair to presume that the man is drowned, as he could only by a miracle reach the shore in safety.

The Commissioners of Police.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Police was held Saturday afternoon at the Mayor's office, all the members being present, the Mayor presiding.

The first case called on was that of Daniel Linn, of the Eighth District. Mr Jonas S Phillips appeared in his behalf and asked for a further postponement, which was granted.

George McCue, Policeman of the Twenty-second District, was then called up. Against him there were four charges; first, for refusing to make a charge against one Thomas Conner, whom he had arrested on the 11th July; second, that he did not patrol his beat for one hour at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 26th July, and that he was seen conversing at the time with a woman; third, that on the 26th July he on two several occasions went into a liquor store and twice drank spirituous liquors; fourth, that on the 12th July he was intoxicated. In substantiation of the complaints, affidavits were put in, and the parties making them were subjected to a close cross-examination by defendant. The testimony being all in respondent made a statement in explanation.

He attributed the complaints to malice. The reason he had refused to make charge against Thomas Connor was that he could not conscientiously make affidavit of drunkenness, owing to apparent sickness of the man. He denied that he was off his beat, as alleged, he was attending to a row in Forty-sixth-street, near Broadway, and the interference with the woman was resisted to that extent, as he had to use a drubbing arm, but drank only soda water, and only then after much persuasion on the part of a Mr. McELROY; the charge of intoxication he denied entirely; he was tired, and, being suddenly awakened, he was confused, and this was mistaken for drunkenness. Decision reserved.

Charles Dyer, of the First District, was then called on. He submitted the matter to the Commissioners on the papers already in.

Isaac L. Moffett vs. *Policeman Wauzer*, of the Eighteenth District, being a complaint of MOFFETT, of No. 151 East Twenty first-street, for abuse and maltreatment. The complaint was substantiated by the father of appellant, in behalf of respondent; he himself made oath to assault by the two MOFFETTS. A certificate of Justice PEARCEY as to the truth of the complaint of policeman against the MOFFETTS, as also the affidavits of several officers substantiating the facts as set forth by WAUZER. Respondent signified his willingness to leave the case on the papers now in, which was objected to by counsel for complainant, and also by Judge STUART, who objected to deciding on *ex parte* testimony. The case was then ordered to be put on the calendar for trial at the next meeting, and the Board adjourned.

City Mortality.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 8th day of September to the 15th day of September, 1855: Men, 48; women, 66; boys, 199; girls, 150; adults, 114; children, 389. Males, 247; females, 256; colored persons, 10—Total, 503.

DISEASES.

Abscess in throat, and B. light's disease	1	Dropsy in head	23
Apoplexy	3	Drowned	5
Asphyxia	1	Dysentery	25
Asthma	1	Enlargement of Heart	1
Bleeding, lungs	4	Epilepsy	1
Bleeding, womb	2	Erysipelas	2
Bronchitis	2	Fever, bilious	2
Cancer	1	Fever, intermit't	1
Cancer of bowels	1	Fever, nervous	1
Cholera	1	Fever, puerperal	2
Cholera infantum	64	Fever, scarlet	2
Cholera morbus	2	Fever, typhoid	9
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fever, typhus	6
Congestion of brain	1	Fracture, pelvis	1
Consumption	59	Fracture of skull	1
Convulsions, infants	32	Heart, disease of	3
Convulsions, puerperal	2	Hooping cough	13
Croup	4	Inflam. of bowels	15
Debility, infantile	4	Inflam. of brain	15
Diarrhœa	36	Inflam. of heart	1
Dropsy	1	Inflam. of kidneys	1
Dropsy in chest	1	Inflam. of stomach	1
		Inflam. of bowels	1
		Insanity	2
		Inanition	2
		Kidneys, dis of	2
		Killed by prussic acid	1
		Malformation, none	1
		Malformation, lungs	1
		Marasmus, infile	62
		Measles	2
		Old age	4
		Palsy	2
		Premature birth	1
		Scrofula	4
		Small Pox	1
		Sprue	2
		Stillborn	33
		Suicide by hanging	2
		Suicide, by drowning	1
		Suicide, by arsenic	1
		Teething	9
		Ulceration, bowels	1
		White swelling	1
		Worms	1
		Wounds	1
		Total	503

CONSTITUTION—Diseases classed as follows:

Bones, joints &c.	1	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	19
Brain and nervous system	120	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, in digestive organs	149
Heart and blood-vessels	4	Urinary and sexual organs	1
Lungs, throat, &c.	84	Of fevers	93
Old age	4	Of uncertain seat and general character	8
Skin, face, and eruptive fevers	14	Urinary organs	1
Total	503		

Of which 16 were from violent causes.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 200; 1 to 5 years, 119; 5 to 10 years, 30; 10 to 15 years, 14; 15 to 20 years, 9; 20 to 30 years, 14; 30 to 40 years, 19; 40 to 50 years, 28; 50 to 60 years, 28; 60 to 70 years, 24; 70 to 80 years, 9; 80 to 90 years, 6; 90 to 100 years, 0; Unknown 8—Total, 503.

NATIVITIES.—Ireland, 80; Italy, 1; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 4; United States, 401; Unknown, 4; West Indies, 1—Total, 503.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 8; City Hospital, 8; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 3; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 0; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 18—Total, 80.

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	18	XI.	11
II.	11	XII.	37
III.	0	XIII.	36
IV.	0	Lodged in Hall's Ward's	98
V.	11	Lodged in Blackwell's Island	81
Charities City Hospital	96	Islands	46
VI.	23	Inmates Bellevue Hospital	27
VII.	91		
VIII.	16		
IX.	10		
X.	10	XXII.	19
XIV.	40		
Total	503		

INTERMENTS REGISTERED

	Mrs.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
City	14	24	66	64	168
City Inspector's Office	21	24	100	80	225
Trinity	1	2	7	8	18
Marble	1	1	0	0	2
Methodist	0	0	1	0	1
Potter's Field	11	9	28	20	64

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 15, 1855.

The Conductor on the Sixth-Avenue Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I notice in your paper of this date, under the head of "Police News," a statement that I was arrested and held to bail on the complaint of the Superintendent of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, for embezzlement of the funds of that Company, to the amount of sixty-five cents, while acting in the capacity of Conductor, in the employ of said Company. You further state that the affidavit was made on the information of JOHN H. RUDD, who, while in the car, carefully watched the number of passengers that passed to and fro.

That I have been arrested, is true, and my object in referring to it is to inform the public that I have given bail for my appearance, and am preparing to meet the charge against me whenever opportunity offers; and I think I can safely add that when that time arrives, I shall be enabled to show up the management of said Company, so far as their persecution of myself is concerned, in a light not to be envied.

I am informed that the officer who arrested me was urged by the agents of the Company to take from me—which he did—all money, papers, and things of value, except my wearing apparel; and it was not till this morning that I succeeded in obtaining some promissory notes, my watch, and all the money I had—some few dollars—from the Clerk of the Police. I trust that, if the charge proves groundless, there is sufficient law justice in the community to remunerate me for the treatment I have received, which most assuredly I shall ask for. And, until the matter is investigated, I only request a suspension of public opinion.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1855. J. P. HAYDEN.

Harlem Boat Race.

The boat race at Harlem, between the celebrated boats *Gipsey* and *Louisa Jane*, came off on Thursday, the 13th instant, from Harlem Bridge to Throgg's Point Buoy and back, turning several buoys and stake boats each way and back to the place of starting. Messrs. G. W. JENKINS, C. B HODGKINS and J. L. RIKER were appointed Judges. The boats were started as follows: The *Gipsey* giving the *Louisa Jane* 3 minutes and 50 seconds difference in measurement, 3 minutes taken on the start, and 1 minute 50 seconds coming in.

	h.	m.	s.
Louisa Jane, at	12	54	43
Gipsey, at	12	56	43
Turning College Point Buoy.			
Gipsey	1	33	30
Louisa Jane	1	30	56
Gipsey ahead 6 m. 38 s.; gaining 7 m. and 38 s.			
Turning Clason's Point Boat.			
Gipsey	1	57	13
Louisa Jane	1	43	14
Turning Throgg's Point Buoy.			
Gipsey	2	14	14
Louisa Jane	2	14	00
Back to Clason Point Boat.			
Gipsey	2	46	05
Louisa Jane	2	43	40
Turning College Point Buoy.			
Gipsey	3	40	33
Louisa Jane	2	53	16
Harlem Bridge Stake Boat.			
Gipsey	3	44	34

Louisa Jane did not turn stake boat; her time, as given by the Judges, was 3 40 07

There was some difficulty in regard to the *Louisa Jane* not turning the stake boat at Harlem Bridge, but the Judges decided the race in her favor.

We understand that the owners of the *Gipsey* have served a protest upon the Judges, appealing from their decision, and refuse to give up the stakes.

The Love-Lorn Loafer.

Few persons have gone through Broadway, for a year or more past, without meeting a small, dirty, pitiable looking object, with long, dishevelled locks, and face covered with filth-begrimed hair, but always with a cigar in his mouth. His name is EDWARD CARTER, and some twelve or thirteen years ago he was as clean and spruce looking a man as you would desire to meet. He is by trade a carver, and an excellent workman—possessing, indeed, more than ordinary talent. At that time MARY TAYLOR was in the zenith of her popularity, and he became deeply, madly enamored of her. He followed the lady like a shadow, and was frequently so very annoying that her friends were compelled to give him into custody. On one occasion, we believe, he forced himself into her carriage as she entered it to return home from the theatre. For years, however, despite repulses, he nursed his passion with delusive hopes, until at length it overturned his reason. He ceased to work, and became the repulsive creature we have described. A few days since he was arrested as a vagrant, and being clearly in that category, was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months.—*Sunday Times.*

Not the Engineer's Fault.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your notice of a narrow escape of a pic-nic party, you state that the approaching train gave no warning. This is a mistake, as the Engineer blew his whistle from one-eighth to a quarter of a mile before reaching the crossing.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PIC-NIC.

Harbor Robbery.

The schooner *Mary Ann Guest*, BLAKE, Port Ewen for Hallowell, Me., on the morning of 15th inst., between 12 and 3 o'clock, when lying at anchor off the Battery, was boarded by river thieves and robbed of clothing and money worth upwards of $150. The money amounted to $123, chiefly in the form of notes of the City Bank of Brooklyn, fives, tens, and some of smaller denominations. The trunk of Mr. B. R. WOOD, first officer of the vessel, was taken out upon deck, and emptied of its contents, viz.: clothing, letters, business papers, &c., which latter, after being examined, were left strewed about the deck. A quantity of Summer and under clothing were taken off, but a new and superior overcoat, which cost $27, was left in the cabin. It is supposed that they did not observe the door of the captain's stateroom, as it had not been disturbed. The mate, as well as his trunk, was in a more shocking situation. He believes that chloroform was made use of by the robbers, from the fact that he had had it administered experimentally some two or three years since and the sensations which he experienced after awakening in the morning were precisely similar.

A Public Want.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

YOUR suggestions in relation to public privies and urinals are very good. You need not fear that they will shock delicacy; they will not half so much shock delicacy as many of the obscene publications that appear daily in some of the papers, which are mere anecdotes and incidents told for *amusement*, and to give "piquancy" to their papers. I repeat, you need never fear shocking the public nerves by calling attention to such public exigencies for the public welfare, as you deserve praise for having taken the lead in mentioning this matter.

CITIZEN.

Accidents

DERRICK ACCIDENT.

As THOMAS TULLY was at work in a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, near the Third-avenue, a derrick fell upon him and seriously injured him. He was conveyed to his residence in Thirty-ninth-street, near the Tenth-avenue.

TWO MEN RUN OVER.

As MICHAEL KELLY and MICHAEL BENSON were riding on a loaded coal cart along Hudson-street, at the corner of Perry-street, both fell off and were run over; both of them were dangerously injured. KELLY was taken to his residence, No 337 Thirtieth-street, and BENSON to No. 151 Twenty-eighth street.

FALL OF AN EMBANKMENT.

As THOMAS HOLLAND and DANIEL EARLE and a man named FLETCHER, were working in a sewer in Seventy-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, on Saturday, an embankment caved in, badly injuring the two named first and slightly wounding the third. They were conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

FELL FROM A BUILDING.

A laborer named BARNEY LUCKTON, while engaged on a building in Eighth-avenue, near Forty-first-street, slipped and fell to the ground from the third story. In his descent he fractured his arms and legs by striking on the beams. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Fires.

A fire broke out about 11 o'clock Saturday morning in the New-England India Rubber Car Spring Factory, in Thirty-third-street, near Third-avenue. It was promptly extinguished, but the building was damaged to the amount of about $300.

At 11 o'clock the same morning a large privy in the rear of No. 159 Mott street was set on fire. The flames were soon put out. A man living in a building which the privy adjoined is suspected of being the incendiary. He will be arrested.

A Three-Walled House.

Mr BAKER, the Fire Marshal, has made a communication to the Mayor, in reference to an unfinished dwelling-house, No 40 West Seventeenth-street. The evidence in the case clearly shows the erection of a house with only three walls. The Mayor directed a copy of the evidence to be sent forthwith to Mr. Downing, City Inspector, and another copy to Mr. JAMES KELLY, Secretary and Trustee of the Fire Department, requesting those gentlemen to prosecute the matter according to their respective official duties.

Drowned.

An unknown man, apparently a sailor or longshoreman, was seen to drown about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, at the pier foot of James-street. Sergeant WHITE of the Fourth Ward, made an effort to rescue him, but without success. The body of the deceased was afterwards recovered and taken to the station-house.

A Man and House Overheard and Drowned.

About 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon FRANCIS PALMER, of No. 200 Clinton-street, was driving his vehicle on the pier foot of Rutgers-street, when the horse took fright and jumped overboard with wagon and driver. Every possible effort was made to save PALMER, but without any success. His body was soon afterwards grappled up and sent to the residence of his friends, by Lieut. BLAIR and other officers of the Ward. The deceased was a native of New-York, 19 years of age.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—Mr. WILLIAM B ASTOR has presented to the Trustees of the Astor Library a lot of land 85 feet front and the same depth of the present lots adjoining the same, on which to erect a large addition to the present fine building. This is a very valuable donation.

Coroner's Investigation.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD —VERDICT OF CENSURE.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on Saturday, at the New York Hospital, on the body of MARY E. WILD, a child three years of age, who was run over by one of the Second-avenue Railroad cars at the corner of Oliver-street, (already reported in the TIMES.)

The Jury, in rendering their verdict, found "the driver of said car accessory to the death of deceased by neglecting his duty; and we further censure the Company for permitting their cars to run through Oliver-street faster than a walk, and we would especially call the attention of the proper authorities to the dangerous condition of the track in said street."

This is the sixth small child fatally injured on this road.

Police News.

CHARGE OF ARSON.

Mary Ann White, a young girl, was on Saturday evening arrested, charged with arson, in having fired the tenement house Nos. 3 and 5 Washington-street. It appears that her step-mother, Mrs Ellen White, pawned a silk dress belonging to her which she wished to wear yesterday, learning which, she in anger threatened to burn the house unless it was redeemed for her. On the refusal of the mother to do this the girl took a candle and with it set fire to the gauze which covered the looking-glass. In an instant the blaze sprung up, which was, however, soon extinguished. She was arrested by Policeman SMITH of the Fourth District, and detained to await an examination. The girl denies all intention of burning the premises other than to frighten her step-mother and thus to induce her to take her dress from the pawn-shop. The girl was afterwards dismissed on proof of accidental burning.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

Jesse Allen, describing himself as a laborer, but alleged to be a professional thief, and only nineteen years of age, was on Friday night arrested, charged with picking the pocket of LOUIES SELOFF, while at a fire in Cherry-street. Accused was seen in the act of committing the theft and was subsequently arrested by Policeman CONNOR of the Fourth District, as he was walking in Beaver street. Prisoner was committed for trial by Justice WELSH.

STREET FIGHT AND STABBING.

At midnight on Friday, some prostitutes got into a street fight in Roosevelt-street, in which there were five parties engaged, and in the course of which the keeper of a house of ill repute, named Bridget Hamilton, stabbed one Patrick Cairns in the thigh. The entirety of the "bruising crowd" were arrested, when they gave their names as Bridget Hamilton, Hester Dunn, Kate Allen, and Martha Adkins. They were held for examination by Justice WELSH.

A PRIVATE WATCHMAN ARRESTED.

John Mount, an Irishman, 64 years of age, was arrested at an early hour on Saturday morning, by Capt. LEONARD, of the Second District Police, charged with having stolen at various times a large amount of property from the store of John N Genin, of No 513 Broadway, where he was employed as night watchman. Goods identified as the property of Mr Genin, to the amount of about $50, were found in his possession on his arrest. Accused was fully committed for trial by Justice WELSH.

SELLING OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

An Irishman, giving the name of John Johnson, residing at the corner of Centre and Pearl streets, was arrested by officer CROLIUS, charged with vending books of an improper description at the railroad depôt in Chambers-street. A quantity of obscene publications were found on his person at the time of his arrest. Prisoner was committed for trial by Justice WELSH, in default of $300 bail.

FUGITIVE ARRESTED—AN EXTENSIVE HAUL.

Robert Potter, a hand on board the schooner *Gordon D. White*, lying at Red Bank, N. J., was arrested on Saturday charged with breaking into the locker of the skipper's cabin and stealing therefrom $400 in gold and silver, as also a gold and silver watch. Ward was brought to this City of the robbery by the steamer *Eagle*, and officers De Voe and Fowler succeeded in making the arrest above, when a portion of the money and the gold watch were found in possession of the accused, who was forthwith sent back to Red Bank for examination.

BURGLARY.

The house of David Davis, No 275 Ninth-avenue, was on Tuesday night last entered and robbed of $250 in gold coin, and other articles. After considerable difficulty a clue was obtained to the thieves, and on Saturday officers Smith and Sweeney of the Second District Police Court succeeded in arresting William Rogers, at whose residence in Twenty-eighth-street, near the Eighth-avenue, was found $195 50 in gold coin and a pair of boots all of which was identified by Mr. Davis. Rogers was fully committed by Justice PEARCEY. The money was found concealed in a hole dug in the cellar, and the clothes in the coal bin.

GRAND LARCENY—MAKING CRIMINALS.

John Edwards, a colored lad, and William Fox, a sea-goer, were yesterday arrested by Officer ROE, of the Fifteenth District, charged with having stolen, at various times, from Josephine M. Cuder, of No. 14 Bond-street, bank bills and gold coin to the value of $250. John Edwards was employed as an errand-boy by complainant, and was, as is alleged, taken to the act of misappropriation. On being arrested, an examination was had by Justice MERCH, at the Second Police Court, when Edwards said: "I was led to it by William Fox, who I first met in our yard with some other boys, to April last, when he followed and saw where I went in Bond-street, and soon after when I came out Fox met me, and asked me what I did, and if I collected much money, and about the business: and then he asked me if I ever stole; I told him I did not; he then said I must get him $5 or he would beat me, or would have me beaten; and that he would get some of the fellows to kill me; the next day he came and wanted me to steal again; I told him I would not; the first time I stole $5 and gave it to him; the two following times he came I did not give him any money; the fourth time he said he wanted money to get some one out of prison, he wanted $15, and told me he would make me get it, and followed and decided me with 1 cent if and gave it to him; about a week after he wanted me to go to Philadelphia, and gave him $15; I was afraid of his threats and would not have stolen for him; I also gave $25. And then $70, and on Tuesday last $65 altogether." Prisoners were committed for trial.

CHARGE OF OBSCENE EXHIBITION.

On Saturday morning, Officer BRISTED, of the Eighteenth Ward, arrested a young man for exposing his person in the street. This precocity has been in the habit of passing through East Eleventh-street at a time when the female servants were employed in sweeping the sidewalks, when he would most grossly insult them, and drive them, by his conduct, into the houses. The prisoner, on being brought before Justice PEARCEY, Jefferson Market, in default of $500 bail, was committed.

☞ In almost all the daily papers of Thursday we noticed an account of the escape of a prisoner from the custody of one of the officers of the Court of Sessions, and in all save one the account was coupled with a commendation of the officer for his previous vigilance, activity, &c. The exception noted was the TIMES, which unfortunately revealed the fact that previous to the escape of the prisoner a *complaint had been lodged against the officer for an attempt to influence the prosecutor of the leader of the gang.*

(*Sunday Courier.*

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury discharged until Tuesday of next week.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 34, 35, 36, 28, 7, 2, 5, 20, 23, 45 to 50.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1761, 1,603, 1,604, 1,616, 1,617, 1,618, 290, 1,596, 1,597, 1,644, 1,645, 1,771, 312, 813.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 137, 176, 442, 471, 558, 565, 791, 831.

☞ The Calendar causes to be tried before the Judge will be called on Friday and Saturday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 15

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Ruggles vs. *Ruggles.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of the application of Charles J. Jones, for discharge.—Preliminary objections overruled.

Hutchenreuther vs. *Hutchenreuther.*—No proof of the adultery, and none showing plaintiff to be an inhabitant of the State.

The Cayuga Bank vs. *Camp, et. al.*—Motion denied without costs, and without prejudice to plaintiff's right to move to strike out answer as sham and frivolous.

Parks vs. *The Corporation of the Methodist Episcopal Church.*—Continued.

Allen vs. *Miller.*—Order of Judge Cowles substantially complied with.

The Erie City Bank vs. *Bidwell.*—Settled. See margin of amendments.

Bathgate vs. *Smith.*—Settled.

Stephens vs. *Nowell, Executor, &c.*—Set aside the order to show cause as to what parts are granted and what denied.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Drury vs. *Russell.*—Taxation of the clerk in all things affirmed. No costs on appeal to either party.

Jordan vs. *Hunt.*—The motion to strike out as irrelevant must be denied without costs to either party.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports 101 deaths as having occurred in that city during the week ending the 15th inst., from the following

Diseases.—Apoplexy, casualty, convulsions, puerperal, drowned, erysipelas, bilious fever, intermittent do., heart disease, hooping cough, hemorrhage of the lungs, inflammation of the kidneys, do. liver, do. lungs, do. stomach, inanition, old age, palsy, premature birth, small pox, spinal disease, spine, suicide, teething —one each. Congestion of the lungs, dysentery, typhoid fever, inflammation of the brain—two each. Congestion of the brain, convulsions, debility, scarlet fever, inflammation of the bowels—three each. Consumption, dropsy in the head, still-born—five each. Diarrhœa, 6; marasmus, 14; unclean infantum, 18. Males, 51; females, 50; adults, 26; minors, 76. Total, 101.

Suicide.

Mr. WITHERBY of No. 55 South Third-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, committed suicide on Saturday morning last by jumping overboard from the steamer *New World* while on her passage from Albany to New-York. He was subject to fits of insanity and it is supposed that during one of these attacks he plunged overboard.

Serious Accident.

On Saturday, a laboring man named DANIEL LEVY, while at work in the cellar of a new building at the corner of Atlantic and Clinton-streets, Brooklyn, was seriously injured by a brick falling upon his head from one of the upper stories. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

☞ Alderman LINNSKEY of the Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn, was on Friday evening last elected Captain of Company G, Seventy-second Regiment.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Schools in Hudson and the Bible.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education at Hudson City last week, the Building Committee was directed to select a site in the southern part of the city for a school-house. The following resolution, offered by Mr. CUMMINGS, was laid upon the table by a vote of 5 to 3:

Whereas, In certain public schools difficulties have arisen regarding the use of the Bible in public schools, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in future the Principals of all the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education be instructed to use the Bible as a text-book, without teaching sectarian principles, until they are otherwise instructed.

☞ The Public Schools of Hoboken will be opened this (Monday) morning.

The Fire Wardens.

The Fire Wardens of Jersey City have organized, with JACOB Z. MARINUS for President, and J. MCGUINAN for Secretary. The Wardens have adopted as their uniform, while on duty, the Philadelphia style of fire hat and cape.

Liquor Trial in Jersey City.

JAMES LYNCH, tried and convicted before Recorder CUTTER, on Friday last, for selling liquor without a license, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $10, and the costs of prosecution.

The Row in Dan Rice's Circus.

Mayor MANNERS has decided in the case of the late row to suspend Officer TRAVIS, and WATTS and VANDEMARK, watchmen.

☞ Efforts are being made to open Prospect-street, Jersey City, to Hoboken to meet Newark street, by which means a much shorter carriage communication between the two cities will be established.

DEATH OF THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, Esq., OF NEW-LONDON, CONN.—We have to announce the sudden death of THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, (2d) Esq., of the firm of WILLIAMS & BARNES, at New-London, Conn., who expired at his residence there yesterday. Mr. WILLIAMS was among the most prominent and wealthy of the merchants in Connecticut. He had been engaged yesterday in getting off the ship *North Star*; after which, feeling a slight headache, he called at his barber's and was shampooed. Not obtaining relief, he desired the operator to pour cold water on his head, which was done. Shortly after he was taken with chills and became insensible, and died yesterday, at 5 P. M. Mr. WILLIAMS was extensively known, also, among the merchants of this city, who will feel pained at this sudden announcement of his decease. His age was near fifty.

IMPROVED POWER LOOM.—Messrs. ALLEN and OSMOND of the Franklin factory of this city, have taken measures to secure a patent for an improvement in looms to weave gingham or checked goods. By this loom handkerchiefs, shawls and so on can be woven of any required size of pattern. The loom they are now running is making gingham of four colors, and we observe that any shuttle can be used and others skipped at pleasure. The loom will bear as much speed and weave nearly as much cloth as a plain loom. They have received an order from one of the largest gingham mills in Massachusetts, for a loom for trial. The improvement is a very important one, and we have no doubt the inventors will realize a fortune from it.—*Delaware Republican.*

A GATHERING OF FIREMEN.—The Board of Engineers of the Fire Department of Springfield have voted to call a Convention of Delegates from the different Fire Companies throughout the New-England States and New-York, to be held at Springfield on Thursday, Sept. 27. Friday, the 28th, is assigned for the trial of machines. The rewards offered are cash pieces of $300 and $200 each, and will be awarded to the two machines making the best play.

RAISING A SPIRIT.—A few days ago the machine used to deepen the channel near Battery wharf brought up ten glass bottles from the bottom of the dock, which were secured by the superintendent of the work. The bottles were of antique form and finish, having raised letters on the bottom, showing that they were made at Bristol, England. The oldest inhabitants, who remembered the fluid, pronounced the contents of the bottles to be "Jamaica rum."—*Boston Post*, 12th.

☞ The members of the Executive Government of Massachusetts—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the Council, Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms, Commissioners, &c.—were at Northampton on Thursday and Friday, for the purpose of examining the recently purchased site for a Lunatic Asylum in that town. We learn that great satisfaction was expressed.—*Springfield Republican.*

Milwaukee is now doing a good share of the Lake Superior business. One house there has sold $10,000 worth of goods to the Lake region the present season.

The Virginia Central Railroad is now completed to Craigsville, a distance of 20 miles beyond Staunton, to which place the cars are now running.

The Mayor of Augusta, Ga., offers a reward of $100 for the arrest of WM. BOGAN, who shot HENRY BIRD, in that city on the 29th ult.

A new mail boat is to be placed on the route between New-Orleans and Key West.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Arrival, Reception, and Speech of Governor Shannon,

Secret Movements of the Atchison Men—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SHAWNEE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL, KANSAS TER., Friday, Aug. 3.

To-day his Excellency, Governor SHANNON, arrived here, accompanied by a large number of citizens from Westport. The Hon. O. H. BROWNE welcomed him, in the name of the citizens of Kansas, in the following terms:

Governor SHANNON: In the name of the people of Kansas, I am proud to welcome you to our prairie home. Coming from every State in the Union, from a most every civilized country on the globe, the people of Kansas have mingled their sympathies and combined their energies to protect our infant Republic. Kansas, the *offspring of Missouri*, the h

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

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Reorganizing the Navy—Report of the Retiring Board.

The system of officering our Navy which has been in vogue since the last war with England, has been admirably calculated to fill the service with incompetent and useless appendages, who can do but little more than wear "the button," and draw their pay for performing that ornamental though unimportant duty. We have occasionally expressed our opinions on the subject of appointments in the Navy, and exposed the defects of the system, which inevitably lead to the very evils which the Naval Retiring Board, whose labors have just been brought to a close, were appointed to correct. The service was found to be encumbered with useless men, who either from old age, natural incapacity, or accidental disease, were incapable of performing any duty, and who were stumbling-blocks to the promotion of their juniors. Congress, instead of attempting to reorganize the Navy and prevent the accumulation of these old hulks of the service, by adopting some better system for officering our National ships, framed a law for the appointment of a Committee of Exclusion, whose duty was to suspend, dismiss, and put on half pay, any officers whom they chose to disgrace. It was a duty which ought not to have been entrusted to officers of the service, who cannot be supposed to be wholly free from professional and personal jealousies and antipathies, and the temptation to pay old scores is one that few men have the virtue to resist when the fate of an old enemy is placed in their hands. The old proverb of two of a trade, will apply with quite as much force to naval officers, we imagine, as to any other class.

But the principle of the law for reorganizing the Navy, as it has been called, was wholly wrung, as it violates an implied compact of the Government with its officers. When a citizen enters the civil or diplomatic service of the country, he does it with the express understanding that he is to hold office at the pleasure of the appointing power, and makes his arrangements accordingly; he does not expect to be retained when a change of Administration takes place, and he is entitled to no sympathy or commiseration when he is removed. But the case is very different with officers of the army and navy, who enter the service of their country for life, dismiss all cares for the future, and never think of either saving money or engaging in any occupation for gaining it. During the past forty years there have not been half a dozen dismissals from the service, except for gross violations of duty, and we doubt if there has ever been a case of an officer being dismissed for inefficiency. It was this comfortable state of things which induced a good many anxious fathers to put their unpromising boys into the navy—knowing that they would be taken good care of by their generous country, let their conduct be what it might, as long as it was not outrageously bad. This having been the understanding, the Government was bound in good faith to carry out the bargain—and when the evil became too glaring, as it undoubtedly had become, then it should have been reformed; not by discharging the unfortunate members of the profession who had been lured into it by such tempting conditions—but by putting an end to the system which inevitably led to such results. Instead of that, the system is allowed to continue in full play, while the unhappy victims of it are made to suffer.

The report of the Retiring Board has not been officially published, but enough of it has leaked out to show how cruel it will be in its effect, and how unjust in its operations. No doubt some of the officers who are to be shelved or dismissed have no right to be found among our naval heroes, dishonoring the button which they wear; and the proper way of getting rid of them would be to give them a Court Martial and a fair and open trial, with an opportunity to defend themselves if they could. But the Star Chamber practice of the Naval Board is one that does not commend itself to the good judgment of the people, who are always in favor of fair play and generous treatment. Among the victims of the Naval Board is said to be the gallant and venerable STEWART, "Old Ironsides," as he has sometimes been called, the last survivor of the naval heroes of the last war, whose brilliant exploits in the *Constitution* added so greatly to the glory of our national flag. The brave old Commodore is to be put on the retired list, it seems, and to be deprived of nearly half his pay as the senior officer of the Navy, on the sole ground of his old age. This is something more than a mistake, and if the Administration and Congress should approve of the act, the people assuredly will not. Old Ironsides should be allowed to remain in his post, and in the full enjoyment of its emoluments, let who will be dismissed.

An Example of English Freedom.

One of our morning cotemporaries, a day or two since, was greatly exercised by a recent occurrence in England, whereby two of Queen VICTORIA's subjects were put in prison for a fortnight. Our cotemporary thus indignantly expresses himself over this shocking affair:

"Two of Her Majesty's subjects, who are 'free by the glorious birthright of Englishmen,' are sent to prison for 'absenting' themselves for an afternoon to witness a 'review of the Essex Yeomanry Artillery and Cavalry.' What a commentary on the grand proceedings on the occasion of the reception of Mrs. STOWE by the Duchess of SUTHERLAND! What a commentary on British philanthropy directed to relief in America! Is the British Constitution and system of Government a party to such acts of wanton cruelty? It would seem so; for Her Majesty's Secretary, Sir GEO. GREY, could see no 'ground to justify him in advising Her Majesty to extend' relief."

The journal from which we extract these lofty sentiments is quite blind to any atrocities of a similar nature which occur in our own country. There, for instance, is the remarkable case of a citizen of Pennsylvania, now lying in the cell of a felon's prison in Pennsylvania, where he has been incarcerated, not for a fortpight, but for the indefinite period of a Judge's whim; the offence of the wretched prisoner being neither more nor less than the atrocious wickedness of quietly saying to a woman that, by the laws of Pennsylvania she was mistress of herself, her own owner, and had an undoubted right to go wherever her inclinations might lead her. But the ostensible motive for confining this dangerous individual was his refusal to tell the Judge what had become of this woman, after she had acted in conformity with the information he gave her, although he informed the Judge that he did not know.

Our cotemporary, however, who feels so deeply the wrongs inflicted upon the two English laborers, approves of the incarceration of the Pennsylvanian, and thinks he got his deserts.

The fling at the unlucky Duchess of SUTHERLAND is altogether gratuitous, though perfectly characteristic. It is a difficult matter to please some people. The Dutchess of SUTHERLAND misfortune to make has had the herself a standing mark for the ridicule of a very considerable number of people in this country; in fact in nearly one half of the States of the Union she is never alluded to but in terms of contempt. The offence of this lady is her having been guilty of an act of courtesy towards one of our countrywomen, the author of a popular story-book, by which alone she was known to the world. The Duchess of SUTHERLAND, who, after the Queen, is the foremost lady in Great Britain, believing that genius is better than rank, or riches, invited our countrywoman to her house, showed her every mark of tender respect, and invited all that were great, and noble and good in England to come and aid her in doing honor to her, the unpretending American woman, who had neither rank, nor wealth nor personal attraction to entitle her to notice,—nothing but her genius as an author, and her private virtues.

Yet a delinquent farm laborer cannot be imprisoned in England for a fortnight without an American editor exclaiming "what a comment on the Duchess of SUTHERLAND's reception of Mrs. STOWE!"

While PASSMORE WILLIAMSON lies in a Philadelphia prison, it would be as well if our editorial cotemporaries kept dark on the subject of the peculiarties of English freedom, and the hospitality of the Duchess of SUTHERLAND to the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Privileges of Passengers.

Passengers on board of steamboats have a right to expect something more than a mere safe delivery at their point of destination, though that is, of course, the prime consideration. They have a right to expect civil treatment from those who are responsible for their safe delivery, and when an accident occurs on board of a boat, the passengers have a right to know its extent, and what are likely to be its consequences. But steamboat officials generally appear to regard themselves as sacred personages, like the "man at the wheel," who are not to be spoken to; and, in a time of difficulty or danger, regard it as a piece of impertinence, when a nervous or anxious passenger modestly asks "what is the matter?" It is very annoying, undoubtedly, to the captain of a steamer, in a time of peril, or at the occurrence of any accident to the machinery, to have timid passengers putting silly questions to him; and, to avoid it, he should either state the whole particulars of the affair to some intelligent person, who can communicate the news to his fellow-passengers, or else have the particulars plainly written out and posted up in a conspicuous place, where all may read for themselves. On Friday last, a slight accident occurred to the machinery of one of the Fall River steamboats by which some five or six hundred anxious passengers were kept in a state of nervous excitement and uncertainty all night, because there was nobody to inform them what had happened, nor what the consequences were likely to be. The captain and his men were all too busy to answer any questions, and so hundreds of men and women were kept hanging by their eye-lids, from dark until daylight, uncertain what to do, and ignorant of the causes which were preventing them from proceeding on their journey. The accident to the machinery was slight in itself, and it occurred just as the boat reached the wharf at Newport; but it required nearly twelve hours to repair the damage, slight as it was, which the practical eye of the engineer must have enabled him to foresee, and if this fact had been announced to the passengers, they could either have gone quietly to their berths and staterooms, or have gone ashore to spend the evening with their acquaintances, or, which was most important of all, have telegraphed to their friends the cause of their detention. Captains of steamboats should remember that passengers are reasonable beings, and treat them accordingly; the easiest way of allaying their nervous fears, and preventing them from asking frivolous questions, is to inform them of the actual condition of things, when an accident occurs, let it be what it may. We have heard of a steamboat Captain on Lake Erie who once "shut up" a timid passenger very effectually by telling him exactly what he wished to know. "Captain," said the passenger at the height of a storm, "how long do you think we shall survive?" "How long," growled the Captain in reply; "why, I think we shall all be in h—l in about ten minutes." But we would not recommend our steamboat Commanders to imitate the bluntness of this Neptune of Lake Erie.

Kansas Matters.

Governor SHANNON has arrived in Kansas, and been officially received by the Legislature. The speech welcoming him, which, with the reply, will be found in another column, is a rich specimen of Western complacency. The Governor's reply is in much better taste than his speech at Westport. He says nothing about Slavery,—though he volunteers a very cool apology for the election outrages which put Kansas legislation in the hands of a Missouri mob. He speaks of the invasion and seizure of the polls by armed men from another State, as slight "irregularities," and compares them with the disturbances that sometimes occur at the polls in the Eastern States. Nothing can be more absurd than such a comparison. When armed men from Kentucky take possession of the polls in Ohio, overbear the legal voters, elect members of their own company to the Legislature, and thus make laws for Ohio, there will have been a case parallel to that of Kansas—and not before.

Governor SHANNON declares his purpose to enforce the laws of this Legislature. The attempt will arouse resistance. The *bona fide* inhabitants of Kansas will not submit to be thus ruled by men imposed upon them by force of arms. We anticipate a sharp, and perhaps a bloody struggle between the people of Kansas and their usurping conquerors.

Insurance Swindling.

The State Comptroller is doing the public good service in hunting out the bogus Insurance Companies, by which the community is annually fleeced out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The law requires every Company to have their capital *paid up in cash* before they can do business. One of these concerns produced a certificate from a bank that it had $150,000 on deposit: and on this certificate its charter was approved. On the *same day* it drew out $120,000 of this amount, and the day after the remaining $30,000—the the whole having been borrowed for the occasion. This Company issued policies, the premiums on which amounted to $10,000; and incurred losses amounting to $2,250, of which they disputed $1,900!

This is a fair specimen of a good deal of the financiering of the day. There is reason to believe that a good many of the new insurance companies which are springing up like mushrooms, are mere swindling concerns got up on this plan. They offer policies at reduced and tempting rates, and thousands suppose their property well insured, who could not recover a dollar in case of loss. Property owners cannot be too careful in scrutinizing the character of the companies at which they effect insurance.

We trust the Comptroller will apply the test to every Company concerning whose solvency there is any shadow of doubt.

Fatal Affray.

An affray took place in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday night, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere, and which will probably result in the death of one of the parties. It seems to have had its origin in a business quarrel, and the aggressor proved to be the victim. Captain WRIGHT, of the steamer *Jewess*, whose conduct in connection with that vessel has hitherto been a matter of public comment, required of a former partner, Mr. R. S. DEAN, the avowal of the authorship of a statement injurious to his character. Failing to obtain it, he attempted to inflict personal chastisement,—but was severely and probably fatally stabbed by DEAN, who had armed himself with a bowie-knife in anticipation of a difficulty.

This is the third affair of the kind that has occurred at the St. Nicholas. It is a great misfortune for a hotel to be the scene of such disgraceful outrages, but we don't know that any blame should attach to the proprietors. It is rather remarkable, however, that such acts should occur at the houses which represent the very extremes of our social condition. Human passion and depravity are just the same under the gilded cornices and mirrored walls of the St. Nicholas and the lowest haunts of crime, where vice is stripped of all extraneous guises.

Lager Bier—Change in the Beverages of the City.

No matter what the decision of the Courts may be—whether they sustain the Prohibitory liquor law, passed during the last session of the Legislature, or declare it to be unconstitutional, a good effect has already sprung from the discussions which the enactment of the law have caused. At least we have a lesser evil now than we had before it was passed. And what is most pleasing to the citizen, and most creditable to the practical intelligence of the entire people, is, that the change is the result of conviction, after partial consideration, by the people themselves, not a change caused or enforced by law.

There will, of course, always be a difference of opinion as to the manner in which the great evils that flow from the too free use of intoxicating beverages are to be decreased, or eradicated altogether; but we imagine that none but the most unpractical—the most utopian inventor of theories on which the world may become a water drinker, and nothing else, will view with disfavor a voluntary effort on the part of the people to set aside the stronger beverages, of the alcoholic class, and adopt the very weakest. Such an effort has been made, and successfully, too, by the people of the City of New-York; and if we are to credit our exchanges, the same change is taking place gradually in others of our principal cities. In New-York, the change from the strongest to the weakest alcoholic drinks, has also been gradual. When the Prohibitory bill became a law, German restaurants were patronized only by German people; agerbier was not to be found in any of the other saloons of our City. When the warm weather set in, the fact was noticeable, that the patronage of the German saloons was vastly on the increase; and that the increase was not owing to an unusual influx of Germans, but because Americans and others, who had formerly visited other saloons for refreshments, had become their patrons. During this time, the places in which lagerbier was sold were reaping a rich harvest, and our other saloons were experiencing a corresponding falling off in their receipts. Those of our older saloons that are kept by Yankees, were not long in discovering the cause of their lessened and lessening profits; and as soon as the discovery was made, placards, announcing the fact that lagerbier could be had, were posted in the most conspicuous places. At present these placards may be seen in almost every first and second class saloon in the City. Now, without statistical information, the inference is this: If those who were accustomed to call for strong alcoholic drinks, to be taken with or without their food, had not evinced a desire for something of a less intoxicating nature, these placards would not have appeared, and lagerbier would have remained an article known only to German restaurants and German stomachs. But without giving any additional evidence of a change which, months ago, we were assured was taking place, we are sure that any person who has given, or will give, the subject a few hours' investigation, will not dispute the fact that a very large portion of the inhabitants of the City of New-York, who, a few months since, were in the habit of drinking one or more glasses of rum, gin or brandy, every day, are now using about the same number of glasses of lagerbier instead. This, so far as it goes, is undoubtedly a change for the better—a choice of the least injurious of a class of evils, which, as it is voluntary, is much more pleasant to record, than if it were enforced by legislative enactment.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Retired Navy List—Governor Shannon at Westport.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.

The Board of Naval Officers for the formation of a retired list of officers in that service have executed their task in a thorough and impartial manner. They have recommended the withdrawal from service and from the line of promotion of no less than 164 officers, from post-captains to passed midshipmen, and they have advised the absolute removal of forty-nine others of the various grades. The President has approved their report, and the retired list, thus prepared, is now a part of the law of the land.

Each officer whose position is affected by the retired list has been notified, but the names of those removed and withdrawn will not be officially given to the public, from considerations of delicacy. This weeding and pruning of the navy had been long needed, and will be heartily approved by the country. Perhaps, had the process been carried somewhat farther, public approbation would have been even more decided.

The Maine election has afforded a new theme for exultation among the devotees of Regular Democracy, as embodied in our present dignified conservative and patriotic Administration. They profess to regard it as the harbinger of yet more brilliant triumphs, which are to restore them to power in five sixths of the States of the Union; to that position of almost absolute control, in short, which they held before the Nebraska agitation began. This is a delusion, however, from which they will be soon very rudely awakened. It was not Slavery, nor Northern nor Southern rights, nor Kansas, nor any matter of sectional differences, which divided parties in Maine, and led to the defeat of the political combination which swept the State last year, but it was simply opposition to the tyrannical and impracticable Maine Liquor Law, which has been the subject of such bitter contention for the last four years.

In fact, the Democrats have not gained even an ostensible party triumph. In the popular vote they fall behind the Republican strength five thousand votes, and behind that of the Republicans and Old Line Whigs together not less than fifteen thousand. And so in the Legislature. The regularly nominated Administration Democrats have hardly more than a third of the House, and not a majority of the Senate. What they may be able to do by the aid of recusant Whigs is altogether in doubt. No Senator is to be chosen, and if the combined forces of Democracy and Whigism hang together until they shall have elected Judge WELLS Governor, and repealed the obnoxious temperance law, no tears need be or will be shed outside of the State itself.

But the result will nevertheless have an important bearing upon general politics. Its first effect will be to render the public mind discontented with the forcing of temporary and extra political issues into our electioneering contests; and in so far it may be beneficial to the Democrats as a party, for they have the faculty of idealizing mere party organization without reference to the objects to be effected, or the principles to be vindicated by it. To a Democrat the party is a tangible thing, which he supports from habit, tradition and affection, as one does an old house dog. He knows little of its principles or the measures to which they are to be applied, and he cares as little. His vote can generally be counted on for the party, whether its purpose be to rob a neighbor of her territories, to extend Slavery, to hunt niggers, or to imprison innocent citizens. The opposition to the Democracy has generally failed for the reason that it has been composed of men who think for themselves, form opinions, and labor to impress those opinions upon political affairs. The Democratic leaders make opinions for the party and enforce them. It follows that to succeed in opposing that party, opinion must, in a measure, be surrendered. We must confine ourselves to the fewest possible issues, and promptly abandon all which do not strictly belong to the current political struggle of the time. Take for example the Temperance issue. It has for its object a noble social reformation: but it has in effect been the most providential of all possible wind-falls to the Democratic party. It has saved it from destruction. It has broken the fence of Northern indignation on the Nebraska infamy; it has averted the crushing effects of PIERCE's treachery and incompetency, and of the dissensions of Democratic leaders. I take it that we are at once to retreat from our position of advocates for any Maine Law; to refuse on that point to make any issue at all with the Democrats, and to leave this whole question of temperance to the efforts of philanthropic individuals. A distinguished Democrat from Maine told me a few days since that the advocates of a compulsory law there had been reduced to a comparatively small minority, through the operation of the act. And this morning a very prominent Judge of the Supreme Court, an able and prominent Democrat, gave it as his opinion that if disconnected with the embarrassments of the Liquor Law the Republican Fusionists would carry New York this Fall by 100,000 majority, but that under the weight of its endorsement they might reckon upon being defeated by 30,000.

If wisely used, this check in Maine will be of the greatest service to the Liberal Party in all the Free States.

The speech of Governor SHANNON to his new subjects of Kansas causes some disquietude here. The Administration desired Gov. S. to cooperate effectually, but quietly, with ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, in establishing Slavery in the Territory. Of course it was very far from their purpose that he should go spouting and blathering about the country, so as to get into the Northern papers that he was in favor of introducing Slavery, and meant to favor that cause with the money and patronage of the General Government. But, though SHANNON disappointed them, he will be fully sustained, and the Kansas drama will soon be concluded. Indeed the curtain is already falling. The assemblage called a Legislature has passed a parcel of the most infamous statutes, which would disgrace a tribe of Indian Thugs, of which the main object is to expel the Free-State settlers from the Territory. Those laws SHANNON says he recognizes, and will endeavor to execute. That is the work he has been sent to Kansas to do, and we may presume that he or STRINGFELLOW will do it. WHITFIELD will be reelected to Congress, and will be admitted to his seat. In two or three years Kansas will be a Slave State of the Union. The person who doubts that, after seeing what has been done within the past two years, is a dolt, upon whom argument or demonstration would be thrown away. From the beginning I saw and said that the only possible mode of saving Kansas to Freedom, or even to keep it open to settlers from the Free States, was by the force of arms. The day for action and words has now equally passed. AQUIDAY.

The Retired Navy List.

From the Herald.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 14, 1855.

I have obtained a list of all the officers that have been sent out. The following are the names of the officers dropped:

CAPTAINS—Levy, Ramsey, Zantzinger.

LIEUTENANTS—Wm. C. Farragut, H. H. Rhodes, Law Pebbington, Wm. H Toland, J. Noble, J. T. McDonough, Richard W. Meade, John L. Ring, Daniel T. Dulaney, T. Brownell, S. Chase Barney, Thomas H. Stevens, Israel C. Wait, Abner Read, N. C. Rhind.

MASTERS—J. S. Bohrer, G A. Stevens, Peter Wager, Jr., John P. Hall, David Ochiltree, John Madigan, Jr., Augustus McLaughlin, J. Howard March, Edward A. Selden, N. T. West, Allen T Byrnes, Edward Shepperd, Wm. R. Mercer, George S King, Chas. B. Smith, Chas. Gray, Joshua A. Seawell.

The following have been put on the leave of absence schedule:

LIEUTENANTS—J. W. Swift, J. D. Ferris, J. S. Palmer, Geo Hurst, J. T. Miller, H. Darcansel, G. M. White, G L. Selden, S. Decatur, Francis Lowry, J. B. Lewis, John Hall.

MASTERS—Wm. W. Low, Robert Knox, F. Mallaby, John Robinson.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART, (Old Ironsides,) has been placed on the retired list at thirty-five hundred dollars pay, and Commodore SKINNER at twenty-five hundred.

From Turk's Island.

By the arrival of the bark *Elisabeth Burns*, we have files of the Turk's Island *Royal Standard* to the 1st of September.

The papers complain bitterly of the new arrangements of the British Government, subjecting all intercolonial newspapers to a penny tax, as a needless exaction, and one certain to cut off all their exchanges.

During the fortnight ending Sept. 1 the exports of salt were 30,428 bushels; 141,000 bushels were still on hand in the Island. The price quoted was 24 to 25 cents; export duty, ¼ cent.

The American schooner *Cicero*, DAULEY master, 13 days out of New-York, bound for Aspinwall, with an assorted cargo, was wrecked on the reef at Burch's Lookout, Caicos, on Monday, Aug. 27. The greater part of the cargo was saved dry.

A private soldier in the 3d West India regiment drowned himself at Grand Turk, Aug. 30.

Amusements.

NIBLO's GARDEN.—The Pyne and Harrison troupe continues to attract large and profitable audiences to this theatre. On Saturday the "Beggars-Opera" was played with good success, and will, doubtless, be repeated. To-night WALLACK's opera of "Maritana"—always an acceptable production.

WALLACK's THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM's new comedy has proved a decided hit, and goes off now much more brilliantly than on the first night. It will be repeated every night until public curiosity is satisfied. The after piece to-night is the "Spitalfield's Weaver."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This is the first night of the regular dramatic season, and will be inaugurated in an appropriate manner by Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, who appears as Richard III. The cast of this tragedy introduces some new artistes to the Broadway audience, amongst others Mr. CHARLES FISHER, formerly of BURTON's. After the tragedy the farce of the "Wandering Minstrel," with Mr. W. A CHAPMAN as *Jem Bags*.

BURTON's THEATRE.—The new comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep" having proved successful, will be repeated to-night. A new comedietta will also be played, called the "Anonymous Correspondent."

SMITH's TOUR OF EUROPE, No. 539 Broadway.—This admirable panorama will shortly be removed to Boston, where, we doubt not, it will meet with the success it deserves. Our readers would do well to avail themselves of what few opportunities remain.

BARNUM's MUSEUM.—There will be two dramatic performances here to-day, one in the afternoon and another at night. The present Company is strong and efficient.

BUCKLEY's SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—The ever popular burlesque on "Somnambula" will be repeated every evening this week. Lots of minstrelsy besides.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD's MINSTRELS, No. 472 Broadway.—A most admirable selection of Ethiopian Minstrelsy every night, winding up with the extravaganza called "Dark Deeds."

DUSSELDORFF GALLERY.—This admirable collection of paintings is meeting with a good amount of patronage, although not adequate to its merits—for, without any exception, it is the most deserving art exhibition in the country.

Mlle. PARODI's FAREWELL CONCERT.—The last concert of this admirable series will take place to-morrow evening. The programme will be found elsewhere, and cannot fail, as heretofore, to crowd Niblo's Saloon.

Mlle. Rachel.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—RACINE's tragedy of "Andromaque" will be played to-night for the first time in New-York, with the great tragedienne as *Hermione*. It will be the first piece, instead of the second, and will commence punctually at 8 o'clock instead of 7½ o'clock. This is an improvement. All we ask now is a reduction of prices, so that the masses may have an opportunity of seeing the greatest actress of the age.

The anticipated performance of *Phedre* on Saturday was postponed in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Mlle. LIA FELIX. We give the manager's explanation.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1855.

A sudden and serious indisposition of Mlle. LIA FELIX has made it unavoidable to postpone the performance which was to have taken place to-night. It was 4½ o'clock in the afternoon when I was made aware of the fact, and the time left did not allow a change of programme, as Mlle. LIA was to play both in the comedy and tragedy.

I will thank you for informing your readers that persons holding tickets for the postponed performance will have their money refunded, or their seats exchanged, as they will prefer, by applying on Monday morning at the office where the tickets were delivered.

On Monday, Mlle. RACHEL will appear in RACINE's tragedy of "Andromaque," beginning at 8 o'clock precisely. RAPHAEL FELIX.

Mad. La Grange.

We copy the following paragraph from a Cincinnati paper, concerning the Concert of this lady, announced to take place on Thursday last, but which was for some unexplained cause "postponed." The comments of the *Sun* are severe and to the point.

The advent of a great songstress—the rival of SONTAG and LIND, nay, as we were led to believe, the superior of both, was duly announced by us in our paper of Monday and Tuesday. Every arrangement to give *eclat* to the occasion was made by the accomplished and indefatigable agent. The splendid Hall of SMITH & NIXON was engaged for a morning concert, at which our fashionables would have an opportunity of displaying their "white kids," "loves of bonnets," and latest fashions, according to the last "*Godey*." Everything was ready—the morning came, silks rustled at the entrance of SMITH & NIXON's Hall, each minute adding its votaries of song and fashion to the eager crowd struggling for admission. At 10½ o'clock we strolled across the street, and the first thing that met our view was an ominous crowd of dead-heads, whose looks were as uncongenial as the sky overhead. We at once saw there was something up, and were not long in learning that "Madame" felt too indisposed to keep her appointment. The consequence is easily foreseen—ladies who had spent hours to captivate had in a moment their fondest hopes dissipated; and many a pettish pout and peevish remark during the day must have vent itself on the cause that deprived some of our lady friends of fully three hours' fashionable yawning. "Bas 'Mademe' a cold?" asks one. "Oh dear, what can the matter be?" says another—a third limped a strong-minded expression against the agent—all had their opinions, but few really knew the impertinent dodge that was being practiced.

This is not the first time for Madame LA GRANGE to trifle with the feelings of the public—not the first nor second time, from some paltry improvement or supercilious crotchet, to break her engagement. In Portsmouth the same trick was played. In Boston or some in both these places the concert was indefinitely postponed, without even an apology having been offered; and in Cincinnati, at the eleventh hour, after putting hundreds of our citizens to great inconvenience, a miserable subterfuge of an excuse is pushed up, and "Madame" is announced "indisposed."

We are sorry to be thus compelled to speak of a lady for whom we had anticipated quite a different demeanment; but to be silent would be the sanctioning of a procedure insulting to the public, derogatory to the profession, and injurious to the reputation of Madame LA GRANGE, for whose future benefit we write this, that she may "go and sin no more."

☞ It is rumored that a catalogue of the books in the Astor Library will be prepared. We congratulate our grandchildren with the speed that they do things in that institution; our children of the next generation will hardly get a chance at it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
THE INNOCENCE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,
GIVEN BY
JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,
AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED.
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

GEO. H BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 182 Water-st.; and for sale by C H. RINO, C. V CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE
Sold by C D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No 288 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

PARIS MILLINERY, NO 683 BROADWAY.—OPENING day.—A. MUNDELL announces that she will present for inspection an extensive and fashionable assortment of elegant Millinery, ladies' and children's bonnets, dress caps, head dresses, &c., on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 36 Broadway, have just opened, and now in stock, a large and splendid lot of rich Brussels Carpets, at 8s per yard. Other Carpets equally low. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
WILDER's PATENT with
RICH'S IMPROVEMENT,
Can only be obtained of us under our seal, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use in any way.
THE WILDER PATENT,
which with
RICH'S IMPROVEMENT
and our
LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK.
(Brennan's Patent.)
is the
BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
in the world
STEARNS & MARVIN.
Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years.
Nos 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 3 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to bail from his office or refer patients to him.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colic and sea-sickness, should not fail to get a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS warranted VENETIAN LINIMENT; any kind of water can be drank without any ill effects by adding one teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment: it is worth its weight in gold, no one should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No 60 Cortlandt-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

SEWING MACHINES—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE.—The great improvement in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, whereby they are run at double speed, and accomplish twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by all. We can furnish incontestable proof that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers can make money by throwing them aside and buying SINGER'S. Many have made the change already. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SATIN DELAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON, No 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and other Window Ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—OUR ENTIRE profits of to-day, (Monday, Sept. 17,) will be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, under the patronage of the Relief Committee. The public are invited to call and examine our complete assortment of men's furnishing goods. JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 154 Fulton st., 4 doors east of Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Alcalavia Cream for preserving and strengthening the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW DRESS GOODS.—IN THE FOLLOWING goods we will offer on MONDAY some great bargains. Superior black silks, bombazines, lace curtains embroideries, gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs, ladies' do., rich cashmere long and square shawls, mermoes, linens, &c.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING—BOYS' CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, invite special attention to their Fall and Winter styles of fashionable Ready Made Clothing. They are now prepared to show an unusually handsome stock of goods. One price for goods—no deviation.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLT & WHITTELSEY, NO. 222 BROADWAY, corner of 21st-st., are now opening an assortment of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c., of Foreign and American manufacture, new patterns. Buyers are invited to examine our stock. Our prices will be low.

Who says the age of miracles is fled,
When in an instant black replaces red;
And CRISTADORO beautifies the head!
CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, MADE, sold and privately applied, No. 6 Astor-House.

NEW SILKS—NEW SILKS.—E H LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 17, five cases of rich China and brocade silks, which they have just received by the last steamer, and will offer them at great bargains. Also, 300 plaid long shawls.

JET GOODS—JET AND GOLD JEWELRY, IN great variety. Also parasols, combs, fans, hankerchiefs, purses, &c., at the jewelry and fancy goods store of OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. 557 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

AUCTION BARGAINS!—WHITE, GOLD BAND and fancy Tea Sets, just bought, are decidedly cheap at the price offered. new fancy articles, Terra Cotta Vases, Parian Figures, glassware. DAVIS COLLAMORE,
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR.—JUST received, 300 dozen ladies' superior kid gloves, brightly spotted on board ship, you will be sold at 4s per pair, worth 6s.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS of all descriptions on hand and for sale by
HITCHCOCK & CO., Agents, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The third annual exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society is to be held in the city of Boston in October next. The two former exhibitions of this Society were held alternate city at Springfield, Mass., and Springfield, Ohio. By the aid and cooperation of the city of Boston, and the generous support of her wealthy citizens, the most liberal arrangements have been made for the accommodation of the Society.

Premiums are offered for the four classes of neat stock, horses, swine and sheep, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, which are guaranteed to the sum of twenty thousand dollars by the subscriptions of the citizens of Boston and vicinity.

A splendid banquet for the entertainment and accommodation of the visitors, will be provided on the fourth and last day of the exhibition, which will be attended by a large number of distinguished individuals from various sections of the country. During the progress of the banquet the premiums awarded by the Judges will be announced.

Ex-Governor COLLIER, of Alabama, died at Bailey's Springs, near Florence, (Ala.,) on the 28th ult., of an attack of cholera morbus. His remains were taken to Florence. Gov COLLIER was born in Abbeville District, S. C., on the 17th day of January, 1801, consequently was in the 55th year of his age at his death. In 1849 he was elected Governor of Alabama.

Capt. TAYCH, of whaling bark *Sea*, at Mattapoisett, Mass., from a cruise in the Atlantic, states that on the 1st inst. he "raised" a sperm whale, lowered boats and fastened to him; after staving two out of the three boats, they succeeded in securing and cutting in the whale, which stowed down one hundred and two barrels.

A band of gipsies are prowling about Charlottesville, Va. Some of the females travel much faster than the stage, and a visitor often meets at each of the springs a female who had solicited alms at the first watering-place at which he arrived.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C D DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 341 Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

☞ **Wet Vaults Effectually Remodied in Every Case**—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S unparalleled "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. *Wet cellars, &c.*, made perfectly dry, with the same preparation. A. R. MOEN, No. 3 Pine-st.

☞ **Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A certain remedy at 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN OILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by E. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. BUSHTON, No. 18 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Those $3 75 Boots** made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., are made of the best French Calfskin, and will wear as well and look as neat as any $8 or $7 boots. Best French patent leather boots warranted, $5 to $7. A last prepared for each customers. Give them a trial.

SPECIAL MESSENGER
CAUTION TO INVALIDS AND THE PUBLIC

☞ **Not satisfied with attempting to palm off** his inferior article as the pure London Cordial Gin, certain parties in this city are endeavoring to influence public opinion by certificates from country editors who know no more of the properties of the beverage they are writing about, than they do of English grammar. The so-called London Gin and the "certificates" of these worthies, collectively, are alike most contemptible humbugs.

The London Cordial Gin, as manufactured and sold by all druggists throughout the country, is the purest and best article in the market. As a matter of safety to health, and in order to guard against the deleterious effects of the nox-ious compounds that are put off under the same name, the public should be extremely careful to ask for "MESSENGER'S" London Cordial Gin and then see that the bottle they receive has our signature upon the envelope. A little caution in this respect will very soon drive all counterfeiters from the market.

Messenger's London Cordial Gin does not need certificates from old topers whose physiognomy is familiar in every low groggery in New York, nor from persons having commenced business on capital acquired through "police" dealings and lottery offices, scorn to resort to any contemptible trickery to enhance the sale of their beverage. It has received the approbation and the endorsement of the first physicians in the country, who not only recommend it as a tonic beverage, but prescribe it to their patients as eminently beneficial in many respects. The only genuine London Cordial Gin—Messenger's—may be had at retail of all respectable druggists, and the wholesale trade will be supplied to order by the sole importers.

R. F. MESSENGER & CO.
No 58 Fulton-st., New-York,
and No 140 Lincoln-st., Boston.

NORTH WESTERN SETTLEMENT COMPANY
☞ **The Object and Design** of this organization will be fully explained on WEDNESDAY Evening, September 19th, at Convention Hall, No. 119 Worcester-st between Bleecker and Houston sts., at 7½ o'clock. All who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of SECURING A FARM
in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, at the Government price of ten shillings per acre, with all the advantages of associated numbers, which cannot fail to greatly enhance the value, would do well to attend this meeting and satisfy themselves of the superior inducements offered by this combination.
THOMAS EGERLY, Secretary.

☞ **Cheapest Furnishing, China and Glass Store in the City**—China Hall, No 819 Broadway, above 11th-st.—Just opened, fifty kinds of plain white French china, in dining, tea and coffee sets or by the dozen; also, elegant decorated and gold band tea, coffee and dinner sets, or by the dozen. J. K. KERR.
Goods packed and warranted from breakage.

☞ **Peterville Homestead Association.**—The next regular meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, All members, to be entitled to a drawing, must have paid in at least two-thirds of their subscription. The drawing for a choice of lots will take place the following Monday evening, Sept 24. F. A. POTTER, President.
W. R. HOTT, Secretary.

☞ **Subnyham Home Association.**—A regular meeting will be held at No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, when business of an interesting and important nature will be transacted. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **St. David's Benevolent Society.**—The regular quarterly meeting of the society will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at St David's Hall, No 242 Walker st. WM. MILES, President.
HENRY N MORGAN Secretary.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

MOSLEY'S
STEEL PENS.
These Celebrated Pens can be
bought at all Stationers',
AND WHOLESALE AT THE MANUFACTURER'S WAREHOUSE,
No. 39 John-st., New-York.
☞ TRY THE NEW No. 303.
First-rate for General Purposes

PATENT CALORIC FURNACES.—An entirely new apparatus for Warming Buildings, by which a continuous and abundant supply of pure caloric air can be obtained, entirely free from the objection so common to all other furnaces now in use at a cost of
FIFTY PER CENT
LESS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.
It possesses all the advantages of a steam or hot water apparatus at one-tenth the expense, combining simplicity of construction, economy, durability, and efficiency of operation, and is the only apparatus capable of producing the soft and agreeable atmosphere of Summer amid the rigors of Winter, thereby rendering it entirely unnecessary for invalids to seek a warm climate in pursuit of health. Apply for the
RIPOWAM COMPANY,
No 406 Broadway, New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 202 6th-av New York—The inventor of these Baths, assisted by Dr. HANSON, has invented a means to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them, viz: Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Ulcers, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, &c., &c.
N. B—Chills and Fever cured by one single bath. Theory explained to students.

$10.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, &c., taught day and evening at PACKARD'S, No 256 Grand st., corner of Bowery; No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ex-Governor KING, of Rhode Island writes: "My youngest son and two daughters attended Col Packard's annual to my entire satisfaction. His style of writing is the most modern and easy."

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PIANO-FORTE.—For sale, a beautiful 6½ octave Rosewood Piano-Forte; is new and in good order, made and warranted by one of the best City makers. Will be sold for below cost price, if applied for immediately, at No. 188 Waverley-place, late Factory st.

FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND MECHANICAL LAMPS.—The subscriber has just returned from Paris where he made the most complete selection of rich chiseled chandeliers, brackets, statues and clocks, which he offers at the lowest remunerative prices. All articles warranted. Liberal discount to the trade.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.—Just received, a small invoice of Dutch Crushed Sugar, a superior article for preserving. Also, other white and brown Sugars and family groceries, for sale in quantities to suit dealers or families at wholesale prices, by J O FOWLER, Nos. 303 and 438 Greenwich-st.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS—Of every description for Gasaene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
CHAS STARR, Jr. & CO. No. 111 Fulton-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With government brand and weight upon each bag, for sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable widow woman and her son, 14 years; she is a good cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a competent baker; can take cook's place in a private family or board ng house. Hrs boy is smart and willing; can read, go errands, work on a farm. She will take $7 a month; has excellent City reference; will go in the country. COLE.
No 339 24-av., near 21st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Also, by an American young woman, as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress. They have best of references, and no objections to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid. Is fully competent of taking care of children. None but the first-class families need apply. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, who has been in this country seven years; understands cooking, washing and ironing perfectly, and all kinds of baking; also a competent seamstress and chamber-maid. Apply, or address, for three days, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Best city reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American woman and her daughter; the one as a competent laundress, understands French dishes; the other as seamstress; has no objection to assist in the nursery. Best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No 121 34th st, 1st floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, in a small private family. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 148 7th-av, between 20th and 21st sts. Has good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as a respectable private family, as waitress or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 135 West Broadway, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as Sweitress or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good dress-maker, and can do plain sewing. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 98 West 19th st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; has three and a half years' City reference. Apply at No. 194 West 16th-st, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Inquire at their last place, where they are now living. No 11 West 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 127 24th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference; can be seen till engaged at No 4 Horatio-st., between 8th and Greenwich avs., fourth floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a nice Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Call at No. 378 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter. City references given. Call at No. 132 Clinton-place, near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—As Seamstress, by a respectable Protestant woman; she understands dressmaking in all the forms and is a good plain sewer. Please address M. M., Times Down Office.

GOVERNESS.—A Swiss lady, recently arrived in Clinton, who was educated in Europe, and has lately resided in Vienna in Paris wishes for a situation in a private family or first class boarding school. Besides the higher branches of a solid English education, she can give instructions in drawing, painting, the piano, harp, thorough bass, the Spanish, Italian French and German languages, the two latter of which she speaks like a native. Direct R. M., Governess office of this paper.

SALESMAN WANTED—One who has had experience in the retail dry goods business. Address S. H. L., Box No. 2,234 Post-Office, with reference.

CALIFORNIA.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman, with some respectable family emigrating to California, as servant, while on the passage, and to live with them on arrival there; is a first-rate housekeeper, and can give good recommendations from this City. Apply at No. 100 Warren-st., New-York. Can be seen until the 20th Sept., unless previously engaged.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and stewards, advance from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 2d West st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

TEACHERS.—Two young ladies fully competent to teach the higher English branches, French and Drawing; both experienced teachers, with ample testimonials, desire a situation in this City or vicinity, or South as governesses or teachers in some public or private school. Address, for one week, E. M. A., Manville, R. I., or apply to L. A. B., Almy's Hotel, No. 19 West-st.

TEACHER.—A young man, closing an engagement in an Academy Oct 1, wishes a situation in the City or immediate vicinity to teach a few hours a day in a school or private family. His testimonials of character, scholarship and success in teaching are such as must be entirely satisfactory. Address, for one week, T. L., Newark, N. J.

TEACHER.—A recent graduate of Harvard University wishes to employ his evenings in teaching in some gentleman's family where an equivalent will be taken in Board. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 9,268 Post Office.

TEACHER.—An A. M. of several years successful experience in teaching, offers his services for a liberal salary; best of references given. Address R W., Tribune Office.

TEACHER.—A lady desires a situation to teach Mathematical branches and Latin preferred. Best of references given. Address Miss MARGARET BENSON, Newburyport, Mass.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING—Has opened a home school for a limited number of young ladies, at No. 108 West 13th-st. Music, French and Drawing, taught.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY—About taking a house in a pleasant situation down town, and near Broadway, wishes the loan of $50, for which the choice of rooms in the house would be given with or without board with the comforts and privilege of a quiet and genteel home, where the family will consist of the lady and servant only. For further particulars address, for one week, Mrs M A M., Daily Times Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A young lady who has had many year's experience in teaching, desires a situation as visiting governess to teach the English branches, or would engage as assistant to a school. Best references given. Address Box No. 30, Post-Office, Jamaica, L. I.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young lady competent to teach English Music, Italian and Drawing, is desirous of obtaining a situation as daily governess. Address C. T., Broadway Post Office. Lessons on the Concertina and painting on silk.

TEACHER.—The advertiser is desirous of an engagement as teacher of Book keeping, &c., in an Academy in or out of the City. Proof of competency, and reference of respectability given. Address S P., No 397 6th-av.

SMART, INTELLIGENT MAN WANTED—To act in the capacity of canvasser in the office of a well-established periodical. Address, with full particulars, MERRIMAC, Office Daily Times.

SERVANTS.—The very best of female help of all kinds can be had at the office No 13 6th av., one door from Troy st. Large numbers now waiting for situations, such as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses and several housework rs; also, young girls from 12 to 15.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Well acquainted with the Drug business to act as bill clerk in a wholesale Drug establishment. None but those who write a good hand and are quick at figures, need apply. Address Box No. 1,613 Post Office.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale establishment, a bright smart boy, 14 to 17 years of age, to learn the business. Writes a good hand and smart at figures—must reside with his parents. Address S. W. & S., Box 4 150 Post-office.

COLORED WOMAN WANTED—Between 20 and 30 years of age, to cook, wash and iron, for a small family at No. 110 4 h av. She must not refuse to make herself useful out of the kitchen if required. Reference expected.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, intelligent boy who writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself useful. Can call after 8 o'clock this morning at No 149 Grand-st.

A LAD WANTED—From 15 to 17 years of age, to learn the retail Dry Goods trade. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

LAD WANTED—In a Publishing office, 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a first rate hand. A good salary will be paid to one of good habits and references. Address and state salary wanted, Box No 4,574 Post-Office.

FAMILIES, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS—Wanting male or female help in any capacity, would do well to leave their orders at the office of the Brooklyn Industrial Institute, No 206 Fulton-st., under the approval of His Honor Mayor Hall. Those requiring situations should cause and enter their names also to be served. Office free only 25 cents—those unable to pay, free. A teacher is required to instruct an evening writing school (of 36 to 40) in the rooms will be fee furnished to a person of small capital. F BROWNE, General Agent.
Mrs PARKER, Female Superintendent.

287 BROADWAY, corner Reade, at MORRIS, COHNFELT & CO.'S, can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

PROTESTANT NURSES, COOKS—And first-class servants, in every capacity, are wanted immediately for gentlemen's families, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—98th-st, between 4th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 1 Carmine st., near Bleecker.

SITUATIONS PROCURED—For school teachers, governesses, clerks, porters bar keepers men as steamers and railroads, boys for trades and hotels. Charges moderate. ED. GILLEN, No. 4 East Broadway.

NOTICE—The public are invited to call and examine an artificial Fuel, which is manufactured principally from clay, loam or mud. The novelty of this Fuel is the freeing cost of making it, while it produces a bright and beautiful fire answering all the purposes of coal. It can be seen burning at No 194 Broadway, Room No. 4.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GREAT FORTHCOMING BOOK.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of "Fashion and Famine."
BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 15TH INST.,
The prettiest of all books,
The Fairy Tale of
CINDERELLA,
forming the first book of Hewett's Series of Illuminated Household Stories for Little Folks, in neat, small quo. to, with tan superb Illustrations, designed and engraved by the best artists in the country, in a style superior to any thing of the kind ever published, either in Europe or America, and printed superbly, on very superior paper. Price, in illuminated cover and edges, 25 cents; full bound and gilt edges, 50 cents. The novelty in this series is a colored frontispiece to each volume, in imitation of an oil painting—a new feature in book illustrations in this country. From numerous letters addressed to the publishers by distinguished gentlemen to whom the enterprise has been submitted, he takes pleasure in presenting the following extracts, which will speak for themselves:

"Cinderella is really beautiful in its typography and illustrations and I am surprised and gratified that the drawings are original, designed and executed by artists in our own country. WASHINGTON IRVING."

"I have never seen so beautiful an edition of Cinderella, nor send me any other volume which you may publish this year. ROBERT C. WINTHROP" [Boston]

Miss Louisa Lane (prima donna in English opera) assures the publishers of her appreciation of the admirable way in which the publication (Cinderella) has been gotten up, both for its utility, and also as a work of art."

"The illustrations of Cinderella are excellent, and the whole appearance of the little work is so tasteful, that a continuation of the series will be looked for with pleasure. RODT. W. WEIR," (Government Artist, West Point Military Academy.)

Orders solicited from the trade, to whom liberal discount will be made.
Copies sent by mail. Post are prepaid on receipt of price.
H. W. HEWET, No. 12 Dutch-st.

THE NEW SOUTHERN NOVEL.
THE HIDDEN PATH.
BY MARION HARLAND
Author of "Alone." One neat 12mo. Price, $1 25.
10,000 COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD
THE INDORSEMENT OF THE NORTHERN PRESS:

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer

It will every way sustain the praise so worthily won by the author's first effort. It exhibits the same healthful sentiment and beautiful feeling, the same truthful simplicity and yet charming elegance, the same just appreciation of different phases of social and domestic life. The tasteful use of American life, and is most aptly and gracefully wrought.

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"The Hidden Path" is a work of originality and genius full of striking thoughts, beautiful descriptions, and grace ful conversation, and yet interesting enough as a story to carry the reader through a volume, from the pursuit of which one rises better at heart and with a more genial, kindly feeling toward humanity in general.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We take the liberty of confidently commending it to our readers as one of those gentle, earnest books, which will be found acceptable to all pure hearts, and become, we sincerely trust, an especial favorite with the women readers of America.

Twelfth Thousand now ready, and for sale by all booksellers. J C DERBY, Publisher, New-York.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY FOR THE MILLION.
The subscribers have just published a new and improved edition of the well known and popular
MEADOWS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.
The work has been carefully revised, compared with and corrected according to the celebrated work of Noel & Chapsal, by FELIX J B. KOESTLER, author of a Practical and Theoretical French Grammar.

It is printed from a new set of Electrotype Plates, on a larger and better letter than the old edition, and is in every respect a superior book, with no advance in the price. It contains 734 pages, and is undoubtedly the best Dictionary for the size and price in the market.

Retail price $1 for which copy will be sent by mail, free of expense to any part of the country.
ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
NEW STYLES.
ASSORTED TINTS—FANCY LAID.
The subscribers, who introduced the above styles into this market, have now on hand a very extensive and varied assortment, and are prepared to furnish the trade on the most favorable terms.
Among their assortment are the following styles of ENVELOPES,
AND WRITING PAPERS TO MATCH.
Elizabethian laid, Rose tinted.
Elizabethian laid, Chinese buff.
Elizabethian laid, Oriental.
Elizabethian laid, Canary.
Elizabethian laid, Pearl white.
Also, the above embossed in fancy patterns, of new and original design for
CHAS. H LYON & BROTHER,
Envelope Manufacturers, No. 25 Beekman-st.

JUST PUBLISHED,
MIRROR OF CRONSTADT, SEBASTOPOL, GREAT BELT, DANUBE AND MALAKOFF TOWER:
Map of the Crimea and Baltic Sea, with Portraits of the Emperor and Crowned Heads, also, Russian, French, English and Turkish Officers. These the only authentic views of Cronstadt showing the exact position and correct name to all the forts built on, with the number of guns in each. A new Plan of Sebastopol—south east view—showing the Great Redan, Mamelon and Malakoff Towers, drawn on the spot; also, Allied Forces in the Crimea, Baltic Sea, &c.
Agents wanted in every State to sell sheet and pocket maps of the most wonderful character.
Size of map 26 by 32 inches. Price 25 cents, beautifully colored. Sent by mail to any part of the country for one cent postage. Agents wanted to sell from a list of the most popular maps ever published. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Catalogue and specimen sheet free to the trade.
A. H. JOCELYN, No. 60 Fulton-st., New-York
N. B.—Newspapers copying the above and sending the same to the office, will receive three copies.

BOOKSELLERS' AGENCY.
We act as Agents for the purchase of
BOOKS, MAPS, MUSIC, &c.,
for Booksellers in all parts of the Union. We will furnish the Publications of all the Publishers of this City at their prices, (sometimes less) and will forward parcels from the trade, whether purchased by us or otherwise. All such orders promptly filled and properly packed. Refer to the publishers of this paper.
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JUST PUBLISHED,
THE RACHEL POLKA.
BY U. R. CROMWELL.
With a beautiful lithograph, copied from the original photographic portrait, illustrating Mlle Rachel's Biography. Price 50 cents; without lithograph, 25 cents; mailed free of charge. COOK & BROTHER,
No. 343 Broadway, New-York.
Sole agents for Haines' New-York and Brown & Allen's Premium Boston Piano-fortes.

A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS.
INDIAN LEGENDS,
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BY MARY GARDINER HORSFORD.
One 12mo vol. Price 75 cts.
Published THIS DAY by J C DERBY,
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We mail, post free, all the
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CUPPER'S STAIR-BUILDERS' GUIDE—39 plates. Price $6.
ALLYN'S RITUAL OF FREEMASONRY, $6.
RAMSAY'S GENTLE SHEPHERD $1.
PLATO ON THE SOUL'S IMMORTALITY, $1.
By remittance the books will be sent by mail to any part of the country. W GOWANS, No 178 Fulton-st.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARNES, FIRKINS, REES AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT. AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and state diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D. at the Crystal Palace.
It takes the timber in the bolt saws the staves, following with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, plane and make end and outside perfectly smooth, trims the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, evens each stave to the proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the non-set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.
We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be varied to hold any kind of liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.
We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad and the Erie and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.
Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading mills in hand.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Will hold its REGULAR FALL EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept 19 and 20. The Exhibition will be open to the public on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M., and continue until 10 P. M. of that day, and on the following day from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. An address will be delivered on the closing evening by Rev. RICHARD STORRS D. D.
The Brooklyn Band will be in attendance both evenings. Admittance to non-members 25 cents; children half price.
The officers and members of the New York, the Mount Vernon, and the White Plains Horticultural Societies, also, the Queens County Agricultural Society, are hereby invited to attend. M BRANDEGEE, Secretary pro tem.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. O. ORAHAM, No. 289 Broadway. PALDING, No 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; MAYES, No 193 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

PAPER.—Country merchants in want of any quality or quantity of paper can find it on the most favorable terms at No 73 Fulton-st., second door below Gold-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY have just received, and opened for their retail trade, the greatest variety and some of the most beautiful styles of SHAWLS perhaps ever offered to the public, viz:
25 Cartons Rich Stella Shawls, from $12 to $16
20 Cartons Rich Stella Shawls, from $8 to $10
10 Cartons Super Gold Border Shawls, at $15.
20 Cartons Super Gold Border Shawls, from $5 to $7.
10 Cartons Super Gold Bord er Shawls, Palm Corners, $12.
20 Cartons Printed Cashmere Shawls from $3 to $5
1,000 Broche Long Shawls, Chanie Lame, from $16 to $50.
1 000 Broche Long Shawls, Silk Chanie, from $12 to $20
1 500 Broche Square Shawls from $6 to $15
Also, PLAID WOOL LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, Colored and Black THIBET SILK AND WOOL FRINGES.
And a full assortment of White and Colored Embroidered and Plain CHAPE SHAWLS. Ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine the above previous to making purchases elsewhere. No 66 Canal, corner Mercer-st.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK,
Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their ONEGAPASSEN VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importer and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Mermines, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE.
GREENBERRY, LAUGHER & CO.,
No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York,
IMPORTERS
and agents to JAMES HOULDSWORTH, & CO., Manufacturers of SILK LAMPAS, BROCATELLES, GUIPURETTES, TAPPISETTES, SATINS, TERRYS, REPS, SILK BORDERINGS FOR CURTAINS, PIANO COVERS &c.
Patent Machine Embroideries for Curtains and Wall Decorations, on Satin, Damask, Reps, &c., to borders, and all over Diaper figures. Also, for chair and sofa covers, cushions, vallences, &c.

STATEN ISLAND
FANCY DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO 3 JOHN-ST.,
(TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)
SOLICITS ORDERS for dying merinoes paramattas, delaines, and silk, woolen and fancy goods of every description.
Satin and taffeta ribbons, gimps, fringes, galloons and other trimmings, dyed and refinished with great success.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., New-York,
Two doors from Broadway.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No 301 GRAND-ST.,
Have just opened, for the inspection of their patrons and strangers visiting the City, a full assortment of
RICH DRESS GOODS
Comprising RICH BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS, latest importation
RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS, new styles.
RICH FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, new designs
RICH FRENCH MERINOES AND PARAMATTAS, &c. &c.
MOURNING GOODS.
A SUPERIOR LINE OF
RICH BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTHS, ALPACAS, and MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, (all wool.)
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW FALL GOODS!!
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No 243 Broadway,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A FULL SUPPLY OF WALL GOODS,
Suitable for
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING,
AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
Which they offer
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms.
To which they invite the attention of the
TRADE AND PUBLIC.
Store closed on Saturdays.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
L. BOUTILLIER BROTHERS—Having completed their alterations by extending the store through to Howard-st., are now exhibiting a very large stock of dry goods, including silks of all kinds, wool goods in every variety, linen goods, both plain and printed, of ribbons a larger assortment than ever, embroidered collars, sleeves, handkerchiefs, &c., laces, hosiery, gloves, domestics, &c., also a variety of shawls of the newest and best designs. No. 60 Canal st., four doors from Broadway.

CHEAP HOSIERY.
Just received five thousand pairs Ladies' Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Hose, at 18 a pair, worth 1s 6d,
A LECIDKD BARGAIN
Also a general assortment of Winter Hosiery and Under Garments for ladies, gentlemen and children.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
FALL DESIGNS JUST RECEIVED.
One thousand elegant French Worked Collars, at $1. Two thousand elegant French Worked Collars, at 75 cents. Two thousand elegant French Worked Collars at 44 cts. Also, a full assortment of rich Laces and Embroideries.
LORD & TAYLOR, No 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, AND VESTINGS,
Also plain and fancy Cashmeretts and Satinets. Fancy Velvet and Cashmere Vestings, Velveteens, Moleskins, &c.
LARGE STOCK AT LOW PRICES
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

SILK ROBES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO will open, on MONDAY, 17th inst., new and magnificent SILK ROBES, received per steamers *Atlantic* and *Arago*
Also, PRINTED DE LAINE ROBES SEVEIGNE
No. 82 Canal st.

BRODIE'S FALL CLOAKS.
GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 61 Canal and 63 Lispenard sts., has now in store a large assortment of novelties in velvet, cloth and Moire antique cloaks and mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale cash and short time buyers.

SILKS ON MONDAY SEPT. 17.
Five cases striped Silks, very cheap, at 58 61. a yard. Three cases very rich stripes and plaids, at $1.
LORD & TAYLOR, No. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ENGLISH CARPETS—Of the manufacture of Messrs. JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS, and others, consisting of
Super Brussels, at $1 12½ and $1 25 per yard.
Super Tapestry, at $1 per yard
Super Royal Velvet, at $1 50 per yard
Also, Rugs, Mats, Cocoa Matting, Oilcloths, &c., &c.
A. T STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW G

FROM LIBERIA.

Immigration—Inauguration of the New President—A. T. Wood.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes news from Liberia, from which we make the following extracts:

One hundred and six immigrants arrived at Monrovia from Norfolk on the 16th of June, in the bark *Cora*. Among the passengers in the same vessel, were Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN and family, and Miss MARTHA WILLIFORD, Episcopal missionaries, returning from a visit to the United States to their station at Cape Palmas. Rev. D. A. WILSON and family, and Rev. Mr. WHITE and wife, from the United States, arrived on the 21st. The former is principal of the Alexander High School at Monrovia.

We have already announced the election of STEPHEN A. BENSON to succeed Mr. ROBERTS as President of the Republic of Liberia. He was elected by the party styling themselves the "True Liberians." They celebrated their victory on the 23d of May. A few days previous, the President-elect arrived at Monrovia from Bassa. At the place of debarkation he was met by the citizens, and addressed by Hon. H. PAYSON, who congratulated him on following, in executive honor, the present worthy Chief Magistrate, President ROBERTS.

ALFRED T. WOOD has been tried at Liberia for forgery, for obtaining money by false pretences, and for a "libel on the Republic," and found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and $500 fine. This "Rev. A. T. WOOD, D. D.," as he called himself in England, came from the British Provinces to Boston, flourished largely for two of three weeks, when the colored people found out his true character, and he ran away to New-York, and thence found his way to Liberia. He soon went to England and begged money to erect a house of worship for he a Church in Monrovia, of which, he told one of his dupes, George Harris and his wife, mentioned in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, were members. He was finally arrested, tried and found guilty of obtaining money on false pretences in England, since which nothing has been heard from him till now he has turned up in Liberia, where he seems to have met with his deserts.

Lake Superior Region—Important Facts.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 14.

From reliable sources we learn that the production of copper this season will be about 5,000 tons, mine weight, amounting to say 3,500 tons of ingot copper, being fully one-seventeenth of the entire product of the world.

This result is unexampled, when we consider that mining in earnest, viz: the exploitation of the copper, has been vigorously prosecuted for about five years only, and that the previous copper stock speculations were greatly injurious to the business of legitimate mining.

As a whole, the Lake Superior mines have been much more productive and profitable for the number engaged in them, than the Cornwall and Devon mines, though the latter have had the immense advantage of abundant cheap labor, unlimited capital, of the experience of centuries in practical mining, and of operating in the heart of a country furnishing plenty of cheap supplies

And should the total productions of the Lake Superior mines increase as it has during the past twelve months, in a very few years they will produce more copper in the English mines.

During the past season, considerable machinery has been put up, among which are many new stamping mills. The force employed will be much increased, and several mines which had nearly suspended will be pushed forward vigorously.

The product of another year will, therefore, in all probability, be much greater than that of the present. The value of copper for the present year will be about $1,750,000. Another year it will probably reach $2,500,000.

The consumption, (embracing all supplies of food, clothing, &c., of the district) must, of course, be much greater than this amount. With the exception of bar and potashes, it as yet produces scarcely any of their own supplies. The greater part of these have heretofore been brought from Lower Michigan. But the trade is now seeking its more natural channel, and it seems only to want better means of transportation to direct the bulk of it to Chicago and the neighboring towns.

Machinery, also, is becoming an important item.

Some ten or fifteen new engines are required each year, and a great amount of stamp heads, pumping machines, winding engines, machinery for tram-ways, &c., &c. This has heretofore been furnished at Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, New-York, and other Eastern cities. Yet if Chicago could be made, as it should, the mart of the Lake Superior Region, it would necessarily be the place of supply.

We hope our business men will look carefully at these facts, and take steps to secure the trade and the important benefits, manufacturing and commercial which will result from it.

Indian Battle—Nineteen Sioux Killed.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Democrat.

LOWER SIOUX AGENCY, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

I have just learned the full particulars of the fight which took place sometime ago, between a party of Missouri half-breeds, assisted by some Chippewa Indians, and a band of Yankton Sioux, from Nohopta, (Listner,) chief of a band of Sissetons, who had the particulars from some of the Indians who were engaged in the fight.

It appears that the Sioux were encamped on the open prairie, to the amount of eighty lodges, and as they were on the confines of a hostile country, kept themselves prepared for a sudden attack by sleeping upon their arms. They had passed the night, however, in apparent security, although the enemy was almost in their midst, waiting for their favorable hour to strike—that hour when man is supposed to sleep the soundest, the darkest hour of the night, just before daylight. The first intimation the Sioux had of their approach, was a murderous fire opened upon them by the whole force of the allied enemy—who, upon firing the first volley, retreated and fled for their horses, pursued by the entire band of warriors in the Sioux camp—who kept up a running fire on them, so but that only a few of them had time to reach their horses; the rest scattered off in the darkness, leaving in the hands of the Sioux 250 horses and 71 head of cattle. The Sioux had 63 wounded—19 of whom have since died. They found three Chippewas and one half breed dead on the ground, and suppose there is a greater number of the enemy wounded than of their own men.

The Sioux of the plains have sworn vengeance against the half breeds, and every fighting man is reported to be out on the war path, hovering about the trail by which the half-breeds that have lately been paying St Paul a visit, in purchase their Winter supplies, have to return to their homes on the Red River of the North. The Yanktons are a wild and warlike race, measuring out justice by their own immutable law—death for death; and nothing now can appease the wrath of their Great Spirit, but a like number, to what they have lost of their own men, of their enemies' scalps reeking at their belts. The half-breeds, as the aggressors, cannot expect mercy; and forgiveness is a word unknown to the Sioux of the Plains.

Illicit Love and Its Fatal Result.

From the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer.

MARY MORIARTY.—We visited this young woman yesterday morning in the city prison, where she has been incarcerated since the death the deadly blow at SHERMAN, her seducer, on Saturday night last. MARY is below the medium size of her country women, is handsome, seems to be amiable, and certainly warm-hearted. She told a "round, unvarnished tale," and as she said, wished to conceal no part of it. A few months after she arrived in Memphis, (two years since,) she became acquainted with SHERMAN, a countryman of her own, and professing the same religious belief. He was the first love, and to him she *sacrificed herself*, in expectation of a happy union through long years to come.

Time passed on; she entreated, begged and prayed that he would fulfil his promise and keep her shame from the world—but all was of no avail. The intercession of the clergy was called in, but no religious or moral suasion could induce the heartless man to make reparation for his deep and damnable sin. In the course of time a child—his child—was born, and he was again conjured to take this injured woman to his bosom, if only for the sake of his own blood; but still he refused. MARY, since the birth of her child, has lived a virtuous life, occasionally seeing SHERMAN, who seemed to have returned, and gave encouragement to the poor girl that he would eventually marry her, at the same time taking from the poor creature a portion of her hard earnings—and it was only a few days before his death that she gave him ten dollars to pay for his monthly board.

—He appointed a meeting on Saturday night last, whither she went prepared to act on her defence, should he, as she had every reason to believe he would, attempt force in urging his unholy passion. According to her account, he took her by the arm and endeavored to turn her from the sidewalk to the rear of the stable—she resisted—he continued his efforts, and the wronged girl finding that she must again submit to his licentious embraces, unless she freed herself, drew the knife and stabbed him to the heart. Many may condemn this poor woman, but we believe her to have done a righteous deed. The man who can ruthlessly destroy the peace of mind of a confiding woman, to say nothing of the shame and misery he heaps on the heads of her relatives, should carry the life in his hand, to be given when called for. If her story be true, no other Court than that of the Almighty can pass sentence of punishment on MARY MORIARTY.

ARREST FOR MURDER.—On Sunday evening a seaman named WILLIAM BURTON, recently discharged from the U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, was assaulted in North-street with a slung-shot or some other murderous weapon and was found in a disabled condition by the Harbor Police, who conveyed him to the Hospital in a chaise, on Monday. On Tuesday BURTON died of his injuries, and on Wednesday the Harbor Police arrested two noted North-street characters, JOHN C. CANN and JOHN MORPHY, on suspicion of being the persons who assaulted BURTON.—*Boston Atlas.*

LIGHT-SHIPS ADRIFT.—We learn by a letter received from the Customs Collector, at Franklin, La., to Col. T. C. PORTER, Collector at this port, that the light-ship *Atchafalaya*, situated at Atchafalaya Bay, and the light-ship *Pleasanton*, situated at the west end of Ship Island Shoals, broke away from their moorings during the gale of Friday, the 31st ult., and were driven ashore, the *Atchafalaya* near Bayou La Salle, the *Pleasanton* on Shell Keys, fifteen miles east of Vermilion Light.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

PRENTICE ABOUND.—The editor of the *Democrat* talks about our being prayed for. Undoubtedly we need prayers, but we don't want the ex-parson to pray for us. We object to being prayed for through such a loosing mouth as his. We would sooner be prayed for through a rum's horn.—*Louisville Journal.*

ROBBERY AT A LOWELL HOTEL.—A fellow who gave his name as L. R. FISH, of New-York, has been caught in burglaries at the Merrimack House in Lowell. There was another with him.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.
SATURDAY, Sept 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, but steady. The Inspection Warehouse contained, to-day, 182 bbls. Pearls and 611 Pots, together, 793 bbls.

CANDLES—Are still in lively request, at very full rates.

COFFEE—The demand is less animated, but at unaltered prices. The day's business embraces 50 bags Laguayra at 12c.; 70 Maracaibo, at 11½c.@11¾c.; 800 Rio, at 11c.@12c.; and 200 St. Domingo, on terms not made public.

COTTON—Seems in better demand, but at unimproved quotations—the day's transactions amounting to nearly 2,000 bales within our previous range

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling Fair	11¼	11¼	11¼	12
Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12¼

FISH—Less animation is discernable in the market for Dry Cod, which are more freely offered, and can now be had at $3 87½@4 15 ₩ cwt. Mackerel are salable and firm, with a reduced supply in market. Salmon and Herring remain as previously reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is brisk and buoyant for good common brands, especially of State Flour, which are arriving in very small quantities, while being much needed. Other kinds are but slightly noticed, and display less firmness. The day's movements add up 11,000 bbls. here and to arrive, within our revised range:

Inferior State	7 62½@	7 75
Ordinary State	7 87½@	8 00
Straight State	8 00 @	8 12½
Favorite and Extra State	8 12½@	8 25
Mixed Western	8 00 @	8 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 12½@	8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½@	8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½@	8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 37½@	8 50
Extra Ohio	8 50 @10	00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @	9 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @	9 25
Extra Genesee	9 00 @10	50

Canadian remains quiet and somewhat nominal at $9 @ 9 bbl. Southern sells pretty freely at easing prices. There were 1,600 bbls. disposed of at $8 81½@9 75 for mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour remains inactive and languid at $4 87½@5 00 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is rare and needed, at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5@5 12½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat of desirable quality is not in abundant supply, and this circumstance retards business, while favorably affecting prices. The home inquiry is fair, as is also the export demand. The transactions since our last amount to 93,000 bushels, here and to arrive, mostly at $1 10@$1 15 for Southern White, and including some California White at $1 25, and Western Red within a range of from $1 70@$1 85 ₩ bushel. Rye is doing better, the day's sales comprising 8,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 17 ₩ bushel. Nothing new has occurred in Barley. New State and Western Oats are quiet and depressed at 39c@41c ₩ bushel. Old Chicago Oats are in rather light supply and held at 43c@45c. ₩ bushel. Corn is coming forward sparingly, and being in good request for home use and shipment, commands better prices. The sales since our last have been confined to 93,000 bushels Western mixed at 80c@87½c. for inferior to prime ₩ bushel

HAY—There have been 600 bales River disposed of at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c@95c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs

HIDES—The market is rather inactive, but steady, with diminished receipts and a reduced stock in first hands, the latter being now under 57,000 of all kinds, including 19,400 Rio Grande, 13,000 Orinoco, and 6,100 Buenos Ayres, with sundry small lots of other descriptions. The closing quotations are as follows: Buenos Ayres, 20@24 lbs., selected, ₩ lb., 24c.@24½c.; Rio Grande, 2@23 lbs., do., 23c@24c.; Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Green Salted Cow, 12½c.; Rio Nunez, 25c.; Carabia and Bissau, 18c.; Orinoco, selected, 21c.; San Joan, as they run, 17c.@18c.; Savanilla, &c., do., 17½c.@18c.; Maracaibo, Salted, 16c.; Maracaibo, Dry, 18½c.; Maranham, Ox and Cow, 17c.; Tampico and Matamoros, 18½c. @19c.; Porto Cabello, Open,) 19c.; Rio Hache, 18½c.; Barcelona, Salted and Dry, 17c.@18c.; California, Dry Salted and Dry, 16c.@17c.; Dry Southern and Texas, (cash,) 14c.@15c.; Mumia Buffalo, 4@c.@7c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 13c.; Calcutta Kips, Slaughter, ₩ piece, $1 30 @$1 35; Calcutta Kips, Dead Green, $1 10@$1 15; Calcutta Kips, Dry Salted, $1 10@$1 15; Calcutta Kips, Black Dry, $1@$1 05; Buenos Ayres Horse, Dry, $1 15 @$1 25; Buenos Ayres Horse, Green Salted, ₩ lb., 4c.@5c.

HOPS—Sales have been made of 87 bales at 20c @23c. for new and 11c @13c. for old ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is moderately inquired for and is firm at $36 50@$37 50, usual terms, ₩ ton. Other descriptions are without animation

LATHS—Eastern rule quiet at old figures.

LEAD—Remains in light supply, and being held above the views of buyers, is inactive

LEATHER—Mr HULL says that there has been a moderate demand during the week, there having been but few buyers in the market, and with fair receipts the stock is somewhat larger. Prices are not steady, as some of the dealers are not willing to hold to any considerable extent at present high rates, while others, in view of the firmness of the raw material, feel less disposed to realize, anticipating a better demand shortly. The demand for boots and shoes continues active, and as the stock of leather in the hands of manufacturers is light, there is but little prospect for any material decline in this article. Oak is in fair request at present rates, which are fully sustained—the stock is light. The receipts of Hemlock during the week were 51,600 sides, and of Oak 5,125 do.—while the sales were 43,100 sides Hemlock and 6,675 Oak—leaving a stock of 70,000 Hemlock and 5,800 Oak. We now quote the various kinds thus: Oak, (Slaughter,) 25c @30c ₩ lb; Oak, Middle, 25c.@30c. ₩ lb.; Oak, Heavy, (including banding,) 25c.@30c ₩ lb., Oak, (Dry Hide,) 24c @28c ₩ lb; Oak, Orinoco, 25c @28c. ₩ lb.; Oak, B. A. Wet Salted, 25c.@30c. ₩ lb. Hemlock, Light, R. G. & B. A., 22c.@23c. ₩ lb. Hemlock, Middle, R. G. & B. A., 23c @24c ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Light, Orinoco, &c., 20c.@21c. ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Middle, Orinoco, &c., 22c. @23c. ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Heavy, R. G. & B. A., 21½c @22½c. ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Heavy, Orinoco, &c., 20c @21c ₩ lb. Hemlock, Good Damaged, 18c @20c ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, 14c @14c ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Upper, in rough, slaughter, 25c ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and wanted, at $1 03 for Common and $1 25 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The stock is still an inadequate one, and the market is devoid of animation, though prices rule very firm. Sales were reported at 80 hhds. Porto Rico, at 37c @39c.; 150 bbls. New-Orleans, at similar rates; and small lots of Sugar-house Syrup, at 42c.@43c. ₩ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are in slightly improved demand, at 4c. cash, and 4½c. 6 mos, ₩ lb., with a fair amount offering. Other kinds are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine appear as previously reported. Spirits Turpentine is on the advance; small lots now realizing 46c @ 47c., while holders are reluctant to sell large lots under those quotations. The current receipts are moderate, and the latest Southern advices tend to make them more valuable

OILS—Whale is in fair request, while Sperm is in slack demand, at old rates. Red Palm, and Olive Oils remain as last noticed. A moderate inquiry exists for Linseed, which commands 88c.@90c in large, and 95c.@97c. in small lots, ₩ gallon. Other descriptions have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather quiet, but very firm—the sales since our last having been confined to 600 bbls. in lots, at $22 62½ for Mess, and $21 37½@$21 50 for Prime ₩ bbl. Yesterday's sales of Pork were only 700 bbls., instead of 7,000 bbls., as misprinted in our last. Cut Meats are still rare and needed, with some sales reported, for future delivery on private terms. Lard has not varied much. The day's sales include 600 bbls. and tcs. for to prime, at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb. Beef is in request, and in advancing 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day, at $11 50@$11 75 for Prime; $13@$14 for Country Mess, and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand, within a range of from $22@$23 ₩ tc. Beef flame are rare and nominal. Butter is saleable and steady, at 15c @18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c @25c. for good to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers at from 9c @10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is quiet and languid at former quotations. There is not at present much arriving, but an increased supply is expected to reach us, shortly, and thus influence purchasers to buy very sparingly.

SALT—Appears in good demand at rising prices. We now quote: Turk's Islands, &c., ₩ bush. 60c; Cadiz, ₩ bush. 30c.; Lisbon, ₩ bush. 30c; St. Ubes, ₩ bush. 35c.@36c.; Liverpool, ground, ₩ sack, $1 07½; Liverpool, fine, ₩ sack, $1 50@$1 67½.

SKINS—Are quiet, but otherwise unaltered.

SOAP—There were 66 boxes Castile sold at former rates.

SUGARS—The market is now without much activity, the stock being limited and parties disagreeing about prices. The day's sales include 570 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 7c.@8c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is now held at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., with a reduced supply and moderate inquiry.

TIN—Is unchanged in demand and value.

WHISKY—Manifests less animation, but increased firmness. The day's sales reach 450 bbls. at 40c. for Jersey, 40½c.@41c. for Ohio, and 41c. for Prison, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The disagreement of parties about rates interfered with business. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,400 bales Cotton, at ¼d.@9-32d ₩ lb.; 30,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@9½d. ₩ bush.; 2,500 bbls. Resin, and a small quantity of Tobacco, in boxes, at 3s. 6d., and 4,000 boxes Cheese, part at 35s.@40s. ₩ ton measurement, with some Oil at 30s. For London, there were taken some Flour at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Resin at 3s. 6d., and heavy goods at 35s. 6d @37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Havre, the shipments embraced 300 bales Cotton, at 5-16 ₩ lb., and 1,000 bbls. Flour at 50c. ₩ bbl. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new. The latest charters have been: A ship, 500 tons, to London, Oil Cake, at £1 10s.; one lumber from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, ½d.; two thence, same voyage, 11-16d.; or Havre, 1½c., with privilege of loading at Mobile; two from Boston, same voyage, privilege and rates; a bark from Mobile to Liverpool, 11-16d.; one from New-Orleans to Liverpool, 11-16d., or Havre, 1½c.; a bark to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, lumber, $19; one, 283 tons, from Ivica to New-York, about $2 000; a Norwegian ship, 500 tons, from Valencia, via Palermo to New-York $4,800; a ship from Philadelphia to Salinas Bay, Coal, $22, including cost of cargo; a brig, 225 tons, from an Eastern port to Africa, Marseilles and New-York, $4,500; one from Penobscot River to Cornaca, Lumber, $9; a bark from Rum Key to New-York, Salt, 14c.; a brig from Cyzad Turk to New-York, Salt, 14½c.; one, 273 tons, to Marseilles, Shaly and back, $4,100; schr. Anna Reed, 240 tons, for 2½ months' voyage, $400 ₩ month

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 716 6th st., on Washington square. (entrance No. 158 Mad ison-av.,) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens to-thirteenth a sub-sic year on MONDAY, the 10th of September. The Junior Middle, and Senior Departments occupy three stories of the building erected by the Principals for the use of this Institution. The rooms for recitation are large, pleasant and numerous. Pupils are received from 7 years of age and upward, to the number of 200; and the instruction provided is in the proportion of twenty pupils to the teacher. They are allowed daily exercise in the open air on the Park, and instructed by able Professors in all the branches required for business or College, including a knowledge of natural sciences French, German and Spanish; commercial arithmetic and book-keeping; civil engineering and surveying; together with the arts of drawing and painting. The Juvenile Classes are under the special tuition and care of one of the Principals. New pupils receive private and individual instruction when necessary to fit them for entering to advantage the classes of which they are to be members.

Personal interviews with the Principals, and catalogues containing the names of pupils, plans of instruction, vacations terms, &c., may be had at the rooms of the Institute. Catalogues may also be obtained at APPLETONS' Bookstore, Broadway; also at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 176 Fulton-st., New-York.

For the information of those desirous seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, the names of some of its present patrons are appended as appropriate references:

Rev Asa D Smith, P. D.,	A N. Gros, M. D.
Rev Charles C Darling,	Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Hon. Wm F. Havemeyer,	A S Hall, M. D.,
Hon Henry E. Davies,	Wm Power, M. D.,
Hon. Prosper M. Wetmore,	J C Forrester, M. D.,
E. Vanderpool, M. D	Philip Milspaugh, Esq.,
Louis E. Haigous, M. D	Duck worth, E M Carrington,
John Smith,	Wm Dougherty, Benj D K Crane,
Josiah W Baker,	H B Dodsworth, James Davenport,
David Magie,	Allen Hay, Joseph Evans,
Treadwell Ketcham,	Wm. D'Salsbury, B F French,
John N Genin,	Rufus Sanger, Luther N Fuller,
John J Townsend,	A. A Richardson,
Fred L Talcott,	Martin H Ross, Mayer Gaus,
John H Abrel,	Wm R McKinney, Jacob Goldsmith,
Aug B Theriot,	Justus E Earle, Jos C Goodell,
Robert McIlmsay,	Geo W B ainard, John L. Delacap,
Courtlieut Palmer,	Richard Burlew, John Gray,
W. H Livingston,	Joseph W Bulkley, Christopher Power,
Daniel Smith,	Jos Gaul, Rev Geo E Hawes,
Hon S Murray,	Victor Bishop, Jas. M. Benedict,
Charles Lowther, &c., &c.	

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor place [F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the second of its fourth year on Monday, Sept 10. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving only such boys as are the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course of which has been arranged with great care, and to which the personal attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual advantages for health and comfort, and the parents who prepare their sons with us in industrious and accomplished manners, and no others, are invited to call at the school, after Sept. 1, or in vacation a letter to the Rector at any time. A circular is now ready for mailing.

N. B. Pupils may take the best of board with us on the first Monday of each quarter. All examinations will be invariably postponed, straightway, till the annual opening of the school. The Report for the last year, containing, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society

SCHOOL NOTICE,—SEVENTH WARD—The citizens of the VIIth Ward are respectfully informed that the improvements to the Ward School House No. 3 are about completed and will be opened for the reception of scholars and organization of classes on MONDAY next, the 17th inst., when the regular business will commence, and which is formerly. Parents and guardians of children who have not heretofore been connected with said school are requested to have their names registered this week as the Principal or the several departments will be in attendance every morning at 9 o'clock, from 9 to 12 M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Citizens of the Ward and City generally taking an interest in the cause of popular education are cordially invited to visit the school on and after Monday next to witness the improvements made and enhanced facilities for general instruction and convenience to all concerned.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M. Rector. JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The people are invited to meet at their respective rooms

REFERENCE.

Rev W H LEWIS, D D	Prof G D. EATON.
Rev B C CUTLER, D D.	Prof A. CHITTENDEN.
Rev G. W. BETHUNE D D.	Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH.
Rev E. FOSTER, D.D.	ISA SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH.	DAN MARVIN, Esq

GEORGETOWN INSTITUTE—R F BATES, Principal — The next annual session of the above-named Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY in November. It is replete with all modern improvements, and imparts a thorough business and commercial education to its pupils. It is pleasantly located near the Danbury and Norwalk railroad, in a moral and religious community. A few more boys can be accommodated. Terms from $70 to $80 per session. Further particulars, circulars, &c., may be had at No. 116 Grand-st. Williamsburg; No. 378 Myrtle av., Brooklyn; No 86 Houston st., No 384 6th-st. and No. 564 Broadway, New-York

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No 38 West 23d-st., Rev HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs WARD, Principals, reopened Sept. 12 Parochial duties preventing Prof IRVING from entering upon his renewed engagement as the Belles Lettres class will be taken in charge by Prof. C. S. HENRY, D. D., for the current session. The course of instruction in this class commences Oct. 1, occupies two hours daily, and embraces critical readings in English and French literature, and studies in mental science, history and æsthetics, with lectures illustrating the course

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS—Under 11 years of age into his family, and makes it his business to educate them at home with his children. There may soon be a vacancy, and he has a suitable one for parents who wish to place a son in the country, under home influences and moral and physical training, judiciously adapted to the individual, to make application. Terms, $150 per annum. A line addressed Rev. No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn., will be forwarded.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN McELHENEY. English studies of the primary and junior classes, under the entire charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway. References, Hon MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. P. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES ROOME, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No 16 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. EDE KNITS & NICHOLS', No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence

THE HUMBOLDT INSTITUTE—EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB. A Classical and Mercantile School for Young Gentlemen, under the direction of Drs RICHARDS & BENDAN, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 339 4th-av., near 25th-st. Circulars may be had at STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S, at FOOTE & ARNOLD'S, Trinity Buildings, and at the Institute.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, at the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter will begin on Monday, Sept. 17. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University, and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR

GEORGE E. PARKER, Principal

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TAUGHT BY PROF. D. LAGRAVE for the past nine years at No 220 Broadway, at which place he continues to receive new pupils for thorough instruction, interesting to them the ability to speak the language with fluency and precision. Private lessons, including Trial, in which the number of scholars will be limited to eight.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—The French Language, Drawing and Writing are taught by accomplished masters. The Primary department is to reopen on WEDNESDAY in November. It is replete with all modern improvements, and imparts a thorough business and commercial education to its pupils. It is pleasantly located near the Danbury and Norwalk railroad, in a moral and religious community. A few more boys can be accommodated. Terms from $70 to $80 per session. Further particulars, circulars, &c., may be had at No. 116 Grand-st. Williamsburg; No. 378 Myrtle av., Brooklyn; No 86 Houston st., No 384 6th-st. and No. 564 Broadway, New-York

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss NAVEN will reopen her School for Young Ladies, at No. 41 West 21st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 96 Wall-st., of Messrs KETCHUM, ROGERS & NEWELL, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 28 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 6

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 716 6th st., on Washington square (entrance No. 158 Mad ison-av.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, with seven Primary and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No 776 Greenwich st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next. Sept 10 Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 163 and 290 Broadway.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 690 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

FRENCH LESSONS—J. J BURNIER, will commence his Evening lessons to small classes Oct. 1, at 7 P. M., at No. 218 4th-av., near 14th-st. Can be seen at No. 3 Courtlandt Cellars at noon. Ladies' classes in the afternoon. Also, a class at Mechanics' Institute, No. 12 Chambers-st., about 8½ o'clock.

MR. C. ROBBINS ELLINWOOD, English, French and Classical Teacher, takes only twelve boys in at for business or college. Gives private lessons to ladies and gentlemen at his rooms, No 773 Broadway, near 8th st., over Godard's Music Store, or at their residence. Refers to schools and families.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 648 Broadway.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No 48 East 14th st., directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris (formerly of Peigniot's school), will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHAIL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 200 Bleecker-st. commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

MADAME F. REICHARDT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 32 West 25th st., near 6th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

INSTRUCTION.

CARL PROX, (LATE OF BERLIN,)

DIRECTOR OF THE BERLIN EUPHONIA—Begs leave to announce that he is now prepared to give lessons on the singing after the most approved Italian, French and German methods and also in musical composition. For particulars apply personally or by letter, at No. 29 Schermerhorn-st. Brooklyn. TERMS—Per quarter of 24 lessons, (two a week,) $50; per quarter of twelve lessons, (one a week,) 30

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 33 West 18th-st., below 6th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 18th st., corner 6th-av., now in its 35th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received of all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, }

$10.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, corner Houston-st., has a few seats vacated this day, which may be secured for new pupils at only $10 for a full course to double entry. Also, a few seats for writing lessons at only $5 for a full scientific course, with satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., Messrs WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 104 51-av. will be open on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No. 192 West 22d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, A. M. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARLEM—Corner of First-st. Board or school for boys. Number limited to ten. Circulars may be had at the HOME, Eng., No. 19 Broadway, of Alderman G. G. LEY, corner of Broadway and 24 st., of N. L. GALLOP, Principal, No. 4 College-place, Harlem, Cross.

MME. AND MME. HERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 44 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution

DERBAIX AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 16 Lexington-av., corner 31 Mary's-place, will reopen on Monday Sept 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept 19. After Sept 1,

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office 54 Broadway

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—Being the stock of an old established manufacturer, at No. 453 Broome-st, near Broadway. A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 453 Broome st., the entire stock of elegant furniture of Mr. Joseph Sommer, whose reputation for good workmanship is so extensively known. The sale will be peremptory for cash to cover advances, and every article warranted of the best class. The stock comprises rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, Gothic and fancy chairs, sofas, sofa beds, centre and extension tables, etageres, book cases, dressing bureaus, French and Gothic solid bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, hallstands, &c.

Also, one elegant black walnut library case, 8 feet high and 12 long

Also, one banker's rosewood desk—cost $200.

Also, two very rich suites enamelled cottage furniture, with marble tops, exhibited at the Crystal Palace

Catalogues on the morning of sale

N. B.—Strangers and others will please take notice that this is not a sale made up from indifferent manufacturers, but entirely the stock of Jos Sommer, who is retiring from the trade

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Splendid French marble, velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, elegant paintings, rosewood piano-forte, rich chandeliers mounted in ormolu, works of art, &c., at the residence No. 37 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell unreservedly on WEDNESDAY, Sept 19, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above first class house; the sale will be positive without regard to weather. Catalogues of which will be ready on Monday, and can be obtained at Mr T. S Berry's, No 348 Broadway, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Chambers-st

PARLORS.—Two splendid Parisian mirrors, 28x100; magnificent pearl inlaid 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; Axminster and velvet carpets; very elegant chandeliers, mounted in ormolu; and rosewood parlor suite; sofa, ottoman and medallion back parlor chairs, large arm chairs and gothic chair, with slip covers in embroidered brocade; one do imported from Paris; four cushioned back chairs; large arm chairs, in tapestry, very rich with slip covers; fauteuils, covered in moquet; rosewood mirror, front and back etagere, dartly lady's escritoire, lined with satin wood, imported; ebonized rosewood reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; rosewood music cabinet; rose wood centre and pier tables, with statuary marble tops; costly Sevres vases; bronze and ormolu clocks, with a number of rich imported parlor ornaments. Also, a valuable and select collection of oil paintings, foreign and home scenery, historical paintings, fruit and flower pieces, marine views, winter scenes, rural and architectural views, &c., from the hands of eminent foreign and home artists.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; suits solid rosewood furniture, in tapestry; 12 pure hair mattresses, bird's eye, maple; curled hair and mahogany; an assortment of well seasoned. China toilet sets, oval mirrors, rosewood and mahogany table tables, sofas, sofa stools, secretary, book cases, and library do., with a large and elegant variety of dining-room and basement furniture; splendid oak extension table, cost $110; oak dining-room chairs, oak side board, rich sideboard ware, mahogany desk and dinner set, 130 pieces; rich decorated china ware to match throughout, with a large quantity of kitchen ware of every description. A deposit will be required of every purchaser

WM M WEEKS, Auctioneer

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE VILLAGE OF GLEN COVE, L. I.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 18 at 12 M. on the premises of WILLIAM HARROLD, deceased, by order of JAMES HARROLD, Executor, the whole of the real estate he owned in WM HARROLD, deceased, viz

First Parcel.—The very valuable mill, water power, landing and about ten acres of land

Second Parcel—The large dwelling house and out buildings, and garden, containing about two acres

Third Parcel.—A lot of ground fronting on the road 120 feet and containing about 80 rods, a part of which has a growth of locust of about 30 years

Fourth Parcel—A lot of ground 100 feet front on the road, containing one acre.

Fifth Parcel.—A lot adjoining, same size.

Sixth Parcel.—Contains about 14 acres, with dwelling house

Seventh Parcel.—A lot on the road, and mill pond, containing about one acre.

Eighth Parcel—Fronting on the road and mill pond, and is a most eligible site, containing about 1 acre with a beautiful locust grove

Ninth Parcel—The farm, containing about 50 acres, of which about 15 are woodland; and two good barns attached. It has a front on the road and mill pond of about 100 feet.

Tenth Parcel—An eighth of Creek Thatch

ALSO A piece of sal. Meadow at West Farms, containing 5½ acres

Terms easy and particulars on the day of sale

ALSO—On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Clock A M., on the same premises the entire stock, farming utensils, furniture, &c. of said estate.

JAMES HARROLD, Executor.

GLEN COVE, Aug. 31, 1855

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Sept. 17, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern

$1,000 Wilmington and Elmira Railroad Bonds

$4,400 California State 7 per cent. bonds—$1,000 1870, $1,000 each $5,000 New York and Erie Railroad Bonds of 1875

$5,000 Marysville and Lexington (Kentucky) second Mortgage Bonds

.....$1 00 each

12 shares Hudson River Railroad, by order of the Administrator

.....$100 each

20 shares Atlantic Bank

.....$50 each

50 shares Chemung and Rock Island Railroad

.....$50 each

25 shares New York Consolidated Stage Company, (Apothecaries')

.....$ each

10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Company

.....$100 each

100 shares New York and Gas Coke Steamboat Co.

.....$50 each

20 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.

.....$15 each

4 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company

.....$25 each

20 shares Henry Clay Insurance Company

.....$5 each

85 shares American Coal Co of Allegheny Co

.....$25 each

50 shares Wells Farro & Co's Express

.....$100 each

Terms by SALE.—Teapercent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The assorted interest on all the Bonds will be prepared to the purchaser, with the exception of the State Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept 20.

W S MELLUS, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLUS.—TUESDAY Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No 142 Broadway, near Grand-st., elegant cabinet furniture at auction. H & M will sell as above the entire manufacturing issue of rich and costly custom-made cabinet furniture, every piece of which is fully warranted the same as when bought at private sale, and consists of a variety of the latest and most fashionable styles, such a variety offered at auction, and presents an opportunity for purchasers to buy at auction prices. The articles are now in exhibition. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. The stock consists in part of parlor furniture en suite covered in hair cloth and terry velvet; do in rich brocatelle, in the new and fashionable green and gold colors; do in rich brocatelle, plush and damask, of the most fashionable colors; do in rich hair cloth and terry velvet

New-York Daily Times.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

Indian Hostilities—Mexican Population—Military Movements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS, Sunday, July 22, 1855.

I have nothing new to relate in the way of war, for we are now at peace, nominally speaking. The Indians are pretty well used up, and some tribes wish for peace. The Utahs are trying to get it, but the Governor will not give it to one portion while the other is at war. The Apaches have no longer arms for war, though they occasionally kill a few Mexican travelers with rocks. They are also obliged to steal in order to subsist. The Winter will go hard with them. A large number were lately killed by the Camanches, who caught them unarmed on the plains.

Whether we are at peace or war makes very little difference, for in either case a man travels with his life in his hands. The Mexicans are not the best friends in the world to the Americans, and would kill one at any time without hesitation if they had a chance. Occasionally a soldier dies suddenly in their towns, and I have no doubt they drug the liquors they drink, but this is done so secretly and skillfully that suspicion does not fasten upon them at the time. The more I see of the Mexicans the more I am convinced of their treachery. The priests put a good deal of wickedness into their heads, and it is for their interest to do it. The only way to get along with them is to treat them like dogs, and this is the only treatment they expect.

I have been acting as Quarter-master and Commissary for this post for some time, and have been down to Taos, to make a heavy contract for the Fort. It will take eighty tons of hay for the Winter, at $40 a ton—a some little sum.

My orders are to remain at this place during the Winter, so I shall be shut in for many months by Alpine heights and unfathomable snows. At this season the weather is cool and delightful, though the mosquitoes and other insects are innumerable, and very tormenting.

I lately saw a child in Taos, eight months old, born without arms or legs, and in good health, and heard of another in Santa Fé.

Col. FOUNTLEROY, who commanded the expedition I was in, is going on to the States.

The Fourth of July was a dull day with us. We fired a cannon three times and made as much noise as we could.

I shall take notes during the Winter and keep you informed of anything important. D. W. C. P.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

Public health in the City still continues in a very satisfactory condition. According to the official report of the City Inspector the total number of deaths during the past week was 503—an increase of two over the mortality of the previous week. The proportion of deaths from diseases of the stomach and bowels is still large. Diarrhœa carried off 31, dysentery 25, inflammation of the bowels 15, and cholera infantum 54. There were 53 cases of convulsions infantile, 39 of consumption, 16 of inflammation of the brain, 13 of whooping cough, and 62 of marasmus infantile. There were five suicides and one murder.

Ordination—Missionaries to the East.

The Reformed Dutch Church at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue was densely crowded last Sunday evening. The interesting occasion was the ordination as ministers of the Gospel of JARED W. and EZEKIEL SCUDDER, sons of the late Rev. Dr. JOHN SCUDDER, the noted missionary. A large number of clergymen were present. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. FERRIS. Rev. Dr. HASBROUCK read the chapter and psalm, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. KNOX, from Ezekiel, 3d chapter, 17th verse.

The constitutional questions were put in the candidates, and the Charge delivered by Rev. C. M. JAMESON, President of the Classis of New-York; after which Rev. JARED W. SCUDDER ascended the pulpit and eloquently addressed the congregation on the "Prospects of the Missionary Cause." He was followed by his brother EZEKIEL, who spoke on the "Trials and Triumphs of Christianity." Both addresses were remarkably able, and promise well for their future success.

In addition to their theological attainments, each of the young men have had the advantage of a complete course of medical lectures. They, together with their wives and sister, will sail for Ceylon, in India—their destination—about the first of next month.

No Violation of Quarantine—No Fire under the Smoke.

The following letter of the Deputy Health officers will explain the whole of the affair which caused a startling rumor to prevail throughout the City on Saturday afternoon:

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
HEALTH OFFICE, Monday, Sept. 10, 1855.

To His Honor the Mayor, &c.—Steamer *Osborn*, Captain LOCKETT, arrived at quarantine on the morning of the 10th, and although the ordinance making it our duty to board all vessels coming from Baltimore and below that point had not as yet gone into effect, I still boarded the vessel, and took the captain's statement, to the effect that "All were well, and had been." The vessel proceeded to town with my clearance, when, on this same evening, the captain reappeared, and stated that on going into the cabin, on the arrival of the vessel at town, he found a boy, whom he had considered as perfectly well up to that time, dead in the cabin. I ordered the vessel immediately back to quarantine, and on her return this morning boarded her and made arrangements for holding a *post mortem* examination. Said examination took place in the dead house of the Marine Hospital, the physician of the Hospital performing the operation, and after a close and careful scrutiny the following facts were arrived at: That the boy died of bilious remittent fever; that he must have been sick for some time previous to his death, and that no evidence existed of death being produced by yellow fever. Very respectfully, T. E MARTINDALE,
Deputy Health Officer.

☞ A cotemporary tells the following story of a prominent furniture dealer of this City who was surprised lately to find his name published as a director in an insurance company recently organized. He had done work for the company, in furniture, to the extent of $1,000—and was told he was a stockholder to that amount. A day or two since it was discovered that he was the only real stockholder in the concern, so that his investment is likely to prove a *permanent* one.

☞ There was a thick—very thick—fog over the City last night, and when we go to press it has not yet lifted. Men caught in this City, who lived in Brooklyn, were not in the best of spirits after 10 o'clock. But Mr BRANCH's observations on the subject of running steamers in the fog should be read—and the infliction and delay borne with patience.

☞ Rev. GEORGE F. WISWELL, of Peekskill, has received a unanimous call to the Presbyterian Church in Keokuk, Iowa.

☞ Rev. Dr. KEEBS is still quite ill, but the last accounts we had were somewhat encouraging.

Daring Burglary.

On Sunday afternoon, a front room over a store at No. 134 Eight avenue, occupied by Mr. JOHN FITZPATRICK, was broken open, while the family were below, and property abstracted, consisting of a gold watch, worth $50. A quantity of Knickerbocker stock, in amount $1,000, was taken to the window, but not removed; also, other valuables, in the form of books, connected with deposits in Savings Banks. The police have been notified, but as yet without clue to the thieves.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Judging by the initial number, Dr. HUNTER'S *Specialist* will, in interest, intelligence, scientific and practical knowledge, and vigor of conduct, rank at the very head of medical journalism. In this number the Doctor sets forth his purpose—already alluded to—modestly but decidedly, and treats us to powerful articles on "Medicated Inhalation," "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "Asthma, its nature, causes and cure," "Medical Specialities," "The prevalence and importance of Tubercular Diseases," and an interesting essay on the importance of a proper classification of diseases. But an article that will command general attention, and interest, we rather think, the medical profession, is a reply to an onslaught made by Dr. HALL, editor of the *Journal of Health* against Inhalation. The article is titled "A Concentrated Nigny" and though written with marvellous good humor, is a sort of flaying alive of the *Journal of Health* man. It reminds us of a lecture figure of the Spanish Inquisition, called "The Blessed Virgin," which had an agreeable appearance enough for the victim led to its embrace, but which, on touching certain springs, opened a glittering circlet of sword blades.—*New-York Evening Mirror.*

A monthly periodical, in pages 8to. Subscriptions for a year, $1; single copy, 10c. Published by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, and for sale by all Booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

MESSENGER'S LONDON COGNIAC GIN.—This delightful table beverage is the purest distillation that can be obtained from barley, selected in Europe without regard to cost, in order to supply the medical profession and the public with a pure Cordial stimulant which can be relied upon in cases of dyspepsia, gout, debility of the urinary organs, and all other maladies in which the curative properties of pure gin are acknowledged. It is now universally recommended by the medical faculty in this city in preference to all other gins. Sold by every respectable Druggist in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDEHOOF,
No. 90 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, NO. 359 BROADWAY.
PHOTOGRAPHS

Finished every style and size, superior to any in this country.
AMBROTYPES

Made in New-York only at BRADY'S. Durability guaranteed—taken instantaneously.

The largest Gallery in the United States. Visitors invited.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the dépôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUNNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUNNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"EVA, the Irish Princess," and the "Golden Axe" are to be revived at this house to-night in great splendor; Mr. J. H. ALLEN, the talented Tragedian, (who by the bye has made a decided impression here,) appearing in the former. The Comedy of "No" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bites. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE—And the only way it can be done at this season of the year, when mosquitoes are torturing the life out of you, is to call on W. STRATTON, No. 90 Chambers-street, and procure one of HASKINS' Improved Canopy and Nets, which are a sure guarantee against mosquitoes and insects.

[Advertisement.]

FRUIT CANS.—LUDLOW'S Patent is generally acknowledged the neatest and safest article made for preserving peaches, tomatoes, &c., in their fresh state, as all others require wax, solder or cement. Sold by TAYLOR & HOPKETT'S, No. 60 Beekman-st., corner of Gold.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lewads' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 55 and 57 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

AMAZING SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMEDY—"Still Waters Run Deep," first produced in America at BARNUM'S Museum, is to be continued one week more, owing to the extraordinary crowds it attracts and the brilliant applause it elicits. It is produced here in the most masterly style and finished manner, every evening. Another new Comedy, first in America, this afternoon, at BARNUM'S.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening Sept. 12, by Rev. Dr Mellett, at his residence, No 171 East 17th-st, Mr WILLIAM T MANNING of Dorchester, Mass., to Miss MARY JANE SHERWOOD of this City.

In this City, at Trinity Church, on Thursday, Sept. 13, by Rev Joseph H Price, D D., HENRY S PRICE, esq of the officiating clergymen, to MARY E, only daughter of Hiram Raynor, Esq, all of this City.

In this City, at the Church of the Ascension, on Thursday evening, Sept. 13, by Rev. Wm. Berrian D D, THOMAS FESSENDEN, Jr, to MARGARETTA D, daughter of Levi Apgar Esq, all of this City.

In Cornish, N H, on Tuesday, Sept 11, by Rev. Jacob Scales, Rev JAMES B RAMSEY of Rockbridge County, Va., to Miss SARAH S TRACY of the former place.

In Bluff-ton, N Y, on Tuesday, Sept 11, by Rev G W. Hosmer, Mr. ROBERT BACH and Miss EMILY P. BUCK, niece of James Hollister, Esq., all of the city of Buffalo.

In Worcester on Thursday sept 13, by Rev Edward E. Hale, Mr. ISAAC C. KENDALL, of New-York, to Miss SARAH A WHITNEY, of Worcester, Mass.

At Haverhill N H, on Wednesday, Sept 12, by Rev. E. H. Greeley, JAMES H. TOWLE, of this City, to MARY G., daughter of Dr. Phineas Spalding, of Haverhill.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 16, MRS SARAH D DUNN, widow of Seth Dunn in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, No. 218 West 21st-st on Tuesday, Sept 18, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N J., for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 16, MARY E, daughter of John L. and Rache Whittoo, aged 8 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 84 Murray-st., to-day, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept 16, NAPHTALI JUDAH in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No 144 West 15th st.

In this City on Sunday Sept. 16, of consumption, JANE, daughter of the late Robert and Jane Sloane.

The friends of the family—also those of her brother, Wm Sloane, and her uncle, George Sloane—are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No 279 Hudson st to-day, (Monday,) Sept. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Yonkers, on Saturday morning Sept. 15, after a protracted illness, SAMUEL B, son of the late F W. Paddock, in the 15th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Mrs Elizabeth Paddock on Monday, Sept 17, at 3 o'clock P M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 14, Mrs LOUISA R. FISHER, relict of the late Dr. John P Fisher, aged 70 years.

Her remains were taken to the family vault for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept 12, CHRISTINA AMPERSON only daughter of James N. and Christina A Gifford aged 4 months and 6 days.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept 16, LESTER D. MOORE, aged 38 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No 174 West 21st-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Sept. 15, EMMA, youngest child of Aaron and Elizabeth Healy, aged 10 months.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept 16, of croup, ROBERT, son of Robert C Young, aged 2 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, corner of Bond and Berrien sts., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 16, ANN ELIZA, wife of Robert H Hartshorne, and daughter of Thomas Jenkins.

Her remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., for interment, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, from the corner of Cumberland-st and Green-av Brooklyn.

At Isle of Pines, on Monday, Sept. 10, WALTER NEWMAN, aged 6 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At his residence, at New-Windsor, Orange County, on the morning of the 15th inst., NATHANIEL SANDS, in the 81st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, at 1 o'clock P M., and from Fleming Masonic House, at Newburgh, at 4 o'clock P M. on Sunday next (Monday,) the 17th inst. The friends of the family, and of his son, DAVID, Adjutant, and those of the Regiment, and of his ward Jerome JOHN SANDS, and Lieut. Col. HOWE, are respectfully invited to attend. Hudson River Railroad cars, at the 3 P. M., will convey passengers to Newburgh in season to attend.

At Jersey City, on Sunday, Sept 16, ANN ELIZA, wife of Samuel Abbott, and daughter of James S and Sarah Hutton, aged 28 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral (this Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, York st., Jersey City.

At Cold Spring, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 12, JOHN ALDEN, aged 77 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 15.

$6,000	Indiana State 5s..c	83	50 Michigan Cen. R R.c 99½
15,000	Missouri 6s.....	87	5 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R 101
15,000	do.....s30	94	37 do.....c 101½
1,000	Virginia 6s.....	96	50 do.....b60 102
5,000	Erie Bds of '78..b60	90	300 Illinois Cen. R. R...s3 95½
1 000	Hd. Riv. 2d Mtg. Bs.	83	50 Galena & Chic. R. R 118
5 000	Hd. R. 2d Mtg. Bs..c	75½	50 do.....b1 118½
3	Mad'n C. R R Bds.	53½	100 do.....b60 118
10,000	do.....s3	54½	120 Hudson River R R.. 41
3,100	do.....	54½	100 do.....b30 41¼
2,000	do.....b15	55	670 Erie Railroad.....s3 54
3,000	N Y Can 6's.....	91½	50 do.....s60 54
2,000	N Y Cen. 7's.....	104	100 do.....1060 54
1,000	do.....s3	104½	700 do.....b60 54
1,000	do.....b30	104½	150 do.....b60 54
15	Bank of Commerce......	109	1750 do.....b3 54
80	Metropolitan Bank.....	110	1250 do.....s60 54
100	Canton Co.....	83 25½	500 do.....s10 54
100	do.....	b60 26	700 do.....s30 54
100	do.....b3	26½	450 do.....b10 54
96	do.....	25½	100 do.....s60 54
100	do.....	25½	950 do.....b30 54
100	do.....	25½	200 do.....b60 54
100	Nic Transit Co.....c	19½	600 do.....b3 54
80	Pennsyl Coal Co.....	108	200 do.....b40 54
178	do.....b3	103	250 do.....s3 54
250	Cumber. Coal Co..b30	23½	100 Clev & Tol. R. R...c 86
300	do..b7	27	100 do.....c 86½
400	do.....	27	350 do.....s30 87
1000	do.....c	27	100 do.....b30 87
200	do.....b60	27	300 Erie Railroad.....s60 54
200	Ward Coal Co.....b30	1½	5 do..... 54
400	do.....b60	1½	550 do.....s3 54
200	Gardiner Gold Mine.	1	470 do.....b30 55
500	Reading R. R.....s60	85	100 do.....b10 55
900	do.....	86	28 do.....100 55
400	do.....	86	100 do.....b3 54
100	do.....b3	86	16 do.....100 55
500	do.....b30	86½	50 do.....b10 100
150	do.....c	86	15 do.....100 55
200	do.....s60	86	220 Harlem Railroad.....c 28
100	do.....c	86½	

SECOND BOARD.

200	Cumberland Coal Co	27	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.s30 87
800	do.....s10	27	150 do..... 87
100	do.....	27	300 Erie Railroad.....s60 54
100	do.....b60	27	5 do..... 54
200	do.....b30	27	550 do.....s3 54
25	Mich. So & N. I R.R 10		470 do.....b30 55
60	Mich. Central R. R..	96	100 do.....s60 54
170	Reading Railroad...s3	86	28 do..... 54
100	Had. Riv. R. R.....s3	41	100 do.....s3 54
100	do.....	41	300 do.....b45 55
300	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R	b60 72	

MONDAY, Sept. 17—A. M.

The week just closed was marked in Wall-Street by a very active demand for Money the first three days, accompanied by some marks of stringency among the Stock Brokers, from whom a considerable sum in the Bank loans was diverted to mercantile uses. The heaviest calls were made by two or three of the large Banks, whose country balances, for some time quite large, are being drawn down to facilitate the movements of Produce and Cash remittances from the interior. The operation has not materially affected the Specie in the City, but produces, of course, considerable alternations in the respective condition of the prominent commercial Banks. For two or three days at the close of the week the activity in demand loans fell off, although it is still difficult to find large sums for use in this way with any one lender. The rate is uniform at 7 ₰ cent., and at the Stock Exchange the differences paid between cash and time purchases denote a much higher rate of interest, owing in part to the activity of speculation in the Railroad shares for a future rise. The Street rates on business paper are 1@2 ₰ cent. higher than the terms made at Bank, and there is some increase in the offerings of bills or acceptances made against Produce and Groceries. In the leading articles in the Grocery line, there is much speculation going on, and thus far with very profitable returns to the parties who anticipated the movement a month or two back. The operations on the Corn Exchange and in the Shipping line partake largely of the character of what are called time contracts at the Stock Brokers' Board, and sales of Flour, Grain, Pork, &c., for delivery ahead, and Freight engagements for October and November, are as freely entered upon as contracts in Erie and Reading. Foreign Exchange ruled through the week 109¾@110; not firm at the close.

The course of the Stock market during the week was to lower prices up to Thursday, but to improvement and a rather active movement at the close. The business on Saturday was large in three or four of the Railroads, with a disposition also to take fresh hold of some of the State and Railroad Bonds; though the transactions in the last are still limited, and the orders from abroad unusually scarce. The following are some of the variations of the week:

	Saturday, Sept. 8.	Lowest Intermediate.	Saturday, Sept. 15.
Erie Railroad	53½	53	54
Reading	86	84	86½
Toledo	27½	26	27
Galena	118	118	118
Rock Island	99½	96½	100½
Illinois Central Bonds	85	84	85
Missouri Sixes	90½	89	89
Cumberland Coal	27	26½	27½
Transit	20½	19½	19½

The stock of the New-York Central Road was dealt in on the regular list. The private calls were at 99, 99¼@99¾, and a good many contracts, maturing during the week, were settled at these figures. The general market closed, on Saturday afternoon, quite firm, with cash sales of Erie as high as 55 ₰ cent. after the official list was closed. We recapitulate the Railroad returns announced since the close of August:

AUGUST EARNINGS OF THE RAILROADS.

	1855. August.	1854. August.
Hudson River	$149,250	$136,042
Chicago and Mississippi	102,333	75,757
Milwaukee and Mississippi	54,715	32,324
Burlington and Quincy	139,274	New.
Cleveland and Toledo	51,683	23,217
Chicago and Galena	205,861	104,122
Michigan Central	202,607	158,841
Cleveland and Columbus	112 633	94,487
New-York and Harlem	99,173	99,984
Cleveland and Pittsburg	56,164	36,100
New-York and New-Haven	79,376	91,726
Norwich and Worcester	32,613	30,513
Stonington	26,059	29,915
Pennsylvania	397,628	305,666
Virginia and Tennessee	78,668	80,856
Baltimore and Ohio	354,824	330,125
Philadelphia and Reading	500 230	505,315
Illinois Central	445,300	New.
Lexington and Covington	26,686	10,663
Total 19 Roads	$2,766,117	$2,071,016

The Foreign Import Trade at this port for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, was $2,933,715 against $3,090,321 in the corresponding week of last year. Over one-third the Dry Goods return is made up of Silks, say $556,810. The Sugar and Coffee import is light; of the first $32,522; the last $75,362. For the calendar year 1855 to the present date, the total Import of Foreign Merchandize, by our semi official weekly returns, is $106,031,000 against $140,926,000 to same date last year. The Export of Domestic Produce, for the week just closed, was $929,450 against $627,056 the same week last year. For the calendar year to the present time, the Export, excessive of Specie from New-York, is $41,055,000 against $46 075,000 the same date in 1854. The Specie Export entered at the Custom House here during the week was only $13,000. The same week last year, $1,255,000. There was shipped from Boston $511,000 in the Cunard steamer of Wednesday; most of which, say $480,000, went by express from this City. Same week last year from Boston, $546 000. For the calendar year, to the present time, the direct Export of Specie from New-York is $23,181,000 against $27,365,000 to corresponding date last year. From Boston, owing to the withdrawal of the Cunard steamers from this port—by which the Agent of the ROTHSCHILDS directs mostly his shipments—the Specie Shipments of the calendar year, to the present time, amount to $11,893,000 against $5,293,000 to corresponding time in 1854. This increased movement, as heretofore remarked, is from New York; so that taking both ports together, the remittances to Europe in Specie thus far in 1855 amount to $35,074 000 against $32,550,000 to same date in 1854. The deliveries of California Gold at New-York during the week were $979,864 against $1,086,786 the same week September, 1854, and the total thus far in the calendar year, is $26,537,441 against $33,191,366 in 1854 to same date. The regular Sub-Treasury balances on Saturday afternoon was $6,313,304, against $5,818,901 at the close of the previous week. In addition to the Foreign export of Gold, there was sent to the South during the week $250,000—making, with the accumulation in the Sub-Treasury, a total outgo, against the Bank Averages, of $1,537,403. The latter had the advantage of the California receipts, just referred to, and also the deliveries from the same quarter on Saturday week, (not availed of in the last statement,)—together $1,984,961. The weekly statement, to be made up this afternoon, therefore, ought to show a moderate increase in the Specie reserve from the previous week, when the total stood $12 006,625. The following is a comparative statement of the export of the principal articles of Produce for the week just closed, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,845	$130,919	728	$31,708
Flour, bbls	3,976	16,926	17,259	128,490
C Meal, bbls&tcs.	767	3,455	908	2,762
Wheat, bush			10,095	19,578
Corn, bush	2,084	1,725	51,828	47,317
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,645	21,161	918	16,166
Beef, bbls & tcs.	1,242	12,982	681	11,679
Total produce		$207,117		$266,694
Miscellaneous		464,939		665,566
Total for the week		$672 056		$929,163

The Anthracite Coal Trade of the week, and for the season, from the Schuylkill and Lehigh fields, was as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Road	54,735	1,698,065	1,514,928
Schuylkill Canal	29,824	744,814	646,006
Lehigh Canal	42,249	859,220	419,260
Total tonnage		3,300,099	2,582,194

The Albany *Evening Journal* states that the passenger travel this month over the Central Route is unparalleled in the number of persons per day carried over the Road.

"For the past week (adds the *Journal*) scarcely a train has gone out or come in numbering less than eight and from that to ten cars each, while there has been an occasional train of from twelve to fifteen. A car on this road will hold at least sixty persons, and with an average of ten cars to a train, the number of passengers in each train is about six hundred! Six trains leave here daily, and a like number is due from all the stations on the line of road. With an average of 600 persons on a train, and twelve trains a day, the enormous number of 7,200 persons daily pass over the Central Railroad."

The propeller *Gen Taylor* arrived at Detroit last Monday from Lake Superior, with a cargo of native copper of 535 905 pounds weight. The St. Mary's Ship Canal is now in good condition, and forty five vessels of 24,441 tons measurement, passed through it in the month of August. The charges, in the way of toll, were $990. The cost of maintaining the work for the month, $860. The amount of copper which passed down in August was 1,202.524 pounds weight. The Canal, it will be borne in mind, belongs to the State of Michigan. It was built for the State by a Joint Stock Company—ERASTUS CORNING and associates—for the 750,000 acres of public lands granted by the Federal Government to Michigan for this object; commenced late in 1853, and delivered complete in the Spring of 1855. The enterprise, at one time in 1854, during the hard times, looked like involving the Company in a heavy sacrifice of means, with a doubtful result as to ultimate profit. But it now wears a much brighter aspect. The lands will (or may) soon be brought into market, under a demand and at prices which must richly repay the Company, both for their personal anxiety and actual expenditure of capital.

The Milwaukee Banks and Bankers have joined in a card to the public, notifying the discredit of the Bank Note circulation of the Atlanta and other Georgia "Banks" owned by GEORGE SMITH and other parties, and used for the purpose of floating their non-secured paper in the North West. The Chicago papers advise the farmers of Illinois to refuse the same circulation, and a party from Galena week before last started for Atlanta with $200,000 of the notes to force redemption in Gold.

The coupons attached to the Bonds of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad have within a few days past been protested for non-payment at St. Louis. This Loan for $600 000 was negotiated in London in May, 1853, by Mr. H. D. BACON, in advance of the commencement of the work, and Iron purchased with the proceeds. On arrival, it was said that part of the Iron was diverted to the Ohio and Mississippi Road, and the transaction gave rise to a law suit which is still pending in the Courts of Illinois. The Illinoistown Road has since passed to the control of a different party, and will be used to connect the City of Alton and its Roads with St. Louis. Of the advances of ultimate security to the London Bond holders we are not advised.

The annual Commercial Statement of the City of Memphis, to Sept. 1, represents the Cotton receipts and shipments at 109,515 bales, against 188,000 bales last year; against 120,000 in 1850, and 35,000 in 1840. She first shipment from the place was made in 1826,—300 bales,—and in 1830 the amount had only reached 1.000 bales. The population is now about 25,000. The taxables have increased from $6 377.000 in 1853 to $8 241,940 in 1855. The City Revenue from $103,250 to $195.942; equal to 6 ₰ cent. on the Municipal and Railroad Debt of the City,—$1,151,000,—and a reserve of $126,852 for ordinary expenditures and other purposes. In other words, the interest charge upon the present Debt is less than one-third the City's revenue. In addition to the taxables just named, the City hold $770,500 Real Estate against the Municipal Debt of $151,000, and $300,000 Railroad Stocks against a corresponding amount of Railroad Debt. The taxables for 1856 are estimated at $10,000,000, and the revenue at $233,300.

The Presidents of the three great Railroads now in progress in the State of Missouri have put forth an appeal to the people to have their next Legislature release the State lien upon their respective works, in order that they may create a first mortgage for the better security of Bonds to be issued for the completion of the Roads. The aggregate length of the works, when finished, will be 905 miles—viz.:

	Miles.
Pacific, main stem	280
Pacific, southwest branch	280
North Missouri	260
Iron Mountain	85
Total	905

The whole cost is estimated at $35,000 000, and the means thus far provided only $17,500.000, of which $7,500 000 comes from the State, and $6,000,000 from the City and County of St. Louis. The Pacific Road has of late been prosecuted with much energy, and the line opened to Jefferson City, the seat of the State Government. The first section of the North Missouri has also been recently opened. The Land Grant to the Southwest Pacific Line is valued at $2 500,000, which is included in the means above stated. The plans named for renewing the State Line are four in number—as follows:

1. That the State should give the Railroad Companies authority to borrow on first mortgage enough to complete the roads as now planned, the State holding a second mortgage.

2. The State to give the same authority, but to hold her security in the form of stock preferred over that of all other stockholders, which is equal in amounts to that held by State.

3. That the State should promise to give up, without claim, the State lien when the roads are completed, at certain date.

4. That the State should give the Railroad Companies authority to borrow, on first mortgage, to enable the roads to progress until there is time for further legislation, but not far enough to complete the roads.

The memorial to the people assumes that the present prosperity of the State was made for her own security alone, and that good faith to the Bondholders, under her Railroad subscriptions, will in no wise be violated, since "no buyer of the State Bonds has given a pin's weight to the lien on the Roads, as the State was believed by the buyers amply good, independent of it." This position, however, is scarcely tenable. The Bondholder is entitled to all the security, present or prospective, whether of great or small weight, nominated in the original contract. A new bargain could not, in perfect good faith, be entered into without the consent of all parties. The tenor of the State Bonds is directly opposed to it. It is not impossible, however, that by affording, under mutual assent, increased facilities for finishing and equipping the Road, the security would be increased, rather than diminished, by one or the other of the foregoing plans.

We learn from Albany that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund are of opinion that they have money enough on hand to carry on the work on the Canal until the 1st of November, at least, and that no further loan will be made before that time. The new Canal loans authorized by existing law, under the amended Constitution, for the fiscal year beginning 1st October proximo and ending 30th September, 1856, amount to $2.250.000. The Board of Canal Fund Commissioners will also be required to raise a loan of $4.000.000 to pay off part of the Old State Canal Debt falling due 31st December next, six per cents.

Galena and Chicago Road.

From the Hartford Times.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad appears to take the lead of all Western railroads in its receipts, and, in fact, of every other railroad in the country, if the official monthly statements of its earnings are correctly reported. Its receipts in August were $205,851 on a total cost up to this time of rather less than $6,000,000—or larger than the receipts of the Michigan Southern or Michigan Central roads on twice as large a capital and cost, and four times as large as those of the Cleveland and Toledo on a cost at present $500,000 greater. To earn the same proportionate amount on its cost, the New-York Central should receive at least $1 200.000 a month. The receipts of the Galena road for August show an increase of 100 per cent. for 221 miles of road over the earnings of 186 miles of road last year, and exceed the estimates or *expectations* for the month, set down by the Directors in their annual report, $56,000, or more than one-third. The receipts for May were $214,000 to June $223,000, in July $155,300, in August $205 800—two of these being what they call the dullest railroad months at the West, and all about 100 per cent. over last year. The receipts for September and October on the new crop are expected to be at least $250,000 for each month. The surplus earnings of the road, after deducting the dividends paid, already exceed $600,000, or 10 per cent. on its capital stock, and the same rate of earnings for the rest of the year, added to their surplus, would produce a dividend of 25 per cent for the year. If the earnings are only $2,400,000, allowing 50 per cent. for running expenses, though they are only called 45, it leaves $1,200,000 of net profit. Its increased receipts over last year are stated at 100 per cent. with only 16 per cent. more length of road. We advert to it because it seems to be a sort of exception to all other railroad concerns at the West, in greatly increasing its earnings *per mile*, as its length has been increased. The present receipts per mile are equal to those of several of the best Eastern roads which have cost three times as much per mile. The constant earning by this road of a great excess of profit over any other railroad at the West, is ascribed to the fact of its having a virtual monopoly of the transportation of a broad and very rich belt of country lying between Chicago and the Mississippi. Not having, like most other Western railroads, any lake, river or canal competition, or any rival roads to contend with, it commands high rates for its freight and travel. Among other small items of expenditure, it has paid about $500,000 to *extinguish* an "Air Line," which had been projected by some New York men to compete with it. It therefore is not the most unprincipled lying in the official monthly returns of its receipts, this remarkable concern is earning a vastly larger per centage of profit, on its capital than any other railroad ever projected.

Immense Coal Deposits in Southern Illinois.

From the Chicago Press.

We have already frequently referred to the coal deposits in the southern part of the State, but a recent conversation with Dr Norwood, the State Geologist, convinced us that we had yet something to learn upon the subject. Until the present year he has not

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V ....NO. 1248 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

QUARANTINE.

Great Excitement in New-York and Indignation at Baltimore.

THE CRESCENT CITY RUNS QUARANTINE.

YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD THE ROANOKE.

Baltimore Threatens Retaliation

There was no mixture of fear in the excitement that prevailed yesterday. It was simply a great rushing to get the news from and about Quarantine.

The Crescent City's Case.

The steamer *Crescent City* arrived at Quarantine on the 14th inst., from the sickly ports of Havana and New-Orleans, having had on board, during the passage, in the person of the Purser, a case of Yellow Fever, and two other cases of a similar, or at least suspicious, character. The Health Officer quarantined the vessel for thirty days, and on appeal, the Commissioners of Health confirmed the decision of the Health Officer. This decision under the Statute, was final, and legally placed the *Crescent City* at Quarantine for the period of 30 days, and compelled the owners or consignees to discharge her cargo there. These facts were fully known to all the parties at interest, and efforts were made with the Mayor and Health Officer for the purpose of obtaining consent to bring the vessel to the wharves of the City. These applications and efforts were unsuccessful, for the reason that it was clearly dangerous to the public health to allow the infected vessel to go to the City; and, besides, the law compelled her to remain at Quarantine for the period of thirty days.

On Saturday night last, the *Crescent City*, without authority, and in violation of quarantine laws, weighed anchor and sailed to the City. On Sunday morning the Health Officer took immediate steps to arrest the captain, and a warrant was issued for that purpose. On the notice of the Health Officer to the Commissioners, a meeting of the Board of Health was called at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and the order annexed was issued. Mr. JOHN WILEY and Mr. A. B. VANDERZEE (bargemen) were deputed to serve this order and see it executed, and if any objection were made, to take the *Crescent City* down to Quarantine. Inasmuch as that steamer was arranging to leave port yesterday at 2 o'clock, great excitement has been created by the proceedings. Yet it is only by such prompt and vigorous enforcement of the law that we can expect to prevent the arrival of the dreaded fever in our midst. The following is the order:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 17, 1855.

To the Commander or person having charge of the steamer Crescent City.

Whereas, The steamer *Crescent City* arrived in the port of New-York on the 13th inst., from the ports of New-Orleans and Havana, having had on board during said passage, one or more cases of yellow fever; and, whereas, the said vessel, by the laws of the State, was quarantined for the period of thirty days, and, in violation of law, left quarantine anchorage on the evening of the 15th inst., and now lies at a wharf in the City of New-York:

We, therefore, the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the said City, judging the public health to require it, do, by authority vested in us by law, order and direct that you forthwith remove the said vessel to the quarantine anchorage, and that she there remain under and subject to all the existing provisions of law and regulations predicated thereon. Signed.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
ISAAC O BARKER, WM. ROCKWELL,
T. MILLER, D. D CONOVER,
R. H. THOMPSON, THOS. K. DOWNING,
Commissioners of Health.

At 11 o'clock Mr. WILEY served the order from the Board of Health upon Mr. EDWIN CROSSWELL, of the New-Orleans Line of steamships, who said that he would instantly comply with its requirements, and in half an hour the *Crescent City* got up steam and was on her way, under charge of Mr WILEY, to Quarantine.

Capt. MACGOWAN being arrested, said he knew not by whose orders the vessel was brought from Quarantine, he being absent at the time. He was compelled, however, to give bail in $5,000 to answer the charge.

Notwithstanding all this the steamer *Crescent City* sailed for sea, at 4 o'clock, in violation of all Quarantine laws, and in opposition to the orders of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health.

A Case of Yellow Fever—Steamer Roanoke.

The steamer *Roanoke*, from Richmond, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, having lost one man on the passage with decided symptoms of yellow fever. The corpse was landed at Quarantine and sent to the dead-house, where a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. HARRIS, the physician in-chief of the Hospital which left no doubt of the fact that the man's death was caused by yellow fever.

Without the passage of the ordinance including vessels coming from the Chesapeake in Quarantine, this case of yellow fever could have found its way to the City, with the entire crew, cargo and steamer. It is very evident that the Board of Health was wise in passing the said ordinance, however much the papers and officials of Baltimore may scold at such protective measures.

Baltimore About to Retaliate.

The following letter was received from the Mayor of Baltimore yesterday relative to the Quarantine difficulties:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Sept. 15, 1855.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your dispatch was received this afternoon. The order to quarantine vessels from Baltimore coming to your City until further notice for an any city in the Union, and unless the order is revoked I shall be under the necessity of subjecting all vessels from New-York to the strictest quarantine. Respectfully yours,

J. HINDS, Mayor.

Mayor WOOD sent a reply, in which he simply enclosed a copy of the ordinance referred to.

Why the Act was Passed and How.

If any one thinks with the Baltimore people that it was an outrage to pass the act of self-preservation adopted by our Board of Health, in making it necessary for the Health Officer to board and examine vessels from Baltimore and other Southern ports, let him explain Mayor WOOD from all blame. If it is not to be added to his Honor's sins. Blame to whom blame is due.

Many weeks ago the acting Mayor, BARNES, issued his proclamation including Norfolk and Portsmouth in the quarantined ports. The Health Officer, apprehending the ports surrounding Norfolk and Portsmouth to be infected, and seeing that it was impossible to prevent gross evasions of the quarantine law, asked the attention of the Board of Health to certain facts that were published at the time, and requested that other neighboring ports be included.

The matter was taken up by the Mayor, who consulted the Corporation Counsel, and they agreed that there was no power in the City to pass such an Ordinance. But the Commissioners of Health (who have no legislative powers) did vote, notwithstanding the opinion, to recommend the passage of an Ordinance to that effect, and the Board passed it on Monday night of last week. Mayor WOOD called a special meeting of the Board on Tuesday, and then it was agreed to submit the Ordinance to the Corporation Counsel. The Counselor returned on Thursday night his opinion, adverse to the passage of the Ordinance, on the ground that the City had no power so to protect itself. The Board took up the subject and discussed it fairly. Alderman LOAN was especially sharp upon the opinion, and so riddled and sifted it that when he sat down few had a doubt left in their minds. The vote that followed was very strongly in favor of the Ordinance. The sessions of this body being secret, we were unable to present, as we wished at the time, a transcript of the debate. But this outline of the history of an Ordinance that promises to enjoy a brief little fame, at least, we feel it of sufficient interest to give.

Indignant—Quarantine of Baltimore Vessels by New-York.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

By a telegraphic despatch, received from New-York last evening, and confirmed by our morning's mail, we learn that the Board of Health of that city has directed that, until the first of November, all vessels hailing from Baltimore and the Southern ports, shall be placed in quarantine. Upon what specious plea the municipal authorities of New-York will attempt to defend this outrageous measure, this gross violation of the amenities which should always exist between neighboring cities, we are at a loss to determine. If the citizens of Baltimore, through their noble-hearted exertions in behalf of the people of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, had been stricken themselves with the terrible epidemic which has brought death and lamentation to so many firesides in those afflicted cities, that instinct for self-preservation, which is the compelling characteristic of grosser natures, might have been some apology for the present action of the Board of Health of the City of New-York. But when it was perfectly within the knowledge of that official body, that not only was Baltimore entirely free of this dreaded disease, but that her sanitary condition was in every respect superior to what it has been for years past, even in a city proverbially healthy, we cannot find language sufficiently strong to express our reprobation of the act, which, by implication, fastens upon us the fearful reputation of suffering under the same affliction which has made desolate the neighboring cities of the South, and maliciously warns the Western and Southern merchants who usually deal with us at this season, with fears for their personal safety. A commercial rivalry, based upon superior sagacity, cheapness, probity, and enterprise, is not only just, but commendable; but where the authorities of a city, claiming any title to respect, *seek to attract from another its usual trade, by maintaining, through a manufactured fear, the prevalence of a pestilence which they know at the very time they were so shamefully perpetuating a repetition of quarantine, had no existence among us*, except in their own base and sordid imaginations, they forfeit all title to future esteem; while the merchants by whom their shameless course has been influenced, should be denounced as unworthy of being dealt with in future, by reason of the taint, or open support which they have given to an imputation at once so cruel and so unjustifiable.

When men take, at any time, dishonorable means to divert the natural course of trade, they deserve the unqualified censure of all who possess moral feelings. Rising superior to mean rivalries, reveal at successes in any shape. Now, then, ought those to be stigmatized who resort to the creation of an epidemic as a means of increasing the sale of their own commodities!—who, while they dare not shamelessly proclaim, in so many words, that the air of a neighboring city is saturated with the elements of a subtle poison—because they are conscious that such an avowal would be met by an immediate disproof—yet leave the country merchants to entertain this belief, by enforcing quarantine regulations against all vessels coming from southern ports! No sooner are these regulations known abroad—and there are those infamous enough to disseminate the intelligence broadcast—than the inference of strangers is that the cities thus summarily "tabooed" are dangerously infected. The practical lie works steadily onward through all the regions South and West, and although the cities in which the presence of pestilence is thus inferred, may be in the enjoyment of an unusual degree of health, as Baltimore is known to have been throughout the entire Summer, yet the lie spreads where the truth never reaches, and even where a doubt prevails, the prudent fears of country merchants, and perhaps the entreaties of families dependent upon them, lead them to avoid the city upon which the imputation has been unjustly cast, and to make their purchases elsewhere. We trust this will not be the case as respects Baltimore this season; but if our trade shall be found to have suffered, we know upon whom the blame will rest, and against whom our future efforts should be incessantly directed.

This recent act of the Board of Health of New-York stamps it with infamy, as *pandering to mercantile speculators in that City*. Indeed, we have heard certain epithets used in denouncing the course adopted by those officials, which are scarcely fit for us to record. Not by our own merchants; not even by our own citizens: but by estimable strangers now sojourning among us, whose strong feelings, bursting through all restraint, found vent in the vigorous expression, under a profound sense of the atrocious wrong.

The municipal authorities of Baltimore, in view of the injury which the action of the New-York Board of Health is calculated to exert upon our Fall trade, have sought to remedy the evil, so far as it is now possible, by reasserting the extraordinary healthy condition of our city. We have but little hope from any appeal of this sort. Our reliance now must be upon the generous indignation of the merchants to the South and West, when they learn, as they surely will, how basely our city has been traduced, not by words—but suggestively—by enforcing, without cause, a sanitary regulation from which derogatory inferences are certain to be drawn.

More Rational and Better Worth Considering.

From the Baltimore American.

What can have led the New-York Board of Health to the adoption of so unjust and unnecessary a measure, it is difficult to determine, and we are therefore not surprised that, in the absence of any apparent motive, an improper one should be attributed. We are loth, however, to believe that the authorities could have lent themselves to so unworthy a subterfuge as an endeavor to injure the trade of Baltimore by giving countenance in this indirect way to the belief that our city is in a condition dangerous to the health of its own citizens, and to be avoided by strangers from abroad. The Board of Health has more probably, in a moment of timidity, given too credulous an ear to the interested statements of others, and adopted without sufficient consideration a measure unjust to us, and disgraceful to themselves. A proper representation from those qualified to speak for our city, made in a suitable spirit, and explaining the facts as they really exist, we think would be effectual in securing the repeal of the offensive ordinance.

The announcement of the imposition of a quarantine on Baltimore vessels caused great surprise and indignant on among the Southern and Western merchants now here purchasing their goods, and on Saturday evening the following statement was gotten up by them, without solicitation, and signed by all who had the opportunity of seeing it. It was handed to us for publication, with the request that we would ask the New-York papers to copy it:

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

We, the subscribers, now in the city of Baltimore, purchasing goods, &c., having noticed with indignant feeling the outrage perpetrated upon the city by the Board of Health of New-York placing under quarantine restrictions all vessels arriving there from Baltimore, feel it our duty to say to our friends at home, that we have never found Baltimore more healthy than it is at the present time, and confidently assure them that they may visit the city without the least fear of epidemic, believing as we firmly do, that there is no yellow fever here—nor do we apprehend the slightest danger of it visiting the city the present season.

H. S. Kerr, S. C.	Bowman House, Ohio.
H. B. Bellamah, Ohio.	R. F. Rusell, Ohio.
Charles Howe, Me.	C. Jones, Ohio.
J. H. Kelly, Va.	C. A. Bidwell, Va.
George Weiser, Ohio.	W. Newell, Va.
J. Schlichenberg, Md.	Miles F. Hill, Va.
John Leach, Sr., Va.	John Mercer, Va.
Jonathan Saunders, Va.	H. Hughes, Ky.
B. S. Carpenter, Va.	John M. Kenna, Ohio.
J. G. Kaufer, Ohio.	Moore Sloan, Ohio.
James W. Cruden, Ohio.	Alex. Cunningham, Ohio.
J. B. Wilson, Va.	Samuel T. Barker, Ohio.
Wm. J. Hanaw, Jr., Ohio.	J. H. Shanklane, Ohio.
James Neal, Ohio.	H. Malones, Ohio.
J. B. Oblinger, Ohio.	Peter Dillon, Ohio.
Samuel Stemmons, Ohio.	J. J. Darlington, S. C.
Geo. Thompson, S. C.	Wm. A. Leander, Ohio.
J. Iles, N. C.	Abraham Dimmick, Ohio.
Walter M. Miller, Va.	J. T. Sergeant, N. C.
R. L. Rayland, Va.	Jas. S. McClelland, Pa.
E. Morton, N. C.	Harriman E. Weston, Va.
T. M. B. Roy, Va.	Hamilton Sayres, Va.
J. W. Brewster, Ill.	Edward Roseman, Ohio.
G. W. Clanbaugh, Cum.	John M. Nelson, Va.
W. F. Huggins, N. C.	John Koontz, Ohio.
T. G. Vaughan, N. C.	Jas N Turner, Ohio.
W. R. Williams, N. C.	A. Hanawer, Ohio.
Jos Broiten, N. C.	Thomas P. Copes, Va.
Hardy Hedgepeth, Va	L. L. E. Briggs, N. C.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. SHUFELDT commander, from New-Orleans on the 9th, and Havana the 12th, arrived here yesterday afternoon, having been detained for thirteen hours on the Bar in a heavy fog.

The *Cahawba* reports nothing of interest from Havana.

The steamship *El Dorado*, Capt. J. F. SCHENCK, remained at Havana, having, while getting under way for Aspinwall, sustained considerable damage to one of her boilers. She would be detained until her next regular sailing day.

The *Cahawba*, on the 14th inst., at 5 P. M., lat. 31° 25' N., lon. 78° 45' W., passed the wreck of the hermaphrodite brig *Westport*, of Booth Bay—water-logged, and appeared to have been abandoned for some time.

Mystery about the Murder of the late British Commissioner—Spanish War Steamer for the use of Santa Ana—Americans at Vera Cruz in need of Protection.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.

Since my last advice we have not been able to obtain anything new to remove the doubts resting upon the public mind as to the inciting cause which led to the brutal murder of Mr. BACKHOUSE, late British Commissioner. It is the opinion of the subordinate functionaries of our justice that no one has as yet been arrested complicated in the procurement or dealing the death blow; and this uncertainty will probably remain, as there seems no trecery to reach the actual perpetrators of the crime.

The Captain General has given instructions that a Spanish war steamer be dispatched to Nuevitas, for the use of General SANTA ANA, and to convey him, his family and suite of friends in misfortune, to such place as may be desirable, or to put them in communication with the steamers touching at St. Thomas from the ports of Central America. One of the steamers, near to the point, on the South side, has already received orders to execute this last measure of our hospitality.

The British steamer from Vera Cruz, 9th, brought letters from several persons, citizens of the United States, temporarily there in the management of business, expressing much dissatisfaction that they are left by their Government at a season of known political convulsion, without a vessel of war for their protection. War vessels of England, France and Spain were abundant, but not a rag of Uncle Sam's hunting to be seen waving over the naval bulwarks of the nation. The horse has gone; but there will be special motion in the wake of retired greatness; wherefore, it would be well, possibly, to have consideration for our interests, if it should not interfere too much with the preparation of *erroneous* State papers for the digestion of the next Congress.

We remain in about the same condition of health—something of cholera reported each day, but not exhibiting epidemic traits, and disease not increasing. I hand you commercial report and files to date. No Times lately, which helps to sadness. Answer, &c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE RETIRED NAVY LIST.

Names of Officers Retired from the Service.

ACTION OF THE RETIRING BOARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 17.

A very imperfect and inaccurate list of the Naval officers, whose withdrawal from the service was recommended by the Retiring Board at its recent session, has been published in one of the New-York papers. I send you the following, which is much more complete, and may be relied upon:

CAPTAINS.

The number of Captains retired on leave of absence is *seventeen*;—their pay is $2,500:—the following are their names, dates of entering on the service, &c.:

CHARLES STEWART, the present Commander of the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, and generally known as "Old Ironsides." He was appointed from Pennsylvania and entered the service in 1798, his present commission being dated April 22, 1806; he has thus been 56 years in the service, of which 23 were spent at sea, 14 on shore duty, and for 19 he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in November, 1843.

STEPHEN CASSIN, waiting orders. Appointed from Pennsylvania, and entered service in 1800, his present commission being dated March 3, 1825; he has thus been 54 years in service, of which 11 were spent at sea, 6 on shore duty, and for 37 he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in August, 1831.

GEORGE C. READ, waiting orders. Appointed from Pennsylvania, and entered service in 1804, his present commission being dated March 3, 1825; he has thus been 50 years in the service, of which 24 were spent at sea, 6 on shore duty, and for 20 years he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in February, 1849.

JESSE WILKINSON, waiting orders. Appointed from Virginia, and entered service in 1805, his present commission being dated March 11, 1829; he has thus been 49 years in the service, of which 16 were spent at sea, 8 on shore duty, and for 25 years he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in September, 1842.

THOMAS AP CATESBY JONES, waiting orders. Appointed from Virginia, and entered service in 1805, his present commission being dated March 11, 1829; he has thus been 49 years in the service, of which 19 were spent at sea, 13 on shore duty, and for 17 years he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in August, 1850.

DAVID CONNER, waiting orders. Appointed from Pennsylvania, and entered service in 1809, his present commission being dated March 3, 1835; he has thus been 46 years in the service, of which 15 were spent at sea, 8 on shore duty, and for 22 years he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in March, 1847.

JOHN D SLOAT, on special duty at New-York. Appointed from New-York, and entered service in 1800, his present commission being dated Feb. 9, 1847; he has thus been 55 years in the service, of which 17 were spent at sea, 10 on shore duty, and for 18 years he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in December, 1832.

CHARLES W. SKINNER, Inspector of Ordnance. Appointed from Pennsylvania, and entered service in 1809, his present commission being dated Feb. 9, 1847; he has thus been 46 years in the service, of which 14 were spent at sea, 10 on shore duty, and for 12 years he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in August, 1848.

JOSEPH SMITH, Chief Bureau of Yards and Docks. Appointed from Massachusetts, and entered service in 1809, his present commission being dated Feb 9, 1847; he has thus been 46 years in the service, of which 19 were spent at sea, 10 on shore duty, and for 15 years he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in November, 1845.

DAVID GEISINGER, waiting orders. Appointed from Maryland, and entered service in 1809, his present commission being dated May 24, 1838; he has thus been 45 years in the service, of which 19 were spent at sea, 14 on shore duty, and for 12 years he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in June, 1850.

THOMAS M. NEWELL, waiting orders. Appointed from Georgia, and entered service in 1813, his present commission being dated Jan. 28, 1840; he has thus been 41 years in the service, of which 7 have been spent at sea, 6 on shore duty, and for 20 years he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in October, 1844.

JOHN PERCIVAL, waiting orders. Appointed from Massachusetts, and entered service in 1809, his present commission being dated Sept. 8, 1841; he has thus been 46 years in the service, of which 17 have been spent at sea, 7 on shore duty, and for 21 years he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in October, 1846.

WILLIAM V. TAYLOR, waiting orders. Appointed from Rhode Island, and entered service in 1813, his present commission being dated Sept. 8, 1841; he has thus been 41 years in the service, of which 10 have been spent at sea, 8 on shore duty, and for 22 years he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in January, 1849.

CHARLES BOARMAN, commanding Navy-Yard at New-York. Appointed from the District of Columbia, and entered service in 1801, his present commission being dated March 29, 1844; he has thus been 43 years in the service, of which 12 have been spent at sea, 9 on shore duty, and for 22 years he has been unemployed. He was last at sea in December, 1850.

WILLIAM JAMESON, waiting orders. Appointed from the District of Columbia, and entered service in 1811, his present commission being dated June 4, 1844; he has thus been 43 years in the service, of which 13 have been spent at sea, 9 on shore duty, and for 22

MISSISSIPPI.

The Yellow Fever—"Sam" in Mississippi—General Quitman—Progress of Railroads—New Mode of Transportation—Extraordinary Run of a Steamboat—Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WILKINSON COUNTY, Miss., Sept. 4, 1855.

The great scourge of the South, the yellow fever, has made its appearance in many places in this State as well as Louisiana. From its early commencement, great fears are entertained that it will commit dreadful ravages before completing its course. At Baton Rouge, a number of deaths have occurred, and the disease is still spreading in a virulent form. At Vicksburg and Fort Adams, the fever prevails. Natchez, enjoying the benefit of a quarantine rigidly enforced, has thus far been almost entirely exempt.

In politics, considerable activity prevails. The "Young Giant, Sam," is striding about the land, threatening instantaneous annihilation to all who presume to oppose him. He displayed himself in full proportions at a gathering in Natchez, a few days since, and gives promise of arriving at such a degree of strength by November, as to give, in some sections, at least, a hard struggle to the old Democracy. General J. A. QUITMAN is the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fifth District. He is proceeding in the canvass with considerable vigor, but his popularity has, of late, been rather upon the decline, and the contest between him and the Know-Nothing candidate, GILES M. HILLYER, Esq., will be very close.

In a letter to the nominating convention, the gallant hero expresses his political sentiments with much plainness and vigor. "As to my own personal inclinations," he says, "I am not solicitous of a nomination for Congress, and at any time when the danger to Southern rights and institutions was less imminent, I would decline it; but I feel that when the enemies of our domestic institutions are marshalling their forces for a deadly assault upon us, no Southern man has a right to decline any post of duty to which the public voice may assign him."

There is an example of disinterested (sectional) patriotism! He avows himself to be a "State's Rights Democrat of the strictest school,"—he believes that the "institution of negro slavery is not only right and proper, but the natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races when in contact, and that as the chief element of our country's prosperity it is entitled to the fostering care and protection of the Federal Government." The veteran filibuster consistently declares that "the preservation of the institution of slavery in Cuba, which can only be effected by her independence and separation from the malign influence of European Governments, is essential to the safety and preservation of our own system."

Such are the sentiments with which he asks the suffrages of the people who will soon pronounce upon them a judgment of approval or condemnation.

Various railroad enterprises in this section are being pushed forward with a considerable degree of vigor.

On the Mississippi Central Railroad, the cars are running to Holly Springs, and it is supposed that by the first of April next this road will be in operation from Memphis to Oxford.

The first rail of the Canton and Jackson road was laid about a month since, and the work, it is expected, will be completed in November.

The necessity for such facilities for transportation has been felt more deeply than ever during the past season, when upon many streams, formerly called navigable, steamboats become matters of faith rather than sight; as rare, in fact, as white crows or honest politicians.

Much of last year's crop has not yet been brought out, and we hear of cotton being conveyed by mule or ox teams a distance of a hundred and seventy or two hundred miles, of course at an enormous expense of time and money.

In this extremity a new mode of transportation has been devised in the way of India Rubber Floaters.

The bales are separately encased in these and lashed into a raft, which, as it draws but a few inches of water, can be easily floated down in the dryest seasons. The utility of this invention has in several instances been tested with entire success.

While upon this subject, a passing notice should be given to "dosters" of another kind, in the shape of certain magnificent steamboats lately built for the lower river trade. Two, in particular, the *Natchez* and *Princess*, which convey the mail from Vicksburg to New-Orleans, are noble testimonials to Southern enterprise and liberality. In elegance of appointments and speed they have no superiors in any part of the country. The latter boat (which was built at Cincinnati, at a cost of $90,000,) recently made the trip from New-Orleans to Natches in about seventeen hours, which, as the distance is three hundred miles, would give a speed of seventeen miles an hour, and this, too, against the Mississippi current.

The prospect for crops in this region is very fair. Of course there is an excellent yield. Cotton has been somewhat damaged of late by excessive rains, and in some sections the rot is said to have committed extensive ravages. CAIUS.

The Camden and Amboy Company's Report and the Law of New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Company say in their published report upon the late casualty at Burlington, that "in all particulars the law of the State and regulations of the Company were fully complied with by those agents and employes having charge of the train on the 29th of August." And in a word, "that the proper lookout on the part of the brakesman, conductor and engineer was observed, the warning whistle was sounded, and all due diligence, vigilance and precaution were studiously and scrupulously practiced." So say these high-minded, truth-telling Jersey Barons. What says the law, so "scrupulously" complied with?

By an act passed March 26, 1852, (NIXON'S *Laws of New-Jersey*, p. 680,) it is enacted,

"That every incorporated company that hath been, or hereafter shall be authorized to construct any railroad in this State, shall cause to be placed on some part of every locomotive engine, used by any such company, a bell, of a weight not less than thirty pounds, or a steam whistle, which can be heard distinctly at a distance of at least three hundred yards, and shall cause such bell to be rung, or such steam whistle to be blown, at the distance of at least three hundred yards from the place where any such railroad crosses a turnpike road or highway upon the same level with the said railroad; *and such bell shall be kept ringing, or such steam whistle shall continue to be blown, until the engine has crossed such turnpike or highway, or has stopped.*"

Does any witness swear, does anybody pretend, that the whistle, on the occasion referred to, was blown as required by this law? Does any one doubt if it had been so blown, the unfortunate Doctor would have heard it, and kept out of the way?

Publication of the above may be useful to the relatives of the dead and the mutilated. SURVIVORS.

Barnum not in Trouble.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have just received your paper of yesterday, in which I notice an editorial headed "BARNUM in trouble," and there I read that you have a letter from an unknown correspondent, signing himself "Frank Greenwood." I do not know who the vagabond is, and you say that you do not.

You long since published my prospectus, wherein I offer to expend more than twenty thousand dollars in paintings and premiums, for the purpose of forming a gallery of one hundred portraits of the beautiful ladies in America. All I ask in return for this immense outlay, is simply the *loan*, for a short period, of the daguerreotypes of such ladies as desire to compete for these premiums; the *public* to decide by their votes which hundred ladies are best entitled, on account of their beauty, to receive the premiums.

Now I imagine that there is not a man or woman living, who doubts that I will fulfill my promises to the letter. I have never, to my knowledge, been charged by any *known* individual, with desiring to avoid the fulfillment of any of my engagements. I don't belong to that class of the *genus homo*.

The more beautiful the ladies are, of course the more attractive will be my gallery of portraits. If the ladies are not really beautiful, is it not obvious that the picture gallery will be worthless, and my $20,000 will thus be "lost and thrown away?"

Is it, then, just for you to let some lying sneak of an anonymous and unknown scribbler charge me with juggling so as to have the premiums awarded to the ugliest, instead of the handsomest ladies? And yet this is what your correspondent's charge amounts to, when he says that I have so arranged it as to take the highest prizes myself.

"Frank Greenwood" is probably a man who don't exist under any such respectable name. I think you will never see him, and I never expect to. But whoever the defaming villain is, I pledge myself to forfeit and pay to the Children's Aid Society one thousand dollars, if he can furnish proof of the truth of his ridiculously false and malicious assertions. Truly yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

PREMIUM HOUSE, BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 14, 1855.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Metropolitan Gas Company had a partial hearing in the Board of Aldermen last evening. An unsuccessful motion was made for a reference of the whole subject to a Special Committee. The Lamps and Gas Committee finally had it committed to them.

The Board passed the resolution reported in August, directing summary measures to be taken by the Law Department against Mayor Wood, for his contumacy in refusing to the Board certain information touching Policemen.

A Special Committee of Conference on the New Charter project was appointed,—headed by the Aldermen of the Ninth—VOORHIS.

THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

This matter came up from the Board of Councilmen.

Mr. C. H. TUCKER moved its reference to a Special Committee.

Mr. HERRICK could see no particular use in such a reference. What is asked is only the grant of a privilege to a Company, similar to privileges already granted to others. And the subject had already been abundantly discussed in the newspapers.

Mr. VOORHIS wanted to have the privilege for a contract coupled with restrictions, so that the Company could not sell out, if it so pleased, to the Manhattan and New-York Companies for $200,000. He advocated a reference to the Committee on Lamps and Gas. He wanted something more than a dark lantern; he wanted a lantern that would shine. A guarantee was what he looked for.

Mr. ELY wanted it referred, because there was no provision to require the new Company to lay pipes in such streets as the Common Council may direct. The people of the City should be protected better than they were eighteen years ago, when the present gas contracts went into operation. He was not opposed, however, to the formation of new companies. There are twenty Gas Companies in the City of London, and the price of gas is $1 62.

Mr. WAKEMAN thought the question of conditions to be attached to the privilege was the great point, and held that the matter being one of great importance, should be referred to a Committee. If to a Special Committee, so much the better.

Mr. HERRICK thought it was very absurd to talk of preventing a Company from selling out, if they were getting embarrassed.

Mr. WM. TUCKER did not consider himself to be sufficiently posted. He favored a Special Committee, not that he wished to be on it, but that it was necessary, and other gentlemen would be happy to serve.

Mr. FOX regretted that the gentleman of the Eighth should shrink from responsibility.

Mr. TUCKER declared he didn't shrink.

The motion to refer to the Standing Committee on Lamps and Gas was adopted, on ayes and noes, 15 to 4.

This is, therefore, the present disposition of the question. The Chairman of this Committee (TROWBRIDGE) is out of town. It was resolved that the papers be handed over to the remaining members—Messrs. W. TUCKER and STEERS.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON A NEW CHARTER.

The PRESIDENT announced the Special Committee of this Board, to talk over the matter of a New Charter with the Councilmen. The gentlemen who are to enjoy that privilege are Messrs. VOORHIS, WILLIAMSON, MOSES, VARIAN and STEERS. Mr. HERRICK was put on where Mr STEERS is, but he backed out—said he hadn't time, &c., and so was excused.

NEW FIRE COMPANY FOR YORKVILLE.

CYRUS T. FROST and associates were organized as Engine Company No. 10, to be located at Yorkville, to take the place of Engine Company No. 47, disbanded. The Commissioners considered it proper, the Chief Engineer thought so too, and the Board unanimously confirmed it.

USELESS LEGISLATION.

The Committee on Public Health reported that the Board should non-concur with the Councilmen in filling certain sunken lots between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets and Second and Third avenues. The filling is now going on as fast as possible. Report adopted.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

The Land Committee have had referred to them the project of constructing a railing around, and a fountain in, Tompkins-Square. The Councilmen passed the resolution.

THE LIQUOR LAW—HOW MUCH MONEY?

Alderman KELLY offered a resolution:

That the several Property Clerks of the different Police Districts be ordered to *furnish this Board*, on the 1st Monday of October next, *the amount of money* collected at each District from persons fined under the law known as an act to Prevent Intemperance and Crime; and how much, if any, has been paid over to the City Treasury.

Adopted. [The Clerks are to *furnish the money* if they obey the resolution.]

CONCURRENCES.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in the following:

To regulate Eighty-fourth street, from Eighth avenue to Bloomingdale-road. To raise sunken sloop foot of Pier No. 43 North River. To remove incumbrances at foot of Jackson-street. To procure locations for Engine Company No. 3. To change name of Walker-street to Canal, as extended. To appropriate $5 000 for extra pay of Census Marshals, in addition to the former appropriation of $15,000. Total cost of taking the Census this year—*twenty thousand dollars*.

VINTINNABULATORY.

The Macdougal-street Bell is cracked—therefore a new one is to be ordered, to weigh 7,000 pounds.

CONTRACTS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, enclosing accounts of sundry small contracts. To Sewer Committee.

TAXES.

Several petitions for remission of tax were referred to the Board of Supervisors.

OBITUARY.

Resolutions were adopted in reference to the recent decease of DENNIS MULLINS, formerly Alderman of the Fourth Ward, and of Mr. TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, likewise a member of the Common Council from the same Ward.

TWOPENNY JOBS.

A discussion on "twopenny jobs" took place.

Mr. HERRICK started it. He said there was a great quantity of little contracts—twopenny jobs—coming from the other Board. He felt to say that the Committees of this Board should examine premises, for themselves and not "go it blind."

Mr BRIGGS said something about "a big heap" of such affairs that had fallen under his notice.

Mr. VOORHIS and Mr. ELY said some sensible things touching good sidewalks. They agreed that private notifications to property owners from the Alderman of the Ward, was the easiest way to get bad walks mended.

DIAMOND REEF THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The Diamond Reef contract was made the special order for next meeting.

THE MAYOR'S CONTUMACY—POLICEMEN—A SHARP REPORT ADOPTED.

Document No. 29 was taken up, on motion of Mr ELY. It was the report of the Law Committee, rendered Aug. 10, on the message from the Mayor in which Mr. WOOD declined to give information of the appointments of Policemen. The report has ten printed pages. The Committee examined the constitutionality of the questions involved, and arrived at the conclusion that the Board has full powers to demand the information asked for and refused. It also imbodies an opinion of the Corporation Counsel. Although the report has already been published, we give the last paragraphs, inasmuch as the Board passed it, and it is, therefore, enshrined.

The Committee (Aldermen WAKEMAN and ELY) say

It is quite clear, therefore, that it would not be "a violation of the Charter and laws," as claimed by His Honor, to let the Common Council know the names of the police-men, and to make answer to the resolution as requested.

Although your Committee are confident that His Honor, upon reflection, will comply with the request of this Board, and furnish the information asked, yet, considering the importance of the principle involved, they do not feel at liberty to leave the matter on a contingency, however remote, and therefore, recommend a course of action to enforce the power of the Board, in event of a continuance of a refusal; they, therefore, recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, If His Honor the Mayor shall continue his refusal to comply with the resolution of this Board, passed June 19, 1855, requesting certain information from him to be referred to the Police Department, until the expiration of ten days from the passage of this resolution; that then and in that event the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby directed to apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus*, or to take such other legal proceedings as shall be necessary to enforce a compliance with the terms of this resolution above referred to.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board upon the passage of the foregoing resolution cause a certified copy thereof to be served upon His Honor the Mayor.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ABRAM WAKEMAN,
NATHAN C. ELY,
Committee on Law Department.

Mr. HOWARD asked for the reading of the report. It was read, in part.

Sundry motions were made. Mr. WILLIAMSON finally had the reading suspended.

Mr. KELLY (Fourteenth) trusted the gentleman of the Seventh (ELY) would be magnanimous enough to allow the report to lie on the table till all the Democratic members were on hand. They were now away. He moved to table it, and asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The motion to lay was lost, 5 to 12.

After the vote, (when only debate could occur,) Mr. ELY rebuked Mr. KELLY for "shoving a gate" against him (ELY) by talking of him, and then moving to lay on the table, which cut off debate. He was sorry to hear politics spoken of; but on that score, we (the Whigs) are the losers. Some of our men are absent.

The further reading of the report was finally dispensed with—16 to 3.

Mr. ELY moved the *adoption of the resolution attached to the report*, and it was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Williamson, Moses, Fox, W. Tucker, Voorhis, Wakeman, Briggs, Kelly, President, Christy, Ely, Lord, C. H. Tucker—13

NOES—Brown, Baird, Howard, Steers, Herrick, Varian—6

A reconsideration was moved by Mr. KELLY. Lost—to 11.

Mr. BROWN got an adjournment cleverly through, and the Board went home laughing.

THE COUNCILMEN.

At 5 o'clock and 20 minutes the Councilmen, having come in from seeing the Irish Regiment, in front of the Hall, the role was called and business commenced.

The following is one among the petitions presented.

SALARIES OF POLICE CAPTAINS

A petition was received from Captains of Police, asking to have their salaries increased to $1,500 a year. They ground their request on the increase of duties since the present rates were established. The petition was referred.

POLICEMEN'S SALARIES.

A resolution was adopted to refer to the Committee on Finance to report an ordinance appropriating the sum of $10,000 for payment of arrearages of salary due detailed policemen, under a resolution of the Common Council, adopted September 16th, 1853. A resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase a lot for Hook and Ladder Company, No. 6, was referred to the appropriate Committee.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A report from the Board of Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department against the petition of Mr. Miles F. Wilson and associates, to be organized as an Engine Company in the Tenth Ward, was confirmed; as were some twenty reports relative to differences between members and companies in the Fire Department.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S SALARY.

On a report to the Committee of the Whole in favor of increasing the salary of the Chief Engineer to $3,000 per annum, to take effect from January next, there was some debate, during which Mr. MCCAHILL expressed himself with characteristic prudence in favor of the increase. The report was adopted.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IMPROVEMENTS.

A report of the Fire Department Committee, in favor of furnishing a new carriage for Company No. 27, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The same was done with a report in relation to a new house for Hose Company No. 15.

THE BONKING SYSTEM.

During a debate on a report in favor of building a three story house for Hose Company No. 24, Mr. HOLDER stated that before his election to the Board he was much opposed to the "bunking system" in engine houses, but since his election he had changed his mind, and now he favored the system.

Mr. RIPES was opposed to the bunking system. He did not believe that there was a single member of the Board who would send his son to an engine bunk room, for the purpose of improving his character. He had had some experience in the bunking system, and he had never seen a single bunk-room of a respectable character. He had seen considerable gambling, but did not know whether such was the case now. Notwithstanding the objections to the bunking system, the report was adopted.

A NUISANCE.

By resolution, the City Inspector was directed to cause the nuisance between Piers No. 31 and 32 to be abated without delay.

[At this stage of the proceedings, Messrs. JAMES and ERASTUS BROOKS appeared in the darkest corner of the room, and having called around them several Councilmen, a select private meeting of the Order was held without detriment to the business of the Board. Mr. E. BROOKS is not enjoying good health.]

BELGIAN PAVEMENT FOR CANAL-STREET.

A resolution that Canal-street, from East-Broadway to Centre street, being the new extension, be paved with the Belgian pavement, similar to that laid down in front of the Bowery theatre, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

CHARGE FOR APPLYING A STOMACH-PUMP WHEN THE PATIENT DIES.

There was some debate on a petition from Dr. SCHWARZENBERG, who had, at the request of a Captain of Police, visited a Mr. SCHWARTS, who had taken an ounce and a half of laudenum. The Doctor had applied the stomach-pump, and the man died in two or three hours afterwards, consequently the Doctor claimed $15 for his services. His petition was referred to the Committee on Police.

A NEW FERRY.

The Ferry Committee having reported in favor of a resolution to establish a ferry from the foot of Twenty-fourth-street to some point convenient for connection with the Flushing railroad, the report, after some debate, was referred back to the Committee.

BAR.

By resolution the Manhattan Gas Company was requested to extend their mains to Broadway. After transacting other business of minor importance, the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

Board of Supervisors.

A regular meeting of this body was held yesterday, (Monday,) at 4 P. M. In the absence of the Mayor or Recorder, Alderman ELY took the Chair. In compliance with the regulation by which, in the absence of either of those officers, papers can only be received and referred, the subjoined, among other matters, were disposed of as under, after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved:

COMMUNICATION FROM RECEIVER OF TAXES.

A communication was received from the Receiver of Taxes in reply to a letter from the Mayor requiring a statement of the amount and character of the taxes on personal estate, authorized to be collected since Jan. 1, 1850. The document expressed the willingness of the Receiver of Taxes to comply with the request of the Mayor, but asked for a temporary increase of assistance, the force now employed being engaged in making out bills and posting such taxes as are paid, in which they will be employed for two weeks more. The amount already taken in two weeks being $1,200,000 of the tax of the current year. Referred to Committee on Taxes.

The annexed communications were referred to the Committee on County Officers or on County Taxes.

Wm C. Lyons for $720 25 for carpets, &c., furnished Supreme Court—his right, title and interest in said bill being made over to Messrs. Ensign, Bridgman & Fanning.

T. M. Lynch for $36, deducted from his pay as Census Marshal.

Mr. T. C. Clarke, for $317 60 for copying for Clerk of Common Pleas.

W. B. Mott, for $317 14 for painting Supreme Court.

John Greaves, for further compensation for his services as Census Marshal. Mr. Greaves, in his letter of application, stated that in his bill, as originally furnished, he had charged merely for the calendar days, but from a more recent perusal of the proceedings of the Board, he had been led to the conclusion that the payment was to be, not for the calendar days, but for all the days since his claim. The matter was referred to its proper Committee.

Several other papers were presented and referred; after which a motion was made by Supervisor HOWARD to adjourn until Thursday next at four o'clock in the afternoon. Several amendments were proposed, and the matter was discussed at considerable length. Eventually, however, the original motion was carried, and the Board adjourned accordingly.

The Grand-street Row—Letter from Captain Isaiah Rynders.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of Friday, the 7th inst., there appeared a report in which I am implicated with others in committing an assault upon PERKA BOWERS, at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets.

The accompanying affidavits from the person said to be injured; also from his friends who were with him at the time of the affray and witnessed the whole affair, and from those who may have been instrumental in creating the disturbance, will doubtless convince you of the great injustice inflicted upon me, and I trust will satisfy yourself and the public that, while I am made by erroneous reports to appear as one of the abettors and aggressors of that affray, I was, in truth, the means of separating the combatants and preventing a more serious difficulty than that which did really occur, nor was this accomplished without personal risk on my part, as those who were exasperated in the assault were men of great physical ability and it required a determined effort to compel them to desist. After blows had been resorted to, you will perceive by the affidavits, that I not only separated them when actually engaged, but that I previously used every effort to prevent their coming to blows. There was not the least premeditation or previous intention to commit an assault upon any person or persons. The quarrel in Grand-street was the result of an accidental meeting of two men who had some ill-feeling existing between them, of which none of our party knew anything, and was not, as attributed in the report, the result of a quarrel between CLARK and BOWERS, as the affidavits of both parties show. It would be but justice to JAMES IRVING and DANIEL LINK, to state that they were accidentally and without premeditation drawn into the quarrel. I would also state that there was no person so seriously injured as the report indicates. I am persuaded that the report was conceived more in malice than in truth and justice. I think your reporter received most of his information from men who rejoice in destroying not only a man's reputation but the happiness of his domestic circle. I am induced to believe this from the fact that the reports were cut from the papers and sent to my house in envelopes for the purpose, evidently, of having my family read them. As to the report that Captain RUSSELL, of the Thirteenth Ward Police, was dozed by me, I think it almost too absurd to contradict. Captain RUSSELL could easily have arrested me, and undoubtedly would have done so had he seen me commit a breach of the peace. The charge against him that he did not do his duty at the corner of Grand and Canson-streets is not true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I do not intend to notice this attack upon me, but I am convinced that justice to myself and the position I hold demands that a refutation of such charges, as are contained in these reports, is required at my hands. Vituperation, as an active and extreme politician, I am used to, and expect to receive it from political opponents, but willful calumny and detraction of myself or friends shall not go uncontradicted or unpunished. In asking you a retraction of these calumnies against me, I am only asking that justice which the facts submitted to ask, and which the facts, I have no doubt, will induce you to grant. Yours, &c.,

ISAIAH RYNDERS.

We publish the above with pleasure, and add our conviction of its truth, based on a perusal of the affidavits to which it refers. Those affidavits state explicitly that the only endeavor of both RYNDERS and IRVING was to separate the parties engaged in the scuffle, and to put an end to the affray.

MORE MURDER TRIALS.

ANOTHER ARRAIGNMENT FOR MURDER.

Sentence for Manslaughter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—SEPT. 17.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Very important business was done in this Court yesterday. On the appearence of the Recorder, on the Bench, Timothy Bulkley was arraigned for the murder of John Burns at a dance-house in July last. He pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. Jones B. Phillips appeared for the prisoner and asked the Court to postpone the trial till the October term. The trial was finally set down for to-morrow (Wednesday.) This is the fourth arraignment for murder in this Court during the present term.

The sentence of the Court on Gillon, tried on Wednesday and Thursday last, for murder, and found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, was imprisonment in the State Prison for four years, being the utmost extent of punishment allowed by the law.

Important Murder Trial.

William Scharffenberg was then placed upon trial for the murder of Helena Meyer, on the 24th of September, 1854, at a lager-bier saloon, situated at No. 60 Greenwich-street. The prisoner was quite young, good looking, and unmistakeably Teutonic. The indictment charged him with stabbing the said Helena Meyer with a knife, on the left side of the breast—causing a wound one inch in breadth and ten inches deep. The poor victim lingered till the 21st of October, when she died at the City Hospital.

The District Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., opened the case to the Jury, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I will now proceed briefly and dispassionately to state to you the leading incidents of the unfortunate occurrence which led to this indictment, and which will form the basis and the material of this trial. You will appear that at No 62 Greenwich-street, in this City, a person by the name of Louis Rebel kept a lager bier saloon, and, I believe, an emigrant boarding house, as it is frequently termed. About two months prior to the 24th of September last a young girl, 20 years old, came to live with his family, or in the house, and while there formed an acquaintance with the prisoner at the bar. The two were very often thrown together, and some sort of intimacy grew up between them. The prisoner at the bar stated to one or two of the witnesses that he was very much attached to her, and, indeed, as I am instructed by the papers before the Coroner, his demeanor sanctioning that statement. So this acquaintance continued up to the 24th of September, the prisoner being then engaged in the occupation of an emigrant runner. On the evening of the 24th of September, about 8 o'clock, now nearly a year ago, the deceased was seated on a sofa in the room of the saloon, near to the bar. Being a public place, the prisoner came in, had some little conversation with her, went to the bar, invited some others to drink with him, took a little coffee with the partner of the house; and almost immediately after, while standing at the left side of the unfortunate woman, plunged a knife into her left side. The knife dropped upon the floor, covered with blood. The deceased exclaimed, "My Jesus, I am dead!" and the prisoner replied to a person who questioned him at the time—being somewhat excited—that he had killed her; that he should hang for it, and that was what he wanted. Immediately, of course, all those around were alarmed. The policeman and doctor were sent for; she was carried to her bed, and the prisoner was arrested. He made no secret of having used a knife at that or any other time; and in relation to this conversation, I presume that there will be no doubt whatever. The deceased lingered until the 21st of October, having been taken to the City Hospital, where she died from inflammation of the peritoneum. The prisoner was indicted after the Oyer and Terminer in October had adjourned, and consequently there could be no trial until the month of April, at the next Oyer and Terminer. This Court at that time had no jurisdiction in capital cases, and it was in full confidence that this Court possessed quite as much ability to try capital cases as the Oyer and Terminer, that the law was passed to prevent such an expenditure of time, which would result from the delay had it been brought before the Oyer and Terminer. At the April term the prisoner was called up for trial, but, by the exertions of his counsel, it was postponed on the ground of the absence of witnesses,—the humanity of the law giving the prisoner every indulgence that could be extended to a man charged with so high a crime as murder. That this is the man, and that he gave the wound which occasioned the death of the woman, will be conceded in this case. Then the grave question for you to determine will be with what intent was that blow given. Was it given with intent to take life? Was it inspired by jealousy? Was it inspired by disappointment, or any motive that the law will take cognizance of in a criminal aspect, or was it inflicted in the heat of passion? Gentlemen, I ask your attention very carefully to this matter. Although it was consummated in a very small compass of time, the whole matter probably occupying but a minute, it is fraught with the most serious consequences to the people of this State, whose dignity, in the language of the indictment, "has been invaded," by this prisoner whose life I submit to your arbitrament. I will therefore now proceed to examine the witnesses as carefully as possible, and I beg your patient attention.

When the District Attorney had concluded, Mr. H. L. Clinton, who appeared for the defence, addressed the Court, and pointed out an evident flaw in the indictment. The indictment alleged that the deceased *was stabbed on the 24th of September, and died on the 21st*. It should have read that the deceased died on the 21st of October.

The Recorder, in reference to this mistake, thus addressed the Jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: In consequence of this defect in the indictment, there can be no conviction in this case, no matter what the evidence may be as to the death of the deceased. We have a statute in this State, that where a defendant shall have been acquitted of a criminal charge on the ground of variance between the indictment and the proof, he may be tried and convicted upon a subsequent indictment for the same offence. Evidence has been given in this case sufficient to raise that question, and your verdict will, therefore, be that of acquittal, upon the ground of variance between the indictment and the proof.

The Jury, being thus instructed, found a formal verdict of "Not Guilty, because of a variance between the proof and the indictment." After which the indictment was sent down to the Grand Jury, who shortly returned it in an amended state, when the trial proceeded by the calling of the first witness.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Louis Rebel, examined by the District Attorney—I keep a lager bier saloon at No. 60 Greenwich-street; I kept it a year ago; I was acquainted with Helena Meyer; I made her acquaintance about six weeks before that time; she went to live at my house; she boarded there as cook; my family consisted of four persons; I know the prisoner at the bar; I know him for eleven months previous to this affair; he was a runner; I have seen the prisoner and the deceased talk together; they talked together very often; I do not know what they talked about; I know the evening of September 24; Scharffenberg was in the bar-room and the kitchen; he was drunk when he came into the place, about 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening; it was on Sunday; he was in several times before, during the day, and appeared crasy; he ran up and down like a crasy man, his *eyes flying round*; he does not remember whether deceased and prisoner spoke together during the day; he came to the house to see me, as we had long known each other; he stayed there till eight o'clock in the evening; he did not speak a sensible word during the day; the prisoner took coffee in the evening with Helena Meyer, myself and wife; it was between six and seven o'clock; we went into the bar-room and took some wine; prisoner walked up and down in an agitated state; he then went up to Helena Meyer, drew a knife and stabbed her in the left side; I afterwards saw the knife on the sofa; it was a kind of a dirk knife; he does not recollect the prisoner saying anything at the time; the girl said, "Oh, Jesus, I am dead;" Charlotte Wagener took her and carried her to a bed; the prisoner afterwards saw her dead at the Hospital.

Cross-examined by H. L. Clinton—Scharffenberg came to my saloon in the forenoon, went away, and came back in the afternoon; he stopped in the bar-room; he afterwards went into the kitchen and had supper with myself, my wife, Helena Meyer, and another person whose name I do not recollect; I do not know that a man named Mannike was there; the prisoner ate potatoes with his fingers; his eyes rolled in his head and looked very wild; I think he did not know what he was about; he was a little drunk; he ate nothing for supper but potatoes, and drank three cups of coffee; when they came from supper the prisoner drank three glasses of wine; some people drank with him; three bottles were drank; the persons who drank were the prisoner, my wife and Wagener; the prisoner at that time acted as he did before; he did not drink much; his eyes at that time rolled in his head, and he did not, I think, seem to know what he was about; I pushed the prisoner back after he stabbed the girl, and then he sat down; I was in the bar-room after supper, about a quarter of an hour before the stabbing occurred; I observed nothing of Sharffenberg after the stabbing; I did not hear any one say anything about drinking more liquor.

Re-examined—Caroline is the name of my wife.

The Court—Did you ever hear the deceased speak of the defendant?

Mr. Clinton objected to the evidence of what was said, unless it was spoken in the presence of the prisoner.

The District Attorney said that that question was at present in issue before the Supreme Court; and the Court withdrew it.

The Court—Did you ever hear the prisoner say he loved the deceased or was fond of her?

The witness—I do not recollect ever to have heard of it.

Caroline Rebel, examined by the District Attorney—I knew the deceased; I came with her to this country two years ago next December; we lived at Mr Rebel's at the time of the stabbing; the deceased and I were friends; I never heard her speak of the prisoner, or the prisoner of her; Scharffenberg was there every day, and was a friend of my husband; I never knew of his speaking of the deceased; I have seen them exchange a few words: probably they were a minute or two together; Scharffenberg often slept in the house, when he was drunk; I did not hear or see anything on the night of the stabbing, as I was behind the bar; I knew the deceased was stabbed, for I saw blood on her side; after she had been stabbed she exclaimed, "Oh, my Jesus! I am dead;" that is the first thing I heard; when she said that, Scharffenberg was about two or three steps from the deceased; he looked like crazy, but did nothing; I saw no knife; I saw the prisoner drinking before the stabbing, no quarreling took place; deceased was sitting alone on the sofa when she was stabbed; after the blow was given, my husband sent for an officer, and the prisoner remained; the policeman arrived in two or three minutes after he had been sent for; the deceased was taken to the Hospital.

Charles Wagener, examined by District Attorney—I am a cigar maker; I work for a Mr. Peterson, at No. 9 Rector-street; he is a German; I know the prisoner, and have done so since a year last August; I knew the deceased; I never saw her and the prisoner together in the street, but in the saloon; they were at Rebel's together every day; they were talking together; I have seen them together five and ten minutes; they spoke gently together; I never heard prisoner speak of her; I was there on the night of the murder but saw nothing; I was not asleep (laughter); Joseph Miller, Rebel and his wife, Minnike, the prisoner and myself, were there; when I had been there three minutes I saw the prisoner; I was there about a quarter of an hour before the woman was stabbed; I did not drink; I spoke to the deceased; she was then on the sofa, and I stood in front of her; Minnike was sitting on the sofa with deceased; I spoke to her—asked her to let me sit on the sofa, but she would not let me; she did not give me any reason; Minnike said nothing; Minnike was close to her; about three persons could sit on the sofa: I stood with my back toward Scharffenberg; I did not see the prisoner come to the sofa; heard no blow given, but I heard the deceased scream; I did not know the cause of the screaming; I saw no one strike her; the prisoner said, "You will never get up from that sofa; I will be hung," and that's all; Scharffenberg was standing two or three steps behind her when he said that; I took her in a room and saw the stab; it was on the left side; Minnike sat on her right side.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—I saw Scharffenberg drink three times; I saw him walk up and down the room; I did not notice how he looked; he did not walk very fast; I knew Scharffenberg since a year ago last August; two or three minutes after Helena was stabbed I carried her to her own room.

By the Court—She sat in the same position after she was stabbed that she did before.

Cross-examination continued—I carried her into the room after the prisoner said she should never get up from the sofa; I was not talking with the prisoner; I was not much frightened.

Joachim Minnike, examined by the District Attorney—I am a sailor; I went to sea last April for the last time; I know the prisoner; I have known him for 10 or 11 years; I knew Helena Meyer four weeks before she was stabbed; I went to see her during that time three or four times; I slept with her each time in a back room off the bar; Scharffenberg spoke to me several times about her; he said he liked her very much; he said she was a pretty nice girl; I did not talk much with him about her; I do not know whether he ever slept with her, or whether he wanted to; he never spoke with me about my sleeping with her; I never heard her speak about Scharffenberg; I was in there first that night I came there about 3 o'clock that afternoon; I had not seen him for three or four weeks previous; I saw Scharffenberg there presently, and drank with him; we then sat on the sofa, and talked with him about Hamburg; he went away about 4 o'clock; I remained in the back room with the girl till about supper time; Scharffenberg saw me there, and called me out to have something to drink; we then took supper; prisoner and girl were there; Scharffenberg stopped in the kitchen after supper; Helena went to the bar room and I followed her; she was sitting on the sofa; I sat down on the right side of her; Scharffenberg soon came in with Wagener and a man named Miller; Scharffenberg said nothing except to call for a bottle of wine; he invited us to drink; we left Helena sitting on the sofa; I sat down with her; he then called for another bottle of wine, and afterwards for a third; I drank but always retired to the sofa; first bottle was red wine; other bottles were white wine; I sat on the sofa and saw Wagener in play, try to hit Helena with a stick; she fended it off; it was in play; Rebel was sitting to the right of me; he talked to me; I turned to listen to him; while I so turned I heard her say, "My Jesus, my life is gone," I jumped up; I did not observe any weapon in his hand; I ran out for a Doctor; I saw the blood running down on her left side; I came back in two minutes; she was then in her bedroom; the landlord or Wagener had put Scharffenberg in a chair; the Doctor was with Helena when I came in.

Cross examined by Mr. Clinton—Prisoner knew that I slept with Helena Meyers; the last time was about three weeks before this occurrence; he talked with me about her receiving attentions from gentlemen; others beside myself slept with her; she was kept in the house for that purpose; Scharffenberg was a little under the influence of liquor when I went there first that afternoon, he went away and came back again very wild; I did not see him throw things about the room; I was in the back room with the girl; he was very noisy; he was also very noisy at supper; he threw potatoes about the table; he also threw the plate; his eyes were very wild; Wagener and Miller afterwards came in the bar-room; I was there; Scharffenberg was there also and we drank three bottles of wine; I think he did not know what he was about; he was very much intoxicated at this time; after the stab was given I did not stay a minute; I come from Hamburg in Germany where the prisoner comes from; his character was always peaceable and very mild.

By District Attorney—I never saw him under the influence of liquor before.

By the Court—We were talking about Hamburg about half an hour; it was then half-past three. I do not remember what we said; he did not seem to pay any attention to me; he was not asleep; he made no answer to what I said about Hamburg, and so I left him; I have been to see him since he has been in prison; the last time was in June; when we drank together that afternoon, he understood what I said; I mean the Jury to understand that he acted very foolishly during the half hour we were together; the foolish thing he did was to ask me to drink with him; that was all, as far as I could understand; he sp

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Meeting at Wyandotte—Speeches of Gen. Whitfield and Gov. Shannon—The Governor Gaining Popular.

The Correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* (Pro-Slavery,) writing from Westport on the 7th inst., says:

"All the legislators have gone. Westport is once more quiet and dull, still there are many strangers coming and going.

Gen. Whitfield opened the campaign yesterday at Wyandotte, which is at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers. There was quite a crowd in attendance. The General explained his course in Congress, and put himself square on the Pro-Slavery platform. This is what his friends required of him, and now that he has done it, they have only to go to work and cheer him. He spoke in severe terms of the Abolition mailiders of the Territory.

Ex-Governor Wallen, of the Wyandotte tribe, was called upon, and discoursed a few minutes in English, and then addressed the Wyandottes present in their own "rolling cataract" language. This tribe of Indians, who are thrifty and intelligent, are legalized voters. There are many talented men, as well as beautiful women, among them. Of the latter there were some present yesterday, as well as of the former. Dr. J. C. Whalley, Dr. Rider and Mr. Strong responded to calls for speeches.

Governor Shannon was present, and made a calm speech, to which no one could object. He reiterated his intention to enforce the laws, and called upon the citizens present to assist him. The Governor has already made many friends, and is becoming popular fast. If he sustains himself his appointment will be fortunate for Kansas.

The meeting was held in the open air, under the shade of wide spreading oaks. The weather was, as it is to-day, boiling hot—remarkably so for September. Mr W. J. Ongoen, who was so badly beaten by Abolitionists, at Manhattan, acted as moderator. Three hearty cheers were given at the close of the meeting, first for Whitfield and then for Shannon. The meeting dispersed, each carrying home with him the conviction that the Pro-Slavery candidate must be elected. The election takes place on the first Monday in October.

A Ferocious Challenge and a Suitable Reply.

The editor of the Kansas *Herald of Freedom* publishes the following spicy correspondence between himself and one Dr. Schaeffe. Of Dr. Schaeffe the *Herald* says:

"Having been favored with a very full account of his personal history, and the incidents connected with his removal to Lawrence, we have determined, if he continues his contemptuous course towards us, the public shall have the benefit of his history prior to his locating here."

The correspondence, which sufficiently explains itself, runs as follows:

Lawrence, Sunday, Aug 2d, 1855.

Mr. G. W. Brown—*Dear Sir:* as I sent two friends this afternoon to you, and you were not to be found, I hereby send you a challenge to fight with me. The weapons you have to choose. The manner you behaved was in my opinion *cowardly*.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. J. SCHLERFF, E. O. S.

Herald of Freedom Office, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1855.

Wm. J. Schaeffe, E O S.—Sir: Your letter is before me, and I hasten to reply.

As to your sending "two friends" to me yesterday afternoon I know nothing about it, and am surprised that a *gentleman* would intimate that there was anything wrong—much more cowardly—in my not being at a given place when it suited your caprice. I am in the habit of attending to my own duties wherever they call me, and do not not expect a person who uses cabalistic signs and flaunting abbreviations at the termination of his signature, to charge me with being "cowardly" for such conduct. An imputation of that kind I indignantly hurl back with defiance.

You "*challenge*" me to "*fight*" you. I cannot conceive of your purpose in this respect, or why you desire my life. Certain, it is, I have not given you, nor any other person that I am aware of, cause for mortal hatred, unless a firm and unyielding advocacy of the Right is a mortal offence. The code of the duelist is one I have always *despised*. If there is any act of cowardice to be met with it is the slinging out of an individual with the view of shooting him down in cold blood.

In the chivalric ages it may have been deemed an act of bravery to settle conflicting differences between individuals by a resort to "trial by battle." We may admire the prowess of the actors in these hand-to-hand contests; but modern civilization has taught us to look upon this mode of arbitrament with disgust, and closely allied to the barbarous gladiatorial sports in existence among the Romans at an early period, of compelling prisoners taken in war to minister to the mirth of the populace by contending single-handed with wild beasts in the amphitheatre.

I have no desire to take your life, and would not if I had the power or the right; as I look upon the shedding of blood, *under any circumstances*, unless in self-defence, as an infringement of the natural and moral, as well as human laws. Should I be instrumental in causing your death I could only look upon myself as a murderer, and should ever after feel the blood of a poltroon dripping from my fingers.

If you desire the life of any person, go bank to your own Hungary, and show by your bravery in defence of your dawn-trodden and enslaved countrymen that you are not the coward which your acts since residing among us would infer. If you are descended from chivalric ancestors, sell yourself as dearly as possible in defence of their graves, and the patrimony they have bequeathed you; and not in attempting to erect an altar in America on which shall be sacrificed the last hopes of freedom. If you have stood by the side of the brave Kossuth, learn from him a lesson of honor, and do not wantonly throw your life away in a useless attempt to show that you are a desperado.

Your *cowardly* act in parading the streets yesterday afternoon with your six-shooters rolled up, bullets and coalers, with your bosom bare, and several revolvers, and other deadly instruments, upon your person, and constantly threatening that you would shoot me down the first time you should meet me in the street, shews that you were either drunk or crazy—if the former, your voluntary debasement deserves my detestation; if the latter, my commiseration.

Nevertheless, my convictions in the premises, and my repugnance to duelling, I have concluded to accept your challenge, since the choice of weapons is mine, as you very politely inform me, without which I *might* have died in ignorance. As you are well aware, I am wholly untaught to implements of blood and violence. For several years it has been my practice to settle difficulties with the Pen, and having been educated to believe it more potent than the sword, I have selected it as the weapon of defence in this instance. It shall be the Gray Goose Quill; and, as your challenge denotes that you are "Right on the Goose," I have no doubt you will cheerfully accept of this instrument. Nothing else shall be allowed, unless it is ink and paper, by agreement of our mutual friends; and whoever varies the condition of this acceptance shall rest under the imputation of coward!

The time shall be to day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and our place is of meeting our respective offices—you in yours—I in mine.

The bearer of this note will serve as my second, who will meet your friend immediately to arrange further preliminaries. With proper consideration, I am,

Respectfully yours, G. W. BROWN.

N. B.—I dispatched this to you on the morning of the 26th inst. Finding you absent, and not knowing when you purposed to return, I have concluded to give you my answer through the columns of the *Herald*. You are at liberty to select the *time* for the settlement of the matter, provided it is not more than five years distant, and provided further that you make no other suggestion proposing a change in the mode of settling our difficulties. Yours, G. W. B.

Slavery Prospects in Kansas.

The Kansas *Tribune*, in an article to prove that Kansas can never be a Slave State, says:

But by whom must Slavery be planted in Kansas, if planted here at all? Certainly not by Slaveholders. There are probably not to exceed fifty Slave-holders in the whole Territory. Palpably, then, the iniquity of establishing Slavery here must rest on the non-Slaveholders. Will they do it? A portion of them will, but the mass of them—at least nine-tenths—if the simple question of Slavery or no Slavery was presented to them, would vote against the institution.

Why should non-slaveholders vote for the institution? The supposition is an insult to their intelligence. All around them are the evidences of prosperity, even amidst the doubts which surround the people of Kansas, compared with the slothfulness and indolence of Slavery. The poor squatter who has entered single-handed upon his claim alongside his slaveholding neighbor is astonished at the difference between slave labor and free labor. All his ideas of the comparison, drawn from historical facts have given him but an imperfect idea of the difference, and the practical illustration teaches him a lesson which all the theories of the Propaganda can never overthrow. So palpable is this, that the propagandist never attempts an argument in favor of the institution, and he only shuffles and squirms and attempts to evade the force of this practical lesson, by denunciations of Abolitionists and hideous stories of their wrongs and outrages which have no foundation except in the diseased brains and distorted imaginations of Southern fanatics. Claims in the neighborhood of Lawrence are even now selling at prices two-fold higher than lands with the same improvements is many of the old settled portions of Missouri. Why is this? Is land better? No man pretends it. The difference is the result of Northern enterprise—the difference between the energetic, active, intelligent industry of freemen and slaves.

These reasons forbid that Slavery should ever come here. Besides, no man can pass over Kansas without being fully assured that at least four-fifths of her people are opposed to Slavery. In the Lawrence district we do not believe there are fifty Slave drate men. Slavery can only be planted here by fraud and force. To suppose that Congress will ever admit Kansas with Slavery forced upon her citizens by armed foreign voters, is to suppose the north dead to justice—is to suppose the American people prepared to trample down the rights of a feeble community, and ready to sacrifice our dearest interests to the Moloch of Slavery. No—Slavery can never be established in Kansas.

Kansas Surveys.

The *Kansas Tribune* copies a letter from one of the Surveyors, from the *Territorial Register*, and says:

"We understand that the second standard parallel he[illegible] brow run, and is but about six miles north of this place. These parallels are thirty miles apart, and of course show Lawrence to be about sixty-six miles south of the northern line of the Territory, and about six miles south of the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude. We understand that the surveys south of Kansas River will probably be completed during the present Fall. The settlers are very anxious to see this survey completed, so that they may know where to find their lines, and then by regulate their improvements."

FROM FORT PIERRE.

Sioux on the War-path—Disadvantageous Position of the Fort—Preparation for Winter.

From the Omaha Nebraskian, Sept. 5.

The steamer *Genoa*, Capt. Throckmorton, Commander, arrived at our landing on Sunday last (2d inst.) She reports the Indians quiet. A band of Two Kettles, who were at the fort, reported that the Brules, after they had made their hunt, were intending to make a descent upon our outer settlements. It was also rumored at Sargeant's Bluffs that a war party of three hundred St Peter Sioux were on the route to attack the Omahas, whom they expect to find at Black Bird Hills.

A friendly Indian came into the fort a few days since and reported that he had seen several white women among the Arapahoes, supposed to have been taken captives while crossing the Plains. Col. Montgomery intends sending after them.

We take the liberty to publish the following extract from a private letter, dated Aug 18, from an officer at Fort Pierre:

"No doubt you have been made fully acquainted with the character of the country around our position, and the resources—together with the serious disadvantages under which we labor for the want of the requisite means of transportation and other requisites—aside from the strategetic position it has little else to commend it. There are points below that would fill the latter purpose equally well, and for other purposes infinitely superior. With respect to Indian matters, all is quiet here, though it may be the calm that precedes the coming storm. Two Brule Indians visited our vicinity a few days since, for what purpose I cannot learn, as I did not see them. Perhaps it was to "spy out the land" for their ulterior purposes, or to ascertain our own movements and future intentions.

My interpreter tells me that the Indians report that the murders committed in your vicinity recently, were the work of the upper Brules.

All our energies are, at present, put in requisition in preparing for the approaching Winter; consequently little can be done in the military line. As for the commencement of an active campaign from this portion of the line, that is out of the question, the Summer being too far advanced, and too much to do to make the requisite preparations. The unusual low stage of water, and the unexpected failure of our transports, have unfortunately thrown us greatly back in our operations here.

Our Quarter Master, Capt. Thanley, has succeeded in establishing an express with your place to run monthly-and perhaps semi-monthly."

Indian Outrages in Nebraska Territory.

From the Nebraska News, 8th Sept.

Again, on day before yesterday, our people were aroused by the arrival of Colonel Manners, who reported that his party of Government Surveyors were attacked by a band of Pawnee Loups, who broke up his camp and endeavored to steal his mules. In the forray, six of the Colonel's party were separated from their companions, which six have not yet been heard from. The cook attached to the party, when last seen, was going full speed on a mule followed by two other mules, and was hotly pursued by several of the Indians. But the Colonel and five of his men escaped and arrived safely at Nebraska City.

The excuse of the "Red Skins" for this depredation is that "Washington is no good"—"that the government has no right to send men to survey their land"—whereas we have the authority on our side, showing that a treaty was made in 1853, by which all the country south of the Platte, claimed by the Pawnees, was ceded to the United States.

This is a paltry excuse. It seems that they wished to indulge their thieving and murderous propensities, and have that exercise as a shield to protect them against the vengeance of the whites.

Our citizens have raised a company to go and endeavor to recover the stolen property, and learn the fate of those men who were left on the prairies.

The survey was progressing finely; 73 miles of the Guide Meridian and seven of the third Standard Parallel had been run, when the party was molested as above described. If such disturbances are not stopped, the growth of our young Territory will be seriously retarded: for if the Government Surveyors cannot proceed peaceably, of course settlements would be checked by these incarnate fiends.

News from Fort Laramie and the Rocky Mountains.

From the Nebraska News, Sept. 8.

Edward Morin, with a company of five men, left Green river, three hundred and ten miles west of Laramie, on the 15th of July, and arrived at the Fort on the 29th of same month. The Fort he reports in good condition for defensive warfare, the troops in Excellent spirits and eager for a fight with the Sioux. The horses, however, are, he says, in very poor trim for chasing Indian ponies, as they have grown very thin upon prairie grass.

Leaving Laramie on the 1st of August, he arrived at Fort Kearney upon the 22d of same month, having met with neither Indians nor any accident upon the route. At Kearney he found Gen. Harney with 500 men preparing to start immediately for Laramie. The day upon which he arrived happened to be Gen. Harney's birthday, and, consequently, he found the Post in a general state of rejoicing, and heard champagne corks popping as though whole regiments were discharging their pieces at one fire. He says the General is in fine health, and meditates the extermination of all the Sioux he can meet with, in which laudable ambition we hope he may be gratified.

Mr. Morin reports further that a skirmish occurred not long since, at a point near the North Platte bridge, between five Sioux and six white men, in which three of the Red Skins were "entirely kill" and two severely wounded, while all of the whites remained uninjured.

Mr Morin brought with him the remains of young Gibson, whose murder by the Sioux we gave an account of last month. The particulars of this savage homicide are detailed to us by Mr. Morin, who obtained the information from Capt. Gibson, a brother of the deceased, and are as follows:—

On the 22d of June, Gibson's company reached a point ten miles below Deer Creek, where they expected to meet with Indians. Here every precaution against an attack was consequently taken, after which it was discovered that two or three of the men had loitered a mile or two behind the rest of the train. In order to warn them of their danger and hurry them along, the deceased walked back, and while he was talking to them two Indians came up, appearing very friendly, and as one shook hands with Mr. Gibson, the other stepped behind him and shot him through, causing instant death. The unexpected assault so bewildered the men that before they regained their presence of mind the Indians were out of shooting distance, having swam the Platte River and escaped.

Ninety miles west of Salt Creek, Mr Morin shot a very fine buffalo cow, some of the best of which we had the pleasure of tasting, and can pronounce it first-rate. He informs us that for a great number of years he has been traveling back and forth between Fort Laramie, the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River, but that he has never before seen buffalo so plenty and so near the Missouri River as they are the present season.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Monday, Sept 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 63 bbls sold, at $0 43½@$6 30 for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Remains quiet at old rates—the day's sales having been confined to 50 bags Laguayra, at 11¾c.; 370 Rio at 11¾c @11¾c.; and 300 pkgs. Java, on terms not disclosed.

COTTON—This staple is sparingly sought after, and, though not cheaper, it has a decided downward tenor. To-day's business was quite moderate, at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling Fair	11¼	11¼	11¼	12
Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in slightly improved demand for home use, export, and on speculation; and as the supply, especially of desirable grades, is a somewhat inadequate one, prices continue to favor factors. The sales since our last include 13,500 bbls. here and to arrive, within our revised range:

Inferior State	7 62½	7 75
Ordinary State	7 87½	8 00
Straight State	8 00	8 12½
Favorite and Extra State	8 12½	8 62½
Mixed Western	8 00	8 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 12½	8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½	8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½	8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 37½	8 50
Extra Ohio	8 50	10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50	9 50
Fancy Genesee	8 25	8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00	10 50

Canadian is a little brisker, but not dearer,—800 bbls. common to good brands brought $8@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Southern is more freely offered and being in diminished request, particularly for shipment, it is decreasing in value. There were 1 500 bbls. disposed of at $8 12½@$9 75 for mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour remains inactive and languid at $6@$6, for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is plentier and less inquired for at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5@$5 12½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still actively sought after at buoyant prices. There is not enough offering to satisfy the requirements of purchasers, and this circumstance favors speculative movements. The day's operations reach about 32,000 bushels, part here and a considerable portion for future delivery, at $1 85@$1 91 for Southern Red and Mixed; $2@$2 05 for do. White; both mostly on the spot; $1 85@$1 90 for good to prime Western Red; $1 95 for California White; and an unpublished rate for Canadian do, to arrive shortly. Rye is also in lively request at very full quotations—the sales since our last embracing 4,300 bushels, here and to arrive, at $1 14@$1 17 ₩ bushel. Barley is too rare and dear to be freely dealt in. State and Western Oats are abundant and depressed, with a limited demand, at 39c.@45c. ₩ bushel. Corn is needed for home use, but is in not much request for export, yet with moderate receipts and an indisposition on the part of owners to force sales, prices are well supported. The day's movements add up nearly 66,000 bushels Western Mixed at 56c@57c. for inferior to choice, ₩ bushel. Nothing doing in any other description.

HAY—Further sales of 450 bales River have been offered at Saturday's prices.

HOPS—Are less active, yet pretty firmly held at former figures.

IRON—We have only to report sales of 160 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $36 50@$37 50, usual terms, ₩ ton

LATHS—Are salable and firm, as before quoted.

LEAD—No important movement has occurred in this line, since our last.

MOLASSES—The market is still unaltered. The sales of the day have been confined to 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c.; and some Sugar House Syrup at 42c.@43c ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in request at 34 25@34 37½, but is held higher, and is, therefore, without animation. Spirits do. is also rather quiet, yet firm at 46½c@47c ₩ gallon. Tar and Resin are dull and heavy at previous prices.

OILS—We have nothing new to notice in Whale or Sperm. Red Oil is very rare and bringing, in small lots, 62½c. ₩ gallon. Olive is quiet yet steady; Linseed is moderately dealt in at 92c.@93c. per gallon. The supply is if anything, decreasing. Lard Oil retails at full rates, being in limited stock.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more freely offered, but is in very slack request and languid in price. The day's business embraces only small lots to the trade at $22 56½@$22 62½ for Mess, and $21 37½@$21 50 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue quite rare and nominal. Lard has not varied much. The day's sales include 600 bbls. and tcs. far to prime, at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firm. 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day, at $11 50@$11 75 for Prime; $13@$14 for Country Mess, and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand, within a range of from $22@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are rare and nominal. Butter is salable and steady, at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c@23c. for good to choice do, ₩ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers at from 9½c @10c. ₩ lb

RICE—Is dull and drooping. 60 tcs. have been sold since our last, at $6 75@$6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The speculative movements having lost all vigor, there remains but a limited trade demand, which however, is adequate to the sustenance of prices, in view of the lightness of the current receipts, and the stocks in market. The day's sales do not exceed 450 hhds Cuba, &c., at 7¼c @7½c., and 700 boxes brown and yellow Havana, at 7½c @8½c ₩ lb

TALLOW—Some 12,000 lbs. Prime have been sold within our former range.

WHISKY—Is unchanged, there having been 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of, in lots, at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was less produce offering to-day and shipowners were less exacting in their claims For Liverpool the engagements included 5,000 boxes Cheese per *Dreadnought*, at 40s ₩ ton measurement. Cotton was quoted as 4d ₩ lb; Flour at 2s. 3d @2s 6d. ₩ bbl.; and Grain at 9d ₩ bushel, with no considerable shipments thereof For London there were taken 2,500 boxes Cheese at 40s, while Flour was nominally quoted at 8s ₩ bbl., and Grain at 9½@10d. ₩ bushel. For Havre there were engaged 250 bales Cotton at 1c ₩ lb., and 700 bbls Flour at 50c. ₩ bbl. For other ports we have nothing new to record.

WANTED.

Situations Wanted—By two respectable young girls; one as competent seamstress and nurse or as chamber maid and assist with the washing and ironing; can cut and fit for children nearly. Excellent City reference. Wages $6 to $7. Also, a neat Protestant girl of 17, as child's nurse and chambermaid; can sew neatly, wash and iron for the nursery. Wages $4 to $5 a month. City reference. Call at No 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable woman of intelligence and capability as competent seamstress or companionable nurse to an invalid or aged lady, would take charge of one or two big children, and make all their clothing in the family; is a good family requiring the efficient aid of conscientious services of such a woman, undoubted reference will be given. Apply for two or three days at No. 32 East 30th-st

Situation Wanted—By a competent Woman for Housework; is a good plain Cook and Baker, and first rate Washer and Ironer. Any lady requiring help will find an honest and faithful servant; can refer to her last employers, with whom she lived three years; will take moderate wages. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

Situations Wanted—By two respectable women; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Is capable of either situation. The other as cook and perfectly understand it in all its branches. Both have the very best of City references. Have lived in some of the best families. Inquire for two days at No. 109 9th-st, opposite the Albion-House.

Situations Wanted—By two respectable Protestant young women in City or Country, one is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes first rate bread and plain pastry; the other is a neat chambermaid and would make good nurse and seamstress. Both are well recommended, and will endeavor to please in every particular. Apply at No 271 Bowery, third day of town-row.

Situations Wanted—By a respectable German Protestant cook; will assist with washing and ironing if required; would prefer to live with a private family. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Address J. J., No 140 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th ave.

Situation Wanted—As nurse by a woman of experience; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; can teach children to read and spell; would not object to assist in some light chamberwork if required, or travel to Europe with respectable family. Has the best of City references. Can be taken till suited as No. 186 Mott-st., near Broome, second floor.

Situation Wanted—To do general housework for a private family, by a competent faithful girl, who is an excellent plain cook, and washer and ironer. Has a good bread and biscuit baker. Can be seen at her present place, No 499 4th-st. She has good recommendations.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young woman as cook and washer and ironer in a small family, or chambermaid and waitress. Wishes a steady home. Has the best of references from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 186 West 17th st. between 7th and 8th ave.

Situations Wanted—As cook and to wash and iron, by a very experienced woman, with good City reference; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a tidy, active girl. Call at No 72 9th av., in the bookstore.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Has good references from her last place. Call at No. 214 9th st., first floor, front room

Situation Wanted—By a respectable American young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the entire charge of an infant, and has the best of City reference. Call at No 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Can be seen for two days.

Situations Wanted—By two Protestant girls. One as a plain cook, washer and ironer and a good baker; the other as chambermaid or to take charge of a baby. Call at No 89 11th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

Situation Wanted—By an American, in a private family, as Chambermaid, good washer and ironer, good plain sewer. Call at corner 4th-av. and 33d-st. Good City reference.

Situation Wanted—As chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 Chandler-st. Best of City reference

Situation Wanted—As Seamstress, by a respectable Protestant woman; she understands dressmaking in all its forms and is a good plain sewer. Please address A. M., Union-square Post-office.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young woman from the City of Dublin as good plain cook. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Please call at No 163 Mulberry-st.

WANTED.

Situation Wanted—As Nurse and Seamstress, by a Protestant young Woman; best of reference. Can be seen two days at No. 206 East 19th st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, rear No 14

Situation Wanted—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, is a good baker. Has City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No 86 Reade st., Brooklyn.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable woman, having good references, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the housework of a small family. Call at No 362 East 16th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young woman as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiting. Inquire at her present place, No 499 4th-st. She has good recommendations.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young lady, as chambermaid, waiter or plain sewer. Call or address No. 39 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

Salesman Wanted—One who has had experience in the retail dry goods business. Address S. H. L., Box No 2,286 Post-Office, with reference.

California.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman, with some respectable family emigrating to California, as servant, while on the passage, and to live with them on arrival there; is a first rate housekeeper, and can give good recommendations from this City. Apply at No. 100 Warren-st., New-York. Can be seen until the 20th Sept, unless previously engaged

Cook Wanted—To go to the country, within an hour's ride of the City; a faithful woman who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to make herself generally useful, can have a pleasant and permanent place with good wages. Apply at the bookstore, No. 23 Park-row, between 9 and 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Wanted for Whaling Voyages—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and steward; advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 20 West st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

Teacher.—A recent graduate of Harvard University wishes to employ his evenings in teaching in some gentleman's family where an equivalent will be taken in Board. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 2,268 Post Office.

Teacher.—An A. M. of several years successful experience in teaching, offers his services for a liberal salary; best of references given. Address B. W., *Tribune* Office.

Private Tuition.—Two sisters, graduates of one of the first institutions in New-York, wish employment as VISITING GOVERNESSES, to teach Drawing, Latin, French, Mathematics, and Science and Literature in general. Address SISTERS, Reynor's Bookstore, 76 Bowery.

Girl Wanted—To do general housework, cooking, washing and ironing. One who can come well recommended may hear of a good situation at No. 56 Eldridge-st., corner of Hester st.

A Lady of Experience in Teaching—Has opened a home school for a limited number of young ladies, at No 109 West 4th-st. Music, French and Drawing taught.

A Young Widow Lady—About taking a house in a pleasant situation down town, and near Broadway, wishes the loan of $5%, for which the choice of rooms in the house would be given with or without board with the comforts and privileges of a quiet and genteel home, where the family will consist of the lady and servant only. For further particulars address, for one week, Mrs M A M., *Daily Times* Office

Visiting Governess.—An English married lady, of thirteen years' experience in tuition, having a morning engagement, wishes for an afternoon and evening one. Her qualifications are French and Pianoforte (acquired in these countries); the rudiments of music, and the sound branches of an English education. Has good City references. Address O. M., *Times* Office.

Visiting Governess.—A young lady who has had many years experience in teaching, desires a situation as visiting governess to teach the English branches, or would engage as assistant in a school. Best references given. Address Box No. 39, Post-Office, Jamaica, L. I

Governess.—Wanted, by a young lady who has had some experience, a situation as Governess; she is competent to teach the English branches and French. Children under 10 and a City location preferred. Address M. H. L., No 6 Old-slip, upstairs.

A Teacher Wanted—To instruct an Evening School of about 40 pupils in Book-keeping and Writing; or the school furnished, would be let to a person of small capital; the two parties to the day could be spent in profitable occupation at the same rooms, paying two guineas per week, or $1,000 a year each; $200 capital necessary, but fully secured. Apply at No. 266 Fulton-st., up stairs.

Daily Governess.—A young lady competent to teach English, Music, Latin and Drawing, by terms of obtaining a situation as daily governess. Address C. T., Broadway Post Office. Lessons on the Concertina and painting on silk.

Teacher.—The advertiser is desirous of an engagement as teacher of Book keeping, &c., in an Academy in or out of the City. Proof of competency, and reference of respectability given. Address S. P., No. 397 6th-av

Bookkeeper—Who is quick and accurate, is desirous of immediate employment. Can give satisfactory reference, and being middle age and of great experience in business in this City. Address R., care of Messrs. Bennett & Bradshaw

Music.—A rare chance for a church wishing to secure the services of a superior soprano and tenor singer. The soprano voice, in point of cultivation, power and quality of tone, has no superior in this country. The tenor being worth, pure and simple, is well qualified to officiate in choir. References from the first masters in this country. A liberal salary is expected. Address G. H., this Office.

Nurse and Seamstress.—A competent young person wishes to obtain a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would act as nursery governess if required. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No 150 Eldridge st

Servants.—The very best of female help of all kinds can be had at the office No 13 8th av., one door from Troy st. Large numbers now waiting for situations, such as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses and general housework girls; also, young girls from 12 to 16.

Wanted—At No 4 East Broadway, (basement) an experienced man for a saloon; wages liberal. Places procured for conductors, baggage-men, brakemen, porters, &c. Also, for trades, coachmen, &c., 10 girls for City and country situations; 4 chambermaids for hotels. GILLAN.

Female Help of All Kinds—May be obtained at the offices of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No 13 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 8 Sands st., Brooklyn, and No 27 Greenwich-st. Also farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No 27 Greenwich-st. Also, a great number of cooks are wanted, with good references.

Milliners Wanted to Go South.—Two good milliners; also a dressmaker capable of taking charge. Apply or two days at TAYLOR'S, No. 497 Broadway, up stairs from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock.

To Job Printers and Stationers—A young man who is a good job pressman would like to make a permanent engagement as pressman in a good office, or to attend to the printing department of a stationery store. The most satisfactory reference given. Address R. H. HAWTHORN, No. 31 Catharine st., N. Y

Protestant Girls Wanted—Cooks, nurses and others can have first rate situations in private houses and hotels. Good references required. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue.

Wanted—In a gentleman's family, a cook, nurse, lady's maid laundress, kitchen maid, butler, footman, coachman, groom. All must be first class servants. Protestants—English preferred. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A Respectable Young Woman—Wants to go out by the day or week to do seamstress to some respectable families. She understands dress-making, and is capable of doing all the family sewing. Can be seen at No 85 6th-av., third floor front room

A Good Chance for Young Men.—Wanted tandemen, also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards, for whaling voyages; all clothing furnished. Inquire at the office of the agents, No. 97 West st., corner Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

An Attorney or Clerk Wanted—In a law office. One who understands collecting and the practice of Justices' Courts, some other need answer. Address YARMOUTH, *Times* office, for three days.

An Electrotyper or Stereotype Finisher Wanted—Apply at the Printing Department, Bible House, Astor-place.

To Milliners—Wanted, two first-rate bonnet-makers and trimmers. Also, first rate milliners. Apply to Mrs CARTER, No. 563 Broadway.

Boy Wanted.—A good writer; one that is neat and willing to be useful can apply at No 149 Grand-st

287 Broadway, corner Reade st. MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers at this or the Branch Office, No 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

Christian Home for Female Servants—38th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.—Governesses housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

John Young—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 1 Carmine st., near Bleecker.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, October 1855.—The Managers hereby give notice that they are now prepared to receive machinery and articles from a distance. The general business days are from TUESDAY, Sept 25, until TUESDAY, Oct 9. Mr B LEONARD, the Agent of the Institute, will be at the Crystal Palace, daily from 3 until 7 o'clock. Applications for space can be made at the office of the Institute, No 351 Broadway, or at the Crystal Palace

By order of the Managers,

EDWIN SMITH, Chairman

JOHN W. CHANDLER, Secretary.

Twentieth Ward Republican Association—Will meet at Continental Hall, corner 4th av. and 34 h-st THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Let the friends of good order, temperance, free men, reform and law rules in the Ward be on hand and enroll their names as members J. S. FOUNTAIN, Chairman.

T. ALAIN, Secretary.

Central Republican Committee—An adjourned meeting of the CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE for the Citizens Committee, New-York, will be held at the Mercer House, No 466 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.

E. A. BRANSBURY, Chairman.

GEORGE CRACHMAN,
LEWIS H WATTS, } Secretaries.

American Institute Farmers' Club.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept 18 at noon Exclusive subject—*Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables*. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. The next meeting after the Fair will be on the 6th of November next at noon. H MEIGS, Secretary

Notice.—The public are invited to call and examine an artificial Fuel, which is manufactured prior daily from coal, loam or mud. The novelty of this Fuel is the lasting sort of making it, while it produces a bright and beautiful fire answering all the purposes of coal. It can be seen burning at No. 186 Broadway, Room No 4.

FOR SALE.

House and Stores for Sale or to Let—At 49 Myrtle av.—A well built House, with stone and cellar, 3-story, 18 inch walls, 23 feet deep, lot 20 feet front and rear, with 2-story kitchen attached. The rear is occupied as a shoe-store 4 years past; would be a good chance for a tinman, as it is well established. The present owner is to leave the city, and would, therefore, sell on easy terms. If not sold in a few weeks, will be let, as if the whole stock sold, and immediate possession given. BENJ. WILSON.

House for Sale.—A new dwelling house in West 36th-st, between 8th and 9th avs., south side, 200 feet east of 9th av, consisting of all the modern improvements. House three stories with high basement and counter-cellar, and brown stone basement and the best front brick. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 96 feet 8 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No 234 West 36th-st.

House to Let.—The very desirable two-story and attic brick house No 94 Willoughby st, Brooklyn; it has a good, high basement, with large sub cellar, together with gas, water, range, &c. It is situated in one of the healthiest localities, and within one block of the Railroad routes. It is in first rate order and will be rented to a good tenant, at $400 per annum. Can be seen after 10 o'clock A. M. For further particulars inquire of R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., basement.

House for Sale.—At White Plains, one-half mile from Railroad Depot, in the most pleasant part of the village, a very pretty house containing 10 rooms, with pleasant yard and good garden. To a person wishing to live in the country, with easy access to the City, it is very desirable. Terms easy. Apply at CARR'S Real Estate Registry Office, No 43 Nassau-st.

Houses for Sale.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone inch stone houses on 15th-st., near 3d-av, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No. 180 10th-st, or on the premises. A person with the keys will be present from 8 A M to 6 P M.

House for Sale.—A four-story brown stone front dwelling house, 25x65 feet, three rooms deep situated in 18th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., in complete order, and immediate possession given. For terms and cards of admission, apply at No 54 Wall-st., Washington Insurance Company.

House for Sale in Brooklyn.—The first class three story and basement brick dwelling house and lot No 186 Henry st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn, in good order throughout. Possession given immediately. For terms inquire of L

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, put up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

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TERMS, *invariably Cash in Advance.*

Publication Office, No. 126 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

☞ The TIMES can be had at an early hour of JACOB LAWRENCE, No. 83 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, where orders for the Daily or Weekly will be received.

The Yellow Fever.

The Baltimore papers are very indignant at the action of our Board of Health, in subjecting to detention at Quarantine all vessels arriving here from that city. They find fault not so much with the measures of precaution adopted, as with the implication it is held to convey that the yellow fever prevails at Baltimore. This, they apprehend, will injure their trade: and it is not unnatural, therefore, that they should attribute this step on our part to a *desire* thus to injure their commerce.

Nothing can be more absurdly unjust. There has been nowhere any intimation that the yellow fever was at Baltimore, nor is there the slightest disposition, on the part of our Board of Health or our merchants, to detract in the slightest degree from the commercial prosperity of that city. The step was purely one of precaution,—one of self-defence, intended not to injure any other city, but to protect, as perfectly as possible, *the million of people* crowded together in our narrow and filthy streets, from the awful ravages of the pestilence. This is certainly a most responsible duty devolving upon our Health officers;—and an excess of care and caution in its discharge, is much more pardonable than the opposite fault would be.

But the excitement is not all in Baltimore. Yesterday there was a great running up and down our streets and querying of the latest news as to Quarantine. Scarcely had the rumor been shown false, which prevailed on Saturday, to the effect that the *Dolphin*, arriving from Baltimore, had on board the body of a youth who had died of the epidemic, when the strange behavior of the *Crescent City* became known. That steamer arrived on Saturday from Havana and was stopped at Quarantine. But in the evening she steamed up to port, coaled, and in spite of the orders of the Board of Health, and the $5,000 bonds of the Captain, went to sea again yesterday at 4 o'clock. Meanwhile, the steamer *Roanoke* arrived at Quarantine with the body of a man on board, dead of yellow fever. At the Mayor's Office, too, was received from the Mayor of Baltimore an announcement that unless our late regulation was early abrogated Baltimore would retaliate by quarantining every vessel from New-York! No wonder our people read and told the news eagerly, and watched every new cry of the newsboys.

The *Roanoke's* case came just in season to certify the absolute necessity of the action of our Board of Health. Without it there would have existed no authority on the part of the Health Officer to prevent her landing at one of our wharves, and establishing in our very midst the *nidus* of the terrible fever. Indeed, the very vessel that carried the yellow fever from St. Thomas to Norfolk and Portsmouth, lays even now at Baltimore under quarantine. There was no existing authority to prevent her from coming directly to New-York, and mooring at any of our wharves, until the passage of that much-complained-of enactment.

But what is this terrible tax we inflict upon vessels from Baltimore? Simply this: Each vessel from that port, as she arrives, is boarded by the Health Officer; if there is no sickness on board she comes directly on—having suffered a detention of some ten minutes! If there is any suspicious sickness on board she is quarantined; and we presume none—not even the indignant *Patriot*—will deny the justice and humanity of that regulation.

And now, as a pertinent illustration of the necessity there is for the most scrupulous observance of Quarantine regulations, let us note a curious part of the history of the prevalent plague in Virginia. The *Ben Franklin* (steamer) left St. Thomas on the 7th of June, *for New-York*, but being disabled at sea, she put into Norfolk. There was no sickness in her crew when she loaded at St. Thomas, none during her passage, and none while she was there for the first twenty-eight days. But on the 5th of July *the cargo was broken, and then burst out that terrible epidemic* which still ravages Norfolk and Portsmouth. In view of this one instructive fact, the temerity of those responsible for the *Crescent City* outrage becomes fearful, the indignation of the Baltimoreans an indecent opposition of their commercial interests to the safety of our lives; and the thoughtful prudence of our Board of Health commendable in the highest degree.

But why not quarantine our Railroad trains? asks one. It is not personal contact that conveys the infection, nor the infected clothes of occasional passengers. Yellow fever spreads from port to port almost exclusively by means of vessels and their cargoes. The crews of quarantined vessels, after being properly examined, and when due attention has been paid to cleanliness and fumigation, are not prevented from coming on shore. If our seaboard is well guarded, we are safe.

Market Value of Men.

It is perfectly astounding to contemplate the overwhelming sum of ingenuity and suggestion elicited by ferry and railroad accidents, those perils by flood and field. Communications containing the most salutary recommendations in regard to the conduct of tracks and trains, have not yet ceased to reach us, notwithstanding two weeks have elapsed since the Burlington collision, and the public has given over the subject wholly to the doctors and the lawyers. The latest ferry *noyade*, fatal in termination, occurred at least a week ago; and still we are in receipt of plans and devices for obviating such calamities. The tenacity with which gentlemen of inventive bias thus cling to topics so evanescent, shows how just is the charge that genius is essentially ignorant of the first principles of human nature. Else they would have joined the rest of the world in forgetting such unpleasant matters as speedily as possible.

And, indeed, nowhere can invention spend itself less profitably than about remedies for these frightful events. The diagnosis must, in the first instance, be more thorough; and when urged with due accuracy, it will be found that, in a general under-estimate of the value of human life—a commercial depreciation in the market price of that very common article, *men*, is the secret of all the recklessness of those employed in its transportation. As a popular error, it no doubt arises from the abundant supply. We are threatened with no dearth of humanity, however large may be the consumption of great corporations. Men may be dropped through ferry bridges; crushed as flat as the shadow of Peter Schlemihl, in collisions; roasted, like St. Lawrence, in steamboat conflagrations; or blown as high as Munchausen by the explosion of boilers; and still fresh subjects for homicide stand ready for fresh experiments. It is this fact of unending supply that diminishes human values. We are a trading people, and the laws of trade follow and govern all our relations. There is no civic crown among us, as there was among the Latins, for him who preserved the life of a single Roman citizen; the competition in these prolific days seems to be who shall most devoutly follow Malthus in reducing the population. A fortnight, at furthest a month, suffices to banish the most extended efforts at man-killing from the popular mind; and the exile is shared by all the calls for punishment, and all the advice and devices tending to prevention. Offenders, deliberately counting on this subsidence of public indignation, omit all precautions whatever. They very properly estimate the current rates for human souls from the outcry over their loss, and where it is feeble and transient they decide the problem stated by the Burlington Jury—as to whether the saving of life is not of greater importance than the salvation of a few minutes' time—in the negative.

To meet this inadequate appraisement of human life some legislation may one of these days be found indispensable. It may not be possible to fix a standard price on men's heads, as we do on money, and insist on the prompt liquidation of a sum certain by all ferry, steamboat and railroad companies, whenever the proprietor of a head loses it and his life together. It would be rather difficult, in fact, to strike an equitable mean between any individual's estimate of the value of his own life, which few would be willing to part with, if sane, for less than an indefinite number of millions, and the infinitesimal valuation annexed to it by any given corporation. But one thing is possible—and that is to exact from every company carrying human freight *every practicable means of safety*; forbidding, for instance, any railroad to do business on a single track, or with any machinery less perfect than the best that money can procure; or any ferry to allow persons to go on or off a boat not actually chained to the bridge. And these exactions may be enforced by affixing a penalty to the loss of each life, so considerable in amount, as to make precaution an affair of interest as well as of humanity; and by forfeiting the franchises of any corporation declining to comply with the requisition of the law. To the objection that few railroads could provide such costly facilities without ruin to their treasuries, it may reasonably be answered, that as they have no right to traffic in hazard to human life, such ruin would be deserved. Between the worth of a dividend and the worth of one of God's creatures there is no commensurable quantity. They admit of no comparison. And any body of men, desiring to share the vast profit of travel, who avow inability to furnish the amplest attainable securities for safety, should be withheld by all legal restraints available. The rule should be that life is so sacred a thing that no man, or men, shall be entrusted with it, who has not taken every known precaution to prevent its loss. The profit, nay, the very existence, of a corporation are not to be weighed against the existence of one human being. When we get legislation on such principles, the market value of men will be at par.

Trinity Church Property.

Gov. CLARK has appointed Counsel to be associated with the Attorney General, in contesting the title of Trinity Church Corporation to the immense tract of land in this City, originally known as the King's Farm,—and embracing most of the section between Broadway and North River, from Cortlandt-street to Christopher. This action has been taken in accordance with a vote of the Commissioners of the Land Office, authorizing the Attorney General to commence a suit.

Several individual claimants have from time to time arisen, and their cases have been tried; but their claims have generally failed on the plea of adverse possession, long enough to outlaw them, and even where this was not the case, they have not been able to establish *their* title, whether that of Trinity Church was valid or not. A claim of the State cannot be outlawed—and an adverse claimant will be compelled to prove his title.

This suit, therefore, will be decisive of this long vexed controversy. That there is good ground for questioning the title of Trinity Church, has been frequently asserted by Legislative Committees and by distinguished lawyers. If that title is good, the Corporation will now have an opportunity to put the question at rest forever. If it is not good, it is quite time they relinquished the enormous estate, the profits of which they have enjoyed so long.

The Future Residence of President Pierce.

The Washington *Union* contradicts the report that President PIERCE had purchased a tract of land in Maryland with the intention of making that State his home on retiring from the White House. The *Union* says, and, we suppose, on good authority, that when General PIERCE rests from his official labors he intends to spend the remainder of his days among the people with whom he was reared, and so on. If such be the case it is creditable to the President, and shows that he will not resent the slight which the people of his native State have put upon him by condemning his political course since his elevation to power.

The *Union* could not decently and quietly deny the rumor in question, but must work itself up in a towering rage at the TIMES for having merely copied the rumor from one of our cotemporaries, though, in copying the report, we expressly stated that we did not know whether it had any truth in it or not, but we thought it might be true. The *Union* thinks "it is a fact full of the highest significance" that President PIERCE should be the object of constant vituperative attacks, and we entirely coincide in the *Union's* opinion, that it is highly significant, though we should probably differ when we come to give our opinions of what it signifies. However, as the *Union* and the TIMES will not be likely to agree on this subject, no great good can result from a discussion of it. As the avowed organ of the President, it would be highly becoming in the *Union* to assume a tone of greater dignity, and a less passionate manner when attempting to defend him against the storm of public reproach which his Presidential career has provoked.

Governor Wise.

Governor WISE, of Virginia, has written a characteristic letter, full of swelling, passionate phrases, in reply to an invitation to attend a Democratic meeting in North Carolina. He is very anxious to go, but can't. He burns to get at the dark-lantern emissaries from that State, and to "scourge them at their own doors for their nightly prowling about our doors in the late Virginia canvass." And he desires particularly to

"Save the South from an Old England and New-England combination, which would shave the American Samson of his strength, knowing that *cotton is his hair*, and that cotton cannot be cultivated but by African slave labor in the land of the lagoon and alligator, and which is, therefore, now striving to abolish African Slavery in the South, or to dissolve the blessed union of these United States, now so strong, *by their power to pull the cotton string*; they need no standing army, no navy, no tax for either, while all the world besides is necessarily armed and taxed for the cost of war!"

WISE is a strong man and makes no half-way work of anything he undertakes. He magnifies cotton,—but he cannot exaggerate the importance of the part it is playing in the history of this country.

The Railroad Slaughter.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in their report, state that all the regulations and requirements of the Company were fully complied with by those in charge of the train so disastrously wrecked at Burlington. They say this to screen themselves from censure. But does not the admission prove in the most striking and conclusive manner, that their regulations are defective? Does it not concede the absolute necessity of a double track?

☞ Some of our newspapers, we observe, denounce the St. Nicholas Hotel on account of the affray and homicide which occurred there on Saturday night. Nothing can be more absurdly unjust. Whatever other sins it may have to answer for, the bar-room had nothing to do with that affair. Two men met there by appointment—one tried to horsewhip the other, and got stabbed for his pains. If they had made a similar appointment for the Park, or for Trinity Church, the result would have been the same. It is not fair to hold a hotel-keeper responsible for everything that may happen on his premises; for over very much of it he cannot exercise any authority.

☞ A Republican Mass Meeting is to be held to-morrow evening at the Tabernacle for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse. Hon. HENRY WILSON, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and E. D. CULVER, Esq., are announced to be among the speakers. The call will be published to-morrow.

The Aldermen.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, the question of granting a contract to the Metropolitan Gas Company was discussed briefly and referred to a Committee. The Board adopted a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to apply to the Supreme Court, after the lapse of ten days, for a *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to answer certain inquiries of the Board in relation to the appointment of Policemen. The Mayor having peremptorily declined to answer the queries of the Board, *ten days* are now given him (from the date of passage of this resolution) to reform his ways. The report adopted last night on this subject was presented more than a month ago. The Alderman of the Seventeenth (ELY) called it up, and succeeded in pressing it through.

A Special Committee of Conference was appointed in reference to the project of a New City Charter.

☞ The Battery Enlargement is no enlargement,—except, indeed, of the contractor's purse, while he receives pay for the privileges extended to the bath proprietor; the work he is looked to to finish is very far from completion. Under the terms of the contract, the Enlargement must be completed by November next. Do the Aldermen or the Councilmen know how the matter stands?

☞ The new crop of Rice has commenced coming forward quite freely, even at this early season. The first samples were received by Messrs. T. and L. ROAN, per the Charleston steamer last week, and the *Nashville* which arrived here yesterday, brought a considerable consignment to the same firm.

THE AFFRAY AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

The Condition of Capt. Wright and Mr. Dean.

Dean Committed to the Tombs.

During Sunday, Captain WAIGHT, who was stabbed so seriously at the St. Nicholas, under the care of his wife and Mr. J. B. BURNHAM, of Jersey City, passed a tolerably easy night, sleeping for several hours. At an early hour our reporter visited him in his room, and found that strict instructions had been given by his physicians to prevent any exciting or lengthy conversation, while to prevent the influx of visitors, it was found necessary to affix a notice to the door, as follows: "No admittance to any one." The reporter was, however, passed, but obtained no further information at that time relative to the affair, but learned that Capt. WRIGHT had felt somewhat aggrieved by the extensive publication of Mr. DEAN'S statement in the TIMES of yesterday.

At noon Lieut. STARR, in charge of Messrs. DEAN and MONTGOMERIE, not without cause, inasmuch as the weight of responsibility rested on him, notwithstanding want of efficient means to secure his prisoner, called on the District Attorney (HALL) and made an oral statement of the facts as he understood them whereupon that official issued an order for their immediate removal to Jefferson Market Police Court. At 3 o'clock, therefore, Lieut. STARR with a squad of police called upon those gentlemen to remove them, when Dr. PARKINSON, as the medical attendant of Mr. DEAN, presented the following certificate as a stay of proceedings.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Room No. 111, Sept. 17, 1855.

I certify that I have removed the bandages and dressing which I applied on Saturday evening last to the wound on Mr. DEAN'S right thigh, and find that the wound is only in part united, although entire and adhesive plaister, &c., were carefully applied. I attribute this to the position of the wound, as the least move or exertion, however involuntary, is like to displace the dressing. Therefore, considering that it appears to rest in a horizontal position is essentially necessary to perfect recovery, whereby the chances of inflammation or possibly erysipelas may be avoided, Mr. DEAN should not, therefore, be removed from his present bed until the wound is joined. WM. H PARKINSON.

In presence of EDWARD VAN ZANDT and W. MESSER.

Notwithstanding this certificate, Mr. DEAN was dressed and carefully carried by four policemen, on a board by the rear stairway to a carriage in which he and his friend MONTGOMERIE, both under arrest, were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Justice DAVISON was on the Bench. A complaint of "assault and battery with a dangerous weapon with wicked intent," was made, and both parties were committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries of Capt. WRIGHT.

Prisoners were then removed to the City prison, and loged under the care of Mr. GRAY, on the lower floor, the two of them being accommodated with one cell at their request. Mr. DEAN will for a short time be inconvenienced by his wound, but it will, doubtless, heal over in a few days. Meantime, he will have the attendance of the physician of the prison.

Later in the evening, Mr. Justice DAVISON, under the impression that the captain would die before this morning, called at the hotel for the purpose of investigating an *ante-mortem* examination, but under the advice of the attending physicians, that formula was not gone through with. It being thought that the excitement incident to such a procedure might have an injurious effect, and secondly, because the physicians were unanimously of the opinion that their patient will recover. They made a certificate to the effect that the condition of Capt. WRIGHT had never been of a character necessarily mortal, and that his condition since he was wounded was never better than at the time of their signing, and furthermore, that they consider him *now out of danger*.

The exact description of the wounds is as follows: the first is in the abdomen, near the navel. The doctors account for the slight injury which they expect to result from such a wound to be owing to the fact that for some time previous Captain WRIGHT, being much mortified, had been unable to, and did not eat any substantial food, and that, consequently, the intestines were in a state of collapse, and the knife glided over without penetrating. The other wound is on the left side—the knife evidently first struck the metal button of the pocket or his pantaloons, thus breaking the force of the blow, and then glanced off, penetrating the lower rib.

The following is the certificate signed by the physicians:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Sept. 17—8 o'clock.

We have been requested by Capt. J. J. WAIGHT, to draw up a short statement of his present condition, in order to satisfy his many friends, and at the same time put an end to the very many reports now in circulation relative to his true condition.

From the nature and extent of his wound the deepest solicitude has been felt by us for his life; but from the time of the occurrence, to the present moment, he has not had an unpleasant symptom, and is entirely free from fever.

We have this moment left his room, and feel every encouragement that he has passed through the most critical period, and have great hopes of his perfect recovery. LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT, M. D.
A. FOLLIN, M. D.
Attending Surgeons.

Disturbance.

At the American Lunch, corner Broadway and Ann-street, at about 12½ o'clock last night, a disturbance occurred. Four men, porters and waiters in a hotel in Cortlandt-street, went down to be refreshed on "stews," disputed the bill, and the owner closed the doors and they had a general time. As the doors were opened, Officer RICE, of the Second Ward, happened to be on hand, and arrested three of the party for disturbing the peace. They were locked up for the night. The proprietor of the place was considerably bruised.

Personal.

Miss BUNNELEY, the Emmetsburg Nun, is at Perth Amboy, where rumors of intended abductions continually annoy her and excite the neighbors.

One Perth Amboy oysterman has contracted to furnish $15,000 worth of oysters to a house in Western New-York,—they say.

Mr. MOZIER, sculptor, has just finished for the Mercantile Library Association of this City, two pieces, entitled "Silence" and "Truth," the cost of which is $3,000.

'Twixt Tweedle Dum and Tweedle Dee.

The other day a man, while on one of his occasional sprees, hit Peter Bunn a whack on his left eyebrow with his closed hand, and for that offence against the laws for the maintenance of the peace and quiet of the City, he was seized by a policeman, carried to the Station in the Tombs, and after a partial hearing, lodged in a cell to await an examination before the Magistrate of the District, on a charge of assault and battery, with intent to do bodily harm. There he remains until the charge can be investigated; and very properly, too.

On Saturday evening, two men occupying respectable positions in the world; men whose intelligence rendered any violation of laws less excusable than when committed by a less intelligent person, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, with a number of friends, and soon afterwards one of them plunged a bowie knife, to its hilt, into the side of the other, inflicting a mortal wound. There was a policeman in the hotel at the time, who was soon at the scene and prevented further violence. But, none of the parties were conveyed to the Station-house. Those who are able to be up are still comfortably quartered at the hotel, enjoying themselves as they desire. There is some difference 'tween tweedle dum and tweedle dee.

New-Jersey Exhibition—Devon Cattle.

The State Agricultural Show opens to-day at Camden and promises to be highly successful. Implements and stock are going forward from this State. Those interested in stock, but unable to go to Camden, can see, free of cost, some of the most beautiful animals to be on the ground by calling, this forenoon, at the stables of DANIEL MCCAULEY, Twenty-fourth-street. These consist of the prize Devon bull *Winchester*, and several cows and heifers of the same breed. *Winchester* is one of the finest Devon bulls in this country, and was so pronounced by the Committee at the New-York State Show last year, who awarded him the first prize and a complimentary diploma. These animals belong to Mr. J. N. DE FOREST, of Dover, Dutchess County, who will leave with them for Camden by the 4 o'clock boat, *via* Amboy. They are worthy the attention of amateurs.

Caught at Last.

We are glad to learn that AWFUL GARDINER was arrested yesterday by Sergeant MANSFIELD, of the Third District Police Court, for his brutal assault upon Mr. WILLIAM HENRY, of Utica, over a fortnight since. GARDINER has been for some time a runner for California steamers, and endeavored to persuade Mr. H., who was going to California, to buy a ticket of him. Being refused, he struck Mr. H. and broke his jaw in two places. Why his arrest has been so long delayed we are not aware. He was taken before Justice WELSH and held to answer in $500 bonds.

Mlle. Rachel.

RACHEL'S fine tragedy of "Andromache" (which, by the way, may be said to be his best mature work,) was produced last night at the Metropolitan Theatre. The audience, although not numerous, was of the best kind. We observe with regret the gradually decreasing attendance, although we are by no means surprised thereat. We fear there will be a still greater diminution in the numerical force of Mlle. RACHEL'S tri-weekly admirers—at least, until such times as M. FELIX sees proper to respond to the wishes of her best friends. There is a wide-spread belief that prices must be reduced, and thousands are holding back until the change is made.

The tragedy of "Andromache" is highly characteristic of the peculiar genius of the author. It deals largely in the fierce vacillation and loving fidelity of opposite female natures, keenly susceptible to the passion of love. In *Andromache* we have the true woman, ever loving, faithful and meek. In *Hermione* exactly the reverse; a dissembling, heartless, violent woman.

Mlle. RACHEL'S *Hermione* is an illustration of the vicissitudes of those feminine hearts in which pride supplies the place of love. She is essentially a coquette, and a vicious one. All her arts and tricks—all her love and rage—are centered on one object—the conquest of *Pyrrhus*. That unfortunate son of Agamemnon, *Orestes*, who has already been conquered, no longer receives her pity. She bends him to her will, and uses him as an instrument for effecting her revenge on the unhappy *Andromache*. Mlle. RACHEL'S interview with *Orestes*, when the latter informs her of *Pyrrhus'* intention to wed her, was strongly characteristic of this phase of the character. A glow of satisfaction suffused her cheeks, and you could read triumph on her haughty brow. The wretched *Orestes* rushes from her presence overwhelmed with subdued grief. *Hermione* remarks on the circumstance to her confidant, *Attendais-tu Clione un courroux si modeste?* And then utterly indifferent, she returns to the subject of *Pyrrhus*, and intoxicates herself with the fond hope that he offers her marriage, because he loves her, and not because it is State policy, to lead her to the altar. This brief vision is chased away by the entrance of *Andromaque*, the woman whom *Pyrrhus* does love. She pours out her motherly affection at the feet of the inflexible *Hermione*, and begs for the life of her son. All the hope within lies dead; she only asks for exile now, and permission to bide her son in some remote desert, and weep for her lost husband. The words of the wretched woman find no sisterly response in the stony breast of *Hermione*, who plays indifferently with her robe while she is speaking. The prostration of her rival is a part of her triumph. Contemptuously she sweeps past the humble widow of *Hector*, and defiantly bids her try the influence of her eyes with *Pyrrhus*.

It is not until the fourth act that Mlle. RACHEL has an opportunity of displaying her marvellous power of depicting the stronger passions of the female heart. We leave her triumphant in the the third act—she is to be the wife of *Pyrrhus*, but now her rival, *Andromache*, is in the ascendancy. It seems that the son of *Achilles*, and Conqueror of Troy, *Pyrrhus*, prefers a widow, lacking perhaps, that mature wisdom and caution which the elder Mr. Weller subsequently gained from sad experience. Furious with the slight put upon her charms, *Hermione* appeals to the affection of her former lover, *Orestes*, who still "hangs about," and proposes that he shall avenge her. The first hearty burst of applause was elicited by Mlle. RACHEL'S declamation of the lines beginning "*Mais cependant ce jour il épouse Andromaque*" But the most successful effort of the evening was undoubtedly her reply to *Pyrrhus*, who tries to excuse himself for his erratic tastes. All the while he is speaking, *Hermione* is visibly racked with the wildest paroxysms of rage. It is too terrible and consuming for utterance. His lips, hot and fevered, refuse the office of speech. When at length she has by force of will recovered in some measure, she replies with withering sarcasm; yet calmly and with a full consciousness of what she is saying. This and the concluding speech of the same scene in which she wildly raves about the her love, we look upon as two entirely new sensations. Other portions of the play, although admirable, only reminded us of previous performances. The fifth act is characterized by a strong loathing of *Orestes*, who has incurred her displeasure by doing what she bade him, and a gradual awakening from blind fury to a consciousness of utter despair. *Orestes*—unfortunate man—is tormented by *Furis*, and dies in a very excited state.

After the termination of the tragedy Mlle. RACHEL was called out, and received the homage of the house. A feeble attempt was made to demand the "Marseillaise"—probably with a view to a recitation on another night; but the scheme did not work well. Inasmuch as Mlle. RACHEL has assigned sufficient reasons for declining to sing this national hymn, is it not a little indelicate to attempt, in a vulgar vociferous way, to make her do so.

Academy of Music.

Mr. PAYNE has issued an official notification, that this leading establishment will open on the 1st of October. The orchestra will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, and artists of distinguished reputation in this country and Europe will be engaged. No names are given.

There will be three regular performances in each week, on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday. An opera will also be given every Saturday afternoon, for the especial accommodation of out-of-town residents, invalids, children, schools, and others unable or unwilling to attend evening performances.

The price of admission to parquette and first circle is fixed at two dollars. No charge will be made for securing places in advance.

The boxes, of which twenty-eight have been added to the first circle, will be sold for the season, or for one or two nights in each week of the season, at a reduction on the regular price of admission, varying according to location and number of seats.

Parodi's Farewell Concert.

The last concert of this distinguished artist comes off to-night, at Niblo's Saloon. Mlle. PARODI will be assisted by Mme. STRAKOSCH, M. STRAKOSCH, ARTOMMAS, the Brothers MOLLENHAUR, and other *artistes*. Any one who has been to the previous concerts, will need no inducement to go to this.

Broadway Theatre.

The regular dramatic season of this house commenced last night. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, the tragedian, appeared as the hump-backed hero in SHAKSPEARE'S "Richard the Third," assisted by Mr. CHARLES FISHER. The tragedy was received with satisfaction by a moderately good house. On its termination, Mr. DAVENPORT was called before the curtain, and, in reply to a demand for a speech, said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I think I have had enough talking for one night. However, I thank you for all past favors. I know not how to repay you for your kindness. I can only thank you; it is a poor gift, but it is all an actor can give. Again, I thank you from my inmost soul, and assure you I shall still strive to merit your kind applause." When Mr. DAVENPORT withdrew, Mr. FISHER was called before the curtain.

Miss EMMA HARDING is to appear on Wednesday, and this evening Miss JOSEPHINE MANNERS will make her *debut* in the "Loan of a Lover."

Missouri Sentiment.

The people of Missouri are by no means unanimous in approving the action of the Slavery propagandists in that State and Kansas. A public meeting of the citizens of Johnson County was held on the 13th inst., at which resolutions were adopted deprecating the existing excitement on the subject of Slavery as wholly uncalled for, and denouncing the attempt made by politicians to brand as Abolitionists or Free-Soilers, all who do not subscribe to their peculiar views or opinions, in regard to the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories of the United States, as likely to create an issue that would prove ruinous to the best interests of the South; cutting off nearly the whole conservative part of the nation.

Arrival of the Cyane.

The U. S. ship *Cyane*, S. B. WILSON, Commander, from Pensacola Aug 29. The following is her list of officers: STEPHEN B. WILSON, Commander, Richard L. Tilgham, Joseph N. Barney, Isaac G. Strain, John Downer, Lieutenants; Henry Elting, Acting Purser; S. Addison, Surgeon; Wm. G. Hay, Assistant Surgeon; A. M. De Bree, Acting Master; James C. Walker, Midshipman; Thomas N. Sanderson, Captain's Clerk; Francis L. Harris, Master's Mate; Wm. Ray, Boatswain; James D. McCloskey, Gunner; Charles Boardman, Carpenter; John A. Birdsall, Sailmaker. She was towed to Quarantine by the steam tug *Hunt rees*.

Yellow Fever.

The latest news from the afflicted cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth indicates that the fever is slowly decreasing.

☞ The Farmers' Club meet at No. 251 Broadway, at noon to-day, to discuss "Tropical Fruits and Vegetables." By special vote at the last meeting this is to be the only topic discussed to-day, and as everybody, and especially his wife, is interested, the attendance will probably be large, and we hope for the announcement of information, useful to the community generally.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. E. D. BEACH accepts the Liberal nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and says:

In taking a platform which proclaims unyielding hostility to all that class of legislation which invades personal rights, and is alike illiberal, unjust and unconstitutional, I do but reaffirm a long and well-settled conviction. But I owe it at the same time to the liberty respecting body of gentlemen from whom the nomination comes, to add in all frankness, that in politics I am a Democrat, and may not be expected to surrender principles I have always cherished.

☞ Liberty Hose Company No. 10, (Dover-street,) paraded yesterday with a new machine, CHAS. H. LYON is Foreman of the Company, and marshaled 48 men at the repos.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH DRESS GOODS.—H. M. E. TOWLE & CO. have just received an immense stock of fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of rich Plaid and Stripe Silks, Mournings, Cashmeres, French de Laines, Marine Plaids, Shawls, Silk Velvets; Moire Antique, Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, and Talmas, of the latest designs.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 257 Grand-st.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 367 Broadway, have just opened, and now in stock, a large and splendid lot of rich Brussels Carpets, at 8s. per yard. Other Carpets equally low. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 370 Broadway.

OPENING WEEK.—JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER, a choice variety of the above goods, in the desirable patterns and colors. Also, French Flowers, Feathers, &c.

IDE, FELT & HALL, No. 6 and 11, Park-place.

BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, PUBLISHERS, MANUFACTURERS, JEWELERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, BUSINESS MEN, "and the rest of mankind," should recollect that SILAS C. HERRING does not now make WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

N. B.—No Money, Books or Papers were ever lost in any of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled, as we apply The best Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Edwards & Co., and the past year with Reeves & Marvin, manufacturers of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends that he has made business arrangements with Messrs. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's work-renowned FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and invites his friends to call or send their orders to them, No. 122 Water-st. STEPHEN H. PIERSON.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS! Manufactured by JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st. Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices. N. B.—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

FAMILY MEDICINES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st. NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 385 Broadway.

"THE LADIES ASTIR."—LADIES ARE LOOKED at now by gentlemen and by each other, not to paint their cheeks and faces—not to admire the bonnet further off the face, or the dress that most sets the umbrella or cane bearer but to see who and how many have taste and judgment enough to wear a pair of those world-renowned and inimitable Gaiter Boots, (either Kyl, Button or French Satin Français,) which GORMAN (the famous manufacturer, is selling at his new Ladies' French Shoe Store, No. 120 Canal st. GORMAN has all kinds of shoes, not only suitable to the taste, but also to the pockets of the wearer. Gaiters, all of his own manufacture, for 10s., 12s., 12s., 16s., 16s., 18s., 20s., 22s., 24s., 28s. a pair. Slippers, Dancing Pumps, &c., 8s., 10s. a pair all warranted to be best quality.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Those suffering with asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person stays there, inquiring or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES PER MINUTE.—The great improvement in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, whereby they are run at double speed, and accomplish twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by all. We can furnish incontestible proof that these have more than double the capacity of other machines, and make neater, stronger and more elastic seams than any sewing machine in the market. Call and examine them. Many persons who have purchased others are now purchasing SINGER'S. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, up stairs.

PRIZE REWARDS FOR FANCY EXCURSIONS.—A first-class assortment of silver plated Castors, Cake baskets, Urns, Pitchers, Cups, &c., will be presented as prizes for successful committees at the regular Grand excursions, held at the jewelry sales, at the long established and well-known stand for the sale of plated and Britannia ware, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, N. Y. LUCIUS HART.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand consideration, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Wig Mould-ing Cream for preserving and fine-izing the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW DRESS GOODS—IN THE FOLLOWING goods we will offer on MONDAY some great bargains: superior black silks, bombazines, lace curtains, embroideries, gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs, ladies' do., rich cashmere long and square shawls, mourning, linens, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853.—SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING—BOYS' CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 8 Broadway, invite special attention to their Fall and Winter styles of fashionable Ready Made Clothing. They are now prepared to show an unusually handsome stock of goods. One price for goods—no deviation.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

KNOX.—THE FALL STYLE OF HATS, INTRODUCED by KNOX is a thing of beauty, and would be a joy forever if the hats lasted so long. They are brilliant, already and durable, and we advise all those who like to encourage the beautiful, without letting the useful take care of itself, to call on KNOX, Nos. 213 and 333 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! Splendid English Brussels, 8s. per yard; 50 000 yards of beautiful designs, at 3s., 5d., 4s and 5s. per yard; floor oil cloths, 2s 6d., 3s. and 4s. per yard, at the great Carpet establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

COLT & WHITTELSEY, NO. 823 BROADWAY, corner of 21st-st., are now opening an assortment of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c., of Foreign and American manufacture, at new patterns. Strangers are invited to examine our stock. Our prices will be low.

Who says the age of miracles is fled,
When in an

SPECIAL NOTICES.

...—How often this is said of ... remarkably true, or has fallen off. To ... our HAIR REGENERATOR will ... and produce an entire new growth. Brush ... and many things offered to the public ... preservation of the hair, which ... will only enable you to try this re... ... at your leisure, or to ... EWERT & CO.

...ANES, JAMES CONDER, No. 186 Water-st.

☞ Reddiker's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A ... remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure ... Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. BUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

From the New-York Day Book.

☞ The Character and Men of New-York, the ... of North America.—One of the duties of ... is to protect the public from imposition, by teaching ... principles. Public feeling and sympathy are justly ... excited in account of the dreadful ravages of ... in our neighboring cities. Yet, by ... consumption, more lives are sacrificed annually, than ... few fever discharges in ten years. Pestilential diseases ... their death-dealing energies in comparatively ... isolated localities, while consumption so noiselessly ... its unerring shafts here and there, promiscuously ... throughout all the busy walks of life, that those who by the ... fall and perish, are unheeded, or soon forgotten by ... neighbors, friends and relatives.

The question has often been asked, is consumption curable? To learned and experienced physicians we must look for an answer to this important inquiry. Louis and Andral of France, Carswell, Lawrence, of England, as well as many others of the United States, are among able writers on diseases of the lungs and one is, who has answered the question unequivocally in the affirmative.

The opinions of great men on our point are entitled to our ... consideration, and when such men of distinction give ... opinion, on a subject which they have made their ... study for ten or a score, or more years, that opinion, to a great extent, becomes an established fact.

There are to be met daily, instances of living robust and ... persons who have been cured of early and ... stages of consumption.

There are many valuable members of the medical profession, who are giving the rounds of an arduous practice, who have been snatched from the jaws of that relentless monster, consumption.

In this city, we believe, Doctor Heath, of No. 290 Broadway, is one of the most successful practitioners in the cure of lung and other chronic diseases for the reason that we have seen a him a long time, and he has cured a number of our acquaintances.

He was a student and associate of Professor John De La Mater, one of the most eminent revolutionary and lecturers that ever graduated, living at the present time, and is ... several Medical Colleges, at the different chairs of Professorships. He also enjoys the honor of having been the first Professor who taught auscultation and percussion, or the only certain method of ascertaining correctly the diseases of the lungs and chest. Dr. H. was a graduate of the University of Medical Science of this City, some twelve or fifteen years ago. He is also an uncompromising enemy of quackery and all its auxiliaries, and he is especially ... in his denunciations against specifics, patent medicines, ... shoulder braces, abdominal supporters, and all the ... useless and injurious traps, trammels and nets for ... of the unfortunate and credulous.

Dr. Heath is devoting all his energies to the treatment of ... consumption, diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, chest, ... all chronic diseases of both sexes. Having successfully ... practiced in this city for many years, he regards it as a ... to call the treatment of affections of the lungs, but not a ... specific one, to be used alone by any means.

The lungs, the skin, the stomach and bowels, are all alike ... mediums through which the system is brought under the ... influence of remedial agents in cure of disease.

The Doctor's motto is candor and honesty.

NORTH WESTERN SETTLEMENT COMPANY

☞ The Object and Design of this organization ... will be fully explained on WEDNESDAY Evening, ... 19th inst., in the Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., at 7½ o'clock. All who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of

SECURING A FARM

in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, at the Government price of ten shillings per acre, with all the advantages of associated numbers, which cannot fail to greatly enhance the value, would do well to attend this meeting and satisfy themselves of the superior inducements offered by this combination.

JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOMAS EDGERLY, Secretary.

☞ Sorratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans will preserve peaches, tomatoes, or in fact any fruit or vegetable, in a fresh state, and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetically SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in the end letters on every can, SORRATT'S PATENT, PROVOST & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for preserving accompanying the Cans. Prices of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and funnels, 19 cents each.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors.
No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ Columbia College.—The studies in this College will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., when the Students will attend in the College Chapel at 10 o'clock. Candidates for admission will assemble before and present themselves for examination in the Chapel, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, 18th inst. Students absent from, or failing at the last Annual Examination in July will attend at the same time and place, to be examined. CH. KING, President.

☞ Throw not Your Money Away—For worthless articles; beware of humbugs, peddlers, and all the nasty crew. Try CORN'S WORM SYRUP, and if your house troubled with rats, cockroaches, &c.; it will banish them like magic, not for a day, but months and years. HENRY R. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 388 Broadway.

☞ Cheapest Furnishing, China and Glass Store in the City—China Hall, No. 813 Broadway, above 11th-st.—Just opened, fifty bbds. of plain white French china, tea, dining, tea and coffee sets, or by the dozen; also, elegant decorated and gold band tea, coffee and dining sets, or by the dozen.

Goods packed and warranted from breakage.

☞ Mendelssohn Union.—The first rehearsal of the season will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at 7½ o'clock, at the Chapel of the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. By order

GEORGE S. PARKER, President.
J. CONKEY, Secretary.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS, single or in ... private, admirably adapted for a FAMILY or for SINGLE GENTLEMEN, and very pleasantly located. House No. 79 SANDS-ST., corner of Jay. References required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family, and good location; the house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply at No. 187 East 15th-st.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with parlors and bedrooms adjoining, on second and third floors, at No. 42 East 23d-st. Also a few rooms for single gentlemen. Transient boarders can also obtain rooms and board by the day or week.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient board at No. 30 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 65, 67 and 69 Murray-st. Dinner at 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARD WANTED.—By two French gentlemen in a respectable American family where there are but few or no boarders and could have the comforts of a home. Instruction in the French language given as compensation for board. References exchanged. Address P, Box No. 2,984 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By two young gentlemen, in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, and where the comforts of a home and refined society may be found. The location to be a pleasant one, and not more than fifteen minutes' walk from the Bowery or Wall-st. ferries. Address, stating terms, &c., N. B. M. Office of the *New-York Times*.

BOARD WANTED.—Two single ladies desire to obtain board in a respectable private family between 4th and 9th ave., and 29th and 35th sts. Unexceptionable references given and required. Terms must be moderate. Address J. M. E., Box No. 1,130 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY CITY.—By a ... gentleman, in a private family where there are no other boarders and can live as one of the family. Reference given. Apply by letter to W. A., Office of *Journal of Commerce*.

NO. 2 LEROY-PLACE.—Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway. Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, including a splendid parlor; house and furniture entirely new; gas and bath in the house. Location unsurpassed and terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—In a private family, in the vicinity of the 7th Ward, for a gentleman, wife and child. A front room unfurnished, and the use of the Croton required. Address Box No. 1,914.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—By a single gentleman, in some private family where there are no other boarders; none others need apply. Would prefer to live somewhere near Bond and Livingston sts. Reference given and required. Address E. H., Box No. 3,069 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—On the Heights, at No. 229 Hicks-st., half way between the Wall-st and 34th-ferries. A large, furnished room would be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children. Also a room for a single gentleman.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, can obtain board with pleasant rooms in a private family, within three minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Apply at No. 186 Atlantic-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No. 73 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Several gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate. Payments required promptly.

FRENCH BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—To let, with partial board in a private French family to one or two gentlemen, a large room, well furnished, with gas, fireplace, &c. Also, a single room with gas. The situation is agreeable and convenient to the South and Wall-st. ferries. Address F. S., *Daily Times* Office.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferry.

EDWIN B. YALE.

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I.
THE ARAUCANIANS;
OR, NOTES OF A TOUR AMONG THE INDIAN TRIBES OF SOUTHERN CHILI. By EDMOND RUEL SMITH, of the U. S. N. Astronomical Expedition to Chili. 12mo., muslin, $1.

A very full and interesting description of the interior of South America is presented in this volume. It treats of the religion, political state, natural productions, and manners and customs of the country, in a lively and entertaining style. The narrative is diversified with a variety of incidents, adventures, and anecdotes, presented in an attractive manner. The information is recent and cannot be found in so interesting a form in any other book of travels. The illustrations are taken from drawings made by the author on his tour.

II.
THE NEWCOMES.
MEMOIRS OF A MOST RESPECTABLE FAMILY. Edited by ARTHUR PENDENNIS, Esq. Illustrated by Richard Doyle. 2 vols., 8vo., paper, $1 75; muslin, $2.

From the New-York Tribune

It fights a manful battle with the pretension, intrigue and hypocrisy of modern society, dealing the stoutest blows against the follies and the frauds both of the fashionable and the financial world. But in this work, more perhaps than in any of Thackeray's writings, his stern dissection of social weaknesses is tempered with a view of a sole humanity.

* * * The hand of Thackeray is impressed on every page. Who but this pensive minstrel has such command of the sources both of pathos and humor? Who has combined such true delicacy of perception with such honest manliness of feeling? Who has passages of such profound tenderness, alternating with such bursts of hi ter scorn? What writer of fiction enforces a healthier moral tone, awakens a deeper detestation of worldliness and hypocrisy, or inspires a warmer love for genuine, unaffected worth?

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Why have I alluded to this man? I have alluded to him, reader, because I think I see in him an intellect profounder and more unique than his contemporaries have yet recognized; because I regard him as the first social regenerator of the day—as the very master of that working corps who would restore to rectitude the warped system of things; because I think no commentator on his writings has yet fonned the comparison that suits him, the terms which rightly characterize his talent. They see he is like Fielding; they talk of his wit, humor, comic powers. He resembles Fielding as an eagle does a vulture; Fielding could stoop on carrion, but Thackeray never does. His wit is bright, his humor attractive, but both bear the same relation to his serious genius that the more lambent sheet-lightning, playing under the edge of the Summer cloud, does to the electric death-spark hid in its womb.—"CURRER BELL," author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Villette."

FANATICAL TIMES.

This appears to be, par excellence, the Age of Fanaticism (*Syracuse Chronicle.*) and a cautiously written book, more of less full of fanaticism, is a rara avis indeed. The thing for these "fanatical" times. (*Waterville (Me.) Mail*) has just been published. [*Watertown Journal.*] For many weeks people have asked "What in the world is "CONE CUT CORNERS"?—[*St. Louis News.*] "Cone Cut Corners" is a very witty and very sinewy [*Philadelphia*] story of American Life. [*Utica Gazette*] in the pages of which wisdom, folly, sense and nonsense, have all their scope and chance. [*Boston Bee.*] and whatever moral it wishes to inculcate, is so clearly delineated that the reader will not be troubled to search for it. [*Cleveland Leader.*] Dickens himself, if acquainted with the ins and outs of Connecticut life, could never have produced anything better than [*Boston Post*] the conversations and sketches contained in it, [*Phila. Chris Chron.*] which are graphically drawn [*Boston Uncle Sam.*] possessing originality and spirit. [*Boston Journal*] and will answer for many places besides Cone Cut Corners. [*Boston Chronicle.*] As a temperance novel, [*N. Y. Sun*] start not solid men of Boston! [*Boston Post*] it inculcates a great lesson. [*N. Y. Evangelist.*] Although a Maine Law tale, [*American Citizen*] the easy style in which it is written, [*Boonsboro Odd Fellow*] and the kindly, genial humor which oversees the whole, [*Portland Transcript*] render it an agreeable companion. [*N. Y. Sat. Courier*] who hits off various virtues and vices in an amusing style. [*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*] The book is written in a very racy style. [*Albion Courier*] and aims at living fully, and hits it plumb! [*Detroit Dem. Eng.*] It is handsomely printed [*Chicago New Covenant*] and bound. [*Det. Herald*] and illustrated in an original and pleasing style. [*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*] "Cone Cut Corners" is for sale by the Booksellers generally. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, 456 pp. Price $1 25.

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17th Ward School-House No. 46—26th-st., near 3d-av.
18th Ward School-House No. 33—36th st., near 9th-av
22d Ward School-House No. 28—40th-st., near 8th av.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

Notice is also given that EVENING SCHOOLS for the education of females will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 7 o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School-Houses:

1st Ward School-House No 29—Nos 97 and 99 Grenwich-st.
4th Ward School-House No 24—James-st., n'r a Chatham.
6th Ward School-House No 34—Clarke st., near Broome.
12th Ward School-House No 38—125th-st., Harlem
10th Ward School-House No 20—Ludlow-st., near D'Lancey.
11th Ward School-House No 15—8th-st., near Avenue C.
14th Ward School-House No 24—Mangin-st., near Prince.
16th Ward School-House No 35—13th-st., near 6th av.
15th Ward School-House No 45—24th st., near 8th av.
19th Ward School-House No 40—29 h-st., near 3d-av.
22d Ward School-House No 28—40th-st., near 8th-av.

A SCHOOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-House in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome sts., at the same time.

Experienced teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these schools, and afford the most thorough instruction to pupils, free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School-Rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

An additional term of nine weeks will commence on the 2d day of January, 1856.

JOHN DELAMATER,
WM. JONES Jr.,
HENRY P WEST,
JAMES O. RUTHERFORD,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
FLO-ENCE McCARTHY,
A. J. PERRY,
Executive Committee on Evening Free Schools.

NEW YORK, Sept., 1855.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place J F BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving buttwenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any one of which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time, there are now several vacancies.

N. B Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—SEVENTH WARD—The citizens of the VIIth Ward are respectfully informed that the School premises No 9 and No 3 Spruce-st., have been completed and will be opened for the reception of scholars and organization of classes on MONDAY next, the 17th inst., when the regular sessions will commence and continue as formerly. Parents and guardians of children who have not heretofore been connected with said school are requested to have their names entered this week, as the Principals of the several departments will be in attendance every morning in their room, at 9 or, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

Citizens of the Ward and City generally taking an interest in the cause of popular education are cordially invited to visit the school on and after Monday next to witness the improvements made and enhanced facilities for general instruction and convenience to all concerned.

FRENCH EVENING CLASSES.—Professor N. LEMAITRE is bringing now, at his residence, No 97 LIVINGSTON-st, a class for the study of the rules of French conversations, thoroughly based on rules, idioms, each mood, and the formula of teaching; the only method now followed in this country, and the only one to acquire French as a living and elegant language, in the purest style, and in the shortest time. No class to consist of more than six pupils, and the terms for the whole course of the learners no more than four pupils will be admitted. Pupils also attended at their own residence. Apply at the residence above, from 4 to 7 P M. Schools attended on moderate terms Testimonials and references of the highest character.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE—Sept 18th, 1855—The Preliminary Course of this Institution will commence on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, and continue for three weeks.

The Introductory Lecture to the Course of Practical Chemistry will be delivered by Prof DOREMUS at 4 P. M. of that day.

Members of the medical profession, medical students, and students of pharmacy are invited to be present

HORACE GREEN, M. D.,
President of the Faculty.

FRENCH—MUSIC—DRAWING.—A Parisian lady, pupil, for the last 12 years, of Ambroise Thomas and Madame Pleyel, with diplomas from the Universities Sciences de Paris, would engage in a school or to teach private pupils Her parents would board two young ladies Address F. B. G., *Times* Office

REFERENCES.

Rev N M FIELD, Editor of the *Evangelist*.
H C BOWEN, Esq No 112 Broadway.
H H GOODMAN, Esq, No 17 Madison-av.
B J HOWLAND, Esq, No 79 10th st

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No 38 West 25th-st, Rev HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs WARD, Principals, reopened Sept. 12 Parochial duties preventing Prof Irving from entering upon his renewed engagements, the Belles Lettres class will be taken in charge by Prof C S HENRY, D D, for the current season. The course of instruction in this class commences Oct. 1, occupies two hours a day, and embraces Critical Reading in English and French literature, and studies in mental science, history and mathetics, with lectures illustrating the course

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS—Under 11 years of age into his family, and makes it his business to educate them at home with his own. As there may soon be a vacancy it is now a suitable time for parents who wish to place a son in the country, under home influences, and moral and physical training, judiciously adapted to the individual, to make application. Terms, $150 per annum. A line addressed Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn., will be forwarded.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855 Rector, Rev. JOHN J ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway References, Hon MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES ROOME, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

MISS MAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 12 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at the residence or at Messrs C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss MAINES, at her residence.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,—Thatbree departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, or the counting-room, from the age of seven years The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, BROWNE & HAYMOR. GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 81 9th-st, on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No 68 Wall st, of Messrs KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT No. 45 William-st, of R. N. HAVENS, Esq, No. 38 Wall st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 8

THE HUMBOLDT CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE INSTITUTE—Where boys are educated on the German plan, under the direction of Drs RICHARDS and BE DAN, is now in full operation at No. 339 4th-av., near 25th-st. A few more pupils can be received. Circulars can be had at the Institute, where one or both of the Principals can be seen.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 155 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. G. PAUL DYRSEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. 776 Greenwich st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept 10 Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 190 Broadway.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Forry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is under the charge of A B WINANT and lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms $60 per five months. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal. He will call upon any in the City who desire an interview.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 38 and 40 West 16th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 345 Broadway.

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No. 128 West 22d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No 48 East 24th st, directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 200 Bleecker-st, commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of boarders limited to ten.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 22 West 23d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square, New-York, under the patronage of the Right Rev Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, September 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars A Prospectus stating the terms and advantages of the School can be had on application

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New-York. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, Sep. 3, 1855, A. H. DUNNING, A. M., Principal; Miss C. E. BACKUS, Preceptress; Miss F. M. HASTINGS, Music Teacher Board and tuition in the English branches $26 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.

W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, corner of Broadway and 12th-st—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3 Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall-st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Cropsey, No. 698 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TAUGHT BY PROF. D. LAGNOIX for the past nine years at No 239 Broadway, at which place he continues to receive new pupils for thorough instruction, imparting to them the ability to speak the language with fluency and correctness. Classes are now being formed, in which the number of scholars will be limited to eight.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st., bet w 6th-av Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on TUESDAY September 14 Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., Messrs WM HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10 Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class board ng school for boys. Number limited to twelve Circulars may be had of E. M. JEROME, Esq., No 175 Broadway, of Alderman N. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av, or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept 17 After Sept. 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept 17 For circulars or information apply at the Institute, in the rooms of the Institute. JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH }

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES No 279 8th-av, corner of 31st-st will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 128 West 22d-st, between 6th and 7th avs, is now open for the reception of pupils Circulars, with references, &c, obtained at their residences.

MME CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the Above Institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its inventor, WOOD D. DE GRAW, Esq., is unequivocally a very delightful accomplishment Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Opening every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept 5—No 337 4th av. New regular Application personally or by note.

MRS. QUILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 4th of September Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton place, 8th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. PROFESSOR A. PLAYEL, No 276 4th st., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will resume this month his lessons in the schools and private families.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 718 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School, at No 81 16th-st, will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 25.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING—Has opened a home school for a limited number of young ladies, at No 109 West 45th-st. Music, French and Drawing taught

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies at No. 38 Union-square, 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept 12, at No. 1 8th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st, 2d door from 5th-av.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th-st.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND—Miss MARGARET ADRIAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MR. MARCELLUS' SCHOOL—For 20 boys, No. 11,(80 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 17.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

New York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st.
Brooklyn, No. 157 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the Classes and Lessons will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct. 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars containing terms &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn The Courts-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av Railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy.

Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

COAL.

COAL $5 25 PER TON.—First quality Red and White Ash Schuylkill Coal, egg or stove size, delivered in New-York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply immediately at the PEOPLES' COAL AND FLOUR AGENCY, No 38 Broadway Coal by the single ton or cargo. Extra Flour, $10 P bbl No monopoly.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 168 Chrystie, near Delancy, and 101 Division-st, near Pike.

FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 870 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane-st., and 8th-st., corner of 8th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. L. J. CORTAR, Nos. 142 Elizabeth-st., and 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Best Red and White Ash Stove and Egg Coal Also, Wood, at lowest market price, at Coal and Wood Depôt, No. 217 10th av, between 21st and 22d sts. SAMUEL WALLACE.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—
From the Celebrated
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.—Just received, a small invoice of Dutch Crushed Sugar, a superior article for preserving Also, other white and brown Sugars and family groceries, for sale in quantities to suit dealers or families at wholesale prices, by J. O. FOWLER, Nos. 269 and 438 Greenwich-st.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.—Of every description for Phosgene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by CHAS. STARR, Jr. & CO. No. 117 Fulton-st,

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office 94 Broadway.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—Being the stock of an old established manufacturer, at No. 452 Broome-st., near Broadway. A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 452 Broome st., the entire stock of elegant furniture of Mr. Joseph Sommer, whose reputation for good workmanship is so extensively known. The sale will be peremptory for cash to cover advances, and every article warranted of the best class The stock comprises rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, Gothic and fancy chairs, sofas, side, centre and extension tables, stageres, book cases dressing bureaus, French and Gothic solid bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, ballstands, &c.

Also, one elegant black walnut library case, 8 feet high and 12 long

Also, one banker's rosewood desk—cost $200.

Also, two very rich suites enamelled cottage furniture, with marble tops, exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

N B—Strangers and others will please take notice that this is not a sale made up from indifferent manufacturers, but entirely the stock of Jos. Sommer, who is retiring from the trade.

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Splendid French mirrors, velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, elegant paintings, rosewood piano-forte, rich chandeliers mounted in ormolu, works of art, &c., at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell unreservedly on WEDNESDAY, Sept 19, at 10½ o'clock the entire elegant furniture of the above first class house; the sale will be positive without regard to weather. Catalogues of which will be ready on Monday, and can be obtained at Mr. T. S Berry's, No 440 Broadway, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Chamber-st.

PARLORS—Two splendid Parisian mirrors, 28x100; magnificent pearl inlaid, 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; Axminster and velvet carpets; ve y elegant chandeliers, mounted in ormolu; solid rosewood parlor suite; one sofa, six medallion back parlor chairs, large arm chairs and gothic chair, with slip covers in embroidered brocade; one do. imported from Paris; four cushioned back chairs; large arm chairs, in tapestry, very rich with slip covers; fauteuil, covered in moquet; rosewood mirror, front and back etageres, costly lady's escritoire, lined with satin wood, in purple; solid rosewood reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; rosewood music cabinet; rose wood centre and pier tables, with statuary marble tops; costly Sevres vases; bronze and ormolu clocks, with a number of rich imported parlor ornaments. Also, a valuable and costly collection of oil paintings, foreign and home scenery, historical paintings, fruit and flower pieces, marine views, winter scenes rural and architectural views, &c., from the hands of eminent foreign and home artists.

CHAMBER FURNITURE Magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; suite solid rosewood furniture, in tapestry; 12 pure hair mattresses, beds, &c.; superb rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus; rose-wood washstands, China toilet sets, oval mirrors; rosewood and mahogany fancy etageres, sofas, marble-top secretary, book case, oak library do., with a large and elegant variety of dining room and basement furniture; splendid oak extension table, cost $115; oak dining-room chairs, oak side board, rich silver ware, magnificent French china dinner set, with a large and rich ruby set to match throughout, with a large quantity of kitchen ware of every description. A deposit will be required of every purchaser

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No 94 Broadway

LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Contained in the 4-story house, No. 179 East Broadway, between 2d and 3d sts, being the property of a family leaving the City.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, each day, at the above mentioned house, all the handsome furniture, gas fixtures, table cutlery, china, &c., contained therein, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, centre tables, extension do., Brussels and 3 ply carpets, mantel ornaments, dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, chairs, table linen, bedding, oil cloths, hall stands, ivory table cutlery, china, glass and plated ware, &c., lace and brocatelle curtains, window shades, &c.

Also, HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.—About 60 super single and double hair mattresses and palliasses.

Also SUPERFINE BLANKETS, &c.—About 60 pairs best quality blankets, together with feather bolsters, pillows, linen &c.

Also, GAS FIXTURES, chandeliers, brackets, &c.

Also, KITCHEN UTENSILS, with which the sale will commence.

The whole being of the best order not having been in use six months, and will be sold without reserve for Cash A deposit required from each purchaser. Catalogues on the morning of sale

W S MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—This DAY, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., assignee's sale of an 11th manufactured stock of JOHN GHOLSON, by order of his assignees, consisting of carved rosewood sofa frames in great variety, mahogany do., easy and Voltaire chair frames, 40 or 50 dozen rosewood, mahogany and oak chairs, frames; large lot of various pattern chair do.; extension dining table, rosewood and mahogany centre table frames, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands quartette and dance table do., cabinet, upholsterers' and dealers' and counting-room desks and carpets—the whole for absolute sale, in order to insure a prompt delivery. A deposit of not less than $10 will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues on morning of sale. Also, a lot of furniture damaged by water, sold on account of whom it may concern Well worthy the attention of the trade

WILLIAM IRVING Auctioneer

BOARDING HOUSE FURNITURE—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept 18 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 and 114 Leonard-st. Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany centre and card tables, mirrors two mahogany extension dining tables, 12 extra leaves each; white China dinner set, crockery and glassware, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut and maple cottage bedsteads, mahogany bureaus, mahogany washstands, mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets and pillows mahogany and maple cane seat chairs, palliasses, toilet sets, bedquilts and counterpanes, cots, mahogany dressing bureaus, oil cloths, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE—LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer, respectfully invites ladies and gentlemen who are in want of first class furniture, to call at the sale rooms corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 25th inst, and examine the stock of splendid rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst The furniture is made up of the very best materials, of the latest and most approved patterns and of exquisite workmanship. The catalogue will be ready on Tuesday morning

JOHN E VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E VAN ANTWERP will offer a FULL REGULAR TRADE SALE for TUESDAY Sept 18, at 10 o'clock, at No 69 Pearl-st, will commence with the entire stock of a retailer declining business, consisting of builders' and other hardware. Also Messrs R. Groves & Son's table cutlery, razors, scissors, pen and pocket knives &c, suitable for retailing Also 20,000 R Hemmings & Hills best need es; 25 furnished pole pin cases Also, 30 English plated castors, one case fine tea-trays 50 framed oil paintings, &c, &c. Terms 60 days Catalogues now ready.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY—On the first between 8th and 9th avs., belonging to the estate of PATRICK McLAUGHLIN deceased D T MACFARLAN will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, all that certain lot and frame buildings thereon, situated on the southerly side of 41st-st between 8th and 9th avs, being 25 feet front and rear by the first 9 inches in depth. Terms cash For further particulars, inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st.

GEORGE COCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 117 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, of every description. Also, silver-plated table cutlery, tilt frame mirrors, china and glassware, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT Auctioneer

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 241 Pearl-st, a large catalogue sale of all kinds best white granite, blue, dipt, C C., Rockingham yellow and stone ware, china, Britannia ware, &c.; also, 160 packages of glass ware; all kinds in lots from the shelves and by the package. Also, the stock of a dealer declining the business.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, WINES, WHISKEY, WAGON, HARNESS, SMOKEHOUSE, &c.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No 87 Desbrosses-st., cor. Greenwich—Beef, raisins, prunes, figs, nuts jellies, preserves, pickles olive oil, knives, forks, spoons, planes, saws, files, chisels, clocks, hammers, tacks, coats, stocks collars.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer. Sales Room No. 66 Nassau-st.

THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, a rich assortment of household furniture, consisting of richly carved rosewood suites mahogany and black walnut suites covered in satin, brocatel, haircloth and damask; bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, mirrors, oil paintings, &c.

M. B. EUTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, September 18th, at 11 o'clock, on the premises No 879 Broadway, the entire stock, fixtures, and lease of the retail fancy dry good and embroidery store, belonging to the estate of Thomas Lockhart, deceased By order of PETER B. SWEENY, Public Administrator.

AUCTION SALES.

J. F. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

GREAT JEWELRY SALE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES A SPLENDID BOOK—Will be sold THIS DAY (Tuesday, Sept 18,) peremptorily, to close out the whole according to order, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No 12 Maiden lane, fine gold diamond work and other richly set jewelry in great variety and of all descriptions; together with costly double and single case gold lever watches; double timers, independent seconds, ladies' valuable watches gold chains of all styles, silver levers, &c. A desirable opportunity is thus presented to all, on this occasion of a closing sale of the whole stock.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—Eighteenth Fall shelf sale TUESDAY, September 18th, at 10 A. M., by HENRY G EVANS. No. 92 Pearl-st., 100 crates best w. g. c. c. Rockingham and common ware; China in sets; also, 150 packages best flint and green glass ware, knives and forks, tea trays, waiters &c., will be sold in lots, to the City or country trade to suit purchasers. Goods well packed for shipping Catalogues now ready

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & CHURCH, at their auction store, No. 379 Nassau st., near Fulton st., on WEDNESDAY at 10 o'clock Mortgagee's sale of Silver plated Ware &c.; new and second-hand Furniture, Glassware, China Tea sets, &c., &c. Also, 9 000 Cigars, which will be offered in one lot For part culars see *Herald*.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Sept 20 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st, important sale of an Importer's stock of old wines, brandies, &c., of the finest quality. Particulars on Thursday.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Office, Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends Legacies, Debts, &c Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank

FIRST CLASS SALOON FURNITURE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 A M, consisting of 25 mirrors 30 tables, 150 chairs, a large quantity of glass China, crockery, bar furniture, &c., &c., northwest corner of 4th st and Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE
WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,

Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail Address
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A M MAURICEAU Professor of Diseases of Women One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 16mo. pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter and how to cure it, in so simple but chaste a style, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from nervousness, debility of the womb, or from those causes, will each and all in its pages find the means of prevention amelioration and relief

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, OHIO, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly gaining for some three years or more in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before she had a confinement every appearance was more and more developed and pointed to her early grave. I was in imminent danger, and when was on the last occasion despaired of I suggested that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, on explaining some matters regarding my case I was recommended, as a last resort, and the new hope imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Dearmont provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was no while. But by this, are another year would have passed over my head, is all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children motherless.

For sale by BELCHER & TOWNSEND, No 293 Broadway SHERMAN & CO, Astor House, No 1 Vesey-st., DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, and at the publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EX-
CHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $1,695,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible] BAILEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF
NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA
—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,584,037 79
Average amount of Specie 1,399,144 51
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America 77,499 00
Average amount of Deposits 4,397,294 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COM-
MERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $8,073,833 61
Average amount of Specie 1,036,850 79
Average amount of Circulation 165 66
Average amount of Deposits 5,259 461 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

HENRY F VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE
COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,166,816 81
Average amount of Specie 97,749 34
Average amount of Circulation 103,230 00
Average amount of Deposits 916,841 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES B WILSON, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES B WILSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,584,954 98
Average amount of Specie 476,340 30
Average amount of Circulation 243,387 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,894,372 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B MEEKER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH
AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,588,224 43
Average amount of Specie 153,212 99
Average amount of Circulation 90,278 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,336 610 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,360,263 89
Average amount of Specie 562,057 71
Average amount of Circulation 111,540 00
Average amount of Deposits 3,487,470 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE
OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,447,567 98
Average amount of Specie 306 372 11
Average amount of Circulation 809,796 00
Average amount of Deposits 3,305,945 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
A. C GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1 043 715 33
Average amount of Specie 80,457 88
Average amount of Circulation 173 439 00
Average amount of Deposits 846 836 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL S. SAND, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—
As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,486,752 45
Average amount of Specie 155 500 98
Average amount of Circulation 203,745 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,323,230 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK
—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $247,098 36
Average amount of Specie 23,015 52
Average amount of Circulation 103,769 00
Average amount of Deposits 91,961 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C S VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND
DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,593,245 19
Average amount of Specie 56,864 06
Average amount of Circulation 65,083 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,076,603 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $654,394 44
Average amount of Specie 61 624 98
Average amount of Circulation 101,591 00
Average amount of Deposits 418,520 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
S. L. H WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—
As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,608,226 00
Average amount of Specie 189,169 00
Average amount of Circulation 260 491 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,219,522 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1855.
H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—
As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $756 158 80
Average amount of Specie 70,902 01
Average amount of Circulation 157 740 00
Average amount of Deposits 621,132 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855
E B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,679,283 15
Average amount of Specie 271,059 37
Average amount of Circulation 56,165 58
Average amount of Deposits 1,290,883 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF
NEW-HAVEN, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W T HOOKER, Cashier of the CITY BANK OF NEW-HAVEN, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W T HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE
BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
SMITH M. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK,
NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. DALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,786,718 08
Average amount of Specie 125,816 05
Average amount of Circulation 142 786 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,408,691 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W J LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK
—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $628,121 54
Average amount of Specie 33 562 99
Average amount of circulation 10,424 00
Average amount of Deposits 598,392 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1855
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $666 507 58
Average amount of Specie 138,675 39
Average amount of Circulation 60 698 00
Average amount of Deposits 641 908 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September 1855.
JNO. C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK,
NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,142,297 40
Average amount of Specie 77,470 21
Average amount of Circulation 114,934 00
Average amount of Deposits 731,779 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L TAYLOR Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK
—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $306,334 00
Average amount of Specie 42 624 00
Average amount of Circulation 96 189 00
Average amount of Deposits 217,462 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
J. S HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As re-
quired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $878,207 36
Average amount of Specie 66,440 60
Average amount of Circulation 164,210 00
Average amount of Deposits 580,780 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN THOMSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

JOHN THOMSON President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
JOHN HEINEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANU-
FACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,850,378 62
Average amount of Specie 151 586 65
Average amount of Circulation 181,595 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,415,705 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of September 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COM-
PANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $5,114,740 21
Average amount of Specie 617,918 45
Average amount of Circulation 345,180 85
Average amount of Deposits 3,694,972 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS M MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $822,245 81
Average amount of Specie 50,014 72
Average amount of Circulation 91,827 00
Average amount of Deposits 641,541 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS WILLIAMS, Jr. Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS WILLIAMS, Jr. President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,156 793 54
Average amount of Specie 176 44
Average amount of Circulation 121,008 00
Average amount of Deposits 942,555 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK
—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,072,063 80
Average amount of Specie 771 657 24
Average amount of Circulation 418,459 94
Average amount of Deposits 3,506,987 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK-
ING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1 243 237 36
Average amount of Specie 66,759 22
Average amount of Circulation 207,193 00
Average amount of Deposits 867,631 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND
TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $756,043 93
Average amount of Specie 54,343 20
Average amount of Circulation 118,245 00
Average amount of Deposits 531,232 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E D BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK
—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,253,071 56
Average amount of Specie 169,450 16
Average amount of Circulation 88,655 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,516,857 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. E. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,778,601 45
Average amount of Specie 1,087,894 58
Average amount of Circulation 210 284 83
Average amount of Deposits 4,367,083 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E SILLIMAN Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN
BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $5,014,453 00
Average amount of Specie ..... 1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MERIGE JR Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY MERIGE JR Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As
required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1 194,894 00
Average amount of Specie 109 039 00
Average amount of Circulation 197 374 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,016,189 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
ROBERT M. STRERBICH Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,624,489 55
Average amount of Specie 164,328 45
Average amount of Circulation 207 363 00
Average amount of Deposits 926,319 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. GALLATIN, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
N C EVERETT Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY
BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $175,803 18
Average amount of Specie 9 650 70
Average amount of Circulation 12 507 00
Average amount of Deposits 106,249 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of September, 1855
N. C EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-
YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $401,527 85
Average amount of Specie 29,190 95
Average amount of Circulation 66,713 00
Average amount of Deposits 133,135 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EX-
CHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $807,607 60
Average amount of Specie 10 653 02
Average amount of Circulation 119,186 00
Average amount of Deposits 127,124 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER
BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,064,984 99
Average amount of Specie 99,625 96
Average amount of Circulation 183,822 00
Average Amount of Deposits 864,535 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,311,375 80
Average amount of Specie 93 675 94
Average amount of Circulation 194,430 00
Average amount of Deposits 795,413 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—
As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $567,560 66
Average amount of Specie 48,448 43
Average amount of Circulation 98,104 00
Average amount of Deposits 368,907 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
SAMUEL JESUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As re-
quired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $992,686 45
Average amount of Specie 50 221 56
Average amount of Circulation 115,760 00
Average amount of Deposits 670,939 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
WM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $880,520 77
Average amount of Specie 54,105 45
Average amount of Circulation 154,991 00
Average amount of Deposits 635,926 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2 374,237 11
Average amount of Specie 303,542 55
Average amount of Circulation 117,556 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,294 459 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD
BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,173,119 00
Average amount of Specie 119 773 57
Average amount of Circulation 196,583 00
Average amount of Deposits 654,564 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
N. C EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER
BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,134 164 00
Average amount of Specie 70,959 00
Average amount of Circulation 108,856 00
Average amount of Deposits 846,360 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK
—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $391 262 00
Average amount of Specie 47,969 00
Average amount of Circulation 93,337 00
Average amount of Deposits 418 147 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S
BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,444,774 32
Average amount of Specie 97,022 91
Average amount of Circulation 262 270 00
Average amount of Deposits 762,554 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of September, 1855.
E B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-
YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,867,966 96
Average amount of Specie 297,063 76
Average amount of Circulation 178,347 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,314,904 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee

WILLIAM BLAKE.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, The Shortest and Quickest Route between the GREAT WESTERN CITIES and the ATLANTIC SEABOARD, Through the Counties of Orange, Sullivan, Delaware, Broome, Chemung, Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Erie, Genesee, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler, Chautauque, and Niagara, and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.

The Express Trains of this Company leave DUNKIRK HARBOR, BUFFALO or GOWEGO, as at No. 126 Broadway, New-York, corner of Dey-st.

DANIEL CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN JOINT STOCK RAILROAD
COMPANY.—The Railroads of BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI MIDLAND, and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD, are connected with the Railroads of Chicago, Rock Island, Galena, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Madison, Lafayette, Crawfordsville, Toledo, Detroit, Monroe, Adrian, Michigan City, Laporte, South Bend

New-York Daily Times.

CITY POLITICS.

CRUSH THIS TRAGK, HI! HI!

Meeting of the American Democracy.

The papers of Monday morning contained an announcement calculated to produce some excitement among parties who perform labor by contract. Thus it was:

Mass Meeting of the American Democracy will be held on Monday evening, September 17, 1855, at 7½ o'clock, at Continental Hall, southwest corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. All who are opposed to the designs of the Know-Nothings, the oppressive practices of the Maine Law fanatics, the frauds of the contract system, and the brutality of the present system of Primary Elections, and in favor of protecting and elevating the working classes by laws making it criminal to defraud the laborer of his just dues, and fixing a standard of wages on public works, &c., are invited to attend. By order

C. LUDWIG RICHTER, Sec'y. IRA B. DAVIS, Ch'n.

At the appointed hour about 300 persons were present. Before the meeting was fairly organized a Mr. MARK THOMAS and Mr. DEWITT FORSHAY took the floor, and some queer things occurred that would tax a most extraordinary reporter. After some rather unparliamentary exchanges, Mr. J. B. DAVIS was called to the Chair, and Mr. C. L. RICHTER officiated as Secretary.

Mr. OLIVER then recited the platform of the American Democracy, copies of which were freely distributed through the room. He was interrupted not only by frequent and vociferous cheers, but annoyed by several side-issues of conversational debate, which required that Mr. DAVIS should test his powers of voice pretty considerably.

The following is a copy of that document.

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

Shortened and abridged from the New-York Herald.

Whereas, Our City, State and Union has been brought to a lamentable condition, the prosperity and peace of our country set in danger, and the principles of our hitherto Democratic Republican Government almost lost sight of, by elevating to office corrupt and selfish charlatans, and by a set of fanatics and unprincipled men, entering treasonable sentiments, and legislating against the most vital principles upon which our free institutions rest; and, whereas, we have ample reason to believe that the Governments of Europe have been tampering with the corrupt politicians of this country, to arouse the spirit of religious intolerance and national antipathies against those who seek a home upon our shores, in order to prevent the emigration of their working classes, and check the growth of our nation, whose rapid accumulation of members, and the increasing sympathy manifested for our institutions, has made every monarch tremble upon his throne; and, whereas, the time has passed away for the tollwern workingmen to be the mere tools of crafty politicians, jobbers of the laborers' sweat and toil, and be only beggars upon the outer steps of the temple of liberty; and, whereas, the system of conducting the primary elections of our City has became so corrupt as to preclude the possibility of securing the nomination of men who respect the rights of the working classes, or who feel an honest interest in the prosperity of our City and country: We, therefore, adopt the following resolutions as the basis of our political action:

Resolved, That we stand to-day where all good and true citizens have ever stood—on the broad platform of the Constitution, the holy legacy of our fathers.

That we pay strict obedience to the solemn injunction of WASHINGTON in his Farewell Address, by frowning indignantly on everything calculated to sever the Union, or weaken the bonds which hold the great family of the States together.

That every one who makes our country his home, submits to the Constitution, and conforms to the laws of the land, is in the fullest sense

A TRUE AMERICAN.

That neither the Federal Government nor State have any right to alter, change or restrict the naturalization laws in such a manner as to hinder the immigration of industrious, moral and intelligent foreigners. The Declaration of Independence states, as an impeachment of GEORGE III, that "he has endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands."

That the system of contracting public work ought to be abolished.

That while the system of contracting public work continues, contractors should be compelled to pay mechanics and laborers the standard wages of their trade or calling.

That the present corrupt Banking system ought to be dissolved.

That the Prohibitory Liquor law passed by our last Legislature is maliciously encroaching on our personal rights.

That the growth of intemperance might be materially checked by the enactment of laws requiring all dealers in liquor, under severe penalties, to properly label the kind and quality of liquor sold by them.

That the evil of land monopoly should be checked from further development by the enactment of a law limiting the quantity that may hereafter be acquired in this State.

That the State should enact laws making it criminal to defraud working people out of their just wages for labor performed.

That the existing Charter of this City should be superseded by a new one, embracing among other things, the following propositions:

That the people of this City should manage their own local affairs, free from interference of the Legislature.

That all fees offices be changed to that of salaries.

That the rate of salaries of public officers range from $500 to $2,000 a year, as follows: head of departments from $2,000 to $2,600; deputies from $1,000 to $1,600; policemen, clerks, and other subordinates, in the various departments of the City Government, from $800 to $1,500 per year. Mechanics and laborers employed by the City authorities to receive the standard wages paid by the trade or calling; but no laborer to receive more than $1 50 per day.

That the land belonging to, and located in the City, shall be improved by the erection of buildings thereon suitable for dwelling and business purposes, and rented, (to occupants only,) at a moderate per cent. on the cost of the same, in order that this land may be productive of revenue and protect the tenantry against the increase of already exorbitant rents

That our candidates for executive offices shall be chosen for their known ability and moral rectitude, without reference to their political associations or bias, and our candidates for legislative offices be those who possess the above qualifications, and also subscribe to our principles and will use all possible lawful means to realize them.

That, for these objects, vital alike to humanity and the republic, we are ready to unite with all men, under whatever name or organization, who will aid us in carrying into successful operation these great principles.

That we will use every means in our power to brand as traitors, and render unavailable all future aspirants of those who prove recreant to the holy cause of freedom.

Let every citizen who is in favor of just legislation, be on hand at the meetings of the American Democracy.

Mr. K. A. BAILEY then attempted to address the assembly, but his disposition to enter into abstract discussion on the respective recommendations of each party did not seem to interest those present.

"Tell us of something that will benefit the working man," exclaimed one.

"Hooray," cried another and another, until Mr. BAILEY gave way.

Mr J. B. DAVIS drew down immense plaudits by denouncing the frauds conducted in the primary elections. This platform would be the remedy for the divisions in the Democratic party when the Common Council were requested to commence building, and thus to employ the community. This would no doubt, though easily proved to be advantageous; the plan was said to be wild and visionary, and people were directed to vote the Know-Nothing ticket. (Loud cheers.) Now are those men to have public trust if we can prevent it? Can we forget their acts last Winter? We see these men, these Councilmen, are lanking for high and lucrative positions. Oh! we are distracting the Democratic party—why, can it be distracted more than it is? (Interruption.) Our object is truth: if any one can show that Know-Nothingism will operate usefully to the working-man, I shall rather hear his arguments than your hootings.

Dr. FRENCH—a German, but an American citizen, though frequently violating English idiom—observed America was the "Country of my woman," evidently meaning his wife, and hoping the Know-Nothings would have so much politeness as to be a little quiet, commenced an address in German to his countrymen which a number of rowdies endeavored to interrupt by very unseemly laughter and brutal ridicule. Eventually the speaker, who evidently possessed oratorical ability of no mean order, succeeded in compelling attention and drew down loud plaudits from the denizens of Fatherland.

Mr. CHARLES BOLWELL followed in a temperate speech against the contract system, observing that it mattered little whether working men were oppressed by foreigners or by their own countrymen. Until laws are made in which working men have a participation in making them, nothing can be enacted for their benefit. You have to vote for certain nominees, and what can you obtain from these men unless secured with money, a thing which few working men possess in sufficient amount for a bribe.

Mr. WALFORD did not think much of American Democracy while the tax-eater had the advantage of the tax-payer. The working population ought to be protected against the ill-paid and ill-starved emigrant. [Loud cheers.] Why do we purchase the cheap labor of the old country while we will not protect it at home. The strength of the country is with the workingman, if only he willed it. What country can stand alone like this? Why send our raw produce to England to be manufactured? Let us all go in for protecting our labor, every man of us.

Mr. M'CARTHY, a shoemaker, in reply to this, said America could compete with the world. Boston could compete successfully with Stafford, so much for shiploads of boots and shoes. Aye, and give better wages too. The man who chose America for his residence, who swore truly an American than the one who merely could not help being born in it. The speaker concluded with great ability for free trade principles. The true principle of Democracy was, "love others as yourself." The American Constitution knows nothing of the birthplace of any man.

Mr. GEORGE ADAM, an elderly gentleman, said the discussion reminded him of the passage,

"I can call spirits from the vasty deep."

But will they come? How are you going to accomplish what you propose? Who are you to vote for? Until workingmen are represented by workingmen of their own election, you will be in no better position. (Loud cheers.) Until you think and act for yourselves, the workingman of to-day will ever remain so. You will never remove social evils, but by some political remedy. I object to this platform, because they are nominations made in the old way, of the old parties and under the old influences. Let the wealthy look after themselves; they'll take *d*—d good care to do it

Mr. SMITH (oh! those Smiths!) was prepared to endure any amount of blackguardism; he said so, and he received it. If a storm of most hideous noises, enough to frighten the Prince of Darkness out of his den, could be entitled to such a description of his reception. In dumb show he proceeded some time, but the noise became so horrible, that no one within a yard of him could even guess what his speech was about. We were told afterwards he was a "Peter Funk jeweler," and that was the reason the people would not hear him. And we thought their decision (if that were the case,) very proper.

Many of the "b'hoys" went away, when "Mr. Smith" sat down. While he was up the "fun grew fast and furious"—the succeeding speakers were comparatively insipid, and like the organist that played the people out of church, the last speaker succeeded in due time in playing every possible variation upon the same melody, until nearly every soul departed.

Hard Shell General Committee Meeting.

The Hard Shell General Committee held a meeting last evening at Stuyvesant Institute. As at the last meeting, a numerous lobby of office-seekers and noted politicians were in attendance. The Custom-House was plentifully represented, evidently drawn together to condole with one another in the disastrous blows to their hopes, effected by the recent action of the General Committee in preventing a fusion of the Tammany Hall and Hard Shell candidates. Meantime no disinclination at fusion was shown by the heterogeneous outsiders in liberal patronage of the bar below. A posse of policemen, retained by the proprietor of the Hall, prevented indulgence in any of the amusements quite frequent at these gatherings. Loud talk and earnest vituperation served to form the culminating point of the excitement.

The Committee organized—HORACE F. CLARK, Esq., of the Eighteenth Ward, President, taking the Chair, and JOHN Y. SAVAGE, of the Fifth Ward, and J. W. BOYCE, of the Twentieth Ward, officiating as Secretaries.

After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. G. F. ALDEN, of the Seventh Ward, moved that the Committee proceed to designate the places and time for holding the different Conventions.

Intermediate in passing upon the places, a lengthy discussion ensued, upon motion of Mr. J. B. HASKINS, of the Eighth Ward, to substitute the name of WM. JOHNSON as a member of the Committee from the Twelfth Ward, in place of DAVID S. JACKSON, who declined to serve. It was finally voted to accept the substitution of Mr. JOHNSON, by a vote of 30 in favor to 14 opposed.

In naming the various candidates for the different Conventions, Mr. TIMOTHY DALY, of the Nineteenth Ward, suggested that the members of the General Committee should not nominate themselves. Tabled.

The following are the Delegates chosen by the Committee for the different Cooventions as provided in the report of the Special Committee at the meeting on Thursday night.

JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

First Ward—Wm. S. Wiley, John W. Dowall, Edmund Burke.

Second Ward—John Y. Savage, John F. Sachmiller, John Clark.

Third Ward—Peter Larkins, A. P. Heath, John Kirkpatrick.

Fourth Ward—Wm. Clary, John Crowe, Andrew Cussack.

Fifth Ward—Emanuel P. Hart, John O. Dixon, Wm. Ridalcok.

Sixth Ward—Patrick Garrick, John Ryan, James Hogan.

Seventh Ward—Reuben Squire, Orlando Gray, Thos. F. McCaffry.

Eighth Ward—Stephen Harbook, Jonas V. Phillips, A. E. Miller.

Ninth Ward—Charles Edwards, Henry A. Murrenge, Wm. C. Glover.

Tenth Ward—James M. Glover, Henry C. Attwood, Wm. B. Mills.

Eleventh Ward—Andrew Mills, John H. Baxter, D. H. Townsend.

Twelfth Ward.—Charles O'Conor, John Helm, U. Parsons, Jr.

Thirteenth Ward.—John Dimond, Calvin Sweezy, Anabel S. Levy.

Fourteenth Ward.—William Fitzpatrick, Jefferson Brown, Edward Kavanah.

Fifteenth Ward.—Wm. C. Wetmore, James Lee, Francis D. Peyster.

Sixteenth Ward.—Elijah Ward, Wm. Wood, John Mackay.

Seventeenth Ward.—Francis R. Lee, R. C. Fellowes, Julius Johnson.

Eighteenth Ward.—R. J. Dillon, Wm. K. Thorne, John G. Hoffmire.

Nineteenth Ward.—Wm. Woodworth, Joseph Cornell, Andrew Mathewe.

Twentieth Ward.—Peter B. Sweeny, James B. Fitzgerald, John Dugon.

Twenty-first Ward.—Jeremiah Crowley, Wm. H. Leonard, Wm. O. Clarke.

Twenty-second Ward.—Wm J. Stewart, Wm. H. Steinhauer, John L. Ryan.

CITY AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

First Ward.—Nicholas Dimond, John Stewart, Alanson Moore, John Bailey, Samuel Ada.

Second Ward.—John S. Yart, Walter Joyce, Michael Byron, Alex. C. Norton, John M. French.

Third Ward.—Peter R. Stille, William Hackett, A. J. McCarty, Enoch Mills, John Moore.

Fourth Ward.—Wm. H. Denner, Wm. Phillips, B. Henley, Wm. Fitzgerald, John Ridder.

Fifth Ward.—Henry R. Hoffmen, R. C. McIntire, James Lawrence, J. A. Jackson, John G. Healey.

Sixth Ward.—Nathan S. Brenen, Andrew Nesbit, Anthony Gillin, Walter Roche, Edward Welch.

Seventh Ward.—John Brown, Charles Heath, Michael Ward, John Copelip, Hugh Smith.

Eighth Ward.—K. A Chambers, Wm. Cleary, B. S. Cohen, Samuel Long, B. Hankin.

Ninth Ward.—Chas. W. Boughton, Ishmael Drewnel, Isaac Williams, W. H. Duesenbury, S. VanWart.

Tenth Ward.—John D. Welch, John Harrison, Chas. L. Merrill, Jeremiah Welch, J. J. Jennings.

Eleventh Ward.—Robert Earle, Samuel Gillian, John Mosher, Andrew Jackman, John Davison.

Twelfth Ward.—Wm. Johnston, Thos. Maloney, Bartlett Smith, Patrick Morgan. James McGuire.

Thirteenth Ward.—John Mewberry, Philop Armstrong, John Kerrigan, William P. McCormick, Richard S. Newkith.

Fourteenth Ward.—Patrick Barnes, Michael Sweeny, S. S Snydam, Hugh O'Brien, M. W. Mesney.

Fifteenth Ward.—Augustus Schell, R. H. Hart, Charles D. Mead, Jonathan Tuttle, Geo F. Thompson.

Sixteenth Ward.—James Gilson, John D McGregor, John R. Libby, Chas S. Bliss, samuel Radcliff.

Seventeenth Ward.—Lewis Carpenter, Jacob Boyce, Fred. A Bedlock, Anthony Dugee, Thos. Donovan.

Eighteenth Ward.—Ulysses D French, Henry Wertz, Charles H. Smith, Wm O'Donnell, J. McGrath

Fifteenth Ward.—Charles W. Klap, John C. Rutherford, Thos. O'Reilly, Wm. W. Sanger.

Twentieth Ward.—Wm. O'Keefe, Wm. Boyce, A. P. Dunn, John McEwan, Francis Darling, John W. Boyce.

Twenty-first Ward.—John King, R. McCabe, Henry Smith, John Lynch, James M. Smith, Jr.

Twenty-second Ward.—John S. Wagner, Pat Masterson, S. W. Barrow, J. Castinion, John O. Toole.

SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.
(1st 2d 3d 4th 5th and 6th Wards.)

First Ward—Jas. Champin, Jas. Duffey, M. Gorham.

Second Ward—R. S. Galt, S. McIntire, Sylvester Earney.

Third Ward—Edward C. West, B. Curry, E. D. Burke.

Fourth Ward—Patrick Doheny, Maurice O'Keefe, Wm. Colgan.

Fifth Ward—James Clark, Wm. Francos, John Whitmore.

Sixth Ward—David Baldon, Pat. McLaughlin, Pat. Wade.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(7th, 10th, 12th and 17th Wards.)

Seventh Ward—Geo. Glazier, James Johnson, Jeremiah Morris.

Tenth Ward—J. McCullum, Robt. G. Roberts, Danl. Banks.

Thirteenth Ward—Alex. Stewart, D. D. Hemstead, John Tilley.

Seventeenth Ward—Wm. Van Benschoten, Bernard Gaffney, Henry Mershall.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(8th, 9th and 14th Wards.

Eighth Ward—Arthur Oreighton, Robt. Linn, Wm. Bailey.

Ninth Ward.—Jacob Bruch, B. Rice, Henry Kleimer.

Fourteenth Ward.—John Boyce, John Major, Anthony Conoran.

SIXTH SENATORIAL CONVENTION.
(11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards.)

Eleventh Ward.—John H. Hoagkirk, Barnard Kelly, And T. Smith.

Twelfth Ward.—Michael Murray, A. T. Smith, John Moore.

Fifteenth Ward.—Wm. M. McIntire, Elijah Fisher, John Gilmore.

Sixteenth Ward.—Conklin Sharp, John Caffray, John Tutgen.

Eighteenth Ward.—C. S. Genther, S. W. Birdsall, Stephen P Russel.

Nineteenth Ward—Henry Arcularius, John Garvey, Thos. McSpaden.

Twentieth Ward.—Michael Martin, James Cohen, Jas. N. Sweeny.

Twenty first Ward.—J. F. Broderick, M. Meglin, J. McAlen.

Twenty second Ward.—Wm. A. Turnmore, Joseph D. McCormick, M. Tracy.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed. It was nearly 12 o'clock when the Committee adjourned.

Judge Lott declines to be a Soft Judge.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* this evening says: "We understand that Hon. JOHN A. LOTT has declined the nomination of the Soft Shell State Convention as candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals."

Judge LOTT, as you are probably aware, has always been identified with the Hards, but, notwithstanding this, we understand that he sent a letter to the Soft Convention, or to a member thereof, signifying his willingness to accept, if nominated by them, and it was upon this assurance from him, that they acted. It may not be impertinent to ask where the Hon. Mr. LOTT stands now?

☞ Down till 11 o'clock last night the Temperance folks were trying to remember something that may have identified heretofore with any Temperance movement the leaders in the new "Temperance Anti-Maine Law General Committee." But to that hour they had not succeeded. Better luck to them to-day.

☞ JAMES N. PLATT, they say, is willing to be Judge of the Common Pleas. Girls dread to go out to service. But to the public service some very respectable men are willing to go.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Judging by the initial number, Dr. HUNTER'S *Specialist* will, in interest, intelligence, scientific and practical knowledge, and vigor of conduct, rank at the very head of medical journalism. In this number the Doctor sets forth his purpose—already alluded to—modestly but decidedly, and treats us to powerful articles on "Medicated Inhalation," "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "Asthma, its nature, causes and cure," "Medical Specialities," "The prevalence and importance of Tubercular Diseases," and an interesting essay on the importance of a proper classification of diseases. But an article that will command general attention, and interest, we rather think, the medical profession, is a reply to an onslaught made by Dr. HALL, editor of the *Journal of Health*, against Inhalation. The article is titled "A Concentrated Ninny," and though written with marvellous good humor, is a sort of flaying alive of the *Journal of Health* man. It reminds us of a torture figure of the Spanish Inquisition, called "The Blessed Virgin," which had an agreeable first blush for the victim led to its embrace, but which, on touching certain springs, opened a glittering breast of sword blades.—*New-York Evening Mirror.*

A monthly periodical, 16 pages 4to. Subscriptions for a year, $1; single copy, 10c. Published by SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, and for sale by all Booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

LET THE WEARY REJOICE.

A cordial beverage whose clear flow,
As pure as the mountain rill,
Is that which for MESSINGER & Co.,
The London House distil!

A drink to clear the clouded eyes,
To spur the jaded brain—
New hope, new life, new energies,
From the CORDIAL GIN we gain.

To nervous invalids the draught
Imparts new life and health,
And those who ne'er (in public) laughed,
"Smile" over it by stealth!

MESSINGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN is undoubtedly the purest article of the kind imported, and is destined to be the NATIONAL BEVERAGE of America. For sale by all druggists, and by many of the first-class grocers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churchees, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

FULL LIFE SIZED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS ON CANVAS.—The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect our full life sized Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world. Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors, of any size, colored by our Parisian artists and finished in a style unequaled by imitators. Photographs of every description made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway,
And No. 46 Rue Basee du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter Under-garments, Gloves and Hosiery of every description,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers.

This store is long known as one of the best in the City at which to procure good Under-garments, Hosiery, &c. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. G. D. SANBORN, at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 0 Bond-street, treats all diseases of the Lungs and Throat by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors, without administering any drugs whatever into the stomach. I will treat with better success any chronic disease of the Lungs, by my method of Inhalation, than any physician can do by the old practice. Patients received daily, from 6 A. M. till 8 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.—AMBROTYPES,

Made in New-York, only at BRADY'S. Durability guaranteed. PHOTOGRAPHS,

Life, cabinet, and miniature sizes, in oil and water colors.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of feminalities of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Piles. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE—And the only way it can be done at this season of the year, when mosquitoes are torturing the life out of you, is to call on W. STRATTON, No. 90 Chambers-street, and procure one of HASKINS' Improved Canopy and Nets, which are a sure guarantee against mosquitoes and insects.

[Advertisement.]

HORSEMANSHIP.—The reception evenings at Disnaow's Riding Academy, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street, are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Evenings for ladies and gentlemen, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for instruction, from 9 to 10 o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, was of great interest. The subject was treated in a masterly manner, and was interesting throughout. They are to be continued on each successive Sabbath evening.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the debutant, Miss ADA CLIFTON, is to make her second appearance, selecting for the same, *Julia*, in KNOWLES' play of the "Hunchback," Mr. J. H. ALLEN, the favorite young Tragedian, appearing as *Master Walter* and *Cathaleen* in the Drama of the "Irish Princess."

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Depôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & Co.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FRUIT CANS.—LUDLOW'S Patent is generally acknowledged the neatest and safest article made for preserving peaches, tomatoes, &c, in their fresh state, as all others require wax, solder or cement. Sold by TAYLOR & HONDETT'S, No. 60 Beekman-st., corner of Gold.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 23 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street, (opposite Taylor's Saloon,) offer a good Brussels Carpet at one dollar per yard, and other articles in their line at proportionate rates.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

ASTOUNDING NOVELTIES!—That most wonderful thing of modern times, the Quatern (or 4 children at a birth) from the Boston Baby Show, born 23d last July, and also the $500 premium Fat Child from the Doylestown Baby Show, and the celebrated Miss Giantess, are all now at BARNUM'S Museum, where they remain this week. The tremendously successful comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," first given in America at BARNUM'S, is drawing immense crowds yet nightly. A new comedy is played there this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The October Term of the Circuit and Court of Oyer and Terminer, will convene in Brooklyn this day—Judge STRONG on the Bench. The Civil Calendar is quite large and embraces some important cases.

☞ The Police of Brooklyn made 29 arrests for drunkenness during the 48 hours ending yesterday morning.

A Fireman Convicted.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, a member of Engine Company No. 4, Eastern District, Brooklyn, was fined $25 yesterday, by Justice JACOBS, for assaulting another fireman at the fire in Grand street on Sunday morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Stabbing Case.

On Saturday night DENNIS MCCALLICOT went, while intoxicated, to the house of PATRICK DEAN in Morgan-street, Jersey City, and began to abuse DEAN and his wife. DEAN ordered him to leave several times and finally attempted to push him from the stoop, when MCCALLICOT drew a knife and stabbed him in the left shoulder and in the thigh. The wounds are severe but not dangerous. Officer PAYNTON arrested, and the Recorder committed him to await his trial.

Police.

In Hoboken, yesterday, JAMES SHAW, THOMAS MCDOUGAL and DENNIS MCMOLKIN were arrested, charged with drunkenness, and committed for four days.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 16, WILLIAM HENRY, son of R. H. and Eliza Stoutenburgh, aged 21 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 135 West 49th st, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 17, HENRY FRANKLIN, youngest child of Abel and Sarah M. Ketchum, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 82 Hester st, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 15, at No. 141 Chrystie-st, JOSEPH LYNCH, aged 3 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 17, MARY ANN J. PELHAM, eldest child of W. T. Welcott, aged 17 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 19th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, J. C. Pelham, No 491 Atlantic st, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, AMANDA STELLA, youngest daughter of Robert F. and Margaret Ann Mather, aged 1 year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 179 Dean-st., South Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept 17, EPHRAIM BIRDSEYE, aged 48 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Tuesday, Sept 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No 563 Pacific st. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 16, FREDERICK HENRY, only child of William D and Ann Eliza Johnson, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family, and of Alex Welch, Esq., and Thomas Smith, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday) 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 228 Dean-st. The remains will be taken to Newark for interment.

At Belleville, N. J., on Monday morning, Sept. 17, HENRY S. DENNE, counsellor-at-law, in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church. His friends and those of his mother, Mrs. E. P. Doge, his brothers Samuel N., William, George R. and Robert, and of his father-in-law, Mr. James A. Moore, the members of the Bar and Judiciary, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

At Spring Valley, on Sunday, Sept. 16, RACHEL, wife of Josiah Herrick.

The remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery this day, (Tuesday,) 18th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., from foot of Chambers st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At Claverack, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 14, MARY ELIZABETH, only child of Isaac and Louisa H. Wortendyke, aged 2 years 3 months and 3 days.

At Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 16, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, EDWARD S. WARD, son of LIDDE D. and JUDA A. Ward, deceased, in the 22d year of his age.

Tell my Brothers, Sisters dear,
That I am gone up on high;
And if they love dear Jesus here,
They will meet me when they die.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....SEPT. 17.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	c	94	180	Erie Railroad	55
10,000 Missouri 6s	c	99	200	do	s30 55
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90		96	150	do	s60 56
6,000 do	stm	96	1484	do	c 55
3,000 Louisiana 6s		93	500	do	b6 56
1,000 Harlem Ist M b		91	100	do	b60 56
5,000 Erie Cons Bds		80	100	do	b10 56
10,000 Erie Bonds of '85		86	100	do	s30 56
11,000 Erie Bonds of '75		90	60	do	
4,000 Hud Riv 2d M.		76	200	do	s30 55
5,000 do		76	50	do	s30 55
1,000 Ill Cen R b		85	100	do	b60 56
8,000 do		86	100	do	
4,000 do		86	100	do	
1,000 do		86	100	do	
1,000 do		86	100	do	
1,000 do		86	100	do	
1,000 do		86	100	do	
500 N Central 7s		100	100	do	
90 Metropolitan Bk		100	100	do	b60 56
5 Bank of Leather Manf		100	100	do	
do		101	100	do	b10 56
do		101	100	do	
2 Continental Bank		100	100	do	s30 56
100 Canton Co		60	100	do	s30 56
100 Nic Transit Co		10	100	do	s60 56
10 do		10	100	do	
10 do		10	100	do	
10 do		10	100	do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1249 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Violent Differences on Kansas Matters.

What the People of Kansas Propose to Do.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 16, 1855.

There are rumors, probably not altogether unfounded, of differences in the Cabinet on Kansas affairs. Governor SHANNON'S declaration at Westport, that he was in favor of Slavery in Kansas, has taken nobody by surprise. He is an inveterate Pro-Slavery Hunker, and never has been anything else. He was appointed for that reason. I was under the impression that he was a Southerner by birth, only domiciliated at the North. But he is a native of Ohio. He is a person of very limited abilities, and entirely unable to extricate himself with that dainty cunning which would have enabled him to keep on good terms with the Northern settlers while he effectually cooperated with the ruffians who form in that Territory the vanguard of Slavery. Nor, indeed, had he any alternative. He was met by the bodyguard of ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, with their pistols at their belts and bowie knives in their bosoms, just as they were setting out for their houses in Missouri, after having completed that code of death which is now the whole body of law for Kansas. They had previously given vent to their suppressed mutterings by putting on record threats of resistance should SHANNON prove unsound on the subject of Slavery. He met these men face to face. They were thirty-nine to one. That he should join them and so complete their number was inevitable. He threw up his cap for Slavery.

The President is powerless. He could not remove SHANNON if ever so indignant at his language. The Free State members of the Cabinet are equally impotent. The Kansas Organic Act has deprived them of all voice in the control of affairs in the Territory. In fact, the central power at Washington has nothing to do in the premises but to pay the bills which ATCHISON'S lieutenants and followers may run up.

Mr. MARCY, as a veteran statesman, is, of course, anxious for the preservation of the peace of the country. He probably does not conceal his contempt and aversion for a policy which must provoke bloody collisions between the citizens from the Free States and the mob which SHANNON thus openly patronizes. He is a man of very few words, but does not speak with a double tongue. If he has said anything, therefore, he has passed a sharp censure upon SHANNON. And if this has been said in presence of DAVIS, the Secretary of War, it has been met with a not less sharp retort. Gen. CUSHING has also observed with vexation the course of things in Kansas for three months past. If an occasion has arisen, I am confident that he has freely condemned the eager haste of the new Governor to identify himself with the sisters. Mr. MCCLELLAND, of the Interior, is reported to be half a Know-Nothing. He is certainly a say-nothing, and as such has ignored SHANNON and all his works. CAMPBELL is too good a disciple of the sect to which he belongs to take any active part in any such affair, while its bearings are undeveloped.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Letters from the Free State settlers represent that they have determined to *reject the authority of the pretended Legislature, and to recognise none of its proceedings*. They will not vote on the day appointed by that infamous body of imposters for the choice of a delegate to Congress, but they will nominate a man of their choice and send him to Congress by their own votes. It is even rumored that REEDER has been already nominated by them, and that the day of election is fixed for the fifth day after that when WHITFIELD will be appointed by those who recognise the mob legislature.

I have a presentiment that this whole plan will fail for the want of decision and energy in carrying it out. That the actual settlers have now the chance of bringing this threatening and already terrible struggle to a point from which their triumph must begin is not doubtful. They constitute five-sevenths of the actual permanent residents of the territory. They may assert their rights and protect themselves, and at the same time put it in the power of their friends in Congress to afford them eventual security by proceedings like the following:

Let the whole body of Free State settlers organize themselves into military companies, armed with SHARPS' rifles and COLT'S pistols. Let them vote for their delegate on the same day and at the same places as have been appointed by ATCHISON'S party, but before separate judges and with separate ballot-boxes. Let them station a strong armed party around each poll, and challenge every man not an actual settler, whether he attempts to vote for their candidate or for REEDER, utterly repudiating of course the tests of the nominal legislature. In this way the real voting strength of the two parties will be shown, and if the majority for the Free State candidate shall be very decided, he will possibly be admitted by the House. If rejected, an appeal to the whole country may be made with a prospect of a just decision. But if the followers of WHITFIELD are permitted to hold their polls without some such effective plan of supervision, they will of course return for him just such a vote as they may think necessary, and the whole transaction will be a simple repetition of the frauds and villanies of last Fall and Spring.

I know it will be objected that this plan will probably bring on armed conflict between the parties. There could only be a conflict unless the Pro-Slavery men made the attack, in which case it is to be hoped that their violence would be summarily punished by the party assailed. It is useless to deny that the only possible safety of the Free State settlers now lies in the bullet and the gleaming steel. If they have not the courage to use them, they may as well leave the Territory at once.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The canvass for Speakership of the House has commenced with great animation. The Republican fusionists have, perhaps, a greater number of members than any other party or faction. Their candidate is not yet settled upon. It may be MACE, of Indiana, formerly a Democrat; L. D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, Free-Soil Whig; BANKS, of Mass., late a Free-Soil Democrat; or GIDDINGS, Independent. The Democrats have numerous competitors. There are RICHARDSON, of Illinois; ORR, of S. C.; HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, if elected by the people; THOMAS H. BAYLY, and other Virginians. There are not more than a dozen Whigs proper in the House. They will hardly run a separate candidate. The preferences of the Know-Nothings are divided between HAVENS, of N. Y., late Whig, and perhaps the most prominent representative of the Order; HUMPHREY MARSHALL, late Fillmore and Silver Grey Whig; Extra BILLY SMITH, of Va., late Fire-eating Democrat; Judge WILLIAM W. SMITH, of Ala., late Democrat, and BANKS, of Mass., named above. Of these candidates, I consider the chances of HAVENS and MARSHALL to be nearly balanced, and practically considerable those of all the others of the K. N. platform. The Southern K. N. Whigs will ardently support Hon. THEODORE HEWET, of New-Orleans, if he shall be elected, which is yet too doubtful to be confidently speculated upon.

Of the Democrats, RICHARDSON would be far before all competitors, but for his too complete identification with the Nebraska scheme. In addition to other candidates on this side, I should mention CADWALLADER, of Philadelphia, who is said to be very popular among the members of his party. He was in Congress many years ago, and served with reputation. AQUIDAY.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

General Scott's Case not yet Decided—Expected Return of Major Emory—The New Regiments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

It is not true that General SCOTT'S case has been decided—the matter is yet in abeyance.

Major EMORY having completed the surveying and marking of the Mexican Boundary, is expected home very soon.

The four new regiments are now nearly recruited, and will soon move to the posts assigned them. S.

Later from Mexico—Position of Affairs—Conflict between Government Troops and Federals.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 17.

The steamer *Nautilus* arrived here on Saturday, with Brownsville dates to the 8th inst. Gen. WOLL came passenger in her.

Gen. VIDAURRI was at Monterey. He charges all the evils that have affected Mexico on the army, and declares that there is now no army, except a revolutionary one.

Generals PAREDI and GUITAV had been taken prisoners at San Luis Potosi.

A party of the Government troops, numbering one hundred and forty, was attacked by the Federals near Reynosa, and routed with a loss of thirty killed, thirty wounded, and forty prisoners.

General CASTRO, with eighteen hundred troops, was at Matamoras, and would probably pronounce in favor of the Federals.

Violent Gales at Milwaukie and Chicago—Loss of the steamer Sebastopol, &c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

During a violent gale, which commenced here this afternoon, the brig *Tuscarora*, from the lower Lakes, loaded with coal, dragged her anchor, and had her masts and rigging all carried away. The crew were saved by life boats. The vessel will probably go to pieces before morning. The gale is increasing in fury. Several other vessels are in sight.

We learn from Milwaukie that during a storm this morning the steamer *Sebastopol*, at 8 A. M., went ashore two miles south of the mouth of the Milwaukee River. The latest accounts say she was on the bar, with the waves breaking over her. Men, women and children were seen on board. She would probably go to pieces unless the storm abated. Two men attempted to swim to the shore from the vessel, but one failed and was drowned; the other reports that there is a large number of passengers on board.

We have one hour's later accounts from Milwaukee which state that there is no chance of saving the steamer *Sebastopol*, and that she had already commenced going to pieces.

Weather at Boston—Marine Disaster—The Ship Cohota on Teddy Rocks.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

At noon, to-day, the thermometer indicated 85° —in the shade a cool easterly wind sprang up in the afternoon, and a bountiful rain storm commenced, which continued until sun down. This evening there are indications of more rain.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 18—P. M.

A violent northeast squall prevailed here this afternoon. The ships *Revere*, for Calleo, and *Cohota*, for Melborne, both started this morning and took the gale outside the lower light, and put back with loss of sails. The *Cohota* struck on Toddy Rocks, in Nantasket Roads, where she remained at sunset with a signal of distress flying. The tow-boat *R. B. Forbes* has gone to her assistance.

Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows of the United States.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

In the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows this morning the Legislative Committee reported that though merging encampment degrees into subordinate Lodges is desirable, the time has not yet arrived for specific action on the subject.

Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The livery stable of Messrs. WELLS & Co. in this city, together with the four adjoining wooden buildings, 15 horses, and several buggies and carriages have been destroyed by fire.

Disaster to the Ship Venice.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 17.

The ship *Venice*, hence for Boston, was damaged in the river on Sunday night, during a blow, and must return here for repairs.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The U. S. mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. WM. FOSTER, arrived here early this (Tuesday) morning.

Professor Mapes and the Spiritualists.

"DR. HALLOCK, GRAY and WARNER, and Professors BRITTAN and MAPES will probably state their Spiritual Experience. Several Mediums may be present. The Conference will be opened at 7 o'clock."

SARATOGA, Friday, Sept. 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR,—Your paper of to-day has this moment been shewn me with an article purporting to refer to a meeting said to have occurred on the 12th inst. Permit me to say that the above reference to my name, after my letter to you when you announced me as a convert to Spiritualism, denying your right to so assert without my permission, quite surprises me; and I now request as a right that you shall not again associate my name with your reports of meetings, and particularly when absent both from the City and the meeting. I cannot but hope that this has been done without your knowledge, and that you will give such directions to your reporters as will prevent the recurrence of falsehoods in relation to myself. Yours respectfully,

JAS. MAPES.

The paragraph of which Prof. MAPES complains, and which he gives at the head of his letter, was simply the reprint of a *printed circular letter of invitation*, sent to us by the managers of the meeting referred to. We respectfully suggest to the Professor that *they* are the parties of whom he should complain, if he has a right to complain of anybody. *They* announce that he will probably be present and state his "Spiritual experience;" and we merely reprint their announcement. As he had been present at previous meetings, and had related his experience, and had informed them that he was still pursuing his investigations, they probably inferred that he would come again. But whether they had any right to draw such an inference or not, we certainly are in no way responsible for their having done so. And when Prof. MAPES, on the strength of *their* action, talks to us about "falsehoods" concerning himself, and demands that we shall not connect his name with meetings, at which he is present and in which he takes part, he assumes quite too lofty a tone and goes beyond the limit within which personal respect would prompt a ready compliance with his wishes. We beg him to understand that whenever he speaks at public meetings, of Spiritualists or others, we shall report his remarks if we deem it worth while to do so.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

The regular Fall display of beautiful flowers, luscious fruits and excellent vegetables, opens at the Athenæum this afternoon. This enterprising association has already won for itself golden opinions, and promises to lose none of its garlands at the present exhibition. Rev. Dr. STORRS is to deliver an address.

PETER MATTOCKS, the supposed perpetrator of the murder of ELIZABETH GILBERT, in Buck-lane, Philadelphia, on the morning of the 1st inst., was brought to the city on Saturday afternoon, from Columbia.

Mr. WILLIAM HINES has been appointed route agent for the Tuscarawas branch of the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad, in the place of T. R. LAIRD, resigned.

POLITICAL.

MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY AND VICINITY.

REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING.

K. N. CAPERS FINELY SHOWN UP.

A BIT OF HIGHFALUTING.

Personal Items.

Republican Central Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the Central Republican Committee was held at the Mercer-street House last evening. There was a large attendance. The President, EDWARD STANSBURY, of the Fifteenth Ward, occupied the Chair. The Vice-Presidents, R. T. HALLECK, of the Tenth Ward, and C. C. LEIGH, of the Ninth Ward; and the Secretaries, GEO. P. COACHMAN, of the Fifteenth Ward, and LEWIS H. WATTS, of the Eleventh Ward, were also in their places.

After the usual opening business, CLARK P. WHEELER, JAMES C. CARTER and THOMAS HALLEN were admitted delegates to the Committee from the Second Ward, after much debate. Some opposition, however, was made to their admittance on the ground of informality; but a motion to reconsider the vote by which they were admitted was lost by a considerable majority. During the debate Mr. WHEELER peremptorily denied the charge that he was a member of the Know-Nothing party.

The subject of the contested seats from the Twenty-second Ward was reported back to the Committee on Credentials, to ascertain the facts and report at the next meeting.

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported a series of rules and regulations for the government of the Committee, which were read and unanimously adopted.

The different Committees, including an effective one composed of twenty-two members—one from each ward—will be appointed at the next meeting.

The matter in relation to the appointment of delegates to the Syracuse State Convention being before the Committee, Gen. J. J. CHAMBERS rose and spoke in favor of union and harmony among all who subscribed to the principles of the Republican party. With a view to this end he urged on the Committee the advisability of approving of the delegates reported by the Committee appointed at a meeting held at Freeman's Hall some time since.

The delegates so reported, were *thirty-two* in number, and were composed equally of Whigs and Democrats. They were chosen with reference to locality as much as possible, and all were substantial and well-known men. Out of respect to the gentleman so appointed, he would have his own rights as a delegate chosen by two bodies, and vote for the Freemason's Hall nominations. He alluded also, at some length, to the importance of New-York declaring for Republicanism at the coming election, and the influence which it would exert in the politics of the country. His remarks were loudly applauded.

The endorsement of the delegates as reported by the "Committee of Sixteen," to be submitted to the County Convention at the Tabernacle, this evening, was after some debate, agreed to, there being but a few negatives.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Friday week.

The Whigs.

CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

The Fourteenth Ward Whig Charter Nominating Convention have nominated the following ticket:

For Aldermen—Edward D. Lawrence, Captain of Company D, Washington Grays. It was this Company which guarded the remains of Henry Clay, while they were at the City Hall, and which accompanied them to Albany.

For Councilmen—District Thirty-six, Charles F. Meyers. District Thirty-seven, John Hoope. District Thirty-eight, Dr. Henry B. Kent.

Assessor—John V. Cornell.

School Commissioner—Benedict Lewis, Jr.

Inspector of Schools—William M. Wade.

Trustees of School Fund—Horace V. Sigler and Abraham Pieteh To fill vacancy, Aaron Hardman.

Constables—Thomas Fleming and John Carney.

Inspectors of Election—First District, John B. Regers, John Fleming; Second, John H. Beattye John H. Boewell; Third, William S. Wood, William W. Kuhn; Fourth, Benjamin W. Richards, William S Wardwell; Fifth, Horatio C. Welch, William Lyons; Sixth, Alexander Morehead, William Miller.

Thirteenth Ward American Nominations—A Glowing Record.

Considering the bad treatment that our Tenth Ward Know-Nothing Reporter has before now experienced, and the cowardly peppering that another of our corps got shortly since at Palace Hall, we secured, to get the result of a late Know-Nothing nominating meeting in the Thirteenth Ward, the eminent services of one who never deals in "dead colors," and whose tone is always warm. We'd like to see them break a TIMES' Reporter's head after this notice! Steam being up, he branches off in this rare style:

At an immense assemblage on Monday night of Thirteenth Ward Americans, who descended in a straight line from the *Mayflower* and the patriots of '76, the following meritorious nominations were made by a deafening and unanimous acclamation of nine times nine, and followed by a clapping of hands with hearts in them, and a shout, and a hip, hip, hip, and a hurrah, with a bumper, and a stamping of feet that carried away the entire plastering below, which utterly buried a man named O'KEEFE, who belonged to a very numerous office-holding family.

For Assembly—CHARLES T. MILLS.

For Councilman Thirty-third District—WILLIAM FLOYD, present member.

For Councilman Thirty fourth District—J. T. DILL.

For Councilman Thirty-fifth District—EPHRAIM REED.

For Assessor—AARON SHARP, formerly a Lieutenant of Thirteenth Ward Police, but who was superseded by a man belonging to the O'KEEFE family, appointed by Mayor Wood, who before the last election belonged to two Know-Nothing Lodges in the Bowery, whose Lodge Rooms were on two contiguous floors, one above the other.

For Constables—DAVID SAFFREN and JOHN T. PILONIN, whose forefathers came out in the *Mayflower*.

After an able and thrilling harangue by Mr. PILONIN, and the wildest screams for the ticket's success, the assembled multitude marched to "Yankee Doodle" and "God Save the Americans," by a Band of Music composed entirely of Americans, each carrying an American sixpenny candle, which sublimely illuminated the interminable line as it marched with lively and measured tread to Alderman BRIGGS' happy abode, where cannon shouts went up to heaven's sweet stars, that shook the surrounding habitations, and brought to the windows and doors affrighted fathers and mothers, and grandmothers, (from their couches of bliss,) with their innocent and beautiful offspring, to behold the earthquake that had apparently transpired. And after the mighty procession had listened to some soul-stirring remarks from Alderman BRIGGS, and had partaken freely of the sweetest *American* wines, made out of *American* grapes, and of the most delicious cakes and creams from American bakeries, and after inhaling the fragrant garlands and mellifluous confectionery with which the hospitable table abounded, the mighty throng departed quietly to their homes, with an unconquerable resolve to carry the ticket by the most honorable and gently persuasive means.

Twentieth Ward Republican Association.

A meeting of this Association was advertised for last evening at Continental Hall, Thirty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue; but the "friends of Good Order, Temperance, Freedom" and a variety of other good things did not assemble in very full force. The storm was too much for them. The Secretary was ill; neither he nor the books made their appearance, and so the Chairman and the few who were there "adjourned" to a more fitting season.

Fourteenth Ward Republicans.

SANDFORD L. MACOMBER and JOHN W. ROE have been elected delegates to the Syracuse Republican State Convention. S. L. MACOMBER, THOS. G. BAKER and ANDREW PEITCH were elected delegates to the Central City Republican Committee.

The Workingmen.

The Workingmen's Committee did not meet last evening to nominate their City and County ticket. It will do so next Saturday evening.

☞ Mr. EPES E. ELLERY disclaims any affection for the "New Temperance" or "Good Liquor" party in whose proceedings his name appeared.

☞ One of the originators of the "Good Liquor" or "New Temperance" party, is Mr. CHARLES RIDDLE, late Ward's Island Warden.

☞ THEODORE A. WARD has declined the Whig Senatorial nomination in the Third District.

☞ Captain EDWARD D. LAWRENCE has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward.

☞ Mr. CHARLES SMITH, corner of Tompkins and Rivington streets, wishes us to do him justice by correcting the impression which our reporter got, to the effect that he is a Peter Funk jeweler. We do it cheerfully.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Whig Assembly District Convention.

The delegates to the three Assembly Districts embraced in Kings County, assembled in their respective districts yesterday, and selected delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 26th ult., and to the Judicial Convention for the Second District.

FIRST DISTRICT.—GEORGE H. ANDREWS, delegate to State Convention.

DAVID MEEKER delegate to Judiciary Convention.

SECOND DISTRICT.—JAMES HUMPHREY delegate to State Convention; LUCIEN BIRDSEYE, alternate.

BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN delegate to Judiciary Convention.

THIRD DISTRICT.—EZRA BALDWIN delegate to State Convention; S. ALPHEUS SMITH, alternate.

JOHN DIERMAN delegate to Judiciary Convention.

The K. N. Nominations in Kings County.

We are authorized to state that the K. N. vote for ENGLEBERT LOTT as candidate for Register has been declared, and that the nominees of that party are the same as heretofore published exclusively in this paper. Mr. LOTT had 12 votes more than his opponent, Mr. BANE. Rumor has it that one Ward, largely LOTT-ish, failed to make a return of the votes cast until they ascertained just how many votes were needed to secure the nomination of their favorite, and then supplied the deficiency. Of course the votes were canvassed closely, and much excitement prevailed, but they were compelled to declare the vote.

☞ In the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, WM. W. WALSH has been nominated by the K. N.'s for reelection to the office of Alderman.

☞ The Republican Conventions, it is reported, will be held in the First and Second and Third Assembly Districts this evening.

Westchester County.

A call for a public meeting is now circulating for signatures throughout the County of Westchester, signed by Judge WHITE, of Yorktown, and Judge JAY, of Bedford, and other prominent citizens. It is in these terms:

"*Freedom for Kansas! No Slavery outside of the Slave States!* The citizens of Westchester County, who approve of the principles and aims of the Republican Party of this State, as declared at Saratoga and Auburn, in 1854, are requested to meet at the Court House, in White Plains, on Thursday, the 20th September, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to appoint Delegates to represent the Assembly Districts in the State Republican Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 26th September."

YELLOW FEVER.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

At Norfolk, during the 48 hours ending at noon on Monday, there were 48 deaths, and at Portsmouth during the same time, the number of deaths was only 17. There were but few new cases in either of the cities, and in some parts of Portsmouth the disease has altogether disappeared.

The Rev. Mr. CRISHOLM, of the Episcopal, and Mr. BAGNALL, of the Baptist Church, at Norfolk, were among the dead, also Mrs. JANE DEWEY, a wealthy lady of that city.

Drs. ROSSER and BROOKS, of Philadelphia, were down with the fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept 17.

The deaths in this city during the past week were 252, of which 150 were from yellow fever.

CITY COLLECTIONS.

The collections for the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers from yellow fever amounted, at 2½ P. M. yesterday, to $28,996 31.

MARYLAND CONTRIBUTIONS.

The contributions of the citizens of Maryland for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers have reached the sum of nearly $30,000.

RELIEF FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Three thousand dollars have been collected here thus far, for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

RELIEF MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.

A meeting of citizens of Jersey City was held last evening, to devise means to raise money for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

RELIEF FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Committee, consisting of two persons from each ward, has been appointed in St. Louis, to adopt relief measures. Mr. THOMAS REYBURN presided at the meeting at which the Committee was appointed.

REPORTS CORRECTED.

Rev. WM. M. JACKSON, rector of St. Paul's Church, Norfolk, writes to the Baltimore *Patriot* in correction of unfounded reports. He says: Who could be made to credit such statements as these—that "the richest as well as the poorest citizens are wholly dependent on the Howard Association for their daily food;" that "the whole city is infected to such a degree that the noxious effluvia thrown off by it may easily be scented at a considerable distance beyond the city limits;" that "many of the dead have been buried in the alleys of the city," &c., &c., &c.

THE ORPHANS.

The arrival of Norfolk orphans at Richmond is thus noticed by the Norfolk *Enquirer*:

"Twenty-seven orphans, mostly females, ranging from six months to ten years of age, came up yesterday from Norfolk, and were conveyed to the quarters fitted up for them at the Catholic College. These little unfortunates were nicely and comfortably clad, and were accompanied by several female nurses, among whom we recognized one or two Sisters of Charity."

BLACK NURSES FOR NORFOLK.

A Savannah paper says: "We happened in the Mayor's office the morning a dispatch was received from Norfolk announcing that many of their citizens were dying for want of attention, so great was the number of the sick, and the panic among the well. Orders had promptly been sent out into the city for the required aid, and while we were present, a number of colored women reported themselves to the Mayor as ready for the work. Some of these nurses were slaves, hired of their owners, and having no interest in their own labor; and one might reasonably suppose they abandoned their comfortable homes for a laborious and perilous sojourn in a plague-stricken city, with reluctance, if not under compulsion. Such was not the fact. They were volunteers in this mission of mercy, entered cheerfully upon it, and seemed to feel as deep an interest and solicitude for the suffering whites of Norfolk as did their more enlightened and Christian masters.

Trinity Church Property.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Are you right when you say in yesterday's paper in respect to Trinity Church property, a claim of the State cannot be outlawed, and an adverse chaimant will be compelled to prove his title?

The old law read as follows:

"The people of this State will not sue or implead any person for or in respect to any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or for the uses or profits thereof, by reason of any right or title of the said people to the same, unless,

1. Such right or title shall have accrued within twenty years before any suit or other proceeding for the same shall be commenced; or unless,

2. The said people, or those from whom they claim, shall have received the rents and profits of such real estate, or of some part thereof within the said space of twenty years."

The code of procedure substitutes *forty* for *twenty* in the above subdivisions; *that* is about the only change.

I happen to be one of the citizens who object to these constant attacks on the Trinity Church property. Persons that favor them should reflect. If the title of the Church is proved defective, IT will by no means suffer the most. Thousands of innocent purchasers will be deprived of their homesteads and shops—purchasers who have invested the fruits of their labor and industry in buying land of the said Corporation. Q.

The second anniversary of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, is held this year at Battle Creek, commencing on the 6th of October. A distinguished company of speakers are advertised to be present.

AMOS DEAN was elected at the late meeting of the officers of the New-York State Temperance Society, one of the Executive Committee in place of WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

The taxable property of Nebraska Territory is valued at $610,616.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

A Minor Revolution Effected at Vera Cruz—Descent of Captain Henry's Filibusteros—Candidates for the Presidency—Carrera Wishes to Resign—General News.

From the New-Orleans papers, Sept. 12.

We have files of papers from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst., inclusive. Among them are *El Vera Cruzano* and *El Progreso*.

The *Vera Cruzano* is the old *Eco del Comercio* regenerated and rebaptised.

We find little of importance in these papers. Gen. IGNACIO DE LA LLAVE, who placed himself at the head of the liberating force of Vera Cruz refused to acknowledge the new provincial government under CARRERA, as not formed in accordance with the plan of AYUTLA, and meeting with some opposition from Senor CORONA he took possession of the City, fighting as much as was necessary to enable him to do so. He subsequently issued an address to the inhabitants in which he apologized for having found it necessary to disturb them, and laid down the course he intended to pursue, strictly in accordance with the plan named. A number of meetings were held immediately afterward, from which acts of adhesion were immediately sent in to him, and his administration was acknowledged. He next proceeded to organize the National Guard. In Vera Cruz itself at latest accounts everything seemed to be going on satisfactorily.

The *Progreso* has some remarks on two proclamations issued by Capt. HENRY, and utterly repudiates all such interference with the affairs of Mexico as he assumed to tender. The *Progreso* heads its article on the subject with the quotation, "*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*"

The arrival of the *Uturbide* at Vera Cruz, from Havana, is announced. Reports had been circulated that SANTA ANA purposed selling that vessel and the *Guerrero*, at Havana, and orders had been issued to the Mexican representatives abroad to endeavor to prevent his doing so.

The arrival of Generals ROBLES, SOTO, ZAVAS, and numerous others, who had been exiled, many of them directly from the city, had given great satisfaction. The *Jalapena* having proposed General ROBLES as Minister of War, however, the *Progreso* expresses vehement opposition to it, on the ground that he had formerly violently opposed the plan of AYUTLA. He had been summoned to Mexico, by telegraph, and had started for that city.

General TAMARIS was in confinement on board the war-schooner *Tamaulipas*, for having disobeyed an order of the Commandant General to leave Vera Cruz immediately.

Gen. LLAVE, on the 6th inst., issued a decree, in consequence of having heard that SANTA ANA's agents were disposing of his property as hastily as possible, ordering that they should be put into possession of Sr. D. FELICIANO BIGARTE, in behalf of the Government, to which measures should be immediately taken to secure them.

The *Progreso*, noticing the death of General ARISTA, curtly remarks upon it: "One pretender less for the Presidency!"

From the capital the principal item of interest is the announcement that the tariff of Ceballos has been adopted.

At Zacatecas the plan of San Luis Potosi was at first proclaimed by the garrison and some others, retaining the late officials at the head of affairs. This was on the 16th, but on the 17th the people rose, armed themselves, and, putting the garrison to flight, after an engagement of seven hours, adopted the plan of Ayutla, and appointed officials accordingly. Gen. ZAMORA was charged with the Executive.

Gens. ALVAREZ and COMMONFORT were marching on Mexico and were daily expected. The *Omnibus* of the 4th, says the principal parties regarded as likely to be considered in the choice of President are ALVAREZ, COMMONFORT, DE LA LLAVE, VIDAURRI and HARO Y TAMARIZ. VIDAURRI is said to disapprove of the plan proclaimed in San Luis by PAREDI, GUITIAN and HARO Y TAMARIZ.

A number of employés who had been removed by SANTA ANA have been replaced by the new Government.

The National Guard of Vera Cruz have been reorganized. A large meeting was held, at which 597 of the citizens enrolled their names as members. *El Publico* congratulates them on their organization, and says that in such is to be found the safeguard of their liberty, as, otherwise, any of the Military Chieftains might subjugate the nation and destroy their liberties by means of their mercenary soldiers.

A telegraphic dispatch received at Vera Cruz on the 5th inst. states that CARRERA, the President *pro tem.* of the Republic, had testified his desire of giving up the Presidency to Gen. ALVAREZ or any other whom the latter might appoint.

The whole Diplomatic Corps, with the exception of the American Minister, have waited upon CARRERA.

On a remarkable effect of the removal of the interdictions placed on the press by SANTA ANA, is the large number of periodicals which have already started into existence. Besides some dozen which we have named, we see those of *La Espada de D. Simplicio*, *El Nudo Gordiano*, *La Voz de Pueblo*, *El Triunfo de la Libertad*, *La Republica*, *La Situacion*, and various others in all parts of the country. We must not omit the *Republicano*, which commences publishing a translation of DE TOCQUEVILLE'S "Democracy of North America" in its *folletin*.

The Mexican Boundary Survey.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

FORT FILLMORE, (N. M.,) Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

Our Boundary Commissioner, Major EMORY, and his party, escorts, surveyors, star-gazers, &c., returned from the West on the 24th ultimo, having completed the survey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, except about one hundred miles, which Lieutenant MICHLER, his able assistant and second, is, or has finished by this time, from the Colorado. The party returned safe and sound, all in robust health, pleased to end their labors in so inhospitable a desert. Some of the ways along say, in describing the country, that for a crew to travel safely over it it should provide itself with a canteen of water and a hogshead of provisions. There are but few inhabitants in all this large extent of country, and, with the exception of three villages, of no great extent, not an acre of arable ground suitable for cultivation, owing to the want of water. It would be a great country to test the value of *them* camels friend PORTER is to bring over from Arabia in that temperance ship. Lieutenant MICHLER, with his party, will, or ought to be here in two weeks.

There is an apprehended difficulty in the final settlement of this survey that causes Major EMORY some uneasiness. The treaty stipulates "the line to be run conjointly by commissioners of the two countries." The Mexican Commissioner, Mr. SALAZAR, has to have started from El Paso last January with Major EMORY, and was in readiness to do so, but delayed a day or two to join the Major before he reached Lake Guzman. To his misfortune, either the Indians or vagabond Mexicans stole all his mules the very morning he had prepared to leave. He had expended all his funds and all his credit to seize the outfit, and could not get another. Necessity obliged him to halt, and soon after he was arrested by SANTA ANA's orders, and I believe lodged in the calaboose. But, let that be as it may, Major EMORY had no Mexican Commissioner with him. The line is run, and doubtless well and accurately done; but whether lawfully so is the question. If to be run over, it would involve an expense greater than the value of the country.

We have heard from Lieut. PARKE' railroad surveying party, which started last December, I believe, from California. It will be here in a week; all were well.

An express arrived here about six days ago from Capt. POPE, who is digging an artesian well in the Estacada or Staked Plain, on the line of the Pacific railroad, 32d parallel. The exp ssman was after soldier, telling us the Captain had reached a depth of six hundred and fifty feet, and that water rose to one hundred and forty-five feet of the surface; that his pipes bursted, and he had to withdraw them and commence again.

Capt. POPE is escorted by Capt. STEVENSON'S Company I, Fifth Infantry. The whole party were well, and expected confidently to be here by November.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

More Indian Outrages—The Elections—Movements of Captain Henry—The Crops.

The Seguin *Mercury* of the 1st inst. has the following:

A report reached town yesterday that the Indians, supposed to be seven hundred in number, had captured the little son of Rev. McGEE, on the Cibolo. He was going from the residence of his father, two miles below the crossing of the old San Antonio and Seguin road, down the Cibolo to Mr. RECTOR'S, a few miles this side of Sutherland's Springs, when he was taken. A company under Capt. MCCULLOCH armed themselves and started for the Cibolo yesterday evening. We hope they may overtake the enemy.

We have since learned that the Indians killed the boy. The old man RECTOR narrowly escaped the same fate by leaving his horse and taking to the bushes. The Indians took his horse.

We take the following from the San Antonio *Texan*, of the 30th ult.

We have just received information from a gentleman of our acquaintance from Fredericksburg that a boy some twelve or fifteen years of age was in the country some twelve miles from town, when several Indians came suddenly upon him, but as he happened to be well mounted, and having the advantage of position, he fortunately escaped, with no other injury than a shot in the head. Had they taken him, there is little doubt but he would have lost his life; but what they most wanted was his horse, and as they took away several from the neighborhood around, probably they went away satisfied.

The Galveston *News* of the 8th says there is a strong probability that WARD is elected to Congress in the Eastern District. Denton, Jefferson and Orange Counties are yet to be heard from. In all but three counties The National Guard of Vera Cruz have been reorganized. A large meeting was held, at which 597 of the citizens enrolled their names as members. *El Publico* congratulates them on their organization, and says that in such is to be found the safeguard of their liberty, as, otherwise, any of the Military Chieftains might subjugate the nation and destroy their liberties by means of their mercenary soldiers.

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Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

FORT FILLMORE, (N. M.,) Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

Our Boundary Commissioner, Major EMORY, and his party, escorts, surveyors, star-gazers, &c., returned from the West on the 24th ultimo, having completed the survey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, except about one hundred miles, which Lieutenant MICHLER, his able assistant and second, is, or has finished by this time, from the Colorado. The party returned safe and sound, all in robust health, pleased to end their labors in so inhospitable a desert. Some of the wags along say, in describing the country, that for a crew to travel safely over it it should provide itself with a canteen of water and a hogshead of provisions. There are but few inhabitants in all this large extent of country, and, with the exception of three villages, of no great extent, not an acre of arable ground suitable for cultivation, owing to the want of water. It would be a great country to test the value of *them* camels friend PORTER is to bring over from Arabia in that temperance ship. Lieutenant MICHLER, with his party, will, or ought to be here in two weeks.

There is an apprehended difficulty in the final settlement of this survey that causes Major EMORY some uneasiness. The treaty stipulates "the line to be run conjointly by commissioners of the two countries." The Mexican Commissioner, Mr. SALAZAR, has to have started from El Paso last January with Major EMORY, and was in readiness to do so, but delayed a day or two to join the Major before he reached Lake Guzman. To his misfortune, either the Indians or vagabond Mexicans stole all his mules the very morning he had prepared to leave. He had expended all his funds and all his credit to seize the outfit, and could not get another. Necessity obliged him to halt, and soon after he was arrested by SANTA ANA's orders, and I believe lodged in the calaboose. But, let that be as it may, Major EMORY had no Mexican Commissioner with him. The line is run, and doubtless well and accurately done; but whether

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC DISCLOSURES.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Causes of the Removal of the Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

MR. SOULE AND MR. PERRY.

We find in yesterday's *National Intelligencer* the following very interesting correspondence between the Secretary of State and Horatio J. Perry, Esq., late Secretary of Legation at Madrid, in regard to the removal of the latter from that office; and also an important letter from Mr. Perry, in reply to the *Union's* official explanation of the causes of his removal.

MR. MARCY TO MR. PERRY.

Department of State, Washington, May 26, 1855.

To R. J. Perry, Esq., &c., Madrid:

Sir: Holding as you do a diplomatic position, and having charge of one of the most important foreign missions of the United States, the President has seen, with surprise and regret, a letter in a newspaper from you addressed to him, touching upon and to some extent discussing our relations with the Government to which you are accredited. So far as I am aware this is a step without a precedent; it is certainly very unusual and manifestly improper. For an officer of this Government in public employment abroad to address his fellow-citizens through the press in regard to matters of public duty or official conduct is more than a disreputable irregularity. It is a proceeding which could scarcely fail to embarrass the management of its foreign relations, and otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Government. You could not have been unconscious of the impropriety of the step you determined to take, and must have anticipated its consequences, so far at least as regards the action of the President. Irrespective of every thing else but this impropriety, the President has deemed it to be his duty to remove you from the office you now hold, and has directed me so communicate to you his decision in the case.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

REPLY OF MR. PERRY.

Madrid, July 12, 1855.

Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State:

Sir: Your communication of May 26 reached me on the 30th June. In accordance with the supposition which your own enlightened penetration has induced you to make, the determination which you announce to me on the part of the President has not surprised me; but it has been for reasons somewhat different from those which appear to have occurred to you.

You express the opinion that in publishing my letter to the President of the 27th April, I failed in regard to some diplomatic custom or ordinary course of procedure. You say it was irregular, and on this point I hold your judgment in profound respect. You qualify it, also, as disrespectful and improper. It may be that since my departure from America a change has taken place, so that questions of national interest and honor, which formerly ought to have been decided by Congress or by the people, have recently been limited to a narrow circle—such as in Europe is called that of the Court of the Courtiers. If so, I hope that the fact of my absence for six years past may be considered as some palliation of my offence. I still preserve fresh the impressions of a time when an honest man who had served, as you know I have served, the country, might make bold to speak the truth, in case of necessity, clearly and energetically, so that it should be heard by the people as well as the Presidents for they used to be but one. I still preserved the opinions of a time when justice was the first and best title which gave to a citizen the right to address the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, without fear either of being subeard or of being chastised for failure in the form in which he should make his voice reach to the President or people. How, then, could I stop to consider whether my letter was ceremoniously diplomatic, when I knew that it was highly patriotic!

My act was a step without a precedent, I am happy to believe that the circumstances which called for it were also unprecedented in all our history; and I respectfully submit that those antecedents, and not the letter, were really what could "scarcely fail to embarrass the management of its foreign relations, and otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Government." The letter might, indeed, prove embarrassing, in case the President and a majority of his Cabinet were themselves deceived, or too strongly influenced by the war-seeking faction of the filibusters. But, otherwise, in case the President and his Cabinet should be disposed to resist the influence of that faction and preserve the peace of the country with its honor, the contents of that letter would strengthen their hands. At any rate, though myself desirous to be agreeable to the President, the circumstances of the country, as regards its affairs with Spain on the first week of April, were not such as to lead me to study long which would be the form most pleasing to the President in which to expose the true character of events.

When we had been for months upon the verge of war, and my weak voice had been raised to warn the Government against being conducted to dishonor by a Minister deceived and deceiving, and when, nevertheless, after the return of that Minister, he and his testimonies found still to have weight enough in their councils to make the war then highly probable and imminent, so that the most prudent citizens regarded hostile measures almost as if they had already begun; under such circumstances. I say, knowing the facts, I had the right to address the President before the people may, more, Sir, it was my duty. If ever the rigor of official etiquette ought to have been neglected it was then. My silence would have been a crime, if, by any silence, a true knowledge of the facts should necessarily remained buried in archives where the people could never come to know or judge them.

After the Government had, by its own act, published the mistaken correspondence of the late Minister to Spain and the extraordinary papers of the Ostend Conference, covering the whole epoch referred to in my letter of April 27, the publication of that letter was proper and necessary. A half-publicity could scarcely fail to lead astray the judgment of the people. I cannot suppose that the President had proposed to effect that result, and I called upon him, therefore, for the publication of other documents, received by the Secretary of State, upon the same affairs, being the complement of the papers already published.

I hardly need to add that I should be disabused of an error if you were to inform me that any interest of the United States of America demands their retention after the world has seen what was sent to Congress on the 3d of March. No, Sir; I had not supposed that the President would think it advisable to assign the appearance of my letter of April 27 as the motive for my removal. If I have imagined that he might take advantage of the first plausible occasion to separate me from this Legation, it has only been because that would be a consequence of the system the Government has pursued towards me ever since I felt obliged to decline following the policy inaugurated by Hon. Pierre Soule.

You, Sir, are not ignorant in what manner I have conducted affairs here for the last ten months, and you cannot doubt the pertinacity with which I have insisted in preserving peace and justice when war and violence were much easier and the Cabinet itself had apparently become warlike. You cannot have been ignorant of the persistency with which I have given color, and force to every peaceful expression of your own to Mr. Soule, throwing into the back-ground the rest, so as to procure the arrangement of the questions pending; and you are aware that Mr. Soule considered there was matter suited to his purpose, as well as against it, in those documents. You will also remember the tone of the only dispatch I ever received from you concerning affairs, and you will doubtless recognize how little fitted it was to animate me to continue in the course I had undertaken. In that hard, dry and tardy answer to my dispatches announcing the complete and satisfactory arrangement of the *Black Warrior* affair, I could not help seeing how little favor my labors had found with the Government; and if, then, my further response was to send you immediately terms for the settlement of other questions which you informed me had affected the Government to the extent of completely neutralizing the satisfaction given by Spain in the matter of the *Black Warrior*; if, at that time made haste to forward the settlement of the *Eldorado* and *Thompson* affairs, it was, Sir, in order to serve my country and to fulfill my duty towards her, but not with any hope of thus acquiring the favor of the Cabinet.

For some time past I have considered it remarkable that I was still retained at this post; and I confess that I have attributed it almost exclusively to the powerful influence of the Secretary of State. It is true that I had no good reason personally to think thus. It is true that you have never encouraged my course, and that, in the eight eventful months during which I have recently represented the United States at this Court, you have never honored me with a single line of instructions, either officially or extra-officially, nor by one expression of approbation or even of satisfaction at my conduct; it is true that I have been left alone, absolutely alone, to struggle against obstacles which ought to have been inappreciable for a Secretary of Legation; but I repeat, Sir, notwithstanding this great prudence on your part, the singularity of the fact that I was not removed from my post was so striking that I have not known how to explain it otherwise than by the supposition that the Secretary of State, whatever might be the difficulties with which he was himself contending, was in his heart satisfied with what I was doing. Still you will perceive how the resolution of the President could not have been a surprise to me. He has thought the occasion a favorable one to carry that resolution into effect, and I do not doubt many will consider it justified, and that to some it will prove grateful. For me there remains nothing more than to accept it; and to assure you that I am, Sir, with the highest respect, your obedient, humble servant,

HORATIO J. PERRY.

REPLY OF MR. PERRY TO THE "UNION."

La Granja, (Spain,) Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

To the Editors of the Union:

Gentlemen: Two articles in the semi-weekly "Union" of June 9th, one headed "*Mr. Perry's Recusal and his Letter*," and the other "*Mr. Soule on Mr. Perry*," have reached me. The official tone and the authoritative manner in which the name of the President, his acts and his motives, are mentioned, leave the character of these productions beyond a doubt. They are the public manifestation of the reasons of the Government for my removal, made by the Government itself. As such they are entitled to great consideration, and I therefore take the liberty to enclose you a copy of my reply to the official announcement of my separation, which together with this letter, I beg you to insert in your columns.

The Government has complained that my letter of April 27th was published in an "opposition newspaper." Mr. Soule attacked me in the *National Intelligencer*, and the latter which was the immediate occasion was therefore published in that journal. The President, himself, may does me the honor to attack me in the *Union*, and by the same rule I offer you my reply. As I can only answer once in two or three months to the numerous attacks against me, and as grave matters are involved in my answer, I trust the unavoidable length of this letter will be pardoned.

Gentlemen, our affairs with Spain were not in an ordinary position when I determined upon an "extraordinary" step to meet their requirements. A war, contrary to every interest of the country and wholly without a pretext, aside from the practices of one man and his supporters, was imminent. There was nothing in the questions themselves, nothing in events, to give the shadow of a motive for an appeal to arms. It was only from the manner in which those questions had been managed by an unworthy and incompetent Minister, supported by a small though turbulent faction in the Government and out of it, that the smallest semblance of a cause was obtained with which to deceive the American people into a belief that they could honorably take up arms against this nation.

I had the misfortune to hold a humble place in the service of the Government, subordinate to that Minister's, and in that place I had served the country faithfully and counseled that man well. Subsequently a higher obligation was thrown upon me. I would gladly have avoided its responsibility, and did sincerely doubt my little ability to perform what, nevertheless, the highest interests of the country required at my hands. In a letter which I had the honor to address the Secretary of State on the 6th of September, 1854, I had clearly depicted the sentiments with which I entered upon the discharge of that duty. I could not conceal from myself that no other citizen was in my position, that no other could lay before the American Government the true condition of our affairs here, and no other, however superior might be his talent and influence at home, could count upon that influence and those means of action upon the Spanish Government which I possessed. If I had abandoned this post then, as personally I should have been glad to do, I should have been recreant to my country. Hoping, therefore, in the independent action of the Secretary of State, and trusting in the force, not of myself, but of the truth I was about to speak to two Governments, I undertook the work before me.

Though I shall probably have occasion hereafter to present some documents referring to this epoch, I rely now upon the known facts themselves as showing incontestibly the character of the motives which actuated me from the first. The President himself must have been aware, when he saw a humble officer, not personally known to the members of his Cabinet, with few antecedents to give his voice weight in their councils, isolated in the heart of a foreign country, with no word of encouragement from him to them, having no party connections with any portion of his countrymen, and with absolutely no extraneous support from any quarter; when he saw one thus situated, coming forward, as the first moment the duty of his office permitted, to oppose the course which Hon. Pierre Soule had been pursuing, and still pursued, in Europe, laying before the Government proofs of the erroneous character of the information it had received, and of the futility of the policy recommended to it by a Minister, then so powerful and so well sustained as he—the President, I say, must have been convinced that an officer who acted thus was impelled to his course by some motive higher and stronger than any considerations as to his own affairs. Certainly, by every rule of prudence, that course was folly, and every prompting of self-interest would forbid it. What has somewhat surprised me, however, is that the President does not appear to have recognized that an officer capable of taking such ground under such circumstances would probably be found ready to defend it under any. Or perhaps it may have appeared to the President and his counselors that he could safely neglect the manifestations of so powerless an individual as his servant, and one who, whatever might be the justice of his cause, in fact commands no votes. That is a matter of opinion, and the President and the *Union* are free to have their own.

Judging from well-known events (for I had no other assurance) during the Autumn of 1854, the force of the truth was apparently felt in the Government. I was able to maintain the struggle against Mr Soule so long as he remained in Europe, but after his return it was not so. His personal acts and the efforts of his friends in Washington could not be opposed at this distance; and in April there was no recourse but the direct intervention of the people, in whose good sense and honest principles lay then the only remedy for the dangerous intrigue against our peace and welfare.

The intention of my letter was to contribute what little I was able to the patriotic efforts of other citizens to conclude the business of filibustering and hush the cry of war for a season, if, indeed, it should arrive in time. Though six thousand miles of travel retarded its appearance nearly two months after the moment for which it was written, I still hope it has proved useful to prevent the recurrence of similar conflicts. In any case there is no objection to your knowing that I still hold reserved other means of aiding the friends of our peace and honor of greater weight with a just people than was my letter to the President, and which I shall not hesitate to employ whenever the interests of the country require them.

The *Union*, and with it a considerable portion of the press, is mistaken in supposing that, in addressing my published letter to the President, I was influenced in any way by a desire to shield myself in a personal controversy with Mr. Soule or by invoking the high name of the President. I needed no such shield. That controversy is and was always an entirely secondary matter. Personally, it gave me much less uneasiness than editors would seem to imagine, since I was fully convinced from the beginning that the very fact of my having been attacked in that manner from that quarter would soon and surely be considered as evidence not that I had acted like a "spy" or a "traitor," but like an honest man and a good citizen. The attack of Hon. Pierre Soule might even have entitled him to my thanks were there not always something too sad for satisfaction in such exhibitions of human weakness. Politically, it furnished me with the occasion I needed in order to present myself to my countrymen, and tell them what was and what had been the history of their affairs with Spain. It released me from those personal considerations toward Mr. Soule which had perhaps too much influenced me before, and left me free to speak the truth to the country, as I had spoken it to the Secretary of State eight months before.

But I had no desire to mix either the President or the Secretary of State in this controversy; and if they could have kept free of it on the part of Mr. Soule, they would not have heard of it on mine. It happen, however, to know what determined and unceasing efforts were made by Mr. Soule and his friends to procure my separation from this Legation, and before the 27th of April I perfectly understood what would be their probable result. Meantime I ought to say that my hopes in the independent action of the Secretary of State were not deceived. Whether the personal jealousy existing between Mr. Soule and Mr Marcy came in aid of the patriotism of the latter, as has been said, I do not know; but I feel bound to relieve the Department from the accusation brought against it by Mr. Soule, which seems to arouse the author of the *Union's* article so much apprehension.

Even at the risk of giving another specimen of that "self-glorification" which so much shocks the "Union," I take occasion once more to say that I have never, from the beginning to the end of my course, received one word of "encouragement" or "support" from the honorable Secretary of State, nor from any other member of the Government;

That neither when I brought the affair of the *Black Warrior* to terms of settlement, of which I informed the Secretary on the 20th September,

Nor when, after furnishing a copy of the convention of the United States with Great Britain of February 8, 1853, to the Spanish Government, I indirectly brought them to make me a proposition to conclude a precisely similar convention for the adjudication and immediate payment of all claims for injuries upon "private individuals" pending between the United States and Spain;

Nor when I procured and forwarded to the Secretary of State, on the 28th September, an overture for the negotiation of a great treaty of reciprocity between the two countries and the colonies;

Nor when, afterwards, I a second time replaced this Legation upon terms of friendship and good understanding with the Spanish Government, in spite of the efforts of the late Minister to disturb them;

Nor when, relieved from his presence, I did settle the affair of the *Black Warrior* in a manner so complete and unobjectionable as to be satisfactory, in spite of the desire of the enemies of all arrangement not to be satisfied;

Nor when I announced to the Secretary that all other questions could be arranged in like manner and the treaty above alluded to concluded;

Nor when, in numerous conferences with the late Spanish Minister of State upon the condition of Cuba and upon all the chief interests of the two countries and their possessions, I had the satisfaction to arrive at a full understanding with that enlightened and just man upon the great basis of the policy of peace, justice and conciliation which ought to be pursued by the two Governments, and to see it fairly installed and put in operation on the part of Spain;

Nor when I had the pleasure to announce to the Secretary of State that the whole Democratic opposition in the Cortes would support the Government in that policy, sending soon after a report of the remarkable session of the 3d of May;

Nor when I procured from the Spanish Government a formal declaration of their principles as regards the maritime right of search in perfect accord with those professed by the United States, and sent it to the Secretary of State, accompanied with terms for the complete settlement of the affairs of the "*Eldorado*" and "*Mr. Thompson*," even before any reclamation had been made concerning them.

Upon none of these occasions, nor ever, did I receive one word of approval from the Government; and the only instructions I ever saw were those given to Mr. Soule, which that Minister qualified as having contained as much bitter as they did of sweet.

The accusation against the Department of State of complicity with me, or of having encouraged and supported me in my "treachery," as it is called, has, therefore, no foundation whatsoever, and I should be sorry if the Honorable the Secretary of State should suffer anything, in his personal or political interests, from that most gratuitous and unfounded charge.

Neither do I wish to be understood as reflecting upon the Secretary in my turn. Probably he has done all that could be expected; and, however, much more considerable might have been the results I could have hoped to obtain for America if I had been honored by the approbation of the Department of State, or by the communication of its wishes, still no one knows how great may have been the obstacles in the bosom of the Cabinet, and of the political party of which the Honorable Secretary is an distinguished a member, to prevent him from doing anything more positive for the policy of peace.

Personally, I was quite content to learn, from time to time, by events known to all the world, that in fact the voice of truth and justice has found an echo in Government, from whatsoever cause, and that the hopes of the fact on which had been labouring to foment war began to decline. As the Secretary of State would naturally wish to avoid the appearance of having been willing to take advantage of my labors to destroy the political correspondent of Hon. Pierre Soule and of then leaving me in the lurch, so also I am persuaded that if he could have done so conveniently he would now, as heretofore, have prevented my separation from this Legation and the accompanying gross attack of the Government press. As no man, however, is better able to stand on his own footing or fight his own battles than the distinguished Secretary of State, so, having taught me to go alone in affairs of much greater importance, he will not be surprised if I should sustain myself in this smaller matter also without his valuable assistance.

I was not conscious of having plucked "feathers," bright or dim, from anybody, nor of having stuck them any where. Such was not the object of my letter. If the *Union* has wished to adorn the Secretary of State with "feathers" which are not his, a simple narrative of facts made for another purpose may have had the effect to ruffle them. But, after all, it would not be surprising that I should covet the distinguished honors of the Secretary of State as that he should appear to be anxious to wear the "feathers" of his humble servant. The *Union* is apt to injure its proteges by its praises as much as it benefits its adversaries by its attacks, and it might, with propriety, be cautious on this point. The truth of the facts, I suppose, Mr. Marcy himself can prove from the first that I had informed the Secretary of State, in September, before the election of that body, that such would be their sentiment, and that of every other body of Spaniards who had witnessed the diplomatic conduct of the Hon. Pierre Soule. But the *Union* does me too much honor in supposing that the unanimous vote of the whole Cortes of Spain was an affair arranged by me. My "ambition" in its most "prurient" flights, has not aspired to an influence so pervading. The unadorned facts are, that I was at that time sick in bed of a fever which kept me in my chamber seven weeks, and that I knew nothing whatsoever of the occurrence referred to till a visiter at my bedside informed me of it as a part of the news of the day. I knew nothing of the results of the Ostend Conference; I never saw Mr. Marcy's dispatch of November 13, in reply to Mr. Soule, till after the departure of the latter on the 2d of February; and the famous joint report of the conference itself I knew nothing of till I saw it published by the Government. I had observed only that Mr. Soule, who had returned to Spain breathing vengeance and boasting that he would soon show the Spanish Government what it was to trifle with him, had afterwards lowered his tone; and in January I heard from himself that he had resigned his post. In my sick bed I drew the inference from these circumstances that the fruit of his labors during his absence had fallen still-born, and I knew that it had been anticipated in Washington by the truth from Madrid.

But it is in no way a "matter for boasting" with me to have "fathomed" the plans of Mr. Soule. On this point I beg the author of that idea to believe me that the bottom was too near the surface for me to look upon fathoming it as an achievement of which I ought to boast. Besides, "in secret operations," perfectly well comprehended by the Spanish police, it certainly is "not at all unlikely that the Spanish Ministry was just as well advised in the premises as was Mr. Perry." I will allow that they were even better advised than myself. I was kept as much in the dark as possible; and, although that was not practicable to any great extent, still many interesting incidents were already quite well known in Madrid before they came to my knowledge. In saying, however, that "it seems, as soon as Mr. Soule left Madrid, and the pressure of the Legation rested upon Mr. Perry, he went to work to understand Mr. Soule's secret operations," the penetration of the *Union* is not at fault. I certainly did so. Knowing that the chief enemy with which the interests of the United States had to contend in Spain was the Hon. Pierre Soule, I considered it incumbent on me to understand his operations thoroughly. "How he (myself) proceeded, through what channels he sought and obtained information, or what information was obtained, these are yet a sealed book." They are so, and so they ought ever to remain. "But Mr. Perry says he knew more of Mr. Soule than Mr. Soule supposed, and hence that he foiled his cunning and undid his work." All correct thus far, Sirs. But when the *Union* goes on to say that "this explains, if it does not also establish, Mr. Soule's charge of being a 'spy' and a 'traitor,' made by Mr. Soule against Mr. Perry," it repeats a calumny which degrades the pen that writes it, be it that of a member of the Cabinet or be it whose it may. If that conduct merits such a qualification in the opinion of the *Union*, it would indeed have been an irreparable condemnation to have deserved its applause. I am forced, therefore, to consider, notwithstanding the reasons set forth on the part of the Government, that the occasion selected by the President to carry into effect my removal from office was an unfortunate one, and I sincerely regret the circumstances which attended it. They place the President of the United States in the disagreeable position of having consented, though against his own wishes, I am sure, to confirm, if possible, upon the head of an humble officer, by his high act, and the decision of the Government, the stigma of "spy" and "traitor," which he and they knew to be false. I beg the editors of the *Union* to believe that no apprehension as regards myself mingles with my deep regret at this most unfortunate turn of affairs. That imputation will not rest upon me; but, unhappily, what will remain of it will be that a President of the United States was found willing that it should so rest, knowing its falsity; and the humiliating reflection will occur that party considerations and the fear of the action of a small, though turbulent faction, had had more power over the Chief Magistrate of the Republic than over a humble and undistinguished citizen.

It has fallen to my lot to do some service to President Pierce and his Administration—all, I believe, that could be done by a Secretary of Legation left entirely to himself; and, in matters touching the foreign relations of the country, I would willingly save any Administration from appearances so lamentable. But an unpleasant feature of this business is that I do not well see how I can relieve the President from his own interpretation of his act. I cannot put out of sight the accompanying manifestations nor the spirit in which this act was executed. I cannot remedy the fact that the organ of the President, in an official article, took pains to give to my removal the air of a propitiatory sacrifice to the ire of the Hon. Pierre Soule, and accompanied it with a paragraph supplicating consideration towards the Department of State in a pamphlet which that dreaded partisan had announced. If my removal had come alone, and without these antecedents, I might perhaps be found ready to say that the rule which has served the President for a pretext in this case is sound; and I was prepared to suffer the application of a good rule for the sake of the rule, though in this instance I might feel that a higher and nobler duty called upon me to disregard it. It might, indeed, be preferable that wrong should be done in a single case than that a precedent should be established under which, by a natural perversion, the practice might come to be that any little officer would fly into the public press, at the slightest provocation, with the name of the President at the head of his performance. After six years of service as Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires, I am strong an advocate for the proper management and discipline of the foreign service of the country as can be found within its limits; and had this rigor been exhibited earlier in the history of these affairs I would have been the foremost to maintain it. But a timorous severity is a derision.

Who are those who come to teach me diplomatic or official propriety! Had not this very Government, whose rigor I am now supposed to feel, witnessed all the diplomatic vagaries of the late Envoy to Spain without reproving him? Was my letter of April 27 more impudent, more unpatriotic, or more unworthy of an American diplomatist than they? No, Sirs; that document, or something like it, was, on the contrary, at that time the only means of saving something still from the wreck which this Administration itself had made of the proprieties of American diplomacy in our affairs with Spain. Its publication was an extraordinary step, made proper and necessary in this instance by the very improprieties which itself recounts, and which were already known to the nations. It was a stand made for our diplomatic honor. It was a vindication of our national morality, and of our good fame in Christendom. It was a proof that certain practices were at least not usual, and that, even under the present Administration, certain things had not been able to pass without a protest, however humble its origin. It was, too—believe it or not, Sirs—it was the best and only defence which could be made of the course which the Government has pursued in this business of Cuba, and that they needed a defence few will be found yet to doubt. What will the *Union* itself be able to say for the President two years hence more creditable to his fame than that he had been led astray by his unworthy Envoy at Madrid?

But, be the letter what it may, I ask you is there any rule, or custom, or precedent, or office which obliges an American citizen to stand quietly by and see the honor and peace of the Republic jeoparded by the intrigues of a bastard faction, speculating in the high interests of the nation, and in our blood for their own gain? When he knows the trick and feels the infamy, shall he not cry out? Shall he not warn the Government, and, if need be, the people? Shall he not labor, shall he not watch, shall he not waste health, and strength, and prosperity, shall he not throw all things his into the struggle and lose all if necessary, till the American people shall come to know who has dared to think of leading them blindfold into an abyss?

The Cuban plantations, the wealth, and ease, and influence set before me as the reward of my adhesion to the plot of war! How little did the man who did it comprehend the true heart of an American! I could forgive him personally for his ignorance; but against his policy and diplomacy I have labored as I ought. It is true, my own health and my little patrimony are gone for the present; but, thank God, I believe I have had enough of both to accomplish what it fell to my part to do in the service of my country. I believe it is well done, and that the policy of peace and justice with Spain is planted and will bear fruit. If I am not mistaken, such is already the will of the American people; and if I have contributed anything, however little, to the better efforts of other citizens to that result, I am content. Personally, the hour of repose was necessary to me. I had asked for it as a favor, and even as a chastisement it is most welcome.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HORATIO J. PERRY.

Extraordinary Wheat.—The San Jose *Telegraph* says that Michael Marshall, living near Reed's Mill, adjoining San Jose, raised eighty-seven bushels of wheat to the acre.

THE BURLINGTON RAILROAD DISASTER.

The Company's Version of the Affair.

Report of the Executive Committee to the Joint Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies.

Bordentown, Sept. 10.

Gentlemen:—On the morning of the 29th of August, the ten o'clock train from Philadelphia for New-York, left, as usual, the depôt at Camden, in charge of Isaac Van Nostrand, one of the most experienced and best conductors in the employ of the Railroad Company. Mr. Van Horn, the agent of the Company, whose duty it is to see that all is right before the train starts from Camden, examined the bell rope of the 10 o'clock train on the morning of the 29th of August, a short time previous to its departure from Camden, and found it right.

The train immediately thereafter proceeded to Burlington, where it arrived safely in time. The 8 o'clock train from New-York, which was then due at Burlington, had not made its appearance, having arrived at New-Brunswick behind time.

The regulation time of the Philadelphia train at Burlington having expired, and the conductor having ascertained by telegraph that the New-York train had left Bordentown at 10:50 o'clock, he proceeded with the 10 o'clock train, as he had done on all previous similar occasions, under the assurance that there was no hazard of collision, because the track was, for the most part, level and straight, and both trains were known by their respective conductors to be on the track, and approaching each other.

There was no collision.

The result proved that the regulation of the Company was a salutary one, enabling the conductor to expedite his train without the least danger of collision.

As anticipated, the trains came in sight of each other where the track was straight, and as usual, both halted, and the Philadelphia train, blowing its whistle, commenced backing at about the rate of fifteen miles per hour for the nearest turnout; while all the employes of the train were keeping a vigilant look-out for obstructions on the road, and attending to the brakes.

The whistle was repeatedly blown, and the employes steadily engaged in watching the track, on which cows had been seen as the train was passing up, until the cross road where the collision took place was reached; when of a sudden a pair of horses attached to a carriage were driven at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour on the track, so near the train as to render it impossible to check its speed or in any way to prevent the melancholy collision, the fatal results of which are already known to you. From the outside line of the railroad to the car which struck the horses is twenty-nine feet, which, at the speed of ten miles an hour, would require less than two seconds to pass. How impossible, therefore, is it to devise means for the protection of railroad trains from so sudden and unforeseen obstructions. *The safety of the trains can best be secured by requiring all persons, before crossing a railroad, to stop and ascertain whether the road is clear.*

The 29th of August was a still day; there was but very little wind, and the whistles of both trains, which were blowing as they saw each other, must have been audible all along the road on which this carriage was traveling from the river, about a mile to the crossing. Besides the repeated blowing of whistles, as sworn to by some of the most respected citizens, from the time the up train first passed the cross road until its return and the fatal collision occurred, there was at the crossing a board, with the inscription, "Look out for the locomotive."

The entire truth of the foregoing narrative is, we think, fully, completely, and satisfactorily proved by the testimony of fourteen reliable men, taken before the Coroner's jury; and it does appear to your Committee, that in all particulars *the law of the State and the regulations of the Company were fully complied with by these agents and employes having charge of the trains on the 29th of August.* The Coroner's Jury, it is true, say that the engineer did not observe the rules and the law respecting blowing the whistle. But they must have rejected the positive testimony of the following witnesses: Samuel S. Stryker, of Trenton; James Garwood, Dean Swift Reed, Charles Alcott, Henry Henner, John R. Rndgers, John Rodgers, Hugh Costill, of Burlington; Allen Thompson, Lloyd Vanderveer, Prescott Harvey, Israel Adams, Samuel Scott, and Maurice Maxwell, all of whom, except the three last, were entirely disinterested, and unconnected with the Company, whose respectability and position forbid that they could have been mistaken; to find that the whistle was not blown, because other witnesses did not hear it, they reject positive proof of the fact, and assert that it did not take place, because others were not cognizant of its occurrence: this certainly is a most extraordinary conclusion.

The proper look-out on the part of the brakemen, conductor and engineer was observed; the speed was usual and lawful; the warning whistle was sounded; and all due diligence, vigilance and precaution were studiously and scrupulously practiced. The train had the right to the track, and the engineer and brakemen were on the look-out along the line of the track. There their attention was required and was given. *They were not bound to look to the right or to the left, at a distance from the track*—nor is it compatible with safety, where there are usually so many cattle on or near the road, that their attention should thus be diverted. Their business is to concentrate their vigilance on the track. But it is quite evident that the scope of their vision, while thus directed, would take in sufficient space to cover all objects within dangerous proximity to the track, except in just such a case as the one now under consideration, of headlong, impetuous, reckless velocity, precipitating an obstruction far beyond the scope of their vision, immediately in front of the train.

From such a case of intending obstruction, unless apprised beforehand of the probability of its occurrence, *it seems hardly conceivable how railroad trains, with any degree of vigilance, can protect themselves.* Besides, had the brakemen observed the horses and carriage approaching upon the cross road, is it probable he would have deemed it necessary to warn the engineer. Could he have deemed it possible that any sane man, in possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, did not see and hear the train, and would not have held up short of the railroad track—especially as the ground was clear and smooth and nothing to prevent the driver, even after he got close to the railroad, pulling his horses around to the right? A quick check of the right rein would have thrown his horses parallel with the track and avoided all danger. On the contrary, had the brakeman seen the carriage approaching, well knowing that the train had the right to the track, it is not presumable that he would have considered it necessary to give the engineer notice of its approach. If he had seen a cow or horse or other brute animal, controlled only by his own instinct, on, or approaching the track, he would have attempted to check or to accelerate the train. But if he saw at a distance those animals, apparently under the power and control of human reason, no danger was fairly to be apprehended. The law of the land, the dictates of common sense, and the demand of the traveling public, alike forbid the necessity of checking the train for every wagon that can be seen in the neighborhood of a track.

There are 237 crossings by streets, public roads, lanes, and private crossings; the loss of one minute at each would make the passage between New-York and Philadelphia eight hours instead of four.

There appears to be no reasonable doubt that the train was backing at a rate of speed not unreasonable or unsafe. This part of the track, it must be remembered, was straight, with new iron rails of sixty-four pounds to the yard, and in perfect order. It had been just passed over by the same train, and the track was safe and clear. Besides, there can be but little doubt that, in meeting such obstructions on the road, that a higher rate of speed, which, in case of collision, would probably sweep the impediment off the road without injury to the train, *is much safer than a low rate of speed*, which would oblige the train to encounter and embarrass itself with the obstruction, without removing it from the track.

In view of the above facts, the Committee have reviewed the regulations of the Company, to ascertain if any, and what, alterations could be suggested for the better protection of the passengers and trains, and they are constrained to say that they consider *the present regulations better than any which have been proposed for running trains on single track roads*, and that experience has proved them to be so, even in the recent case of disaster, because it is evident that it was the driver of the horses who caused the accident. Was this not so? Had he been at home there would have been no accident. *He alone is responsible*, and the wisdom of the Company's regulations, and the faithfulness of their employes, will stand vindicated before the considerate judgment of an enlightened and moral people.

With this brief narrative of the circumstances attending the melancholy event of the 29th August, as proved before the coroner's jury, we might, perhaps, with propriety close this report. The subject, however, of safety on railroads is so connected with the feelings and business of our people, that it calls for a few additional remarks from us. To say that the Company is responsible for this accident because they had not built a double track, is to apply a rule to this Company which is applied to no other companies. There are supposed to be now more than twenty thousand miles of railroad in operation in the United States, and but a small proportion of double track. Roads which carry many more passengers per annum than the Camden and Amboy Railroad have no double track. Even the New York and Erie and Hudson River Roads, there are not double tracks through the whole line, and we are not aware that there is any railroad in this country which is so exclusively appropriated for the carriage of passengers as this road is, that has a double track.

It is a fact, however, not generally understood, that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have now, and have had for many years, two separate and independent lines for the transit of passengers between New-York and Philadelphia. A portion of their trains pass over one track exclusively, and a portion over the other: and it is well known that incipient steps have been taken to construct two more tracks between Trenton and New-Brunswick, which, including the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, will provide additional facilities between New-York and Philadelphia; not in the expectation of preventing accidents, but to expedite the transit between the two cities. Nothing but the depressed state of railroad securities in the Money Market has prevented the prosecution of this work.

It is held, however, by many, that the double tracks are not that guaranty for safety which is claimed for them; the necessity of backing the trains even on double tracks, in many instances cannot be avoided; switches, the most frequent cause of railroad accidents, must necessarily be multiplied. Certainly the statistics of railroad accidents, in Europe as well as in this country, seem to favor that idea. It may be added likewise, that on double tracks the temptation to maintain high rates of speed is almost irresistible, and that high rates of speed are not as compatible with safety as low rates. The public demand, with reference to railroad travel, safety, cheapness and speed.

Double tracks are indispensable where high rates of speed are in use. But they are not compatible with cheapness or necessary for safety, where a limited number of trains per day are run, as is the case in our road. If lightning from heaven were to strike our cars, it would be no reasonable to complain that the Company was responsible for the result, because they have not fixed lightning rods to each car, so to say that the Company is responsible for the accident because they have not built a double track. As to the suggestion of placing a gate at each crossing, that can only be done by Legislative authority, *and we do not think it would be at all safe as to require every person to halt*, and to see that the train is not in sight before he attempts to cross any railroad, as is the evident intent of the present signboards required by law.

Every person would in this case have a perfect protection in himself; why diminish it by placing the responsibility elsewhere and upon persons much less interested? As long as wood and iron are as fragile and defective, there can be no absolute safety in a railroad, at the present speed with which our Railroad trains are driven. We would suggest, however, that the best means to obtain the desired safety, would be to allow the whole system of hostile legislation in regard to Railroads; to consider them as useful public conveniences, entitled to the liberal support and just consideration of the people, and to that protection from the Courts and Juries which every freeman has a right to claim; not as nuisances to be reviled without measure, and to be libelled and persecuted on all occasions, right or wrong; to make them extend as far as fence them in from one end to the other; to take the public roads under or over them; to reduce the speed of the trains to twenty-five miles per hour, and to hold all persons trespassers who, without authority from the Company, go on the road or suffer their people to go on it.

ROBERT L. STEVENS,
ROBERT F. STOCKTON,
EDWIN A. STEVENS,
JOHN R. THOMSON,
JAMES NEILSON,
BENJAMIN FISH,
RICHARD STOCKTON,
JAMES S. GREEN.

The Late Case of Drowning on the New World—Neglect of the Officers

From the Albany Evening Journal.

It is most lamentably true that Mr. Heatherly, laboring under an aberration of mind, occasioned by fever, perished almost without an effort to save him. But one voice was raised, and no hand outstretched to rescue a drowning man!

The illness of Mr. Heatherly was made known to the officers of the *New World*. During the evening Captain St. John, Mr Holdridge, the Clerk, and Mr. Fuller, the Steward, went to the stateroom to render such assistance as was required. Mr. Fuller called a physician, who prescribed such remedies as the case required. A waiter was directed to be within call during the night.

Captain St. John retired after 1 o'clock. At about 1½, Mr. Holdridge and Mr. Fuller saw Mr. Heatherly with his wife sitting on deck apparently more composed.

When Mr. Heatherly was sitting on deck his wife had occasion to go to her stateroom, and while absent he passed rapidly to the upper saloon deck and threw himself overboard. The waiter saw him strike the water, rise once, and then disappear. Instead of going directly either to the wheel house or engine-room, he went to the stateroom and inquired of Mrs. H. where her husband was? Not finding him where she had left him, the waiter informed her that somebody had jumped overboard; and then, after five or more minutes had been lost, went to the engine-room and informed the second engineer that a man was overboard.

The Engineer went aft, but as nothing could be seen, he did not deem it necessary to stop his engine, or even communicate with the pilot! Between the waiter, who, in a moment of excitement, did not know that it was his duty to run instantly to the pilot and the second engineer, whose imperfect knowledge of his duties led him to act upon his own judgment, this responsibility rests. The waiter did but half his duty, and that half tardily. The engineer, though a correct, deserving man, wholly failed to do his duty. Instead of going aft, he should have instantly either stopped the engine or communicated with the pilot, and simultaneously, Capt. St. John should have been called.

In the five or ten minutes lost before the engineer got the word, the boat had run over a mile. It was in all probability too late to save the sufferer, and this consideration misled the engineer. But this is no justification or excuse for neglecting both the plainest injunctions of duty and even the natural promptings of humanity. Persons to whose care five or six hundred lives are entrusted nightly, are not at liberty so manifest such indifference when only one of those lives is imperrited.

It is not less strange and unaccountable that one, if not two passengers who saw this man plunge into the river, should have calmly looked on with no other apparent interest than to see whether the bubble for life should be won by a struggling maniac or an engulfing element! One of those lookers-on was a clergyman, who, it is fair to presume, had both the intelligence and the sympathies to suggest

THE SCHARFFENBERG TRIAL.

First Capital Conviction in the Court of Sessions —Verdict of Guilty Against Wm. Scharffenberg.

LYMAN COLE ONCE MORE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Sept. 18.
Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Court of General Sessions was crowded yesterday by lawyers, Justices of the Peace, Judges of the Marine and other Courts, and by our citizens in general, who were attracted by interest or curiosity to hear the speech for the defence by Mr. E. L. Clinton, the reply of the District Attorney, and the Recorder's charge, on the trial of Scharffenberg for the murder of Helena Meyer, of which a full report of the testimony was published in our issue of yesterday.

On the assembling of the Jury and the appearance of the Recorder on the Bench, Mr. Clinton proceeded to address the Jury for the defence. We omit:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The trial of a human being for a capital offence always presents a scene of deep and painful interest. In trying him the fearful day and terrible to our mental vision that trial which so shortly arraigns us all, when carnally scenes shall have faded from our view; when, other we shall have beheld the archangel stand one foot on sea and one on land, and swear that time be no more. The throne of the Almighty, in all its sublime and awful grandeur, as it bursts upon our bewildered and astounding gaze, shall enable us, for the first time, to fully comprehend that the day of final retribution is a fearful reality. I know of no spectacle more noble or sublime than to behold a Jury of twelve men, in the temple of Justice, officiating as the arbiters of human life or liberty, aided by a just and intelligent Court, pronouncing decisions in calm and willing obedience to the behests of law, and the principles of eternal justice. To sit in judgment, and decide without possibility of error or mistake, is the sole prerogative of the Almighty. To witness a human tribunal in the exercise of this attribute of Deity, so far as the frailties and weaknesses entering into the composition of the human mind will permit, is to behold a noble spectacle. Such a tribunal, I trust, I have the honor to address

To take the life of a human being under any circumstances is to assume a fearful responsibility; a responsibility from which every right minded man would shrink, unless forced upon him from extreme considerations of public or personal safety. For you to assume this responsibility upon lighter ground and for less weighty reasons, would be to open up in your own bosoms the fountains of gall and bitterness, in which conscience would dip her already poisoned arrows wherewith to pierce you so long as memory could imprint upon your imagination in characters of blood that fatal scene in the awful tragedy which you had been instrumental in enacting. The most painful duty that any man, in whose veins flows one drop of the milk of human kindness, can, in the course of human events, ever find himself called upon to discharge, is to convict a fellow being of an offence which he must expiate with his life. The well being of the community does not, cannot demand the conviction of one not proven guilty beyond a peradventure. For you to convict upon testimony falling below this standard would be to make sad havoc with your own consciences, and with recklessness violate the finest impulses of your natures, and so far as the influence of your verdict could be felt to unsettle and overturn the very foundations of public justice. The law is the protection of the accused equally with the rest of us; if you pierce him through that, he is but a sufferer in common with us all.

Mr. Clinton reviewed the evidence at great length. He said his client was charged with having caused the death of Helena Meyer, by stabbing her with a dirk knife, with malice aforethought—in other words, with the murder of the deceased female. The facts really were in a small compass; the law was in small compass, and, notwithstanding the conflicting of evidence, and of verdicts in cases of the kind, it seemed to him that the law was as plain as the sun at noonday, and that it was impossible to mistake it. The learned counsel then read from the Revised Statutes the section under which he supposed a conviction would be sought. The precise term of the statute was "premeditated design"—not a floating, fanciful design, without any fixed purpose, but a deep, deliberate, well-formed design. It was incumbent upon the prosecution to show such a well-formed design to kill. The learned gentleman entered upon a definition of "murder," according to the common law; viz., of "malice aforethought," and the distinction between murder and manslaughter, as defined by the highest legal authority.) The great point in the argument was whether the prisoner was master of his reason at the time of the killing—whether he killed the party with premeditated design, or whether he was unconscious of the nature of his act. It appears in evidence that he was intoxicated. The District Attorney had made a remark which he regretted to have heard, viz.: that drunkenness was an aggravation of an offence. Now, he (Mr. Clinton) thought that drunkenness would prevent the formation of a premeditated design. Moreover, deeds which a man would do or devise when drunk, he would not commit or project when sober. A drunken man was dethroned of reason for the time being, and surely the Jury would not think of holding to the same responsibility the man drunk and the man sober. His reason is just as much dethroned, as in ordinary cases of aberration or insanity. The language of law and of common sense is, that when a man's brain is swimming in liquor, his words were in acts different from those of a sober man. He (Mr. Clinton) denied that drunkenness was an aggravation of crime. Modern times taught no such doctrine. It was a fiendish doctrine, and severed ratter of another world than this. The learned gentleman reviewed the evidence of the witnesses as it bore on the wild conduct and disordered intellect of the prisoner; and concluded a powerful speech in an eloquent manner.

The District Attorney's reply was very lucid and very eloquent. He entirely and conclusively demolished the arguments of the counsel for the defence. We regret we have not room for his speech, which was listened to with the utmost attention by a thronged assembly.

At the conclusion of the address of the District Attorney, Mr. Clinton submitted to the Court the following propositions in relation to which he desired His Honor to charge the Jury:

1. Intoxication is a circumstance which the Jury may take into consideration with a view to determine whether, at the time, the homicide was committed "from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed."

2. The Jury have a right to infer from the intoxication of the prisoner, that the homicide was not "premeditated from a design to effect the death of the person killed."

3 If the homicide of Helena Meyer was not effected "from a premeditated design to effect death," the Jury should not convict of murder.

4 If the homicide was produced by the prisoner when he was not at the moment the master of his own understanding, the case is not one of murder.

5. The law makes allowance for the heat of blood, in determining whether the homicide was committed with intent to take life.

THE RECORDER'S CHARGE.

His Honor the Recorder then charged the Jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: In all criminal cases the Jury are the sole judge of the facts—but it is their duty to receive the law from the Court. If the Court err in laying down the law to the Jury, there is a higher tribunal where that may be reviewed, and the error corrected. It becomes the duty of the Court, therefore, to call your attention specifically to the law bearing upon the facts in the case presented. This prisoner is indicted for the crime of murder; and the definition of murder, under our statute, is that "such killing, unless it be man-laughter, or excusable, or justifiable, shall be murder, in the following case—when perpetrated from premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or any human being." That is one subdivision of the section of the statutory definition of murder, and the only one, as agreed by counsel on both sides, which you can take into consideration in this case, so far as the crime of murder is concerned; for it is not a case coming under either of the other subdivisions of the statute.

The first question, therefore, which you will be called to pass upon is, whether the person charged as having been killed died from the effects of the wound, and, if so, whether that wound was inflicted by the prisoner at the bar. When you arrive at that fact, (as to which, upon the evidence, it strikes me there can be no cavil,) the next and the important question in the case will be, whether, at the time the blow was struck, it was the intention of the prisoner to take the life of the person killed. If you come to the conclusion that it was his intention to take the life of the person named in the indictment, then the crime is murder. If, on the contrary, you should come to the conclusion that, at the time of striking the blow, the intention to kill did not exist, then it may be a crime of a different kind—in other words, a crime of manslaughter.

I will now call your attention, gentlemen, to the different degrees of manslaughter.

(His Honor here read from the statute the definition of manslaughter in the several degrees, calling the attention of the Jury particularly to the third degree, which was the only one applicable to the circumstances of the case.)

Now, gentlemen, let us look, for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion in this case, as to what this crime is, at the facts, and then apply these facts to the law, as I have read it from the statute. And I will here premise that, no matter what the consequences of the verdict may be, that is a matter with which you have nothing to do. If the law of the land has been violated, it is your bounden duty to render such a verdict as the case contemplated upon the state of facts presented. The condition of the parties in life is not a question which you should pass upon, except so far as to throw light upon the particular transact on calling for your deliberation. The first we hear of this case, and about which there is no question, is that on Sunday afternoon, the 9th of September, certain persons were assembled in this low den of prostitution; and it would seem that the morals of the parties occupying these premises were about at as low an ebb as it is possible to find those of any human being. This man Rebel, who keeping there a house of prostitution, it has been stated, (it appears from the evidence, and it is one of the very few points there seems at that time to have been any dispute,) for the purpose of living upon the profits of the unfortunate females who resorted there, was in the habit of visiting the house. On the afternoon in question, he went there, and, after remaining there for some time, left, and about 5 or 6 o'clock returned again. He remained until supper, and about 15 minutes after leaving the supper table. That seems to be a fact about which there is no dispute, for all the witnesses so corroborate it. Now, if those facts were presented, and how the naked fact as here presented, the blow being struck, and no explanation given by the defendant, the law would presume that he contemplated the effect which an act of assault in that manner with a deadly weapon would produce. In other words, when he struck the blow, using that weapon, and in that position in the body likely to produce death, that he intended to do precisely what the act itself did do. I say, without any further evidence in the case than the naked fact of the killing, coupled with the other facts in this case, of the acquaintance of these parties, and of the fact that he had been with this girl, and expressed himself, to use the language of the witness, exceedingly fond of her.—It would call upon him—(that would raise sufficient presumption of motive.)—for some excuse, for the purpose of taking this killing out of the grade of murder into one of manslaughter. But it is claimed here by his counsel that he was not responsible for his acts; that at the time when this was done he was laboring under a state of excitement produced by intoxication, which excitement was sufficient to deprive him of the power of that deliberation which the law contemplates, in order to constitute the crime of murder. It is claimed that this was produced by drunkenness. There is no pretence that insanity arose from any other cause. Now, gentlemen, with reference to that question, it is my duty to say to you, that if a person is in an unsound state of mind, so as to prevent him from deliberation, that man cannot commit murder. Now, in order to be understood upon that subject, I have written down what I understand to be the law in this case, and which you will receive as a guide to your deliberations: Voluntary drunkenness will not excuse crime, but it may be taken into consideration by a jury for the purpose of ascertaining whether the crime of murder has been committed. Bear in mind that in order to commit the crime of murder there must be a premeditated design. In other words, an intention to take the life of the person killed, or of some human being; that is, whether at the time the fatal blow was struck, the prisoner was capable of forming a premeditated design to take the life of his victim, or knew that the act which he did would produce such an effect. This is a very important matter in this case. If he was not in such a state of mind, no matter from what cause, he could not commit the crime of murder. It is necessary, in other words, that the power to discriminate should exist in the prisoner's mind at the time of the commission of the offence; for it is the intent which constitutes the the crime. But it does not follow that because a man is drunk at the time he committed the crime, he is to be excused for his acts. He may be intoxicated, and still capable of acting deliberately and wilfully, and you are to judge of that the same as of any other fact in the case. In other words, if one of the rowdies that infest this community, or a band of them, in a drunken frolic should be prowling about, using their weapons—daggers and pistols—and slaying or shooting our citizens, it would not be sufficient for them to come into a Court of Justice and prove at the time they were intoxicated, and, therefore, not to be held responsible. You are to take that into consideration, and reduce the crime from that of murder to that of manslaughter. Why, if such a doctrine were tolerated, it would only be necessary whenever their fiendish propensities led them to perpetrate an outrage, to imbibe sufficient stimulus to produce that result, previous to their going upon such an unlawful errand. That, gentlemen, is not the law. You are, however, to take into consideration the fact of intoxication for the simple purpose of ascertaining, at the time they were under the influence of it, they had sufficient mind to know that the act which they were about to perform, if it were to kill, would produce the effect which that act was intended to produce. I say that the fact of drunkenness is to be viewed precisely as any other aberration of mind, or any other insanity, which is sufficient to satisfy the Jury that the party was not conscious of the act which he did at the time; because, as I will presently mention to you, if the party, when he struck the blow, intended to take life—it the intent was formed but upon the instant—it is a deliberation which the law contemplates for the purpose of constituting the crime of murder.

Now, gentlemen, under that, let me see whether this prisoner can claim the protection which that kind of intoxication would throw around him, in order to reduce the crime of murder to a lesser degree of crime—to wit: that of manslaughter. In order to arrive at that, you will find that small and trivial circumstances are of great moment. Circumstances apparently slight in themselves become momentous questions, in passing upon matters as metaphysical as necessarily reasoning of this kind must be. Now, what light do we the first witness, Rebel, throw upon this subject? It has been properly remarked here by the Counsel for the prosecution, that there is no evidence before you that the prisoner drank a drop of spirituous liquors on that day. But it has been shown that he took some wine, defining the kind which was drunk by him. Nor did he, upon that occasion, exhibit any of that incoherence which would satisfy you that he was not conscious of what he was doing. If you can go through the evidence in this case, and find one single act of his which indicates that, you will then give him the benefit of it. But, if, upon the contrary, from the time of 3 o'clock in the afternoon up to when he was consigned to the prison-cell, you find no act of incoherence—you find no instance where he does not seem to have understood perfectly all that was passing around him—if you only find sullenness of temper upon his part, a kind of brooding over something which is not developed by the evidence in the case, it strikes me that it is one of those instances of aberration of mind which should not throw its protecting mantle round a party when he seeks to exculpate himself from an act of assassination, such as is here presented. You, however, are the judges of that. My mind is but one; yours is a dozen. You have listened attentively to the evidence, and it may strike you in a entirely different manner from which it has impressed itself upon my mind. Now, what does the testimony of Rebel show, which constitutes the prisoner an irresponsible object to the acts which he committed? He tells you that he came there at 3 in the afternoon; that he did not seem to know what he was about. What did he do? What did he say? He tells you what he did, and what he said. He asked people to drink; they drank with him. They asked him to drink, and he returned the compliment. When supper was ready he was invited, and he took his supper. During the time at table he was described as taking one of the potatoes with his fingers, instead of with his knife and fork. He did not eat anything at the time. Is there anything extraordinary in all this? Is there anything all that which would satisfy you that he was not conscious of the act which he was doing? If there be, and you believe that, then the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of it. Let us see what the witness Rebel does say! He says that they remained from fifteen to thirty minutes, taking coffee, and that this was between 5 and 7 o'clock. Now, was there one incoherent expression made by him upon that occasion? There is something, as you all know, in the conduct and demeanor of a madman, or of one whose mind is not such as to hold him responsible for his acts, the peculiarity of which, immediately you discover it, attracts your attention. He continues at that table from fifteen to thirty minutes, and during all that time, there is not one single expression that the witness can detail, which is made by him. Neither is there, during the day he was there, a single expression which indicated the slightest incoherence. His simple statement then is that he did not seem to understand what he was doing. Now the manner of obtaining where insanity is alleged, is to call witnesses upon the stand, examine them as to the conduct of the party,—then call medical men, who have made this matter their study, and ask them whether such conduct is, in their opinion, evidence that the party was not in his right mind at the time of the transaction. When we find in this case, that the prisoner was "a little drunk," and did not know what he was about; during that whole half hour not talking one solitary thing that seemed peculiar, except walking backwards and forwards upon the floor; it seems to me that it is not that kind of evidence of insanity which the books lay down as sufficient in the case to satisfy the Jury that the party is not responsible for his acts. Now we come to the evidence of Caroline Reed: She says that Scharffenberg was there almost every day. Did she discover in his manner anything different from what it had been? If so, she is to state it. The next witness, Wagner, says that after the fatal blow, the prisoner said, "You will never get up from that sofa. I will be hung for you; and that is all." Is that the expression of an incoherent man? When was that expression made, and under what circumstances? Immediately after the blow, and before the man Wagner carried her to her bed, he made use of this expression. After she is taken away, does he go to see what had been the effect of his act? or does he stand quietly—to use the language of one of the witnesses—"coolly," and when the officer inquires, confess that he is the person who killed her? Now is that incoherent on his part, or is it evidence that he did not know at the time what he was doing, and did not contemplate the effect of his act? Again, the witness Wagner, who cannot be charged with being unfriendly to the prisoner, states that he saw him walk backwards and forwards, but that he did not walk fast. Now, your own experience will teach you that a man laboring under any great excitement, naturally walks at a rapid rate. If, during this time, the prisoner had shown any peculiarity of conduct, would it not have attracted some notice? The witness, Minnecke, says he talked with him about a half an hour,—of his home and friends,—but that he made no reply. That is very odd. Counsel for the defence argues that this is evidence of his mind being deranged at the time. It is, however, for you to say whether it might not as well be evidence that his mind was engaged in meditating upon the crime he was about to commit.

The learned Recorder then reviewed the testimony of Police Officer Fitzgerald, and dwelt at some length on the conversation which the prisoner had with him on his apprehension, which seemed clearly to indicate that he was in possession of his faculties. He then examined the evidence of Officer Sheehan, from which it appeared that, after his arrest, the prisoner evinced no peculiar degree of excitement. From the absence, said the Recorder, of a single act upon the part of the prisoner, except the testimony of Wilkesman that he asked as if he did not know what he was about—without single fact in any data whatever for the purpose of showing what his acts were—is it, I ask, the duty of the Jury to substitute in the place of those facts which flow from the evidence—is it their duty, I say, when the testimony fails in its proof, to go beyond something in the case that shall raise a doubt, in order to assist the party from the high penalty of his acts? Cases of this kind become a responsible duty, and, while every humane man must regret that a murder has been committed, still while there is no human being who would regret that a murderer cannot be rendered forfeiting another human being of life, there is still a stronger inducement which operates upon us, which is, to fulfill the oaths we have taken to the jubilee, and to punish those who are guilty, as examples to deter others from the commission of like offences.

The learned Recorder then considered the question of intent. The law did not regard the question of time in this matter, but that the intent was to be deduced from the weapon used. That weapon, in this case, was before the jury; it had been thrust into a vital part of this female, while she was sitting entirely helpless with another person standing directly in front of her. If the prisoner had been laboring under homicidal mania, why should he not have assaulted that person who was nearest to him? Why did he strike the girl, who was further removed?

With respect to the motive, he remarked: We are somewhat in the dark, though jealousy would appear to be a sufficient one. The law does not make it incumbent upon the prosecution to show a motive. Now, gentlemen, he proceeded, I consider it my duty to say to you that you are to decide this case upon the evidence—that you are not to compromise a verdict of murder for manslaughter, unless you believe that the evidence strictly warrants it. The law, in this case, is to control you, and you are to leave the consequences of your verdict in other hands than your own.

The Jury then retired, it being about 2 o'clock. They were absent two hours. On their return they found the prisoner "Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy," and the Foreman handed the following document to the Recorder:

To His Excellency Myron H. Clark, Governor of the State of New York:

We, the undersigned, jurors in the case of William Scharffenberg, found guilty of the murder of Helena Meyer, respectfully recommend the said William Scharffenberg to the clemency of the Executive.

Signed by the Jurors.

New York, Sept. 18, 1855.

On the witness, Minnecke, making application for an allowance as a witness, he having been imprisoned for a long period, his Honor the Recorder said: My own impression is that in many cases the imprisonment of witnesses is a very great hardship, but in the present instance this man was found in one of the lowest sinks of iniquity that disgrace this City, associating with the most vile and abandoned wretches. Although he is not directly implicated in this murder, yet indirectly he was one of the means, and in some measure contributed toward the commission of the crime. It parties think fit to frequent such places of resort, and a crime is committed, they must bear the consequences of their imprudence, whether the time be one month or one year. I do not think that the County should be put to one dollar expense in providing a remuneration for such a case as this, and I therefore decline ordering any compensation. The witness is discharged.

Lyman Cole and the Martha Washington Case.

While the jury were out in Scharffenberg's case, Mr. Busteed made application to the Court on behalf of Lyman Cole, who was charged, said the learned counsel, with complicity in certain fraudulent transactions connected with the steamer *Martha Washington*. Lyman Cole was then in Court, ready for trial. Mr. Busteed wished to know whether the District Attorney was ready to proceed with the trial. He desired that Mr. Cole might be tried this term.

The Recorder said that Mr. Busteed had better consult with the District Attorney in his office, and arrange some day for the trial.

Mr. Busteed replied that he would do so, at his Honor's suggestion, but that as Mr. Cole was quite ready to be tried he had thought it better to make the application in open Court.

The Court will meet this morning at 11 o'clock, when Timothy Bulsley will be tried for the manslaughter of James Burns.

A GIFT OF $30,000 FROM AN UNKNOWN LADY.—Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of this city, stated on Monday evening that the Reformed Dutch Church had lately been very much in need of funds to erect additional buildings and make alterations to their theological seminary at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, but that their wants had been supplied by the immediate donation of thirty thousand dollars by a lady in Philadelphia, belonging to a church of which he was formerly pastor. He did not give the lady's name.—*Brooklyn Eagle, Sept. 15.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
TUESDAY, Sept 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more inquired for and are so ng better. The day's sales embrace 87 bbls at $6 50 for Pearls, and $6 87½@6 50 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We heard that 2,200 lbs. American Yellow were purchased at 27½c@28c ₩ lb.

BRICKS—The demand is fair, and is freely met. Hence prices are unchanged.

CANDLES—Continue in active request at very full rates. The supply is still quite moderate.

COFFEE—The inquiry is now very tame, but with reduced stocks, holders are firm. The day's sales do not exceed 500 pkgs. Java at 14½c.@14½c; 160 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c @12c.; and 700 Rio at 11c@12c. ₩ lb. The quantity of the latter in first hands, is about 93,000 bags.

COPPER—shows less activity, but not less firmness. There is not a great deal offering.

COTTON—As previously remarked, this staple is dull and languid,—factors being desirous to realize, while there is not much inclination to purchase. The limited business was transacted to-day, at prices, if anything, a shade easier than those quoted underneath:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9¢	9¢	9¢	9¢
Middling	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling Fair	11¢	11¢	11¢	11¢
Fair	11¢	11¢	11¢	12¢

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately sought after, but can be pretty easily procured at $3 87½@4 12½ ₩ cwt. Mackerel seem in rather better demand, but unaltered in value. Salmon and Herring are sparingly dealt in at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more abundant, and as there exists a diminished inquiry for export and on speculation, while home dealers are buying only as they need supplies, prices evince a little weakness, with a tendency favorable to purchasers. The operations since our last include 18,700 bbls. here and to arrive, mostly within our revised range:

Inferior State	7 62½@ 7 75
Ordinary State	7 75 @7 87½
Straight State	7 87½@ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 50
Mixed Western	7 87½@ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 25 @ 8 37½
Extra Ohio	8 37½@ 8 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 37½@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 62½
Extra Genesee	9 00 @10 50

Canadian unchanged, common to good brands brought $6@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Southern is still more freely offered and being less sought after, particularly for shipment, it is decreasing in value. There were 1,350 bbls. disposed of at $8 @$9 62½ for mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour remains inactive and languid at $5@$6, for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is saleable and firm at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is actively inquired for by millers and shippers, especially the latter, and it commands very full prices. Other kinds are partially neglected, and are tending downwards. The sales since our last amount to 48,000 bushels, here and to arrive, mostly Southern, at $1 95@2 for white, and $1 80@1 90 for red, but including Canadian white at $2 05@2 06; common Western white at $1 85 and inferior to choice Western red $1 65@1 85 ₩ bushel. Rye is rather inactive, being less abundant and held above the views of buyers. The day's sales include small lots, here, at $1 15@1 17; and a few parcels, to arrive, at $1 17@1 18 ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied much. State and Western Oats are freely offered and bought at 39c.@44c. for new and old, ₩ bushel—the quotations given in our previous review. Corn is not so brisk, but it is otherwise unchanged. The home demand is moderate, but that for export has partially subsided. The arrivals are not very extensive, and the stock is without any material increase. The day's transactions embrace 30,000 bushels Western mixed, at 86c@86c. for inferior to prime, ₩ bushel.

HAY—We have to note sales since our last of 600 bales River, chiefly for shipment, at 68c.@75c., but including a few lots to local buyers at 80c.@95c. ₩ 100 lbs., the latter for a very choice quality.

HOPS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

IRON—Scotch Pig seems in rather better request at steady rates, with sales of 150 tons at $37@$37 50, usual terms. Of iron. Nothing new has occurred in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair supply and demand, at $1 40@$1 43 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—The reduced supplies and enhanced claims of owners check operations. We have no important sales to report. Prices are well sustained.

LIME—The past two days' transactions add up 3,500 bbls. Rockland, chiefly common, at $1, but including some lump at $1 20 ₩ bbl.—both kinds closing dull and heavy.

MOLASSES—The market is very quiet, party for want of stock and partly because of the disagreement of parties about prices. The day's sales have been confined to 100 bbls New-Orleans at 38c.; and a small lot of Cuba Muscovado at 35c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce, and of uncertain value. Spirits do seems less active, and rather languid at 46c @46½c. ₩ gallon. Tar is in better request and is steady in price. White Resin is dull and heavy. There is not much doing in Common Resin, though it is obtainable at from $1 40@$1 50 ₩ 310 lbs., afloat and delivered.

OILS—Crude Whale is in fair demand and is stiffly held at 70c.@77c. ₩ gallon. There is much less of it on the market. Crude Sperm is inactive, yet quoted steady at $1 75 ₩ gallon. No change of any moment can be noticed in manufactured kinds. Red Oil, Palm and Olive Oils are all previously reported. Linseed is more sought after and is very firm at 91c @92c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is taken, in lots as wanted, at 90c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is entered with considerable freedom, but is tamely inquired for and continues to favor buyers. The day's business has been confined to small lots, in the trade at $18 50 for Mess, and $17 for $17 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull, and [illegible]

[illegible] and unchanged. Lard has been varied much. The day's sales include 500 bbls. rend. bar. for private terms, at 11½ cents ₩ lb. Whisky is very dull, yet firm—50 bbls. sworn at 29c. ₩ gallon, and 100 bbls. Ohio, free of duty, at 31c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Is dull and heavy, yet firm—200 bbls. sworn at 45c. ₩ lb.

RICE—The market is without improvement in any respect. The day's sales include only about 90 tcs., old and new, at $5 50@$6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs. The latest foreign accounts tend to depress the trade.

SALT—The receipts do not keep pace with the sales, and the market continues to acquire greater strength and buoyancy.

SEEDS—Clover is sparingly inquired for, and is dull at 10½c @11c. ₩ lb. Flax and Linseed are unaltered. Timothy is moderately sought after, without change in value.

SOAP—There were 150 hanse Castile disposed of at former rates.

SPICES—Are quiet at old quotations.

SUGARS—Have not varied since our last. The sales embrace 350 hhds Cuba Muscovado, and 100 hhds. New-Orleans, within a range of from 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—The sales to-day included 15,000 lbs. prime at unchanged figures.

TOBACCO—Seed Leaf is the briskest and firmest. Other kinds, however, are in pretty good request at full rates. The sales since Friday last consist of 130 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c@9c.; 1,340 cases Seed Leaf, (including one parcel of eleven hundred cases taken by jobbers for some use,) at 7½c @14c.; 100 bales Cuba at 31c; 85 Havana at 30c @32½c.; and 9 Kentucky Stems on terms not made public.

WHISKY—Sales of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired at 30½c @31c ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The reaction continued in this line today. Engagements were very limited and shippers had the advantage. Some Cotton was taken for Liverpool at ¼d ₩ lb. Flour was quoted as low as 9s. ₩ bbl., and Grain at 8d.@8½d ₩ bushel, without any shipments of importance. For London and Glasgow, there was not much offering, and rates were quite languid. For Havre, a small amount of Cotton was engaged at 1c ₩ lb. For other ports we have nothing additional to report.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUCE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept 18, 1855.

FLOUR—State and Western—since my last report of the 10th inst. per *Canada*, and Boston, we have been successively in receipt of the *Arago*, *Africa* and *Ariel's* accounts. Our market during the week has ruled firm for shipping qualities of State brands, which, having been in excessively light supply, and good request in a great measure for the filling of freight engagements, have advanced 10c@25c. ₩ bbl. Western descriptions, and the higher grades of State, being in better supply and less sought after, have on the other hand been heavy at lower rates.

For forward delivery a good inquiry has existed. Purchases of good State, deliverable during the latter part of this month, have been made at $7 50. Within a few days further sales have been reported, of State, at $7 12½@$7 37½ for October, and $7 25@$7 31½ for November delivery, with sundry transactions in Western, on private terms. At the close, with a little better supply in market, prices of State have receded 6½c. @12½c ₩ bbl. Common to good State, $7 81½@$7 93½; Extras, $8 12½@$8 50. Common to good Ohio, Michigan, &c., $7 81½@$8 12½. Extra Genesee, $8 87½@$9 87½. Southern, mixed to good brands, $8 12½@$8 62½; favorite and extras, $8 50@$9 62½. Canadian, nominal, $8 12½@$8 87½ ₩ bbl.

Clearances from New-York, from Sept. 9 to Sept. 17, both inclusive:

To London	996 bbls.	To Amsterdam	10 bbls.
To Liverpool	5,625 bbls.	To British Prov.	8,276 bbls.
To Antwerp	1,375 bbls.	To S. America	6,914 bbls.
To Bremen	300 bbls	To West Indies	1,046 bbls.
To Rotterdam	24 bbls		

WHEAT—A good inquiry has prevailed during the week both for export and for milling. The business for immediate delivery, however, has been of a rather limited nature, owing to the small supply here of desirable parcels and the advanced views of shipowners. For future delivery considerable purchases have been made. From this State, the West and Canada, the arrivals have as yet been light. An advance on the week in prime White and Red descriptions of 3c.@5c. ₩ bushel is to be noted. The following quotations for Western descriptions are in a great measure nominal. Michigan and Ohio White, $1 95@$2 05 ₩ 60 lbs; Western Red, $1 70@$1 90; Genesee White, $2 03@$2 08; do Red, $1 85@$1 95; Southern White, $1 95@$2 04; do. Red, $1 85@$1 90. Canadian White, $1 95@$2 05.

Clearances from New York from Sept. 4 to Sept. 8 both inclusive:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To London	764	To Amsterdam	930
To Liverpool	3,779		

INDIAN CORN—A moderate inquiry has prevailed during the week for export and home consumption. With but most of this has since been re-stored. Western Mixed, 87½c @88c. ₩ 56 lbs; Northern Round Yellow, nominal, 93c @96c.; Southern White, $1 02@$1 04; do. Yellow, 99c.@99c.

Clearances from New York, from September 9 to September 17, both inclusive:

To Liverpool	4,167 bush.	To West Indies	313 bush
To Cork	lb 910 bush.	To British Prov.	150 bush.

RYE—Has been in good demand for shipment to North of Germany, &c. Can be quoted for immediate delivery, at $1 17 ₩ 56 lbs. Sales for forward delivery have been made at about $1 12½@$1 17½ for October, and $1 12c. for November.

FREIGHTS have advanced—To London, Flour 8s ₩ bbl. To Liverpool, Flour 8s 6d nds 9d.; Grain 8d.@9d. To Antwerp, Flour 8s 6d.; Grain 11d.@12d. To Havre, Flour 75c. ₩ bbl asked; Grain 18c ₩ bush asked.

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GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 Williams-st.

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ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....47 Pine-st

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The New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of his statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Every correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, IN ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Our Spanish Relations—Important Revelations.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES several letters from HORATIO J. PERRY, Esq., late Secretary of Legation at Madrid, which throw a good deal of light upon our relations with Spain. It will be remembered that he was removed from office, for the violation of official etiquette involved in his having addressed a letter to the President through the public press. This is the reason given for his removal, by Secretary MARCY, in the first of the letters referred to. The second, which is Mr. PERRY's reply, shows that this was only a pretext,—and that the real cause of his ejection from office was his having incurred the resentment of Mr. SOULE, while Minister at Madrid.

The third letter, which is Mr. PERRY's reply to the *Union's* more elaborate explanation of his removal, is much more minute and important in its revelations. It shows clearly enough that the special object of Mr. SOULE's mission to Spain was to repel all the overtures of that power for a friendly settlement of the matters in dispute; to excite—by insult—her Government and people to resentment against this country, and eventually to involve the two nations in war, as the only mode of accomplishing the acquisition of Cuba. In all this he was resisted by Mr. PERRY, who labored zealously and intelligently to maintain friendly relations with Spain, and who succeeded, after Mr. SOULE's departure, in procuring the concession of every claim, which he had been instructed to press upon the attention of the Spanish Government.

It was thus that he incurred Mr. SOULE's hostility;—and to that he unquestionably owes his dismissal from office.

It seems to be characteristic of President PIERCE not to know when he is well served. Those who do the most to promote the honor and the glory of his Administration, are the first to feel his vengeance. REEDER, whom he appointed Governor of Kansas, adopted a policy which, if the President had sustained him in it, would have carried him safely through that most perilous crisis:—but he sacrificed him to the hatred of ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW. So PERRY thwarted the man who would have involved the country in war, and laid the basis for a durable, honorable and most creditable peace with Spain; and for this he, too, is removed from office.

The correspondence constitutes an important chapter in the secret history of the country under the present Administration.

Temperance Politics.

The proposal of the State Temperance Society, to make total abstinence a condition of nomination for office, excites a good deal of discussion. Prominent Temperance men are at variance among themselves with regard to it. It is warmly advocated by Mr. DELAVAN, the President of the Society, with whom it originated, and by that portion of the leading members of the Society who have generally acted under his direction. It is opposed on the other hand by Rev. Dr. MARSH and other gentlemen, whose advocacy of the cause has been free from political aspirations.

The organs of the several political parties have seized upon this collision of sentiment in the Temperance party, and take sides upon it with reference mainly to their partisan views. The Albany *Argus*, which originally combatted Mr. DELAVAN's proposition to introduce this new test, as irrational and absurd, now sustains it against the remonstrances and attacks of the *Tribune*. The *Express* of this City, which has been zealous and untiring in its hostility to the whole policy of Prohibition, is equally ardent in its advocacy of Mr. DELAVAN's new platform,—as indeed are all the Anti-Prohibitory papers. Their object in this, so far as they act from a common impulse, is clearly to divide the Temperance party, and thus conquer it. We notice also that the *Commercial Advertiser*, and the papers, both Whig and Democratic, that oppose the fusion movement, take sides with Mr. DELAVAN in this matter,—hoping, doubtless, with him, so to use the Temperance question as to weaken the resistance of this State to the aggressive schemes of Slavery.

In the existing state of political parties, it may not be difficult for them to accomplish this. The degree of their success will depend somewhat upon the action of the State Temperance Convention, which is to meet on the 2d of October,—as that body may not deem it wise to engraft upon its principles the new test that has been proposed. In the Saratoga District, we notice, the candidate for delegate to that Convention, known to be pledged to this policy, was defeated. From other districts we have no information sufficient to warrant any opinion as to the character of the Convention in this respect.

The movement, according to present appearances, seems likely to introduce an element of dissension and of weakness into the ranks of the Temperance party.

The Naval Retired List.

We published, yesterday, a full report of the retirements from the naval service, ordered by the Naval Board at its recent session. For the sake of informing the public more fully as to the position and professional career of the officers thus degraded, we appended to their names statements drawn from official sources, of their length of service, and other particulars having general interest in this connection.

As a matter of course, there will be loud complaints of the action of the Board; and if reference be had exclusively to the terms of service, some of the changes they have made certainly call for explanation. For example, we find among the Captains who have been put on leave of absence with pensions of $2,500 a year, the name of Captain GRAHAM, who entered the service in 1812, who has been but *three years* at sea, and who has rendered no service of any kind in 24 years; while among those who are put on furlough with $1,250 a year is Captain PARKER, who entered the service in 1808, who has been 21 years at sea, and served on shore duty 11 years, and has been unemployed but 14 years. In fact, the captains who have been put on furlough with but $1,250 pay, appear to have been punished on account of their length of service, for it seems that they have all, with one exception, done more duty at sea than the captains who have been put on leave of absence with $2,500 a year. Captain CASSIN, who has been honorably distinguished by being put on leave of absence, has seen 51 years in the service, and has been but 11 years at sea. But Captain VOORHEES, who, out of 45 years in service, spent 21 at sea, is punished by being put upon furlough with just half the pay of Captain CASSIN. Among the commanders who have been put on leave of absence, is the name of CADWALLDER RINGGOLD of Maryland, one of the most capable and efficient men of his rank in the service. He was in the Exploring Expedition with Captain WILKES, and had command of the late Surveying Expedition in the China Seas, but was sent home by Commodore PERRY while suffering from the effects of a temporary illness.

Going to the public without any explanation whatever, the action of the Board will seem unjust, in these and in many other instances. And those who have suffered from it, with all their friends, will naturally deem themselves the objects of special resentment on the part of the Retiring Board.

Without any further reference to individual cases, we venture to submit, as applicable to the general subject, what will no doubt seem a novel and dangerous idea to veterans in the service, *that the navy was made for the country*, and not the country for the navy. The persons employed in it, from cabin boy to captain, learn their duties at the expense of the Government; are paid their wages liberally and promptly; and are entitled to precisely what they earn, and to nothing more. If more they get, it should be received as a special and gratuitous favor. This rule applies only to claimants whose services have all been achieved upon a peace establishment; who have sailed only on Summer seas; and that so infrequently as to render the smell of salt water a remarkable marine experience. When another class of heroes point to the perils they have undergone, and the scars they have suffered, in the prosecution of their duty, they are to be judged by a different rule and rewarded on a different basis. We see no reason why an *employé* of the Government in the Navy, during a period of peace, should be on a better footing than an *employé* in the civil service. The one is as much entitled to a pension as the other.

Advancing from this view, we must deprecate all attacks made upon the principle involved in the present salutary reform in the Navy, whatever objections there may be to details. Let the shooting be leveled at the right target. The majority of the retired officers retire, it must be confessed, upon very handsome allowances. Their pay is not proportioned to the perils they have undergone, or the laurels they have earned. The sum, so measured, must have been pitiful. It is adjusted to their necessities, and the adjustment is made upon no sparing scale. The captain of a merchantman, larger and more valuable than a man-of-war, will sail for years without intermission, until superannuated; will get one-fourth the yearly pay of a naval officer, and will have no expectation of a pension at the close of life. If it be said there is no parity between the merchant skipper and the commander of a frigate, we reply, so much the worse for the Navy. The introduction of a less exclusive element into the latter, and the banishment of the idea that the Navy is made for the special benefit of its officers, are desirable innovations. There are merchant captains sailing daily from New-York as gallant and experienced, and as thorough seamen as any who figure on the Navy list, and who yet live on half the pay of the latter, and have none of his expectations. We think, then, whatever else there is to complain of, no fault can be found with the generosity of the provision made by the reform bill; and the merits of that measure should not suffer in the general war to which the action of the Board will give rise.

This is no superfluous suggestion. Wherever the parties affected by the change have thus far made themselves heard through the press, or otherwise, they have been found reflecting on the *principle* of Reform. Even when the projectile has been leveled at the Board, by a ricochet artfully studied, it has struck the hill. Much allowance can be made for this; it is so hard to submit to changes in a system which three score years of stagnation and petrifaction have rendered as venerable and worthless as an antique marble. But the very first maxim of reform is the disregard of such amiable prejudices; and in naval matters, where the channels of promotion are so thoroughly obstructed by dried up and weather-beaten octogenarians, who will insist upon living on, it is not to be wondered at that a measure, costing as it does the interest of millions, should be resorted to to infuse younger blood and more recent ideas into the system. The general sense of the country, indeed, approves the bill only so far as it goes. It might go further, with propriety, and the Navy List—but not the service—fare worse.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad.

As an act of justice to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, as well as for the information of the public, we give, in another column, the report made by its Executive Committee, of the recent disaster at Burlington. It is a remarkable document. It pushes the claims and immunities of the Company to a point which no Railroad Corporation has ever before approached. It places the entire blame of the catastrophe upon Dr. HEINAKEN,—declaring that "he alone is responsible," and sustaining the declaration by the plea that "if he had been *at home* there would have been no accident." This is unquestionably true;—but for the Company's logic it is needful to show that he *ought to have been* at home,—that he had no business out of doors,—that the Railroad Company have a permanent and indefeasible right to the territory, and that whoever ventures out of doors, does so at his peril. Though their plea implies all this, they do not say it. Dr. HEINAKEN has just as good a right to cross the track as the Railroad has to cross the carriage way;—and the duty of providing against accidents is devolved, by law as well as equity, upon the Railroad Company.

The Report asserts that every rule and regulation of the Company was complied with in this case by its agents;—that the law of the State was fully obeyed;—that its employés were not bound to exercise any more vigilance in any respect than they did exercise on this occasion;—that a high rate of speed is safer than a low one in case of encountering an impediment;—and that what is needed for further security, is a law *compelling every person crossing a track to stop and see whether a train is in sight or not!* This is the height of absurdity as well as of overgrown insolence. No law requiring caution in such cases could be more effective than the law of self-preservation;—and a Railroad Corporation must have great confidence in its power over the Legislature, before it would even suggest the passage of such a law. The reason given,—a desire to transfer the responsibility for accidents from the Railroad to its victims,—decidedly aggravates the coolness of the proposition.

In spite of its false reasoning and ridiculous assumptions, the report closes with some good suggestions. It urges the importance of legislation that shall treat Railroads, as useful public conveniences—make them exclusive—fence them in from one end to the other—take the public roads under or over them—reduce the rate of speed to twenty-five miles an hour, and hold all persons trespassers who go upon the track. Some of these are useful, while others are useless, precautions. Railroad Companies *should* be required to fence their tracks, and to carry them over or under the public roads; and in the few cases where this cannot be done, gates should be kept and carefully tended. These measures, with a double track, would render Railroad travel, at any practicable speed, as safe as could be desired.

From Mexico.

By way of New-Orleans we have advices from Mexico to the 8th inst. It will be seen, from the summary of news published elsewhere, that the country—far from being settled—is really in a worse condition, (if that were possible,) than it was under SANTA ANA's dictatorship. General IGNACIO DE LA SLAVE, the leader of the Revolutionists at Vera Cruz, has refused to acknowledge the new Provisional Government under CARRERA, alleging that it was not elected in accordance with the provisions of the plan of Ayutla. This is strictly true. Meeting with some opposition to his views, DE LLAVE, in regular Mexican style, decided the matter by the sword, and forcibly took possession of Vera Cruz. Other cities and departments are equally undecided—some being in favor of one political programme, and others clamorous for the very reverse. A proposition to establish a Monarchy has even been started.

We have as yet no indication as to who will be elected President. Numerous parties are mentioned, but the candidates are not fairly in the field. Among the most prominent noticed by the press are ALVAREZ, CONONFORT, DE LA LLAVE, VIDAURRI and HARO Y TAMARIZ. ALVAREZ and VIDAURRI would seem to have the best chance, provided their present popularity lasts for another month. CARRERA, the temporary President, has expressed a wish to give up the office to ALVAREZ, or any other person whom the latter might choose to appoint.

The Crescent City—Her Violation of Quarantine Regulations.

We mentioned yesterday the departure of the steamship *Crescent City* for sea, in defiance of the quarantine regulations and the peremptory orders of the Board of Health.

She arrived in port on the 13th inst., and the surgeon of the ship reported that yellow fever had prevailed on board during the passage, and at the ports from which she hailed. In accordance with law, the Health Officer quarantined the steamer for thirty days, and the Mayor and Commissioners of Health confirmed his action. On Saturday night last, in violation of law, she left Quarantine, and on Sunday discharged her cargo and took in coal at a wharf in our City—thereby exposing the City to the infection of yellow fever. On Sunday the Health Officer pursued the infected vessel to the City, and entered complaint, by affidavit, against her and her Captain, to the proper authorities. On Monday morning the Mayor and Commissioners of Health ordered the vessel back to Quarantine, and directed her there to remain, and to observe the quarantine regulations which had been imposed upon her by authority of law. She went to Quarantine, but about 3½ o'clock two tugs went down from the City, one filled with passengers and the other with baggage, and dropped alongside. The Quarantine Boarding Officers forbade the tugs to approach the steamer, but the order was not heeded. The tugs discharged their cargo and passengers, the Health Officer meanwhile remonstrating with the Captain and warning the passengers. Finding that he would be forcibly resisted, Dr. THOMPSON and his men rowed to the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, which was lying in the stream, but before the Commander of the *Cyane* could reach the infected steamer, she had slipped her cable and was passing out of sight down the bay.

A grosser violation of law or more culpable disregard of life we seldom have occasion to record concerning men in whom the public reposes confidence, or to whom it entrusts precious interests. It may be very bold in the Captain of the *Crescent City*, and very brave in the steamship company to which she belongs, but such boldness becomes desperadoes better, and such bravery insults society. The outrage demands prompt and rigorous punishment. The contempt of the recognized authorities of the State is certainly no less culpable than a contempt of court. But the taking of scores of passengers to sea in an infected vessel, under such circumstances, evinces, we think, a love of money utterly incompatible with a proper care for the welfare of human beings.

The plea that the steamer was under contract to carry the United States mails, strikes us as an exceedingly feeble one. Had there been forty dying of yellow fever on board, that contract would be no less binding than now. We cannot think that the Government has contracted with any Company to bring yellow fever to our wharves, or that any construction of such contract can authorize each mail-carrying vessel to disregard quarantine law.

Great interest, of course, must be felt in the explanation that the authorized agents of the offending steamer will furnish.

We have received from them the following statement:

"The *Crescent City* arrived at Quarantine early on the morning of Thursday, the 13th inst. Within six hours of her arrival, her passengers and their baggage, and such of the crew as were not on duty, were permitted to land by authority of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health; and they came at once to the City. The cargo, too, was all discharged at Quarantine in lighters designated by the Health Officer. Some portions of it (Cotton only) landed at the quarantine wharf. Other cargo was at once permitted to be taken to a foreign-bound ship lying at the foot of Wall-street. These passengers were in the City, and cargo delivered and conveyed from the steamer, some thirty-six hours before it is alleged she came up to the City.

Not a single death occurred on board the ship during the voyage, and but one case of sickness, that of the Purser, who, having been subject to bilious attacks, and to chills and fever, had a return of his complaint. Notwithstanding the ship was entirely free from every indication of yellow fever, she was thoroughly sprinkled, cleaned and disinfected, and every order of the Health Officer strictly executed.

We conceive it due not less to the public impression in relation to the health of the City than to the owners and officers of the steamer, that the facts of this case should be rightly understood, and that unfounded reports, as will succeeding to produce groundless alarm, should not be allowed to pass without correction."

The *Crescent City* went to sea on Monday, her usual sailing day, the requirements of the Post-Office Department being such as to forbid the idea of her remaining at Quarantine thirty days.

Murder Trials in the Court of Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, WILLIAM SCHARFENBERG was convicted of the murder of HELENA MEYER, in September of last year. The verdict was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, and the Jury addressed a memorial to Governor CLARK, entreating the clemency of the Executive. We know not what will be the Governor's reply, but on Friday the Recorder of the City will pass sentence of death upon the prisoner. This is the first capital conviction in the Court of Sessions. It will be the first sentence of death ever pronounced there.

By a recent act of the Legislature, the Court of General Sessions was empowered to hold jurisdiction in criminal cases, as a relief to the severe duties of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. It would seem, indeed, that that Court is greatly relieved, since there are no less than seven cases of murder and manslaughter now waiting to be tried in the Sessions, according to the new enactment. Two cases were disposed of last week: another was concluded yesterday, and a fourth will commence to-day. Is murder then increasing in our City, that two Courts, instead of one, as formerly, have to arraign murderers at their bar, the dark business growing too weighty for one Court to deal with? Is human life even less valuable than of yore! It is not three months (Summer vacation included) since the new act went into operation, and, already the cases of murder, or manslaughter, in one or other of the degrees, threaten to engross the occupation of Judge and Jury in the Court of Sessions.

Fusions.

Ex-Senator PRATT, of Maryland, has issued a circular letter in favor of a new political party, to be made up of the *conservative* members of all the others. He states that such a party was formally organized at Annapolis on the 25th of August, and that a State ticket was then put in nomination to be supported at the coming election. The movement seems to have been secret, as no public declaration of its purposes or principles has yet been made. This is only another indication of the extent to which *fusion* is prevalent in all sections, and among all political parties. There is a general fusion going on at the South *in favor* of Slavery aggressions, and one equally general at the North *against* them.

Our Birth Day.

Yesterday morning completed the *fourth* year of the publication of the DAILY TIMES. Subjected from the start to the sharpest possible competition, it has reached a circulation larger than that of any other City daily, with one exception, and has achieved a position in the journalism of the country, for which other papers have striven more than twice as long. It was never so flourishing, in all respects, as it is at present:—we expect to say the same thing annually, for a good many years to come.

Mlle. Parodi's Farewell Concert.

The excellent series of concerts which Mlle. PARODI terminated last night have more than deserved the liberal patronage bestowed on them by our New-York public. In point of sterling merit they have only been equaled by those which the unfortunate Madame BONTAG gave some years ago. Since that time there has been a change in the public appetite, and concerts have failed to remunerate the artistes who assisted at them. Indeed, we were of opinion that the concert-room could no longer be filled, however superior the attraction, and on the announcement of Mlle. PARODI's series we were disposed to sympathize with that lady on the necessity which the season imposed of appearing there instead of at the Academy. But we have been agreeably disappointed. Night after night Niblo's Saloon has been crowded to suffocation. The concert room in its palmiest days never presented a gayer spectacle. The earnestness of these demonstrations have been severely tested by the weather, for it has somehow happened that the hottest nights of the season were those on which PARODI sang. Yet the audiences were content to sweltter through the long programme, and to manifest their pleasure in their usual energetic manner. The atmosphere was agreeably diversified last evening by a pelting shower of rain, which thinned the streets and crowded the places of amusement. Niblo's Saloon was overflowing.

We have not time to refer in detail to the programme nor is it necessary to do so. Mlle. PARODI's performances were throughout of a thoroughly artistic and satisfactory character. In MEYERBEER's music particularly does she excel, preserving even in the concert room much of the dramatic intensity and all of the musical coloring of the operatic "situation" whence the extract is made. In the second part of the programme Mlle PARODI gave an aria from the finale to Mr W. H. FAY's Opera of "Leonora." The composition is brilliant and written with great fluency, although the melody fell somewhat familiarly on our ear. Mlle. PARODI did ample justice to it, and was deservedly encored, as she was in some half dozen other pieces.

Mme. STRAKOSCH is one of the prettiest ballad singers in the country. Her voice is of that peculiarly sympathetic character which reaches us in the simplest strains, and steals into our memory of home with irresistible force and truthfulness. A new manuscript ballad by WALLACE,—"Good night and pleasant dreams," was delivered with charming simplicity, and provoked all the pleasant exaggerativeness of a picture. Two duets by the same composer were also given by the ladies. It has been one of the best features of these concerts that at least one-half of the programme was interpreted in the vernacular.

Mr. STRAKOSCH presided with his usual ability, and played a transcription from "I Puritani" with masterly skill. Mr. F. GARDNER, a gentleman with a fine baritone voice, sang one of BALFE's ballads rather nervously, but with good taste, and Messrs. ARTOMAS, MOLLENHAUER and BERNARDI, (last but not least,) assisted.

Mlle. PARODI sings to-morrow night in Philadelphia.

Rachel.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mlle. RACHEL appears to-night as *Thisbe*, in VICTOR HUGO's drama of "Angelo, the Tyrant of Padua." The play belongs to the romantic school, and will doubtless be a relief to the tragedy-worn audience.

We are informed that the piece will be brought out with great splendor as regards costume and scenery. It is time something was done.

There will be no performance on Friday. Mlle. RACHEL participates in the festivities of the Hebrew Church on that day, and joins in the recreations of the chosen. It will be a holiday. We doubt if Mr. RACHAEL FELIX will even sell tickets. There will in consequence of this event be a performance to-morrow night.

Broadway Theatre.

A pleasant and piquant little lady, Miss JESSIE MAYNARD, made her début here last night, in the Alumni Burletta of "A Leak in a Lover." Without any great pretension to force or originality, Miss MAYNARD possesses a number of quiet excellences, which are sure to win for her a host of friends. She appears to be well up in stage business; is lithe and pretty, sings agreeably, and has a bad cold. We anticipate a good deal of pleasure from all these accomplishments except the last, which we advise her to dispose of in the speediest decline, otherwise we shall criticise it with merciless rigor.

Burton's Theatre.

The enterprising manager (that is the expression we believe) of this establishment is plunging into novelties with a real warmth of the cause. Two additions have been made in the repertoire in the farces called the "Clockmaker's Hat" and the "Anonymous Correspondent." The first is an adaptation from Mme. D GIRARDIN's *Chapeau d'un Horologer*. The second—we know nothing about. Both pieces are amusing, and sufficient for their purpose. A slight physiological change has been made in one of the characters of the "Clockmakers Hat"—changed simply from a female into a male. *Sally Smart* becomes *Billy Smart*, that's all. Mr. BURKE sustains the character with a great deal of humor, but with a trifle too much staggery. We have to make the same objection to Mr. BRADLEY in the "Anonymous Letter." This gentleman by the way is a valuable acquisition to Mr. BURTON's Company.

Readings by Rachel.

We are glad to learn that Mlle. RACHEL will probably be induced to give occasional readings or recitations at the Tabernacle, or some equally convenient and spacious room, for the accommodation of that very large class of persons who will not go to the theatre, and who are yet very desirous of a ring and hearing her. She will select for these occasions some of the best portions of her favorite dramatic authors, and the prices will undoubtedly be fixed at such a scale as will enable all who desire it, to attend.

☞ Owing to the breaking of the wires across the Shrewsbury River, telegraphic communication with Sandy Hook will be suspended for a day or two.

The Water Works of the City of Hartford have thus far cost $189,577. They approach completion.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR.—JUST received, 300 dozen ladies' superior kid gloves, a rarity spotted on board ship, and will be sold at 50 per pair, worth 75 cents. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS of all descriptions on hand and for sale by HITCHCOCK & CO., Agents, No. 115 Broadway.

RHODES' REVERSIBLE SPRING CORSET, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, THE EFFICIENCY OF WHICH IS PROVED BY THE CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS GIVEN BY JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS PROVED BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED. NO SWELLED HEADS OR SWELLED LEGS, OR TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS, OR MERCURIAL DISEASES, OR POISONED CONSTITUTIONS, CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE. ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA, FOR WHICH ATMOSPHERIC POISON IT IS A PERFECT ANTIDOTE, PRONOUNCED TO BE BY SCIENCE, PROVED SO BY EXPERIENCE. This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases, but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs. GEO. H RAYER, Wholesale Agent, No. 120 Water-st.; and for sale by C. H. WING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO., Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. THE MOST CONVENIENT, SAFEST, AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE. Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 68 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN IS NOW admitted by all to be the purest and whole some stimulant extant, while its exquisite flavor suits all who taste it. It is without doubt destined to be the universal beverage of America. Persons afflicted with dyspepsia, gout rheumatism, disturbances of the urinary functions, derangement of the bladder and kidneys, will find MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN a pleasant specific, while it is absolutely infallible in cases of fever and ague.

Over five hundred physicians in this City and vicinity have recommended the proprietors with the highest terms of praise, as to its purity and medicinal worth, including the distinguished Chemist, Dr JAS R. CHILTON. Sold in quart and pint bottles by all respectable Druggists.

CHENILLE LACES AND TRIMMINGS—OPENING THIS DAY—Now received per steamer, a choice variety of the above goods, in the desirable patterns and colors. Also, French Flowers, Feathers, &c.

IDE, FELT & HALL, No 9 and 11, Park-place.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 339 Broadway, have just opened, and now in stock, a large and splendid lot of rich Brussels Carpets, at 85 per yard. Other Carpets equally low. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 339 Broadway.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER & PATENT with RICH'S IMPROVEMENT. Can only be obtained of the undersigned, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use in any way THE WILDER PATENT, which with RICH'S IMPROVEMENT and our LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, (Brennan's Patent,) is the BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE in the world. STEARNS & MARVIN, Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

THE IMMENSE MASS OF TESTIMONY IN FAVOR of Hoofland's German Bitters convinces us that the article is all that is represented to be and, in consequence we advise a trial of it by those afflicted with diseases for which it is recommended.

R CHATFIELD, Esq said:

LOWELL, Dodge County, Wis., Nov. 1, 1851: "Over a year ago I sent some money to you from Canada, and received some of your German Bitters, which I used, and found great relief from. My health has improved so much at present that I am able to attend to my business. A large number of dyspeptics in this neighborhood have had to send to Milwaukie for the medicine. An agent here could sell large quantities as I know it to be a sure cure."

Samuel Moore, Platteville, Wis; James L. Mauville, Jefferson, Wis; Hodgson, Kenny & Co., Janesville, Wis; and others in that State, have also expressed their great confidence in the virtues of the Bitters.

For sale by druggists, and dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to bar from his office or refer patients to him.

SEWING MACHINES—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!—The great improvement in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, whereby they are run at double speed and now up in twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by all. We can furnish incontestible proof that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers can make money by throwing them aside and buying SINGER'S. Many have made the change already. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colds and pre-sickness should not fail to get a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT; any kind of water can be drank without any ill effects by adding one teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment; it is worth its weight in gold, no one should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

ALL THE MODE—KNOX'S STYLE OF FALL HATS is completed, the most fastidious article of the season. It is neat and graceful, uniting the heavy and the light, with an air of beautiful symmetry. KNOX has the most extensive and fashionable establishment at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. He has been put in the shade by no other hatter. No. 128 Broadway, and at the Fifth Avenue House, the centre of fashion.

Wigs, Wigs, Wigs.

BATCHELOR'S Wig and Toupee Factory is always supplied with a large assortment of Wigs, Toupees, &c., of the best quality, and of the latest fashion, at the lowest prices. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. Also, Herring's Patent Champion Powder-Proof Locks, which are applied to the Safes of Adams' Express Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., Harnden's Express, and the Safes of the Ocean Steamers. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 189, 191 and 193 Water-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING—DEVLIN'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PARK-ROW. Having just returned from Europe, I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be offered to the trade and to purchasers at the lowest cash prices. Our stock of Overcoats is unusually large and complete. One visit will be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the above is no humbug. Remember the place, No. 5 Chatham-st., corner of Park-row. C. DEVLIN.

MILLINERY OPENING.—I SHALL OPEN MY assortment of MILLINERY GOODS on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at No. 6 Union Square, Eighth-st. entrance, where my friends and the public generally are invited to call. The assortment, style and workmanship of Hats and Bonnets will be found at least equal to any other establishment in the City.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL AND reliable, the instantaneous—the admiration of the artless, detection impossible. True to Nature, without the slightest injury to hair or skin, and is counteracted the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in a private manner, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLT & WHITTELSEY, NO. 99 BROADWAY, corner of Liberty-st., are now opening an assortment of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c., of their own manufacture, new patterns. Buyers are invited to examine our stock. Our prices will be low.

Who says the age of miracles is fled,
When in an instant black replaces red
And CHEVALIER'S fantastics the head?
CHEVALIER'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, MADE, sold and privately applied, No. 6 Astor-House.

COME FACTORY.—LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to examine the choice selection of dress goods at the subscribers' store; the variety is largest all doubt the prettiest in the City. A. & I. SAUNDERS, No. 297 Broadway.

T. H. LOVETT'S WALPENE—AN INDIAN VEGETABLE preparation, will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance and color. Call at No. 293 Broadway and see the proprietor, who has been gray and bald, with a good head of hair.

JET GOODS—JET AND GOLD JEWELRY, IN great variety. Also parasols, combs, fans, bonnets, lasts, purses, &c., at the jewelry and fancy goods store of CORNELIUS BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. 267 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 710 Chatham-st., New-York.

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.—THE UNDERSIGNED call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most superior, newest, and rare patterns ever imported. A. & I. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 297 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! 500 PIECES English Brussels 3s. per yard; Rich velvet tapestry Brussels, 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard; Saxony Oil Cloths at 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s. per yard, at the great Carpet Warehouse of HIRAM ANDREWS, No. 377 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, TO TRAVELERS and others, these articles will prove most desirable. They are very compact, and contain every thing that is necessary. J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 297 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Republican County Meeting.**—A mass meeting of the Republicans of New-York City will be held at the Tabernacle THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the City and County of New-York, at the Republican State Convention to assemble at Syracuse on the 26th inst.

Hon. Gerrit Wilson, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. ERASTUS CULVER, Wm. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and other eminent speakers, are expected to address the meeting.

Joseph Blunt,	E. T. Hallock,
Edgar Ketchum,	Robert Reed,
Lemuel Sherwood,	Wm. Dervyea,
Duncan Kennedy,	Wm. Peel,
Edgar Mumfullen,	D. L. Kahn,
C. C. Leigh,	H. C. Boyd,
James E. Swain,	J. J. Chambers,
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☞ **Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for Females** never fail to correct, regulate, remove all obstructions, &c. &c., and may always be successfully used as a preventive. Sold by

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J. B. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. DUPONCO, Proprietor, to whom all orders must be addressed. Ladies sending him $1 to Broadway Post Office, New-York, will have the Pills sent by return mail. N. B.—Sold at retail by all Druggists throughout the Union.

☞ **Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Breckenridge Coal for Parlor and Bedroom Use.**—For a cheerful and brilliant fire resembling a choice wood, the Breckinridge far exceeds all other coal; it is free from snapping and the ash is free from dust. A beautiful and effective fire is made of this coal. The quality of this coal that is necessary of English or Scotch Cannel, and as quickly as with dry wood. The Breckenridge coal is recommended by Physicians in the vicinity of the mines, as a safe room fuel, for the same reason that a hard wood fire is more desirable than ordinary coal. By careful and repeated experiments the subscriber found that two tons of this coal is equal to three tons of English Cannel. One trial was by making fires in duplicate rooms, using the best of English Cannel in one and Breckenridge in the other, having a thermometer in each. The result proved that 20 pounds of Breckenridge held the thermometer at 68 degrees Fahrenheit, when 20 pounds of Cannel, by careful inquiry find that a chaldron of Cannel (English Cannel is not, as is generally supposed, more than a ton. Some of the dealers in this City give 2,000 pounds for a chaldron. A chaldron of the Breckenridge, in lumps suitable for burning, is only 1,650 pounds. I may be exposing some of the secrets of the trade, but the truth is in reality worse than I state, and it is my interest to tell it. Three quarters of all the Breckenridge that will come to this market this season is already engaged by the oil and benzole manufacturers, and the balance would be taken for the same purpose, but it is the earnest desire of the advertiser that families make a trial of the coal with the view of its use. It is sold per ton (of 22,400 pounds,) broken and delivered, so long as any remains. It can be seen burning, and samples can be had at my office, also at the office of E. L. SNOW, Coal Dealer, No. 288 6th-av., corner of 37th-st.

J. THOMPSON, corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

NORTH WESTERN SETTLEMENT COMPANY

☞ **The Object and Design** of this organization will be fully explained on WEDNESDAY Evening, September 12th, at Convention Hall, No. 179 Worcester-st., between Broadway and Houston sts., at 7½ o'clock. All who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of

SECURING A FARM

in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, at the Government price of ten shillings per acre, with all the advantages of associated members, which cannot fail to greatly enhance the value, would do well to attend this meeting and satisfy themselves of the scope of inducements offered by this association.

JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOMAS RUSSELL, Secretary.

☞ **Sharpe's Patent Self-Sealing Cans** will preserve peaches, tomatoes, or any other fruit or vegetable, in a fresh state, and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They can be easily opened or closed simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetically SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in raised letters on every cap, "SHARPE'S PATENT. WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for preserving accompanying the Cans. Price of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and funnels, 10 cents each.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Wisconsin Farm and Village Association.**—The workingmen of New-York and vicinity are invited to attend a public meeting at Union Building, No. 359 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, September 12, at 7½ o'clock for the purpose of forming an association with the above or similar title. The objects are, by a union of capital, to secure an eligible tract of land, at a low price, and by instalments, a good village site, water power, near navigable streams, and within the bounds of civilization. This is no cut and dried affair, with the board of officers self-constituted, with good salaries, but each person joining will have a voice in electing officers and framing the constitution.

☞ **Columbia College.**—The studies in this College will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., when the Students will attend in the College Chapel at 10 o'clock. Candidates for admission not heretofore examined, will present themselves for examination in the Chapel, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, 18th inst. Students absent from, or failing at the last Annual Examination in July will attend at the same time and place, to be examined. CH. KING, President.

☞ **Cheapest Furnishing, China and Glass Store in this City.**—China Hall, No. 813 Broadway, above 11th-st.—Just opened, fifty hhds. of plain white French china, in dining, tea and coffee sets, or by the dozen; also, elegant decorated and gold band tea, coffee and dining sets, or by the dozen.

Goods packed and warranted from breakage.

☞ **Throw not Your Money Away.**—For worthless articles; beware of bombugs, peddlers, and all the nasty crew. Try COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR. If you are troubled with rats, cockroaches, &c.; it will banish them like magic, not for a day, but months and years. HENRY R. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 388 Broadway.

☞ **Wilkin's Amiolet** will cure baldness, preserve and cleanse the hair. Escape thereof presented to me by Dr. ELLSWORTH, the celebrated Oculist of New-York, with permission to bring it before the public. Price, 50 cents. Sold by DELLUC & CO., Druggists generally, and

H. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, per U. S. Mail steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of September, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Westward, Ho!**—There will be a meeting of the Western Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock, at No. 168 Bowery. The public are invited.

W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ **The Chapel**, corner of Grove and Montgomery sts., erected by the First United Christian Society of Jersey City, Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor, will be dedicated on WEDNESDAY EVENING Sept. 19, at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

JOHN BRADSHAW, from the County of Limerick, Parish of Abington, Ireland, is requested to send his address to THOMAS BRADSHAW, his brother, Post Office, New-York, till called for.

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A work essential to the times.

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The literary execution of this book is good, and its spirit is excellent.

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Let it be read—the subjects discussed are of peculiar interest at the present time.

From the Brother Jonathan.

It will command a great sale.

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This will soon be found in the hands of every American.

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Condenses a vast Amount of valuable information.

From the Sunday Atlas

It is a work that may be read with a great deal of profit, as well as satisfaction.

From the New-York Herald.

Very well done.

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The third thousand of this popular work has already been demanded, within the first week of its publication. Agents wanted in every State of the Union.

TO THE TRADE—C. S. FRANCIS & CO.,

having purchased the interest in the Trade Sale of the Book Publishing Association, offer to sell the books on their list during the continuance of this sale, or until the 20th of September, on Trade sale terms, and at the dumbering prices for the regular Fall sales. Orders may be sent by mail or express, or left with Messrs. Sharp, Brother & Co., who have the sale and agency at their bookstore of the late firm, No. 110 Nassau-st., and No. 343 Broadway, New-York. This is a favorable opportunity for booksellers to procure very valuable stock for the approaching holidays.

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THACKERAY'S NEWCOMES.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square,
PUBLISH THIS MORNING,

I.

THE ARAUCANIANS;

OR, NOTES OF A TOUR AMONG THE INDIAN TRIBES OF SOUTHERN CHILI. By EDMOND RUEL SMITH, of the U. S. N. Astronomical Expedition to Chili. 12mo., muslin, $1.

A very full and interesting description of the interior of South America is presented in this volume. It treats of the religion, political state, natural productions, and manners and customs of the country, in a lively and entertaining style. The narrative is diversified with a variety of incidents, adventures, and anecdotes, presented in an attractive manner. The information is recent and cannot be found in so interesting a form in any other book of travels. The illustrations are taken from drawings made by the author on his tour.

II

THE NEWCOMES.

MEMOIRS OF A MOST RESPECTABLE FAMILY. Edited by ARTHUR PENDENNIS, Esq. Illustrated by Richard Doyle. 2 vols., 8vo., paper, $1 75; muslin, $2.

From the New-York Tribune

It fights a manful battle with the pretension, intrigue and hypocrasy of modern society, dealing the stoutest blows against the follies and the frauds both of the fashionable and the financial world. But in this work, more perhaps than in any of Thackeray's writings, his sharp dissection of social weaknesses is tempered with a view of noble humanity.

* * * The hand of Thackeray is impressed on every page. Who but this consummate master has such command of the sources both of pathos and humor? Who has combined such true delicacy of perception with such honest manliness of feeling? Who has passages of such profound tenderness, alternating with such bursts of bitter scorn? What writer of fiction enforces a healthier moral tone, awakens a deeper detestation of worldliness and hypocrisy, or inspires a warmer love for genuine, unaffected worth.!

From Blackwood's Magazine

We think the great mass of his readers will hear us out in our opinion, that the "Newcomes" is not only the most agreeable story, but the cleverest book which Mr. Thackeray has yet contributed for the amusement and edification of the admiring public. There has never been a nobler sketch than that of the Colonel. We can understand how every individual in the story or out of it rejoices to gain the acquaintance of Thomas Newcome. The key-note of the story is struck high and sweet in his character, which is at once so lofty and child like.

From the London Leader

The story lingers, and loses itself willingly in those by-paths of humor and sentiment which are worth all the beaten tracks of all the most exciting novels in the world.

From the Washington Republic.

Thackeray must take his stand at the head of the prose satirists, if not of the novelists of the day. No one describes the scenes and manners of society with such curious felicity.

From the Transcript

Thackeray pictures society in all its phases in a graphic, sarcastic, and yet genial manner.

Why have I alluded to this man? I have alluded to him, reader, because I think I see in him an intellect profounder and more unique than his cotemporaries have yet recognized; because I regard him as the first social regenerator of the day—as the very master of that working corps who would restore to rectitude the warped system of things; because I think no commentator on his writings has yet found the comparison that suits him, the terms which rightly characterize his talent. They say he is like Fielding; they talk of his wit, humor, comic powers. He resembles Fielding as an eagle does a vulture; Fielding could stoop on carrion, but Thackeray never does. His wit is bright, his humor attractive, but both bear the same relation to his serious genius that the more lambent sheet-lightning, playing under the edge of the Summer cloud, does to the electric death-spark hid in its womb.—"CURRER BELL," author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Villette."

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FANATICAL TIMES.

This appears to be, par excellence, the Age of Fanaticism. [*Syracuse Chronicle.*] And a capitally written book, none of your "yallow-kivered literatoor," but just the thing for these "fanatical times." [*Waterville (Me.) Mail*] has just been published. [*Watertown Journal.*] For many weeks people have asked "What in the world is

"CONE CUT CORNERS?"—(*St. Louis News.*) "Cone Cut Corners" is a very witty and very singular [*Phila. Bulletin*] story of American Life. [*Utica Gazette*] In the pages of which wisdom, folly, sense and nonsense, have all their scope and chance. [*Boston Bee.*] And whatever moral it wishes to inculcate, is so clearly designated that the reader will not be troubled to search for it. [*Cleveland Leader.*] Dickens himself, if acquainted with the ins and outs of Connecticut life, could never have produced anything more life like than [*Boston Post*] the conversations and sketches contained in it. [*Phila. Christian Chron.*] which are graphically drawn. [*Boston Uncle Sam.*] possessing originality and spirit. [*Boston Journal*] and will answer for many places here as Cone Cut Corners. [*Boston Chronicle.*] As a temperance novel. [*N. Y. Sun*] (start not solid men of Boston!) [*Boston Post*] it certainly is a great lesson. [*N. Y. Evangelist.*] Although a Maine Law tale, [*Amerscan Citizen*] the easy style in which it is written, [*Boonsboro Odd Fellow*] and the kindly, genial humor which pervades the whole [*Portland Transcript*] render it an agreeable companion. [*N. Y. Sat. Courier*] We hits of various virtues and vices in an amusing style. [*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*] The book is written in a very racy style. [*Alton Courier*] and aims at living folly and hits it plumb! [*Detroit Dem. Eng.*] It is handsomely printed. [*Chicago New Covenant*] and bound. [*Del. Herald*] and illustrated in an original and pleasing style. [*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*]

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Store closed on Saturdays.

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TULLER, HART & McCORKLE.
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Have now open a very large stock of
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GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 51 Canal and 63 Luspenard sts. has now in store a large assortment of novelties in velvet, cloth and Moire antique cloaks and mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale cash and short time buyers.

SILKS ON MONDAY SEPT. 17.

Three cases striped Silks, very cheap, at 5s. 6d. a yard. Three cases very rich figure and plain, at $1.

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FRENCH EVENING CLASSES.—Professor N DE LA PLACE is forming new classes at his residence, No. 197 12th st, between Broadway and 4th av, a course of French conversations, thoroughly spoken on rules, idioms, each mood, and the formula of tenses; the only method ever followed in this country, and the only one to acquire French as a living and elementary language, in the purest way and shortest time. Terms $10 a quarter For the benefit of the learners no more than four pupils will be admitted. Pupils also attended at their own residence Apply at the residence above, from 4 to 7 P M. Schools attended on moderate terms Testimonials and reference of the highest character.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE—East 13th-st.—The Preliminary Course of this Institution will commence on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, and continue for three weeks.

The Introductory Lecture to the Course of Practical Chemistry will be delivered by Prof DOREMUS, at 4 P. M. of that day.

Members of the medical profession, medical students, and students of pharmacy are invited to be present.

HORACE GREEN, M. D.,
President of the Faculty.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square New-York, under the pat onage of the Prov Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term wi l commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars. A Prospectus, stating the terms and advantages of the School, can be had on application

MONS. AND MME. GERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept. 10.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept 17 For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute. JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH }

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES No 279 8th-av, corner of 31st-st will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S WOOD Jr., No 231 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot de scribe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept 4—No 327 4th av. See circular Application personally or by note.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 4th of September Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton place, 8th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. PROFESSOR A. FLAVEL, No 374 4th st., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will resume this month his lessons in the schools and private families.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, No 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 748 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School, at No 81 16th-st, will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 25.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 22 West 33d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 11.

MISSES MERKER'S SCHOOL—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 100 Waverley-place. Circulars may be obtained at their residence

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies at No. 38 Union-square, 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte, No 330 4th-av.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 672 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No 4 West 37th-st, 2d door from 5th-av.

MISS ANOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th-st.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND—Miss MARGARET ADAMS'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS ALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 34 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MR. MARCELLUS' SCHOOL—For 20 boys, No. 1,680 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 17.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

New-York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st.
Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes and lesson will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct. 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars containing terms &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that he intends to devote his attention, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-st. Fulton and Myrtle-av Railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy.

Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES—Will commence at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, No. 596 Broadway, Tuesday, Oct. 9th; at Gothic Hall, No. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 8; at Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett-sts., Wednesday Oct. 10. For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No. 66 6th-av W. & D. teach on the most improved and scientific principles.

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BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE:
Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops.
Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Rouse's Point.
Bay State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Ore Bolts.
A. Field & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c
Providence Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers.
Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Weweantit," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st

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STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s make at the manufactory price For sale by
A. LONGETT,
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FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$28
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GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	46
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases	36
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	36
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled	46
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Dancing Proprietors	118
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	86
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	126 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	76 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	126 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	128 to 170
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 178
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	58 to 96
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	16 to 28
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 24
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES	12
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.	
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N. B.—Chills and Fever cured by one single bath. Theory explained to students.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With government brand pure weight upon each bag, for sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At No. 48 Myrtle-av.—A well built house, with store and cellar, 3-story, 12 inch walls, 34 feet deep, lot 23 feet front and rear, with 2-story kitchen attached The store is occupied as a shoe-store 6 years past; would be a good chance for a man, as it is well established The property cost owner is to leave the city, and would therefore sell on easy terms. If not sold in a few weeks, will be let, and the whole stock sold, and immediate possession given.
BENJ. WILSON.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 38th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., south side, 225 feet east of 9th av., consisting of all the modern improvements House three stories, with high basement and counter-cellar, and brown stone base most all the best front brick The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4,500 can remain on bond and mortgage Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No 224 West 35th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—At White Plains one half mile from Railroad Depot, in the most pleasant part of the village, a very pretty house containing 10 rooms, with pleasant yard and good garden To a person wishing to live in the country, with easy access to the City, it is very desirable. Terms easy Apply at CARR'S Real Estate Registry Office, No 43 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENTS.—Two on 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., $6,500; two on 36th st., near Lexington-av., $8,500; two small brick houses on Elm-st., below White, $5,000; one on Mott-st., near Grand (large lot), $13,000; two on 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., $5,000; one on 4th-av., $7,000.
E. B KINSHIMER, No 319 4th av. 8 to 10; 3 to 7.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three story brick house with wings, and 2 or 3 lots of ground, in Williamsburg; short distance from the Ferry Also for sale a three story brick house and four lots of ground in this City. Inquire of DANIEL L. JONES, No. 67 Chatham-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—That valuable four-story brick house and lot No 59 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 5th-av, will be sold or rented, with the furniture. The house is complete in every respect, and amply furnished throughout. Apply to GEO. P. FITCH, No. 28 Exchange place.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone high stoop houses on 15th-st, near 2d av, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No. 180 10th-st, or on the premises A person with the keys will be present from 8 A M to 6 P M.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The first class three story and basement brick dwelling house and lot No 186 Henry st, near Joralemon, Brooklyn, in good order throughout. Possession given immediately For terms inquire of L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first-class brick houses on Second-place, city of Brooklyn. Also, five first-class lots on the same street, each 26x 133½ feet. Some cash required in the exchange Apply to EDWIN J. POWERS, Harrison Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone house, known as No 162 West 22d st, with all the modern improvements, built entirely by days work; terms to suit the purchasers; possession given immed ately. Apply to B SMITH builder, No. 158 on the same block.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story house No 56 East 22d st, lot 20 by 98; house 18 by 52 in the rear, built in the best manner and with all the modern conveniences. For particulars inquire of JOS. F. JOY, No 74 Beaver-st

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Lot and four story English basement house, with all the modern improvements, No 143 East 13th st, near 2d-av For particulars apply at No. 68 Broad-st, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—5 in 15th st; 1 in 18th-st; 1 in 20th-st.; 5 in 21st st; 4 in 22d-st, 1 in 24th st.; 4 in 26th-st; 1 in 26th-st; 2 in 27th-st.; 1 in 30th-st; 1 in 31st-st; 1 in 32d-st; 2 in 33d-st; 4 in 34th-st.; 2 in 35th-st; 1 in 36th st; 1 in 37th-st; 1 in 42d-st
ANTHONY J BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Fordham, New York. Fine house, barn and 20 City lots, 25x100 beautifully located on high ground, and about ½ mile from the Harlem R. R. depot. Fruit and shade trees and a fine vegetable garden, will be sold at a great bargain if applied for soon, as the proprietor also is about closing his business to remove West. Enquire of A. J BLEECKER & CO, No. 7 Broad-st., or of B K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand st, New York.

WHY DON'T YOU GO TO YONKERS?—Gentlemen wishing to reside within an hour's ride of the City of New-York in the healthiest and most beautiful place in the Union on the Hudson, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, who will furnish them at once with convenient dwellings at reasonable prices, to rent or sell, purchase price being from $1,600 to $20,000 and all intermediate prices. Also, building plots from half an acre to five acres Cars leave Chambers-st about every hour. Come in the morning trains, when you can have a carriage free of expense C WICKES, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers, corner Nepperhan and Depot sts., near the Railroad Station.

CARR'S REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE—No. 43 Nassau-st. Just registered for sale two houses and three lots in Williamsburg; one lot on 5th-av.; farms in New-Jersey, Westchester County, and on Long Island; three brown stone front English basement houses, 22d-st., New York City; 15,000 acres Texas lands. To loan on Real Estate—$10,000, $3,000 and $1,000.—Wanted on Real Estate—$3,500. Wanted to purchase A small house and lot between 10th and 20th sts. and 3d and 9th avs. Wanted to hire—A house between Broadway and Suffolk, and 10th and Henry sts; also a farm on the line of Hudson or Harlem Railroad For particulars and addresses of owners and applicants call at the office and examine the books, which are free to the inspection of all without charge. Those having property for sale or money to loan as well as houses to let or wishing to obtain either, can register the same, with their address for the small sum of $1, and no further charge. Office open from 8 A. M and P. M.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The elegant and commodious four story brown stone front new dwelling house No 250 West 22d street, in complete order for immediate occupation, and is provided with all the usual modern fixtures for water, gas and heated air, and is calculated for the accommodation of a large genteel family The situation is elevated and peculiarly healthy It will be sold on the most favorable terms, or if not sold it will be sold if bought during the present month, for $15,000, (and at no less,) of which $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage; or it will be leased on corresponding terms to an acceptable and responsible tenant for five years. The house is 21 feet front and 56 feet deep; the lot 98 feet deep. Apply to JOHN G. BITTERS, Agent, No 252 8th-av.

REAL ESTATE—For sale or exchange for houses and lots in this City, the neighboring cities, 14 lots, handsomely located in South Bergen, about 15 miles from Jersey City Ferry Will be divided if required, and cash given with the rest. Inquire at No. 304 Spring-st., between 7 and 8 o'clock.

FRANKLIN-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot 23x105 feet, No 114 Franklin st., near and east of West Broadway. Inquire of C. C. MARSH, No 346 Broadway, Appleton Building.

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.—Also, a dwelling house and six acres of land, in Puckman, Orange Township, 14 miles from Newark The tavern is known as the Half-way House; is well watered. JOHNSTAGG

LOTS TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE A JOINT ACCOUNT.—Five lots on 43d-st., between 8th-av. and near Broadway, twenty-five feet by half the block These lots are on the most eligible situation in this City, free of rock, curbed and paved, with sewer From the 8th av to Broadway is nearly all filled up with fine dwellings Apply at No. 147 Front st., up stairs, from 1 to 3 o'clock P M

130 ACRES OF LAND Within one mile of Tarrytown Depot, for sale cheaper than any other property in the vicinity of New-York An eminent Naturalist, who has recently seen it, says, for beauty and extent of scenery it is not excelled on the banks of the Hudson, and he knows of only one place that equals it For particulars, inquire of P. C BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall st., basement.

A BLOCK OF TWELVE LOTS—25 by 100 feet, beautifully situated, corner of Wyth-av. and Rose-st., between Kent Avenue Railroad and the Ferry, only 5 minutes from Wall-st., and Peck-slip Ferry in 9th Ward, Brooklyn for sale low by HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N Y, four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement sitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. For further particulars of price, &c., apply to the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post office
WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—A valuable farm and country seat, about 150 acres; 80 acres in a high state of cultivation—the remainder woodland; 39 miles from Brooklyn, near Babylon, L. I., a very healthy location having a fine view of the bay and ocean On the place are two story frame dwelling, 40x32 feet, wing attached, 20x20 feet, all filled in with brick; barns, carriage house, farmer's house and other out-buildings, in good condition. Horses, cattle, ca rriage, wagons, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the farm, or address N. R. BREWER, Babylon, L. I.

FOR SALE—A valuable lumbering establishment on the Genesee River Allegany County, N Y, in a pleasant location, and a rare chance for business consisting of 1,300 acres of timber land pine, oak, hemlock &c., with two mills on the place in good condition and in full operation For full particulars apply to HOSMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank building

FOR SALE—On the east bank of the Hudson in an excellent neighborhood, six miles above Fishkill Landing, a delightful location, with ample buildings abundance of fine fruits, extensive river view, first-rate well and spring water, and best quality of land. There are 84 acres in the farm, which is offered entire or in part. For further particulars, reference is made to Mr. MARK BANKS, No 17 Cedar-st., New-York

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Western or City property 44 acres in Elizabethtown, corner of Water and Spring sts Water sts is paved, and gas and water are about being introduced.
No. 49 Wall-st., (basement.)

HORSE FOR SALE—A very stylish black horse, perfectly sind and sound Sold for want of use. Price $300. Apply, with address, to Box No. 2,236 Post-Office.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE—Wanted till the 1st of May or longer, a small, neatly furnished house in good order; gas, baths, &c., between 14th and 35th-st and Broadway and Lexington-av. Any person wishing to let such a house will find a good tenant by addressing with full particulars S. A S., *Herald* office.

FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN, from Nov. 1 to May 1, by a small family of three persons, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st Ferries, and in a good neighborhood. Address, stating location and terms, O B., *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In Brooklyn, near one of the Ferries Location must be good Liberal rent given. Address Box No. 8,276 New-York Post-Office.

NOTICE.—The public are invited to call and examine an artificial Fuel, which is manufactured principally from clay, loam or marl. The novelty of this Fuel is the trifling cost of making it, while it produces a bright and beautiful fire answering all the purposes of coal. It can be seen burning at No. 156 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—The brick dwelling house, corner Halsey and Linden sts., Newark, N. J. The house is two story and attic, with two story addition in the rear. It conta ns all the modern conveniences, range, bath room, hot and cold water, gas with chandeliers, and has 12 rooms Lot 100 feet deep Apply to ELEAZER LAFFERTY, No 40 Wall-st., new York, or to J. D. VREELAND, Newark Banking and Insurance Co. Newark, N. J.

TO LET.—A nice English basement house, No. 314 3d-st., near Lexington-av., $650; a new brown stone house, on 23d-st., $1,000; one on 13th-st., $880; a superior furnished house, on 26th st., $1,800; a nice furnished house on East 25th st., $800; and a number unfurnished, at $800, $900, $700, and $1,000. E B KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., or 3 to 7 P. M., and 8 to 10 A M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story and basement brick house in Brooklyn, very pleasantly located, within three minutes' walk of Hamilton-avenue Ferry, near an excellent well of water; possession given immediately, or last of October Rent at the rate of $260 per year from now till 1st May For further particulars, inquire of R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No 396 Broadway.

LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET—Suitable for an office second floor of No. 102 Fulton-st. Inquire next door, of WOOD & HUGHES.

LARGE ROOM TO LET.—A private family will let a large room and pantry on second floor to a gentleman and wife, for the Winter—No. 123 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET.—The four upper stories of No. 535, opposite the Collamore Hotel. They are advantageously subdivided for profitable underletting.

THE FIRST FLOOR TO LET—Of a cottage house, to a small family: the apartments in good order; rent $9 per month. Inquire at No. 256 West 36th-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-story brick dwelling, with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 87th-st. Apply to W C. KEEN, No. 97 6th av.

SHOP TO LET.—The large brick building, 75x50 feet, on the southwest corner of 11th-av. and 33d st., formerly occupied by H R. DUNHAM & CO., suitable for any business requiring room. For particulars, inquire of WM. BROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of a genteel house in 9th-st., near Irving-place. Apply at the Office No. 92 East 19th-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway Apply to D. APPLETON & CO, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos 27 and 25 Canal-st, near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 27 Water-st

STORE TO LET.—The five-story brown stone store No 167 Canal st., upper part and basement, together or separate, nearly 100 feet deep, fronting two streets; also, house No 112 Hudson-st, near North Moore-st. Rent low. Apply at No. 167 Canal-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In the Depot Buildings, Corner Centre Franklin and Elm sts., one square east of Broadway. Inquire on the premises, at the office, of
E ANTHONY.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized
N. R. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No 32 William st., New-York
REFERENCES: Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their Land Warrants of J. B. N

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 76 Wall-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.		
Charles H Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C Downing,	Nathan Withers,	Frdc'k C. Foster
Gerard B Lamar,	Edward C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman.
Isaac Townsend,	J M Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. F. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy-holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in this city. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $250,000.
Office, No. 52 Wall-st, opposite the Merchants' Exchange
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 66 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Pitt Palmer,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor.
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Coites,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Carwell,
Thos Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suares,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt B. Minturn,	Jon'a Thorne

WM PITT PALMER, President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos 9 Wall-st. and 286 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200 000 with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property against loss or damage by fire
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Will hold its REGULAR FALL EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept 19 and 20 The Exhibition will be open to the public on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M., and continue until 10 P. M. of that day, and on the following day from 8 A. M until 10 P. M An address will be delivered on the closing evening by Rev. RICHARD S STORRS D D

The Brooklyn Band will be in attendance both evenings. Admittance to non-members 25 cents; children half price. The officers and members of the New York, the Mount Vernon, and the White Plains Horticultural Societies, also, the Queens County Agricultural Society, are hereby invited to attend. M BRANDEGEE, Secretary pro tem.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS—Of every description for Pheogene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
CHAS. STARR, Jr. & CO. No. 117 Fulton-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WM. B. LADD & ACO.'S PIANO TRIUMPHANT AT THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION over more than Three Hundred Competition.—The following is an extract from the correspondence of the Boston *Chronicle*: "The Jury was composed of seven of the most eminent Professors of Music in Europe, and when the Piano was tried before that talented Jury, it was pronounced the best Piano-forte in the Fr ench Exhibition, and accordingly it was awarded the highest prize medal. This Piano is from the manufactory of Messrs. A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston. The above facts are communicate to the letter, having received my information from the President of the Jury" The above celebrated instruments, with the largest and best assortment of Pianos in this City, are for sale, at low prices, at the Great St. Nicholas Piano-forte Warerooms, No 419 Broadway.
ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

PIANOS, MUSIC AND MELODEONS.—Pianos to let.—WM VANDERBEEK, No 431 Broadway, has made arrangements for extending the music business heretofore conducted by him at the above location; the store has been recently enlarged and improved for the exection of an extensive piano-forte warerroom, where a complete assortment of piano and ornamental instruments from the well known manufacturers, HALLET & BROTHERS, can always be found

The stock of new and standard American and Foreign Music will be large and complete. Mr. VANDERBEEK would respectfully inform his numerous patrons that he will be pleased to fill their orders as formerly, with promptness Music mailed free of postage
WM. VANDERBEEK, Agent for Jos. DAVISON.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash Those desiring good Piano that keeps in tune and wears well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER.
Pianos to let, tuned, repaired, and exchanged.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded COOK & BROTHER, No 343 Broadway.

PIANOS AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH—15 elegant second-hand pianos, 6, 6½ and 7 octaves, at prices $20, $25, $35, $50, $75, $90, $100, $115, $130 and $150. Melodeons for $25 $35 and $50 All by celebrated makers and warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired exchanged or bought for cash, at No. 102 26th-st., near 6th-av
R. GONZALEZ.

REMOVAL. BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Grand diagonal 7 octave rosewood piano-forte; elegant case, by the best maker. Cost $450 and warranted; will be sold for $260; been used about three months The owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No 141 9th st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—HORACE WATERS, LIGHTE, NEWTON & CO. GREATLY respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N Y These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Every piano warranted, Prices moderate.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st, having been extensive manufacturers for twenty years, offer a large assortment of elegant, superior Pianos at the lowest possible price. Having also perfected a new style of Piano, the Grand Diagonal, they would call particular attention of purchasers

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 308 Centre st., Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange

LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES—No. 6 Mercer st., near Canal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 FOR SALE BY THE INVENTOR—The one undivided half interest in a grain harvesting and grain-gathering machine, just patented in Great Britain None need apply except they have the above amount to invest. A person that can travel in Europe preferred Address Post-Office Box No. 3,248

$2,500—PARTNER WANTED—In a pleasant, respectable business, located in this City, which has paid a net profit of from $4,000 to $7,000 per annum for the past four years. A full explanation given upon an interview All communications, with real name, will be considered strictly confidential Address DISPATCH, *Daily Times* Office

$500—A PARTNER WANTED—In a cash manufacturing business that pays 400 per cent. profit; and will pay over-hands and business can generally be attended to. A store is k

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Splendid French mirro s, velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, elegant paintings, rosewood centre tables, rich chandeliers mounted in ormolu, works of art, &c. At the residence, No. 159 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., THIS DAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above first class house; the sale will be positive without regard to weather. Catalogues of which may be had at the premises, and can be obtained at Mr T. S Berry's, 350 Broadway, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Chambers-st.

PARLORS.—Two splendid Parisian mirrors 28x100; magnificent pearl inlaid, 7 octave, rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; Axminster and velvet carpets; very elegant chandeliers, mounted in ormolu; solid rosewood parlor suite; one sofa, six medallion back parlor chairs, large arm chairs and gothic chair, with slip covers in embroidered brocade; one do imported from Paris; four cushioned back chairs; large arm chairs, in tapestry, very rich with slip covers; fauteuil, covered in moquet; rosewood mirror, front and back stages, costly lady's secretaire, lined with satin wood, imported; solid rosewood reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; rosewood music cabinet; rose wood centre and pier tables, with statuary marble tops; costly Sevres vases; bronze and ormolu clocks, with a number of rich imported parlor ornaments. Also, a valuable and costly collection of oil paintings, foreign and home scenery, historical paintings, fruit and flower pieces; marine views, winter scenes, rural and architectural views, &c., from the hands of eminent foreign and home artists.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; suits solid rosewood furniture, in tapestry; 12 pure hair mattresses, beds, &c.; superb rosewood and mahogany dressing cases; rosewood washstands, China toilet sets, oval mirrors, rose wood and mahogany easy chairs, ottomans; large lot of various pattern chair do; extension dining-table, rosewood and mahogany centre table frames; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, quartette and fancy tables &c. Also, large iron safe, made safe cost $180, nearly new—the owner of the house wholly refurnishing in order to insure a prompt delivery. A deposit of not less than $10 will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues on morning of sale. Also, a lot of furniture damaged by water, sold on account of whom it may concern. Well worthy the attention of the trade.

HENRY T. LEEDS Auctioneer.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE PIANO FORTE, &c.—At auction, this day, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the first class boarding house, No 69 Varick st. near Canal. Henry T. Leeds will sell as above without reserve all the furniture in said house, consisting in part of one splendid 7 octave rosewood piano, several very fine oil paintings, mirrors, rosewood parlor suits, centre, side and fancy tables, a large and varied assortment of chamber furniture, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, quartette and fancy tables, &c. Also, all the furniture of dining rooms, consisting of sets of china, glass and plated ware, lace and brocatelle curtains, window shades, &c. &c.

Also, HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.—About 60 super single and double hair mattresses and palliasses.

Also, SUPERFINE BLANKETS, &c.—About 80 pairs best quality blankets, together with feather bolsters, pillows, linen, &c.

Also, GAS FIXTURES, chandeliers, brackets, &c.

Also, KITCHEN UTENSILS, with which the sale will commence.

The whole being in the best order not having been in use six months, and will be sold without reserve for Cash. A deposit required from each purchaser. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

THOMAS BOYLE, Auctioneer, Store No. 46 Centre st.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 328 West 23d-st., between 8th and 10th avs, the furniture of a gentleman going to Europe. The furniture is nearly new, being only four months in use, and was made to order for the present owner, by one of the best City makers. One superior piano-forte by Stodart & Seabury, of rosewood elegant style, 7 octaves; all very fine chamber furniture, of elegant styles, 7 octaves; all very fine chamber furniture, of elegant styles, 7 octaves; all very fine chamber furniture, of elegant styles

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Indictment of Police Justice Bogart.

On the 14th of April last, WILLIAM NAMBE alias Lambe, was indicted for grand larceny in stealing $171 from Mr. JAMES E. MILLER, and put in bail in the sum of $500; he did not appear to be tried, and the bail was forfeited. He concealed himself until about the 26th July, when he was arrested under another alias of Lawson, charged with stealing $51 from BENJAMIN F. WEYMOUTH. Justice BOGART issued the last warrant for his arrest. There had been a bench warrant on the first indictment, and immediately on that second arrest he was committed by Recorder SMITH. Judge BOGART took bail for his appearance on both the charges, in the sum of $500 each; JOSEPH POSNOWSKI was the bail, but he cannot now be found. The law directs that a police magistrate shall not permit bail to be given in any case wherein he is not the committing magistrate, until two days' notice of the application shall be given to the District Attorney. Judge BOGART, though he had the commitment of the Recorder before him, did not require this notice. Immediately after the discovery that the offender was discharged on worthless bail, the District Attorney wrote to request an explanation of the matter. This not having been given within four weeks, the Grand Jury presented an indictment for the offence, and yesterday, Judge BOGART gave bail in $1,000 to appear and answer.

Opening of Columbia College.

On Tuesday morning, the candidates for admission into the various classes presented themselves for examination, the number (including those previously examined) being about fifty. The Grammar School opened this year under very favorable auspices, in their new rooms in the College building, fitted up and extended, under the charge, as heretofore, of Dr. ANTHON and a corps of able assistants. The general prospects of the College are very good. The librarian, it may be added, has been employed during the vacation in replenishing the English department of the library, the ability to do so being accorded him through the liberality of the Trustees of the Institution. The philosophical department of the College has been materially augmented by several extensive purchases of valuable chemical and other apparatus, extremely well deserving of inspection.

Sunday School Teachers' Association.

The Sunday School Teachers' Association held a meeting Monday evening at the Baptist Church in Amity-street, near Wooster-street. J. C. BATES, Esq., Vice-President, presided.

The only business of importance was the report of Mr. R. P. CLARK, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the previous meeting to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Massachusetts Sunday School Teachers, on their contemplated visit to New-York on the 24th inst. The Committee state that the expected guests, by their own preliminary action, had materially forestalled the Committee in their plan of arrangements. They had not only engaged accommodations for themselves at the hotels, but had contracted for barges for excursions to the Institutions on the Islands. Nothing, therefore, was left for the New-York Association but to provide a place for a general meeting of the combined Associations and the numerous friends of Sabbath Schools. This the Committee had endeavored to do, and for that purpose had solicited the use of the Church of the Puritans. They had also engaged to deliver addresses on the occasion Chancellor FERRIS and Dr. BANVARD. The Committee added that, in the appointment of the requisite Committees, to avoid imputation of sectarianism, they had chosen representatives of all the different evangelical denominations.

The following is the programme of arrangements as announced: Tuesday, to visit the Crystal Palace, where are to meet them the pupils of the leading Juvenile Charitable Institutions of the City; Tuesday evening, the meeting at the Church of the Puritans; Wednesday, an excursion down the Bay and to the Institutions on the Islands. Wednesday evening the party returns to Boston. All in all, it is expected the forthcoming visit of the Boston Association will be one of unusual interest, and materially advance general interest in the subject of Sabbath Schools.

State Tricks—A Flag Hoax at the Princeton College.

The Princeton College boys have been having a "horn-spree," and out of their horns they blew a bit of a riot. It seems they tried serenading Professor ALEXANDER, and were quelled by President MCLEAN and Prof. GIGER. The Mayor being at hand, accompanied by a couple of Marshals, attempted to arrest one of the boys, who resisted. But, being captured and carried to the Station-house, the boys smashed in the Station-house windows. The arrested youth was bailed out in the sum of $1,000.

The Late Stabbing at the St. Nicholas.

Captain WRIGHT continues in much the same condition as before reported. He has apparently made up his mind that he will not die, and the attending physicians continue to hope.

Mr. DEAN at the City Prison is under the charge of the physician of the institution, and his wound is healing. Both parties received many calls yesterday.

Mr. MONTGOMERY is still detained in the Tombs.

Military.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. PICTON commanding, accompanied by Manahan's Band, was out Monday on parade, and was dismissed in front of the City Hall [at 5 o'clock P. M. It made a good appearance. The "Irish Greandiers" Company, Capt. DUFFY, attached to the Ninth, attracted especial attention by their coat picuous uniform and correct drill.

New Steamship for the Island of Cuba.

Mr. WM. H. WEBB will lay the keel this week for a steamship for the Island of Cuba. Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, of the Fulton Iron Works, are to build the engine, which is sixty-inch cylinder, nine feet stroke with two large bellers, iron water-wheels, &c.

Loss of the Brig Arcturus.

We are indebted to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters, for the following dispatch, dated Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1855:

"Brig *Arcturus*, from Philadelphia for Mobile, sunk last evening, southeast of Cape Henlopen. Crew saved. Vessel a total loss."

☞ The Medical College Season will soon open now. The "preliminary course," at the Thirteenth-street School, commences on Friday, at 4 o'clock, with a lecture from Prof. DOREMUS on Toxicology. It is free.

☞ The Publishers' Association Trade Sales opened yesterday with spirit and promise. The attendance was pretty fair, and the sales as "good as could be expected."

☞ It was very hot yesterday till near night, when a cold west wind sprang up. Through the night there was a heavy rain.

☞ THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER is said to have been retained as counsel by the murderers of BILL POOLE. The trial will probably come off in October.

Board of Governors.

The usual meeting of this body was held last (Tuesday) night. The proceedings were mainly limited to the transaction of routine business, such as the presentation of numerous requisitions from the various institutions, and the disposition of some unimportant papers. Governor DRAPER occupied the chair. A debate sprang up immediately previous to the adjournment, in reference to the employment of mechanics to build the Croton Aqueduct on Blackwell's Island, the City Engineer having the charge of the structure in question. Governor DRAPER strongly urged the propriety of leaving the appointment to the officer just named, instead of putting it in the hands of the individual Governors for the exercise of a petty patronage. Governor SMITH thought the plan suggested by the Chairman and hitherto acted on as unbusiness-like. The subject, after some further discussion, was dismissed by reference to the proper committee, with power. The annexed statement was presented, and the Board adjourned:

Number remaining week ending September 15, at Bellevue Hospital, 606; Lunatic Asylum, 551; Almshouse, 1,217; Penitentiary, 299; from Penitentiary Hospital, 180; from Workhouse Hospital, 141; from Almshouse Hospital, 19; Workhouse, 670; Small-pox Hospital, 1; Randall's Island, 897; Randall's Hospital 247; City Prison, 480; Second District Prison, 39; Third District Prison, 20; Colored Home, 251; Colored Orphan Asylum, 160; Children at Nurse, 154; total, 5,921; decrease, 38. Number remaining September 1, 1855, 5,958; admitted, 2,825; total, 8,784. Died, 50; discharged, 2,518; sent to Penitentiary, 283; sent to State Prison, 12; total, 5,921.

A Handcuffed Team on a Race.

Two prisoners, named ROONEY and WARREN, under indictment for burglary, yesterday made a desperate attempt to escape, and for a time succeeded. The prisoners, handcuffed together, were being removed from the Court of Sessions to their cells in the City Prison. When they got as far as the corner of Duane and Centre streets, they made a rush and broke away from the officer, who was thrown over by some Sixth Ward thieves who were around. The men then entered up Duane-street, and would have been captured there but for the second interference of the Sixth Ward-ers.

The officer, however, continued on their track, as

[illegible] a mark of respect to the late Henry S. Dodge, Esq., should adjourn until Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 11 A. M. The Court adjourned accordingly.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Sept. 18.
Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Mr. SCHAFFER announced, briefly, the death of HENRY S. DODGE, a member of this bar, which happened on the 16th inst, and moved, that out of respect to the memory of the deceased, this Court do now adjourn, and that the cause of such adjournment be entered on the minutes. Mr. MATHEWS seconded the motion.

His Honor assented to the propriety of the motion as a fitting mark of respect to the memory of their deceased brother, and directed the Court to stand adjourned, and that the Clerk enter the order on the minutes of the Court.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Sept. 17.
Before Judge Ingraham.

Julius T. Schmidt vs. Smith, Hamilton, Ogelby, E. G. Squiers, and others.—This was an action to recover for work and labor done as a mining engineer in Central America. On the part of the plaintiff, it was set up in evidence that in January, 1854, the defendants organized themselves into an association for mining operations in Central America, under the auspices of Mr. Squiers, the Minister of the United States in that country. That at the first meeting of the association held in this City, Mr. Squiers was appointed Secretary, and, by resolution, was authorized to arrange with the plaintiff for his services as a mining engineer, on behalf of the Company.

In pursuance of the resolution, the plaintiff was employed at a monthly salary, and received $290 on account, the balance of his claim, $512, he claimed to recover, with interest, from the 28th February last. On the part of the defendants, it was set up that they were not individually liable for the services of the plaintiff. That they subscribed $500 to a fund to make preliminary explorations in Central America, and as these did not prove successful the project was abandoned. Several other technical defences were also interposed. The Court charged that the main question for the Jury to pass upon was, whether the defendants made themselves parties to the articles of this association, or were present at the meeting when the resolutions were adopted. If they were thus connected, then no matter what was the undertaking with Mr Squiers, they were liable. The Jury, after a short consultation, found for the plaintiff, for the full amount claimed.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 273, 239, 202, 1218, 1219, 1558, 277, 207, 1603 to 1606, 1617, 1618, 1596, 1597, 1644, 1645, 1771.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1607, 1672, 27, 224, 314 to 316, 319 to 326.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 556, 791, 831, 915, 330, 677, 740, 637, 471.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

"Judging by the initial number, DR. HUNTER'S *Specialist* will, in interest, intelligence, scientific and practical knowledge, and vigor of conduct, rank at the very head of medical journalism. In this number the Doctor sets forth his purpose—already alluded to—modestly but decidedly, and treats us to powerful articles on "Medicated Inhalation," "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "Asthma, its nature, causes and cure," "Medical Specialities," "The prevalence and importance of Tubercular Diseases," and an interesting essay on the importance of a proper classification of diseases. But an article that will command general attention, and interest, we rather think, the medical profession, is a reply to an onslaught made by DR. HALL, editor of the *Journal of Health*, against Inhalation. The article is titled "A Concentrated Ninny," and though written with marvellous good humor, is a sort of flaying alive of the *Journal of Health* man. It reminds us of a torture figure of the Spanish Inquisition, called "The Blessed Virgin," which had an agreeable first blush for the victim led to its embrace, but which, on touching certain springs, opened a glittering breast of sword blades."

A monthly periodical, 16 pages 4to. Subscriptions for a year, $1; single copy, 10c. Published by

SHERMAN & CO., Astor House,

and for sale by all Booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—This delightful tonic beverage is the purest distillation that can be obtained from barley, selected in Europe without regard to cost, in order to supply the medical profession and the public with a pure Cordial stimulant which can be relied upon in cases of dyspepsia, gout, debility of the urinary organs, and all other maladies in which the curative properties of pure gin are acknowledged. It is now universally recommended by the medical faculty in this City in preference to all other gins. Sold by every respectable Druggist in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO'S invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW AND RELIABLE WESTERN ENTERPRISE—The attention of the reader is respectfully directed to a call published in another column for a public meeting of the "Northwestern Settlement Company," to be held this evening at Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster street. The object of the Society is to furnish to its members land in Iowa or Wisconsin, at $1 25 per acre. An attendance at this meeting will satisfy all of the feasibility of the enterprise and the perfect security guaranteed.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES—If those persons who have bought single glass or varnished pictures for ambrotypes think they have not been deceived, let them bring them to No 378 Broadway, or subject them to the test of CUTTING'S patent hermetically sealed pictures. None genuine unless stamped patent. I have the exclusive right to make them in this City.

W. A. TOMLINSON.

[Advertisement.]

WHO WOULD BELIEVE IT?—Four children at a birth! Yes! and the whole four (the famous quatorn that has attracted over 100,000 visitors in five days to the Boston Baby Show) may be seen here to-day at BARNUM'S Museum, besides the $500 prize fat child, the Maine Giantess, &c. The new Comedy is repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—MR. J. H. ALLEN, as "Cathulien," again to-night. Go early. The "Irish Princess" first, "Golden Axe" second, and something of "Poor Soldier," last. MR. FOX, MRS. WILKINS, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mlle. THERESE, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE—And the only way it can be done at this season of the year, when mosquitoes are torturing the life out of you, is to call on W. STRATTON, No. 90 Chambers-street, and procure one of HASKINS' improved Canopy and Nets, which are a sure guarantee against mosquitoes and insects.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilis. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Dépôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER WARNER & Co.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FRUIT CANS.—LUDLOW'S Patent is generally acknowledged the neatest and safest article made for preserving peaches, tomatoes, &c, in their fresh state, as all others require wax, solder or cement. Sold by TAYLOR & HOPKETT'S, No. 60 Beekman-st., corner Gold.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lowndes' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Dépôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement to another column.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday Sept. 18, at the Pacific-st Church, by Rev. MR Foster HENRY A HINE to HARRIET J. HIND.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, by Rev. Walter CLARK, D. D., ROWLAND SWIFT, of Hartford, to SARAH B., daughter of N. H Gillette, Esq. of Brooklyn.

In Mobile, Ala., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. William Meikle, Mr. EDWARD H. WEED son of Dr G W. Weed, of New-York, to Miss AGNES C GREEN, daughter of the late L. Green, of Mobile.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept 18 FREELOVE MARIA ARNOLD, aged 36 years wife of James Arnols and daughter of V. Wilkinson, Esq., formerly of Providence, R. I.

The friends or the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 2d inst at 2 o'clock P. M., from No 170 East 26th st, one door from 2d-av

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept 18, at 6 o'clock, SUSAN A. WOOD, in the 61st year of her age, widow of the late Benjamin Wood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No 33 Oak st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept 18, BENJAMIN, son of Japhet M. and Sallay A. Thorp

The funeral will take place at No. 22 Jones-st, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock P M. The friends and relatives are invited to attend

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept 18, at the residence of his uncle, Cornelius Bogart JOHN F W. VAN DYCK the only son of the late Rev John B. Van Dyck of South Carolina, in the 22d year of his age

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept 17, MARY ANN J. PELHAM, infant child of W F Walcott, aged 11 years

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 19th inst at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, J. C Pelham, No 491 Atlantic st without further invitation

In Brooklyn on Tuesday, Sept 18, WARMOLDUS COOPER, aged 14 years and 18 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Hoyt and Pacific sts, on Thursday 20th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation His remains will be taken to the family vault, at St. Luke's church, New-York, for interment

In Brooklyn on Sunday, Sept. 16, at No 76 Vanderbilt-av, EMMA S. MARSCHALK aged 15 years The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 18 after a short illness, ANNIE WESTERVELT, daughter of George and Sophronia Clark aged 1 year 8 months and 6 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this (Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No 88 Sussex st.

At Belleville, N J., on Monday morning, Sept 17, HENRY S. DODGE, counsellor at law, in the City, aged 53 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P M., from Grace Church. His friends, and those of his mother, Mrs. E. P Dodge, his brothers Samuel N., William, George R and Robert, and of his father in-law, Mr. James A. Moore, the members of the Bar and Jud ciary, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

At Hinsdale, Mass., on Saturday Sept. 15, SALLY ANN, wife of Anson Nickerson.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...SEPT. 18.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '88, Coup.	117½	1450	Erie Railroad	...s3 [illegible]
2 000	Kentucky 6s	...101	500	do	...s3 54½
5 000	Virginia 6s	...s4m 88	500	do	...b60 55
5.000	do	...s3 98½	200	do	...b30 55½
25,000	Missouri 6s	...b60 94	100	do	...b45 55½
26 000	do	...b3 93½	100	do	...b15 56
1,000	Louisiana 6s	... 93	1650	do	...b10 55
1,000	do	...b3 93½	500	do	...b3 55
4,000	Erie Bonds of '83	...s3 96½	300	do	...s30 54½
8 000	Hud R 8d M Bs	b60 78	200	do	...s60 55
30 000	Ill Cen R R Bs	b30 86	50	do	...s30 54½
50 000	do	...b60 86½	300	do	...s10 55
1,000	do	...b3 85½	150	do	...s3 55
10 000	do	...b30 86	140	do	...s60 55
5 000	do	...s30 85½	100	Hudson River R. R.	...s3 41½
5,000	Ill Five Land Bs	b90 86	20	do	...o 41½
500	New-York Cen. Rs	104	700	Reading Railroad	... 95½
5,000	T H & Al 2d M. Bs	80½	200	do	...s60 95
2,000	do	...s30 80½	1000	do	...s60 95½
9,000	C. & R. I. R. R. Bs	99	400	do	... 95
19	Corn Exch Bank	... 100	11	Mich Central R	... 100
50	Commonwealth Bank	99½	200	do	...s60 100
50	Nic Transit Co	...o 19½	100	do	...b60 101
200	do	...b30 20	60	do	...b30 100½
110	do	... 19½	200	Harlem Railroad	... 28
110	Penn. Coal Co	... 103½	200	do	...b60 28½
100	do	...b60 103½	30	Mich. S. & N. I. Co.	... 96
118	do	...s3 103	200	Ill. Central Railroad	... 95
250	Cumb Coal Co	...s3 27½	55	Galena & Chi. R. R.	...117½
200	do	... 27½	120	Cleve. & Tol R. R.	...c 87
300	do	...s60 27½	100	do	...b10 87
450	do	...b30 27½	50	do	...b10 86½
200	do	...s90 27½	500	do	...b60 87½
100	do	... 27½	200	do	...s60 87½
150	do	...s4m 27½	250	do	...s4m 86½
300	Card Gold Mine	...b3 1	50	Chicago & R. I. R.	...s3m 103
200	do	...b15 1½	70	do	... 103½
200	Cle & Pitts. R. R	b60 71½	50	do	...b30 104
200	do	...b3 70½	25	do	...b30 103½
50	do	...s3 70½	50	do	...b60 104½
100	Ward Coal Company	... 1½	50	do	... 103½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	Ill. Cen R R Bs	86	100	Erie Railroad	....b60 56½
5,000	do	...b3 86	400	do	...b60 56½
3 000	Hud Riv. 2d M Bs	93½	100	do	...b30 56
2 000	Hud R 8d M. B's	3 75½	100	do	...b15 56½
50	Cumberland Coal Co	27½	300	do	... 55½
100	Erie Railroad	...b3 55½	100	Chi & R I & R R	...s3 86
50	do	... 55½	50	do	...s4m 102
30	do	... 56	400	Harlem Railroad	...b3 28
100	do	...s10 55½	300	do	...b30 28
100	do	... 55½	300	Reading Railroad	... 95½
200	do	...s60 55½	100	Hud. Riv. R R	...b60 42
100	do	...s10 55½	100	Gal & Chi. R.	...117½
150	do	...b10 55½	100	Cleve & Tol. R R	...s4m 86½
150	do	... 55½	50	do	...b3 86½
110	do	...s60 55½	60	do	... 86½
200	do	...b60 56	200	do	...s3 86½
100	do	...b10 55½	200	do	...b60 87
100	do	...b3 56½	115	Mich. So & N. I. R. R	102
200	do	... 55½			

TUESDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

The August returns of the two great Roads of New-York, which we published yesterday, enable us to bring forward our usual table of comparative earnings for the Railroad year. It now embraces eleven months of the official year, which expires 30th September, inst. We have added a table of the comparative Debt and Stock of the two Companies, as they appeared in the reports of last year, and as they will probably appear at the close of the present month.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND ERIE.

	1854-5.		1853-4.	
	Central.	Erie.	Central.	Erie.
October	$636,768	$539,019	$558,293	$539,675
November	563,896	486,793	456,276	461,266
December	451,487	454,971	446,964	381,903
January	421,938	427,829	335,362	337,933
February	335,126	340,752	315,313	357,629
March	520 000	507,000	429,088	466,787
April	647,169	506,597	561,905	521,947
May	690,000	475,128	509,687	500,651
June	621,710	396,836	476,579	386,867
July	466 472	375,206	425,766	407,970
August	633,896	434 145	620,076	481,826
Total 11 mos.	$5,720,462	$4,944,866	$4,975,509	$4,842,375
Increase on Central	$745,054 or 15 ₩ cent.			
Increase on Erie	101,974 or 2 10 ₩ ct.			
Gross of Central last Railroad year	$5,918,334			
Gross of Erie last Railroad year	6.876,273			

COMPARATIVE DEBT AND STOCK.

	1854.	1855.
Central	$35,958,145	$38 553,145
Erie	34,850,004	35,895,652
Increased cost of Central		$2,507,000
Increased cost of Erie		975,058

Since the report of the Central to the stockholders in 1854, the Directors have sold the remaining $2,620.000 of their Convertible Loan; have paid $923,000, then due to Stockholders for the August dividend; have added to Construction, $1,697,000, (or balance of proceeds of these Bonds,) and have increased the Capital Stock $900,000 by consolidation with the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Road. Since the report of 1854 of the Brown Investigating Committee on the Erie, the Directors have incurred $800,000 cost in the renewal of the Income Loan, due in February last, and have added new Construction $175,658. The present classification of the debt and stock, is (unofficial,) as follows:

	Central.	Erie.
Capital	$23,985,590	$10,023,000
Funded Debt	14,567,545	24,851 000
Unfunded Debt	Nil.	951,652
Total	$38,553,145	$35,825,652

The business in Foreign Exchange to-day, for the Collins steamer *Atlantic*, was quite active, but showed less firmness at the close than, from the appearance of the market yesterday, might have been expected. The mail will be a large one, though the heaviest transactions in sterling were between the Bankers themselves. The rates on London ranged 109¾@109¾ for first class Bank and Bankers' signatures; 109¼@109¾ for commercial bills. Southern Bank bills of the highest credit were done at 109¾, with City Bank guaranty. The standard Bankers made settlements at 109¾. The turn of the market was in favor of lower rates next

[illegible] Brandt and other Coins [illegible] principal drawing on Paris was at [illegible] good demand, and this may lead to a [illegible] old export by the Havre steamers on [illegible] The chief activity in Money loans [illegible] and Railway Shares, and a fair amount in State and Railway Bonds. The Bill Brokers are fully supplied with prime paper, and are putting out money on temporary Stock loans at 7 ₩ cent.

The Stock Exchange showed some weakness in Shares as compared with the prices of yesterday, at the early Board this forenoon, though much more business was done in Bonds, and at better rates, particularly Illinois Centrals and Missouri Sixes. The decline in Erie Stock, just now the main attraction of the Street, was about ½@¾ ₩ cent., and proved but momentary, as speculation in it, for the rise, was renewed at the Second Board, and prices went higher than they had previously touched on the present movement; cash stock leaving off 55¾, and buyers' options 56¼. The general market closed steady. The reported authentic returns of the August traffic on the New-York and Erie, and New-York Central, though falling below the general calculation, neither checked the speculation in the shares of the former, nor produced any movement in the shares of the latter, which are not yet called at the Brokers' Board. A few inconsiderable private sales of Central were made yesterday and to-day, at 99½@99¾. The announcement that the Company have resolved upon a general reduction of their through tickets to and from the West, at rates equal to $6 50 on all the trains from Buffalo to New-York, will probably be followed by a similar order from the Erie managers. This is bad for the passenger traffic, so far as the remote business of the two Companies is concerned, but how far it is likely to affect their general earnings we have no means of knowing; though as the $6 50 steamboat train on the Central, and a daily train on the Erie at the same price, have been extensively used since the unfortunate disagreement of last Summer, we presume the difference will not be very important, now that all the through trains are to be made uniform. The worst phase of the fight is, that it is wholly uncalled-for, and the public so regard it.

We subjoin, for our present edition, which will go to Europe by the steamer to-morrow, the rates at which some of the prominent Securities in this market, known on the other side, are at present held:

U. States 6s of 1867-8	117½	Panama 7s	108
N. York State 6s, long	120	Panama Shares	107½
Ohio 6s of 1875	115	New-York City 5s	100
Kentucky	103½	Philadelphia 6s	94
Virginia	98½	Baltimore 6s	99½
Illinois 4½s	105	Cleveland 7s	105
Tennessee	90½	St. Louis 6s	84½
Missouri	93½	San Francisco 10s	105½
Louisiana	98½	Pittsburg 6s	80½
Indiana 5s	83½	St. Louis County 6s	83½
Pennsylvania 5s, old	88	Illinois Central 7s	86
Erie Bonds, 1883	96½	Illinois Free Lands	85½
Erie, 1875	90½	Reading Shares	95½
Erie Shares	55½	Reading 6s, 1870	86½
New-York Central 6s	91½	Ohio Trust	96
New-York Central 7s	104½	New-York L. & Trust	143
N. Y. Central Shares	99½	Delaware & Hudson	131

The Sub-Treasury balance decreased to-day $113,091; the disbursements, $233,491; and the receipts, $120 400. The regular balance now stands $6.281,552.

Money Circular for the Continent.

[Partial Translation.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1855.

Since our advices of 10th inst., our Money Market is again easier, without having induced any return of activity as regards investment Stocks, owing, no doubt, partly to the fact that capital, which for a considerable time past had remained floating for want of profitable employment in commerce, is again being gradually absorbed in the various mercantile branches which have resumed their wonted activity, and are now in a condition of general prosperity. On the other hand, the slackening of Specie shipments and the hope of a further falling off of them in view of the approaching export of the great staples of the country, have renewed the confidence of speculators, and occasioned an upward tendency in speculative Stocks. This improvement in prices has been more particularly felt upon the shares of Western Railroads, whose receipts are generally increasing, owing mainly to the movement of grain from the interior to the sea shore. Some United States 6s, 1867-68, have been sold at ₩¾. In State Stocks business has been very limited. Some Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia Sixes have changed hands without alteration of prices, and some Missouri Sixes at a rise of 1 ₩ cent. Indiana Fives have declined ¼, California Sevens ¼, and Pennsylvania Fives 1¼ ₩ cent. The inaction noticed for some weeks in City and County Bonds still continues. Some transactions in St. Louis Sixes have taken place at former quotations.

Exchange on London is more abundant and weaker in price. Principal sales from 109¼@109¾. On Paris, 5.12½@5 13¾. Exchanges on the Continent rather weaker. DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for England.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1855.

The commencement of an active Fall trade having increased the demand for money for mercantile purposes, a large amount of temporary loans have been called in. This has led to some degree of stringency among the Stock operators, checking business and producing, with a few exceptions, a downward tendency in prices. For the last four days, however, the stringency has been less severe, and the market for some of the leading speculative Stocks has shown considerable buoyancy, closing firmly at advanced rates. In State and Railroad Bonds the transactions during the fortnight have been very limited, with a slight decline in the market value of some of the former, and little or no change in that of any of the latter. The demand for these securities, both for foreign and domestic account, is unusually light, and holders are not inclined to sell at reduced prices. At the close there is rather more activity and State Stocks are firm. The market for Railroad Shares has been active. The reported rapid increase of traffic on the leading lines, since the 1st inst., gives confidence in a material advance in the prices of their securities before the close of the year. Of Erie Railroad Shares the sales have been very large, with frequent fluctuations, but a general tendency toward higher prices. The advance during the fortnight is fully 5 ₩ cent., the closing quotation being 55¾. Reading Railroad Shares have also improved 2, and Michigan Central and Southern, each 1 ₩ cent. The greatest improvement has occurred in Galena and Chicago Railroad Shares, which sold as high as 120, an advance of 9 ₩ cent. in ten days, which, however, was not fully maintained, and the last sales were at 117½. The receipts on this road for August show an excess of nearly 100 ₩ cent. over those of last year. Illinois Central Railroad Shares have declined about 1 ₩ cent. It is understood that an instalment of $5 ₩ share will shortly be called, payable in November. The traffic on the road is increasing, and the monthly sales of lands are very encouraging. The total sales to 14th inst. are 367,008 acres, (including 106,591 acres to preëmption claimants, at $3 50 ₩ acre,) producing $3,996,044, or an average of $9 86 ₩ acre.

CAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translated Extract.] NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1855.

Since our advices of 10th inst., the demand for Money has been less marked, and the Stock market after a depression of two days' duration, has gradually recovered its tone—a result to which the reduced export of Corn has likewise contributed. The foreign orders for our Securities continue almost null—and investments for American Account are made only on a limited scale, the general attention being engrossed by the great activity now observable in every branch of industry, commerce and agriculture. Prosperity seems in all directions to be both great and well secured, and before long the means of communication will scarcely be adequate to the transportation of agricultural produce from the West to the seaboard. Among the Railways which seem specially benefited by this favorable change, are the Galena and Chicago, the Chicago and Rock Island, and the Erie Railroad. A rise of 8 ₩ cent. in ten days has been experienced on the shares of the first two, and speculation has occasioned an extraordinary movement in those of the last-mentioned Company. MARIE & KANZ.

Cotton Circular.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855.

[illegible] issue was [illegible] arrived afternoon of [illegible] ...ces of a revival [illegible] ...al, on which, from the [illegible] we were entirely dependent for [illegible] nominally, of price[illegible] ...ales. The sales were confined for the [illegible] about 600 bales daily, and, at times [illegible] showing a decline of [illegible] Several [illegible] seeing the impossibility of [illegible] parcels, withdrew them [illegible] made arrangements to ship them. Buyers for [illegible] trade appear seldom, [illegible] number of Orders

New-York Daily Times.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Unanimous Ratification of Nominations for Convention.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

SPEECH BY JUDGE CULVER.

MR. D. C. HENDERSON DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF.

In compliance with a widely circulated public call, a mass meeting of the Republican party of this City was held last night in the Tabernacle, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the report of the Committee of Sixteen, to which had been referred the duty of nominating delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 26th inst. The attendance was so large as to crowd every available spot in the building, and composed obviously in a great measure, if not entirely, of citizens of acknowledged standing, intelligence and respectability. The proceedings were characterized by much unanimity notwithstanding a very ill-advised effort on the part of two or three persons, who occupied seats in the vicinity of the reporters' table, to interrupt and confuse the prearranged order of business, by attempting to thrust a resolution on the meeting shortly after its organization.

Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM called the meeting to order, and nominated Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM for Chairman.

The motion on Dr. GRISCOM's appointment was put and carried unanimously.

The other officers were proposed and appointed as under:

VICE PRESIDENTS—Hon. Luther Bradish, Andrew Lester, Jeremiah Turobull, Jacob S. Muller.

SECRETARIES—Charles W. Livingston, Albert Bogart, Jr.

Mr. MOORE moved that Mr. CHARLES RINDELL be appointed Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN considered the motion out of order, because the Secretaries had already been appointed.

Mr. MOORE unecumbed.

The CHAIRMAN called on Dr. KENNEDY to present the report of the Committee on Delegation.

Dr. KENNEDY came forward and presented the subjoined

REPORT.

The Committee of Sixteen, to whom it was referred at a county meeting held in this City Sept. 1, to select delegates to represent this City in the Republican Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 26th of September inst., respectfully report,

That in performing the duty committed to them, their first object was to select names heretofore known in both the great parties that divided the country, and an equal number of names from each, seeing to it that all were in favor of that great movement which is *uniting all* against the *encroachments of Slavery*.

They have also had regard to local nominations as far as was consistent with the main object, and have taken care to consult with some of those who supported them, and after such consultation have unanimously agreed with them upon the list which they now present. The following is the list:

James O. Bennett,	Lebbeus B. Ward,
Daniel D. T. Marshall,	Roe Lockwood,
Wm. G. West,	James Kennedy,
Dennis Harris,	Chas. A. Peabody,
Monroe B. Bryant,	Jas. T. Freeborn,
Chas. C. Leigh,	Chas. W. Elliott,
Edward A. Stansbury,	Oliver H. Lee,
John W. Lawje,	Wm. Fullerton,
Samuel P. Townsend,	Joseph Blunt,
Wm. E. Whiting,	Franklin J. Otterson,
Dan. B. Chichester,	Wm. E. Duryea,
Edw. B. Fellows,	Robt. T. Hallock,
Luman Sherwood,	Thomas S. Berry,
Samuel Leeds,	William Peel,
Owen E. Westlake,	Marcus P. Ferris.
Wm. Curtis Noyes,	

MR. HENDERSON MAKES A FOOL OF HIMSELF.

The CHAIRMAN was about to take the question, on the reception of the Report and approval of the nominations, when Mr. D. C. HENDERSON (a reporter of the *Herald*) rose and said, that before the question was taken on the Report he had a resolution to offer.

Somebody called on Mr. H. to take the platform.

Mr. HENDERSON complied. He repeated his desire to have his resolution put immediately.

The CHAIRMAN ignored Mr. HENDERSON and his resolution, and proceeded to take the question on the report just presented.

Mr. HENDERSON—(tersatingly)—Before you put the question I have a resolution to offer.

CHAIRMAN—The question now is upon the report. All in favor of ——

Mr. HENDERSON—(reading)—

Resolved, That the names of the delegates elected to the Republican State Convention, by the people of the several Districts of this City ——

[Confusion and loud cries of "question," "question"]

THE CHAIRMAN put the question on the adoption of the Report, and it was declared to be carried in the affirmative—the ayes being clearly in a majority. Loud applause followed the announcement by the Chairman of the adoption of the Report.

Mr. HENDERSON was persistent. "I have got a resolution to offer," he said. "*Resolved*, That the names—"

CHAIRMAN—I am now authorised to call for the reading of the Report on Address and Resolutions.

Mr. HENDERSON—I went to have my resolution submitted first.

A VOICE—Offer your resolution.

Mr. HENDERSON read as before, amid much noise, applause and hisses. The remainder of his resolution was as follows: "Of this City be substituted in place of the names reported by the Committee of Sixteen." Some applause and loud hisses followed.

Mr. HENDERSON called for the question on that.

CHAIRMAN—Will the gentleman take his seat till the regular business is through? (Hisses.) You are out of order, sir, until the regular proceedings are gone through with.

Mr. MOORE—I don't see what objection there is to a gentleman offering an amendment—it is out of order to put him down.

A VOICE—No, it ain't out of order.

Marked confusion followed, and threatening symptoms of disturbance began to manifest themselves.

Mr. HENDERSON—I make an appeal from the decision of the chair.

A VOICE—I second that appeal.

ANOTHER VOICE—Go on and read the resolution.

CHAIRMAN—The next business in order is the reading of the Report of the Committee on the Address and Resolutions.

Mr. HENDERSON—There is no necessity in crushing a thing down a man's throat—I want to put my resolution.

The CHAIRMAN was unbending. He called on Mr. LUMAN SHERWOOD to come forward and read the address and resolutions.

Mr. SHERWOOD advanced amid applause.

Mr. HENDERSON, with ludicrous coolness, crossed over the platform until he got directly in front of the presiding officer, where he took a chair and seated himself, amid loud and prolonged laughter. Nobody attempted to disturb him—the general feeling seeming to be that his condition was not such as to justify them in considering him, for the time being, as responsible for any singularity that his conduct might exhibit. In a little while he got up and took his stand at the table, deliberately surveying the audience, and took a drink. He then sat down—the laughter being louder and more general, if possible, than before.

The address was quite long, but eloquently written and well received by the audience. It rehearsed the compacts of the Constitution, traced the encroachments of Slavery, narrates the history of the stands made against it, alluded to the later outrages which under the name of justice, liberty had suffered, and concluded as follows:

The Republicans of the City of New-York, represented in Mass Convention, disregarding their former party associations, deeming the question of Human Slavery and the aggressions of the Slave power more momentous than all others that now require the consideration and call for the action of American patriots, have associated to aid in preventing its further spreading over the Free Territories of our country, and in abolishing Slavery and the Slave traffic wherever our Governments have the constitutional power.

In their labors for the accomplishment of these objects they solicit the aid and assistance of all their fellow-citizens. There are other questions of moment that arrest the attention of the people; but there are none, nor are all others combined, equally momentous. The questions of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, and the measures and enactments best calculated to prevent these evils, claim the consideration of our fellow-citizens and the exercise of their most deliberate judgment. The questions of Public Education, Commerce, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Public Improvements, and Public Charities, and the extent to which Legislation may properly aid them, are all questions worthy of thought, and upon which in detail and in some particulars there may well be some differences of opinion; but as to the question of the natural equality of all men in regard to the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, there should no longer be any disagreement among American patriots who have been educated under the influence of free institutions, or whose souls have been inspired by the genial influence of Christianity. (Long and continued cheers.)

Resolved, That we regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the violation of the elective franchise in Kansas by the Slaveholders of Missouri; the atrocious legislation of the representatives of those Slaveholders with the design of establishing Slavery in Kansas in defiance of the wishes of the actual settlers; the removal of Gov. REEDER and the selection of Gov. SHANNON by President PIERCE, as evincing a determination on the part of the Executive and his abettors to extend Slavery over the public Territories in violation of good faith, public sentiment and Constitutional law.

Resolved, That the approval of these proceedings by the press in the Slave States convinces us that the extension of Slavery is dearer to them than the preservation of good faith or deference to the Federal Constitution, and that we have no hope of maintaining our just rights to the Union but by disregarding all political antecedents, and resolving to support no candidate for public office who is not decidedly opposed to the extension of Slavery to any portion of the public Territory.

A VOICE—I move the adoption of the Address and Resolutions.

Hon. Judge CULVER seconded the motion. The occasion was one, he said, of some rejoicing, and he would be dead, indeed, to the importance of any occasion, if he did not feel inspired by this. The appearance of so many new faces was always encouraging. He quoted DANIEL WEBSTER in support of the proposition that the abandonment of old party names is significant of the adoption of great principles and the rejection of old and worn-out party issues. WASHINGTON HUNT might loll on his back, he said, and talk about the Whig party, which he had aided in destroying, but their old and exhausted party relations were as dead as he was. [Loud applause.] Judge C. proceeded at much detail to describe the circumstances preceding the origin of the Republican party, and the remarkable success which had attended its growth. A wave of commotion had recently been produced over the entire of the fifteen Free States; and what, he demanded, was the cause of that? It was nothing less than the taking up the lines of freedom at the parallels of 36° 30', and replacing them close to the Queen's dominions. It was making all the vast dominion lying between a land like Arkansas of pistols and bowie-knives, and Slavery instead of a land like Wisconsin, flowing with milk and honey. The tables of the Senate groaned under the pile of remonstrance against that measure, which affected that removal. And yet that measure was not demanded by the people. It was originated with three men entering a scrub race for the next Presidency: one from the white hills of New-Hampshire; one a political renegade from Chicago, and the third a great wheezing man from Detroit.* [Applause.] These were three political Esaus, willing to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage; but, thank God, none of the three would succeed in obtaining the pottage in the end. [Renewed applause] What, he continued, could have embodied the South to make the last demand of the North? Why but the continued success of which had marked all their former efforts to obtain similar demands! The speaker went on at considerable length to recount the repeated concessions made by the North to Slavery. He dilated upon the sanguinary and tyrannous character of the laws against Anti-Slavery agitation in Kansas, and asked if the time had not come when we were to make a stand or be gone forever? [Enthusiastic applause.]

A VOICE—Yes, and we will make it.

Judge C. continued: We were to make a stand, he said, *now!* We wanted political powder in the North—powder that would be dealt to the dough face; but the real genuine powder and ball was what we wanted in Kansas. He resumed his commentary on Gov. HUNT's letter, and strongly advocated the necessity of fusion. He met all arguments against it on the score of sectionalism, by a very extended series of remarks, and denounced the conduct of the Hindoos, the Hard-Shells, and those flunkeys, the HOUR, in disregarding the great question of Slavery—three parties which, however they might differ on other things, agreed on three—death to SEWARD, no opposition to Slavery, and an utter absence of all dislike to good spirits. That was all. He wound up by exhorting the men forming the Republican party to scale the ramparts of this slave Gibraltar—take possession of this distressed city, and Rome, our beloved Rome, would then be free! [He resumed his seat amid vehement and long-continued applause.]

The address and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. E. MCMULLEN offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the New-York delegation have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their own body.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn subject to the call of the New-York delegation to the Republican State Convention, for the purpose of considering the ticket to be nominated at Syracuse on the 26th inst., and also for the purpose of taking such other actions as may be for the best interests of the Republican party.

In response to loud calls for "WILSON,"

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT came forward and said: We expected to have had the honor of hearing to-night from Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, but, in a letter which he has addressed to me, he states that to-morrow he will be compelled to speak to his own State Convention, but that after that he will be at liberty. He is enlisted for the campaign, and is ready to lend his aid and to express his sentiments in New-York and elsewhere. [Cheers.] I have not come here to-night for the purpose of making any remarks in relation to the great subject which has called us together; but, having made my appearance before you, I may venture to refer, in addition to what has been already said, to one of the legitimate consequences of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Under the legislation as it now exists in the Territory of Kansas, no man can read the Declaration of Independence there without being liable to be sent to the State Prison as a felon. [Applause, and loud calls for "BEECHER" and "NOYES."]

Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM stated that he had been requested by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to say to the meeting that he had an engagement in Bronklyn this evening, which might prevent him from being here, but that if he could reach the Tabernacle before the meeting adjourned he would address them. [Cries for "NOYES."]

The CHAIRMAN requested Mr. NOYES to take the stand if he were present, but that gentleman did not appear.

Mr. BLUNT said that Mr. NOYES had told him that if a certain cause was called on in Court to-day, he would be compelled to stay at home this evening, and would be unable to address the meeting.

Demands for "GREELEY" were then made, but the CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. GREELEY was not in the City.

The meeting then adjourned.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1250 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20. 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

INTELLIGENCE GENERALLY UNIMPORTANT

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

GREAT FIRE IN SEBASTOPOL

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Russians again Menacing the Allied Lines.

FIGHTING IN ASIA MINOR.

RUMORS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

CARLIST DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

Cotton Market Dull—Grain Firm—Consols 90 7-8.

The United States Mail steamer *Baltic*, Captain COMSTOCK, from Liverpool, about 9 o'clock, morning of Saturday, Sept. 8, arrived about 12 o'clock last night. The *Baltic* arrived out at 9:5 o'clock, evening of Saturday, Sept. 1.

Commercial intelligence by this arrival mentions that the Bank of England has increased the rate of discount from 3½ per cent.—at which it had stood since the 15th of June—to 4 per cent. Consols receded to 90¼, but closed at 90¾.

Liverpool Cotton market, influenced by the favorable accounts of the growing crop in America and by the increased stringency of money at home, had been dull, with prices of last week barely supported, and, on Uplands, a partial decline of 1-16d.@⅛d. The week's sales amounted to 56,000 bales, of which 43,000 were taken by the trade. Splendid harvest weather had prevailed throughout the week, and the bulk of the British corn crops as likely to be housed in excellent condition. Wheat is thought to be rather a light yield, but Spring corn and roots, including potatoes, are abundant, yet prices of Breadstuffs are maintained under the impression that, in any event, large imports will be required. Bacon has advanced 1s. per cwt. Beef and Pork are unchanged. Lard and Tallow in active demand at an advance. Rice, Sugar and Coffee firm. American Securities are reported steady, without material change in price.

The week which this arrival covers is more barren of news than any similar period since the commencement of the war. With the exception of the announcement that the Russians on the Tchernaya are again menacing the Allied lines; and a surmise that England, instigated by France, is about to pick a quarrel with Naples, the papers contain little else than odds and ends of correspondence respecting the battle of Traktir and the bombardment of Sweaburg—events of the past.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The bloody episode of the fight of Traktir seems likely to have little effect on the course of events in the Crimea. The Russians have retired up their narrow and well fortified passes to the steep plateau, where, according to Gen. SIMPSON's latest report, they are once more prepared for offensive movements. Attention is, therefore, again turned to the siege of Sebastopol. Little on which a judgment may be founded, can be learned either from the dispatches of the Generals or from the correspondence of letter-writers before the city.

To our previous knowledge that the besiegers' sap had approached very near to the Russian defences, we now learn that the foremost parallel which was been begun at the two ends, was completed and united in the middle on the 16th of August. Since then a fortnight has passed, without much incident. General SIMPSON mentions a small sortie in which the Russians succeeded in destroying some gabions. For the rest—the daily life of the camp, its hardships and amusements, the death or leave of individual officers, fill both public and private letters. On the great preparations of the last ten weeks the hopes of the besiegers are fixed, and the fire that will open when the time comes, will be unexampled in the history of warfare.

"The cannonade of October last," says the *Times*, "was trifling to that of April; April was surpassed by the two days which preceded the capture of the Mamelon; but all will sink into insignificance with the iron tempest which will shortly be poured on the besieged city. The weight and range of the guns, the number and size of the mortars, the new positions of the batteries won by the steady progress which has marked the Summer, will try the endurance of the Russians to the utmost. The great scale on which such a bombardment is carried on, and the preparations necessary for its execution, render the delays which precede it a matter of little surprise. In April, the Allies threw against Sebastopol, in nine days, 350 000 shot and shell. The cost of the British ammunition alone was £300,000 sterling! Yet April is now looked backed upon as a time when we undervalued the enemy and did not know what Sebastopol was

Even on ordinary days the Russians often throw 4,000 shot in the 24 hours, and 600 shells into only one part of the British position. Whatever the resources of the garrison, and the strength of the works at which they labor night and day, there can be no doubt, that the approaching struggle will determine the fate of Sebastopol, for the Winter at least. No one can pretend to foretell the issue; all that is spoken of with certainty is, that the line-of-battle ships in the harbor will be destroyed, or at least driven from their position, so as to be made powerless against the assaulting troops. Whether the besiegers shall take the Malakoff—whether they can keep it—whether it will lead to the immediate capture of the town, or only to ulterior success—are all matters of doubt. Should victory not favor the besiegers' arms, they will probably be forced to wait in inactivity till another Spring, when change of tactics may assure success. The besieging Generals have set all on the hazard of a doubtful struggle at a single point, and we must wait the result."

The Russians, meantime, are actively engaged in bridging the harbor, to remove their defence to the north side should the south be taken.

The evils of a divided command are more and more felt. The line from Baidar to Inkermann, a distance of twelve miles, is occupied by French, Sardinians and Turks, with part of the English cavalry—each nationality under its own commander, and totally independent of all the others. Report speaks vaguely of a plan to unite the commands of all the troops on the Tchernaya in one hand.

As six weeks, or at most two months, are the utmost limit that can be assured for active military operations, attention is turned to the means of supplying the armies during the coming Winter. Mr. BEATTY, Civil Engineer, has received orders to construct two new lines of railway; one from the Col de Balaklava to Kamiesch, to be worked by horse-power, and the other from Kadekoi to the Woronzeff Road, (near the Sardinian position over Tchergoun,) to be worked by locomotive. The labor of erecting these roads will be supplied by the French and Sardinians. Mr. BEATTY believes that the original railway will last during the Winter, and 200 men of the Army works corps are now engaged in repairing. Stores and sheds are being erected as rapidly as possible, and other preparations for Winter are going on with energy.

The following are the latest official dispatches

FROM GEN. SIMPSON.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, Aug. 25.

MY LORDS: Having been engaged since daylight in a careful observation of the position in front of Balaklava, I am unable to address your lordships at any length to day.

The enemy have been concentrating troops at the Mackenzie, Tasova and Karales, their left extending as far as the village of Mekoul, and are supposed to have received considerable reinforcements, which probably consist of two Divisions of Grenadiers, which have been conveyed in carts from Bakshiserai and Simpheropol.

The bridge across the great harbor is nearly completed, and large bodies of men are employed in erecting earthworks on the north side of the harbor. Intrenchments have been thrown up on the Sewernaya Hill, extending from the sea coast to the site of the first lighthouse facing the north.

From various sources we learn that the Russians on the right bank of the Tchernaya are held in perfect readiness for an offensive movement.

Our siege operations progress steadily with, I regret to say, heavy casualties on our side, as the accompanying lists testify.

(Signed) J. SIMPSON.

SEPTEMBER 1st, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF briefly says: "The fire of the enemy continues as before. There is nothing new."

Same date—PELISSIER telegraphs: "All goes well; everything advances. We are making progress."

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Intelligence from Asia Minor is reported to be more favorable to the Turks. According to a Turkish bulletin, the Russians advanced on the 4th of August, against the intrenchment of Kars, and attacked a battery. An artillary fight ensued, which lasted two hours, and the Russians retired, leaving 100 dead. Allowing for exaggeration, it would seem that no general attack had been attempted. Erzeroum is said to be completely relieved. At Kerpi-Keni, a village on the road to Kars, a skirmish of cavalry took place. Afterwards the Russians broke up from before Erzeroum, and retired on Kars, across the Soghanli range of hills.

Letters say that OMAR PACHA will not go to Kars, but will move on to Tefles with the two-fold object of menacing the communication of the Russians with Georgia and cutting off their retreat, and also of presenting an opportunity to the Circassians and other mountain tribes to join him.

Rumors of Negociation.

The pro-Russian paper, *Le Nord*, of Brussels, says: "If we may interpret in a pacific sense the returning activity of diplomatists, all hope of an arrangement is not lost. M. DE BOURQUENEY and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF passed the whole morning of the 30th ult. together in conference with Count BUOL, at Vienna. The Vienna Cabinet has already replied to the last circular of Count NESSELRODE, the existence of which is now out of doubt. The communications which take place between Austria and Prussia give reason to believe that the German powers will end by agreeing upon a political programme, which they will be able to oppose to the belligerent parties who may be tempted to extend the war beyond the object for which it was ostensibly undertaken.

War Items.

The American steamer *Star of the South* left Gibraltar, Aug. 25, with stores for the Crimea.

British steam sloop *Prometheus*, while on the Riff Coast, near Melilla, approached the shore to make out some boats that were observed on the beach, the person on shore hoisted a white flag, as did the steamer, but on the latter approaching within range, a heavy fire of musketry was opened on her, which killed the boatswain and wounded some others. The sloop replied with shot, shell and musketry, and apparently caused considerable slaughter.

Gen. Sir GEORGE BROWN has retired from the army.

GORTSCHAKOFF has sent Gen. TODLEBEN to Simpheropol to recover his strength. TODLEBEN's latest "creation," called the "fort of the holy cross," is armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, and completely commands the Malakoff.

Prince W. LADISLAS CZARTORYSKI has left Paris with several officers, for Constantinople, to organize a corps of Turkish Cossacks, to include Polish recruits. Gen VIVIAN's contingent remains for the present at Constantinople.

MAHMUT ALI has been appointed CAPUDAN PASHA in the place of HAIL PASHA. There is a rumor that VELY PASHA will enter the Ministry as Minister of Commerce. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has returned from the Crimea.

TEKMAN PACHA (Gen. STEIN) takes command of the engineer corps of OMER PACHA's army in Asia.

GORTSCHAKOFF has sent a considerable sum of money to Constantinople for use of the Russian officers—prisoners.

Nearly three fourths of the village of Kadi Keni, (the ancient Chalcedon) was destroyed, Aug. 20, by an accidental fire. A destructive fire has also occurred at Moscow.

Prince MENSCHIKOFF is said to have retired to a monastery at Moscow.

Letters say that the peasants of the Ukraine are still much discontented.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

The Baltic.

The *Vulture* arrived at Dantzic on Friday night—she is not so seriously injured as was at first supposed. There is not any news of importance. The weather is very bad. The fleets are healthy.

Distress in Odessa.

The Captain of a French brig who was wrecked near Odessa, and remained in that city until exchanged, has just returned to Marseilles. He gives a lamentable account of the general distress which prevails among the inhabitants of Odessa,—and many hitherto opulent families, he says, are literally starving. The inhabitants are in constant apprehension of being bombarded. The town is mined.

Damage to Sebastopol.

General GORTSCHAKOFF writes from Sebastopol that the fortifications have greatly suffered, and that the garrison has experienced considerable losses.

Writing on the 17th the Prince notices the new bombardment commenced on the 16th, and adds, "on our side, despite the violence of this bombardment, the artillery of the town replied with constant success, and with no less energy than that of the enemy, and by its well-directed fire silenced some of their batteries and destroyed the embrasures of others. The serious damage done to our fortifications was repaired by us as well as possible, although the incessant fire of the besiegers at short range considerably delayed the works." This extract is from the *Invalide Russe* of Aug. 20.

RUSSIA.

General BERG, who commands at Swenborg, has been decorated with the order of St. Andrew.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—An imperial ukase has been issued, abolishing, on the proposal of Prince PASKIEWITCH, the Field Commissariat of the army on active service—Commissary General ANNENKOFF resuming his former charge. Count NESSELRODE has received "permission to travel."

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains an Imperial decree modifying the import duty on manufactured iron and machinery.

PARIS, Friday Evening.—To-day the transactions on the Bourse closed at the following quotations: Four and a-half per cents, 92f. 65c. Three per cents, 66f. 65c.

Great Fire at Sebastopol.

The French Minister of War has received a dispatch from General PELISSIER, dated the Crimea, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., which contains the following intelligence:

On the night of the 5th inst. a great fire took place. It was caused by the burning of the Russian two-decker *Marion*, which was anchored in the Bay of Sebastopol.

The fire originated in the bursting of a shell discharged from the right attack.

The brilliancy of the flames arising from the conflagration illuminated the whole of the allied camp.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Legation accredited to the Court of Tuscany, has been recalled, in consequence of difficulties which have arisen out of the nomination of a certain *attache* of the Embassy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Napier and Graham Squabble—Naples to be Called to Account—Abbott Lawrence—Marks of Respect to his Memory—Miscellaneous Items.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER has put his threat in execution, and has published a portion of his correspondence with Sir JAMES GRAHAM. The correspondence, on the whole, shows that NAPIER had all along the approval of the Admiralty, as expressed through Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and that he strictly followed out his instructions, which were not to hazard the fleet against stone walls. The publication has not excited much interest, the public being rather tired of the story of "Old Charley's" wrongs.

There is not a word of political news, if we except a rumor current in the Clubs, that Britain intends to call Naples to account, and will make a recent insult of the Neapolitan police to an attache of the British Embassy, the groundwork of a quarrel.

The news of the death of ABBOTT LAWRENCE was received in England with every expression of sympathy. On the 7th, the American ships in the port of Liverpool displayed their flags at half-mast.

In the affairs of EDWARD OLIVER the petitioning creditor has failed to establish his case, consequently Mr. OLIVER is not a bankrupt. Private statements mention that there is a sum of nearly £100,000 almost ready for division as to assets.

FERGUS O'CONNOR, the noted Chartist, has just died, aged 59. For some time past he was under the care of his sister, having been removed from a lunatic asylum. He did not recover his intellect, but died a complete wreck.

London papers contain severe editorials on the uselessness of the fleets. The maintenance and cost of the Baltic fleet alone is called £30,000 sterling per day!

A deservedly complimentary notice of the Canadian department of the Paris Exposition, appears in the London *Times* of the 7th.

Mr. HINCKS, of the Canadian Legislature, is appointed Governor of Barbadoes. There are those who conceive that his appointment is in reward for his recruiting services in the United States.

The Queen and family are at Balmoral, Scotland.

Mr. NAYSMITH's wrought-iron mooster gun has proved a complete failure. Its immense mass of iron, when being welded, remains so long in an incandescent state that a process analagous to crystalization takes place, and the tenacity of the metal is destroyed. The experiment of wrought iron ordnance is, therefore, abandoned.

An American book named "Female Life among the Mormons," is reviewed by the LONDON TIMES; the reviewer considers it altogether apocryphal.

An ingenious trick has just come to light in the Liverpool Corn Market. At this season the grain dealers keep a watchful eye on the barometer, and for some past it has been noticed that the barometer in the Liverpool Exchange rooms, has (mostly on market days) indicated approaching storms, and consequently higher prices. A watch was set, and a speculator was detected in the act of tampering with the indicator, Now the instrument is secured with a bar and padlock.

On 1st January, 1855, the total number of British steamships was 1,480, containing 258,216 tons, exclusive of engine space.

SPAIN.

A dispatch from the Captain General of Catalonia to the Minister of War, dated Aug 27, states that the Carlist Chief BORGES had collected fifty or sixty men and surprised a detachment of Capt. ROBIALES' infantry regiment. The infantry fled, leaving several prisoners in the Carlists' hands. The same band of Guerillas entered the city of Bisbca and attacked the house of the commandant, whose horse and arms they carried off, but being pursued by a detachment of the National Guard they dispersed. This proves that the Carlists have not abandoned their plans of a civil war.

AUSTRIA.

The harvest throughout Austria is about an average, neither positively good, nor the reverse.

ITALY.

The Pope is founding a college at Rome for the education of English clergy.

The town of Chiavasso has been chosen as the central depot of the Anglo Italian legion.

Cholera still rages in Central Italy. In Northern Italy the disease still rages, although somewhat abated in virulence.

The *London Times* has an editorial—evidently put forth as a feeler—suggesting that an English and French fleet should be sent to Naples, "although" (says the *Times*) "neither France nor England would accept a rood of King 'BOMBA's' beautiful Territory. It is, however, a question if France and England are not traitors to their high mission when they acquiesce in the infliction of such intolerable evils on the King inflicts upon the defenceless population of the Two Sicilies. If the Neapolitans should ever be strong enough to take the matter into their own hands there is no one in Western Europe but would bid them God speed."

RUSSIA.

Mercantile letters from St. Petersburg contain no general news. The rate of Exchange tends downwards. The heaviness is attributed to the large amount of paper issued to meet the expenses of the war. Expectations are general that this paper will be redeemed by the proceeds of a loan to be raised when the war is over.

The Nishni Fair for manufactures and imports is going off favorably—good prices being obtained, and debts being fairly paid.

London Market.

Per Baltic.) LONDON, Friday, Sept. 7, 1855—3 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets a moderate amount of business has been transacted this week, without material alteration in prices. MONEY has been in more demand, and yesterday the Bank of England raised its minimum rate of discount to 4 ₩ cent. CONSOLS leave off 90¼@90⅝ for money, and 90⅝@90¾ for the account. DOLLARS 4s. 1d @4s. 1d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. SOUTH AMERICAN DOUBLOONS 76s. 6d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 6d.

COFFEE—In very firm. 200 casks and 33 bbls. Plantation Ceylon at auction sold at full prices. Of 900 casks East India, (Tellicherry kind,) a portion sold from 57s 6d.@61s., and 800 bags East India ordinary triage went from 54s.@54s. 6d. 1000 bags Babis partly sold from 38s @43s. for ordinary to good ordinary pale, and washed from 53s.@55s. for fine to fine ordinary. About 4,000 bags native Ceylon have changed hands from 46s. 6d.@49s. 6d., and 600 bags good ordinary St. Domingo realized from 47s. 6d @48s. 6d. 1,000 bags Costa Rica partly sold from 53s 6d.@54s. A cargo of Rio has been sold afloat at about 38s. for a near port. At the Dutch Trading Company's sale, comprising 871,539 bags at Rotterdam to the 3d inst., and 280,000 bags at Amsterdam on the 6th, the whole quantity sold at an advance on the valuations of about 1 cent.

CORN—There was a moderate supply of English Wheat at the market on Monday, chiefly of the new crop, and it sold readily at an advance of 1s. ₩ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. For Foreign there was a fair demand, also at a similar advance; but little business was done, owing to the high prices asked. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 72s. 7d. on 72,088 qrs. returned. To day there was again a good demand, and prices are 1s @2s. ₩ qr. higher. We quote White American Wheat 80s.@86s., Red 74s @78s. American Flour 41s @45s. ₩ bbl.

HEMP—There is rather more disposition to buy to arrive at £43@£43 10s. for St. Petersburg Clean. Manilla: the demand is checked by the higher prices asked by holders. Jute: of 130 balce about half sold from £14@£10 10s. for common.

INDIGO—Holders continue very firm, and there is a moderate business for export at last sale's rates. The next sale will commence on the 9th October. By the last Calcutta advices, estimates of the coming crop varied from 190,000@140,000 mds. Stock 1st instant, 10,484 chests, against 23,200 chests at a similiar period last year.

IRON—The demand for all descriptions of Welsh and Staffordshire continues active, and it is difficult to buy for immediate delivery. We quote Rails £6 5s.@£8 15s., Bars £8 5s.@£8 10s., free on board in Wales. Swedish continues scarce. Scotch Pigs 60s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED—Continues firm, and prices are rather in favor of holders. Bombay, on the spot and for arrival, has sold readily at 52s., delivered, and Calcutta 54s. 6d @55s., cost, freight, &c., and 56s @56s. 6d. from Warehouse. No arrivals this week.

RAPESEED—Steady at late rates—53s.@56s. ₩ qr., delivered.

LARD—Firm and advancing. Western in kegs 58s. @60s.

LINSEED CAKES—On the spot are inquired for at a slight reduction. For arrival, extreme rates are asked for foreign.

LEAD—Is very active, and stocks unusually low. Common Pig £21; Spanish £23 10s.

OILS—In Fish no change. Sperm £120, Southern £34@£35, Pale Seal £36, Cod £47. Rape is firm at 61s @61s. 6d. for foreign crushed Brown on the spot, and at £3s. for Refined, at which rates there is a fair inquiry for future deliveries. Linseed has been in demand for export, and has advanced to 44s 6d. on the spot, 45s @45s. 6d for the end of this year, and 45s. 6d. @46s. for the early months of next year. Cocoa Nut 43s. 6d.@44s. Palm 44s. 6d.@45s.

RICE—Is steady, and a considerable business has been done during the week. About 2,000 tons good middling Bengal, to arrive, have been sold at 15s., without guarantee, and 15s. 3d. with guarantee, ex-ship; and 750 tons Madras from 14s.@14s. 3d., ex-ship. On the spot some parcels of Bassein and Aracan, changed hands at 12s. 4½d. for the former, and at 12s. 6d. for the latter; middling to good white Bengal, on the spot, is worth 15s.@16s.

MOLASSES—100 pchs. Cuba Muscovado sold at 20s. 3d., ex-ship for the Clyde.

RUM—There has been rather more doing, but at easier prices. Proof Leewards, 2s. 3d.@2s. 5½d.

SPICES—Pepper—780 bags brought ½d. advance, good clean Sumatra black realizing 5½d., and Penang 4¼d.@4¾d. Cassia Lignea—50 boxes good quality brought 122s. for third, 128s. for second, and 130s. for first. Ginger—425 bags African mostly sold at 23s. for middling quality.

SUGAR—Early in the week the market was quiet, but without any disposition on the part of holders to press sales. To-day there is more activity, and the quantity offering being limited, prices are again rather in favor of sellers. The sales of West India are 1,350 hhds, and 1,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction principally found buyers. The other public sales have comprised 750 hhds. and 240 bbls. Porto Rico, 220 hhds. Cuba, 1,540 boxes Havana, and 23,000 bags clayed Manilla, of which a fair portion was disposed of at unchanged prices. The few floating cargoes on hand are held for high prices.

SALTPETRE—Very firm for the better qualities, which are scarce; 6¾ to 4 ₩ cent refraction 40s @42s. 6. Nitrate Soda: there is more inquiry, and for small parcels 17s. 6d. has been paid.

TALLOW—Is quiet at 57s. 6d @57s. 9d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 57s. 6d. for the end of the year.

TEA—A fair business has been done during the week; but to-day the market is quiet. Common Congou 8½d., buyers.

TIN—Very firm. Common Blocks 126s., Bars 127s., Refined £131. Fine Straits very scarce at 125s @126s., Banca 127s.@128s. Tin Plates in brisk demand.

SPELTER—Quiet at £23 15s @£24, both on the spot and for arrival.

TURPENTINE—Rough quoted at 6s. Spirits in rather more demand at 34s. for American, in casks.

In AMERICAN STOCKS the business has been very trifling this week, without alteration in prices.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 7, 1855.

COTTON MARKET—The market was unchanged early in the week, but it has become duller the last day or two, closing at nearly last week's prices. The sales for the week are 56,000 bales, of which 12,760 bales are on Speculation and for Export, leaving 43,560 bales to the Trade. We quote:

Fair Orleans.....7¼d.	Middling Orleans..6¼d.
Fair Mobiles.....6¾d.	Middling Mobiles...6 3-16d.
Fair Uplands.....6¼d.	Middling Uplands..6¼d.

The Money market has suddenly become considerably dearer. The rate of discount this day week was 3½ ₩ cent., and Money easy. But during the intervening period the demand has been very active; the minimum market rate, however, did not exceed 3½ till yesterday, when the Bank of England raised its rate to 4. Consols fell to 90¾, but close 90¾. It is too early yet to say what precise effect this advance in the value of money may have on trade. A large consumptive demand exists for many articles, the stocks of which are on a low scale, and prices of these articles have risen materially. Such is the process that a great expenditure inevitably brings about, and through this process it mainly is that the Money market and the productive interests of a country are affected. We do not anticipate that the present advance in the value of money can check the great consumptive demand which prevails, and rather look for it being ultimately found necessary should the present expenditure continue to supply a considerably greater pressure on the Money market. The Manchester market was firm on Tuesday, and a rather better feeling seemed to exist there; but the changed appearance of the Money market has checked this slight tendency to improvement.

CORN MARKET—We have had another week of splendid harvest weather, and the bulk of the Corn crops are likely to be saved in excellent condition. Wheat is still thought to be rather a light crop. Spring Corn and the root crops, notwithstanding the disease in Potatoes, are abundant. Our Corn market is firm, closing at fully last week's prices.

Western Canal superfine flour, new ₩ bbl	26s @26s 6d.
Baltimore and Philadelphia do. new ₩ bbl	20

NEW-YORK CITY.

Return of our Artists.

Artists are the first to avail themselves of warm weather to fly away from the City and take lessons from nature, and, after rambling by running streams, climbing to mountain tops, and seeking for "bits" of landscape in the depth of the solemn forest, they are now returning to their studios with their portfolios filled with sketches, and their memories with glowing pictures, which in due time will be transferred to the canvas. KENSETT, who has been spending the warm months in Newport, making charming studies of rocks and waves, returned to the City on Friday; and DARLEY, who has been summering and autumning in Berkshire among the hills, returned on Saturday. A few of the landscapists still remain among the mountains to catch a glimpse of nature in her gorgeous robes of Autumn, when the first frosts have converted the dark green foliage of the forests into purple and gold, and russet brown. But they will all be back ere long to this common centre of art, literature, science, finance and fashion.

FASSANI, the distinguished Italian portrait painter, has now become a permanent resident of New-York, and occupies the whole of one of the large brick houses opposite Grace Church, in Broadway. The lower rooms are hung with some of the best productions of his facile pencil, and his studio, on the second floor, contains a great number of remarkably fine heads and family groups, both in oil and crayon, for he excels in both styles of art. Among the pictures in oil now on his easel is a most charming group of four lovely heads—a mother and her three children—which would be alone sufficient to establish his reputation as an artist. The heads in colored crayons by this artist are among the finest works of the kind that have been exhibited in New-York; but the most remarkable of the heads by FASSANI are those of deceased persons painted from daguerreotypes and photographs. The success of the artist in many cases in imparting a living likeness to his heads, appears like inspiration.

Mr. ELLIOTT has been in Providence, painting a full-length of the father of Governor DORR. And HICKS, we learn, has been to Newport to paint a head of a distinguished New-England poet. WILLIAM W. STORY, whose statue of his illustrious father is now in Boston, has recently returned from Europe, and is now in Newport with his family, where WARNERA, the portrait painter, is also staying. STAAG is still at Newport also, making preparations, we hear, for a visit of some years to Europe. Mrs. DASSELL, whose pastel pictures are among the finest of the kind ever done in this country, has also been spending the Summer at Newport—where she has painted a large number of portraits—but will soon return to her studio in Twelfth-street.

Newport seems to have had even more than its fair share of our artists and literary men during the past season.

Without Benefit of Police—Why the Partiality?

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I addressed a letter to you on the 13th of August which appeared in your paper of the 15th, in relation to a great annoyance to which Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON'S Congregation has been subjected for a length of time during service. I may state that my motive in writing that letter was to give the Police an opportunity of improving their cars in the matter, but so far have my wishes been disappointed and my efforts defeated, that the annoyance has been increased rather than diminished.

On Sunday evening, the 3d inst., the annoyance was of such a nature that during service the Trustees and Sexton were obliged to station themselves outside the Church to prevent, (as well as they could,) such outrages as have become usual owing to the neglect of the Police. I went in search of a policeman, and after being *fortunate* enough to find one, in making the complaint to him, he broke out upon me in an extraordinary bullying strain, telling me that I lied; that he had just come from Dr. PENNINGTON'S Church, and that all was quiet and peaceable. His statement was false, as no policeman had been in that locality for *a full hour previous*. Last Sunday evening, the 9th inst., the annoyance was greater than ever, and, in consequence, I was requested by the Trustees to go to the Ward Station-house and enter complaint. I went, and in offering my complaint to the Captain, was told that I lied, —that the Alderman of the Ward was with the policemen on the beat in question on the previous Sunday evening, and had heard no insult him. The Captain also stated that the said Alderman had informed him that all was quiet and orderly at and around the place in question when the policeman was called upon.

The Captain also stated that he had preserved the copy of a letter which appeared in the TIMES, which was only a "*list of lies from beginning to end*," and that if he knew who wrote that letter he would make them responsible for its contents. I told him that I wrote that letter, and that I was ready to substantiate its representations to the most satisfactory extent. The Captain, however, shrank from asking my name or address, although I proffered it to him.

He further stated that Dr. PENNINGTON'S Church received more attention at the hands of the Police than any other place of worship in the Ward, (Fourteenth.) This is false, unless that attention be constituted of a careful calculation not to go near it if possible.

The Captain further stated that no policeman could be hired. Hence it is a matter of wonder to not a few that the almost adjoining place of worship (St Patrick's Church) should have the special attention of a multiplicity of police officers during service.

Would you please provide your subscriber with a form of complaint, which when offered to a Fourteenth Ward policeman and police-captain may not be accounted as insult. Some information as to the duty of the police in such cases of outrage as have been complained of, may not be altogether useless to the general reader of your valuable paper.

GUILIELMUS H———S.

Fifteenth Ward School, No. 10.

This school (old No. 11) is in Wooster-street, near Bleecker. The primary school is held in the basement of the edifice, which is of the old style. The number of pupils present Tuesday was 283, under the care of Miss CATHARINE MCMANN and five assistants. The order and general condition of the classes was very fair, and the teachers deserve much credit for their efforts to sustain the school under unfavorable circumstances. A large first class school edifice is going up in Twelfth-street, near Broadway, which is designed for girls exclusively, and will be opened early next year. No. 10 should be either entirely rebuilt or remodeled for a boys' school so soon as that is completed. The basement should be thrown into the play-grounds and the upper stories improved with wing class rooms. The location is very excellent and central.

THE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Has an attendance of 104, with a register of 145, under the care of Miss FRANCES A. WESTERVELT, Principal, assisted by Misses MARY K ACHESON, MARIE N. VAN ZANT, with one vacancy. This school is in fine condition and the intelligence and refinement displayed were very gratifying. Vocal music is taught here, several of the teachers being excellent musicians. They have a piano of good tone.

The specimens of penmanship indicated much proficiency and attention. This branch is taught by Miss ACHESON. The specimens of drawing were creditable. The pupils are, as a general thing, of a superior class and the school is a desirable one.

THE BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school has an attendance of 120, register 153, under the care of GEORGE MOORE, Principal, assisted by ISAAC S. MARSHALL JAMES A LITTLE and GALEN C. THACHER. The school is in fine condition and well taught. The old furniture and lack of class rooms carry one back to the olden time when it was deemed effeminate to have backs to the seats, and none could occupy desks but the "big boys who wrote."

House of Refuge.

There was an interesting exercise lately at the House of Refuge on Ward's Island. Mr B. M FOWLER, the *live and zealous* member of the Board of Education from the Twentieth Ward, had proposed to the boys of the school connected with that institution (Mr. EDWARD H. HALLOCK, Principal,) that they write compositions in competition for a prize. Upon the appointed day Mr. FOWLER and sundry other gentlemen, who are apt to be around when anything educational is on foot, called in upon the school. The subject given was—"The Character of Washington." Four—the best of these offered—were read by their authors. The one adjudged to receive the first prize was by Master JOHN NEWMAN, a bright lad of thirteen, who read his paper in a fine distinct tone, which would shame many an older boy. The second prize was awarded to Master ABRAM PRUDDEN, and was a very fine specimen of writing. He read his paper very well, and appeared to be a boy about 15 years of age, of more than usual promise.

The third composition was by Master RICHARD HARWOOD, and the fourth by Master HARRISON BLAKE. The first prizes, handsome copies of standard books, were presented by Mr. FOWLER. Mr. FRANK WINTON presented book prizes to the other competitors. A similar exercise will take place three weeks hence, when a more general competition will be made.

The House for the Girls' Refuge is progressing and will be completed this Fall. The building promises to be a very creditable and commodious structure, and will accommodate about two hundred persons. The girls make their own shoes and the boys' shirts, and do all light work.

The Refuge is one of the best managed and useful of our penal charitable institutions.

Safety for Our Treasury—A Valuable Hint.

There is a man in Fulton Market who goes about all night with a heavy club thumping the barrels containing fruits and vegetables, with all his might, for the purpose of frightening the rats which infest the Market; and when they run out, there are other men who, with dire intent, cast stones at them. In this way the stealing business is rendered somewhat unpleasant and dangerous. They no sooner get their villainous teeth into a fine pippin than *whack* goes the club against the barrel.—and the thieves, in their fright, let go the apple and run for their lives, or rather into danger of immediate death,—for they are then pelted with sticks and stones; and if a friendly hole in the pavement be not convenient, their ratships render up their lives—martyrs to a relish for forbidden fruits.

The total failure of all the means yet adopted for the protection of our City Treasury from a species of rats quite as voracious and unscrupulous as those that trouble our markets, makes any precaution against thieves worthy of attention. The Fulton Market preventive is, in our opinion, well worthy the Mayor's particular attention. Rats are rats. They may vary in size and color, but their instincts, their natural tendencies, are the same, or so nearly so that what frightens one would in all probability scare the other. Let the Mayor secure a transcript of the Market regulations, and make it the groundwork of a new plan for frightening or destroying the rats that feed from the Treasury box.

The key to the Treasury is in several apartments of the City Hall. These apartments need close watching by some one who knows a City Hall "rat" as soon as he lays an eye on it. The Fulton Market man, from his great experience in rat frightening, would prove valuable. It is not likely that he saves much what variety of rats he frightens, so that he is well paid for his trouble, and if not, a small advance on his present salary would certainly secure his services. Let him be placed in the principal apartment, and half a dozen or more good, stout and active policemen around the City Hall. When a rat enters, direct him to thump with his club against the Treasury, as was his wont against the barrels in the Market, and when the rat runs out, let the policemen pepper him well with sticks and stones. Such an arrangement, if it did not prevent their visits to the Treasury altogether, would at least render stealing much more unpleasant and dangerous, than it is at present.

Let the Mayor put himself in communication with the Fulton Market Rat Frightener, without unnecessary delay.

Bibles for China.

There has been a movement in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, towards uniting in the work, started in England, of furnishing a million copies of the New Testament to the people of China, in their own tongue. It is said that the Testaments can be printed at the China Missionary Station, at ten or twelve cents a copy, and there are 300,000,000 people in the Empire who are able to read.

Rev. Mr BONNEY, of the Canton (China) Mission, made some very interesting statements last Sunday afternoon, in the Plymouth Church, in reference to the progress of the missionary labors in that great Empire. It appears that there are now about one hundred laborers in this field, of whom fifty-one are American, and the remainder English, Dutch and German. In Canton there are now three Protestant hospitals, which are represented as receiving an extensive and growing patronage from the Chinese; three day-schools, and one boarding-school for boys, and one boarding school for girls, all of which are largely attended. At the hospitals, and at some ten other localities in the city, services in the Chinese tongue are held every Sabbath. Mr BONNEY exhibited the New Testament in the Chinese type, printed on bamboo paper: said it had been as extensively circulated as the limited means provided for the purpose would allow.

Public Conveniences.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having seen in your paper two communications upon the subject of "Public Urinals," I think it not untimed to state that in Paris there is one of these useful concerns on each block of the Boulevards, and in most of the other thoroughfares. They are built something like a large pillar, surmounted with a ball, and are covered with advertisements on the inner side; that towards the street. They could certainly be imported to New-York, with very beneficial results and although I have not inquired particularly, yet I have do doubt that the advertisements would pay for the erection in a very short time, and thus save any expense. They rather adorn than disfigure the street, and I sincerely hope that we can soon boast of like conveniences.

A. N.

We do not think much of this suggestion,—for the cost of conveniences of this kind is not worth considering,—and we have no desire to see Broadway occupied by anything of the kind. There is a great deal more room for them in adjoining streets, where they would be less conspicuous and quite as useful.

But it is a disgrace to our City that no provision whatever of this kind has ever been made. There is no public want more widely felt, nor could the City Government possibly do anything which would contribute to the comfort, health and convenience of a larger number of our citizens and of strangers who happen to be in the City. The *public* health, moreover, is endangered by the existing practice, which converts every secluded street and corner into a pestilential nuisance. The Board of Health would do the City a good service by giving attention to this matter. Nothing but a ridiculous, false delicacy has prevented it from being pressed upon public attention long ago.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

The People ex rel &c., vs Del Vechio—No application has been made to me on these papers.

Hoyt vs Burr.—Case settled.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Teachers' Association.

This Association held a meeting some evenings since at the Depot of the Board of Education, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—H. D WOODWORTH.
Vice President—PETER RONDET.
Secretary—E. F. LIDBY.
Business Committee—B E. REEVE, J. W. VALENTINE and D. F. CLARK.

A meeting will be held hereafter on the first Saturday of each month. It is in contemplation to admit teachers of private academies as members of the Society.

☞ Mr. JOHN H. THACKERY, Mason, of No. 55 Orange-street, Brooklyn, sustained serious injuries by falling from a building, on Monday, upon which he was at work.

Attempted Suicides.

An elderly man, named ROBERT GIFFORD, attempted to shuffle off this mortal coil yesterday morning, at Green Point, by cutting his throat with a razor. He would have accomplished his object but for the timely arrival of a medical gentleman, who took him in charge and bound up his wounds.

A boy, named JACOB SUNDAY, was yesterday sentenced, by Alderman EAMES, of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, to sixty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for stealing from his mother. When taken back to his cell, he attempted to hang himself with a handkerchief, and would have succeeded but for the timely arrival of an officer.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Sept. 18.

Before Judges Dean and Moore, and Justice Stryker and Emmons.

This Court assembled at 10 A. M. A Grand Jury was sworn in, but having retired, returned and stated that there was no business for them, and they were accordingly discharged for the term.

Judge DEAN, in his charge to the Jury, took occasion to say, relative to the Prohibitory Law, that he advised them not to listen to any complaints for the violation of that law, as the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court had decided it unconstitutional in its principal features, and the law therefore was the same as if it had never been passed. No injury could result by letting the law rest until the final decision of the Court of Appeals.

Michael Gorman was then arraigned to plead to an indictment for killing Charles and Robert Johnson on the 30th of June last, in Raymond-street, corner of Fulton-avenue. He pleaded not guilty in a calm and collected manner, as though pleading to an indictment for assault and battery. His trial is set down for Thursday next, but his counsel, Justice H. B Curtis, is endeavoring to get the case put off for trial in Duchess County. He thinks that an impartial Jury cannot be obtained here. They all read the papers.

The Court then adjourned, and Circuit business was taken up. There are 51 cases on the Law Calendar and 350 on the Trial Calendar to be disposed of.

☞ The Providence *Post* appears in an enlarged form, and with face as shining as new types can make it.

Items of Texas News—The Crops—Bookkeepers Wanted, &c

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HOUSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855.

TEXAS can fully and cordially participate with her sister States of the Union, North and South, in the general rejoicing in the prospects of an abundant yield of the kindly fruits of the earth. From the Red River to Rio Grande, and from the coast to the mountains, the cultivated portions of the earth teem with abundance. The prospects of cotton and sugar, yet to be realized, give ground of encouragement that those two leading crops of the State will fully equal the extraordinary products of corn, wheat, potatoes, &c., already matured. Immigrants to Texas may safely calculate on procuring all the necessaries of life at cheap rates. The plentiful rains of the Summer have imparted an unusual degree of vigor to the grasses—the range is consequently good, and beef is fat and cheap. The prospect is fair for a heavy mast for hogs, which will cause pork to be cheap and plentiful.

The rapid increase of population and intelligence, has created a demand for a large amount of books and stationery in this new and growing State. In several of the more important towns of the State, a profitable business in that line could be at once established. Among the larger towns, in which there is at present no bookstore, we would mention Austin, (the capital of the State,) San Antonio, Indianola, in Western Texas, Jefferson, Marshall, and Palestine, in Eastern Texas.

The Divorce Laws of Ohio.

NEWARK, Monday, Sept. 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read the article in your paper of the 8th, entitled the "Free-Love System," in which, you mentioned the marriage contract in Ohio as being a "limited partnership," which I see has been taken in high dudgeon by one DANIEL C COX. I must attribute to Mr. Cox an ignorance of the divorce laws in Ohio, or an intention to misrepresent the law of that State on this subject. The seventh section mentioned by Mr. Cox as cause for divorce, namely: "*gross neglect of duty*" is of sufficient latitude to admit of great mischief, and render the marriage contract of little consequence. I know, from personal knowledge that marriage contracts in Ohio and some of the other Western States are broken at the will of either party. This is as notoriously true, that it is of almost daily occurrence for disaffected parties from other States to take up a temporary residence in Ohio, Wisconsin or Illinois, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, which could not be effected in New-York or any of the New-England States.

The liberal laws of Ohio and some of the other sister States on divorce, may not be quite as subversive of public morals as the "Free-Love system," but is enough so to not let pass an opportunity to denounce them by every lover of morality. Please give this a place in your columns, and oblige yours, truly.

E. P. CAMPBELL.

Hon. J. Macpherson Berrien on the Principles of the Know-Nothings.

Hon. J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN, the distinguished ex-Senator from Georgia, has written a long letter to the people of Georgia, declaring himself favorable to the principles and objects of the "American Party." The great object of that party, he says, is to secure to Americans the government of America: and the means by which they propose to bring about that result are, substantial modifications of the acts regulating naturalization. He declares himself strongly in favor of such a change. While there are many worthy men among the foreign emigrants to this country, the great mass of them, he says, are wholly unfit, after a residence of five years, to exercise the right of suffrage. In the early history of the country we needed an influx of population; but this reason exists no longer. The emigrants, moreover, all flock to the North, where they increase the majority in Congress against the South, and threaten to put its institutions at the mercy of fanatics. Although their numbers are still small compared with those of the native population, they still infect the political atmosphere, and are sufficiently strong to control the political contests of the country. Judge BERRIEN agrees with the new party in thinking that this foreign incursion must be regulated or checked—that the term of probation ought to be extended—steps taken to prevent the intrusion of paupers and criminals, and every safeguard thrown around the new statute to prevent its evasion.

The means adopted by the new party to accomplish its ends Judge B. thinks not very different from those employed by other parties. Its oaths, rituals, &c., have been abandoned. Its resolution not to vote for or appoint Romanists to office, he thinks, does not conflict with the Constitution, since that instrument does not profess to interfere in any way with the right of an individual to exercise his own judgment in determining whether the religion of the candidate, or the want of it, ought or ought not to influence him in casting his vote for or against him. This, he adds, seems almost too plain for argument.

"If a voter believes the religion of a candidate to be unsound and dangerous, to an extent which would induce distrust in the ordinary transactions of life, it is not only his right but his duty to withhold his confidence and his vote. No provision of the Constitution forbids it, and duty to the country requires it. It would be wrong in the Government to make this test, because it is an exercise of discretion, which the people have not intrusted to them, but have reserved to themselves. Thus that which would be wrong in the Government is the right and the duty of the citizen. How far this may apply to Romanists, is a matter for the exercise of individual judgment, and for that alone. I would not feel that native American Romanists, trained in the principles of civil liberty, of reverence for the Constitution and laws, and devoted to the Union, would come within its scope."

Judge B. quotes JOHN WESLEY to show that, in his opinion, it was not safe to trust Romanists with political power.

Concerning the relation of the new party to the subject of Slavery, Judge BERRIEN says:

"I recognize the impracticability, from whatever cause, of reconciling the conflicting opinions which exist on the subject of Slavery, and the danger of agitating that question in the National Legislature. I am content that the American party shall in good faith hold themselves bound to abide by, and maintain the existing laws on the subject, and with their declaration that Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists, or to refuse the admission of any State because its Constitution does or does not recognize Slavery as a part of its social system. I hold that the Territories of the United States are the property, not of Congress, but of the whole people of the United States, until such Territory becomes a State. I do not believe that Congress has the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, apart from the contract with Maryland, or considerations of public faith, but as Congress has no constitutional power to violate a solemn contract, or to commit a breach of the national faith, I think they are equally precluded by these considerations."

He closes his letter by appealing to his countrymen to consider calmly whether the pending controversy on this subject tends,—to do nothing rashly or in passion, but to seek, under the guidance of Providence, some course which shall reconcile Southern rights with the perpetuity of the Union.

John C Spencer's Early Opinions on Know-Nothingism.

The Washington *Union* republishes the following letter written by the late JOHN C. SPENCER, as long ago as as 1816—Mr. S. then being Postmaster at Canandaigua—in reply to a letter from the Postmaster General, inquiring after the birthplace of himself and his clerks.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1816.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th of July last, in which you request me to inform you in what State or country I was born, and in what country the clerks employed in this Post-Office were born, has been but recently received; and I have delayed a reply to it in order to reflect upon the propriety of answering the questions it contains. I am far from wishing to exhibit any disrespect to you, Sir, as an individual or as the head of the Post Office Department; and if the inquiries made by you were merely for your own gratification, I should answer them with pleasure.

But, upon mature reflection, I am satisfied that Congress had no right to require the information sought by your questions, and that, if their resolution be complied with in this respect, a principle will be sanctioned which is abhorrent to the spirit of our Government—which would combine in one body the distinct powers of the Legislative and Executive Departments—which would authorize inquisitorial visits into all the details of private life, and which would *establish distinctions between native and naturalized citizens*, and between the citizens of different States, unfounded in reality and productive only of dissension and mischief.

While I cheerfully admit the legislative power of Congress to impeach and try every officer of the Government, I yet deny their right to exercise the executive functions in deciding or expressing any opinion upon the qualifications of persons to hold executive appointments. If the resolution in question be not intended as a foundation for such a decision, it is worse than useless.

If I should inform Congress, through you, Sir, where I and my clerks were born, I do not perceive why I may not with equal propriety be required to state the amount of my property, the number of my children, my political sentiments, or any other object of inquiry to which the wisdom or the curiosity of Congress may wish to be gratified. But *the most important objection*, to my mind, to the resolution of Congress is, *that it is a firebrand of discord between the native and the naturalized citizen. Our Constitution recognizes no difference between them* except in the solitary case of the office of President; and yet the resolution of Congress would make at distinction, and would present it to the public in the worst and most unfair point of view—that of foreigners enjoying the emolument of our offices. *If it be not intended as a reflection upon naturalized citizens, it certainly betrays a jealousy of their importance unworthy of Americans and disreputable to our representatives.*

I beg your indulgence for the length of this letter, which contains only the outlines of my reasons for declining to answer your questions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. SPENCER,
Postmaster, Canandaigua.

Reverdy Johnson on Know-Nothingism.

Hon REVERDY JOHNSON, in replying to an invitation to attend a public celebration of the adoption of the Constitution, at Baltimore, takes occasion to express his dissent from the principles and purposes of the Know-Nothings. The two most important principles secured by the Constitution, he says, are, equality in every political right, and absolute, unrestricted, unquestioned enjoyment in every religious opinion. Except as to eligibility to the office of President, nothing but actual citizenship, without regard to origin, is required. It may be, he adds, that in this stage of our history it would be well to change the existing rule. The period of antecedent residence may be too brief, and the guards against abuse insufficient; but to combine together in any form *to exclude from office* those who have been or may become naturalized under the present rule, is as clear a violation of the Constitution as would be a forcible denial of any other right either of person or property. That the wrong is to be done through the ballot-box gives it no excuse. The thing is in itself at war with the Constitution wholly irrespective of the means by which it is committed. Indeed it is rather an aggravation of it, as it abuses the sacred purpose of the franchise, by converting it into an instrument of injustice, from being, as it should be, the means of supporting all the rights that the Constitution confers on the citizen.

Upon the subject of religious freedom our ancestors were so jealous that they deemed it right to secure it more effectually than it was thought to be secured by the Constitution as at first adopted. This they did in the first of the amendments by denying to Congress the right to pass any "law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." And this they deem equally important, as the whole article shows, with "freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for a redress of grievances."

If a combination to the injury of the naturalized citizen, merely because of his being naturalized, is improper, how much more improper, if that be possible, is such a combination to affect the rights of a citizen, whether native or naturalized, because merely of his religious opinions?

Henry A. Wise on Rights, Duties, Republicanism, &c.

ONLY, near ONANCOCK, Va., Sunday, Sept 9, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that it will not be in my power to accept your invitation to participate with the Democrats of Pennsylvania in the celebration of the 68th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution, at Independence Square, on the 17th inst.

The Constitution—not Compromises of any sort—the Constitution itself is the very standard of the individual and of the State's rights, which must not and cannot be invaded in this confederated Republic, without destroying our civil and religious and political liberty. The laws guard us; but what guards the laws? In absolute and oppressive Governments despotism, with fixed bayonets, guards itself, its own commands, and executes them. In a land free enough for law to reign, nothing can guard the reign of law but a sound, conservative, conscientious, Christian observance of *moral obligations*. The more obligation to obey the laws is the highest in the Republic. There can be no higher law than that in this land. What, then, if the churches shall become corrupt, by ambitiously aspiring to lay their hands on political power, to wield the carnal kingdom for the ends and aims of temporal aggrandizement? What if they, in this country, shall disregard the fundamental laws of liberty, and trample upon Constitutions, in order that they may violate the chief of Christian virtues, charity, and become intolerant and proscriptive and persecuting? And how shall the laity be expected to be patient and obedient, if our clergy shall set the example of violence and resistance and revolution? The *most precious of all the rights of the States* is the right which each and all enjoy of the "glorious privilege" of the *union of the States*. No misnomer, then, could be more an imposture than that which names itself *Republican*, to assail the inalienable rights of man—the only earthly right which pertains to immortality, the right of worshipping God according to individual conscience, especially, and the constitutional rights of the States to all the blessings of our inestimable union of States!

In these evil times, then, hold up and aloft, high up to the eyes of all our people, the glad and glorious Constitution under which we have prospered so long and so largely! Hold it up as our banner in the struggle to perpetuate our freedom and our peace! Let us never leave it, never depart from it, and under its ample guarantees maintain and defend forever our Union as one people!

Yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

To GIDEON G. WESCOTT, &c., &c.

Discovery of a Rock in the Gulf Stream.

From the Washington Union, 15th Sept.

The United States Consul at Liverpool, England, in a letter dated Aug. 10, states that two days ago Captain TENGEN, of the ship *Emily V. Pierre*, of Charleston, arriving at the above-named port from Charleston, informed him that he had seen a rock in Gulf stream which he did not think was laid down in any of the published charts. Considering the statement too important to receive verbally, the Consul requested the Captain to furnish it in writing. It is as follows:

"On Sunday, July 15, at about 5½ o'clock, I was called by the officer on duty to look at what he supposed to be a wreck at a short distance on the starboard bow. It proved to be a rock—a most dangerous one, too, lying, as it does, within the limits of the gulf stream, and in the track of ships bound to Europe or the Northern States from all the Gulf and southern Atlantic ports of the United States. I took my glass in the mizzen-top, and the rock being but a short mile from the ship, I had an excellent opportunity of examining it. The wind was southwest and light, the sea very smooth, and the ship going about two and a half knots through the water. The current of the Gulf meeting the obstruction formed a kind of overfall over the head of the rock, and left a wake in the direction of the stream plainly discernable for a distance of 200 hundred yards. At short intervals the heavier swells uncovered the head of the rock, showing a surface (as near as I could judge) fifty feet in diameter, and covered with long sea-weed. It is a most dangerous rock, for, after a long spell of calm or light winds, the head being just awash, the first intimation a ship would receive of her proximity to the danger would be her striking upon it. On the other hand, the head being so small would create, in heavy weather, but a comparatively small breaker, which might very easily (particularly at night) be taken for the comb of a wave. I was working my afternoon sights when called by the mate. The observation was a good one, and my chronometer being very exact, the position I assign to the danger cannot be more than one or two miles out of the way. We found, on the day in question, a current setting to the northeast at the rate of two and a half miles per hour. On my chart of the North Atlantic, published by JAMES IMRAY in 1852, there is a rock laid down in the same latitude nearly, but forty-five miles further to the eastward. It is called the Orion Rock, was seen in 1845, and is marked 'doubtful.' May not the rock I saw and the Orion Rock be one and the same?

"The following is the position assigned to the rock: North latitude 35° 14', west longitude 73 21'."

From the Plains.

Mr. EDWARD MORIN has returned to St. Joseph with the remains of Capt. GRASON, killed by the Sioux Indians, ten miles below the mouth of Deer Creek, in the Indian Territory. The Sioux Indians are represented by his party to have been troublesome, and an engagement took place between them and the Indians, on the 4th July, at the North Platte Bridge, in which two of the Indians were killed.

Gen. HARNEY left Fort Kearney on the 4th of August, with 1,300 men, making forced marches to accomplish some purpose as yet unknown. He said to Mr. MORIN, on leaving, "By G—d, I am for battle—no peace." All along the Platte, the Buffalo were to be seen in great numbers.—*Missouri Republican.*

A VERY GREAT SCAMP, AND YET A YOUNG ONE.—The Newark *Advertiser* tells this story:

"The young man who gave his name as SIMONSON, and his alleged wife, who were arrested in this city on Friday, charged with a robbery in Camptown, it appears are a runaway couple from Staten Island, nearly opposite Elizabethport. Only July 30, 1852, a MARY LARRATT was married to one WASHINGTON BARRETT, and they lived together until the 11th inst., when she eloped with a young man, whose name is JOHN HENRY VAN PELT, and came to Camptown, where they took board, giving their names as DAVID and EMILY SIMONSON—and who, as already stated, were arrested and confined in jail. His father and Mr. BARRETT were here on Sunday and visited the guilty couple in prison, and made affidavit to the above facts. VAN PELT is an old offender, and has been in difficulty several times. Sometime ago he was sent to our County jail for six months for larceny, and he has also been engaged in some difficulty on Staten Island. An investigation was had before Justice SANFORD, who, after severely reprimanding them, dismissed them, as no one appeared to make a charge. VAN PELT is only 20 years of age, and the girl but 18. His father, who is a local preacher, designs putting him on board a whaling ship tomorrow, and having her (who is his niece) sent to the House of Refuge for a year. He says the boy has cost him $3,300.

CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.—The Catholic church on Grove Creek, some twelve miles south of this village, was burned to the ground on the night of the 27th ult. Although there are several houses in plain sight from one-fourth to half a-mile distant from the church, the fire was not, as we are informed, discovered until some time during the forenoon of the 28th. At this time all that would burn was consumed. It is supposed to have been done by American citizens.—*Delhi (Iowa) Argus, Sept. 5*

COAL.—The tonnage for the season for anthracite coal is 3,300,000 tons, an increase over last year of 351,350 tons. The trade is in a healthy condition, without any change in prices and a fair demand. The first coal train from Mauch Chunk *via* Lehigh Valley and New-Jersey Central Railroads for New-York, left the former place on Saturday afternoon with 60 cars, containing five tons each.—*Newark Advertiser.*

THE INSIDE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Interesting Letter from an American Physician in the Russian Service.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Gazette* publishes a letter from Sebastopol, written by Dr. JOHN H. MORTON, of Williamson County, who is prosecuting his profession in the service of the CZAR, in Sebastopol. We make some interesting extracts from the letter, which was written in intervals between the 4th and 8th of July:

* * * * * * * *

You have no idea how much destruction one bomb will create, if it be a large one; and the French are heaping us to them at present of enormous dimensions and in considerable quantities; the effect of which is, we have considerable numbers of men wounded and killed every day.

I had formed a very erroneous idea of Sebastopol from the different drawings I had seen of it. You remember one we had which represented the city as it was situated on a level plain, &c. You see a little engraving, but very bad, and one that does not represent one-half the ground over this sheet of paper. Nothing but a sight with the natural eye can give a man any idea of the place any way correct. It is naturally a very strong place, but I cannot see that the Russians have any advantage in the location of ground; the hills all around on the south side are equally as tall as those of the city, and those that are held by the Russians. One thing, they have a decided advantage in surrounding completely, as they do, three sides of us, and with their vessels half the other side. All their fire is concentrated to one point while that of the Russians has to be divergent in all directions. You see the advantage at once that this gives them: when our men are off duty they are nearly exposed to the same danger as when on, because the bombs and cannon balls are whistling and bursting all over the city all the while. When the French, on the other hand, are off duty, they can go back to their camp, which is situated without shot of any of our guns.

I believe that there is at least half as many killed in the city while off duty, as there is at the bastions at the present time. During the time that they are attempting to destroy a battery, of course more are killed at the bastions. All the fighting, save that which is done during an assault or sortie, is done from behind the bastions. You know something of the construction of a bastion, I suppose. It is nothing more than an embankment of dirt, with places cut through for cannon. The French have the same as we do, and in this particular we have no advantage over them; and then they have a decided advantage of us in their artillery, which will carry much further than ours; we have excellent artillery, though, but it is very heavy. Another thing they have that does a great deal of execution—the Minie rifle. You have heard it spoken of in high terms, but its value as an instrument of war has never been spoken in terms too high.

We lose a great many men from them, and these French know as well how to take advantage of every little rise in the ground to make a rifle pit; four or five of them get in here, and one above while the others load for him, and they do a vast deal of execution to our artillerymen. These pits are thick all round the city, and you may shoot at them with a cannon, but with little effect, for as soon as he fires his rifle he goes down in his hole, and you see nothing more until you hear the crack of his rifle again, and they are pretty sure to get a man; and the balls which are conical and very heavy for a gun, generally go through and through; you never find them lodged, without they had struck a bone, which is sure to be broken and so shattered to every direction, rendering amputation necessary.

But Russia has the best soldiery in the world. They have no fear about them in this part of the country. They are different from the soldiery of all countries: it is impossible to get up a panic in the Russian army; they will stand with the stubbornness of a mule, and be shot down by thousands, and never think of running, without they are ordered to do so. They know nothing but to obey; you might order out a thousand of them against a million, and tell them to stand and fight, if they had an officer with them that would stand, I believe the last one might be shot down, and you would never see the least movement towards running.

Although we lose a good many men, I do not think more than the enemy when they make an assault upon us; then we rake them down—yes, by thousands. I have seen two assaults made, with the attempt to take the Malakoff hill, or tower, as it is called, (the tower that stood on it has been knocked to pieces some time ago, but it is now fortified with bastions,) on the 15th of June. You have long since read accounts of it in the newspapers. They made two desperate attempts to take it, during which their loss must have been truly immense. Never witnessed such a sight before. One of them took place about daylight, and lasted until 8 o'clock, and when the sun was two hours high it was as dark as midnight. We rather got them, though—drove them back over their dead, which lay in heaps all over the hill sides. This must have been a bad day for them. We lost a great many men, but we can afford to lose a hundred where France can one. The Russian soldiers are like flies—kill one and ten will come and take his place.

By the sinking of the ships, thereby forming a barricade, we have no use for only two of our fortresses, those nearest the sea; by this means we can take the cannon from the others to fortify from the land side, which we have done, but the cannon of the fortresses are more too heavy in the only fault one could have to bring them on land; but although we have taken a great many cannon from the fortresses for this purpose, there is enough left here to sink the whole of the immense fleet that lie lying out here, if they were to attempt to enter the harbor. The fortifications for this purpose, I think, are on a scale too grand. You can form no idea from engravings what an appearance these fine fortresses make, and they are all dall and bomb proof. A cannon ball makes but little impression on them; in fact, none of importance.

On the north side of the bay is also a succession of hills, some of which are very high, and running in every direction. These bastions and redoubts extend up the bay for a mile or so from the city, and some of them are very effective, pouring nearly a continual stream of balls across the bay into the enemy's battery, which is nearest the bay. I think it very doubtful whether the French would be able to hold this city for any length of time, if they could get possession of it, from the fact that the hills on the north side are taller than those on the south, and the city and the batteries on them, I think would force them to leave it. In the mean, they have been attempting, that is, from the land on the south side. I will finish this by saying that it is the best fortified place I ever saw. There is not a hill or mound where a cannon could be placed with advantage, but you find them.

Russia has a hard hand to contend against France, England is not known here in the fight at all: you never know her name but in derision. Even the French prisoners that are here in the hospital refuse to eat with them. My word for it, that all this friendship that exists between France and England does not extend to the courts of the people. I believe the French have more amity for the Russians than they have for their colleagues.

A man naturally feels a little lonesome here when he is by himself in a place like this, with no other American. I am the only man left. Those who have been here are either dead or left for home. When I arrived here I found two American physicians, but they left soon after. They were not well pleased, and before I saw anything of the benefits to be derived by being here, they prejudiced me a great deal against the place, but I fear it was their own fault, in fact, I know it was if they had anything to complain of.

'Tis true, things here are not as one could expect to find at Paris. Everything is very dear here—you pay twenty-five cents for every plate or portion of your soup, your beef, your bread, mutton, butter, &c. Coffee and tea every time you order it is twenty-five cents. That pay a man, however, enough for him to live on the cheap scale, and make his dinner off of two plates, but an American must not do that. The officers of the Russian army are the nobility, and, although they receive but little pay from the Government, they spend a great deal of money. And another thing, they are all educated men. You find scarcely any of them who do not speak fluently two or three different languages besides their own. In this respect they are superior to us. The Polish officers are, if anything, superior to the Russians. They speak all the European languages except the English. I cannot account for this fully, that so few of them speak English. There is one Pole who occupies a bed in my room that speaks well six different languages.

For a description of Sebastopol, it is impossible for me to give you it in full. It is a very pretty place even now, although it has had a shower of bombs and balls poured into it for the last ten months, but you know that this would alter the appearance of any city. One of our cities would have long ago been in ruins, from the fact that we use a great deal of wood to the construction of our houses, which is not the case in Russia. I have no idea there is a house in this place covered with anything made of wood. Tin and brick are used for that purpose altogether; if it was ot

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Information—The Grain Market and Crop Prospects

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

The price of flour has fluctuated considerably during the week, but closed yesterday with a decided downward tendency. The supply is just coming up to the demand, and the appearance now is that there will be a gradual accumulation beyond the wants of consumers and exporters, with a further decline The interest of the season will probably prevent a very great surplus, though the amount coming forward at almost every point upon the Western waters as represented as almost incredible.

As an effect to these reports, we hear of numerous purchases of flour, by speculators, to be delivered four to eight weeks hence, at present prices. We are unable to form any very definite conclusions from reports of such sales, as they are chiefly or wholly of a speculative character. The only problem in regard to flour, is confined to prices prior to the opening of Spring navigation, as there can now hardly fail to be an over supply after that time. The strongest probability is that only those who sell this fall will obtain anything like high prices. If we had only the wheat crop to depend upon as a staple article of food, there would be a greater degree of uncertainty; but were this a partial failure, we have still an immense corn crop to fall back upon

There is one interesting feature in the flour trade of the present Autumn. We refer to the fact that the great bulk of flour brought to the New-York market thus far, has been derived from the Southern States, which have not till this year been looked to for this commodity. The numerous Railroads, opening up all through these States, are furnishing new outlets to extensive grain producing regions which have heretofore stood far in the back ground. The direct benefits of Railroads to agriculture, are thus being clearly shown. In connection with this circumstance, it is to be remembered that we have still remaining a the West and Northwest, the flour which in ordinary years would have supplied the place now occupied by this Southern product. This alone will genably affect future prices.

Wheat of prime quality is still in good demand, for Eastern millers and for shipment, and for such qualities high prices are still offered. Of ordinary and medium qualities there is a full supply.

We have all along stated that there was still at the West considerable quantities of last year's growth of Corn. The truth of this statement is now being demonstrated. Yesterday nearly one hundred thousand bushels of Corn reached this City by the Hudson River, and the daily arrivals are not greatly below this figure, *This is from the old crop*

Rye Flour is going up quite rapidly, as might be expected, alone for some reason it has not commanded a price equal to its real value as compared with wheat. A bushel of rye is as nourishing to a laboring man as a bushel of wheat, and yet, during the past season of scarcity, it has brought but little more than half the price.

Pork, and almost everything else under the head of "Provisions," have experienced a considerable decline recently.

THE UNGATHERED CROPS.

From the more Northern States, our reports during the present week have been of a varied character, especially as respects Corn, Potatoes and the aftermath or second growth of Grass upon meadows. In New-England they have suffered considerably from drouth. During a recent trip through Connecticut, Rhode Island and Eastern Massachusetts, we noticed that the meadows and pastures were dried up, and corn and its vegetables were suffering. Generally, however, throughout the country, the corn crop is maturing finely. From Quebec, Canada East, and vicinity, the reports of rot among potatoes, and a slim corn crop, are quite gloomy The rot has appeared in isolated local ties in different sections of the country, but the loss from this cause does not, as yet, appear to be widely extended, or of great amount.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

TUESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855.

This Association held their usual meeting at No. 351 Broadway, on Tuesday at noon. PAUL STILLMAN, Esq., occupying the Chair It was understood that the principal business of the day should be the consideration of "the best means of preserving fruit."

MONUMENT TO HORACE GREELEY.

Mr SOLON ROBINSON read a paper in reference to certain improvements made on a little farm at Cheppaqua, which had been visited by himself and others. The document thus concludes: "This little farm is still in a rude state, but it will be a *monument* to HORACE GREELEY long after the Greenwood marbles have gone to decay! The swamp that has been drained and made like a garden spot will never be a swamp again, and the barren hill-sides that have been *blackened with muck*, and had their *ribs broken* with a big plow, will remember the treatment long after the man who set his neighbors such an example has gone to fertilize a farm only two feet by six, where, it is to be hoped, his spirit will grow and infuse into the owners of a thousand hills and useless swamps, till the *frogs* will rise up and not call them blessed" The Society then took up the subject of

PRESERVING FRUIT.

Mr. W. D. PARKER read a paper on the chemical changes that occur during the natural decomposition of fruit. Its details were purely elementary. He is the inventor of an apparatus on the principles of an ice house with absorbent walls of charcoal. Its valuable principle is the maintenance of a low temperature and the exclusion of air.

Mr W J STEVENSON then exhibited SCRATTS' patent metallic air-tight cans, which have a screw head and a cap or compress. He described their use. These are for boiled fruits As they are extensively advertised, we omit further details respecting them.

Dr WALLING, of this City, having used them, the simplicity and extension of air was admitted to be the important requisite in such contrivances The Dr. made some remarks as to the duo peculiarity of the invention, and he thought they might be manufactured more cheaply

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON thought metallic vessels not the very best for fruits, especially those of a subacid character

The Chairman observed the question was not as to the point at which this or any patent contrivance could be afforded, but the best mode of preserving fruits

Mr R. G PARKER observed that these cans may be what they proved to be but it is exceedingly difficult to induce the people to follow the directions given to them. Preserving is an immense business. WELLS & PEPPER employ several hundred females, and put up each season about twelve millions of canisters, but he never expected to see the day when the mass of the people would use correctly any apparatus, however efficient. There is, usually, one point or other neglected in the employment of them, and that neglect is always fatal. He preferred the common large mouthed jar, with a sealed cork, but even this was a delicate operation. No contrivance could be depended on without the greatest care.

Mr. ORANGE JUDD, the proposer of the question, said that the ordinary and proper methods of preserving fruits and vegetables was the question, and not the examination or sale of the latest special or advertised contrivance Too much stress has been laid upon getting out the air just at the moment of sealing up fruit He did not think this so important The small amount of air left in the cans would not furnish oxygen enough to destroy the fruit A hundred cubic inches of air reduced by one-half the gratuse of this element which was the chief cause of sclerry or souring And the expulsion of the element of air left in the can, or in the fruit after boiling, was not of great moment. A general conclusion of a person all that was ordinarily necessary, and this could be secured by common jars or bottles, at little trouble or expense, by the use of oiled paper corks. WEST, &c. He had, at his office, a bottle which had been kept perfectly air tight over two years, although subject to great pressure of external air.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON detailed his experience Put up in jams bottles, after boiling, peaches, sealed with common sealing wax, would last over very well

The object was to induce people to preserve fruit for Winter use This can might be a good one

The great object is to tell the people, said Mr. ROBINSON, that they can preserve their fruit, either in the preserves, or in sugar, or by drying He exhibited some sugared and dried peaches, which had kept well in paper for two years Any child might sugar and dry them in the sun, and we might have in Winter, in New-York, millions of bushels. He is a man trying to introduce an apple paring machine, and it was of more importance to this country than even the magnetic telegraph! Peaches are here three shillings a bushel, and in Illinois not three cents a bushel They are not preserved for Winter, because no cheap and efficient plan has been introduced. The great manufacturers do it with it as disadvantage; but, whether by them or in each domestic household, vegetable preservation was, in his opinion, one of the most important problems of the day

Mr. T. W. FIELD presented from Mr. RUFUS CASSITT of Onondaga, a basket of fine plums of the egg and Lombard varieties. Mr. CASSITT succeeds in producing perfect plums by planting on a sandy soil, on which he keeps a part of his sheep, which trample the ground so hard that the *larvæ* of the *curculio* cannot enter it before his hens (of which a large number are kept on the enclosure) devour them. As soon as his fruit is over hens devour the imperfect fruit which falls with the larvæ, thus destroying nearly the whole of these pests The few curculios which revive cannot injure the very large quantity which remain. Thus he succeeds in perfecting nearly a hundred bushels of the finest varieties of plums.

Dr. WATERBURY said the question was left where we found it. Nothing had been arrived at. Was it or was it not essential that every atom of air, or its (consistent oxygen,) should be expelled? What else could be the advantage or necessity of the boiling?

Mr STILLMAN was disposed to give all due credit to WELLS & PEPPER, but he gave preference to a cheapness can which he had procured in large quantities for himself and neighbors for eight cents each, by the quantity.

Mr. JUDD thought the day had been nearly exhausted in discussing the merits of one or two varieties of cans, and in a few general statements. The great mass of farmers will continue the old way, and our object should be, to draw out from practical men, hints in regard to the best method of putting up fruit in common jars. How much boiling was wanted, how much sugar used, how ripe the fruit should be, in what part of the house should it be kept, how should fruit be dried; by the sun, or by steam, or in ovens; these and other such like questions should be discussed. Then, again, the question embraced vegetables as well as fruits; how is it best to keep beans, green corn, potatoes, tomatoes, &c., &c., for example. Should potatoes be packed away with all the loose soil upon them, or be washed? He proposed that a special meeting, to further discuss the question of "Preserving Fruits and Vegetables," should be held on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at which this should be the *only* subject introduced Be was pleased to see a lady among the attendants to day, and proposed to invite ladies generally to attend the next meeting. Both of these proposal ions were unanimously acceded. The next *regular* meeting will occur during the Fair of the Institute, and will be held in the Crystal Palace.

A member present remarked, that it is not here in the City, but among farmers themselves that fruit should be preserved. Every resident of the country should make it one part of his business Then we should have fruit all the year round, both in city and country.

Mr. COLEMAN presented and used SMITH & PENWICK'S machines for paring, coring and quartering apples, which is certainly an ingenious contrivance.

PROVOST & WELLS also distributed specimens of fruit preserved in their Cans, which was *discussed* with a good will by all present.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J, and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The report from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 3,580; against 3,870 the preceding week, being a decrease of 290 at the regular yards.

The prices average to-day, as compared with last week, about 1½c to 1½c. higher.

At Forty-fourth-street we quote—

First quality, 10c.@10½c; extra, 11c.
Medium quality, 9c @9½c.
Poor quality, 8c.@8½c.
Poorest quality, a very few at 7½c.
General selling prices, 9½c @10½c
Average of all sales about 9½c @10c

In making up this average we estimate the majority of cattle to have sold at just about 10c. A large number sold at full 10½c., but we think more sold below 9½c than above 10½c, and though the general average of all sales crowds hard upon 10c, it would not quite reach that figure Our quotations may not be quite up to that of some other journals, but we remain at the yards to a much later hour, and are thus able to take into consideration the closing sales, which often materially change the average of the entire day's proceedings. This was peculiarly the case to-day An incorrect rumor in the forenoon of a great falling off in the numbers received, led buyers to purchase a short supply as quickly as possible and leave for home. The result was a considerable falling off in the prices for the last lots sold

BROWNING reports Beeves 7½c.@9½c; extras 10c.@10½c.

CHAMBERLAIN reports Beeves 8c @10c.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-street	1,675	At Chamberlin's	530
At Browning's	581	At O'Brien's	495
Total for the week ending to-day			3,580
Total numbers last week			3,870
Decrease at the above yards			290

Of those at Forty-fourth street, there came

From Ohio	584	From New York	171
From Illinois	378	From Indiana	210
From Kentucky	197	From Michigan	80
By Erie Railroad	1,065	By Harlem Railroad	218
By Hudson River R. R.	21	On Foot	62
By Hude's Hudson River Boats	341		

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

"Variety is the spice of life," even in what some would consider the dull routine of reporting markets. We find this the most interesting and instructive, though by far the most laborious day in the week. A great amount of information as to crops, &c., is to be gathered by mingling freely with cattle dealers who travel through the entire country east of the Mississippi, and even west of it to some degree. The "variety" to-day consisted in short taking contrast with last week. Then —to use the classic language of the cattle-yards—sellers were "down in the mouth," to-day they sustained "a stiff upper lip." "No, Sir," "Not a cent less," "You better look further," "You'll be glad to come back," &c., &c., were the common express ions of sellers We saw few instances where the buyers did not "come to terms," or else some one else did

There were sufficient causes for to day's large advance in prices. The supply of beeves was just about equal to the week's demand of the past two months, but the number of returning residents and the great influx to the City of visitors and business men, arrived, arriving and expected, has greatly increased the number of beef consumers.

The low prices of last week kept back a large number of cattle, and as is always the case, undue haste follows another. The advance of to day will stimulate Western owners, and in one week, or there probably in two, we shall have another rush of cattle, and low prices will result Let no speculators or owners of cattle start from home with much confidence in finding the prices of to-day prevailing two weeks, nor even one week hence, though there may not be a great falling off in one week, owing to the increased demand for consumption, and the time required to get stock on from distant localities.

The general quality of the cattle to-day has been hardly an average. There were few or no very extra lots, and not a great number of really eating beeves, though there were enough of small, coarse-boned, large-bound animals. This lean cattle could hardly be looked for from such pastures as every where prevail. We estimate the beeves of to day as one eighth superior; one third, good, passable beeves; one-third ordinary, and the rest of inferior quality.

We notice that the sellers only partly filled the regular sales pens to-day, a large number being put in the back yards to be brought in as wanted The effect was to give an appearance of greater scarcity than really existed Only the "old soldiers" among the butchers are able to keep up with all the tricks of the trade; and even they were obliged to compete with the less shorn-witted, who were alarmed at first appearances, and hastened to pay the highest prices asked. We charge nothing for these hints to those few simple-minded but bellicose butchers, who expressed such a strong desire "to ——— the Times' Man" for telling the people every Thursday, the exact and whole truth in regard to the current price of Beef.

A cheap route for Western Cattle is mentioned below, under No. 14.

For further remarks upon quality, sales, routes of travel, expenses, &c., see the

SPECIAL NOTES OF PARTICULAR DROVES.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers or "Cattle Brokers," who have purchased them from the feeder, or after their arrival at or near our City. Cattle Brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

These tables and the notes following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of cattle mentioned. All the droves are not mentioned, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them.

No.	No. Head.	Owner.	Salesman
1.	89	Indiana	Hagany & Co.	Geo. Aycrigg.
2.	40	New-York	H. B. Lee phare	Miller, Herring & Co
3.	47	Kentucky	W. H. Holden	Owner.
4.	75	Kentucky	South'n Hodges	Thos. Wheeler.
5.	52	Illinois	Isaac Peyton	S. Hennica.
6.	60	Ohio	W. H. Belcea	Owner
7.	100	Ohio	W. H. Belcea	J. A. Merritt.
8.	178	Ohio	M. A. Melvin	Beach & Smith.
9.	80	Illinois	Isaac Peyton	C. G. Iseel.
10.	58	New York	H. H. Lamphere	Owner.
11.	19	New-York	P. F. Carey	Owner.
12.	35	New-York	P. D. Welling	Owner.
13.	32	Ohio	Wm. Hayes	S. Sherman
14.	80	Illinois	M. Scott	Miller & Valentine
15.	86	Indiana	J. B. Coplin	Addis & Bowen
16.	6	Ohio	A. Starr	I. White & Son.
17.	78	Kentucky	D. L. Seldon	Owner
18.	48	Ohio	H. Wa the mor	Owner.
19.	78	Kentucky	Harp & Castleman	Daniel Barren.
20.	110	Illinois	S. Ullery	Owner
21.	84	Ohio	Henry Hard	Owner.
22.	25	Indiana	J. Hussey	Geo. Seiler.
23.	60	New-York	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
24.	21	New York	Ira Hitchcock	Mead & Holcomb
25.	23	New York	Walter Sherman	Owner.
26.	30	New-York	Asahel Crowell	Owner
27.	11	New York	——Bedell	Owner.
6*.	47	Ohio	Christopher & Co.	E. Murray.
6*.	62	Ohio	F. W. Gwynn	J. H. Wilkams.
7*.	61	Ohio	Christopher & Co.	J. H. Williams.
8*.	24	Ohio	J. H. Williams	W. H. Gurney.
9*.	96	Illinois	Christopher & Co.	Conver, Hord & Co

*Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 1—An uneven lot, weighing 400 to 700 lbs., averaging 550 lbs.; generally of ordinary quality, but containing several very good beeves. Five sold at $75 and five at $70 each, estimated at 10½c. Generally selling at 9c @10½c.

No. 2—Gathered in Chautauque County, all sorts and sizes. Generally small and thin, but, like all gathered lots, including occasional good animals The lot arrived on a lucky day. Weight 400 to 550 lbs.; selling at 7½c.@9c.—the bottom of the market. Same Brokers sold for TURNEY & LLOYD 63 Ohio Cattle, common to good, at $64 each, or 9c to 10c

No 3—Fed by Mr TRIPLER; quite good beeves; 650 to 800 lbs., averaging 750 lbs.; selling 10c @11c.

No 4—Fed by Capt STONE, of Madison County; medium quality—but quite up to average of Kentucky Beeves; weight 650 to 900 lbs.; average 725 lbs.; selling at 9c @10½c; average 10c Driven 125 miles to Cincinnati; thence by cars to Buffalo at $75 ₩ car, *through* A fare; from Buffalo to New York via Central Railroad at $70 ₩ car. Whole cost from home, including feed attendance &c., $11 50 ₩ head.

No. 5—From Piatt County; fed by ISAAC PEYTON; full medium quality—better than most cattle from Illinois at this season; 500 to 900 lbs; average 725 lbs.; selling at 9c @10½c Driven 160 miles to Porter's Station on Michigan Central Railroad; by cars to Detroit at $40 ₩ car; by boats to Buffalo at $2 ₩ head; thence by Erie Railroad to New-York at $68 ₩ car, which is the settled price for the present Whole cost of the lot from home, $10 ₩ head

No. 7—Fed in Madison County by DAVID HETH. These were superior animals—the best or among the best in market to day Weight, 600 to 1,000 lbs—average of whole drove, 800 lbs. Selling at 10c @11c By cars from Columbus to Albany, and down the Hudson River boats. Whole cost from home, $10 50 ₩ head

No. 8—Fed by JOSEPH BYBEE, of Fayette County. Quality common, medium fresh; 500 to 700 lbs—average, 675 lbs.; selling at 9c @10c. These Cattle were detained three days at Columbus and the same time at Dunkirk for want of cars. The owner is quite thankful for the detention which kept them away from the last market day. He thinks it is $6 0 in his pocket. This is quite an item for the change in price during a single week.

No 9—Same as No 5, but not quite as good quality; weight 500 to 800 lbs; selling at 9c @10c.

No. 11—Wyoming cattle, regular "Canadians;" small steers with seven cows; fresh caught, what there was of it; weight 400 to 600 lbs., and reported as selling at 9c @10c.

No. 12—Gathered in Orange County, (a part fed by Major DEKAY;) superior quality, at least for State cattle; 600 to 800 lbs; selling at 9½c @10c.

No. 13—Fed by HARRISON JANES, of Fayette County. Quality full medium, 600 to 850 lbs.; some as high as 900 to 1,000 lbs; average of lot say 725 lbs; selling 9½c @10c

No 14—Gathered in Will County; ordinary quality; 500 to 700 lbs; average 575 lbs., selling at 8 to 9½c. They were driven 17 miles to Joliet, on the Michigan Central Railroad, thence to Detroit, at $40 ₩ car, thence by Canada Railroad to Niagara Falls, at $2 ₩ head; thence direct to New-York, *via* Niagara Falls, Canandaigua and Elmira, and Erie Railroads, at a cost of $40 ₩ car This appears to be the cheapest route from Illinois, Michigan and Northern Indiana, and is worthy of the attention of those sending cattle forward from those sections

No. 15—Gathered in Laporte County; quality as a whole inferior; 400 to 500 lbs; average but above 525 lbs; selling at 8c.@10c.; average 8½c Buted through from Laporte, on Michigan Southern Railroad, to Dunkirk, (mid lake boats,) at $52 ₩ car, and from Dunkirk to New-York, *via* Erie Railroad, at the present established rate of $68 ₩ car.

No 16—Fed by MERAD CRITTENDEN, in Huron County; ordinary quality; 600 to 800 lbs.; 9c to 11c. for picked specimens.

No 17—Fed by BOWNING & PARKER, in Bourbon County; very good quality; 600 to 800 lbs.; selling 10c @11c.

No 18—Fed by Mr CARPENTER, of Pickaway County middling or fair quality, 575 to 725 lbs., average 650 lbs; selling 9½c @10½c

No. 19—The last instalments of 306, fed by Maj. SHELBY, of Fayette County. Though not quite equal to those mailed on last two market days, these were among the best in the yard to-day. Weight 700 to 900 lbs.; averaging 825 lbs; selling at 9½c @11c.; averaging 11c

No. 20—Morgan County cattle, fed by James Brown; superior quality; quite even at full 700 lbs; average live weight at home 1,400 lbs; selling at 9½c @10½c

No 21—Common quality, 500 to 1,000 lbs, averaging 650 lbs, selling at 9c @11 c., some at 10½c.

No. 26—Gathered in Cattaraugus County; a very mixed lot, cows, heifers, steers and mid ands, and ranging from 350 to 1,000 lbs, selling at 8½c @9½c; one pair of steers sold for $190. These were taken from a lot of 600 bought for the Philadelphia mark t; they came here on a lucky day. They were carried at Little Valley station on Erie Railroad, costing $60 per car. The owner says he erred in attempting to bring 22 of the smaller animals in a single car, as they were too much crowded

No. 5*—Fed by JOHN HENDRICK, in Madison County; very good quality; 625 to 900 lbs; average 775 lbs, 9½c. @10c

No 6*—Quality good; 600 to 900 lbs; average 725 lbs; 10 @10½c.

No 7*—From Madison County; quality uneven, generally ordinary; 500 to 900 lbs; average 775 lbs; selling 9c @10½c; average of lot 10c.

No 8*—Good quality; 650 to 900 lbs.; average 750 lbs; 9½c @10½c

No. 9*—Part of this lot in yards Nos 10* and 11*; from Piatt County, ordinary quality; 500 to 700 lbs.; selling 9c @9½c, average 9½c.

The yards unmitted above were visited one or more times, but the sellers not found in.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $63 to $81 or more. The prices the past week have been, Ordinary $28@$40, Good $45@$50, Extra, $60@78

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	90	At Chamberlin's	75
At Browning's	97	At O'Brien's	180
Total of Cows and Calves for the week			442
Increase		78 Last week	364

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves $35@$60

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves $35@$60; a few extras as high as $65@$75, and some poor heifers $20 @$25, it such it is a very poor milker and an exceedingly small animal that will not sell for more than $30. Most of those sold the past week went to milkmen on Long Island

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves at $35@$65.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves at $35@$55.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere,

RECEIPTS AT THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	333	At Chamberlin's	190
At Browning's	111	At O'Brien's	93
Total receipts of Calves for the week			657
Last week			647
Increase			10

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves at 4½ @6½c.; extras, 7c; supply small and demand good.

BROWNING reports Veal Calves at 4½ @6½c. A calf brought in by Mr CODWISE, of Courtland Co., weighed 395 lbs., though not quite two months old. Sold to JOHN DONAVAN, Tompkins Market, at 7c., or $22 75. a big price that for a calf seven weeks old. SAMUEL MCGRAW, the seller, will please send us word when he gets another such a calf

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves at 6c @7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at 5c.@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	1,395	At Chamberlin's	6,180
At Browning's	7,363		
Total this week			14,938
Total last week			16,611
Decrease this week			1,673

It will be seen that with an increased demand for meat, there has been a decrease in the supply

At Forty-fourth-street, Sheep and Lambs are reported at $1 75@5. Supply not equal to demand. General quality for the week is ordinary. Lambs about as usual.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs as having been of better quality the past week than during any former week of the season. Demand very good, and stock nearly all sold out. Prices advanced from 25c to 50c. a head, which has in part resulted from the better quality, and in part from this increased demand for meat by the return of people from the country and the large influx of strangers.

CHAMBERLIN reports sheep and lambs $2@$6.

SALES DURING THE WEEK ENDING SEPT 19.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES MCNARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
204	$541 50	26	$81 00
127	356 50	121	311 93
130	308 50	99	197 50
136	394 75	70 poor Lambs	148 75
155	527 00	35	138 00
126	378 00	100	488 60
61 poor Lambs	166 10	211	602 82
101	259 25	219	548 00
126	444 00	81	332 89
100	493 00	101	434 50
58	188 95	99	307 25
100	700 00	114	331 75
119	465 50	100	350 00
109	379 75	100	400 00
14 poor Lambs	23 00	45	117 75

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by McGRAW & SMITH, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
50	$200 00	18 poor	$467 31
60	310 00	19 poor	55 50
8	27 00	50	241 75
100	400 0	157	473 88
63	207 37	19	69 85
6	227 50	50	153 37
10	57 50	29	91 00
72	207 25	54	214 85
98	353 12	105	443 67
51 poor	155 50	98	386 62
149 poor	371 80	143	571 37
45 poor	94 75		

Also, 44 head light cattle.

The following sales are reported by TITUS C. LANGDON, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
50	$180 00	50	$183 00
68	276 62	10 good sheep	55 00
112	383 38	9 good lambs	45 00
123	424 12	43	173 00
111	393 50	83	319 00
75	245 50	65	240 25
26	271 00	10	47 75

Sales of Sheep and Lambs reported by BALDWIN & HUMES, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
101	$315 19	99	$309 00
93	269 95	90	283 50
29	80 75	102	341 25
201	623 12	114	308 37
112	312 50	72	201 00
32	88 25	83	304 25
40	138 25		

Also, 41 Cattle from 7½c. to 8½c.

ALLEN & BOWEN, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN'S report the following sales:

Sheep and Lambs.	Per Head.	Sheep and Lambs.	Per Head.
160	$3 87½	40	$3 00
250	3 07½	212	3 00
240	2 25½	17	4 00
10	6 00		

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the principal sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues At these stables horses are sold on commission, or are purchased by the stable-keepers and sold on their own account. Generally, however, they are sold by drovers who bring their hors a here from the country, and stable them, at an expense of 65 cents per day, until sold

DANIEL MCCAULEY, Rose Hill stables, Nos 66 to 110 Twenty-fourth street, has on hand 46 horses, with sales for the week of 24. Sales principally for at ige horses at $125@$175

At CHAMBERLIN & Co's, No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, 40 on hand, and sales of 30 during the week The sales are reported at this number by hostlers at stables, though they are not certain as to numbers; they say the sales and demand have been unusually brisk the past week—more so than for some time past

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 82 Twenty-fourth street reports 60 on hand, and sales of 11 during the week. JNO. ROBINSON sold at their stables yesterday, a brown trotting mare for $400 to HOLDRIDGE, of Connecticut. There are a number of fine horses in this stable, including a pair of long tail bay horses from Cayuga County, N. Y. held at $1,000; a pretty steep price, though they are beauties

BROWN & SMITH, No. 129 Twenty-fourth-street reports 34 on hand, and sales during the week of 7; one pair of bays, carriage, 6 years old, sold for $675. Best road horses $135@$215

SWINE.

These are sold at so much ₩ lb, gross or live weight. Sold from scales Principal sales at ALLENTOWN, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S, Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty first street

Receipts at ALLENTOWN, by Erie Railroad, 436; by Hudson River Railroad 388; by Hunter's River Boats, 147; by Harlem Railroad 25 Total, 1,033.

ALLERTON reports good Swine 6½c.@7½c, and in pretty good demand.

A lot of large hogs from Northern New-York, (Watertown,) were received last week, which averaged, live weight, 267 lbs.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade

NEW-YORK Wednesday, Sept 19, 1855.

There is a slight falling off in the extent of this week's transactions, as compared with those we last noticed; but as the receipts of seasonable productions have been too moderate to add much to the supplies already in market, holders have not been any way eager to realize on desirable fabrics, and prices thereof have experienced no unfavorable change A large proportion of what is now here does not exactly suit buyers, and it is only in such descriptions of manufactures that there is anything like depression apparent. But this is regarded without surprise and merits no special notice.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings seem in moderate demand, without change in value Desirable styles of Bleached Goods are in request at full rates, but other kinds are dull and heavy Cotton Flannels are rife and needed. There is a fair degree of animation in Denims and Drills which generally command previous quotations. We notice a little more inquiry for Ticks, which is without any other improvement. A steady demand exists for Ginghams at former figures. Lawns are quiet and somewhat nominal Nothing new has occurred in Nankeens. Osnaburgs are more sought after and are firm It is easier to sell Printing Cloths at last week's prices. Fresh styles of Prints find ready buyers at satisfactory rates, but other makes are quiet and languid. Stripes are plenty and heavy, though not lower. Ticks are rather sparingly offered, yet are but moderately inquired for at old figures.

Woolens have been tolerably active and firm. The general supply is lighter than usual at this time of the year, but is, in the main, adequate to the requirements of purchasers. Hence, but few dread a scarcity, and none a further rise in value. These circumstances are not without their influence on current movements. There exists a pretty brisk inquiry for Blankets, which are steady in price. Carpets are liberally bought and rule quite firm. Cassimeres, Clothe and Doeskins are also freely sought after at previous quotations. Flannels are only retailing at old rates. Jeans are less active, and there is not much doing in Linseys, but the value of both is said to be maintained Muslin de Laines are taken in lots as wanted, at what are considered fair prices Cashmere are abundant and languid, without attracting much attention. Shawls have not varied. We notice increased animation in Tweeds at steady figures

Foreign productions have not been quite so brisk, owing partly to a slight falling off in the demand, but mainly to the difficulty experienced in the execution of orders for seasonable fabrics, which, in some instances, have become decidedly scarce, and are now held with much firmness. The current movements, however, are tolerably large, and, for the most part, yields its money readily. The imports do not greatly exceed those of the same period last year, while there is a very considerable increase in the demand. These circumstances tend to strengthen the confidence of operators, and all look for favorable results from the season's trade. Present indications point to such a close of the Fall business, and unless something intervenes to damage the prosperity of the trade, that is now unthought of, disappointment in this particular cannot but be regarded as improbable.

Markets *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

WEDNESDAY, Sept 19—6 P M

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted at $8 50@$8 62½ for Pearls, and $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—With reduced supplies and a moderate demand, prices remain without change

COAL—Foreign is in light stock and fair request at buoyant rates. The abundance of Anthracite has occasioned a reduction in its value to $5 50@$6 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs, delivered, without affecting the demand thereafter.

COFFEE—Remains as last noticed, with sales of only 160 bags Java at 14c @14½c., 400 bags Rio at 11c. @12c., and 100 St. Domingo at 10½c. or thereabouts ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive and languid A limited business was transacted to-day within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands	Florida	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas
Ordinary, ₩ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling Fair	11½	11½	11½	12
Fair	11½	11½	12	13

FEATHERS—Are unchanged.

FISH—The market is generally pretty well supplied at yesterday's quotations. The sales are to a moderate extent

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more freely offered, while being but moderately inquired for by home dealers and speculators, and much less sought after by shippers. Hence, there is a general decline in prices, with sales since our advices of 11,210 bbls, here and to arrive, chiefly the former, within our revised range:

Inferior State	7 62½@ 8 00
Ordinary State	7 68¾@ 7 75
Straight State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Favorite and Extra State	7 87½@ 8 25
Mixed Western	7 75 @ 7 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 87½@ 8 12½
Fancy Michigan	8 12½@ 8 25
Common to Good Ohio	7 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	8 12½@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	8 75 @10 25

Canadian remains unchanged,—Common to Choice Extra brands being in moderate supply and selling slowly at $8@$9 ₩ bbl. Southern is also unaltered. There were 1,600 bbls, purchased at $8@$9 62½ for mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is doing better,—150 bbls. were disposed of at $5 25@$6 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, but firm, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 62½ for Baltimore; and $5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is unchanged,—being inactive, at former quotations. The general stock is limited and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

We have reduced the price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, and now furnish it to subscribers at a rate which renders it the *cheapest*, as we hope to make it decidedly the *best*, weekly newspaper in the United States. The WEEKLY will hereafter be sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy..... $1 per year.
Ten Copies..... $9 per year.
Twenty-five Copies..... $20 per year.

Packages must in all cases be sent to *one address*:—and any person who will procure and send us ten or more subscribers at the above rates, may receive an additional copy for his services. Payment invariably in advance. Specimen copies will be sent on application.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

New-York, Sept 15, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ GEER & HURLBUT (Successors to E. T. PEASE, & Co., No. 131 Main-street, Hartford, Conn.,) are Agents for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Foreign News.

The *Baltic* arrived at this port about 12 o'clock last night, bringing one week's later intelligence from all important points. The news generally is not of much importance. Matters before Sebastopol seem to remain in about the same position as before, though the Russians on the Tchernaya are again menacing the Allies. Rumors of negotiations are rife once more. From Asia Minor we learn that some fighting had taken place, but it does not seem to have amounted to much. There had been more Carlist disturbances in Spain. The Cotton market was dull; the Grain market firm.

Political Strikers.

All kinds of business are good this Fall;—but political gambling is the briskest of all. There were never before so many parties—so many candidates—so many *strikers* as there are this Fall. In the universal confusion into which City politics have fallen, each faction thinks its chance for a *plurality* quite as good as anybody's:—so its adherents are eager for nominations. The enormous competition creates a corresponding demand for the services of that busy class of bullies who manage conventions and primary meetings—control nominations, and constitute thus, in fact, the oligarchy by which our City is ruled. The result is, that their *prices* have risen accordingly;—and we are told, by persons who ought to know, that a thousand dollars will not go as far this Fall, as a hundred would a few years ago. A first rate Inspector for primary meetings—one who can be relied on for a round majority every time—cannot be had for less than $500. Delegations for Senatorial Conventions cost enormously;—we were told of one man yesterday who had been offered the nomination for $5,000:—he hadn't made up his mind whether to give it or not. Seats in the Common Council are also held high,—for they are found to pay well. But the Departments stand at the top of the list. The chances for plunder there, are at least *three times* as good as anywhere else.

The result of all this is precisely what any one might expect. We are getting for the City *the worst nominations we ever had*,—and that is saying a great deal. With very few exceptions—and these by no means conspicuous—the nominees now before the public are not men fit to be intrusted with the duties of the offices they aspire to fill. They are not men of whom the public has any knowledge, or in whose capacity and integrity the people have any confidence. Those which are yet to come are likely to be still worse. And according to present appearances, our City Government for the coming year will take another stride on the downward road it has been traveling for some years past. We shall have in office a set of men more recklessly selfish, more resolute and unscrupulous in their determination to fill their private pockets from the public treasury, and more utterly regardless of the public good, than those who have ruled us hitherto.

We do not know that there is any hope of escape from this result. We do not know that there is even any *desire* to escape it, on the part of the mass of the people. We are inclined to suspect that a majority of our voters *prefer* a reckless, extravagant, unprincipled, swindling City Government, to one that would be honest, economical and rigid in the enforcement of law. We can find no other rational explanation of their long toleration of such a state of things as now exists. They have the power to effect a reform; if they had the *will* also, the thing would be accomplished.

We do not hear that the *Reformers* are taking any steps to test the public sense upon this subject. Whether they intend to make nominations, we are not aware. We hope they will, for there seems to be a much better chance than usual to win public favor for their selections. In the divided and distracted state of political parties, a ticket combining the best names the City offers for the more responsible positions of the City Government, would be quite likely to command a plurality of votes. And the fact of their making nominations might have some influence on the selections of the other parties.

City Reform.

We have a communication on the prolific topic of City Reform, which contains one or two suggestions worth thinking about, although they do not strike us as either very novel or very practicable. The writer has lost all faith in newspaper assaults, and in elections, as a means of remedying existing evils. "Who is an verdant," he asks, "as to believe that the election to the head of the Street Department of 'JOE TAYLOR, 'BILL DEWEY,' 'DICK GILES,' or any of the other candidates now pressed upon public favor, will have the slightest effect in checking the depredations on the City Treasury?" The result of the election, if any change is made, will be simply to substitute one set of leeches for another; the City will suffer all the same.

Our correspondent says there would be no difficulty in securing the services of good men in our City Government, but for the corrupt, degrading, infamous system of primary elections, by which alone their nominations can be procured. This must be changed. In his opinion the Judges of the Supreme Court should be authorized to appoint our Inspectors of Election, and we should also have a Registry of votes. These measures might do something towards preventing illegal voting;—but that is not the evil from which the City suffers most. They could not affect the primary meeting system, by which all nominations for office are controlled.

If these measures should not succeed, our correspondent recommends a "combined resistance on the part of the people against the further payment of taxes, followed by the appointment of a Provisional Government." Who is to elect that Provisional Government? And what security could we have that it would not fall into precisely the hands which control City affairs under the present system?

All these schemes are Quixotic. Our only hope for a reform in the City Government rests in such an amendment of the Charter as shall give *good men* a better chance, and then put more power in their hands. Whether any such amendments can be procured, remains to be seen. We observe that the Common Council has taken the matter in hand—which is *prima facie* a bad sign, as they will be much more likely to perpetuate abuses than to urge vital, practical and effective reforms.

Trinity Church and the King's Farm.

We have already mentioned the action of the State Commissioners of the Land Office, authorising the Attorney General to commence a suit for the recovery of the land in this City originally known as the King's Farm, now held by the Corporation of Trinity Church.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following statement of the steps that have thus far been taken in this matter;

"This suit is prosecuted under the authority of the Commissioners of the Land Office, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor. On the 10th day of June, 1854, on the memorial of RUTGER B. MILLER, on behalf of himself and others, setting forth that they were in possession of evidence showing that the title of property called the King's Farm was vested in the State, and offering to guarantee the State against the expenses of a suit, the Commissioners passed the following resolutions:"

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the Attorney General should commence a suit to test the title of this State to the King's farm, provided the State shall be indemnified, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided, against all costs growing out of the same, and to the satisfaction of this Board

Provided, However, that before such suit shall be commenced, the proper evidence showing the title of the State to the said farm should be shown and lodged with the Attorney General; and provided, also, that said suit shall not be settled or discontinued without the consent or sanction of this Board.

Resolved, also, That in the event of a recovery, the person or persons furnishing the evidence on which such recovery shall be had, shall be entitled to such per centage on the amount recovered, as is provided by the laws of this State.

On the 31st of August, 1854, the Commissioners passed a resolution providing that the person or persons furnishing the evidence upon which a recovery might be had, should be allowed 25 per cent of the value of lands recovered.

At a meeting of the Commissioners on the 2d of March, 1855, after reciting that the Attorney General had submitted to them the testimony furnished by Mr. MILLER, and that it was unsatisfactory, a resolution was adopted rescinding the resolutions of June 10 and Aug. 31, 1854.

But the Commissioners, at a meeting held July 11, 1855, rescinded the resolution of March 2, 1855, and revived those of June 10 and Aug. 31, 1854.

Under the foregoing authority the Attorney General is now proceeding. The Governor has appointed ALFRED CONKLIN, of Auburn; NICHOLAS HILL, of Albany; CHARLES TRACY, of New-York; and MAURICE S. MILLER, of Utica, as associate counsel with the Attorney General in the prosecution of the suit to recover the property in question."

A correspondent in yesterday's TIMES expressed the opinion that this claim of the State would be deemed to have been outlawed, inasmuch as Trinity Church has been in adverse possession for more than forty years. The reply to this will be, that the possession of Trinity Church has not been *adverse*, inasmuch as she leased the land originally from the Crown, to whose rights as landlord the State succeeded. Trinity Church, therefore, unless she can show some other title, is even now only the tenant of the State;—and another legal principle, that a lessee can never be permitted to question the title of his landlord, will present a very formidable obstacle to her contesting the claim of the State.

Our correspondent suggested further, that if the title of the Church should be proved defective, she would not suffer the most;—that "thousands of innocent purchasers will be deprived of their homesteads and shops—purchasers who have invested the fruits of their labor and industry in buying land of the said Corporation." All the lands thus bought of the Corporation, and held for twenty years, will remain in the possession of the purchasers. *Their* adverse possession will be a bar to the claim of the State. It will be only the part held by the Church Corporation that can be affected.

Whatever may be the result, we think that both the people and Trinity Church should rejoice that steps have been taken to put an end to the protracted disputes upon this subject. It is time the title to this vast and valuable property should be finally determined.

Another California—Perhaps.

We learn, from authority in which implicit reliance may be reposed, that the Territory acquired by the United States under the Gadsden Treaty with Mexico, is rich in mineral wealth, containing both gold and silver in great abundance. There has been a great diversity of opinion on this subject in our community. Many persons who claim familiarity with the subject, have boldly proclaimed the Territory absolutely valueless for any purpose of civilization; while a few have irresolutely maintained the opposite opinion. We believe there need no longer be doubt on the subject, and that another California awaits the pick and shovel of the hardy miner, within the territory of the United States, promising a bountiful reward for the enterprise and labor which shall unearth its treasures.

We will not attempt to particularize at this time further than to say that the auriferous region is not confined to a single locality; that the precious metals are found in many places along our new line, and in localities distant from each other. Nor is the mineral district confined to our new acquisition. The mines extend across the line, and for some distance into the territory which remains to Mexico in consequence of the Senate's amendments to the treaty as originally framed. Major EMORY, having discharged the duty assigned as Commissioner to run and mark the new boundary line, may be expected to report in person at Washington within a few days. He is well known as an accomplished engineer, and careful, practical man, not likely to be led astray by false lights when engaged in the dutics of his profession; and his reports in reference to the Territory in question will be received with interest and confidence. That the Major and his brother officers on the survey will fully confirm our advices relative to the mineral wealth of the region in question, we have not a doubt.

We need scarcely remark that this discovery of a new El Dorado on our borders is a fact of great interest and importance. The first fruits of its thorough confirmation will be a large emigration to the new Territory, to be followed speedily by the almost magic creation of towns and cities, on sites now almost as desolate as the arid plains of Arabia; and a few weeks later we may expect to hear a new State knocking for admission into the Union. Nor is this all. The boundary line between the United States and Mexico is not marked by a stone wall; and even if it were so, the barrier would be insufficient to restrain our miners within the limits of our own possessions. If the "lead" of gold or silver entices them in that direction, they will flock in hordes into the territory of our Mexican neighbors, and thus, in all probability, precipitate another collision, the inevitable result of which will be the acquisition of another and a large installment of "our Sister Republic," to be taken by force and paid for afterwards. A little reflection will show that consequences of vast importance to our country must follow the confirmation of the fact we have thus announced.

Beef Up.

While the "Bulls" in Wall-street are tossing up "fancy Stocks" to a high figure, the owners of bullocks at Forty-fourth-street have followed suit, and yesterday prices went up say twelve per cent., or one and a quarter cents per pound. The causes of this sudden rise and the little probability of its continuing another week, are stated at length in our Live Stock Reports in another column. As the butchers did not appear to lower beef in proportion to its first cost last week, we stipulate that they shall not raise their prices to-day beyond the regular advance in the prime cost as stated above.

Rachel.

Notwithstanding the repulsiveness of the romantic school of VICTOR HUGO, and the disgust which every American mind must entertain for its accumulated horrors, there is something exciting and pleasant about its dramas, provided they don't come too often. Especially is this the case when, as on last night, a great artist mantles the deformity of the leading *rôle*, and renders it beautiful by the impress of genius. *Angelo*—of which we are now speaking—revels in mystery, murder, and intrigue. The action of the play depends on the infidelity of *Angelo*, the Tyrant of Padua, and his wife *Catarina*. The gentleman, very improperly, makes love to the beautiful *comédienne Thisbe*, (M'lle Rachel.) The lady very imprudently has a flirtation with a sombre but recifernus cavalier named *Rodalpho*, and *Thisbe*, to make matters worse, loves the same happy individual to distraction. Love, jealousy, spies, poison, daggers and crucifixes, make up the dialogue, and intensify the situations. At the end of the play, *Catarina* is the only female survivor, and she has a husband and a lover under the same roof; one trembles for the subsequent peace of the family.

M'lle. RACHEL's interpretation of the principal character does not admit of lengthened analysis. It is connected and interwoven so artistically with the action and the actors of the play, that it fails to afford a strong and absorbing individuality for criticism. In the first act she dazzles us with the brilliancy of her coquetry, and the superb breeding of her intercourse with *Angelo*. For the simple reason that she is an actress by profession, she avoids everthing that bears the slightest semblance to stagingness, and delights us not with force and pantomime, but with a quiet, graceful, emphatic spirit—witty or earnest as the opportunity requires. We look upon the first act of this play as one in which M'lle. RACHEL achieves a new triumph. It is preeminently natural; destitute of stilts of trickery; perfectly captivating, and free from stereotyped outbursts. It is not possible to conceive a more delightful exhibition of a beautiful woman's winning artifice than the scene in which *Thisbe* coaxes *Angelo* out of a secret key which he wears attached to his collar, and then dismisses him, duped, but happy. Towards the end of this act the clouds begin to gather, and in the second they burst. She traces her sombre lover to the chamber of *Catarina*, and has an interview with the latter while the former is secreted in the next apartment. *Catarina* demands the reason of this intrusion. Dilating with fury, *Thisbe* replies, "Je vais vous le dire. C'est la maîtresse du Podesta qui veut dans ses mains la femme du Podesta." The triumphant beauty knows the fatal secret that brings death to the false one, and revels in the expectation of speedy revenge. An incident—which would take too long to relate—changes this purpose, and she determines to sacrifice herself instead of her rival. The last two acts do not call for any powerful acting, the interest of the play transferring itself to *Catarina*, (LIA FELIX) except in the *finale*, where the death scene is eminently pathetic. As we have before remarked, *Thisbe* is a character which does not admit of analysis, but abounds in innumerable delicacies and perfections.

It would be eminently unjust not to award to Mlle. LIA a full share of the success obtained last evening. The indiscreet but still unfortunate *Catarina* found a melting representative in that talented young lady, and certainly obtained more sympathy from the audience than the stern *Thisbe*.

The drama was preceded by a clever comedietta, called "La Ligue Droit." The performances did not terminate until near midnight.

Mlle. RACHEL appears to-night in "Bajazet."

The Cart Before the Horse.

M. FELIX, who "manages" for Mlle. RACHEL, showed a proper deference for the public convenience by putting the afterpiece, where it properly belonged, on Monday night, at the end of the tragedy, so that those who wished to see RACHEL were not compelled to undergo the purgatorial enjoyment of witnessing a dull comedy in two acts as a kind of preparation for the tragedy which followed. But there seems to be a kind of connection existing between drama and the drama; and, for the sake of encouraging the sale of the former, M. FELIX has once more put the cart before the horse, and given the afterpiece first. It was found that the audience would not stay to see the afterpiece on Monday night, and in consequence of their going away nobody went up stairs to imbibe cobblers and cock-tails; so to oblige M. MAILLARD, who rents the "saloon," the manager of Mlle. RACHEL consented to return to his first plan of giving a comedy before the tragedy. The arrangement is an extremely inconvenient one, and we should imagine that M. FELIX would find it more to his interest to consult the wishes of the public than the interests of the bar-keeper of his saloon.

QUARANTINE.

The Fugitive Steamer's Case—Baltimore Calmer and More Sensible.

The bravery of the *Crescent City* in running away from Quarantine is as generally condemned by the people as by the press. It is felt that no condition of assumed health on board could excuse such extraordinary contempt of law and authority. The only theory that accounts for so great an infraction of law by those usually reckoned law-abiding men, is that the surgeon was considered utterly irresponsible, and his statements of no kind of consequence, and that the Company was disposed to risk the consequences and try the authority of any parties to enforce Quarantine regulations.

The card from the steamer's agent, which we published yesterday, in several points, was directly contradictory to the statements of the surgeon. The agent says there was "but one case of sickness on board during the voyage," and intimates that it was a gentle sort of bilious attack. The surgeon reported to the Health Officer that there had been three cases of sickness, the purser of yellow fever, and two others of some of the politer aliases of that terrible disease. The authorities must not be blamed certainly for taking the word of the ship's own officer: no motives of economy—not even satisfaction with the smallest sort of salaries, should justify the company in retaining utterly untrusty men.

Upon other points, the agent's statement conflicts with the Health Officer's. The cargo, says the latter, was not "all discharged at Quarantine in lighters," as the former alleged; some of it having been discharged on one of our wharves.

Meanwhile, the people of Baltimore are cooling down. They speak much more rationally of affairs, and think after all that possibly the motives of the New-York Board of Health were better than a desire to quench Baltimore. Some of them concur even that it was both fair and right for us to put their vessels to the prodigious inconvenience of a few minutes delay to learn whether all were well on board, rather than risk the importation of a terrible scourge. The *Patriot*, which was so fiercely indignant, talks sensibly, and argues the case. The *Sun* is funny and sharply analytic upon our poor selves, but as it only succeeds in raising such a fog that nobody can see what it is driving at, we are only able to learn from it that its past indignation was gammon or bunkum, at least. It says:

Our people regard the proceeding as of no particular consequence in itself, and by no means injurious to their commercial interest. But the motive is to be inferred from the conceded fact that there is no epidemic in Baltimore, and, therefore, there was no reasonable cause for the declaration of quarantine against us. The only effect of such a declaration was to impress the public abroad with the idea that the yellow fever was in Baltimore, and to throw upon us the task of counteracting it. At the same time the intimation was made, at our expense, that New-York is resolved to use the extremest means of protection for her self and customers, and our "commercial interests" were utterly disregarded in the affair.

As to retaliation, it facetiously says:

Our people can't do a thing without a reasonable cause, and the nearest approximation to such an example would be a quarantine of one month against a positive well-marked case of measles; a quarantine until the 1st of next May against every case of *pertussis*, vulgarly called "hooping cough," *because* that rarely disappears till the Spring; a seven years' quarantine against the Duchess of Queensborough's *septennis gravidasis*, *because* it is calme out so beautifully with the Archbishop of Canterbury; a quarantine discretionary with the health officer in all cases of bile-ache, or "pain under the apron string," with children of two years old; but an indefinite quarantine against New-York running, cupidity and —— ogie!

Which certainly is provocative to inextinguishable laughter.

The following note from the President of the Baltimore Board of Health will explain the action of the Baltimore city authorities in connection with the subject:—

HEALTH OFFICE, BALTIMORE,
Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1855.

The remarkable, and as yet unsatisfactorily explained, course of the authorities of New-York, in reference to vessels from Baltimore, is justly exciting the surprise and condemnation of our citizens. It is due to them to be assured that every necessary and prompt measure has been taken in the premises by our municipal authorities. On Saturday last the first notice of it was made in our papers. The Mayor immediately addressed a note to the Mayor of New-York, and the President of the Board of Health addressed a note to the President of the Board of Health of New-York, making inquiries and giving sanitary facts bearing upon the matter. A telegraphic despatch was also sent to the Mayor of New-York on Saturday by our Mayor. So much for the promptness of action on our part.

This morning our Mayor received a communication from the Mayor of New-York, enclosing a printed copy of the ordinance which he has submitted to the Board of Health. The following is an extract from said letter: "You see that it does not *quarantine* vessels from Baltimore without the yellow fever is actually found on board. It merely subjects them to examination by the Health Officer at our Quarantine." The letter also states that the communications of our Mayor and of the President of the Board of Health, were referred to a Special Committee to investigate the subject, who will report on Thursday.

It is a matter of profound regret that an issue so nobly affecting our city could not receive the instant attention of this Committee so that we could have been enabled to determine upon our proper course, without the embarrassment inseparable from delay.

We await with anxiety the report of the Committee and the action of the Board in New-York. The scientific facts in connection with yellow fever, and the bearing of those facts upon the Quarantine question, were duly weighed by our Board when the epidemic fever first appeared in Gosport. A line of duty was accordingly drawn, which has been demonstrated to be fully protective in regard to safety, justice and humanity. Baltimore has never been more free from severe disease of any character and especially from contagious or infectious ones. We regarded the health of our city as dependent upon sanitary measures put in operation before the hot season, and not upon quarantine restrictions. These measures were prosecuted under the direction of the Board of Health without ostentation or display, and *our people* are now enjoying excellent health as the result of these precautionary measures.

Our Mayor has, this morning, addressed the Mayor of New-York, in reply to his communication, urging upon him the repeal of the obnoxious ordinance.

WM. M. KEMP, M. D.,
President of Board of Health.

From the British Provinces.

We have received Halifax and St. John papers to Sept. 15. Among the improvements going on at Pictou, N. S., is the establishment of a large iron foundry. In Newfoundland, times are reported as hard. Unfavorable intelligence had been received with regard to the catch of fish on the Labrador coast. Archbishop HUGHES, and the Prelates accompanying him, had been received by the Benevolent Irish Society of St. John's with great ceremony. The object of his visit was to consecrate the new Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Maine Election.

From the Boston Atlas, 19th.

We have returns from 411 towns and plantations in this State, in which the aggregate vote for Governer is as follows, compared with the preceding year:

1854.		1854.	
Merrill	49,363	Merrill	43,896
Wells	40,041	Parris and Cary	30,319
Reed	10,440	Reed	13,737

The House of Representatives will contain 84 Republicans, 66 Democrats, and 20 Whigs. The Senate will contain 18 Democrats and 10 Whigs, elected by the union, if the Opposition have elected in Washington, of which there now appears to be some doubt.

The town to be heard from voted last year: Merrill 228, all others 478.

The late St. Nicholas Stabbing Affair.

The state of Capt. WRIGHT was considered to be more critical than has been the case previously up to this time. Mr. DEAN is fast recovering.

☞ The cold weather somewhat diminishes the number of persons who go out to see the base ball and cricket sport.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

New Secretary of Legation—The Allies on the Sound Dues and Cuba.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

F. B. CAVERLY, Esq., who was for some time acting Secretary of Legation at Lima, Peru, was recently appointed to that place, *vice* R. S. CURR resigned, and has left for his post.

The various rumors to the effect that LOUIS NAPOLEON has offered to forcibly maintain the right of Denmark to exact the Elsineur Sound Dues, and also that England and France have proposed terms of alliance with Spain, by which they afford her further guarantees of the sovereignty of Cuba, are not credited in diplomatic circles here.

The Retired Naval List.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The *Union* of this morning intimates that none of the lists of the retired naval officers yet published are correct.

The *Star* of this evening also asserts that all the Navy Retiring lists as yet published, are exceedingly incorrect.

The Wreck of the Steamer Sebastopol—The Brig Tuscarora—Other Disasters.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

We have received full particulars of the loss of the steamer *Sebastopol*, previously reported. The mate and pilot lowered a boat and attempted to reach the shore with a line, but they were both drowned. Subsequently a life-boat was sculled ashore by one seaman, and by that means a hawser was fastened ashore, and all the passengers landed in safety.

The *Sebastopol* parted in three pieces about 3 o'clock this afternoon, and is a total loss. Her cargo consisted of 800 tons of merchandise and 50 horses—all a total loss. She was bound from Buffalo to Chicago. The supposed cause of the wreck is that the Government light was out, and that Capt. WATTS mistook a light on a beached schooner for it. She grounded at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The brig *Tuscarora*, of this port, entirely disappeared this morning. Her owners were Messrs. DAVIS & SUTTON, of Buffalo. The hull was insured in the Ætna Company, and the cargo in the Chicago Mutual.

The schooner *Drake* is ashore four miles north of this. Her cargo is supposed to consist of lumber, owned by Messrs. WINSLOW, of Cleveland.

The bark *Hungarian*, from Milwaukee to Oswego, with a cargo of wheat, returned to port leaking badly.

The schooner *Superior* is ashore nine miles this side of Milwaukee, with waves dashing over her and men in the rigging.

Three unknown schooners are also ashore near the wreck of the *Sebastopol*, but we have no particulars yet.

Wreck of the Ship Cohota.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The ship *Cohota*, previously reported, remains ashore in Nantucket Roads. Her masts were cut away during the night. She has five feet of water in her hold. The steamer *R. B. Forbes* tried to pull her off at high water, but was unable on account of her chains having been shipped.

The *Forbes* will go to her again this afternoon, and will probably get her off. The ship has a valuable cargo of flour, hardware provisions, &c., valued at $118,000.

The Wealth of Boston—Quarantine Regulations.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The Assessor's Report gives the total valuation of Boston at two hundred and forty-two millions three hundred and forty-nine thousand two hundred dollars, showing an increase over the valuation last year of fifteen millions three hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars. The rate of taxation has been fixed at seventy-seven cents on one hundred dollars, a reduction of fifteen cents from last year.

The Board of Health to-day issued a notice imposing quarantine regulations on all vessels coming from ports where yellow fever is now prevailing—the order to continue in force until the 20th of October.

Twenty-five hundred dollars have been contributed in Salem and remitted to Portsmouth and Norfolk for the relief of the sufferers there.

Woman's Rights' Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

A Woman's Rights' Convention met in one of the rooms of the Tremont Temple, to-day, and organized by choosing PAULINE W. DAVIS, of Providence, President. The attendance was quite large. The Convention was addressed by the President, Dr. HARRIET K. HUNT, Mrs. CAROLINE H DALL, Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON and others. In the evening, WENDELL PHILLIPS was the principal speaker. The meeting was orderly and respectable.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital stock	$32,710,000
Loans and discounts	51,209,816
Specie in Bank	3,442,136
Amount due from other Banks	8,113,861
Amount due to other Banks	6,326,850
Deposits	15,050,018
Circulation	7,640,147

Universalist Convention—Large Attendance.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The Universalist Convention assembled in this city this morning, and organized by choosing Lieut. Governor WM. FIELD, of this State, as Moderator, and Rev. Mr. ABBOTT, of Maine, and C. E. CARPENTER, of Providence, R. I., as Clerks. The annual sermon was delivered in the Universalist Church by the Rev. Dr. SAWYER, of the City of New York. The discourse was an impressive production, and gave satisfaction to a large audience. Rev. O. A. SKINNER preached an excellent sermon this afternoon. The delegation in attendance is the largest ever assembled. All the hotels and private houses are overflowing.

Convention of Young Men's Christian Association.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The Second Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, assembled here to-day. About one hundred Delegates were present, representing Societies in all parts of the Union and British Provinces. The meeting was called to order by W. H. NEFF, of Cincinnati. S. CLEMENT was appointed President, *pro tem*. The Committee on Permanent Officers reported W. O. LANGDON, of Washington, for President, and a number of Vice Presidents. Very interesting statements, respecting the condition of the various Societies throughout the country, were submitted.

Massachusetts Fusion Convention—Difficulty in Prospect.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Men of all parties are assembling here in large numbers, preparatory to the Grand Fusion Convention to-morrow. The prospect now is of a hard and perhaps bitter fight on the nomination for Governor. Governor GARDNER's friends are sanguine that he will get it. If he does not get it, they will bolt, and if he does, there will probably be a bolt on the other side.

The United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The Grand Lodge of the United States of Odd Fellows, to-day, rejected the amendments to the Constitution, offered last year, to give the larger jurisdictions increased representations in that body. The amendment to change from annual to biennial sessions, was also rejected. The sum of $300 was appropriated for the suffering brethren in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The Grand Representatives are enjoying a complimentary festival to-night, given by the brethren of Maryland.

Fall of a Flouring Mill.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Four floors in one of HAXALL's mills at Richmond, fell on Tuesday morning, carrying down 30,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is estimated at 10 to $20,000.

Heavy Robbery of Jewelry at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The store of GEORGE BAGBY, on North Main-street, was broken open and robbed last night of watches, jewelry and silver-ware, to the amount of $6,000. Mr. BAGBY offers a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the property.

The Town of Proctorsville, La., Destroyed by a Gale—Yellow Fever at Canton, Miss.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The town of Proctorsville, on Lake Borgene, in this State, was nearly destroyed by a violent gale, on Saturday night last.

Sixty cases of yellow fever have occurred at Canton, Miss., and there were ten deaths from the disease during the week ending on the 17th inst.

The storm of Saturday night blew several steamboats ashore at Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, and Bay of St Louis. All the wharves were destroyed, and several lives lost.

Reported Yellow Fever at Fair Haven, Ct.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

A telegraphic dispatch has been published in some Southern papers stating that three cases of yellow fever have occurred at Fair Haven. This is untrue, and the only foundation for it is the fact that a lady who arrived there recently from the South died suddenly of something akin to yellow fever.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LEARY & CO.'S FALL FASHIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS will offer THIS DAY, Sept. 1, in accordance with their quarterly custom, the Fall Style of *Gentlemen's Hats*. Our customers, and the public generally, we think will be particularly pleased with the style and quality of the Hats introduced by us for the present Autumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability, it has never been surpassed.

N. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at different prices. LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

SHAWLS!! STELLA SHAWLS!!!—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.

STELLA—STELLA. New designs Rich colorings at low prices.

5,000 CASHMERE BROCHE SHAWLS, long and square, from $5 to $20, of the newest patterns.

1,000 GOLD BORDERED PERSIAN SHAWLS, of new designs of the choicest styles.

Columbian Hall, 281 Grand-st.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, MANTLES, AT COLUMBIAN Hall, No. 281 Grand st. Moire Antique, Satin, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, of latest styles, at less price than any other house in the City, by S. & M. E. TOWLE, No 281 Grand st.

CHENILLE LACES AND TRIMMINGS—OPENING WEEK.—Just received per steamer, a choice variety of the above goods, in the desirable patterns and colors. Also, French Flowers, Feathers, &c

IDE, FELT & HALL, No 9 and 11, Park-place.

BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, PUBLISHERS, MANUFACTURERS, JEWELERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, BUSINESS MEN, "and the rest of mankind," should recollect that SILAS C. HERRIS G does not now make WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, No 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

N. B.—No Money, Books or Papers were ever lost in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled, as we apply The best Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Edwards & Co., and the past year with Browne & Morris, manufacturers of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends that he has made business arrangements with Messrs. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's world-renowned FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and invites his friends to call or send their orders to them, No. 122 Water-st. STEPHEN H. PIERSON.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS! Manufactured by JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.

Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.

N. B.—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

FAMILY MEDICINES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, PARKER & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st. NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 343 Broadway.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES ON Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of medication, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted), from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M. Asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. F. is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, treating or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

SEWING MACHINES—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!—The great improvement in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, whereby they are run at double speed, and accomplish twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by all. We can furnish incontestible proof that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers can make money by throwing them aside and buying SINGER'S. Call and see the change made already. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SATIN DELAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES &c.—BEAUTY PRESUPPOSES. No 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and other Window Ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851 and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING—BOYS' CLOTHING.—ALLEN, BYRNE & CO., No. 257 Broadway, have special attention to their Fall and Winter stock of fashionable Ready Made Clothing. They are now prepared to show an unusually handsome stock of goods. One price for goods—no deviation.

MILLINERY OPENING.—L. BINNS, NO 401 HUDson st., will open on THURSDAY, 20th of September, at his Crystal Palace First Premium Millinery the largest and handsomest assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery and Millinery Goods to be found at any other establishment in the City.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least grain to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 2 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY.—PUFFERS BY PROfession may praise other hats, but they all wear KNOX'S. Merit, like murder, can't be concealed; and thus it is that you find all good judges of appropriateness in hats concentrate at KNOX'S stores, No 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway. Call and purchase one.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced,—is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far surpasses all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

COLT & WHITTELSEY, NO. 923 BROADWAY, corner of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Minnesota Land Agency.—TRACY & FARNHAM, Bankers and General Land Agents, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. "Collections" in Minnesota promptly attended to.

☞ Uncertain located and investments made in land that will net from 50 to 100 per cent a year. Probably no part of the West at present offers so great inducements for the investment of capital. For circulars and particulars address as above.

Refer to Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York. Messrs. Graham & Scott, New York.
Messrs. Ely, Clapp & Barnes, New-York.
Messrs. Sage, Grayton & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Henry Robinson & Co., New-York.
Dwight Woodbury, Esq., New-York.
Augustus L. Brown, Esq., New-York.
Henry G. Porter, Esq., New-York.
Samuel W. Putnam, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, Albany.
Hon. C. H. Doolittle, Utica.
Hon. Israel Huntington, Syracuse.
Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Oswego.
Gen. C. Scelye, Esq., Geneva.
F. C. Curtiss, D.D., Geneva.
H. L. Fish, Esq., Rochester.
Charles H. Clark, Esq., Buffalo.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.,
(LATE RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.,)
GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.

The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all kinds of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., in full, is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine; and as the value of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care cannot be taken to get the genuine

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & Co.,
Nos 165 278, 511 and 756, Broadway,
Wholesale Depot, No 165 Broadway.

☞ Truly Unfortunate.—How often this is said of those whose hair is prematurely gray, or has fallen off. To all such let us say that our HAIR REGENERATOR will soon restore your gray hair to its natural color, prevent it from falling off, and produce an entire new growth. Much money has been spent and many things offered to the public for the growth and preservation of the hair, which have proved ineffectual; but we will only ask you to try this regenerator, and you will then say you have found one article worth the money you pay for it. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six. For sale by us at No 341 Broadway, New-York.

KNIGHT & CO.

Also by our agent, JAMES CONDIE, No. 166 8th-av.

☞ Rushton's New Remedy.—Fever and Ague can never be judiciously treated with any one preparation. A moment's reflection will convince any one that the different stages of the disease must require different remedies, one to break up the chills; and another to effect a cure and restore the system to a state of health. It is the adoption of this principle which has given RUSHTON'S New Remedy the precedence over all others. RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York, WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ At a meeting of the Members of the Law Institute—Held at the Law Library, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, Judge EMMET was called to the Chair, and WILLIAM WATSON, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That in consequence of the members of this Institute be called for MONDAY next, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, in the Library, for the purpose of paying a proper tribute to the memory of HENRY S. DODGE, Esq., 1st Vice-President, and former Librarian; and that notice of such meeting be given to the members by the publication of the proceedings of this meeting in the public newspapers.

Resolved, That the Library be closed at 3 o'clock on account of the funeral of Mr. Dodge this afternoon.

ROBERT EMMETT, Chairman.
WM. WATSON, Secretary

☞ Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans will preserve peaches, tomatoes, or any other fruit or vegetable, in a fresh state, and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of sugar, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetically SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in raised letters on every can, "SPRATT'S PATENT. WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for preserving accompanying the Cans. Price of quart Cans $2 50 per dozen, half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and funnels, 10 cents each. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors.
No 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ Opening Day at W. S. Irvine's, No 112 Canal-street, Sept. 20, 1855. The attention of ladies in search of the newest styles of Fall Bonnets, Feathers, Ribbons &c., is invited by the subscriber on the above day, as he will open for their inspection the choicest and most fashionable variety of Silk, Colored Straw and Chenille Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., to be found in town.

Country Milliners in want of Custom Bonnets, and choice Millinery articles, will find it to their advantage to give him an early call.

W. S. IRVINE,
No. 112 Canal-st.

☞ Post Office Notice—The Mails for California, &c., will close at the office THIS DAY, Thursday, the 20th day of September, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION.—Whereas my Wife, SARAH MARIA, daughter of Robert Meadows, (residence, No 138 South 2d-st.,) without any justification, has from the day of our marriage, to this date, refused a conjugal connection with me; therefore, I will not be holden for the debts of her contracting. JOHN S. LEWELLYN.
WILLIAMSBURG, Sept 19, 1855

AN ADVERTISEMENT appeared in the Times offering to give spolics as a remedy for nausea and sickness during pregnancy. If the lady who wrote the advertisement should see this, she will please address T. Y. X., at this office.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,

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BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
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And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

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The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,

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WATCHES.

DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100 to $150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
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EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 185
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 15
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	23
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	18
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to 50 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 50 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS	3 50 to 25 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 3 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 500 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 800 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set $5 00 to $6 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set 12 00 to 15 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set 15 00 to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set 15 00 to 28 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set 13 00 to 23 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,)
near Broadway, New-York.

BROWN B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At their salesroom, No. 78 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st. Large peremptory sale of household furniture, silver ware, oval mirrors, oil paintings, &c., &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

BRODHEAD & STORM—(Established in 1839,) wholesale grocers, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., corner of Washington-st., New York, offer a large stock of groceries on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—Remember the "Old Stand," No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S Steam Factory, No 240 West 24th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $3 25; oak, $3 50; each, per barrel, 62 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents. Orders per post promptly attended to.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRUE BOOK.
NUNNERIES EXPOSED.
BY THE ESCAPED NUN.

Stratagems, tricks, and Jesuitism are employed in vain to prevent the wide-spread circulation of the astounding disclosures of Convent Life.

Orders pour in at the rate of five hundred a day, and letters are received from clergymen in all parts of the country, offering their services to circulate this great Antidote to Romanism—

THE ESCAPED NUN
OR, DISCLOSURES OF CONVENT LIFE.
Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.
DEWITT & DAVENPORT,
Nos. 160 and 161 Nassau st., N. Y.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
NO. 58 BROADWAY,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I. THE CHRIST OF HISTORY. An Argument grounded on the Facts of his Life on Earth. By JOHN YOUNG, A. M.

From the Argus.

We have rarely seen as much original thinking compressed within so small limits as we find in this small volume. No one can look into it without feeling himself in contact with a master mind; and no one can thoroughly possess himself of its ingenuous and analytical reasonings without being conscious of having received an important addition to his intellectual stores. The leading thought of the work, if it did not originate with the author, has, we are sure, never before been so distinctly brought out; and yet he has thrown it into so bright a light that one marvels that it has been so late in its development. The author lays out of view the miraculous works of the Saviour, and limits himself to his ordinary demonstrations of humanity; and yet he undertakes to prove, and, in our judgment, does prove, conclusively, that he could not have been what he was as a mere man without possessing also the higher nature. The work is as modest as it is original and profound, and unless we greatly mistake, it is destined to awaken as much interest in the religious world as any work that has come from the press for many years.

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SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young women, who have lately been in a private family, and will endeavor to please their employers in every particular. One is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread. The other desires a place as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waiter. They are highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family by a very experienced girl, with good City references; and as a good cook and to wash and iron, by a tidy active girl, who can well recommended. Call at No. 71 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American woman, as nurse and seamstress. Can cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's clothing. Would take charge of a sewing shop, or a number of apprentices, if required. The best of City and Brooklyn references given. To be seen for two days, at No. 180 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in the capacity of washing and ironing, or chamber work; washing and ironing; is a very plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Best City references from her last place. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a private family, as cook. Can do any kind of pastry. Willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at 208 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, who has lived in the country for the last nine years, as plain cooking, washing and ironing. Has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 100 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or as lady's maid and nurse; can do plain sewing, and would assist with the washing and ironing. Has lived in the last place 3 years and 10 months. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook; she is an excellent washer and ironer; does the work of a family of two; has no objection to go to Brooklyn or Jersey City. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st., corner of 1st-av., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and washing and ironing; is fully competent to go and undertakes it. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman. As a professed cook, in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; the best of references will be given. Call at No. 260 Sudfolk-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable, well-recommended young Protestant woman; as a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; and is willing to do general housework. Call at No 261 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference given. Call to-day at No 28 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman who can give excellent recommendations. Inquire, this week, at No. 142 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from birth; the best City reference given. Call at No. 179 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-rate cook; understands baking thoroughly; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No 814 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, or to wait on children. Can dress hair. Apply at No. 20 Lincoln University-place, near 12th-st. for 2 days.

WANTED FOR MEXICO—A young American man wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and stewards; advances from $50 to $75 to go. Apply No. 20 West-st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

TEACHER.—A recent graduate of Harvard University wishes to employ his evenings in teaching in some gentleman's family where an equivalent will be given in board. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 3,588 Post Office.

TEACHER WANTED—In an academical school in this City—experienced, efficient, a disciplinarian, of a missionary spirit, and of unclouded piety. Address A. B. C., at the Times office.

VISITING GOVERNESS—A lady who has had many years experience in teaching, desires a situation as visiting governess to teach the English branches or would engage as assistant in a school. Best references given. Add ess Box No 39 Post-Office, Jamaica, L. I.

GOVERNESS—Wanted by a young lady of refined address and good experience, a situation as Governess; she is competent to teach the English branches and French; will be happy to undertake the training of children under 14 years of age. Would prefer a situation as seamstress only but has also had experience in the care of children. Inquire at No 338 4th-av.

DAILY GOVERNESS—A young lady competent to teach English Music, Latin and Drawing is desirous of obtaining a situation as daily governess. Address C. T., Brooklyn Post Office. Lessons on the Concertina and Flute given on all.

MUSICAL—A rare chance for a church wishing to secure the services of a superior soprano and tenor voice, the soprano voice, in point of qualification, power and quality of tone, has no superior in this country; the tenor voice is a powerful, pure tenor voice is we l qualified to a duo and choir. Before one from the first masters in this country. A liberal salary is expected. Address G. H. this Office.

WANTED—Situations speedily obtained at No 4 Exchange Broadway, for clerks, porters, salesmen, men to farmers and railroads, boys for trades, coachmen, bar keepers and waiters, school yachts for sailors schools, private families, &c; charges moderate. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN

WAITER WANTED—In a private family. A first-rate steady and clean man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 46 Chatham-st

NURSE WANTED. A Protestant woman as nurse to take charge of two children. Apply with City reference at No. 49 West 35th-st., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, this day

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the offices of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 5 Howard House. Also, places to let in Brooklyn, and No 27 Greenwich-st. Also farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No 27 Greenwich-st. A few, a great number of cooks are wanted, with good references.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen, also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards, for whaling voyages; all clothing furnished. Inquire at the office of the agents No. 27 West-st., corner Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH nurses, cooks, ladies' maids, and men waiters can be immediately suited for first situations, now ready at the Servants' Institute, No 149 Grand-st

TWO INTELLIGENT AND INDUSTRIOUS GIRLS WANTED—One for general housework—the other as nurse and chambermaid. Inquire at No. 18 Charles-street. None need apply unless well recommended.

COOK WANTED.—A German Protestant cook, well qualified and understanding her business thoroughly, also capable of washing, if necessary may hear of a desirable and permanent home in a private family, by applying at the drug store No 100 Fulton-st. between 9 and 12 o'clock this day. She must speak English and come well recommended

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady who has broken up house keeping wishes to find a permanent employment for her seamstress. She can recommend her as thoroughly tidy, honest and well principled. A neat and expeditious plain sewer; can cut, make and mend all in cutting and making children's clothes. Would prefer a situation as seamstress only but has also had experience in the care of children. Inquire at No 338 4th-av.

SERVANTS.—The very best of female help of all kinds can be had at the office No 121 4th-av., one door from Tiery-st. Large numbers now waiting for situations, such as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses and general housework rs; also, young girls from 12 to 15

DOMESTICS WANTED—At the Office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn, a number of female domestics with good references

AN ENGRAVER WANTED.—On white glass. Allowed to run work. Apply to W. W. MARSTON & KNOX, corner 2d-av and 23d-st

AN ELECTROTYPER OR STEREOTYPE FINISHER WANTED—Apply at the Printing Department, Mobile House, Astor place.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade, at MORRIS CONNERY & CO.'S, can be obtained respectable German, English Scotch and Irish help for hotels, boarding houses and private families. Also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No 168 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Chambers-st., near Broadway

SEGARS FOR PRESERVING.—Just received, a small invoice of Dutch Crushed Sugar, a superior article for preserving. Also, other white and brown Sugars and Syrups, for sale in quantities to suit dealers or families at wholesale prices, by J. O. FOWLER, Nos. 280 and 282 Greenwich-st.

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING FREE SCHOOLS.—EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF MALE ADULTS.

Notice is hereby given, that EVENING SCHOOLS for the education of apprentices or others, whose ages or occupations prevent their attending the Day Schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at 7 o'clock for a term of twelve weeks, in the rooms of the Male Department of the following School-Houses:

1st Ward School-house No 29—Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward School House No 26—James-st., near Chatham
8th Ward school-House No 44—corner North Moore and Varick sts.
6th Ward School House No. 28—E. m st., near Leonard.
7th Ward School-House No. 33—Monroe-st., near Montgomery
8th Ward School House No. 32—Clarke-st., near Broome
9th Ward School-House No. 3—cor. Hudson and Grove sts.
10th Ward School-House No. 26—Ludlow-st., near D'lancy.
11th Ward School-House No. 15—8th-st., near Avenue C.
12th Ward School House No 39—125th-st., Harlem
13th Ward School-House No 46—156th-st., Carmansville.
14th Ward School House No. 32—Bayer-st., near Grand.
15th Ward School House No 35—13th-st., near 6th-av.
16th Ward School House No. 11—17th-st., n ar 8th-av.
18th Ward School House No. 40—24th-st., near 3d-av.
20 h Ward School-House No. 33—39th-st., near 9th-av
22d Ward School-House No. 24—40th-st., near 8th av.

EVENING SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

Notice is also given that EVENING SCHOOLS for the education of females will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 7 o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School-Houses:

1st Ward School House No 29—Nos 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward School House No 26—James-st., near Chatham
8th Ward School House No 34—Clarke-st., near Broome.
10th Ward School-House No 20—Ludlow-st., near D'lancy
11th Ward School-House No 15—8th-st., near Avenue C.
14th Ward School House No 32—Bayer-st., near Grand.
16th Ward School House No 3—Market-st., near Prince.
18th Ward School House No 35—13th-st., near 6th-av
19th Ward School House No 45—26th-st., near 8th av
24th Ward School House No 40—20 h-st., near 4th-av.
22d Ward School-House No 38—40th-st., near 8th-av.

A SCHOOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE of all ages and females of the Ward at the School-House in Lagrange-place, between Grand and Broome-sts., will be opened on the EVENING SESSION of the Public Schools, on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Experienced teachers in the Ward engaged, and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the pupils will be provided. Any person residing in the Ward will be received as a pupil, and afforded such instruction in the Public Free Schools. Application for admission must be made at the School-House as soon as the School is opened.

As an original right of nine weeks will commence on the first day of January, 1856.

JOHN DELAMATER,
WM. JONES, Jr.,
HENRY C. DU BOIS,
LEONARD B. JOHNSON,
ELIAS W. MCLAUGHLIN,
HENRY,
Executive Committee on Evening Free Schools.

NEW-YORK, Sept., 1855

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Robin Hood, Astor place. F. BINGHAM, Head Master, will open the extensive and beautiful premises on Monday, Sept 24. This institution is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years but pupils may enter any class for which they are prepared. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—SEVENTH WARD.—The citizens of the Vilth Ward are respectfully informed that the improvements on Ward School House No 2 are about completed and will be opened for the reception of scholars and organization of classes on MONDAY next, the 17 h inst., when the regular session will commence and continue as formerly. Parents and guardians of children who have not heretofore been connected with said school are requested to have their names registered this week as the Principals of the several departments will be in attendance every morning in the room, 1st floor, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Citizens of the Ward and City generally taking an interest in the cause of public education are cordially invited to visit the school on and after Monday next to witness the improvements made and enhanced facilities for general instruction and convenience to all concerned

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No 38 West 25th-st., Rev HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD, Principals, reopened Sept 12. Parochial duties resuming Prof IRVING from entering upon his renewed engagements the Belles Lett as class will be taken in charge by Prof. C. S. HENRY, D. D., for the current season. The course of instruction in this class commences Oct. 1, occupies two hours daily and embraces critical readings in English and French literature, and studies in mental science, history and esthetics, with lectures illustrating the course

LAUREL BANK SEMINARY.—The subscriber can be seen at the house of Rev. Hermon Bumstead, No 128 Allen-st., for the purpose of giving information concerning, and receiving applications for students at Laurel Bank Seminary, located at Depot-st N. Y. Examination of school and admission in the common English branches, $100; and for all other branches of instruction and board the above sum. Fall Term to commence the first WEDNESDAY of November. J. A. BARLOW.
SEPT 17, 1855.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No 109 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Lecturer, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Cockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway. References, Rev. MURRAY HOFFMAN, LL. D., Rev. JOHN M. D. HOFFMAN, CHARLES POOMZ, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

MISS BAINES Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, 79 Bleecker-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. S. FRANCIS & CO. No 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss BAINES, at her residence

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments the Junior, Upper English and Classical, under the means of a thorough preparation for College or the counting room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained on the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of COCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAY
982 GEORGE S PARKER, Principal

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No 81 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., corner of Wall-st and Broadway, or at the residence of Mrs. REETCHUM, ROGERS & SEMENT, No 45 William-st, of H. N. HAVENS, No 30 Wall-st, and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL corner of Broadway and 9th-st.—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 24. Circulars with Riley & Gibbons, No 10 Wall-st; Cockeroft, No 411 Broadway; Crocan, No 689 Broadway; John McMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No 378 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 33 West 18th-st., near 6th-av. Mrs. LIVERETT will reopen her school for the winter session on TUESDAY, September 18. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter at the above address. Where circulars with full particulars may be obtained

THE HUMBOLDT CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE INSTITUTE, Nos 9 and 11 Bleecker-st, in the German plan, under the direction of Drs RICHARDS and DE DANTA, is now in full operation at No 93 4-h-av., near 18th-st. A few more applications can be received. Circulars at the Institute, where one or both of the principals can be seen.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No 49 5th-st., on Washington-square (uptown), No. 1, the ordinary classes in the Preparatory Department will open on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. PAUL DYRSEN Professor of the German language continues to give instruction at his house No 176 Greenwich-st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing from the 1st of September on MONDAY next, Sept 10. Applications to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 820 Broadway.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 30 and 32 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., now in its 35th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received of all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.
WILLIAM FORREST, } principals.
G P QUACKENBOS, }

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No 178 Fulton-st., Messrs WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 104 21-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept 10 Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class board ng school for boys, number limited to twelve Circulars may be had of E. M. TYRRELL, Esq., No 175 Broadway, of Alderman W. C. DELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av., or of W. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No 345 Broadway.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—In his artist's method of producing tone and strengthening the voice became celebrated in Italy that he received his diploma, electing him Professor in the Academy of Santa Cecilia in Rome For terms apply at his residence, No. 5 University place.

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No 122 West 22d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshmen Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen. Boarding and Day School, No 48 East 24th st, directed by Mr ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 200 Bleecker-st commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH—MUSIC—DRAWING.—A Parisian adept, for the last 12 years, of Ambroise Thomas and Meyerbeer, with diplomas from the Universities des Sciences de Paris, would engage in a school or to teach private pupils Her parents would board two young ladies. Address F. R. G. Times Office

REFERENCES.
Rev H M FIELD, Editor of the Evangelist.
H C BOWEN, Esq No 112 Broadway.
H H GOODMAN, Esq., No. 77 Madison-av.
B J HOWLAND, Esq, No 78 10th st

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square, New-York, under the patronage of the Prov Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to her proffered benevolence connected with said school are required to have their names registered this week as the Principals of the several departments will be in attendance every morning in the room, 1st floor, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Citizens of the Ward and City generally taking an interest in the cause of public education are cordially invited to visit the school on and after Monday next to witness the improvements made and enhanced facilities for general instruction and convenience to all concerned

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No 38 West 25th-st., Rev HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD, Principals, reopened Sept 12. Parochial duties resuming Prof IRVING from entering upon his renewed engagements the Belles Lett as class will be taken in charge by Prof. C. S. HENRY, D. D., for the current season. The course of instruction in this class commences Oct. 1, occupies two hours daily and embraces critical readings in English and French literature, and studies in mental science, history and esthetics, with lectures illustrating the course

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 32 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 11.

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies at No 38 Union square, 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept 13.

THE MISSES DEWSTOES BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 43 East 21st-st will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 13

MR. JULIUS METZ.—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and piano forte, No 33 4th-av.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 874 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

THE MISSES L. M AND M. R. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept 12, at No. 1 6th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Re-opened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th st, 2d door from 5th av.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th st

MISS SALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 34 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY Sept 13

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

New York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st.
Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes and lessons will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct. 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct 8. Circulars containing terms &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn The Court st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. Hall each meeting at the head of Montague-pl, and but a few steps from the Academy. Rooms exclusively for pupils and parents

FERRARIS DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame FERRARIS DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School will reopen on SATURDAY, October 6, for the season. Private terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at No. 56 Academy, near 8th-st., BROOKLYN

Madame C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they will open a branch of their New-York Academy in Temperance Hall, Court-st, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct 9 Circulars containing terms and days of visiting can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LORD, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MR. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be opened on Saturday, Oct 6 Lessons on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, commencing at 11 o'clock. Further particulars in future advertisements.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint which will be found to recommend itself for purity, greater body and uniform whiteness Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 63 Water-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DAGUERREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE Finely located, and possessing great facilities for doing a first class business Will be sold cheap in consequence of the continued ill health of the proprietor Valuable practical instruction will be given to the purchaser if required Inquire at No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

$500.—A SMART ACTIVE MAN—With the above amount can purchase half the interest in a well established manufacturing business; has a store in connection, and is now in full operation, paying from three to four hundred per cent profit on sales. A cash application is desired. Apply to HOWES & FROBISHER, No 84 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE. A young gentleman, of undoubted capacity and responsibility, wishes to connect with some business house (in the forwarding agency.) Can give good references or security; or would join with gentleman with above qualifications. Address DISPATCH, Daily Times Office

PATENT RIGHTS.—Valuable Patents on SEWING MACHINES, covering the best machines, and the cheapest to manufacture ever introduced to the market, together with Models and Patterns ready for immediate manufacture. For sale by C. A. DURBIN, No. 335 Broadway.

$300.—FORTUNE SURE.—For sale, an undertaker's establishment, No 219 7th-av.; this is a rare investment Also to let, two parlors and bedroom on 1st fl or, balcony, cistern water and bath house, at No. 534 Pearl-st, near Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND

$3 REWARD.—Lost on Monday evening, Sept. 17 in 14th-st., between 8th-av and University-place, a small round GOLD LOCKET. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at No 14 Stone-st

MOSELEY'S
STEEL PENS.
These Celebrated Pens can be
bought at all Stationers',
AND WHOLESALE AT THE MANUFACTURER'S WAREHOUSE,
No. 30 John-st., New-York.
TRY THE NEW BANK PEN!
First-rate for General Purposes.

CHARLES STARR, JR., & CO.—No 117 Fulton-st. Manufacturers and dealers in a cohol, camphene, burning fluid and phosgene, which will be furnished in barrels and half barrels of the best quality and lowest ranges.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first class Philadelphia brick English basement houses, 19x50 feet, in 18x134 feet, in stars, basement and sun cellar, containing all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, water, dumb waiter, speaking tubes, bells, force pump, hot air, furnace, &c. Court yards in front 33½ feet. Houses warranted in every particular, and built by day's work. Splendid view of the bay Staten Island and New Jersey shore Greenwood and Fort Hamilton, from the 3d, 3d and 4th-story rear rooms. Will sell or exchange for city, farm or country residence, Illinois or Iowa land, and $1,000 in cash. EDWARD J POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At No. 49 Mercer-st A well built house, with stone and cellar, 3-story, 12 inch walls, 34 feet deep, lot 23 feet front and rear, with 2-story kitchen attached The store is occupied as a stove-store 5 years past; would be a good chance for a tinman, as it is well established. The present owner is to leave the city, and would, therefore, sell on easy terms. If not sold in a few weeks, will be let, and the whole stock sold, and immediate possession given. BENJ WILSON.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., south side, 228 feet east of 9th-av., consisting of all the modern improvements House three stories with high basement and counter-cellar, and brown stone basement and the best front brick The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No 224 West 35th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new 3-story brick house with wings, and 6 or 24 lots of ground in Williamsburg, short distance from the Ferry Also for sale a three story brick house and four lots of ground in this City. Inquire of DANIEL L. JONES, No. 67 Chatham st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone high stoop houses on 19th-st, near 6th-av., fronting on Stuyvesant square built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish Apply at No 149 19th st, or on the premises A person with the keys will be present from 8 A M to 2 P M.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The first class three story and basement brick dwelling house and lot No 178 Henry-st., near Remsen Brooklyn, in good order throughout Possession given this day Apply to the house, or to Messrs. L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New York

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—One of the new style and beautiful brown stone fronts, on the south side of 38th-st, one of the most desirable parts of the city to live in, with gas, hot and cold water, and in the most modern and complete manner, with all the improvements required in a first rate order The house being a complete establishment for private and family use. The house is warranted sound and in good repair. Will be sold very cheap for cash. On the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first class four-story brown stone house, known as No 164 West 34th st., with all the modern improvements, built entirely by days work in order to suit the purchasers; possession given immediately. Apply to B SMITH, Builder, No 188 on the same block.

HOUSE TO LET. The three story brick house, No 114 Leonard-st., a few doors east of Broadway, having the modern improvements, is offered to rent on the 1st of May next, or will be let immediate possession. Apply to N CONOVER, No 298 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story brick house, No 56 Hester-st; it has 20 by 80; house 16 by 84 in the rear, built in the best manner and with all the modern conveniences. For particulars inquire of JOB F. JOY, No 74 Beaver-st

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful small brick house, in a pleasant and good neighborhood, built by day's work in the best manner with all the improvements. Price $5,500 One half can remain on the property if desired. Inquire at no. 130 East 35 h st near 3d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first-class brick houses on Second-place, city of Brooklyn. Also, five first-class lots on the same street, each 26 by 133½ feet Some cash required in exchange. Apply to EDWARD J POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Low and four story English basement house with all the modern improvements, No 143 East 13th st, near 2d-av. For particulars apply at No 68 Broad-st, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No 7 Broad st., offer at private sale a large number of dwelling houses in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn varying in price from $6,000 to $40,000 each

Also a long list of farms, country seats and suburban property. For particular descriptions, apply at the Office.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Fordham, New York. Fine house, barn and 20 City lots 25x100 beautifully located on high ground, and about 7 minutes' walk from the depot, well stocked with fruit and shade trees and a fine vegetable garden, will be sold at a great bargain if apply for soon, as the proprietor also is about removing to the business part of the West. Enquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., or of B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand st., New York.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE—One of 84, one of 103, and one of 140 acres on Hudson River, 37 miles from New York; one of 90 acres at Nyack and one of 110 acres at Pelham Westchester County; one of 133 acres at Rhinebeck one of 128 acres at Amenia; one of 50 acres at Poughkeepsie; one of 74 acres at Kingston; one of 94 acres at Cornwall; one of 250 acres at Sheet Anchor; one of 165 acres at Cleverack, Columbia County; one of 33, one of 18½ and one of 8 acres, at Tarrytown; one Italian villa and 4 acres on Staten Island; two do. at Yonkers; one do. 13 acres at Peekskill

A. J BLEECKER & CO, No. 7 Broad st.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—96 Choice City Lots 25x100 feet each together with the land to the centre of the streets, situated between 187th and 188th sts., Broadway and the 10th-av. fronting on Broadway 260 feet and running back towards 10th-av 1,245 feet This property is nearly opposite Fort Washington, and contains about 5 acres of ground, with a fine spring of water, and a good stone building for a farm house, and other outbuildings; and is in full view of the High Bridge, Hudson and East Rivers and surrounding country, and would make a delightful site for a country residence; two acres of the land is in fine pasture There is a fine spring of never-failing water on it Will sell for cash and mortgage, or a low price, or will exchange for improved unencumbered property in New York or Brooklyn. Apply to EDWARD J POWERS, Hanover Bank Building

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fifteen lots, 25x100 feet each, in the romantic village (now of) Yonkers, and delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, having a view of twenty miles up and down the river, and are admirably situated for private dwellings. Apply to EDWARD J POWERS

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$28,000

TWENTY-TEN AND TWELVE PER CENT.

SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

$16,000 33 Sacramento City (funded loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1874.

$8,378 34 do. do. (funded debt loan) 12 per cent. Bonds, due in Sacramento in 1856.

$3,262 do. do. (funded debt loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York.

$2,700 do. do. (Levee loan) 8 per cent Bonds, due in New-York in 1863.

$2,400 do. do. (Levee loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1869.

$4,350 do. do. (funded loan) 10 per cent Bonds, due in New-York in 1875.

$100 Stockton City 10 per cent. Bond.

TERMS—10 per cent. on the day of sale the balance next day.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Sept. 20, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, for account of whom it may concern,

$6,000 Maysville and Lexington Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each

$2,000 Pushing Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each

$400 Two I per cent Bonds of the St Clair Railroad and Coal Company.....$200 each

$6,000 Louisville and Portland Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.....$500 each

$5,000 Pew York and Harlem Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each

$4,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each

$5,000 Troy and Greenfield Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each

5 000 acres of Tennessee Table Lands.....$50 each

47 shares Morris and Essex Railroad.....$100 each

5 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$25 each

20 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.....$25 each

5 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each

40 shares Henry Clay Insurance Company.....$50 each

$362 10 New-York and Harlem Railroad deferred Interest Warrants due in 1863 '54 and '55.

50 shares Knickerbocker Gas Company. (There is now a div dend of 20 per cent. due on this stock.)...$100 each

50 shares American Coal Co of Alleghany Co.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept 24.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No 94 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Contained in the 4-story houses, Nos. 1,018 and 1,020 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., being the property of a family leaving the City.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the above mentioned houses, all the handsome furniture, gas fixtures, table cutlery, china, &c., contained therein, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, centre tables with marble tops, Brussels and 3 ply carpets, enamel ornaments, dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, chairs, table linen, bedding, extension tables, hall stands, rosewood chinaglass and plated ware, lace and brocatelle curtains, window shades, &c. &c.

Also, HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.—About 60 super single and double hair mattresses and palliasses.

Also, FEATHER BEDDING, &c.—About 80 pairs best quality blankets, together with washed bolsters, pillows, linen, &c.

Also, Gas Fixtures, chandeliers, brackets, &c.

Also, KITCHEN UTENSILS, with which the sale will conclude.

The whole being in the best order and having been in use a few months, and will be sold without reserve for Cash. A portion of the furniture from each house can be purchased. Catalogues on the day of sale.

E. H. Lunbow, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—THIS MORNING (Thursday), Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock at the store of DAY, RUSSELL & CO., No. 36 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton. A superior collection, comprising in part elegant parlor furniture, en suite, in satin de Broccatel, &c.; rich enamelled and other cabinet furniture, dining room furniture, oil paintings, mirrors, rosewood piano-fortes, &c. &c., sale absolutely without reserve to pay advances, &c. Terms cash. Packing, &c., on the premises.

J. J. Vanwagenen, Auctioneer.

CHANDELIER, HALL AND PARLOR GAS FIXTURES AND GLASS STOCK.—THIS DAY, Thursday, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 19 Park-row, corner of Beekman-st., by order of the Sheriff, the entire stock of Chandeliers, Hall and Parlor Gas Fixtures, Glass Shades, Globes, Lamps, &c., consisting of 1 and 2 light Hall Lamps, 3 and 4 light Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Portables, Shades, Globes, Lamps, &c. Terms cash. Packing, &c., on the premises.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

WINE SALE.—THIS DAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 19 Park-row, corner of Beekman-st., by order of the Sheriff, 1 pipe Madeira wine, 1 pipe Port wine, 1 pipe Sherry wine, 1 pipe Malaga wine, 1 pipe Teneriffe wine, 1 pipe Lisbon wine, 1 pipe Claret wine, 1 pipe Cognac brandy, 1 pipe Holland gin, 1 pipe Jamaica rum, 1 pipe Scotch whisky, 1 pipe Irish whisky, 1 pipe Peach brandy, 1 pipe Apple brandy, 1 pipe Blackberry brandy, 1 pipe Currant wine, 1 pipe Elderberry wine, 1 pipe Cherry wine, 1 pipe Raspberry wine, 1 pipe Gooseberry wine, 1 pipe Blackberry wine, 1 pipe Grape wine, 1 pipe Pine Apple wine, 1 pipe Orange wine, 1 pipe Lemon wine, 1 pipe Peach wine, 1 pipe Apple wine, 1 pipe Pear wine, 1 pipe Plum wine, 1 pipe Quince wine, 1 pipe Strawber

New-York Daily Times.

CITY POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Party that beats Reporters.

The K. N. under their own Vine.

Endorsing Nominees and no Questions Answered.

THE C. H. P. G S IN GRADLY PERIL.

The Seventh Ward Council, K. N.

The disaffection in the Council is daily becoming greater, and it now requires but some decisive action on the part of the corrupt minority to bring matters to a crisis. Last week, a disaffected member, who has taken quite a prominent part in K. N politics, brought a series of charges against Mr JAMES W. BARKER, for the purpose of expelling him from the Organization. The charges were that he, Mr. BARKER, being a member of the Templar Organization, was, of necessity, a traitor to the legitimate Order, and unworthy to be continued in his position To this the Ex-Grand President replied in his usual rambling style, but did not deny his connection with that now Society known as the "Wheel within a Wheel." The meeting closed in noise and confusion, and it was only the absence of any exciting cause that prevented a general *melee*. On last Monday evening, however, an opportunity afforded itself for the pugnacious members to gratify their belligerent propensities, and the opportunity was not neglected. It appears that the Templars, in the Seventh Ward, were desirous of having Mr BARKER represent them as the K. N. Delegate to the Nominating Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 25th of September, and to effect their purpose, they endeavored to pack the Council Chamber on Monday evening, when the election was to take place. But the opposition had prepared for this, and being in the majority, they succeeded in putting off the election for three weeks, when of course it will be useless, the Convention meeting before that time. Thus the Seventh Ward will not send any Delegate to Auburn, and Mr. BARKER is floored in his own Ward!

The Seventh Ward Council meets at No. 68 East Broadway, in which building is situated Temple No. 3 of the Templars. The members of this last-named organization, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, made their appearance early in the evening, headed by the Grand Treasurer, G. W. WILLIAMS, of the Tenth Ward, and such of them as could not enter the Council hung about the doors until the meeting had adjourned. They then made an attack upon the opponents of Mr BARKER, in which they, the Templars, came of second best, some of their number receiving a tolerably good thrashing for their pains, and two of them being arrested and taken to the Tenth Ward Station-house. This fracas terminated the proceedings of the evening.

In this connection it may be as well to thank the Seventh Ward gentlemen for their smartness and willingness to supply us with information. And as the passwords have all been changed in this State within the last week, there can be no harm in giving those of the last quarter for the benefit of the uninitiated—*Columbia Our Home. Natives!* Those at present in use we shall of course hold inviolate.

The Tenth Ward K. N's on the Nomination —Nobody's Business—Brother Van Denser on the Course.

On Saturday the 8th inst., our reporter dropped in among the Brothers of Council No. 5, at the corner of Grand and Ludlow, and found quite a large attendance, not only of the "faithful" but also of a number who came expressly to withdraw. Among the visitors was ROSARY BEATTY, *Esquire*, the K. N. candidate for County Clerk; also Dr. WOONWARD, who is not a candidate, but who is private Secretary of the Mogul; also A. MACINTYRE, *Esquire*, the K. N. Surrogate of last year, and others of lesser note. Nothing of consequence took place beyond what our reporter has furnished us.

The first topic which excited Council No. 5 was the withdrawal of a number of the most influential and worthy Brothers. It seems they were impelled to this step from feelings of disgust at the farcical comicalities of the ruling majority. It was the only course left them whereby they could retain their own self-respect.

Another incident illustrative of the profound wisdom of Council No. 5, was the *manner* in which Hon. JOSEPH H PETTY was endorsed. The fact of his endorsement is only evidence of their appreciation of his abilities; but the *modus operandi* is worthy of mention. When his name was brought forward, and the motion made to endorse him as the K. N. candidate for State Senator, a simple-minded brother who had not been behind the curtain, and who evidently was unacquainted with the honorable gentleman, unsuspectingly asked *what was Mr Petty's business?* To his astonishment, and the astonishment of our reporter, this question produced a perfect storm. The Oracle, who doubtless felt *sympathy*, was outrageously incensed. He addressed himself to the *questioner*, by saying "It's none of your d—d business; he is an honorable man and a good American, and that is enough." Brother BROOKS, the President, declared the question out of order, *as the Council had no right to cast reflections upon a brother's business*. Whereat the vote on the endorsement was taken and declared carried, although large numbers voted in the negative, and declared their determination to withdraw sooner than vote for any man *whose friends refused to tell his business*.

It is rumored that Brother DOOLAN, the K. N. candidate for Assemblyman, is getting frightened. In regard to Brother JAMES H. GRIFFITH, the K.N candidate for Alderman, and Brother ELIAS COWEN, the K. N. candidate for Councilman, in the Twenty-sixth Council District. It is pretty well settled that they intend to run at *all hazards*, as they expect to be endorsed by the *Temperance* Alliance and *Templars*. Brother CHARLES WHITLOCK, the K. N. candidate in the Twenty-seventh Council District, is also determined to run, and is very confident of success *through a union of the Hards and Softs upon him*. Of late, he has been uncommonly interested in the financial affairs of Council No. 5 On a recent occasion he exhibited his powers in this direction by carrying around a hat, and making an especial appeal to the Brothers to contribute liberally. [That's right, Brother W., get all you can of the Brothers before they withdraw.]

On Saturday last the grand theme was to find out who of the Brothers had accepted Whig nominations Such as have are to be expelled. It is no longer a principle that "Americans shall rule America." The watchword, as amended, is "Death to the Whigs." Neither Tammany Hall nor Stuyvesant Institute are ever mentioned in Council No. 5, though both have denounced them in resolutions of the strongest kind. Let a poor Whig only show his head and the Brothers are ready to spit their venom at him.

Washington Chapter O U. A.

The meeting of this Chapter, which takes place this evening, is of considerable interest to the American party generally, as it will be moved that JAMES W. BARKER, of the Seventh Ward, and J. B. BACON, of the Fifteenth, be expelled from the Organization. Charges will be preferred against them, and sustained by a profuse amount of testimony; and although it will occupy the Chapter two or three weeks to complete their work, which has already been inaugurated, there is no doubt whatever but that it will result in the expulsion of the persons named. As the testimony in the case is of a somewhat interesting character, we shall try to find room to furnish a summary of it at the proper time.

Third Senate District.

We are authorized and requested to state that the rumor that THADDEUS A. WARD, Esq., had declined the nomination of State Senator from the Third Senatorial District is premature. He has not yet signified his intention to refuse the nomination. We are informed, moreover, that it is not true that the Third Senatorial Delegation will meet at No 22 Ann-street on Thursday evening. They will not probably be called together until after the State Convention has met.

Republican Delegates.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Second Assembly District of Brooklyn City, L. I., held Tuesday evening, Sept. 18, at the Mansion House, Hon. AMOS P. STANTON was called to the Chair, and Messrs. H. N. HOLT and E. SEYMOUR were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting selected the following persons from their respective Wards as Delegates to a Convention to be held at the Mansion House Thursday evening, 7 o'clock, Sept. 20th, inst., for the election of two Delegates to the Republican Convention at Syracuse, on the 26th inst., viz.:

First Ward—E. E. Bowen, W. Barton, H. N. Holt, E. Corning.

Second Ward—H. W. Law, Seth Bradford, J. A. Bush, T. L. McCarthy.

Third Ward—Amos P. Stanton, Albert Woodruff, J. W. Hunt, A. W. Benson.

Sixth Ward—P. W. Kenyon, Henry Hill, John Baxter, A. J. E. Bogert.

Tenth Ward—E. Seymour, Wm. Beard, C. J. Shepherd, Silas Bennett.

Twelfth Ward—Wm. Cornell, Robert A. Muir, Carlos Kain, Mr. Donnelly.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

THE COUNCILMEN.

COUNCILMAN WILD ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN HIS VOTE, AND IS PUT DOWN BY THE PRESIDENT—THE OPINIONS OF MEMBERS ON THE DEPUTATION OF CHURCH STREET—THE NAME CHANGED TO MERCANTILE-STREET.

The Board of Aldermen during their session last evening had a number of important subjects before them, and several interesting debates upon them. The following are the matters which excited the most general interest.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL WORTH.

The report of the Committee having under consideration the erection of a monument to Major-General WORTH, coming up, a long debate ensued, during which it was clearly shown that the bids sent in were not of a satisfactory character, and consequently the Commissioner was authorized not to accept any of them, and advertise anew for proposals.

MORE BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to advertise for proposals to pave Greenwich-street, from Cortlandt-street to the Battery, with Belgian pavement, and the same be sent back to the Board for confirmation.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of changing the location of Engine Company No. 3, from the Ninth to the Eighth Ward, caused some debate, after which the petition of the Company was referred back to the Committee. A resolution was adopted directing the Chief Engineer to send Engine No. 3 to her location, No. 290 Bleecker-street, and that he order the Company to duty immediately.

COMMON COUNCIL CARRIAGE HIRE—GREAT SPEECH BY COUNCILMAN WILD—THE PRESIDENT PUTS HIM DOWN.

The carriage-hire question came up on the following preamble and resolution from the Board of Aldermen, for concurrence

Whereas, It appears from the Comptroller's report, recently made to the Common Council, that a large amount of money has been expended in paying the bills of carriage hire for members of the Common Council while on official business, (as is alleged,) and,

Whereas, It is believed, that the amount charged in said report for such purpose, is purely an extravagance, and not warranted by the discharge of official duties on the part of the Corporation, therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed not to make any further payment for bills contracted after the passage of this resolution, for carriage hire for members of the Common Council, Heads of Departments, or any member of the City Government.

On the preamble and resolution there was a long, exciting, and near its close, a really interesting debate.

After several attempts to lay the whole subject on the table, and to postpone, Mr. BARNEY moved, as a substitute, to concur, so far as the Board of Aldermen were concerned.

Mr. MCCAHILL moved to amend the substitute by adding, "and so far as the Councilmen are concerned."

Several other amendments were now made and debated, none of which, however, were adopted. Side remarks were made relative to the interest some of the members had in the subject, when

Mr. SHELEY called for the previous question.

Mr. PURDY arose and declared it beneath the character of a gentleman to make such a call.

The call was nevertheless made, and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and had reached the Seventeenth District, when

Mr. WILD arose and said: Mr. President and Councilmen——can a man——in this Board——make an explanation——of his vote——that is the question——before the Board——at——this time——I am on the Committee on Streets——It has been——said——we are all thieves——and——pickpockets, and robbers. I never robbed——the City one cent.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman will please confine himself to the question.

Mr. WILD—I want to explain——my vote. It has gone abroad that——we are all——pick——pockets, and I want to explain my vote

CRIES—Laughter.

The PRESIDENT—I must sustain order, and the dignity of the Board; and must, therefore, without meaning to offend the gentleman from the Seventeenth, direct him to take his seat.

SEVERAL VOICES—Let the Senator be heard.

Mr. WILD—Mr. President, what do you mean by——dignity of the Board? I want——to explain——my vote. Sir——I am on the Committee on Streets, and if I——hire a carriage to ride——over them——that ain't robbing the City. I have sometimes——rode half——a mile further than was absolutely necessary——

The PRESIDENT—The Clerk will proceed with the roll.

Clerk proceeds, when

Mr. WILD resumed. You——well——you may go——and call the——roll as——long as you——please, and I'll——stand up here——to define my position; I'm on the Committee on Streets——and——

The PRESIDENT—In my position in this Board, I must preserve order and its dignity, so far as I am able; and if the gentleman will persist in making a laughing stock of himself, I must order him to take his seat. The Clerk will proceed with the roll

Mr. WILD—What do you——mean, Sir——

Clerk calls several names—but

Mr. WILD, resuming, informed the President that he was defining his position.

SEVERAL VOICES—Oh! sit down.

Mr. WILD—What do you mean by telling me to sit down? Don't dare to tell——me to sit down——I won't sit——down——I'm on the Committee on Streets——and I'm defining——my position——I'm in favor of non——concurring——I'm in favor of riding.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman has voted, he has declared in favor of non-concurrence, and any remarks now are out of order

Mr. WILD—Well, go on.

The Clerk proceeded. When reaching Mr. RIDDER he rose to explain He had been on the Committee on Roads and on the Croton Aqueduct Committee During that time he had made a bill of $17 for carriage hire, and he had expended twice that sum from his own pocket. He was in favor of non-concurrence.

The Clerk now succeeded in finishing the call; and the following is the result:

Affirmative—Councilmen H Smith, Gannon, Clifton, Baulch, Healy, Cusack, Jackson, Barney, Schenck, Clancy, Donoho, Kerrigan, Brown, Seely, Gray, Wild, Coleman, Ridder, Wainwright, Van Cott, Radley, McConnell, T. Cooper, Barnes, Slevin, Dunlap, Lambrecht, Gafney, Conenhoven, Haswell, Waudell and Jenkins—22.

Negative—Councilmen Beam, See, C. S. Cooper, Brush, Reed, Mason, Purdy, Prentis, Floyd, Vermilye, Swan, Rauney, Moore, Husted, Van Riper, Pinckney, Truslow, Conover, Webber, Baxter, Mather, McCahill —22.

The PRESIDENT then declared the motion to non-concur with the Board of Aldermen carried

CHARGING THE NAME OF CHURCH-STREET—OPINIONS OF COUNCILMEN AS TO ITS CHARACTER.

In Committee of the Whole the report of the Committee on a petition from persons owning property on Church-street, to have its name changed to Mercantile-street, was taken up and an interesting and somewhat peculiar debate ensued. After the report had been read by title,

Mr. PINCKNEY said: Mr. PRESIDENT, I understand there are what are called bawdy houses in that street.

Mr. JACKSON—Well, you ought to know as well as anybody about that.

A member, whose name escaped our reporter, remarked that there were persons residing most of their time in that street who would not have their letters directed there for the world.

Mr. PURDY—Wouldn't changing the name of the street lead strangers astray. [Laughter.] I mean strangers who would not wish to go there might get there by mistake. [Laughter again.] They would see a new name up and might unwittingly run into the wrong place when they desired to avoid it. I am in earnest.

Mr. COOPER—If we are to cater to the desire of strangers, I think we had better not change the name, for, if we do, they won't know where to go—they'll be at a loss to find the street.

SEVERAL VOICES—That's so.

Mr. JACKSON—PURDY, when you and I were boys we used to go to Bankers'-street, where all the nigger houses used to be.

The members generally seemed to consider the remarks of Mr. JACKSON a very good joke on Mr. PURDY, others looked serious, and for the purpose of changing the subject, the Committee reported in favor of the report, without further delay.

DISINFECTING AGENT.

A memorial was received from Prof. GRANT, and referred, asking that a Committee be appointed to investigate as to the merits of his disinfecting agent.

After hearing a number of reports, the Board adjourned to Friday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Testimonial to the late Henry B. Dodge.—Meeting of the Bar.

Pursuant to a notice issued on Tuesday, the Bar of this City met in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, to adopt such measures as should be deemed expedient and appropriate to express their regret at the sudden decease of HENRY B. DODGE, Esq., a learned and universally respected member of the Bar.

The meeting was called to order by WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and was organized by the appointment of Hon. Justice MITCHELL, of the Supreme Court, President; Hon. Justice BOSWORTH, of the Superior Court, and Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT, of the Supreme Court, Vice-Presidents; HENRY A. CRANE and JOHN ARKENWOOD, Esqs., Secretaries.

WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., then arose and presented the following resolutions, in behalf of the Committee who had prepared them:

Resolved, That the members of the New-York Bar, have heard with deep sensibility the afflictive intelligence of the death of HENRY B. DODGE, Esq., and that they mourn his loss, as of one having every just claim to their affection and respect.

Resolved, That by the natural vigor of his intellect, the thorough discipline of his understanding, his extensive and various learning, his habits of patient and comprehensive investigation, his manifold acquirements and wide experience, he was admirably fitted for the noblest labors and the highest honors of our profession; while his generous fidelity to every duty, the candor of his nature, the rectitude of his purposes and the purity of his character and conduct, made him in the performance of those labors and their attainment a wise counselor, a strenuous and intrepid advocate, a grace and ornament to his profession, a public and general benefit to the community.

Resolved, That his sudden death, in the prime of his professional life, in the fullness of health, in the full maturity of his powers, enhances the measure of his loss to the profession and to the public, and heightens the poignancy of our grief.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise with his family in their sorrowful bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them, and to be published in the papers in this City.

In moving the adoption of these resolutions, Mr. EVARTS addressed the audience in a few feeling remarks.

CORNELIUS VAN SANDTFORD, Esq., seconded the motion, and offered a few remarks upon the character, private and professional, of the deceased.

Mr D. D. FIELD arose and spoke as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I can scarcely add anything to what has been already said. We have lost a companion and friend. One who has been journeying with us—traveling by the same road, and for the same end, has fallen by the wayside, and we shall see him no more. Though reserved in his manner, his disposition had made him a general favorite, and we mourn and lament him as one whose companionship was a pleasure to us all. But Mr. DODGE was more than an agreeable member of our profession. He was one of its brightest ornaments. Though young he was already distinguished, and promised a life of usefulness and honor He was a laborious student and an accurate thinker and reasoner. He was not one of those who looked upon the law as a trade, for which an apprenticeship of a few years would suffice; but he regarded it, as it is in fact, as one of the most extensive and difficult of the sciences, for which the studies of a life are needed. He studied constantly and with success. What he did for himself he strove to recommend to others. He took a great interest in our apprenticeship Law Institution, and gave its library much of his attention He was not only a lawyer, but a general scholar. He had a taste for the arts and for elegant learning. Such a man we could ill afford to lose. We needed his assistance and his example. But it has pleased the Great Disposer of life and death to take him away, and we have only to bow before His will. While we do so, let us cherish the memory of our friend,—for his manly virtues, for his studious culture of his profession, and for his high and noble aims.

Dr. DISOSWAY made a few remarks, after which Mr. JAMES B. WHITING arose and proposed the following resolution, to be added to those already offered.

Resolved, That the members of the bar, with one accord, attend the funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from Grace Church.

Mr. WHITING followed the resolution with a few feeling remarks, and testified to the character and intellect of the deceased, who had entered his office as a student of law in 1833, and between whom and himself there had existed a mutual and sincere friendship.

The resolutions were unanimously passed, and, with the proceedings of the meeting, were ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Court. The meeting was then adjourned.

Capt Wright's Condition.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Wednesday, Sept. 19—8 o'clock.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We have the satisfaction to state, at this time, that the condition of Capt. J. J. WRIGHT has much improved since our last report, and we confidently believe that his case will have a favorable termination.

LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT, M. D.,
A. FOLLIN, M. D.,
Attending Surgeons.

Ball of the Meagher Cadets.

The Annual Ball of the "Meagher Cadets"—an admirably drilled and efficient company of the 69th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., under the command of Capt. J HOUSTON, took place last night in the Eagle Drill Rooms. Owing as well to the general popularity, both of Captain and corps, as to the fact that this was the first Military Ball of the season, the attendance was both crowded and brilliant, and the pleasures of the season were prolonged, as a matter of course, "to a late, or rather an early hour this morning."

Publishers' Trade-Sale.

The New-York Publishers' Trade-sale was continued yesterday, at BANGS' auction-rooms, Park-row. The attendance was fair, the bidding spirited, but the works did not go off in such large quantities as on previous occasions.

☞ Among the passengers by the *Baltic*, we observe Hon. E. B. MORGAN and Hon. B. PATSOLL, members of Congress, and Hon. B. F. ANGEL, late Consul of the United States at the Sandwich Islands Mr. ANGEL brings dispatches from the Embassies at London and Paris, and will proceed immediately to Washington.

☞ Hon. GEORGE W. CLINTON is in town. He delivers the Annual Address, to-day, before the Agricultural Society of Queens County, at Flushing.

☞ A fine, cool Autumn day, yesterday. *Encore.*

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 27, 7, 9, 5, 20, 23, 25, 6, 64, 28, 52, 53, 54, 57, 46.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 225, 273, 244, 207, 1510, 310, 170½, 222, 188, 234, 227 to 231.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 791, 831, 915, 740, 637, 471. To be tried before the Judge.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

"Judging by the initial number, Dr. HUNTER'S *Specialist* will, in interest, intelligence, scientific and practical knowledge, and vigor of conduct, rank at the very head of medical journalism. In this number the Doctor sets forth his purpose—already alluded to—modestly but decidedly, and treats us to powerful articles on "Medicated Inhalation," "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "Asthma, its nature, causes and cure," "Medical Specialities," "The prevalence and importance of Tubercular Disease," and an interesting essay on the importance of a proper classification of diseases. But an article that will command general attention, and interest, we rather think, the medical profession, is a reply to an onslaught, made by Dr. HALL, editor of the *Journal of Health*, against Inhalation. The article is titled "A Concentrated Ninny," and though written with marvellous good humor, is a sort of flaying alive of the *Journal of Health* man. It reminds us of a torture figure of the Spanish Inquisition, called "The Blessed Virgin," which had an agreeable first blush for the victim led to its embrace, but which, on touching certain springs, opened a glittering breast of sword blades."

A monthly periodical, 16 pages 4to. Subscriptions for a year, $1, single copy, 10c. Published by

SHERMAN & CO., Astor House,

and for sale by all Booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN is now universally acknowledged to be the best and purest beverage imported. It has been tasted by the most eminent chemists and medical men in Europe and this country, and by them pronounced infinitely purer than the best gin manufactured in Holland, and possessing superior diuretic qualities. This Cordial Gin is distilled in London, and every possible means is taken to prevent the introduction of any impure or interlocting ingredient. In this and in other cities it is constantly prescribed by prominent physicians as a cordial beverage in all cases where it can be made applicable; and having ourselves some knowledge of its excellent qualities, we can unconditionally endorse it as the pure, genuine and original London Cordial Gin, manufactured in London expressly for Messengers. It is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the country.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 340 Broadway, and sold by C. E. RICE, No. 106 Broadway. Price only $5 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

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And No. 45 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilis. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MOVEMENTS OF DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS.—By the atmospheric telegraph we are informed that our cold friend, Winter, left Iceland, and may be expected in town soon. Coats, overcoats, pantaloons and vests, proper to give him a warm reception, may be had at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos 66 and 68 Fulton-st. at the usual low prices.

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MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 19 at the Brandreth House, by S B Britton, editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, BENJ. F SMITH, Esq., of Albany, and Mrs. MARY E. MERCH, of New-York.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept 18, by Rev Mr. Caton, GEORGE HODGE to MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the late Frederick Underhill, of this City

In Albany, on Tuesday, Sept 18, by Rev. Dr Sprague, J. MONTGOMERY HALL, of New-York, to MARY E., youngest daughter of the late Thomas Lee, of Albany

In Auburn, on Tuesday Sept. 18, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev H. A Nelson, JOHN N. MURDOCH, Esq., of Red Wing, Minnesota, and CYNTHIA A. BALDWIN, of Owasco Lake.

In Hoboken, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, by Rev. W. W. Camp, R. W. R. FREEMAN, of Cazenovia, to SUSAN C., daughter of the late Commodore Melancthon T Woolsey, U. S. A

In Newark, N. J on Sunday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Lewis H. Dunn, JONATHAN BLINN, only son of the late Mr MARTIN, of Vermont, to LOUISA, daughter of John Crew, formerly of Albany.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

At Mendham, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Sept 19, by Rev. T Hastings AARON SUTTON, Esq., to Miss ANNA E. LAWRENCE, both of the above place

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 19, of cholera infantum, JAMES WARD MCKENNAN, the son of James and Helen Ackerman, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No 254 Hudson-st, near Spring

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept 18 FRESLOVE MARIA ARNOLD, aged 36 years wife of James Arnold and daughter of V. Williston, Esq., formerly of Providence, R. I.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No 110 East 30th-st, one door from 2d-av

☞ Milwaukie papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, WARNOLDUS COOPER, aged 74 years and 10 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Hoyt and Pacific-sts., on Thursday 20th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to the family vault, at St. Luke's Church, New-York, for interment

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept 19, at her late residence, No. 17 Monroe-place, GRACE wife of Arthur Morris, in the 34th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South 5th-st., near 4th Her friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend

In Brooklyn on Tuesday, Sept. 18, LOUISA, wife of Madison Page aged 38 years

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 98 2d place.

☞ Maine and Virginia papers please copy

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 17, at No 863 Pacific-st, EPHRAIM BERESTH aged 43 years The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Fee Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 19.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Coup	118	350	Erie Railroad	s10 56
2,000	Virginia 6s	86	28	do	56
5,000	do	b60	94	400	do s60 56
3,000	do	97	50	do s60	56½
5,000	Ohio 6s '60	104	300	do s60	56
2,000	Erie 2d Mort Bds.	93	50	do b3	56
9,000	Erie Bonds of '71	83½	500	do b60	56½
1,000	Nor Iow R.R. 1st	100	500	do	56
2,000	Ill. Cen R R. bds.	84	100	do b30	56
10,000	do s60	85	625	do	56
10,000	do b30	85	250	do b3	56
5,000	do	84	100	do s3	56
13,000	do	81	250	do c	56
7,000	New-York Cen. 6s	91	450	do s60	56
2,000	Chic. & R Island	113	50	do s10	56
	R. M. bonds	b3 98	450	do	56
40	Leather Manuf. Bk.	130	200	do b30	56
12	Bank of Commerce	150½	100	do b10	56
6	Bank of North Am	105	100	do s30	56
100	Pana. Coal Co	b60	105	428	do s3 56
180	do	b60	103	200	do s30 56
71	do		102	160	do b30 56
400	Cum. Coal Co	b3	27	50	do s60 56
400	do		27	400	do b30 56
200	do	b30	27	100	do b30 56
150	do	s60	27	900	Harlem Railroad	27
100	do	b3	27	400	do	27
200	Ward Coal Co		1	400	do s3	27
250	Evans City Land Co		1	100	do b2	27
100	do	b30	1	10	Harlem Pref'd	54
100	do		1	15	do	54
200	Canton Co		34	200	Read. Railroad	s60
100	Nicara's Tran Co		10	200	do	s60
200	do	s60	10	100	do	s60
18	Galena & Chic R.R.		110	100	do	b30
50	do		110	100	do	b30
50	do	b60	110½	100	do	b10
200	Cleve & Toledo R R		36	200	Hud. R. Railroad	s60
200	do	s30	36	75	do	
200	do	b60	37	50	do	
50	do		36½	100	do	b30
12	Chic & Rock Is R R		102	5	Mich Central R R	
200	do		102	25	Mich S & N I R R	
150	do	s30	102	100	do	
250	do	s3	102	14	Panama Railroad	
250	do	s30	102	50	do	
250	do	b30	102	15	Cleve C & Chic	
400	Cleve & Pit

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1251 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

QUARANTINE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Quarantine on Baltimore Vessels still Retained.

PUNGENT AND PERSONAL REMARKS.

Some Sins that His Honor the Mayor has not Committed.

Some greater ones that Alderman Ely has never taken into...

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and remained in session over *three hours*. The proceedings were as unusually boisterous and personal as they were long-continued. The Mayor presided. After the reading of the minutes and the transaction of some other formal business, the following report was presented:

The Special Committee to whom was referred the letter from the Mayor of Baltimore and the President of the Board of Health of that city, remonstrating against the ordinance adopted by the Board of Health on the 13th of July, and asking its repeal so far as it extends to the city of Baltimore, respectfully

REPORT

That they have given the subject due consideration, and are satisfied that the Ordinance referred to, should be amended, so far as it applies to the city of Baltimore. The Committee have seen other communications, official and unofficial, from that city, which satisfy it that at this time Baltimore is entirely free of any contagious disease or epidemic whatever; that it is unusually healthful, and that there can be no danger from the admission of vessels from that port. To continue this discrimination against the vessels of a neighboring city, without any just cause, is calculated to paralyze its trade, cast a severe condemnation against its fair fame, and render it an object of dread and fear to the people of the whole country.

As we would "wish to be done by, so let us do unto others," and the injury we have done to one of the most enterprising, intelligent and healthful cities in the Union should be repaired without delay.

From these considerations, the Committee report for the consideration and adoption of the Board the following resolutions:

Resolved, That so much of the ordinance passed by this Board of Health on the 13 h inst., as applies to the City of Baltimore, be and is hereby repealed

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, properly attested by the Clerk, be served upon the Health Officer at Quarantine, and published in the newspapers of this City.

ORLANDO GRAY,
JOHN BAULCH,
JOHN KELLY.

Special Committee of Board of Health.

Councilman GRAY moved that the report be accepted and the resolutions adopted.

His Honor the Mayor submitted the following resolutions, stating that it had been passed by the Board of Commissioners of Health, viz.:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Board of Commissioners of Health, it is unnecessary to continue the detention and examination of vessels at the Quarantine from the city of Baltimore, as required by the ordinance of the Board of Health, adopted Sept 18, and it is respectfully recommended to the Board that so much of the ordinance as applies to the city of Baltimore be repealed.

Alderman ELY opposed the adoption of the report, and condemned the action which the Mayor has pursued in the matter of the "Baltimore Quarantine," as unbecoming and unfair—as much so as many other of his official acts.

HAYES WOOD IS PERSONAL UPON ALDERMAN ELY.

His Honor (having vacated the chair for that purpose,) replied warmly in defence of his conduct. He indignantly replied the accusations of double-dealing made against him by the Alderman from the Twenty-first. He (the Mayor) did not pretend to infallibility and might have erred, but one thing he could say, *he had never sought for votes of the Reformers in order to defeat all the corrupt measures of the Common Council.* Neither had he *sought for the Temperance vote*, while his family were rioting in luxury, *procured by the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors of the worst and most poisonous kind.* Neither had he ever sought for the votes of *poor Germans* while parading around *Know-Nothing Lodges* at midnight in search of a nomination for Comptroller. This was a system of double dealing which he had never been guilty of, and it would be well for gentlemen before making wholesale charges of deceitfulness and treachery, to reflect a moment on their own conduct, and see whether they were entirely free from censure.

ALDERMAN ELY IS PERSONAL UPON THE MAYOR.

His Honor's speech created considerable excitement. Alderman ELY soon rejoined in language most sarcastic and severe. He thought it exceedingly unbecoming in his Honor so twit him (ELY) with the distillation of "a poison," which his Honor had dealt in by retail so long and so profitably. Whatever sins he (ELY) might have been guilty of, one thing he could say, that he had never been *indicted by a grand jury*, and that he had never been charged with any *criminal* offences!

The Alderman said a good deal more of equally amiable drift, and equally apt to improve his Honor's digestion.

When the Alderman concluded, a promiscuous discussion took place among the other members of the Board—Alderman KELLY and the other Wood men defending the Mayor and the report of the Committee, and Messrs. TUCKER, DRAKE and the other members of the "Opposition," backed by Alderman HARRISON, pitching into the report and the Mayor at the same time.

The vote was finally taken, and the report was lost. Ayes 14, Noes 21.

The Board then adjourned, to meet again on Monday next.

The Board, before adjourning, passed a resolution to the effect that on and after Monday next their business shall be transacted with open doors. That is wise.

Trotting on Centreville Course.

The announcement of a trotting match for a purse of $500, to take place yesterday, and for which four celebrated nags were entered, (namely, *Flora Temple*, *Frank Forrester*, *Chicago Jack*, and *Miller's Damsel*,) attracted to the Centreville Course a fair attendance of visiters as times go.

It was pretty generally known in the morning that *Miller's Damsel*, entered by D. PFEIFFER, had been withdrawn, and J. M. DANIELS, who had entered *Chicago Jack*, took the same course. *Frank Forrester*, entered and driven by GEO. SPICER, consequently alone appeared to contest the race with the favorite mare.

Every performance of *Flora Temple* goes to confirm the general conviction that there is nothing on the turf that can contend against her, and this conviction naturally deprives every match in which she takes a part of much of the interest and excitement which would otherwise attach to it—the almost universal opinion being that it is a clear thing. So strong was this opinion on the present occasion, that no bookers of the horse could be found at shorter odds than 100 to 20 at the start. The result shows the correctness of this judgment. It was, in fact, to use the general expression used, "no race," the mare having it all her own way, winning both heats easily. It will be seen, on comparing the time with that made by her on previous occasions, that she by no means did her best, but played with her opponent, and handled by her able driver, HIRAM WOODRUFF, merely did enough to win.

The terms of the match were two-mile heats, to wagons; wagon and driver to weigh 275 pounds. In the first heat, *Flora* kept the lead, winning by several lengths, in 5:15¼. The second was somewhat better contested. The start was a remarkably fair one, both getting away as nearly together as possible, and the horse stepping out in a style to call forth the exclamation, "Well, he's a trotter, but he can't do it." He however, did do enough to keep her sharply to it, and at the quarter-post, gained in 38½ seconds, he headed her; between this and the half-mile-post, (reached in 1:18½,) *Flora* again got the first position. They then came round nearly neck and neck to the winning post, where *Flora* headed him, accomplishing the first mile in 2:39½. Keeping their respective places with little variation, for the second mile, the mare came in by about two lengths, and was declared the winner of the heat and the money. Time—5:17½.

Previous to and during the last heat, odds to almost any amount were betted on *Flora*, and several bets were made at the long figure of 100 to 2½.

SCRUB RACE.

During the interval between the first and second heats, and after the last, a scrub race for $250 a side to road wagons, catch weight and mile heats, was run, and the contest being more equal, the excitement was greater than on the great match of the day.

The contending nags were *Joke Oakley*, a fine bald-faced bay, and *Lady May*, a pretty bay mare.

Both were ably handled by their respective owners, and though the time was not remarkably quick, it was an excellent race. A large number of bets were made in different sums, nearly even, the mare being rather the favorite. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at the result of the first heat, in which the horse won in 2:51. The Judges, however, as well as all impartial observers, declared everything "square," both having done their best, and done it well, too:

The result of the second heat was similar, *Jake* winning (though only by a length) in 2:52.

SUMMARY.

Purse of $500. Two mile heats, to wagons.

J. D. B'OMANN entered b. m. *Flora Temple* (driver HIRAM WOODRUFF)	1	1
GEO. SPICER entered b. g. *Frank Forrester*	2	2

Time 5:19½. 5:17½.

Match for $250 a side, to road wagon, two mile heats

Jake Oakley, b. g.	1	1
Lady May, b. m.	2	2

Time 2:51. 2:22.

RUNNING RACE.

A match has been made, to come off on Tuesday next on the Union Course, between two celebrated horses, b. h. *Jim Barton*, by *Grey Hazle*, dam *Ann Lewis*, by *Eclipse*, (the property of F. B. SPINOLA, Esq.,) and the chestnut gelding *Charley King*, by imp *Glencoe*, dam *Lewarda*, by *Medoc*, the property of Dr. WALDON, for $500 a side. This will be the first running race had on the old Union for several years past—from which fact, and the celebrity of the horses, it excites considerable interest. They have heretofore made some of the best races ever run.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Massachusetts Republican Convention—Nomination of Julius Rockwell for Governor.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Republican or fusion State Convention was largely attended to-day, over 1,000 delegates being present from all parts of the State, including several ex-Whig members of Congress, several Know Nothing Congressmen, Senator WILSON, and many of the rank and file of the late Whig, Free-Soil and Know-Nothing parties. Hon. N. P. BANKS was chosen President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., P. S., was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

After passing a vote that to avoid cheating, each delegate should write his name and residence upon his vote for a candidate for Governor, the Convention adjourned for dinner.

In the afternoon an informal ballot was taken for Governor, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 944. Necessary for a choice, 473. HENRY J. GARDNER (K. N.) had 449; JULIUS ROCKWELL (Whig) 305; J. W. FOSTER (Grand Sachem of the K. N. State Council) 122; Judge E. R. HOAR (F. S.) 45; T. D. ELIOTT (Whig and F. S.) 9; Scattering 11.

No sooner had this result been announced and a motion made to go into a formal ballot, than Mr. WILLIAM BRIGHAM, of Boston, an anti-Gardner Whig, called attention to the fact that a call had appeared in the Boston papers for a straight-out Know-Nothing Convention, and that this call contained the names of no less than 19 of the Boston delegation to the Fusion Convention. He did not like this playing fast and loose, and wanted to know how far Governor GARDNER was connected with this movement.

A. O. BREWSTER, of Boston, amid applause, laughter and hisses defended Governor GARDNER as a true Anti Slavery man, who had as clear a record on that subject as any one in Massachusetts. He was followed by J. Q. A. GRIFFIN, an ultra Free-Soil lawyer, of Charlestown, who, amid much confusion, proceeded to argue that Mr. GARDNER was not the man to receive the nomination of the Convention.

A formal ballot for candidate for Governor was then taken. Hon. JULIUS ROCKWELL had 6 votes over all others, and about 30 over GARDNER. A motion to make the nomination unanimous had a few scattering nays. The present Lieut. Governor, Treasurer and Auditor were nominated for reelection by acclamation. E. R. HOAR was nominated for Attorney-General. After the nominations, patriotic speeches were made, and much enthusiasm manifested.

The address adopted by the Convention goes over the whole ground of the Slavery question, and declares that all other issues are for the time dropped. It says, "We offer no geographical or sectional issue We adopt no principles which have not the sanction of the founders of the republic in all the States, North or South, Free or Slave. We adopt no principles which WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and PATRICK HENRY would not have glorified to be brought into action. We adopt no principles which conscientious opponents of the increase of Slavery from all parts of the land cannot and ought not to recognize. We act in no sectional spirit as to men. We are ready to vote for men from any part of the land, who will act with us. Our motto is no North, no South. Freedom for all the Territories. No new States but Free States North or South."

The resolutions are of the same tenor, and both were unanimously adopted.

Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Convention of delegates from the Young Men's Christian Associations to-day appointed Montreal as the next place of meeting, between July and September, in 1856. The following Central Committee was chosen: Messrs. Neff, Moore, Lowry, Neave and Mitchell, of Cincinnati; Patton, of Kingston; Clement, of Buffalo; Langdon and Rhesa, of Washington; Jones, of Charleston; Latting, of New-Orleans; Bacon, of San Francisco; and Hitchcock, of St. Louis.

The Wreck of the Steamer Sebastopol—Six Persons Drowned.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 20.

By the Milwaukee papers received this morning we learn that six persons were drowned at the wreck of the steamer *Sebastopol*, as follows: the pilot, FRANCIS FOARES, in endeavoring to reach the shore in a boat; the second mate, MONAIS BERRY; the second engineer, name unknown, but belonging to Avon, Ohio; two passengers and a colored waiter, names unknown. All of the other persons on board the steamer, numbering seventy-four, were saved. Twelve of the horses on board were also saved. The Captain of the steamer was deceived in not seeing the usual light at the mouth of the river, and ran aground at 1 o'clock in the morning.

The storm was the heaviest ever known in that region.

The *Sebastopol* was owned in Cleveland, and insured in Buffalo. Her cargo was valued at $100,000.

Another Lake Steamer Ashore.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The steamer *Queen City*, of the Collingwood Line, is reported ashore between Sheboygan and Milwaukee. We have no particulars as yet.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The ship *Cohota*, previously reported ashore, having been pumped out was towed off by the steamer *R. B. Forbes* this afternoon and brought up to the city.

The ship *Henry Ware*, before reported ashore at Prince Edward's Island, and sold at $6,100, has been got off without difficulty, and taken to Charlotte Town to repair and refit for the British market.

Destructive Fire at Fort Smith, Ark.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

A fire occurred at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 6th inst., destroying about $50,000 worth of property. It broke out in an alley near Gibson-avenue, and spread to Garrison-avenue, destroying the whole block, including the Post-Office, and many of the best buildings of the place. The St. Charles Hotel was on fire three times, but was finally saved. There is hardly any insurance on the property destroyed.

The Yellow Fever at Canton, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Advices from Canton, Miss., state that there are now one hundred and seven cases of yellow fever in that place, out of a population of only three hundred and eighty-eight. The number of deaths thus far has been twenty-nine.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 20.

Last evening two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Altona, came in collision. A fireman named WILHELM jumped off the engine and was killed. No one else was hurt.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 20.

Our Stock market was dull at the First Board, and the following are the quotations for Pennsylvania State Fives, 86; Reading Railroad, 47¼; Long Island Railroad, 14¼; Morris Canal, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

Murder Trial Postponed.

The trial of MICHAEL GORMAN for the murder of the brothers JOHNSON, set down to come on in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, was postponed for three weeks, to allow Counsel, SAMUEL GARRISON, Esq., time to prepare his defence.

The prisoner is evidently laboring under the illusory hope that he will escape the punishment awarded by law to those convicted of the crime with which he stands charged. He manifests a painful indifference to his awful position.

CITY POLITICS.

The Hards—Judiciary Convention.

The Hard-Shell Judiciary Convention had a meeting at Academy Hall, Broadway, last evening. WALTER R. LEE occupied the Chair. A large number of prominent members of both sections of the Democracy were about, watching the proceedings with much interest.

Some formal and unimportant business having been transacted, members were invited to propose candidates for the various Judicial offices; and, in accordance with such invitation, SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, GREENE C. BRONSON and others were nominated as Judges of the Supreme Court. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, WM. H. LEONARD, and Ex-Judge ULSHOEFFER and others were proposed for the Superior Court. For the Court of Common Pleas, JOHN R. BRADY, WM. H. LEONARD, FLORENCE MCCARTHY and several others were nominated; and GEO. F. ALDEN, JOHN B. MACGREGOR and ARMINIUS ALEMAN were named.

The propriety of adjourning, to afford delegates an opportunity to select judiciously from the candidates proposed, was then suggested; and the Convention did adjourn to Tuesday evening, when it will meet to elect candidates for the various City and County Judiciary.

K. N. Delegates to Auburn.

The following are among the Delegates elected from New-York City and Brooklyn to the Know-Nothing State Convention which meets at Auburn, on the 25th, to select candidates for State officers.

J. G. Abbe, Second Ward, N. Y.; W. W. Woodward, Fourth Ward, N. Y.; James Barker, Seventh Ward, N. Y.; Daniel Ullmann, Eighth Ward, N. Y.; Robert H. Freeman, Ninth Ward, N. Y.; Benjamin T. Van Riper, Tenth Ward, N. Y.; Charles T. Mills, Thirteenth Ward, N. Y.; W. R. W. Chambers, Seventeenth Ward, N. Y.; Jos. S. Taylor, Nineteenth Ward, N. Y.; Richard Mott, Twenty-second Ward, N. Y.; S. C. Caverly, Seventh Ward, Brooklyn.

☞ Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER (Seventeenth Ward) is reported as having fallen from the gracious pinnacle of the Know-Nothing structure he once enjoyed. Don't be surprised to see him bobbing around and even out of the Lodge utterly.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Hickory Union Club—A Political Essay.

The Hickory Union Club held a meeting, as per adjournment, in the Museum Hall, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, last evening. The President—JOHN F. HENNESAY—presided, and about one hundred persons were present.

The Chairman opened the meeting with a splendid philippic against the K. N.'s, Maine Law folks, and all others who are opposed to the largest liberty in eating, drinking, voting, &c. He was followed by ex-Alderman STILWELL, of the Sixth Ward

An address was also made by Mr. GLOVER, of New-York; and McLOUD MURPHY, also of New-York, read an essay, which was loudly applauded.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the present state of parties in Kings County, the dissensions that have taken place in the camp of the natural opponents of Democracy, that it is the duty of every true Democrat to endeavor by all means in his power to prevent the several cliques and parties from dividing the Democratic ranks upon petty Ward isms that have no bearing on our general ticket.

On motion, a Finance Committee of five was appointed to collect moneys to support the "enterprise," and a Treasurer to keep the same was also appointed.

After the meeting adjourned, a number of delegates from different Wards met and organized several auxiliary clubs.

Republican Assembly District Convention.

The Delegates selected from the several Wards in the Second Assembly District, assembled in Convention at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, Brooklyn, last evening, and elected the following Delegates to the State Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 26th inst:

DELEGATES.

AMOS P. STANTON.....K. N. Choctaw Democrat.
H. N. HOLT.....K. N. Choctaw Whig.

ALTERNATES.

WM. BEARD.....K. N. Choctaw Democrat.
I. W. KNAPP.....K. N. Choctaw Whig.

First Assembly District.

The K. N.'s in the First Assembly District have nominated for Assembly Mr E. D TAFT, of the Seventeenth Ward, Eastern District of Brooklyn. Mr. TAFT is a fine man and captain of a military company, but he undoubtedly feels about his nomination as the man did who was presented with an elephant—now he has got it, he does not know what to do with it.

☞ The Republicans of the Third Assembly District, Brooklyn, met on Wednesday, the 19th, and elected JOSEPH REEVE and S. ALPHEUS SMITH, as Delegates to the Republican Convention at Syracuse.

A Cold-Blooded Murder in Kentucky.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. AQUILLA M. STARKS, of Todd County, in this State, was brutally murdered on Wednesday night of this week, while riding on horseback from Elkton, the County-seat of Todd, to his home in the northern portion of the County—a distance of some eight or nine miles. His body was found on Thursday morning. It was lying by the side of the road—a distance of some four miles from Elkton. His pocket-book was found near him, rifled of its contents. He was evidently murdered for his money, as he was known to have a considerable amount about his person at the time. He had evidently been killed with a bludgeon. Suspicion has fastened upon a young man by the name of RUTHERFORD, who lives in Logan County, about four miles west of this place. RUTHERFORD was with Mr. STARKS in Elkton during the greater portion of the afternoon of Wednesday; and he induced him to drink until he became partially intoxicated. He was heard to tell Mr. STARKS that "he would accompany him home if he would remain until evening, as he was *going out of his way*." RUTHERFORD assisted Mr STARKS in mounting his horse, and Mr. S immediately started for home *alone*, taking the Greenville road, which runs north from Elkton. In a few moments RUTHERFORD started towards his home, which is on the Russellville road, east from Elkton. It seems he rode just out of town, when he took another road and crossed over to the Greenville road, and as soon as he struck the Greenville road he inquired if "anybody had passed along there lately." The man of whom he inquired told him that "Mr. STARKS had just passed." R. replied, "he was just the man he wished to see," and rode on. Mr. STARKS stopped at a house about four miles from Elkton to light his pipe; the man of the house went in to get some fire, and while he was gone he heard a man, who was riding in company with Mr. S., urging him to go on, and when he returned with the fire they were gone. The man noticed the one in company with Mr. S., and from the description he gives of him, it was R. He thinks he can identify him, although it was quite dark when he saw him. In a short time, the man heard some one galloping towards Elkton at a rapid rate. The body of Mr. S. was found about 200 yards from the house where he stopped to light his pipe. The next morning R. came riding into Elkton on the Hopkinsville road—a road coming into the town from the West—and when asked where he stayed the night, by different ones, he told different tales. It was ascertained that he attended a wedding about five miles in the country, where he arrived at 10½ o'clock. He is now in custody, and will have his examination on Monday. When captured on Thursday night he had but nine dollars on his person, and he had paid away twenty seven dollars during the day, and on Wednesday he had but very little, if any money. He pretends he can tell where he got his money. He is an "arch" villian. Mr. STARKS was a very worthy citizen, and a man of highly respectable connections. More anon. H.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., Sept 14, 1855.

☞ Yesterday was the Milliners' opening day. Henceforth new styles of bonnets, mantillas and cloaks will be seen on Broadway. The bonnet that was a love of a thing yesterday will be old fashioned to-morrow, and the head-dress that provoked all admiration on Monday, to-morrow night would make every pretty little fashionable turn up her nose. The mysteries of these things are too much for us.

☞ Mr. DEAN, who stabbed Capt. WRIGHT at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday, is a son-in-law of Hon. AMOS KENDALL, and once had a dispute with Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*.—*Troy Budget, Sept. 18.*

YELLOW FEVER.

THE NEWS BAD AGAIN.

LIST OF THE PORTSMOUTH DEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The news from Norfolk and Portsmouth this morning, is of the same gloomy nature. At Norfolk, during the 24 hours ending at noon on Tuesday, there were 38 deaths, and 50 new cases.

At Portsmouth, during the same period, there were 11 deaths.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The intelligence received yesterday from Norfolk and Portsmouth is in exact contrast with that of the previous day. The hopes then excited of returning health are crushed, for the present, at least. The disease appears to have taken a sudden turn for the worse, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, and on Monday the mortality in Norfolk was considerably increased. The number of deaths are reported on that day at forty-five, and (as will be seen by the letter below) a large number of persons, including several prominent citizens, fell victims on Tuesday. In Portsmouth, too, the mortality is large, seventeen deaths having occurred from sun-down on Monday to 11 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday.

We are again under obligations to the politeness of Dr. J. F. POWELL, the surgeon of the steamer *Georgia*, for the following interesting memoranda:

STEAMER GEORGIA, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1855.

NORFOLK, 12 M.—The opinion of all who have facilities of acquiring information is, that there is no real abatement. Dr. WILSON, of Havana, a gentleman of much intelligence and experience, who returns with me this evening, confirms this statement. The weather yesterday was very unfavorable. There were forty-five deaths, and a number of new cases. Among the former yesterday, were a Capt. David Mathias and Mrs. Titmouse.

DEATHS THIS MORNING.—Wm. D. Delany, formerly Mayor; Dr. Geo. S. Upshur, one of the most intelligent physicians of Norfolk; Wm. V. Robinson, who has rendered very efficient aid to the Howard Association by supplying nourishment for the sick; Francis Johnson, tobacconist; Charles Wiseman, formerly of Baltimore; Lenius, daughter of John Sands; Wm. Loriog, painter, North Church street; Peter Gray, French teacher; Horace Drury, Clerk for J. D. Gordon; Mrs. J. D. Gordon; Michael Glennan, grocer; Miss Susan, daughter of late Dr. Wm. B. Selden, Sr.; Mrs. Catharine Crosby; son of Rev. Anndee Smith, aged 17 years; Degan, aged 18, son of Wm. Bagnell, of the Virginia Bank. Other deaths are reported, but not regarded as authentic. Dr. Hargrove, of Richmond, reports 30 new cases to-day in his practice.

SICK.—Capt Guy had a relapse yesterday. All his servants have the fever. Dr. Robert H. Gordon has had black vomit. He is dying. John Sanders and son Colby are very sick. His sister, Miss Sanders, is very ill. Wm. D. Seymour very sick, but apparently doing well. Drs. Tunstall, Blow, and Hardy, of Norfolk, are very ill; also Capt. Smith, President of Virginia Bank; Mrs. Edwards, an elderly lady; child of the late Wm. D. Delany; Mrs. James G. Pollard, and J. H. Gordon, exchange broker; Mr. J. Marden Smith is doing well; John Tunis, Sr., very sick, but faithfully attended by Drs. Ravanel, of Charleston, and Wright, of Norfolk. The family of the late B. B. Walters are all well. Mr. Morrant, of steamer *Coffee*, is much better. His wife is very ill. James Sanders, Secretary of Howard Association, is sitting up

Wm. G. Dunbar, reported dead, is well. Wm. H. Carlon, of the steamer *Princess Anne*, is sick. Thomas White, the lady nursing at Dr. Pollard's, is very ill. Simon W. Ghio, clerk in the railroad office, died at Hampton, on Saturday night. His brother is very ill.

Norfolk has been districted, with a provision depôt for each of the four wards, in order to avoid imposition upon the Howard Association.

A storm passed over the encampment at Hampton on on Saturday night, penetrating many of the tents and drenching the inmates. On Sunday several cases of sickness were reported, whether of yellow or bilious fever I could not obtain information.

The Norfolk *News* will be issued this afternoon.

PORTSMOUTH, 1½ o'clock, P. M.—Seventeen deaths since sundown last evening, viz: James Dresser, Mary Magestarto, Mr. Brady, Mr. Sanders, son of Robert Munden; James Sinclair, Levi Lane, Mrs. Maria Bush, child of Thomas Emerson; Jos. Manning, Jesse Porch, Ralph Keeling, George Pedlenton, Sarah Clagg, Henry Bunson, Mary Methis and one unknown.

Dr. Pete is out to-day. Dr. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, will probably be out to-morrow. Dr. Walters is well and active. D. D. Fiske, Esq., is convalescent but has not yet been out. Mr. Foreman, of the Sanitary Committee, was attacked yesterday. Rev. James Chisholm was buried at 10 A. M., on Sunday.

J. F. P.

Another correspondent at Norfolk writes as that the new cases are more suddenly developed than at first, and if fatal are more fatally so, as there is more black vomit. He notes the deaths of Miss Eden and Ann Mackirder, (two sisters of Mr. John Mackirder, of New-Orleans,) Mr. Shuster, (being the third son lost in the family,) Mr. Jones (of the African Church) and daughter, and Mr. Robinson, keeper of a refectory.

The Petersburg *Express* says, there are about 250 men at work now in the Gosport Navy Yard. When the fever began there were 650 on the roll.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Express* says: "The destitution in our town is beyond calculation; and not only is it in town, but the refugees in the woods and the residents in the surrounding country are sadly in want of provisions. We are compelled every day to send cart loads of the necessaries of life for distribution, to save them from starvation. This state of things is particularly the case in the neighborhood where the oystermen reside—their business being entirely cut off; and as they produce no articles of provision, unless aid be extended them, they must die of famine. Immense numbers of families are daily supplied at our relief store, and numbers go away empty, because it is impossible to wait on the crowds that throng the store."

The Mortality in Portsmouth—List of Names of the Dead.

Dr. POWELL has furnished to the Baltimore papers the following list of deaths, embracing the names of 522 of the *white adults* known to have died of yellow fever in Portsmouth since its appearance in that town. The total mortality is known to have certainly reached 675, and the number is probably larger. The number of white children and colored persons who have died is not given.

DEATHS AMONG WHITE ADULTS.

Mr. Long, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Capps, Miss King, Mr. Davidson, Tar Grant, Mr. Harriett, Peter O'Donald, Mr Swiler, Mr. Floud, Mrs. L. Cock, Dr. C. Heinrich, Martha Livesay, Mrs. George Butt, Mr. Marshall, U. S. N., Mr. Bowen, Mrs. Youngman, Mr. Belchum Miss Brown, Mrs. Aclove, Wm. P. Brittenham, Mr. Rech, George Brent, James Powers, Mrs. Sarah Potts, Miss Lattimore, Peter Callee, Mrs. George Dill, Mr. George Dill, Mr. Baker, Mr. Files, Mr. Allen, Mrs. O'Brien, P. McGuire, Dr. Parker, D Godwin, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Camp, J. E. Wilson, Jane Bracy, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Aiman, Jos. Foster, J. B Davis, J. Hancock, M. Lynch, C. Hopper, Miss M. Woodhouse, Mrs. Dunnivan, Mr. N. Manning, Mr. Snead, Mr. Sheppard, Miss M. Duee, P. Churchwill, Mrs. P. Perks, Mrs. Malice Williams, Michael Hulley, J. Whitehurst, Miss Ghio, William Jones, Willery Belzon, Mrs. Simmons, B. F. Burtee, Wm Handy, Mrs. Robinson, Miss O'Brien, Miss C. Stasay, Miss Rose, Mrs. Martin, S. Jones, Mrs. Corfitt, J. Sniun, Miss Ross, J. Mahoney, Mr. Brent, Mr. Hardley, P. Williams, Mr. Ashton, Miss Mary Nevill, Wm. Woodley, Capt. G. Chambers. W. Wallaz, Mr. Cary, James Williams, Jr., Mr. Harrison, Mr. King, Mrs. E. Pricher, Mrs. Toland, Mrs. Randolph, Mr. Rendee, Mr. Pratt, Mr. John Gallalee, Mr. Richerson, Peter Gallalee, Mr. Graves, Miss M A. Beasley, Miss Eliza Jarvis, Joseph Dunton, J. Lavering, Mr Moore, Miss Moore, Dr. Lovett, Mrs. F. Herbert, Miss Emma Bentwill, James Anderton, Miss Lucrese Ross, Mrs. Rundley, Mrs. Avery Williams, Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Gales, Mrs. Mattrop, Miss C. Baker, Miss Bentley, Wilson Williams, Mrs. Smith, Betsey Herbert, Mr. Gwynn, H Gwynn, Mrs. C. Myers, John Myers, Mrs. Falcon, Moses Williams, W. Carey, J. Wille, Richard Goddin, Moring Lacsance, Francis Fowler, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs Spratt. Miss J. J. Nossy, Luther Barrott, William Collins, G. Bowers, J. Mesley, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Foster, Ann Black, W. T. Owens, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Dunham, Mr. M. Rosier, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Harryham, Mrs. Burham, Mr. Rand, Miss Sophony Gwynn, Miss Margaret Manning, Mr. Cook, Miss Mitcham, Jessee Oakly, Patrick O'Donald, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Macklin, Mrs. Lister, N. Cooke, Mrs. Talin, James Williams, Mrs. Cherry, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Caroline Williams, William Ford, Mrs. E. Cherry, Margaret Robbins, John Earl, Mrs. Cockern, Wm. Weston, Miss Ghio, Capt. C. Cessett, Mrs. C. Billisolly, Mrs. John Lash, Mrs. Bullock, Michael Sullivan, Mrs. J. D. Cohen, Robert Cocke, Mr. Bullock, Mrs. P. Williams, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Thomas Green, Joseph Billisolly, George Taylor, Mrs. Thomas White, Robert Buckson, Samuel Richardson, John Land, Michael Burke, Mrs Coleman, M. Godfrey, John McGuire, G. W. George, Mr. Healy, John Davis, Mr. Chitty, Richard Williams, M. Lynch, Dr. Nicholson, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Pulling, Mrs. Ducston Miss G. Buckner, R. Churchell, C. Wells, Thomas Pierce, Luke Parks, Mrs. Kilton, James Totterdell, John Whitehurst, Capt. Taylor, Mrs. Buchanan, Jacob Miller, Mr. Holland, Miss Vermillion, Mrs. James Williams, jr., Miss Webb, Miss Simmons, Joseph George, Mr. W. B. Collins, G. Chambers, John Nash, J. W. Collins, Miss Eliza Rand, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Totterdell, Mr. Bullock, Mrs. P. C. Thomas, Mrs. G. Toppin, Mrs. C. Myers, Mrs. Porch, William Crockmore. Mrs Brannaton, Leonan Dean, John Daniels, Joshua Grimes, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. J. B. Davis, Mr. McPhadden, Capt Samuel Forbes, Mrs. Susan Gwynn, Miss Billisolly, Mr. W. Foxworth, Mr. Bryant, Miss Morrecsitt, Mollee Williams, J. D. Cooper, Thomas Rudd, John Woodly, Mr. Mattrose, Mr Levant, P. Land, George Hope, William Fay, Mrs. Peterson, Miss J. Bingly, Robert McDonald, Richard Eskridge, Mrs. Carl Reynolds, Mrs. Brickley, Mrs. Brittenham, Mrs. S. Brewer, Mrs. S. A. W. P. Allen, Mrs. Boutwell, Mrs Cor. Coleman, Mrs. Lane Jordan, Mrs Sarah White, Samuel Parker, John Vermillion, Robert Balantine, Miss Martha Peters, Wells Cowper, Mrs. John Acclnelly, Miss Echerage, Mrs. E. F. Brown, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Porch, Mrs. William Richardson, Samuel Creekmore, John Hodges, Joshua Balentine, William Brookell, Mrs. Wm. Ross, Mrs. J. B. Hedges, William Kelly, Lawrence Kearney, Miss Rebecca Robinson, Mrs. Fisher, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Smith, Rev. Vernon Eskridge, Rev. Mr. Chisholm, D. P Dougherty, William Cook, Sr., George Barber, Wm. Singleton, William Reed, Mrs. Penn, John Lanfort, Darby Clark, Samuel Herrald, Mrs. B. Cherry, Susan Johnson, Miss L. Edwards, Charles Billisolly, J. T. Powell, Mrs. M. Sullivan, William Burton, Mr. Cherry, Mrs. John Cherry, Mrs. James Avery, John Nelson, Samuel Harwood, Mrs. E. Cherry, Mrs Milteen, Levy C. Witty, Joshua Morrissett, M. L. Bohannon, Mrs. Yeates, Miss Bevlin, Mrs. D. P. Daugherty.

RELIEF FROM VARIOUS POINTS.

The Odd Fellows of York, Penn., have sent $50 to Portsmouth, and the Masons of the same place have given $20. Lynchburg, Va., has contributed $3,359, of which $741 was collected in the churches on Thursday last. The Goshen, (Va.,) Baptist Association has remitted $103; Amelia County, Va., over $600; Wilmington, N. C., $2,736; Botetourt County, Va., $500; Salem, Va., $255; Chesterfield Court House, Va., $350; Rockbridge, Va., $800. The Odd Fellows of Cincinnati have given several hundred dollars for the orphans of deceased members in Portsmouth and Norfolk. St. Matthew's and St. John's churches at Wheeling have contributed $430 for the sick, and the Odd Fellows at Moundsville, Va., $20.

RELIEF FROM BALTIMORE.

The total amount of the subscriptions received at Baltimore is now $40,042 34.

NEW-ORLEANS NURSES:

Mr. Ghiselin, with fifteen nurses, reached Montgomery on Sunday night, and expected to be in Norfolk on Wednesday evening. Mr Dillard, with twenty nurses, was but two days behind him.

PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW FEVER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Vicksburg, Sept 8, from a merchant in that city, to a house in Louisville:

"We are again visited with yellow fever. So far it has been chiefly confined to our foreign population, but is now commencing to attack all classes that are unacclimated. Mr. WRIGHT, drygoods merchant, died yesterday. The fever has also broken out at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Cooper's Well, (Dr. PUGH died there,) Jackson, Canton and Lake Providence, and will probably visit every town in the State contiguous to the Mississippi River."

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Smash Up on the Central Railroad—Engineer Killed—Fireman Fatally Injured and Several Others Badly Hurt.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

At an early hour this morning a fearful and melancholy accident occurred at West Albany, a few miles from this city, and more generally known as the Cattle Depôt. It appears that a cattle train which had just arrived was being switched off the track when a coupling broke, leaving two or three of the cars filled with cattle on the track, which at that moment belonged to the express train, then due. In almost an instant after the breaking of the iron which connected the cars together, the train due here at 4.30

from Russia, it is thought in certain quarters that the latter method will be preferred to the former. In this case, an assault upon Sinferopol is for the present much less likely than a renewal, by the Russians, of their late attempt upon the Tchernaya positions of the Allies. Everything betokens another battle on the same ground. The *Times* and *Débats* both consider the issue of the battle of Traktir an able one: the day was lost by deficiencies in the execution. One hundred thousand men are said to be preparing on the side of the Russians, to take part in this action. The presence of such a force—for it is independent of the garrison, of course—is considered a powerful argument against the existence of any want of provisions, or of any great difficulties or intendance. From Odessa we learn that contracts have been signed for the feeding of 200,000 men in the Crimea till April next. This does not indicate belief on the part of the contractors in the impossibility of fulfilling their engagements, nor any intention on the part of the Russians to evacuate Sebastopol. The agile bridge of Tchoungar, in the rear of the latter, against which the English made an unsuccessful attempt, is still in existence, and the shallow waters around it will soon have been filled up with earth, as a precaution against flat bottomed boats. In short, though the chances are on the side of the Allies, yet a fine examination of the adverse probabilities does not show a very marked balance in their favor. Opposition always has existed, and was never more troublesome than at the present moment.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

Russia is certainly winning diplomatic victories, whatever they be her ideas upon the field. The Greek and the Latin Pope, though their hostility had a share in the origin of the war, have been making and cementing friendship of late, and offering each other little mutual concessions. Russia accedes to Rome the right to establish prelates and bishops to vacant seats in Poland, and in return Rome promises to bother and harrass Piedmont, one of the Allies, by dwelling upon and embittering their ecclesiastical quarrel. If these vacancies were confined to spiritual matters and to mere possibilities of damnation as His Holiness is inclined to 'control,' doubtless Victor Emmanuel would be but little moved. But other difficulties are started and as His Majesty of Piedmont is preparing a visit to Louis Napoleon, to ask advice and to implore protection. The official bills will be protected, of course. What a singular confusion of interests! The Greek Catholics and the Roman Catholics are at loggerheads—a war between a Christian and a Mahometan cannot pierce—other Christian sects espouse the cause of the Mahometan—Protestant, Roman and Turk against Greek. Still later—the war continuing on purely political grounds—the heads of the two Churches, traditional enemies, agree in sundry little concessions and meetings. From this results coalition between Rome and Piedmont—Piedmont flies for counsel and aid to France, whose bayonets alone preserve Rome from revolutions and the Pope from ignominy, and to England, whose State religion is the hereditary foe of the Catholic Church. From such an entanglement, if by pass or and violence it be pulled at and worked over, what can result but a knot of Gordian intricacy! But what may not be expected when we see Rome leagued with Russia against Catholic Piedmont! Pius IX. should remember that Louis Napoleon will be as ready to abandon him as he was to succor him, the moment his own interest dictates that change in his policy. And the late scenes in the House of Commons indicate the feeling there against the course pursued by the Roman Government.

AUSTRIA.

You will see by the London papers that the wrath against Austria is assuming a shape that promises well for freedom. There is sympathy with Lombardy, and hope that it may one day be strong enough to repel the invader and oust the "stranger." The Austrians evidently expect trouble, and are probably prepared for it. The English people can hardly hope that Louis Napoleon will advocate a revolution in North Italy; it is too near his own dominions. But it is impossible to say into what extremes an emergency may not force even him.

COURT ETIQUETTE.

Did you notice the absence of Prince Murat from the festivities in honor of the Queen? If you did you were doubtless perplexed as to his motive. It was none other than this. He claimed precedence over Prince Albert, owing to his superior rank. The son of the King of Naples could not be second to the Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Of course the fact of the marriage of the latter to the Queen of England could not be considered as throwing him in a matter which is the undisputed prerogative of birth in view of the object of the affiance and the royal visit, it became necessary to override the son of the King of Naples. He accordingly absented himself from Paris. Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, who was visiting Paris at the same time, adroitly avoided any discussion of precedence, by preserving his incognito. Had he insisted upon his rights, he might have placed the Emperor in an awkward position; for the latter could not have commanded submission from him, as he did from his cousin Murat.

NAPLES AND ENGLAND.

As for the Kingdom of the gentlemen's late father, it continues to conduct in the most unworthy manner. The present incumbent of the throne he encumbers, is either crazy or worse, or the stories told of him are painful calumnies. We are given to understand that a Neapolitan functionary was forbidden, from a high quarter, to associate with the attaches of the English Embassy, as they were brigands and assassins. Explanations were called for. Then a French man-of-war having saluted a Neapolitan fort, was replied to by an ominous and suggestive silence. This is considered an unsalted for insult. If the Allies would only employ a little ingenuity, they could explain it. The Neapolitans were out of powder, as the Russians were lately said to be at Malakoff. How much more likely it is that Naples is short of the means of returning a salute than that Sebastopol is without the means of defence. The former would be but a regrettable neglect, while the latter would be culpable inefficiency! However, it seems that the real motive was a desire to return a slight received from the French fleet, which fired no salute on the occasion of the Queen's birthday. But the French, in reply, say they had no fleet in the Naples waters—nothing beyond a number of transports. The editorial of the London *Times*, inciting the Neapolitans to revolt—which you can hardly fail to transfer to your columns—is looked upon here as fraught with fearful consequences, sooner or later. Such an article indicates a tension of the public mind, such as only precedes a crisis. In short, the Austrians have no longer the sympathy and support of England and France in their occupation of Lombardo-Venetia. The Pope is bullying and excommunicating Piedmont, and the *Siecle* has openly asked how long French troops are to uphold him in such acts. As for Bomba, he may expect to be dipped into Vesuvius, when his loving subjects hear of the way tyson are talking in Printing-House square. Your interest may, within a month, be diverted from Sebastopol to Milan, Florence and Leghorn—for Tuscany is no longer garrisoned by other than Tuscan troops. And now for domestic matters.

AMERICANS IN THE EXHIBITION.

Reports are circulating of numerous awards of medals to American exhibitors at the Crystal Palace. Lieutenant Maury is believed to have received a high honor for his charts. Though I hope, and indeed do not doubt that this is the case, yet I must put readers on their guard in this matter of medals. The awards of the Juries are not decisive. Their propositions are submitted to a Grand Jury, composed of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the several Juries, which will be sure to execute a good deal of revision and of diminution. Thus three hundred gold medals, decided upon by the Juries are to be reduced to one hundred and fifty by the Grand Jury. It is impossible to say who will suffer and who will escape.

THE SOUND DUES.

The French Government may be assumed to have had its say in the progressing conflict between Denmark and the United States. An article in the *Constitutionnel* acquires importance from the fact that it was written by one of the scribes attached to M. Mocquart's department in the Imperial household. In itself, the article is not remarkable. It thinks the United States have ill-chosen their time, and believes that had Denmark ever increased her tariff, there never would have been any difficulty. The point of the article is, that England and France must interfere to prevent war in one case, or the total loss to Denmark in the other of the basis of all her revenues, as no nation would consent to pay the duties, if the United States were exempted. The *Chartwari*, which is, of course, at liberty to comment upon an unofficial editorial, has burlesqued this one with telling effect. It considers the argument poor: that Denmark should be pitied on losing its revenues, unless it can be proved that the principle on which she levies toll is a just one. A droll confusion of images, like the rat that was brewing, and must be nipped in the bud, still further excites the caricaturist's humor.

The *Presse* considers it useless to hope that the United States will consent to sign another treaty, even in view of the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr Buchanan, to the effect that unless they do, the vessels will, upon passing the Sound and the Belts, be treated like those of the non-favored nations. It considers the question one which can hardly be settled except by improbable concession; for Denmark regards the taxes as an inherent right, one existing anterior to any treaty; while the United States regards the system as an abuse to some degree consecrated by time and tradition. It seems to seek to encourage America to persist, and says that a change of policy on the subject is quite "beyond the possible variations of American policy, and that whatever influence may be predominant at Washington next year, Denmark will find itself met by the same determination." I have not to remind you that the *Presse* not only advocates the liberty of the seas and of all straits and passes, but urges the suppression of custom-houses and the dismantling of Gibraltar.

THE RIOTS IN FRANCE.

The insurrection at Angers, of which I gave you a brief account in my last, presents, in the columns of the *Moniteur*, a character which my information did not then authorize me to attribute to it. I was led to consider the rioters as stimulated by the high price of provisions merely; while I supposed them to be under the control of a handful of desperadoes and anarchists. The Prefect, in his proclamation, and the *Moniteur*, in its correspondence from Angers, probably written by the Prefect, pronounce the object of the uprising to have been nothing less than the sack of the town and the assassination of the inhabitants. From the same authorities—not perhaps the most impartial—we learn that the rioters were about 700 in number, and were mostly slate quarriers. They were armed with muskets and sabres which they had taken from a neighboring barracks; and with the rude tools used in their daily labors. It is singular that such a numerous body of men, if they were really the "determined and implacable enemies of society" they are represented, did not resist the force brought against them. So far from it, they turned and fled, without firing a shot or drawing a weapon. One hundred and thirty eight of their number were arrested. This conduct is hardly that of men prepared for arson, pillage and murder. The affair will soon be brought before the Court of Angers. In the mean time, the official and semi-official journals are making the best of this very eligible opportunity, and the eloquence of M. Granier has at last found a theme worthy of it—like the song of the Bishops and Hinge. It is probable that the rioters meant to pillage the bakers' shops, but there is yet no proof that they meant to stick the bakers' wives.

CITY MAINS.

The very excellent organization of the docks and sluiceways of Paris has been further improved this week, by a contract between the city and a newly formed company. To this company the city sells—for the sum of 4 000,000 francs—the right of placing upon the pavements of Paris 500 new carriages. As this will naturally injure the interests of the existing companies, the new company binds itself to purchase of them as many of their carriages as they may wish to sell—the price of the vehicle and its horses to be fixed by arbitration, that of the rights for each establishment being agreed upon at 7,000 francs. It is likely that in five years this new company—as powerful that its shares are already quoted at the Bourse—will have absorbed all the others. The new tax of one franc a day upon every public conveyance, was applied on the 1st of September. This yields about two millions a year.

TURKISH.

A slight affair has been made much of this week. Upon the reception of the new Turkish Ambassador, Mehemet Ali, by the Emperor, his embassy sent to the papers a report of His Majesty's speech. In this he was made to style the Ambassador's father, Raschid Pacha, "a great man." The *Moniteur* of the next day made the papers take this back, as the Emperor had only said that "he had rendered great service." The object of the embassy is said to have been the hope of benefiting that smart intriguer, Raschid Pacha, by intensifying a little the Emperor's complimentary opinion. The editors have been officially warned against printing details about His Majesty or his speeches, furnished by the various embassies. Thus does Mehemet Ali's mission commence under unpromising auspices.

Abd-el Kader, whose health at Brousa was injured by the earthquakes prevalent there, is traveling slowly from Marseilles to Paris. He has the Emperor's authority to visit the Crystal Palace.

Mr. Eman, former editor of the *Evenement*, has published a work entitled *La France Mystique*. It has been noticed as outraging and ridiculing the Catholic religion.

DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

Political Persecution in Naples—Instances of Special Cruelty—Effect of this on Society—Political Rumors, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NAPLES, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1855.

When Mr. Hoyar declared in the British House of Commons that secret societies were the chronic evil of Italy, and rendered necessary the vigilance and prosecution now practised by the Governments, he neglected to add, that they were the inescapable consequences of the enormities daily and hourly perpetrated. It is one thing to make a holiday tour in a country, or a potted residence of a few months, and at other to dwell there year after year. The man who does so, if honest, will tremble with horror and indignation at the ferocities his memory recalls, and wonder that the very stones of these Southern capitals have not risen up in protest. My Lord Palmerston thoroughly understands and has well described the position. Let England confide in his views. I speak strongly, but I back it with one fact before I enter on the main business of my letter.

Some weeks since I reported the case of a Sig. Di Lorenzo, a merchant and banker who had received one hundred lashes, well counted, for having resisted the public force. The trial on this ground has since come on before the Grand Criminal Court, and a decision of *not guilty* given. He is judged only to have used *parole vivace* to a low police agent, and the case has been referred to the Rocio Guidice, to be tried correctionally. *Ex uno disce omnes.* And yet, forsooth, wonder and indignation are expressed that naughty men should hand themselves together in secret societies. They do and must exist if the outraged population of these countries have the feelings of men; but let common justice and humanity be practised, and they will dissolve as readily as a snow-ball.

The *Patrie*, too, unable to say what all the world knows, attempts to excuse the king on the ground of ignorance. If the ignorance be involuntary, it is the strongest argument against the paternal despotism maintained here; if otherwise, it is condemnatory of man. It is confidently asserted that two classes of supplicants are denied a royal audience—those who ask assistance for the Monte di Misericordia, and those who apply for political motives. May God preserve us from our friends.

Of the disposition of this Government towards the Allies, not even the blindest can now have any doubt, and I give you the following facts only in confirmation of its ill-will: they serve, at the same time, as an illustration of the oppressions practised. Monsignor Pizarro, who is now here as Papal delegate to arrange ecclesiastical difficulties, is residing in the Monastery of the barefooted Augustin Friars—near the Museum. Monsignor, as coming from Rome, is suspected of a favorable leaning to the Allies. How to get at the truth? Some of the Friars are arrested. The *inkle*-house is examined. But when the object was attained, and the papers of Monsignor investigated, they were restored and the Friars set at liberty. Monsignor, as Papal delegate, is a kind of diplomatic agent, and in most civilized countries such characters are respected.

The recent insult offered to Mr Fagan, of the British Legation, is another unmistakable sign of ill-feeling. A variety of excuses have led to this, and the police are active in spreading reports regarding the diplomatic agents of the Allies. That the famous "circular" was obtained through British gold, which, if true, would only prove the corruptibility of the Neapolitan employes. That the Allies, worsted in the struggle with Russia, are anxious to secure the assistance of the smaller States, *videlicet*, Naples as one of them. That the speeches of Lord Palmerston and the efforts of the Press in both countries, are all intended to break down the firmness of His Majesty of Two Sicilies: such are the impressions which the Police laboriously endeavor, and in many cases successfully, to create in the minds of people, while all allusion to the war on their part, is menaced or punished with imprisonment. This is no figure of speech.

Another strong and indubitable proof of this hostile feeling occurred in the case of the Duke of Buona. A Spaniard and a Carlist resident in Naples, his antecedents might have been a guarantee for his attachment to the Sovereign. His house, however, is always open to society, and among others the members of the legations of the Allied Powers have been among the visitors. Within a short time, spies have been permanently established outside his house. The annoyance was so great that the Duke went recently to Quisi Sana to complain to His Majesty—but he was reminded that on a certain evening, in a certain *salon*, a conversation on the war took place, in the interest of the Allies. The astonished Duke made great professions of attachment to royalty, and was promised deliverance from the public annoyance.

The Duke de Palliano is another nobleman who has been so annoyed and insulted by this system of surveillance that he is about to leave for Rome, which, with all its faults, is an Eden of liberty compared with Naples. He receives once a week at his beautiful villa at Cape di Monti, and amongst his visitors have been the members of the royal family, the Nuncio, the Cardinal, Archbishop and others; yet police agents have managed to insinuate themselves into the very ground. Strict orders were given to exclude all who were not invited. At the last *fete* which was given, therefore, on the 19th August, three lower members of the police stationed themselves early outside the gates with paper and pencil, and noted the names of all who entered; among others that of Count of Aquilar, the King's brother. When they did not know the name of an arrival they obtained it by menaces, as in the case of Countess of Caselmaggiore.

Prince Torella has recently closed his house, one of the best in Naples. His son, Marchese Bella, as I have already mentioned, was compromised by attending the funeral of Du Cahan, and the Prince hopes, perhaps, in this way to avert the indignation of Government. When will these follies and ferocities cease? What will lead to an alleviation or termination of the sufferings of Neapolitans? They themselves build their hopes on the East, and the recent successes of the Allies have filled them with hope and joy. Spite of the spy and the stick of the prison, every detail of the war is known and discussed in private. In short, they have been goaded to such a state of desperation by the iniquities from which they have suffered, and raised to such hopes by the Western Crusade, that all chance of keeping them down or preventing an outbreak has, in my opinion, passed.

The Archduke Maximilian is, if the public voice may be trusted, using his influence well and wisely. On the occasion of a grand dinner to His Majesty, on board the *Schwartzenberg*, Gen. Filangieri (a fact) was specially invited. The Archduke had requested immediately on his arrival that he might be presented to him, but an excuse was made that the General was ill, and in the country. It is also said that at his instigation a change of Ministers will take place, and that the Fleeting Commission has been broken up! Perhaps it is more correct to say that it has been suspended, and that its re-enforward as one is to be dragged without an order signed by the Minister of the Interior.

There are a variety of reports floating about, which I give as such, without guaranteeing them, that Sir Wm Temple, British Minister, and the French Minister, have demanded the dismissal of the Director of Police; that this Government has made a loan to Russia; that a French ship of war had not her salutes returned in a Sicilian port. What is certain is, that the utmost vigilance is practised—the greatest agitation prevails—the latest news hatred at the Allies crisis.

The Cagni steamer coming from the North has been driven from this port. A passenger had died on board of cholera.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Rumors of a Revolution in Italy—The Anglican and French Press—Sir Charles Napier—Mr. Duffy—The Sound Dues—The English Press on American Officers—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

There seems to be a general belief that we are on the eve of a Revolution in Italy—Austrian as well as Neapolitan. Whether events will fulfill the prediction remains to be seen. The Allies are undoubtedly very willing to menace Austria with hints of rebellion—and it is quite possible that most of these reports are prompted by them. So far, at all events, the matter is only a move of diplomacy, designed to impress Austria with the belief that unless peace is restored this Fall Revolution must come in the Spring.

The hue and cry about Italy in official quarters and Government papers is, indeed, too sudden and noisy not to be suspicious. As if a *parole* had been given to all papers, "in the confidence" of the English and French Cabinets, their editorials as well as correspondences are vieing with each other in denouncing the hateful oppression of Italy by foreign as well as native tyrants. The *Economist*—Mr Wilson's paper—goes so far as to acknowledge the virtues of Manin and Mamiani, and to confess that public morality and respect for law and right in Rome and Venice, stood never so high as in 1848, under the *Republican regime*. The *Times* and the *Globe* are not satisfied with reproducing and thus endorsing this article of the Secretary of the Treasury, but come out stronger still and are actually advocating an allied *intervention*. The *Times*, in particular, professes to feel very strongly, indeed, in favor of the Neapolitans, whom it wishes to be saved from King Bomba; even if they should gain but a Murat. Now, whatever the "cordial alliance" may say, it is evidently not in England's interest to have a Bonaparte dynasty at Naples, and the advocacy of such a scheme cannot but render very suspicious this sudden outburst of semi-official sympathy with Italy's state. The *Daily News* and, still more, the *Morning Chronicle* seem to think as much, and are warning the English people as well as the Italians to be cautious, and not to suffer themselves to be deluded by what may prove to be but a foul diplomatic trick. The *Morning Post*, Palmerston's special trumpet, looks, of course, quite in earnest about the matter, and is, besides, highly indignant at "the persecution of the *higher classes* in Naples." The courtier-editor did not much care about the oppression of the "lower classes," but the pains of Dukes and Counts have aroused even his lukestand.

INSULTS AT NAPLES TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It must be confessed that King Bomba seems to be doing his best to make a revolution, and to invite foreign intervention. I told you how the first *attack* of the British legation at Naples had been insulted. Since that time another insult of even a more serious kind has been offered to France. The Admiral of a French squadron fired an imperial salute in passing Messina. The courtesy remained unanswered by the Neapolitan guns. Mme la Cour complained against this want of politeness, but received no apology; on the contrary he was told that the non-acknowledgment of the salute was a reprisal for the silence observed by French vessels on the Queen's birth-day. Now, the French Government says that the vessels in question were transport ships, and so their doings or omissions bore no national character. However that may be, a *reprisal*, stated to be such, is not likely to improve the feelings towards King Bomba on the part of an Emperor who has a Murat for cousin.

The French semi-official papers are, indeed, almost full of details respecting the awful condition of Italy. The *Constitutionnel*, in particular, has a correspondence from Milan who, with an evidently artificial display of skepticism, relates facts announcing a near crisis.

I have thought it necessary to place all these evidences of that new feature in Europe's complications before your readers. That something is brewing is evident, but you must be on your guard against taking these governmental parades of new-born affection for Italian independence and freedom for more than they are worth. Affairs may go further than it is intended they should, but Cabinets slur only at their own interests. The exiles, I can assure you, hope nothing from that quarter, though they are not dissatisfied at seeing the matter aired—at conflagration augmented by the hand of diplomacy.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Sir Charles Napier maintained a three days' bombardment against the Admiralty and its late Lord in particular. He has hoisted his flag on board the *Morning Advertiser*, and discharged several broadsides of private correspondence against Sir James Graham, Bart., who has caught a Tartar certainly. People who had no objection to confidential letters being read by Mr. Sidney Herbert, in exoneration of the late Lord of the Admiralty, and who were, moreover, not at all scandalized about the opening of private correspondence by the worthy baronet, are, of course, very much shocked at Sir Charles Napier's *unusual* proceeding in publishing letters marked *private*, but having absolutely nothing of a private character in them. The gallant admiral was denied justice, and he appealed to the public, and has succeeded in making out a good cause. He committed, however, a great mistake in making the *Advertiser* his organ. This paper, as you know, belongs to and is supported by the licensed victuallers. Now, we are here very far from being for the Maine Law, but an organ of the out-house is still in not exactly a good odor. The *Advertiser* is a good paper, is liberal and well conducted in most instances, but its tap-room patronage excludes it from "respectable" society.

MR DUFFY.

Mr. Duffy is even more ascetic, and refuses to be honored by high or low. Being offered a national subscription, he declines it with the remark that "it is better to steer clear not only of the bribes of the Castle but even of the largess of the people." There is truth in this, no doubt, but the refusal on his part was, after all, but prudence. He carried a probable failure with a sonorous sentence of patriotic disinterestedness.

Lord Derby has also been heard of. He spoke to the tenants of the Duke of Richmond, assembled to a competition feast at Gordon Castle. The good farmers of the North were spared politics, the noble Earl having told them that he is very glad to have some peace, after so much war at Westminster.

THE SOUND DUES.

You will receive the answer given to Mr. Brodhead by the Danish Government. It is said in it, that consequences of a "very deplorable but necessary" character would follow the non-renewal of the expiring treaty. "These consequences would be, that vessels of the United States, in the passage through the Sound and the Belt, would be put on the footing of non-favored nations." Now, America, I take it for granted, wants *no favors*, but will enforce a right. The point of the question is just in the protest against the distinction between nations, as favored and non-favored ones. Liberty for the seas, must be the motto of a free, republican and powerful nation, and no compromise.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The *Advertiser* had an article on the doings of the Slavery party in Kansas. The *Herald* brings to-day an answer from one *Verax*, who pretends that "all the atrocious statutes made by slave-owners, are for the benefit, happiness and bliss of the nigger."

Fraser's Magazine for September, has a clever paper on "The Spanish Conquest in America, and its relation to the History of Slavery," by Arthur Helps. The same magazine contains the first of a series of articles on "American Parties—Past and Present," by the author of "The Upper Ten Thousand," C. A. Bristed. The author confesses that it is rather difficult not to take a party view, while delineating the history of parties. However, he promises to be impartial; a promise which he can hardly be said to have kept, though following a line most conducive to impartiality—that of indiscriminate censure of *all* parties. The article is not worth much. It is dull, and still not instructive.

Your memorial notices of Abbott Lawrence have been reproduced by all papers. The lamented Statesman was in great favor with official as well as non-official England. The time of his residence in London is remembered as a splendid epoch of Anglo-American fraternizations.

Mr Cunard did an act of generous respect toward those who fight for their country. General Cannon, (Behram Pasha,) having lost a daughter, wished her mortal remains to be conveyed to England. They came on board a Cunard steamer, and no money was taken.

The Captain of one of these steamers (of the *Africa*) has been offered the command of Scott Russell's leviathan ship now building near Blackwall. The offer was not accepted, though the salary—sundries not included—was to be £1,200 a year.

It may be interesting and apropos to tell you here, from a Parliamentary return just published, that the total number of the steam-vessels registered in the United Kingdom on the 1st of January, 1855, amounted to 1 480, with a total tonnage of 930,915, exclusive of the engine-rooms. The horse power, length of stroke and diameter of cylinder are not given. The Emperor Alexander has given orders "to manœuvre the Black Sea fleet, and to lay down new 131-gun ships at Nicolaieff." Our "latest news" is not important. Dundee moves homeward, and is likely to be censured like his predecessor. The Admiralty seems to feel its end coming. Napier batters it from the *Advertiser*. Dundonald sends his shells from the *Times*.

The Crimean Railway will be extended in two important directions: one branch will go to Kamiesch, the other to the Woronzoff Road, on the Tchernaya line.

I am, you know, pretty much accustomed to the nameless absurdities and numberless *gasconades* of the *Morning Post*, the organ of Palmerston and aristocratic humbug. I have often sent you specimens of what this worthy paper lives upon, and I always thought I had sent you the *ne plus ultra* of the species. Now, here is a telegraphic message, published this morning, that beats all that the *Morning Post* has ever published in that kind, and which, I really think, cannot be surpassed by even the *Morning Post* itself. Read this:

"Trieste, Sept. 5.—Dispatches from the East state that it is expected, (mark the gradation,) that the Russians *will be compelled to act again* on the defensive, you think? No, sir, *to the offensive!*"

Why, really, if the Allies can do nothing better than to compel the Russians to attack them, they would have done better to stay at home.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

From the Correspondence of the London Journals.

THE RUSSIAN ATTACK ON THE TCHERNAVA, MADE BY ORDERS OF THE CZAR.

When the attack was over, and the Russians began to retire, everybody expected something from another side; but, when nothing came, and the Russians, after a partial attack on our centre, which, although violent enough, lasted not more than two hours, fell back, the whole attack seemed incomprehensible. It appeared incredible that a movement for which the Russians were known to have been preparing so long should end thus, as all kinds of suppositions arose that it was only a reconnaissance in force,—that the main attack was to have been from the Sebastopol side, &c. Now that it is confirmed by the papers found and by the prisoners that *the attack was made at the express order of the Emperor*, from whom, as I wrote you in my last, a letter was read to the soldiers in the beginning of the action, the thing explains itself. The order was obeyed against the better conviction of him who had to execute it, and this latter seized the first opportunity to draw back from an enterprise in the success of which he had no faith. The loss of 6,000 or 7,000 men *hors de combat* was quite sufficient proof of obedience.

ANOTHER ATTACK ANTICIPATED.

The Russians have been observed moving about the heights beyond the valley of the Tchernaya, and it would not be surprising if another attempt were to be made ere long. They will find us all prepared—the English army full of fight, the French and Sardinians elated with their recent triumph, and the last animated with that additional confidence which the consciousness of having behaved gallantly and proved themselves worthy of their allies cannot fail to give them. The conviction that we shall render a very handsome account of the Russians whenever they think fit to attack us does not prevent our taking proper precaution, and preparing for their reception.

THE EVILS OF A DIVIDED COMMAND TO BE REMEDIED.

There is, besides, some talk of uniting the command of the allied troops on the Tchernaya in one hand. Notwithstanding the difficulties which such a plan must naturally offer, it would be an excellent measure if it could be carried out. The whole line from Baidar to Inkermann is so long, that even in the defence of it, rapid dispositions may become necessary, which can only take place if one man commands all along the line, but this becomes even much more necessary, if—as for instance, in the late attack—the routed enemies ought to be pursued, or if an offensive movement takes place on our side. With the best understanding, rapid movement is become impossible if they must be combined among different commanders occupying different sides of the battle-field, and, while the measure which should be taken is being decided upon, the favorable opportunity is lost.

FALLING IN AT PETERSBURG ON THE LATE DEFEAT.

From St Petersburg of the 25th ult we hear, by letters in the *National Zeitung*, that Prince Gortschakoff's successive dispatches respecting the battle of the Traktir Bridge had made a very deep and most painful impression there. The battle was lost; a great enterprise was felt to have failed, and to have been accompanied by losses of such a kind that they have not ventured to enter into the details even in the second or supplementary report. Such a misfortune as the battle lost at Traktir Bridge may take its place by the side of Alma, Inkermann, and the bootless investment of Silistria, and merits the name of "Espouits,"—i. e., torturing pain about it.—which is given to it by the Russians. Three Russian generals were killed and eight were wounded, whilst Prince Gortschakoff writes *generally* that the loss sustained has been a severe one. They lay the blame of their defeat on Gen Read, who was killed, and who commanded the third *corps d'armée*.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S GENERALSHIP.

The not very brilliant campaign of this General in the Danubian Principalities against the Turks, and his sad battle of the Tchernaya, do not permit him to be counted among those Captains who are inspired on the battle-field with sudden illuminations. He may be rather classed among the exact and learned tacticians, who know perfectly well the military chess board and its rules, but to whom nature has refused the inspirations of genius. His instructions, found on the body of General Read, are a *chef d'œuvre* of prudent prevision; but we remark in them a spirit of detail and minuteness calculated to shackle the talent of those who were to use them, by restricting them to petty combinations. This spirit of exactitude and detail does not, it is true, always prevent a General from conceiving extensive plans; but there is a wide difference between calm calculation and vigorous execution. In the field of battle the presence of mind of the moment is the most precious quality, and Marshal Soult said truly that inspiration is nothing else than calculation instantaneously made.—*Paris Debats.*

The Siege of Sebastopol.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE COMMANDERS.

Differences are said to prevail in the camp before Sebastopol between General Simpson and General Pelissier, so at least say letters in the *Presse* of Vienna; the French complaining of the English not making greater progress in the construction of their works, which General Pelissier now takes upon himself.

TWO MORE RAILWAYS.

Mr. Beatty has received instructions to form two new lines of Railway—one from the Col de Balaklava to Kamiesch, to be worked by horse-power; the other from Kadikoi to the Woronzoff road, near the Sardinian position over Tchorgoun. Mr. Campbell is already engaged in laying out the former line. Mr. Beatty is now laying out the latter. The labor will be supplied by the French and Sardinians. The line from Kadikoi to the Woronzoff road will pass over the plain of Balaklava, which is very soft and muddy in Winter, and the rail will be worked, it is hoped, by locomotive power. The French, Sardinians and Turks will derive equal advantages from it, and indeed their position would be utterly untenable after the rain and snow began without some such aid, as they would be starved out if they had to depend upon horse transport for supplies.

PREPARATIONS FOR A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Beatty is sanguine that the original line of Railway will last during the Winter, with necessary repairs, and 200 men of the Army Works Corps have been detached to assist him in repairing and reestablishing it. Some large iron sheds have been erected at Balaklava as stores for rice and sugar, and steps are being taken to send up similar structures to each division of our army. The French are building most spacious stores all over their camp. With all these preparations it will be found that our army will undergo much suffering unless roads are made, ten times more storehouses erected, and Balaklava regulated with the most scrupulous care. Admiral Fremantle deserves credit for his naval administration, and he has been most ably assisted by Capt. Heath, who now retires, at his own request, from the harassing and responsible office to which he was appointed after Capt. Christie's dismissal. Ships are now cleared out rapidly, instead of lying for months in harbor, with enormous demurrage dues. A naval officer has been appointed, at Admiral Fremantle's suggestion, to examine all ships as they arrive, and to expedite their dispatch after discharge of cargo, to see that there is no unnecessary delay on the voyage, and to make them as useful as possible.

POLES IN THE RUSSIAN SERVICE.

An anonymous letter, in Polish, was brought in from the Russian lines by a Tartar, in which the writer begged to be informed by bearer, whether there was a Polish legion here or not. He added, that it was of vital importance to himself, and many of his friends, to know the truth. He was answered in the localities in the Fifth Division, which had reach ily arrived from the interior, two thirds of the officers and men are Poles. The great mass of these would certainly come over, if there were a Polish legion flying under the Polish flag. An anonymous gathering corps, composed of men of all nations, does not hold out much temptation to them.

A VALUABLE GUN.

At sunset, on Saturday evening, a party of the Naval Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant Hewett, dragged a 68 pounder up to No. 11 battery, left attack, took it quietly away with his naval guns and sailors. The Russians fired at him as he went on, but no harm. In the battery without casualty, and the gun was put in position. The heaviest metal that was made of it in the trenches of Captain Raffet, and it was found to be the only gun mounted on the mole-head and on the bridge across the creek. The mole-head is a work of landing place at the inner end of the creek, where it enters the harbor, and on it are the buildings used for the sick and wounded. The bridge

SUICIDE? OR MURDER?

An Abandoned Woman found Dead in her Room.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

A young woman, during the past three weeks boarding at the house of Miss STEVENS, at No. 128 Duane-street, yesterday morning committed suicide by taking a large dose of laudanum.

The girl was known in the house by the name of ADELAIDE CHASE. Her real name is either AMANDA GOOM or AMANDA FORREST. Her parents are respectable, living at Newark. On Wednesday evening she went out on the street, as was customary with her, and while so out, it appears, purchased a quantity of laudanum at the store of Messrs. RUSHTON & Co., of Broadway, with which she returned to the house. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when she retired to her room, she undressed herself, and after drinking all the fatal liquid, went to bed and woke no more.

Our reporter was early on the spot, and obtained the following particulars as to the cause of this rash act. It appears from what she told a fellow boarder, that on Monday evening last as she was promenading Broadway, she met *her man* in company with his wife, for which cause he did not notice her, which so worked upon her sensibilities that on her return to her room she threatened to take her own life, saying "If it was not for my dear child I would have been dead long ago, but now I shall go soon." Her companion thought little of it, and no more was said of the matter until this morning. At ten o'clock, when the chambermaid of the house called her at ten o'clock, the usual hour, to dress for breakfast, she could not be awakened. Miss STEVENS herself went to the room, and, thinking that life might not yet be extinct, sent to the Hospital for a doctor, who, returning with the messenger to the house, declared her to be lifeless.

AMANDA said that she was 22 years of age, she had a boy—the son of the man who had first led her astray—who is now living with his grandmother at Newark, N. J. Seduced, she fled from home, and thus ended her career in a brothel.

Coroner HILTON at 3 o'clock went to the house and held an investigation as to the causes of death.

After the impaneling of a Jury they viewed the body. The first witness called was

Margaret Gidney, being sworn, said: I reside at and occupy the house No. 128 Duane-street; I have done so for the last three weeks; I have known deceased since childhood; I think she was born in this City. I think she has been on the town about seven or eight years; she has lived with me for the last three weeks; she occupied the front room on the second story; I have often heard her threaten self destruction; about four weeks ago she lived at Mrs. Williams' No. 72 Duane-street; about that time she attempted suicide by taking laudanum, but she recovered from the effects of it. I never heard her give any reason for attempting to kill herself. I think she is about twenty-two years of age; she came in the house between one and two o'clock this morning, I let her in; she seemed to be sober; she was in company with another girl named Maria Bressel, who resides with me; the deceased went up stairs to her room in company with Maria Bressel; I went up to her room shortly after, she was there alone. Maria Bressel was in the back room off that of the deceased; she slept with another girl who occupied this room; the deceased came out of her room and went in the back room and sat down on the floor; she was in her underclothes at the time; she seemed unusually lively and in good spirits; she did not talk of any particular subject but seemed inclined to joke; shortly after she got up from the floor and stood by the door leading to the hallway, and said that she had taken laudanum; on my questioning her closely, she said that she had not taken laudanum, and that she had only said so for the purpose of "putting the women on a string;" I then told deceased to go to her room and go to bed; she did so, and I went down stairs; about half past one or two o'clock this morning, one of the girls, named Ellen Dugan, brought me a vial that she said she had found in her room; it was broken, and had on it a label marked "Laudanum;" she said she had found it in the fire-place in deceased's room; I paid no particular attention to it; a few moments after this a gentleman came in who was in the habit of coming to see her, and I went up to her room with him, and found a girl named Flora McCann in bed with her; she got up, and I left her and her gentleman friend to her room; I was down stairs at 10 o'clock this morning; the chambermaid came to me and said that deceased was lying dead in her bed; I went an stairs and found such to be the case.

Maria Bressel, being sworn, said: that she resides in the house with the deceased; I came home with her last night, as stated by the preceding witness; she was sober and appeared to be in good spirits; I met her on the corner of Reade-street and Broadway about one o'clock this morning; I went into a saloon with her; while in the saloon she told me that she had bought 18 cents worth of laudanum, and she showed it to me in a vial; I tried to persuade her to give it to me, but she would not; shortly after we came home together; on our way home she said she intended to take it to poison herself; the bottle now shown is similar to the one she showed me; it was full; she let me taste it, and it was laudanum; she held it in her hand while I tasted it, and she said it was all I would get of it; she spoke this in a laughing way, and I did not think that she intended to take it; shortly after we came home, she went out in company with another girl named Emma Bedell; they returned in about half an hour; I was sitting in the second story back room at the time Emma Bedell went into the room of deceased, and found the vial shown me; she brought it to me and said that deceased had taken the contents of it; deceased then called me out into the hallway, and said to me, "Don't you believe it—smell my breath; I only told her so to get her off;" she then went into her room alone; Emma said the reason why she thought deceased had taken it was the finding of the bottle in her room, but deceased denied that she had done so; after this Emma and Jane went to bed in the back room.

Flora McCann sworn, says: I reside in the house with deceased; I keep the bedroom over the hall in the second story; somewhere about 2 o'clock this morning deceased came to my room, and got in bed with me; shortly after she complained of its being cold, and asked me to come and sleep with her; I did so; about fifteen minutes after a gentleman who was in the habit of coming to see her came in, and I went back to my own room; she seemed in good spirits, and was laughing and talking in a jocular manner.

Hugh Gallagher sworn says—I reside at No 121 Walker-street; I called on deceased about quarter before tow o'clock this morning; she was in bed in her room, at the time; she was awake and called me by name; she seemed to be in good spirits. I remained with her up to half past eight o'clock this morning; she awoke while I was preparing to leave, and asked me for a glass of water; I gave it to her; she seemed perfectly well at this time, and bade me good morning and I left; she exhibited no signs of having taken laudanum at this time; it was after two o'clock before I went to sleep, and it was half past seven o'clock when I woke this morning; I did not wake between the periods stated; she was asleep when I awoke this morning, and I am certain that there was nothing unusual in her appearance when she awoke; I have heard her wish that she was dead; this was when she was under the influence of drink; she would not give any reason for wishing so.

Ellen Dugan says: The girl came home between one and two o'clock; I went to her room shortly after she came in; I heard them calling out that she had taken poison; she said that she had not; I found the bottle, which is the same as that shown me now; it was on the floor at the time that I found it; it was labeled "laudanum;" deceased denied having taken it, and was laughing and making fun of it; I then went to bed.

[At this period the mother of deceased was introduced to the room where her daughter was lying, and the progress of the investigation was for a few moments delayed by her shrieks—she not being apprised of the death of her daughter previous to seeing her body. With her she had the son of deceased, a bright looking little boy, two years of age, named Joseph.]

The investigation was resumed.

Sarah Jane Jackson, (colored,) says: I am the chambermaid; I saw deceased at about 10 o'clock last night, when I was up in her room; the next time I saw her was this morning, when I went to call her, at 10 o'clock; the body was then warm; her body and neck were somewhat twisted, as though she had had a fit; *the covering was smoothly spread over her face.*

Dr. Pinckle then stated that he could not trace the presence of laudanum in the stomach, and that he thought it probable that she died from the effects of prussic acid or strychnine. He asked for an adjournment of the inquiry, to allow of the analysation of the contents of the stomach.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The real name of deceased is Amanda Cooke. She was born in the town of Addison, in Vermont, and was 22 years of age.

The Circular Invitation to the Spiritualist Conference.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Your report of the proceedings of the Conference held at the Stuyvesant on the 19th inst., commenced with the *form* of a public invitation, which your readers were left to infer was official, but which I took to be an ingenious invention of the facetious writer of the report. You now say, in your answer to a note from Professor MAPES, that that form of announcement was "a *reprint of a printed circular letter of invitation*" received by you from the Managers of the Institute meetings. I beg leave to inform you that no circular letter of invitation, either printed or written, has ever been sent to you or anybody else, and probably never will be by the present managers of said meetings.

S. T. WARNER, M. D.,
Chairman of Committee of Management.

THEN Dr. WARNER is not the gentleman we took him to be. We received the printed announcement, notwithstanding. There are evidently politer men in the Circle than the Chairman.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

THE ALDERMEN.

In consequence of the extraordinary length of the Session of the Board of Health yesterday, the Aldermen had a severe time to organize their meeting. And when they did organize, not much was done. The fatiguing set-to between Alderman ELY and Mayor WOOD appeared to have exhausted the mental energies of the Board.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The most important matter was the last to come up. It related to the wages of the Workingmen who were employed by Commissioner PURDY, and who can get no money because the Comptroller declines to honor the Common Council's last appropriation. Mr. HOWARD brought up the case, and presented a moving petition from the laborers, asking the Board to consider their claims. He called upon the Law Committee for explanations.

Mr. WAKEMAN said that the Committee had had the matter in charge only seven or eight days.

Mr. ELY—Six months! No Sir! not ten days. During this time the Committee has received communications from Mr. Dillon and Mr. Flagg, both adverse to the prayer of the petitioners. The Committee now have their report nearly prepared, and intend to report at the next meeting of the Board.

MR. HERRICK ON POLICE CLERKS AND VACANCIES.

Mr. WAKEMAN having offered a resolution directing the Clerk to notify the Mayor that a Police Clerk Convention will be held on the 1st of October—

Mr. HERRICK was profoundly disgusted at such performances. He thought it very odd that there should be a perpetual vacancy in the Police Clerkships, and renewed his amendment offered at a previous meeting, to the effect that a Police Clerk Convention be called for every Thursday, and that the Mayor be requested to drop in.

The Board agreed to hold the Convention on the 1st proximo, at 3 P. M., and to invite Mr. WOOD.

POLICE CLERK TRANSFERRED.

A resolution was unanimously adopted directing the change of Wm. H. Canniff as Clerk at the Police Court, Halls of Justice, in place of the Jefferson Police Court, where he has acted since appointment.

ANOTHER AVENUE TO OPEN.

A petition was offered for opening Eleventh-avenue from One hundred and seventh-street to One hundred and forty-fourth-street. It is signed by Richard F. Vernum and others. To Road Committee.

PAVING BROADWAY, &C.

A number of assessment-lists, for flagging, &c., were confirmed. Among them was one for paving Broadway from Forty-fifth to Fiftieth-street—an improvement that is very badly needed.

SECOND WARD.

The ordinance adopted by the Councilmen for the division of the Second Ward into Election Districts was concurred in without debate.

WHAT BECAME OF THE LOCKS?

The Fire Committee is directed to inquire into the disposition which the Foreman of Engine Company No. 3 made of certain keys and locks.

EYES RIGHT.

The officers of the First Division New-York State Militia protested against the assignment of their drill-rooms over Centre Market to any particular corps, without the concurrence of the Division Board. Referred to Market Committee.

OIL LAMPS OUGHT TO BURN ALL NIGHT.

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps sent in a communication in relation to the specifications for a new contract for lighting the oil-lamps. Mr. Ebling says that none but the best quality of Winter strained oil should be used, for the reason that if it is not so specified the contractor has too wide a margin to experiment on the cheapest and not the best quality of light. He also thinks that the oil lamps should be kept burning all night; and states that the contract for furnishing 1,000 lamp-posts has not yet been confirmed, and calls the attention of the Board to the fact, begging early action. Referred to Lamp Committee.

LOTS.

Sundry reports from the Health Committee recommended that vacant lots be filled in, and the Board thought so too.

TOMPKINS MARKET TO BE REBUILT.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in the adoption of the plan of Bogardus & Leffarts, for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market, was concurred in.

HUNTER'S POINT FERRY.

The project to establish a ferry from Thirty-fourth-street to Hunter's Point, came up from the Board of Councilmen. The report from that Board recommends a lease for ten years. The Point is the terminus of the Flushing Railroad.

The Alderman of the Seventeenth moved to amend the report by directing that the project be advertised for thirty day, not ten, as originally. Adopted.

The question was discussed very briefly, by Messrs. ELY, VOORHIS and WILLIAMSON.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Mr. WAKEMAN rose to a question of privilege, and made earnest inquiry for the Railroad Committee. They had had the Harlem Railroad matters before them for five months, and no action had been taken.

Mr. MOSES, Chairman of the Committee, explained. One or more meetings had been called, but other meetings had interfered. He announced that another meeting was called for Wednesday next, at which affairs will probably be disposed of.

Mr. DEAKE, of the Twenty-second, wanted to purchase all the cars of the Third-avenue Railroad for $100 apiece, and twitted the gentleman of the Twelfth for being interested in that Company.

The Emigration Commission.

The Board met at 4 P. M., on Wednesday.

There were present Commissioners VERPLANCK, (in the Chair,) CARRIGAN, KELLY, CUMMINGS, MORGAN, PURDY and GARNRITE.

Mr. Commissioner KELLY, from Ward's Island Committee, made a report in reference to the propriety of furnishing the house now occupied by the physicians for the new Superintendent. They are of opinion that the salary of $4,000 to be given to that officer quite sufficient, without expending $2,500 in addition for fitting up his apartments.

A protest was read from Mr. Commissioner CUMMINGS against the expenditure for wine.

The document was exceedingly lengthy, and made up of the ordinary statements of extreme tee-totalry grafted on the doctrines of those who adopt the *hydropathic* system of medicine. Its reading provoked a continuous smile from the members of the Commission. The writer observed that "he believed the use of alcohol, either as food for the healthy, or as a *medicine* for the sick, to be grossly *absurd* and *ridiculous*—yet he considered it in its pure state less mischievous to either than those *villainous compounds* of other violent poisons with it, that are sold and drunk as pure wine and pure brandy."

Mr. Commissioner PURDY, in a cleverly humorous speech, advocated the necessity of having the communication printed without abridgment. It alluded, he said, to a variety of topics, to religion, to medicine, to Know Nothingism, and many other topics upon which it was desirable the world should be enlightened. True, GEORGE WASHINGTON and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who were respectable and proper-minded people in their way, thought wine occasionally useful for themselves, and probably they might think it occasionally necessary for the sick poor. He was desirous that the widest publicity should be given to so interesting and important a document.

No action being taken upon it, the protest remains as a mere expression of individual opinion.

Mr. Commissioner KELLY offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The diminished resources of the Commissioner of Emigration require them to economise in every possible way, and whereas, the rent paid for the premises 10 Canal and 7 Franklin streets and the $4 400 per annum paid for the building, can ill afford of which is not need; therefore

Resolved, That it be referred to the President and Vice President to inquire into and report to this Board whether ample room can be obtained for the Commissioner's office at Castle Garden, with the view of being relieved from the lease and rent of this building.

Resolved, Also, that the above officers make application to the Board of Health for the rent and the amount of damages due to the Commissioners of Emigration for the premises in Franklin-street for 1854, occupied as a cholera hospital by the Board of Health. Also, that the Presidents and Vice President apply to the Board of Health for expenses of maintaining healthy passengers at Quarantine, ordered there by the Commissioners of Health.

Mr. Commissioner PURDY offered a resolution requiring the Warden of Ward's Island to investigate into the neglect of the Chaplains, for any length of time, of their duty. He said he had been charged with selling himself to the Catholics, (laughter!) however, one of the Chaplains had certainly neglected his duty, omitting to visit the place as he ought. Eventually, the resolution was passed.

The Board then adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly official report:

Number of emigrants arrived to Sept. 13		86,945
Number of emigrants arrived since, to Sept. 19		2,449
Total		89,397
Number to same date in 1854		237,136
	1855	1854
Number inmates in Inst. Ward's Island	1818	2107
Number inmates in Marine Hospital	191	945
Total	1,963	3,021
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1855		$61,192 16
Aggre. receipts to Sept 19	$279,350 30	
Rec'd since, to Sept. 19 for com, of passengers, &c.	5,050 99	
		277,416 59
		$338,608 95
Disbursements to Sept 12	$400,547 31	
No payments made on Sept. 12		
		400,547 31
Over draft on Bank		$70,938 33

Boat Upset.

On Tuesday afternoon, September 18, a small sail boat on the Hudson River, just below Washington Heights, was struck and upset by a sudden gale. In it were two boys, one about fourteen and the other about sixteen years. They were seen immediately after the boat was upset, clinging to the sides, while each wave washed completely over them. JOHN AUDUBON, Esq., who saw them from his own residence *immediately* dispatched his gardener, with two others, for them in a boat. [illegible] Mr. WILLIAM HALLOCK proceeded [illegible] and, at the Sugar House wharf, with the aid of the Sugar House steamer, who, by his skill and energy in rowing, soon reached and rescued the boys. The little fellows were nearly exhausted. Their deliverers were much amazed by the entire want of ability on the part of the boys suitably to express their gratitude for the rescue, which they evidently felt—almost the only sentience which could be construed into such an expression being, "Oh! my, if it hadn't been for yours we'd been gonere than time."

Bit His Nose Off.

At the U. S. Marshal's Office on Wednesday, William A. Hayard, the *chef de cuisine* of the brig *Francis*, was brought before Mr. Commissioner BANGHAM, charged with biting off the nose of the Captain of the vessel during the recent voyage to this port. It appeared that the Captain and the *chef* had an altercation, and the latter snapped off the Captain's nose. The cook was committed in default of bail.

Moral—Never quarrel with a cook who has good teeth

Northwestern Settlers.

The first public meeting of the Northwestern Settlement Company, was held Wednesday evening at Convention Hall. A respectable audience of two or three hundred were present, and listened with marked attention to an explanation of the enterprise. The object was stated to be the selection and purchase of eligible land in Iowa and Minnesota, which was to be furnished to the members at the Government price of $1 25 per acre.

☞ The plan long suggested of lettering the corner gas lamps with the name of the crossing streets has at length been acted on. A good many streets diverging from Broadway, the Bowery and Chathamsweet, have already been so lettered in conspicuous red, and the plan is to be generally carried out throughout the entire City. This is an improvement much needed and one that will prove especially gratifying to strangers and to all who happen to be out o' nights.

☞ "This store will be closed on Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M." Such placards are becoming more numerous in store windows, especially in those down town. We are glad to see such signs, and trust they will become more frequent. There is no class in the community who work longer, as a general thing, than store clerks. "All work and no play make a Jack a dull boy."

☞ One of the originators of the "Good Liquor" or "New Temperance" party, is Mr. CHARLES RIDDLE, late Ward's Island Warden.

We are authorized by Mr. RIDDLE to state that the use of his name in connection with this movement is entirely unauthorized—that he has had nothing whatever to do with it—knows nothing about, and is not connected with it in any way whatever.

☞ We learn that WM. D. SNOW & Co., will issue the first number of a paper called the Rochester *Daily Tribune*, on the first week in October. Report says, J. SNOW, Esq., is to be the leading editor.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests made on Wednesday for intoxication was 41, distributed as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Concolly	19
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	12
At Essex Market, before Justice Wood	10
Total	41

Fishy.

The New-York correspondent of the Pennsylvania *Inquirer* says:

"The difficulties and persecution that our Chief of Police, GEORGE W. MATSELL, has suffered during the past year from the Native Americans and others, have so disgusted him with the City of New-York, that he will shortly tender his resignation, and move with his family to the Far West. He has already purchased a beautiful place of several hundred acres in extent, and intends to settle quietly down and spend the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits."

Fire.

An unoccupied house at Manhattanville, belonging to Mr. WATT, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Tuesday night. Loss about $500. No insurance. The police think the fire to have been the work of an incendiary.

A stable in Fortieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues together with three horses therein, was destroyed by fire about 9½ o'clock on Wednesday night. Loss $600—$600 on horses and $200 on stable. The property belonged to CHAS. VALENTINE, butcher, and is fully insured in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Several small and old frame buildings in Thirty-ninth street, near the corner of Eleventh-avenue, were destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock Thursday morning. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

☞ The *Atlantic*, Capt. WEST, sailed from this port at 12 o'clock Wednesday for Liverpool, with one hundred and six passengers. Among them was Mr. MOSES Y. BEACH, formerly proprietor of the New-York *Sun*, who goes abroad for his health. The *Atlantic* also took $11,000 in specie on freight.

Coroners' Investigations.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON HARLEM RAILROAD—VERDICT OF CENSURE.

Coroner GAMBLE, on Wednesday held an inquest on the body of FREDERICK BELAIS, a child two and a half years of age, a native of this City, who came to his death by being run over by a car of the Harlem Railroad Company. A great deal of testimony was taken in the case, which resulted in showing that the child was playing in the street with others, as the cars advanced toward him, and that his companions left the track while deceased remained. Several persons called to the driver to stop his horses, but it was alleged by one witness that he (driver) was giving his attention to some persons who were throwing brine into the street from Centre Market, instead of, as he should be, looking ahead of him.

The witness also stated that although the driver had his hands on the brake he neglected to use it until the first wheel of the car had passed on to and rested on the body of the child. The Jury returned a verdict of died from "injuries received by being run over by one of the Harlem Railroad cars driven by BARNEY MCGUIRE, on Friday, Sept. 14, 1855." The Jury censured the Company for the careless and reckless manner in which they allow their cars to turn the curves, and the speed with which they run in this City. Deceased resided with his parents at No. 245 Centre-street.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Coroner HILTON, on Wednesday, held an inquest on the body of JOHN MURPHY, a native of Ireland, aged 25 years, who came to his death by being upset from a small boat in which he, with others, was engaged in grappling for chain which had fallen overboard into the water at Old Slip, East River; the boat was swamped by the swell which arose on the passage of a small steamboat. When the boat upset all the parties in it where thrown over,—each one escaping, with the exception of deceased, whose remains were subsequently recovered and removed to his late residence, at No. 24 Trinity-place, where the loquest was held.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body of RONNER HUNT, master of the schooner *Olive*, now lying at the foot of pier No. 3 East River, who was accidentally drowned on Wednesday night, by falling into the dock as he was stepping from his vessel to the pier. Verdict "accidental death." Deceased leaves a wife and family at Eastport, Maine.

ANOTHER CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL, at No 48 Suffolk-street, on the body of a child 3 years of ago, named FRANCIS CONNOLET, who died from injuries received by the explosion of a camphene lamp. The child upset the lamp, when it burst, the flames communicating with his clothes. Verdict, "accidental death."

ANOTHER CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.

Coroner WILHELM yesterday held an inquest at No. 290 West Thirty-second-street, upon the body of HANNAH KRUGER, a child one year of age, who was fatally burned on Wednesday evening. The brother of deceased was endeavoring to raise the wick of the lamp, when the fluid took fire, and, the lamp bursting, the child was fatally burned. Verdict "accidental death."

Police News.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY—CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

John McInnee, a resident of Brooklyn, where he claims to be a carpenter, was on Wednesday arrested by Policeman Manvel, of the Twentieth Ward, charged with an attempt to enter the dwelling-house at William Irving, No. 56 West Thirty-fifth street, by force. He had already succeeded in forcing open the rear basement door when he was caught. Accused was taken before Justice DAVISON, who committed him for trial in default of $500 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

Burn Rohrmpf, a German girl, was on Wednesday arrested on complaint of Henry Jennings, of No. 147 Clinton-street, charged with stealing from his pocket money to the amount of $35. Henry called at the lager-bier cellar No. 329 Centre-street, shortly after midnight, desiring to see something of life, and while there distributed his favors indiscriminately around in the shape of foaming lager, and after getting pretty well sudden, he left, in company with the nymph above named, with whom he had some other refreshments, for which being about to pay he found his self minus his purse. He then had the girl arrested. She was subsequently taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who held her for examination.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY—CORRESPONDENCE OF THIEVES.

James Casey, a professional thief, aged 22 years, was arrested by Policeman Ruach, charged with an attempt at burglary on the premises of Robert Hewitt, No. 4 Twenty-first-street. He was taken before Justice DAVISON, and by him locked up to await an examination. Casey was in the house No. 4 West Twenty-first-street, where, making some noise, he was heard by the servants living in No. 6, adjoining, when a party from that house went into the vacated premises and pursued the villain, who fled through the scuttle to the roof; thence he ran along the roofs to No. 30, where, in attempting to escape, he descended forty feet, by means of the sash lines to the Yard. Mathew smiled a fiendish smile of delight, and ran to Twentieth-street, where he was nabbed as stated.

Casey was released from the Male Prison at Sing Sing on the 6th inst., and on being searched, an interesting letter from a fellow-prisoner, to some companions supposed to be at large, was found on him; he was very desirous that it should not be taken from him, as he had pledged himself to deliver it safely. We copy it *verbatim et literatim*.

HOUR COLLEGE, Sing Sing Valey.

To G. C. & R. P. & Co: My deare friends I was going to write you a long letter but a few woords to the point is better than a volume of bumbug. My friends have been trying to get me out, but the rubed me of my good name and the Govnor wood not pardon me, tha as a going to try it againe but I do not think the right card will turn up tromp, any way if i had a fare chance to chery i wood go. My health is not very good but i can sweet it out a little longer. Times is good but we do not get any thing to eat but salt horse and ry. Tomey John Whily sea it was kind of you to come and see him, he is sorry he could not see you tho

Jem Dun he is down on you and i am upon you.
Jem Casey goes out on the 6th of September.
Dick my boy do not let the girle pull that *mustash* off, Gill sorry you cant rais a pare, here end-th the second lesson. Farewell my brave boys, I would like to——breath the air of freedom once more LIBERTY a the cry and liberty I will have or die. Adue.
Signed at Sing Sing.

BILLEY OF THE CROSSMAN'S HOME.

For Gill or Dick.

Prisoner would give no information as to the correspondent at Sing Sing, or the intended receiver in this City.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As Augustus Chevalier, of No 39 Avenue C, was going home from his business, and as he got opposite the door of his residence, at a late hour on Tuesday night, he was attacked by two men who knocked him senseless to the pavement, and then robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at $30. The cries o the injured man attracted the attention of Policeman Radly, of the Eleventh District, who conveyed him to the police station, where his wounds were properly attended to. He was then sent home, where he now lies in a very critical situation. Thus far, no clue has been obtained as to the robbers.

BURGLARS.

Two men, giving their names as George Harris and William Wilson, were arrested by Policeman Fitzgerald, of the Sixth Ward, charged with burglary in having entered by false keys the residence of Stephen Conover, at No. 108 Leonard-street, and for stealing therefrom lead pipe, valued at $50. Mr. Conover during the night heard a noise as of some one leaving the house by the door, and went down to look to it, when he found one of the accused parties, who, making a good excuse for his presence, was suffered to depart, it not being suspected that he was there for any wrongful purpose until his "pal" was found concealed in the cellar, having in his possession lead pipe as above, ready to be carried off. The prisoners were fully committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.

ARREST OF A WELL-KNOWN MENDICANT.

The man who for some years past has been in the habit of visiting stores of the City, with a basket on his arm, pretending to wish to make purchases of clothes and such like articles, but whose real object, it is said, was to steal, was, having been *spotted* for some time, on Wednesday morning arrested, charged with stealing a coat from the store of Edward Evans, of Nos 66 and 68 Fulton-street. He went into the store in his usual style, but of course failed to find the article he wanted. A cost was shortly missed, and suspicion fell on this man, who gave the name of Alexander Hamilton. He was traced to Pearsall's eating saloon, under Fulton Market, where four coats (supposed to be stolen) were found, two of them being in his basket. While the officers were around, Hamilton endeavored to escape, but was caught by the heels as he was in the act of climbing over a fence. Prisoner was committed to the Tombs by Justice OSBORNE.

DESERTERS.

Charles Moore, George Travers, Wm. Grant, John Wright, Edward H. Brown, James McDonnell and James Novens, natives of the United States, were arrested by several officers of the Fourth District Police, they being deserters from the United States frigate *Cyane* now in this port. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs Police Court, and by him sent back to the ship

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Edward Wilson, a tinsmith doing business at No. 54 Madison lane, was arrested by policemen Farley and VanWart of the reserve corps, for receiving, with guilty knowledge, sixteen boxes of tin valued at $194, knowing them to be stolen. The property belonged to Phelps & Dodge of Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff street, and was bought by accused at $8 per box, it being worth at least $12. Held for examination.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Quincy A. Fisk, of Wayland, Steuben County, was arrested by Sergeant Smith of the Second District Police Court, at the above-named place, charged with obtaining goods to the amount of $1,101 25 of Avery, Butler & Cecil, dry goods merchants of No. 11 Murray-street, by fraudulent pretences. Accused was brought to the City and held for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 343, 1,271, 1,345, 1,525, 1,668, 1,679, 1,736, 1,800, 1,804, 1,867, 1,889, 1,502, 1,737, 1,676, 553, 1,248, 1,783, 1,607, 1,647, 1,709, 1,903, 310, 803, 188.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 7, 2, 5, 20, 22, 45, 6, 64, 22, 52, 53, 54, 57, 40, 19.

Monday next, Sept. 24, is the last day of filing notes of issue for the October Special Term under the rule of Court. Notes of issue must specify whether the issue be by demurring or otherwise.

SUPERIOR COURT—Saturday next is the last day for filing notes of issue.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 125 to 141, before the Judge, without a Jury.

SUPREME COURT NOTICE.—Monday next (Sept. 24) is the last day for filing notes of issue for the October Special Term, under the rule of Court.

Notes of issue must specify whether the issue be by demurrer or otherwise.

Sept. 20, 1855.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.
DECISIONS.

Winstead Bank vs. *Cornell*,—Let the allowance be $50.

The Kyle Case—Verdict against the Harlem Railroad—Burglary Trials.

COMMON PLEAS.
Before Judge Ingraham.

James N. Drake and N. G. Bradford vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company*.—This was an action for alleged negligence on the part of the Officers of the Company, by which the plaintiffs lost a large sum of money which they were induced to loan to Alexander Kyle. The plaintiffs allege that they were and are stockbrokers in this City, and that their business is also to buy and sell stocks and to loan money thereon, that the defendants are an incorporated Company, and by acts of the Legislature have been from time to time empowered to raise and to increase their capital stock to $1,500,000, bearing interest payable out of the earnings of the road. That the defendants appointed Alexander Kyle their Secretary and Transfer Clerk, whose signature, with that of the President of the Company, should be the sole authentication required to the certificate of said Clerk. Said Kyle having the exclusive custody of the transfer and other books of the defendants at the Transfer Office in Hanover-street whilst the general office of the defendants was in Tryon-row. That it was the custom of the President to sign in blank as many certificates as the transfer clerk might require. That long before the fraude of Kyle, it was the custom of that person to fill up certificates so signed in blank by the President, in his (Kyle's) own name, with such number of shares as suited his convenience, and to sell or hypothecate the same with brokers and dealers in Wall-street. That on the 28th of June, 1854, the said Kyle applied to the plaintiffs for the loan of $25,000, upon the security of 500 shares of the stock of the Company. That the shares were accompanied by a certificate to the effect that Kyle was entitled to 500 shares of stock. As an additional security, the plaintiffs took a promissory note for the amount, payable on demand, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent and authorizing the plaintiffs, in the usual way, to sell or hypothecate the stock in the neglect or failure of Kyle to pay. The plaintiffs subsequently hypothecated a part of these shares at the Corn Exchange Bank; but upon application to the defendants, they refused to allow of a transfer, and then alleged that the shares were false and fraudulent, and did not represent any stock of the Company. The plaintiff's then demanded the return of the money from Kyle. The plaintiffs also allege that this fraud was entirely chargeable to the negligence of the defendants, and that they are bound to repay the said $25,000, with interest thereon.

The answer of the defendants admitted most of the foregoing facts as to Kyle being in their employ as Secretary, &c., and that he committed such frauds as were stated in the complaint, but alleged that the frauds could have been detected by an examination of their books or by any ordinary diligence; and the defendants say that the plaintiffs were themselves guilty of negligence and carelessness in lending so large a sum of money to said Kyle without any inquiry as to his ownership of said stock, or his authority to pledge or borrow money thereon—that Kyle had no authority from the defendants to issue any new stock, nor any authority to borrow money, and that the plaintiffs well knew that the financial business of the Company was transacted by their Treasurer—that said Kyle was a man of no means; and that the plaintiffs could have ascertained by inquiry, and that thereupon they ask to have the complaint dismissed with costs. Mr. A. F. Smith read the complaint and answer to the Jury, and merely proved the note and record. General Sandford, for defendants, called as a witness the bookkeeper of the Company, to prove that Kyle was only the Secretary for the Company, with a salary of $1,200 per annum up to May, 1854, and at $2,000 per annum from that time. The financial affairs of the defendants were conducted by the Treasurer. Mr Smith, on the part of the plaintiffs, called Mr. E. D. Stantoo, a stock-broker of Wall-street, who testified that Kyle had been in the habit of dealing largely in stocks, and that during the six months previous to these frauds this transactions with witness were to the amount of $600,000. Mr Brotherson, of the Union Bank, stated that Kyle kept an account there, and at one time had made a deposit as large as $59,000. At another time Kyle had borrowed as much as $6,000 from the Bank.

General Sandford then moved to dismiss the complaint, because the plaintiff Company were not in the terms of their charter, numerous (6) roles, any parts such. They were only authorized to transfer and issue new certificates to the same. Kyle never had any authority to borrow money, and there could be no negligence on the part of the Company. It was, indeed, been there, that he gambled in stocks, but that was all done secretly and without the knowledge of the Company. The plaintiffs themselves were clearly guilty of negligence, and consequently could not recover.

The Court denied this motion, as the question of negligence was one solely for the Jury to pass upon.

Counsel then summed up on that point.

The Court charged that the employers of individuals could under certain circumstances be made answerable for the acts of their agents, and cited several well known rules of law. The present case was one in which a liability of a rather different and novel character was sought to be established—that of borrowing money on false securities, in which the agent borrowing was one who had to give a certificate counter signed by the President of the Company and by himself, as the transfer clerk. Kyle was this agent, and the President certified that this stock was transferred to Kyle on the books of the Company. Subsequently it is ascertained that the stock is false, and that no such transfer had ever been made. The question of law involved is this: That the acts of the agent bind the principal. Now, although it has been admitted that the certificate was untrue, still if it was given by Kyle and the President within the scope of their authority, then the defendants would be liable. Indeed it would be idle to rule otherwise, unless it should be conceded that an agent never goes beyond his authority unless he does a wrong. And that, I suppose, will not be admitted. The rule is this: If the act is one over which the agent has an apparent right to exercise authority, then his employer would be liable. Here are two persons—Kyle and the President—appointed to issue these certificates, they were to act as a check on each other. If the President done his duty, then the Secretary could not issue false certificates; and so of the Secretary; and if they had both done their duty as they were appointed for, no fraud could have been perpetrated. It is conceded here, under all the circumstances, that the President did not use due diligence, and it then becomes a question how far the plaintiffs were to blame in making this loan without other inquiry into the validity of the stock than merely examining the certificate, and this could only have been done by a reference to and examination of the books of the Company. It was in evidence that Kyle had speculated largely in stocks, and that his salary was only $1,200 per annum, in addition to what he might have received as a partner in an express company. Still he could not have carried on these operations without means, and then there is nothing to warrant a want of negligence on the part of the plaintiffs, and if, from all these facts and circumstances, you think the defendants were negligent, then the plaintiffs have a right to recover. If, on the contrary, you think the plaintiffs were negligent, then your verdict would be for the defendants.

Gen. Sanford asked if the plaintiffs could recover for the whole amount, or only the market value of the stock.

The Court said the verdict would be for the full amount, with interest.

The Jury appeared unwilling to retire, but had been absent five minutes when they returned finding a verdict for the plaintiffs for $27,153 47. The Court made the plaintiffs' counsel an allowance of one per cent. on the verdict in addition.

Gen Sanford obtained 28 days to make a case to carry up to the Court of Appeals.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Lambert Suydam vs. *Alexander Arthur and William C Dunn*.—This was an action to recover for a breach of contract. It appeared that in September, 1848, the defendants hired from the plaintiff for five years certain buildings in the Third-avenue, at $300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, with an understanding that the tenants were to make improvements and repairs, and to leave the same at the expiration of their tenancy. In the year 1853 the defendants surrendered the premises, but not, as it was alleged, in such an improved condition as the lease expected under the conditions of the contract. Several witnesses were examined, but the Court held under the evidence that the plaintiff could not recover. Verdict for the defendants

MARINE COURT—IN CHAMBERS.
Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

John Osborn vs. *J. P. Barnes*.—The process in this case was issued on the 3d of September, returnable on the 6th. By

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.

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War Speculations.

Though the *Baltic* has not brought us tidings of any change in the aspect of European affairs, the news from the seat of war is interesting, and in some degree important. In the first place it is to be observed that the Allies are thoroughly on the *qui vive* in anticipation of a threatened attack along their whole lines. It is somewhat singular that just after the victory of Traktir-bridge—so disastrous to the Russian arms—the besiegers of Sebastopol should still feel themselves on the defensive, as they undoubtedly do, according to their own admission. The fact speaks volumes for the inexhaustible resources and determined energy of the Russians, and completely refutes the stories circulated about the demoralization in their ranks since the late action on the Tchernaya. Far from this, they are fully prepared for the great contest that must inevitably take place within a brief period of time, and are even hastening it on. The works and entrenchments of the contending armies are now so close—the fire of the new batteries, when once opened, will be so tremendous, and the struggle to follow the bombardment will be so fierce, that in the details of the next assault, whichever side be the victor, we may expect to read of the most sanguinary battle in the whole history of the war. "The cannonade of October last," says the London *Times*, "was trifling to that of April; April was surpassed by the two days which preceded the capture of the Mamelon; but all will sink into insignificance with the iron tempest which will shortly be poured upon the besieged city." Doubtless this very month of September is pregnant with great events. Winter is setting in, and the time for further operations during the present season is limited. Within six weeks, at the outside, the Allies must either take the south side of Sebastopol, or give up all the advantages they have gained during the Summer months. It is impossible to foretell the probable result of their next assault. While *they* speak confidently of success, and fully expect that the enemy can never withstand the fire they will be enabled to open on his batteries, we have, on the other hand, the assurance that the fall of the Malakoff does not in the least insure the capture of Southern Sebastopol. The genius of TODLEBEN has here been again at work. That distinguished engineer has erected a series of new fortifications which command the Malakoff and Redan, and will render those once important positions entirely useless in the hands of the besiegers. We hear also of a wonderful road, constructed by the Russians, for the purpose of quickening their movements and rendering their sorties more sudden and more effective. However, the harbor is being bridged; earthworks are being thrown up on the north side of Sebastopol, and other operations on an immense scale are actively progressing, all of which go to contradict the assertion of NAPOLEON in his letter to PELISSIER, that the Russians would soon abandon the city they had so long and so ably defended.

But besides these vast defensive preparations, there are strong indications that the Russians will speedily assume the *offensive* if the contemplated assault on Sebastopol is any longer postponed. We have well authenticated intelligence that the Allied lines on the Tchernaya have again been threatened. General SIMPSON in his latest dispatch does not conceal the fact "that the enemy has been concentrating troops at the Mackenzie, and is supposed to have received considerable reinforcements." The General further learns from various sources that the Russians on the right bank of the river are held in perfect readiness for an offensive movement.

All the circumstances clearly prove that active operations cannot long be delayed, and that one or more battles must be fought ere the severe weather sets in. That the next assault on the Malakoff and Redan will be decisive, we have every reason to infer from the preparations made on both sides, and that it will take place within six weeks' time is highly probable, as with the first appearance of frost the Allies would be forced to retreat and take up the same position they occupied during last Winter.

Spanish Affairs.

Our Spanish correspondent writes that the project for bringing Spain into the Alliance against Russia, is at an end. He says that the People of Spain are against it, and that ESPARTERO has decided to go with the people. This is an important step, if it proves to be well-founded; and the confident tone with which it is announced, and the knowledge that our correspondent has excellent sources of information, incline us to credit it. His letter contains, also, some interesting information concerning the contest in progress between the Spanish Government and the Roman Catholic Church.

The Three Millions Indemnity.

The American Commissioner appointed to survey and mark the new boundary line between the United States and Mexico having reported the completion of that work, Secretary GUTHRIE may soon be called upon to disburse the three million dollars remaining due to our neighboring Republic under the Gadsden Treaty, as that instrument stipulates for the payment of the money "as soon as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked and established."

It is well known, however, that soon after commencing the survey, M. SALAZAR, the Mexican Commissioner, was put under arrest by SANTA ANA, and thus prevented from participating in the labors of the Commission. Under these circumstances the American Commissioner proceeded alone, and has executed the work; and the question now arises whether his report will be accepted and acknowledged on behalf of Mexico, and his maps received as true and authentic. The treaty provides for the absolute settlement of the line by the two Commissioners, without the intervention of, or ulterior ratification by either of the parties to the contract. As the Mexican Commissioner has taken no part in the survey, it seems improbable that he can intelligently come to that agreement with Major EMORY necessary to the establishment of the line; and yet the treaty makes no provision for such a condition of affairs as results from the absence of one of the Commissioners.

The difficulty may be remedied, we suppose, either by the consent of the Mexican Commissioner to take our survey for granted, or by the negotiation of a very simple treaty recognizing the line as marked by Major EMORY. If the former plan is adopted, the three millions may be disbursed within a few days; if the latter, of course the ratification by the Senate of the supplemental treaty will be a necessary antecedent of the payment, and cannot be obtained earlier than December next. If, on the other hand, the Mexican Government shall refuse to recognize and adopt our survey, there is nothing to be done but run the line anew. This is scarcely to be expected, however, notwithstanding the three millions have already been drawn against by the late Government of Mexico for the full amount.

Corporation Rides.

To ride a free horse to death is the proverbial characteristic of an ungrateful knave; but, without meaning to make any personal application of the remark, we are constrained to observe that a majority of our Councilmen have shown a determination to verify the truth of the proverb. They will not give up the privilege which they have heretofore enjoyed of riding in livery coaches at the expense of the public; the public, in this case, being the freest horse that ever had a beggar bestride its back. The Board of Aldermen heroically resolved that they would no longer ride at the public expense, and that whatever depredations they committed upon the public purse should not be in the shape of rides. But the Board of Councilmen are either more honest or more knavish, we don't exactly know by which term their action in this respect should be called, and have resolved not to give up their rides. But one of the members of their honorable body, Councilman WILD, in voting against the abolition of the riding privilege, exhibited a degree of sensitiveness to being called a robber and a pick-pocket, which excited the mirth of his compatriots to such an extreme, that the Presiding officer had to command him to sit down and not make a laughing-stock of himself. To object to being called a pickpocket appears to be regarded as the very height of absurdity by the Board of Councilmen. Councilman WILD, too, is a very unreasonable person; he will not abandon the practice of riding the public, and yet resents it as a deadly offence when the act is alluded to in the terms by which honest men characterize it. He is angry at being laughed at for his sensitiveness, and spurns with contempt any imputations on the motives of his compeers, who charge the City four or five hundred dollars for rides which cost other men but a tenth of that sum. The Councilman of the Seventeenth District should have the same motto on his carriage which FOOTE chose for the wealthy tobacconist who had set up his coach, *Quid Rides*.

But, if a majority of the Councilmen have defeated the virtuous determination of the Aldermen not to ride again at the public cost, it leaves those honest members of the Common Council who voted in favor of the measure no choice but to eschew the practice themselves. They have plainly enough avowed that the practice is a dishonest one, and the least that they can do is to abandon it themselves, let the others do as they may.

Rachel's Prices.

It will be seen by a notice from the Manager, that RACHEL's prices have at last been reduced, out of deference to the "unanimous wish of the Press." This means, we presume, that MLle. RACHEL is convinced that the City Press understood the tastes and habits of the people of the City a good deal better than her Manager did. The TIMES was the first to say that her prices must be reduced, or her campaign would be a failure. The other Journals cavilled at this:—some ridiculed it,—while others argued against it; and the Manager declared it *impossible*. The prices could not, and should not be reduced. They could not afford to bring such magnificent acting all the way from Paris, to oblige those who unfortunately had not the means of paying for it. And so the performances went on,—and the audiences fell off. Night after night, RACHEL played to houses that grew thinner and thinner,—until last night the attendance was almost nothing! The house was not *one-third* full at any time!

Hence the reduction "out of deference to the Press." Our opinion is, it comes *too late*. It will not succeed. The golden opportunity has been wasted. The edge of the public appetite has been taken off; the eagerness to see and study RACHEL, which for the first five or six nights amounted to enthusiasm, has died out,—has been absolutely suffocated by the wretched management of her affairs. The public has ceased to think or care much about her, and although more will now go at $2 than would go at $3, she cannot fill her houses for a dozen nights at either price. It is often quite as important to take good advice *early*, as it is to take it at all. If, after the first three nights, she had played at *one dollar*, with an extra charge of half a dollar for the very best seats, she could have crowded the house for *fifty* nights—and would have made more money, and far more *éclat*, than she can now at any price.

After MLle. RACHEL has finished her tour in the United States, we presume she will understand her people better than she does at present. They appreciate her acting,—but don't like anything that looks like extortion. Three dollars a night is more than any acting,—even hers,—is worth; and *two*, we are inclined to think, is more than the great mass of our people will be inclined to pay.

Trinity Church and the King's Farm.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You did not put on your "glasses" when perusing the extract I sent to you from the statute—"The time of commencing actions for the recovery of real property." If you had, certainly, you would not assert, as you do in your editorial this morning, "that the possession of Trinity Church has not been *adverse, inasmuch as she leased the land originally from the Crown, to whose rights as landlord the State succeeded.*"

Look closer at the section and you will find, as follows, "The people, or those from whom they claim, *shall have received the rents and profits of such real property, or of some part thereof, within the space of forty years.*" No one will pretend the State has done this. To make a case for this—what I call unjust procedure on the part of the State—you will have to try again.

As to the hasty remark, that purchasers from the Church will not suffer, there are two answers. By your own showing, all—and they are very numerous—who have bought within twenty years must; but second, how are purchasers, when the State has rezed the very foundation of their titles, to protect themselves? Certainly, if you destroy the foundation, the superstructure must fall, and fall they will, involving thousands, widows and orphans and others, in their ruins.

In my humble judgment, "Trinity" deserves well of our great City for beautifying it with magnificent edifices and tall spires, and generously throwing open the portals of her Churches—working days as well as Sundays—for God's worshippers; but what does she receive? Constant efforts to wrest from her hands the means of keeping up her holy establishments.

Sorry am I that a paper so leading and respectable as the TIMES should aid in these attempts. At any rate, Mr. Editor, do disabuse the minds of your readers about the statute of limitations. Your position demands you should. D.

We assure our correspondent that the TIMES is not aiding any attempt to do injustice to Trinity Church,—to deprive that Corporation of either money, lands or power to do good, that is her own, or in any way to oppress, disturb or vex those who control her wealth. But we cannot believe that even he would advise that she should be left in the undisturbed possession of property to which she has no rightful claim, even for the purpose of "keeping up her holy establishments:"—and the sole object of the proceedings that have been taken is, to ascertain, actually and truly, whether Trinity Church is, or is not, the legal owner of the lands in question. If she is—why should her friends be unwilling to show her title? If she is not,—how can they honestly claim to be left in possession of that which is not their own!

We do not propose to argue the question of title. That cannot be decided by newspapers, but by the Courts of Law provided expressly for the decision of just such questions. While, therefore, we do not discuss the question here, we do insist that this is a question which may very properly be carried to the Courts for adjudication. Nor do we feel bound to answer the objections urged by our correspondent. They will, if valid, have weight in Court. But we may state what answer we suppose will be made to them there.

He urges that the State *must have received the rents and profits* of such property within twenty years, or else her claim will be outlawed. Conceding that to be the law, it is contended that, according to decisions in the Court of Appeals, the *permissive* occupancy of lands without rent paid, is equivalent to the actual reception of rent.

As to purchasers from Trinity Church, our correspondent's reasoning is unsound. Those who bought over twenty years ago, can plead that occupancy in bar of any suit to dispossess them. Those who have bought within twenty years can only be dispossessed by direct action of the State,—which the State has shown no disposition to take against them. This suit is only against the Trinity Church Corporation, for the lands which it now claims to own.

The Corporation has doubtless done the public a service in building "magnificent edifices" and "tall spires;" but it may still be worth while to inquire, whether it has done it with her own money or that belonging to somebody else.

Warnings against Emigration.

We receive by almost every steamer new evidence of the zeal with which the endeavors of the Know-Nothings to check Irish emigration to the United States, are seconded by the Roman Catholic priests. The *Baltic* brings a letter addressed to a Catholic clergyman in the diocese of Cashel, from Rev. THOMAS REARDON, a pastor in Eastern Pennsylvania, in which the writer imploringly entreats his correspondent to use all his influence to check what he designates the insane spirit of emigration to America, which seems to possess the people of Ireland. He adds:

"They are rushing on the almost certain ruin of their souls, while their temporal condition is at best but little improved. A full fifth of the number leaving Ireland are laid in strange graves within one short year from the day they quit their native shores, and the greater part of the others are soon broken down by the severe labor to which they must apply themselves and the awful climate, which rapidly bring on premature old age, and hurry the poor victim into an early grave. From the hour they land to the hour they die, they are despised and spit upon, and in thousands of cases they die without the last rites of the Church, or any of the consolations which at home would smooth their dying pillows, and prepare their souls for the solemn moment of departure. I have had much experience of the mode of life into which nearly all our people are drawn, and I solemnly believe, that if the vessels which bring them over were suddenly to founder, and carry every creature on board into the depths of the ocean, *they would have a better chance of salvation than they have after they have lived for some time in this country.* So entirely convinced am I of the fearful havoc of souls, which is the result of coming here, that, were Almighty God to give me the power of *building a wall of fire round Ireland, to prevent its people from leaving it*, it should be built before the ink with which I write this line would dry. For the love of Jesus try to keep your people at home for every individual you keep, you snatch a soul from hell."

The reverend gentleman's plan of saving souls, by sinking the ships that carry them, is somewhat novel;—but the idea which lies at the bottom of it is capable of a much wider application. He would drown them, lest they should commit sin if they survive. Why not avert a similar peril, by similar means, in other cases? Why not pray for another Irish famine, to sweep the Irish people into their graves, lest by living longer they should sin more?

It is a little singular that while the Know-Nothings are seeking to check emigration, lest our Protestantism should be overrun by the Catholics, the Irish priests seek the same thing as the only means of preventing the emigrants from becoming Protestants. Is not each party unreasonably, terrified at the other's shadow?

The Massachusetts Republican Convention.

The Republican Convention at Worcester yesterday was very largely attended, over one thousand Delegates being present from all parts of the State. There was some sparring in relation to the position of Governor GARDNER, but the proceedings seem to have been generally very harmonious. A choice was made for a candidate for Governor on the first formal ballot, in the person of Hon. JULIUS ROCKWELL, who received six votes over all others, and about thirty more than GARDNER. The present Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer and Auditor were nominated for reelection, and E. R. HOAR, was nominated for Attorney General. The Address adopted by the Convention goes over the whole ground of the Slavery question, and declares that all other issues are for the time dropped.

Philadelphia.

A correspondent puts in a protest against our strictures on Philadelphia, for its apologies for the Burlington Railroad Tragedy, and the action of Judge KANE in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. The following is its substance:

"The TIMES of Friday, in its article relative to the Camden and Amboy accident, was too general and savage in its denunciation of Philadelphia. Had it confined its strictures to the Press of this city, which, with some few exceptions, is under the influence of the great corporation, we would have no cause to complain. The Press don't represent the sentiment of Philadelphia with regard to the Company nor PASSMORE WILLIAMSON's case, which the TIMES dragged into the article. The great mass of our citizens condemn the parsimony of the Company as shown by its delay in laying a double track,—and the action of Judge KANE and the Supreme Court is denounced by all those uninfluenced by political partisanship or love of "Southern institutions."

A New Reading.

The *Express* says that the term Know-Nothing means S. P. Q. R., and as everybody knows what these initiele stand for, we need not explain. But still we don't exactly see the resemblance between S. P. Q. R. and Know-Nothingism. We had supposed before that Know-Nothingism was rather antagonistic to Romanism—while S. P. Q. R. has rather a leaning that way.

Rachel.

A romantic drama on the night, and a French tragedy on the next, are rather more than a New-York audience can appreciate, even with RACHEL in both. It is a trifle too much of a good thing; for the head, for the heart and for the pocket. "Bajazet" consequently failed to attract a good audience last evening. The Metropolitan Theatre was scarcely half filled. In every respect it was the worst audience of the season, reminding us of the terrible dramatic season which inaugurated the first campaign at this house and accustomed the critic to solitude and the contemplation of death. There were, however, some celebrities in the house. Among others, we noticed Mr. ex-President TYLER and J. M. BOTTS, Esq.,—the latter of whom illuminated a dark and interminable soliloquy by remarking that the legislative rule should be enforced on the French stage—of not allowing any one person to speak for more than an hour at a time. Giddy trifler!

"Bajazet" is a tragedy capable of affording about half an hour's amusement to an American audience. The termination of the fourth act, and parts of the fifth, are just sufficiently exciting to keep you from going to sleep. The remaining portions of the tragedy are wearisome in the extreme; utterly unrelieved by good acting or powerful declamation. They are narcotic in their influence. Were it not for the gorgeous *toilette* of Mlle. RACHEL, ever sparkling with diamonds and gold, we are persuaded the audience would have abandoned itself to kind Nature's sweet restorer. As it was, we were in constant apprehension that some one would have the indiscretion to yawn. A sympathetic audience would surely have joined in the luxury, and the consequences might have been frightful.

We find ourselves at a loss to criticise the performance of Mlle. RACHEL in this tragedy. If we had not seen her in all her previous characters, we should probably indulge in some of those delightful ecstacies which have lately flown so copiously from our pen. But having a tolerably clear recollection of all the great *tragédienne's* strong points, we must confess that *Roxana* does not add to their number. It is probably unfair to be thus ever on the lookout for something new and startling. Art has its limits, and it may not be possible for it to go further than Mlle. RACHEL carries it. We have not the slightest intention of depreciating her performance; on the contrary, we believe it to have been perfect and admirable. But when we come to analyze it, we find that its best and most prominent features have been pointed out and commended in previous notices. In other words, there is nothing new in the interpretation. Any one having seen RACHEL a single time, would, while reading the play in his closet, be able to map down the points she makes on the stage.

Mlle. LIA again distinguished herself as *Atalide*, sustaining that difficult *rôle* with marked ability. All the male characters were execrably played.

Reduction of the Rachel Prices.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Mlle. RACHEL, deeply affected by the kindness shown her daily by the Press and the public of New York, has expressed to me the desire that I should yield to the wish generally manifested, by fixing the prices of places at her performances more in accordance with the habits of the population of this City. I am myself happy to meet the wishes of the public in this respect, though I do not expect to find any pecuniary advantage in a diminution of prices: for, so far, the average of my receipts has been beyond what I had thought it just to count upon. But the journals of this City have declared themselves on the subject with such unanimity that I think I ought no longer to refuse to follow their counsels. Accordingly, during the two or three weeks which it will be possible for me to remain at New-York, before proceeding to fulfill the engagements I have formed in Boston, Philadelphia, Havana and the Southern States of the Union, the prices will be as follows:

Balcony and orchestra seats, $3.
Parquette, dress circle and first circle, $2.
Upper circle, 50 cents.
There will be no additional charge for securing seats in advance.

By communicating these facts to your readers, you will greatly oblige your obedient servant,

RAPHAEL FELIX.

No. 48 WALL-STREET, Sept. 20, 1855.

☞ Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, of Wallack's Theatre, was yesterday elected a Director of the American Dramatic Fund Association, in the place of Mr. F. CHIPPENDALE, whose professional engagements out of the City compelled him reluctantly to resign.

SPIRITUALISM AT GREENWOOD.

A Circle of Spiritualists Around the Tomb of Poor McDonald Clarke.

In these days a man is not at all sure of being left to quiet and repose, even after he is dead. No matter how upright or downright his life on earth may have been—no matter how well he may have deserved unceasing happiness or eternal misery, there is a large class of persons prowling about, keeping up a general agitation of the material and immaterial, who persist in dragging him either from Abraham's bosom or from the Devil's clutches—they care not which—to rap on the tables or discuss the nerves of any lady who is anxious for full development, as a so-called, Spiritual Medium. There is not a truly good man nor an infernal vagabond who has died during the past six thousand years who has not been more or less bothered by these latter day spiritualists. The philosophical, staid and fat BENJAMIN FRANKLIN has been kept for the greater portion of the three years just passed cutting up all manner of undignified shindies with cheap crockery, and hats that even Mr. CHARLEY would not touch—and made to thump on common pine tables, that he would not have put his legs under, when he had legs, just as if he was threatening violently for a mug of "elf and-half. And TOM PAINE, just as he was getting used to intense heat, was dragged out, and kept out long enough to get cool, when he was sent back again; and ever since he has been suffering from alternate chills and fevers, as suited the whim of a few old men and women. Good and bad are served alike.

There was a time when, by living a pure life, one could secure himself from "after torments," but if there be truth in Spiritualism, that time has passed. In what you will now, any elderly female can make you come at her bidding and stay with her just as long as she likes. Fortunately, like the rest of the world, they like a change, and it was in consequence of this common feeling, that on Wednesday last, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS PAINE, and the rest were let alone for a few hours, while Spiritualism made a dead set against the repose of MCDONALD CLARKE, whose remains have, by the hand of benevolence, been buried in Greenwood, where the same kind hand has reared a modest monument to his memory.

Poor, eccentric MCDONALD had previously escaped their notice, and, foolishly enough, a few days ago he made an appointment with a select circle of believers in Spiritualism, to meet them at his monument, near to the Indian mound, in Greenwood Cemetery, on Tuesday, when he promised, on the word of a man, to be present and through any well developed medium do a poem off hand. Such an offer was not to be slighted, much less declined. A new poem from an eccentric poet like MCDONALD CLARKE would be a great hit—just the sort of thing to create a sensation all the world over, and make the fortune of the fortunate medium through whom it should be recited. The matter however must be kept secret until the appointed time, or some other circle might take an early start and secure the prize. Then there was a difficulty to be overcome. What would be the use of hearing the poem, when they could not remember it and recite it again, to other envious circles, and to the world? If poor CLARKE should happen to be pinched for time, he might rattle it off very fast, and the very best passages might be lost. A reporter must be had—one who could take down chain lightning and punctuate it as he went along. Then, again, to make assurance doubly sure, the reporter must be a poet himself, and of no small calibre either; for they had learned that it was one thing to take notes of a poem, and another thing to write them out correctly. They were in a quandary, and forming a circle around a table on which was piled morocco and gilt bound volumes of all the ancient and modern poets, and thirty-nine paper covered systems of short-hand, they called on HOMER and GURNEY for light. "Where shall we find the man?" they asked, imploringly. "You can get a dozen at the office of the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES, on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets," roared out HOMER and GURNEY, simultaneously, and as if *surprised* that even they should not have been familiar with a fact which has been notorious for four years past. The answer was entirely satisfactory. In fact, when they came to think of it, they wondered they should have been so foolish as to trouble the spirits about a subject patent to forty thousand subscribers, and well known to the rest of mankind. A deputation from the select circle was soon at the TIMES establishment, and the arrangements were perfected.

On Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, the party was at the Fulton Ferry, as agreed, with the exception of one of the well-developed mediums. This was a slight damper. Fears were entertained that "the conditions would not be right." But, as there were two good mediums present, the expedition set out, hoping the best; and, with a stock of boiled eggs, sandwiches, and other substantial edibles, the very sight of which should have secured the prompt attendance of one less hungry than poor CLARKE often was when in the flesh, arrived at Greenwood. After spending a few moments at the Indian mound, the boiled eggs and choice sandwiches were placed at the base of the monument to MCDONALD CLARKE. What a temptation to a poor, penniless poet! A circle was now formed outside the neat iron railing that guards his tomb, and all things were in readiness for a sublime manifestation. The "conditions" seemed to be about right. One of the mediums was slightly impressed, when a lap-dog, belonging to one of the party, stole gently under the railing, towards the boiled eggs and sandwiches, its eyes beaming with delight, and its little pearl white teeth, that had been brushed that morning, watering, in anticipation of a nice little tuck-out, all alone by itself. The conditions and the lap-dog were both disturbed at the same moment—the former ludicrously, and the latter seriously. The most stalwart of the party hit the lap dog's anticipations a good sound whack with a moderately large cane. The lap-dog ran out with a yelp, which was the first result of the meeting—but as it was neither poetic nor musical, it was not thought to be a poem by the majority, and, consequently, our reporter did not feel called upon to take it down in short-hand. One of the party, however, not clear on the point, remarked, as the dog ran off, that whether it was a poem or not, she was sure it had the correct number of feet.

Several of the party now gave up all hope of "getting manifestations;" and well they might, for as poor CLARKE was not careful of his appointments while in the land of the living, he could hardly be expected to be more punctual after having resided so long in the city of the dead.

A stroll about the grounds was now proposed and executed. Other spots were visited, and with becoming solemnity, admired. We stood around the Firemen's monument for the space of fifteen minutes, but there was nothing heard—not even an order to "light up on them hose." The only real genuine old fashioned manifestation received was while we were admiring the costly monument erected to the memory of CHARLOTTE CONDA. Here the spirits rapped audibly on the parasols carried by two mediums, but refused to converse, although they were sufficiently energetic to draw from one the remark that she felt them all over.

It was now after 3 o'clock, and, satisfied that MCDONALD would not keep his promise, the party moved toward the gate. One of the ladies, however, was not willing to "give up." Consequently the party returned to make one more effort to obtain the desired poem. It was as fruitless as the first, and, after having agreed unanimously that "the conditions were not right," the party returned home to make the most of a sore disappointment.

The Case of Captain Graham.

It is stated in our article of yesterday upon the *Naval Retired List* "that among the Captains put on leave of absence with pensions of $2,500 a year the name of Capt. GRAHAM, who entered the service in 1812, who has been but *three years* at sea, and who has rendered no service of any kind in 21 years," &c. Now we are informed from a reliable source that Capt. GRAHAM is *not* placed on the list of Captains allowed $2,500, but is placed on the *furlough* list and allowed only $1 250. That Captain GRAHAM lost his leg above the knee in battle on Lake Ontario in 1812. That he afterwards lost his hearing at the battle of Lake Champlain on board the flag ship of Commodore MACDONOUGH. That notwithstanding these severe disabilities he was for three years on sea service, part of the time in the Mediterranean, and for fifteen years he performed duty in the Recruiting service with great satisfaction to the Department. We understand that Captain GRAHAM is the only living instance of an officer in our Navy who has lost a leg in action—which casualty and the deprivation of his hearing in battle, causes his case to be considered a very hard one. His numerous friends feel that great injustice has been rendered him in the recent action of the "Retiring Board." We make these statements with pleasure, trusting that no erroneous impressions have been created as to the reason for this gallant and meritorious officer not having been in active service for several years past.

The Deane-street Case.

Yesterday, an abandoned woman was found dead in her bed in Deane-street, next door to the house where SARAH WILLIAMS lived, (who committed suicide lately in Brooklyn.) As she had purchased laudanum the day before, and had told one of her companions that she was going to drink it, the first presumption was that she had committed suicide. But the physician says that no trace of laudanum was discovered upon the *post mortem*. There is some discrepancy as to the time she died, and also on one other point. There is just mystery enough about the matter to invest it with great interest.

☞ A fine Canary visited our offices yesterday. We took him in, and have done for him ever since.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
THE INFLUENCE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
GIVEN BY
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED.
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE.

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

GEO. H BATES, Wholesale Agent, No 133 Water-st.; and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

LEARY & CO.'S FALL FASHIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS will offer THIS DAY, Sept. 1, in accordance with their quarterly custom, the Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats. Our customers, and the public generally, we think will be particularly pleased with the style and quality of the Hats introduced by us for the present Autumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability, it has never been surpassed.

N B—We offer different goods, of the same style, at different prices. LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium, No 128 Canal-st., calls attention to his beautiful style of Fall Hats; and although not claiming to surpass every other manufacturer, warrants them to be light, elegant, durable, and what is equally essential, economical. J W. KELLOGG.

COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from the commencement to the present time, in perfect order, is offered for sale. Address W. L. YOUNG this office.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
WILDER'S PATENT with
RICH'S IMPROVEMENT,
Can only be obtained of the undersigned, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use in any way.
THE WILDER PATENT,
which with
RICH'S IMPROVEMENT
and our
LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK,
(Brennan's Patent,)
is the
BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
in the world
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years,
Nos 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, interesting or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to sell from his office or refer patients to him.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations, for the above patent Trusses. Also, Shoulder Braces, as to its superiority—Professors Valentine, Mott, Willard, Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen owned by this firm may be seen at MARSH & CO'S, No 11 Maiden-lane, New-York and MARSH, COLLIER & CO'S, No. 6 Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A M., until 9 P. M.

KNOX'S FALL STYLE OF HATS ARE LIKE SUNbeams—they have not yet been "taken," although the allied hatters in town have all been endeavoring to supersede them in the estimation of the public. They are lofty, elegant, and above all, fashionable. Those who would be "somebody" in the estimation of the ladies must at the same time call and get it respectable appearance before the public generally, should "parade" themselves in one of KNOX'S hats, attainable only at Nos. 511 and 513 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!—The great improvement in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, whereby they are run at double speed, and accomplish twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by all. We defy a human impossible proof that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers can make money by throwing them aside and buying SINGER'S. Many have made the change already. I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

A CARD—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Edwards & Co., and the past year with Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends that he has made business arrangements with Messrs S G WILDER & CO, Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's world-renowned FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and invites his friends to call or send their orders to them, No. 122 Water-st. STEPHEN R. PIERSON.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Moleavia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 8 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced,—is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far surpasses all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

JET GOODS—JET AND GOLD JEWELRY, IN great variety. Also Parasols, Combs, Fans, Brushes, Bags, Purses, &c., at the Jewelry and Fancy Goods store of OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CITY TRADE—OUR LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND Winter Clothing for City trade, is open for inspection. It will be found to contain a larger variety of new and stylish garments than we have ever before had. Prices uniformly low.
D. DEVLIN & CO Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Who says the age of miracles is fled,
When in an instant black replaces red;
And CRISTADORO'S beauties the head?
CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, MADE, sold and privately applied, No. 6 Astor-House.

MOIRE ANTIQUE CRAVATS—TIES AND SCARFS for Gentlemen; a rich assortment ready. Also undershirts and drawers of all qualities. Shirts warranted to fit, and other furnishing goods in large variety.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

COMB FACTORY.—LADIES ARE RESPECTFULly invited to examine the choice selection of dress combs at the subscribers' store; the variety is beyond all doubt the greatest in the City. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 367 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!—SPLENDID English Brussels 2s per yard; 50 000 yards beautiful Lagrania 3s. 6d., 4s and 5s per yard; floor Oil Cloths at 2s 8d, 3s. and 4s per yard, at the great Carpet Establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT Greatly Reduced Prices.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.—THE UNDERSIGNed call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare patterns ever imported. A & J SAUNDERS, No 7 Astor House and No. 367 Broadway.

SPECIALTIES.—OUR NEW STYLES OF STREET Boots—Coats for Fall, ranging from $6 to $10 are a specialty with us, and will be found nowhere else.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—TO TRAVELERS and others, these articles will prove most desirable; they are very compact, and contain only useful articles. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No 7 Astor House and No. 367 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS and all descriptions on hand and for sale by
HITCHCOCK & CO., Agents, No. 115 Broadway.

Fire in Carbondale, Pa.

On Sunday morning last a fire broke out in the Delaware Hotel, which extended to both sides of the street, destroying the best part of the town, including the business part. The loss must be large, probably not less than $100,000. We derive the above information from a merchant of this City, who passed through Carbondale on Sunday afternoon. He was unable to gain particulars. The citizens were complaining loudly about the inefficiency of the fire department. A fight was reported to have occurred during the day, and one man was reported to have been stabbed. A company of equestrians, stopping at the Hotel, rendered considerable aid in checking the progress of the fire.

Mr. Delavan on Dr. Marsh.

BALLSTON, Burnt Hills P. O., Sept. 15, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive Rev. Dr. MARSH has addressed me a letter, 10th inst., through your paper, condemning the action of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Society with regard to Temperance men voting for drinking men to fill the offices of the State. I am well aware that there can be no honest objection as to the universal application of this principle, and of course every Temperance man must decide this question for himself.

At the semi-annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, held in June, (Mr. MARSH being present) the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"AND LAW SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF FRIENDS. Resolved, That the successful enforcement of the Maine Liquor Law is the first requirement in the political code of this State, from the Constable up to the Judge of the Court of Appeals, should be Total Abstinence men in heart and principle, and heartily in favor of the enforcement of the law."

Now, when they do not forget the law, * * *

MARKET REPORTS.

[Specially reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.]

THURSDAY, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—There have been 120 bbls sold since our last at unchanged prices, and $6 87½ for Pots ₱ 100 lbs

COFFEE—The market is inactive and rather languid. Sales embrace 200 pkgs Java at 14c @14½c; 600 bags Rio at 10½c @11c; and 120 St. Domingo at 10½c @ 10¾c.

COTTON—The heaviness and depression observable in the market for this article, up to last evening, are still predominant features of the business. Parties dealt predominant features of the business. Parties dealing about prices, hence the light sales and the irregularity in quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands—slightly favored by the *Baltic's* news—have been more freely purchased at firmer rates, the day's operations consisting of 13,400 bbls., here and to arrive soon, with-in our revised range:

Superfine State	7 69½@ 7 75
Ordinary State	7 87½@ 8 00
Straight State	8 00 @ 8 25
Favorite and Extra State	7 87½@ 8 00
Mixed Western	8 00 @ 8 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 12½@ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	7 87½@ 8 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½@ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio	8 25 @ 8 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 12½@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @10 25
Extra Genesee	

Canadian is doing better, being rarer and more inquired for. We heard that 800 bbls common Superfine to choice extra brought 38@39 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is brisker and dearer, with sales of 1,650 bbls, closing at $8 12½@9 75 for mixed to extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour commands, in lots, $5 50@5 50 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Corn Meal.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat is in lively request at higher rates. Other kinds rule dull and heavy. The sales, since our last, exceed 52,000 bushels here and to arrive, at $2 04@$2 08 for southern White, $1 80@1 93 for Southern Red, $2 04@$2 10 for Canadian White; $2 04 for Western White, and $1 80@$1 90 for Western Red, ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 12,700 bushels, at $1 18@$1 20, ₱ bushel, delivered, showing a briskar and firmer market. Barley is unchanged. The last sale of Barley Malt was effected at $1 50 ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are moderately active and steady, at 38@43c, ₱ bushel. Corn is less freely offered at advanced prices, which impedes business. The day's sales add up 86,000 bushels, Western mixed, mainly at 86c.@88c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Only 400 bales River changed hands, to-day, at 95 Scores.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, as previously reported.

IRON—There have been 100 tons Scotch Pig taken at $37, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at full rates.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Rockland can be had at 95c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl. There is none offering.

MOLASSES—No important movements can be noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Holders are asking 47c @48c. for Spirits Turpentine ₱ gallon; but it is not freely taken at these figure.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are held with increased firmness, but there is not so much animation therein. Other articles remain about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after and at stronger rates. The day's sales include nearly 700 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½@$18 25 for Mess; $21 37½ for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are unaltered. 1,000 boxes Long Middle Bacon have been sold, to arrive in December and January, at 9¾ cents ₱ lb. Lard has not varied much. The day's sales include 450 bbls. and tcs. for to prime, at 11½ cents ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firm—150 bbls. were disposed of during the day, at $11 50@$13 for Prime; $13@14 for Country Mess, and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in steady demand, within a range of from $22@$23 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are rare and needed. Butter is dull and heavy, at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@18c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c @25c. for good to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers at from 9½c @10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—About 90 tres were sold at former inagold prices.

SOAP—We heard that 150 boxes Castile found buyers at 11c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Display no new feature. The day's sales to others only a few hundred hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 300 bbls. Ohio and Prices bought at 40½c @41c ₱ gallon

FREIGHTS—The day's business has been somewhat limited by the disagreement of parties about rates. A few engagements of produce were effected for British ports within our former range. In other respects, little of interest transpired.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an experienced Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress. Can do fine washing in a superior style. Refers to the highest families in the City, with whom she has lived for years. Can be seen at her present employer's. Also, by a first-class general housework servant. Both prefer a steady home to high wages. Call at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No 388 6th-av, near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED By two Protestant women. One is a German by birth; speaks English perfectly; is an excellent cook; can bake good bread, &c., or would cook, wash and iron. The other a good seamstress, she can cut and fit to the latest style, can also do fine washing and sewing, if required. Both have the very best of recommendations. Call or address No. 24 3d-av, Bible House Buildings.

SITUATIONS WANTED By two young women; one is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; the other can go as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Also, an American young woman wants a situation to do general housework or chamber work and sewing. No objection to the country. Apply at No 294 Mulberry-st, corner of Houston-st, in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two good city girls, healthy girls, cousins—one as plain cook, and understands washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at No 69 29th st, one door west of 6th-av, in the front basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable Protestant young women, one as first-class cook, washer and ironer, can have good recommendations; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress. Has no objection to travel with a lady or family, to any part of the States or Europe, as might be required. Apply at No. 271 Bowery

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young girls, one as a good cook, and a good baker, an excellent washer and ironer; the other as a competent waiter, or chambermaid and laundress. They both can be seen at 12 Lumber-st. Their situations. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No 69 29th st, one door west of 6th-av, in the front basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two highly respectable and thoroughly experienced Protestant servants; one an American, the other English; the former a thoroughly competent cook, chambermaid and seamstress or waiter. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 18 Tillary-st, fifth door from Fulton-st, Brooklyn

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter or as chambermaid and fine laundress by a very experienced girl with good City reference; and as nurse and to wash and iron; or to do general duties in work, by a truly active girl. Would go in the country. Call at No 19 6th st., in the back store.

SITUATION WANTED TO GO SOUTH—By a respectable German woman, as housekeeper; she speaks a little French and English, and is competent to instruct young children in German. She understands dress making and hairdressing. Apply at her present situation No. 31 Lafayette-place, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a private family. Is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and understands baking. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 20th-st, between 2d and 3d-avs, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework in a small respectable family. City reference can be given. Call at No 238 7th av, between 26th and 26th-sts, top floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and readi-ess by a young woman who can give excellent recommendations. Inquire this week, at No. 182 Henry-st, Brooklyn

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, a nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from birth; the best City reference given. Call at No. 170 33d st, between 7th and 8th-avs

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, a respectable young woman, with best of City reference can be seen at No 231 Mott-st, front house, room No. 11.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and assist in washing and ironing. Has no objection to travel with a lady or family. Can be seen at No 231 Mott-st, front house, room No. 11.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and laundress. Good City reference. Call for two days at No 171 6th av, between 21st and 22d sts

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, or to sew and children's dresses. Understands dressmaking. Apply at No 7 Union court University-place, one door from Fourth-st.

SERVANTS WANTED—One as cook, washer and ironer, and one as chambermaid and waiter. Colored persons preferred. None but those of good city reference at No 61 St Marks-place, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGE—Two good American men, rated, as ship keepers; two ordinary seamen, cooks and steward; advance two months' wages to outfit. Apply No. 20 West-st., near Pine. No cards given.

TEACHER.—A recent graduate of Harvard University wishes to employ his evenings in teaching in a gentleman's family where an equivalent will be taken in board. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 2,268 Post Office.

FAMILY GOVERNESS—A lady of experience in teaching the English branches, and the rudiments of drawing, music and French, desires a situation in a respectable private family in this City, for which board for herself and little girl of five years would be received as an equivalent. Good reference given. Inquire at No. 317 10th-st.

GOVERNESS—Wanted by a young lady who has had much experience as Governess; she is competent to teach the English branches and French. Children under 12 and a little vocation preferred. Address M. H, L., No 6 Old-slip, up stairs.

GARDENER—SITUATION WANTED—As gardener by a married man, who understands gardening in all its various branches, a good house, greenery, and flower and kitchen garden. The advertiser is a married man, without incumbrance. His wife would engage in the same family, has the best of City references for character and capability. Address A. B., at this office for 2 days

GIRLS WANTED.—Two respectable girls. One as Nurse and seamstress, and the other to do the general housework in a small family. None only with first-rate recommendations need apply, for two days, at No 66 East Broadway, from 11 A M to 1 P. M.

WANTED.

FOREWOMAN WANTED.—A lady who is thoroughly competent to direct ladies and girls out goods for the City retail trade, and has had the charge of several years, the same work rooms; one who has been accustomed to a first class trade; none others need apply. W. B. MACKENZIE, United States Magazine and Clock store, Nos. 43 and 47 Canal-st., New York

A YOUNG GERMAN—Intimately acquainted with Land and Dye Stuffs, is desirous of a place in a country room, where he, together with his other business qualifications, could be rendered available. Speaks English, and comes well recommended. Address E. L., office of this paper.

A NUMBER OF FEMALE DOMESTICS—With good characters, may meet suitable employment immediately at the American, No. Employment Society, No 97 Greenwich st., No 13 Astor place, and No 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Farm labors also wanted at No. 27 Greenwich-st

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway (basement) a German butcher; two waiters for a saloon. Places procured for clerks, salesmen, porters, hostlers, coachmen; boys for traces and stores, housekeepers, chambermaids, &c. Charges moderate. EDWARD GILLEN.

DYERS WANTED.—A competent dyer, to take the charge of a general dye-house; also wanted, a journeyman dyer; also wanted, a man with some capital to take an interest in a dye house, well established and doing a good business. Inquire of W. A. CORSIDRE, No. 343 Broadway

WAITER WANTED—In a private family. A Protestant unmarried man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 43 Chatham st

TO SASH AND BLIND MAKERS OR OTHERS—For sale a well-established Sash and Blind Factory, a very favorable opportunity for any one wishing to go into the business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Please address G. B. A., at this office.

GOOD COOK WANTED—Who thoroughly understands baking, and can do washing and ironing well. Also, a young girl as waitress and chamber maid, and who can do plain sewing. The advertiser's family is small, and the best City references will be required. Apply at No. 36 West 32d st., between 6 and 7 o'clock, A. M.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady who has broken up house keeping wishes to find permanent employment for her seamstress. She can recommend her as thoroughly tidy, honest and well principled. A neat and expeditious plain sewer—a good dress maker, also skillful in cutting and making children's clothes. Would prefer a situation as seamstress only but has also had experience in the care of children. Inquire at No. 338 4th-av.

FRENCH WOMAN WANTED—As lady's maid. She must be a good seamstress and dressmaker, and know how to dress hair. Apply at No 40 East 18th-st, between 9 and 12 o'clock A M

TWO APPRENTICES WANTED—To learn the dressmaking. Apply immediately at No 117 4th-st. References as to character will be required

GOOD TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKER WANTED—At Mr M VAN NOTES', No. 165 Canal-st

COOK WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands her business, and can bring the best of references, may apply at No 40 East 16th-st., between 5 and 12 A. M.

AN ENGRAVER WANTED.—One who is accustomed to gun work. Apply to W. W. MARSTON & KNOX corner 2d av and 22d-st

HOLLOW WARE MOULDERS WANTED.—Apply to JOHN SAVERY & SONS 97 Reade-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Carmine st., near Bleecker.

INSTRUCTION.

L. A. BENJAMIN—Respectfully announces the opening of his rooms for classes, and also for private instruction on the piano or other instrument and singing, at the full or regular rate.

Every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the Church in 23d-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the Academy of Music, No. 114 Lafayette (near Houston.)

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, corner Hamersley and Amity-sts., Williamsburgh.

TERMS—Per quarter, in class $8; private, $10 for 24 lessons. Violin and Flute Class Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock at No 106 Allen st., for gents, and on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, for boys. Also, in Waverley place on Saturdays at 9 o'clock. Terms $1 per quarter. Apply for piano tuning at 24 o'clock.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House Astor place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin at any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provisions for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and to others, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

GEORGETOWN INSTITUTE—REV. P. BATES, Principal.—The semi-annual session of the above-named Institute commences the first WEDNESDAY in November. It is replete with all modern improvements, and imparts a thorough business and commercial education to its pupils. It is pleasantly located near the Danbury and Norwalk railroad, in a moral and religious community. A few more boys can be accommodated. Terms from $70 to $80 per session. Further particulars, circulars, &c., may be had at No. 176 Grand-st., Williamsburg, No. 325 Myrtle-av, Brooklyn; No 86 Houston st, No 384 6th-st, and No. 254 Broadway, New-York

LAUREL BANK SEMINARY.—The subscriber leases the farm at the house of Rev. Hemian Bangs, No 128 Astor-st, for the purpose of giving instruction and receiving and keeping as boarders pupils of both sexes. Laurel Bank Depot, Long Island Railroad, New York. Every year of board and tuition in the common English branches, $140; and for all other branches of instruction (including the above, $160. Fall Term to commence the first WEDNESDAY of November. J. A. BARLOW

SEPT 17, 1855.

FRENCH EVENING CLASSES.—Professor N. PELLAPLACE is reading now at the residence, No 157 10th st, between Broadway and 4th-av. A course of French conversation on his system is well known for its perfect order. For the benefit of the learners no more than four pupils will be admitted. Pupils are attended at their residence. Apply at the residence above, from 10 to 6 o'clock P. M.

MISS BAINES' Preparatory School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 15 Bond-st, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, when pupils can be received at the residence of Mrs. FRANCIS & SON, No. 225 Fulton-st, or Mr. COLEMAN & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-row. Circulars can be had at the residence of the principal, or at the bookstores of Messrs. Redfield, Appleton, Putnam and Scribner.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The exercises in the Junior, Upper English and Classical Offices will recommence on Monday, 17th inst. Circulars of the several departments, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 24. Circulars can be obtained on the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAY OR GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—MISS HAVENS will examine her School for Young Ladies, at No. 61 9th-st, on THURSDAY Sept 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 49 Wall-st, of Misses RITCHIE, ROGERS & COMPTON, or of Mr. R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 20 Wall-st, and at her residence. She will be at the office Sept 6 to 15 inclusive, of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 20 Wall-st, and at her residence. She will be at the office Sept 6 to 15 inclusive, of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 20 Wall-st, and at her residence.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, corner of Hudson-st and 4th-st.—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No 10 Nassau-st; Lockwood No 411 Broadway; Crowen, No 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Security Life-ag'y, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 272 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 35 West 19th-st, between 5th-av. and 6th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will re-open her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address. She also furnishes with full particulars as may be desired

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 155 Macdougal st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 17. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. DR. PAUL DYHRENFURTH, of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house No. 176 Greenwich st., or in schools and private families, commencing again the new session on MONDAY (over Sept. 10. Application to be made at the house or at the bookstore, No. 251 and 253 Broadway

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 21 West 20th st., corner 6th-av., now in its 30th year of successful operation, re-opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10 with encouraging for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

WILLIAM FORBES, } Principals
R. T. HACKENBOS, }

THE HUDSON LOT CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE INSTITUTE.—The Spring session of the Gymnasium will take place on Monday, Sept. 17. Boys and parents, the Institute is a Gymnasium, University of Music, in Physical Education. Circulars at No. 319 4th-av. A few more pupils can be received. Circulars can be had at the Institute, where the principals can be seen.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 2 and 3 West 32d-st., Union Square, re-opens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and gentlemen who wish to confer with her from MONDAY Sept 3

MISS E. DUARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will re-open Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. WM. H. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway, Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the subscribers at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES No. 1043 Bway, will reopen on Monday Sept. 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M. JEROME, Esq., No. 175 Broadway, or Alderman N. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 8th av., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr BROWN, No 646 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 200 Bleecker-st, commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

INSTRUCTION.

CARL FROX (LATE OF BERLIN.)

DIRECTOR OF THE BROOKLYN EUPHONIA—Begs leave to remind her that he is now prepared to give lessons in singing after the most approved Italian, French and German methods and also in musical composition. For particulars apply personally or by letter as No., 20 Schermerhorn-st, Brooklyn. TERMS—For quarter of 24 lessons, (two a week,) $50; per quarter of twelve lessons, (one a week,) 30

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TAUGHT BY PROF. D. LAGROIX for the past nine years at No 209 Broadway, at which place he continues to receive new pupils for thorough instruction, imparting to them the ability to speak the language with fluency and correctness. Classes are now being formed, in which the number of scholars will be limited to six.

E. CHARLIER, JR., Professor of the French Language and Literature, is open for an engagement in a School from 9 to 10 A M. His French Evening Classes will be resumed at his residence, No 47 West 13th-st., on the first Monday of October. Address E. CHARLIER, Jr., No. 47 West 13th st.

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No 123 West 22d-st., a few pupils to preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No 49 East 24th st, directed by Mr ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept, 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

INSTRUCTION WANTED—For two boys, 12 and 14 years of age, in a religious, respectable private family in the country, where they can receive the entire attention to their education, manners and morals. Add ess GUARDIAN, New-York Post-Office, giving reference, terms and location.

EDUCATION AND BOARD FOR YOUNG LADIES—At No 115 East 33d-st, between Lexington and 3d avs., where the pupils are under the immediate care of the principal, a lady of long experience assisted by a Parisienne governess and qualified professors. Terms moderate and varied according to age and requirements.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No 126 Second-av, corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept 10.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept 1, at the rooms of the Institute. JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH }

MADAME FOUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 8th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, R. WOOD Jr. No 381 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect; specimens may be seen.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for an education of the first order will reopen Sept 10, 277 6th av. See circular. Application personally or by note

MRS. O'NEIL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was removed on the 4th of September. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton place, Ninth

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. PROFESSOR A. HAREL, No 376 4th st., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will resume this month his lessons in the schools and private families.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 148 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 227 4th-av., one door above 18th-st.

ROYS' SCHOOL.—MR. TYNG'S School, at No 81 16th-st, will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 24.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMER'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG MEN—No 80 Grange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten

DANIEL P. BATON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No 128 4th-st. There is one vacancy in the Senior department, and several in the Primary. The School is now in session

MISS MEKER'S SCHOOL—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 17, at No. 101 Waverley-place. Circulars may be obtained at their residence

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 766 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte. No 339 4th-av.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 873 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

THE MISSES L. M AND M. R. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept 12, at No. 1 4th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Re-opens Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MISS NASH—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th st

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st, will be reopened on THURSDAY Sept 13

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
New York, No 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st.
Brooklyn, No 137 Montague-place, near Court-st

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes and lessons will commence for the season at the New York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct 8. Circulars containing terms &c., can be obtained at either of the academies.

MR. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their request solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and to every way adapted to the most refined purpose to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. Railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Classes exclusively for pupils and parents

W. WHITE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES—Will commence at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, Nos 93 and 95 6th-av., Tuesday, Oct 9th; at Gothic Hall, No. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, Monday, Oct 8, at Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett-sts., Monday, Oct 15. For particulars, secure circulars to be had as above, or at No. 66 6th-av. W. & D. teach on the most improved and scientific principles.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be opened on Saturday, Oct 6. Lessons on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. Further particulars in future advertisements.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A splendid span of thoroughbred jet black Canadian Ponies. Long waving manes and tails; about fifteen hands high, aged six years; to be seen at GRAY'S LIVERY STABLE, Werren st., near Broadway, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 21st and 22d inst.

HANDSOME COACH AND A HUCKAWAY FOR SALE—Both City built and to order for the present owner. In perfect order. Each has a full set of harness, if required. The stable to let; has four stalls. No. 94 West 14th-st

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! HARRIS'S FIRST-PRIZE AND ONLY MEDAL CARRIAGE MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT. AIR-TIGHT AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY. One Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, on the diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and only premium in England, Great Britain and Ireland, by Jury D—, the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber to the bolt, saws the staves both ways with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, plains both inside and outside perfectly smooth, trims the quality of the timber, jointe them in a perfect tongue, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to the size of the cask, with or without crozes, howels, cuts the croze, howel the cask, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Keg or Keg than our Machines make of the size of three hundred per day, to the single cask—these machines call the particular attention of all who choose to come and investigate.

We manufacture, with our Machines, a portion of the Barrel hoops, from the smallest White Lemon Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be seen running from the most subtle liquids, or the almost dry packing of goods. In fact the machine cannot be excelled in perfect action, except the latter is continually improving.

We have a shop at Elmira, New York, directly on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad and the Elmira and Seneca Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test their perfect satisfaction in every branch of the work. We will say, the utmost clearance in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any location, can obtain any information relative thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined these Machines, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading sawing on hand

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company,
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.—Just received, a small invoice of Dutch Crushed Sugar, a superior article for preserving. Also, other white and brown Sugars and family groceries, for sale in quantities to suit dealers or families at wholesale prices, by J. O. FOWLES, No. 250 and 426 Greenwich-st.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS—Of every description for Phaeton, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by CHAS. STARR, Jr. & CO. No. 111 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At No. 48 Myrtle av.—A well built house, with store and cellar, 2 story, 13 feet walls, 22 feet deep, lot 20 feet front and rear, with 2-story kitchen attached. The store is occupied as a store, over 2 years past; would be a good chance for a tinman, as it is well established. The present owner is to leave the city, and would, therefore, sell on easy terms. If not sold in a few weeks, will be let. and the whole stock sold, and immediate possession given. BENJ WILSON.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 35th-st, between 8th and 9th-avs., north side, 326 feet east of 8th av, consisting of all the modern improvements. House three stories with high basement and cemented cellar, and brown stone basement and the best front brick. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No 224 West 36th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENTS—Two on 29th-st., between Madison and 4th ave.; $4,500; two on 26th st., near Lexington-av., $5,500; two on all brick houses on Elm-av., below White, $8,000; one on Mott-st, near Grand (large lot,) $13,500; two on 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., $5,000; one on 6th-av., $7,000.
E. B KINSHIMER, No 319 4th av. 8 to 10; 3 to 7.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—That valuable four-story brick house and lot No 59 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold or rented, with the furniture. The house is complete in every respect, and amply furnished throughout. Apply to GEO. P. FITCH, No. 28 Exchange place.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three story brick house with wings, and 8 or 24 lots of ground in Williamsburg; short distance from the Ferry. Also for sale a three story brick house and four lots of ground on the Jamaica road. Inquire of DANIEL L. JONES, No. 67 Chatham-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone high stoop houses on 15th-st., near 2d av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No 180 10th st, or on the premises. A person with the keys will be present from 8 A M to 6 P M.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—One of the new style and beautiful brown stone houses on the north side of 36th-st., one of pleasantest parts of the City, between Lexington and 4th ave., fitted up in the best manner, with all the improvements. Inquire on the premises. Will be sold very cheap for cash.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One or two 2 story frame houses and one full sized lots on 86th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. The lots are 100 feet wide, in an improving neighborhood. $1,050 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No 54 Great Jones-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 65 Madison-av., near Madison-square—a four story brick house. Its proximity to the square, library and all the new churches, make it particularly desirable. Immediate possession. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No 62 William-st

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone house, known as No 162 West 23d-st., with all the modern improvements; built entire by days work; terms to suit the purchasers; possession given immediately. Apply to B SMITH builder, No 158 on the same block.

HOUSE TO LET—The three story brick house, No 106 Leonard-st., a few doors east of Broadway, is undergoing the modern improvements, to be ready to rent until the 1st of May next, at a low price—immediate possession. Apply to S CONOVER, No 296 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story house No 56 Hester-st; lot 20 by 80; house 18 by 32 in the clear; built in the best manner and with all the modern conveniences. For particulars inquire of JOS F JOY, No 74 Roosevelt

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful small brick house, in a pleasant and good neighborhood, built by day's work in the best manner, with all the improvements. Price $3,800. One half can remain on the property if desired. Inquire at no. 130 East 26th st, near 3d-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Lot and four story English basement house with all the modern improvements, No 148 East 13th st, near 6d av. For particulars apply at No 68 Broad-st, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

FRANKLIN-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot, 65x100 feet, No 114 Franklin-st, near and east of West Broadway. Inquire of C. C. MARSH, 348 Broadway, Appleton Building.

COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY ACRES. Twenty miles from New-York, 15 miles from Depot 10 acres of wood; excellent soil for dairy; well fenced; best of fruit; three apple orchards; house is two-story, well finished in the modern style, 10 rooms and wood-house; excellent well of water; in a good location; shade trees &c. Price $6,500. Apply to C. A. LEVERIDGE, No 38 Wall-st, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hempstead, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and handsomely divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen,

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
$98,000
EIGHT, TEN AND TWELVE PER CENT.
SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
$16,000 33 Sacramento City (funded loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1874.
$2,278 24 do. do. (funded debt loan) 12 per cent. Bonds, due in Sacramento in 1856
$1,382 do. do. (funded debt loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York.
$2,000 do. do. (Levee loan) 8 per cent Bonds, due in New-York in 1863.
$2,600 do. do. (Levee loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New York in 1869
$4 380 do do (funded loan) 10 per cent Bonds, due in New-York in 1875
$100 Stockton City 10 per cent Bonds.
TERMS—10 per cent. on the day of sale, the balance next day.

W. S. MELLOR Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Sept 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No 113 Nassau-st, elegant first class cabinet furniture, the entire stock of one of our first class City cabinet makers, removed to this warerm for convenience of sale, and consists of a very beautiful assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, library, dining room and chamber furniture, to which the particular attention of our dealers and merchants generally is invited viz: elegant suits of carved rosewood parlor furniture, cove ed in rich two and three colored satin damask and brocatel, also, in hair cloth, and some upholstered in muslin ready to be covered; sofas, tete-a-tetes, ottomans, easy chairs, sofa beds; also in rich parlor cases richly carved rosewood centre and card tables, fancy tables, sideboards with mirror doors, richly carved rosewood and oak etageres and side cabinets, wardrobes extension dining tables, oak dining room furniture, an entire, richly painted and enamelled chamber furniture, beautifully carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands; wardrobes, hat stands extension dining tables, lounges and lounge bedsteads, cane seat cottage suites, mattresses, hair cloth, shipping, mirror doors, sofas and chairs in variety, and other articles, all of which are well worthy the attent on of housekeepers. Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed for shipping at a reasonable charge. Also, at 12 o'clock, four new and second hand rosewood and mahogany piano fortes, sold to pay advances. Also, 24 cases new patent clocks. Also, 2 gold hunting cases lever, watches, to pay charges.

JOHN HOUGH Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Important sale of elegant and substantial Household Furniture.—Rosewood piano fortes pier and oval mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil paintings, mantel decorations &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ A M. These goods are the entire contents of the residence No. 70 Murray-st, near college place. The furniture is in excellent order, having been in use but a short time, and was made by one of the best City makers. Sale without reserve in consequence of removal to Weather Following is a partial list, viz: two solid frame rosewood suites in hair cloth, rosewood centre and card tables, fine oil paintings, silver tea sets, cake baskets, ra tors, forks, spoons, &c., china dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, beautiful decorated vases, Parian marble statuary cut glassware, &c. Catalogues can be obtained at the house, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 16 Beekman-st. For a minute description of the goods see the *Herald* of this day.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Sept 22, at 10 o'clock, No 19 Nassau-st between Fine and Cedar-sts
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping removed for convenience of sale, consisting of fine Brussels, three ply, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpeting, Brussels stair do, inch lace and damask window curtains, cornices, &c., colored rose-wood suits in crimson brocatel, rosewood sofa in hair cloth, two elegant large French plate mirrors rose-wood secretary, plate glass doors and bank, lady's mahogany secretary, to sewed medallion bear chairs, in crimson hair cloth; terre-mich agony wardrobes and bookcases, mahogany and marble bisted and marble top bureaus and washstands, marble top pier tables, pane glass backs; hair mattresses, oak dining room chairs, toilet sets, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, and must be removed on day of sale.

ELIAS COMBS Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE, ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer and Commission merchant, will sell at private sale, at the salesrooms, No 66 Nassau-st, a large assortment of furniture, now selling in part of splendid rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor, library, chamber furniture, to which the particular attention of our dealers and merchants generally is invited viz: elegant suits of carved rosewood parlor furniture, cove ed in rich two and three colored satin damask and brocatel, also, in hair cloth, and some upholstered in muslin ready to be covered; sofas, tete-a-tetes, cane and reeding chairs, sofa beds; also in parlor cases richly carved rosewood centre and card tables, fancy tables, secretaries and mirror doors, richly carved rosewood and oak etageres and side cabinets, wardrobes extension dining tables, oak dining room furniture, an entire, richly painted and enamelled chamber furniture, beautifully carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands; wardrobes, hat stands extension dining tables, lounges and lounge bedsteads, cane seat cottage suites, mattresses, hair cloth, shipping, mirror doors, sofas and chairs in variety, and other articles, all of which are well worthy the attent on of housekeepers. Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed for shipping at a reasonable charge. Also, at 12 o'clock, four new and second hand rosewood and mahogany piano fortes, sold to pay advances. Also, 24 cases new patent clocks. Also, 2 gold hunting cases lever, watches, to pay charges.

EUGENE B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At their salesroom, No. 51 Liberty-st, near Nassau-st, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. Extensive sale of rich cabinet furniture, comprising in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, covered in rich French Brocatelle, various colors, green velvet pipes and English hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany wardrobes and book cases, elaborately carved; French secretaries, marble top centre, side and pier tables, rosewood and mahogany bed steads, bureaus, washstands, tables &c; pare hair mattresses, French plate mirrors, tapestry, velvet and brussels carpets, mahogany and cane seat chairs, in the cane seat,

New-York Daily Times.

FARMS AND GARDENS.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

ADDRESS BY HON. GEORGE W. CLINTON.

THE EXHIBITION.

THE DINNER.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DR. STORRS' ADDRESS.

The Annual Fair and Cattle-Show of the Queens County Agricultural Society took place yesterday (Thursday) at Flushing, L. I. A large party of visitors from New-York City left Fulton Ferry, by the Flushing steamboat, at 10 o'clock A. M. They were accompanied by the Bedford Guard, a corps of scarlet-shirted, hearty-looking youngsters, who were going on a target excursion, and whose band contributed materially to enliven the trip to the terminus at Green Point. Hon. GEO. W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, who had accepted the Society's invitation to deliver the customary oration, was one of the passengers. On the arrival of the cars at Flushing, the Hon gentleman was met by Hon. J. A. KING, of Jamaica, L. I., President of the Society, Mr. ED. A. LAWRENCE, Supervisor of the Town, and the members of the Managing Committee, who received him with marked warmth and cordiality.

MR. LAWRENCE addressed him as follows:

On behalf, honored Sir, of the Society of Agriculture of Queens County, I bid you a cheerful and hearty welcome. This we believe, Sir, to be your native county, and it was the residence for many years of your honored father, whose memory will ever be cherished by the people of the Empire State, and whose name will, for all time, be ranked among the first of her distinguished sons. And, Sir, permit me to express to you, in behalf of my fellow-citizens, the great pleasure it gives us to have you present on this occasion, and the pride we feel in welcoming among us one who has, both by inheritance and his own achievements, a double claim to our gratitude.

JUDGE CLINTON, who had received this address standing, and with head uncovered, briefly but touchingly acknowledged his sense of the kindly feeling by which it had been dictated. He was then introduced to the members of the Committee individually, to the gentlemen of the press, and to numerous old friends who had crowded around him, after which, the officers of the Society and the invited guests were provided with seats in a covered wagon, drawn by fifteen splendid teams of oxen. This tremendous feature in the procession was preceded by Capt. BRADY'S admirably mounted Artillery Company, and followed by the Hamilton Rifles, a well-drilled Company of the 15th Regiment, named after Col. HAMILTON, who very efficiently discharged the duties of Marshal to the procession. In the order just named, and with SHELTON'S splendid Band in front, the *cortège* proceeded to the Fair-ground —a large and elevated level plot in Sandford avenue, forming par of the lands of Messrs. WALKER and WILLIAMS. The scene presented by the grounds, after the opening of the Exhibition, was animated, picturesque and gay. Underneath two large pavilions, to which access was obtained by ticket, was arranged the greater part of the things on exhibition. Two small tents were appropriated for Mr. HAROLD, the Secretary, and the President, respectively; whilst another and a larger one was used as a refreshment saloon, and very extensively patronized. The articles exhibited comprised the staple vegetable products of the county, various wooden manufactures, fancy goods, iron ware, and machinery from Flushing, Jamaica, and the surrounding villages. The live stock, though not very numerous, was excellent, and far surpassed any shown at the former exhibitions. The flowers and fruits constituted by far the largest and most magnificent portion of the whole display.

There was one other production, however, that eclipsed everything else, both in the number and beauty of the specimens—a production which, though by no means indigenous to Queens County, is nevertheless brought to a perfection there that one but seldom sees to general elsewhere. We mean, of course, the lovely women. Such a collection of elegant, well-bred, handsome, intelligent-looking, fascinating young ladies, was surely never seen before. The sterner sex though not by any means so brilliantly represented turned out creditably on the part of the younger folks, and very respectably on the part of the soberer and more responsible members of it.

Among the gentlemen whom we observed among the crowds that visited the grounds throughout the day, were the following: Hon. JOHN A. KING, President, Hon. DFLOYD JONES, Ex-Senator COOLEY, Hon. GEO. W. CLINTON, Ex-Mayor MICKLE, Col. CHAS. A. HAMILTON, Dr. VALK, Member of Congress elect; M. G. HART, N. Y. City—(to whom and to Dr. VALK our reporter is indebted for serviceable courtesies)—the Committee of Managements, composed of Messrs. Robert B. Parsons, Thomas Whitson, Jeremiah Valentine, John Harold, Robert Willets, &c., &c., &c. The majestic VESTVALI chaperoned by a trio of juvenile, though moustached seigniors, walked round the tables and inspected the pumpkins, the squashes, the watermelons, the musk melons, and the fruit, with attentive curiosity. The handsome prima donna was herself an object of more than ordinary consideration. She astonished the natives entirely—particularly several young, inexperienced, and obviously impressible youths from the rural districts, who followed her round and round at a respectful distance as long as we had her in sight.

But *ravenous à nos moutons*, or cattle, rather. The cows and calves, which were thought to be the finest, were exhibited by Messrs. MCDONALD, PHILIPS, and BOWDEN, of Flushing. The swine were few but good, and belonged to ALLEN MCDONALD and ED LAWRENCE. The horses were numerous, and superb. Mr. S. R. BOWNE took the first prize for matched horses, and Mr. BURTON, comedian, the first for a pair of elegant little ponies. Everything else—the mere list of which would fill a column—was good of its kind, and, no doubt, highly admired by those more immediately concerned.

One o'clock was the hour fixed for the delivery of the oration. A stand was erected at the remote end of the larger pavilion at which the speaker took his place. He was introduced in an effective and highly complimentary speech by the President.

The oration, which was at once eloquent, elegant, and appropriate, was received with enthusiastic and repeated bursts of cheering. We have room for but a single extract.

In enumerating the sources of the peculiar felicity which the world attributes to your lot, my fair hearers must not ascribe to flattery the declaration that the chief one is, in my fixed judgment, the fact that it places woman in her proper sphere as wife, help-mate and mother. I have no respect for, scarce any patience with, the "strong-minded woman." Like an effeminate man, she is a mistake of nature, or a sad perversion of the truly beautiful and good. But I do reverence true woman—gentle, heroic, pious woman—man softened, refined and bettered. The two united in holy matrimony are indeed one, and that one is man—the only full, true exposition of our nature. Where this doctrine is not recognized, and the sexes do not pair in marriage, there can be none of those enjoyments which cluster around the Christian hearth and bless the Christian household. You cannot degrade one-half only of human nature; and, if you debase woman, you debase man more deeply. Wherever these truths are unfelt lust roams unbridled, and man is brutal or inert. Disguise the canker as you will—call it Mahometanism, Mormonism, Spiritual Marriage, or what you please—wherever polygamy is lawful, or easy divorce makes marriage a mere form, there woman can be but a slave or a miserable toy, and man a brute or a barbarian, a scourge of the world or a base voluptuary. How seldom is it that the good man cannot trace the root of his success to his mother or his wife! How much of its prosperity does our country owe to its women! Is it too much to say that our freedom was achieved as well by the wives and daughters of America, as by the heroes whom they formed for patriotism and sent forth to suffering and to battle! While the British Government was pursuing that long train of arbitrary measures which led to armed resistance and liberty, the mothers of America had a perhaps unacknowledged prescience of the coming war, and prepared the way for victory. Then was it that the noble elegy of COLLINS was taught to the children at their knee:

> "How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
> By all their country's wishes blest!
> When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
> Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
> She there shall dress a sweeter sod
> Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.
>
> By fairy hands their knell is rung;
> By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
> There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
> To deck the turf that wraps their clay;
> And Freedom shall awhile repair
> To dwell, a weeping hermit, there."

That elegy, so taught, made and contributed to make many resolved patriots besides SAMUEL and JOHN ADAMS; and it may have its uses yet. And then, had it not been for the teachings of his mother, GEORGE WASHINGTON never would have risen to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

But I meant not to attempt the praise of woman, but simply to say, what you have, I presume, anticipated, that marriage is essential to the successful conduct of a farm; that rural avocatio s lead the man and woman duly to appreciate and respect each other; and that when woman, properly appreciated, rules in her department, there is indeed sweet home—there will pure womanly refinement have due occupation, and adorn and consecrate the house, and create and beautify the garden.

After the oration, the officers, invited guests, and members of the press adjourned to MAHER'S Hotel, where a substantial dinner, almost innocent of spoons and forks, was served up to a very hungry company. Speeches were made—everybody drank everybody else's health—Mr KING, Mr. CLINTON, Senator CONLEY, Judge SMITH, Mr. WESLEY SMITH, Dr. VALK, Mr. RIKER, Mr. LAWRENCE, Col HAMILTON and others severally made excellent speeches, and the dinner would have passed off in the utmost good humor but for Mr. SOLON ROBINSON, who, with his accustomed eloquence and felicity, charged the Queens County farmers with not cultivating all their land, with pursuing an indifferent mode of farming, and neglecting to encourage or adopt agriculture improvements. He talked about bulls—and in this connection intimated that perhaps he might be making a bull of himself—an opinion in which the audience seemed entirely to coincide. He got pitched into right and left by the speakers who followed him.

After the speeches were over the officers returned to the ground, where the awards of prizes were announced, and the whole affair wound up. At six o'clock the scene of the day's proceedings was completely deserted, and not a sound was heard but the last faint echoes of the music of the Bedford Guard's band, as it retreated to the railroad station.

Address of Dr. Storrs Before the Horticultural Society of Brooklyn.

There was quite a crowd of the *élite* and fashion of Brooklyn congregated at the Athenæum last evening, probably 1,500 persons were assembled for the divided purpose of examining the exhibition and hearing an expected address from Rev. Dr. STORRS, who had been advertised as likely to be present.

At 9 o'clock Dr. STORRS commenced by observing it was always mortifying to be obliged to begin with an apology. His friends knew that was not his wont. In truth, he was so confounded at the unexpected magnitude of this assembly, that he had no excuse but an apology. His impression had been that he might come in freely at the close, and in the method of conversation rather than lecture or harangue, present a few thoughts to the notice of the assembly. I come, said he, unexpectedly to meet a great and expectant crowd. Yet it is hard to know what not to say; the theme is very suggestive.

The Doctor spoke of a recent visit to Newport. As he reached the summit of the hill, the unrivalled natural attractions of the wide expanse burst suddenly upon the eye, the bright bay clasping it in its untiring arms.—the whole view was one never to be lost. As he sat there with a friend, he could not help thinking with the poet, "God made the country, man made the town." The Doctor then recapitulated the respective glories of country and town. Our cities were centres of greatness, of conquests effected by civilization, effacing the traces of the savage. Town life stimulates and invigorates what is executive and administrative in man's life; but the glory of the country is fresher, natural, sweet and redolent of loveliness. The advantages of exhibitions like this, are that all that is transferrable in country scenery and life is brought into the city. A magnetic influence streams from the country into our souls as we come in contact with these floral and horticultural triumphs.

The Doctor alluded very humorously and cleverly to pumpkins, and ehe to "pumpkin pie"—to all the glorious hues and delicious fragrances that make the Summer air delightful. Every such show as this was an epitome of nature.

The culture that brings us here to view these things, is going on at a hundred homes. There is something healthful, morally as well as physically, in all this. It tranquillizes and calms the mind, and educates a correct taste. In the steamboat, the Doctor imagined there was often the barbaric gross splendor of a hotel, but in God's works—Oh! how intrinsically tasteful and beautiful they invariably were.

Many of our most admired churches resembled immensely magnified barbers' saloons, [a laugh;] they deserved no better designation. How will you reach and educate the popular mind? By works of art? Underneath the outside varnish of words, always on the lips of many of its professed votaries, there is seldom any true and natural appreciation of beauty. Bring man to this—to nature—you will then elevate his taste, as the Acanthus leaf is the type of the Corinthian Capital, or the Winter forrest the model idea of Gothic architecture. Who shall scorn a natural and therefore a correct taste, that is consubstantial with the mind itself, and that will live forever! That which makes the mind more alive to beauty will be a "joy" and a glory to man forever, as long as immortality endures. Cultivation of the moral sensibilities, together with the taste, is the greatest human problem.

The Doctor did not believe it to be true, that forms of art will educate the *moral* sense. But these works of nature are differently predicated. Everything that is loveliest in woman and in man is cherished by their contemplation and study. It is reserved for human wit, not for the brute, to cultivate these things.

They who are brought into kindly and loving contact with Nature are made more humane, more charitable, more simple-hearted. The interchange of the best affections is promoted by the exchange of a few commercially valueless fruits or flowers. He would not speak professionally; but it is a religious work. The Doctor believed, not that the study of flowers and fruits would of itself bring us into direct and intimate communion with God; but if the disposition existed, how sweetly conducive was the comment, and the aid derivable from the study of the loveliest of his works, as illustrative of that infinite love of beauty which exists in Him. After a few similar observations, the doctor brought his brief but eloquent and pertinent remarks to a close.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Trade Sale.

The attendance at the New-York Publishers' Trade Sale yesterday was as full as on the two previous days, and the prices generally averaged about the same figures. Among the books already disposed of are the following works, and the prices annexed will show publishers abroad how things are going:

Hours with English Celebrities, by Rev. W. B. SPRAGUE, D. D., 55 cents; The Landing at Cape Anne, by JOHN WINGATE THORNTON, 8vo, $1. Annual of Scientific Discovery, 75 cents; Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, by PETER MARK ROGET, $1; Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature, being a selection from the earliest authors to the present time, $2 38; Kitto's Popular Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature, $2; Young Americans Abroad, 37½ cents; Blake's Biographical Dictionary, $2 75; Stockhardt's Chemistry, 97½ cents; The Patent Laws of the Patent Office, 37½ cents; The Six Days of Creation, by W. G. RHIND, 62½ cents; Slavery, by Rev. A. BARNES, 1 vol., and 50 sets sold from 52½ cents to 25 cents; Lord Brougham's Sketches of Statesmen of George III., 50 cents; De Sauley's Narrative of a Journey Round the Dead Sea and in the Bible Lands, 2 vols., 12mo, cloth, 30 cents; Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII., 67½ cents; Poets and Poetry of America, by RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD, $2 30; The Female Poets of America, $1 45; McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, $1 52½; Thiers' History of the Consulate and Empire Under Napoleon, 2 vols, 8vo., 65 cents.

Sporting Intelligence.

A fight between two individuals came off in the Park, within a few feet of the office of the Chief of Police, shortly after 10 o'clock last night. The "sport" was witnessed by a large number of spectators, who busied themselves in "keeping the ring" and seeing "fair play." The contest lasted about a quarter of an hour, but was finally stopped by some meddling citizens, who were attracted to the scene by the shouts of the combattants and their respective backers. Both the belligerents were badly bruised. They were conducted to the office of the Chief by the meddling citizens aforesaid, aided by one policeman, who finally made his appearance, and were from thence taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house.

Let them Stretch their Legs.

Members of the Common Council should not ride a free horse to death. It is said that one or two bills have been presented against the City Treasury, amounting to $160, since New Year's Day. It would greatly relieve the Treasury if some of these functionaries of the City Hall would get out, and, like DICKENS' traveler, "stretch their legs."

☞ The gentleman who offered the resolution which was not accepted at the Republican meetlog at the Tabernacle is the same gentleman who assisted in bringing into existence the new Temperance *alias* Good Liquor Party,—also who is around at Whig meetings, —also who is thick with the Workingmen Committees, —also who is a Census Marshal.

☞ The Committee on Offal Contracts, which should have met on Thursday, was unavoidably postponed, in consequence of nobody being there, excepting the Chairman, four reporters, and Mr. CORNELL, who, for the *third* time, came prepared to substantiate his offer.

☞ The Supervisors met yesterday. Mayor WOOD was in the Chair. Supervisors dropped in one by one till a quorum was obtained; but nothing was done beyond the reception of a few petitions.

☞ RACHEL, they say, will give a dramatical reading at the Tabernacle on Tuesday night.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

"Judging by the initial number, Dr. HUNTER'S *Specialist* will, in interest, intelligence, scientific and practical knowledge, and vigor of conduct, rank at the very head of medical journalism. In this number the Doctor sets forth his purpose—already alluded to—modestly but decidedly, and treats us to powerful articles on "Medicated Inhalation," "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "Asthma, its nature, causes and cure," "Medical Specialities," "The prevalence and importance of Tubercular Diseases," and an interesting essay on the importance of a proper classification of diseases. But an article that will command general attention, and interest, we rather think, the medical profession, is a reply to an onslaught made by Dr. HALL, editor of the *Journal of Health*, against Inhalation. The article is titled "A Concentrated Ninny," and though written with marvellous good humor, is a sort of flaying alive of the *Journal of Health* man. It reminds us of a torture figure of the Spanish Inquisition, called "The Blessed Virgin," which had an agreeable first blush for the victim led to its embrace, but which, on touching certain springs, opened a glittering breast of sword blades."

A monthly periodical, 16 pages 4to. Subscriptions for a year, $1; single copy, 10c. Published by

SHERMAN & CO., Astor House,

and for sale by all Booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN is now universally acknowledged to be the best and purest beverage imported. It has been tested by the most eminent chemists and medical men in Europe and this country, and by them pronounced infinitely purer than the best gin manufactured in Holland, and possessing superior diuretic qualities. This Cordial Gin is distilled in London, and every possible means is taken to prevent the introduction of any impure or intoxicating ingredient. In this and in other cities it is constantly prescribed by prominent physicians as a cordial beverage in all cases where it can be made applicable; and having ourselves some knowledge of its excellent qualities, we can conscientiously endorse it as the pure, genuine and original London Cordial Gin, manufactured in London expressly for Messenger. It is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the country.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—In answer to many inquiries regarding the permanence of this art the subscriber would say, that the principle of finish he employs, though recently applied to the Ambrotype, has been in use long enough to demonstrate its entire indellibility. Also, that he has the choice of every known method of finishing the Ambrotype. He guarantees the permanence and durability of every picture made at his establishment. M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—There are none made in this City except at my Gallery, No. 373 Broadway. I have bought the exclusive right for making Gutta Percha Hermetically Sealed Picture, for this City. They are as imperishable as the glass itself. Twenty dollars reward for an Ambrotype made and sold at any other Gallery here. W. A. TOMLINSON.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The successful debutante, Miss ADA CLIFTON, makes her third appearance at this house to-night—personating the character of *Juliet* to Mr. J. H. ALLEN'S *Romeo*.

The "Golden Axe" and "Poor Soldier," with Mons. SCHMIDT, Mr. FOX, MRS. THERESE, &c. making up the programme.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter Under-Garments for the million, at MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers, New-York. This store is long known as one of the best in the City at which to purchase good under-garments, gloves, hosiery, &c. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

MOVEMENTS OF DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS.—By the aimospheric telegraph we are informed that our cold friend, Winter, left Iceland, and may be expected in town soon. Coats, overcoats, pantaloons and vests, proper to give him a warm reception, may be had at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos 66 and 68 Fulton-st. at the usual low prices.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bites. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' Pianofortes, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S double Bank Melodeons, fully equal an Organ of $600. Second hand Pianos for sale from $20 to $140. Pianos and Melodeons to let. COLBURN & NASH, Agents.

☞ See *Musical World.* No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownde' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Dépôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHER & WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Dépôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

THAT WONDERFUL QUATERN—Or four children at a birth, from the Boston Baby Show, will be removed from BARNUM'S Museum, to-morrow. Now is the time to behold. The four infants lie together in one elegant cradle.

MARRIED

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 19, by Rev. Mr. Ullman, Mr. G. WILLIAMS LOWERRE to Miss JOSEPHINE ANNIN, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Farrell, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, WM. LALOR and ELIZABETH A., daughter of Thos. Boyle, Esq., all of this City.

At Tottenville, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, Sept 19 by Rev Mr Morrow, ROBERT SANDS HART to CAROLINE LETITIA, daughter of S. W. Cronk, Esq.

At Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at St. John's Episcopal Church by Rev. R. N. Abercrombie, Mr. WILLIAM W. HOLT to Miss MARIA FANNING.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept 18 at McDougal-st. GEO GLEICHMAN, aged 36 years The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Yonkers, on Thursday, Sept 20 HARRIET WHITE, aged 2 yrs 5 months and 16 days, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth F Gooldon.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Geo F. Cudlington.

At Mount Haven, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Sept. 18 at the residence of her parents after a short but severe illness, SARAH LIZZIE, daughter of John and Frances A York, aged 3 years 3 months and 26 days.

☞ California papers please copy.

In New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Sept 20, at the residence of his sister, Mrs Frances Post LEWAN MEAD, eldest son of Smith and Martha Mead, once aged

The funeral will take place on Saturday 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P M., from the Episcopal Church in New Rochelle The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

At Secaucus Plains, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept 19, ANN A. ROBINSON, widow of the late John Robinson, formerly of Jedborough, Roxborough-shire, Scotland.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) from her late residence.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 20.

$6,000 Ohio 6s '00	101	150	Erie Railroad		56
2,000 S. in Bonds of '71	83	1360	do		56
15,800 Hud. R. 2d M. Bds	86	500	do	s60	56
6,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	86	161	do		56
6,100 do	86	250	do	s60	56
6,000 do	b60	96	100	do	b60 17
1,000 Ill. Vincennes Rail,		100	do	b10	56
with privilege	89	200	do		56
1,000 New-York Cen. 6s	81	100	do	b5	56
1,400 New-York Cen. 7s	104	300	do	b10	56
100 Bk of America	144	300	do	b10	56
50 Ocean Bank		50	do		56
400 Nic Transp. Co	18	200	do		56
100 do	s10	100	do	s60	56
100 do	s10	19	100	do	b30 56
100 do	s10	19	500	do	b60 56
250 Cumberland Coal Co	27	25	Harlem Railroad		26
150 do	27	200	do		26
100 do	b60	27	325	Panama Railroad	107
100 do	b30	27	200	Reading Railroad	s3 56
100 do		27	100	do	s60 56
200 do	b60	27	500	do	b60 56
100 do	b30	27	200	do	s60 56
25 Hampshire Coal Co		10	400	do	56
200 Bruns City Land Co		5	450	do	s30 56
100 do		5	800	do	56
100 Gardiner Gold Mine		1	200	Hudson R. R. R	s10 41
400 Ward Coal Co		10	100	do	41
100 Canton Co	s3	28	100	do	b60 43
100 Penn. Coal Co	b50	109	100	Mich. Cen. R	b10 100
150 do		109	30	do	99
400 do		109	100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	101
50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s60	103	500	do	s60 100
60 do	b30	103	60	do	b60 100
10 do		103	200	Cleve. & Toledo R. R	s60
20 do		109	20	do	86
80 do	b10	103	100	do	b30 85
5 Cleve. C. & Cin		108	50	do	s60 86
62 Galena & Chic. R		120			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

£400 Two St. Chair R. and Coal Co 7s and int. $305
$3,000 Flushing R. R. 1st Mortgage 7s.....and int. 70½
$3,000 Louisville and Port. R.R. 1st M. 6s and int. 69½
$5,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 1st M. 7s.....and int. 69½
$4,000 Chicago and R'k I. R. R. 1st M. 7s.....and int. 99½
47 shares Morris and Essex R. R. 97½
5 shares St. Nicholas Bank 98

N. Y. and Har. R. R. def. int. warrants as follows:

$70 due Jan. 1, 1853
33 10 due July 1, 1853
35 due Jan. 1, 1854 } 26
35 due July 1, 1854
85 due Jan. 1, 1855
35 due July 1, 1855

50 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co 61
50 shares American Coal Co., of Alleghany Co 7

MR. M. MORGAN advertises a public sale at auction, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, $181,000 of the 5 per cent. Bonds of the State of Pennsylvania, redeemable in 1877.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Ill. Cen R. R. Bds	86½	550	Reading Railroad	s3	95
15,000 do	86	3	do	s60	95
100 Nic Trans Co	s60	19½	50 Hud. Riv. R. R.		42
100 do	b60	20	100 Erie Railroad	b30	56
500 Cumber. Coal Co	b30	27½	100 do		56
200 do	s60	27	100 do	b10	56
25 Panama Railroad		107	300 do	s60	56
100 Bruns City Land Co		5½	50 do		56
100 do	b60	6	5 do		56
70 Gal. & Chic. R. R.		94	100 do	s60	56½
20 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R		102½	100 do	s3	56
50 Harlem Railroad		27			

THURSDAY, Sept 20—P. M.

Of the various commercial news items from Europe, by the steamer *Baltic*, the rise in the Bank of England rate of interest, and the state of the Grain harvest in Great Britain and on the Continent, are considered in Wall-street of most importance. The first as likely to affect, in some measure, the course of our own exchanges, had a depressing influence on the Stock market at the early Board, and although this feeling scarcely amounted to a conviction that the change in England is to add materially to the export of Gold, so near the active movement of Produce from this side, there was a little less buoyancy in speculation to the close of the day. The decline in prices was ½@¾ ₱ cent. The harvest accounts and the tone of nearly all the German and French, as well as the English mercantile letters on this subject, are pretty conclusively in favor of large orders, through the Fall and Winter, for Grain and Flour. France will probably be our largest and earliest customer. The short yield throughout the Empire, and the ability of the working people to consume and pay for Foreign supplies of food, are undisguised. In Germany, the Rye and Potato crops have been materially damaged, and to this cause is attributed the somewhat unsettled and less confident tone of the Money markets of some of the commercial Capitals. The letters from Hamburg by this packet speak of an easier state of things, and a decline in the recent high rate of interest to 4½ ₱ cent. In regard to the harvest in Great Britain, we advertied, in our summary of yesterday, to the accounts through the *Mark Lane Express*, the London organ of the Grain Trade, as reporting less than an average crop, particularly in Scotland and Ireland. The injury to the potatoes in Ireland is also likely to affect the consumption of Foreign grown food, and the still greater difficulty of commanding harvest labor is referred to as a serious drawback to the crop, the peculiar feature of which is "its simultaneous ripening in almost all parts of the Kingdom." The Mark Lane paper concludes that America with its reported abundance, "*is pretty sure of an extensive European demand.*" It is a favorable feature in this prospect, even for our side, that nothing like a famine is to be apprehended either in Great Britain or France, and that while the demand is to be extensive upon our overflowing granaries at good paying rates, our general commercial and money relations with the Old World are not likely to be disturbed by famine prices for food, or a check thereby to the consumption of Cotton in Manchester. We make some further extracts below, from two of the leading London journals, on the causes which led to the change of interest by the Bank of England. It will be noticed that the *Morning Post*, ministerial organ, regards the previous step by the Bank Directors, of lowering the rate to 3½ ₱ cent., as having been premature, and dictated rather by the private interest, for the moment, of the stockholders, than by the public consideration of the state of the country in season of war or sound financial policy. The Sugar speculation in England is noticed as founded on the actual diminution of stock throughout Europe to about 118,000 tons, against 145,000 tons in 1845, the lowest point known for ten or fifteen years, and which then produced a great advance. The yearly requirement of the United Kingdom alone was at that time 200,000 tons, while at present it is estimated, from the latest official returns, at 350,000 tons. The letters to-day bring few orders for American Stocks. From the Continent they are wholly of a retail character and limited in number. The London advices are something better, and Mr. SATTERTHWAITE'S well informed Circular thus speaks of the business of the week:

The market for American Securities has since our last been steady, with a somewhat improved demand. The Bank of England on Thursday raised its rate of discount to 4 ₱ cent., which is regarded as sound policy, but no further advance is at present looked for. New-York Central 7 ₱ cent. Bonds have been freely dealt in, and the market cleared of all offering under 97. Some parcels of Michigan Central Bonds, 1860, have been taken at 98 to 99, with Coupon, and the Bonds of 1869, at 95 to 96, ex-Coupon. We note moderate transactions in Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Bonds, Illinois Central Shares, and Freeland Bonds; New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., and New-York and Erie Third Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds. With the prospect of a very heavy Fall business, and the increased facilities now offered to transact it, we look with great confidence to the results of the three great lines forming one continuous system of railways: via: the New-York Central, Great Western of Canada, and Michigan Central; and unless checked by a stringency in the money market, we look for very high prices for the securities of all these roads."

The Money market to-day was less active than for a week past. There is very little prime paper on the Street at higher rates than the terms at Bank, inside of 90 days, and longer date bills are not offering to any considerable extent; the rates range 7 to 9 ₱ cent. first class names. The wants of the Stock Brokers were readily supplied at 7 ₱ cent., and in some instances money was placed at 6 ₱ cent. The Bankers doing business with England have been free lenders on call this week. The Continental houses will, as stated yesterday, remit a large amount of Gold bars by the two Havre steamers on Saturday, say $800,000 to a million of dollars. The Bullion Brokers have been well provided with since the arrival of the last California packets. The Sub-Treasury to day increased its balance only $29,056; making about $75,000 since the week set in. This is much below last week, and less than anticipated. Both the receipts and disbursements are lighter. The probability of any considerable payments by the Government is not immediate. The survey of the Mesilla Valley Grant from Mexico has been completed, and the United States Commissioner, Major EMORY, is on his way home; but it is understood that certain forms will have to be gone through with at the Mexican Capital, before the remaining $3,000,000 of the indemnity will be paid over. The recent popular vote in Texas on the Texas Debt Bill, passed by Congress, as far as heard from, forty-four counties, is 7,704 in approval, and 7,122 against the terms of the measure; the result still quite doubtful. The Texas Legislature, meeting in November, has yet to pass upon it.

The Stock Exchange Board to-day indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 55 to 27, the subject of the New-York Central transfers—leaving the rule as it has stood for nearly twenty years against dealing in the stock of any corporation having transfer books in the City, and refusing the usual facilities for transfer and retransfer from broker to broker, and broker to principal, the same day. The action to day virtually devolves upon the Central Direction the question of restoring to or withholding their Stock from the daily market afforded at the Stock Exchange. They have not been asked to violate any principle in their new forms of certificate and mode of transfer, but simply to waive the arbitrary order of only one transfer a day of the same stock—the new certificate not to issue until the next day—the practical effect of which, besides putting the outside buyer and seller as well as their brokers to great inconvenience, is to hold the property in abeyance twenty-four hours. We have reason to suppose there is a strong disposition with a good part of the Central Board to modify this order, but the difficulty appears to be to conciliate one or two gentlemen who originated the new policy at the Transfer Offices; and who, besides being stubbornly wedded to its peculiar details, are under the impression that the Stock will fare better off than on the Stock Exchange. While this temper obtains, the old contracts in the Stock are being rapidly cleared up; the transactions in it, by private sale—at no time since the suspension of dealings at the Exchange important—are daily diminishing in amount, and the market rate at which it can be bought growing less reliable. All this *may* be good for the Stock. Such, however, is not the impression among practical business men here, nor such the ostensible effect upon its present value, here or elsewhere.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have declared a half yearly cash dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable Oct. 1, and the Shoe and Leather Bank a half yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. In regard to the finances of the Harlem Company, the stock of which has been much depressed this week, and sold to-day as low as 26½ ₱ cent., we have the following memoranda from one of the leading Directors:

"We are assured that the financial affairs of the Harlem Company are far from being embarrassed:—on the contrary their receipts are increasing every month, and they are reducing expenses as fast as practicable. When they have sold their Second Mortgage Bonds all their floating debts will be paid, and it is the intention of the Directors to close the construction account. During the year 1855 we understand the increased receipts the first 10 days of this month are $3,000 over corresponding period last year."

In this connection, we refer to the legal decision made to-day, and reported in another place, in the suit of DRAKE & BRADFORD *vs.* The Harlem Company, for advances made

New-York Daily Times.

A FAST DAY.

HEBREW CEREMONIES—DAY OF ATONEMENT.

The Israelites of the City have participated largely during the present month in the Festivals incident to the commencement of their Civil year.

The Hebrew calendar begins nearly at the point where ours ends. The middle of the month of September is the first of the Civil Year. The first month ends in the middle of our October. It has two names, Ethanim and Tisri. The sacred or religious year begins with the month Abib or Nisan—corresponding to our March and April. At this season of the year, the festivities which correspond to those of the Christian New-Year, occupy the attention of the Israelitish portion of our population. It is their grand Holiday Season. Active labor is suspended. The hum of commercial business, even, is partly hushed. The devout among the Hebrews religiously observe these set days, and punctiliously attend the Synagogues—to make their atonement for the sins of the year, and, in obedience to the requirements of the old Levitical law, to review the mercies which have been vouchsafed to them during the twelve gliding of the Civil Year and the occasion of festivities, mouth which has passed. But while this is the be- it is also marked by the occurrence of one great Fast-Day—the Day of Atonement, an epoch of the Sacred Year, and an occasion of high importance in the faith.

The Law requires that on the tenth day of the seventh month, (this year, Sept. 22,) "there shall be a Day of Atonement; it shall be a holy convocation unto you; and ye *shall afflict* your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord."

The Day began at the sun went down last night, and it ends as the sun sets this day,—twenty-four hours from even to even. Work is forbidden to all devout believers for all of to-day. It is a Hebrew Sabbath, especially sanctified. Neither food nor drink are to be touched so long as to-day's sun peeps over the horizon. The Day is a holy day. "It shall be to you a Sabbath of rest."

Accordingly, in suitable commemoration of the day the Synagogues of the City were all opened at sundown last evening. They remained open during the night; and the prayers and ceremonies appointed by the Law are now proceeding. The Israelites have pretty generally laid aside their active labors and the Synagogues are all well filled. It will be an instructive spectacle to look in to-day at any of the churches. We append a list of them:

Ahabat Chesed	Columbia-street.
Anshi Chesed	Norfolk-street.
Beth Abraham	Henry-street.
Beth El	Broadway.
Beth Elahim	Division-street.
Beth Hamidrash	Pearl-street.
Beth Israel and Bikhor Chelim	Chrystie-street.
Bnai Israel	Thompson-street.
Bnai Jeshurun	Greene-street.
Rodeph Shalom	Clinton-street.
Shaarai Rachmim	Attorney-street.
Shaarai Shamayim	Attorney street.
Shaarai Tephila	Wooster-street.
Shaarai Zedech	Henry-street.
Shearith Israel	Crosby-street.
Temple	Twelfth-street

Rabbi RAPHALL officiates at the Greene-street Synagogue (Bnai Jeshurun;) Mr. ISAACS in Wooster-street; Mr. HENRY at Shaarai Zedech, in Henry-street.

At the Chrystie-street Sanctuary (Beth Israel) is a large and very finely toned Organ.

Mlle. RACHEL suspended her performances last evening, in order to participate in the ceremonies of the evening at the Twelfth-street Temple, and to permit her family to enjoy the like privilege.

Preaching will take place between 10 and 2 o'clock to-day, in Rabbi RAPHALL'S and Rev. Mr. ISAACS' desks.

The Forms of Prayer used by the Israelites on this occasion may not be familiar. We have taken some pains to procure a literal translation of the Hebrew forms, and extracts are given below.

The following is not unlike, in general character, to the Litany of the modern Protestant Episcopal Church:

For the sin which we have committed against Thee by extortion and usury. And for the sin which we have committed against Thee by immodest discourse.

For the sin which we have committed against Thee by chattering. And for the sin which we have committed against Thee by the twinkling of our eyes.

And for the sins for which we were obliged to bring a trespass-offering, for either a certain or a doubtful sin.

And for the sins for which we have incurred the penalty of extirpation and being childless.

For the sin which we have committed against thee by embezzlement, and for the sin which we have committed against thee by scoffing.

At the end of this supplication—

"O may our supplications ascend at eventide, our prayer approach the divine presence in the morning, and our praise be conspicuous until even—"

The Ark is opened. A hymn is sung, entreating the Supreme Being to accept the prayers of the faithful—"for the merit of our ancestors, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who originally arranged the Forms of Prayer; as also for the merit of Moses and Aaron, David, Solomon and the Prophet Samuel."

The priest utters the following:

May he who answered Aaron with the conser, answer us.

May he who answered Elisha in Jericho, answer us.

May he who answered Jonah in the belly of the fish, answer us.

May he who answered the virtuous, pious, perfect and upright, answer us.

The phrases employed are very peculiar. For instance:

They by whose baneful song the vestibule is shaken, say Holy.

They whose cheeks are comely, like a swallow they chirrup and say, Holy and Blessed.

They who arrange forcible prayer, and are terrified with anguish, say Holy and Blessed.

They whose formation is four faces and no back, say Holy.

They whose feet are straight, say Holy.

The wanqull angels, in whose abode is peace, say Holy.

The contrite acknowledgment is

"We have trespassed: we have dealt treacherously: we have stolen: we have spoken slander: we have committed iniquity and done wickedly: we have acted presumptuously: we have committed violence: we have framed falsehood: we have counselled evil: we have uttered lies: we have scorned: we have rebelled: we have blasphemed: we have revolted; we have acted perversely: we have transgressed: we have oppressed: we have been stiff-necked; we have acted wickedly: we have corrupted: we have done abominably: we have gone astray, and have caused others to err: we have turned aside from the excellent precepts and institutions, and which hath not profited us: but thou art just concerning all that is come upon us, for thou hast dealt most truly, but we have done wickedly."

When the Law is elevated, the people say:

And this is the Law which Moses set before the children of Israel, by the command of the Lord, by the hand of Moses. It is a tree of life to those that lay hold on it; and the supporters thereof are happy. Its ways are ways of pleasantness and all its paths are peace. Length of days is on its right, and on its left are riches and honor. The Lord was pleased for his righteousness' sake to magnify the Law and adorn it.

The Form of Prayers in general use is that of Levi, published in several 8vo. volumes, by ABRAHAMS, London, ANNO Mundi 5,594. The Books of Prayer possess the peculiarity of the Hebrew language of reading from back to front—or from right to left. The service is performed in Hebrew; the men sitting with covered heads; the Priest standing at his desk in the centre of the Synagogue, chanting the prayers.

The crowd of hearers and decre of the Law ebbed and flowed last night. The severity of the weather has an influence. It is permissible to leave the Synagogue and return,—if not done too often, and if performed in a manner so quiet as not to disturb the worship.

The occurrence of this Feast of the Chosen People is but once in the year, and it is the more honored in consequence of the fact that it comes so seldom. The general tendency of these ceremonies is to elevate the standard of morality among the Israelites; the Day of Atonement recalls to their recollection the sins they have committed, and the devout repent their misdeeds. The type of this ceremony foreshadows also the faith which underlies the Christian creed.

The Annual Fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Harrisburg on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1252 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the ew-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON!

ANOTHER CRUSADE AGAINST GEN. SCOTT.

Correspondence of Secretary Davis with General Scott.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 21.

It has leaked out here that the War Department is engaged in a sharp and bitter controversy with General SCOTT, and that developments may be expected at the opening of Congress, which will put the famous MARCY and SCOTT contest entirely in the back-ground.

The affair is only remotely connected with the question of allowing the General back pay, under the act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a Lieutenant General,—though it undoubtedly has a bearing upon it. Mr. CUSHING has given the President a very elaborate opinion on the legal question of the General's title to back pay under the act, which is understood to be *against* it. No action on this matter, however, has yet been taken. The controversy referred to grows out of another matter.

It seems that some months since, General SCOTT gave General HITCHCOCK, who has long been an intimate personal friend, leave of absence for six months. The Secretary of War immediately wrote to General SCOTT, demanding his reasons for this act of favoritism to General HITCHCOCK, and at the same time *countermanded* the General's order, granting leave of absence. The Secretary's letter was quite as sharp in its tone as it was insulting in its tenor.

General SCOTT replied that he had granted the leave of absence because he had the right to do it, and was convinced of its propriety—that he was not responsible to the Secretary of War for his action in such cases, and that he would be obliged to him if he would hereafter, in any official communications he might have occasion to address him, write in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States—as he was the only official superior whom he acknowledged. The General's letter was quite as sharp as the Secretary's.

Secretary DAVIS, in reply, entered into a very elaborate and detailed exposition of all the alleged breaches of order and violations of propriety committed by Gen. SCOTT during his whole military career! His letter is very long, and filled with the severest criticism of the General's conduct. It is intended to annihilate him completely in the confidence and respect of the American People,—which may prove to be a more serious undertaking than Secretary DAVIS imagines.

The correspondence is already quite voluminous, and is not yet closed. It will undoubtedly be communicated to Congress at the opening of the Session. If not, it will be called for by special resolution.

In this matter, as in all others, the Secretary of War is the autocrat of the Cabinet. He rules the President as completely as he rules his colleagues. It was he who brought the Cabinet to endorse and assume the Nebraska bill. MARCY was at first violently opposed to it,—but finally caved in and electioneered actively and personally in favor of it with members of Congress.

In this affair with General SCOTT, DAVIS is equally dominant, and will undoubtedly carry the whole Cabinet with him. So you may as well prepare for another crusade against this war-worn old Soldier.

Onondaga County Fair—Large Attendance.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Onondaga County Fair closed this afternoon, after a session of prosperity for the Treasury. The ground was beautiful and admirably adapted for the purpose. Premiums, &c., were not awarded—the confusion was too great. The ladies' riding match did not come off. It is postponed for a week. Jonathan came out too strong on the occasion, and would insist on spreading himself!

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Onondaga County Fair closed to-day. The attendance has been larger than at any previous Fair held in this city, as many as thirty thousand persons having been present to-day. The ladies' riding match and the awarding of the premiums had to be postponed on account of the crowd.

Recruiting for the Foreign Legion.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 21.

The case of the United States *vs.* HERTZ, for recruiting men for the British Foreign Legion, came up in the United States District Court this morning. By the testimony of T. O. STRODEL, Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister, was implicated in the making of arrangements for recruiting in this country. STRODEL was to command the company recruited in this city, and had been promised the appointment of Major of the Legion.

Change in the Soft-Shell State Ticket—Judicial Convention, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Soft-Shell State Central Committee have nominated NICHOLAS HILL, Jr., for Judge of the Court of Appeals, instead of JOHN A. LOTT—declined.

The Soft-Shell Judicial Convention of the Sixth District has nominated SCHUYLER C. RIPPEN for Judge.

The Hard Convention nominated SAMUEL GORDON, of Delaware. The Otsego Delegates protested against this nomination, on the ground that he had been a Free-Seiler.

The United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day, by a two-thirds vote, rejected the amendments to the Constitution offered last year, proposing to strike therefrom all reference to Encampments. Other important amendments were also rejected. The adjournment takes place to-morrow.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 17th. The news is wholly unimportant. Sugars were firm and prices had an upward tendency.

Quarantine—His Honor's Personal Sentiments—A Letter to Baltimore.

Mayor WOOD yesterday sent the following delicate communication to Mayor HINKS, of Baltimore:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Our Board of Health resolved yesterday to continue the examination of vessels from Baltimore until the 1st of November.

I hope that the authorities and citizens of Baltimore will not deem this measure as an intended affront, or as arising from any but prudential reasons.

The Board appear to be over sensitive as to the slightest probability of the approach of contagion to this City, and, notwithstanding my most strenuous assertions and the recommendations of the Commissioners of Health, it has resolved to continue the restrictions referred to.

I am confident that a few weeks will enable the Board to look at the matter in another light and repeal the ordinance altogether.

Rest assured that the authorities and citizens of New York are sincerely desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with the people of Baltimore, and that nothing shall disturb the good feeling that has heretofore existed. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To SAML. HINKS, Mayor of Baltimore.

We suppose the Mayor has a perfect right if he chooses, now as before the injunction of secrecy was taken off, to set himself right with the Baltimoreans. The only news in the above is the statement that the Commissioners of Health are recommending to the Board of Health that the "restrictions" be removed.

CITY POLITICS.

TEMPERANCE DELEGATES TO UTICA.

K. N. PANIC--INDIGNATION AT THE TEMPLARS.

Eighteenth Ward Whig Charter Convention.

HARD CONVENTIONS.

City Temperance Alliance.

Last evening a meeting of the City Temperance Alliance was held at its rooms, No. 461 Broadway, the President, Hon. C. C. LEIGH, in the Chair, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Temperance Convention, to be held in Utica on the 3d of next month, and for the further purpose of taking into consideration the course of action to be pursued with regard to the proposed City candidates.

From the First Ward an entirely new delegation presented their credentials, and it was moved that they be referred to a Committee.

Mr. IRA BUCKMAN stated he had been appointed a Committee to get up Ward organizations, and that he spent several days in looking for Alliance men without success. Mr. POLHAMUS and the gentlemen who were offered with him had formed an auxiliary Ward Alliance, which they represented.

The discussion of the subject was laid on the table.

The names of the delegates for the Fourth Ward were called. None of them were present.

Mr. BUCKMAN said the Fourth Ward had not been represented. He supported certain names proposed. The Chairman observing that their reception would be the virtual expulsion of those already on the books. Laid on the table.

On the Fifth Ward being called, one gentleman answered. It was moved that the two absent delegates be received, and the motion was carried.

For the Sixth Ward, credentials were received in reference to five gentlemen. The motion was laid on the table.

The Seventh Ward was called. The old delegates were received. Also for the other Wards, successively, to the Twenty-second.

A member thought it better to take delegates from this organization; another (together with the Chairman) thought outsiders in whom they could confide would do just as well.

Mr. WARREN moved: Whereas, The call for a State Temperance Convention at Utica, has been long before the people and delegates have been chosen in the Assembly districts,

Resolved, That this Alliance will now proceed to appoint delegates to that Convention, to fill all remaining vacancies. Carried.

The following nominations were made and confirmed, the delegates now elected having power to fill vacancies.

Dist.	Wards.
1	1, 2...Messrs. Polhamus, Hooper, Wheeler.
2, 3	3, 6...Jas M. Nelson, —Brett, —Pease.
3	4...C. F Williams, W S Rowl'd, J. H. Howard.
4	5...W. G. West, N Worrall, D. Trail.
5	7...J. Buckman, A. Belden, J. D. Westervelt.
6	8...P. Pimpson, DeCamp, R. N. Havens.
7	9...C. C. Leigh, S. Inslee, A. Brush.
8	10...Asa Parker, J. Brooks, J. H. Hart.
9	11...J. P. Conoklin, J. Kennedy, J. B. Skeele.
10 12, 22,	19...E. Ketchum, A. C. Flanigan, H. Fleet.
11	13...Enoch Elliott, E. Falconer, J. Barr.
12	14...J. Gunner, S. L. Macomber, D. Olney.
13	15...El. Patterson, F. Patterson, J. S. Fountain.
14	20...O. H. Lee, J. F. Cumings, Wm. Tate.
15	17...R. Read, C. J. Warren, F. Donegan.
16	18, 21...W. P. Esterbrook, B. B. Lord, and J. F. Fay.

It was then moved that the further consideration of the matter of the disputed credentials be referred to a Special Committee of Five, and after much debate, the Chairman giving a casting vote in the affirmative. Soon afterwards the meeting adjourned.

KNOW-NOTHING MOVEMENTS.

The Order of United Americans—Prospects of Politics—Trial of a Member.

The paragraph which we gave on Thursday morning, in allusion to the meeting of Washington Chapter, O. U. A., on that evening, was the cause of considerable commotion in the ranks, as to the probable source of the intelligence. Mr. STEPHEN THORNE is doubtless very clever in some things; but he gives himself much unnecessary and unprofitable trouble in endeavoring to discover our reporter; and the Committee appointed to investigate the affair, might certainly find employment better adapted to their intelligence, and possessing greater prospects of success. We would add, for the benefit of the said Committee, that we have not yet received any assistance from the members of Washington Chapter, our informant being one who is privileged to visit that Chapter, although he does not belong to it.

The business which we anticipated, came up on on Thursday evening, one of the parties against whom charges were brought being present—Mr. J. B. BACON. The charges being read, were referred to a Committee, which meets next week, and will report on Thursday evening, when it is more than probable decisive action will be taken, and the unworthy members expelled. Mr. BACON denied all knowledge of any such organization as the Templars, and used language more remarkable for its strength than grammatical accuracy, concerning the persons whom he accused of desiring to injure him. According to Mr. BACON, the whole affair was a conspiracy got up for no other purpose than to rob him of all position in the American Party. Unfortunately the testimony of half-a-dozen individuals convicted him of being not only a member of the new Society, but the leader and Grand President of that Fraternity.

On Tuesday evening next the Executive of the Order meet in Constitution Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand-street, at the rooms of Alpha Chapter No. 1, for the purpose of endorsing a ticket for the Fall Elections. It is understood that the Templars inside of the O. U. A. will fight hard to have the regular American ticket endorsed,—every man named on that ticket being a Templar,—while the old rank and file of the Order will work to repudiate the entire K. N. list of candidates. The probability is that the scene will be of a somewhat exciting character, as both parties are animated by the utmost determination, and the most hearty hatred of each other. As regards the result, it is scarcely necessary to add, if the O. U. A., as a body, will only remain true to themselves and to the principles of their organization, they will succeed in sweeping overboard the entire clique of corrupt wire-pullers who now assume to control their action.

The New Order of Templars—Officers of the Grand Temple.

There is a very active canvass on foot in the ranks of the Know-Nothings,—and a good deal of dissatisfaction has been caused by the discovery that nearly all the nominations of that party were brought about by the leaders of the new Order of Templars. In this connection a list of the members of the Grand Temple of the State of New-York may not prove uninteresting, and may open the eyes of certain individuals as to the manner in which a "few" of the candidates obtained their nominations:

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND TEMPLE.

C. C. Kingsland,	J. J. Brooks,
John S. Giles,	J. S. Melton,
George W. Morton,	Henry Farrington,
William E. Merritt,	Charles T. Mills,
James Sparrow,	William C. Mason,
A. J. H. Duganne,	J. B. Bacon,
J. Bullock,	J. S. Williams,
B. Van Riper,	Stephen Munn,
A. S. Barnett,	R. N. Perry,
J. S. Chambers,	Sherman Brownell,
Henry Dates,	W. A. Young,
J. J. Herrick,	Sam. Gregory,
James W. Barker,	Joseph S. Taylor,
J. H. Toone,	J. Southworth,
J. J. Oliver,	Chauncey Shaffer.

The Whigs—Eighteenth Ward Charter Convention.

The Whig Charter Convention of the Eighteenth Ward had a meeting at the Delevan House, Union-square, last evening. JOHN H. BURLEIGH was called to the Chair, and MICHAEL O. HART was chosen Secretary. After the calling of the names, &c., the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates with the following results:

For Alderman—JACOB H. VALENTINE.
For Councilman, Fifth District—WILLIAM G. STERLING.
For Assessor—CHARLES MASON.
For School Commissioner—HOMER FRANKLIN.
For School Inspector—JAMES W. GERARD.
For School Trustees—WM. K. STRONG, JAS. M. EGBERT, CHAS. G. MURCH.
For Constables—HENRY BISHOP and JAS. G. BRITT.
For Inspectors of Election—First District—C. J. Hemple, M. G. Hart. Second District—Daniel Vandewater, James Andersen. Third District—E. D. Smith, John H. Burliseo. Fourth District—Liedy Bilger, John Sampson.

The above nominations were all made unanimous.

The election of a candidate for Councilman from the Fifty-sixth District was postponed.

The Hards—Police Justice Convention—Sixth District.

A meeting of the Hard-Shell Police Convention of the Sixth Police District was held last evening, at the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue. But five members were present, and they organized by appointing JOSEPH LYNCH of the Twenty-first Ward, Chairman, and JOHN H. ANTHON of the Eighteenth Ward, Secretary. They had an informal talk as to the best man to select for candidate for Police Justice. About half a dozen names were mentioned for that office, but ex-Police Justices MUSCH and CLARK appeared to be the favorites—CLARK about a neck ahead. Those present agreed on one thing—to nominate no one, who sought the Soft vote, and then adjourned because there was not a full Convention.

The Census Marshals.

The Census Marshals intend doing something—we don't know what. Quite a number of them met at O'DONNELL'S, corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, last evening, and organized a meeting by appointing CHARLES OAKLEY Chairman, and D. C. HENDERSON Secretary. They had a little private talk, and then adjourned, because (so our Reporter was told) all the Marshals were not present,—their absence being occasioned, probably, by the inclemency of the weather and for want of sufficient notice.

D. C. HENDERSON,—the indomitable,—is among the Marshals, and is evidently around, but surely he cannot expect to fuse, politically, such alheterogeneous crowd with any of the many political movements which he has espoused. How about it?

The Hards—City and County Convention.

The Hard-Shell City and County Nominating Convention met last evening at No. 669 Broadway, but did not nominate any candidates. It adjourned to next Wednesday evening.

☞ The Republican delegates to Syracuse from Brooklyn, Second District, were incorrectly published yesterday as K. N.'s. They might much more correctly have been named as in "the other boat." But it is Republicans they are—and so they should have been entered.

☞ The Whigs of the Fourteenth Assembly District, (Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards,) have nominated WM. R. STEWART for Assembly.

YELLOW FEVER.

LATEST FROM NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

THE PESTILENCE STILL RAGES.

The telegraph yesterday brought us very unfavorable news from the two plague-ridden cities, and the newspaper accounts are of the same gloomy character. The telegraphic summary is as follows:

LATEST ACCOUNT OF THE FEVER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 21.

There is no abatement in the ravages of the yellow fever—indeed, there has been quite a renewal of the panic among the remaining residents in the doomed cities.

At Norfolk, on Wednesday, there were 30 deaths, and on Thursday, up to noon, 20.

Mr. FERGUSON, the President of the Howard Association, was very ill, as were also Drs. TURNBULL and BLOW.

Dr. GORDON was still living. Dr. CABELL and Miss WALLIS, nurse from New-York, were down with the disease.

At Portsmouth, on Thursday, there were 11 deaths, up to noon.

The new cases in both cities were very numerous, and immense quantities of tar were being burned.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 20.

There were ten deaths from yellow fever at Vicksburg, Mississippi, during yesterday.

At Canton there were two deaths, and twenty new cases.

The disease prevails at Natchez, and is spreading to nearly all points on the Mississippi, Ouchita and Black rivers.

The Baltimore *Sun* prefaces its correspondence, thus:—

The accounts from the two afflicted cities are still distressing. The work of death goes on, and on, and scarcely a gleam of hope yet penetrates the general gloom. It is hardly possible that this state of things can continue much longer. The want of material to act upon, and the present cool atmosphere, must in a short time have the effect of diminishing very sensibly the number of new cases. At present, however, the weather is very unfavorable for the sick, and as a consequence, we fear the mortality for several days to come will be larger.

We condense a summary from the correspondence of the Baltimore papers:

NEW VICTIMS AT NORFOLK.

John Tunis, Esq., one of our most enterprising, wealthy and respected citizens, died last night. Josiah Wilie, an extensive merchant and shipper, and President of the Virginia Bank, is also dead. Benjamin Washington, of the firm of Washington & Bro., is also among the dead; also Capt. C. Thayer, Miss Burcher, Mrs. C. Butt, Miss M. Parr, John Kean, Thomas Gibbs, Mrs. Lovett, lady of Alfred Lovett, John M. Watts, clerk for Bluford & Co, and a servant of N. Parker.

Dr. Tunstall, who has been constantly going since the commencement of the pestilence here, is very ill to-day. Dr. Gordon slowly improving. Esra T. Summers is now suffering from a severe attack. Dr. Blow, it is said, cannot live. Charles A. Smith and wife have nearly recovered. W. D. Seymour, of the Howard Association, is better. B. Quick, the remaining member of the firm of O'Brien & Quick, and Mrs. Chamberlain, mother of Mr. C., of the Farmers' Bank, are down with the fever.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

There have been 30 deaths and 36 new cases reported during the past 36 hours. Among the names reported to-day are the following: Bartholow Brady, A. Saunders' child; Robert Murden's son, James Snider, Levi Lane, Miss Marian Bush, Thomas Emmerson's child, Jesse Veal, Mrs James Britton, Thos. Stewart, Thos. Taylor's child, John Morris, negro man and four at the hospital. Robert A. Graves is dying; Mrs. George Reed is very low; Joseph Dudley, do., Wm. Singleton is recovering; Mrs. M. W. Alwin is dangerously ill, and her sister died to-day; Robert Rodman, of the United States Navy is at the hospital very ill.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The citizens of Baltimore have contributed very liberally in aid of the sufferers of Norfolk. The amount subscribed up to Wednesday, 19th inst., was $44,889.

The Howard Association at Norfolk is constantly in receipt of articles of different kinds for the relief of the sufferers. A large proportion of these contributions, also, come from Baltimore.

Frederick County, Va, has contributed in cash and flour, about $1,800. The Odd Fellows of various lodges in Virginia, $1,042. Lancaster, Penn., has forwarded $1,088.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

A gentleman who has been nursing the sick, writes to the Baltimore *American*:

"After a long siege in the sick room, by way of change, and for recuperation, I have been appointed on one of the Ward Visiting Committees, and going the rounds to-day I was surprised at the ignorance of many as to what was going on around them. They seemed to know nothing but death, as predicated to them by the passage of hearses and the carrying about of coffins, which they had watched from the windows of their houses. Many families had shut themselves in with but a scanty supply of provisions, waiting in terror for an attack of the fever, and when attacked they have been in some cases without assistance or even the commonest necessaries of life, and know not where to get them, having completely shut themselves off from the outer world. Indeed, gossipping has even been at a stand still in Norfolk among the lower classes, some not even allowing any one to speak to them for fear that their breath may be charged with the pestilence.

The appointment of Ward Committees to visit the houses of the poor and ignorant has already been of great service, and will enable the Association to dispense the bountiful supplies of provisions sent to us by Baltimore with more discrimination, and will increase the good to be effected by the noble philanthropy of your citizens. In my rounds I have found a great many much in want, but only one family that had gone without their breakfast for the reason that their supplies were entirely exhausted. In this case the husband had died some days previous of the fever, and the mother was then weeping over the corpse of her child.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

I have heard several gentlemen making an estimate of the number of deaths that have occurred in this city since the commencement of the fever. Some estimate the number as fully 2,000, whilst others think it does not exceed 1,500—but even the latter, in a population of some 5,000, is a greater proportionate mortality than has ever before occurred in the ravages of a pestilence within the bounds of civilization. The plague in London almost decimated the population, but the fever has taken off nearly one third of those who did not fly from it in Norfolk.

THE RETIRED NAVAL LIST.

Secretary Dobbin's Views on the Subject—The President Approves the Finding of the Board.

From the Washington Union, Sept. 21.

We have been permitted, upon application at the Navy Department, to make public the following papers, which constitute a part of the record not yet published, upon the interesting subject of the action of the Naval Board recently convened under the provisions of the late law of Congress. The general orders in execution of the "finding" of the Board, as set forth in their report, as approved by the President of the United States, will soon be issued:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 6, 1855.

SIR: By the provisions of the "Act to Promote the Efficiency of the Navy," approved Feb. 28, 1855, it became the duty of the Board of Naval Officers assembled in pursuance thereof to report to the Secretary of the Navy the result of their proceedings.

The order notifying them of their appointment was issued June 5, 1855. They assembled on the 20th of June, and concluded their labors on the 20th of July last. Their report to the Secretary, in accordance with the requirements of the law and the regulations prescribed, having been made, is herewith submitted to you for your approval or disapproval.

You have, however, informed me that you desire my views on this important and delicate subject, and I shall, therefore, present them as briefly as possible, with much deference, yet with frankness.

You will, no doubt, recollect that in my two annual reports I urged the importance of some measure of reform by which inefficient officers could be relieved, and the efficient promoted, and suggested the interposition of a Board of Naval Officers, with a view to reaching more surely a correct and just result.

The great end sought to be attained by Congress was, "to promote the efficiency of the navy" by removing from "the active service list" all officers found incompetent to do their whole duty efficiently and promptly, both ashore and afloat, and by *dropping* entirely from the rolls such as are to blame themselves for their incompetency. Some *mode*, then, was to be adopted, and some *persons* selected to "examine" and make a "finding" of not only the incompetent, but also of those who had become so from causes for which they were to "blame." The law on this point speaks plainly and distinctly. It does not impose this task upon, or intrust this delicate duty to, the Secretary of the Navy, or even the President. It does, however, provide that the *persons* who are to perform this work shall be fifteen "naval officers," to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, ordered by the President. After thus selecting the *persons* who are to execute this work, it then provides *how* it is to be done. This board of fifteen naval officers "*shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the grades*" specified. After this "careful examination," what does the law next require? Its terms are again plain. They "shall report to the Secretary of the Navy"—not an argument to sustain their conclusions—not the facts, the evidence, nor the copies of records by which they formed their judgment, but simply "*the names and rank of all* officers of the said grades who in the judgment of said Board shall be incapable," &c., &c., and recommend those "to be stricken altogether from the rolls" whenever *said Board shall believe* their incompetency has arisen from causes implying sufficient blame.

It may not be uninteresting to call your attention to the fact that this mode of proceeding is by no means novel, and on occasions when Congress directed the reduction of the army, by which many officers were necessarily dropped from the service, the delicate task was performed in a somewhat similar manner by the President's appointing a Board, who, after examination, reported the *names* of such as in their opinion should be retained, without assigning any reasons or facts which caused them to prefer some and exclude others. I have before me the report of the Board on the reduction of the army under the act of 1815. They report names, and give merely the result of their examination, without facts or reasons, and their report was adopted by the President.

This finding—"this judgment" of the board—is not, however, permitted to go into execution without the sanction of the President, who is very wisely authorized to disapprove of their action; by which means a safeguard is provided to protect the public service from any flagrant abuse of power.

At your suggestion I have examined carefully their report.

The peculiar fitness of the officers selected for this delicate and arduous duty has been conceded with remarkable unanimity by both officers and citizens. They were in session many weeks; they applied for, and had possession of, the records of the department; there were among them men of age and experience whose achievements form a part of the history of the country, and young men of pride, intelligence, observation and exalted character.

And while I should be uncandid were I to say that I should have formed the same judgment and the same classification in regard to each individual precisely as they have done, without a single variation; yet, so clear is my conviction, from my own official knowledge of the correctness of their opinion in a large number of the cases, and such is my deference to the judgment of the Board, and their superior knowledge of what renders an officer inefficient, and what constitutes real efficiency, that I cannot withhold from their report my approval, nor advise you to do so, unless your better judgment shall make suggestions which may have escaped me. I have reflected much, Sir, on this important proceeding, under a proper appreciation of the trying task devolved on the Board, and with feelings far from indifference or insensibility to the inconvenience and pain to which many may be subjected.

I transmit herewith a copy of the regulations prescribed by the Department for the Board under the law.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. C. DOBBIN.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1855.

SIR: Having carefully examined and deliberately considered the report of the Board of Officers convened under the "act to promote the efficiency of the navy," approved February 28, 1855, and also your communication of the 5th instant, I hereby express my approval of the "finding" of the Board as set forth in their report. Proper orders will accordingly be issued in pursuance of the provisions of the law.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

The Burlington Railroad Catastrophe—Charge to the Grand Jury of New-Jersey.

From the Correspondent of the Newark Advertiser.

MOUNT HOLLY, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1855.

The several Courts of Burlington County were opened at this place this morning, Hon. ETACT O. POTTS, presiding, assisted by Judges HAYWOOD, STRAWBRT, BUDD and LIPPINCOTT, of the Common Pleas.

After the Grand Jurors had been sworn and affirmed, Judge POTTS delivered a long and able charge, of which it is a matter of regret that a short sketch only can be furnished.

After referring to the restrictions placed by the law upon the keepers of public taverns, and to the unlawful means which are resorted to, to influence the minds of jurors, the Judge directed the attention of the Grand Jury to the topic which has lately absorbed public attention—the recent railroad catastrophe within the limits of this County.

He said that this melancholy and heart-rending disaster, by which a number of valuable lives were lost, and many persons were severely injured, demanded at the hands of the Grand Jury a searching and thorough investigation. Every person who puts a foot upon the soil, or breathes the air of New-Jersey is, from that moment, under the protection of her laws; has a right to all the security that human laws can afford, in his life, his person and his property; and when he sustains loss or injury by means of any violation of the law, justice should be promptly vindicated, the wrong redressed, and the offending party and parties punished.

He said that the catastrophe alluded to was produced by two concurrent acts—the backing of a train of cars, and the driving of a pair of horses upon the railroad track at the crossing at the same instant. Each act, independent of the other, was a lawful act. It was lawful for the train to back down to the turnout below, and it was lawful for the horses to cross the track. But if the collision was the result of either or both, the parties performing the act in an improper manner; if either is guilty of culpable negligence; if either is chargeable with want of due caution, the offender or offenders should be held answerable for the consequences. The rule of law, as found in the authorities, was then fully set out, and the Grand Jury were instructed, that if the act be lawful in itself, and yet done in an improper manner, whether by excess or culpable ignorance, or by want of due caution, and death ensue, it would be manslaughter; and that when one by his negligence has contributed to the death of another, he is responsible.

After stating this point at large, as found in GREENLEAF and WHARTON, the Judge recited several decisions in England, to show what the law considers criminal negligence, and then quoted the law of New-Jersey, which requires that on every locomotive used in this State there shall be a bell, weighing not less than thirty pounds, or a steam whistle, which can be heard at least three hundred yards, and which bell shall be rung, or steam whistle shall be blown, at a distance of three hundred yards from a crossing, and continued to be blown or rung until the engine has crossed the highway or stopped. He said that the common law doctrine on the subject of negligence and want of caution applies, in all its force, to those who have control of engines passing with their trains upon our railroads, and remarked that they who undertake the safe conduct of perhaps hundreds of passengers in a train of cars are, of all others, bound to caution and vigilance, and to a degree of caution and vigilance proportioned to the probable danger, from want of caution and neglect arising from the nature of the business, and the instruments with which they are dealing.

If he whose duty it is to ring the bell or blow the whistle, as the law requires, upon approaching a crossing, and until the engine has passed the crossing neglects to do so, and *in consequence of the neglect of that duty death ensue*, he is liable to be indicted for manslaughter. So, if the loss of life had been in consequence of the culpable negligence of carelessness of any employé *charged with a particular duty* on the train; that is, if by culpably neglecting to do a specific duty assigned him, or by negligence or carelessness in the manner of doing it he is found to have occasioned the mischief, he ought to be in like manner indicted.

The Judge remarked that one cause of the disaster was the driving of a pair of horses upon the track at the crossing, at the moment that the rear car of the train had reached it, and that if this was an act of culpable negligence in caution, and recklessness, the driver is liable to be indicted for the like offence.

He then remarked that the powers and duties of Grand Jurors were not limited to the investigation of criminal charges. Whatever interferes with or abridges the lawful rights of the citizen, or puts them in any way in peril, is a proper subject for examination and presentment. Their legitimate supervision extends over the roads and bridges in this county: wherever the public have a right by law to travel; they have a right to inquire whether these highways of the people are in proper repair or in a dangerous condition: and it makes no difference whether they are property of the public or an incorporated company, whether they are county roads, turnpikes, or railroads, they are liable to indictment if the duty neglected is one enjoined by law.

Henry A. Wise on his High Horse—A Slightly Extravagant Letter.

ORLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, Va., Aug. 23, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 13th instant came to hand yesterday.

I stand on the shore of my "Ocean Home," and meet Alabama, coming greeting, with arms and bosom open, with expanding chest and dilating nostrils, as I have often met Heaven's sweet air and Ocean's waves as they came with inspiring and reinvigorating freshness. The [blessed] *child* State seems to rush to the arms of the *

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In my last, of August 17, I presented my estimate of the wheat crop of 1855. At that date, with the exception of that of the New-York *Herald*, I had seen no higher estimate of that crop than 130,000,000 bushels. I have since had access to those of the *Courier and Enquirer*, 175,000,000, and the *Economist*, 140,000,000. That of the *Herald* was in round figures, 160,000,000; mine, 135,000,000. If the figures of the *Herald* and of the *Courier and Enquirer*, for Ohio, were corrected by mine for that State, our several estimates would differ but little in the aggregate.

The next question of interest is, what will be our surplus? Not a question for ready solution, because that surplus is as elastic as India rubber. It depends entirely on circumstances. If Europe wants wheat or flour from us, and is obliged to pay, as lately, high prices, it is difficult to limit our surplus. Unless her harvests fail to an extraordinary degree, we have enough to supply all her wants. Paradoxical as it appears, the more she wants the more we have to spare, and the less she wants the less we shall have for export. If she wants none, we shall have none for export. The surplus will in that case be used freely at home, and beyond that use, what is not required for seed, will be stored away for the next season's sale for home or foreign consumption. If, on the other hand, high prices rule, less wheat will be used at home. Indian corn, potatoes, &c., will take its place extensively, and the shipments of wheat and flour to Europe of this year's crop surpass for quantity all precedent.

For the purpose of illustrating my views, I submit a table of our annual product of wheat since 1839, together with our exports of the article from same date. Any one familiar with such subjects will discover that it has cost labor and time to prepare it.

UNITED STATES CROP AND EXPORT OF WHEAT FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Year.	Crop. bushels.	Exports. bushels.
1840	84,823,263	11,198,098
1841	98,960,727	8,447,676
1842	102,317,240	7,935,998
1843	109,310,356	6,025,346
1844	93,697,000	7,751,787
1845	106,548,000	6,366,868
1846	94,955,412	13,368,175
1847	118,336,155	12,309,979
1848	114,943,000	26,318,431
1849	126,264,000	10,366,417
1850	104,799,950	5,656,992
1851	110,032,394	13,946,499
1852	117,511,501	15,680,686
1853	191,136,048	18,958,993
1854	138,023,898	27,080,000
1855	110,170,000	2,000,000
1856	185,000,000 (?)	

The years given above are taken of the export, not of the growth, being of course one year later—the fiscal year of the United States ending June 30—thus for example: the crop of 110,170,000 bushels, set down against 1855, refers to that harvested in 1854; and the 2,000,000 bushels exported in 1855, or up to June 1855, is from the crop harvested in 1854.

The export figures for 1854 and 1855 are obviously approximations merely, and although I would not hold myself responsible for the absolute accuracy of the export returns, I doubt not that they are substantially correct. They prove two or three important facts. It is obvious by this table that the quantity of wheat exported from the United States is entirely independent of the amount of the existing crop. Thus the exports of 1848 and 1854 are in quantity double those of 1847 and 1849, although the product of the first named years did not exceed those of the last two. The exports of 1840 and 1846 also doubled those of 1843 and 1845, although their crop was not as abundant by fifteen per cent. The exports of 1853 and 1853, on a crop of less than 230,000,000 bushels for both years, were more than 37,500,000 bushels, while the exports of 1843 and 1844, on a crop of nearly 200,000,000 bushels, hardly reached fifteen millions. In all those years it was the foreign demand stimulating high prices here, which enhanced the export, as it was the absence of that cause which diminished the exports of others. If the foreign demand did not enlarge the export of 1855, it was not because the wheat crop had failed to any great extent, but because the drought of 1854 had so cut short the supply of corn, potatoes, &c., as to compel a larger use of wheat than would otherwise have taken place.

Our plenty, this year, consists not mainly nor chiefly in the fact of the large crop of Wheat itself, but in the variety and abundance of substitutes for Wheat, to which we can, and do resort, when the motive of Wheat at high prices induces us to do so. Abundant as is our crop of Wheat, it is but one item and not the largest. Among others our Oat crop of 1855 cannot be less than 400,000,000 bushels; other grain of less importance, not short of 100,000,000. But all this is nothing to the yield of Corn, which is almost as safe as if it were already in the granary, and cannot be put down at less than 1,000,000,000 bushels. It may exceed those figures 20 per cent. I repeat it, there is hardly any limit to our surplus of Wheat, beyond the crop itself. And if the demand abroad should carry off 100,000,000 bushels or even more, which is almost four times as much as we have ever exported in one year, there would be enough left to feed Cincinnati consumers of Flour, of those who would prefer to pay $7 per barrel to using Corn Meal, or other substitutes, and other points at corresponding rates.

If, from a variety of causes, Wheat should not to any great extent be wanted in Europe during the current business year, the article will undoubtedly be low at home. In that contingency, it may not bring more than $1 per bushel in this market, which would be putting Flour at $5 per barrel.

CHARLES CIST.

Literary Societies of Yale College—"Statement of Facts"—Number of Students.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

The annual "Statement of Facts" on behalf of the two Literary Societies connected with the College, "Linonia" and the "Brothers in Unity," has been held to-day.

For some years students, as they have entered College, have been permitted to chose the society with which they would connect themselves, instead of being alphabetically allotted to one of the two. This method has made the two societies earnest rivals, and the accession of each class to College creates an earnest struggle to see which shall secure the greater number of members. The electioneering campaign, as it is termed, begins when the students come to be examined for admission to College; that is about the time of the Commencement, and continues through a week or two of the first term of the next year. Each society, of course, puts forth the most determined efforts to conquer. It selects the most prominent and popular men of the Senior Class as President, and arrangements are so made that a Freshman no sooner enters town than he finds himself unexpectedly surrounded by hosts of friends, willing to do anything for him, and especially instruct him in his duty with reference to the selection of societies. For the benefit of those who do not yield to this private electioneering, this "Statement of Facts" is made. It amounts, however, to little more than a "good time," as there are very few who wait to be influenced by "facts" they know will be so distorted. The advocates of each society feel bound, of course, to present its affairs in the most favorable aspect. Disputants are selected, generally with regard to their ability as speakers, one from the Junior and one from the Senior Class. The Presidents of each Society also take part. For this year the speakers were as follows:

Linonia—President, G. C. ROBINSON, of Wellsboro', Pa.; Senior Orator, THERON BROWN, Westford, Ct.; Junior Orator, A. H. STRONG, Rochester, N. Y.

Brothers in Unity—President, L. L. PAINE, of East Randolph, Mass.; Senior Orator, C. T. CATLIN, Brooklyn, L. I.; Junior Orator, J. M. HOLMES, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. STRONG opened on behalf of Linonia and spoke of the origin and history of the Society. Some passages of his speech with reference to the departed great who had been Linonians, were truly eloquent.

Mr. BROWN followed, and was disposed to be facetious with reference to the Brothers' new hall, and, in fact, with reference to all that pertained to them.

The President, Mr. ROBINSON, closed the statement on behalf of Linonia with a dignified argument, showing that she was the origin of all that was good in Yale, and welcomed warmly the incoming class.

After an intermission, giving the Freshmen an opportunity to reflect upon what they had already heard and prepare themselves for hearing the other side, the orators for the Brothers took their turn.

The sides of Linonians and Brothers were made to ache in common by the remarkably witty speech of Mr. HOLMES. He kept his audience in a continual roar of laughter.

Mr. CATLIN endeavored to return the compliments Mr. BROWN had paid the Brothers, and Mr. PAINE proved for them just what Mr. R. had proved for the other side in the morning. The speeches throughout were of a high order, considering the occasion which called them forth. As yet the smoke has hardly cleared away sufficiently for an outsider to discover the victor in this hard fought contest, though it is claimed by the Linonians that they are four or five ahead of their competitors. In a class so large as the present Freshman class this does not afford much room for boasting. Indeed, each Society thought the victory so obviously its own, that each had a glorification meeting in the evening.

The class just entered is much the largest Yale has ever received, and the enlargement of accommodations for hearing recitations and so forth is seriously talked of.

The present number of students in the Collegiate Department is as follows: Seniors, 92; Juniors, 109; Sophomores, 109; Freshmen, 153; total, 463.

WATSSESSING.

Trinity Church—One Word more.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of this day you remark, "We do not propose to argue the question of title. That cannot be decided by newspapers, but by the Courts of law provided expressly for the decision of just such questions." This is well enough, but better would it have been had you practiced what you preach. After having urged briefly what you could *against* the title of the church, and when some of the defects of your arguments were shown, you then say, as above extracted, you "do not propose to argue," &c.

A simple statement of what the constituted authorities were about to do in respect to the title to "The King's Farm" was legitimate for a faithful chronicler of passing events—what might have been expected of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, always on the *qui vive*, and among the first to give its numerous readers the *news*. But, Mr. Editor, you go further; you not only tell the world *this*, but commence an argument to show the *weakness* of the Church's title; therefore the subscriber, and many more of your paper's patrons, complain.

If the matter is to come before the Courts, let it be heard unprejudiced; let not men's minds be biassed one way or the other. You may think your articles "do not aid any attempt to injure Trinity Church." You are mistaken, however; they do; their general tenor and color are adverse to the said Corporation; and, whether you suppose so or not, the public will rank the TIMES among the—if I may use the term—enemies of this time-honored, public-spirited, beneficent religious body; that has done quite as much, if not more than any other, to make our City, in its public edifices and otherwise, the pride of the country. Witness those noble structures—Trinity Church, (the admiration of strangers,) Trinity Chapel, and others.

As to the *law* of your article of this day, about the *permissive* occupancy of land without paying rent being equivalent *to the actual payment of rent*, I would much like to see *on authority* of the Court of Appeals to that effect. With regard to "my reasoning being unsound in respect to purchases from the Church," this is my answer: when the Courts have decided the Church's title bad, who will be fool enough to buy of men deriving their shops and houses through a source which the law has declared tainted? Who will lend money on mortgage on land, the title to which is notoriously bad? Let property-holders, the hundreds who have bought of the Church, think of this. I may say hundreds of thousands are at stake. D.

We persist in our intention *not* to argue the title of Trinity Church, in spite of our correspondent's invitation that we should do precisely what exposes us to his censure. We have only indicated the ground which we suppose will be taken on behalf of the State; and that we do not consider arguing the case.

Our correspondent asks for an authority in support of the position that a permissive occupancy without payment of rent is so far equivalent to its actual payment as to prevent the application of the statute of limitation. The authority which the contestants of the title of Trinity Church rely upon, is probably that of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People *vs.* Arnold, 4 Comstock, p. 508. In that case the Court (BRONSON C. J.) said:

"The Attorney General insists that there must be an adverse possession of forty years to bar an action where the people have title. If that be so—and I think it is—it must be for the reason that *the people may be deemed to have received the rents and profits*, within the meaning of the statute, *whenever the land was not held in hostility to their title*; or, in other words, whenever the case was such that they might have taken the rents and profits if they had chosen to do so.

I see no objection to saying that the people receive the rents and profits, within the meaning of this statute, although the property may be actually occupied by one who makes no direct return for the use, provided he holds by *permission of the owners, or in subordination to their title*."

This may not cover the present case: on that point we express no opinion; we merely give it as likely to be urged and relied on by the State.

Trinity Church Property.

In reply to "D" of the TIMES of Sept. 19, allow me to state that the presumption of title is in the State, and the defendant must show title, either by patent or adverse possession.

It is contended that Trinity Church does neither. Her Patent having been given in violation of law, and annulled by the Crown three years after its date, she possessed no title.

Her possession being under leases from the Governors, from time to time during their terms of office, was not adverse, but in subserviency to the title of the Crown, and hence of the State. The Church having entered as *tenant*, so remains. The Church never entered under its pretended Patent. (See Rector Vesey's letter, Broadhead's Colonial Documents, volume 6, page 465. Col. Morris' letter, ib., page 320; 4 Comstock, People *vs.* Arnold.)

The alarm of "D" in regard to the right of *bona fide* purchasers from the Church is groundless. Where twenty years have elapsed the title has matured under the statute of limitations; and even were it otherwise it does not follow that the State would oust a *bona fide* purchaser. The tenants under leases from the Church would not be disturbed in their possessions. The only practical result of this question will be to pass the income of this property from Trinity Church to the Common School Fund. *Individual rights will be protected.* R.

Abbott Lawrence's Will.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The article you published a few days since from the Boston *Bee*, purporting to contain authentic extracts from the will of the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, I am authorized and requested to state, is full of errors.

The reporter has strangely mistaken trusts for bequests—has given wrong sums and wrong persons for legacies, and misprinted names, &c.

Respectfully yours, WM. G. LAMBERT.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—A most diabolical outrage was committed in Upton, Worcester Co., Mass., last Sunday, the particulars of which we learn from a private source. An Irishman named JEREMIAH SULLIVAN decoyed a little girl named CULLINS, who was *only eight years of age*, into a bye place and brutally violated her person. The girl was found by her friends sometime afterwards lying insensible and in a dying condition, by the side of some running water, whither SULLIVAN had conveyed her. She was taken home, and several physicians called, and for several days it was thought she could not recover. On coming to her senses she first said she had fallen from a tree, but on being told by the physicians that her story was false, she besought them not to kill her and she would tell the truth. She then narrated the occurrences, adding that SULLIVAN had assured her if she told of what he had been doing she would be killed!

SULLIVAN was immediately arrested and taken before Justice VALORUS TAFT, who ordered him to be committed until the final recovery of the girl was determined.

A YOUNG LADY KILLED BY A NEGRESS.—The Richmond *American* has a letter from Raleigh, N. C., dated Sept 18, which says: "On yesterday morning a beautiful young lady, Miss VIRGINIA FANEY, daughter of AUSTIN FANEY, an engineer on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and residing in this city, was shot by a negro girl and killed instantly. Cause—reproving her for insolent language."

THE TERRIFIC STORM ON THE LAKES.

DISASTERS AT MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO.

Wreck of the Brig Tuscarora and Steamer Sebastopol.

Lives Saved and Lives Lost—Heroism of Chicago Men—Exciting Details—Scenes and Incidents.

Compiled from the Chicago Tribune and Evening Journal of Wednesday.

CHICAGO.

No steamers or vessels left the port of Chicago yesterday. The *Huron* for Green Bay, the *Arctic* for Sheboygan, the *Key Stone State*, of the Collingwood Line, are still in port. The *Superior*, TOMKINS, left Sunday evening for Lake Superior, reached Port Washington Monday night at 3 o'clock, and being unable to make headway, returned yesterday to this port. She is but slightly damaged, the heaving up of the cookhouse only, and part of the gangway being washed away. She had few passengers, but a heavy freight. The propeller *Brunswick*, LATHROP, left Chicago Monday evening for Buffalo, loaded with wheat and flour. She got as far as Milwaukee at 7½ o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning, and being unable to enter that harbor, or make headway against the storm, returned to this port, where she arrived between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On entering the harbor she struck the bar, but came ahead without accident or damage. Her middle gangway and bulwarks are swept by the wind. Captain LATHROP says, in seventeen years' sailing he never was so tossed about in a storm; he considers himself fortunate that he is alive and his vessel saved.

LOSS OF THE TUSCARORA.

About one o'clock, the Brig *Tuscarora*, Captain MALDEN, from Buffalo to this port, with a cargo of coal, missed the channel and dropped her anchors, signalling for a tug to bring her in. The little *Pallet* gallantly responded, but her strength was not equal to her good will, and after a gallant struggle, the wind and angry waves drifting both resistlessly to the leeward, the line was slipped and the brig left to her anchors, the *Pallet* returning to the river. It was soon evident that the brig was dragging rapidly towards the breakwater, and a large crowd gathered along the shore to watch what was deemed the inevitable disaster. Now the fated vessel would rise high on the crest of the waves, revealing her line of painted port holes, and then would be submerged by a heavy roller, until her bulwarks well nigh disappeared in the trough of the sea. Signals were repeatedly made by her crew for assistance. About three o'clock her masts were cut away, and when cleared from the wreck she lay more easily, though still slowly dragging. It was then believed by the many that the worst was past. The wind was not cold, and the heavy showers that from time to time swept the angry surface, somewhat deadened the violence of the sea. About four o'clock, by those on the lake shore, a little tug was seen making as if to leave the river. When clear of the depot grounds, however, she stopped, returned, and left two well manned life boats she had in tow, to make their way to the wreck lying off the foot of Van Buren-street, three quarters of a mile below. A gallant struggle of half an hour brought both crews of the rescuers under the stern and lee of the *Tuscarora*, lines having been made fast to them from the brig.

THE GALLANT RESCUE.

Then began the work of disembarkation, one of the boats at a time taking her load. The vessel's yawl hung at her davits and over this passed the line by which the life-boat would be drawn up beneath the stern when a man would leap from the yawl into the life-boat, who immediately rescued from fatal contact with the heavily rolling wreck. One slow work: six times did the first life boat go, crossing on her errand of mercy and the lines were cast off and her bow headed for "a long pull and a strong pull" against wind and wave to the river. The second boat received its freight of five persons making the crew of eleven persons, all told, Capt. MALDEN being the last to leave his deck. It was a weary task for the six oarsmen of each crew, that two hours strife with the angry sea, and the crowd watched with intense anxiety as the new heavily laden life-boats made their way towards the river. Often the boat disappeared entirely from view, and it seemed at times as if the foam capped-roller that concealed it, had indeed heaped its mound of waters upon it to its destruction; then high on the wave, with the skilful steersmen at his post, and the tough ash bending to the stroke of the sinewy arms, the little craft would rise and seemingly leap full her length forward as she left the crest to meet half-way the next angry billow. It was a thrilling sight as the two boats passed up the river with the rescued crew, all saluted cheers rent the air in token of appreciation of the gallant act which the natural impulses of a seaman's heart had prompted, but which alone high seamanship could have achieved. Promising that these are not the first laurels some of the brave tars have won in a similar cause, we give the names of the boats crews, as follows:

FIRST BOAT.—Capt. J. A. NAPIER, Harbor Master; Capt. WARREN, Marine Inspector; Capt. RUMYANS, schooner *Harvest*; MORRIS EVANS, seaman; DENNIS SIMMONS, seaman; GEORGE OELDING, seaman; JOHN MCELLICOTT, seaman.

SECOND BOAT.—Capt. A. J. NAPIER, propeller *Rossiter*; Capt. HENRY A. GARDNER, brig *Hawk Hawk*; Capt. JEFFORDS, brig *Globe*; Capt. HIRAM BRUNO, schooner *Chapman*; Capt. C. P. MORSE, schooner *Lookout*; Capt. C. REED, schooner *Meridian*; Capt. P. J. MAHONEY, schooner *Maine*.

The *Tribune*'s account of the rescue is especially thrilling. That paper says:—The scene here was too exciting to be described. All along the shore for a mile the crowd pressed hard to the water's edge; houses had their tops speeked with human beings; the Michigan Central was crowded. Eager eyes watched the two boats. Now they seemed engulphed; but they would rise again, and then make headway; the cry was at last, "they have reached the vessel." All was silence. How the men on board the brig *Tuscarora* got into the life boats, or whom, was not seen; but along the line of human beings the word passed, "they are safe, the boats are returning"—and soon we saw them with their headway for the river. On, on, they come. About 5½ o'clock they were near by, and soon after, came into port. Then shout after shout greeted these gallant tars, and they heard a welcome which brave men always receive the brave deeds which no money can buy. They jumped ashore as if they had done an ordinary duty, and helped the *eleven* sufferers of the *Tuscarora*, who were worn out, to land, and a sour home in Chicago. God bless these heroes! They merit our richest praise, and should receive the warmest cheer our city can give.

THE WRECK.

The brig lays a helpless hulk, and we hope will weather the storm. As we write, the wind roars and the rain beats bravely against our windows. There she rides in seeming safety. She is owned by DAVIS & SUTTON, Buffalo—her hull insured in the Ætna—her cargo by the Chicago Mutual.

The brig *J. R. Giddings* and several other vessels came in safely yesterday evening. Bark *Winslow* is at anchor off the North Pier, and was doing well at dark. A schooner further out seemed to be riding the storm safely.

KENOSHA AND RACINE.

Our readers remember the *Lady Ann*, and how her gallant captain stuck by her in the ice last Winter. She has met her fate at last. The storm struck her at Kenosha and she was wrecked—no particulars have reached us.

Some six or eight vessels got safely into Racine yesterday morning. It was reported that portions of her dock were gone, but this is not so. The old Watermon dock has been broken up; but this is considered of no account.

The bark *Hungarian*, which had been recently in dry dock at Milwaukee, loaded from that port with a cargo of wheat for Oswego, had returned to that port in a leaky condition. The steamer *Baltimore*, which left Chicago Sunday afternoon for the Sault, left Milwaukee at 9 o'clock Monday morning; it is supposed that she is at Manitowoc, though nothing has been heard of her.

The schooner supposed to be the *Superior*, was ashore nine miles this side of Milwaukee, the waves breaking over her and the men clinging to the masts. No attempt to rescue them had succeeded when the 2½ P. M. train left Milwaukee. Three schooners were ashore near the *Sebastopol*. None of the crews had got on shore. An effort would be made to save them with the life boat. Another schooner beached on the pier at Milwaukee—no lives lost.

MILWAUKEE.

Gloomy news comes to us from the North. The storm which blew strongly here on Monday night, was a hurricane at Milwaukee, and all along the shore enshrouded life and property in its fierce throes.

The *Traveler*, the regular boat, got into Milwaukee safe; her brave captain reported "a severe night and a fierce storm," but she weathered it and saved all on board.

LOSS OF THE SEBASTOPOL—DEATH OF A SAILOR.

But the new propeller *Sebastopol*, about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, met with a different fate. She struck on the outer bar, some two and a half miles south of Milwaukee, and the waves dashed over her wildly, leaving no hope for her and the lives on board. It was dark when she was wrecked. To remain without aid seemed almost certain death; to attempt to land, hopeless; two noble sailors, in this fearful dilemma, volunteered to brave the surging sea and obtain the necessary succor. One perished, the other gained the land alive, though with strength enough left only to arouse a farmer, and thus alarm the neighborhood and send to Milwaukee for help.

The people of that city, as the messenger told his story, were quickly astir, and means devised to save the lives on board the Propeller, numbering, it was said, about eighty persons!

THE WRECK—FEARFUL SCENE ON BOARD.

This was about 7 A. M. on Tuesday, and in an hour after, the shore in front of the wrecked propeller was lined with people. The sight was a sad one to look upon. Men, women and children were on the fated boat, wringing their hands in fear as in agony, and those on shore were unable as yet to help them. The propeller was much broken up; old sailors feared she would not stand "that wild sea" for twenty-four hours, but she is new and thoroughly built, and our hope is, that she will resist it. Still, at this, (4 P. M. Tuesday,) our reports from Milwaukee speak only gloomily of the *Sebastopol* and all on board.

We are indebted to Mr. W. S. JOHNSON, the able Superintendent of the Lake Shore road, for the following extra of the Milwaukee *American*:

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 18—8 A. M.

The storm which is now raging on shore is a perfect hurricane on the lake. The steamer *Traveler*, from Chicago, has just arrived. She experienced a most severe passage.

About two miles south of the mouth of the river, a teamer is ashore, supposed to be the *Sebastopol*. She is high on the outer bar, and the waves breaking over her.

Men, women and children are to be seen on her decks, wringing their hands, and walking to and fro on the upper deck, expecting probably that every moment will be their last. She is much broken up, and should the storm continue in violence, she will probably go to pieces in twenty-four hours. A schooner is also ashore a few rods nearer the river."

Two men from the steamer left the wreck this morning with the view of swimming ashore. One was drowned in the attempt, and the other managed to escape the fate of his companion, and proceeded to a house in the vicinity, where he was cared for.

A messenger was immediately dispatched in this city, requesting that assistance might be sent down to the scene of distress.

We learn that the steamer has a large number of passengers on board, and unless speedy relief is sent down, the loss of life may be immense.

A steamer is now off the North Point making for the River. She is probably one of the Collingwood line.

A large fleet of vessels are now in the harbor.

The harbor improvements at the "Straight Cut" will suffer great damage from the gale.

The *Sebastopol* is owned in Cleveland by Messrs. MORRIS & WATTS, (the latter her captain.) This was her fourth trip up. The mate and helmsman attempted to get a line on shore, but their boat was swamped and the poor fellows drowned. We have been unable to obtain their names.

ATTEMPTS TO SAVE THE PASSENGERS.

At noon yesterday the life-boat of the *Sebastopol* was successfully lowered, manned by one seaman, who sculled her ashore, taking with him a line. By means of this they hauled a hawser ashore and fastened it, the propeller not being more than ten rods from land. The life-boat returned to the boat, and bore off her first load of passengers, and continued her trips until every soul was landed. When the train left Milwaukee, they were bringing on shore the passengers' baggage, the books of the vessel, and other valuables. The cargo will be lost, and the vessel prove an entire wreck. Let us rejoice, however, that the lives of so many have been saved. We mourn over the loss of the few who found graves in the angry waters of Lake Michigan, but we are glad at heart at the safety of the eighty souls on board the *Sebastopol*.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MILWAUKEE.

We are indebted to Mr. G. S. BUTLER, of the *Express*, and to our friends of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* for the *latest* news. The excitement in Milwaukee was very great. Everybody turned out to help—"let us save the sufferers" was the general resolve. The life-boat was taken down by great exertion, and launched opposite the *Sebastopol*. She lay about ten rods off, broadside to the sea. This caused a comparatively smooth sea landward, which enabled the life-boat to reach the propeller in safety, and work to advantage. Every soul was saved. The crowd on shore, the bigger crowd in Milwaukee, saw this safe delivery, or heard of it, with a joy which knew no bounds.

PASSENGERS ALL SAVED.

Milwaukee Sentinel—Extra.

TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

The steamer *Sebastopol*, Capt. WATTS, during the gale last night, drifted past the harbor, and mistaking lights on the shore for the pier beacon, struck the shore about three miles south, and swung around broadside to the shore.

This was at about 3 A. M., and the gale still increasing in violence. At about daylight, five men, including the Captain, whose wife and children were on board, attempted to come ashore in the small copper boat, but she upset, and two or three men were lost, Capt. WATTS getting ashore.

A line was brought ashore by the boat, and a cable fastened on the bank. Soon afterwards, two men tried to come ashore by the line, and one was drowned.

The life-boat was sent for to town, and by great exertion was brought to the spot and launched by 9 A. M., and the passengers, some 60 in number, are all taken off. There were over 40 women and children.

The steamer was from Buffalo with a valuable cargo of merchandize, and must be a total loss, as she was fast breaking up at 11 o'clock.

The gale has been the heaviest we have had for several years.

CARGO AND PROPERTY LOST.

Nothing was saved from the wreck. No trunks or goods, or books, according to the latest, were secured. The passengers saved their lives, but lost everything else. Fifty horses were on board the *Sebastopol*, and all perished with its valuable cargo, and the boat itself. The shore was lined with goods, and people were gathering them up as fast they could—guards and the proper officers being on hand to watch those goods, to be found in every city, who would rob graves and steal from the dead. Indeed every sympathy and every care which man could bestow upon suffering or sufferers was shown to the wrecked of the *Sebastopol* by the people of Milwaukee and its neighborhood. It is supposed that the wreck of the *Sebastopol* was caused by the lighthouse light being out.

A schooner beached near where she was wrecked. The propeller saw her light, and mistook it for the the Government light. The last heard from her was at 8 P. M. on Tuesday. Mr. BUTLER tells us that the *Sebastopol* was broken into three pieces, and that the wreck was entire. Nothing would be saved except what might float ashore.

THE DEAD.

The wrecked ones were in a sorry plight. Mr. BUTLER described the scene as one well calculated to move mortal sympathy. Fear told its power on the timid; work and suffering spoke in the faces of the strong as agony speaks; all were soiled and care-worn, as if the struggle had been for life. They had no words to spare; no power hardly to speak. Silence was with them the most eloquent speech. They fell deeply enough; too deeply for utterance; and the crowd of sympathizers knew, by instinct as it were, their wants, and gave way as they were cared for by the generous and considerate.

THE PROSPECT.

It is now nearing midnight, and the rain is pouring down hard. This promises well, and makes us hopeful. For it will deaden the swell of the heavy sea, and lay its angry waves. Still the night is gloomy and tempestuous. A heavy pall hangs over the sky, and the wind roars fierce and loud. Heaven guard the storm-tost mariners, and save those in their keeping, on this wild and stormy September night!

Awful Conflagration—$50,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

From the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, Extra, Sept. 8.

On Thursday night, 6th inst., at about 10½ o'clock, our city was visited by a very destructive fire, laying nearly one whole block in ashes. The fire was discovered in some stacks of fodder in the alley near Garrison-avenue, between Ozark and Washington streets. The fire soon communicated to the warehouse of Mr. E. CZARNIKOW, and the buildings around being all frame, the fire spread with rapidity, burning down the large building containing the dwelling and grocery of GOTTLIEB BOLLINGER, the tailor-shop and dwelling of JOHN P. HAAS, and the store of LEVI & CO., thence spreading up Garrison-avenue, burning down the store of Mr. BOLLINGER, the grocery of FRANCIS SODINA, and the silversmith-shop of E. MARCHAND; then crossing the alley, caught the store of JOSEPH EBERLE, in which was the Post-Office; thence up the street, burning the brick store of Mr. J. STEINER, occupied by Messrs BROOKE & LATHAM, and two stores belonging to Mr. E. CZARNIKOW, and the law-office of Messrs. DUVAL & KING. A few of the goods belonging to BOLLINGER, HAAS and LEVI were removed to the street, but caught fire and were nearly consumed. BROOKE & LATHAM, EBERLE and CZARNIKOW succeeded in saving a part of their goods. The fire burned down all the warehouses to the rear of the stores on Garrison-avenue, and by the exertions of our citizens the fire was prevented from spreading in that direction, and the new brick store of Mr. H. G. HICKEN, on the corner of Garrison-avenue and Washington-street, was preserved, which stayed the flames in that direction. The large frame store, occupied by Messrs. PENNYWITT & Co., belonging to JOHN GARDNER, on Washington-street, was prevented from taking fire by great exertion on the part of our citizens, and perhaps much is owing to its being covered with fire-proof paint. This building stands immediately opposite the large brick block occupied by GEO. T. GRIFFITH, druggist; SUTTON, GRIFFITH & SPRING, merchants; and BENNITT & WALTON, merchants. Also, it stands near the large brick block, and on the same side of the street, occupied by SPRING & CLARK, lawyers; Drs. BONFORD & SHUMARD, JOHNSON & HARLAN, merchants; J. BATTERSBY, jeweler, and WILLIAM H. ROOZEE & Co., merchants. The last named building was in imminent danger several times, and had the frame store taken fire, it would have been saved with great difficulty. In the meantime the fire spread from CZARNIKOW's warehouse, where the fire first caught from the stacks of fodder, and caught a dwelling house belonging to CZARNIKOW, thence to the stable of the St. Charles Hotel, thence to the confectionary of C. COMPAGNION, thence to the grocery store of M. HENRY, burning all the buildings to the ground. It was with the utmost difficulty that the fire was prevented from crossing Ozark-street. The house of CHARLES A. BIRNIE, opposite, was on fire two or three times, and the house of ANTON NEISS was also very near taking fire; the turpentine was drawn out of both of these houses by the heat. The St. Charles, occupied by J. K. MCKENZIE, was saved, with great difficulty and much exertion. It was on fire two or three times. The furniture was all removed from the house into the street. The St. Charles, and the grocery store of Mr. HENRY, which was burned down, are owned by Mr. ASA CLARK. Mr. HENRY saved a portion of his goods, but lost about $2,000 in bides.

The danger of the adjoining block from the conflagration was such that Messrs. WEAVER & QUESENBERRY removed their goods; also Messrs. M. MEYERS & Brothers were removing goods from their store, as all were fearful that the square block would be destroyed. And a great many others were moving goods—but it is impossible for us to give a thorough detail at this time.

It is impossible for us to give anything like a correct description of the scene, and we merely give an outline of what we are enabled to pen, which we must confess falls far short of the reality. Our citizens worked hard—having no engine, hooks or any other implements to put out fire with, save a few painted buckets taken from the stores, and a few axes and ropes—but what they lacked in instruments, was made up in energy and perseverence.

We cannot append the losses sustained by each individual at this time, as we have made no estimate; but the loss in the aggregate, we think, will not fall short of $50,000. Messrs. BROOKE & LATHAM, we believe, are the only persons that had effected any insurance.

We regret to learn that (says the *Evangelist*) Rev. Dr. COX has found the climate at New-Haven too vigorous for his health, and has, therefore, been obliged suddenly to relinquish the charge of the Wooster square Church, where he had begun a most promising and gratifying ministry. Dr. C. has returned to his rural home in Owego, which he finds more salubrious than any residence on the sea coast can be.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Free State Convention.

Abridged from the Herald of Freedom, Sept. 8.

Agreeably to the published call for Delegates from each Representative District in Kansas Territory, to be apportioned among the several districts in the proportion of five Delegates to each Representative, to meet at Big Springs on the 5th day of September, 1855, to take into consideration the present exigency of political affairs, the Convention assembled, called to order at 11 o'clock, and organized temporarily by appointing W. Y. ROBERTS, Esq., to the Chair, and D. DODGE, Secretary.

DELEGATES.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following list of Delegates:

First District—G. W. Smith, J. H. Lane, John Curtis, J. Emery, John Hutchinson, Junius Sackett, M. Hunt, H. G. Elliott, J. D. Bartles, Wm. Yates, A. Gest, H. Barnes, Jr., R. W. Miller, W. Dunbar, James Mc Gee.

Second District—J. M. Tabor, J. A. Wakefield, A. Curtis, H. Y. Baldwin, H. Burson, Wm. Jones, Samuel Walker, T. Wolverton, J. C. Archibold, Charles Wright.

Third District—Wm. Y. Roberts, Wm. Jordon, A. G. Adams, James Cowles.

Fourth District—S. Mewhinny, J. F. Javins, E. G. Scott, A. J. Miller, W. Moore.

Fifth District—A. P. Wyckoff, James Osborn, James M. Arthur, D. F. Park, Wm. G. Nichols, Dr. R. Gilbertson, G. W. Partridge, Isaac Wollad, Chas. A. Foster, James Todd, Robert H. Brown, Enos Shon, Wm. R. Vail, Enos Brown, Hamilton Smith.

Sixth District—John Hamilton, James Johnson, F. M. Morris.

Seventh District—P. C. Schuyler, George Bratton, Dr. J. D. Wood, Dr. A. Bowen, E. Fish.

Eighth District—J. E. Hutchinson, Daniel B. Hiatt.

Ninth District—S. D. Houston, Wm. S. Arnold, James P. Wilson, Luke P. Lancoln, Lr. Hunting.

Tenth District—Wm. Penneck, J. B. Pennock, J. H. Byrd, Geo. F. Warren, P. Dowlin, R. H. Phelan, D. Dodge, H. M. Hora, James Salsbury, Is. Castle, J. Perrot, John Wright, A. Gilblade, B. Riddle.

Eleventh District—M. F. Conway, C. Junkins.

Twelfth District—Jas. Wilson, John Ainsworth, Nathan Adams.

Fourteenth District—S. Collins, John Fee, P. Laughlin, N. Carter, Geo. W. Bryan, Benj. H. Brook, Wm. Roepker, B. Harding, A. Grooms, C. W. Stewart.

Fifteenth District—Wm. Crosby, H. J. Stout, J. C. Ridgway, Elijah Pierce.

Seventeenth District—R. Mendenhall, D. W. Mendenhall, G. P. Lowry.

The Committee on a permanent organization reported the following list of officers: President, G. W. SMITH, Esq.; Vice Presidents—JOHN FEE, J. A. WAKEFIELD, JAS. SALSBURY, DR. A. HUNTING; Secretaries—R. G. ELLIOTT, D. DODGE, A. G. ADAMS.

COMMITTEES

were then appointed for the following duties, viz. 1. To report a platform for the consideration of the Convention. 2. To take into consideration the propriety of a State organization. 3. To consider the duty of the people as regards the proceedings of the late Legislature. 4. To devise action on the coming Congressional election. 5. On miscellaneous resolutions. The duties to be divided among the respective committees. The resolution was adopted.

THE PLATFORM

reported by the Committee, consisted of a preamble and the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we the settlers of Kansas Territory, in convention assembled, for the purpose of framing a platform of principles, upon which we will organize a political party, and to which we will give our support, do hereby declare the objects for which we have assembled to be the following:

Resolved, That we will support the Constitution of the United States, and the organic law of this Territory, and that we will use all constitutional means to secure to ourselves and our posterity the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, and the organic law of this Territory.

Resolved, That we will use all constitutional means to secure the passage of such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of the bona fide settlers of this Territory, and that we will resist the enforcement of all laws passed by the present Legislature, and all laws hereafter passed by any Legislature elected by the votes of illegal voters, or by the influence of the military force of the United States, or by any other unlawful means.

Resolved, That we will use all constitutional means to secure the repeal of the present Legislature, and all laws passed by the present Legislature, and all laws hereafter passed by any Legislature elected by the votes of ill

NEW-YORK CITY.

The First Sentence of Death in the Court of Sessions.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Sept. 21.
Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

This Court was inconveniently crowded yesterday morning, it being understood that it was the intention of the Recorder to pass sentence of death—the first ever pronounced in this Court—upon William Scharffenberg, convicted on Wednesday last of the murder of Helena Meyer, on Sept. 24, 1854. The business of the day commenced by the passing of sentence on some prisoners convicted of burglary and similar offences.

Andrew Curtis, for burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in the State Prison; Richard Williams and William Wilson, for an attempt to commit highway robbery, were sentenced to 5 years, imprisonment in the State Prison; Thomas Sinclair, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON WILLIAM SCHARFFENBERG.

The District Attorney then rose and said: If the Court please, it is my duty, according to law, to move for the judgment of this Court upon William Scharffenberg, heretofore convicted of murder upon an indictment charging him with that offence. His counsel is now in Court with the Sheriff, and it will be now for your Honor to act in the matter.

The prisoner was here placed at the bar, and the Clerk of the Court propounded the usual question as to what he had to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced according to law.

The prisoner appearing perfectly unconscious of what was occurring around him, his counsel, Mr. Cutting, then addressed the Court and said: Scharffenberg desires me to say, upon his behalf, that no one can regret with keener anguish and more heartfelt sorrow the fatal tragedy which has resulted in his conviction than himself. He desires me to add that he has nothing to say in addition to what has been advanced in his behalf, except to asseverate most solemnly that he has not the faintest recollection of what occurred upon that day, although he does not now doubt that he was the cause of the death of the unfortunate Helena Meyers. On my own behalf I will ask the Court to fix the sentence at the most distant day allowed by the law, in order to enable me to take the requisite steps to save his life.

Mr. Homer—Does the prisoner at the bar understand English

Mr. Clinton—He may understand the general drift of what your Honor may say to him, but he is not sufficiently conversant with the language to carry on any connected conversation. However, perhaps it is hardly necessary to have an interpreter.

THE SENTENCE.

The learned Recorder then addressed the prisoner as follows:

William Scharffenberg you have been convicted of the crime of murder, a crime which by the laws of all civilized nations is punishable with death. It is not as much by way of revenge for the act which has been perpetrated that this penalty has been inflicted, as it is for the example which it sets to deter others from the commission of that offence. The evidence in your case was as clear as any testimony that I have ever heard given in a Court of Justice to establish that crime. The only defence which was set up by your counsel was, that at the period this crime was committed, you were in such a state of mind, produced by an indulgence in intoxicating liquor, that you were not conscious of the act which you then perpetrated. The Jury in the case found, notwithstanding the zeal and ability with which that question was pressed upon them by your counsel, that that plea upon your behalf, interposed by him, and which you yourself probably would never have thought of interposing, was not true. In that finding the Court considers, and there is not a human being who heard the testimony adduced in the case who was not satisfied that you at the time the fatal blow was struck were well aware of what you were doing, and that it was inflicted with intent to produce precisely what that act did produce—death. The law says, for the crime you have committed that you must die. The law must be carried out, no matter how painful it may be to Courts or Juries. It is necessary that it should be carried out in order that society may be protected against the attacks of such assassins as you have proved yourself to be. In this case, on your part, there is no shadow of excuse for the act. There is no motive in this case that is adequate to have existed in your mind any such evil propensity as you exhibited. You had no right to expect from this misguided woman that return of constant affection which, sometimes, when it is thrown back upon the heart from whence it springs, exhibits in the minds of those whose hearts beat high with emotion, generous impulses of that kind of feeling that drives almost to desperation, and, under the influence of the moment, that impels to fatal acts. In this case nothing of that kind exists. She was a poor abandoned woman. Virtue was something that to her was but a name. You had intelligence sufficient to know that from such a source as that there could be no confiding affection, and it was therefore but merely for the gratification, as it only could have been for your momentary pleasures, influenced at the time as it was by sudden jealousy, that you brooded over this, and it seems from the evidence in the case that from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until the deed was accomplished, that something was weighing upon your mind. So the Jury have found, and so like evidence in the case, it strikes me, distinctly proves.

In your case, therefore, it is my duty to admonish you, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Jury to mercy, that it may be that there is little chance of your escape from this verdict. Jurors, in their humanity, adverse as they are to pronounce a verdict upon which may be predicated the sentence of death, are very apt—and it is very right and proper that it should be so—to accompany their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. That, you must remember, is but a mere recommendation. It is but a wish expressed by them. It may be heeded by the Executive, and it may not. And it is my duty to admonish you to prepare for that change, which, in all human probability, you will undergo in a very short time—to convince yourself that, in consequence of your own evil acts, with the things of this world you are about done—that your days are numbered, and that within a few weeks you will cease to exist. It is my duty, I say, to admonish you. It is my duty to tell you not to place any hope whatever upon this recommendation of mercy, but to conduct yourself for the balance of your days in such a manner that your time may be spent in repentance for the past, and in preparation for the awful fate, which, in all human probability, awaits you.

The sentence of the Court in your case is, that you be taken from this place to the place from whence you came, there to remain until the 16th day of November next, and on that day to be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The warrant consigning the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff was then read by Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk of the Court, and he was at once removed to his cell in the City Prison.

The other business transacted in the Court was unimportant.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 149, 142 to 151, 155 to 159, to be tried before the Judge.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—An entirely new calendar will be made up for the ensuing Trial Term of this Court, and it will be necessary to refile all notes of issue anew this day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept 21.
Before Judge Nelson.

The following matters were disposed of this morning by Judge NELSON:

Hillard vs. *Benjamin*—Case proposed for a new trial, and amendments settled.

Smith vs. *Allen*—Same as above.

Evans vs. *the Etna Insurance Company*—Same.

Platt vs. *Jerome*.—Same.

Jones et al. vs. *the Cargo of the Ship Richmond*.—In this case, decided at the April Term of the Court, the decree was settled in accordance with the decision.

The Court was occupied to-day with the argument of a Custom-House case.

The case of the *Angelique* was ordered for argument to-morrow.

How Pat Quinn was Whipped by a Woman.

MARINE COURT.
Before Hon. Justice Birdsall.

Patrick Quinn vs. *John Brady and Mary Ann, the wife of John.*—This was rather a novelty in the civil Courts, as the plaintiff claimed to recover damages for a cruel whipping inflicted upon him by the fair hands of Mistress Brady, on Sunday, June 24, who then and there did it with a lemon squeezer, which she held in her right hand. Mr. Busteed, in his usual eloquent manner, stated the wrongs of Pat to the Jury, and claimed for his client the largest amount of damages which could be recovered in the Court. It appeared in evidence that on the day in question Pat was standing at the corner of State and Whitehall streets, where there is a drinking saloon, when the lady came up and pitched into Pat with that lemon squeezer, with which she let him have it over the sconce until the blood flowed freely and saturated his shirt and vest. Pat told the bystanders he did not know what it was all about, but supposed it was the result of a venomous feeling of long existence. A witness deposed that the defendants keep a hotel in State-street; saw the parties on the sidewalk when Quinn called to Brady to take a drink; Brady made a reply, to which Quinn rejoined, in indelicate language; on hearing this the lady said she would stand this no longer; Quinn walked away and went into West's Saloon, where the lady followed and pitched into him with the weapon as before stated. The defence set up was that Quinn had spoken irreverently of the fair fame of the Mistress Brady, and that the whipping he received was only in settlement of the rights or wrongs of woman. It was also in evidence that during the fight Quinn had the lady by the hair and she had his fingers in her mouth.

Mr. Holmes summed up for the defence and Mr. Busteed for the plaintiff. His Honor charged the Jury on the law and the facts, and the Jury awarded Pat $200 as damages for having been whipped by the fair hands of Mrs. Brady.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—FRIDAY, Sept. 21.
Before Judge Stuart.

The Astor House Liquor Case.

The case of J. Warren vs. Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, for selling a glass of brandy, on the morning of the 4th of July, in violation of the Prohibitory law, came up for argument at the opening of the Court. The witness subscribing to the affidavit in the case (Robert J. Cowen) was examined at some length as to the quality of the liquor, and also as to the facts sworn to by him; nothing, however, was elicited other than what has already been published in the TIMES. The counsel decided to submit their arguments on the case to the Court, in writing, within two weeks.

The number of petty cases disposed of at the Special Sessions of the Peace, held this day, was 54, including trials for assault and battery, 10; larceny, 18; petit larceny, 9; vagrants, 6; disorderly house, 1; and attempt to rescue a prisoner, 1. Several of the accused parties were dismissed, but the majority suffered the penalties prescribed by law for the offences committed.

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The Accused Sentenced.

WESTCHESTER OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Justice Rockwell.

Yesterday morning the cases of Michael Kenney and William Kenney, charged with the manslaughter of James Connolly on the Hudson River Railroad, near Peekskill, on the 27th of July last, was called up for trial, Chas. Fraser and George O. Varnam, Esqs., appearing for defendants, District Attorney for the prosecution.

After the arraignment of the prisoners the following jury was impannelled.

John R Stephens,	James Rowland,	Elisha Purdy,	
David Miller,	Benj Sickles,	Daniel Quimby,	
Albert Lade,	Hart Purdy,	Sidney Hart,	
Alex. C. Robertson.	David Bedell,	Nelson Todd.	

The District Attorney, Edward Wells, Esq., then defined the crime of manslaughter, and laid down some of the general rules by which the decision of the jury should be governed, and afterwards stated the circumstances of the alleged crime, as previously published in the papers.

The son of the deceased, a little fellow eleven years of age, who was with his father just previous to the time of his death, was then examined, after satisfactory evidence that he was sufficiently acquainted with the nature of the obligation. He testified as follows: My name is Patrick Connolly; I recollect the afternoon and evening mentioned; I knew Michael Kenney; it was about five o'clock when father and I started for Peekskill; Michael Kenney was with us; found him at his house as we were passing by; Michael worked in the brickyard with father; he was going to Peekskill and was waiting for father; went up Broadway and came out of the woods at the railroad, and then walked on the railroad; saw William Kenney by a little brick house, on our way; Michael and father went in and asked him to go to Peekskill; went to a little house on the lower dock and the men drank three times; next went to Cassidy's and saw Thomas McGown and drank twice; they gave me something to drink; it was a couple of teaspoonsful of gin; they then went up the street, that is, father, Michael, McGown (William stayed in the first house we stopped at), and after proceeding some distance McGown left and Michael and father and I went into another house; father there inquired the price of hams; we stopped about half an hour; we went into two stores up there to inquire for hams; we then left Michael in the store up street, and father and I started to go home; the next time I saw Michael and William was on the steps of the railroad bridge, we saw them as we were standing on the bridge, and they were under us; it was about two hundred feet from the brick house where we first saw William; when we last saw them they said, "Is that Connolly?" and father said, "Yes;" father and I then went down to where they were; they asked him if he would have some of the gin which they had in a bottle; father and the men drank some, and they asked me to drink a little, and I drank just a little; then (when they had drank it all) they walked down the railroad, William and Michael talking about fighting; William first spoke of fighting, and directly after Michael came and hit my father in the face with his fist; they had walked but a little way; father had struck neither of them before Michael struck him; as soon as Michael struck father, William hit him also in the face with, and broke the bottle; father was lying down when William hit him, and Michael said if I went near he would whip me; when Michael told me that I ran home, through the woods and down Broadway, and told my mother; I then went to Dennis McGuire's house, who is an uncle of mine, and Dennis and I went up to where my father was beaten; when we got there we found father dead, lying on the side of the track; we did not see anything of Michael and William after we got back.

Cross-examined by Mr. Varnam—Know Michael; was waiting for father because he had a bundle in his hand, and asked father if he was going to Peekskill; father said "Yes;" and we then walked up Broadway to the steps that enter the woods and come out of the woods at Tuttle's; we did not stay there; after that we went down the railroad; we stopped there at the little brick house; David Yate keeps the house; there is no liquor kept there; and the next place was the little house on the dock, and we all drank; I drank but a little; we then went to Cassidy's; Michael, father, McGown and I; we went into Cassidy's, and we all drank a little, twice; after we left Cassidy's, went up street and stopped at a store on the left hand side going up; Michael and father and I went into the store, and father inquired for hams; father and I then left Michael and started for home; I did not drink but three times in the whole time; we stayed up town about half an hour; we started home on the street we came on, and came out at the railroad steps; William and Michael asked if that was Connolly, and father said it was; Michael told father to come down, and we went down; and Michael asked if they to drink something, and he drank out of a bottle they had, and I drank something; father, William and Michael then drank twice, and then we walked round down the railroad, and they talked about fighting; the liquor was not all drank, Michael and William had no coats on, and I'm not quite sure whether William had a vest on or not; William spoke to father and told him to come home, father said nothing after William spoke; I told father to hurry on home; after that Michael called to him the same thing, and then William run up and caught my father by the arms, but there was nothing said before William run up and caught hold of father; William spoke first about fighting; he said he would fight anybody around; don't know who spoke next; father said, "Don't be quarrelling, but come on home;" father did not stagger or reel; William and Michael were drunk; Michael then hit father in the face, and knocked him or pushed him down, with his two hands; father did not make any resistance; the night was not very dark—it was cloudy, but the night was some, but not very dark; the nearest I was to these two men was as near as I am to you; [witness was about eight feet from counsel;] father talked a little about fighting; father and these men never had any difficulty before; father used to scold me when he was drunk more than when sober, but he was not in the habit of drinking much.

Re-direct—Do not think I drank more than two teaspoonsful at the little place on the dock.

Cross-examined—We did not stop on the way from the store to the railroad bridge; it was about twelve o'clock when I got to my mother's house; am sure that it was not later than eight o'clock when I left William at the grocery; do not know exactly what time it was when I met the prisoners at the railroad bridge; do not certainly know that it was twelve o'clock when I reached home, for there was no clock or watch in the house.

Dennis McGuire was the next witness sworn, and he testified to the general good character of the deceased and his habits; he had never known him to abuse his family; he had had the boy almost constantly with him since the occurrence, in July last; he had been alarmed by the boy, on the night in question, and had proceeded to the spot and found the body as the boy described.

John R. Melvus, an engineer upon the Hudson River Railroad, was then sworn, and testified to the fact of having discovered the body on the night of the 27th of July last, in front of his engine; he stopped as soon as possible but not before the whole train had passed over it, however; he went back and found the head severed from the body, and on his way saw two men, one of whom he observed particularly, the other he could not well see. [The smaller of the two prisoners, William, was identified by the witness.] He was in company with the conductor and some brakemen, and he told the man that a man had been killed by the cars. They said: "Is he dead? then it's all right."

After hearing this witness the Court took a recess for dinner, and upon reassembling Mr. Varnam stated that the defendants were quite willing to plead guilty to manslaughter in the third degree and drop the case. The District Attorney acceded to this, and the Jury accordingly found such a verdict.

Judge ROCKWELL then said that in consideration of the state in which they were in when the crime was committed, he would show as much clemency as possible, and the criminals were accordingly sentenced to two years' confinement in the State Prison.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Sept. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales of 85 bbls transpired at $6 50 for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,800 lbs. American yellow bought at 27c @27½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are actively inquired for at buoyant prices, with diminishing supplies in market.

COAL—Foreign has not varied. Anthracite is in improved request, but otherwise unaltered.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at old quotations, with sales of only 370 bags Rio at 11c.@11¼c., and 150 St. Domingo at 10½c.; and retail lots of other kinds at proportionate figures. The stock of Rio is now but 21,000 bags; of other descriptions, there is an unusually small amount offering.

COPPER—Displays no new feature.

COTTON—With more willingness to sell at rather lower prices, we notice increased activity in the market. The day's transactions are estimated at nearly 3,000 bales, at 10¼c.@10½c for Middling Uplands; and proportionate rates for other qualities, ₱ lb.

FISH—The market presents no essential alterations. The general supply is moderate, and the requirements of purchasers are readily satisfied at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in good request for home use, export and on speculation at tolerably firm prices. The receipts are not very large, and there is no accumulation of stock. The sales since our last add up 17,600 bbls., here and to arrive, mostly at rates within our range:

Inferior State	7 62½@ 7 75
Ordinary State	7 87½@ 0 00
Superfine State	7 87½@ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 25
Mixed Western	7 87½@ 8 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 12½
Fancy Michigan	8 12½@ 8 25
Common to Good Ohio	7 87½@ 8 00
Fancy Ohio	8 12½@ 8 25
Extra Ohio	8 25 @ 8 37
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 8 37
Fancy Genesee	8 12½@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 00 @10 25

Canadian is unaltered,—900 bbls. found buyers at 48 @$9 25 for superfine to extra, ₱ bbl. Southern also remains about the same,—the sales including nearly 2,000 bbls. at $8 12½@8 75 for mixed to extra, ₱ bbl. Nothing really new in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

FRUIT—The market is but moderately active, yet is firm, being lightly supplied

GRAIN—Wheat is doing better, the supply being inadequate to the requirements of purchasers, especially for export. The sales since our last have embraced upwards of 85,000 bushels, here and to arrive, at $2 20 @$2 10 for Southern White: $1 85@$1 93 for do. Red: $2 07 for Canadian White: $2 05@$2 06 for Western White; $1 80 for Upper Lake Winter, and $1 65@$1 68 for do Spring, ₱ bushel. Rye is brisk and buoyant, with sales of 11,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Barley is rare and needed. State and Western Oats are in good demand and steady in price. Corn is more inquired for by home dealers and shippers at higher rates. The day's business consists of 67,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed at 88c.@89c.; but including small lots of other kinds at proportionate figures, ₱ bushel.

HAY—This day's sales reach 650 bales River at former prices.

HEMP—Remains quiet, but very low. There is not much arriving, and stocks are light, for the season.

HIDES—Manifest increased activity at old quotations, with a slightly reduced supply in market.

HOPS—The supply and demand are equally moderate. Prices are still unaltered.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling slowly, yet is held very firmly at $37@$38, usual credit, ₱ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Are unchanged

LEAD—Shows greater animation at rising prices—the sales of the past two days, including 3,900 pigs Galena, here and to arrive, at $6 50, cash, and $6 62½, time and interest; with 350 tons foreign at $6 50, also time and interest, ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is rather more freely offered at old rates, but the demand exhibits no improvement.

LIME—Has not varied much.

MOLASSES—We can only report sales of 200 bbls. Sugar house Syrup at 44c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain about the same. Spirits Turpentine is selling in small quantities at 47c.@48c. ₱ gallon, but large lots would not command as much. Common Resin is in better request but unimproved in price.

OIL CAKE—Quiet and somewhat nominal.

OILS—Crude is less abundant and held at 80c. for Whale, and $1 75@$1 77 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Manufactured kinds appear as last noticed. Red, Palm and Olive Oils are inactive, though nominally firm. Linseed attracts more attention, at 92c @93c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is worth 90c @97½c., according to quality, ₱ gallon, but its scarcity debars activity therein.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active and a shade dearer, the day's sales embracing 1,100 bbls, in lots, at $22 25@ $22 37½ for Mess, and $21 37½@$21 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are rare and needed. Lard has not varied much. The day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firm—280 bbls. were disposed of during the day, at $11 50@$12 for Prime; $13@$14 for Country Mess, and $16 50 @$17 for repacked Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in quick demand, within a range of from $22@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are rare and needed. Butter is dull and heavy, at 14c.@17c. for Ohio: 17c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c @23c. for good to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers at from 9½c @10c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are moderately active and steady. Among the day's sales were 300 bags Pimento on private terms.

SUGARS—The disagreement about prices continues and impedes business. The sales since our last include only 450 hhds Cuba, New-Orleans and Texas, within a range of from 8c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8¼c @8½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Held at 13c. ₱ lb., with light transactions.

TEAS—The forenoon's auction sale was characterized by less vigor than the previous one. We subjoin a full report of it:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Imported per ship *Red Gauntlet*, &c. Terms—6 mos.

Young Hyson—32 half chests at 43½c.; 83 do. 40½c.; 19 do. 40c.; 113 do. 36½c.; 61 do 33c.; 61 do. 37c.; 30 do. 36½c.; 188 do 36c; 44 do. 35c; 37 do. 34½c.; 161 do. 34c; 31 do. 31½c.; 286 do 31c; 122 do 30½c; 400 do. 24½c.; 163 do 29c.; 70 do. 28c.; 82 do. 27½c.; 60 do 27c; 42 do. 26c.; 109 do. 25½c.; 83 do. 25c.; 37 do 23½c; 205 do. 23c.; 63 do. 22½c.; 45 do. 22c.; 38 do. 21½c.; 20 do. 21c.; 53 do. 17½c.; 175 do. 16c.

Imperial—18 half chests at 55c.; 30 do. 53c; 29 dn. 51c; 6 do. 49c.; 8 do. 48c.; 36 do. 46c.; 11 do. 45c.; 23 do. 44c; 17 do. 36½c.; 14 do. 35½c.; 27 do 35c.; 5 do. 32c; 11 do. 30½c; 30 do. 30c; 32 do. 29½c.; 84 do. 29c; 82 do. 28½c.; 15 do 28c; 59 do 27c; 4 do. 26½c.; 6 do. 26c; 15 cases do. 58c.; 15 do. 57½c.

Gunpowder—54 half chests at 35c.; 21 do 32½c.

Hyson Skin—30 chests at 32c.; 14 do. 31c; 19 do. 27c.; 30 do 20½c.; 56 do. 20c; 26 do 18½c.; 22 do 17c; 16 do. 15c.; 33 half do. 25c.; 17 do 16½c.; 99 do. 13c.; 33 do 11c.

Twankay—11 half chests at 33½c.; 24 do 36c.; 79 do. 26c; 57 do 24c.; 40 do 22c; 68 do. 20½c; 119 do 20c. 53 dn. 19c; 90 do. 18½c.; 55 do. 17½c; 135 do. 17c.; 30 do. 14½c.; 71 do. 13c

Oolong—30 half chests at 48c.; 30 do. 46½c.; 41 do. 34c; 186 do. 33c.; 53 do. 32c.; 613 do. 31c.; 351 do. 30c.

TOBACCO—Continues brisk and buoyant, with an insufficient amount of desirable parcels off rang. The sales since Tuesday include 208 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 7½c.@12c.; 21 do. (at auction) at 7½c @ 10c., average 8½c.; 540 cases Seed Leaf at 7c @10c.; 525 bales Havana at 24c @42c.; 212 Cuba at 21c @23c., and 57 Yara at 35c @38c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 21½c.@21½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were tolerably active at rising quotations. For Liverpool, the engagements since our last embraces 500 bales Cotton, mostly at 5 16d. ₱ lb.; 1,800 bbls Flour at 2s. 9d., and 35,000 bushels Grain at 9c @9½c. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, the shipments comprised 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s 6d.; 12,000 bushels Grain at 12d.; 1 500 bbls. Oil Cake at 3s 9d @4s., and some heavy goods chiefly at 35s @37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre, the quotations were 4c. for Cotton, 75c. for Flour, and 13c. for Grain, with a moderate amount offering. For other ports we heard of nothing particularly new.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

SOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's).....122 William-st, rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf..21 Warren-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

B. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND..229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 291 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

F. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 260 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Our Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6¼ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....446 Pearl-st. near Chatham.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....108 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

OTIS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper,

Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinests' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Cor. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO.....388 Washington-st.

Stearns & Marvin. Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK".....Depot 146 Water-st.

Fine Teas.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO.....No. 150 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

I. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 28 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass. (French and English.)

J. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They accept the best papers, and have the lowest rates for the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

AMUSEMENTS.

TABERNACLE, Broadway.—TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 1855.

READINGS BY MLLE. RACHEL,
and Members of her Company, of
FRENCH POETRY.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
LES STANCES DU CID.
(From Corneille's Tragedy, "Le Cid.")

Le Cid	M. Randoux
Don Diegue	M. Cheri, Aine
Don Gusman	M. Cheri, Jeune

LA PRIERE
(From Racine's Tragedy, "Esther.")

Assuerus	M. Cheri, Aine
Elise	Mlle Dursy
Esther	Mlle. RACHEL

The Second Act of Racine's Tragedy,
ATHALIE

Abner	M. Randoux
Nathan	M. Cheri, Aine
Josabeth	Mlle. Dursy
Eliacin	Mlle Dinah Felix
Azar	Mlle. Biard
Athalie	Mlle. RACHEL

PART II.
LA FAMINE DE PARIS.
(From Voltaire's Poem, "La Henriade,")
By M. Randoux.
The Second Act of Moliere's Comedy,
LE MISANTHROPE.

Alceste	M. Beauvallet
Clitandre	M. Dieudonne
Arsinoe	Mlle. Sarah Felix
Celimene	Mlle. RACHEL

LE SACRIFICE
(From Racine's Tragedy, "Iphigenie.")

Achille	M. Randoux
Agamemnon	M. Cheri, Aine
Iphigenie	Mlle Lia Felix

PHEDRE
(An Extract from the Second Act.)

Hippolyte	M. Beauvallet
Œnone	Mlle. Dursy
Phedre	Mlle. RACHEL

Prices of Admission.....$1 50

Doors open at 7: to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be had at the Metropolitan Box-Office, and at the General Office, No. 49 Wall-st, and in the evening at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FOURTEENTH-ST.—ITALIAN OPERA—TO THE PUBLIC: The Academy of Music will be opened on the 1st of October for a season of FORTY PERFORMANCES, during which, in addition to the more favorite Italian operas here often presented, Meyerbeer's operas, the HUGUENOTS, PROPHET, ETOILE DU NORD and other novelties will be produced, with a magnificence of *mise en scène*, correctness of costume and artistic excellence equal to the standard already established at the Academy. With artists of distinguished reputation in this country and in Europe an efficient orchestra, (under the direction of MAX MARETZEK,) an increased chorus, and a determination, on his part that no effort shall be spared to render the opera worthy of liberal patronage, the Director confidently appeals to the public, and to the good will of the press, to sustain him in his endeavor to give the lyric drama a permanent foothold in this community. There will be three regular performances in each week, on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday. An opera will also be given every Saturday afternoon for the special accommodation of out-of-town residents, invalids, children, schools, and others unable or unwilling to attend evening performances. The price of admission to parquette and first circle is fixed at $2. No charge will be made for securing places in advance. The boxes, of which twenty-eight have been sold to the first circle, will be sold for the season, or for one or two nights in each week of the season, at a reduction on the regular prices of admission varying according to location and number of seats. Applications for boxes or seats may be made in person, or by letter, at the Academy, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., from this date. WM. H. PAINE.

RACHEL'S PERFORMANCES.—The prices of admission to Mlle. RACHEL'S performances during the last weeks of her engagement in New-York, previous to her departure for Boston, Philadelphia, Havana and the Southern States, have been definitely fixed as follows:

Orchestra and Balcony Seats	$3
Parquette, Dress and First Circle	$2

Seats may be secured in advance at the above prices without extra charge, by applying at the Metropolitan Theatre from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and at the Office, No. 49 Wall-st, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Upper Circle.....50 cents

Days of Performance—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

NOTICE.—RACHEL COMPANY.—Tickets can be obtained and seats secured for each representation in advance at the Metropolitan Theatre, at Mr. C. JOHNSON'S Music store, Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Also, at the office No. 49 Wall-st, from No 28, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., at the following tariff of prices: Orchestra and Balcony seats, $3. Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle, $2. Upper Circle, 50 cents. The secured seats are without extra charge.

RACHEL'S PERFORMANCES—FREE LIST.—The gentlemen of the Free List are respectfully informed that they will be admitted, on and after MONDAY NEXT, Sept 24, by giving their names at the Free List Office—the season tickets not to be used any more.

NOTICE.—RACHEL COMPANY.—The last representation of Mlle RACHEL prior to her departure for Boston, Philadelphia, Havana and New-Orleans, will be given three times a week, viz.: MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SATURDAY EVENING, Sept 22, Pyne and Harrison Opera Company.

SOMNAMBULA.

Amina	Miss Louisa Pyne
Elvino	Mr. W. Harrison
Count Rodolph	Mr. Burrau
Alessio	Mr. Horncastle
Lisa	Miss Pyne
Theresa	Mme. Pozzoni

MONDAY—Daughter of the Regiment.

Tickets.....Fifty Cents

Private Boxes.....Five Dollars

Orchestra Seats.....One Dollar

Box Office open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. for the securing Private Boxes and Orchestra seats

SPECIAL NOTICE—THIS EVENING, and in future the Doors will open at 6½ o'clock. The Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—On MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1855, by general desire, will be repeated the beautiful modern Drama of

ANGELO,
THE TYRANT OF PADUA.
By Victor Hugo
With new scenery, costumes, &c.

Le Tisbe.....Mlle RACHEL

Doors open at 7 o'clock—to commence at 8 precisely.

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 26 and 28, eleventh and twelfth appearance of Mlle. RACHEL.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-ST.—SATURDAY, Sept. 29.—Complete success of the new Comedy

WATER RUNS DEEP.

The best acted and the best written piece of the age. The press and the people unanimously affirm the great merit of this original comedy as the best exemplification of the

ROMANCE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

John Mildmay.....Mr Burton | Mrs Stoenhold, Mrs Hughes
Capt Hawksley.....Mr Jordan | Mrs Mildmay, Miss Raymond

The new farce of the

CLOCKMAKER'S HAT.

Billy Smart.....Mr Burke. | Jemima.....Mrs. Holman

And the new Comedietta called the

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENT.

In which Mr Bradley, Miss Raymond and Mr. Marchant will appear

The whole of the evening's amusement is new and good.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes $5 and $7. Doors open at 7; performance to begin at 7½ o'clock. SATURDAY, Sept. 22, 1855, will be presented a new five act Comedy called THE GAME OF LOVE

Paul Weldon.....Mr Lester | Alice Devereux.....Mrs. Hoey
Ted Murphy.....Mr. Brougham | Phebe Pangle.....Mrs. Vernon

To conclude with a Burlesque Burlette, entitled ROBINSON CRUSO THE SECOND

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, Sept. 22, will be acted the Tragedy of

OTHELLO.

Othello.....Mr. E. L. Davenport
Desdemona.....Mme. Ponisi

To conclude with the New Burletta, 2d time here, called THE

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.

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General Scott.

It will be seen in our telegraphic correspondence from Washington, that the Administration is renewing the warfare upon General SCOTT. Secretary DAVIS has opened a correspondence with him, denying his authority to *grant a leave of absence*, and requiring him to account to the War Department for his attempted exercise of such a power. Gen. SCOTT replied with some emphasis, as any one would naturally do in such circumstances, and thus commenced an epistolary warfare, which is not yet ended.

The *English* of this movement, probably, is that Gen. SCOTT is not to receive any back pay. Perhaps Congress may remedy whatever defects the Attorney General has found in the law.

Kansas Movements—Dangers Ahead.

The first movement towards revolution in Kansas has already been taken. A Convention of the People met on the 5th inst., resolved to repudiate utterly the action of the late Legislature, and to resist every attempt to enforce its enactments or laws, and determined to take no part in the election for Delegate to Congress, ordered by that body, but to hold an election on their own authority. They also nominated Ex-Governor REEDER as their candidate, and he accepted the nomination.

It seems certin, therefore, that the citizens of Kansas will *refuse obedience* to the laws enacted by the late Legislature:—that they will refuse to pay the taxes it has levied, and will resist forcibly any attempt to collect them or to punish offenders against their enactments. This will bring about a direct collision between the people and the Government—for Governor SHANNON has declared his determination to enforce obedience to those laws; and there is every reason to apprehend a *civil war* in Kansas, as the result of the conflict. Nothing can now prevent it but the abject submission of the people to the usurpation of their rights, or the abandonment by the usurpers of their high-handed schemes. Of the latter we have no hope, and of the former but little fear.

This is a fearful issue—and the guilt and shame of it will rest, in a large degree, on President PIERCE. He had the lawful control of the Territory. He could have guarded the elections and prevented these atrocious robberies of civil rights. Impartially and calmly, but with strong hand, he might have secured a just representation of the people's will in the Territorial Legislature. But he did not. He is a small man in a high place; and had not courage or skill to meet the storms which his timidity had called out. Now his difficulties are ten times worse. Should he, this Winter, send United States soldiers to put down the men of freedom in Kansas, defending their rights, he could never raise his head again in a Northern State. The Senate alone would save him from the impeachment, which the whole North would press against him. Equally, if he opposed the voters and representatives of Missouri, he calls forth a storm of hatred from his Southern friends.

But what will be said of an Executive which looks calmly on, while, in its own Territories, the citizens are rejecting all Federal authority, and are plunging themselves into fearful internecine war!

It is a great lesson for our people. The seat of the President of this great nation is an merely ornamental place, which can be conferred on any small, obscure man, who will be the tool of his party. It needs a *man*. There is not a throne in Europe where skill, and wide views, and courage, and independence are so indispensable as in this office.

We have spoken as if blood must be shed on the ground of Kansas. We do not see how it can be avoided. Our New-England and Northern men, who have quietly settled there, are no brawlers; they do not love the fight. But they have the same blood in them which was poured like water on Bunker Hill, in defence of the freeman's rights to choose his own rulers. They will rally around the ballot-box against the bullies of the Slave party, as their fathers did against the soldiers of the CHARLESES and GEORGES. And they are no men, when once in the contest, easily to give it up. If this tyrannical usurpation proceeds, there *must be Revolution*. It cannot be helped. Every Free-State man in the Territory is beginning to feel it. Then, on those wild, distant prairies, near the unbroken forest, will be fought over again the old battle between Freedom and Despotism—American Slavery and American Freedom will have the first hostile meeting. It is an awful thing to do—to meet brethren with the bloody hand: but even that must be done for LIBERTY. The sons of the Free States cannot be driven from the inalienable rights of citizens without a struggle. We have been informed that from all the Northwestern Free States brave men are pledged to come forth, and stand by this little vanguard of Freedom, if the thing comes to blows. Such a contest, horrible to us, would be even more fearful for the South. To light the fires of an internal war on their borders, would endanger slave-property, wherever it is held.

Let us hope that wise counsels and a returning sense of justice, may prevent any such collision, and that Kansas may be left to work out its own destiny.

A Word About Crime.

The question of the Causes of Crime has been very freely discussed, at sundry times, by various persons, and in divers ways. That its discussion has, from time to time, brought out new ideas, is a fact that needs no especial demonstration. New bits of information, however, are continually developed, or are placed in new lights, so that they bear the semblance of newness. They have reference both to the causes and the consequence of crime. They come to us daily, through the proceedings of the Law Courts; are exhibited in the records of the Police; are found in the result of the perilous speculation; are mirrored in petty offences, which occur mainly in private, and rarely find their way to the public ear.

The ranks of crime are in no lack of recruits. The calendars of our Criminal Courts are sufficiently heavy. Murders, robberies, larcenies, swindles, are the cases that keep our Judges busy. There are no less that *ten murder cases* now to be disposed of in this City, and in some of these more than one person has been concerned, as in the case of the BAKER gang, now under indictment for the murder of POOLE.

If it be inquired whence crimes proceed, the answer is right at hand. Nature is blameworthy for a part, and Education for the rest. Take a given degree of native bluntness of moral perception, and add to it the villainous education in iniquity that the street lads of the City fall in with, and it is not at all a matter of surprise that New-York's professional rascals are so bad as they are. It is rather wonderful that our breed of rapscallions is not both more numerous and more fierce.

A gentleman whose labors in the investigation of this problem have found expression in a paper of nearly a hundred pages, now lying before us, has hit the explanation exactly. He contributes the results of his industry to the Prison Association of this City, and the paper forms a portion of the last Annual Report of that body. The causes of crime, according to this authority (Mr. JOHN STANTON GOULD) are *twelve* in number, viz.: 1. Grogshops; 2. Brothels; 3. Theatres; 4. Gambling-houses and Lotteries; 5. Bad construction and bad management of our common Jails; 6. Pernicious Books; 7. Orphanage; 8. Insanity; 9. Ignorance; 10. Want of Trades; 11. Poverty; 12. Insufficient Preventive Police.

This classification has three or four divisions which will apply with marked propriety to this City. For instance, the first,—grogshops; the second,—resorts of abandoned characters; the third and fourth.—ignorance and poverty.

Especial stress is laid upon the prolific sources of crime found in houses of ill-fame. Mr. GOULD has got trace of some interesting facts in relation to this subject. An interview with a fallen woman, in one of the Penitentiary Hospitals, furnished him a practical illustration. The story she told was similar to hundreds of others. Of respectable family highly educated, and bred in luxury, she was sunk into abject poverty by the sudden failure of her father during a commercial crisis. The father died, the mother had neither resource nor judgment. The daughter preserved her charms, presently attracted attention where attention was not at all desirable, and so came the old story. The girl, like many others in similar cases, vowed vengeance upon the sex, and confessed that she had "hunted down" more than thirty young men. At the point of death, she gave the history of her life, and so the chronicles of Prostitution are enlarged by a narrative which comes free of the sickly sentimentality of the "Hot Corn" schools.

Mr. GOULD might have added to his story. He has not found all the data that he may possess. He places the number of abandoned women in this City at *fourteen thousand*, while the police will tell him that this figure should be enlarged by ten.

But the want of moral education, or rather the want of any education at all, has something to do with the progress of crime. In upward of thirty thousand commitments in the Prisons of this City in the year 1854, less than half or fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty, could read and write. *Ten thousand* could not read.

The sale of pernicious books is a practice which has to answer for a great deal of iniquity.

The bad construction of jails, and the custom of imprisoning witnesses, are great evils.

But it is poverty and ignorance, after all, that occasion a very large proportion of the crimes that afflict the community. The wretch who drinks because he has nothing better to do, and then murders a man because liquor makes him mad, is in a fair way to be hung for it; and why? Because he has had no balance wheel, and his mind is so very empty that he has no ideas at all. Where there is one Professor WEBSTER, or one JOHN C. COLT, who comes to his end on the gallows, there are scores of poor ignorant PATRICKS and CUFFEES. Where there is one intelligent woman who walks the streets, there are hundreds of girls who never knew anything but folly, and never will know anything but vice. The miserable lad from the purlieus of Cow Bay or the Hook, who don't know how he was made, knows no better than to appropriate anything that lies handy. The candy and peach peddler who comes into your office with a sickening leer will be as great a scoundrel in petticoats as you will find, in less than half a dozen years. The remedy for all this is to found more missions at home—to pick up the wretches who grovel in the gutters and rot in dark cellars—to persuade their children to come into the schools—to go and hunt them up—to pul down the rookeries which avaricious landlords persist in calling houses—to have a police that is not quite so political, but more likely to attend to its business. All which is by no means impossible.

When Mayor WOOD came into office the public ear was agreeably astonished by large promises of reform,—by emphatic assurances that vice should be suppressed, morality promoted and the public good cared for in all directions. Vigorous efforts were put forth, and even the least judicious of them received public applause,—so eager was the desire to have something done. The State laws are very severe upon gambling houses: a descent was made upon *three*, out of the thousand in the City—and not one of them was broken up. Unfortunate women were arrested for walking in the street, and swept off to the Island—while the houses that lived on their prostitution went untouched. Yet even these demonstrations, absurd as they were, were loudly applauded by a public too glad to have *something* done. Even these pretences at official vigilance seem to have been relaxed. Broadway swarms with prostitutes, and half the streets of the City are crowded with houses of ill-fame. Gamblers drive a thriving business, and are in full feather. The Sessions calendar brings up unpleasant reminiscences of the assaults and severe "batteries" to which unlucky citizens have been subjected from time to time. Crime abounds here, and the records are growing larger

Is our Police a preventive Police, or not? Can it remedy the nuisances that produce crime? If it can, why not try? Has the Mayor relaxed his vigilance; or are the Police paid to keep out of the way? Who knows!

Form a Ring!

STEPHEN H. BRANCH is good at letter writing. The specimens we have been permitted to offer the world of his epistolary narratives, have indicated a genius in this department of literature seldom equaled. HENRY A. WISE, however, is a pretty good match for him. He has had more practice than BRANCH, to be sure. He has been engaged in the business longer, and has enjoyed a larger field for the exercise of his peculiar gifts. He has been canvassing now for nearly twenty years, all the affairs of this country—political, social and religious, and had special advantages for part of that time in South America, as American Minister. BRANCH has had none of these facilities. He has never been in the employ of the Government. He has had nothing to do with the Federal Administration, except to thrash a federal office-holder some twenty years ago,—and that cannot be supposed to have been of any special service to his intellectual development. His efforts, moreover, have been limited to City matters. Even his voyage to England was on City business—and was so brief that the children of John Bull had not time to recover from the terror of his *moustache*, before he was again on the bosom of the deep, vainly endeavoring to protect the *Pacific's* passengers from the desperate recklessness of that old salt—Captain NYE.

Under these circumstances, great allowance should be made for Mr. BRANCH. And if Gov. WISE's last letter (which we publish elsewhere) should be considered a *leetle* ahead of BRANCH's best endeavors hitherto, the case ought not to be considered closed. The contest is not over. WISE improves every day, and so does BRANCH. WISE is Governor of Virginia, and will spread himself on a message by-and-by. Mr. BRANCH is preparing a Lecture on his Expedition to England, in which he will have free scope for his genius, and which he will deliver in this City at some time during the coming season.

We predict the utter discomfiture of Governor WISE, and of everybody else who ventures to enter the lists against BRANCH in his own field. In fact we do not know another man, North or South, but HENRY A. WISE, who would dare thus trespass on BRANCH's domain, and beard the lion in his den.

If anybody is disposed to bet a small sum on WISE, he will please to call at this office. The amount paid by Ald. BRIGGS, for costs in the libel suit commenced against the TIMES, is still uninvested. Applicants will please enter on the Nassau-street front—*not* on Beekman-street!

Post Scriptum! Before betting largely on the issue, the friends and backers of Gov. WISE would do well to read BRANCH's last, on another page.

A Danish Canard.

The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* announces that the Government of Denmark has promised to join the Western alliance against Russia, on condition that England and France will protect her against the United States, in enforcing upon American vessels the payment of the Sound Dues. The same correspondent, some months ago, announced the death of Mr. MASON, our Minister in France—an event which has not *yet* occurred He afterwards imparted to the American public the interesting and exclusive information, that DROUYN DE LHUYS had been restored to his position in the Emperor's Cabinet—an announcement which still lacks confirmation. It is quite possible, therefore, that this gentleman may be mistaken in his present revelations. Denmark is a cool country—but it is scarcely credible that even her rulers would have the assurance to propose such a bargain as the armed support of Denmark, for the armed hostility of the United States. Besides this, it seems to be forgotten that England and France, the former especially, have a far greater interest in putting an end to the exaction of the Sound dues, than the United States. Neither country is likely to offer the slightest obstacle to the removal of such a burden upon their Commerce.

State Offices—Declination of Hon. Ogden Hoffman.

It will be seen from the following letter that Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, the present Attorney General, peremptorily declines to be a candidate for renomination:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have seen my name mentioned in the public journals as a candidate for a renomination to my present office of Attorney General.

In order to save my friends some trouble I wish to avail myself of your columns to say, that I do not desire, and will not under any circumstances accept from any State Convention of any party, the nomination to the office of Attorney General, or any other office within the gift of the people of this State at the ensuing Fall Election.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

OGDEN HOFFMAN.

☞ The *Commercial* "forbids the banns" of marriage between the Whigs and Republicans of this State. "Foreseeing," it says, "the evils of such a connection, and as relatives of the party whose separate existence is to cease from the day of the ceremony, we forbid the banns for various reasons," which it proceeds to give. We have as yet received no official notice that the purpose of marriage has been abandoned in consequence of this interference. It is not the first time that some hard-hearted old Hunks has tried to stop the union of willing hearts But did the effort ever succeed!

☞ The Secretary of the Navy has reported to the President the action of the Retiring Board. While he cannot say that he would have acted in every case just as the Board have done, he feels bound to approve its action. The President also gives it his official sanction. The letters will be found in another column

Amusements.

Undoubtedly *the* event of the week is the reduction in the rate of admission to the Metropolitan Theatre. There is, and we rejoice to observe it, an anxious desire to witness the performances of the great French *tragedienne*. It was impossible to indulge this at the old rates, for there are few among the most inveterate *habitues* of the Theatre who felt justified in expending ten dollars for three nights rational enjoyment, even if they could afford to do so. We were the first to point out to Mlle. RACHEL the impolicy of demanding the old rates, and therefore share all the pleasure which the announcement of the change will afford our readers. We do not, however, think the reduction a liberal one. Practically it amounts to a mere cheapening of a few seats. The balcony boxes and orchestra stalls remain as heretofore at $3; the whole of the first tier also remains at two dollars. In reality, then, it is only the back seats of the dress circle, a portion of the parquette, and the whole of the upper circle that are affected by the present change, and all of these locations (except the parquette) are disadvantageous compared with the three dollar places. This is right enough if we admit the policy of charging the latter price at all. Of course, a three dollar seat should have some kind of advantage over a two dollar one, but what we have all along maintained is, that three dollars for *any* place is too much. Whether a desirable object has been effected by the slight concession to public demands now made remains to be seen. It would have displayed better enterprise and wiser management to have reduced the parquette to two dollars, the first circle to one dollar and the second to fifty cents. At present there is no proportion between the parquette and the first circle, or the first circle and the second.

Let us be thankful for this first glimmering of liberality in the RAPHAEL FELIX management. It may lead to something better hereafter. Perhaps a new scene or two for the romantic plays, or a few appropriate costumes for the distinguished individuals who assist Mlle. RACHEL, humbly but efficiently, in the subordinate parts, and who are now utterly eclipsed by her splendor. But most of all, we implore the manager to procure two more pocket-handkerchiefs by the time "Marie Stuart" is repeated. Yes, reader, two pocket-handerchiefs! The last scene of that play, you will remember, is of a very sad character, particularly that portion where the unfortunate Queen takes a farewell of four young ladies—probably kitchenmaids—dressed in neat shiny linen dresses. The agonized damsels undergo the most violent paroxysms of grief—their parts being written entirely for the eyes. On the first representation of "Marie Stuart" only two of these blighted females were blessed with pocket-handkerchiefs! The remaining couple expressed their chaste sorrow with their knuckles! Horrible desolation of grief!

Talking of pocket-handkerchiefs, we hear that a proposition has been made to Messrs. DARCEY & CORBYN, the enterprising publishers of the books of the play, to issue a *series* of pocket-handkerchiefs with translations printed on them. The enthusiast who has struck out this brilliant idea says that it will do away with that horrid noise occasioned by turning the leaves, and enable the audience to understand the play in a natural manner—particularly in the weeping parts. It will be convenient, too, for a man can easily carry two pocket-handkerchiefs—a tragedy and a comedy—in his coat tails, whereas it requires a person of colossal strength to bear off two books containing the same amount of reading matter.

Do our readers know the stealthy way of reading a book! It is this. Get a book, and hold it in a careless but convenient position. Then direct your forefinger to the stage as if to cover your eyes. Every one will suppose you are eagerly listening to and watching the beautiful representation, whilst in fact you are surreptitiously following her in the English translation. Be sure to take the glass down when the curtain drops.

The Ravel performances have not exercised a beneficial influence on the other places of amusement. At Wallack's there has been a tolerable crowd every evening, (and he deserves a crowd with such a company), but at Burton's and the Broadway there has been plenty of room, in spite too of new pieces and new actors. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT is playing at the last mentioned establishment, and should certainly satisfy its patrons. He is a discreet and admirable artist, never for a moment o'erstepping the modesty of nature, or abandoning the emotions of a man for the physical demonstrations of a brute. In every respect he is worthy of encouragement. The stock company here, by the way, bids fair to be an unusually fine one. A valuable addition was, we believe, made to it on Thursday last in the person of Miss EMMA HARDING, late of the Haymarket Theatre, London. We have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the lady. Mr. BURTON has been going on with the three last novelties, and promises something fresh next week. The comedy of "Still Waters" is worth seeing.

Is there anything particularly interesting to knowing that prices have been raised at the Academy of Music? Mr. PAYNE has announced that gratifying item of news and seems to think it sufficient for the happiness of the subscribers, for singularly enough he does not mention the name of a single artist, except Mr. MARETZEK. Most managers would have remained silent about the increase until an attractive programme had been laid before the public. The season begins next Monday week with "Trovatore."

A variety of Operas have been given at Niblo's during the week. Concerning "Rip Van Winkle" we have nothing definite, except that a new *basso* has been imported from England, (a Mr. SHELTON,) who will, of course, require time to study his *role*. This Opera is a very "Jack o'Lantern" sort of affair. You appear to be getting up with it one moment and the next it is as far off as ever

Signorina VENTVALI will give a grand Concert in Brooklyn some evening next week, also, the MOLLENHAUERS.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

Last week at the meeting held at the corner of Broadway and Grand-street to take into consideration the possibility of establishing a Musical Festival in New-York, some pertinent questions were asked concerning the Great Festivals of Europe. The triumphant success of the Birmingham one, recently concluded, furnishes us with an opportunity of stringing together a few facts concerning this interesting Musical Convention. The Birmingham Festival was established in 1769, and has come off regularly every three years since. It is only of late years, however, that it has taken a prominent place among the musical gatherings of Europe In the arrangements for the present year the greatest liberality has been displayed. The Committee made overtures to Madame JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT, but the Nightingale could not be made to pipe in the smoky atmosphere of Birmingham. Another disappointment was in the person of Miss CLARA NOVELLO, who declined singing at the old rates. Mad. CASTELLAN supplied her place. With the exception of these two artistes nearly all the musical stars of London were engaged. COSTA's oratorio of "ELI" was of course the great card. This work has been in preparation for nearly three years The fact of Mr. COSTA having been selected for the honor of composing a great work for this festival is explained in the circumstance that it was in Birmingham he first made his English *debut*—as a singer. Certainly Mr. COSTA's reputation as a composer could have had nothing to do with the choice, for his two operas, "Malek Adel" and "Don Carlos," were neither successful nor promising. However, he has brought honor to the choice of the Committee, and satisfied the expectations of the musical public. The orchestra and chorus are always the great features of this festival. The band for the present year consisted of 150 picked performers, headed by the best solo players in England, native and foreign. There were 28 first violins, with SAINTON and BLAGROVE as *chef d'attogne*; 28 second violins, with WATKINS as principal: 18 violas, with HILL at the head; 16 violoncello, LUCAS at the top, and 17 double basses with HOWELL as leader. The wood band was doubled in all the parts, as also the trumpets. The brass was not exactly in this proportion, Mr. COSTA depending on the organ and a couple of serpents for his grand effects. The chorus consisted of 80 altos, 82 tenors, 80 sopranos, and 82 basses, in all 324 voices. The greater proportion of these were experienced amateurs of Birmingham, the balance being made up of London choral singers, and the Societies of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

The Howard Athenæum opened on Wednesday, under the auspices of J. M. FIELD and TOM PLACIDE, both of whom are well and favorably known to the community. Attached to the company are the celebrated J. S. BROWNE, and several other actors of distinguished ability, while among the ladies we notice the names of Mrs FIELD and Mrs. W. H. SMITH. We understand that it is the intention of the management to present nothing but light and sparkling pieces, and they have selected just the company to do them well. Success to the enterprise.

On Monday Mr. EDDY took a benefit at the Albany Theatre. The *State Register* says it was the signal for one of the most complimentary tributes ever paid an actor here. Our old and favorite townsman has lost none of the warm friendships formed in Albany by his prolonged absence. Mrs. EDDY being ill was unable to appear.

The Mendelssohn Union held their first meeting on Tuesday evening last at the Theological Seminary, University-place, and commenced the rehearsal of the "First Walpurgis Night." Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Conductor.

The Theatre Royal, Montreal, opened for the season on Monday last, with Miss LOUISA HOWARD and Mr. HENRY FARREN. It is under the management of Mr. J. W. BUCKLAND, as heretofore.

M. NAQUET, the agent for RACHEL, has been in Boston, making arrangements for the tragedienne's *debut* there. She will begin in about three weeks.

Mlle. LAGRANGE was announced to give a Concert in Philadelphia last evening. It would not be safe to say she gave it.

Miss TERESA EMMONS gave a dramatic reading on Tuesday night in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are at the Walnut-street Theatre

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is at the National Theatre, Syracuse.

Madame ISADORA CLARE gave a successful concert in Syracuse.

COULLOCK commenced an engagement at the Chicago Theatre.

CHANFRAU and Miss ALBERTINE are at the National, Boston.

Spiritualists and the Free Love System.

We have a long letter from CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Esq., contesting the justice of a remark in our recent article on the rise and progress of the Free Love System, that it "pervades the works of Spiritualist and Socialist writers." He urges that the phonomena of Spiritualism have not taught any of the Socialist or other reformers any of the theories they hold.—which many of them, indeed, had espoused before these phonomena had been heard of. Very possibly, he says, Spiritualism may not have reformed the passions, appetites and errors in the lives of all who have espoused it. But so far as it has any influence on the life and principles of men, he insists that it is elevating and ennobling, and tends to make them happier and more devoted and practical Christians. Mr. PARTRIDGE, in reply to our implication, affirms that spiritual literature is as free from the Free Love sentiment as is the literature of any society or religious denomination in existence: and furthermore, without claiming perfection for himself or his friends, affirms that in morals and Christian charities the great body of Spiritualists will compare favorably with any other society in Christendom. Notwithstanding the opposition and ridicule it encounters, it steadily moves on in a silent under-current, making conquests of the most intelligent, respectable and Christian people in this country and the world. In conclusion Mr. PARTRIDGE insists that "the *realization* of the great truth, that not only God but our guardian angels and the spirits of our fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives, children and friends, in the spiritual world, are cognizant of our most secret thoughts and actions, and may for good ends disclose them to mortals, is, of all others, *the most potent influence hitherto employed to reform, elevate, and redeem mankind.*"

We should gladly publish Mr. PARTRIDGE's letter entire, if our space would permit. We have given, however, its points, and submit them, by way of reply, to the remark of which he complains.

Frost.

SALISBURY, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

We had in our vicinity a very heavy frost this morning, which will probably do some injury in late-sown buckwheat, and give us some unsound corn

W. J. P.

The leading Delegates to the Republican State Convention from New-York City and its vicinity, are Dr. THOMPSON, Health Officer; J. J. CHANDERS, Harbor Master, and EWAIN, the NEW-YORK TIMES Railroad Commissioner.—*Rochester American.*

☞ This is very good—as a joke. But as neither of the three gentlemen named happens to be a Delegate, the joke isn't at all serious.

☞ It is supposed that there are persons in Brooklyn regularly employed in chipping and plugging silver coin, and are making a profitable business of it. There is a large quantity of coin in circulation that has evidently passed through some such process

☞ The ship Flyaway is unloading, at HAYDEN's Wharf, Brooklyn, a large quantity of dust brought from California

Rev. J. G. HOW, Pastor of St George's Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Del., died a few days since, after a ministry of 25 years.

BUSINESS NOTICES

CAUTION TO INVALIDS AND THE PUBLIC.—LEARNING FROM OUR AGENTS that certain unprincipled parties are extensively engaged in circulating a spurious and destructive article of LONDON CORDIAL GIN, a miserable counterfeit of our own popular beverage, we would respectfully caution purchasers to examine closely the wrappers on the bottles offered them and see that each bears a fac simile of our signature and address, to counterfeit which is a criminal offence, and without which none can be genuine.

The exercise of a little prudence in this respect will protect the public health and prevent imposture.

R. E. MESSENGER & CO., Sole Importers,
No 56 Fulton-st., N. Y.

LEARY & CO.'S FALL FASHIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS will offer THIS DAY, Sept 1, in accordance with their quarterly custom, the Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats. Our customers, and the public generally, we think will be particularly pleased with the style and quality of the Hats introduced by us for the present Autumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability, it has never been surpassed.

N B—We offer different goods, of the same style, at different prices LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium, No 128 Canal-st., calls attention to his beautiful style of Fall Hats; and although not claiming to surpass every other manufacturer, warrants them to be light, elegant, durable, and what is equally essential, economical J. W. KELLOGG

COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from the commencement to the present time, in perfect order, is offered for sale Address W. L. YOUNG this office

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depot No. 127 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced,—is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far surpasses all former efforts Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS
PUBLISHERS, MANUFACTURERS, JEWELERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
HOTEL KEEPERS,
BUSINESS MEN

"and the rest of mankind," should recollect that SILAS C. HERRING does not now make
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
No 128 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y

N B.—No Money, Books or Papers warranted free in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled, as we supply
The best Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Edwards & Co., and the past year with Stephen A Mervin, manufacturers of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends that he has made business arrangements with Messrs E G WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's world-renowned FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and invites his friends to call or send their orders to them, No 128 Water-st. STEPHEN H. PIERSON

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN P. WARE & CO.,
No 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N B—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

FAMILY MEDICINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner DUANE-st.
NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS
No. 343 Broadway.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ASTOR HOUSE.—MR CRISTADORO has recently enlarged and embellished his premises, No. 2 Astor House, at an expense of some thousands of dollars This establishment may now be justly termed a model of its class The eye is not oppressed by a glare of gilding and German looking glasses—but rests upon classic bas-reliefs, and a collection of paintings by the old masters, which has probably few equals in this country. The ornamental work is in good taste, and not overdone, and the appliances of convenience and comfort are worthy of all praise. An elegant suite of private apartments, for dining and dressing the hair, is one of the many features of the new improvements. These rooms are as elegantly fitted up as a lady's boudoir; the whole interior has been elegantly refurnished, and the chairs especially are superb. The fancy stores has just been supplied from Paris and London with perfumery, cutlery, hair materials, and a variety of fashionable articles, including Parisian furs, gloves, cravats, etc., etc. Every article is of the first quality, and warranted to be a direct importation. The immense success of his EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, and the increase of his business generally, has compelled Mr CRISTADORO to make a corresponding enlargement of his accommodations for customers

P S—Mr CRISTADORO will give his exclusive attention to one of the hair cutting departments from 9 o'clock A M to 3 o'clock P M

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND PILES
PHILADELPHIA March 1, 1855

DR C M Jackson—Dear Sir—For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with the Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconvenience attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, with no apparent change, until I used your 'Hoofland German Bitters.' They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids
Yours, respectfully, JOHN E. CORY.
No. 11 Lawrance-place
For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 6 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. DR S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!—The great improvement in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, whereby they are run at double speed, and accomplish twice the quantity of work can be seen and understood by all We can furnish incontestible proof that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers can make money by throwing them aside and buying SINGER'S. Many have made the change already.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colic and sea-sickness, should not fail to get a bottle of Dr TOBIAS' warranted VENETIAN LINIMENT; any kind of water can be drank without any ill effects by adding one teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment: it is worth its weight in gold, so one should sail without it Price 25 and 50 cents Depot No 80 Cortlandt-st., sold by the druggists throughout the United States

KNOX'S HATS.—EVERY MANUFACTURER NECessarily believes that his own hats are the best This is natural But KNOX'S Hats are particularly fine, dashing, elegant and recherche. They are made with reference to his own and are all of the finest quality. KNOX keeps at No 433 Broadway and corner of Fulton-st and Broadway, where we advise every one to call

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the great desiderata in ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Molesvia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54 SILAS C HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!—SPLENDID English Brussels, 8s per yard; 50,000 yards beautiful ingrain, 3s 6d, 4s, and 5s per yard; floor oil cloths, 2s 6d, 3s, and 4s. per yard at the great carpet establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No 99 Bowery

JET GOODS—JET AND GOLD JEWELRY, IN great variety Also Parasols, Combs, Fans, Brushes, Baskets, &c., at the Jewelry and Fancy Goods store of OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. 387 Broadway, corner of Spring-st

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can get rather boots from 12s. to 20s., slippers, ties, buskins and toilet slips 6s to 10s per pair; with boys', misses and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices, at wholesale and retail J. B. MILLER & CO., No 124 Canal-st

CITY TRADE.—OUR LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND Winter Clothing for City trade, is open for inspection. It will be found to contain a larger variety of new and stylish garments than we have ever yet offered, uniformly low
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

MOIRE ANTIQUE CRAVATS.—FIRE AND SCARFS for gentlemen; a rich Japanese finish; also, underskirts and drawers of all qualities; shirts warranted to fit, and other furnishing goods in large variety.
IRA PERKINS & SON, No 41 Maiden-la.

BARLOW'S NEW AND IMPROVED ROTARY WIRE FLESHER MACHINE.—The most simple and efficient machine for cutting bodies for skirts, thinking, reducing, &c., is made only by A. CORNING, Agent, No 716 Broadway, up stairs

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT reduced prices.—Dealers are invited to call and examine the large assortment now on hand
RICHARDS, KINGLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 116 Chambers-st., New-York

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.—Business Suits and Colored French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, Good Pants, (well worth $5,) selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos 64 and 66 Fulton-st at $4

HATS.—THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FALL style of Hats at LEARY'S has been the great event of the week, where fashionable Hats are sold for $3. LEARY late HAFFERTY & LEARY, corner Chatham and Pearl sts

THE ONLY SELF-SEALING GLASS JAR.—ARTHUR'S Patent Self Sealing Glass Jars, for fresh fruits and vegetables can be had at No 36 Beekman-st
JOHN ALLEN, No 36 Beekman-st

CARPETS.—OUR NEW STYLES OF STREET or Business Coats for Fall ranging from $6 to $15 are a specialty with us, and will be found nowhere else
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway

BELLS! BELLS!

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Installation of Rev. O. B. Frothingham,** as Pastor of the Unitarian Church at Jersey City, will take place on SUNDAY EVENING next, 23d inst. Morning service as usual, at 10½ o'clock, in the new church, corner Grove and Montgomery sts.

☞ **The 2,300 Days of the Vision.**—The Prophet of the Judgment-Day will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Length of the Vision and the Cleansing of the Sanctuary.* Seats free. Christian public invited.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.** — Rev. GEO. C LUCAS will preach at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. The discourse in the evening will be before the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—*Is the Pentateuch of Divine origin?*

☞ **Rev. W. H. Milburn** will preach in the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church in 11th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaches in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal French Church du St Esprit**—Corner of Franklin and Church sts.)—Divine service will be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ o'clock A M

☞ **Hope Chapel.**—Services conducted TO-MORROW, by Rev. C M McWHINNEY, morning and evening at the usual hours. During the morning service the ordinance of baptism will be administered.

☞ **Rev. Wm. H. Milburn,** Chaplain to Congress, will preach in the Hedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., near 1st-av., on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock precisely free.

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Rev. ALEXANDER STRAIN will preach in Westminster Church, 22d st., between 6th and 7th aves., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) at 10½ o'clock, in the morning, and at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ **Franklin-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. P. F. JONES, of Montreal, will preach in the Church in Franklin-st. opposite Varick-st., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ **There will be preaching at the Mission Station**—(National Hall,) No. 224 West 44th-st, TO-MORROW the 23d, at 10½ o'clock, A M., by Rev. PETER GARDEN, and at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by Rev A. CLEMENTS.

☞ **Church of Annunciation,** 14th st.—This Church will not be reopened for divine service until SUNDAY, the 30th instant, the completion of the repairs requiring the delay till then.

☞ **Another Discourse on the Jesuits**—To young people, will be delivered in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Nelson and 9th sts., next SABBATH EVENING, by Rev E. K. McGREGOR.

☞ **Madison-square Church.**—Professor Hitchcock will preach TO-MORROW in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Service commences at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Trinity Church, Hoboken.**—Services TO-MORROW by Rev JNO W. CLARK, late of Cincinnati, in the new Hall, Washington-st., between 4th and 5th sts., at the usual hours—Monday, 10½ o'clock; Evening, 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop**—Having returned to this City, is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Temperance Sanctuary, No 108 1st-st., *On the Faithfulness of the Prophecies.*

☞ **Spiritualism.** Mr. WM FISHBOUGH will lecture TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Brooklyn Institute. Seats free. Public conference every Wednesday evening.

☞ **Notice.**—The Madison-av Presbyterian Church, corner of Bond-st will be open for Divine Service TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Minnesota Land Office.**—TRACY & FARNHAM, Bankers and General Land Agents, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. Collections in Minnesota promptly attended to.

Warrants located and investments made in land that will not from 40 to 100 per cent a year. Probably no part of the West at present offers so great inducements for the investment of capital. For circulars and particulars address as above.

Refer to Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York
Messrs Strachan & Scarf, New York
Messrs Ely, Clapp & Rowen, New-York
Messrs Hoge, Graydon & Co., New-York
Messrs Henry Robinson & Co., New-York
Dwight Woodbury, Esq., New-York
Augustus L. Brown, Esq., New-York
Henry C. Porter, Esq., New-York.
Samuel W Putnam, Esq., Brooklyn
Hon S W Lawenworth, Albany
Hon C M Doolittle, Utica
Hon. Jerael Huntington Syracuse
Hon Wm F. Allen, Oswego
Gen C. Seelye, Esq., Geneva
D C Pearson, D.D., Geneva
H. L. Fish, Esq., Rochester
Charles E. Clark, Esq., Buffalo

☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co.,**
LATE RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.)
GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.

The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all kinds of imitations purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., in full, is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine; and as the value of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care cannot be taken to get the genuine

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & Co.,
Nos 165, 276, 511 and 756, Broadway
Wholesale Depot, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ **Truly Unfortunate.**—How often this is said of those whose hair is prematurely gray, or has fallen off. To all such let us say that our HAIR REGENERATOR will soon restore your gray hair to its natural color, prevent it from falling off, and produce an entire new growth. Much money has been spent, and many things offered to the public for the growth and preservation of the hair, which have proved ineffectual; but we will only ask you to try this regenerator, and you will then say you have found one article worth the money you paid for it. Price $1 per bottle, or $6 for six. For sale by us at No 241 Broadway, New-York.
KNIGHT & CO.
Also, our agent JAMES CONDIE, No. 166 8th-av.

☞ **Rushton's New Remedy.**—Fever and Ague can never be unanxiously treated with any one preparation. A moment's reflection will convince any one that the different stages of the disease must require different remedies, one to break up the chills, and another to effect a cure and restore the system to a state of health. It is the adoption of this principle which has given RUSHTON'S New Remedy the precedence over all others. RUSHTON'S, No. 16 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 16 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The Fall Exhibition of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, will take place a Clinton Hall, (Astor-place,) on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept 25 and 26

Articles must be sent in on MONDAY AFTERNOON or TUESDAY MORNING, properly labelled and numbered, and a list of the same handed to the Committee.

The Exhibition will be opened to the public on TUESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue the following DAY and EVENING.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING the awards of the Judges will be announced, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING an address will be delivered by WILLIAM C BRYANT, Esq

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the office of the Astor, St Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door during the Exhibition.

Admission 50 cents
PETER B. MEAD, THOMAS HYDE,
JOHN HEDGES, Dr. CAUPEE,
ALFRED GRISWOLD, JOHN BUTLER,
ISAAC BELL, HUNT,
WILSON, Committee of Arrangements

NORTH BRITISH SETTLEMENT COMPANY

☞ **The second public Meeting** in this new Company will be held at the Mercantile Library Rooms, No 479 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept 24, at 8 o'clock.

The object is to give information in regard to the location and purchase of land in

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA

Now in progress in the former State and in the Territory. The Company is one of large numbers and capacity will greatly augment the value of the land to the benefit of the settlers. Persons desiring to go West and secure a good location, must attend the meeting as the time for sale in the West has to an end, and it may be sooner.

Full information may be obtained at the meeting or by application at the office of the Company, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Subscribers at the last meeting may obtain their certificates of membership by application as above.

JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOMAS EDGERLY, Secretary.

☞ **At a meeting of the Members of the Law Institute**—Held at the Law Library, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, Judge EMMET was called to the Chair, and WILLIAM WATSON, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That a meeting of the members of this Institute be called for MONDAY next, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, in the Library, for the purpose of paying a proper tribute to the memory of HENRY B. DODGE, Esq., 1st Vice-President, and former Librarian; and that notice of such meeting be given to the members by the publication of the proceedings of this meeting in the public newspapers.

Resolved, That the Library be closed at 3 o'clock on account of the funeral of Mr Dodge this afternoon

ROBERT EMMETT, Chairman.
WM. WATSON, Secretary.

☞ **Wisconsin Farm and Village Association** (incorporated) will hold their second public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock, when the Committee deputed to draft the Constitution will report. In this Association the members will have the electing their own officers, the framing their own laws and the control of their own funds. Pamphlets by metallic-cuts. Work-women, attend and judge for yourselves.

☞ **Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans** will preserve peaches, tomatoes, or any other fruit or vegetable, in a fresh state and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetically SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in raised letters on every cap, "SPRATT'S PATENT, WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for preserving accompanying the Cans. Price of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen, half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and funnels, 10 cents each.
WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors.
No. 324 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Peterville Homestead Association.**—At the next regular meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at American Hall, corner Broadway and Grand-st., the distribution will take place. Members in arrears are requested to attend early, and make their payments, so as to take part in the distribution. F. A. POTTER, President.
W. H. HOYT, Secretary.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S Mail steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 22d day of September, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.**—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, USES AND RESULTS OF
"MEDICATED INHALATION"
IN THE TREATMENT OF LUNG DISEASES.
By Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

INHALATION AN OLD FAMILIAR TREATMENT—ITS PRETENSIONS TO NOVELTY EXPOSED—ITS HISTORY GIVEN—A PUBLIC DECEPTION IS A PUBLIC CRIME—PHYSICIANS IN A SNARE—THE INVALID CHEATED

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A great public deception, in relation to a matter involving life and health is a public crime, and by all right minded persons is so regarded. A crime, it is the right, as it is the duty, of any one having the means to unmask and expose.

Unfounded and mischievous impressions have gone abroad from this city in regard to the treatment of Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs, by "Medicated Inhalation." From numerous letters of inquiry addressed to me on the subject, from various parts of the country, I find the belief prevailing that there has recently originated here, under this name, a new method of practice for lung diseases —one which the medical profession and the world at large have hitherto been ignorant. Very industrious efforts have been made to spread such a belief, Bold and confident claims to *novelty* in this treatment have been advanced through the newspapers and otherwise. It is not, therefore, surprising that many persons have been misled. It would seem that even some calling themselves physicians have been caught in this snare, permitting their names to appear in the newspapers, confessing a degree of ignorance upon this subject by no means creditable and from which even a very partial acquaintance with medical history would rescue them. The physician who does not know that "Medicated Inhalation" Is...ory been a familiar practice, thoroughly tested, and the limits of its adaptation defined, must have confined his reading within a very narrow circle. It is a treatment perfectly familiar to European physicians, who have thoroughly tried it and found that when practised as a specialty and employed alone or as the principal curative agency, as is now done by the "Inhaling" doctors in this City, it is a failure and cannot be relied upon.

Another impression, equally unfounded and more mischievous, has gone abroad—viz.: that the mere inhaling of medicated vapor can cure Consumption. This belief is based upon the theory that Consumption is simply a local disease, and may, therefore, be successfully encountered by a purely local treatment—that as you would send into the stomach an emetic to relieve that organ from too hearty a dinner or an over-dose of opium, so you should send medicine into the lungs to remove tubercles or local ulcers existing there. This theory, though plausible at first view, and well calculated to mislead the uninformed, is untrue in fact, and a great failure; and that is the local treatment, when employed alone without constitutional remedies, is in fact unsuccessful in curing Consumption, is as lame as the theory out of which it has grown. The inhaling of medicated vapor is resorted to in some cases, but the extent of its advantage may be very easily overestimated. And when it is employed it is improperly employed, and is incapable of great value and follows injury. Consumption is always and in every instance a constitutional disease Tubercles and ulcers in the lungs are but a *local development*, and to be cured in the case, must be treated as is the primitive disease in the system. Any treatment to be successful must cure the latter by simply blowing vapor over the surface of the ulcer, or inhaling vapor into the lungs. A local weapon is therefore none the appropriate weapon when he is pitched in battle against the disease of Consumption. For in proportion as time is lost in applying it, the disease gets more and more in the ascendancy, and when the patient is too late to apply for effectual help from any quarter.

In view of the above facts, I think I can not do the public a greater service than by publishing the whole truth in regard to this treatment, showing that it is an old, familiar, well tried process, and that it is valuable only as an auxiliar and some sort of general and constitutional treatment. I purpose to do so, in this and subsequent communications, and,

1. *Medicated Inhalation is an old, familiar, and thoroughly tested mode of treating Lung Diseases.* This fact will speedily impress itself upon the mind of every reader in the vividness of those who have noticed it. For in the course of recent newspaper communications on this subject one would suppose that the history of Medical Inhalation would be no history at all—that it has never been tried in hospitals and well conducted private practice—never treated upon in books—not mooted in medical periodicals—that it has been a mere modern experimentation, through experiments—in a word that it has remained an unexplored field until the recent flourish of trumpets over it in the current. Now so far from this being true there is scarcely any known treatment for any disease that has been more thoroughly tried upon which more has been written, or which has been the subject of more thought and complete experiment, both in hospitals and private practice. Some of the bright names that have ever shone in the medical profession have fully explored the field, and have left on printed pages the records of their expe rience. In attempting a history of the practice then, one is embarrassed not for the want of materials, but on account of their very abundance and variety. In the limited space to which I am confined in the columns of a newspaper article, I cannot of course present a tithe of the authorities on the subject, for I could easily fill a column with the mere titles of the books and articles in medical periodicals, dictionaries and encyclopedias which have been written upon it. I will silence at a few of the more prominent and noteworthy.

Passing over entirely the very early history of this treatment, in connection with which stand the names of Aristotle, Celsus, Galen, Sydenham, Harvey, Mortons and others, we come down at once to near our own time, and to what may be considered the modern history of Inhalation. This may properly be said to commence with the experiments and publications of Dr. Bennett, an English physician of celebrity. This was about the year 1736. He published in that year a work on Lu ln on Pulmonary Diseases, which he re commended and fully described the method of Inhalation of a variety of substances.

BENNET was succeeded by Dr JOHN MUNRO, also an English physician, who published in 1744 a work entitled *A Rational and Experimental Essay for the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption*. Here was the substitution of a variety of vapors. He invented the Inhaler which he describes in his work, and is the same inst ument substantially now in use by all who practice Inhalation—being a bottle stopped by a cork perforated with two holes, in which tubes were inserted one extending down near the bottom of the bottle, the other projecting only just through the cork. From this last tube the patient inhaled. The air when the bottle was partly filled with fluid, passed through the fluid, and of course became impregnated with whatever medicinal qualities it contained. To this Inhaler there has recently been set up a most preposterous claim of invention in this City. It is quite of a piece with the accompanying claim of novelty in the Inhaling treatment. By turning to PEREIRA'S *Materia Medica* the reader will find there this Inhaler described and represented by a cut, as it was improved by Dr. RICH the inventor of the stomach-pump. Mudge employed both simple steam and various medicines. He gives the formulas for their preparation and exhibition in his book.

From the year 1736 to 1791 various publications upon the subject of Inhalation were made by Dr. BEDDOES, of Bristol, England. This physician made a full trial of Inhalation, on an extensive practice, used a great variety of remedies, and in his publications gives the world his practice and its results.

Passing over a number of writers of lesser note, we come down to 1823, confining our attention still to English physicians. We find a work upon Inhalation by Sir ALEXANDER CRICHTON. His practice in connection with Inhalation had become extensively known previous to his publication. His treatise shows that his experiments were thorough, complete and long-continued, covering a wide field, both in the range of disease and remedies, and were conducted with skill and science.

Simultaneously with CRICHTON the celebrated Dr. JOHN FORBES of England made trial of Inhalation in his practice. The results of his experiments will be found in the *Medical and Physiological Journal* for October, 1823. They were conducted on an extensive scale and with great care, but they were not favorable. Dr FORBES also describes fully the Inhaler—essentially the same as that now in use.

In 1829 Sir CHARLES SCUDAMORE commenced his experiments in Inhalating. This celebrated physician nursed the practice for a series of years, devoting to it with no little enthusiasm his eminent professional abilities and ample experience. Iodine and Conium were with him, as they are with all advocates of this specialty, the substances principally relied upon as curative agents; but he experimented to them. He made trial of about everything which the experiments of others or his own knowledge of medicine suggested could be made effective in arresting or palliating disease in the Lungs. After years of trial, he published the full results of his work on Inhalation, giving the precise manner in which the various remedies employed, the formulas for their combination and the time they were inhaled, together with their effects. And the result in fact, with certain exceptional cases [illegible] was a failure. In his own language he says that he had found it

[illegible]

Another impression [illegible]

[illegible]

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WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman who has no objection to do light housework and plain sewing for a family in the country. Call at No. 17 Allen-st., between Grand and Broome. Best of City references can be given if required. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman who can give excellent recommendations. Inquire at this office, or at No. 106 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiting-maid, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman, a respectable young woman, who has lived in City families can be seen at No 161 Mott-st., front house, room No. 18.

SERVANTS WANTED—One as cook, washer and ironer, and one as chambermaid and waiter. Colored persons preferred. None but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 81 St. Marks-place from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American man wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and steward; advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 20 West-st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

TEACHER.—A recent graduate of Harvard University wishes to employ his evenings in teaching in some gentleman's family where an equivalent will be taken in Board. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 1,368 Post Office.

A NUMBER OF FEMALE DOMESTICS—With good characters, may meet suitable employment immediately at the American, &c. Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st, No. 13 Astor place, and No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Farm labors also wanted at No. 27 Greenwich-st

FOREWOMAN WANTED.—A lady who is thorough competent to drape stories and cut out goods for the City retail trade, and has had for several years the charge of a work room; one who has been accustomed to a first-class trade; upon others need apply. W. B. MACKENZIE, United States Manilla and Cloak store, Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st., New York

MUSICAL.—A rare chance for a church wishing to secure the services of a superior soprano and tenor soloist. The soprano voice, in point of cultivation, power and quality of tone, has no superior in this country. The tenor has a powerful, pure tenor voice, is well qualified to conduct a choir. References from the first masters in this country. A liberal salary is expected. Address O. H., this Office.

TEACHING, AS VISITING GOVERNESSES OR ASSISTANTS IN SCHOOL Is desired by two sisters, graduates of one of the first institutions in New-York. They have qualifications of a high order and much experience. Address SISTERS, Raynor's Bookstore, 76 Bowery.

WAITER WANTED—In a private family A Protestant unmarried man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 43 Chatham-st

FRENCH WOMAN WANTED—As lady's maid. If she must be a good seamstress and dressmaker, and know how to dress hair. Apply at No 40 East 16th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

COOKS, NURSES AND LADY'S MAIDS—American, English and French, are wanted immediately for private situations. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 49 Grand-st. Also, a colored boy.

COOK WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands her business, and can bring the best of references, may apply at No. 40 East 16th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

BOY WANTED—A good writer and quick at figures. Also, one to attend in a Hosiery and Furnishing store, who can sleep with the parents in the neighborhood of Carmine and Bleecker sts. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

ACTIVE BOY WANTED—About 15 years of age, who can be at business by 5½ o'clock A. M. Work light- wages good Apply at No. 41 Courtlandt-st.

AN ENGRAVER WANTED.—One who is accustomed to gun work Apply to W. W. MARSTON & KNOX, corner 2d av. and 22d-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Carmine st., near Bleecker.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS, single or in suites, admirably adapted for a FAMILY or for SINGLE GENTLEMEN, and very pleasantly located. Houses No 79 SANDS-ST, corner of Jay. References required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen, can be supplied with commodious and agreeable rooms and good board, in a house pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements, No. 35 Rutgers-st.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 3 Horatio-st., in a private family, where there are no children, and where they will find all the comforts of a home. Stages and cars pass near the door. Charges moderate.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 18 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with parlors and bedrooms adjoining, on second and third floors, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 33d-st. A few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient board at No. 38 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms and board for single gentlemen may be obtained at No. 21 Jay-st., corner Greenwich-st

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 65, 67 and 69 Murray-st. Dinner at 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARDING.—A fine large room and bedroom communicating, on second floor, to let, with board, at No. 71 Bleecker-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and lady (if only married) to a strictly private family. Good and genteel rooms required, for which a liberal price will be paid. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Box No 831 Post Office

BOARD WANTED—By a young lady in a private family (Christian preferred) where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, viz: city 5th av. and 23d-st. Address, stating terms HOME, *Times* Office. The best references given and required

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By gentleman and wife, in a private family prefer a large unfurnished, second story front room, with closet attached and bedroom adjoining. Address ROSCOE, Box 2,566 New-York Post-Office, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and daughter, 8 years old, in agreeable location up town. Address M. V., *Times* office, stating location, terms, &c., which must be moderate.

BOARD IN WEST 14TH ST., near 5th-av., where a few gentlemen and their wives, by immediate application, can be accommodated with desirable furnished rooms and board with a small private family. The location is unsurpassed; the house has all the modern improvements, and is easily accessible by railroad stages. Terms moderate; reference required. Apply at No. 105 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—On the Heights, at No. 229 Hicks-st., half way between the Wall-st. and South ferries. A large furnished room would be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children. Also a room for a single gentleman.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Several gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board on very reasonable terms, by calling at No. 62 Hicks-st., within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant front parlor and bedroom attached on second floor, and one or two other rooms, with board. Terms reasonable. Best references required. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No. 73 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Several gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate. Payments required promptly.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, in a pleasant house, where there are but few boarders, at No. 224 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—May be obtained at No 38 University-place, or four rooms on third floor may be let to four or five gentlemen wishing to lodge together for $21, including gas and fuel.

ROOMS TO LET To a gentleman and his wife—A genteel room on the second floor, with or without board, in a private family. Inquire at No. 289 South 2d-st., Jersey City.

ROOMS AND BOARD—At No 342 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. House new and pleasantly situated. Fifteen minutes' walk to ferries

BOARD UP TOWN.—A couple of gentlemen and their wives, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated by a private family, in which there are no other boarders. Houses new, contains all the modern improvements, and is convenient to cars and stages. Inquire as above, or at 145 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. References exchanged.

TWO LARGE ROOMS.—With all the modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Also a smaller room desirable for a single gentleman, can be had with board at No. 404 4th-st Location pleasant and convenient to the Broadway stages and 4th-av. cars.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferry. EDWIN R YALE.

TO RENT, WITH FULL BOARD—At No. 62 Varick-st., opposite St. John's Park; two front rooms on the second and third floors, with all the modern improvements

NO. 2 LEROY-PLACE, BLEECKER-STREET—One block east of Broadway. Rooms to rent to gentlemen, including a splendid parlor House and furniture entirely new—gas and bath in the house. Location unsurpassed and terms moderate

49 MURRAY-STREET—BOARDING—Families and single gentlemen will find suitable apartments in a house with all the modern improvements; rooms pleasant and situation convenient for merchants and transient boarders. Also, furnished rooms without board.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—Without board, in 18th-st., near Broadway. Address A. B., at the Office of this paper.

382 FOURTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can find good accommodations, in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

NO. 148 EAST 14TH-STREET—Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen and their families or single gentlemen to let with full or partial board. House contains all the modern improvements.

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING FREE SCHOOLS.—BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, that EVENING SCHOOLS for the education of adults, will be opened in the several wards of the City, on MONDAY EVENING Oct. 1, at 7 o'clock, for a term of twelve weeks, in the rooms of the Male Departments of the following Public Schools:

1st Ward School-House No. 28—Nos 87 and 90 Grand-st.
2d Ward School-House No. 20—James-st., near Chatham.
3d Ward School House No. 38—Clarke st., near Broome.
4th Ward School-House No. 30—Ludlow st., near D'Lancey
5th Ward School-House No. 15—5th-st., near Avenue C.
6th Ward School-House No. 21—Mercer-st., near Prince.
7th Ward School-House No. 35—13th st., near 6th av.
8th Ward School House No. 45—24th st., near 8th av.
9th Ward School House No. 40—20th-st., near 2d-av.
10th Ward School-House No. 2—47th-st., near 9th-av.

A SCHOOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-House in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., at the same time.

Experienced teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required in the schools, and afford the most instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School-Rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

An additional term of nine weeks will commence on the 2d day of January, 1856

JOHN DELAMATER,
WM. JONES, JR.
HENRY F. WEST,
JAMES C. RUTHERFORD,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
FLORENCE MCCARTHY,
A. J. PERRY,
Executive Committee on Evening Free Schools,
NEW YORK, Sept., 1855

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin to any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons to receive a training and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector. JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3 The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms

REFERENCES.
Rev. W. H. LEWIS, D. D., Prof. G. D. EATON,
Rev. B. C. CUTLER, D. D., Prof. A. CRITTENDEN.
Rev. G. W. BETHUNE D. D. Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH.
Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D.D., IRA SMITH, Esq
Rev. DANIEL MARCH. DAN MARVIN, Esq

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.) at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 35th-st. The English studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

ELOCUTION—The subscriber has the pleasure of informing the ladies and gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, desirous of receiving instruction in Dramatic and Drawing-room readings and recitations, that he has engaged the eloquent and distinguished Shakspearian Reader, Mr. J. B. BROWN, as principal teacher of Elocution at his Academy. Parties can make arrangements for class or private instruction, by early application, at No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin. OLIVER B GOLDSMITH.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New-York. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, Sept. 3, 1855. A. H. DUNNING, A. M., Principal; Miss C. E. BACKUS, Preceptress; Miss F. M. HASTINGS, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $26 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHEELER, President.
W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

LAUREL BANK SEMINARY.—The subscriber would be glad to see at the house of Rev. Herman Bates, No. 128 Atlantic-st., near the present writing information concerning and receiving applications for students at Laurel Bank Seminary, located at Dobbs's, N. Y. Expenses one year, of board and tuition in the common English branches, $110; and for all other branches of instruction including the Greek, $140. Fall Term to commence the first WEDNESDAY of November. J. A. BARLOW,
Sept. 19, 1855.

MISS MAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her school, No. 19 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DORRIS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed as Miss HAINES, at her residence.

A CARD.—The subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn that his Academy will reopen on MONDAY, 24th inst., for private or class instruction in the following branches, viz: Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Shorthand, &c. Cards containing full particulars may be had at the rooms, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first session will begin on Monday, Sept. 24. Circulars may be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR.

GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Mrs. HAYES will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 21 West-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 Wall-st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROBERTS & BEVIN, No. 45 William-st., of Mrs. N. HAYES, Esq., No. 33 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 6

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, corner of Broadway and 12th-st—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Isley & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall-st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 272 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 23 West 15th-st., below 5th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter, at the above address, when circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms $50 per five months. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal. He will call upon any in the City who desire an interview.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 39th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL BISSEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. 776 Greenwich-st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept. 10 Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 290 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 13th-st., corner 6th-av., now in its 35th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, }

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 22 and 24 West 16th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No 178 Fulton-st., Messrs WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria

MRS WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 104 21-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10 Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M. JEROME, Esq., No. 176 Broadway, of Alderman N. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av., or of N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 845 Broadway

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 260 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

THE MISSES ROHR respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Day and Boarding School, No. 151 West 34th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

A BRAINTREE ART.—The new system of Drawing and Modelling in Clay, Paper Mosaic, taught by its author, C. WOOD, Jr., No. 291 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect, specimens may be seen.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH—MUSIC—DRAWING.—A Parisian lady, for the last 15 years, of Cambridge Theatre and Academy, with references from the Universities and Colleges in Paris, would engage in a school in the City, or private families, her own or Miss's children. Address F. N. O., Times Office

REFERENCES
Rev. W. M. FIELD, Editor of the Evangelist.
J. F. DARBY, Esq., No. 119 Broadway.
H. GOODMAN, Esq., No. 11 Madison-av.
F. HOWLAND, Esq., No. 78 10th-st

FRENCH EVENING CLASSES—Professor M. DE LA PLACE is giving now at his residence, No. 67 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., A course of French conversation on his system so well known in the last quarter. For the benefit of the learners no more than nine pupils will be admitted. Pupils are attended at their own residence. Apply at the residence above, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—The artist's method of producing tone and strengthening the voice has now been celebrated in Italy that he received his diploma, elevating him Professor in the Academy of Santa Cecilia, Rome. For terms apply at his residence, No. 5 University place.

E. CHARLIER, Jr., Professor of the French Language and Literature, is open for an engagement in a school from 8 to 10 A. M. His French Evening Classes will be resumed at his residence, No. 47 West 13th-st., on the first Monday of October. Address E. CHARLIER, Jr., No. 47 West 13th st.

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No. 122 West 22d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No. 18 East 34th-st, directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris (formerly of Pennet's school), will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 55 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

INSTRUCTION WANTED—For two boys, 12 and 16 years of age, in a religious, respectable private family in the country, where they can receive the entire attention to their education, manners and morals. Address GUARDIAN, New-York Post-Office, giving reference, terms and location.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept. 10.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 17 For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute. JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH }

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES No. 279 6th-av., corner of 31st-st reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept 4—No. 327 4th-av. See circular Application personally or by note.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 4th of September. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, 8th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PROFESSOR A. HAREL, No. 376 4th st., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will resume the month his lessons in the schools and private families.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 1748 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No. 8 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison ave., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

JOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School, at No 81 18th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 26.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of boarders limited to ten

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No 225 4th-st There is one vacancy in the Senior department, and several in the Primary. The School is now in session

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 166 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 19th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction on banjo in singing and piano forte, No. 326 4th-av.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 812 BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. E. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 1 4th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, at No. 38 Union-square, 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 13.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES—Re-opened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 12th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 23d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
New-York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.
Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes and lessons will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars containing terms &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. LODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to her repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-st. Ferries and Myrtle-av. Railroads meet in the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School will reopen on SATURDAY, October 6. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No. 59 West 16th-st BROOKLYN.

Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they will open a branch of their New-York Academy at Montague Hall, Court st., Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct 9 Circulars containing terms and days of tuition can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LORD, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Classes in New-York on Monday and Thursday, no. 527 Houston-st., between Broadway and Bowery BROOKLYN CLASSES—Wednesday and Saturday, No. 106 Orange st., corner Fulton For Ladies at 3 P. M. Misses and Masters 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen at 7½ and at 9½ P. M

DANCING ACADEMY.—Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIDENS respectfully announces that she will give a Grand Dancing Soirée, at her Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, 22d inst., from 8 to 11 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Mechanic Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Saturday, Oct. 6 Lessons on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, commencing at 1½ o'clock. Further particulars in future advertisements.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE-PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily applied and laid on

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in DURABILITY OF COLOR, is FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following extensively slated stores for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 627 Washington-st., New York
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 625 Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 436 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to O. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 306 West 12th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

NEW INKSTAND.—"BULL'S EXCELSIOR INKSTAND."—This article is made of porcelain, is simple in its construction, will hold within the fountain a half pint of ink, will keep the ink free from dust and atmospheric influences, will deliver into the cup for use a small quantity as fast as it is used, and no faster; will not overflow from expansion, and if upset will spill only such ink as may be in the cup. The interior is entirely devoid of machinery, or of any mechanical contrivance for its operation; in short, it combines all the improvements sought for in inkstands, including a perfect freedom from a liability of getting out of order. For sale by the principal stationers, and the trade supplied by EDWARD A. LAMBERT, Wholesale Stationer, Nos. 119 and 121 William-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR RHINEBECK—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND AND OCEAN PORT—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Sept 18, at 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept 18, at 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept 19, at 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept 19, at 1 P. M.
Thursday, Sept 20, at 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept 20, at 2 P. M.
Friday, Sept 21, at 9 A. M.	Friday, Sept 21, at 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept 22, at 9 A. M.	

Stages for Squam Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—For Fishkill Landing, Cold Spring, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and other Hudson River landings—On and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September, the favorite steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, will leave Vesey-st. from Ostrander's Market-slip, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., landing at Nyerman's, Port Jefferson, and Orient Point. Touching passengers through in Patchogue for $1 25, and proportionately low to Canton Ferries. Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 A. M.; Greenport at Orient Point, 9; Port Jefferson, 10 M., and Northport, 3:30 P. M.

E. T. DUDLEY, Agent, No. 305 South-st., New-York.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT AND COLD SPRING, landing each way at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell, West Point and Cold Spring, touching at Alpine on each way. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE will leave from foot of Jay-st every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, for the above places; returning, leave Newburg at 1 P. M.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
BUYERS FOR SALE:

Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops.
Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Rouse's Point.
Bay State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts
A. Field & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c
Providence Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers
Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

IRON AND STEEL STORE—No. 136 Elm-st. near Canal.—The proprietor, JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex *Centurion*, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes, warranted. Also, an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewaesntit," "Fall River," "Bountom," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S TISDALE, No. 106 Water-st., just below Wall-st

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton, screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 168 Chrystie, near Delancy, and 101 Division-st., near Pike-st.

FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL—I am still delivering the best Red Ash, well screened from my yards, corner King and Greenwich-st.; corner 25th-st., and 9th-av., and No. 116 Duane-st, at $5 50; in quantities of 5 tons and upward, $5 25 per ton.

PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 6 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 670 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane-st., and 25th-st., corner of 9th-av.

PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. L. J. COSTAR, Nos. 142 Elizabeth-st., and 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Best Red and White Ash Stove and Egg Coal Also, Wood, at lowest market price, at Coal and Wood Depôt, No. 237 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. SAMUEL WALLACE.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. O. WATERS.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upon each of seventy denominations

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
$48,000
EIGHT, TEN AND TWELVE PER CENT.
SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, Sept 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
$16,000 38 Sacramento City (funded loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1874.
$2,276 24 do. do. (funded debt loan) 12 per cent. Bonds, due in Sacramento in 1856.
$1,538 do. do. (funded debt loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York.
$2,000 do. do. (Levee loan) 8 per cent Bonds, due in New-York in 1863.
$2,000 do. do. (Levee loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New York in 1869.
$4 360 do. do (funded loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New York in 1875.
$100 Stockton City 10 per cent. Bond.
TERMS—10 per cent. on the day of sale, the balance next day.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—On MONDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, at house No 123 Prince st., near Sullivan.—SYLVESTER STONE & CO. will sell seathers, the entire furniture of a family, by order of the mortgagee, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, in perfect order, having been used but a few months, is in every aspect a superior instrument; two suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture in satin brocatel; superior mission mantle secretary, in oil cloth; richly carved rosewood rosewood chamber, with mirror front and back, marble top centre, pier and sofa tables, gilt-frame pier glasses, oil-painting, lace curtains, window shades, mantel clocks, vases and ornaments, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets hall mats and oil cloths, hall stands, extension dining table, sofa, lounge-chairs, rockers, china and glass ware, table cutlery, silver plate, &c. Chamber furniture—Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, toilet sets, white mattresses spring do. palliasses, bolsters and pillows, bedding, gilt frame mirrors, cane and fancy chairs, etc. Also, the usual assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Late residence of CESARS LENT, Esq., No. 109 West 19th st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, the entire handsome furniture of the above house, consisting of rich velvet, Wilton and other carpets; 3-ply and oil French plate mantel mirrors; 3 suites superb mahogany parlor furniture, covered in damask, brocatelle, reps and velvet; hall furniture and hat-rack; elegant centre and pier tables, with Egyptian marble tops; superior 7-octave piano forte, stool, and cover; frosted prism girandoles; divans and ottomans covered in velvet; sofas; French spring seat chairs; richly carved rosewood etageres, plate doors; lace curtains; superior French bedsteads; hair mattresses; maple top washstands; rich toilet sets; sofa bedsteads; enamelled chamber suite, &c. Also a number of fine oil paintings, richly framed; superior mahogany extension table; rich china; silver ware; ivory cutlery; cut glass ware, &c., with a large variety of kitchen ware; refrigerator, oil cloth, &c. Catalogues will be ready on Tuesday morning. No postponement. Deposit required of every purchaser.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer
BY H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Sept 22, at 10 o'clock precisely, at the Auction Store, No 19 Nassau st., between Fulton and Cedar sts.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of very fine English Brussels ingrain and three-ply carpeting, Brussels stair do., rich lace and damask window curtains, cornices, &c., colored rosewood settee, reclining chairs, hair-cloth and velvet and hair-cloth elegant centre and pier tables, with Egyptian marble tops; superior 7-octave piano forte, stool, and cover; frosted prism girandoles; divans and ottomans covered in velvet; sofas; French spring seat chairs; richly carved rosewood etageres, plate doors; lace curtains; superior French bedsteads; hair mattresses; maple top washstands; rich toilet sets; sofa bedsteads; enamelled chamber suite, &c. Also a number of fine oil paintings, richly framed; superior mahogany extension table; rich china; silver ware; ivory cutlery; cut glass ware, &c., with a large variety of kitchen ware; refrigerator, oil cloth, &c. Catalogues will be ready on Tuesday morning. No postponement. Deposit required of every purchaser.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No 59 Beekman-st, second story, a very large assortment of good new and second hand cabinet furniture of every description. It will embrace sofas and tête-a-têtes, mahogany secretaries, pier tables, wardrobes, dressing and pier bureaux, marble top centre, card and sofa tables, mahogany Gothic bedsteads, Voltaire and rocking chairs, parlor spring seat do., curl maple and oak do., richly carved furniture of all patterns, hair mattresses, sliding extension dining tables, fine Brussels and ingrain carpetings, oak and curl maple chairs, second hand furniture, &c. Also 24 cases of new pattern clocks. Also, 24 patent cottage bedsteads. Also, one lady's gold watch, to pay advances. Sale peremptory.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE SALE.—ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer and Commission merchant, will sell at private sale, at the salesrooms, No. 66 Canal-st, a large stock of furniture, consisting in part of splendid rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor suites, sofas, tête-a-têtes, bedsteads, chairs, rocking and easy chairs, marble top tables, bureaus and washstands; wardrobes, hat stands, extension dining tables, lounges and lounge bedsteads, enamelled cottage suites, mattresses, chairs for shipping, mirror cloths, oil paintings, window shades, office desks and chairs, &c. Goods packed on the premises and carted by shippers.
Regular Sales at Auction will be held on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Sales at auction at private residences attended to in person by E. C.

TUTIS MORRELL, Auctioneer
FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at 56 Bleecker-st. Those in want of furniture, &c., will find this as good an opportunity as ever offered, as all goods put up will be sold without any reserve whatever to the satisfaction of all purchasers, making a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, oak, &c.; also, black walnut suite of furniture covered in damask, with very many fancy articles. Also, a large variety of bedsteads; crockery, looking glasses, mattresses, hair mattresses, extension dining-tables, gold jewelry, Havana cigars, &c. Catalogues ready. Sale will commence with second-hand furniture from a family. Every facility to shippers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction salesroom, No. 117 Nassau st, a large and elegant stock of cabinet and household furniture, embracing parlor, chamber and dining room suites in great variety; extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, sideboards, stair cloths, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, rockers, centre tables, &c. For particulars, see catalogues in store. The whole to be sold positively to the highest bidder, by order of the assignees. Boxing and shipping at moderate charge.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, will be sold off, a large and elegant assortment of household furniture of all descriptions, plain, elaborate and fancy, hair mattresses, pianos, gilt frame mirrors, china ware, mantel ornaments, basement furniture, crockery, &c., &c. The whole of this stock has just lately been removed for the purpose of being sold off peremptorily at this time. Ready facilities for boxing and shipping at hand.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer
COTTAGE HOUSE ON CUMAN-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—CHARLES R. MILLER & Co. will sell at public auction at Merchant's Exchange, on TUESDAY, October 2, at 12 o'clock, a commodious cottage house in Cuman-av., Brooklyn, near Bedford; the house is nearly new, with 7 rooms, two story and basement, finished with marble mantels, grates, &c.; lot 25x100 feet. Apply at office of Auctioneers, No. 126 Broadway.

J. J. WATSON Auctioneer
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—From the Cohoes, is lost to suit the City and country. TUESDAY, Sept 25 at 10 o'clock A. M., HENRY G. EVANS will sell 170 crates white granite, Rockingham and common ware; china in 44 pieces; 100 pairs neat glass ware; also, knives and forks, tea trays, waiters, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, Sept 24, at 12½ o'clock, at 11 Broad-st, a fine horse, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and an extra saddle horse—a most beautifully formed animal and good waveler. Also, a low front, shifting-top buggy, never in use, and one set silver-plated harness, in good order.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer
LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS TO SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction,
SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,
comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch. Also,
THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,
including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
and will be sold on the ground.
TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually
W. B. OGDEN, } Trustees
M. D. OGDEN, } Chicago Land
D. ELSTON, } Company.
Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. M. FLEETWOOD, No 12 Wall-st, New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, No 47 State-st, Boston
CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1855

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—At Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—A house and about four acres of land situated in Spring-st., Sing Sing, about ten minutes' walk from the railroad depot and steamboat landing, will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The house is in good order, and well adapted for the residence of a genteel family, and the grounds well stocked with a good variety of fruits, an excellent well of water, good out-buildings, &c., &c. The premises command an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson River. Sale positive, and terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of WM. CAMPBELL, Main st., Sing Sing.
SING SING, Sept 15, 1855.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER.—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, rheumatism, burns cuts, bowel complaints, &c. Very numerous testimonials of its efficacy are received. Always on hand. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the pickle and preserve warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO, No. 1220 Washington-st., New-York.

FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND MECHANICAL GAMES.—The subscriber has just returned from Paris, where he made the most complete selection of rich chiseled chandeliers, brackets, statues and clocks, which he offers at the lowest remunerative prices. All articles warranted. Liberal discount to the trade.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE
WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE.

Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.
It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.
Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address
W. F. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding $1.]
Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.
Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Deschemeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, at another year would have passed over my head; in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are effectuous in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar had been universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which nopsvia and bubebe have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a great portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may be given in the toilet table without their use being detected.
Sold in the cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, and administered in sherry, Lisbon, claret, &c.
To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greenes-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No 580 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, fellow of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially, or one of their own sex whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. DR. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.
Office open all of the day and evening.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be used by nearly every one. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 346 pages 75 anatomical engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of both male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 22 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LA MONTE, Physician and Surgeon. No. 12 Reade-st., corner of Broadway. When he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We commend to the other papers in recommending Dr. LA MONTE to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Tribune, Herald, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick Times.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON continues his practice in the cases of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, chiefly in the instances of failure. The remedies are mild, and the patient can attend to business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.
Many years Surgeon to the Look Hospital. Author of "The Cause and Cure" numerous plates, $1. Office No 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Divisionst., New-York, a long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of cases considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. PERRY'S
VERMIFUGE, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS,
WILL IN A FEW HOURS clear the system of every worm, and simultaneously produces a healthy action of the stomach and bowels; thereby relieving many complaints arising from derangement of the digestive organs. For sale by
B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.
Sold also by Druggists generally.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.
Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the Author.
Dr RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

GEORGE F. SCHAFFER, DENTIST—No. 256 Grand-st., near Broome, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, whole upper sets of teeth from $15 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY—Anti-Conception, or Private Companion for the Married. 1 vol., price $1. A copy will be sent to any address, free, by enclosing the price to Box 3 410 Post-Office New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing under the name of W. M. RAYMOND & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent this 1st day of May, 1855. The books of the firm will remain with W. M. RAYMOND and W. H. FORBES, who alone are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
W. M. RAYMOND,
W. H. FORBES,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855. O. K. ROBERTS.
The subscribers will continue the manufacture and sale of metallic burial cases, under the firm of RAYMOND & CO.
W. M. RAYMOND,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855. W. H. FORBES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP—EDWARD WHITEHOUSE having associated with him his son and Mr. HECTOR MORISON, has resumed the banking, stock and exchange brokerage business, and the negotiation of paper, under the firm of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S Steam Factory, No 360 West 24th-st.; best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $3 25; oak, $2 50; each, per barrel, 44 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 60 cents. Orders per post promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIF FIN, OHIO.
THE PAPER of the above institution will be received at 1 (one) per cent. discount by the undersigned,
W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN SHERMAN, & CO., Bankers, No 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Naples,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagnidi Lucca,	Hague,	Madura,	Sydney, N.S.W
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aus.,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Bayonne,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Cey-lon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras
Singapore.
CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle.....Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich.....Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine.....Mount Alexander.
Bullaint.
Sandhurst Agency.....Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, addressed to the subscribers, at the office of C. H. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway, New-York, until the 25th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of $300,000 of the six per cent Coupon Bonds of Davidson County, State of Tennessee. Proposals may be for cash, or for 20 per cent. cash, and balance in monthly installments of five or ten per cent.
These Bonds are issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company in conformity to a special act of the Legislature, which act provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for their final payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected.
These Bonds offer superior inducements to capitalists. The County, embracing the City of Nashville, is the wealthiest in the State—the taxable property amounting to twenty-one millions of dollars, and the system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely.
Any further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. H. MILLER & CO., No. 196 Broadway; or, by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn.
BECKER & RUST.
General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent Bonds. (Water Loan.
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF DAYTON 10 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,—No books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Benjamin Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Byers.
New Dorp, S. I., at Patton House.
An instalment of ten per cent will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.
No. 18 William-st.
THIS COMPANY—Having several diff-rent issues of Funds amounting to three and a half millions of dollars resolved, at the annual meeting of Stockholders in July, to make an issue of the same amount payable in thirty years, to be exchanged for the Bonds now out, and mortgage the Road for their security, and a sinking fund of not less than 1 per cent. per annum, which will absorb the Bonds before maturity. These Bonds are now ready, and holders of any of the different classes of Bonds can make the exchange at this office. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, AND COLUMBUS AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The agreement prepared by the Committee appointed at the meeting held at the Astor House, July 10, (which was unanimously adopted,) has already been signed by a majority of the Bondholders, and in order that it may be completed with as little delay as possible, Bondholders are requested to come forward and sign the same, or authorize some one here to sign it for them. The Road has now passed into the hands of Colonel WM. KEY, Bond Receiver. Any further information desired can be had on application by letter or otherwise to E. T. H. GIBSON, Agent for the Companies, 33 Pearl-st.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt remittances. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt or advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information can be obtained at our office.
B. P. KISSAM.
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.
REFERENCES:
Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank,
National Bank. Shoe and Leather Bank.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1855. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., BANKERS, HARTFORD, CONN.—Transact a general Banking business and give their attention to the negotiation of commercial paper and loans, and buying and selling stocks and bonds on commission.
D. F. ROBINSON,
GEORGE P. BISSELL.
Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; Merchants Bank and Ketchum, Rogers & Bement, New-York.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER COMPANY.—Notice is given that the Company will, if so any dividend, repay out of its earnings the assessment levied June 27, 1855. And that such repayment will be made to the stockholders who have paid the assessment, or to their assigns, and not to those who hold the stock at the time of such repayment. By order of the Board,
R. W. HICKS, Secretary.

$8,000 WANTED—For three or four years, at 7 per cent., on property worth from $11,000 to $28,000, consisting of a large new Dwelling and out buildings, two dwelling houses, barn and 2 lots, in one of the most pleasant parts of the city of Waterbury, Conn. For particulars inquire at BAXTER'S feed store, No 58 Elm st., New-York.

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—First Mortgage Coupon Bonds for sale by
MRIGN & GREENLEAF, No 23 William-st.

TOWER MINING COMPANY.—The notes of this Company are bought at 1 per cent discount by
GEO. M. BOWEN, Broker, No. 70 Wall-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission only and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, 10 Wall st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.—The Company will pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital stock for the six months ending 1st of October, proximo. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, over the office of the Corn Exchange Bank, on or after the 10th of October next; and the Transfer Books will be closed from said 1st to 10th of October.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1855.

DAVIDSON COUNTY (TENN.) BONDS.—The Coupons for the half yearly interest on the Bonds of Davidson County, Tenn., issued to, and endorsed by, the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Company, John S. Claybrooke, President, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., on and after Oct. 1. It will be necessary to produce the Bond itself upon payment of the Coupons.
H. H. GOODMAN & CO.,
No 7 Wall-st.,
For the Tenn & Ala. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1855.
COUPONS FALLING DUE.—On the 1st of October next, on the Construction Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall st.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 17 William-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on and after October 1. Transfer Books will be closed on the 25th inst.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 8th day of October next. The transfer book will be closed on the 1st day of October until the day of payment.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board,
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A splendid span of thorough bred, jet black Canadian Ponies, long waving manes and tails; about fifteen hands high, aged six years; to be seen at GRAY'S LIVERY STABLE, Warren st., near Broadway, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 21st and 22d inst.

HANDSOME COACH AND A ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—Both City built and to order for the present owner, in perfect order. Each has a full set of harness, if required. The stable to let; has four stalls. No. 94 West 14th-st

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS—Of every description for Phosgene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO. No. 117 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2.45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 5.15 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11.30 P. M.
LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10.40 P. M., Cleveland 5.50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10.20 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9.50 P. M., Cleveland 6.10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10.20 A. M., Cincinnati 3.30 P. M., and Chicago at 9.30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2.45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8

New-York Daily Times.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH ON WORMS.

THE VERMICULAR THEORY OF GREATNESS.

SUBDUED SEA-SERPENTS.

Alligators Outdone—Look out for a Rise in the Price of Vermifuges.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some men donate or construct public and private institutions for the public applause while living, while others write the sunny side of their lives from motives of fame and accumulation. I shall leave both sides of myself for the historian after I have departed for the spirit land.

Since my return from Europe, with the Brandeth Regiment, with little GEORGY MATSELL recorded therein, (as having been baptised and received into the Church in 1811, which corresponds with his own oath before the Police Committee, that he was born in 1811—stick a pin here,)—I have been violently assailed by journals in the MATSELL interest, published on the Five Points, who attack me for sins committed while I had a superabundance of mischievous worms in youth and its early manhood, and while I was scattering wild oats rather profusely over my father's field.

No man lives who would not gladly efface every oat he sowed during the fervors and exhilarations of his boyhood and early manhood. But the deliberate perjury of full-grown manhood can only be effaced through long years of retired and tearful contrition. By unceasing supplication, the wilderness may ultimately hide from scorn the cool and premeditated perjurer; but no man exists who would not *blot from the living and eternal records* whole rows of wild oat hillocks; and no father who has not premature teeth, to bite and smart at their nurse, and to scream and raise Beelzebub all night—and no boy who "does not have a profusion of worms and a nature literally suffused with sharp vinegar and aquafortis, with two or three little devils in his stomach—no infant or boy without these hateful qualities ever make much stir in the world. And if, in the morning of life, we do not reflect Vesuvius in our eyes, and belch lava and brimstone from our mouths, we seldom affect much in the great scuffle of life, and go down to our graves with Miss Nancy inscribed at the head and tail of our grassy mounds.

Man, like a horse, must have mettle, and plenty of it, with an immense bottom, or he cannot expect to contend with the fiery steeds of the turf and the forum. And, above all, a man must have a crop of two or three at 40. All must have more worms in their bellies than they are aware of, (or their physicians, either,) and some have quarts.

But they must not keep the oldest to the last. Worms must come and go with the seasons, or they will produce inappreciable ills, which often produces apoplexy and paralysis. Nervous dyspepsia also arises from an old crop of worms and a pent-up atmosphere. I got rid of eleven worms, ten inches long, about two years since, and I have been losing my hungry and hearty appetite ever since. I caught the rascal there: While in a bilk-room one day, I saw something very mysterious. I applied a lighted cigar to the head of it, (for it was sharp at both ends,) and I observed a slight movement. I touched it at the other end, and it moved in an opposite direction. I then struck a match, which I applied to its middle, when, lo! it was a worm, and pale and sicking. It died in about two minutes by Shrewsbury clock. I began immediately to take warm food, and the following day I discovered five worms, one of which was tied in a perfect knot. The last worm I discovered was very small, which satisfied me that it was the last of his race. I think I always had whole generations of worms up to this last little scamp; and I kept him to transmit to my posterity. For, when coming home from school one day, I pulled on a worm until I could pull no longer, and got another boy to pull him entirely out. And when I beheld the monster, on the ground, I ran home for my life, and before I got home a thunder storm arose and terrified me almost to death.

Worms, doubtless, are the source of impulse. And impulsive persons have more or less worms, and never less than a pint. And very impulsive persons have not less than a quart. And these miserable worms scamper on their living and dead. They have been my monsters all my days. They have produced the dark spots in my history over which I have dropped many a tear, and over which I shall weep until I get down into my extremely narrow and tranquil and undying abode.

Worms produce the evil in the history of all men, and yet they are profuse of infinite good. When they violently depart, from extremity to extremity, and come up and look over the tongue, and dart back to the sweet harwels' depths and squirm most horribly for their regular food, a man swells with unconquerable fear, and can face the cannon's mouth, and the devil himself, and people call you a courageous patriot,—when worms achieved every battle that was ever won. NAPOLEON had a most ungodly quantity of worms, and in their constant probing at his liver, they finally produced a cancer of which he died. Worms did not start PATRICK HENRY's eloquence until he was 40 years old. JACKSON, too, had worms, that made his eye flash like a ride and his voice drown the cannon. JACKSON's worms, in early life, excited a passion for horse-racing and cock-fighting, and caused such expressions as "By the Eternal." But as soon as the worms left him he lost his nerve, and joined the Presbyterians. The worms of JULIUS CÆSAR, at the verge of the Rubicon, were asleep over a hearty meal, but during his protracted contemplation of its passage, they suddenly awoke, and over he went with gigantic strides, and established Brandon, in the eastern counties of England, where little GEORGE MATSELL was born. Worms incarcerated LAFAYETTE and LOUIS NAPOLEON, and worms made Eve tempt Adam, and Cain kill Abel, and are the source of the rise and fall of Empires, and of all the good and evil that exist. And SHAKSPEARE's worms got hungry one day, and he went out on a poaching excursion, and thereby lost his honor and had to fly from the dear scenes of his youth. But a fresh crop of worms, and their subsequent generations, directed upon that will entwine his memory around and within the body, flesh, blood, bones and marrow of the solitary loving who beholds the orbs of night and day forever close their brilliant eyes on a numerous, funny and mysterious race of worms that have so long defaced, and polluted and crawled through earth, sea and air, leaving their nauseous mirme behind.

Respectfully, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Trade Sale Yesterday—The Rules Upheld—Something of a Row.

In consequence of the recent regulations adopted by the New-York Publishers' Association, considerable dissatisfaction has been created among the trade—particularly with the country booksellers and auctioneers, who consider the rules stringent and injurious to their business; and they consequently object strongly to the obnoxious portions of them. The new rules state that no less quantity can be sold in one lot, except in case of balances, than would amount, at the retail price, to five dollars. Country dealers object to this arrangement, as they consider it will have a tendency to restrict the business to jobbers and large dealers. Another rule is that the catalogue cannot be exceeded in the sale, or in other words, that no books or sets, except those mentioned in the catalogue, can now be sold. The dealers object to this, because the are generally predisposed to buy on a larger scale, and are seriously disappointed when they cannot be fully supplied. The auctioneers also object to this regulation, as it limits their sale transactions. Another of the Association's rules is, that after the catalogue shall be printed, the publishers cannot withdraw any of the books therein set forth, unless they shall have first given a week's notice of their intention to that effect.

Mr. ARNELL EDWARDS, formerly of New-York and now of St. Louis, took ground against those objectionable features of the new arrangements and stated, previous to the commencement of the sale, that he would insist on a strict adherence to the regulations, and enforce the sale of all works mentioned in the catalogues of which a notice of withdrawal had not been given in due course.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, when Mr. EDWARDS was selling the catalogue of MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, he was desired by Mr. ORTON to withdraw ten books from one of the sets, as he, Mr. ORTON, had already disposed of them.

Mr. EDWARDS—It is contrary to the rules, and I cannot withdraw them.

Mr. ORTON—You *shan't* sell them. You *must* withdraw them.

Mr. EDWARDS—If the trade insist on it I *will* sell them.

The Trade insisted, and the books were sold. Mr. ORTON was furious and wrathful, and Mr. EDWARDS cool and determined, and so he continued the sale as usual, until he came to another set in the catalogue, out of which Mr. ORTON wished to reserve 25 books. He again desired Mr. EDWARDS not to put them up, as he would not furnish them.

Mr. EDWARDS—If the trade insist, I shall sell them in accordance with the rules.

Mr. ORTON—You *must not* sell them.

The Trade insisted, and the books were put up. Whereupon, Mr. ORTON, in a *rather* excited manner, addressed the audience, and asserted that Mr. EDWARDS was hostile to the Trade; that he went round the City crying to injure it and render it odious in the eyes of all parties, and concluded with designating the conduct of Mr. EDWARDS as ungentlemanly; but Mr. EDWARDS remained cool and determined, and the dispute passed off without pistols or coffee.

MR. EDWARDS' OFFENCE AND ADDRESS.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday, when the sale was being adjourned until after dinner, Mr. EDWARDS asked the attention of the gentlemen present for a few minutes. He said:

It appears, in regard to the new Arrangements of the Trade Association, that there are two parties, and there seems to be strong opposite feelings existing between them, and a good deal is said on both sides respecting their differences. I understand that I am personally accused of doing all I can to prejudice the Trade against the sale edition. I do not know if ever I used a word—a single word—having that tendency. I was strongly opposed to some of the new rules, as I believed them to be opposed to the interests of the Trade—injurious to both the sellers and the buyers. I was friendly to the Trade, but I am afraid that the new rules will be injurious to the publishers, auctioneers and booksellers. I have been long a member of the Trade. I am one of the elder members of it as an auctioneer. I was with the Trade from the commencement. I saw the time when the sales were not up in little parcels, and when the proceeds only amounted to $1,000, and now it is $400,000. From that, up to the present time, I always conducted myself as a gentleman, and acted impartially to both buyers and sellers, and I am sure I have many friends who will bear me out in this assertion. [Applause.] I am used to the business. I love it because I love literature and everything connected with it. As to his conduct last evening, you will see that Mr. ORTON got a little excited. I, too, may have also been somewhat excited. However, some of the oldest members of the Trade came to me this morning and congratulated me on my coolness and determination, and said that Mr. ORTON was excited at the time. If I did anything wrong, I assure you I would regret it. [Applause.]

TICKNOR & FIELD's contributions will be sold to-day. The remainder of PUTNAM's "World of Art and Industry," an elaborately illustrated work, published at an expense exceeding $40,000, will be offered with their invoice, and will no doubt attract the attention of those on the look-out for "a good operation." There are but 3,100 copies remaining of the large edition printed.

The Publishers' Banquet.

The Committee—Mr. PUTNAM at head—has published the "regulations" for the guests at the Publishers' Dinner, that comes off on Thursday night next. The seats are to be taken at 6½ P. M. "A toilet-room is provided for ladies (authors) invited to the entertainment. Seats in the gallery will be reserved for one gentleman (not otherwise invited) accompanying each lady invited to the table." The Committee are very sorry that they can't invite all the authors who are willing to accept tickets. The number (350) originally determined on has been increased to 600—no more can be issued. So those who have thus far failed in their efforts to get seats, would better offer themselves early as escorts to the invited literary ladies. Thus only can they get a vision of the feast. Eighteen Names—all good to draw—are published as invited to speak on the occasion.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Last evening's session of the Board of Councilmen was devoted almost exclusively to the third reading of bills; all recorded below, were, with the exception of the additional appropriation of $900 to meet the fire-works expenses on the Fourth of July, passed without serious objection. To that appropriation several members made the same objections that have previously been reported in the TIMES. The objections were made, not as much because there was anything materially wrong in connection with the conduct of the Committee, as from a reluctance on the part of the Board to encourage a full expenditure of the means first granted, without leaving a margin for accidents or incidental. The appropriation was finally passed by a vote of 21 to 11.

The following were among the bills passed to a third reading:

BILLS PASSED.

In favor of confirming contract for furnishing one thousand iron lamp posts for the use of the City. In favor of receiving basin and culvert, at southwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh avenue. In favor of receiving basin and culvert corner Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue. In favor of sewer in Washington-street, from Canal to Spring-street. In favor of restoring grade of Broome-street. In favor of confirming contract for building carriage for hose company No. 14. In favor of confirming contract for building carriage for hose company No. 55. Resolution to remove pump in front of No. 967 Madison-street. In favor of building a sewer in Thirty-ninth-street, from Madison-avenue to Fourth-avenue. In favor of building a house for hook and ladder company No. 14. In favor of a receiving basin and culvert corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue. In favor of remunerating F. O. Fowler, for error in assessment. Concurring to fence lots in Thirty-second-street. In favor of fencing vacant lots between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, &c. In favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, to fence lots in Thirty-fourth-street. In favor of repairing bulkhead in front of Bellevue Hospital. In favor of fencing lots west side of Delancey-street, between Tompkins and East streets. In favor of fencing lots in Forty-ninth-street, near Broadway. In favor of dredging out the slip at foot of Rivington-street. In favor of fencing, &c., lots No. 150 East Twenty-third-street. In favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in remitting the taxes of sundry persons. In favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in remitting and collecting tax of 1854, against sundry persons. Concurring to remit fine against Patrick Boylan. In favor of building a sewer in Henry-street. In favor of building a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets. In favor of filling lot in Fifty-first-street. In relation to painting engine No. 28. In favor of a sewer in Lexington-avenue to Forty-ninth-street. In favor of paving Catharine-street with the Belgian pavement, between Division and South streets. An ordinance regulating the hoisting of carcases by horses. In favor of taking up side-walks, &c., around the Park. In relation to the sale of unwholesome meat, &c. In relation to an ordinance for the prevention of accidents during the construction, &c., of buildings. Relative to the driving of cattle through the streets. In favor of fencing lots corner of Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue. In favor of removing pig-sties above Eighty-sixth-street. In favor of paving Bleecker-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway. In favor of filling sunken lots, between Tenth and Thirteenth avenues and Gansevoort and Twelfth streets. In favor of flagging in Sullivan-street. In favor of flagging, &c., No. 31 Tenth-street. In favor of flagging, &c., Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Orchard-street. In favor of regulating and paving Forty-first-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway. In favor of flagging, &c., Nos. 102, 106 and 109 Eldridge-street. In favor of flagging in front of Nos. 35, 48, 34 and 50 Forsyth-street. That the third specification attached to the report of the Special Committee, as to the removal of offal, &c., from the City; referred August 13, (Doc. 54,) be amended by striking out the words "at least once every day." That the resolution appropriating one hundred and fifty dollars to remove obstructions on Robinson-street Pier; amended after the word "purpose," by inserting the clause "said amount to be collected from the owners." In favor of repairing, &c., Pine-street, between Williams-street and Broadway. In favor of relieving Mrs. O'Shea from erroneous assessment. In favor of building a bulkhead in Harlem River. In relation to building a new carriage for Hose Company No. 28. In relation to building an addition to the house of Engine No. 12, &c. In favor of granting permission to Wm Dunning to grade Twelfth-avenue, in front of his property. In favor of repairing Pier No. 1, East River. In favor of repairing Pier No. 21, North River. In favor of regulating and paving Sixth-avenue, and laying cross-walks therein. In favor of flagging Madison-avenue. In favor of flagging Tenth-street, from Avenue C to Dry Dock-street. In favor of concurring to flag Willett-street. In favor of flagging, &c., Bleecker street. In favor of paving, &c., Thirty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. In favor of flagging in Clinton, Suffolk and Attorney streets. In favor of flagging Rivington-street. In favor of regulating Fortieth-street, from First-avenue to three hundred and eighty feet east. Concurring in relation to flagging in Forsyth-street. In favor of flagging in Mercdougal and Charlton streets. In favor of flagging Nos. 87, 90 and 91 Jane-street. In favor of confirming assessment for fencing lots on north side of Twenty-ninth-street, and south side of Thirtieth-street. In favor of confirming assessment to Ninth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. In favor of confirming assessment list for building a sewer in Forty-third-street and Broadway, from Sixth-avenue to Forty-fourth-street. In favor of confirming assessment for paving Thirty-fifth-street. In favor of flagging, &c., Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Eleventh avenues. In favor of regulating Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. In favor of paving Forty-fifth-street, between Second-avenue and East River. In favor of paving, &c., Fifty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. In favor of paying claim of John S. Carter, M. D., for services rendered during the prevalence of cholera in 1849. In favor of building a pier at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, East River. In favor of fencing Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. In favor of fencing south side of Twentieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging east side of Ninth-avenue. In favor of confirming assessment list for building a sewer in East Broadway, from Jefferson to Montgomery street. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue. In favor of confirming assessment list for a sewer in Thirty-third-street, between Second-avenue and East River. In favor of confirming assessment list for building a receiving basin and culvert corner of Houston-street and Bowery. In favor of confirming assessment list for sewer in Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

With about as many bills remaining on the calendar, as were passed, the Board adjourned to Monday evening.

Legislative Committee on the Criminal Courts.

A Joint Committee of the two branches of the State Legislature, composed of Messrs. Crosby and Hopkins, of the Senate, and Messrs. Stuyvesant, Baker and O'Keefe, of the House, was apointed at the last session of the Legislature to examine into the mode of procedure in the Criminal Courts of New-York, the office of Chief of Police, the Station-houses, Penitentiary, Almshouse, and City Prison. This Committee held a meeting of organization in June. Another meeting was announced when, it was stated, the Committee would enter upon the duties entrusted them. An effectual overhauling of the procedure of the different Courts was fully looked for, with fish and sweetmeats as to the manner justice was administered in New-York. Why this investigation has not been entered upon as announced, does not transpire. Who knows?

New-York Baptist Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the New-York Baptist Historical Society was held at the Bible House, in Nassau-street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The attendance was rather slim. DAVID VALENTINE, Esq., President of the Society, occupied the Chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. LATHROP, after which the minutes were read and some other formal business transacted. The Society then proceeded to elect its officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President.—DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq.
Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Robert Kelly, T. B. Stillman, Esq., D. M. Nelson, Esq.
Recording Secretary—Frank. W. Ballard.
Corresponding Secretary—Henry B. Dawson, Esq.
Foreign Secretary.—Rev. Dr. Lathrop.
Treasurer.—Capt. Stillman.
Librarian.—R. G. Horton, Esq.
Executive Committee—Messrs. Isaac T. Smith, Erastus D. Culver, R. G. Hatfield, R. T. Andrews, and Rev. Messrs. A. D. Gillette, E. E. L. Taylor, D. M. Graham, J. W. Fish (of Newark), and Rev. Mr. Buckland.
Finance Committee.—Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, Geo. H. Andrews, D. Ludlum (of Sing Sing) and Samuel Colgate.
Library Committee.—Rev. Messrs. Williams, Griswold, Magoon, Babcox and Hiscox.

On motion of Rev. Mr. BARNARD, it was

Resolved, That each ministerial member be requested to furnish the Society with a sermon in his own manuscript.

On motion of the same gentleman, the Home Secretary was requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Baptist Society, with a view to obtain copies of manuscript sermons by deceased Baptist clergymen. The Society then adjourned.

Economical Advertising.

There is a good way to advertise a house, which some enterprising landlords have not failed to adopt—to wit: If there is a water privilege at hand, announce a regatta for a purse of $5, or a row, with a couple of new hats for the stakes. Or if this doesn't draw, make the prize a $1,000 one, and then the newspapers must all report it, and the bar shall be gloriously patronized in consequence. Of course, it is easy enough to arrange the prize matter in such a way that it shall cost little more than drinks for the winner.

If your house is inland, announce a game of quoits, base ball, or even cricket, if a club can be obtained for the purpose. There cannot fail of a good run in the house, when the Press take hold well and do their duty by way of reporting.

Note from the Surgeon of the Crescent City.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The undersigned was on board the steamship Crescent City on her late trip from New-Orleans, in the capacity of Surgeon. There was one case of yellow fever on the person of the purser, who was taken on the second day of the voyage, and was confidently recovered to go to his house on the arrival of the ship.

Very Respectfully, H. V. HEWIT, M.D.

☞ Our "Anonymous" correspondent—he gives his name—who was on board the same ship with Mr. ROANCH, writes us again of their joint experience. He says that the "last heard of him in California was, that as the Indians were troublesome in the mountains, he did not deem it incumbent on a correspondent of the *Herald* to risk his life in the mines, but contented himself with sitting on a rock near the foothills, with an umbrella over his head, anxiously inquiring of each passer-by 'What might be the general average?'"

☞ We must wait a little longer. The Central Park Commissioners were to report this month to the Common Council as to the progress of their work. It is a great job, and takes time. So let's sit down calmly and wait a little longer. Any time before the millennium will do, gentlemen.

☞ One of the many letters reaching us concerning the late Nassau Hall Horn-scrce, is signed with a name apparently good enough, following a "*By authority of the Faculty.*" That is gammon of course.

The Burlington Wounded.

A letter from Burlington, New-Jersey, says that of the wounded by the great railroad accident, Mr. PUGH is better; Mr. O'KANE has been very bad, but is just now rather better; Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. KELLY left for home on Monday; Mr. FINLAY on Tuesday. Fifteen still remain in town—two at the hotel.

The Company has not paid a cent yet to the nurses.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests made yesterday of inebriates, was as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	14
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	10
At Essex Market, before Justice Wood	5
Total	29

Police News.

ABORTION—HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES.

A noted "child-killing den" has just been broken up by Justice PEABODY, although the parties criminated by the developments have not yet been arrested. Search is, however, being made, and doubtless the full length of his rope has been run by the "Doctor" interested.

The complaint seems to arise from a desire of the accused to leave the girl whom he had taken to live with him as his wife, without making any provision for her future maintenance.

Jane Talbot, being duly sworn, deposes and says: She became acquainted with William J. P. Thiers in the month of December, 1854, and sometime in the month of February, 1855, he solicited her to go and live with him as his wife; he was then residing at No. 13 West Twenty-sixth-street; and she continued to live with him in that house as his wife until the middle of March, when they removed to a house in Lexington-avenue, where they have resided until the present time; during the time of our residing at No. 13 West Twenty-sixth-street, sometime in February, a lady belonging to Hartford was brought to the house by a gentleman, whose name deponent does not know, also belonging to Hartford, to have an abortion produced upon her; the lady was about six months with child; the abortion was then and there produced; deponent heard her groan with pain, and also saw the child after it was born; a French woman by the name of Louisa Prat brought the child to deponent and showed it to her, saying, she (the woman) had suffered much; the child was dead; I do not know what became of the body; the French woman told me that the doctor dissolved the bodies by some chemical process; the mother of the child recovered, and after staying about three weeks, went back to Hartford.

After we removed to Lexington-avenue a man who worked in a factory in Jersey City, as she was informed, brought a woman to the house some time in April, who was some three months with child, to have an abortion produced on her, for which the Doctor was to receive $50; she was in the house about ten days; the abortion was produced and the woman left; and the deponent further says that a man, whom deponent was informed was an engineer on some railroad, brought a girl to the house belonging to some Eastern State—she being about four months with child; the abortion was produced, and the woman, staying at the house about two weeks, left; and further says that Henry K. Shoppard brought to the house a woman about twenty-four years of age, who was five months gone with child; I was present at the time of this abortion, also Mr. Sheppard and the Doctor; she remained about two weeks and then left.

And further says: That a Mrs. Pierson, about 40 years of age, from Halifax, came to the house about six months gone with child; I was in the room during her delivery, and saw the child after birth, it was alive, but died soon after; she was there about four weeks and left; the doctor took the child away, and after he returned told deponent he had thrown the body in the river at Brooklyn, also, a lady from some point near Chicago was brought there by a man belonging to Chicago; she remained in the house about two weeks; the abortion was produced, and she left.

Also, on Saturday night, Sept. 7, a woman from Georgia was brought to the house by a woman living at No. 529 Houston-street, I do not know whether the abortion has been effected or not; she was near six months with child; she is still in the house.

Also says that a servant girl, now in the house, named Kate, told deponent that the doctor had performed an operation on her which produced miscarriage; she is now living in the house as a servant; and deponent further says that the doctor visits many women at their residences, and for the purpose of performing operations which produce abortion.

(Signed.) JANE TALBOT.

The evils of premature publication in cases of a criminal nature has been fully exemplified in this case. It appears that hearing of some facts of the above case the reporter of a weekly paper botched up a tale and published it on Sunday last in that paper; the consequence of which was that the parties for whose arrests warrants were issued managed to get away. This is the third time within the past two months that such cases have been published prior to the arrests of the accused parties, thus enabling them to make good their escape.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

An Irish boatman named Patrick Keany was arrested at an early hour yesterday by Policeman Ward, charged with highway robbery. It is alleged by complainant, who is a seafaring man, named Morris Ellis, boarding in Oliver-street, near Cherry, that they fell into company at the National Theatre, which place leaving, they together partook of sundry drinks, after which accused prevailed on him (Ellis) to walk up town with him. When they reached the vicinity of Thirty-second-street and the Second-avenue, prisoner asked the time, and on Ellis' taking out his watch that he might answer the request, accused snatched it from him and ran off. He was closely pursued and arrested, the watch being found on the ground a short distance from him. Committed for examination by Justice DAVISON.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

"Judging by the initial number, Dr. HUNTER's *Specialist* will, in interest, intelligence, scientific and practical knowledge, and vigor of conduct, rank at the very head of medical journalism. In this number the Doctor sets forth his purpose—already alluded to—modestly but decidedly, and treats us to powerful articles on "Medicated Inhalation," "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "Asthma, its nature, causes and cure," "Medical Specialities," "The prevalence and importance of Tubercular Diseases," and an interesting essay on the importance of a proper classification of diseases. But an article that will command general attention, and interest, we rather think, the medical profession, is a reply to an onslaught made by Dr. HALL, editor of the *Journal of Health*, against Inhalation. The article is titled "A Concentrated Ninny," and though written with marvellous good humor, is a sort of flaying alive of the *Journal of Health* man. It reminds us of a torture figure of the Spanish Inquisition, called "The Blessed Virgin," which had an agreeable first blush for the victim led to its embrace, but which, on touching certain springs, opened a glittering breast of sword blades."

A monthly periodical, 16 pages 4to. Subscriptions for a year, $1; single copy, 10c. Published by SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, and for sale by all Bookeellers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 20 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

THE
BEST
AND
PUREST,
IMPORTED FROM LONDON
EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—In answer to many inquiries regarding the permanence of this art the subscriber would say, that the principle of finish he employs, though recently applied to the Ambrotype, has been in use long enough to demonstrate its entire indelibility. Also, that he has the choice of every known method of finishing the Ambrotype. He guarantees the permanence and durability of every picture made at his establishment. M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilos. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. J. M. DAGNALL, 30 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO's CATARAH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An interesting letter from Dr. S. S. FITCH, of No. 714 Broadway, New-York, will be found on our fifth page. It exposes what he considers the unfounded pretensions of "medicated inhalation," and will much interest the invalid as well as the general reader.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner or Franklin-street, (opposite Taylor's Saloon,) offer a good Brussels Carpet at one dollar per yard, and other articles in their line at proportionate rates.

[Advertisement.]

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another strong bill is offered at this house again to-night. "Eva, the Irish Princess," "The Golden Axe," and "Glorious Minority." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The last day of the quatern, or four children at a birth, the fat child and the Maine Giantess, at BARNUM's Museum. On Monday they go to the Albany Baby Show. The new Comedy is to be played this afternoon and evening.

LONG ISLAND.

Ye Justice and ye Alderman.

By force and arms the office of Justice in the Sixth District of Brooklyn is claimed by two persons, one an Alderman, Mr. MARAZ, and the other Mr. FENN, who claims to have been elected a Justice at the last election. The former contending that the Charter did not provide for the filling of the office, and he consequently acts as a Justice by virtue of his office, being an Alderman of the Ward.

A few days since, Alderman MARAZ found Justice FENN in his Chair, and after some words, he *took him in his arms and carried him into the street.* The next day the Alderman was arrested and fined by Justice FENN $25, for contempt, which he refused to pay, and a commitment was made out, and the Alderman sent to Jail, but in some mysterious manner he has thus far been running at large.

Yesterday, Mr. WARING, Counsellor to the Corporation, applied to Judge STRONG to have defendant discharged from custody. The District Attorney objected, and there the matter stands—a very interesting affair to the people, who are the sufferers in this contention for the spoils.

Target Excursions.

The Franklin Volunteers, of Brooklyn, composed of members of Engine Company No. 2, will go on a target excursion to Staten Island, under the command of THOMAS BOWERS, on the 2d of October. STEWART's Band will furnish music for the occasion.

The Robert Burt Guards, named in honor of the Foreman of Engine Company No. 3, Western District of Brooklyn, Captain FRANCIS MCGIVNEY, will go on a target excursion on the 17th of October.

The Metamora Guards, Captain MCMAHON, of South Brooklyn, proceeded on Monday to Hoboken for target practice.

The Emmet Guard, composed of masons employed in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, will go on a target excursion to St. Ronan's Well on the 27th inst. They will be commanded by Capt. CHAS. BECK.

NEW-JERSEY.

Great Celebration—The Turners.

On the 8th of October, the Turnvereis of Paterson will welcome its friends to a great festival, to be held at Passaic Falls. The exercises of the Turners will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. There will be a small admission fee charged. We understand that large numbers of Turners will be present from New-York, Newark, Jersey and Elizabeth Cities, Rahway, and other places. A ball will be held in the evening, dedicated entirely to the "walzer."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept 18, at the Broadway Universalist Church, by Rev. E H. Chapin, C S STEVENSON, of Lawrenceburg, Ia., to JULIA M., daughter of Benjamin Ellis, of Brooklyn.

☞ Cincinnati *Gazette* please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, by Rev J. P Hovey, EDWARD P. CURTIS to HARRIET R., daughter of John Fogg, Esq., all of this City.

In Lowell, Mass., on Wednesday Sept. 19, at the Kirkst. Church, by Rev. A. Blanchard D. D., Mr. SAMUEL ALLEN, of New-York to Miss CAROLINE U. SANFORD, of the former place, in the presence of a large circle of friends.

On Wednesday, Sept 5, by Rev C H Spelman, HENRY M. CROPPER to Miss ANN WOODSON, both of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Hoboken, on Monday afternoon, by Rev. Alfred S Patton, Mr. JAMES A. BURKE to Miss MARIA L. WISEMAN, all of Hoboken City.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 21 after a lingering illness, CATHARINE H., wife of David D Crane, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 170 West 11th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be conveyed to Oak Hill Cemetery on Monday for interment.

☞ Boston and Baltimore papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 21, MARY JANE, youngest daughter of John Pell, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, at No. 204 West 24th st.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 21, MARY, wife of John Markie aged 51 years.

The funeral will take place from her former residence, No. 429 Broome st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Sept. 13, at No 111 2d-st., ROBERT RANKIN, aged 30 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Jersey City, on Friday, Sept 21, at his residence, DAVID B. WAKEMAN, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St Matthew's Church, on Monday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock.

At La Grange, Dutchess County, on Thursday morning, Sept 20, GEORGE IRVING, infant son of Rosina and George W. Hoff, aged 7 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 61 o'clock, from the residence of David Hoff, in Division-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Tuttle, Monmouth County, N. J., on Friday, Sept 21, at his residence, CHARLES P. JACKSON, aged 58 years and 6 days.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his brother-James L. Jackson, No 338 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred at Greenwood. His relatives and friends will please attend without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 21

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '62 reg	110		10	Erie Railroad	36
7 Virginia 6s	103		100	do	36
5 do	103		100	do	36
5 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	86		100	do	36
5 do	86		100	do	36
5 N. Y. Cen. 6s	100		100	do	36
5 Cin. & Chi. R. R.	82		100	do	36
5 do	82		100	do	36
5 and 7 R. & P. R. R.	82		100	do	36
5 Del. & H. Can.	113		100	do	36
5 Bank of Commerce	100		100	do	36
5 Mech. & Leather Bank	100		100	do	36
10 Ocean Bank	24		100	do	36
100 Nip. Trans. Co.	5	18	100	do	36
100 do	2	18	100	do	36
100 do	2	18	100	do	36
100 do	50	20	100	do	36
900 Canton Co.	50	20	100	do	36
80 Brunswick C. L. Co.	8		100	do	36
100 do	8		100	do	36
100 Cum. Coal Co.	60	27	50

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1253 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

QUARANTINE.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES, &c.

New-York Vessels Quarantined at Baltimore.

YELLOW FEVER CASE.

Mayor Woon, while the proceedings of the Board of Health were still secret, had written to the Baltimoreans gratifying assurances of his sympathy with them in the grievous affliction imposed by the order that their vessels should be examined at Quarantine, and detained if any sickness be found on board. On Friday His Honor again assured the Mayor of Baltimore of his confidence that in a few weeks the Board would repeal the ordinance. His Honor's sympathy does honor to His Honor's heart. But we hope the Mayor o Baltimore is not a cruel enough to laugh in his sleeve while he reads these expressions of sympathy. And yet he must. For this quarantining of Baltimore is with us a new thing—only adopted in an emergency, and when hard pushed by imminent danger. But Baltimore quarantines every vessel during the sickly season,—even those from the Chesapeake, and all from New-York or New-England. The papers of Baltimore must surely have known this when they made their "holly-baiioo,"—the Mayor of Baltimore must have known it when he promulgated his intention "to retaliate,"—as if there were anything new about their Quarantine, except the shadow of a bad excuse for it. And it would have been more creditable to our Mayor if he, too, had known something of what our merchants are subject to. The following certificate speaks for itself—all too loudly for the hypocrisy of some of the Baltimore indignants and the ignorance of Mayor Woon and his co sympathizers:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.

I do hereby certify and declare that I am Commander of propeller *Jackson*, which plies between Baltimore and New-York; that I have been engaged in navigating vessels which have made Baltimore their port of entry since 1840, that during said period I have been with my vessel detained and examined off Fort McHenry by the Health Officer of Baltimore, whenever I have entered said port between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November. I do further certify, that all vessels arriving at said port, from whatever place they may come, are similarly detained and examined by the said Health Officer; and if no sickness exist on board, they are allowed to pass to the wharves of the city; but if sickness exist on board of said vessels, then the vessels, cargoes, crew and passengers, are subjected to quarantine, similar to that which exists in the port of New-York; and I do further certify, that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the charge made for said Health Officer's examination varies, according to tonnage, and is from two to six dollars.

L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander Propeller *Jackson*.

We do not grumble at this—we have never grumbled. But is it honest for Baltimore to object to our self protective quarantine under the circumstances?

YELLOW FEVER.

The brig *Ottawa* arrived at Quarantine Saturday afternoon from Havana, having lost her mate and one other crew while in that port, from yellow fever.

TRADE SALE.

Mr. Edwards, Mr. Orton and the Times' Report.

Mr. ORTON took exception to the accuracy of the statement which appeared in the TIMES of Saturday morning, regarding the difference which occurred between himself and Mr. EDWARDS on Thursday night, and brought the matter before the Trade at 1½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He read the introductory part of the report, and stated that he did not think it necessary to read Mr. EDWARDS' address, delivered on Friday, as he presumed the report in the TIMES was correct; but he was obliged from the circumstances connected with this matter, to ask them whether the statements which he had read were correct or not.

(He here read a letter which he had written to the editor of the TIMES on the subject, and the reply received thereto,) and continued to say that the letter of Mr RAYMOND put it out of his power to meet the statement of facts where he understood them to appear. (The editor of the TIMES had offered to insert any correction or explanation which he might think proper to make over his signature.)

[He could not consider a more proper time and place than that to ask them whether the circumstances as they appeared in the TIMES did occur. There was a difference of opinion between Mr. EDWARDS and him regarding the intention of two of the rules, which he, however, contended did not conflict (rule 2 and rule 14.) With regard to the 1st rule alluded to, it was not the intention of the Association that it should supersede the regulation formerly in existence; and by rule 14 the sales should be under the general direction of the Executive Committee of the New-York Publishers' Association, who should determine whether invoices offered were in accordance with the rules of the sale, and whose decision should be final on any questions that might arise as to the intent of any regulations of the sale.

The circumstances under which the difference arose were these: when making out his catalogue he was under the impression that he had the books set forth, but when he came to get his list from AUBURN he found there were a few lots of unimportant works imperfect, and the information came too late to be inserted in the catalogue, and he thought that it would make no particular difference.

Mr. O. here recounted the imperfect lots, and the number in each that he had been unable to furnish; but he did not remember if any individual had asked for a copy of those books. He told the auctioneer that the books were out, and he specified the item when there was a difference in the Catalogue. Some remarks were made, but he did not feel excited. He considered that the auctioneer had nothing to do with the regulations of the sale, and that his business was simply to sell the books placed in his hands. They had a right to decide whether the statement in the TIMES was correct or not.

A gentleman now asked if any one had a remark to make, and there being no response made, the Trade resolved themselves into a special meeting to take action on the business before them. Mr. APPLETON was moved to the Chair, and Mr. PUTNAM appointed to discharge the duties of Secretary. A gentleman in the body of the meeting here asked Mr. EDWARDS if he had any remarks to make regarding the statement in the TIMES.

Mr. EDWARDS—I did not come here to enter into a controversy with the Trade, and I am perfectly satisfied with the subject as it stands. If the Trade have any prejudice against me I am sorry for it.

Mr. MASON said that the object was to know if the report was correct: First, as regards the dissatisfaction of the buyers with the rules, and second, as regards the language attributed to Mr. ORTON, and Mr ORTON desires to get the expression of the meeting authenticated.

Mr. MASON here read a resolution covering the whole ground of dispute—*condemning the* TIMES, *approving Mr Orton's conduct*, and severely censuring Mr. EDWARDS.

A VOICE—You should strike out the latter part against Mr. EDWARDS, as he has apologized.

Mr. EDWARDS—I made no apology, Sir. [Applause.]

Mr. ORTON had no objection to have that portion of the resolution having reference to Mr. EDWARDS withdrawn.

Mr. MASON thought it should remain, as he persisted in selling in opposition to the publisher, and said they should be sold without reference to the Executive Board.

Mr. BUTLER, of Philadelphia, said that they were all detained there from their families, and their time should not be wasted in matters of that kind. He therefore moved that the meeting adjourn. The motion being seconded,

Mr. ORTON asked Mr. BUTLER to suspend his motion until the resolution should be put.

Mr BUTLER said he was opposed to the resolution altogether. Those matters were to be decided by the Association, and not by the Executive Committee of the members of the Trade.

The Chairman called for the opinion of the meeting on Mr. BUTLER's amendment to adjourn, when the ayes and noes appeared to be so nearly equal that he could not determine whether it was lost or carried. He then desired that a division should be taken; but before this could be effected there were several amendments upon amendments and motions on original motions proposed nearly together.

Mr. ORTON asked Mr. MASON to substitute for the original resolution, that the report in the TIMES was incorrect.

Another resolution was here put in the effect that Mr. ORTON's conduct was correct upon the occasion of his difference with Mr. EDWARDS.

The Chairman declared the ayes had it, and the resolution was carried.

Mr. MASON said the statement in the TIMES was a misrepresentation of facts.

Mr. EDWARDS said that one-half or one-fourth of the gentlemen then in the room were not present when the difference occurred between him and Mr. ORTON, and that it would not be proper to take a vote on the matter now.

It was then suggested, in order to put the matter short and avoid further discussion, that a resolution be passed simply stating that the statement in the TIMES was incorrect. A motion to this effect was accordingly put, and the Chairman having called for the ayes and noes, declared the ayes had it.

Mr. EDWARDS said he should like to know what the meeting had actually decided.

[We would also like to know upon what grounds the statement in the TIMES has been pronounced incorrect, or a misrepresentation of facts by gentlemen who were not present when the difficulty occurred between Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. ORTON.]

[The vote was carried to the effect that the TIMES report was incorrect—so, of course, it must have been. But it would really gratify us to know in what respects. Many of the gentlemen who voted upon the point, we understand, were not present when the proceedings reported took place. But our *Reporter* was present, and we have been in the habit of believing the report of those who were present in preference to the opinions of those who were absent. Mr. ORTON denies that he was excited, but admitted the accuracy of our report of the address of Mr. EDWARDS, which stated that Mr. ORTON was a little excited. However, the majority of those who voted, including, probably, most of the City publishers,—few of the *buyers* from abroad voted at all,—have decided that what we saw did not happen, and what we heard was not said, and we must leave the public to make up its own mind—that is, providing it cares enough about the matter.]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Massachusetts Politics—Mortality of the City—Liquor Law.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Know-Nothings are highly indignant at the failure of the Republican Convention to renominate GARDNER for Governor. Large meetings were held in this city and Charlestown last evening, at which the nomination of ROCKWELL was repudiated, and resolutions passed in favor of separate action, and the nomination of GARDNER. They also elected Delegates to the straight-out K. N. Convention.

The number of deaths in this city during the week ending this morning was 91, an decrease of 34 from last week.

In the Municipal Court this morning, two Juries which had been out all night on liquor cases, came in and stated that they could not agree as to the constitutionality of the law. The District Attorney said that they were the strongest cases he had, and moved a continuance of all the cases to the next term, as there was no prospect of getting a verdict.

The Court considered it useless to press the matter further, and postponed the cases. There has not yet been a conviction under the new law in Boston.

Republican Pilgrims at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 22.

General WILSON and ex-Congressman GOODRICH, of Massachusetts, delivered anti-slavery speeches before a small meeting of Whigs, *alias* Republicans, in this city, this evening.

The Ohio State Canals.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Canal Board of this State have resolved to have the repairs made for the ensuing five years by contract, and the Board have advertised for proposals, which will be received at the office in this city, till the 15th of November next.

The Recent Storm in Lake Michigan—Loss of the Steamer Baltimore and Propeller Oriental, &c. CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 21.

The report that the steamer *Queen City*, of the Collingwood line, was lost during the recent storm, proves to be incorrect.

The steamer *Baltimore* was wrecked near Sheboygan, but finally drifted ashore. The passengers were all saved by means of life boats. The vessel will probably prove a total loss, as her lower works are entirely carried away.

The propeller *Oriental* is supposed to have been lost, near the same place, as some oars with the name *Oriental* on them were picked up near Sheboygan, by the propeller *Dunkirk*, which has arrived at Milwaukee.

The schooner *Loofer* went ashore eight miles from Waukegan, and was a total loss.

Considerable damage was done to piers, &c., at Kenosha.

Stabbing Affray at Rondout.

RONDOUT, Saturday, Sept. 22.

On Wednesday evening last FREDERICK MAYER, (or MYERS,) a boot and shoemaker of this village, was dangerously stabbed by one of his journeymen, named JOHN CONNELLY. The circumstances, as they transpired at the examination on Thursday, were as follows: Mr. MAYER having been absent, returned home at about 9 o'clock in the evening, and on his way up to his bedroom, in the third story, saw his wife, as he believed, come out of the bedroom occupied by CONNELLY; and pass out through the hall and back door. MAYER, suspecting improper intimacy between CONNELLY and his wife, secreted himself, when, shortly after, his wife returned and entered her own room, whereupon CONNELLY went to her door and told her to go down stairs, so that her husband would not suspect anything when he returned. At this moment MAYER rushed upon CONNELLY, with the avowed purpose of putting him out of doors, and, during the scuffle in the hall, CONNELLY stabbed MAYER twice with a sharp pointed shoe knife—once in the abdomen and once in the thigh, where a branch of the femoral artery was severed. MAYER lies in a very critical condition, and CONNELLY has been committed to await the result of the wounds inflicted upon MAYER.

Interesting Libel Suit.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 21.

A libel suit has been instituted at Milwaukee against Judge HUBBELL of the Second Judicial Circuit Court, by the editor of the *Daily News* of that city, on account of a statement alleged to have been made by the Judge that Attorney-General CALEB CUSHING offered him a bribe of $5,000 in the land case of "HUNGERFORD against CUSHING." The suit is brought by Mr. CUSHING's attorneys.

Senator Douglas in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 22.

Senator DOUGLAS addressed a large meeting here last night. He denounced the fanaticism invoked by the Fugitive Slave law and Northern men, who pronounced it unconstitutional—discussed the Nebraska bill, and said that Congress had no right to interfere in the local laws of States or Territories. The Know-Nothings were bitterly denounced.

Destructive Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 21.

Four stores on Charles-street, in this city, were destroyed by fire last night, and the *Bee* newspaper office was considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $60,000. Two men were badly injured during the fire.

Collision on Lake Erie.—Sinking of the Brig Young America—Crew Saved.

RACINE, (Wis.) Saturday, Sept. 22.

The brigs *Black Hawk* and *Young America* came in collision at about 3 o'clock this morning, near this place. The *Young America* went down almost immediately, with a cargo consisting of about 17,000 bushels of corn, bound from Chicago to Oswego. She was owned in Oswego. The crew were all saved.

Destructive Fire at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 21.

Four stores on Charles-street, in this city, were destroyed by fire last night, and the *Bee* newspaper office was considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $60,000. Two men were badly injured by the fire.

Cholera in Kansas.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 22.

Cholera has broken out in a malignant form in Kansas, opposite St. Joseph's, Missouri.

Navy Agent at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 22.

H. G. SOUTHERN KEY, of Maryland, has been appointed Navy Agent at Baltimore, vice Dr. BRUCE, deceased.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. TURNER, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The steamship *Knoxville* arrived here from New-York at 3 o'clock this morning.

CITY POLITICS.

Germans in the Market—New Nominations—Fresh Declensions—Very much of a Muddle.

Meeting of the Republican Delegates.

In compliance with a notice sent to the various Delegates to the State Convention, some sixteen or or eighteen of them assembled at the Astor House on Saturday evening.

Mr. LUMAN SHERWOOD was called to the Chair, and Mr. CHAS H. ELLIOT appointed Secretary.

A communication was received from ROE LOCKWOOD, tendering his resignation as a delegate. Mr. E A. STANSBURY requested to name a substitute as he would be unable to attend the Convention personally. Granted.

Mr PEEL then moved that Mr. R. H. LEMONT be elected to fill the vacancy occurring by the resignation of Mr. J. K. BAILEY. Some discussion here arose relative to the propriety of admitting a Whig to fill a place made by the resignation of a Democrat.

During the discussion, the names of D. C. BOYD and S. HALL were also proposed to fill the vacancy. On motion, a ballot was entered into for the election of the three named, which resulted in the choice of Mr. HALL.

Mr. ELLIOT then proposed that the meeting adopt some rule for the government of the New-York Delegation before going to Syracuse. After some discussion the motion was lost.

Mr C. C. LEIGH then made a suggestion to the effect that the meeting make an expression of its sentiments with respect to the Maine Law.

Pending a somewhat animated discussion of the proposition, the meeting adjourned. The delegates, or a majority of them, will leave this City on the *Isaac Newton*, for Syracuse, this evening.

Still Another Party!—The German Democrats in the Field—Who Bids Most?

The German Democrats, having resolved no longer to quietly give their votes and get none of the spoils, have organized in the different Wards, and appointed delegates to a General Convention. The first meeting of this body was held yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, at No. 132 West Thirtieth-street. There were present delegates from the Fifth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards. Mr. WM. LETZEISER, of the Twentieth, was called to the Chair, and Dr. C. A. KLEIN, of the Seventeenth, was chosen temporary Secretary. The order of business was then resolved upon, and the Convention proceeded to the election of permanent officers, which resulted as follows:

President, Mr. Wm. JOHN LETZEIZER of the Twentieth Ward.

First Vice President, Gustave Schoenke of the Seventeenth Ward.

Second Vice President, A. J. Nei, of the Twenty-second Ward.

First Secretary, Dr. Charles A. Klein of the Seventeenth Ward.

Second Secretary, Dr. Haenleim, of the Twentieth Ward.

It was then resolved to take speedy steps for the organization of committees in the remaining wards containing a large German population.

Dr. FORNACH then addressed the meeting on the subject of the present political corruption. He doubted whether the Germans could effect anything, and was going on to give his views on the subject, when

The President called him to order, and stated that, as there were eight or ten thousand German Democratic voters in New-York, by throwing their votes with the Hards or Softs, they could induce one of these parties to give them their due share of nominations.

Dr. FORNACH then explained the objects of the Workingmen's party.

The meeting adjourned to meet early this week at the call of its officers.

Lager bier was in great favor, and each of the reporters was furnished with a huge *seidel*. A few seemed desirous of emulating the noted Poughkeepsie Dutchman who drank sixty glasses in a couple of hours.

Probable.

The following is given as the probable ticket of the Hards. Hosts have been nominated, but none definitely acted on yet:

Judge Beardsley for Supreme Court, William H. Leonard for Common Pleas, Jonas B. Phillips and Michael Ushoffer for Superior Court, and John D. McGregor for Marine Court, John B. Haskin for Corporation Counsel, James B. Bensel for Sheriff, Richard B. Connolly for County Clerk, Nathaniel S. Seiah for Commissioner of Repairs, Alderman Howard for Street Commissioner, Elias L. Smith for Comptroller, Dr. Vache for City Inspector.

City Politics Declining.

Declining is all the go. Judge LOTT declined the Soft nomination to the Judgeship of Appeals. OGDEN HOFFMAN to the Attorney Generalship, and their example is infectious. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, who ran last year on the Tammany and K. N. tickets declines now his chance to be Attorney of the City. They say Dr. JAS. R. WARD declines to run for Almshouse Governor, and that ROBT. T. HARDY, Esq., also declines the Whig nomination for the Comptroller's berth.

Whig Nominations.

For Councilmen—Eighth District, LEMUEL PARKES: Ninth—GEO. A. BARNEY; Tenth—WM. I. CRANE; Fifty-ninth—FRANCIS R. GUEST.

☞ The "New Temperance" or "Good Liquor" party is still alive and kicking. They did nothing of importance on Saturday night.

☞ A Hard Shell organization No 2 is talked about, to have two planks, plenty of liquor and death to the K. N.'s; the Administration to be neglected and—a Central Committee formed, if the party is large enough to furnish the requisite number of one from each Ward. From this new-laid egg great things are reasonably expected.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

He Declines.

Mr. WILLIAM BEARD, of the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, who was elected a Delegate to the State Republican Convention from the Second Assembly District, declines serving.

K. N. Nominations.

The K. N.'s of the Third Assembly District have placed in nomination for Assembly HENRY WOOD of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn.

☞ Mr. GEO. H. HAYWARD furnishes the following as the Republican Delegates and Alternates of the Third Assembly District: Delegates, JOSEPH REEVE, S. ALPHEUS SMITH. Alternates, STEPHEN CROWELL and JOHN TORRESON.

Alleged Forgery and Embezzlement.

A merchant doing business at No. 55 Hudson-street, Hoboken, N. J., was yesterday arrested by Policeman Ross, of the Lower Police Court, charged on the complaint of CHRISTIAN HERCHERT, of the firm of DAUBER & Co., jewelers, of No. 37 John-street, with embezzlement and forgery. In the complaint it is alleged that about three years since, defendant was employed as a clerk, by complainant, in the above firm, and that about the 1st of January last, he (defendant) sold to one SCHRAM, of New-Orleans, a quantity of goods amounting to $800, and also in other parties whose names are not mentioned, goods to all amounting to $2,000, and that he applied the proceeds to his own uses, refusing to make account thereof; and that on the 10th Aug. last of thereabouts, defendant forged the name of the firm for his own benefit and behoof to two promissory notes—one in favor of C. SCHWARZWELDER for $350, and one to a man named HOUCK for an amount unknown. In reply accused states that he holds a power of attorney to act for the firm, given him by complainant himself. Justice CONNOLLY held him for examination.

Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests made during the forty-eight hours, ending yesterday evening, for intoxication was large; they were distributed as follows:—

SATURDAY.

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	18
At the Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	9
At the Essex, before Justice Wood	23
Total	40

SUNDAY.

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	25
At the Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearsey	20
At the Essex, before Justice Wood	24
Total	79
Total for 48 hours	119

☞ Codfish are scarce in all the fishing grounds this season. Fewer smacks than usual are at Fulton-slip.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

CONTINUANCE OF BAD NEWS.

Death of the President of the Howard Association.

The Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

We regret to be again compelled to record further bad tidings from these sorrow-stricken cities. The Baltimore *American* of Saturday, announced the sickness of Wm. B. Ferguson, Esq., the leader of the noble band of Howards, who have so steadfastly resisted the progress of the pestilence, and the telegraph last night brought the news of his death, which will be received everywhere with sincere regret. The following is the telegraphic summary:

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 23.

The steamer from Norfolk brings us intelligence to noon on Saturday.

The weather had been exceedingly unfavorable, and nothing can be more appalling than the present aspect of affairs.

Mr. FERGUSON, the President of the Howard Association, died on Saturday morning, and his death added greatly to the despondency of the people. The physicians say that the disease has lost none of its malignancy.

At Norfolk on Thursday there were 40 interments, and on Friday 28; while 30 orders for coffins had been left with undertakers up to 10 o'clock on Saturday.

Miss Wallace, from New-York, was doing well.

At Portsmouth on Thursday, there were twenty-two deaths; on Friday, twenty-five; and on Saturday, about thirty.

Drs. Walters, of Baltimore, and Rizer, of Philadelphia, were very ill.

Acting Mayor Holliday was taken to the hospital yesterday. It is estimated that there are now about 2,200 persons in Portsmouth, of whom 2,000 are either convalescents or still sick.

Acclimated physicians and nurses are much needed; but the authorities hope no more will come from the North who have not had the fever, otherwise they will only furnish fresh victims.

The shipping in our harbor, engine houses, &c., displayed their flags at half-mast to-day in respect to the memory of Mr. Ferguson, who was formerly a citizen of Baltimore.

Wm. Fowler, of this city, was killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day, by jumping from the cars while in motion.

The following are the principal names of the dead in Norfolk, Sept. 21: Mr. Bellman, organist of the Catholic Church; Mrs. Seaman, nurse from Richmond; Miss Thoroughgood, Miss C. A. Crosbie, Wm. Wood, Martin Kelly, Francis Winter, Rachel Parker, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Bagley, Thos. Downes, Harrison Bust, Samuel Smith, C. Woodworth, Mr. Lee, Mrs. Lawrence, Dr. Rose's child, Mr. Curtis, Miss C. A. Corlies.

SEPT. 22.—William B. Ferguson, William Reed, of the Howard Association, Benj. Quick, Dr. Alexander Gault, Postmaster; Mrs. E. H. Dilk, Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Matthews, Thomas Gilbert, a daughter of Augustus Winslow, a son of Mr. Hill.

Caleb Bondal, Esq., has had the black vomit, and Dr. Capree, of New-York, is very ill.

Rev. Louis Walke, of the Episcopal Church, is improving, and is now able to sit up. Rev. Mr. Smith was taken ill yesterday.

We condense from the correspondence of the Baltimore papers:

THE DEATHS AT NORFOLK.

There were about 30 deaths in Norfolk on Wednesday, and up to noon on Thursday there was not thought to be any abatement in the disease.

Among the recent deaths in Norfolk are Captain C. Thier, Newton Armistead, Joseph C Addington's daughter, Capt. Armstrong, Edward Howlett and wife, Miss Olivia (daughter of the late Archibald Briggs,) Benjamin Wellington, Edward James, Horace Dewry, William Enns (Pilot,) Patsy Busby, Margaret Dowry, Ann E. Shuster, Mrs. Hurst, Mr. Kean, John Thomas, 2 children of the late W. B. Sorey, and 3 names unknown.

Martha Richardson; Mr. John Kean, No. 24 Bank-street; Thomas Gibbs; a woman at the Cotton Factory; Wm. Lovett, John M. Watts, Chapel-street; Mrs. Butt, wife of Caleb Butt; Martha Pan and Miss Burcher.

Dr. Robert H. Gordon is not dead as was reported. He, as well as Drs. Tunstall and Blow, are extremely ill. The latter has had black vomit.

Richard B. Tunstall, (brother of Dr. T.'s,) Wm. Seymour, Miss Delany, Wm. Reed, the organist of the Roman Catholic Church, (name unknown,) Benjamin Quick, child of the late Wm. B. Sorey, Capt. Hicks, (acting warden of the jail,) and Caleb Bousal are very ill. John D. Gordon, (broker,) is quite sick to-day. Another report represents him to be better. Edward Delany, (brother of the ex-mayor,) is out. Thomas White, of the city police, is convalescing, and will be out in a few days. Dr. Capree and Miss Wallace, (nurse,) from New-York, Mrs Edward Deik was attacked yesterday. Two deaths in the Hospital last night.

THE DEATHS AT PORTSMOUTH.

Thursday, 2 P. M.—There were 14 deaths yesterday, viz:—Jesse M. Veale; James Briton's wife; Thomas Cady; negro man of Mrs. Priscilla Haynes; Thomas Stewart; child of Wm. T. Taylor; Joseph Dedley; Edward Morris; John Hughes; negro man of Dr. Ramsey; Mrs. Thomas Jardon; A. Billisolly, Jr.; Mrs. Andrew Brice, and Edward Gray's child.

There were 11 deaths in Portsmouth to-day up to 2 o'clock P. M.

Robt. W Graves, of Portsmouth, is reported to be dying. His brother, Wm. B. Graves, of the Howard Association, is well, and returns to New-York in this evening's boat.

Nelson C. Etheridge, Alexander Etheridge and Henry Barrett are ill.

Dr. Rizer is improving. Dr. Barry is quite sick. Dr. Walters was taken sick to-day. Dr. James L. Hatton, (one of the resident physicians,) who has rendered good service from the beginning of the epidemic, was to-day conveyed to the Naval Hospital, sick of the fever. Drs. Aspril and Hamil, I am pleased to say, are again out, and our enterprising and accommodating little Postmaster, Whit Ashton, is again at his post; he is a little thinner in flesh, but as cheerful as a *cricket* and as sharp "as a *steel trap*."

Mrs. Mathew Alwyne, of Portsmouth, died this morning.

BURNING TAR.

As we are leaving our anchorage this evening, dense volumes of smoke indicate the burning of tar in both Norfolk and Portsmouth.

SENDING PHYSICIANS AWAY.

Several physicians and nurses who have recently arrived from the North have been sent back. The authorities in Norfolk have sufficient sick on their hands, and they think it impolitic to import fresh victims.

MATTERS AT CAMP FALLS.

CAMP FALLS, HAMPTON, Sept. 19.—Saturday night a heavy rain beat through the tents at Camp Falls, and the consequence was that several cases of sickness occurred among the few who had taken refuge under them. Provision was immediately made for them at a neighboring house, and I learn that the tents have been entirely deserted. The encampment was projected by the most benevolent and humane gentlemen in the hope of rescuing some at least, of their brethren of Norfolk and Portsmouth, from the very jaws of death; but it has proved, I heartily regret to say, a failure. The city of tents went up with the best wishes and brightest hopes; its failure sadly disappoints those who built it with such willing and eager hands.

THE RELIEF FUND.

The Baltimore Relief Fund has now reached the amount of $45,905. Contributions continue to flow in with a generosity that does infinite honor to the hearts of our countrymen.

LETTER FROM GISBON WHITTINGHAM.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 17.

ROBERT A. DOBBIN, Esq., Chairman—Dear Sir: I take the first opportunity after my return to reply to your communication of the 11th inst., which reached me when on a journey.

I had, upon inquiry, that collections in the congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland have already been so general as to have anticipated the effect of a pastoral letter. Had I been in Baltimore three weeks ago I should have deemed it a duty to address my diocese upon the subject. While I regret having lost the opportunity, I cannot but feel happy in the assurance that the promptings were unnecessary, and that the liberal work has done the less remains to be done and will be so. Very respectfully, your friend and servant, W. H. WHITTINGHAM.

The Yellow Fever in Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 21.

The yellow fever is making terrible ravages at Natchez, Vicksburg and Waterproof. At the latter place nearly all the inhabitants are sick with it.

The Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Yellow Fever is here no longer considered epidemic. The number of deaths by it during the present week will not equal those from other causes.

The deaths by fever at the hospital for the past week were only forty-four, which is a gratifying reduction as compared with the previous six or eight weeks.

We have alarming reports of the ravages of the fever in the towns on the river. The accounts from Memphis to day, represent the fever as raging there with much violence, and the citizens were leaving the city in great numbers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The First French Republic—Anniversary by the Society of the Mountain.

The Anniversary of the Proclamation of the French Republic of 1792 was celebrated by the "Le Montagne" Society of this City on Saturday. At an early hour in the afternoon the Society assembled at its rooms, No. 82 Leonard-street, and from thence proceeded to the public house of M. NIEVER, at West Hoboken, and there dined. Speeches were made by Col. FORBES, M DE LESCLUSE and others; patriotic songs were sung, &c, and then the Society returned to the City.

In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Society and its invited guests assembled at Washington Hall, (a German leger bier saloon,) in Elizabeth-street, to celebrate the day by a banquet, but unfortunately, owing to some misunderstanding, the Hall was already in the possession of another Society—a German Singing Club—and no banquet was prepared. This circumstance led to a good deal of noisy talk, and not a little indignation; but matters were finally compromised by the withdrawal of the German Society.

In the meantime, a great many who came to the "banquet" had retired in disgust, and the few that remained—between fifteen and twenty—sat down to empty tables, and betook themselves to lager bier and cigars. Neither Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Hon. Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia, nor Mr. CAUSSIDIERE, whose names were appended to the call for the celebration, were present. After waiting some time the assembly organized, by naming Citizen SPITHOGNE President; Citizens GEO. N. SANDERS, A. P. GILLES and SABATIER, Vice Presidents; and Citizen GERDY Secretary.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, made a speech very long and terribly "red." He recounted the aid given to America to establish her independence, and thought that America should recollect that in gratitude. He eulogised ROBESPIERRE, VOLTAIRE and ROUSSEAU. When our Republic is attacked all should sustain her. The Republic wanted is *la Republique Universelle*, and this can only be attained when loyalty will no longer exist anywhere. He spoke mainly in favor of Socialism, and thought if all nations would agree on that, then six hours would be enough to satisfy the workingman's material and intellectual wants.

Mr. GIGONNETT next addressed the meeting and Mr. SABBATIER followed. Mr. F. TROFFERT recited a poem which he had written on the anniversary, and Mr. A. P. GILLES gave the toast "*A la mort de tous les tyrans.*" (to the death of all tyrants,) and subsequently made a speech.

Mr. GEORGE N. SAUNDERS was then introduced to the meeting. He said that although he did not understand by the voice one word that had been said, but to the sentiments expressed, as interpreted to him by the action of the speakers, and the response of their auditors, he gave entire and hearty approbation. He next lauded the Chairman, Mr. SPITHOGNE, and expressed the fear that Slavery had had something to do with the meagreness of the meeting. He (Mr. S.) had no intention to have introduced such a question, and he was sure the presiding officer had not. This was a meeting for white men, and not for niggers in Europe, and wherever else he had been, he had borne the front of Red Republicanism. Though he was the friend of VICTOR HUGO and LOUIS BLANC, still he was of the LEDRU ROLLIN school. He was for death to tyrants. He was for the guillotine, and he would work it by steam, by G—d. [Applause.] He concluded by a sentiment, that "The Red Republicans of America must work and wait until the 4th of March, 1857. Cuba and the Elsinore tar will be their opportunity.

Citizen CONSTANT, who had been in the South, thought that the blacks of the South were better cared for than the workingmen of France.

Mr. LE CLERC made a short speech, in which he begged America to render to Europe the aid which Europe had rendered to her.

Mr. Wm. J. ROSE earnestly deprecated the agitation of sectional questions of institutions, birth or creed in this Republic, and regarded the disunion movement as the work of the European reaction coalesced against our liberties.

Mr. SAUNDERS thought Mr. ROSE's speech treasonable, and replied to it at some length.

The following resolutions were offered and declared adopted amid much confusion:

Resolved, That all the members of this meeting will walk hand in hand with the true National Democracy advocated by the Hard Shells.

Resolved, That every French-American citizen will be found at the ballot-box, now and henceforth, side by side with the National Democracy of New-York.

Mr. SAUNDERS opposed the passage of the resolution as foreign to the purposes of the meeting.

"La Republique Romaine" was sung by Citizen INQUET.

The "Marseillaise" was then sung in a grand refrain, and at 11½ o'clock the company dispersed.

Canal-street Temperance Association—Farewell Address.

The Canal-street Temperance Association had a public meeting at Convention Hall last evening to bid farewell to their esteemed brother and active coworker, S. F. FORBES, Esq., previous to his removal to the East. There was a large attendance, including quite a number of ladies. MORRIS DE CAMP, in the absence of the President, occupied the Chair. A very eloquent and able address was delivered by Mr. FORBES, and at its conclusion, on motion of Mr. B. BUCKMAN, seconded by the Secretary, Mr. WM. NASH, a vote of thanks to Mr. FORBES was unanimously adopted.

Visit of the Boston Overseers.

The Overseers of the Boston House of Correction, (Messrs. THATCHER BEAL, Chairman; C. S. BURGESS, Ex. H. BRAINERD, LEVI BOLES, ROBERT COWDIN, J. A. CUMMINGS, L. S. CRASIN, JOSEPH L. DAEW, L. W. HALL, G. W. MESSINGER, F. B. WINTER and CHAS. T. WOODMAN,) accompanied by their Chaplain, visited this City yesterday, and inspected several of our public institutions. In the forenoon they were received by His Honor the Mayor, in the Governor's Room of the City Hall. Under the protection of Capt. LEONARD the afternoon was devoted to the brief inspection of Blackwell's Island, the Randall's Island Nursery, and the Refuge—then, departing for Philadelphia on a similar mission.

☞ The Honorable MIKE WALSH is writing some letters of his European travel. They may not much help him in his approaching contest with JOHN KELLEY for the contested seat in Congress, but if he has them done up hereafter in book shape and bound in cloth, they will entitle him to an invitation to the next Publishers' Banquet. So he will not travel in vain.

☞ The Police Commissioners met Saturday afternoon, and investigated the case of Policeman WANZER, on the complaint of Messrs. ISAAC L and JOHN MOFFET, referred to in the TIMES of the 17th inst. Decision being reserved.

☞ Commodore BOARMAN is packing up to leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and retire to Virginia. He will probably be off on the 3d of October, his time expiring on 1st. Commodore ARMSTRONG has arrived to take his place.

☞ The *Florida* (steamer) took out to Savannah, on Saturday, over 800 barrels of apples and potatoes.

☞ The *San Jacinto* leaves for the East Indies on the 10th proximo.

☞ The *Argo* and *Ariel*, rival steamers, left for Havre on Saturday. A race.

Fires.

The new boat *Wave*, which was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, was sixteen years old, and commanded by Chas. GARNAIN. The fire originated in the after cabin, but from what cause has not been ascertained. The boat is insured for $8,000—$2,000 each in the Pacific, Ariel and Atlantic offices of this City, and $2,000 in some other office, the name of which we have not ascertained.

A coal boat lying at Pier No. 36 East River, caught fire about 11 o'clock Friday night, from a defect in the furnace. The flames were promptly extinguished. Damage about $150.

At about 8 o'clock, P. M., Sunday, an alarm for the Sixth District was caused by a fire at No. 102 Avenue A. But little damage was done.

A dwelling house and bakery at No. 134 West Seventeenth-street was damaged by fire to a small extent, about 2½ o'clock Sunday morning. JOHN ELBERT, the occupant of the building, is under arrest on suspicion of setting fire to the premises.

An alarm of fire for the Eighth District was occasioned at 6½ o'clock, P. M., Saturday, by the chimney of No. 5 Pearl-street, taking fire.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

"Judging by the initial number, Dr. HUNTER'S *Specialist* will, in interest, intelligence, scientific and practical knowledge, and vigor of conduct, rank at the very head of medical journalism. In this number the Doctor sets forth his purpose—already alluded to—modestly but decidedly, and treats us to powerful articles on "Medicated Inhalation," "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "Asthma, its nature, causes and cure," "Medical Specialities," "The prevalence and importance of Tubercular Diseases," and an interesting essay on the importance of a proper classification of diseases. But an article that will command general attention, and interest, we rather think, the medical profession, is a re

AGRICULTURAL.

Hints on Sowing Wheat.

The certainty of the wheat crop as compared with other staple farm productions; its universal adaptability as an article of food; the safety, ease and cheapness with which it may be transported to any part of the world where needed, and its being preeminently a cash-yielding material, all point out this crop as one worthy of the greatest attention of farmers in every section of the country, where its cultivation is not precluded by the circumstances of soil or climate. The uniform high, or at least remunerative prices for several years past, and the probability of a continued European demand, for a year or more after the establishment of peace—an event not prospectively near—are additional considerations which should prompt to sowing a large breadth the present Autumn. We will, therefore, throw out a few hints upon the methods of increasing the amount sown, and process of cultivation.

There are many acres upon every farm that may be sown to wheat, with a prospect of only half a crop—better than to lie in stubble or poor pasture. The opinion that all grass land must be plowed previous to harvest, and lie sometime as Summer-fallow, is erroneous. A meadow or pasture may be turned over in September, and wheat sown directly upon the inverted sod. Such land should be well harrowed after plowing, and if very poor, a light coating of rotted manure or guano be worked into the surface to supply the necessities of the plant until the decay of the underlying sods. Stubble land, whether of oats, wheat or barley, may also be sown profitably, if a coating of manure or guano be applied; and it is even better to obtain a half or two-thirds crop, than to let such ground lie idle for a whole year. Those who understand well the philosophy of manuring, find no difficulty in getting remunerative crops of wheat every year from the same field, though a rotation of crops is always advisable, where it can be done without contracting the amount of the more important crop.

SELECTION OF SEED.

This should be attended to before as well as after threshing. The wheat ripening earliest should invariably be saved for seed. The manner of threshing is important. When wheat is *crowded* through a machine with close setting, sharp teeth, a great number of the kernels are broken, or crushed so as to destroy the germ, though the fracture may not be perceptible to the eye, at least without careful inspection. We have counted ten to twenty-five in a hundred kernels thus spoiled for seed. We have latterly recommended to place the whole sheaves upon the barn floor, and beat off with the flail the largest and best kernels for seed; and then lay aside the sheaves to be run through a machine afterwards. Two men will readily beat off thirty to sixty bushels of seed in a day, if the threshing floor is adjacent to the wheat-mow, since a very little beating will take out half or more of the grain.

Select the largest, plumpest kernels for seed. To pass over the generally established principle that "like produces like," there is an important consideration that we have not seen referred to by writers on the selection of various kinds of seed. Every seed contains not only the germ of the future plant, but also a supply of nourishment for the *first wants* of the young shoot. The germ of the wheat seed is very small, and the great bulk of the kernel is composed of what must nourish the germ until it has sent forth roots into the soil and leaves into the air. If now the kernel be small or shriveled, the young shoot will lack for nourishment, will get a poor start, and for a long time have but a comparatively feeble growth; while from the full, plump kernel the shoot will derive a full supply of pabulum, will send forth vigorous roots and leaves, and will have a much better chance for a rapid after-growth. Three hundred pounds per acre of guano, intimately mingled with the soil, has been found to exert a powerful effect upon the wheat plants, and yet that amount of guano does not furnish to each cubic inch of soil as much nourishment as there is in a single plump kernel of wheat. This reasoning must appear obvious to every one; and to this we may add the fact that, in our own experience, as well as from extended observation, we have found the practice of selecting large seed to be highly profitable. Our method has been to run the wheat designed for seed over a coarse screen, which sorted out only about one-third of the largest kernels. After pursuing this method for a very few years, the general character of the wheat was so much improved that after selecting one-third of the plumpest kernels for seed and home use, what remained still commanded the highest market price. Another advantage of this course is that we thus get rid of all "foul stuff."

Varieties of Seed.—Almost every section of the country has some particular variety of wheat which has been found best adapted to the locality, and no general rule can be given. Let every farmer be sure and get the best, and not sow a poorer variety *because he happens to have it.* He can usually exchange with a neighbor, giving wheat good for consumption or market, for that which is more valuable for seed. Better to expend a dollar more for good seed than sow poor, when $10@$12 per acre is to be laid out in other expenses of cultivation. An additional yield of two or three bushels for the same labor in cultivating will well repay the difference between good and bad seed.

From nearly all accounts of the past and present year, the Red Mediterranean wheat has been found the most relisble, and wherever this seed is accessible we advise to procure it for a part or the whole of the next crop.

SOW WHEAT EARLY.

Every year's experience and observation show more and more plainly the importance of sowing wheat early. One half or more of the reports from the wheat crop during two years past contain in substance the following: "Early sown wheat is good, but late sown is Winter-killed," or "injured by the insect." Wheat should get *well rooted* before frosts set in. The *long* roots will be far less liable to be thrown out by frost. Nature is a good teacher; as soon as the old crop is ripe the seeds fall to the ground and commence growing again. North of latitude 42° it would be better if every grain of wheat were in the ground early in September. From 40° to 42°, wheat sowing should be *finished* by the first week in October.

METHOD OF SOWING WHEAT.

Every person raising twenty or thirty acres of wheat can well afford to purchase a seed-drill, unless he can join a neighbor in buying one. Some of the advantages of drilling-in wheat instead of sowing broadcast may be summed up as follows:

The seed is put into the ground at a uniform depth, the plants come up evenly, grow evenly, and ripen at the same time.

A much smaller quantity of seed is required, because no allowance need be made for portions left partially covered, or covered too deeply; nor for a large number of seeds falling together, as usually happens in broadcast sowing; nearly half a bushel of seed per acre may thus be saved, which, with the present high price of wheat, would pay the cost of a seed-sower the first year, upon a large farm, or where several small farmers unite in purchasing one.

Where the plants grow at uniform distances the light and air enter more freely, and a more vigorous growth is secured. Direct experiments have shown that where the heads of wheat stand well apart the kernels upon each head are plumper, and often more than double the number of those upon heads growing closely together.

With the plants at equal distances, the roots occupy the whole soil, and do not interfere with each other, and there is a greater certainty of using up all the fertilizers applied to the ground.

Next to drilling-in wheat we recommend plowing it in with shallow furrows. In this method the grain is covered more uniformly with the plow than it would be with a harrow; the plants come up in rows and admit light and air; and as they stand between the small ridges the soil from these will crumble down with frost, and falling around the roots, will be partially equivalent to hoeing. Of course the ground should not be touched with harrow, roller or bush after the wheat is plowed in.

MANURES FOR WHEAT.

These must be varied to meet the condition of the soil. Where the ground is cold and wet, and consequently contains undecayed vegetable matter, alkalies, such as newly slacked lime or unleached ashes, are highly valuable. In soils not abounding already in sulphate of iron or sulphuric acid in some form, plaster of paris is an excellent fertilizer, as it—so to speak—catches ammonia from the air and from rain water, and thus supplies wheat with one of its best stimulants. Barn-yard manures of all kinds are always good. We recommend less rotting or composting than is usually practiced; let the manure, even to long straw, be kept from fermenting, and get it *under* the surface soil, where it will without fail decay gradually and furnish just the nourishment needed. If this is done there will not be a waste of the greater part of the best elements which are usually lost in the rotting process. Clover plowed under when at its full growth, and while still green, is one of the very best fertilizers for wheat. When clover, or manure, or sod is once plowed under, whether before or after the harvest season, it should never be turned up again. Let the surface be thoroughly pulverized with a heavy, sharp harrow or with a cultivator, but never use the plow a second time, at least not deeply enough to throw up to the surface the organic or vegetable substances buried at the first plowing.

Of all "*foreign* manures" yet tried upon wheat, there has none been found so *generally* beneficial as genuine Peruvian guano. Wheat seems to delight especially in ammonia, and guano furnishes this in abundance at the cheapest rate. Much value has been claimed for super-phosphate of lime and other manufactured articles, but the benefit derived from these often lies *more* in the advertisement of the interested manufacturers, than in any observed valuable results. Comparatively good results have, indeed, been observed, but it is worthy of remark that these have always followed where guano, or some good substitute for it, has been added to the super-phosphate. The safer, cheaper plan for the purchaser is, to go to the fountain head and get the pure, unadulterated guano itself

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF SOILS FOR WHEAT

First of all, after making it dry, let it be stirred deeply; we do not say plowed deeply in the common acceptation of that word, for it is not always advisable to turn up to the surface a great depth of the sub-soil. This may be poisonous, or otherwise unfit for direct contact with the young plant. But it should at least be stirred below with a sub-soil plow to let in air and allow water to drain off. If this is done the roots will strike down to a greater depth; they will derive more nourishment, as well as sap with which to appropriate the food collected from the air by the leaves; the frost will be less likely to heave them out; and the roots thus allowed by the deep cultivation to penetrate deep downwards, will be below the temporary effect of the sun in long drouths or hot weather.

Where under draining is not already done wheat soil should in all cases be plowed in narrow lands, and the dead furrows between be left deep and well cleaned out, so that no water shall stand in the soil during freezing weather. A single illustration will show the importance of this. Dry or partly dry solid substances like soil, are but comparatively little expanded and contracted by heat and cold, while water expands and contracts about one-eighth of its whole bulk by a change of nine degrees of temperature, (40° to 31°.) Eight measures of water will produce nine measures of ice, and a soil saturated with water will swell and contract in freezing and thawing just as much as the same bulk of water itself. Now a wet soil by these alternate expansions and contractions, breaks and tears the roots of wheat, and if it is not Winter-killed outright, it will be so much injured as to have a sickly, late growth in the Spring—a result not found where the soil is free from water during Winter. All Winter crops are in a similar condition. Hence, we repeat, let the best provision possible be made to keep the ground free from water during freezing weather.

Selecting Seeds.

This is peculiarly the time of seed gathering, and much depends upon the care and skill exercised. It may be laid down as a general rule, that the earliest and best specimens of plants should invariably be chosen to furnish the germs of a future crop.

Corn is the most important production of our country, and special care should be taken to select seed now for Spring planting. After deciding from experience what variety is best adapted to a particular locality, let the next attention be directed to finding the fields or stalks which have ripened first, for a quick growth and early maturity are the most important considerations in a country where, on the average, one-tenth of the crop is annually lost by frost. Next to early ripening, look for those stalks which are most prolific in large ears. The ears themselves should be chosen with reference to their being well filled out with kernels at each end. Those ears which are true to the variety should be taken. If the kernels are of mixed colors they are hybrids, and will not produce as well as if pure.

The same principle applies in selecting other seeds. Choose the finest potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, melons, egg plants, beets, carrots, tomatoes, onions, peppers, &c., and the best and earliest beans and peas, and let them be carefully preserved till wanted. Care exercised upon such matters is not only a benefit to the person immediately interested, but is also a public good, by so much as it improves the general quality and fruitfulness of the various productions of the soil.

Agricultural—Good Effects of Underdraining.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: If I cannot say that I am personally acquainted with the subjects of the following short narrative, I can give you reliable assurances that in it the benefits arising from a system of thorough underdrainage are not exaggerated.

Some years ago the son of an English farmer came to the United States, and let himself as a farm laborer, in this State, on the following conditions commencing work at the first of September, he was to work ten hours a day for three years, and to receive in payment a deed of a field containing twelve acres—securing himself by an agreement, by which his employer was put under bonds of $2,000 to fulfil his part of the contract: also, during these three years, he was to have the control of the field; to work it at his own expense, and to give his employer one-half the proceeds. The field lay under the South side of a hill, was of dark heavy clay resting on a bluish-colored solid clay subsoil, and for many years previous, had not been known to yield anything but a yellowish, hard, scrunted vegetation. The farmer thought the young man was a simpleton, and that he, himself, was most wise and fortunate; but the former, nothing daunted by this opinion, which he was not unconscious that the latter entertained of him, immediately hired a set of laborers, and set them to work in the field trenching as earnestly as it was well possible for men to labor. In the morning and evening, before and after having worked his ten hours as per agreement, he worked with them, and continued to work in this way until, about the middle of the following November, he had finished the laying of nearly 5,000 yards of good tile underdrains. He then had the field plowed deep and thoroughly, and the earth thrown up as much as possible into ridges, and thus let it remain during the Winter. Next Spring he had the field again plowed as deep as before, then cross plowed and thoroughly pulverized with a heavy harrow, then sowed it with oats and clover. The yield was excellent—nothing to be compared to it had ever before been seen upon that field. Next year it gave two crops of clover, of a rich dark green, and enormously heavy and luxuriant, and the year following, after being manured at an expense of some $7 an acre, nine acres of the field yielded 986 bushels of corn, and 25 wagon loads of pumpkins, while from the remaining three acres were taken 700 bushels of potatoes—the return of this crop being upwards of $1,200. The time had now come for the field to fall into the young man's possession, and the farmer unhesitatingly offered him $1,500 to relinquish his title to it; and when this was as unhesitatingly refused, he offered $2,000, which was accepted.

The young man's account stood thus:

Half proceeds of oats and straw, first year	$165 00
Half value of sheep pasturage, first year	25 00
Half of first crops of clover, first year	112 50
Half of second crops of clover, including seed, second year	135 00
Half of sheep pasturage, second year	15 00
Half of crops of corn, pumpkins and potatoes, third year	600 00
Received from farmer for relinquishment of title	2,000 00
Account Dr.	$3,152 50
To underdraining, labor and tiles	$395 00
To labor and manure, 5 seasons	475 00
To labor given to farmer, $15 per month, 36 months	576 00—1,378 00
Balance in his favor	$1,778 50

Our farmers must learn that knowledge and enterprise and perseverance exercised in their business, will not only add a hundred fold to their own income, but will also confer more permanent benefits upon our country than these qualities exercised in the same degree in any other business whatever.

Yours truly, W. D.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855.

Frost—Potatoes—Crops—Agriculture and John M. Botts in New-Hampshire.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Friday, Sept. 21, 1855.

That sly fellow, Jack Frost, visited our Connecticut valley last night, and his footprints are this morning everywhere visible. The vines are collapsed; the tomatoes hold up their shriveled stalks piteously; the corn hangs out signals of distress—its ears are pinched, and the leaves of the maples are leaving.

Talking of crops, it is a sad fact that the rot has extensively attacked our potatoes. One fourth of my elegant looking "Chenangos" are blighted, and I hear of many other pieces in the same bad way. The plentiful rains may have had something to do with renewing a disease which we had begun to hope had disappeared. This will cause a "firmness" in the market which, twenty days ago, if was supposed would be glutted with an unexempled crop. It is quite common, however, to see fields of four, five, and even ten acres of potatoes.

One enterprising individual below me on the river, has *one hundred* acres planted with this delicious Irish esculent. Many pieces of corn are late, and will be much injured by the frost. But, on the whole, the crops of all kinds are abundant. The Fall feeding will be excellent—a matter of much moment to keepers of flocks and herds, and to the consumers of butter and beef.

Three topics of a public nature have recently interested our citizens in this State. The result of the Maine election, the reported speeches of Gov. SHANNON, and the speech of JOHN M. BOTTS at our State Fair at Manchester. This latter was a noteworthy achievement. Mr. BOTTS discussed National politics, which he claimed it was the right of any body to discuss any where; and after a most adroit exordium, he denounced FRANKLIN PIERCE in good round terms, to twenty thousand of his neighbors and acquaintances, as the only man responsible for the "iniquitous repeal of the Missouri Compromise." He was loudly cheered, and not a note of disapprobation was heard from the vast audience! It is rather significant in more respects than one, and was a very successful experiment.

Yours, TWISSBACK.

Letter from Mrs. Talbot.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is with the most earnest desire to do away with the effects of your announcement in to-day's paper, under the caption of "Abortion and awful disclosures," that I beg leave to be heard. I do not wish to palliate or even have the appearance of countenancing a profession revolting to the feelings of any one not associating with crime. But a life in New-York to men in the habitual routine of business, presents nothing but a catalogue of misery; and to such let me appeal. To this end I ask your indulgence, and a space in your columns. Why should not such men as ——, and ——, and sundry others, escape their deserts, when gentle, lovely woman, who come from the sanctity of home thousands of miles to save themselves from disgrace and family persecution in which a momentary folly would entangle them, are exposed in public print? When the affidavit was made, it was made in anger and a spirit of revenge for wrongs inflicted and sufferings endured. With feelings of bitterness I give evidence of the most exaggerated import. I did not believe it would be exposed, or that those whose confidence deserved protection would be placed before the public. That I did expose crime is true, but the "Hecate" that presided was the one who deserves the highest censure, LOUISA PRAT, as mentioned in the affidavit, was the prime mover in all these matters, and was the recipient of sacred confidences: the desire to rule predominated with her. The absence of charms gave place to the love of power. Having been in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, money making proved unsuccessful in trade, she became the *procuress* and protectress for the amiable and amorous *elite* of New-York, entrapping in her course an amiable and talented man, who now reaps bitterly the deserts of those who infringe on the laws of God and man. How little do the confiding wives who frequent the fashionable haunts dream, pacified by their liege lords by gaudy and expensive dress, that these hush gifts only blind them to the amorous faults of their loving protectors—those men driven from the domestic circle, when a kind word might save a catalogue of crime and misery. To such men LOUISA PRAT is a necessary evil. From a desire to dress and live like the butterfly for a brief season, females in our fashionable cities squander thousands, while the really virtuous are driven to the haunts of misery with false hopes of happiness, and to save themselves from starvation. It was but yesterday did I hear from the lips of a gentleman of great probity of character, that his wife would blame him for affording to one who fled to his house for protection a momentary asylum, because she proved to be the *mistress*, not the wife.

In this statement you see I am not accustomed to writing, but it is only written with the view to put the blame as it ought to rest. I do not exonerate myself from blame, but having experienced the coolness of fashionable but rich relatives, and left penniless and alone in the world, I can with truthful experience vouch for all I say. Not in the haunts of infamy, for I never was there. Nothing but a perfect conviction that a woman has a right to the same position as man, and her delinquencies an equal charity with his, will save woman from degradation. Because woman is abused, is no reason she is the worst of the two parties. There are but two classes in society, the hunter and the hunted—those that build on the downfall of others; and this will always exist as long as time lasts. Let those who pander to vice suffer, and the moneyed libertine be expused.

I am, yours, respectfully, JANE TALBOT.

SATURDAY, Sept 22.

Elopement Extraordinary.

Hillsboro' Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

An elopement of the most extraordinary character took place on or about the 7th inst., at the Sulphur Springs landing. From all that I can glean from the flying reports in circulation, the facts are about these: A fiend in the shape of a Doctor, by the name of CHEATHAM, came to the Sulphur Springs to hunt a location as a practising physician. Being short of means and a stranger, he was taken under the fostering care of Mr. BOND, a merchant of that place, who gave him the hospitalities of his house, having the utmost confidence in the Doctor, and still more in his beloved wife, and considering her not only free from crime, but above suspicion. What must have been his feelings, to find the wife of his bosom had sloped with the base deceiver, who wound her like a serpent in his fatal coil! She will regret the day she was induced to leave her once happy home, and desert a fond and loving husband.

Later from Fort Riley.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 18.

We have a letter from Fort Riley dated on the 5th inst. We make the following extract: "Everything here is now moving on quietly and well, under the superintendence of the able gentleman who have charge of the Government works, and every one about the fort is in fine health. The cholera here, in the fore part of August, was bad enough, but it gave rise to many exaggerated reports, which have done much injury to this portion of the Territory. The body of laborers who deserted from here were such as could well be spared from any place. The St. Louis men all behaved well, and in the most trying hour stood manfully up to their duty."

PROFITABLE VESSEL.—There is a whale ship now lying at the wharf, says the Nantucket *Inquirer*, which has just accomplished her third voyage into the Pacific, to which she was fitted as a whaler, and she has made already, clear to her owners, over and above an interest account, the snug little sum of $80,000.

The new and beautiful edifice erected by the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, of which the Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD is pastor, has been completed. It was occupied Sabbath before la t, and, we perceive, dedicated. It is a very creditable piece of architecture, and its completion marks an important event.

The New-England Society of New-York will celebrate its Semi-Centennial Anniversary in December next, when an oration will be delivered by O. W. HOLMES, Esq., and a poem by the Rev. JOHN PIERPONT.

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

Decisions of Hon. John A. Lott—Nomination of N. Hill, Jr., for Judge of Appeals.

From the Albany Atlas, Sept 22

The Democratic State Central Committee, convoked at Albany to take into consideration the decision of Hon JOHN A. LOTT, nominated by the Democratic State Convention of the 20th ult., met yesterday, and nominated N. HILL, Jr., of this city, for that office.

Judge LOTT was the candidate of the united sections of the Democratic party for Comptroller in 1849, and though unfortunately defeated with others on the ticket, was fairly supported by the two branches of the party. There was a strong desire in the Convention of 1851 to nominate him for the Court of Appeals; but the Kings County delegation withdrew his name under circumstances which afterwards, we learn, caused much regret to his friends.

When, therefore, his name was forward in the Convention of the 20th ult. for the same office, it was very generally accepted; and all hesitation as to his assent to what was considered a friendly act to him, and an overture of conciliation to his political friends, was removed by the declaration of one of the delegates from Washington, [E. J. PORTER, Esq.,] that "he was authorized to say that Judge LOTT would accept." This assurance of Mr. PORTER was regarded as conclusive; and the nomination was made unanimously.

Judge LOTT has, however, addressed to the Committee of the Convention, appointed to apprise him of his nomination, a letter of declination, which was yesterday submitted to the Democratic State Central Committee, and accepted by them. We subjoin it:

LETTER FROM JOHN A. LOTT.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Sept 11, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of 3d inst., informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, by the Convention held at Syracuse on the 20th of August last, accompanied with the official proceedings and resolutions of that Convention, was received several days after its date. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity I have had since its receipt, to reply. The office to which I am thus nominated is highly honorable. It has heretofore been filled without reference to the divisions in the Democratic party. A nomination by a section of the party with which, as such, I have never acted, and on which I consequently have no claims, voluntarily made with a knowledge on that fact and with reference solely to my supposed qualifications to fill the office, would be a flattering mark of confidence. It appears from the published reports of the proceedings of the Convention, and other sources, that reasons of a different nature, involving considerations of political expediency and policy, and affecting also my relations to the party with which I am associated, were urged to influence the action of the Convention. An acceptance under such circumstances, and an adoption, by that act, of the resolutions furnished me, would imply a change in my political opinions and associations. The fact is otherwise. I therefore cannot, either in justice to myself or the Convention by which it was made, accept the nomination. With an expression of my thanks for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the action of the body you represent, I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c. JOHN A. LOTT.

The rumor that this course had been determined upon by Judge LOTT, had reached the public press before the State Committee met; and as it placed Mr. PORTER in the apparent attitude of assuming an unwarranted responsibility in the use of the name of the declining candidate, he has deemed it his duty to bring before the public his authority for his declaration.

Mr. JEWETT, to whom his request in the following letter is addressed, has placed the letter of Mr. LOTT, of August 21, in the hands of Mr. PORTER, and of the State Committee. We publish them together:

MR. PORTER TO MR. JEWETT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 17, 1855.

S. B. JEWETT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The rumors in regard to the decision by the Hon. JOHN A. LOTT of the nomination for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, may induce some of my Democratic colleagues in the Convention which placed him in nomination, to question the authority upon which I gave the assurance that Mr. LOTT would accept. That assurance was based upon a letter in your possession from him. Will you, in justice to myself and the Convention, as well as to Mr. LOTT, authorize the publication of that letter? EDMUND J. PORTER.

MR. LOTT TO MR. JEWETT.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I owe you an apology for not acknowledging your favor in relation to the Judgeship in the Court of Appeals, at an earlier day. It reached me when I was very much engaged in Court, and I have continued to be occupied till within a few days past. It is to be regretted that differences among Democrats should give Whigs the control of all departments of the State Government, and although the office of Judge is not political, yet we entertain a conviction that the views of Democrats, especially in the construction of constitutional questions, are more reliable and consistent with the character of our institutions than those of our opponents. It is therefore desirable that even that place should be filled by a Democrat. I, of course, in consequence of the differences alluded to, have no claims on the section of the party with which you act. If, therefore, they should see fit to place me in nomination to fill the vacancy of Judge RUSSELL, it would be a mark of confidence which would be highly flattering. The position is honorable, and one which I should be pleased at some time to occupy. Whether the present is the time I shall leave to my friends to decide. JOHN A. LOTT.

S. B. JEWETT, Esq.

Messrs. Hill and Stetson Accept the Soft-Shell Nominations.

From the Albany Atlas, Sept. 23.

To the following note, addressed to Mr. HILL, that gentleman replied in the letter of acceptance which is subjoined. We append also the letter of Hon. LEMUEL STETSON, accepting the nomination for Comptroller:

LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 21, 1855.

DEAR SIR—The State Central Committee have directed the undersigned to request your acceptance of the nomination for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, made vacant by the resignation of the nomination which the Convention of the 20th ult. conferred upon JOHN A. LOTT. An early answer would be desirable.

JOHN B. MILLER
WILLIAM CASSIDY,
N. HILL, Jr., Albany THOMAS G. ALVORD.

LETTER FROM NICHOLAS HILL, JR.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 21, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—I have this moment received your note apprising me of the request of the State Central Committee. It is known to many that I urged the selection of Mr. LOTT as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, long before any nomination was made. In doing so I was not influenced in any degree by his particular position in the Democratic party, but by a desire to secure for the public service a faithful judicial officer; believing, as I always have, that considerations relating to mere partisan controversies should not be controlling in such matters, I deeply regret the course he has felt himself bound to take, and to not feel myself at liberty under the circumstances, to decline the request of the Committee.

N. HILL, Jr.

LETTER FROM LEMUEL STETSON.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 21, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d September inst., made pursuant to the direction of the Convention of the Democratic party of the State of New-York, assembled at Syracuse on the 20th ult., and informing me that the delegates convened as above stated had signified their unanimous desire that the votes of their constituents should be cast for my name at the coming election for the office of Comptroller, and that the Democracy of the State await an official announcement of acceptance.

A copy of the proceedings of the Convention was received with the communication.

I am profoundly grateful, gentlemen, for this expression of confidence from the representatives of the Democratic party of the State of New-York—an expression that has a deeper and more lasting claim upon my gratitude from the circumstance that it was not sought or looked for by me.

But the occasion requires me to say that, had I been present at the Convention, or had notice of this use of my name before the adjournment, I should have given to the request, flattering as it is to a reasonable ambition, a firm and respectful denial. I would not have placed my refusal upon any action or non-action of the Convention in the matter of the resolutions, for in the constituency of that Convention I recognize the Democratic party of the nation in the State of New-York, whose creed, coeval with the Republic, is not yet superseded, and which, I trust, may still prove sufficient for our guidance. But at a time when the condition of the State so strongly reminds the public that WRIGHT and HOFFMAN are no more, I may well distrust my ability to discharge satisfactorily the arduous duties of the office of Comptroller, and I would have placed my refusal upon that, and also upon the ground of personal sacrifices that follow acceptance.

The unanimous action, and the adjournment of the Convention, have, however, placed these considerations so far beyond my reach, that I no longer hesitate to yield my name to the use of the Democratic party, and I therefore accept the nomination.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the handsome manner in which you have discharged the duty assigned to you, I remain, &c. L. STETSON.

THE PARTITION OF THE MCDONOGH ESTATE.—It will be recollected that a short time since a proposition was received by the Mayor of this city from the Common Council of New-Orleans, to partition the real estate of the late JOHN MCDONOGH, bequeathed to the two cities. The reasons assigned for the proposition were that much of the estate under the joint tenure would for a long time remain unproductive, and that there would be difficulty in consequence of the system of sub-leasing which would take place of that portion which is productive. The matter was at once submitted to the city council, and referred to the committee having charge of all matters in connection with the bequest. Last night that committee, through its chairman, reported adversely to the proposition, which report will meet with the approbation of the council. One of the provisions of the bequest is, that the property shall for ever remain in the joint possession of the joint owners, and its proceeds appropriated for specific objects, which is thought necessary by the committee to be observed.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A DEAD SHOT.—The following dialogue occurred between a conductor on one of our Portland railroads and a passenger a few days since:

Passenger—Well, Mr. Conductor, what is the political news?

Conductor.—Don't know, Sir, for I haven't been to church for the last two Sundays.—*Argus.*

The Foreign Enlistment Case in Philadelphia—Alleged implication of the British Minister.

Abridged from the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The trial of EDWARD H. PERKINS and CHARLES MENTZ, charged with enlisting soldiers for the Crimea, was commenced in Philadelphia on the 20th inst., before Judge KANE.

The first witness called was Captain STRODEL, an officer who was engaged in the business of enlisting, and who conveyed a large body of men to Nova Scotia. He fully implicated the British Minister, CRAMPTON, in the matter. The witness received his orders from the Minister personally, and together they arranged the plans and mode of enlistment. The following is the substance of his evidence

The witness stated that in a conversation with Mr. CRAMPTON, the latter said that many people were out of work in New-York and other places, and it would be very easy to raise men for the "foreign legion," which the English Parliament had agreed to organize. That Mr. CRAMPTON believed himself to be the cause, but at that very moment he had no order from the home Government to do anything in the matter, but that he would let witness know as soon as he received any communication from home. A few days after that conversation, about the 15th of February, witness received the following letter, which was produced in Court, from Mr. CRAMPTON:

WASHINGTON, Feb 6, 1855.

SIR: With reference to our late conversation, I am now able to give you more precise information in regard to the subject to which it related.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Mr. MAX STROBEL.

After receiving the letter, witness went to see Mr. CRAMPTON the next morning. Mr. C. told him that he was willing now to raise men here in the jurisdiction of the United States, for a British foreign legion, which should be established either in Nova Scotia or in Canada; but he was not sure at that time, whether the main depôt should be at Halifax or in Canada, and he was obliged to make arrangements with the Governor General of Canada. At the same time he gave witness a letter of introduction to the British Consul in New-York, Mr. BARCLAY, in which Mr. CRAMPTON stated that I was already acquainted with the matter, or that Mr. BARCLAY might receive me and talk with me about the subject, and that witness should make preparations in New-York for getting men. That Mr. CRAMPTON, at the same time, told witness that he would send a messenger to the Governor General of Canada to arrange matters about a depôt or place where the men received from the United States could be sent. Witness went to New-York and delivered Mr. CRAMPTON's letter to Mr. BARCLAY, and remained there several weeks for the return of the messenger. The messenger returned, and was sent again, but no understanding could be made between Sir EDMOND TATE, Governor General of Canada, and Mr. CRAMPTON, because, during that time the Governor of Nova Scotia had received orders from England to commence a new depôt in Halifax, to try and get men for their service from the United States.

During that time, witness came back to Philadelphia, on the 10th or 11th March, 1855, and there learned from a friend named Dr. BEALE, who is now a regimental surgeon in the Foreign Legion, that Mr. HERTZ had received letters—one from England, and one, witness supposed, from Mr. CRAMPTON, and that Mr. H. had spoken to Dr. B., and told him he was able to procure him a commission in the Foreign Legion.

Witness then went to HERTZ, and had a conversation with HERTZ about this matter, at Mr. H.'s office, No. 68 South Third-street. He remained with Mr. H. from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., during which time he saw men who (having seen the advertisement) came in and write their names down in a book, and agree to enter the Foreign Legion at Halifax. Witness saw at HERTZ's an advertisement (which was produced) offering to those who might enlist in the Foreign Legion a bounty of £6 sterling, or $30.

A German bill printed in Detroit was shown witness, but Mr. REMAK objected to it contents being given in evidence.

Judge KANE said, the paper presented was part of the general transaction, which does not directly affect the persons on trial. It was like the letter of Mr. CRAMPTON which was read a short time previously, and was a portion of the general narrative.

The translation was then read, and is substantially the same as the other proclamation for recruits.

Witness said that they had received more than 100. We then gave them cards, and told them they would be ready to start on Sunday, the 25th of March, 1855, in the steamer *Delaware*, in the morning, for New-York. That in the presence of Mr. HERTZ, the men were told that there was a foreign legion now established at Halifax, and that Mr. H. would send them to Halifax to enlist in the foreign legion.

Witness then stated that he went to DELMONICO's, New-York, to see the agent, and thence proceeded to Nova Scotia, where he met Mr. CRAMPTON, and had a conversation with him in reference to further recruiting arrangements.

The case is to be continued to-day.

Lectures on Slavery.

A course of *Lectures on Slavery* is announced in Boston for the coming Winter. It is not designed to be a course *against* Slavery, but is intended for the free discussion of the subject, each lecturer being at perfect liberty to express his own opinions. Among those invited was Senator DOUGLAS, who declined, because he thought the subject was one with which Northern men had no right to meddle. Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, accepted, and in his letter gives the following outline of his lecture:

As you request it, I will indicate the general topics upon which I will speak, should I deliver the lecture in Boston.

First—That whilst the States were Colonies, Slavery was introduced and allowed without distinction of section, and that them by the comity of those political communities the rendition of fugitive slaves was more certain than now under the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

Second—That when Federal authority under the old Federation assumed jurisdiction over the subject, and the introduction of slaves was prohibited, it was done by the votes of Northern and Southern members without distinction of section.

Third—That when the slave trade was opened by the authority of the present Constitution, the measure was sanctioned by votes North and South without distinction of section.

Fourth—That this trade, from 1790 to 1808, was carried on in Northern vessels and by Northern slave merchants, and that they mainly derived the benefits of it.

Fifth—That these slaves were captured by Northern adventurers, mostly by violence or fraudulent seduction, and were sold to the Southern planter for a fair consideration.

Sixth—That these slaves came to the Southern planter an ignorant barbarians, and by his tutelage they have been converted into useful and intelligent laborers.

Seventh—That by the gradual improvement of their condition they are well fed and clothed.

Eighth—That the three and a half millions of slaves introduced directly or indirectly by the North, could not be set free without consequences detrimental to both sections.

Ninth—That in a fair account between the sections, the North has been a gainer by the use of slave labor.

These topics would take up a good deal of time, and of course I would reserve the liberty of amplifying or of adding others to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. BUTLER.

JAMES W. STONE, M. D.

Dr. Stringfellow on the Floor.

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* gives the following racy description of Dr. STRINGFELLOW's *physique* and general appearance on the floor of the Kansas House of Representatives:

Dr. STRINGFELLOW is of a medium height, slenderly formed, fair but rather sunburnt complexion, with light colored hair, and he has neither whiskers, moustache nor beard. He has little of the energy of his brother, "the General," but is equally earnest and nitre in his opinions. He dresses in black. About once in a month he appears in a superfine suit of black, and a light gray "choker"—his hair and hat indicating a recent visit to the barber. On such occasions he is the acknowledged dandy of the House. Generally, however, he is not made conspicuous by his dress. Mr. ANDERSON is the dandy of the House, and Mr. DONALDSON of the Council. "The Doe," as he is usually called, is not very tenacious of the honor of his position; he vacates his chair to Mr. ANDERSON, or Mr. WATKINSON, at least twice on every sitting, even when he has no intention of speaking. As a debater he has three admirable qualities—he always speaks to the point, and briefly, and without ever attempting a rhetorical display. He never appeals to Buncombe. A gentleman said one day, that this characteristic arose from the fact that he is too earnest in his opinions to respect oratorical artifices; while I attributed it to the fact, that he is too fond of his personal ease to be a good Buncombe speaker. Mr. KELLEY, the Doctor's associate in the *Squatter Sovereign*, preferred my reason for Mr. Speaker's short speeches. When Dr. STRINGFELLOW speaks he generally leans against a desk, extending his right foot, and holding his sword cane in his left hand. With his eye fixed on the floor, and a half smile, half sober, half formed on his "phiz," he begins his remarks—speaking slowly and in a low tone, and as he gradually gets warmed, he lays his stick down, steps forward, and takes up the bill or resolution under discussion, from which he reads extracts in an emphatic and decisive, or sarcastic and slow style—as it may happen to meet his approval or disapproval. When in favor of a bill or resolution which there is a prospect of not passing, he speaks rapidly, and as if indignant at the conduct of the opposition. When against an act, he confines himself to sarcastic comments. When ANDERSON and he unite on any measure it is almost certain to pass. The only bills on which they united that were finally defeated, were the Bank Incorporation acts, and they passed the House of Representatives. The Doctor is married and has two or three children—the youngest only a day or two old. He is about thirty-three years of age.

Old Put's Boys.

There will be a meeting of the descendants and collateral relations of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, of Revolutionary memory, at the Putnam Station, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, on Wednesday, October 24. The next day there will be a public address and dinner. The object of these meetings is to raise the sum of $2 000, required by the Legislature of Connecticut to obtain from it a grant of a like sum, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument over the remains of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports 103 deaths as having occurred in the City of Brooklyn during the week

NEW-YORK CITY.

A SCENE IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.

Indictment of City Aldermen, Councilmen, Justices and Others.

Wallace's Postponed Liquor Case—Indictment Found by the Grand Jury and Quashed Immediately by the Recorder—More Murder Cases.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Sept. 22.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Saturday was the last day of the September term of this Court. In many respects it was the most exciting day of the term. There were no trials for offences—the Petit Jury having been discharged on the previous day—but it was well understood that the Grand Jury would compensate, in their presentment, and in the nature of the last batch of indictments which they would hand to the Recorder, for the lack of any other species of interest. There was an unusual number of politicians and aspiring placemen present, but very few ordinary citizens. In fact, the Court-room wore an almost deserted aspect,—there being not more than two or three hundred persons in attendance,—but each of these had a nervous twitching in the limbs, and hungry eyes of expectation.

They were waiting, as the Court was waiting, for the appearance of the Grand Jury. Indeed, they had most of them a terrible interest in the doings of that Grand Jury.

A rumor had gone abroad the day previous, to the effect that sundry *Aldermen, Councilmen* and *Police Justices* were to be indicted for dishonesty and other malpractices common to that species of public officers. When a burglar or a forger is on trial in this Court, you may see half the burglars and forgers in the City among the audience, waiting the result of the trial. So, on Saturday, we noted Aldermen, Councilmen, Justices of the Peace, a sprinkling of the Ten Governors, —one Judge, at least, from the Bench of the Marine Court,—whatever, indeed, is under the taint of suspicion in our City, was represented there.

After a suspense of nearly three hours, the Grand Jury came into Court and gave to the Clerk a bundle of indictments. There were some for murder, some for burglary, some for forgery, some for larceny, and some for peculation, perjury and malfeasance in office. These were the waxers. Whose names did they contain? Very quickly Aldermen H. and D. were known to be among them, but whose were the others? Question after question was asked of members of the Grand Inquest, of the Recorder, Clerks and other officials of the Court, but they were obstinately silent as Memnon's statue at moonrise. There was no response.

The following is the presentment of the Grand Jury, or private presentment of the Foreman—we heard it called both; and indeed some of the Jury disowned it—which the Foreman, Luther C. Carter, Esq., read amid profound silence, to the Court:

May it please the Court: The present Grand Jury have endeavored to make their presentments to the Court in action, and consequently have had no time to prepare words. It has been the custom of Grand Juries to make presentments to the Court, at the close of their sessions, of such things as seemed to them to need the attention of the administrators of the law; but the present Grand Jury have taken a different view of that subject, and have considered it their duty to take action, as far as time would allow, upon all matters which came to their knowledge, tending to the violation of the laws, and they would now call the attention of the proper authorities to those matters which have come to their knowledge, and which they have not had time to investigate as fully as they could wish.

First—The taking of bribes for legislative action, which action is often withheld upon important matters, to which the law and the necessities of the people require prompt attention, until the parties more immediately interested shall have "come down," and made it to the interest of the legislators to act. This is a serious evil, and one which appears to be increasing to an alarming extent, and to require prompt action upon the part of the Court and Grand Jury.

Secondly—The great laxity in administration of the laws by those who are appointed for that purpose. We have good reason to believe that alarming evils exist in this respect among the police justices, where proper and judicious action is as much, if not more required, than in any other department of the City government. None should be entrusted with those duties but *sober strong-minded* and *upright* men. We have reason to believe that a large part of this most important duty is performed *by men under the influence of liquor*, (at any rate with some that we have cognizance of,) to such an extent as to unfit them for the proper discharge of any duties, much less those which are connected with their office. This department, in our opinion, needs a radical reform; for it is entirely useless to attempt the prevention of crime, unless the laws be properly administered. How can the laws command the respect and obedience of the people, if we allow them to be violated with impunity by its administrators? The people should look to it that their public servants perform their duties in accordance with the law as it has been laid down; and make every one strictly responsible for the just and honest discharge of his duties. We can hope or expect no reform until this is done. Better is it, in our opinion, to erase all laws from the statute book, and elect our rulers independent of law, than to have the laws entrusted to the charge of those who take no pains to carry out their administration.

We have had a large Calendar of complaints laid before us, during the investigation of which we found that a great proportion originated in the too free use of intoxicating liquors.

Yesterday we visited some of the Institutions under the care of the Ten Governors, and were much gratified with the order, regularity, and cleanliness exhibited in the various departments which it was our duty to inspect. All that we there saw met with our full and cordial approbation. We beg to return our acknowledgments to Governor Drake, for the courtesy which he exhibited to the Grand Jury during their inspection of the different institutions which are peculiarly entrusted to their Supervision.

The Recorder made a brief reply, and spoke so low that we could only catch the general tenor of his remarks. He returned to the Grand Jury the customary thanks of the Court for their diligent attention to their duties. With respect to the points alluded to in the document read by the Foreman, they generally met with his cordial approval. Our City Government was full of evils, and they needed the most searching investigation, and the most speedy correction. Whether the indictment of individuals would remedy the grievance might admit of doubt. For his part, he thought that the needed reform could be brought about in another way.

Previous to separating, the Grand Jury passed the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Inquest are due, and are hereby tendered, to L. C. Carter, Esq., foreman, for the able, impartial, and gentlemanly manner in which he has discharged the onerous and responsible duties of his office.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Jury are also due, and are hereby tendered, to Messrs. Stone & Hinckley, for their efficient and valuable services as our Secretaries.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Inquest are cordially due, and are hereby tendered, to the Board of Ten Governors, for the facilities they afforded this Jury upon their recent visit to the public institutions under their charge, and that we take this means to congratulate the Board of Governors upon their success in the management of these establishments, and that the superior order and cleanliness which we observed throughout all the institutions visited, evince at once the care and competency of the Board of Ten Governors.

Resolved, That the Jury feel themselves indebted to Governor Duke for his agreeable personal attention and valuable information imparted by him to this Jury upon their recent visit.

Resolved, That the Secretaries be directed to cause to be transmitted to the Board of Governors, a correct copy of the foregoing resolutions relating to them.

THE LIQUOR LAW—INDICTMENT QUASHED—THE CASE TRANSFERRED TO THE SUPREME COURT.

After the separation of the Grand Jury, the Clerk of the Court arraigned Mr. Thomas Wallace, against whom an indictment had just been presented. It will be remembered that Wallace's case was several times before Judge STUART, in the Special Sessions, and was transferred to this Court.

Mr. D. B. Taylor, counsel for defendant, addressed the Court. He moved to have the indictment quashed, on the ground that the Prohibitory Liquor law elsewhere provides for a trial under an indictment for an offence against it, but that the law does provide for a mode of trial without a finding by the Grand Jury. An adjoining circuit—(Brooklyn)—had already pronounced the law unconstitutional.

The District Attorney, in reply, stated that as the Supreme Court was about to convene in this District, he would not oppose the motion, but would move the whole case for an early review at the Supreme Court.

The Recorder stated that he had not yet examined fully the question of indictment, but his mind was made up on the question of the unconstitutionality of the law. He should grant the motion to quash the indictment.

The case will thus be removed to the General Term of the Supreme Court now in session.

ARRAIGNED FOR MURDER.

The following prisoners were then arraigned for murder:

Samuel Sprague, for the murder of Margaret Fertig, arraigned for murder. Pleaded, Not Guilty. Counsel for prisoner, Chauncey Schaffer.

Robert Bulins, for the murder of Henry Blume. Pleaded Not Guilty. Counsel for prisoner, J. B. Van Buren.

☞ One of the Police Physicians frightened off four rascals and rescued a woman that they were dragging across a vacant lot on Tenth-street, between Avenues A and B, on Friday night.

The Late Stabbing at the St. Nicholas—Bailing of the Prisoners.

Capt. J. J. WRIGHT, who was so seriously stabbed in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel by ROBERT S. DEAN, of Baltimore, is slowly but surely recovering—a certificate to that effect has been given by the physicians attending him—and on Saturday afternoon application was made, and Messrs. DEAN and MONTGOMERIE were admitted to bail Justice DAVISON set the bail for DEAN at $5,000, and for MONTGOMERIE at $2,500, the latter being held as an accessory.

Mr. PETER STEELE, owner of the Mansion House in Chambers-street, became bondsman for the parties who were the reupon released from the City Prison. They have since taken up residence at the Smithsonian House, where Mr. DEAN is still confined to his bed from the effects of the wound which he received on the occasion of the affray. He will in all probability be kept in his room for some eight or nine days.

We understand that no prosecution will result in this matter, the more so as the affair of the *Jewess* is so closely connected with it. A letter, it is said, has come to the hands of Mr DEAN from a gentleman who was connected with that steamship in a responsible position, which speaks of competent evidence to substantiate the allegations made by him as to his connection with that vessel. Mr. WHITING has been retained on behalf of Mr. DEAN.

The Suicide Case in Duane-street—The Verdict.

Coroner HILTON on Saturday concluded the investigation as to the cause of the death of AMANDA COOK, whose death was reported in the TIMES of Friday.

The evidence of Dr. FINNELL, who made an analyzation of the contents of the stomach, was taken, and it sets aside all doubts as to the true cause of death:

Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., being duly sworn, deposed and said: I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, Amanda Cook, lying dead at No. 128 Duane-street; on the right thigh and left leg there were several small bruises; the body was pale and rigid, with the fingers and toes strongly flexed; the stomach was contracted, and contain d about twelve ounces of dark fluid; the lungs, heart, liver, kidneys and intestines presented no signs of disease; on making a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach, I discovered the presence of meconic acid, one of the constituents of opium; I am, therefore, of opinion that deceased came to her death by poisoning with laudanum; I do not think the bruises spoken of by me had anything to do with the death of deceased; the quantity of meconic acid was sufficient to indicate the presence of a sufficient quantity of opium to cause death; I should think that the opium had been taken five or six hours previous to death; it may have been longer; the ordinary period for opium to produce death is from six to twelve hours; the symptoms of poisoning from opium usually take place from half an hour to an hour and a half after taking it, and when drowsiness and stupor set in it usually steadily progresses and increases until death, unless interfered with by treatment; convulsions may occur at any moment after the effects of opium come on; it is possible that deceased may have spoken and shown some signs of life six hours after taking the poison, but this is not usual; I should judge that she had taken about half an ounce of laudanum; this quantity is sufficient to cause death.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after a brief consultation, rendered the following verdict:—"That deceased came to her death by suicide, by taking laudanum."

A Sad Sight at the Tombs.

A young emigrant girl, appearing to be about sixteen years of age, was on Friday brought into the Court-room at the Tombs under very affecting circumstances. The girl is named MARY GRARDON.

Fourteen months since this poor girl came from Ireland, and became a resident of Ward's Island. Thence she was taken by a lady who provided her with a home, which she had not long taken possession of when singularities of conduct were noticed. She would in various ways imperil her life about the house, and destroy the beds. It was then discovered that she was insane. She was therefore put under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration. They, in their turn, sent her for commitment to the Insane Asylum to the Police Court, where she was temporarily committed to the care of Dr COVEL.

Not to keep her in a prison, she was lodged by the Commissioners at a boarding-house in Elm-street, where, at about 7 o'clock, she was found engaged in prayer on the roof of the building, and almost in a state of nudity. Fearing an accident, she was sent to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where she remained until she was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who recommitted her to the care of the physician of the City Prison. While in Court the poor girl divested herself of her bonnet and shawl, and, placing them over the railing, she walked round the enclosure and shot the gates. She was subsequently sent to the Lunatic Asylum, there being great hopes that she will recover her lost senses.

Putnam County Agricultural Exhibition.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The annual exhibition of the Putnam County Agricultural Society was held at Carmel on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 18 and 19. Much interest was taken by the people to bring before the public the different productions of their County, of which butter, cheese, vegetables and fruit of all kinds, together with the stock, consisted the main articles. The stock was very fine, especially cattle, to which the farmers turn much of their attention. There were some excellent specimens of horses, sheep, and swine. Poultry of all kinds were also in good display. The exhibition lasted two days; farmers came from all the adjacent Counties, and it was estimated that there were over 3,000 visitors on the ground. An address was delivered by Hon. THOMAS R. LEE, of Westchester County. Several essays on agriculture were then read, after which the premiums were awarded and the Exhibition closed.

W. E. C.

City Mortality.

The official Report of the City Inspectors for the past week establishes a very favorable condition of public health. The total number of deaths amounted to but 306, which is a decrease of 107 on the mortality of the previous week. The number of cases of cholera infantum are especially small—but 31 such are reported. Consumption carried off 40, diarrhœa 29, dysentery 12, congestion of the bowels 8, congestion of the brain 8, disease of the heart 4, colic 4, croup 7, and small-pox and old age 1 each. Seventeen deaths were the result of violent causes. Ninety of the deceased were born in foreign countries.

Sudden Death.

A man named ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a native of Scotland, aged 45 years, on Friday fell dead in the entry way of the Globe Hotel. It appears that deceased had been staying at the hotel for the past day or two, during which time he had slept with his son, a young man 22 years of age, to which arrangement the landlady, Mrs ST JOHN, objected, and while they were discussing the matter he fell down in a fit, and immediately after died.

Unexplained Accident.

Officer ROSS found a child named ELIZA KELLY, six years of age, in Broadway, at the corner of Forty-fourth-street, in a dying condition. He took her to the residence of her parents, in Forty-eighth street, near the Seventh-avenue, where she shortly after expired. It is supposed that she was knocked down and run over by some cart or wagon.

Severely Burned.

HONORA CRAVEN, residing at No. 52 Frankfort-street, was severely burned Thursday night, by her clothes catching fire while she was getting the tea-pot from the fire-place. The flames communicated to the room, but were speedily extinguished by the Police.

☞ The Harlem Railroad Company have lately adopted (on their Croton Falls train, which leaves this City at 4 P. M.) an apparatus by which all the brakes can be closed by the bell-cord in a moment, either from the engine or any part of the train. On Wednesday last the Conductor had occasion to put off a delinquent passenger, and not wishing to carry him further than necessary, thought he would try the power of the brakes. He gave the bell-cord a jerk, and in a instant all the brakes were in full force, and the train stopped in its own length. The passengers were astonished and delighted to see how quick the cars could be stopped. The delinquent was put off, and the train went on.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* is out with a long and smart lecture to our Board of Health on the "absurdity of Quarantine." Because land carriage cannot be prevented it; wonders what good it can do to stop communication by the sea! Those up-country, fresh water coves need a schoolmaster to teach them how such diseases are transmitted. In bulk and cargoes, lads, no, in the folds of passengers' coats, yellow fever is imported.

Police News.

PROFESSES TO BE A CLERGYMAN.

Patrick McMenomy, who professes to be, we know not how truly, a minister of the gospel, lately from Ireland, was amongst the inebriates who found a lodging in the Fourth District Police station on Thursday night. In consideration of his penitence, Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs discharged him.

GRAND LARCENY.

Thomas Murphy, a carman, and John O'Hara and Michael Nerron *alias* Crowe, were arrested and held for examination on a charge of stealing 30 sacks of grain, the property of Mr. S. S. Mangram, of 229 West-street.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.

Three other men, deserters from the U. S. steop *Cyane*, were arrested by officers of the Fourth District. Their names were George Nash, a native of Sweden; William Ross, of Finland, and William Wilson, of England. They were sent back to the ship by Justice CONNOLLY.

BEATING AN OFFICER.

Francis Murphy and Dennis Behen were arrested, charged with beating Policeman Marks, of the Eighteenth District, who had visited the latter party accused for the purpose of arresting him on a charge of bastardy. Assistance was procured by the officer, and the parties were arrested and taken before Justice DAVISON, who held them in $300 to answer.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Garret Kopper, a young man employed in the store of Jacob Young, of the corner of Spring and Varick streets, was arrested on the complaint of Byron Binninger of No 544 Broome-street, charged with making a felonious assault on him. Accused said complainant twelve pounds of sugar for fourteen pounds, and on complaint being made raised a knife to injure Binninger. Held to keep the peace in $200 bail.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.

Patrick Denison, *alias* Haggerty, was arrested by officer Sweeny of the Second District Police Court, charged with being associated with William Rogers, whose arrest has already been published in the TIMES, in the committal of a burglary on the premises of David Davison in the Ninth-avenue near Twentieth-street on the night of the 10th instant. Prisoner was arrested while "tripping the light fantastic toe," at a dance-house in the upper part of the City, to which place he had come after a "day's shooting" with a target excursion company. On his person was found $22 supposed to be the remains of his burglarious exploit. He was fully committed for trial by Justice DAVISON.

STABBING.

F. McDonald, grocer of No. 57 Crosby-street, and William Powers, a friend of the first named, got into a quarrel Thursday evening when McDonald made at Powers with a knife and inflicted a gash over the right eye. Accused was arrested and taken before Justice WOOD who committed him for examination.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Non-enumerated motions and arguments—Nos. 9, 5, 20, 23, 45, 6, 64, 22, 52, 53, 54, 57, 46, 10, 16, 33, 39, 55, 56.

COMMON PLEAS—*General Term*—By Judges Ingraham and Woodruff for the submission of appeals from the inferior Courts, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Sept. 22.

Before Judges Nelson and Betts.

The Court was occupied to-day with an argument of a motion for a new trial in the case of Burr *vs.* Staples, which is a suit involving a patent for making match blocks.

This argument having been concluded, Judge NELSON took up the case of the *Angelique*, and Mr. Cutting argued for the appellants.

The *Angelique*, as will be recollected, was a vessel put up for Australia, to carry passengers there, soon after the discoveries of gold there. After a large number of passengers had taken passage and paid their money, she was libelled for supplies furnished in her in this port, and the voyage was broken up. Some sixty or seventy suits were commenced against her—in great part by passengers, to recover back their passage money—and the vessel was sold by order of the Court. A claim was then made by Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, as assignees of one-half of the vessel, that one-half of the proceeds be applied in satisfaction of their mortgage. Judge BETTS, in the Court below, decided in January, 1854, that they had no claim upon the fund. From this decree they appealed, and by this appeal the fund has been tied up in Court for nearly two years. So many parties are interested in the matter, that the decision of the case in one way or another has been most desirable. Mr. Cutting having spoken for an hour and a half, the case was again laid over till another opportunity shall offer. It will probably come up again on Tuesday. Mr. E. C. Benedict argues for the appellees.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 22.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

FAMILY SETTLEMENT—TRUSTS.

Rogers et al. vs Tilley et al.—This is an amicable suit to vacate or correct a family settlement, alleged to have been drawn up by mistake in a form not truly expressive of the intent of the parties, and to be void as it stands, partly for uncertainty and partly for alleged illegality in the trusts created by it. The facts in the case sufficiently appear in the opinion of the Court, which was reader d by

ROOSEVELT, J.—By the terms of the deeds in suit in this action, Tilley conveyed his property to Rogers, in trust, to receive the income and apply it, first, to the payment of his existing debts, and secondly, to the use of his wife and children, during his life; and on his death, to pay the fee or capital to his children, then in being. Such an arrangement, it is obvious—and it is the first question in the case—suspends the power of absolute alienation. The trustee cannot sell, because the trust does not authorize him to do so. The beneficiaries, or at least some of them, cannot, because as to the rents and profits, they are made inalienable by law, and because, as to the capital, the children living at their father's death, to whom it is then to belong, may be totally different from the two now born. Hence there are no persons in being by whom, as the statute expresses it, "an absolute fee to possession can be conveyed." But all suspensions of the absolute power of alienation are not prohibited. On the contrary, if restricted to two lives, they are expressly allowed: and in cases of minority, even for a possible period of 21 years more. In the present instance the ownership becomes absolute on Mr. Tilley's death. The suspension is for his life, and his life only. For, although the income (subject to the debts) is to be applied "to the use of the wife and children," it is not for their lives absolutely, but "for a shorter period"—for a period, at all events, which cannot be longer, but may be shorter, than the lives of the persons to be benefited. The application of the income is to be made to the use of the children during their lives, unless their father should sooner die. On his death the trust certainly terminates, also the contingent character of the future estate. From that time the rents are to be received directly by the children themselves, then in being like any other owners in fee, with full power also to dispose of the estate itself, without restriction or qualification.

It may be asked, should both the present children (no others being born) die before their father, what then is to be done with the income? In the language of the statute, I answer that "not being embraced in the trust, and not being otherwise disposed of, it remains in or reverts to the person creating the trust." It would be sufficient, however, for my purpose, to say that, subject to the rules of suspension as above stated, the law expressly authorizes the creation of a trust "to receive rents and profits and apply them to the use of any person during the diligent life of such person, or for a shorter term." And I might add, if necessary, without doing any violence to the common understanding, that an application of income during a person's life, or for a shorter period, to the use of such person's family, is an application during his life, or for a shorter period, to the use of such person himself; and that an authority, therefore, to create a trust for the latter purpose is generally comprehends the right of doing so for the former.

Next, as to the application of the income to the payment of existing debts and incumbrances. The statute of trusts enumerates certain purposes "for any or either" of which—that is, for any one or more of which in the same instrument—trusts of real property may be created. Among these is, first, the payment of debts generally, and secondly, the satisfying of "any charges," as they are called, on the particular land. General debts are to be paid by "selling the land"—charges, by selling, mortgaging, or leasing it. The reason of the distinction, if any, is not obvious. Besides, "selling" lands for a term of years, as in the case of tax sales in this city, is a legally recognized form of expression used in the statutes of the State. It is a natural and suitable designation of a lease, where the whole rent, under the name of purchase money, is taken in advance: so that selling, when for a limited number of years, whether short or long, is but a mode of leasing—and leasing in some of its aspects, is but a mode of selling. Hence a trust to receive rents and profits, and apply them to the payment of debts, is perfectly lawful. It clearly implies a trust to lease or a trust to sell a leasehold interest—both or either—taking the rent all down in advance, or receiving it from time to time, in periodical instalments. The latter mode, I admit, would, in one view, be void as against creditors. But no creditor in this case complains, and no provision in the deed requires the trustee, without the consent of creditors to lease in that mode. Besides, what prevents the trustee from making a lease with the usual reservation of rent and then selling the right to the rent? A lessor may sell his lease as well as the lessee. In either case it is a sale of land, or, more properly speaking, of an estate in land, and nothing in the letter of the statute or in its policy, restricts the sale to a sale in fee. So far as the debts of the grantor were in the form of mortgages, the trust to lease for the purpose of satisfying them was clearly lawful and within the very words of the statute. And may not general debts when existing and acknowledged in a trust deed, and provided for by it, without any great stretch of language, be called "charges" on the trust premises? Had the grantor confessed a judgment for their payment, such judgment would clearly have been a charge, and what is the difference in principle between a confession in a deed, recorded as a deed, and a confession in a less formal certificate, recorded as a judgment? Besides, as against a mere voluntary conveyance, all the existing just debts of the grantor, especially since the Code, are *quasi* charges upon the land conveyed, so much so that the conveyance as far as it obstructs their recovery if at all, is to be accorded of no effect. This, however, is only at the instance of the creditor, if any, who complains. The statute of frauds does not make deeds delaying creditors void absolutely—but void only as against the creditors delayed—a case which this bill does not present—indeed it does not even allege the existence of any such creditors. On the contrary, it avers that all the debts have been paid, and all the incumbrances satisfied, except a mortgage of $10,000—the holder of which can either take his pay by instalments as the rents are received, or foreclose and get the whole at once. The trust deed neither does nor could in any manner interfere with his rights. And even as to the general creditors I do not see why the deeds, if assented to by them, are not to that extent valid trust mortgages. (See Deitch *vs.* Hollister, 4 Comst., 211.) The trust in favor of the two named children of Mr. and Mrs. Tilley, already born, and "such as may be born of the lawful issue of Mr. and Mrs. Tilley," although badly expressed, means the existing children, and such, if any, as should be afterwards born, being lawful issue of the grantor and his wife. At all events there is no such insurmountable uncertainty in it as to render the trust on that ground void.

The result then is first, that although the absolute power of alienation is suspended both by the nature of the trust and by the contingent remainder in favor of unborn children, yet the suspension from either cause, can by no possibility continue longer than one designated life in being, and is therefore not contrary to the statute. Second that a trust to receive rents and profits and apply them to the payment of debts, may be satisfied by a sale of the premises for a term of years, taking the whole rent in advance and discharging the debts, and that such a sale is not contrary to the statute. Third, that an application of rents and profits, by way of trust, to the use of a man's family, is an application of them to his use, and if confined to the period of his life, and to a living designated individual, is not contrary to the statute. Fourth, that even if this were not so, and the use were to be considered as exclusively that of the wife and children, as it was only in any event for their lives, and could not possibly last longer than the life of their father, which might be a shorter period, it was not contrary to the statute. Fifth, that if any of the trusts be valid—and some of them certainly cannot be disputed—the deed is not void. A single good trust is sufficient to sustain it. A decree should be entered either to dismiss the bill or to declare the legal effect of the deeds, as above stated.

COMMON PLEAS—IN CHAMBERS—Sept. 22.

Before Hon. Judge Woodruff.

THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES.

On behalf of the MacKellar and other respondents in the above case, Mr John D Burchard moved, today, for a further postponement of the argument on the order to show cause, until Monday. He said he had been requested to do so by Mr. J. T. Brady, who was engaged in another and very important case, since yesterday. He (Mr D.) had also been informed that Mr Mackell had received a note from MacKellar, who has been for some time absent from town, asking to have the case postponed until his return on the 1st of October. As MacKellar had no doubt been served with a legal process to appear, it was necessary that an opportunity should be given him to be in Court during the argument.

Mr. A. Nash, on the part of Aldermen Briggs, the applicant, opposed the motion for postponement. The counsel on the other side had made for himself to prepare themselves, and he (Mr N.) was willing, and had announced his willingness when the case was last called, to sit down any day during the past week, but one, for the argument, and had only consented to a postponement until to-day at the special request and for the accommodation of Mr. Brady. As regarded MacKellar, he had no idea of postponing the case on his account. His dodging was very well understood. He had been served with an order, though he made every effort to evade it; and he (Mr. N.) was given to understand that it was only since the service of the process that MacKellar had left the City.

Mr Burchard said he was informed that MacKellar had gone several days before the service of the order in question.

Mr. Nash declared that if that were so, they lied at MacKellar's own house, where the officers had left the paper.

The Junior thought the argument ought to be heard to-day, though hours might not be time, to be sure, for a pretracted discussion.

Mr. Nash said he was not going to make an argument; he would merely present his points.

After several other motions, entered previously on the calendar for argument, had been disposed of,

Mr. Nash rose and proposed to read the affidavit of merits.

Mr. Brady, who had in the meantime entered the Court, appeared to object because, as he said, the order prescribed no place at which and mentions or designates no officer before whom the cause is to be shown.

Mr. Nash—The law prescribes where the Court shall be held.

Mr. Brady insisted that there was no jurisdiction, inasmuch as this was a statutory proceeding conferring a special jurisdiction in which nothing is to be taken by intendment or implication.

Mr. Noyes, for the applicants, argued that from inevitable necessity some must be known before Judge Woodruff, because he was the judicial officer by whom the order was granted.

The Judge decided the matter by affirming the jurisdiction of the Court over the matter in question.

Mr. Nash then went on and read the affidavit containing a statement of the alleged contemptuous conduct on the part of MacKellar, Webster, and McCann, on the last occasion on which they appeared before the Investigating Committee.

Three o'clock having arrived, the Court adjourned until Friday the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The Schuyler Frauds.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 22.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Alexander Dennistoun vs. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This case stood for trial on the calendar, and Charles O'Conor appeared on the part of the plaintiff, a well-known English iron firm, who imported in the year 1854 a large quantity of railroad iron for the use of the Company, but which the latter contend they are not liable to pay for, because, as they allege, the owners of the iron gave credit to the defaulting President of the Company, and not to the Company in its corporate capacity. The litigation has been in various shapes before the Courts and the public, but this action is to test the liability of the Company for the acts of their President.

Geo Sandford appeared for the defence, and obtained a postponement on account of the absence of an important witness.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Greene.

LOWS AFLOAT—WHO IS TO SUFFER.

Patrick Ludlow vs. J. Hancox.—This was an action against the defendant as a common carrier, to recover the value of a cow shipped on board the steamboat *Hero*, for passage to this City, the defendant being the master and owner of the boat. On the voyage the cow was unaccountably missing; it was supposed that not liking the life she suffered from sea sickness, she incontinently took a leap in the dark and went to that bourne from whence neither bipeds nor quadrupeds return. The value of the animal was put at $50.

On the part of the defence it was set up and proven that it was the custom to give the freighters of cattle a free passage in order that some one might take care of the beasts, and then the carriers consider themselves as exonerated from all liability. His Honor held that such a custom was wrong, and could not put the carrier out of the pale of the common law rule which holds common carriers liable for loss under all circumstances. Judgment for the plaintiff for the value of the cow and the costs of the suit.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Sept 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Stock in the inspection Warehouse, to-day, 189 bbls. Pearls, and 652 bbls. Pots, together, 841 obls.

COFFEE—Remains about the same, the day's sales having been confined to small lots of Rio, Laguayra and St. Domingo, within our previous range.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, but at drooping prices, the day's sales having been moderate in extent, while the rates accepted were, if anything, a shade under those annexed.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9	9	9	9
Middling	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling Fair	10¾	10¾	11	11
Fair	11¼	11¼	12	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are unaltered, the former being less sought after at languid prices, while the latter are in lively request, at buoyant rates. The day's business consists of 14,700 bbls., here and to arrive, within our revised range:

Inferior State	$ 6 62½	@ 7 75
Ordinary State	7 87½	@ 8 00
Straight State	7 87½	@ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00	@ 8 25
Mixed Western	8 00	@ 8 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 12½	@ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25	@ 8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 00	@ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 25	@ 8 37½
Extra Ohio	8 37½	@ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 37½	@ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	8 37½	@ 8 62½
Extra Genesee	9 00	@10 50

CANADIAN manifests less vigor, the day's sales embracing only 250 bbls. common superfine to extra at $8 62½@$9 bbl. Southern is active and firm, the transactions amounting to 2,100 bbls. at $8 25@$9 75 for mixed to extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in brisk demand for home use and export at rising prices. The sales since our last reach over 54,000 bushels at $2 82½@2 10 for Southern white; $1 85@1 93 for do. red, $1 97½@2 11 for inferior to choice Canadian white; $2 10 for Western white, and $1 85@$1 81 for Western red, ₩ bushel. About 4,600 bushels Rye changed hands at $1 10@$1 20 ₩ bushel. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bushels, within a few days, at $1 35@$1 36 ₩ bushel. It is quite scarce and much wanted. The latest Rochester *Democrat* received by us, contains a paragraph, to the effect that in that locality, "there has within a few days past been an unusual movement in Barley, a demand having arisen for the article in Philadelphia, and agents sent into this State to make purchases. They have in many cases bought up the crops upon the ground, paying farmers what the latter regarded as a fair price. In view of the doubt respecting the ultimate enforcement of the Maine Law, maltsters in this region have not been anxious to buy, and have no doubt kept out of the market from a determination to show the farmers that the effect of the prohibitory liquor law would be to depreciate this description of grain, and thus influence their votes at the next election. But while the brewers here have stood aloof, the crop has been taken by foreign buyers, who visited the farmers at their homes and engaged the grain in anticipation of the harvest. Now that the demand for the local trade has risen, prices have gone up rapidly. Barley has been selling for nine suffrings lately, and country buyers, it is said, pay even more. Our maltsters are unwilling to operate even at high rates. We noticed, some time since, that an agent had been engaged by Philadelphia brewers to buy Barley and other produce for which the Pennsylvania Railroad had opened a new market to our producers. It is even said, that the course which has been taken, that the competition is to be immediately felt in this region." State and Western Oats are unaltered. Corn is more freely offered, and as there is a decided falling off in the demand from all quarters, prices favor buyers. The day's transactions include 42,000 bushels Western mixed at 57c.@58c. ₩ bushel—closing tamely and heavily.

HAY—Without change—350 bales sold.

HIDES—Increased receipts have added considerably to the stock on hand, and this now exceeds 92,000 of all kinds, but as the demand is good, prices are sustained.

HOPS—Are quiet but firm, as before quoted.

IRON—Scotch Pig is more sought after and brings $37@$38, in small lots, ₩ ton, usual credit. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Remain as last noticed.

LEAD—No further sales of importance. Stock greatly reduced. Holders very firm.

LEATHER—Mr HULL informs us that both the receipts and sales are to a fair extent, although there is but little animation in the market. For Hemlock the demand is steady. The usual heavy sales in July and August has had the tendency to lessen the demand later in the season. The stock in hand of the Shoe manufacturers is quite light, and the demand for shoes good. It cannot be expected that there will be any falling off in the demand or prices, as the present prices of the raw material scarcely pay the tanner a commission. Oak is in good demand, and prices fully maintained. The receipts of Hemlock during the week were 55,580 sides, and of Oak 12,237 do.; while the sales were 55,140 sides Hemlock, and 10,658 Oak—leaving a stock of 79,940 Hemlock, and 7,379 Oak.

LIME—Rockland can now be procured at 99c. for common and $1 20 for Lump, ₩ bbl. There is still more offering.

MOLASSES—Nothing new of any consequence to report.

NAVAL STORES—There is rather more inquiry for Crude and Spirits Turpentine, as well as for common Rosin, but prices thereof are without any noticeable improvement. Tar is cull and heavy.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive rule about the same. Linseed is in better request, and now held at 94c @95c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at strengthening rates; the day's sales embracing 700 bbls., in lots, at $22 37½@$22 50 for Mess, and $21 37½@$21 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are rare and needed. Lard has not varied much. The day's sales include 280 bbls. and tcs, for prime, at 11½c @12c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firm—200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 50@$12 for Prime; $13@$14 for Country Mess, and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand, within a range of from $22@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are rare and needed. Butter is dull and heavy, at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c @23c. for good to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers at from 9½c @10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Was purchased to the extent of 150 tierces at $5 12½@$5 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is still actively sought after, and is advancing.

SALTPETRE—Is much less freely dealt in at higher rates, which checks transactions therein.

SEEDS—Have not varied much.

SOAP—100 boxes Castile brought 11½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Are unaltered.

SUGARS—The day's sales have been limited to 400 hhds Cuba, &c., in small quantities at 7c @7¾c ₩ lb. Buyers claim 1c @1¼c. ₩ lb abatement, while holders adhere to previous full prices. Hence the inaction.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 40½c @41c per gallon.

FREIGHTS—The tendency in rates was strongly upward, but the day's business was less extensive. For Liverpool, there were engagements reported of 400 bales Cotton at 5-32d @3-16d ₩ lb; 1,200 bbls. Flour—part at 2s 0d ₩ bbl; and over 20,000 bushels Grain at 9½d @9½d. ₩ bushel. For London, the reported shipments included some Flour, at 3s. 0d @4s. ₩ bbl., and heavy goods at 37s. 6d @40s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, Cotton was being taken at 5-16d.@¼d. ₩ lb., and heavy goods at 35s @40s. ₩ ton. For Havre, the quotations were 4c. for Cotton and Bone ₩ lb; 75c. for Flour, ₩ bbl., and 16c. for Wheat, ₩ bushel, with light engagements. For other ports, nothing of importance transpired. The latest charters have been: Three ships (one at Boston) from New Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, 11-16d., or, if to Havre, 11c.; one from New-Orleans to Trieste, Marseilles or Genoa, Cotton, on private terms; one at Boston, from Philad

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

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A War With Europe.

It is not unlikely the nerves of the timid portion of the public may have been affected by reading some of the foreign letters by the *Baltic*, which allude to the possibility of France, England, and Spain making war on the United States, on account of our demanding the abolition of the Danish Sound Dues. But nothing can be more improbable than any serious difficulty growing out of that slight affair. The London *Times* hints at the possibility of such an event; but, under the present circumstances in which the Allies are placed, a war with this country is not among the possibilities of human occurrence. England and France have already found themselves unable to transport their military stores to the Crimea without the aid of American ships, and while their war with Russia lasts, and the prospect of its being brought to a close is more remote now than it was a year ago, there is but little probability that they will be guilty of any act which will not only cut them off from their chief reliance for food, but convert a friendly power into a powerful enemy. It is said that the French Emperor is so desirous of gaining Denmark for an ally that he has promised to assist her in laying her Sound Dues on our commerce with the Baltic, if she will join in the league against Russia. We have no doubt that he would be very glad to make such a bargain if it were not for the consequences which would immediately follow. It is very likely that England and France must regard the rising greatness of this Country with envy and apprehension, but they can do nothing to check it, and they must know that a war with the United States would only have the effect to develop our internal resources, to consolidate us into a more distinct people and make us more powerful as a Nation than ever, while it would have just the opposite effect on the interests of England and France, by depriving them of their best market for their industrial products, and utterly destroying the chief resource for the raw material of their principal manufacture. The war with Russia has so immensely increased the expenditures of the two countries that peaceable commercial relations with the United States, and all other parts of the New World, have become almost necessary to the national existence of England and France. France, having much greater internal resources than England, could better afford to go to war with us, but England could not survive the consequences of such an event; her commercial supremacy would be destroyed at once, never to be restored; she would be reduced immediately to a third or fourth-rate power with no other resources than her mines, which would lose half their value with the loss of the markets for their products.

To this Country the consequences of a war with Europe would not be permanently disastrous, but quite the contrary. The immediate effects of a war would be the loss of a few hundreds of millions of private property, and the addition of a few hundreds of millions to our national debt. But, as an offset to these losses, we should gain at once the whole of Canada, and the prizes which we should take would very nearly balance the amount of our private losses; and the increased value of our real estate from the development of our internal resources; the establishment of manufactories, and the creation of that spirit of nationality which we now feel the need of, would more than compensate for all they would cost us.

But all speculations as to the consequences of a war with Europe are idle and unprofitable, as we do not believe such an event to come within the line of possibilities. If there should be any desire on the part of any European Powers to seek a cause of quarrel with the United States, we do not believe that the people of this country will show any anxiety to avoid it, and, if the King of Denmark wishes to enjoy the privilege of levying a tax upon American Commerce, he could not do a more unwise thing than to accept any aid from the Emperor of the French to assist him in doing it.

There will be no hostile demonstrations towards the United States by the Allied Powers until Sebastopol has been taken, let what will happen after that event.

The Grand Jury's Presentment.

There was a good deal of excitement on Saturday about the City Hall, caused by the rumor that the Grand Jury had presented for indictment several of the City's Fathers and servants. No less than four Aldermen were named, from one to three Councilmen, and still a jolly lot beside. As the names of the indicted parties have not officially transpired, we do not give them. Alderman HERRICK, however, takes it for granted that he is one of them. His *Atlas* yesterday thus commented upon the affair:

MALIGNITY AND VINDICTIVENESS.—Mayor WOOD has been a constant attendant upon the sittings of the Grand Jury, for the last two weeks, concocting some rascally scheme of vindictiveness towards certain members of the Common Council, for whom he entertains a malignant hostility. The Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward is more particularly the object of his vengeance. It was rumored, yesterday afternoon, that "His Honor" had succeeded in obtaining bills of indictment against four Aldermen and three Councilmen, for "malfeasance in office." Immediately on hearing this, about 4 o'clock, we visited the office of the District Attorney, with a view of ascertaining if the rumor was true, and also to hear the nature of the "malfeasance" charged; but that officer had left for home, and we could procure no information on the subject. We then went to the house of Mr. HALL, in Madison-avenue, where we were informed that he had left town, and would not be at home till 12 or 1 o'clock, midnight. We made diligent inquiries in other quarters, but we could find no one who could give us a particle of information. * * * If we have been indicted, as we are told we are, we but stand upon the same platform with the Mayor and Recorder; and we are persuaded that we shall be able to exonerate our reputation quite as fully as they have theirs. Not being informed of the nature of the charge against us, we cannot, of course, more fully explain our position; but we respectfully ask our friends to suspend judgment in our case until we can be heard in defence. It is probable that our cotemporaries are better informed in relation to this movement than we are; but we used every exertion to obtain the particulars, and regret that we met with no better success. Our readers will, therefore, be compelled to wait till next week; but our friends need be under no apprehensions that we are involved in any difficulties from which we cannot extricate ourselves with honor.

The two Services.

We hope that the recent report of the Naval Retiring Board, which has properly excited so much attention, will be the means of awakening the public mind to the incongruity of the existence of two such wholly distinct systems of public employment as the civil and military services, both of which are but parts of the Government, and of equal importance to the country. The members of the military service, comprising the officers of the Army and the Navy, are educated for their profession at the public cost, and are dedicated for life, or as long as they choose to remain and conduct themselves properly, to the service of the country, forming a titled and diverted aristocracy. They enter at the foot of the ladder in their youth, and rise by virtue of length of service to the highest offices, and, whether on duty or not, are kept on pay. In the civil service, which includes the diplomatic and consular service, no preparation whatever is deemed necessary, and the President appoints anybody he chooses to fill all the important offices of the Government, retains them as long as he thinks proper, and discharges them without any fault being found with them. Even the heads of the Army and Navy, who manage all the affairs of the two services, are men appointed by the President and dismissed at his pleasure, and it is rather remarkable that the men who are selected for these important stations are those who have had no acquaintance whatever with military or naval affairs. They are usually lawyers from inland country towns, whose avocations have been of a very unmilitary character. When they are discharged from office, it is not the custom to pension them, and they go back to their original occupations. The men who are sent abroad as Ministers Plenipotentiary are generally such as have had no experience in diplomatic affairs, who are unable to speak the language of the court to which they are accredited, and there have been cases of ambassadors not knowing even on what continent to look for the government to which they have been sent. It is not the custom to keep on hand a hundred or two of useless old ambassadors, because they were once serviceable, or lest there should be a call for one or two of them at some time or other. It has generally been found rather easy than otherwise to find capable and willing men to fill any office under the Government, from a Secretary of the Treasury down to a custom house clerk. If, then, all the departments of the Government, from the President downwards, may be filled at a moment's warning from the mass of our citizens, it may very naturally be asked what need can there be for educating and keeping always in pay so large a body of men to be employed in the military service of the country—if their services should be required. Why not employ only those who are needed, and employ them only as long as they are needed, and in such offices as they are best qualified to fill? It has just been found necessary to turn some two hundred officers out of the navy, because they were incapable of doing duty, two-thirds of them being pensioned for the rest of their lives. In the civil service the country expects every man to do his duty, but, in the military service it is only every other man who is expected to do anything.

The best soldiers and the best sailors that we have ever had have been extemporized for the occasion, like the members of our civil service, and who, having done their duty, have then retired to civil life. We have before our eyes a glaring example of the result of the routine and exclusive system which prevails in our military service in the conduct of the English Army in the Crimea, whose officers, like our Army officers, have been bred to their business, and set apart, an epauletted aristocracy, for the employment of arms. The science of war is one for which most men have a natural capacity, and extemporized generals and armies, as the history of the world shows, have accomplished the most brilliant results in the defence of nations. We have not a word to utter against education for any business, whether of war or peace; but, if the important concerns of the civil department of the Government may be safely entrusted to men who have not enjoyed an exclusive training for their duties, why may not the officers of our Army and Navy be selected in a similar manner? Or, if it is necessary to train the members of military service for their duties, and to set them apart for that exclusive employment, why is it not equally necessary to train our ambassadors, consuls, postmasters, treasury officers, land agents, and so on? If one system is altogether right, the other cannot be. Doubtless they are both faulty, but we think that the civil service is the least so.

☞ Another pocket-book grabber has been arrested. Ladies, look out for such.

Perturbed Spirits.

We should be sorry to go the lengths of the Spiritualists, and especially decline dwelling in the same hole with the Foxes, or the same deep with the Fishes; but we are nevertheless constrained to admit that there are evidences of dead men walking and talking, and communicating through writing mediums. There are DOUGLAS and CASS, for instance. Both of them are dead, extremely dead, to the very verge of mortification—dead as JOHN TYLER. Yet, bursting their cerements, they are discoursing as copiously as when endowed with sense, and life, and emotion. The former having ceased being on speaking terms with the people of his own State—they, in fact, having rapped him down, instead of up, at the very moment he was big with revelations—has come to the surface at St. Louis, where he has freely communicated to a friendly and highly appreciative circle. Gen. CASS has been reached through a writing medium, connected with a Philadelphia circle, and has come out particularly strong against Know-Nothingism; just as DOUGLAS has done in the West. If proofs of these persons' demise were not ample, their ignorance of the fact that Know-Nothingism is as dead as themselves would establish it. The foe they contend with has passed also to the land of shadows.

The proofs involved in these two extraordinary cases are not, however, to be too liberally construed. It proves nothing more than that politicians, as a class, are not easily laid: that the spirit of a defunct statesman—which is a very different thing from public spirit—may wander at large, and harangue, and epistolize, and define his impalpable position, long after the brains, and soul, and life, are out. And such are more apt to walk prophetically just before important crises in the popular career—elections for example. Then they are sure to squeak and gibber about the streets, discoursing in a ghastly way of certain buried and mouldering topics, long passed from the common memory; and endeavoring to revive, as salutary lessons for the present, their own obsolete examples. So does the late lamented CASS, so does DOUGLAS, the "little dumpled-up man," who lived at Detroit; and the little Giant, late of Chicago. Not until both those gentlemen are persuaded that they have not the ghost of a chance for the Presidency, can they be induced to give up the ghost, and be silent.

Our Progress in Luxury.

If any one will take the trouble to compare the street-front of one of our better class of houses which were built twenty years ago—for there are a few specimens of that remote antiquity still remaining—with some of the splendid structures which have been erected during the past year, he may measure at a glance the exact extent of our progress in luxury, or what is called refinement, during that time. The contrast will be found most striking; so marked is the difference which these street-fronts exhibit, that centuries might be supposed to have intervened between the periods of their erection; yet they will be found to indicate with great exactness a corresponding change in our interiors, and in our domestic habits and modes of thought. As we sit at our desk, we can look on one of these very striking contrasts. It is about twenty years since the Clinton Hall was erected, and, at the time, it was accounted a very handsome building, and one of the best of its class in this part of the City. A part of it is still standing in Nassau-street, which is enclosed between two buildings completed during the past year. The old building is a perfectly plain brick front of four stories, the lower one of granite; the windows are nothing more than apertures in the wall, without side dressings of any kind, or anything over the top; the brick is covered with stucco, which is colored of a dull leaden tint. Altogether, the old Clinton Hall is a dismal-looking remnant of an inartistic and inelegant age, when the people were either too poor to indulge in ornament, or did not understand its æsthetic and mercantile value.

The two new buildings which hedge it in and put it out of countenance, are tolerably good examples of the present taste. One of them is six stories in height and faced with white marble; the whole resting upon such slight iron pillars with light arcades, that the entire front seems to have nothing better to sustain it than the huge sheets of plate-glass in the windows. The windows are placed so close together, for the sake of light, that there is no need or room for side dressings; but the tops are slightly arched and surmounted by a meagre cornice. The building on the other side is extremely ornate; it is built of Caen stone; the windows on each story have rich side dressings, and on each story rest on a paneled string piece; on each story they are of a different style, and the lower ones are arched. It is a beautiful example of a street façade,—solid in appearance, with a bold cornice, yet rich, light, and elegant, and cheerful in its effect. It marks a most rapid growth in taste, and an expansion of wealth. But this is but a beginning, or rather a step in our progressive luxury. Further down, in the same street, on the corner of Pine, is another building, now in progress of construction, which exhibits an outburst of extravagance in external decoration which has not hitherto had any parallel here, and we have no knowledge of any instance of architectural ornamentation elsewhere of a similar character. The building we allude to is the new Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. It has two fronts, and, though occupying but an ordinary City lot, will cost, it is said, about $250,000. If the mere shell of a private banking-house costs so large an amount of money, the extent of the business transacted within it may be inferred. This purely commercial building is more richly sculptured than any palace in Europe, and exhibits in its second story an example of florid ornament which is almost painfully extravagant. But we are becoming used to such things, and the public eye is so accustomed to these *prononcé* effects that it would be difficult to startle it by any exhibition of architectural extravagance. Another banking-house, on the corner of William-street and Exchange-place, has its lower story decorated with a remarkable series of heads, sculptured in white marble; and over the centre of the principal entrance is placed a large head of Mercury—that god of the ancient world who did double duty as the deity of thieves and of commercial men; of course, it is only in the latter capacity that he has been made the presiding divinity of this new banking-house. The other heads may represent the twelve Cæsars, and they probably do, as there are just a dozen of them, but they are not very ornamental, nor particularly appropriate. But they mark the prevailing mania for external decorations. A still more striking example of this eruption of sculptured visages may be seen in the new Tontine, on the corner of Wall and Water streets. Here is another example of Caen stone, and two highly ornamented fronts; but the architect has seen fit to put over the centre of each door and window the head of a ghastly nondescript, which grins upon the spectator like a nightmare in stone. The whole building appears to be inhabited by goblins, who have suddenly thrust their distorted visages out of the windows. We rather prefer the sculptured cornucopias and florid excesses of the bank in Nassau-street to these satyrs and demons.

There is a prevailing taste for external effects, for richness and loudness of tone in our City architecture, which is indicative of a highly prosperous condition of society, and a disposition to live up to our income, which is most strikingly in contrast with the plain and frugal habits which prevailed among us not more than twenty years ago.

Francis Hincks.

We have already mentioned the appointment of Mr. HINCKS to the Governor-Generalship of the Windward Islands, which was made in London, on the 7th of this month, and may be taken as indicative of the policy of Sir WM. MOLESWORTH, the new Colonial Secretary. Under the former Colonial administration it is probable that Mr. HINCKS would not have obtained so distinguished a preferment—the fact of his known liberality of opinions and action would probably have disqualified him—the previous rule (in most instances) being to reserve such appointments for near and noble connections of the Ministry—as is evidenced by the long list of GREYS and ELLIOTTS. Mr. HINCKS has already shown administrative capacity as Prime Minister of Canada.

As Governor-General, his residence will be at Barbadoes, with four Lieutenant Governors under him; viz.: Tobago, St. Vincent, Granada, St. Lucia. The salary is £4,000 a year, with residence, &c.

Academy of Music.

We have now definite information concerning the opening and prospects of this establishment, and of the artists secured for the Company. LAGRANGE, HENSLER, BAGIONOLI, MORELLI, and AMONIO have been reengaged, and the following new artists have selected for Mr. PAYNE by Signor MARIO.

1. The celebrated soprano CASTELLAN, from the London Covent Garden, for whom MEYERBEER wrote the part of *Bertha*, in the "Prophet." This lady, it will be remembered, began her career some ten years since, in Mexico, when a girl of only 19. She afterwards passed through the United States, and made a powerful sensation as a concert singer. She arrived in London in 1845, and rapidly rose to the high position she at present enjoys in Europe.

2. Signorina ALDINI—a young, pretty and fresh contralto, 22 years of age—*une blonde piquante*, with a sympathetic voice and good method. She will appear in the "Trovatore," as *Azucena*, to LAGRANGE'S *Leonora*.

3. SALVIANI—one of the most promising of tenors, 32 years of age. Voice powerful, and with true "tenor" ring. Said to be a first-rate musician—possessing remarkable flexibility for Rossinian music, although his *forte* is the Meyerbeerian dramatic style. He sung in the "Prophet" last season in Florence, and, after ROGER and TAMBERLIK, is considered the best representative of this *rôle*.

4. CASPANI—a young basso, with an extraordinary voice. Said to be in every respect superior to SIGNINI.

Every one will be agreeably astonished at the quiet activity of Mr. PAYNE, who, by the way, is sole director and manager, and alone assumes all risks and responsibilities towards artists and the public.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mlle. RACHEL repeats her performance of *Thisbe* in VICTOR HUGO'S romantic drama of "Angelo," to-night. The new regulation about prices comes into force to-night, and will, doubtless, contribute materially to the appearance of the house.

Mlle. RACHEL delivers the first of a series of readings to-morrow evening, at the Tabernacle—admission one dollar and a half. Will a New-York audience relish French poetry in all its nakedness? The programme contains selections from CORNEILLE, RACINE, MOLIERE, and VOLTAIRE. Most of the leading members of the dramatic company will assist.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM'S last Comedy, "The Game of Love," having proved highly successful, will be repeated to-night and every night this week. The afterpiece is a new musical burletta called "Robinson Crusoe the Second." These two pieces demand all the strength of the Company.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The manager of this establishment announces that the new Comedy, "Still Water Runs Deep," has achieved a triumph second only to the success of the "Serious Family." It will, of course, be repeated every evening until further notice. Also the two new Farces, "The Anonymous Correspondent" and the "Clockmaker's Hat."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The PYNE and HARRISON troupe appear in the "Doughter of the Regiment" to-night. To-morrow the "Crown Diamonds."

There will be no performance on Wednesday—that day being set apart for the rehearsal of the new opera of "Rip Van Winkle," which is to be produced on Thursday night. At least, it is announced to be produced on Thursday night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—TOM TAYLOR'S Comedy, "still Waters," meets with the same reception here that it has received at BURTON'S, and is still on the bills. It will be played every evening this week. A new London farce will be brought out this afternoon, called "Only a Halfpenny."

APOLLO ROOMS, No. 410 Broadway.—Mrs. ALEXANDER GIBBS gives an Irish entertainment here every evening this week. It is called the "Emerald Isle," and is illustrated with songs, legends, paintings, &c.

THE NATIONAL MUSICAL UNION CONCERTS, No. 663 Broadway, are announced to commence on Wednesday next. It they are conducted in an able and spirited manner, there can be little doubt of success.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—A new burlesque on DONIZETTI'S "Daughter of the Regiment" will be brought out here to-night. The music is always carefully rendered.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 Broadway.—A favorite farce and lots of minstrelsy to-night. This admirable Company will move to their new Hall on the 1st October.

SMITH'S Panorama of Europe will only remain in the City another week. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing it.

DUSSELDORFF Gallery of Pictures is the best in the country, and should be visited regularly by every person of taste.

Rachel Prices—Letter from Mr. Felix.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.

SIR: In the article that appeared in this morning's issue of your paper, you accuse me of illiberality, and of having made an insignificant change in the prices of seats. Allow me, Sir, to offer a few explanations. It is true that the Orchestra Seats are left at $3, but there are only thirty-eight of them—the fifty other seats which are in the front of the Parquette—being included in the Parquette—remain at the same price. You say again that the Balcony Seats still remain as they were before. This is an error. The Balcony was disposed of by *loges* of four places which were let at $17, while now these seats are sold separately for $5. As to the Stage Boxes, the price has been reduced from $42 to $25 and $20.

In leaving the seats of the First Circle at the same price as those of the Dress Circle, I have only satisfied an expressed desire against maintaining any difference between the two, in accordance with the ideas of equality generally received in this country. Moreover, the First Circle (admirably situated above the Dress Circle) is not less comfortable for spectators, who are able both to hear and see perfectly well.

I could also answer, Sir, many other unjust and unfounded accusations, but I shall not abuse your indulgence nor that of your readers, persuaded that the public will bear me out in the efforts I have made to present to them as worthily as possible the great French tragedienne.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished regard.

RAPHAEL FELIX.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fresh Dispute Between General Scott and the Secretary of War—General Gadsden and Santa Ana—The New Strip of Mexican Territory—Kansas Affairs—Position of the Washington Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.

The new dispute between General SCOTT and the Secretary of War excites a lively interest among military men and politicians. The position now assumed by General SCOTT, in the case of General HITCHCOCK, is similar to that taken by Gen. JACKSON thirty-five years ago, during MONROE'S Administration, in which the old hero was fully sustained by the Democratic party. When some of the President's friends spoke of laying the correspondence before Congress and invoking its action on the charge of military insubordination alleged against JACKSON, that officer promptly declared he would submit to no interference of this kind, adding, "this is a matter between me and JIM MONROE, and by the Eternal I'll have it out with him." The letters of Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War will certainly find their way into the press, and will produce a sensation, perhaps, as deep and general as the personal correspondence between SCOTT and MARCY, between HAMILTON and MONROE, HAMILTON and BURR, WILLIAMSON and RANDOLPH, and CLAY and RANDOLPH. The personal difficulties of the great have always had a charm for the public.

For some months previously to the flight of SANTA ANA, it was known that Gen. GADSDEN, our Minister, had been in direct personal communication on affairs presumed to be of high concern to the two Governments. Gen. GADSDEN had quarreled with the Cabinet of the Autocrat, and made an excellent diplomatic use of the non-intercourse with the Ministry which this suspension of personal relations served to ensue. He wrote to and received communications from SANTA ANA through Mr. VIDAL, when, as was of course generally the case, it was found inconvenient to transact business in personal interviews with the head of the Administration. It has been rumored that the object of these irregular negotiations was the purchase, for another round sum of money, of a strip of territory which would carry our Southern boundary down to the parallel, and take in about 90,000 square miles of additional territory. This acquisition would embrace an area of mining country perhaps the most valuable in all North America, because as yet unworked, and as containing deposits of both silver and gold. It comprises large portions of Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora, and would be of much greater permanent importance than California, considered with reference to its mineral treasures, because the precious metals in these districts are found in lodes reaching from near the surface to the lowest limits of excavation. They are therefore inexhaustible, while the California mines, consisting chiefly of surface diggings, must soon become comparatively unproductive.

The intrigues between SANTA ANA, Gen. GADSDEN and Señor VIDAL are said to have been brought to light by the new Provisional Government. Of course, I do not accept for truth all the stories in circulation of the exact details of these secret proceedings. But the general account which I have given above is rendered probable by facts which have been for some time known to me. In the course of last Spring, the recall of Gen. GADSDEN was demanded by the Mexican Government. A disposition existed here, for some time, to comply with that demand; but other counsels prevailed, although the majority of our own Cabinet were not satisfied with GADSDEN'S proceedings, and considered the complaints against him well founded. Soon after, private friends of Gen. G. began to speak of letters received from him confirming the reports of alienation between him and the Ministry, but hinting that the best relations had been established with SANTA ANA. These letters were quickly followed by others disclosing an outline of the scheme for the new purchases. How these disclosures were received by the President, by Mr. MARCY, and the rest of the Cabinet, I am not able to say; but circumstances appear to warrant the inference that the proposed purchase was not encouraged.

It is even represented that the coldness of the Secretary of State towards the whole scheme was so marked that the later correspondence in regard to it has been carried on directly between the President and a member of the Cabinet outside of the Stat Department, on the one side, and Gen. GADSDEN on the other.

The flight of SANTA ANA and the accession to power of the liberal and patriotic party will probably operate as a stay of proceedings for several months or years, but if our own Union shall be reestablished on a durable basis by the settlement of the sectional question, the mining districts of Mexico will be annexed to the United States.

The latest accounts from Kansas confirm the impressions stated in a late letter, that the Free State settlers were about to organize themselves in self-defence. The proceedings of their Convention are by no means of an ultra Free-Soil character. In truth, had they taken place in any Free State, they would have rather been pronounced of a Pro-Slavery character. The Convention resolved that free negroes and mulattoes should not be allowed to settle in Kansas, expressed no opposition to the holding of slaves now in the Territory, spoke feelingly of the right of their Missouri and other Southern brethren to recover their slaves, and did not express either censure or surprise at the open adoption of a Pro-Slavery platform by Gov. SHANNON. It is, unfortunately, but too evident that the Free State party is divided between half measures and a thorough policy, and the half and half section has obtained control. They seemed to have declared for a Free State under the protectorate of Missouri. Nevertheless, it would be impolitic and wrong to censure them for a want of decision. The desire to conciliate support in Congress from moderate Northern Democrats and conscientious Southern Whigs, has doubtless been a leading motive with those who directed and controlled the proceedings. For my own part, I think effectual measures should have been provided against an invasion of the polls from Missouri, even on the day when the sham election of WHITFIELD, under authority of the mock Legislature, will be held. It is known that there are not more than four or five thousand legal voters in the Territory, of which probably three-fourths are against Slavery and its candidates. Yet there was returned for WHITFIELD last Fall more than three thousand votes, and for the members of the sham Legislature last Spring more than six thousand votes. The abandoned characters who will again conduct WHITFIELD'S election will of course import as many voters as they may require from Missouri, if the attempt is to do so be not resisted and punished on the spot.

But, notwithstanding the conservative and moderate course of the Free-State party, the Washington Union, hired by the Government and paid for the services out of the Federal Treasury, has the insolence to denounce all who took part in the Convention, together with all who shall act upon its recommendations, as Abolitionists. Falsehood and impudence such as this from any respectable source would excite indignation; but, as I have frequently noticed, the Government Press at the capital has a special retainer from the chiefs of the Pro-Slavery faction, to slander and vilify the North, its people, its institutions, its feelings and its principles, for which it is paid an enormous price out of the common fund belonging to the North and South. It constantly applies to the mass of our people such epithets as fanatics, incendiaries, traitors, disunionists, negro-stealers, Abolition thieves—exhausting, in fact, the vocabulary of vituperation to defame and traduce us. We could afford to pass such intemperate ebullitions with quiet contempt, but for the fact that the hirelings who utter them live upon the bread which falls from our table, that but for the money filched by them from the federal revenues accumulated by our contributions they must sink back into the impotency from which such aid alone has raised them. We can bear with patience the furious diatribes which we often hear from Southern orators in Congress, and which we read in the self-supported organs of Southern opinion in that section, for they do not bear the impress of governmental approval. But to be libeled by the pauper Democratic press of Washington, the creature of its contemptuous bounty, is what the Northern people ought not to tolerate, and I hope the next Congress will cause the withdrawal of every particle of public support it now enjoys, after which it will be entitled to rail on to its heart's content.

AQUIDAY.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. THE INNOCENCE OF WHICH IS PROVED BY THE CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, GIVEN BY JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS PROVED BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED. NO SWELLED HEADS OR SWELLED LEGS, OR TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS, OR MERCURIAL DISEASES, OR POISONED CONSTITUTIONS, CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE. ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA, FOR WHICH ATMOSPHERIC POISON IT IS A PERFECT ANTIDOTE, PRONOUNCED SO BY SCIENCE, PROVED SO BY EXPERIENCE.

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 138 Water-st.; and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO., Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will open, to-day:

2,000 Magnificent Stella Shawls, in Broche and Oriental Borders, of the choicest styles, from $5 to $12.

1,500 Broche Long and Square Shawls, of the newest colorings; beautiful designs, at prices ranging from $3 to $30. Great bargains.

2,500 Printed Stella and Cashmere Shawls, equal in design and coloring to Shawls at $8 to $12, at prices ranging from 20s. to $3. COLUMBIAN HALL, 351 Grand-st.

DR. DEHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, THE MOST CONVENIENT, SAFEST, AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE. Sold by C. D. DEHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 333 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 378 Broadway, have just opened and now in store a large and splendid lot of 5-4 Brussels Carpets at 85 per yard. Other carpets equally low. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 378 Broadway.

COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from the commencement to the present time, in perfect order, is offered for sale. Address W. L. YOUNG this office.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT with RICH'S IMPROVEMENT, Can only be obtained of the undersigned, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use it and WE WAY. THE WILDER PATENT, which with RICH'S IMPROVEMENT and our LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, (Brennan's Patent,) is the BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE in the world. STEARNS & MARVIN, Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

FAMILY MEDICINES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st. NATIVE WINES.

10,000 MADONNA MIXTURES AT ONE SHILLING per yard.—This cloth will be found the best and cheapest of anything in the market. The colors are warranted to be fast, so that it will not fade, and the dress will cost only the price of 6 prints. We shall offer on Monday 3 cases 40 inches wide Alpacas, at 1s. 2 cases Twill Coburg Cloth 1s. 6d. 3 cases Frenched Lustres 2s. All we ask of the ladies is to call and see the above goods before purchasing elsewhere. G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 259 Greenwich st., near Murray.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—COUNTRY Clothing Merchants will find it to their advantage to examine the extensive stock of P. L. ROGERS & CO., corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., before concluding their purchases for the Fall and Winter trade. The firm invite a comparison between their prices and those of other houses in the trade. Call, examine the stock, and then judge. P. L. ROGERS & CO.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Edwards & Co., and the past year with Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends that he has made business arrangements with Messrs. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's world renowned FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and invites his friends to call or send their orders to them, No. 122 Water-st. STEPHEN H. PIERSON.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colds and sea-sickness, should not fail to get a bottle of DR. TOBIAS' warranted VENETIAN LINIMENT; any kind of water can be drank without any ill effects by adding one teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment; it is worth its weight in gold, no one should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

SATIN DELAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON No. 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and other Window Ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING one case of rich Silk Robes at $20 worth $30; four cases of Chene, Plaid and Striped Silks, of new and elegant designs, from 8s. to 12s. per yard; one case of superior Black Silks, warranted to wear well, from 8s. to 12s. per yard; also, Cashmere and Stella Shawls, Embroideries, Mourning Delaines, Linens, Shirtings, &c., equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Molliavia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c., &c. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW-YORK—new and best of all models of French and English manufacture, now opening. Prices moderate. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-weekly Auction Sale of Books and Books Printed DAY, (Monday) at 191 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853. HERRING & CO., Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Instantaneous—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to the hair, skin, and is equally free from the poisonous effects of other Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, at private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BRONZE CLOCK AND FIGURES, VARIETY IMMENSE—STYLES VERY NEW, AND being duplicates of some now on exhibition in the Crystal Palace at Paris. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CITY TRADE.—OUR LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND Winter Clothing for City trade, is open for inspection. It will be found to contain a larger variety of new and stylish garments than we have ever before had. Prices uniformly low. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 116 Chambers-st., New-York.

FRENCH CHINA, DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c., &c., OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION—FOR SALE AT greatly reduced rates. Also, Parian and Bisque figures. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

HATS.—THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FALL style of Hats at LEASK'S has been the great event of the week, where fashionable Hats are sold for $3. LEASK, late RAFFERTY & LEASK, corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

SPECIALTIES.—OUR NEW STYLES OF STREET or Business Coats for Fall, ranging from $4 to $15 are a specialty with us, and will be found nowhere else. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS of all descriptions on hand and for sale by HITCHCOCK & CO., Agents, No. 116 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
JOHN B. GILES.
For Sheriff,
JOSEPH H. TOONE.
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS N. GLOVER.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Morine Court,
A. K. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY,
Dr. JOHN WITHERELL,
Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY,
Dr. SAMUEL A. HILLS.

☞ **Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 16 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Oculist and Aurist.**—During my late visit to Europe, I obtained several new instruments of incalculable value in my specialty—DEMARRE'S OPHTHALMOSCOPE, which enables the oculist to look into the interior of the eye and see the optic nerve and retina in anatomise, and the less in incipient cataract; the equally extraordinary SPECULUM, for lookingiato the drum of the ear, the Eustachian tubes and throat; JACOB'S NEEDLES, for removing cataract without pain or danger; the REGULATOR, for squinting; ARTIFICIAL TYMPANI for instantly restoring hearing when the drum of the ear is perforated or lost; ARTIFICIAL EYES, which move and look exactly like the natural.

After twenty years' extensive practice and experience, principally in this City, and my re sent observations during my foreign tour, I trust will not be deemed unbecoming in me to say that I consider myself competent to treat all those who may place themselves under my care skillfully, and to extend to them every advantage that can be obtained in either hemisphere. Patients who have been discouraged and wearied traveling from one physician to another may consult me with a positive assurance that in nine cases out of ten they will be told with truthfulness what their disease really is, and whether curable or otherwise; for by means of the new instruments each case becomes perfectly plain and visible.

At home from 9 to 11 and from 2 to 4 o'clock daily.
JAMES W. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c.,
No. 558 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

☞ **New-York Medical College, East 13th-street.**—The Preliminary Course of Instruction in this Institution, consisting of Lectures, Clinicues attendance on the Hospitals and practical teachings in Chemistry, will continue until Oct 15. The Laboratory is open daily for instruction in Chemical Analysis, and free to Matriculants.

The Regular Course will commence the middle of October and continue till March. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Dr. GARDNER, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

HORACE GREEN, M. D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Professor of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs
E. H. DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics
B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery with Surgical Pathology.
E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
E. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Microscopic Anatomy.
HENRY G. COX, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Clinical Pathology.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The Fall Exhibition of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables will take place at Clinton Hall, (Astor-place,) on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept 25 and 26.

Articles must be sent in on MONDAY AFTERNOON or TUESDAY MORNING, properly labeled and numbered, and a list of the same handed to the Committee.

The Exhibition will be opened to the public on TUESDAY, at precisely 2 P. M., and continue the following DAY and EVENING.

On TUESDAY EVENING the awards of the Judges will be announced, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING an address will be delivered by WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Esq.

Tickets of Admission, Sept 25, obtained at the office of the Society, at Niblo's and Metropolitan Hotels, at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door during the Exhibition.

Admission to non-members 25 cents.

The members of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society will be admitted on their own tickets.

PETER B. MEAD, THOMAS HOGG,
JOHN HAGERTY, M. P. HALLETT,
ALFRED SMITH, JOHN BUTTLE,
ISAAC BUCHANAN,
WILSON G. HUNT, Es. of
Committee of Arrangements

NORTHWESTERN SETTLEMENT COMPANY.

☞ **The Second Public Meeting** of this new Western enterprise will be held at Cooper Union Hall, No. 170 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 24,

The object of this organization is the location and purchase of lands in

IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA,

to be furnished to the members at $1 25 per acre. The concentration of large numbers in one locality will greatly enhance the value of the land for the benefit of the settlers themselves, and by a wise and judicious combination, most of the difficulties which the pioneer to the West has to encounter may be averted.

Full particulars may be obtained at this meeting, or by application at the office of the Company, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Subscribers at the last meeting may obtain their certificates of membership by application as above.

JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOMAS EDDELL, Secretary.

☞ **At a meeting of the Members of the Law Institute**—on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, Judge EMMET was called to the Chair, and WILLIAM WATSON, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That a meeting of the members of this Institute be called for MONDAY next, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, in the Library, for the purpose of paying a proper tribute to the memory of HENRY S. DODGE, late 1st Vice-President, and former Librarian; and that notice of such meeting be given to the members by the publication of the proceedings of this meeting in the public newspapers.

Resolved, That the Library be closed at 3 o'clock on account of the funeral of Mr. Dodge this afternoon.

ROBERT EMMETT, Chairman.
WM. WATSON, Secretary

☞ **Cleveland's Improved Fountain Pen—PATENTED JANUARY, 31, 1854.**—This is undoubtedly one of the greatest improvements of the age. Being perfectly simple in its construction and based on philosophic principles, it cannot fail to operate, giving out to the pen the exact amount of ink required by the writer and no more, and when not in use is closed perfectly tight for the pocket, so that no ink can escape, making it a neat and clean article and in all respects a most desirable and perfect article of its kind. The fault with all fountain pens heretofore made has been the inability to arrest the escape of fluid when not in use. By this invention such escape is rendered impossible, and the public have offered them a pen both reliable and in advance of any ever before known. E. G. HYDE, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor place. An Essay will be read by Mr. WILLIAM D. PORTER, subject—*Woman's Influence*. Friends of the Association generally, are cordially invited to be present

A. JUDSON WINTHROP, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Petersville Homestead Association.**—At the next regular meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at American Hall, corner Broadway and Grand-st., the distribution will take place. Members in arrears are requested to attend early, and make their payments, so as to take part in the distribution. F. A. POTTER, President.
W. H. HOYT, Secretary.

☞ **Special Notice.**—The Croton Falls train of the Harlem Railroad having in use CREAMER'S method of operating the brakes from the engine or rear of the train, will make a short experimental trip for the special benefit of Railroad gentlemen, who are invited to be present—leaving 26th-st at 10.45 A. M., returning at 1.30 P. M.
Per order.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If THOMAS L. RESTON, from Edinburg, Scotland, will address M. M., Box No. 1,088 Nassau-st Post-Office, New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage or if any person can give any information concerning him, the same will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded, by addressing as above. Said Thomas L. Reston left New-York for New-Orleans in 1843, and is supposed to have gone thence to Cincinnati.

AN ADVERTISEMENT appeared in the *Times* offering to give applicants a remedy for nausea and sickness during pregnancy. If the lady who wrote the advertisement should see this, she will please address F. Y. X., at this office.

MATRIMONIAL.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN—Accomplished, of respectability and some wealth, wishes to marry a lady of like circumstances. She must be refined, educated, and of prepossessing appearance. Letters will only be answered that have several original elegantly and elaborately executed Valentines inclosed. Address, Box 1,000, care of Swain's City Express, New-York.

THE TRUE TIMES.—E. FRANCIS & CO., having purchased the right to sell the above popular work in this City, are now prepared to supply the trade and the public generally with copies at the office of the *Daily Times*, No. 113 Nassau-st., where orders will be received and promptly executed. E. FRANCIS & Co.

FURS AND EXTRA FINE MUFFS—Consisting of Sable, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Fitch, &c., for sale by THOMAS F. DEVOE, No. 1 and 2 Vanderbilt Hotel.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with parlors and bedrooms adjoining, on second and third floors, at Nos. 92 and 94 East 23d-st. A few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient board at No. 39 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms and board for single gentlemen may be obtained at No. 21 Jay-st., corner Greenwich-st

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner at 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING.—A fine large room and bedroom communicating, on second door, to let, with board, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and lady (lately married) in a strictly private family. Good accommodations required, for which a liberal price will be paid. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Box No. 831 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family preferred; a large unfurnished, second story, front room, with closets attached and bedroom adjoining. Address ROSCOE, Box 2,506 New-York Post-Office, stating terms and, location.

BOARD IN WEST-14TH-ST., near 6th-av., where a few gentlemen and their wives, by immediate application, can be accommodated with desirable furnished rooms and board, (with a small private family.) The location is unsurpassed; the house has all the modern improvements, and is easily accessible by railroads or stages. Terms moderate; reference required. Apply at No. 106 West-14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—On the Heights, at No. 229 Hicks-st., half way between the Wall-st and Montfort ferries. A large furnished room would be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children. Also a room for a single gentleman.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Several gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board on very reasonable terms, by calling at No. 67 Hicks-st., within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family in Dean dispose of a very pleasant front parlor and bedroom attached on second floor, and one or two other rooms, with board. Terms reasonable. Best references required. Apply at No 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Two gentlemen can find pleasant rooms on 2d floor, with partial board, at No. 50 Pacific-st. corner Henry-st., near South and Wall-st. Ferries, Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Several gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate. Payments required promptly.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a pleasant parlor and bedroom adjoining, furnished with gas, on second floor of house No. 32 King-st. Children no objection.

ROOMS TO LET—To a gentleman and his wife.—A suite of rooms on the second floor, with or without board, in a private family. Inquire at No. 289 South 2d-st., Jersey City.

ROOMS AND BOARD—At No. 342 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. House new and pleasantly situated. Fifteen minutes' walk to ferries.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A couple of gentlemen and their wives, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated by a private family, in which there are no other boarders. House is new, contains all the modern improvements, and is convenient to cars and stages. Inquire at No. 143 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. References exchanged.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferry.
EDWIN R. YALE.

ELEGANT PARLORS—With bedrooms, handsomely furnished, suited for families or single gentlemen, to let, with or without board, in the house No 14 Leroy-place.

TO RENT, WITH FULL BOARD—At No 62 Varick-st., opposite St. John's Park; two front rooms on the second and third floors, with all the modern improvements.

NO. 8 LEROY-PLACE, BLEECKER-STREET—First block east of Broadway. Rooms to rent to gentlemen, including a splendid parlor. House and furniture entirely new—gas and bath in the house. Location unsurpassed, and terms moderate

382 FOURTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can find good accommodations in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

NO. 48 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER SIXTH-AVENUE.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen to let with full or partial board. House contains all the modern improvements

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE in the CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Managers hereby give notice that they will now proceed to receive machinery and articles from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. Business days are from THURSDAY, Sept. 20, to TUESDAY, Oct. 2, inclusive. A grand Promenade Concert will be given by PROF. LEONARD, this Afternoon and Evening, at the Crystal Palace, daily, from 3 to 5 and 7½ to 10 o'clock. Additional passes can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, or at the Crystal Palace.

By order of the Board,
HOWARD SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Horticultural Society having extended an invitation to the Association to attend their Exhibition on 26th and 27th inst., the members are requested their tickets on application to the Librarian at the room.

HENRY MARSHALL,
Chairman Committee on Rooms.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st. on THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, for all the friends of Freedom, Temperance and Reform to be present.
F. ALAIN, Secretary. J. R. FOUNTAIN, Chairman.

FURNITURE.

H. J. HARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st.

SHOW CASES—SCHMITT & BROTHER, show case warerooms, and manufactory, No. 5 North-William-st, cor Frankfort-st., N. Y., and No. 77 West-3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

"All around the little bed"
I saw them,
Many's the time and oft,
Climbing up upon the bedpost,
Getting on the pillow soft.

BED-BUGS, MOSQUITOES—And roaches, roposing on a bed along side of some "fair dreamer," LYON, gives us a flask and box—only 25 cents. Depot No 424 Broadway.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,
SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

MOSLEY'S
STEEL PENS,
These Celebrated Pens can be
bought at all Stationers',
AND WHOLESALE AT THE MANUFACTURER'S WAREHOUSE, No. 39 John-st., New-York.
TRY THE NEW BANK PEN!
First-rate for General Purposes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by a middle-aged man and his wife, who have no incumbrance; the man as waiter; understands the management of horses and driving; his wife as cook and to wash and iron. Wages not so much an object as a steady place. They can give satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and steadiness. To be seen till suited at No. 72 8th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 133 7th av., north of 19th-st., third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron; in a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City reference; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent young woman. Call at No. 72 8th-av, in the bookstore.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Dr. J. SILAS BROWN, Pupil of M. VERNOZ, administers these baths at Dr. TRALL'S Hydropathic Institution, No. 15 Laight-st. They will speedily extract all mineral or metallic particles from the body and cure Rheumatisms, Palsies, and Contracted Muscles, Neuralgia, and the various Nervous and Dyspeptic affections caused by their presence. Infections, Viruses, and Biliary and Glandular obstructions are quickly relieved. The surprising effects of these baths in detaching impurities from the system may be witnessed at all hours of the day.

HARRISON'S AROMATIC CACHOU—Removes the odor of breath arising from diseased teeth, the use of tobacco, diseased gums, or any other cause. And thereby an agreeable perfume. It is recommended by SCHEFFER, BRUNNOW & Co., No. 170 William st. At retail by all druggists. At wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN & CO

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, sisters, in one family; one is a good cook, a most excellent laundress, a good baker, and makes pastry; the other has had laundress, a good baker, and makes pastry; the other has had as chambermaid and waitress, or fine laundress and waitress. They will take $8 each in one family. Excellent reference. They will go in a good country-house. Call or send a note to 338 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress, or would do general housework. Also a smart, nice girl, aged 14 wants a situation. Good references. Over-particular, and no objections to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry st., corner of Houston st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or seamstress, and to take care of a own children. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days as her present employer's, Dr. H. KIMBALL'S, No. 192 Spring st., second door from Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, sisters; one as waitress; the other can take any situation agreeable of a cook, both being desirous to live in one house with a private family. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 49 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women, sisters, would prefer living together; one as a good plain cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as capable seamstress and chamberwaid. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No 51 4th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young women, one as excellent plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, can make good bread and pies, &c.; the other is an excellent waitress and chambermaid. Both are highly recommended for honesty and competency. Apply at No. 271 Bowery this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young respectable American girl to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or to stand in a store. Call at No. 77 Allen-st., between Grand and Broome s. Best of City reference can be given if required. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as seamstress in a neat sewer, or chamberwork and sewing. Has lived three years in her last place. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 125 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a private family; has good City reference from his last place, where he has lived for the last two years. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No 36 East 14th-st., cor. of University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress, or would do general housework. Also a smart, nice girl, aged 14 wants a situation. Good references. Over particular, and no objections to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry st., corner of Houston st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or seamstress, and to take care of a own children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, Dr. H. KIMBALL'S, No. 192 Spring st., second door from Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook in a private family, one who understands her business perfectly and is a first-rate baker; no objections to washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 3 days at No 28 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant woman, as chambermaid or waiter, in a respectable family. Apply by letter or otherwise, at No. 69 West 20th-st. for two days. No objections to go to Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress. To be seen for two days at No. 87 West 25th-st., first door, between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer or to do housework; will be found very obliging; has good references. Call at No. 87 West 25th-st. 2d floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As nursery governess, by a Lady who speaks French and English. Apply at No. 40 East 35th st.

GOVERNESS.—An English married lady of thirteen years' experience in tuition, having a morning engagement wishes for an afternoon one. Her qualifications are French and German, the rudiments of music and the usual branches of an English education; has good City reference. Address M G., *Times* Office, or Broadway Post-Office.

IN A BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE—A situation is wanted by a young man of respectable position, a good and correct penman, who is anxious to learn the business; refers to employer and other mercantile gentlemen. A line addressed to J. H., Chatham-square Post-Office, will be attended to.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade, as MORRIS, CONNERY & CO'S, can be obtained respectable German, English Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also waiters, coachmen, errand-boys, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 192 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted, ten men landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boat-steerers. All clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Agent, No. 97 West st., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

PROTESTANT FEMALE SERVANTS—And others can be obtained at all times at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No 1957th-av, near 23d-st. N B—The position and accommodations of this office, as well as the constant attendance of Mrs Wesley, offers every inducement to first-class employers to favor us with a call.

SERVANTS.—About 20 first-class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the office No. 13, 8th-av., one door from Tree-st. Employers from the City and country will here find the best of few ale help—such as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, and general housewerkers. Also, nice tidy girls from 12 to 15.

PIANO TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged German lady, lately arrived in this country, as piano teacher. Speaks sufficient English for instruction. The best of references can be given if required from the most respectable families of different large cities for the last 18 years. Inquire at No. 90 Essex-st., of Mrs HECHT

A SUPERIOR YOUNG LADY of the Roman Catholic Church desires a situation to take care of small children and instruct them in the English branches and French. She understands marketing and housekeeping. Apply at the Christian Home, on 38th st., between 6th and Lexington avs. No objection to the country; would prefer the South.

COOK'S PLACE WANTED—By a neat and tidy young woman, in a good private family; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Has first class City reference. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., in the basement, for two days.

TO WATCHMAKERS—A good workman, that will be faithful to the interest of his employer, and is desirous of establishing himself in a permanent business in a thriving Western city, may hear of a rare chance by applying soon at No 9 Maiden lane, New York. READ, TAYLOR & CO.

GIRL WANTED.—An intelligent American girl to do housework in a family of two only, and who can assist in sewing. One who has a well qualified for the place will be paid liberal wages. Address No. 96 Nassau st., Brooklyn.

THREE MEN WANTED—Who can give references, to take orders for a new monthly work of the very best kind popular among business men and families. A good man can make money. He can have a field to himself. Call at No 343 Broadway, second story.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—A first class Soprano and Alto, sight readers, to complete a Trouppe for the purpose of Concerting here and in other places. Address, as leagh, NEW-YORK, *Times* Office.

WOMAN WANTED—A middle aged American woman, to go a short distance in the country and take charge of the cooking for a private family. To one capable and willing a permanent situation is offered. The location is very pleasant, and wages favorable, and a good home. Address C C, Broadway Post-Office.

WOMAN WANTED—At No. 764 Broadway, a middle-aged woman as cook, one used to Restaurant cooking preferred.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and stewards; advance from $25 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 20 West st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Cortlandt st., near Bleecker.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades including his celebrated linen leather cards.
A VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No. 182 Pearl-st., Manufactory 76 Cliff-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—WHY NOT USE IT—IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE-PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on
THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which being superior in QUALITY, and UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH, it can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.
The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires repairing, constituting a lifetime without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. public examinations, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.
They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:
JOHN BRODIE, No 62 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROWMELIN, No 62, Washington-st., New-York.
F & J DUGAN, No 429 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No 46 Rose st., New-York.
Communications addressed to W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to GURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the above slate, No 549 West 127th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH—MUSIC—DRAWING.—A Parisian lady, pupil, for the last 12 years, of Ambroise Thomas and Mamcroo, with diplomas from the Universite des Sciences de Paris, would engage in a school or to teach private pupils. Her parents would board two young ladies. Address F. R. G., *Times* Office

REFERENCES.
Rev H M FIELD, Editor of the *Evangelist*.
H C BOWEN, Esq No 112 Broadway.
H H GOODMAN, Esq., No. 77 Madison-av.
B J HOWLAND Esq, No 78 10th st

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J F BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and receiving buttwenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin to any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A M., Rector. JOHN V LEWIS, A B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3 The pupils are invited to meet as their respective rooms

REFERENCES.
Rev W H LEWIS, D D. Prof G D. EATON.
Rev. B C. CUTLER, D.D. Prof A. CAITTENDEN.
Rev G. W. BETHUNE D. D. Hon. C CONKLIN BRUEN.
Rev R S FOSTER, D.D. IRA SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH. DAN MARVIN, Esq

GEORGETOWN INSTITUTE—S P. BATES, Principal.—The semi annual session of the above-named institute commences the first WEDNESDAY in November. It is replete with all modern improvements, and imparts a thorough business and commercial education to its pupils. It is pleasantly located near the Danbury and Norwalk railroad, in a moral and religious community. A few more boys can be accommodated. Terms from $70 to $80 per session. Further particulars, circulars, &c., may be had at No 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; No. 374 Myrtle av., Brooklyn; No 86 Houston st., No 384 6th-st. and No. 264 Broadway, New-York.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Prof. F. J. ESEN is now prepared to receive a few more pupils on the Boehm, German and diatonic flute. To those unacquainted with his ability as an instructor, he would refer to some of his present pupils on the Boehm flute:
WM. HEDEMAN Esq., No 165 Broadway.
J N. TIFFT, Esq., No. 39 Dey-st.
J H SHERWOOD, Esq No. 971 4th-st.
A SILVERMAN, Esq., No 28 North William-st.
For terms, apply at No. 14 King-st., or of S. C. JOLLIE, No 519 Broadway.

ELOCUTION.—The subscriber has the pleasure of informing the ladies and gentlemen of New York and Brooklyn, desirous of receiving instruction in Dramatic and Private Reading, and reciting, that he has engaged the eloquent and distinguished Shakspearian Reader, Mr. J B BROWN, as principal teacher of Elocution at his Academy. Parties can make arrangements for class or private instruction, by early application, at No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, Writing, Arithmetic, Elocution, English Grammar, and Composition. Also, the French, Spanish, and German Languages, at the subscriber's residence, No 2 Bedford-st., near 9th-st. over Godone's Music store. Ladies taught penmanship and accounts, for any light business. Charges moderate. Gives lessons at the residence of pupils. Refers to past and present pupils. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 18 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18 Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOBBRIDGE & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Application for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

$10—BOOKKEEPING—Time unlimited.—Cheap Writing and Arithmetic classes commence on MONDAY. PAINE'S, No. 233 Grand-st., corner Bowery, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. We particularly invite attention to Col PAINE'S popular system of Writing, which with the most enterprising facility transforms an unsightly scrawl into a beautiful expeditious hand-writing."—*Herald, Newport*

A CARD.—The subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of New York and Brooklyn, that his Academy will reopen on MONDAY, 24th inst., for private or class instruction in the following branches, viz: Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Shorthand, &c. Cards containing full particulars may be had at the rooms, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE HUMBOLT CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE INSTITUTE, No. 339 4th av., where boys are educated on the German plan, is now in full operation, under the charge of Drs RICHARDS and BENDAN; the latter a graduate of the University of Berlin in Prussia, and lately Professor of ancient and modern languages in Charlotte Hall College, Maryland. Circulars may be had of this Institute, where both of the principals can be consulted.

FRENCH EVENING CLASSES.—Professor N. de la PLACE is forming now, at his residence, No. 197 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., a course of French conversations on his system, so well known. Terms $10 per quarter. For the benefit of the learners no more than four pupils will be admitted. Pupils can attended at their own residence. Apply at the residence above, from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University, and at the store of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR. GEORGE S PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will reopen her School for Young Ladies, at No. 81 Bleecker, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 Wall st., of Messrs KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N HAVENS, Esq No 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st., below 6th-av. Mrs LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square. Entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st. Will open its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 17. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. PAUL DYRSEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No 776 Greenwich st., or in schools and pupils' residences, on moderate terms for the season, on MONDAY next, Sept 10. Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 152 and 250 Broadway

$10—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—BOLBEAR'S Academy, No 659 Broadway, corner Houston-st. Pupils en erng, this day, may commence by the quarter and secure private lessons at half-price. Ladies may have private or class lessons from 11 to 1. These six fine rooms open day and evening with prices graded to suit all conditions.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., now in its 35th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.
WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals.
G P. QUACKENBOS, }

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 30 West 16th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6.
Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

J. GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.—For BOYS The 22d year begins Sept. 10. The Primary Department is under the charge of a lady thoroughly competent. The more advanced scholars receive the undivided attention of the Principal. Circulars at Messrs. Appleton's, Lockwood's or Randolph's.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept 19. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., Messrs WM HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10 Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained

E. CHARLIER, Jr., Professor of the French Language and Literature, is open for an engagement in a School from 9 to 10½ A. M. His French Evening Classes will be resumed at his residence, No 47 West 13th-st., on the first Monday of October. Address E. CHARLIER, Jr., No. 47 West 13th st.

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No 122 West 23d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshmen Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WIGHT, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen. Boarding and Day School, No 48 East 34th st, directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M JEROME, Esq., No. 175 Broadway, of Alderman N. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 545 Broadway.

MRS. HODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

THE MISSES MOHR respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Day and Boarding School, No 151 West 34th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monoch omatic Painting from Nature, taught by Prof. ARTHUR S WOOD, Jr. No 231 6th-av., is rendered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 48 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 74 Bowery, and at the School.

EDUCATION AND BOARD FOR YOUNG LADIES—At No. 196 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., where the pupils are under the immediate care of the principal, a lady of long experience, assisted by a Parisienne governess and qualified professors. Terms moderate and varied according to age and requirements.

INSTRUCTION WANTED—For two boys, 12 and 16 years of age, in a religious, respectable private family in the country, where they can receive the entire attention to their education, manners and morals. Address GUARDIAN, New-York Post-Office, giving reference, terms and location.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 63 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution

WINTHROP INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG LADIES—The first or Fall Term of this School commences on WEDNESDAY, Oct 10 Circulars, with full particulars, can be had at this office, or by addressing the subscriber at Winthrop Conn. WM. DENISON.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-pass, will re-open on Monday Sept 10.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 226 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept 17 For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute. JOHN GRANT, } Principals. B A SMITH

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES No 263 8th-av, corner of 21st-st will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept 4—No 327 4th-av. See circular Application personally or by note

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 4th of September Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton place, 6th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. PROFESSOR A. HAREL, No. 379 4th st., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will resume this month his lessons in the schools and private families.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 748 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South west corner of Madison-av and 29th-st CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies No 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No 224 4th-st There is no vacancy in the Senior department, and several in the Primary. The School is now in session.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte. No 330 4th-av.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 872 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept 12, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 10, at No. 100 Waverley-place. Circulars may be obtained at their residence

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 12th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 34 East 23d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
New York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st.
Brooklyn, No 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.
MR DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes and lessons will commence for the season at the New York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct 8. Circulars containing terms &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Courts, Fulton and Myrtle-avs. Railroads intersect at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy.
Entrance exclusively for pupils and parents

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES—Will commence at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., Tuesday, Oct 9th; at Gothic Hall, No 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 8; at Union Hall corner of Court and Sackett-sts., Wednesday Oct. 10. For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No 66 6th-av. W. & D. intend on the most improved and scientific principles.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Classes in New-York on Monday and Thursday, corner 8th-av and 29th-st On Tuesday and Friday at No. 522 Myrtle-av., between Bridge and Jay, BROOKLYN CLASSES Wednesday and Saturday, No. 106 Orange st., corner Fulton For Ladies at 3 P M. Misses and Masters 4 to 6 P M. Gentlemen at 7½ and at 9½ P. M.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE:
Cold Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops,
Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Rouse's Point
Bay State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts,
A. Field & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c.
Providence Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers.
Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

HEATERS, STOVES, RANGES, &C.
ULTER'S
PORTABLE PRIZE HEATERS for Coal, the greatest improvement of the age, for Heating Parlors, Halls, Stores, &c., with Hot Air. It cannot be excelled in style, economy or durability.
STOVE RANGE.
The celebrated "Backus Stove Range" will do more cooking than any 6 or 7-inch Cooking Stoves, with one half the fuel
Also the most approved patterns of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, at Wholesale and Retail by
SAM. S. UTTER & CO., No 32 Water-st.
At Retail by JOHN LINDSAY, No. 126 4th-av.; R. A GREGORY, No 383 6th-av.; R E & W T PETERSON, No. 144 Bowery; S. J MONTGOMERY, No 324 Spring-st.; COGSWELL & L'e MOREUX, No. 367 Spring-st.; B McCADDIN, No 116 Bleecker-st.
For sale in Brooklyn by LOCKWOOD & LEWIS, No 63 Fulton-st.; WM ORILL, No 158 Myrtle-av.; J L. PARKER, No. 156 Court-st.; T & J EARLEY, No 231 Columbia and Hamilton-av.; W & J. DIXON No. 23 Atlantic-st.; A. MUNDELL, corner of Myrtle and Classon-avs.
To Will ensburg by JOHN McCANN, South 7th-st., corner of 3d-st., and No. 157 Grand-st

IRON AND STEEL STORE—No. 106 Elm-st, near Canal.—The proprietor JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex *Centurion*, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes warranted Also, an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

A DIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewenstit," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES O.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.
THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
DIRECTORS.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.		
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David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Aster, Jr.
James Myers.	Frederick Pentz.	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Office, No. 52 Wall-st, opposite the Merchants' Exchange
HUGH LAING, President.
Jas. B. Ames, Jr, Secretary.

FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND MECHANICAL LAMPS.—The subscriber has just returned from Paris where he made the most complete selection of rich chiseled chandeliers, brackets, statues and clocks, which he offers at the lowest remunerative prices All articles warranted. Liberal discount to the trade.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At No. 48 Myrtle av.—A well built house, with store and cellar, 3-story, 12 inch walls, 32 feet deep, lot 23 feet front and rear, with 2-story kitchen attached The store is occupied as a store-store 5 years past; would be a good chance for a tinman, as it is well established The present owner is to leave the city, and would, therefore, sell on easy terms. If not sold in a few weeks, will be let, and the whole stock sold, and immediate possession given.
BENJ WILSON.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 35th-st, between 8th and 9th-avs., south side, 325 feet east of 9th av, consisting of all the modern improvements House three stories with high basement and counter-cellar, and brown stone basement and the best front brick. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No 224 West 35th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone high stoop houses, on 156th-st, near 3d-av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish Apply at No 160 156th-st., or on the premises A person with the keys will be present from 8 A M to 6 P M.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—One of the new style and beautiful brown stone houses on the north side of 36th-st., one of pleasantest parts of the City, between Lexington and 4th avs. Finished in the best manner, with all the improvements. Inquire on the premises Will be sold very cheap for cash.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A modern 3-story and basement house on 27th st., between 8th and 7th avenues, price $8,000 Also, two English basement houses on 26th-st., price $8,000 Also, brown stone house on 25th st., near Broadway, price $20,000 SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—That valuable four-story brick house and lot No 50 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 8th-av, will be sold or rented, with the furniture. The house is complete in every respect, and amply furnished throughout. Apply to GEO. P. FITCH, No. 28 Exchange-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One or two 2-story-story frame houses and cover full sized lots on 86th-st., between 30 and 8th avs. The street is 100 feet wide, in an improving neighborhood. $1,050 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No 54 Great Jones-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone house, known as No 152 West 23d st., with all the modern improvements, built entirely by days work; terms to suit the purchaser; possession given immediately. Apply to B SMITH builder, No.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$28,000

EIGHT, TEN AND TWELVE PER CENT

SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

$16,000 33 Sacramento City (funded loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York in 1874.

$2,378 24 do. do. (funded debt loan) 12 per cent. Bonds, due in Sacramento in 1856

$1,253 do. do. (funded debt loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New-York

$2,000 do. do. (Levee loan) 8 per cent Bonds, due in New-York in 1863.

$2,000 do. do. (Levee loan) 10 per cent. Bonds, due in New York in 1869.

$4,350 do. do (funded loan) 10 per cent Bonds, due in New York in 1875

$100 Stockton City 10 per cent. Bond.

Terms—10 per cent. on the day of sale the balance next day.

ALBERT H NICOLAY Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern,

$8,000 New York and Erie Railroad Convertible Bonds.....@1,000 each

$3,000 Marietta and Cincinnatis Railroad 1st Mortgage Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each

$2,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each

$8,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each

$28,000 Sacramento City, 8, 10 and 12 per cent Bonds, due in 1856 1860, 1865, 1874 and 1875, from.....$250 to $1,000 each

$5,000 Illinois Central Railroad (free land) 7 per cent Bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1854, and due in New-York Sept. 1, 1860, interest payable 1st March and 1st September of each year.....$1,000 each

5,000 Crawford County, (Pennsylvania,) 6 per cent Bonds, dated August, 1854, and due August, 1874, interest Coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July (hypothecated).....$100 to $1,000 each

Also, $1,000 Mercer County, (Pennsylvania,) 6 per cent Bonds, redeemable as three of the Crawford County; interest in New-York, January and July, (hypothecated).....from.....$500 to $1,000 each

50 shares New-York and Erie Railroad.....$50 each

25 shares Nicaragua Transit Company.....$100 each

40 shares Bull's Head Bank.....$25 each

40 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each

10 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each

40 shares Peoples Bank.....$25 each

150 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company...$15 each

60 shares New Amsterdam Insurance Company..$25 each

180 shares South-st Stage Company.....$10 each

50 shares Wells Farso & Co's Express.....$100 each

260 shares Gold Quartz Machine Company (hypothecated).....$5 each

1700 shares High Shoals Mining and Manufacturing Company (hypothecated).....$5 each

Also, by order of the assignee, all the notes, accounts and book debts due on the estate of Samuel Brad-street.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, Sept. 27.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Of the most costly description, all made to order by Hutchings, rich silk curtains, stairway, paint rugs, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will SELL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 45 East 21st-st, near Broadway elegant and fashionable furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving the City, all nearly new and made to order in the most elegant style by Hutchings, consisting of richly carved parlor suites in rosewood, covered in crimson and gold medallion satin de laine and reps; elegant sofas, do., three elegant pier glasses, with marble and gold bases; two elegant mantel glasses, made by Williams and Stevens; crimson silk fauteuil; spring back arm chairs; gem silk curtains, lined with silk and very richly trimmed; cornices, lace curtains, superb rosewood etagere, canopy top plate glass; also, made to order, one suite in black walnut and rosewood, with Italian vase, ruby, pink and gold four feet high imported to order; Japanese ligh: stand centre table Mosaic and Verdi Antique top; do. with Florentine Mosaic top; Boule de Rose and ormolu etagere; one superb rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave and cost $440; ormolu gas brackets, with porcelain shades

DINING ROOM—In rosewood—superb rosewood carved extension dining table, leaves and case; rosewood furniture; oil paintings; rich damask curtains, Etruscan china chairs; ormolu clock and vases, matching; three superb pieces marble statuary and pedestals; beautiful sideboard, superb gold and flowered china dinner sets, &c.; rich red chenille plated ware, with silver dishes made to order. Basement suits, covered in crimson damask, Brussels carpet; very fine mahogany extension table; sideboard; mahogany secretary, chiffonnier, green wedge wood; white china desert set &c. &c.

BEDROOMS—Superb carved rosewood wardrobe, lined in satin wood, plate glass and silk doors; dressing bureau to match; washstand shaving glass, pier glass, marble top and gilt tables, black walnut wardrobe, bedstead carved, canopy and lace curtains, cane sides; mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, cottage suites fine mattresses, palliasses, &c; mahogany wardrobe, engravings, &c. Sale will commence with the kitchen furniture. The above can be examined one day before the sale. Tickets of admission can be obtained from the Auctioneers, No 13 Nassau-st.

W. S. MELLON, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLON.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept 25 and 26, at the spacious warerooms, No 442 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock each day. Assignee's sale of the entire manufactured stock of rich cabinet furniture, manufactured expressly for private sale by JOHN GAUNDT, to be sold without reserve, by order of the Assignee. The trade, country merchants and those about refurnishing are particularly invited. The building to let with ten years' lease, possession Oct 1. Packing on the premises by competent per-sons for out of town purchaser. The stock embraces the most fashionable styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany, walnut and enameled furniture, elaborately carved and trimmed with the most costly materials; elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, in suits covered with French brocade satin, brocatelle, moquet, reps, plush and hair cloth; ladies' rosewood cabinets, etageres with French plate mirror fronts, richly carved centre tables and stands, carved rosewood centre tables, with Egyptian black and gold, white Italian marble tops, rich carved mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes Voiture parlor and reception chairs, Turkish easy chair in satin and figured de laine, library and dining room furniture, rosewood, walnut mahogany and oak extension dining tables, chairs to match, covered in plush, reps and cane seat, sideboards, rich hall chairs hall stands, extension tables and chairs Chamber furniture, elegantly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads dressing bureaus with marble tops and plate glass, marble top washstands to match, richly decorated and enameled chamber suites several of which are very valuable; wardrobes, richly carved rosewood armoirs with plate glass doors, with satin wood and cedar lounges, lounges beds, covered in cane, de laine, reps and hair cloth chairs to match; walnut and oak chamber furniture, sofas, tête-à-tête, reps, rocking and fancy chairs. Also, at 12 o'clock, four rosewood piano-fortes, removed for convenience of the sale to pay advances. Catalogues on the morning of sale

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

LARGE MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID NEW FURNITURE—At the Central sales-room, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Sept 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., I am instructed confidently that we invite the attention of purchasers of first class furniture, to the goods to be offered at this sale. Every article will be found on examination unexceptionable as to material and workmanship. The catalogue will comprise plain and richly carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voiture reception and reception chairs, white oak do., in hair cloth and brocatelle, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, office desk, extension tables with polished leaves, marble top dressing and plain bureaus bat racks, washstands, shaving stands, elegant sta rers, splendid rosewood furniture in damask and reps, wardrobes, &c. &c. &c. Also, the splendid rosewood upright piano-forte, in rosewood and crimson brocatelle, with white lace curtains, cornices &c., rosewood upright piano-forte, solemn id oil paintings landscapes, &c., &c. The goods can be examined on Tuesday afternoon and evening.

SAME DAY—At 12½ o'clock P. M., precisely at the salesrooms, the entire stock in trade and fixtures of a grocery, very gentle, sound, and in fine condition, with a set of harness, one light family carriage, and one single do., to close out.

Sale positive, without reserve, on account of the prolonged absence of the owner to Europe

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—At the residence of CHARLES LENT, Esq., No 109 West 16th-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, the entire handsome furniture of the above house, consisting of rich velvet, Wilton and other carpets; fine English plate mantel mirrors, 3 suites superb mahogany parlor furniture, covered in damask, velvet, reps and hair cloth; elegant centre and pier tables with Egyptian marble tops; superior 7-octave piano forte, stool, and cover; frosted prism chandeliers; divans, upholstered in velvet; sofas, French spring seat chairs; richly carved rosewood étagere, plate doors; lace curtains; superior French bedsteads; hair mattresses; marble top washstands, rich toilet sets; tete, bedsteads, enameled chamber suits, &c. &c. a number of fine oil paintings, prints framed, superb mahogany extension table, rich china, glass and cutlery; cut glass wares, &c. with a large variety of kitchen ware; refrigerator, oil cloth &c. Catalogues will be ready on Tuesday morning. No post; easement. Deposit required of every purchaser.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE, ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer and Commission merchant, will sell at private sale, at the salerooms, No. 66 Nassau-st, a large stock of furniture, consisting in part of splendid rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor suites, sofas, tête-à-têtes, bedsteads, chairs, sewing and easy chairs, rockers, marble top tables, bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, hat stands extension dining tables, lounges and lounge bedsteads, enameled cottage suites, mattresses chairs for shipping, mirror clocks, oil paintings, window shades, office desks and chairs, &c. Goods packed on the premises and carefully shipped.

Private Sales at auction will be held on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS Sales at auction at private residences attended to in person by E. C

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Sept 25, at 10 o'clock, at No 381 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, a large assortment of best white granite, blue printed and all kinds of common ware, China, Britannia ware, &c Also 100 packages glassware all kinds. This sale is worthy the notice of City and country dealers. Goods well packed for shipping Catalogues now ready, and goods ready for examination.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Monday,) Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 181 Chambers st. all the furniture contained in the house, comprising carpets, oil cloths, bedstead, mattresses, chairs, sofas, mirrors, bureaus, washstands crockery, glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c., all of which will be sold without reserve. Sale positive.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, FISH, SOAP, FISH, BEEF, BRANDY.—TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Dey-st., corner of Green wich, rasins, prunes, cod fish, tea, coffee, soap, nuts, jellies, preserves, knives, forks, spoons, scissors saws, chisels, files, hammers, scales, clocks, buttons, combs, collars, clothing.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—At Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—A house and about four acres of land situated in Spring-st, Sing Sing, about ten minutes' walk from the railroad depot and steamboat landing, will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The house is in good order, and well adapted for the residence of a genteel family, and the grounds well stocked with a good variety of fruit, an excellent well of water, good out-buildings, &c., &c. The premises command an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson River. Sale positive, and terms easy. For further particulars inquire of WM. CAMPBELL, Sing Sing.

SING SING, Sept. 15, 1855

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at house No 183 Prince-st, near Sullivan-st.—SYLVESTER STOVER & CO. will sell as above, the entire furniture of a family by order of the mortgagee, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, in perfect order, having been used but a few months, in every aspect a superior instrument; two suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture in satin brocatel; superior custom made secretary, bookcase in richly carved rosewood rosewood etagere, with mirror front and back, marble top centre, pier and sofa tables, gilt frame pier glasses, oil paintings, lace curtains, window shades mantel clocks, vases and ornaments, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets hall and stair do., hall stands, extension dining table sofa, lounges chairs, rockers, china and glass ware, table cutlery, silver plated ware Chamber furniture—Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top bureaus and washstands toilet sets, hair mattresses spring do, palliasses bolsters and pillows, bedding, gilt frame mirrors, prints and fancy chairs, etc Also, the usual assortment of kitchen furniture Catalogues on the morning of sale

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL—On TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction salesrooms, 117 Nassau st a large and elegant stock of cabinet and household furniture embracing parlor, chamber and dining room suites in great variety, extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, sideboards, easy chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands commodes rockers centre tables, &c. For particulars, see catalogues at stores. The whole to be sold positively to the highest bidder, by order of the assignees. Boxing and shipping at moderate charge. Catalogues at the store

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Sept 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 47 Bank-st, near 4th-st., the property of a gentleman removing from the City, an assortment of genteel furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets; large pier glasses; parlor furniture imported from France, made in dark mahogany, inlaid and covered in crimson plush; sofas; couches; arm and parlor chairs; fine card tables; candelabras of ormolu and bronze; centre table with Turkish marble top; rosewood piano-forte, 6½ octave (made by Stoddard), bronze figures; ormolu chandeliers; gas brackets; rich French chintz delaine curtains, lined with silk; lace under do.; mahogany settee in hair cloth; French secretary, &c., glassware, bedrooms of mahogany; bedsteads; dressing bureaus; washstands; chairs; ingrain carpets; curtains; marble top washstands, beds, mattresses, &c., with other articles belonging to a well furnished house Sale without reserve.

HENRY R. HERTS, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF.—HENRY R HERTS, Jr., will sell on TUESDAY, Sept 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 54 Pine st, a large stock of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, trimmings, ready-made clothing, gents' furnishing goods &c., consisting in part of black and blue French cloths doeskins, cassimeres, &c., beaver and castor cloths, satin velvet and broadcloths, satinets, stocks scarfs, gloves, handkerchiefs, coats, travelling blankets, coats, pants, vests overcoats, &c., being the entire stock of a merchant tailor; also, the store fixtures, removed for convenience of sale, by order of the Sheriff. Terms cash in current funds.

M B BUTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, No. 479 Broadway the entire stock, fixtures and lease of the retail fancy dry good and embroidery store, belonging to the estate of Thomas Lockhart, Jr., deceased. By order of

PETER B SWEENY, Public Administrator

The whole of the above will be sold in one lot, and offers an excellent opportunity to engage in business.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL—On TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction salesrooms, 117 Nassau st a large and elegant stock of cabinet and household furniture embracing parlor, chamber and dining room suites in great variety, extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, sideboards easy chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands commodes rockers centre tables, &c. For particulars, see catalogues at stores. The whole to be sold positively to the highest bidder, by order of the assignees. Boxing and shipping at moderate charge. Catalogues at the store

J. J. WALDRON Auctioneer

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—From the cashiers, in lots to suit City and country sale TUESDAY, Sept 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. HENRY G. EVANS, No. 92 Pearl-st, will sell 100 crates w. g., c. c., Rockingham and common ware; chots in sets, 44 pieces; 100 pkgs best glass ware; also, knives and forks, tea trays waiters, &c. Goods well packed for shipping Catalogues now ready.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Office, Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Certificate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank

SHERIFF'S SALE.—To be sold by order of the Sheriff on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at NASH'S salesroom, No. 310 Broadway, 600 first quality light guard cigars, a quantity of claret champagne, hock, port and other wines; one splendid eight day clock; French chinapunch bowls, elegant plated trays plated mugs, beds, bedding, &c., all warranted of first quality.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 Canal-st., will be sold on Monday, at 12 o'clock, twenty boxes smut white for all purposes; also, new and second-hand carriages, single and double harness, side-saddles, &c. JOHN H. GARFIELD Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.

MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION:

SHOWING THE

WHOLE ORIGIN

AND

MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE

AND THE

CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.

BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,

Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address

W. F. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtues, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankers in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

One to 2 bottles are warrante to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I sold over a thousand bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 4 years, dessert spoonful; children from 6 to 12 years, 1st spoonful. As a dinner pill can be applied to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass Price $1.

For sale by ORVIS & CO., No. 180 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS & CO., No 170 William-st; BOYD & PACKARD, Chambers st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; ROBERTSON, ROBBINS & CO., No 116 Maiden lane; HOLLAND & HALL, Brooklyn; HARLEY & WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York; CHAS. H. RING, No 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 61 Barclay-st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st, Brooklyn

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1. Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it one invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which reports and quacks have so often been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

DR. PERRY'S

VERMIFUGE, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

WILL IN A FEW HOURS clear the system of every worm, and simultaneously produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, thereby relieving many complaints arising from derangement of the digestive organs. For sale by A. B & D. SANDS, Druggists

No. 100 Fulton-st, New-York.

Sold also by Druggists generally

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure The remedies are mild and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty four hours Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure of Consumption," price $1. Office No 60 Warren-st, (one door from Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons pronounced incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one in any concern, and contains a perfect index of all the sickening. Price $1, Sold at No 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the Author

Dr RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Monston st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Dunoon-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, and suffering none months before sick or dying commences; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I announced that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, containing private matters reaching my case. On perusal an I perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Deschamps provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, are another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO. Astor House, No 1 Vesey st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publication Office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M MAURICEAU, Office, No 129 Liberty-st, New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—Diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys, pains in the Limbs, Fleurisy, Swelling of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of the Stomach, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure

R. R. R. No 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofulous Sores and Syphilis, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, Ulcerations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia

R. R. R. No 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quickly costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties and all female complaints, and urinary difficulties Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity RADWAY & CO

No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No 580 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. COLTON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is re-established at the above office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and has since been for some time a lecturer of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially or one of their own sex whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females Dr ROBINSON has a safe, never failing, invisible remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J. being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 15 colored engravings, treating of the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, made one of the corners of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER SPREAD ON CANTON FLANNEL.—Judge BIRDSALL of the Marine Court, was confined to his room for seven weeks with neuralgia rheumatism; medical men failed to relieve him; he applied the above plaster and it gave him instant relief so that he went about his business and a cure was soon effected. There is nothing equal to these plasters for rheumatism, pains, bruises, weak lungs &c. Made by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., 323 Hudson st., a physician of over 20 years' practice. Price only 12½ cents.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons pronounced incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANO TRIUMPHANT AT THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION over more than Three Hundred French Competition.—The following is an extract from the correspondent of the Boston *Chronicle*: "The Jury was composed of seven of the most eminent Professors of Music in Europe, and when the Piano was tried before that talented Jury, it was pronounced the best Piano-forte in the French Exhibition, and accordingly it was awarded the highest prize medal This Piano is from the manufactory of Messrs. A. W. LADD & CO., of Boston The above facts are accurate to the letter, having received them from the Agent, Mr. Perrot, in the city of Paris." The above celebrated instruments, with the largest and best assortment of Pianos in this City are for sale, at low prices, at the Great St. Nicholas Piano-forte Warerooms, No 619 Broadway

ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

REMOVAL. SACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed the Piano Forte Warerooms to No 137 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new premises of handsome, assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. CORY & PRIOR, Nos. 385 Broadway & 1 Mercer-st, have introduced a new and peculiar action in their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into that popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 82 Walker-st, near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Every piano warranted, Prices moderate

25 PIANO-FORTES TO LET—At $2, $3, $4 and $5 a month; or for sale, the cheapest in the City, one good rosewood piano for $100; one upright for $125; others at $150 up to $300 Pianos tuned, by Prof DUWSING, teacher of all the popular musical instruments, at No. 236 Grand-st

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 300 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES—(New and second-hand) for sale and for hire at WALKER'S warerooms No. 9 Astor-place and 6th st. Also, several fine tuned Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers exclusively for sale

PIANO FOR SALE.—A most elegant and superb 7-octave Piano, of the finest tone, combining excellence and beauty in the highest degree, will be sold for $300, only at No. 54 Great Jones st., between Broadway and Bowery.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S—Grand and square Pianos, in every variety of style for sale at wholesale and retail by E. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES—No. 5 Mercer st., near Canal.

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An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

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LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.—Of every description for Phosgene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by CHAS. STARR, Jr. & CO. No. 117 Fulton-st.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,

VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st

DARIUS CLARK, Agent

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky &c

New-York Daily Times

Medicated Inhalation.

From "Hunter's Medical Specialist."

No. I.

"We here present, to thinking minds, original seeds—germs from whence will spring vast fields of new theories and sound knowledge—to be further cultivated and enlarged."—RAMSAY.

As the treatment of consumption and kindred diseases of the lungs, by inhalation, was first brought prominently to the notice of the public and profession of the United States by the editor of this journal, an explanation of this mode of practice will naturally be expected to form a peculiar and prominent item in its pages. There is, perhaps, no remedial means about which the mass even of educated physicians know so little, or entertain such vague and erroneous impressions, as they do in regard to the action and efficacy of medicated inhalations. But this is not surprising when we consider that the little which has been written on the subject is crude and unsatisfactory in the extreme.

The great error into which the earlier advocates of inhalation fell, was the vain search after a specific remedy for inhalation, applicable to every form of pulmonary disease. Instead of striving to reduce the facts within their own knowledge and experience to systematic order, and, by availing themselves of the observations of others, to establish rules for future guidance, they occupied themselves in vain and jealous contentions with each other, about the relative merits of their respective remedies. This selfish and unphilosophic spirit could only lead to one result. The practice never attained that importance to which it was entitled, but gradually passed into comparative forgetfulness, without having been submitted to any extended series of experiments, and before it was possible to form any estimate of its real value as a remedial means.

In the writings of the elder Bennett, Crichton, Sendemore, Murray, Gannal, and Corregan, there is nothing on which the physician can rely as a guide for the administration of medicines by inhalation. They prove, in fact, little more than the possibility and safety of introducing medicines into the lungs in a state of vapor. The medicinal agents employed by them, were, in most instances, of a highly irritating character, and, in the form and manner recommended, possess but very limited curative powers. The apparatus used by them was imperfectly contrived for the purpose required, while opportunities for testing the success of their own views were very limited and imperfect. These opposing influences—the mutual jealousy existing among the advocates of the same practice—their want of experience—the injudicious selection of the most active and irritating remedies—and the want of suitable mechanical contrivances—it will readily be seen, were insuperable obstacles to the establishment of a new practice, in direct contraversion of the writings and teachings of the medical schools of their day. But although they failed to establish the practice of Inhalation on a secure basis, their labors have not been fruitless. They acquired much of the practical knowledge which was useful, and no necessary to achieve, before any further progress could be made in the investigation; and in addition to this, it will not be difficult to show, that even their crude attempts, at the cure of consumption, were attended with much more success than has ever been attained by any other form of medication.

The basis upon which this mode of practice rests may be explained in a few words. The air we breathe is more immediately concerned in the production of diseases than any other influence to which we are exposed. It is subject to changes in its *temperature*—in its *density*—in its *electrical condition*—and in the amount of *impurities* which it contains—all of which changes directly affect our feelings and our health. It impresses locally on the internal surface of the lungs, the influence of every change in its temperature and condition. Through the lungs it acts on the blood, and through the blood on every organ, and muscle, and nerve, and tissue of the body.

Either in some radical change in the air itself, or in the poisonous gases, vapors, and particles of which it is the carrier, lie the causes of "*continued fever*," "*the plague*," "*yellow fever*," "*cholera*," "*ague*," "*rheumatism*," and many other maladies. Through the same medium the virus of "*small pox*," "*scarlet fever*," and other common eruptive diseases, is spread from house to house, and from town to town, until it has traversed the globe. "*Spasmodic Asthma*" has unquestionably an atmospheric origin, and "*whooping cough*" we know to be transmitted from one child to another by the breath.

Now, in these diseases, the *causes* is *inhaled* into the lungs, and there *taken up* by the blood, which is thus vitiated, and the circulation of which carries the poison from organ to organ, depressing their vitality, and deranging their functions, until a chain of morbid disturbance is established which involves the entire body. This is the true source of all so-called idiopathic diseases.

There are other affections which spring directly from the action of the air on the mucous membrane lining the air passages. Of such are *catarrh*, *quinsy*, *laryngitis*, *croup*, *bronchitis* and *pneumonia*.

Consumption, in the adult, arises from a vitiated state of the blood, induced either by the respiration of *impure* air, or by *local obstructions*, as from catarrh or bronchitis, which interfere with its proper oxygenation.

Again, the state of the air influences powerfully the nervous system. Of this we have almost daily proof in the change in our *spirits*, and *feelings*, produced by the state of the weather. The despondency arising from this impression on the nervous system, gave rise to the old saying, "*this weather is suicidal*;" and there can be no doubt, that, in many instances, the depression amounts to a disregard of life. Sir James Johnson tells us that the sirocco, a blighting hot wind which prevails in Italy during the month of April, induces in travelers a suicidal tendency extremely difficult to restrain. We note these facts as evidence of the action of the air (possibly from a change in its electrical state) on the nervous system, but the probability is, that the influence is compound, and acts both on the blood and on the nerves.

We might mention other influences of the air, and its impurities, on our health, of a purely mechanical character, as the inhalation of the dust of workshops, which frets, irritates, and finally causes ulceration of the delicate lining of the air tubes, giving rise to destructive disease; but our aim has been merely to draw attention to the fact that *the most prevalent and fatal diseases enter the system through the lungs*.

The knowledge of these facts, the strong indications of nature, the rationality of acting on the system through the same channel by which the cause of the disease gains entrance, the ease with which we can medicate the blood through the lungs, and the unquestionable importance of acting directly on the seat of the disease in all pulmonary affections, led us to turn our attention, early in our professional life, to a field of such vast and inviting inquiry—to seek for a remedy sufficiently potent to stay the ravages of pulmonary consumption. We were encouraged to believe, from the hopelessness of the disease, and the acknowledged ineffeicacy of every well known and customary treatment, that the cause of failure was to be found in the round-about and unnatural manner in which medicines had been administered, rather than in the nature of the disease itself, or the inefficiency of medicines. We observed that consumption manifests itself *first* in the lungs, and is induced, in the great majority of cases, by some cause which interferes directly with their function; that the oxygen of the air received by the lungs is the element of assimilation, and regulates, to the weight of a grain, the amount of nutriment which can be built up into the body. We knew that the digestion of food might be perfect in the stomach, and yet that the nutriment so prepared could not nourish the body without the lungs supplied the means of its appropriation. It was evident to us that the disease, by obstructing the air tubes and destroying the air cells, seriously diminished the quantity of air received, while in a corresponding degree the body shrunk from defective nutrition, and kept pace in its wasting with the encroachments made by the disease on the capacity of the lungs. And, from these facts, we became convinced, that if ever a successful treatment for consumption was found, it would be, not by striving to act on the lungs *through the stomach*, but in a persevering effort to restore their function, and the purity of the blood, by following the course of nature and attacking the disease in the lungs and *through the lungs*—the channel by which it had gained access to the system.

Imbued with this conviction, we began our historical research of the subject. We dug from among the medical treasures of past ages the forgotten writings of Hippocrates, Aristotle, Dioscorides, Celsus, Galen, Oribasius, Alexander Trallian, Rhazes and Avicenna, Severinus, Gideon Harvey, Sydenham and Morton.

We brushed the cobwebs from the neglected volumes of Brunner, Clayton, Wright, Thompson, Young, Gilchrist, Mercgnal, Fothergill, Rush, Baillie, Beddoes, Mudge, Crichton, Murray, Scudamore, Corregan, and Maddock, and waded through the French and German journals for the observations of Desault, Lieutaud, Joubert, Fourcroy, Carviaart, Dufresnay, Bayle, Valentin, Louis, Andral, Laennec, Martin, Helon, Behench, Fuster, Dufuisseun, Turck, Cassavne, Blache, Weiser, Bourgeois, Chevalier, Menteaux, Toulmouche, Lepain, Billard, Van Swieten, Desparten, Gannal, &c.

Having thus made ourselves acquainted with all that had been previously written on inhalation, we commenced our practical investigations with the advantage of their experience to encourage and direct us, and though we derived more aid from their failure than from their success, both contributed to lighten the labor of research and hasten its completion. We remodeled the inhaling instrument; and adapted it, both in the size and shape of the globe and in the length and calibre of the tubes, to the purposes required. We tested, experimentally, on our own person, every remedy that is volatile in its natural state, or which can be rendered so by moist or dry heat, and repeating our trials and confirming their results in the charities of an extensive practice, we thus acquired a practical knowledge of the action of inhaled medicines, not only on the lungs locally, but on the general system, by means of their absorption by the extended surface which the lungs present to the air. The crude materials of the past formed only the basis of researches, which on our part have been laborious, protracted, and practical to a degree seldom attempted, and never attainable but by those who, in the investigation of medical truths, devote themselves to a special object of inquiry. Having reduced the experience and observation of years to a systematized mode of practice, applicable to the various phases of pulmonary disease, we introduced it to the attention of the profession and the public of the United States in 1851. From that period we have constantly and with great success carried out the practice, and, in addition to the publication of a short treatise on diseases of the lungs, we reported from time to time numerous cases successfully treated by inhalation. In the Autumn of 1853, encouraged by the favor with which the smaller work was received, we published a more comprehensive pamphlet, adapted both for popular and professional reading. The design of this work appeared to answer the purpose so well that, early in the Winter of 1854, we commenced the publication of a series of letters, eighteen in number, explanatory of the views entertained by us on the nature, causes, and treatment of affections of the throat and lungs.

In the month of March of the present year we gave to the Profession through the pages of the *American Medical Gazette* an exposition of the practice. The desire frequently expressed to us personally and by letter for further information, has, among other reasons, induced us to commence this journal; and we propose now to enter more at length into such details as appear to be requisite for a better understanding of the whole subject. We shall through these pages lay before the Profession and the Public, and as rapidly as the time which can be spared from our pressing professional engagements will permit, the results of our accumulated and increasing experience.

From a close observation of many thousand cases, and from experiments on our own person, we have arrived at the following conclusions in relation to the action of inhaled remedies:

1. That there are no medicines, which can be volatilized, that may not be inhaled with entire *safety*—providing the *dose* is known.

2. That the *dose*, of medicines by inhalation, cannot be determined or regulated by the quantities of the same medicines, necessary for a dose when given by the stomach.

3. That the *action* of most medicines, when *inhaled*, bears but a slight relation to the action of the same medicines when taken into the stomach; their use cannot, therefore, be altogether governed by those principles which guide us in their administration through the stomach.

4. That inhaled medicines not only act with greater energy as local applications, but give more speedily, and with greater power and certainty, than in any other form of administration, as *constitutional alteratives*.

5. That every local effect, such as *cleansing*, *sedative* and *stimulating*, which can be produced by local applications to ulcerations on the surface of the body, can also be produced on ulcerations in the lungs, by suitable inhalations.

6. That the old remedies proposed for inhalation, such as "*Tinctures of Iodine*," the "*Vapor of Tar*," and "*Chlorine Gas*," are too unmanning in the form usually advised, and, unless used with great judgment, inflame the lungs and hasten the progress of the very disease they are employed to cure. Their efficacy as inhalants is limited, and they should never be employed except in combination with other remedies.

7. That the *temperature* at which medicated vapors should be inhaled depends on the kind of vapors it is necessary to employ, and on the effect to be attained by their use. Some substances are volatile at the temperature of the air, and may be inhaled *cold*. These are, however, few in number and in most instances very irritating. Others require to be *decomposed* by dry heat. These are mostly compound substances, and are either evaporated from a sand-bath, burned as *pastilles* or generated by chemical reaction, the vapor being diffused through the air of the patient's room. But the largest and most efficacious class of medicines used as inhalants are vegetable infusions and extracts. These are inhaled from water, of such temperature as to produce a vapor *of the warmth of the breath*, which, of all others, is the most natural, most agreeable to the patient's feelings, and the most curative in its effects.

We claim no merit for priority in suggesting the feasibility of inhaling medicines. To *inhale* is as natural as to *swallow*, and has probably occurred to the mind of every physician a thousand times. To claim a "*new system of inhaling*" is as absurd as it would be to claim the discovery of a new system of breathing, or a new passage to the stomach. But it is one thing to know that we can inhale medicines, and another to know what medicines we *ought*, and *in what proportions we should* inhale them to cure diseases. The former is within the observation of every one, while the latter can only become known to the most profound physician after long and patient experience. It is not enough that he is experienced in the administration of medicines by the stomach. Some medicines, as has been already stated, bear no relation, either in dose or action, when inhaled, to the same medicines exhibited by the stomach. Some remedies which are so simple in their action when taken into the stomach, that we feel disposed to question whether they be not wholly inert, act with great violence when inhaled. Others again, which are potent in the stomach, are almost without apparent effect in the lungs.

We are prompted by experience when we affirm, that theorizing in regard to the action of medicines is the veriest quackery imaginable. There is but one test of their efficacy, and that is *success*. We *have no right to assume* any fact with regard to the therapeutic effects of any medicine; but whatever is *established as the fruit of experience* cannot be controverted, and is above all theory. The early experience of every physician, after being fully instructed in the principles of Inhalation, will surprise him by most unexpected results, and he will soon learn that all his knowledge, of the *doses* and *operation* of medicines in the stomach, is of little service as a guide to Inhalation.

We have attained the following results from inhalation in the treatment of pulmonary disease:

1. In *chronic catarrh*, inhalation, when combined with the daily use of the catarrh syringe, is an almost unfailing remedy.

2. In *chronic affections of the larynx*, uncomplicated with phthisis, and in *chronic bronchitis*, a proper and persevering use of the inhaler will seldom disappoint the patient of cure. In most cases the action is speedy and as apparently specific as in catarrh.

3. In *incipient consumption*, when the constitution is good and the general health but slightly impaired, inhalation enables us to arrest the further development of the disease, to promote the absorption of the tubercles, and generally to obtain complete restoration of the health.

4. In the *second stage* of consumption, when the deposition exist as *crude tubercles*, the disease being confined to a circumscribed part of one lung, and the constitution but slightly impaired, cure takes place in two ways: *first*, by absorption, sometimes followed by the deposition of calcareous matter; and *second*, by the softening of the tubercular matter and its expulsion from the lungs by expectoration, leaving an open excavation or cavity, which is subsequently cicatrized under the action of the inhaled vapors.

5. In the *last* and confirmed stage of consumption, i. e. when a greater or less portion of the lung is already broken down, forming an ulcerous excavation, the possibility of cure depends wholly on the extent of the disease, and the amount of constitutional taint and disturbance. If the destruction is limited to a part of one lung, and circumscribed by healthy lung, as is often the case, cure takes place by the cicatrization of the cavity, in the same manner as in the second stage.

If the disease, on the contrary, involves the *whole of one lung*, the prospects of recovery are greatly diminished; but still cure is possible, so long as the other lung retains its integrity and is unobstructed in its function. There are in this city many such cases, whose recovery under treatment by Inhalation, from a condition almost hopeless, has proceeded so far that the cough and expectoration have entirely subsided, and they have gained considerably in flesh and strength. We have particularly observed in all such cases, that they remain stationary in flesh considerably below their former standard; which fact proves satisfactorily how entirely the capacity of the lungs regulates the appropriation of nutriment. They are easily put out of breath, the number of respirations per minute is increased to twenty and often to twenty-four, and in a corresponding degree the frequency of the pulse.

When *both lungs* are involved in extensive disease, cure is impossible, and it is folly ever to hope for so great an improvement in the healing art as to embrace these cases among the list of curable. The most that can be accomplished is to afford relief. We can generally cleanse the lungs from the mucus and pus which obstruct the bronchial tubes, and thereby add greatly to the ease of breathing. We can also soothe the cough and allay the irritation of the lung, so as to promote sleep and make the patient compatatively comfortable. But, in defiance of any skill within the power of man, death is inevitable—the duration of life is but a question of weeks or months.

6. In *spasmodic asthma* depending on irritability of the pulmonary nerves, or arising from chronic bronchial disease, Inhalation affords prompt relief, and in the great majority of cases so alters the condition of the mucous membrane, and overcomes the morbid sensibility of the nerves, as to entirely break up the disease, even though of many years' duration.

7. In *whooping cough* Inhalation is prompt and radical, effectually breaking up the cough in from ten days to four weeks.

8. In *chronic pneumonia*, and in the acute form after the active symptoms have been subdued by antiphlogistic treatment, convalescence is greatly hastened and ensured by the use of warm soothing inhalations.

9. In *typhus* and *scarlet fevers* the bronchial complication, on which all the suffering and much of the danger depend, is promptly relieved by suitable inhalations.

10. In all *chronic coughs*, especially those affecting old people and arising from *dry* or *humid* bronchitis, or from morbid sensibility of the pulmonary mucous membrane, inhalation affords the greatest amount of relief and comfort.

These results are drawn from an extensive field of observation, embracing a very large number of cases, the history, progress, and termination of which we have carefully recorded. In the present instance, our desire is merely to introduce Inhalation to the profession as a systematized mode of practice, reserving the full elucidation of its principles until a future period. When we have completed the history of Inhalation we shall furnish a statistical report, showing the gross number of cases of pulmonary disease treated, the number of each form of disease the number treated in the first, second, and third stages of consumption respectively, together with the proportion of recoveries and deaths in each.

In discussing the merits of Inhalation, it is our intention to deal in facts only, and we may as well state here, that we cannot consent to engage in any idle speculations, as to whether consumption arises from impeded function of the lungs, which we regard as the chief if not the only cause when occurring after five years of age, or is merely a secondary affection symptomatic of an inherited constitutional disease, as it is usually regarded. This latter opinion—this doctrinal diathesis—seems to us to have endured too long for the credit of medical science or the good of the afflicted. It certainly has been attended by no beneficial influence, either in extending our knowledge of the disease itself, or in advancing the efficacy of the treatment usually employed. It is a vague and unsatisfactory theory, and obviously calculated to baffle research and retard a true and philosophical explanation of the nature and cause of pulmonary consumption.

Inhalation, as a systematized mode of practice, is essentially distinct from that indiscriminate use of particular medicines which we have daily to deplore. When we have completed our explanations and laid the statistics of our practice before the profession, the whole matter will properly form a subject for review. But at the present time, we cannot but regard the physician as standing in the same relation to this practice that the student does to the principles of medicine. He knows nothing about it from previous education or experience, and requires to be not only taught the principles, but permitted to observe the practice, before he can become in any degree able to judge of its importance, or to employ it with success. Our daily experience furnishes ample proof of the correctness of this observation. Recently we were called to attend a gentleman suffering from *subacute* pneumonia, and after a careful examination of the state of the lungs, informed him, that his was no case for inhalation at that time—in fact, that it would rather do him harm than good. "*But, Doctor*," said he, "*I have been inhaling*;" and, on inquiry, to our great astonishment we learned, that the medical man in attendance had actually ordered an inhalation of iodine, which he had been using for nearly a week. Of course the inflammation had been aggravated, and the patient's life perilled thereby. And let it not be supposed that the physician in question was a mere tyro in practice. He had the advantage of age, a high professional reputation, and now holds a professorship! Now, the cause of the doctor's error was very simple. A short time previous to the above occurrence, we were called to attend a case which had also been under his care. The disease was *chronic* pneumonia, ending in an abscess. He had pronounced the case hopeless, probably from supposing there were also tubercular depositions. This case rapidly recovered under Inhalation, and, doubtless, produced a strong impression on his mind. In the second case he was determined to be the first to propose Inhalation, and the experiment nearly cost his patient's life.

[To be continued.]

(Advertisement.)

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

(Advertisement.)

"THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN."—Such being the case, according to the authority of SHAKESPEARE, we advise such of our readers as wish to show a gentlemanly proclamation in their dress to visit the popular establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, where they can obtain garments of the very best stamp.

(Advertisement.)

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The stupendous pantomime of the "Magic Pills" is to be brought out at this house to-night in magnificent style. Also, will be revived the Drama of the "Blacksmith of Antwerp," in which Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. WILKINS and the company appear—the "Two Greggories" concluding.

(Advertisement.)

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS cure any case of weakness, debility and lowness of spirits. They invigorate the system, and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

(Advertisement.)

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Depot. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. ARCHUS WARNER & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depot, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

(Advertisement.)

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

A notice of a marriage of Miss LAURA CHEW was published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 21st inst., which, we are requested to say, is a malicious hoax, intended to injure the character of the young lady.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 18, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, No. 171 East 17th st., Mr. WILLIAM SMITHSON, of Lowell, Mass., to Miss EMILY JANE MASSINGER, of this City.

At St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Naugatuck, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 19, by Rev. Mr. Scott, in the presence of a large circle of friends, Mr. WILLIAM PARNOLI to Miss SARAH MORTON, both of that place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 23, FRANCES MARGARETTE SPENCER, twin daughter of John and Annie Spencer.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Sept 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 163 Elm st.

In this City, on Friday Sept 21, ELIZA ATWELL, aged 2 years. The relatives were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment, from No. 16 Spring st.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 22, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA LYELL, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, L. G. KLINE, No. 43 Chatham st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

At Fordham, N. Y. on Sunday morning, Sept. 23, of dysentery, ELIZA VALENTINE, only daughter of Wm. L. and Margaret A. Burke, aged 2 years 2 weeks and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, Fordham.

In Brooklyn on Sunday, Sept. 23, after a lingering illness, ELIZA DAVOL, wife of Wm. H. Bean, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 165 Dean st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Rhode Island for interment.

☞ Providence *Journal* please copy.

In Jersey City, on Friday, Sept. 21, at the residence, DAVID B. WHERMAN in the 44 h year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Matthew's Church, on Monday afternoon next, at 11 o'clock.

At Port Chester, on Saturday, Sept. 22, FRANCIS EUGENE, youngest son of James E. and Sarah F. Beers, aged 1 year, 8 months and 4 days.

In Brooklyn on Friday Sept 21, of consumption, THOMAS HALLEY COTTERELL, aged 25 years.

His remains were conveyed to Greenwood for interment, from the residence of his father.

At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 21, PIERRE T. BETTS of this City, broker, of bilious fever, in the 29th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....SEPT. 22.

$1,000 Kentucky 6s	101	50 Hampshire Coal Co	9
36,000 Virginia 6s	s3 98½	300 Ward Coal Co	b20 1
10,000 do	b10 98	100 N J Zinc Co	24
5 000 do	s4m 98	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R	b30.103
500 do	98½	100 do	b60 104
10 000 Missouri 6s	s90 92½	40 do	s3.103
10,000 do	s3 92½	40 do	b3. 103
10,000 do	s60 92½	42 Gal. & Chi R. R	s3.119½
2,000 California 7's '70	87½	50 do	b10.119½
2 000 Erie Con Bs. '71	83	613 Erie Railroad	s3 56
1 000 Har. 1st M. Bds	90½	60 do	b3 56
2,000 Hud R. 2d M. B	75½	100 do	b60 56½
20,000 do	b60 76½	100 do	s4m 56½
33,600 Ill C. R. B Bds	85½	100 do	s30 55½
10,000 do	b60 86½	200 do	s3 55½
1,500 N Y Cen. 6's	91½	500 do	b30 56
4,000 T H & A 2d M Bs	81	400 do	s30 55½
5 U. S. Trust Co	142	500 do	b30 56
50 Clev & Tol. R. R	86½	240 do	c 56½
300 do	s3 85½	100 do	s30 55½
100 Nicar Trans Co	s60 19½	200 Harlem Railroad	b60 27
100 do	19½	32 do	c 27½
500 do	b60 20½	100 do	s3 27½
100 do	s60 20	100 Reading Railroad	s30 95½
100 do	b30 20	150 do	s3 95½
50 Penn. Coal Co	102	150 do	s3 95½
550 Cumberland Coal Co.	2½	400 do	95½
500 do	s3 2½	200 do	b10 96½
200 do	b3 2½	530 do	b60 96½
100 do	s10 2½	100 do	s60 96½
500 do	s60 2½	1200 Hud R ver R. R.	b30 42
1110 do	b60 2½	25 Sixth-av R. R.	79½
100 do	s10 2½	300 Cleve & P. R. R	b60 70
50 do	s45 2½	20 do	69
100 do	s30 2½	40 Mich Cen R. R	s3.100

SECOND BOARD.

60 Canton Company	s10 25½	100 Cumber. Coal Co	26½
30 Penn. Coal Co	b3.102	53 do	b30 27
15 Erie Railroad	56½	100 do	b10 26¾
200 do	b3 56½	200 Nicar. Transit Co	20
100 do	s60 56½	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	b30 42
300 do	s60 56½	50 Harlem Railroad	s60 27½
200 do	56½	60 do	b3 27½
50 do	s3 56½	200 Reading Railroad	s30 96½
200 do	b30 57½	100 do	95½
100 do	b3 56½	700 do	s60 96½
100 do	s3 56½	300 do	95½
200 do	56½	300 do	b3 96½
150 do	b60 57	300 do	b60 95½
100 do	s3 56½	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	99½

MONDAY, Sept. 24—A. M.

The course of Money and Stock affairs the past week was to very considerable activity, without additional pressure for accommodation in the former, and to partial improvement in the latter. The Bill Brokers report that no large sums of prime mercantile paper press on the market, outside the offerings at Bank, while the wants of the Stock people, owing to the heavy speculative movement in Erie, Reading and a few other Stocks, have been large, on temporary loan. The rate of interest was pretty uniform at 7 ₱ cent., though the differences paid at the Brokers' Board between Cash and time contracts were nearer 10@12 ₱ cent., and in some cases double interest. There is a partial offering of single name first-class paper at 8 ₱ cent., and of names not generally known, as in this credit, at 9@10 ₱ cent. The rates of Foreign Bills have been firm for three or four packets, part on France and Germany, and the leading drawer on Paris has been a large shipper of Gold. The appearance of the Sterling market for the Collins steamer on Wednesday was in favor of easier terms, and no Specie went by that opportunity. How far the change of money offering in London, and the somewhat sudden advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, advised by the steamer which arrived on Wednesday night, may influence exchanges this week is not yet known. The same packet brought favorable accounts for our Breadstuff market and very considerable orders from the Continent for Grain and Flour, but present supplies at this port beyond the local wants for consumption and milling are not sufficient to create a large amount of Bills. The export movement of these staples, however, is on the increase and amounted last week to $446,595, against only $186,375 the same week last year. We quote Sterling 109¾@109¾, Bank and Bankers' signatures; 109¾@109⅝, Commercial names. Francs 5.12½ to the dollar. The advance in the Stock market was confined to a few of the Road shares—Erie 2 ₱ cent., Rock Island 3, Hudson 3, and Galena 2 ₱ cent, and to Illinois Central Bonds 1 ₱ cent. The remainder of the list was barely steady, with a disposition on Friday and Saturday to press State Stocks. The market for Erie & Reading closed strong on Saturday.

The Foreign Trade at this port, for the week, amounted, in the Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods Trade in our last paper, to $2,719,584, against $2,698,341 same week last September. More than one-half the Dry Goods return, say $816,514, is made up of Silks, the trade of which has very sensibly increased since July. The Sugar and Coffee import continues light, though this has not materially aided the speculation in the former, which, for the past week, has been quite at a stand, and the sales light at the extreme prices. For the calendar year, 1855, to the present date, the total import of Foreign Merchandise, by our semi-official weekly tables, is $108,751,000 against $143,624,000 to corresponding date in 1854. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week just closed, amounts to $1,340,074 against $934,251 same week in last September; and for the calendar year, exclusive of Specie, the Export is $42,375,000 against $47,009,000 to same date in 1854. The Specie Export of the week, entered at the New-York Custom House, was $922,254, the whole of which, with the exception of about $11,000, went out in the steamers *Arago* and *Ariel* for Havre, on Saturday, against $1,698,000 same week last year. For the calendar year, to the present time, the direct export of Specie from New-York is $24,104,000, against $29,063,000 to corresponding date last year. From the ports of New-York and Boston—the latter being used exclusively by the Cunard steamers this season—the Export sums up $33,997,000 against $34,350,000 in same date in 1854. The deliveries of California Gold at New-York for the year, to present date, are $26,537,441 against $35,111,266 in 1854. Nothing was received from that quarter last week, but was there any arrival during the corresponding week last September. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $6,576,148 against $6,313,304 at the close of the previous week. This difference and the sums to Europe makes an apparent drawback against the Bank averages of $1,067,598; but as the principal shipments were not made until Saturday, the effect upon the average Specie reserve of the week, to be declared this afternoon, is not likely to exceed half a million of dollars. The reserve on the last statement was $19,213,240. We hear of no important movement to or from the interior, and only about $50,000 to Canada. The following is a comparative statement of the export of the principal articles of domestic produce for the week just closed, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854.		1855.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	4,160	$187,938	5,611	$279,210
Flour, bbls	4,143	40,719	28,354	947,148
Corn Meal, bbls &c.	933	3,304	3,066	13,990
Wheat, bush			43,044	64,161
Corn, bush	61,782	48,014	111,155	90,413
Pork, bbls. & tcs. (and)	93,478	1,740	1,930	36,930
Beef, bbls. & tcs	6,489	7,311	1,083	16,088
Total produce		$306,353		$1,178,770
Miscellaneous		604,898		561,804
Total for the week		$911,251		$1,740,574

The project of the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad, as stated the other day, has passed into new hands. The names of the Direction we recapitulate: David Leavitt, William Chauncy, Lowell Holbrook, Le Roy M. Wiley, E. B. Wesley, Fisher Howe, Charles A. Macy, Lucien D. Coman and Coventry Waddell, of New-York; E. M. Gilbert, of Utica; George W. Stanton and George V. Thatcher, of Albany. Mr. Macy has been made Vice President and Mr. STANTON Treasurer. The head of the Board will not at present be designated. Deference will be paid, on this important point, to the views of the Bondholders of the Company. The wealth and responsibility of the new Direction, and the individual interest which each has taken in the stock of the enterprise, will command a good share of confidence. The investigation which they have instituted and reported upon through a Committee of their own number, on the character of the work, its cost, the value of its land grants and the prospects of traffic, will have to do the rest. The report has just been printed. Mr. Wesley, Mr. Coman, Mr. Holbrook, Mr. Macy and Mr. Chauncy were of the Committee. The transfer of the work from the original projectors, we may premise, resulted from no fault of theirs, as corporators, but from the breaking down of certain large contractors under them during the hard times of 1854. They incurred, in good faith, an expenditure of $506,798 in grading and masonry, and $150,596 in engineering, land damages, agencies and interest paid. They transfer this to the new management and cancel all outstanding Bonds of the Company, in order that its finances may be taken up afresh and free from mortgage encumbrance. The late President, Mr. WADDELL, is retained in the present direction. The Money features of the project are, that $4,000,000 shall be raised on a single first mortgage, and $6,000,000 by stock subscription, as the progress and wants of the work require the cash. The mortgage security, other than the work and its equipment, is the land grant of half a million of acres, one half given by act of the State Legislature, and the other donated by individuals along the proposed line. The absolute title to these lands was made a condition precedent before the present parties would enter upon their duties. It has been secured. The length of the line is 192 miles. The Eastern Division, which will first be completed, is about 80 miles, presenting a down grade to tide water, similar to the grade of the Reading Road, capable of a tonnage in lumber, corn, wood and iron ore, supplied from the immediate vicinity of the track, of 1,390,000 tons ₱ annum, out of 1,650,000 estimated for the whole line both ways.

The very peculiar, and, as yet, almost primitive character of the country through which this road is to pass—taking in the entire County of Hamilton and large sections of Warren, Essex, Fulton, Clinton, Franklin and Herkimer, in the State of New-York—has already been sketched in a series of letters from the editor of this paper, and recently published under the general title of "A Week in the Wilderness." The vast resources of the forest, hitherto but partially explored; the richness and inexhaustible productive capacity of the Adirondack iron district, and the agricultural capabilities and water privileges of the lands, were all respectively referred to, and we have now only to add that while railway facilities must be conceded as an absolute necessity to the development of the wealth of such a region, the business and profits of the railway itself, when once completed, or when it shall have penetrated to the summit level which is to be the terminus of the Eastern Division, are reasonably made out by the survey and estimates of the Chief Engineer, and the late investigation and report of the Committee of Directors. The report estimates the ultimate movement of freight—most of it to be realized after the Eastern Division shall have been put in operation—as follows:

GOING WESTWARD FROM THE EASTERN TERMINUS.

	Tons.
To the junction with Adirondack R. R., way freight	30,000
To Herkimer and Hamilton Counties	10.000
To Lewis County	5.000
To Jefferson County and roads at Watertown	10,000
To Intersecting Railroads at Carthage	10,000
To Lake Ontario	30,000
From Adirondack R. R. Junction to Lake Ontario	50,000
From Centre of the Wilderness to Carthage Railroads and Black River Canal	115.000
Amount going West	260.000

GOING EASTWARD.

From Lake Ontario, through freight	120.000
From Jefferson County	40,000
From Railroads and Canal at Carthage	40,000
From Lewis County	20,000
From Centre of Wilderness and connecting Lakes	800,000
From Adirondack R.R. Junction, through and way	370 000
Amount going East	1,390,000
Total freight, both ways	1,650 000
Estimated gross receipts from this traffic	$3,636,568
From passengers, 1st class	80,000 $270,000
From passengers, 2d class	15 000 33,000 380,000
From Mail and Express Freight	80,000
Grand total—Earnings from all sources	$3,696,568
On a cost of	$10,000,000

Of which cost the land grants are to bear an important part; the lands granted being classified as follows:

	Acres.
1. Good pine timber lands	50,000
2. Lands, containing cherry, cedar, curled maple, tamarack, oak, elm, birch and ash, all valuable for manufacturing and special uses, and some of which are mineral lands	15.000
3. Good Spruce timber lands	100,000
4. Good Hemlock lands, valuable for plank boards, and bark	190,000
5. Lands valuable, because connected with hydraulic privileges, and for town lots	16,000
6. Lands valuable for its cord wood, and for agricultural purposes	225 000
Total	500,000

The comparison of the Eastern grade with the Reading Road is made with much emphasis and confidence by the report, and the running or transportation expenses assumed, as in the case of the Reading, at about 45 ₱ cent. That the down freights in Lumber, Cord Wood, Ores, &c., will prove as abundant as the Schuylkill Coal which is now taxing the capacity of the Reading to the extent of two and a quarter millions of tons ₱ annum, there would seem to be

New-York Daily Times.

CITY POLITICS.

Hards' Senatorial Nomination.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Hard Shell Committee, of the Third Senatorial District, met last evening at Berde's, in West Broadway, for the nomination of a candidate for Senator. The meeting was organized by the appointment of JOHN HERDELMORE, of the Fifth, as Chairman, and MAURICE O'KEEFE, of the Sixth Ward, as Secretary.

On motion of MAURICE O'KEEFE, seconded by ANDREW O'KEEFE, the meeting then adjourned, from respect to Mr BENJ J ALLEN, of the Fourth Ward, a member of the Committee, who deceased during the afternoon

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Herd Shells of this district met at No. 415 Grand-street, to nominate a Senatorial candidate. Mr. JAMES JOHNSON was moved to the Chair. All the delegates were present but three. The business transacted during the night was merely preliminary, and the Convention adjourned, to meet on Tuesday night next. JAMES J. FILBY, of the Thirteenth Ward, EDWIN SMITH, and WILSON SMALL, both of the Seventh Ward, were put forward as candidates for the nomination.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Convention met last evening.

On the Fourteenth Ward being called on, its Delegates nominated Mr. THOMAS FAY. So did the Delegates from the Eighth Ward. A nomination being called for from the Ninth Ward, the Chairman named for PHILIP ENOS, Mr KLEINSON coinciding with that nomination.

An adjournment was moved and carried, until next Monday evening, at the same place and hour, which evidently was satisfactory to the Chairman.

THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT NOMINATION.

The Sixth Senatorial District Convention met last evening at 8 o'clock at Smith's Hotel, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street

Organized by calling Mr. M. MCSPADON to the Chair, and appointed MORRIS MCINTYRE and A. J. SMITH Secretaries.

The Convention entered at once into a ballot for nomination for Senator from their District Following was the result of the nominations for Senator:

Names.	No. Votes.
Thomas J Mundy, (Fifteenth Ward)	15
James C. Rutherford, (Nineteenth Ward)	8
Charles D. Read, (Fifteenth Ward)	4
D. S. Hart, (Fifteenth Ward)	2
Total	27

Mr MUNDY having received the greatest number of ballots, was announced as the regularly nominated candidate for State Senator from that District

On motion, the vote was declared unanimous.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. MUNDY and inform him of his nomination, which, fortunately, was attended with very little difficulty, as Mr. MUNDY, with a numerous host of friends, happened to be at the bar in the adjoining room.

Mr. MUNDY received the announcement of his nomination with a profound salaam. In response to reiterated calls, he ventured in a brief speech, but we haven't room for it Pity.

Messrs EDW F. ARNOUX, W. B HAYES, GEO. COX, WALTER MELLUS, and BENJAMIN COHEN, were appointed Delegates to the SIXTH Assembly District Convention of the Hards, to be held on Thursday evening.

THE YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE.

The Young Men's Democratic (Hard) General Committee held a meeting at Academy Hall, Broadway, last evening. JAMES PARKER, Esq., occupied the Chair, and JOHN KING acted as Secretary. The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the by laws heretofore reported, and the same were unanimously adopted.

H. H. MORANGE, Esq, of the Ninth Ward, moved the appointment of a Committee of five to prepare and report a series of resolutions endorsing the action of the Syracuse Hard State Convention, and also of the General Committee in the selection of Delegates to the several Nominating Conventions,—the Committee to report at the next meeting. The resolution was adopted, and the Chairman appointed as such Committee, the following named gentlemen: H. H. Morange, Wm C. Clover, Wm. King, Chas. M. Smith, P. H. McElroy.

Upon motion of Mr CLOVER, a Committee of five was appointed to confer and act in conjunction with a Committee of the General Committee and of the Young Men's National Democratic Club, to make the necessary arrangements for a ratification meeting. The following gentlemen were named as such Committee: Meti Marcus E A. Marshall, Henry Smith, Arthur D Creighfer, and John H. Brady.

No other business was transacted.

The Police Justice Vacancy—"Strikers"

At the approaching election, there is to be chosen a Police Justice, for the District comprising the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, to fill the vacancy of two years, commencing Jan. 1, 1856, which was occasioned by the election of Hon. SIDNEY H. STUART to the office of City Judge. The office is now filled with honor and dignity by Justice FRANCIS, who was appointed last Winter by Gov. CLARK, and his friends now urge him as the candidate for the same position. During the past two months several attempts have been made by the Whig delegations of the two Wards to effect a nomination, but with no tangible result. The principal opposition to Justice FRANCIS in the K. N. candidate, for whom the Twenty-first Ward Committee met their vote on every ballot, while the Eighteenth remains firm for the present incumbent.

On Thursday evening of this week, the delegates will again assemble in Third-avenue, to perform the duty for which they were selected. It is said that if the K. N. candidate still persists in his opposition, the Convention will adjourn sine die and the Eighteenth Ward Committee will nominate Justice FRANCIS.

A third candidate has been named for the post and we hear that a gang of "strikers" trading him abundantly supplied with funds, are cutting it fat on the second.

This "striking" is a species of swindling well worthy to be repaid with free boarding in the prison; and in the First, Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards there are boats of professors of the art.

Selling Out the Foreigners to the Hards.

It seems to be felt that Mr. GEO. SAUNDERS tried successfully on Saturday night to sell out the Red Republicans to the Hard Shells. He voted indeed against the Resolution committing the meeting to the Hards—but then it would have looked bad to have seen GIBSON'S hand so plainly in the movement as it would have appeared if he had said Aye to it. It seems, however, that "The Mountain" kept out of the affair. That Association is not so anxious to strike hands with Slavery and swear to perpetuate alliance. Col. FORBES sends us the following, which speaks probably for more than himself:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of the meeting at Washington Hall on Saturday, called by Messrs. ROBT. J. WALKER, JOHN B FLOYD, GEO. N. SAUNDERS, SPILTHOOAN and others, I was represented as having been present, which error I beg of you to correct, since I had nothing whatever to do with it.

I must, likewise, on the part of the Society La Montagne, request you to correct the error that that Society attended the meeting at Washington Hall. La Montagne celebrated the 31st of September at North Hoboken in a private manner, and did not go to Washington Hall or in any way whatever mix itself up with that meeting. Your obedient servant, H. FORBES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1855.

The Reformers.

A meeting of the the Municipal Reform Committee was held at the New-York University last evening, PETER COOPER Presiding. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the increasing taxation of our citizens and the growing reckless and dishonest extravagance in the administration of some of our City affairs, operate oppressively on all classes, driving away manufacturers and mechanics, checking building and hurting with ruin prosperity of our City, as well as discrediting its character, and call upon this Committee for renewed and energetic action, and on all who feel an interest in the honor of New-York, to exert themselves to elect good men to office, and more particularly to reelect those who have proved faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That the friends of City Reform be requested to convene in their several Wards and Council Districts with all possible dispatch, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aldermen and Councilmen, and other local officers, of known integrity and ability, without reference to party politics.

Robert T. Hawe, Esq, and the Comptrollership.

We cheerfully make the correction of a report alluded to in yesterday's TIMES, which stated that ROBERT T. HAWS, Esq., had declined being a candidate for the office of Comptroller. Mr. HAWS has authorized no such statement, but on the contrary, intends to run, and be the successor of AZARIAH C. FLAGG.

The Know-Nothing Nominations.

The Know-Nothing Conventions of the Eighteenth Assembly District, (composed of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards,) met on Saturday evening, and nominated JOHN S. COCKS, of the Eighteenth Ward, for Assembly.

Mr. JAMES M. FIANDREAU has been nominated for Police Justice by the K N.'s of the Sixth Judicial District.

☞ The Whigs have nominated DAVID PERRIN for Councilman of the Fifty-sixth Council District.

☞ The K. N.'s have nominated JOHN S. COCKS of the Eighteenth Ward to represent the Eighteenth District in Assembly.

☞ Whig nominations in the Twenty-second Ward: For Alderman, WM. B. DEARE: for Councilmen of Fifty ninth District, FRANCIS B GURAT.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Kings County K. N. Nominations.

For Senator—JOHN H RHODES, Whig.
For Sheriff—GEO H SIMONSON, Whig.
For Register—ENGLEBERT LOTT, Soft Democrat.
For County Judge—WM. H. GALE, Whig.
For County Clerk—GERARD M. STEVENS, Democrat.
For Assembly—First District, E. D TAFT, of the Seventeenth Ward; Third District, HENRY WOOD, of the Seventh Ward.

☞ Following are the Kings County Delegates to the Whig State Convention:

First Assembly District—Delegate—George H. Andrews, declined Alternate——— Hayner.
Second District—Delegate—James Humphrey. Alternate—Lucien Birdseye
Third District.—Delegate—Ezra Baldwin. Alternate—S Alpheus Smith. (Mr. Smith is a *delegate* to the Republican convention.)

☞ Following are the Brooklyn Delegates to the Second Judicial District Convention:

First Assembly District—David Hecker.
Second Assembly District—Benjamin D. Silliman.
Third Assembly District—John Dikeman.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

by Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Late Convention on Kansas Affairs at Lexington, Missouri.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 24.

An address to the people of the United States from the Committee of the late Convention at Lexington, Missouri, is published. It is quite lengthy, and is devoted to a denunciation of the emigration from Massachusetts and other States, under the management of aid societies, whereby the Kansas Nebraska law is rendered a dead letter. Such emigration is pronounced without precedent dangerous in the extreme, calculated to circumscribe Slavery to its present limits, and defeat the true intent of the Nebraska bill. In conclusion, it declares that Missouri takes the same position as the Lexington Convention, whence it will not recede. The rejection of Kansas as a Slave State will be regarded as a good result to the South, and the declaration that Slavery is incompatible with a republican form of government, an unequivocal step towards a dissolution of the Union. The address is signed by J A. NAPTON, late Supreme Judge; STERLING PRICE, the present Governor of Missouri; MORDECAI OLIVER, Member of Congress, and L. M. WOONSON, a prominent lawyer. Ex-Governor AUSTIN A. KING refused to sign it for some unknown reason.

Great Battle Between United States Troops and Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 24.

A great battle took place on the 3d inst., at Sand Hills, near the North fork of the Platte River, between the Sioux Indians and the entire force of United States troops under General HARNEY, numbering about 450 men.

Major CADY commanded the Infantry, and Colonel COOK the dragoons, mounted infantry and artillery.

The battle commenced early in the morning, and lasted several hours. The Indians fought desperately, but were routed. A running fight for some ten miles followed, during which the Indians made a stand and fought with much gallantry. They were, however, defeated, with the loss of eighty men killed and fifty women and children taken prisoners. The Indian women fought furiously. General HARNEY lost six killed and se many wounded No officers were killed.

The Indians engaged in this battle were the Brule and Sioux—the same that massacred Lieut. GRATTAN'S command, and murdered a mail party—the very bits of the mail having been found with them.

More Lake Disasters.

MILWAUKEE, Sunday, Sept. 23.

The propeller *Forest City*, from Buffalo, with 400 tons of merchandise and 62 passengers, came in collision with the schooner *Asia*, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, with 16,000 bushels of corn, near Grand Traverse, on Thursday last. Both vessels sunk, but the passengers and crews were all saved in boats, and were picked up by the schooner *Hamlet*, arrived here this morning. The *Asia* was insured for $8,000 in the Star Company of Ogdensburg, and $3,000 in the Cleveland Commercial. She was owned by Messrs. SPANGLER & Co., of Cleveland The propeller was partially insured, but where, is unknown. She was owned by Messrs. Davis & SUTTON and others, of Buffalo.

The brig *H Seymour*, of Buffalo, is ashore, high and dry, north of Manitou.

Mail Difficulty—The Southern Mail—Mexican Matters.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 24.

Owing to a misunderstanding between the Railroad Company and the Postmaster General, no mail left here to-night for the East. The Railroad Company now send out their last train at 5 o'clock, and the Post-Office mail is made up in 7 o'clock, the hour at which the trains formerly left.

The Southern mail as late as due is received.

Gen. WOLL had arrived at New-Orleans, for the purpose of joining SANTA ANA. He refused to join the new Government, and turned over his command to Gen DAVILA, who would declare in favor of the plan of AYUTLA.

Masonic Celebration in Baltimore.—The New Masonic Hall.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept 24.

It is estimated that 30,000 persons, principally ladies, visited the new Masonic Hall to day, and about 100,000 during the four days it has been open to the public. The Masons are making great preparations for the dedication on Wednesday next. The procession is to be very grand, and a banquet will be given in the evening to the delegates from Grand Lodges in other States who may be present by invitation.

Yellow Fever at Sea.

WOOD'S HOLE, Monday, Sept 24.

Yesterday the schooner *Joseph James*, of and for Bangor, from Georgetown, S. C., loaded with yellow pine timber, was picked up at anchor off Great Rip, by some fishermen, and brought into Edgartown. The Captain (SMITH) and all hands were down with yellow fever, and unable to navigate the vessel. They had been in that condition about seventeen days. The sufferers have been taken ashore and comfortably provided for.

Loss of the Schooner Chesapeake.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 24.

The British bark *Annie*, from Pictou, N. S., arrived at this port, reports on the 23d, off Cape Cod, came in contact with the schooner *Chesapeake*, from Rockland, for New-York, with a cargo of lime, and lost foremast, main-topmast and bowsprit. The schooner was seriously damaged, and was abandoned by her crew, who arrived here in the *Annie*. The schooner, doubtless, sunk shortly after the collision, as nothing could be seen of her at daylight.

Aid from Boston for the Yellow Fever Sufferers.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 24.

The total amount collected in this city and remitted for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth now reaches $9,000.

Suspension of a Steamship Line between Boston and Halifax.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 24.

The British steamship *Curlew*, which was recently placed on the route between Boston and Halifax, has been withdrawn by order of the British Admiralty, the steamer being required for government service.

Fires at Kingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., Monday, Sept. 24.

A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning, in the extensive dry goods store of W. H. B. SMITH, and entirely destroyed the interior of the house and its contents.

Another fire occurred at 10 o'clock this morning, on the premises of the Bay of Quinter Hotel destroying the stables and outbuildings, the upper floor of the hotel, and a frame cottage.

Know-Something State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Sept. 24.

But very few delegates to the Know-Something Convention have yet arrived here. It is thought the Convention will hold over and not make any nominations until after the Whig and Republican Conventions have made theirs. A goodly number of delegates are expected in the midnight train.

President Pierce and the Pennsylvania State Fair.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Sept. 24.

President PIERCE and suite will arrive in this city on Wednesday next, on a visit to our State Fair, which commences to-morrow. A grand ball is to be given on Thursday evening.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 24.

An order has been issued to close all the Departments on Wednesday, that day being designated as a day of fasting and prayer on account of the yellow fever scourge.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 24.

We have no mail this morning beyond Washington.

GREAT ACCIDENT IN ALBANY.

Fall of the State-street Bridge.

Over One Hundred People Precipitated into the Basin.

NARROW ESCAPES.

From the Argus, Sept. 24.

Yesterday, about noon, an alarm of fire was raised in consequence of the ignition of a quantity of tar on board a canal boat lying in the Basin, near the eastern end of the bridge, north side. Some workmen, we learn, were engaged in caulking a boat and caused a fire to be made to heat a boiler, in the bow end of the boat, in which the pitch was prepared.

A very large crowd soon collected on the bridge, among the number many firemen, as well as citizens, strangers, and men and women and children. Not less than one hundred were crowded upon the extreme northeast span of the bridge, when, with a sudden crash, the northeastern foot path was dragged by the great weight from the abutment, and fell into the water, a distance of twenty feet, with all its human freight Those who were spectators of the scene aver that not less than one hundred were crowded on the space, yet, so far as is at present known, no lives were lost. As the portion of the bridge fell, a part struck the bow of a canal boat lying next the bridge and several were thrown upon the boat. Under the bridge, fortunately, was a number of "floats"—such as are used by caulkers—and several small boats, and which served to a measure to keep the timbers of the bridge afloat until those upon them made good their escape. The panic caused was frightful—men, women and children being huddled together in great confusion amidst the greatest consternation, and quite a number being cast into the water

Miraculously as it may appear, but two or three were severely injured, and none, so far as can be learned, fatally. WILLIAM WELLER, a policeman attached to the second police district, who went down with the bridge, was severely bruised, though no bones were broken, his injuries resulting from being crushed under the weight of others thrown upon him

A Mr TURNER, residing at No. 57 Lumber-street, had an arm broken, besides being severely bruised. He complained of great pain in the side and back. Drs. MARCH, SWINBURNE and COOSWELL were early on the ground, and ministered to his sufferings. He was placed on a litter and taken to his home.

A female, a servant of Capt. CONNER, whose craft was at the east side of the pier, was on the bridge, and with a child in her arms, went down with it. Both escaped without any material injury.

Among others who went down were Mr. TAYLOR, a carman, JACOB and PETER MOORE, and a young man, son of LYMAN J LLOYD, all of whom, fortunately, escaped with skin-bruises only.

Eight or ten hats, unclaimed, were found floating in the water and on the wreck of the bridge, which, at first, induced the belief that many were drowned, though the impression subsequently gained currency that all had escaped, the owners of the hats and caps, in their joy at escape, having hastened away from the scene.

An Englishman, with a child some six years old, both of whom went down with the bridge, and were completely saturated with water, expressed great regret that his clothes were soiled, and was almost inconsolable at the loss of "his hat." It was, he said, "han hunique, and he had one the bridge, he would."

It is generally believed that all escaped death, as diligent search was made with grappling irons, but nothing recovered.

State-street bridge, many of our readers will recollect, fell on the 15th day of August, 1840, when no less than twenty lives were lost.

The bridge is built of iron and wood, and has not been considered a very safe structure. One of the braces which ran above the level of foot-path of the bridge, was cracked by the intense cold weather of last Winter, and it was at this point the bridge gave way.

The part which fell was about 80 feet of the north east foot path, the eastern end of which rested on the pier.

It is to be hoped, and it is a hope often expressed, but never realized, that the Pier Company will at once put each of the three bridges spanning the basin in good and safe repair. The Columbia-street bridge is not, in the opinion of many, safe for natural emergencies, and it is a well known truth that the frail structure at the foot of Columbia-street is hardly safe for foot passengers.

As the Supreme Court recently decided that the Pier Company must keep the bridge in good repair, let the Company at once proceed to render the duty they owe to the public, to the welfare of those compelled daily to cross these bridges, that we are not compelled to chronicle a more disastrous calamity than befell those on the bridge yesterday. A similar crowd is likely to be convoked at most any moment, and delays are dangerous.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Latest from Norfolk and Portsmouth—The Epidemic Raging Fearfully.

The news from the localities of the pestilence continues distressing in the extreme. The fever has raged for the last few days with fearful intensity, and seems to increase rather than abate in malignity The news received by telegraph on Sunday night is fully confirmed by the Baltimore papers of yesterday, from which we copy the following corrected list of the deaths, new cases, &c, which is all the crowded state of our columns will allow us to do this morning:

AT NORFOLK.

SEPT. 19—Mrs. Pow, Francis Godwin, Miss Murden, Mrs. Cosphas, Mr Parr, A. Bell, negro child of Mr. Hardy's, (others before reported.)

SEPT. 20—In addition to those in my last report—Edward James, Mrs. McKeon, child of L. H. Gibson, Catharine Taylor, child of S. Veal, Mrs Delahaz, son of M. Sowey's, daughter of E. Delany, Polly Washington, negro.

SEPT. 21.—Dr. Richard Blow, of Sussex County, Va.; Mr Bellman, organist of the Roman Catholic Church; Calvert son of John Chanib rs; Mrs Seaman, nurse from Richmond; M. Kelly, Samuel Smith, child of Dr. Selden, Capt John Hicks, of the City Jail, child of Dr. Rose, Miss Thoroughgood, Miss C. A. Crosbie, William Wood, daughter of Mrs Mary J. Murry, Martin Kelly, Francis Winter, Rachel Parker, Wm Taylor, Wm. Besley, Thomas Downes, Harrison Butt, Saml Smith, C. Woodworth, servant of W. W. Hall, A. Winstow's child, Mr. Lee, Miss Lawrence, Dr. Rose's child, Mr. Custis, Miss C. A. Roole.

Sept. 22—Wm. B Ferguson, Esq; W Reed, of the Howard Association; Benjamin Quick, Dr Alexander Gault, postmaster; Mrs. E H. Delk, Mr. Heaney, Mrs. Matthews, Thomas Gilbert, daughter of Augustus Wainslow, son of Mr. Hill.

Caleb Bonsal, Esq, is very ill. He has had the black vomit. Samue Lightfoot, Richard Searle, Mrs. Chamberlin, mother of Richard Chamberlin; son and daughter of Wm Reed, Dr. Dodd, Jas. Gray, James Wilkinson, firm of Pilkerson & Wilkinson; daughter of Lieut. Henderson, Dr. De Capre, of New-York, are very ill.

Mr Dalton Wheeler has had a relapse, and is very ill. Mr. Steele, of the Navy Hospital, was attached yesterday.

Miss Willis, nurse from New-York, is doing well. Dr. Ravenell informed me this morning that Dr. Tunstall is out of danger. His brother Richard is improving. William T. Nimmo, of the Howard Association, and Dr. Robert H Gordon are ent. Rev. Louis Wake, of the Episcopal Church, is improving—he is able to sit up. Rev. Arlestides Smith was taken sick yesterday; his indisposition, is is hoped, is only the result of fatigue. Cicero Harrington was attached in Richmond yesterday. There are 45 children in the Convalescents' Asylum, lecture room of Christ Church, Freemason-street; 21 in the Episcopal Asylum, Holt-street; and 20 in the Roman Catholic Asylum.

Sister Christine (from the Baltimore Infirmary) is very sick. Sister Urbanais recovering.

AT PORTSMOUTH

THURSDAY, Sept 20—J. W. L. Hodges' child, Nelson Athridge, James James' child, child of Joseph Manning, child of —— Rose, Sarh Roby, colored; child of Mrs. Sweeney, W. P. Brittingham's negro, Henry Parrot, Levi L. Brown, Mrs. M. W. Alwyne, child of John Allen, John Reed, colored; R. C. Rodman, Mrs. W. L. Johnson.

FRIDAY, 21st.—Alexander Ethridge, Miss Ann Boswish, Richard Nash, Robert Graves, Peter Galilee, Joseph Thomas, Mrs. Benjamin Parnell, Dr. Berry, of Memphis; Henry Jones, negro of Miss Emily Wilson's, Peter Kirby, Mrs. Jordan Curling, child of George Barber, John Webster, Samuel Richardson, Jr., Peter Hyson, boy of Thomas Pennington, Mrs. Mary Stephens, Mrs. Wm. R. Guy, child of John W. Guy' Richard Jones, Edward Manning

Dr. Walter, of Baltimore, is extremly ill—Dr Webster thinks he will not survive until midnight. Dr Rizer, of Philadelphia, is also very ill. Drs. Asprit, and Kennedy, of Philadelphia, are convalescent, and return with us this evening. Mr Reside, apothecary, of Philadelphia, is down with the fever. Mr. Stokes, undertaker, is dead. Augustus Holiday, Acting Mayor, went to the Hospital yesterday. He has the fever.

Mrs. Powell, matron at the Hospital, and her daughter, have both had the black vomit. They are very ill.

P. S.—Since I finished my communication I have received the following list of additional deaths yesterday and this morning:

NORFOLK—A. Jakeman, George Curtis, Miss L. Carter, negro boy of the late Josiah Wills.

PORTSMOUTH—Miss Busewick, Peter Hyter, Peter Thurss. Mrs. J. M. Oughton, Miss Mary Totterdell, Mrs. Beckner, Hy. Jones, Jeremiah Whitman, Jos Hyden, Isaac Anderton. Miss Maria Webb, Michael Rigney.

Merrit Parsons is reported dying. The epidemic is now raging violently in the south western portion of the city and in the suburbs.

THE BURLINGTON TRAGEDY.

Indictment by the Grand Jury.

The Burlington County (N. J.) Grand Jury, which commenced its session at the Court House in Mount Holly on Tuesday last, submitted on Saturday evening the result of their labors. They presented a bill for manslaughter against the engineer, ISRAEL ADAMS. The Grand Jury also presented a bill against JABEZ KINSDOM, ticket agent at the Burlington Railroad Depôt, who stands charged with keeping a watch and some money, the property of Mr. LOVELAND, of the firm of LOVELAND, GREENE & Co., of Illinois, whose body, it will be recollected, remained at the Lyceum several days unrecognized, and was claimed by several persons. There was no bill found against Dr. HEINEKEN, or against the Railroad Company except so far as the Company may be implicated by the finding of the bill against the engineer.

We understand that Dr. HEINEKEN went before the Grand Jury and entered a complaint against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and charged the conductor, engineer and brakeman of that train with negligence in not giving an alarm,—by blowing the whistle or ringing the bell at a distance of 300 yards from the crossing, as required by the law of New-Jersey, and continue the same until passing over the crossing,—thereby coming in contact with his team, and causing the accident and loss of life of twenty-four persons, and injuring many others. A counter complaint was entered against Dr HEINEKEN by PETER SHREEVE, one of the passengers on that day, who resides at Bordentown, and is a relative of the engineer, ISRAEL ADAMS, for the purpose of introducing rebutting testimony.

Judge POTTS presided over the Court, assisted by Judges HAYWOOD, BUNN, STEWART and LIPPINCOTT. The following is a list of the Grand Jurors:

JONATHAN J. SPENCER, Foreman		
Thomas Milnor,	Joseph W. Allen,	John Chambers,
Robert B Stokes,	John W. Fenimore,	George G. Deacon,
Samuel Stockton,	Daniel Wills,	Michael Forsythe,
Wilbur Newbold,	Wm M Risdon,	Joseph Roberts,
Wm H Scoy,	Wm P Keaghn,	Joel Haines,
A. H Borden,	Jesse R. Sears,	Wm A Shreve,
Theo. B. Phillips,	Wm. H Keeler,	Charles J. Bates

From Demerara.

By the arrival of the schooner *Earl Dundonald* we have received later intelligence from Demerara. The yellow fever had broken out with great virulence at the Island of Barbadoes—the deaths there amounting to thirty a day. Demerara was healthy. The new Sugar crop had just commenced, and a large number of vessels were lying in the Demerara River, waiting for cargoes Dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the Colony at the refusal of the Home Government to sanction the proposed arrangement for a free interchange of commodities between Canada and the West Indies.

From Bermuda.

The *Bermudian* states that on the 20th August a sealed bottle drifted ashore, at Bailey's Bay, containing a paper, on which was written:

Bottle Paper, U. S. steamer *John Hancock*, I. P. M., June 28, 1855. Latitude N. 34° 55, longitude W. 80° 00.

Whoever finds this will please forward it to Lieut. M. F. Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory, Washington, D. C., United States of America, with a statement of the latitude and longitude wherein found. (Signed,) WM KING BRADLEE, Acting Lieut. U. S. N.

From British Guiana.

There is nothing new to report. The Demerara *Gazette* has an article on the trade of the Colony with the United States from which we take the following extracts:

It has hitherto been a matter of complaint in this Colony, that while we imported largely the produce of the United States, they took nothing from us in return. The trade was carried on in a one-sided fashion, in which there was not the slightest reciprocity

The Americans received payment in specie, and then sailed away to one of the Spanish Colonies, where they took in their cargoes of sugar, which they paid for with the specie drained away from British Guiana. The reason assigned for this was, that the return trade was prevented by the high price of our produce.

Happily, however, the equalization of the duty upon all sugars has done away with the advantage which the slave countries had heretofore enjoyed. The United States merchants are now exhibiting a disposition to buy in our markets, and to try the effect of a barter-trade, in the place of carrying away specie alone from us

If our planters can supply them with produce at a fair price which shall be remunerative to the shippers, and the experiment should succeed, there is every reason to hope that a very considerable and profitable trade might spring up between this colony and the States.

This new and improved state of things has already commenced. The schooner *Meteor*, which has just sailed for New-York, has on board a cargo consisting of 187 hogsheads, 6 tierces, and 280 barrels of sugar, and three barrels of plantain fibre And we hear that there are orders in the colony for 5,000 hogsheads of sugar, of which about 2,000 have already been purchased. The prices given are very satisfactory to the grower.

The Westchester County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society.

This Society will hold their annual exhibition at White Plains on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. Arrangements are making to have a variety of agricultural implements in actual operation, and an address will be delivered on the closing day by SAMUEL E LYON, Esq, of White Plains.

The Westchester *Herald* throws cold water on the enterprise, because the officers thought best to get their printing done in New-York, and, to counteract the influence of the *Herald*, the managers are stirring themselves to get up a better exhibition than usual—a very effectual way to do it.

Shipwreck of an American Schooner.

The Washington *Union* publishes the following extract of a letter from the Acting Consul of the United States at Turks Island, dated Sept 1:

"I have the honor to announce the shipwreck and loss of the American schooner *Cicero*, belonging to Baltimore, RICHARD DUDLEY master, which occurred on the 27th ultimo, on Burchie Loucher Reef, off the west Cairos, being bound from New-York to Aspinwell. New Grenada, with an assorted cargo of provisions, &c., the greater portion of which has been saved dry, and brought to this port It will be sold at an early period for the benefit of all concerned."

Opening of Three New Ports in the Philippine Islands.

From the Washington Union.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Consul of the United States at Manilla, Philippine Islands, dated the 8th of May last:

"I have the honor to inform you that, under date of the 31st of April last, the Government of these Islands decided to open to foreign commerce three new ports, to be governed by the same rules and regulations that are at present to force in this.

The ports are Sual, in the province of Pangasinan; Ilo Ilo, in the island of Visayas; and Zamboanga, in the province of Mindanao; and the act took effect on the 1st of May."

INDICTED FOR ATTEMPTING TO OVERTHROW THE CARS.—A lad 16 years of age, named ALONZO WERT, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of St. Joseph County, for placing obstructions upon the Southern Road, and was plead guilty. He is one of the gang who were employed in this fiendish employment in June last, and was arrested by Mr PINKERTON, of the Northwestern detective police. His sentence has been deferred to the next term of the Court, to endeavor to induce him to confess the names of his accomplices.—*Detroit Trib.*

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY.

BAIL TENDERED AND RECEIVED.

Specific Charges of Bribery—The Indictments in Full—How our City is Governed—How the Indicted Stand It.

The City was alive yesterday with the news that the Aldermen and Councilmen, indicted for bribery by the late Grand Jury, had procured bail, and would offer the same at the Recorder's Chambers. The news was true. Yesterday forenoon the accused appeared before Recorder SMITH, and were admitted to bail, each in the sum of $2,500.

We append the indictments in full, from the originals in the possession of the District Attorney. It will be seen that Alderman Herrick is charged under two indictments, one for entertaining a proposition to receive money in the *Joseph Walker* case; another for receiving $100 for his vote in favor of modifying the grade of Eighty-sixth-street. Alderman Drake was similarly implicated in the *Joseph Walker* case. Alderman Moser was charged with entertaining a proposition to receive $1,000 for his vote in furtherance of the same suit. Against the implicated Councilmen there were fearful charges, which may be read in full in the subjoined indictments:

The first indictment against Alderman Herrick was as follows:

THE INDICTMENTS—ALD. HERRICK.

City and County of New-York, ss.—The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, upon their oath, present: That Anson Herrick, late of the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, editor, on the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, being and acting as a member of the Common Council of the City of New-York, as an Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward in said City, did in his said capacity, wilfully, maliciously, corruptly, and feloniously, then and there, make and entertain a proposition to one Walter R Jones, to indirectly receive from him, the said Walter R Jones, a certain gift and thing of advantage, to wit: *a sum of money* (the amount whereof is to Jurors unknown) *as a motive to give the official influence of him, the said Anson Herrick, in favor of a particular side of a question*, then and there duly pending before the Common Council, to wit: *in favor of defeating a certain resolution duly before said Common Council, providing for the removal of a ship called the Joseph Walker from a pier slip at the foot of Dover-street in the said City*,—the pendency of which resolution, he, the said Anson Herrick, then and there well knew, (and this said resolution being at variance with, but his proposed official influence respecting the same being in favor of, the pecuniary interests of the said Walter R. Jones, as he, the said Anson Herrick, also then and there well knew,) against the form of the statute, in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York, and their dignity

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney.

The second indictment against Alderman Herrick contains sixty three closely written folio pages, and charges him with receiving on June 1, 1855, *the sum of one hundred dollars* from Mr. Edward Waring, *as a bribe, "that the vote of him, the said Anson Herrick, as such member of the Common Council aforesaid, to wit: as Alderman aforesaid, should be given in a particular manner suited to the wishes and pecuniary interest of him, the said Edward Waring, to wit: in favor of modifying the grade of Eighty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York*; the said question of grading Eighty-sixth-street, in the City aforesaid, then and there pending as a competent question in and before the Common Council, as a body duly convened, whereof he, the said Anson Herrick, was a member, as aforesaid, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York."

ALD. DRAKE'S INDICTMENT.

The indictment against Alderman Wm. B. Drake is as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—The Jurors of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath, present: That William B. Drake, late of the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, on the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, then and there, being a member of the Common Council of the City of New-York, as an Alderman of the ward aforesaid, did maliciously, wilfully, corruptly and feloniously, in his capacity as aforesaid, indirectly propose to receive from one Walter R. Jones, (and then and there to the said Walter R. Jones making such proposition,) *a sum of money* (the amount whereof is to Jurors unknown,) *as a consideration for the official influence of him, the said William B. Drake*, as member aforesaid, in a particular manner, to wit: *in favor of defeating a certain resolution to remove a ship called the Joseph Walker from the slip foot of Dover-street*, in the said City, the said resolution then and there duly pending as a matter before the Common Council, whereof he, the said William B. Drake, was a member aforesaid, as he, the said William B Drake, then and there well knew, and the said resolution being at variance with the pecuniary interests of the said Walter R. Jones, as he, the said William B. Drake also then and there well knew, against the form of the statute, in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney.

ALD. MOSER'S INDICTMENT.

The indictment against Alderman Samuel H. Moser, of the Third Ward, reads thus:

City and County of New-York, ss.—The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath present: That Samuel H. Moser, in and for the Third Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, on the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, in the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, then and there being and acting as a member of the Common Council of the City of New-York, to wit: as an Alderman of the Third Ward of the City and County aforesaid, and for a long time theretofore and still at the time of this presentment so being and acting, did then and there wilfully, corruptly, unlawfully, maliciously, and feloniously make and entertain a proposition in his capacity as member and Alderman aforesaid, indirectly to receive from one Walter R. Jones (who then and there had the said proposition indirectly from him the said Samuel H. Moser) *the sum of one thousand dollars in money as a motive for the official influence of him the said Samuel H. Moser*, as member aforesaid, in a particular manner, to wit: *in favor of defeating a certain resolution to remove a ship called the Joseph Walker, from the slip foot of Dover-street, in the said City*, the said resolution, then and there duly pending as a matter before the Common Council, whereof he the said Samuel H. Moser was a member aforesaid, as he the said Samuel H. Moser then and there well knew, and the said resolution being at variance with the pecuniary interests of him the said Walter R Jones, as he the said Samuel H. Moser also then and there well knew, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney.

COUNCILMAN COOPER'S INDICTMENT.

The indictment against Councilman C. S. Cooper, of the Ninth Ward, is as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—The Jurors, &c., present that Cornelius S. Cooper, late of the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, on the 1st day of February, 1855, at the Ward, City,

ple visible human or other wise. I ask only that they bring forth the truth. In that case there is no fear, no blunder, which can be heaped upon my head, that I am not ready to meet. The Mayor of this City, Sir, has charged me with having been elected to this Board that he might be brought up here. Sir, I defy the Mayor or any other person to show a single instance in which he has ever cast a vote for any corrupt measure. My votes are all on record. Tory or the same, on all Reform measures, as those of well-known Reformers—the same as those of CHAMNCEY, and WOODHIE, and Loan and others, who were elected specially as Reformers. The Alderman proceeded further to justify himself. He added: In regard to the matters now before us, Sir, let us set the doors and windows wide open, and if we find anything foul, let us brand those whom we find contaminated. Let not the whole Common Council be brought into ill-odor. If there are any corrupt persons, let us fetch them out. If you will allow me, Sir, I will make a motion that the communication from His Honor the Mayor be entered at length upon the minutes and that the District Attorney be requested to place the paper before the first Grand Inquest that shall be held.

ALDERMAN HERRICK MAKES A SPEECH—PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

Alderman HERRICK, of the Nineteenth Ward—one of the Indicted Three—rose to a personal explanation. The Alderman said

As one of the accused parties, Mr. President, I rise to a question of privilege. Certain members of this [illegible] have been charged with criminal practices. These charges [illegible] and legally investigated by the [illegible] charge, and before which [illegible] will be established that we should be more anxious to arrive at the truth than if it were entrusted to a Committee of this Board. I have no objection to going before a Committee of the Board if it is thought proper to take that course; but none of the investigations yet commenced have been completed. I am ready to answer before the tribunal which now has cognizance of the charges against me. As yet, however, I do not know what are the charges against me. I find, however, that my colleagues around this Board appear to have inverted the old maxim of believing a man innocent until he is proved guilty. They seem to consider us as guilty until we are proved innocent. I don't see why the principle of law should have been so inverted. During my membership in this Board, I have endeavored honestly to represent my constituents. I can say conscientiously that I have tried to do my duty. Whatever charges may be brought against me, I am ready to meet them before any tribunal. It has been proposed that I withdraw for the present from the deliberations of this body. But I beg my colleagues to accord to me the universal privilege that the law allows that I may be believed to be innocent, until I shall have been proved guilty.

Alderman LOAN thought that the course which it was proper for the Board to pursue was very simple. He was not aware that there was anything which required the action of a Committee at present.

ALDERMAN MOSES'S EXPLANATION—HE IS DOWN ON THE MAYOR.

Alderman MOSES, of the Third Ward—No 9 of the Indicted—said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I appear to be one of the individuals who, through the influence of the Mayor, have been brought before a tribunal on a charge of criminal practices. And I wish it to be distinctly understood that although I was not elected to this Board as a Reformer, I am an honest a man as any Reformer in this Board. I have a conscientious here, Sir, (striking his breast,) that I am an honest man. The charges that have been brought against me are the result of a conspiracy. The indictment which has been found against me was found upon the same evidence as that which encircled the Mayor and the *Joseph Walker* case. There is nothing particularly new in that evidence, but it grows out of the same affair. Mr. Walter R. Jones has changed his testimony somewhat; but how any Grand Jury, claiming to possess the responsibility of men, could find an indictment upon the testimony given by Walter R. Jones, I am at a loss to know. A Committee of this Board, Sir, is already investigating charges against me, so far as Alderman HOFFMAN is concerned, and I ask as a particular favor, that that Committee sit and report, in order that that matter may be settled. My character, Mr President, stands with the public. I have friends who have known me thirty and forty years. I have never had my character affected by the courses of any man. In this case, Sir, it is the Mayor who has been the cause of all; it is all intended for political purposes. Test is all I have to say.

ALDERMAN DRAKE MODESTLY RETIRES.

Alderman DRAKE, of the Twenty-second Ward, was the third and last explanatory speaker. He said: I happen, Sir, to be one of the unfortunate beings who have been pronounced dishonest and corrupt. There are several of us in the ship which has set sail to-day. I have but a very few words to say. I must earnestly solicit a searching investigation into the charges which have been brought against me. I went every stone turned over. I never met Mr. WALTER R. JONES, Mr. President, but once, and that was in SHERWOOD'S, in Broadway, where I talked with him in the bar-room. I say bar-room, Mr. President, for the benefit of some who object to passing by such places even. There was a considerable number of persons there at the time. JONES was introduced to me. He said he would have given $1,000 if a certain publication had not been made in the newspapers of that day. It was said by somebody that it could be managed for $500. I said to him, "In making your distribution, don't forget DRAKE." That was all there was of it. I am a man, Mr. President, who likes his joke, who has his own way of joking and little learned as I am I have yet to learn that a man's private conversation is to be turned into a criminal complaint against him.

After a pause,

Ald. DRAKE rose again and stated to the Board that he should for the present only claim the privilege of being present *as a citizen*. He should decline to take any further part in the proceedings of the Board, until further advised.

Ald. LOAN said this movement was entirely consonant with modesty, that it met his hearty concurrence, and called upon the Aldermen of the Nineteenth and Third Wards for explanations.

Ald. HERRICK declined to retire. He had not voted during the evening, nor should he do so this evening. He desired to take the advice of friends.

Ald. MOSES was of the same mind.

Ald. LOAN did not press the matter.

The communication of the Mayor was laid on the table, ordered to be entered at length in the minutes and to be printed

THE WORKINGMEN' PETITIONS—NO MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

Alderman WAKEMAN, from the Law Committee, made the following important report:

The Committee on the Law Department, to whom was referred the communication from the Comptroller, bearing date Aug 14, 1855, respectfully

REPORT

The legal questions contained in the Comptroller's communication arise upon the following facts:

In December, 1854, the Common Council passed an ordinance making the annual appropriations for the support of the City Government for the current year, to wit, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1855. These appropriations were based on "specific and detailed statements," made by the heads of the several Departments, of the various sums of money which would be required by them respectively during the current year.

The Corporation not possessing the power to levy taxes, application was made to the Legislature in behalf of the Supervisors of the County for authority to raise the several sums of money thus appropriated, by taxation, in accordance with which application, an act was duly passed, (Laws of 1855, p. 903,) supplied with a provision that the several sums of money thus raised should be exclusively appropriated to the objects specifically designated.

By this act the sum of $500,000, in round numbers, was authorized to be raised and expended in support of that part of the City Government administered through the Department of Repairs and Supplies and the Bureaus for the entire current year.

The first six months of the time for which this provision was made had scarcely elapsed, before the head of this department had expended the entire appropriation, and had incurred obligations amounting to about $100,000 in excess. In August last the Common Council passed an ordinance appropriating the further sum of $128,000 for the support of this department.

By the 19th Section of the Charter of 1836, the Common Council are prohibited from borrowing, on the credit of the Corporation, any money whatever, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which the loan shall be made.

By section five of the ordinance making the annual appropriations of this year, the Comptroller is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation in anticipation of its revenues, and not to exceed in amount such revenues, such sums as may be necessary to meet expenditures under the appropriations of the current year.

Upon these facts, three important questions are presented for the consideration of your Committee.

I. Was the Common Council legally competent to pass the ordinance of August last, appropriating $128,000, or any other sum for the support of the Department of Repairs and Supplies for the present current year, ending the 31st of December, 1855?

II. If the Common Council was legally competent to pass such an ordinance, then could the Comptroller, on the credit of the Corporation, during the current year, legally borrow the money thus appropriated?

III. If either or both of these inquiries are answered in the negative, can any means be devised to prevent the recurrence of similar financial difficulties.

As to the first question, to, wit The power of the Common Council to pass the Ordinance making the additional appropriations, your Committee reares to be excused to say that it was entirely unauthorized.

2. The Corporation is not possessed of a single dollar for the support of that portion of the City Government administered through the Department of Repairs and Supplies except it is raised by the Annual Tax Levy.

3. The Corporation is entirely without authority to levy taxes, and are annually compelled to apply to the Legislature for authority to levy the sums which are raised.

4. The Legislature, upon application, passes an act authorizing the Supervisors to levy and collect by taxation certain amounts of money for specific purposes to be expended during the current year. For the Department of Repairs and Supplies this sum is fixed at about $500,000

4. By Section 3 of the act authorizing the annual tax for the year 1855 (*Laws of 1855, p 233*) It is provided that "no portion of the said respective sums hereinbefore named, shall be expended or applied to any other purposes or objects than the said objects and purposes respectively, for which the Board of Supervisors, of said City and County of New-York, are hereinbefore empowered to raise the same as aforesaid.

From these considerations, the Committee conclude that the Common Council cannot make appropriations exceeding those annually provided in the Tax Bill during the current year.

The Committee also conclude that the Comptroller cannot, during the current year, legally borrow the money thus appropriated upon the credit of the Corporation. They say: As the borrowing is confined to to the amount of the revenue of the year in which the loan was made, and as the revenue for this Department for the current year was $500,000, and as this sum has been borrowed and expended, it follows of course that no further sum can be raised for this department for the year, and until it is authorized by the next annual appropriation and tax bill. It is evident, therefore, that the Comptroller, on behalf of the Corporation, has no authority whatever to borrow the money to meet the appropriation at any time during the current year.

III. Under the third inquiry, your Committee, in conclusion, beg leave to make the following suggestions:

The sum of $500,000 was authorized to be expended by the Common Council through this Department for the current year by the eighteenth section above quoted; and the head of this Department could not legally expend one dollar of this fund until it had been appropriated by the Common Council.

By the nineteenth section, it can make no difference whether the Common Council shall have ordered the expenditure or not. In all cases, the appropriation must precede the expenditure (see a communication from the Law Department, Sept. 4, 1855.) The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies is the disbursing officer of this Department. An intelligent acquaintance with the duties of his office would have shown him that the sum of $500,000 was the entire capital of the fund to be expended through his Department for the whole year. He should have made his arrangements accordingly, and in his monthly reports, which, by the Charter, he is required to make should have acquainted the Common Council with the precise state of the fund. Whether any portion of this fund has been expended without a prior appropriation, your Committee are ignorant. But the fact that the entire fund has been exhausted within a half of the year, and an indebtedness of $128,000 contracted, is sufficiently significant in the judgment of your Committee to authorize a rigid examination into the accounts and expenditures of that Department.

If it should appear that any portion of this fund has been expended without having been first appropriated to the specific object for which it was expended, it can be recovered in the above manner, as the money of any other principal expended by the agent without the principal's authority.

By the twenty-first section of the Charter of 1849, "every Head of Department *shall* report in writing to the Common Council at the commencement of each stated session [the first Monday of each month,] the state of his Department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable.

Your Committee regret that this department, as well as most of the others, have failed to comply with this salutary and important provision of the Charter.

A monthly and detailed report of the financial condition of this department would have kept the Common Council informed of the balance remaining unexpended, and the objects and manner in which the various disbursements had previously been made.

These remarks apply with equal force to each of the other departments of the City Government.

In conclusion, the Committee offered for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Common Council have no authority to make any appropriation whatever for the support of the department of repairs and supplies in excess of the amount provided by ordinance of the Common Council and the annual tax ordinance of 1855, annually designated as the annual tax bill.

Resolved, That the Comptroller has no power whatever to issue revenue bonds in order to provide funds in support of the department of repairs and supplies in excess of the amount of revenue such fund to be raised and appropriated for the current year by the ordinance of the Common Council and the annual tax ordinance passed in January, 1855.

3. *Resolved*, That the Heads of the respective Departments of the City Government be, and they are hereby, requested to report to this Board at the commencement of each monthly session a detailed statement of the financial condition of his Department, with such suggestions in relation thereto as he may deem advisable pursuant to section 21 of the Charter of 1849.

4. *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to make a detailed investigation into the financial condition and affairs generally of the Department of Repairs and Supplies and the several Bureaus thereof, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report to this Board with all convenient speed.

GRADING.

John T Farrish and others ask the privilege of grading portions of Fourth-avenue at their own expense. Referred to Road Committee.

PIER.

The exclusive use of pier No. 2, East River, was granted to J. & N. Driggs—this privilege being untransferable.

JOSEPH WALKER AGAIN.

One John G. Wintrese petitioned to be refunded $207 for demages sustained by him because he was compelled to stop work on the now famous *Joseph Walker*. The petitioner was employed by Capt. Lewis and James Condon, to watch about the wreck, and by the dispossession of his employers, he was thrown out of work. The petition was referred to the Board of Councilmen.

Comptroller FLAGG found it necessary again to call the special attention of the Common Council to the fact that the sum of $3,713 80 was paid to Dr. Downing for work done under and approved by the late City Inspector, Dr. White, on the 20th of January, 1853, on account of liens on lots, and the necessary papers for reimbursing the Treasury, made out by the present City Inspector, appear to have passed down to that bourne from which no collections are returned to the Treasury.

Dr. DOWNING stated, in reply to a query from the Comptroller, that he sent all the returns to the Street Commissioner. The Street Commissioner, on the other hand, declares, in answer to another query, that he has not received any such documents. So the Comptroller comes again to the Board for redress.

The Comptroller considers it important that this matter be thoroughly sifted by a Committee of the Common Council; and solicits the Board to take the matter in hand and ascertain, if practicable, where the missing returns are, and obtain such facts as will enable the City to re mburse the Treasury for these advances.

He asks:

Can Dr. White and Dr. Downing both be mistaken in regard to the preparation and disposition of documents on which depended the collection, more or less, of more than $100 000. Can the charge of these two Departments in January, 1855, furnish any excuse for the disappearance of records involving an expenditure of $40,000

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A TROUBLOUS TIME.

Letters and Statements of the Indicted Councilmen.

They are Invited to Absent themselves from the Board.

THE MAYOR VETOES THE CITY CHARTER.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, at 3 o'clock P. M., the President, D. D. CONOVER, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved,

WHAT COUNCILMAN COOPER THOUGHT OF IT.

Mr. C. S. COOPER presented a communication, which he desired to have read in the Board. It was, in part, a copy found against him by the late Grand Jury, in the Court of Sessions, which was followed by the subjoined letter by Mr. COOPER himself.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN—Being a member of your Honorable body, and elected for the XXIIId Council District of the City, for the term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 1st day of January, 1856, and my term being yet unexpired, I consider it my duty to inform you, officially, that the late Grand Jury for September Term, have filed, through their foreman, Luther C. Carter, a bill of indictment against me in the following words:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—*The Jurors of the People of the State of New York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath present:*

That Cornelius S. Cooper, late of the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, on the first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, being then and there acting as a member of the Common Council of the City of New-York aforesaid, to wit: In his capacity as Councilman for the Twenty-third District of said City, and for a long time, thereto fore, being such member, and at the date of this presentment still so being and so acting as such member aforesaid, unlawfully, corruptly, unfaithfully, and clondestinely, in his capacity as member aforesaid, make and entertain a proposition to one Peter Palm then and there, being for a certain gift of money to him, the said Cornelius S Cooper, given from him the said Peter Palm, to wit: for the gift of five hundred dollars as a motive for the official influence of him, the said Cornelius S Cooper, as member of the Common Council aforesaid, in a particular manner, to wit: in favor of releasing him, the said Peter Palm, from the conditions of a certain cost act for cleaning the streets of the Eleventh Ward, which, he the said Peter Palm, had therefore duly entered into with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the sole matter of releasing him, the said Peter Palm from the contract aforesaid then and there duly pending before the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York as a body duly convened, wherein he, the said Cornelius S Cooper, was a member aforesaid and he the said Cornelius S Cooper, then and there well knowing that such matter aforesaid was then and there pending as aforesaid against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York, and their dignity.

A. OAKLEY HALL, District Attorney.

Being thus under an accusation made by the Grand Jury, I deem it no matter less than an act of justice to myself as to your honorable body that you should be fully apprised of the accusation against me, and I wish that your honorable body would take such action in the matter as you in your wisdom may deem meet.

Should I believe that the preceding indictment was filed against me for any offense, moral or legal, I should ask to be entirely suspended from any connection officia y with your honorable body while said indictment is pending, but as I never the character of he accusation may be, I shall take immediate measures to have a full, free, open and fair investigation made before a competent judicial tribunal touching all the matters charged in the indictment, and as the case of dishonoring the public minds of the accusation made, I shall deem it my duty to communicate to you all legal evidence which shall be taken in the case, for your future action.

I am aware, and have been for some time past, of the efforts made by our present Mayor to bring accusations against different members of our Common Council, and the accusation has been made by him, and through him to the Grand Jury, as I have been informed and believe and that papers were sent from his office to the Grand Jury in relation to this matter, which are not on file in the office of the District Attorney.

I have now, and have been, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Cleaning Streets of your honorable body. I have stood it my duty as such Chairman and a member of this Committee to report against employing the services of any machine under the contract which was presented to our Board for ratification, because of informality. Peter Palm, made use of for procuring the indictment, had a contract with the Corporation to clean streets in the Eleventh Ward and has been released, as I am told, by the Comptroller of the City, Mr Flagg, within a short time past; but this common cant says that he has never used any influence, either directly or indirectly with the Comptroller, by pursuing or otherwise to cause said contract to be canceled; nor has he been guilty of any of the facts charged in the indictment, and were it not that the foreman of the late Grand Jury, who administered the oath to the witness in this case, is now, and has been for some months, not to my personal knowledge an inhabitant and resident of Queens County, Long Island, and incompetent to sit and act as a Grand Juror, Peter Palm would be immediately indicted for perjury, and his aiders and abettors put into the same category.

Mr. Luther C Carter, the foreman of the Grand Jury, who has presented the bill against me, is an inhabitant and resident of Queens County; and when I am held up to the public by indictment, charging no offence, this indictment is filed against me by a foreman, acting under an usurped jurisdiction contrary to law.

All such objections I waive, and demand and court a full and free investigation of all matters which are in any manner connected with the preceding accusation. I shall take measures forthwith to bring all the facts connected with this subject both in the Mayor's office and out of it before the public. CORNELIUS S COOPER.

No 6 Ninth avenue, Councilman Twenty-third district.

NEW YORK Sept. 24, 1855.

COUNCILMAN WILD'S RESOLUTION.

After the reading of the foregoing, Mr. WILD offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication of Councilman COOPER just read, be referred to a Special Committee of this Board, and that said Committee have power to take testimony thereon and report the evidence to this Board.

The Chairman remarked that the resolution was out of order. Still he supposed that there would be no objection to its acceptance at this time.

Councilman MATHER wished to know what course Councilman WILD intended to pursue. He likewise wished to take some action in this matter.

WHAT COUNCILMAN WANDELL HAD TO SAY.

Councilman WANDELL had something to say on the indictment by the Grand Jury, in which he was included. He had been that day held forth in an *ex parte* manner before the whole community. He now in his place, pronounced the whole thing maliciously false, from beginning to end. He stood there as a man who had done his duty to his constituents in an honorable manner. It would ill become him, there, to state what course he intended to pursue in regard to the matter. He cared not how soon an investigation might take place, for he was ready for a most full, most free investigation into the matter. In company with the other gentlemen indicted, he was pursued by certain parties who were endeavoring to ruin his moral character. He should feel it to be his duty, following legal advice, to take, henceforward, no part or lot in the proceedings of the Board until an investigation could be had into his case, which should result either in an acquittal or condemnation. He should retain his seat, however, since his constituents had no right to elect his successor until he was guilty. But he would refrain from acting or voting, as a member of that body. He would also decline acting as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

MR. HEALY'S LETTER.

Councilman HEALY then, on his part, as one of the accused, presented the following letter to the Chair:—

MR. PRESIDENT: Having been indicted by the Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York, for malfeasance of office, I beg to state that the charges made against me are false in every particular, as I shall be able to prove before a jury of disinterested citizens; but as the same time, while feeling perfectly innocent of the charges against me, a proper self-respect for myself and fellow members of the Board, constrains me to decline all participation in the proceedings of this Board, until I shall have the opportunity to meet the charges brought against me, and prove myself entirely innocent of the crime laid to my charge.

BARTHOLOMEW HEALY,
Councilman Sixth District.

ALDERMAN COOPER WISHES TO SPEAK.

Alderman COOPER wished to speak, adding something to the contents of his letter. He was determined to have the matter fully investigated. He could not rest until he had set himself right with the public. He hoped, therefore, that the Board would excuse him until that happy time arrived, from serving on committees, and from voting in the proceedings of the Board.

Mr. HARLEY asked that the communication from the Mayor should be read. That document, together with a letter from A. OAKLEY HALL, Esq., the District Attorney, was accordingly read to the Board. They were identical with the District Attorney's letter and Mayor's message read to the Board of Aldermen, and our readers will find them in our report of the proceedings of that Board.

COUNCILMAN MATHER'S RESOLUTION.

After some remarks from the Chairman Councilman MATHER rose to address the Board. He said, in reference to Councilman WILD's resolution, that it was the most novel he had ever heard. He had a counter resolution to offer. He thought that the gentleman (WANDELL) who talked of remaining in the Board, might reconsider his determination and abstain *in toto* from any participation in the proceedings of the Board.

The Chairman thought the speaker had misunderstood the remarks of the gentleman to whom he alluded.

Mr. WANDELL explained that he had stated that while retaining his seat *pro formâ*, he should take no part in the proceedings of the Board.

Councilman MATHER was glad to receive the explanation. But he did not think that it was advisable to adopt Mr. WILD's resolution. If the accusation were urged to a speedy trial, or the indictments were quashed, it would scarcely like another resolution, which he would offer, tend to set the gentlemen right upon the record before the people.

Mr. MATHER then offered the following counter resolution:

Resolved, That those members of this Board against whom indictments are now pending, be, and they hereby are permitted to withdraw from all participation in the business of the Board and its committees until judgment shall be had on such indictments, or until further action by the Board in this respect.

He then proceeded to explain his motives for offering this resolution. After which councilman WILD defended his resolution.

Councilman PURDY would not be willing to have the matter referred to a Special Committee. Such investigations are usually whitewashed affairs. He had not heard that any real charge had been brought against any member of the Board. All the noise was out of doors. He hoped the indicted parties would come out of the ordeal uncrushed.

The CHAIRMAN trusted that the whole affair would be allowed to lay over till another night.

After a few remarks from Mr. HEALY, Councilman MATHER said he trusted that the matter would not be deferred. It ought, in justice to all parties, to be disposed of that evening.

Mr. HARNEY moved that the Board should sustain an appeal over one or more nights.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the motion before the Board was, that the whole question should be laid on the table till Monday, April 1.

It was put to the vote, and lost. Nays 43, ayes 2.

MATHER'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The vote was then taken on Councilman MATHER's resolution. Ayes 49, nays 1. This resolution was accordingly carried.

THE MAYOR'S VETO MESSAGE ON THE PROPOSED REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER.

The following message from the Mayor, vetoing the proposition to appoint a Special Committee to revise the City Charter, was received

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept 24, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN—I return you herewith a preamble and resolution presented to me for approval, which proposes to refer to a Joint Committee of two Boards of the Common Council for the purpose of drafting a New Charter for the City.

By the 4th section of the amendments to the Charter, passed April 2, 1849 it is provided that "The Two Boards shall have concurrent powers, and a negative on each other's acts, and shall, in all cases, act in separate bodies, and shall not appoint Joint Committees, except *Committees on Accounts*." Therefore the Common Council have not the power to create Joint Committees for this or any other purpose except only as it relates to accounts.

I am aware that this resolution, by calling first for the appointment of a Committee of the Board, and then a similar Committee to "act for with it," by the Board of Aldermen seems to avoid what is termed a *Joint Committee*, but the wording of the second resolution, in giving that the two Committees may "jointly" make application to the Legislature to alter having "jointly" as end upon a Charter, does not character clearly within the restriction of the amended Charter referred to.

But, admitting that this objection has been avoided, there are others of sufficient weight to prevent my approval.

One of the peculiar and suspicious features of this proceeding is the last clause of the second resolution, which gives to this joint Committee power to "make application to the Legislature at its next session, for the enactment of the charter" which it is thus empowered to devise, without any submission of it to the Common Council or to the people of the City. I cannot consent to delegate such a power to any committee, however unexceptionable as to ability and character. Treasmen, to be selected by the two presiding officers of the present two Boards of Council, should not be entrusted with such an important duty, to be performed without check, without supervision, or even without accountability.

Another objection not much less forcible, is that the Committee is authorized to proceed on Legislature yet to be chosen, upon the bare surmise that the present must have ceased to have an official existence. The Legislature does not convene before January next, when an entire new Board of Councilmen and new members for one half of the Board of Aldermen will be sitting in the places now filled by the bodies which set up this proceeding. How then could this joint Committee, with propriety represent the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York at the time its influence is to be exercised.

It is not necessary to state the many difficulties which present themselves to me in the way of this measure. That the Charter should be amended all admit; that it is exceedingly defective, and any opinion of great improvement, we all know. This subject was alluded to, in the first communication submitted to the Common Council, at the first of January last. A portion of the intervening months have been profitably passed in devising a proper charter, which, after due deliberation and general consultation, would be ready to be presented to the next Legislature for adoption.

It is now too late for *this* Common Council to take up the subject.

The next Common Council will be "fresh from the people," and, probably, command public confidence to a greater extent. Let the duty of amending the charter be left with your successors.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor

The Board, after transacting considerable business of no great public interest, adjourned until Monday next, April 1, at 5 P. M.

The Supervisors.

In the absence of the Mayor yesterday, Ald. BARKER presided at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors. The Mayor and Recorder both absent, no reports could be received; and so, after disposing of a few petitions for remission of tax, $44 worth of legislation was finished, and the Supervisors were resolved into Aldermen.

The Board meet again on Thursday.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests made yesterday for intoxication was fifty-three.

At the Tombs before Justice Welsh	21
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearsey	25
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	7
Total	53

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. ...*Carefully reported for the N Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Sept. 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and firm at $6 50 for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,600 lbs. Yellow changed hands at old rates.

COFFEE—Remains very quiet and languid, with sales of 50 pkgs. Java at 14c @14½c; and 350 bags Rio and Maracaibo at 10½c @11c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand is moderate, but is freely met at prices equal to 10c @10¼c for Middling Upland, and proportionate rates for other qualities.

FEATHERS—Sales of 2,000 lbs. prime Live Geese were effected at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are tolerably active, but, being more freely offered, they favor buyers. The day's sales add up 12,000 bbls., here and to arrive, within our revised range:

Inferior State	7 60 @ 7 00
Ordinary State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Straight State	7 87½ @ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 25
Mixed Western	7 87½ @ 8 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	7 87½ @ 8 12½
Fancy Ohio	8 25 @ 8 37½
Extra Ohio	8 37½ @ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 37½ @ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	8 37½ @ 8 50
Extra Genesee	9 00 @ 10 50

Canadian has not varied, the day's sales embracing only 500 bbls. common superfine to extra at $8 00 ₩ bbl. Southern continues active and firm, the transactions amounting to 1,500 bbls. at $8 05@9 75 for mixed to extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving more freely, but is actively sought after at advancing prices. The sales since our last include 56,400 bushels, at $2 05@2 11 for Southern white; $1 85@1 96 for do. red; $2 05@2 12 for Canadian white; $1 03@2 for California do.; and $1 70@1 95 for Western and Jersey red, the higher price for a very superior lot, ₩ bushel. Rye is plentier and lower—3,800 bushels having been procured at $1 17@1 19 ₩ bushel. Nothing really new in Oats or Barley. Corn is essentially unaltered, the day's sales consisting of 45,600 bushels Western mixed, at 87c @88c, for inferior to prime ₩ bushel.

HAY—500 bales River found buyers at 70c @75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are rather sparingly dealt in, yet rule firm. The supply is slowly increasing.

IRON—Unchanged.

LATHS—Appear in request, and steady in price.

LEAD—The sales since our last reach 300 tons foreign, chiefly at $6 50, and 1,000 pigs Galena at $6 50@6 56 ₩ 100 lbs, usual terms, showing a pretty brisk and buoyant market.

LIME—Sells at 60c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump. ₩ bbl. The stock is heavier.

MOLASSES—No movements to-day worth reporting. Stock tight, and parties disregarding about prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has not varied. Spirits do. is in demand, and is worth 47c.@48c. ₩ gallon. Tar and Resin are quiet, though quoted steady.

OILS—The high rates claimed for Whale and Sperm preclude active operations therein. Red and Olive Oils are moderately inquired for at full rates. Linseed is in steady request, at 93c. @95c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil commands 93c @97½c ₩ gallon, being still scarce and wanted.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very active, but is on the advance. The day's sales include 650 bbls. in lots, at $22 37½ for New Mess; $21 50 for Thin Mess; and $21 50 for New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied. Lard is also unchanged. The day's sales include 250 bbls. and tcs. for prime, at 11½c @12c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firm—200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 50@12 for Prime; $13@14 for Country Mess, and $16 50 @$17 for repacked Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand, within a range of from $22@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are rare and needed. Butter is dull and heavy, at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c @23c. for good to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is less active at from 9c @10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—The sales since our last include 150 trcs. old and new, part at $5@$5 75, ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile sold at former rates.

SUGAR—The market is dull and heavy, and we have to report sales of only 370 hhds Cuba, &c., in lots, within our previous range.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. prime brought 13c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—The sales since our last add up 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40½c.@41c., and 58 hhds. drudge at 40c.@40½c., usual terms, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The drumbeat continued, with no great animation. For Liverpool the engagements included a few lots of cotton at former rates; 1,000 bbls flour at 2s. 9d; some grain at 9d @9½d., and heavy goods at 35s.@37s. 6d. For London, the quotations were 4s. for flour ₩ bbl, 1s. for grain ₩ bushel, and 37s. 6d @40s for heavy goods ₩ ton, with moderate shipments. For other ports there was not much reported and rates were unaltered.

Spirit of the Trade Circular.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

[*Per Africa, via Boston.*]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 24, 4 P. M.

FLOUR—STATE AND WESTERN—Since my last Report of the 18th inst., ₩ Atlantic, we are in receipt of the Baltic's accounts to 6th inst. Our market during the week has been quite firm, a moderate export inquiry having prevailed for Great Britain and the Continent, with a good demand for the Eastern States and home consumption. The arrivals of good and extra qualities have continued very fair, but of the lower grades of State the supply has been exceedingly light. Towards the close, with almost a general advance in freights, but little is doing for export.

For forward delivery, a good inquiry has prevailed. Sales of Superfine State have been made at about $7 50 for October, and $7 62½@7 87½ for November. Today's quotations for very little from those given in my last. *Clearances from New York from Sept.* In to *Sept.* 22, both inclusive:

	Barrels.		Barrels.
To London	5,567	To British Provinces	5,951
To Liverpool	1,400	To West Indies	600
To Havre	13,770	To South America	958
To Marseilles	650	To Hong Kong	100

WHEAT—An active inquiry has existed since my last, both for shipment abroad and for milling purposes. In prime descriptions, an advance of 2c @3c. ₩ bushel has been realized; the lower qualities being in much better supply, have varied little.

Clearances from New-York, from 18th to 22d September, both inclusive:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To London	94,794	To Havre	7,974
To Liverpool	13,685	To W. I. Indies	400

Clearances from New York, from 8th to 17th September, both inclusive:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To London	204	To Amsterdam	950
To Liverpool	37,700		

INDIAN CORN—With moderate receipts, and a good home and fair export inquiry, prices of Western mixed have slightly advanced.

Clearances from New-York, from Sept. 18 to Sept. 22, both inclusive:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To Liverpool	58,012	To West Indies	1,704
To B. Provinces	560		

RYE—An improvement has been experienced during the week. For immediate delivery, $1 20 has been paid, closing at $1 19 for shipping parcels. For October delivery, some purchases have been reported at $1 16@$1 20 ₩ 56 lbs, which degree, in view of the advance freights, are above the views of most shippers.

FREIGHTS—Have again advanced. To London, Floor, 4s.@4s. 6d ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@13d. ₩ bush. To Liverpool, Flour, 2s. 9d @3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d @9½d. ₩ bush. To Glasgow, Flour, 4s ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d. ₩ bush. To Havre, Flour, 75c @$1 ₩ bbl.; Grain, 18c.@20c. ₩ bush. To Antwerp, Flour, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 15d @16d. ₩ bush.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—On the European plan, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New-York, on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden. This new and large hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, with all the conveniences of the highest priced hotels, offers to travelers and the public, including families unsurpassed accommodations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel. Prices, fifty cents a day, seventy five cents and $1 for single rooms, with many desirable rooms at $5 to $6 per week. Parlors and bedrooms together at $8 to $20 per week. The meals are furnished in a new and spacious saloon on the first floor, on Broadway, or in private rooms at the lowest prices the market affords, and in superior style—the guests paying only for what they order. STONEY KOPMAN.

CHARLES FULLER, Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 50 and 55 per cent. Alcohol. No. 289 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts., New York.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS—Of every description for Pheogene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by CHAS. STARR, Jr. & CO. No. 117 Fulton-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, is sent to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson Market.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS.
FALL STYLES
IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos 9 AND 11 PARK PLACE,

Have now in store, and are constantly receiving, both from abroad and of their own manufactures, a beautiful and extensive stock of the above goods, the most unique and fashionable styles extant.

STRAW BONNETS in great variety. Also, desirable styles in colored straw

SILK, SATIN, and VELVET BONNETS of original and approved patterns, and of all grades. Also, BEAVER, FELT and SHAKER BONNETS.

PATTERN BONNETS, for Milliners. Original styles.

STRAW LACES and TRIMMINGS, of the most beautiful Designs and desirable Colors

FLOWERS and FEATHERS of every description, embracing Sprigs, Bunches, Wreaths, Piquets, Bods, &c., &c (In the choice colors)

In the selection of the above stock great care and attention has been bestowed, and we are persuaded that both in Styles and Prices it will meet the approbation of such as will give it an examination. IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park place, New York.

P. S.—Pattern Bonnets will be forwarded to Milliners in all sections of the country. Orders by letter promptly attended to

MOURNING MILLINERY,
AT
WEED'S MOUR

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a very respectable Scotch girl in a private family. She is a good plain cook, excellent wash and ironer, is fully competent of doing any kind of housework. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Also, two young girls lately arrived from Scotland, wish situations to go in the house-work of some private family, or to take care of children. A good home preferred to high wages. Each one can give satisfactory references. Call at No 1 Mortlit st., corner of Division-st. Can be seen until engaged, 3d floor, room No 1.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a competent woman for housework; is a good plain cook and first rate laundress; can disobey her duties to others and affection. Also a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; both can give satisfactory City reference for years; wages 8 each. To be seen at Mrs Manning's Advertising Office, No. 346 6th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent Protestant young women; one as excellent cook, would assist in washing and ironing; makes good bread and pastry. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and sewing-woman, can cut and fit children's dresses and re-bind or neatly; are both highly recommended. Apply at No 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a faithful, honest girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Has lived in her last place for four years, and has the very best of a recommendation from her employer, and from other ladies in this City. Can be seen at No 250 9th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls with the highest testimonials; one as cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit; can take the entire charge of children or assist as housework. The other as chambermaid, and takes care of children in a private family; she will take $6, is a neat sewer. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 339 2d-av., near 21st-st

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and fine laundress in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City references; and as chambermaid and seamstress, by a competent young woman, who lived three years in her last place. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a smart young Scotch woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. Also, by a competent girl as general house-servant. Is a good plain cook, excellent baker of bread and pies, first rate seamstress. Newly come to the country. Call at No 223 Bowery. Will take moderate salary

SITUATION WANTED As experienced young girl as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, or the chamber-work and waiting of a small family. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 122, 23d st., between 1st and 2d ave. The best of City reference can be given from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man as porter in a store or bank or any other respectable employment; writes a fair hand and correct at figures. Understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver. Good reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 137 Waverley-place

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat and tidy girls. One to do general housework, is a good plain cook and excellent wash and ironer, makes good bread. The other, a genteel girl, as nurse and plain sewer, is of quick disposition and pleasing address. Are both desirous of pleasing their employers. Apply at No 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No 129 East 26th-st, between 2d and 3d ave., first floor back.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a middle-aged woman who has been in the country six years, and since her fire; understands cooking, washing, ironing and all kinds of baking perfectly. Best City reference given. Address or apply for three days at No 58 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active American woman to sew and assist in some part of her household duties; is a good family seamstress and is accustomed to keeping man's and boys' clothing in order. Any of this day and to-morrow, at No 209 6th-av. Good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as an experienced nurse and seamstress, can take charge of a baby from its birth; is a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 188 Mulberry-st., corner 3d av., front room 1st floor, No. 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waiter; the other to take care of children. Can do plain sewing. The best of reference if required. Call at No. 302 West 30th-st., near 10 th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is well used to taking charge of children or assist as housework. Best of City reference given. Call for this day at No. 108 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as chambermaid and waiter or to assist in washing and ironing. Has no objections to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No 136 Crosby-st., room No. 1, second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework in a private family by a very experienced girl, with good City references and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by a tidy and active young woman. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As first-class cook and to do a few laundress in a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City references; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women—one as cook, the other as chamberm id and waitress. They fully understand their business. Can be seen for two days at No 210 1st-av., between 13th and 15th sts., at the bakery store

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as waitress or chambermaid, or to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable private family. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 135 West Broadway in the News Depôt.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as nurse and seamstress; has lived five years in one situation; can take charge of a baby from its birth. The best City reference given. Call at No 179 19th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Can be seen for three days

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands the care and management of an infant, and has the best of City recommendations. Call at No. 348 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Can be seen for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress; she is a first-class dressmaker, and good plain sewer; would have no objection to wait on a lady or would assist with chamberwork. Address A. M. Union square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing; is a good plain cook, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., top door, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No 129 East 26th-st, between 2d and 3d ave., first floor back.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent Protestant young women; one as excellent cook, would assist in washing and ironing; makes good bread and pastry. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, can cut and fit children's dresses and re-bind or neatly; are both highly recommended. Apply at No 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as second-hand or to wait on and assist in some part of her household duties; is a good family seamstress and is accustomed to keeping man's and boys' clothing in order. Any of this day and to-morrow, at No 209 6th-av. Good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as an experienced nurse and seamstress, can take charge of a baby from its birth; is a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 188 Mulberry-st., corner 3d av., front room 1st floor, No. 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waiter; the other to take care of children. Can do plain sewing. The best of reference if required. Call at No. 302 West 30th-st., near 10 th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is well used to taking charge of children or assist as housework. Best of City reference given. Call for this day at No. 108 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as chambermaid and waiter or to assist in washing and ironing. Has no objections to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No 136 Crosby-st., room No. 1, second floor

SITUATION WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework in a private family by a very experienced girl, with good City references and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by a tidy and active young woman. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore,

SITUATIONS WANTED—As first-class cook and to do a few laundress in a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City references; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore

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SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as waitress or chambermaid, or to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable private family. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 135 West Broadway in the News Depôt.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as nurse and seamstress; has lived five years in one situation; can take charge of a baby from its birth. The best City reference given. Call at No 179 19th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Can be seen for three days

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands the care and management of an infant, and has the best of City recommendations. Call at No. 348 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Can be seen for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress; she is a first-class dressmaker, and good plain sewer; would have no objection to wait on a lady or would assist with chamberwork. Address A. M. Union square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No 129 East 26th-st, between 2d and 3d ave., first floor back.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do housework, washing and ironing; can be seen by calling at No. 10 Frey-st., first floor, front room.

COAT MAKER WANTED—To go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 184 Fulton st., between the hours of 3 and 4 of the 25th inst. None but first class workmen need apply

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as plain cook, to do general housework in a small family; can give good reference. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., top door, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—To do general housework, by a respectable young woman, who can furnish the best of City reference. Apply or address No 18 Morton-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as washer and ironer, is a good plain cook; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls one as cook, washer and ironer the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No 79 17th st., near 6th av.; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, or as children's maid, and to plain sewing. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 167 Mulberry-st., until suited

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as Schambermaid and laundress, or to cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is fully capable of filling either situation. Can be seen at No 168 West 16th-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman who can give the best of references. Inquire, this week, at No. 27 Clerk st. Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—For an American lady as housekeeper. Best of references given. Or would go as seamstress Address W. R., General Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED By a respectable woman to cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 126 West 12th st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; is a first rate cook, has good City reference. Apply No. 170 20th-st., between 7th and 8th ave

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl to do housework, washing and ironing. Can be seen by calling at No. 10 Frey-st., first floor, front room.

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GREATER THAN FANNY FERN.—The FAMILY JOURNAL of this week contains the west original Romance, for which a premium has been paid of double the sum ever offered by an American journal, entitled THE RICH AND THE POOR; OR, THE ORPHAN'S TRIALS; A TALE OF NEW-YORK THIRTY YEARS AGO. No person who feels interested in American literature should fail to secure a copy of the paper containing this exciting, wonderful and pathetic romance which is universally admitted to be superior to Fanny Fern's greatest effort. The FAMILY JOURNAL has been improved and ornamented in typography so that at the present time it is the handsomest, best, and cheapest of the American weekly press. Subscription by mail $1. Single copies only three cents. Sold at every respectable News Depôt in town and country. Office No 8 Spruce-st.

1855.—NEW LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES.—With the names of Postmasters; also, the principal regulations of the Post-Office Department. Price 50 cents. Just published and for sale wholesale and retail by J. DISTURNELL, No 197 Broadway. N B—Copies will be sent by mail on the receipt of the above price, free of postage

THE UNITED STATES FLAG—LONG MAY IT WAVE.—This national song will be sung to the evening at the National Musical Union Concerts, Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Copies to be had at the music office and music stores. Admission to the Concerts 25 cents.

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BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE:
Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops.
Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Bessen's Point
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Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers

IRON AND STEEL STORE.—No. 106 Elm st. near Canal.—The proprietor JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex Centurion, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel of all sizes warranted. A new assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

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OILS, WARRANTED PURE.—For machinery and burning, COBURN'S EXTRA OIL has been in use many years and known as free from gum, and as giving perfect satisfaction for machinery. It is durable and will burn clear in all kinds of lamps and is used by our largest steamships, factories, railroads, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at expense of (Coburn's only agent.) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder at the general depot, No 119 Pearl-st., Hanover square, by the patentee
WILLIAM BLAKE.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos 46 and 48 Wooster-st

SHOW CASES—SCHMITT & BROTHER, show case warerooms, and manufactory, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort-st., N Y., and 77 West 3d st., Cincinnati, O

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at factory prices
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A. W. LADD & CO. HAVE TRIUMPHANT AT THE GREAT FAIR EXHIBITION every more than Three Hundred to Competition.—The following is an extract from the correspondent of the Boston Chronicle: "The Jury was composed of seven of the most eminent Professors of Music in Europe, and when the Piano was tried before that talented Jury, it was pronounced the best Piano-forte in the French Exhibition, and accordingly it was awarded the highest prize medal. This Piano is from the manufactory of Messrs. A W. Ladd & Co., of Boston. The above facts are accurate to the letter, having received my information from the President of the Jury." The above celebrated instruments, with the largest and best assortment of Pianos in this City, are for sale, at low prices, at the Great St. Nicholas Piano-forte Warerooms, No 519 Broadway.
ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Piano lower than any other house. Please call and buy for cash. They sell a good Piano that keeps in tune and wears well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER.
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PIANOS AND MUSIC.—For sale, on favorable terms, one of the best catalogues in this country; also, a stock of (fashionable music and fixtures of a music store on Broadway, beer bowlines block and town; also, a large stock of very superior pianos, including a number cost on hire this branch of the business can be increased to any extent, and pays 40 per cent Apply to W COLE, 149 Fulton-st.

REMOVAL. BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No 135 Grand st., one block west of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & RADBUVE respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 88 Walker st., near Broadway, N Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted, Prices moderate

25 PIANO-FORTES TO LET—At $2 $3, $4 and $5 a month; or for sale, the cheapest in the City, one good rosewood piano for $160; one upright for $65; others at $35 up to $50. Pianos tuned, by Prof DUMSDAY, teacher of all the popular musical instruments, at No. 228 Grand-st

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 209 Canton st. Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES—New and second-hand for sale and for hire at WALKER'S warerooms No. 6 Astor-place and 8th st. Also, several fine second Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers exclusively for sale

PIANO FOR SALE.—A most elegant and superb 7-octave Piano, of the finest tone, combining excellence and beauty in the highest degree, will be sold low and warranted most substantial manner, will be sold low and warranted
DAVID SMITH, No 15 6th-av.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S—Grand and square Pianos, in every variety of style for sale at wholesale and retail by
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LAKOTA & MARSCHALL—MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES—No. 8 Mercer-st., near Canal.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Managers respectfully advise that they are now prepared to receive machinery and articles from a distance. The general business days are from THURSDAY, Sept 27, until TUESDAY,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

We have reduced the price of the New-York Weekly Times, and now furnish it to subscribers at a rate which renders it the *cheapest*, as we hope to make it decidedly the *best*, weekly newspaper in the United States. The Weekly will hereafter be sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy..... $1 per year.
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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

New-York, Sept 15 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications receive no attention. All articles professing to be of facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary communications, containing important news, from all quarters of the world, are solicited. It will be liberally paid for

☞ E. Pickup, Montreal, C. E., adjoining the Post-Office, will supply the Daily, Weekly or Semi-Weekly Times by the single copy.

Planning a New Party.

Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, of Maryland, favors us with the prospectus of a new "National Party." His "plan," as they call such things in Mexico, is pretty much that of Mr. Washington Hunt, with a little more tropical ripeness, perhaps; involving concession on all hands, a general amnesty, an unscientific contempt for the points of the compass; and with such equipage and munitions Mr. Pratt is of opinion he can furnish forth a union party as invulnerable, in all details of doctrine, as air. It will no doubt prove about as substantial. He counts already on three adherents—namely, Messrs. Hunt, Wise, and Pratt, gentlemen of monosyllabic name, but sufficiently syllabic on paper; and who may be regarded as holders of tickets in this Grand Consolidated Maryland scheme. It is to be lamented that the programme before us omits any hint as to the nature and extent of the concessions expected from the North, and is equally reserved as to the propositions of the South. Without such preliminaries it must be difficult to treat. One party negotiating has so little left to concede that it cannot avoid anxiety as to the conditions of the bargain; should they be exorbitant, its political indigence is too absolute to render a deal practicable. What does Mr. Pratt offer?—what does he ask? Will Kansas be restored? Will the *status in quo* of Nebraska be guaranteed? Will the Fugitive Slave Bill be repealed? Shall we have legislation, teaching such cases as Williamson's, reducing the term of imprisonment, due to confidence about uttering perjury to grand) a federal judge, from life to a term of ten or twenty years, or no? Shall we be let off without the positive introduction of Slavery into the Free States? Will the Senate, in which Mr. Pratt is a distinguished ornament, embody in the form of a confirmative act, in a few phrases of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, touching human rights and the sanctity of personal liberty? Not the least of these concessions can be anticipated for a moment; and nobody knows it better than Mr. Pratt. How can he construct his compromise, where one contracting party will yield nothing, and the other has nothing to yield? The compact is clearly hopeless.

The truth is, the Maryland Senator is infected with a modern epidemic for creating parties. Everybody has it, and it carries off now a Hunt, and now a Henderson. But Mr. Pratt forgets how largely he has already indulged in the handicraft; that he has already made two great parties, quite sufficient for ordinary purposes, and bidding fair, as they do, to last for some years to come, he may tranquilly recline upon an evidence of skill so triumphant in that particular branch of manufacture. No man took a more rabid part than he in the erasion of the Missouri line. He spoke, and urged, and bullied, in a fashion gratifying, doubtless, to the presiding officer of the Senate, whose natural gifts were rather chilled and cowed at the time by the exposed elevation of the seat he occupied; but extremely surprising to those accustomed to the daily urbanity of the Senator's life. By the passage of that bill a two-edged issue was raised, and the parties to sustain the respective sides fell into their places, where they may now be found, resolved unanimously—for the few mercenary squads, lingering on the Federal bench, or about the Custom-Houses and the Post-Offices of the land may be disregarded—to dispose of that issue by a persevering and final conflict. These are not closet parties, contrived in the library, and existing potentially on paper only, and in pigeon holes, documentary parties, cooked, like friends to dinner, by a circular letter, and drilled by written precept of Senators, Governors, and ex-Governors; they are the living offspring of a momentous contingency, serving in a practical cause, that appeals to every sense of right, to every sentiment and passion, and has practical questions to determine. They are such parties as take life from revolutionary measures, and are animated and kept alive by the existence of wrongs that authorize, when milder means have been exhausted in vain, a resort to similar measures to right them. And such parties Mr. Pratt has helped to create; beside them this later invention is as a manikin to a man, lifeless and powerless. Why not then postpone these holiday experiments on the public: why not wait until the indignant spirit of agitation, deliberately excited by the Senator and his friends last year, shall have finished its work? When it shall have done so, the Union will probably be found stout and healthy enough to dispense with the dry nurture and ill-timed coddling of political grandams.

Political Squibs.

Perfect freedom of the Press, as it exists in this country, is not more favorable to witty pasquinades and political squibs than the strict censorship and personality of the writers which are the rule in France. There is no necessity for cloaking an attack upon a political opponent here in the guise of fiction, or of seeking to mitigate the ferocity of personal malice by investing it with humor, or dazzling the eyes of the public by corruscations of wit. Where downright abuse and personal vindictiveness may be indulged in with impunity by anonymous writers, there is no necessity for any roundabout and indirect means of accomplishing the same purpose. But, in England there is just enough freedom of the Press, and just enough power vested in the governing classes to make satire necessary in attacking a political opponent. There are privileged classes in England, but there are none here, and though great freedom is permitted to public writers, yet there is always a sense of danger in a too free expression of opinion in regard to members of the Government, which leads to an active exercise of the inventive faculties of writers for the Press, in devising forms of attack which will screen the satirist from prosecution. From the days of Dryden and Swift down to the present time England has abounded in political satirists, who have wielded the pen and the pencil with equal effect. No other country can boast of half the wealth in satirical humor which is one of the glories of British intellect. It is for the reasons we have hinted at that *Punch* is so popular and always so good, and it is not owing to any lack of ability on our part, we flatter ourselves, that no such publication has ever been successful here. There is no necessity for it. We have an abundance of witty and humorous writers, and no people have evinced a more hearty appreciation of humor; but we have no need for such elements in our political warfare, because every man who chooses to call his opponent a fool or a rogue, does so in the simplest and most forcible language he is master of. We love a good deal of fun in consequence of the perfect freedom we enjoy, but then the fun of freedom is better than the freedom of fun; and, on the whole, we may boast that ours is a country to which neither a *Charivari* nor a *Punch* can exist. We don't indulge in pasquinades because we are privileged to indulge in philippics, and we are much more likely to produce a Demosthenes than an Aristophanes.

We hardly open an English paper which does not contain a piece of satire against the party in power, or against the opposition minority. Canning made his way to the Premiership by virtue of his political squibs—but a reputation for wit and satire in this country would be fatal to the prospects of a political adventurer. The last number of the *Press*, received by the *Baltic* the now Tory paper which Disraeli assisted to establish, contains a good many satirical and humorous attacks on the Ministry, as a specimen of which we extract the following, which contains some bitter sarcasms which could not be spoken out more plainly without endangering the personal liberty of the utterer:

THE MINISTERIAL HUE AND CRY.

Run away from the neighborhood of Downing-street and Whitehall, the following public servants. They are not advertised for on account of their usefulness, being an uncommonly bad lot, but only that they may be brought back to be regularly dismissed and their successors appointed:

1. Old Pam, *alias* Cupid, *alias* The Jaunty Jester. A man not much upwards of seventy; but, as he dyes his hair and whiskers he looks a good deal older. Very quarrelsome with little boys, but always gives in to men of his own size. Goes to sleep a good deal, and when he is awake makes bad jokes, chiefly about people's misfortunes. Is supposed to be with Richardson's booth, having always had a great fancy to perform the part of *Clown* to a more congenial audience than that at St. Stephen's; has a bad habit of laughing at the Church and parsons, and such things.

The Old Marquis, or Cock of Bowood, is supposed to be playing *Pantaloon* to Pammy's *Clown*—if the young ladies of the ballet have not objected to having him behind the scenes.

Granville, or the "Old Buck-hunter," is supposed also to be cultivating histrionics, as his natural, graceful and highly aristocratic appearance has been lately further set off by the addition of a stubby beard—doubtless not grown for nothing.

The Worthy Mole is only advertised after for form sake. He has got into a place where he can do a good deal of mischief, and if he has run away for good so much the better. It will be the only thing he has done for good in its life.

Ben Hall is thought to have gone to Germany, after the Bishop of London, to try to induce his lordship to allow St. Paul's to be fitted up as a Casino for the million on Sundays and Fast-days. *Cancan* to be danced on Ash Wednesdays and Good Fridays.

The Free Kirk Toper was last seen in the Old Shades, London-bridge, renowned for their fiery port. The F. K. T., from professional associations, patronizes the "strong military duio." N. B.—It is hardly worth while to disturb him; he is not a bit more stupid and incapable when he is drunk than when he is sober.

The Carlisle Pet is stated to be employed by an eminent agriculturist in Ireland, to intimidate birds of carrion from devastating the present harvest.

Low Bob is credibly reported to have been seen in a caravan, admission 2d., children and servants half price.

Lively Lewis has absconded to Herefordshire. He will be known by his sprightly air and appearance. He wears a flower in his button hole, his hat very much on one side, and hums light and amorous ditties in a very doleful key. Old Pam having kindly told him that it was enough for him to *be* dull without *looking* so.

Wooden Charlie is annotating a new edition of "Joe Miller," with the assistance of Sergeant Murphy, who is likewise instructing him in the art of graceful repartee. And

Simpering Smith is engaged in laying in and trying on a new stock of waistcoats, lemon-colored gloves, and patent leather *bottines*. This graceful young statesman is also endeavoring to understand Mills' "Iodia," and has written to King Bomba to assist his cram in defence of Tarture.

Freedome like these may be taken in England with the Queen's Minister, yet when we, in this free country, which we have been boasting of, took the liberty of insinuating that Alderman Brings was a nuisance, that gentleman had the impudence to sue us for libel! But, anybody may commence a suit in a free country, though it is necessary to have some show of justice on your side to sustain one.

Indicting the Common Council.

The action of our Grand Jury in indicting certain members of the Common Council is an event full of hope and promise; for, whether the unlucky gentlemen who are made the scapegoats for the sins of their compeers be guilty or not of the high crimes and misdemeanors of which they are accused, is not of much importance to the public, though it may be of a good deal to themselves; it is enough to strike a wholesome terror into the whole body of our City legislature and corporation cormorants, to know that there is a possibility of their being caught in the act, and made to suffer for their outrageous villanies. We have no disposition to prejudge the culprits in this case, and we trust that they may have a fair and searching trial; if they can prove their innocence, it will be all the better for them to have had an opportunity of clearing their characters of the suspicions that have attached to them. If they should be found guilty, though the crimes of which they are accused are venial, compared with those of which they and their associates have been generally suspected, they will deserve no sympathy; nor receive any. We hope if these gentlemen be found guilty and made to suffer that they will not be above "peaching" on their comrades. If the Aldermen and Councilmen are not guilty of much worse offences than these indicted gentlemen are accused of, there never was so grossly libelled a body as our Common Council. The tower of Siloam which has fallen upon the malaprot Aldermen is his Honor the Mayor, who has exhibited, in this instance, a very commendable zeal in bringing the offenders to justice, or at least of putting them in the road to get it.

Steamboat Landings.

One of the most remarkable defects of New-York, which must first attract the notice of a stranger, particularly if he comes from the Old World, are the wretchedly inconvenient wharves at which steamboats land their passengers. The greater number of strangers who visit us come by water carriage in some shape or other, and must, of course, land at our wharves; yet there is not a suitable steamboat landing place, except those belonging to the Ferry Companies, on either side of the City. They are not only narrow and insecure in themselves, but the approaches to them are the very filthiest parts of the City. You cannot get to the landings of either of the Sound boats, or the Southern steamships on the North side of the City, without passing through streets that reek with filth, and poison the atmosphere by the noisome exhilaations of the gutters. But, bad as the landings are, from want of space and the unsafe manner of their construction, they are rendered infinitely worse by the want of proper police regulations to preserve the passengers from being set upon by a horde of **wild carriage drivers, who will not let them depart in peace until two or three hundred whips and greasy cards have been thrust in their faces. There is nothing that the City needs so much as convenient landing places for steamboats; and as the passenger business is one of our great interests, and a source of immense profit, it should be properly cared for, and strangers, on landing here, should not be treated in a manner to make them dread to renew their acquaintance with us.** But, if we cannot have better wharves for passengers to land upon, they should at least be protected from the annoyance of rival hackmen struggling for the possession of them. Our steamboat landings contrast most unfavorably with the landing places in Philadelphia, or any other of the Atlantic cities. Yet it must be always remembered that the press of business along our wharves is so great that there are but small opportunities for making alterations or repairs. But, as some change must be made before long to accommodate the enormous increase in the passenger business of the port, it is quite time that the work were begun, and some plans adopted for making adequate provision for future exigencies. The work of reforming our wharves, or of building suitable steamboat landings in some new localities further up-town, is of too great magnitude to be accomplished in a hurry, and it should be commenced now, that it may be accomplished in time to meet the absolute requirements of our rapidly increasing commerce. The steamboat landings are at the same places now that they were when all the hotels were below Chambers-street, and the greater part of the population below Bleecker. But now the conditions of the City are changed, in respect to population, the great hotels are nearly all above Canal-street, and it would add greatly to the convenience of the traveling public if the steamboat landings were all above that point.

Something Wrong in Society.

Some of our morning cotemporaries are cackling very loudly over a discovery they have just made, that there is something wrong in society; and one of them has proposed to rectify the wrong by getting up an association. But there has been something wrong in society ever since Adam and Eve were expelled from Paradise—and it has been so long in existence that we apprehend it will require something more than an association to cure it. The wrong thing in society is the inherent evil of human nature, the proclivity to vice, the feebleness of the flesh to withstand temptation, and the inability of the intellect to comprehend the danger of violating God's laws. People who base their belief of there being something wrong in society upon a recent aberration of one of their unfortunate neighbors, must have traveled through this tearful valley with an enviable unconsciousness of the inevitable condition of human existence, and the great and little facts of history. There is something terribly wrong in society, and one of the most practical and surest ways of reforming it is for every member of society to see to it that he is all right himself. We mean nothing personal to anybody; but it sometimes happens that people who make a great outcry about the wrongs of society are like the fat man in the Tale of a Tub, who kept exclaiming against the crowd, and was told that if he would only remove his own bulky carcase there would be room enough for everybody else.

Ugliness at a Premium.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick recently made an official report to the British Parliament, respecting the progress of the Female Government School of Art, which contains a notable paragraph, as follows:

"The females (educated as teachers of drawing in the public schools of art) have been so far advanced in mental power and influence as to have been lost to the service by matrimonial engagements, obtained with exceeding rapidity. To avoid these losses *plainer candidates were selected* for training; but they, too, have *obtained preference on wives to a perplexing extent.*"

This statement, though it may appear like a joke, is made in sober earnest, and has been printed as such in one of the *Blue Books* of the British Legislature. There is something very absurd in the idea of a preference being given, in a crowd of candidates, to the young women who are rather ill-looking. That a selection should be made in favor of ugliness, seems to violate the ordinary principles of justice and propriety. This giving a premium to homeliness is abundantly objectionable. Plain teachers, like "plain cooks," obtain a preference, it seems. Fine eyes, a good complexion, ruddy lips, nice hair, a handsome nose, a beautiful profile, are disqualifications, it is confessed, (there being an equality on mental points,) when placed in competition with their opposites. A decided squint would then be an advantage—a sallow cheek—thin, pale lips—sand-colored hair, and the *tout ensemble* of an ugly woman "obtain the preference." An aquiline or Grecian nose, in such a case, would be conquered by a snub or a *nez retroussé*, and a fine figure would be dead beaten by a hunchback!

The misfortune is, that even homeliness, thus promoted, exhibits a decided antipathy to celibacy. Well-informed, clever, smart young women, although not possessed of personal charms, "have obtained preference, as wives, to a perplexing extent." No great wonder: the very fact of their talents having obtained for them the advantage of high educational culture, naturally attracts the favorable notice of men of sense, who consider that mere personal beauty is only skin-deep. The whole affair reminds us of the Military Academy at West Point, where young men receive an excellent education, to prepare them for the army; but about five out of every six devote themselves, after they have graduated, to law, physic, divinity, literature, art, engineering, mercantile pursuits or the navy,—naturally preferring avocations which are more advantageous than the badly-paid and tardily-advanced profession of arms.

We need scarcely say that Mr. Chadwick **is a regular John Bull. None other could possibly have been so ungallant as to imagine that any wearer of the petticoats *could* be plain.**" If young, (for youth is a beauty;) or, at any late, to give a premium to ugliness.

A Busy Hour Along Broadway—What one Sees, and Hears, and Thinks About It.

It is 3 o'clock when we have finished fifty things requiring immediate attention, and fifty more, equally demanding a place in the morning's issue of the Times, remain unfinished. The afternoon is one of a brief "heated term," not sufficiently heated to be termed hot, but warm and sultry—a muggy afternoon. An afternoon on which all work is labor, and all labor is irksome. An afternoon to be spent in doing nothing, if ever there was an afternoon that richly deserved to be spent in such a way. Just the afternoon for a lazy, listless saunter along Broadway. We'll try it. Perhaps some accident will occur, of a magnitude suitable for an item.

What a pleasure this walking across the City Hall Park is, for when a person is walking, he is not supposed to be obliged to do anything else; and it is a tongsy afternoon. There are some twenty people around the fountain—it is too sultry to be exact as to numbers. The Croton is not on, but they look no from its source as if the fountain were in full play and they were amusing themselves by watching its ever varying height. Here is one—there is another sitting on the chain, and leaning against the tree; there is another, all of whose countenances are not those of persons who have come out from their daily avocations, for a few moments' change of air and scene. Their apparel is scant, but that would not excite particular attention on a sultry day, were it not too well worn for us to believe it in accordance with either the taste or inclination of the wearers. The one on the chain like his sadness-speaking eyes, as, by way of introducing conversation, we inquire the way to Bond-street.

He has heard of a street by that name, but does not know in what part of the City it is. He has been here but three weeks—what a three weeks to him! He arrived here in search of employment. Had worked for a farmer in Pennsylvania. Had heard that he could do better in New-York. Had come here to try his luck, and found it very bad indeed. Had tried the intelligence offices, only to meet delay and disappointment. Had expended nearly all his money, and consequently had been obliged to quit the restaurants and saloons, and betake himself to the Park, where alone he could rest his feet undisturbed. Had no idea of what he should do when his money was gone. There are thousands more in like circumstances.

That's a fine store of Stewart's, and so are nearly all the others in Broadway. The dry goods stores are well filled with customers, who do not seem to be in any immediate need of new dresses; but there are several who are looking longingly in through the windows, who are not so finely clad. Why do *they* not go in? The same is true at the milliner's. Those whose Summer styles, of the most costly material, have but lately received trimmings of Autumn hats, are busy with other fashions; while those who are still wearing the cheapest material and plainest style of the past Winter are wistfully admiring the velvet ribbons in the window show-case. Perhaps on Fortune's ever-changing wheel, those inside may be carried out, and the wistful gazers through the show-case at the window give large orders on its contents to the be-lizzened skinny maid who now frowns them from her store. The beggar woman on the steps near by has the same sad story for them all.

And so it is with the jewelry stores, and, in fact, with all our most elegant and luxuriant establishments on Broadway. In the merchant tailors', the most expensively and gaudily dressed youths are choosing from the most costly cloths, and giving the most minute directions concerning the cut—while "ragged Pat" stands outside, wondering when he will have money enough to buy new clothes and be a gentleman.

The hotels are doing well; there are many strangers in the front parlors and lounging at the doors. The declining swell is there, as usual, in his accustomed place, and still chewing the end of his last cigar. There is one hotel, the loungers at which, as we pass along, seem all to have given most serious and fatiguing attention to cleanliness. Their hair is short, but combed to a painful degree of precision, and turned up with excruciating exactness over their ears, which are of fiery redness. Their hats, which are triumphs of perseverance, sit jauntily, if not defiantly, over their left eye-brows; and their skin shines like the belly of a long-drowned pup. They have redness of eyes, which, despite the regenerations taken during the day, tell plainly of a previous night's gambling and debauch.

There are flaming bills on the poster boards of the Theatres, but, with the exception of a meanly-clad ballet girl, no one is entering or coming away. There will be a throng, and the ballet girl will have cast her mean apparel, in the evening.

Here again is a church, in gloomy architectural style. Its doors are barred and its gates are locked. Therein is, or should, be considered, a subject immeasurably above all others in importance to us all every day we live, and consequently it is seen only once a week during cool weather—but at all during the warm season, if the person is fond of a good swim at Newport or Rockaway.

The toy shop opposite is better patronized. Its occupant keeps open every day and in the evening. There, a very short old man, with long grey hairs, and laughing face a pumpkin-saddle nose, large enough to be blown by a whole township, and a ponderous stomach, may be had for a shilling. It is cheap and the dear little rogue—mamma's pet—must have it and a dog that barks who never he is squeezed, besides.

Then there is the Düsseldorf Gallery, containing many a piece of excellence. Strange that so few should be passing in or out. Our ticket shown to the courteous lady at the door, and we find some thirty persons who have learned how to spend a leisure hour in pleasure and with profit. We might remain, but it is a sultry afternoon, and Union-square is further up. Coming out, several private residences, in a public place, are observable from an air of exclusiveness that surrounds them. You are inclined to ask the first passer-by, who lives there? And if you do, and receive a satisfactory answer, you have, probably, done that which most flatters the occupant and gratifies his vanity.

But here is Union-square, and the water from the hydrants, as well as the shade the trees afford, is cool and refreshing. It's not so warm as it was—not so muggy. The children romp about, and were it not that their little gleeful faces bear a whiteness known only to the City, you might easily suppose yourself and them in the country. But they do not remain long. The servant was told when she took them out, on her peril, not to be gone more than twenty minutes, for the children would catch their death of cold if they remained longer in the open air. They would have been crying in the nursery some time ago, if Jemmy Dooley had not stopped his cart just to speak to Bridget a minute, as he was passing the gate. There are other persons here who are sufficiently peculiar to attract attention—there is one over whom the herculean Forrest no doubt applauds Wallis; but our hour is nearly spent, and we must return. An omnibus driver greets his finger and, as if psychologized by him, up goes ours, and so are returning. As the omnibus passes the City Hospital at a rapid rate, some one shrieks, the omnibus keeps on, and it is only from a rear window that we briefly learn the cause. We have run down an elderly lady who was crossing the street, and just as other omnibuses obstruct our view some persons are carrying her in at the Hospital gate. We hasten to the office and inform our horrible-accident man of the catastrophe, a full account of which will, of course, appear in to-morrow's Times.

Rachel.

Metropolitan Theatre.—The policy of reduced rates of admission was observable last night in the excellent attendance which greeted Mlle. Rachel in her second representation of *Thisbe*, "Angelo," The Parquette and Balcony were completely filled. The First Tier contained only the overflowings, and was but scantily filled. The Second Tier, (50 cents,) was crowded.

The performance was in every respect superior to the first night, and much more enthusiastically received.

To-night Mlle. Rachel reads at the Tabernacle.

Mlle. Vestvali

This admired vocalist gives an inaugural concert at the new Polytechnic Hall, Brooklyn, to-night. It is an occasion of much interest to the denizens of our sister city, and is moreover the last opportunity of hearing this artist prior to her Western trip.

New Music.

We have received the following new publications from the prolific press of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway:

Music Rockets—Brilliant capriccio.

La Sylphide—Fantasie romantique.

The Nightingale—A woodland sketch.

The Dashing Polka.

The above are from the elegant pen of Maurice Strakosch, and have recently acquired fresh popularity by his admirable performance at Niblo's Saloon. We recommend them as among the best of this favorite pianist's compositions.

The Fisherie's Hornpipe—With brilliant variations. This is No 6 of Gaudy's *Ne Plus Ultra* selection, entitled "Reminiscences of Pleasure."

My Home in There—Song and chorus by Wm. O. Fisher. A pretty and well arranged song, in a popular and somewhat hackneyed vein. The chorus at the end is very suggestive of burnt cork.

Lilly White Waltz—New song and chorus by Ch. E. Wehner dedicated to Henry Wood, and, we suppose, sung by Wood's Minstrels. There is humor enough in the words to make this a popular song of its class, but it is to be regretted that public taste still requires so much of what cannot be called music.

Calm be Thy Sleep—Song by Ch. C. Converse, sung by Miss Georgiana Stuart. We have seen a number of pieces by Mr. Converse, of late publication, and find much in them to commend. With a little more care and attention, he will become not only a favorite composer, but one of more than ordinary merit. This is a good song.

The *Moy Morning* and *Lorel's Approach*—Two duets for soprano and contralto, by Wm. Vincent Wallace. We do not remember to have seen anything of this class that has pleased us as well as these two duets. They are not only conceived in most excellent taste, but are pleasing and melodious. They have been sung several times during the last two weeks, at Niblo's Saloon, by Alle. Parodi and Mme Strakosch.

Mr. Sanders and the Guillotine.

Mr. Editor: If the Revolution of 1848 has done something that does honor to it, it was the abolition of capital punishment for political offences, and Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and all the true Democrats in Europe want to carry further the principles,—extending it to all crimes. I therefore think it is my duty to protest through the organ of your valuable paper, against Mr. Sanders' sympathies for the political guillotine, as being not at all the way in which his European friends hope to come to the triumph of their principles.

I am, Sir, &c., IRAN GOLORIN.

Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 23 1855.

Editors' Convention.—The Connecticut Newspaper Association will hold its semi-annual meeting in Hartford on Wednesday, the 10th of October next.

☞ The Boston *Daily Bee* states that Charlotte Cushman will return to this country in a few months, and play an engagement at the Boston Theatre.

☞ There was a Temperance meeting held at the Demill Dispensary last evening—with sprightly speeches, &c.

☞ Six prisoners escaped, on Sabbath last, from Blackwell's Island by means of a boat. Three of them were recaptured soon.

Appointments by the President.

Alpheus A. Hanscom, Collector of the Customs for the District of Saco, Maine, vice Nathaniel Towle, resigned.

James McEvridge, Collector of the Customs for the District of Minnesota, (Pembina,) Minnesota Territory, vice Philip Beaubrie, resigned.

Appointment by the Governor.

The Governor has appointed Dan. H. Cole County Judge and Surrogate for the County of Orleans, in place of Henry R. Curtis, deceased.

Swamp and Overflowed Lands in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Governor Price returned to this city on Wednesday, from Washington City. It will be gratifying to the people of this State to learn that he succeeded to his entire satisfaction in accomplishing the object of his mission. This object was, to secure to the several counties in which they lie, all swamp and overflowed lands granted to this State by acts of Congress. These lands have been donated to the counties in which they lie. It is known that in many cases entries of such lands have been permitted at different Land Offices in the State, and the counties were likely to lose in this way the best portions of them, if the entries were allowed to go on. On the representations of the Governor, the President authorized the proper Department to issue immediately patent certificates for all lands which had been selected as swamp and overflowed lands, *except in cases where a contest has arisen*; and in this latter case, if determined in favor of the State, a patent will issue as soon as the decision is made. We understand that the entries are very inconsiderable in amount, in the St. Louis, Springfield, Milan, and one or two other Land Districts, but in the Plattsburg, and perhaps other Districts, the entries amount to several thousand acres. The prompt action of the Governor, by his presence at Washington, will save

the county as large quantities of land which are valuable on account of the timber, if nothing more.

Maine.—The Augusta *Age* sums up its returns of the vote for Governor thus: 1854—Parris, 56,836; Morrill, 44,714; Rand, 14,019; Cary, &c., 5,567. 1855—Wells, 48,160; Morrill, 31,189; Rand, 40 925, and 5 [illegible].

The Senate will stand—Democrats, 15; Whigs, 9; Republicans, 2; (in Hancock County;) and five vacancies (in Penobscot, Piscataquis and Aroostook Counties). The vacancies will probably be filled with Democrats. The House of Representatives stands thus far—69 Democrats, 51 Republicans, and 21 Whigs.

The constitutional amendments presented to the people have all been accepted in a measure vote of about one-fifth of the voters. That on the question of June only that people was accepted—yes, 14,586; nays, 10,459.

Boston Public Library.—We are gratified to be able to announce that His Honor the Mayor, by the last steamer, received another letter from Mr. Bates, dated the 6th of September, proposing to make a munificent addition of books to the Public Library.—*Daily Advertiser.*

BUSINESS NOTICES

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

ONE OF THE OLD TIME PEOPLE—AN HONEST MAN!

Something over a year ago I called on Mr. T. who had a building in process of erection. The moment he understood the object of my visit, he replied as follows: "Mr. HYATT, I shall get my lights of no one but you. I have made it a rule through life to encourage the man who does the public a service by the introduction of a useful invention. I have not, nor will I ever give a cent more to that class of persons who never risk anything themselves to benefit the public, but wait until some ingenious and cowhanded poor man has, with pat ence and toil, proved the invention valuable, and then, just at the winning hour, rush in to crowd him out and themselves enjoy the fruits of his labor!!"

Mr. T. gave his order for my best Lead Banded Lights. And what is more, he paid the cash for them like a Christian and a gentleman, without grumbling!

Less than "forty" such men would have saved Sodom!!

THADDEUS HYATT, No 239 West Broadway, N. Y.

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, have just opened and now in store a handsome splendid lot of rich Brussels Carpets at 8s. per yard. Other carpets equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from the commencement to the present time, in perfect order, is offered for sale. Address W. L. YOUNG at office.

BANKERS, BROKERS, MECHANICS, PUBLISHERS, MANUFACTURERS, JEWELERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, BUSINESS MEN "and the rest of mankind," should recollect that SILAS C. HERRING does not now make WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of E. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, No 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

N. B.—No Money, Books or Papers were ever lost in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled, as we apply The best Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

A CARD—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Edwards & Co., and the past year with Stevens & Marvin, manufacturers of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends that he has made business arrangements with Messrs. E. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's well renowned FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and solicits his friends to call or send their orders to them. No. 122 Water-st. STEPHEN H. PIERSON.

PIANO FORTES AND MELODIONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No. 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.

Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent less than Broadway prices.

N. B.—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS
No. 345 Broadway

FAMILY MEDICINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PARKER & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.
NATIVE WINES.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction THIS DAY, the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 21 ounces less of ground on Court, Centre, Mill, Henry, Summit and Hicks streets in the city of Brooklyn, including some fine improved property. Also will sell a building lot in 10th-av., 168th and 169th streets, all lying in one parcel. Also a receiver's sale of house and lot on 11th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. Also a fine property in the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 51st-st. Maps of part of the above property can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No 7 Broad-st.

10,000 MADONNA MIXTURES AT ONE SHILLING per yard.—This cloth will be found the best and cheapest of anything in the market. The colors are warranted to be upon the finest French prints, and the dress will cost only the price of a print. We shall offer on Monday

2 cases 7/8 inches wide Alpaccas, at 9d
2 cases Twill Cobin's Cloth, at 9d
2 cases Figured Lustres, 2s

All we ask of the ladies is to call and see the above goods before purchasing elsewhere.

G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 298 Grand-st., near Marcy.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—COUNTRY Clothing merchants will find it to their ready advantage to examine the entire stock of P. C. ROGERS & CO., corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., before concluding their purchases in the Fall and Winter trade. The firm write a good hand, have been regularly engaged in the trade in the City. Call, examine their stock, and then judge.

P. C. ROGERS & CO.

SILKS SILKS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING one case of rich Black Brocade Silks, with 36 flowers, at 75c per yard; four cases of Checked, Plaid and Striped Silks, of new and elegant designs, from 87½ to 125 per yard; one case of superior Black Silks, warranted to wear well from 87½ to 1.25 per yard; also, Cashmere and Shawls, Embroideries, Mantillas, Delaines, Lawns, Ginghams, &c., daily arriving.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Trusses. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine, Mott, Willard, Parker, and John M. Carnochan, M. D. An extensive list of names of fashionable and eminent gentlemen and the trusses may be seen at MARSH & CO.'s, No. 24 Maiden-lane, New-York and MARSH, COBLIES & CO.'S No. 5 West-4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M., until 9 P. M.

KNOX—THE HISTORICAL STUDENT WAS WALKING abroad reflecting on Feudal rebellions and rebels. "Wat Tyler," said he aloud to his attractive, "What life!" "rebel echo" was the response. "Rebel" answered KNOX—he is the best rebel we know—rules the world with a will now, and his Fall styles simply perfection. Try them on. KNOX'S stores are at No 212 and No. 563 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in variety and variety all in the known world, in perfection of mechanical science and beauty, combining the ease, adaptation, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavian Cream for preserving and restoring the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 258 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S No 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, RELIable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to nature without the least shade of hair, and to contend that the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 258 Broadway.

BOYS' HATS AT GENIN'S.—SOFT HATS BEING the only wear for boys at this season. Genin has selected largely to his stock of juvenile styles for the present trade. The boys will find at his lower store the largest assortment in New-York as regards shapes, colors and sizes. No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

CITY TRADE.—OUR LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND Winter Clothing for City trade, is open for inspection. It will be found open on a larger variety of new and style garments than we have ever before put forth. Prices uniformly low.

D. DEVLIN & CO. Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway.

COMB FACTORY.—LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to examine the choice selection of dress combs at the subscribers' store, the variety is beyond all doubt the greatest in the City. A. & T. SAUNDERS, No. 387 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! SPLENDID English Brussels 8s per yard. Fifty thousand yards beautiful Ingrain 3s 6d., 4s and 4s per yard. Floor Oil Cloths 2s 6d., 3s, 4s per yard. The best Carpet Establishment HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depot No 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 118 Chambers-st., New-York.

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.—THE UNDERSIGNED call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare, either are imported. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No 7 Astor House and No 387 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—TO TRAVELERS and others these articles will prove most desirable. They are very compact, and a most useful article. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No 7 Astor House and No 387

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRED GRAHAM;

OR,

THE ADOPTED SON.

A STORY OF THE HEART.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE OUTCAST HEIR, &C., &C.

CHAPTER I.

Rather more than half way between the ancient city of Canterbury and Barham Downs, is the pretty village of Brook, dropped, as it were, at the foot of a gently sloping hill, from whose summit the towers of the venerable cathedral which gives his title to the primate of England, and the picturesque remains of the Abbey of St. Augustine are distinctly visible.

Previous to the introduction of railroads, Brook was a bustling, lively place: the mail, numerous stage-coaches, and heavy wagons laden with merchandise passed daily through it, on their way between the metropolis and Dover, to the no small profit of the inn-keepers, who drove a thriving trade.

Alas! for the mutability of human affairs! Few things are stable in this world. And so it proved with the prosperity of Brook—for as steam communication advanced, stage-coaches, wagons, and mails gradually disappeared from the road. Three out of the five inns, in process of time, were closed, and the stable-boys and hangers-on—always a numerous tribe—driven to seek employment on the neighboring farms, or as porters at the various stations of the railroad.

Among the few persons whom prudence and economy in early life enabled to meet the change, was Matthew Price, the landlord of the Warden's Arms, who declared that as long as he lived the house should never close—a resolution which Mr. Shanks, the old waiter, and Peter Brin, the ostler, highly approved.

To him a railroad—for he had never seen one—was a myth—a sort of carnivorous monster whose ravenous appetite could only be appeased by the sacrifice of unfortunate inn-keepers, ostlers, waiters, and post-boys, whom, figuratively speaking, it crunched in its iron jaws.

Shanks, the waiter, who had lived thirty years in his service, treated him with great respect; while Brin, the ostler, used to declare that the gentleman's bark was much worse than its bite. As the two last mentioned personages and one female servant constituted the entire establishment at the Warden's Arms, it may be as well to introduce them at once to our readers.

The first, Reuben Shanks, was a tall, thin, melancholy looking man, of a semi-clerical appearance, to which his white cravat, tied in the enormous bow which Beau Brummell brought into fashion at the commencement of the present century, and well-brushed suit of black not a little contributed. The only serious fault his master ever found was, that he did not grow fat. Good living, he used to assert, was thrown away upon him.

Brin, the ostler, on the contrary, followed his master's mates. He had the same affection for good living and ale, enjoyed a joke, and was considered quite an oracle in the village on all points connected with horse-flesh and racing.

Matthew Price was seated in his comfortable bar on a sharp, frosty morning in the month of November, eighteen hundred and ——, but no matter for the exact date. He had just done justice to an ample breakfast, the remains of which were still on the table beside him. The old man was gazing dreamily on the fire, which burned cheerfully in the large grate before him.

Once or twice he moved his feet as the heat incommoded them; then sank again into his apathetic, musing state.

The half hatch of the bar was gently opened, and Shanks made his appearance, with a letter in his hand. It was from a lawyer named Mant, written to inform him that a party of five gentlemen would arrive that very day at the Warden's Arms, and directing him to have dinner and rooms prepared.

Shanks absolutely started at the alacrity with which the host bounded from his seat; it was not so much the idea of profit which so excited him as the pleasure of occupation.

"Light a fire in the long room—tell Sally to see the best beds are well aired!" he exclaimed. "Send Brin to me—he must ride to Canterbury! Let me see," he added, speaking as if he were consulting with himself; "we must have fish—no time for soup—a saddle of mutton, fowls, and a tart—that will do very well, considering the shortness of the notice."

The waiter stared as if he thought his master was going mad. He was soon made, however, to comprehend the important event about to take place, and a faint smile flitted for an instant over his melancholy, respectable face.

The worthy landlord was once more in his element. During the day he bustled from the kitchen to the parlor, from the parlor to the bed rooms, to see that everything was in proper order to receive his expected guests.

It was not till he had seen the table arranged to his satisfaction, and the preparations properly advanced in the kitchen, that Matthew Price returned to his sanctum to indulge in his pipe and glass of ale.

Once or twice Reuben Shanks thrust his head over the hatch, to ask certain directions.

"The gentlemen will take wine with their dinner, I suppose, Sir?"

"Of course" replied his master. "Lawyer Mant would never send any twopenny travelers to my house."

"Am I to say that you have any of the fifteen port left, if they ask for it?"

"Hear what they say to the pale sherry first. If they praise that ——. Well, perhaps—we shall see."

Just as the soles were turning deliciously brown and the sweets done to a turn, a phaeton and pair drove up to the porch of the old fashioned inn, and the expected guests alighted; four inside—as the waiter called them—and one outside—the latter, being the youngest of the party, rode with the driver on the box—five travelers in all.

Their luggage consisted of an equal number of traveling bags, several portfolios, an instrument which, as Matthew Price described it that same evening to the schoolmaster of the village, resembled a very long three-legged school, with a brass box and spy-glass at the top, instead of a seat.

The dinner passed off to the satisfaction of all parties; the pale sherry was highly commended, and the fifteen port—the pride of the Warden's Arms—produced in honor of the occasion.

Matthew Price was smoking his pipe in the bar, satisfied with himself and rather more reconciled with the world, when Shanks made his appearance, with a fresh order for wine.

"I know they'd want it," observed the old man, pointing to a couple of respectable magnums enveloped in venerable cobwebs and dewdust upon the table. "Mind how you decant it—it's downright sinful to disturb such a crust!"

The waiter sighed.

"Not every customer I'd give it to," continued the speaker, eyeing the bottles affectionately; "the fifteen are getting fearfully low—not more than six dozen and a half left! No such wine to be had now-a-days, all along of those infernal railroads, which are destroying everything in England!"

"Are the gentlemen pretty merry, Shanks?"

"They are noisy enough, Sir," was the reply.

"An!" ejaculated the host, soon wine maketh the tongue wag. They have a right to be merry. Men who travel in the good old fashion must have a good conscience! I'd be bound they would not risk their necks on the rail!"

The waiter gave a dry, dissatisfied cough. While waiting on the party at dinner, he had heard enough to satisfy him how far his master's opinion of the guests was correct or not.

"You are growing over-precise, Reuben," observed the old man, with a chuckle—for in the innocence of his heart he concluded that his servant's strict notions of propriety had been shocked by some rather too free expression of broad jest among the gentlemen up stairs. "I wish to heaven," he added, "you would laugh and get fat! Your very appearance is a discredit to the place! I shall be obliged to have a second waiter if business goes on increasing at the Warden's Arms!"

Shanks quitted the bar with the magnums, in each hand and an air of my satisfaction was upon his parchment colored, melancholy features; perhaps he felt that the hour of retribution was not far distant.

After breakfast the following morning the travelers paid their bill without a murmur—for the charges, like the entertainment, were unexceptionable. The carpet bags were duly arranged in the phaeton, to the secret content of Brin, who felt anxious to see them safely out of the place.

"We shall be back to-morrow at five, landlord," said the elder of the party, addressing himself to the host, who had been busily engaged handing the portfolios into the carriage.

Matthew bowed.

"If you could procure a dish of game to add to our dinner——"

A knowing smile lit for an instant the broad features of the master of the Warden's Arms. Shanks asserted that he even attempted to wink—but this must have been a calumny.

A sigh of mingled relief and satisfaction escaped from the hearts of both ostler and waiter as the vehicle drove off.

"Go d——n" muttered their master; "perfect gentlemen! I wonder where they are going to?"

"*Lawyer Littleton's*," said Brin, answering the question for him.

This was the name of the gentleman at the head of every railway scheme in the country. Matthew Price no sooner heard it than his eyes began suddenly to dilate, as if some painful conviction was gradually stealing over him.

"Lawyer Littleton's" he repeated.

"Yes, master! I heard them direct the postboy where to drive to."

"Then—no—it can't be! I have never given my number fifteen to——"

The conclusion was so horrible that he could not complete the sentence.

The ostler nodded, as much as to say, "Indeed, master, but you have" whilst the waiter thrust the corner of his napkin into his mouth, to hide the grin which he was unable to repress.

Matthew Price had always entertained the idea that if the innkeepers of England had done their duty railroads would never have been established in that country. He, at least, had hitherto been faithful; surveyors, draughtsmen and agents had been sternly refused lodging and entertainment at the Warden's Arms; he had even carried his prine ples so far as to refuse several dinners ordered by a committee of landholders and gentry in the neighborhood whose interests were affected—and to be taken in at last! The explosion of his wrath was terrible. If words had not come to his relief a pot-boy must.

"Villains" he exclaimed, shaking his fat fist at his servants, "you to deceive me!"

"I did not know it till this morning," said Brin, resolutely; "and I thought it was best to let them go without a rumpus."

"A rumpus—I'd have— Well, it's finished with the Warden's Arms at last! I'm a disgraced man! I shut up the place, and you may go to the workhouse—or the rail!"

"I thought they were no gentlemen," observed Shanks, who by this time had recovered his gravity.

"Gentlemen!" repeated the host. "Run, you canting rascal, and look after the spoons!"

The waiter, glad of an escape, disappeared instantly. His master followed him.

It was amusing to hear Matthew's commentaries and self reproaches as he gathered up the various articles of old-fashioned plate, which, in justice to his late guests, we must state he found to be quite correct.

"That I should have been such a fool," he muttered, "to have let the enemy into my camp! I shall never be able to endure the place again! The poor punchbowls won't look at me as they used to do! Game! Yes—I'll provide them with game! Only let them come back—I wish they may, that's all—that's all!"

Had the speaker been possessed of the wonderful lamp of Aladdin, his desire could not have been more speedily answered—for the wheels of the phaeton were heard as the vehicle drove up once more to the entrance.

Brin, who had followed the spenser, ran to the window.

"There they are again!" he said.

"Shanks, run and close the door!" exclaimed Matthew Price, "draw the bolts and double lock it—they shan't set foot in my place again, though I do keep an inn, my house is my castle!"

He listened till the creaking of the heavy door upon its hinges assured him his orders had been complied with. Then with an air of solemn dignity he walked to the open window.

"What is the matter?" demanded the elder gentleman of the party, as soon as he saw him; "do you take us for housebreakers?"

"You shan't break into my house again!" replied the old man, doggedly. "You won't make a railroad here!"

A loud laugh from the surveyors and agents announced how exceedingly they enjoyed the joke—for they were perfectly aware of their host's prejudices and peculiarities.

"Capital dinner" shouted one.

"Any of the fifteen left?" added a second.

"Don't forget the game, Matthew!"

The landlord turned very red in the face, and his eyes became so unusually extended that the faithful Brin began to doubt whether they would ever return to their natural size again.

"No malice, Matthew!" said the person who had been the spokesman; "we have had an excellent dinner, and won our bet; but we have no wish to annoy you—so send down the theodolite which we forgot to take with us, and let us part friends!"

Had he asked for a rhinoceros the landlord could not have been more puzzled.

"What does the fellow want?" he said.

The ostler pointed to the instrument whose use had so puzzled the master when he assisted to remove it from the carriage.

To seize it with both hands and hurl it at them through the window was the work of a moment—that done, overcome by the exertion, Matthew Price stood glaring upon them like an angry tiger in a cage.

"Smashed!" exclaimed Brin.

To all their reproaches and threats of action for damage done to the theodolite—which really was a very valuable one—the landlord replied with a look of defiance; and as they drove off to seek what redress they might, an air of satisfaction mingled with the stern expression of his features.

"I don't think they will come to the Warden's Arms again!" he observed to the ostler.

"I wouldn't advise 'em, master!" replied Brin, clenching his fist—for he shared the old man's horror of every person and everything connected with railways. "Go down to the bar," he added, in a coaxing tone, and let me mix you a glass of old rum-and-water—it will do thee good!"

The speaker descended, as Brin had advised, to the bar, and after handing the ostler his glass, sternly locked himself in, and old defiance to railroads and the troubles of the world.

Fortunately for himself, as well as the progress of our tale, his ideas were destined to take another direction.

Shanks tapped at the glass window over the door of the bar, and had to repeat his application for admission several times before his master paid the least attention to it.

"Well!" roared the old man.

"Lady and servant in post-chaise, Sir!"

"Tell 'em the house is shut up!"

"But the lady is ill, Sir," urged the waiter.

"Can't help it! Go——"

By this time the travelers had alighted.

"I really am incapable of proceeding any further to-day!" said a female voice; "and yet I am most anxious to reach London, where my husband expects me."

Shanks looked at his master through the window, to see if he could detect any signs of relenting; but Matthew Price continued firm.

"What is the lady to do, sir?" he asked.

"*Tell her to take the rail!*" replied the old man, bitterly.

"I cannot travel by the railroad!" observed the lady. "I dislike it so much!"

There is an "open sesame" to every heart, if we only seek for it in the right place. "*Not like the rail!*" the stern resolution of the eccentric innkeeper vanished instantly. Of course he could accommodate the lady—to respectable travelers, his house was always open.

The new guest was a pale, beautiful girl, apparently not more than nineteen years of age, and evidently desired very soon to become a mother; which last circumstance, although palpable to every one, escaped the notice of the master of the Warden's Arms.

In the course of the following day the lady became worse, and towards evening the waiting-maid found it necessary to call in the services of Dr. Chambers, who, after seeing his patient, instantly sent off to Canterbury to procure an experienced nurse.

Matthew, who had not the slightest suspicion of the important event about to take place, wondered what could possibly be the matter with his guest. She could not have taken anything in his house to disagree with her—his conscience was perfectly easy on that score.

There was a bustle and confusion in the place—consultation between the waiting-maid, nurse, and his old servant, Sally Stret; they began to annoy as well as perplex him.

"Well, doctor," he exclaimed, as the medical gentleman made his appearance, after what the speaker considered a long visit up stairs, "is the lady better?"

"Without anticipating any immediate danger," answered Dr. Chambers, gravely, "her state is far from being as satisfactory as I could wish; but the infant is strong and hearty."

"Infant!" repeated the landlord; "I saw no infant."

The doctor would have been very much surprised if he had, seeing that the helpless innocent had only drawn the breath of life within the hour.

As this was gradually explained to him, the eyes of Matthew Price dilated to twice their usual size.

"An infant!" he slowly ejaculated to himself; "a baby!"

"A boy," continued his informant; "but it is not be necessary at these circumstance—the lady is highly respectable! I will be answerable for any expense."

"Curse the expense!" ejaculated the host, "though railroads are ruining England and destroying trade, do you think I have no humanity?"

The gentleman shook him warmly by the hand.

"A boy, too!" continued the old man, "well, that is singular. I never remember such an event at the Warden's Arms before."

Seeing that the speaker was himself the last person who had been born in the house, it would have been very remarkable if he had. The circumstance rather pleased the old man than otherwise, contrary to the expectations of Sally Stret and her fellow-servants.

"Lord! Doctor," observed Matthew Price, in a philosophical tone, "what fools some of us are. I thought it was sea sickness all the time—for the waiting-maid told Sally her mistress had just come from France. Do you know—"

"Yes, and must write to her husband to night," replied the kind-hearted man.

"I dare say he will be delighted with the news," observed Matthew Price, musingly; "how singular that it should be a boy!"

"Not very."

"I mean a boy, you know," added the host, with touching simplicity, "and born in that very room!"

"Indeed!"

"In the same bed! Well, it is remarkable."

Dr. Chambers had no time to listen to any further speculation on the part of the landlord, whom he took once more heavily by the hand, and quitted the Warden's Arms.

Matthew saw him to the door, which he closed very gently after him, so as to make as little noise as possible.

"A boy!" he muttered to himself, as, with a step as cautious as that of an elephant stepping on shipboard, he mounted the staircase to retire for the night; "well, it is odd!"

CHAPTER II.

The heraldry of old armorial bearings,
And our new heraldry in hands, not lives is

In the private room of one of the most opulent banking houses in Lombard-street, was seated a hard-featured but rather gentlemanly looking man, apparently about fifty years of age. There was an air of precision in his white neck-tie and well-brushed suit of black, which indicated the character of the wearer, who was looked upon by all who knew him as one of the shrewdest men in the city.

Richard Graham, whom we are about to introduce to our readers, might be termed a safe card. Speculation—no matter how enticing the prospect, how glittering the bait—never tempted him from what he considered the legitimate path of business. By legitimate we mean sure—for on the score of morality the probability was, that he acted up to no higher standard than the rest of the moneyed world—his religion was prudence. Panics arrived and passed away—'Change had its periodical fits of convulsions; but none of them ever affected for an instant the stability of his house—upon which a run even in times of the greatest mistrust and confusion, was unheard of. Men would as soon have doubted the solvency of the Bank of England.

He was rich—fearfully rich—and the knowledge that he was so constituted one of his few enjoyments.

The love of money was not the only key to the banker's heart. He was ambitious—desirous of founding a family—of seeing his name rank with the aristocracy of the land; for this he labored in secret, and regarded his wealth as a means.

Richard Graham had married, as he did everything else, with an eye to business. As a young man, he looked upon his name to the marriage contract in the same light as his signature to a bill—no indorsement no valuable to be thrown away. Affection, if he had ever experienced such emotion, was an extravagance not to be indulged in at the expense of money. The object of his choice was the daughter of the gentleman who had founded the house of which he was now the head.

Two sons were the issue of this marriage. The eldest, Captain Graham, was in the Guards, with an exceedingly liberal allowance from his father. The second son, who was five years his junior, had been brought up in the banking-house. The first was indulged in almost every extravagance—the other kept closely to business, under the stern eye of his parent.

Men wondered at the distinction which the banker made; but he knew very well what he was about. At their birth he had fixed in his own mind the destination of both his boys.

The old gentleman had nearly concluded his foreign correspondence, when his second son, Walter, entered the room; he was an exceedingly quiet-looking young man, very pale, and not without certain pretensions to be called good looking.

"Well!" said his father, without raising his eyes from the letter he was writing.

"Merrydew and Wells wish to overdraw their account, Sir, and I thought it advisable to take your instructions."

"Right!" said the banker. "How much do they require?"

"Two thousand eight hundred and sixty pounds, Sir."

The thick, grey, bushy brows of Richard Graham were knit for an instant in reflection.

"Has the *Tigress* arrived?" he demanded.

This was the name of a vessel laden with indigo and cochineal, belonging to the firm in question, which was daily expected from India.

"Telegraphed from Southampton, Sir, this morning."

"Sure?"

"Saw it on 'Change myself, Sir."

The brows of his father unbent.

"Let them have it," he said; "for the next three months they are safe!"

The young man was about to withdraw, when the door of the room opened, and his brother, the Captain, made his appearance. He was a tall, dashing, handsome fellow, in the undress uniform of his regiment; few who gazed on his frank, open countenance would have guessed the near relationship between him and the previous speakers.

The pale countenance of Walter flushed with pleasure as he gently grasped the hand extended to him.

Richard Graham looked up, and nodding to his younger son, bade him attend to the instructions he had given him at once.

His clerk left the room.

"You keep Walter too closely to business, father!" observed the young officer.

"Not more than myself," was the reply.

"Surely, it cannot be necessary ——"

"Of that I am the best judge!" interrupted the old gentleman sharply. "Be satisfied," he added, "to enjoy your own liberty, without troubling your head about me! I sent for you to talk over matters of importance. I said three in my note, and it is now half-past!"

The captain muttered something about regimental business.

"You need not trouble yourself for an excuse!" replied his father. "I know the exact value of one—I have fifty, at the very least, every day of my life. Frederick," he continued, "you are now six-and-twenty, an age at which most men think of settling in the world. You make little use of the opportunities my indulgence has afforded you!"

The joyous tone and cheerful smile of his son abandoned him in an instant, and a close observer might have detected something like confusion in his manner as he stammered in reply, that he was too much devoted to his profession to think of marrying yet—quite time enough at thirty—in fact, that he had no leisure to fall in love, but that, since his father wished it, he would think seriously of the matter.

The old gentleman heard him to an end with exemplary patience—one of the few virtues he possessed. There was the same cold, polite, half smile upon his lips with which he listened to the pleadings of a customer soliciting him to discount doubtful paper.

"I have considered all this, Frederick," he replied: "and have decided for you. I have reason to believe—nay, I am certain," continued the banker, "that Lady Sybella, the daughter of Lord Minton, whose estate joins the property I lately purchased in Berkshire, regards you with an eye of favor. His Lordship and I have talked over the affair, the match is a most eligible one—in fact, you have only to propose to be accepted."

"But I do not love Lady Sybella!" exclaimed the captain.

"You may, if you please," was the dry response.

"But she is so plain!"

"I did not marry for beauty," observed the old man; then seeing the flush which suddenly passed over the countenance of his son at this bad taste allusion to his mother, he added: "No, Sir—I married for more serious considerations—and I think you will do me the justice to confess that I have done my duty as a husband!"

"Certainly."

"And as a father?"

"I, at least, should be ungrateful to deny it," replied Captain Graham.

As he said this, his thoughts involuntarily reverted to his brother Walter.

"Well, Sir, resumed his parent, "am I to be favored with your reply? None but a madman would hesitate—the alliance is one to be desirable. Lady Sybella is young, rich and noble—her father in great favor with the King, and what is better, with the ministry. His only son, Lord Allan, is a sickly youth. The reversion of the title is not improbable."

"I thought you despised titles!"

"Some titles," answered the banker.

"Father," said the young man, "you cannot expect—you will not exact this sacrifice—it is too terrible a price to pay for the years of extravagance and dissipation you have indulged me in. My heart revolts at it; it would ill-requite the piety of my existence—condemn me to misery and evil reproach! Let me appeal to your recollections of your own early life, your feelings, and in all I know you will find me obedient as become a son!"

The features of the old man became rigid as if they were cast in iron.

"Have you concluded?" he demanded, at last; "if you have any *reasons* to urge against the match, I am willing to listen to them; but romantic, empty declamation is thrown away upon me! Do you think I am ignorant of your proceedings—your flirtation with the penniless daughter of a country curate, during your late visit to Paris. Any *intrigue* in that quarter," he added, "I am willing to look over—nay, more—shall do you to provide for the consequences, but a *marriage* with the girl would beggar you!"

There was something sickening in the utter want of pathos thus coldly enunciated by a parent to his son.

"Give me three months to consider!" exclaimed the Captain.

"But one, then—and I pledge you my honor that the flirtation shall be carried on no further between me and the curate's daughter!"

Richard Graham reflected for a few moments; then, opening a private memorandum book which was lying on the table before him, he began to write.

"Although I make it a principle not to depart from a resolution," he observed, "which I have once arrived at, I will for once break the rule. This is the fifteenth of November."

"It is, Sir."

"On the fifteenth of December I shall expect the honor of Captain Graham's company—to hear definitely his choice between wealth or poverty—between the indulgence of a capricious caprice and the affection of a father. Good morning."

"At least let us part friends, Sir," said his son, at the same time extending his hand to him.

The banker declined it, coldly observing that it was unnecessary till he knew whether they were to *meet* again as friends, or not.

With these words, which evinced his unalterable determination, the stern old man resumed the occupation which the visit of Captain Graham had interrupted.

Frederick Graham passed through the banking house in a state of agitation more easy to imagine than describe.

Exactly at the same hour as it had done for the last eight-and-twenty years, the well-appointed equipage of the wealthy banker drove up in front of the establishment, and before St. Paul's had done striking the gentleman quitted his private room. There were traces of much thought upon his brow, and the cashier and clerks, who saw it, appeared intently busy.

As he passed through the offices, the eye of the old man rested for an instant on the pale features of his second son.

"Walter," he said, in a tone of unusual consideration, "you look better than you did a few days!"

The young man started with astonishment. It was the first time in his life his father had shown so much interest in his health.

"A trip to Brighton will be of service to you," continued the speaker; "take a week. Banks can attend to the current business."

And, without waiting either for reply or thanks, the speaker entered his carriage, and drove off.

"I owe this to Fred," thought his brother; "God bless him! His heart is in the right place—and yet I am weak enough sometimes to envy him!"

He did owe it to his brother—but not from the reason he supposed.

When Captain Graham arrived at his apartments in Bond-street, he saw a brother officer—Lieutenant Orme—waiting for him.

"Fred," exclaimed the latter, "you look devilishly dull! Has the governor been reading you a lecture?"

"Worse!"

"Refused the supplies!"

"Worse, again!"

"That's impossible!" replied his friend, with a laugh; "seeing it is the last misfortune in the catalogue of humanity that flesh is heir to! I have seen the colonel, and obtained three days' leave of absence for both of us! What the deuce is the matter with you?"

"I am a ruined man!" replied the young Guardsman; "my father intends upon my marrying Lady Sybella!"

The countenance of Lieut. Orme changed from its mirth to a more serious expression.

"Threatens to disinherit me if I refuse! It is not the loss of wealth or the world's derision," he continued, "that I dread. Were I alone, I could face poverty! But when I reflect that Ellen must share it with me, the thought maddens and unmans me!"

"Do you think the governor suspects you are married?"

"Had he the slightest suspicion of such an event, he would have cursed me in the bitterness of his wrath—not have remonstrated with me! With the utmost difficulty, and by a promise in which I, like a coward, equivocated with truth, I obtained from him a respite of one month before I gave a final answer to his wishes!"

"And when it expires!"

His friend shrugged his shoulders.

Captain Graham rang the bell, and inquired of his valet, who answered it, if any letters had arrived. There had.

"I do not know the writing," observed his master.

Scarcely had he perused the first three or four lines when he sank back on the sofa, like one who had received a sudden blow either on the brain or in the heart. Fortunately the servant had left the room.

"Heavens, my dear fellow!" exclaimed his brother officer, "what has happened?"

A groan of suppressed agony, such as phrase at suffering could not have wrung from the lips of the strong man, was the only reply.

"Shall I ring for assistance?"

"Dying!" murmured Frederick; "dying!"

"Who is dying? No—not Ellen!"

At the name of the wife whom in a few hours more her husband had fondly anticipated he should clasp in his arms, the unhappy man burst into a flood of tears.

"My dear fellow——"

"Don't speak to me, Orme!" hoarsely articulated his friend, "I can't bear the sound of a human voice! I shall be a man again soon, or mad!" he added, twining his fingers in his hair and tearing it, "or mad! Ellen—Ellen—this cruel, ill-advised concealment of our marriage has destroyed her! Had I been worthy of her, I should have braved the loss of fortune—the curses of twenty fathers! But now—too late—too late! Read—read!"

Lieutenant Orme took the letter from his hand, and read it to the end. Although a gay and exceedingly dissipated man, he had not naturally a bad heart. He had been the only witness of the secret marriage between his friend and the curate's penniless daughter, as the banker had contemptuously styled her.

"Fred," he said, "you are a father!"

Captain Graham started to his feet at the word. He felt that he had still something to live for.

"There is a chance," continued the speaker, "that by using expedition you may see Ellen again—receive her last embrace! Besides, while there is life, there is also hope! At any rate, this is the time for action—not grief!"

"You are right!" exclaimed his friend. "Oh, how weak and worthless I must appear to you for not having at once boldly avowed my marriage to my father! But I am rightly punished! Heaven saw I was unworthy of so much good, and will deprive me of her."

Accompanied by Lieutenant Orme, whose kindness of heart would not permit his friend to travel alone, they started at once, and took an express train for Canterbury.

We must now request our readers to accompany us once more to the Warden's Arms, to the chamber of the youthful mother and her new born child.

On an old-fashioned bed in a roomy, comfortably apartment, reclined the form of Ellen Graham. Although her features were fearfully pale and the hand of death was visible upon her cheek, her dark eyes retained their lustre. Tory were turned anxiously towards the door, and every time a step was heard upon the stairs, or the noise of a passing vehicle broke the stillness of the night, she would start and faintly ask if *he* were come.

At the side of the bed sat Dr. Chambers, who felt her pulse from time to time, or directed the nurse, who was half asleep by the fire, to prepare fresh compliments to the sufferer's feet.

Never in the course of his professional career had that kind-hearted man felt more deeply interested, or so bitterly regretted the inability of human skill to save: the utmost he could hope to do was to prolong the struggle between life and death by administering such powerful restoratives as art supplied.

"Will he not come?" murmured the sufferer; "will he not come?"

The doctor regarded his watch, and shook his head despondingly.

"I shall die without seeing him!" she continued; without placing his boy in his arms—without receiving a last kiss and blessing!"

"He is certainly to be here by morning!" observed her medical attendant, soothingly.

"Keep me alive till then," replied the expecting wife, at the same time grasping the hand of the speaker and fixing her eyes upon him with an expression of mingled agony and supplication; "alive, though I live in torture! You will," she added, "I am sure you will—for you pity me. It is hard to die so young and so beloved!"

"All that my skill can do——"

"Yes, yes!" interrupted the patient, faintly. "I know that I must die—must quit my infant and its father; but not yet—not yet! I do not ask for life," she added, with a burst of grief, "only a few short hours, once more to see my husband!"

"Be calm," said the Doctor, kindly, for he saw that Mrs Graham was exhausting herself by giving vent to her feelings.

"Calm!" said the dying woman, "and *he* far distant!"

"You must spare your remaining strength."

"I know that it is impious to repine. If I must not speak of him, I will pray for him—for him and for my child!"

For some time the bruised flower thus untimely crushed by the relentless hand of approaching death, remained with her eyes closed and her hands clasped in mental prayer, from time to time a single tear stole from beneath their quivering lids, and trickled down her cheek, like drops of dew on the pale features of a marble statue.

The medical man felt deeply affected, and more than once was compelled to wipe away the moisture which obscured his own vision.

"She is sinking rapidly," he thought; "her last wish unfulfilled!"

Suddenly Mrs. Graham opened her eyes, and, half raising herself on the pillow, listened eagerly.

"No!" said the doctor, mournfully.

"He is—it is my husband!" she exclaimed; "I hear a carriage!"

In a few moments the gentleman heard it too.

The next minute a hasty step was heard upon the stairs, and Captain Graham, pale and haggard with mental suffering, staggered rather than walked into the room.

His wife almost sprang from the bed as she threw herself upon his breast.

"Frederick!" she exclaimed, with renewed strength, "husband! Oh, I am happy now! Heaven has heard my prayer! Death has no terror in your arms! I see you once again—I feel your warm tears upon my cheek—hear you murmur the name of Ellen—Ellen, who so loves you!"

The above is all that will be published of this absorbing narrative in our columns. The continuation will be found in the New-York Ledger, of Sept 29, which is now ready, and can be obtained at all the news depôts, or from any newspaper carrier. Remember to ask for the Ledger of Sept. 29, and to it you will get the continuation from where it leaves off here.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.,
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GENUINE COD LIVER OIL

The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all kinds of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., in full, is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine; and as the value of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care cannot be taken to get the genuine

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☞ Truly Unfortunate.—How often this is said of those whose hair is prematurely gray, or has fallen off. To all such let us say that our HAIR RESTORATIVE will soon restore your gray hair to its natural color, prevent it from falling off, and produce an entire new growth. Much money has been spent, and many things offered to the public for the growth and preservation of the hair, which have proved ineffectual; but we will only ask you to try this remedy, and you will then say you have found one article worth the money you pay for it. Price $1 per bottle, or $6 for six. For sale by us at No 241 Broadway, New York.

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Also by our agent, JAMES CONDIE, No. 166 6th-av.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a box.—A famous remedy of 30 years' standing.—A sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all acute and painful injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. AND D. SANDS, G. V. CLICKENER & CO., R. RUSH, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York, or sale by C. B. RING, Broadway, and F. V. LUTHON, No. 10 Astor House and No 417 Broadway.

☞ New-York Medical College, East 13th-street.—The Preliminary Course of Instruction in this Institution, consisting of Lectures, Clinques, attendance on the Hospitals and practical lessons in Chemistry, will commence on the 1st Oct. 18. The Laboratory is open daily for instruction in Chemical Analysis and Blow-pipe Experiments.

The Regular Course will commence the middle of October and continue till March. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Dr. GUERNSEY, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

HORACE GREEN, M. D., L. L. D., Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Professor of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

E. H. DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

H. O. DUREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery with urgical Pathology.

E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

F. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Microscopic Anatomy.

HENRY G. COX, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Clinical Pathology.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

☞ New-York Horticultural Society.—The Fall Exhibition of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, will take place at Clinton Hall, (Astor-place,) on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept 25 and 26.

Articles must be received on MONDAY AFTERNOON or TUESDAY MORNING, properly labeled and numbered, and a list of the same handed to the Committee.

The Exhibition will be opened to the public on TUESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., and continue the following DAY and EVENING.

On TUESDAY EVENING the awards of the Judges will be announced, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING an address will be delivered by WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Esq.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the office of the Astor, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door during the Exhibition.

Admission to non members 25 cents.

The members of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society will be admitted on their own tickets.

PETER B. MEAD, THOMAS HOOG,
JOHN GROESBECK, Dr. J. KNIGHT,
ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, JOHN SUTTLE,
ISAAC BUCHANAN,
WILSON G. HUNT, Ex. of
Committee of Arrangements.

☞ Notice.—At a meeting of the American Candidates held on Friday, Sept. 21, 1855, it was unanimously

Resolved, That no money will be paid or contributed by the candidates of the American Party or any of them to any person or persons whatever, for any purpose except the printing of tickets, advertising and printing, and posting of bills. It was further

Resolved, That this resolution be signed by all the candidates and published in the daily papers.

JOHN B. GILES, Candidate for Comptroller.
JOSEPH H. TOOKE, " Sheriff
ISAAC J. OLIVER, " Governor of Almshouse.
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, " 8t det Commissioner
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH, " Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr., " County Clerk.
GEO. W. MORTON, " City Inspector.
LOUIS N. GLOVER, " Counsel to the Corporation
EDWARD P. COWLES, " Judge of Supreme Court
MORGAN HOWARD, " Judge of Superior Court.
LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, " Judge of Superior Court.
ALEX'DER FRAZ'L INGRAHAM, " Judge of Common Pleas.
ANNA K. MAYNARD, " Judge of Marine Court.
CYRUS RAYNAY " Coroner.
FRED'K W. PERRY, " Coroner.
JOHN WITHERELL, " Coroner
SAMUEL A. HILLS, " Coroner

NORTHWESTERN SETTLEMENT COMPANY.

☞ The Second Public Meeting of this new Western enterprise will be held at Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26

The object of this organization is the location and purchase of lands in

IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA,

to be furnished to the members at $1 25 per acre. The central run of large numbers to one locality will greatly enhance the value of the land for the benefit of the settlers themselves, and by a wise and judicious combination, most of the difficulties which the pioneer to the West has to encounter may be averted.

Full particulars may be obtained at this meeting, or by application at the office of the Company, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Subscribers at the last meeting may obtain their certificates of membership by application as above.

JAMES MACREAN, President.
THOMAS EMERSLY, Secretary.

☞ Brooklyn Sabbath School Convention.—A public meeting will be held at the Plymouth Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the reception of the delegation of Sabbath School Teachers from Massachusetts, who are seekers of note will be present from the first parts of the country. A conference will be held on the same place the day following, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., for the consideration of topics connected with the Sabbath School cause. It is expected that the occasion will be one of great interest. The public generally are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 24, 1855.

☞ Notice.—The READING ROOM of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Cooper Institute, will be occupied by the NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 26, and 27 for the Autumnal Exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, &c. Members of the Association can obtain Tickets to the Exhibition on application at the desk of the Library.

JOS. F. HANFORD, Chairman of Library Committee.

☞ Special Notice.—The Croton Falls train of the Harlem Railroad having in use CREAMER'S method of operating the brakes from the engine or rear of the train, will give a special excursion trip for the special benefit of Railroad gentlemen, who are invited to be present—leaving 26th inst at 10.40 A. M., returning at 1.30 P. M.

Per order.

☞ The Western Farm Association will meet at Military Hall, No 193 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING next 27th inst. Gentlemen who pay $750 in yearly installments of $25 or $5

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No 3 Pine-st., corner of William.—TUESDAY, Sept 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

20 shares Henry Clay Fire Insurance Co., $50 each

$1,000 seven per cent fire mortgage bonds of the Flushing Railway Company, due 1869. Interest payable March 1 and Sept 1 in New-York. $1,000

$1,000 seven per cent first mortgage bond of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company, due 1865. Interest payable April 1 and October 1, in New-York. $1,000

$2,000 eight per cent second mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, due 1870. Interest payable February 1 and August 1, in New-York. $1,000 each

$5,000 seven per cent first mortgage convertible bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, due 1865. Interest payable February 1 and August 1, in New-York. $1,000 each.

Three Notes of the proprietors of the City of Brunswick, Georgia, dated July 14, 1856 and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, viz.: one for $600, one for $833 19, one for $1,000

£450 six per cent, sterling first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati Logansport and Chicago Railroad Company, due May 1, 1863 in London. Interest payable May 1 and November 1, in London. £225 each

FRIDAY, Sept. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Positive Sale at Auction of Valuable Coal Property,—2,304 shares MAHANOY AND HAMOKIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY; capital $1 600 000 shares $50 each. The property of this Company is 3,064 acres proved coal land and 826 acres wood land, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, 38 miles above Harrisburg. The veins of coal consisting of twelve and measuring from 6 to 24 feet each in the aggregate, are leased to responsible parties at a royalty of 40 cents per ton. The leases are now taking out 800 tons per day, and will soon double that quantity.

4,990 shares TEVIOTDALE AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY; capital $1 040,000; shares $50 each. This road is 15¼ miles in length connecting the above mines with the Pennsylvania Canal, and is fully equipped for the business. The Company has contracted with the lessees of the coal to carry the coal to the Susquehanna River at the rate of 40 cents per ton.

The Northern Central Railroad will connect with this road on the east side of the Susquehanna River, affording a direct communication by rail to Baltimore 118 miles, and Philadelphia 145 miles

600 shares NORTHUMBERLAND AND UNION COUNTY LAND ASSOCIATION. Capital $200,000; shares $20 each. Owns 2,000 acres timber land adjoining the property of the coal company; also 300 acres at the western terminus of the Railroad, on which the town of Port Trevorton is laid out. The above property is entirely free from debt, and the association have on hand $10,000 in work upon roads, &c., to be received in other land sold.

The above stocks are the property of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS esq., not subscribed, and are now sold in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments—being his entire interest in the three companies.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Of the most costly description, all made to order by Hutchins, rich silk curtains, statuary, paint ings &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No 43 East 21st-st., near Broadway elegant and fashionable furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving the City, all nearly new and made to order in the most elegant style by Hutchins: consisting of rich carved parlor suites in rose wood, green and gold, medallion tapestry; fancy chairs, arm and sewing do; three elegant pier glasses, with marble and gold base; two elegant mantel glasses, made by Williams and Stevens; crimson silk fantenil; spring rock arm chair; green silk curtains, lined with silk and very richly trimmed; cornices, lace curtains, superb rosewood centre table; pier table and glass and column & make to order; one superb Bohemian vase, ruby, gilt and gold four feet high, imported to order; Japanese light stand; centre table Mosaic and Verdi Antique top; &c. with Florentine Mosaic top; Brussels Royal Axminster carpets; one superb rosewood grand piano forte, 7-octave and cost $400; cut-glass brackets, with porcelain chains.

DINING ROOM—In rosewood—superb rosewood carved extension dining table leaves and cane; rosewood furniture; oil paintings; rod damask curtains; Etienne hair chairs, one china clock and vases; mantle; three-quarter pieces mantle glass; carved and enamelled Canton china dinner and ornamented dinner set; table cutlery and silver; rich plated waiter with silver scrolls, made to order. Basement same, covered in crimson drugget; Brussels carpet; very fine mahogany extension table, mahogany pier do; mahogany secretary, sideboard, green wedge wood; white china dessert set &c.

BEDROOMS—Superb carved rosewood wardrobe, inlaid in satin wood plate glass double doors; dressing bureau en suite marble top to match; washstand shaving glass, pier glass, marble top and gilt tables, black walnut wardrobe, no stead carved canopy and lace curtains, cribs, cane sides; mahogany bedsteads and bureaus en suite; mattresses, hair mattresses, pillasses, &c.; mahogany wardrobe, engravings, &c. Sale will commence with the kitchen furniture. The above can be examined one day before the sale. Tickets of admission can be obtained from the Auctioneers, No 19 Nassau-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, Sept 26 and 27, at the warerooms, Nos. 442 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock each day. Assignee's sale of the entire manufactured stock of rich cabinet furniture, manufactured expressly for private sale by JOHN GRUNDY, to be sold without reserve, by order of the Assignee. The trade, country merchants and those about returning are particularly invited. The building to let with ten years lease, possession Oct 1. Packing on the premises by competent persons for out of town purchaser. The stock embraces the most fashionable styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany, walnut and enamelled furniture, elaborately carved and furnished with the most costly materials, elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, in suits covered with French brocatelle, damask, tapestry, reps, plush and hair cloths; ladies' rosewood cabinet etageres with French plate mirror fronts, richly carved music cabinets and stands, carved rosewood centre tables with 9 gutta percha slabs and gilt, white Italian marble tops, with carved bases and gilt; white Italian marble tops, with carved bases and gilt; rich carved rosewood ottomans and reception chairs, Turkish easy chairs in satin and figured de laine, library and dining room furniture, rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak extension dining tables, hair to match, carved in oak, reps and sawn seat sideboards, rich hair cloth sofas and reception chairs, hair cloth and figured de laine, loose and tufted spring seat ottomans, mahogany and oak extension dining tables, marble top washstands, bureaus and chamber furniture, elegantly carved rosewood and enamelled bedsteads, dressing bureaus en suite with marble tops and plate glass, marble top washstands to match, richly decorated and enamelled chamber suites, several of which are very valuable; wardrobes, rich carved rosewood armoire with plate glass doors, inlaid with satinwood and cedar, lounges loungebeds, covered in fancy delaine, reps and hair cloth chairs to match, wardrobes, chamber furniture, sofas, ladies' fancy arm, rocking and fancy chairs. Also, at 12 o'clock, four rosewood piano fortes, removed for convenience of sale sold to pay advances.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—Office No 21 Broad-st., near Wall, will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept 26 at 12o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following Brig—Is now in quarantine

ON UNION STREET, the handsome brown stone front house and lot of ground, known as No. 206 Clinton-st., Brooklyn 1 lot 25x140, or half the block; house 3 story basement and cellar, finished in usual first style, with all the modern improvements, such as gas, water, warm air, bells, baths, marble mantels, slate tile hearths, &c. Terms easy.

On HENRY-STREET—the splendid new first class three-story and basement brown stone front house and lot, situate on the east side of Henry-street, 100 feet north of Carroll-st and in front known as No 392 Henry-st, exactly midway between Carroll and Pacific-sts., Brooklyn. The lot is 25 feet front and rear by 92 feet in depth. House 22x36 and finished in modern style, with all the modern improvements—furnace, range, warm baths and speaking tubes, gas with chandeliers and gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept 26 and 27, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 69 Reade-st., second story, the entire furniture of a family removed from the upper part of the City, and will embrace all the parlor, dining room and bedroom furniture of the house, a number of which is nearly new and all in good order. Among the assortment may be found rosewood and mahogany sofas and sofa bedsteads, hair cloth and reps chairs, rosewood and mahogany tables, rich carved rosewood centre tables, &c.; rich oval plate mirrors, in gilt frames; superior mahogany extension tables; rich chairs; silver ware; ivory cutlery; cut glass ware, &c., with a large variety of kitchen ware; refrigerator, oilcloth, &c. Catalogues will be ready on Tuesday morning. No postponement. Deposit required of every purchaser.

JOHN HOUSE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—This day, at 10 o'clock, at the residence No. 70 Murray-st., near Church, the entire elegant and substantial Household Furniture.—Rosewood pianoforte, pier and oval mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil paintings, mantel decorations &c.—THIS DAY. (Tuesday,) at 10½ A. M. These goods are the entire contents of the residence No. 70 Murray-st., part of college place. The exterior is in excellent order having been repainted but a short time and was made by one of the best City makers. Sale without reservation or regard to weather. Following is a partial list, viz.: two solid frame rosewood suites in brocatel; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, of beautiful tone and fully warranted by the maker; rosewood etageres with plate glass doors and best zinc refrigerators; rosewood, enamelled and mahogany marble top centre, side and pier tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; bureaus; washstands tables &c.; pure hair mattresses, French plate mirrors, tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany and cane seat chairs, a choice collection of oil paintings, superb tea sets, cake baskets, castors, forks and spoons, &c.; chinaware and tea sets, ivory cutlery, beautifully decorated vases, Parian marble statuary, cut glassware, &c. Catalogues can be obtained at the house, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 76 Beekman-st. For a minute description of the goods see the *Herald* of this day.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—At No 41 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of fine and velvet carpeting by the piece of 34 yards some pieces and more, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant frames, 50 beautiful oil paintings, 8 mahogany wardrobes, bedsteads of twelve kinds, sofas, tête-a-têtes, easy chairs, rockers and parlor chairs of all kinds, lounges and lounge bedsteads, bookcases and stands, hall stands, chairs, sofas, work and extension dining tables, marble top bureaus and washstands, black walnut sofas and chairs, 8 stuffed for dining room, cane seat chairs and settees, Gobelin & sheets, desks and iron safes. 1 large second-hand desk sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, on her bookstands, benches cribs, hair mattresses cigars &c. N. B.—Extensive additions of room have been made, whereby we have room superior to any in the City. No deposits taken. Examine and after purchase, if not satisfactory, not required to take. Settled same day

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by Auction on THIS DAY, Sept 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No 41 Nassau-st., the property of a gentleman removing from the City, an assortment of genteel furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, large pier glasses, parlor furniture covered from France, made to date, mahogany, inlaid and covered in crimson damask; rosewood piano forte, elegant chandeliers and gilt mouldings; centre table with Turkish marble top; rosewood pier tables, Gothic hall furniture by Stoddard, bronze gas fixtures; oil paintings; chandeliers; and brackets; rich French china; delicate cut glass; inlaid with silver; rose wood centre, with gray veins in hair cloth; French secretary, &c., &c.; sofas; tête-a-têtes; rocking chairs; hair mattresses; feather beds; bedsteads; dressing bureaus; cabinets; chairs; fine mahogany secretary; chiffonnier; marble top washstands; beds, mattresses, &c., with other articles belonging to a well furnished house. Sale without reserve.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At the residence No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st. TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock. Extensive sale of handsome new and second hand parlor suites consisting of 3-piece rose sofas, arm chairs, easy chairs and parlor chairs, rosewood etageres, corner stands, marble top pier and centre tables, marble top dressing bureaus and commodes, carved rosewood and mahogany wardrobe, book cases, French and Gothic bedsteads, hair hoses, hair mattresses, pallasses, linnens in either settee de laine; also, 1 large 3-frame mantle mirror, designed for the warerooms of a first order.

At 1 o'clock, at the rear, a sale of silver plated ware, being the stock of a Broadway manufacturer. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE.—THIS LARGE STOCK OF SPLENDID NEW CABINET FURNITURE to be sold at auction TO-MORROW, Wednesday, Sept 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be in rooms at the Central Salesroms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, the entire noon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, Sept 26, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the salesroom, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, a pair of handsome black horses, about 8 years old, very gentle, and used in the condition with a set of harness, one light tumble carriage, and one single delivery wagon, in order. The whole to be sold on account of the prolonged absence of the owner in Europe.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers

MORTGAGE SALE.—SILVER-PLATED WARE, about $2 000 worth. E. W. Shall sell the above by auction and under of mortgagee, TO-MORROW, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely, No. 79 Nassau-st., through 3 large sales, cases, cash baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We will be thus compelled to sell some by sample, owing to the want of space for exhibition. The trade and all those requiring such goods are invited to call and examine the most extraordinary assortment that was ever offered at auction. The goods and the manufacturers' guarantee will be found as represented. Sale positive and without reserve in regard to cost, the price which day of sale will fully establish. We warrant every article best quality metal and plated with purest silver.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS,
Commission Merchants.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at the auction salesrooms, 117 Nassau-st. a large and elegant stock of cabinet and household furniture, embracing parlor, chamber and dining room suites in great variety, extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, settees de causeuses, tête-a-têtes, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, rockers, centre tables, &c. For part rulars, see catalogues at store. The whole to be sold positively to the highest bidder by order of the assignees. Boxing and shipping at moderate charge. Catalogues at the store.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

GRAND JEWELRY SALE—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—Will be sold THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept 25 at 10½ o'clock, at the sale room, No. 12 Maiden-lane, by order of mortgagee, unprecedentedly small and choice stock of rare and costly jewelry, and all descriptions of watches, double cases, double hunters, "chronometer" lepines, ladies' valuable jewelled watches, and silver levers, having the eminent makers' guarantee as the whole of which must be sold this day, according to previous announcement.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY Sept 26, at 12 o'clock, in the premises, No. 879 Broadway the entire stock, fixtures and lease of the retail fancy dry good and ribbon store, belonging to the estate of Thomas Lockhart, Jr. deceased. By order of

PETER B SWEENY, Public Administrator

The whole of the above will be sold in one lot, and offers an excellent opportunity to engage in business.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer

COTTAGE HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—CHARLES R. MILLER & Co. will sell at public auction at Merchant's Exchange, on TUESDAY, October 2 at 12 o'clock, a commodious cottage house in Putnam-av., third house east of Bedford. The house is nearly new, with 7 rooms, lavatory and basement, supplied with the Croton water &c.; lot 20x100 feet. Apply at office of Auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Sept 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No 16 Wall-st. Great sale of choice old wines, brandies, &c., being the balance of an importer's stock. Every article as represented. Particulars hereafter.

W. S. MELLOR Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No 442 Broadway, four superior toned 6½ 7 and 7½ octave made by Lindeman, Tilbert, Van Winkle and other celebrated makers, all of which are fully warranted. Sold to pay advances, and without reserve

POSITIVE SALE OF THE DOMAIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX—WEDNESDAY, 3d October next at 10 o'clock A. M. TERMS—10 per cent on the day of sale or within three days thereafter; 20 per cent 15th February next, when deeds and possession given and interest taken for remainder of purchase money payable in four equal annual instalments commencing 1st January, 1858; interest payable annually.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and are prepared, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—To be sold by order of the Sheriff, on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at NASH'S salesroom No. 310 Broadway, 800 first quality high grade cigars, a quantity of claret, champagne, hock, port and other wines; one splendid dejeuner; French china punch bowls, elegant plated trays plated mugs; beds, bedding &c., all warranted of first quality.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing under the name of W. M. RAYMOND & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent this 1st day of May, 1855. The books of the firm will remain with W. M. RAYMOND and W. H. FORBES who alone are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation

W. M. RAYMOND,
W. H. FORBES,
G. K. ROBERTS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855

The subscribers will continue the manufacture and sale of metallic burial cases, under the firm of RAYMOND & CO.

W. M. RAYMOND,
W. H. FORBES

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP—EDWARD WHITEHOUSE Chevier has admitted with him his son and Mr. HECTOR MORISON, has resumed the banking, stock and exchange brokerage business, and the negotiation of paper, under the firm of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, at No 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st

NOTICE.—The COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between PETER C. CONKLEYOU and WILLIAM H. GIFFING, expired by limitation, Sept. 1, 1855.

EXPRESSES.

PHILADELPHIA PACKAGE EXPRESS No. 58 Nassau-st.—The North and South Air Line Company is prepared to carry freight and parcels of every description between New York and Philadelphia. This line is established to open a direct route across New Jersey in opposition to the exorbitant monopoly now maintained by that State.

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, rheumatism horse chol, bowel complaints &c. Very many testimonials of its efficacy are received. Always on hand. For sale who sale and retail at the pickle and preserve warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO. No. 1728 Washington-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

RECEPTION OF BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS—NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1855.—The Committee appointed by the New-York Association of Sabbath-School Teachers, to make arrangements for the reception of the delegation of "One Thousand Sabbath School Teachers from Boston," respectfully announce that a public meeting will be held for that purpose on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING 25th inst., at the "Church of the Puritans," corner Broadway and 15th st. (Union square.) Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University of New York, will preside, assisted by two Vice Presidents from each evangelical denomination in the City.

Addresses will be delivered by distinguished gentlemen of New York, Brooklyn, and Boston, and the occasion promises to be one of unusual interest, not only to Sabbath School Teachers but to all who labor and pray for the success of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Friends of Sabbath Schools who would esteem it a privilege to entertain one or more of our visiting friends will please leave their names and residences at the 20 o'clock at Mr. W. D. 21d Reformed Dutch Church Chapel in at the rooms of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, as early on Tuesday, 25th inst., as practical.

Should it be too inclement on Wednesday to enable the Boston visitors to carry out the contemplated arrangements, a Committee of Sabbath-School Superintendents and Teachers will be held in the above Church, at 9 o'clock A. M., for mutual consultation. By order of the Committee.

RICHARD P. CLARK, Chairman.

WM. OLAND BOURNE, Secretary

BROOKLYN.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting will be held in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by distinguished persons from abroad.

On Thursday a Conference will be held in the Lecture Room of the Plymouth Church, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., for friends of Sabbath-School interest.

By order of the Committee of the Brooklyn S. S. Union.

A. WOODRUFF, Chairman.

H. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving both only boys each. Students begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may be received into any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MISS J. SEELEY, Principal. The next annual session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 10th September. The school has been well sustained for the last seven years. During the last year the building has been greatly enlarged, and will now accommodate an additional number of pupils. The Principal will be assisted by able and experienced teachers. The method of instruction is the result of much experience in teaching. For further particulars see circulars, which will be sent on application to the Principal. Young ladies wishing to become teachers, and daughters of Clergymen, will be received on very reasonable terms.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Prof. F. J. ESEN is now prepared to receive a few more pupils on the Flute, German and Boehm system. To those acquainted with his ability as an instructor, he would refer to some of his present pupils in the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.

WM. HEATON, Esq., 165 Broadway.
J. N. TIFFT, Esq., No. 32 Pine-st.
J. H. PURDOCUE, Esq., No. 971 4th-st.
A. PETTERMAN, Esq., No. 22 North William-st.

For terms, apply at No 14 King-st, or of S. C. JOLLIE, No 519 Broadway

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New York, the Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, Sept. 3, 1855, A. H. DENNIS, M.A., Principal. Professors HALLOCK, Mathematics; Miss M. HASTINGS, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $50 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.

J. B. WHEELER, President,
W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

ELOCUTION—The subscriber has the pleasure of informing the ladies and gentlemen of New York and Brooklyn, desirous of receiving instruction in Elocution and Dramatic Reading, that his Rooms, at No. 663 Broadway, are now open for the reception of pupils. Terms made known on application. Miss MARIA HASTINGS, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $50 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.

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J. B. WHEELER, President,
W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 39 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the reception of pupils on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN Professor of the German language continues to give instruction at his house, No 776 Greenwich-st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next. Sept. 10. Applications to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 250 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No 11 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., now in its 35th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

WILLIAM FORREST,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, } Principals.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 18th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY Sept 3.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained

E. CHARLIER, Jr., Professor of the French Language and Literature, is open for an engagement to a school from 10 to 1 A. M. His French Evening Classes will be resumed at his residence, No 47 West 13th-st., on the first Monday of October. Address E. CHARLIER, Jr., No. 47 West 13th-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—A. ANGULO, LL. D., who has been for some years professor of literature in Harvard University, offers to teach the Spanish language, as well in academies or colleges as in private families, at very moderate terms. He will give good references and proofs of his professorship. Apply at No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker st.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen. Boarding and Day School, No 48 East 24th st. directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M. JEROME Esq., No 175 Broadway, or Alderman W. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal No 8 College-place Hartford, Conn

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No 845 Broadway

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 200 Bleecker-st. commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 12. For terms, &c., apply at the house

A LADY OF UNUSUAL CAPABILITIES—Residing out of the City, desires to take a few young ladies into the family to educate. Has a vocalist of the highest order, she will also give lessons in singing. For part culars apply to Mrs. READ, No. 74 Franklin-st.

THE MISSES ADEE respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Day and Boarding School, No. 151 West 34th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

INSTRUCTION.

CARL PROX, (LATE OF BERLIN.)

DIRECTOR OF THE BROOKLYN EUPHONIA—Begs leave to announce that he is now prepared to give lessons in singing after the most approved Italian, French and German methods and also in musical composition. For particulars apply personally or by letter, at No. 29 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. TERMS.—Per quarter of 24 lessons, (two a week,) $50; per quarter of twelve lessons, (one a week,) 30.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and a pleasant retreat, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Sante* possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will address

E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,785 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau row.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No 68 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

INSTRUCTION WANTED—For two boys, 12 and 16 years of age, in a religious, respectable private family in the country, where they can receive the entire attention to their education, manners and morals. Address GUARDIAN, New-York Post-Office, giving reference, terms and location.

MONS. AND MME. HERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The first or Fall Term of this School commences on WEDNESDAY, Oct 10. Circulars, with full particulars can be had at this office, or by addressing the subscriber at Winthrop Conn.

WM. DENISON.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept 10.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S. WOOD, Jr., 291 6th-av., is considered a very beautiful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept 1, at the rooms of the Institute.

JOHN GRANT,
B. A. SMITH, } Principals.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept 4.—No 327 4th av. See circular. Application personally or by note.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 4th of September. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton place, 8th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PROFESSOR A. HAREL, No. 376 4th st., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will resume the most his lessons in the schools and private families.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South-east corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. CHAS. MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young Ladies No 37 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Septem ber 10.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of boarding scholars limited to twelve

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 766 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte, No 330 4th-av.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—No. 512 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept 12, at No. 1 4th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES—Re-opened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MISS BALLOU'S SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
New York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st.
Brooklyn, No. 127 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes and lesson will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct 8; at 8 o'clock, for Gentlemen and on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct 9, for Ladies and Children. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise for which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. Railroads meeting at the head of Montague-st., not but a few steps from the Academy.

Suites exclusively for pupils and parents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School will resume on SATURDAY, October 6. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No 59 West 14th-st., Brooklyn.

Madame C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they will open a branch of their New-York Academy at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct 9. Circulars containing terms and days of tuition can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LORD, No. 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MRS. A. LANNAY WILL REOPEN HER DANCING SCHOOL, at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Mrs. LANNAY will be assisted by her daughter Caroline. Private lessons will be given. Circulars can be obtained on application to Mrs. L., at No. 94 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of

LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in ... Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EX... OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— ... Laws of 1853, for the week end... day of September, 1855:

... Loans and Discounts	$7 094 355 45
... Specie	770,906 08
... Circulation	312,908 09
... unt of Deposits	6,360 496 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERTS. OAKLEY, ... of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R S OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$589 649 80
Average amount of Specie	60,464 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,341 00
Average amount of Deposits	340,460 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,672 244 84
Average amount of Specie	1,177 026 75
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	61 730 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,919,560 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,384 438 22
Average amount of Specie	839 418 93
Average amount of Circulation	2,165 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,154 066 06
Average amount of Circulation	6,360 496 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY E. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

HENRY E VAIL Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of September, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,193 512 37
Average amount of Specie	54,794 64
Average amount of Circulation	99,741 67
Average amount of Deposits	942,573 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
N C EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,489,631 18
Average amount of Specie	460,544 45
Average amount of Circulation	243,489 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,795,007 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,621 971 47
Average amount of Specie	166 905 29
Average amount of Circulation	92,757 60
Average amount of Deposits	1,494 374 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,116,947 41
Average amount of Specie	485 825 47
Average amount of Circulation	110,367 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,279,615 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT H LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,312,567 83
Average amount of Specie	434,349 86
Average amount of Circulation	348,946 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,411,411 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
A. C GRAHAM, Notar, Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 099,662 27
Average amount of Specie	68,340 05
Average amount of Circulation	171,780 00
Average amount of Deposits	838,477 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
JAS L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,499,891 60
Average amount of Specie	95 943 98
Average amount of Circulation	204,925 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,257,580 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
JAMES M SWEENEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$255,709 48
Average amount of Specie	13,575 68
Average amount of Circulation	104,245 00
Average amount of Deposits	158,010 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,611 484 39
Average amount of Specie	61,025 74
Average amount of Circulation	75,206 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,077,115 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB AIMS, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB AIMS President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$633,8,6 76
Average amount of Specie	44 105 78
Average amount of Circulation	103,413 00
Average amount of Deposits	492,6,3 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
S. L H WARD Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,674 890 00
Average amount of Specie	152 255 00
Average amount of Circulation	237,155 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,179 197 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. D JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 24th day of September, 1855.
JAMES M SWEENEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$774 914 98
Average amount of Specie	80,093 96
Average amount of Circulation	180,815 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,034,206 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. CHITTENDEN, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. B CHITTENDEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
GEORGE G TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,886,169 71
Average amount of Specie	196,801 91
Average amount of Circulation	91,324 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,234,493 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,837 347 69
Average amount of Specie	345,195 82
Average amount of Circulation	66 815 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,066 323 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T HOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,827,814 50
Average amount of Specie	138,950 73
Average amount of Circulation	81 105 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,672 873 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$456 498 00
Average amount of Specie	54 046 00
Average amount of Circulation	96 640 00
Average amount of Deposits	293,093 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W B. BALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 99,308 95
Average amount of Specie	122,131 19
Average amount of Circulation	140,164 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,520,746 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$863,503 62
Average amount of Specie	49,911 42
Average amount of circulation	10,450 00
Average amount of Deposits	612,585 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES. Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of September, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$367,888 44
Average amount of Specie	94,223 11
Average amount of Circulation	20,031 00
Average amount of Deposits	346,918 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September 1855.
JNO. C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,350,654 03
Average amount of Specie	58,642 79
Average amount of Circulation	114,729 00
Average amount of Deposits	699 636 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$324,436 00
Average amount of Specie	33,705 00
Average amount of Circulation	97, 01 00
Average amount of Deposits	201,270 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM STEBBINS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855
J. S HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$571,216 17
Average amount of Specie	59,874 15
Average amount of Circulation	124,295 00
Average amount of Deposits	496,863 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D V H BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

IAN V H BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,902 390 08
Average amount of Specie	156,243 98
Average amount of Circulation	186,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,445,875 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of September, 1855
N. C EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,963,865 94
Average amount of Specie	697 469 74
Average amount of Circulation	373,753 35
Average amount of Deposits	3,714,436 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$804 067 55
Average amount of Specie	46,682 05
Average amount of Circulation	91,378 00
Average amount of Deposits	625 093 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September 1855
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,151,983 39
Average amount of Specie	91,697 48
Average amount of Circulation	110,566 00
Average amount of Deposits	916,892 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,713 508 57
Average amount of Specie	806 009 58
Average amount of Circulation	458,936 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,584,713 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 195 492 30
Average amount of Specie	76,,54 81
Average amount of Circulation	199,455 00
Average amount of Deposits	860,406 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$710,274 89
Average amount of Specie	65,021 10
Average amount of Circulation	118,728 00
Average amount of Deposits	533,257 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E D BROWN, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,021,960 14
Average amount of Specie	175,810 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,999 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,000,,24 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. B. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. B. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of September, 1855.
D. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,784,181 09
Average amount of Specie	1,,66 46 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,,,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Recorder Smith on Indictments.

A gentleman present in the Court of Sessions on Thursday, at the Grand Jury excitement, informs us that Recorder SMITH's remarks upon the relation of indictments to punishment of evils were misapplied in some reports. Recorder SMITH's remarks were to the effect that the indictments against persons under the Liquor law, now the Supreme Court had declared the law unconstitutional, were futile; and not in relation to indictments for official dereliction.

Our Ward Schools (No. 2—Seventh Ward.)

The late vacation has been employed to improve several of our school buildings. No 2, of the Seventh Ward, is one that is so happy as to have been remodelled entirely. New class rooms have been added in front and rear, and a story added to its height. The Primary School, which was held in the basement, has taken the floor formerly occupied by the Girls' Grammar School. The basement has been changed into the play-grounds, making a very beautifully arranged school.

There are four class rooms in front, all well lighted, furnished and comfortable, on each floor. In the rear fifteen feet have been added to the length of the edifice, and, by means of sliding doors, are so arranged as to form two fine class rooms from the rear of the main room, which may be minutely opened into the main room. The number of pupils that can be accommodated comfortably is about 1,000.

There are already on register 1,100 pupils, and the school is rapidly filling up. The formal opening of the school will take place on Monday next at 9 o'clock.

The boys' Grammar School is under the care of Henry Kiddle; the Girls' under Miss Letitia McKenzie. The Primary School is under the charge of Miss Sarah Conklin.

The total number of pupils in all the Public Schools of the Ward on register, is 2,617. There are several private schools in the Ward, besides Rutger's Institute, which will swell the total number of pupils in all kinds of schools in the Seventh Ward to about 3,400.

The Massachusetts Sabbath School Excursionists to Town.

To-day the large company of Sabbath School Excursionists—some thousand in number—arrive by the several Boston boat routes and proceed to breakfast together at the Crystal Palace. At 10 o'clock a large number of children from the Orphan Asylums will meet them there, Rev Mr. CUYLER officiating. It is expected as master of ceremonies, introducing the Massachusetts teachers to the Gotham scholars. At noon the latter sit down in the Palace to dine. In the evening a public meeting will be held in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, Union-square—the public reception of the party by the New York Association of Sunday School teachers. At this meeting we understand that Dr. FERRIS, Rev. Mr. BANVARD, Mr. WOODRUFF, of Brooklyn, Rev Mr. NASON and Mr. HOYT, of Boston, will deliver addresses.

On Wednesday and Thursday there will be trips to "the Islands" and "Institutions" and public meetings in Brooklyn. We wish the party much joy of the occasion. Hundreds of our Yankee cousins will visit us now for the first time, and we are really quite solicitous that they return with a good idea of our hospitality and politeness.

A Large School.

For the past two or three days there have been in attendance at Ward School No 45, (THOS. FOULKE, Esq., Principal,) over two thousand pupils. Some, of course, doubt the propriety of having so many children assembled under one roof, but everything depends upon proper classification and discipline, which in this school appear to be carefully and efficiently attended to. We would have the tax-payer who grumbles over the amount devoted to educational purposes in this City, visit this or any other of our well-conducted City sch ols, and observe the character of the discipline and teaching therein. Without doubt his future tax bills, especially the part assigned for educating the youth of the City, would be paid with cheerfulness.

Boyle's Portrait of Dr. Patterson.

BOYLE has just completed a fine portrait of Dr DAVID PATTERSON, the first Principal of the City Normal School, to be placed in the Normal School Rooms at the Hall of the Board of Education. The Doctor is represented standing in the act of addressing his class—his left hand resting on a book, while his right hangs by his side. In the fore-ground a globe is pictured, and a portfolio of maps, and some books thrown in the window at the left. The whole forming a large half length, of imposing character. This picture will add to the artist's reputation. It has been painted to order, as a compliment from the teachers to one of the oldest and most distinguished of their Professors, and the order has been nobly filled.

The Irish Aid Society.

A regular monthly meeting of the New-York Irish Aid Society was held at its rooms in Grand-street last evening. Mr. THOMAS MARTIN presided. The Secretary, W. T WOUHL, read a number of applications for aid received, and the Executive Committee submitted a report of their doings since the last meeting. Mr. MICHAEL COX, from a Special Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions in behalf of the Society, handed in $148, and reported that other and large amounts were promised in aid of the Society. A motion was adopted that the names of all persons contributing $5 or upwards, be published in the public prints on the 1st of October.

After the transaction of a large amount of other business, the society adjourned.

Trade Sale.

The sale yesterday was continued. The attendance was pretty fair. Inferior works did not bring as high prices, but good books were in demand and went off at good figures. The catalogue of James B. Smith & Co., Philadelphia, was continued yesterday morning at the commencement of the sale, and those of J. W. Moore, Philadelphia; Hopkins, Bridgman & Co., Northampton, Mass.; Edward Livermore, New-York; Henry W Law, New-York; Jacob Ernst, Cincinnati; G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass.; Dix & Edwards, New-York; H. Cowperthwaite, Philadelphia; Merriam, Moore & Co., Troy; Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia; White P. Hazard, Philadelphia; Kay & Brother, Philadelphia. Bunce & Brother, New-York; John Wiley, New-York; James Monroe & Co., Boston and Cambridge; Charles Scribner, New York; Kiggins & Kellogg, New-York; Henry F. Anners, Philadelphia; Smith & English, Philadelphia; and Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston, were next entered upon. The sale will close this evening.

Prison Association.

The Executive Committee of the above Association held their regular monthly meeting last evening at 8 o'clock, in their Committee room, No. 13 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

The diaries of the Committee on Discharged Convicts and Detentions were read by the agents, from which it appears the following were their operations during the month: 314 persons were visited in our City Prisons. 34 persons have been discharged from custody on their recommendation; of this number a large proportion were from 9 to 18 years of age; 23 discharged prisoners from Sing Sing and other prisons received assistance in clothing and money, which enabled them to reach their friends, home or employment in the country.

☞ The following gentlemen were admitted to practice, at the New York Bar, on Friday last: Rufus Y. Eddy, Wm. W. Niles, Jr, Louis Schlesinger, Frederic Smyth, Charles Waters, John S Mayoes, John Ely, Henry L. Potter, Arthur E. Skedding, A. S. Van Dusen, Otis A. Whitehead.

☞ GEORGE MATSELL, Mr. WHITE, President Crystal Palace: RICHARD T. CONNELLY, County Clerk; NATHANIEL JARVIS, Clerk of Common Pleas, and his brother, BENJAMIN JARVIS, Officer BOWYER and others, have been summoned to appear before Alderman Baisos on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., at No. 8 City Hall.

☞ The Farmers' Club meets at noon to-day, to discuss the best methods of "Preserving Fruits and Vegetables." Ladies are invited to be present. The meeting will be at the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway.

☞ ONNAY has just completed a glorious picture of the entrance to the Highlands of the Hudson, for a gentleman in Cincinnati. It is as fine a specimen of this artist's work as we remember to have seen.

☞ Mr. EVERETT has presented an elegant portrait of himself to the proprietors of the Everett House, on Fourth avenue and Union-square, in answer to their compliment of naming the house after him.

☞ A meeting of the Board of Health,—private, as usual,—was held yesterday in the Councilman's Chamber. The business transacted was of minor importance.

☞ The Young Men's Christian Association held their monthly meeting last night.

Capture of a Burglar—His Serious Injury in His Attempts to Escape

WILLIAM GOSSMAN was found in the yard of house No 157 West Thirty-third-street, with his leg badly broken, he having entered the house with false keys, where he had secured a quantity of jewelry valued at $200. The stolen articles were found on the premises, where he had thrown them. It appears that as he was obtaining the articles he was surprised, when he jumped from the third story window to the ground, breaking his leg in such a manner that he was necessarily taken to the Hospital, where the limb was amputated. A commitment was made out by Justice PEARCEY.

Attempted Suicides.

Sunday evening a girl of loose habits, passing by the name of ANNA, residing in the house No. 75 Grand-street, attempted to commit suicide by drinking laudanum. She had of late led a disgraceful life, so much so that she became tired of her existence, and, as she briefly said, "The perusal of the remarks of the press in the late suicide in Duane-street led to the determination on her part to be made a heroine." She purchased four ounces of the poison and drank it all; but shortly after regretting her rash act, she informed the servant girl, which incident aid was procured and the contents of the stomach discharged by the free use of lamp oil and other remedies. She is now in a fair way for recovery, and nearly a month for her business.

ELLEN MCCARTY jumped Brevoort at the foot of Jackson street, and would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of a Mr. Robert Walker, who jumped in after and saved her.

Rescue of Escaped Convicts.

JOHN DOLAN, WILLIAM COURTNEY and DANIEL MATTHEWS, three who broke prison at the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, were yesterday arrested by officers GAGE and BARWAY, of the Nineteenth District, they having made their escape from their place of confinement. They were sent back by order of Justice BOGART.

Outrage.

DAVID MURPHY, a marine, on board the U. S. receiving ship North Carolina, was arrested charged with a disorderly assault and battery on the person of HENRY TAYLOR. It is alleged by complainant, that on he and a friend, HENRY VALENTINE, were returning from a fishing excursion, and while passing the ship Murphy and others deliberately fired at them, the ball hitting the boat just by where Mr TAYLOR sat. Accused was held for examination by Justice BOSWORTH.

Assault by Women.

THOMAS CARNEY, of No. 123 Greenwich st., was found lying on the sidewalk in Park-place by policeman ROCHE of the 1st district, his hip-joint being dislocated. He states that as he was passing down the place he was met by several loose women, who attacked him, knocking him down, and inflicting the injury which he had sustained. The bone was set at the Hospital.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 2, 3, 20, 23, 45, 5, 6, 6½, 22, 52, 53, 54, 57, 46, 19, 10, 33, 33, 55, 56, 41, 29.

COMMON PLEAS—Appeals from Inferior Courts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Sept. 24.

Before Judges Nelson and Betts.

The Court was occupied this morning with the case of Abijah Brown vs Henry E Sedgwick. The suit was brought to a hearing some months since, and the facts were agreed upon at that time, and a case was made, which now comes up before the Court for argument.

This suit is one of several suits brought to test the title of a large tract of land near Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, which was formerly a farm owned by Jacob Arden, a butcher. The facts upon which the suit is brought were published at the time when they were agreed upon.

The amount of property involved is very great, and the decision will affect a great number of parties.

Mr W. C Noyes opened the argument for the plaintiff. He is supported by Mr Chas Edmonds and Judge Bronson—Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Blunt are counsel for defendants. The argument is likely to be one such as is rarely heard in our courts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 24.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Lane vs. *Losee et al*—Motion denied without costs. See opinion, with Richard E. Bemish, Clerk at Chambers.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS—STATUTE OF TRUSTS.

Dougherty et al vs *Dougherty et al.*—The plaintiffs are the children and only heirs-at law of Dudley Dougherty, deceased, and the action is brought against his widow, executors, the husbands of the married plaintiffs and the grandchildren of the decedent, for the purpose of setting aside his will as contrary to the statute of trusts.

The instrument is inartificially drawn, the scrivener being a retired carman, and is claimed to be void. By the third clause the decedent directed that his house and lot, corner of Macdougal and Amity streets, should not be sold until after the decease of his three children, which limitation the plaintiffs contend is void, because the power of alienation is suspended for a longer period than during the continuation of two lives.

By the sixth clause, the decedent also directed that the rents and profits of his estate should accumulate until they amounted to the sum of $30,000, when the interest of that sum should be equally divided among his children, which was opposed on the ground that such accumulation, not being for the benefit of minor children, was void by the statute.

COWLES, J.—The third clause of the bill is utterly void by reason of its suspending the alienation of the real estate for a period of time longer than allowed by the Revised Statutes, and the clause of the will is to be decreed absolutely void and of no effect. (1 R. S., 733, sec 15.)

The sixth clause of the will is also void, and must be so decreed to be. (1 R. S., 723, sec 13, and 771, sec. 3 and 4; Harris vs. Clark 3 Selden, 242.)

These clauses being declared void, the remainder of the will will stand and be carried into execution according to the terms, as far as it provides for the disposition of the testator's property. The disposition of what will remain unprovided for by the terms of the will after the cancelling of these two clauses, will pass and descend in the same manner as if no will had been made.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

Erwin vs. *Auer et al.*—No costs of motion to either party.

Schenck vs. *Mudge et al.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party. Make order and submit it to me.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Crosby vs *Ameum.*—Settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham and Woodruff.

The Court sat yesterday to receive arguments on paper in relation to appeals from the inferior Courts. No decisions were rendered.

MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Justice Birdsall.

THE POLICE AND THE PATRIARCH ELECTIONS.

William Roach vs. *Twomey, Captain of the Nineteenth Ward Police, and four others.*—This was an action for trespass in illegally and forcibly entering the premises of the plaintiff, situate in Forty second-street, on the evening of the 15th of August last. The nominal parties were the keeper of the house where the primary election for Delegates to the Syracuse Convention was held, and the Police of the Ward, but the actual parties were His Honor, Fernando the First, and Anson Herrick, Esq., Alderman, and the affair was a sort of *coup d'état*, in which the Mayor and the Police defeated the Alderman. It appeared that proceedings for the election of Delegates opened at the house of Roach about 6 P. M., under the superintendence of three inspectors, selected from the Ward. They held the election in a room behind a barricade, holding the ballot box up so that the voters could put in their ballots. During the early part of the polling, Captain Twomey asked to come in to prevent any disturbance; Roach and one of the Inspectors positively refused, but the other said they had better come in if there was to be a row. To this the first Inspector replied that there would be no fighting among them there and that the police must keep out. The latter would not however, heed this warning and came in through the window having first torn down the bar cade. They then stood by the ballot box until they said the time was up—and then the election closed. They said they came to see fair play and took the ballot box over to another where the ballots were counted. The Inspectors accompanied the police and they had a little brandy all round and left for home about 11 o'clock. On cross examination of the witness, he stated that he saw no row or breach of the peace before the police put themselves through the window into Roach's house. There was a kind of a muss at one time but that was at the latter end, but no improper language was used or disturbance within the house before the police interfered. There were two tickets run—the Herrick ticket and the Wood ticket; cannot say how many votes were polled, but there were more than 500 and perhaps 1,000. On the part of the defence it was set up that they were justified in the course they pursued by the symptoms of disturbance which pervaded the assemblage collected outside of the premises of the plaintiff, and they took the necessary precautions to preserve the peace of the Ward. The case had not concluded up to hour of adjournment.

BUYING A FAST HORSE, BUT A KICKER AND A REARER.

Before Judge Thompson.

Sinclair vs. *Langley*—This was an action to recover $340, being the difference paid to the defendant on the purchase of a horse and the actual value of the animal. It appeared that in July last the plaintiff owned a very fast horse, which could trot a mile in 2:36, but as the animal had unfortunately adopted the habit of side kicking, the owner was willing to sell for $400. The plaintiff knowing that such "a fast crab" would be worth at least $1,200, bought the horse without a trial, and the next day made the awkward discovery that he had been bitten severely, for his fast one was not only a kicker but a "rearer," and this latter quality reduced its value to a mere nominal $60. It appeared in evidance that the vender of the horse was not aware of its rearing qualifications, not having driven the animal for some time, and that if the purchaser had given the horse a trial on the road the defect could have been ascertained be ore the bargain was concluded. The Judge held that the defendant had not practiced any deception in the sale of the horse, that there was no fraud in the transaction, no warranties having been given, although the horse was represented as perfectly sound with the exception of a habit of kicking; and yet there could be no doubt the respiratory organs of the animal were defective, so as to render him utterly valueless. The expression "perfectly sound" was a mere expression of opinion, and not intended as a legal warranty. Under these circumstances, the maxim *caveat emptor* applies, and judgment must be given for the defendant.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANNEMOOF,
No 40 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

A VOICE FROM THE HOME OF COMFORT AND ECONOMY.—The wearing of durable, healthful and cheap UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY,

is the securing of both comfort and economy. The "voice" says purchase at No. 108 Bowery, where all the goods are shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's undisguised opinion. JAMES B. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A gentleman of settled habits who is enabled to consult his own comfort, can obtain an eligible room and agreeable accomodations in a strictly private family near the New-York Hotel. Meals will be served at the pleasure of the occupant, and everything rendered complete in all appointments appertaining to a home. The arrangements can be made permanent if desired. Address A. B., Box No. 139 Post Office.

[Advertisement.]

A DESIRABLE STOVE.—A saving of 50 per cent. is a great object in the consumption of fuel. Corts' Patent Stove, "The Black Prince," will effect this, and even more, as every one can testify who has used them: and as the season is fast approaching when these necessary articles will become a permanent institution in housekeepers, they will find them only at N Corts', No. 353 Grand-st., and J. H. and W. J. Corts', No. 50 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

SHAWLS SILKS AND VELVETS.—Some of the richest and choice patterns of the season are now open for exhibition and sale at CHAS HEARD & Co.'s, No. 361 Grand-street. Their late invoice contains a variety of new styles of rich Brochè and Stella Shawls, Brocade, Plaid and Stripe Silks; also, a superb assortment of rich Lyons Velvets for Cloaks and Mantillas, well worthy of the attention of seekers after novelty in rich dress goods.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, DR CURTIS' HYGEANA. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H RING, No. 193 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS cure any case of weakness, debility and lowness of spirits. They invigorate the system, and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall Importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Floor Oilcloths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 8s per yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 455 Broadway, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand pantomime of the "Magic Pill," at this house last night, astonished everybody there. It is certainly the best we have ever witnessed on any stage. It is to be repeated to-night, with the "Blacksmith" and "Two Gregories."

[Advertisement.]

MLLE. FELICITA VESTVALI

Has the pleasure to announce that her last

GRAND CONCERT

Will take place this, TUESDAY, EVENING, at the new Hall of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.—Fine fashionable cloth coats $8; splendid business coats $5; 3,000 pair fancy cassimere pants $2 50; rich silk vests $2; extra superfine beaver overcoats $13, &c.

[Advertisement.]

PIANO-FORTES TO LET.—One dozen, from $3 to $5 per month, each. Some very fine ones at $10 per quarter of three months. Call and see them to-day. N. B.—Melodeons to let. F. H. NASH, 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 864 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street, (opposite TAYLOR'S saloon,) offer a good Brussels Carpet at $1 per yard, and other articles in their line at proportionate rates.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Life, Cabinet, and Miniature sizes, in oil and water colors.

AMBROTYPES

in every style at BRADY'S, No 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The astounding popularity of the new Comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep" as performed at BARNUM'S Museum, is owing to its having been first produced there and played so extremely well. Given to-night again. Another new piece this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

Martyrs' Monument Association.

This Association has appointed FREDERICK W. WALKER, of Brooklyn, as traveling agent, to collect funds to raise a monument to the Martyrs of the Prison Ships.

☞ The Sabbath School connected with the Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn, has contributed $67 25 to aid the orphans in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

☞ Collections were taken up in several of the Brooklyn Churches on Sunday to aid the Norfolk sufferers.

Fire at Coney Island.

The Oceanic House, at Coney Island, was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday night, with most of the contents, consisting of about $10,000 worth of furniture belonging to the lessee, Mr. THEODORE S. TUCKER.

This house was built about two years ago by Judge VANDERBILT, at a cost of $35 000. The house and furniture were mostly covered by insurance.

Sharp Shooting.

On Sunday afternoon, two men, in a small boat, approached the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, lying at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, with the evident intention of either furnishing some of the sailors with liquor or of aiding them in deserting. One of the sentinels ordered the boat off, but this order they refused to obey, and kept hovering around the ship. Finally, the sentinel fired at them—the ball from his musket just grazed the bow oarsman, and passed through the boat. The boatman concluded that it was about time to leave, and acted accordingly.

Serious Accident.

DANIEL MURPHY, employed in a distillery at the foot of North Fourth-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, was seriously injured on Saturday, by being partly crushed between two cog-wheels. He is not expected to recover.

NEW-JERSEY.

Relief for Yellow Fever Sufferers.

Collections were taken up on Sunday in only three of the churches in Jersey City, in accordance with the suggestion made by the public meeting on Tuesday evening last. The following were the sums subscribed:

St Paul's M. E. Church	$100
First Reformed Dutch Church	25
Third Reformed Dutch Church	20

The Scotch Presbyterian Church (a new Society) contributed $10 60 a week since. The other churches did not comply with the suggestion for various reasons. We understand that towards $300 have been subscribed among the citizens.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Tuesday, 25th inst, by the reverend the bishop of Vermont, Rev. EDWARD HENRY ONDERDONK, D. D., to ANNETTA BROWNE, daughter of the late JOHN C. THOMPSON, Esq., of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 23, by Rev. Mr. FARRELL, Mr. FRANCIS A. JAMESON to Miss ALICE M. LALOR, both of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 23, by Rev. H. V. D. SHORT, Mr. JAMES MCMANUS to Miss CAROLINE CHRISTIE FRASER.

DIED,

In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 23, after a long and painful illness, in the 36th year of her age, LOUISA ADELINE, eldest daughter of the late JOHN L. CHAPIN, M. D.

Suddenly, on Saturday, 22d inst., Mr. C. BOLE, a native of Switzerland, for the last 20 years a resident of this City, aged 46 years. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 14 Bond-st, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 24, HARRIET, wife of JOSEPH COUNTY, in the 40th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 138 7th-st, this day (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 24, ELLEN HARPER JONES, the infant daughter of W. T. and J. A. JONES.

Her remains will be interred at Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 21, in Division av., PETER MCKENNA, aged 69 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Friday Sept 21, of consumption, aged 25 years, THOMAS HALLEY, only son of Mr. James Cotterell, of Flitcham-ay Brook-yn, and formerly of Hanley on Thames, Oxfordshire, Eng.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

Reading, Berks. Eng., papers please copy.

At Orange N. J., on Sunday Sept 21 JOHN BALDWIN GARDINER son of Baldwin Gardiner, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this day (Tuesday) Sept. 25 at 1 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church, corner of 4th av and 21st st.

At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Sunday evening, Sept. 23, MARY AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Henry and Mary Augusta Aitken aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the house of its parents Lafayette-st., Elizabeth City this day (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT 24.

$6 000 Ohio 6s '60	105¾	200	Erie Railroad	c	56
16 511 Ill 6s imp '67	106	110	do		56
1 000 Ind. 5 per 6s	83½	110	do	s60	56
5 000 do	c 83	100	do	s60	56
1,000 Virginia 6s	86	100	do	s30	56
1,000 do	86½	100	do	s3	56
[5 000 Missouri 6s	82	50	do	b10w	56
2 000 Cin Loan 6s '70	87	100	do	b60	57
14 000 Tennessee 6s '90	88	100	do	b3	56
10 000 Erie C Bds. '71	83	200	do	b60	56
2,000 Erie Bonds of '76	89½	100	do	c	56
16,000 Hud. R. M. Bds	76	50	do	b10	56
18,000 Ill C. R. R. bds	85	50	do	b30	56
5 000 do	b60	86	50	do	b30	56
5,000 do	b60	86½	350	do	s60	56
10,000 do	s30	85	100	do	s60	6
5 000 do	s60	86½	300	do	s3	56
1,000 Ch. & Rk Is. P. R. bds	97	100	Harlem R. R.	b60	27
360 Mechanics' Bank	116	900	do	b60	27
5 Bank of America	113	100	do	b30	27
41 Ocean Bank	86	30	Panama Railroad		106
7 Mechanics' Bank	109	262	Reading Railroad		95
200 Cin & Zan'a Coal Co.	s3	26	do	b3	95
200 Ward Coal Co.		1	320	do		95
300 do	b20	1	600	do	s60	95
300 do	b3	1	200	do	s30	95
100 Nic Transit Co.	c	26	200	do		95
100 do	s60	24	100	do	b3	95
100 do		24	200	do		95
50 do	b10	24	100	do	b60	95
200 do	b3	2	100	do	b30	85
300 do	s	25	200	do		95
800 Canton Co.	s3	25	100	Hudson R. R. R	b30	41
200 do	b60	25	19	do	c	41
200 Clev & Tol. R. R	s3	6½	200	do	b60	40
200 do	s60	85	5	do		41
50 do	s3	85½	100	do	b30	42
100 do	s60	86	177	Mich. Cen. R. R.		99½
300 do	s60	86	10	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R		101
300 ro		86½	5	do		101
100 Chi & Rock Is. R. C	c	108	20	do		100
30 do		103	5	Gal. & Chi R. R		118
65 do	b3	103	108	do	c	119

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$16,030 Sac City Funded 10s, 1875,	int added	80	@80½
4,350 Sac. City Funded 10s, 1875,	int added	79½	@80½
2 000 Sac. City Funded 10s, 1859	int added	80	@80½
2,270 Sac. City Funded 12s, 1856,	int added	92½	@93
1 552 Sac. City Funded 12s, 1856,	int added		93
2 000 Sac. City Levee 8s, 1863,	int added	72	@72½
10 000 Stockton City 10s	int. added		83
5,000 Ill. Cen. and Freeland Bds.,	int. added		83½
3 000 Mar. & Cin. R. R. 1st mort.,	int added		80
2,000 Chi & R. I. R. R 1st mort.,	int. added		97½
50 shares New-York and Erie Railroad			55½
40 shares Island City Bank			83
10 shares Nassau Bank			105
40 shares People's Bank			106½
150 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company			50
40 shares New-Amsterdam Insurance Co			92½
100 shares South-street Stage Company			80
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express			75
1100 shares High Shoals Mining and Manuf. Co.			8c

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Missouri 6s	82	100	Cumber. Coal Co	s30	26
4 000 Ill Cen R. R. Bs	86	50	do	s3	26
300 Erie Railroad	56	100	do		26
200 do	b3	56	260	do		25½	24
800 do	s60	55½	800	do	b10	27
400 do	s3	55½	26	Nicaragua Transit Co.		20
300 do	s	55	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s60	87
100 do	b30	56	150	do		86
100 do	b30	56½	500	do		86
100 do	s30	56	500	do		86
100 do		56	300	Reading Railroad	b3	94
2000 do		55½	500	do		94
850 do	b60	56	400	do		94
100 do	b3	55½	100	do	b60	95

MONDAY, Sept. 24—P. M.

The Official City Bank Averages for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 22, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present the following changes from the previous statement of Sept. 15, being a decreased movement in every department:

Decrease in Loans	$515,285
Loss of Specie	557,849
Decrease of Circulation	5,330
Decrease of Deposits	405,159

The loss of Specie extended to a majority of the Banks. The principal decrease in Loans and Deposits was with the Metropolitan Bank, which does the business of most of the New-York Country Banks. Their late heavy City balances are now being used in their local business. The City Banks probably commence the new week with less Specie than the average here shown, owing to the heavy French shipments of Gold on Saturday. Including the Sub-Treasury statement, the following is the general comparison with the preceding statement of Sept. 15, and that of the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 22, '55.	Sept. 15, '55.	Sept. 16, '54.
Loans	$92,905,971	$93,581,734	$99,397,009
Specie	12,932,356	11,655,301	12,213,240
Circulation	8 862,623	7,716,492	7,721,825
Deposits	72,936,433	80,105,147	80,510,306
In Sub-Treasury	7,024,185	6,578,148	6,319,301

The actual circulation of the City Banks is nearly half a million more than is now returned in the official averages. The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank has persisted in refusing to recognize its old Safety Fund Circulation, ever since the Weekly Statement Law went into operation, and the Greenwich Bank, whose old charter has expired, is, of late, imitating the bad example. It is only such sharp bank men as Presidents AMES and WHEELRIGHT who can afford to do this. The Bank of New-York, Bank of America, Merchants' Exchange and others report their old circulation every week, with the new, and thereby acknowledge their obligation to the public to take it up when presented.

The Street demand for money was active to day, and pretty general among the Stock Brokers. The rate on demand is full 7 ₱ cent. The negotiation of business paper, outside of Bank, was again moderate. The terms are 1@2 ₱ cent. dearer than regular discounts at Bank. Speculation on the Stock Exchange is somewhat dampened, and there were heavy cash sales of Erie this afternoon at a decline of 1 ₱ cent. as compared with Saturday afternoon. The market took the stock, however, with freedom, and its friends say the movement for the rise is not yet over. The rest of the list sympathized to some extent. Reading sold down to 94¾ cash. The sales of Illinois Centrale reached $50 000 at 85¼ cash, 86@86¼ on time. The business to-day in foreign bills indicated a light mail for the Boston steamer, though the buying may be much larger to-morrow. The regular Bankers are drawing at 109¾, and transient Bank bills from the South were done at 109¾. There is also a fair offering of commercial names at 109¼@⅜. France and North of Europe Exchange are steady; a good request for the former, which will induce a specie shipment of $400 000 or $500 000. The last California mail packet was to leave San Francisco on the 5th September, and will be due on Thursday or Friday. We hear that the Nicaragua steamer probably left on the same day, though the calculation has been that she left on Saturday, the 1st, or Monday, 3d September. The regular sub Treasury balance was increased to-day $96,000, and now stands $6,874,288.

Markets Harbor and Saratoga Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your article of this morning, filling a list of our present Board of Directors, several errors. I therefore take the liberty to enclose herewith a correct list which please insert in your money article to-morrow, and oblige,

Your obedient servant,
E. H. SAXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF S. H. & SARATOGA R. R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 24, 1855.

DIRECTORS:

David Leavitt, N. Y.	John R. Briggs, N. Y.
Wm. Chauncey, N. Y.	Chas. A. May, N. Y.
Lucius B. Canfield, N. Y.	G. W. Clinton, jr., Albany.
Chas. Hall Pond, N. Y.	Geo. H. Thatcher, Albany.
E. R. Tyrrell, N. Y.	E. W. Gilbert, Troy.
Silas M. Wiley, N. Y.	Robert Spier, West Mil-
Fisher Hawley, N. Y.	ton, N. Y.

Money Circular for Europe.

TRANSLATION.

The week offers no point of very marked interest to notice. The arrival of the Liverpool steamer to the 8th September, with the advice that the Bank of England had raised its rate of discount, has checked the upward movement of speculative Stocks, and they have since then experienced various oscillations. Orders to buy American Stoc

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1256 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

A FESTIVAL.

HOLIDAY CELEBRATION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Reception of Massachusetts Sabbath School Teachers.

Our visitors from Boston enjoyed a pleasant season in the Crystal Palace yesterday. It was a refreshing sight to see so many sunny-faced men, women and children gathered into an aggregate of Six Thousand souls. There were Massachusetts men and women devoted to the Sunday School interest; New-York men and women who sympathized with them, and Two Thousand children from the Sunday Schools and Charitable Institutions of New-York, to teach them all how good a thing it is to look after the rising generations, especially when a little care bestowed in season will keep the young ones out of mischief. The day could not have been finer, had it been expressly ordered for the occasion, and for this there was an especial indication of thankfulness, for Sunday School celebrations have of late been sorely troubled by the elements. The sun was bright all day, the children were well fed and tidy, and none of them cried. On the contrary, all of them sang, and tuned their pipes well, too. Breakfast and dinner, served up in the Palace for one thousand persons, prevented any serious collapse, and so, full replenished with physical comforts and mental ailment, the Six Thousand in the Palace appeared to enjoy themselves hugely. We didn't see a cross man or woman all day.

It was announced nearly two months since that the Sunday School Teachers of Boston and its vicinity had determined that a trip to this City would improve their health and restore their mental balance. So a number of the influential members of the body got together in Convention in Boston, held a public meeting, resolved that they would make arrangements for a social time, and appointed Committees to consider and carry out the measures which were suitable to make the effort successful. Several of the members of these Committees have been in the City for a week or two, perfecting the arrangements, in company with the New-York Teachers, who have seconded their movements with the greatest alacrity. The whole affair has been under the direction of Mr HENRY HOYT, the Agent of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union.

The number of men and women (Dr. TYNG, yesterday, on behalf of Massachusetts people, disclaimed the terms ladies and gentlemen) present from Boston and the large towns of Massachusetts, was *Nine Hundred and Fifty*. One-third of the number were female teachers. The party came from Boston by three routes —Fall River, Norwich and Stonington—and reached this City late yesterday morning, the boats having been detained by the crowds of passengers. Each of the Boston steamboat routes was calculated to bring 334 persons, and arrangements to this end were made. The number, however, did not quite reach the figure of One Thousand. Lowell and Worcester send the largest delegations outside of Boston. The cars on the Norwich route came heavily laden. The train consisted of sixteen first-class passenger cars, all filled.

The party reached this City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and immediately left the boat for the Palace by cars and stages. At 9 o'clock there was a large gathering at the Palace. The excursionists gained access to the building by exhibiting their tickets for the trip, which had been issued for $5 50. The payment of this sum covered the expense of the trip to and from Boston, the cost of breakfast and dinner at the Palace yesterday, and the outlay for the trip to Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, which will take place to-day.

At breakfast, 950 hungry persons had their food seasoned by a blessing from Rev. PHINEAS STOWE of Boston. The "things" were afterwards cleared up by the matronly New-England women, who speedily set everything "to rights." The platform was then cleared for the public ceremonies of the day.

The children from the City Schools and Public Institutions began to march into the Palace before 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued to arrive until nearly 10. When fully gathered, they counted up as follows:

From Randall's Island	230
From New-York Orphan Asylum	151
From Colored Orphan Asylum	200
From Five Points Mission	100
From Leake & Watts Orphan House	136
From Brooklyn Orphan Asylum	32
From Home of the Friendless	180
From Five Points House of Industry	160
From Deaf and Dumb Institution	260
From New-York Juvenile Asylum	260
Total	1,719

The Old Brewery Mission scholars marched in with a banner, inscribed;

"Day and Sunday School of the Ladies' Home Mission at the Five Points—1850. The Poor have the Gospel preached to them."

Mr. RIPLEY was at the head of his especial pets, the boys of Randall's Island. The little fellows wore their uniform, and stepped to the music of their own Band.

The Brooklyn Orphans had each a gilt medal suspended by a white ribbon from the neck, inscribed:

"Temperance leads to health, wealth, happiness and long life.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it
As poised on the curb it inclines to my lips"

The children from the Home of the Friendless carried a blue silk banner, fringed, and inscribed suitably in gold letters. They had also a blue badge—some of them put on upside down. The babies were in haste.

The Leake and Watts Orphans were nearly of a size—comely and well-behaved.

The Deaf and Dumb were watched over by Dr. PEET, President of the Institution, and his efficient aids.

The children from Mr. PEASE'S Mission were elevated upon a platform on the outskirts of the crowd, fronting the stage.

HENRY HOYT, Esq., presided. Several distinguished divines occupied seats in the elevated portion of the benches. The multitude thronged about, as best they could, and the galleries on all sides were thickly lined with listeners. LUCIUS HART, of this City, led off the singing—he is particularly great on the training of youthful voices. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. STOWE, of Boston.

Master JAMES HARPER, a sharp, bright lad of fourteen years, from the Leake and Watts Orphan House, led off in the speech-making. He recited a set piece suited to the occasion, and did it admirably, so that he had a double round of applause, and had to come forward to make another bow.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER spoke of the Sabbath School enterprise, and painted its beauties in glowing colors. He enumerated the institutions which were represented, and dwelt upon the benefits derived from their establishment here. Rev. Mr. TWOMBLY, of Boston, replied.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., on behalf of the Board of Governors, gave a history of the Randall's Island Institutions. He said the inmates of those establishments then present, were children worthy of regard; they have friends all about them to cheer them on and aid them.

C. S. PELL, Esq., spoke in behalf of the New-York Orphan Asylum. It has now 151 inmates. The Institution has reached its year of jubilee.

Dr J. MCCUNE SMITH, (colored) was heard in advocacy of the claims of the Colored Orphan Asylum. The Institution was incorporated in 1838, was presented with twenty lots on Fifth-avenue in 1849 by WILLIAM F. MOTT, built a new edifice, 150 by 50 feet, and has 209 children. Gumbo, (or whatever his name was,) the African Prince of fifteen years, who was wrecked on our coast, and brought to this institution to be educated, has returned to the dusky dominions of his royal father. The youth was very dignified and very black, and, as we are given to understand, refused *in toto* to do any sort of labor. The young Africans who were exhibited yesterday at the Palace were by far the sweetest singers there. They had fine voices, and kept time most remarkably, considering their tender years. They have evidently been carefully tutored. Their singing performance was vehemently encored.

The ladies of the Five Points Mission put forward "little BESSIE ROBARR" as their spokesgirl. She was seven years old, but very self-possessed.

Rev. ASA BULLOCK, Secretary of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, spoke briefly in general terms of the Sunday School enterprise. He was followed by Dr. PEET, who introduced Mr. G. C. W. GAMAGE, a graduate and teacher in the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution, who gave his admired representation (in pantomime) of Christ stilling the tempest.

"Behold the children who have lost one parent!" exclaimed the President, as a score of half-orphans rose to make an exhibit. The half-orphans, however, had no speaker to set forth their claims.

Rev. Dr. KNOX spoke for the Leake and Watts Orphans House—Rev. Mr. BATCHELDER for the Brooklyn Orphans—Rev. Dr. TYNG, facetiously, for the Home of the Friendless and the Aged Indigent Respectable Females. He asked three or four round old ladies of the Indigent Institution, to get up, so that they could be seen,—but the old ladies wouldn't. The Doctor called them his "mothers," and the Friendless boys and girls his "children," and said the ends of the earth had come together in the charities for which he appeared. The ladies were much taken by the Doctor's talk.

GERRENSLAER N. HAVENS spoke for the the New-York Juvenile Asylum, and Mr. PEASE for himself and his scholars.

The familiar strains of "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" was immediately succeeded by dinner. Plates, knives, forks, and something to put on them and use them on, were abundant, and the fullest justice was done to the case in hand. Afterwards, the guests received cards directing them to the hotels, and presently the place was empty.

In the evening, Dr. CHEEVER'S spacious Church on Union square was densely crowded at the reception of the delegation by the "New-York Association of Sabbath School Teachers." The Chairman of the Committee of Reception was RICHARD P. CLARK; Secretary, WM. C. BOURNE. At this meeting, Rev Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University of New-York, presided, and he addressed the delegation in warm terms of welcome. The welcoming address was answered by Mr. HOYT, and speeches followed from Messrs. A. WOODRUFF, LYMAN WHITING, J. BARNARD, and others. Music was sprinkled in through the exercises.

To-day, the delegation visit the institutions on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, leaving Chambers-street Pier at 9 o'clock, and returning at 4½. A meeting takes place at Mr. BEECHER'S church, in Brooklyn this evening.

To-morrow, a Convention of Teachers assembles at Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, for conference between the parties whose field of labor leads straight forward to the little wicket-gate and that narrow path of which honest BUNYAN has so cleverly dreamed in times past.

We trust our Boston brethren will find pleasure in a trip, the first fruits of which have been gathered so free from hinderance. A considerable number, it is understood, will return home in to-night's boats without participating further in the festivities than by joining in the visit to the Islands.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM SYRACUSE.

Whig and Republican Conventions.

FAMILIAR FACES.

PROBABLE NAMES ON THE NEW TICKET.

Anticipated Junction of the Two Conventions.

THE KNOW-SOMETHINGS AND CHOCTAWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 25—10½ P. M.

There is a very large gathering of representatives here, preparatory to the commencement of the Whig and Republican Conventions, to be held here to-morrow.

I notice among the delegates many faces that have haunted both Whig and Democratic Conventions in years past. The most prominent members of the two parties, who propose to form a partnership for the next campaign, have assembled here to witness the inauguration of the new party.

There appears to be very little concerted caucusing, but much interchange of individual opinions, and not a little diversity of individual views. It is a kind of chaos, promising a speedy ushering in of order at the right time.

Of course it is almost impossible to make any accurate statement of the names that will be likely to "turn up trumps" to-morrow, but I think the following are likely to be on the ticket;

PRESTON KING, as Secretary of State.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON, as Comptroller.

ABIJAH MANN, as Attorney General.

A. P. WILLIAMS, or S. L. BERGOUNS, as Canal Commissioner.

GEORGE GEDDES or OLIVER B. LEE, as State Engineer.

WILLIAM BAILEY, as State Prison Inspector.

BRADFORD R. WOOD and Judge SHANKLAND, as Judges of Appeals.

There seems to be very little disposition to gratify personal preferences, but a determination to nominate the ablest and strongest. If it is not resolved to make out a ticket without renominating any of the present State Officers, I think COOK will be chosen for Comptroller by acclamation; but I think we are to have all new men.

Probably MOSES H. GRINNELL will be the permanent President of the Whig, and JAMES S. WADSWORTH of the Republican Convention.

Strong resolutions will be adopted in favor of free territory, but I do not think any resolve will be passed touching the Liquor question. The Judges of Appeals and the Attorney-General will be Temperance men; and their known habits and principles must stand in the place of all resolves.

I opine that the two Conventions will unite on one action, as I do not hear of anybody who entertains a different opinion. I presume both Conventions will transact all their business to-morrow.

The Order of Know-Somethings and the Choctaws held a joint Convention at Corinthian Hall to-day. They had a large attendance, but adjourned over without transacting any business. I suppose they are awaiting the action of the Republican Convention, and will probably endorse the nominations of that body.

The Whig and Republican State Conventions.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

A large number of Delegates to the Whig and Republican Conventions, to assemble here to-morrow, are now present. Appearances indicate harmony and coalescence in both Conventions. Probably the offices will be divided equally. It is thought PRESTON KING will receive the nomination of Secretary of State, and that the two members of the present Canal Board will be renominated.

State Convention of the Choctaws and Know-Somethings.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

This Convention met here to-day. About 1,000 delegates were present. Mr. HALL, of Cayuga, presided, and B. F. ROMAINE, Esq., was chosen Secretary. They appointed a Business Committee and adjourned over to await the action of the two Conventions which meet to-morrow. The delegates were composed of Choctaws and Know Somethings.

A Large Business on the Underground Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 25—10½ P. M.

I noticed *nine* persons on the Underground Railroad train that passed through this place this morning. There were five men, two women and two girls. Four were from Norfolk and two from Washington;—I could not learn the starting point of the other three. I understand that the Underground is doing a large Fall business.

FROM AUBURN.

THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS

A Perplexing Variety of Candidates,

THE CONVENTION ORGANIZES.

C. C. Burr Makes a Speech to Kill Time.

Mr. Brooks Does the Same.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Sept. 25—10 P. M.

There are about three hundred Delegates to the K. N. Convention already here, and one or two hundred are expected to arrive during the day.

Among those present are Messrs. BARKER, ERASTUS BROOKS, C. C. BURR, ULLMANN, MALLORY, WALKER, and many others of the most prominent members of the Order in the State.

They anticipate a harmonious session, and a satisfactory conclusion in the presentation of a State ticket. They have no regular caucus, and they do not organize in Convention until 11 o'clock.

I do not yet hear of any proposal in definite form. There is, of course, a perplexing variety of candidates for each of the offices to be filled at the coming election, all having more or less friends, but some forty or fifty of them must experience a realizing sense of disappointment before the names that will probably receive a majority will get fairly under consideration. There is scarcely a District from which there is not one to propose for some office; but aside from these, there is a large, and I believe a dominant, party here that does not believe the Order yet in a condition to reward its particular friends.

They incline to the opinion that the true policy for the Order at this time is to combine on its ticket names from each, or rather from the Hard Shell Democratic and Conservative Whig branches, that will command the respect for the peculiar principles of the party. That they will succeed is doubtful!

The candidates within the Order who have been active in their several localities since the rise of the organization, have come here full of hope that now is the time for honor and reward. Their local friends, in many instances, will stand by them as long as possible.

Among the candidates named by those who are in favor of taking the best men from the old parties who are favorable to the order, are the following: For Secretary of State, Lorenzo Burrows of Albion, Orleans Co.; James E. Cooley of Clifton Staten Island; and J. T. Headly of Orange; Benton of Herkimer. For Comptroller, Lorenzo Burrows and Jas. E. Cooley. For State Treasurer, T. J. Lyons of Orange; Stephen Clark of Albany. For Attorney General, S. B Cushing of Tompkins; S. Sammons of Montgomery. For Canal Commissioners, Odell and Thompson of Monroe; and Moore of Chenango. For State Prison Inspectors, S. Andrews of Westchester; Miller and Wilker of Auburn. For State Engineers, Col. S. Seymour of Rockland; Graves of Kings; Hall of Oneida. For Court of Appeals, Wm Williamson of Saratoga; Hiram Ketchum and W. W. Campbell of New-York; Comstock of Monroe. Messrs Burrows and Cooley are named for both Secretary of State and Comptroller.

If BURROWS be nominated for Secretary of State COOLEY will be nominated for Comptroller. If BURROWS be nominated for Comptroller, J. T. HEADLEY will be nominated for Secretary of State. The chances of Mr. GRAVES for State Engineer are very small, by reason of the very decided opposition of the delegates from his place, all of whom, I believe, are against him.

Notwithstanding the passage of resolutions by recent Conventions absolving members from secrecy concerning the proceeding, they are as close as ever, and very suspicious of reporters. I understand that when the Convention organizes there will be a proposition presented in favor of admitting such reporters as would not be inclined to ridicule the proceedings, or give prominence to any little personal, overheated or otherwise unpleasant scenes that might occur. But whether the proceedings are open or not is a matter of no consequence.

A call is published this morning for a public meeting on Wednesday, to be held at 2 P. M., while the Convention is in session.

MORNING SESSION.

The Know-Nothing Convention met at Stanford Hall at 11 o'clock to-day in good size, and resolve to do something worthy of general attention. At Syracuse there was not as great an addition to the number here in the morning as was anticipated, but there was enough to make a very respectable appearance.

The Convention was called to order by JAS. W. BARKER, Esq., without remark, and a committee on credentials was immediately appointed, consisting of three from each judicial district—twenty-four in all. The Committee retired.

CHAUNCEY C. BURR, of New-York, was called upon to address the Convention during the absence of the Committee. He deemed it hardly fair that he should be called upon thus suddenly and unexpectedly, but as the object was to kill time until the return of the Committee, he could perhaps succeed in that, having had a great deal of practice in that way; but he was pleased to observe the good nature of the Convention, and to see a determination evinced to conduct it in union and harmony. The Convention was important, and the good influence this disposition would have upon the State and nation was apparent. The conduct of the other parties had been such as to forfeit the confidence of the people. Their platforms had been put forth, and they were so unheeded by them as to cause the platforms to have little or no weight. The people now look to men, and consequently it became the Convention to put forth such as would command universal respect and confidence—men of character and integrity, and worthy of public trust.

Were the Convention to nominate such men, the success of the American ticket at the coming election would be sure. They must not, however, underrate the strength of the Opposition they had to contend with. There was a Government power and patronage and a State Administration against them. Turning from Government opposition, he referred to the foreign influence that would be brought to bear, although the order was not perceptive.

Mr. BURR sat down amid applause, and was followed by Hon. E. BROOKS, who agreed with Mr. BURR as to the extent of opposition. The Catholic opposition was potent, and although the price might be sent through the streets of Auburn and not find a PIERCE man, nor one man in favor of the State Administration, both had patronage and were powerful during election as well as at other times. He believed, nevertheless, that if the Convention would nominate consistent, honest, upright men, men well qualified for the positions they were nominated for, the ticket would be triumphant. There was a feeling of sympathy in the breasts of the great body of Americans with the principles of the Order which would cause them to act with it in maintaining them.

Mr. BROOKS having resumed his seat, the Committee returned to the Hall and reported three hundred and three delegates present. The Convention then adjourned until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

6 P. M.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Convention, on being called to order, permanently organized by the election of Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, Chairman; the appointment of Mr. ANDREWS and another, as Secretary; and the election of one Vice-President from each Judicial District.

Mr. BARKER on retiring, and Mr. BROOKS on taking the Chair, each made appropriate remarks.

After several preliminary motions and resolutions, it was resolved to proceed to nominate, and in order, the several officers, beginning with the Secretary of State. The nomination was by ballot, and Hon J. T. HEADLEY receiving a majority over all other candidates, was declared the nominee for Secretary of State. Of 310 votes cast, Mr. HEADLEY received 170. The other votes were scattered among N. S. BENTON, of Herkimer; G. H. BOND, of Oswego, and J. S. VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany. The Convention then took a recess to 8½ o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

At 8½ o'clock the Convention met again, and balloting was again resumed. The first ballot was for Comptroller; 300 votes were cast, of which 258 were for LORENZO BURROWS, of Orleans; N. S. BENTON, of Herkimer, 31; and 21 for JAMES E. COOLEY. Mr BURROWS was declared the nominee for Comptroller.

For Attorney General, 299 votes were cast, of which 245 were for STEPHEN B. CUSHING, of Tompkins; 11 for S. V. MALLORY, of Ontario; 64 for S. SAMMONS, of Montgomery; 8 for WENDELL, of New-York. Mr. CUSHING was unanimously declared the nominee for Attorney General.

For Canal Commissioners 322 votes were cast; of which S. G. WHALEN received 243, LYMAN ODELL, 73; rest scattering.

On the balloting for Canal Commissioner there was considerable excitement between the friends of ODELL and THOMPSON.

It is now 12 o'clock. The members seem determined to continue in session until the whole ticket is nominated. Col. BEYMOUR received the majority. The other votes were between REEVES and HALL.

For State Treasurer, STEPHEN C. CLARK, 161; T. J. LYON, 19; T. H BOND, 89; JAS. DUNN, 13; H. UNDERHILL, 11; rest scattering. J. A.

The American State Nominating Convention.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The American State Nominating Convention assembled here this morning at Stanford Hall. J. W. BARKER called the Convention to order, and the credentials of some 660 delegates were received. At the opening of the afternoon session, ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, was elected President by acclamation, and amidst tumultuous applause. C. C. Burr, of New-York; J. M. Gurley, of Westchester; A. Briggs, of Rensselaer; E. N. Halbrook, of St. Lawrence; D. C. Greenfield, of Onondaga; B. Tompkins, of Broome; S. S. Kinner, of Livingston, and S. S. Whalen, of Chautauque, were elected Vice-Presidents. Dr. Woodward, of New-York, and H. Andrews of Onondaga, were appointed Secretaries.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. BROOKS took the Chair and made an eloquent address, and then, after a prayer from Rev. Mr. GOODWIN, the Convention went to work.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The Whigs of Boston had their first meeting of the season this evening to elect delegates to the Worcester Convention. It was fully attended and quite animated speeches were made by Hon. BENJ. SEAVER, Hon. J. P. BIGELOW, and Hon. MARK HEALY in opposition to fusion and to favor of the nomination of a straight out Whig State ticket. A Committee reported the names of 132 delegates to the Whig Convention—all of whom are supposed to be in favor of separate nominations. Among them are Hon. RUFUS CHOAT, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, DAVID SEARS and NATHAN APPLETON.

The opponents of the Maine law had a very large ratification gathering at Faneuil Hall this evening. Col. J. H WRIGHT presided, and speeches were made by F. O. J. SMITH and others.

Election of Members to the New-Brunswick Assembly.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The St Johns, N. B., papers of Sept. 24, state that an election for two members of the Assembly for St. Johns City and County, Messrs. CODARD and ARMSTRONG, the candidates in opposition to the Government, were elected by about 200 majority. Previous to the election, the Catholics who had heretofore supported the Government or Liberal ticket held a meeting and refused to vote.

State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor met here to day. DAVID FERN, of Alleghany, was chosen Chairman, and G. W. GERMAIN, Secretary. About twenty were present. The resolutions passed by the Convention in February last were re-adopted, and it was resolved also to petition the Assembly to embody them in enactments, and to abolish the distinction between town and country paupers, classifying all paupers as the latter. Adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to retain the following Naval Officers on duty, viz: Lieut MAURY at the Observatory; Commodore STEWART, in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and Commodore SMITH, a Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Disbanding Irish Military Companies in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Governor MINOR to day removed Adjutant-General HOBON on the ground that he refused to obey the order for disbanding the various Irish Military Companies. Capt. J. D. WILLIAMS, of this City, has received the appointment, and has issued the order disbanding the six Irish Companies of the State.

The Recent Storm in Louisiana.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The Southern mail as late as due is received.

The New-Orleans papers contain the details of the recent great storm on Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. The damage was very extensive: vessels were wrecked, wharves washed away, houses on the coast prostrated, and several lives lost. Two New Orleans merchants (JOSEPH PRENTICE and a son of GEO. W. GWIN) were killed at Mississippi city by the falling of a house. The gale was the most severe one experienced in those parts since 1823.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Judge WM. B. WRIGHT, who is now holding the Circuit Court in this city, yesterday charged the Grand Jury that the Prohibitory Liquor law was constitutional, and directed them to find bills of indictment for violations of its provisions.

Another Fire at Kingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Another fire (the third in two days) occurred here this morning, entirely destroying a large wooden building, containing an extensive bakery, a cabinet factory and a shoe store, together with most of the contents.

Burning of a Freight Car on the Stonington Railroad.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

One of the freight cars of the Stonington Steamboat Train, coming this way, caught fire this morning from a spark from the locomotive, when near Attleboro', and with its contents was entirely consumed.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 25—11 P. M.

The steamship *America* is now in her eleventh day out and about due at this port, but up to the present moment there are no signs of her approach.

Reported Failure of the Greensborough Bank, Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

It is rumored that the Greensborough Bank, Queen Anne County, Maryland, has exploded. It is nothing but a Wall-street paper machine.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, arrived here at 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

CITY POLITICS.

HARD NOMINATION FOR JUDGES.

Whig Nominations—Tenth Ward.

The Whig Charter Convention of the Tenth Ward have nominated:

Horatio Reed, for Alderman; Thomas W. Wilding, for Councilman, Twenty-fifth District; Joel W. Mason, for Councilman, Twenty sixth District; Nathaniel S. Husted, for Councilman, Twenty-seventh District; Benjamin W. Hicks, for Assessor; Thomas Tilton and John W Holmes, for Constables; George W. Wheeler, for School Commissioner; Asa Parker, for Inspector; Jacob Rayner, Robert Macey and Andrew J. Cassemer, for Trustees.

The Whig Nominating Convention of the Thirteenth Assembly District met last evening at Constitution Hall, No 550 Broadway, and nominated by acclamation Mr F. H. CONKLIN for Assembly. The Convention was presided over by Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, and MARKEL B. BLAKE acted as Secretary.

Judicial Nominations.

An adjourned meeting of the Hard-Shell City and County Nominating Convention was held at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, last evening. There was a large attendance of delegates, but a still larger attendance of lobby members, including many prominent Soft-Shells, were without and around the Hall, in the earnest discharge of their avocations.

The Convention was called to order at 8 o'clock by FREDERIC R. LEE, the Chairman. N. JARVIS, Jr., of the Twelfth Ward, and J. T. HOFFMAN, of the Eighteenth Ward, acted as Secretaries.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, it was moved and adopted that the Convention proceed to make its nominations.

Mr. B. S. HART of the Fifteenth Ward, moved,—in order to prevent any correct action,—that the nominations be made openly, and the motion prevailed.

Some discussion then arose as to what nominations should first be made. It was finally agreed to ballot for the highest position first, and the Convention proceeded to vote, *viva voce* for a candidate for Judge of

SUPREME COURT.

The first ballot stood thus:

JAMES R. WHITING	55
EDWARD PIERREPONT	3
A. D. RUSSELL	1

Mr WHITING was accordingly declared nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to make nominations for Judges of the

SUPERIOR COURT.

Mr. D. B TAYLOR thought it would be well to discuss the merits of each candidate as named, so that members might be enabled to vote advisedly.

The suggestion was assented to.

Mr. SINCLAIR proposed the names of MICHAEL ULSHOEFER, and HENRY AUGUSTUS CRAM, and spoke warmly in favor of each of them as sound Democrats, and entirely competent to grace the bench of the Superior Court.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR would give his vote for JONAS B. PHILIPS and JAS. S. SANDFORD. He lauded each of them as indefatigable Democrats and sound lawyers. He could not advocate either of the nominations of the previous speaker. Mr. ULSHOEFER was a member of the Central Park Commission, and that fact alone was enough to defeat him for any public office, inasmuch as the Commissioners—though very respectable gentlemen—were generally believed to be swindlers, and were so denominated by the public prints. Besides, Mr. U did not want the office. Mr. H. AUGUSTUS CRAM, he thought, would not stand any chance of any election. It was doubtful if he were a Democrat at all. His name had never been mentioned as a Democrat, and the first intimation he (the speaker) ever had of his being one was the proposition of his name at the last meeting as candidate for the bench of the Superior Court. Mr. H AUGUSTUS CRAM was, besides, a perfect impersonation of an English dandy. He had never worn a stitch of American clothes in his life. He was a consummate exquisite, with a mouth so stuck up that no one could approach him. The party wanted to get folks naturalized every day, every hour, and he was quite sure that Mr. H. AUGUSTUS CRAM would not consent to naturalize any poor Irishman or Dutchman who desired to become men. He would be too dignified to do it. Besides, he was quite sure the young lawyers of New-York would not like to be obliged to argue an intricate point of law before H. AUGUSTUS CRAM at an early hour in the morning, *considering Mr. CRAM'S personal habits*. H. AUGUSTUS CRAM would not do, and he trusted he would not be nominated.

GERARDT H. STEVENS, Jr., thought the *merits* of the respective candidates, and not their peculiarities of dress, should be considered. Although Mr. ULSHOEFER was not his favorite, still he thought no better man could be nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. He did not like to hear Mr. TAYLOR make use of the language he had in relation to Mr. CRAM, whom he believed to be a very smart and competent young man. He must admit, however, that he had never known him as a Democrat, but he believed that all conceded that he was a gentleman and an able lawyer.

Mr. WM. FITZPATRICK, of the Fourteenth Ward asked whether the time of the meeting was to be taken up by two lawyers spouting against each other! [Laughter.] He hoped the Convention would proceed with its business.

The Convention then proceeded to vote, and the first trial resulted as follows:

JONAS B. PHILIPS	33	Peter F. X. Cutler	8
Michael Ulshoefer	25	Henry A. Cram	13
James S. Sandford	36		

Messrs. PHILIPS and CRAM were declared nominated.

COMMON PLEAS.

The first vote for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, resulted as follows:

John R. Brady	34	Chas. Cadmus	3
Wm. H. Leonard	23	A. Cardoza	9

Mr. BRADY was declared elected.

MARINE COURT.

For Judge of the Marine Court, the first vote was:

Geo F. Alden	38	Chas. A. Magnus	4
John D McGregor	18	Wm. Bartlett	3

And Mr. ALDEN was declared the nominee.

All the nominations were afterwards made unanimous.

Mr. MORTON on announcing the death of HENRY J. ALLEN, of the Fourth Ward, and invited the members of the Convention to attend his funeral on this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The invitation was accepted.

The Convention then on motion of Mr. SINCLAIR, of the Sixth Ward, appointed a Committee of five to act in concert with Committees of the other Hard organizations, to make preparations for a grand ratification meeting, and then adjourned.

☞ The Second Ward Hards met last night, but only selected delegates to the Assembly and Ward Conventions.

German Democrats—Governor Dugro grows Personal.

A meeting of the German Democracy was called for last evening, at 8 o'clock, at BUSAM'S Fortuna Halle, No. 290 Second-street. We despatched a Reporter to the spot, who occupied his time till the commencement of business in looking at the "free and independent citizens" of that classic locality, drinking lager bier (he didn't drink any himself) and eating "Limburger kaese." A target company being drilled for the first time also afforded him its quota of entertainment. About fifteen or sixteen persons assembled in the ball-room, who were much pleased by a violent discussion between Governor DUANE of the Almshouse, and another person, (a Mr. MICHEL,) in which some rather strong personalities, as "no gentleman," "fool," "rascal," &c., were indulged in. Mr. DUANE then called the other "a d—d rascal," and gave the lie direct.

This agreeable discussion was interrupted by Mr. G. SCHURMER calling the meeting to order. Mr. F. A. GOERTZ was chosen Chairman very unwillingly, and Mr. HIMMELMANN, after trying for about fifteen minutes, as Secretary. Mr. SCHURMER then addressed the twenty-five Democrats in a very sensible speech, explaining the objects of the meeting. Governor DUANE was, meanwhile, again engaged in a discussion. Hereupon ten delegates were appointed to the Central Convention to be held this evening.

Mr. MICHEL then again delighted the audience by his brilliant eloquence, which was received with immense applause by one man.

Mr. SCHURMER then soberly replied to Mr. M.'s charges, and indeed always spoke most sensibly of all the parties.

Again the lion roared, and soon the Chairman was obliged to adjourn the meeting.

Filling the Saws and Grinding the Axes—The Tenth Ward K. N's Still Alive—Our Reporter well Entertained—Brother Doolan Visits the Lager-Bier Saloons—and Drinks—Alderman Griffith (Expectant) Supports the Oracle.

On Saturday evening our reporter made his usual visit among the Brothers of Council No. 8; and, though there was but a slim attendance, he found that the lack of numbers was fully remunerated by the quantity of entertainments. It is thus that Council No. 8 is made the "humble instrument" of verifying that mighty truth, that Nature is a self-adjusting, ever-compensating balance. Pope expresses it

——' While here apace the ocean gains,
In other parts the leaves wide sandy plains."

The President, Brother BROOKS, was absent, attending some one or all of the organizations of which he is a member, but our reporter could not learn which. He is in good standing in the Temperance Alliance, the Templars, the United Americans, and is President of Council No. 8. This night he was not with the Brothers. Brother PITMAN, the Vice President, and one of the K. N. School Officers of the Tenth Ward, presided. At the appropriate time two sleepy looking persons were duly initiated, and, judging from their appearance, will ever prove faithful. It is not possible that they read the papers, and especially the NEW YORK DAILY TIMES. The usual collection netted the sum of seventeen shillings and six cents. This shows *firmness* in the funds;—rent and other incidentals reaching four dollars per night.

Brother WAINRIGHT, the K. N. Sealer of Weights and Measures under Commissioner EDLING, called the Oracle to an account for his officiousness, as Secretary, in adding to his notices of withdrawals sent by him to other Councils, certain matters which he had no authority for, and which had the appearance of malice. A vote of censure was moved and seconded; upon which arose a luminous discussion intertarded with threats of persecution, even to death, of all who withdrew. The Alderman *Expectant*, and the Oracle remained this view, and acted as a sort of Know-Nothing Siamese Twins in their opinions. They declared this to be the real genuine-old-original Jacobs, of Simon Pure American K. N.-ism. After the Oracle had made his usual speech, avowing his honesty, a funny-faced brother moved that the matter be laid on the table. On taking the vote, a terrific Aye announced its fate.

Our reporter learned that when the Alderman *Expectant* was initiated, no person could rightfully be a true Know-Nothing whose parents and grand-parents were not "born on the soil," and that this being the case with the Alderman *Expectant* he was taken over to the Thirteenth Ward, where he was not much known, and there, under the hocus pocus of "Sam," Bascom was smuggled through. After a while he was transferred to the Tenth Ward Council, where he has since remained, "a bright and shining light." These circumstances having been whispered around, the jealous K. N.'s are using it to the disadvantage of the Alderman *Expectant*. They will insist that there must have been something wrong in the matter. Howsoever that may be, they can take courage when they reflect that he is a real Know-Nothing, and that his NAME is vastly more Yankeefish than *Jimmy Doolan's*. By the way, it was whispered around that Brother DOOLAN had resolved not to decline running for Assembly-man, until he had tried the *Germans*: and for this purpose had visited some of the lager-bier saloons—and drank. We assure him, he is trying a dangerous game. He is risking an expulsion; as the couple had sworn that every Brother who runs for an office, shall suffer a forfeiture to vote for him, shall be expelled. The determination is, that the Know-Nothings shall be elected by Know-Nothings; and, to enable some of it, contemplates having a separate ballot-box, to be opened exclusively at the Council-room, corner of Ludlow and Grand. From here he will take it to the Mayor to be canvassed.

Our reporter cannot be sufficiently thankful for the favors he receives at the hands of the Secretary. By him he has been permitted a close inspection of all the books; from which, to his utter astonishment, he learns that the name of HENRY D. JOHNSON, notwithstanding the card in the New-York *Herald*, is still on the books of the Council as a member in good standing. It is possible that the name does not belong there. The reporter also learned that Br. S. C. SHARAN has not "attended on the Ordinances" since he lost his nomination for Councilman. Rumor has it that his face is now turned towards the Hards.

The Tenth Ward K. N. nominations are now complete, and the Ward is flooded with cards, handbills, transparencies and flags, all having as many strange devices (NONE OF WHICH HAVE THE MYSTIC K. N.) that the voters may not be able to distinguish who are the real and who the spurious. For their sakes we give the entire list:

For Alderman—James Griffith.
For Councilman Twenty-fifth District— —— Jackson.
For Councilman Twenty-sixth District—Elias Combs.
For Councilman Twenty-seventh District—Charles Whitlock.
For Assessor—William Van Duser.
For Constables—W. H. Cornell and —— Brown.
For School Commissioner—George W. Wheeler.
For Inspector—Asa Parker.
For Trustees—J. T. Brooks, Jacob Rayner, —— Ward.

K. N. Nomination.

JAMES G. WILLIAMSON has

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

Acknowledgment of the Services of Mr. Sanders—American Passports.

VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, ENGLAND,
Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I happen to see from the American papers, that Mr. GEO. N. SANDERS finds himself virulently attacked by the Richmond *Examiner*, on account of his discontent with the Administration of General PIERCE. If my memory does not fail me, the Richmond *Examiner* is the same paper that extolled Mr. SANDERS to the skies, when, by the bold and dauntless management of the *Democratic Review*, he actually succeeded, by his own independent energy, in making himself the Warwick of the election campaign of 1852. I remember to have read at that time an article in the *Democratic Review*, headed "Daniel and a Fast Man." Well, Mr. DANIEL is (I believe) still what you call Minister resident of the United States, or something to the effect, at Turin. What it is he "ministers" from that nice city to the glory and interest of the United States, he best knows himself. With that we European Democrats can have nothing to do. But Americans may perhaps excuse us for thus much; or if they do not acknowledge our right to so much, let them blame their own institutions, their Declaration of Independence, and the principles that nominally underlie the proud structure of their Republic for it. But the fact is, that the "*Democratic militants*" of Europe have not yet learned to mistrust Americans; we consider them and love and esteem them as our brethren "par excellence," and are naïve enough to suppose that we may, without danger, approach with unreserved confidence an American, sure to find in him, if not an affectionate friend, at least not an inquisitorial enemy, especially if the American be a "fast man." Well, it so happened that some good-hearted American traveler, meeting an Italian who wanted to have a peep at his own Italy, gave him his passport to use it. So the Italian went on his way; the signature of his passport, and the eagle with the stripes and stars on it, met due respect, and secured him from inquisitorial molestations with the monarchical authorities he had to meet. (May your country be spared the misfortune of enduring and the disgrace of learning to practice those molestations.) But while presenting himself with the childish confidence I spoke of, at the American Legation at Turin,—there, just there (would you have believed it?) he was subject to all that inquisitorial interrogatory about "*Quisquid? ubi? quibus? auxilius? cur? quomodo? quando?*" He happily escaped from the hounds of European police. And having, from confidence for the "Republican" character of the examination, betrayed himself into rather misplaced communicativeness, he saw his passport confiscated, himself exposed to the personal danger of an utterly unprotected condition in a land, the Government of which has neither the power nor the moral courage of an independent nationality; and had to be glad to escape with his skin safe from the American Legation, without being actually denounced to the local authorities by the "fast man." I think, however, the London Legation had to answer a rather disagreeable charge from Washington on that account, in consequence of a report thither from Turin. All this may be perfectly in order, according to what we know here by the name of "European police regulations,"—possibly copied by America likewise, (as many an un-Republican and un-American conventionality has been copied, forsooth!) and if the United States like that issue, their Turin Minister can certainly boast of the glory (to which, so far, I know Mr. BUCHANAN did not mean to aspire,) that he has deterred the friendless, persecuted Democrats of Europe from thrusting themselves with confidence into the presence of an American Minister. We have no right to object to the course. The name of the Richmond *Examiner*, accidentally brought under my eyes, made me remember this fact; and as I do not recollect to have seen it brought under public notice until now, I thought proper to mention the fact, not with the view of a complaint, by no means! Mr. DANIEL was perfect, quite perfect in his official duties, I own; and private sympathy is an alms that may be given, but cannot be claimed. I mention the incident as an introduction to the question, whether the people of the United States have been made acquainted with the passport regulations the United States Ministers have been instructed so attend to? Those instructions were issued soon after the famous MARCY letter on the glorious affair of glorious INGRAHAM, but are so contrary to the proud Republican spirit of that letter that one feels inclined to mistrust one's own eyes in reading them. Mr. Secretary MARCY is, of course, at liberty to give such instructions as these; at least, if the people of the United States do not object to them, nobody else has a right to object; but so much I take to be due to international good faith that the regulations should be made public. No despot does less with regard to passports. It is not fair to leave exiles (of whom there are so many in the United States) under the encouraging impression of the proud colors of the Marcy letter, while secret instructions forbid the Ministers abroad from acting up to them. The people should know those instructions, indeed.

To return to Mr. GEO. N. SANDERS, I feel bound to express my astonishment at the sordid imputation I see cast upon him, that it is from personal pique he disapproves of the Administration of General PIERCE, and that his taunts originate with disappointment and revenge.

I do not mean to render service to Mr. SANDERS, (the manly independence of his character is too well known, even by those who differ from his views, to require such a service from whomsoever in the world;) but I think it due to myself, and to fulfill a duty of honor and gratitude when I beg from you to be allowed publicly to state, on my own part and on the part of all my political friends here, that his public and private life while he held the office of United States Consul General in London is an emphatic and brilliant refutation of that base and unfounded charge. I know of no man out of office who had more categorically, and in a more decided manner disapproved of, and condemned the course, or rather want of course, of the PIERCE Administration, than Mr. SANDERS did, while yet in office, and while he did not yet have, and could not have, any idea of the possibility that his nomination might not be confirmed. I know of no man who had clung with more determination than Mr. SANDERS did cling to the principle that a republican in accepting a public office does not lose, and ought not to think to have lost, the character or to have forfeited the independence of a citizen. He fairly thought himself bound to obey the orders and to carry out the dispositions of his Government, so far as his official duties were concerned, but beyond these limits he has on all occasions proved himself most deliberately jealous of the independent exercise of the rights of a free citizen and of a member of the sovereign people—a title which we saw him hold higher than any favor governments can bestow. And in the exercise of these rights we have seen him, while in office, disapprove of and censure the unprincipled paralysis of the Administration, the more resolutely, as he certainly was entitled to say, that he for one remained faithful to those principles of Young America which carried General PIERCE to the White House; and that he for one will never become a recreant to the banner after a victory under which he stood during the combat. Nay, I believe, so uncompromising has he shown himself on this point, while in office, that it is just as natural to think that this was why he has not been renominated, as to believe that the rankling recollections of the blows he dealt with unsparing hand in the *Democratic Review* have stood in the way of his being confirmed.

Having been brought to touch on this subject, I desire to avail myself of the opportunity of paying a public tribute of grateful acknowledgment, in my own and in the name of the nation of exiles of every land, for the brotherly friendship, affectionate interest, and all the marks of republican fellowship and benevolent sympathy Mr. SANDERS surrounded us with, both in public and private life, while in London. With the domestic party struggles of the United States, and with the opinions attached to them, we have nothing to do; but we know what he has been to us, and we know what we have lost by his recall; a fact we do not cease to lament—a fact that has not been without influence; and certainly a very sad influence upon the turn of affairs, inasmuch as it reassured the Cabinet diplomacy of Europe that neither the Republican cause, nor its martyrs, have anything to hope from the Administration of General PIERCE. Mr. SANDERS' recall left us doubly homeless and doubly forsaken. Well, we will stand by ourselves, though forsaken and alone, since we have nobody to depend upon for aid but Him, the All-Merciful above! the justness of our cause! the imperishable vitality of our principles, and our own iron wills! But let Mr. SANDERS rest assured that his name remains dear to the Democracy of Europe,—and in the glory of success, alike as in the gloom of protracted sufferings, will be remembered and cherished with affection and gratitude.

I claim it as a personal favor from the Editor of the DAILY TIMES, that this, my tribute of honor and gratitude, be not refused a place in the columns of his paper. Though opposed in party politics to the man to whom this tribute is due, the Editor of this paper is too much a man of honor not to appreciate my motives and my demand.

KOSSUTH.

Woman's Rights and the Free-Love System.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Since the publication of the article in the TIMES of Sept. 8, styled "Origin, Progress and Position of the Anti-Marriage Movement," I had hoped that some one of the able advocates of Truth, among the women of our country, would have subserved the cause of justice by exposing the falsehood of those who claim that Woman's Rights stand opposed to the institution of marriage, and to the obligations of the Christian law. Hence I withheld my own remonstrance until this date.

The Woman's Rights movement is not identified or connected with Fourierism, Spiritualism, Infidelity or Free-Love.

The possession by woman of the freedom of choice of labor, of the legal control of her own property, of the custody of her own children, and of the right to represent her own interests wherever and whenever they need representation, certainly does not imply anything in common with the communistic system of FOURIER or the spirit-rappings and table-tippings of modern Spiritualism. Neither do these claims involve a disbelief in the divine teachings of Revelation, for they are based on Bible precedents, and on the assurance that we "are neither male nor female, but one in Christ Jesus," *joint heirs* in this earthly inheritance and in the hope of immortality.

I quote from your author: "The Christian institution of marriage offers a perpetual barrier to what are technically termed Woman's Rights."

The *Christian* institution of marriage is precisely what we aim at. Marriage in its integrity. Marriage in its sanctity. Make it a sacrament—and indissoluble if you will. We only ask that the covenant-oath be equally binding on both the covenanters, and that he who perjures himself in these most solemn obligations shall be *branded* a perjurer. It is true we object to any domestic organizations tending to the growth of tyranny and injustice, but are christianity and tyranny synonymous? The law of God is the "more perfect freedom." Are those rights, already enumerated, (and they embrace all we ask,) incompatible with mutual interest, mutual affection?—the promotion of mutual happiness, and the *mutual* observance of the commands of the Great Law Giver?

I quote again: "The Apostles who claim for woman rights which nullify the very idea of marriage as anything more than a partnership *at will*." Is marriage, as *now* recognized by law and society, anything more than a partnership entered into "at will," and continued "at will" of *one* party? In England, money releases the husband from the firm; in France, the Church throws open its Convent doors to the wife, and the remaining partner finds himself in possession of the "freedom of the city" at Paris or any other city. Here *absence* dissolves the partnership. Corrupt as society is, you cannot *compel* a man to continue in this matrimonial firm, and it is optional with him to form a partnership of love, of money, or of rancor, and dissolve it at his pleasure. We simply demand that the law shall establish well regulated partnerships with equal obligations and equal benefits. The social philosophy of BRISBANE, NICHOLS and others denies that the moral standard for the sexes is the same, and proposes to reduce woman to the degradation of polygamy, and render her more a bondswoman and the victim of lust than she now is. How then are woman's rights identified with the free-love school? Women do not desire or advocate such things, none but MARY GOVE NICHOLS, whose name closes the lips and quenches the honest pride of her sex. It is in vain that Dr NICHOLS endeavors to bestime the little band of working women with the imputation of his own foul lips and writings.

ERNESTINE L. ROSE is referred to in this article as a reflection upon the cause with which she is connected. But it must be remembered that the party laboring for the elevation of woman can no more be held responsible for the atheism of Mrs. ROSE than were the Republicans of "76" for the infidelity of their cotemporary republican, TOM PAINE. I quote again: "Mrs. LOVE, a prominent Spiritualist and Woman's Rights lecturer, recently obtained a divorce from her husband, who had other 'affinities,' and has married, *à la* 'MARY LYNDON,' the Spiritualist writer, ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS."

We see nothing to find fault with in this. According to your author's own showing Mrs. LOVE had cause for complaint. The law recognized the cause by absolving her from her one-sided partnership. The law again married her to Mr. DAVIS, a widower. There certainly is no free love in this; it is *marriage* and *law* throughout. Again, we assert that Woman's Rights has not and cannot have fellowship with Fourierism, Free Love or Infidelity.

J. A.

Free Love and the Swedenborgians.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your publication of the 8th inst., in an article on the "Free-Love System," it is intimated that "many Swedenborgians" countenance this pernicious and atrocious doctrine. It appears to be true that persons *pretending* to be Swedenborgians are to be found favoring these doctrines; and the organ of the New Church (Swedenborgian) community, the *New Jerusalem Messenger*, has thought it advisable to disabuse the public mind, in its number for the 6th inst. Will you be so good as to publish, for the information of your readers, the following extract from the *Messenger's* article?

T.

"We have felt it a duty to say this much, because many of the persons alluded to have some knowledge of Swedenborg's writings, and who do not hesitate to call themselves New Churchmen—New Churchmen, indeed, *par excellence*, who alone, from their superior spirituality, are able to interpret aright the writings of the church, upon which, with unadulterous effrontery, they charge the paternity of their detestable theories. They are everywhere seeking the young and unsophisticated for their victims; stealthily fomenting difficulties between husbands and wives, and endeavoring to bring about clandestine unions of the most criminal character. Facts in positive proof of these assertions have come to our knowledge; and we deem it necessary, seeing the mischievous work of the emissaries of evil in the distant State of Wisconsin, that every family in the land should be put upon their guard."

Law of Divorce in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your paper of the 8th inst. you mention the laws of Ohio as making marriage but a "limited copartnership," and proceed to say that the laws of Indiana and Illinois are scarcely less liberal. To correct this erroneous impression in regard to the moral condition of our Courts and Legislature, I extract a portion of the opinion of our Supreme Court in the last divorce case brought before them, December Term, 1853.

Judge CATON, in giving the opinion of the law, says:

"The marriage contract should not be dissolved for light and trivial causes; and parties should not be encouraged by our decisions to come into Court and ask for a divorce unless they can show such a case as the law requires.

It is not enough that the parties do not live happily together; *threats* of personal violence may have been used, and abusive language and opprobrious epithets, originating in a groundless jealousy, but this we cannot hold to be a sufficient ground for a divorce under our statute.

The whole community is interested in maintaining the binding obligations of the marriage relation, and public policy forbids that it should be dissolved even with the consent of the defendant, unless the actual facts, shown to exist, really justifies it under the law."

This being the "animus" of our institutions, you will perceive that less laxity of morals prevails here than you have supposed. Yours, respectfully, J.

Gen Jefferson Davis at West Point.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The remarks of your Washington correspondent in last Saturday's paper relative to the all-controlling influence of the Secretary of War in the Cabinet, remind me that notwithstanding his great power of will and pride of character, Col. DAVIS was distinguished for nothing as a student at West Point, except in being at the *foot* of his class in the department of rhetoric and moral philosophy, which constitutes the literary portion of the course. In mathematics and natural philosophy he was little better, being in the former the twenty-seventh end in the latter the thirtieth in his class, which numbered thirty-three graduates. The highest number of marks obtainable by a cadet for proficiency in the above-named studies was then, as it is now, 200 in the former and 300 in each of the latter. In the former Col. D. got only 46! there being only eight besides himself got less than 100, and only one of them as low as 66; while in mathematics, Col. D. got 151, there being twenty others who got more than 200. Two of these got 293, being only seven short of the highest number. In natural philosophy he got 139, there being seventeen others who got more than 200. The above facts show conclusively that he has no particular aptitude for either literary or scientific pursuits. He is indebted, for his present position, to his towering pride, great firmness and power of will, and good luck in escaping, but slightly scathed, the dangers of the battle field; as in no position in which he has ever been placed, has he ever given evidence that he possesses more than fair mental abilities.

The above facts in his career at West Point can be found in a printed copy of the merit roll of the class of which he was a member, in the *Regulations of the United States Military Academy*, published by WILEY & PUTNAM, in 1839.

R.

The Naval Retired List—Indignation of Officers—How the subject is viewed at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

In this pleasant old seaport town—just released from the hubbub and follies of a fashionable watering-place, the late announcement of officers suspended, cashiered, deprived of their salaries, etc., has produced quite a storm of indignation. This is the natural and the justifiable result of such arbitrary measures concerted in secret session by a board of naval officers; for, as you are aware, Newport has long been the favorite residence of gentlemen in that service. PERRY went hence to win the battle of Lake Erie. TAYLOR, the sailing-master of that gallant expedition, has here his home. The widows of both PERRY and LAWRENCE reside here, so do several other respected naval officers; and the traditions and associations of the place make the citizens of Newport keenly alive to the honor and the rights of the service.

The action of the Board at Washington is condemned here as contrary to the spirit of our institutions in the privacy and despotism of its awards. Personal pique is known to have operated in several instances, and the official opportunity of exercising so degrading a feeling is enough to repudiate the whole proceedings. One effect will be a mortifying *expose*, which some of the members of the Board will regret having provoked; the injured parties will be stimulated to appeal from the government to the people, and the consequence will be a proclamation of certain abuses of that "brief authority" with which the highest grade of naval officers are invested, that will take the public by surprise, and excite no little sympathy for her victims.

This consequence, however, if it lead to thorough reform, may result in permanent good. Meantime, the facts as regards this subject in Newport are these: four Lieutenants residing here have been put on furlough pay, *viz.*:—PETER TURNER, who entered the service in 1823, who loves his profession and has ever been ready at a moment's warning to obey orders, who has been sixteen years at sea, who is the worthy nephew of the late Commander TURNER, (one of the heroes of Lake Erie,) and who is universally esteemed here, and is the sole support of a numerous family; ROBERT HANDY, who entered in 1826, having thus served twenty-nine years, fifteen years of them at sea, and whose family is dependent on him; CHARLES HUNTER, who entered in 1831, and has been more than eleven years at sea, and who, having been wrecked on the coast of Africa, took there a fever which for some years shattered his health; M. C. MARIN, who entered in 1832, has been ten years at sea, three times to the coast of Africa, which for some time weakened his health, but who is now thoroughly restored, who, a few months since, while stationed at Pensacola, having gone to New-Orleans for recruits, braved there the cholera, against the urgent advice of his commander, and who for his gallantry and services during the Mexican war, was presented with a sword by his fellow citizens of Brooklyn, L. I.; THOMAS BROWNELL, dropped without even furlough pay, although forty-two years ago the companion of the illustrious PERRY; he helped to gain—not merely the great victory on Lake Erie, but was engaged in half a dozen other battles on the frontier.

Here are five officers in one small town, stigmatized and impoverished by a secret inquisitorial tribunal, formed of their brother officers—five intelligent Lieutenants, whose character, conduct and integrity are unimpeachable.

CANONICUS.

The Navy Retired List.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Friday, Sept 21, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: May I ask the favor of you to state in your paper that I have the highest authority for saying that my name is not on the "reserved list" of Naval Officers, as recently published by the New-York *Herald*, where my name appears as retired on "furlough," and oblige

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS BLEECKER ELLISON,
Commander U. S. Navy.

Street-Peddling.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In practicing Reforms, of which there has been so much said of late, would it not be well to attempt the abolishment of street-peddling, which is a very great nuisance, as well as a vast injury to shopkeepers. Within the last five minutes I have seen no less than one basket, one stocking, &c., one crockery, and one tin store, all on legs. Will you say a word against it? and oblige yours, very truly,

B.

☞ The proprietors of Winchester soap and candle works in Cambridge, have commenced the erection of a chimney for their extensive establishment which, when completed, is to be 175 feet high. This, however, is not so high by 65 feet as the glass works chimney in East Cambridge; the latter is 16 feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument.

Bogus Charities.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

It has been said that half the ingenuity expended by rogues in defrauding the public would afford them an honest living, with far less risk and trouble.

I have always had a prejudice against begging, and have never performed an act of greater self-denial than to ask for money for some charitable object, where I could not well afford the whole expense myself. But tastes differ, and there are those to whom asking is so natural that they rather enjoy the excitement.

There are never wanting men to prey upon the community, and who will exercise any amount of ingenuity rather than work honestly for a living. Prominent among these are the beggars for bogus charities, by whom our business men down town are heavily fleeced. They are busy men and can't stop—they are kind-hearted and can't say no—they are liberal and want to do good.

There are always favorite or popular charities, and the impostors take advantage of this tide. Now, it is some favorite asylum, till that is exposed. Next come Sunday Schools, and these so plainly do good none can refuse—the giver never stopping to consider how little Sunday Schools really cost, till too frequent applications, or an unguarded visit under the influence of rum, (I am sorry to say there are those who seem to require some stimulus, perhaps to raise their courage to the asking point,) lead to investigation and detection.

The latest popular charity has been the Industrial School. These take children from the streets and alleys, and feed, clothe and teach them. We can see the good they do; even the police see a change in the decrease of vagrant children in the streets. Every one is ready to give to them. It is almost taking it out of one pocket to put it into the other, so great will be the saving to the City.

Our impostors swim with the tide. Immediately he gets up a new book and collects for an Industrial School. He talks plausibly, and can give you all the information you have time to listen to; and you give him money and encourage his industry in collecting. Then, when there comes a genuine application, through your wife or sister, you exclaim, "What, more money? How extravagant these schools are!"

Seriously, the dear public is warned once more. These schools are managed and taught by women, and collections are made by them among their friends. They are supported by private subscription, and so far as I can learn no man has ever been employed to collect for them. It is safe to refuse every such application, unless you know the applicant personally, and if you have money to give, the schools need it sadly, and the accredited channels are easily found.

A VICTIM.

NAPLES BOMBARDED!

Terrific Attack on the King of Naples—Intervention Threatened.

From the London Times, Sept. 4.

There is an old distich, familiar enough in men's mouths, in which the writer denies that Kings or Governments have much to do with the ills which men are condemned to endure during their pilgrimage upon earth. A more egregious fallacy was never licked into rhyme and thrown forth upon the world to impose upon the credulity of mankind. A trip to Naples would be an appropriate punishment for the author's offence; he would there, quickly enough, see that a King can put the cholera and the potato rot to shame. Throughout the whole of the habitable globe there is no fairer spot than the territory which has received the political denomination of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Whether we look to that Great Island which is subject to his sway, or to the portion of his dominions which lies at the southern extremity of the Italian peninsula, there is no spot where man has been so busy to deface the choicest work of the Creator's hands. Who that has ever sailed along those Summer seas, inhaled the perfumed air, or rejoiced in the glorious vegetation of that splendid climate, can ever forget the spectacle there presented to his eyes! Who that was able to appreciate the human interests of the scene but must shudder at the recollection! That fair land would seem to be a Paradise—it is a Hell. Its vineyards and olive gardens—its orange groves and chestnut woods—hold forth a promise which is cruelly broken indeed. Beneath them the infamous police spy, the armed ruffian who disgraces the name of soldier, the jailer and the galley-guard, ply their accursed trade. There we see the reign of suspicion and terror. It is a crime to speak—silence is more heinous still. To smile is to deride the supreme authority in the person of its agents; sorrow implies discontent, and discontent treason. In the theatre, in the street, men look strangely upon each other, for no speech can be so cautiously uttered but that a bird of the air carries it to the Master's ears. He may seem to be far away, in one or other of his secluded retreats, but his agents pervade the air like a blight, and he will know all that is said, distorted and exaggerated by unfriendly lips. The accounts which we published last week of his manner of life would seem, however, to show that the King of NAPLES is not the one happy man in his own dominions. He avoids his own capital, but he cannot avoid himself; he seeks seclusion, but from his own thoughts no seclusion is to be found. He will not bear to be spoken to upon business—for what must that business be! One can imagine few situations in the world more painful than that of the King of the Two Sicilies, with his Minister for Foreign Affairs on his right and his Minister for Home Affairs on his left, and receiving from them honest reports of the situation of his dominions. The only analogous position which we can conceive is that of a man who at the close of a long and ill-spent life is suffering the reproaches of two consciences in place of one. No wonder, then, that he shrinks from business, but he cannot rid himself of it, repression even in this life. How often must his eye rest upon the ruin-capped summit of Capri—how often must he long for the comparative security of that Roman Emperor who nearly two thousand years ago sought refuge on that little islet from the vengeance of his subjects, and the still more awful suggestions of his own heart!

Let it not be thought that we are indulging in rhetorical display, or reading the story of modern Naples as though it were a chapter from the *Annals* of TACITUS. Here is an extract from the *Court Circular* of Naples, under date Aug 24: "In the month of October His Majesty will leave Castellamare for Reano, and already the same cautious and severities are being practiced that are in full vigor at Castellamare. The names, surnames, length of residence and motive of residence, both of foreigners and natives are taken down, and the keepers of *cafes* are compelled to send in weekly the most minute reports of those who frequent them, as also the subject of their conversation." Last week we published an account of the precautions used at Castellamare, which are similar in all respects to the above, with the addition that strangers arriving by the Railroad, or by any other conveyance, are not allowed to remain. "Passon; passon—*the King is here.*" Can the history of any nation in Europe produce a parallel to this agony of supplication? ALEXANDER, the Russian CZAR, towards the close of his fateful career, was urged to his rapid and almost perpetual journeys by the stings of remorse, not by dastard terror of the assassins knife,—although no one knew better than ALEXANDER how a Russian CZAR may die. The eleventh Louis of French history—wicked and fearful as he was—never showed so craven a front to the world as this. It must indeed be admitted in the King's favor, that, if half be true of all that is charged against his Police agents, it is not so wonderful that he should live in fear of the avenger's steel. The streets of Naples are the scene of saturnalia in which the *sbirri* and Police agents reign triumphant. Men were arrested and beaten with sticks the other day for having hissed in the theatre at Castellamare. At Naples a police agent—one PIERRO—denounced a numerous society, among whom were advocates and other persons of position. They were all straightway arrested. In the lodgings of one was discovered a list of persons to whom tickets of admission for the Olympic Circus were to be sent. Every person whose name was inserted in that list was instantly arrested. A sharp punishment this for wishing to visit ASTLEY'S at Naples! Two advocates were severely beaten with rods by the police, one wellnigh killed: they were served, in fact, just as the wretched Hindoo peasants are by the native posse in our own Indian dominions; and all this in Italy, in the latter half of the nineteenth century! The influence of the sullen agents of the police exceeds all belief. When we find it recorded that one of them actually dared the other day to insult a gentleman connected with the diplomatic service of Great Britain it may be readily supposed that their own fellow-subjects—their appointed prey—receive but scant courtesy at their hands.

The question is, how long is all this to last? *Would it be amiss, when the French and English cruisers are passing backwards and forwards in the Mediterranean, if they were to put into the bay for a few hours, and set matters a little to rights?* France holds Algeria at the present moment as a compensation for an affront to a consular agent not more gross than that which was offered the other day by a scoundrel *chef de police* at Naples to an English *employé*. France has not been more civilly treated than ourselves on many occasions. If any other reason were wanting, surely it would be well if the two greatest nations in the world were *by a simple effort of their will to put an end to such a hideous amount of suffering as is inflicted by this half-crazy monarch and his police upon so many thousands—not to say millions—of our fellow-creatures.* Lord EXMOUTH could show no better warrant for his proceedings at Algiers than this, and his errand was approved by the civilized world. We are very confident that we but express the feelings of every intelligent Frenchman and Englishman when we say that neither of our countries would accept a rod of King BOMBA's territory, beautiful as it is, as a free gift. It is, however, a question if France and England are not traitors to their high mission *when they acquiesce in the infliction of such intolerable evils upon the defenceless population of the two Sicilies.* Let the King of Naples keep his countries and govern them in his own way, if he can do so without a constant outrage upon humanity—we have no wish to meddle in Italian affairs. Indignation, however, may one day be stronger than policy. If King BOMBA's subjects should ever be strong enough to take the matter into their own hands there is no one in Western Europe but would bid them God speed!

Stephen A. Douglas before Missourians.

From the Missouri Democrat, Sept 22.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, "defined his position," last night on the steps at the west wing of the Court House, to a crowd of some two or three thousand persons. The fame of the Little Giant had preceded him many days, and much curiosity was manifested to see and hear him.

He is, as always represented, a little man, with a big head, and a tolerable display of abdominal rotundity. His face bespeaks no particular refinement or intellectuality, nor does his presentation in any respect convey any impressions of the terror or senatorial might which he has at certain periods exerted in certain portions of the country.

He began his remarks to the very good natured and curious crowd, by discussing fanaticism as developed by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and denouncing the men of the North who pronounced the measure unconstitutional. The Fugitive Slave Law was constitutional, and should be enforced and obeyed. He then passed to a discussion of the principles embraced within the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and dwelt some time upon the position that Congress had no right to interfere with the local laws of the States or Territories.

He had been requested by a note handed him from the crowd, to give his views upon the late Kansas troubles, and what he thought of the interference of the Missourians in the elections in that Territory. He said he had been asked that question in Illinois as well as here. He would answer it here in the same manner he did there. He was opposed to any interference on the part of any State or people with the internal regulations of the Territory, but while he was ready to declaim against the wrongs committed by Missourians, he was open to denounce in unsparing terms the crusades against Slavery, undertaken by regular organized societies in Massachusetts, who had marched through Chicago with banners and devices, and traveled up the Missouri river into Kansas, with the sole intention of making it a free State.

The speaker in this portion of his remarks displayed the cunning politician most unmistakably. He inveighed against both the acts of Massachusetts and Missouri, but dwelt in such violent terms upon the acts of the former State that the outrages of the latter seemed as nothing in the scale between the two, thereby accomplishing what he had designed—flattery of the South. He made sperial and bitter allusion to a certain body of men who passed through the North into Kansas and became actual settlers, but had nothing to say against DAVY ATCHISON and his followers, who crossed the borders, and with pistols and bowie knives made a foray upon the rights of the people at their elections, and then retired to their homes again to gloat and boast over the lawless victory. The Little Giant is too careful of hurting DAVY's feelings. It would look bad to see such old friends and co-workers in Congressional villainies abuse one another. Verily, there is honesty among rogues.

After a long discussion of the rights of Kansas, and the wrongs committed by nearly everybody else but himself, in regard to these rights, he went into a philippic upon Know-Nothingism. A large part of the crowd were of the Southern midnight order, and had been cheering tremendously during the evening; but as the speaker took his position and denounced their principles so wholesomely, their hurrahs subsided somewhat, and the Anti Know-Nothings were observed to "give forth" now and then.

The views of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, upon Know-Nothingism, have no novelty or peculiar force to recommend them. They are what have appeared, and been discussed a thousand times over, by the public journals and speakers of the day. They were well enough repeated, and well enough received.

During the course of his Anti-Know-Nothing remarks, he was interrogated pretty freely by the *sore ones* of the crowd.

Some of the questions seemed to irritate him, and at one time in a fit of hatred toward the people of Illinois, who have so widely repudiated him and his actions, he exclaimed that "*There were Abolitionists and Know-Nothings enough in the city of Chicago, to violate every principle of the Constitution of the United States.*" We commend the *compliment* of this speech to our Lake City neighbors.

We left the crowd as the Little Giant was about making his peroration, denouncing fanaticism and all the other isms of the day, and exhorting the people to stand by the Constitution. The entire speech was a disappointment. The speaker has a loud voice, but a labored delivery. We waited for some fine oratorical displays, commensurate with the widely bruited stories of his superior eloquence, but not one single sentiment nor harmonious period fell upon our ear.

We listened to hear arguments of a specious kind at least, but were disappointed. All we did see and hear was a little man, dressed in black dress coat, black cravat, white vest, and white breeches, having his hair slightly frizzed, standing behind three glass lanterns placed on a table, delivering himself with a loud voice and slow accent, shaking his head and fore finger when desirous of being emphatic, and endeavoring by all the non committal cunning of the mere politician, to "make believe" that he was a great statesman, of large and fundamental views, and actuated by no other desire than love for the Constitution and his country. He failed. He was only positive on one thing, and that, his opposition to Know-Nothingism. This amounted to nothing, for the party is dead. He delivered a philippic against it—he might more appropriately have pronounced an elegy upon it. His chief aim was to flatter and conciliate the Southern feeling of our citizens. We are much mistaken if the people do not set him down as a great sham—an unmitigated humbug—a man of "unbounded stomach," but with no resources to gratify his appetite for political distinction more than those possessed by thousands of his cunning compeers—the "uneasy politicians" of the land.

Destructive Conflagration in Carbondale—Over Twenty Buildings Burned—The Best Part of the City in Ashes—Loss, $60,000.

From the Carbondale (Pa.) Transcript.

Carbondale is again the scene of a destructive and desolating fire. At about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the flames were discovered bursting from the fourth story of the large and commodious hotel on the corner of Main and Dundaff streets, known as the Bronson House, which, with a portion of the furniture, stables and outbuildings attached, were speedily a mass of ruins. From the Hotel the fire spread south to the store-rooms and occupied by ALMOND CROCKEN, grocer; this and the adjoining stores, owned by GILLESPIE & LOVE, occupied respectively by Miss P. P. PERHAM, millinery and fancy goods; JOSEPH ALEXANDER, merchant tailor; and H. L. FREEMAN & Co., merchants, were consumed. At this point, through the most strenuous exertions, the fire was arrested at the store of Wm. R. BAKER & Co., though the store is somewhat damaged. The *Standard* printing-office, in the upper part of BAKER's store, was removed and much of the type "*pied*," though we believe not much of the type will be lost.

The fire crossing Main street, next caught the large building owned by Messrs. HARRISON, SCURRY and WATT, known as Temperance Hall. the first floor occupied by D. K. MORSE, merchant, and the upper story by the Olive Leaf Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Good Templars, both Lodges losing their furniture and regalia. The building owned and occupied by JOHN KASE, cabinet maker, immediately south and adjoining, was also consumed. Extending northward, the building of N. FARNHAM, first floor occupied by W. BURR, jeweler, and the upper part by Mr. FARNHAM, as a saddlery. The store of G. L. DICKSON & Co., and the large store building on the corner of Main and Dundaff streets, belonging to the estate of PETER CAMPBELL, deceased, occupied by ANDREW WATT, merchant, G. R. CROCKER, grocer, and ALFRED DART's law office, were in flames and reduced to ashes; thence the flames spread north on Dundaff-street, burning some intervening buildings of little value, to the store and the adjoining dwelling of STEPHEN S. CLARK, which were burned; here, again, by great exertion the progress of the fire was stayed by saving the dwelling house of Mr. CLARK, which, however, is very much damaged.

The fire crossing Dundaff-street from CAMPBELL's building, next caught in the store of WM. H. RICHMOND which, with the row of three buildings adjoining on Dundaff-street, shoe shop of M. B. CONRY, and the law office of LATHROP & JONES, on Main-street, owned by Mr. RICHMOND, and occupied respectively as a cabinet shop by J. F. KINDACH, a marble and tomb-stone manufactory by Mr. RICHMOND, and a saddlery by Mr. SHIELDS, were all consumed, together with the Lackawana House owned by THOMAS GILLESPIE, and kept by PETER S. FOSTER, where the flames were finally arrested.

The fire must have originated from the stupidity, carelessness or drunkenness of some of WASHBURN'S Circus Company, who performed here on Saturday night, they occupying the whole of the upper story of the hotel where the fire was first discovered.

The Bronson House was owned by SAMUEL R. MERREDITH, Esq., he having recently purchased it at a cost of $10,000.

It is impossible for us in the hurry of the moment to ascertain the actual amount of the loss sustained by our citizens by this calamity.

Death of Hon. Harvey Putnam.

The Buffalo *Express* announces the death of Hon. HARVEY PUTNAM, of Attica, Wyoming County. He expired on Thursday last, after a short but painful illness, aged sixty-two years. Mr. PUTNAM was an able and highly respected member of the bar at the time of his death. He had filled several important representative positions with credit to himself and usefulness to the public. He was several years in the State Senate, and subsequently a Representative in Congress. In all the relations of life, whether in the domestic or social circle, or as a public servant, he has discharged all the responsibilities of husband, father, neighbor, friend and citizen like a true man. He made his mark while living, and leaves an upright example to live after him as a remembrance of his good deeds.

THE POSSIBLE VARIETIES IN WHIST.—Our readers have heard of the old lady who had played cards for twenty years without having a trump. She had always misdealt when it was her deal. We have met persons who were afraid to play whist too often, lest they should exhaust the number of possible games. Mr GALLOWAY, however, in his treatise on Probability, has a crumb of comfort for the old lady, and for those prudent economists. It appears that if 1,000,000,000 persons, about the population of the earth, were to deal the cards incessantly, night and day, for 100,000,000 years, at the rate of a deal by each person a minute, and ever if each of these deals were essentially different, they would not have exhausted one one-hundred-thousandth part of the number of essentially different ways in which the fifty-two cards can be distributed between four players.

The Foreign Recruiting Case in Philadelphia.

On Monday morning the trial of CHAS. HERTZ and EDWARD H PERKINS, charged with enlisting soldiers for the Crimea, to be drafted in the British service, was resumed.

Witnesses were examined concerning the advertisement which was published in the daily papers of March 15, empowering the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, to raise any number of men which may be required to serve in the Foreign Legion, establishing the d-pôt at Halifax, inviting all able-bodied men, between twenty and thirty-five, to enlist, and giving the terms of service.

Mr. MAX STROBEL was recalled, and testified that he was acquainted with the handwriting of Mr. HOWE, the General Agent of the British Government in the United States recruiting service. A paper containing the original draft of the advertisement, was produced, and identified by witness as Mr. HOWE's handwriting.

Witness also testified that he was acquainted with Mr. CRAMPTON's handwriting. The following letter was presented, and recognized by witness as in Mr. CRAMPTON's handwriting:

SATURDAY, Jan 27, 1855.

SIR: I should be happy to see you at any time you may choose to call, to day or to morrow.

JOHN F CRAMPTON.

MR HERTZ Walnut's.

The following letter was also identified as in the hand-writing of Mr CRAMPTON:

WASHINGTON, Feb 4 1855

SIR: With reference to our late conversation, I am now enabled to give you some definite information as to the subject to which it related.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

JOHN F CRAMPTON.

TOM HERTZ, Esq

A letter from L. M. WILKINS, Provincial Secretary at Nova Scotia, to Mr. HERTZ, was identified by witness. It reads as follows:

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
June 11, 1855

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of this date, and am commanded by His Excellency, Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, to inform you that, in reference to the sum advanced in your communication, Mr. HOWE, previous to his departure for England, distinctly stated to His Excellency that the moneys which you had received on account more than canceled any claim that

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Praying to the Virgin.

The Board of Ten Governors met yesterday evening at 4 o'clock.

Present—Governors Draper, Tieman, Dugro, Smith, Taylor and Geary.

Governor TIEMAN presided, and the Secretary read the minutes of last meeting. The number of persons remaining in the different institutions, under the management of the Governors, for the week ending Sept. 8th, was as follows:

Bellevue Hospital, 233; Lunatic Asylum, 340; Almshouse, 1,060; Penitentiary, 390; 18 hospital from the Penitentiary, 18; do. from the Workhouse, 14; do. from the Almshouse, 38; in the Workhouse, 149 (being Potter Hospital, 109; Randall's Island, 240; do. to Hospital, 109); City Prison, 107; Second District Prison, 39; Third do., 19; Colored Home, 81; Colored Orphan Asylum, 130; children at nurse, 150. Total, 2,766; decrease, 19; number remaining sept. 1, 2,785; admitted, 1,124; died, 93; discharged, 1,017; sent to City Prison, 71; sent to Penitentiary, 851. Total, 2,146; remaining, 2,766.

Governor TAYLOR proposed the following resolution, which was laid on the table without discussion until next meeting:

Resolved, That the Warden of Randall's Island be and is hereby directed to prohibit all persons who may hereafter visit said Island from interfering with the religious opinions of the children, and from attempting to teach any sectarian doctrines.

Governor TAYLOR said that his reason for bringing forward the resolution was that two Sisters of Charity had recently visited the Island and had the Catholic children praying to the Virgin Mary.

This was the only business transacted at the Board, when the meeting adjourned.

The Committee on Markets—Dispute about the Drill Room over Centre Market.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. VOORHIS, ECY and BAIRD, met at Room No 6, City Hall, yesterday afternoon, pursuant to notice, Alderman VOORHIS in the chair.

The subject for consideration was rather a novel one. It seems that there are three drill rooms over Centre Market, which have been appropriated since 1836 for the use of the First Division of the New-York State Militia. About four years since, the police were allowed the use of one of these rooms, in accordance with the following resolution, which at that time passed the Board of Aldermen:

Whereas, By a communication from the Captain of the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, stating that they have no place to accommodate the houseless and destitute applying nightly for shelter, having only three cells, and three generally occupied by drunkards and others arrested for crime, leaving no place for the poor and unfortunate creatures applying for shelter, averaging over twelve each night; and

Whereas, The room adjoining, north of the Police apartments, is seldom or never used, except by a military company, once or twice in each month, and the large room in Grand-street is all that may be required for military purposes, therefore,

Resolved, That the rooms adjoining the Police apartments of the Fourteenth Ward Station-house be given to accommodate those applying for lodging, &c., and that the Superintendent of Public Buildings is hereby directed to carry the same into effect as soon as practicable.

In accordance with the above resolution the Police have for four years retained possession of one of these drill rooms, but they are now about to resign it. The 6th Regiment of the First Division of the New-York State Militia, some short time since made application to the Board of Councilmen to be allowed the exclusive use of the room vacated by the Police, and also of the large room corner of Centre and Grand streets. This application was granted by that Board, and the matter now comes before the Board of Aldermen, by whom it was referred to the Market Committee. There are, however, several remonstrants.

General SANDFORD appeared yesterday, as a remonstrant for the whole of the 1st Division. Captain WATERMAN, of Company E, 8th Regiment; Lieut NEWAIRK, of Company G; and Lieut. BEAUVELT, of Company A, were remonstrants, each in behalf of their respective Companies, against being turned out to make room for the Companies of the 6th Regiment, and against the grant of the rooms to any particular corps without the concurrence of the Division Board, which represents the whole military force of the City. On the other side, Colonel VOORHIS, of the 71st Regiment, appeared before the Committee to apply for the continued use of the room which his Regiment now occupies, by consent of the Division Board.

After the presentation of several petitions and remonstrances, and speeches by Gen. SANDFORD, Col. VOORHIS, Lieut. BEAUVELT and others, on motion of Gen. SANDFORD, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, Oct 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. At the next meeting a large attendance of military is expected.

Trade Sale of Books, &c.

The Trade Sale, which commenced on Tuesday, the 18th inst., was closed on yesterday evening. At 8 o'clock, P. M., there was a special sale of additions to Hayes & Tells' invoice, consisting of splendid quarto editions of the Bible, with steel and chromatic engravings and lithographic illuminations.

The number of contributors to the present Sale was 92. The amount of the sales will be ascertained in the course of a few days. It has been highly successful, and, we believe, is regarded as an auspicious beginning of the new *regime*.

Religious Services Among the Colored People

A series of important meetings are being held among the Churches of the various denominations to aid each other in liquidating their respective debts.

Rev. Dr PENNINGTON, Rev Mr MORGAN, Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, Rev. Mr FREEMAN, and Rev. Mr. RAY are the Ministers combined in this important alliance.

At three meetings held in different Churches already upwards of six hundred dollars have been collected. The next meeting of this series will take place next Sabbath in Dr. PENNINGTON's Church. The preachers are Revs. Messrs. MORGAN, FREEMAN and RAY.

Progress of the United States Vessel Niagara.

Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, of the Fulton Iron Works foot of Cherry-street, East River, will commence to remove from their shops, the four boilers intended for the splendid national ship *Niagara*. The boilers are completed, and of immense size, containing over 8,000 brass tubes, and will weigh 280, 00 pounds. They are progressing rapidly with her three engines. The frames or bed-plates are finished weighing 52 000 pounds. The strait shafts, we ghing 90,000 pounds, are finished. The crank shaft, weighing 45,000 pounds, will be finished in a few days. The cylinders, weighing 59,000 pounds, and condensers, weighing 68 000 pounds, are nearly completed. Pistons, pi-ton rods, pillow block caps, cupolas, weighing about 46,000 pounds. The composition stem pieces, cupolas, sheave-blocks, &c., are all under weigh. The propeller, weighing about 26,000 pounds, will be cast in a few weeks. The valves are all finished. If the ship is launched by the 1st of October, her boilers will be at once put in her. It is calculated, indeed, to have her ready for steam in about four months after she reaches the water.

Exhibition of the Horticultural Society.

The annual Full Exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society commenced yesterday in the Reading-Room and two other apartments of the Mercantile Library Association in Astor place. The rooms are very light, airy, and suitable for the purpose, but we think so important an institution as the Horticultural Society ought to have a hall of its own, properly arranged for its purposes, and that its exhibitions should be much more frequent. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has its own hall in Boston, where it has weekly exhibitions of fruits, flowers and vegetables. New York and its neighborhood so abounds in magnificent gardens, spacious conservatories and ornamental farms that there would be no lack of material for a splendid weekly exhibition.

The most showy part of the exhibition this Fall is, as usual, that of the Autumn flowers, the most tempting, that of the luscious fruits of the season; but the most solid, substantial and profitable is that of the vegetable the seedling potatoes, the mammoth squashes, the monster pumpkins, the cabbages, cauliflowers, beans, beets, turnips, carrots, egg-plants and tomatoes. These are all in an apartment by themselves, and many of the specimens are regular eye-openers.

The fruit, grapes, pears, apples, peaches, plums, melons and all the juicy tribe, of whose quality it is so hard to speak knowingly without tasting, are all arranged in an apartment sacred to Pomona. But the flowers are in the large reading room, and a most exhilarating show they make. There are always and many of those painfully elaborate pieces of taste in these exhibitions, which may be proper enough in country lanes and villages and in private gardens, but are certainly entirely out of character with an exhibition of Horticultural productions for any serious purpose. We regret to see that an immense number of most beautiful flowers have been wasted in the attempt to make the ill-arranged, fantastic and so on out of all form of trees by grasses. Such elaborate trifling is wholly unsuited to such an exhibition. What we desire to see, are these flowers in their natural forms, and not distressed, squeezed, despoiled, and so mixed up that one cannot be distinguished from another.

Among the most prominent objects of interest in the exhibition was a splendid specimen of the *palmetto*, and another of the *Sago palm*. A curious plant, the Dove flower (*peristeria elata*) attracted much attention. It is now in flower, its odor being singularly agreeable. It seldom flowers in this latitude. The Spaniards know it under the name "Santa Spiritu." We noticed, also, the Butterfly flower, "*Oncidium papilio*," the flower having a strong resemblance in form and tint in that fluttering insect. It is a parasite, vegetating on the bark and branches of a tree, and is found in Trinidad, in Cuba, Mrs HOLBROOK, of Fourth-avenue, is the contributor of this specimen.

There are other curious orchids contributed by Messrs. THOS. HOGG & SON. (*Arpophyllum Lindleyanum*.) (*Oncidium Rossi Ithmum*.) Besides, also, a very magnificent flower, (*Iphrisia sup rba*,) a rare plant from the East. It belongs to the Illinospora family.

The crimson *amaryllis*, with its large cluster of pink flowers, decorates the centre of one of the tables, surrounded by a fine collection of plants from the Conservatory of R. L. RUTGER, Esq., corner of Twentieth street and Fifth avenue, consisting chiefly of a specimen of *Araucaria excelsa* or Norfolk Island pine—a tree of magnificent growth. Several specimens of the Cape Heath, one (*Erica Hy mutia*) in full flower, is what a lady would not inaptly style "a little love of a plant." The Dragon's Tree (*Dracæna terminalis*) is remarkable for the sanguinary tinge of its leaves. A *Begonia parvifolia* and a little South American lily arrested much attention. The *Ixora Javonica*, in full flower, from China, is singular from the color of its petals—a most delicate scarlet.

Some orange trees, in fruit, from Mr. SHEPARD KNAPP, decorate the recesses of the windows, and Mr. ALFRED BRIDGMAN contributes some handsome specimens—especially of the *Auricaria excelsa* and the *Auricaria imbricata*, together with monthly carnations, begonias, geraniums, and a fine variety of other plants.

Mr. HOGG also exhibits on another table some extremely singular and beautiful plants, among which will be found the *Ilex Cornuta*, *Ilex Japonica*, and *Cissus Discolor*, a plant with zebra-shaded leaves which attracted much attention at the Brooklyn Exhibition.

Among fruits will be found the *Gymno Gramma Chrysantha*, the back of the leaf appearing as though sprinkled with gold, and a *Pulp Pomum* from South America, a rare variety, of which we omit to notice a specimen. It is the *Drymis Winteri*, the Winter's bark of the druggists. The *Phormium Tenax*, or New-Zealand Flax, about which so much noise has been made lately as a cordage plant, is also here exhibited.

There is a magnificent display of the corollas of the Dahlia, from several contributors, also, of Verbenas and of loosely arranged flowers, sent by Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN. These latter, as well as other similar collections, are very picturesque, and far more natural and pleasing than the ordinary violation of all artistic taste in that abortion of mutton enormity commonly designated a "bouquet." In the style that the Dutch have grouped flowers in their paintings, the natural arrangement and display of petals, leaves and stems placed tastefully together, there is more to admire than in either the fashionable bouquet, with its white paper, funnel shaped envelope, or than in the decapitated heads of hundreds of dahlias and roses protruded through holes in the exhibition frame, and ranged in equi-distant rows, like buttons on a tailor's pauper card.

Among the more natural and pleasing groups, Mr. ALFRED BRIDGMAN also exhibits a fine collection of cut flowers.

The display of roses, though not very numerous, is good. A model of a landscape garden, contributed by Mr. GRAEFE, of Brooklyn, is deserving of notice, as are also specimens of the bamboo reed, contributed by Mr. INGHAM, of Fort Washington.

The display of fruit is perhaps the greatest and best we have had for some time in this City. Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, contribute more than one hundred varieties of pears.

Mr. SAUL, of Newburg, has sent a fine collection of several varieties of fruit.

Mr W. S. CARPENTER, of New-York, contributes chiefly apples, plums, quinces and nectarines.

From Boston, Messrs HOVEY & Co contribute fine fruit in pears and apples.

Mr. E. A. WHITING, of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a specimen of the Isabella grape, the peculiarity of which is, that it ripens two or three weeks earlier than the Isabella.

Several other members of the Hartford County Agricultural Society have contributed specimens of fruit.

Some specimens of very fine Bartlett, and other large pears are deserving of notice. They are from the garden of E. A. STEPHENS, Esq., of Hoboken, N. J. Also some fine specimens of the Flemish Beauty, Duchesse d'Angoulême and others, from the garden of ELWIN HOYT, Esq., Astoria, Long Island.

One of five Duchesse d'Angoulême pears *weighs* 17½ ounces, and is as sound as a bell, or a roach, or any other thing that is not particularly rotten at the core. They were contributed by Mr. JOS. D. WOLFE, of Throg's Neck, Westchester County. In watermelons, muskmelons, and grapes, the rule presented no peculiarity.

Among the horticultural or vegetable collection, there are *literally* "some pumpkins." Of the three, one of them weighs at least 140 pounds. The display of vegetables generally, being, in the opinion of practical judges, very respectable.

Mr. GAURDE B. BUTLER, of West Chester, contributes some exceedingly fine potatoes, beets, and turnips, which are well deserving of more than passing commendation.

At 8 o'clock, the brilliant gas chandeliers threw down light of a very artificial character on these "children of the sunlight," and a band of musicians struck up their tuneful strains.

Among the prizes awarded, the list of which could not be completed on Tuesday evening, were a prize of $5 to MATTEO DONADI for the best twenty named varieties of roses, also $4 to JAMES WEIR for the second best. Mr. WEIR took also $5 for the display of the second best collection of dahlias, also $3 for the second best fancy dahlias, also $5 for the best and largest collection of named varieties of verbenas; and for the best seedling, a certificate of merit.

Mr MATTEO DONADI also took a prize for the best self-colored dahlias, and another for the best general display. Mr G. C THORBURN, a prize of $3 for the second best, and also for the best twelve named fancy dahlias. Messrs H A GHENT & SON also secured a prize for second best verbenas.

Mr WM POYNTER secured a prize for the best three named phloxes, and Mr DANIEL SCOTT a prize of $5 for the best specimen of orchids in bloom.

The list of prizes, unavoidably incomplete, will be filled in by the Judges to-day.

Farmers' Club—American Institute—Adjourned Meeting.

PAUL STILLMAN Esq., in the Chair.

An interesting meeting of the Club was held on Tuesday noon to continue the discussion of "Preserving Fruits and Vegetables." A large number of ladies were present, and took a lively interest in the proceedings. As the meeting was somewhat of a conversational character, the ladies furnished their full quota of information. The Club ultimately voted to continue the same subject at two meetings, to be held at the Crystal Palace in one or two weeks, and the ladies were, by unanimous vote, invited to attend during the discussion of this question.

REGULAR DISCUSSION.

Mr JUDD, in response to the call of the President, said he came to hear and learn more than to give information. He hoped the discussion would be confined to the best common methods—those adapted to general use. He objected to the use of any metallic cans, and especially to those soldered with the common "soft solder" which contains lead. Sugar of lead (acetate of lead)—a powerful poison—is produced by the action of acetic acid (vinegar) upon lead, and it is well known that this acid is produced abundantly in the fermentation of fruits.

THE CHAIRMAN—I am careful in the cans I use to let no solder enter the can.

Mr. JUDD—This is not to impossible, and if it were the tin is itself acted upon. Glass bottles of any shape and size, or glazed stone ware jars are the best preserving vessels. To make bottles tight, fit in a dry cork or wooden stopper; remove this and put in the cooked fruit and let it cool. Next, drop the cork or stopper in melted beeswax, and while still warm, thrust it into the dry mouth of the bottle. It can then be covered over with beeswax, or a wax made by melting together beeswax and resin in almost any proportion, and you have the vessel really air-tight. The little air left over the fruit if the vessel be not full—as it should be—is of no account. A cubic inch of air weighs only one third of a grain and but a small part of this is oxygen—not enough to do any harm to the fruit. The effort constantly made to shut out all air in sealing up fruit is labor lost to a great extent. Go the first rightly cooked, and otherwise rightly prepared, then put it up cold taking time to close it well afterwards with wax and it is safe. Common stone-ware jars if of good material, and having wide-mouthed covers set into the top, are convenient, safe and cheap-at. When the prepared fruit is put in, pour over the dry cover a layer of melted wax, and the work is done.

Mr. JUDD said he had 25 or 30 quarts of tomatoes which he wished to put up in the best manner for him to use. How much or how little should be cook them? Should sugar be added? A gentleman of forty or fifty acquaintance, who put up most excellent preserves, stirred a little salt and spice mixed in tomatoes. Would experienced gentlemen present give some information—some of the particulars—for preserving the tomatoes?

The CHAIRMAN declined his practice. He used quite a little sugar in his cans. It took off the acidity and improved the flavor. But he was trying some jars with salt, by scalding the fruit to scald the fruit and after. He did not recommend much of it for the tomatoes. He put the cans, filled to the brim, in a kettle of cold water and boiled it to the boiling point for half an hour. He did not think boiling in the ordinary manner of canning, to set the boiling in cold water and heated it to a boiling, when he thrust in the corks, which had been made soft by the hot water, and drove them down even with the top of the neck, and after wards sealed them over. Last Fall he had out one half of an Isabella apples with his guinea—on account of the scarcity of the larger fruit—and found the mixture superior to either fruit alone.

Mr. JUDD inquired if any one present had ever dried or canned unripened tomatoes. No one replied except the Chairman who is now making his first experiment.

On this subject Mr. ANSON HUNTINGTON said, such an inquiry was not the real object. Fine vegetables were the public were deeply interested in the question of preserving vegetables for Winter use. It was not a question of the comparative superiority of tin vessels or glass bottles. The greatest advantage to be derived, in preserving fruit, in that which will eliminate the dipping of them, or freeing the fruit from water. No invention has as yet met that want. What New Englander does not remember the evening "quiltings," the full circle upon circle and crowded to the sun? some of us have seen the rude affair, the logs covered with hot stones, yet remaining in some districts of the West where fruit is still dried. Clay ovens of the simplest construction are yet used. The drying even of fish in another continent, made with drawers like those of a bureau, the bottoms of the drawers made of willow basket work, with a flue conveying heat from a furnace. These at the bottom dry instead, as did the fruit in shelves frequently, and laid out in the sun to finish previously to being packed away. The North American Indians somewhat ameliorated squaw-hood. They built a high platform of logs, but they failed to carry out their flop at the top; they mistakenly finished they would waste heat if they kept their chimney open. The same applies to heat our houses with now, and would dry fruit rapidly. But there must be an opening to the air, for the moisture to pass away. We want even greater improvements upon the old, rude method. We want such a machine for drying fruit as we have for making paper. The ripe fruit can be "pulped;" it might be dried in continuous sheets. A ripe, mellow peach is taken in some places, and passed through a cullender or sieve, and afterwards spread on plates and dried, taking the name of "peach leather" at the West. It is delicious to eat, even without cooking.

Mr. MATTOS, in behalf of a lady present, Mrs. BARLOW, said she was quite familiar with a plan of preserving tomatoes which she had seen adopted extensively in Western New York, and was now pursuing herself. The tomatoes were squeezed through a cullender and spread upon oiled paper and dried, forming a beautiful marmalade. (Mr R. had called it leather.) In this manner this fruit could be packed in small space, it preserved the original flavor and kept exceedingly well. A day's time, with little or no expense, was found to be sufficient to prepare a supply for the family. It might be dried on plates in a slow oven. Mrs BARLOW treated apples and other fruits in the same manner, and was now preparing a number of quarts for home use.

Mr ROBINSON said dried peaches were better than in sweetened juices.

Mr. BARLOW had seen a great quantity of fruit in Illinois dried in a similar manner—as well as in bulk.

Mr ROBINSON observed that the preservation of the pulp was desirable if possible, as this retained the delicious flavor of many fruits.

The Chairman said that in boiling bottles intended for the preservation of fruit, it was well to throw in a handful of nails to the bottom of the boiler, to keep the bottom of the bottles from cracking.

Dr. DUNMER of New-Jersey, exhibited some fruit hermetically sealed in glass. The vessel's neck is closed by a spirit lamp and a jet which fuses the glass. The plan was thought to be excellent, but not generally practicable. The Doctor imagined differently, and that the ladies might adopt it.

The Chairman recommended double layers of India rubber laid over the top of the preserving vessel.

Dr DUMMER thought sweetmeats might be well preserved from external influences by white of egg.

SOLON ROBINSON did not think cooked fruits, well sweetened, required much protection from the external air. He highly commended tomatoes as a most excellent sweetmeat.

Mr. PARKER repeated some of his remarks at the last meeting, urging isolation as the most feasible plan of preserving fruit. In these a variety of fruits keep remarkably well. It is objected that it freezes the liver will not be good. The temperature (according to his process) ought to be about ten degrees above the freezing point, and so uniform. He thought his plan quite adequate to the preservation of fruit on the large scale. He would use barrels of a moderate size, freed from all causes which produce *eremacausis*, fermentation, or chemical decay and decomposition.

Mr J. G PARDEE called attention to a specimen of "tomato figs," made from the common red tomato, and exhibited at a meeting of the Pomological Society at Boston last fall. The specimen was a year old, and had been kept in a loose piece of paper.

A member explained how in France, fruits are kept at an uniform temperature. A hole is dug, a clay-house is formed, no weather either in Winter or Summer will affect them more than two degrees.

Mr ROBINSON said Tomato Figs were not a new thing. At the suggestion of HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, of Washington, a lady put up the first drum of figs in this country. (The *American Agriculturist* was sent for from the Library, and Mr PARDEE read the formula for the preparation of the tomato figs, which is published in an other column of to-day's TIMES.)

Mr ROBINSON said for the sake of the tin cans, he should be glad to call their attention again especially to the drying of ripe peaches, which might be effected in a common range oven. As Mrs BARLOW had observed, the sugaring of them removed all the bitter taste. As a luxury it might be tried here, but in New-Jersey, where the ripest are thrown away, the plan would be one of rational economy. He was anxious the ladies should try it.

Mr. JUDD remarked that he had known large quantities of fruit dried by setting it in the oven after removing the bread. While going from St. Louis to New-Orleans on a steamer in 1850, the boat stopped at St. Genevieve, in Missouri, and took on shore two thousand bushels of peaches which had been dried in ovens with the skins unmoved; they were simply cut open and the pits removed. The quality of the different parts of the fruit varied greatly, owing entirely to the degree of heat exercised in drying. The only difficulty in drying fruit on quite a large scale in farm houses, was in not guarding carefully against a momentary elevation of temperature. A single moment of elevated heat changed and destroyed the natural aroma of the fruit. He then stated other summing up of the information brought to-day, in reply to his question first proposed, he should proceed to cook his tomatoes thoroughly, but carefully, "to coagulate the albumen;" put them into glazed stone ware jars of two to eight quarts each, filling the vessels full; let them cool, put on the covers with a piece of paper under them, pour melted beeswax on some, and cover over others with a paper dipped in the white of eggs.

The Chairman promised to report hereafter how he succeeded in keeping tomatoes.

It was suggested that preserving grapes, plums, potatoes and other roots, &c., should also be discussed at the next meeting.

Tomato Figs.

To some it may be a new fact, that a variety of figs may be easily prepared from the common tomato, which are quite superior to many of the imported figs in the market. We have seen them after being kept a year simply wrapped in paper, and found them moist and quite delicious. Mrs ELIZA MARSH, who has put up the best we have seen, pursues the following method:

"Pour boiling water over the tomatoes, in order to remove the skin, then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour off the syrup, and boil and skim it until no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let them stand two days, as before, then boil and skim again. After the third time, they are fit to dry if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years."

A few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of this syrup make a very nice sauce.

Coroners' Investigations.

DROWNED.

An inquest was held by Coroner HILTON on the body of one PETER DUFFY, a native of Ireland, thirty-five years of age, found floating in the water at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, North River. In evidence it appeared that deceased was sitting on the string-piece at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, Thursday afternoon, when he fell in the water between the dock and the stump *Belle*. The tide was running strong at the time and all attempts to save him were fruitless. He resided in Fortieth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, where he leaves his second wife and one child. Verdict "Drowned."

FELL THROUGH A STAIRWAY.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body of LOUIS PRESSER, a German, aged 23 years, when a verdict of death by fracture of the base of the skull, accidentally received by falling through the stairway of a new building," was rendered. Deceased was employed by CARL HICKMANN as a carpenter and was, when he met with his death, at work in the fifth story of the building No. 89 Chambers-street, removing a mason's scaffold, when he fell through the stairway to the second story and immediately died.

Effects of Drink.

FRANCIS M'GRAGIN, of No. 51 Gouverneur-street, fell on the corner of Hester and Orchard-streets, while in a state of intoxication, and cut his head so severely. He was taken to the station-house and his wounds dressed.

Fell off a Stage.

At near midnight on Monday, a man named J. MCWILLIAMS, who was riding on the top of stage No. 38, fell as the stage passed the corner of Warren-street and Broadway, and obtained serious injuries.

Fire.

A trouble in the rear of No. 241 West Twenty-third-street, occupied by Mr. ROLLE, was slightly damaged by fire about 11 o'clock Monday night.

Police News.

A BAD BIRTHRIGHT.

Capt. DILKES fell a victim while Monday night, when he had his pocket picked of his pocket-book No. 1, the Chatham issue, which he had in it, one note, and ten dollars in money, promissory as a token for payment of the village blacksmith. The theorem was made early in the evening, when arrests were made of James C. LEONARD, Commissioner; Daniel WILSON, an engineer, and William WHITMAN, a bar tender. Lawyers Hall and Henry ANDREW, counsel for the several, took charge of a correspondent's case. Richard EARLY, a painter, but alleged to be insane, who are in the habit of congregating in this place; is also at Bridget WILSON, a native of Ireland, twenty-two years of age, the keeper of the house. They were lodged in the station-house during the night, and subsequently taken to the Police Court, before Justice WELSH.

KIDNAPPING.

A runner of the name of James RAY was yesterday arrested by Officer HYSLEY, of the First District Police, charged with having kidnapped a sailor who had just returned from a sea voyage, and for putting him, against his consent, upon the packet ship *Bridgewater*, about to sail for Europe. Complainant, whose name is William CHAPIN, in his affidavit, on which the warrant was issued, alleged that he returned from sea on Saturday last, when he put up at a boarding house, No 49 Washington, where he fell in with RAY, who endeavored to induce him to go to board at No. 26 West-street, which complainant, however, refused to do, but after much solicitation he, with a friend, accompanied the runner to that house to see the place. The house he found to be swung by one Owen Gallagher, while there defendant replaced his solicitations for Orphan to stay and also to ship on the *Bridgewater*. Complainant refused to do either, stating that he had already engaged on board a schooner bound for Baltimore, and about to leave; they, however, drank together, and, as he supposed, the liquor given to him must have been drugged for it made him quite stupid; he complained of this when RAY went to take off the effects of the liquor was proposed and assented to. On going out Owen found himself growing more and more and more unconscious and being unable to care for himself, he was taken to, and put into a small boat which was ready at one of the docks; the boat was then pushed out into the stream; from this time the complainant remembered nothing that occurred until Sunday morning, he received his senses and found himself on board the vessel named, which was about to sail for Liverpool. He at once made his condition known to the master and officers of the vessel, but the master refused to allow him to be put ashore, as otherwise he would be out of pocket $25, which he said he had paid to Ray for procuring the hand. In the meantime, however, Ray, with the money in his pocket, could not keep his mouth closed, and was overheard boasting of his exploit by a policeman of the First District, who, reporting his conversation to his captain, obtained authority to board the vessel and release Cruise which was accordingly done. The case came up before Justice WELSH, on whose warrant Ray was arrested; who, when brought to Court, said "it is all right—I have to do something for a living."

Subsequently an examination was had before Justice Welsh, when the following testimony was taken:

George Gambling of No. 42 West-street, says that on Sunday evening, the 23d, Ray visited him, and in the course of conversation admitted the facts as stated by complainant. Ray asked of witness that he should persuade Mr. Albers, who was bound for the fulfillment of Cruise's engagement to ship for Baltimore, not to make any complaint against him, (Ray,) as he would have Cruise returned to shore and so make all right.

Hermann Albers, of No 42 West-street, (above referred to,) says that Ray and he had a conversation as to the matter, when Ray admitted having stated that he had got Cruise away to the *Bridgewater*, as stated, giving as a reason for so doing that he "must live." Ray also stated that he would pay for the clothing which the abducted man had lost through the transaction.

Joshua Bridges, who was with Cruise during a part of the time on Saturday evening, said that he also boarded at No 42 West-street, where he put up on Friday on his arrival from Baltimore. Complainant was in the same vessel, and they had shipped to return. He spoke of the affair, and identified Ray as the man who induced Cruise to drink at No. 24 West-street.

Accusen was then examined, when he stated that he was a native of Halifax, N. S., and a boatman by occupation. He denied the charge.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Margaret Holland, a domestic, employed by Mrs. Penelope Thorp, of No 113 Charlton-street, was arrested, charged with having stolen $27 in money and a chemise, the property of her mistress. The property was taken from a drawer during the temporary absence of her employer. When taken into custody, the girl had a portion of the property in her possession, she was committed for trial, in default of bail, by Justice WELSH.

GRAND LARCENY.

A German lad named Henry Valbrook was yesterday arrested by Officer TREDO on his own confession, charged with having stolen several articles of wearing apparel, and a silver watch, valued at $30, from John HOLSTEIN, of No. 19 Thompson-street, who had taken him under his care till he could procure a situation. He was taken before Justice PEABCE, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Two colored men—the one named Jacob GARRISON, a native of this City, and the other a Mr. CONE, a Mexican—got in to a dispute yesterday forenoon, at the residence of the former at No 11 Dominick-street, when Garrison seized a heavy bar of iron to strike Conse, who, to prevent it, drew a brace of single barreled pistols, and with one of them put a ball into the fleshy part of Garrison's arm, directly in the centre between the elbow joint and wrist. Conse was immediately arrested and taken before Justice PEARCY, at the Second District Court, where he was held to answer.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 5, 30, 33, 6, 7, 29, 32, 53, 57, 40, 10, 39, 39, 36.

COMMON PLEAS—Adjourned to Saturday, when decisions will be given.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 25.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

James Lasannure, convicted of being engaged in counterfeiting a few days since, was this morning brought up for sentence. Judge INGERSOLL said that in consideration of the recommendation of the Jury, and the previous good character of the prisoner, he should impose but a light sentence, and the prisoner was accordingly sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for three months, and to pay a fine of one dollar.

Mr. McKeon then said to the Court that he had several cases of parties indicted for violations of the neutrality laws, which he was anxious to dispose of, and would like to proceed with them to-morrow. Judge BOSTE, who appeared for the defense, said that he was not well enough to do that. It was finally arranged that the parties should come into Court to renew their recognizances to-morrow morning, and that the trial of the cases should be postponed till Thursday of next week.

The Grand Jury came into Court and presented the following indictments, after which they were discharged for the term:

The United States vs. *Manuel Echeverria*.—This is an indictment for fitting out the schooner *Mary Jane Peck* as a slaver. Mr. J. W Gerard appeared for the accused and put in a plea of Not Guilty, and the trial of the cause was set down for the fourth Monday of October.

The United States vs. *Edward Barney*.—An indictment for leading the safety-valve of the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*. Mr Ridgway appeared for the accused and put in a plea of Not Guilty, and the trial was set down for next Thursday.

The United States vs. *Dennis Tracy*.—An indictment for obstructing Custom House officers in the performance of their duty.

The United States vs. *David Harrington, John Read and Thomas Collins*.—An indictment for the same offence. Judge BOSTE appeared for the accused and put in a plea of Not Guilty.

The United States vs. *Thomas Burns*.—An indictment for the same offence.

The United States vs. *Henry Wright*.—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon.

The United States vs. *Dennis McCaffrey*.—An indictment for the same offence.

The United States vs. *William Carrigan*.—An indictment for the same offence.

The United States vs. *William H Hazard*.—An indictment for an assault with intent to maim.

The United States vs. *John Lewis*.—An indictment for larceny upon the high seas.

The United States vs. *John Williams*.—An indictment for the same offence.

The United States vs. *Joseph Wagner*.—An indictment for enlisting men for the British service.

The United States vs. *the same*.—Same offence.

The United States vs. *John H Garton*.—An indictment for larceny upon the high seas.

The United States vs. *George Charleston, William Guy, Isaac King and Charles Reglay*.—These men were indicted for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the brig *Abby Thaxter*. Mr Burnaby appeared for the accused, and, being ready for trial, a Jury was impannelled and the case proceeded.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Vicksburg *Whig* says a duel was fought on the 24th ult., opposite Vicksburg, by R. B MAYES, editor of the Yazoo City *Banner*, and A. M. HARLOW, of the *Democrat*, of the same place, growing out of a political discussion. The weapons used were rifles, and the distance forty paces. At the first fire MAYES received a wound in the left arm and breast. The ball passed through the fore arm, breaking both bones, and then inflicted a slight wound in the upper part of the breast. Mr HARLOW was the choice of party.

The Auburn *American* of Saturday evening informs us that a Mrs. ALDRIDGE, a married woman, died at her residence, corner of Genesee and Oswego streets, on Friday evening, from the effects of an abortion, procured by herself and another woman some day last week. The facts of the case are being investigated before the Coroner.

A painful affair occurred in Covington (Ky.) last week. A physician, prescribing for a girl 13 years old, wrote 6 grains of morphine instead of 1-6 of a grain, as intended. The dose was taken, causing the death of the child in about eight hours.

The Columbia papers contain a notice that application will be made to the South Carolina Legislature, at its next session, for the charter of a Railroad Company, to construct a road leading from Cheraw, S. C., to the North Carolina line.

The Portland *Advertiser*, one of the chief Organs of the Fe-Indiala in Maine, heads its list of the electoral tickets "Kingsley Fusk of the people." The full ticket is filled by rural districts. Bills are out in the rural districts.

A match game of billiards, for three thousand dollars a side, was played in New-Orleans, between two Creole ladies of the first respectability.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Sept. 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed. 50 bbls. sold.

CANDLES—Are in rather better request and the very firm.

COFFEE—Has not varied. The sales include small lots of Java at the close. Laguayra at 11½; 400 bags Jamaica and Maracaibo, part at 11c cash; and 600 bags at 11c @ 4 m.

COPPER—Is in fair demand at full rates.

COTTON—Many inquiry exists for this staple at our quotations, which are met quite as satisfactory to sellers.

	Orleans.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb				
Middling				
Middling Fair				
Fair				

FISH—The market is pretty well supplied, and though a fair demand prevails for most descriptions, prices are without any quotable change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Sales and Western brands are still more freely offered at easier prices, but are not active. The day's movement includes 13,500 bbls, here and to arrive, within our revised ranges:

Superfine State	7 50 @ 7 90
Ordinary State	7 75 @ 7 85
Straight State	7 85 @ 7 95
Favorite and Extra State	7 75 @ 8 00
Mixed Western	7 75 @ 7 85
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 65 @ 8 00
Fancy Michigan	8 00 @ 8 05
Common to Good Ohio	7 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @ 8 05
Extra Ohio	8 05 @ 8 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 05 @ 8 15
Fancy Genesee	8 20 @ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 37½ @ 8 62½
	8 00 @ 10 50

Canadian is unchanged, the day's sales comprising only 500 bbls. common superfine to extra at $8 25@$8 ₩ bbl. Southern continues active, but is less valuable, the transactions amounting to 2,200 bbls at $8 12½@$9 75 for mixed to extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

FRUIT—Remains quiet, but tolerably firm, with a limited general stock offering.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active, but not lower. The day's transactions consist of about 62,000 bushels here and to arrive at $2@$2 10 for Southern White; $1 85@$1 95 for do. Red; $2 08@$2 12 for Canadian White; and $1 70@$1 80 for Western Red, ₩ bushel. 8,000 bush Rye brought $1 17@$1 20 ₩ bushel. There were a few small lots of Barley sold at about $1 ₩ bushel. State and Western Oats are brisk and buoyant at 40c @43c. ₩ bushel. Corn is not very active, but it is steady. The day's business embraces 50,000 bushels. Western Mixed at 87½c@88½c ₩ bush.

HAY—River brings 70c@75c. from shippers, and 80c. @1 5c. from local buyers, ₩ 100 lbs. There is less of it offering.

HEMP—The market is without animation, but rules very firm.

HIDES—With heavier arrivals and a diminished inquiry, the market is depressed.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued at Two Cents each, and visibly for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers pay Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

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☞ E. PICHUP, Montreal, C. E., adjoining the Post-Office, will supply the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES by the single copy.

State Politics.

We shall have to-day an addition of two or more to the State tickets in nomination for the coming canvass. The Know-Nothings met at Auburn yesterday, and are to nominate a ticket. They are going to try to stand on the Binghamton platform, which ignores the Nebraska and Missouri Compromise issues altogether. We presume they will make up such a ticket as can be supported by the Hunker or Hard-Shell section of the Democracy. This swelled their vote largely last year, and may probably be relied on again for a similar service.

The Whigs and Republicans meet to-day at Syracuse. They will probably *fuse*,—uniting on a common platform and a common ticket. It is widely announced by the hostile journals that the Republicans have abandoned the issue of restoring the Missouri Compromise, and go for open Abolition. We presume the action of the Convention will leave them no excuse for future statements to this effect. The people of this State are ready, we believe, to unite in resistance to the aggressions of Slavery upon the rights of the Free States. We presume they would be quite as unanimous in resisting any aggressions upon Slavery, in the States where it is recognized by law.

We have no special information as to the policy likely to be pursued in the nomination of a State ticket. All the present State officers, we believe, are not only willing but disposed to withdraw,—if the selection of an entirely new ticket would facilitate the harmonious action of the two Conventions. We presume the Whigs will not ask more than *three* of the *eight* State officers to be put in nomination.

The Mayor and Common Council.

We met a countryman yesterday in the cars who had been beguiling the monotony of his ride by reading the TIMES, and naturally felt posted on our City affairs. He was not at all averse to communicating his opinions, and startled us by the rather coarse assurance that our New-York Mayor was a "cunning c—ss." He apologised on our remonstrance for his rough language, by saying he didn't know we were particular friends of the Mayor, but went on to explain and vindicate his remark.

He said he had been watching the TIMES steadily, to see how Mayor WOOD would come out of the scrape *he* had got into with the *Joseph Walker*. It looked to him as if the Mayor had rather put his foot in it. He had certainly exercised powers he had no right to—on a plea which afterwards proved to be utterly unfounded; and had managed, by hook or by crook, to give a very valuable contract to some particular personal friends, under such an arrangement as left them a very fair chance of fleecing the City for an additional amount. Being a little in the way of horse-jockeying himself, our country friend said he had taken a liking to the Mayor, ever since he had read that account of the *Joseph Walker* affair; and he had been a good deal anxious about him since the investigations of the Committee were begun, which had brought all these facts out. So he had been watching the paper every day—to see the upshot of the matter—fully expecting at the very least to see the Mayor impeached, or pitched into in some shape or other. "But, instead of that," said he, "the cunning c—ss, (excuse me, Sir; it's just the word, though it don't sound well,) has managed to get the *Aldermen* indicted and is going it strong himself on the virtuous indignation dodge! If you have got a man who can beat *that*, I should like to hear his name."

Of course we do not allow ourselves to take any such view of the case as this—though it has struck others quite as forcibly, as it did our country friend. It is certainly a sharp operation; and shows that Mayor WOOD is a small NAPOLEON in his way. He understands the flank movement to perfection, and has managed to put his assailants on the defensive very adroitly and very effectually. If they are fools enough to stay in that position, his chance is good for sweeping the field. If they show fight and stand their ground, he may find his hands full yet.

We have no doubt that there is rank corruption in both branches of the Common Council:—that Aldermen and Councilmen are in the habit of selling their votes, sharing in contracts, and plundering the City in various ways. And we feel under great obligations to the Mayor and to every other public officer, who will zealously and boldly undertake the exposure of these and any other rascalities connected with the City Government. We should have looked somewhat more hopefully and confidently on this movement of the Mayor, if it had not related exclusively to a case in which he himself is implicated,—if the only witness had not been the man suspected of being his accomplice, and if he had left the case to judicial tribunals where it belongs, instead of making it the basis of an appeal to the Common Council to rid him of some opposing votes, and the occasion for an *ad captandum* address to the public at large. When men are indicted, the next step is to try them:—it is unusual, to say the least, for a high public officer to fulminate his denunciations against them, and to talk to the public about the necessity of *revolution*.

Our country friend had his eye on other points of this case also. He has evidently been accustomed to examining a horse thoroughly before he makes a trade. He asked us if the Mayor hadn't several nice little jobs he would like to get through the Common Council. If he remembered right, he said, there was a proposition up to increase the salaries of eight or ten of the Mayor's friends, some two or three thousand dollars a piece; and that every one of these members whom he had had indicted, had voted against it. He thought he would now get rid of *their* votes anyhow; and would probably scare the others into voting for it; "for," said he, "when such a cunning c—se as he is is around, men are apt to think it's just as easy to vote one way as another—and a *leetle* easier."

We told him we thought he was mistaken in attributing such motives to our Mayor;—that he stood too high in this community to be suspected of such schemes;—that of course he could think what he liked, as this was a perfectly free Country,—but he ought not recklessly and on mere suspicion, to pull down a reputation which it had taken a lifetime to build up;—that the people would not allow their confidence—the growth of years—in a high public functionary, to be upset as suddenly;—and that if he went to the City, he would find the Mayor immensely popular on account of this bold and magnificent stroke at the hydra-headed monster of Municipal Corruption. Our friend was evidently susceptible to eloquence and common sense,—and we think our remarks,—which savored a little of both we trust,—had some effect upon him. We were a little doubtful as to the precise meaning of the look he gave us, as he said "*Y-a-a-s*," in response:—but as he didn't recur to the subject during the journey, we are inclined to think he won't repeat his suspicions to anybody else.

Meanwhile we are glad to see that, in another message to the Common Council, the Mayor drops his notions of *Revolution* as a means of reform, and says the Charter can be amended next Winter. He even refers to the recommendations of his Inaugural, in which he said that Judicial officers were not the proper persons to be Police Commissioners, and that this Department ought to be put beyond the reach of political influences. This is sensible. We trust that his Honor will stick to it.

Enlistment of Recruits for the Crimea—The British Minister Implicated.

What is to be done with Hon. J. F. CRAMPTON, Her British Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Washington? Our readers have, doubtless, noticed the developments of the trial—now progressing at Philadelphia—of two men who are accused of violating our neutrality laws by enlisting recruits in the United States for the English army in the Crimea, last Spring. Two important points are presented in the evidence of the witness STROBEL, whose credibility would seem to be established by his intimate and confidential association with the British Minister and various of Her Majesty's highest Colonial officers in Canada. The first of these is the fact that Mr. CRAMPTON was the originator of this illegal enlistment scheme, and personally superintended its execution; and the other, that in so doing, he only followed the instructions of his Government.

The evidence also makes it clear that Mr. CRAMPTON was never for a moment in doubt of the impropriety of his course in this respect, and consequently took the most careful measures consistent with the fulfillment of his orders, to prevent the discovery of his complicity. Thus we have another striking evidence of England's hypocrisy when she raises her hands in holy horror at our disregard of international comity and the laws of other Governments. A few misguided men who happen to find their homes upon our soil, unite occasionally in filibustering schemes, and straightway the British Press teems with denunciations of the United States, and calls on a nation of pirates and robbers; while the Government, too, occasionally takes up the cry, and reads us a delicately worded diplomatic lecture upon our duties to sister States, and a remonstrance against our avarice and lawlessness. And yet, in the face of this, we find the accredited representative of Great Britain, in pursuance of the instructions of his Government, deliberately and secretly engaging in a methodical system of violation of the very obligations which England holds us to have disregarded, because of the conduct of a few of our citizens who act entirely upon their own responsibility, who are in no sense official persons, and whose schemes have always been crushed by the Federal authorities as rapidly as brought to light.

But the position of Mr. CRAMPTON is the more unfortunate, for the reason that his course involves a serious violation of the privilege of a foreign minister. In that capacity he enjoys special rights and immunities. He is entirely irresponsible to our violated law. He can not be tried and punished by the courts, to whom his agents are amenable. This being the privilege of a foreign minister, he certainly is bound by every principle of honor to abstain from its slightest abuse—from everything that has the least air of contempt for the law to which he is not subject, but in the midst of which he resides. Mr. CRAMPTON has heretofore borne an enviable reputation at Washington; but both Mr. CRAMPTON and his Government have by their conduct in this affair, *forfeited* much of American respect and confidence.

True the fault lies chiefly with the English Administration which assigned him a duty he should have deemed degrading. But we have no mode of reaching that Administration,—none of signifying our conviction of its treachery and our indignation in view thereof, except by the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON from Washington. Unless he is able to rebut the evidence brought against him, it is scarcely possible that he can be permitted to remain longer in a position which he has thus abused.

Our City Crime.

"If you want to know whether people live in a city or a village, see whether they remember *any* thing three days after it was done or said." This maxim of Ensign Morgan Odoherty is of more importance to us New-Yorkers than most of us care to realize. It is an incontrovertible and a terrible truth, that we are most lamentably forgetful of the crimes that occur among us. When something very particularly horrible happens in our *sight*—when a man's brains are splashed upon our doorsteps, or the shrieks of a woman being outraged have disturbed our slumbers, then we start up and rave as if we would tear the world to pieces, but in ten days we have forgotten almost the nature of the deed which made us bubble so frenetically when it was done.

Now, forgetfulness of crime is a source of future crime; if we cannot remember we cannot correct; if a deep and *lasting* impression be not made upon us by one evil deed, we will be unprepared for action when such a deed is repeated; and it is because of our slippery memories, our exclusive devotion to business, that this great and beautiful City reeks with pollution and horrors of every description. Murder, arson, rape, procurement of abortion: we have half a dozen of them in every morning's newspaper, fresh as the rolls which we tranquilly munch as we read them. Two or three days ago, one of our principal journals whose columns furnish four crimes daily, awaked to the fact that a man had been stabbed and a robbery or two committed, and announced it in capitals as huge as a play-bill's. You would have fancied from the article that up to that date New-York had been the garden of Eden; that the editor had never heard of a crime.

Yet take up that paper for Monday and it records two cases of assault and battery, a forgery, two suicides, the poisoning of a family, a suspected arson, a murder trial, and two articles of the "stabbing" case, besides an $1,800 swindle, and three Aldermen indicted for bribery. Take Tuesday's paper and we find more about the indictments, a larceny, two burglaries, a man knocked down and his leg broken by three prostitutes, a suicide, a boat wantonly fired on, and, by way of *negative* horror, a letter from a benevolent foreigner protesting against the introduction of the guillotine, at least for political offences. Let the big capitals be taken down, or make them bigger every day, until the citizens shall not only see them, but look at them to remember.

Indeed, we must have something done in regard to this matter. It is not among the ignorant and debased and impoverished only that these things occur, but up among the wealthy and so-called respectable also; not alone in the festering purlieus of Corlaer's-hook and Water-street, but in our beautiful avenues and houses of sculptured stone. Is it ignorance or impudence, or utter God-forsakenness? A Sunday or two ago, one WEST wrote to a paper to know about procuring an abortion, and the reply is a simple refusal to describe thus publicly the process!

Is there nothing to be done with that awful case of Dr. THIERS, whose profession was the procuring of abortion; to whom women, (*ladies!*) came from all parts of the Union that he might murder their unborn children; who employed a she-devil to travel about the country and solicit cases for him, as an agent would solicit subscriptions for a magazine!

Is there nothing to be done with such cases as this, which has just come to our knowledge, and the truth of which may be relied on? A lady of one of the best known and most respectable families in this country was married early to a wealthy man. In a little while she was seduced by a specious villain, and left her husband's roof. Then he forgave her, and she returned and dwelt with him till his death: but then she was alone and outlawed. No female former friend would acknowledge or know her. No man would pity her; and, on suspicion, her relatives had her seized and confined in a lunatic asylum. From this she managed to escape over the wall, and found employment in a hotel in this City—soon, however, to be discharged on an accusation of incompetency, and to go forth penniless into the streets of New-York.

What next? Just what always happens. Enough that she met with a physician, who induced her to live with him, first as his housekeeper, then as his mistress. She discovered that he was a professional child-killer, and threatened to reveal it. But on a trumped-up charge she was seized, with such violence that her arms are still black and blue, carried to the Tombs and imprisoned there for three days, before her case could be heard and herself set at liberty!

It is impossible to realize the horror of these things by merely reading them. But they are blackening our character,—depraving our social morality,—filling our streets and houses with crime, and disgracing us beyond redemption. We read in Mexican and Italian papers and letters, shocking accounts of brigands and highway robbers:—and none of us ever think of traveling in either country without an armed escort. Suppose New-York is judged—as it must be abroad—by the same standard:—we shall be set down ere many years as a nest of assassins, robbers and prostitutes,—as a community where vice riots with impunity,—a city as unsafe as it is rotten and corrupt. And we shall deserve the reputation, unless something be done to check the progress of these evils.

Important Correction—Justice to the Tribune.

We incidentally stated a day or two since that a foreign correspondent of the *Tribune* once announced the death of Mr. MASON, our Minister to France;—and also the restoration of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the post in the French Cabinet which he had left upon the failure of the Vienna negotiations,—both which announcements, we remarked, "still lack confirmation."

In noticing this paragraph the *Tribune* says:

"Both these assertions of the NEW-YORK TIMES are *utterly false*. Neither the correspondent to whom the TIMES refers, nor any other correspondent of this journal, ever made either of the announcements referred to. Will the NEW-YORK TIMES retract its untrue and injurious allegations?"

Certainly;—we will do almost anything to oblige the *Tribune*. Our amiable neighbor will please take notice, therefore, that we "retract" both our statements,—and give us credit accordingly. The service is one that merits consideration;—for it is not everybody who would go so far to serve a friend.

Our "retraction" is made in spite of the following:

From the Tribune, Jan. 18, 1855.

DEATH OF JOHN Y. MASON.

We learn by special telegraphic dispatch from Washington that the Government has *intelligence from the United States Consul at Nismes of the death of Hon. John Y. Mason*, Minister Plenipotentiary from this country to France. He was attacked by paralysis at his residence in Paris on the 30th ult. Hon. Mr. MASON was of the celebrated family of that name" &c.

From the Tribune of Thursday, June 14.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS—DROUYN DE LHUYS REINSTATED.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 31, 1855.

I have just learned from a private and reliable source, that *M. Drouyn de Lhuys is about to resume the duties of the Foreign Office.* Austria having at last defined her position, her propositions to the Western Powers having been rejected, and negotiations being at an end there were no longer any difficulties in the way of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' *occupancy of the position from which he was lately driven; and he is said to have consented to the reappointment.* Another reason, however, and one which was, no doubt, very powerful in suggesting the recall of the late Minister, was the unsurableness of Count WALEWSKI for the office. *The effect of the reinstatement of M. Drouyn de Lhuys on the Funds and on the public mind will be of the most salutary character.* For, although he is essentially a peace man, and there is now no occasion for the exercise of his inclination that way, his ability and the assistance which he is capable of rendering the Government in the conducting of the war are so important that his presence in the Cabinet will be dispensed with.

We doubt not the *Tribune* can readily invent some quibble which will evade the force of these announcements, extracted from its columns, and so justify our "retraction" of the statement that they ever appeared there. If it can, we hope it will—to oblige us, if not to relieve itself. It owes us something for this prompt compliance with its wishes. Such an instance of friendly regard ought not to go unrequited.

A Broad Hint to Strikers.

The candidates of the American party have made a very remarkable announcement, which was probably rendered necessary by the daily demands made upon them by good natured friends who were willing to make themselves generally useful. The candidates of the Know-Nothings have, in fact, found it necessary to advertise that they have resolved to pay no money towards insuring their election, except for printing of tickets, advertising and posting bills.

It is a most sensible and commendable resolution, and it will come like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, we imagine, to a very numerous body of industrials who will be under the necessity of selling their valuable services to some other party.

There is a class of theatrical performers who are called general utility men, from their versatility of talent, or general looseness of character, which makes them ready at any moment to assume any character they may be called on to fill, whether a king or a clown, a young lover or a heavy father. The political striker corresponds to this class, and is quite a chameleon in political contests, never making up his mind to what party he will belong until he receives an offer. The "Americans," it would seem from their advertisement, mean to try to get along without the assistance of the utility men this campaign, though we are not quite certain that that is the proper interpretation to put upon their announced determination to pay no money.

New-York and New-Jersey.

According to the Census returns, the City of New-York contains about a hundred thousand more inhabitants than the State of New-Jersey. The entire population of New-Jersey is 564,693, exhibiting a gain of 80,103 since the Census of 1850. The two counties which have received the greatest gains are those lying nearest to this City, Essex and Hudson, the former having increased during the last five years 21,956, and the latter 20,691. Hudson County lies directly opposite to the City, and includes Jersey City and Hoboken, which are, in fact, but suburbs of New-York. Camden, which bears a similar relation to Philadelphia that Hudson County does to New-York, has a population of but 20,160, and its increase in the last five years has been but 3,738. More than half of the entire increase of New-Jersey since 1850 has been in the two counties which have the most intimate connection with this City. The southern part of the State has hardly increased at all, while in one of the counties—that of Atlantic—there has been a decrease of 352. The population of New-York overflows into New Jersey and Long Island, Connecticut and Staten Island, while Philadelphia keeps all her increase within her own limits, as is shown by the very small increase in the population of Camden. But, notwithstanding that New-York builds up and enriches the territory lying on each side of her, to her own detriment in the census tables, she still remains, as she is destined to be, the Empire City of the New World.

Found Drowned.

Coroner BENNET held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, found drowned at Bay Ridge, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 25. Deceased was dressed in a tweed coat, plush vest, dark gray satinet pants, coarse boots, and had on a blue overcoat, and fine plaited white shirt. He had in his pockets a silk handkerchief and twenty five cents. Age about 30 years; height about five feet six inches. No marks of violence being found on his person, the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance. The body remains at Bay Ridge dock for recognition.

Rachel.

The divines did not turn out very strongly last night, although the beautiful Israelite tempted them to the Tabernacle. A very scanty and straight-laced audience greeted the tragédienne. We were not altogether surprised. Whilst there is the choice of seeing RACHEL in the Theatre and hearing her in the Lecture-room, the latter must always suffer. Nevertheless, the attractiveness of the programme should have secured a better attendance.

Mlle. RACHEL delivered the prayer from RACINE's "Esther" in a highly impressive and beautiful manner. The subject of this prayer made it peculiarly interesting, coming as it did from one of the persecuted children of Israel. The whole of the second act of RACINE's "Athalie" was given, enabling the audience to form a correct estimate of Mlle. RACHEL's wonderful power of individualization. An extract from the second act of "Phèdre" roused the audience to enthusiasm. But the most exquisite enjoyment of the evening—an enjoyment perfectly refreshing after so much RACINE—was the second act of MOLIERE's "Misanthrope." We seriously advise Mr. FELIX to give our audiences an early opportunity of seeing Mlle. RACHEL in Comedy. She has a fresh and easy series of triumphs within her grasp, and the audience will be able to enjoy what they applaud.

Mlle. RACHEL was ably assisted. MM. CHERI, Aîné, RANDOUX, CHERI, JEANS, BEAUVALLET, DIEUDONNE, and Mesdemes LIA, SARAH and DINAH FELIX, DUBEY, BRIANS.

The Boston papers are waxing indignant in advance, at the arrangements of M. FELIX for RACHEL's performances there. It is announced that the scenery of the Metropolitan, in this City, is to be used,—there is to be no orchestra, and the charge is to be $5.

Ventvalli's Concert.

Signorina VENTVALLI gave a grand opening Concert at the New Hall of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, last night. The attendance was scarcely creditable to our Brooklyn friends—not more than two hundred persons present. Considering the great excellence of the programme this was not liberal.

Signorina VENTVALLI was assisted by Mr. WILLIAM MAERZ, the eminent pianist, (a sufficient attraction in himself;) Mr. SCHNEIDER, the cornet player; Signors CASSINI and BRIGNOLI, Miss F. DARNELL, (a very agreeable concert singer,) and Mr. WM. BRENKLER, contrabasso. Such an array of talent could not fail to delight the audience and satisfy the most critical taste.

The new Hall is rather small, but pretty. If people will only take an interest in it, and go when they have an opportunity of hearing something worth hearing, it will be a valuable addition to the amusement-places of Brooklyn.

Kentucky Matters.

Our correspondent at Danville, Ky., (Sept 23,) writes us that in the Fourth Congressional District, where A. G. TALBOTT has a plurality of fifteen votes, over F. T. FOX, K. N. Whig, the election will be contested, our correspondent hopes successfully, as FOX was a SCOTT Whig, and is now a Union loving man, while TALBOTT is of the South Carolina fire eating stripe.

Our correspondent further represents the crops as being remarkably fine in that section, wheat bringing but 75 cents per bushel, and Corn coming into market at 30 cents.

Water for Brooklyn.

The subject of introducing water into Brooklyn is again being agitated. The project now is to have water introduced by a private Company known as the Nassau Water Company, with a proposed capital stock of $3,000,000, the city subscribing for $1,000,000. The Water Committee of the Common Council have prepared a report, and the annexed abstract gives the gist of the whole matter:

It proposes that the city of Brooklyn consent that the Nassau Water Company lay their pipes throughout the city, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Common Council, and subscribe the sum of $1,000,000 to the capital stock of the Company, under the power for that purpose conferred on the city in the charter of the Company, and one-third of any increase of capital, not exceeding $300,000, but such subscription is made on the following conditions: Not to be binding on the city until the residue of the capital stock of the Company—being $2,000,000—shall be in good faith subscribed, and 20 per cent. thereon in cash paid, and when 20 per cent on such residue shall be paid, the city shall pay 10 per cent on the amount subscribed by it as aforesaid, no further or greater instalment to be paid by the City than shall be paid by the other Stockholders, and the residue of the subscription of the city to be payable at the same times and in the same per centage as the other Stockholders, except when the Stockholders shall have paid 50 per cent the city shall also pay, so as to make the payments 50 per cent.

Application shall be made to the next Legislature for an amendment to the charter of the said Company, so as to make the number of the Directors nine, to be chosen from the Stockholders, and divided into three classes of three members each, to hold their office for three years, except that the first term of the first class shall be one year—that of the second class two years—and that of the third class three years, and after the first election three members shall be annually elected at other elections. One-third of the Directors shall be elected by the City or the owners of the stock subscribed for by it, and the other two-thirds by the other Stockholders. Each of these classes of Stockholders to hold their election separately from each other, and no Stockholder of either to be allowed to vote at the election of the other class. No member of the Common Council to be eligible to the place of Director.

The Professor of Pulpit Eloquence.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States, was held last night in St. John's Chapel. The object of the meeting was the election of a Professor of Pastoral Theology and Pulpit Eloquence. There were seventeen candidates. As the meeting was a private one, the name of the Professor elect could not be ascertained last night. It will probably transpire to-day.

☞ We understand that Councilman COOPER has commenced a counter suit against Mr. PETER PAUL, and that the latter gentleman, who is now very sick and supposed to be dying, denies *in toto* the allegation, as contained in the indictment of the Grand Jury, that Councilman COOPER either received or proposed to receive a sum of money from him, for his official influence in the Board of Councilmen. Indeed PAUL ascribes COOPER altogether. We mention this as a report, though it comes to us on good authority.

☞ Hon. HENRY J. ALLEN, whose death we announced yesterday, was much esteemed by a large circle of friends. Professionally he was a patriot. He represented the Fourth Assembly District of this City for nine consecutive years, and afterwards made a good run for the Senate. He was a "right clever fellow," and will be much missed in town.

☞ The Croton Fall train (Harlem Railroad) made an experimental trip on Tuesday, for the purpose of showing the operation of W. G. CRANKE's patent car-brake, now in use on the road.

George N. Sanders on the Guillotine.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. GOLOVIN, a Russian scholar of distinction, seems to be horrified at my opinion in favor of the re-establishment of the political guillotine in Europe. The following extract from a letter of mine, which appeared in the Richmond *Examiner* 18th inst., and for which I ask the favor of insertion, conveys more fully my sense of its necessity.

"The fault of our noble co-workers in Europe in '48 was, as I have intimated in my own connection to the *Herald*, their too generous credulity. It is sincerely to be hoped that at the next opportunity no chivalric deficiency shall interfere with the punishment due to the traitors and perjurers who have shown that with them patriotism is only a stimulus to murder, and trust a means to betray. We want to see the renewal of the suspended revolution, the firmness of WASHINGTON, and PUTNAM, and JACKSON, when they, without one moment of indecision, wisely hung up even less dangerous, because less important men. In this limited and right to due cruelty there will be large beneficence, and in it only—safety. We must regret that SANTA ANA has again made his escape from judgment. There would have been salutary admonition to the knavish fraternity on the other side in his execution."

GEO. N. SANDERS.

BUSINESS NOTICES

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE. A GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 170 Chambers-st., New-York

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.—THE UNDERSIGNED will call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare patterns ever imported. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 387 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—TO TRAVELERS and others these articles will prove most desirable. They are very compact, and contain only useful articles. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 387 Broadway.

SPECIALTIES.—OUR NEW STYLES OF STREET or Dress-cut Coats for Fall, ranging from $8 to $15 are a novelty with us, and will be found nowhere else.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway.

RHODES FEVER AND AGUE CURE, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, THE IMPORTANCE OF WHICH IS PROVED BY THE CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS GIVEN BY JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS PROVED BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED. NO SWELLED HEADS OR SWELLED LEGS, OR TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS, OR MERCURIAL DISEASES, OR POISONED CONSTITUTIONS, CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE. ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA, FOR WHICH ATMOSPHERIC POISON IT IS A PERFECT ANTIDOTE, PRONOUNCED SO BY SCIENCE, PROVED SO BY EXPERIENCE

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the boasted nostrums, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

GEO. H. RATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 120 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

DERBY'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, THE MOST CONVENIENT, RAPID, AND MOST RADICAL CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE. Sold by C. H. BRENKLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 55 Broadway, New York, and by all Respectable dealers.

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 218 Broadway, have just opened and now in store a large and splendid lot of 5 4 Brussels Carpets at 85 per yard. Other parcels equally low. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 218 Broadway.

COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from the commencement to the present time, in part of order, is offered for sale. Address W. L. YOUNG this office.

RICH & CO'S SALAMANDRA SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT. Can only be obtained of the makers good by we are the only parties holding an exclusive right to use it and way THE WILDER PATENT, which with RICH'S IMPROVEMENT and our LA BELLE Powder-Proof Lock, (Brunea's Patent,) the BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE in the world. STEARNS & MARVIN, Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS No. 365 Broadway.

AS A GENERAL REMEDY FOR DISEASES TO which all families are subject, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cannot be surpassed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I would state for the benefit of the afflicted, that I have used your HOOFLAND'S German Bitters myself, and in my family, for a long time, and have always found them to act as you represent. I have found them a great benefit in cases of headache, pains in the side and breast, colds and nervous diseases, and cheerfully recommend them to all who may be afflicted with diseases for which you prescribe them. B. M. PARIS, No. 31 Race-st.

To Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia.

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

10,000 MADONNA MIXTURES AT ONE SHILLING per yard.—This cloth will be found the best and cheapest of anything in the market. The colors are warranted to be fast, so that it will not fade, and the drab will cost only the price of a print. We shall offer on Monday

3 cases 40 inches wide Alpaccas, at 1s.
2 cases Twill Cloth, 1s. 6d.
3 cases Figured Lustres, 2s.

All we ask of the ladies is to call and see the above goods before purchasing elsewhere.

G. H. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 259 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

LIBANTA'S STYLE OF CHILDREN'S HATS AND Caps have for many years past been the standard patterns on account of their superiority in quality as well as variety of shapes. The efforts which he has made this year to please his patrons and the public, have resulted in a splendid assortment for the exhibition of his very large assortment of goods in store, will undoubtedly increase his well-deserved reputation. The particular attention of the Ladies is called to the Fall Style of Beaver BONNETS and his extensive stock of FURS. Ladies are invited to examine these goods at No. 106 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

REDUCTION IN RACHEL'S PRICES AND POPULARITY of the KNOX Fall Hat.—The town talk is the former of which is much discussed on account of the extensity of opinions existing. But there is but one idea upon the subject of the Fall hat just issued by KNOX, and that is, that for beauty, elegance of style, richness of material, superiority of manufacture and cheapness, it stands unrivalled. Price only $4. KNOX's ready-made are on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and No. 128 Broadway.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and all others to the large sale of Real Estate to be held the first Tuesday in October, at the Merchants Exchange by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co., consisting in part of about 40 choice Building Lots, and 2 splendid Houses and Lots on Henry and Union sts., in the City of Brooklyn; also will be sold some valuable New-York property on Second and a few more on Monroe-sts. Maps can be had at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colic and sea-sickness should get rid, for a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' Celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT; say a vial of water can be drank without any ill effects by adding one teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment; it is worth its weight in gold, no one should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st., sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Dewitt & Co., and the last year in Bond & Morris manufactory of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends that he has made business arrangements with Messrs. R. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's work renowned FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and invites his friends to call or send their orders to them, No. 129 Water-st. STEPHEN H. PIERSON.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—COUNTRY Clothing Merchants will find it to their advantage to examine the large stock of P. L. ROGERS & CO., corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., before concluding their purchases for the Fall and Winter trade. The Proprietor is engaged in buying the entire stocks of the Fall trade of the largest houses in the trade. Call, examine the stock, and be convinced.

P. L. ROGERS & CO.

SILKS SILKS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING one case of rich Black Silks at 89c worth 93c; four cases of Colored Poult de Soie Silks, of new and elegant designs, for 89c; the very richest quality of Black Silks, which we have marked to sell at 1, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, 3, 3 25, 3 50, 3 75, 4, 4 25, 4 50, 4 75, 5, 5 25, 5 50, 5 75, 6, 6 25, 6 50, 6 75, 7, 7 25, 7 50, 7 75, 8, 8 25, 8 50, 8 75, 9, 9 25, 9 50, 9 75, 10, 10 25, 10 50, 10 75, 11, 11 25, 11 50, 11 75, 12, 12 25, 12 50, 12 75, 13, 13 25, 13 50, 13 75, 14, 14 25, 14 50, 14 75, 15, 15 25, 15 50, 15 75, 16, 16 25, 16 50, 16 75, 17, 17 25, 17 50, 17 75, 18, 18 25, 18 50, 18 75, 19, 19 25, 19 50, 19 75, 20, 20 25, 20 50, 20 75, 21, 21 25, 21 50, 21 75, 22, 22 25, 22 50, 22 75, 23, 23 25, 23 50, 23 75, 24, 24 25, 24 50, 24 75, 25, 25 25, 25 50, 25 75, 26, 26 25, 26 50, 26 75, 27, 27 25, 27 50, 27 75, 28, 28 25, 28 50, 28 75, 29, 29 25, 29 50, 29 75, 30, 30 25, 30 50, 30 75, 31, 31 25, 31 50, 31 75, 32, 32 25, 32 50, 32 75, 33, 33 25, 33 50, 33 75, 34, 34 25, 34 50, 34 75, 35, 35 25, 35 50, 35 75, 36, 36 25, 36 50, 36 75, 37, 37 25, 37 50, 37 75, 38, 38 25, 38 50, 38 75, 39, 39 25, 39 50, 39 75, 40, 40 25, 40 50, 40 75, 41, 41 25, 41 50, 41 75, 42, 42 25, 42 50, 42 75, 43, 43 25, 43 50, 43 75, 44, 44 25, 44 50, 44 75, 45, 45 25, 45 50, 45 75, 46, 46 25, 46 50, 46 75, 47, 47 25, 47 50, 47 75, 48, 48 25, 48 50, 48 75, 49, 49 25, 49 50, 49 75, 50, 50 25, 50 50, 50 75, 51, 51 25, 51 50, 51 75, 52, 52 25, 52 50, 52 75, 53, 53 25, 53 50, 53 75, 54, 54 25, 54 50, 54 75, 55, 55 25, 55 50, 55 75, 56, 56 25, 56 50, 56 75, 57, 57 25, 57 50, 57 75, 58, 58 25, 58 50, 58 75, 59, 59 25, 59 50, 59 75, 60, 60 25, 60 50, 60 75, 61, 61 25, 61 50, 61 75, 62, 62 25, 62 50, 62 75, 63, 63 25, 63 50, 63 75, 64, 64 25, 64 50, 64 75, 65, 65 25, 65 50, 65 75, 66, 66 25, 66 50, 66 75, 67, 67 25, 67 50, 67 75, 68, 68 25, 68 50, 68 75, 69, 69 25, 69 50, 69 75, 70, 70 25, 70 50, 70 75, 71, 71 25, 71 50, 71 75, 72, 72 25, 72 50, 72 75, 73, 73 25, 73 50, 73 75, 74, 74 25, 74 50, 74 75, 75, 75 25, 75 50, 75 75, 76, 76 25, 76 50, 76 75, 77, 77 25, 77 50, 77 75, 78, 78 25, 78 50, 78 75, 79, 79 25, 79 50, 79 75, 80, 80 25, 80 50, 80 75, 81, 81 25, 81 50, 81 75, 82, 82 25, 82 50, 82 75, 83, 83 25, 83 50, 83 75, 84, 84 25, 84 50, 84 75, 85, 85 25, 85 50, 85 75, 86, 86 25, 86 50, 86 75, 87, 87 25, 87 50, 87 75, 88, 88 25, 88 50, 88 75, 89, 89 25, 89 50, 89 75, 90, 90 25, 90 50, 90 75, 91, 91 25, 91 50, 91 75, 92, 92 25, 92 50, 92 75, 93, 93

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, September 26 1855.

THE NEW EL DORADO.—We may soon anticipate another excitem nt in relation to the new El Dorado, said to have been discover d in the Galedas purchase. It appears that some month since a party of adventurers left San Francisco with the object of making explorations, and were so successful that they speedily organized a Company with a capital of $500,000, in shares of $100 each. This, too, was based on the product of a copper m ne situated thirty miles south of the Gila River, and reported to be one of the richest in the world. It is said that the vein crops out of the ground for a distance of a hundred yards. It is but a few inches wide at the surface, but increases rapidly, and at the last stage of the excavations specimens of pure copper had displayed themselves. It is added, that gold in immense quantities has also been found.—*Washington Union*

TRIAL FOR RESISTING UNITED STATES OFFICERS.—The case of JACOB K. LOST, pilot, charged with resisting Deputy Marshal BILEY in the attempt of the latter to prevent the sailing of the alleged slave schooner *Mary E. Smith* from that harbor on the 25th of August, came up in the United States District Court yesterday. After remarks from the counsel, witnesses were called: CHARLES B WOOLSEY being the first. The case is not finished. Hon. RUFUS CHOATE and BENJAMIN PORD, Esq., appeared on behalf of Mr. LOST; for the Government, District Attorney B F. HALLET.—*Boston Bee, 25th.*

FIRE AT GREEN BAY, WIS.—A BOY BURNED TO DEATH.—The steam saw mill at Green Bay, Wisc was discovered to be on fire about 4 o'clock last Sunday morning. It was entirely consumed. The mill was owned by Judge BOWE RORINSON and SYLES. Loss about $15,000, upon which there was no insurance. We are sorry to announce the death of a boy who was sleeping in the mill.

PASSPORTS.—The Austrian Minister at Washington has notified the Department of State "that passports *dated more than three years ago* are not considered valid in Austria, and the bearers of such passports are not admitted in Austria."

A young girl, only 16, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Boston this week, on a charge of stealing. She was a notorious thief.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Reading's Russian salve—25 cts. a box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians and by all druggists in the United States. A. B & D SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; Wm S ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and BEDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Only $3 75 a Pair for Fine French Calf Boots—Made to order by A. BAKER, No. 16 Ann st. Double soled $4; Water proof, $4 50; best French Patent Leather Boots, warranted from $5 to $7. All made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit. A saving of 25 per cent in your boots bills. Give them a trial

☞ Removed—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES.

To No 1 Barclay st., opposite the Astor House.

This Truss never rusts nor grows weak from use. Sin gle trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For concurring the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 16 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ New-York Horticultural society.—The Fall Exhibition of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, will take place at Clinton Hall, (Astor-place,) on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept 25 and 26.

Articles must be sent to on MONDAY AFTERNOON or TUESDAY MORNING, proper y labeled and numbered, and a list of the same handed to the Committee.

The Exhibition will be opened to the public on TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. and continue the following DAY and EVENING.

On TUESDAY EVENING the awards of the Judges will be announced, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING an address will be delivered by WILLIAM C BRYANT, Esq

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the office of the Astor, St Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door during the Exhibition.

Admission to non members 25 cents

The members of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society will be admitted on their own tickets

PETER B MEAD THOMAS HOGG,
JOHN OSBORN D. J. KNIGHT,
ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, JOHN SUITLE,
ISAAC BUCHANAN,
WILSON G HUNT, Ex. of
Committee of Arrangements.

NORTHWESTERN SETTLEMENT COMPANY.

☞ The Second Public Meeting of this new Western enterprise will be held at the Tabernacle Hall, No. 179 Worcester, between Bleecker and Houston sts.,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept 26

The object of this organization is the location and purchase of land in

IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA,

to be furnished to be members at $1 25 per acre. The concentration of large numbers in one locality will greatly enhance the value of the land, to the benefit of the settlers themselves, and by a wise and judicious combination, most of the difficulties which the pioneer to the West has to encounter may be averted.

Full particulars may be obtained at this meeting, or by application at the office of the Company, No. 118 Nassau st.

Subscribers at the last meeting may obtain their certificates of membership by application as above.

JAMES MACKEAN, President.

THOMAS EDGERLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept 17, 1855.

☞ James W. Powell, M. D., No. 502 Broadway—Sir: My daughter was taken some time since with a severe attack of Whooping Cough, from which resulted a very disagreeable cough in her throat. She continued to cough to such a degree that she quit breathing, and for the past year she was useless, and for a week was entertained that it was gone forever. I was told to call and send for you to be consulted, who declined operating. At the solicitation of a friend I called upon you, and was assured of the safety of the operation which you immediately performed, and now the pleasure to state that my daughter is entirely straight, but the sight is perfectly restored. No other motive but an act of a grateful heart has prompted this communication, and it being a matter of the kind we are at liberty to use it as you think proper. Respectfully,

B. B. DYER, No 120 Pearl st.

☞ Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans will preserve peaches, tomatoes, or any other fruit or vegetable, in a fresh state and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of sour, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetically SELF-SEALING CANS have cast on to each bottle and on every cap, "SPRATT'S PATENT." VEALE & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for preserving accompanying the Cans. Price of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and funnels, 10 cents each. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors.

No. 321 Pearl st., near Franklin-square.

☞ Medical Institute.—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and a competent nurse, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Sante* possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will address:

R. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1, 665 Broadway.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 9 Depau row

Brooklyn Sabbath School Convention.—A public meeting will be held at the Plymouth Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING the 26 inst., at 7 o'clock, for the reception of the delegation of Sabbath School Teachers from Massachusetts, who are aware of note will be present from different parts of the country. A conference will be held at the same place the day following, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., for the discussion of such topics connected with the Sabbath school cause. It is expected that the occasion will be one of great interest. The public generally are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 24 1855.

☞ Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition.—There will be an Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition at White Plains during the 25th, 27th and 28th of the present month, (WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week) that will well repay a visitor for the time and expense it may cost. The trains of the Harlem Railroad afford opportunities for going and returning at different hours during each day

☞ The Western Farm Association will meet at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 27th inst. Secretaries who pay $10 in weekly contributions of $1 25 or $5 monthly will be entitled to a forty acre farm with village plot located in Wisconsin.

JOHN SILVERS, of Mount Vernon, President.
WM JONES, Jr., Secretary.

☞ General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.—The Special Meeting of the Society will be held at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at nine hour after sunset.

WM VAN NORDEN, Secretary.

☞ Notice.—The MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION (late Western Association) will hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No 103 Bowery. Those wishing to associate, will find this a good opportunity.

W. WILDE, Sec. ta. y.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If THOMAS LENTON, from Edinburg Scotland, will address M. M., Box No 1,096 Nassau-st Post-Office, New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage; or if any person can give me any information concerning him, the same will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded, by addressing as above. said Thomas L. Reached N. New-York for New-Orleans in 1843, and is supposed to have gone thence to Cincinnati.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—A gentleman of good family and independent fortune wishes to correspond with a young lady offering the same advantages. Address A. Z., Broadway Post-Office

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WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl of general address as seamstress and dressmaker. Can cut and fit for children, make ladies' plain dresses; is a most excellent family re mstress, a good se ver; will take care of one child if required. Has no objection to a few miles in the country. Wages $6 to $7 a month. No objection to a good boarding-house. Excellent City references. Call at No. 338 3d-av.

SITUATION REQUIRED—By an industrious, well recommended, and willing young woman, to do the general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good references, is competent and trustworthy, and understands housework thoroughly. Apply at No 16 Bleecker-av., Brooklyn, in the basement

SITUATION WANTED—By a trustworthy Protestant man, either as coachman or gardiner, or would undertake the full management of a farm in any part of the United States. He has a good former, and can raise all sorts of vegetables. He has the very best of City references and has been employed for several in this State. Caller address No 24 31 av., Ribb house for two d ys

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced and highly recommended servants; one to cook, wash and iron or do housework, the other as chamber maid and seamstress or care of children—is a beautiful fine sewer. Both will be found fully adequate to the duties of their situations, and honest, faithful servants. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No 345 8th av., near 29th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, with the best of City reference. One as waitress and chambermaid. Can take charge of the silver and parlors. Is willing to work in a respectable hotel or boarding house. Three years' City reference. Also, her cousin—a good seamstress and nurse. Will take $3 each in one family. Call or send a note to No 339 2d av., near 21st st.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is pastry, soups, jellies, and all kinds of good cooking; will not wash; has no objection to a respectable boarding house, with assistance to the kitchen; can produce the best of reference. Can be seen until united at No. 244 East 13th-st., between Avenues A and 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as dressmaker and seamstress; is a first-rate fitter of ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing. The best of reference given from her last place. Call at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent seamstress, understands dressmaking; is a Protestant; can give the best of City references for character; can refer to her last employer, who has broken up housekeeping, also the person to chamber work. Call at No 336 6th-av., between 20th and 21 sts.; 2d floor, back room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a respectable Protestant woman, who can cut and fit children's dresses. Would have no objection to leaving the City. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 116 East 30th-st., third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a married lady of good address, as nurse to go to California; her baby is six weeks old. Also, a situation wanted by a young girl to take care of children. Can be seen for this week at No. 43 Dietz-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls; one as plain cook, washing and ironing or general housework in a small private family; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; 4 years' reference. Can at the 9th Troy-st., 1st door

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, in a respectable family, as nurse-girl; she understands dressmaking and chamber work. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, at No 20 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th aves

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, sisters; one as a cook, who understands baking in all its branches. The other as chambermaid and lady's dress. Best of City reference given. Call at No 229 6th-st. between 4th and 5th aves

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or waitress in a private family. Can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 382 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., second floor back room

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young women, sisters; one as waitress, the other can take some attention in a private family; city ref rence or recommended. Call on the two City references to-morrow, from their last employers, or can be seen for two days at No 49 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young women, the one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid, can be seen for two days at No 126 121st-st., between 5th and 6th-aves

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as a Protestant, as waitress who perfectly understands her business; the country preferred; the references if required. Can be seen the week if not engaged. Call at No 248 7th-av. near 24th st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman who can give the best of references. Inquire, this week, at No. 77 Clark st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 42 30th st., between 6th-av. and Broadway

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or to go in the kitchen with a small family. Call at 121 East 20th-st. Good City reference given from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family; can be seen for three days if not suited, at the corner of White-hall and Bridge sts., No. 27, second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—A young man, who has had some experience in the Musical Department, is desirous of obtaining a situation. Call at No 160 Grand-st

SITUATION WANTED—An honest young woman, who speaks French and English. Apply at No 40 East 35th st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an honest and industrious girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No 331 West 23d st

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chamber maid, waiter or nurse. Apply at Warren st., about the third door from Soudder, Brooklyn

SEVERAL FEMALE DOMESTICS—Of good character and willing to go into the country may meet immediate engagements (of long duration) at the American Employment Society's, No. 27 Greenwich st.

TEACHER.—A young lady, competent to teach the Latin and Greek languages; also French, the Higher Mathematics, and the rudiments of Music wishes to engage as teacher in a seminary, private family, or academy. References unquestionable. Address A. PHILO, Bridgeport, Conn

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—An Engineer who perfectly understands setting up and taking charge of engines and out of machinery also can work at either wood or iron, wishes employment. References of the highest respectability can be given. Address WM RUSSELL, Elizabeth City, New-Jersey.

GOVERNESS.—A lady competent to instruct in the Chinese, the best of English branches, French and music, and who can give the highest testimonials of her capabilities and character, desires an engagement in the City as daily or resident governess. Is willing to give instruction in exchange for board. Address M. C., Union-square Post-Office

GOVERNESS WANTED.—In a family a short distance from the City, competent to instruct in the usual English branches, with French and Music. Address (post-paid) B, No 34 South William st., New-York.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS.—May be obtained at the offices of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No 18 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 6 Sands-st., Brooklyn, and No 91 Greenwich st. Also farm-hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No 27 Greenwich st. Also, a great number of cooks are wanted, with good references.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND PROTESTANT COOKS, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, men waiters, and grooms, are wanted this day for first class situations. Employers to be seen this day from 10 to 12 o'clock, at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand st.

GIRL WANTED—In a small private family, consisting of a gentleman and wife; a neat, tidy girl. She must work and iron well, also understand plain cooking. The house having all modern improvements, a girl with good references will find a desirable place by applying at No. 82 East 26th st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first class Seamstress and Stitcher, to complete a Trouge for the purpose of Concerting here and in other places. Address, at length, NEW YORK, *Times* office.

WANTED.

PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES WANTED—To learn a beautiful art, at which they can certainly make from $3 to $5 a day. Can be taught perfectly in one lesson, and suitable for any city or town in the United States. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson st., near Duane.

ON DEMANDE UNE FRANCAISE—Pour coudre et enseigner les petits enfants. Appliquer en personne, Vendredi le 28 Septembre, le matin, entre dix heures et midi, au numero 17, Seizieme rue, entre le 5ième et 6ième avs.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—Who understands plain cooking, washing and ironing. Apply before 2 o'clock, at No. 14 East 25th-st., near Madison av.

287 BROADWAY, corner of Reade st., at MORRIS, COMBERT & CO.'S, can be obtained, respectable German, English, Scotch or Irish help, for hotels boarding houses and private families; also, waiters, coachmen gardeners, farmers and laborers at this office or the branch office, No 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

TO GO SOUTH.—A German lady who speaks French and English, is offering her services as governess, companion, or housekeeper, and would take the entire charge of children. The best of references will be given. Apply at No 31 Lafayette place.

PIANO TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle aged German lady, lately arrived in this country, as piano teacher. Speaks sufficient English for instruction. The best of references can be given, if required from the most respectable families of different large cities for she Past 15 years. Inquire at No. 90 Essex-st., of Mrs HECHT.

WOMAN WANTED—In a clergyman's family, a Protestant to do general housework and milk a cow. None need apply but such as are competent and obliging. Call this day between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 22 Sands st., Brooklyn. Also a waiter girl

WANTED, Places are procured at No 4 East Broadway, for clerks, porters, bar-keepers, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades and saloons, girls as housekeepers and chambermaids, and girls for general housework. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN.

MOULDER WANTED.—A bench moulder can have steady employment at the Peconic Manufacturing Company's Works, Southold Long Island. Inquire at PETTIBONE & CO'S, No. 228 Pearl st.

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COLORED WOMAN WANTED, Of good character, as cook, washer and ironer. Must understand her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 82 West 21st st.

CHILDREN'S NURSE WANTED—Also a seamstress. Good references required. Apply at No 14 6th-av. C. MASON.

LAD WANTED—14 or 15 years of age, in a retail office. One that can come well recommended may apply to JESSE O. KEYS, No. 5 Ludlow st

PADDIS PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS WANTED—At No. 97 Cliff st.

TO WATCHMAKERS—A good workman that will be faithful to the interest of his employer, and is desirous of establishing himself in a permanent business in a thriving Western city, may hear of a rare chance by applying soon at No 9 Maiden lane New York.

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OFFICE NO 3 JOHN-ST.,
(TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)

SOLICITS ORDERS for dying merinoes paramattas, delaines, and silk, woolen and fancy goods of every description

Satin and taffeta ribbons, gimps fringes, galloons and other trimmings, dyed and refinished with great success.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., New-York,
Two doors from Broadway.

BRODIE'S
FALL CLOAKS.
OPENING DAY.
FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ALL FABRICS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2
Nos 61 Canal-st. and 63 Lispenard-st.
SECOND MANTILLA STORE WEST OF BROADWAY.

SILK UMBRELLAS.—Will be opened THIS MORNING a case of FRENCH UMBRELLAS, which will be sold at $2 50 each, usual price $4. Also, the SCOTCH GINGHAM UMBRELLA, much below the usual rates. JAMES K. SPRATT, No. 343 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle

HOLMES & CO.,
No. 711 Broadway,
Second door below Washington place,

Have just received, of their own importation and from auction a full assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, in part as follows:

Blankets flannels, Marseilles quilts, comfortables, floor drugget's shirting linens, of the best makes, and warranted all pure linen Hemstitches, pillow linens damask cloths, napkins, table damask, diapers, towellings, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS

Colored and black moire antique, rich plain and striped silks, black gros de Rhine, black Pouli de Soie, rich silk pattern dresses, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black bombazines, delaines, alpacas, mohairs, English crapes, &c., &c.

HOSIERY.

A full assortment of gent's ladies' and child en's English hosiery, merino and silk vests and drawers.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

Ladies' French cloths colored and black, fancy and plain cassimeres for boys' wear.

Also, English and French furniture chintz.

A great variety of new and rich curtains, and a specialty in tailor trimmings.

All the above at the lowest market prices.

NEW FALL GOODS!!
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No 343 Broadway,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS,
Suitable for
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING,
AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
Which they offer
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms.
To which they invite the attention of the
TRADE AND PUBLIC.
Store closed on Saturdays

1855. FALL IMPORTATIONS 1855.
FULLER, HART & McCORKLE
Late
FULLER, HUTCHING & LARELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS.
No 91 LIBERTY st.,
(late 9 and open only for sales of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

MOURNING MILLINERY,
AT
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No 499 Broadway
FASHIONABLE PARIS PATTERN BONNETS,
Trimmed in the latest style.
A full Crape, Bombazine, Muslin, &c. &c. Suit can be promptly furnished at short notice.
WEED'S Mourning Store, No 499 Broadway
Four doors below St. Nicholas Hotel.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Five dozen, just received by steamer *Baltic*, will be offered at one-third less than cost
MONDAY September 24
Also
TEN CASES PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS SILKS
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
No 63 Canal-st., near Broadway

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
at retail on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT 26
No 63 Canal st., near Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO. HAVE RECEIVED
By the *Baltic* two cases of
FRENCH POPLINS,
Beautiful goods for the season
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts,

HEARN BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON
WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.,
their Fall and Winter Styles of
CLOAKS AND MANTLES

PARIS MADE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
FOR FALL AND WINTER
A. T. STEWART & CO., will open a superb stock on TUESDAY, Sept 25
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SILKS.
Heavy, rich quality, new style, Winter colors,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts

FRENCH MERINOES,
Of the manufacture of Poture, Lupin & Co. Five cases of the colors will be opened on MONDAY, next 24, at
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts

MOURNING CLOAKS.
OPENING OF FALL FASHIONS,
On Wednesday, Oct 3d,
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 499 Broadway, four doors below St. Nicholas Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
MAGAFIE DAILY DISPLAY OF PARIS NOVELTIES.
Opening each of the United States Circuit and Manhattan Stmr.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Has the honor to announce to the Ladies of New York and of fashionable cities, that he will be ready to submit for their approbation on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. 1855, an elegant assortment of rich and novel styles of garments, specially selected in the most recent importations, which, in point of taste and elegance of style, will be found to comprise all the latest productions of the most eminent Parisian modistes now in vogue. His rooms will be open for the inspection of visitors on that day, when they will find a display of fashionable novelties such as for the convenience of visitors on that day, he hopes leave to designate as unique.

Window No 1 (fourth Broadway) will be found to contain the most complete and beautiful assortment of Parisian and Vienna fur cuffs, Fall wear—that it has been the privilege of the subscriber to have opened for inspection, being the first importation of the season, which has arrived in this country, and which is known to be of Madame Le Caron manufacture (the most celebrated in Paris) and is unsurpassed.

Window No 2 (the centre) will be rendered conspicuous by a tasteful profusion of French and other furs of a fashionable pattern and among which will be observed a Russian sable cape price $250, two hundred dollars of most luxurious taste and elegance; also a Russian sable muff, to match, and to complete the set, a beautiful boa, supported on either side by a set of exquisite sable and Polish muff, of rare beauty and value.

In Window No 3 will be shown three of the handsomest black Lynx velvet Cloaks in America, presenting at one glance the most approved fashions in the art, and combining in beauty and quality the highest style of the highest Imported. They are patent trimmed with the "Empress Eugenie" the "Favorite," and the "Elysee" Please to observe the opening day, Wednesday, 26th inst.

WM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
45 and 47 Canal and 61 Lispenard sts., Broadway Building

D. N. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS.
No. 98 Vesey-st., (near Church st.) New-York.
Will sell BUTTONS, Tailors' Trimmings and Shoes, COMBINE NEEDLES, BRUSHES, TAPES, ROBBINS PANS and a great variety of Small Wares CHEAP FOR CASH.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS—Consisting of Under Garments, Shirts, Collars, Cravats Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery Robes de Chambres Traveling Bags &c., can always be found at GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, at lower prices than at any other establishment in the City

GRAND AND EXTENSIVE DISPLAY OF FEATHERS—Of the Fall and Fall and Winter styles, at Mme DESMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No 375 Broadway. Accurate waist patterns cut to fit the form for 18¾ cents.

AN ELEGANT AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF RICH LACE GOODS—Just received. Real black thread lace veils, $5 and upwards. Visitors and others are invited to inspect this assortment

PETER ROBERTS & CO., No. 375 Broadway.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS—Blankets, Black Cloths, Black Silk Velvets, Linens, Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Dutchess, Oilcloths, Diapers, &c. for sale by Mr. MATHEWS, Nos. 43 and 45 Cedar-st.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF EMBROIDERIES from auction, at very low prices.
HALSTEAD & DIKE, No. 38 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.—Just received by late trade, Paris embroidered collars, fronts and sleeves, the newest designs; also collars and sleeves to match, very low. A choice lot of a new shape just out; also, a full assortment of Laces in all the varieties known, from the lowest to the best quality; Black Grenadine veils, mantillas and shawls, at 25 per cent below the present prices; a carton of black laces just opened to which we call the attention of milliners, and those who have to make a profit on what they select, as they are offered at a great inducement.

BENJAMIN & GRANT, No 371 Broadway.

UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING several cases of rich dress goods, consisting of silk robes rich silks by the yard, French delaines, castmeres, valencias and all wool plaids calicoes, &c., imported expressly for the City trade. No. 471 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

A SUPERB STOCK OF LYONS VELVETS—Just received comprising every width and color suitable for bonnet mantillas cloaks, &c. UBSDELL PEIRSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

20 CASES OF FASHIONABLE SILKS, from 75c to 12s. per yard. Will be opened this morning, UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH—MUSIC—DRAWING.—A Parisian lady, Mme. Jouve, for the past 12 years, of Ambrose Thomas and Mme. Menieres, with diplomas from the Universite des Sciences de Paris, wants engage in a school or to teach private pupils. Her parents would board two young ladies. Address F. R. G., Times Office

REFERENCES.

Rev W H FIELD, Editor of the Evangelist.
M C ROWEN, Esq., No 113 Broadway.
M M GOODMAN, Esq., No. 77 Madison-av.
B J HOWLAND, Esq., No 78 16th st

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor place. J. F. SHEPPARD, Rector, will open the exercises of the fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day Mark School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving both sexes and embraces the studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek Book-keeping, Drawing and Manly exercises. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and in which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The daily lessons are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Miss A. BEELEY, Principal. The next session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 10th September. The school has been well sustained for the last seven years. During the last year the building has been greatly enlarged, and will now accommodate an additional number of pupils. The Principal will be assisted by well qualified and experienced teachers. The method of instruction is the result of much experience in teaching. For further particulars see circulars, which will be sent on application to the Principal. Young ladies wishing to become teachers, and daughters of Clergymen, will be received on very reasonable terms.

GEORGETOWN INSTITUTE—S P BATES, Principal.—The next annual session of the above-named institute or academy will open on WEDNESDAY in November. It is replete in with all modern improvements, and imparts a thorough business and commercial education to its pupils. It is pleasantly located near the Danbury and Norwalk railroad, in a moral and religious community. A few more boys can be accommodated. Terms from $70 to $80 per session. Further particulars, circulars, &c., may be had at No 176 Grand-st., Williamsburg; No. 376 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; No 86 Houston st., No 384 6th-st. and No. 254 Broadway, New-York.

ELOCUTION.—The subscriber has the pleasure of informing the ladies and gentlemen of New York and Brooklyn, desirous of receiving instruction in Dramatic and Drawing-room readings and recitations that he has engaged the eminent and distinguished Shakspearian Reader, Mr. J. E. BROWN, as principal teacher of Elocution. Parties can make arrangements for class or private instruction, by early application, at No 982 Broadway, corner of Franklin. OLIVER B GOLDSMITH.

THE HUMBOLDT CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE INSTITUTE—No 339 4th-av., where boys are instructed on the German plan, under the direction of Prs. RICHARDS & BENDAN; the latter is a graduate of the University of Berlin, in Prussia, and late Professor of Languages in Charlotte Hall College, Maryland. Circulars can be had at the Institute, where both of the Principals may be consulted.

A. POIGNET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No 889 Broadway, to open on MONDAY, Sept 10. Mr. POIGNET invites the attention of parents who desire a school uniting the instruction of competent teachers and constant care of the Principal with the comfort of the scholars. For terms, &c., &c., see circulars with Messrs DELLUC & CO., No. 635 Broadway, O & H. MILLER, No 648 Broadway, and at the school room.

Miss HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No 16 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18 Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. & S. RANDS & CO.'s, No 5 Platt-st. and Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

FRENCH EVENING CLASSES.—Professor N. de la PLACE is forming now at his residence, No. 397 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th av. A course of French conversations on his system so well known. Terms $16 per quarter. For the benefit of the learners no more than four pupils will be admitted. Pupils also attended at their residence, if desired. Apply at the residence above, from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments of the Junior, Upper English and Classical, under the management of Rev. Dr. Festival, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 19. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAY 768. GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal

$10 A QUARTER.—Three lessons in the week. A French gentleman, a graduate of the Royal College of Paris, is about to form a class in the French language. The course will be thorough, at the same time interesting and practical. Those wishing to acquire a perfect knowledge of this fashionable language should give immediate application to Mr. DANIELLON, No. 60 Canal-st., any time, or to M. BARCLAY, No. 3 Bl-av.

A CARD.—The subscriber announces to the citizens of New York and Brooklyn, that his academy will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 68 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

INSTRUCTION WANTED—For two boys, 12 and 14 years of age, in a religious, respectable private family in the country, where they can receive the entire attention to their education, manners and morals. Address GUARDIAN, New-York Post Office, giving reference, terms and location.

EDUCATION AND BOARD FOR YOUNG LADIES—At No. 115 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d aves., where the pupils are under the immediate care of the principal, a lady of long experience, assisted by a Parisian governess and qualified professors. Terms moderate and varied according to age and requirements.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—In a first class seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils $100 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No 646 Broadway.

Mrs. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 18. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

A LADY OF UNUSUAL CAPABILITIES—Residing east of the City, desires to take a few young ladies into the family to board. Being a vocalist of the highest order, she will also give lessons in singing. For particulars apply to Mrs. READ, No 14 Franklin-st.

THE Misses ROSA, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Day and Boarding School, No. 151 West 34th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution

WINTHROP INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The first or Fall Term of this School commences on WEDNESDAY, Oct 10. Circulars, with full particulars can be had at this office, or by addressing the subscriber at Winthrop Conn. WM. DENISON.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL—WILLIS HAST, A. M., Rector. JOHN LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms

REFERENCES.

Rev W H LAWIS, D.D. Prof G D. EATON.
Rev H C CUTLER, D.D. Prof A. CAMPBELL.
Rev G. W. BETHUNE D.D. Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH.
Rev N S FOSTER, D.D. ISA SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH. DAN MARVIN, Esq.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH FRENCH SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 129 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept 10.

Mrs. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S WOOD Jr., No 231 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 17 For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute. JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH }

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept 4—No 327 4th av. See circular Application personally or by note.

Mrs. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 4th of September Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton place, 8th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Prof. DE VILLE HART, A. M., Rector, No 376 4th st., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will resume this month his lessons in the schools and private families.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South west corner of Madison-av and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies No 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No 22d 4th-st. There is one vacancy in the Senior department, and several in the Primary. The School is now in session.

Miss STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No. 6 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

Mrs. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte, No 330 4th-av.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 872 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

Misses MEEKER'S SCHOOL—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 100 Waverley-place. Circulars may be obtained at their residence

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept 12, at No. 1 8th-av., first door from Washington-square.

Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 6th-av.

Miss BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 34 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY. Sept. 13

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School will reopen on SATURDAY, October 6. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No 59 West 14th-st. BROOKLYN.

Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they will open a branch of their New-York Academy at Montague Hall, Court st., Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct 9 Circulars containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs SMITH & LORD, No. 248 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

CHARRUAND'S ROOMS—No. 51 East 13th-st., south side, west of Broadway. Mr. CHARRUAND respectfully announces his patrons and the public that he has returned from his tour of observation in Europe and will commence his instruction in the various styles of fashionable Dancing and Waltzing, in October. Mr. CHARRUAND would suggest to principals of boarding schools, and the families who are desirous to furnish classes at their own rooms, as soon as possible for the days and hours. Circulars can be had as above. Particulars in private instruction.

Mrs. LANNAY WILL REOPEN HER DANCING SCHOOL at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, Oct 6, classes on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commence the at 4 o'clock. Mrs. LANNAY will be assisted by her daughter. Monthly Matinee Dansantes will be given. Circulars can be obtained on application to Mrs L., at No. 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn

WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR LADIES—Will commence at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, No. 84 and 85 6th-av., Tuesday, Oct 9th; at Gothic Hall, No. 148 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 8; at Union Hall on corner of Court and Sackett-sts., Wednesday, Oct 10 For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No 68 6th-av. W & D teach on the most improved and scientific principles.

THE DUMAR—Teacher and Director of the Children's Ballet which has caused such high commendation at Niblo's, Burton's and Bowery Theatres, begs leave to announce that his course of instructions in ball room and fancy dances will commence on the 1st of October next Apply at No. 19 Bivington-st., from 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER CO.—A quarter of an acre of ground, with a two story house, also a store and back room, with a good cellar attached. There is a good well of water, a woodhouse and every convenience on the ground. The house is most delightfully situated and only five minutes' walk from the depot. The place will be sold at a great sacrifice, as the owner wishes to go South For particulars apply to Mr WESTALL, No 1 Leonard-st., New-York, or to Mr FERGUSON, No 380 5th-av., Mount Vernon.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three brown stone front houses on the north side of 19th-st., between 4th-av and Broadway. The houses are 25 feet wide, four stories and basement, and now being thoroughly repaired

Also, the 3 story brick house No. 39 East 19th-st., 25 feet wide, with extending dining room, modern, and in complete order.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., south side, 325 feet east of 9th av., consisting of all the modern improvements House three stories high with basement and counter-cellar, and brown stone basement and the best front brick. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4 000 can remain on bond and mortgage Inquire of C BEDELL, on the premises, or No 224 West 35th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone high stoop houses on 15th-st., near 3d-av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish Apply at No. 180 15th-st., or on the premises a person with the keys will be present from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A modern 3-story and basement house on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., price $8 000 Also, two English basement houses on 45th st., price $9 000 Also, brown-stone house on 25th st., near Broadway price $20,000. SAMUEL EDDY, No 63 Wall st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A four story brown stone front dwelling house, 25x65, three rooms deep situated to 18th st., between 6th and 6th aves., in complete order and immediate possession given For terms and card of admission apply at No. 56 Wall-st., Washington Insurance Company.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—One of the new style and beautiful brown stone houses on the north side of 36th-st., one of pleasantest parts of the City, between Lexington and 4th ave., fitted up in the best manner, with all the improvements. Inquire on the premises. Will be sold very cheap for cash.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One or two 2 story frame houses and over full sized lots on 50th-st., between 3d and 4th ave The street is 100 feet wide, in an improving neighborhood. $1 050 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No 54 Great Jones-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone house, known as No 152 West 22d st., with all the modern improvements, built entirely by days work by terms to suit purchasers; possession given immediately. Apply to B SMITH built er, No. 158 on the same block.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful small brick house, in a pleasant and good neighborhood, built by day's work in the best manner, with all the improvements. Price $5 600. One half can remain on the property if desired Inquire at No. 130 East 35 h st. near 3d-av.

$650 FOR A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT in Jersey City, 30 minutes' walk from Ferries Terms, $50 cash, and $10 monthly, will pay all. Also, ten city cal lent lots. $250 cheap for $340, more for $40, another $130, par $10 E. P. DAY, 13 h st and 7th-av., Brooklyn.

CARR'S REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE, No 43 Nassau-st. Just received for sale
14 houses and lots in Brooklyn Price $2 500 to $11 000.
4 houses and lots on 32d st., New York. Price $4,500 to $6 500.
2 houses and lots at Rye Neck, Westchester Co. Price $1 800 and $6 000
Farms in New Jersey. Price $1 000 to $17 000
Farms in Westchester Co. Price $11 000 to $30,000
Farms on Long Island. Price $1 500 to $6,000
For full descriptions and address of owners of the above property, call at the office and examine the registers, which are free to all without charge. Persons wishing to buy or sell property can have the same registered with their address and noticed as above for $1 and no further charge. Office hours from 9 A M to 6 P. M

PLOT OF GROUND AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—A plot of ground at Irvington, near Tarrytown, beautifully located and commanding views both up and down the river for a long distance. The plot contains about 60 acres, and will be sold as an entirety or in five to ten acre parcels Water in full quantity is near at hand for supplying, by hydraulic ram, each lot. This property is unsurpassed as a site for a gentleman's country residence or for division for villa sites. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A valuable lumbering establishment on the Genesee River, Allegany County, N Y., in a pleasant location, and a fine chance for business, consisting of 1,300 acres of timber land, pine, oak, hemlock, &c., with two mills on the place in good condition and in full operation For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank building.

FOR SALE.

TIMBER LAND AND SAW-MILLS FOR SALE.—A valuable lumbering Establishment for sale situated in Steuben County, New-York, near the New-York and Erie Railroad, and having the advantage of the Albany, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo and other markets. The property consists of one thousand acres of land part of it well timbered with pine and oak. There is a Steam Saw Mill, nearly new, and in excellent order, now in operation on the premises. This Mill is capable of cutting from twenty to thirty thousand feet of lumber in twenty four hours and is considered one of the best of the kind ever built Also, a steam Water Mill, with grist power. Both Mills are under one roof One hundred and eighty acres of the land are under improvement and the soil of fair to first rate quality. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, barns and a store, which is in a good state for business. This would also be a good point for a Flouring Mill, the country around being an old settled and grain-growing one. There is now on hand at the Mills 800,000 feet of pine lumber, which, together with the other personal property, consisting of Teams, Wagons, Tools, Hay, Grain, &c., is worth $8 000. Price of the whole is $32 000. A portion can remain on payment of one, two, or three years giving the purchaser ample time to realize it from the timber. The above is believed to be a rare opportunity for a profitable investment, and it is offered at so low a price for the purpose of effecting a speedy sale as the owners, who reside at the East are unable to devote the time necessary for the management of the business For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE.—In Sullivan Co., N. Y., 80 miles north of this City, 34 hours on Erie Railroad by Express train; 8 farms, from $250 to $5,000—as good as any that have been sold for $2 00 and $12 000 The unimproved lands are $4 and $5 per acre—as good as those of thousands of acres that have been sold for $50 and $60 per acre. 298 acres in Lumberland village; 35 in good village order; small house, barn, wagon and blacksmith shop; good dam, two heavy streams of water; very best place in the State for a grist mill; $3,000—$1,800 cash. 257 acres of good land; road through it; 6 new houses are to be built by intermediate; $5 per acre. Also, some fine Nyack property, and farms in Clarkstown, Rockland Co., N Y Also, two small farms near Roosevelt's, Staten Island. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No 57 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 A M. to 8 P M.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated about a mile from the Depot at Scotch Plains, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad 22 miles from New-York. Remains 51 acres which will be cleared, and the remainder wood. There is a house and barn, and the land is fertile, and has mainly about 4,000 pounds of artificial manure on it. Possession can be given. There is abundance of apples, pears cherries, plums, quinces, currants, raspberries, strawberries, two vegetable gardens, a neat lawn, 100 feet deep, with many shade trees and flowering shrubs, a farm house in fair condition, excellent well of water, and all necessary barns and out-buildings; there are four tons of hay on the farm now, and every kind of farm implements, wagons and harness, and one horse and a one wagon with ten 15 tons of hay in the mows, and $800 growing crop. As the owner wishes to go to Europe he will sell the whole for $5 200 The neighborhood is very healthy and the scenery fine, and filling rapidly with gentlemen from the City $2,000 cash may remain for years. Inquire for particulars of C A LEVERIDGE No 34 Wall-st. from 9 to 12 o'clock.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR exchange for good City property.—An excellent farm of seventy acres in high cultivation (with small fruits and good fences, well stocked with all kinds of fruit, large apple orchard and the greatest variety of most choice pears, both standard and dwarf; quinces, plums; also a large grapery all in full bearing The house is large, two stories high with wings at each end, bath-room furnace for warming the house, cooking range in the kitchen; force pumps, to bring the water from the cistern to the first and second stories; it is well studded with young fruit trees, fruit trees; situation is high, healthy, and pleasant, the lots good, and within twenty miles of this City, near Railroad Depot, where trains leave almost every hour. App y to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hampton, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance Full particulars may be obtained on application to Thomas Monahan, No 168 Front-st.; M B. Stafford, No 192 Fulton st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-office WILLIAM H BEERS.

FARM FOR SALE, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine and valuable Farm, situated at Elizabeth Town, New-Jersey, one and a half miles from the Railroad Depot, from which the cars ply to New-York every hour. The Farm contains 274 acres, first-rate buildings, plenty of fruit and the land in a high state of cultivation. For particulars apply to WM H JENKINS, Centre-st., near Canal, cash and door manufacturer

FARM FOR SALE.—The excellent farm situated in the east part of Wallingford, Conn., known as the Hall Farm, comprising 310 acres, well proportioned for wood, plow, meadow and pasture. It will be sold entire or in parts. Will sell all necessary buildings on the premises For further particulars, inquire of D. DURAND, Ward School, corner Stanton and Sheriff sts., or on the premises of EDMOND WARREN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—A valuable farm and country seat, about 100 acres; situate in a high state of cultivation—the remainder woodland. Also, a handsome sea Babylon, L. I., a very healthy location, having a fine view of the bay and ocean. On the farm is a new two story frame dwelling, 60x32 feet, wing attached, 30x30 feet, all filled in with hot and cold baths, carriage house, farmer's house and other out-buildings, in good condition Horses, cattle, an extra wagons, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the farm, or address N. N. HAWKEN, Babylon, L. I.

FOR SALE AND WANTED—Valuable rent paying property is now offered in one unlimited parcel, which is bounded by Nos 2 and 4 Bond and No 7 James st., presenting a front on two streets of about 91 feet, and would be accepted as part payment on the above a snug place in good country neighborhood, with comfortable dwelling and 20 to 30 acres land under improvement Terms at interview Apply in basement No 36 Wall-st. in HENRY A SHAFORD

FOR SALE—On the east bank of the Hudson in an excellent neighborhood, six miles above Fishkill Landing, a delightful location, with ample buildings abundance of fine fruits extensive river view, first rate well and spring water, and best quality of land There are 84 acres in the farm, which is divided into arable or tillage, pasture, meadow, &c. For further particulars, reference is made to Mr. MARK BANKS, No 17 Cedar-st., New-York

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—About 6 acres of land, thickly studded with fruit and ornamental trees, new cottage built in modern style, carriage-house, and all necessary out-buildings, located about half a mile from the depot, in high ground and commanding fine views of the Hudson up and down. It will be sold cheap for cash or exchange for a dwelling in New-York. Inquire of SAM'L ELDY, No 61 Wall st., basement.

A BLOCK OF TWELVE LOTS—25 by 100 feet, beautifully situated, corner of 97th-av. and Rose-st., between Kent Avenue Railroad and Bedford-av., twenty minutes from the ferry. Will be sold cheap for cash by Wm. Brickle, for sale low by HOMER MORGAN Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSES, LOTS, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, JEWELRY &C., a transfer bond of 120 shares at par of the stock of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, and adjacent to a good new mill; a part of it improved and a farm house standing thereon; situated with a 6 hours ride of the City. Apply to ABBE & ROBINSON, 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Western or City property 4½ acres in Elizabethtown, corner of Water and Spring sts. Water st. is paved, and gas and water are about being introduced. P C HULKLEY, No 49 Wall-st., (basement.)

LAND IN VERMONT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—200 acres timbered land, in Addison County, near mills and improvements 12 miles from Middlebury Station, on Rutland Railroad A cheap house and lot in Brooklyn. Good cement lot near merchandise will be taken in a fair exchange Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—On the Hudson River, at Poughkeepsie, consisting of 44 acres of land and large new mansion house carriage house, &c., &c. The location is one of the finest between New-York and Albany, commanding one of the most extended and beautiful views on the river, and distant three quarters of a mile from the depot. The house has every modern convenience, and was built by its owner in a most substantial manner The property will be sold for cash much below first cost or would be traded for City property. SAMUEL EDDY, No 63 Wall st., basement.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, Dutchess Co., two hours from New-York, 34 miles easterly from Hudson River Railroad Depot at Fishkill Landing, one mile from Newburgh—from 120 to 130 acres might be sold to suit purchasers. Title indisputable; terms easy. For further particulars inquire of W. R SCOFIELD, No. 180 Williams-st., or J. L SCOFIELD, at the premises at Glenham, N. Y.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—5 in 19th-st; 1 in 19th-st; 1 in 20th-st; 5 in 21st st; 4 in 20th-st; 1 in 24th st., 4 in 26th st; 1 in 26th st; 2 in 27th-st; 1 in 50th-st; 1 in 31st-st; 1 in 33d-st; 2 in 33d st., 4 in 34th-st; 2 in 35th-st; 1 in 36th st; 1 in 37th-st; 1 in 42d-st. ANTHONY J BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Pine-st.

130 ACRES OF LAND Within one mile of Tarrytown Depot, for sale cheaper than any other property in the vicinity of New-York. An eminent Naturalist who has recently spent it, says, for beauty and extent of scenery, it is not excelled on the banks of the Hudson, and he knows of only one place that equals it. For further particulars, inquire of C. B. LESLEY, No 49 Wall st., basement.

940 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—At $4 an acre; an excellent speculation and investment now. New-York and Erie Railroad runs through it. C. A. LEVERIDGE, No 38 Wall st., New-York

300 LOTS AT $10 TO $75—Situated at Bolton Spring depot, New-York and Erie Railroad, nine miles from Jersey City, 25 minutes' time Terms, $10 cash, balance payable $2 monthly. Apply at No 74 Courtland-st., up stairs.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY—Or would be exchanged for improved City or Brooklyn property. Containing 58 acres new house, good barn and out houses; 17 miles from New-York, half a mile from railroad depot, between Elizabethtown and Rahway Inquire of SUDLOW & SINEY, corner of 12th st. and Avenue C.

THE NEW-JERSEY HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated in Morristown, N J., formerly owned by Wm Gibbons, Esq., deceased, is now offered for sale. This valuable property has a front on the Park of 140 feet, on Market-st 567 feet, and on Canfield-st 153 feet. The Hotel has been destroyed by fire. The stables, carriage houses, barns, &c., remain on the premises Apply to W. N. WOOD, Morristown, Morris County, N. J.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, on the 30th of October, 1855, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, those four lots, and buildings thereon, situated on the west side of 9th-av., in the City of New-York, commencing at a point distant northerly from the corner of 9th av and 41st st., 24 feet 9 inches—each lot being 18 feet 6 inches front and rear by 100 feet deep, between 41st and 42d sts. Also, that certain lot, with a three story building thereon, on the west side of 8th-av., New-York, commencing at a point distant from the northwest corner of 38th st. and 8th av., 61 feet 9 inches—being 25 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale

JAS O MCADAM, Attorney, No. 77 Nassau st.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.—Of every description for Phosgene, Burning Fluid, Camphine and Oils manufactured and for sale by wholesale and retail, by CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO. No. 117 Fulton-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

FORTY OR FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD LAND WANTED—Within 200 miles of Southwest or Northwest of New-York, not over 10 miles from a railroad or steamboat landing. There must be on the land a spring or brook, size or more of it facing the south, good for grass or pasture and 20 acres of wood land Address W. S., Times office, New-York, stating the lowest cash price, location, &c.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—In a central location, by a small American family, of 3 persons, (gentlemen,) between 20th and Canal sts.; second or third story and basement required; rent not to exceed $300 per year. Address O J, this office.

HOUSE WANTED—To purchase for cash from $4 000 to $6 000, near 4th or 9th-av., preferred Address G W C, Tarrytown Possession in October

PRINTING PRESS WANTED.—A medium or super royal printing press TAYLOR or HOE'S make One that has not been long used, and must be in good order. Address Box No 1 031 Post-Office

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A double dwelling house, containing 12 rooms (with garden attached,) adjoining the Methodist Church, within five minutes' walk of the Depot Post Office, Six Churches, Schools &c. Rent, until April 1, $125. A lease may probably be had. Inquire at the store of Mr. BEDELL, opposite the house

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3 story and basement house, No. 26 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton-st. ferries. The house is in first-rate order, fitted with gas, furnaces, bath, &c., and will be let with or without the furniture Possession given Nov 1, or earlier if desired For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to N DOUGHERTY, No 101 Water st., N Y.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A small (genteel) private family, occupying a large and handsomely furnished house, in a pleasant location, unincumbered on Brooklyn, would let one half or more, furnished, to a small respectable family, without children, or would board a gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen Address PLACE, Box No 86 New-York Post office.

HOUSE TO LET UNTIL MAY.—The four-story marble front house corner of Bedford and Smith st., Brooklyn with all the modern improvements one block from Court st. Rented only for a few months. Rent $1 200 per annum. Apply to JOHN BUTLER & BRO, Nos 112 Fulton-st., and 177 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—Corner of 32d st. and 4th-av. His most desirable dwelling with 13 rooms, furnace, range, with hot cold and shower baths For health and beauty of location can scarcely be excelled. Rent $400 per annum. Call on the premises, or address through the Post-Office J. B PINNEY.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—Several desirably located first class houses furnished throughout. Apply to A. J. BEECKER & Co., No 7 Broad st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and attic house, No 60 7th-st; can be seen between the hours of 10 and 12 A M.

PART OF A MODERN HOUSE TO LET—No. 251 West 34th-st., containing gas and fixtures, bath, laundry, &c; to newly painted and in perfect order, convenient to stages and cars Rent moderate to an American family of respectability, and with not more than one or two children. Apply as above.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In a quiet, respectable Leighborhood, near 8th av. and 35th-st; convenient for stages and cars. The house contains all modern improvements. Croton water, gas, bath, &c. Rent moderate in a small genteel family. References exchanged Address GEORGE, office of the Daily Times.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET,—A part of a very pleasant three story house, with a court yard in front, No. 307 West 24th-st., consisting of 4 or 5 rooms with bath and gas, with moderate rent to a small family

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small quiet family, front and back room and two bedrooms, with Croton water. Apply at No. 291 West 19th-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In the new 3 thrown stone block in 22d st. between the 7th and 8th ave. The furniture will be sold or rented Apply for particulars to J. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 18th st.

FLOORS TO LET—To small American families, 2 floors through, consisting of five rooms, with Croton water, &c., in the new houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rents from $6 50 to $12 50 per month. Inquire on the premises, No 140 West 19th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FISHKILL, Dutchess Co., the premises heretofore occupied as a Classical and English Boarding and Day School for Girls, consisting of a dwelling-house capable of comfortably accommodating at least 15 boarders, and an adjacent building erected for school purposes. These premises are conveniently and pleasantly located in a neighborhood where such an institution, properly conducted, may, with a good reason, be expected to be successful. To a tenant possessing the requisite qualifications, these premises will be given, free of rent, for one year from Nov. 1. Application is to be addressed to Rev FRANCIS M. KIP, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New-York.

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-story brick dwelling, with three lots, 50 feet front, on Degraw-st. and 67th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th st.

SHOP TO LET.—The large brick building, 76x80 feet, on the northwest corner of 7th-av. and 33d st., formerly occupied by H. D. Durham & Co., suitable for any business requiring room. For particulars, inquire of WM. BROWNING, No. 241 West 30th-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—In the two handsome Stone Stores, Nos. 57 and 59 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 57 Walker-st

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most eligible stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J C HULL & SON, No. 109 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES. Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized

N R. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No 23 William-

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Of the most costly description, all made to order in the finest, rich silk curtains, stairary, paintings &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 45 East 21st-st., near Broadway, elegant and fashionable furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving the City, all nearly new and made to order in the most elegant style by Hutchings, consisting of richly carved parlor suites in rosewood, crimson damask and satin tapestry; fancy chairs, arm and rocking do; three elegant pier glasses with marble and gilt bases; two elegant mantel glasses, made by Williams and Stevens; crimson silk fauteuil; spring back arm chairs; gilt silk curtains, lined with silk and very richly trimmed; cornices, rosewood centre tables, sofas, and sofa bedsteads, parlor chairs, divans and easy chairs in hair cloth, handsome oil cloths, ingrain carpets, mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes and quilts, engravings, mahogany dining and tea tables, China and glassware, parlor and kitchen stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 Ludlow-st., Dutch Parlor sets, carpets, mirrors, window curtains and shades, elegant rosewood centre tables, sofas, and sofa bedsteads, parlor chairs, divans and easy chairs in hair cloth, handsome oil cloths, ingrain carpets, mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes and quilts, engravings, mahogany dining and tea tables, China and glassware, parlor and kitchen stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.

SAVAGE & PARKS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 814 Broadway, (Gothic Hall), the stock of a first class manufacturer removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites covered in crimson and blue wool gold venus brocatel, velvet plush and other coverings; elegant painted and enamelled fu niture, rose wood and mahogany marble top centre tables, library and secretary book cases, lounges, bedsteads, easy chairs, &c. Also, an invoice of oil paintings in rich gilt frames. Terms cash.

M S BUTLER, Auctioneer

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept 26, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No 819 Broadway, the entire stock, fixtures and lease of the retail fancy dry good and embroidery store, belonging to the estate of Thomas Lockhart, Jr., deceased. By order of

PETER B SWEENY, Public Administrator

The whole of the above will be sold in one lot, and offers an excellent opportunity to engage in business.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No 16 Wall-st. Great sale of choice old wines, brandies, &c, being the balance of an importer's stock. Every article as represented. Particulars hereafter.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE DOMAIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX.—WEDNESDAY, 3d October next, at 10 o'clock A M. TERMS—10 per cent on the day of sale, or within three days thereafter; 20 per cent 11th February next, when deeds and lease shall be given and mortgages taken for remainder of purchase money payable in four equal annual instalments commencing 1st January, 1858; interest payable annually.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and if required SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office No. 81 and 83 Walnut-st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends. Liberal Cash Advances. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Bank

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROOKER & DODGE.
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE:
Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops.
Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Rondout Point.
Bar State Screw Co's Gimlet-point Screws, Steel Rail Files.
A. Field & Co's Tacks, Brads, &c
Providence Tool Co's Nuts and Washers.
Prices to be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers

50 PER CENT SAVED
IN FUEL BY USING
CORTS' PATENT COOKING STOVE.
THE BLACK PRINCE

THIS NEW IMPROVEMENT in the culinary art possesses all the advantages of the parlor and cooking stove combined. The simplicity of its construction and its success in roasting and baking gives it a decided superiority over all others, while the immense saving of fuel makes it of rare value to economical housekeepers. So do only at N CORTS', No 353 Grand-st., and J H & W J CORTS', 50 Bowery.

IRON AND STEEL STORE.—No. 106 Elm-st, near Canal.—The proprietor JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex *Centurion*, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes warranted. Also an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HULSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more closely, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundries, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewearit," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM S TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS AND OCEAN PORT.—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., N R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT
Tuesday, Sept 25 ... 7 A M	Tuesday, Sept 25 ... 3 P M
Wednesday, Sept 26 8 A M	Wednesday, Sept. 26. 3 P M
Thursday, Sept 27. 8 A M	Thursday, Sept 27. 3 P M
Friday, Sept 28 ... 8 A M	Friday, Sept 28 ... 3 P M
Saturday, Sept 29. 3 P M	Monday, Oct 1. ... 9 A M.

Stages for Squam Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS for CAMPBELL'S PORT and SAG HARBOR, Long Island.—On and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September, the fine steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt J Post, Jr, will leave New-York from Pier 1 North River, foot of Murray-st, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 A M, landing at Wainscott Port Jefferson and Oyster Pond. Ticketing passengers through to Patchogue for $1 25, and Riverhead for $1 50. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P M, touching at Oyster Pond, Port Jefferson, 11 M, and Wainscott, 3 P M, arriving in New-York at 6 P M. Freight taken at low rates.

F T DUDLEY, Agent, No 98 South-st., New-York

COAL.

COAL $5 95 PER TON—FLOUR $10 PER BARREL.—First quality Ash and Red Ash coal, screened, if required, for stationary, will be delivered in New York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Hoboken or Jersey City for $5 95 per ton of 2,240 lbs. Pea coal and Flour Ashes, No 98 Broadway. Down with all monopolies in coal and flour.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton, screened and delivered from our yards, Nos 188 Duryea, near Eulancy and 161 Division-st, near Pike.

FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $6 25 per ton, carried from my yards, Nos 670 Greenwich-st, 116 Dunne-st, and 95th-st., corner of 9th-st

PETER B CLINTON

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Best Red and White Ash Stove and Egg Coal. Also, Wood, at lowest market price, at Coal and Wood Depôt, No. 337 10th-st, between 31st and 32d sts.

SAMUEL WALLACE

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of stove and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts

C WATKINS

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
No 31 Worth-st., New York, Sept. 13, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES of Spare, fresh, unskimmed, unadulterated COUNTRY MILK, for the use of the Emigrant Refuge and Hospitals, Ward's Island, and for the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, and in such quantities as may be required, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office, No. 31 Worth-st., until Wednesday, the 26th inst. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject such proposals as they may deem not for the interest of the Commission.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received from responsible contractors, until October 1, for the grading, fencing, superstructure, track laying and equipment, together or separately, of a railroad in the vicinity of this city about fifteen miles in length. The map, profile and plans of the work may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application to the undersigned, after 2 o'clock P M, at No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

OLIVER H LEE, Civil Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Sept 5, 1855.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—At the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, the 2d of Oct. next, for heating the new school house in 20th st., near 9th, in the 13th ward. The plans may be seen at the office of Thomas R Jackson, Architect, No 229 Broadway corner of Barclay-st. By order of the School Officers.

A. A BRENNER, Chairman of Build Com.

OILS AND PAINTS.

OILS, WARRANTED PURE—For machinery and burning. COBURN'S EXTRA OIL has been in use many years and known as free from gum, and as giving perfect satisfaction for machinery. It is durable and will burn finely in all kinds of lamps, and is used by our largest steamships, ferries, railroads, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover square, by the patentee

WILLIAM BLAKE.

ZINC PAINTS

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of the White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

CHARLES STARR, JR. & CO.—No 118 Fulton-st, manufacturers and dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid and phosgene, which will be furnished in barrels and half barrels of the best quality and lowest prices.

MEDICAL.

DR McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM
THE PURE ESSENCE OF A NATIVE DRUG,
His life concentrated and separated from all those deleterious principles which render laudanum, paregoric, morphine, and other preparations of opium objectionable. For sale by A. B & D SANDS, No. 100 Fulton st. Sold also by Druggists generally

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankers in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running tetter.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1845; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled 8 gal. and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Sir. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No 120 Warren-st. Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No 170 William-st., BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F C WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HALL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A B & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Prepared by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured in the United States, in Prussia, Austria, Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAN No. 1. Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are speedy; long the youth, manhood and old age of the true powers cannot be impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; libidynal impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which cowards and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No 3 Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot purify.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in separate cases, containing separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H A BARROW No 21 Greenwich, near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer

Retail Agents required. Terms cash

R R R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—In four hours, rheumatism, or painful discharges from the bowels, stoppage in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys; pains around the liver, Pleurisy, Sweat Fever, Ague and Fever, and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miserable you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R R R No 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the Lungs and throat, incurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R R R No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quickly costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties and all female complaints, urinary difficulties. In a manner the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity.

RADWAY & CO
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Cures private diseases when nothing else will. Cures, no matter how bad. Cures after all doctors have failed. Does all it professes to do—that is, cures private diseases quicker, safer, and more radically than anything else in the world. Cures the bad as well as the slight while other remedies have no control. Is in vain to hope to be cured through, totally, radically, by any other remedy, thousands have spent a little fortune without being cured, till they got Dr Ward's remedy. If you are under any other doctor, and are not immediately cured or relieved by him, come to Dr WARD, and he will cure you. I have made more cures than any other living physician in the United States, and what is more, I have made them in the *decline of life*, if the Tuesemar were universally adopted; libidynal impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which cowards and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

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Retail Agents required. Terms cash

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform the citizens and the public that he is regularly educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession for the last 15 years, during which time he has devoted his attention exclusively to the treatment of all the above diseases in females. Dr JOHNSON has a safe, sure and speedy remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are frequently liable. Ladies requiring medical advice, or those who may be desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr J. being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages 70 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Pamphlets upon treatment of private diseases. Still single and single blessedness consulted. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M LAMMOND, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening. Endorsements. Address Box No. 864 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMMOND to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, with but one instance of failure. The remedies are mild and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the Author

Dr RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sunday excepted.

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE IN A MAJORITY OF CASES.—Such invalids as may feel interested are respectfully informed that a circular may be obtained by asking for it at the bookstores, No. 308 Beekman-st., up stairs, that will furnish important facts relative to the cure of consumption, even in cases that, to appearance, are hopeless. Consumptives, procure a circular and judge for yourselves.

D. HARRINGTON, M. D.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A TREATISE ON SEXUAL DISEASES—By A. E. H. DIXON, M. D. 285 pages; price $1. This edition contains four new chapters, viz: The New Treatment of Strictures, Operations for Varicocele, Circumcision a Cure for Debility and Spermatorrhea; Loss of Virility in the Newly Married—an unsuspected cause. For sale by O. A. ROORBACH, Jr., No. 13 Ann-st.; SHERMAN & CO., No. 3 Vesey-st.; STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; C. H. RING No. 192 Broadway.

GEORGE F. SCHAEFER, DENTIST—No. 256 Grand Hudson-st. near Broome, established 1840. Great reduction in prices, whole upper sets of teeth from $15 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

LEECHES.—Received per steamer *Baltic*, a fresh invoice of Swedish Leeches. For sale at a low price by J. F. CLEU & CO., No. 90 Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Tickets and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest
VIA NIAGARA FALLS AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis &c., connecting at Toledo with S. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M. for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago at A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 9:30 P. M., and Chicago at 8:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin and Illinois Central roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M. Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 8:30 A. M. Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R R Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE AND HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and trains from Taunton, New Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Tr ins run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New Bedford, &c

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P M., arriving at 7:30 P M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A M and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W BACON, Agent, Hartford
I. A BROOKS, Agent Providence

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., VIA CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, puff newspaper puffs or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for Cincinnati Dayton, Xenia &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Terre Haute, &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Rail road, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 2:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P M., Dayton at 1:20 P M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5:15 P M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Passage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through tickets apply on board People's Line Steamer, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New York Central and Hudson River Railroads

WM. C CLEMENT, Sup't L M. & C & X. R. R.
E S FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C R. R.
A L HALL, General Eastern Agent

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6:30 A M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo
Mail, at 8:15 A M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 5 P M. (from foot Chambers st.)
and Piermont, for Salisbury and intermediate stations
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations
Night Express at 5:30 P M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations
On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D C McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Arrangements for the STATE FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society, to be held at Elmira, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1855. During the week commencing Oct 1 trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., at the following hours:

Dunkirk and Buffalo Express at 6:30 A M
Mail, at 8:15 A M
Night Express at 5:30 P M.

All Special Trains at 6:30 P M., and days leading Oct. 4. Tickets will be sold to Elmira and return, good on the Mail and Special Trains at same, at the regular fare.

Live Stock and articles intended for said exhibit will be transported to and from Elmira free of charge, provided they be in the charge of the Agent of the Society. Freight must be paid to the Erie agents for stock for transportation and he will then be furnished an order for the same to the party in charge. Cattle and other animals that may arrive at Elmira, during the week previous to the Fair, will be received at Piermont and Jersey City, on or before noon of Sept. 29, 1855.

D C McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Hudson as follows, viz: At 1 and 7:30 A M. On and after SUNDAY, Sept. 23, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train at 1 A M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train at 8 A M., through Way Passengers, 9 A M. Express Train 1 P M. Passengers to Way Stations, 4 P M. Express Train 7 P M. For Passengers to Way Stations, 11 A M. Passengers leave Albany at 1:30 A M., 8 A M., 1 P M. and 7 P M. Freight and Passenger Train at 6 P M. Leave Troy at 2 A M., 9 A M., 2 P M. and 8 P M. Leave Hudson at 3:30 A M., 10 A M., 3:30 P M. and 9 P M. Fare to Albany and Troy, 50 cents. Fare to Hudson, 75 cents. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Passengers are allowed to take with them 150 lbs. of baggage, and all over that amount will be charged at the usual rates. Passengers are not allowed to take baggage into the cars. All baggage must be delivered at the baggage room, and will be checked there. Passengers will be required to procure tickets before entering the cars. Tickets will be sold at the following places, viz: At the office of the Company, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Vesey-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Courtlandt-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Barclay-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Warren-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Canal-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Christopher-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Thirty-second-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Thirty-fourth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Thirty-fifth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Thirty-sixth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Thirty-seventh-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Thirty-eighth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Thirty-ninth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Fortieth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Forty-first-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Forty-second-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Forty-third-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Forty-fourth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Forty-fifth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Forty-sixth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Forty-seventh-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Forty-eighth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Forty-ninth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Fiftieth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Fifty-first-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Fifty-second-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Fifty-third-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Fifty-fourth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Fifty-fifth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Fifty-sixth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Fifty-seventh-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Fifty-eighth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Fifty-ninth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Sixtieth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Sixty-first-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Sixty-second-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Sixty-third-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Sixty-fourth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Sixty-fifth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Sixty-sixth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Sixty-seventh-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Sixty-eighth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Sixty-ninth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Seventieth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Seventy-first-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Seventy-second-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Seventy-third-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Seventy-fourth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Seventy-fifth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Seventy-sixth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Seventy-seventh-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Seventy-eighth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Seventy-ninth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Eightieth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Eighty-first-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Eighty-second-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Eighty-third-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Eighty-fourth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Eighty-fifth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Eighty-sixth-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Eighty-seventh-st., New-York; at the office of the Company, foot of Eighty-eighth-st., New-York;

New-York Daily Times.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia—Frosts Setting in at Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

At Norfolk, on Saturday, the number of deaths from the yellow fever was 33, and on Saturday 31.

At Portsmouth, on Saturday, there were 17, and the same number on Sunday.

Five physicians died on Saturday, namely: Drs. CAPEL, of New-York; DELLIARD of Montgomery, Ala.; BURNS, of Norfolk; RITZE, of Philadelphia, and WALTERS of Baltimore.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 25.

There were only seven deaths at Portsmouth on Monday.

At Norfolk, the first frost of the season occurred last night.

There were about twenty deaths there on Monday. Among them Dr. RICHARD TUNSTALL, and JOHN D. GORDON, Broker.

DULTON WHEELER is dying.

Drs. RITZE and HATTON are reported to be recovering, instead of dead, as previously reported.

Contributions from Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The mechanics and laborers at the Navy-Yard in Brooklyn have contributed nobly in aid of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth. Only three weeks since the sum of $1,000 was raised by them and forwarded to its destination. A second collection of $700 has since been taken up, and this amount was yesterday forwarded through the Bank of the Republic.

The amount received in this City by the "General Committee," Wm. A. MACY, Treasurer, for the relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers, is $33,120.

A LADY NURSE.

A lady called at the office of the TIMES a day or two since, to inquire as to the means of reaching Norfolk. She expressed her intention of proceeding at once to that unhappy city, for the purpose of offering her service to the Howard Association as a nurse for the sick; expressed no fears; and declared that she conceived it to be her duty to furnish all the aid in her power.

RELIEF FROM BOSTON.

Two thousand dollars more have been sent from Boston to the sufferers at Norfolk. The sum already raised is over $10,000

COLLECTIONS IN JERSEY CITY.

The collections in Jersey City for the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., have now reached the amount of $700, and efforts are being made to raise $1,000 or more. In addition to the amount raised last Sabbath in the Churches, St. Matthew's Church raised $43.

GLEANINGS FROM THE PAPERS.

Our exchanges have the following:

The little town of New-Castle has forwarded to the sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth the sum of two *hundred and seventy-nine dollars*.

The yellow fever broke out in Canton, Miss., on Thursday week, and up to Saturday night not fewer than fifty cases were on hand.

GREEN.—The sum of $220 has been collected at Elkton, Md., for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

NORFOLK, Friday, Sept. 21.—There are very many cases on Smith's Point, and in the northern portion of the town. It is now turning out in the suburbs, and entering almost every house on the upper part of Church-street, and on Cumberland, Queen, James and other streets. The disease is exceedingly fatal and rapid—more so than formerly. Many who have been taken since the commencement of the week, are dead and buried.

For the last forty-eight hours, there have been about 70 deaths.

Geo. Clark, a worthy citizen, and family, who have all been sick, are recovering.

E. A. Barnes and family convalescent.

Dr. Galt, Postmaster, is considered out of danger.

Charles Hardy, son of T. A. Hardy, is down with the disease.

C. Bonsal, of the firm of Bonsal & Bro., of the Flour Mills, is ill.

I hear that George Loyall, Navy Agent, is exceedingly ill.

Mrs. James R. Pollard is sick; Dr. Henry Selden has been attacked; the wife of Mr. Hawkins, keeper of the City Almshouse, and several children are down with the malady; Mrs. Capt. D. Wright is sick; Mrs. Odenheimer, lady of Prof. O., of the Military Academy, is also ill.

There are many other deaths and a large number of cases not reported. Numerous children and servants are suffering with the fever, the latter—many of them—have it but slightly, and recover in about ten days, while others die.

Wm. Reid had the black vomit yesterday; but is reported easier to-day.

Dr. Gordon, who has had the black vomit, is recovering.

Miss Lovett (sister of Jno. Lovett) has also had the vomit, but is slowly recovering.

NEW-YORK CITY.

"One More Unfortunate" Attempt of the Sixth-avenue Railroaders to eject a Colored Man—Thomas Downing abused, but sticks it out.

The Sixth-avenue Railroad people had better give it up. They have made sacrifice sufficient to appease any fancied prejudice that exists in the community against the decent treatment of black people. The most prejudiced are satisfied of their intentions, and in pushing their efforts much further they will be far more likely to prove themselves donkeys than to gain their point. On Monday evening we noticed that as one of their cars entered Varick-street it suddenly stopped, and—a muss was brewing. On inquiring, it appeared that the conductor was trying to eject from the car everybody's excell nt friend, Mr. THOMAS DOWNING, whose oysters, as served up at Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-street, and the praise of them, are in everybody's mouth. The outside people did anything but sympathize with the struggling conductor. Finding that the car would not move on they put their shoulders to it, shouting, "stay in, DOWNING," and pushed it on, in spite of breaks, driver or horses. When the conductor relented, they made Varick-street resound with loud cheers. The *Post* gives the following account of the matter from Mr DOWNING himself:

MR. DOWNING'S STATEMENT.

Last evening a lady came to my place of business, No. 3 Broad-street, with two letters to be delivered to No. 45 Thirty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and wished me to go with her. She was from her employers at Flushing. I accompanied her up town and took her No. 27 of the Sixth-avenue Railroad at the corner of Park-place and Church street. As we got in the car the conductor made an objection, and threatened to put us out. However he went along till he got to the corner of Chambers-street and West Broadway. Here he stopped the car, and attempted to put us out. This was about 8 o'clock. He came to me, as I was sitting in the car, and putting his hands on my shoulders, told us to go out.

I told him we had an errand with letters to deliver in haste, and we should not get out, so he had better go on. Then two or three gentlemen, who sat opposite us, told us to sit still, as the conductor had no right to put us out, as we had as much right to ride as they had.

The conductor then ordered the car to go on, and threatening to call an officer to put us out. This I said was the very thing I wanted, as the officers were placed for the purpose of keeping peace, and he was disturbing me. "Well," says he, "my orders are to put you out." "My dear sir," says I, "I would not take a business if I had to break the law to carry it out."

The car continued on till it reached the corner of Canal and Varick, when it made a full stop. Here he called to his aid several persons. I asked them what they had to do with the matter, as there was but one conductor and one driver to each car. They said we are conductors of the line, and we will take you out. I said "No you wont—I don't leave this car till I get to the end of my journey." The men then made a move towards me, but from the position I occupied they were afraid to clinch me. I held a cross key in my hand, which I suppose they thought was a knife, as they exclaimed "Don't use your knife!"

At this time I said, "Gentlemen, if I have violated or committed a breach of the law, here is my card, and you know where to find me." The conductor refused the card, but a number of gentlemen in the car, seeing that I had a handful, took them. The car then started again. From that moment the passengers, when my name became known, began to manifest an interest in me, by saying, "Don't get out." One gentleman came and took a seat at my side, and said: "I will sit with you. I have known you for the last thirty years in Broad-street." The gentlemen who sat in the after part of the car went forward and talked the matter over.

As the car started from Canal and Varick streets, where a very great number of people had collected on the side walk and around the car, many of them cried, "Stay in DOWNING;" another says, "Put him out." But the car started up the trip, and there was a shout from the spectators, "Three cheers for DOWNING—Hurra, hurra, hurra!"

The car had not proceeded but a very few rods, when the conductor rang the bell say stopped it again. The mob then surrounded the car and filled the platforms, and it was with great difficulty that the conductor could get them off.

The car at length got under way and went on, and I saw from the conductor's communication with the driver that he did not intend to stop for me when I should ring the bell to get out. I noticed that whenever the bell rang the driver would look into the car to see who wished to get out. When I got to the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue I said to the gentleman at my side, "Will you be kind enough to ring the bell for me?" which he did. The driver looked into the door, and seeing the gentleman standing, stopped the car, when the three of us got quietly out, and no one was hurt."

Better give it up, gentlemen of the Sixth-avenue. The other Railroads, more wisely, treat negroes as if they were no worse than drunken men and prostitutes, and their sense is appreciated. Your lack of it grows too apparent.

Scarcity of Seamen.

The *Shipping List* says: The supply of able seamen continues very small, and they are wanted to complete the crew lists of vessels now ready for sea. We quote to Liverpool, $20 per month, with $35 advance; London, $20, $25 advance; Havre, $20, $25@$28 advance. South America and Mediterranean, $17, one month advance; and West India and coastwise, $20.

☞ Mr GEO. BANCROFT accepts an invitation to attend the celebration of the "King's Mountain Victory" in South Carolina. Letter-writing and traveling on speech-making tours are very dangerous to aspiring men. We wonder that Mr. BANCROFT—in the light of latter-day history—will go.

☞ It is said, by a Washington correspondent, that Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Minister to England, is about to lead to the altar the widow of the late President JAMES K. POLK.

☞ We venture to assert that no one of the thousand and one Arabian Nights was more beautiful than last night.

☞ EX Alderman PATRICK KELLY died at Newark, N. J., on Monday. He represented the Sixth Ward in the Board of Aldermen in 1849 and 1850.

☞ The *Staats Zeitung* reckons the number of German-speaking voters in the City at 10,000.

☞ THACKERAY, they say, will leave for this country early in October.

☞ Rev. JOHN PIERPONT is lying dangerously ill at his residence at Medford, Mass.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests for intoxication yesterday, was sixty. They were distributed as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Welsh	18
At the Jefferson Police Court, before Justice Pearsey	29
At the Essex Police Court, before Justice Brennan	14
Total	60

Serious Accident.

A private watchman, named J. P. WILLIAMS, employed on board the ship *Omar Pasha*, lying at the foot of Congress-street, Brooklyn, was seriously injured on Monday night, by falling into the hold of the ship. He was taken to the City Hospital by the Third District Police.

Trouble Brewing.

The Know-Nothings in the Eastern District of Brooklyn have held a Convention, and declared their intention not to support the nominees of the Order, unless they have half of the candidates for the County offices taken from that section of the City. The nominees made a few weeks ago are all from the Western District. An adjourned meeting to consider this matter will be held Oct. 1.

Accident.

A laboring man, named JOHN COWING, in the employ of CHESTAL & DONOHUE, South Fifth street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, had his arm so badly crushed in some machinery yesterday, that amputation was necessary.

Coroner's Investigation.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of HONORA CREDAN, a young girl 12½ years of age, who died on Monday night from the effect of burns received on Thursday last, at the residence of her parents, No. 32 Frankfort-street, where, as she was engaged in cooking, her clothes caught fire. Verdict—"Death from burns accidentally received."

Police News.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.

As Policeman Sebastain, of the Twenty second Ward, was patrolling his beat at a late hour on Monday night, he heard cries proceeding from some vacant lots at Fifty-th rd-street and Eighth avenue. He at once ran to the spot and found John C ffrey, a native of Ireland, 25 years of age, in the act of forcing a woman to submit to his embraces. From witnesses, citizens who had followed the brute, he learned that Caffrey had seized the woman as she walked along the avenue, and carried her to the lot, her resistance notwithstanding. The officer succeeded in arresting the fellow after a tussle, which occupied some ten minutes, but the woman, either from shame or fear, had absented herself; for this reason the complaint could not be sustained. Caffrey was sent to the Island as a vagrant, for six months, by Justice FEARCHY.

[Advertisement.]

UNDER GARMENTS AND HOSIERY.—FAMILIES SUPPLIED.—JAS. E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, invites the attention of families to the following approved styles, of the best quality, and offered at the lowest market prices, viz:

UNDER-GARMENTS.—Ladies' vests, in merino, silk, and cotton, without sleeves, half and full sleeves.

Misses' and infants' merino vests, without, and half sleeves.

Men's white and gray merino shirts and drawers; domestic and Scotch woolen shirts and drawers; cotton shirts and drawers.

Boys' merino and cotton shirts and drawers.

HOSIERY.—American, English, Scotch and German hose and half hose, all the approved styles, superior in material and make.

N. B.—All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed judgment at a small advance on the original cost.

JAS. E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO'S invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 407 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 577 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 140 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr FRANCIS SALTER, Oculist and Aurist, begs to state, in reply to numerous inquiries, that he will take pleasure in forwarding to those who may feel interested in the above subject, a copy of the journals containing his letters upon "Deafness," "Nervous Deafness," "Discharges from the Ear," "Enlarged Tonsils," "Diseases of the Eye," "Amaurosis," &c. No 27 Bond-street, New York. Office hours, 11 to 4 o'clock, daily.

[Communicated.]

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A gentleman of retired habits who is enabled to consult his own comfort, can obtain an eligible room and agreeable accommodations in a strictly private family near the New-York Hotel. Meals will be served at the pleasure of the occupant, and everything rendered complete in all appointments appertaining to a *home*. The arrangement can be made permanent if desired. Address A. B, Box No. 439 Post Office.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter undergarments, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., for the Million, Wholesale and Retail, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers. Special attention is invited to his stock of Lambs' Wool, Merino, Cotton and Silk Undershirts and Drawers. Also Stocks, Ties, Crevats, Scarfs, &c. Motto—one price only. Fine Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BATCHELOR'S Colored Baby Show, at Hall No. 408 Broadway, is attracting crowded houses to witness the most novel and interesting exhibition ever seen in New-York, and will defy fair to eclipse his very successful exhibitions in Boston. One hundred of the finest Babies in New-York can be seen during the day and evening. Mothers should fail to see them.

[Advertisement.]

"THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN."—Such being the case, according to the authority of SHAKSPEARE, we advise such of our readers as wish to know a rec ttemally proclamation in their dress to visit the popular establishment of ALFRED MUNSON & Co., No. 441 Broadway, where they can obtain garments of the very best stamp.

[Advertisement.]

NOW IS THE TIME TO PRESERVE FRUIT, PEACHES, GRAPES, TOMATOES, &c.—LUDLOW & Co's Self-Sealing Can (the only one not requiring solder or wax,) is the thing to put them up in. For convenience and durability they excel all others. Manufactured and sold by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lowndes' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Dépôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Biles. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The wonderful pantomime of the "Magic Pills" has been most sorrowfully brought out by Mons. SCHMIDT and Mr. G. L. FOX, at this favorite Theatre. It will be repeated tonight with the Drama of the "People's Lawyer," and Farce of "Two Gregories."

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—Please note this: No pictures are Ambrotypes unless hermetically sealed and stamped patent; all others are mere imitations. No 373 Broadway is the only place where they are made sealed and stamped. W. A. TOMLINSON.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Still Water Runs Deep," the very best and most interesting Comedy of modern days, now attracting such great audiences at BARNUM'S Museum, will be played here, and admirably as usual, this afternoon and this evening.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.—Fine fashionable cloth coats $8; splendid business coats $5; 3,000 pair fancy cassimere pants $2 50; rich silk vests $2; extra superfine beaver overcoats $15; &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Life, Cabinet, and Miniature sizes, in oil and water colors.

AMBROTYPES

in every style at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

Laborers Discharged.

About 100 men who were employed on the floating battery being built at Hoboken, the invention of ROBERT L. STEVENS, have been discharged during the last ten days.

Police.

JOHN J. TIERNY and MICHAEL J. DOUGHERTY, who accompanied the target company from Brooklyn to Hoboken on Monday, were arrested in Hoboken for interfering with the police and rescuing a prisoner, and in default of bail of $100 each were committed to the County Jail.

LATER FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

Vidaurri's Manifesto against Military Rule—General Woll's Movements—Battle between the Federalists and Government Troops.

There is very little news that has not been anticipated by the *Orizaba*. VIDAURRI was still in Monterey, apparently waiting for the upshot of matters in the metropolis, or, perhaps, to get his forces together before he commences his march to the interior. His manifesto against military rule was even more severe than the papers represented it. He charges upon the army, or its leaders, nearly all the evils which have afflicted Mexico since the formation of the Republic, and pronounces those who refuse to acknowledge the present civil authorities traitors to the nation, and who should be treated as such. He also declares that there is now no army except that which favored and furthered the revolution in the Northern, Southern and Central portions of the Republic, but that such of the old officers and soldiers who choose to offer themselves for service in the new national army will be received. This decree appears to be specially aimed at CABRERA, LA VEGA, GUITIAN, CRUZ, and other officers of the army who are endeavoring to retain their ascendancy by pronouncing in favor of the plan of AYUTLA. This seems to be an essential point of difference between ALVAREZ and VIDAURRI, the plan of AYUTLA, which has been adopted and indeed was instigated by the former, providing for the retention and sustainment of the army.

In obedience to VIDAURRI'S orders, Colonel SUAZA proceeded to SAN LUIS POTOSI, and being joined by Governor GARZA, he entered the town, took General PARRODI and GUITIAN prisoners, and proclaimed the plan of Monterey, which was joyfully acquiesced in by the citizens. PARRODI and GUITIAN were sent to Monterey, but CRUZ made his escape.

General WOLL left Matamoras on the 8th or 9th, stating to his friends that he would not acknowledge the new Government, and could not remain any longer. He turned over the command to General CARVAJAL, who, it is supposed, would pronounce in favor of the plan of Ayutla at once. He has about 1,800 men under his command.

On the 4th, General WOLL published a manifesto to his troops, announcing the resignation of SANTA ANA, and stating that they would obey the orders of any Government which might be formed by the nation. He was escorted from Brownsville to Point Isabel by ten United States Dragoons under command of Lieut. PELOUZE.

The Brownsville *Flag* of Sept. 4 contains the following brief account of the fight above referred to:

The latest news we have of the revolution on this frontier, is, that on the 30th ult. a battle was fought between the Federals, commanded by GAINDALUPE GARCIA and MIGUEL TREVINO, and a detachment composed of 140 Government troops, under the command of PEDRO QUINTERO who was mortally wounded, and has since died. His command was surrounded when they surrendered, having lost some thirty or forty in killed and wounded. The Federals had ten killed and seven wounded. The action took place in the vicinity of Reynosa. Among the prisoners taken were several officers who formerly belonged to the Federals, but had deserted from them after they had come in possession of the necessary information which WOLL was anxious to possess. They were immediately tried as spies and ordered to be shot.

News from Texas.

We have Galveston dates to the 13th inst. The papers contain but little of interest. The yellow fever at Galveston has assumed a milder type, and the few cases occurring there, says the *News*, generally partakes of the character of *dengue*. The weather continued warm, with the winds variable.

There were ten deaths in Houston during the week ending Friday morning last, eight of which were from yellow fever.

The Goliad *True American*, of the 1st inst., has the following paragraph:

"About twenty-five young gentlemen started from this town and county on Wednesday last, for the Rio Grande, at which place they expect to join two or three hundered others, who are expected there from different parts of Western Texas. There they will organize, &c., after which we would not be surprised if they crossed the Rio Grande and gave the Lipan Indians a genteel flogging for the many depredations they have committed on this side of the river within the last three or four months—and recapture all the stolen horses and other property which may be found in possession of the Lipans."

WALKING AGAINST TIME.—CHAS. W. JOHNSON, Esq., made a wager on Tuesday, with several of his acquaintance, that he could walk from Hartford to SHIPMAN'S, in Rocky Hill, in one hour and a half. He made the trial on Tuesday afternoon, and won the wager, having walked the distance (seven miles) in one hour and twenty-four minutes.—*Hartford Courant.*

☞ The ladies of Philadelphia have a Union City Mission which is doing a pleasant amount of good. It has been eight years in existence, and has just had a Public Fair.

The Fearful Hurricane on Lake Pontchartrain—Great Destruction of Property.

From the N. O. Crescent, Sept 19.

The Gulf Shore was visited on Saturday night and Sunday last, with one of those devastating hurricanes which so often mark their course with the destruction of life and property.

The accounts from all parts of the coast are truly deplorable. The loss of property is beyond calculation, as it is believed that not a sailing craft of any kind on the coast outrode the hurricane. At all of the watering places many valuable shade trees—the pecuniary worth of which cannot be estimated—have been destroyed.

The loss of the wharves at Bay St. Louis Pass Christian, Mississippi City and Ocean Springs, are a serious inconvenience to the visitors and citizens of the respective villages. The long wharves of Dr. TEGARDEN and Colonel HARPERS, at Mississippi City, from their extreme length, one being nine hundred yards, and erected at great cost, are serious losses. Dr TEGARDEN estimates his losses at $10,000.

This has been much the most severe gale experienced on the coast since the year 1823.

BAY OF ST. LOUIS.

Not a bath-house or wharf left standing. The entire front of the place swept clean. Two or three lives are reported to have been lost. Several buildings blown down and others much injured. The front road is completely cut up by the surf, being in many places impassable.

PASS CHRISTIAN.

This beautiful and favorite place of resort is a wreck of its former self. From one extreme to the other, on Monday morning, it presented a scene of devastation that no pen could accurately describe. Not a wharf left. Of all the beautiful bath houses that lined its shores, nought is left but heaps of lumber piled on the beech. Nearly every china tree on the Pass succumbed to the storm king, while of shade and ornamental trees the loss has been immense. Several small buildings on the front beach were swept away. One of the buildings attached to Montgomery's Hotel came down about daylight on Sunday morning. The ground floor was occupied as a ten-pin alley, and the upper story as servants' apartments. Two men were injured, though not dangerously, by its fall. A number schooner came ashore, and is high and dry in front of the residence of W. E LAVERICK, Esq. Lower down on the beach are the timbers and what is left of another schooner. Near the remains of the steamboat wharf, in the back yard of Mr HOCK'S place, there is a good-sized schooner, not much injured. Below the hotel, towards Henderson's Point, there is a large-sized schooner on shore, ten or twelve feet above high-water mark.

The yacht *Algerine*, belonging to Mr. FASSMAN; the *Bertha*, owned by Mr. FISK; the *Ed Sparrow* and *Kenyon*, belonging to Mr. BERAN, are injured, it is believed, beyond repairs. Com. STOCKTON'S *Venture* came ashore over the steamboat wharf, and is injured on her hull and side, but not beyond being again made whole. The house at the steamboat wharf, A. the old trees in the front yard and on the bank were destroyed. Fences were blown down in every direction.

MISSISSIPPI CITY.

This place came in for its full share of the general devastation.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, the large buildings attached to the premises and hotel of Dr. TEGARDEN, at Mississippi City, were blown down. The shipping apartments, a building of two stories, full of lodgers, was the first to give way, from the washing of the foundation by the waves, causing the death of two of our citizens, a son of Mr GEO. W. GIVENS, and Mr. JOSEPH PRENTISS, attached to the factorage house of Messrs. CURRY & PENSON, and wounding four other persons, not however, seriously. The other building crushed at this place was the billiard saloon and ten-pin alley.

The other damages sustained at Mississippi City are the entire destruction of the two long wharves attached to Harris' Hotel and Paradise Point, with every private bath-house and wharf. In fact, there is not a bath-house standing from Ocean Springs to the Rigolets.

Fences were blown down, and the largest kind of pine trees snapped off like rotten wood.

BILOXI.

Deer Island affords a partial protection to this place, and to it may be attributed the safety of two wharves: that known as Brown's wharf, and the wharf of President Green Oaks Hotel; all the other wharves and all the bath-houses are destroyed.

The beech in front of the light-house, and the residence of Jno. G. ROBINSON, Esq., is much washed and cut up by the surf.

We understand that a schooner passed through one of the streets and now lies two squares from the water's edge—carried there by the force of the gale. Many small crafts were driven ashore and destroyed. Mr. THOMAS BYRNE'S fine yacht *Estik*, was driven ashore and is much injured. The *Goguette*, *Sylph* and *Ripple*, were fortunately on the ways in back bay of Biloxi.

OCEAN SPRINGS.

Our information leads us to suppose that this point has had its full share, as the only remains of all its wharves and bath-houses is the pier head of Captain WALKER'S new wharf.

Pascagoula and the settlements on the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay appear to have escaped with but comparatively trifling injury, although it must be confessed our accounts from those quarters are not at all. Proctorville, on Lake Borgne, was much injured—having met with its full portion of disaster.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE AT BAY ST. LOUIS.

The *Picayune* gives the following account of the landing of the *Creole*'s passengers at Bay St. Louis:

"The *Creole* landed her passengers about a quarter to 1 o'clock on Sunday morning at Bay St. Louis. The hurricane was not then at its height, but was truly terrible. The sea was perfectly illuminated, and ran mountains high. The safety of the passengers landing may be attributed to the phosphoric blaze from the sea. They had to slide down to the wharf (some twenty in number) on two planks. On landing on the pier-head the passengers were fully impressed with the dangers which surrounded them, the sea breaking over the wharf. They fell into single file, and by keeping close up each one to his file leader, sometimes crawling and sometimes walking, then again lying down to prevent being washed overboard, they succeeded in reaching the head of the wharf. The last man, Mr. JOHN ARNOLD, Deputy Postmaster, who had been searching for the mail bag, had scarcely reached land when the whole fabric gave way, carrying with it the warehouses full of goods, baggage, and a variety of good things for the residents, and also carrying off a truthful colored woman, who lingered behind to save some packages belonging to her owner. It is also supposed that another female was carried away with the house on the wharf, a short distance from the landing. She has not been seen or heard from, and was known to sleep there every night.

Something Novel—A Singular Trial for Rape.

From the Chicago Times, Sept 22.

THOMAS ARCHER, a man about forty-five years of age, was put upon trial for an attempt to commit a rape on Miss MARIA —— (a name composed of eight successive consonants, three successive vowels, and terminating with a consonant. The reader may imagine any unpronounceable combination of letters he pleases, and it will answer all vocal purposes quite as well as the real name of the victimized lady.) MARIA was called to the witness stand. She came forward, looking all the while demurely at the sawdust on the floor, and placed her right hand on the Bible. She appeared to be a maiden about fifty years of age. She wore a look of injured innocence on her countenance, and a sun bonnet on her head. "*Ich conte kein English sprechen,*" said she, and the court responded, "Is there any interpreter here?" Fortunately an interpreter was found, and MARIA took the stand.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—What is your name?

INTERPRETER—*Wos ist the name?*

WITNESS—*Marie* —— [Phonography failed us here—no *such* sounds are provided for in the "complete alphabet."]

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—How do you spell it?

INTERPRETER—*We buchstabiren sie es?*

WITNESS—*Em, ess, haw, em, el, ta, tart. ha, aw, oo, e, er*—(which being interpreted was found to be as follows: S-c-h-m-l-t-z-h-a-u-e-r. In trying to pronounce it, the reader will be cautious to observe the rules of vocal gymnastics—otherwise the effort might prove fatal.)

Having got at MARIA'S name, the testimony proceeded. She lives in Hoosier-avenue, in the suburbs of the city. Some time in August last, defendant went to her house while she was eating dinner, seized her by the arms, threw her down on a bed or mattress and was in the act of succeeding when his infamous design was frustrated by the appearance of a third party. This third person was called to the stand, and testified to the position the parties were in when, attracted by the woman's screams, he came upon them.

The defence set up was the prisoner's insanity, idiocy, general incompetency, impotency, or something of the sort, to prove which three or four witnesses were called, among them the prisoner's brother. One witness swore, as an evidence of insanity, that the defendant told to go into a man's house and ask him for his daughter, would do it. He thought any man who would ask for anybody's daughter must be crazy. Further than that, the witness declared that defendant didn't know the days of the week, nor month of the year. He was a great fool generally.

The jury were of the opinion that he was more of a knave than a fool, and sentenced him to the penitentiary for one year.

MISERY.—A case of the most melancholy description came under our observation, a few days since, in the Police Court. A woman named DENNY, 30 by almost beyond description, was brought up for trial as a common drunkard. A little boy about four years old, entirely blind, and reeking with filth, stood beside her, and another about two years old, in the same condition of filth, lay on the floor at her feet. The officer said he found the woman in a cellar-hole near Fort Hill surrounded by the most disgusting and horrible impurities. In this wretched place she had lain drunk in one position for five days, merely rousing herself occasionally, long enough to swallow a fresh potation of "liquid damnation," and then relapsing into an insensible state. There was no furniture, fuel, or food in the room; but on one corner, on a pile of dirty rags, were her three dirty, half naked children, weeping for bread. Add to this state of things the fact that the woman was again about to become a mother, and the living picture of utter destitution is complete. A short time before, the husband and father of this miserable family was sent to the House of Correction for ten months, for assaulting the mother with an axe, and the officer knowing that the children had no friend, except that beastly mother, had supplied food for their immediate wants, and then brought the family into Court. As the Judge gazed upon the bloated countennnce of the woman, who had begun to show unmistakable signs of delirium tremens, he was evidently moved to compassion, and ordered that for the present the whole family be sent to the House of Industry. It seems almost incredible that so much wretchedness can be discovered in the midst of this populous and prosperous city. Our numerous charitable societies may find cases of destitution worthy of their attention, without waiting for the frosts and snows of Winter.—*Boston Atlas.*

MARRIED

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. W. Berrian, ALBERT A. WRIGHT to EMMA LOUISA BURR, daughter of Henry A. Burr, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD to Miss MARY ALLEN, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, WARD WOOLBRIDGE HUDSON to LOUISA, daughter of B. J. Howard, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at the Synagogue Beth Yeshuh Hokor Cholem, No 56 Crosby-st., by Rev. Mr. Davidson, Mr JONAS LEVINSKY, of Prussia, to Miss MATHILDE LEVIS, of Hamburg, Germany.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Mr. Farrell, Mr. FRANCIS A. JACKSON to Miss ALICE M. LALOR, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 22, at No. 44 Ludlow-st., JOHN FERLIN, aged 30 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 24, HARRIET, wife of Jonathan Conrey, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 12 Sedgwick-st.

In Williamsburg, on Monday morning, Sept. 24, ELIZABETH K., wife of George Wood, and daughter of William Keese, of Keeseville, aged 32 years.

Funeral on 4th day 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 88 South 8th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Sept 25, ELLEN LOUISA, daughter of William W. and Augustus Young, aged 9 years, 5 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 76 Grand-st., Jersey City.

At Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday, Sept 24, GEORGE F. HUSSEY, aged 42 years.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday 27th inst. from his late residence. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invite on

At Stonington, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 23, CLARA, daughter of M. John and Mary Ryerson, aged 1 year and 6 months.

At Sands's Landing, Rockland County, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 25, Mrs ELIZA S., wife of Dr. John Torrey, of this City.

At Fitzwilis, Chautauque County, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept 23, Mrs. ASENATH, widow of Joseph Romaine, late of this City.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Benjamin F., No 39 Montrose Place.

At Memphis, Tenn., on Friday Sept 21, Capt. CHARLES WHEATON, aged 43 years, son of Stephen Wheaton, of Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 25.

$6,000 Tenn 6s '90	90	300	Erie Railroad	sm	55
5,000 do	90	200	do	s30	55
10,000 Louisiana 6s	s30	338	do	s3	55
1,000 Ind. State 5s	c 85	150	do	c	55
9,000 Erie Bonds, '75	89	183	do	s3	55
5,000 do	s30	200	do	s30	55
3,000 do	85	200	do	s30	55
2,000 Hud R 3d M Bonds	74	200	do	b30	55
5,000 Ill Cen R Bds	83	100	do	s30	55
15,000 do	85	300	do	s30	55
10,000 do	b30	108	do	s3	55
10,000 do	b30	100	do	b10	55
8,000 do	84	300	do	b10	54
9,000 do	b3	108	co	b2	55
8,000 do	c 84	200	Harlem Railroad	b60	27
6,000 New-York Cen 6s	91	200	do	s30	28
5,000 T Bts 1st 2d 3d R	90	50	Panama Railroad	b60	106
1,000 Ohio R & Ind R Bds	72	100	do	s3	106
250 Del & Hud. Can	130	100	Reading Railroad		95
300 Ward Coal Co	b3	100	do	s3	94
110 Nic. Trans

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1257 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BOSTON VISITORS.

Trip of the Sabbath School Teachers to Randall's and Blackwell's Islands.

The Massachusetts Sabbath School Teachers, according to prearrangement, visited yesterday the several institutions under the management of the Ten Governors, on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands. The day was most propitious. There was a light and beautiful sky and a genial sun, which added much to the splendid scenery of the East River. The company numbered some eighteen hundred persons. At 9 o'clock A. M. the steamboat *Sun* started from the foot of Chambers-street, but, as she could not accommodate all the passengers, or some of them dreaded an overcrowding, about three hundred made their way to the Islands by a different conveyance. They proceeded by the Second-avenue cars to Sixty-first-street, at the foot of which Mr. J. N. JUDSON, of Brooklyn, had in readiness the steamboat *Pilot*, to convey them, at his own expense, to Randall's Island, where they joined the remainder of the company.

While the *Sun* was proceeding up the river, they were pleasantly addressed by Mr. GREENLEAF, Rev. Mr. BULLARD, of Boston, and Mr. CONSTANT, of New-York, Chairman of the Teachers' Association. Mr. C. alluded to the address delivered on Tuesday night, by a gentleman from Massachusetts, in which the speaker stated that on his arrival here he met some children and asked them if they attended a Sunday School, when they answered in the affirmative. The gentleman therefore concluded that New-York was all right as regarded Sunday teaching; but he wished to tell him that in the First Ward alone there were 6,300 children, and only 300 of those had attended Sunday Schools in 1854. In the City of New-York there are 80 or 90,000 children who knew nothing of the Bible, and he was acquainted with a man 39 years old who knew nothing of the Bible until he was taught it in the Sunday Schools. This was merely to show the blessings which they conferred. There were 70 Sunday Schools in New-York, that were attended by 60,000 children, who received no instruction except what they there obtained.

The approach of the boat to Randall's Island brought addresses and admonitions to a close. The Island boys, numbering 380 rank and file, met and escorted the party up.

Then Gov. DRAPER, assisted by Masters JOHN RYAN and WM. SMITH, (Islanders,) welcomed the visitors. Some songs were sung, too, of a sort to cheer a boy and stir a man's heart.

GEO. F. HOMER, Esq., of Boston, replied on behalf of the Committee to the addresses of welcome in a very happy manner.

The company next proceeded to Blackwell's Island, and visited the Workhouse, Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum, through which they were politely shown by the resident physician, Dr. RANNEY. Mr. BURDETT, the literary madman, who delivered the Fourth of July oration, presided at the piano, and was accompanied by the deranged violinist, ROBERTS, who is a first-rate performer. Mr. BURDETT was joined by a portion of the visitors in Bishop HEBER'S hymn,

"From Greenland's icy mountains—
From India's coral strand,
Where Africa's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand," &c.

They next gave the hymn commencing,

"Sweet is the work my God and King"

When the company was reembarking at the workhouse, (Blackwell's Island,) one of the party, a dry-goods merchant, Boston, by some mishap, fell into the river, and, doubtless, would have been drowned, but from the prompt assistance rendered by two of the convicts who had been sent to the Penitentiary for drunkenness. One of them named MARTIN HOGAN, a native of Ireland, leaped after Mr. NICHOLS into the river and supported him, while the other, named KELLY, held on by the wharf and stretched out his leg to his comrade. By this means, both parties were drawn out of the water. The hat was sent round on the boat and a collection of $15 90 were made for the convicts.

The company arrived back in the City at 3½ o'clock, highly pleased with their trip, and delighted with the admirable institutions of our City.

The visiting Teachers now on a visit to New-York were welcomed last evening in the Plymouth Church by the "Brooklyn Sabbath School Union." Every seat in the house, the aisles and speakers' stand were all occupied.

Their choir was composed of ladies and gentlemen from Massachusetts and of Brooklyn. Among those from the former place we noticed two, particularly distinguished for their vocal powers and who contributed much to the entertainment—Mrs. SHATTUCK from East Boston and Mrs. MARY NICHOLS of the Boudoin-square Church, Boston.

Mr. WOODRUFF of the Brooklyn S. S. Union, presided, and on the speakers stand beside him was seated Mayor SMITH of Boston, and Mayor HALL of Brooklyn. Rev. ASA BULLARD, Secretary of the Massachusetts S. S. Union, Mr. WILLIAMS editor of the Boston *Telegraph*, Hons. Mr. BROCKWELL and BUTLER, of Lowell, Robert Rantoul, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; Revs. DOANE TON, of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn; ATKINSON, WEED, of the Sands-street Methodist Church; HOGARTH, of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street, and others.

The exercises of the evening were commenced by the choir singing an anthem, followed by reading a portion of Scripture, by Rev. Mr. ATKINSON, and an address to the Throne of Grace, by Rev. Mr. WEED.

Rev. Mr. HOGARTH then delivered an address, welcoming the Teachers to Brooklyn, which was listened to with marked attention, and was responded to by Mayor SMITH, of Boston, in his usual happy style, and was followed by Mayor HALL, who urged upon the Sabbath Schools to reorganize Temperance Societies, and there instill into the minds of the young the principles of total abstinence.

The CHAIRMAN here introduced Mr. HEABERY, "the oldest Sabbath School Teacher," who was received with a round of applause.

Rev. Mr. BULLARD next spoke. He wished it understood that they were not from Boston, as several of the speakers had stated, but from Massachusetts. The speaker referred to the history of Sabbath School instruction in Massachusetts, and said that the first School established in that State was in 1810, by Miss HILL and Miss PRINCE, now Mrs. EVERETT.

Rev. Mr. STOWELL, Rev. Mr. BUTLER, Mr. HOYT, and Rev. Mr. BODDINGTON, each made a few remarks, when the exercises closed with singing and the Benediction.

Shocking Cruelty to a Negro—Inhuman Conduct of a Woman.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

A most sickening tragedy occurred three miles from this place on Monday and Tuesday last, which throws the fictitious performances in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" entirely in the shade. A notorious woman named ELLEN BOSDON having had her jealousy aroused on Sunday last by the conduct of her husband towards a negro woman employed in the house, began on Monday to whip and torture the woman, and persevered in her cruelty until some time the next day, when the negro died. When the fact of her death became known a Coroner's inquest was held, and a warrant issued for the arrest of the murderess. The preliminary trial is now going on, and from testimony elicited upon it, there seems to be no doubt but the negro was made to endure the most awful tortures for nearly two days before she was killed outright. She was first tied and whipped, then *boiling water was poured over the abdomen and legs* until the skin was all scalded off and the fatty tissue cooked, leaving the muscles bare; she was then taken into a smoke house and locked up, and probably on the next day the remaining injuries were inflicted which put an end to her misery. These last injuries were the hanging of the negro by a rope attached to a joist in the smoke-house, and a severe blow on the temple with some pointed instrument which pierced and fractured the skull. On a *post-mortem* examination the neck was found to be broken, the back part of the head badly bruised, and two other gashes with the same sharp instrument on the head. The back was also found to be considerably scalded, though not so badly as the front part of the body.

The woman, BOSDON, made no attempt to escape, and exhibits perfect indifference about the affair. The excitement in town is very great.

Note From Dr W. F. J. Thiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned would esteem it a decided favor if you would husband your anathemas for a day or two in regard to the false and atrocious affidavit made against me by Mrs TALMER. Now, there is certain official miscreancy connected with the coercion and procurement of this document, which, when developed, may serve to present this matter before the public in its proper light. As soon as my nervous system sufficiently recovers from the shock of this well directed blow to achieve my ruin, a publication will appear wherein the masculine conditioners identified in this horrid plot, will be treated seriatim ad rem.

Respectfully, WM F. J. THIERS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

☞ Rev. WM. ARTHUR, whose arrival we recently noticed, comes to this country for the purpose of raising money to aid in the spread of Education and Protestantism in Ireland. He is sent out, in connection with Rev. Mr. SCOTT, by the Wesleyans of Ireland, who sometime since resolved to raise $100,000 for the object mentioned. Mr. A. is spoken of as a gentleman of great ability and eloquence. He and Mr. SCOTT are now in Cincinnati, on a visit to Rev. Dr. ELLIOT. They are expected here in October.

Personal.

We are happy to state that Rev. JOHN PIERPONT is not so dangerously ill as we had heard. He is now rapidly recovering, and will probably be able to resume his duties in a few days.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Whig and Republican Conventions at Syracuse.

Proceedings of the Joint Committees on Nominations.

THE WHIG TICKET AGREED UPON

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 26—12 P. M.

The Committee of the Republican Convention assembled and organized by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary. They were then joined by the Conference Committee from the Whig Convention. The joint Committee resolved to separate and each body proceed to the nomination of a ticket, and when the two tickets were thus selected they were to be reported to the Joint Committee, and if found to agree, then the ticket should be reported to the two Conventions.

The Committees of the two Conventions then proceeded separately to the formation of tickets. The Committee of the Republican Convention united in making the following nominations:

Secretary of State—PRESTON KING, of St. Lawrence.
Comptroller—ABIJAH MANN, Jr., of Queens.
Treasurer—CHARLES O. SHEPHERD, of Wyoming.
Attorney-General—JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, of Kings.
State Engineer—GEORGE GEDDES, of Onondaga.
Canal Commissioner—SILAS M. BURROUGHS, of Orleans.
State Prison Inspector—STANDISH BARRY, of Herkimer.
Judges of Appeals—Long Term—BRADFORD R. WOOD, of Albany. Short Term—JOSEPH MULLIN, of Jefferson.

The Committee of the Whig Convention made out the following ticket:

Secretary of State—PRESTON KING, of St. Lawrence.
Comptroller—JAMES M. COOK, of Saratoga.
State Engineer—GEORGE GEDDES, of Onondaga.
Treasurer—ALEXANDER B. WILLIAMS, of Wayne.
Attorney General—ABIJAH MANN, Jr., of Queens.
Canal Commissioner—DANIEL M. BISSELL, of Livingston.
State Prison Inspector—J. WESLEY BAILEY, of Oneida.
Judges of Appeals—BRADFORD R. WOOD, of Albany; JOSEPH MULLIN, of Jefferson.

It was thus found that the two Committees disagreed upon the nominees for Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, and State Prison Inspector.

It was moved that a Committee of Three from each body be appointed to confer upon these disagreements.

The Committee of six retired, and after consultation reported the following ticket:

Secretary of State—PRESTON KING, of St. Lawrence.
Comptroller—JAMES M. COOK, of Saratoga.
State Engineer—GEORGE GEDDES, of Onondaga.
Treasurer—ALEXANDER B. WILLIAMS, of Wayne.
Attorney General—ABIJAH MANN, Jr., of Queens

THE GOSSIP OF PARIS.

Powers's Greek Slave on Exhibition in Paris.

AMUSING MISCELLANY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855.

The original of Powers' Greek Slave has been on exhibition in Paris for some days. This is the statue that was executed for Captain GRANT, of London; it is now for sale. The copy made for Lord WARD, ceded by him to Mr. ROSS, of New-Orleans, has lately become fired, through the medium of a raffle, at Sandusky City. The present exhibition is a pure speculation, and is in the hands of Englishmen exclusively. They had incredible difficulties with the police, the objection being the establishment of a fine-art show during the tenure of the Crystal Palace. These negotiations extended over a period of six weeks. The import duty levied upon the statue—as it was intended for exhibition—was *thirty cents a pound*; making not far from $200 for the whole marble, whose weight is about 675 pounds. The show-bill indicates, on the part of the speculators, a profound ignorance of Paris, and of the high estimate placed there upon the arts. It announces the arrival of "the Marvellous Statue, in white marble, of the Greek Slave, the immortal *chef d'œuvre* of HIRAM POWERS!" It adds, "that this work elevates modern statuary to the level of the prodigies of ancient Greece, and that it seeks in Paris—the highest authority in art—the supreme ratification of the enthusiasm it has excited elsewhere." Such language is never used here, except in advertisements of giants, Tyroleans and freaks of nature. It is calculated to disgust and alienate the critics, without whom the statue cannot obtain the publicity it requires in order to meet with success. It is certain that the opinion of a grave journal like the *Débats* will be seriously modified by so self-satisfied a show-bill. I took occasion, on the first day of the exhibition, to mention these views to the exhibitor. He thought the best way was to "stir up" the city by *ad captandum* posters. He forgot that Paris is accustomed to *make* reputations, and not to *accept* them ready made. He had not heard of the case of RISTORI, and of the wondrous advantage that may be derived by true merit, by avoiding the low arts of quackery and the cheap flattery of the show-bill.

THE PLACE OF EXHIBITION.

The scene of the exhibition is perhaps more unfortunate than even these yellow notices posted on the convex surface of the Vespasiennes. The Hotel d'Osmont formerly belonged to a family of wealth and rank, but, in consequence of circumstances too tedious to mention, was lately ceded to a company of speculators, who converted it into a sort of Inn and Club for distinguished strangers connected with the Great Exposition. The enterprise was unfortunate, and two months after was abandoned. The building is now a mongrel, unrecognized museum. The Aztecs were shown there for a fortnight, and still lodge there, though they parade only at the Hippodrome. A concert was next attempted, as well as a public ball, but both failed to secure the popular sympathy. The attractions now are the Greek Slave and the "Earthmen." These Earthmen are two boys from the Cape of Good Hope, or that vicinity. Prices, to the statue, one franc; to the Africans, ten sous. Visitors to either have the right to walk through the rooms of the hotel and in the garden; to drum upon the piano; to play at billiards, Dutch top and Chinese ninepins, at the usual *café* charges. In the basement story is a restaurant, known as the *Diner Français*. Such a vicinity compromises even a *chef d'œuvre*, and I again communicated my views to the chief speculator. He said his principal consideration was locality, and this certainly is unrivalled.

THE EARTHMEN, AZTECS, ETC.

I think I never obtained so much for a franc before. Mr. MIAMI, who was with me, was of the same opinion. We saw the statue, with which, indeed, we were already familiar. As we were leaving, another visitor ascended the staircase. I saw by the color of his ticket, that he was not seeking the fine art department. The keeper, as he took the card, pointed at a being partly dressed in skins, who was sitting in a corner. This was one of the Earthmen, "a race which has no articulate language, and which burrows in the earth." He appeared to be about ten years old, was of a pale, mulatto color, well built and well fed, and offered no striking novelty of either face or form. As we had not paid for this sight, our consciences intimated to us the propriety of leaving; but a spirit of worldliness, overcoming our better nature, prompted us to stay. We then went to visit the garden attached to the hotel. It was not long before one of the Earthmen fired an arrow at us, but failed to inflict a wound, or even to produce fear. At a two-story window overlooking the grand-plot, we noticed several swarthy faces and arms, and we gathered, from the activity of a pair of white hands, that a Frenchwoman was dressing more Earthmen for the show. Heavens! exclaimed MIAMI, it's the Aztecs! And so it was. It was Hippodrome day, and the hour was at hand. Pretty soon the boy Aztec was ready and came to the window. I was really moved by the amount of amusement we were getting, over and above our money's worth. Determined to have even more, if possible, I shouted to the boy: *Descends, donc! sur la rue parler.* Talk English to him, said MIAMI, unless you know Aztec. This was sensible, so I varied the manner of the request without changing the matter. Hello, little Aztec! Come down here, will you, I want to speak to you! He only replied by an upward nod of the head, and a pantomime of mouth and nostrils resembling the action of those features in a cow, when snuffing over some half—repulsive article of nutriment. It was evident he was not coming. I took out a bright franc piece—one of the latest coinage—tossed it in the air, so that it fell directly beneath him. The effect was really marvellous. He scrabbled over the balustrade and actually poised himself for a flight. Good Heavens, cried MIAMI, he's going to jump! If he does, he's smashed, and so are we, for they'll sue us, as sure as fate. The rascally little abortion, after having counted one to make ready and two to prepare, was on the point of letting go, when the strong arm of Mr. ARNAULT, of the Hippodrome, reaching over the iron frame-work, seized him by the collar and dragged him back again. We thought it best to make an immediate retreat, which we did without molestation, except that the Earth-boy discharged another arrow at us, with precisely the same precision and effect which had attended his previous hostile effort. Such was an hour at the Hotel d'Osmont.

Thus far, Mr. POWERS' statute has attracted no attention whatever, and the receipts have not covered the rent of the room engaged for the exhibition. Success is indeed improbable, until the manager suppresses the announcement that this modern work is equal to the Venus de Milo or the Apollo Belvidere. When the Venus de Medicis was removed from Florence to the Louvre, the Florentines placed CANOVA'S Venus upon its pedestal, and called it *La Consolatrice*. Even from the graceful compliments CANOVA modestly shrank. The injudicious friends of Mr. POWERS go further still. His pretty statue does more than *console* for any absent predilections of Grecian art. It equals them all. Such a process is, I believe, necessary at home, and is not injurious in England; but it is likely to be fatal here.

LOTTERY.

The village of Neuilly, just outside the walls of Paris, lately instituted a lottery for the purpose of augmenting its charitable fund. The Emperor sent a silver-gilt service of considerable value, and this, of course, was the means of disposing of numerous tickets, at one franc a-piece. The service has just been won by Mme. CALDERON DE LA BARCA, late Spanish Ambassadress at Washington, and still later, Ministress of Foreign Affairs at Madrid.

AN ARTICLE.

Madame MANOEL DE GRANDPONT, the authoress of a rather vixenish book on the United States, publishes an editorial article in the *Presse*. In form, it is an evident imitation of the style of GIRARDIN. The more striking feature of that style, is the profuse use of the *alinea* or paragraph. Each paragraph, rarely over three lines long, contains a complete idea; this is usually a direct deduction from the preceding paragraph, and in its turn acts as premise to a conclusion to follow in the next. Madame DE GRANDPONT'S manner is to GIRARDIN'S what a string of chopped maccaroni is to a string of pearls. Her theme is the Island of Cyprus. She regrets that there are beggars in France, while in this favored Isle breadstuffs return 1,200 per cent., and "where virgin cork trees, with centennial rind, offer to him who strips it off enormous profits the very first year." The article is headed "An Australia in the Mediterranean." Its object is to suggest to speculators, to colonists, to the used-up and the desperate, the propriety of occupying, pacifically, the site thus indicated. The writer calls for an association of capitalists, which will undertake to transport thither all the unoccupied, and by being spry, anticipate the English. The facts contained in this article might have produced an effect, if presented to the public by a writer accustomed to communicate with it. But such a style as this must fail to secure confidence and respect. GIRARDIN, himself, has published nothing for months.

VIA BY THE TELEGRAPH.

The electric telegraph is becoming more and more useful. A peasant received lately, by mail, a letter from his son JOSEPH, a Zouave before Sebastopol. The young man mentioned the fact that his legs were yet whole, but that his shoes were the worse for wear. The affectionate father having purchased a pair of nine-and-a half, was perplexed as to the means of forwarding them. At last he thought of the telegraph—the line to Marseilles ran through his village. He put the address on one of the soles and slung the shoes over the wire. A peddler, passing by, struck by the solidity of their workmanship, appropriated them, pleading his used-up trampers in their place. The next morning the old daddy returned to the spot to see if the telegraph had executed his commission. He saw the substitution which had been effected. "I vow," he exclaimed, "if JOSEPH hasn't already sent back his old ones!"

ALIVE OR DEAD.

You will be surprised to learn that a lady, already married, has applied to the civil tribunal to obtain from it an injunction upon the Mayor of PASSY, her commune, to marry her to somebody else, though her first husband is still alive. You will be still more surprised to learn that the Civil Tribunal assented, especially when you remember that in France divorce does not exist. The way was this. Mrs. BOUDIN presented herself at the office to be joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with Mr. PERIN.

MAYOR—Why, Mrs. BOUDIN, you must know that Mr. BOUDIN is still alive!

Mrs. B.—In course. But he is in prison for life, for rape.

MAYOR—What difference does that make?

Mrs. B.—Why, he's civilly dead by law, and I'm a widow.

MAYOR—Yes, but that law was repealed in 1854.

Mrs. B.—Well, my husband was sentenced in 1852. MAYOR—Exactly, and having been dead from 1852 to 1854, he was returned to life by the new law, and you ain't his widow, but his wife.

Mrs. B.—Well, I do declare. Suppose I had gone and got married while Mr. BOUDIN was dead; what then?

MAYOR—There would have been no help for that; but, of course, I can't marry you now that he's alive.

So the question was, whether BOUDIN was alive, or whether he was dead. The Civil Tribunal naturally enough decided that the new law was only applicable to sentences registered after its passage, and that it cannot resuscitate individuals stricken by its predecessor. Two days afterwards Mrs. BOUDIN became Mrs. PERIN, as the Mayor, sheltered by a legal decision, no longer hesitated to perform the ceremony. BOUDIN, in his cell, felt ten years younger—perhaps a misfortune to a man imprisoned against time.

THE EXHIBITION.

The *Journal Pour Rire* has a caricature of an exhibitor in the American Department of the Crystal Palace showing to an old lady some ridiculous and impossible applications of India-rubber. The showman is said to be intended for Mr. VATTEMARE, but I take the very distant resemblance to that gentlemen to be purely accidental.

One of MEISSONNIER'S *chef d'œuvres* having disappeared from the Palace of the Fine Arts, the public began to wonder and to be amazed at such an infraction of the rules. It seems that Prince ALBERT having admired the picture, the Emperor bought it for 25,000 francs, and begged the Prince to put it in his pocket. You must know that MEISSONIER'S paintings are rarely larger than a duodecimo, and that his average price is $50 a square inch.

THE WAR.

Some weeks ago, upon the river steamboat *Le Parisien*, one of the hands undertook to discuss the propriety of the Crimean war with an Algerian sharpshooter. He gave it as his opinion that the thing had been gotten up by the Jesuits, for the sake of killing people off, and that Sebastopol would never be taken. The soldier replied that if it was not taken by force, it would be subdued by famine. "Pooh!" retorted the sailor, "it isn't the Russians that will die of hunger; it's us! Look at the price of bread! This war is a war in the interest of them as has got property, and none as hasn't got any property ought to be sent to fight!" This lawless individual was arrested at the next landing, was tried some days afterward, and condemned to $30 fine and a month's imprisonment. I desire to be grateful that I am a foreigner, otherwise I should have been confined for life sure this.

THE ACADEMY.

The French Academy has awarded this week the annual medals and prizes which various benefactors, and especially Messrs. GOBERT & MONTYON, have enabled it, by liberal bequests, to distribute. The prizes are numerous, and are principally intended to reward virtuous and charitable life, and literary excellence. I notice nothing likely to interest you in the bestowments of this year, except that of $300 upon the Abbé HUC for his work upon the Chinese Empire, which, I believe, you have had in English.

GEORGE SAND.

George Sand has terminated her "Memoirs" in the *Feuilleton* of the *Presse*, to the relief, I imagine, of the subscribers, to whom they did not present the interest that was expected. LAMARTINE has taken her place, with a dashing though scrupulously historical life of CÆSAR, whom he considers "the most corrupt of conquerors, perhaps of men." ALEXANDRE DUMAS, who is writing a series of "Great Men in their Dressing Gowns," asks the public to read LAMARTINE'S *Cæsar in Armor*, and then, reverting to the *Mousquetaire*, to try his *Cæsar en Deshabille*.

SUPERSTITION.

One of the superstitions of France is that a fire kindled by lightning cannot be extinguished, and that he who attempts to extinguish it will die within the year. The Mayor of a country village has lately had to argue with his constituents on the subject during the late conflagration of a barn. He could only prevail upon ten men to assist him in pouring on water. The Insurance Company interested made a present of five francs to each of these ten for having risen above the prejudices of ignorance and an inadequate education.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

Among the retrospective details of the Queen's visit, is the fact that she was so delighted with the order maintained in the midst of the crowds that attended her during her stay, that she left the sum of 60,000 francs to be divided among the *sergens de ville* of Paris. You have already heard that she gave 25,000 francs to the poor. The ball at the Hotel de Ville cost $60,000, and the illuminations alone at Versailles $36,000. Her Majesty could not be expected to leave behind her a reputation for beauty; she must be considered to have done exceedingly well to have held her own against the too flattering promises of her portraits, taken fifteen years ago. The impression is that though she invariably looked red and warm at balls, yet she is a most remarkable woman for the mother of eight children. Fifteen is the number usually attributed to her—one for each year of her married life—by inexact statisticians. Prince ALBERT has sustained his legendary and traditional name as one of the handsomest men in Europe. The English correspondents are laughing a good deal among themselves at the unanimity with which they all represented themselves as present at the Grand Opera, at the theatricals at St. Cloud, and at the ball at Versailles. Not one of them was invited to attend any one of these festivities. But they all managed to give their readers to understand that they were not only there, but that they were seated between the Emperor and the Queen.

FLOUR.

The price of flour is constantly rising. Last Winter, when the fixed price of bread was 40 centimes for two pounds, the city paid the difference between 40 and 45. The fixed price is now 45, and the city pays the difference between 45 and 51. In two days more this will have risen to 52. This is perhaps momentary, and is owing to the fact that the labors of the harvest have left no hands free to carry the grain to mill, and that the old flour is exhausted. It is, nevertheless, already certain that an ear of wheat does not render, this year, the quantity usually obtained, through some drawback of fertilization. This deficiency, in the total, will be a matter of shiploads and of millions.

MISCELLANY.

Other items I must dismiss with slight notice:—the advertisement of Mr. PEREIRE that whoever buys twelve pounds of his chocolate shall have a chocolate pot to make it in: the condemnation of a Mr. VIVIEN for the lenient offence of having killed one woman in order to marry another; the new guide boards painted upon the lanterns, directing inquirers to the nearest letter-boxes; the new explanation of our frequent earthquakes, enlisting in the theory that Atlas goes into fits of laughter at the last comic song at the Folies Nouvelles, and that the world on his shoulders is rendered unsteady; and the probability of an impending hard Winter, because the ants are burying their eggs foot and a half under ground. DICK TINTO.

Convention of State Superintendents of the Poor.

Treatment of the Pauper and Indigent Insane.

Concerning our Commissioners of Emigration.

The Policy of Asylums Considered.

How the Old Law works—New Provisions Wanted.

From our Own Reporter.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

A Convention of the Superintendents of the Poor of the several Counties of the State, (adjourned from a meeting held at Utica in August last,) met at 9 o'clock to-day, at the Market Hall of this city.

The Chair was occupied by DAVID FORD, of Allegheny, and G. W. JERMAIN, of Niagara, acted as Secretary. The following Superintendents were present:

Alleghany—A. W. BEACH, DAVID FORD.
Broome—J. CHAMBUCK.
Chautauque—C. A. SPENCER, J. CHANDLER.
Chemung—C. C. HUMPHREY.
Chenango—ISAAC. KINYON.
Dutchess—N. KILMER.
Erie—H. CARPENTER.
Genesee—N. REED.
Lewis—W. PORTER, E. WOOLWORTH.
Niagara—G. W. JERMAIN.
Oneida—C. F. D. JONES.
Onondaga—J. H. PARKER.
Orleans—A. F. BROWN.
Otsego—L. H. PIERCE.
Seneca—JAS. MCLEAN, WM. H. SEELY.
Westchester—H. W. HART.
Yates—A. CLARK.

Dr. J. P. GRAY, of the Utica Asylum, and WILLIAM B. MONROE, of Utica, Overseer of the Poor, were invited to take seats in the Convention.

The Chairman, as the first business, called upon the Committees appointed at the meeting of the Convention in Utica to make their reports.

Mr. BEACH, of Alleghany, said that he was Chairman of the Committee on the subject of Emigration, but that Committee was not ready to report, and had to beg same indulgence of the Convention. The Committee had not been together since their adjournment. He moved that Mr. JERMAIN, of Niagara, be added to the Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JONES, of Oneida, the Chairman of the Committee on Lunacy, Lunatic Asylums and so forth, then said that he had measurably performed the duty imposed on him; but, at the same time, the report was very incomplete, owing to the fact that many of the Superintendents had not answered the circulars addressed to them asking for certain statistics. He had only had returns from twenty-two Counties, and the report was not, therefore, sufficiently complete to be carried before the Legislature. He would ask the consent of the Convention to present the report now, reserving to himself the privilege of adding the statistics from other Counties as they should be received. In the preparation of the report he had been greatly assisted by the gentlemanly Superintendent of the Utica Asylum.

The report was then read. It is lengthy and abounds in statistics of lunacy and of the provisions for the care of lunatics in the several counties. The Committee, in conclusion, present the following as the general results of their investigations:

1. That the present provision for the insane of the State is entirely defective and inadequate.

2. That their condition needs immediate attention and relief.

And, 3. That the relief should be commensurate with the demand.

In order that the objects of the Convention might be more effectually carried out, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to memorialize the Legislature at its ensuing session on the subject of the insane poor of the State, and recommend such speedy action as will secure attention to the wants of this class of our fellow citizens.

Mr. JONES then said that although the report was necessarily imperfect, he hoped the Committee would at once act on it. We have been elected, he said, as guardians of the poor, and if there be any class of the poor that demands the commiseration and kind attention of the Superintendents of the poor, it is that class deprived of reason. I am satisfied that it is a foregone conclusion with the people of the State of New-York that the great and constant increase of insanity demands increased provision for the insane. I have no doubt the next Legislature will vote a large appropriation for the building of another insane asylum, and the question for us to decide upon is, whether it would be better for the State to build one large institution like those at Utica and Bloomingdale, or to build three or more smaller ones that will accommodate from 250 to 300 persons each, and locate them in different portions of the State. The statistics of Oneida County show the benefit of proximity to a lunatic asylum. It is our custom to send our insane at once to the Asylum at Utica, and the result is the recovery of 73 per cent. or thereabouts of our lunatics, while the average of the State at large is but 40 per cent. Now, gentlemen, you must judge for yourselves. You represent different districts and have different feelings and interests. Some of you may differ from some of the opinions advanced by the Committee, but I trust we shall all agree as to the necessity for the increased accommodation for the insane.

The report was then received, and Mr. JONES moved that it be adopted, so as to open the subject for discussion.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Chautauque, said that he should not vote for the report, because it contained some things which he was not prepared to concede to be facts. It stated that of the insane persons sent to the County-houses few were cured; that they were the exceptions, and it presented the statistics of Oneida County to prove this, without presenting the statistics of other counties. In preparing a report to be laid before the Legislature, one County should not be singled out. The statistics of some counties differ greatly from those of other counties. In Chautauque we have had a large number of lunatics sent to our County-house, and a large class of them have recovered. We have this very Summer had lunatics sent to the County-house who have been refused at the Utica Asylum for want of room, and they have been cured in less than six months, and at not more than half the expense they would have cost at the Asylum at Utica. We have had cases from our County which have been discharged from the Utica Asylum as incurable, and which when taken to our County-house recovered there. We have now nineteen insane persons in our County-house, and fourteen or fifteen of them are as comfortable there as they would be at Utica. They are quite peaceable and able to work under proper superintendence, and would probably do much towards supporting themselves by their labor. We have but one or two that we would be willing to send to a State Asylum if there were forty such institutions. I believe in having a sufficient amount of asylum room in the State to receive recent cases of lunacy and give them a trial for recovery under the care of experienced physicians; but I am not prepared to say, as this report does, that the cases of recovery in the County-houses are the exceptions. Nor am I prepared to say that our State at this time requires three or four more Asylums, nor even one such as there is at Utica. Perhaps a small institution in the Southern part of the State may be required now, and others can be added as the public necessities demand them.

Mr. JONES replied. He had given the statistics of Oneida County because he was perfectly familiar with them, and was not so well acquainted with the statistics of Chautauque and other counties. He was glad the gentleman had given his experience in these matters, and hoped others would do the same. The gentleman said many lunatics were cured in the County-houses. He (Mr. J.) had been Superintendent of Oneida County for five years, and during that time there had been only one such cure, and that was of a case discharged from the Asylum at Utica as incurable. This was no reflection on the officers of that institution, as the foundation of the cure was unquestionably laid before he left the Asylum, and he would probably have recovered anywhere. He (Mr. J.) could well see how many sent to the poor houses recovered, for there were certain classes of lunatics who, at the expiration of a certain length of time, would recover if they had no treatment whatever except general care. Other classes would sink into hopeless dementia if sent to the poor-house, and if they had not that care and attention necessary to their disease which cannot be had in a poor-house. The State of New-York years ago established the principle that insanity is a disease, and that the patients must be cared for at the public expense, and the only question now is as to how it can best be done. He believed that 250 patients could be better treated in a lunatic asylum than 500. What was the treatment of lunatics in the poor houses? Were they not sometimes abused? He had seen cases where he felt there was abuse, not only in the force used to restrain the patients, but in neglect as to their victuals and personal cleanliness. Doubtless in many cases the insane were well cared for at the poor-houses, but it was not always so, and he had come to the conclusion that all lunatics, who could not be supported in private by their families, ought to be sent to a lunatic asylum. Humanity demanded it, if nothing else.

Mr. CHANDLER disclaimed any intention to cast any reflection on the Superintendents of the state Asylums, for he had every confidence in them, but he believed that most of the insane were of that class who could be well cared for at the poor-houses as in an asylum.

Mr. REED of Genesee, would like to inquire of the Superintendent of the Utica Asylum whether the number how crowding the Asylum there embraces those who have been there more than two years?

Dr. GRAY—It embraces all persons in the Asylum, whether they have been there ten years or a month—all who were there on the 30th of this month.

Mr. REED—Is it the design of the institution to keep them there year after year?

Dr GRAY—The law organizing the institution has no reference to the length of time which a pauper or any person shall be kept there. The Asylum was specially organized for the benefit of the insane poor, and such other persons seeking admission into it under very distressing circumstances, who were willing also to pay their own expenses. Some years afterwards a law was passed providing that a certain class of cases are right to be sent there at the expense of the Counties, and who might remain there two years also at the expense of the Counties which send them. These cases are sent there by the County Judge, and not by the Superintendent of the Poor, and that is the only class sent there for two years.

Mr. REED—Are not some of them retained longer than that?

Dr. GRAY—There are persons there now who have been there since the origin of the institution, as I will cannot be sent away. They have been sent there as persons dangerous to the public peace, and must remain until it can be certified that they are no longer such. The Asylum at Utica is now so crowded that it is impossible to receive patients. There are at this time 180 applications for admission more than can be received this year. A large number of lunatics must be left to the care of their friends or of the counties. Many of these may ultimately recover; but the question is, whether an early medical treatment, such as the disease demands, will not restore the patients earlier, and thus be an economy to the public? The statistics not only of this country, but of every other country, go very clearly to show that the chances of recovery decrease very rapidly after the first year. As Mr. CHANDLER observes, many cases are cured in the County-houses; but the question is, whether in all the County-houses they can have the medical attendance, the facilities for bathing and the other necessaries for the treatment of this most difficult disease?

Mr. JERMAIN—I would ask, whether the rates charged for the maintenance of the inmates of the Asylum are intended to be graduated according to the actual expense to the Institution.

Dr. GRAY—Yes, so as merely to cover their expenses. The State provides for the salaries of officers and for the more expensive repairs.

Mr. REED—If all these arrangements proposed by the Committee are carried into effect, I would ask if the counties are to be required to send their insane paupers to these State Asylums?

Mr. WOOLWORTH, of Lewis—The present law provides that.

Mr. REED—Only in case the Supervisors do not provide some other place as an asylum.

Mr. JONES thought that gentlemen were losing sight of the real question. The people of the State had long since decided in favor of establishing and keeping up State institutions for the insane, and there could be little doubt that the next Legislature would appropriate some $510,000 for buildings of the kind. The only question was, whether that money should be expended on one large building or several smaller ones.

Mr. REED reminded the gentleman that parties were much broken up just now, and it was impossible to guess at who would be in the next Legislature, or what that body would do. He denied that the lunatics in the County-house in Genesee County were either abused or left filthy. The people of that County had been to great expense in preparing proper accommodations for their insane, and did not want now to be taxed to provide accommodation in State Asylums for other counties who had neglected to do the same.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Erie, and several other gentlemen from the western counties, opposed the report of the Committee and the recommendation to build new State Asylums, on the ground that their constituents had incurred great expenses in providing suitable houses for their insane, and it was unfair and ungenerous to ask those counties now to contribute to build additional State Asylums for the special benefit of other counties which had incurred no such expenses and made no such provision.

Mr JONES, Dr. GRAY, Mr JERMAIN, of Niagara; Mr. CHAMBUCK, of Broome; and others spoke in favor of the report, and advocated the building of new State Asylums, on the ground of necessity and humanity.

The discussion, which was quite animated, lasted for more than an hour. A vote was then taken, and the report was adopted by 12 ayes to 6 nays.

The following is the vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Beach, Ford, Chubbuck, Kinyon, Kilmer, Woolworth, Jones, Parker, Brown, Pierce, Clark and Jermain.

Nays—Messrs. Spencer, Chandler, Carpenter, Reed, Humphrey and Hart.

Mr. WOOLWORTH, of Lewis, then stated that he was the only member present of the Committee on Poor Laws, and he had to say to the Convention that the report on that subject made to the meeting last winter, and which went before the Legislature, would do very well as the report of that Committee. He did not think anything better could be prepared.

The Convention then adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening, then to meet at the Court House, in the Clerk's office, the Market Hall being engaged for another purpose.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, in the County Clerk's office.

PITCHING INTO THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Report of the Committee on Emigrants was taken up, and discussed at some length. It was complained that the increase of 50 cents on the commutation of $1 50, which had been provided for by enactment during the last Session of the State Legislature, for the purpose, as was understood by the Superintendents, of defraying the pauper expenditures incurred by the several counties, had been so manipulated that the surplus remaining after paying, at the end of ninety days, a portion of the county expenses, instead of being banked for future contingencies of the same character, is appropriated by the Emigration Commissioners to the discharging of their own indebtedness, and for the purchase of lands and the construction of buildings. The Commissioners professed to be a large public benevolence. But why, asked Mr. JONES, of Oneida County, did they not set up to their professions? No man was harder to pay than he who will his work for nothing. That was precisely the case with the Emigration Commissioners. They claimed to be engaged in the great cause of humanity, but claims of that sort were so common and so groundless, generally speaking, that they had almost ceased to be anything else but a pretence. Talk like that was nothing but gas—and gas, by the way, of a very inferior description. In addition to this ground of complaint against the Commissioners, there was the further and frequent abuse of sending on emigrants to the counties whose names were declared to be not on the ship's manifest. In every instance of that sort—and the proportion of such cases was almost fifteen per cent.—the expense of transportation and supporting the paupers devolved on the counties. The Commissioners paid their own Ward-Island bills every fortnight, and paid the county expenditures at the end of every ninety days by a dividend of 65 per cent. He (Mr. JONES) went for a repeal of that clause of the late statute relating to the fifty cent commutation.

The sentiments of Mr. JONES seemed to be very generally approved of. Several gentlemen followed him with confirmatory statements.

The matter was formally presented in the subjoined recommendations submitted by the Committee.

An additional Commissioner to be appointed with a salary of $——, and to be chosen from some part of the State other than the Counties of New-York and Kings, whose duty it shall be to audit all the accounts of the Counties and to remit by his drafts the amounts of such accounts, including such as shall have been before rejected, (so far as there are funds for that purpose;) immediately after such auditing such Commissioner to leave all other powers with the other Commissioners—that provision of the law allowing or directing the appropriating of any part of the fifty cent fund to any other purpose than for the expenses of the Counties, to be repealed.

The Committee further recommended the adoption of the resolve one passed by the Superintendents in February last, in relation to the Emigration Fund, &c., except the first, and suggested the advisability of appointing a Committee to prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, embracing the several objects proposed by the Convention.

The conduct of the Commissioners in connection with the subject under discussion was commented on with much detail, and with a warmth of manner which increased as the discussion was prolonged.

No final action had been taken on the Committee's recommendation when our dispatch closed.

Bounty-Land Warrants.

An abstract of the business of the Pension Bureau under the act of 3d March, 1855, from the 8th to the 22d September, inclusive:

Bounty-land applications received	4 100
Bounty land applications enveloped, briefed, and numbered	14,270
Bounty land applications acknowledged	13,655
Bounty land applications registered in two-letter index	12,657
Bounty-land applications examined, or reexamined	10 141
Bounty-land applications allowed	6 395
Bounty-land warrants or certificates issued	5,866
Number of letters (exclusive of applications) received, briefed, and registered	2,537
Number of letters booked and sent from the office	18,656
Total number of applications received	215 900
Total number enveloped, briefed, &c.	190,108
Total number acknowledged	189,195
Total number registered in two letter index	113 227
Total number examined, or reexamined	62,571
Total number allowed	35,485
Total number warrants or certificates issued	34,612

Six hundred and sixty-four of the above applications have been allowed to soldiers of the Revolution or their widows; seventy-six to the former and five hundred and eighty-eight to the latter.—*Union.*

Five or six years back, Dr. BULLOCK, of Hartford, set out upon his Mountain Farm near 1,000 fruit trees, of various kinds. While the Doctor has attended to his business, the trees have attended to theirs upon the farm.

A small boy was thrown from a horse attached to a carriage at Springfield, Ohio, and had his head entirely severed from his body, throwing the head over a fence into a field and leaving the body in the road.

The Editorship of the Churchman—Letter from Rev. H. N. Hudson.

(To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.)

In an editorial of the *Churchman* of last week, I find, among other things, the following:

"When, just a year ago, the late editor of the *Churchman*, who most unhappily was a clergyman, having, fortunately for the *Churchman* and the Church, discarded himself from his office, and this having led to the cutting asunder of a clerical clique from our paper, which had long been an incubus upon it," &c.

Now, since the time of my leaving the *Churchman*, which was something over a year ago, I have made no public appearance against that paper. Privately, indeed, my opinion of the proprietor and of the course he would probably take in his paper, has been often asked, and, when asked, has been given freely, as it will doubtless continue to be. The statement, however, of my opinion, together with the grounds of it, has, I believe, often provoked mirth, but never malice; the general impression being, apparently, that the proprietor was a much fitter person to be laughed at than to be angry at. In that impression I have certainly myself shared, and do still share; the source of the paper, since it became the special organ of the proprietor, having abundantly confirmed the opinion, which several may remember to have heard me express in private a year ago, that the proprietor probably knew as much about editing a Church paper, as I did about making "Hooker's furma."

Such being the case, I do not, I confess, exactly understand the propriety of the *Churchman's* mixing me up with the squabbles which it has so cunningly managed to get into with all sorts of people, both in the Church and out. Perhaps, however, in so general, not to say universal a talent as it has shown at quarrelling, I ought not to expect to escape. Nevertheless, I am far from complaining of the *Churchman's* thus noticing me. On the contrary, I am rather gratified with it than otherwise; not, indeed, that I hold it any great honor to be barked at by that paper, but that its notice gives me an apt and proper occasion for saying publicly some things which, for divers good reasons, I am not unwilling to say.

In the same editorial from which I have quoted, the *Churchman* holds forth, in its own peculiar and characteristic dialect, ages not certain anonymous articles touching that paper, which have lately appeared in the *Banner of the Cross*; and it does this in such a way as to infer that I had something to do with those articles. Now, on this point, I shall neither acknowledge nor disclaim anything whatsoever. I have seen nothing on the subject in the *Banner*, which I should be either ashamed or afraid to have written. The paper, therefore, is perfectly welcome to charge upon me the writing of any or all of those articles, if it please to do so.

One word more, before entering upon my main purpose. I have a pretty large acquaintance with the clergy of the Church, and I am quite at loss what section or school of them the *Churchman* now represents. The more general opinion seems to be, and I think considerable might be said in support of it, that the paper is not now the organ, and does not speak the sentiments or the language, of any Church whatsoever, except the Church *Termagant*. In this field, it has, and will have, I am sure, the advantage of being without a competitor.

Thus much by way of preface what answer I have to make to the "elegant extract" given above, may as well begin with the following

STATEMENT.

"In the Spring of 1852, it was proposed to the Rev. Mr. HUDSON to become the editor and proprietor of the *Churchman*—the Rev. Dr. WALTON, who then owned the paper, being desirous of selling it. Mr. HUDSON declined the proposition, on the ground that he could not undertake the proprietorship. It was then proposed to him to become the editor of the paper in case a purchaser should be found. This proposition he accepted. In the Fall of 1852, Mr JOHN HECKER became the purchaser of the paper, subject to the conditions of the foregoing agreement, whereupon the negotiation which had been thus suspended, was immediately resumed. At the time of the purchase, it was perfectly understood and agreed between the purchaser and those who had the refusal of the paper from Dr. WALTON, that the disposal and control of the editorship were to rest entirely in their hands. On this ground, and on this ground alone, did those to whom it had been offered suffer him to purchase it. Mr. HUDSON, accordingly, did not like receive the editorship from the proprietor; nor did he arrange with him at all as to the manner in which the paper should be editorially conducted. The only terms adjusted between the editor and proprietor had reference to the amount of salary, the times of payment, and the proportion of the paper that might be used for advertisements. And for some time afterwards the proprietor utterly disclaimed all right and all intention of interference with the editorial management: declaring again and again, that by the terms of the purchase he had expressly barred himself from meddling with it. Thus he was bound, as firmly as any man could be by his own word and honor, to let the editorship of the paper alone, and confine himself to its business interests. And he constantly professed that he was as far from wishing, as he was from having the right, to overstep these limits; and that, as for the editorial management, he wanted nothing to do with it, but would let it remain with those whom he regarded as competent and authorized teachers in the Church. In the Summer of 1854, however, it appeared that he had shifted his ground; he then forcibly intruded himself into the department which he was thus pledged to leave in other hands; and, though even still acknowledging that in honor and morality he had no right to touch the editorship, he avowedly threw himself on his power as proprietor, in pursuance of this, he has since broken faith with all the parties, and been thoroughly untrue to the professions with which he originally embarked in the undertaking.

We, whose names are undersigned, were thoroughly cognizant of the facts and circumstances mentioned and referred to in this statement.

WM. H. BELL,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 05, 1855. H. N. HUDSON."

Here I might perhaps as well close as to the subject, and should do so, but that it seems a proper occasion for stating several other matters, some of which were and could be personally known only to the proprietor and myself.

In my very first editorial, I gave a solemn pledge to the public, that in my hands the paper should remain true to its old principles and policy. In that pledge the proprietor fully concurred. I endeavored faithfully to fulfil the promise thus given; nor, up to the time of my leaving the paper, did the proprietor, so far as I know or believe, ever pretend that I had not kept it. Nor did I leave, until he stubbornly insisted on doing that which it was clear would thoroughly change, as it has done, the character of the paper. So that I had no choice but either to eat my own pledge, or else retire from the post.

There was never any "Clerical clique" about the paper while I was its editor: or, if there were, I knew nothing of it. I did indeed often resort to several clergymen for counsel and advice; for I would not undertake so serious a charge, relying solely on my own unaided judgment. But all my clerical advisers were men quite above the suspicion of being parties to a clique; at least, so I thought of them, else they would not have been my advisers. In fact, the nearest approach that was made to anything like a clique, was this. In the Summer of 1854, a few months before I left the paper, the proprietor took it into his head to have certain clergymen meet with him once a week in a sort of editorial conclave, from which, however, the editor was to be excluded, the design being, apparently, that he should know nothing of it. I have good authority for saying, that when certain of these clergymen told the proprietor that the editor ought to be present, he assured them that the editor was knowing and consenting to the meetings. Afterwards, on learning from me that my consent had never been asked, and that the meetings were held without my knowledge, they of course refused to have anything more to do with them; whereupon, the proprietor was offended at me for having, as he said, "baffled" him.

While these things were going on, the proprietor said to me more than once that he wished Dr. SEABURY would write more for the paper. In this wish I always heartily agreed with him, as I thought that the more we could have from that source the better. The proprietor thereupon alleged to me that Dr. SEABURY would not do anything unless he had the entire control. I told him that if that were the case there was no help for it, as I could not, while standing in the place of editor, give up the control to any man, though there was no one to whom I would sooner yield it than to Dr. SEABURY. I afterwards learned that the proprietor had no sort of authority for saying any such thing, and that Dr. SEABURY would not for a moment have entertained any proposition of the kind. From all which I concluded, and, I think, rightly, that this was merely a scheme of the proprietor's for getting the control into his own hands, and at the

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Information—The Grain Market and Crop Prospects.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1855.

The report of a light yield of wheat in some parts of Europe, and a prospect of a good demand upon foreign countries, which came about the time of our last week's issue, had the effect, for a time, to strengthen the flour market here. This, however, hastened forward larger supplies from the interior, which have come in more freely, and are now quite equal to the demand, so that prices have a downward tendency again. The high prices of freights also diminish the exports to some degree. We are not yet receiving as much Canada Flour as was anticipated earlier in the season, but our domestic millers are now working lively and are fast making good any deficiency from this cause.

It is a noticeable fact that good common medium grades of flour are more inquired for, while what are called the better grades are less sought after than formerly. Consumers generally are beginning to place less reliance upon the brands upon the barrels. They are beginning to appreciate the truth of our remarks upon that "extra Genesee;" that nutriment, not color nor reputation, is the essential property in the flour they are to consume; and that this is quite as abundant in most of the so called lower grades of flour as in the brands having more high-sounding titles. The difference of 25 to 50 a barrel in flour equally valuable to sustain life and impart strength, is fast giving way. Millers engaged in making the grades of flour known in the market as "middling" or "good," by taking a little special pains, will soon be able to obtain prices next to the highest.

A good system of inspection is greatly needed. A few *independent* inspectors have too great a monopoly in this business, and their inspection is hardly worth the name, else why has the name of the *maker* upon the head of the barrel been of so much more value than that of the *last one*.

The next news from Europe will determine whether there will be a sufficient demand abroad to absorb what surplus will be likely to arrive at seaboard before the close of navigation, which is now not far distant, unless we have so unusually late setting in of winter. We have very carefully examined the latest European journals, some of which contain hundreds of "crop reports," from the various counties of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and from several parts of the Continent. From these we gather that there is at least a medium yield of all the great staples of food, and we shall not look for a foreign demand, at present prices, equal to the surplus. No reports from this country or Canada are adverse to the estimated wheat yield given by us during the past few weeks.

THE UNHARVESTED CROPS.

Corn is being gathered in excellent order through most parts of the country, though slightly nipped by the frost at the extreme North.

Buckwheat has also been slightly injured, but as far as we can learn not extensively. The breadth sown was large beyond all precedent.

Potatoes have, on the whole, turned out a very heavy yield wherever gathered, though in particular localities they have rotted badly. We cannot yet determine accurately to what extent this crop is injured; but, take the country together, there are more potatoes already gathered than the entire yield of half a dozen past years.

The other root crops are maturing very finely.

Fruits, especially apples, are very abundant. These should be dried in large quantities for export and for home use, as dried fruit will almost always sell at remunerative prices. The report of the "Farmers' Club" meeting this week furnishes some hints upon this subject.

Orange County Agricultural Fair—Great Show of Horses.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

The Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Orange County Agricultural Society opened in this village this morning. The Society's large Tent is erected in the Church Green. The Fair will continue through to-morrow.

As compared with former Exhibitions, this is allowed to be altogether the most successful that has been held. In the display of agricultural products, there is hardly the protuberance that this rich County is able to show; but what there is, in the way of vegetables, is of emblematic huge dimensions. The Cattle Show is excellent. In Horses, the Fair is very complete. About fifty are entered for exhibition, and the "fancy" who have thronged the town to-day are enthusiastic in their laudations. The celebrated *Hambletonian* is among the great ones which attract remark. He has a son here, too, that makes the "fast" men very envious, owned by J. S. EGERTON, of the Railroad House.

The field selected for the display of cattle is but a short distance back of the village. It is the centre of attraction for that sex which cares not a whit for beefquilts or fancy furniture. The ladies don't go near it.

Under the Tent, there is a crowd from all parts of the County. It is the custom here to apportion to each principal central town in the County, the privilege of having this Fair biennially. Middletown, seven miles above Goshen, and Chester, four miles below, are usually the favored localities. This year, Goshen is doing a thriving business, in consequence of the extraordinary influx of people from the surrounding country. Buxom damsels, with buxom mothers and sunburnt, sedulous fathers, are rolling past the doors in a continual stream, as I scribble this for the mail train. The village is overflowing; and the hospitable citizens open their houses wide. The teams that are the last to arrive, make their way to shady retreats, sheltered from the scorching heat. Our merchants wish there was a Fair every day in the year—they are making a good thing of it.

The display of Vegetables is very much surpassed by that of Fruits and Agricultural Machines. A splendid pair of fowls is exhibited by W. C. LITTLE. Osmon, a coop of Brahma Pootras by J. KIRK, Port Jervis; Buff Shanghaes by S. K. VAIL, Goshen. Manny's Patent Adjustable Mower attracts attention; so does a Revolving Rake. MR. S. R. OWENS has some handsome furniture, and MR. GAINS some carriages that New-York mechanics would be troubled to outrun. The mechanical execution of these articles is exceedingly creditable to Goshen mechanics.

The show of Butter is very good, of course; this being preëminently a dairy region. "Orange County milk," as sold in New York, is not on exhibition.

Funny scenes occasionally occur. An old lady is heard to declare that "she wants her old mare," and says she is afraid to give him up, for fear she will get a worse one! A gentleman, slightly inebriated, wants just now to "whip" anybody that is about. Several small boys have been knocked aside, but nobody is hurt, and so the Fair goes on joyously. The premiums will be awarded to-morrow.

M.

The Crops in Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WYOMING VALLEY, Monday, Sept. 24, 1855.

Wheat, from the yellow weevil, in this section is no sure failure. Less not considerable, as little was sown. One farmer, who ventured 10 acres, has left the straw in the field uncut. Rye abundant and excellent. Corn good, and the ground planted uncommonly large. Buckwheat, just now being harvested, a very large yield. Potato crop satisfactory; the fruit not large, but remarkably mealy and clean. Slight frost the 20th. Autumn never surpassed in beauty, and the country so healthy, that, literally, at this writing, I do not know if one single person in the (country) town in which I reside is so unwell as to require the advice of a physician. Coal business active and health all speculation in the Lackawanna Valley ripe. A recent sale in the adjoining town of Wilkesbarre of 50 acres brought a sum so large I dare not name it.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the

WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET,

and at the New York Yards, Forty-fourth street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlain's, on Robinson-street, and O'Brien's on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales' day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The report from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 50 lbs on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 5,576, against 3,586 the preceding week, being an increase of 1,990 at the regular yards.

The prices average to-day, as compared with last week, about 1c. to 1c. lower.

At Forty-fourth-street we quote—

First quality, 9½c @10c.; Extras, 10½c.@10½c.
Medium quality, 8½c.@9c.
Poor quality, 7½ @8c.
Poorest quality, a few, at 6½c.@7c.
General selling prices, 8½c.@9½c.
Average of all sales about 9c.

In making up this average we estimate the majority of cattle to have sold at 8½c @9½c. About as many sold above 9½c. as below 8½c. These prices, however, are brought up to 3½ o'clock P. M. There were still a large number left in the yards, which will in part be sold off at buyers' own prices, and in part be left over or driven out to pasture, and the entire day's sales will perhaps fall below 9c.

BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. A large number of Beeves than for a long time past at this market. Owing to the small supply last week the market has been brisk. There are some 200 new arrivals of Beeves to-day not reckoned in the 1,174 reported for the past week.

CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves 8c @10c. Some extras sold on Friday, Saturday and Monday as high as 11c. Prices generally declining.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves 6½c @9½c., quality rather poor. Some good cattle.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-street	3,154	At Chamberlin's	706
At Browning's	1,174	At O'Brien's	450
Total for the week ending to-day			5,576
Total number last week			8,590
Increase at the above yards			1,090

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	882	From New-Jersey	8
From Illinois	344	From New York	1,205
From Kentucky	375	From Indiana	190
From Michigan	00	From Pennsylvania	57
By Erie Railroad	1,287	By Harlem Railroad	716
By Hudson River R. R.	681	On Foot	116
By Hudson River Boats	500		

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

In addition to the above, 307 are reported sold at Bergen, which, added to the 5,576 at the regular yards, makes a total supply of 5,173 Beeves for the week. Some of the cattle reported here, as usual, changed yards, and are thus reported twice. We suppose, however, that these are counterbalanced by the irregular sales from boats and elsewhere.

The day, like the past market days generally, has been very pleasant, rather indicative of a warm week, which checks somewhat the laying in of large stocks by butchers, though a number of them bought freely.

As will be seen below, most of the sellers were owners, and they stuck hard and long for paying prices, but it was no go. The immense number of cattle in market was wholly against them. This fact did not get round at first, but after dinner the buyers were in most excellent spirits, and many of them went home with "bargains."

As we predicted last week, the high prices stimulated an over supply from the country. It will be noticed as very unusual that there are over 1,200 Cattle from New-York State alone. In Westchester and Dutchess Counties, and in others near, the feeders watch the market closely and stand ready to rush in at a favorable moment. This week there were too many each for the general good of the sellers.

There were a number of poor and ordinary lots to-day, with quite a large number of heavy steers and oxen in pretty good flesh, but not the fattest. Even the poorest "scalawags" have flesh enough to make them eatable. We saw but few of "tip-top beeves."

The Beeves at Forty-fourth-street may be divided about as follows: One-fourth very good, one-third medium; one-fourth quite ordinary, and the rest "scalawags."

The new arrangement of the Erie Railroad, to let Cattle rest at the half way station, would have given much satisfaction to drovers but for the new rule requiring Cattle stopping there to prepay freight. This circumstance alone turned several droves to the Northern route this week, as most drovers put all their cash into Cattle, and depend upon cash sales here to meet charges. On the Northern route they come all the way from home "on tick." We hope the Erie Road will at once regulate this matter, as they have an inveterate competition in the hope of sales at Albany and elsewhere, which draws many to the Northern route. With the above amendment, the Erie Railroad will stand a fair chance for at least an equal share of this kind of freight.

For further remarks upon quality, sales, routes of travel, expenses, &c., see the

SPECIAL NOTES OF PARTICULAR DROVES.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of these put down as owners are drovers or "cattle brokers," who have purchased them from the feeder, or after their arrival at or near our City. Cattle brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head: but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also together. Feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

These tables and the notes following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of Cattle mentioned. All the droves are not mentioned, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day. Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them.

No.	No. Rec'd	State.	Owner.	Salesman
1	82	Ohio	Brock & Hayes	T. Wheeler
2	62	Ohio	D. Beaver	Owner.
3	80	Illinois	N. Kouwer	O. G. Jaed.
4	70	Kentucky	J. De Forest	Owner.
5	86	Kentucky	J. Ford	John Marsh
6	75	Illinois	John Alexander	White & Ullery.
7	15	New-York	Sherman & Wheelers	Sherman
8	64	Illinois	Wm. M. Scott	Vanosdale & Mathis.
9	98	Ohio	Hill & Shelton	Geo Aylsworth.
10	31	Ohio	A. Johnson	Beach & Smith.
11	84	Ohio	A. Mallow	Hall Hurd.
12	83	New-York	Philip Hany	Owner
13	90	Illinois	Dailey & Norris	Miller, Haines & Co.
14	89	Ohio	Wm. Gilchrist	Geo A. Dailey.
15	95	Ohio	Hills & Shelton	Geo Aylsworth.
16	98	New-York	Michael H. Ivens	Owners
17	100	Illinois	W. H. Hewes	Owner.
18	82	Penn.	North & Kennedy	N. Ullery.
19	99	Kentucky	D. L. Hudson	Owner.
20	85	Illinois	S. Fenwick	Owner
21	116	Ohio	W. H. Nelson	C. W. Cooper.
22	60	New-York	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
23	58	New-York	Wm. Snyder	Beach & Smith.
24	87	New-York	Orrin Dimmick	Beach & Smith.
25	95	New-York	J. Brunner	Owner.
26	30	New-York	W. W. Hag	Owner.
27	89	New-York	W. D. Weiling	Owner
28	93	New-York	C. C. Ford	Owner
29	37	New-York	O'Brien	Owner.
30	22	New-York	Tobias Gurney	Gurney.
31	90	Ohio	Christopher & Co.	W. Hume.
32	190	Indiana	Butler & Norris	O. Mercer.
33	90	Illinois	Culver Hurd & Co.	Owners
34	70	Kentucky	Culver Hurd & Co.	Owners

Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 1—Fed by THOMAS LIADSLEY, Fayette County, very good beeves, full fed, heavy, averaging 870 lbs., ranging from 800 to 1,000 lbs.; selling 9½ @10c.; will probably close up at less than 9½c; driven 85 miles, and carred at Columbus; cost per car (14 in car,) $62 to Dunkirk, and $68 to New-York.

No 2—Madison County, E. W. GWYNN, feeder; very good native, in full flesh, weights, 600 to 800 lbs.; selling at 9c @9½c.; carred at Unionville; cost per car, $80 to Erie; $60 to Buffalo; $50 to Albany; $90 to New-York; DUNANT LAURENCE bought 8 of them at $59 50, estimated by seller at 11c.

No 3—Fair quality, uneven, 650 to 1,000 lbs. average, 780 lbs.; selling at noon for 9½c @10c. KAISER paid $400 for 4, estimated a little over 10c by seller.

No 5—Fed by JEREMIAH DUNCAN, Bourbon County; grades generally of very fair quality, above medium; weight 700 to 800 lbs., average of whole lot 800 lbs.; selling at 9½c @10c. The owners speak of uncertainty of getting boats at Sandusky, and the cattle badly hooked on while crossing the Lake. The two routes from Cincinnati compare as follows: Cincinnati to Sandusky, per car load of any fifteen cattle, $35; over Lake to Buffalo, 150 per head, $30—total, $65. Cincinnati all the way by railroad, $70, or about 33 cents per head difference. The risk of delay on the cheaper route makes the two almost equal.

No. 6—Ordinary Morgan County cattle, 350 to 750 lbs.; selling 9c.@10c. Driven 150 miles and carred at Laporte.

No. 7—From Dutchess County are among the best in the yards; average weight full 750 lbs; selling at 9½c. @10c. Twelve of this lot, fed by Judge CLINE of Armenia, sold to WM. MEARS at $88 ₩ head, estimated by seller 830 lbs., by buyer 825 lbs. JACOB SIMSON of Washington, Dutchess Co., sent 5 of this lot which were literally "fat as hogs." A pair of brown cattle in this yard raised by ABRAM BENTON, were too beautiful for slaughter. They will weigh 1,900 lbs., and if sold at the average price of such cattle should bring $200. Dutchess County feeders are "bound to beat" on cattle when they "make an effort."

No. 8—Gathered in Will County; generally small, averaging not above 600 lbs. We saw but few sold.

No 9—Gathered in Huron County, some Cows, generally small; a part in fair flesh.

No 10—An unfortunate lot of Cows gathered in Delaware County, Ohio; three were smothered in cars; one we found butchered in the yard "to save her," as she drank water freely, bloated, staggered, and fell. She was offered at $11 @$15. We saw her loading upon a cart to go to a butcher "somewhere over Northwest" of the yards. We shall not buy meat in that direction this week. If the owner paid anything for this lot and gets back without "breaking," we guess he will quit the business "to disgust." We really pity him, but neither he nor any one else should bring such Cattle to this market. Seven of the lot sold at about 7½c.

No. 11—Small ordinary cattle, 400 to 600 lbs., selling at 7½c.@9½c., average 8c., perhaps 8½c.

No 12—Gathered in Dutchess County, fair cattle, in good flesh, selling at 9c @9½c.

No. 13—Gathered in Vermillion County, ordinary quality, small, averaging 525 lbs., selling at 7½c.@9½c.

No. 14—Uneven, 500 to 900 lbs., averaging about 725 lbs., selling at 8½c @9½c. TOPPEY sold at Bergen 39 others of same lot and 90 of another lot.

No. 15—Same as No. 9, but better quality, averaging 760 lbs., and sold for nearly 10c.

No 16—Gathered in Dutchess County; very good quality and in good flesh, 600 to 1,100 lbs.; average 750 lbs; selling at 9c.@10c. WM. COOPER, of Westchester Village, bought 10 for $9 75, estimated at full 10c; and Z. PIERSALL took 13 at $11 70.

No. 17—Uneven, generally pretty good; 500 to 600 lbs., averaging 700 lbs.; selling at 9c @10c.

No. 18—Gathered in Chester County, and like most from that County, good fair cattle, 650 to 850 lbs., average 725 lbs.; selling at 9c @10c.

No. 19—Bourbon County cattle, generally very fair, good sized heavy beeves, but beauty of drove injured by a sprinkling of small animals. None sold at the time of our visit, as the buyers did not come up to sellers' views.

No. 20—Fed by PAYTON, of Platt County; coarse cattle than some sent by same feeder. Weight 500 to 700 lbs. Selling at 8c @10c; average not up to 9c.

No. 21—Fair quality; 550 to 800 lbs.; average 650 lbs. Selling at 9½c @10c.

No. 22—Mixed lot gathered in Dutchess County; generally ordinary quality—some good beeves; 500 to 950 lbs; average 650 lbs. Selling at 8c.@10c.

No. 23—All cows and heifers; average of lot 475 lbs. Selling at 7½c.@8½c.

No 24—Small, very ordinary animals, from Dutchess County; selling at 8c @10c.

No 25—Gathered in Dutchess and Westchester Counties; a mixed lot; generally prime quality, but appearance of the whole spoiled by some small, poor specimens; weight 650 to 850 lbs, average about 700 lbs; a few only sold at 8c @10c.

No. 26—Gathered in Dutchess County; very good quality; 700 to 900 lbs.; selling at 8c.@9c. Four sold to KELLY for $400, estimated by buyer and seller at 1½ lb.

No 27—Orange County gathered, fair large cattle; 700 to 800 lbs., averaging 725 lbs.; some very good, but generally not over and above fat. A few had been sold at 8c @9½c.

No. 28—Westchester County, good quality, some "tip top;" one pair for which $210 was asked, were warranted to weigh over 2,000 lbs. not.

No 29—Erie County mixed lot, 400 to 900 lbs., selling at 8c @9c.

No. 30—Cows and heifers gathered in Wyoming County, and better quality than some we have seen from that County; 800 to 850 lbs., average 830; selling at 7½c @8c.

No. 31—Fed by GWYNN in Madison County. Very ripe cattle; all fat and traveling first-rate; weights 600 to 900 lbs.; average 775 lbs., selling at 9½ @10c.

No 32—Ordinary quality, medium fed, gathered in Benton County, even lot, estimated at 850 lbs., 30 weighed 1,950 lbs gross, at home; a few were sold at 8c.@9c. The owners lost 19 head on the way, 11 got strayed at depot of the Lafayette and Indianapolis road, for want of pens, and 7 were lost at Union, from having to change, and at time, in dark rainy night. They have suffered considerably on the first part of the route, and intend to collect damages, if not freely paid.

No 33—Generally common or medium, some good, 550 to 750 lbs., average 675 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c., average 9½c.

No 34—Fed by VAN METER, in Bourbon County. A very good lot, one of the very best in market. VALENTINE bought 95 at $82 each, estimated by buyer at 1½ lb, by seller at 1½. Four sold at $100 each. Weight 650 to 800 lbs.; average nearly 800 lbs.; generally selling at 10c., or over.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice quiet, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been, Ordinary, $20@$40, Good $40@$50, Extra, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	22	At Chamberlin's	128
At Browning's	36	At O'Brien's	145
Total of Cows and Calves for the week			384
Decrease		Last week	302

The numbers reported above indicate a small supply. Milkmen generally buy an extra number of cattle in the Fall to keep up their usual supply of milk for the Winter, but farmers near also have some cows to part with at this season, which nearly meets this extra demand.

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves $30 to $75.

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves no change from last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves at $20 to $70. Very poor things at $20, and extra "fancy" Cows at $60. General sales, $30 to $40.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, $28 to $50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	265	At Chamberlin's	148
At Browning's	139	At O'Brien's	112
Total receipts of Calves for the week			657
Last week			657
Increase			0

The number focus on precisely the same as last week.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves at 4c.@6½c., extras, 7c.

BROWNING reports Veal Calves at 5c.@7c.—a little rise in prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves as large and good, and selling at 6c @8½c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at 5½c.@8½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	1,976	At Chamberlin's	7,824
At Browning's	7,310		
Total this week			17,110
Total last week			14,938
Increase this week			2,172

We find at all the yards a better lot of Sheep than usual. They show the effects of good pasturage. The demand is still good generally.

At Forty-fourth-street, Sheep and Lambs are reported at $1 25@$4. Quality better than usual. Democrats—supply large. Prices down 25c.@50c. from last week.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs throughout the week very brisk, and sold as fast as arrived, till yesterday, when 9,500 came in, which knocked down the price about 50c. ₩ head. Generally, a fair run of Sheep and Lambs.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs, $3 to $6 50. Stock unusually good. Prices drooping; since Friday have gone down 25c.@37½c. ₩ head.

SALES DURING THE WEEK ENDING SEPT 25.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES MCCARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
147	@$5 50	81	@$993 00
70	5 00	45	175 75
270	1,010 00	101	404 50
71	301 25	93	379 25
65	278 00	110	424 00
61	232 50	78	303 00
125	465 25	144	598 00
60	263 00	271	927 50
15	60 00	56	246 00
66	256 50	211	643 87
89	327 25	10	34 00
61	196 00	67	242 50

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by McGAW & SMITH, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
76	@$187 50	46	@ 136 91
50	163 75	53	161 25
40	161 25	76	254 75
111	396 75	28	83 25
93	343 62	26	91 25
30	118 50	47	199 50
60	180 00		

Common run of Sheep and Lambs; also, 176 head of light cattle, and 1 Colt at $28 00.

The following sales are reported by THOS. C. LANSING Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
81	@$332 25	76	@$256 12
98	335 25	39	137 00
101	341 87	49	177 80
60	170 25	55	196 00
101	406 62	20 extra sheep	136 00
207	685 75	1 lamb	8 00
87	345 50	29	102 25

The 20 Sheep and 1 Lamb sold to HARRISS, of Washington Market.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs reported by BALDWIN & HOWES, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
92	@$374 25	95	@ 76 62
47	170 50	58	183 00
26	257 75	127	405 00
50	74 76	128	334 75
93	72 25	99	291 00
48	159 00	110	365 37
115*	625 00	109	353 25
2	84 50	301	733 00
10	41 00	15	119 00

* These came from Cherry Valley, from the farm of J. ALEXANDER.

Also, about 50 head cattle at 7½c. to 9½c.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JOHN MORTIMORE, Sheep Broker, at CHAMBERLIN'S.

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
150 Sheep	@$372 00	142	@$542 75
186	665 10	68	244 87
100 Stores	1,487 00	100	518 00
172 Sheep	547 25	80	409 25
94	301 25	36 Lambs	109 50
314	1,327 12	80	285 00
200	1,047 50	104	508 25
213	906 25	76	291 50
101	441 88		
		3,104	10,807 37
Average per Head			@3 48

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the principal sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street between Second and Fourth avenues. At these stables horses are sold on commission, or are purchased by the stable-keepers and sold on their own account. Generally, however, they are sold by drovers who bring their horses here from the country, and stable them, at an expense of 62 cents per day, until sold.

DANIEL MCCARLEY, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 66 to 116 Twenty-fourth-street, has on hand 52 horses, with sales for the week of about 20—mostly stage horses, $100 to $130, averaging, say $120.

At CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s, No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, 25 on hand, and sales during the week small. Demand has been very small.

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 52 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 80 on hand, and sales of 9 during the week. Supply getting better. Demand not very brisk. The quality of the horses we noticed is very good, taken as a lot, quite as good as we have seen together in some time.

BROWN & SMITH, No. 120 Twenty-fourth-street, report 21 on hand, and sales during the week of 10. All sold yesterday—none have as yet been sold on the previous days. The prices of those sold were respectively, $115, $135, $175, $155, $100, $130, $150, $50, $400, $375.

SWINE.

These are sold at so much ₩ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; and at JAMES DORMAN'S, Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S, by Erie Railroad, 650; by Hudson River Railroad, 383; by Hudson River Boats, 219; by Harlem Railroad, 758. Total 2,000.

ALLERTON reports good Swine 6½c.@7c.—dull at 7c. Supply comes nearer to demand.

Produce Market.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The market is lively. Peaches have advanced much in price, although the quality is very inferior to last week. Potatoes—New-Jersey are quoted at a small advance. Butter, Cheese, and Eggs rather firmer, although we quote the same. Apples of a good quality, are a little stiffer.

Potatoes—Long Island Whites, ₩ basket	$	— @	56
Potatoes—Mercers, ₩ basket		00 @	—
Potatoes—N. Jersey Dykemans, ₩ bbl	1	50 @	1 62
Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl	1	75 @	1 87
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ₩ bbl	2	— @	2 37
Sweet Potatoes—Virginian, ₩ obl	2	12 @	2 25
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl	1	50 @	—
Onions—White, ₩ bbl	2	— @	2 50
Corn—Sweet, ₩ 100		00 @	75
Cabbages—₩ 100	8	— @	4 —
Cauliflowers—₩ dozen	2	— @	2 25
Celery—₩ dozen		75 @	1 —
Egg Plants—₩ dozen		— @	—
Cucumbers—₩ 100		25 @	50
Pickles—₩ thousand	1	50 @	2 —
Squashes—Marrow, ₩ bbl		87 @	1 —
Squashes—Yellow, ₩ bbl		75 @	1 —
Pumpkins—No. Jersey, ₩ 100	2	75 @	3 —
Tomatoes—₩ basket		18 @	25
Beans—Lima, ₩ basket		9 — @	2 50
Beans—String, ₩ basket		50 @	62
Beets—₩ bbl	1	50 @	1 87
Carrots—₩ bbl	1	50 @	1 87
Turnips—White, ₩ bbl	1	— @	1 12
Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl	1	75 @	1 87
Plums—Dine Gages, ₩ bushel	1	— @	—
Green Gages, ₩ bushel	1	25 @	1 50
Apples—Sour, ₩ bbl	1	25 @	2 —
Sweet ₩ bbl	1	25 @	1 75
Common, ₩ bbl		50 @	75
Crab, ₩ bush		2 — @	50
Pears—Bartlett, ₩ bush	3	50 @	5 —
Common, ₩ bbl		50 @	75
Peaches—Common, ₩ basket		37 @	50
Good, ₩ basket		75 @	1 50
Murrie Whites, ₩ basket	2	— @	2 50
Watermelons—₩ 100	8	— @	16 —
Muskmelons—₩ 100	1	75 @	2 —
Butter—Orange County, ₩ lb		24 @	25
State, ₩ lb		18 @	20
Cheese—State, ₩ lb		9 @	10½
Eggs—State, ₩ doz		— @	17
Jersey, ₩ doz		— @	16
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₩ pair		50 @	75
Fowls—₩ pair		50 @	75
Ducks—₩ pair		62 @	67½
Turkeys—₩ lb		16 @	—
Geese—₩ pair	1	25 @	1 75
Guinea Hens—₩ pair		75 @	87
Young Pigs—Small, ₩ lb		8 @	10
Large—₩ lb		7 @	7½

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

The Dry Goods business displays no essentially novel features this week. A little more animation is discernible in some branches, the effect, less of the continuance of a good country demand, than of an increased inquiry from local dealers; but, save in a few instances, the wants of buyers are readily supplied, and prices for most classes of goods are without any noticeable improvement. The receipts of seasonable articles are still moderate, and promise to be so for some time hence, so that no serious accumulation of stock is dreaded, and no factors calculate upon a steady trade throughout the Fall, they evince no disposition to force sales, or to reduce their claims.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are in pretty good request, but not very firm in price. Cotton Flannels attract more attention, and being rare, they have, if anything, an upward tendency. Denims, Drills and Duck are moderately dealt in at former rates. Ginghams are selling to a fair extent at full quotations. Lawns have not varied. Manufactures are preparing for the Spring business. Nankins are dull and nominal. Osnaburgs are in demand at steady prices—the reviving export movement in Grain nurtures the business therein. Printing Cloths are still less abundant and stiffly held, though not being very active. Prints are generally rather quiet, and leaning in favor of buyers. Stripes and Ticks rule about the same.

Woolens are held with considerable firmness,—in view of the increasing cost of raw materials, and the decreasing production,—and, the trade is without vigor, and current operations do not exceed the actual wants of consumers. A fair inquiry prevails for Blankets at old figures. Cassimeres are salable and firm. Cloths and Doeskins seem in moderate request at previous rates. Flannels are not so brisk, and, as the supply is ample, prices are languid. Jeans are dull and heavy. Linseys are quiet and drooping. Mousselaines find free buyers at former quotations. Satinets are regularly purchased, and are without change in value. Shawls have not varied. Tweeds are a little more sought after, but are not dearer.

Foreign productions are less active, chiefly on account of the difficulty with which orders for seasonable articles are executed. The early demand materially diminished the supply of these in market, and buyers have now to partially rely on the current imports for selections. Hence, the improvements noticeable during the past week. But, though business has shown less vigor, no unfavorable alteration has occurred in the value of any desirable fabric. On the contrary, the utmost firmness has been manifested by holders, and some of these have felt so confident, as even to slightly advance their claims. Auction sales are still numerous and heavy, but present no new features worthy of special reference.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more inquired for, and now bring $8 62½ for Pearls, and $8 37½ for Pots, per 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Quiet. Prime American Yellow realized 27c. @28c. per lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is fair, but the stock is equal to the wants of buyers, and prices are unimproved.

BRICKS—Are selling moderately at previous figures.

CANDLES—The light stock and enhanced claims of owners slightly impede business, but the inquiry good for most descriptions at former full rates.

CEMENT—Is moderately dealt in at unchanged prices.

COAL—The market presents no new features.

COFFEE—Rules dull and heavy, with only retail sales of Java at 14c., Laguayra at 11½c., and Rio at 11c @11½c. per lb.

COPPER—Unchanged.

COTTON—Is less sought after, and exhibits considerable languor. Parties west to get later European news are the only move freely. The week's sales scarcely exceed 7,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	9	9	9	9
Middling	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling Fair	10½	10½	11	11½
Fair	11	11	11½	12½

FEATHERS—Are quiet, but steady.

FISH—Dry

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

State Politics.

The various political Conventions are making as rapid progress as could be expected, in selecting their candidates for the Fall campaign. We published in the TIMES of yesterday the result of the Know-Nothing Convention, which met at Auburn and put in nomination the following ticket:

Secretary of State—J. T. HEADLEY.
Comptroller—LORENZO BURROWS.
Attorney General—STEPHEN B. CUSHING.
Canal Commissioner—S. S. WENDELL.
Treasurer—S. C. CLARK.
State Engineer and Surveyor—SILAS SEYMOUR.
State Prison Inspector—W. A. RUSSELL.
Judge of Appeals (long term)—W. W. CAMPBELL.
Judge of Appeals (short term)—GEO. F. COMSTOCK.

This is a respectable ticket, but not sufficiently known through the State to command very great confidence. The Convention adopted no resolutions and issued no address, —taking warning, doubtless, from their previous experiments in that direction. The party held a mass meeting after the adjournment of the Convention, at which its proceedings were duly ratified.

The Whig and Republican Conventions are having a more serious time of it. Their action thus far will be found in our Telegraphic report. By special dispatch, late last night, we learn that the ticket fixed upon by the Whig Nominating Committee, had been agreed to by the Republican Committee, and was to be reported to the Conventions. It is as follows:

Secretary of State—PRESTON KING, of St. Lawrence.
Comptroller—JAMES M. COOK, of Saratoga.
State Engineer—GEORGE GEDDES, of Onondaga.
Treasurer—ALEXANDER B. WILLIAMS, of Wayne.
Attorney General—ASHAH MANN, Jr., of Queens.
Canal Commissioner—DANIEL M. BISSELL, of Livingston.
State Prison Inspector—J. WESLEY BAILEY of Oneida.
Judges of Appeals—BRADFORD R. WOOD, of Albany; JOSEPH MULLEN, of Jefferson.

Coercing the North.

Plodding men at the North, whose business occupations absorb nearly all their time, except that which they devote to the acquisition of knowledge, and to the performance of their religious duties, live in happy ignorance of the constant agitation among their Southern brethren of the subject of disunion, and the best means of accomplishing that great object of political ambition, with too many of the leading spirits of the South. As Southern newspapers are not much read at the North, the people of the Free States can have but a faint idea of the extent to which the anti-Northern feeling is cultivated South of the Potomac. If any Northern editor should seriously propose a scheme for the dissolution of the Union, and recommend any measures as a retaliation upon the South for an imaginary wrong, he would be at once hooted out of society, and consigned to a political purgatory by the united voice of the people. But we can hardly open a Southern paper in which we do not find some grave proposition for dissolving the Union, and crushing the North, either by non-intercourse, by putting a tax on Northern productions, or by putting any man into Coventry who shall have dealings with the Free States. Such vaporings have become so common, that to those who are accustomed to them, they have long ceased even to excite mirth, much less any serious apprehensions of difficulty. It is a way they have at the South, though we should, in strictness, say in Virginia and South Carolina, for the disunion spirit is manifested more virulently in these States than in any other.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday contained a new proposition for "coercing the North," which is entitled to notice for the moderation of its tone, and the strange mixture which it contained of sense and raving madness. The *Enquirer* frankly states that it cannot discover any plan for surmounting the constitutional obstacle to a retaliation on the North by commercial regulations, and yet suggests that New-England may be kicked out of the confederacy and Old England be made to occupy its place, by passing a law that any person who shall import merchandise from an Atlantic State which prohibits Slavery by law, shall be treated as an outlaw and denied all the rights and privileges of a citizen. This plan of coercing the North into subjection to the South the *Enquirer* regards as constitutional and feasible, though it confesses to a consciousness "that provisions of this kind are difficult to frame." With a fine sense of impartiality, the *Enquirer* is for making no distinctions among the non-slaveholding States, but would punish Pennsylvania along with New-York and Massachusetts, in spite of Judge KANE and the judiciary of the Keystone State. The imprisonment of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON appears to have had no mollifying influence in Virginia. The *Enquirer* says, with a truly Virginian burst of patriotism, "let our workshops be at Birmingham and Manchester, as of old. John Bull may abolitionize as much as he pleases, he can't steal our negroes or violate our Constitution." But the *Enquirer* forgets Canada and Bermuda, and does not choose to remember that when the game of retaliation shall have been begun, all impediments will be removed to a general stampede of "our negroes," who will not wait to be stolen, but will directly begin to steal themselves. But the *Enquirer* is not half so wild in its speculations as these extracts may seem to indicate. It remarks with a degree of cool common sense in strange contrast with its insane propositions:

"An attempt to coerce the North, or to punish a Northern State by commercial regulation or otherwise, will, we fear, do more harm than good. We must not mistake the northern character in our indignation at their conduct. We shall be very wide of the mark if we consider them as only controlled by fanaticism and love of money, and that each predominates as it is more vigorously wrought upon. They are both fanatical and money-loving, and are, by no means, a high-minded people, but they have Anglo-Saxon pluck, like ourselves, and do not take thrashing kindly. No matter how aggressive they may be, they will be irritated and not subdued by retaliation."

An Ornamental Police.

It is a very fine thing to have a police force composed of fine-looking, hearty young men, in a dashing uniform, with stars on their breasts; they give picturesqueness to the streets, and when sunning themselves in the Park, and hanging about the doors of public places, they are highly ornamental if not useful. They cost a good deal of money it is true, but then, all ornaments are costly, nod cities are rich; like female loveliness, when unadorned adorned the most.

A police that is ornamental cannot be said to be wholly useless. We saw on Wednesday a brilliant company of target-shooters marching up Fulton-street, with silken banners floating in the sunshine; two sturdy negroes, in black clothes and white cotton gloves, carrying a splendidly ornamented target, from which was suspended a wreath of gorgeous dahlias, bearing the inscription "United we Conquer." They were led by a numerous band of musicians in scarlet trowsers, playing the latest opera tunes, and commanded by a captain wearing a red silk sash and a gold scabbard to his sword. The invited guests who followed after the portly pioneers walked eight abreast; the men were dressed in a handsome uniform of blue coats, with highly polished brass stars upon the breast. Altogether, it was a very showy turn-out, and we learned that they were a company of Brooklyn policemen bound on a target excursion. They certainly reflected great credit on the liberality of our sister city across the river, which can afford to keep up such a brilliant ornament as an appendage to their municipal Government.

But—there is always a but in the way—is it not possible to put policemen to a better use than to send them on an excursion to shoot at an ornamental target! Would it not be quite as well for them to be guarding the houses of the citizens who are taxed heavily for their support! Brooklyn is terribly infested with thieves and housebreakers, in spite of their star-embellished policemen. On Tuesday afternoon, between the hours of two and three, a lady was seen to rush wildly from the front door of a house in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall, and immediately she began to scream, "Help! help! thieves! robbers! thieves! help! help! police! police!" The lady continued to scream, the neighbors ran to her assistance, a crowd gathered, but no police came; they were all off on an excursion, or were enjoying their ease somewhere. While the lady screamed, some children said they saw two men come out of the house, with bundles under their arms, and run up the street, and it turned out that two had succeeded in getting into the house, and had gone into a room where all the family plate and little valuables—small in intrinsic value, but beyond all price to their owner—were kept, and ruthlessly made off with the the whole of them. A silver cake basket, a child's silver mug, a filigree boquet-holder, a gold watch, a dozen or two of silver spoons, family heir-looms, gold chains, rings, miniatures, lockets, bracelets, bride's presents, gifts from fathers and brothers, and other costly knick-knacks, together with some laces, were all taken, and the robbers moved safely off with the property under their arms, while the despoiled owner was shrieking for help, and calling for the ornamental policemen who were enjoying themselves at a pic-nic.

Our policemen have greatly increased in numbers, in coatliness, in respectability of appearance, but thieves have increased too, and housebreakers and highway robbers are quite as numerous as they were when the police was less ornamental than it is now.

Common Sense.

The Memphis, Tenn., *Eagle*, in commenting upon a recent article in the TIMES, in which we showed that Disunion, for which Pro-Slavery champions are laboring, would be the death-knell of Slavery, says:

"Let the South read and ponder on these outgivings well. May it not be that the North is endeavoring to aggravate the South to the point of secession, as the initial step towards the ultimate consummation of the abolition of Southern Slavery in the way here plainly indicated? And may it not be, after all, the true policy of the South *to stand by the Federal Constitution and laws* as prescribed in the American Platform? Certain we are, that if the whole South and the Conservative Constitutional men of the North will place themselves upon that platform, there will then be no danger to be apprehended for the right of the South—no danger of disunion. The extreme doctrine of State Rights must ere long become distasteful to every true Southerner. *Fifteen years from this the only advocates of these doctrines must be looked for North of Mason and Dixon's line.*"

This is sensible,—and our only wonder is that Southern men should be so slow to see it. The ultra Abolitionists who urge Disunion, are rational and consistent in pursuit of their object. They know that the Constitution and the Union are the bulwarks of Slavery, and that the institution could not survive their destruction. The fool-hardiness of the Southern advocates of Slavery, who play into their hands by urging the same policy—Disunion—seems very much like that judicial blindness which precedes destruction.

We have frequently predicted that the South would ultimately abandon the State Rights theory, so ably taught by CALHOUN, and espouse the *centralizing* theory of nationalism, as affording them their only protection. Events indicate this tendency unmistakably. The loudest advocates of the supremacy of the Constitution, and of Federal law, are now to be found at the South: and the strongest asserters of State Rights—the boldest nullifiers,—are found, not in South Carolina, but in Massachusetts! If HAYNE and WEBSTER could reappear on the public stage ten years hence, they would change places.

Beef Down.

As predicted last week, beef went down three-fourths to one cent per pound at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday—sellers say more than one cent. Had the butchers been really aware of the great number of cattle received during the week past, the prices would have gone still lower. Our report in another column shows that there were brought to this market, during the week ending yesterday, more than SIX THOUSAND BEEVES and OVER SEVENTEEN THOUSAND SHEEP and LAMBS, besides several thousand Swine, with a filling in of Veals, Poultry, &c.

These 6,173 Beeves, at an average of 650 lbs. net weight, amount to more than four millions pounds, which, at the average quoted wholesale price of 9 cents per lb., equals $361,120. The 17,110 Sheep and Lambs at an average price of $3 per head give us 51,330 more. Add in the Veals, Swine, Poultry and Game, and the City meat bill for one week—aside from Fish, Oysters, &c.—has been over half a million dollars. A fall of one cent a pound on the price of Beef, yesterday, saved to the citizens—or to the butchers, perhaps—full twenty thousand dollars.

The Steam Cut-Off Case.

Our readers will find in our Legal columns this morning, a decision made by Judge NELSON in the case which, as will be recollected, was tried at great length in January last, in the United State Circuit Court before Judge BETTS and a Jury, to test the question of infringement between the patents for cut-offs in steam-engines issued to Mr. SICKELS and Mr. CORLISS, and in which a verdict was found in favor of the Sickels' cut-off. The case now comes up on a motion for an injunction, and was argued at great length some months since by Mr. DICKERSON for the Sickels' Patent, and by Hon. WM. H. SEWARD in behalf of CORLISS. Judge NELSON'S decision, in denying the motion for an injunction, will be read with interest by all who took any interest in the trial, or care anything about steam-engines. It presents a clear and brief view of the points in controversy between the parties, and it is possible that even a Juryman who listened for three weeks to the examination of witnesses on the trial, might find that his knowledge of the case was increased by reading this decision. Though the decision is of an interlocutory motion, yet there are intimations in it which must give it a very important bearing upon the final result.

TRIAL OF GOV. PRICE.—The trial of Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, for an alleged defalcation of $75,000, while purser in the United States Navy, is progressing in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, before Judges GRIER and DICKERSON. Gov. PENNINGTON, counsel for Gov. PRICE, moved to compel the Government to produce a bill of particulars against Gov. PRICE, in order that he might understand how to defend himself, which motion was yesterday denied by the Court, as we are informed.

Racket.

The second performance of RACINE'S "Phèdre" last night, attracted a fine house—the first tier only being scantily filled. Mlle. RACHEL'S performance was, of course, a triumph.

The Comedy came after the Tragedy—a sensible improvement on the old plan.

Close of the Horticultural Exhibition.

If the presence last night of a crowd more densely packed than ever we remember at any place, excepting, perhaps, Tammany Hall, or than ever we heard or read of, always excepting the Black Hole at Calcutta,—if such a crowd be the measure of success, then the Exhibition has been a success, to all intents and purposes. The attendance was good all day, but at night it was absolutely impossible to force our way through the room; as to any examination of the plants, that was out of the question. The heat was insupportable.

Near the close, W. C. BRYANT, Esq., delivered an address, which was of quite a practical character, having reference to the improvement of the methods of cultivating fruit trees, and the recommendation of the introduction of new and untried varieties from latitudes that would justify the hope they would succeed better than those we possess.

Among the trees and fruits, Mr. BRYANT particularly noticed the peach, apricot, cherry, strawberry and raspberry. Considering the heat of the room, and the purely business nature of the topics of Mr. BRYANT'S discourse, the reception, spite of the confused murmur and suppressed hubbub of the crowd, was quite respectful. A few observations on *jam* would not have been inappropriate.

Through the kindess of Mr. MEAD, we were favored with a complete list of the prizes. Finding it absolutely impossible to print the document entire, we have been compelled to select the following as among the more prominent awards:

A prize of $15 to CHARLES DOWNING of Newburg, for the best display of Fruit; and of $10 to WM. S. CARPENTER, Rye, N. Y., for the second best.

For the best twenty named varieties of Pears, $10—to THOMAS SPRUNT, Gardener, to J. D. WOLFE, Esq., of Hoganeck.

For the second best, $5 to Messrs. HOVEY & Co., Boston.

For the best collection of 20 named hot-house and green-house plants, $15 to LOUIS MENAND, Albany, and $5 to the same person for the best collection of 10 variegated leaved plants.

Ten dollars was awarded to Mr. DONALD, of Astoria, for the best general display of cut flowers.

In Verbanas, JAMES WEIR of Bay Ridge, and H. A. GRAFF & SON, bore away prizes. In Dahlias, Messrs. DONALD and WEIR divided the honors.

Mr. G. C. THORBURN also obtained prizes. The awards for Grapes were given to JAMES AITKIN, gardener, to C. A. MACY, Esq., Poughkeepsie.

Meeting of Colored Citizens.

A public meeting of the Legal Rights' Association was held last night, in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (Dr. PENNINGTON'S,) corner of Marion and Prince streets, to take into consideration the grievances of the colored population, in reference to their being denied access to the cars and stages, and to their proscribed condition, in steamboats, in and around New-York. Dr. MORGAN and Dr. PENNINGTON were among the speakers. Dr. MCCUNA SMITH was expected to be present, but did not appear. It was also expected that Mr. DOWNING would be present to make some statement with respect to his recent treatment in a Sixth-avenue Car, but he was among the missing. There was a tolerably good attendance of our colored citizens, but nothing of especial interest transpired.

The Evening Schools.

The evening schools of the City open next week. We have often spoken of the excellence of these institutions, and only regret that their merits are not made so familiar to the public as to secure a far more general attendance upon them. There are hundreds of apprentice boys, and of shop girls who have leisure, or could find it, to attend an evening school, yet who do not, nor ever have seriously considered it. Would it not be well for the Board of Education in their wisdom to consider the expediency of bringing them a little more distinctly before the people? We have much faith in the energy of the Committee that has this subject in hand—Messrs. DELAMATER, W. JONES, &c., and trust to hear further from it. It can reach a class of youth with the blessings of a Common School education that without their aid will suffer in ignorance.

☞ A Phonetic Convention was held in this City yesterday, and a Lecture on the Writing and Printing Reform was delivered at the Freewill Baptist Church, last evening, by Professor WHEDON. Lack of space prevents our giving a report this morning.

CITY POLITICS.

THE GERMANS WITH STUDDING SAILS OUT.

Whig, Charter and Assembly Nominations—More Hard Adjournments—Personalities, &c.

The Whigs—Sixteenth Assembly District Nominations.

An adjourned meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Convention was held at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue last evening.

The Chairman, Mr. T. G. CHURCHILL, explained that inasmuch as the Convention had failed, after several efforts to agree upon either Messrs. GARDNER and ADAMS, it would now proceed in accordance with previous arrangement to ballot for a new candidate for Assembly.

Mr. BOYCE, of the Eighteenth Ward, proposed the name of JAMES S. THAYER of the Twenty-first Ward, and spoke highly of him as a suitable person to represent the District, and one that would be sure to poll a large vote outside of the regular Whig party.

Mr. MCCABE, of the Twenty-first Ward, proposed JOHN H. WHITE of the Eighteenth Ward, believing him to be just the man to nominate.

Mr. BOYCE was a personal friend of Mr. WHITE, and would be greatly gratified at his election to the Assembly, but he felt quite confident he would not accept the nomination, and if nominated, he doubted if he would be elected

Mr. MCCABE thought differently.

Mr. CHURCHILL coincided with the remarks of Mr. BOYCE. Mr. WHITE, if nominated, would not accept, and if he did, he would be defeated.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, and the first vote stood thus:

John H. White, (Eighteenth Ward,).....6
James S. Thayer, (Twenty first Ward,).....4

Mr. WHITE was declared elected.

Mr. SLEIGHT moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and it was adopted, Mr. CHURCHILL only voting in the negative.

Messrs. BOYCE and MCCABE were appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. WHITE, for the purpose of informing him of his nomination, and to report his answer at a meeting of the Convention to be held this evening.

The Convention then adjourned.

Whig Charter Convention.

The Whig Charter Convention Committee, nominated at the primary election of the Fifteenth Ward, met last evening, at No. 650 Broadway, to nominate candidates for the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Districts.

The Chairman stated that W. VERMILYE declined the nomination of Councilman for the Thirty-ninth District, and Dr. BEADLE the nomination for Commissioner of Schools.

The elections were then proceeded with, when W. T. Milliken was nominated for Councilman in the Thirty-ninth District; John H. Hilliard, for the Fortieth District; and F. D. Swan, for the Forty-first District; Dr Blakeman, School Commissioner; Mr. Loomis, Inspector of Schools; Dr. Samuel L. Griswell, Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., and Dr Beadle, School Trustees; Samuel S. Davis and James King, Constables.

The meeting then adjourned.

Hard Shell City and County Convention.

The delegates to this Convention met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, at Stuyvesant Institute, for the purpose of electing candidates for City and County officers. There was a large outside attendance, extending out into the street, and crowding the sidewalk for nearly the entire block each way.

At 8 o'clock AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., Chairman, called the meeting to order, ALEX. M. MORTON and JAS. C. RUTHERFORD officiated as Secretaries.

Recorder SMITH moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for City and County officers, and that the same be done *viva voce*, which was carried.

Mr. BROWNELL, of the Ninth Ward, moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Counsel for the Corporation, and that the Wards be called in numerical order.

Mr. A. C. MORETON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it has been the boast of the national Democratic party of New-York, that they are actuated in their movements alone by devotion to principles, and so holding, this Convention will nominate no candidates for offices in the gift who do not approve of the platform of principles adopted by the State Democratic Convention of the 23d of August last, and who do not cordially support the State ticket then nominated, at the head of which stands the name of Gen. AARON WARD, of Westchester County.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The vote for Counsel to the Corporation was then taken with the following result:—

Whole number of votes cast 110, of which John B. Haskins received 56; G. C. West, 34; H. F. Clarke, 19.

On motion, Mr. HASKINS was declared unanimously nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for County Clerk, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 104—of which RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, received 82; J. U. MARSH, 21; BROWN, 1. Mr. CONNOLLY was on motion declared unanimously nominated.

A vote was next taken for Sheriff as follows: Whole number of votes 95, of which Mr. N. McIntyre received 84, J. D. Bensel 12, and W. G. Squires 1.

On motion, Mr. MCINTYRE was declared unimously nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 104; of which N. H. Selah received 56; B. B. Pursy, 45; J. Starr, 3. Mr. Selah was, on motion, declared unanimously nominated.

It was here moved that the Convention take a recess of fifteen minutes, which was carried.

On reassembling the Convention proceeded to go into a nomination for Street Commissioner.

After some discussion as to the merits of the various candidates, the vote was taken for Street Commissioner, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 109, of which Henry A. Howard received 63; O. A. Devlin, 20, P. McElroy, 14, J. B. Brige, 2; James McSpedden, 3; J. S. Holsted, 1; J. N. Chambers, 1; C. R. Ireland 2. On Motion Mr. HOWARD was unanimously nominated.

On motion, Mr. PHILIP W. GRIGGS was declared unanimously nominated for Comptroller.

On motion, Dr. A. T. VACHS was declared unanimously nominated for City Inspector.

For candidates for Coroners, the roll was called and resulted in the nomination of Dr. WILHELM, CONNERY, WHEELAN, and ROBERT GAMBLE.

The nominations were declared unanimous.

On motion of Mr. MORANGE, of the Nineteenth Ward, a Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to confer with similar Committees of the other Conventions, to make arrangements for a ratification meeting of the candidates nominated at the recent State Convention.

The Convention hereupon adjourned, which was at nearly 1 o'clock.

The Germans

IN GENERAL CONVENTION.

The General Convention of German Democrats met last evening at BLEHL'S, No 98 Christy-street—the President, Mr. W. LETZERICH, in the Chair. The delegates were numerously present from the Fifth, Eleventh, Seventeenth and Twenty-second Wards. A letter was received from the "American Democracy"—J. B. DAVIS, President—expressing a wish to confer and unite with this Convention in their opposition to the Know-Nothings and Maine-Law men, and also in their protection of the workingmen. A delegation, consisting of C. L. Richter, Chas. Bolwill, J. A. Foetsch, Chas. McCultry, K. A. Bailey, Robt. Wild and Chas. Smith was sent and sought admittance. They didn't get it, however, but stayed outside and "smiled," while the Convention proceeded to business. An address to the Hard and Soft Shells was committed by Mr. SCHOENKE, calling upon them to unite, and demanding that the offices of Coroner and Governor of the Almshouse be filled by Germans or Americans speaking German. It assured the public that the members of the Convention did not act as Germans, but as Americans born in Germany (!) If the two bi-valves did not unite and form a uni-valve, they were resolved to nominate a "split-ticket," to be supported by German-American citizens.

An exceedingly stormy debate took place upon the adoption of this address, in the course of which Parliamentary rules were broken in every possible manner. At this point, Delegates from the Sixth Ward, just chosen, entered the room and were admitted to the Convention. It was then resolved that those candidates for City and County officers wishing the support of the Germans, should appear at the next meeting to explain their views and principles. Thereupon one of the Delegates arose and doubted whether this or any other room were large enough to contain them—in which doubt the Convention joined and indulged in a laugh. The officers were instructed to designate the time and place of the next meeting, and the Convention then adjourned.

SIXTH WARDERS.

The German Democrats of the Sixth Ward met last evening at No. 542 Pearl-st., and appointed Delegates to the General Convention. Some other business was transacted concerning the nomination of Germans in the Ward.

FIFTH WARDERS.

Those of the Fifth Ward also met at No. 83 Leonard-street, and also took strong grounds for the election of German Ward Officers, as councilman, constable, assessor, &c. In fact, the Germans in all the Wards where they reside in large numbers are going to be around this year, and get their share of the spoils. In the Eleventh Ward, Mr. F. A. GOERTZ has been nominated as councilman of the —— District, and his countrymen demand that the non-German Democrats should ratify his nomination.

The Hards—Sixth Judicial District.

The Hard-Shell Sixth Judicial District Convention met again last evening at O'DONNELL'S, corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, but immediately adjourned for want of a full Convention. The absent ones appear to consider their duties as members of the Convention as of but little account—not so, however, a number of expectants, and a large representation of "gentlemen of the lobby," who were punctual—to learn new reasons for discouragement.

☞ Ex-Alderman KELLY sends us word, in effect, that he is not dead, as was published, or that is, it is another man of the same name. He is doubtless well-informed, and should be believed.

☞ Two men, purporting to know all about the Tenth Ward K. N.'s, say in explanation of our Reporter's astounding developments, that HENRY D. JOHNSON, Jr., did take the "first" or "initiatory" degree, which it seems does not entitle the recipient to get at the principles of the Order. But they say the same Jr. withdrew, October, 1854, and has not been seen since in any Council. We charitably hope that our informants know,—one of them left his name—but he didn't confess that he was a K. N.

Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Clergy of the Diocese of New-York.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Clergy of the Diocese of New-York commenced yesterday morning at St. John's Church. The proceedings were opened with the regular morning service of the Episcopal Church, followed by the administration of the sacrament. The body of the church was filled with the attending ministers, by delegates and theological students, of whom about 250 were present. In the galleries were assembled numerous ladies and others, attending the church from purposes of curiosity or of devotion.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, Revs. Dr. TAYLOR and Mr. STANTON ascended the reading desk, habited in their white surplices. The Right Rev. Dr. POTTER, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, Bishop DELANCEY, of Western New-York, Bishop ATKINSON, of North Carolina, and Bishop LEE, of Iowa, each wearing the Episcopal robes, took their places in the chancel. Each of these officiated in turn, during the Liturgical services, and in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, which was partaken of by the ministers, delegates and attendants, but not by the ladies and strangers in the gallery.

The sermon was preached (previous to the administration of the sacrament) by Rev Dr. CHRISTON, from the First Epistle to Timothy, 3d chapter, and part of 15th verse—"The Church of the Living God." He delivered an excellent practical sermon, dwelling largely on the duties of the Church at the present time—on the redoubled earnestness with which she should endeavor to win souls to Christ—on the necessity under which she was placed, of giving due heed that only faithful ministers should serve at her altars.

The collection taken up previous to the administration of the sacrament, is to be applied to the use of the Missions of the Diocese. The *Gloria in Excelsis* having been sung by the whole congregation, Bishop POTTER pronounced the benediction, and the congregation took a recess of half an hour.

On reassembling, desks having been provided within the chancel for the use of the Chairman, Secretary and others, the Convention proceeded to organize, Bishop POTTER in the Chair. The roll of the Convention was then called by the Secretary. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH and Rev. Mr. DONGTON were appointed a Committee to examine certificates. The Delegate from St. Philip's Church (colored) in Centre-street, was summoned to present his certificate, but there was no response.

At the termination of this part of the proceedings, the Right Reverend Chairman announced the due organization of the Convention.

It was moved and seconded that the rules and orders might be dispensed with. Carried.

Rev Dr HAIGHT then moved that balloting be dispensed with. Seconded and Carried. He also moved that the present Secretary, Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT, be re-appointed. Carried.

On motion of Rev. Dr. COX, of Zion Church, it was moved that C. N. S. ROWLAND, the present Treasurer, be re-appointed. Carried. It was also moved and seconded that leave be granted to the Secretary to appoint an Assistant-Secretary. Carried.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing Committees were then appointed:

On the Incorporation of Churches.—W. E. Demarest, Esq.; Rev. W. L. Johnson, D. D.; Hon. Luther Bradish.

On the Diocesan Fund.—Rev. R. U. Morgan, D. D.; W. F. Halsey, Cyrus Curtis, H. N. Graves and the Treasurer.

On the Treasurer's Report.—G. S. Van Wagenen, Floyd Smith, Frederick S. Winston.

On General Theological Seminary—Rev. John Brown, D. D.; Rev. R. Sherwood, D. D.; Abel T. Anderson, J. R. Livingston, A. B. McDonald.

SUPPORT OF PAROCHIAL CLERGY.

The Chairman called the attention of the Convention to a report which had been referred over by the Convention last year, and made the order for this Convention, on the subject of the support of the Parochial Clergy.

INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPAL FUND.

The Secretary presented a paper from the Clerk to the Corporation of Trinity Church, being a report made by the Church Committee, on the subject of an application from a joint Committee of the Convention, in reference to aid in increasing the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese. On motion of Dr. HAIGHT, it was laid on the table until the Committee of last Convention should report on the subject.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

Rev. Mr. LEONARD gave notice that he should move on the following day, (this morning,) the amendment of the Constitution in the following particular:

To strike out all after the words, "composed of," in article 3, and insert the following: "All clergymen in good standing who shall be canonically resident in the diocese at the meeting of the Convention, except Deacons ordained under the provisions of canon 5 of the General Convention of 1853, and of lay members consisting of, not exceeding, three delegates from every parish in union with the Convention, to be chosen by the vestry and congregation."

After some minor business, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Anti-Maine Liquor Law Meeting in Boston.

A very large meeting was held in Faneuil Hall on Tuesday evening at which Col. WRIGHT presided. Speeches were made by F. O. J. SMITH of Maine, WM. H. SMITH of Springfield, Rev. J. C. LOVEJOY of Cambridge, ALFRED DUTCH of Illinois, and EDWARD A. VOSE of Boston. Resolutions were passed approving the nomination of BEACH for Governor—denouncing the Maine Law—and pledging the meeting to the work of rescuing the State Legislature "from the destructive hands of political sharpers, bigots, and fanatics."

Our Hungry Neighbor.

The *Express*, which was rather brief and slow in its own reports of the late Publishers' Trade Sale, has read our account at last and found a mare's nest in it. It has discovered that the TIMES' report was a misrepresentation of facts. How far the Trade itself thought so, we published long ago, and the wounds of our castigation on the occasion were fast healing up. But the cruel *Express* tears them open again and rubs into them its sharpest attic salt. But inasmuch as after two or three quibbles, two or three bulls, two or three false —— conclusions, and two or three stupidities, it devotes its vigor and wrath to other parties than ourselves. We don't think it worth while to crowd out the Branch affidavits to make room for anything more about it. Meanwhile, we wish the *Express* joy of its prospect of getting the coveted crop of advertisements from the Association.

Quarantine Quiet.

About Quarantine matters both Baltimore and New-York enjoy a great repose. The terrible insult put upon our sister by the Board of Health is just as fully in force as ever, yet her indignation has died out, and we suspect, from the tenor of her newspapers, the good sense of our action is acknowledged. At least since they are shown that we do on an emergency only what they have done habitually, like the lad caught with his fingers in the sweetmeat's jar—they have nothing to say.

☞ Mr. GOULD, of the Hotel and Dining Saloon No. 144 Fulton-street, promises to devote the receipts of his establishment to-day (Thursday,) to the benefit of the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Cricket.

A match was played yesterday at Hoboken, between the New-York and Long Island Clubs. New-York was declared the winner by the first innings—time not allowing them to play it out. The weather was very delightful, and there was a good show of ladies on the ground. Long Island played well for a young Club, but New-York could not help beating them. Their second eleven is a strong team.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"NIGGER IN THE FENCE!" IF YOU WISH TO know the meaning of this 'dodge' my dear inquisitive reader, just make an INVENTION! The invention must you, must be good for something, that is to say, it must be good enough to make money out of. (The "niggers in the fence" don't care for anything else.) Use up the best years of your life; all your money, credit and friends; fight your Invention through all difficulties; by all sorts of self sacrifice and heroic endeavors compel the public to appreciate it, and get it just where it begins to pay! And my word for it, you can't find a "fence" big enough to hold all the "niggers!!"

If anybody wants further particulars let them inquire of THADDEUS HYATT, Inventor and Manufacturer of PATENT LIGHTS, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
JOHN S. GILES.
For Sheriff,
JOSEPH H. TOOKE
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS N. GLOVER.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Marine Court,
A. K. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
DR. CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR. JOHN WITHERELL,
DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY,
DR. SAMUEL A. HILLS.

CAUTION TO INVALIDS AND THE PUBLIC.—Learning from our agents that certain unprincipled parties are extensively engaged in circulating a spurious and destructive article of LONDON CORDIAL GIN, a miserable counterfeit of our own popular beverage, we would respectfully caution purchasers to examine closely the wrappers on the bottles offered them, and see that each bears a fac simile of our signature and address, to counterfeit which is a criminal offence, and without which none can be genuine. The exercise of a little prudence in this respect will protect the public health and prevent imposture.

R. E. MESSENGER & CO., Sole Importers,
No 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, have just opened and now in store a large and splendid lot of new Brussels Carpets at 8s. per yard. Other carpets equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from the commencement to the present time, in perfect order, is offered for sale. Address W. L. YOUNG this office.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WARE & CO.,
No 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

FAMILY MEDICINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.
NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND VESTS.
No. 346 Broadway.

10,000 MADONNA MIXTURES AT ONE SHILLING per yard.—This cloth will be found the best and cheapest of anything in the market. The colors are warranted to be ingrain, so that it will not fade, and the dress will cost only the price of a print. We shall offer on Monday
3 cases 40 inches wide Alpaccas, at 1s.
2 cases Twill C hang Cloth, 1s. 6d.
3 cases Figured Lustres, 1s.
All we ask of the ladies is to call and see the above goods before purchasing elsewhere.
G. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No 259 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

THE STRONGEST "PARTY" IN NEW-YORK THIS Fall is made up of those who patronize KNOX, the celebrated hatter. They are all gentlemen of taste and refinement, who know what a graceful and elegant hat is, and who consequently appear in one of KNOX'S new Fall styles. A call at the salesrooms, Nos. 213 and 833 Broadway, will convince any one that for beauty, neatness and gentility, the styles for the present season introduced by KNOX are above comparison.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Edwards & Co., and the past year with Scarrs & Morvin, manufacturers of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends that he has made business arrangements with Messrs. H. O. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's world-renowned FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and invites his friends to call or send their orders to them. No. 122 Water-st. STEPHEN H. PIERSON.

SATIN DELAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON No 291 Broadway have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of Gilt Window Shades and other Window Ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods No. 291 Broad

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM,
Nos. 436 Broadway and 44 Howard-st.

☞ Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fall and Winter walking and dress gaiter and button boots and shoes of the most fashionable styles

French gaiter boots, all colors, $1 75 to $2 25 per pair. New styles of India rubber overshoes for ladies who wear heels. Ladies' and gents' imported French clogs, $2 per pair.

☞ Minnesota Land Office.—TRACY & FARNHAM, Bankers and General Land Agents, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. Collections in Minnesota promptly attended to,

Warrants located and investments made in land that will net from 50 to 100 per cent a year. Probably no part of the West at present offers so great inducements for the investment of capital. For circulars and particulars address as above.

Refer to Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.
Messrs Strachan & Scott, New York.
Messrs. Ely, Clapp & Bowen, New-York.
Messrs, Hope, Graydon & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Henry Robinson & Co., New-York.
Dwight Woodbury, Esq., New-York.
Augustus L. Brown, Esq., New-York.
Henry C. Porter, Esq., New-York.
Samuel W. Putnam, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, Albany.
Hon. C. H. Doolittle, Utica.
Hon. Israel Huntington, Syracuse.
Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Oswego.
Geo. C. Seelye, Esq., Geneva.
F. C. Cannon, D D., Geneva.
H. L. Fish, Esq., Rochester.
Charles E. Clark, Esq., Buffalo.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.,
(LATE RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.,)
GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.

The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all kinds of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., in full, is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine; and as the value of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care cannot be taken to get the genuine.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & Co.,
Nos 168, 273, 511 and 786, Broadway.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ Truly Unfortunate.—How often this is said of those whose hair is prematurely gray, or has fallen off. To all such let us say that our HAIR REGENERATOR will soon restore your gray hair to its natural color, prevent it from falling off, and produce an entire new growth. Much money has been spent, and many things offered to the public for the growth and preservation of the hair, which have proved ineffectual; but we will only ask you to try this regenerator, and you will then say you have found one article worth the money you pay for it. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six For sale by us at No. 341 Broadway, New-York.

KNIGHT & CO.
Also by our agent, JAMES CONDIE, No. 166 8th-av.

☞ Redding's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure or Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Rushton's New Remedy for Fever and Ague—Is more certain in its effect than anything heretofore offered to the public. The advantage it has over all other remedies consists in its immediately breaking up the disease, and afterwards protecting the system against its return. F. V. RUSHTON,

No. 10 Astor House, and No 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

WILKIN'S AMIELET

☞ Will Cure Baldness, preserve and Cleanse the Hair. Recipe chemically presented to me by the inventor, Dr. Elliott, the celebrated oculist of New-York, with permission to bring it before the public. Price 50 cents. Sold by DELLUC & CO., druggists generally, and Mr. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane, New-York

☞ Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition.—There will be an Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition at White Plains, during the 26th, 27th and 28th of the present month, (WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week,) that will well repay a visitor for the time and expense it may cost. The trains of the Harlem Railroad afford opportunities for going and returning at different hours during each day

☞ The Western Farm Association will meet at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 27th inst. Subscribers who pay $70 in weekly instalments of $1 25 or $5 monthly, will be entitled to a forty acre farm with village plot, located in Wisconsin.

JOHN STEVENS, of Mount Vernon, President.
WM. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

☞ To the Ladies.—Neuralgia, in its worst forms, especially as affecting the face and head is cured by the ANNIHILATOR. It completely cures persons affected with Rheumatism. Can be had of the inventor, Dr. WHEELER, No. 466 Broadway. Pamphlets with highest City testimonials sent by mail, gratis.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If THOMAS L. BENTON, from Edinburg, Scotland, will address M. M., Box No. 1,068 Nassau-st Post-Office, New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage; or if any person can give any information concerning him, the same will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded, by addressing as above. Said Thomas L. Renton left New-York for New-Orleans in 1843, and is supposed to have gone thence to Cincinnati.

JAMES MORGAN WANTED.—If JAMES MORGAN, Printer, who married Miss MATILDA C. SEELY, and resided in Ebensburg, Cambria County, Penn., in 1834 will apply to Mr W. H. THOMPSON, at Messrs. ARNOLD & COE, Canal-st, New York, he will hear of something to his advantage; or any one giving information of the death of the said James Morgan to the said Mr. Thompson will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

MATRIMONIAL.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN—Aged thirty, of respectability and some wealth, wishes to marry a lady like circumstanced. She must be refined, educated, intelligent and amiable. No interview desired until correspondence has proved mutual sincerity and eligibility. Address MEDICUS, care of Swartz's City Express, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO FORM A MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE with a single lady or a widow without children from 25 to 30 or 35 years of age. Address M. N. O., through the Post Office corner of Cedar and Nassau-sts., New-York City, Box No 3190

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD WHIG NOMINATIONS.
—For Alderman—GEORGE W VENKINS.
For Councilman—ISAAC A. HOPPER.
For Assessor—A. C. JUDSON
For School Commissioner—S. H. BROWN
For Inspector of Schools—O. K. STEELE
For School Trustees—JOHN B HOBBY, H. H. GREGORT, WM DUNNING
For Inspectors of Election—First District—Joseph Crocheron, Benjamin Sutton Second District—Isaac Batchelor, John Gulielan Third District—Henry C. Wyman Voorhis. Fourth District—E. H. Brown, T. T. Jackson. Fifth District—Roderick A. Knox, J. P. Butler.
Published by order of Whig Ward Convention.
O. K. STEELE, Sec'y. E. H. BROWN, Ch'n.

MILLINERY.

FALL FASHIONS.

THE PUBLIC are particularly invited to call and examine SIMMONS' superb assortment of MILLINERY, suitable for the present and approaching seasons. No pains have been spared in the selection of Paris Bonnets, and the manufacture of home Millinery, suitable for ladies, misses and infants. W. SIMMONS,
No 564 Broadway.

AN IMMENCE STOCK OF
RICH PARIS FEATHERS,
RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
RICH BONNET RIBBONS, and
colored straw goods is offered at low prices for CASH, at Nos. 64 and 66 John-st, corner of William st.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

MILLINERY OPENING.—Mrs. CARTER has just opened the rich st assortment of Paris Millinery ever imported and offered for sale in this City. The stock comprises Dress Bonnets, Rich Fancy and Plain Velvet do. (Paris Embroidered Neapolitan, Dark Fancy Straw, quite new,) and other choice materials suitable for the coming season
MRS. CARTER, Importer of Paris Millinery,
No. 398 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

FALL MILLINERY.—Mrs ROGERS, No. 117 6th av west side, between 17th-st. and 18th-st., will open her show rooms this day, THURSDAY the 27th inst., with a choice assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery. The favor of an inspection from her friends and ladies generally is respectfully requested. Country milliners and merchants supplied with pattern bonnets. Mrs ROGERS, No. 117 6th-av., west side, between 17th-st. and 18th st.

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Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two trustworthy Protestant young women, one as seamstress, she understands the business in all its branches, or she would do chamberwork and fine washing; the other a good cook, can bake excellent bread, and would cook wash and iron, or would do the housework of a small family. Both have the very best of City recommendations and are anxious to please their employers. Call or address No. 34 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestants, young women, (one English,) who desires a place as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, has lived with nice families; the other is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 271 Bowery. Any lady requiring such help will find either an acquisition.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, who wish places in one family or separate. One is a neat plain cook, a most excellent baker, a capable washer and ironer, will do the general work of a small private family at $6 to $7. Excellent City reference. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress. Thoroughly understands waiting. Wages $6 a month. Excellent City reference. Call at No 339 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or as seamstress and waitress; can do neat embroidery; will go a few miles in the country, or in a respectable boarding-house, as chambermaid and waitress. Excellent City reference. Also, a competent laundress; can do fluting and fine washing. Excellent City reference. Wages $7. Call at No. 359 2d-av., near 22d-st

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable woman, as cook in a private family; one who understands her business perfectly; is a first rate baker, washer and ironer, and French fluting, has lived with some of the most respectable families, both in city and country, and can highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 150 East 21st st, between 2d and 3d avs. Call in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women, one as cook, or chambermaid and waiter the other as nurse and seamstress; also, a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; also, a very smart, nice girl, aged fourteen, wants a situation. Apply at No 294 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two exceedingly neat and competent young women, (one a Scotch Protestant,) as cook and baker, prefers the country; the other a most excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Both can be highly recommended, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 217 Bowery, this day and to-morrow

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two experienced and respectable colored women—one as professed cook, the other as cook, washer and ironer. Also, three white women who have done first class cooking, washing and ironing in the best of private families for years, and are highly recommended To be seen at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress; is a first-rate fitter of ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing. The best of reference given from her last place. Call at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a respectable woman in a gentleman's family; she understands her business perfectly well, and has the best of City reference from her last situation; has resided in England for many years. Apply to No. 19 Union-place, Confectionary Store, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent seamstress; is a Protestant, understands dressmaking, can save the best of City reference can refer to her last employer's, who have not been in housekeeping; has no objection to some chamberwork. Call at No. 336 6th-av., near 21st-st., for two days, second floor back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, about 18 years of age, as coachman or driver of a horse and cart, or doctor's gig, and understands the care of horses and stable; is industrious and willing to make himself useful either in City or country. Can give good recommendation. Apply to D C HAYS, No 65 Wall-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well brought up German girl, who speaks French fluently; a situation as seamstress, to take charge of children, or would make herself otherwise useful. Can bring the very best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at Mrs. BOGNER, No. 40 avenue A, this d story.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing. Both prefer to be in a house. The best of City reference given if required. Call at No 62 West 24th-st, between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as nurse. She is well accustomed to the care of children. Has the best of City reference. Would like to travel with a kind family. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer at No. 34 East 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and who can assist to wash and iron. The best City reference furnished. Also a chambermaid and waiter desires a situation. All may be seen at No. 77 19th-st, between 6th and 7th ave

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman to do general housework. She is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference; is willing to go in the country. Call at No 14 Bevington-st, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, who is a good plain cook; first rate washer and ironer. Has no objection to do general housework in a small family. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 253 2d-av, fourth door, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, who thoroughly understands baking and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 112 West 30th st, near 6th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a married lady of good address, as wet nurse, to go to California; her baby is six weeks old. Also, a situation wanted by a young girl to take care of children. Can be seen for this week at No. 248 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, sisters; one as a cook, who understands baking in all its branches. The other, as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 209 26th-st, between 8th and 9th ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or to assist in the care of children. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference, if required Call at No 84 Poplar st., Brooklyn, second door, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as seamstress or chambermaid and sewing; is a neat sewer; has lived three years in her last place. Can produce the best of City reference Call at No. 125 West 12th-st, between 6th and 6th ave, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, is fully competent to take the charge of a baby, and a good sewer; otherwise chamberwork and sewing. Can give good City reference Can be seen for two days. Call at No 120 27th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a lone widow, without encumbrance, a situation as goose keeper, in a small family. No objection to the country. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 107 19th-st., corner 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable woman, is a first-rate cook, has no objections to assist in washing and ironing has got the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 19 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., until engaged, back basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman who can give the best of references. Inquire, this week, at No. 77 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat industrious young woman, as chambermaid. Is willing to assist in the laundry or in general housework. Can be seen in her present place, No 39 West 33d-st, for a few days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing, best of City reference given. Call at No 116 East 26th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as waiter or laundress; has four years' recommendation. Call at her present employer's, No. 16 East 22d-st, for two days

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable young woman, with the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 74 West 20th st., first floor to the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady and competent young woman, a place as a first class family, as chambermaid or laundress; the very best of City reference. Call at No. 91 5th-av. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 249 West 18th-st., near 8th-av. Best of city reference.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant girl, 18 years of age, to take charge of children, is a good plain sewer. Good references given Call at No. 120 West 27th-st., for two days, third floor, front room

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or to go in the kitchen with a small family. Call at 121 East 20th-st Good City reference given from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—As nursery governess, by a lady who speaks French and English. Apply at No. 40 East 26th st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as first-rate cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an honest and industrious girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No 361 West 23d st.

SERVANTS.—About 20 first class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the office No. 13, 4th-av., one door from 14th-st. Employers from the city and country will here find the best of female help—such as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waiters and general housework girls. Also, nice tidy girls from 12 to 14.

GARDENER WANTED—In the Cloak and Mantilla business. One who understands the trade preferred. Apply in MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches, has lived with several of the first families in this City; the highest City reference given. Call or address F. W., No. 68 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., or No 198, cor. 126th-st.; will be punctually attended to for two days.

TEACHER.—A young lady, competent to teach the Latin and Greek languages, also French, the higher Mathematics, and the rudiments of Music, wishes to engage as teacher in a seminary, private family, or as governess. References unquestionable. Address ALPHA, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—An Engineer who perfectly understands setting up and taking charge of engines and other machinery; also can work in either wood or iron, wishes employment. References of the highest respectability can be given. Address W. H. RUSSELL, Elizabeth City, New-Jersey.

GOVERNESS.—A lady competent to instruct in the higher branches of English, in French and music, and who can give the highest testimonials of her experience and ability, desires an engagement in the City as daily or resident governess. Is willing to give instruction in exchange for board. Address N. C., Union-square Post-Office

GOVERNESS WANTED—A young lady is wanted to go to a healthy place in Georgia who is a competent teacher of vocal and instrumental music, the various English branches, and the French and Latin languages. None need apply who are not fully competent. Address SOUTHERNER, care Messrs Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a family a short distance from this City, competent to instruct in the usual English branches, with French and Music. Address (post-paid) B, No 37 South William-st, New-York.

GIRL WANTED—In a small private family, consisting of a gentleman and wife; a neat, tidy girl. She must wash and iron well, also understand plain cooking. The house having all modern improvements, a girl with good references will find a desirable place by applying at No. 52 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.

INSTRUCTION.—A lady who has had much experience in teaching, desires an engagement as visiting governess, or a situation as teacher in a school. Satisfactory testimonials will be given of her qualifications as teacher, and her ability to teach the higher and common English branches and French. Address MARY, Box No. 2,705 Post-Office.

TEACHING, AS VISITING GOVERNESSES OR ASSISTANTS IN SCHOOL. Is desired by two sisters, graduates of one of the first institutions in New-York. They have qualifications of a high order and much experience. Address SISTERS, Raynor's Bookstore, 76 Bowery.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first class Soprano and Alto, eight readers, to complete a Troupe for the purpose of Concerting here and in other places. Address, at length, NEW YORK, Times office.

TWO SISTERS—American girls, want situations to a private house or hotel; can do washing, chamberwork, nurse and seamstress; good references will be given No. 14 Sixth-avenue. C. MASON.

CONFIDENTIAL CLERK WANTED.—A gentleman of active habits and general business knowledge of New York, may obtain a desirable position with liberal compensation Address Box No. 828 Post-Office.

ON DEMANDE UNE FRANCAISE—Pour conduire et enseigner les petits enfants. Appliquer ce personne, Vendredi, le 28 Septembre, le matin, entre dix heures et midi, au numero 17, Seizième rue, entre le 5ième et 6ieme avs.

PIANO TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle aged German lady, lately arrived in this country, as piano teacher. Speaks sufficient English for instruction The best of references can be given, if required from the most respectable families of different large cities for the last 18 years. Inquire at No. 90 Essex-st., of Mrs HECHT.

287 BROADWAY, corner of Reade st., at MORRIS. COHNERT & CO'S, can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch or Irish help, for hotels boarding houses and private families; also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, mechanics and laborers at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

COOK, NURSE, LAUNDRESS AND MAN WAITER—Wanted in a gentleman's family; all must be Protestants and first class servants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE—One who can write well, and is quick at figures. One acquainted with the business preferred. Address box, No. 1,613, Post Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED IN AN OFFICE—Who writes a good hand and can come well recommended Salary not over $300. Address A & B, Box No. 893 Post Office.

MOULDER WANTED.—A bench moulder can have steady employment at the Peconic Manufacturing Company's Works, Southold, Long Island. Inquire at PETTIBONE & CO'S, No. 238 Pearl-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One competent in every way may apply at No 740 3d-av.

ADAMS PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS WANTED —At No 97 Cliff-st.

LAD WANTED—14 or 15 years of age, to a coal office. One that can come well recommended may apply to JESSE G KEYS, No. 5 Ludlow st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No. 23 Vesey-st, corner Beach, opposite St. John's Park. Families or single gentlemen wishing to secure board for the fall and very desirable apartments in a first class private house, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, or lodging, in a very pleasant second story front parlor, with use, &c., in a small quiet family of adult persons at No. 292 East Broadway

BOARDING.—A French family without children, would let some furnished rooms with board to a few gentlemen The house contains all the modern improvements and is situated two blocks from Broadway No. 92 East 12th st. References required.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No 46 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with parlors and bedrooms adjoining, on second and third floors, at Nos. 92 and 86 East 23d-st. A few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient board at No 35 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st Ferries References required.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner at 1 and 3 P M.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with modern improvements and partial board, can be obtained at No. 43 9th-st., between 5th and 6th ave

BOARDING—A small family, or two or three young gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at 846 Greenwich-st., next to corner Harrison-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman, his wife and two children, of the ages of 7 and 14, in a strictly private family, within 15 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Two well furnished rooms will be required; partial board for gentleman. Terms not to exceed $60 per month, which must include gas and fire Address, with particulars, WEBSTER, Daily Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman, with his wife and child, desires board and one large room and pantry (furnished, preferred,) in a small, quiet and genteel family, on or near Brooklyn Heights. Boarding house keepers need not reply to this. Address W, at this office.

BOARD IN WEST-14TH ST., near 6th-av., where a few gentlemen and their wives, by immediate application can be accommodated with desirable furnished rooms and board, with a small private family. The location is unsurpassed; the house has all the modern improvements, and is easily accessible by railroad or stages. Terms moderate; reference required. Apply at No. 105 West-14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A furnished room and bedroom, also an unfurnished room to let to families or single gentlemen, with board considerable reduction made from former prices. family small, situation pleasant, between Fulton and Wall-st Ferries. Apply at No. 269 Fulton-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Five or six young gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and partial board, in a private family, in one of the best neighborhoods in South Brooklyn, convenient to two ferries. Address HENRY, Box No 4 667 Post-Office

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—On the Heights, at No. 229 Hicks-st, half way between the Wall-st and Schotferries. A large furnished room would be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children. Also a room for a single gentleman

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant front parlor and bedroom attached on second floor, and one or two other rooms, with board Terms reasonable Best references required. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—At moderate prices, on the steamboat landing, Fort Richmond, Staten Island. Inquire of Mrs DISSOSWAY Reference may be made to Mr. HAUGHWOUT, 561 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Single rooms also Rooms suitable for two gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with full or partial board, in a most desirable location. Apply at No 45 Concord-st.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Several gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe st, corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate. Payments required promptly.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A few single gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a house containing all the modern improvements. Apply at 189 Jersey-st., 4 doors from Wayne.

BOARD WANTED—By two young gentlemen in a private family, where there are but few, or no other boarders, and where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed Terms must be moderate and location easy of access. Address, with full particulars, J. T. E., Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family; where there are no boarders preferred, and not higher than Amity-st References given and required. Address R. T., Times Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Persons wishing board for the Winter, can be handsomely accommodated in a small private family. Dinner hour at 5 o'clock. Apply at No. 89 2d-av.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD—At No. 106 2d-av; a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor References required.

ROOMS AND BOARD—At No 91 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, House new and pleasantly situated. Five minutes' walk to ferries.

APARTMENTS TO LET—To a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, a pleasant back parlor in a private family at No 16th st. This house has all the modern improvements. Unexceptionable References given and required.

A FRONT ROOM AND BREAKFAST—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No 19 West 14th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY in BROOKLYN—will rent a cottage, two parlors, one bedroom, second floor, to a gentleman and wife for the Winter—No. 189 Sands-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS on the second floor to rent, with board, at No. 68 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References given and required.

NOTICE.—PLACE, BLEECKER-STREET—One block west of Broadway, desires to rent to gentlemen, including a comfortable parlor, dinner and furniture entirely new—first and only call in the house. Location unsurpassed and terms moderate

NOTICE.—FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER OF FIFTH-AVENUE—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen to let with full or partial board. House contains all the modern improvements.

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I cannot but regard it as a noble contribution to the Christian literature of the age While its reasonings are powerful and conclusive, and evince great care and labor, they are based so entirely on common sense principles that they come fairly within the range of an ordinary intelligence I congratulate you on having rendered such efficient aid to the great controversy between truth and error I greatly mistake if it does not prove instrumental of settling many a halting, wavering mind, as well as of supplying fresh armor to many who are already firmly fixed on the right side

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Important Decision in Equity—The Steam Cut-Off Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION AFTER VERDICT—CONSTRUCTION OF SICKELS' PATENT—APPARATUS FOR CLOSING VALVES IN STEAM ENGINES—AIR AND WATER.

William B. Sickels and others Complainants, vs. David L. Youngs and Stephen Cutler Respondents. The same Complainants vs. John Barstow and George H. Corliss, Respondents—NELSON, C. J.—A bill was filed in this case on the 16th of March, 1853 to enjoin the defendants from infringing the letters patent granted to F. E. Sickels, 20th of May, 1842, and assigned to the complainants,) as the original inventor of a "new and useful improvement in the manner of constructing the apparatus for lifting, stripping, and regulating the closing of the valves of steam-engines," charging the defendants with using an engine and machinery constructed and arranged upon the same plan with that of Sickels, that is, an engine in which the valves are opened by lifters having on them catches, which are detached from the valve stems at the desired point by a cam or stop, so as to permit the valves to close rapidly by the force of gravity or springs, regulating the descent of said valves, and preventing them from slamming by using a cylindrical vessel containing air, and so constructed that a piston descends into it freely to a certain point, and is there arrested and protected from slamming by the said confined air in a close chamber under it, substantially in the manner patented as aforesaid.

The defendants in their answer deny that they are using and operating an engine constructed substantially on the plan of the complainants', and also deny that they regulate the closing of the valves, and prevent them from slamming by means of a water reservoir furnished with a piston or plunger attached at the lower end of the valve stem, and operating within an adjustable cup substantially as described in Sickels' patent, nor do they use any equivalent device to regulate the closing of the valves, or to prevent them from slamming, nor any water reservoir whatever, nor any adjustable cup, nor any contrivance for collecting the air-pressure introduced and described in that patent. The defendants further state that they are using a steam engine constructed by G. H. Corliss and E. J. Nightingale, of Providence, R. I., and which contains improvements invented by Corliss and for which a patent was issued to him 19th March, 1849, and reissued the May, 1851, and one also for "an improved cut-off gear," issued 30th July, 1851, and that said improvements are substantially different from those described in the complainant's patent; and that, in order to arrest the weight after its office of closing the valve has been performed, the weight is dropped into a cylindrical socket, within which it compresses the air, and thus forms an elastic cushion by which its descent is arrested; and in order that the fall and action of the weight may not be checked until the valve is entirely closed, an opening is made in the side of the cylinder or socket, at a point which the weights will reach after the valve is closed, so that the weight will fall freely to that point and then be arrested by confining and compressing the air, and thus form an elastic cushion to prevent any jar of the machinery from the use of the detached weight after the port is closed.

A motion was heretofore made before the Court at Chambers, on behalf of the complainants, for a preliminary injunction, founded upon the pleadings, together with affidavits and models; and after hearing the arguments of counsel, and due deliberation thereon, an order was entered on the 7th September, 1854, that the following questions be tried at law at the next term of the Circuit Court, namely: *First.* Whether or not the construction, arrangement or combination of the apparatus used by the defendants for the more readily cutting off steam in working the steam engine, as charged by the complainants in their bill, are substantially identical with the construction, arrangement or combination of the apparatus described in and claimed by the complainants under the patent granted to F. E. Sickels, 20th May, 1842, for the more readily cutting off steam in working the steam engine; and *Second.* Whether or not the construction and arrangement of the apparatus for preventing the slamming of the valves in closing, used by the defendants, as charged in the bill, are substantially identical with the construction and arrangement of the apparatus described in and claimed by the complainants under the aforesaid patent.

These issues came on for trial before His Honor Judge Betts, on the 20th December, 1854, and after a very elaborate examination of witnesses on both sides, and submission of the questions to the Jury, they returned a verdict in favor of the complainants on both issues.

The motion for the preliminary injunction is now renewed, founded upon the evidence taken at the trial at law and the verdict, also, upon the affidavits before the Court on the first motion, and upon further affidavits taken since the trial, and models of the different improvements of the machinery as claimed by the respective parties.

As this is a motion simply for a preliminary injunction, and not a case upon pleadings and proofs for a final hearing, we shall not look further into the mass of papers before us than to ascertain whether or not a case has been made which, upon established principles of equity, to prevent an irreparable injury, requires the Court to interfere pending the litigation, and restrain the defendants from further use of the apparatus or machinery charged with infringement until the right is finally determined. And, upon these principles, it is well settled that unless the right is clear, upon the papers and proofs presented, and upon which the motion is founded, in favor of the complainants, the injunction will be withheld, and the rights of the parties left unaffected and unchanged until the cause is matured for the final hearing and definitively disposed of.

Some of the questions that are presented, and which must be determined on the final hearing, and of course, glanced at upon this preliminary motion, are exceedingly difficult and embarrassing, and, with the best lights that can be furnished by evidence or argument, of no easy solution. I speak not of questions of law but questions of fact arising out of the alleged identity of the apparatus and machinery used by the respective parties in stopping the valves of the steam engine, and cutting off the steam at any given point, and in regulating the closing of the steam valves so as to prevent slamming or jarring of the machinery. Experts of the greatest skill and experience in this branch of the arts, and of the highest personal character, have been sworn in the case on these questions by counsel equally eminent in this department of the law, and their testimony is in irreconcileable conflict—the one class maintaining that the apparatus and machinery used by the defendants for stopping the valves, and for regulating the closing of them, are substantially the same as that described in the complainant's patent, and the other, that they are not. And upon the record of the trial at law we find the most elaborate, ingenious and learned reasons given by each of the opinions entertained. Under this state of the case and pressure of conflicting opinions, we might, perhaps, relieve ourselves from the embarrassment by adopting the verdict of the Jury; but this would not be either in accordance with the practice of the Court, or sometimes with the duty we owe to the parties litigant. Our own judgment must be convinced before we can either grant or withhold the injunction.

We are obliged, therefore, to look into the evidence and examine it, and into the apparatus and machinery used by the respective parties, for the purpose of forming an opinion on the questions at issue, bearing, at the same time, that the verdict of the Jury is entitled to great consideration and respect.

One of the material questions in the case involves the substantial identity of the apparatus of the defendants in closing the steam valves, and preventing the slamming and jarring of the machinery.

The apparatus in the complainants' patent, as described by one of their experts, and which is substantially correct, is as follows: The valve is regulated in closing by attaching a piston or plunger to the valve stem and by placing round the plunger a vessel containing water or other fluid. The inside of it is bored out in such a manner that the plunger in the first part of the descent moves at some distance from the sides of the vessel, so that the water can pass freely between the plunger and the inner side, and at the lower end of the vessel the bore is contracted, so that when the plunger reaches it, there will be very little passage for the water between the plunger and the sides of the vessel. It follows that when a weight is attached to the plunger, and dropped by the tripping a paratus, so as to descend, the plunger will fall through that part of the vessel where the water can easily pass from one side of the plunger to the other, that is, between the outer side of the plunger and the inner side of the vessel, and when it arrives at the small part of the vessel, the motion of the plunger will be checked, there being scarcely any escape for the water. The object is to permit the valve to cover the port as rapidly as possible, and to check it at the instant it covers the valve-port.

The specification gives minute directions as to the construction of this apparatus, and amongst others, directs that the vessel is to contain water, oil, or other fluid, say to two-thirds of its height, more or less.

The apparatus of the defendants is described in Corliss' patent of 29th July, 1851, as follows:

In order to effect the closing of the steam valves after they are disconnected from the eccentric gear, the rock-shaft arm appertaining to each of them has a weight suspended from it by a rod. These weights are sufficiently heavy to effect the instantaneous closing of the valve, whenever its appropriate lifting-rod is disengaged from the toe of the rock shaft arm. In order to prevent the slam and jar that would result from the sudden closing of the valves, these weights are fitted to move easily in appropriate sockets, or cylinders of equal bore throughout their length. The weights moving in the sockets or cylinders act as pistons to compress the air within, and thus retard their descent, and as air cushions to prevent the slam or jar. To enable the weight or piston to close the valve with the requisite speed, an orifice is made in the cylinder, near its lower extremity, to permit the free entrance and exit of the air. This orifice is in such a position that the piston, in descending, passes it, and thus cuts off the escape of the air remaining in the cylinder just before the valve closes its port, when the air thus caught or shut up in the cylinder being compressed, will retard the further movement of the weight or piston, and act as an air cushion to prevent the jar.

It is proper to remark, that apparatus for opening or closing the valves of steam engines by the falling of weights or descent of pistons attached to the valve stem into a reservoir, or cylinder filled with water, the water used for the purpose of preventing the slam or jar, is an old contrivance. Watt used it. His weights or plungers were made of cast iron, and cylindrical, each fitted into a hollow cylinder filled with water. The plunger was made smaller than the barrel to allow a small space by which, when it descended, the water might rise between it and the barrel. As the plunger descended the valve closed, and the water displaced rose between the plunger and the barrel, and the resistance thus occasioned to the descent of the weight prevented the slam which would have been produced by its uninterrupted fall. The apparatus of Sickels, and also that of Corliss are but improvements therefore upon that which had long before been discovered. The difficulty with Watt's arrangement was that the closing of the valve was gradual throughout, being regulated by descent of the weight into a cylinder of uniform bore, and occasioned loss of steam by what is termed wire drawing. This is remedied in Sickels' apparatus by constructing his dash-pot or reservoir so that the plunger can move at some distance from the sides of the vessel at first, and the water thus pass freely up the sides, but at the lower part the reservoir is contracted, so that when the plunger reaches it the escape will be diminished.

In this way, the weight passes rapidly at first till it closes the valve, and is then checked by the increased resistance of the water, the great object being to permit the valve to cover the port as quick as possible, and check it at the instant this is attained.

The question we are considering is, whether or not the apparatus of the defendants embraces substantially the same improvement as found in Sickels'.

In the first place, the instrumental construction of the dash-pot is different. It is the cylinder or barrel of Watt, without any contraction at the bottom; its form or shape is therefore, not only not similar, but is at the form and shape of those previously in use.

In the second place the construction and form of it is such that water or other liquids cannot be used in it practically for the purpose of checking the descent of the weight, and preventing the slam or jar of the machinery.

This is admitted. Some of the experts have expressed the opinion that alterations and additions could be made in its construction and arrangement so that water might be practically used. If this were admitted, the fact would not necessarily weaken the force of the argument. But no such changes have been made and put into successful operation. Can suggestion be put speculating and conjecture, and I am not at all satisfied that it is well founded.

In the third place, the apparatus of the complainants, as constructed, could not be operated successfully by the defendants, or in any used by the defendants in the working of their apparatus. I am aware, it is said that the apparatus might be so altered and arranged in the proper time merely as to unseat it in the place of water. But this is again mere matter of opinion. No such change has ever been made, and put into successful operation, and, indeed, it is not to difficult to believe, if the apparatus could be used successfully with air, thereby dispensing with the necessity of filling the dash-pot with water. That the change would not have taken place long ago both on the score of convenience and economy.

In the fourth place, the defendants, by a different construction and arrangement of their apparatus, are enabled to operate it without employing at all the element used by the complainants, the employing one that is procured without expense and voyage sent—namely, the common atmosphere about them. The device that has enabled them to work out this beneficial and useful result never, so far as appears, as possibly produced before by any contrivance or combination, would certainly seem to furnish a claim to the ideal of novelty and originality, and to deserve the most careful and searching consideration, before the originator or the public be deprived of it.

It is said, that the use of air in the reservoir, as a means of preventing the slamming of the valves, is claimed in the patent of the complainants. Admitting this to be so, if the thing is unpatentable, the claim will not benefit them, or harm the defendants. The claim would be simply nugatory. But, we are inclined to think this a misapprehension of the true construction of the patent. "The reservoir is to contain water, oil, or other fluid, say to two-thirds of its height, more or less. Through the plunger holes, G, G, are represented as being made for the passage of water; and H is a valve-like piece, which slides up and down on the lower end of the stem, B. This part of the apparatus, however, may be varied in its form in numerous ways, the intention being to cause the water to offer a determined decree of obstruction to the descent of the plunger, and to admit of this being regulated. This I have sometimes done by making the plunger a flat disk, with a sufficient space between it and the cavity of the cup for the passage of the water to allow of the descent of the plunger, without it shall be so obstructed as to take off the force of the blow of the valve." And again in the claim "I also claim the manner of regulating the closing of the valves, &c., by means of a water reservoir furnished with a piston or plunger attached at the lower end of the valve stem, and cup sliding within an adjustable cup or secondary reservoir, so as to adjust the purpose intended upon the principle, and substantially in the manner herein described, and made known."

Now, it will be seen from the above, that the apparatus described, contemplates the use of water, or at most, some incompressible liquid in its operation and effect, and not the use of air, indeed, it is manifest that air could not be used at all according to the arrangement; and in the claim, which is the summing up of what is deemed the thing discovered, and is required by the statute, a water reservoir is alone specified. But what is, it possible, still more decisive, the patentee in describing what the reservoir shall contain distinctly directs the manner it is to contain water, oil, or other fluid, say to two thirds of its height, more or less." The experts called on the part of the complainants, and the learned counsel on the argument, maintained that, according to scientific classification, the term *fluid* included air—and hence that this element was embraced in the description; but neither of them undertook to explain how the reservoir could be filled therewith to two-thirds of its height agreeably to the directions prescribed. The thing is simply absurd. The whole description shows that the element was not in the contemplation of the patentee. The terms used necessarily exclude it, and so does the description of the several modes pointed out of using to-deau pot for the purposes intended. No doubt the term *fluid* in its generic and technical by scientific sense includes air and the gases; but, in the sense used by the patentee, and in the connection in which it is found, means a fluid that is tangible, that can be seen and handled like water or oil, and with which a vessel can be filled in part, or in whole, at the option of the patentee. These are the only descriptions of fluids that can be used in the reservoir in the way pointed out by him.

Without pursuing this branch of the case further, I am inclined at this moment to think the construction and arrangement of the apparatus for preventing the slamming of the valves in closing used by the defendants, are substantially different from that of the complainants; and, further, that the use of air for which purpose the defendants apparatus is constructed, is not only not embraced in the complainant's patent, but impliedly, at least, excluded in the description.

This was the impression made upon the first motion for an injunction; but as the question was new, and might, to a measure, be affected by the opposition and opinions of persons skilled in this branch of the arts, I left it to a trial at law.

It had been strongly urged at that hearing that, although air might not be embraced within the term *fluid* in the sense in which it was used by the patentee, still the use of it in connection with the apparatus of the defendants as constructed and arranged, was but an equivalent for water used in the apparatus of the complainants, and, as such, was, in judgment of law, within the scope and meaning of the description in their patent. This, I was inclined to think from the first, was the only ground upon which the complainants could maintain this branch of the case, and a correct view has due consideration to be given to the patent. The points has not been distinctly put to the Jury, and their verdict, therefore, is of no particular weight, as it respects this aspect of the case.

It is not material now to determine whether or not it is necessary that the complainants maintain an infringement of this branch of their improvement—that is, of their water reservoir to prevent the slamming in closing the valves—before they can settle themselves to a decree against the defendants.

This seems to have been the opinion of the late Mr Justice Woodbury, when the case was before him. I think there may be some doubt whether that opinion is well founded.

But without expressing any definitive judgment upon that question, or whether the tripping apparatus of the defendants is or is not substantially identical with that of the complainants, and, therefore, an infringement, it is sufficient to say, upon the views I have expressed in the case, it is not one in which it is fit and proper to interfere with the defendant's works on this motion for a preliminary injunction.

The motion is therefore denied.

For complainants, Edward N. Dickerson and Charles M. Keller; for respondents, William H. Seward, Thomas A. Jenckes and Samuel Blatchford.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, as individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

s28-54-law2yTh D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au10-54-law2yTh D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ROSE-HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 251 3d-av (a few doors above 21st st.) open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $500. WM. H. PLATT, President. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President.

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INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House. Astor place. J. F. HINSDALE, Rector, will open the exercises of the ninth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The advantages are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School. There are now seventy vacancies.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Miss J. A. SKELEY, Principal. The next annual session of this Institute will commence on MONDAY the 10th September. The school has been well sustained by the last seven years. During the last year its usefulness has been greatly enlarged, and will now accommodate an additional number of pupils. The Principal will be assisted by well qualified and experienced teachers. The method of instruction is the result of much experience in teaching. For further particulars see circular, which will be sent on application to the Principal. Those of the wishing to become teachers, and daughters of Clergymen, will be received on very reasonable terms.

THE HUMBOLDT CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE INSTITUTE—No 836 4th-av., where boys are instructed on the German plan, under the direction of Dr. RICHARDI & BENDA. The latter is a graduate of the University of Berlin, Prussia, and late Professor of Languages in Charlotte Hall College, Maryland. Circulars may be had at the Institute, where both of the Principals may be consulted.

A PIONEER CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 681 Broadway, to open on MONDAY, Sept 24. Mr. FOLIGNE will explain the system of parents who desire a school uniting the instruction of competent teachers and unpaternal care of the Principal with the comforts of the best order. For terms, &c., see circulars with particulars at Messrs. DELLIS & CAY, No 681 Broadway, or at Messrs. LONG & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss MAINER, at her residence.

FRENCH EVENING CLASSES.—Professor N. de la PLACE is forming now, at his residence, No. 197 12th st., between Broadway and 4th av. A course of French conversations on his system so well known in Europe and America. For the benefit of the learners no more than four pupils will be admitted. Pupils also attended at their residences. Apply at the residence of over, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.

UNTERKUNFT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Misses Unterkunft's (the Junior) Upper English and Classical, after the means of a thorough preparation for College or Counting House, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins on September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR. GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

$10 A QUARTER.—Three lessons in the week. A French gentleman, a graduate of the Royal College of Paris, is about to form a class in the French language. The course will be thorough at the same time interesting. Those invited to join. Those wishing to acquire a perfect knowledge of the language in a short time, will find this a most favorable opportunity. Address or make immediate application to Mr. GANDELON, No. 60 Canal-st., any time, or to H. BARCLAY, No. 3 Astor-place.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss RAVENS will re-open her School for Young Ladies, at No. 61 Second-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Home Life Insurance Co., 56 Wall-st., of Messrs. REICHUM, DOLPHS & BEHMONT, No 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept 6.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 33 West 18th-st., below 6th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FIRST SEPTEMBER. Applications may be made to Mrs. HAVENS, No. 38 Wall-st., and at the residence of Mrs. TOWNSEND, No. 262 Hudson-st., and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 70 Broadway, and at the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 256 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 159 Macdougal-st.) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The first or Fall Term of this School commences on WEDNESDAY, Oct 10. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had at the office of Mr. BENJAMIN, Secretary at Winthrop Cove. Those wishing to attend, can still attend as may be at that time in the Exchange Parlors House, until Saturday. WM. DENISON.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Dr. PAUL DYRSEN, Professor of the German Language, continues to give instruction at his house No. 176 Greenwich-st., or in schools and private residences, according to terms. The Session on MONDAY next, Sept 24. Applications may be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 765 and 240 Broadway.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 19 Second-st., between Broadway and Mercer, below Astor, re-opens on THURSDAY, Sept 13.

MRS. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and persons who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

MRS. WHEATON begs to inform her friends and the public that her school, No. 18 Carroll-place, will reopen TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be had at the residence or at Messrs. FRANCIS & CO.'s, No. 284 Broadway, or at Messrs. APPLETON, BANGS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss MAINER, at her residence.

MISS MAINER begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her school, No. 18 Carroll-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be had at the residence or at Messrs. FRANCIS & CO.'s, No. 284 Broadway, or at Messrs. APPLETON, BANGS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss MAINER, at her residence.

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WINTHROP INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The first or Fall Term of this School commences on WEDNESDAY, Oct 10. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had at the office of Mr. BENJAMIN, Secretary at Winthrop Cove. Those wishing to attend, can still attend as may be at that time in the Exchange Parlors House, until Saturday. WM. DENISON.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first class Philadelphia brick English basement houses, 19x50 feet, lot 19x133½ feet, four-story, basement and sub cellar, containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, water, dumb waiter speaking tubes, bells, force pump, hot air, furnace, &c. Court-yards in front 35½ feet. Houses warranted in every particular, and built by day's work. Splendid view of the bay, Staten Island and Jersey Shore. Greenwood and Fort Hamilton, from the 2d, 3d and 4th-story rear rooms. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or country residence, Illinois or Iowa land, and $1,000 in cash. EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three three 3-story and stone brick and stone front houses on the south side of 21st st. Nos 54, 56 and 58 between 5th and 6th avs. These houses are of recent build, and finished in the best manner with gas Croton water, furnaces, and all the modern improvements. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. They are offered to close an estate, and if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold on the 4th of October next, at the Merchants' Exchange at noon. For plans, &c., address apply to E. H. LUDLUW, Nos. 11 Wall and 9 New-sts.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three brown stone front Houses on the north side of 19th st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. The houses are 20 feet wide, four stories and basement, and now being thoroughly repaired.

Also, the 3 story brick house No. 39 East 19th st., 25 feet wide, with extending dining room, modern, and in complete order.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 35th-st., between 8th and Ninth-avs., with lot 25 feet east front by 100.5 in depth of the modern improvements. House has been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. Has high basement and immense parlors, and blown stone two-story and the best finish being. The size of house is 20 feet deep, by 30 feet by extension to the rear of the house. Will be sold low to prompt purchaser, as I do not remain in town and want to close business at once. Inquire of C. BRODELL, on the premises, or No 134 West 35th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—One of the most beautiful new stone fronts in the city, on the north side of 36th st., between Lexington and 5th avs., one of the best streets in the city. Built by day's work, and of the best materials, with all the improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises. Also, a handsome small house No. 150 East 36th st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone high stoop houses on 19th st., north of Av. Fourth, with every modern improvement and first class finish. Apply at No. 150 19th st., or on the premises. A person with the keys will be present from 2 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of those small three story brown stone front Houses No 151 East-20th-st., having range, gas, Croton water, bath, water closets, &c. It has just been painted and put in complete order, and is now in market occupied. Apply in Lexington-av., next to the new church-yard, being built corner of 35th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A four story brown stone front dwelling house, 24x57, three rooms deep and built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and immediate possession given. For terms and cards of admission apply at No. 54 Wall-st., Washington Insurance Company.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—One of two 2-story frame houses and over 2½ acres of lots on 86th-st., the west 3d-av. The street is 100 feet wide, in an improving neighborhood, will remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No 54 Great Jones-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone house, known as No. 162 West 23d-st., with all the modern improvements built entirely by days work, terms to suit. The present occupant can show and will apply to B. SMITH, Builder, No. 158 on the same block.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE—One of 5, one of 10, and one of 15 acres, on Hudson-river, 37 miles from New-York; one of 80 acres at Rye, one one of 200 acres at Port Chester, in Westchester County; one of 90 acres at Mamaroneck; one of 156 acres at Angevine, one of 20 acres at Youngstown; one of 74 acres at Kingston; one of 90 acres at Saugerties; one of 250 acres at Rhinebeck; one of 165 acres at Chester's Columbia County; one of 11 and one of 35½ and one of 5 acres, at Jamaica, Long Island; one of 5 acres at Staten Island; and one at Flushing with several Cedar-trees on it; one and 3 acres at Warwick County; one of 50 acres at Newtown, L. I.; one of 11 and one of 8 acres at White Plains; six farms in Virginia; one of 100 acres at Hampton Corners; one of 47 acres at Massapequa; and one of 135 acres at Newtown, L. I.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

PLOT OF GROUND AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—A plot of ground at Irvington, near Tarrytown is beautifully located and commanding views both up and down the river for a long distance. The plot contains about 60 acres, and will be sold as an entirety or in five to ten acre parcels. Water in full quantity is near at hand for sprinkling, by hydraulic ram, each lot. This ground is in a healthy and delightful location for a country residence or for division for villa sites. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine st

TIMBER LAND AND SAW-MILLS FOR SALE.—A valuable timber and lumber property, situated in Steuben County, New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and having the advantage of the Albany, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo and other markets. The property consists of one thousand acres of land part of it well timbered with pine and mix. There are 2 Steam Saw Mill, nearly new, and in excellent order, one in operation on the premises. This Mill is capable of cutting from 20 to 30 thousand feet per day, working but twenty four hours, and is considered one of the best of its kind ever built. Also, a smart Water Mill, with 2 saw pitsaw. Both Mills are roofed and new. One hundred and seventy acres of the land are under improvement, and the soil of all is of great natural quality. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, barn, and other buildings necessary for business. There would also be a good opening for a Cheese Factory. The property around the mill is cleared, and ready for cultivation. There is a good Grist Mill 600 feet from the Saw Mill, which is also in operation. The whole property is in good repair, and will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, or of Messrs. WOODWARD & BOSWORTH, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York. Also, a farm of 100 acres, with a good house, barn, and other buildings, situated in Steuben County, New-York, 3 miles from Hornellsville, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and 3 miles from the Canisteo River. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, or of Messrs. WOODWARD & BOSWORTH, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. CRAGIN, No. 146 Broad-st.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—In a central neighborhood, by a small American family, of 3 persons, (not to board,) between 20th and Canal sts.; second story and basement required; rent not to exceed $200 per year. Address G. J., this office.

HOUSE WANTED.—To purchase for cash from $4,000 to $5,000, near 4th or 8th-av., preferred. Address G. W. C., Tarrytown. Possession in October.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3 story and basement house, No. 26 Clio-pl., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton-st ferries. The house is in first-rate order, fitted with gas, furnaces, bath, &c., and will be let with or without the furniture. Possession given Nov 1, or earlier if desired. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to N. DOUGHERTY, No 101 Water-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A small genteel private family, occupying a large and handsomely furnished house in a pleasant location, unsurrounded in Brooklyn, would let one half or more furnished, to a small genteel private family, or would board a gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen. Address PLACE, Box No 88 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two new houses in 21st st., near 11th-av., 3 stories high, with all the modern improvements, and in the best manner. Also, 1 in West 28th-st., number on the stone also 1 in 30th st., 4 stories and basement; also, 1 on Union-pl., near Broadway. With all the modern improvements. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT—In Brooklyn. A very pretty three-story brick house in a good neighborhood—boulevard distance from the ferries. Rent $320 in a good tenant. Apply to J. J. DRAKE, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Wyckoff-av., adjoining the property of Van Buskirk. Inquire at No 1 Washington-pl., N. Y.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—One in Orange-st., first-class brown stone front, rent till May next, $700. Also, one first-class elegantly furnished house, in Nassau-st., with stable &c., rent till May, or longer, at a higher rent. Also, two elegant first class houses, one front and rear, on Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights; rent till May next, $700 and $800 per annum, with taxes. Also, one in Columbia-st. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 51 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and attic house, No. 60 Twelfth-st., can be seen between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In a quiet, respectable neighborhood, near 4th-av. and 28th-st. unpretending private family, without children, a few gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board, if desired. Rooms large and airy, and in a house recently fitted up with all modern improvements. Croton water, gas, bells, &c. Board moderate to a small genteel family. Inference exchanged. Address GEORGE, office of the *Daily Times*.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A part of a very pleasant three story house, with a small yard in front, No. 307 West 24th-st., consisting of 4 or 5 rooms with bath and gas, with moderate rent to a small family.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small quiet family, front and back room and two bedrooms, with Croton water. Apply at No. 29½ West 19th-st.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In Yorkville, between 2d and 3d aves., A, Ay to ADAMS & CO., No 320 Greenwich-st

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.—The large boarding-house known as Brannan and Water-sts., over DAVID M. LYON'S Clothing Warehouse. For particulars inquire of DAVID M. LYON. Possession immediately.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In the new brown stone house in 22d st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Two parlors will be sold or rented. Apply for particulars to J. DENHAM, 5th-av., corner of 16th st.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FISHKILL.—Dutchess Co., the premises heretofore occupied as a Classical and English Boarding and Day School for Males, consisting of a dwelling house containing accommodating at least 25 boarders, and an adjacent building erected for school purposes. These premises are conveniently and pleasantly located in a neighborhood where such an institution properly conducted, may with good reason be expected to be successful. To a Teacher possessing the necessary qualifications, these premises will be given, free of rent, for one year from Nov. 1st, 1855. Applications to be addressed to Rev. FRANCIS M. KIP, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New-York.

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-story brick dwelling, with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 51th-st. Apply to W. C. KEES, No. 97 6-th-av.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER—Or one detached building, combining strength and convenience, fully and well lighted, to let or lease on moderate terms. Heating and drying apparatus in every room. Inquire at Nos 12 and 14 Pitt-st., near Grand-st.

SHOP TO LET.—The large brick building, 75x50 feet,

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Sep. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$4,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 P cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Troy and Greenfield 1st Mortgage Bonds $1,000 each
$3,000 Wyalusing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 P cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$6,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 P cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$4,000 Sacramento City 10 P cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Crawford County, (Pennsylvania,) 6 P cent. Bond.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Mercer County, (Pennsylvania,) 6 P cent. Bond.....$1,000 each
A Check of H. Bishop for.....$150
A Note of J. B. Bradhurst for.....$ 81 45
$4,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Bonds $1,000 each
Four parts American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.....
40 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each
60 shares Shoil's Head Bank.....$25 each
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company....$50 each
90 shares Henry Clay Insurance Company.....$50 each
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company..$20 each
70 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.....$15 each
64 shares Beekman Firm Insurance Company.....$25 each
36 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
4 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Company.....$100 each
60 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
$10 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip (of 1853).
$470 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.
$478 10 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853, (Reduced.)

Also, by order of the Assignee, all the notes, accounts and book debts due the estate of Samuel Bradhurst.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be cleared to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, Oct. 1.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER, Office No. 3 Pine-st., corner of William.—FRIDAY, Sept. 28 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Positive Sale at Auction of Valuable Coal Property.—2,004 shares MAHANOY AND HAMOKIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY; capital $1,500,000 shares $50 each. The property of this Company is 2,064 acres prime coal land and 936 acres wood land, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, 28 miles above Harrisburg. The veins of coal (consisting of twelve and measuring from 6 to 24 feet each in thickness, and leased to responsible parties at a royalty of 40 cents per ton. The lien was are now taking out 600 tons per day, and will soon double that quantity.

4,000 shares TREVORTON AND SUNBURY RAILROAD COMPANY; capital $1,000,000; shares $50 each. This road is 15½ miles in length connecting the above mines with the Pennsylvania Canal, and is fully equipped for the business. The Company has contracted with the lessee of the coal to carry the coal to the Susquehanna River at the rate of 40 cents per ton.

The Northern Central Railroad will connect with this road at the east side of the Susquehanna River, affording a direct communication by rail to Baltimore 118 miles, and Philadelphia 145 miles.

998 shares NORTHUMBERLAND AND UNION COUNTY LAND ASSOCIATION Capital $200,000; shares $200 each. Owns 4,000 acres timber land adjoining the property of the Coal Company; and also, 600 acres at the western terminus of the Railroad, on which the town of Port Treverton is laid out. This above property is entirely free from debt, and the association has on hand $40,000 in well secured assets reserved for other land sold.

Above are sketches of the valuable property, SYLVENUS MORRIS original subscriber and are now sold in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments affecting the entire interest in the three Companies.

W. A. SMITH, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the auctioneers, No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, viz: rosewood piano fortes, thick French pier and oval mirrors in richly ornamented frames, French china vases, &c.; bronze oil-paintings, in richly ornamented frames. Cabinet furniture consists in part of centre tables, rosewood pier and mantel mirrors, parlor and chamber suits, in rosewood, hair cloth and reps; rich centre tables to match, marble and slate; fancy writing cabinets and secretaries; reception and fancy chairs; etageres with marble slabs and backs; sacretaries, corner etageres, &c.; rich and costly chamber furniture in ashley to match, several enamelled chamber suites complete to match, with marble tops; mahogany, walnut and oak do. do.; dressing sideboards, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, dressing bureaus, centre stands, work tables, sofas, lounges, mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, comforters and quilts, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, iron ware, china, silver ware, extension table, glassware, ivory cutlery, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, At their Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 28, at 10½ o'clock. Commission Sale of rich fashionable Cabinet Furniture—consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits, covered in French brocatelle and hair-cloth; plate glass mirrors, sofas, wardrobes, sofa-tables and bookcases; sideboards, sinks, washstands, secretaries and bookcases; etageres, corner stands; marble top bureaus, washstands, silver-plated ware, clock, oil paintings, &c.

On FRIDAY, at 2 P. M., Mortgagee's Sale, at the Store, No. 561 Broadway, (up stairs,) all the Furniture contained in said store—consisting of the usual store furniture and fixtures of a fashionable Tailoring Establishment: large French plate mirrors, marble base counters, tables, carpets, gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, SHIRT COLLARS, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, CUTLERY—FRIDAY, Sept. 28 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich. figs, soap teas, coffee, prunes, beef, mackerel, mats, mace, rockaway, knives and forks, saws, scissors scales, files, spoons, pearls, boys' jackets, gloves, sack-ties, single-day clocks, whips, &c.

HENRY H. LEDDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Sept. 28, household furniture, at 10½ o'clock, in Yorkville, between 86th and 87th sts., on 4th-av., at the cottage building, consisting of ingrain carpets, oilcloths, mahogany centre, dining and breakfast tables, do. chairs in hair cloth, table covers, black walnut bedsteads, do. marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, cottage chairs, window curtains, hair mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c.

W. C. ALBERTSON, Auctioneer

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTSON, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at No. 191 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, five gold watches, one silver do., twelve dozen rings, pins, &c. By order, E. LOIT, Sheriff; JOHN PIERCE, Deputy.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Sept 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st. Great sale of choice gold watches, jewellery, &c., being the balance of an importer's stock. Every article as represented. Particulars hereafter.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF CHOICE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS SELECT PRIVATE LIBRARY, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.—By direction of the Administrator of Jas. R. LOWNDES Esq., deceased.—On FRIDAY, 28th inst. at 10½ o'clock, at No. 116 West, near Fifth-av. HAVAGES & PARKS, Auctioneers, will sell without reserve the effects of the deceased, comprising his well-known collection of choice Oil Paintings by well-known Artists, Cabinet Furniture, Library of 400 volumes of choice ancient and modern works. The sale being peremptory is worthy the attention of connoisseurs, dealers and housekeepers.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE DOMAIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX.—WEDNESDAY, 3d October next at 10 o'clock A. M. TERMS—10 per cent on the day of sale, or within three days thereafter; 20 per cent 1st February next, when deeds and possession will be given and interest taken for the remainder of the purchase money payable in four equal annual instalments commencing 1st January, 1858—interest payable annually.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos. 46 and 48 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Bank Stocks, Drafts Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANO TRIUMPHANT AT THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION over more than Three Hundred for Competition.—The following is an extract from the correspondent of the Boston Chronicle:—"The Jury was composed of seven of the most eminent Professors of Music in Europe, and when the Piano was tried before the Talented Jury, it was announced as best Piano-forte in the Great Exhibition, and accordingly it was awarded the highest prize medal. This Piano is from the manufactory of Messrs A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston. The above facts are accurate to the letter, having received my information from the President of the Jury." The above celebrated instruments, with the largest and best assortment of pianos in the City, are for sale, at low prices, at the Great St. Nicholas Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 519 Broadway.

ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 & 249 28th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their personal supervision; warranted superior with every Piano. J. & C. F., being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish their pianos lower than any other house, and the best to buy for cash. Those desiring good Pianos that keep in tune and wears well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos to let, toned, repaired, and exchanged.

REMOVAL. BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of their establishment, removed the Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 128 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—The subscribers invite attention to their Pianos lately constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is pronounced the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Canal-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES—(New and second-hand) for sale and for hire at WALKER'S warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st. Also, several fine toned Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers exclusively for sale.

PIANO-FORTE WANTED—In exchange for mahogany sideboard, gilt cornices, wall paperings, decorating, &c. Address H. S. C., at the office of this paper.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S—Grand and square Pianos, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale and retail by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

LAFOTA & MARSCHALL—MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PIANO FORTES—No. 8 Mercer-st., near Canal.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED—Any family about breaking up housekeeping, and willing to sell their furniture at a low price, for cash may find a purchaser by addressing a line to Havens, Tribune office. N. B.—Medium price furniture preferred.

H. F. BARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment of colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SHOW CASES—SCHMITT & BROTHER, show case manufactory, and manufactory of N. & H. North-William-st., cor. Frankfort-st., N. Y., and 71 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, O.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices

WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from 14 15 to 16 16 per ton screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 168 Chrystie, near Delancey and 101 Division-st., near Pike.

FULTON & BROMLEY.

COAL $6 00 PER TON.—Best Red and White Ash Stove and Egg Coal. Also, Wood at lowest current prices, at Coal and Wood Depôt, No. 337 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SAMUEL WALLACE.

COAL $6 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white Coal for coal stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich-sts.

C. WATNEY.

PROPOSALS.

THE RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received from responsible contractors, until October 1, for the grading, fencing, superstructure, frank laying and equipment, together or separately, of a railroad in the vicinity of this city about fifteen miles in length. The map, profile and plan of the route may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application to the undersigned, after 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

OLIVER H. LEE, Civil Engineer.

New York, Sept. 5, 1855.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—At the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, the 2d of Oct. next, for hearing the new school house in 20th-st., near 3d-av., in the 19th ward. The plans can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the School Officers.

A. A. BRENNER, Chairman of Build. Com.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York

SCALES AND SAFES—

From the Celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling Green New-York City

CHARLES FULLER, Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphine, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine 80 and 95 per cent. Also, No. 269 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren-sts., New-York.

CHARLES STARK, JR. & CO.—No. 112 Fulton-st., manufacturers and dealers in coal oil, camphine, burning fluid and phosgene, wholesale and retail, and importers and dealers in the best quality and brands of sperm and half sperm oil for machinery; also, Gorman Bullseye, &c.

MEDICAL.

THIRSEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

THIRSEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of vital power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse or its effects are still active to youth, manhood and old age, the noble powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life if the Thirsemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the matrimonial state.

THIRSEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought sufficient for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

THIRSEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately the slightest Physician treats with mercury, to the irremediable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

THIRSEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being noticed.

Gold in one packet, $2 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Thiresmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Parcels Agents supplied. Terms cash.

DR. WARD'S CONFIRMED FRIEND—Cures private diseases when no hope else will. Cures, no matter how had. Cures after all doctors have failed. Does all it professes to do—that is, cures private diseases quicker, safer, and more radically than anything else in the world. Cures the bad as well as the slight: while other remedies leave no control. It is a vain to hope to be cured, then ugly, totally, radically by any other remedy. Thousands have spent a little fortune without being cured, till they got Dr. Ward's remedy. If you are under any other doctor, and are not immediately cured or relieved by him, come to Dr. WARD, and he will cure you. I have more cures than any other living physician. I inform the unfortunate too that not relying on me modest, but acquainted with every improvement, I have great advantage over most when all treat on the old system, that requires many months, whereas I perform cures in as many days. There are thousands afflicted with those diseases, would receive upon the guarantee of debts. I cure in eight cases in one day; the worst in one week. No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of No. 418 Broadway, is the place to get my extraordinary and rapid remedy, unrivalled in every respect. Price $1, with a private treatise. A cure guaranteed.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No. 660 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it necessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially or two of their own sex, when all superfluous hindrance and impediments in the way of treating the diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical advice will call on consult Dr. J. being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

DR MAGNIN'S LUCINA CURDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorator of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, attaching all over excitement and restoring into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it possesses them to more readily digest the food taken, thereby creating a healthy appetite, and wholesome bowel, thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane. DR MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Fifteenth edition, of 96 pages 15 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in medical science, by which any one may cure himself without the aid of a physician. In this valuable work the superiority of the author's Parisian Lotion treatment of private diseases, both married and single should consult it. Sent at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 8 Lombard, corner of Broadway, New-York. Consultations free. Dr. L. is a graduate of the Paris University, and a member of the New-York Medical College. Dr. LAMONT is also the author of "Lamont's Female Medical Companion," a work of 300 pages, containing 50 plates. Sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, for $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—168th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one at this moment, and constitutes a perfect, safe, private medical guide. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable, in persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Change of climate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying up poisons in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Memoirs of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Ann-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicine are applicable in every form of disease, even the weakest, can be taken without fear of discovery. His medicines are nervous tonics, after removing the ill sense, leave the system in an equal condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., can be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that pursued by the great Parisian Ricord, and fresh importations of all new discoveries. Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES

THE PRESCRIPTION of the most celebrated oculist of the age. This balsam is confidently commended to the notice as the very best application that can be used for restoring the diseases of the eyes; it is unfailing to give immediate relief. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New York. Sold by druggists generally.

GEORGE F. SCHAEFER, DENTIST—No. 456 Hudson-st., near Bleecker, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, whole upper sets of teeth from $15 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND MILLWRIGHT WORK.—W. B. ADAMS, corner of 20th-st and 10th-av., has on hand or manufacturing to order, in the best manner, 40 to 50 new Steam Engines of all sizes; Log Saw Mills of all kinds; also, Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, and other Saw Mill machinery; Shafting, Gearing, Pulleys, &c.

FURS.

RICH FURS,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, their FALL STOCK of London manufactured Furs.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No. 663 Broadway, New York, Leaders has removed thanks to his customers and the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and begs to state he continues to sell at the same low prices, and solicits a continuance of their patronage and recommendations. A new and substantial assortment of Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on moderate terms. Orders strictly observed. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine his City trade stock.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DRAFT OF AIR-TIGHT AND SHAVED ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform its work, its patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and three diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and only premium oak keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the City Hall Palace.

It will set the timber, in the bolt, sawn the staves, hollowing with the proper curve from all different lengths, plane both inside and out, the perfectly jointed, trim the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, raising each staves its proper proportion of bilge, crozes, cuts the croze in it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, trusses it to any size, and finishes the barrel or keg for the hoopers perfect in shape so perfect, complete and well finished that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel. Classic of Jack Ellis, our Machine makes at the rate of three hundred per day, by the single set—two which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to view them as they will be in operation.

Any manufacturer, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest Wafer Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the exact specific liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Corning Railroad, the counties' well north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will run the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with this work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now or hereafter, can obtain any information by letter thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hood for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is considered by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the manufacture of, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. More than exceeding eleven on board.

Elmira, N. Y.,
Empire State Machine Manufacturing Company.
W. H. PERRIL, Agent.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,
VIA RUNNERMILLE BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Indianola, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2.45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 5 P. M. train for Fulton, 20 M S. Rockford, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train for Cincinnati and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11.20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10.40 P. M., Cleveland 5.55 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10.20 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9.05 P. M., Cleveland 6.10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10.25 A. M., Cincinnati 2.30 P. M., and Chicago 6.30 P. M. Passengers take the cars of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2.45 P. M. on following day; also connection at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 9.45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12.30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4.30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 8.00 P. M., Toledo 9.30 A. M., Chicago 9.30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland Ohio, May 6, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE.—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., and PROVIDENCE & HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 4 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 8.55 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9.05 A. M., after arrival of express train from Boston, connecting with Evening Trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Train runs on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10.50 A. M., connecting with train as for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7.30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7.30 A. M. and 12.20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10.10 A. M. and 4.55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Steamers of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., VIA CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. This route requires no reshipment of goods, thus preventing breakage, pilferage, and the annoyances of correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c., Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from, Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Rail-road, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6.20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the same morning CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10.45 A. M., Xenia at 12.40 P. M., Cincinnati at 3.30 P. M., Dayton at 1.20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7.7 M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2.25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7.00 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M. Xenia at 2.25, Dayton at 5.10, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5.30 P.

This route is quicker and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply at Grand Peoples Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

Wm. C. CLEMENT, Supt. M., K. & E. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Supt. C. C. & C. R. R.

A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Owing to the Fair WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6.30 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6.30 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate places. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot Chambers-st.)
Way Passenger, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations.
Night Express, at 6.30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

On Sunday, one Express Train at 5.30 P. M.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first class splendid steamers, or all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Arrangements for the STATE FAIR of the New York State Agricultural Society, to be held at Elmira, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1855. During the week commencing Oct. 1 trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., as the following hours:

Dunkirk and Buffalo Express, at 6.30 A. M.
Night Express, at 6.30 P. M.
And Special Train at 10.30 P. M., for 4 days ending Oct. 4.
Ticket will be sold to Elmira and return, good on the Mail and Special Trains at one and a half the regular rate.

Live Stock and articles intended for exhibition will be forwarded by Express Freight Trains free of charge, but to prevent the abuse of this privilege, freight must be paid on delivery of the articles or stock for transportation, and the same will be refunded on return of them, to the parties in charge, on production of a certificate that they were exhibited at said Fair, and that no commission or profit has been charged.

Lessees of the Company's Docks, at the foot of Duane-st., at Boyeau, three miles from Jersey City, on or before Sept. 27, 1855.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1855, the trains will run as follows:

Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M., Through Way Trains, 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. Express Train 6.30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 10 A. M., Passenger, 6 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3.30, and 6 30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10.15 A. M., 4.30 and 6.30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 5.30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains connect at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 10th-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 8 P. M., from 31st-st., for Albany, stopping at Yonkers, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson and Stuyvesant.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 (new), Liberty River, Twenty-third-st., at 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 4½ P. M., 6 P. M., 11 P. M. and 12 Night. Through in 2 hours. Fare to Philadelphia by cars to way-places and Camden—Fare $1 75. Express line 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy—Private carriage direct to Camden depot, through in five hours. Fare $3. Way Accommodation and emigrant line at 1 P. M.—Fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.—Fare $1 25.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS. Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New York for Easton by steamer from Jackson Depot, foot of Liberty-st., (West) at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave Easton for New York at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Connecting with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, Honesdale, Owego, Ithaca, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Lockport, Niagara, Tonawanda, Attica, Batavia, Elmira, Corning, Bath, Hornellsville, Dansville, Avon, Geneseo, Mount Morris, Portage, Olean, Salamanca, Great Valley, Little Valley, Randolph, Jamestown, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cinc

New-York Daily Times.

BRIGGS' COMMITTEE.

CHIEF MATSELL CONTRIBUTES A PAPER AND GOES

Three Affidavits Very Hard to Read but Very Funny and Stuffed with Nonsense.

Branch Travels Veiled and Falls Among Bull-Dogs.

The Briggs Investigating Committee held another meeting yesterday afternoon. GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief of Police, having been sworn, immediately handed a paper to Alderman BRIGGS, of which the following is a copy:

THE CHIEF'S CONTRIBUTION.

It is my belief that the proceedings of this Committee are designed exclusively for personal and partisan objects, and I do not mean to recognize your pretended authority until the last judicial determination, which I can legally obtain, holds that you have the power you claim to exercise. I therefore decline to answer any questions which you may propose to me.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1855. GEO. W. MATSELL.

Alderman BRIGGS proceeded to peruse the document in silence.

MR. MATSELL—Now, Mr. Alderman, if you have read that paper, I will take my leave.

Alderman BRIGGS—Hold on a minute, Mr. MATSELL.

MR. MATSELL—I have nothing further—

Alderman BRIGGS—(interposing)—You refuse to answer any questions?

MR. MATSELL—(warmly)—I believe I say as in that paper; my name is to it. (Retires.)

Alderman BRIGGS—(complacently—after a pause, during which the Chief of Police had left the room)—Well, I suppose that is the easiest way he can get out of it at present; we'll attend to him at another time.

WAS HE EVER NATURALIZED?

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, County Clerk, having been sworn, stated, in answer to sundry questions put to him by the Aldermanic Inquisitor, that to the best of his knowledge no certificates of naturalization have been granted from his office to Policeman since the commencement of this investigation; that the Naturalization Clerk, JOHN BROWN, had charge of the naturalization business; that one JARVES at some time or other showed him a paper containing the names of the family of GEORGE MATSELL, the tailor, but that so far as witness knew, it was not an application for naturalization.

Alderman BRIGGS—Was the name of GEORGE MATSELL on that paper?

WITNESS—It was.

Alderman BRIGGS—GEORGE W. MATSELL?

WITNESS—I think so; I don't know that there was any middle name; if there was I have no recollection of it.

NATHANIEL JARVES, sworn: This witness, who is Deputy Clerk in the Court of Common Pleas testified that in overhauling records and papers belonging to that Court, a paper was found, purporting to be the application of the family of GEORGE MATSELL, the tailor, for naturalization.

Alderman BRIGGS—Was it GEORGE W. MATSELL?

WITNESS—I don't know; the document will speak for itself.

Alderman BRIGGS—Can you produce that document?

WITNESS.—I will not—or rather I *cannot* except by the legal authority of the Court

After some conversation, witness agreed to furnish a certified copy of the document to-morrow.

GEO. W. BROWN, Clerk of the Naturalization Office, was sworn: He could not swear that any Policeman had been naturalized in the office. Two persons had been naturalized, who wore a stripe on their pantaloons, and who were said to be Policemen; in both these cases the parties came to this country when boys, and were naturalized as minors; Mr. MATSELL had never applied to him for naturalization, or said anything to him on that subject; could not turn to the records and find the names of the two persons whom he naturalized as above.

No further witnesses being present, the following interesting and racy affidavits were read, after which the Committee adjourned.

[As it would be asking too much of the reader to look through this affidavit unless he knows the argument, we submit it:

BRANCH induces a lady to serve a subpœna on Mrs. FINN, sister to Chief MATSELL, but she does not do it, because she can't. The whereases will repay perusal. The deponent had a door slepped in her face, and witnessed an awful case of "nervous tremulation of the hands and lips and jaws."]

A CASE OF NERVOUS TREMULATION OF THE HANDS, LIPS AND JAWS.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LOUISA WYOKOFF, residing at No. 138 West Sixteenth-street, depose that I was requested by Stephen H. Branch to go to South Seventh-street, near the corner of Third-street, Williamsburg, L. I., and subpœna Mary Matsell Finn; that I told Mr. Branch I never knew a lady to subpœna a lady, who replied that this was an extraordinary case—that inasmuch as I was a child residing opposite Lafayette Hall, in Broadway, when George Matsell, sailor, resided there, I knew all his children, viz.: William, a native of England, long deceased; Mary, a native of England, who now resides in Williamsburg, L. I.; Susan, a native of England, who is the wife of Mr. Finn, who is, I believe, an unnaturalized foreigner, and now represents America at Manchester, England, as Consul; George, a native of Brandon, Eng and, who is the Chief of Police of the City of New York; Augusta, a native of Brandon, England, who died in South America; Elizabeth, a native of Brandon, England, who resides in the Seventh Ward in this City and is the wife of Joseph Ewen, a proprietor of the Sunday *Leader* of this City; James Henry Abdeal Columbia, a native of the United States, who married the widow of Augustus, his brother, and is, I believe, the American Consul in South America;—that inasmuch as I knew all, and played with a portion of these children of George Matsell, tailor, in my childhood, and could recognize them now; that inasmuch as I have seen them at various times since that remote period, and have visited George at his residence, he now recognizes me as his acquaintance in former days; that in view of all this, Mr. Branch requested me to serve a subpœna on Mary Matsell Finn, at Williamsburg, signed by Alderman Briggs and David T. Valentine; and to gratify Mr Branch I consented to assume the task and accordingly I left the City of New York, for Williamsburg, on the morning of Friday, the 14th of Sept., 1855, for South Seventh-street, near the corner of Third-street, Williamsburg, and having arrived, sent a little girl to inquire for Mrs Finn (Mary Matsell having first married a man named Abbott and subsequently a man named McFinn, and having afterwards been twice called the Mrs McFinn) who resided at the corner and confectionary store, kept by her daughters. Those names are Abbott, they being the children by her first husband that the little girl was told by a girl in the store that Mrs. Finn did not reside there; that I then made inquiry of one of the neighbors, and was told that Mrs Finn did positively reside there, and had been seen within a short time; that I then went into the toy store myself and inquired for Mrs. Finn, and was informed by her daughters whom I knew, that Mrs. Finn did not live there, that they did not know Mrs Finn or where she resided; that I again made applications to the above-mentioned neighbors, and requested one of them to accompany me to Mrs. Finn's house, which she did; that she neighbor told Mrs. Finn's daughters, that Mrs Finn, their mother, certainly did reside there, which they blushingly and nervously acknowledged, but said that she was absent from home; that I saw a family connection of the Matsell and Finn family in Williamsburg who told me that she knew that Mrs Finn resided in rear of the toy-shop in South Seventh street, at which I had inquired, and that she had seen her only a short time previous; that I then called on Mrs Fenwick, whom I immediately recognized as Mrs Mary Matsell, Finn's elder daughter, and formerly Mary Abbott, and asked her if I could see Mrs. Finn, her mother, and was answered "No," in a violent manner, she, at the same time, slamming the door most violently in my face; that when I first called in the toy-store to inquire for Mrs Finn her daughters evinced a nervous tremulation of the hands and lips and jaws, such as I never witnessed on the most painful occasions. And further this deponent saith not.

LOUISA WYOKOFF.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1855.
Sworn to before me this 26th day of Sept., 1855
GEORGE W. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

[This deponent saw little of general interest. It will hardly repay perusal. Better omit it.]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS FLENDER, messenger of the Board of Aldermen, depose that on Saturday, Sept 22 1855, I went to serve a subpœna on Mrs. Mary Matsell Finn, the eldest sister of George Matsell, the Chief of Police of the City of New-York; that I went into a toy and confectionary store near the corner of South Seventh and Third streets, Williamsburg, where I saw two young ladies, each about 18 and 20 years of age; that I inquired of these young ladies for Mrs. Finn, or McFinn, (the widow of Mr McFinn, whose former husband was named Abbott,) and was informed, that no such person resided there; that when I asked them for Mrs. Finn or Mrs. McFinn, they both exhibited symptoms of extreme agitation and nervousness, and looked at each other intensely, and hesitated for some seconds as to the manner and expediency of answering my questions. And further this deponent saith not.

THOMAS FLENDER,
Messenger of the Board of Aldermen

Office of the Clerk of the Common Council Sept 22, 1855
Sworn to before me this 26th day of Sept 1855
W. F. Y CHAPMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

But the next reassures us. It is evident that the vermifuge has not utterly destroyed the crop. There are worms of a high order left yet. In this 'davy, Mr. BRIGGS relates his travels with an anonymous friend whom everybody took to be the alligator, upon occasion of attempting to subpœna Mrs. FINN. The brace of brave men called, but things looked so equally they determined first to overhaul the back yard and reconnoitre the good lady's quarters from a new stand-point. But they met dogs, fierce bull-dogs, from the proud and scowling and indignant woman, and a man who "brandished his vaculver in the rays of the morning sun," and heard tell of desperate bullies—yes, heard that Mr. FINN himself belonged to a terrible gang of rowdies, and kept "company with the worst fellows he ever behold," —so the friend, whom every intelligent reader will be sure is Mr. BRANCH, sloped suddenly, and concluded, last all Brooklyn should be involved in riot and bloodshed, not to storm a castle to serve a subpœna upon Mrs. FINN.

These desperate experiences are related in a manner that takes down old JOHN BUNYAN. "Every family"—as the book-reviewers say of every other story of Indian massacres—"Every family should have a copy in the house." Read it, reader, though it necessitate a new pair of spectacles. Read it and be satisfied that greater folly never was perused by men in pay of the Common Council—nor inflicted through mortal eyes upon suffering brains."

HOW IT HAPPENED MRS. FINN WAS NOT SUBPŒNAED.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM BAKER, of No. 1 949 Broadway, depose that I was requested by Stephen H Branch to subpœna Mary Matsell Finn, the eldest sister of George Matsell, Chief of Police, that I told Mr Branch as officer would probably be more suitable for such a mission, when Mr. Branch replied that he desired me to serve the subpœna, as I had known Mary, William, Susan, George, Augustus, Elizabeth and James Henry Abdeal Columbia, since they resided opposite Lafayette Hall, where Niblo's Garden now stands, and because I was intimately acquainted with George Matsell, tailor, and Elizabeth, his wife, having formed their acquaintance shortly after their arrival in America, (Columbia Matsell excepted) in the ship *Persens*, in 1817, from England; that in consequence of all this and to please Mr. Branch, who said that it required some person to subpœna Mary Matsell Finn, who was acquainted with her, I consequently started with a friend on Saturday morning, the 15th of September, for Williamsburg, at 7 o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of Mrs Finn, sister of George Matsell; that in stopping in the door-way of her daughter's tov and confectionery store in South Seventh near the corner of Third-street, our presence seemed to excite a tremor and alarm, and presently a general commotion in the house and throughout the neighborhood, so much so that we considered it prudent to commence a reconnoitering some little distance from, and subsequently in the rear of the locality before serving, or attempting to serve the suspœna; that I learned the daughters had on several occasions, denied that Mrs. Finn, *alias* Mrs McFinn, *alias* Mrs Abbott, (she some times call herself by all these three names at different times,) resided there; that quite recently Mrs Finn had absented herself from the shop considerably; that accordingly, myself and friend passed on from the toy shop to the corner of Third and South Seventh streets, where we saw Matthew Finn, Mary Matsell Finn's son, come out of his sister's toy shop, and come to the corner, where we were followed by two desperate bullies; that while my attention was diverted for a moment, my friend directed my eyes to a receiver that Matthew Finn was just putting in his breast pocket, having just brandished it in the rays of the morning sun; that Finn and his comrades soon went down the street; that my friend then went into a bakery on the corner, and requested permission to examine the yard, which was granted, while I went up Third street; that on my return, and while waiting for my friend, Finn came several times and stood very near me, frequently hissing and talking with rowdies as they passed to and fro, and who now seemed to be gathering very rapidly; that in about half an hour my friend returned and informed me that he had been in the rear of the toy shop and confectionary store, where he ascertained that Mrs Finn and her daughters resided in the house, owned by Mr. Fenwick, who married Mary Matsell Finn's eldest daughter, Mary Abbott; that Mr Fenwick owned and resided in another house directly in the rear of Mrs Finn's and which fronted on another street; that the rear of both houses were connected by one yard; that he saw several ferocious bull dogs in the yard, which the neighbors said came from the dog pound in New York; that he believed Mrs Finn was secreted in Mr. Fenwick's house; that on scaling the fence while he was about to descend into the yard, Mrs Fenwick came running out, crying, "What do you want, Sir?" that he replied, "I desire to examine the yard," that she said, "if you succeed in passing those dogs we will have bullets for you then;" that he told her he was not afraid of the dogs, and in passing them one sprang at him, which he kept off with getting only a slight nibble from one of them; that Mrs Fenwick then said, "You seem to take things rather coolly, and you must be the Alligator, and you had better depart very soon;" that after looking around the yard a little, and not finding Mrs. Finn, so that he could place the subpœna in her hands, (which he had in his pocket) he left the yard by re-scaling the fence and passing through the bakery again; that on hearing this, I considered to beat a retreat, as I had no idea of storming a castle to serve a subpœna; that before retreating we went into several stores, and were invariably informed that Mrs. Finn resided in the rear of the toy shop, and had been recently seen in the yard; that as I was going down the street, Finn again came where I was, and I was informed by the neighbors that he belonged to a terrible gang of rowdies; that I had not gone far before I again saw Finn at my heels, in company with the worst fellows I ever beheld; that my friend about this time suddenly disappeared, and I continued on towards the ferry; but had not been there long when Finn, his ruffians, was again by my side, who pointed me out as the Alligator to almost every one that passed, and did his utmos to raise a mob against me; that I remained at the ferry about two hours, conversing with two police officers for acfew, as Finn was pacing to and fro, and passing from corner to corner, and during all he could to have me attacked; that my friend finally came down to the ferry, after obtaining all the information he could; that we then consulted as to the expediency of serving the subpœna and serve the subpœna at every peril, but we concluded that as attempt to serve the subpœnas, under the circumstances, would be attended with very serious issue to, and might end in riot and bloodshed; that we finally recrossed the ferry to New-York. And further this deponent saith not.

WILLIAM BAKER

NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 26, 1855
Sworn to before me, this 26th day of September, 1855
GEORGE W. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

[Advertisement.]

UNDER GARMENTS AND HOSIERY.—FAMILIES SUPPLIED.—JAS. E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, invites the attention of families to the following approved styles, of the best quality, and off-red at the lowest market prices, viz.:

UNDER-GARMENTS.—Ladies' vests, in merino, silk, and cotton, without sleeves, half and full sleeves.

Misses' and infants' merino vests, without, and half sleeves.

Men's white and gray merino shirts and drawers; domestic and Scotch woolen shirts and drawers; cotton shirts and drawers.

Boys' merino and cotton shirts and drawers.

HOSIERY.—American, English, Scotch and German hose and half hose, all the approved styles, superior in material and make.

N B—All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed judgment at a small advance on the original cost.

JAS. E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDEHOOF,
No 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPE PATENT.—This is to certify that we have sold the exclusive right for taking Ambrotypes in the City of New-York and Long Island to Mr. WM. A. TOMLINSON, No. 373 Broadway. Caution—The term Ambrotype was originated as a *trade mark* to designate our patent pictures, which are hermetically sealed by fir balsam, or its equivalent cement, between two glasses or other plates. Any application of this term to pictures upon a single glass plate is therefore an infringement of our rights, injures our business) and involves the user in liability for damages. CUTTING & BOWDOIN,
Proprietors of Ambrotype Patent.
BOSTON, Sept, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL, FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.—Dr. REESE remarks in his *Gazette* of this month, that the name of RUSHTON has so long been identified with Cod Liver Oil, by reason of his laudable efforts to procure and prepare the genuine article for the public, that the son deserves to be sustained in perpetuating the reputation acquired by RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil. The attempt to deprive him of his legitimate claims in this particular, by a rival house, is unworthy of public favor and cannot fail to be frowned upon by liberal men of the profession. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, son of the late WM L. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RINO, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—What crowds congregate nightly at this comfortable theatre, to witness the excellent performances given there. The gorgeous pantomime of the "Magic Pills," the favorite drama of the "People's Lawyer," and the laughable farce of the "Two Gregories." Go early, to-night, and secure a good place.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Biles. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 664 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street, (opposite TAYLOR'S Saloon,) offer a good Brussels Carpet at $1 per yard, and other articles in their line at proportionate rates.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, Floor Oilcloths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 8s per yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT DISPLAY OF BONNETS.—J. NORTH, No. 190 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, will open his stock of Fall and Winter Bonnets this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 28. This will be the finest display of fashions ever made in Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J R STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.—Fine fashionable cloth coats $8; splendid business coats $5; 3,000 pair fancy cassimere pants $2 50; rich silk vests $2; extra superfine beaver overcoats $15; &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Life, Cabinet, and Miniature sizes, in oil and water colors.

AMBROTYPES

in every style at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway,

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Dr. Samuel D Burchard, CHARLES G LUNDY, of Danville, Penn., and Miss GEORGIANA, daughter of B. M. Fowler, Esq., of this City.

☞ Danville papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Wm. S. Balch, SAMUEL S PALMER to KATE, daughter of James Webb, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, by Rev. L S Weed, Mr E P. BELLOWS to ELIZABETH W, daughter of Mr. B. Russell, all of Brooklyn.

At Haverstraw, N Y, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 18, by Rev. Amasa S. Freeman, Mr ISAIAH M GARDNER to ELMIRA, eldest daughter of Hon. Jacob P Brower.

At Eythorne, Kent, Eng., on Sunday, Aug 26, by the uncle of the bride, Rev G Fabyan, EDMUND SILLINU HALLEWELL, Esq., of Mourne Park, Rosstrevor, County Down, Ireland, to ANNIE FARBRACE, third daughter of the late Vice Admiral Robert Wmthrop.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 26, of consumption, ELIZABETH A., wife of Wm. McGowan, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Artemus Kendall, Esq., No. 196 Allen-st.

In Brooklyn on Wednesday, Sept. 26, IRA, child of Wm. A. and Thomas M. Smith, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No 32 West Baltic-st

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept 21, on My tle-av, PETER V. MILLER aged 10 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday Sept 26, JOHN M, second son of John and Catharine Chrystal, aged 1 year, 5 months and 26 days.

Funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No 24 Rush st Brooklyn, E D, near Division-av, this day, (Thursday,) 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. All friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, MARY ELLA, the only daughter of George and Harriet Van Brunchoten, aged 17 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her fune al, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 24 Bond-st.

At Madeline Landing, Rockland County, on Tuesday morning, Sept 25, Miss ELIZA S, wife of Dr John Torrey. Her remains were interred at the above place.

At Louisville, Ky., on Friday, Sept. 21, LILY, only daughter of John A and Maria O. Miller, aged 5 years and 2 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 26.

$6,000 Ind State 6s	62½	150	Erie Railroad	s6	56
8,000 Missouri 6s	91	100	do	s60	56
10,000 Virginia 6s	b15	96	200	do	s60	55½
10 000 do	b30	98	250	do	b30	56
15,500 do	w7	100	140	do	s30	56
9 000 111 Cen. R R 8s	86	100	100	do	b45	56
2 000 do	b30	85½	950	do		55
20,000 do	b60	85½	400	do	s30	55½
2 000 T. H. A Alt 2d m b	82	200	do	s60	55
3 000 Chic & N. I. R bds	93	500	do	s60	55½
5,000 Erie Conv b. 71	s60	82	600	do	s30	56
6 000 Erie bds of '89	s30	84	100	do	b30	56½
6 000 Erie Bds of '75	s60	87	100	do	b60	56½
20 Del & Hud Canal Co	129½	450	do		56½
50 Ocean Bank	96½	450	do		56½
90 Metropolitan Bank	98	50	do	b15	56
900 Ward Coal Co	b20	1½	100	do		56½
100 do	b3	1½	500	Reading R R	w10	85½
650 Nic Transit Co	20	500	do	s10	85
800 Cumb Coal Co	26½	1200	do		85
500 do	b60	26½	50	do		84½
100 do	26	200	Hudson Riv. R.R.	b30	61½
50 do	s10	26½	150	do	s	61½
150 do	s30	26½	5	do		61
200 do	s60	26½	80	Mich. So & N. Ia R	101
50 do	s10	27	50	do	b30	101½
200 Cleve & Toledo R R	85½	100	Panama Railroad	b60	106
150 do	b60	85½	500	Ill. Central R R.	s10	94
125 do	b10	85½	50	do		94
400 do	85½	100	Chi & R. Isl. R R.		101½
150 do	s30	86	50	do	b10	101½
200 do	s60	86½	300	do	b60	102
200 do	s60	85	50	do	s3	101½
50 Cleve & Pitts R R.	84	100	do		101
5 Third-avenue R R.	80	20	Sixth avenue R R.		79½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales were made at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$18,000 Penn. Coupons, 5s, 1877.. Int. added. 89½@90
5,000 Memphis City 6s, 1881... Int added. 84

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5 000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	85	100	Erie Railroad	b2	55½
16 000 Indiana State 5s	82	300	do	s60	56½
5,000 Mich. South. & R Sinking Fund Bds.	98	120	do	s30	55½
100 Cumber. Coal Co	26½	200	do	Oct. 10	55½
200 do	b3	26½	200	do	s6	55½
800 do	26	700	do		55½
400 do	b60	26½	100	do	s10	55½
200 do	b3	26	100	do	2d	55½
200 M. S. & N. I. R R	b90	102	100	do	b30	56
28 do			100	Cleve & Pitts. R R		86
25 do	b90		75	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30	95
400 Reading Railroad	84½		40	Cleve. & Tol. R R		84½
100 do	b3	85	50	Hudson Riv. R. R.		41
200 do	85	100	Ill. Cent. Railroad.	b3	94½
1000 do	b3	86	100	do		94½
125 C & Rock I R R	101	5	Gal & Chic. R R		119

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26—P. M.

The non-arrival of the California steamers early this week has caused a good deal of confusion to money lenders, as well as borrowers. This change of the sailing day at San Francisco has thrown the receipt of nearly two millions of Gold a week later than under the old order, and in that week, the Specie reserve of the City Banks has run down to a point which some of the more conservative of their number deem unsafe in the present expanded condition of business. The consequence has been the withdrawal of large sums of Money on call, from Well-street, as the most ready means of reducing the daily specie balances at the Clearing House. This rule of action by one or two or half-dozen large Banks is almost sure to be followed by the whole Association, one being quite as repugnant as another to being brought in debt to his neighbor on the daily settlements. The temporary pressure and inconvenience thus caused are anything but pleasant, but known or believed to be but temporary, we do not see that bona fide holders of Stocks who have bought and paid for them, and who can afford to keep them, have any cause to be alarmed or particularly concerned at the fight making between Bull and Bear in Wall-street,—the one to sustain and the other to seize upon the circumstances to which we have referred, to break down the market,—certainly none in the state of the country or the golden returns from a superabundant crop in the prospect. The more unfavorable considerations perhaps is, that a sharp turn like the present develops the vast amount of State and Railway Securities that multiply on the market in a short season of ease and speculation; and which, however good or sound intrinsically, are quite unavailable, except at a sacrifice, when money lenders demand their loans. The Brokers who are carrying such Bonds are quite as much inconvenienced this week as the operators in speculative shares, and find a less ready demand when forced to sell. This is especially the case now, when there is little or no foreign demand, and before our own people are prepared, by the results of a season of remarkable prosperity, such as the present is destined to be, to buy freely for their own account. The demand for Money was again active to-day, but we have to repeat that it is very much confined to Wall-street. The offerings of business paper at the Banks, though generally full, are not particularly urgent, and our merchants and traders, in nearly all departments, are made comfortable in their finances by the regularity with which collections are made and produce is received from the interior. Not only so—they are most actively and profitably employed.

The Stock Exchange declined ¼ to 1 ℔ cent. to-day, as compared with the prices of Tuesday. The Western Road Shares were inactive, and some of the State Stocks ½ ℔ cent. lower. The most stubborn stand made by the Bulls is on Erie and Reading Shares; the daily sales of which continue large. The former of these gave way at the Second Board, and while the lowest recorded sale was at 55½, cash, a prominent seller on the opposite side sold 1,500 Shares after the adjournment, at 55 ℔ cent., seller 60 days. The Stock of the Illinois Central Road sold at 94 ℔ cent., or $9 for $15 paid in. The Bonds of the Company were a fraction better than yesterday, and in request at 85 ℔ cent. The private sales of New-York Central were inconsiderable, prices lower, 98@98½ ℔ cent. cash. The possibility of an early modification of the transfer order is again spoken of in the Street; its probability we have no means of knowing. A communication from a large and intelligent Stockholder, practically advised on the usual course of business among brokers and buyers, as well as money lenders, in matters of transfer will be found in another column and is entitled to calm consideration. The general market closed feverish and unsettled. There was an auction sale at the Merchants' Exchange, to close a long standing hypothecation, of $180,000 Pennsylvania State coupon 5 ℔ cents, at 90@90½ ℔ cent. The stock, unlike the old fives of the Commonwealth, is free from taxation. At the same time a parcel of Memphis City 6 ℔ cents., endorsed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, was sold at 64 ℔ cent—a lower point than this loan touched in the hardest of times in 1854. One of the operators for a decline in Erie sold at the Brokers' Board $5,000 each of the Bonds of the Erie Company of of 1871, 1875 and 1883, at a decline of 2 ℔ cent. from the previous cash sales, deliverable at his option in 60 days.

The Sub-Treasury balance was increased to-day $170,191, including $50,000 in gold received by express from the Land Office at Dubuque, Iowa. Nothing is yet known of the robber of the previous $50,000, said to have been started from the same quarter, and which had turned to Lead before the boxes were opened in New-York. The American Express Company, amply responsible in capital and surplus means, have caused the Government to be assured that they will make good the loss when it is established that the Gold was delivered to them. We hear that $50,000 in Gold was sent to Canada to-day, and $50,000 more put up for the Bank of GEO. SMITH, at Atlanta, Georgia. The shipment from Boston to-day was $525,000, of which about half a million went from this City by express yesterday afternoon. The run upon Mr. GEORGE SMITH'S banks in Georgia—he is now using two old charters—is kept up from the Northwest. The Chicago *Tribune* notices a remittance of $178 000 from that city for redemption. The Atlanta *Republican* says that—

The circulation is mostly in the Northwest and, within the last few weeks, $310,000 of its bills have been presented for redemption and about $200,000 of the bills of the Interior Bank of Griffin has been presented to that bank, all from the Northwest. The last run on the two banks has just closed, making an entire run on the two, of fully $500,000. Both of these banks, as it is well known, are mainly owned by GEORGE SMITH. We have no fears of the Western Bankers being able to break them, and presume this is not their aim or expectation, but we are glad to see them running their bills in, and hope they will be able to run and keep in, from that section of the country, all the paper carried there from Georgia. It is for the interest of the Western capitalists to clear their country of Georgia paper, *and we trust they will do it.* In doing so they test the soundness and ability of GEORGE SMITH, as well as other Bankers, and will drive these banks to use their circulation and extend their accommodations within the legitimate sphere of their operations.

The same paper publishes the following official return, made to the State authorities by GEORGE SMITH, P. STRACHAN, and their Cashier and President, of the condition of the Atlanta Bank to August 22:

RESOURCES.

Bills of Exchange and notes discounted	$641,244 10
Of which considered doubtful	238 70
Banking-house and lot	15,050 07
Expenses	601 90
Exchange on Northern and Southern cities	134,695 77
Specie on hand	167,152
Specie in transitu from Charleston	50,000
Specie in transitu from New-York	100,000—337,152 00
Notes of other Banks	61,580 00
Bank checks and sush vouchers	2,643 56
Total	$1,394,006 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$900,000 00
Circulation	707,098 00
Individual deposits	23,786 38
Profits since 1st July, 1855	3,656 88
Resulting balance with Agents	75,800 00
Due other Banks and Bankers	101,272 96
Total	$1,394,006 02

The movement of Grain on the Lakes and from the South and West, since the present month set in, is beyond all precedent in magnitude and wide spread distribution. Yesterday the Buffalo and Oswego papers reported 795,762 bushels afloat in the Lakes and about due at these two ports, nearly equally divided between the two, and between Wheat and Indian Corn. On the 24th, 141,000 bushels of Wheat were landed at Oswego, and the same day 191,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at Buffalo. The receipts and shipments of Wheat at Savannah and Charleston are also important, as being from a section of the South—Tennessee and Western Georgia—hitherto scarcely able to supply their home wants—and the packet steamers, as well as sailing vessels, are employed to put the Grain in the New-York market. In the manifest of a single schooner, from Savannah for New-York September 22, we notice 12,000 bushels of Wheat. At St. Louis the receipts are heavy from the Missouri River, in addition to the trade from the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. From Nashville, Tenn., and Paducha, Ky., Wheat is being directed to Cairo for shipment North by the Illinois Central Road, and from the Southern points on that Road. In Illinois, the movement is a large one—150,000 bushels from the single depôt at Jonesborough. As low down as Memphis, the Wheat receipts from the interior, by the Railroad and from wagons, form a prominent item in the season's trade of that city—a thing never before known to its commerce, while only a few years since it paid immense tribute to Cincinnati for Flour. On Thursday and Friday last the receipts of Wheat at Chicago by Railroad were 88,900 bushels. The Canal Transportation Companies delivered at this City yesterday, by the North River, 62,000 bushels Grain, and the Erie Railroad delivered 2,849 barrels Flour.

The Government and people of New-Granada, pleased with the success and eminent advantages to their trade and prosperity of the Panama Railroad, have cordially invited, under very liberal charters, further schemes of American enterprise. The most prominent of these is the New-Granada Steam and Navigation Company, for the navigation by steam and the opening of the trade of the Magdalena River, through the ancient dike or canal of Carthagena. The Company for this object is now established in New-York, HENRY WELLS, Esq., of WELLS, FARGO & Co., President, and one of four steamers which they are constructing for the trade, has already been dispatched to the Magdalena River. The ultimate capital is made $2,000,000, and the net revenue reckoned at $403,273. The same parties, or much the same, have been granted a liberal charter for Banking at Bogota, the capital of the country. We hope soon to be able to make further reference to the practical working of the navigation project. No time has been lost to fit out the proper steamers for a full and fair experiment. We make no doubt from the liberality and perfect good faith which the New-Granadian Government has observed towards the Panama Railroad Company, that American capital may be safely ventured, under protection of its plighted charters of incorporation. The whole people are represented to be alive to the value of Yankee enterprise, and their material interests run in this direction, unchecked by national jealousy. Their Government and Trade have been advanced far beyond the condition of the neighboring South and Central American States by intercourse with our countrymen on the Isthmus, and the completion, as if by superhuman promptness, of the Panama Road.

The authenticated result of eight months' traffic this year on the Southern Michigan Road is—

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	$1,641,694
Traffic same months 1854	1,265,513
Increase	$376,181

The remaining four months cave last year $902,798. The prospect, we understand, is they will return this year over $1,100,000. A larger proportion of gross revenue than on almost any other Western Road is from passenger business. The Road is, from this cause, said to be run at less than fifty ℔ cent. transportation expenses. But assuming the net revenue for the year at $1,325,000, the showing is a most promising one to the Stockholders. Exclusive of the interest charges upon the unfinished Goshen and Jackson branches, the figures are—

MAIN LINE.

Net Revenue as above	$1

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1258 7 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times

AUTHORS AMONG FRUITS.

THE BANQUET OF THE PUBLISHERS.

GENIUS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE

SEVEN HUNDRED GUESTS AT TABLE.

Letters---Toasts--Speeches--A Teetotal Entertainment.

The long promised Banquet tendered by the Book Publishers Association of this City to the Authors, came off at the Crystal Palace last evening. In the strong words for the event, the Publishers spared no pains. Everything was ordered upon a scale of great variety and elegance. The viands consisted almost wholly of fruits. The beverages were altogether destitute of alcoholic stimulant. The ladies were admitted among the guests—the gentlemen refrained from indulgence in cigars and wine—the place was kept at a temperature unusually comfortable for such an occasion —the tables were graced with the presence of wit and wisdom, and the evening passed off in a very successful manner

APPEARANCE OF THE HALL.

The entire north nave of the Crystal Palace was given up to the Association. It was enclosed in the form of a pavilion, with longitudinal stripe of red, white and blue, alternating. Six long tables, stretching from north to south, were flanked at the southern extremity by a dais, upon which rested the table for the officers of the evening and the speakers. Covers were laid for six hundred and fifty persons, but the number who actually took part in the destruction of the viands, and afterward were within earshot of the speakers, was about seven hundred. Upon each plate was placed a card bearing the name of a guest. The caterers of the occasion were CULEMAN & STETSON, whose entire force of waiters—one hundred and fifty—was transferred from the Astor House.

In front of the President's chair, resting upon a small platform, was placed a Cornucopia, from the mouth of which poured a luscious flood of the gifts of Pomona. From the other extremity hung a card, inscribed with the words: "May Plenty crown the humblest board." This appropriate emblem was a gift from the New York Horticultural Society.

Above, elevated in the gallery, so that it cast a glow upon NOLL'S Band that discoursed the finest of instrumental music till the evening ended, hung an illuminated motto in gas-work. It read as follows:

COMPLIMENTARY FRUIT AND FLORAL FESTIVAL
TO AUTHORS:
BY THE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK PUBLISHERS.
September 27, 1855.

Below this was suspended another illumination, also in gas-work:

HONOR TO GENIUS:

Still further below, hung at the edge of the northern gallery, was a statue representing the Muse of History, enclosed in an illuminated temple, in gas-work: the brow of the statue encircled by a brilliant crown, formed of minute points of light. The effect of this work was exceedingly elegant. Beneath it was a silken canopy, overshadowing the lower end of the room.

Back of the dais, the tricolor partition shut out the main body of the building, and above it was a gallery to which the ladies had access.

At each lady's place at table lay a small bouquet, wrapped in filigree. The number of ladies who occupied seats in the main Hall was very small—probably there were not above fifty in all. In the galleries there were many spectators, and nine-tenths of them ladies. All the points in the Palace from which a view of the Banqueting Hall could be obtained were occupied.

A strong force of Police was present, in uniform, and excellent order was preserved upon the floor by a detailed force under command of Sergeant JONES.

THE BANQUET

Punctually at 5½ o'clock, the guests entered the Hall and took their places. WILLIAM APPLETON, Esq., President of the Association, presided. At his right sat Right Reverend Dr. POTTER, Provisional Bishop of this Diocese, who invoked the Divine blessing. A fierce and simultaneous onslaught upon the contents of the dishes was presently in order. Gentlemen with ladies and gentlemen without that privilege, alike endeavored to be polite, and displayed excellent capabilities of enjoyment. The beverages were coffee, tea and the simplest and earliest of liquids.

The President's table was honored by the presence of many familiar faces. WASHINGTON IRVING was there—fresh and genial, and the object of universal remark. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT sat on the left of Mr. APPLETON and near him Rev. GARDINER SPRING, Professor WEBSTER, Principal of the Free Academy; President WOOLSEY, of Yale College; Hon. CHARLES KING, President of Columbia College; Judge DUER, HENRY C. CAREY, Rev. Dr. HOSMER and his lady; ("Talvi,") Professor DENISON OLMSTED, Judge JAY. Towards the eastern end of the table were Mayor WOOD and Hon. J. V. C. SMITH, Mayor of Boston, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. H. WARD BEECHER, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, Wm. C. BRYANT, Hon. ROBERT T. CONRAD, and Prof. S. F. B. MORSE. Among the persons at table we noticed, in the list of ladies, Mrs. BOTTA, (late Miss ANNE C. LYNCH,) Mrs. SIGOURNEY, "MINNIE MYRTLE" ALICE CAREY, Mrs. SCHOOLCRAFT of Washington, and the Misses WARNER. Ex-Mayor HARPER, Rev. Mr. MILBURN, N. P. WILLIS and a host of well-known faces—publishers, authors, and paper men—were among the party. It was altogether a brilliant assemblage of the literary people of the City and its vicinity. On no former occasion has there been an opportunity to enjoy the sight of so many very great lions at once.

LETTERS FROM INVITED GUESTS.

Letters in response to invitations were received from the historian Prescott, Hon. Horace Mann, Grace Greenwood Hon. Edward Everett, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Dr. John W. Francis, Dr. Francis Lieber, Rev. Henry Giles, Erastus W. Ellsworth, John Grigg, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and others. Limited space forbids their publication.

Mr. EMERSON writes:

"The friendliest meeting of the authors and publishers of good books, I must think one of the fairest omens for mankind."

HORACE MANN says:

Your Crystal Palace is as famous a place as Mount Olympus: and the men and women whom you will assemble there will constitute a much more respectable company, and, I doubt not, will have a longer dynasty, than those who convened at the court of Jupiter. If there is any Mythological atheism in this, I hope my classical friends will pardon me. In such a company it would be an honor to be one one of the *Dii Minores*. But I am one of the *Lares* only, stationed at a distant hearthstone, and must remain and take care of the interests of my small family.

Mr. PRESCOTT sent a toast:

If toasts should be in fashion, will you allow me to send you one?

The Conspicuously Festival to Authors and Publishers—By their fruits ye shall know them.

GRACE GREENWOOD has always something pleasant to say:

May you all find "it good to be *there*," and among the luscious fruits spread before you, may no "apple of discord" have place.

Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP writes of the influence of Publishers:

I know not a body of men within the limits of our wide-spread Republic, who, associated upon just principles, might wield a mightier power for good, than the Publishers and Booksellers of America. The Press, in one of its greatest departments, is in their keeping. Upon them, in no small degree, it depends what shall be the character of the reading, by which the American mind is to be trained up to the discharge of its unmeasured responsibilities. There is the only improvement to which a Free People can ever submit. If, associating themselves together in a spirit of patriotism, they would put the ban of their rejection upon everything which pandered to a depraved appetite or pallored with a vital truth; they would effect an amount of good which no words could exaggerate, and would avert one huge half of all the danger which is threatening us, that our liberty may run into licentiousness.

Mrs. HALE sent with her letter a volume of poems—*Three Hours, or the Vigil of Love*—and referred to pages 19 and 20.

A. HART, of Philadelphia, wrote a brief declination, urging as his excuse the advent of a Hebrew fast-day, (the Tabernacles,) and added a sentiment:

Authors, Printers Publishers and Booksellers—Their unwearied efforts illumine the intellect of millions of inhabitants of this great Republic.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT begged to be excused on account of ill-health.

Rev. HENRY GILES discussed pleasantly of Literature:

Literature is the great common field where all creeds and nationalities can assemble in harmony, and in which the humanities and charities of the race are seen to be immortal and universal. The glory of literature is, that it knows nothing which is solely human and the changes of ages, this gathers up what is at least in affection grandest in sentiment, and truest in thought.—HOMER and HOMER would CHAUCER to young SHAKESPEARE, BRYANT, &c., and from PLATO to EMERSON

STATISTICS.

Mr. G. P. PUTNAM, Secretary of the Book Publishers' Association, read an introductory statistical sketch of the Progress of American Literature. An association of Publishers was formed eighteen years ago, at the old City Hotel. That, like this one, was intended to establish friendly social intercourse.

Mr. PUTNAM gave the following statistics of Books:

The records of American Publications, for the twelve years ending in 1842, show an aggregate of 1,115 different works. Of these, 693 were original, and 422 were reprints or from foreign books. The full list of republications would show very nearly the same number as the originals, viz: an average of 35 or each, per annum. In the year 1853, there were 733 new works published in the United States; of which 276 were reprints of English works, 35 were translations of foreign authors, and 420 (a large preponderance) were original American works—thus showing an increase of about 300 per cent. in less than twenty years. As the average increase of the population of the United States in the same time,—great as it was—scarcely reached 80 per cent; it appears that literature and the book trade advanced ten times as fast as the population.

Mr. PUTNAM was exceedingly complimentary to the great names in American literature,—glanced at the progress made in mechanical execution,—and finally showed, by figures carefully cyphered out, that we no longer rely for intellectual nutriment upon the yield of British minds.

The statements were very elaborate.

REGULAR TOASTS—THE SPEECHES.

There were seventeen regular toasts, but to all of them responses were not made.

Mr. SUMNER was assigned to respond to "The Republic of Letters," but he did not appear.

To the second toast—

American Literature—Its youth gives brilliant promise of an honorable future: many bright years show that it has been trained in the right schools.—

WM. C. BRYANT responded happily. He was received with a hurricane of plaudits, and, when he could be heard, claimed that he was not the man the company should have called for. His superior modesty led him to say that there were worthier representatives of American Literature around him. He spoke of the time when he first appeared before the public as an author—traced the changes in the popular feeling in regard to writers—and called up the memory of honest old COTTON MATHER, whose works counted up to as many days as were are in the year; and also whose time Literature has had much to learn. For more than a century after his time, the procession of American authors was a straggling one; now it is improving and increasing—it has brilliant essayists, learned metaphysicians, erudite philosophers. Every bush has its poet, starting up like the armed soldiers of RONDSICK DHU from beneath the rock and beneath the heather. What an immense Literature is that of our school-books! Will anybody undertake to enumerate the works that relate to questions of geography? Is there any end to the grammars? Can there be any complete catalogue of the authors who have toiled to make science easy by induction, by illustration, by the essay? Equal to that is the Literature that provides for the entertainment of the young. Not many years ago, Mr. B. said, he was in the Capital of the little Island of Malta, and was not displeased to find in its great Library a copious assortment of American books, selected by a lettered Scotchman, and comprising the writings of Miss SEDGWICK, Mrs. STODDARD, and others of our female authors. Booksellers next claimed Mr. BRYANT's attention. Booksellers, it has been said, are the natural enemies of Authors. This he denied. It has been said, too, that the bookseller grows rich upon the works of the author. What else has he to grow rich upon? If there were no popular authors with fertile brains, there would be no wealthy publishers. The two classes grow and strengthen by each other's aid. Whenever I see a rich bookseller, said Mr. BRYANT, I know that there have been successful authors, and I have often wondered that among the subjects which have attracted the pens of authors, no one has ever thought of writing the Lives of Eminent Booksellers. What a study it would be, to portray the rise, the progress, the characters of the Publishers—to describe the generous bearing of that Bookseller who takes the author's manuscript, and, with scarcely a glance, consigns it to the Press, pays the author a handsome compensation, and only retains a trifling fee, scarcely worth mentioning, for himself. [Laughter.] Or, on the other hand, exhibit to the world the niggardly circumspection that inquires first, if the work of an author is likely to "pay," if it is published. Mr. BRYANT suggested the topic for the benefit of parties interested, to conclusion, he proposed the memory of ELIAS BLISS.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was put down to respond to the third toast, but did not come. The toast was:

Literature and Statesmanship—Where we are governed at home or represented abroad by a WHEATON, a BANCROFT, an EVERETT a MARSH a HAWTHORNE a KENNEDY here in hope to the dignity of the country and the interests of letters.

The fourth toast was in honor of "English Literature"—to which WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq., of the *Albion*, responded in a two minutes' speech, alluding to the news from Sebastopol. The fall of the fortress caused a perceptible elevation of the gentleman's patriotism. He was facetious upon himself in consequence of it.

"*The Clergy*" was responded to by Rev. W. H. MILBURN—the blind preacher. Mr MILBURN made a very elegant little speech, in the course of which he referred in touching terms to his affliction. He said that in the economy of the Church to which he was attached it is incumbent upon the ministers, not only to preach the word, but to circulate good books. Mr. M. is in the twelfth year of his ministry: in this space of time he has traveled more than two hundred thousand miles in the performance of ministerial duties. The training of the Western preacher commences in the saddle. Mounted upon a mule stood the best he can procure—with limbs encased in leggings, and head surmounted by a straw hat, the young itinerant rides on from place to place, as duty calls. Dismounting at the door of the first convenient log cabin,—nicely adjusting upon his arm his saddle-bags crammed with books—a rush-bottomed chair for a pulpit—he labors with the few who are drawn together by his ministry. Then his books are distributed. The Methodists, from the very first, therefore, have been the book publishers of the West. (Applause.) Hence their relation to "the trade" is more intimate than might be supposed. They are a kind of two-edged sword that cuts both ways. But their pay is small. They rejoice with exceeding great joy, if they succeed in obtaining one-half of their average allowance of $310. After humorous allusions to his own experience, Mr. MILBURN rebuked himself for the attempt to say anything at a literary festival—a man who could not read! Time was, when he was able to read; now he could not. NAY that he had ever possessed the power of transferring ideas by the lips, by the word, by the sentence, from the page to the mind. That privilege had been denied him. His reading had been but the child's perpetual spelling. He was only spelling—never reading. With shaded brow, with hand on cheek, with finger on eye, with velocity sweat rolling down the face, with scorching tears starting from tortured eyes—these had been his infirmities. But in the midst of all he had found Learning its own exceeding great reward. He had struggled thus for twenty years. In that space of time he had learned the riches of his mother tongue from the pages of SHAKESPEARE's dictionary—has studied eloquence from the pages of MILTON—had reaped knowledge from the high-giving mind of HOMER—and like solitary BARTIMEUS, had delighted to hear the words, if he could not see the face of the Son of Man. He magnified the position and office of the seller of a book. It was said of WOLFE, as he floated upon the St. Lawrence the evening before he met his death upon the plains of Abraham, that he said of GRAY's "Elegy," "I would rather have the reputation of being the author of that work than to be the conqueror of Quebec;" and so, to paraphrase the sentiment, Mr. MILBURN would rather have been the author of the *Sketch Book* (turning to Mr. IRVING, amidst great applause) than to have achieved any other work, or to have been known as the author of that noble Ode, commencing:

"The graves were God's first Temple."

(turning to Mr. BRYANT.) than to have had the highest earthly honor. Had these been his, gladly would he have worn this badge of pain, (drawing a shade over his eyes,) and have worn it as a crown of triumph.

Mr. MILBURN's remarks were listened to with the profoundest attention. When he finished, he was conducted back to his seat.

The Fifth Regular Toast was—

The Fine Arts—The offspring of Free Institutions, and the ornament of a Practical People; their Use lies in their Beauty, and their Beauty lies in their Truth.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD responded. He insisted that we were not indifferent to the Fine Arts. We have done, said he, a pretty little job of landscape gardening, with a Central Park for a garden plot. We have allowed the sculptor on a gigantic scale, hewing out of the most unpromising materials a homogeneous and glorious nation. But in the Departments that are deemed Fine Arts we have in need to be ashamed. We have a noble scroll of poets, from FREENEAU to BRYANT; a proud list of writers of fiction from BROCKDEN BROWN to IRVING; of painters, from WEST to POWERS. You, the most practical of our great men, have been patrons and lovers of the Fine Arts. FRANKLIN induced the first sculptor of note to visit us, FULTON contributed $5,000 toward printing an edition of an American poem! "Lightning Measures" took a prize in his youth for an "Infant Hercules." The reverend orator insisted upon our need of amusement. The days of our fasts these as yet have hardly commenced. We need to put aside the liquor and introduce the ales. Jonathan has initiated a reform. He becomes more and more a man of sentiment. Let him keep his plow bright—his threshing machine always geared—his long habit of thrashing should teach him that—and he'd find all on his wife's piano. He closed with a fine allusion to Bishop BERKELEY's never realized dream of founding a University in Bermuda.

The seventh regular toast was—

The Beech and the Pine—Illustrated by a MARSHALL, a STORY, a KENT and a WARREN, they prove that Liberty and Law may mingle in undecaying wedlock.

To which Judge DUER responded at considerable length.

The eighth toast was—

The Publishers of Boston—A Fraternity that has been illustrated by the patriotism of KNOX, and the national intelligence of an ARMSTRONG, a LINCOLN and a Hallowell, may well be proud of the produce of their unbridled Fifties.

Mr. LITTLE and Mr. FIELDS, of Boston, responded. The latter spun a few lines that held a delighted audience for about five minutes, and were rapturously applauded. The following are but hints—our figure has changed—in the house:—telling of the "old time," he said:

Tough days were those to launch a book—
It makes us youngsters smile—
For when they got a volume off
Folks heard it creak a mile.
But soon the times began to change,
And orders began to flow,
And pockets ticked loud with cash
That once were very low.

How slow and sore they set their types!
How small editions ran!
Then fifty thousand never sold—
Before the scale began!
For how could they, poor plodding souls,
Be either swift or wise,
Who never learned the mighty art
Of how to advertise

Books of the modern times he thus hits off;

The stranger sees him there,
To name the title a fee,
Of just a few, of all that's new,
In his abundant store.
So he begins—"The Sea of Blood!"
"A work of wondrous power,
Of which we've sold ten thousand sets
Within the last half hour!

This is the new Sensation book,
A work of so much force,
The first edition all blew up
And smashed a cart and horse!
A friend, who read the manuscript
Without sufficient care,
Was torn to rags, altho' he had
Six cables round his hair!

The Eggs of Thought' I'll recommend
As very thrilling lays.—
Some Poets pooch, but here is one
That all the papers praise
The School Commissioners on West
Have ordered seventy tons,
That widely they may be dispersed
Among their rotting suns.

And here's a most astounding tale,
A volume full of fire,
The author's name is known to fame—
Stupendous Stubbs, Esquire!
And here 'The Howling Ditch of Crime,'
By A. Sapphira Stress,
Two hundred men fell dead last night
A working at the press!

Our printers beat Brisereus,
As now the story stands,
For that same worthy only had
"About a hundred hands!"
The old man groans in sad dismay,
Their cries in trembling tones
'No more!' gives me a *modest* work
We used to call 'Tom Jones!'"

The ninth regular toast was:

Our Lady Guests and their Writings—The *New England Tale* is reached from the *New Home* of the Far West; and from a shelf on the back of the Chair, a touch of nature draws tears among *The Lofty* and *The Lowly* through the *Wide, Wide World*.

The tenth:

Leaves of Literature—The best specimens of an active demand in the book market—they will never permit our judicious investments to fall below par.

Professor ALLEN, of Girard College, responded.

The eleventh toast was

The Printing press of the age of steam and electricity.

Rev. Mr. CHAPIN responded in his happiest style. He dwelt upon the beauty and the power of the press that with long, slim fingers picks up its messages in thought, scatters them quickly as snow flakes, through the fall like thunder-bolts on the ears of the people—that carries a sentiment by storm and again permeates the world unseen and unobserved, as the elements filter through the ribs of the earth. With a few bold strokes he pictured the rude first GUTTENBERG awkward press that tore the Bible away from the chained desk of the monastery, scattered its precious and holy truths abroad, and kindled a light to lead them by. And then he pictured the press that brings us the last speech in the French convention and Confession Caucus, re-produces the last groan of poor-stricken Norfolk, and lays a digger at type of the world as it was at last sunset upon our breakfast table. It is wonderful to reflect, said he, that they will be reading what we are doing to-night, half-way to Albany in the morning before we are half out of bed. He described in a sort of charcoal sketch, the great publishers' establishment, such as HARPER's or APPLETON's, from the dark cellars where the old dreamer puffs and works night and day, and the catacombs of types and vaults of plates, up through the many airy rooms where happy girls and men, with sleeves up-rolled, are performing the scores of processes that intervene between the first handling of the much-loved MSS and the well-bound book.

He spoke of the Press as the symbol of the general advancement of the age in science.

The name of the steam-press, he said, was more powerful than the rumbling of artillery. Each type as it clicks into place hits a mark, though it be a thousand years ahead. Every new advance of the Press makes the Moskoff and Redan of Error tremble.

Not that the Press is always wholesome in its influence, or always right. But for the most part it must be God never allows so great an engine to be used mostly for evil. Providence levies on telegraph and railroad, and hangs signal lanterns far out at sea on the prow of your steamship. In long grooves of the steam-press run the everlasting plans of Providence. The speaker enlarged on the *moral power* of the Press, and the alliance betwixt it and every other great invention, improvement or reform that marks the age. The audience applauded, bravoed and cheered when he sat down.

The next toast was—

The Sister Cities of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, whose Chief Magistrates honor us to-night. While each aims to produce the best books of the best authors, and best repay literal homes for them, the more rivalry the better.

Mayor SMITH replied in a jolly, off-hand style, creating much merriment, and a capital impression.

The next toast was—

The Newspaper

Rev. H. W. BEECHER responded happily enough, but very heavily for him. His topic was the readers of books.

The next regular toast was:

The Publishers of Philadelphia—Who by honorable enterprise have so magnified the business that numbers BENJAMIN FRANKLIN among its founders, and whom his sun has been adorned by the CAREYS, the THOMASES, the GRIGGS and the HARTS of the city of Brotherly Love.

HENRY C. CAREY Esq., of Philadelphia, was called upon to respond, but did not make his appearance, having left the hall.

The following was the last regular toast:

The Booksellers of the Union—Soldiers of their arts the medium for diffusing sound intelligence and the pure products of true genius they deserve an honorable position in the community; for, in the ordinary business of their lives, they become benefactors to their country.

Volunteer toasts having been invited, the following were presented:

By JOHN KEESE, Esq.:

Women. The rarest and most exquisite work of the great Author. Illustrated by the Graces, and published in Paradise.

By Dr. GARDNER:

Woman—the type of loveliness, a lettered angel.—she is an acknowledged standard work.

By Mr. MASON:

Our Guests—The Authors of America, whom we are proud to call friends—united we stand—divided we fall.

Mr. MASON proposed the health of the Mayor of the City of New York.

His Honor Mayor WOOD responded briefly, and called up Professor MORSE, who, without speech, called in turn "Peter Parley" GOODRICH. Neither of these gentlemen, however, favored the audience with any remarks, as near as the reporter could ascertain, in the confusion occasioned by the movement of persons who, at this time, were crowding towards the stand: and then the exercises were closed with a musical medley by the Band. Take it together, the whole affair was a perfect success.

☞ A discovery has been made of a Gum similar to the Gum Arabic, which exudes from a tree in the northern part of Texas. It is said that a large extent of country is covered with these trees, which resemble the Mesquite. The discovery is pronounced, in the Washington City *Star*, to be second only to the discovery of Gold in California.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America and Washington.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The City Destroyed by the Russians.

SUPPOSED DEATH OF GEN. BOSQUET.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER ON ALL SIDES.

Reported Retreat of Gortschakoff towards Perekop.

Great Excitement throughout Europe

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON.

Austrian Proposal to Mediate In the Danish Difficulty.

CONSOLS 90 5-16 a 90 1-2.

COTTON EASIER—BREADSTUFFS UNCHANGED.

By the Hourly Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, N. S. Thursday, Sept 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. LAND, from Liverpool at 12½ o'clock on Saturday, the 15th inst, arrived here at about 6 o'clock this morning, bringing 168 passengers, and sailed again for Boston at 9 o'clock, where she will be due at nine o'clock tomorrow (Friday) afternoon. The *America* has experienced heavy gales during the passage to this port.

At 1 o'clock P. M., on the 15th inst, the *America* passed the Collins steamer *Pacific*, Capt. NYE, from New-York on the 5th inst, going into Liverpool.

The steamship *Union* arrived at Havre on the 8th and the *North Star* on the 12th inst.

THE WAR.

Fall of Sebastopol.

The news by the America confirms the accounts of the fall of the south side of Sebastopol, brought out by the steamer Washington, copious extracts from which will be found below, and to which we have, as yet, but very few details to add.

Vice Admiral BRUAT telegraphed:

CRIMEA, September 10—11 P. M.—I inspected to-day Sebastopol and its lines of defence. The mind cannot form an exact picture of our victory—the full extent of it can only be understood by an examination of the place itself. The multiplicity of works of defence, and the material means applied thereto, exceed by far anything seen in the history of the war.

The capture of the Malakoff has placed in the hands of the Allies a large amount of material and immense establishments—the importance of which it is not possible to state exactly. To-morrow, the Allied troops will occupy the Karabelnia and the town, and under their protection an Anglo-French Commission will be occupied with making out a return of the material abandoned to us by the enemy. The exultation of our soldiers is very great.

SEPT. 12.—The enemy has destroyed the remainder of his fleet. Nothing now remains afloat.

The Allies are hastening preparations in case of GORTSCHAKOFF attempting to reach Perekop or to unite with LIPRANDI.

LOSSES OF THE ALLIES.

The London *Post* says the English loss in the assault on the Redan was five to six hundred killed and fourteen hundred wounded, including one hundred and forty one officers.

The *Moniteur* says that up to the morning of the 11th, 4,500 wounded, including 240 officers, had gone to the Ambulances. The number of the dead was not ascertained, but it is probably short of 2,000.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that five French Generals were killed, besides ten superior officers.

It is also affirmed that Generals MCMAHON and FAUCHE have died from the effect of wounds, and that General BOSQUET is either killed or wounded.

PELISSIER has been created a Marshal of France, and Paris completely illuminated on account of the victory.

A grand national *Te Deum* was celebrated at the Church of Notre Dame, the Emperor attending in person.

Queen VICTORIA has sent an address of thanks to her army, and directs General SIMPSON to congratulate Marshal PELISSIER on his brilliant victory.

Throughout France and England the rejoicing is immense.

Paris correspondence says PELISSIER has telegraphed for instructions in case GORTSCHAKOFF should ask to capitulate. The reply, as reported, is, in substance, that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up all the fortified places in the Crimea including Odessa, and all their munitions of war, without doing any previous damage thereto. But GORTSCHAKOFF has not yet asked for terms.

Russian Report.

The Russian paper the *Brussels Nord*, says the resolution of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an unbearable position into which a false interpretation of a point of honor would have thrust her. The Russian army concentrated north of Sebastopol, will henceforth have that unity of movement and action which, until now, it has wanted. The Sebastopol of the South is replaced by Sebastopol of the North, a formidable position, bristling with innumerable guns, which a compact army hence forward will defend. Imperial history will do justice to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who, by making a momentary sacrifice, and avoiding useless effusion of blood, has preserved for Russia an army trained to war by a struggle of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enables him to command the situation.

DENMARK.

A letter, dated Berlin, Aug. 4, says: Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark, in her difference with the United States. Doubts are entertained as to whether the United States will consent to the compromise which Denmark intends proposing, of lowering the Sound duties generally, but Prussia would be quite ready to accept it.

RUSSIA.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg states, that the Czar intends leaving there on the 13th for Moscow. At Warsaw he will be attended by Count NESSELRODE, who will, it is thought, arrange an interview for him with the King of Prussia.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 15—11 A. M.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* says, it is reported that 35,000 men have embarked at Balaklava for the North of Sebastopol; also, that the Russians are in full retreat toward Perekop.

The Paris *Debats* contains an editorial article, discussing the question whether Sebastopol is tenable by the Allies, while the Russians are masters of the forts on the north side, fronting the sea, and asserts that the town is quite tenable, the possession of Fort Constantine and Balaklava superseding the necessity of entering the harbor. The Russian armies will probably continue in observation within their strong positions until the Allies make some movement—hence all speculation as to the plan of the campaign must be purely imaginary.

The Baltic.

A dispatch from Dantzic, under date of the 14th inst., says that the black-ships are expected to be ordered home on Monday next.

Prince FREDERICK, of Prussia, is at present on a visit to Queen VICTORIA.

The *Times* suggests the celebration of a day of National Thanksgiving on account of the fall of Sebastopol.

It is rumored in the Clubs to-day that the Allies found 1,200 guns within the lines of Sebastopol, and also that the Russians are falling back upon Baktchiserai; but rumors from Paris are to the effect that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will certainly hold the north side of Sebastopol to the last extremity. From the same source we learn that the allied Admirals have sent a dispatch stating that it is not expedient to enter the harbor of Sebastopol until Fort Constantine shall have been silenced. It is conjectured that the Allies will attack Fort Constantine from Fort Alexander and Artillery Bay.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co report the market easier, in consequence of the increased stringency in the Money Market, and the advanced rate of discount by the Bank. Prices, however, were not quotably lower. Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co say that the market opened at an advance of ⅛d, but afterwards receded and became dull, at last week's prices.

The sales of the week amounted to 46,000 bales, of which speculators took 6,000, and exporters about the same quantity. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales. The following were the authorized quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 7½d.; Middling, 6¾d.; Uplands Fair, 6¼d.; Middling, 6d; Mobile Fair, 6¼d; Middling, 6 3 16d; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 5¾d @5¼d.; Inferior, 4¾.@5¼d.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co. quote Uplands Fair 6½d. The stock on hand amounted to 514,000 bales, of which 329,000 were American.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The market was dull, but prices had undergone no change of moment.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The quotations vary materially, but must firms report the market stiffer and in some instances slightly higher, with a buoyant tone at the close, especially for Wheat, which is generally quoted at an advance of 1d @2d.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co call the market dull, and other Circulars say that it is quiet and unchanged. Western Canal FLOUR is quoted by BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co at 40s.@41s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 41s. @42s.; Ohio, 42s @42s 6d; White CORN, 45s.; Yellow, 39s.6d @40s; Mixed, 39s @39s.6d.; White WHEAT, 12s 3d @12s.7d.; Red, 11s.6d.@11s 9d. The weather had been very favorable, and the crop accounts were of a satisfactory character.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

From the Brokers' Circular

ASHES dull, but prices unchanged. Old Pots sold at 30s.; New, 35s. Rough TURPENTINE nothing doing; Spirits in retail demand only. Common RESIN steady, at 4s 2d @4s. 5d, and 9s. for fine. STEARS advanced 1s @1s 6d. RICE active at former rates. Market bare of QUERCITRON BARK. LINSEED CAKE scarce.

OILS—Steady, with a moderate business: Linseed 43s 6d.@44s.; Cod, £47; Sperm dull at £125; Pale Rape, 62s: Palm in active demand at £44@£44 10s. Olive Oil in good request at 10s advance. COFFEE—Active and buoyant. The prices of CURRANTS had considerably advanced. TEA—Steady. TOBACCO—Without change. Sales of Hundreds Looroo, £8: Dominos £5 7s 6d.@£5 15s. No transactions in SUGAR. JUTE—Steady. MANILLA HEMP, £40.

Liverpool Provision Market

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCER & Co quote Provisions unchanged. A moderate business doing in BEEF and PORK. BACON selling at extreme prices, stock reduced very low, but arrivals daily looked for. LARD is speculative demand at 58s.@60s. TALLOW active at former rates.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote an advance in SUGARS to the extent of 2s, the market closing with no active demand. COFFEE at auction has advanced 1s. TEA sold at 8½@9d. for CONGOU. TALLOW—Large deliveries at 57s 6d. LARD—Buyers demand a reduction. WHITE WHEAT, 82s @85s; RED, 78s @80s. FLOUR, 42s @45s. The IRON makers continued full of orders, but there was no change in quotations.

London Money Market.

The Bank of England had advanced its minimum rate of interest to 4½ per cent., and a further advance to 5 per cent. is looked for during the ensuing week. The Money Market exhibited increased stringency. CONSOLS for money closed at 90@90⅛. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week to the extent of £721,000. EAGLES quoted at 76s. 4½d. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d.

American Securities.

Very little had been done in AMERICAN STOCKS, and prices for the most part were nominal, and would probably remain so during the existing value of money.

Freights

The Liverpool FREIGHT market was steady and prices unchanged.

The Latest Commercial News.

Messrs. BIGLAND ATHYA & Co., report: Liverpool, Saturday, 11 A. M.—COTTON unchanged. The market closed strong for everything in the shape of BREADSTUFFS. PROVISIONS very firm, stocks daily being reduced. BACON is dearer. BEEF and PORK meet with a moderate demand. CHEESE quiet. LARD rather easier, sellers at 59s @59s. 6d. TALLOW active at 59s @60s. for prime North American.

Passengers

In Steamship America at Halifax from Liverpool.

Gen Percy, Messrs. D'Espinasse Mr Mainwaux and lady, Mr Molyneux, (two) Mr Pilkington and lady, Mrs Mr Littledeu and lady, Mr. Longman and lady, Miss Longman, Mrs. Read, Mrs Gamble Mrs Bridie, Mrs Allen, Misses Allen, Messrs. Quill, Fleming, Gordon, Thomp-on, Wilson, Hewdson, Lloyd, Geo Mathews, Leitch Jessie Hammond Davies, McDonald, Fraser, Master Leek, Hon. Jno. Howe, Messrs. Ferguson, Gammell, Kenny, Carr, Weir, Allen, Wilson Allen, McCall, Lew Wilte Bisson, Howe son, Hewitt, Lew, Emsor, Rensalt, Castillon, Davis, Whiting, Chilson, Stewart, Castillon, Dyer Lesson, Conres Lawson, Tuers, Rand Neale, Beeg, Rogers, Matthews, McCauley, Hunt winther Robson Madigo Pease, Kingston, Shaw, Mr Scott and lady, Mr Allbelly and lady Mr. Davis and Lady, Mr Gravelines and lady, Mr. Powell and lady, Mr Wilder and lady, Mr Colgate and lady Mr. Baring and lady Mr. McAndrew and lady, Mrs Downes, Mrs. Patterson Mrs Powell, Mrs. Lindley, Mrs Edmunds, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Colcche, Rev Mr Augerero Rev Mr. Lamb Rev. Mr. Allen, Rev Mr Riley, Archbishop Collins Wesley, Williams, Roberts, Carr, Griffiths, Wilson Caruther Lloyd, Smith Warren, Jr., Bunnson Read, Such Hawbaker Hanmen, Newell Yates Wilson, Aguirre, Lato, Barnes Highley, Hurst, Bunnson Read Bat Schadir, Merrion, Short, Parker, Cunningham, Marston, Scott, Bauld, Wagner, Read, McMillan, Drinkwater, Simpson, Morley, Merrill, Gorz, Thompson Longster, Bogle, Macnut, Kinder, Fleming, Hunter, Arcat Associated Press at Liverpool.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—4th, Blackfish, at Malaga; Archimede, at Tarifa; Franklin, Bell at Salou; 8th, steamer Union, Havre; 11th, Helen Mar at Queenstown; 12th, steamer North Star, at Cowes; Isaac Webb, at Liverpool; William and Jane, off Dover; 13th, Grace, at Swansea.

Arrived from Boston—8th, Eagle at Genoa.

Arrived from Philadelphia—31st, Star of Brere, off Gibraltar.

Arrived from Charleston 6th, Superior, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Baltimore—10th, Howland, at Queenstown; 12th, Hudson Daring, off Dungeness.

Arrived from New-Orleans—7th, Troy, at Genoa; Zephr, at Marseilles; 12th Wesmouth, at Liverpool; 13th George Geer, at Liverpool; Lunar, at Deal; 3d, Mount Vernon, at Naples.

Sailed for New-York—8th, Carls Maaran, from Stockholm; Cherokee, from Bordeaux; 10th, Empire State; 11th, S. Linsley; 12th, American Union, from Liverpool; Elizabeth Hamilton, from Shields; Desobe, from Cardiff; Excelsior, E. P. Saul, from Liverpool; 13th Caudus Mac nus, from Liverpool: 11th, Isabella, Mary Aldridge, from Helvet.

Sailed for Boston—7th, Dedance, from Lisbon; 14th, Reporter, from Lisbon.

Sailed for Philadelphia—14th, James Brown, from Liverpool; 15th, Wyoming, from do.

Sailed for Baltimore—14th Emily St Pierre, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah 12th, Florida, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New Orleans—10th, Pelican, State; 11th Europa; 13th, Mary Glover; 13th, Bremen, from Liverpool; 7th, Bloman, from Antwerp.

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which the Imperial Government had expended inestimable sums of money and incessant labor—that fleet which two years ago and the very existence of the Turkish Empire, but whose solitary naval achievement was the atrocious outrage upon a far inferior force at Sinope. Of the [illegible] that nefarious attack what remains? The Emperor NICHOLAS sleeps in the vaults of St Peter and St. Paul, no longer conscious of the chastisement his wicked ambition has brought down on his empire and his heirs. The Admirals who commanded and the crews who fought on that occasion have most of them fallen in the batteries of Sebastopol. The very ships for which Russia contended at the Conferences of Vienna as essential to her dignity and power are torn plank from plank and scattered upon the waves. The dockyard and arsenal were already, on Sunday, in possession of the Allied troops; Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had, it seems, solicited an armistice, though we know not whether it was granted. But his troops were hurrying away with the utmost precipitation; and, considering the moral and physical results of such a defeat upon the remnant of his army, *it may be doubted whether the Russian General can attempt to make any further stand on the north side of the harbor.*

These great events terminate the siege of Sebastopol, properly so called, for the allied armies have achieved within the last three days the grand objects of their enterprise. They have wrested from the whole military power of Russia, a fortress which she had converted into a place of extraordinary strength and defended with innumerable hosts of her best troops. They have annihilated the naval power on which she relied to secure her supremacy in the EUXINE, and to establish her security from the shores of the Caucasus to the mouths of the Danube. But, above all, they have shown the servile and credulous nations of the East that the Powers now paramount in the world are not those of fanaticism and barbaric aboriginism, but those of liberty and of civilization. In this struggle *Sebastopol became at once the test of strength and the reward of victory.* To reduce it by force of arms was to overthrow that colossal fabric of Russian influence which a century and a half of rapine and intrigue had called into being, until it overawed the surrounding nations and threatened the independence of Europe. While the expedition to the Crimea offered the inestimable advantage of circumscribing within a few square miles of the enemy's territory all the horrors of war and of attacking the strength of four empires on a single point, the result of our victory is as boundless as the globe. It tells the world that the alliance of England and of France has stood the test of warfare by the sufferings of the camp and the perils of the field. It assures mankind that their united policy can impose its will and execute its resolutions, even though the timid stand aloof, and though men of baser minds may abandon the cause of their country in her hour of need. We owe our success in no slight degree to the unwavering firmness with which the Emperor of the French has pursued this enterprise and adhered to the policy that dictated it. But we owe it no less to the clear and unanimous resolution of the people of England, whose mind was made up that this thing was to be done. In the course of these events, which broke in so suddenly on our wonted avocations, we have had much to learn and much to bear. And the tedious lapse of time and resettlement became almost intolerable, and more than once the fainthearted or the factious lost confidence in the result. Yet what is the fact? What is it we have done? A year has not elapsed since the Allied Armies set foot in the Crimea. Within that time they have won three pitched battles, and twice assaulted a fortress of extraordinary magnitude. They have encompassed the works of the enemy with trenches extending over more than thirty miles of ground; they have armed these trenches with the heaviest ordnance, and kept up no incessant a fire that not only an incalculable amount of projectiles has been consumed, but five or six siege trains have been worn out. They have erected at Kamiesch, Eupatoria, and Yenikale three military stations which the Russians have not dared to assail, and Balaklava has become a populous mart. A railroad connects the harbor and the camp; an electric chain binds the Crimea to Europe, and conveys to us in a few hours the tidings of these triumphant successes. Upwards of 200,000 men encamped within the lines of the Tchernaya have been conveyed thither and are daily fed, clothed, and housed from the resources of Western Europe. All this has been effected in spite of the rigor of Winter, the heat of Summer, and the distance of 3,000 miles from our shores, and within one little year from the sailing of the expedition the leading objects of the campaign are accomplished and Sebastopol is in our power. The military and political results of this event open a new chapter in the history of these transactions to which we shall shortly take occasion to revert, but, be they what they may, the grand fact now before us justifies the confidence we have never ceased to feel and rewards our hopes, for within 12 months from the commencement of this enterprise Sebastopol has fallen, *and the power of Russia in the waters of the Euxine, is at an end.*

The Result of the Victory—Position of the Russian Army.

From the London Times, Sept. 12.

The first question which presents itself to our consideration, after we have given utterance to those feelings of exultation and of gratitude which the glorious termination of the siege of Sebastopol excites at this moment throughout the empire, relates to the military consequences of this victory, and to the strategical measures best calculated to bring the campaign and the war to a speedy and triumphant termination. A tremendous blow has been struck at the military power and fame of Russia, and her naval forces in the Black Sea have been annihilated. The courage, the perseverance, and the incessant labors of the Allied Armies have already disposed of the arguments of those who contended that Sebastopol was impregnable until it should be invested, and that the Russian soldiers were invincible within its redoubts. It now appears from Admiral BRUAT's dispatch that the mortar-boats of both squadrons took part in the attack, and threw shells against the marine batteries, so that from the heights of Iskermann to Streletzka Bay the whole fortress was encompassed with a storm of fire, and an enormous number of men must have been engaged in the works. Nevertheless, upon the final establishment of General BOSQUET's division of the French Army in the Malakoff Tower, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF instantly proceeded to execute a prearranged plan for the destruction and evacuation of the town. All that night the harbor was illuminated by the lurid glare of burning ships, and from time to time the explosion of vast magazines rent asunder enormous piles of masonry, while an all-devouring conflagration swept like the scourge of Heaven over the devastated city. *Sebastopol has perished, like Moscow, by the hands of her defenders,* while her successful assailants witnessed the awful spectacle unscathed. Means of retreat had been secured by a long bridge of rafts across the great harbor, and for many hours large masses of troops were removed by this passage to the northern side; but at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 9th this communication was stopped, the whole of the works and town being then evacuated. *If, as is probable, any of the Russians remained on the south bank after that hour, they must either have perished in the fire or fallen into the hands of the besiegers.* About 500 of the wounded, we know, remained in the Fort St. Paul, and for them an armistice was asked; but, with their accustomed indifference to the preservation of life and property, the Russians were determined to destroy the city rather than to capitulate, and *they executed their design.*

The position of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's army, after the main body had effected its retreat across the harbor, was, therefore, as follows: His extreme right, consisting of the corps most actively engaged in the defence of the place, rests upon the Severnaia work, or Star Fort, and holds the strongly intrenched positions on the north shore, where, no doubt, considerable preparations have been made for this emergency. His centre covers the Belbek, and is protected in front by the field-works thrown up along the ridge of Inkermann. His left wing consists of LIPRANDI's corps, occupying the ground from Mackenzie's Farm to the heights of Aitodor on the Baktshiserai road. No attempt was made by the relieving army under LIPRANDI to effect a diversion during the assault on the 8th, and the severe defeat of the 16th August, appears to have satisfied the enemy that *the lines of the Tchernaya were not to be carried.* But the result of the general assault and the occupation of the southern side by the Allies entirely changes the strategical positions of the combatants, and also the objects of the campaign. *The struggle for the possession of Sebastopol is at an end.* That prize is in our hands, and, as the defence of the fortress and the harbor was the grand object of the Russians, they have nothing left on that spot to contend for. The mere occupation of the North side of the port is a barren advantage, for, though it might hold a garrison, it cannot shelter a defeated army; and it is obvious that, after the failure of the main object, and the ability and generalship of the Russians will be required to save the whole body of their forces in the Crimea from destruction. We therefore infer that the *Northern forts will either be held for a time by a limited garrison, or more probably, altogether abandoned in the hope of saving the army.* Never was an army in a more critical position. They are confined within a peninsula which affords them no other fortified position, no sustenance for the troops, and no water beyond a certain line. The sea, covered with hostile vessels, surrounds three sides of this theatre of war, and the fourth is separated from the Russian base of operations by steppes and marshes. The allied armies already occupy strong positions on Eupatoria and Yenikale, which can be reinforced in a few hours by sea, so as to threaten the Russians to their flank and rear; and while it is impossible for the enemy to hold his ground in the South of the Crimea—for which, indeed, there is now no further object—to retreat in this season across the country is a formidable undertaking, while the loss of a battle in the open field would be absolute destruction. The Russians are in a trap, from which the Tchongar road and the Isthmus of Perekop are the only means of escape, and even then their communications may possibly be intercepted.

No doubt, all these contingencies have been foreseen; Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's plan of campaign has long since been made, judging, therefore, from the accustomed tactics of the Russian army, as well as from the extreme difficulty of his present position, we incline to the opinion that he will adopt the course of a general and immediate retreat. To hold the Crimea without Sebastopol, and even after the harbor of Sebastopol itself has been transformed by conquest into the base of operations of the invading armies, would be a hopeless and unprofitable task, and the danger is greatly aggravated by the fact that the whole navy of the Allies, with unlimited means of naval transport at their command, will shortly be at liberty to advance upon any part of the peninsula which, in accessible from the coast. Those immediate consequences of their own success in the siege operations must have been considered by the Allied Generals, and the moment is now arrived when they may proceed *to open the campaign of which the reduction of Sebastopol was the first preliminary.* That field operations of this nature have *long been contemplated by the Allied Governments* is obvious from the large cavalry force they have continued to send to the Crimea. The British army alone can bring upwards of 6,000 sabres and lances into the field, and the French cavalry is still more numerous and important of the exaction to which it has hitherto been confidenced. Hitherto the contest in the Crimea has been confined to one single object, and, with the exception of the action of the 20th of September on the Alma, and the flank march to Balaklava, it has been a war without a single tactical movement. General CANROBERT has shown, in our humble opinion, very admirable military qualities since he assumed the command, and he has been ably supported by General SIMPSON; but the present state of our affairs *deserves to call forth abilities of a still higher and more brilliant order.* The Russian army in the Crimea is probably not superior to the forces of the allies in numbers, and it is immeasurably inferior to them in resources and supplies, as well as in those moral qualities which at once constitute and enhance the *prestige* of victory. On every occasion on which they have encountered an enemy in this war—whether Turks, French, English or Sardinians—*the fortune of war has deserted the Russian eagles.* For them to advance is impossible, for the whole coast is guarded by the enemy, and no Russian vessel floats on those waters. The stronghold in which the CZARS had accumulated during the last two reigns an incalculable amount of warlike stores for the subjugation of the East has been reduced to a blood-stained ruin by the troops who were glad to escape with life from its burning walls; and the question on which the attention of Europe is now fixed is no longer the fate of Sebastopol, but how is the Russian army to escape from the Crimea, or to maintain itself there? We trust that no considerations whatever will prevent the allied Generals from giving the most vigorous and immediate effect to the great advantage they have won. Beyond the time absolutely required for the removal of the wounded no armistice should be conceded. To give the campaign its full effect its success must now be rendered absolute and complete. The Russians are a people who will deny to the last that any advantage has been gained over them, and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF boasts in his account even of this sanguinary defeat that he was extremely successful in carrying off his army. Fighting, as they are, in closed lists, without the means of escape, the defeated Russian army should be compelled *to lay down its arms or fight a general action, which would crown the series of our successes by a still more decisive victory.* The Peninsula itself is besieged and wellnigh invested by our fleets and armies, and if the command of a single road be lost, the whole line of retreat, and the only line by which supplies and communications can reach the Russians, is gone. Such we take to be the relative position of the belligerents in the Crimea, and, with the means of action at the disposal of the French and English Generals, we have confident hopes of a glorious result.

Another Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor of the French.

From the Monit-ur, Sept 6.

His Majesty, the Emperor, attended a representation at the Italian Opera last night.

At the moment the carriage in which were were the Ladies of Honor of Her Majesty, the Empress, stopped in front of the theatre an individual standing on the foot pavement opposite fired, without taking aim, two small pocket pistols at the carriage.

No one was hit. This person, who appears to be a maniac rather than an assassin, was immediately arrested.

The name of the individual arrested is BELLEMARRE. He is about 22 years of age, and was born at Ronen. When he was 16 he was sentenced to two years imprisonment for swindling.

At the expiration of two months the Emperor, then President of the Republic, commuted his sentence. He pretends to have afterwards taken an active part in the events of the 2d of December, to have fought behind one of the barricades of the Rue Rambuteau. At that time placards having in large characters "Motives for the Condemnation to Death of LOUIS NAPOLEON" were seized by the police. During the examination BELLEMARRE declared himself to be the author of those placards. He was sentenced by default to two years' imprisonment, and was transferred to Belle Isle.

Since he left prison, in February last, he lived at Paris under a false name, and had accepted an appointment as clerk to M. JEANNE, constable. BELLEMARRE is a man of delicate constitution and of vulgar appearance. His antecedents, his language, his attitude after his arrest and during the examination show that he is really a maniac. He had taken up a position at the entrance of the Rue Marsollier on the foot pavement opposite to the entrance to the theatre, and he fired his two pistols at the moment when the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" made him fancy that the carriage which conveyed the Ladies of Honor of the Empress was that of His Majesty. A city policeman on duty, at this point, instantly pulled down the assassin's arm and captured him at once.

BELLEMARRE was first taken to the Police-office at the Italian Theatre, and at once, M. PIETRI, Prefect of Police, presiding, a first statement was drawn up by the Commissary of Police of the District. The assassin is locked up in a cell at the Conciergerie, where he is undergoing an examination. The investigation continues.

His Majesty the Emperor, on his entrance into the Theatre, where the news of this criminal attempt was immediately known, was greeted with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" and by rounds of applause, which were renewed at intervals.

His Majesty only remained about one hour at the Theatre and then proceeded to the Palace of the Tuileries."

City Crime—Remedies Suggested.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have just read your article in to-day's paper headed "Our City Crime." I have long been of the opinion that if we had a Court sitting daily to try criminals immediately, and when found guilty for punishment to follow at once, that the heinous crimes which are constantly occurring would be materially lessened. The certainty of punishment would deter these monsters who perpetrate them, and in a short time the evil would become fewer in number, and it is to be hoped would in time cease altogether. It was part of Judge Lynch's code in California that it was punishment certain and quick which cleared that State of the vagabonds who had gone there from every country in the world. We are getting from bad to worse, and without prompt measures are taken to suppress the desperadoes in the City, crime must continue to increase with increase of population. Your more cultivated intellect and ready pen can bring something before the public if you should coincide with the writer. Please give it your consideration. The press can help to stay there evils by speaking out. I only regret my inability to treat the subject as the times demand.

"'Tis to the pen and press we mortals owe
All we believe, and almost all we know." R H

Crops in Texas.

HOUSTON, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Fall of the year finds the citizens of the Star State in the most prosperous circumstances. Corn is more abundant than it has been known to be for many years. The average price throughout the State is not more than fifty cents per bushel, and in many sections it can be bought much lower. In the middle and northern Counties a good Wheat crop has been realized.

From all parts of the Union we hear of a very large number of persons, of a desirable character, who intend to emigrate to Texas during the approaching season. We were never better prepared to comfortably sustain a heavy immigration.

Unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law Acknowledged.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Of the action of Massachusetts in abrogation of the Fugitive Slave Law we have no complaint to make. It was from the first a miserable illusion; and worse, in fact, for it *was an infringement upon one of the most cherished principles of the Constitution,* which provides that fugitives from labor, "upon demand, shall be delivered up," but gives no power to Congress to act in this affair. The tenth amendment to the Constitution provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States or to the people." The clause above confers no power, but is the naked declaration of a right, and the power, not being conferred, results to the States as one of the incidents of sovereignty too dear to be trusted to the General Government. Our Southern members strove for the passage of the law, and strove honestly; but it shows the evils of our unfortunate condition, that, in the urgency of our contest with an aggressive adversary, we lose the landmarks of principle—to obtain an illusive triumph, *we pressed the Government to assume a power not conferred by the instrument of its creation,* and to establish a precedent by which, in all after time, it will be authorized to assume whatever right may have no constitutional organ of enforcement; and wearied with so many efforts to confine the Government to its limits of its legitimate powers, we are pleased to have assistance from another quarter, and if the question shall be determined in her favor, we will sincerely rejoice in such a vindicawon of the Constitution.

RICE CULTURE IN TEXAS.—We learn that one hundred bushels of Rough Rice per acre have been realized on the Trinity lands, near Liberty. Six hands are said to be adequate to the cultivation of one hundred acres of land in rice. Why should not Texas, not only grow all the rice needed for home consumption, but also a large quantity for exportation? The lower Brazos and Trinity, and the coast region generally are admirably adapted to the production of Rice. Will not some of our intelligent and enterprising farmers try the experiment?

A Bedouin Arab stallion has just arrived in Philadelphia, of the celebrated Kylan breed in Eastern Arabia. He is of gray color and four years old; $10,000 has been refused for him, and his owner requires $12,500. The horse was 166 days on shipboard, during which time he never laid down. He is said to be in excellent health.

☞ BRADFORD SUMNER, Esq., a well-known lawyer of the Suffolk Bar, died on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at his residence in Cambridge, Mass.

☞ Hon. JOHN WELLS, one of the "merchant princes" of Boston, died at his residence in that city on Tuesday evening, the 25th, aged nearly 91 years.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Proceedings With Regard to the Indicted Aldermen—Attempt to Force Them Out of Office.

AN EXCITING SESSION.

The Board of Aldermen held its usual meeting yesterday. After some preliminary business of little interest, Alderman LORD offered a resolution that the Alderman of the Third Ward (MOSER) *be requested to withdraw from the Board,* pending the indictment of the Grand Jury against him.

The President decided the resolution to be out of order, on the ground that it transcended the rights of the Board, which had no power to expel its members:—they could only be removed by impeachment.

Alderman LORD appealed from the decision. The resolution, he said, did not propose to *expel* the Alderman; it only *requested* him to withdraw. Such a resolution he thought the Board had the undoubted right to pass,—and he was perfectly convinced of its propriety. Out of respect to the Board he thought the indicted members ought to withdraw.

Alderman VOORHIS sustained the Chair. These indictments, he said, had all been found on the testimony of a single witness; and he, moreover, an interested party, who had sworn to a palpable falsehood. The whole movement had been got up on the *stop-thief* principle, and would prove to have been the result of personal ambition and political hostility. He thought those who had erected the gallows would be very likely, in the end, to swing upon it. If either of the Aldermen implicated felt guilty he would advise him to withdraw. If not, let him stand his ground. If the Board were to pass such a resolution, and *force* members out of office because a witness had been secured to lay the basis of an indictment against them, no man was safe. It was a very easy way of silencing a man's vote and disfranchising a Ward. He hoped it would not be countenanced.

Alderman TUCKER thought it very proper that the indicted Aldermen should withdraw. The Grand Jury which found the indictment was composed of very respectable persons. He could not sustain the Chair.

Alderman FOX believed political and personal malice to be at the bottom of the whole movement.

Alderman KELLY believed the Mayor was free from all connection with this matter,—that he was an honor to the City, and that the Aldermen indicted ought, as gentlemen, to withdraw.

Alderman BRIDGE would sustain the Chair. He might doubt Alderman LORD's honesty, because he had found him sustaining some very dishonest persons. The Grand Jury had acted upon very insufficient testimony; Walter R. Jones was a man in whom he would place no confidence. The "Reformers" were not the only honest people in the world.

Alderman FULLER vindicated the Reformers, and denied that they had spent a million and a quarter more than their predecessors.

Alderman CHRISTIE said if the case were his he should withdraw.

Alderman IRESICK said the Board had nothing to do with the indictment or the witness: nor had it any right to prejudge the case by the adoption of such a resolution. He had the same right in the Board as any other member. If his presence aggrieved the Board, let them appoint a Committee of inquiry and investigate the matter. He dared any man to accuse him of guilt. He dared his enemies to do their worst. The very Judge, said he, appointed to try me stands indicted for perjury in a neighboring County. The hounds are after me: $1,000 have been offered for any evidence that will blast my reputation and cousign me to the State's prison and my little family to ruin. A beautiful system this! But while I stand here conscious of my own innocence, I will not neglect the duty I owe to my constituents, and will not accept your invitation, even if you invite me to withdraw. I stay—I go, that's a fact. Addressing himself to Alderman LORD, he said: "Pass your resolution of expulsion: try it on." No one had accused him of robbing the Treasury; no Alderman dared do so; but a certain distinguished functionary dipped his fraud stained hand into the public Treasury and stole $7,000, and the exposure and detection of this fraud is the source of all my trouble. Yes, he STOLE it. [Sensation.] Other men might be more guarded upon than he, but he knew well that he enjoyed a just reputation for honesty. I make, said he, no extraordinary pretension; but I never cheated my partner, nor am I a man to fawn upon others who by damned rascality seek to accomplish their own ends. People believe I am honest even in face of this indictment. No man believes I would steal money from the Treasury; you will do me a foul wrong if you pass this resolution. Tell me to go, if you will, but do not do it in this half-way manner. If any one believes me capable of being bribed, let him vote against me. I am the scape-goat for all the sins of this Board. The Alderman, addressing himself again to Alderman LORD, declared he would stay where he was and have some *fun*; he said he was full of fight, and would see it out. None of their half-way insinuations for him. With all due respect to the Alderman of the Eighteenth, this was not "coming right square up to the chalk." He did not like such a sneaking invitation.

Alderman ELY said he should vote against the ruling of the Chair.

Alderman VOORHIS said he would like to ask Alderman LORD whether this whole movement was not concocted in his office.

Alderman LORD said he would not deny that he was present at the meeting referred to, but he had no private animosity to gratify, nor did he care whether the Mayor was connected with this proceeding or not. The Board, he said, was not bound to consider these parties innocent until convicted. The law did not do so. Their arrest, &c., was evidence that they were not presumed innocent. The Board could not say they were not guilty without accusing the Grand Jury of perjury.

Alderman VOORHIS again asked Alderman LORD if he had not been invited to a meeting at the Mayor's office in reference to this very matter?

Alderman LORD said he should refuse to answer.

The question was then put on reversing the decision of the Chair, with the following result:—

AYES—Aldermen Brown, Baird, Hoffmire, Voorhis, Sheers, Briggs, and C. H. Tucker—7.

NAYS—Aldermen Fox, Wm. Tucker, Kelley, Christie, Ely, Lord, and Varian—7.

The appeal was thus lost by a tie vote, and Alderman LORD's resolution was ruled out of order.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Clergy of the Diocese of New-York.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention reassembled yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, at St. John's Church. It was very largely attended. After devotional exercises had been held, Dr. HAIGHT announced that, owing to the unavoidable absence of Bishop POTTER, Rev. EVAN M. JOHNSON would, at the Bishop's request, take the Chair. After the reading of the minutes by the Secretary, and the transaction of some unimportant preliminary business, the Chairman announced that the business next in order was the reception of the report of the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches.

Rev. Mr. LEONARD moved that the rules should be suspended, that he might put the motion respecting the amendments of the Constitution, of which he had given notice on Wednesday.

Rev. Mr. RICHMOND objected to the motion, on the ground that it would be unadvisable to admit any more Presbyters who had not the care of souls into the Convention. The Chairman said the question before the Convention was, whether Mr. LEONARD's resolution should be referred to the Committee on Canons. The vote was taken: Ayes 97; Noes 80. The resolution was therefore referred.

Several reports were then read. Among them was that of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and of the Committee of the Incorporation of Churches. The following Churches were, by vote, admitted into the Convention: St. Andrew's, Schoharie; Emanuel, south Westerlo; St. Peter's, Ellenburg; St. James', Fordham; St. Paul's, Centreville; St. Augustine's, Croton; St. James', Caldwell. The report of Committee of Inquiry was then distributed. It was very long and interesting, and strongly recommended that immediate steps should be taken to provide larger salaries for the clergy in the rural districts. Among other measures, to that end, the establishment of a Sustentation Fund was urged.

The report of the committee on the Episcopal Fund was read. The amount of disposable fund reported was $67,500, all invested in bond and mortgage, at the following rates: $62,000 at 7 per cent., and 4,500 at 6 per cent. The Accumulating Fund is as follows: amount in bond and mortgage $12,000; cash on hand $115; received at last convention $250; received from parishes within the year $397; interest on investment $800; total $13,563. The committee on the amendment of the act for the incorporation of churches was, on motion, continued for another year, and were requested to submit the report to the next convention. The report of the trustees respecting the sale of the Episcopal residence in Franklin-street, occupied by Bishop ONDERDONK was read. It recommended the sale or lease of the premises, and that $800 of the proceeds should be annually appropriated to pay the rent of a suitable residence for Bishop ONDERDONK.

On motion, the Trustees of the Fund, for the support of aged and infirm clergy, were reelected. The report of the Missionary Committee was then read. The following are the statistics of Missionary operation: Receipts from interest for past year, $370; from individual donations, $1,227; contributions from churches, $8,909. There are 69 Missionary Stations in 27 Counties. The total expenditure in the past year, was $8,837.

The Report of the Trustees of the Fund for the Support of Aged and Infirm Clergymen was then read by Dr. ECKERSMOYT. It stated that since the last report of the Treasurer there had been received from 152 congregations and from donations, $4,742, which, with the interest on the fund invested and the balance on hand made a total of $9,360. During the year $2,025 had been paid to clergymen, and $5,000 invested on bond and mortgage.

The Standing Committee on the Treasurer's account reported the same to be correct. It showed that the receipts of the year were $3,719, expenditures, $2,667; balance on hand, $1,252.

The Bishop now entered the Church, took the Chair and read his Address. It was his first Address since his elevation to the Episcopate, and was listened to with great attention. He stated that he had visited 172 parishes, and confirmed 1,855 persons. He had consecrated 13 Churches—the largest number ever consecrated in one Diocese in one year.

He reprehended severely the conduct of the clergyman in Brooklyn, who, sometime since, performed religious services over the remains of a woman of impure character, and preached her funeral sermon. [Reported at the time, in the TIMES.] This female, with her lover, had committed suicide. It was so gross an offence that he was compelled to notice it. That clergyman had, however, in a very ingenious manner, expressed his deep regret that he should have been led into such an error, and he (the Bishop) sincerely hoped that it was the last time the Church would be shocked by such conduct.

After the reading of this address, which occupied nearly an hour, some minor business was disposed of, and the Convention, which had sat six hours, adjourned until the Evening Session.

EVENING SESSION.

The Evening Session met at 7 o'clock. The following gentlemen were elected on the Standing Committee: William Berrian, D.D.; John McVicker, D.D.; Benjamin I. Haight, D.D.; Samuel R. Johnson, D.D.; Hon. Murray Hoffman; Floyd Smith, Esq; Gerrit G. Van Wagenen, Esq; Governeur M. Ogden, Esq.

The election of Deputies to the General Triennial Convention was deferred to the next Annual Convention. On motion it was made a standing rule that a majority of the Convention should be sufficient for the election of officers.

The Report of the Committee of Canons, on Mr. LEONARD's motion for an alteration of the Constitution, was presented. The original motion admitted all clergymen as members of the Convention and entitled to a vote.

The report proposed to exclude Deacons, and to provide that no clergyman should be allowed to vote who had not resided twelve months in his parish. Dr. HOBART spoke at length and eloquently. He took strong ground in favor of the admission of the Deacons. If a clergyman were in good standing in the Church the Convention had no right to exclude him. Dr. HAIGHT took the opposite side, and would exclude the Deacons. Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY spoke warmly in their favor.

Dr VINTON opposed, as did also Dr. TAYLOR, of Grace Church. Dr. HOBART spoke again, vindicating his previous remarks. Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN opposed the admission of the Deacons in an elaborate speech, of which we have not room to give the faintest outline.

Much more speaking followed, and several new motions were made. Some of the speakers, although they were clergymen, exhibited "the thorn in the flesh" and waxed a little angry, and finally at 10 o'clock they adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. a motion to recommit the whole affair to the Committee on Canons having been, in due form, adopted.

Quacks and Quackery.

What a vast increase of the quackery business there has been in New-York during the last two years! Quacks have multiplied; there are no manufactories more numerous in our City now than those of patent medicines. There is no end of "wonderful catholicons," "celebrated cordials," "renowned vermifuges," "infallible syrups," "extraordinary ointments," &c. &c. There are pills and plasters, boluses and bitters, lotions and liniments without number; all manufactured by the bushel, and each capable of curing all the diseases that flesh is heir to. All the patient has to trouble himself about is to see that the name or initials of the original manufacturer is only labored on the nostrum he chooses; then let his ailment be what it may—no matter how chronic or complicated—he has only to buy bottle enough, or boxes, and use them "as directed," to become in a short time as well as ever, if not a great deal better than if he had never been sick at all. In short, it matters not whether you have the diarrhœa, or the mumps, whether your wife has too much unemployed time on her hands, or you are afflicted with bunions, toothache, or cholic, apply to any one of the numerous fraternity of quacks or their "recognised agents," and a perfect and everlasting cure will be guaranteed to you "on the most reasonable terms."

It is curious to observe—and it should encourage all to keep trying,—how many, after having failed at some half dozen or other callings—(such as those of tailor, cobbler, hack-driver, &c., &c.,) become renowned as quack doctors. True, this quack has, not unfrequently, so much of the modesty of genius, that, content with receiving their profits himself, he is willing to let others enjoy the honor of his wonderful specifics. For example, we know an ex-City Father who is the inventor of certain pills, and of a species of ointment which nothing but death has ever been known to fail, and who, while he manufactures the pills in bushels and the ointment in barrels, is at the same time engaged in divers other sorts of business and speculations: and although he makes far more of the pills and ointment than all his other "operations" put together, he would not for the world have it known that he is a manufacturer of patent medicines.

There are scores of others among us like our friend the ex-Municipal Father. And no wonder that they are ashamed of their calling when they have any shame left; for, in sooth, they could scarcely be engaged in a more dishonest or pernicious business. It is really worse than that of the Peter Funks, who sell the brass watch for the gold one. The victims of the latter are merely defrauded of their money, while those of the former are defrauded of their money and health. They are a pest and a nuisance.

Obscene Publications and Pictures.

Strangers arriving in the City are continually annoyed by the importunities of a parcel of lazy scapegraces who make a business of hawking about obscene publications, and indecent pictures. They haunt every hotel, railroad depôt and steamboat landing, and thrust their disgusting wares on all that come in their way. It is in vain to tell them you don't want to buy; they will not only exhibit to you the nastiest daubs they have, but go on to explain them into the bargain: nor will they often refrain from doing so even though you be accompanied by ladies. In fact there are some who are so much emboldened by long impunity, that they frequently expose these things to the ladies themselves, in order to be avenged of the gentleman for not buying.

This shameful nuisance is not at all news; but lately it has become intolerable. Its effects are much worse than most people would think at first sight. Respectable people, who have come to years of understanding will not buy those things of course; but so with their sons and young friends. Hundreds of the innocent are induced to purchase them; the low and vicious purchase them from choice. The former show them to their friends as curiosities; the latter exhibit them whenever they have an opportunity for mischief's sake.

It is hard to say whether these miscreants who act in this way, are more to blame than the mercenary fellows who get up those indecent publications. The printers and artists who have no higher ambition than thus to pander to prurience and vice, deserve the severest and most humiliating punishment. Conscious of their indecency and meanness, they withhold their names as a matter of course. But if the police were properly instructed, they could easily make them out. Why don't the Mayor see to it? His Honor cannot but have observed the nuisance. The mere fact that there are so many engaged in vending those loathsome things, is evidence that there must be numerous purchasers.

Policemen Wanted for the Park.

No wonder timid persons dread the creation of a great Park, when our little central one is given over so thoroughly to rowdies. A citizen, while crossing the Park at an early hour on Tuesday evening, was set upon by some ruffians, who knocked him down, and attempted to rob him. His cries for help attracted the attention of some persons in the vicinity, who hastened to his relief, whereupon the robbers fled. Occurrences of this kind are becoming so alarmingly frequent, that it is absolutely dangerous to trust oneself within the precincts of the Park after lamp-light. *Not a policeman has been detailed for duty there,* and it has become a resort for loafers and vagabonds of every kind, who, to facilitate their operations, are in the habit of putting out the gas-lights. Is the Park neutral ground? Has nobody charge over it?

The Doane Conversion to the Catholic Faith.

The conversion of G. HOBART DOANE to the Catholic faith, is the subject of two articles in the *Freeman's Journal.* It says of Mr. D:—

"Some two years ago, with great earnestness of mind, he devoted himself to the Christian ministry, as he understood and had been taught it. About six months ago he was ordained by his father, and then, for the first time, he was called upon to put the truth of his religion to the practical test of a larger circle than that of his family home. He was called to *face the people,* and to preach to them those 'High Church' or 'Puseyite' doctrines that he had been brought up to look on as Catholic truth. With a clear mind, a bold and sincere heart, and an unsullied and unfaltering resolution, Mr. DOANE began preaching those Catholic truths to a people who, he had been told, were in communion with the 'One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church,' but whom he soon found to be merely a Protestant Episcopal congregation—who told him they were in communion with Dr. TYNG, not Pope PIUS IX.,—that he was preaching 'Popery,' and they would boos of it. For Mr. DOANE it was now to choose between family and friends, or Christ: between the Catholic truths that he loved, or the Episcopal congregation that loved these not. The conviction and the conclusion was peremptory, and left no room for reconsideration. Mr. DOANE, instead of doing as too many have done before him,—wasting his time with fooleries and unmeaning dodges of his conscience, and evasions of his reasoned decided in the answer. And that the suit, therefore, may be maintained in their names for the benefit of the principal.

Admitting this to be so, still, we think it would not help the libellants. They refused to ship the lumber in their own names, and he responsible for the freight, but insisted it should be shipped in the name of Ford, the owner. This was one of the grounds of dispute between the parties, and one which arose early, as testified to by a witness for the libellants, and arose, also, in connection with the objection that the lumber was an inferior quality, and might not be a sufficient security for the freight. It was supposed on the argument that this was not one of the objections to the receiving of the lumber on board the ship on the correspondence that took place between the parties, and in which each sought to put the other in fault. But we think there is a mistake. The shipment in the names of the libellants was there insisted upon, as well as the inferiority of the article.

The position of the libellants is somewhat singular. They insist that the contract with the *A. Cheesbrough,* was in their own names, and not as agents for the purpose of maintaining the suit for an alleged breach of it; but, that they had a right to ship the lumber in the name of their principal, and thus avoid any personal responsibility as it respects the payment of the freight.

In either aspect of the case, we think the decree of the Court below right. If they acted simply as agents, then they have an interest in the subject matter of the suit, and cannot, therefore, maintain it. If the contract was made in their own names, and not as agents, then their refusal to ship in their names, insisting upon their use of the name of Ford, the principal, furnishes a sufficient excuse for the conduct of the owner of the vessel. He had a right to reject the tender of the lumber at the ship's side.

The decree of the court below affirmed.

For libellants, Messrs. Evarts and Sedgwick. For appellees, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 26.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

The four men put on trial yesterday charged with an attempt to make a revolt on board the brig *Ashby Thornier,* were found not guilty by the Jury.

John Lewis, indicted for larceny on the high seas, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned for eight months.

John H. Girler, indicted for larceny on board the bark *Byron,* was put on trial. Mr. Garnsby appeared for the prisoner, who was convicted by the Jury.

John Williams, indicted for larceny on the high seas, was then tried with the like result.

Indictments.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The public do not generally reflect upon the ease with which an indictment may be obtained before most of our Grand Juries.

On the complaint and *ex parte* testimony of the most arrant knave the most respectable citizen *may be* indicted for a misdemeanor or crime of which he never dreamed. The testimony all one way and none called to contradict or explain it is *testimony* to the Jury, and they are obliged by their oaths to find a bill.

I know a gentleman against whom a libel appeared in a country paper. The editor being called upon for his author cut out the libel and attached an extra-judicial affidavit that Mr. A. B., of New-York, furnished the libel;—the gentleman went before the Grand Jury with that statement, and being sworn, stated that he had received it from the editor;—on which Mr. A. B. was indicted for a libel.

The persons of the Common Council (I know not one of them) now indicted may be, and probably are, guilty, for aught I know, of the charges brought against them; but, I submit, the indictments are *not proof.* I may almost say *no proof* of their guilt.

It has often struck me, that if indicted, and innocent of an offence, instead of appealing to the public for a "suspension of opinion," as the phrase is, I should make my card, telling all who were so wise as to make up their minds on one side until they had heard the other, that they were welcome to do so as soon as they pleased, as I should not consider their opinions worth "sub-pending."

Still, very worthy though very thoughtless persons consider an *indictment almost* a conviction, and if the accused is honorably acquitted, the "indictment," perhaps obtained by conspiracy, fraud and perjury, never hurts the complainant before the public, but the effect upon the mind against the innocent accused is never fully effaced; and this is the *justice* of the world. How cautious should our Grand Juries be of lending themselves to the vindictiveness of private revenge, often so ingeniously covered as to deceive the most penetrating. JOHN.

The New School, No. 11.

We had the pleasure of witnessing the opening exercises and drill of the pupils of the Boys' Grammar School No. 11, West seventeenth-street, to the Sixteenth Ward, a few morning since. The remarkable precision of step and promptitude of action during various changes of the classes, which were all accomplished in much less time and with more perfect order than in any school we have yet seen, demonstrate Mr. MCNAY's method to be a valuable innovation. The boys were all in clean collars and neat neck gear, with hair brushed tidily, which gave them quite a uniform appearance. The drill exercises were executed to music on the piano. The number of pupils present was 302. The rooms will seat 500, and this is a very pleasant and desirable school in all respects.

The Girls' Grammar School had an attendance of 394, but will accommodate twice that number

New-York Central Transfer Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is now almost two months since New-York Central Railroad Stock ceased to be called at the regular meetings of the Board of Brokers; in consequence the stock of this great Corporation has remained ever since without reliable quotations as to its market price. This is highly injurious to the interests of a large number of Stockholders, especially to those who might desire to realize by sale of their stock. The question, and a very important one it is, both to the Stockholder and the Broker is—who is to blame for this state of affairs? Stockholders residing out of this City, and even a very large number residing in the City, seem to take for granted, that the Board of Brokers having taken, improperly, an umbrage at the highly conservative course of their Directors, in adopting a new and more secure system of transfer, struck the stock from the list of their Board, and by a *malicious* act, as it is generally supposed, prohibited official transactions in it. The question of issue is generally believed to be, that unless their Directors will return to the old system of transfer, the Brokers will persist in their opposition to the Company. It is to correct these unjust impressions that I have taken up my pen. The Brokers have never asked the New York Central Directors to give up one iota of their *new principle* of transfer. I will even go further. Many of them being Stockholders in the Company in a very large amount, heartily approved of the course of the Directors in placing additional guards over their property. There is no difference of opinion between the Directors and the Brokers as to the principle *per se*. The Bank of Commerce in this City, the largest and safest only one of the most conservative institutions in this country, have had for a long time this very system in operation. It is, therefore, not a new thing, and the inventors, *in point of principle*, can lay no claim to originality. But while the stock of the Bank is regularly called at the Board of Brokers, that of the New York Central Railroad can only be heard in whispers around the corners of the by-streets. Why is it so? The Bank, to recompense the Broker for the inconvenience of having deprived him of the privilege of a series of transfers on any given day, gives him a *new* certificate *immediately* the transfer is consummated from an *old certificate*, while the New-York Central Railroad Company *will neither allow a second transfer or give a certificate for stock already in his name until the following day.* I have carefully examined the wording of the new certificate, and also that of the "form of transfer," and can find nothing in them that can possibly be construed as a part of the *principle* that no certificate can be issued *until the day after the transfer is made!* If the Directors would but consent to give the Broker some little tie his stock when he comes in possession of it, the existing difficulty would at once be done away, and the stock, as matter of course, would again be called at the Board of Brokers. This request is not unreasonable, and as it neither violates the *principle* nor affects in the slightest degree the security of transfers, I think it is due to the interests of the Stockholder that the Directors should rescind this arbitrary rule, and adopt one more in accordance with the wants of those who act as agents for the buyer and the seller. As the matter stands at present, the difficulties are too great for a broker to overcome. If the stock is transferred to him and he is not provided at once with the means to pay for it, and has no means of his own to spare for that purpose, how is he to get along? He can borrow no money upon the stock, for no lender will make an advance without the title to the property, in some shape or other, is first placed in his hands as security for the loan. The Broker cannot get a title to his stock in any shape whatever until after the lapse of twenty-four hours. The Directors urge the necessity of delivering stock by certificate and power of attorney. This is done occasionally now and will always be done whenever it is practicable; but it is not always that the buyer and seller can fit each other so accurately. One hundred shares cannot be delivered by "certificate and power" out of a certificate for one hundred and fifty shares, nor twenty-five shares out of a fifty-share certificate, &c. If a merchant, or even a speculator, finds there a merchant who is not a speculator, buys cotton, flour, corn, wheat, sugars, molasses, &c., upon payment, he can at once obtain evidences of the property, and give half a dozen titles for it before the day is over. But the owner of fifty shares of New-York Central Railroad Stock, transferred to him on the books of the Company, can do nothing of the kind. If he is disappointed in the receipt of sufficient means to pay for it *he must break*, for *his* property is unavailable either for the purposes of *sale* or *hypothecation*, until *twenty-four hours* after it was placed to his name on the books of the Company. It may be that the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company can perceive at a *long* distance great advantages resulting to the stockholder from their tenacious adherence to each a point, unimportant in itself as regards the Company, but of vital consequence to the Broker. For my part I acknowledge myself blind to those great advantages, and if the *present* is the forerunner of the *future*, there will be no great rejoicings among the stockholders.

No man of sense ought to blame the Brokers for not wishing to deal in a stock which hourly exposes them to the risk of not being able to meet promptly their engagements. A STOCKHOLDER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1855.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, Sept. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—65 obls. sold at former rates.

COFFEE—Is still quiet and languid, the sales being retail in character within our former range.

COTTON—Remains dull and heavy, pending the arrival of the *America's* mails.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are without any noticeable change in demand or value,—the day's sales amounting to 15,400 bbls. here and to arrive soon, within our range

Inferior State	7 50 @ 7 62½
Ordinary State	7 68¾ @ 7 75
Straight State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Favorite and Extra State	7 87½ @ 8 12½
Mixed Western	7 75 @ 7 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 87½ @ 8 00
Fancy Michigan	8 00 @ 8 12½
Common to Good Ohio	7 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @ 8 12½
Extra Ohio	8 12½ @ 9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 12½ @ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	8 12½ @ 8 37½
Extra Genesee	9 00 @ 10 50

Canadian is quiet and languid—500 bbls. superfine to extra were obtained at $7 87½@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Southern is in moderate request, but unsettled in prices.—the day's best sales embracing 1,000 bbls. at $8@$10 for mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $5 50@$7 ₩ bbl. There is but little doing in Corn Meal at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after and favors buyers. The sales since our last amount to 30,000 bushels at $2 03@$2 07 for Sou hern white, $1 86@$1 94 for Southern red, $2 11 for Canadian white, and $1 83 for Western red, ₩ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 10,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 19 ₩ bushel. Barley and Oats unchanged. Corn is dull and declining, with sales for the day of only 24,000 bushels Western mixed at 87c.@88c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Unchanged, 350 bales sold.

HOPS—Are in better request, but are not dearer.

IRON—Scotch Pig is salable and firm, as before quoted. Other kinds inactive and nominal.

LATHS—Eastern are still freely taken at $1 45 ₩ thousand

LEAD—Nothing new to notice.

LIME—Rockland is still quoted at 87½c. for common, and $1 12½ for lump, ₩ bbl., with a moderate inquiry.

MOLASSES—Has not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Remain about the same.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unaltered. Linseed is attracting more attention and now readily brings 94c@96c ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is in fair request and is firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for at full rates. The day's sales reaching 900 bbls., at $22 75@$23 87½ for Mess, and $21 37½@$21 50 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied. Lard seems quiet, but steady. The day's sales include 180 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb. Beef is also inactive, yet firm—150 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 50@$12 for Prime; $13@$14 for country Mess, and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams are rather neglected. Butter attracts more attention; 15c@16c for Ohio; 18c.@19c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@24c. for good to choice do, ₩ lb. Cheese is less active at from 9c @10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—The demand is moderate at former rates, with an increasing stock, though desirable qualities are rather scarce.

SUGARS—Display no particularly new feature, the sales since our last are reported at 1,500 bbds., mainly Cuba, at 7½c.@7¾c. per lb.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime taken at 13c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 40½c.@41c ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were not so brisk. For Liverpool, the quotations were, for Cotton, 1d.@13-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s 6d.@3s. 9d. and 4s. asked, ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₩ bushel, in bulk and bags, and heavy goods, mainly, 40s ₩ ton, with moderate engagements. For London and Glasgow there were but very light shipments at proportionate figures. For other ports we have nothing really new to report.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cans to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH—MUSIC—DRAWING.—A Parisian lady, pupil, for the last 12 years, of Ambroise Thomas and Meiserons, with diplomas from the Universite des Sciences de Paris, would engage in a school or to teach private pupils. Her parents would board two young ladies. Address F. R. G., Times Office

REFERENCES.

Rev H M FIELD, Editor of the *Evangelist*.
H O BOWEN, Esq., No 112 Broadway.
H H GOODMAN, Esq., No. 77 Madison-av.
B J. HOWLAND, Esq., No 78 10th st

CARL PROX, (LATE OF BERLIN,)

DIRECTOR OF THE BROOKLYN EUPHONIA—Begs leave to announce that he is now prepared to give lessons in singing after the most approved Italian, French and German methods and also in musical composition. For particulars apply personally or by letter at No. 29 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. TERMS—Per quarter of 24 lessons, (two a week,) $50; per quarter of twelve lessons, (one a week,) 30.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor place. J F BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provisions for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Miss J. A. SEELEY, Principal. The organ nal session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 10th September. The school has been well sustained for the last seven years. During the last year the building has been greatly enlarged, and will now accommodate an additional number of pupils. The Principal will be assisted by well qualified and experienced teachers. The method of instruction is the result of much experience in teaching. For further particulars see circular, which will be sent on application to the Principal. Young ladies wishing to become teachers, and daughters of Clergymen, will be received on very reasonable terms.

GEORGETOWN INSTITUTE—SPRATES, Principal.—The semi-annual session of the above-named Institute commences the first WEDNESDAY in November. It is replete with all modern improvements, and imparts a thorough business and commercial education to its pupils. It is pleasantly located near the Danbury and Norwalk railroad, in a moral and religious community. A few more boys can be accommodated. Terms from $10 to $30 per quarter, according to their proficiency. Circulars may be had at No. 176 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; No. 373 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; No 36 Houston st., No 384 6th-st. and No. 254 Broadway, New-York.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New York. The Fall Term of this fast rose will commence on Monday, Sep. 3, 1855, A. H. DUNNINGHAM, Principal; Miss C. E. BAILEY, Preceptress; Miss F. M. MARTIN, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $26 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.

J. B WHEELER, President,
W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

A. FOIGNET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 809 Broadway, to open MONDAY, Sept 10. Mr. FOIGNET invites the attention of parents who desire a school uniting the instruction of competent teachers and constant care of the Principal with the comfort of a home, &c., &c., &c. For terms, &c., apply at the store of Messrs. DELUC & CO., No. 635 Broadway, G. & H. MILLER, No. 645 Broadway, and at the school room.

MISS MAINES—Rises respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 18 Bromfield-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. J. FRANCIS & CO., No. 363 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & JOHNSON, No. 141 Fulton-st. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss MAINES, at her residence.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, under the control of a thorough preparation for College or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR. GEORGE F. PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss RAVENS will resume her school for Young Ladies, at No 41 8th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., 49 Wall-st., of Messrs. BENCHLEY, ROOKER & CLEMENT, No. 48 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 8.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 76 West 18th-st., bet. 6th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 6th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 156 Sixth-av.), opposite the Thirteenth-street. The Winter Session will COMMENCE on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FASNING, Principals.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The first or Fall Term of this School commences on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st. Circulars, with full particulars can be had at this office, or by addressing the subscriber at Winthrop, Conn. The subscriber can be seen, and will attend to any line sent to him at the Eastern Pearl-st. House, until Saturday. WM. DENISON.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. PAUL DYRSEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house No. 776 Greenwich st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept 10. Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, No. 763 and 280 Broadway.

PROFESSOR ADLER—Is ready to form a few private Classes in the German Language and Literature. These are the only available treasures of the kind afforded by his well-known method, and invited public use. No. 290 Fourth-st., corner of Wooster. Circulars to be had at the book-sto es of Messrs. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, and of Miller, No. 645 Broadway.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 23 and 25 West 16th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3

EDUCATION AND BOARD FOR YOUNG LADIES—At No. 115 East 33d-st. between Lexington and 3d-ave., where the pupils are under the immediate care of the principal, a lady of long experience assisted by a Parisienne governess and qualified professors. Terms moderate and varied according to age and requirements.

MRS. DE BEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday Sept 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

E. CHARLIER, Jr., Professor of the French Language and Literature, is open for an engagement in a School from 9 to 12 A. M., this French Evening Classes will be resumed at his residence, No. 47 West 19th-st., on the first Monday of October. Address E. CHARLIER, Jr., No. 47 West 19th st.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen. Boarding and Day School, No 48 East 24th st, directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, (formerly of Pengard school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class board ng school for boys number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M. JEROME, Esq., No. 178 Broadway, of Alderman WOOLLEY, corner of Broadway and 8th av., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 6 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 68 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept 10. Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, No. 763 and 280 Broadway.

A LADY OF UNUSUAL CAPABILITIES—Residing out of the City, desires to take a few young ladies into the family to educate. Being a vocalist of the highest order, she will also give lessons in singing. For part culars apply to Mrs. READ, No 76 Franklin-st.

A LADY—Having some leisure hours at her disposal, wishes to take a few more pupils for instruction on the piano forte at their own residence—Terms $12 per quarter. Any communications addressed to Miss W. at the office of this paper will meet with prompt attention.

THE MISSES BOHR respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Day and Boarding School, No. 151 West 34th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

MONS. AND MME. BERTRAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Directed by the late Professors of Mr Paquinet, Messrs. LEPINASSE & MILLET, No. 43 Bedford st., corner of Clinton-place, near Washington Park

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and Mr. patrons that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS will reopen on Monday, Sept 10, at her residence, No. 80 East 22d-st.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will reopen on Monday Sept 10.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by the author, S WOOD Jr., No. 231 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute. JOHN ORAM, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH }

PROFESSOR DURNS'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept 4—No 327 4th av. See circulars. Application personally or by note

DANIEL F. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No 228 4th st. There is one vacancy in the Senior department, and several in the Primary. The School is now in session.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES.—Mme LEWANSBERG, (a native of Paris,) who has for the last 16 years taught the above languages in first class schools and highly respectable families of this City, begs to inform the ladies that she still continues her instructions in classes or in private lessons at her residence, No. 3 5th-st., or at the residence of the pupils. Terms moderate.

MRS. O'REILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 4th of September. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, 8th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South-east corner of Madison-av and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 5.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st, between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 18th st.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS MERKER'S SCHOOL—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 100 Waverley-place. Circulars may be obtained at their residence

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte, No 330 4th-av.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 272 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

New York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st
Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the Classes and Lessons will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock, for Gentlemen and on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 9, for Ladies and Children. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing the friends that agreeable to her request solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has secured a central building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Classes, Fifteen and Thirteen Dollars each, meeting at the Academy of Montague-st., one flight from the Academy.

Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

CHERUBANI'S ROOMS No. 54 East 12th-st., south side, west of Broadway. Mr. CHERUBANI respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that he has returned from his tour of observation in Europe and will commence his instruction in the various styles of fashionable Dancing and Waltzing in October. Mr. CHERUBANI would suggest to practicals of boarding schools, and to the family circles generally, the propriety of waiting on his room, to apply as soon as possible for the days and hours. Circulars can be had as above. Particulars in future advertisements.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES—Will commence at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, No. 82 and 84 6th-av., Tuesday, Oct 9th; at Orchid Hall, No. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 8; at Union Hall, No. 96 Court and Fulton-sts., Williamsburgh, on Friday, Oct. 12. Prospectuses can be had as above, or at No. 60 6th-av. Schools and Private classes attended to.

N. B. There are an hour open on the days or evenings of classes or lessons.

MRS. A. LANNAY WILL REOPEN HER DANCING SCHOOL, at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3 o'clock. Mrs. LANNAY will be assisted by her daughter Miss Matilda. Private lessons as usual. Circulars can be obtained on application to Mrs. L., at No. 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—On the Rue pean plan, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New York, on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden. The new and large hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order with all the conveniences of the highest priced hotels, offers attractions and the public, including families, unsurpassed accommodations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel. Prices, fifty cents a day, newly fitted rooms $1 per night and upwards, with many desirable rooms at $5 to $8 per week. Parlors and bedrooms together with $25 per week. The meals are furnished in a new and spacious manner on the first floor, on Broadway, or in private rooms at the lowest prices the one has afforded, and in superior style—the guests paying only for what they order. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

REMOVAL.—GROVE'S HAVEN have removed to the premises at the corner of Canal-st., recently occupied by Peter Waterman, No. 135 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with seven made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

ORGANS—CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE—One of six stops; two, eight stops, with Gothic case, swell and pedals; one, twelve stop, do, pedals, &c. &c.; one, two rows of keys, 16 stops, pedals, &c.; one 8 stop organ. The above are warranted to be of superior tone and finish.

W. H DAVIS builder, No. 53 Macdougal-st.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS No. 209 Canal-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES—(New and second-hand) for sale and for hire at WALKER'S warerooms No. 8 Astor place and 8th st. Also, several fine toned Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers exclusively for sale

PIANO FORTE WANTED—In exchange for window shades and cornices, wall paper, decorating, &c. Address H S C, at the office of this paper.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S—Grand and square Pianos, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale and retail by S. D. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway

LAKOTA & MARSCHALL—MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES—No. 8 Mercer-st., near Canal.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the highest perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, Warehouse and Store Scales; platforms of seventy dimensions.

Counter Scales, Druggists' and Gas Gold Scales, Post Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York

SCALES AND SAFES—From the Celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY

Also, Warehouse Trucking, Sugar Mills, Copping Presses, &c. For sale by DILLWYN, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Water, 1 Stone-st., near Bowling Green, New-York City.

FURS.

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No. 683 Broadway, New York, tenders his grateful thanks to his gentlemen on the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and solicits their continued patronage and recommendation. A new and substantial stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on moderate terms. Orders strictly observed. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine his City trade stock.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of OLIVER & MILLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. RICHARD OLIVER, who will continue the business, is the only one authorized to settle the business of the late firm RICHARD OLIVER,
LEVI MILLER.

New-York, Sept. 26, 1855. No. 13 Maiden-lane

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same and would invite the attention of the trade to its several superior qualities over all other American manufactures, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, rheumatism, burns cuts, bowel complaints &c. Very numerous testimonials of its efficacy are received. Always on hand. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the pickle and preserve warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO., No. 1229 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Those three 3-story and attic brick and stone front houses on the south side of 21st-st., known as Nos 16, 56 and 58 between 5th and 6th aves. These houses are of recent build, and finished in the best manner with gas, furnaces, and all the modern improvements. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. They are offered in close estate, and if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold on the 4th of October next, at the Merchants' Exchange. For Cards of Admission apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Nos. 11 Wall and 2 New-sts

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 35th-st, between 8th and 9th-aves, south side. 325 feet east of 8th av., consisting of all the modern improvements. House three stories with high basement and cellar-cellar, and brown stone basement and the best front brick. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No 224 West 36th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—One of three beautiful new style brown stone houses on the north side of 36th st. between Lexington and 4th aves; one of the best streets in the City. Built by day's work, in the best manner, with all the improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises. Also, a handsome small house No 130 East 36th st

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone high stoop houses on 15th-st., near 2d av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No. 190 10th st., or on the premises. A person with the keys will be present from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A modern 3-story and basement brown stone house, on 27th st., between 6th and 7th aves., price $8,000. Also two English basement houses on 26th-st., price $8,000. Also brown stone house on 26th st., near Broadway price $20,000. SAMUEL EDDY, No 63 Wall st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story and basement brown stone house, known as No 102 West 23d st., with all the modern improvements, built entirely by day work; terms to suit the purchasers; possession given immediately. Apply to B SMITH, builder, No. 158 on the same block.

PLOT OF GROUND AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON—A plot of ground at Irvington, near Tarrytown, beautifully located and commanding views both up and down the river for a long distance. The plot contains about three acres, and will be sold in an entirety or in five lots of one acre each, as may be found most in demand for purposes of building. Terms liberal. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot at Goshen, containing one hundred and two acres and a half, one-half well watered and fenced, and equally divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy or private use, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement, pitcher, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit in abundance. Possession given immediately. Particulars may be obtained on application to Thomas Monahan, No. 85 Front-st., or M. B. Stafford, No. 192 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post office.

WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FOR MERCHANTS, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine and valuable Farm, situated at Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, one and a half miles from the Railroad Depot, from which the cars go to New York every hour. The Farm contains 171 acres, three story dwelling house, No. 383 6th-st., three doors east of Avenue D, in good order. The large store and cellar, No. 93 8th-av., near Jefferson Market. Possession given immediately. Apply to, Mr. SUYDAM, No. 168 Waverly-place.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av., the most desirable dwelling with 13 rooms, furnace, range, with hot cold and shower baths. For health and beauty of location can scarcely be excelled. Rent $400 per annum. Call on the premises, or address through the Post-Office J. B PINNEY.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story English basement House, No 884 West 26th-st., near 6th av. Has all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 9 to 12 and 2 to 6. Apply to F. P FURNALD, No 219 Pearl st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 809 Washington-st., N. Y.

NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE—No 242 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., to let; is being papered and painted throughout. Also, stables No 21 West 22d st., near 6th-av. JOHN B MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

TWO LARGE NEW BUILDINGS TO LET—Arranged for the wholesale business; they are well located for City and country trade, and will be let low to good tenants for a term of years, being directly opposite to a Railroad Depot, where a wholesale grocery, flour, feed, &c., are in much needed. If not let soon a partner will be taken by the present owner, in either business. For further particulars, enquire of WM. WORTH, No. 11 Atlantic st., South Brooklyn.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN. One on Clinton-st., first-class brown stone front, rent till May next, $700. Also, one first-class elegantly furnished house, in Nassau-st., south side, to rent till May, unfurnished, $1,500 per year. Also, two elegant first class brown stone free dwellings on Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights; rent till May $700, or 1,400 per annum with house. Apply to C. R MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 135 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON LAFAYETTE-PLACE—A large and very superior house furnished in elegant style will be rented until May next, or for a longer term. Also, three furnished houses to let down town. For particulars and premises apply to A. J BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and attic house, No. 607 8th-st., can be seen between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

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PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In a quiet, respectable neighborhood, near 8th av. and 35th-st. convenient for stages and cars. The house contains a modern improvement for Croton water, gas, baths, &c. Rent moderate to a small genteel family. Refer to cash exchange. Address GEO. G., office of the *Daily Times*

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK FRIDAY, SEPT. 28

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The News From Europe.

By the arrival of the *America* at Halifax and the *Washington* at this port, we are in possession of one week's later intelligence from Europe. The news is startling—announcing nothing less than the fall of Southern Sebastopol. A fierce bombardment was opened on the 5th of September, and on the 8th the Malakoff and Redan were, for the second time, assaulted by the French and English. Repulsed six times, the former at last succeeded in taking the Malakoff. With its capture the southern side of Sebastopol became untenable, and the Russians, having first destroyed the defences and the shipping, evacuated the city and retreated to the northern forts. The loss of life must have been enormous. The grand total is set down at 30,000 men, but we must wait for details ere we can arrive at any exact conclusion on this point. Five French Generals—among whom is General BOSQUET—are reported to have fallen. We have commented in a separate article upon this important event.

The siege of Sebastopol is now at an end, and the question naturally arises, What will be done next? It is barely possible that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF can retain possession of the Northern harbor, which the Allies are able to attack with superior advantages, both by sea and by land. Retreat, or a battle in a fair field, are then only resources left to him. In the latter case, his chances of success would be faint indeed, and, to prevent the former, a strong force has been dispatched along the coast to intercept his march towards Perekop. To all appearances the Russian army is threatened with complete annihilation. Its prestige, which arose from the heroic defence of Sebastopol, is gone; and the dominion of Russia in the Crimea has received a blow from which it may never recover. The game at least is now in the hands of the Allies.

No change has taken place in the position of affairs in the Baltic, with the exception of the moving of several ships from Cronstadt to Revel. This, together with the fact that a French transport had recently arrived at Nargen, with five thousand rockets of a formidable kind, has induced the belief that an attack on Revel was contemplated this season.

It has been asserted of late that Austria had at last given unequivocal signs of ranging herself on the side of the Western Powers. This report has been contradicted by the official Prussian *Gazette*, which states that no new diplomatic fact has taken place to justify in the least the rumor of an intended arrangement between Austria and the Western Powers by which the former was to assume a decided position against Russia. The Vienna papers are even more decided. The Austrian *Gazette*, a semi-official organ, says that "while Russia has a GORTSCHAKOFF, an OSTEN SACKEN, and a TODLEBEN, one may smile at the pretensions of the French and English."

Another attempt has been made on Louis NAPOLEON'S life. As the Emperor was going to the opera on the evening of the 7th inst., an individual named BELLEMARRE fired twice at a state carriage, supposing that it contained His Majesty. No damage was done. The man is said to be a maniac. He was instantly captured.

Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark for the purpose of adjusting her difficulties with the United States.

A full summary of the news will be found on another page of this morning's paper.

The Fall of Sebastopol.

It is nearly a year since we were first startled by the announcement that Sebastopol had fallen. But that news proved false, and ever since the public ear has been open to catch the announcement of the news of the great feat which two of the mightiest nations of the Old World had combined their utmost powers to accomplish. It has come at last; superior power and skill have carried the day, as we have never doubted they would, and Sebastopol has fallen. The Allies have paid most dearly for their victory, and what benefits they are to reap from it remains to be seen. In the first flush of such a glorious victory there cannot, of course, be any plans formed for the future disposition of the prize which they have taken; but it will be likely to prove very nearly as troublesome hereafter, as it has been since the Allies commenced their attack upon it. The *Times*, in remarking on the splendid victory which has been obtained, very truly says, that now is the time when more brilliant talents are demanded in conducting the war than have yet been developed, and the *Daily News* sagaciously observes, that the blow which has just been struck is sufficient to insure their ultimate triumph, *if it is promptly and vigorously followed up*. Even the excitement of the moment, on the receipt of the great news, does not make the victors forget that there is fighting yet to be done, and that Sebastopol is not St. Petersburg. The dispatches of GORTSCHAKOFF after the event, announcing his retreat, are full of confidence, and exhibit a degree of coolness which almost approaches to impudence. The effect of this great, and long looked-for event, on the affairs of Europe cannot easily be foreseen, but it must have an important influence on Austria and Prussia, and the other Northern Powers which have so long stood aloof from the contest, watching where the eagle of victory was likeliest to alight.

The English papers are filled with exultant rejoicings, which must be greatly diminished by a recollection of what the victory has cost. A national thanksgiving has been recommended, and will doubtless take place, and, in cooler moments, the cost of the triumph, in blood and treasure, will then be reckoned.

The capture of the Malakoff, it is said, has cost the Allies thirty thousand lives; but to these must be added all that have been sacrificed since they first landed in the Crimea. The disasters of the Russians are terrific, and their losses beyond computation. Their stronghold in the Crimea is destroyed, and not a Russian ship is left afloat on the Euxine—not a Russian flag is seen in the Sea of Azof or the Dardanelles. The destruction is fearful and complete.

We have given ample extracts from our foreign files by the *Washington*, and all the details furnished by the telegraphic dispatches of the later news brought by the *America*, at Halifax; but we shall have to wait until the arrival of the mails before we can furnish the full particulars of the fall of Sebastopol the Great.

We can form an adequate idea of the tremendous operations which have resulted in the fall of this new world-renowned and immortal stronghold. If a victory is to be estimated by the magnitude of its cost, great should be the rejoicings of the Allies over the fall of the Malakoff. One effect of the news will be to relieve the public mind of an incubus which has weighed upon the thoughts of the whole world for the whole year past. In every part of the globe the fate of Sebastopol has been a subject of daily discussion; but the problem has at last been solved.—the mighty fortress is in ruins, and the world can dismiss the subject from its thoughts. Let the future conduct of the war be what it may, the attention of the nations of the earth can never again be centered upon a spot as it has been, with a strange fascination, upon that scene of carnage where the Tri-color of France, the Cross of St. George, and the Crescent of the Turk, now wave together in triumph. The culminating point of the great drama has been reached, and the final scene will be watched with abated interest.

State Politics—The Tickets.

The political parties are rapidly mustering their forces for the Fall campaign. We have already *seven* parties in the field, though only five tickets,—as the Whigs, Republicans and Know-Somethings have decided to vote together. The following are the tickets thus far selected:

WHIG, REP. AND K.-S.	KNOW NOTHING.
Secty of State Geo Jun Kay	J. F Headley
Comptroller Jas. M. Cook.	L. Burrows.
Treasurer A. B Williams,	S. C. Clara,
Attorney General Abjah Mc n, Jr.	S. B Cushing,
Canal Commis D M Bissell	S. A. Wallin.
State Engineer Gen. Geddes.	S. Seymour,
Prison Inspector J. W. Bailey,	W. A. Russell.
Judges Appeals { R. R. Wood, Joseph Muller.	W. W. Campbell, Geo C Cornwell

HARD SHELL.	SOFT SHELL.
Secty of State. Aaron Ward	Israel T Hatch.
Comptroller Thos. O Mitchell.	Lemuel Stetson.
Treasurer. Jas M Lynde.	Ariel S Thurston.
Attorney General Josiah Sutherland	Samuel J. Tilden.
State Engineer. John D. Fay	John G Jervis.
Canal Commis. Frederick Follett.	Curtis Hawley.
Prison Inspector. Darius Clark.	Patrick H. Agan.
Judges Appeals { Sam'l L. Selden, John Willard.	Samuel L Selden, Nicholas Hill, Jr.

LIBERTY PARTY, OR COLORED FUSIONISTS.

Secretary of State	Fred. Douglass
Comptroller	Lewis Tappan.
Treasurer	Jas. C. Delong.
Attorney General	Jas. S Pinhan.
State Engineer	
Canal Commissioner	W. White.
State Prison Inspector	Geo. W. Clark.
Judges of Appeals	{ Seriah Green. Wm Goodell.

The Temperance Convention is still to be held. Whether an entirely new ticket will then be presented or not, remains to be seen. A voter must certainly be difficult to please if he cannot be suited with one or the other of these selections. The field for choice was never wider.

Fusion a Fact.

In spite of ex-Gov. HUNT'S protest, the Whigs and Republicans have actually *fused*. They have adopted the same platform of principles,—nominated the same ticket, and resolved to pull together to secure the election of the one and the ascendancy of the other.

The movement will surprise nobody, except those who have become accustomed to regard political strategy as of necessity at war with common sense. It would seem to be the most natural thing in the world, that men who *think* alike should *act* alike:—that men holding the same opinions on a matter of engrossing interest, and paramount importance, should join together in the effort to give them weight in the public councils. This is precisely what has now been done. The great mass of the Whig party, and a very large portion of the Democratic party, regard the steady aggression of Slavery upon the rights of the Free States,—its unfaltering, resolute and audacious march towards complete ascendancy over the National Councils,—as infinitely the most important fact in the current history of the country, and as demanding the earnest and united efforts of all, who perceive and appreciate the peril, in resistance to its advances. They see, moreover, that all the issues that have hitherto divided them, are either permanently settled, or held for the time in abeyance. They see, therefore, not only no reason why they should not unite their forces in this movement, but very many reasons why any other course would be folly and fatal madness. And none, we presume, but those who oppose the principle which unites them, will question the policy of the union itself.

The platform they have adopted will commend itself to the public judgment by the moderation and firmness of its tone, the definite and clear precision as well as the justice of its principles, its judicious avoidance of all extraneous issues, and its freedom from ultraism upon any subject. The ticket is made up of *three* Whigs and *six* Democrats. PRESTON KING, who heads it, has long been known as an able, consistent, honest Free-Soil Democrat,—and probably wields a greater influence with the Democrats of Northern New-York than any man since the death of SILAS WRIGHT.

We give, this morning, a very full and elaborate report of the action of both Conventions. It has interest, as the first chapter in the history of the most important political movement this State has witnessed for many years.

The Great Literary Festival.

The great Banquet given last night by the new Association of Publishers to the authors and booksellers, in one of the wings of the Crystal Palace, proved a brilliant success; the occasion was novel, and the experiment of bringing together the great producers of the raw material of our literature, and the manufacturers and circulating agents of books, showed that the traditional antagonism of the two classes, if it ever had any existence, has now completely passed away. Looking upon that brilliant hall last night we could not but think of the changes that have occurred in the Republic of Letters since the time when JOHNSON took his humble place behind the screen in his publisher's parlor, and now. But, stranger than all, there at one table sat side by side two hearty looking gentlemen who were, in reality, the fathers of our Literature, our first Poet and our first Prose writer—IRVING and BRYANT—and there sat around them two hundred of the authors, male and female, of America, and four hundred thrifty publishers and booksellers. The reunion was a most delightful one, and the recurrence of a similar gathering will be looked forward to as one of the great events of the year.

Briggs and Matsell.

Setting aside all the fooleries of the BRIGGS and MATSELL affair, we cannot overlook the grave facts of the case as it now stands before the public. It is quite time that it was put aside, and the public attention no longer distracted by the reports of Mr. BRANCH'S persevering but rather eccentric movements. Mr. MATSELL, as the Chief of Police, cannot afford to be made the subject of daily attacks on his personal character. The public service suffers in consequence, and he is bound to put an end to such disreputable proceedings. He stands arraigned before the public by an Alderman of the City, of having made a false statement in respect to the place of his nativity. A Commission has been granted for the purpose of discovering the truth, and he should be active in furnishing all the testimony required to free himself from the imputation upon his character.

The British naval garrison has now ceased to be a joke, and it should be treated seriously by the person most interested in the proceedings. But Mr. MATSELL denies the authority of the Commissioners, and, instead of furnishing all the testimony in his power, obstructs all the obstacles in their obtaining it. This is not well. It is quite the reverse. It is said that Mr. MATSELL has sisters living in the City who could at once put an end to the investigation as to his birth-place and they should be produced. It appears that efforts to procure their testimony have been made in vain by the Investigating Committee, which does not tend to elevate the Chief in the public estimation.

The question of the birth-place of MATSELL is not, in itself, of the slightest importance to the public, but it is of the first importance to the public to know whether the head of the Police Department made a false statement in an official report concerning himself, and Mr. MATSELL should himself remove all doubts upon the subject. He has it in his power to put down BRIGGS and BRANCH, and end the seriously factional proceedings of which he is himself the object, and he should do it at once. He is not in a position to trifle with his reputation, or to mislead the public.

The Indicted Aldermen.

A concerted attempt was made last night in the Board of Aldermen to force the indicted Aldermen to withdraw from the Board in advance of their trial. It was led by Alderman LORD, who offered a resolution requesting them to do so. The only reason he offered for this extraordinary proposition was, that respect for the Board should lead them to take this course. He was answered by the very obvious plea that these men had been put upon trial in the tribunals of justice:—and that it was neither just nor proper for the Board to prejudge the question of their guilt by such action as was proposed.

In reply Alderman LORD insisted that we were not bound to presume them innocent until proved guilty,—that, in fact, this could not be done without accusing the Grand Jury of perjury! For a lawyer, and a man of sound, common sense, this is certainly a novel and very extraordinary doctrine. Where the Alderman learned it, it would be difficult to conjecture.

It was charged, and tacitly confessed, in course of the debate, that this whole movement was projected by a secret meeting at the Mayor's Office.

☞ Councilman C. S. COOPER, of the Ninth Ward, has preferred a counter-complaint against PETER PALM, charging him with perjury, in having sworn that complainant asked a bribe of him. Mr. PALM is now confined to a bed of sickness and is said with but feeble chances of recovery. He denies having made any such a charge, which he declares to be false.

☞ $4,598 has been raised by the Liquor Dealers of this City, in aid of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers—and four Wards have not yet sent in their returns. It was so reported at a meeting of the Liquor Dealers, held at National Hall, Canal-street, last evening.

☞ The Know Nothings of Massachusetts will meet in Convention at the Tremont Temple in Boston, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October next, for the nomination of State officers, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Boker's New Tragedy.

On Monday night we witnessed an act of consummate daring. A dramatic author produced a tragedy. It was with mingled feelings of curiosity and awe, therefore, that we attended the Broadway Theatre, to witness the production of "Francesca da Rimini," a tragedy in five acts, by Mr G H. BOKER—already known on both sides of the Atlantic as the author of "Calaynos."

There is, probably, no story historically true which has had two such perpetrators as that of "Francesca da Rimini." First in the gloomy epic of *Inferno*—a poem that is to verse, what bronze is to sculpture, the medium of grand and terrible subjects—and next, in the no less divine painting by ARY SCHEFFER. Most people have read the poem and seen the picture. But for those who have not done either, Mr BOKER'S tragedy, will, at least, supply all the sad story with sufficient accuracy.

That Mr. BOKER worked out the elements of DANTE'S story in a successful and there can be no doubt. As in nearly all tragedies, the first and second act "hung," but the third act set the people in motion, and by the time the curtain dropped on the fourth, the success of the piece was assured.

The part of *Lanciotto* is finely conceived and skilfully manipulated. His conduct in horror at even dividing himself in his deformities; his loyal fear of entrapping any woman into a marriage with a cripple; his longing for that sympathy and love of which his fate deprived him and his terror lest he may not be worthy of it. His chivalric courage, his strong hatred, his love for his beautiful brother, all these form fine opportunities for the bold and shade of dramatic painting. Mr. BOKER has well worked out the strong and passionate character. *Pepe*, the jester, though reminding us somewhat of *Triboulet* in "Le Roi s'Amuse," is a fine character too, and affords the actor an excellent opportunity for creating a distinct and effective character. In the motives of the play Mr BOKER differs somewhat from history, as he makes *Francesca* be seduced rather than be seduced, and differs also much from Mr. LEIGH HUNT in his poetic version of the same melancholy story, leading all our sympathies to the wronged husband, rather than to the guilty wife, a course which is moral, and is original because unusual in tragedy.

The play was cast as follows:

GUELPHS.

Malatesta	Mr. WHITING
Lanciotto } his sons	Mr. E. L DAVENPORT
Paolo } his sons	F. LANGDON
Pepe, (the Jester)	Mr. [illegible] FISHER

GHIBELLINES.

Guido da Polinta	Mr. CARROLL.
Francesca da Rimini	Mrs. POMEROY.
Ramberta	Miss J. MANNERS.

Mr. DAVENPORT, despite a slight unfamiliarity with the text, enacted *Lanciotto* with much spirit and passion. His action is easy, and his delivery good. Doubtless if he had known the text better, his tones would have been more correct. Mr FISHER played in the last three acts of the tragedy admirably. At the commencement of the play he was a little too forced, but he grew timber and natural as the piece went on. His playing was entirely satisfactory. Of Mr. LANGDON we can only say that he did not look the young and beautiful *Paolo* to the life.

We regret to say that we do not think that Madame PONISI achieved a success in the part of *Francesca*. She is neither suited in voice nor appearance to such a part. Her delivery is impassioned parts is hiccoughy, and her voice is not sustained enough to give due effect to speeches full of concentrated passion. She does not seem in tragedy to have that magnetic tone which is so necessary to thrill an audience. She is, however, so excellent a versatile an artist that she can afford not to reckon this as a triumph. Miss MANNERS, in the pretty part of the *confidante*, *Ritta*, mistook the character of her rôle altogether, and played it altogether badly.

The dresses, singular to relate, were very correct and in good taste, the scenery somewhat better than usual. The piece was entirely successful. Mr. DAVENPORT was called before the curtain three times during the performance, and at the conclusion of the tragedy, loud and prolonged calls for the author brought Mr BOKER to the front of the box, when the usual honor was accorded. The piece was announced for repetition every night this week.

New Opera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BRISTOW'S original operetta of "Rip Van Winkle," founded on Washington Irving's tale and adapted for the lyric stage, was produced here last night to a crowded house. The great pressure on our columns prevents our speaking in detail of this work to-day. Of course we shall take another opportunity of doing so. At present we must content ourselves with announcing the complete success of the work. The music is light, pleasant, and lyrical, largely pervaded by a martial spirit, and of a decidedly popular character in other respects. It was nicely applauded last night; most of the principal airs being encored. The leading roles were entrusted to Miss LOUISA PYNE, Miss PEAKE, Mr. HARRISON and Mr. STRATTON—the last-named gentleman making his first American appearance in the character of the hero, *Rip Van Winkle*.

The opera has been placed on the stage in a very superior manner. The local scenery is not only effective, but strictly correct. The opera will be repeated every night.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the National Democracy of the Eleventh Ward—Repudiation of the action of the General Committee.

At a meeting of the Democracy of the Eleventh Ward, held last evening at Union Hall, corner of Fourth street and Avenue C, ROBERT EARL in the chair,

WILLIAM GRONDIN, Esq., made a lengthy speech. He reviewed the progress of the Democratic party and expressed regret at the theme that had been engendered to impair the vigor. He animadverted upon the action of the late State Convention. In conclusion he adverted to the action of the General Committee in having deprived with primary meetings. He thought this a dangerous usurpation of prerogative. He advised that the people should not give up their right thus to make the primary elections to the different Conventions.

DANIEL E SICKLES, Esq., next addressed the meeting. He considered the present movement one of the utmost importance to the Democratic party. The old Whig party—long their enemy—had, by the acquisitions encountered within itself, lost altogether its prestige and power. Schisms had likewise pervaded the Democratic ranks. The time had come when they were to take advantage of this splitting up into factions of the different parties. He alluded to the resolution having that design in view which he submitted at the Syracuse State Convention. That Convention rejected it, but it would not thus end. He should appeal to the people, and he believed they would sustain him. He commented at length upon the merits within their reach of uniting their strength. Know Nothingism, Maine Lawism and Abolitionism were censured in unsparing terms. He had advised that by all means they should repudiate the action of the General Committee of Stuyvesant Institute. He urged calls for primary elections and renewal of the old *regime*. It would be felt at Tammany Hall. The action of the General Committee was instigated by selfish considerations. It was a sacrifice of the present interests of the party to help a few political aspirants in the next presidential election at the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. SICKLES' speech was received with enthusiastic applause.

A letter was read from JAMES T. BRADY, expressing his regret at not being able to be present, with assurance of his hearty approval of the movement. Hon. EMANUEL B HART said the state of his health did not admit of his making a speech, but he endorsed the views of the speakers who had addressed the meeting.

An address of the Hard Committee was read to set forth the reasons inducing to the present movement, and their hope that it might meet with that general approval and endorsement that it merited. Appended to the address were a series of resolutions recounting their platform, and the course recommended for future action.

The address and resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

☞ At a meeting of the Committee of the American Democracy, held at the Westchester House, on Tuesday evening, 25th inst., the declinations of PETER COOPER as candidate for Comptroller, WM. F HAVEMEYER for Governor of Almshouse, JAS. T. BRADY for Judge of Supreme Court, and WELCOME R BENNE for Justice of Marine Court, were taken up for consideration, and after a long discussion on the subject, the declinations were accepted, and the following persons were nominated to fill vacancies caused by the said declinations:

A. C. FLAGG for Comptroller, CHAS. PARTRIDGE for Governor of Almshouse, JAS R. WHITING for Judge of Supreme Court.

Sixth District Whig Judicial Convention.

The delegates of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards met last evening to elect a delegate at large, for the purpose of enabling them to nominate a Police Justice for the Sixth Judicial District. seventy-seven ballots were taken, no choice made, and the meeting adjourned over until Monday.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE REPUBLICANS.

MR. BLUNT IN TROUBLE.

WHO STOLE THE ADDRESS?

THE KNOW-SOMETHINGS AND THE CHOCTAWS.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept 27.

The Presidents of the Joint Convention appointed the following gentlemen to form the Republican State Committee:

E D Morgan, of New-York.
Simeon Draper, of New York.
James B Taylor, of New-York.
David D. Field, of New-York.
Joseph Blunt, of New-York.
James W Nye, of New-York.
John L Schoolcraft, of Albany.
Theodorus Wright, of Albany.
Joseph Davis, of Albany.
Thomas Hun, of Albany.
C. P Williams, of Albany.
John McBride Davidson, of Albany.
George Gould, of Rensselaer.
Abram B Olin, of Rensselaer.
Levi C Turner, of Otsego.
Standish Barry, of Herkimer.
Levi Dimmick, of Broome.
Stephen C. Johnson, of Delaware.
Allen Munroe, of Onondaga.
Daniel F. Jones, of Onondaga.
Samuel P. Allen of Monroe.
Silas M Burrowe, of Orleans.
E. G Spaulding, of Erie
Philip Dorsheimer, of Erie.
A. G. Rice of Cattaraugus.
Charles O Shepherd, of Wyoming.

The Convention of Know Somethings and Choctaws assembled immediately after the adjournment of the Republican Convention, and by a unanimous vote ratified the nominations presented, and the platform adopted by the Republicans.

It is understood that the Joint Committee on Platform adopted an Address in addition to the resolutions adopted. The reason assigned for the failure to present the Address, is that after its adoption by the Committee, it was given out to be copied. The gentleman entrusted with it for this purpose was engaged in the work, when a messenger came to him, and stated that Mr. BLUNT the author of the Address, wished the manuscript. He sent it as desired, and that is the last seen or heard of the argument demonstrating the whys and and wherefores of the Republican combination.

Doubtless some rovious Hooker, fearing its logical conclusions and inevitable demonstrations, conceived the project of accomplishing its suppression by thus practicing upon the credulity of the copyist, and the world loses the eloquent arguments, which I fear enrich the depths of some stagnant pool hereabouts. As these waters are impregnant with saline matters, there is a hope that at some future day the paper will be exhumed in a high state of preservation, but that at the present time is not very consoling to the author, whose well-founded hopes of literary renown are thus prematurely nipped in the bud.

The Effect of the Fall of Sebastopol in Canada, etc., etc.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The people in all the towns in this vicinity are celebrating the receipt of the steamer's news with much enthusiasm.

At Toronto bonfires were lighted, guns fired, rockets set off, and the greatest excitement existed.

At sitting of the Court of Assizes when the news was received, it was handed to the Judge on the Bench, and read by him amid loud cheers. Some time elapsed before business could be resumed. Flags were everywhere flying throughout the town.

At London there was a general exhilaration. Bells were rung guns fired, and firemen paraded the streets with bands of music.

Republican Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 27.

A Republican Mass Meeting was held here this evening, and was addressed by GEORGE A. COFFEY, SAMUEL AARON, and Senator WILSON. The attendance was small. Resolutions were passed acknowledging the right of slave holders to maintain Slavery where existing, but denying the right to further extension; condemning the Supreme Court for refusing a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON; declaring that it is a dangerous and anti-Republican proceeding, that a case may arise where an aggrieved person can hope for no redress, except from his oppressor, and that hesitation on the part of the State tribunal to enforce the undoubted rights of citizens for fear of a conflict with the Federal Officers, exhibits a servile and undemocratic attitude. The nomination of the State Convention was ratified.

The Foreign Legion Question.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Jury in the case of HERTZ, charged with enlisting recruits for the Foreign Legion, has brought in a verdict of guilty.

Illness of the Wife of Chief Justice Taney.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The wife of Chief Justice TANEY is very ill at Old Point Comfort. Medical assistance has been summoned there from Baltimore.

The News of the Fall of Sebastopol in Boston—Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The news of the fall of Sebastopol created great excitement and surprise in this city. Many received the news with expressions of regret.

The Republican State Committee met to-day and elected HENRY S. WASHBURNE, Whig, Chairman of the Committee, and SETH WEBB, Jr., Free-Soil, Secretary.

The *Journal* of this city, which has heretofore rather favored fusion, comes out this afternoon for straight Whig nominations.

Trial of Willard Clark for the Murder of Richard Wight.

NEW HAVEN, Thursday, Sept 27.

The case of WILLARD CLARK, on trial for the murder of RICHARD WIGHT, who had married the young lady to whom CLARK was attached, was given to the Jury last evening. The defence was insanity, and at 2 o'clock the Jury returned a verdict of acquittal on that ground. When the verdict was announced, two rounds of applause were given by the large crowd present. Mr. CLARK will be confined in the Insane Retreat, by order of the Court.

Yacht Race.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 27.

A race came off to day, between the yachts *Sam* and *Wide Awake*, from Collins' Point, ten miles to windward and back, for a purse of $200. The *Sam* was an easy winner, beating the *Wide-Awake* nearly 20 minutes.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 27.

EVENING SESSION—No. 6 concluded; No. 8 passed; No 10 on argument.

Calendar for Friday, 28th—Nos. 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 27, 28, 29, 30.

Know-Something State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Know-Something State Convention reassembled at 1 o'clock to day, and adopted the nominations made by the Fusionists.

☞ A Whig State Convention is to be held in Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, the 2d day of October next, to nominate State officers, &c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Splendid English Brussels 3s. per yard; 50,000 yards beautiful Ingrain 3s 6d., 4s. and 5s per yard; 6 4 oil cloths 3s. 6d., 3s. and 4s. per yard, at the Great Carpet Establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
GIVEN BY
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED.
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN PROCEED FROM ITS USE
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

GEO H RAYNE, Wholesale Agent, No 157 Water-st.; and for sale by C H. RING, RAYNER & PARK, C. V. CHICKENEE & CO WELLS & CO; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES and Druggists generally.

SILKS! SILKS!! S & M E TOWLE & CO HAVE now in store a splendid assortment of rich plaid, satin and check stripe silks, French marinas, cashmeres, muslin delaines, shawls cloaks talmas, laces and embroideries, which they are selling at prices lower than any other house in the City. COLUMBIAN HALL No. 281 Grand st.

FALL FASHION—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium No 128 Canal-st., calls attention to his beautiful style of Fall Hats; and although not claiming to surpass every other manufacturer, warrants them to be light, elegant, durable, and what is equally essential, economical. J W KELLOGG.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, have just opened and now in store a large and splendid lot of rich Brussels Carpets at 8s. per yard. Other carpets equally low.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

TALMAS! S. & M. E TOWLE & CO will offer this morning another large lot of those Talmas at $6 and $8, well worth $10 and $12.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No 281 Grand-st.

STELLA SHAWLS.—S & M E TOWLE & CO. WILL open this morning a large invoice of Stella Shawls, at $8, $10 and $12, worth $10 $12 and $15.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No 281 Grand st.

COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from the commencement to the present time, in perfect order, is offered for sale. Address W. L. YOUNG this office.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES.
WILDER'S PATENT with
RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.
Can only be obtained of the undersigned, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use in any way
THE WILDER PATENT,
which with
RICH'S IMPROVEMENT
and our
LA BELLE POWDER PROOF LOCK.
(Brunson's Patent.)
is the
BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
in the world.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years,
Nos 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

10,000 MADONNA MITTS UNDER AT ONE SHILLING per yard.—This is one will be found the best and cheapest of anything in the market. The colors are warranted to be durable, so that it will not fade, and the price will cost only the price of a print. We shall offer on Monday
Extra quality white Alpaca, at 25
Extra Twill Cloth, at 6d
Ladies Figured Lustres 9d.
A few bales of the lustres to be sold and see the above goods before purchasing elsewhere.
J. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No 359 Greenwich, near Murray.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Edwards & Co., has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that he has made arrangements with Messrs. R. G. WILLIAMS & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's well renowned FIRE PROOF SAFES, and offers his services to the trade, and any orders entrusted to them, No. 128 Water-st. STEPHEN H PIERSON.

GENIN'S NEW STYLES OF CHILDREN'S HATS.—The Children's Fancy Hat Department of Genin's upper store has just been replenished with fresh importations from Paris and with all of every style from his own factory. The Fall assortment is now complete, and fashionable parents will find it convenient to call at
GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's.

OAK HALL NOTICE 1855—HAVING REFITTED and improved our salesroom, we have manufactured a very large stock with a view to supply the increasing demand upon us for fine Ready-made Clothing. Our patrons will continue to our selection of Velvet Vestings and fine French and American Cassimeres.
WM H DE GROOT & SON, Nos 14 and 16 Fulton-st.

STOP THAT KNOCKING.—THIS IS THE CRY OF KNOX'S rivals; but KNOX has knocked them higher than ever by the introduction of his Fall style of hats, which eclipse all contemporaries. Call and hat one, at No 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st, or No 513 Broadway. Follow the crowd, and you'll find yourself there in a few minutes.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN VISITING THE CITY, wishing their family supply of Boots and Shoes for the coming season can find a large and handsome assortment of all the popular styles, great quality and moderate in price, at J B MILLER & CO'S, No 134 Canal-st.
N. B.—Wholesale and retail.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most surely cured by this great remedy. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand st. 75 cents per bottle.

THE OLD PLACE.
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND AT OUR CELEbrated old stand a stock of Fall and Winter clothing unsurpassed for style and cheapness by any other in the trade.
DEVLIN & JESSUP,
Nos 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau-st.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c. &c.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW YORK—new and beautiful models of French and English manufacture, now opening. Prices moderate.
W. J. F DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores,
Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

BRONZE CLOCK AND FIGURES.
VARIETY IMMENSE—STYLES VERY NEW, AND being duplicates of some now on exhibition in the Crystal Palace at Paris.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores,
Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS WIGS
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of procured, comfort and beauty, combining the most delicate ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Molasses Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BROOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c.—ALSO, overshoes of every description, for boys, and every kind of comfortable foot gear requisite for the present season, at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers at E. A. BROOKS', No 517 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st. Call at these places, and you are sure to find what you want.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competitors. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S No 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1854. HILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA, DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c. &c. OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION—FOR SALE AT greatly reduced rates. Also, Parian and Bisque figures, &c.
W. J. F DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores,
Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

CLOTHING AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.—NINE thousand dress and frock coats, $6 to be sold by retail for cash; fifteen thousand pairs of pantaloons $1 50; sack coats $2, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

FALL STYLE OF HATS.—FASTIDIOUS GENT

The Steam Guillotine.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

The British executed CHARLES I., the French Louis XVI., and both revolutions failed. I don't think that the Americans, were they to have had a King of the Colonies during the war of Independence, would have put him to death. The list of the kings called martyrs served the cause of royalty and greatly contributed to its restoration. If BONAPARTE still reigns, it is because he, after all, committed less blunders than the "Provisory Government" of 1848, and his execution would not render the French more liberal or better Democrats. I am ready to give my own life for the good cause, but my conscience and my religion don't allow me to kill deliberately and publicly, and I am opposed to judicial murders as well as to political massacres. As to the danger to be prevented by Mr BARNUM, I must say that if the revolution of 1848 was but "water and milk," or "à la Jean de Nivelle," as the French say, the future republic must not be a human butchery, as that of 1793 was. My friends and I are opposed to capital punishment not only by retired theory," but by principle. If the mass of the Reds prevents now a revolution in France, it can only be increased by talking of guillotine. I am, Sir, yours truly,

Hoboken, Sept. 25, 1855. IVAN GOLOVIN.

Later from Kansas.

From the N O Picayune, Sept 20.

By the arrival of the mail steamer Red River, Capt. SAWYER, from Kansas, we have by her papers to the 1st inst.

They are filled with accounts of the preparations then going on in the Territory to resist the enforcement of the new laws. The Governor [illegible] Lecompton Constitution, but [illegible] the people to disperse. A meeting of the Free-State men at the following place [illegible] in opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and declaring that they would resist the [illegible] and people not [illegible] the plan of Atchison, and acknowledge the new code of laws established by the usurping Legislature, taking corresponding local measures. Gen [illegible] is said to be [illegible] to the new code at once. On the same day he issued an address to the Free-State men, requesting them to abide by the laws, and pay obedience to Whatever Government might be chosen by the nation. In like manner he called on all loyal to the troops, in which he says: "As soldiers of the nation we must recognize and support the Government adopted by the nation." In the course of the address he said he would not be used as a tool to profess their allegiance to the Government of the United States at the same time did all other public officers.

The tariff of Ceballos was at once proclaimed, and thus, without the sanction of order, the State of Tamaulipas passed from its state connection to the rule of SANTA ANA and, by the way, from bearing his name instead of Tampico, its former one, which it has resumed. The new Governor of Tamaulipas, appointed by Gen. GARRERA, is Senor Don JUAN FRANCISCO VILLALPANDA.

BUNGLING BUSINESS.—Some days ago, information was received in the city to the effect that JAMES MCNALLY,—the individual charged with the murder of Mr. CHARLES ANTHONY, in 1851,—had been arrested and detained at Toronto, C. W. Our Chief of Police, Mr RICHARD TAYLOR, went off in post haste to Canada, without papers or anything to establish his authority, and a Judge at Toronto very naturally refused to surrender McNALLY. Mr. TAYLOR returned in due time to tell a doleful story as to the "British being up" at our heels, because we interrupted their recruiting office, and that it was the "war," and not a want of "papers," that induced the Canadian Judge to refuse to deliver the prisoner. Notwithstanding this excuse, Mr TAYLOR dispatched his deputy, Mr HAM, and on the evening of the 14th inst. McNALLY was taken before the Judge of the Toronto Police Court and the eye witnesses were present and identified him as the criminal. But it turned out as soon as Mr. HAM had made the requisition from the Governor of the State on the executive authorities of Canada," and he returned yesterday with the prisoner. We are informed, however, that on the course of a few days Mr HAM will again go to Toronto, and it is all probability will return with his prisoner in charge."—*Boston Courier.*

THE CAMEL EXPEDITION.—The Washington *Star* has some part culars of the progress of the expedition to the Le ant in search of camels to be used on the Western deserts between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The U S store ship *Supply* was at Tunis on the 4th of August. Major [illegible] the chief of the expedition, and the officers of the ship were presented to the Bey of Tunis who, on hearing of the object of the expedition, immediately sent him a present of two fine camels. They were carefully housed in the name of the President of the United States. The *Supply* left for Malta on the 10th of August, courteously taking as passengers to the world and daughter of Sir EDWARD S. BAYNES, late British Consul General. The *Supply* also took on board a beautiful block of marble from the ruins of Carthage for the Washington monument, procured by Lieut. DAVID P. HEAP, son of our late Consul. The block is of very fine red and white marble and was cut from one of the columns of the temple of Esculapius.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russian** ointment—25 cts a box—a positive remedy if 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils and all external injuries, recommended by physicians—sold by all druggists in the United States. A B & D SANDS, C. LUCKEMEYER & CO., C H RING, New York, and S ZIEBELL, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and establishing a clear and pure skin by eradicating from the face PIMPLES, FRECKLES and sallowness. Sold wholesale by H. HOWES, 4 Astor House, and P. T. BUSHNAN No. 15 Astor House and No 219 Broadway.

☞ **Removed**—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,

To No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

These Trusses never rust or grow weak from use, are of superior silver, and manufactured in the most faithful satisfactory.

☞ **New York Medical College, East Broadway**—The Preliminary Course of Lectures in this Institution, comprising of Lectures on Physics and Medicine in the Hospitals and Dispensary, both free to students, will commence on the 1st Oct. The Lectures proper will begin on the 1st of November. Material for the purpose of Dissection and Practical Anatomy will be abundantly supplied.

The Regular Course will commence on the 2nd day of October and continue until March 1st. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Dr. GRANT on MONDAY EVENING, Oct 15.

HORACE GREEN, M D., LL D., Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
WILLIAM H. MAUNDER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
E. H. DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery with Clinical Pathology.
E. H. PEASLEE, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
E. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Morbid Anatomy.
HENRY G. COX, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Pathology.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

☞ **Sweatt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans** will preserve peaches, tomatoes, and other fruit or vegetables, in a fresh state and without the use of sugar, or any other preservative properly. They are the only cans recommended, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine are marked SELF-SEALING CANS have come to be sold in so many cans, SWEATT'S PATENT PROSPECTUS, DOUGLAS PROPRIETOR." Full directions for preserving accompany the cans. Price [illegible] Cans, 42 50 per dozen; half gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wire chains and funnels 10 cents each. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors No 324 Pearl-st, near Franklin-square.

☞ **Medical Institute.**—This Institution, located in the quiet part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled accommodations for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. Transients and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and comfort, nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Sante* possesses unequalled advantages. Applications for admission will answer.

L. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No 1,005 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau row

☞ **$800 WILL Enable any Respectable Person** to obtain from me one of BUILDING LOTS, each 25x115 feet, and also sufficient money to build a Cottage, to cost from $2 500 to $4 000. My lots are situate in the vicinity of Jersey City up on the Berger Plank Road, (no omnibus route.) One of the very best views of New-York City and Bay is had from this property. A more healthful and delightful situation cannot be found. Address CAPITAL, *Times* Office

☞ **Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition.**—There will be an Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition at White Plains during the 26 h 27th and 28th of the present month. (WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week.) that we l. would enjoy a visitor for the time and expense it may cost. The trains of the Harlem Railroad afford opportunities for going and returning at different hours during each day

PERSONAL.

JAMES MORGAN WANTED.—If JAMES MORGAN, Printer, who married Miss MATILDA C. SAGE, and resided in Ebensburg, Cambria County, Penn., in 1854 will apply to Mr. W. H. THOMPSON, at Messrs. ARNOLD & CO.'s, Canal-st., New York, he will hear of something to his advantage; or any one giving information of the death of the said JAMES MORGAN to the said Mr. THOMPSON will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO LOST HIS GOLD SPECTACLES while on a visit to Shackwell's Island on Wednesday will call on Mr STETSON at the Astor House, he will hear something to his advantage.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.—Of every description for Pheoene, Burning Fluid Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail, by CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO. No. 127 Fulton-st.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD WHIG NOMINATIONS—
For Aldermen—GEORGE W JENKINS
For Councilmen—[illegible] C HOPPER.
For Assessor—A C JUDSON
For School Commissioner—F. H. BROWN.
For Inspector of Schools—[illegible] STEELE
For Police Justice—JOHN B HOBBY, H H GREGORY, WM S BURNTWO.
For Constables—JAMES A BALDWIN, JOHN B. FARRINGTON

For Inspectors of Election.

1st District—Joseph C Glass; Benj Sutton
II District—Isaac B Ralph; Jno Dilellan.
III District—Wm O King, C W Van Voorhis.
IVth District—E H Brown, C T Jacobus.
VII District—Jno K. A Kane, J P Butler
Published by order of the Whig Ward Committee
E. H. BROWN, Chairman.
O. R STEELE, Secretary.

A MEETING of the ELEVENTH WARD FREE-SOIL REPUBLICAN CLUB will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept 28, at No 113 Avenue C, to consult on the propriety of the Ward nominations and transacting other business of importance.
PEYTON HISCOX, President
GEORGE W. BARRETT, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Sixth Ward, Messrs. Adams, No 455 Hudson-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept 29, at half past 7 o'clock.
E. A. STANTHORPE, Chairman.
LEWIS H. WATTS, Odd CHAIRMAN, Secretaries.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer, who can be highly recommended, is desirous of getting a situation in a private family. She has lived in a gentleman's family for the last two years, and can be seen at her present residence, No 20 Bleecker-st, for two days. Apply at No 20 Bleecker-st

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the care of children and light housework. Can be highly recommended. Call at No 71 Bleecker-st, between Mercer and Greene-sts, in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two first-rate cooks, who can be highly recommended. Apply at No 28 Bleecker-st, between Mercer and Greene-sts, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the care of children and light housework. Can be highly recommended. Call at No 71 Bleecker-st, between Mercer and Greene-sts, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-rate cook, washer and ironer. Can be highly recommended. Call at No 11 Bond-st, in the rear.

SERVANTS.—Apply at 8 o'clock this morning at No 5 Clinton-place, for a number of servants, for private families, for whom the highest wages will be given. Also, a number of cooks, washers, ironers, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, and several housework girls. Apply at 8 o'clock.

NURSE WANTED—To take charge of a small child; must be a good nurse. A person of experience, and can bring the best of recommendations, need apply. Apply at No 4 East Broadway, basement.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, by a gentleman's family, a French German or Irish cook, and a good washer and ironer. Apply immediately at No 149 Grand-st

COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—One who must be a good writer. Offers and references and state salary. Address, stating full particulars, Box 2270

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—One who thoroughly understands the business. Apply to JOUSNEAY & BURNHAM, 141 to 147 Bowery, and 1 Bond-st, Broadway.

BOY WANTED—A smart intelligent boy who writes a very well can apply at No 8 Cortlandt-st, at 149 Grand-st

TO HAT TRIMMERS.—Hat Trimmers wanted at LENT'S 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

MAGNETIC POWDERS

"All around the room he paced"
I saw him
Mount the time and set
Climbing up on the bedpost,
Gazing on the lions and

BED-BUGS, MOSQUITOES—And roaches removed from one's house along side of some "fair dreamer's" LYON, gives us a flask and bug—only 25 cents. Dep't No 424 Broadway.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH AIR LINE COMPANY'S PHILADELPHIA PACKAGE EXPRESS, No 29 Beaver-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO } No 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW YORK Sept 17 1855 }

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the Company has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 25th October. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th Oct. ber.

By order of the Board of Directors

E. B. LITCHFILD, Treasurer.

COMMITTEES OF TARGET COMPANIES—About going on exercises will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock of Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware; also many styles of fancy goods suitable for prizes. Persons calling to examine will be under no obligation to purchase. CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 134 Canal-st.

THE CROTON PURIFYING PEPPER—Is now open at the old stand No 298 Broadway, up stairs, near Reade-st. The pepple quinces are also ripe. Those wishing a superior article will do well to call soon.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No 23 Varick st, corner Beach, opposite St John's Park. Families or single gentlemen wishing to secure board for the Winter, will find very desirable apartments in a first class private house, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, or lodging in a very pleasant second story front parlor with gas &c., in a small quiet family of adult persons at No. 282 East Broadway

BOARDING.—A French family without children would let some furnished rooms with board to a few gentlemen. The house contains all the modern improvements and is situated two blocks from Broadway. No 92 East 12 h st. Reference required

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single Gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No 46 Bond-street, corner of East 4th st. Reference exchanged

BOARDING.—Families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient board at No 39 Carmine-st. Brooklyn three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st Ferries. References required

BOARDING.—Fine large parlors, with bedrooms adjoining, first floor, handsomely furnished, in a first class house, No 42 West 24 h-st., between 5th and 6th avenues; rooms for single gentlemen, with fire places.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos 55 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner at 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family where there are but few or no other boarders, and where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Terms must be moderate and location easy of access. Address with full particulars, J. T. E., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife in a private family; where there are no boarders preferred, and not higher than Amity-st. References given and required. Address B. T., *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—Board for single gentlemen can be obtained at No 15 West 14th-st, between 5th and 6th avenues, in a private family. Each room is furnished with gas, and the location is very desirable. Apply at No 15 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A suite of handsome rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No 41 Sidney-place, between Clinton and Henry-sts, with the privilege of bathing. Apply at No 185 West-st, Brooklyn

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAKE, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAKE.—Office No 3 Pine-st., corner of William.—FRIDAY, Sept. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Positive Sale at Auction of Valuable Coal Property.—2,000 shares MAHANOY AND SHAMOKIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY; capital $1,500,000; shares $50 each. The property of this Company is 2,000 acres proved coal land and 500 acres wood land, in Northumberland County, Pa., 30 miles above Harrisburg. The veins of Pennsylvania, 28 miles above Harrisburg. The veins of coal consisting of twelve and measuring from 6 to 24 feet each in thickness, and leased to responsible parties at a royalty of 40 cents per ton. The lessees are now taking out 900 tons per day, and will soon double that quantity.

4,000 shares TREVORTON AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY. Capital $1,000,000; shares $20 each. This road is 15½ miles in length, connecting the above mines with the Pennsylvania Canal, and is fully equipped for the business. The Company has contracted with the lessees of this coal to carry the coal to the Susquehanna River at the rate of 40 cents per ton.

The Northern Central Railroad will connect with this road on the east side of the Susquehanna River affording a direct communication by rail to Baltimore 118 miles, and Philadelphia 148 miles.

300 shares NORTHUMBERLAND AND UNION COUNTY LAND ASSOCIATION Capital $200,000; shares $20 each. Owns 7,000 acres timber land adjoining the property of the coal company; also, 300 acres at the western terminus of the Railroad, on which the town of Port Trevorton is laid out. The above property is entirely free from debt, and the association has on hand $40,000 in well secured assets received for other land sold.

The above stocks are the property of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS original subscriber, and are now sold in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments—being his entire interest in the three companies.

$ 100 Six per cent. Bonds State of Virginia, $1,000 each.

$2,000 Six per cent Bonds State of North Carolina, $ 1,000 each.

$500 five per cent Bond of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company, due 1860, interest payable May 1 and November 1, $500

17 shares Webster Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.

$4,000 Ten per cent Common Bonds of the City of Marysville, due 1870 interest payable January 1 and July 1, in New York $1,000 each

100 shares Florence and Keyport Company stock, $100 each.

$5,000 Six per cent Bonds of the Knox County (Illinois,) Interest payable in Mercantile in New York, $1,000 each

$7,000 Eight per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, due 1870, interest payable Feb 1 and Aug 1 in New York, $1,000 each.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the sale room, No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, rosewood piano fortes, dark and French walnut parlor suits richly upholstered in reps, terry and hair cloths, pier and mantel mirrors, with ornamental frames, French chamber suits, &c.; choice oil-paintings, in richly ornamented frames. Cabinet furniture consists in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in great variety, covered in coach, brocatelle and plush; rich centre tables to match, pier and side, ladies' writing cabinets and secretaries; reception and library chairs, stands with marble tops, French clock and mantel bronzes and vases Brussels and ingrain carpets pier tables, marble ornamental extension tables, chiffonnieres, mirror plates, hat rack, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Mahogany bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, dressing tables, three-ply carpets, hair mattresses, palliasses, curtains, kitchen ware, and other articles usually found in a well ordered house.

Sale without any reserve.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c. AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Sept 28, at 11 o'clock, at sale rm at No. 11 Broad st, very choice Liquors and cigars, consisting of Hennessy London Dock Otard Marvit & Co's brandies, Scotch and Irish whisky claret, hogsheads, qr. casks, and cases; fine old sherry, Madeira and champagne wines and 13,000 Germanica and Havanna cigars, 5,000 Swiss Wash mustard 50 pots each, and 50 cases onions each in pickles and pickles. The above liquors in packages of 1, 2 and 5 gallons, and are warranted according to samples.

HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., SATURDAY, Sept 29 at nine o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 19 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, curtains, bedding, crockery, glass and china ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

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EUGENE B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, at their store No. 10 Ann-st., near Fulton, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, continuation sale of rich fashionable cabinet furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suits in brocatelle and hair cloth, plate glass mirrors, armoire, ward robes, secretaries, bookcases, etageres corner stands, marble-top bureaus, and washstands, French bedsteads, &c.

Also, 10 cases Yankee clocks, different styles.

ON FRIDAY at 2 P M, Mirrors and Frames at the store No. 371 Broadway, (up stairs) all the furniture and fixtures contained in said store, in exchange of the useful furniture of a bankrupt tailoring establishment, such as plate glass, mantle and bass mirrors, counters, tables, carpets, gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETING, OIL PAINTINGS AND FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.—THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No 61 Nassau-st, without reserve a large variety of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak furniture, consisting in part of sofas, centre tables, card tables, easy chairs, rocking chairs, rockers &c. Also, 3 magnificent pier and dressing glasses in rich gold frames. Also a large variety of English and American oil paintings, by E C Coates, and other artists. Those desirous of purchasing furniture, &c. will find this an opportunity seldom met with as the goods are all advanced on and must be sold without delay. Purchasers for shipping done on the premises by experienced packers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Sept 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 East 12th st, near 4th av, genteel household furniture, all new and in perfect order, the property of a gentleman, declining housekeeping; consist of a first quality mahogany parlor furniture covered in rich cloth; sofas, centre tables, marble tops, French clock and mantel bronzes and vases Brussels and ingrain carpets pier tables, marble ornamental extension tables, chiffonnieres, mirror plates, hat rack, &c.

BEDROOMS—Mahogany bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, dressing tables, three-ply carpets, hair mattresses, palliasses, curtains, kitchen ware, and other articles usually found in a well ordered house.

Sale without any reserve.

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RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL on THIS DAY, Sept 28, at 10½ o'clock, a large and desirable assortment of good rosewood and mahogany furniture, contained in house, No 118 this day, near 14 last of the morning sale, at 10 o'clock, which will be sold without reserve, consisting of two elegant marble top chamber suites furniture, rich tapestry Brussels and Written and stair carpets, suite rosewood parlor furniture in brocade, rosewood marble top etagere, in 6s glass and over mirrors, rosewood piano-forte a fine instrument; rosewood and mahogany sofas, rich centre tables, loo tables, loo cutts and shades, arm and reception chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, marble top washstands, china toilet sets, damask lounges, costly mantel ornaments, oil paintings, &c. with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, iron ware, china, silver ware, suspension table, glass ware, ivory cutlery, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house

EUGENE B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

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Also, 10 cases Yankee clocks, different styles.

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ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell on FRIDAY, Sept 28, 1855, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 11 Broad st, a pair of Canadian Ponies, 4 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle, and good travelers. Will be sold together or separate. Sold on account of the owner leaving the City.

JOSEPH HENSMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY—Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock P M, at No 24 Smith st, between Washington and Fulton sts., rosewood piano suite of rosewood parlor furniture, in silk and gold satin damask, with a general assortment of furniture.

AUCTION SALE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS AT WAKEFIELD, adjoining Gilliville, on the Harlem Railroad, near the Williams Bridge Depot, on MONDAY, Oct 1, 1855 at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

The property is situated about 30 Village Lots, front on either avenue and avenue, properly laid out and ready for instant Home Association No 3; this property affords to the working man and mechanic a delightful country residence within 40 minutes ride of the City Hall.

N B—Free use of rails for 20 feet each, and the Auctioneer's fees at the time of sale and the balance in ten equal installments monthly. Maps of the property can be seen at the room of the Association, No 101 Nassau-st, on Friday evenings, or of the Secretary on the premises, J. F. Wells, No 80 Nassau-st, or J. Wells, No 42 Chatham-st, and J. S. Gowen, No 130 Greenwich-st, where tickets can be procured for the sales 121 each month.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the sale will take place the first fair day. Member of the Association on

J. F. WELLS, Chairman Executive Committee.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—ESTATE OF CHARLES W THORNE late of Flushing, deceased. Pursuant to an order of the Court of Probate for the District of Queens will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder on FRIDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P M (if previously disposed of at private sale) so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of $1,000, with interest and charges of sale. The estate to be sold consists in part of a beautiful building lot of about 2½ acres, situate on the Flushing and New-Haven Railroad, about 40 rod from the New York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, and about 100 rods from the Academy, Female Seminary and Congregational and Episcopal Churches. For genteel men wishing to educate their children it is one of the most desirable situations in the State of Connecticut. Also a small farm of about 22 acres, lying about 100 rods south of the centre of the village.

CHARLES BENNETT, } Administrators.
S. A NICHOLS, }
FAIRFIELD, Sept 24, 1855.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers will sell at their Rooms, here regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos 43 and 45 Walnut-st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiable Loans, Orders, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN HOGAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Important sale of elegant and substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: Rosewood Piano Forte, Pier and Oval Mirrors, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Mantel Decorations &c., THIS DAY (Friday), at 10½ A M. These goods are the entire contents of the residence No. 16 Murray-st., near College-place. The furniture is in excellent order, having been in use but a short time, and was made by one of the best City makers. Sale without reservation or regard to weather. The following is a partial list, viz: Two solid frame rosewood suites in brocatelle, rosewood reconstructive piano-fortes of beautiful tone and fully warranted by the maker, rosewood etageres with plate-glass doors and back, ladies' escritoire richly inlaid throughout, rosewood marble top centre, side, and pier-tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus washstands, tables, &c., pure hair mattresses, French plate mirrors tapestry, velvet, and Brussels carpets, mahogany and cane seat chairs, a choice collection of oil paintings, silver tea-sets, cake baskets, castors, forks spoons, &c.; china dinner, and tea-sets; ivory cutlery; beautifully decorated vases, Parian marble statuary, cut glassware, &c. For a minute description of the goods see the Herald of this day

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—Of a large and elegant stock of new and fashionable Furniture, removed for convenience of sale. GEORGE COOK will sell at 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, at No. 117 Nassau-st., without reserve, one of the largest and best assorted stocks of furniture ever offered at auction in this City, including parlor and chamber suites, in rosewood mahogany, and black walnut, in various styles; very elegant centre suites; sofas, chairs rockers bedsteads bureaus, wash-tands, lounges, centre, side, and sofa tables, hall stands, etageres, hook-cases, bookstands, secretaries, cottage stands, wardrobes, desks, clocks, painting, mirrors, carpets, &c. For particulars, see catalogues at store. Boxing and shipping in the best manner, and at moderate charges

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Store No 310 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE, CALLED THE NORTH STAR, on MONDAY, Oct 1855, at 10 o'clock A M, on the premises No 104 Church-st, all the furniture and saloon fixtures, consisting in part of chairs tables, settees bureaus, bedsteads, and bedding, mattresses, curtains, cloths, piano-forte, two billiard tables with balls, cues, appliances, bar fixtures decanters, tumblers, pictures, curtains, &c., &c

HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY Sept 28, household furniture at 10½ o'clock, at the cottage building, consisting of ingrain carpets, oilcloths, mahogany centre, dining and breakfast tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, bedding, crockery, glass and china ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE DOMAIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX.—WEDNESDAY, 3d October next at 10 o'clock A M. TERMS—10 per cent on the day of sale, or within three days thereafter; 30 per cent 11th February next, when deeds and possession will be given and mortgages taken for remainder of purchase money payable in four equal annual instalments commencing 1st January, 1858; interest payable annually.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both rounder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst erysipelas in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

One in two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure nearly every case of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the county of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case and can safely say without any fear, that this is the purest humor I never sold and the best; but that and another matter a small, it always speaks for itself. There are two articles annexed this herb the opposite to one surprising effect, that is grown in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful and the other I have never known but I do consider it valuable; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1854 I sold only 6, and in about six months per day. In April 1854 I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No charge of cost or attendance—pay the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful before dry; children over 10 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 7 years, tea spoonful. A medicine can in principle to all the substances take traffic ant to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR KENNEDY gives personal attendance or hindrance to cases of

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No 120 Warren-st, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

CHARLES ORUS & CO., No 193 Greenwich-st.
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS & CO., No 170 William-st, Wholesale Agents.
M. S. BENTLEY & CO., No 277 Canal-st, Wholesale Agents.
HANILAD HEBERT, RILEY HARRIS & CO., Wholesale Agents.
BUTLER, CLOSE & CO., Minden-lane; and retailed by druggists generally.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS H DING, F. RICHARDS & CO., WICKES & CO., No 61 Maiden-la, A. B. & D. SANDS, No 100 Fulton-st, and by Druggists generally. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No 275 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.

THIS DAY—TO GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Proposed to invent Letters Patent of Russia and about entered by the wealthy People de Plus mente Sante, for the important Discovery of Medicine, VERMIFUGE No 1. This is the remedy for general malignant, scrofulous complaints, and is certain to cure the worst cases of worms, in children and old age, and is effectual in curing measles, whooping cough, and all other diseases of children. Physicians are universally accepted this preparation, and it is a perfect cure in the worst cases. Those diseases are invariably the cause of worms.

PHYSICIAN No 2 will cure all European remedy for chronic diseases which and frequently the Eruptive Physician is necessary to the successful practice of medicine, and is the only remedy known to cure the Syphilitic diseases. Price $1 per bottle.

PHYSICIAN No 3 and 5, are also a decoction of roots and herbs, and are unassuming qualities. They may be on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold by the agent at $3 each, divided into separate doses to order, and sent to Virginia, Maryland, Boston, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW No 21 Greenwich-st, New York, opposite the Custom House, appointed by the Patriotic and Patriotic as Agent for the United States and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Treasury to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms easy.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No 599 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. P. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he has established at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the sexual system of character. It is deemed unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also a practitioner of the City of Boston can consult the Doctor personally or one of their own sex whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical advice can consult Dr J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, of 4th, 344 pages, 70 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the only Physician in the United States who has made these diseases his particular study. Married and single should consult it. Sold at No 378 Broadway and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LA MONT, Physician and Surgeon, No 42 Reade-st, corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 10 A M to 2 P M, and 6 to 8 in the evening. Ladies attended. Address Box No. 864 New-York Post Office. We concur with the above papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, to which he has devoted more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild and do not keep the pat ent from business, or expose him to observation while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been in need by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place as there is no charge for consultations. W WATSON, M D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "the Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st, near Broadway.

JACOB A. VAN HORN'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE SYRUP.—It casts all other compounds into the shade, and at once removes colds, coughs, asthma, croup, bronchitis, hoarseness, phlegm, ulcers, rheumatisms, hemorrhage, headache, pleurisy, pain in the side, and prevents consumption, and produces immediate ease, and also thoroughly purifies the blood. Thousands who have found relief attest its wonderful qualities. A trial will convince the most incredulous. Principal office No 100 Barclay-st, New-York. 50 CENTS. H. RING, Agent, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Johnst., Brooklyn; No 308 Broadway, New-York. The above syrup can be had of all druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the country.

DR. HALPIN'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 312 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constitutes a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No 121 Nassau, No 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the Author.

DR RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No 643 Houston-st, (near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A M and 6 to 9 P M Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER, No. 5 Division-st, New-York, a long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cases than any other man in the City in many instances of person considered incurable, some of which he has permanently to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate. Cautions.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without dieting its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Bunker-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years is one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the late Recamier, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office

ROMAN EYE BALSAM FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES

THE PRESCRIPTION of the most celebrated oculist of the age. This Balsam is confident a remedy as cold in the world as the very best application that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes; it never fails to give immediate relief. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale druggists, No 100 Fulton-st, New York. Sold by druggists generally.

FOR EUROPE.

DIRECT NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS OF THE MAY 5TH.—The ships composing the above are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WHITE. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. DOWNTON.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Ocean Steamers trade. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their spacious interior arrangements, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second cabin, $60; an intermediate of extra size state-rooms, $220. Those who wish to send for their friends can have tickets from Liverpool to New-York, $1 and 90 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING

FROM LIVERPOOL.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
[illegible] April	1855	Saturday, April	1855
[illegible] May	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
[illegible] May	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
[illegible] June	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
[illegible] June	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
[illegible] July	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
[illegible] July	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855
[illegible] Aug	1855	Saturday, Aug 11	1855
[illegible] Aug	1855	Saturday, Aug 25	1855
[illegible] Sept	1855	Saturday, Sept 8	1855
[illegible] Sept	1855	Saturday, Sept 22	1855
[illegible] Oct	1855	Saturday, Oct 6	1855
[illegible] Oct	1855	Saturday, Oct 20	1855
[illegible] Nov	1855	Saturday, Nov 3	1855
[illegible] Nov	1855	Saturday, Nov 17	1855
[illegible] Dec	1855	Saturday, Dec 1	1855
[illegible] Dec	1855	Saturday, Dec 15	1855

For freight or passage apply to
E. K. COLLINS & CO., Liverpool.
E. K. COLLINS & CO., Paris.
C. H. MARSHALL & CO., No 56 Wall-st, New-York.
CHARLES DE ROSAZ & CO., Agents for Atlantic Transportation Company.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS

Dark Light, new	Starred ists, new	Solomon Thurlow,
Albion, new	Hamilton, new	Shamrock, new
Brewer, new	Breadalbane, new	Queen of Clippers,
Ashburton, new	Constantia, new	Flood Brothers,
A No 1 [illegible]	Captain Adams,	Planter,
Arctic,	Ocean Monarch,	Rappahannock,
Ariel,	Sir Isaac Newton,	Charles J. [illegible]
Antelope,	Salem,	Forest Queen,
Shenandoah,	Shenandoah,	Richard Wainwright,
Red Jacket,	Hendrick Hudson,	Defiance,
Guy Mannering,	Guy Mannering,	Guy Mannering,
Sovereign,	Sovereign,	Sovereign,
Queen of the Seas,	Queen of the Seas,	Queen of the Seas,
Liverpool,	Liverpool,	Liverpool,
Kangaroo,	Kangaroo,	Kangaroo,
Emerald Isle,	Emerald Isle,	Emerald Isle,
Red Rover,	Red Rover,	Red Rover,
Isaac Webb,	Isaac Webb,	Isaac Webb,
Wm Penn,	Wm Penn,	Wm Penn,
Joseph Walker,	Joseph Walker,	Joseph Walker,
Joseph Walker,	Joseph Walker,	Joseph Walker,
Joseph Walker,	Joseph Walker,	Joseph Walker

STATE POLITICS.

Preparations for the Fall Campaign.

THE FUSION MOVEMENT CONSUMMATED

Resistance to the Aggressions of Slavery.

Conventions of the Whig and Republican Parties.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

FROM OUR OWN REPORTERS.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Corinthian Hall, this morning, pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Mr. E. D. MORGAN, of New-York, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and was organized by the appointment of Hon. ALONZO S. UPHAM, of Genesee, as temporary President, and Messrs. B. F. HALL, of Auburn, and G. L. WILSON, of Albany, as temporary Secretaries.

Mr. UPHAM, on taking the Chair, briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The names of the delegates elected were then called over.

Two delegates (Messrs. BATES and ANDERSON,) presented credentials from the Fourth District of Oneida County.

Mr. CHURCH remarked, that it would be better that these Oneida County quarrels should be settled as near home as possible, and he would therefore move that the question be referred to the delegates from that County whose seats were uncontested.

The motion was agreed to, and after some discussion a similar case from Steuben County was referred to a Committee consisting of the two delegates from that County, whose seats are not contested, and Mr. ALLEN MONROE, of Onondaga.

During the call of the roll, Mr LITTLEJOHN, Speaker of the House of Assembly, entered the hall and was received with loud cheers.

Messrs. FLOOD and WILLARD presented credentials from the same District in Rensselaer County, which were referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. HOPKINS of Washington, GLASS of Onondaga, and AN HORN.

Mr. DAYTON, of New-York, moved that a Committee, to consist of one member from each Judicial District, to be selected by the delegates from such Judicial District, be appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, moved as an amendment that the Committee be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. DAYTON opposed the amendment. He said that he had not offered his resolution with any particular reference to the appointment of the officers of this Convention. That was of little importance, and he thought it was important that they should set the example of appointing committees by the mass of the Convention, and not in a close and confined manner. He hoped they would be independent, and would adopt candidates and measures emanating from themselves, and that the masses were about to be heard with reference to the proceedings of this Convention and the proceedings that are to take place at Syracuse on this occasion. He thought the delegates from the different Judicial Districts would be able to meet and present such a committee as would meet with hearty approval.

Mr HOPKINS said that he had no feeling about the matter. He had offered the amendment because he thought that was the customary mode of appointing committees, and with a view of saving time. As, however, it seemed to create some feeling, he would withdraw it.

Mr. CHURCH immediately renewed the amendment. He did not want to organize eight Conventions; he thought one was quite enough.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, of New-York, moved further to amend so as to make the Committee consist of two members from each Judicial District instead of one.

This amendment was also adopted, and the motion as amended was then agreed to.

The Chairman appointed the following as the Committee on Permanent Organization:

1. Isaac O. Dayton, Moses H. Grinnell.
2. Wiley Travis and James Humphrey.
3. Erastus Cook and Joshua Forman.
4. Cornelius Schuyler and Solomon Foote.
5. Harvey Doolittle and W. H. Sherman.
6. P. H. McGraw and William Comstock.
7. Charles Colt and D. D. Scott.
8. William Keep and D. W. Douglass.

The Convention then took a recess till 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention at 1 o'clock, Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee appointed on Credentials in the contested case at Troy, reported that the Committee had heard the testimony of both parties, and had come to the conclusion that ROSWELL A. FLOOD was the regularly elected delegate to the Convention.

The report was accepted, and Mr. FLOOD was admitted to a seat.

The Committees appointed on the contested cases from the Third District of Steuben County, and from Oneida County, reported severally in favor of GEO. S. SWIFT and Mr. BATES.

The reports were unanimously received, and those gentlemen were admitted to seats in the Convention.

Mr. DAYTON, of New York, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, then reported the following for permanent officers of the Convention:

President—JOHN A. KING, of Queens.

Vice Presidents.

Moses H Grinnell, N. Y.	W H Shurman, Oneida.
A S. Murray, Orange.	W. E. Lansing, Madison.
Peter Crispell, Ulster.	S. W. Smith, Livingston.
J C. Hurlbut, Saratoga.	W L Sessions, Chautauque.

Secretaries.

W. H. Chubbuck, Madison. | J. H. Kimberley, Genesee.
E. L. Wilson, Albany.

The report was unanimously accepted, and the Hon. JOHN A. KING, President elect, was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. ALLEN MONROE, of Onondaga, and DOOL, of Washington—the Committee appointed for that purpose—amidst vehement applause.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The PRESIDENT then addressed the Convention as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention, I hardly know in what terms to express to you my sense of the honor which you have conferred upon me. I am an old soldier in the Whig ranks. [Loud cheers.] I have endeavored to be true to the Whig principles—[cheers]—to do my duty whenever and wherever my fellow countrymen have thought proper to trust me, and I am now, late in life, honored with your selection as presiding officer of this body—a body of intelligent and thinking men—of men who reflect, compare and decide intelligently, and with the best view to the interests of this Republic. I am, therefore, truly honored by being selected as your presiding officer on this occasion, and for it, I return you my best and most grateful acknowledgment. [Cheers.] We are assembled here to perform the duty which devolves, from time to time, upon the great parties of this State, of making nominations for its State Officers. I trust that we shall perform that duty with intelligence and liberality, and with a proper sense of the condition of things which exists in the country at this time. [Cheers.] Having discharged that duty, we shall have yet another great duty to perform, and that is to express the sentiments of this great free State—this mighty commonwealth, intelligent and full of enterprise—upon the great questions which the National Councils have thought proper to present to the people of the United States. [Cheers.] In connection with the ordinary duties of the Whig Convention, we have to pronounce upon those measures which we think wrong, and, one which the free people, not only of this but of every land where freedom exists, denounce as a great and unmitigated wrong. [Loud cheering.] The legislation of Congress has forced this question upon us. They have been parties to the violation of a great and time honored compact of the people of the United States—a compact made in 1820, and which, though forced upon the free people of this land, they had honorably maintained on their side. Thus it stood. We have done what we could to vindicate the rights of that compact. I was one of those at that day who did not think it best to have a compact upon that question, but who believed that then and there, upon the admission of Missouri, was the time to make this issue. [Cheers.] He whose blood I inherit occupied that position on Standish. In the national councils, under the resolutions of this great State, in the performance of a great duty upon that occasion, New-York by her resolutions of 1820—which stand upon the statute book unrevoked and unrepealed at this moment—declared that it was the duty of Congress, as they had the right, to refuse the admission of Missouri into the Union unless she came as a Free State. [Cheers.] A compromise was, however, the result, and that compromise we have upon our part faithfully maintained. And now we are solemnly called upon, as the representatives of a large portion of the intelligent and thinking men of this great State, to say what it is right and proper for the State to do in reference to this great question. We are to speak not only for ourselves, now, when the occasion demands it, but we are to speak for those who are to come after us; we are to set the seal of New York upon the sentiment which agitates and has controlled the elections in all the Free States of this Union upon the question whether our independence was achieved and the Constitution established for Liberty or Slavery. [Loud and long-continued cheering.] And we of New-York are the men to do it. We are the people who have the greatest stake in the honor and character of this great nation. It was by virtue of the Constitution that we became what we are—one of the greatest States of this confederacy. We are a liberty-loving people. We abide by the privileges of the Constitution and by its compromises. We owe fealty to freedom and to the nation first, and fealty to the Constitution and its compromises afterwards. So far I go and no further; and it is our duty on this occasion to say out and out, like freemen, what we think, what we would have, and how long we will stand by it. We have now and then among freemen those who forget their duty, who are oblivious of the obligations which rest upon them, and who sometimes stray from the path which we should desire them to walk in. These are the men who have brought this issue upon us. If the freemen of the free States had asserted for themselves and through their representatives in Congress those doctrines which belong to freedom, we should not now have been called upon to express our sentiments upon the outrage that has been committed by the violation of a time-honored compromise, and upon those scenes of violence and outrage in Kansas which have been the natural result of it. [Cheers.]

I am not a man to invite you to do anything rash or wrong, or to use violent language. I am too old for that, and I think too wise. It is not necessary. We who feel and enjoy the blessings of liberty can make some allowance for those in this great confederacy who are not so well off as we are, but we owe it to ourselves quietly, calmly but firmly to assert the right of the free people of this nation to a proper representation of their opinions and sentiments in the national Councils and in the General Government. [Cheers.] But it has not been so in the past. We have been deprived of our proper weight on the Committee of Congress and in the General Government; we have had but a small share of our birthright and of the inheritance which our forefathers fought for. [Cheers.] But we must now quietly but firmly take our stand: we must put our foot down and say, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." [Cheers.] What is left belongs to Freedom. What you have got, maintain. We will not touch it. But don't seek to extend it. Do not seek to take that which has been solemnly consecrated to Freedom and consecrate it with Slavery. You have got a large and fertile portion of this great country. You have now one half of one branch of the Councils of the Nation. Be content with that, but what remains to Liberty's it belongs to Freedom, and we should be false to the trust we have of New-York if we did not declare that so long as New-York has a vote to give we will maintain that Liberty shall prevail on what remains of the territory of the Union, that no more Slave States shall come into the confederacy and that Slavery shall have its limits where they now stand. [Loud cheers.] Every man who hears me must agree to the sentiment that Slavery is a curse; that it is a blot upon the fair escutcheon of the noblest Republic in the world, that all good men regret its existence, and that all good men desire, if practicable, its extinction.

That cannot, perhaps, be done. Perhaps the attempt to do it would be wrong, but we have the power to limit the Institution to where it exists, and that is the doctrine which I desire should be established. In order to attain this great, this noble, this beneficent object, we must not be content with our own strength, but we must ask the aid and cooperation of all those who agree with us. This is the great and overwhelming issue before the people of the United States. It appeals directly to every man in this Convention. He is a conservator of all that belongs to Liberty. Our commerce, our manufactures, our agriculture, our schools and colleges, and all that makes Liberty worth having, appeal to each and all of you to stand fast upon this question, and not to swerve from your duty. If you feel as you should, you will unite with all who are right upon this great issue to rescue the country and the Constitution from any further encroachments of Slavery. [Cheers.] Upon all other questions I have nothing to say. I respect the men who honestly hold opinions, no matter how adverse to my own. I find no fault with them, and wage no war against them. *It is not now the time, I think, to mingle any other questions with this great issue.* Let that one stand out in all its length and breadth. Let it stand out as the great pillar to guide us and light us on our way, and let every true disciple come up and stand by and protect it. Let other issues stand on their own merits. Let each man, in his own vocation, do what he thinks right in relation to them. But let the bone and sinew of New-York, its whole intelligence and power, come in and aid this great question. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I have but little more to say to you. But for this question I should not have been here in this Convention. I did not want to come. I thought I was not the man for the occasion. I thought a younger and abler man might have been selected, although not a truer one. But as I am here I will go through with it. You have honored me, and I will stand by you. You have confidence in me, and from this day forth while life lasts I will stand by you and by those great principles which I have inherited, and which my fathers have bequeathed to me. Humble as I am, I am proud to have been the recipient of such noble principles, and so far as I can I would communicate them to every man in the State of New-York. Let your course be right, and the country will stand by it. [Loud applause.]

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, of New-York, called for three cheers, which were given right heartily with one cheer more.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT then announced that a Committee was present from the Republican Convention who were desirous to make a communication to this Convention.

On motion, leave was given to the Committee (which consisted of Mr. PARKE GODWIN and Mr SHERWOOD, of New-York,) to make their communication.

Mr. GODWIN, of the Republican Convention, then came forward and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The Republican Convention who are now assembled in this city, conceiving that there might be sufficient coincidence of opinion between themselves and this body to enable them to form either a body of principles, or to select candidates for office, have appointed a Committee of conference to meet a similar Committee from this body if it should concur in the action. Mr. SHERWOOD, of New-York, and myself have been appointed as a sub-Committee, to announce that fact to you and submit it to your action.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of eight, one from each Judicial District, to meet the Committee on the part of the Republican Convention.

COMMITTEE OF CONSULTATION.

The President thereupon appointed the following gentlemen to constitute said Committee:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Messrs Grinnell and Herrick.	5	Messrs Littlejohn and J. A. Sherman.
2.	Messrs. Murray and Jennings.	6.	Messrs. Churchill and Juliand.
3	Messrs. Crispell and Schoolcraft.	7.	Messrs. Hall and Dickenson.
4.	Messrs. Foote and Upham.	8	Messrs Upham and Spaulding.

The Committee then retired to meet the Committee on the part of the Republican Convention, and the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

When the Convention was again called to order, Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, made the following

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

"The Committee of Conference on the part of this Convention have met the Committee of 16 on the part of the Republican Convention, and it was there unanimously agreed that a plan should be submitted as follows. That each Convention should appoint a Committee of 16, two from each Judicial District, upon resolutions, and another of 32, one from each Senatorial District, upon nominations. This is the plan submitted by the joint Conference Committee of the two bodies."

The report, which was received with loud cheers, was unanimously adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr HOPKINS, of Washington, moved that the President be authorized to appoint the two Committees.

Mr. RICE, of Cattaraugus, moved as an amendment, that the Committees be severally appointed by the Delegates from the respective Judicial and Senatorial Districts.

Mr. BROWN, of Lewis, moved to amend the amendment so as to provide that the Committee on Resolutions should be appointed by the Chair, and that the Committee on Nominations should be appointed by the Delegates from the several Senatorial Districts.

Mr. HOPKINS accepted the latter proposition in lieu of his own amendment.

After a brief discussion as to the best mode of appointing the Committees, the amendment was rejected, and Mr HOPKINS' motion was agreed to amidst considerable applause.

The PRESIDENT thereupon appointed the following Committees:

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	N. D. Thayer.	17.	H. M. Buckley
2.	Jas Humphreys.	18.	W. M. Comstock.
3.	Jas. B. Taylor	19	J. A Sherman
4	E. W. Morgan.	20.	A Z McCarthy
5.	John J Litcock.	21.	C P Granger
6.	Moses B Grinnell.	22.	Allan Monroe
7.	John S Wandle.	23	P. H McGraw
8.	Albert Van Rieck.	24.	L. R. Rose.
9	A S Murray.	25	D D Scott.
10	Erastus Cook	26	A B Dickenson
11	John I Schoolcraft	27.	S P Allen
12	P A Flood.	27.	K S. Hill
13	Edward Dodd.	29	Chas Colt
14.	J. C. Clark.	30.	Martin Butts
15	B I Usher	31	Charles Mers
16	[illegible]	32	A S Rice

COMMITTEES ON RESOLUTIONS.

Dist.	
1.	E. D. Morgan and Chas. S. Tappan.
2.	J. H. Jennings and A. Hadden.
3.	A M Veddr and J M. Ramsey.
4.	C. Schuyler and S. Fnot
5.	D. W. C. Littlejohn and E A Brown.
6.	J A. Northrup and A Churchill.
7.	B F Hall and W. Clark.
8.	E. G Spaulding and W. E. Keep.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, of St. Lawrence, a Committee of two, consisting of Messrs. FOOT and LITTLEJOHN, was appointed to wait upon the Republican Convention and inform them of the appointment of the Committees by this body, in accordance with the plan proposed by the Conference Committee.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

On motion of Mr. MONROE, of Onondaga, the following letter from the Secretary of State was then read to the Convention:

SYRACUSE, Sept. 26, 1855.

To the Chairman of the Whig State Convention:

SIR: Many of my personal and political friends have been pleased to suggest my renomination to the office which I now occupy. I am not insensible to their kindness, nor to the honors of the position which has been conferred upon me through their partiality, and I shall ever feel most grateful for all their manifestations of confidence and regard.

But realizing most deeply, as I do, the paramount importance of the proper decision by the people of this State, of the great issues about to be presented for their consideration, and being most anxious to relieve the Convention from all embarrassment in what relates personally to myself, I have determined, with sentiments of the highest respect for the Convention, and with feelings of the warmest interest for the success of the cause in which they are engaged, to withdraw my name from the pending canvass, and to leave the Convention at full liberty to make such choice of a candidate to succeed me as shall, under existing circumstances, seem best adapted to secure the great objects for which it is assembled.

I remain, with sentiments of the highest respect, your obedient servant, E. W. LEAVENWORTH.

(Cheers.)

DECLINATION OF MR. SPAULDING.

Mr. E. G SPAULDING, the State Treasurer, then rose and said: I take this occasion to express my concurrence in the sentiments expressed in the letter which has just been read from the Secretary of State. I am gratified at the unanimity which prevails in this Convention upon the great and paramount question which agitates the public mind. I feel deeply the importance of carrying forward this great movement to a successful termination; and concurring in the sentiments expressed by the Secretary of State, I now place myself in the position as he has done before this Convention. [Loud cheers.]

A MR. MILES AND SEVERAL OTHERS PROTEST AGAINST FUSION.

Mr. H. C. MILES of New-York, said that as the Convention seemed disposed to fuse with Conventions other than Whig, he asked, in justice to his constituents, to be allowed to present a protest, on behalf of himself and others.

A DELEGATE—I move that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. MILES—The gentleman certainly cannot deprive me of the right to have it read.

Cries of "Read it."

One of the Secretaries, then, amid much laughter, read the following document:

"We, the undersigned members of a Whig State Convention, elected by our constituents to make Whig nominations in a Whig State Convention, and to act as Whigs only in a Whig State Convention, hereby protest against the abandonment or destruction of the Whig party, or its *fusion* with any Abolition party.

The CLAY, HARRISON and WEBSTER Whigs of the State have refused all coalition or action with Abolitionists for the last fifteen years, and we protest against a coalition with them now, as we have assembled to nominate a Whig ticket of well-known Whigs.

In our belief, no mere sectional party can long exist in this country, or ought to exist. And we protest, therefore, against changing the Whig party of this State into, or transferring it over to, any party which is not, nor cannot from its character be a *National Party*. But as a majority assembled in this Convention seem desirous for an abandonment rather than for the well-being of the Whig party, we respectfully decline any further participation in the doings of this body.

HENRY C. MILES,
Delegate from the Fifteenth Assembly District.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr.,
Delegate from the Twelfth Assembly District.
CHAS. S. TAPPAN,
Delegate from the Fourth Assembly District.
WM H. SPARKS,
Delegate from the Third Assembly District.
M C FORDHAM,
Delegate from the First Assembly District."

THE EFFECT PRODUCED.

Mr. SESSIONS—As it is a very important communication, I move that it be referred to the Committee having charge of Governor HUNT's letter. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, of New-York, said: I second that motion with a great deal of pleasure. I do it, Sir, as a citizen of New-York, for I hold that while these gentlemen were nominated to come here to a Whig Convention, yet before their protest should have been presented here, they should, at least, have had the magnanimity to wait and see what kind of nominations would be made. [Cheers.] But, gentlemen, time is precious; it is rolling on with us. Amen! and let them go. [Roars of laughter and shouts of bravo.] I move that the name of Mr TAPPAN, who is one of the Committee of Sixteen, be stricken from the list, because he is no longer a member of this Convention. Mr. TAPPAN was placed upon the Committee of Sixteen, and, if I have heard aright just now, he has put his name to a paper to be presented here, protesting against the action of the Convention. Why did he not act the manly part, and withdraw from the Convention quietly, saying, "Gentlemen, take your own course?" I move that his name be stricken from the Committee, and that some man be substituted for him who is true to the principles of this Convention. [Loud cheers and cries of "Second the motion."]

Mr. CHARLES S. TAPPAN, of New-York, explained that he was not aware that he had been placed upon the Committee, or he should at once have declined to act. He had no desire to get placed on a Committee in a Convention, of the objects of which he disapproved.

The question was then taken on Mr. GRINNELL's motion, and it was carried unanimously. The President then substituted the name of Mr. GRINNELL for Mr. TAPPAN on the Committee on Resolutions.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of two appointed to wait on the Republican Convention here returned to the hall and reported that they had performed that duty, and that meetings of the two Committees would be held almost immediately.

A similar Committee on the part of the Republican Convention, consisting of J. BLUNT and PRESTON KING, shortly afterwards appeared and informed the Convention that the Republican Convention had appointed the two Committees agreed upon by the Conference Committee.

The Convention then, at 4 o'clock, took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The report of the proceedings of the Evening Session, which were of little importance, was given yesterday. The Committees appointed announced that they could not complete their business until morning, and the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

The Platform and State Ticket.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 27—11 A. M.

The Whig Convention assembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

General BURROUGHS this morning sent the Nominating Committee a letter declining to be a candidate for Canal Commissioner. The Committee accepted the withdrawal, and nominated DANIEL H. BISSELL to fill the vacancy.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report:

The Committee appointed to meet a similar body appointed on behalf of the Republican Convention, report that they have met the Committee above named, and after a full comparison of opinions, in which an earnest desire was manifested by all to recognize the claims of every section of the State, and to harmonize all interests represented in the Convention, and more especially to place before their fellow-citizens a ticket which would meet their cordial approval and support, the said Committees have, with entire unanimity, agreed upon the following nominations:

For Secretary of State	PRESTON KING.
For Comptroller	JAMES M. COOK.
For Treasurer	ALEX. B. WILLIAMS.
For Attorney-General	ASAHEL MANN, Jr.
For Canal Commissioner	DANIEL M. BISSELL.
For State Engineer	GEO. GEDDES.
For Inspector State Prisons	J. WESLEY SAILET.
Judge of Appeals (long term)	BRADFORD R. WOOD.
Judge of Appeals (short term)	JOSEPH MULLEN.

On motion the report was unanimously accepted and its adoption moved with vociferous cheering.

B. P. HALL opposed the nomination of JAMES M COOK. He was in favor of an entire set of new men.

A. B. DICKINSON and D. C. LITTLEJOHN advocated the adoption of the ticket as reported.

Upon a vote being taken the ticket was unanimously adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

E. D. MORGAN, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following as nearly the unanimous expression of the Joint Committee.

Resolved, That the Federal Government being one of defined and limited powers, among which the power to enslave human beings is not found, we most earnestly deny its right to establish, uphold or tolerate Slavery in any portion of the public domain, or to connive at its establishment in the Federal Territory by any means whatever.

Resolved, That since there can be no legal Slavery in the Territories of our Union, there can be no Slave States legally formed out of such Territories, and we declare ourselves unalterably opposed to the formation there of any more Slave States, and in favor of an express prohibition by Congress of Slavery in all territory of the Union.

Resolved, That the repudiation in the interest and by the vote of the Slave power of so much of the Missouri compact as inures to the advantage of Freedom, after it had yielded all possible advantages to Slavery, admonishes us of the insufficiency of any compact to restrain that spirit of aggression and rapacity inherent in a system which robs man of his liberty, earth of its fertility, and labor of its rightful reward.

Resolved, That the Federal Administration by its uniform policy, but especially by the removal of Governor REEDER and the appointment in his stead of one who recognizes the elect of the Missouri invaders as a true legislature for Kansas, and demands that the tyrannical usurpation of that body shall be obeyed as the laws of that Territory, fully identifies itself with the effort to plant Slavery thereon, and renders impossible the further support of the Executive by men who desire that Kansas shall now be a free Territory and in due time a Free State.

Resolved, That those citizens of Free States who have migrated to Kansas with the purpose of making her Free, have in so doing, violated no law and assailed no right; that their peaceful yet resolute bearing in view of the outrages to which they have been subjected by armed bands, precipitated upon them from Missouri, commends them to our warmest admiration, and we pledge them our zealous and active support, until these invaders shall be defeated, and their rights fully secured.

Resolved, That the outrages committed in a sister State, under color of judicial authority, on a citizen guilty of no crime but humanity and truth, admonishes us that Slavery is everywhere at war with justice and intent on bending all things to its will; wherefore we exhort our fellow-citizens, as they value their own rights and liberties, not to entrust with power, judicial or other men, who uphold and sympathize with the oppressors of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

Resolved, That secret political organizations are inconsistent with the liberal principles of our free government, and anti-republican in their character; and that we repudiate and condemn the proscriptive and anti-republican doctrines of the order of Know-Nothings and all their secret constitutions, oaths, rituals and organizations.

Resolved, that while the policy of Canal enlargement is settled by the change of the State Constitution, authorizing an increase of the State Debt, to the amount of nine millions of dollars for that purpose, the Republican party will insist upon the honest and faithful application of these funds to the purpose for which they are appropriated; that in the management of the State Finances, we will require a rigid system of accountability, and the strictest economy in all expenditures from the public Treasury.

Resolved, That the policy of repairing our completed public works in sections, by contract, to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders, enlisting, as it does, a strong pecuniary interest in preventing breaks, or stopping them at the outset, commends itself to our judgment as conducive alike to economy in expenditure and regularity of navigation, and we commend its adoption in the management of our canals.

Resolved, That in forming a new political organization, we adopt and reaffirm, as our own, the principles set forth, as those of the Republicans of 1800 in the inaugural of THOMAS JEFFERSON, as follows: "Equal and exact justice to all men—the support of the State Government in all their rights, as to the most competent administrators for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies, the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, a jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided, absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority—the vital principle of Republics from which there is no appeal but to force the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism, economy in the public expenditures that labor may be lightly burdened, the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith, encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid, the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public opinion, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation—the wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment—they shall be the creed of our political faith—the text of civic instruction—the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

E. G. SPAULDING, Esq., moved the appointment of a Committee to communicate to the Republican Convention that the joint resolutions and nominations had been agreed to, and to make arrangements to meet in Joint Convention for ratification. The Chair named as such Committee, Messrs. Spaulding, Allen, Morgan, Lansing, Fiero, Schoolcraft, Hopkins, Rice, Shurman, and Littlejohn.

The Whig Convention thereupon adjourned to meet the Republicans in Whiting Hall.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention met to-day in Whiting Hall at 10 A. M. The attendance was large. It included many gentlemen whose political reputation has been extensive, and whose public standing and personal character are as high as their integrity and talent are unquestioned.

Judge CULVER suggested that as a list of 256 delegates had to be made out, the gentlemen present as such should hand up their names.

A delegate submitted that the better way would be to call the counties.

Judge C. did not agree with that, because no formal proceeding should be instituted until after some organization had been made. He then moved that Mr. GILL, editor of the Dutchess County *Examiner*, be appointed temporary Secretary.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

Subsequently the counties were called over, and the respective delegations handed in the names of their members to the Secretary.

The names of the delegates were then read over, and the list corrected.

NOMINATION OF A PRESIDENT.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT rose and said he would move, for the purpose of presiding over this Convention, the name of Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, from Chautauque—a member of Congress who had nobly signalized his love of freedom by breaking off from that band of his own party who sought to sacrifice the interests of the North to the spirit of Slave aggression.

The question on Mr. FENTON's appointment was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously in the affirmative.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. FENTON took his seat on the platform amid loud applause. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: You have assembled together in a great and important crisis affecting the interests of the country. Questions are involved in the issue which are to be presented, which strike at the foundation of our Republican Government—questions momentous in their importance—no less important than whether this Government shall be made the instrument of the propagation of human slavery, or whether it shall be as it was designed to be by its framers, the fathers of our Government, the noblest bulwark of human freedom. [Applause.] In view, then, of the momentousness of these issues, and the importance of the cause which, as freemen, we wish to advance, I feel honored in being selected as the officer to preside over your deliberations. We have assembled, however, not only to deliberate, but to act. Other conventions have also recently assembled. I allude to the Democratic Conventions and to the so-called Know-Nothing Conventions. They have not acted in conformity with the sympathies and judgment of the people. The principles of their leaders are like the streams which rise in the mountains of the North, and flow to the vales of the South. It is for us to act on this occasion in conformity with the fixed sentiments of the people, and in conformity to the principles laid down by the fathers of our Republic. At present, from the bay of New-York to the hills of Chautauque, you will find the people ready to roll back the tide of Slavery, and stay the aggressive spirit of Southern Slaveholders. [Applause.]

VICE PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES.

Mr BLUNT said he had been requested to present the names of eight Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries for election, in order to complete the organization. The gentlemen whose names are under were unanimously elected:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	W. Curtis Noyes.	5	Daniel Wardwell.
2.	Minthorne Thompson.	6	G. W. Pratt, of Steuben.
3	Deodatus Wright.	7	J. W. Strebins.
4	James T. Masters.	8.	Philip Dorshaimer.

SECRETARIES.

Thomas S Barry, Jacob J Warner

PROPOSAL TO FUSE.

Mr BLUNT again came forward and said: Another Convention has assembled at this time in this city; and there is some reasonable expectation formed that such conclusion as we may come to in presenting the views that shall truly represent the sentiment of the people of New-York on the great questions now agitating the public mind, and also in relation to such action as shall indicate to the people that our object is the maintenance and assertion of the great principle of human freedom;—there is, I say, a strong probability that such conclusion as we may come to will meet the approbation of the other Convention now assembled in this city. [Applause.] In view, Sir, of treating that body with proper respect, I now move that a Committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed for the purpose of conferring with such Committee as that body may think fit to select on the subject of our deliberations. [Applause.]

The question was put and unanimously carried.

COMMITTEE TO FUSE.

It was further moved that the Committee be appointed by the Chair. Carried.

The subjoined Committee was appointed:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Joseph Blunt, Luman Sherwood.	5.	Hugh McAllister, Nathan Soule.
2.	Parke Goowin, John Jay.	6.	Benj. F. Tracy, F. Babcock.
3	Joseph Ferris.	7	Wilson Miller, James P Fogg.
4.	W. B. Harris, James Rivington.	8.	Austin Smith, Peter P. Murphy.

Mr BLUNT said the Committee were desirous that the Committee on Conference should have an interview with the Committee appointed by the Whig Convention, and to give them an opportunity of doing so he would move an adjournment until 3 o'clock.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY said he would like to know what power was possessed by that Committee. He would move that they have power to report a platform of principles if they deemed such a course expedient.

Some delegate made a suggestion in an under tone, and

Mr. GREELEY withdrew his motion.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion for adjournment, and it was carried without dissent.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met again at 3 o'clock. The attendance was still larger than at the previous sitting. After the lapse of a few minutes the Chairman called the Convention to order.

On motion of a Delegate Messrs JOHN B. GALE, of Rensselaer, and S. H. MARTINDALE, of Monroe, were appointed additional Secretaries.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. BLUNT reported on behalf of the Committee appointed to confer with the gentlemen who had been chosen to meet them by the Whig Convention. He said the Committee of sixteen appointed on the part of their body, to consult with their friends of the other Convention, after a satisfactory interview giving plain indications of their mutual willingness to act in concert, would recommend that both Committees be allowed to retire to their respective Conventions and ask that similar Committees be appointed to report a platform of such a character as would be agreeable to their several Conventions. They also recommended that a Committee of thirty-two be appointed to report the names of such candidates as might be supposed acceptable to both bodies.

The adoption of the report was moved, seconded and carried without dissent.

MR. OWEN WISHES TO DO HIS OWN VOTING.

The CHAIRMAN was about to put the recommendations to the Convention for adoption, when

Mr. VOLNEY OWEN, of Herkimer, rose and said, he did not wish for the appointment of a Committee to recommend candidates to the Convention. He wished to nominate and vote for the candidates himself. [Applause.] He would support anybody who might be nominated, whether on recommendation of a Committee or not, and who should be adopted by a majority of the Convention; but it would be much more satisfactory, he thought, to let every man vote for his own candidate. The people in Herkimer only asked the little office of State Prison Inspector, and would even give up that if such a ticket was chosen as would be satisfactory to the entire Democratic—[laughter]—he meant to the entire Republican party. He had heard that it was said to a leading Republican the other day by another gentleman, a Whig, that he had often been cheated by the Whig party, and he thought they were rather slippery; but the Republican to whom this was said replied that he had been more frequently sold by the party with whom he had generally acted than by any other. [Laughter.] He (the speaker) merely asked to get the ticket with AHIJAH MANN, Jr., and PRESTON KING on it for two, [applause] and their Western friends might have the other candidates arranged for as they liked, so far as he was concerned. He touched the Convention for the attention it had given to his remarks, and wound up by asking to have that part of the resolution referring to the appointment of a committee of thirty-two on candidates stricken out. [Applause.]

OBJECTION IS MADE.

The Convention loudly called for the question, and the Chairman was about to put it, when Mr. WRIGHT, of Albany, wanted to say a few words upon this occasion, in reference to the matter under discussion. He said, there were assembled two Conventions, each belonging to a different political organization, and it was proposed to establish a unity of action between them. He had no doubt but the Committee on Conference had consulted judiciously on this course, and had arrived at a conclusion that the ordinary plan would not meet the present circumstances.

He had strong sympathies in common with the gentleman who had just sat down. But as they desired, he said, to act in harmony with another Convention, the question was how were they to do it? It had been suggested that the Whigs should come in here and swamp the party now in possession. He was opposed to that. They must keep separate if they desired to act prudently. But if kept separate, as they must, how could they harmonize? unless by some such means as this Committee. He did not care who the candidates were, he went for the cause and nothing but the cause. [Applause.] He could see no other way in the present emergency to bring about a practical result than the way proposed. He was utterly indifferent, he repeated, as to who were on the ticket, provided such a ticket was selected as would carry the State of New-York at the coming election. [Applause.] If that Committee reported anything extravagant, their action was not binding on the Convention. He knew very well that in order to make a judicious selection, it was necessary to consult the wishes of all sections of the State, north, south, east and west. He had more confidence in the honesty of the gentlemen present than to suppose that any Committee appointed by them would abuse its trust.

With these remarks he would sit down, merely expressing the hope that the Committees would be appointed without further delay.

Loud cries of "Question" were heard.

HE CAN'T.

A Delegate called for a vote on the first part of the report, viz. that referring to the appointment of a Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

The question on its adoption was put and carried unanimously.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The next portion was about to be put to the Convention, when Mr JOHNSON of Delaware rose to ask how the Committee on Nominations was to be appointed.

Mr. BLUNT said it had been suggested that the members of this Committee should be appointed by the Delegates from each Judicial District.

A Delegate moved that the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, act as the Committee on Nominations. [Cries of No, no.]

Another Delegate moved that the Committee on Nominations be appointed by Delegates from each Senatorial District.

The last motion was put and carried unanimously.

Hon PRESTON KING moved the appointment by the Chair of two Delegates from each Judicial District to constitute the Committee on Resolutions and Platform.

NOISE AND CONFUSION.

Dr JACKSON here got up and said, that four-fifths of the Convention could not hear

the Convention should entertain no proposition until after the Committees on Platform and Resolutions and Candidates, had reported.

The resolution was not pressed.

One of the Vice Presidents suggested that the meeting was anxious to hear MISTER BRIGHAM TOMPKINS. Mr. TOMPKINS was vehemently called for, but did not present himself. Several other gentlemen were called on but with the like result till Mr. MARTINDALE's name was shouted.

MR. MARTINDALE SPEAKS

Mr. MARTINDALE, of Rochester, ascended the platform amid loud applause. This was a new era, he said, in the history of political parties in this State. For a long time we had been divided into parties. Now affairs had assumed a somewhat different aspect. Instead of the old battle cry of party, we have the long and universal cry of "Freedom!" It was not the day of sectional organizations. It was a slander on the people of this country to say that the cry of freedom over the nation was the cry of a section. In leaving the Whig party, he left it to join the National party. For himself he knew there was to be no disunion. Heaven knew that would be felt as a calamity. But a Union through cowardice and want of principle was not a Union to be desired, and its dissolution was not to be greatly lamented. The encroachments of Slavery were no longer to be borne by freemen. The spirit of the heroes of the Revolution—the spirit of Democracy—the spirit which inspired the European masses and led them to this shore—would rise in its gigantic vigor and vindicate the fame and honor of this Great Republic. [Vehement applause.]

MR. GILL TRIES TO SPEAK.

Mr. GILL (the Secretary) came forward and made a speech, which was not received with the favor which, no doubt, Mr. GILL thought it deserved. He was shouted down, but got a hearty cheer when speaking of Mr. SEWARD.

SONORITES.

Mr. ASA H. SMITH (of Wayne Co.) referred to the spread of free sentiment illustrated by the offer to PENSIONER WILLIAMSON, after his imprisonment, of $2,500 from gentlemen having little or no personal acquaintance with him, but who sympathized in the cause for which he suffered. The speaker narrated some of his own recent experiences of Slavery in the South, where his failing health had brought him, and concluded by advocating the necessity on the part of the Republicans, of earnestly espousing and supporting the cause of Temperance. He concluded amid much applause.

It was now announced by the Chair that the Committees would report at 9 o'clock.

Mr. PAYNE, of the Syracuse *Reformer*, took the stand in the interval and dealt at some length with the powers of Governments and the relations between the North and South.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

THE CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept 27.

The Republican Convention reassembled at 9½ o'clock this morning.

HORACE GREELEY, from the Platform Committee, presented a series of resolutions which are the same as those reported to the Whig Convention.

After the reading of the Platform, JOSH W STEBBINS of Monroe, Chairman of the Committee, submitted the following:

Whereas, A certain Convention of politicians in this State have made a party issue upon the law, prohibiting traffic in intoxicating liquors thus wresting its interpretation from the Courts and appealing from the expression of the popular will which debated said law, therefore

Resolved, That firmly believing the great principle of Prohibition to be right, we will resist the attempts now being made to prevent a trial of the practical workings thereof in this State.

Mr. STEBBINS moved that the foregoing be appended to the majority report.

After discussion, Mr. GREELEY moved that the resolution of Mr. STEBBINS be laid on the table. Lost—Ayes, 85; Noes, 106.

Judge CULVER moved, as an amendment, that the preamble and resolution of Mr. STEBBINS be adopted by the Convention as an independent proposition.

Mr. STEBBINS accepted the amendment to his proposition, and his preamble and resolution were adopted by acclamation.

The platform as presented by Mr. GREELEY, from the majority of the Committee, was then adopted by acclamation.

The Committee on Nominations, through Mr. OLIN of Rensselaer, reported for State officers the same names as those adopted by the Whig Convention, and the ticket was accepted.

A Committee was then appointed to notify the Whig Convention that the Republican Convention was ready to receive the Whig Convention.

At 11.45 A. M., the Whig Convention was ushered into Wieting Hall, and greeted with nine cheers and placed in the centre seats, the members of the Republican Convention dividing on either side of the Hall.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, moved that the two Conventions in union ratify the platform passed by each Convention. Carried by acclamation.

Mr. BLUNT, of New-York, moved the ratification of the ticket nominated by both Conventions.

JOHN A. KING, President of the Whig Convention, seated by the side of Mr. FENTON, President of the Republican Convention, moved as an amendment, that the ticket ratified be given to the people of the State as a Republican ticket.

The motion and amendment were passed by acclamation.

ISAAC O. DALLON, of New-York, moved that the name of Republican be given to the new party. Passed by acclamation.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Buffalo, moved the Presidents of the two Conventions appoint a State Central Committee consisting of twenty-four. Passed by acclamation.

Judge GRAVES, of Herkimer, presented two resolutions which were presented by Mr. JENKINS at the recent Soft Shell Convention, and by that Convention rejected. They were passed.

Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, then took the stand and made an eloquent speech on the action of the several parties in relation to Slavery, which was rather sarcastically received. He concluded by marrying the two parties, and his peroration was received with thunders of applause.

He was followed by SILAS M. BURROWS, who endorsed the union of the two parties and gave his adhesion thoroughly to the Republican cause.

Several other speakers announced their hearty adhesion to the new party, when at 12½ o'clock P. M., on motion of HORACE GREELEY, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Decrease in the Pestilence.

The Baltimore papers last night brought us more cheering intelligence from Norfolk and Portsmouth, and high hopes are now entertained that the pestilence has been stayed in its desolating effects. The atmosphere at present is very favorable; the weather indicating the approach of frost. The deaths at Norfolk on Monday are stated to have been thirty, while there were but twelve new cases; and up to noon on Tuesday there was a marked decrease in both the deaths and the cases. The deaths at Portsmouth on Monday are reported to have been thirteen, and a correspondent states that but one additional death and two new cases were reported up to noon on Tuesday. This looks better.

We find in the Syracuse *Standard* the following letter from Miss ANDREWS, which, though it contains no news of importance relating to the pestilence, will be read with interest:

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855.

MR. ——*Sir*: According to promise I write to let you know that I am still in the land of the living, and in the enjoyment of good health. I am suffering much from fatigue. I laid by one day from fatigue, and I have seen the account of my illness in the papers; and if you hear of it, I wish, for my friends' sake, you would contradict it, as it is false. I have read the account in the papers of my death.

I have nothing of importance to write, except that I cannot describe to you in words the suffering and privation I have seen since I have been here. You hear nothing but wailing and moaning. Two of the best physicians died here last night, and some of the wealthiest men. It is distressing indeed to see what I see. My heart aches for the unfortunate people of this city.

They say the fever is on the decrease, but it is because it can find none to kill. If the people return, there will certainly be another outbreak.

I have been here a number of weeks, and out of those nights I have slept a precious few. I do not know how soon I shall leave here, but not till the sickness is over with. I hope you and family are enjoying good health.

If you hear in the papers about my sickness, I wish you would contradict it, as it was only one day, and that from fatigue. I have nothing more to tell you, as the city is deserted and those who are here (except the Southern doctors and nurses) are sick. There is hardly a house that has not sickness in it.

I am very nervous from sitting up late at night, and most of the time all night. The Howard Association has just sent me a list to visit. I am waiting for the carriage so adieu. Yours respectfully,

ANNIE M. ANDREWS.

The following is our latest telegraphic summary:

SALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 27.

At Norfolk the disease continues to abate, and business has been partially resumed. On Tuesday there were sixteen deaths and eight new cases. On Wednesday, up to noon, the number of deaths was six. Dr. CRAWFORD, of Augusta, is dead; Rev. Dr. JACKSON, of the Episcopal Church, ill, and Mrs. JACKSON convalescent.

At Portsmouth on Tuesday there were five deaths, and on Wednesday nine, principally children. There have been but few new cases for several days past. Dr. STOZER, of Philadelphia, is recovering.

The Baltimore fund has now reached to about $47,000.

Westchester County Nominations.

The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County nominated on the 26th inst. ABM. R. STRANG, of Yorktown, for Member of Assembly.

CALVIN FROST, Esq., was chosen a delegate to the Judicial Convention.

E. J. HORTON, FRANCIS LARKIN, ABRAM PUTNEY, JOSEPH T CARPENTER and AMOS NOATHRUP, were chosen Senatorial delegates.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—We learn from an extra of the Genesee *Whig* that a fire occurred at Flint on Monday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, which destroyed property on Main street to the amount of $25,000. It originated in a daguerreen saloon.

NEW-YORK CITY.

"Industrial Schools."

There are many among our readers who have taken a deep interest in the "Industrial Schools" for the children of the poor. It is well known to the public that their object has been to educate into industry and morality a class of children who had been below the influence of Public Schools or Sabbath Schools. The outcasts and dregs of the City—girls who afterwards would have been swept away into the wild life of crime, or have become the dependents on public charity—have been caught up and educated in these schools. Many are now in various portions of the country, repaying the labors which have rescued them, by steady and pure lives and by honest industry. The principle has been to get the influence of the refined and educated classes to bear on these, the lowest. The work has been done by ladies, who have left for a time their pleasures and pursuits for the disagreeable sights and experiences of a Charity School. It was during last year faithfully and perseveringly sustained, and met a rich reward. Thousands of miserable street-girls, who but for this would have been paste to the City, have been cleansed, dressed and habituated to industry, and stimulated to better morals.

There can be no doubt now in the public mind that it is a sound, practical enterprise. But those who are engaged in it would have it still better carried out. We believe that every lady who can spare her two or four hours a week to relieve the poor should lend a hand in these schools. It will be a good thing for the daughters of the wealthy and refined to connect them thus in sympathy with the destitute. No man or woman of generous nature can afford to be out of direct sympathy with the poor. We all need it, and most of all the prosperous and happy.

If anything will avert the dangers which threaten from these masses of brutalized people, it will be this bond between *the hearts* of the poor and the rich. In this country—and, indeed, in every Christian community—we seem to have the right to summon people to do what is for their own loss, if it be for the gain of the miserable. It is no rose-water philanthropy to take a class of ragged, filthy street-girls in an Industrial School. The work is hard, discouraging and disagreeable. It will be often answered with stupidity and ingratitude. It will sometimes end in utter disappointment and failure; but, we are glad to say, not often. The human heart reclaims itself, and shows that it is never beyond the reach of kindness and sympathy. Every one who has labored these last few years in our Industrial Schools will testify that there are rich and most encouraging rewards—natures of noble cast redeemed, for which it would seem too much toil and trouble could not be given; girls saved from sinks of pollution; hard, brutal characters enlivened into tenderness and affection, and the friendless and forsaken provided with home and friends.

We desire now that each quarter should know where an Industrial School is situated, so that those who are interested can give their help. Two hours or four hours every week will be of great assistance, especially in the industrial departments.

In the lower part of the City, in the vilest quarter, with crowds of poor and dissolute about, is the Fourth Ward School, at No. 22 Oliver-street. This is easily approached by the Second or Third-avenue Railroads. On the east side is the German Industrial School, in the midst of the poorest German quarter, at No. 14 Avenue C, reached by the Houston or Second-street omnibuses; the Wilson School, on Avenue A, near Tenth-street, taking in the poor population from the Eastern end of Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Above, on Fortieth-street, between Third and Second avenues, the East River School, drawing its poor children from the wretched hamlets of Dutch Hill and the shanties near the outskirts. In the centre, removed now to Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth-street, the school of the Home of the Friendless; and opposite to the Crystal Palace, Miss Dow's Ragged School. Again, on the west side, the Hudson River Industrial School, in Twenty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; and further down, the schools beneath the Church under Rev. Dr. HAWKS.

All these will want personal aid again this season. Our families who have had—what the poor have not—the opportunity of enjoying the pure air, and the fields and flowers and trees of the country this Summer, will now return, perhaps more ready to join in the great work of elevating the fallen humanity. We need new laborers, too, men and women. Who will put in their hand to prevent crime, lessen poverty, and to bring the light of education and Christianity to the degraded and outcast?

C. L. B.

Collision—Narrow Escape.

About 7½ yesterday morning, as the ferry-boat *Niagara* left her berth for Peck-slip, the propeller *Henry B. Beach*, came up at great speed with a strong flood-tide. The ferry boat stopped her engine, and as they came up almost how to how, the propeller swept along her starboard, smashing the windows and carrying away the wheel-house. The gentlemen's cabin was plentifully strewn with glass and splinters. The propeller dropped anchor near the foot of Grand-st., blew off steam, and remained there for some time, but what damage she sustained could not be ascertained. After some delay the *Niagara* reached the slip in safety. There was a great number of passengers on board, and had she been struck amidships there would no doubt have been a fearful loss of life.

Honor to Whom Honor, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was shown in your paper of Tuesday a justly deserved notice of Mr. BOOLE's fine portrait of Prof. PATTERSON. By some error the credit of its production was awarded to me. I regret to say that the fame belongs to Mr. BOOLE, and not to me. F. BOYLE.

Muggy Weather to Choose a House.

This fine weather we meet many citizens cruising in the outskirts, in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and the new streets up town seeking for residences. They do not begin to look in earnest and openly for houses to rent until January, but they are "bobbing around," noting where nuisances prevail and where a clear air and pleasant street is inviting; studying where—if they should happen to raise the money, and feel like it—they would like to buy a neat residence and settle themselves. Every time the question of the purchase of a new carpet recurs, this subject is reintroduced. And this is one of those times when the Winter arrangements are being made, the stoves put up and the scores of little "and-so-forths" going down.

To all those seekers after homes we would suggest that though fine weather is essential to pleasant peregrination, muggy, wet, foggy weather is the sort to develop the nuisances. Then the hidden cattle yards and slaughter houses send up their noisome effluvia; then the soap and candle factories issue their sickening odor, and whatever there is of that sort abiding in a vicinity that should naturally disgust the sensitive, displays itself. Cherish your muggy days for just such unpleasant but profitable investigations.

The Third City of the Union—Coming Up.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Either the right worshipful Mayor of Brooklyn has eyes that see not and nostrils that do not smell, or he has not lately passed through Hicks-street from Atlantic to Cranberry. That portion of the "Third City of the Union" has not been cleaned for several weeks, and the accumulation of filth there is enough to cause a pestilence. Yours, OWL.

P. S—Friend Weggles suggests that the lower part of Atlantic-street is so particularly dirty as fairly entitles it to the title of the First City in the Union for —— stinks, as HENRY WARD BEECHER would say.

Honor to the Liquor Dealers Send Aid to Norfolk.

The Liquor-Dealers' Central Committee of this City have subscribed nearly $3,000 within the past few days, in aid of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers. The contributions will be forwarded to the Howard Society to-morrow.

Locomotives in the City—The Hudson River Railroad.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Councilmen's Chamber to hear parties opposed to the running of engines on the Hudson River Railroad below Sixtieth-street, as also those desiring omnibus cars to be run over the line of the track below Fifty-ninth-street. Councilmen REED, (Chairman,) SCHENCK and WAINSRIGHT, of the Committee were present. A large number of property owners along the line of the road below the Sixtieth-street were in attendance.

Messrs. Ira Ostrander, Stephen Broker, Phillip Schaffer, Robt. Auld, Aaron H. Ruck, Lewis Schaffer, John W Buckee, C. C. Evarts, and Edward Donald, severally testified that property on the line of road below Sixtieth-street had depreciated from 25 to 40 per cent. in consequence of the use of locomotives, which they stated were usually run at the rate of from 20 to 60 miles an hour! The dangers and accidents occurring in consequence of this high speed, and by the frightening of horses, were represented to be numerous and serious; and the opinion was expressed that the removal of the locomotives, and the establishment of a line of omnibus cars from Sixtieth-street down, would greatly enhance the value of property on the line of the road. A good deal of indignation against the management of the road in this regard was expressed, and the Committee adjourned for one week, when an opportunity to hear the Railroad side of the story will be given.

Accident at Hurl-Gate.

Yesterday, at 12 M., the British brig *J. Sarah*, Capt. MCALMON, from Hillsborough, N. B., with coal, when coming through the Gate was struck sharply by a squall and driven ashore on the main land, above Jones' Wood. It was nearly high water, with a strong tide-way; but it is thought the vessel received no more damage than what was sufficient to sink her. She is but just submerged at the highest stage of the tide. Capt. TILLYON, agent of Underwriters, has made arrangements to discharge and raise the vessel immediately.

☞ Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest at the City Hospital on the body of JOHN HARMANN LANDWEHR, whose death was recorded in the TIMES of yesterday. Adjourned till to-day.

COURT CALENDAR, FRIDAY—*United States District Court*—NOS. 1, 2, 5, 46, 8, 13, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28.

Supreme Court—NOS. 6, 22, 45, 29, 38, 219, 2, 37, 55, to 60, 20.

Common Pleas—Briggs *vs.* McKellar and others of the Police, for contempt.

The Police and the Primary Elections.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Birdsall.

William Roach vs. —— *Twomey, Captain of the Nineteenth Ward Police and four others.*—The case reported in the TIMES of Tuesday, occupied the Court yesterday. Evidence was adduced for the defence to show that there were symptoms of a "muss" outside the house of the plaintiff, and much conflicting testimony adduced in justification, or extenuation of the forcible entry of defendants on the premises of the plaintiffs. His honor in his charge to the Jury went with great particularity over all the facts of the case.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPE PATENT.—This is to certify that we have sold the exclusive right for taking Ambrotypes in the City of New-York and Long Island to Mr. WM. A. TOMLINSON, No. 373 Broadway. Caution—The term Ambrotype was originated as a *trade mark* to designate our patent pictures, which are hermetically sealed by fir balsam, or its equivalent cement, between two glasses or other plates. Any application of this term to pictures upon a single glass plate is therefore an infringement of our rights, (injures our business) and involves the user in liability for damages. CUTTING & BOWDOIN,

Proprietors of Ambrotype Patent.

BOSTON, Sept., 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are highly recommended for the cure of erysipelas. They act in unison upon the system, cleansing and purifying the blood, and never fail to cure any skin disease, however desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERBOOF,

No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The complimentary benefit to Mr. GRATTAN DAWSON, at this house to-night, promises to be a fine affair. "Rob Roy," "Morning Call" and the great pantomime of the "Magic Pills," are to be performed, all the favorites, with volunteers, appearing.

Mr. DAWSON'S Brother Mason's and Odd Fellows will, of course, be on hand in round numbers.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED.

By using

CORT'S PATENT COOKING STOVE,

THE BLACK PRINCE.

Sold only by N. CORT, No. 353 Grand-street, and J. H. & W. J. CORT, No. 50 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

"THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN."—Such being the case, according to the authority of SHAKSPEARE, we advise such of our readers as wish to show a gentlemanly proclamation in their dress to visit the popular establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, where they can obtain garments of the very best stamp.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

NOW IS THE TIME TO PRESERVE FRUIT, PEACHES, GRAPES, TOMATOES, &c—LUDLOW & Co's Self-Sealing Can (the only one not requiring solder or wax,) is the thing to put them up in. For convenience and durability they excel all others. Manufactured and sold by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

Good articles are the entering wedges to ready sales, and low prices the sledge that drives home the mutually advantageous bargain. RAY's Family Hosiery Manufactory offers the 5 *st* stocking knit under shirts and drawers at two shillings a piece less than the usual retail prices.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of GAS FIXTURES, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Dépôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Life, Cabinet, and Miniature sizes, in oil and water colors,

AMBROTYPES

in every style at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway,

[Advertisement.]

PIANO-FORTES TO LET.—One dozen, from $3 to $5 per month, each. Some very fine ones at $10 per quarter of three months. Call and see them to-day. N. B.—Melodeons to let. F. H. NASH, 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Incendiary Fire.

Store No. 232 Henry-street, Brooklyn, was fired between 3 and 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, in three different places, and but for the timely discovery by Officer OSBORNE, of the First District Police—who, assisted by Officer COGWIN, succeeded in extinguishing the same with a trifling loss—there would have been an extensive conflagration.

Dropped Dead.

Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, of Gold street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, while passing along Myrtle-avenue, fell to the sidewalk and expired immediately. Deceased in the early part of the evening was apparently enjoying his usual health. He was a member of the Continentals, and worked in the Navy-Yard.

Serious Accident.

A child five years of age was run over on Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, and so seriously injured that its life is despaired of.

The Breach of Neutrality Case.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 27th.

The trial of HERTZ and PERKINS for a breach of the Neutrality laws, in enlisting men for the service of the British Government in the Crimea, was brought to a close this morning in the United States Court. PERKINS was acquitted and HERTZ was convicted upon all the counts. If Mr. HERTZ is guilty, as the jury has decided, he is only guilty as the agent of the British Government, and the latter, we can conceive, is in duty bound to assume the responsibility of acts they connived at, if they did not directly authorize, and not allow the penalty to fall upon their subordinate. We think that Mr. HERTZ would not only be justified in making an expose of the whole matter, but that he owes it to himself to make such an explanation as will bring to light the parties who instigated the offence for which he is made to suffer.

☞ M. LANDOLFI, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Neapolitan army, is asserted to have seemingly cured cancer, by the topical application of the chloride of bromine, in combination with several other chlorides, according to the following formula: Chloride of bromine, three parts; chloride zinc, two parts; chloride antimony, one part; chloruride gold, one part; powdered liquorice, sufficient to make a paste. The surrounding parts are protected by an ointment of one drachm of chloroform to an ounce of lard. M LANDOLFI has been allowed six beds at La Salpetriere, Paris, to test the efficacy of his remedy.

MARRIED

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev Wm. Adams, D. D., HORACE D. DUNN to SARAH JANE BARNETTE, daughter of Cyrus Baldwin, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Newark, N. J., and San Francisco papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept 26, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev Dr Samuel D Burchard, HENRY A THOMAS to MARIA LOUISE, eldest daughter of Charles Cra e, Esq, all of this City.

☞ Baltimore and Albany papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept 26, by Rev A Clemens Mr WILLIAM JOHN DAVISON to Miss SARAH BEOLLY, all of this City.

☞ London, Derry, and Belfast papers please copy

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, LIZZY A SHEARER COWL to THEODORE KAMMKE, of Berlin, Prussia.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 25, by Rev James Millett at his residence, LEVERICK TARNEE WOOLOM, Esq Staten Island, to ANNA ATKINSON, eldest daughter of John Bette, Esq., late of Newry, Ireland.

☞ Dublin and Newry papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev Dr. Cummings Mr MARTIN KEPPLER to Miss CELIA EFFRAT, eldest daughter of Feliz Effray, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. Daniel March, DANIEL H SAFFORD, of New-York, to HELEN A., daughter of A Bigelow, Jr., of Brooklyn.

In Williamsburg, at the residence of the bride's brother, on Friday, Sept. 21, by Rev C B Sing Mr HIRAM JELLIFF to Miss LOUISE J WALSH, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27, after a lingering illness, EVELYNE HANVILLE, wife of Henry W Hunt, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 812 Greenwich-st, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P M., without further notice.

☞ Cortlandt and Broome County papers please copy

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 26 at his late residence, No. 43 Peck-slip, after a short illness, PETER WHITE, aged 44 years

His friends, and also those of his brother, Patrick White, and his son in law, Peter Fay, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, when the requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Andrew's Church, from whence the corpse will proceed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 27, LETITIA A., wife of J Howard Ackerman

Her funeral will take place on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 96 West Warren st., South Brooklyn. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend

At Harlem, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, Mr. NATHAN PARSONS, late of Jefferson County, N. Y., aged 74 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Ambrose Foster, corner of 125th-st. and 7th-av., this day, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ St. Lawrence and Jefferson County papers please copy

At Quarantine, States Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, suddenly of convulsions, ELLA, youngest daughter of Dr. R. H. and Anna M. Thompson, aged 1 year and 4 months.

In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 27, THOMAS W MORSEHOUSE, ex chief engineer of the Fire Department, in the 36th year of his age

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Fidelity Division S of T. Hudson Lodge No. 14 I. O of O. F., American Chapter O U A., Hercules Engine Company No. 3, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 126 Green st., Jersey City, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Great Neck, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 27, ALICE IRVING, daughter of George and Robertice Irving, aged 5 years.

At Natchez, Miss., on Friday, Sept. 14, of the prevailing epidemic, in the 24th year of his age, ALLAN M SNIFFEN, Jr., eldest son of Allan M. Sniffen, Esq., of this City.

At Irvington, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, MARY A., daughter of H. C. and J. E. Crane, aged 10 months and 6 days.

☞ Honesdale papers please copy

At Mobile Ala., on Monday, Sept 17, of disease of the heart, CATHARINE A. BOLEN, wife of the late Joseph Kyle, late of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 27

$6,000 Virginia 6s	97½	25 Penn. Coal Co	151
1,000 Missouri 6s	92	20 U. S. Trust Co	103
10,000 Louisiana 6s	b60 81	30 Canton Co	b60 25
1,000 do	92½	100 do	s60 25
1,000 California 7s '70	87	400 Ward Coal Co	b3 1½
1,000 do	87½	550 Ohio & Tol. R. R.	s60 83½
7,000 do	87½	10 do	84
1,500 Albany Ex. Cer	85	200 do	83¾
5,000 Erie Con. B '71	s60 81	135 do	c 83½
10,000 Erie Bds of '76	87½	30 Galena & Chi. R. R.	118½
6,000 Hud. R 1st M Bds	100	370 Erie Railroad	54
3,000 Hud. R 3d M Bds.	74	350 do	s60 54½
10,500 Ill. Cen. R R Bd. c	84½	500 do	54½
6,000 do	84	300 do	b30 55
10,000 do	b3 80½	250 do	54½
2,000 do	b30 85	550 do	b15 53
4,000 N Y Central 6s	104	100 do	b60 55½
23,000 N Y Central 7's	104½	100 do	b15 55
3,000 Chi. & N. I. R R Bds	97½	300 do	b10 54½
61 Bank of Commerce	109	100 do	s30 54½
7 Continental Bank	107	50 do	s60 54½
100 Nic. Trans. Co	b60 19	300 do	b30 55
300 do	b30 19½	250 do	b60 55½
100 do	19½	750 do	54½
100 do	s60 19½	100 do	54½
100 do	s30 19½	100 Harlem R R	b60 27
500 do	b30 19½	100 do	26½
250 do	19½	50 do	26¾
200 Cumber. Coal Co	25½	100 Reading Railroad	s60 94
250 do	s6 25½	500 do	94½
400 do	b60 26	300 Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60 41
100 do	b10 25¾	25 M. S & N. Ia. R	b60 101
400 do	c 25½	130 do	99½
200 do	s30 25½	60 Panama Railroad	s60 103½
100 do	b30 26½	55 do	104
100 do	c 25½	100 do	103½
8 do	26	48 Chicago & R. I. R. R.	101
500 do	b60 26½	25 do	b30 101
600 do	25½	5 do	100½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 New-York & Erie Railroad, inter't added	87½
3,000 Flushing Railroad, 1st mort., int. added	70½
4,000 Sacramento City 10s., 1875, int. added	80½
4,000 Galena & Ch Union R. R. 1st mort. int. ad.	96½
310 Union Mutual Insurance scrip, 1852	24½
410 Union Mutual Insurance scrip, 1853	22
475 Commercial Mutual Ins. reduced scrip, 1853	22
13 shares Third-avenue Railroad	49½
40 shares Island City Bank	80
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	93
26 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co	92
70 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co	52
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co	87½
20 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co	70½
114 shares Woodbury Bank	25

SIMEON DRAPER's regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	84½	50 Erie Railroad	54½
14,000 U. S 6s, '68, Coup	118	do	54½
50 Canton Company	s60 25	250 do	b60 55
100 Cumber. Coal Co	b10 25½	300 do	s60 54½
200 do	s3 26½	200 do	s30 54½
100 do	b3 25½	100 do	54½
100 do	b15 26½	300 do	54½
400 do	b60 26½	150 do	54½
350 do	25½	100 do	s60 54½
300 Reading Railroad	s30 94½	50 do	b60 55
200 do	s3 94½	350 do	54½
20 Cleve. & Toledo R. R	83½	100 do	s30 54½
50 do	83½	1700 do	54½
100 do	83	100 do	54½
36 Mich. Cen. R. R.	97	100 do	s30 54½
30 Mich. So & N. Ia. R.	99½		

THURSDAY, Sept. 27—P. M.

Much interest will soon be felt in the forthcoming annual trade statement of the United States from the Treasury Department, to 30th June, 1855, the close of the financial year. The figures already semi-officially ascertained at the New-York and New-Orleans Custom Houses, justify the calculation that a most important falling off will be reported in the aggregate Foreign Import Trade of the country, and the same data is to the effect that while the Export Trade in Domestic Produce also decreased materially during the Treasury year, the proportion was by no means equal to the decline in the consumption of Foreign Goods. We have deemed it not uninteresting at this time, when a new impetus is being given to our Export Trade, by means of an extraordinary Grain Crop, to present the following summary statements of trade movements of the past two Financial years—that for 1854, June 30, carefully taken from the official data in the last Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that for 1855, June 30, made up in part from known results at New-York and New-Orleans, and in part from estimated figures at other ports. The first favorable feature to which attention will be directed in these comparative tables, is the fact relating to the

ACTUAL CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN GOODS.

1853-4—Treasury year	$270,712,187
1854-5—Treasury year	223,100,000
Decreased consumption	$59,612,187

The practical effect of this large retrenchment in the consumption of foreign fabrics last year, without a corresponding decrease in the export of Domestic Produce, is to produce this difference in

BALANCES—EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE.

1853-4—Against United States	$54,554 683
1854-5—Against United States	31,115,000
Balance last year reduced by	$23,439,683

The Specie remittances the last Treasury year are known to have been $8,200,000 from New-York and Boston in excess of the previous year, and including San Francisco and other ports, they were not less than ten millions in excess. This fact, coupled with the foregoing regular Import and Export exhibit, produces this

DIFFERENCE IN BALANCES—SPECIE INCLUDED.

1853-4—Against U. S. (Treas Report)	$26,525,655
1854-5—Favor U. S. (Estimated result)	16, 685,000

The result is of course mainly due to the heavy retrenchment in the actual consumption of foreign goods in the interior, though in part to the rapid reduction made in mercantile indebtedness abroad by increased remittances in Specie from the seaboard cities.

ANNUAL TRADE STATEMENT UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1854—OFFICIAL.

Total Foreign Imports		$304,562,381
Less re-exported		24,850,194
Actually consumed		$279,712,187
Domestic Produce		215,167,504
Regular balance against Trade		$64,554,683
Paid in Specie	$41,197,300	
Less Foreign (included above)	3,168 272	$38,029,028
Unpaid balance, June 30, 1854		$26,045,655

ANNUAL TRADE STATEMENT, JUNE 30, 1855—PARTLY ESTIMATED

Total Foreign Exports, 1856		$304,562,000
Falling off at New-York	$36,308 000	
At other ports (estimated)	18,154,000—$54,462,000	
Estimated total, 1856		$250,100,000
Less re-exported	$24 850,000	
Gain at New-York	3 662,000	
Gain at other ports, (estimated)	1,488,000—$30 000,000	
Act

New-York Daily Times.

TAMMANY HALL GALVANIZED.

TREMENDOUS RALLY OF

Place-holding Softs, Place-hunting Softs, Liquor-selling Softs, Liquor-drinking Softs, Hard-headed Softs, Soft-headed Softs, and every other Sort of Softs.

Sanguinary Cannonade against a Reporter in the Park.

ADDRESS BY EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Music, Enthusiasm, Artillery and Applause.

A meeting of the Soft-Shell Democracy was held last (Friday) night at Tammany Hall, at which ex Governor SEYMOUR, in compliance with an invitation from the Democratic Republican General Committee, delivered an elaborate and very effective address. The attendance was very large—numbering probably two thousand—and the enthusiasm unbounded. The material of the assemblage was characterized by its striking physical development, and its large representation of Custom-House leadership. A band was engaged, and dispersed from the balcony a number of patriotic airs to the crowded conglomeration within the hall and a goodly constituency of ragged outsiders. A cannon, served by one of the Empire Club, made jubilant and deafening demonstrations of delight in the Park; but, owing to the rashness of the gentleman in charge, had nearly led to the bombardment of the old pile of the boys themselves stands at the rear, in which, what was play to the former was death to the latter. Mr. J. RANDEL, one of our Reporters, while passing over the path across the Park in broad daylight, utterly unadvised of the warlike preparations going on in the vicinity, was nearly blown to pieces by a discharge from the cannon, which burned his face severely, seriously injured one of his eyes, and filled one side of his head with grains of powder. After recovering from the shock he went up to the cannon, asked his name, and got a Democratic slam on the face for his pains. He went to the Police office, lodged a complaint, and was informed that unless he made an affidavit before a magistrate, the police could do nothing for him—an announcement which must afford much encouragement to those interested in the personal safety of peaceable citizens.

After the crush and confusion had subsided in the hall, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. ROBERT KELLY to the Chair.

The Honorable gentleman introduced, amid vehement applause, the ex-Governor, whose appearance was greeted with renewed applause and cheering, and whose address frequently elicited loud and protracted cheers. At its close a vote of thanks was passed to the speaker by acclamation, and the meeting, on motion, was declared adjourned, notwithstanding the numerous and imperative demands for the gallant RYNDERS, who occupied a conspicuous place on the platform.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S ADDRESS.

It has been said that old questions which have heretofore divided parties have been adjusted, and that new associations may now be formed between those who have been, for many years, politically opposed. This supposition shows an ignorance of the history of our country and of the workings of its institutions. The views and instincts of men lead them to adopt conflicting opinions with regard to the offices and duties of Government. One believes the prosperity of a country is due mainly to governmental regulations; another, that such interferences are hurtful. One holds that society needs a complex system of restraining and directing laws; while another has more confidence in man's capacity for self-control. The one is inclined to interfere with his neighbors' concerns, and the other wishes to be let alone himself, and to allow others the same privilege. These conflicting sentiments have always divided parties. They are most active at this time, and they will always constitute the instructive and distinctive differences between the members of different political organizations.

We have no occasion in this discussion to assail the motives of others. It is enough to point out errors of principle and the consequences of these errors. The controversies which at this time agitate the public mind, furnish apt illustrations of the truth of the proposition, that party distinctions grow out of a difference of views and sentiments, underlying all the particular questions which have divided society; and that these views will continue to form political organizations while our public institutions continue to give them an opportunity for action and manifestation.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The disbelief in man's capacity for self-government and control has led to the adoption of the coercive Temperance law, which is claimed by its advocates to be a new and certain remedy for most of the evils which affect society, but which is an oft-repeated and always futile effort to extend the jurisdiction of statutory laws beyond their proper bounds.

OBJECTIONS TO IT.

The objections to this measure are twofold. It *violates the constitutional laws of our State*, and it will *increase the evils it claims to abolish*. At this time many speak lightly of constitutional law. They are impatient that their peculiar views are checked by its barriers, not bearing in mind that it is their only safeguard against unjust or hasty legislation, affecting their lives, their liberties, and their rights of conscience. We are not made free merely by putting power into the hands of the people, but by written constitutions restraining majorities and protecting minorities, and forbidding the Legislature from touching a single right of a single citizen. In these days of legislative encroachment and legislative corruption, it is the duty of every citizen to uphold constitutional law. It is strange that those who demand respect for the coercive Temperance law should show contempt for the more sacred obligations of the Constitution; that those who call for submission to legislative enactments, denounce and revile the higher decisions of Judicial tribunals. The weight and number of judges showing that this law is at war with universal and constitutional rights, should be convincing to every one who means to respect the highest authorities known under our form of government. To denounce them is an act of folly and of danger. The objections to this legislation are of the gravest kind. It is not merely a law against drinking, but against thinking. It is a precedent full of evil. It will not only increase intemperance, but it will pave the way for other kindred and hurtful measures. It is well described by an eminent clergyman as a "lazy philanthropy which tries to get rid of the duties of life by declaring its evils are abolished by act of legislature."

ITS EFFECT ON TEMPERANCE.

Its first and greatest mischief is the demoralization and disorganization of Temperance efforts. No cause can receive a blow more deadly than that which degrades the passions and motives of its advocates. The world, from the time of the Scribes and Pharisees, has been cursed with a spirit of vindictive piety and malignant philanthropy which has been the great obstacle to the spread of religion and the enterprises of benevolence. The efforts of those engaged in promoting Temperance by reason and persuasion were "twice blessed." They enlarged their own intellects and improved their own characters, while they influenced and benefited others. But when the law gives them power over their fellow men, poor human nature shows its wonted weakness. Pride and passion are aroused and provoke resistance where persuasion has heretofore prevailed. I do not mean to urge against this measure that it has unworthy advocates or indiscreet friends, but that its tendency is to arouse bad passions in the breasts of men who have heretofore been humane and charitable. That the power which it gives them over the consciences and actions of others, creates a vindictive spirit on the one hand and calls forth resistance on the other. Opposition to the enforcement of the act has been excited by denunciations from the pulpit and the press, of courts and public officers who have deemed it a violation of constitutional right. It is absurd to demand obedience to the acts of one branch of our Government while vilifying and libeling other departments of the same political organization, of more authority and of higher respectability. This has been the bad example which has taught disobedience to the laws of the land.

ITS EFFECT IN INFLAMING THE PASSIONS OF GOOD MEN.

What are the effects on the minds of good men when excited by the idea of coercion? They become inflamed with passion and indulge in the most reckless assertions against character, the most foul imputations against motives, the most flippant denunciations of judicial decisions. These passions have been exhibited even in the pulpit, and teachers of meek and charitable religion adopt the very language of the enemies of its author when denounced and reviled by [illegible] get rid of the duties of life by declaring its evils are abolished by act of legislature."

ITS EFFECT ON TEMPERANCE.

Its first and greatest mischief is the demoralization and disorganization of Temperance efforts. No cause can receive a blow more deadly than that which degrades the passions and motives of its advocates. The world, from the time of the Scribes and Pharisees, has been cursed with a spirit of vindictive piety and malignant philanthropy which has been the great obstacle to the spread of religion and the enterprises of benevolence. The efforts of those engaged in promoting Temperance by reason and persuasion were "twice blessed." They enlarged their own intellects and improved their own characters, while they influenced and benefited others. But when the law gives them power over their fellow men, poor human nature shows its wonted weakness. Pride and passion are aroused and provoke resistance where persuasion has heretofore prevailed. I do not mean to urge against this measure that it has unworthy advocates or indiscreet friends, but that its tendency is to arouse bad passions in the breasts of men who have heretofore been humane and charitable. That the power which it gives them over the consciences and actions of others, creates a vindictive spirit on the one hand and calls forth resistance on the other. Opposition to the enforcement of the act has been excited by denunciations from the pulpit and the press, of courts and public officers who have deemed it a violation of constitutional right. It is absurd to demand obedience to the acts of one branch of our Government while vilifying and libeling other departments of the same political organization, of more authority and of higher respectability. This has been the bad example which has taught disobedience to the laws of the land.

ITS EFFECT IN INFLAMING THE PASSIONS OF GOOD MEN.

What are the effects on the minds of good men when excited by the idea of coercion? They become inflamed with passion and indulge in the most reckless assertions against character, the most foul imputations against motives, the most flippant denunciations of judicial decisions. These passions have been exhibited even in the pulpit, and teachers of meek and charitable religion adopt the very language of the enemies of its author when denounced and reviled by [illegible]

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bers and friends of publicans and sinners. It is hard to believe when listening to their invectives that they are servants of him who was thus reviled because he proposed to do away with the laws which restrain the actions of men, and to introduce in their place the principles which purify the heart and motives.

The first draft of power under this law has intoxicated many of its supporters. Clergymen who are ignorant of constitutional law, denounce DANIEL LORD, NICHOLAS HILL, GEORGE WOOD and other men of more tried integrity than themselves, as persons who have sold their legal opinions to meet the wants of purchasers, and they who explain the gospel for a salary, denounce others for expounding the law for a fee. Suspicions of venality imply weakness on the part of the distrustful. The cause of religion is seriously injured when clergymen flippantly denounce decisions or opinions upon subjects about which they are known to be ignorant.

The legal questions involved in this act are of small account in the estimation of a clerical editor who publishes the following sentiment:

"The burglar and the highwayman are gentlemen compared with that most detestable and most guilty of mankind, the rumseller, and yet all agree that the former should be shot. The sufferer becomes judge and executioner, and this by authority of both nature and law."

Again, he says:

"What right have we to talk of constitutionality on a great moral and social question of this kind? It is not of the least possible consequence whether the Maine Law is constitutional or not. We know it is in accordance with the Word of God, and that is enough."

This is said by one who claimed to preach the religion of Him at whose command the water "blushed into wine," and whose impressive and touching injunctions at the solemnities of the Last Supper to take the cup in remembrance of Him, is performed by all classes of Christians. This clergyman has probably heretofore served his divine Master with weakness and zeal, and his abilities have placed him at the head of an influential journal. What has thus demoralized this man? What filled his mind with vindictive and malignant passions? What drives him to the verge of blasphemy, almost to justify the shedding of his brother's blood? The law which turned his mind away from the principles and precepts of the religion he professes, to considerations of force and violence. The statute, giving such power over his fellow men, has [illegible] heart touches the love of power lurking in all men's hearts, and the evil spirit enters into the force and malice. This unhappy case has its parallel in every community, and a deadly blow in them struck at the cause of temperance by making its advocates popularly odious. Another man, eminent for his personal virtues, his brilliant eloquence and his kind but misguided principles, takes similar views, and declares that rather than the liquors see the cisterns which may be destroyed wherever found, and that the Constitution has nothing to do with the matter. The power which this law gives, on a more vast principle. One man cries for blood, and another cries of serpents coiling their loathsome folds upon the sacramental altar, infusing their venom into the sacred elements and hissing amidst the solemnities of the Last Supper. This is the very *delirium tremens* of fanaticism, which has ever been fatal to temperance, religion and liberty.

Let the advocates of Temperance see what spirit this enactment has evoked. Is this the day of triumph for their cause? Persuasion requires virtue, ability and sincerity.

IT MAKES MEN VINDICTIVE.

Coercive laws are best enforced by the violent, vindictive and base. Hence these are now taking the lead. They even show a malignant hostility to those who have labored long and sacrificed much for the objects they claim to have in view; and when Mr. DELAVAN, after untiring efforts and most earnest solicitations to induce me to sign the bill of 1854, conceded that I believed in the objections I urged—objections since admitted to be valid by the action of its advocates and by judicial tribunals—this simple act of courtesy and truth, was denounced as treason by men of equivocal habits and unequivocal characters. Those who engage in philanthropic efforts are apt to feel that they are the owners in fee of the virtues they particularly affect; and that they have a right to stigmatize all as enemies to their cause who do not follow their peculiar rules of action in all that relates to their adopted virtue.

REASONING OF THE LAW.

The reasoning urged by the advocates of this statute is this: Intemperance is an evil. It is the duty of Government to suppress evils; therefore, a coercive law is right. The evil is conceded, and those who feel its magnitude, cannot and will not consent to any measures which increase it. But we must not stop with depicting these evils in glowing and exciting terms. The great question is this: Is coercion a rightful and effectual remedy? This question is usually overleaped in order to reach the denunciatory exercises. The remedy is either a new one, or one which has heretofore failed. In either event, its advocates are hasty in vilifying those who doubt its efficacy. The arguments upon which it is founded, have caused most of the political, social and religious evils which oppress mankind. Those who hold or usurp power, are wont to say that what they deem heresy, or infidelity, or dangerous habits of thinking freely, are evils, and that it is the duty of a State to remove vile, and therefore they may punish freedom of thinking as well as freedom of drinking. In all these cases, the real question is overlooked. What are the right remedies?

THE LAW INCREASES THE EVIL.

The bad effects of this Law upon its advocates have been seen. Another objection is, that it creates a spirit of resistance which increases the evil it claims to root out. This fact is shown by the experience of different nations at different periods of the world's history. The use of particular narcotics among most nations has been confirmed by efforts to suppress their consumption by force. The dreaded AMURATH punished smoking by death, and the Turk has done little else than smoke ever since. The use of opium is proscribed in China, and has thus been made their peculiar national vice. An able official document shows that Chinese legislation on the subject has caused the most startling mischiefs. King JAMES' "Counterblast" gave a new impulse to the plantations of Virginia, and the Maine Law has domesticated the use of intoxicating liquors throughout New-England, and has made it a "pocket institution." The constant changes in the law of Maine itself give record evidence of the failure of the effort. New provisions and restraints are added year after year, and it is confidently claimed that each will perfect the scheme, as the dreamer of a perpetual motion fancies another screw or another pulley will perfect his mechanism. The object will not thus be gained, and in a little time the accumulated tide of objections and evils will sweep away the barriers of Prohibition, and the public will again turn their attention to rightful remedies.

PERSUASION THE TRUE PRINCIPLE.

The vital principle of the Christian religion is persuasion, in opposition to restraints. It makes Temperance and all other virtues something positive. It aims to make men unwilling, not unable to do wrong. It educates alike the feelings and the understanding, the heart and the head. All experience shows that mere restraints from vice do not reform. Our prisons are the chambers of the perfect system of restraint. Those themselves of long series of years are entirely preventing from indulging in intemperance or any kindred evil. They lead lives of perfect regularity, industry and propriety, because they are compelled to do so. Yet few are reformed by this. Our institutions teach us that forced propriety of conduct gives no assurances of future virtue; on the contrary, the fact that they have been subjected to it, is by courts and communities regarded as evidence of depravity.

The very condition of restraint is found to be a positive obstacle in the way of the influences of religious education, which brought to bear upon the inmates of our prisons. Are the advocates of the Temperance law willing to place themselves upon the footing which they strive to place others? Will they give up their convictions of duty and propriety—surrender every positive virtue, and become Temperance men merely because they cannot drink? They will shrink from the application of a principle to themselves which they try to apply to others. They know that virtues wither and die not under such systems. The law has and does lead away from a right remedy to a wrong. I know that it is difficult to draw the line where persuasion should end and coercion begin. This has ever been the problem which has ever embarrassed legislators: but this we do know, that the progress of civilization, morality and virtue has ever been marked by the extension of the education and religion and the contraction of coercion laws.

We object, then, to this law, because it demoralizes Temperance men, making them vindictive and violent, because it arouses a spirit of resistance, increasing the evils of intemperance; because it is a step backwards in civil action, substituting restraints for education. All admit that it is better to be temperate from choice, from thought and resolution than from coercion. Who doubts that persuasion will win more than force?

THE OBJECTION TO THE VIEW.

But, it is said in a triumphant tone, if the Law will increase intemperance, why do the sellers of intoxicating liquors object to it? Leaving out of view differences of opinion with regard to the propriety of their use as drink, this very law concedes their necessity for mechanical, medical and sacred uses—but while it recognizes the legality and necessity of their manufacture and sale, it strives to make both odious, dangerous and degrading; and this is generally resisted by men whose objects are higher than mere gain, and who do not wish to see a business pursuit of conceded necessity forced into the hands of those indifferent to their right or to public sentiment.

I do not assail the motives of its advocates, but good motives do not prevent the evil results of false principles. A good motive (to save man's souls) originated the Slave trade. The same good motive kindled the fires of the Inquisition. Good motives and wrong principles have lain at the root of almost every evil which has oppressed and afflicted mankind.

It is gratifying that the great body of the Clergy reject this union with the State. They continue to put their faith in the Christian and not in the Legislative dispensation. Their less sagacious brethren will soon find where their infidel alliances will lead them.

THE KNOW-NOTHING MOVEMENT—APPREHENSIONS OF THE POET.

We have another phase of this principle of interference. Not a few of those who wish to have an inquisition in each neighborhood, are apprehensive the Pope of Rome [illegible] liberties. They hold that the emigrants of the last century were saints and patriots, and those of the present are criminals and paupers. They thank God for guiding the first pilgrims over the dangers of the great deep, and protecting them in their want and poverty, and condemn Government because it allows the pilgrims of this century to land upon our shores, and demand they should be sent because they are in poverty and want. The substance of their creed is, that relief of the suffering and wants of others is an unjust diminution of the blessings we enjoy. They propose to cure alleged bigotry by fierce intolerance. They insult the memories of their fathers by reviling all of foreign birth. They claim to hate persecution in foreign lands, while they vindictively persecute a minority of strangers scattered throughout our own. They hold that their own rights of conscience and religious freedom should be preserved, but that the smoke of certain churches would roll up an acceptable sacrifice to Heaven.

EMIGRATION A BLESSING.

What is this Emigration that is thus denounced? It is the victory of our country and its institutions. It is a mighty achievement in our contest for superiority with the Old World. It is a triumph of Peace. It is a glorious contrast with the devastations of War. It annually brings three hundred thousand "Pilgrims," and transplants them into happy homes, making them prosperous and our nation great, while elsewhere war sacrifices an equal number upon the battle field and by loathsome disease. It is the manifestation of the superior power of commerce over mere martial strength. While great nations exhaust their energies, enslave races, their finances, and carry misery and desolation into the homes of their people, in transporting their armies to death and disease on distant shores,—a few merchants of this city bring a greater host across the broad Atlantic, and never feel that is more than an easy and familiar transition. Company with this great movement, the subjects of European dominions are loyal. This is the great element which is to tell upon the destinies of nations and the history of the world. No Athenian or Carthaginian in the height of their conquests ever made such acquisitions of power as immigration offers to us.

But those who are against the cause of their coming in this country, contend that immigration brings with it deficiency, poverty and crime. Take these bands of strangers—bring the poor here—and they must themselves upon the citizen unless [illegible] of the West and see how wealth is evolved by their very contact with the soil. They were poor, and the fertile land was valueless, but combine these two kinds of poverty, and the wealth which [illegible] dreamed of is the magical result. Whence comes the mighty volume of prosperity which pours over our land? Whence the increase of the price of farms, and lots, and ground rents? Why is land which has given up its many of our citizens wealth and prosperity? What gives employment to our canals and railroads? What [illegible] of men, and extravagantly the producers of wealth? Stop foreign immigration to this country and then—aside of those who ignorantly denounce the cause of the wealth they enjoy, would find their abundant prosperity wither and die away like Jonah's gourd.

DANGER OF CHECKING IT.

There is danger that this source of prosperity and power will be diverted elsewhere. It does not flow to our shores because we alone have fertile lands: there are broad, unoccupied plains not owned by us, in South America and Australia. Immigration seeks here religious and political freedom and equality. Will it do so hereafter, in view of late occurrences? Recent outrages have been perpetrated aptly for the purposes of Governments who are adopting active measures to turn elsewhere these living streams of population. British naturalization laws are changed in favor of the emigrant to the Canadas. Continental Governments, under pretext of protecting the health of their subjects, impose vexatious and embarrassing restraints upon our vessels engaged in their transportation. The diminished number of emigrants during the past year shows the result.

IMPORTANCE TO NEW-YORK.

What makes New-York the emporium of our country? Why are the productions of every section of our Union brought here to be exchanged for the merchandise of other countries and climes? Mainly because it is the only port on this Continent which has a return cargo for its outward-bound ships. Here alone the expense of carrying abroad the products of our soil or skill is diminished by charging a part to the emigrant seeking our shores. Divert immigrations from our country and you strike a deadly blow to the prosperity of this great City. Why are the farmers in the interior of our own and other States able to send the fruits of their toil to foreign markets? Mainly because the cost of their transportation is less-ned by immigrations. When we trace out all its influences permeating every industrial pursuit, we are amazed at the madness and folly which seeks to divert it elsewhere, and ashamed of the bigotry and ignorance which prompts the effort. The charges of pauperism and criminality made against our foreign citizens are unjust. Their violations of law while they are not familiar with our institutions, and when placed under circumstances of great and novel temptations, are no more frequent than the commission of crimes by those of American birth when removed from the conventional restraints of kindred and friends, in California, or on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, or the Carribean seas.

Absurd efforts are made to trace all the virtues of the American character back to the early colonists; to find the germs of our institutions in their first acts after landing upon our shores, and thus to make a distinction between them and the modern emigrant. It is assumed that the former were models of virtue and wisdom, and that we get from them our ideas of civil and religious liberty. Nothing can be more fallacious. The Colony at Plymouth was a religious association, who wished to enjoy their own peculiar views, and to exclude all who did not agree with them. They made no pretensions to religious toleration. The early colonists were composed of good and bad, of the wise and ignorant. Of the forty-one men who came over in the *Mayflower*, within seven months after landing, two were punished for fighting a duel, and one for disorderly conduct, who was subsequently hung for murder. A contentious feeling was shown on ship-board among the handful of men, for it is given as a reason for forming a Government, that "observing some not well effected to unity and concord, but gave some appearance of faction, it was thought good to combine together in one body, and to submit to such Government and Governors as they should, by common consent, agree to make and choose." The same considerations of religious freedom or of personal advantage which led the early colonists to the shores of this Continent, continue to draw hither the inhabitants of the Old World. No one denounces the early emigration because there were criminals, mingled among the good and wise.

The Know-Nothing idea that men will make better citizens if deprived of political privileges, is most undemocratic; that religious sentiments should be persecuted and denounced, is most un-American; and that homes should be denied to the poor and oppressed in our abundant unoccupied public domain, is most uncharitable and unchristian.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

This disposition to interfere with the actions of one class and the right of coexistence of another, does not confine itself to local affairs. It creates a desire to control the political freedom of the removed States and communities.

At this time, a party powerful in numbers, resources and talents, in opposition to the warnings and entreaties of the patriot whom the American people love and reverence, have entered into the pending political contest, with the determination of arraying one section of our common country against another in the most contemptible form upon the public attention everything of past, present, or fancied occurrence which is calculated to excite the prejudices or to arouse the passions of the North against the South. Blind to the pages of history and deaf to the admonitions of the wise and good, heedless of scenes of suffering, blood and carnage, which national passions and prejudices are producing in Europe; unthankful for the progress, happiness and peace of our land, men of narrow prejudices or of selfish ambition, wish to reduce the boundaries of our great country down to the dimensions of their limited views or personal schemes. This treasonable conduct is called a necessary measure of defence against the aggressive power and political influence of the South. It is remarkable that the idea of the undue power of the South mainly originates in the New-England States, whose united territories are less than the area of Missouri, and their aggregate population less than that of New-York, and yet who are allowed six times the representation of either in the Senate of the United States.

THE SOUTH NOT AGGRESSIVE.

The charges of territorial acquisitions and of political aggression to promote Southern designs, have been made so persistently that well disposed persons have been misled. I call your attention to the following facts gathered from official documents.

In 1790, the population of the Northern States was 1,968,455, and of the Southern 1,961,372. Their numbers were then about equal. In 1850, the population of the Northern States was 13,507,194, and of the Southern 9,612,310; this great disparity has been increased during the last five years. The annual increase of the population of the United States including immigration, is about 900,000. Of the natural increase, 570,000 belongs to the North, and 230,000 to the South—of the immigration, assume that 70,000 goes to the South, and 230,000 to the North and West, and it will be seen that the annual increase of the population of the free over the slave States is 350,000. By 1860, the population of the North will exceed that of the South more than seven and a half millions.

The political power of the country has passed into the hands of the free States, and that power is increasing with startling rapidity. The preservation of our Union depends upon the wisdom, moderation and justice of the North, and yet at this time, the party dominant in this State appeals to Northern passions and prejudices. It strives to array the majority against the minority. It tells the majority that it is brave and bold to denounce and revile the minority. It stigmatizes those as cowardly and base who stand up on Northern soil to speak for their whole country. This vaunted courage which seeks a contest with inferior numbers, has studied the census returns. This imputed cowardice is the courage and patriotism of all the good and the great our country has produced.

RESULTS OF OUR TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS.

Look at the results of territorial acquisitions. At the establishment of our Government we had no lands west of the Mississippi. By the purchase of Florida and the acquisition of Texas, New-Mexico and California, we have increased our country's area three-fold, and extended it to the Pacific. The purchase of Florida was more for the advantage of Northern commerce than Southern interests. A large portion is uninhabitable, and its population is less than that of some of our interior counties. With Cuba, it gave to Spain complete control of Northern commerce with the Gulf of Mexico; hence the necessity for its acquisition. The purchase of Louisiana was made for the purpose of giving to the Western and North Western States an open channel to the ocean for their productions. The Southern States did not need this, they bordered upon the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. It also gave to the North an immense region, exceeding in extent the original thirteen States, lying between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean—a country watered by the Upper Missouri and the Columbia Rivers and their tributaries, with the advantage of some of the best harbors in the world on the Pacific coast. This purchase was made by a Southern Administration. This vast region is soon to be filled by an active and enterprising population. A computation will show that two-thirds of the extent, and a vastly greater proportion of the value of the territories of the United States, have become or will become Free States.

THE SOUTH SHOULD LET SLAVERY ALONE.

The people of the North are unfriendly opposed to Slavery, not from hostility to the South, but because it is repugnant to our sentiments. In conformity with our views, we have abolished Slavery here, and having exercised our rights in our own way, we should be willing to let other communities have the same rights and privileges we have enjoyed. We are bound to act thus out here in the principles of self-government. We have enough to do at home at this time to secure good government in New-York. Let us have each State of this Confederacy upon the legal and honorable ground of its Constitutional rights—not trying to insult by assault and to outrage by ostracism. Let us show our respect for the rights of others by respecting our own, and the desire for good government elsewhere by purifying ourselves wisely and well. Let us trust that each community like our own, will let free to act, will and find out for itself, and not through others, what concerns its progress, happiness and good government.

NEW-YORK has an historical interest in the doctrine of State rights and local self-government. There were those in the Convention which framed our National Constitution who wished to create a consolidated Government, and to give a representative influence in the larger States to representatives based upon population alone. Although at that day, in point of territory, in the wealth and commanding position, and resources of future wealth, population and greatness, the delegates from New-York strenuously opposed these schemes and asserted the entire equality of the several States and their rights of sovereignty. It was the only large State which took this position. A majority of its Delegates withdrew from the Convention when this perfect equality was destroyed by giving to the larger States a greater representation in one branch of the Government than was to be enjoyed by the smaller States. It adopted the Constitution reluctantly, because its language admitted of constructions dangerous to the rights of the States, and its assent was accompanied by a resolution that in case "Constitution be ratified in full confidence that the amendments prepared by this Convention will be adopted." The amendments which this State was chiefly instrumental in procuring, shield the persons and property of our citizens against unreasonable searches and seizures, by regulating criminal proceedings and preserving the right of trial by jury. To prevent misconstruction or abuse of power, it demanded the amendments which declare that the enumeration of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people;" and that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively." These articles constitute the great barriers against the encroachments of the General Government and the principal defences to the rights and sovereignty of the States, and the liberties of our citizens. The great principles which New-York asserted at the period of the adoption of the Constitution in behalf of the several States, and of the rights of the people, she will continue to maintain and defend.

INTERFERENCE WITH OTHERS.

It is obvious that agitation with respect to Slavery in the States; measures for advancing personal interests under the cover of protective tariffs; for profuse expenditures for internal improvements; for the support by the public treasury of different schemes to promote private wealth and interests, have a common origin in mistaken views of constitutional law.

The heresies of coercive temperance laws, Know-Nothingism and sectional organizations, have their origin in one common error, a desire to interfere with the actions, consciences and affairs of others. The moment the Democratic principles, that men are to be let alone unless they invade the rights of others, and states allowed to govern themselves, are departed from, we know not into what vagaries and inconsistencies communities may run. If New-York must be agitated by the conduct of other communities, let us not overleap the broad expanse of our country, and the great Missouri and Mississippi Rivers to denounce the lordly pioneer struggling with the trials and hardships of frontier life.

MASSACHUSETTS ARRAIGNED.

Those who wish to engage in the impertinent business of denouncing the conduct of others, without wandering away to the remote South, or losing themselves in the Western Prairies, can find themes enough in the past history and present conduct of an adjoining State, which invites criticism by its political and legislative policy. Would it not be more consistent and useful to enter into this field? But what should we think of men who should propose to organize a party against Massachusetts, because they could show that she parlayed our arms and threatened open treason and alliance with our enemies in our last contest with Great Britain for rights essential to our national existence, dignity and honor. That it annually commemorates the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock, with insultations for the zeal and energy which led them to fly from oppression in their native land. That she offers up praises to the Providence which guided them over the dangers of the great deep, and for the rest of the year denounces Government for letting more of the poor, oppressed and persecuted find a home in our abundant and fertile territories. That she boasts of her early commercial enterprise, including the Slave-trade, and demands that the South shall make immediate restitution for the wrongs done to the negro. That she insists she will not give up the fugitive slave because he is poor and oppressed, and yet sends back across the ocean, feeble women and children to perish with the exhaustion and fatigue of the return voyage, merely because they are destitute and weak. That she pours contributions to send their citizens to Western territories and send back to Europe others because they have been thus aided. That she collects money and organizes bands of men to control legislation in Kansas, and is shocked at the violent interference of Missouri. It is the highest unions recent in the news, that a slaver sailed from Boston to steal Africans and carry them into bondage; but the circumstances will be forgotten in the indignation aroused by pulpit and press, by an unfounded report of a treasure of slaves in Kansas. She insists that the negro of the South was and should govern himself, and shakes a coercive Temperance law because she doubts the ability of the South even to practice self-control, and defends the punishment for illegal violence upon its citizens by Lynch law, and refuses restitution and remedy for outrages upon defenceless women. She is so much enraged by lawless acts west of Missouri, that it cannot see the blackened walls which tell of the outrages of mobs within view of its seat of Government. With laudations of WASHINGTON, she practises upon the principles of his great rival CALHOUN; she denounces nullification in South Carolina and follows her example, and to all this time parenthetically opposed in arms that the acts of Congress are obeyed in Nebraska and resisted in Massachusetts.

THE NORTH SECTIONAL.

If, instead of correcting our own abundant faults, we must have a sectional party—an Holy Alliance, to interfere with other States, it surely should be arrayed against those who have an undue representation in our National Councils; who have sought and obtained special legislation for their peculiar advantage; who have demanded tariffs and banks, and extravagant and corrupting systems of internal improvement. The Democracy of New-York can never array itself against the states of the South, who have always stood by the right on all of these great questions, and who have never deserted our country in the hour of its peril.

But we deny the necessity of any sectional party. Massachusetts will soon recall to mind its better days, and feel that it is unbecoming a State to become truculent and factious because the course of events has destroyed its comparative consequence.

Let us stand up for our whole country—from Maine to Georgia: from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Let us know no geographical distinctions, but contest ourselves with correcting our own faults, and upholding sound principles of government.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Those who are trying to form a sectional party found their hopes upon differences of opinion among Democrats with regard to territorial questions, and they expect to draw some into their organization who differ from them on ninety-nine points, because they may possibly agree upon one, and that one not involved in this election. It is true that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was condemned by many, regretted by others, and approved by a third class. Many deemed its repeal a great wrong; others regretted it as inexpedient, and others again believed the only way to dispose of agitating questions dangerous to the peace of our country, was to leave them to the disposal of the communities particularly concerned. I believe there are few who wish to contend for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. It has been the singular fortune of this act of Congress to have been denounced at the North and South at the time of its adoption; to have been generally condemned during the period of its existence, and to have created a political convulsion by its repeal. We are now trying the policy of allowing the people of the Territories to govern themselves. Heretofore the General Government has exercised a control over their affairs. Our vast acquisitions of territory could not be foreseen by the framers of our General Government, and we are left upon these great questions to be governed by the analogies of the Constitution, the principles of our institutions, and by weighty considerations of policy.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

There are two tribunals to which territorial questions may be referred—the General Government or the people of the Territories. Many of the North and the South hold that the General Government has jurisdiction and is bound to exercise it. That it is a duty which cannot be avoided. Those at the South contend that they have a right to go into the Territories with Slavery, and that Congress should pass laws for their protection, while those at the North urge that it should forbid its introduction. While these two classes alike agree upon the tribunal, they have also been equally dissatisfied with its action. Other Democrats prefer a reference to the popular tribunal. They believe it to be meet in accordance with the genius and spirit of our institutions. They believe its decisions will be honest, intelligent and wise, for they will be made by those deeply interested in a right result; by those who know best their own wants and condition; and by those who can be influenced by no considerations save those which will advance the welfare of the Society in which are involved their hopes and fortunes. They think the inhabitants of the Territories are better judges of their own wants, with deeper interests in good government for themselves, than those a thousand miles away, legislating under the influences of passion and prejudice, plunder and pleasure. That the exercise of jurisdiction by the General Government may carry with it by implication other and dangerous powers which the Democracy of this State would be unwilling it should possess. I agree with those who prefer territorial tribunals. The policy of local self-government has been applied, and I believe there is a disposition on the part of all classes of the country to have it fairly tried, and it is contended will insure that there should be no interference with its action from any quarter.

It is gratifying to the people of this State to feel that this policy will promote the results which they believe will best promote the prosperity of the Territories. The laws of emigration are familiar. It is not equality as is known and acknowledged in the commercial principles. Emigrants go from States which are most populous. They go from densely to sparse lands. The returns of 1850 show that the population of the North exceeds that of the South 2,000,000. Its annual excess of increase is 400,000. Its population to the square mile is double, and the value of its real estate, by the acre in round numbers is four times that of the South. The unoccupied land in the free States is dearer and in the slave States cheaper than in the Territories. In the free States, according to the Patriarch, the public lands "keep the inhabitants from the high hills and the lower prices than in the Territories." Not at these lands the best of England's race, are of the best quality. The population of Missouri with an area greater than that of the six New-England States, is less than 700,000, and its rate of increase far below that of Iowa or Wisconsin. The number in Arkansas and Texas is still less on each square mile. No one can look at these facts and not be satisfied what the results will be. The annual excess of the population of the North over that of the South, will each year give three times the population required to entitle a new State to admission into the Union, while the South, under the influence of climates, productions and institutions, is imperfectly settled, and its smaller numbers are but thinly scattered over its extended territories.

EVENTS IN KANSAS.

It may be said that events in Kansas are inconsistent with these views. There is a vast amount of misapprehension with regard to occurrences in that region. Two classes of agitators have concurred in their efforts to create these false views. One at the North to produce the impression that a sectional party must be formed to resist the South, while certain candidates for office in Missouri wish to magnify their services to the South. The violent and inflammatory articles of the Journals of both classes, designed to stir up violence and passion, are republished with obvious satisfaction, and thus the most offensive sentiments are constantly kept before the different communities they wish to agitate and excite.

There have been impertinent interferences in some quarters, and truculent outrages in others. But it is evidently unjust that the conduct of the citizens of old States should be offered as evidence that the people of the Territories are incapable of self-government. The political struggles in Kansas heretofore have had reference mainly to the power of building up towns by establishing the sites of the capital and county seats. Those who are earnestly and deeply anxious on the question of Slavery, would be somewhat surprised by a close and local inquiry into the views and purposes of parties in Kansas. It may be said the numbers which have already gone into Kansas from Missouri, show that its citizens will monopolize this Territory. Hitherto, emigration there has been controlled by a desire to secure town lots. When agricultural emigration commences, it will be governed by rules which prevail elsewhere. But few have gone from Missouri or other States to get farms—most expect to get cities. The true pioneers will soon make their appearance. The men who till the soil and subdue the earth; men of strong arms and clear heads; who know how to govern themselves, and who will direct their own affairs. Let not all our virtuous indignation be poured out upon the irregularities of border life. When you go among the sturdy men, who, in advance of improvements, have chopped, and bred, and ploughed their way almost across this continent, you will find they have generous and noble qualities. Let us not exhaust all our horror of unlawful acts upon those who are in a measure unprotected by laws, and be forgetful of what occurs in our own or neighboring States. More blood was spilled in a late political canvass in Kentucky than in any or all of the elections in the Territories. In old States there are none of the pollutions which grow out of the condition of the border life. Who does not feel that at this time the rights of conscience are safer in Kansas than in States which have heretofore boasted of their civilization, refinement and good order? It will soon be seen that interference with the rights of those who have the courage, enterprise and vigor to plant themselves west of the Missouri, will be met with indignation and contempt. They will vindicate their claims to public respect and confidence. Before another year has rolled round, their capacity for wise self government will be seen and conceded, and the subject will lose its political consequence.

SPECULATION.

At this period of speculative excitement in city lots and western lands, we must expect agitation when political power in the Territories gives controlling influence in making the sites of towns and cities. It is but a few years since that these considerations led to open violence and destruction, by fire, of land offices in Wisconsin New-York, and to bloodshed in some of the United States. Violence in Kansas does not grow out of any power exercised by the Territorial Legislature which has not always been conferred upon similar bodies by acts of Congress.

HOME POLITICS.

But while the people of New-York are agitated about other communities, what is the condition of their own affairs? May we not all unite for good government elsewhere by setting good examples, than by any amount of discussion and advice? The distinctive differences between the policy of parties in our State, are as marked as those which character

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SPEECHES OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THURSDAY.

Adoption of Platform and Ticket.

ACTION ON PROHIBITION.

A Fusion Effected with the Whigs.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

BY-PLAY—THE CLOSE.

From our own Reporters.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

CLOSE OF WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—MR. JOHNSON RISES AND SITS DOWN AGAIN.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Erie, followed, in compliance with repeated calls. The gentlemen who exhibited so emphatic a desire to hear him speak soon became quite as anxious to see him sit down. He did sit down because his remarks were inaudible in the storm of disapproval which was soon elicited.

Mr. MASCOM, of Seneca County, was the next who presented himself. He made an effective speech, and was favored with an increased audience, from the fact that the Whig Convention had adjourned for the night.

Calls for several gentlemen were made, and continued for some time until

SUNDRIES.

Mr. MARTINDALE again came forward, and asked leave to read the address of the Massachusetts Republicans. The request was acceded to, and he was heard attentively. The address was received at its close with marked approval.

Mr. WALKER, of Washington County, spoke at some length on the aggressions of the South. He condemned in strong terms the Fugitive Slave Law and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and invoked the Republican party by everything they held dear to put a stop for ever to the encroachments of Slavery.

MR. HYDE MAKES STRONG COMPARISONS.

Mr. HYDE, of Wayne County, after another Delegate had been called on, but refused, took the stand, and began by relating an occurrence that he had witnessed when sailing down the Mississippi some years ago. An eagle, he said, was observed hovering over the banks for some time, until finally it descended, and at a swoop caught up something, which, on a careful inspection was found to be a slimy snake. In the same way a certain party had caught hold of a certain slimy man two or three years since, and set him in the Presidential chair. [Loud applause.] Ever since that period that party had been growing beautifully less. In regard to another party, the Know-Nothings, they had held a Council at Binghamton, and in reference to the great question now at stake in the political agitation of the nation, their conduct reminded him of the priest and the Levite—they merely looked at the thing, but passed by the other way. [Laughter.] Mr. HYDE, after some closing observations, sat down amid loud and reiterated applause.

MR. VAN WAGENEN'S TRAVELS.

Mr. VAN WAGENEN, of Poughkeepsie, detailed the result of his observations in the course of a recent tour through Ohio and part of New York. In the former the Republican party was so confident of success that they anticipated no less than 100,000 majority. In one town, he had been informed that the only voters opposed to the Republicans were the Postmaster, his deputy and three fools. [Laughter.] This opposition was so insignificant that he did not deem it worth his while to make any laborious effort there. [Applause.] After a somewhat lengthened speech Mr. VAN W. resumed his seat.

MR. ANTHONY'S RECOMMENDATION OF ANTI-DEMAGOGUE ULLMAN.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rochester, on the call of Mr. VAN VOORHIS, ascended the platform and said he knew that Mr. VAN VOORHIS had merely called him to the stand in order that he (Mr. A.) might be the better enabled to introduce him (Mr. VAN V.) to the audience. He and Mr. VAN VOORHIS had both been within the Know-Nothing Councils at Rochester. A short time ago they had a large meeting there, at which one of the speakers was Mr. HAMMOND. The theme of Mr. HAMMOND'S address was one with which, he was sure, they had all been edified, instructed and inspired. He spoke about demagogism. Now, there could be no question that Mr. H. felt the force of what he said. He was thoroughly sincere. They all knew that he was no demagogue, and never had been—(laughter)—and therefore were the more strongly affected. When he said that the Republican party had been created and was controlled by demagogues, they all felt the truth of what he said. (Renewed laughter.) They all acceded to the statement. Another of the speakers was DANIEL ULLMAN, and he also treated of demagogism. His remarks were peculiarly impressive. (Laughter.) They knew that he was no demagogue, of course. They knew that he had never sought office; that he had never employed questionable means to obtain office—though he failed—or his friends did—it was no matter which. They knew, all of them, that his nomination to office was the spontaneous feeling—the outbursting of the great noble heart—of the people of this great Empire State that desire to show their love for the man by placing him in that nomination. (Tremendous laughter.) A great Convention of the Know-Nothings had just been held, too, at Auburn. They nominated certain gentlemen for office—one, Mr. JOEL T. HEADLEY, and the other, Mr. CUSHING—neither of whom had ever been demagogues. By the way, one of those gentlemen had been a speaker at Rochester, and, strange to say, he spoke about demagogism. And it was on account, probably, of that speech that he had obtained the nomination at Auburn.

Mr ANTHONY continued in a strain of the most effective irony to deal with the demagogic repudiations of the Know-Nothings, amid excruciating laughter, and concluded by asking leave to introduce Mr. VAN VOORHIS.

On descending he had a brief whispered confabulation with Mr VAN V., and remounted the platform. "I am very sorry, gentlemen," said he, "to say that Mr. VAN VOORHIS feels in the condition in which Mr. ULMANN found himself when making his speech at Rochester. Mr. ULMANN had scarcely spoken for five minutes when the audience were—there the speaker made a backward movement with his hand, which excited loud laughter.) Gentlemen, Mr. ULMANN was *undisposed*." [Loud and prolonged laughter.]

ADJOURNMENT.

The Chairman here announced that the Whig Convention had adjourned, and that the Committees would hardly be prepared to report to night.

A Delegate moved an adjournment to 9 o'clock tomorrow (Thursday) morning, which was carried unanimously, and the Convention broke up for the night.

SECOND DAY.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 27.

At 9½ o'clock this morning the Convention met, and was called to order by the Chairman.

HORACE GREELEY, on the part of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, came forward amid loud applause, and presented the following resolutions.

(We published the resolutions in yesterday's TIMES.)

The resolutions were received with frequent manifestations of approval—particularly that condemnatory of Know-Nothingism, which elicited a prolonged burst of applause and cheering. These, he said, were all the resolutions on which the Committee had agreed.

SYMPTOMS OF A CRISIS ON PROHIBITION.

Mr STEBBINS, of Monroe, on the part of a minority of the Committee, presented himself amid loud applause. There was one subject, he said, in regard to which there had not been a unanimity of sentiment. The Committee in passing upon the resolution which he held in his hand stood against and for it, as 8 to 7. The minority of seven did not deem that they would discharge the duty they owed to this Convention—to that portion of it, at least, which they represented—nor to a large portion of the people in this State, without submitting their proposition to this Convention for their consideration and approval, in the form of a minority report. [Applause.] They reported simply in favor of maintaining the principle of Prohibition, leaving all laws, parts of laws, past or future, entirely out of the question, referring only to, and recommending as a sound principle, the principle of Prohibition. He submitted in behalf of the minority, therefore, the following:

Whereas, Certain Conventions of politicians in this State have made a party issue upon the law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors thus wresting the interpretation from the courts, and appealing from the expression of the people will indicated by the enactment of that law, therefore

Resolved, That firmly believing the great principle of Prohibition to be right we will resist the attempt now being made to prevent a trial of the practical working thereof in this State. [Vehement applause.]

Cries continued—Mr. President in a minute—

Judge CULVER moved that when the President of the Whig Convention should arrive at the door, the President of the Republican Convention should welcome him, and escort him to a seat on the platform. The motion was carried unanimously.

A resolution to receive the Whig Convention with nine cheers met with equal favor.

The Whig Convention now appeared, and was received with three cheers. After all were seated, the Republican President escorted the President of the Whig Convention to a seat on the platform, whom they presided conjointly.

It was then moved that the platform adopted in separate Convention be now adopted by the Mass Convention.

The motion was carried unanimously, and with loud and protracted cheering.

Mr BLUNT moved the adoption in the Mass Convention of the ticket as endorsed by each of the Conventions separately.

This was also carried unanimously, and its adoption followed by nine cheers.

Mr. DAYTON remarked that no name had yet been formally given to the party thus auspiciously inaugurated, and moved that it be denominated the Republican party, which was carried with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval and applause.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING, both Presidents were empowered to appoint a State Central Committee, after which

Judge WAYNE moved the adoption of the resolutions presented by Mr. JENKINS, of Oneida, at the recent Soft-Shell Convention, and by that body rejected.

The resolutions were read and adopted by acclamation. Loud calls were made for Judge CULVER, of Kings.

JUDGE CULVER OFFICIATES.

Judge CULVER then addressed, amid loud and reiterated cheers, and said: They did not want any better evidence that the "shells" were "sold" than the fact that they rejected these resolutions. [Applause and laughter.] He was wont to believe a great deal in the inspiration of occasion, and should do injustice to his own feelings if he did not say this was the happiest moment of his life. Here he recognized the faces of many with whom he had fought hand to hand in 1844, and whom it had been his privilege to meet "hand to hand and steel to steel," and after having tried their grit in the fight, he thanked God they were now met to battle side by side and shoulder to shoulder. (Loud applause.) He wished to say a word on the subject of their candidates. Their candidates were practical men, and they were not ashamed to mention them here and elsewhere, and all round. Their Committee had given them a platform—one which, he thanked God, that he could go out now, far and wide, over the whole State, in the face of all opposition, and challenge the world to produce another platform like it. How it made the other platforms shrivel up and dwindle away—the Hard Shell, the Soft Shell, the "Dark Lantern," and the "Hindoo." [Loud applause and laughter.] He was glad to know this, and rejoiced in having an opportunity to do what he had desired to do for more than ten years, and that was to record his vote for some of these men. He did not want to be personal because he knew his friend from St. Lawrence (PRESTON KING) to be a very modest man. (Laughter.) At the time when TEXAS was brought into the Union under the whip and spur of the previous question, and without free discussion, he remembered that there were three tried Democrats who nobly contended against the powerful opposition which bore them down. He would tell the Convention their names for fear they should have forgotten them; they were WHEATON, of Onondaga, (applause,) BRADFORD R. WOOD of Albany, (renewed applause,) and PRESTON KING of St. Lawrence. [Tremendous applause.] Mr. CULVER then went on to speak of the harmonious sentiments by which both Conventions were influenced towards one another, and paid a high compliment to SILAS M. BURROUGHS of Orleans, for having voluntarily withdrawn his name from one of the tickets for the sake of the good of the cause and the promotion of the common interest. They had come together now on a principle. They had taken their stand as Republicans, on a platform as broad and deep as that which JEFFERSON wrote out in 1784, and if a man living up near Niagara in reform-at charged them with having become sectionalists, he would tell that man that if he called him sectional, he had got to brand JEFFERSON with that same charge, for JEFFERSON and his coadjutors of that day made a bold proposition to sweep Slavery from every inch of territory in the United States. [Cheers.]

The speaker then went on to describe the effects of the movement thus initiated by Mr. JEFFERSON; after which he proceeded to speak of the advantages which the South had gained over the North by the facility with which they combined divided parties on great questions affecting the common interest. Whenever any question arose in which the interests of Slavery were at stake, there was a fusion. They fused when they wanted to put their heel on the great right of petition, and they did it. They fused when they wanted to strike down a free press, and they fused when they wanted to repeal the Missouri Compromise. But the North had learned a lesson from the men down South, and they would be very dull scholars, indeed, if they did not let them see that they had gained by adopting the same tactics. It reminded him of an old man who had enjoyed a great pugilistic reputation in his day, and who never got thrashed, until one day his son licked him, and who then swore he had never seen a man who could lick him till he had raised a boy to do it. [Laughter.] They would whip the South by restoring the Missouri Compromise, and the proof of their ability to do it at was to be found in the hustling and hustling, the putting out and putting in, which had characterized the last Congressional elections, and the like of which had never been seen before in a free State.

The individual who had been instrumental in bringing about the repeal of that measure, reminded him of a story he used to tell when he was stumping. His friend FRED. DOUGLASS, he understood, had recently made an improvement on it. He compared DOUGLAS (not Fred, but Stephen Arnold) to a little dog he once saw. The little dog had been trained to do anything he was told, and the South had made DOUGLAS like that dog. When they told him to stand up, he stood up; when they told him to bark, he barked; to roll over, he rolled over, and now they told him to go and lie down. (Tremendous applause and laughter.) Mr. CULVER then reviewed the proceedings of the Know-Nothings, and dealt severely with the Hindoos and MILLARD FILLMORE. He referred, in conclusion, to the rise of the Whig party and the circumstances which now attended its absorption with the great Republican movement; and now, he said, they are exchanging their name, like a bride, for a better one. And all he had to say was, that if any person present knew aught why this covenant should not be entered into, he would be found in existence to-morrow, still. [Vehement applause. The *Commercial Advertiser*, that old fogy, that thought Noah was yet getting out timber for the ark, had no cause for lamenting that the Whig party was going to be swallowed up, for now, after delivering more than a hundred speeches to them, he (Mr. C.) was happy in saying that he should never again address them in a separate organized form. The two, three or four delegates who stole into the Whig Convention yesterday and left it with a protest, might go home and perform the funeral service of the party that needed it. Marriage was not significant of death, he thought, but was generally significant of new life. [Loud applause.] And he, as judge, elected by the people, by virtue of the authority vested in him, pronounced them one party. [Loud applause.] And what the whole people had joined together let no doughface put asunder. [Vehement applause and cheering.]

General S. M. BURROUGHS was now called upon, and in the course of a brief speech, remarked that they had great cause for congratulation and cheering hopes of success with such a ticket at the election in November. He would have them, however, be careful not to involve themselves in unnecessary and unprofitable differences. When they returned to their respective districts, they were not to ask what the former principles of the candidates nominated by the Republican party had been. It was only necessary to know that they were now true Republicans. As the business of the the Convention had now been completed, and as the anxiety of the delegates who had so long been detained from their homes and several pursuits, was manifested in their desire to leave as soon as possible, it was moved through HORACE GREELEY that the Convention adjourn *sine die*.

After it had been decided on motion that the State Committee consist of 24 members, the question on the adjournment was put and carried with loud acclamations, not less sincere, no doubt, than any by which the the Convention had signified its approval of a motion throughout the two days' session.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was again called to order at 7 o'clock, and as neither of the Committees were ready to report, the President called upon the Hon. H. C. GOODWIN of Madison County, to address the Convention.

Mr. GOODWIN responded to the call, and spoke for about half an hour. After apologizing for being unprepared to speak, he said—Fellow-citizens: From my earliest youth,—from my first entrance into the political arena, I have always been a Whig; under that banner I have always fought, whether in prosperity or adversity, and its very shreds, when tattered and torn, have been dear to my heart. [Cheers.] But the issues upon which we then battled, and a portion of the principles for which we then contended, have for the present passed away; they are numbered with the past so far as present and practical issues are concerned, and I am now ready to unite with any man or set of men who agree with me in principle, and who are ready to stand upon the same platform and battle in behalf of the same great political creed and the principles therein embodied. And it is not, gentlemen, because "I love CESAR less, but that I love Rome more." [Applause.] Now, in considering the position we are to occupy in this political contest in the Empire State, it is well to let history flash her light back through the dim corridors of the Past, and see what information we can glean in regard to those great issues that are now forced upon us. As men of spirit and firmness and of upright purpose—as practical men who love our country, we are called upon to let the dead Past "bury its dead." We have to do with the living principles and issues of the Present. [Applause.]

It has been said that the Compromise of 1820 has been violated, and it is true; but I apprehend that history will show to whoever studies it that there has been a grosser and more palpable violation of a still more sacred compact and compromise which dates far back—of the Missouri Compromise, and that is the compact and compromise upon which the very Constitution itself was based, and by virtue of which it was called into being with the provisions now sustained and embodied in it. You will all recollect that when our General Government was first established, and immediately upon its establishment, several of the States possessed certain domain and territory which they ceded to the General Government, and that territory constituted the sole possessions of the General Government. The Fathers of the Revolution and the founders of our free institutions had no idea of acquiring additional territory, and there was no provision in the Constitution or laws for it. When Louisiana, was afterwards obtained by purchase, it was stated by THOMAS JEFFERSON that it was done without the pale of the Constitution. You will, therefore, perceive that all the legislation of that day on the subject of Slavery, had no reference to the future acquisition of territory, but was had under the impression that we then possessed all the territory we were ever to acquire. Upon the cession of those territories to the General Government, THOMAS JEFFERSON introduced a law into Congress providing for their government and declaring that Slavery and involuntary servitude should never exist therein. In 1784, and in the preceding year, that proposition was defeated by the votes of the South, a majority of the Northern representatives voting in favor of it. Well, when the Convention to frame the Constitution met at Philadelphia, the representatives from the North were opposed to the incorporation into that instrument of the clauses in relation to Slave representation and the reclamation of fugitives, and for days those questions were at issue. What was the result? The Continental Congress was sitting at that time in New-York, and a law for the government of the Territories was immediately introduced into that body, containing the very prohibition of Slavery which had been before rejected, and every one of the Southern representatives voted for it, and it was consequently adopted. When this was done, the Northern representatives in the Convention to frame the Constitution, at once agreed to the insertion of the two clauses to which I have referred. There was then a direct and distinct understanding and co-operation of action in reference to these questions between the Congress that enacted the law for the government of the North-western Territories, prohibiting Slavery therein, and the Convention that framed the Constitution. JOHN C. CALHOUN admitted this fact in debate in the Senate in 1847, and no one who examines the records of those times can for a moment question it. I say, then, that that compact has binding force and validity upon the States of this Union in their action at the present time. I refer to this fact for the purpose of showing that the fathers of our country—the men who achieved its independence—never for a moment entertained the idea of the extension of Slavery into Territories wherein it did not then exist, and that its extension into free territory is a violation of the compromise and compact upon which those clauses were inserted in the Constitution of the United States. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a still further violation of a compact and a compromise made between the North and the South in relation to this great question. It is upon these questions that the people of the State of New-York are to pass at the coming election. It is upon these questions that the Empire State is to give her verdict, and give utterance to her opinions and sentiments. I ask, is it not proper, is it not highly expedient, is it not absolutely necessary, that all her sons who agree in opinion and can stand upon the same platform, should battle together in behalf of Freedom and against the extension of Slavery? It should be borne in mind that we seek not to penetrate the limits of the Sovereign States, or to interfere with any of their institutions. We only ask that the public domain, which belongs to the General Government, and is governed and controlled by her legislation, and which has not yet been profaned by the footsteps of Slavery, or darkened and blasted by its presence, shall be forever preserved sacred and inviolate to Freedom. [Cheers.] We have a right to ask this, and it is upon these principles that we are to unite and do battle. The question is often asked, why this movement and this unity of action in regard to these great principles? Whence comes it? Who called it into being? We can say, with all truth and sincerity, that it was not called into being by the magic wand of any politician or by any political trickster or huckster; but, as the fabled goddess sprang at once from the brain of Jove, clothed with radiant and shining armour, with helmet, spear and shield, and endowed with matured strength, beauty and wisdom, so has this movement sprung up at once, unbidden, from the warmly-throbbing and liberty-loving hearts of the mighty masses of the people themselves. (Applause.) It has already marched with gigantic strides over the broad prairies of the West; its voice has been heard from the granite hills of New-Hampshire; Plymouth Rock and Concord and Bunker Hill have spoken out, and now it remains for the Empire State to utter that voice which shall only be fitly symbolized by her own Niagara. (Loud applause.) This movement, I firmly believe, is destined to triumph, for it is *right*, and it has with it all of our better and holier impulses. Every heart-beat of humanity itself is throbbing in its behalf. It is approved and sustained by our sober and calm judgments and by our consciences. Freedom is our polar star, and that spirit that walked with our fathers in the days of the Revolution, and sustained them in those dark hours that "tried men's souls," will also be with us in this contest, to sustain and uphold our arms in this great fight for Freedom. [Loud cheers.] It is to be to us the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night that is to lead us through the waters into the promised land of victory and triumph. [Renewed cheers.] It is useless, as it has sprung up of its own volition and strength, to attempt to crush it out or to put it down. Why, gentlemen, this issue is one which rises in its vast proportions to that degree of grandeur and sublimity as to dwarf into almost utter insignificance all other questions now before the people of the Empire State for their consideration; and in contending for these principles, in fighting under this banner, and in plighting this faith, we are conservators and protectors of the Union and of the Constitution. We are but brightening the golden cords and strengthening the bonds that bind these States together.

We are but preserving that Constitution under which we have risen to our present greatness and power. If this Government is to be perverted from the original purpose of its illustrious founders, and now made into a mere instrument for the extension and perpetuation of despotism and of Slavery, why, then, it cannot continue to exist: because, if you refer to the pages of history, I defy you to discover any nation that built up and fostered within itself an institution of despotism and Slavery but that institution proved to be a canker that preyed upon and ate out its vitals. So it must be and will be with the institution of Slavery here unless its aggressions cease, and unless we build around it a wall so high and broad and strong that it cannot be overleaped. Then let the voice of New-York be heard when the day of November come; let a shot be fired from her thirty-four pounder that will have a telling effect upon the sentiments and opinions of the people of this Union; let her representatives understand that there is a layer of public opinion as broad, as deep, as strong, and as lasting as the strata that underlie the soil, and then you will hear no more of that race of men denominated "doughfaces." [Cheers.] Let it be understood that the people's indignation will be visited upon the heads of those men who betray and misrepresent them, who are false to the great principles of liberty, and who are ready, for the purpose of furthering party ends and designs, to bow down before the institution of Slavery. Let that be understood, and they will be extinct: they will be like the negro Gumbo who resided in Negro-alley, in the city of Buffalo, during the cholera times of 1834 and 1835. You know that the cholera raged severely in that city during those years. Well, it was taking off Gumbo's colored brethren by the tens, and twenties, and hundreds; and he, being frightened, betook himself to his devotions; he retired to his room and prayed the Angel of the Lord that he would spare Gumbo this time, and next year he would be ready to take up his residence in Master Abraham's bosom. [Laughter.] A wag in the adjoining room hearing this prayer rapped upon the wall; Gumbo started up and asked who was there? The wag replied, "The Angel of the Lord." Gumbo immediately blew out the light and asked who he wanted? "He wants Gumbo," was the response. "Oh!" said the darkey, "tell Gumbo em not here; he am been dead and buried these six months." [Laughter.] And so will it be with the race of men from the North who have joined with the representatives of the South in betraying the interests of the North—those men who heretofore have closed their ears against the popular sentiment that has been springing up over the whole North—those men who by their action on the Kansas and Nebraska bill have shown that although they had ears they would not hear, and eyes they would not see, the tempest that was gathering on the Northern horizon, and that was destined to sweep with resistless fury from the shores of the Atlantic to the furthest extremes of the Western States, burying those men who had betrayed their trust and sacrificed the interests of Freedom so deep beneath the waters of public indignation that the hand of resurrection should never reach them. [Loud cheers.] Mr GOODWIN, after apologizing for having detained the Convention so long, then retired from the platform, amidst considerable applause.

It being now past 8 o'clock, a Committee of Two was dispatched to ascertain whether there was any prospect that the Committees on Resolutions and Nominations would report this evening, and during their absence on this mission, Mr A. J. SPANNER, of Kings County, addressed the Convention. He expressed the opinion that if these Conventions should take proper ground in reference to the great subject now occupying the public mind, their party would sweep the State at the coming election. It was to be regretted that years ago a movement of this kind had not been organized, as in that case, the cause of Freedom would probably have been much further advanced than it is now. Upon this subject many of us have been too conservative and over-cautious in relation to our Southern friends. We have not met the treatment we have received from them with proper firmness and boldness. It would have been better for both parties if we had done so. It is time that the North should take resolute and determined ground against the aggressions and trespasses of Slavery. There has been too much forbearance. He (Mr. S.) did not know what would be the shape of the resolutions that would emanate from the large and respectable Committee that had been appointed, but, for one, he was prepared to declare that hereafter no State should come into the Union unless Free. He thought every Whig and Republican in the State must also be prepared to assert the doctrine that there shall be no more extension of Slavery over Free Soil. Let them look upon their principles, and they must succeed.

The Committee of Two, on their return to the Hall reported that there was very little probability that the Committee on Nominations would be prepared to report this evening. Whereupon the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Adoption of the Ticket and Platform.

SECOND DAY

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept 27 1855

Upon the reassembling of the Convention, at 9 o'clock this morning,

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee of Thirty-two upon Nominations, came forward to present the report of that Committee. He said that it was with exceeding pleasure and gratification that he had to say to the Convention that their labors, so far as the Committee on Nominations was concerned, were now at an end; and he was happy to say that that that Committee were able to come before them with a ticket adopted unanimously in recommendation to this Convention, and which had also been unanimously adopted by the Committee of the Republican Convention. (Cheers.) The two Committees had acted jointly in the preparation of the ticket, and as time was precious he would now, without further preface, present it to the Convention.

"The Committee appointed to meet a similar body, appointed by the Republican Convention now in session in city, for the purpose of recommending candidates to this be supported at the ensuing State Election, beg leave respectfully to report that they have met that Committee, and, after a full and free interchange of opinion, in which an earnest desire was manifested by all to recognize the just claims of every section of the State, and more especially to place before their fellow citizens a ticket which will meet the cordial support of both Conventions, the united Committees have recommended the following names:

Secretary of State—Hon. PRESTON KING, of St. Lawrence.

Comptroller—JAMES M. COOK, of Saratoga.

Treasurer—ALEXANDER B. WILLIAMS, of Wayne.

Attorney General—ABIJAH MANN, of Oneida.

Canal Commissioner—DANIEL E. BISSELL, of Livingston.

State Engineer—GEORGE GEDDES, of Onondaga.

Inspector of State Prisons—WESLEY BAILEY, of Oneida.

Judge of Court of Appeals—Long Term—BRADFORD WOOD, of Albany.

Judge of Court of Appeals—Short Term—JOSEPH MATTER, of Jefferson."

The reading of the ticket was received with loud and enthusiastic applause; and more especially the names Messrs KING, MANN, and COOK.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, moved that the report be accepted, which motion was unanimously adopted amidst great applause.

Loud calls were then made for Mr GRINNELL, but that gentleman excused himself from speaking, saying that he had lost his voice.

Calls were then made for Mr. LITTLEJOHN.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN rose and said that there seemed to be some difference of opinion in some parts of the hall as to whether the Convention had adopted the candidates submitted. In order to settle that question, he would move the adoption of the names presented as candidates at the ensuing election.

Mr. B. F. HALL, of Cayuga, then took the stand and said

We are told by a wise man of antiquity, that there is a time for all things, and human experience confirms that declaration. There is a time not only to gather together and a time to cast away, but there is a time to endeavor to guide public opinion, and there is no time to follow public sentiment. If there be one thing at the present time more apparent than another, in relation to the public sentiment, it is in the body of the State, or at least in that section of it which I more immediately represent, that at this time public sentiment demands the nomination of *new men* for offices. I am aware that this Whig Convention has imposed a duty upon a Committee. I know it is usual in Conventions for the Convention to presume that its Committees have performed their duty wisely and well. I am far from intending to cast any imputation on the honesty or purpose of that Committee, but at the same time I am bound to say, and I stand instructed by my constituents to say to this Convention, that so far as they are concerned, and so far as the Democrats whom they hope to have cooperate with them to that section of the State are concerned, the nomination of Mr. JAMES M. COOK is not to them satisfactory; and I should be more or less than a man, representing them here as I do, if I did not attempt in some feeble way to give utterance to their voice in this Convention. I am perfectly friendly myself, and so are my constituents, personally, to Mr. COOK; but at the present time, opposed as we are in the powerful organization of the "Hindoos," and with an administration conducted in part by him, of the State Penitentiary at our place, which is not satisfactory to our people, and from which the Whig party as heretofore organized, has derived little or no benefit, in addition to that conviction which runs through our agricultural districts, that in order to induce our Democratic friends to come up to the support of the ticket, it is necessary to place before them new men, they feel, and they will continue to feel, that their wishes have not been regarded by this Committee in placing upon the ticket the present Comptroller, Mr. JAMES M. COOK. I did entertain the hope that while the Secretary of State and the Treasurer in view of the exigences of the times, the queenous of public interest now before the country, and the difficulties which always attend the organization of new parties, had magnanimously tendered their declensions, it would have seemed fit to the friends of Mr Cook to withdraw his name also from the canvass. I am aware that it is claimed by the friends of Mr. Cook that there are public interests which require his retention. With all due respect and deference for those who advance that opinion, I humbly submit to the Convention that there are other men, and many of them, to this broad State, who can protect the interests of the State as well as Mr. COOK. I grant you that he has made a good Comptroller. I do not wish to impeach him. It is unnecessary to do so. But while public sentiment demands new men, and that public sentiment has been conceded to in regard to the other State officers, would it not be wise, would it not be found in November that it would have been wiser that Mr. Cook's name should have been withdrawn?

Mr. A. B. DICKINSON, of Steuben, said that he had had the honor of being a member of the Committee on Nominations, and had felt the great force of some of the reasons urged in that Committee why the present State officers should be laid aside and new men taken up. But when the other party asked, as they had a right to do, that the strongest men in the State should be placed on the ticket, how could he, as a Whig, consent to put up a feeble man for the important office of Comptroller? He meant no disparagement to other men. But the Secretary of State and the Treasurer both concurred in the renomination of Mr COOK, and would have so stated in their letter of declension if it had been advisable. Mr. COOK in the financial officer now, and has been for the last two years—and what does his deputy, Mr. PHELPS, say of him? He says that he is one of the ablest and most industrious financial officers and one of the best Comptrollers that the State of New-York has ever had. And that gentleman has served under a WRIGHT, a FLAGG, and many other distinguished officers. Everybody knows that Mr. COOK is one of the best financial officers in the State; we need his services, and his name adds strength to the ticket. He (Mr. D.) could give a thousand reasons why it was best that his name should be on the ticket, and he had hoped that no man would have been found in the Convention who would have gainsaid the renomination of JAMES M. COOK, under all the circumstances. (Cheers.) We now present to the State such a ticket as never has been presented before. We present the strong man of all parties, (cheers,) and when the ballots of the people of New-York are counted, the truth of this statement will appear. It will require a search-warrant to find the votes cast for the old-fashioned Barnburner party. (Laughter and applause.) The ticket is a combination of talent and integrity such as has never been presented to the people of this State. We stand here to-day as the proudest of parties. The 26th day of September will be a day to be remembered as long as the anniversary of our own National independence. (Cheers and laughter.) The question involved in this contest is whether or not we shall be freemen. We do not want the Nebraska Bill repealed and the Missouri Compromise restored. We can do a better business. Let New-York stand firmly upon this great issue, and there will be no men incarcerated in prison by a Judge taking the law into his own hands, when he knows a jury would acquit that man, to gratify 300,000 slaveholders, in defiance of the feelings and opinions of twenty millions of freemen. (Applause.)

Mr LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, then said: Last, Sir, I should be misunderstood, having moved the adoption of the names of these candidates, if it is proper that I should address a few remarks to the Convention. In the quarter of the hall where I was sitting, it was understood that the acceptance of the report was not the adoption of the candidates. I therefore moved the resolution. Sir, if there is any one man upon that ticket who should be sustained more than another, that man is JAS. M. COOK, of Saratoga. [Loud cheers.] Sir, I am disposed here, I shall be disposed ever, to sustain any man who is faithful and fearless in the discharge of a public duty. (Cheers.) No man has discharged the duties of the office of Comptroller of this State more fearlessly and with less regard to personal popularity than has JAS M COOK, of Saratoga. (Cheers.) He is the man who has brought our State Prisons into a proper position. The State Prisons were formerly an expense to the State of two or three hundred thousand dollars per annum, but now, through the advice of JAS. M COOK, and through his investigations, those Prisons have been placed in a position to pay their expenses. No man could have discharged the duties devolved on him more faithfully than has JAS. M. COOK, in the position he has occupied upon the Letting Board of this State—a most delicate position, and yet not one word has been uttered against him in the discharge of that duty from one end of the State to the other. I repeat that since the State has been a State there has been no man more competent or faithful in the discharge of the duties of Comptroller, delicate as those duties are, than JAMES M. COOK. [Applause.] Now, his name is presented here by an intelligent Committee, and I cannot consent, by my vote or my action, to have it taken from the ticket. I should have been satisfied if the Committee, in their wisdom, had presented to us an entirely new set of names. I was in favor of JOHN T. CLARK for State Engineer, for the very reasons that I am now in favor of JAMES M. COOK. But the Committee have thought it wise that his name should not be presented and I acquiesce in their decision.

sion. But, in their wisdom they have brought forward Mr. Cook, and I cannot consent, here or elsewhere, that any man who has been distant and faithful in the discharge of his duty shall be overslaughed. (Cheers.)

The question was then taken on Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S motion, and the whole ticket was unanimously adopted amidst enthusiastic applause

Mr E. D. MORGAN, of New-York, from the Committee on the Platform, then presented a series of resolutions which, he said, had been agreed to by the Committee, if not with entire unanimity, still *almost* unanimously Unanimity was almost attained in reference to the matters omitted as well as to those admitted. [Cheers.]

The resolution in reference to the Know Nothings elicited a most enthusiastic response from the Convention. A Committee of ten, of which Mr. SPAULDING was the Chairman was then appointed to wait upon the Republican Convention and inform that body of the unanimous adoption of the ticket and resolutions, and to propose a joint meeting of the Conventions to ratify the week's proceedings.

After some little time, a similar Committee on the part of the Republican Convention appeared, and through their Chairman, Mr CLARKSON F. CROSBY, of Albany, announced amidst hearty cheering the unanimous adoption by the Republican Convention of the ticket and platform, and invited the Convention to proceed forthwith to Wieting Hall for the purpose of holding a joint meeting

The invitation was accepted, and the Whig Convention thereupon marched in procession, headed by its officers, to the hall where the Republicans were assembled.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Maine Law and Political Parties—Prospects of the Republican Movement—Progress of the Slavery Encroachments.

A Responding View of Public Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 24, 1856.

The prospects of Republican unity at the North are somewhat less encouraging than they were a month ago. The great movement for the fusion of all political elements in the Free States for the protection of their constitutional rights, is unfortunately embarrassed with numerous extraneous and transient issues. Of these, the most formidable is the Maine Law. Legal prohibitions for the suppression of intemperance are unquestionably, in the present temper of the public mind, unpopular and probably impracticable. The Democratic party has dexterously availed itself of the mistakes of its adversaries on this point, and has declared for free trade in liquor and against sumptuary laws. In this matter we must learn from the tactics of the enemy. The Fusionists should at once and with a good grace give up the point of any liquor law opposed to public sentiment. The danger and difficulty of our position in connection with this question are not to be disguised. The subject ought for the present to be treated as one entirely subordinate to party success.

The only other serious obstacle to the triumph of the Northern league in the forthcoming elections is the probable secession of the "straight Whigs," who last year acted with it. The number of these men is small but their influence is considerable. Their leaders are chiefly old Whigs who have held elevated stations, and wish to regain them. In Maine, Ex Senator EVANS and Ex-M. C. FARLEY; in Massachusetts, ASHMUN, perhaps Ex Senator CHOATE; SAMUEL ELLIOT, who voted for the Fugitive act; in New-York, Ex-Governor HUNT, FRANCIS GRANGER, and the Silver Greys generally, are drilling night and day a chosen band, with whom they intend to break into the Democratic camp the night before the battle, and under that banner they will thereafter be found. The same under-current of politics movement is going on in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States. The pretext of these gentlemen is apprehension for the Union,—their real object is revenge upon their recent political associates for not allowing their claims to office. With some of them an inveterate proclivity to Democracy is a powerful motive. This is the case with Governor HUNT. It is, I think, about ten years since he went to Congress as a Whig Representative from a Whig District. But this was only by accident, because the week before he received that nomination he had been a candidate before the Democratic caucus of the same District, had been defeated by a few votes, and quietly walked over to the Whig head-quarters with his rejected addresses, and they were accepted. Having been during most of the intervening time in office, he has been a good Whig, but now that the places on that side are all filled, he naturally turns to his former Democratic friends, who need his aid and will pay highly for it.

On State issues this fusion of "straight Whigs" with Democrats was able to defeat the Republicans in Maine. It will be less powerful in other States, because the Republicans will guard against surprise, and the people are generally alive to the necessity of an organized resistance to the encroachments and outrages of Slavery in the Free States and the Territories, and are determined to administer an emphatic rebuke to that spirit of insolence and violence on the part of the institution and its advocates, which threatens to abolish every safeguard of personal liberty and every guaranty of State rights

It is not worth while, however, to overlook a single circumstance which opposes the progress of our cause. The North certainly does not yet understand her position, nor appreciate the dangers which menace her independence. She will not combine for her defence until the purposes of Slavery are fully disclosed, and there is great reason to fear that the final development of the policy of the South will not be made until the North shall have lost the manne of self protection. That we are gradually losing the spirit and vigor necessary for the vindication of our rights, is shown by a few of the more prominent facts in our present actual condition:

1. We are unable to protect our citizens under the constitutions and laws of our own States, through the courts and executive officers provided for their enforcement. The arbitrary imprisonment of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON is an example of the decadence of our liberties, and at this moment there is not a citizen of any Free State who may not be hurried from his bed to a prison without even a charge of crime, and without a trial, and kept there for life, on the mere order of a Federal Judge.

2. No Northern man has any protection from the Federal Judiciary whatever, because the Supreme Court of the United States has become a mere executive council, and a packed jury against the Northern States and in behalf of Slavery. In the constitution of that tribunal 14,000,000 of free Northern white men are represented by four Judges; 6,000,000 of free Southern white men are represented by five Judges. But, in fact, the North has no representative at all, for the South appoints the whole nine, through its power in the Senate. Not all the influence and patronage of the Government could procure the appointment to that bench of a single man who had uttered a Northern sentiment on Slavery. The Supreme Court is true to its patron. It has made and is making Slavery a national institution. Thus the source of law and justice is corrupted, and Northern men are proscribed and alien on their own soil.

3. The Free States have, through the usurpations of this Court and its dependent tribunals, lost the power of maintaining their "domestic tranquility," a principal object for which the constitutional compact was formed. The Supreme and the District Courts have, by their *dicta* and decisions, nullified those State regulations which prohibit the introduction and holding of slaves within our jurisdiction, thus enabling incendiaries of the stamp of LEMON and WHEALEN to outrage the generous instincts and passions of our people, as well as to trample upon our local laws, and to excite tumult in our great cities, by bringing slaves among a population which does not acknowledge the right to hold them. The dignity of the State and the peace of the community are put in jeopardy by the offensive exercise of a foreign authority, and as we are practically denied the right of appeal and the hope of redress, we are left without a remedy for grievances which are increasing in frequency and enormousness.

4. The North has submitted to the degradation of a law, operative only in the free States, which, under pretext of executing a peculiar and isolated provision of the Constitution, designedly and ostentatiously violates those other features which form the dearest and best-defined rights of Magna Charta, and which for six hundred years have been justly regarded as the foundation and the barrier of English and American liberty. By this Act, the rights of trial by jury, of habeas corpus, and of the public examination of witnesses at the demand of the accused, may be and are suppressed in any Free State, whenever a Southern man chooses to claim any one of its inhabitants as a slave. By the same act, Northern magistrates are degraded by the offer of a paltry bribe, to induce them to surrender the person so claimed into Slavery.

5. The North is deprived of her rightful remedies in the source of the Union against the habitual violations by the South, of correlative provisions of the Constitution, whereby the comity of citizenship, guaranteed by that instrument, is destroyed so far as it applies to the North.

6. The power of Slavery has become so absolute in the Government, that every department is impregnated with its spirit, and the odious test of devotion to its interests is submitted to every Northern aspirant to office. The control of legislation is kept in the hands of the South by placing Slaveholders at the head of each branch of Congress, and appointing them Chairmen of nearly all important Committees. Not the most insignificant measure, whether of favor or of justice, can be obtained except as a boon from Southern hands. While two-thirds of the revenue are supplied by the North, two-thirds of it are appropriated for Southern objects of expenditure, or in salaries and contracts to Southern favorites.

7. The influence of the Executive and the money of the Treasury have just been used to extend Slavery over a great Territory solemnly set off to the North by an ancient and irrepealable compact. Bands of armed ruffians, under the leadership of recognised agents of the Government, have been employed to mob, to beat and drive away settlers upon that free Territory from Free States. Supported by Federal salaries, and armed with Federal authority, these same unscrupulous agents of Southern policy have been allowed and encouraged to place upon the statute book of a new Territory a black and bloody code, scarcely less barbarous than any which disfigures the pages of history, and which are a blot upon the name of Republicanism

I have grouped these facts in order to illustrate the alarming apathy of the public mind at the North on the subject of Southern encroachments, and to prove the necessity of an organization which shall stimulate Northern feelings under the pressure of insults and injuries. If we could have any assurance that the aggressions which have thus wronged and humiliated the North had now reached their culminating point, we might feel it a duty to counsel submission to even the last of these experiments upon her patience. But we cannot convince ourselves that this is either the last or the worst of the indignities to which our section will be subjected. The Nebraska-Kansas act was but one in a chain of measures designed to confirm the arrogant despotism of the South, and to stamp for all time the genius of Slavery upon this Government. While the Nebraska organs at the North and South are babbling over the principle of the measure, it is evident to all familiar with the contest that has been going on here for sixty years, that it had no principle whatever, and that it was limited to the single object of making additional Slave States. That object can only be defeated by armed resistance on the part of the Free-State settlers of the Territories, and that resistance will be denounced as revolution and rebellion. All who support it in Congress will be stigmatized as traitors and disunionists.

On the important point whether the existing agitation tends to a severance of the Union, as the Administration presses generally assert, it occurs to me that there is very great danger to the Union, but that it results from the measures which have caused the present agitation, and not from the agitation itself In truth, agitation is absolutely essential to save the Union, since, unless the equilibrium of the Government can be restored, and the principles of the Constitution be re-established, it will become the duty of the Free States to withdraw from a Confederacy in which they are no longer equals, but only subject Provinces.

As I look upon a very deep and wide-spread agitation at the North to be the only hope of the Union, so I confess I have but little confidence in the efficacy of that or any other means for its preservation The Ship of State has been kept so long upon a wrong course that it is to be feared she has got among the breakers and cannot be saved. Still, the noble structure is worth the effort, and if, by a union of the Northern States for the sake of the Union, the South can be compelled to restore the rights of which we have been deprived, the continuance of the Republic in all its vast territorial integrity may be found not incompatible with the liberties and happiness of the whole people. AQUIDAY.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets..... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Sept. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are not freely offered, and being in fair demand, they rule firm at $6 62½ for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The receipts are very light, and the stock on hand is also limited.

BEESWAX—Sales of 1,600 lbs. Am. yellow were effected at 27c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in good request and are buoyant in price.

COAL—Foreign remains scarce and quiet, without change in value. Anthracite is in improved demand at former rates.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at unaltered figures. The sales since our last have embraced but 40 pks. Java at 14½c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 11c.@12c.; some Porto Rico on private terms; 700 Rio at 11c.@11½c.; and 50 St. Domingo at 10½c @10½c. ₱ lb

COPPER—Has not varied in demand or value.

COTTON—There has not been much done in this line, to-day. Operators are not satisfied with the telegraphic summary of the news by the *America*, and they want to get their letters by her, ere they move freely. Hence the inaction. Prices are nominally the same, though, if anything, leaning in favor of buyers. The day's sales were in small quantities. For the present we must dispense with quotations.

FEATHERS—Are selling slowly, but are steady. The supply is not large, but is quite adequate to the wants of buyers.

FISH—Dry Cod are in pretty good demand, and though offered with greater freedom, they readily bring $3 75@$4 12½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are not so brisk but as there is no accummulation of stock, prices are sustained,—$21 for large No. 1, $13 50 for do. No. 2, and $6 50 for do No. 3, ₱ bbl. Salmon and Herring are as previously reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more inquired for, for home use, export and on speculation, and prices for desirable qualities are somewhat firmer, with a tendency to rise. Good common and medium grades are the most in request, especially for shipment and investment. The receipts of such scarcely equal the requirements of purchasers. The finer kinds attract considerable attention from Eastern and local dealers, and though not quite so buoyant as other descriptions they command a very full rates. The day's transactions add up 17,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, within our revised range:

Inferior State	6 00 @ 7 62½
Ordinary State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Straight State	7 87½@ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00@ 8 25
Mixed Western	7 69½@ 7 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Michigan	8 02½ @ 8 12½
Common to Good Ohio	7 68½@ 7 87½
Fancy Ohio	7 87½@ 8 12½
Extra Ohio	8 12½@ 8 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 12½@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	8 12½@ 8 37½
Extra Genesee	9 00 @10 75

Towards the close there were but very few lots of any kind obtainable at our inside figures, these rates being generally realized by sellers. It is thought the *America's* mails will add materially to the number of unexecuted foreign orders in market, and this circumstance induces much confidence among factors. Canadian Flour is quiet but steady. The arrivals thereof are not important, and the supply is very moderate. The day's sales include 600 bbls at $5@$9 ₱ bbl. Some small lots of an inferior quality were procured a shade below our lowest quotations, but they afforded no criterion of the market. Southern is in better request, while there is an absence of a corresponding increase in the receipts, and prices are on the advance. The day's business consists of 1 800 bbls. at $8@$10 for the whole range of brands, from low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, and is firm at $6 50@$10 75 ₱ bbl There were 150 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal taken at $4 62½ ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Are still rather sparingly offered and bought at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is not so brisk, and is unsteady. The supply is not greater than the actual wants of buyers,—but the enhanced claims of owners, and the rapid rise in freights, materially affect both the home and export demand. Southern Wheat is still coming forward pretty freely and in fair condition,—while the receipts from the Western States are increasing, and there is rather more arriving from the interior of our own State, though much of the product of Western New-York has been bought up by the millers in the neighborhood thereof. The sales since our last comprise about 52,000 bushels, here and to arrive shortly, at $2 06 for good Canadian White; $2 06@$2 15 for fair to very handsome Southern White,—the higher rate exceeding the general market price for the best kind; $2 03 for fair California White, in which there is not a great deal doing, and $1 60 for common Upper Lake Red, ₱ bushel. Genesee White is scarce and somewhat nominal; and of Western White there are no very considerable parcels offering. The heaviest portion of the receipts from the West thus far, have been of Red Wheat. Rye is quiet. There is not much of it arriving, but sufficient to satisfy the wants of buyers,—especially while it is held at such high prices as at present are demanded for it. 5,000 bushels have been sold, since our last, at from $1 15@$1 17 for inferior to good ordinary, ₱ bushel. Prime lots are the rarest, though the most needed. Barley is beginning to arrive in larger quantities, but it is still scarce and wanted at buoyant prices. Sales of 1,460 bushels two-rowed have transpired at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Prime would doubtless command $1 37@$1 38, but it is, in a measure, out of market. Oats are less freely offered, and are on the advance. This day's sales were made at 41c@43c for State, and 42c@44c for Western, ₱ bushel. The latter are quite rare, and quick of sale at our quotations. Corn is abundant and depressed. The home inquiry is a trifle one, while that for export is kept in check mainly by the firmness of holders and the prevailing high rates of freight. The day's business includes 47,000 bushels Western mixed at 86c@87½c, closing heavily within the range. All other descriptions are rare and of uncertain value.

HAY—With limited receipts and a reduced stock River quickly brings 70c.@75c. from shippers, and 80c. @85c. from local buyers, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—American is still firmly held, in view of the favorable accounts from St. Louis, but is inactive. No change of moment in Foreign.

HIDES—The disagreement about prices continues, and still obstructs business. The receipts are to a fair extent, and have an accumulating stock.

HOPS—Are actively inquired for, but are influenced by the selling freely at 15c @16c.; and Old at 10c @14c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

IRON—We hear that 160 tons Scotch Pig brought $36 50@$37, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—Is in reduced supply and held above the views of buyers

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is in rather better demand, and is quite firm. Nothing new in other kinds.

LIME—Rockland sells freely at yesterday's prices.

MOLASSES—About 114 bbls. New-Orleans have been sold in small parcels at 38c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, but steady at $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ 280 lbs. There have been 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine disposed of at 46c.@47c. ₱ gallon, showing a brisker, but less firm market. Tar and Rosin are without variation.

OILS—Crude is moderately inquired for, and is very firm. A better demand prevails for Refined at former rates. Red Oil is rare and held at 67c @68c. ₱ gallon. Small lot of Palm Oil bring 9½c @9½c ₱ lb. Olive is unchanged. Linseed is retailing at 94c. ₱ gallon, while large lots are offered at 91c @92c., without finding buyers. Lard Oil has not varied.

PLASTER PARIS—A good inquiry exists for this article at steady rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened with a fair degree of animation, but closed quietly and languidly. The day's sales since our last include 550 bbls., closing at $22 50@$22 62½ for Mess, and $21 25@$21 37½ for prime, ₱ bbl.; besides which, nearly 2,000 bbls. Mess were contracted for, part deliverable by 15th November at $22, part deliverable at any time during the remainder of this year at $20, and part deliverable in January at $19, ₱ bbl Cut Meats continue scarce and in request at, however, irregular prices. Western Smoked Bacon is also rare and needed at 13c. ₱ lb. Lard is brisker and rather firmer, the sales since our last comprising 600 bbls. good to prime, at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive, yet firm—200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 50@$12 for Prime; $13@$14 for country Mess and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and nominal Beef Hams are rare and needed. Butter attracts considerable attention: 15c @16c for Ohio; 19c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@24c. for good to choice do., ₱ lb Cheese is less active at from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—A fair export demand existed to-day for desirable lots but these were not to any considerable extent, and, in consequence, the transactions were limited. 80 tierces changed hands at from $5@$5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs Home dealers are buying very little. About 200 tierces new are expected by the next Charleston steamer. If united to the wants of purchasers, they will find a ready market within our range.

SALT—Is freely bought at previous quotations.

SALTPETRE—Is salable and firm, as before quoted.

SEEDS—Are unchanged.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile bought at 11c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are not very active, but rule firm.

SUGARS—Manifest still less animation at former prices—the sales since our last having been confined to 600 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 7¾c @8c. ₱ lb. The refiners are doing a livelier business at unchanged figures.

TALLOW—6,000 lbs. prime were sold to-day at full rates.

TEAS—Privately, remains quiet, the country demand being limited, while there is not much inquiry from local jobbers Prices are sustained. This forenoon's auction sale was fairly attended, and passed off with moderate spirit. We annex a full report:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co

Per ships *Red Gauntlett*, &c. Terms, 6 mos. credit.

Young Hyson—64 bf ch extra fine Moyune 45c.; 56 do 46½c; 79 do 46½c @46c; 50 do. finest, 40½c.; 55 do.; fine Moyune, 38c.; 68 do. 37c; 119 do 36c; 123 do. and 30 do 35c; 63 do. 35c.@34c.; 75 do superior, 33c.@32½c; 34 do. Moyune, 32c.; 45 do superior, 29½c; 38 do fine do 24½c; 193 do superior, 20½c.; 228 do. 20c.

Hyson—95 bf ch finest Moyune, 50c; 46 do. do. 44½c.; 24 do. fine do, 38c; 13 do. do. 37c.; 26 do. superior do 33½c.@33c

Gunpowder—20 bf ch Moyune, 55½c; 40 do. extra fine, 52@37½c., 26 do. superior, 35½c; 16 do. finest Moyune, and 13 do extra fine, 32½c.

Imperial—15 chests finest Moyune, 54½c; 10 do. extra fine do, 50½c.; 8 do. finest do, 50½c.; 25 do superior, 32½c

Hyson Skin—74 chests fine Moyune, 19c.; 31 do. superior do, 16c

Hyson Twankay—167 chests finest Moyune, 27c.; 31 half chests extra fine, 23c.; 42 do. do. do, 21½c.

Southong—25 chests finest Company, 34½c.; 138 do. fine, 23c; 193 do do., 20c.

Oolong—66 half chests choice pure, 31c.; 198 do. do. do., and 223 do. curious do., 28½c.; 77 do. extra fine, 26½c.; 200 do. do. do., and 207 do. curious pure, 26c; 35 do. superior, and 145 do extra fine, 25c.

TOBACCO—Is actively sought after at buoyant prices, while desirable lots are becoming quite scarce. The sales since Tuesday last embrace 186 hhds. and 120 bales Kentucky, (part from a wrecked vessel,) at 6½c @10½c; 175 cases Seed Leaf at 7½c @15c., and 243 bales Havana at 27c @45c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40½c @41c., and 200 hhds Drudge at 40c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was more animation observable to-day, at still stronger rates. For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,000 bbls. Flour, and some Resin, part at 3s. 9d @4s.; 50,000 bush. Grain at 12d for immediate, and 13d for future delivery, ₱ bush.; 350 bales Cotton, chiefly at 3d. ₱ lb.; 9,000 boxes Cheese at 40s @45s ₱ ton, the latter being the general asking rate toward the close. For London and Glasgow, the engagements were light at proportionate figures. A moderate business was transacted for Continental ports at full rates.

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From 200 to 800 Boats always on hand A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 Water-st.

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J. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....51 Barclay-st.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASS SABBATH MEETING FOR THE AID OF COLORED CHURCHES.—TO-MORROW (Sept. 30th) there will be a union of four other Churches with Prince st (colored) Presbyterian Church (Dr. PENNINGTON'S) to aid in removing their debt. The following will be the order:

In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, Revs. Messrs. FREEMAN, of Brooklyn, and W. H. RUSS, will officiate.

Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Revs. Messrs MORGAN, of 34th-st., and WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, will officiate

In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Revs CHARLES B. RAY and the Pastor, will officiate.

At each service a collection will be taken to aid in making the debt on the property

NOTICE.—The first anniversary of the Jersey City YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct 1, at 7½ o'clock, in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Wayne-st. Addresses will be delivered by Rev R. DAVIDSON, D D., of New-Brunswick, N J., and Rev. THEO L. CUYLER, of New York.

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From Prof. W. G. T. Shedd, Andover Theological Institution

I am free to say that they strike me as being well adapted to the purpose for which they were made. The elements of good utterance specified in them are few, simple and real. The mind of the pupil, being directed to inflection, stress, emphasis, and pause, is fixed upon essential points at one and the voice is drilled upon these with thoroughness and exactness by the examples given. I think the general influence of these series must be to make distinct, animated and natural readers and speakers.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Fusion at Syracuse.

We have given very full reports of the State Conventions thus far held by all the political parties. That of the Whigs and Republicans,—which we gave yesterday—was more important than either of the others, since it signalizes the commencement of a new political order of things,—the inauguration of a new political party, which must more or less permanently affect the current history of the country.

At the Convention, all issues but that growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were dropped. All ultraism concerning Slavery is carefully avoided in the platform. Nothing is said, or proposed to be done, concerning Slavery in the States or in the District of Columbia;—nor is the Fugitive Slave Law made an issue in the coming canvass. In these respects, and in general temperateness of tone, the Republicans at Syracuse were more moderate and conservative than they were last year at Saratoga. They took more to practical results and less at vehemence of language and bold demonstrations. Their action will command a large share of public confidence, and be, practically, far more effective and influential.

It will not escape notice, that the Fusion movement ignores the issues growing out of Temperance and the Prohibitory Law of last year. It does this because that question has nothing to do with the specific objects which the movement itself aims to accomplish. The State officers, with the exception of the Attorney General and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, can take no official action upon that law; and need not, therefore, be selected with any reference to it. In the nominations for the offices excepted, friends of the Temperance Cause, if not of the particular law now on the statute book, have been chosen.

The Temperance Convention is to meet on the 4th of October. An effort will be made by a portion of that body to nominate a ticket composed entirely of pledged total abstinence men, and of pledged friends of the law passed last Winter. It is understood that Mr. DELAVAN, who was in favor of a different course last year, and who has repeatedly declared his preference for a more moderate prohibitory law than either of the two already passed, is now an advocate of the plan proposed. It is not at all unlikely that this may lead to a serious division in the Temperance ranks,—and that a very large body of the friends of Temperance may be of opinion that it is quite time to take the cause out of the hands of men whose zeal is so much greater than their discretion, and who have hitherto done it much more harm than good.

The Effect of the News.

Unhappily, for the good of mankind, philosophers are rare, and but few men have the faculty of drawing just conclusions from passing events. Strange as it may seem, the news of the fall of Sebastopol and the certainty of that great event speedily leading to other victories, and at last to the triumph of the Allies in compelling Russia to sue for peace, have had the effect of disturbing public confidence in the value of commercial securities, and caused a temporary tightness in the money market. Precisely the contrary effect should have been anticipated and realized. No arrival from Europe since the Eastern War commenced has put us in possession of more important intelligence for the welfare of American interests, or which promised more flattering results than that brought by the *America*, and which we laid before our readers in yesterday's TIMES. It is very certain that there will be a more active demand for American products in Europe than has existed in many years; and, whatever burdens the present costly war may impose upon the people of England and France, they can have no injurious effects upon us, but quite a contrary influence. If the Securities held by English capitalists should be returned to us, their proceeds will come back to us again in payment for our cotton and corn, which Europe cannot exist without. The distresses of Europe have, from the beginning, been among the great sources of our prosperity; and the war, which, if continued another year, must add so heavily to the taxes of the working people, cannot fail to send to our shores fresh hordes of industrious artisans, who will seek here the means of support which their own country denies them. If Europe were largely in our debt, we might well have serious apprehensions of never being paid, but as the indebtedness lies on our side, it does not appear to be strictly rational to apprehend difficulty from a flattering prospect of our being able to pay it off sooner than we had expected from an enhanced value of our raw materials, which our creditor must needs take from us. That the actual effect of the present state of political and financial affairs in Europe must be to give a new impetus to our commerce, and enhance values on this side of the Atlantic, there cannot be a shadow of doubt; yet, for the want of a just view of affairs, and a timid habit of deferring to foreign opinions, the last steamer's news had a depressing influence in Wall-street, which must be of very temporary endurance.

We have noted in some of our cotemporaries the most wild and incoherent ideas in relation to the future designs of the Allies, one of them having gravely informed its readers that as soon as the war with Russia should be at an end, France and England would at once commence operations against this country, though what the motive would be for such a movement was not stated. But, the war with Russia is not at an end; and though the Allies are now in a much better position than they have been in before, we see no reasons for believing all their difficulties are going to end with the fall of the Russians in the Crimea.

The future is full of brightness and hope for the United States. The revolutions on the Continent, and the famine in Ireland increased the immigration to this country to an unprecedented degree, and added enormously to our productive resources; and we look to a similar result as an inevitable consequence of the hardships which the war in Russia must impose upon the working classes of Great Britain and France. We are not destined to remain long a debtor nation to the Old World.

Ex-Governor Seymour at Tammany.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR made a speech at Tammany Hall last night, in which he discussed the whole range of political topics that now engage public attention. It was elaborate, prepared with care, and is evidently a political document of more than ordinary significance. In spite, therefore, of the pressure upon our columns, we publish it at length in this morning's TIMES.

Governor SEYMOUR contests at length, and with great earnestness, the principle of the Prohibitory Law—having less stress upon the provisions of any specific enactment than upon the general tendency of all attempts to enforce morality by legal coercion. Its effect upon the public mind, upon the temper and disposition of individuals, and upon the cause of morals, is traced with care and set forth with force.

Upon Slavery extension, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the recent outrages in Kansas, Governor S. takes ground which will surprise, we suspect, some of his oldest friends. He stands forward as the apologist for the Slavery Propaganda, in all its worst and least defensible conduct. He denies that the South has shown any disposition to encroach upon the rights of the North—that any Territorial acquisitions have been made with a view to the extension of Slavery—and that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise involves any violation of good faith—and, while he excuses the recent proceedings of Missouri invaders of Kansas, he lectures Massachusetts roundly for various political sins which he lays to her charge.

The speech is able, and, in spite of its length, will repay perusal.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BRISTOW'S Opera of "Rip Van Winkle" attracted a good audience on its second performance last night. The customary excitement of a first night had somewhat subsided, and the music rested more on its own merits than on the enthusiasm of the composer's friends. We are glad to say the reception was cordial.

The principal stories of the *libretto* are derived, of course, from WASHINGTON IRVING'S tale. The second act, however, is original, the action taking place (it is supposed) during the sleep of *Rip Van Winkle* in the Mountains. It would scarcely be profitable to discuss the merits of the *libretto*. The least that is said about it the better. It has some good points and a good many bad ones—particularly in what are called the unities—or proprieties of time and place.

In the treatment of his subject Mr. BRISTOW has evidently consulted the popular appetite for light and cheerful music, with a leaning at times towards the sublime and martial sch ol. He has succeeded in garbing some slight ideas in an agreeable manner, but has not, we think, given birth to any strikingly original ones. The character of the music may be described in a single word—it is pretty. To appreciate it thoroughly you must listen with an a severe ear; that is to say, you must forget the correctness of the dramatic situation, and take the music as music only without regard to it. Mr. BRISTOW does not identify himself with the emotional requirements of the drama; he is never passionate nor dramatic. For these reasons there is throughout the opera a deficiency of local coloring. We are never reminded that the scene before us happened a century ago among a quaint and highly characteristic people. If we shut our eyes we may easily fancy ourselves in a modern Italian opera house; so thoroughly conventional is the music. Against these defects we may place many excellences, amongst others, genuinity and elegance. The writing throughout is fluent, and usually well proportioned, although sometimes exuberant. In the orchestral department Mr. BRISTOW has displayed great good taste in avoiding unwieldy figures, and experimental combinations. It rarely happens that a young composer accomplishes all that he attempts, but Mr. BRISTOW has wa'l'ed success deadin doing so. We were somewhat alarmed when we saw three ominous trombones in the Orchestra, but without any serious cause; the bass instruments being used cautiously and with tact. The best instrumental writing, however, is for the stringed basses and the wood. To conclude our remarks, we venture to say that "Rip Van Winkle" will enjoy a run, and be popular. One or two of the melodies will get on the street organs, and when they have had their day and the Opera its career, Mr. BRISTOW will do something better.

Miss LOUISA PYNE sang with exquisite precision and sweetness. Her *rôle* is a very severe one and taxes the resources of her voice. Mr. HARRISON sings better in this opera than we remember to have heard him. Mr. STRETTON—the new basso—possesses an effective voice of good cultivation, and can sing a ballad with admirable sympathetic sweetness. He is a valuable member of the company. Miss PYNE, as *Dame Van Winkle*, does all that is necessary in a creditable manner. The choruses are good, and the orchestra about as good as it usually is at this house.

It is not possible to praise sufficiently the admirable manner in which this opera has been placed upon the stage. The scenery is a marvel of artistic skill and completeness. For the sake of a liberal enterprise, to say nothing of higher considerations of art, we invite our readers to contribute to the success of the new opera of "Rip Van Winkle"!

Items.

The first concert of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia comes off to-night. Signorina VESTVALI, Signors CERESA, BRIGNOLI and HERR LOUIS SCHREIBER assist.... Signorina VESTVALI's concerts have been unusually successful in Philadelphia. The sale of tickets had to be stopped on the first night, so great was the crowd.... Signora PARODI gives three more concerts in the City of Brotherly Love, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday next.... The Maennerchor and Concordia Musical Societies of Philadelphia give a grand concert for the benefit of the Norfolk sufferers on Monday.... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS took a benefit last night at the Walnut-street Theatre.... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is playing in Syracuse.... PAUL JULIEN gave a farewell concert in Syracuse on Thursday last, assisted by JOCKEL, the pianist, ADELINE PATTI and Signor BARILI. PAUL has been engaged for Her Majesty's Theatre, London.... The Eagle-street Theatre, Buffalo, is to let.... Miss KIMBERLY is at the Cleveland Theatre. The regular Company at the Athenæum, in the same city, is getting on well.... Mrs. ANNIE SERVEN took a benefit in Portland, Me., on Thursday evening. Mr. W. H. SMITH, Mr. GOODALL and others, assisted.... Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD is at the Boston Museum, Mr. VANDENHOFF at the Boston Theatre, Mr. CRANFRAC at the National, and Mr. T. PLACIDE at the Howard.... FABIANI gave a concert last evening in Baltimore. Miss INCE is at Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore; the CHARLEYS at the Front, Miss MORANT at Dawson's, and Mr. SCOTT and Miss HATHAWAY at the Museum.... COLLINS, the comedian, gives an Irish entertainment in St. Louis on Wednesday.... A Miss DORA SHAW made her first appearance at the St. Louis Theatre on Tuesday evening last.... Mr. and Mrs. RICHINGS are at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo.... The HUTCHINSON Family gave a concert in Chicago on Thursday.... DION BOUCICAULT produced a new play, written by himself—*the one hundred and tenth* from his pen—at Cincinnati, last week. Miss ROBERTSON and himself sustained the principal characters.... TRUFFI and BENEDETTI were, at last accounts, in Italy, having passed the summer in Milan, their own place of residence, Forli, about forty miles from Bologna, being severely afflicted with cholera. Since her return to Europe, TRUFFI, or rather Signora BENEDETTI, has sung two seasons, of about eight months each: one at Corfu, and the last at Bucharest. Both were profitable and successful. BENEDETTI's voice has been quite restored, but he has not resumed his profession since his return to Italy.... There is a rumor in London that Miss COSHMAN intends taking the Haymarket for a winter season.... GODARD, the aeronaut, is at Toledo.... Mr. MURDOCH is giving dramatic readings at Cincinnati.... Miss ELIZA LUGAN enjoyed a complimentary benefit at Indianapolis on Saturday night.... The Alleghenians commence a New-York engagement on Monday next, at the Academy Hall, No. 663 Bowery.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

Further Details of the Foreign News.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 28.

The Royal Mail steamer *America*, arrived here from Halifax, at about 9 o'clock this evening. The mails brought by her will be forwarded by the early train to-morrow morning, over the New-Haven Road, and will be due in New-York at 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

A letter from Paris, dated the 13th inst., says:—The *Te Deum* ordered by the Emperor at the Church of Notre Dame, as a thanksgiving to God for the capture of Sebastopol, was chanted this morning with all the pomp which the Catholic Church is capable of displaying—the Ministers, the great Departments of the State, several of the foreign Ambassadors, numerous Generals, the Senators, the members of the Legislative body, the Judges, and, in a word, all the great bodies of the State, together with the different members of the academic and learned institutions, were present.

A more brilliant display of uniforms, embroideries, and decorations, has seldom been seen. The Emperor went to the Cathedral in grand procession, escorted by strong detachments of guides, Cuirassiers of the Guard, and Cent Gardes. His Majesty was in a carriage drawn by eight horses, led by lackeys in splendid liveries. He was accompanied by Prince JEROME, and wore the uniform of a General. The Empress was not present.

The National Guards and troops of the line were drawn up on both sides of the streets leading from the Tuileries to the Notre Dame. A vast crowd of spectators lined the streets along which the *cortège* passed, and the windows of the houses were filled with people. His Majesty both going and returning was greeted with hearty acclamations of "Vive l'Empereur." All the houses on the line of the procession were profusely decorated with English and French flags.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame was decorated, internally and externally, with English, French, Turkish and Sardinian flags. On the column, also, was a large escutcheon, bearing the English and French arms. The sight of the standard of the Protestant English in the venerable Catholic Cathedral of Paris was very remarkable. It was, in fact, one of the most striking traits that has occurred in the course of the Alliance.

A dispatch dated Paris, Sept. 12, says that fresh reinforcements are ordered to proceed to the Crimea immediately, to join the Grenadiers and the Guards.

A dispatch from Vienna states that Baron KUBECK, President of the Council, has died of cholera.

In regard to the losses of the French, a French letter says:

It is reported in Paris that no less than four French Generals were killed in the attack on Sebastopol on Saturday. The death of Gen. DE SALLES, however, who made the attack on the Central Bastion, is not yet confirmed. The names of those killed are Gens. RIVET LE BRETON, and NIEL. Gen. DE MAROLLES is missing, and it is feared that he has met his death from the explosion of a mine.

General CONSTATON is severely wounded, and the favorite Aide de Camp of General PELISSIER mortally so. Of the French casualities, otherwise we know as yet nothing positive. The total number is as yet not allowed in transpire. Some believe that it will be found to amount to 10,000, including the English loss, while others form a lower estimate. Probably the returns will not be given until after the celebration of the *Te Deum* in Paris.

The London *Times* speaks of the nobility of the Russians in maintaining themselves in the Northern Forts, but says the works there are inferior in strength to those they have quitted, and do not comprise the resources of an arsenal and a town, and that they are supplied with water by wells only.

It also says: We take the final destruction of the Russian steamers by the orders of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to be a further proof of his intention in retreat, otherwise these vessels might have been sheltered for a short time under the large northern batteries. From these indications we conclude that the present object of the Russian Generals is mainly to save the remains of their army, and the strategical question which remains to be determined by the skill and vigor of the respective belligerents, is whether the Allied forces will not prevent that object.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that the Russian artillery men were at the guns, but with that exception a complete panic took possession of the Russian army at the appearance of the Allies at the Malakoff Tower.

The *Journal Independance Belge* says that at the third assault generals, officers, and soldiers were all mixed together.

An order has been received at Marseilles to suspend the embarkation of bombshells, and to land those already shipped.

General CANROBERT was offered the dignity of Marshal of France but declined to accept it that he might not detract from the lustre of the achievements of General PELISSIER.

The *America*, on her arrival at Halifax, fired thirty six guns in commemoration of the victory.

The Africa at Halifax Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 28.

The steamship *Africa* arrived here at 9½, and sailed again at 11 o'clock last night for Liverpool.

Firemen's Celebration at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Friday, Sept. 28.

The firemen's muster in this city to-day drew out from other towns an immence crowd of spectators, variously estimated at from four to five thousand, and gathered together twenty-three fire companies from abroad. Accompanying the latter were thirteen brass bands, and the procession included not far from 1,500 persons. At the Convention yesterday, some forty companies were represented by one hundred and fifty delegates, and a permanent New England organization was perfected in the choice of LEVI W. PARK, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city, as President, one Vice President, and an Executive Committee, consisting of two from each New England State.

Twenty-two of the Companies present from other towns entered for prizes to day, of which there were two—one of $300 and one of $200—for the best playing.

The Bay State Company, of Westfield, HENRY BARRETT foreman, bore off the first prize, by a play of 148 feet, and the Mechanics' Company, of Holyoke, the second, by a play of 147 feet.

The wind was unfavorable for some of the machines, while by a temporary lull others had an advantage. The playing is far below that of last year's muster.

The first winning machine is of the BUTTON manufacture, while the second was made by HOWARD, Davis & Co., of Boston.

The occasion passed off without accident or outbreak, and the result appeared generally satisfactory to all.

Later and Interesting from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

By the arrival of the steamer *Orizaba*, we have dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst., from which we learn that CANALIZO had abdicated his office of Provisional President. The Council had decided to adopt the plan of ACUTLA, thus putting an end to all fear of collision between the army and civilians. Still, however, it cannot be said that there is any actual government, and there are well grounded fears that anarchy will yet prevail in the City and Country.

Generals ALVAREZ and COMONFORT were daily expected at Cuernavaca.

Yucatan, Carmen and several other places had declared for the Revolution. General LAACASSO's brigade of a thousand strong had surrendered to the new national troops.

VIDAURRI has published a new and more liberal tariff, and a decree had been issued reorganizing the army. At Vera Cruz over 500 national guards had been enrolled.

Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society.

ELMIRA, Friday, Sept. 28.

Extensive preparations have been made here for the Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society which commences next Thursday. The grounds are all in readiness, and already a large number of entries of stock, implements of agriculture, &c., &c., have been made. It is expected there will be a multitude of visitors to the exhibition, and the hotel proprietors are making every exertion to accommodate all who come.

Extra trains will be run on the New-York and Erie, Williamsport and Elmira, and Canandaigua Railroads, to convey passengers to and from all the neighboring villages. A portion of the officers of the State Society are here, actively engaged in arranging the details of the Fair, in union with the Local Committee. A ladies' grand equestrian match will take place on Saturday, Oct. 6, which will be the closing feature of the exhibition.

Pennsylvania Fusion Convention—State Fair, &c.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Sept. 28.

The Fusion Convention last night nominated THOMAS NICHOLSON, at present Cashier of the State Treasury, for Canal Commissioner, in place of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, whose name is withdrawn.

The Ball of the Agricultural Society, last evening, was a splendid affair. It was attended by the President, who read the exciting foreign news to the assemblage, which created a great sensation. The President left this morning for Washington.

LANCASTER, Friday, Sept. 28.

The nomination of THOMAS NICHOLSON for Canal Commissioner, is well received here. PETER MARTIN the previous Know-Nothing nominee, expressed his determination to do all in his power to secure the election of the Fusion nominee.

Passmore Williamson and the Fugitive Slaves.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 28.

A suit has been commenced in the Eastern District Court against PASSMORE WILLIAMSON for the value of the abducted slaves belonging to Mr. WHEELER.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 28.

Our State Fair closed this afternoon. Upwards of 20,000 persons were present to hear the Address delivered by Mr. WATTS. The premiums were announced by Secretary WALKER.

The Yellow Fever on the Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

We learn that there were forty deaths from fever at Vicksburg for the week ending yesterday, out of 170 cases. At Canton there are many deaths daily, and at many other points on the river the fever is raging with more or less violence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 28.

During the past week, there have been 40 deaths from the yellow fever at Vicksburg, and 170 new cases. At Canton the number of deaths has been 20.

The Atalanta (Ga.) Bank.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Sept. 28—6 P. M.

Our correspondent at Augusta learns, in reference to the rumored failure of the Atalanta Bank, that certain parties at Chicago have recently drawn heavily upon its specie, and that some of the Bank's notes have been protested. We have seen a private dispatch from a respectable source, dated at Macon, Ga. to-day, which states that the rumors to the prejudice of the Bank are without foundation.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Politics.

The following Charter ticket was placed in nomination by the Whig Charter Convention of the Third Ward last evening:

Councilman—WILLIAM PATTEN.
Assessor—JOHN M. COSTA.
School Commissioner—E. H. SHAFFER.
School Inspectors—D. C. HENDERSON and JOHN M. FOX.
School Trustees—William Ivison, 3 years; John M. Flint, 2 years, and H. Lounsbury, 1 year.
Constables—Alexander Thompson and James R. Reed.

Election Inspectors were also nominated.

Mr. MICHAEL RYAN has been nominated for Assembly by the Hard-Shells of the Third Assembly District, composed of the First and Second Wards.

The Hards of the First Assembly District have nominated MICHAEL RYAN for Assembly.

The German Democrats have nominated Mr. FRANZ JOSEF MILLER, as Councilman of the Forty-eighth District.

The Hards of the Tenth Assembly District Convention couldn't get a quorum last night.

The Whigs of the Sixteenth Assembly District, last night balloted six times without choice and adjourned *sine die*. JAMES H. THAYER and THEODORE B. VOORHIS were the candidates. An appeal will be made to the Broadway House.

A few "old-line Harry Clay Whigs" had a meeting at Constitution Hall, last evening. Mr. SYLVANUS B. WARD presided, and Mr. M. BELLOWS acted as Secretary. They did little beyond expressing their disgust at the action of the recent Whig State Convention.

The Delegates to the Fourteenth District Assembly Convention met last evening at No. 200 Eighth avenue, but did not agree upon a candidate. Adjourned to next Wednesday evening.

The delegates to the Second District Assembly Convention, comprising the Third and Sixth Wards, met last evening at TYLER'S, No 1 Church-street, and nominated BENJAMIN RAY for Assembly.

The Episcopal Convention.

The two great questions debated yesterday were the resolutions of the Committee of Inquiry on the incomes of the Parochial Clergy. The subject caused a very warm debate. Judge JAY, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, Dr. WESTON, of Trinity Church, Revs. Mr. MONTGOMERY, G. T. BEDELL, Mr. GERE, MALBONE JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, Mr. THACKERA, Mr. MULCHAHEY, of Troy, Dr. ANTHON, Dr. TYNG, Dr. VINTON and others, took earnest part in the debate. The whole subject was, on motion, sent back for reconsideration to the the Committee, to the members of which Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN and Hon. LUTHER BRADISH were added.

The question of the Bishop's salary was next taken up. After much warm discussion relative to the division of the Episcopate Fund, it was agreed that each Church should be assessed in proportion to its amount of property, to pay Bishop POTTER the moiety of the salary which was now devoted to Bishop ONDERDONK. It was also resolved that Bishop ONDERDONK's residence should be sold. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Danbury Institute Cadets.

The pupils of the Danbury Scientific and Military Institute visited our City yesterday. Escorted by Robertson's Band, they passed through some of the principal streets and attracted very general observation. Shortly after 1 o'clock they passed to review before the Mayor in the Park, and in the afternoon they went to Governor's Island.

☞ Mr. OSCANYON will deliver a Course of three Lectures on *Turkey*, at the Mercantile Library building, on the 18th, 22d and 25th of October. He proposes to treat of the Institutions of Turkey—Political and Social. A native of Constantinople, Mr. OSCANYON has had ample opportunities of observation, and, educated here, has acquired a copious knowledge of our language. His Course will be interesting.

☞ Mr. HENRY, of Utica, whose jaw was recently broken in this City by "Awful" GARDNER, has been here for several days awaiting a legal investigation of the matter. GARDNER is now out on bail. If his trial can take place before election, it would be very gratifying—to Mr. HENRY, especially, who can but ill afford the laws delays.

☞ The Coroner's Jury found yesterday that JOHN HARMANN came to "his death by a pistol shot wound, and that said pistol was fired by THEODORE DESBICH." A commitment in full was then made out, and accused was taken back to the Tombs to await an examination.

☞ Several dozens of very small black people are on show in Broadway, constituting what is known as a Colored Baby Show. It is an opposition to BARNUM's enterprises, draws moderately, and has a fair attendance to boast of.

☞ The Israelites of the City are celebrating their annual Feast of Tabernacles. The ceremonies began on Thursday evening, at sunset, and conclude to-night. The Synagogues were all well attended yesterday.

☞ RAPHAEL FELIX kindly surrenders the Metropolitan Theatre on the 6th of October to the Young Men's Christian Association, for a public meeting for the benefit of the Norfolk and Portsmouth orphans.

☞ The Britishers in town, yesterday, treated only in "'alf and-'alf," in delicate recognition of the fact that "Sebastopol was taken" by the joint efforts of the Allies.

☞ Judge THOMSON decided yesterday that hotel-keepers are liable for damage done to the baggage of their boarders while in their houses, and gave $100 damages to such a plaintiff, before the Marine Court.

☞ Justice COWLES has discharged JOHN R. PHELPS, on the ground that his mother needed his services more than his country does, and that he has fits of insanity.

☞ JOHN FARRELL, an auctioneer, was arrested yesterday on a charge of getting $98 worth of clothing by false pretenses.

☞ JOHN R. BRIGGS, of Buffalo, aged 60 years, had a loose woman arrested for robbing him of a $200 watch at her house on Thursday night.

☞ The "Building Association Legislative Committee" will probably report adversely to the Association.

☞ The Central Park Committee is to report next Tuesday. Hurrah!

☞ School house No. 2 is to be re-opened on Monday.

"The Two Voices."

First Voice—What letter would you leave out of "Maud," to characterise that remarkable poem?

Second Voice—The second letter, because it is muddy. Mud.

First Voice—No.

Second Voice—Well, then, the third letter. Mad. That must be it.

First Voice—No. The first letter, because it is Aud (odd.)

Second Voice—Disgraceful!

[*Harvard Omnes.*

NEW WAY TO PAY A FINE.—At Paterson, a day or two ago, a man was brought up before the Police Court and fined for selling brandy. The amount of the fine was twenty dollars and costs. The Justice obligingly took the prisoner's note at thirty days; and let him off at that, very comfortably and pleasantly.

A Literary Heresy.

The London *Athenæum* denounces the republication *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, and characterizes those celebrated productions as "poor and inflated, heavy, pompous, glittering, and with here and there an exceptional page, insufferably tedious." Prof. WILSON, it says, exercised a most disastrous influence over the periodical press, by his coarse assaults upon character,—by investing foul anecdotes against political opponents, and by branding every one whose opinions he disapproved as a profligate, a swindler or a fool. The time for repeating such vulgarity, it thinks, has passed. The *Athenæum* adds:

"Is it possible that any man of good feeling can find pleasure in these days in hearing the Rev C. COLTON, author of *Lacon*, described as 'a clergyman and bankrupt wine-merchant, and E. O. PLAYER, diner, &c'—the philanthropist MARTIN referred to as 'that Irish jackass, MARTIN,'—Lord BROUGHAM compared with 'a Billingsgate fish wife,'—Mr. LEIGH HUNT described as 'holding his stinking breath'—the aged JEREMY BENTHAM talked of as 'Grey Jerry, the old shrew,'—Mr. MCCULLOCH, our celebrated political economist, portrayed as 'an obscure and insolent fellow' and 'an infuriated dunce,'—Mr. HENRY COLBURN described as 'a conceited mannikin,'—Mr. DISRAELI as 'an obscure person,'—Mr. MUDIE, as not 'absolutely a blackguard,'—COBBETT as 'the old ruffian,'—HOGARTH, the painter, as 'a wasp,'—HAZLITT as 'a loathsome dunce,'—HUME as 'a poor creature in mind, soul and heart,'—and Dr. PARIS, now President of the College of Physicians, as 'a stick'!"

There is a great deal of truth and good sense in this—as we suspect most of the readers of the *Noctes* will confess.

Juvenile readers are indebted to Mr. H. W. HEWET, engraver and printer in New-York, for the commencement of a series of Illuminated Household Stories, illustrated from designs by W. H. THWAITES, and engraved by the best artists. *Cinderella*, the first published, has about a dozen illustrations. Of these the most beautiful is a frontispiece gorgeously painted in oil colors—which is quite a picture in miniature. The title page is also well executed, and the whole story is illustrated in a number of wood cuts, executed in a superior style, and worthy of study for their picturesqueness and also their attention to costume. The narrative is printed on handsome type, and every page has an engraved border. The work also has the advantage of low price.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, have republished *Clouds and Sunshine* and *Art: a Dramatic Tale*, by CHARLES READE, a young English writer who lately burst upon the reading world in unexpected originality and strength of subject and style. These stories were written, we suspect, before *Peg Woffington* and *Christie Johnstone*, but are not unworthy of the same parentage. Of the two, we prefer *Art*, of which Mrs. OLDFIELD, whose acting was considered unequaled over a century ago, is the heroine. It is most dramatically rendered, with its light and shade artistically distributed, and whoever takes it up must read it in one sitting. A forthcoming novel by Mr. READE is announced in England, and will be immediately reproduced by TICKNOR & FIELDS.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 29.

POETRY.—The Harvest Hymn.

A WIFE'S STORY—In seven Chapters: Chapter I.

A highly interesting tale.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Several columns of the latest Agricultural Intelligence, carefully prepared expressly for this paper; giving accounts of Wheat and other crops throughout the United States—Present Condition of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in this City—Exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society—Meeting of the Farmers' Club—Orange County Agricultural Fair—Great Display of Horses—Tomato Figs—Retail Prices at City Market.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—Latest intelligence from that much-talked-of locality, illustrating matters connected with its Legislature, &c.

GOSSIP IN PARIS—OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE—By the *Baltic*.

EDITORIALS—A Word about Crime—Kansas Movements—Dangers Ahead—The Two Services—A War with Europe—The Three Millions Indemnity—Enlistment of Recruits for the Crimea—The British Minister Implicated—Something Wrong in Society—Common Sense—Beef Down—General Scott.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—A Condensed Account of the Domestic News of the Week.

CITY NEWS—The City Intelligence of the Week is carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY TIMES expressly for this paper.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week—Official Bank Statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $9. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States. It will be sent to subscribers, *by Mail or Express*, at the following rates:

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☞ BELL & HENDRICKSON, opposite Bleecker Hall, No 538 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., are Agents for the NEW-YORK DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. Single copies by the week or Month can be obtained on application to them.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No 80 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.
This world renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cents per bottle. Proprietor's Depot No. 63 Liberty-st.

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium No 128 Canal-st., calls attention to his beautiful style of Fall Hats; and although not claiming to surpass every other manufacturer, warrants them to be light, elegant, durable, and what is equally essential, economical. J. W. KELLOGG.

SILKS! SILKS!! S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. HAVE now in store a splendid assortment of rich plaid, satin and chene stripe silks, French merinoes, cashmeres, mashla de laines, shawls cloaks talmas laces and embroideries, which they are selling at prices lower than any other house in the City. COLUMBIAN HALL No. 281 Grand-st.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, have just opened and now in store a large and splendid lot of rich Brussels Carpets at 8s. per yard. Other carpets equally low.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

TALMAS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. WILL OFFER this morning another large lot of those Talmas at $6 and $8, well worth $10 and $12.
COLUMBIAN HALL No 281 Grand-st.

STELLA SHAWLS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. WILL open this morning a large invoice of Stella Shawls, at $8, $10 and $12, worth $10, $12 and $15.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WARE & CO.,
No 187 Canal-st. near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 25 per cent less than their usual prices.
N. B.—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BARNES & PARE,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.
NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND WOPS
No 345 Broadway.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INVALID PORTION of our community, we extract the following from the Almanac of Dr. C. M. JACKSON, proprietor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, hoping it may induce a trial of them:—

J. C. ELLIS says:—SHEFFIELD, Ill., March 19 1855.—"I expect to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak highly of its good qualities having proved itself most an excellent Family and Auxiliary. It is a great panacea in the blood and the very best thing to recommend as a general tonic and create a good natural appetite. In short I am sure it is one of the very best medicines known for family use, being safe and pleasant for any one to take."

C. L. D. CROSSWELL says:—ARANDEL IOWA, May 1, 1855.—"Dr. Bitters give unbounded satisfaction to all that have used them, and I do and can always recommend them to all that are afflicted. They have cured many cases of Dyspepsia some of them where hundreds of dollars have been spent for remedies which afforded no relief, and were considered incurable until they used the Bitters."

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

GEVIN'S EXCELSIOR.
A SUPERB NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS.—AT length, after many experiments, GEVIN has succeeded in obtaining a richer and more becoming color for the Fall and Winter Soft Hats, than has ever here-to-fore been produced, either in France or America. He invites especial attention to his "Excelsior" for the term he has nominated this new style—issued for the FIRST TO-DAY. The shape, and the peculiar set of the brim, impart an air of elegance to the "Excelsior," which would alone render it popular; but the color is such as clearly shows it to be the special attraction in Hats—one which all covers the model has been so varied as to suit a man of all ages. For young men the low crown has been adopted, and the higher crown the gentlemen of mature years. These can be had in not that the Excelsior is "high in color," but is one of the most elegant undress hats ever produced in this country.
GEVIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

10,000 MADONNA MIXTURES AT ONE SHILLING per yard.—This cloth will be found the best and cheapest dress thing in the market. The colors are warranted to be ingrain, so that it will not fade, and the dress will cost only the price of a print. We shall offer on Monday
3 cases 40 inches wide Alpaccas, at 1s.
2 cases Twill Cobourg Cloth, 1s 6d.
3 cases

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Dr. [illegible] Presbyterian Church Dr. [illegible] Church in 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be [illegible] and dedicated with appropriate services TO-MORROW (Sun.), 30. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Wm. W. PHILLIPS, D. D. At 3½ o'clock P. M. by the Pastor. Rev. EDWARD E. RANKIN, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D.

☞ Hoboken.—Rev. A. S. PATTON, Pastor of First Baptist Church, will preach in the meeting house at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Theme in the evening—*Memory as a Source of Punishment in the Future State.* Should the weather be favorable on Sabbath the last services of the season will be held in the Elysian Fields. Subject of discourse—*The Blessed Steppes.*

☞ Washington-square.—A farewell Missionary meeting with Rev. JARED W. and EZEKIEL C. SCUDDER, will be held in Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S Church, in Washington square, SABBATH EVENING, the 30th inst. These missionaries are destined for Arcot, India, and will sail with their wives early in October.

☞ Church of the Annunciation.—This Church will be reopened for divine Service (9 a.m. 7 p.m.) SUNDAY, 30th instant, and will be consecrated by the Right Reverend the Provisional Bishop, and the Holy Communion administered in the morning.

☞ False Prophets Exposed.—The Bishop of the Second Advent Church will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway on—*The Teachings of the Popular Clergy compared with the Word of God.* Seats free. Let the candid hear and judge.

☞ Spiritualism in Brooklyn.—Dr. R. T. HALLOCK, of New York, will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The usual conference at 3 P. M.

☞ Franklin-street Baptist Church.—Rev. Mr. ARTHUR SON will preach in the Church in Franklin-st., opposite Varick, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ To the Afflicted A Medical Wonder.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, in their most painful forms; also,

Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Eruptions, Great Impurity of Blood, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, etc., Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured and published in the *Times, Herald, Sun*, and other papers after all other remedies had failed.

Hon. Daniel B. Taylor, whose office is at No. 15 Chambers-st., has recently been cured of inflammatory Rheumatism of so severe a kind that six of the most eminent physicians had failed to mitigate his sufferings.

SCROFULA.—A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley Esq., of the well-known Bowery dry goods store, No. 126 has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so scrubbom and distressing a nature that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. GILLEY will most cheerfully give any information in relation to this most extraordinary case, to any person who may desire it.

ULCERS.—Willet Jarvis, Esq., No. 277 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, no recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

RHEUMATISM.—Mr. T. Johnson, No. 182 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice the natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

B. Rice, Esq., No. 52 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was soon unable to walk or rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. Mr. Rice visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attack, though five years have since elapsed.

Principal Depot No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle; or six for $4. Advice gratis.

For sale by the Druggists and wholesale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., and WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.

Agent for Brooklyn Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

☞ Minnesota Land Office.—TRACY & FARNHAM, Bankers and General Land Agents, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. Collections in Minnesota promptly attended to.

Warrants located and investments made in land that will net from 50 to 100 per cent a year. Probably no part of the West at present offers so great inducements for the investment of capital. For circulars and particulars address as above.

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Samuel W. Putnam, Esq., Brooklyn.
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Hon. Israel Huntington, Syracuse.
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F. C. Cannon, D. D., Geneva.
H. L. Fish, Esq., Rochester.
Charles E. Clark, Esq., Buffalo.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.,
(LATE RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.)
GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.

The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all kinds of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., in full, is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine; and as the value of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care cannot be taken to get the genuine

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 755, Broadway.
Wholesale Depot, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ Truly Unfortunate.—How often this is said of those whose hair is prematurely gray, or has fallen off. To all such let us say that our HAIR REGENERATOR will soon restore your gray hair to its natural color, prevent it from falling off, and produce an entire new growth. Much money has been spent, and many things offered to the public for the growth and preservation of the hair, which have proved ineffectual; but we will only ask you to try this regenerator, and you will then say you have found one article worth the money you pay for it. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six. For sale by us at No. 341 Broadway, New York.

KNIGHT & CO.

Also by our agent, JAMES CONDIE, No. 166 8th-av.

☞ These $3 75 Boots made to order by A. BAKER, No. 18 Ann-st., are made of the best French Calfskin, and will wear as well and look as neat as any $5 or $7 boots. Best French patent leather boots, warranted, $5 to $7. A last prepared for each customers. Give them a trial.

☞ Medical Institute.—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Santé* possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will address:

R. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,155 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-tow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM,
Nos. 435 Broadway and 44 Howard-st.

☞ Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fall and Winter walking and dress gaiter and button boots and shoes of the most fashionable styles.

French gaiter boots, all colors, $1 75 to $3 25 per pair. New styles of India rubber overshoes for ladies who wear heels. Ladies' and gents' imported French clogs, $2 per pair.

☞ Rushton's New Remedy for Fever and Ague. Is more certain in its effect than anything before offered to the public. The advantages it has over all other remedies consists in its immediately breaking up the disease, and afterwards protecting the system against its return.

F. V. RUSHTON,
No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a box.—A famous remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., J. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ New-York Medical College, East 13th-street.—The Preliminary Course of Instruction in this Institution, consisting of Lectures, Clinical attendance on the Hospitals and practical teachings in Chemistry, will continue until Oct. 15. The Laboratory is open daily for instruction in Chemical Analysis and Toxicology.

The Regular Course will commence the middle of October and continue till March. The four Quarterly Lectures will be delivered by Dr. GREEN on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

HORACE GREEN, M. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Professor of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
E. H. DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery, with Surgical Pathology.
E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
E. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Microscopic Anatomy.
HENRY G. COX, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Clinical Pathology.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

☞ Arthur's Patent Self-Sealing Cans and Glass Jars—For putting up fresh Peaches, Plums, Pears, Tomatoes, &c., by Hermetical Sealing. Thousands of housekeepers are now using these Cans, and they secure the luxury of fresh fruit, tomatoes, &c., for next Winter. Full directions for using the Cans accompany them.

"We have used for some time, and are still using, both at the Girard and La Pierre Houses, Arthur's Patent Self-Sealing Cans, for putting up fresh fruits, tomatoes, &c., and find them, in all respects, admirably adapted to the purpose. They seal easily and perfectly, only requiring the lid to be heated and pressed into an adhesive cement, and possess many advantages over all other Cans that we have seen. For hotels and private families, they afford the readiest means of securing the luxury of Summer fruits and vegetables for Winter use, that we are acquainted with. Having tried and proved them, we can speak confidently of their value." PRESBURY & BILLINGS,
Proprietors of the Girard and La Pierre Houses,
Philadelphia."

For sale by JOHN ALLEN, No. 28 Beekman-st.

☞ The Smithsonian House On the European plan, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New York, on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden. This new and large hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order with all the conveniences of the highest priced hotels, offers a to travelers and the public, including families, unsurpassed accommodations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel. Prices, fifty cents a day, seventy-five cents and $1 for single rooms, with many desirable rooms at $3 to $5 per week. Parlors and bedrooms together $18 to $26 per week. The meals are furnished in a new and spacious saloon on the first floor, on Broadway, or in private rooms at the investor's or the market affords, and in superior style—the guests paying only for what they order. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

☞ Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans will preserve peaches, tomatoes, or any other fruit or vegetable, in a fresh state and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spices, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetically SELF-SEALING CANS have cast iron seals with letters on every cap, "SPRATT'S PAT. T. WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for preservation accompany the Cans. Price of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and forms for lids sent each. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Manufacturers,
No. 324 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ $800 Will Enable any Respectable Person to obtain from one to five BUILDING LOTS, each 20x125 feet, and a sufficient money to build a Cottage, to cost from $2,500 to $4,000. Monies are returned to the purchaser of Lots, if, on the Berger Road, from any omnibus route. One of the very best views of New-York City and Bay is had from this property. A more healthful and delightful situation cannot be found. Address CAPITAL, *Times* Office.

☞ Chandler's Map and Plan of Sebastopol—From Government documents, showing the positions of the Allied Forces, Great Redan, &c. Price 25 cents.
W. P. FERRIDGE & CO.,
Frank'n-square, New York,
And No. 72 Washington-st., Boston.

☞ Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, USES AND RESULTS
OF
"MEDICATED INHALATION"
IN THE TREATMENT OF LUNG DISEASES.
LETTER NO. II.

By Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

THE HISTORY CONTINUED—INHALATION EMPLOYED IN OTHER DISEASES—INHALATION IN GERMANY AND FRANCE—AN IMPORTATION FOR AMERICAN USE—A GIGANTIC SWINDLE—MEDICINES NAMED—TESTIMONY OF EUROPEAN PHYSICIANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In a former letter I gave an account of the practice of "Medicated Inhalation" for lung diseases, by Edwards Physicians. For the purpose in view, that of showing this method to be in no *novelty*, I have already stated facts sufficient. But, as I promised, I will glance at this treatment in Germany and France.

Before doing so, however, I will notice one other English experimenter and writer. Dr. J. EVANS HADORE, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, made an examination of the practice of Inhalation a number of years, and in 1848 published a book "upon the *Remedial Influence of the Inhalations of various Factitious Airs, in restoring the healthy functions of the Principal Organs of the Body.*" The reader of this book will find that Hadore made complete trial of this method for a *great variety of diseases* including *with those of the Lungs*, Tumors, Ulcers, the various Skin Diseases, Nervous Disorders, Paralysis, Gout, Scrofula, Dropsy, Disorders of the Generative Organs, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Tic-Douloureux, Bilious Disorder, Diseases of the Eye, Deafness, &c., &c. In some cases he endorsed it not only with *Inhalation*. This is an interesting but secondary fact, as it vests evidence of the efficiency of "inhalation" in the absence of especial treatment in curing any of the above diseases but because it shows how completely the field of "Medicated Inhalation" has been explored, and how useless is the pretence, by whomsoever advanced, that there is, at this day, either any novelty in the treatment or that any new light is being shed upon it by recent investigations or experiments.

It is proper also to mention here that Dr. J. Forbes, before referred to, instituted previous to the year 1822, a series of experiments with "Inhalation" in one of the metropolitan hospitals of England. He submitted cases of his consumptive patients to the treatment. In *The Medical and Phys. Journal*, of October, 1823, he gives an account of the practice, and states the result, which was unfavorable.

I now turn to Germany. Among the physicians of that country who early made trial of Inhalation may be mentioned Muhry, Schenck, Fustar, Jurics and Wertzer. In New-York, of these distinguished men, among many others, will be found full accounts of their experiments and practice with medicated vapors. It appears from them that this treatment has been familiar to the main physicians for a great number of years. I have not space to notice them more particularly. But coming down to a later period, we find the celebrated physician, Dr. Tott, having much attention to the subject, about the same time that Sir C. Scudamore was engaged in his experiments in England. The results of his observations were made known in articles which he published in *Hufeland's Journal*. Various publications upon the subject from other physicians who had made experiments also appeared from time to time in the Journal, in another conducted by Henicke, and in *Jahn's Journal of Discoveries and Inventions*.

About this time Drs. Hufeland and Naumann introduced the Inhaling tree mentioned into the Hospital of La Charite, in Berlin. Hufeland was one of the greatest physicians of whom Germany has to boast. He was for a long time Professor of the medical journal above mentioned, (which was of great authority,) he was physician to the King of Prussia and the author of numerous medical works of the highest reputation. The method of Inhalation was fully tried for lung diseases in the Berlin Hospital by the celebrated men, upon 54 cases. The treatment and its results are given in his Journal. His statement shows the trial to have been most thorough made and the whole resources of the practice employed. The effects are fully detailed in his Journal, which were so unfavorable upon those 54 patients that it was not thought advisable to continue the treatment.

Dr. Tott above mentioned, was selected to write the article upon "Medicated Inhalation" in the great German Encyclopedia of Medical Science, published by the Professors of the University of Berlin. It is a work comprising 36 octavo volumes embracing every department of medical knowledge, and was conducted to its completion by nearly all the best physicians in Germany. In it Dr. Tott has given a very clear and full account of his own experiments and those of other physicians, of the different substances employed, and of the methods of administering them. The conclusion to which German experience with Inhalation had led him, he very decidedly states. I will give it elsewhere.

"Inhalation" seems to be as familiar to French as to German and English Physicians. It will be seen to be so by turning to the works of Delpit, Rayer, Cotteau, Lusware, Louis, Bayle, Dupuytren, Desault, Fourcroy, Gaultier, Duchesne, Valentin, Trousseau, the great Laennec, and a host of others that might be named. In 1824, Dr. Courmont, of Paris, published articles upon it in the *Journal Hebdomadaire*; Genail had previously published "Memoirs" upon it, and on the great work of Laennec upon Auscultation and Diseases of the Chest, we learn that he made trial of it in the Hospital de la Charite in Paris. It is now hardly to be said that under the hands of such men as Laennec the resources of the treatment would be exhausted; his experience, however, was not satisfactory, and the practice was finally abandoned. The conclusion at which he arrived I will hereafter give in his own words.

I will notice the practice of only one other French Physician, M. Trousseau. He was Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, and an author of commanding authority. In a work published by him in 1837, entitled "*Traité Pratique de la Phthisie Laryngée de la Laryngite Chronique*," etc., will be found an account of his experience and practice. He employed a great variety of substances in the most approved and scientific methods, adapting them skillfully and intelligently to the exigencies of the disease and the condition of his consumptive patients. He accurately defines the benefits of this treatment, and points out its objections and dangers.

I could easily fill volumes with further historical references on the subject. But the foregoing is all sufficient for my purpose. If any historical fact is capable of *demonstration*, I have demonstrated that the treatment of consumption by "Medicated Inhalation" is no child familiar, long tried and thoroughly-tested practice. We have soon had in the leading countries of England, Germany and France and in long years of private practice, by men standing at the very head of their profession in their respective countries, this treatment has been tried; and that the trial has been full, complete, exhaustive is attested by the ample records in books, journals, and encyclopedias abounding in our libraries. Yet after all we are modestly asked to believe that the whole of this treatment—this great medical phenomenon—has just dawned upon our benighted world! Can assurance well go further?

NO NEW MEDICINES ARE BEING USED.

If any should imagine that although the treatment has been thus fully tried, our modern "Inhaling Doctors" are using these ancient means new medicines, or new combinations of medicines they are mistaken. To make this apparent, I will examine some of the principal remedies employed by the physicians above referred to. I quote from their books the following: Simple vapor of water, hot or warm; Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Nitrous Gas, Sulphuric Ether, a great variety of Gums and Balsamic Resins, Vapor of boiling Tar, Creasote, Balsam Copaiva, Hydrocyanic Acid, Camphor, Ammonia, Balsam Peru, Naptha, Chlorine, Cotinum, Tincture of Papaver Acetate of Morphine, Laudanum, Belladonna, Digitalis, Colchicum Opium, a great variety of Balsamic Herbs, Galbanum, Vapor of Vinegar, Nitre, Stramonium, Lobelia Inflata, Ipecacuanha, Alcohol, Hydrocrate of Potassa, Turpentine, Storax, Hemlock, Marshmallows, Rose Water, a great variety of Emolient and Narcotic Herbs, &c. &c. I have here set out, not for or assortment, the books above-named, the formulæ for their preparation and administration are given. It should be added that by all who have tried Inhalation, Iodine and Chlorine have been the principal medicines depended upon as *curative agents*, and these are the principal remedies employed now by the "Specialists" in this City. But all the medicines above-mentioned were used in the courses of the various experiments of the European physicians. They ranged through the whole field of remedies, and it is a gross deception to pretend at this time that any one in this City or else where, has discovered or is using any new remedy or any new combinations of medicines.

So, too, there is nothing new being done in the mode or skillfulness of using these medicines. Years ago patients were put into tight rooms, as they are now, and made to breathe an artificial atmosphere; and years ago nearly and conveniently constructed instruments for inhaling vapor, the same as substantially as now used here by those pretending to have invented them. "Inhalers," were employed, in which the process of Inhalation was brought completely within the control of the physician, and made perfectly convenient to the patient. For years the best physicians of Europe were engaged with this treatment, carefully studying the conditions of these patients, and nicely adjusting the strength and proportions and times of their inhalations to their condition.

There is not one word of proof before the public, *neither is it true*, that any man in the City, whether his pretensions are great or small, has originated or is employing any new remedy, or any old remedy in any new mode or proportion or combination, or preparing, adjusting or administering any remedy or remedies for Inhalation in any manner that has not been fully tested by competent experiment. I say who denies this. Let him step forward and prove it to be untrue by stating to the public what the new remedy, or combination, or formula is; tell the world what he has got or what he does for the cure of consumption that the world has not known before. It will not be done, because it cannot be. Over forty physicians have publicly named the "Specialist" for his "novelty," if there is one. But the "Specialist" is, or this point, as absent as the grave that holds his victims. The simple unvarnished truth should be stated, in plain, unmistakable language. The American people should know it. The listening of science and the pulse of this treatment—this great medical phenomenon—has just dawned upon our benighted world! Can assurance well go further?

THE NEW MEDICINES ARE BEING USED.

If any should imagine that although the treatment has been thus fully tried, our modern "Inhaling Doctors" are using these same new medicines, or new combinations of medicines they are mistaken. To make this apparent, I will examine some of the principal remedies employed by the physicians above-referred to. I quote from their books the following: Simple vapor of water, hot or warm; Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Nitrous Gas, Sulphuric Ether, a great variety of Gums and Balsamic Resins, Vapor of boiling Tar, Creasote, Balsam Copaiva, Hydrocyanic Acid, Camphor, Ammonia, Balsam Peru, Naptha, Chlorine, Cotinum, Tincture of Papaver, Acetate of Morphine, Laudanum, Belladonna, Digitalis, Colchicum Opium, a great variety of Balsamic Herbs, Galbanum, Vapor of Vinegar, Nitre, Stramonium, Lobelia Inflata, Ipecacuanha, Alcohol, Hydrocrate of Potassa, Turpentine, Storax, Hemlock, Marshmallows, Rose Water, a great variety of Emolient and Narcotic Herbs, &c. &c. I have here set out, not for ornament or assortment, the books above-named, the formulæ for their preparation and administration are given. It should be added that by all who have tried Inhalation, Iodine and Chlorine have been the principal medicines depended upon as *curative agents*, and these are the principal remedies employed now by the "Specialists" in this City. But all the medicines above-mentioned were used in the courses of the various experiments of the European physicians. They ranged through the whole field of remedies, and it is a gross deception to pretend at this time that any one in this City or else where, has discovered or is using any new remedy or any new combinations of medicines.

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THE TESTIMONY OF EUROPEAN PHYSICIANS AS TO THE RESULTS OF INHALATION.

We have seen that there is nothing new in any part of the treatment by Inhalation as practiced by "Specialists" in this City, but that it is altogether to sign imprecation cast off and abandoned in Europe, revamped and embellished by baseless pretensions to novelty, for a *medical speculation* here. If we are sufficiently disenchanted from the seduction with which this supposed novelty has invested it, we are now prepared to listen to what *high-minded honest* European Physicians, who are superior to the dirty tricks of quackery and medical speculation, say of its effects in Consumption. The testimony which I adduce below fully establishes

I. That the Inhaling of medicated vapor or air cannot be relied upon alone in the treatment of Consumption in any of its forms.

II. That in true Pulmonary Phthisis or tubercular Consumption it has very little if any efficacy.

III. That it is only in catarrhal affections of the Throat and Lungs, where there is extensive inflammation or irritation of the mucous surfaces, that the treatment by Inhalation is of any real value; and in these cases only very simple ones; and that in such cases general remedies should also be used.

IV. That medicines of sufficient potency to produce any decided effect upon the system, either general or local, cannot be put into the lungs without injuring them; and that as we cannot confine the action on either medicines to the diseased surfaces of the lungs, we must expect to find the lungs inflamed and injured by such medicines when they produce so alterative or curative effect upon the diseased parts.

Says Sir CHARLES SCUDAMORE, who, the reader will recollect, devoted himself to this practice for a great number of years: "I have reconsidered its merits of argument to advocate the propriety of treating phthisis pulmonalis in all its stages by inhalation, much more freely and extensively than I have ventured to do before. I would not be done, because it cannot be. Over forty physicians have publicly named the "Specialist" for his "novelty," if there is one. But the "Specialist" is, or this point, as absent as the grave that holds his victims. The simple unvarnished truth should be stated, in plain, unmistakable language. The American people should know it. The listening of science and the pulse of this treatment—this great medical phenomenon—has just dawned upon our benighted world! Can assurance well go further?

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CHAPTER LXXV. Founder's Day at Grey Friars.
CHAPTER LXXVI. Christmas at Rosebury.
CHAPTER LXXVII. The Shortest and Happiest in the whole History.
CHAPTER LXXVIII. In which the Author goes on a pleasant Errand.
CHAPTER LXXIX. In which old Friends come together.
CHAPTER LXXX. In which the Colonel says "*Adsum*," when his name is called.
THE DUEL.
FIRST AND LAST LOVE.
OUR BOOKS AND AUTHORS.
A DAY-DREAM.
THE LITTLE CHORISTER.
DOCTORING BEGINS AT HOME.
CONALIE.
RACHEL.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
MR. SLIM'S PISCATORIAL EXPERIENCE.

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He flatters himself that his long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles he can warrant will be a sufficient inducement for customers to call on him.

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No 822 Broadway, New York, tenders his grateful thanks to his customers and the public for the favors of the long and rapid run their hands, and solicits their continued patronage and recommendation. A new and substantial stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on moderate terms. Orders strictly observed. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine his City trade stock.

THOMAS DUGAN—Begs leave to inform the friends of his late father, THOMAS DUGAN, that he has succeeded to his business as GENERAL UNDERTAKER, and will attend to their orders in all branches of his business as before, at his office, No. 848 Broadway, (east side, a few doors below 16th-st.)

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, or lodging, in a very pleasant second story front parlor, with use, &c., in a small quiet family of adult persons, at No. 202 East Broadway

BOARDING.—No. 29 Variet-st., corner Beaver, opposite St. John's Park. Families or single gentlemen wishing to secure board for the Winter, will find very desirable apartments in a first class private house, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single Gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient board at No 39 Clapberry-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st Ferries References required.

BOARDING.—Fine large cariors, with bedrooms attached, furnished or unfurnished, in a first class house, No 47 West 24 h-st., between 5th and 6th avenues; rooms for single gentlemen, with fire-places.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen with their wives can obtain board at No 194 East Broadway. Pleasant and desirable rooms may be had with all the modern improvements. Two or three single gentlemen may obtain separate rooms.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 3 Houston-st., where they will find all the comforts of a home. Cars and stages pass near the door.

BOARDING.—A fine large room and bedroom communicating on second floor to let, with board, at No. 72 2d av.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Murray-st Dinner at 1 and 3 P M.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman, his wife and two children, of the ages of 7 and 14, in a strictly private family, within 15 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Two well furnished rooms will be required; partial board for gentleman. Terms not to exceed $60 per month, which must include gas and fire. Address, with particulars, WEBSTER, *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A suite of handsome Rooms with matrices and gas, suitable for a family and two or three single rooms for gentlemen can be obtained, with board, at No. 31 Sydney place, between State and Joralemon sts., only a few minutes' walk from South and Wall-st Ferries

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Five or six young Gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and partial board, in a private family, one of the best neighborhoods in South Brooklyn, convenient to two ferries. Address HENRY, Box No 4 087, Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—On the Heights, at No. 229 Pierrepont-st., half way between the Wall-st and Fulton ferries. A large furnished room would be rented to a couple men and wife, without children. Also a room for a single gentleman.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentlemen and his wife or one or two single gentlemen can obtain good board and pleasant rooms where there are no other boarders. Location pleasant and near the ferry. Terms reasonable. Apply at No 46 Sands-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant apartments for families, or single gentleman, at No 43 Middagh-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Can be had at Mrs. RICHARDS, No. 266 Hicks-st., between Wall and Atlantic-st ferries

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Several gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate. Payments required promptly.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A few single gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a house containing all the modern improvements. Apply at 189 Jersey-st., 4 doors from Wayne.

BOARD WANTED—With unfurnished rooms, for a family of three, where there are no children. The situation must be pleasant and not below Washington square. Address, post paid, A. C., Box No 3,623 Post-Office, Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED—By two young gentlemen in a private family, where there are not few, or no other boarders, and where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Terms must be moderate and location easy of access. Address, with full particulars, J. T. C., *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION AND BOARD WANTED—For two children in a private family, by one who can devote his whole time to their instruction, morals and manners. Address TRUSTEE, New York Post Office, stating location, reference and terms.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN retraining from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferry
EDWIN R VALE.

ROOM—A pleasant room on second floor, containing two beds and gas, may be obtained, with partial board by one or two young gentlemen, in a quiet family. The house is west of 6th-av., near Bleecker-st. and is easy of access by cars and stages. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 1,816, Post Office.

ROOMS—Two large rooms, with all the modern improvements suitable for gentlemen and their wives, also a smaller room desirable for a single gentleman, can be had, with board, at No 404 4th st. Location pleasant and convenient to the Broadway stages and 4th-av. cars.

ROOMS AND BOARD—At No 342 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn. House new and pleasantly situated. Fifteen minutes' walk to ferries.

PRIVATE BOARDING—Persons wishing board for the Winter, can be handsomely accommodated in a small private family. Dinner hour at 5 o'clock. Apply at No. 59 2d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—Having two pleasant rooms, with gas in each, would like them to two gentlemen of respectability, with breakfast and tea and Sunday dinner, at the week. The location is the vicinity of Astor-place square. These are four omnibus lines and railroad; there will be no other boarders. Address W G G., this office.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No 176 West 16th-st

WANTED—By a young lady, a home in a private family, where is required a nice room, large enough for a piano-forte; location between Bleecker and 20th-sts., Broadway and 6th av.; would pay a fair price. References exchanged. Address, with particulars, A. E. I. O. U., Union-square Post-Office.

NO. 2 LEROY-PLACE BLEECKER-STREET—One block west of Broadway. Rooms to rent to gentlemen, including a splendid parlor. House and furniture entirely new—gas and bath in the house. Location unsurpassed and terms moderate

NO. 66 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER SIXTH-AVENUE—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen to let with full or partial board. House contains all the modern improvements

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
New York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st
Brooklyn, No. 21 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR DODWORTH has the honor to announce that the Misses and Messrs Dodworth will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct 8, at 5 o'clock, for Gentlemen and on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct 9, for Ladies and Children. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr TODWORTH has the pleasure to announce his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the gentlemanly exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court, Fulton and Myrtle-av Railroads meeting at the head of Montague-st., but a few steps from the Academy.

Circulars exclusively for pupils and parents

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame F C DUBREUL FERRERO and E FERRERO respectfully announce that their School will reopen on SATURDAY, October 6. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No 59 West 14th-st BROOKLYN

Madame C DUBREUL FERRERO and E FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they will open a branch of their New-York Academy at Montague Hall, Court st, Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct 9 especial terms, consisting terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LORD, No. 246 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

CHARRIANO'S ROOMS—No. 54 East 13th-st., south side, west of Broadway. Mr. CHARRIANO respectfully announces to the patrons and the public that the time for receiving his terms of observation in Europe, and will commence his instruction in the various styles of fashionable Dancing and Waltzing, in October. Mr. CHARRIANO would suggest to principals of boarding schools, and to the families who are desirous of forming classes at his rooms, to apply as soon as possible for the days and hours. Circulars can be had as above. Particulars in future advertisements

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—Classes are now open in New York on MONDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at 8 o'clock, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at No. 627 Houston-st., between Broadway and Bleecker-st. Private classes, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, No. 106 Orange st, corner Fulton. For Ladies at 1 P M., Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P M., Gentlemen, at 7 and at 9 P. M.

MRS. A. LANNAY WILL REOPEN HER DANCING SCHOOL, at Montague Hall, Court-st Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, Oct 6. Classes on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3 o'clock. Mrs LANNAY will be assisted by her daughter. Monthly Matinee Dansantes will be given. Circulars can be obtained on application to Mrs. L., at No. 6a Washington-st., Brooklyn

DANCING ACADEMY.—Mademoiselle CAROLINE PEZZE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No 21 Howard-st., is now open for the season; classes meet for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen at 3 o'clock P. M., and at 8 in the evening for practice. Grand Soiree Dansante every SATURDAY EVENING, from 8 to 11. Admission 50 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A valuable horse, coupe carriage, and single and double harness. Will be sold low to close the estate of a late physician. They can be seen at the stable, No. 138 East 30th-st. The carriage and harness are nearly new, having been purchased within a year. Apply to
O. D. WITH, Esq., No. 28 Exchange-place

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—On Thursday evening, at Niblo's Opera House, a lady's GOLD BROOCH, which the owner can have, by stating the advertisement and calling on TUTTLE, No 54 Broadway.

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, rheumatism, burns, cuts, bowel complaints, &c. Very numerous testimonials of its efficacy are received. Always on hand. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the pickle and preserve warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO, No. 229 Washington-st., New-York.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS—Of every description for Fluid or Camphene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO. No. 127 Fulton-st,

INSTRUCTION.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT WEST CORNWALL, CONN—The 12th Semi-Annual session will commence Oct 31 Number of pupils limited to 16 There are a few vacancies.

The following extracts have been submitted to several tests of their value, upon the studies to which they have been engaged, and have caused them well. We particularly commend the thoroughness with which they have been grounded in the fundamental branches and the care which has been taken to make plain the reason of every rule. We are happy to express the conviction that the home and religious influences under which the scholars come are such as deserve the entire confidence of all who may confide their children to your care.

WM. B. CLARK,
GEO WHEATON, } Examining Committee.
R R. PRATT,

The following is from the Principal of the New-York Free Academy:

The undersigned is well acquainted with Mr Hart's School, having been a now a member of it for about two years. It is an excellent School.

HORACE WEBSTER

Circulars containing the entire report, terms, references, &c., can be had at WILCOX'S United States Agency, No 293 Broadway, and at Messrs IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No 178 Fulton-st NOAH E HART, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies

GERMAN DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—No. 212 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, N Y.—Mrs. H. and Miss A LESSER would announce to their patrons and others that, with their day school, which has now been in successful operation for two years, they have recently connected a boarding school. With the end of the first teachers, they are prepared to give instructions in all the branches of a complete and accomplished female education, comprising the various departments of French, English and German. Those with young Misses and Ladies of any age. The government shall be strict and parental, and have constantly an eye to the mental, moral and physical culture of the pupils intrusted to their care. The best of references will be given of patrons of their day school and of others. Programmes can be had of MESTERMANN, No. 290 Broadway, New York; SCHUBERT, No 639 Broadway, New-York; and at their school, No. 212 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J—Pupils are fitted for any standing in college, or prepared for mercantile or other active pursuits. TERMS—Board and tuition (including French) $350 per annum. Lessons in German, Music and Drawing, constitute extra charges. All the pupils attend the French class. Those who commence in the early terms have the advantage of all the time to the first term, and the French is made a spoken language. The German language is also pursued upon a similar plan under the tuition of a native German. The Winter session will commence on the first MONDAY in November. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of Clark, Austin & Smith, No 3 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING—Duchess Co., the premises heretofore occupied as a Classical and English Boarding and Day School for Males, consisting of dwelling house capable of accommodating about 40 boys, with bedrooms, and an adjacent building erected for school purposes. These premises are conveniently and pleasantly located in a neighborhood where such an institution properly conducted, may, with good reason, be expected to be successful. To a Teacher possessing the necessary qualifications, these premises will be given, free of rent, for one year from Nov. 1. Applications to be addressed to Box FRANCIS M. KIP, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New-York.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector, JOHN LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3 The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms

REFERENCES.

Rev W H LEWIS, D D Prof G D. EATON.
Rev B C CUTLER, D D. Prof A. CRITTENDEN.
Rev G W. BETHUNE D. D. Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH.
Rev R S FOSTER, D.D. IRA SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH. DAN MARVIN, Esq.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.,) at their residence, Murray Hill, No 40 East 36th-st. The English studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New-York. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, Sept. 3, 1855, A. H. DUNNING, LL. M., Principal; Miss C E. BACKUS, Preceptress; Miss F. M. HASTINGS, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $26 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.

J. B. WHEELER, President,
W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

A COURSE OF FRENCH EVENING LESSONS, to last through the Winter, will be delivered by J. J. BURTIES, some days in the week at the Mechanics' Institute School, No. 12 Chambers-st, and some other days at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. Apply MONDAY, Oct 1, from 6 to 8 o'clock down town, or from 7 to 9 o'clock P M. up town, at the above addresses, for a preliminary meeting to form classes, give references and fix conditions.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR GEORGE S PARKER, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 168 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Session and Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The first or Fall Term of this School commences on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars with full particulars can be had at this office, or by addressing the subscriber at Winthrop Conn. The subscriber can be seen, and will attend to any note sent to him at the Eastern Pearl-st House, until Saturday. WM. DENISON.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Dr PAUL DYBSEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction in his house, No. 776 Greenwich-st., or in schools and private residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept. 10. Applications to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 250 Broadway.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 25th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3

MRS SHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 104 2d av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10 Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

E CHARLIER, Jr., Professor of the French Language and Literature, is open for an engagement in a School from 9 to 4 A M. His French Evening Classes will be resumed at his residence, No 47 West 18th-st., on the first Monday of October. Address E. CHARLIER, Jr., No. 47 West 18th st.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day Scholars, No 18 St. John's Park, directed by Mr ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, ff rmerly of Pengues's school, will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12 Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, LAKEWOOD, CONN—A first-class Board ng school for boys Number limited to twelve Circulars may be had of E. J. BROOME, Esq., No 115 Broadway, of Alderman N. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THE COLORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 85 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10 For terms, &c., apply at the house.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Directed by the Misses Professors of Mr Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE and SMITH, Monmouth st., corner of Clinton-place, near Washington Park

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No 58 East 22d-st

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 129 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept 10

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, B WOOD Jr., No 231 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

$5.—THE SUBSCRIBER—Will receive pupils daily, for class or private instruction in penmanship, book keeping, elocution, &c. Apply at the rooms No. 376 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept 4—No 147 4th av. See circular Application personally or by note

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 4th of September Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, 8th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL.—South west corner of Madison-av and 32d-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3, at No. 61 West 13th st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—21 Paton's desks, 44 Settees and 2 black-boards for sale, very low, elegant school-room, with fine location up town to let. Inquire of C. C RIDER No. 109 Pearl-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte. No 320 4th-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 872 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 6th-av.

MISS DALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 34 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two Story first-class Philadelphia brick English basement houses, 19x50 feet, lot 19x134 feet, four-story, basement and sub cellar, containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, water, dumb waiter speaking tubes, bells, force pump, hot air, furnace, &c. Court yards in front 33½ feet. Houses warranted in every particular, and built by day's work. Splendid view of the bay, Staten Island and Jersey shore. Corner wood and Fort Hamilton, from the 2d, 3d and 4th-story rear rooms. Will sell or exchange for lot, farm or country residence, Illinois or Iowa land, and $1,000 in cash.

EDWARD J POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three three 3-story and attic brick and stone front houses on the south side of 21st st., known as Nos 52, 56 and 58, between 5th and 6th avs. These houses are of recent build, and finished in the best manner with gas, Croton water, furnaces, and all the modern improvements. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. They are offered to close an estate, and if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold on the 4th of October next, at the Merchants' Exchange For Cards of Admission apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Nos. 11 Wall and 2 New-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two story house, kitchen attached to it and wagon house, and well of good water by the door with six lots of ground, all in good picket fence; also a good plot of ground for a market gardener about two acres, or thirty city lots, level and clear and high, about four miles to Williamsburg Ferry, and five minutes' walk to the railroad depot, and the cars and stages leave every thirty minutes for Williamsburg Ferry; also near four churches and good schools; on easy terms of payment Inquire on the premises of JAMES BAILEY.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 35th-st, between 8th and 9th-avs, south side, 325 feet east of 9th av, consisting of all the modern improvements House three stories with high basement and corner-cellar, and brown stone basement and the best front brick The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No 224 West 35th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—One of those beautiful new style brown stone houses on the north side of 36th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; one of the best streets in the City. Built by day's work, in the best manner, with all the improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises Also, a handsome small house No 130 East 35th st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone high stoop houses on 15th-st, near 2d av, with all the modern improvements, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No 160 10th-st, or on the premises A person with the keys will be present from 8 A. M to 6 P M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone house, known as No 163 West 23d st., with all the modern improvements, built entirely by days works; terms to suit the purchasers; possession given immediately. Apply to B SMITH builder, No. 158 on the same block.

TIMBER LAND AND SAW-MILLS FOR SALE.—A valuable Lumbering Establishment for sale situated in Steuben County, New-York near the New-York and Erie Railroad, and having the advantage of the Albany, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo and other markets. The property consists of one thousand acres of land part of it well timbered with pine and oak. There is a Steam Saw Mill, nearly new, and in excellent order, about to open. The Mill is capable of cutting from twenty to thirty thousand feet of lumber in twenty four hours and is considered one of the best of its kind ever built. Also, a smart Water Mill, with grist power. Both Mills are under one roof. One hundred and eighty acres of the land are under improvement and the soil of a first of excel ent quality. There are on the premises a good dwelling, boarder house and stable, which is in a good state for business. This would also be a good point for a Flouring Mill, the country around being an old settled and grain-growing one. There is now on hand at the Mills 600,000 feet of pine lumber which, together with the other personal property, consists of Teams, Wagons, Tools, Horse, Grain, &c., is worth $8,000. Price of the whole is $32,000. A portion can remain on payment of one, two, or three years giving the purchaser ample time to realize it from the timber. The above

AUCTION SALES.

S BARKER Auctioneer
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
Of Building Lots in
WEST FLUSHING.
BARKER & DUSCOMB

WILL SELL on TUESDAY, October 9, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds, a large number of Lots and Plots in the

VILLAGE OF WEST FLUSHING.

Steamboat Island Belle leaves Fulton Market slip six times every day, and connects with railroad at Hunter's Point. Persons wishing to attend the sale will take the 10 o'clock boat from Fulton Market. Flushing stages leave Peck slip and Grand-st ferries. Williamsburgh every hour, and passed directly through the property. Persons desiring to spend the day can also leave in the 10 or 11 o'clock stage. Terms easy, title indisputable.

For maps, free tickets, and other information, apply to the Agents,

BARKER & DUSCOMB,
14 Pine-st, or to
JAMES RILY, No. 342 6th-st, New York. FRANCIS WEEKS, No 97 Fulton-st, Brooklyn. E. C. FERRY, cor. South 4th and 5th sts, Eastern District. MONROE & ALLEN, South 7th-st, near the ferry

DAVID SCOTT Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY. DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Oct 1, at 12 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the following valuable property. Sale peremptory; terms liberal.

1. Lot No. 33 Morris-st., 60 by 80 feet.
2. Two lots on the corner of Essex and Morris sts, 25 by 80 feet each.
3. Two lots on the southeast corner Essex and Greene sts; 25 by 80 feet each. Eligible location for a residence.
4. Two three-story brick houses on Morris st, between Washington and Greene streets, Nos 47 and 49; finished in good style, gas water, bath-room, &c.
5. The large and commodious brick front house and connected dwelling, corner to be occupied by Mr. George Downer, deceased, with the two lots of ground Nos 34 and 36 Essex st, 25 by 100 feet each, on the northwest corner of Greene st. The property may be considered very desirable, as it is the most beautiful location in the entire City for a gentleman's private residence. Terms liberal. Sale peremptory, to close the estate.

For further particulars inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery st, Jersey City.

F COLTON Auctioneer
CABINET MAKERS STOCK AT AUCTION.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Saturday, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st, second-story, the entire stock of a large cabinet maker, will be disposed of to close the concern. It will compass in part of every description of rosewood, mahogany and oak furniture, tables and small goods of all kinds for parlors, chambers, dining-rooms country rooms, halls &c., made of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany oak and enameled; also four magnificent mirrors (in plate—sets for parlors); also, English velvet carpeting—rolls, 50 oil paintings silver plated tasks castors of superior quality, work-table, centre table, &c.

N.B.—Necessity of being prompt to the time, as the sale will not continue after 12 o'clock. Cigars to commence.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE STOCK OF FURNITURE, DESKS AND MANUFACTURER, on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No 27 Centre st, viz: 10 dozen maple, oak and walnut chairs, mahogany sofas, easy and rocking chairs, lounges, sofa bedsteads, 20 mahogany and walnut bureaus, marble-top and plain washstands, cottage and French bedsteads, clocks, hair mattresses, pallasses, large plate mirrors, looking glasses, with a quantity of second-hand furniture, crockery, &c., worthy of attention.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 230 West 30th-st, HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Nearly new, and in perfect order, having the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping and in use but six months, viz: Parlor Furniture—Splendid pattern, in rich brocatelle, of the full length French plate pier glasses, extra size and richly framed; oval mantel do, carved rosewood and marble-top centre tables, carved rosewood suite in brocatelle, side and pier tables, rosewood etagere splendidly carved, with marble backs, and glass doors; fine rosewood 6½ octave piano-forte, by one of our finest City makers in use but three months, with guarantee; musical instruments, clock and vases; bronze gasaliers. Bedroom Furniture—Mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, washstands and dressing bureaus, in rep and hair cloth; bedding, matting, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE—Of a large and elegant stock of NEW and ELEGANT FURNITURE, removed for convenience of sale, GEORGE COOK will sell at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, at No. 117 Nassau-st, one of the largest and best assorted stocks of furniture ever offered at auction in this City, including parlor and chamber suites, in rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut in various styles; very elegant curtain suites; sofas, chairs rocking, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, lounges, centre, sofa, and side tables, extension dining tables, hall stands, secretaries, book-cases, bookstands, piano-forte stools, looking-glasses, clocks, pictures, mirrors, carpets &c. For particulars, see catalogues at the store. Boxing and shipping in the best manner, and at moderate charges.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer
FURNITURE—RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No 61 Nassau-st. The condition of advances requires that all remaining should be removed from most of articles and sold to the highest bidder. Valuable stock of superior furniture, embracing all kinds for parlors, chambers, dining-rooms country rooms, halls &c., made of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany oak and enameled; also four magnificent mirrors (in plate—sets for parlors); also, English velvet carpeting—rolls, 50 oil paintings silver plated tasks castors of superior quality, work-table, centre table, &c.

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HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Sept 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 19 Nassau-st, Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, carpets, book case, secretaries, beds, mattresses, mirrors, cooking, house and kitchen furniture, &c. Also, fine chairs, oil paintings, chandeliers, crockery, and a variety of other articles, without reserve.

Also, four walnut top counters, suitable for jobbers.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, 6 sets No 310 Broadway
MORTGAGE SALE OF CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE CALLED THE NORTH STAR ON MONDAY, Oct 1, 1855 at 10 o'clock A M, on the premises No. 164 Church st, all the furniture and valuable fixtures, consisting in part of chairs tables, settees, bureaus, bedsteads, and bedding, mattresses, oil cloths, looking glass, two billiard tables with balls, cues, and marking boards, fixtures, decanters, tumblers, pictures, curtains, &c., &c

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer
COTTAGE HOUSE ON PUTNAM AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—CHARLES R. MILLER & CO. will sell at public auction, at Merchant's Exchange, on TUESDAY, October 2 at 12 o'clock, a commodious cottage house in Putnam-av, third house east of Bedford. The house is nearly new with 7 rooms two-story and basement, finished with marble mantels, grates, &c.; lot 25x100 feet. Apply at office of Auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer
BY DAY, RUSSELL & CO.—THIS MORNING, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at No 88 Nassau-st, two doors from Wall-st, an auction (positively without reserve, to pay charges,) a super or collection of parlor, dining-room, hall, and bedroom furniture, of all descriptions; also, mirrors and oil paintings. Terms cash; goods packed, &c., on the premises.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS TO SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A M, of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction,

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch, Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually

W B OGDEN
M. D. OGDEN
S. ELSTON.
} Trustees Chicago Land Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. R. FLEETWOOD, No 11 Wall-st, New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, 1 to 41 State-st, Boston.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1855

PUBLIC AUCTION.—ESTATE OF CHARLES W THORPE late of Fairfield, deceased.—Pursuant to an order of the Court of Probate of said District, I will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of October, 1855 at 2 o'clock P M (if not previously disposed of at private sale) so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of $4,404 91 with interest and charges of sale. The estate to be sold consists in part of a house and lot, about 2½ acres, situate in the pleasant village of Fairfield, about 40 rods from the New York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, and about 100 rods from the Academy, Female Seminary, and Congregational and Episcopal Churches. For gentlemen wishing to educate their children it is one of the most desirable situations in the State of Connecticut. Also, a small farm of about 22 acres, lying about 100 rods south of the centre of the village.

CHARLES BENNETT.
S A NICHOLS,
} Administrators

FAIRFIELD, Sept 24, 1855.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Warrants, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE DOMAIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX.—WEDNESDAY, 3d October next, at 10 o'clock A M. TERMS—10 per cent on the day of sale, or within three days thereafter; 20 per cent 11th February next, when deeds and possession will be given and mortgage taken for remainder of purchase money, payable in four equal annual installments, commencing 1st January, 1858; interest payable annually

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of WHITE and Colors of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

TEAS, TEAS.—It is false that the war in China has created a scarcity of good teas, or raised their value at the EMPIRE CITY TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 379 Bowery, corner Fifth-st, or No 21 Catherine. All the finest kind and of the latest importations may be obtained low as ever; together with coffees sugars and spices, unequalled in the market. A large supply of those One Dollar caddies of Black Tea, just as good as you pay four shillings by the single pound in those would be ten warehouses.

MEDICAL.

DR. WAREHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE
WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY
BY GEORGE WAREHOUSE.

Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address

W. F. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square

PERUVIAN FERBIFUGE.
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
FEVER AND AGUE.

A SPOONFUL WILL, if timely administered, prevent an attack of chills and fever, and will operate as effectually as a pill dose, its permanency is equally reliable, and such has been the uniform success in its use, that no case is known where this valuable remedy has failed to cure when timely administered. For sale by

A. B & D. SANDS, Druggists, No 100 Fulton-st.

TRISEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRISEMAR No. 1. Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Trisemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRISEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a great portion of the population.

TRISEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRISEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all possessing equal qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Gresse-st, near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Trisemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No 580 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway, New-York.—C. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society, Mechanics, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially or one of their own sex whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, sure, failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and all diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—The delightful and positive invigorator of the human system infinitely surpassing all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous constitution a degree of repose, which in a few minutes is felt in the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically, as an agent over it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it awakens them in more readily digesting all nutritious substances, and conveying them into such a healthy condition, thus the digestive is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the most discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies from fear of its being valuable, with the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Box 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demonrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch and New-Bruns wick Times.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to one class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place as there is no charge for consultation. W. WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st, near Broadway.

JACOB A. VAN HORN'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE SYRUP.—It casts all other compounds into the shade, and at once removes colds, coughs, asthma, croup, bronchitis, bile, headache, phlegm, ulcers, rheumatism, fevers, and prevents consumption, and produces immediate cures, and also thoroughly purifies the blood. Thousands who have found relief attest its wonderful qualities. A trial will convince the most incredulous. Principal office No 100 Barclay-st., New-York. CHAS. H RING, Agent, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st, and also No 845 Broadway. The above Syrup can be had of all druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the country.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constitutes a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st, (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st, near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A M and 6 to 9 P M. Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR JOHNSON, No. 16 Dunne st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty in the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostures, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Divinne-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised on one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and with more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying in its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Ouane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous inability, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took upon him abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 9 o'clock P. M

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Dusne-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken are treated with the greatest care. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

PILES.—THE GREAT REMEDY.—An unfailing remedy for Piles is furnished by Dr. WHEELER, No 439 Broadway. His long devoted much attention to the causes and cure of this distressing complaint. Dr W. guarantees to cure it without risk to the patient. Country patients describing their case by letter, successfully treated.

GEORGE F. SCHAFFER, DENTIST—No 258 Hudson st., near Bropme, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, whole upper sets of teeth from $15 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

IRON AND STEEL STORE.—No. 106 Elm st, near Canal.—The proprietor JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex Centurion, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes, warranted. Also an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wesson," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM S TISDALE, No. 106 Water-st., just below Wall-st

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No 98 William-st

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing under the name of W. M. RAYMOND & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent this 1st day of May, 1855. The books of the firm will remain with W. M. RAYMOND and W. H. FORBES, who alone are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

W. M. RAYMOND,
W. H. FORBES,
O. K. ROBERTS

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855

The subscribers will continue the manufacture and sale of metallic burial cases, under the firm of RAYMOND & CO

W M RAYMOND,
W. H. FORBES

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of OLIVER & MILLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. RICHARD OLIVER, who will continue the business, is the only one authorized to settle the business of the late firm

RICHARD OLIVER,
LEVI MILLER.

New-York, Sept 26, 1855. No 13 Maiden-lane

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A. W. LAND & CO'S PIANO TRIUMPHANT AT THE GREAT Paris EXHIBITION over more than Three Hundred for Competition.—The following is an extract from the correspondent of the Boston Chronicle:—"The Jury was composed of seven of the most eminent Professors of Music in Europe, and when the Pianos were tried before a select Jury, it was pronounced the best Piano forte in the French Exhibition, and accordingly it was awarded the highest prize medal. The Pianos of one the manufactory of Messrs. A. W. Land & Co., of Boston." The above facts are accurate to the letter, having received the information from the President of the Jury." The above celebrated instruments, with the largest and best assortment of Pianos in this City, are for sale, at low prices, at the Great St. Nicholas Piano-forte Warerooms, No 419 Broadway.

ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st, near 9th-av. PIANOS with Æolian and all modern improvements made of best materials under their supervision, warranted for five years. J. & C. F. having practised music and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Piano that keeps in tune and wears well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER.

Pianos to let, tuned, repaired, and exchanged

REMOVAL.—SACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warehouse to No 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. HORACE WATERS & WINTON & BRADBURYS respectfully call the attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE.—One of six stops; two, eight stops, with Octhic case, swell and pedals; one, twelve stop, do, pedals, c o c; one, two rows of keys, 18 stops, pedals c o c; one parlor organ. The above are warranted to be of superior tone and finish. W H DAVIS builder, No. 53 Macdougal-st.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 209 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES—(New and second-hand) for sale and for hire at WALKER'S warerooms, No. 8 Astor-place, and 68 at Also, several first class Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers exclusively for sale

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S—Grand and square Pianos, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale and retail by

S T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES—No. 6 Mercer-st., near Canal

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000—A RARE CHANCE.—The Exit Rifle, English Patent, for sale. This is a new breach-loading and self-capping firearm. Its ease and rapidity of action are unequaled by any in use. In method of shearing the cartridge is perfect. The primer contains 50 of Ely's No 12 central fire caps, which have been expanded in 40 seconds. The primer is complete in itself, and is applicable to fowling-guns Colt's pistols &c. Now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. MONDAY MORNING. Europe and American Commercial Agents, No. 17 Bank of Republic Building, corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—For sale, a Three Years's Lease (from 1st of May last) of the very desirable house, grounds, stable and carriage house, situated at the corner of Myrtle and Washington-sts., Brooklyn, Long Island. The lease is offered for sale in consequence of the death of Dr. Augustus Robbins the late occupant of the premises. He has left a large practice, and to a good Physician the opportunity now offered seems to be a very promising one. Apply on the premises, or to

GEO. MARSHALL, No 10 Dey-st.

PAPER-BOX FACTORY FOR SALE.—An old established Box Factory in a neighboring city will be disposed of on favorable terms. To an enterprising man who understands the business, an unusually fine opportunity is here offered of securing a good business. Want of time to attend to it, induces the owner to dispose of the concern. For terms, particulars, &c., apply to J. & L. DE JONGE, No 87 Gold-st.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE FOR SALE.—The stock is small, carefully selected, and of the best quality. The store has been occupied for five years. The reason for selling, that owner has other business. Situated on the best business street in the City. The above is an opportunity seldom offered. Apply or address JOHN CLARK, No. 48 Warren-st., 21 door.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—Within 70 miles (by Railroad) of New-York City, consisting of merchandise and general retail goods, with the good will. The town is strictly a manufacturing one. Money needed to buy the goods, &c., about $3,000. Store can be leased, or will be sold. This is a chance seldom met with. Address MERCHANT, National Hotel.

EXCHANGE CLERK WANTED—One practically familiar with the details of the Exchange Brokerage business of active business habits, and who has had experience in the business in this City, may obtain a good situation. Address EXCHANGE, at the Office of this paper.

DRUG STORE—Long established to one of the principal Avenues, well stocked and does a good business. For sale only because of the ill health of the proprietor. Address DOCTOR, No 84 East 23d st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT!—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE-PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily smoothed and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
Of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION of BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which being superior to any hitherto quarried in DURABILITY OF COLOR, is FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following esteemed citizens for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:

JOHN BRODIE, No 637 Washington-st., New York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 628 Washington-st., New-York.
F & J DUGAN, No 436 Broome-st., New-York
THOMAS LEWIS, No 48 Rose st., New York

Communications addressed to J. W. KINSAM, Castleton, Vermont, or O. FURMAN, Jr. at the depot of the Company, No 306 West 12th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received from responsible contractors, until October 1, for the grading, fencing, superstructure, track laying and equipment, together or separately, of a railroad to the limits of this city about fifteen miles in length. The prop, profile and plans of the work may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application to the undersigned, after 2 o'clock, P. M., at No 22 Courtlandt-st.

OLIVER H. LEE, Civil Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Sept 5, 1855.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—At the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until 12 o'clock M, Tuesday, the 2d of Oct next, for heating the new school house in 20th st, near 3d av, in the 18th ward. The plans can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, Architect, No 229 Broadway corner of Barclay-st. By order of the School Officers.

A. A BRENNER, Chairman of Build Com.

COAL.

COAL $5 25—FLOUR $10—Peerless' Coal and Flour Office, No. 38 Broadway, are now selling first quality red or white Ash Coal and superfine and extra Flour by single ton or load and wholesale prices. Delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, or Jersey City. This office is established to put down the high price of Coal and Flour. Coal by the cargo. No monopoly.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton screened and delivered from our yards, No. 168 Chrystie, near Delancey and 101 Division-st., near Pike.

FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Best Red and White Ash Store and Egg Coal. Also, Wood, at lowest market price, at Coal and Wood Depot, No. 337 10th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SAMUEL WALLACE.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Canard, corner of King and Greenwich sts.

C. WATERS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades including his celebrated linen dealing cards.

A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No. 182 Pearl-st, Manufactory 78 Cliff-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of these cards always on hand in the principal cities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment to all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos 46 and 48 Wooster-st

SHOW CASES—SCHMITT & BROTHER, show case warerooms, and manufactory, No. 8 North-William-st, cor Frankfort-st, N. Y., and 77 West-3d-st., Cincinnati, O.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices.

WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 200 6th-av., New-York.—The inventor of these Baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them, viz: Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Ulcers, Paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, &c., &c.

N. B.—Chills and Fever cured by one single bath. Theor explained to students.

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.—Just received, a small invoice of Dutch Crushed Sugar, a superior article for preserving. Also, other white and brown Sugars and family groceries, for sale in quantities to suit dealers or families at wholesale prices, by J. G. FOWLER, Nos. 288 and 428 Greenwich-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef Muttin, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F DEYOE, No. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or ONSWEGO, to at No 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st

DARIUS CLARK, Agent

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A M., Cleveland, 2.45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8.45 P M train of M S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Galena and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11.20 P M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10.40 P. M., Cleveland 6.50 P M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis &c., reaching Toledo at 10.20 P M., Chicago 9 A M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 6.30 P M., Cleveland 9.10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10.20 A M., Cincinnati 2.30 P M., and Chicago at 6.30 P M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2.45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8.45 A M., reaching Sandusky at 12.30 A. M., Toledo 3 P M., Chicago 9 P M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4 15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY Leaves 4 30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1.30 A M., Toledo 4.30 A. M., Chicago 9 30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island St Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R R Co.
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5 1855

NEW INLAND ROUTE.—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., and PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A M., arriving at Providence

New-York Daily Times.

Dr. Sanborn on Medicated Inhalation.

THE TWO SYSTEMS COMPARED—THE ONE NEW AND ORIGINAL, THE OTHER OLD AND OBSOLETE—CONSUMPTION CANNOT BE CURED BY MAKING A DRUG-SHOP OF THE STOMACH.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Being daily in the receipt of letters from physicians in various parts of the country requesting me to explain the difference between the plan of Medicated Inhalation which I claim to have originated, and that which has so long been before the Medical profession, I have replied to such inquiries by publishing and sending to physicians generally a *pamphlet* explaining a brief my method of Inhalation, the remedies employed, and the success which has attended their use in my hands.

I have thus placed the whole subject before the profession, and have submitted it to their judgment, with the request that, after a rigid trial, they should pronounce upon its rationality, practicability, and value. With this request hundreds have already complied, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that my method has received the sanction and approbation of every one who has given it his attention.

Every physician belongs to the public, as well as to the profession; and he has no right to withhold from community any discovery or means by which disease and suffering can be lessened. Whoever does this may justly be considered a quack or a charlatan, undeserving of public confidence or professional esteem.

There is one fact to which I will call the attention of the American gullibility and the people, which is this, that two-thirds of the *quacks* and *impostors* who attempt to palm themselves off upon the community here as having made some "wonderful discovery" in the cure of diseases, have been and are *foreigners*—without education or character and many of them obliged to pass under *a fictitious name*, to escape inconvenience arising from debt, or the punishment due to crime!

As there are *two distinct systems* or plans of inhalation prominently before the public at the present time, I propose in this communication to explain *what* they are, and wherein they differ. In this I must necessarily be brief, but I shall aim to furnish the reader with *facts on which he can implicitly depend*, and which I trust will enable him to form a correct judgment respecting the merits of the two systems.

I have no intention of trespassing upon the intelligence of physicians by giving a history of Inhalation from its first introduction to the present time. The merest tyro in the healing art understands the common practice to be nothing more than putting iodine, conium, (poison hemlock,) creosote, and certain balsams, or all of this list of drugs into water, and inhaling from any vessel admitting air the steam rising from this mixture. This is the *head, name and fact* of medicated Inhalation, as it was practiced on hundred years since; and yet it is announced throughout the land, in *grandiloquent* advertisements, as a *new* system of Inhalation, vouchsafed to an ignorant American public (including physicians!) by a *philanthropic foreign savant!*

I have no disposition to make light of any remedies which will really aid in mitigating human suffering, but I assert no more than is universally known, when I say that the method of Inhalation to which I have just referred, and the remedies made use of, are familiar to the entire regular profession; that the system is laid down in our standard books as one that has been tried, and found to be of little or no value; and that in one town country it has been repeatedly put in practice by different physicians, who, to say the least, have been as well qualified to test its real merits as those now engaged in trompeting abroad its "miraculous powers." And what has been the result? Why, simply this: Not only do the facts show that these drugs so administered can exert no *chemical or dissolving act on whatever* on tubercles in the lungs, and consequently *no curative power over tubercular consumption*; but experience also proves that if those remedies produce any effect whatever on diseases of the lungs and throat, it is merely palliative and temporary.

I furthermore assert, that the advocates of the hot-water system of Inhalation have no correct theory of the pathology of tubercular Consumption, and that they cannot possess any knowledge of the chemical composition of Tubercles themselves. They claim that by inhaling certain vapors nature is assisted to "*absorb*" tubercular matters from the lungs: whereas, on the contrary, a physician of even less than ordinary intelligence, must know that *Tubercles never are, and never can be* absorbed from those organs, but can only be got rid of by being *softened*, either in the process of disease, or by the inhalation of vapors that act as *solvents*, and then removed by *cough and expectoration*.

I come now to speak of the plan or system of Medicated Inhalation and of general treatment which I employ for the cure of Pulmonary Diseases. I claim, then:

1. That the method of Inhalation employed by me *is new and original*, and that a great majority of the Remedies themselves have never been used by any member of the Medical Profession, either in this country or in Europe, until introduced to their notice by myself. As a proof of the truth of my assertion, I call as evidence nearly *ten thousand physicians*, located in every State of the Union, who have recently received, in the *pamphlet* already alluded to, a statement of my mode of treatment, the remedies, and the success attending their use. Before such testimony, I apprehend, the charges of ignorant or interested men will receive their merited condemnation. In not one feature or particular does the system of practice which I have introduced resemble the old plan of hot-water inhalation.

2. That by the inhalation of certain *solid medicated vapors—alcohol* being in all cases the menstruum to which the remedies are added—*tubercles can be dissolved so as to be thrown off by expectoration, before ulceration takes place*—a result which has never been accomplished by any other system of treatment. For the chemical nature of the remedies used is such as to have a direct relation to the chemical composition and character of tubercles.

3. That the system of medicated Inhalation, with the general hygienic treatment adopted, has proved itself not only in my hands, but in those of other physicians who employ it in their practice, to be more efficacious and curative in all chronic diseases of the lungs, than any hitherto in use.

4. In order that the public may judge of the confidence I have in the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors, and that the Medical Profession may be satisfied in respect to the comparative merits of the two systems of Inhalation now practiced in this City, I propose that a Committee of respectable physicians, numbering from five to fifty, shall be appointed, who shall personally examine the mode of administering remedies in both the systems, and the remedies given, and, if convenient, they shall test those remedies in practice, and shall then *report* which of the two systems, in their judgment, is really new and American; and which is found to be the most efficacious in the treatment of Pulmonary Diseases. Let this question be boldly met and fairly tested; and let the public know on which side truth and success really lie. I invite investigation. Will others shrink from it?

5. I furthermore maintain that Consumption and other chronic diseases of the lungs, can be successfully treated by Medicated Inhalation alone, (in connection, of course, with a suitable hygienic course,) without the administration of medicines into the stomach, "supporters" to the bowels, or "braces" to the back; and that the physician who pretends to cure Consumption by making a "drug-shop" of his patient's stomach, is either an *ignoramus* or a *charlatan*.

6. I claim, and can establish the fact, that Consumption is *primarily a local disease*, having its origin in the lungs, that it only *secondarily becomes a constitutional* disease; that the latter, which is the *effect* can only be removed by the direct application of remedies to remove the *cause*, which exists in the lungs; and that the long-established practice of administering drugs into the stomach, for the removal of either of these conditions, has ever been as unsuccessful in practice as it is unphilosophical in theory.

There is one more subject which I will briefly mention in this connection, namely, the effects of *Alcohol* in preventing consumption.

It is demonstrated by facts that alcoholic drinks, *in and of themselves*, DO NOT favor the development of tubercles, but on the contrary, by their chemical effects upon the blood, and being, as they are respiratory food for the lungs, do prevent the formation and deposition of such matter in the lungs. *How* and by *what method* alcoholic drinks act to prevent this disease, will form the subject of a future communication, which I hope to lay before the public as early as professional engagements will permit. Yours, &c.,

GUILFORD D SANBORN, M. D.
Physician for diseases of the chest.

SEPT. 28, 1855. No 6 Bond-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the "Eyelids"

LETTER No. 7.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Pursuing the course hitherto adopted, I shall continue to point out the diseases coming under my *specialty* which give rise to the greatest evil and inconvenience.

Those who suffer from the pain and annoyance of irritation in the eyelids will certainly agree with me in saying that, trifling as the trouble may appear to the casual observer, and insignificant as may seem its origin, yet fewer maladies of the eyes remain longer uncured, though perhaps equally few admit of more certain relief.

There are *two chief causes* for this disease; one, the growing *inward* of the *eyelashes*, the constant friction of which inflames the eye ball, ultimately resulting in blindness; the other is a sort of paralytic affection, which causes the lids to lose their proportions and fall *forwards*, thus exposing their *inner* delicate surfaces to the action of the atmosphere and particles of dust. These influences, of course, soon set up an inflammation of this *lining membrane*, which extends not only throughout the *lids*, but is reflected upon the eyeball itself, and so the inflammation is communicated to the organ, and the results are as disastrous as though the inflammation originated in *direct* violence.

The general treatment of the former of these diseases consists in merely palliating the *then* existing symptoms, whereas it is quite obvious a *cause* remains, which must be removed, after which, the soothing applications, *properly employed*, may effect a permanent cure. We have said that the growing *inward* of the eyelashes causes this terrible mischief; the first step, therefore, must be carefully to remove them, and as fresh ones grow, to direct their growth in the proper direction.

With *regard* to the *paralytic condition* of the lids above alluded to, there are many different stages, in which as many different means must be resorted to, and in long *neglected cases* it may even be necessary to remove a portion of their substance, in order that, when the wound has healed, there may be a *contraction*, or tightening of the lid, formerly too lax, to adapt itself to the protection of the eye, the object for which it was designed.

This consequently is a disease not to be trifled with; fearful effects may be produced from trivial causes.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D. Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond st., New York. Office hours 11 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL, FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.—DR RENDE remarks in his *Gazette* of this month, that the name of RUSHTON has so long been identified with Cod Liver Oil, by reason of his laudable efforts to procure and prepare the genuine article for the public, that the son deserves to be sustained in perpetuating the reputation acquired by RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil. The attempt to deprive him of his legitimate claims in this particular, by a rival house, is unworthy of public favor and cannot fail to be frowned upon by liberal men of the profession. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, son of the late WM. L. RUSHTON, No 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPE PATENT.—This is to certify that we have sold the exclusive right for taking Ambrotypes in the City of New-York and Long Island to Mr WM. A. TOMLINSON, No 373 Broadway. Canton—The term Ambrotype was originated as a *trade mark* to designate our patent pictures, which are hermetically sealed by fir balsam, or its equivalent cement, between two glasses or other plates. Any application of this term to pictures upon a single glass plate is therefore an infringement of our rights, injures our business) and involves the user in liability for damages. CUTTING & BOWDOIN,
Proprietors of Ambrotype Patent.

BOSTON, Sept., 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO COUNTRY CLOTHING MERCHANTS.—Close buyers of Clothing are invited to inspect the extensive stock of P. L. ROGERS & CO., corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Their purchases of materials have been made under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and if cheapness combined with style are desired, it is believed that country dealers will consult their own interests by giving them a call

P. L. ROGERS & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are particularly adapted to the constitutions of females of all ages. A few doses will do them more good than any medicines they have ever taken. They are so exhilarating in their effect, as to make ladies feel and look at least ten years younger.

Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H RINO, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS GOODS.—The new Fall styles of rich Dress Goods, at CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street, are considered by competent judges among the choicest of the season. The rich Brocha and Stella Shawls, Brocade, Plaid and Stripe Silks, rich Lyon Velvets, French Merinos, Bombazines, Muslin delaines, &c., are worthy the attention of all admirers of the beautiful in style and fashion.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depot. No. 276 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED.
By using
CORT'S PATENT COOKING STOVE,
THE BLACK PRINCE.

Sold only by N. CORT, No 353 Grand-street, and J. H. & W. J. CORT, No. 50 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Those that visit this house to-night cannot but be satisfied. A better programme cannot be performed. The "Blacksmith of Antwerp," the great "Magic Pills," and "Turn Out," with Mr. ALLEN, FOX, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mlle. THERESE, and all the favorites.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUNN'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUNN, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, Floor Oilcloths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 8s per yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. J. M. DAGNALL, 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M WILMARTH No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

A SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would suffer from a disagreeable breath, when the constant use of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," as a dentrifice, would render it beautiful and sweet!

[Advertisement.]

IT DESERVES NOTICE.—Warm, soft, unshrinkable and durable Undershirts and Drawers can be had, two shillings a piece less than the usual retail price, at RAY'S Family Hosiery Store, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Croton Point Grape Depôt is now open at the old stand, No. 293 Broadway, near Reade-street. The Apple Quinces are also ripe, and those wishing a superior article must call soon.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street, (opposite TAYLOR'S Saloon,) offer a good Brussels Carpet at 8/ per yard, and other articles in their line at proportionate rates.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The fascinating Comedy of "Still Waters Runs Deep," performed for the fifteenth and sixteenth times, this afternoon and evening, at BARNUM'S Museum, where it was first brought out in America, and is having a run only exampled by the famous moral drama of "The Drunkard."

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The telegraph connection between Brooklyn and New-York will be completed and in operation some time next week.

☞ The Republican Delegates for Kings County meet this evening, at No. 170 Joralemon-street, Brooklyn.

☞ House No. 102 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, was robbed yesterday.

FROM KANSAS.

Movements of Governor Shannon—Site of the Capitol—Pro-Slavery views of Governor Reeder.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

SHAWNEE MISSION, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Governor SHANNON has just returned to this place, the temporary Seat of Government, having been on a visit to the permanent Seat of Government. He and suite went up to Lecompton, last week, for the purpose of selecting the site for the Capitol and other public buildings. The Governor informs me that the town is beautifully situated, and that he found an excellent site: it is so selected as to be convenient to the city, and yet free from its confusion—the grounds gently descending in every direction. The buildings will be commenced immediately, and now is the time for stone masons, carpenters, and other mechanics to emigrate to Kansas. Let them come to Lecompton; they are bound to make fortunes if they shall be industrious. This, also, is the time to buy stock in the Town Company of Lecompton. A few have been compelled to sell, and it is now cheap, but before the public sale of lots, which takes place on the 23d of October, they will go up, as many capitalists from all parts of the country will attend the sale in person and by proxy.

His Excellency returned in no very good humor with the Abolitionists. When he got to Lawrence, the "blue-bellies," as we call them here, wanted a speech and because he would not give it to them, they serenaded him with groans, and acted quite indecently—so much so as to displease many Free State men, and to embitter Gov. SHANNON against them. He is very much and has cause to be displeased, and he will make them feel his displeasure.

REEDER is the Abolition candidate for Congress, he is working hard to get all who will go with him moulded to his ideas. He will hold his election on the 9th of October, instead of the first, the regular election day. His trick is to go to Washington—if not to take a seat in Congress as a member of the House—at least to take one in the lobby as a disunion agitator.

We always thought REEDER was a demagogue; now we know it. Will not the country frown upon him! Will not our Union loving citizens everywhere, discountenance his infamous plan to make himself notorious? All patriots should scorn the man who would elevate himself by distracting the councils of the country.

H. C. P.

Battle of Blue Water—Further particulars of the late Fight with the Indians.

We have already published from the St. Louis *Republican* an account of the battle between General HARNEY and the Brulé Sioux Indians. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from the "Camp on Blue Water River," gives some further particulars, which we subjoin. He says: The Indians were encamped on the Blue Water River, a beautiful stream which rises in the sand buttes to the north of the Platte, and empties into the Platte about three miles above Ash Hollow. The Indians were discovered as we came in camp at Ash Hollow, on the evening of the 2d, and Gen HARNEY at once determined to attack them. Accordingly, the mounted force, under Colonel COOKE, turned their position before daylight next morning, while at daybreak, Major CADY, with a battalion of the Sixth Infantry, attacked in front. The Infantry commenced the action, and as the Indians retreated, they all at once found themselves upon the Dragoons, who suddenly debouching from their ambuscade, charged the Indians with sabre and revolver, and what between the Troopers, the Infantry, and the Indians, there was soon as fine a specimen of a free fight as one could wish to see.

The fight and chase lasted for two or three hours, at the end of which time there were no Indians to be seen except the prisoners, and the dead bodies which were piled up in all directions. The Indians lost about eighty-five in killed, including their chief, LITTLE THUNDER, and between 60 and 70 prisoners (women and children); they also captured a large number of horses and mules,—to say nothing of wagon loads of new lodges, buffalo meat, and Indian finery in general. We lost four killed, four severely and four slightly wounded. Two of the wounded will not likely recover, as the arrows which struck them penetrated their lungs.

Our camp is now at the mouth of the Blue Water, where we shall remain for a few days, until a small work can be thrown up at Ash Hollow, which will be garrisoned by one company, for the protection of the road.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept 26, by Elder James C. Gribble, of New Jersey, CHARLES H. VALENTINE to Miss AUGUSTA, daughter of James D. McMann, Esq., all of this City.

In this City on Monday, Sept. 24, by Rev Cleaves C. Lucas, CHARLES J. WILLIAMS to MARY, second daughter of Henry Bruchet, Esq all of this City.

In Brooklyn on Thursday, Sept 27, at Strong place Church, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, JAMES CARLILE to Miss SUSAN A., youngest daughter of Thomas Shortland, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

In Williamsburg, at the residence of the bride's brother, on Friday, Sept. 21, by Rev C B Sing, Mr HIRAM JELLIFF to Miss LOUISE J. WALKE, all of the City.

At Staten Island, on Thursday, Sept 27, by Rev. John Lewis LOUIS ADOLPH VON HOFFMANN, of Leipzig, to ATHENAIS, youngest daughter of the late John R. Grymes, of New-Orleans.

At Westfield, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Sept 26 by Rev T. B Gregory, STEPHEN G. ROBERTS, of New-York City to CAROLINE youngest daughter of Isaac K. Jessup, Esq. of the former place.

In Newark, N. J., by Rev J. P Wilson D. D., DENMAN WILSON to MARY WILSON, all of Newark.

At Albany on Thursday, Sept. 27 by Rev Dr William S. Sprague, OLIVER W. ST. JOHN, of Brooklyn, to EMMA M., daughter of the late Dr Lewis B. Graham, of the former city.

At Glen Cove, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Thomas Mallaby, FRANKLIN FOLEY of Detroit to Miss FRANCES PEARSALL, daughter of the late Thomas Pearsall.

In Newark on Thursday Sept 13, in the Central M. E. Church, by Rev Louis R. Dunn, RALPH L. OSTRANDER, Esq. of New-York to Miss JOSEPHINE S., only daughter of Samuel C. Dunn Esq. of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 28, CHARLOTTE E HAINES, aged 18 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, Sept 29, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 648 4th st. Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City on Thursday Sept 27 EVELYNE MAWVILLE, wife of Henry W Hunt, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No 212 Greenwich-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, Sept 28, ADELA wife of William Henry Bassett, and daughter of Mr. Philip Saunders, of New-Haven.

Her remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

In this city, on Friday, Sept 28, CHARLOTTE E. HAINES, at No. 648 4th st., aged 18 years. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 28, of consumption, WM. FULTON, aged 60 years.

At Washington Heights, on Friday, Sept. 28, JOHN M BRADHURST, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, Washington Heights.

At New Rochelle, on Friday, Sept 28 ADELAIDE, infant daughter of Capt. Oliver and Hannah Cutts, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Brest, B. I., at the residence of Peter Turner, on Thursday, Sept 27, PRESTON HODGES, in the 71st year of his age—for many years proprietor of the Clinton Hotel in this City.

Funeral services on Saturday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son in-law, W. A. Work, Clinton, corner of Prescient st., South Brooklyn. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 28.

$7,000 Indiana State 5s.... 81½
1,500 Virginia 6s.... 97½
26,000 do.... 97½
1,500 Louisiana 6s.... 92
1,000 Erie Conv. Bs '71.... 81
2 shares Del. Riv. Bd. & M. R.... 109
1 do Hud. R. R. Bd. Bs.... 73½
20,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.... 84
60,000 do.... b60 84½
28,000 do.... 84½
5,000 do.... b60 84½
6,000 do.... 83½
15,000 do.... b30 84
500 N. Y. Cen. Bs.... b3 93
5,000 do.... 93
2,000 N. Y. Central Rs.... 104
4,000 T. H. & A. 2d Mtg Bs.... 80
56 Bank of Commerce.... 106½
12 Continental Bank.... 106½
200 Canton Co.... 24½
100 do.... b60 26
100 do.... 24½
50 do.... 24½
110 do.... b30 25
100 do.... 25
200 do.... b30 24½
100 do.... c 24½
18 Penn. Coal Co.... 101
200 New Transit Co.... 19½
50 do.... b3 19½
500 do.... b3 19½
100 do.... s30 19½
200 do.... b30 19½
400 do.... 19½
300 do.... b60 19½
100 Cumb. Coal Co.... 24½
1250 do.... 24½
550 do.... 24½
700 do.... s60 26½
50 do.... b45 26½
100 do.... b40 26½
600 do.... b60 26½
100 do.... s10 26½
100 do.... 25½
300 do.... b60 26½
100 do.... b30 26½
50 do.... 26½
300 Wood Coal Co.... b18 ½
200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.... 67

Erie Railroad.... c 55
do.... b60 55½
do.... b10 55½
do.... b30 55½
do.... c 55½
do.... b3 55½
do.... b60 55½
do.... b7 55½
do.... s10 55½
do.... c 55½
do.... c 54½
do.... b3 54½
do.... s30 54½
do.... b50 54½
Hud Riv. R. R.... b3 93
do.... b60 94
Ill Cen Railroad.... 94
Harlem Railroad.... s3 26½
do.... s3 26½
do.... b60 26½
do.... b30 26½
Reading R. R.... s10 94
do.... b30 94½
do.... s30 94
do.... s60 94½
do.... b60 94½
do.... b3 94½
do.... 94
do.... b60 94½
do.... s90 95
Mich. Cen. R. R.... 97
do.... b30 98
do.... b3 97
5 Mich S. & N. Ind. R. R.... 99½
do.... 99½
do.... 99½
Panama Railroad.... 104
do.... s60 107½
12 South Avenue R. R.... 77
do.... 76
Gal. & Chic. R.... b60 117½
do.... 117½
Cleve. & Tol. R.... 83
do.... b6 83
do.... c 83½
do.... 82½
Chic. & R. I. R.... s6m 99
do.... 100½
do.... 100

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$3,000 Virginia Sixes, interest added.... 97
3,000 North Carolina Sixes, interest added.... 99½@99½
17 shares Webster Fire Insurance Company.... 1
2,994 shares Mahony and Shanahan Improvement Company, capital $1,500,000; shares $50 each.... 4,000 shares Trevorton and Susquehanna Railroad Company, capital $1,000,000; shares $50 each.... 968 shares Northumberland and Union County Land Association, capital $200,000; shares $20 each.... Sold in lots of 1 share of land, 3 of coal, and 5 of Railroad stock, par value $270.... per share $10

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s.... 81½
13,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.... 83½
5,000 do.... b30 84
250 Erie Railroad.... s60 54½
100 do.... 54½
400 Cumber. Coal Co.... s30 35
300 do.... b60 36
100 do.... s60 35½

Friday, September 28—P. M.

The press for Money to-day was less marked among the Brokers than earlier in the week. There is no apparent increase in the supply offered on demand loans, and new borrowers might find it quite difficult, as before, to make large negotiations. But there is less shifting of loans, and less said of the trouble of making up Bank accounts. Another favorable sign, and one confirming the view that the present pinch is confined to Wall-street, is that the mercantile offerings at a number of the larger Banks this morning were quite light—in some instances not equal to their income and ability to discount short paper. The Street rates of interest on paper have not gone above 8@9 ₱ cent., while the cost of carrying Stocks is, in many cases, equal to 12@14 ₱ cent. The disposition to press sales at the Stock Exchange continued through the forenoon, and lower rates were touched for a number of the Road shares, and for Virginia State and Illinois Central Bonds. The last named sold to the extent of $170,000 at 83¾@¾ cash, and 84@84¼ on time. Virginia's were done at 97½ ₱ cent.; Reading shares at 93½; Hudson 40; New-York Central, (private sales) at 93¾@94; Michigan Central 97; and Southern at 98½; Toledo at 82¾; Rock Island par, and Galena 117½. The course of the Erie market was fluctuating, opening at 55, selling down to 54½ in the Street, and closing at 53¾ in the afternoon, for the reopening of the transfers 1st October. Two or three of the leading Bulls in the Stock retired about 4,500 shares, cash stock, on the shutting of the books. There was generally an improved tone at the Second Board, and after the adjournment, as much as 95 was offered for New-York Central. The Foreign Commercial news was not much talked about. The mails by the *America*, to-morrow, will more fully explain the causes of pressure in London, and which led to the further advance of interest by the Bank of England. The loss of $3,605,000 in Gold in a single week by that Institution, no doubt had much to do with its precautionary policy, and it is barely possible that the prospect of a further rise of interest to 5 ₱ cent. may influence in the movement of Exchange on this side next week. At present, however, the impression is, that the Bankers connected with the English trade will *not* have occasion to ship more Specie, and there is also the appearence of a better supply of Continental Bills from the export of Breadstuffs. The Sub-Treasury increased its balance to-day only $17,993. It now stands $6,988 538. There has been about $120,000 in Gold received within a day or two from Baltimore and Boston. No movement yet to the South, except that growing out of the run upon the Atlanta (Ga.) Wild Cat of GEORGE SMITH. This run is kept up pretty fiercely, and is said to have driven the owner of the Bank or his Cashier at Atlanta to the payment of Gold Dollars, as a means of annoying the parties in the Northwest who are sending his money home.

The Dry Goods' Import, this week, is $1,516,243, against $1 387,133, the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary. The Silk importation, it will be noticed, has fallen off from the large sums of the previous week or two—

CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.	Packages.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDR'N	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool....	1,230	$441 081	80	$30,010	90		$35,645
Man. of Cotton....	1,190	276 807	127	91 681	94		126,207
Man. of Silk....	413	240 861	93	11,002	170		23 844
Man. of Flax....	1,121	238 165	128	34 794	67		13 809
Miscellaneous....	854	163 665	62	12 813	181		19 830
Total....	4,808	$1,411,119	496	$197,134	901		$219,335
		197,124					1,411,119
Total entered....		$1,614 243	Total marketed....				$1,499 240

The Earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the third week in September were:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1855....	$6,955 75	23,006 87	61,990 62
1854....	25,903 00	21,090 18	50,053 18
Increase....	$11,022 75	$914 69	$11,937 44

It will be noticed by their advertisement that the New Great Western Marine Company have filled up their capital and will open business on the 1st October at No. 33 Pine-street. The policy of the Company will be to return to their customers 75 ₱ cent. of the net earnings of the business of each year in scrip.

The additional rise in Sugars in England, reported by the *America*, is equal to ½ cent the pound. The Circular accounts from Havana to-day represent that

Both demand and prices have further improved since our last of 15th inst., owing to the late better accounts, and, considering the season, transactions during the week have been quite important, chiefly from second hands and for shipment to the United States. There is no regularity in rates, as buyers in want of the article and also speculators are granting whatever prices are asked by holders, thus quotations must be placed nominal.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 21st inst. invites attention to

"The card of Messrs. PEARN, DONOGAN & Co., announcing that they have resumed payment in full, and are prepared to carry on as heretofore a general commission and cotton factorage business. The public in general, as well as the many friends of this old established and highly esteemed house, will, we are sure, share with us in the gratification which their successful weathering of the storm is calculated to afford to all who value true worth."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following report of the movement for a change of administration in the Eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

The stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway (Eastern Division) met in this city to-day, and elected WILLIAM NEFF, Esq. President, and the following Board of Directors: N Worth ington, Jona S. Niles, J. D. Lehmer, J. P. Kilbreath, N. W. Thomas, S. J. Broadwell, T. G. Mitchell, S. L. M. Barlow, William Green, D. H. Horne, John Young, R. Buchanan.

For some time reports have been in circulation in regard to the management of the affairs of this corporation, which have tended to depress the stock and induce the belief that the character of the Company was in a "miserable condition." All the gentlemen composing the new board, except one, it is almost needless to say, are resident of this city, and are of such standing in this community as to inspire the most unbounded confidence in their capacity to manage the affairs of the Company efficiently and honestly, as regards this they can be but one opinion. A report of the affairs of the road from this Board, will be implicitly relied upon by the entire community; and the first thing the new Board should do is to issue such a report, fully and fearlessly, and let all those interested see at once how the matter stands. Mr BARLOW, the only member of the Board who is not a citizen of Cincinnati, is a resident of New-York, and is the assignee, we believe, of H. D. BACON and of PAGE & BACON.

The Janesville *Gazette*, published on the line of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road—Janesville branch—says of the produce trade:

"A very large amount of wheat and other grain was brought into town, and high prices paid. Winter wheat brought $1 30, club $1 18@$1 28, and common Spring 81 15@$1 17. The vicinity of the railroad depôt was literally thronged, teams taking their place in line and waiting their turn to get a chance to unload at the different warehouses. One person told the editor of the *Gazette* that he had to wait a couple of hours. How the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road is to carry the freight that is to be crowded upon it is a mystery."

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following notice of the recent imposition introduced by some of our banks of subjecting Notes and Bills made payable at private counting rooms to the nominal fee of 75 cents, or, on refusal, to demand specie, even out of bank hours, in place of certified checks. The practice is a pitiful one, and violative of every principle of duty as well as courtesy on the part of the Banks. They are as much bound to send their runners, instead of a notary, to collect time, bills made payable at a mercantile counting room, as to collect sight bills of Exchange forwarded to them from the country—particularly where they fall from the want of sufficient time or other cause, to serve notice of their holding such bills. It is doubly insulting to send their notary, instead of the ordinary bank messenger, with a demand for Specie or a *fee*. The same spirit manifested by the depositors of such Banks, in a body or in any considerable number, would soon run them ashore for want of the Specie. Their average of the legal tender never exceeds 30 or 40 cents in the dollar, and is seldom above 20 or 25 cents. Taking the Banks altogether, it is not at present ever 12½ cents.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We are glad to learn that several of our largest banks have instructed their notaries not to make the demand for a fee in presenting a note for collection at the place where it is payable, if the same is at a private office instead of a bank; and especially not to refuse current bank notes or a certified check when these are tendered in payment. Some of the banks still cling to the demand for specie, and appear determined to exact conformity to their views. If the demand were reversed, the institutions who thus stickle for abstract right, would fare badly, as there is not one of them which could, at a moment's warning, redeem its obligations in legal currency. Confidence and courtesy are necessary upon both sides, and we hope that the notaries will not be allowed to disturb the one and violate the other by their irritating exactions.

Preparations for business at Cairo.

From the Chicago Press

We have casually learned that the Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted with the responsible and widely known firm and houses of GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS, of New-Orleans, and ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS, of New-York, extensive grain and provision dealers, for the construction, between now and the 1st day of December next, of a warehouse 450 feet long by 100 feet deep, the object being to facilitate the forwarding of grain and provisions to market from the southern and middle portions of the State, and to avail themselves of the cheapest and directest communication with Europe after the close of Lake Navigation.

We infer from this arrangement that it is contemplated to give bills of lading from Chicago or any other point to ports in England and the Continent, or at any rate, to perfect a plan by which, through such responsible agents as the parties named at Cairo, provisions and merchandise will go through from the central and southern parts of the State, to the main ports in Europe, with economy, certainty and dispatch.

Wheat in East Tennessee.

From the Athens, East Tennessee, Post.

The price continues at one dollar. One hundred and nineteen wagons unloaded at the depôt here on Thursday the 6th. This County will export, of the late yield of the harvest, one hundred and sixty thousand bushels. Other Counties along the line of the railroad, will, perhaps, do as well. The three Counties of Bradley, McMinn, and Monroe, from the information now in our possession, we have no doubt, will sell for export over 400,000 bushels, at an average of $1 ₱ bushel. Here, then, is the snug sum of between four and five hundred thousand dollars diffused among the people of these Counties for the single article of wheat alone—the product of a single harvest. How much wheat did these same Counties export before the railroad was built, and at